



# Structural Applications of Finite Elements



## Chapter 2

### Fundament of elastic theory

2018-09-01



## ❖ 弹性力学的求解方法：

### ■ 微分方法

- 通过考虑一个微元体的平衡条件、变形关系和材料性质，建立一组**偏微分方程**，最后在给定的边界条件下进行求解。

### ■ 能量方法

- 从能量的角度建立整个系统的**泛函变分方程**，并将结构分析问题转变为求解给定约束条件下的泛函极（驻）值问题。
- 能量原理是有限元等现代数值方法的基础。

- ❖ 弹性力学问题及基本方程
- ❖ 功和能的概念
- ❖ 虚功原理
- ❖ 余虚功原理
- ❖ 最小势能原理
- ❖ 最小余能原理
- ❖ 广义变分原理

❖ **弹性力学问题及基本方程**

❖ **功和能的概念**

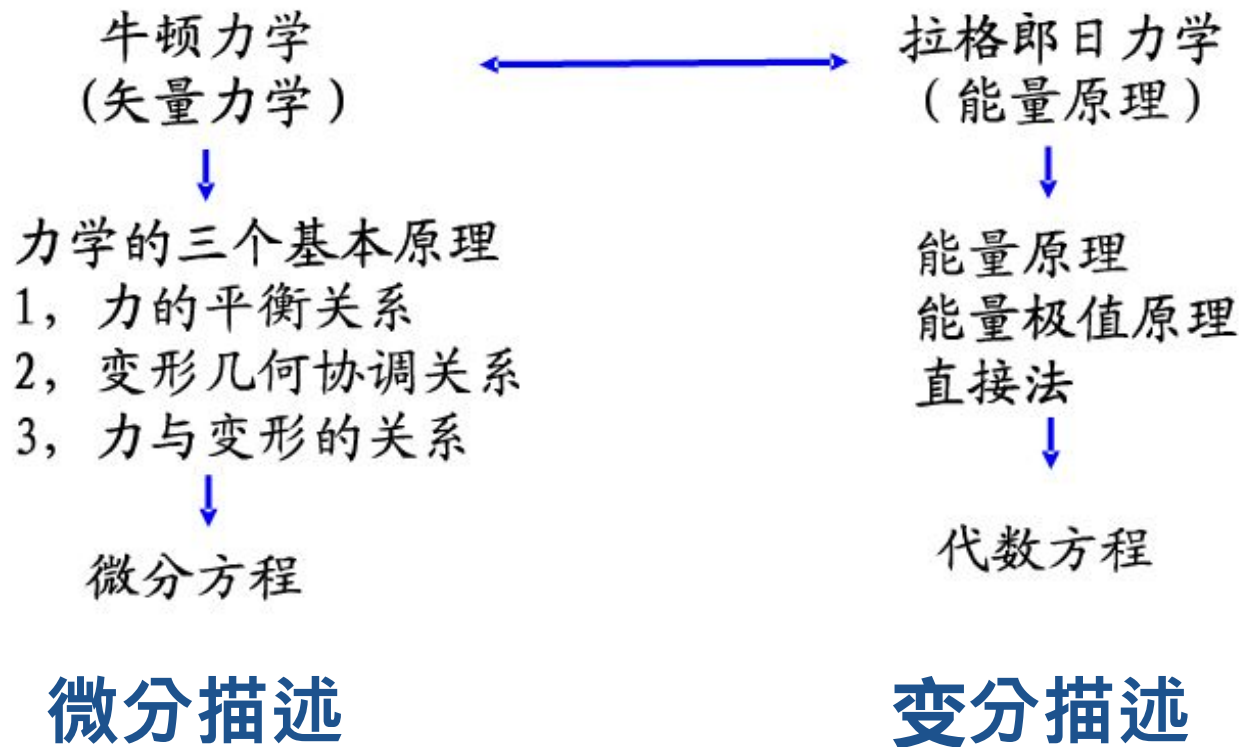
❖ **虚功原理**

❖ **最小势能原理**

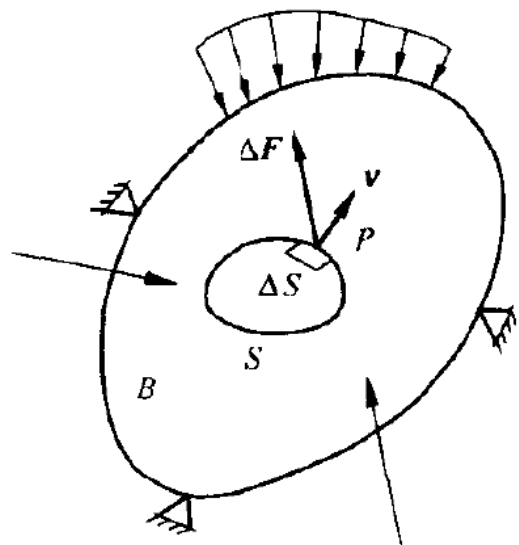
❖ **余虚功原理**

❖ **最小余能原理**

❖ **广义变分原理**



# 弹性力学基本方程——应力



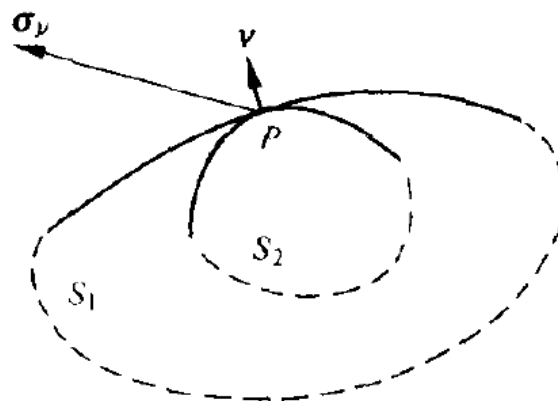
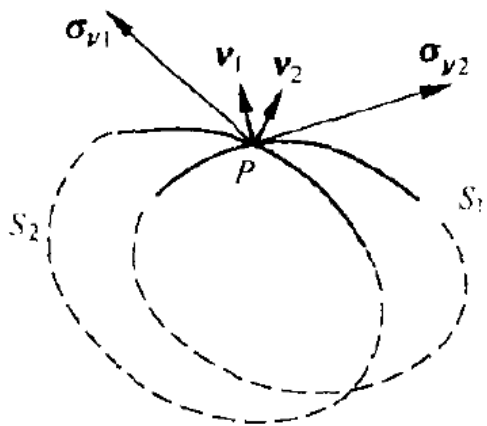
$$\sigma(v) = \lim_{\Delta S \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta F}{\Delta S}$$

工程应力 (名义应力)

变形前(初始构型)

$\Delta S$ 为变形后  $\rightarrow$  真实应力

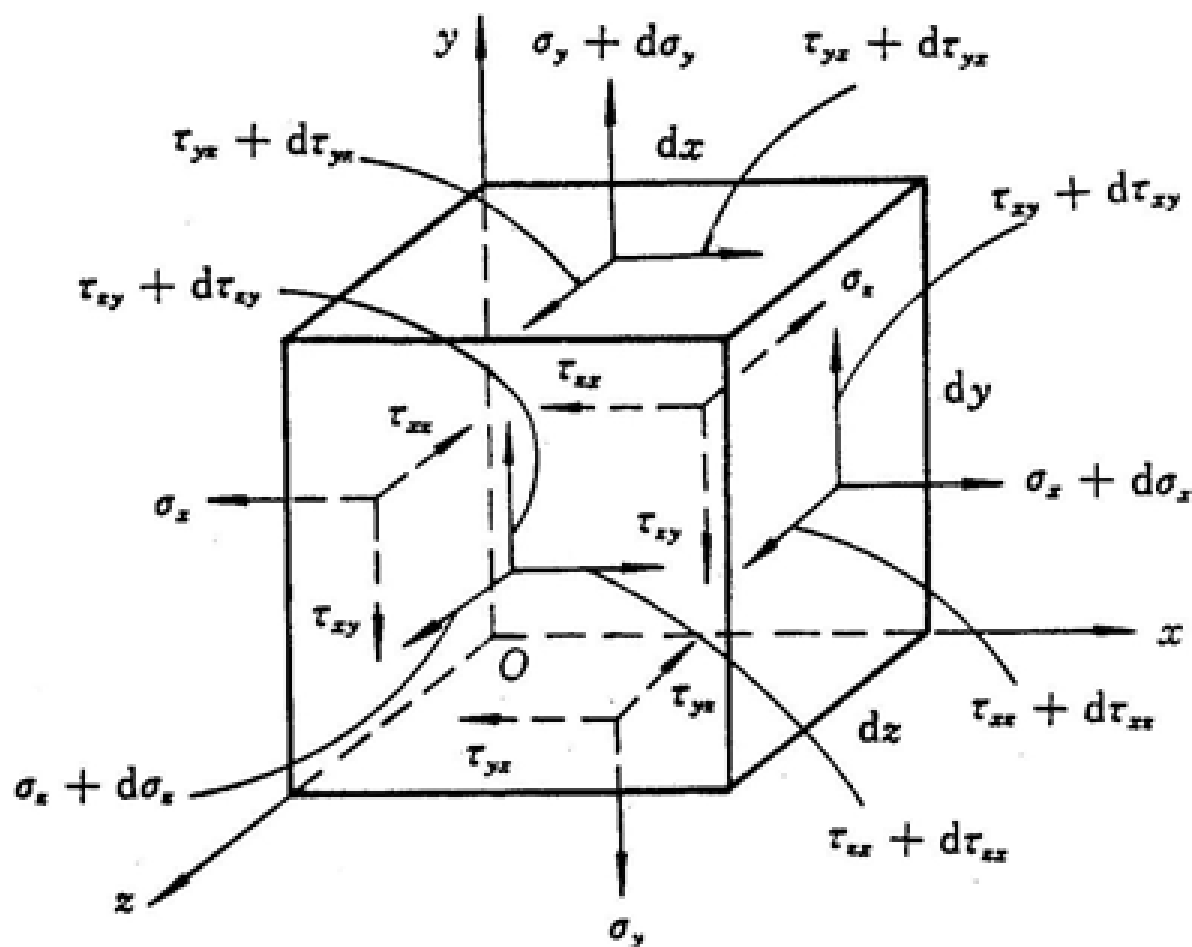
$\sigma(v)$ 取决于P点的位置和面元方向方向 $v$



# 弹性力学基本方程——平衡微分方程



如果一物体在外力（包括体力和面力）作用下处于平衡状态，则将其分割成若干个任意形状的单元体后，每一个单元体仍然是平衡的；反之亦然。



# 弹性力学基本方程——平衡微分方程



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left( \sigma_{11} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{11}}{\partial x_1} dx_1 \right) dx_2 dx_3 - \sigma_{11} dx_2 dx_3 \\
 & + \left( \sigma_{21} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{21}}{\partial x_2} dx_2 \right) dx_3 dx_1 - \sigma_{21} dx_3 dx_1 \\
 & + \left( \sigma_{31} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{31}}{\partial x_3} dx_3 \right) dx_1 dx_2 - \sigma_{31} dx_1 dx_2 \\
 & + f_1 dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

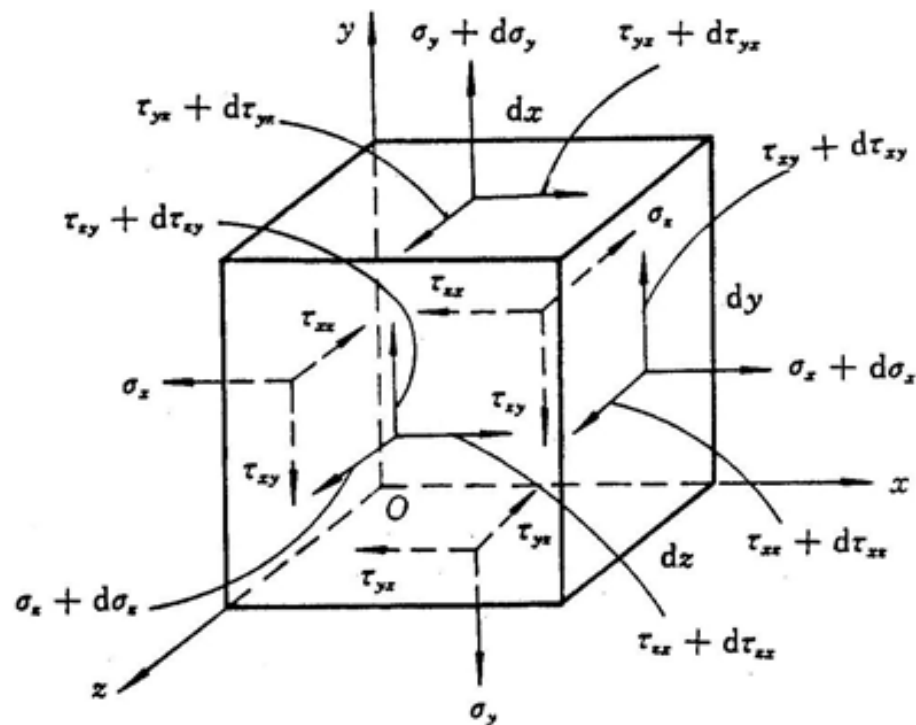
$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{11}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{21}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{31}}{\partial x_3} + f_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{12}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{22}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{32}}{\partial x_3} + f_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{13}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{23}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{33}}{\partial x_3} + f_3 = 0$$

$$\sigma_{ji,j} + f_i = 0$$

$$\sigma_{ji,j} + f_i = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial t^2}$$





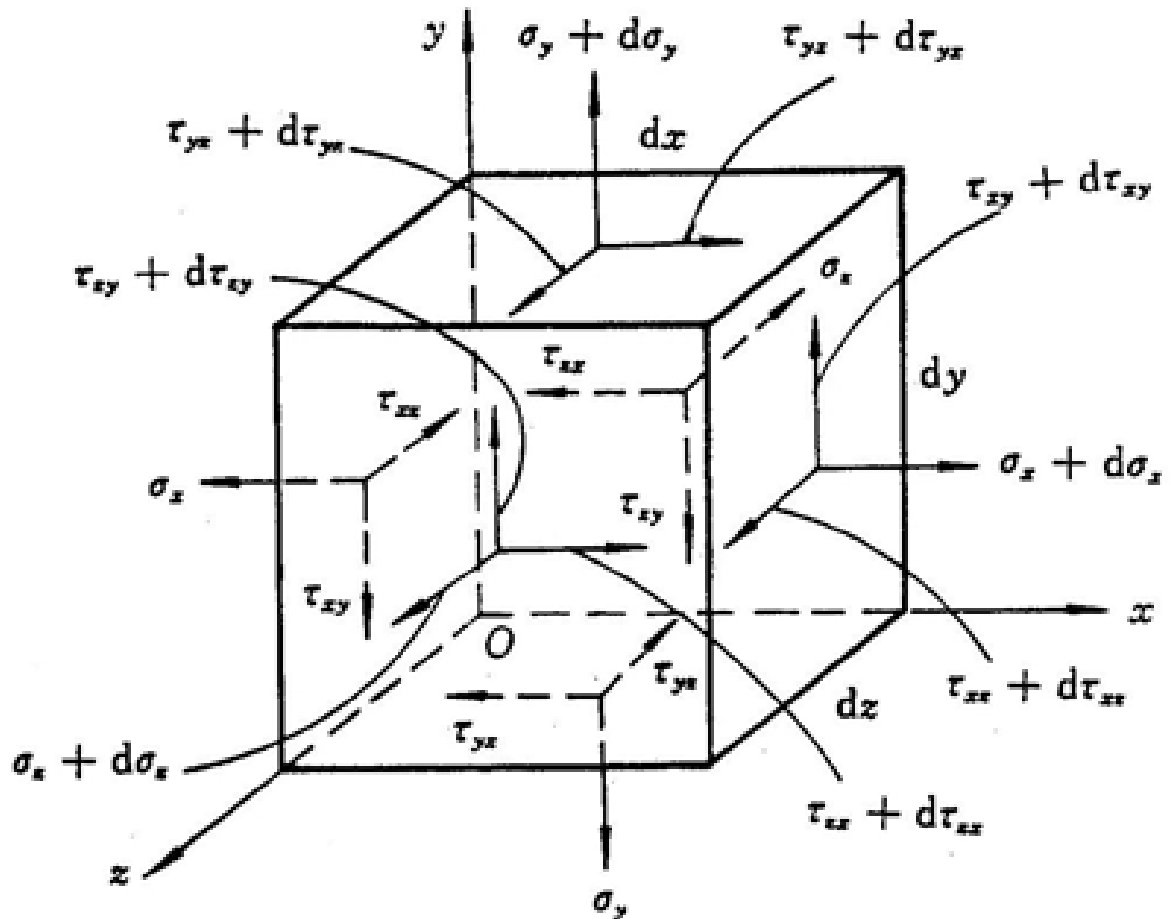
$$(\sigma_{12} dx_2 dx_3) dx_1 - (\sigma_{21} dx_3 dx_1) dx_2 = 0$$

$$\sigma_{12} = \sigma_{21}$$

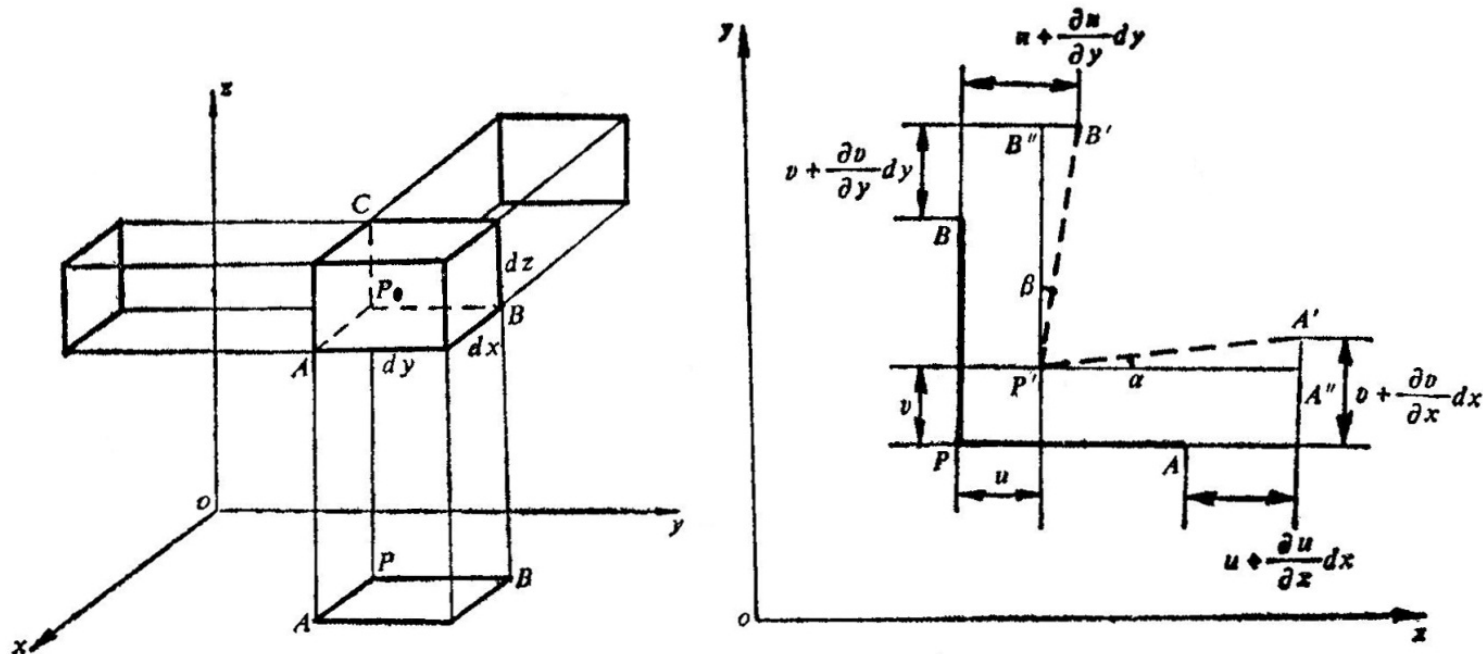
$$\sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ji}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} + F_x &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z} + F_y &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} + F_z &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tau_{xy} &= \tau_{yx} \\ \tau_{yz} &= \tau_{zy} \\ \tau_{zx} &= \tau_{xz} \end{aligned} \right\}$$



# 弹性力学基本方程——几何方程



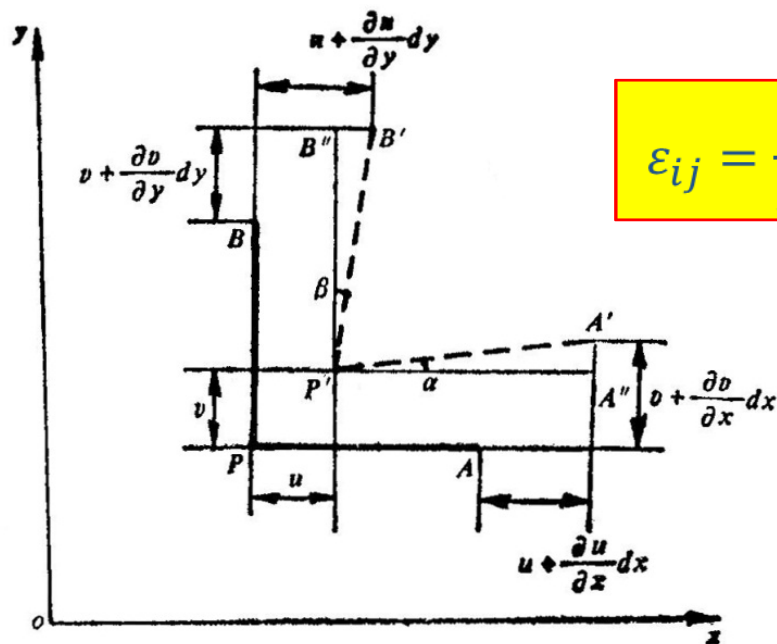
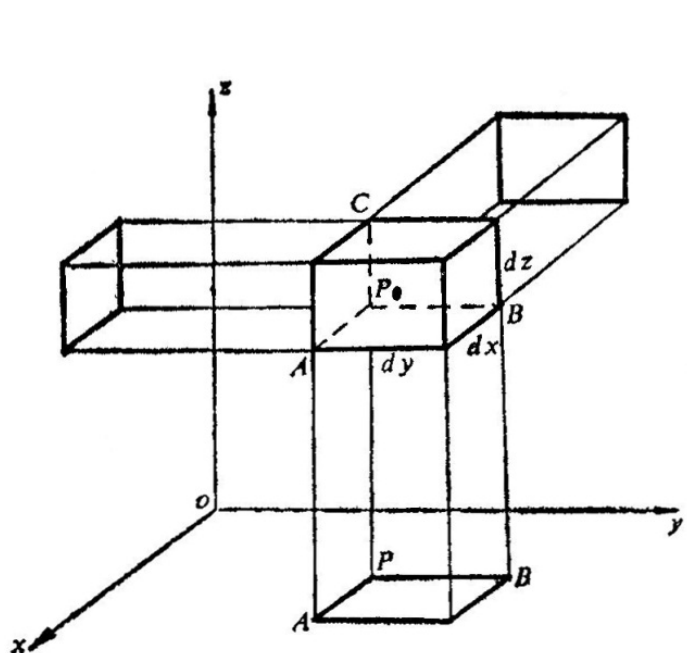
$$\delta(PA) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx$$

$$\varepsilon_{11} = \frac{\delta(PA)}{dx} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$\varepsilon_{22} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\varepsilon_{33} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$

# 弹性力学基本方程——几何方程



$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(u_{i,j} + u_{j,i})$$

$$\alpha \approx \tan \alpha = \frac{\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx}{dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx} = \frac{\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}}{1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}} \approx \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$\gamma_{32} = \gamma_{23} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}}{1 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}} \approx \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \quad \gamma_{12} = \gamma_{21} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$\gamma_{31} = \gamma_{13} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$$

# 弹性力学基本方程——物理方程

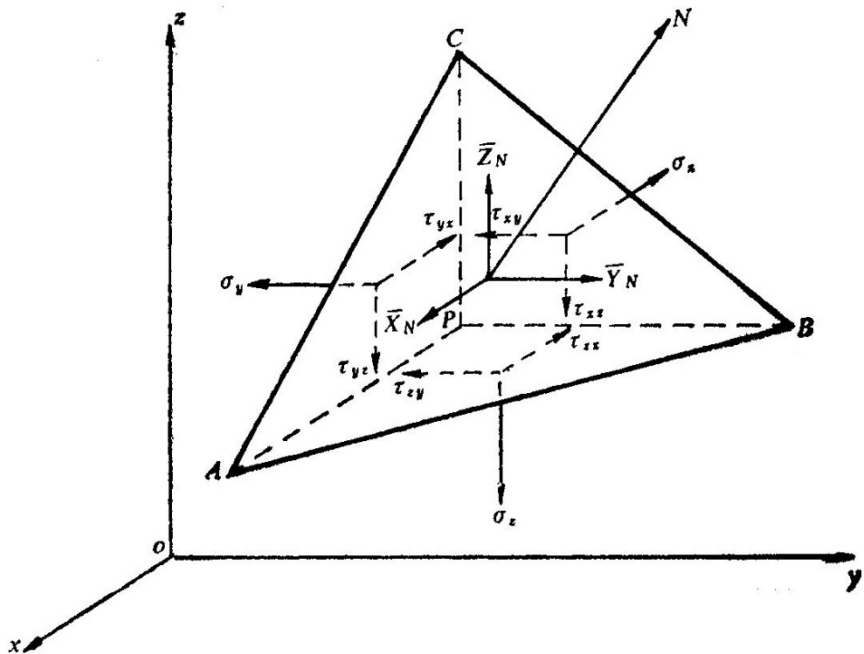


$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_x &= \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_x - \nu (\sigma_y + \sigma_z)] \\ \varepsilon_y &= \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_y - \nu (\sigma_z + \sigma_x)] \\ \varepsilon_z &= \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_z - \nu (\sigma_x + \sigma_y)] \\ \gamma_{xy} &= \frac{2(1+\nu)}{E} \tau_{xy} \\ \gamma_{yz} &= \frac{2(1+\nu)}{E} \tau_{yz} \\ \gamma_{zx} &= \frac{2(1+\nu)}{E} \tau_{zx} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

## ❖ 位移边界条件 (运动学边界条件)

$$u_x = \bar{u}_x \quad u_y = \bar{u}_y \quad u_z = \bar{u}_z$$

## ❖ 应力边界条件



$$l\sigma_x + m\tau_{xy} + n\tau_{xz} = \bar{X}_x$$

$$l\tau_{yx} + m\sigma_y + n\tau_{yz} = \bar{X}_y$$

$$l\tau_{zx} + m\tau_{zy} + n\sigma_z = \bar{X}_z$$

# 补充方程——变形协调方程



- ❖ 按位移求解时，位移分量须满足用位移分量表示的平衡微分方程、位移边界条件以及用位移分量表示的应力边界条件，这样求得的解即为问题的解，不需要其它附加方程或条件。
- ❖ 按应力求解时，应力分量除了满足平衡微分方程和应力边界条件外，还必须满足变形协调方程，否则，不可能从应力分量解得连续的位移。

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \gamma_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_x}{\partial y \partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{\partial \gamma_{yz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{zx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{xy}}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_y}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \gamma_{yz}}{\partial y \partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_y}{\partial z \partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( -\frac{\partial \gamma_{zx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{xy}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{yz}}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_x}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \gamma_{zx}}{\partial z \partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{\partial \gamma_{xy}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{yz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{zx}}{\partial y} \right)$$

❖ 弹性力学问题及基本方程

❖ 功和能的概念

❖ 虚功原理

❖ 最小势能原理

❖ 余虚功原理

❖ 最小余能原理

❖ 广义变分原理

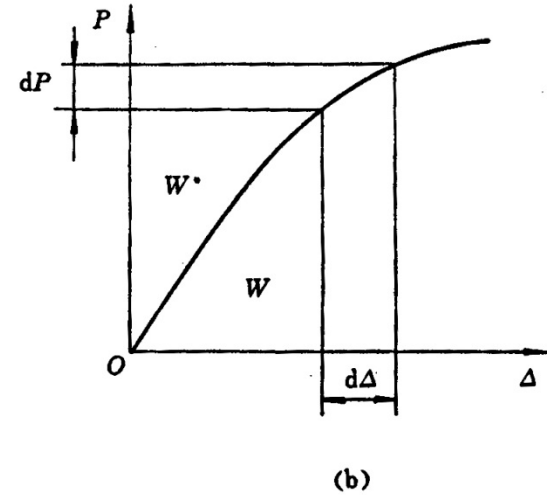
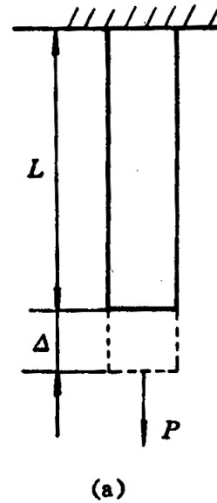
# 外力功、内力功和应变能

## ❖ 线性弹性体

- 如果材料符合虎克定律，而且构件或结构的变形很小，以致不影响外力的作用，则构件或结构的位移与载荷成正比。

## ❖ 外力功 ( $W$ )

- 在外力作用下，弹性体发生变形，外力作用点随之发生位移。**外力**在外力作用点相应位移上所作的功。



$$P = \sigma f$$

$$\Delta = \varepsilon L$$

$$W = \int_0^{\Delta} P d\Delta = fL \int_0^{\varepsilon} \sigma d\varepsilon$$



## ❖ 弹性体的应变能（变形能、位能， $U$ ）

- 一个弹性体在外力作用下发生变形时，弹性体内所贮存的能量。
- 弹性体的应变能等于外力所做的功，也等于负的内力功。

$$U = W$$

## ❖ 应变能密度

- 单位体积弹性体内的应力 $\sigma$ 在其应变 $\varepsilon$ 上所做的功。

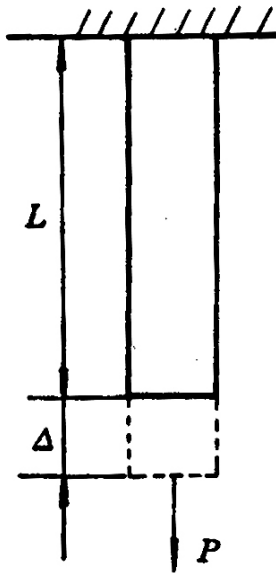
$$\tilde{U} = \int_0^\varepsilon \sigma d\varepsilon$$

$$W = \int_0^\Delta P d\Delta = fL \int_0^\varepsilon \sigma d\varepsilon$$

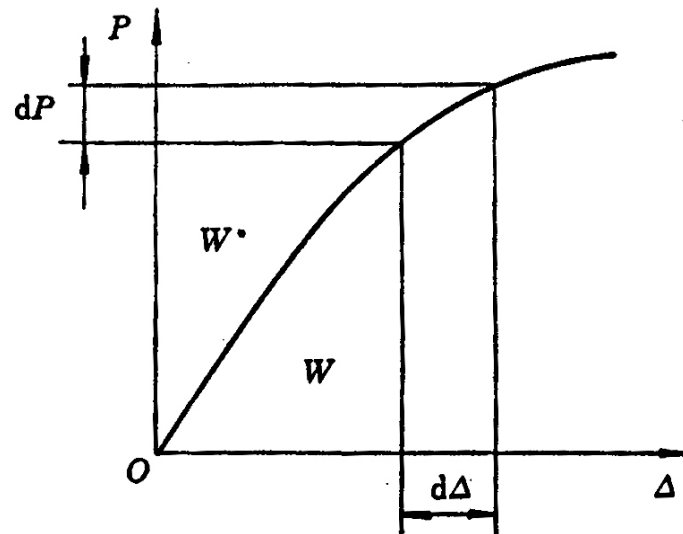
## ❖ 外力余功 ( $W^*$ )

- 曲线上面的那部分面积所代表的功量。

$$W^* = P\Delta - \int_0^\Delta P d\Delta = \int_0^P \Delta dP$$



(a)



(b)

## ❖ 余应变能 ( $U^*$ )

- 余应变能密度

$$\tilde{U}^* = \int_0^\sigma \varepsilon d\sigma$$

$$\tilde{U} = \int_0^\varepsilon \sigma d\varepsilon$$

- 余应变能

$$U^* = \int_V \tilde{U}^* dV$$

- 外力余功等于弹性体的余应变能。

$$W^* = U^*$$

- 余应变能无物理意义，但同样服从能量守恒原理。

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## ❖ 用途：

- 应用功的概念分析系统的平衡问题，是研究静力学平衡问题的另一途径。

## ❖ 适用范围：

- 处在平衡状态中的任何系统，包括刚体、弹性体以及塑性体。
- 刚体虚功原理：
  - 对于处于平衡状态的任意刚体，作用于其上的力系在任意虚位移或可能位移上所作之总虚功为零。

## ❖ 虚位移与虚功

- 实位移 ( $u$ )
  - 由外力引起的、与外力紧密相关的、客观存在着的位移。
- 实功 ( $W$ )
  - 外力在相应实位移上所做的功、弹性体内力在相应变形上所做的功。
- 虚位移 ( $\delta u$ )
  - 假想的、满足约束条件的、任意的、微小的连续位移。
  - 对于弹性体，凡是在内部满足变形连续条件、在边界上满足几何约束条件的任何一种微小位移都可选作为虚位移。
  - 在发生虚位移的瞬间，弹性系统原外力和内力均保持不变。

## ❖ 虚位移与虚功

### ■ 虚功 ( $\delta W$ )

- 弹性系统发生虚位移时，原外力在作用点发生的相应虚位移上所做的功、原内力在虚位移引起的相应变形上所做的功。

- 外力虚功 ( $\delta W_E$ )  $\delta W = P\delta u$

$$\delta W_E = \int_V \{X\}^T \{\delta u\} dV + \int_S \{\bar{X}\}^T \{\delta u\} dS$$

- 内力虚功 ( $\delta W_I$ )  $\delta W_I = -\int_V \{\sigma\}^T \{\delta \varepsilon\} dV$

$$\delta W_I = -\delta U$$

### ■ 虚应变能 ( $\delta u$ )

$$\delta U = \int_V \{\sigma\}^T \{\delta \varepsilon\} dV$$

## ❖ 虚功原理（虚位移原理）

$$\delta W_E + \delta W_I = \int_V \{X\}^T \{\delta u\} dV + \int_s \{\bar{X}\}^T \{\delta u\} dS - \int_V \{\sigma\}^T \{\delta \varepsilon\} dV$$



$$\delta\varepsilon_x = \delta\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial\delta u}{\partial x}, \quad \delta\gamma_{yz} = \delta\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial\delta v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial\delta w}{\partial y}$$

$$\delta\varepsilon_y = \delta\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial\delta v}{\partial y}, \quad \delta\gamma_{zx} = \delta\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right) = \frac{\partial\delta w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\delta u}{\partial z}$$

$$\delta\varepsilon_z = \delta\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial\delta w}{\partial z}, \quad \delta\gamma_{xy} = \delta\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{\partial\delta u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial\delta v}{\partial x}$$

$$\delta W_E + \delta W_I = \int_V \{X\}^T \{\delta u\} dV + \int_s \{\bar{X}\}^T \{\delta u\} dS - \int_V \{\sigma\}^T \{\delta\varepsilon\} dV$$

$$\int_V \{\sigma\}^T \{\delta\varepsilon\} dV = \int_V \left[ \sigma_x \frac{\partial\delta u}{\partial x} + \sigma_y \frac{\partial\delta v}{\partial y} + \sigma_z \frac{\partial\delta w}{\partial z} + \tau_{yz} \left( \frac{\partial\delta v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial\delta w}{\partial y} \right) + \tau_{zx} \left( \frac{\partial\delta w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\delta u}{\partial z} \right) + \tau_{xy} \left( \frac{\partial\delta u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial\delta v}{\partial x} \right) \right] dV$$

$$\int_V \sigma_x \frac{\partial\delta u}{\partial x} dV = \int_V \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\sigma_x \delta u) dV - \int_V \frac{\partial\sigma_x}{\partial x} \delta u dV = \int_S \sigma_x \delta u l dS - \int_V \frac{\partial\sigma_x}{\partial x} \delta u dV$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_V \{\sigma\}^T \{\delta\varepsilon\} dV &= \int_S [(\sigma_x l + \tau_{yx} m + \tau_{zx} n) \delta u \\ &\quad + (\tau_{xy} l + \sigma_y m + \tau_{zy} n) \delta v + (\tau_{xz} l + \tau_{yz} m + \sigma_z n) \delta w] dS \\ &\quad - \int_V \left[ \left( \frac{\partial\sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial\tau_{zx}}{\partial z} \right) \delta u \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left( \frac{\partial\tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\sigma_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial\tau_{zy}}{\partial z} \right) \delta v + \left( \frac{\partial\tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial\sigma_z}{\partial z} \right) \delta w \right] dV \end{aligned}$$

## ❖ 虚功原理（虚位移原理）

$$\delta W_E + \delta W_I = \int_V \{X\}^T \{\delta u\} dV + \int_S \{\bar{X}\}^T \{\delta u\} dS - \int_V \{\sigma\}^T \{\delta \varepsilon\} dV$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta W_E + \delta W_I = & \int_V \left\{ \left[ \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} + X \right] \delta u + \left[ \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z} + Y \right] \delta v \right. \\ & + \left. \left[ \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} + Z \right] \delta w \right\} dV + \int_S \left\{ [\bar{X} - (\sigma_x l + \tau_{yz} m + \tau_{zx} n)] \delta u \right. \\ & + [\bar{Y} - (\tau_{xy} l + \sigma_y m + \tau_{zy} n)] \delta v + [\bar{Z} - (\tau_{xz} l + \tau_{yz} m + \sigma_z n)] \delta w \left. \right\} dS \end{aligned}$$

## ❖ 虚功原理（虚位移原理）

- 如果弹性系统在外力作用下处于平衡状态，则当系统发生满足变形连续条件和给定的几何约束条件的、任意的、微小的虚位移时，系统中所有的外力和内力所做的虚功总和为零。

$$\delta W_E + \delta W_I = 0$$

- 如果一个弹性体在给定的外力作用下处于平衡，则对于约束条件允许的、任意的虚位移，外力所做的虚功等于弹性体的虚应变能。

$$\delta W = \delta U$$

- 外力和内力所做的虚功总和为零是物体处于平衡的充分必要条件

$$\delta W_I = -\delta U$$

## ❖ 应用虚功原理时应注意：

- 对于所研究的力系（外力与内力）必须满足平衡条件与静力边界条件；
- 对于所选择的虚位移应当是微小的，而且满足变形连续条件与位移边界条件。

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- ❖ 主要研究处于平衡条件下的弹性系统发生微小的虚位移后，其位能的变化情形。
- ❖ 适用于线性和非线性弹性体
- ❖ 最小位能原理可由虚功原理导出
- ❖ 根据虚功原理，已得出外力虚功等于虚应变能

$$\delta W = \delta U$$

## 2.4.2 最小位能原理

### ❖ 外力位能

$$V = -\left(\int_V \{X\}^T \{u\} dV + \int_S \{\bar{X}\}^T \{u\} dS\right)$$

### ❖ 弹性体的总位能 ( $\Pi$ ) :

$$\Pi = V + U$$

- 一个泛函，是位移函数 $\{u\}$ 的函数。
- 位移函数 $\{u\}$ 是满足几何边界条件的任意的单值连续函数——泛函 $\Pi$ 的容许函数。
- 容许函数可以有无穷多组，每一组容许函数都对应有 $\Pi$ 的某一取值。

## 2.4.2 最小位能原理

### ❖ 最小位能原理

定义外力位能

$$\delta V = -\left(\int_V \{X\}^T \{\delta u\} dV + \int_s \{\bar{X}\}^T \{\delta u\} dS\right)$$

$$\delta W = \int_V \{X\}^T \{\delta u\} dV + \int_s \{\bar{X}\}^T \{\delta u\} dS$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta W = -\delta V$$

$$\delta W = \delta U$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta U + \delta V = 0$$

$$\delta(U + V) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta \Pi = 0$$



## 2.4.2 最小位能原理

### ❖ 最小位能原理

- 在满足位移边界条件的所有容许的位移中，真实位移，即又满足平衡条件的位移必使弹性体的总位能有驻值。
- 当系统为稳定平衡时，这个驻值是最小值，即总位能为最小。
- 实际存在的位移，除了满足位移边界条件外，还满足最小位能原理。



(a)



(b)



(c)

❖ 弹性力学问题及基本方程

❖ 功和能的概念

❖ 虚功原理

❖ 最小势能原理

❖ 余虚功原理

❖ 最小余能原理

❖ 广义变分原理

❖ 虚功原理用于考察一组已经满足变形协调条件的位移分量和应变分量是否满足平衡条件和如何才能满足平衡条件。

- 虚功原理以位移或应变作为基本未知量。

❖ 余虚功原理用于考察一组已经满足平衡条件的应力分量是否满足变形协调条件和如何才能满足变形协调条件。

- 余虚功原理以力或应力作为基本未知量。

❖ 余虚功原理与虚功原理互补。

## ❖ 虚力 (虚应力)

- 假想的、满足平衡条件的、任意的、无限小的外力 (应力)

$$\frac{\partial \delta \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \delta \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \delta \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} + \delta X = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \delta \sigma_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \delta \tau_{zy}}{\partial z} + \delta Y = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \delta \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \delta \sigma_z}{\partial z} + \delta Z = 0$$

$$l \delta \sigma_x + m \delta \tau_{yz} + n \delta \tau_{zx} = \delta \bar{X} = 0$$

$$l \delta \tau_{xy} + m \delta \sigma_y + n \delta \tau_{zy} = \delta \bar{Y} = 0$$

$$l \delta \tau_{xz} + m \delta \tau_{yz} + n \delta \sigma_z = \delta \bar{Z} = 0$$

$$u = \tilde{u}, \quad v = \tilde{v}, \quad w = \tilde{w}$$

$$l \delta \sigma_x + m \delta \tau_{yz} + n \delta \tau_{zx} = \delta \bar{X}$$

$$l \delta \tau_{xy} + m \delta \sigma_y + n \delta \tau_{zy} = \delta \bar{Y}$$

$$l \delta \tau_{xz} + m \delta \tau_{yz} + n \delta \sigma_z = \delta \bar{Z}$$

## ❖ 虚力 (虚应力)

- 假想的、满足平衡条件的、任意的、无限小的外力 (应力)

## ❖ 余虚功 ( $\delta W^*$ )

- 虚力在实位移上所做的功、虚内力在实位移引起的相应变形上所做的功。
- 外力余虚功：

$$\delta W_E^* = \int_V \{u\}^T \{\delta X\} dV + \int_{S_u} \{\tilde{u}\}^T \{\delta \bar{X}\} dS$$

- 内力余虚功：

$$\delta W_I^* = - \int_V \{\varepsilon\}^T \{\delta \sigma\} dV$$

- 余虚应变能：

$$\delta U^* = -\delta W_I^* = \int_V \{\varepsilon\}^T \{\delta \sigma\} dV$$

$$\delta W_E^* + \delta W_I^* = \int_V \{u\}^T \{\delta X\} dV + \int_{S_u} \{\tilde{u}\}^T \{\delta \bar{X}\} dS - \int_V \{\varepsilon\}^T \{\delta \sigma\} dV$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_V \{u\}^T \{\delta X\} dV = & - \int_V \left[ \left( \frac{\partial \delta \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \delta \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \delta \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} \right) u + \left( \frac{\partial \delta \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \delta \sigma_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \delta \tau_{zy}}{\partial z} \right) v \right. \\ & \left. + \left( \frac{\partial \delta \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \delta \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \delta \sigma_z}{\partial z} \right) w \right] dV \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_V u \frac{\partial \delta \sigma_x}{\partial x} dV = \int_V \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u \delta \sigma_x) dV - \int_V \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \delta \sigma_x dV = \int_S (u \delta \sigma_x) l dS - \int_V \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \delta \sigma_x dV$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_V \{u\}^T \{\delta X\} dV = & \int_V \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \delta \sigma_x + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \delta \sigma_y + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \delta \sigma_z + \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \delta \tau_{yz} \right. \\ & \left. + \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \delta \tau_{zx} + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \delta \tau_{xy} \right] dV \\ & - \int_S [(l \delta \sigma_x + m \delta \tau_{yz} + n \delta \tau_{zx}) u + (l \delta \tau_{xy} + m \delta \sigma_y + n \delta \tau_{zy}) v \\ & + (l \delta \tau_{xz} + m \delta \tau_{yz} + n \delta \sigma_z) w] dS \\ = & \int_V \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \delta \sigma_x + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \delta \sigma_y + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \delta \sigma_z + \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \delta \tau_{yz} \right. \\ & \left. + \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \delta \tau_{zx} + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \delta \tau_{xy} \right] dV \\ & - \int_{S_u} (u \delta \bar{X} + v \delta \bar{Y} + w \delta \bar{Z}) dS \end{aligned}$$

## ❖ 余虚功原理（虚力原理）

$$\delta W_E^* + \delta W_I^* = \int_V \{u\}^T \{\delta X\} dV + \int_{S_u} \{\tilde{u}\}^T \{\delta \bar{X}\} dS - \int_V \{\varepsilon\}^T \{\delta \sigma\} dV$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta W_E^* + \delta W_I^* = & - \int_V \left[ \left( \varepsilon_x - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \delta \sigma_x + \left( \varepsilon_y - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \delta \sigma_y + \left( \varepsilon_z - \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) \delta \sigma_z \right. \\ & + \left( \gamma_{yz} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \delta \tau_{yz} + \left( \gamma_{zx} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \delta \tau_{zx} + \left( \gamma_{xy} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \delta \tau_{xy} \Big] dV \\ & - \int_{S_u} [(u - \tilde{u}) \delta \bar{X} + (v - \tilde{v}) \delta \bar{Y} + (w - \tilde{w}) \delta \bar{Z}] dS \end{aligned}$$

## ❖ 余虚功原理（虚力原理）

- 如果在外力作用下平衡的弹性体处于变形协调状态，则对于满足平衡条件的任意的、微小的虚力和相应的虚应力在真实位移上所做的余虚功的总和必为零。
- 如果在外力作用下平衡的弹性体处于变形协调状态，则对于从平衡位置开始的任意的虚力和相应的虚应力，虚力的余虚功必等于余虚应变能。
$$\delta W_E^* + \delta W_I^* = 0$$
- 余虚功原理是弹性体处于变形协调状态的充要条件。
$$\delta W_E^* = \delta U^*$$



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❖ **最小余能原理**

❖ 广义变分原理

❖ 最小余能原理与最小位能原理互补，由余虚功原理导出。

❖ 外力余能 ( $V^*$ )

$$V^* = -\int_V \{u\}^T \{X\} dV - \int_S \{u\}^T \{\bar{X}\} dS$$

❖ 弹性体的总余能 ( $\Pi^*$ ) :

$$\Pi^* = U^* + V^*$$

- 总余能是应力分量的泛函。
- 应力分量是满足平衡条件和力的边界条件的任意单值连续函数——泛函  $\Pi^*$  的容许函数。
- 这样的容许函数可以有无穷多组，每一组容许函数都对应  $\Pi^*$  的某一取值。

## ❖ 最小余能原理：

- 在弹性体内满足平衡方程，在 $S_\sigma$ 上满足力的边界条件的所有容许的应力状态中，只有满足变形协调条件的应力才是真正的应力状态，使其总余能为最小值。
- 真实的应力除了满足平衡微分方程和应力边界条件以外，还满足最小余能原理（总余能的极值条件就是变形协调条件）。

- ❖ 弹性力学问题及基本方程
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- ❖ 虚功原理
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- ❖ 余虚功原理
- ❖ 最小余能原理
- ❖ 广义变分原理

# D'Alembert-Langrange principle



$$\int_V \delta u_i (\sigma_{ij,j} + \bar{f}_i - \rho \ddot{u}_i) dV - \int_{S_\sigma} \delta u_i (\sigma_{ij} n_j - \bar{T}_i) dS = 0$$

## Integration by parts

$$\begin{aligned} \int_V \delta u_i \sigma_{ij,j} dV &= \int_V [(\delta u_i \sigma_{ij})_{,j} - \delta u_{i,j} \sigma_{ij}] dV \\ &= \int_S \delta u_i \sigma_{ij} n_j dS - \int_V \delta \varepsilon_{ij} \sigma_{ij} dV \\ &= \int_{S_\sigma} \delta u_i \sigma_{ij} n_j dS - \int_V \delta \varepsilon_{ij} \sigma_{ij} dV \\ - \int_V \delta u_i \rho \ddot{u}_i dV - \int_V \delta \varepsilon_{ij} \sigma_{ij} dV + \int_V \bar{f}_i \delta u_i dV + \int_{S_\sigma} \bar{T}_i \delta u_i dS &= 0 \\ \delta \varepsilon_{ij} &= \frac{1}{2} (\delta u_{i,j} + \delta u_{j,i}) \\ \delta u_i|_{S_u} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$-\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_V \delta u_i \rho \ddot{u}_i dV dt - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_V \delta \varepsilon_{ij} \sigma_{ij} dV dt + \\ \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_V \bar{f}_i \delta u_i dV dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{S_\sigma} \bar{T}_i \delta u_i dS dt = 0$$

## Integration by parts

$$\delta u_i|_{t=t_1} = 0, \quad \delta u_i|_{t=t_2} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_V \delta u_i \rho \ddot{u}_i dV dt &= -\int_V \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \delta u_i \rho \ddot{u}_i dt dV \\ &= -\int_V \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \rho \left[ \frac{d}{dt} (\delta u_i \dot{u}_i) - \delta \dot{u}_i \dot{u}_i \right] dt dV \\ &= -\int_V \rho (\delta u_i \dot{u}_i)|_{t_1}^{t_2} dV + \int_V \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \rho \delta \dot{u}_i \dot{u}_i dt dV \\ &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \delta T dt \end{aligned}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int_V \rho \dot{u}_i \dot{u}_i dV$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\delta T + \delta W) dt = 0$$

$$\delta W = - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_V \delta \varepsilon_{ij} \sigma_{ij} dV dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_V \bar{f}_i \delta u_i dV dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{S_\sigma} \bar{T}_i \delta u_i dS dt$$

$$\Pi_P = \int_V \frac{1}{2} D_{ijkl} \varepsilon_{ij} \varepsilon_{kl} dV - \int_V \bar{f}_i u_i dV - \int_{S_\sigma} \bar{T}_i u_i dS$$

$$\delta W = -\delta \Pi_P$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \delta(T - \Pi_P) dt = 0$$

作业：①由Hamilton原理导出运动方程和边界条件  
②利用Hamilton原理导出等截面悬臂梁的欧拉方程

# Hu-Washizu variational principle

The principle of minimum potential energy is a conditional stationary problem with

$$\varepsilon_{ij} - \frac{1}{2}(u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}) = 0, V$$

$$u_i = \bar{u}_i, S_u$$

$$\Pi_{H-W} = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ T - \Pi_P - \int_V \lambda_{ij} [\varepsilon_{ij} - \frac{1}{2}(u_{i,j} + u_{j,i})] dV - \int_{S_u} p_i (u_i - \bar{u}_i) dS \right\} dt$$

$$D_{ijkl} \varepsilon_{kl} + \lambda_{ij} = 0 \quad \text{在 } V \text{ 域内}$$

$$\lambda_{ij,j} - \bar{f}_i + \rho \ddot{u}_i = 0 \quad \text{在 } V \text{ 域内}$$

$$\varepsilon_{ij} - \frac{1}{2}(u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}) = 0 \quad \text{在 } V \text{ 域内}$$

$$\lambda_{ij} n_j + \bar{T}_i = 0 \quad \text{在 } S_\sigma \text{ 上}$$

$$p_i - \lambda_{ij} n_j = 0 \quad \text{在 } S_\sigma \text{ 上}$$

$$u_i - \bar{u}_i = 0 \quad \text{在 } S_\sigma \text{ 上}$$



$$\Pi_{H-W} = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ T - \Pi_P - \int_V \lambda_{ij} [\varepsilon_{ij} - \frac{1}{2}(u_{i,j} + u_{j,i})] dV - \int_{S_u} p_i (u_i - \bar{u}_i) dS \right\} dt$$

$$\lambda_{ij} = -D_{ijkl} \varepsilon_{kl} = -\sigma_{ij}$$

$$p_i = \lambda_{ij} n_j = -\sigma_{ij} n_j = -\bar{T}_i$$

$$\Pi_{H-W} = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ T - \int_V \left[ \frac{1}{2} D_{ijkl} \varepsilon_{ij} \varepsilon_{kl} - \bar{f}_i u_i - \sigma_{ij} \left[ \varepsilon_{ij} - \frac{1}{2}(u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}) \right] \right] dV + \int_{S_\sigma} \bar{T}_i u_i dS + \int_{S_u} \sigma_{ij} n_j (u_i - \bar{u}_i) dS \right\} dt$$

# Hellinger-Reissner variational principle

The principle of minimum complementary energy is a conditional stationary problem with

$$\Pi_{H-R} = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ T - \int_V \left[ \frac{1}{2} D_{ijkl} \varepsilon_{ij} \varepsilon_{kl} - \bar{f}_i u_i - \sigma_{ij} \left[ \varepsilon_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} (u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}) \right] \right] \right. \\ \left. \int_{S_\sigma} \bar{T}_i u_i dS + \int_{S_u} \sigma_{ij} n_j (u_i - \bar{u}_i) dS \right\} dt$$

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = C_{ijkl} \sigma_{kl}$$

$$\Pi_{H-R} = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ T - \int_V \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{ij} (u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}) - \frac{1}{2} C_{ijkl} \sigma_{ij} \sigma_{kl} - \bar{f}_i u_i \right] dV + \right. \\ \left. \int_{S_\sigma} \bar{T}_i \bar{u}_i dS + \int_{S_u} \sigma_{ij} n_j (u_i - \bar{u}_i) dS \right\} dt$$

