

一类组合硬化金属材料的成型问题*

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摘要: 对一类组合金属材料,即不可压缩、刚塑性、与应变率相关、各向同性、运动中硬化的材料,在非局部接触的 Coulomb 摩擦边界条件下,考虑其准稳定成型问题. 导出一组耦合的变分公式,证明(含延迟时间的)变刚度参数法的收敛性,证明了所得结果的存在性和唯一性.

关键词: 准稳定; 刚塑性; 组合硬化材料; 非局部摩擦; 变分分析

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引 言

过去的几十年里,金属成型过程的理论、计算和实验研究集中在大变形塑性理论流动公式的研究,具有内在状态变化的研究,充分描述材料的特性的研究(参见文献[1-3]及其后面的参考文献),以及对结果有着重要影响的接触摩擦条件研究等方面. 由于按小变形弹塑性理论,对相当广阔范围内的问题,已经有一些发展得相当成熟的数学计算工具^[4-5],可以对其中的一些理论稍作修改,就可以应用到金属成型问题的分析. 近年来,金属成型问题,以非线性刚-粘塑性材料为模型,以非局部接触、法向依顺(normal compliance)和 Coulomb 摩擦为模型,进行数学分析及其公式化表示(参见文献[6-9]及其后面的参考文献),类似于弹性和小变形粘塑性理论中的接触问题^[10-14]. 推导出变分不等式,使用解非线性变分问题的方法,得到了存在性、唯一性和近似性结果. 提出了适当连续线性化方法和有限元计算算法,并用以求解实例问题.

本文将考虑一类金属的成型问题,在非局部接触的 Coulomb 摩擦条件下,金属带(工件)准稳定地拉曳和挤压通过模具. 假设工件材料是各向同性、不可压缩、刚塑性、应变率敏感、运动中硬化的. 导出一组耦合的变分公式,证明(含延迟时间的)变量刚度参数法的收敛性,证明了所得结果的存在性和唯一性.

1 问题的陈述

图1给出了金属材料的成型过程:在 $T \in [0, \infty)$ 里,一个占用区域 $\Omega \subset R^k, k = 2, 3$ 的金属工件从等温准稳定状态,直至达到稳定状态. 假设工件占用区域的边界 $\Gamma = \cup_{l=1}^6 \Gamma_l$ 足够规则,由6个彼此分开的子集组成. 假设在 Γ_1 上受到一个指定速度常量 u_N^0 的作用, $\Gamma_2 \cup \Gamma_4 \cup \Gamma_5$

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上没有牵引力, Γ_3 为接触边界, Γ_6 为对称边界.

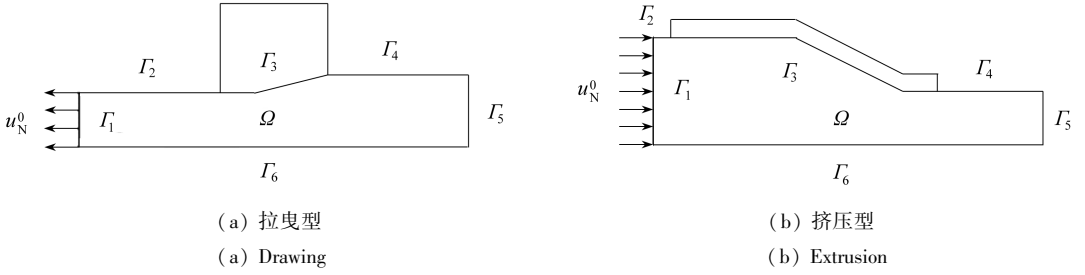


图 1 金属带拉拽和挤压的示意图

Fig.1 Illustration of a strip drawing and extrusion

本文对重复的脚标, 使用标准的求和约定公式. 记 $\mathbf{x} = \{x_i\}$ 为直角坐标系, δ_{ij} 为 Kronecker 符号. 又设 $\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \{u_i(\mathbf{x}, t)\}$, $\boldsymbol{\sigma}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \{\sigma_{ij}(\mathbf{x}, t)\}$, $\boldsymbol{\kappa}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \{\kappa_{ij}(\mathbf{x}, t)\}$ 和 $\dot{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \{\dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{x}, t)\}$, $1 \leq i, j \leq k$ 分别为速度矢量、应力张量、反向应力张量(运动学硬化参数)和应变率张量, 这里

$$\bar{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}^0 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}s_{ij}^0 s_{ij}^0}, \quad \dot{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}\dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}\dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}}, \quad \bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \int_0^t \dot{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{x}, t) dt \quad (1)$$

分别为等效的主动应力、应变率和应变(各向同性硬化参数), 其中

$$s_{ij}^0 = s_{ij} - \tilde{\kappa}_{ij} = \sigma_{ij}^0 - \sigma_H^0 \delta_{ij}, \quad s_{ij} = \sigma_{ij} - \sigma_H \delta_{ij}, \quad (2a)$$

$$\tilde{\kappa}_{ij} = \kappa_{ij} - \kappa_H \delta_{ij}, \quad \sigma_{ij}^0 = \sigma_{ij} - \kappa_{ij}, \quad \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij} = \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij} - \frac{1}{3}\dot{\varepsilon}_v \delta_{ij} \quad (2b)$$

分别为主动的偏应力分量、偏应力、偏反向应力、主动应力和应变率.

$$\sigma_H^0 = \sigma_H - \kappa_H, \quad \sigma_H = \frac{1}{3}\sigma_{ii}, \quad \kappa_H = \frac{1}{3}\kappa_{ii}, \quad \dot{\varepsilon}_v = \dot{\varepsilon}_{ii} \quad (2c)$$

分别为主动的静水压力、静水压力、静水反向压力和体膨胀应变率. 假设各向同性和不可压缩的工件材料, 满足以下屈服准则和流动定律:

$$F(\sigma_{ij}, \kappa_{ij}, \bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}, \dot{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}) \equiv (\bar{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}^0)^2 - \sigma_p^2(\bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}, \dot{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}) = 0, \quad \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\dot{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}}{\bar{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}^0} s_{ij}^0. \quad (3)$$

原问题可以归结为: 寻求速度场 \mathbf{u} , 应力场 $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$, 反向应力场 $\boldsymbol{\kappa}$ 和等效应变场 $\bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$, 满足平衡方程

$$\sigma_{ij,j} = 0, \quad \text{在 } \Omega \times (0, T) \text{ 中}; \quad (4a)$$

等效的应变发展方程

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial t} = \dot{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{x}, t), \quad \text{在 } \Omega \times (0, T) \text{ 中}; \quad (4b)$$

反向应力发展方程

$$\frac{\partial \kappa_{ij}(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial t} = c_\kappa \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{x}, t), \quad \text{在 } \Omega \times (0, T) \text{ 中}; \quad (4c)$$

不可压缩性条件

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_v = 0, \quad \text{在 } \Omega \times (0, T) \text{ 中}; \quad (4d)$$

应变率-速度关系式

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}); \quad (4e)$$

本构方程

$$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{\sigma_p}{\dot{\varepsilon}} \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij} + \sigma_H \delta_{ij} + \tilde{\kappa}_{ij}; \quad (4f)$$

边界条件

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}_T = \mathbf{0}, \quad u_N = u_N^0, \quad \text{在 } \Gamma_1 \times (0, T) \text{ 上}, \quad (5a)$$

$$\sigma_N = 0, \quad \boldsymbol{\sigma}_T = \mathbf{0}, \quad \text{在 } \Gamma_2 \cup \Gamma_4 \cup \Gamma_5 \times (0, T) \text{ 上}, \quad (5b)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}_T = \mathbf{0}, \quad u_N = 0, \quad \text{在 } \Gamma_6 \times (0, T) \text{ 上}, \quad (5c)$$

$$\begin{cases} u_N = 0, \quad \sigma_N \leq 0 \text{ 且} \\ \text{若 } |\boldsymbol{\sigma}_T(\mathbf{u})| < \tau_f(\mathbf{u}), \text{ 则 } \mathbf{u}_T = \mathbf{0}, \\ \text{若 } |\boldsymbol{\sigma}_T(\mathbf{u})| = \tau_f(\mathbf{u}), \text{ 则 } \exists \text{ 常数 } \lambda \geq 0, \\ \text{使得 } \mathbf{u}_T = -\lambda \boldsymbol{\sigma}_T(\mathbf{u}), \quad \text{在 } \Gamma_3 \times (0, T) \text{ 上;} \end{cases} \quad (5d)$$

初始条件

$$\bar{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{x}, 0) = 0, \quad \boldsymbol{\kappa}(\mathbf{x}, 0) = \mathbf{0}, \quad \text{在 } \Omega \text{ 中}; \quad (6)$$

这里, $\mathbf{n} = \{n_i\}$ 为 Γ 的单位外法线矢量; $\mathbf{u}_N = u_N \mathbf{n}$, $\mathbf{u}_T = \{u_{Ti}\}$ 分别为 Γ 上速度矢量的法向分量和切向分量; $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_N = \sigma_N \mathbf{n}$, $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_T = \{\sigma_{Ti}\}$ 分别为 Γ 上应力矢量的法向分量和切向分量; c_κ 为一个正的材料常数; $\tau_f(\mathbf{u}) = \mu_f(\mathbf{x}) \bar{\sigma}_N(\mathbf{u})$, $\mu_f(\mathbf{x})$ 为摩擦因数, $\bar{\sigma}_N(\mathbf{u}) \geq 0$ 为软化 (mollify) 边界 Γ_3 上的法向压力^[69,12]; $\sigma_p(\bar{\varepsilon}, \dot{\varepsilon}) = \sigma_{p0}(\bar{\varepsilon}) + \sigma_{pl}(\dot{\varepsilon})$ 为与应变和应变率相关的单轴屈服极限, 其中 $\sigma_{p0}(0) = 0, \sigma_{pl}(0) = 0$, 不失一般性, 假设 $\sigma_{p0}(\bar{\varepsilon})$ 和 $\sigma_{pl}(\dot{\varepsilon})$ 是单调递增、几乎处处可微的函数, 使得

$$\eta_1 \leq \frac{d\sigma_{p0}(\bar{\varepsilon})}{d\bar{\varepsilon}} \leq \frac{\sigma_{p0}(\bar{\varepsilon})}{\bar{\varepsilon}} \leq \eta_2, \quad \eta_3 \leq \frac{d\sigma_{pl}(\dot{\varepsilon})}{d\dot{\varepsilon}} \leq \frac{\sigma_{pl}(\dot{\varepsilon})}{\dot{\varepsilon}} \leq \eta_4, \quad \forall \bar{\varepsilon}, \dot{\varepsilon} \in [0, \infty), \quad (7)$$

其中, $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4$ 为正常数.

2 变分公式及其可解性

令 V 和 H 表示如下的 Hilbert 空间:

$$V = \{ \mathbf{v}: \mathbf{v} \in (H^1(\Omega))^k, v_N = 0, \text{在 } \Gamma_3 \cup \Gamma_6 \text{ 上} \},$$

$$H = (H^0(\Omega))^k \equiv (L_2(\Omega))^k, \quad V \subset H \equiv H' \subset V',$$

其内积和范数分别为

$$\begin{cases} (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})_V = \int_{\Omega} \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{u}) \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{v}) dx, \quad \|\mathbf{u}\|_V = (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u})_V^{1/2}, & \forall \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in V, \\ (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})_0 = \int_{\Omega} u_i v_i dx, \quad \|\mathbf{u}\|_0 = (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u})_0^{1/2}, & \forall \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in H, \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

其中, V' 和 H' 分别为 V 和 H 的对偶空间. 定义 U 为 V 的闭凸子集:

$$U = \{ \mathbf{v}: \mathbf{v} \in V, v_{i,i} = 0, \text{在 } \Omega \text{ 中}, v_N = u_N^0, \text{在 } \Gamma_1 \text{ 上} \},$$

并引入空间

$$\mathcal{H} = \{ \boldsymbol{\omega} = \{ \omega_{ij} \}: \boldsymbol{\omega} \in (H^0(\Omega))^{k \times k}, \omega_{ij} = \omega_{ji}, 1 \leq i, j \leq k \},$$

其内积和范数为

$$(\boldsymbol{\omega}, \boldsymbol{\chi})_{\mathcal{H}} = \int_{\Omega} \omega_{ij} \chi_{ij} dx, \quad \|\boldsymbol{\omega}\|_{\mathcal{H}} = (\boldsymbol{\omega}, \boldsymbol{\omega})_{\mathcal{H}}^{1/2}, \quad \forall \boldsymbol{\omega}, \boldsymbol{\chi} \in \mathcal{H}.$$

那么,对于 \mathbf{u} 和 U 中所有的 \mathbf{v} , 将式(4a)乘以 $(\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u})$ 后,进行内积计算,应用 Green 公式并考虑到边界条件,最后得到

$$\int_{\Omega} \sigma_{ij}(\mathbf{u}) \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u}) \, dx + \int_{\Gamma_3} \tau_i(\mathbf{u}) | \mathbf{v}_T | \, d\Gamma - \int_{\Gamma_3} \tau_i(\mathbf{u}) | \mathbf{u}_T | \, d\Gamma \geq 0. \quad (9)$$

进一步,假设 $\mu_i(\mathbf{x}) \in L_{\infty}(\Gamma_3)$, 记 $H = H^0(\Omega)$, 并对所有的 $\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in V$, 引入记号

$$a(\mathbf{w}; \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) = \int_{\Omega} \frac{2}{3} \frac{\sigma_{p1}(\mathbf{w})}{\dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{w})} \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{u}) \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{v}) \, dx, \quad (10)$$

$$j(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) = \int_{\Gamma_3} \tau_i(\mathbf{u}) | \mathbf{v}_T | \, d\Gamma, \quad j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}, \mathbf{u}) = \int_{\Omega} \sigma_{p0}(\bar{\varepsilon}) \dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{u}) \, dx. \quad (11)$$

那么,原问题(4)~(6)将和下面的变分问题联系起来:

寻求函数 $\mathbf{u}(t): [0, T] \rightarrow U, \bar{\varepsilon}(t): [0, T] \rightarrow H, \boldsymbol{\kappa}(t): [0, T] \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$, 满足

$$a(\mathbf{u}; \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u}) + (\boldsymbol{\kappa}, \dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u}))_{\mathcal{H}} + j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}, \mathbf{v}) - j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}, \mathbf{u}) + j(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) - j(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) \geq 0, \quad \forall \mathbf{v} \in U, \quad (12a)$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial \bar{\varepsilon}}{\partial t} \bar{\gamma} \, dx = \int_{\Omega} \dot{\varepsilon} \bar{\gamma} \, dx, \quad \forall \bar{\gamma} \in H, \quad (12b)$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\kappa}_{ij}}{\partial t} \omega_{ij} \, dx = \int_{\Omega} c_{\kappa} \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij} \omega_{ij} \, dx, \quad \forall \boldsymbol{\omega} \in \mathcal{H} \quad (12c)$$

以及初始条件 $\bar{\varepsilon}(0) = 0, \boldsymbol{\kappa}(0) = 0$.

考虑到式(7), 可以看到构成泛函问题的式(12)有以下的性质^[6-9]: 对于任意固定的 $\mathbf{w} \in V$, $a(\mathbf{w}; \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}): V \times V \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 是对称的双线性式; 对于所有的 $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in V$, 存在正常数 α_0, α_1, m 和 M , 使得

$$a(\mathbf{w}; \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) \geq \alpha_0 \| \mathbf{u} \|_V^2, \quad | a(\mathbf{w}; \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) | \leq \alpha_1 \| \mathbf{u} \|_V \| \mathbf{v} \|_V, \quad (13a)$$

$$a(\mathbf{v}; \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u}) - a(\mathbf{u}; \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u}) \geq m \| \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u} \|_V^2, \quad (13b)$$

$$| a(\mathbf{v}; \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u}) - a(\mathbf{u}; \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) | \leq M \| \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u} \|_V \| \mathbf{u} \|_V. \quad (13c)$$

对于所有的 $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2 \in V$ 和所有的 $\bar{\varepsilon}, \bar{\varepsilon}_1, \bar{\varepsilon}_2 \in H$, 存在正常数 c_1, c_2, c_f 和 c (后面两个常数与摩擦因数相关), 使得

$$0 \leq j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}, \mathbf{u}) \leq c_1 \| \bar{\varepsilon} \|_0 \| \mathbf{u} \|_V, \quad 0 \leq j(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) \leq c_f \| \mathbf{u} \|_V \| \mathbf{u} \|_V, \quad (14a)$$

$$| j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}_1, \mathbf{u}_2) + j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}_2, \mathbf{u}_1) - j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}_1, \mathbf{u}_1) - j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}_2, \mathbf{u}_2) | \leq c_2 \| \bar{\varepsilon}_2 - \bar{\varepsilon}_1 \|_0 \| \mathbf{u}_2 - \mathbf{u}_1 \|_V, \quad (14b)$$

$$| j(\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}) + j(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}_2) - j(\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2) - j(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) | \leq c \| \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_1 \|_V \| \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_2 \|_V. \quad (14c)$$

根据以上性质, 对所有的 $\mathbf{v} \in U$, 由式(12a)可知

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_0 \| \mathbf{u} \|_V^2 &\leq a(\mathbf{u}; \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) + j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}, \mathbf{u}) + j(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) \leq \\ &a(\mathbf{u}; \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) + (\boldsymbol{\kappa}, \dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u}))_{\mathcal{H}} + j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}, \mathbf{v}) + j(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) \leq \\ &(\alpha_1 + c_f) \| \mathbf{u} \|_V \| \mathbf{v} \|_V + c_1 \| \bar{\varepsilon} \|_0 \| \mathbf{v} \|_V + \\ &\| \boldsymbol{\kappa} \|_{\mathcal{H}} \| \mathbf{v} \|_V + \| \boldsymbol{\kappa} \|_{\mathcal{H}} \| \mathbf{u} \|_V. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

适当选取 ϵ , 对式(15)的最后一行式子, 应用不等式 $ab \leq \epsilon a^2 + b^2/4\epsilon, \forall \epsilon > 0, a, b \in \mathbf{R}$, 得到

$$\| \mathbf{u} \|_V \leq C_1 \| \mathbf{v} \|_V + C_2 \| \bar{\varepsilon} \|_0 + C_3 \| \boldsymbol{\kappa} \|_{\mathcal{H}}, \quad (16)$$

其中 C_1, C_2, C_3 为正常数. 因为 $\mathbf{u}_N^0 \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$, 存在 $\mathbf{v} \in U$ 和一个正常数 c_N^0 , 使得 $c_N^0 \| \mathbf{v} \|_V \leq$

$\|u_N^0\|_{1/2, \Gamma}$, 又因为式(12b)和(12c), 分别令 $\bar{\gamma} = \bar{\varepsilon}$ 和 $\omega = \kappa$, 有

$$\|\bar{\varepsilon}(t)\|_0 = \left\| \int_0^t \dot{\bar{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{u}(\tau)) d\tau \right\|_0 \leq \int_0^t \|\dot{\bar{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{u}(\tau))\|_0 d\tau \leq \int_0^t \|\mathbf{u}(\tau)\|_V d\tau, \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\kappa(t)\|_{\mathcal{H}} &= c_\kappa \left\| \int_0^t \dot{\kappa}(\mathbf{u}(\tau)) d\tau \right\|_{\mathcal{H}} \leq \\ &c_\kappa \int_0^t \|\dot{\kappa}(\mathbf{u}(\tau))\|_{\mathcal{H}} d\tau = c_\kappa \int_0^t \|\mathbf{u}(\tau)\|_V d\tau. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

由式(16)得到

$$\|\mathbf{u}\|_V \leq C_4 \|u_N^0\|_{1/2, \Gamma} + C_5 \int_0^t \|\mathbf{u}(\tau)\|_V d\tau, \quad (19)$$

其中 C_4, C_5 为正常数. 最后对式(19), 应用 Gronwall 引理^[4], 由式(17) ~ (19)得到: 存在正常数 c'_0, c''_0, c'''_0 , 使得

$$\|\mathbf{u}\|_V \leq c'_0 \|u_N^0\|, \|\bar{\varepsilon}\|_0 \leq c''_0 \|u_N^0\|, \|\kappa\|_{\mathcal{H}} \leq c'''_0 \|u_N^0\|. \quad (20)$$

下面, 利用时间延迟技术, 证明了变量刚度参数法的收敛性^[4,7], 得到如下的定理.

定理 设性质(7)、(13)和(14)成立. 那么, 对一个足够小的摩擦因数, 变分问题(12)存在唯一解, 使得

$$\mathbf{u} \in L_\infty(0, T; V), \mathbf{u}(t) \in \mathbf{U}, \bar{\varepsilon} \in L_\infty(0, T; H), \kappa \in L_\infty(0, T; \mathcal{H}). \quad (21)$$

证明 唯一性. 设 $\{\mathbf{u}_1(t), \bar{\varepsilon}_1(t), \kappa_1(t)\}, \{\mathbf{u}_2(t), \bar{\varepsilon}_2(t), \kappa_2(t)\}$ 为变分问题(12)的解, 即

$$\begin{aligned} a(\mathbf{u}_1; \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u}_1) + (\kappa_1, \dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u}_1))_{\mathcal{H}} + j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}_1, \mathbf{v}) - \\ j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}_1, \mathbf{u}_1) + j(\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{v}) - j(\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_1) \geq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (22a)$$

$$\int_\Omega \bar{\varepsilon}_1(t) \bar{\gamma} dx = \int_\Omega \int_0^t \dot{\bar{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{u}_1(\tau)) d\tau \bar{\gamma} dx, \quad (22b)$$

$$\int_\Omega \kappa_{ij1}(t) \omega_{ij} dx = \int_\Omega \int_0^t c_\kappa \dot{\kappa}_{ij}(\mathbf{u}_1(\tau)) d\tau \omega_{ij} dx, \quad (22c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a(\mathbf{u}_2; \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u}_2) + (\kappa_2, \dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u}_2))_{\mathcal{H}} + j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}_2, \mathbf{v}) - \\ j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}_2, \mathbf{u}_2) + j(\mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{v}) - j(\mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_2) \geq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (23a)$$

$$\int_\Omega \bar{\varepsilon}_2(t) \bar{\gamma} dx = \int_\Omega \int_0^t \dot{\bar{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{u}_2(\tau)) d\tau \bar{\gamma} dx, \quad (23b)$$

$$\int_\Omega \kappa_{ij2}(t) \omega_{ij} dx = \int_\Omega \int_0^t c_\kappa \dot{\kappa}_{ij}(\mathbf{u}_2(\tau)) d\tau \omega_{ij} dx. \quad (23c)$$

在式(22a)中取 $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u}_2$, 式(23a)中取 $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u}_1$, 不等式相加并重新整理后, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} j(\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2) + j(\mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_1) - j(\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_1) - j(\mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_2) + \\ j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}_1, \mathbf{u}_2) + j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}_2, \mathbf{u}_1) - j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}_1, \mathbf{u}_1) - \\ j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}_2, \mathbf{u}_2) - (\kappa_2 - \kappa_1, \dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{u}_2 - \mathbf{u}_1))_{\mathcal{H}} \geq \\ a(\mathbf{u}_2; \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_2 - \mathbf{u}_1) - a(\mathbf{u}_1; \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2 - \mathbf{u}_1). \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

利用性质(13)和(14), 对一个足够小的摩擦因数, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < (m - c) \|\mathbf{u}_2 - \mathbf{u}_1\|_V^2 \leq C_1 \|\bar{\varepsilon}_2 - \bar{\varepsilon}_1\|_0 \|\mathbf{u}_2 - \mathbf{u}_1\|_V + \\ C_2 \|\kappa_1 - \kappa_2\|_{\mathcal{H}} \|\mathbf{u}_2 - \mathbf{u}_1\|_V, \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

即

$$\|\mathbf{u}_2 - \mathbf{u}_1\|_V \leq C_3 \|\bar{\varepsilon}_2 - \bar{\varepsilon}_1\|_0 + C_4 \|\kappa_1 - \kappa_2\|_{\mathcal{H}}, \quad (26)$$

其中 C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4 为正常数. 将式(23b)减去式(22b), 并令 $\bar{\gamma} = \bar{\varepsilon}_2 - \bar{\varepsilon}_1$, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \|\bar{\varepsilon}_2(t) - \bar{\varepsilon}_1(t)\|_0 &= \left\| \int_0^t (\dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{u}_2(\tau)) - \dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{u}_1(\tau))) d\tau \right\|_0 \leq \\ &\int_0^t \|\dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{u}_2(\tau)) - \dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{u}_1(\tau))\|_0 d\tau \leq \int_0^t \|\mathbf{u}_2(\tau) - \mathbf{u}_1(\tau)\|_V d\tau. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

进一步将式(23c)减去式(22c), 并令 $\boldsymbol{\omega} = \boldsymbol{\kappa}_2 - \boldsymbol{\kappa}_1$, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \|\boldsymbol{\kappa}_2(t) - \boldsymbol{\kappa}_1(t)\|_{\mathcal{A}} &= c_\kappa \left\| \int_0^t (\dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{u}_2(\tau)) - \dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{u}_1(\tau))) d\tau \right\|_{\mathcal{A}} \leq \\ c_\kappa \int_0^t \|\dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{u}_2(\tau)) - \dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{u}_1(\tau))\|_{\mathcal{A}} d\tau &= c_\kappa \int_0^t \|\mathbf{u}_2(\tau) - \mathbf{u}_1(\tau)\|_V d\tau. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

那么, 由式(26)~(28), 并利用 Gronwall 引理^[4], 得到

$$\|\mathbf{u}_2(t) - \mathbf{u}_1(t)\|_V = 0, \quad \|\bar{\varepsilon}_2(t) - \bar{\varepsilon}_1(t)\|_0 = 0, \quad \|\boldsymbol{\kappa}_2(t) - \boldsymbol{\kappa}_1(t)\|_{\mathcal{A}} = 0, \quad (29)$$

从而得到 $\mathbf{u}_1(t) \equiv \mathbf{u}_2(t)$, $\bar{\varepsilon}_1(t) \equiv \bar{\varepsilon}_2(t)$, $\boldsymbol{\kappa}_1(t) \equiv \boldsymbol{\kappa}_2(t)$.

存在性. 假设对某些 $t \in [0, T]$ 和 $\eta > 0$, 有 $\mathbf{u}_n^\eta(t) \in U$, $\bar{\varepsilon}^\eta(t) = \bar{\varepsilon}(t - \eta) \in H$, $\boldsymbol{\kappa}^\eta(t) = \boldsymbol{\kappa}(t - \eta) \in \mathcal{A}$, 其中 $\bar{\varepsilon}(t - \eta) = 0$, $\boldsymbol{\kappa}(t - \eta) = 0$ ($0 \leq t \leq \eta$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$). 下面考虑如下的辅助问题: 寻求 $\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta(t) \in U$, 满足

$$\begin{aligned} a(\mathbf{u}_n^\eta; \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta) + (\boldsymbol{\kappa}^\eta, \dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta))_{\mathcal{A}} + j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}^\eta, \mathbf{v}) - j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}^\eta, \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta) + \\ j(\mathbf{u}_n^\eta, \mathbf{v}) - j(\mathbf{u}_n^\eta, \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta) \geq 0, \quad \forall \mathbf{v} \in U. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

根据文献[6, 10, 13], 辅助问题有唯一解 \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^η (对每一个 $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$). 将式(30)改写为

$$\begin{aligned} a(\mathbf{u}_n^\eta; \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta, \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta) + j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}^\eta, \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta) + j(\mathbf{u}_n^\eta, \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta) \leq \\ a(\mathbf{u}_n^\eta; \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta, \mathbf{v}) + (\boldsymbol{\kappa}^\eta, \dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta))_{\mathcal{A}} + j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}^\eta, \mathbf{v}) + j(\mathbf{u}_n^\eta, \mathbf{v}), \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

用 \mathbf{u}_n^η 替换 \mathbf{v} , 并利用式(13a)和(14a), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_0 \|\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta\|_V^2 \leq \alpha_1 \|\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta\|_V \|\mathbf{u}_n^\eta\|_V + \|\boldsymbol{\kappa}^\eta\|_{\mathcal{A}} \|\mathbf{u}_n^\eta\|_V + \|\boldsymbol{\kappa}^\eta\|_{\mathcal{A}} \|\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta\|_V + \\ c_l \|\bar{\varepsilon}^\eta\|_0 \|\mathbf{u}_n^\eta\|_V + c_f \|\mathbf{u}_n^\eta\|_V^2. \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

适当地选择 ϵ , 对式(32)右边的项, 利用不等式 $ab \leq \epsilon a^2 + b^2/4\epsilon$, $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $a, b \in \mathbf{R}$, 得到性质

$$\|\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta\|_V \leq C_0 + C'_0 \|\mathbf{u}_n^\eta\|_V, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (33)$$

其中, C_0, C'_0 为正常数. 我们将进一步看到, 辅助问题(30)的解序列 $\{\mathbf{u}_n^\eta\} \in U \subset V$ 是 V 中的一个序列基^[6-7]. 为此目的, 设 \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^η 和 \mathbf{u}_{n+2}^η 是两个相继连续的解序列, 相应地满足式(30), 并得到

$$\begin{aligned} a(\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta; \mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta) + (\boldsymbol{\kappa}^\eta, \dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta))_{\mathcal{A}} + j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}^\eta, \mathbf{v}) - j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}^\eta, \mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta) + \\ j(\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta, \mathbf{v}) - j(\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta, \mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta) \geq 0, \quad \forall \mathbf{v} \in U. \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

用 \mathbf{u}_{n+2}^η 替换式(30)中的 \mathbf{v} , 用 \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^η 替换式(34)中的 \mathbf{v} , 并将不等式相加, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} a(\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta; \mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta, \mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta) - a(\mathbf{u}_n^\eta; \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta, \mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta) \leq \\ j(\mathbf{u}_n^\eta, \mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta) + j(\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta, \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta) - j(\mathbf{u}_n^\eta, \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta) - j(\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta, \mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta). \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

记 $\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{u}_n^\eta + s(\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_n^\eta)$ 和 $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta + s(\mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta)$, 其中 $s \in [0, 1]$, 则对于式(35)的左边, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} a(\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta; \mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta, \mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta) - a(\mathbf{u}_n^\eta; \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta, \mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta) = \\ \int_\Omega \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 ds \left[\frac{\sigma_{pl}(\mathbf{w})}{\dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{w})} \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{v}) \right] ds \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta) dx = \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{4}{9} \int_0^1 \left[\sigma'_{pl}(\mathbf{w}) - \frac{\sigma_{pl}(\mathbf{w})}{\dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{w})} \right] \left[\frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{w}) \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{v})}{\dot{\varepsilon}^2(\mathbf{w})} \right] ds \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_n^\eta) \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta) dx + \int_{\Omega} \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 \left[\frac{\sigma_{pl}(\mathbf{w})}{\dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{w})} \right] ds \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta) \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta) dx, \quad (36)$$

其中 $\sigma'_{pl}(\mathbf{w}) = d\sigma_{pl}(\dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{w}))/d\dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{w})$. 利用式(14c)和(36),由不等式(35),得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{\sigma_{pl}(\mathbf{w})}{\dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{w})} ds \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta) \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta) dx \leq \\ & c \|\mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta\|_V \|\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_n^\eta\|_V + \int_{\Omega} \frac{4}{9} \int_0^1 \left[\frac{\sigma_{pl}(\mathbf{w})}{\dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{w})} - \sigma'_{pl}(\mathbf{w}) \right] \times \\ & \left[\frac{|\dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{w}) \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{v})|}{\dot{\varepsilon}^2(\mathbf{w})} \right] ds |\dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta) \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_n^\eta)| dx \leq \\ & c \|\mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta\|_V \|\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_n^\eta\|_V + \int_{\Omega} \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 \left[\frac{\sigma_{pl}(\mathbf{w})}{\dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{w})} - \sigma'_{pl}(\mathbf{w}) \right] \times \\ & \left[\frac{\dot{\varepsilon}^2(\mathbf{w}) + \dot{\varepsilon}^2(\mathbf{v})}{2\dot{\varepsilon}^2(\mathbf{w})} \right] ds |\dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta) \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_n^\eta)| dx. \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

进一步利用性质(7)和(33),并对所有的 $\mathbf{u} \in U$,存在正常数 c_N ,使得 $|\mathbf{u}_N^0| \leq \|\mathbf{u}_N\|_{1/2,\Gamma} \leq c_N \|\mathbf{u}\|_V$,根据式(37),存在正常数 m_1 和 m_2 ,使得

$$m_1 \|\mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta\|_V^2 \leq (c + m_2) \|\mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta\|_V \|\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_n^\eta\|_V \quad (38)$$

或

$$\|\mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta\|_V \leq q \|\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_n^\eta\|_V, \quad q = (c + m_2)/m_1. \quad (39)$$

取足够小的摩擦因数,使得 $0 < q < 1$,由

$$\|\mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta\|_V \leq q^{n+1} \|\mathbf{u}_1^\eta - \mathbf{u}_0^\eta\|_V, \quad (40)$$

可知

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\mathbf{u}_{n+2}^\eta - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta\|_V = 0. \quad (41)$$

由此,也可以如下证明. $\{\mathbf{u}_n^\eta\}$ 是有界的,从而存在一个序列,仍记为 $\{\mathbf{u}_n^\eta\}$, V 中的某些元素 $\mathbf{u}^\eta \in U$ 是弱收敛的,由于 U 在 V 中是闭的.因为当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时,有

$$\begin{aligned} & a(\mathbf{u}^\eta; \mathbf{u}^\eta, \mathbf{u}^\eta) + (\boldsymbol{\kappa}^\eta, \dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{u}^\eta))_{\mathcal{H}} + j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}^\eta, \mathbf{u}^\eta) + j(\mathbf{u}^\eta, \mathbf{u}^\eta) \leq \\ & \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} [a(\mathbf{u}_n^\eta; \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta, \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta) + (\boldsymbol{\kappa}^\eta, \dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta))_{\mathcal{H}} + j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}^\eta, \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta) + j(\mathbf{u}_n^\eta, \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta)] \leq \\ & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [a(\mathbf{u}_n^\eta; \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^\eta, \mathbf{v}) + j(\mathbf{u}_n^\eta, \mathbf{v})] + (\boldsymbol{\kappa}^\eta, \dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{v}))_{\mathcal{H}} + j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}^\eta, \mathbf{v}) = \\ & a(\mathbf{u}^\eta; \mathbf{u}^\eta, \mathbf{v}) + (\boldsymbol{\kappa}^\eta, \dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{v}))_{\mathcal{H}} + j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}^\eta, \mathbf{v}) + j(\mathbf{u}^\eta, \mathbf{v}), \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

也就是说,对所有的 $\mathbf{v} \in U, \mathbf{u}^\eta \in U$ 满足不等式

$$\begin{aligned} & a(\mathbf{u}^\eta; \mathbf{u}^\eta, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u}^\eta) + (\boldsymbol{\kappa}^\eta, \dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u}^\eta))_{\mathcal{H}} + j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}^\eta, \mathbf{v}) - \\ & j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}^\eta, \mathbf{u}^\eta) + j(\mathbf{u}^\eta, \mathbf{v}) - j(\mathbf{u}^\eta, \mathbf{u}^\eta) \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

从而,对所有的 $\eta > 0$,得到式(43)的一个有界的解序列, $\{\mathbf{u}^\eta\} \in L_\infty(0, T; V)$,几乎处处有 $\{\mathbf{u}^\eta(t)\} \in U$,从而可以导出一个序列,仍记为 $\{\mathbf{u}^\eta\}$,对 $L_\infty(0, T; V)$ 中的某些元素几乎处处有 $\mathbf{u}(t) \in U$ 是弱-*收敛,由于 U 在 V 中是弱闭的.对所有的 $\eta > 0$,因为序列 $\{\bar{\varepsilon}^\eta\}$ 在 $L_\infty(0, T; H)$ 中是有界的,存在一个序列,仍记为 $\{\bar{\varepsilon}^\eta\}$,对某些 $\bar{\varepsilon} \in L_\infty(0, T; H)$ 是弱-*收敛的.因而,对所有的 $\bar{\gamma} \in L_2(0, T; H)$,有

$$\lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \bar{\varepsilon}^\eta(t) \bar{\gamma} dx dt = \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \int_0^{t-\eta} \dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{u}(\tau)) d\tau \bar{\gamma} dx dt =$$

$$\int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \int_0^t \dot{\bar{\varepsilon}}(\mathbf{u}(\tau)) d\tau \bar{\gamma} d\mathbf{x} dt = \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \bar{\varepsilon}(t) \bar{\gamma} d\mathbf{x} dt, \quad (44)$$

这意味着几处乎处 $\bar{\varepsilon}(t) \in H$ 并满足式(12b). 类似地, 对所有的 $\eta > 0$, 由于序列 $\{\boldsymbol{\kappa}^\eta\}$ 在 $L_\infty(0, T; H)$ 中是有界的, 存在一个序列, 仍记为 $\{\boldsymbol{\kappa}^\eta\}$, 对某些 $\boldsymbol{\kappa} \in L_\infty(0, T; \mathcal{A})$ 是弱-*收敛的. 因而, 对所有的 $\boldsymbol{\omega} \in L_2(0, T; \mathcal{A})$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\kappa}_{ij}^\eta(t) \omega_{ij} d\mathbf{x} dt &= \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \int_0^{t-\eta} c_\kappa \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{u}(\tau)) d\tau \omega_{ij} d\mathbf{x} dt = \\ &= \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \int_0^t c_\kappa \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}(\mathbf{u}(\tau)) d\tau \omega_{ij} d\mathbf{x} dt = \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\kappa}_{ij}(t) \omega_{ij} d\mathbf{x} dt, \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

这意味着几处乎处 $\boldsymbol{\kappa}(t) \in \mathcal{A}$ 并满足式(12c). 最后, 当 $\eta \rightarrow 0$, 对所有的 $\mathbf{v} \in L_2(0, T; V)$, 使得几乎处处 $\mathbf{v}(t) \in U$, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^T [a(\mathbf{u}; \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) + (\boldsymbol{\kappa}, \dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{u}))_{\mathcal{A}} + j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}, \mathbf{u}) + j(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u})] dt \leq \\ &\liminf_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \int_0^T [a(\mathbf{u}^\eta; \mathbf{u}^\eta, \mathbf{u}^\eta) + (\boldsymbol{\kappa}^\eta, \dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{u}^\eta))_{\mathcal{A}} + j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}^\eta, \mathbf{u}^\eta) + j(\mathbf{u}^\eta, \mathbf{u}^\eta)] dt \leq \\ &\liminf_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \int_0^T [a(\mathbf{u}^\eta; \mathbf{u}^\eta, \mathbf{v}) + (\boldsymbol{\kappa}^\eta, \dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{v}))_{\mathcal{A}} + j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}^\eta, \mathbf{v}) + j(\mathbf{u}^\eta, \mathbf{v})] dt = \\ &\int_0^T [a(\mathbf{u}; \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) + (\boldsymbol{\kappa}, \dot{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{v}))_{\mathcal{A}} + j_0(\bar{\varepsilon}, \mathbf{v}) + j(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})] dt, \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

即几乎处处 $\mathbf{u}(t) \in U$, 并满足不等式(12a). 证毕.

注 此类问题的数值计算分析, 可参考文献[8-9].

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On a Class of Metal-Forming Problems With Combined Hardening

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Abstract: A class of quasi-steady metal-forming problems, with incompressible, rigid-plastic, strain-rate dependent, isotropic and kinematic hardening material model and with nonlocal contact and Coulomb's friction boundary conditions was considered. A coupled variational formulation was derived and by proving the convergence of a variable stiffness parameters method with time retardation, existence and uniqueness results were obtained.

Key words: quasi-steady; rigid-plastic; combined hardening; nonlocal friction; variational analysis