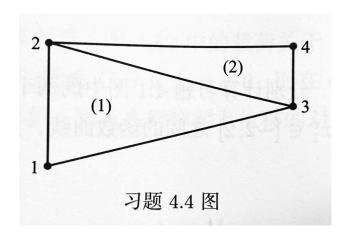
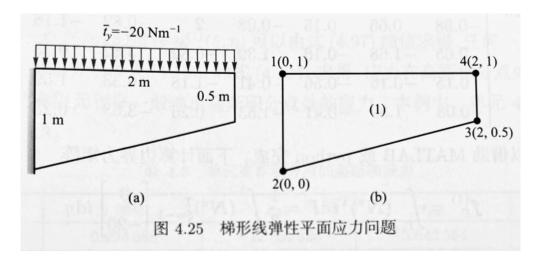
# 1 习题 4.4

采用习题 4.4 图所示的两个由 2 个三角形单元组成的网格, 重新手工求解例题 4-1 中的问题。



## 1.1 例题 4-1

考虑图 4.25a 所示的线弹性平面应力问题,弹性模量  $E=3\times 10^7 pa$ ,泊松比  $\nu=0.3$ 。求解域为梯形,尺寸如图所示,厚度为 1. 梯形左端固定,右端和下部边界自由(即  $\bar{t}=0$ ),在上部边界受均布力  $\bar{t}_y=-20Nm^{-1}$  作用。试采用一个四边形单元求解位移场和应力场。



### 1.2 前处理

网格划分习题 4.4 图所示。单元的弹性矩阵为:

$$\mathbf{D}^{e} = \frac{E}{1 - \nu^{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \nu & 0 \\ \nu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1 - \nu}{2} \end{bmatrix} = 3.3 \times 10^{7} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.3 & 0 \\ 0.3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.35 \end{bmatrix}$$

单元的坐标矩阵为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{x^{(1)}} & \boldsymbol{y^{(1)}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{x^{(2)}} & \boldsymbol{y^{(2)}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0.5 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

三角形单元是等参单元,利用母单元内形函数进行坐标变换。三角形单元的形函数为:

$$N_{I}^{e} = \frac{1}{2A^{e}}(a_{I} + b_{I}x + c_{I}y)$$

$$a_{1} = x_{2}^{e}y_{3}^{e} - x_{3}^{e}y_{2}^{e}$$

$$b_{1} = y_{2}^{e} - y_{3}^{e}$$

$$c_{1} = x_{3}^{e} - x_{2}^{e}$$

$$2A^{e} = a_{1} + a_{2} + a_{3}$$

轮换指标,将 1 换为 2, 2 换为 3, 3 换为 1, 可以得到  $a_2, b_2, c_2$ 。同理,进一步对换指标可以得到  $a_3, b_3, c_3$ 。因此从母空间(面积坐标  $\xi_I$ )到物理空间有如下的坐标变换:

$$\xi_I = \frac{1}{2A^e} (a_I + b_I x + c_I y)$$
$$x = \sum_{I=1}^3 \xi_I x_I^e$$
$$y = \sum_{I=1}^3 \xi_I y_I^e$$

对于母空间内的 T3 单元, 带入各个节点 (对于单元 1, 1->1, 2->3, 3->1; 对于单元 2, 2->1, 3->2, 4->3 以保证逆时针顺序) 的坐标  $(\xi, \eta)$ : (0,0), (1,0), (0,1):

$$\begin{split} N_1^e &= \eta \\ N_2^e &= 1 - \xi - \eta \\ N_2^e &= \xi \end{split}$$

最终得到母单元坐标和物理空间坐标之间的 Jacobi 矩阵:

$$\boldsymbol{J^e} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{I=1}^3 \frac{\partial N_I^{T3}}{\partial \xi} x_I^e & \sum_{I=1}^3 \frac{\partial N_I^{T3}}{\partial \xi} y_I^e \\ \sum_{I=1}^3 \frac{\partial N_I^{T3}}{\partial \eta} x_I^e & \sum_{I=1}^3 \frac{\partial N_I^{T3}}{\partial \eta} y_I^e \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_3^e - x_2^e & y_3^e - y_2^e \\ x_1^e - x_2^e & y_1^e - y_2^e \end{bmatrix}$$

带入单元的坐标信息和形函数并微分,两个单元的 Jacobi 矩阵分别为:

$$\boldsymbol{J^1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0.5 \\ -2 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{J^2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.5 \\ -2 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

但由于三节点三角形单元的形函数  $N_I^e$  的形式,我们也可以不使用 Jacobi 矩阵和链式法则,先在母空间中求导再得到物理空间内形函数的梯度。我们可以直接对单元形函数矩阵进行操作。

#### 1.3 单元分析

每个单元的试探函数,

$$u^e(x,y) = \mathbf{N}^e \mathbf{d}^e = \begin{bmatrix} N_1^e & N_2^e & N_3^e \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{d}^e$$

 $N^e$  为单元形函数矩阵, $N_I^e$  为节点 I 的形函数矩阵,

$$oldsymbol{N_I^e} = egin{bmatrix} N_I^{T3} & 0 \ 0 & N_I^{T3} \end{bmatrix}$$

单元形函数矩阵的梯度为单元应变矩阵,

$$\boldsymbol{B}^{e} = \boldsymbol{\nabla}_{\boldsymbol{S}} \boldsymbol{N}^{e} = \frac{1}{2A^{e}} \begin{bmatrix} b_{1} & 0 & b_{2} & 0 & b_{3} & 0 \\ 0 & c_{1} & 0 & c_{2} & 0 & c_{3} \\ c_{1} & b_{1} & c_{2} & b_{2} & c_{3} & b_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

其中,

$$a_1^1 = 2, b_1^1 = -0.5, c_1^1 = -2$$

$$a_2^1 = 0, b_2^1 = 1, c_2^1 = 0$$

$$a_3^1 = 0, b_3^1 = -0.5, c_3^1 = 2$$

$$a_1^2 = 1, b_1^2 = -0.5, c_1^2 = 0$$

$$a_2^2 = 2, b_2^2 = 0, c_2^2 = -2$$

$$a_2^2 = -2, b_2^2 = 0.5, c_2^2 = 2$$

因此,

$$\boldsymbol{B^1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & -0.5 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\boldsymbol{B^2} = \frac{1}{1} \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -0.5 & -2 & 0 & 2 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

利用弱形式得到了单元刚度矩阵,

$$K^e = \int_{\Omega^e} (\boldsymbol{B}^e)^T \boldsymbol{D}^e \boldsymbol{B}^e d\Omega = A^e t^e (\boldsymbol{B}^e)^T \boldsymbol{D}^e \boldsymbol{B}^e$$

 $A^e$  为物理空间中的单元的面积, $t^e$  为单元的厚度,在该题目中为 1, $D^e$  为单元的弹性矩阵。带入数据得到两个单元的单元刚度矩阵,

$$\boldsymbol{K^1} = 10^6 \begin{bmatrix} 13.6125 & 5.3625 & -4.125 & -5.775 & -9.4875 & 0.4125 \\ 5.3625 & 33.721875 & -4.95 & -1.44375 & -0.4125 & -32.278125 \\ -4.125 & -4.95 & 8.25 & 0 & -4.125 & 4.95 \\ -5.775 & -1.44375 & 0 & 2.8875 & 5.775 & -1.44375 \\ -9.4875 & -0.4125 & -4.125 & 5.775 & 13.6125 & -5.3625 \\ 0.4125 & -32.278125 & 4.95 & -1.44375 & -5.3625 & 33.721875 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{K^2} = 10^6 \begin{bmatrix} 2.0625 & 0 & 0 & 2.475 & -2.0625 & -2.475 \\ 0 & 0.721875 & 2.8875 & 0 & -2.8875 & -0.721875 \\ 0 & 2.8875 & 11.55 & 0 & -11.55 & -2.8875 \\ 2.475 & 0 & 0 & 33 & -2.475 & -33 \\ -2.0625 & -2.8875 & -11.55 & -2.475 & 13.6125 & 5.3625 \\ -2.475 & -0.721875 & -2.8875 & -33 & 5.3625 & 33.721875 \end{bmatrix}$$

在单元 2 的 1-3(局部节点号)边上有均布的本质边界条件,单元 1 的 1-3(局部节点号)边有固支的约束力。对于单元 2 上的均匀分布的面力,有  $t_{x1}=t_{x_2}=t_x=0, t_{y_1}=t_{y_2}=t_y=-20Nm^{-1}$ ,对应的单元边界力列阵  $\boldsymbol{f}_{\Gamma}^1$  为

$$f_{\Gamma}^{1} = \frac{lt^{e}}{2} \begin{bmatrix} t_{x} & t_{y} & 0 & 0 & t_{x} & t_{y} \end{bmatrix}^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -20 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -20 \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

## 1.4 单元组装

局部节点编号和总体节点编号之间有对号矩阵 LM,其每一列对应一个单元,各行对应该单元的各个自由度在全局中的编号,

$$LM = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 5 & 5 \\ 6 & 6 \\ 3 & 7 \\ 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

在使用 Mathemetica 计算时,我们希望使用矩阵乘法以简化操作,因此有两个单元的提取矩阵,

使用提取矩阵进行矩阵散步求和,得到总体刚度矩阵

$$K = (L^1)^T K^1 L^1 + (L^2)^T K^2 L^2$$

#### 1.5 方程求解

使用缩减法施加单元1的1-3边(局部编号)上的固支边界条件,求解刚度方程

$$egin{aligned} m{K}m{d} &= m{f} + m{r} \ m{d} &= egin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & u_{x3} & u_{y3} & u_{x4} & u_{y4} \end{bmatrix}^T \ m{f} &= m{(L^2)}^T m{f_{\Gamma}^1} = egin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -20 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -20 \end{bmatrix}^T \ m{r} &= m{bmatrix}_{x_1} & r_{y_1} r_{x_2} & r_{y_2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \end{aligned}$$

缩减后的刚度方程为

$$m{K_F} m{a_F} = m{J_F} - m{K_F} m{a_E}$$

$$m{K_F} = 10^6 egin{bmatrix} 31.35 & 0 & -23.1 & -5.775 \\ 0 & 68.8875 & -4.95 & -66 \\ -23.1 & -4.95 & 27.225 & 10.725 \\ -5.775 & -66 & 10.725 & 67.44375 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m{K_{FE}} = 10^6 egin{bmatrix} -4.125 & -4.95 & -4.125 & 10.725 \\ -5.775 & -1.44375 & 10.725 & -1.44375 \\ 0 & 0 & -4.125 & -5.775 \\ 0 & 0 & -4.95 & -1.44375 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m{d_F} = m{bmatrix} u_{y3} & u_{x4} & u_{y4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m{d_F} = m{bmatrix} u_{y3} & u_{x4} & u_{y4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m{d_F} = m{bmatrix} u_{y3} & u_{x4} & u_{y4} \end{bmatrix}$$

得到位移:

$$d_F = 10^{-6} \begin{bmatrix} -0.386714096 & -6.65018257 & 1.23358547 & -7.03364697 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

计算固支处的约束力:

$$K_E = 10^6 \begin{bmatrix} 13.6125 & 5.3625 & -9.4875 & 0.4125 \\ 5.3625 & 33.721875 & -0.4125 & -32.278125 \\ -9.4875 & -0.4125 & 17.7375 & -5.3625 \\ 0.4125 & -32.278125 & -5.3625 & 35.165625 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m{d_E} = egin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $m{K_{EF}} = 10^6 egin{bmatrix} -4.125 & -5.775 & 0 & 0 \ -4.95 & -1.44375 & 0 & 0 \ -4.125 & 10.725 & -4.125 & -4.95 \ 10.725 & -1.44375 & -5.775 & -1.44375 \end{bmatrix}$   $m{f_E} = egin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -20 \end{bmatrix}$ 

计算得到约束力为:

$$r_E = \begin{bmatrix} 40 & 11.51543586 & -40 & 28.48456414 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

#### 1.6 后处理

计算两个单元的应力场,

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}^{e} = \boldsymbol{D}^{e} \boldsymbol{B}^{e} \boldsymbol{d}^{e}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}^{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -62.64641615 \\ -218.49890742 \\ 14.73585436 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\sigma}^{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 12.76156514 \\ -19.20240232 \\ -3.19039128 \end{bmatrix}$$

## 2 习题 4.9

编写三角形常应变单元程序,并利用习题 4.4 的计算结果或者用程序 elasticity2d-python 使用密网格(至少 64 个单元)计算例题 4-1 所给问题的结果来验证程序的正确性。三角形单元的刚度矩阵为常数,程序中无需使用高斯积分。

## 2.1 三角形常应变单元程序编写

利用 elasticity2d-python 中提供的四节点四边形单元 Elast2DElem.py 进行修改,得到了三角形常应变单元 Tri2DElem.py 程序。该程序使用广义坐标法的结论,直接计算三角形常应变单元的形函数,单元应变矩阵,以及单元刚度矩阵。其源代码如下:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3

import FEData as model
from utitls import gauss
import numpy as np
6
7
```

```
def Tri2DElem(e):
     n n n
9
10
    Calculate element stiffness matrix and element nodal body force vector
11
12
    Args:
13
      e : (int) element number
14
15
    Returns: ke, fe
      ke : (numpy(nen,nen)) element stiffness matrix
16
17
      fe : (numpy(nen,1)) element nodal force vector
18
19
    ke = np.zeros((model.nen*model.ndof, model.nen*model.ndof))
    fe = np.zeros((model.nen*model.ndof, 1))
20
21
22
    # get coordinates of element nodes
    je = model.IEN[:, e] - 1
23
24
    C = np.array([model.x[je], model.y[je]]).T
25
    a, b, c, Ae=ParamCalc(C)
26
27
    # derivative of shape function
28
    B = BmatTri2D(C)
29
    ke = Ae * B.T @ model.D @ B
30
31
    # compute element nodal force vector
    fe = Ae * model.b[:, e].reshape((-1, 1))
32
    fe = fe / 3
33
34
35
    return ke, fe
36
37
38 def NmatTri2D(x, y, C):
39
40
    Calculate element shape function matrix N at coordinate xt
41
42
      Ae: Area of the element in physical coordinates
43
44
    Returns:
45
       Element shape function matrix N
46
47
    a, b, c, Ae = ParamCalc(C)
48
```

```
49
    N1 = (a[0] + b[0] * x + c[0] * y) / (2 * Ae)
    N2 = (a[1] + b[1] * x + c[1] * y) / (2 * Ae)
50
51
    N3 = (a[2] + b[2] * x + c[2] * y) / (2 * Ae)
52
53
    return np.array([[N1, 0, N2, 0, N3, 0],
54
              [0, N1, 0, N2, 0, N3]])
55
56 def BmatTri2D(C):
     11 11 11
57
58
    Calcualte derivative of element shape function matrix B at coordinate xt
59
60
    Args:
61
      C : The physical coordinates
62
63
    Returns:
64
       Derivative of element shape function matrix B and Jacobian determination
65
66
    a, b, c, Ae = ParamCalc(C)
67
68
    B = np.array([[b[0], 0, b[1], 0, b[2], 0],
             [0, c[0], 0, c[1], 0, c[2]],
69
             [c[0], b[0], c[1], b[1], c[2], b[2]]) / (2*Ae)
70
71
72
    return B
73
74
  def ParamCalc(C):
75
76
    Calculate a b and c in Shape function N and B
77
78
    Args:
79
      C: coordinate vetor of the element in physical coordnates
     1 1 1
80
81
    a = np.zeros(3)
    b = np.zeros(3)
82
    c = np.zeros(3)
83
84
    a[0]=C[1][0]*C[2][1]-C[2][0]*C[1][1]
85
86
    a[1]=C[2][0]*C[0][1]-C[0][0]*C[2][1]
87
    a[2]=C[0][0]*C[1][1]-C[1][0]*C[0][1]
88
89
    b[0] = C[1][1] - C[2][1]
```

```
90
     b[1]=C[2][1]-C[0][1]
91
     b[2]=C[0][1]-C[1][1]
92
     c[0]=C[2][0]-C[1][0]
93
94
     c[1]=C[0][0]-C[2][0]
     c[2]=C[1][0]-C[0][0]
95
96
97
     Ae=0.5 * np.sum(a)
98
99
     return a, b, c, Ae
```

## 2.2 使用三角形单元计算例 4-1

按照 elasticity2d-python 程序的规则编写使用三角形单元计算例题 4-1 问题的.json 文件如下:

```
1
2
     "Title": "Exercise 4-9 (2 Triangle elements)",
3
     "nsd": 2,
4
5
     "ndof": 2,
6
     "nnp": 4,
7
     "nel": 2,
8
     "nen": 3,
9
10
     "E": 30e6,
     "nu": 0.3,
11
12
13
     "ngp": 2,
     "nd": 4,
14
15
     "flags": [2, 2, 2, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0],
16
17
     "nbe": 1,
18
     "n_bc": [
19
       [2],
20
21
       [4],
22
           [0],
23
           [-20],
24
           [0],
           [-20]
25
```

```
26
      ],
27
    "x": [0.0, 0.0, 2.0, 2.0]
28
    "y": [0.0, 1.0, 0.5, 1.0],
29
30
    "IEN": [
31
      [1, 2],
32
      [3, 3],
33
      [2, 4]
34
    ],
35
36
37
    "plane_strain": 0,
    "plot_mesh": "no",
38
    "plot nod" : "no",
39
    "plot_disp": "no",
40
    "compute_stress": "no",
41
    "plot_stress_xx": "no",
42
43
    "plot_mises": "no",
    "plot_tex": "no",
44
    "fact": "9.221e3",
45
    "print disp": "no"
46
47 }
```

使用三角形单元进行计算需要修改主程序中 FERun() 函数中计算单元刚度矩阵的函数。修改后计算各节点的应变以及约束力如下:

```
1
       Mesh Params
2 No. of Elements 2
3 No. of Nodes
4 No. of Equations 8
5
6 Condition number of stiffness matrix: 92.97542813753554
7
8 solution d
9 \mid 0.000000000e+00 \quad 0.000000000e+00 \quad 0.000000000e+00 \quad 0.000000000e+00
10 -3.87100810e-07 -6.65683275e-06 1.23481905e-06 -7.04068062e-06
11
|12| reaction f =
13 [[ 40.
14 [ 11.51543586]
15 \quad [-40.
16 [ 28.48456414]]
```

# 2.3 计算结果对比

将三角形单元计算结果  $d_F^h$  与习题 4-4 中手工求解的结果进行对比,将手工求解的位移  $d_F$  视作精确值,计算有限元解对精确值的相对误差,

$$Error = \frac{|d_F^h - d_F|}{d_F} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.001 & 0.001 & 0.001 & 0.001 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

相对误差均在 0.1% 左右, 可以认为程序正确。