

耦合热弹性问题的分区变分原理 及其广义变分原理

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摘要 本文在文献[1]和[2]的基础上建立并论证了耦合热弹性问题的分区变分原理及其分区广义变分原理。

关键词 变分原理, 分区变分, 耦合热弹性, 广义变分

1. 前言

结构的耦合热弹性问题是一个比较复杂的问题, 到目前为止, 只有对极有限的几个简单结构, 才能得到其解析解或各种半解析解。而对于组合结构, 通常只能依赖于数值计算, 其中有限元分析是求解该类问题的一个很有效的数值方法, 这样, 作为有限元法的基础——变分原理的建立就显得相当重要了。为此, 对于组合结构, 本文给出了耦合热弹性问题的分区变分原理和分区广义变分原理。

2. 各向异性体耦合热弹性问题的基本方程

弹性体的自由能密度

$$\phi = \frac{1}{2} a_{ijkl} e_{ij} e_{kl} - \gamma_{ij} e_{ij} \theta - \frac{C_E}{2} \frac{\theta}{T_0} \quad i, j, k, l = 1, 2, 3 \quad (1)$$

应变位移关系

$$e_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}) \quad (2)$$

应力应变温度变化关系

$$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial e_{ij}} = a_{ijkl} e_{kl} - \gamma_{ij} \theta \quad (3)$$

熵密度和变形及温度变化关系

$$\eta = - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial T} = \gamma_{ij} e_{ij} + C_E \frac{\theta}{T_0} \quad (4)$$

动力学方程

$$\sigma_{ii,i} + F_i = \rho \ddot{u}_i \quad (5)$$

热传导方程

$$(k_{ij} \theta_{,i})_{,i} + R = \dot{\eta} T_0 \quad (6)$$

本文于 1989 年 11 月 12 日收到。

位移边界条件

$$u_i = \bar{u}_i, \quad s \in s_u \quad (7)$$

应力边界条件

$$\sigma_{ii} n_i = \bar{p}_i, \quad s \in s_p \quad (8)$$

温度边界条件

$$T = \bar{T}, \quad s \in s_T \quad (9)$$

导热边界条件

$$n_i k_{ii} \theta_{,i} = \bar{Q}_i n_i, \quad s \in s_Q \quad (10)$$

交界面位移连续条件

$$u_i^{(1)}(t) = u_i^{(2)}(t), \quad s \in s_{12} \quad (11)$$

交界面应力连续条件

$$\sigma_{ii}^{(1)}(t) n_i^{(1)}(t) + \sigma_{ii}^{(2)}(t) n_i^{(2)}(t) = 0, \quad s \in s_{12} \quad (12)$$

交界面温度连续条件

$$T^{(1)}(t) = T^{(2)}(t), \quad s \in s_{12} \quad (13)$$

交界面导热连续条件

$$n_i^{(1)}(t) k_{ij}^{(1)}(t) \theta_{,j}^{(1)}(t) + n_i^{(2)}(t) k_{ij}^{(2)}(t) \theta_{,j}^{(2)}(t) = 0, \quad s \in s_{12} \quad (14)$$

其中, 温度差 $\theta = T - T_0$, T_0 为绝对参考温度。

3. 耦合热弹性分区变分原理

首先, 对弹性体可分成两个区域的情形进行讨论。这时, 弹性体的体积可分成两部分, 即 $\tau = \tau_1 + \tau_2$, 在 $\tau_\alpha (\alpha = 1, 2)$ 表面上分别有 $s_{p\alpha}, s_{u\alpha}$ 和 $s_{T\alpha}, s_{Q\alpha}$, 其中 $s_{p\alpha}$ 是外力已给表面, $s_{u\alpha}$ 是位移已给表面, $s_{T\alpha}$ 是温度已给表面, $s_{Q\alpha}$ 是导热已给表面, 并记 τ_1 和 τ_2 的交界面为 s_{12} , 则 $s_{p\alpha} + s_{u\alpha} + s_{12} = s_\alpha$ 及 $s_{T\alpha} + s_{Q\alpha} + s_{12} = s_\alpha$ 。设在 s_{12} 上从 τ_1 指向 τ_2 的单位法矢量为 $n_i^{(1)}(t)$, 从 τ_2 指向 τ_1 的单位法矢量为 $n_i^{(2)}(t)$, 则必有

$$n_i^{(1)}(t) = -n_i^{(2)}(t) \quad (15)$$

在 τ_α 中的各物理量均以上标 (α) 记之。

这样, 分两个区域的耦合热弹性分区变分原理可表述如下:

在一切容许的位移 $u_i^{(\alpha)}(x_i, t) (i = 1, 2, 3; j = 1, 2, 3; \alpha = 1, 2)$ 和温度 $T^{(\alpha)}(x_i, t)$ 中, 即在表面 $s_{u\alpha}$ 上满足位移边界条件(7)式, 在 $s_{T\alpha}$ 上满足温度边界条件(9)式, 在 τ_α 中满足位移应变关系(2)式, 而在 s_{12} 上满足位移和温度的连续条件(11)、(13)式, 同时满足给定的初始值 $u_i^{(\alpha)}(x_i, t_1)$ 和 $T^{(\alpha)}(x_i, t_1)$ 及终止值 $u_i^{(\alpha)}(x_i, t_2)$ 和 $T^{(\alpha)}(x_i, t_2)$ 条件的一切位移 $u_i^{(\alpha)}$ 和温度 $T^{(\alpha)}$ 中, 使下列泛函

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_1 = & \sum_\alpha \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \int_{\tau_\alpha} \left[\frac{\rho^{(\alpha)}}{2} \ddot{u}_i^{(\alpha)} \ddot{u}_i^{(\alpha)} - \phi^{(\alpha)}(e_{ij}^{(\alpha)}, \theta^{(\alpha)}) - \eta^{(\alpha)} T^{(\alpha)} + F_i^{(\alpha)} u_i^{(\alpha)} \right] d\tau \right. \\ & \left. + \int_{s_{p\alpha}} \bar{p}_i^{(\alpha)} u_i^{(\alpha)} ds \right\} dt \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_2 = & \sum_\alpha \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left(\frac{1}{2} k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,i}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)} - R^{(\alpha)} T^{(\alpha)} + \eta^{(\alpha)} T_0^{(\alpha)} T^{(\alpha)} \right) d\tau \\ & - \int_{s_{Q\alpha}} \bar{Q}_i^{(\alpha)} n_i^{(\alpha)} T^{(\alpha)} ds \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

取驻值的 $u_i^{(\alpha)}$ 和 $T^{(\alpha)}$ 必满足动力学方程(5)式,自由能与熵的关系(4)式,热传导方程(6)式,应力和导热的边界条件(8),(10)式,交界面应力和导热的连续条件(12),(14)式。

证明: 变分(16),(17)式,分别得

$$\begin{aligned}\delta\Pi_1 = & \sum_{\alpha} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \int_{\tau_\alpha} \left[\rho^{(\alpha)} \dot{u}_i^{(\alpha)} \delta u_i^{(\alpha)} - \frac{\partial \phi^{(\alpha)}}{\partial e_{ii}^{(\alpha)}} \delta e_{ii}^{(\alpha)} - \frac{\partial \phi^{(\alpha)}}{\partial T^{(\alpha)}} \delta T^{(\alpha)} - \eta^{(\alpha)} \delta T^{(\alpha)} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + F_i^{(\alpha)} \delta u_i^{(\alpha)} \right] d\tau + \int_{s_{p_\alpha}} \bar{\rho}_i^{(\alpha)} \delta u_i^{(\alpha)} ds \right\} dt \quad (18)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\delta\Pi_2 = & \sum_{\alpha} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \int_{\tau_\alpha} \left[k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)} \delta \theta_{,i}^{(\alpha)} - R^{(\alpha)} \delta T^{(\alpha)} + \eta^{(\alpha)} T_0^{(\alpha)} \delta T^{(\alpha)} \right] d\tau \right. \\ & \left. - \int_{s_{Q_\alpha}} \bar{Q}_i^{(\alpha)} n_i^{(\alpha)} \delta T^{(\alpha)} ds \right\} dt \quad (19)\end{aligned}$$

将(18)式右边第一个体积分对时间 t 作分部积分,注意到已知初终值条件 $\delta u_i(t_1) = \delta u_i(t_2) = 0$,有

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{\tau_\alpha} \rho^{(\alpha)} \dot{u}_i^{(\alpha)} \delta u_i^{(\alpha)} d\tau dt = & \int_{\tau_\alpha} \left[\dot{u}_i^{(\alpha)} \delta u_i^{(\alpha)} \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \dot{u}_i^{(\alpha)} \delta u_i^{(\alpha)} dt \right] \rho^{(\alpha)} d\tau \\ = & - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{\tau_\alpha} \rho^{(\alpha)} \dot{u}_i^{(\alpha)} \delta u_i^{(\alpha)} d\tau dt \quad (20)\end{aligned}$$

将(18)式右边第二个体积分对坐标 x_i 作分部积分,利用(2)式和(7)式,有

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{\tau_\alpha} \left[- \frac{\partial \phi^{(\alpha)}}{\partial e_{ii}^{(\alpha)}} \delta e_{ii}^{(\alpha)} \right] d\tau dt = & - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{\tau_\alpha} \sigma_{ii}^{(\alpha)} \delta u_{i,i}^{(\alpha)} d\tau dt \\ = & - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[\int_s \sigma_{ii,j}^{(\alpha)} \delta u_i^{(\alpha)} n_j^{(\alpha)} ds - \int_{\tau_\alpha} \sigma_{ii,j}^{(\alpha)} \delta u_i^{(\alpha)} d\tau \right] dt \\ = & \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[\int_{\tau_\alpha} \sigma_{ii,j}^{(\alpha)} \delta u_i^{(\alpha)} d\tau - \int_{s_{p_\alpha}+s_{t_2}} \sigma_{ii,j}^{(\alpha)} n_j^{(\alpha)} \delta u_i^{(\alpha)} ds \right] dt \quad (21)\end{aligned}$$

同时将(19)式右边的第一个体积分对坐标 x_i 作分部积分,利用(9)式,有

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{\tau_\alpha} k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)} \delta \theta_{,i}^{(\alpha)} d\tau dt = & \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[\int_s k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)} n_i^{(\alpha)} \delta \theta_{,i}^{(\alpha)} ds - \int_{\tau_\alpha} (k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)})_{,i} \delta \theta_{,i}^{(\alpha)} d\tau \right] dt \\ = & - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[\int_{\tau_\alpha} (k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)})_{,i} \delta \theta_{,i}^{(\alpha)} d\tau - \int_{s_{Q_\alpha}+s_{t_2}} n_i^{(\alpha)} k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)} \delta \theta_{,i}^{(\alpha)} ds \right] dt \quad (22)\end{aligned}$$

将(20),(21)式代入(18)式,(22)式代入(19)式,且 $\delta \theta^{(\alpha)} = \delta T^{(\alpha)}$,可得

$$\begin{aligned}\delta\Pi_1 = & \sum_{\alpha} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \int_{\tau_\alpha} \left[\sigma_{ii,j}^{(\alpha)} + F_i^{(\alpha)} - \rho^{(\alpha)} \dot{u}_i^{(\alpha)} \right] \delta u_i^{(\alpha)} d\tau - \int_{\tau_\alpha} \left[\frac{\partial \phi^{(\alpha)}}{\partial T^{(\alpha)}} + \eta^{(\alpha)} \right] \delta T^{(\alpha)} d\tau \right. \\ & \left. - \int_{s_{p_\alpha}} [\sigma_{ii}^{(\alpha)} n_i^{(\alpha)} - \bar{\rho}_i^{(\alpha)}] \delta u_i^{(\alpha)} ds - \int_{s_{t_2}} \sigma_{ii}^{(\alpha)} n_i^{(\alpha)} \delta u_i^{(\alpha)} ds \right\} dt \quad (23)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\delta\Pi_2 = & \sum_{\alpha} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ - \int_{\tau_\alpha} \left[(k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)})_{,i} + R^{(\alpha)} - \eta^{(\alpha)} T_0^{(\alpha)} \right] \delta T^{(\alpha)} d\tau \right. \\ & \left. + \int_{s_{Q_\alpha}} [n_i^{(\alpha)} k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)} - \bar{Q}_i^{(\alpha)} n_i^{(\alpha)}] \delta T^{(\alpha)} ds \right. \\ & \left. + \int_{s_{t_2}} n_i^{(\alpha)} k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)} \delta T^{(\alpha)} ds \right\} dt \quad (24)\end{aligned}$$

由于在任意时刻 t ,在交界面 s_{t_2} 上有位移和温度的连续条件,若记界面上的位移为

$\mathbf{u}_i^{(12)}$, 温度为 $T^{(12)}$, 则

$$\sum_{\alpha} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{s_{12}} \sigma_{ij}^{(\alpha)} n_j^{(\alpha)} \delta u_i^{(\alpha)} ds dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{s_{12}} \left(\sum_{\alpha} \sigma_{ij}^{(\alpha)} n_j^{(\alpha)} \right) \delta u_i^{(12)} ds dt \quad (25)$$

$$\sum_{\alpha} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{s_{12}} n_i^{(\alpha)} k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)} \delta T^{(\alpha)} ds dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{s_{12}} \left(\sum_{\alpha} n_i^{(\alpha)} k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)} \right) \delta T^{(12)} ds dt \quad (26)$$

最后得到

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \Pi_1 &= \sum_{\alpha} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \int_{s_{12}} [\sigma_{ij,i}^{(\alpha)} + F_i^{(\alpha)} - \rho^{(\alpha)} \ddot{u}_i^{(\alpha)}] \delta u_i^{(\alpha)} d\tau - \int_{\tau_a} \left[\frac{\partial \phi^{(\alpha)}}{\partial T^{(\alpha)}} + \eta^{(\alpha)} \right] \delta T^{(\alpha)} d\tau \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_{s_{p\alpha}} [\sigma_{ij}^{(\alpha)} n_j^{(\alpha)} - \bar{p}_i^{(\alpha)}] \delta u_i^{(\alpha)} ds \right\} dt - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{s_{12}} \left[\sum_{\alpha} \sigma_{ij}^{(\alpha)} n_j^{(\alpha)} \right] \delta u_i^{(12)} ds dt \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \Pi_2 &= \sum_{\alpha} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ - \int_{s_{12}} [(k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)})_{,i} + R^{(\alpha)} - \dot{\eta}^{(\alpha)} T_0^{(\alpha)}] \delta T^{(\alpha)} d\tau \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{s_{Q\alpha}} [n_i^{(\alpha)} k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)} - \bar{Q}_i^{(\alpha)} n_i^{(\alpha)}] \delta T^{(\alpha)} ds \right\} dt \\ &\quad + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{s_{12}} \left[\sum_{\alpha} n_i^{(\alpha)} k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)} \right] \delta T^{(12)} ds dt \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

根据 $\delta u_i^{(\alpha)}$ 和 $\delta T^{(\alpha)}$ 在任意时刻 t 的任意性, 可导出分区动力学方程

$$\sigma_{ij,i}^{(\alpha)} + F_i^{(\alpha)} = \rho^{(\alpha)} \ddot{u}_i^{(\alpha)}, \quad \tau \in \tau_a \quad (29)$$

分区自由能与熵的关系式

$$\frac{\partial \phi^{(\alpha)}}{\partial T^{(\alpha)}} + \eta^{(\alpha)} = 0, \quad \tau \in \tau_a \quad (30)$$

分区热传导方程

$$[k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)}]_{,i} + R^{(\alpha)} = \dot{\eta}^{(\alpha)} T_0^{(\alpha)}, \quad \tau \in \tau_a \quad (31)$$

分区应力边界条件

$$\sigma_{ij}^{(\alpha)} n_j^{(\alpha)} - \bar{p}_i^{(\alpha)} = 0, \quad s \in s_{p\alpha} \quad (32)$$

分区导热边界条件

$$n_i^{(\alpha)} k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)} - \bar{Q}_i^{(\alpha)} n_i^{(\alpha)} = 0, \quad s \in s_{Q\alpha} \quad (33)$$

及交界面应力连续条件

$$\sum_{\alpha} \sigma_{ij}^{(\alpha)} n_j^{(\alpha)} = 0, \quad s \in s_{12} \quad (34)$$

交界面导热连续条件

$$\sum_{\alpha} n_i^{(\alpha)} k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)} = 0, \quad s \in s_{12} \quad (35)$$

证毕。

这也就是说, 只要在任意时刻 t 保证交界面上位移、温度、应力和导热的连续性, 耦合热弹性变分原理就可以分区计算。这是组合结构耦合热弹性问题有限元计算的基础。从而, 我们也可以写出分成 N 个区域的耦合热弹性变分原理:

在一切允许的位移 $\mathbf{u}_i^{(\alpha)}(x_j, t)$ ($i = 1, 2, 3; j = 1, 2, 3; \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, N$) 和温度 $T^{(\alpha)}(x_j, t)$ 中, 即在表面 $s_{\alpha\alpha}$ 上满足位移边界条件(7)式, 在 $s_{T\alpha}$ 上满足温度边界条件(9)式, 在 τ_a 中满足应变位移关系(2)式, 而在诸区域间的交界面 $s_{\alpha\beta}$ ($\beta = \alpha+1, \alpha+2, \dots, N$) 上

满足位移和温度的连续条件(11)和(13)式,并且满足已给的初终值条件 $u_i^{(\alpha)}(x_i, t_1)$, $T^{(\alpha)}(x_i, t_1)$ 和 $u_i^{(\alpha)}(x_i, t_2)$, $T^{(\alpha)}(x_i, t_2)$ 的一切位移 $u_i^{(\alpha)}$ 和温度 $T^{(\alpha)}$ 中,使下列泛函

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_1 = & \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \int_{\tau_\alpha} \left[\frac{\rho^{(\alpha)}}{2} \dot{u}_i^{(\alpha)} \ddot{u}_i^{(\alpha)} - \phi^{(\alpha)}(e_{ij}^{(\alpha)}, \theta^{(\alpha)}) - \eta^{(\alpha)} T^{(\alpha)} + F_i^{(\alpha)} u_i^{(\alpha)} \right] d\tau \right. \\ & \left. + \int_{s_{p\alpha}} \bar{p}_i^{(\alpha)} u_i^{(\alpha)} ds \right\} dt \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_2 = & \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \int_{\tau_\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{2} k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,i}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)} - R^{(\alpha)} T^{(\alpha)} + \eta^{(\alpha)} T_0^{(\alpha)} T^{(\alpha)} \right] d\tau \right. \\ & \left. - \int_{s_{Q\alpha}} \bar{Q}_i^{(\alpha)} n_i^{(\alpha)} T^{(\alpha)} ds \right\} dt \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

取驻值的 $u_i^{(\alpha)}$ 和 $T^{(\alpha)}$,必满足动力学方程(5)式,自由能与熵的关系(4)式,热传导方程(6)式,应力和导热的边界条件(8)和(10)式,交界面应力和导热的连续条件(12)和(14)式。

4. 椭合热弹性分区广义变分原理

明显可见,在上述分区变分原理中都受到一系列条件的约束,在此我们应用钱伟长所倡导的引入拉格朗日乘子并加以识别的方法¹¹,可以把这些约束条件引入泛函并使之成为变分取驻值的自然条件从而得到其广义变分原理。

讨论将位移边界条件(7)式,温度边界条件(9)式,应变位移关系(2)式以及界面上的位移和温度的连续条件(11)和(13)式放松。引入拉格朗日乘子 μ_i , ξ , λ_{ij} , γ_i 和 ζ ,仍考虑分两个区域的情况,在(16)和(17)式的基础上,可以写出下列新的泛函

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_1^* = & \sum_{\alpha} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \int_{\tau_\alpha} \left[\frac{\rho^{(\alpha)}}{2} \dot{u}_i^{(\alpha)} \ddot{u}_i^{(\alpha)} - \phi^{(\alpha)}(e_{ij}^{(\alpha)}, \theta^{(\alpha)}) - \eta^{(\alpha)} T^{(\alpha)} + F_i^{(\alpha)} u_i^{(\alpha)} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \lambda_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \left(e_{ij}^{(\alpha)} - \frac{1}{2} u_{i,j}^{(\alpha)} - \frac{1}{2} u_{j,i}^{(\alpha)} \right) \right] d\tau \right. \\ & \left. + \int_{s_{u\alpha}} \mu_i^{(\alpha)} (u_i^{(\alpha)} - \bar{u}_i^{(\alpha)}) ds + \int_{s_{p\alpha}} \bar{p}_i^{(\alpha)} u_i^{(\alpha)} ds \right\} dt \\ & + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{s_{12}} \gamma_i (u_i^{(1)} - u_i^{(2)}) ds dt \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_2^* = & \sum_{\alpha} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \int_{\tau_\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{2} k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,i}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)} - R^{(\alpha)} T^{(\alpha)} + \eta^{(\alpha)} T_0^{(\alpha)} T^{(\alpha)} \right] d\tau \right. \\ & \left. - \int_{s_{Q\alpha}} \bar{Q}_i^{(\alpha)} n_i^{(\alpha)} T^{(\alpha)} ds + \int_{s_{T\alpha}} \xi^{(\alpha)} (T^{(\alpha)} - \bar{T}^{(\alpha)}) ds \right\} dt \\ & + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{s_{12}} \zeta (T^{(1)} - T^{(2)}) ds dt \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

通过变分,并运用格林定理

$$\int_{\tau_\alpha} \lambda_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \delta u_{i,j}^{(\alpha)} d\tau = \int_{s_{u\alpha}+s_{p\alpha}+s_{12}} \lambda_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \delta u_{i,j}^{(\alpha)} n_j^{(\alpha)} ds - \int_{\tau_\alpha} \lambda_{ij,j}^{(\alpha)} \delta u_i^{(\alpha)} d\tau \quad (40)$$

即得

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \Pi_1^* = & \sum_{\alpha} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \int_{\tau_\alpha} \left(\lambda_{ij}^{(\alpha)} - \frac{\partial \phi^{(\alpha)}}{\partial e_{ij}^{(\alpha)}} \right) \delta e_{ij}^{(\alpha)} d\tau + \int_{\tau_\alpha} [\lambda_{ij,j}^{(\alpha)} + F_i^{(\alpha)} - \rho^{(\alpha)} \ddot{u}_i^{(\alpha)}] \delta u_i^{(\alpha)} d\tau \right. \\ & \left. - \int_{\tau_\alpha} \left(\frac{\partial \phi^{(\alpha)}}{\partial T^{(\alpha)}} + \eta^{(\alpha)} \right) \delta T^{(\alpha)} d\tau - \int_{s_{p\alpha}} (\lambda_{ij}^{(\alpha)} n_j^{(\alpha)} - \bar{p}_i^{(\alpha)}) \delta u_i^{(\alpha)} ds \right\} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \int_{s_{\alpha}} (\lambda_{ij}^{(\alpha)} n_i^{(\alpha)} - \mu_i^{(\alpha)}) \delta u_i^{(\alpha)} ds - \int_{\tau_\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{2} (u_{i,i}^{(\alpha)} + u_{j,i}^{(\alpha)}) - e_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \right] \delta \lambda_{ij}^{(\alpha)} d\tau \\
 & + \int_{s_{\alpha}} (u_i^{(\alpha)} - \bar{u}_i^{(\alpha)}) \delta \mu_i^{(\alpha)} ds \Big\} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[\int_{s_{12}} (u_i^{(1)} - u_i^{(2)}) \delta \gamma_i ds \right. \\
 & \left. + \int_{s_{12}} (\gamma_i - \lambda_{ij}^{(1)} n_i^{(1)}) \delta u_i^{(1)} ds - \int_{s_{12}} (\gamma_i + \lambda_{ij}^{(2)} n_i^{(2)}) \delta u_i^{(2)} ds \right] dt \quad (41)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta \Pi_2^* = \sum_a \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ - \int_{\tau_\alpha} [(k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)})_{,i} + R^{(\alpha)} - \eta^{(\alpha)} T_0^{(\alpha)}] \delta T^{(\alpha)} d\tau \right. \\
 \left. + \int_{s_{Q\alpha}} (k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)} n_i^{(\alpha)} - \bar{Q}_i^{(\alpha)} n_i^{(\alpha)}) \delta T^{(\alpha)} ds + \int_{s_{T\alpha}} (k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)} n_i^{(\alpha)} + \xi^{(\alpha)}) \delta T^{(\alpha)} ds \right. \\
 \left. + \int_{s_{T\alpha}} (T^{(\alpha)} - \bar{T}^{(\alpha)}) \delta \xi^{(\alpha)} ds \right\} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[\int_{s_{12}} (T^{(1)} - T^{(2)}) \delta \zeta ds \right. \\
 \left. + \int_{s_{12}} (n_i^{(1)} k_{ij}^{(1)} \theta_{,j}^{(1)} + \zeta) \delta T^{(1)} ds + \int_{s_{12}} (n_i^{(2)} k_{ij}^{(2)} \theta_{,j}^{(2)} - \zeta) \delta T^{(2)} ds \right] dt \quad (42)
 \end{aligned}$$

根据基本变分定理, 从 $\delta \Pi_1^* = 0$ 和 $\delta \Pi_2^* = 0$ 中可直接导出分区热传导方程

$$[k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)}]_{,i} + R^{(\alpha)} = \eta^{(\alpha)} T_0^{(\alpha)}, \quad \tau \in \tau_\alpha \quad (43)$$

分区应变位移关系

$$e_{ij}^{(\alpha)} = \frac{1}{2} (u_{i,j}^{(\alpha)} + u_{j,i}^{(\alpha)}), \quad \tau \in \tau_\alpha \quad (44)$$

分区自由能与熵的关系式

$$\frac{\partial \phi^{(\alpha)}}{\partial T^{(\alpha)}} + \eta^{(\alpha)} = 0, \quad \tau \in \tau_\alpha \quad (45)$$

分区位移边界条件

$$u_i^{(\alpha)} = \bar{u}_i^{(\alpha)}, \quad s \in s_{\#a} \quad (46)$$

分区导热边界条件

$$k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)} n_i^{(\alpha)} - \bar{Q}_i^{(\alpha)} n_i^{(\alpha)} = 0, \quad s \in s_{Q\alpha} \quad (47)$$

分区温度边界条件

$$T^{(\alpha)} = \bar{T}^{(\alpha)}, \quad s \in s_{T\alpha} \quad (48)$$

决定拉格朗日乘子 $\mu_i, \xi, \lambda_{ij}, \gamma_i$ 及 ζ 的条件

$$\lambda_{ij}^{(\alpha)} - \frac{\partial \phi^{(\alpha)}}{\partial e_{ij}^{(\alpha)}} = 0, \quad \tau \in \tau_\alpha \quad (49)$$

$$\lambda_{ij}^{(\alpha)} n_i^{(\alpha)} - \mu_i^{(\alpha)} = 0, \quad s \in s_{\#a} \quad (50)$$

$$\gamma_i - \lambda_{ij}^{(1)} n_i^{(1)} = \gamma_i + \lambda_{ij}^{(2)} n_i^{(2)} = 0, \quad s \in s_{12} \quad (51)$$

$$n_i^{(\alpha)} k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)} + \xi^{(\alpha)} = 0, \quad s \in s_{T\alpha} \quad (52)$$

$$n_i^{(1)} k_{ij}^{(1)} \theta_{,j}^{(1)} + \zeta = n_i^{(2)} k_{ij}^{(2)} \theta_{,j}^{(2)} - \zeta = 0, \quad s \in s_{12} \quad (53)$$

以及

$$\lambda_{ij,j}^{(\alpha)} + F_i^{(\alpha)} = \rho^{(\alpha)} \ddot{u}_i^{(\alpha)}, \quad \tau \in \tau_\alpha \quad (54)$$

$$\lambda_{ij}^{(\alpha)} n_j^{(\alpha)} - \bar{p}_i^{(\alpha)} = 0, \quad s \in s_{p\alpha} \quad (55)$$

和分区位移连续条件

$$u_i^{(1)} - u_i^{(2)} = 0, \quad s \in s_{12} \quad (56)$$

分区温度连续条件

$$T^{(1)} - T^{(2)} = 0, \quad s \in s_{12} \quad (57)$$

从(49)式中容易得到[根据应力应变温度变化关系式(3)]

$$\lambda_{ij}^{(\alpha)} = \sigma_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \quad (58)$$

于是,(54)式即为弹性体动力学方程,(55)式就是应力边界条件. 再从(50)–(53)式中求得

$$\mu_i^{(\alpha)} = \sigma_{ii}^{(\alpha)} n_i^{(\alpha)} \quad \text{和} \quad \xi^{(\alpha)} = -n_i^{(\alpha)} k_{ii}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,i}^{(\alpha)} \quad (59)$$

$$\gamma_i = \sigma_{ii}^{(1)} n_i^{(1)} = -\sigma_{ii}^{(2)} n_i^{(2)}, \quad s \in s_{12} \quad (60)$$

$$\zeta = -n_i^{(1)} k_{ii}^{(1)} \theta_{,i}^{(1)} = n_i^{(2)} k_{ii}^{(2)} \theta_{,i}^{(2)}, \quad s \in s_{12} \quad (61)$$

因此,明显地(51)式和(53)式表征了分区应力连续关系和分区导热连续关系.

这样,在这两个新的泛函 Π_1^* 和 Π_2^* 中,变量 u_i, e_{ii}, σ_{ii} 和 T 除仍受应力应变温度变化关系的约束而外,不再受其他任何约束条件的限制,并当泛函达到驻值时,这些变量自然满足该问题的其余一切关系及边界条件,这也就是通常意义的完全的广义变分原理. 将上述泛函推广至 N 个区域的情形,我们给出一般形式的完全的耦合热弹性广义变分原理:

在满足给定的初终值条件 $u_i^{(\alpha)}(x_i, t_1) (i, j = 1, 2, 3; \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, N)$, $u_i^{(\alpha)}(x_i, t_2)$ 和 $T^{(\alpha)}(x_i, t_1)$, $T^{(\alpha)}(x_i, t_2)$ 的一切允许的 $u_i^{(\alpha)}, e_{ii}^{(\alpha)}, \sigma_{ii}^{(\alpha)}, T^{(\alpha)}$ 中,使下列泛函

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_1^* = \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \int_{\tau_\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{2} \rho^{(\alpha)} \dot{u}_i^{(\alpha)} \dot{u}^{(\alpha)} - \phi^{(\alpha)}(e_{ii}^{(\alpha)}, \theta^{(\alpha)}) - \eta^{(\alpha)} T^{(\alpha)} + F_i^{(\alpha)} u_i^{(\alpha)} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \sigma_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \left(e_{ij}^{(\alpha)} - \frac{1}{2} u_{i,j}^{(\alpha)} - \frac{1}{2} u_{j,i}^{(\alpha)} \right) \right] d\tau + \int_{s_{\alpha\alpha}} \sigma_{ij}^{(\alpha)} n_j^{(\alpha)} (u_i^{(\alpha)} - \bar{u}_i^{(\alpha)}) ds \right. \\ \left. + \int_{s_{\alpha\beta}} \bar{\rho}_i^{(\alpha)} u_i^{(\alpha)} ds + \int_{s_{\alpha\beta}} \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{ij}^{(\alpha)} n_j^{(\alpha)} (u_i^{(\alpha)} - u_i^{(\beta)}) ds \right\} dt \end{aligned} \quad (62)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_2^* = \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\{ \int_{\tau_\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{2} k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,i}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,j}^{(\alpha)} - R^{(\alpha)} T^{(\alpha)} + \eta^{(\alpha)} T_0^{(\alpha)} T^{(\alpha)} \right] d\tau \right. \\ \left. - \int_{s_{Q\alpha}} \bar{Q}_i^{(\alpha)} n_i^{(\alpha)} T^{(\alpha)} ds - \int_{s_{T\alpha}} n_i^{(\alpha)} k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,i}^{(\alpha)} (T^{(\alpha)} - \bar{T}^{(\alpha)}) ds \right. \\ \left. - \int_{s_{\alpha\beta}} \frac{1}{2} n_i^{(\alpha)} k_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \theta_{,i}^{(\alpha)} (T^{(\alpha)} - T^{(\beta)}) ds \right\} dt \end{aligned} \quad (63)$$

取驻值的 $u_i^{(\alpha)}, e_{ii}^{(\alpha)}, \sigma_{ii}^{(\alpha)}, T^{(\alpha)}$, 必满足耦合热弹性问题的所有关系和所有边界条件. 其中 β 表示与 τ_α 相邻的诸区域的编号, 在最一般的情形下有 $\beta = 1, 2, \dots, \alpha - 1, \alpha + 1, \dots, N$.

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REGION-WISE VARIATIONAL PRINCIPLES AND GENERALIZED VARIATIONAL PRINCIPLES ON COUPLED THERMAL-ELASTICITY

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Abstract Based on previous work [1] and [2], region-wise variational principles and generalized variational principles on coupled thermal-elasticity have been established and proved in this paper.

Key words variational principle, region-wise variation, coupled thermal-elasticity, generalized variation