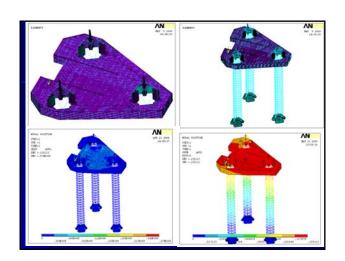


- ■对工程结构进行精确的受力分析是及其图 难的,在现有技术条件下,通常是不可能 也是不必要的。
- ■目前的结构分析工作旨在以合理的经济代 价保障结构体在正确的施工和使用过程中 的安全性,因而它应该是准确的。



### 计算结构力学:

利用计算机求解结构力学问题,是现代 结构分析重要的不可缺少的手段,是专 业技术能适应现代化需要的组成部分。

■为了在某种意义上对结构进行准确的分析,需要将实际的结构理想化,成为实际工程结构的力学模型。

### 船舶计算结构力学内容

- 变分原理:
- 加权残值法;
- 平面及空间问题有限元法;
- 边界元法:
- 等参元;
- 薄板弯曲问题;
- 二维弹性力学问题边界元法;
- 组合船体结构分析:

#### ■ 结构动力分析有限元法;

- 弹性结构稳定性分析有限元法:
- 非线性问题有限元法;
- 薄壁杆件结构有限元法;
- 有限元计算的前后处理、并行算法。

# 讲解内容

- 变分原理:
- 加权残值法:
- 平面及问题有限元法及程序设计;
- 空间问题有限元法;
- 薄板弯曲有限元法;

### 第一章 变分原理

- 变分是力学分析中的数学工具
- 变分原理主要应用于: 有限元、能量法、加权残值法

### 也可以说:

变分是结构数值计算的基础,没有变分 这一数学工具就没有计算结构力学。

## 1.1 基本概念

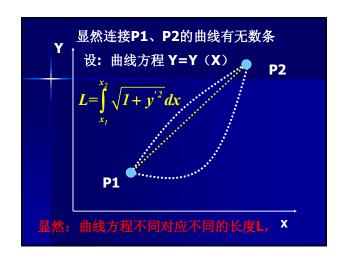
(1) 泛函的概念

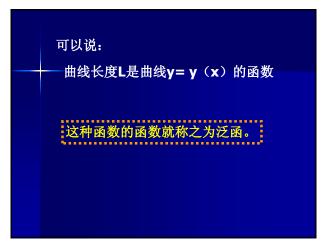
函数论:自变量、函数 泛函:自变函数、泛函

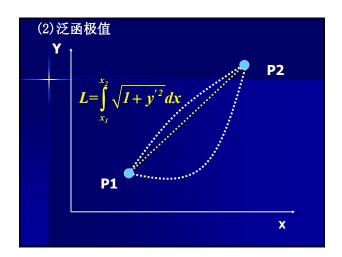
举例1: 平面上两个给定点:

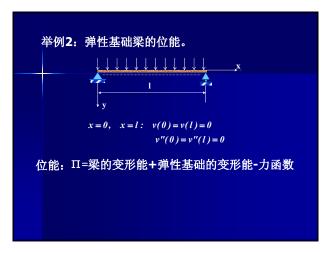
P1 (X1, Y1) , P2 (X2, Y2)

连接该两点的曲线的长度L

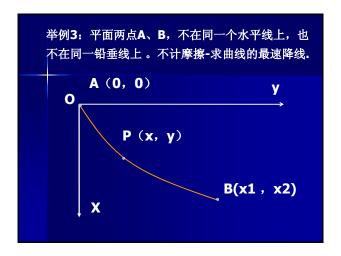


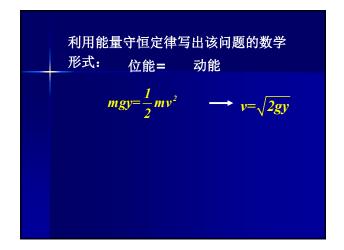


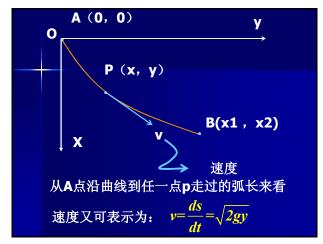


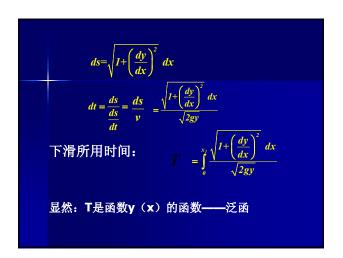


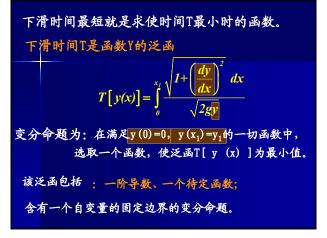
(3) 变分 研究函数的极值的方法就是微分法 研究泛函极值的方法是变分法











该问题即求解最速降线问题——求出的曲线就是最速降线。

举例4.位能驻值原理就是一个变分命题。
当结构处于平衡状态下时,结构总势能达到最小值
结构势能= 应变能-力函数
Π=V-U
结构势能就是位移函数的泛函,Π[δ]

函数是因变量与自变量之间的关系 泛函是因变量与自变函数之间的关系 在泛函中: 因变量直接依赖于函数,而与函数中的 自变量没有对应关系。

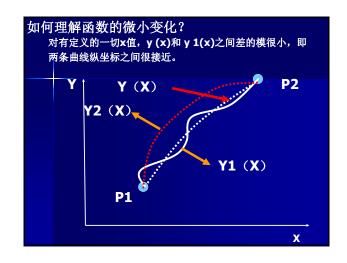
2. 函数的连续性与泛函的连续性

对于函数连续性: Y=f(x)

当自变量x有微小变化时,函数f (x)有微小的改变与其对应,则函数f (x)是连续的。

对于泛函的连续性:  $\Pi = \Pi[y(x)]$ 

当自变函数y (x)有微小变化时,泛函∏[y (x)]有微小的改变与其对应,则泛函∏[y (x)] 是连续的。



0阶接近

 1阶接近

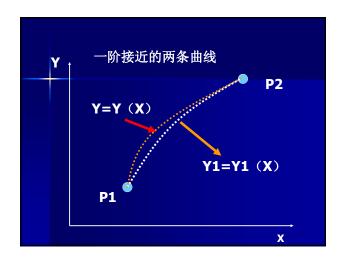
 | y (x) -y 1(x) |

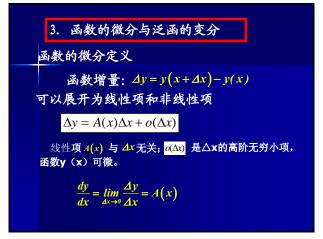
 与 | y (x) -y 1(x) |

 称其为一阶接近。

 K阶接近

 依次类推,k阶接近要求零阶至第k阶导数之差的模都很小。



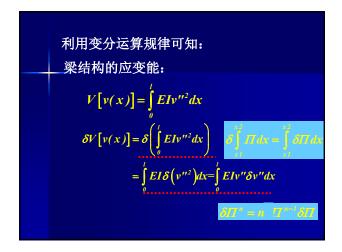


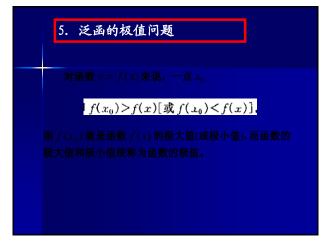
泛函的变分定义与函数的微分定义很相似 自变函数y (x) 的变分  $\longrightarrow \delta y$  (x) 引起泛函的增量  $\Delta \Pi = \Pi \left[ y(x) + \delta y(x) \right] - \Pi \left[ y(x) \right]$  可以展开为线性项和非线性项

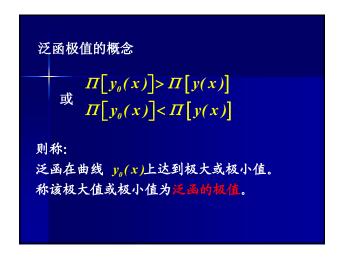
 $\Delta\Pi = L[y(x), \delta y(x)] + \beta[y(x), \delta y(x)]$   $L \rightarrow \forall \delta y$  的线性泛函项;  $\beta \rightarrow \forall \delta y$  的非线性泛函项,是 $\delta y$  的高阶无穷小;

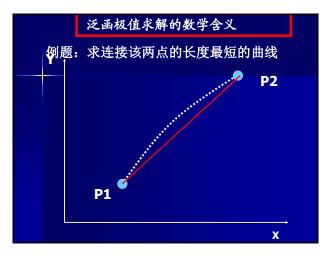
当  $\delta y \rightarrow \mathbf{0}$  时, $\beta$  趋近于零。  $L[y(x), \delta y(x)]$  称为泛函的变分

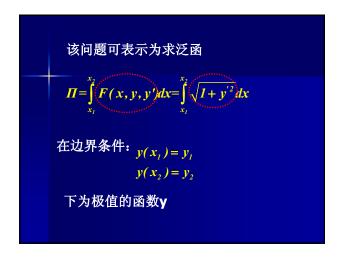
泛函变分用符号  $\delta\Pi$   $\delta\Pi = \Delta\Pi_{\delta_y \to 0}$   $= \Pi[y(x) + \delta y(x)] - \Pi[y(x)]$   $= L[y(x), \delta y(x)]$ 可以说泛函的变分是泛函增量的主部,而且该主部对  $\delta_y$  是线性的。

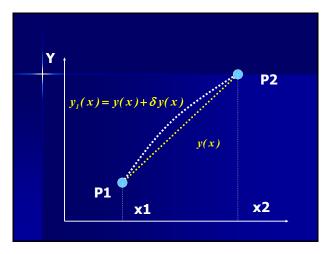












泛函实现极值的条件: 
$$\delta \Pi = 0$$
  $\delta^2 \Pi > o \text{ or } < o$ 

$$\delta \Pi = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \delta y + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \delta y' \right) dx = 0$$

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \delta y' dx \qquad \int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} d \left( \delta y \right) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \delta y \Big|_{x_1}^{x_2} \int_{x_2}^{x_2} \delta y d \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right)$$

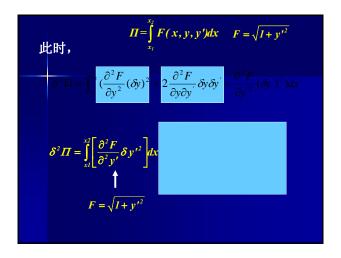
$$E \text{ ST}: d\left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) dx$$

$$\delta \Pi = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left[ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) \right] \delta y dx + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \delta y \Big|_{x_2}^{x_2} = 0$$

$$\delta II = \int_{x}^{x} \left[ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) \right] \delta y dx + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \delta y \right]_{x}^{x} = 0$$
 该项为边界条件式 当给定边界条件时  $Ex = x1$ ,  $x = x2$   $\delta y = 0$  称此边界条件为基本边界条件  $Ex = x1$ ,  $x = x2$   $\delta y$  不等于零 要求在边界处必须  $\frac{\delta F}{\partial y'} = 0$  这一边界条件称之为自然边界条件

通过上述分析: 若要求解泛函达到极值的函数 实际上就是求解  $\delta\Pi = \int\limits_{x_1}^{x_2} \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'}\right)\right] \delta y dx + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \delta y \int_{y_2}^{y_2} = 0$   $= 0 \qquad \qquad \text{欧拉方程}$  即通过求解该微分方程,就可得到使泛函达到极值的函数 y = y(x)  $\Pi = \int\limits_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x,y,y') dx \quad \text{的极值问题可转化为求解欧拉方程}$ 

总结:
$$\Pi = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x, y, y') dx$$
在边界条件:  $y(x_1) = y_1; \ y(x_2) = y_2$  的极值
$$- 阶变分 \quad \delta \Pi = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \delta y + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \delta y' \right) dx$$
泛函求极值的条件 
$$\delta \Pi = 0$$
转化为: 
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) = 0 \quad \text{欧拉方程}$$



$$= \int_{xl}^{x_{2}^{2}} \left[ \frac{d}{dy'} \left( \frac{y'}{\sqrt{l + y'^{2}}} \right) \delta y'^{2} \right] dx = \int_{xl}^{x_{2}^{2}} \frac{\sqrt{l + y'^{2}} - y'^{2} / \sqrt{l + y'^{2}}}{l + y'^{2}} \delta y'^{2} dx$$

$$= \int_{xl}^{x_{2}^{2}} \frac{1}{\left( l + y'^{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \delta y'^{2} dx > 0 \quad \text{is in A White}$$

(2) FARR 
$$\phi = x$$
,  $\phi = F(y, y')$ 

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial y'} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y'^2} \cdot \frac{dy'}{dx}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial y'} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y'^2} \cdot \frac{dy'}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( F - \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial y'} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y'^2} \cdot \frac{dy'}{dx} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( F - \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = 0$$

$$F - \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = C_1$$

其它几种情况下泛函求极值问题的欧拉方程

① 泛函含有两阶导数的一维函数  $\Pi = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x, y, y', y'') dx$ 边界条件:  $y_1 = y(x_1); \quad y'_1 = y'(x_1); \\
y_2 = y(x_2); \quad y'_2 = y'(x_2)$ 

一阶变分:  $\Pi = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x, y, y', y'') dx$   $\delta \Pi[y(x)] = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left[ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \delta y + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \delta y' + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \delta y'' \right] dx$ 对第二项进行一次分部积分
对第三项进行二次分部积分
考虑边界条件

得欧拉方程:  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) + \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \right) = 0$ 比较: 多一个全微分项  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) = 0$ 

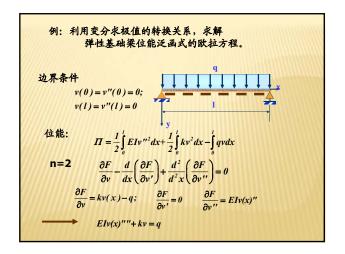
②一般形式的泛函极值对应的微分方程  $II = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F\left(x, y, y', y'' \cdots y''\right) dx$   $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'}\right) + \frac{d^2}{d^2x} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y''}\right) + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{d^nx} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y^{(n)}}\right) = 0$ 称之为: 欧拉—泊桑公式。

(a) 
$$\Pi = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x, y, y') dx$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) = 0$$
(b)  $\Pi = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x, y, y', y'') dx$ 

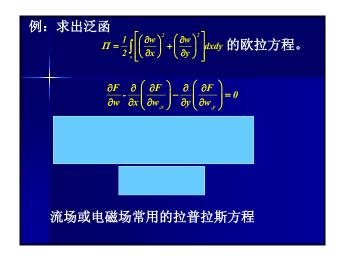
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) + \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \right) = 0$$
(c)  $\Pi = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x, y, y', y'' \dots y^n) dx$ 

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) + \frac{d^2}{d^2 x} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \right) + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{d^n x} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y^{(n)}} \right) = 0$$



$$\delta \Pi[w(x,y)] = \int_{x}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial w} \delta w + \frac{\partial F}{\partial w_{,x}} \delta w_{,x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial w_{,y}} \delta w_{,y}\right) dxdy$$
利用格林公式 进行分部积分
$$\delta \Pi[w(x,y)] = \int_{x}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial w} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial w_{,x}}\right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial w_{,y}}\right)\right) \delta w dxdy$$
欧拉方程: 
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial w} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial w_{,x}}\right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial w_{,y}}\right) = 0$$

$$\Pi[w(x,y)] = \int_{x}^{\infty} F\left(x,y,w,\frac{\partial w}{\partial x},\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right) dxdy$$

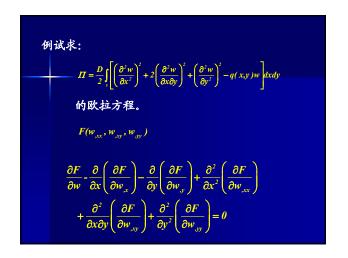


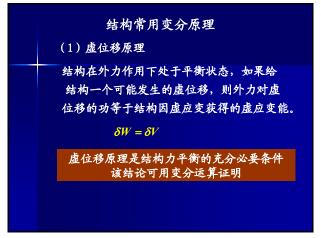
④两阶导数二维函数的泛函的欧拉方程
$$\Pi[w(x,y)] = \int_{\Gamma} F\left(x,y,w,\frac{\partial w}{\partial x},\frac{\partial w}{\partial y},\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial x^{2}},\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial x^{2}},\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial y^{2}}\right) ds$$
自变函数:  $w(x,y)$ 

$$\partial \mathcal{R}\mathbf{c}\mathbf{L} : w(x,y) \in \mathcal{A}\mathbf{m}, \longrightarrow \delta w(x,y) = 0$$
一阶变分:
$$\delta \Pi[w(x,y)] = \int_{s} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial w} \delta w + \frac{\partial F}{\partial w_{x}} \delta w_{x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial w_{y}} \delta w_{xy} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial w_{xy}} \delta w_{xy} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial w_{xy}} \delta w_{xy}\right) ds$$

欧拉方程:
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial w} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial w_{,x}} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial w_{,y}} \right) + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial w_{,xx}} \right) \\
+ \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial y} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial w_{,xy}} \right) + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial w_{,yy}} \right) = 0$$

$$\Pi \left[ w(x,y) \right] = \int_{s} F \left( x, y, w, \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x^{2}}, \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x^{2}}, \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial y^{2}} \right) ds$$





以梁为例进行证明。

必要条件: 结构力平衡必有  $\delta W = \delta V$ 梁平衡条件 EIv'''' = q静力边界条件 EIv'''(0) = 0, EIv''(1) = 0给梁一变分  $\delta v(x)$   $\delta v(0) = 0$   $\delta v(1) = 0$ 在整个梁的长度上  $\delta v(x)$  保持连续,则有下式成立:  $\int (EIv'''' - q)\delta v dx + EIv''' \delta v' \Big|_{\sigma} = 0$ 分步积分  $\int (EIv'''' - q)\delta v dx + EIv''' \delta v' \Big|_{\sigma} = 0$ 弯曲应变能的变分 外力虚功 得  $\delta W = \delta V$ 

充分条件: 已知  $\delta W = \delta V$  必有 EIv''' = q 证明:  $\delta W = \delta V \Rightarrow \int_{0}^{\infty} (EIv'' - q) \delta v dx = 0$  分部积分  $\int_{0}^{\infty} (EIv''' - q) \delta v dx = 0$  静力边界条件 EIv''(0) = 0, EIv''(1) = 0  $\delta v(0) = 0$   $\delta v(1) = 0$  有:  $\int_{0}^{\infty} (EIv''' - q) \delta v dx = 0$  → EIv''' - q = 0 梁平衡条件

(2)最小势能原理

Π=V-U

对于空间弹性体位移(u, v, w) = W

力函数: U(u, v, w);

应变能: V(u, v, w);

推导一般线弹性体的最小势能表达式

设: 任意一点的位移 (u, v, w) = {u}

外力列阵: 体积力 {F} = {F\_x F\_y F\_z}^T

面积力 {P} = {P\_x P\_y P\_z}^T

几何方程: {s} = [B]{u}

应力与应变方程: {\sigma} = [D]{s}  $\longrightarrow$  物理方程

应变能:  $V = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \{s\}^T \{\sigma\} d\Omega = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \{s\}^T [D]\{s\} d\Omega$   $= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \{u\}^T [B]^T [D][B]\{u\} d\Omega$ 

