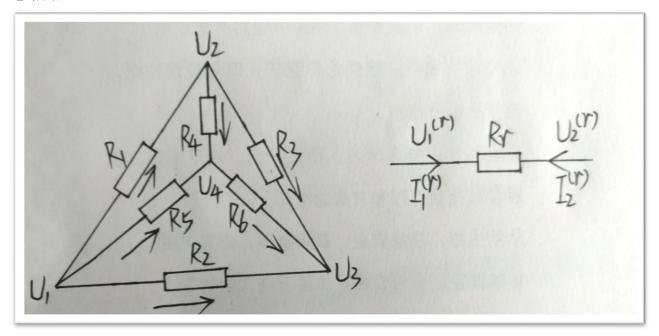
### 电路问题:



解: 先定义电流的正方向,流入为正,流出为负

$$\frac{U}{R} = I = \begin{cases} \frac{U_{1}^{(r)} - U_{2}^{(r)}}{R_{r}} = I_{1}^{(r)} \\ \frac{U_{2}^{(r)} - U_{1}^{(r)}}{R_{r}} = I_{2}^{(r)}, & \frac{1}{R_{r}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{1}^{(r)} \\ U_{2}^{(r)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{1}^{(r)} \\ I_{2}^{(r)} \end{bmatrix}$$

则对电路图中6个电阻分别可得:

$$\frac{1}{R_{1}}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{1} \\ U_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{1} \\ I_{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \frac{1}{R_{2}}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{1} \\ U_{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{1} \\ I_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_2 \\ U_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_1^{(3)} \\ I_2^{(3)} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \frac{1}{R_4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_2 \\ U_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_1^{(4)} \\ I_2^{(4)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{5}}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{1} \\ U_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{1}^{(5)} \\ I_{2}^{(5)} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \frac{1}{R_{6}}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{3} \\ U_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{2}^{(6)} \\ I_{1}^{(6)} \end{bmatrix}$$

然后扩展矩阵,进行单元方程组装:

$$\frac{1}{R_{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{1} \\ U_{2} \\ U_{3} \\ U_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{1}^{(2)} \\ 0 \\ I_{2}^{(2)} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \\ U_3 \\ U_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ I_1^{(3)} \\ I_2^{(3)} \\ I_2^{(3)} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_4} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \\ U_3 \\ U_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ I_1^{(4)} \\ 0 \\ I_2^{(4)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{5}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{1} \\ U_{2} \\ U_{3} \\ U_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{1}^{(5)} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ I_{2}^{(5)} \end{bmatrix}$$

建立整体方程:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{5}} & -\frac{1}{R_{1}} & -\frac{1}{R_{2}} & -\frac{1}{R_{5}} \\ -\frac{1}{R_{1}} & \frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{R_{3}} + \frac{1}{R_{4}} & -\frac{1}{R_{3}} & -\frac{1}{R_{4}} \\ -\frac{1}{R_{2}} & -\frac{1}{R_{3}} & \frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{3}} + \frac{1}{R_{6}} & -\frac{1}{R_{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{R_{5}} & -\frac{1}{R_{4}} & -\frac{1}{R_{6}} & \frac{1}{R_{4}} + \frac{1}{R_{6}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{1} \\ U_{2} \\ U_{3} \\ U_{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{cases} I_{1}^{(1)} + I_{1}^{(2)} + I_{1}^{(5)} \\ I_{2}^{(2)} + I_{1}^{(3)} + I_{1}^{(4)} \\ I_{2}^{(2)} + I_{2}^{(3)} + I_{2}^{(6)} \\ I_{3}^{(6)} \end{bmatrix}$$

通过分析电路图可知:

$$\begin{cases}
I_{1}^{(1)} + I_{1}^{(2)} + I_{1}^{(5)} \\
I_{2}^{(1)} + I_{1}^{(3)} + I_{1}^{(4)} \\
I_{2}^{(2)} + I_{2}^{(3)} + I_{2}^{(6)} \\
I_{2}^{(4)} + I_{2}^{(5)} + I_{1}^{(6)}
\end{cases} = \begin{cases}
I_{1} \\
0 \\
I_{3} \\
0
\end{cases}$$

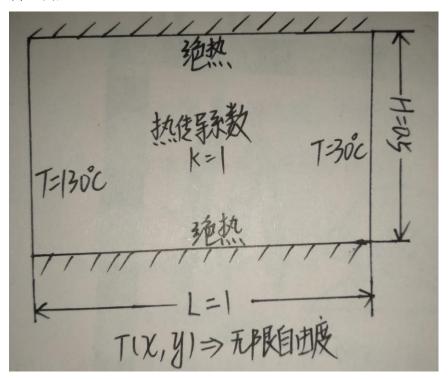
消去第1行和第3行可得:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{R_{1}} & \frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{R_{3}} + \frac{1}{R_{4}} & -\frac{1}{R_{3}} & -\frac{1}{R_{4}} \\ -\frac{1}{R_{5}} & -\frac{1}{R_{4}} & -\frac{1}{R_{6}} & \frac{1}{R_{4}} + \frac{1}{R_{6}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{1} \\ U_{2} \\ U_{3} \\ U_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

又因为 $U_1$ , $U_3$ 已知,将其移到方程右边化简可得:

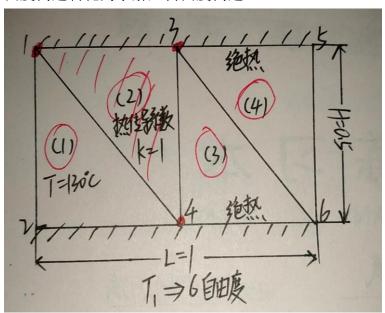
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{R_{3}} + \frac{1}{R_{4}} & -\frac{1}{R_{4}} \\ -\frac{1}{R_{4}} & \frac{1}{R_{4}} + \frac{1}{R_{6}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{2} \\ U_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_{1}} U_{1} + \frac{1}{R_{3}} U_{3} \\ \frac{1}{R_{5}} U_{1} + \frac{1}{R_{6}} U_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

# 传热问题:

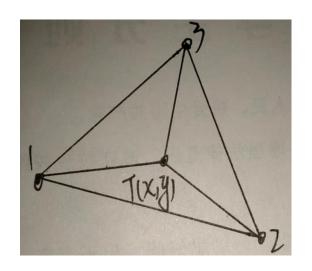


## 推导过程详解:

热传导问题需要求解的是T(x,y),由于x,y具有无限个,因此是一个无限自由度的问题。采用离散化的处理办法,将单元分成小块,如单元 1,单元 2,单元 3 等,本例将其划分为 4 个单元。针对一个单元来说,如果知道其中三个节点的温度,就可以采用插值法来求解单元内部每个点的温度,因此将求无限自由度问题转化为求解六自由度问题。



下面采用温度函数插值,针对具体某一个单元,求三个节点的温度来计算单元 内部T(x,y)的温度,如图:



### 方法 1:

采用待定系数法,假设第 1 个点、第 2 个点和第 3 个点的温度分别为  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ ,  $T_3$ ,可以构成 3 个方程求解出 3 个未知数,从而确定函数表达式。

$$T(x,y) = a + bx + cy \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + b_{X_1} + cy_1 = T_1 \\ a + b_{X_2} + cy_2 = T_2 \\ a + b_{X_3} + cy_3 = T_3 \end{cases}$$

#### 本例推荐使用方法 2:

将单元节点坐标视为三维空间坐标,把单元看作是一个空间四面体(退化的四面体,体积为0),即设四个点的坐标分别为:

$$(X_1, Y_1, T_1), (X_2, Y_2, T_2), (X_3, Y_3, T_3)$$
  $\Leftrightarrow (X, Y, T)$ 

根据向量求空间四面体体积公式可知:

$$4$$
 体积 $V = \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & X_1 & Y_1 & T_1 \\ 1 & X_2 & Y_2 & T_2 \\ 1 & X_3 & Y_3 & T_3 \\ 1 & x & y & T \end{vmatrix} = 0$ ,接第 4 行展开可得温度函数表达式如下:

$$-\begin{vmatrix} X_{1} & Y_{1} & T_{1} \\ X_{2} & Y_{2} & T_{2} \\ X_{3} & Y_{3} & T_{3} \end{vmatrix} + X\begin{vmatrix} 1 & Y_{1} & T_{1} \\ 1 & Y_{2} & T_{2} \\ 1 & Y_{3} & T_{3} \end{vmatrix} - Y\begin{vmatrix} 1 & X_{1} & T_{1} \\ 1 & X_{2} & T_{2} \\ 1 & X_{3} & T_{3} \end{vmatrix} + T\begin{vmatrix} 1 & X_{1} & Y_{1} \\ 1 & X_{2} & Y_{2} \\ 1 & X_{3} & T_{3} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

化简上式:将第1个行列式按第3列展开得:设行列式值为 $2\Delta$ :

 $2\Delta = T_1(X_2Y_3 - X_3Y_2) - T_2(X_1Y_3 - X_3Y_1) + T_3(X_1Y_2 - X_2Y_1)$ 第 2 个行列式、第 3 个行列式及第 4 个行列式分别按第 1 列展开分别为:

$$\left[ \left( y_{1}T_{3}^{-}T_{2}y_{3} \right) - \left( y_{1}T_{3}^{-}T_{1}y_{3} \right) + \left( y_{1}T_{2}^{-}T_{1}y_{2} \right) \right] X$$

$$\left[ \left( X_{2}T_{3} - X_{3}T_{2} \right) - \left( X_{1}T_{3} - X_{3}T_{1} \right) + \left( X_{1}T_{2} - X_{2}T_{1} \right) \right] Y$$

$$\left[ \left( X_{2} Y_{3} - X_{3} Y_{2} \right) - \left( X_{1} Y_{3} - X_{3} Y_{1} \right) + \left( X_{1} Y_{2} - X_{2} Y_{1} \right) \right] T$$

整理可得:

$$T = \frac{1}{2\Delta} \left[ \left( a_1 + b_1^X + c_1^Y \right) T_1 + \left( a_2 + b_2^X + c_2^Y \right) T_2 + \left( a_3 + b_3^X + c_3^Y \right) T_3 \right]$$

温度 T 求偏导可得温度梯度:

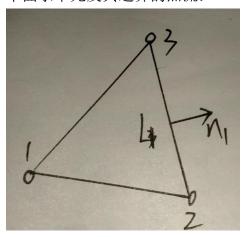
$$\nabla T = \begin{cases} \partial T / \partial x \\ \partial T / \partial y \end{cases} = \frac{1}{2\Delta} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 T_1 + b_2 T_2 + b_3 T_3 \\ c_1 T_1 + c_2 T_2 + c_3 T_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_1 = x_2 y_3 - x_3 y_2$$
,  $b_1 = y_2 - y_3$ ,  $c_1 = x_3 - x_2$ 

其中: 
$$a_2 = X_1 Y_3 - X_3 Y_1$$
,  $b_2 = Y_1 - Y_3$ ,  $c_2 = X_1 - X_3$ 

$$a_3 = X_2 Y_1 - X_1 Y_2$$
,  $b_3 = Y_2 - Y_1$ ,  $c_3 = X_2 - X_1$ 

下面求单元及其边界的热流:



已知单元内部的温度梯度: 
$$\nabla T = \begin{cases} \partial T / \partial x \\ \partial T / \partial y \end{cases} = \frac{1}{2\Delta} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 T_1 + b_2 T_2 + b_3 T_3 \\ c_1 T_1 + c_2 T_2 + c_3 T_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

由于单元内部的热流矢量正比于温度梯度,且温度由高到低:

所以单元内部的热流矢量:  $q = -k\nabla T$ 

则单元边界的热流密度等于热流矢量点积一个方向矢量,即:

单元边界的热流密度:  $q_n = -k\nabla T \bullet n$ 

流入单元边界 2-3 的热量:  $Q_{23} = L_1 \times k \nabla T \bullet \vec{n}$ 

又因为: 
$$L_1 \times n_{x_1} = y_3 - y_2 = -b_1$$
  
 $L_1 \times n_{y_1} = x_2 - x_3 = -c_1$ 

代入各项数值可得:

$$Q_{23} = -\frac{k}{2\Delta} \left[ (b_1 T_1 + b_2 T_2 + b_3 T_3) b_1 + (c_1 T_1 + c_2 T_2 + c_3 T_3) c_1 \right]$$
  
通过替换相应的指标数值,可以得到流入边界 1—2.1—3 的热量分别如下:

$$Q_{31} = -\frac{k}{2\Delta} \left[ \left( b_1 T_1 + b_2 T_2 + b_3 T_3 \right) b_2 + \left( c_1 T_1 + c_2 T_2 + c_3 T_3 \right) c_2 \right]$$

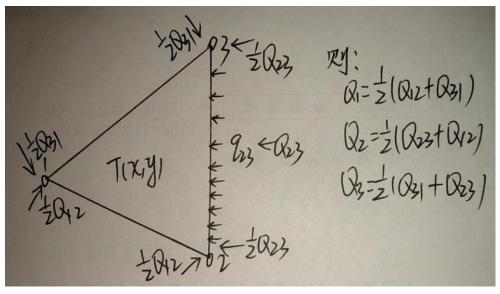
$$Q_{12} = -\frac{k}{2\Delta} \Big[ \Big( b_1 T_1 + b_2 T_2 + b_3 T_3 \Big) b_3 + \Big( c_1 T_1 + c_2 T_2 + c_3 T_3 \Big) c_3 \Big]$$

下面求流入节点的热流,通过引用等效力系的分析原理:

流入边界 2—3 的热流密度为  $Q_{23}$  ,则流入的热量  $Q_{23}$  =  $q_{23}$  ×  $L_{1}$ 

则流入节点 2 和 3 的热量分别为:  $\frac{1}{2}Q_{23}$ 

类比计算,分别求得流入个边界的热量及各节点的热量如下图所示:



通过边界流入单元的热量为:

$$\begin{cases} Q_{12} = -\frac{k}{2\Delta} \left[ \left( b_1 T_1 + b_2 T_2 + b_3 T_3 \right) b_3 + \left( c_1 T_1 + c_2 T_2 + c_3 T_3 \right) c_3 \right] \\ Q_{23} = -\frac{k}{2\Delta} \left[ \left( b_1 T_1 + b_2 T_2 + b_3 T_3 \right) b_1 + \left( c_1 T_1 + c_2 T_2 + c_3 T_3 \right) c_1 \right] \\ Q_{31} = -\frac{k}{2\Delta} \left[ \left( b_1 T_1 + b_2 T_2 + b_3 T_3 \right) b_2 + \left( c_1 T_1 + c_2 T_2 + c_3 T_3 \right) c_2 \right] \end{cases}$$

利用等效转换,通过节点流入单元的热量为:

$$\begin{cases} Q_{1} = \frac{1}{2} (Q_{12} + Q_{31}) = \frac{k}{4\Delta} [(b_{1}b_{1} + c_{1}c_{1}) T_{1} + (b_{1}b_{2} + c_{1}c_{2}) T_{2} + (b_{1}b_{3} + c_{1}c_{3}) T_{3}] \\ Q_{2} = \frac{1}{2} (Q_{23} + Q_{31}) = \frac{k}{4\Delta} [(b_{2}b_{1} + c_{2}c_{1}) T_{1} + (b_{2}b_{2} + c_{2}c_{2}) T_{2} + (b_{2}b_{3} + c_{2}c_{3}) T_{3}] \\ Q_{3} = \frac{1}{2} (Q_{31} + Q_{12}) = \frac{k}{4\Delta} [(b_{3}b_{1} + c_{3}c_{1}) T_{1} + (b_{3}b_{2} + c_{3}c_{2}) T_{2} + (b_{3}b_{3} + c_{3}c_{3}) T_{3}] \end{cases}$$

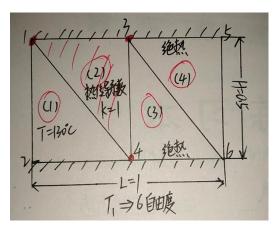
建立单元方程,将上式整理成矩阵形式如下:

$$\frac{k}{4\Delta} \begin{bmatrix} b_1b_1 + c_1c_1 & b_1b_2 + c_1c_2 & b_1b_3 + c_1c_3 \\ b_2b_1 + c_2c_1 & b_2b_2 + c_2c_2 & b_2b_3 + c_2c_3 \\ b_3b_1 + c_3c_1 & b_3b_2 + c_3c_2 & b_3b_3 + c_3c_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T_1 \\ T_2 \\ T_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Q_1 \\ Q_2 \\ Q_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

有了上述温度和热量的关系,将单元方程进行组装如下

$$\begin{bmatrix} K_{11}^{(e)} & K_{12}^{(e)} & K_{13}^{(e)} \\ K_{21}^{(e)} & K_{22}^{(e)} & K_{23}^{(e)} \\ K_{31}^{(e)} & K_{32}^{(e)} & K_{33}^{(e)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T_{1}^{(e)} \\ T_{2}^{(e)} \\ T_{3}^{(e)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Q_{1}^{(e)} \\ Q_{2}^{(e)} \\ Q_{3}^{(e)} \end{bmatrix}$$

针对划分的4个单元,分别将矩阵进行扩阶:



单元 1:

$$\begin{bmatrix} K_{11}^{(1)} & K_{12}^{(1)} & 0 & K_{13}^{(1)} & 0 & 0 \\ K_{21}^{(1)} & K_{22}^{(1)} & 0 & K_{23}^{(1)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ K_{31}^{(1)} & K_{32}^{(1)} & 0 & K_{33}^{(1)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T_1 \\ T_2 \\ T_3 \\ T_4 \\ T_5 \\ T_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Q_1^{(1)} \\ Q_2^{(1)} \\ Q_3^{(1)} \\ T_5 \\ T_6 \end{bmatrix}$$

单元 2:

$$\begin{bmatrix} K_{11}^{(2)} & 0 & K_{12}^{(2)} & K_{13}^{(2)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ K_{21}^{(2)} & 0 & K_{22}^{(2)} & K_{23}^{(2)} & 0 & 0 \\ K_{31}^{(2)} & 0 & K_{32}^{(2)} & K_{33}^{(2)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T_1 \\ T_2 \\ T_3 \\ T_4 \\ T_5 \\ T_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Q_1^{(2)} \\ 0 \\ Q_2^{(2)} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

单元 3:

单元 4:

将上述4个方程相加,建立整体方程:

$$\begin{bmatrix} k_{11}^{(1)} + k_{11}^{(2)} & k_{12}^{(1)} & k_{12}^{(2)} & k_{13}^{(2)} & k_{13}^{(1)} & 0 & 0 \\ k_{21}^{(1)} & k_{22}^{(1)} & 0 & k_{23}^{(1)} & 0 & 0 \\ k_{31}^{(2)} & 0 & k_{33}^{(2)} + k_{11}^{(3)} + k_{11}^{(4)} & k_{23}^{(2)} + k_{12}^{(3)} & k_{13}^{(4)} & k_{13}^{(3)} + k_{12}^{(4)} \\ k_{31}^{(1)} + k_{21}^{(2)} & k_{32}^{(1)} & k_{32}^{(2)} + k_{21}^{(3)} & k_{33}^{(4)} + k_{22}^{(2)} + k_{22}^{(3)} & 0 & k_{23}^{(3)} \\ 0 & 0 & k_{31}^{(4)} & 0 & k_{33}^{(4)} & k_{32}^{(4)} & k_{33}^{(4)} & k_{32}^{(4)} \\ 0 & 0 & k_{31}^{(4)} + k_{21}^{(4)} & k_{32}^{(3)} & k_{32}^{(4)} & k_{33}^{(4)} + k_{22}^{(4)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T_1 \\ T_2 \\ T_3 \\ T_4 \\ T_5 \\ T_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Q_1^{(1)} + Q_1^{(2)} \\ Q_2^{(1)} \\ Q_3^{(1)} + Q_1^{(2)} \\ Q_3^{(1)} + Q_1^{(2)} \\ Q_3^{(1)} + Q_2^{(2)} \\ Q_3^{(1)} + Q_1^{(2)} \\ Q_3^{(1)} + Q_1^{(2)} \\ Q_3^{(1)} + Q_2^{(1)} \\ Q_3^{(1)} + Q_1^{(2)} \\ Q_3^{(1)} + Q_2^{(1)} \\ Q_$$

由于节点3和节点4在绝热边界上,所以流入这两个节点的热量为0,所以:

$$\begin{bmatrix} k_{11}^{(1)} + k_{11}^{(2)} & k_{12}^{(1)} & k_{13}^{(2)} + k_{12}^{(2)} & k_{13}^{(1)} & 0 & 0 \\ k_{21}^{(1)} & k_{22}^{(1)} & 0 & k_{23}^{(1)} & 0 & 0 \\ k_{31}^{(2)} & 0 & k_{33}^{(2)} + k_{11}^{(3)} + k_{11}^{(4)} & k_{23}^{(2)} + k_{12}^{(3)} & k_{13}^{(4)} & k_{13}^{(3)} + k_{12}^{(4)} \\ k_{31}^{(1)} + k_{21}^{(2)} & k_{32}^{(1)} & k_{32}^{(2)} + k_{21}^{(3)} & k_{33}^{(4)} + k_{22}^{(2)} + k_{22}^{(3)} & 0 & k_{23}^{(4)} \\ 0 & 0 & k_{31}^{(4)} & 0 & k_{33}^{(4)} & k_{32}^{(4)} & k_{33}^{(4)} + k_{22}^{(4)} \\ 0 & 0 & k_{31}^{(3)} + k_{21}^{(4)} & k_{32}^{(3)} & k_{23}^{(4)} & k_{33}^{(4)} + k_{22}^{(4)} \\ 0 & 0 & k_{31}^{(4)} & k_{32}^{(4)} & k_{32}^{(4)} & k_{33}^{(4)} + k_{22}^{(4)} \end{bmatrix}$$

其中 $T_3$ ,  $T_4$ ,  $Q_1$ ,  $Q_2$ ,  $Q_5$ ,  $Q_6$  是未知量,温度 $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ ,  $T_5$ ,  $T_6$  是已知量,可以直接求出 $Q_1$ ,  $Q_2$ ,  $Q_5$ ,  $Q_6$ 。

通过去除第 1、2、5、6 行来求解温度  $T_3$ ,  $T_4$ ,则上面整体方程化简为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} K_{31}^{(2)} & 0 & K_{33}^{(2)} + K_{11}^{(3)} + K_{11}^{(4)} & K_{23}^{(2)} + K_{12}^{(3)} & K_{13}^{(4)} & K_{13}^{(4)} + K_{12}^{(4)} \\ K_{31}^{(1)} + K_{21}^{(2)} & K_{32}^{(1)} & K_{32}^{(2)} + K_{21}^{(3)} & K_{33}^{(1)} + K_{22}^{(2)} + K_{22}^{(3)} & 0 & K_{23}^{(3)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T_1 \\ T_2 \\ T_3 \\ T_4 \\ T_5 \\ T_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

因为温度  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ ,  $T_5$ ,  $T_6$  已知,移到方程右边,上式化简为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} K_{33}^{(2)} + K_{11}^{(3)} + K_{11}^{(4)} & K_{23}^{(2)} + K_{12}^{(3)} \\ K_{32}^{(2)} + K_{21}^{(3)} & K_{33}^{(1)} + K_{22}^{(2)} + K_{22}^{(3)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T_3 \\ T_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -K_{31}^{(2)} T_1 - K_{13}^{(4)} T_5 - (K_{13}^{(4)} + K_{12}^{(4)}) T_6 \\ -(K_{31}^{(1)} + K_{21}^{(2)}) T_1 - K_{32}^{(1)} T_2 - K_{23}^{(3)} T_6 \end{bmatrix}$$

由上求解出 $T_3$ , $T_4$ ,至此传热问题求解完毕。