

# 弹性问题

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# 1 模型

令

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(u) &= 2\mu\epsilon(u) + \lambda \text{tr}(\epsilon(u))\delta \\ \epsilon(u) &= \frac{1}{2}(\text{gradu} + (\text{gradu})^t) \\ \text{tr}(\tau) &= \tau_{11} + \tau_{22} \\ \text{grad}(u) &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \\ \delta &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{div}u &= \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} \\ \text{div}\tau &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \tau_{11}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{12}}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{12}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{22}}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

考察模型

$$\begin{aligned}-\text{div}\sigma(u) &= f \quad \in \Omega \\ u|_{\Gamma} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

其中  $u = (u_1, u_2)^t$  为求解向量,  $f = (f_1, f_2)^t$  为右端向量,  $\Omega = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$

$$\begin{aligned}u_1 &= (x-1)(y-1)y\sin(x) \\ u_2 &= (x-1)(y-1)x\sin(y) \\ f_1 &= -((2\mu + \lambda)y(y-1)(2\cos(x) - (x-1)\sin(x)) \\ &\quad + (\mu + \lambda)(2x-1)(\sin(y) + (y-1)\cos(y)) \\ &\quad + 2\mu(x-1)\sin(x)) \\ f_2 &= -((2\mu + \lambda)x(x-1)(2\cos(y) - (y-1)\sin(y)) \\ &\quad + (\mu + \lambda)(2y-1)(\sin(x) + (x-1)\cos(x)) \\ &\quad + 2\mu(y-1)\sin(y))\end{aligned}$$

## 2 变分

设  $v = (v_1, v_2)^t$ ,  $v_1, v_2 \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ , 方程两边同乘  $v$  并积分得

$$-\int_{\Omega} \text{div}\sigma(u)v dx dy = \int_{\Omega} f v dx dy$$

由

$$\begin{aligned}f \text{div}a &= \text{div}(fa) - a : \text{grad}f \\ \int_{\Omega} \text{div}a dV &= \int_{\partial\Omega} a dS\end{aligned}$$

得

$$\begin{aligned}& -\int_{\Omega} \text{div}\sigma(u)v dx dy \\ &= -\int_{\Omega} \text{div}(\sigma(u)v) dx dy - \int_{\Omega} \sigma(u) : \text{grad}v dx dy \\ &= -\int_{\Gamma} \sigma(u)v dx dy + \int_{\Omega} \sigma(u) : \text{grad}v dx dy \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \sigma(u) : \text{grad}v dx dy\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\int_{\Omega} \sigma(u) : \text{grad}v dx dy = \int_{\Omega} f v dx dy$$

该问题的变分问题为, 求  $u \in H^1(\Omega)$  使得  $u|_{\Gamma_1} = g$ , 并且

$$a(u, v) = \int_{\Omega} f \cdot v dx dy \quad \forall v \in V$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}a(u, v) &:= \int_{\Omega} \sigma(u) : \text{grad}v dx dy \\ &= \int_{\Omega} 2\mu\epsilon(u) : \text{grad}v + \lambda \text{div}u \text{div}v dx dy \\ V &:= \{v \in H^1(\Omega) \mid v|_{\Gamma} = 0\}\end{aligned}$$

## 3 剖分与基函数

### 3.1 剖分

对区间  $\Omega$  按图 1 方式剖分, 并对节点和单元进行编号, 各节点坐标为  $(x_i, y_i)$ ,  $i=0, \dots, n$ , 设基函数为

$$\begin{aligned}& (\varphi_0, 0)^t, (0, \varphi_0)^t, (\varphi_1, 0)^t, (0, \varphi_1)^t, \dots, (\varphi_n, 0)^t, (0, \varphi_n)^t \\ & \varphi_i \text{ 为线性元, 以下得到其在各单元上表达式.}\end{aligned}$$

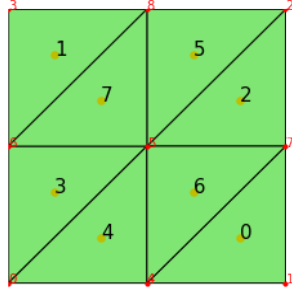


图 1

### 3.2 线性元

如图 2, 设  $\triangle(p_0, p_1, p_2)$  是以  $p_0, p_1, p_2$  为顶点的任意三角型元, 面积为  $S$ 。在  $\triangle(p_0, p_1, p_2)$  内任取一点  $p_3$ , 坐标为  $(x, y)$ 。过  $p_3$  点作与三个顶点的连线, 将  $\triangle(p_0, p_1, p_2)$  分成三个三角形:  $\triangle(p_1, p_2, p_3), \triangle(p_0, p_3, p_2), \triangle(p_0, p_1, p_3)$ , 其面积分别为  $S_0, S_1, S_2$

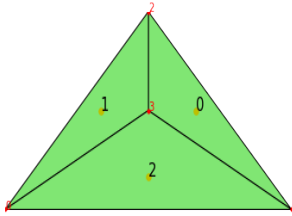


图 2

显然  $S_0 + S_1 + S_2 = S$ , 令

$$L_0 = \frac{S_0}{S}, \quad L_1 = \frac{S_1}{S}, \quad L_2 = \frac{S_2}{S}$$

$$\begin{cases} L_0 = \frac{1}{2S}[(x_2y_3 - x_3y_2) + (y_2 - y_3)x + (x_3 - x_2)y] \\ L_1 = \frac{1}{2S}[(x_3y_0 - x_0y_3) + (y_3 - y_0)x + (x_0 - x_3)y] \\ L_2 = \frac{1}{2S}[(x_0y_1 - x_1y_0) + (y_0 - y_1)x + (x_1 - x_0)y] \end{cases}$$

因为

$$\begin{cases} L_0 = \begin{cases} 1, & x = x_0, y = y_0 \\ 0, & x = x_1, y = y_1 \\ 0, & x = x_2, y = y_2 \end{cases} \\ L_1 = \begin{cases} 0, & x = x_0, y = y_0 \\ 1, & x = x_1, y = y_1 \\ 0, & x = x_2, y = y_2 \end{cases} \\ L_2 = \begin{cases} 0, & x = x_0, y = y_0 \\ 0, & x = x_1, y = y_1 \\ 1, & x = x_2, y = y_2 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

所以在此区间上  $\varphi_i = L_i$ 。

## 4 形成线性方程组

### 4.1 刚度矩阵

设  $\varphi_{xi} = (\varphi_i, 0)^t, \varphi_{yi} = (0, \varphi_i)^t, i = 0, \dots, n$  为试探函数空间  $U_h$  的基函数, 则任一  $u_h \in U_h$  可表成

$$u_h = \sum_{i=1}^n u_1^i \varphi_{xi} + \sum_{i=1}^n u_2^i \varphi_{yi}, \quad u^i = u_h(x_i, y_i)$$

令  $\phi_{2i} = \varphi_{xi}, \phi_{2i+1} = \varphi_{yi}, c_{2i} = u_1^i, c_{2i+1} = u_2^i$  带入变分形式得

$$\sum_{j=0}^{2n+1} a(\phi_j, \phi_i) c_i = (f, \phi_i) \quad i = 0, \dots, 2n+1$$

矩阵形式为

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ac &= F \\
 A &= (a(\phi_i, \phi_j))_{(2n+1) \times (2n+1)} \\
 F &= ((f, \phi_i))_{(2n+1) \times 1} \\
 c &= (c_i)_{(2n+1) \times 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 4.2 边界条件

模型为齐次边界条件，若  $(x_i, y_i)$  为边界点，则 A 第  $2i$  行第  $2i$  列，第  $2i+1$  行第  $2i+1$  列元素为 1，其他元素及  $F(2i)$ ， $F(2i+1)$  都为 0。