

仿样有限条 U 变换逼近法的 精确解及其收敛性*

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摘要: 仿样有限条法(spline finite strip method)是分析等截面结构最流行的数值方法之一。在以往的研究中,与一些基准问题的解析结果相比较,论证了该方法数值结果的有效性和收敛性,但至今未对该方法的精确解和显式误差项进行过数学推导,解析地论证过其收敛性。该文在对平板的分析中,使用酉变换(简称U变换)逼近法,导出了仿样有限条法精确的数学解,这是首次在公开文献中给出的精确解。和常规的仿样有限条法相比较,总矩阵方程的集成及其数值解都不同,U变换法的总矩阵方程,减少为仅含有2个未知量的方程,然后导出仿样有限条法显式的精确解。精确解按Taylor级数展开,导出误差项和收敛率,并和其他数值方法直接比较。在这一点上可以发现,仿样有限条法收敛速度和非协调有限元相同时,包含的未知量少得多,收敛率比常规的有限差分法快得多。

关键词: 仿样有限条; U变换; 板; 对称

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引言

U变换最初是Chan, Cai和Cheung^[1]针对周期性结构的精确分析发展起来的,随后Cai, Liu和Chan^[2]将它推广到双周期性系统。这种方法的有效性取决于一个复酉矩阵 U ,当它被应用于一个循环矩阵时,循环矩阵被完全对角化。这种循环矩阵出现在许多科学和工程学分支,以及结构工程领域中,它们对应着周期结构的刚度矩阵。于是,U变换法成为周期的或循环对称结构系统解耦的数学工具,从而使求得相应显式精确解成为可能。该方法还成功地应用于大量线性周期转动的结构系统,如连续梁和连续板、折叠板、桁架、缆索的网状结构和弹簧-质点系统等。最近,Cai等^[3]还将该方法用于板的应力集中问题。

自从Cheung教授于1968年首次提出有限条法(FSM)以来,一直为研究团体所特别重视,并在全世界的土木工程中得到广泛运用,相关的论述报告陆续问世^[4-7]。不同版本的有限条法之一,是由Cheung^[8]首先提出的经典的有限条法,由于控制的刚度矩阵方程得到解耦,计算量显著地减少,而受到了广泛的关注。但是,经典的有限条法仅限于具有“简单支承”端的结构,

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对于一般的边界条件问题,仿样有限条法(spline finite strip method)更为通用,因而成为经典有限条法的补充.就作者所知,尽管 Smith 和 Allen^[9]、Li^[10]对经典有限条法的精确性和收敛率进行过研究,但在文献中论证仿样有限条法的功能时,仅限于与解析解或其他数值解的比较,并没有在文献中对仿样有限条法的精确解形式以及收敛率,进行过明确的数学推导.本文以简单支承板的弯曲问题为例,使用 U 变换逼近法,给出推导过程,并试图对仿样有限条法的有效性和收敛率进行深入地讨论.

首先举例(问题包含样条函数)说明 U 变换的应用,考虑一个一维简支梁的弯曲、振动和屈曲问题.梁的变形由三次 B₃样条函数近似,构造出一个线性周期性系统,得到相对应的循环刚度矩阵.应用 U 变换,将循环矩阵对角化,从而得到显式的精确解.将精确解按 Taylor 级数展开,得到三次 B₃样条近似的误差项和收敛率.然后以相同的步骤处理二维简支矩形板的弯曲、振动和屈曲问题,将矩形板分割成三次 B₃仿样有限条^[4],用 U 变换得到显式解,随后将收敛率与非协调有限元法^[1]和有限差分法的结果进行比较^[11-12].

1 U 变换

给定一个有 N 个数 $K_{1,j}(j=1,\dots,N)$ 的循环矩阵 \mathbf{K} , 矩阵如下:

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} K_{1,1} & K_{1,2} & K_{1,3} & \cdots & K_{1,N} \\ K_{1,N} & K_{1,1} & K_{1,2} & \cdots & K_{1,N-1} \\ K_{1,N-1} & K_{1,N} & K_{1,1} & \cdots & K_{1,N-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ K_{1,2} & K_{1,3} & K_{1,4} & \cdots & K_{1,1} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (1)$$

循环矩阵有一个非常重要的性质:整个循环矩阵可以被对角化.设 N 阶 \mathbf{U} 矩阵如下给出

$$\mathbf{U} \equiv [U_1, U_2, \dots, U_N], \quad (2a)$$

其中

$$U_m = (1/\sqrt{N}) [1, e^{im\varphi}, e^{i2m\varphi}, \dots, e^{i(N-1)m\varphi}]^T, \quad (2b)$$

$$\varphi = 2\pi/N, \quad i = \sqrt{-1}. \quad (2c)$$

用 $\bar{\mathbf{U}}$ 表示 \mathbf{U} 的复共轭矩阵,则有

$$\bar{\mathbf{U}}^T \mathbf{K} \mathbf{U} = \text{diag}(k_1, k_2, \dots, k_N), \quad (3a)$$

其中

$$k_r = \sum_{j=1}^N K_{1,j} e^{i(j-1)r\varphi}, \quad (3b)$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{U}}^T \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{I}. \quad (3c)$$

2 三次样条函数和梁的 U 变换

考虑一个跨度为 l 的等截面简支梁,抗挠刚度为 EI ,单位长度的质量为 m ,梁上有任意荷载 $q(x)$,如图 1.梁被分成 n 个等节长, $h=l/n$ 的三次样条节,形成一个如图 2 的线性周期性系统:在原跨度梁的两端,延伸出两个假想的跨度,相对于原跨度梁,假想跨上的变形曲线呈反对称,其上有反对称荷载作用,即

$$q(x) = -q(-x) = -q(2l-x), \quad \text{当 } x \in [0, l]. \quad (4)$$

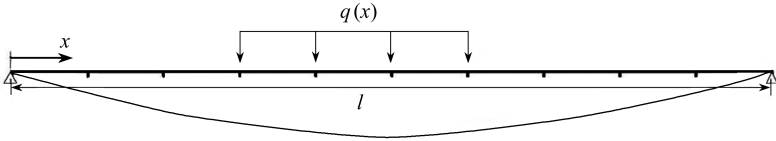


图1 荷载 $q(x)$ 作用下跨度 l 的简支梁(分成等节长的三次样条节)

Fig.1 A simply supported beam of span l and subject to load $q(x)$ (the beam is divided into cubic spline sections with equal section length)

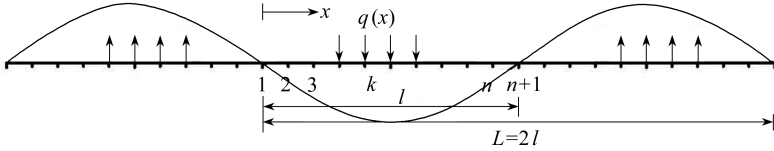


图2 假设原简支梁夹在中间向两边延伸成假想跨度(假想跨度的挠曲变形(相对于原梁)呈反对称)

Fig.2 Two hypothetical spans are appended to the original simply-supported span in the middle (deflection profiles of the hypothetical spans are anti-symmetrical to the original span)

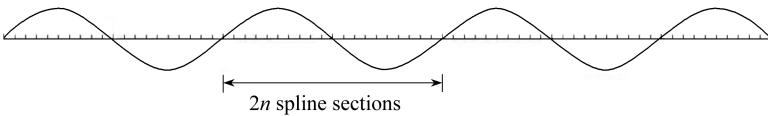


图3 梁的线性周期系统(每个周期由 $2n$ 个三次样条节构成)

Fig.3 A linear periodic system of beam(each period is divided into $2n$ cubic spline sections)

显然,反对称的挠曲变形,自动地满足了原跨度梁两端的边界条件.同样,反对称变形可以在所有延伸的假想跨度梁的两端不断重复,原跨度梁挠曲变形每一次交替出现,如图3所示.

下面考虑上述具有 $2n$ 个三次样条节 B_3 线性周期系统的 2 个连续跨.采用 Euler 的梁理论,并且挠度变形近似于三次 B_3 样条函数 $\phi_i(x)$ ^[4], 刚度矩阵元素可以写成

$$K_{i,j} = EI \int_0^L \frac{d^2\phi_i}{dx^2} \frac{d^2\phi_j}{dx^2} dx, \tag{5}$$

其中 $L = 2l$.

一般来说,每个三次局部样条函数 $\phi_i(x)$, 仅和 7 个相邻的样条函数有关,见图4. 同样地,周期系统循环刚度矩阵的第 i 行可以写成

$$\begin{aligned} K_{i,i-3}w_{i-3} + K_{i,i-2}w_{i-2} + K_{i,i-1}w_{i-1} + K_{i,i}w_i + K_{i,i+1}w_{i+1} + \\ K_{i,i+2}w_{i+2} + K_{i,i+3}w_{i+3} = F_i, \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} K_{i,i-3} = 6EI/36h^3 = K_{i,i+3}, K_{i,i-2} = 0 = K_{i,i+2}, \\ K_{i,i-1} = -54EI/36h^3 = K_{i,i+1}, K_{i,i} = 96EI/36h^3, \\ K_{i,j} = 0, \quad \text{如果 } |i-j| \geq 4. \end{cases} \tag{7}$$

方程(6)中, w_j 表示每个样条节点的挠曲变量,很容易算出方程(5)中样条函数的闭式积分^[4].

对于均匀分布载荷 p , 方程(6) 中的输入荷载 F_i 为

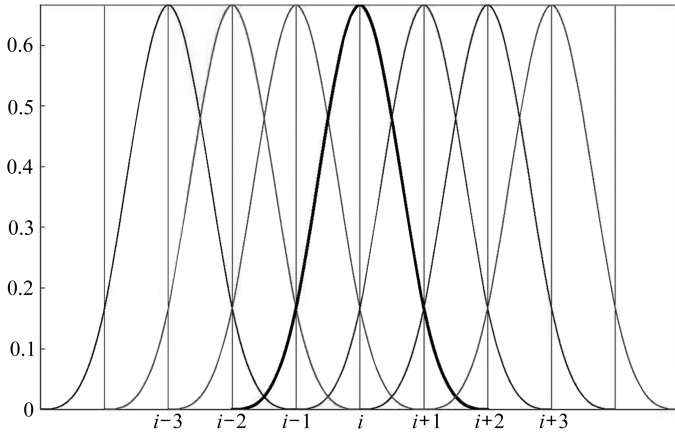


图4 等节长三次样条函数(每个样条函数 ϕ_i 与从 ϕ_{i-3} 到 ϕ_{i+3} 的7个相邻样条函数有关)

Fig.4 Cubic spline functions with equal section length(each spline function ϕ_i couples with seven consecutive splines ϕ_{i-3} to ϕ_{i+3})

$$F_i = p \int_0^L \phi_i(x) dx, \quad (8)$$

其中 $F_1 = 0 = F_{n+1} = F_{2n+1}$.

完成上面的积分,得到

$$F_2 = \frac{22hp}{24} = F_n = -F_{n+2} = -F_{2n}; \quad (9)$$

其余的 $F_i = hp$.

应用U变换方程(2),我们就可以写出广义坐标 q_r 以及关联的对称模态 $e^{i(j-1)r\varphi}$ 下挠曲变形项 w_j , 即

$$w_j = \sum_{r=1}^N \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} e^{i(j-1)r\varphi} q_r, \quad (10)$$

其中 $N = 2n$.

应用式(3)、(6)和(7),刚度矩阵可以被对角化为

$$\begin{aligned} k_r &= \sum_{j=1}^N K_{1j} e^{i(j-1)r\varphi} = \\ &K_{1,1} e^{i(1-1)r\varphi} + K_{1,2} e^{i(2-1)r\varphi} + K_{1,3} e^{i(3-1)r\varphi} + K_{1,4} e^{i(4-1)r\varphi} + \\ &K_{1,N} e^{i(N-1)r\varphi} + K_{1,N-1} e^{i(N-2)r\varphi} + K_{1,N-2} e^{i(N-3)r\varphi} = \\ &K_{1,1} + K_{1,2} e^{ir\varphi} + K_{1,3} e^{i2r\varphi} + K_{1,4} e^{i3r\varphi} + \\ &K_{1,N} e^{-ir\varphi} + K_{1,N-1} e^{-2ir\varphi} + K_{1,N-2} e^{-3ir\varphi} = \\ &(96 - 54e^{ir\varphi} + 0e^{i2r\varphi} + 6e^{i3r\varphi} - 54e^{-ir\varphi} + 0e^{-2ir\varphi} + 6e^{-3ir\varphi})/36h^3 = \\ &(96 - 108\cos r\varphi + 12\cos 3r\varphi)/36h^3. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

对荷载向量作复共轭型变换:

$$\begin{aligned} f_r &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{j=1}^N e^{-i(j-1)r\varphi} F_j = \\ &\frac{hp}{\sqrt{N}} \left\{ \sum_{j=2}^n e^{-i(j-1)r\varphi} - \sum_{j=n+2}^N e^{-i(j-1)r\varphi} - \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{2}{24} \left(e^{-i(2-1)r\varphi} + e^{-i(n-1)r\varphi} \right) + \frac{2}{24} \left(e^{-i(n+1)r\varphi} + e^{-i(N-1)r\varphi} \right) \Big\} = \\
& \frac{hp}{\sqrt{N}} \left\{ \sum_{j=2}^n e^{-i(j-1)r\varphi} - \sum_{j=2}^n e^{-i(n+j-1)r\varphi} + \frac{2}{24} (e^{-ir\varphi} - e^{ir\varphi}) (\cos m\pi - 1) \right\} = \\
& \left\{ \frac{hp}{\sqrt{N}} \left\{ \sum_{j=2}^n e^{-i(j-1)r\varphi} + \sum_{j=2}^n e^{-i(j-1)r\varphi} + \frac{2}{24} (-2i \sin r\varphi) (-2) \right\}, \right. \\
& \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{如果 } r \text{ 为奇数,} \\ \text{如果 } r \text{ 为偶数,} \end{array} \right. \\
& \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{2hp}{\sqrt{N}} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n e^{-i(j-1)r\varphi} - 1 \right\} + \frac{hp}{\sqrt{N}} \frac{1}{3} (i \sin r\varphi), \quad \text{如果 } r \text{ 为奇数,} \\ 0, \quad \text{如果 } r \text{ 为偶数.} \end{array} \right. \quad (12)
\end{aligned}$$

当 r 为奇数时,大括号中第 1 项的几何级数可以表示为

$$\sum_{j=1}^n e^{-i(j-1)r\varphi} - 1 = \frac{-i \sin r\varphi}{1 - \cos r\varphi}.$$

利用对角刚度矩阵(11),和变换后的荷载向量(12),解出广义坐标 $q_r (r = 1, 3, 5, \dots, N-1)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
(96 - 108 \cos r\varphi + 12 \cos 3r\varphi) q_r / 36h^3 = \\
- \frac{2hp}{\sqrt{N}} \frac{i \sin r\varphi}{1 - \cos r\varphi} + \frac{hp}{\sqrt{N}} \frac{1}{3} (i \sin r\varphi), \quad (13)
\end{aligned}$$

即

$$q_r = - \frac{h^4 p}{EI\sqrt{N}} \frac{i \sin r\varphi (5 + \cos r\varphi)}{(1 - \cos r\varphi) (8 - 9 \cos r\varphi + \cos 3r\varphi)}. \quad (14)$$

从而很容易得到挠曲变量:

$$\begin{aligned}
w_j = \sum_{r=1,3,5,\dots}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} e^{i(j-1)r\varphi} \frac{-h^4 p}{EI\sqrt{N}} \frac{i \sin r\varphi (5 + \cos r\varphi)}{(1 - \cos r\varphi) (8 - 9 \cos r\varphi + \cos 3r\varphi)} = \\
\frac{-h^4 p}{EIN} \sum_{r=1,3,5,\dots}^{N-1} \frac{e^{i(j-1)r\varphi} i \sin r\varphi (5 + \cos r\varphi)}{(1 - \cos r\varphi) (8 - 9 \cos r\varphi + \cos 3r\varphi)}. \quad (15)
\end{aligned}$$

假设梁被分成偶数个样条节,即 n 为偶数时,原跨度梁中点处的挠度为

$$\begin{aligned}
w_{x=l/2} = (1/6) (w_{n/2} + 4w_{n/2+1} + w_{n/2+2}) = \\
\frac{h^4 p}{EIN} \sum_{r=1,3,5,\dots}^{N-1} \frac{\sin(r\pi/2) \sin r\varphi (5 + \cos r\varphi) (e^{-ir\varphi} + 4 + e^{ir\varphi})}{6(1 - \cos r\varphi) (8 - 9 \cos r\varphi + \cos 3r\varphi)} = \\
\frac{h^4 p}{EIN} \sum_{r=1,3,5,\dots}^{N-1} \frac{\sin(r\pi/2) \sin r\varphi (5 + \cos r\varphi) (2 + \cos r\varphi)}{3(1 - \cos r\varphi) (8 - 9 \cos r\varphi + \cos 3r\varphi)}. \quad (16)
\end{aligned}$$

假设

$$f(r) = \frac{\sin(r\pi/2) \sin r\varphi (5 + \cos r\varphi) (2 + \cos r\varphi)}{(1 - \cos r\varphi) (8 - 9 \cos r\varphi + \cos 3r\varphi)}, \quad (17)$$

则有

$$f(r) = f(N-r). \quad (18)$$

这样,梁中点处的实际挠度为

$$w_{x=l/2} = \frac{h^4 p}{3EIn} \sum_{r=1,3,5,\dots}^{n-1} \frac{\sin(r\pi/2) \sin r\varphi (5 + \cos r\varphi) (2 + \cos r\varphi)}{(1 - \cos r\varphi) (8 - 9 \cos r\varphi + \cos 3r\varphi)}. \quad (19)$$

将方程(19)的右端按 Taylor 级数展开,得到

$$w_{x=l/2} = \frac{l^4 P}{3EI} \sum_{r=1,3,5,\dots}^{n-1} \sin \frac{r\pi}{2} \left[\frac{12}{r^5 \pi^5} + O(n^4) \right]. \quad (20)$$

当 n 趋近于无穷大时,由上式第 1 项知道,挠度收敛于梁的解析解:

$$w_{x=l/2} = \frac{l^4 P}{3EI} \sum_{r=1,3,5,\dots}^{\infty} \sin \frac{r\pi}{2} \left[\frac{12}{r^5 \pi^5} \right] = \frac{5pl^4}{384EI}. \quad (21)$$

由公式(20)的第 2 项知道,三次样条解以 n^{-4} 的渐近率收敛于梁的解析解.

值得注意的是,一个任意分布的荷载 $q(x)$,作用在任何任意的样条节上时,都可以通过相应的、邻近跨度反对称加载的办法,找到同样的线性周期系统.荷载向量通过包含样条函数的积分,随后按方程(12)变换得到.遵循方程(13)到(21)给出的步骤,能够得到精确的挠度解.从而根据叠加原理,找到梁在任何任意分布荷载作用下的精确解.

同样的原因,对于振动问题,周期梁相应的质量矩阵元素为

$$M_{ij} = m \int_0^L \phi_i \phi_j dx. \quad (22)$$

然后将它变换成一个类似于刚度矩阵的式样:

$$\begin{aligned} m_r &= \sum_{j=1}^N M_{1j} e^{i(j-1)r\varphi} = \\ & (2\ 416 + 1\ 191e^{ir\varphi} + 120e^{i2r\varphi} + 1e^{i3r\varphi} + \\ & 1\ 191e^{-ir\varphi} + 120e^{-2ir\varphi} + 1e^{-3ir\varphi})mh/5\ 040 = \\ & (2\ 416 + 2\ 382\cos r\varphi + 240\cos 2r\varphi + 2\cos 3r\varphi)mh/5\ 040. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

从方程(11)和(23),可以找到梁的固有频率 ω :

$$\begin{aligned} (8 - 9\cos r\varphi + \cos 3r\varphi)q_r EI/3h^3 = \\ \omega^2(1\ 208 + 1\ 191\cos r\varphi + 120\cos 2r\varphi + \cos 3r\varphi)q_r mh/2\ 520, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\omega^2 = \frac{EI}{mh^4} \frac{840(8 - 9\cos r\varphi + \cos 3r\varphi)}{1\ 208 + 1\ 191\cos r\varphi + 120\cos 2r\varphi + \cos 3r\varphi}. \quad (24)$$

用 Taylor 级数展开,我们可以得到固有频率的显式解,及其相应的误差项

$$\omega^2 = \frac{140EI}{mh^4} \left(\frac{r^4 \varphi^4}{140} + \frac{r^8 \varphi^8}{100\ 800} + O(\varphi^{10}) \right), \quad (25)$$

略去高阶项,将它改写为

$$\omega^2 = \frac{EI}{m} \frac{(r\pi)^4}{l^4} + \frac{EI(r\pi)^4}{ml^4} \left(\frac{r^4 \pi^4}{720n^4} \right), \quad (26)$$

同样显示出,特征值以 n^{-4} 的渐近率收敛于简支梁的解析解.

与梁在轴向压力 λP 下屈曲相应的几何矩阵元素为

$$G_{ij} = \lambda P \int_0^L \frac{d\phi_i}{dx} \frac{d\phi_j}{dx} dx, \quad (27)$$

变换成刚度矩阵类似的式样,得到对角化的几何矩阵元素

$$\begin{aligned} g_r &= \sum_{j=1}^N G_{1j} e^{i(j-1)r\varphi} = \\ & (240 - 45e^{ir\varphi} - 72e^{i2r\varphi} - 3e^{i3r\varphi} - 45e^{-ir\varphi} - \\ & 72e^{-2ir\varphi} - 3e^{-3ir\varphi})\lambda P/360h = \\ & (240 - 90\cos r\varphi - 144\cos 2r\varphi - 6\cos 3r\varphi)\lambda P/360h. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

由方程(11)和(28),得到屈曲载荷系数 λ :

$$(8 - 9\cos r\varphi + \cos 3r\varphi)q_r EI/3h^3 = \lambda(40 - 15\cos r\varphi - 24\cos 2r\varphi - \cos 3r\varphi)q_r P/60h,$$

即

$$\lambda = \frac{EI}{Ph^2} \frac{20(8 - 9\cos r\varphi + \cos 3r\varphi)}{40 - 15\cos r\varphi - 24\cos 2r\varphi - \cos 3r\varphi}. \quad (29)$$

用 Taylor 级数展开,得到

$$\lambda = \frac{10EI}{Ph^2} \left(\frac{r^2\varphi^2}{10} + \frac{r^6\varphi^6}{7 \cdot 200} + O(\varphi^8) \right), \quad (30)$$

简化为

$$\lambda = \frac{EI}{P} \left(\frac{r^2\pi^2}{l^2} \right) + \frac{EI}{P} \left(\frac{r^2\pi^2}{l^2} \right) \left(\frac{r^4\pi^4}{720n^4} \right). \quad (31)$$

取 $r = 1$,则屈曲载荷系数 λ 以 n^{-4} 的渐近率,收敛于简支梁的 Euler 屈曲载荷。

与使用三次 Hermite 梁单元^[1]的收敛率相比较,从方程(20)、(26)和(31)可以看出,三次样条函数的挠度、固有频率和屈曲载荷的收敛率,在梁单元数相同时,所包含的未知量个数只有前者的一半(假设梁单元数和样条节数相同)。另外,和有限差分法^[11]相比较,两种方法所包含的未知数相同(假设两种方法使用相同的节数),但是,有限差分法的收敛率要低得多,仅为 n^{-2} 。

3 仿样有限条和 U 变换

考虑二维的、边界简单支承的平板弯曲问题,假设平板宽度方向分成 m 个完全相同的仿样有限条,长度方向分成 n 个样条节(具有相同的节长 $h = l/n$),见图 5。按前 1 节相同的方法,假设如图 6 所示,向两个方向延伸的假想板,出现反对称的弯曲变形。形成 4 个相邻的、方形排列面的周期平板系统,沿 X 轴有 $2n$ 个样条节,沿 Y 轴有 $2m$ 个仿样有限条,见图 7。

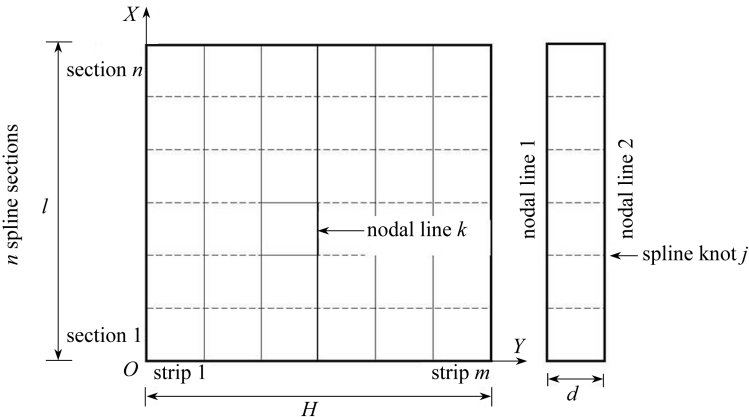


图 5 简支板分成 m 个仿样有限条和 n 个样条节(每个仿样有限条有 2 条节线 1 和 2)

Fig. 5 A simply-supported plate is divided into m spline finite strips and n number of spline sections (each finite strip has two nodal lines 1 and 2)

根据常规的薄板理论,厚度 t 样条的刚度矩阵元为^[4]

$$k_{i,j} = \iint \mathbf{B}_i^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B}_j dy dx, \quad (32)$$

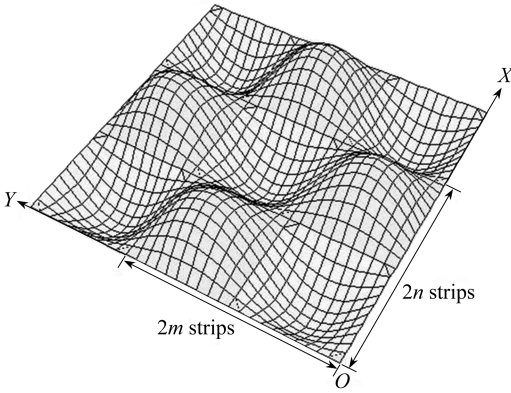


图6 原始板沿2个正交方向延伸后的假想板面

Fig. 6 Hypothetical panels are appended to the original plate along the two orthogonal directions

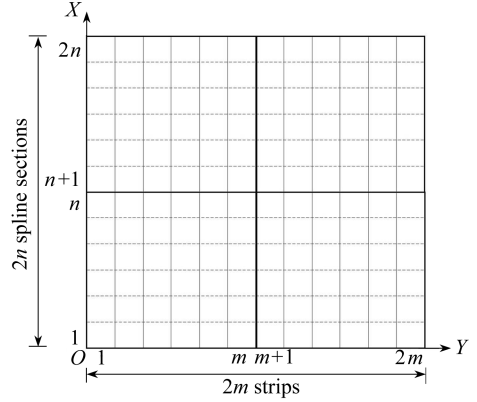


图7 4个相邻板面沿宽度方向分成2m个仿样有限条,沿长度方向分成2n个样条节

Fig. 7 Four contiguous panels are divided into 2m strips across the width and 2n spline sections along the span

其中

$$\mathbf{B}_i = \begin{Bmatrix} -\frac{d^2 N(y)}{dy^2} \phi_i(x) \\ -N(y) \frac{d^2 \phi_i(x)}{dx^2} \\ 2 \frac{dN(y)}{dy} \frac{d\phi_i(x)}{dx} \end{Bmatrix}; \quad (33)$$

又,各向同性材料矩阵 \mathbf{D} 如下:

$$\mathbf{D} = \frac{Et^3}{12(1-\nu^2)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \nu & 0 \\ \nu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-\nu}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} D_{11} & D_{12} & 0 \\ D_{21} & D_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & D_{33} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (34)$$

在方程(33)中,行向量 $N(y)$ 表示梁的三次形状函数,显然 $\mathbf{k}_{i,j}$ 可以表示为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{k}_{i,j} = & D_{11} \mathbf{I}_{22} \int_0^L \phi_i(x) \phi_j(x) dx + D_{12} \mathbf{I}_{20} \int_0^L \phi_i(x) \frac{d^2 \phi_j(x)}{dx^2} dx + \\ & D_{21} \mathbf{I}_{02} \int_0^L \frac{d^2 \phi_i(x)}{dx^2} \phi_j(x) dx + D_{22} \mathbf{I}_{00} \int_0^L \frac{d^2 \phi_i(x)}{dx^2} \frac{d^2 \phi_j(x)}{dx^2} dx + \\ & 4D_{33} \mathbf{I}_{11} \int_0^L \frac{d\phi_i(x)}{dx} \frac{d\phi_j(x)}{dx} dx, \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

其中

$$\mathbf{I}_{\alpha\beta} = \int_0^d \frac{d^\alpha}{dy^\alpha} N^\top(y) \frac{d^\beta}{dy^\beta} N(y) dy, \quad (36)$$

同时, $L = 2l$, d 为每个仿样有限条的宽度.

使用 Mathematica 软件得到仿样有限条刚度矩阵的显式形式,和前面的一维梁问题相类似,内部稀疏的仿样有限条刚度矩阵由下式给出

$$\mathbf{k}_{i,i-3} \delta_{i-3} + \mathbf{k}_{i,i-2} \delta_{i-2} + \mathbf{k}_{i,i-1} \delta_{i-1} + \mathbf{k}_{i,i} \delta_i +$$

$$\mathbf{k}_{i,i+1}\delta_{i+1} + \mathbf{k}_{i,i+2}\delta_{i+2} + \mathbf{k}_{i,i+3}\delta_{i+3} = \mathbf{f}_i, \quad (37)$$

其中

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mathbf{k}_{i,i} &= 2 \ 416D_{11}\mathbf{I}_{22}h/5 \ 040 - 240(D_{12}\mathbf{I}_{21} + D_{21}\mathbf{I}_{12})/360h + \\ &\quad 96D_{22}\mathbf{I}_{00}/36h^3 + 960D_{33}\mathbf{I}_{11}/360h, \\ \mathbf{k}_{i,i+1} &= 1 \ 191D_{11}\mathbf{I}_{22}h/5 \ 040 + 45(D_{12}\mathbf{I}_{21} + D_{21}\mathbf{I}_{12})/360h - \\ &\quad 54D_{22}\mathbf{I}_{00}/36h^3 - 180D_{33}\mathbf{I}_{11}/360h = \mathbf{k}_{i,i-1}, \\ \mathbf{k}_{i,i+2} &= 120D_{11}\mathbf{I}_{22}h/5 \ 040 - 72(D_{12}\mathbf{I}_{21} + D_{21}\mathbf{I}_{12})/360h + \\ &\quad 0D_{22}\mathbf{I}_{00}/36h^3 - 288D_{33}\mathbf{I}_{11}/360h = \mathbf{k}_{i,i-2}, \\ \mathbf{k}_{i,i+3} &= D_{11}\mathbf{I}_{22}h/5 \ 040 + 3(D_{12}\mathbf{I}_{21} + D_{21}\mathbf{I}_{12})/360h + \\ &\quad 6D_{22}\mathbf{I}_{00}/36h^3 - 12D_{33}\mathbf{I}_{11}/360h = \mathbf{k}_{i,i-3}, \end{aligned} \right. \quad (38)$$

和

$$\mathbf{k}_{i,j} = 0, \quad |i-j| \geq 4.$$

在方程(37)中,样条节点*i*处的仿样有限条位移变量向量由 $\delta_i = \{w_1, \theta_1, w_2, \theta_2\}_i^T$ 表示. 每个 $\mathbf{k}_{i,j}$ (见方程(35))为4×4的矩阵,可依照节线1和2将矩阵分块:

$$\mathbf{k}_{i,j} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{k}_a & \mathbf{k}_b \\ \mathbf{k}_d & \mathbf{k}_c \end{bmatrix}_{i,j}. \quad (39)$$

2*m*个仿样有限条周期平板系统的总刚度矩阵,可以用通常的方式集成,矩阵元用 $\mathbf{K}_{i,j}$ 表示:

$$\mathbf{K}_{i,j} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{k}_a + \mathbf{k}_c & \mathbf{k}_b & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{k}_d \\ \mathbf{k}_d & \mathbf{k}_a + \mathbf{k}_c & \mathbf{k}_b & \mathbf{0} & \cdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{k}_d & \mathbf{k}_a + \mathbf{k}_c & \mathbf{k}_b & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{k}_b & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{k}_d & \mathbf{k}_a + \mathbf{k}_c \end{bmatrix}_{i,j}, \quad (40)$$

这里,如果 $|i-j| \geq 4$,则 $\mathbf{K}_{i,j} = \mathbf{0}$.

和 $\mathbf{K}_{i,j}$ 相对应, ζ_j 表示样条节点*j*处的节线变量向量,即

$$\zeta_j = \left\{ w_1, \theta_1, w_2, \theta_2, \cdots, w_k, \theta_k, \cdots, w_{2m}, \theta_{2m} \right\}_j^T. \quad (41)$$

由于系统在两个方向上的周期性,相继在长度方向和宽度方向应用U变换,本质上是一个双U变换:

$$\begin{pmatrix} w_k \\ \theta_k \end{pmatrix}_j = \sum_{r=1}^N \sum_{s=1}^M \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} e^{i(j-1)r\varphi} e^{i(k-1)s\tau} \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix}_{rs}, \quad (42)$$

其中, $\varphi = \pi/n$, $\tau = \pi/m$, $N = 2n$ 和 $M = 2m$.

由此可见,总刚度矩阵可以对角化为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{k}_{rs} &= \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^M \mathbf{K}_{1j} e^{i(j-1)r\varphi} e^{i(k-1)s\tau} = \\ &\quad \sum_{k=1}^M (\mathbf{K}_{1,1} e^{i(1-1)r\varphi} + \mathbf{K}_{1,2} e^{i(2-1)r\varphi} + \mathbf{K}_{1,3} e^{i(3-1)r\varphi} + \mathbf{K}_{1,4} e^{i(4-1)r\varphi} + \\ &\quad \mathbf{K}_{1,N} e^{i(N-1)r\varphi} + \mathbf{K}_{1,N-1} e^{i(N-2)r\varphi} + \mathbf{K}_{1,N-2} e^{i(N-3)r\varphi}) e^{i(k-1)s\tau} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{k=1}^M (\mathbf{K}_{1,1} + \mathbf{K}_{1,2} e^{i(r)\varphi} + \mathbf{K}_{1,3} e^{i(2r)\varphi} + \mathbf{K}_{1,4} e^{i(3r)\varphi} + \mathbf{K}_{1,N} e^{i(-1)r\varphi} + \\
& \mathbf{K}_{1,N-1} e^{i(-2)r\varphi} + \mathbf{K}_{1,N-2} e^{i(-3)r\varphi}) e^{i(k-1)s\tau} = \\
& \sum_{k=1}^M (\mathbf{K}_{1,1} + 2\mathbf{K}_{1,2} \cos r\varphi + 2\mathbf{K}_{1,3} \cos 2r\varphi + 2\mathbf{K}_{1,4} \cos 3r\varphi) e^{i(k-1)s\tau} = \\
& [(\mathbf{k}_a + \mathbf{k}_c)_{1,1} + 2(\mathbf{k}_a + \mathbf{k}_c)_{1,2} \cos r\varphi + 2(\mathbf{k}_a + \mathbf{k}_c)_{1,3} \cos 2r\varphi + \\
& 2(\mathbf{k}_a + \mathbf{k}_c)_{1,4} \cos 3r\varphi] e^{i(1-1)s\tau} + \\
& [(\mathbf{k}_b)_{1,1} + 2(\mathbf{k}_b)_{1,2} \cos r\varphi + 2(\mathbf{k}_b)_{1,3} \cos 2r\varphi + 2(\mathbf{k}_b)_{1,4} \cos 3r\varphi] e^{i(2-1)s\tau} + \\
& [(\mathbf{k}_d)_{1,1} + 2(\mathbf{k}_d)_{1,2} \cos r\varphi + 2(\mathbf{k}_d)_{1,3} \cos 2r\varphi + 2(\mathbf{k}_d)_{1,4} \cos 3r\varphi] e^{i(M-1)s\tau} = \\
& (\mathbf{k}_{ra} + \mathbf{k}_{rc}) + \mathbf{k}_{rb} e^{is\tau} + \mathbf{k}_{rd} e^{-is\tau}, \tag{43}
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{cases}
(\mathbf{k}_{ra} + \mathbf{k}_{rc}) = (\mathbf{k}_a + \mathbf{k}_c)_{1,1} + 2(\mathbf{k}_a + \mathbf{k}_c)_{1,2} \cos r\varphi + \\
\quad 2(\mathbf{k}_a + \mathbf{k}_c)_{1,3} \cos 2r\varphi + 2(\mathbf{k}_a + \mathbf{k}_c)_{1,4} \cos 3r\varphi, \\
\mathbf{k}_{rb} = (\mathbf{k}_b)_{1,1} + 2(\mathbf{k}_b)_{1,2} \cos r\varphi + 2(\mathbf{k}_b)_{1,3} \cos 2r\varphi + 2(\mathbf{k}_b)_{1,4} \cos 3r\varphi, \\
\mathbf{k}_{rd} = (\mathbf{k}_d)_{1,1} + 2(\mathbf{k}_d)_{1,2} \cos r\varphi + 2(\mathbf{k}_d)_{1,3} \cos 2r\varphi + 2(\mathbf{k}_d)_{1,4} \cos 3r\varphi.
\end{cases} \tag{44}$$

假设原平板的整个表面上都受到均匀的分布荷载 p 作用,仿样有限条荷载向量为

$$\mathbf{f}_i = p \int_0^d \int_0^L \phi_i(x) \mathbf{N}^T(y) dx dy. \tag{45}$$

周期平板系统集成后得到总荷载向量

$$\mathbf{F}_{k,1} = \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{F}_{k,n+1} = \mathbf{F}_{k,N+1}; \tag{46}$$

$$\mathbf{F}_{k,2} = \mathbf{F}_{k,n} = -\mathbf{F}_{k,n+2} = -\mathbf{F}_{k,N} =$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{22}{24} hp \left\{ 0, \frac{d^2}{6} \right\}^T, & \text{当 } k = 1, \\
\frac{22}{24} hp \left\{ 0, -\frac{d^2}{6} \right\}^T, & \text{当 } k = m + 1, \\
\frac{22}{24} hp \left\{ d, 0 \right\}^T, & \text{当 } k = 2, 3, \dots, m, \\
-\frac{22}{24} hp \left\{ d, 0 \right\}^T, & \text{当 } k = m + 2, m + 3, \dots, 2m;
\end{cases} \tag{47}$$

其余的

$$\mathbf{F}_{k,j} = \begin{cases}
hp \left\{ 0, \frac{d^2}{6} \right\}^T, & \text{当 } k = 1, \\
hp \left\{ 0, -\frac{d^2}{6} \right\}^T, & \text{当 } k = m + 1, \\
hp \left\{ d, 0 \right\}^T, & \text{当 } k = 2, 3, \dots, m, \\
-hp \left\{ d, 0 \right\}^T, & \text{当 } k = m + 2, m + 3, \dots, 2m.
\end{cases} \tag{48}$$

方程(46) ~ (48)中的 $\mathbf{F}_{k,j}$,表示节线 k 和样条节点 j 上的荷载向量分量,见图 5.

对荷载向量应用 U 变换,则

$$\mathbf{f}_{rs} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^M e^{-i(j-1)r\varphi} e^{-i(k-1)s\tau} \mathbf{F}_{k,j} =$$

$$\begin{cases} \left[\frac{2hp}{\sqrt{N}} \left(\frac{-i \sin r\varphi}{1 - \cos r\varphi} \right) + \frac{hp}{\sqrt{N}} \frac{1}{3} (i \sin r\varphi) \right] \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{-2i \sin s\tau}{1 - \cos s\tau} d \\ \frac{2d^2}{6} \end{Bmatrix}, & \text{当 } r, s \text{ 为奇数,} \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases} \quad (49)$$

利用方程(43)和(44)中的变换刚度矩阵,以及方程(49)中的变换荷载向量,可以写成

$$\begin{aligned} [(\mathbf{k}_{ra} + \mathbf{k}_{rc}) + \mathbf{k}_{rb} e^{is\varphi} + \mathbf{k}_{rd} e^{-is\varphi}] \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix}_{rs} = \\ \left[\frac{2hp}{\sqrt{N}} \left(\frac{-i \sin r\varphi}{1 - \cos r\varphi} \right) + \frac{hp}{\sqrt{N}} \frac{1}{3} (i \sin r\varphi) \right] \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{-2i \sin s\tau}{1 - \cos s\tau} d \\ \frac{2d^2}{6} \end{Bmatrix}, \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

可以得到闭式解 q_1 和 q_2 。假设 m 和 n 均为偶数,平板中心处的挠度变量为

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} w \\ \theta \end{pmatrix}_{x=l/2, y=H/2} = \begin{pmatrix} w_{m/2+1} \\ \theta_{m/2+1} \end{pmatrix}_{n/2} + \begin{pmatrix} w_{m/2+1} \\ \theta_{m/2+1} \end{pmatrix}_{n/2+1} + \begin{pmatrix} w_{m/2+1} \\ \theta_{m/2+1} \end{pmatrix}_{n/2+2} = \\ \frac{-1}{3} \sum_{s=1,3,5,\dots}^{M-1} \sum_{r=1,3,5,\dots}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sin \frac{r\pi}{2} \sin \frac{s\pi}{2} (2 + \cos r\varphi) \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

因而(具体推导过程见附录):

$$w_{x=l/2, y=H/2} = \frac{-4}{3} \sum_{s=1,3,5,\dots}^{m-1} \sum_{r=1,3,5,\dots}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sin \frac{r\pi}{2} \sin \frac{s\pi}{2} (2 + \cos r\varphi) q_1 \quad (52)$$

和

$$\theta_{x=l/2, y=H/2} = 0. \quad (53)$$

将 q_1 和 q_2 按 Taylor 级数展开,并仅考虑前 3 项,可得平板中心处的挠度为

$$\begin{aligned} w = \frac{192(1-\nu^2)p}{E\pi^6 t^3} \sum_{s=1,3,5,\dots}^{m-1} \sum_{r=1,3,5,\dots}^{n-1} \left\{ \sin \frac{r\pi}{2} \sin \frac{s\pi}{2} \left(\frac{1}{rs(r^2/l^2 + s^2/H^2)^2} \right) + \right. \\ \left. \frac{p(1-\nu^2)(r/l)(s/H)}{15E\pi^2 t^3 (r^2/l^2 + s^2/H^2)^4 HL} \left[\left(\frac{s}{H} \right)^2 \left(\frac{r^2}{l^2} + 2 \frac{s^2}{H^2} \right) d^4 + \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \left(\frac{r}{l} \right)^2 \left(2 \frac{r^2}{l^2} + \frac{s^2}{H^2} \right) h^4 \right] \right\} + \text{高阶项}. \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

第 1 项与薄板经典的 Navier 解^[13]相对应,第 2 个误差项表明,当 n 趋近于无穷大时,挠度以 h^4 和 d^4 的渐近率收敛。

正如前面第 2 节所讨论的,任意荷载 $q(x, y)$ 作用在仿样有限条的任意样条节上时,通过在邻近平板面上施加对应的反对称荷载,同样形成线性的周期系统。通过含仿样有限条形状函数和样条函数的积分,得到荷载向量,随后对其作方程(49)的变换。遵循方程(49)~(54)给出的同样步骤,可得到精确的挠度解。根据叠加原理,可以得到任意分布荷载作用下平板的精确解。

类似地处理振动问题,很容易得到样条质量矩阵:

$$\mathbf{m}_{i,j} = \rho t \iint \mathbf{N}^T(y) \mathbf{N}(y) \phi_i(x) \phi_j(x) dy dx. \quad (55)$$

和刚度矩阵一样,该矩阵内部是稀疏的,即

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{m}_{i,i} = 2\,416\mathbf{I}_{00}\rho t/5\,040, \\ \mathbf{m}_{i,i+1} = 1\,191\mathbf{I}_{00}\rho t/5\,040 = \mathbf{m}_{i,i-1}, \\ \mathbf{m}_{i,i+2} = 120\mathbf{I}_{00}\rho t/5\,040 = \mathbf{m}_{i,i-2}, \\ \mathbf{m}_{i,i+3} = \mathbf{I}_{00}\rho t/5\,040 = \mathbf{m}_{i,i-3}, \end{cases} \quad (56)$$

可将该矩阵分块:

$$\mathbf{m}_{i,j} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{m}_a & \mathbf{m}_b \\ \mathbf{m}_d & \mathbf{m}_c \end{bmatrix}_{i,j}. \quad (57)$$

和方程(43)类似,总质量矩阵可以对角化为

$$\mathbf{m}_{rs} = \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^M M_{1j} e^{i(j-1)r\varphi} e^{i(k-1)s\tau} = (\mathbf{m}_{ra} + \mathbf{m}_{rc}) + \mathbf{m}_{rb} e^{i\tau} + \mathbf{m}_{rd} e^{-i\tau}, \quad (58)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbf{m}_{ra} + \mathbf{m}_{rc}) &= (\mathbf{m}_a + \mathbf{m}_c)_{1,1} + 2(\mathbf{m}_a + \mathbf{m}_c)_{1,2} \cos r\varphi + \\ &\quad 2(\mathbf{m}_a + \mathbf{m}_c)_{1,3} \cos 2r\varphi + 2(\mathbf{m}_a + \mathbf{m}_c)_{1,4} \cos 3r\varphi, \\ \mathbf{m}_{rb} &= (\mathbf{m}_b)_{1,1} + 2(\mathbf{m}_b)_{1,2} \cos r\varphi + 2(\mathbf{m}_b)_{1,3} \cos 2r\varphi + 2(\mathbf{m}_b)_{1,4} \cos 3r\varphi, \\ \mathbf{m}_{rd} &= (\mathbf{m}_d)_{1,1} + 2(\mathbf{m}_d)_{1,2} \cos r\varphi + 2(\mathbf{m}_d)_{1,3} \cos 2r\varphi + 2(\mathbf{m}_d)_{1,4} \cos 3r\varphi. \end{aligned}$$

根据方程(43)、(44)和(58),固有频率及其振型,可以求解 2×2 特征值问题得到

$$\left\{ [(\mathbf{k}_{ra} + \mathbf{k}_{rc}) + \mathbf{k}_{rb} e^{i\varphi} + \mathbf{k}_{rd} e^{-i\varphi}] - \omega^2 [(\mathbf{m}_{ra} + \mathbf{m}_{rc}) + \mathbf{m}_{rb} e^{i\tau} + \mathbf{m}_{rd} e^{-i\tau}] \right\} \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix}_{rs} = \{\mathbf{0}\}. \quad (59)$$

特征值可以求解 ω^2 的二次方程直接得到,并将特征根按 Taylor 级数展开,得到

$$\omega^2 = \frac{\pi^4 D}{\rho t} \left(\frac{r^2}{H^2} + \frac{s^2}{l^2} \right)^2 + \frac{D}{720\rho t} \left[\left(\frac{\pi s}{l} \right)^8 d^4 + \left(\frac{\pi r}{H} \right)^8 h^4 \right] + \text{高阶项}. \quad (60)$$

当平板面内受到沿 X 轴的均匀压应力 $\lambda\sigma_x$ 作用时,对应的几何矩阵为

$$\mathbf{g}_{i,j} = \lambda\sigma_x \iint N^T(\gamma) N(\gamma) \phi_i(x) \phi_j(x) dy dx. \quad (61)$$

该矩阵同样是内部稀疏的:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{g}_{i,i} = 240\sigma_x \mathbf{I}_{00}/360h, \\ \mathbf{g}_{i,i+1} = -45\sigma_x \mathbf{I}_{00}/360h = \mathbf{g}_{i,i-1}, \\ \mathbf{g}_{i,i+2} = -72\sigma_x \mathbf{I}_{00}/360h = \mathbf{g}_{i,i-2}, \\ \mathbf{g}_{i,i+3} = -3\mathbf{I}_{00}/360h = \mathbf{g}_{i,i-3}. \end{cases} \quad (62)$$

遵循振动问题相同的步骤,几何矩阵也可以通过双 U 变换对角化,直接求解 2×2 特征值问题,得到屈曲载荷系数 λ :

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda\sigma_x &= \frac{\pi^4 D}{(r\pi/H)^2} \left(\frac{r^2}{H^2} + \frac{s^2}{l^2} \right)^2 + \\ &\quad \frac{D}{720(r\pi/H)^2} \left[\left(\frac{s\pi}{l} \right)^8 d^4 + \left(\frac{r\pi}{H} \right)^8 h^4 \right] + \text{高阶项}. \end{aligned} \quad (63)$$

显然,从方程(60)和(63)的第1项可以看到,仿样有限条的解,分别收敛于解析频率和屈曲载荷^[13]. 方程的第2项显示了仿样有限条法解的误差和收敛率.

将方程(54)、(60)和(63)中挠度、固有频率和屈曲载荷的收敛率,和熟知的12个自由度非协调矩形平板^[1]有限单元法的结果相比较,很容易看到,前者的收敛率 m^{-4} (假设 $m = n$)要

快得多,收敛率 m^{-2} 时,未知量少得多.与有限差分法^[12]相比较,也可以得到同样的结论,后者达到非协调有限元同样的渐近率.

4 总 结

使用 U 变换,导出薄板弯曲、振动和屈曲分析时的仿样有限条的精确解.当样条的节数和仿样有限条的数值趋近于无穷大时,收敛解与解析解相一致.同时导出了显式的误差项以及收敛的率,并且与有限单元法和有限差分法进行了比较发现,仿样有限条法的收敛速度远快于常规的非协调有限元,而所包含的未知量少得多;同样可应用于常规有限差分法收敛性的比较.本方法已经被推广到高阶平板理论和任意分布荷载作用下的任意折叠的板结构.

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附 录

令 $f(r, s)$ 和 $g(r, s)$ 为

$$\begin{cases} f(r, s) = \sin \frac{r\pi}{2} \sin \frac{s\pi}{2} (2 + \cos r\varphi) q_1, \\ g(r, s) = \sin \frac{r\pi}{2} \sin \frac{s\pi}{2} (2 + \cos r\varphi) q_2. \end{cases} \quad (\text{A1})$$

如果 n 和 m 为偶数,则满足

$$\begin{cases} f(2n - r, s) = f(r, s), \\ f(r, 2m - s) = f(r, s), \\ f(2n - r, 2m - s) = f(r, s) \end{cases} \quad (\text{A2})$$

和

$$\begin{cases} g(2n - r, s) = f(r, s), \\ g(r, 2m - s) = -g(r, s), \\ g(2n - r, 2m - s) = -g(r, s). \end{cases} \quad (\text{A3})$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} w_{x=l/2, y=H/2} &= \frac{-1}{3} \sum_{s=1,3,5,\dots}^{M-1} \sum_{r=1,3,5,\dots}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sin \frac{r\pi}{2} \sin \frac{s\pi}{2} (2 + \cos r\varphi) q_1 = \\ &= \frac{-1}{3\sqrt{NM}} \sum_{s=1,3,5,\dots}^{M-1} \sum_{r=1,3,5,\dots}^{N-1} f(r, s) = \\ &= \frac{-1}{3\sqrt{NM}} \sum_{s=1,3,5,\dots}^{m-1} \sum_{r=1,3,5,\dots}^{n-1} (f(r, s) + f(2n - r, s) + f(r, 2m - s) + f(2n - r, 2m - s)) = \\ &= \frac{-1}{3\sqrt{NM}} \sum_{s=1,3,5,\dots}^{m-1} \sum_{r=1,3,5,\dots}^{n-1} (f(r, s) + f(r, s) + f(r, s) + f(r, s)) = \\ &= \frac{-4}{3\sqrt{NM}} \sum_{s=1,3,5,\dots}^{m-1} \sum_{r=1,3,5,\dots}^{n-1} f(r, s), \quad (\text{A4}) \\ \theta_{x=l/2, y=H/2} &= \frac{-1}{3} \sum_{s=1,3,5,\dots}^{M-1} \sum_{r=1,3,5,\dots}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sin \frac{r\pi}{2} \sin \frac{s\pi}{2} (2 + \cos r\varphi) q_2 = \\ &= \frac{-1}{3\sqrt{NM}} \sum_{s=1,3,5,\dots}^{M-1} \sum_{r=1,3,5,\dots}^{N-1} g(r, s) = \\ &= \frac{-1}{3\sqrt{NM}} \sum_{s=1,3,5,\dots}^{m-1} \sum_{r=1,3,5,\dots}^{n-1} (g(r, s) + g(2n - r, s) + g(r, 2m - s) + g(2n - r, 2m - s)) = \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{-1}{3\sqrt{NM}} \sum_{s=1,3,5,\dots}^{m-1} \sum_{r=1,3,5,\dots}^{n-1} (g(r,s) + g(r,s) - g(r,s) - g(r,s)) = 0. \quad (A5)$$

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Convergence and Exact Solutions of the Spline Finite Strip Method Using a Unitary Transformation Approach

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Abstract: The spline finite strip method was one of the most popular numerical methods for analyzing prismatic structures. Efficacy and convergence of the method had been demonstrated in previous studies by comparing only numerical results with analytical results of some benchmark problems. To date, no mathematical exact solutions of the method or its explicit forms of error terms had been derived to demonstrate analytically its convergence. As such, mathematical exact solutions of spline finite strips in plate analysis were derived using a unitary transformation approach (abbreviated as the U-transformation method herein). These exact solutions were presented for the first time in open literature. Unlike the conventional spline finite strip method which involves assembly of the global system of matrix equation and its numerical solution, the U-transformation method decoupled the global matrix equation into one involving only two unknowns, thus rendering exact solutions of the spline finite strip to be derived explicitly. By taking Taylor's series expansion of the exact solution, error terms and convergence rates were also derived explicitly and compared directly with other numerical methods. In this regard, it was found that the spline finite strip method converged at the same rate as a non-conforming finite element, yet involving smaller number of unknowns compared to the latter. The convergence rate was also found superior to the conventional finite difference method.

Key words: spline finite strips; U-transformation; plates; symmetry