

# 非对称的Lax-Milgram引理对 非关联塑性的一个应用\*

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## 摘 要

在塑性势和屈服面的广泛假设下, 研究了非关联塑性的某些性质. 对强化材料, 通过使用非对称的Lax-Milgram引理, 证明了当强化参数  $A > \|\partial F/\partial \sigma\| \|\partial Q/\partial \sigma\| - \langle \partial F/\partial \sigma, \partial Q/\partial \sigma \rangle$  时, 应力位移增量分布的存在唯一性.

**关键词** 非对称性 非关联塑性 存在 唯一

通常在弹塑性的研究中, 多采用关联塑性, 也就是塑性势面和屈服面相一致. 但是, 在实际问题中, 有很多材料并不遵循关联塑性的流动法则. 例如, 岩石、水泥发生塑性变形时的力学特性就必须用非关联的流动法则来进行描述. 本文借助于非对称的Lax-Milgram引理, 我们将详细地讨论非关联塑性的一系列的重要问题.

## 一、预备和符号

假设塑性势面和屈服面分别地表示为  $Q(\sigma, \omega)$  和  $F(\sigma, \omega)$ .  $Q(\sigma, \omega)$  和  $F(\sigma, \omega)$  都是应用空间中连续可微的函数.

文[1](p. 486)给出了非关联的弹塑性矩阵:

$$[D_{e,}] = [D_e] - [D_e] \left\{ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\} \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \right\}^T [D_e] / \left( A + \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \right\}^T [D_e] \left\{ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\} \right).$$

这里  $[D_e] = 2G \left[ I_e + \frac{2\nu}{1-2\nu} [I_3][I_3]^T \right]$  为弹性矩阵,  $[I_3] = [1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0]^T$ ,

$A = - \frac{\partial F}{\partial \omega} \{\sigma\}^T \left\{ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\}$  为强化参数.

对强化材料:  $A > 0$ . 对理想塑性材料:  $A = 0$ . 在有关问题的讨论中, 总是假定材料是各向同性, 等向强化的. 为方便起见, 我们先列出下列引理:

**引理 1** 设  $M_6$  是六维的实向量空间,  $[D_e]$  是弹性矩阵,  $\forall \eta, \eta_1 \in M_6$ , 定义内积:  $\langle \eta, \eta_1 \rangle = \eta^T [D_e] \eta_1$ , 则  $M_6$  是一实欧氏空间.

以下, 将以  $\|\cdot\|$  表示由这内积导出的范数. 以  $|\cdot|$  表示通常的欧氏范数.

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**引理 2** 设  $V$  是一实的 Hilber 空间,  $a(\cdot, \cdot)$  是在乘积空间  $V \times V$  上定义的一泛函使得: (i)  $a(x, y)$  关于  $x$  和  $y$  是线性的, (ii)  $|a(x, y)| \leq C_1 \|x\|_V \|y\|_V$ , 对某  $C_1 > 0$  和一切的  $x, y \in V$ , (iii)  $a(x, x) \geq C_2 \|x\|_V^2$ , 对某  $C_2 > 0$  和一切的  $x \in V$ . 则有正唯一确定的有界线性算子  $S$ , 它具有一个有界线性逆  $S^{-1}$ , 使得

$$\langle x, y \rangle_V = a(x, Sy); \quad \|S\| < 1/C_2 \quad \text{且} \quad \langle x, S^{-1}y \rangle_V = a(x, y); \quad \|S^{-1}\| < C_1.$$

(参看 [2] p. 65—p. 66)

显然, 当  $V$  是一实欧氏空间时, 引理 2 亦真.

## 二、某些重要结果

**引理 3** 设屈服面和塑性势面具有如下的普遍形式:

$$(a) \begin{cases} F(\sigma, \omega) = f(J'_2, J'_3) - K_1(\omega) = 0 \\ Q(\sigma, \omega) = 3\alpha\sigma_m + f(J'_2, J'_3) - K_2(\omega) = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$(b) \begin{cases} F(\sigma, \omega) = 3\alpha_1\sigma_m + f(J'_2, J'_3) - K_1(\omega) = 0 \\ Q(\sigma, \omega) = 3\alpha_2\sigma_m + f(J'_2, J'_3) - K_2(\omega) = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则} \quad \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \right\}^T [D_\sigma] \left\{ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\} = \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle > 0.$$

**证明** 只证(b): 据 [1] (p. 490), 有:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} = \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma_m} M^0 + \frac{\partial F}{\partial J'_2} M^1 + \frac{\partial F}{\partial J'_3} M^1 \right) \sigma = \left( 3\alpha_1 M^0 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial J'_2} M^1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial J'_3} M^1 \right) \sigma.$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} = \left( 3\alpha_2 M^0 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial J'_2} M^1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial J'_3} M^1 \right) \sigma.$$

于此,  $\sigma_m = (\sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z)/3$ ,  $J_2$  和  $J_3$  分别是偏应力张量的第二、第三不变量.

$$M^0 = \frac{1}{9\sigma_m} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad M^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & \frac{2}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & 2 & 0 \\ & & & & & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

对 称

$$M^1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3}\sigma_x & \frac{1}{3}\sigma_x & \frac{1}{3}\sigma_y & -\frac{2}{3}\tau_{yz} & \frac{1}{3}\tau_{xz} & \frac{1}{3}\tau_{xy} \\ & \frac{1}{3}\sigma_y & \frac{1}{3}\sigma_z & \frac{1}{3}\tau_{yz} & -\frac{2}{3}\tau_{xz} & \frac{1}{3}\tau_{xy} \\ & & \frac{1}{3}\sigma_z & \frac{1}{3}\tau_{yz} & \frac{1}{3}\tau_{xz} & -\frac{2}{3}\tau_{xy} \\ & & & -\sigma_x & \tau_{xy} & \tau_{xz} \\ & & & & -\sigma_y & \tau_{yz} \\ & & & & & -\sigma_z \end{bmatrix}$$

对 称

$$+ \sigma_m \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \text{对} & & & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & 1 & 0 \\ & & \text{称} & & & 1 \\ & & & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

容易验证:

$$M^0[D_e]M^1 = M^1[D_e]M^0 = 0; \quad M^0[D_e]M^1 = M^1[D_e]M^0 = 0.$$

$$\therefore \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle = \langle 3\alpha_1 M^0 \sigma, 3\alpha_2 M^0 \sigma \rangle + \left\langle \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial J_2} M^1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial J_3} M^1 \right) \sigma, \right.$$

$$\left. \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial J_2} M^1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial J_3} M^1 \right) \sigma \right\rangle = 9\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \|M^0 \sigma\|^2 + \left\| \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial J_2} M^1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial J_3} M^1 \right) \sigma \right\|^2 \\ = 6\alpha_1 \alpha_2 G \cdot \frac{1+\nu}{1-2\nu} + \left\| \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial J_2} M^1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial J_3} M^1 \right) \sigma \right\|^2 > 0.$$

$$\text{特别, 设} \begin{cases} F(\sigma, \omega) = \sqrt{3} (J_2')^{1/2} - K_1(\omega) = 0 \\ Q(\sigma, \omega) = 3\alpha \sigma_m + (J_2')^{1/2} - K_2(\omega) = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则} \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle = 3G > 0.$$

于此,  $\sqrt{3} (J_2')^{1/2} - K_1(\omega) = 0$  和  $3\alpha \sigma_m + (J_2')^{1/2} - K_2(\omega) = 0$  分别是主应力空间中具有共同轴线  $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sigma_3$  的一个圆柱面和一个锥面, 锥顶在该轴线上 ([1]p.491). 当产生塑性屈服时, 应力不可能处于锥顶. 否则, 米塞斯圆的半径将变为零. 因此, 对产生塑性屈服的任何应力状态  $\{\sigma\}$ ,  $F(\sigma, \omega)$  和  $Q(\sigma, \omega)$  都是连续可微的.

$$\text{类似地, 设} \begin{cases} F(\sigma, \omega) = \alpha_1 J_1 + (J_2')^{1/2} - K_1(\omega) = 0 \\ Q(\sigma, \omega) = \alpha_2 J_1 + (J_2')^{1/2} - K_2(\omega) = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则} \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle = 6G\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdot \frac{1+\nu}{1-2\nu} + G > 0.$$

基于上述引理, 在以下的讨论中, 我们将总是假定  $\left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle > 0$ .

**定理 1** 对强化材料, 如果  $A > \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \left\| \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\| - \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle$ , 则非关联的弹塑性矩阵是可逆的.

**证明**  $\forall \eta, \eta_1 \in M_0, a(\eta, \eta_1) = \eta^T [D_{ep}] \eta_1$  是在  $M_0 \times M_0$  上的一非对称的双线性形式, 且

$$(i) \quad |a(\eta, \eta_1)| = |\eta^T [D_{ep}] \eta_1| = \left| \langle \eta, \eta_1 \rangle - \left\langle \eta, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \eta_1 \right\rangle / \left( A + \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle \right) \right|$$

$$\leq \|\eta\| \|\eta_1\| + \|\eta\| \left\| \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\| \left\| \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \right\| \|\eta_1\| / \left( A + \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle \right)$$

$$= \left[ 1 + \left\| \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\| \left\| \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \right\| / \left( A + \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle \right) \right] \|\eta\| \|\eta_1\| = C_1 \|\eta\| \|\eta_1\|.$$

其中,  $C_1 = 1 + \frac{\left\| \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\| \left\| \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \right\|}{A + \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle} > 0$  且与塑性区每一点的应力状态有关.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad a(\eta, \eta) &= \eta^T [D_{ep}] \eta = \|\eta\|^2 - \left\langle \eta, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \eta \right\rangle / \left( A + \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle \right) \\ &\geq \|\eta\|^2 - \|\eta\| \left\| \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\| \left\| \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \right\| \|\eta\| / \left( A + \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle \right) = C_2 \|\eta\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$C_2 = \left[ A - \left( \left\| \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\| \left\| \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \right\| - \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle \right) \right] / \left( A + \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle \right) > 0, \text{ 亦与该点的应}$$

力状态有关.

由引理2知  $[D_{ep}]^{-1}$  存在.

事实上, 由引理2知存在一唯一确定的矩阵  $S$ , 它具有逆  $S^{-1}$ , 使得  $\forall \eta, \eta_1 \in M_e$ ,

$$\eta^T [D_e] \eta_1 = \eta^T [D_{ep}] (S \eta_1) = \eta^T ([D_{ep}] \cdot S) \eta_1.$$

$\therefore [D_e] = [D_{ep}] \cdot S$ , 从而  $[D_{ep}] = [D_e] \cdot S^{-1}$

但是,  $[D_e]^{-1}$  存在, 而  $(S^{-1})^{-1} = S$ .

因此,  $([D_e] \cdot S^{-1})^{-1} = S \cdot [D_e]^{-1}$ , 从而  $[D_{ep}]^{-1}$  存在且等于  $S \cdot [D_e]^{-1}$ .

**定理2** 对理想塑性材料, 非关联的弹塑性矩阵是不可逆的.

**证明** 如果  $A=0$ , 直接计算得:  $[D_{ep}] \{\partial Q / \partial \sigma\} = 0$ , 但是, 当产生塑性应变时,  $\{\partial Q / \partial \sigma\} \neq 0$ .

$\therefore [D_{ep}]$  有非零的核, 即  $[D_{ep}]$  不可逆.

**定理3** 设 a) 屈服面和塑性势面分别具有如下的形式:  $F(\sigma, \omega) = f(J'_2, J'_3) - K_1(\omega) = 0$ ;  $Q(\sigma, \omega) = g(J'_2, J'_3) - K_2(\omega) = 0$  或  $Q(\sigma, \omega) = aJ_1 + q(J'_2, J'_3) - K_2(\omega) = 0$ , 且  $Q(\sigma, \omega)$  是应力空间中一连续可微的齐次函数. b)  $A > \left\| \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \right\| \left\| \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\| - \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle$ . 如果弹塑性体中的塑性变形仅处于强化阶段, 则存在与应力状态无关的正的常数  $C'_1$  和  $C'_2$ , 使得对塑性区的一切点以及  $\forall \eta, \eta_1 \in M_e$

$$|\eta^T [D_{ep}] \eta_1| \leq C'_1 \|\eta\| \|\eta_1\|,$$

$$\eta^T [D_{ep}] \eta \geq C'_2 \|\eta\|^2.$$

**证明** (i) 设  $K_1^B$  和  $K_1^E$  分别是该强化材料的初始屈服值和最终屈服值. 如果塑性变形仅处于强化阶段, 则对弹塑性体中塑性区域的任何点, \*偏应力的值必属于  $\pi$  平面的下述有界闭区域:

$$E = \{ \{\sigma'_{ij}\} \mid K_1^B \leq f(J'_2, J'_3) \leq K_1^E \}.$$

$$\text{但是, } \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma_{ij}} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial J'_2} \sigma'_{ij} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial J'_3} t'_{ij}, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma_{ij}} = \frac{\partial q}{\partial J'_2} \sigma'_{ij} + \frac{\partial q}{\partial J'_3} t'_{ij};$$

$$\text{或 } \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma_{ij}} = a \delta_{ij} + \frac{\partial q}{\partial J'_2} \sigma'_{ij} + \frac{\partial q}{\partial J'_3} t'_{ij}.$$

这里  $\sigma'_{ij}$  是偏应力张量的分量,

$$t'_{ij} = \sigma'_{ik} \sigma'_{kj} - \frac{2}{3} J'_2 \delta_{ij}, \quad \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & (i=j) \\ 0 & (i \neq j). \end{cases}$$

由此,  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma_{ij}}$  和  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma_{ij}}$  仅仅是偏应力张量分量的函数, 从而  $\left\| \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \right\|$  和  $\left\| \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\|$  都是定义在有界闭区域  $E$  上的连续函数. 所以, 存在正常数  $M_1, M_2$  和  $M'_1, M'_2$  使得

$$M_2 \geq \left\| \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \right\| \geq M_1 > 0, \quad M'_2 \geq \left\| \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\| \geq M'_1 > 0.$$

(ii) 设对应于最终屈服值的  $\omega$  值为  $\omega_E$ . 因为  $K_1(\omega)$  和  $K_2(\omega)$  都是  $[0, \omega_E]$  上严格单调增加连续可微的正函数, 而由塑性势  $Q(\sigma, \omega)$  是应力空间的  $n$  次 ( $n \geq 1$ ) 的齐次函数, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} A + \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle &= - \frac{\partial F}{\partial \omega} \{ \sigma \}^T \left\{ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\} + \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle \\ &= n K'_1(\omega) K_2(\omega) + \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{且} \quad A - \left( \left\| \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \right\| \left\| \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\| - \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle \right) &= n K'_1(\omega) K_2(\omega) \\ &- \left( \left\| \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \right\| \left\| \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\| - \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle \right) \end{aligned}$$

都是定义在  $[0, \omega_E] \times E$  上的连续正函数. 因此, 存在正数  $M_3, M_4$  和  $M'_3, M'_4$  使得

$$M_4 \geq A + \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle \geq M_3 > 0.$$

$$M'_4 \geq A - \left( \left\| \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \right\| \left\| \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\| - \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle \right) \geq M'_3 > 0.$$

由(i), (ii)和定理1, 有

$$1 + \left\| \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \right\| \left\| \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\| / \left( A + \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle \right) \leq 1 + M_2 M'_2 / M_3,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left[ A - \left( \left\| \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \right\| \left\| \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\| - \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle \right) \right] / \left( A + \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle \right) \\ \geq M'_3 / M_4 > 0. \end{aligned}$$

只需取  $C'_1 = 1 + M_2 M'_2 / M_3$  和  $C'_2 = M'_3 / M_4$ .

从上面的证明可看出: 证明的一个关键是阐明  $\left\| \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \right\|$ ,  $\left\| \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\|$  和  $\left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle$  仅是偏应力张量诸分量的一个连续正函数, 而偏应力的值属于有界闭区域  $E$ . 通常这些条件是满足的. 例如, 无论对 Mises 准则还是 Drucker-Prager 准则, 这些量都是常数. 它们与偏应力无关. 在上述条件下, 如果用  $F(\sigma, \omega) = \alpha' J_1 + f(J'_2, J'_3) - K_1(\omega) = 0$  来代替该定理中的屈服面, 则定理仍真.

### 三、存在和唯一性

对于应力、位移增量分布的存在唯一性, 我们可以考虑和关联塑性完全同样形式的边值问题. 但是, 在关联塑性中,  $[D_{e,p}]$  是对称的; 在非关联塑性中,  $[D_{e,p}]$  是非对称的. 因此, 必需引用如下的非对称的 Lax-Milgram 引理.

**引理 4** 设  $V$  是一 Hilber 空间,  $a(\cdot, \cdot): V \times V \rightarrow R$  是一  $V$ -椭圆非对称的双线性形式,

而  $f: V \rightarrow R$  是一连续线性形式, 则存在唯一的  $u_0 \in V$  使得

$$a(u_0, v) = f(v) \quad (\forall v \in V)$$

(参看[5]p.7—p.9)

下面, 我们将对强化材料讨论位移增量的分布.

考虑问题:

$$\begin{cases} B^T \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) [D] B \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) [dU] + [dF] = 0 \\ dU|_{\partial\Omega u} = 0 \\ B^T(\cos(n, x), \cos(n, y), \cos(n, z)) [B] \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) [dU]|_{\partial\Omega\sigma} = [dT] \end{cases}$$

这里

$$[D] = \begin{cases} [D_e] & \text{弹性区 (包括卸载)} \\ [D_{e_p}] & \text{塑性区} \end{cases}$$

$[D_{e_p}]$  是非关联的弹塑性矩阵.

$$B \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & 0 & 0 & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & 0 & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 0 & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & 0 & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} & 0 & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

设  $V$  是如下的 Hilbert 空间:

$$V = \left\{ dU = \begin{Bmatrix} du_1 \\ du_2 \\ du_3 \end{Bmatrix}, du_i \in H_1(\Omega), i=1, 2, 3, dU|_{\partial\Omega u} = 0 \right\}$$

虚功方程:

$$D(dU, \Phi) = F(\Phi) \quad (\forall \Phi \in V).$$

$$D(dU, \Phi) \equiv \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ B \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \Phi \right]^T [D] B \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) [dU] d\Omega$$

$$F(\Phi) \equiv \iiint_{\Omega} [\Phi]^T [dF] d\Omega + \iint_{\partial\Omega\sigma} [\Phi]^T [dT] dS.$$

在  $V$  上的内积:

$$\langle dU, \Phi \rangle_V = \langle du_1, \varphi_1 \rangle_{H_1} + \langle du_2, \varphi_2 \rangle_{H_1} + \langle du_3, \varphi_3 \rangle_{H_1}.$$

**定理 4** 对强化材料, 如果定理 3 的条件满足且塑性变形仅处于强化阶段, 则满足上述虚功方程的非关联弹塑性位移增量的解存在唯一.

**证明** 由定义在有限维空间上的任一范数等价于欧氏范数以及定理 3 知, 存在一个与应力状态无关的正的常数  $C_1^*$ , 使得对弹塑性体中的一切点以及  $\forall \eta, \eta_1 \in M_{\sigma}$ ,

$$|\eta^T [D] \eta_1| \leq C_1^* |\eta| |\eta_1|. \therefore |D(dU, \Phi)| \leq \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ B \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \Phi \right]^T$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot [D]B\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)[dU] \Big| d\Omega &\leq C_1'' \iiint_{\Omega} \left| B\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)\Phi \right| \\ \cdot \left| B\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)[dU] \right| d\Omega &\leq 5C_1'' \|\Phi\|_V \|dU\|_V. \end{aligned}$$

由此,  $D(dU, \Phi): V \times V \rightarrow R$  是一连续的非对称的双线性形式. 显然,  $F(\Phi)$  是  $V$  上的连续线性形式.

类似地, 存在与应力状态无关的正的常数  $C_2''$ , 使得

$$\forall \eta \in M_0, \eta^T [D] \eta \geq C_2'' |\eta|^2.$$

$$\text{从而, } D(dU, dU) \geq C_2'' \iiint_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^3 de_{ij}^2, d\Omega.$$

由 Korn 不等式:

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (|(dU)_x|^2 + |(dU)_y|^2 + |(dU)_z|^2) d\Omega \leq C_3'' \iiint_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^3 de_{ij}^2, d\Omega,$$

考虑关于  $dU$  的线性泛函:

$$l(dU) = \iint_{\partial\Omega_u} (dU) dS.$$

对于任何非零常数 (即非零零次 $\infty$ 项式), 它不为零. 由迹定理知:

$$|l(dU)| \leq \iint_{\partial\Omega_u} |dU| dS \leq C_4 \|dU\|_{0,\Omega} \leq C_4 \|dU\|_V.$$

即  $l(dU)$  是  $V$  上的有界线性泛函.

由等价模定理有:

$$\|dU\|_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \leq M (|dU|_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 + |l(dU)|^2).$$

这里,  $|\cdot|$  是  $V$  上的半模.

但是, 当  $dU \in V$  时,  $dU|_{\partial\Omega_u} = 0$ , 故  $l(dU) = 0$ . 于是,  $\|dU\|_{\frac{1}{2}} \leq M |dU|_{\frac{1}{2}}$ .

$$\text{即 } \|dU\|_{\frac{1}{2}} \leq M \iiint_{\Omega} (|(dU)_x|^2 + |(dU)_y|^2 + |(dU)_z|^2) d\Omega.$$

$$\therefore D(dU, dU) \geq \gamma_0 \|dU\|_{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

借助于非对称的 Lax-Milgram 引理, 位移增量的广义解存在唯一.

从该定理, 利用  $de_{ij} = (du_{i,j} + du_{j,i})/2$ , 则  $de_{ij}$  是唯一确定的. 进一步, 由定理 1 知  $[D_{00}]$  可逆. 从而  $[D]$  也可逆. 由此, 应力增量的分布存在唯一.

**推论 1** 取  $F(\sigma, \omega) = \sqrt{3}(J_2')^{1/2} - K_1(\omega) = 0$ , 而  $Q(\sigma, \omega) = \alpha J_1 + (J_2')^{1/2} - K_2(\omega) = 0$ , 则当

$$A > \sqrt{3} G \left( \sqrt{1 + 6\alpha^2 \cdot \frac{(1+\nu)}{(1-2\nu)}} - \sqrt{3} \right) \text{ 时, 定理 1, 定理 2 和定理 3 真.}$$

**推论 2** 设  $F(\sigma, \omega) = \alpha_1 J_1 + (J_2')^{1/2} - K_1(\omega) = 0$  且  $Q(\sigma, \omega) = \alpha_2 J_1 + (J_2')^{1/2} - K_2(\omega) = 0$ , 则当

$$A > G \left[ \sqrt{\left(1 + 6\alpha_1^2 \cdot \frac{1+\nu}{1-2\nu}\right) \left(1 + 6\alpha_2^2 \cdot \frac{1+\nu}{1-2\nu}\right)} - \left(1 + 6\alpha_1\alpha_2 \cdot \frac{1+\nu}{1-2\nu}\right) \right]$$

时, 定理1, 定理2, 定理3真.

**证明** 对上面的两个推论, 只需对给定的塑性势面和屈服面分别地计算

$$\left\| \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \right\| \left\| \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\| - \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\rangle \text{即可.}$$

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## An Application of Nonsymmetric Lax-Milgram Lemma to Nonassociated Plasticity

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### Abstract

Usually, in the study of elasto-plasticity, the associated plasticity, i. e. the plastic potential surface coincides with yield surface, is often used. However, in practical problems, there are many materials which do not obey the associated plastic flow rule. For instance, the mechanical behavior of rock, concrete, etc. must be described by the nonassociated flow rule when deformation occur. In this paper, by means of the nonsymmetric Lax-Milgram lemma, we shall discuss a series of important questions of the nonassociated plasticity in detail.

**Key words** nonsymmetry, nonassociated plasticity, existence, uniqueness