

广义变分原理在有限元半 分析法中的应用*

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摘 要

本文是在文献[1]中所指出的广义变分原理在合理处理有限元法的边界条件的应用价值还没有受到足够的重视这一思想启发下, 应用广义变分原理, 选用样条函数与正弦(或余弦)函数乘积型的级数形式再加上多项式, 作为板壳的逼近函数, 以薄板弯曲问题为例较好地解决了有限元半分析法中出现的耦联问题。由于其未知数个数比有限元法、有限条法均少很多, 而精度更高, 故为用微机解决一类工程问题, 提供了一个有效的方法。

一、引 言

钱伟长教授在他的论文[1]中, 非常明确的提出广义变分原理在有限元法上是很有用处的, 其潜力还很大, 很有进一步推广使用的价值。同时, 具体指出广义变分原理在合理处理有限元法的边界条件的应用价值还没有受到足够的重视。本文就是在上述思想的启发下, 应用广义变分原理解决了半分析法中的耦联问题, 从而推进了这一方法在工程中的应用。

求源于变形体力学方面的数学问题的数值分析方法, 目前主要有差分法和基于变分原理的有限元法及其变种, 后述方法的优劣和适用范围, 主要决定于所依赖的原理和利用这些方法解题时, 各种逼近函数的选择。两者对解题的作用, 就象人们加工一样成品时所用的工具与原材料。灵活简便的方法虽然重要, 但我觉得好的原材料加工的成品, 显得更有实用意义。如果两者兼而有之, 则为最好。本文依据广义变分原理, 用单三角级数加多项式和样条函数讨论了薄板的求解问题, 得到了较为满意的结果。

文献[3]用样条函数与三角函数(或梁函数)乘积型的级数形式, 作为板挠度的逼近函数, 用里兹法求解。由于 B 样条基函数的紧凑性, 对两对边简支的矩形板, 其求解方程组的系数, 是半带宽为4的带状正定对称阵。选择适当的等价基样条函数, 可使沿样条插值方向各类边界条件得到满足, 且便于统一处理^[4]。它比Y. K. Cheung提出的有限条法, 未知数更少, 而精度更高, 并更加简便易行。由于[3]以最小势能原理为基础, 故不可避免地碰到有限条法中出现的耦联问题。文[5]用多项式与正弦(或余弦)函数乘积型的级数形式再加多项式的方法作过研究, 但所得结论和公式推导是错误的^[6]。本文用样条函数与正弦

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(或余弦)函数乘积的级数形式加多项式逼近板的挠度函数,以广义变分原理为基础,较好地解决了半分析法中出现的耦联问题。

二、各种端部条件下板的计算公式

文[6]指出,选用多项式与正弦(或余弦)函数乘积型的级数形式再加上多项式,作为板挠度的逼近函数,对各种边界条件,理论上是可行的。本文用样条函数取代多项式即用样条插值取代埃尔米特插值,这样可使未知数减少,精度提高,且耦联可降到最低限度。

因为除挠度逼近函数中仅用样条插值取代埃尔米特插值外,边界条件的形式和处理方法、公式推导与[6]完全一样,故此处仅给出最后的计算公式,不详细推导。

1. 左端固支,右端简支,另两对边可为任意支承的情况(如图1)。

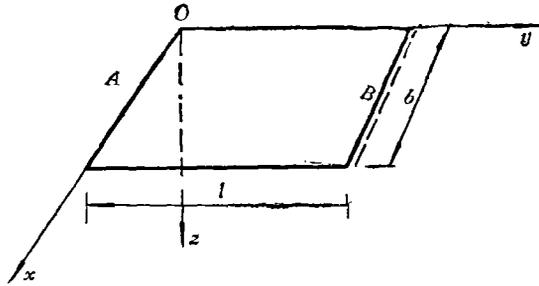


图 1

设

$$w(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^M [\Phi] \{\gamma\}_m y_m + [\Phi] \{\gamma\}_A y_0 \quad (2.1)$$

$[\Phi]$ 为三次B样条基函数构成的行阵即:

$$[\Phi] = [\phi_{-1} \ \phi_0 \ \phi_1 \ \cdots \ \phi_N \ \phi_{N+1}]$$

$\{\gamma\}_m$ 为与 m 有关的待定系数列阵即

$$\{\gamma\}_m = [\gamma_{-1} \ \gamma_0 \ \gamma_1 \ \cdots \ \gamma_N \ \gamma_{N+1}]^T$$

$$y_m = \sin \frac{m\pi y}{l}, \quad y_0 = \left(\frac{y^3}{l^3} - \frac{3y^2}{l^2} + \frac{2y}{l} \right)$$

根据广义变分原理,相应的泛函为

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi = & \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \int_0^b \{\varepsilon\}^T \{\sigma\} dx dy - \int_0^b M_A^A w'(A) dx \\ & - \int_0^l \int_0^b w(x, y) q(x, y) dx dy \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{令} \quad \{\varepsilon\} &= \{\varepsilon\}_m + \{\varepsilon\}^M \\ \{\sigma\} &= \{\sigma\}_m + \{\sigma\}^M \\ \theta &= \theta_m + \theta^M \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

上式中第一项与第二项分别为 $q(x, y)$ 与边界 A 上 M_A^A 引起的相应各量。将(2.1)式代入(2.2)

式, 利用 (2.3) 式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi = & \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \int_0^b \{\varepsilon\}_m^T \{\sigma\}_m dx dy + \int_0^l \int_0^b \{\varepsilon\}^{M^T} \{\sigma\}_m dx dy \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \int_0^b \{\varepsilon\}^{M^T} \{\sigma\}^M dx dy - \int_0^b M_y^A \theta_m^A dx - \int_0^b M_y^M \theta_A^M dx \\ & - \int_0^l \int_0^b \sum_{m=1}^M \{\gamma\}_m^T [\Phi]^T y_m q(x, y) dx dy \\ & - \{\gamma\}_A^T \int_0^l \int_0^b [\Phi]^T y_0 q(x, y) dx dy \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^l \int_0^b \{\varepsilon\}^{M^T} \{\sigma\}^M dx dy = & \{\gamma\}_A^T D [A_{00} A_x + \mu (B_x^T + B_x) B_{00} \\ & + F_{00} F_x + 2(1-\mu) C_{00} C_x] \{\gamma\}_A \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^l \int_0^b \{\varepsilon\}^{M^T} \{\sigma\}_m dx dy = & \{\gamma\}_A^T D \sum_{m=1}^M [A_{0m} A_x + \mu (B_x^T B_{0m} + B_x B_{m0}) \\ & + F_{0m} F_x + 2(1-\mu) C_{0m} C_x] \{\gamma\}_m \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \int_0^b M_y^A \theta_m^A dx = & \frac{6D}{l^2} \{\gamma\}_A^T \sum_{m=1}^M (m\pi/l) F_x \{\gamma\}_m \\ \int_0^b M_y^M \theta_A^M dx = & \frac{12D}{l^3} \{\gamma\}_A^T F_x \{\gamma\}_A \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.7)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{00} = & \int_0^l y_0^2 dy, & B_{00} = & \int_0^l y_0'' y_0 dy \\ F_{00} = & \int_0^l y_0''^2 dy, & A_{0m} = & \int_0^l y_0 y_m dy \\ B_{0m} = & \int_0^l y_0 y_m'' dy, & B_{m0} = & \int_0^l y_0'' y_m dy \\ C_{0m} = & \int_0^l y_0' y_m' dy, & F_{0m} = & \int_0^l y_0'' y_m'' dy \\ A_x = & \int_0^b [\Phi'']^T [\Phi''] dx, & B_x = & \int_0^b [\Phi]^T [\Phi''] dx \\ C_x = & \int_0^b [\Phi']^T [\Phi'] dx, & F_x = & \int_0^b [\Phi]''^T [\Phi] dx \end{aligned}$$

A_x, B_x, C_x 和 F_x 的具体数值, 请参看[4].

将(2.5), (2.6)和(2.7)式代入(2.4)式得

$$\Pi = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{n=1}^M \{\gamma\}_m^T [G_{mn}] \{\gamma\}_n + D \{\gamma\}_A^T \sum_{m=1}^M [A_{0m} A_x + \mu (B_{0m} B_x^T$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + B_{m_0} B_z) + F_{0m} F_z + 2(1-\mu) C_{0m} C_z] \{\gamma\}_m + \frac{1}{2} \{\gamma\}_A^T D [A_{00} A_z \\
& + \mu (B_x^T + B_z) B_{00} + F_{00} F_z + 2(1-\mu) C_{00} C_z] \{\gamma\}_A \\
& - \frac{6D}{l^2} \{\gamma\}_A^T \sum_{m=1}^M \binom{m\pi}{l} F_z \{\gamma\}_m - \frac{12D}{l^3} \{\gamma\}_A^T F_z \{\gamma\}_A \\
& - \int_0^l \int_0^b \sum_{m=1}^M \{\gamma\}_m^T [\Phi]^T y_m q(x, y) dx dy - \{\gamma\}_A^T \int_0^l \int_0^b [\Phi]^T y_0 q(x, y) dx dy
\end{aligned} \tag{2.8}$$

由于三角函数的正交性有

$$\begin{aligned}
[G_{mn}] &= \begin{cases} [0] & (m \neq n) \\ [G_{mm}] & (m = n) \end{cases} \tag{2.9} \\
[G_{mm}] &= D [A_{mm} A_z + \mu (B_{mm} B_x^T + B_{mm} B_z) \\
& + F_{mm} F_z + 2(1-\mu) C_{mm} C_z] \\
A_{mm} &= \int_0^l y_m y_m dy, & B_{mm} &= \int_0^l y_m y_m'' dy \\
C_{mm} &= \int_0^l y_m' y_m' dy, & F_{mm} &= \int_0^l y_m'' y_m'' dy
\end{aligned}$$

由 $\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \{\gamma\}_m} = 0$, $\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \{\gamma\}_A} = 0$ 分别得到:

$$\begin{aligned}
& [G_{mm}] \{\gamma\}_m + D [A_{0m} A_z + \mu (B_{0m} B_x^T + B_{m_0} B_z) \\
& + F_{0m} F_z + 2(1-\mu) C_{0m} C_z]^T \{\gamma\}_A \\
& - \frac{6D}{l^2} \binom{m\pi}{l} F_z \{\gamma\}_A - \int_0^l \int_0^b [\Phi]^T y_m q(x, y) dx dy = 0
\end{aligned} \tag{2.10}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{m=1}^M D [A_{0m} A_z + \mu (B_{0m} B_x^T + B_{m_0} B_z) + F_{0m} F_z \\
& + 2(1-\mu) C_{0m} C_z] \cdot \{\gamma\}_m + D [A_{00} A_z + \mu (B_x^T + B_z) B_{00} \\
& + F_{00} F_z + 2(1-\mu) C_{00} C_z] \{\gamma\}_A - \frac{6D}{l^2} \sum_{m=1}^M \binom{m\pi}{l} F_z \{\gamma\}_m \\
& - \frac{24D}{l^3} F_z \{\gamma\}_A - \int_0^l \int_0^b [\Phi]^T y_0 q(x, y) dx dy = 0
\end{aligned} \tag{2.11}$$

考虑到 $F_{0m} = 6m\pi/l^3$, $F_{00} = 12/l^3$, $F_{0m} = 6m\pi/l^3$, 再引入符号

$$\begin{aligned}
[A]_{0m} &= D [A_{0m} A_z + \mu (B_{0m} B_x^T + B_{m_0} B_z) + F_{0m} F_z + 2(1-\mu) C_{0m} C_z]^T \\
[A]_{00} &= D [A_{00} A_z + \mu (B_x^T + B_z) B_{00} + F_{00} F_z + 2(1-\mu) C_{00} C_z]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\{F\}_0 = \int_0^l \int_0^b [\Phi]^T y_0 q(x, y) dx dy$$

$$\{F\}_m = \int_0^l \int_0^b [\Phi]^T y_m q(x, y) dx dy$$

则(2.10)式与(2.11)式可简写成

$$[G_{mm}]\{\gamma\}_m + [A]_{0m}\{\gamma\}_A - \{F\}_m = 0 \tag{2.12}$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^M [A]_{0m}\{\gamma\}_m + [A]_{00}\{\gamma\}_A - \{F\}_0 = 0 \tag{2.13}$$

由(2.12)与(2.13)式联立求解可得 $\{\gamma\}_m$ 与 $\{\gamma\}_A$ 。为此, 由(2.12)式有

$$\{\gamma\}_m = [G_{mm}]^{-1}(-[A]_{0m}\{\gamma\}_A + \{F\}_m) \tag{2.14}$$

将(2.14)式代入(2.13)式可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(-\sum_{m=1}^M [A]_{0m}^T [G_{mm}]^{-1} [A]_{0m} + [A]_{00}\right) \{\gamma\}_A \\ & = \{F\}_0 - \sum_{m=1}^M [A]_{0m}^T [G_{mm}]^{-1} \{F\}_m \end{aligned} \tag{2.15}$$

由(2.15)式求得 $\{\gamma\}_A$ 后, 再代回(2.14)式便可求得 $\{\gamma\}_m$, 进而可求得板的挠度函数和内力。

2. 左端固定, 右端自由, 另两对边任意支承的情况

设板的挠度函数为

$$w(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^M [\Phi]\{\gamma\}_m y_m + [\Phi]\{\gamma\}_A (y^3/l^3 - 3y^2/l^2 + 2y/l) + [\Phi]\{\gamma\}_B (y/l) \tag{2.16}$$

相应的泛函是

$$\Pi = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \int_0^b \{\varepsilon\}^T \{\sigma\} dx dy - \int_0^b M_A^T \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)_A dx - \int_0^l \int_0^b w(x, y) q(x, y) dx dy \tag{2.17}$$

将(2.16)式代入(2.17)式中经过与情况1完全相同的推导, 由 $\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \{\gamma\}_m} = 0$, $\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \{\gamma\}_A} = 0$ 和

$\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \{\gamma\}_B} = 0$ 可分别得到

$$[G_{mm}]\{\gamma\}_m + [A]_{0m}^T \{\gamma\}_A + [B]_{im} \{\gamma\}_B - \{F\}_m = 0 \tag{2.18}$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^M [A]_{0m}^T \{\gamma\}_m + [A]_{00} \{\gamma\}_A + [B]_{0i} \{\gamma\}_B - \{F\}_0 = 0 \tag{2.19}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{m=1}^M [B]_{im} \{\gamma\}_m + [A]_{0i} \{\gamma\}_A + [B]_{i0} \{\gamma\}_B - \{F\}_i = 0 \quad (2.20) \\
& [B]_{im} = D[A_{im}A_x + \mu(B_{im}B_x^T + B_{mi}B_x) + F_{im}F_x + 2(1-\mu)C_{im}C_x] \\
& [B]_{0i} = D[A_{0i}A_x + (B_{i0}B_x + B_{0i}B_x^T)\mu + F_{0i}F_x + 2(1-\mu)C_{0i}C_x] \\
& y_i = y/l, \quad \{F\}_i = \int_0^l \int_0^b [\Phi]^T y_i q(x, y) dx dy \\
& [B]_{ii} = D[A_{ii}A_x + \mu(B_{ii}B_x^T + B_{ii}B_x) + F_{ii}F_x + 2(1-\mu)C_{ii}C_x]^T \\
& [A]_{0i} = D[A_{0i}A_x + \mu(B_{0i}B_x^T + B_{i0}B_x) - \frac{6D}{l^3}F_x + 2(1-\mu)C_{0i}C_x]^T \\
& A_{im} = \int_0^l y_i y_m dy, \quad B_{im} = \int_0^l y_i y_m'' dy, \quad B_{mi} = \int_0^l y_i'' y_m dy \\
& C_{im} = \int_0^l y_i' y_m' dy, \quad F_{im} = \int_0^l y_i'' y_m'' dy, \quad A_{ii} = \int_0^l y_i^2 dy \\
& B_{ii} = \int_0^l y_i'' y_i dy, \quad C_{ii} = \int_0^l y_i' y_i' dy, \quad F_{ii} = \int_0^l y_i''^2 dy \\
& y_0 = y^3/l^3 - \frac{3y^2}{l^2} + 2y/l, \quad A_{0i} = \int_0^l y_0 y_i dy, \quad B_{i0} = \int_0^l y_i y_0'' dy, \\
& B_{0i} = \int_0^l y_i'' y_0 dy, \quad F_{0i} = \int_0^l y_0'' y_i'' dy, \quad C_{0i} = \int_0^l y_0' y_i' dy
\end{aligned}$$

由(2.18)~(2.20)式可求出 $\{\gamma\}_m$, $\{\gamma\}_A$ 与 $\{\gamma\}_B$, 进而求得板的挠度函数和内力。

3. 两对边固支, 另两对边任意支承的情况

设板的挠度函数为

$$w(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^M [\Phi] \{\gamma\}_m y_m + [\Phi] \{\gamma\}_A y_0 + [\Phi] \{\gamma\}_B y_l \quad (2.21)$$

$$y_0 = \left(\frac{y^3}{l^3} - \frac{3y^2}{l^2} + \frac{2y}{l} \right), \quad y_l = \left(-\frac{y^3}{l^3} - \frac{y}{l} \right)$$

相应的泛函为

$$\begin{aligned}
\Pi = & \frac{1}{2} \int_0^b \int_0^l \{\varepsilon\}^T \{\sigma\} dx dy - \int_0^b M_A^A \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)_A dx \\
& - \int_0^b M_B^B \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)_B dx - \int_0^l \int_0^b w(x, y) q(x, y) dx dy \quad (2.22)
\end{aligned}$$

将(2.21)代入(2.22)式, 再由 $\delta\Pi=0$ 可得

$$[G_{mm}] \{\gamma\}_m + [A]_{0m} \{\gamma\}_A + [B]_{lm} \{\gamma\}_B - \{F\}_m = 0 \quad (2.23)$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^M [A]_{0m} \{\gamma\}_m + [A]_{00} \{\gamma\}_A + [B]_{0l} \{\gamma\}_B - \{F\}_0 = 0 \quad (2.24)$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^M [B]_{im} \{\gamma\}_m + [A]_{0i} \{\gamma\}_A + [B]_{ii} \{\gamma\}_B - \{F\}_i = 0 \quad (2.25)$$

$[A]_{0m}$, $[A]_{00}$, $[B]_{0i}$, $[A]_{0i}$ 的表达式形式与情况 1, 2 相同。而

$$[B]_{im} = D[A_{im}A_x + \mu(B_{im}B_x^T + B_{mi}B_x) + 2F_{im}F_x + 2(1-\mu)C_{im}C_x]^T$$

由 (2.23)~(2.25) 式可解出 $\{\gamma\}_m$, $\{\gamma\}_A$ 与 $\{\gamma\}_B$, 进而可求得两端固支情况下板的挠度函数与内力。

三、计算例题

用一端固支一端简支情况下所得公式, 分别计算了匀布荷载作用下, 三边固支一边简支与三边简支一边固支的方板。为了比较收敛的快慢, 计算了取不同样条插值节点数与不同项数时的结果。具体计算时, 利用了对称性, 只取板的一半进行讨论。结果见表。

表 1 $\mu=0.2$, 匀布荷载, 三边固支一边简支 (如图 2)

插值节点数 (包括两个端点)	级数的项数	板中点的挠度 $w (qa^4/D)$	板中点的弯矩	
			$M_x (qa^2)$	$M_y (qa^2)$
11	4	0.00156327	0.0257901	0.0199077
	8	0.00157025	0.0263374	0.0211986
	16	0.00157062	0.0263336	0.0213099
	28	0.00157068	0.0263661	0.0213722
17	4	0.00156648	0.0259333	0.0200276
	8	0.00157374	0.0260439	0.0210631
	16	0.00157448	0.0262337	0.0313296
	28	0.00157470	0.0262480	0.0213602
精确解		0.00157	0.0261	0.0213

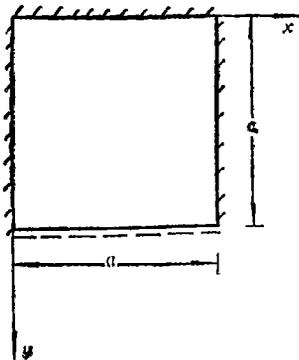


图 2

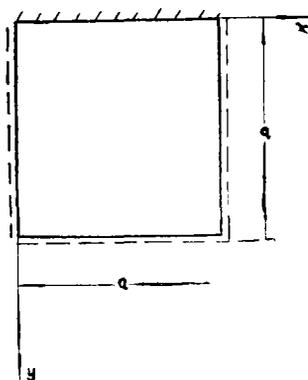


图 3

表 2

 $\mu=0.3$, 匀布荷载, 三边简支一边固支 (图 3)

插值节点数 (包 括两个端点)	级数的 项数	板中心的挠度 $w (qa^4/D)$	板中点的弯矩	
			$M_x (qa^2)$	$M_y (qa^2)$
11	4	0.00272405	0.0262241	0.0318320
	8	0.00275265	0.0352876	0.0396061
	16	0.00275083	0.0337152	0.0387223
	28	0.00275086	0.0337172	0.0387381
17	4	0.00275766	0.0322647	0.0365677
	8	0.00283077	0.0320272	0.03766635
	16	0.00279723	0.0340710	0.0390692
	28	0.00279756	0.0341320	0.0391389
精确解		0.00279	0.034	0.039

四、结 束 语

1. 由上述算例可见, 精度与收敛情况都是好的, 就所算两例, 仅取 4 项就可满足工程上度精的要求。由于刚度矩阵都有表可查, 不需计算, 这样可大大节约机时。其次, 未知数比有限元、有限条法均少很多, 而精度更高, 是工程中简便易行的有效方法。

2. 最后可获得挠度、弯矩各自的解析表达式, 而不是离散解, 这与一般级数解有几乎同样的形式与效果。

3. 所述方法完全可用于矩形板、扇形板、圆板和圆柱壳等等一类常用结构上。

参 考 文 献

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The Application of Generalized Variational Principle in Finite Element-Semianalytical Method

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Abstract

The method developed in this paper is inspired by the viewpoint in reference[1] that attention has been not paid sufficiently to the value of the generalized variational principle in dealing with the boundary conditions in the finite element method. This method applies the generalized variational principle and chooses the series constituted by spline function multiplied by sinusoidal function and added by polynomial as the approximate deflection of plates and shells. By taking the deflection problem of thin plate, it shows that this method can solve the coupling problem in the finite element-semianalytical method. Compared with the finite element method and finite stripe method, this method has much fewer unknown variables and higher precision. Hence, it proposes an effective way to solve this kind of engineering problems by minicomputer.