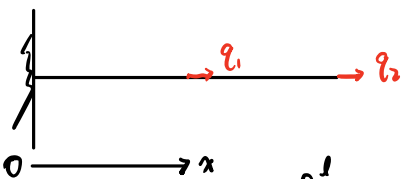


有限元法自学教程 第五讲

应用:



求 $u, \sigma_x, \varepsilon_x$

一维问题 $\Rightarrow E_p = \int_0^l \frac{1}{2} \sigma_x \varepsilon_x dx = q_1 u(l/2) - q_2 u(l)$

$$\int_0^{l/2} \frac{1}{2} \sigma_x \varepsilon_x dx - q_1 u(l/2) + \int_{l/2}^l \frac{1}{2} \sigma_x \varepsilon_x dx - q_2 u(l)$$

$\because u(0) = 0 \quad \therefore u(l/2) = u(l/2) - u(0) = \int_0^{l/2} \varepsilon_x dx$

$$u(l) = u(l) - u(0) = \int_0^l \varepsilon_x dx = \int_0^{l/2} \varepsilon_x dx + \int_{l/2}^l \varepsilon_x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow E_p = \int_0^{l/2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma_x \varepsilon_x - (q_1 + q_2) \varepsilon_x \right] dx + \int_{l/2}^l \left(\frac{1}{2} \sigma_x \varepsilon_x - q_2 \varepsilon_x \right) dx$$

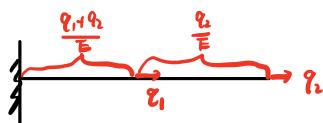
$\sigma_x = E \varepsilon_x$

$$\therefore E_p = \frac{E}{2} \int_0^{l/2} \left[\varepsilon_x^2 - \frac{2(q_1 + q_2)}{E} \varepsilon_x \right] dx + \frac{E}{2} \int_{l/2}^l \left[\varepsilon_x^2 - \frac{2q_2}{E} \varepsilon_x \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{E}{2} \int_0^{l/2} \left[\left(\varepsilon_x - \frac{q_1 + q_2}{E} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{q_1 + q_2}{E} \right)^2 \right] dx + \frac{E}{2} \int_{l/2}^l \left[\left(\varepsilon_x - \frac{q_2}{E} \right)^2 - \frac{q_2^2}{E^2} \right] dx$$

在 $[0, l/2]$ 处 $\varepsilon_x = \frac{q_1 + q_2}{E}$, 在 $[l/2, l]$ 处 $\varepsilon_x = \frac{q_2}{E}$ 时, E_p 最小

$$\therefore \varepsilon_x = \begin{cases} \frac{q_1 + q_2}{E} & 0 < x < l/2 \\ \frac{q_2}{E} & l/2 < x < l \end{cases}$$

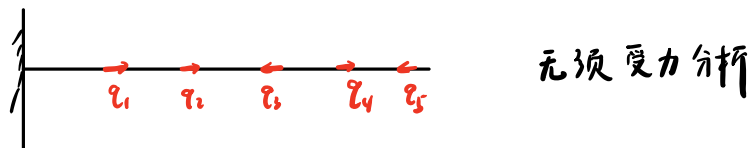


$\int \left[\varepsilon_x^2 - \frac{2q}{E} \varepsilon_x \right] dx \Rightarrow$ 泛函 自变量为 ε_x

$\varepsilon_x = x \quad \int_0^1 (x^2 - \frac{2q}{E} x) dx \quad \varepsilon_x = \sin x \Rightarrow \int_0^1 (\sin^2 x - \frac{2q}{E} x) dx$

$$\int (\varepsilon_x^2 - \frac{2q}{E} \varepsilon_x) dx = \int (\varepsilon_x - \frac{q}{E})^2 dx - \int \frac{q^2}{E^2} dx \quad \text{当 } \varepsilon_x = \frac{q}{E} \text{ 时, } E_p \text{ 最小}$$

定义: 有限元法是将微分方程转化为泛函极值问题的近似解法



大多数泛函问题很难求解析解

$$E_p = \int (\frac{E}{2} \varepsilon_x^2 - q \varepsilon_x) dx \Rightarrow \int (a u'^2 + b \cdot u') dx$$

$$E_p = \int (u' u - u'^2) dx \quad E_p = \int (u'' - u'^2) dx$$

$$E_p = \int (\frac{1}{2} \sigma_{xx} \varepsilon_{xx} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{yy} \varepsilon_{yy} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{yz} \varepsilon_{yz}) dV - \int (p_x u + p_y v) dS$$

必须要找近似解法

最小势能原理: 在所有可能的位移中, 真实位移使势能取极小值

思想: 将“填空题”变为“选择题”

$$E_p = \iiint (\dots) - \iint (\dots) \quad \text{问: 哪个位移使 } E_p \text{ 最小?}$$

$E_p = \dots$ 在所有可能的位移的集合里, 选择一个位移, 使势能最小

$E_p = \bigcirc$ 使 E_p 最小的位移为 ()

A. u B. u' C. u'' D. u'''

例 $E_p = \int_0^l (\frac{E}{2} \varepsilon_x^2 - q \varepsilon_x) dx$, 使 E_p 最小的应变为 (A)

$$A: \frac{q}{E}, \quad B: \frac{q}{E}x, \quad C: \frac{q}{E} \sin x, \quad D: \frac{2q}{E} \ln(x+1)$$

$$A: E_p = \int_0^1 \dots \quad B = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{q}{E} x \right)^2 - q \left(\frac{q}{E} x \right) \right] dx \quad C \dots \quad D \dots$$

$(E_p)_A$ ✓ $(E_p)_B$ $(E_p)_C$ $(E_p)_D$

比大小

所有可能位移 A, B, C, D 选项无限 比大小不可行

所有可能位移 \Rightarrow 有限的位移集合 (要把真实位移包进去)

$$E_p = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{xx}^2 - q \varepsilon_{xx} \right) dx \Rightarrow \varepsilon_{xx} = \frac{q}{E}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{q}{E}, x, e^x - 1 \right\}$$

通用方法 $E_p = \iiint \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_{xx} \varepsilon_{xx} + \sigma_{yy} \varepsilon_{yy} + \sigma_{xy} \varepsilon_{xy}) dV - \iint (p_x u + p_y v) dS$



有限的位移集合要体现多样性

$\{x, x^2, x^3, x^4\} \dots$ 单调性 $\xrightarrow{\quad} F$

多样性与有限矛盾

函数族法 ("半无限")

$$\{x, x^2, x^3, x^4\} \Rightarrow \{x^\alpha\} \quad \alpha \text{ 为待定参数} \quad x^\alpha \text{ 函数族}$$

$$E_p = \int_0^1 \varepsilon_{xx}^2 dx \quad \text{设 } u = x^\alpha \quad \varepsilon = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$$

$$E_p = \int_0^1 \alpha^2 x^{2\alpha-2} dx \quad \text{当 } \alpha \neq \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时 } E_p = \frac{\alpha^2}{2\alpha-1} x^{2\alpha-1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\alpha^2}{2\alpha-1}$$

$$\text{当 } \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时 } E_p = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{4} x^{-1} dx = \text{发散}$$

最小势能 - 一定有明确的值, 不存在, $-\infty \Rightarrow$ 无最小势能

$$E_p = \frac{\alpha^2}{2\alpha-1} \quad E_p \text{ 最小} \quad \frac{\partial E_p}{\partial \alpha} = 0 \quad \alpha = 0 \quad E_p = 0 \quad u = x^\alpha \quad \int_0^1 \varepsilon_{xx}^2 dx$$

$\frac{1}{x^\alpha}$ 在 0 处无意义

函数族要满足位移边界条件

$$E_p = \iiint \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_{xx} \varepsilon_{xx} + \sigma_{yy} \varepsilon_{yy} + \sigma_{xy} \gamma_{xy}) - \iint (p_x u + p_y v) dS$$

$$\text{设 } u = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 + \dots$$

$$E_p(a, b, c, d, e) \quad \frac{\partial E_p}{\partial a} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial E_p}{\partial b} = 0 \quad \dots \quad \begin{cases} a = \\ b = \\ c = \end{cases}$$

$$\text{多样性: } u = a + bx + \dots$$

完备性: 能否用多项式表达函数空间所有函数

$$\text{插一句: 向量 } (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) \quad \vec{a} = a\vec{e}_1 + b\vec{e}_2 + c\vec{e}_3 \quad \text{完备的}$$

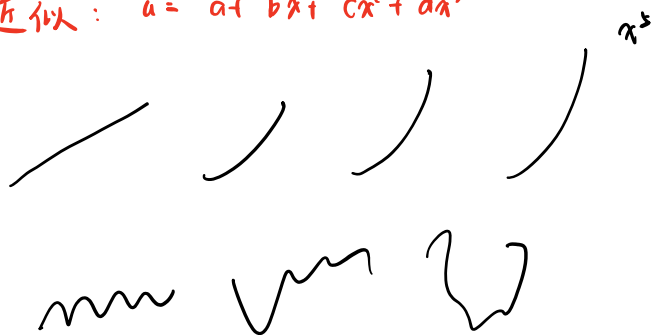
$$x^0 \quad x^1 \quad x^2 \quad x^3 \quad x^4, \dots \quad \text{线性无关} \quad f(x) \Rightarrow ax^0 + bx^1 + \dots$$

多项式函数族是完备的 ✓ 幂级数 傅里叶级数

$$u = a + bx + cx^2 + \dots \quad \text{参数无限}$$

$$u(x,y) = a + bx + cy + dxy + ex^2 + fy^2 + \dots$$

近似: $u = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3$



$$u = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3$$

近似后多样性必然会损失

分段函数



$$u = a + bx + cx^2 + \dots$$

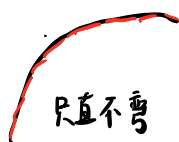
$$u = \begin{cases} a_1x + a_2 \\ a_2x + a_3 \\ a_3x^2 + a_4x + a_5 \\ \dots \end{cases}$$

用分段弥补多样性

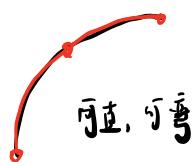


分段越密: 多样性越大, 近似越好

$$u = \begin{cases} ax + bx^2 + cx^3 \\ dx + ex^2 + fx^3 \end{cases}$$



只直不弯

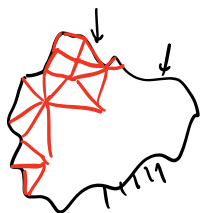


可直, 可弯

线性 dy

高阶少, 高阶可退化为低阶

二维



分段 \Rightarrow 分片 \Rightarrow 画网格

只直不弯, \Rightarrow 选单元

所有可能的位移 \Rightarrow 分段函数族

网格密, 单元阶数高 \Rightarrow 多样性好 \Rightarrow 尽一切努力让函数族把真实解包进去

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$