

假设物体产生的虚位移为 $\delta u, \delta v$, 并分别引起外力功的变分 δW , 以及外力势能的变分 δV .

$$\text{则值 } W = \int_A f_x u + f_y v dx dy + \int_{S_c} \bar{f}_x u + \bar{f}_y v ds$$

$$\text{故有: } \delta W = \int_A f_x \delta u + f_y \delta v dx dy + \int_{S_c} \bar{f}_x \delta u + \bar{f}_y \delta v ds$$

$$\text{而: } \delta V = -\delta W = -\left[\int_A f_x \delta u + f_y \delta v dx dy + \int_{S_c} \bar{f}_x \delta u + \bar{f}_y \delta v ds \right]$$

而由于虚位移

$$\delta u, \delta v \text{ 引起虚应变: } \varepsilon_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\delta u) \quad \varepsilon_y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\delta v) \quad \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\delta u) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\delta v)$$

代入则引起的应变能:

$$\delta U = \iint_A [G_x \varepsilon_x + G_y \varepsilon_y + T_{xy} \gamma_{xy}] dx dy$$

$$= \iint_A [G_x (\delta \varepsilon_x) + G_y (\delta \varepsilon_y) + T_{xy} \delta \gamma_{xy}] dx dy$$

按照弹性体在发生虚位移中无温度与速度的改变。

由能量守恒定理, 应变能增加 = 外力势能减少量 ★

$$(\delta U) = \delta V = \boxed{\text{外力做功 (虚功)}}$$

$\delta U = \delta W$ 则得到:

$$\delta U = \iint_A (f_x \delta u + f_y \delta v) dx dy + \iint_{S_c} (\bar{f}_x \delta u + \bar{f}_y \delta v) ds \quad (5-23)$$

上式为位移变分方程。

由上式出发可推导最小势能原理, 即将上式代入: $\delta U + \delta V = 0$

$$\delta U + \delta V = 0, \text{ 其中 } \delta V = -\left[\iint_A (f_x \delta u + f_y \delta v) dx dy + \iint_{S_c} (\bar{f}_x \delta u + \bar{f}_y \delta v) ds \right]$$

(δV 为外力势能)

$$\text{而对于 } \delta U = \iint_A (G_x \delta \varepsilon_x + G_y \delta \varepsilon_y + T_{xy} \delta \gamma_{xy}) dx dy$$

$$\text{代入: } G_x = \frac{\partial U}{\partial \varepsilon_x} \quad \text{代入} \quad \delta U = \iint_A \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \varepsilon_x} \delta \varepsilon_x + \frac{\partial U}{\partial \varepsilon_y} \delta \varepsilon_y + \frac{\partial U}{\partial \gamma_{xy}} \delta \gamma_{xy} \right) dx dy$$

代入: $G_x = \frac{\partial U_1}{\partial \varepsilon_x}$ $G_y = \frac{\partial U_1}{\partial \varepsilon_y}$ 代入 $\delta U = \iint_A \left(\frac{\partial U_1}{\partial \varepsilon_x} \delta \varepsilon_x + \frac{\partial U_1}{\partial \varepsilon_y} \delta \varepsilon_y + \frac{\partial U_1}{\partial \gamma_{xy}} \delta \gamma_{xy} \right) dx dy$

$= \iint_A U_1 dx dy$ (其中: U_1 为应变能密度) ★

显然有:

$$\delta U = \iint_A (G_x \delta \varepsilon_x + G_y \delta \varepsilon_y + T_{xy} \delta \gamma_{xy}) dx dy \quad (\text{应变能差分})$$

故:

$$\boxed{\delta[U+V] = \delta E_p = 0} \quad \star \rightarrow \text{定义: 总势能} = \text{应变能} + \text{外力势能}$$

即: 总势能差分 = 应变能差分 + 外力势能差分 = 0

$$\delta E_p = \delta[U+V] = 0$$

上式即为极小势能原理

我们利用位移变分方程: 将 δU , δV 分别代入上式, 得到:

$$\delta U = \iint_A (G_x \delta \varepsilon_x + G_y \delta \varepsilon_y + T_{xy} \delta \gamma_{xy}) dx dy = \iint_A (f_x \delta u + f_y \delta v) dx dy + \int_{\Gamma_s} (\bar{f}_x \delta u + \bar{f}_y \delta v) ds$$

该式称为虚功方程: 其物理意义:

若在虚位移发生之前, 弹性体处于平衡状态, 则在虚位移过程中, 外力在虚位移上的虚功等于应力在虚应变上的虚功