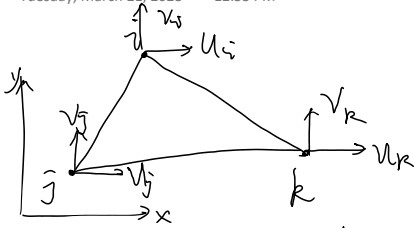


三角形三节点的刚度分析

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对于三角形节点, 有: 设其位移模式为

$$\begin{cases} u_i(x, y) = a_1 + a_2 x + a_3 y \\ v_i(x, y) = a_4 + a_5 x + a_6 y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_i \\ v_i \\ u_j \\ v_j \\ u_k \\ v_k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_i & y_i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & x_i & y_i \\ 1 & x_j & y_j & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & x_j & y_j \\ 1 & x_k & y_k & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & x_k & y_k \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \\ a_5 \\ a_6 \end{Bmatrix}$$

上式简记为: $\{S\}^e = [A] \{a\}$

其中 $\{S\}^e$ 为节点位移,

则形状函数: $\{u\} = [M] \{a\} = [M][A]^{-1} \{S\}^e = [N] \{S\}^e$

其中 $[N]$ 为 2×6 的形状函数矩阵并有:

$$[N] = \begin{bmatrix} N_i & 0 & N_j & 0 & N_k \\ 0 & N_i & 0 & N_j & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} N_i = \frac{a_i + b_i x + c_i y}{2\Delta} \\ N_j = \frac{a_j + b_j x + c_j y}{2\Delta} \\ N_k = \frac{a_k + b_k x + c_k y}{2\Delta} \end{cases}$$

可以得: $[1 \times y] \cdot A^{-1}$

上式中有: Δ 为三角形的面积, 且 a, b, c 为系数:

并有: 令: $[N] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_i & y_i \\ 1 & x_j & y_j \\ 1 & x_k & y_k \end{bmatrix}$

Δ 可表达为: $\Delta = \frac{1}{2} |\begin{vmatrix} x_i & y_i & 1 \\ x_j & y_j & 1 \\ x_k & y_k & 1 \end{vmatrix}| = \frac{1}{2} (x_i y_j + x_j y_k + x_k y_i - x_j y_i - x_k y_j - x_i y_k)$

其中: $a_i, b_i, c_i, \dots, a_k, b_k, c_k \dots$ 可以通过求解上述的代数方程式即:

$$\begin{aligned} a_i &= \begin{vmatrix} x_j & y_j \\ x_k & y_k \end{vmatrix} & b_i &= - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y_i \\ 1 & y_j \end{vmatrix} & c_i &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_i \\ 1 & x_j \end{vmatrix} \\ a_j &= - \begin{vmatrix} x_i & y_i \\ x_k & y_k \end{vmatrix} & b_j &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y_i \\ 1 & y_k \end{vmatrix} & c_j &= - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_i \\ 1 & x_k \end{vmatrix} \\ a_k &= \begin{vmatrix} x_i & y_i \\ x_j & y_j \end{vmatrix} & b_k &= - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y_i \\ 1 & y_j \end{vmatrix} & c_k &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_i \\ 1 & x_j \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

其中: 若令 $u_i = 1, u_j = u_k = 0$ 时:

是 1 节点形状函数 N_i 的物理意义

$$x, y: u(x, y) = N_i \Rightarrow$$

另外, 在节点, 显然有:

$$\begin{cases} N_i(x_i, y_i) = 1, & N_i(x_j, y_j) = 0, & N_i(x_r, y_r) = 0 \\ N_j(x_i, y_i) = 0, & N_j(x_j, y_j) = 1, & N_j(x_r, y_r) = 0 \\ \dots = 0 & \dots = 0 & N_r(x_r, y_r) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{并有: } \underline{N_i + N_j + N_r = 1} \quad \text{由 } \delta = \begin{bmatrix} N_i & N_j & N_r \end{bmatrix} [A]^{-1}$$

→ 显然 $N_i = N_j = N_r$ 时, \rightarrow 均 $\frac{1}{3}$ 各点位移相同