

# 弹、粘性体动力学变分原理的 Laplace 变换形式、有限元构式及数值方法\*

金 问 鲁

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## 摘 要

作者在[1]文中提出了弹、粘动力学变分原理的谱分解形式, 本文将其推广到 Laplace 变换形式, 具体写出了薄壳动力学的混合变分原理以及弹-粘-孔隙介质力学的变分原理, 并对后者作出了有限元构式。

Laplace 变换形式的变分原理具有简洁形式, 为便于有限元法计算, 当已知 Laplace 变换式的有限个值时, 需求原时间函数的有限个值, 对此当前尚无成熟方法, 本文提供了求原函数的数值方法, 从例题可见, 这种数值方法是有效的。

结合以上两种理论: 从变分原理进行有限元构式以及求 Laplace 反变换的数值方法, 可以使相当广的一类固体动力学问题能够用电子计算机进行求解。

## 一、弹、粘性体动力学变分原理的 Laplace 变换形式

在[1]中提供了谱分解的普遍化变分原理, 不难将它改写成 Laplace 变换形式, 相应的泛函  $\Pi_{\delta_1}^L$  是:

$$\Pi_{\delta_1}^L = \iiint \left\{ \frac{1}{2} a^{ijkl}(p) \bar{\varepsilon}_{ij} \bar{\varepsilon}_{kl} - \bar{f}^i \bar{u}_i + \frac{1}{2} \rho p^2 \bar{u}^i \bar{u}_i - \bar{\sigma}^{ij} \left[ \bar{\varepsilon}_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} (\bar{u}_{i,j} + \bar{u}_{j,i}) \right] \right\} dV - \iint_{S_0} \bar{T}^i u_i dS - \iint_{S_1} (\bar{P}^i (\bar{u}_i - \bar{u}_i)) dS \quad (1.1)$$

$$\delta \Pi_{\delta_1}^L = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

变位  $\bar{u}_i$ , 应变  $\bar{\varepsilon}_{ij}$  和应力  $\bar{\sigma}^{ij}$  表示原函数的 Laplace 变换, 例如有:

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_{ij}(p) = \int_0^\infty \varepsilon_{ij}(t) e^{-pt} dt \quad (1.3)$$

作者曾在另一文中考虑用张量分析进行薄壳混杂模型三角形有限元的构式, 现在将它的 Laplace 变换形式的变分原理写出如下:

$$\Pi_N^L = \iiint \left\{ \frac{1}{2} D(1+\gamma p) [(1-\nu) a^{\alpha\gamma} a^{\beta\delta} + \nu a^{\alpha\beta} a^{\gamma\delta}] \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\bar{u}_{\beta||\alpha} + \bar{u}_{\alpha||\beta}) - \bar{w} b_{\alpha\beta} \right] \right. \\ \left. \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\bar{u}_{\gamma||\delta} + \bar{u}_{\delta||\gamma}) - \bar{w} b_{\gamma\delta} \right] - \bar{p}^{\gamma} \bar{u}_{\gamma} + \frac{1}{2} \rho p^2 a^{\alpha\beta} \bar{u}_{\alpha} \bar{u}_{\beta} \right\} \sqrt{a} dx^1 dx^2 - \int_{C_1} \bar{P}^{\gamma} \bar{u}_{\gamma} ds \quad (1.4)$$

$$\Pi_N^L = \iiint \left[ \bar{M}^{\alpha\beta} \bar{w}_{,\alpha\beta} - \bar{B}_m - \bar{q} \bar{w} + \frac{1}{2} \rho p^2 (\bar{w})^2 \right] \sqrt{a} dx^1 dx^2 - \int_{C_1} (\bar{Q} \bar{w} - \bar{M}^{\gamma} \bar{w}_{||\gamma}) ds$$

\* 钟万勰推荐。

$$-\int_{C_2} [\bar{Q}(\bar{w}-\bar{w})-\bar{M}'(\bar{w}\|_s-\bar{w}\|_s)]ds + \sum \int_{C_1} \bar{M}'\bar{w}\|_s ds \quad (1.5)$$

这里:

$$\bar{B}_m = \frac{1}{2K(1+\gamma p)(1-\nu)} a_{\alpha\gamma} a_{\beta\delta} \bar{M}^{\alpha\beta} \bar{M}'^{\gamma\delta} - \frac{\nu}{2K(1+\gamma p)(1-\nu)} a_{\alpha\beta} a_{\gamma\delta} \bar{M}^{\alpha\beta} \bar{M}'^{\gamma\delta} \quad (1.6)$$

$$\delta\Pi^L = \delta\Pi_K^L + \delta\Pi_\mu^L = 0 \quad (1.7)$$

在本文中较详细地写出弹-粘-孔隙介质力学固结与次固结 Laplace 变换形式的变分原理。在 Cartesian 坐标系变分原理的泛函具有如下形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi = & \iiint_V \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left( \Theta - \frac{2}{3} \Psi \right) \left( \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \Psi \left[ \left( \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] \right. \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \Psi \left[ \left( \frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \\ & - \sigma_w \left( \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{1}{2p} \left[ K_x \left( \frac{\partial \bar{\sigma}_w}{\partial x} \right)^2 + K_y \left( \frac{\partial \bar{\sigma}_w}{\partial y} \right)^2 + K_z \left( \frac{\partial \bar{\sigma}_w}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] \left. \right\} dx dy dz \\ & - \iint_{C_p} (\bar{X}\bar{u} + \bar{Y}\bar{v} + \bar{Z}\bar{w}) dS + \iint_{C_n} \frac{1}{p} \bar{Q} \bar{\sigma}_w dS \quad (1.8) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{变分原理表示为:} \quad \delta\Pi = 0 \quad (1.9)$$

在(1.8)式中,  $\Theta$  是体积形变模量,  $\Psi$  是广义剪切模量, 是 Laplace 变换中参数  $p$  的函数, 作者在论文[2]中给出  $\Psi$  的表示式如下:

$$\text{对二体模型:} \quad \Psi = \eta G p / (\eta p + G) \quad (1.10a)$$

$$\text{对三体模型:} \quad \Psi = (\eta G_1 p + G_1 G_2) / (\eta p + G_1 + G_2) \quad (1.10b)$$

$K_x, K_y, K_z$  各表示  $x, y, z$  方向土的渗透系数;  $\Theta, \Psi, K_x, K_y, K_z$  是空间坐标  $x, y, z$  的函数;  $\bar{u}, \bar{v}, \bar{w}$  和  $\bar{\sigma}_w$  各为土粒变位和孔隙水压的 Laplace 变换, 而且在变分时作为独立量。可以证明(1.8), (1.9)式是正确的, 将变分泛函  $\Pi$  对  $\bar{u}, \bar{v}, \bar{w}$  和  $\bar{\sigma}_w$  进行变分时所得的方程将和文献[2]、[3]中的方程一致。

## 二、弹-粘-孔隙介质力学的有限元构式

Sandhu 和 Wilson<sup>(4)</sup> 曾提出土壤二维和三维固结的变分原理并且从它导出有限元构式, 这个方法需要对一组时间点上进行求解。著者认为从本文(1.8), (1.9)式 Laplace 变换形式的变分原理进行求解可能是更为方便的。以下导出有关的有限元构式。

采用三角形单元, 设单元的顶点为 1, 2, 3, 坐标各为  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3)$ , 变位  $\bar{u}, \bar{v}, \bar{w}$  和孔隙水压  $\bar{\sigma}_w$  在单元内线性变化, 这样如果单元结点处变位和孔隙水压为已知时则它们在单元内部也是确定的。每个单元有九个待定参数:  $\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2, \bar{u}_3, \bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2, \bar{v}_3, \bar{\sigma}_{w1}, \bar{\sigma}_{w2}, \bar{\sigma}_{w3}$ ; 将这参数集合写为  $\bar{U}_m$ ,  $m$  表示第  $m$  个单元。用矩阵形式写为:

$$\bar{U}_m^i = [\bar{u}_m^i, \bar{\sigma}_m^i] \quad (2.1)$$

$$t \text{ 表示转置, 这里: } \left. \begin{aligned} \bar{u}_m^i &= [\bar{u}_{1m}, \bar{u}_{2m}, \bar{u}_{3m}, \bar{v}_{1m}, \bar{v}_{2m}, \bar{v}_{3m}] \\ \bar{\sigma}_m^i &= [\bar{\sigma}_{w1m}, \bar{\sigma}_{w2m}, \bar{\sigma}_{w3m}] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

取结点变位和孔隙水压作为独立变分量, 从(1.8), (1.9)式可以求出单元性质矩阵如下:

$$K_m = \begin{bmatrix} K_{uum} & K_{u\sigma m} \\ K_{\sigma um} & K_{\sigma\sigma m} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.3)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 & \left( \Theta + \frac{4}{3} \Psi \right) y_{23}^2 \\
 & + \Psi x_{32}^2 \\
 & \left( \Theta + \frac{4}{3} \Psi \right) y_{23} y_{31} \left( \Theta + \frac{4}{3} \Psi \right) y_{31}^2 \\
 & + \Psi x_{32} x_{13} + \Psi x_{13}^2 \\
 & \left( \Theta + \frac{4}{3} \Psi \right) y_{23} y_{12} \left( \Theta + \frac{4}{3} \Psi \right) y_{31} y_{12} \left( \Theta + \frac{4}{3} \Psi \right) y_{12}^2 \\
 & + \Psi x_{32} x_{21} + \Psi x_{13} x_{21} + \Psi x_{21}^2 \\
 & \left( \Theta - \frac{2}{3} \Psi \right) y_{23} x_{32} \left( \Theta - \frac{2}{3} \Psi \right) y_{31} x_{32} \left( \Theta - \frac{2}{3} \Psi \right) y_{12} x_{32} \left( \Theta + \frac{4}{3} \Psi \right) x_{32}^2 \\
 & + \Psi x_{32} y_{23} + \Psi x_{13} y_{23} + \Psi x_{31} y_{23} + \Psi y_{13}^2 \\
 & \left( \Theta - \frac{2}{3} \Psi \right) y_{23} x_{13} \left( \Theta - \frac{2}{3} \Psi \right) y_{31} x_{13} \left( \Theta - \frac{2}{3} \Psi \right) y_{12} x_{13} \left( \Theta + \frac{4}{3} \Psi \right) x_{13}^2 \\
 & + \Psi x_{32} y_{31} + \Psi x_{13} y_{31} + \Psi x_{21} y_{31} + \Psi y_{23} y_{31} + \Psi y_{31}^2 \\
 & \left( \Theta - \frac{2}{3} \Psi \right) y_{23} x_{21} \left( \Theta - \frac{2}{3} \Psi \right) y_{31} x_{21} \left( \Theta - \frac{2}{3} \Psi \right) y_{12} x_{21} \left( \Theta + \frac{4}{3} \Psi \right) x_{21}^2 \\
 & + \Psi x_{32} y_{12} + \Psi x_{13} y_{12} + \Psi x_{21} y_{12} + \Psi y_{23} y_{12} + \Psi y_{31} y_{12} + \Psi y_{12}^2
 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

(2.4a)

Sym

$$K_{\text{sum}} = \frac{1}{2\Delta} \begin{bmatrix}
 -\frac{1}{3} \Delta y_{23} & -\frac{1}{3} \Delta y_{31} & -\frac{1}{3} \Delta y_{12} & -\frac{1}{3} \Delta x_{32} & -\frac{1}{3} \Delta x_{13} & -\frac{1}{3} \Delta x_{21} \\
 -\frac{1}{3} \Delta y_{23} & -\frac{1}{3} \Delta y_{31} & -\frac{1}{3} \Delta y_{12} & -\frac{1}{3} \Delta x_{32} & -\frac{1}{3} \Delta x_{13} & -\frac{1}{3} \Delta x_{21} \\
 -\frac{1}{3} \Delta y_{23} & -\frac{1}{3} \Delta y_{31} & -\frac{1}{3} \Delta y_{12} & -\frac{1}{3} \Delta x_{32} & -\frac{1}{3} \Delta x_{13} & -\frac{1}{3} \Delta x_{21}
 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2.4b)

$$K_{\sigma\sigma m} = \frac{1}{2\Delta} \begin{bmatrix} -K_x y_{23}^2/p & -K_x y_{31} y_{23}/p & -K_x y_{12} y_{23}/p \\ -K_y x_{23}^2/p & -K_y x_{13} x_{32}/p & -K_y x_{21} x_{32}/p \\ -K_x y_{23} y_{31}/p & -K_x y_{31}^2/p & -K_x y_{12} y_{31}/p \\ -K_y x_{32} x_{13}/p & -K_y x_{13}^2/p & -K_y x_{21} x_{13}/p \\ -K_x y_{23} y_{12}/p & -K_x y_{31} y_{12}/p & -K_x y_{12}^2/p \\ -K_y x_{32} x_{21}/p & -K_y x_{13} x_{21}/p & -K_y x_{21}^2/p \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.4c)$$

在以上各式中有:

$$\Delta = x_2 y_3 + x_3 y_1 + x_1 y_2 - x_3 y_2 - x_1 y_3 - x_2 y_1 \quad (2.5a)$$

$$y_{ij} = y_i - y_j, \quad x_{ij} = x_i - x_j \text{ 等.} \quad (2.5b)$$

令:  $\tilde{P}_m^i = [\tilde{X}_m^i, \tilde{Q}_m^i]$  (2.6a)

$$\tilde{X}_m^i = [\tilde{X}_{1m}, \tilde{X}_{2m}, \tilde{X}_{3m}, \tilde{Y}_{1m}, \tilde{Y}_{2m}, \tilde{Y}_{3m}] \quad (2.6b)$$

$$\tilde{Q}_m^i = [\tilde{Q}_{1m}, \tilde{Q}_{2m}, \tilde{Q}_{3m}] \quad (2.6c)$$

在以上三式中,  $\tilde{X}_m^i$  是第  $m$  单元的结点折算力,  $\tilde{Q}_m^i$  是第  $m$  单元的结点折算渗流速度。这样, 平面固结次固结问题的有限元法方程可以写为:

$$\sum_m K_m U_m = \sum_m P_m \quad (2.7)$$

在上式中表示对所有单元  $m$  求和。当  $p$  确定时求解以上方程和有限元法求解静力问题类似。特别是, 如所周知,  $p = \infty$  和  $p = 0$  分别决定各物理量在  $t = 0$  和  $t = \infty$  的数值, 求出这些数值并不困难。求在中间  $t$  时刻的物理量是较为困难的。为此, 著者在下节提供一个根据离散的  $p$  所得的变换函数值进行 Laplace 反变换寻求离散  $t$  时刻原函数数值的方法。采用这个方法可以对为数不多的  $p$  进行计算, 即可了解整个的时间过程, 从而避免了按照文献[4]对多次  $\Delta t$  反复求解的繁冗计算。

### 三、Laplace 变换和反变换数值计算的一个新方法

Laplace 反变换的数值方法基于 Laplace 变换的数值方法。首先我们考虑 Laplace 变换的数值方法。Laplace 变换的基本公式是:

$$F(p) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt \quad (3.1)$$

$f(t)$  是原函数,  $F(p)$  是变换函数。常用的数值方法是将积分改为代数求和, 这里存在两个困难问题。首先, 积分限是无穷大范围。其次是  $f(t)$  在  $t \rightarrow 0$  的展开式不是  $t$  的幂级数, 而是  $t^{1/n}$  的幂级数,  $n$  是大于 1 的整数。这时  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f'(t) = \infty$ , 无论是采用梯形法或 Simpson 法求积都不能保证积分的精确度。在固结问题,  $f(t)$  展开为  $t^{1/2}$  的级数。为此, 对 (3.1) 式进行积分时著者提出如下两个变量转换。第一个变换是:

$$v = 1 - e^{-at}, \quad t = -\frac{1}{a} \ln(1-v), \quad e^{-t} = (1-v)^{\frac{1}{a}}, \quad dt = \frac{1}{a} \frac{dv}{1-v} \quad (3.2)$$

$$pF(p) = \frac{p}{a} \int_0^1 f \left[ -\frac{1}{a} \ln(1-v) \right] (1-v)^{\left(\frac{p}{a}-1\right)} dv \quad (3.3)$$

如果  $f(t)$  在  $t \rightarrow 0$  时是  $t^{1/n}$  的幂级数, 为了使  $\frac{df}{dv}$  在  $t \rightarrow 0$  有限, 则尚应作第二个代换如下:

$$v = w^n, \quad dv = nw^{n-1}dw \quad (3.4)$$

$$pF(p) = \frac{np}{\alpha} \int_0^1 f \left[ -\frac{1}{\alpha} \ln(1-w^n) \right] (1-w^n)^{\left(\frac{p}{\alpha}-1\right)} w^{n-1} dw \quad (3.5)$$

特别是在  $n=2$  情况有:

$$pF(p) = \frac{2p}{\alpha} \int_0^1 f \left[ -\frac{1}{\alpha} \ln(1-w^2) \right] (1-w^2)^{\left(\frac{p}{\alpha}-1\right)} w dw \quad (3.6)$$

本文所提的数值方法即以(3.5)或(3.6)式作为基础. 对于固结、次固结问题不难看出当  $t \rightarrow 0$  时  $f(t)$  是  $\sqrt{t}$  的展开式. 为此, 用(3.6)式进行具体计算, 由例题可见所提方法对于Laplace变换和反变换的数值计算都具有较高的精确度.

从(3.6)式出发, 令:

$$f \left[ -\frac{1}{\alpha} \ln(1-w^2) \right] = \psi(w) \quad (3.7)$$

为便于积分, 可选取  $\frac{p}{\alpha}$  为整数, 即设:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{p}{\alpha} &= k+1 \quad (k \text{ 为非负整数}) \\ pF(p) &= 2(k+1) \int_0^1 \psi(w)(1-w^2)^k w dw \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.8)$$

将(0,1)区间分成  $2N$  个等距节间, 每两个节间, 例如  $\left(\frac{2n-2}{2N}, \frac{2n}{2N}\right)$  ( $n=1, \dots, N$ ), 计算数值积分, 假设在此两区间中,  $\psi(w)$  呈抛物线形式:

$$\psi_n(w) = a_{0n} + a_{1n}w + a_{2n}w^2 = (a_{0n} + a_{2n}) + a_{1n}w - a_{2n}(1-w^2) \quad (3.9)$$

以  $pF(p)|_n$  表示第  $n$  个积分, 经过某些计算可得:

$$\begin{aligned} pF(p)|_n &= 2(k+1) \int_{(2n-2)/2N}^{2n/2N} [a_{0n} + a_{2n}(1-w^2) + a_{1n}(1-w^2)^{1/2}w - a_{2n}(1-w^2)^{k+1}w] dw \\ &= a_{0n}m_{0n} + a_{1n}m_{1n} + a_{2n}m_{2n} \end{aligned} \quad (3.10a)$$

这里:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} m_{0n} &= \left(1 - \frac{(n-1)^2}{N^2}\right)^{k+1} - \left(1 - \frac{n^2}{N^2}\right)^{k+1} \\ m_{1n} &= 2(k+1) \sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^j C_k^j \frac{1}{2j+3} \left[ \left(\frac{n}{N}\right)^{2j+3} - \left(\frac{n-1}{N}\right)^{2j+3} \right] \\ m_{2n} &= \left[ \left(1 - \frac{(n-1)^2}{N^2}\right)^{k+1} - \left(1 - \frac{n^2}{N^2}\right)^{k+1} \right] - \frac{k+1}{k+2} \left[ \left(1 - \frac{(n-1)^2}{N^2}\right)^{k+2} - \left(1 - \frac{n^2}{N^2}\right)^{k+2} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.10b)$$

用如下条件决定  $a_{0n}$ ,  $a_{1n}$ ,  $a_{2n}$ ,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \psi_{2n-2} &= a_0 + a_1 \frac{2n-2}{2N} + a_2 \left(\frac{2n-2}{2N}\right)^2 \\ \psi_{2n-1} &= a_0 + a_1 \frac{2n-1}{2N} + a_2 \left(\frac{2n-1}{2N}\right)^2 \\ \psi_{2n} &= a_0 + a_1 \frac{2n}{2N} + a_2 \left(\frac{2n}{2N}\right)^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.11)$$

可得:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} n(2n-1) & -2n(2n-2) & (n-1)(2n-1) \\ -(4n-1)N & 2(4n-2)N & -(4n-3)N \\ 2N^2 & -4N^2 & 2N^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \psi_{2n-2} \\ \psi_{2n-1} \\ \psi_{2n} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.12)$$

令:  $[l_{0n} \ l_{1n} \ l_{2n}] = [m_{0n} \ m_{1n} \ m_{2n}] \begin{bmatrix} n(2n-1) & -2n(2n-2) & (n-1)(2n-1) \\ -(4n-1)N & 2(4n-2)N & -(4n-3)N \\ 2N^2 & -4N^2 & 2N^2 \end{bmatrix}$  (3.13)

则有:

$$pF(p)|_n = l_{0n}\psi_{2n-2} + l_{1n}\psi_{2n-1} + l_{2n}\psi_{2n}, \quad pF(p) = \sum_{n=1}^N pF(p)|_n \quad (3.14)$$

如果  $\psi_1, \dots, \psi_{2N}$  已知, 则可从(3.14)式求  $pF(p)$ , 此即本文所提供的 Laplace 变换数值计算方法. 反之, 如果  $p_i F(p_i)$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, 2N$ ) 为已知, 则有如下  $2N$  个方程:

$$\sum_{n=1}^N (l_{0ni}\psi_{2n-2} + l_{1ni}\psi_{2n-1} + l_{2ni}\psi_{2n}) = p_i F(p_i) \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, 2N) \quad (3.15)$$

求解以上联立方程, 得出  $\psi_1, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_{2N}$ , 此即 Laplace 反变换的数值计算方法.

**例题 1** Laplace 变换的数值方法. 已知:  $f(t) = 1 - \operatorname{erf} \sqrt{t}$ , 采用  $t = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \ln(1 - w^2)$ ,  $\alpha=1, N=2$ , 求  $[pF(p)]_{p=i}$  ( $i=1, 2, 4$ ) 的值, 并和精确值:  $pF(p) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+p}}$  进行比较.

解 将已知资料列如表 1,

表 1

$w$	0	0.25	0.5	0.75	1
$t$	0	0.0645385	0.287682	0.8266785	$\infty$
$\sqrt{t}$	0	0.2540443	0.53636	0.9092786	$\infty$
$f(t) = 1 - \operatorname{erf} \sqrt{t}$	1	0.71939	0.44813	0.19847	0

(1)  $p=1$  计算: 按照(3.8)到(3.15)式, 通过一定计算, 可得:  $m_{01} = 0.25, m_{11} = 0.0833333, m_{21} = 0.03125, l_{01} = 0, l_{11} = 0.1666667, l_{21} = 0.0833333, m_{02} = 0.75, m_{12} = 0.5833333, m_{22} = 0.46875, l_{02} = 0.08333333, l_{12} = 0.5, l_{22} = 0.1666667$ ; 从而求得  $pF(p) = 0.2938216$ .

(2)  $p=2$  计算:  $m_{01} = 0.4375, m_{11} = 0.1416667, m_{21} = 0.0520833, l_{01} = 0.0041667, l_{11} = 0.3, l_{21} = 0.1333333; m_{02} = 0.5625, m_{12} = 0.3916666, m_{22} = 0.28125, l_{02} = 0.1416667, l_{12} = 0.4, l_{22} = 0.02083333$ ; 从而求得  $pF(p) = 0.4226073$ .

(3)  $p=4$  计算:  $m_{01} = 0.6835937, m_{11} = 0.2099448, m_{21} = 0.0734375, l_{01} = 0.0114249, l_{11} = 0.5045584, l_{21} = 0.1676104; m_{02} = 0.3164062, m_{12} = 0.1979664, m_{22} = 0.1265625, l_{02} = 0.1394076, l_{12} = 0.194944, l_{22} = -0.0179454$ , 从而求得  $pF(p) = 0.5506735$ .

今将计算值和准确值比较如表 2.

表 2

	计算值 $pF(p)$	准确值 $pF(p) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+p}}$	误差
$p=1$	0.2938216	0.2928932	0.32%
$p=2$	0.4226073	0.4226497	-0.01%
$p=4$	0.5506735	0.5527864	-0.38%

**例题 2** Laplace 反变换的数值方法。已知,  $pF(p) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+p}}$  在  $p=1, 2, 4$  的值, 采用变换,  $t = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \ln(1-w^2)$ ,  $\alpha=1, N=2$ , 今求当  $w=0.25, 0.5, 0.75$  时  $f(t)$  的值并设  $w=0$  和  $\infty$  时  $f(t)$  的值为已知, 最后验算计算值和精确值的误差。

解 根据例题 1 算得的系数, 现在  $\psi(w=0)=1$  和  $\psi(w=\infty)=0$  是已知, 其它三个  $\psi$  值,  $\psi(w=0.25)=\psi_1, \psi(w=0.5)=\psi_2, \psi(w=0.75)=\psi_3$  是未知, 可以列出  $\psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3$  的联立方程如下:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 0.1666667\psi_1 + 0.1666667\psi_2 + 0.5\psi_3 &= [pF(p) - l_{01}]_{p=1} = 0.2928932 \\ 0.3\psi_1 + 0.275\psi_2 + 0.4\psi_3 &= [pF(p) - l_{01}]_{p=2} = 0.418483 \\ 0.5045584\psi_1 + 0.3070180\psi_2 + 0.194944\psi_3 &= [pF(p) - l_{01}]_{p=4} = 0.5413615 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (a)$$

求解(a)式, 将所得  $\psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3$  和准确值进行比较, 列如表 3。

表 3

	计算值 (解(a)式)	准确值 $1 - \text{erf}\sqrt{t}$	误差
$\psi_1$	0.72671	0.71939	1.0 %
$\psi_2$	0.4450665	0.44813	-0.68%
$\psi_3$	0.2007221	0.19847	1.1 %

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# Variational Principles of Elastic-Viscous Dynamics in Laplace Transformation Form, F. E. M. Formulation and Numerical Method

Jin Wen-lu

*(Hangzhou Building Design Institute, Hangzhou)*

## Abstract

The author gives variational principles of elastic-viscous dynamics in spectral resolving form<sup>(1)</sup>, it will be extended to Laplace transformation form in this paper, mixed variational principle of shell dynamics and variational principle of dynamics of dynamics of elastic-viscous-porous media are concerned, for the later F. E. M. formulation is worked out.

Variational principles in Laplace transformation form have concise forms, for the sake of utilizing F. E. M. conveniently, it is necessary to find out the values of preliminary time function at some instants, when values of Laplace transformation at some points are known, but there are no efficient methods till now. In this paper, a numerical method for finding discrete values of preliminary function is presented, from numerical examples, we see such a method is efficient.

By combining both methods stated above, variational principles in Laplace transformation form and numerical method, a quite wide district of solid dynamic problems can be solved by the aid of digital computers.