

Energy Methods (cont)

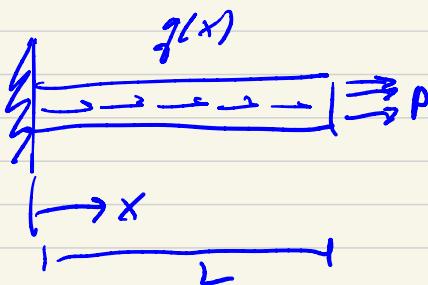
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$$\text{M.V. } \Pi(\underline{u}) = \min_{\underline{u}} \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \underline{\sigma} \underline{u} : \underline{\epsilon} + \int_{\Omega} \underline{\nu} \underline{u} dV - \int_{\Omega} \underline{b} \underline{u} dV - \int_{\partial \Omega} \underline{t}^* \cdot \underline{u} dA$$

$$\underline{u} = \underline{u}^* \text{ on } \partial_1 \Omega \quad \underline{u} = \underline{u}^* \text{ on } \partial_2 \Omega$$

\Leftrightarrow BVP in
elastostatics

Example: Uniaxial bar



The potential for
this case reduces to:

$$\Pi = \frac{AE}{2} \int_0^L \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \right)^2 dx - A \int_0^L g(x) u_1 dx - AP u_1 \Big|_{x=L}$$

$$\delta \Pi = 0 \Rightarrow E \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x^2} + g(x) = 0 \quad (\text{reduced form})$$

$$E \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} = P \quad (\text{reduced traction BC})$$

For example, for $g(x) = g$ and $P = 0$
we get:

$$E \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + g = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{g x^2}{E} + C_1 x + C_2$$

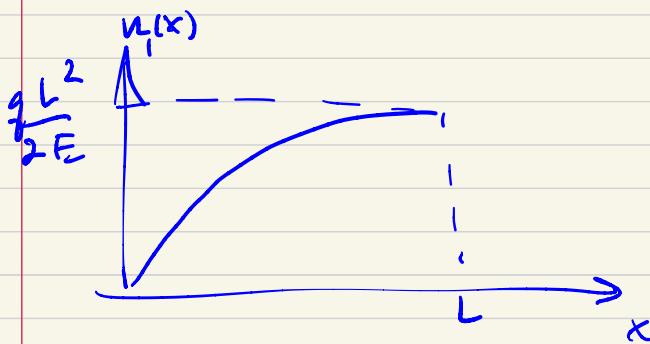
At $x = 0$, $u = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0$

At $x = L$, $E \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow -gL + C_1 E = 0$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{gL}{E}$$

Thus we have:

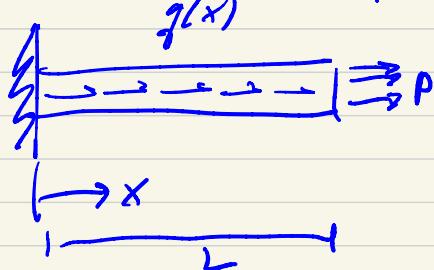
$$u_1(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{g x^2}{E} + \frac{gLx}{E}$$



Rayleigh - Ritz Method

- Based on the principle of minimum potential energy
- Instead of solving for every compatible displacement field \underline{u} , we choose a set of functions $\underline{\tilde{u}}$, e.g., n^{th} grade polynomials and minimize the functional $\Pi \approx$ wrt the parameters of those functions, e.g., the coefficients of the polynomial.
- If the solution to the original problem lies within the set of chosen functions, then we can recover the exact solution.
- If this is not the case, then we get the "closest" possible solution in the sense of the energy norm, i.e., Π as low as we can get for the chosen set of functions $\underline{\tilde{u}}$.

Let's recall the previous example:



The potential energy in this case reduces to:

$$\Pi = \frac{AE}{2} \int_0^L \left(\frac{du_1}{dx} \right)^2 dx - A \int_0^L g(x) u_1 dx - Ap u_1 \Big|_{x=L}$$

Let's choose \hat{u}_1 to be a linear function: $\hat{u}_1(x) = ax + b$

Since it has to be compatible with the displacement BCs, we have:

$$\hat{u}_1(0) = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{u}_1(x) = ax$$

Assuming $g(x) = g$, $p=0$ & plugging

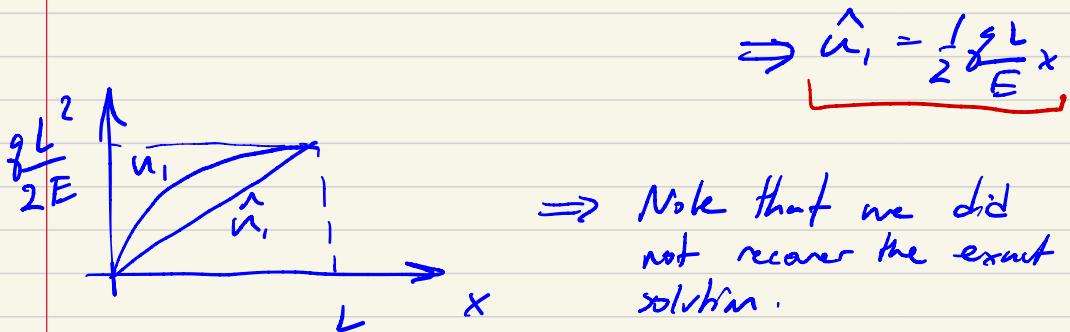
\hat{u}_1 into Π we get:

$$\hat{\Pi} = \frac{1}{2} AE a^2 L - \frac{1}{2} ag AL^2 \rightarrow \text{now func of } a.$$

To minimize the potential we have:

$$\frac{\delta \hat{\Pi}}{\delta a} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow AEal - \frac{1}{2}gAL^2 = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \frac{gL}{E}$$



\Rightarrow Note that we did not recover the exact solution.

The solution is as good as it can get for linear functions.

If instead, we choose \hat{u} to be quadratic:

$$\hat{u}_1 = Cx^2 + dx + c$$

Due to disp. BCs we need $c=0 \Rightarrow \hat{u}_1 = Cx^2 + dx$
substituting into the potential, we get:

$$\hat{U} = \frac{1}{6} EL \left(4Ec^2 L^2 + 6EcLd + 3Ed^2 - 2gL^2 c - 3gLd \right)$$

Minimize wrt unknowns (c & d) simultaneously

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\delta H}{\delta c} = 0 \\ \frac{\delta H}{\delta d} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4EcL + 3Ed - gL = 0 \\ 2EcL + 2Ec - gL = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{g}{E} ; d = \frac{gL}{E}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{u}_1(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{gx^2}{E} + \frac{gLx}{E}$$

Notes:

- Since the exact solution is a quadratic polynomial and our family \hat{u} includes all quadratic polynomials, we recover the exact solution!

If we picked $u_1(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$
↳ get exact solution, but $a \neq 0 \neq d$

If we pick $u_1(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + c$
↳ don't get exact solution, need x term.

- Dec 1st release exam., not time.
- honor thing: 1 session
- Due at midnight Dec 3rd
 - Do-able in 3 hours.
 - Take as long as you want as long as its one session.
- Open notes, can use computer, submit intermediate steps from computer.

