

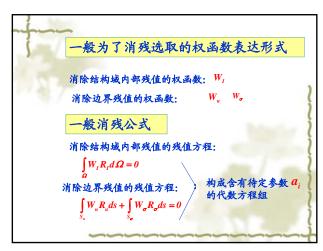
2.1 加权残值法的基本思想
①假设试函数和未知参数式为控制方程的近似解
②将其带入原控制方程
③此时不能满足原方程,必产生误差 → 残差
④通过将残差进行积分,令其在积分意义下等于零
得到一系列有关未知参数的代数方程
③通过求解方程求出未知参数,进而获得问题的解

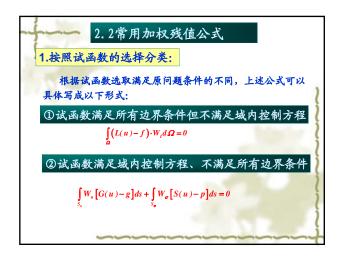
 $w(x) = Cx^{2}(1-x)^{2} \longrightarrow EI\frac{d^{4}v}{dx^{4}} - q = 0$ 残值 $R = EI\frac{d^{4}w}{dx^{4}} - q = 24CEI - q$ 在某种意义下让残值为最小:

如在最小二乘意义下残值为最小,得公式 $\frac{\partial}{\partial C} \int_{\Omega} R^{2}d\Omega = 0 \longrightarrow \int_{\Omega} R\frac{\partial R}{\partial c}d\Omega = 0 \longrightarrow \int_{0}^{1} (24CEI - q) \times 24EIdx = 0$ 符 $C = \frac{q}{24EI}$ $w(x) = \frac{q}{24EI}x^{2}(1-x)^{2}$



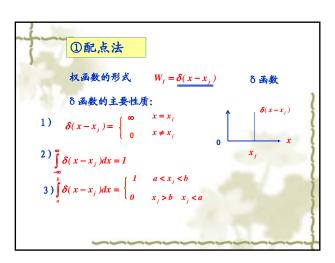


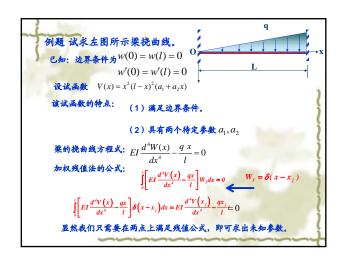


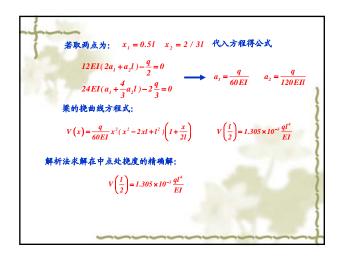


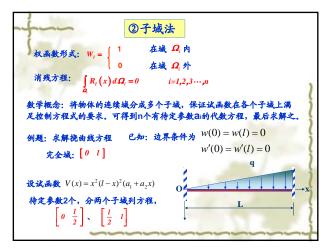


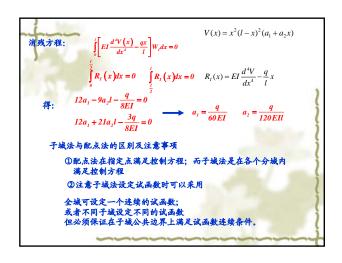


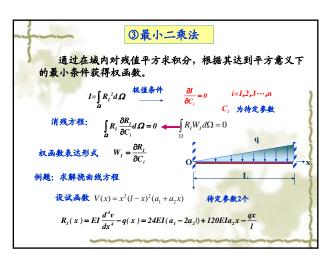












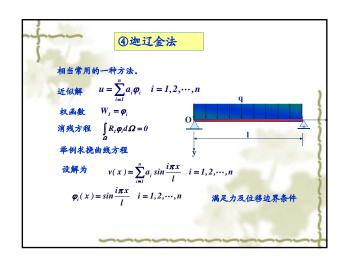
$$W_{I} = \frac{\partial R_{I}}{\partial a_{I}} = 24EI$$

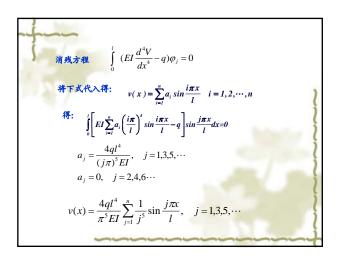
$$W_{I} = \frac{\partial R_{I}}{\partial a_{2}} = EI\left(120x - 48I\right)$$

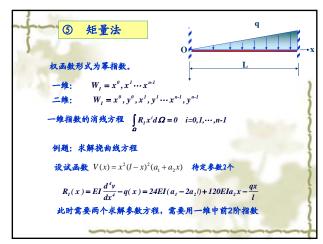
$$\int_{0}^{I} R_{I} \frac{\partial R_{I}}{\partial a_{I}} dx = 24a_{I} + 12a_{2}I - \frac{q}{2EI} = 0$$

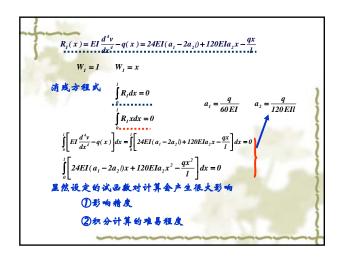
$$\int_{0}^{I} R_{I} \frac{\partial R_{I}}{\partial a_{2}} dx = 18a_{I} + 84a_{2}I - \frac{q}{EI} = 0$$

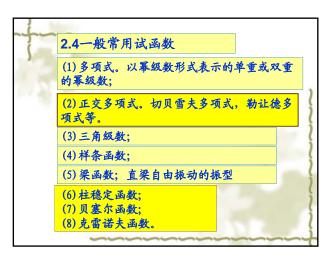
$$\Rightarrow a_{I} = \frac{q}{60EI} \qquad a_{2} = \frac{q}{120EII}$$



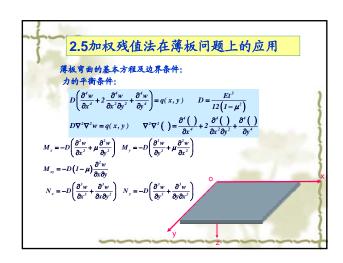


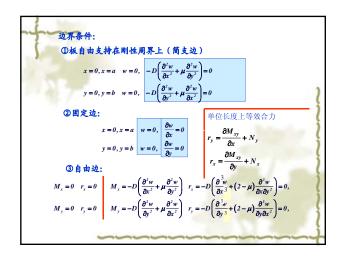




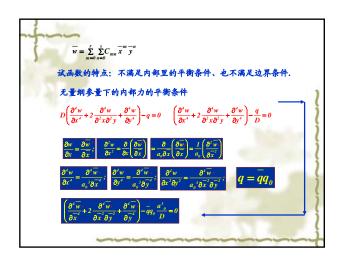


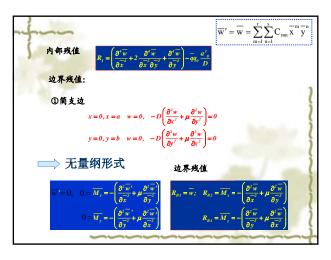
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1、梁振动函数  \frac{\partial^4 w(x,t)}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\overline{m}}{EJ} \frac{\partial^2 w(x,t)}{\partial t^2} = 0  设梁做简谐振动,其位移方程为: w = X(x)\sin \omega t \omega为梁振动 频率,X 为梁振动的阵型函数 对于第k个振型,有  X_k(x) = C_{1k}\sin \lambda_k x + C_{2k}\cos \lambda_k x + C_{3k}sh\lambda_k x + C_{4k}ch\lambda_k x  对于简支梁:  \lambda_k = k\pi/l \quad (k = 0,1,...\infty)  用梁函数做试函数的优点是,它能满足两端支撑的各种情况,如两端固定、两端较支等边界条件。
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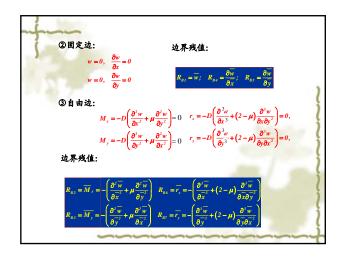


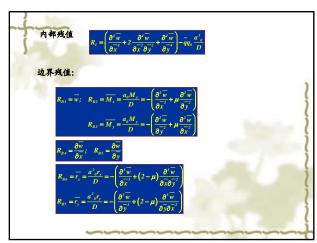










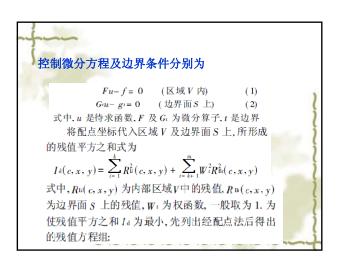


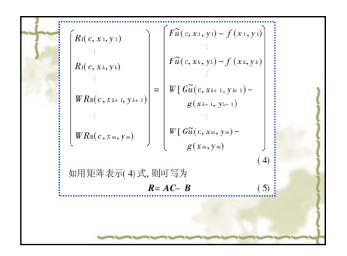
最小二乘配点法板的弯曲问题
①配点的个数
配点个数与选定的试函数含有的待定参数的个数相等
②配点的位置
在板的内部选择一定数目的配点,将其坐标代入内部残值或;在板的边上也选一定的点,将其坐标代入边界残值或;
③对残值式进行整理形成矩阵表达的残值公式
[R]=[A][C]-[b]
④求残值R平方和的最小值,得求解待定参数的矩阵方程:
极值条件

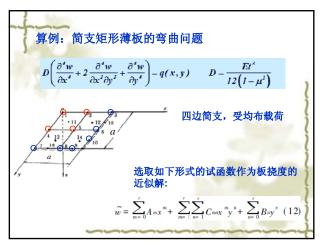
② (i= 1,2,…,n)
最小二乘法:通过对残值平方求积分,根据其达到平方意义下的最小条件获得权函数。



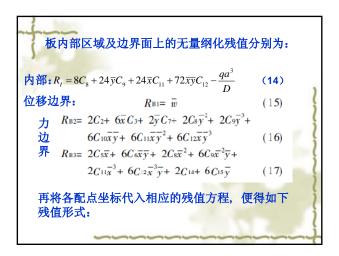
2.6 最小二乘混合配点法的应用 在求解板的弯曲问题时,往往很难获得解析解. 近年来,由于电子计算机的发展,数值计算(如最小二乘法、配点法等)广为采用. 但在计算中常被选取合适的试函数所困扰. 最小二乘混合配点法,该法在选择板挠度的试函数时,既不要求试函数完全满足板挠曲面的控制微分方程,也不要求满足全部边界条件,而是通过在域内及边界面上的配点的残值方程组,按照最小二乘法的极值原理得出确定待定参数的方程组,求解这些方程组,从而得出既满足域内基本方程又满足边界条件的解.

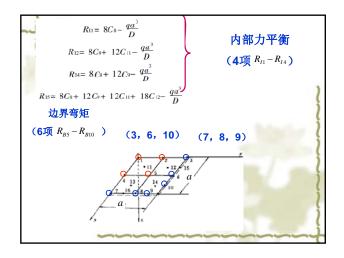






由边界上的6 个配点及边界面上的边界条件可得12 个边界残值,由区域内部的4个配点可得4个内部残值,故取试函数为16 项,即 $R_{16\times 1} = A_{16\times 16}C_{16\times 1} - B$ $\tilde{w} = \sum_{m=0}^{r} A_m x^m + \sum_{m=1}^{r} \sum_{n=1}^{s} C_{mnx}^m y^n + \sum_{n=0}^{s} B_n y^n \quad (12)$ r = 3, s = 3 $\tilde{w} = C_0 + C_1 x + C_2 x^2 + C_3 x^3 + C_4 x y + C_3 x y^2 + C_6 x y^3 + C_7 x^2 y + C_8 x^2 y^2 + C_9 x^2 y^3 + C_1 x^3 y^2 + C_{12} x^3 y^3 + C_{13} y + C_{14} y^2 + C_{15} y^3 \qquad (13)$





 $\overline{w} = C_0 + C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + 0.5C_4 + 0.25C_5 + 0.125C_6 +$ 0. 5C7+ 0. 25C8+ 0. 125C9+ 0. 5C10+ 0. 25C11+ $0.125C_{12} + 0.5C_{13} + 0.25C_{14} + 0.125C_{15}$ $\overline{w}_{10} = C_0 + C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + 0.75C_4 + 0.5625C_5 +$ 0.4219C6+ 0.75C7+ 0.5625C8+ 边界位移 0.421969+ 0.75610+ 0.5625611+ (6项 $R_{B11}-R_{B16}$) $0.4219C_{12} + 0.75C_{13} +$ 0.5625C14+ 0.4219C15 $\overline{w} = C_0 + C_{13} + C_{14} + C_{15}$ \overline{w} 8= $C_0+0.5C_1+0.25C_2+0.125C_3+0.5C_4+0.5C_5+$ $0.5C_{6}+0.25C_{7}+0.25C_{8}+0.25C_{9}+0.125C_{10}+$ $0.125C_{11} + 0.125C_{12} + C_{13} + C_{14} + C_{15}$ $\overline{w} = C_0 + 0.75C_1 + 0.5625C_2 + 0.4219C_3 + 0.75C_4 +$ 0. 75C5+ 0. 75C6+ 0. 5625C7+ 0. 5625C8+ 0.5625C9+0.4219C10+0.4219C11+0. 4219C12+ C13+ C14+ C15



