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直接边界元法中边界积分的解析处理^{*}

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(我刊编委孙焕纯来稿)

摘要: 确立了平面位势和弹性力学问题的边界元直接法中边界积分的解析计算框架系统, 从而避免了传统的高斯近似求积分。数值算例表明它具有较高的精度和效率。特别是在边界量和边界附近区域内点物理量的计算可获得较高的精度。

关键词: 位势/弹性问题; 解析法; 边界元

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引 言

文[1~2]曾将直接边界元法(DBEM)和间接边界元法(IBM)进行了比较, 认为 DBEM 比 IBM 有直接得到客观物理量而不是虚拟量的优点, 但需要一个完整的数值求解体系(如高斯近似求积分)来处理边界积分, 形成代数整体矩阵花费较多的时间。而 IBM 解析性强, 整体代数矩阵的构成, 可通过解析的求积公式方便地求得。

本文通过研究平面位势和弹性力学问题的直接变量边界积分方程, 并导出其边界积分的解析计算公式, 表明上述的观点是片面的。产生上述的观点并不是没有根据的, 由于在 IBM 中, 一个固定的节点作为场点和线性单元作为线源, 尤其是导数运算是针对固定场点而言的, 它与积分变量无关, 因此各线源对固定场点的位势或位移的贡献可以代数叠加。然而, 直接边界元法中的情形就不同了, 固定节点是作为源点, 而积分单元上的每个点是作为场点, 求导(或梯度)运算与积分变量有关。本文通过建立适当的坐标系导出直接边界元法中边界积分的解析计算公式。

1 位势问题

平面位势问题的基本解可以表示为 $u^*(p, p_0) = (-1/2\pi) \ln r(p, p_0)$, 其中 r 是场点和源点之间的距离。边界积分方程为

$$C(p_0)u(p_0) = \int_{\Gamma} \left[u^*(p, p_0) \frac{\partial u(p)}{\partial n} - u(p) \frac{\partial u^*(p, p_0)}{\partial n} \right] d\Gamma_p, \quad \forall p_0 \in \Gamma, \quad (1)$$

这里 r 是场点 p_0 和源点 p 之间的距离。

计算内点位势的边界积分表示式为

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$$u(\mathbf{p}_0) = \int_{\Gamma} \left[u^*(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p}_0) \frac{\partial u(\mathbf{p})}{\partial \mathbf{n}} - u(\mathbf{p}) \frac{\partial u^*(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p}_0)}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \right] d\Gamma_p \quad \mathbf{p}_0 \in \Omega \quad (2)$$

现在将几何边界 Γ 用线性单元来近似, 边界量采用线性插值. 那么方程(1) 的离散化代数方程可以表示成

$$\mathbf{H}\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{G}\mathbf{Q}, \quad (3)$$

这里 \mathbf{U} , \mathbf{Q} 分别是由节点的位势和通量组成的列向量. 整体系统矩阵 \mathbf{H} , \mathbf{G} 可表示成

$$\mathbf{G} = [G_{ij}]_{N \times N}, \quad \mathbf{H} = [H_{ij}]_{N \times N},$$

这里

$$\begin{cases} G_{ij} = \int_{\Gamma_j} u^*(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p}_i) \Phi_j^1 d\Gamma_p + \int_{\Gamma_{(j-1)}} u^*(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p}_i) \Phi_{(j-1)}^2 d\Gamma_p, \\ H_{ij} = \int_{\Gamma_j} \frac{\partial u^*(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p}_i)}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \Phi_j^1 d\Gamma_p + \int_{\Gamma_{(j-1)}} \frac{\partial u^*(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p}_i)}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \Phi_{(j-1)}^2 d\Gamma_p, \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{(j-1)}^1 &= (a_{(j-1)} - \zeta)/2a_{(j-1)}, \quad \Phi_{(j-1)}^2 = (a_{(j-1)} + \zeta)/2a_{(j-1)}, \\ \Phi_j^1 &= (a_j - \zeta)/2a_j, \quad \Phi_j^2 = (a_j + \zeta)/2a_j. \end{aligned}$$

为了导出式(4) 的解析计算公式, 对每个单元采用适当的局部坐标系是必然的. 对单元 Γ_j , 我们用 $2a_j$ 、 c_j 分别表示单元 Γ_j 的长度和它的中点; θ_j 表示单元 Γ_j 和 X 轴间的夹角; 局部坐标 X_j 、 Y_j 可如此确立: 单元 Γ_j 的正向作为局部坐标的 X_j 轴, c_j 作为 X_j 轴的原点, 按照右手系法则确立 Y_j 轴. 下文在不致引起混淆的情形下, 整体坐标和局部坐标分别用 (x, y) 、 (x_j, y_j) 表示 (省略单元下标). 局部坐标和整体坐标间具有如下关系

$$\begin{bmatrix} x - x_c \\ y - y_c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_j \\ y_j \end{bmatrix}. \quad (5)$$

在式(4) 中, $r(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p}_i)$ 为节点 \mathbf{p}_i (作为源点) 和单元 Γ_j 上的任意点 \mathbf{p} (作为场点) 间的距离; 而 $\partial r(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p}_0)/\partial \mathbf{n}$ 是向量 $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{p}\mathbf{p}_0}$ 和 \mathbf{n} (单元的外法向量) 间的夹角的余弦, 这两个量是“固有的”, 即与局部坐标的选取无关. 在局部坐标系下可分别表示为 $\sqrt{(x - \zeta)^2 + y^2}$, $y/[(x - \zeta)^2 + y^2]$. 因此当 $i \neq j$ 时, 我们有

$$\begin{cases} G_{ij} = - \int_{-a_j}^{a_j} \frac{(a_j - \zeta) \ln r_j}{4\pi a_j} d\zeta - \int_{-a_{(j-1)}}^{a_{(j-1)}} \frac{(a_{(j-1)} + \zeta) \ln r_{(j-1)}}{4\pi a_{(j-1)}} d\zeta = \\ \quad - \frac{D_1^{(j)}}{4\pi} + \frac{D_5^{(j)}}{4\pi a_j} - \frac{D_1^{(j-1)}}{4\pi} - \frac{D_5^{(j-1)}}{4\pi a_{(j-1)}}, \\ H_{ij} = - \int_{-a_j}^{a_j} \frac{(a_j - \zeta) y_i}{4\pi a_j r_j^2} d\zeta - \int_{-a_{(j-1)}}^{a_{(j-1)}} \frac{(a_{(j-1)} + \zeta) y_{(j-1)}}{4\pi a_{(j-1)} r_{(j-1)}^2} d\zeta = \\ \quad - \frac{D_2^{(j)}}{4\pi} + \frac{D_4^{(j)}}{4\pi a_j} - \frac{D_2^{(j-1)}}{4\pi} - \frac{D_4^{(j-1)}}{4\pi a_{(j-1)}}. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

这里 $r_j = \sqrt{(x_j - \zeta)^2 + y_j^2}$, $r_{(j-1)} = \sqrt{(x_{(j-1)} - \zeta)^2 + y_{(j-1)}^2}$, 其中 y_j 、 $y_{(j-1)}$ 分别表示节点 \mathbf{p}_i 在局部坐标系 X_j 、 Y_j 和 $X_{(j-1)}$ 、 $Y_{(j-1)}$ 下的“ Y 坐标”; $2a_j$ 、 $2a_{(j-1)}$ 分别是单元 Γ_j 和 $\Gamma_{(j-1)}$ 的长度; $D^{(k)}$ 表示用 k 单元的相应参数替换下列基本积分.

基本积分

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} D_1 &= \int_{-a}^a \ln \sqrt{(x-\zeta)^2 + y^2} d\zeta = y \left[\arctan \frac{y}{x-a} \arctan \frac{y}{x+a} \right] - \\ &\quad (x-a) \ln \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + y^2} + (x+a) \ln \sqrt{(x+a)^2 + y^2} - 2a, \\ D_2 &= \int_{-a}^a y [(x-\zeta)^2 + y^2]^{-1} d\zeta = \arctan \frac{(x+a)}{y} - \arctan \frac{(x-a)}{y}, \\ D_3 &= \int_{-a}^a (x-\zeta) r^{-2} d\zeta = -\ln \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + y^2} + \ln \sqrt{(x+a)^2 + y^2}, \\ D_4 &= \int_{-a}^a y \zeta r^{-2} d\zeta = xD_2 - yD_3, \\ D_5 &= \int_{-a}^a \zeta \ln r d\zeta = xD_1 + (x-a)^2 \ln \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + y^2} / 2 - \\ &\quad (x+a)^2 \ln \sqrt{(x+a)^2 + y^2} / 2 - (x-a)^2 / 4 + (x+a)^2 / 4 - y^2 D_3 / 2 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (7)$$

当 $i = j$ 时, 对式(6) 令 $y \rightarrow 0$ 取极限, 可得

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} G_{jj} &= -D_1^{(j)} / 4\pi + D_5^{(j)} / 4\pi a_j - D_1^{(j-1)} / 4\pi - D_5^{(j-1)} / 4\pi a_{(j-1)}, \\ H_{jj} &= -D_2^{(j)} / 4\pi + D_4^{(j)} / 4\pi a_j - D_2^{(j-1)} / 4\pi - D_4^{(j-1)} / 4\pi a_{(j-1)}, \end{aligned} \right. \quad (8)$$

其中

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} D_1' &= \lim_y D_1 = - (x-a) \ln \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + y^2} + \\ &\quad (x+a) \ln \sqrt{(x+a)^2 + y^2} - 2a, \\ D_2' &= \lim_y D_2 = -\pi, \quad D_4' = \lim_y D_4 = xD_2', \\ D_3' &= \lim_y D_3 = - (x-a) \ln \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + y^2} + \\ &\quad (x+a) \ln \sqrt{(x+a)^2 + y^2}, \\ D_5' &= \lim_y D_5 = xD_1' + (x-a)^2 \ln \sqrt{(x-a)^2} / 2 - \\ &\quad (x+a)^2 \ln \sqrt{(x+a)^2} / 2 - \\ &\quad (x-a)^2 / 4 + (x+a)^2 / 4 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (9)$$

2 弹性力学问题

平面弹性力学问题的基本解(平面应变)可表示成^[3~5]

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} u_{ik}^*(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p}_0) &= -k_0 / k_1 \delta_{ik} \ln r - r, [r, k] / 2\mu, \\ p_{ik}^*(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p}_0) &= -\frac{k_0}{r} \left\{ \frac{\partial r}{\partial \mathbf{n}} [k_2 \delta_{ik} \ln r + 2r, [r, k]] - k_2 (n_{i,l} - n_{l,i}) \right\}. \end{aligned} \right. \quad (10)$$

这里 μ 是剪切弹性模量; n_j 是场点 \mathbf{p}_0 的外法向的方向余弦; δ_{ij} 是 Kronecker 符号; r 是场点 \mathbf{p} 和原点 \mathbf{p}_0 间的距离, r_j 表示偏导数; 所使用的关于泊松比 ν 的常数为

$$k_0 = 1/4\pi(1-\nu), \quad k_1 = 3-4\nu, \quad k_2 = 1-2\nu, \quad k_3 = k_0/2\mu \quad (11)$$

直接变量边界积分方程为^[1~2]

$$C_{lk}(\mathbf{p}_0) u_k(\mathbf{p}_0) = \int_{\Gamma} [u_{ik}^*(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p}_0) p_k(\mathbf{p}) - u_k(\mathbf{p}) p_{ik}^*(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p}_0)] d\Gamma_{\mathbf{p}}, \quad \forall \mathbf{p}_0 \in \Gamma, \quad (12)$$

这里 $C_{lk}(p_0)$ 是与 p_0 点的边界几何形状有关的常数·

计算内点应力的边界积分方程具有如下形式

$$\sigma_{\bar{j}} = \int_{\Gamma} D_{k\bar{j}}^* p_k d\Gamma - \int_{\Gamma} S_{k\bar{j}}^* u_k d\Gamma, \tag{13}$$

这里

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} D_{k\bar{j}}^* &= k_0 [k_2 (\delta_{ikr, j} + \delta_{jkr, i} - \delta_{\bar{j}r, k}) + 2r, i r, j r, k] / r, \\ S_{k\bar{j}}^* &= \frac{2Wk_0}{r^2} \left\{ 2 \frac{\partial r}{\partial \mathbf{n}} [k_2 \delta_{\bar{j}r, k} + \nu (\delta_{ikr, j} + \delta_{jkr, i}) - 4r, i r, j r, k] + \right. \\ &\quad \left. 2\nu (r, i r, k n_j + r, j r, k n_i) + k_2 (\delta_{ikn_j} + \delta_{jkn_i} + 2r, i r, j n_k) - k_1 \delta_{ij} n_k \right\}. \end{aligned} \right. \tag{14}$$

为了集中主要的注意力就本质原理建立一个系统性方法, 而又不导致太长的篇幅, 对弹性力学问题, 我们只在常元插值下导出解析计算公式· 对其它单元可如法炮制· 对边界进行离散化及建立适当的局部坐标· 方程(12)的离散代数方程为

$$HU = GF, \tag{15}$$

把 H, G 形式上看成 $N \times N$ 阶矩阵

$$G_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{ij}^{11} & G_{ij}^{12} \\ G_{ij}^{21} & G_{ij}^{22} \end{bmatrix}, \quad H_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} H_{ij}^{11} & H_{ij}^{12} \\ H_{ij}^{21} & H_{ij}^{22} \end{bmatrix}. \tag{16}$$

设单元 Γ_j 的两个端点坐标为 $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$, 那么单元 Γ_j 可以表示为

$$\begin{cases} x(\zeta) = \Phi_1(\zeta)x_1 + \Phi_2(\zeta)x_2 \\ y(\zeta) = \Phi_1(\zeta)y_1 + \Phi_2(\zeta)y_2 \end{cases} \quad (-a_j \leq \zeta \leq a_j), \tag{17}$$

这里 $\Phi_1^1 = (a_j - \zeta)/2a_j, \Phi_2^2 = (a_j + \zeta)/2a_j; a_j$ 是单元 Γ_j 长度的一半·

当 $i \neq j$ 时, 式(16)的矩阵元素可表示为

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} G_{ij}^{11} &= - \int_{-a_j}^{a_j} k_3 [k_1 \ln r - r^2, 1] d\zeta, \quad G_{ij}^{21} = G_{ij}^{12} = \int_{-a_j}^{a_j} k_3 r, 1 r, 2 d\zeta, \\ G_{ij}^{22} &= - \int_{-a_j}^{a_j} k_3 [k_1 \ln r - r^2, 2] d\zeta, \quad H_{ij}^{11} = -k_0 \int_{-a_j}^{a_j} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \mathbf{n}} [k_2 + 2r^2, 1] d\zeta, \\ H_{ij}^{12} &= -k_0 \int_{-a_j}^{a_j} \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial r}{\partial \mathbf{n}} 2r, 1 r, 2 - k_0 (n_2 r, 1 - n_1 r, 2) \right] d\zeta, \\ H_{ij}^{21} &= -k_0 \int_{-a_j}^{a_j} \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial r}{\partial \mathbf{n}} 2r, 1 r, 2 + k_0 (n_2 r, 1 - n_1 r, 2) \right] d\zeta, \\ H_{ij}^{22} &= -k_0 \int_{-a_j}^{a_j} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \mathbf{n}} [k_2 + 2r^2, 2] d\zeta, \end{aligned} \right. \tag{18}$$

这里

$$\begin{aligned} r, 1 &= [\Phi_1(\zeta)x_1 + \Phi_2(\zeta)x_2 - x_i] / r, \quad r, 2 = [\Phi_1(\zeta)y_1 + \Phi_2(\zeta)y_2 - y_i] / r, \\ r &= \sqrt{(\Phi_1(\zeta)x_1 + \Phi_2(\zeta)x_2 - x_{0i})^2 + (\Phi_1(\zeta)y_1 + \Phi_2(\zeta)y_2 - y_{0i})^2}, \\ \partial r / \partial \mathbf{n} &= r, 1 \sin \theta_j - r, 2 \cos \theta_j, \end{aligned}$$

其中 x_{0i}, y_{0i} 是节点 p_i 在整体坐标系 $X-Y$ 下的坐标; θ_j 是单元 Γ_j 的正向与整体坐标的 X 轴的夹角· 下文不引起混淆的情形下将 x_{0i}, y_{0i}, θ_j 分别写成 x_0, y_0, θ · 于是

$$\begin{cases} x(\zeta) - x_0 = \Phi_1(\zeta)x_1 + \Phi_2(\zeta)x_2 - x_0 = c_x + \zeta \cos \theta - x_0, \\ y(\zeta) - y_0 = \Phi_1(\zeta)y_1 + \Phi_2(\zeta)y_2 - y_0 = c_y + \zeta \sin \theta - y_0. \end{cases} \tag{19}$$

利用 x_0, y_0 在局部坐标表示下的表示式

$$x_0 - c_x = x_0 \cos \theta - y_0 \sin \theta, \quad y_0 - c_y = x_0 \sin \theta + y_0 \cos \theta,$$

可得

$$\begin{cases} x(\zeta) - x_0 = -(x_0 - \zeta) \cos \theta + y_0 \sin \theta, \\ y(\zeta) - y_0 = -(x_0 - \zeta) \sin \theta - y_0 \cos \theta \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

由式(20), 可得到下列关系

$$\begin{cases} r = \sqrt{(x(\zeta) - x_0)^2 + (y(\zeta) - y_0)^2} = \sqrt{(x_0 - \zeta)^2 + y_0^2}, \\ r_{,1} = [x(\zeta) - x_0]/r = [-(x_0 - \zeta) \cos \theta + y_0 \sin \theta]/\sqrt{(x_0 - \zeta)^2 + y_0^2}, \\ r_{,2} = [y(\zeta) - y_0]/r = [-(x_0 - \zeta) \sin \theta - y_0 \cos \theta]/\sqrt{(x_0 - \zeta)^2 + y_0^2}, \\ \partial r / \partial \mathbf{n} = r_{,1} n_1 + r_{,2} n_2 = r_{,1} \sin \theta - r_{,2} \cos \theta = y_0 / \sqrt{(x_0 - \zeta)^2 + y_0^2}, \\ r_{,2} n_1 - r_{,1} n_2 = r_{,2} \sin \theta + r_{,1} \cos \theta = -(x_0 - \zeta) / \sqrt{(x_0 - \zeta)^2 + y_0^2}. \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

将式(21)代入式(18), 我们得到 ($i \neq j$)

$$\begin{aligned} G_{ij}^{11} = & -k_3 \int_{-a_j}^{a_j} \left\{ k_1 \ln \sqrt{(x_0 - \zeta)^2 + y_0^2} - [(x_0 - \zeta)^2 \cos^2 \theta - \right. \\ & \left. y_0(x_0 - \zeta) \sin 2\theta - y_0^2 \sin^2 \theta] / [(x_0 - \zeta)^2 + y_0^2] \right\} d\zeta = \\ & -k_3 [k_1 D_1 - (2a_j \cos^2 \theta - y_0 D_3 \sin 2\theta - y_0 D_2 \cos 2\theta)], \end{aligned} \quad (22a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_{ij}^{21} = G_{ij}^{12} = & -k_3 \int_{-a_j}^{a_j} \frac{(x_0 - \zeta)^2 \sin 2\theta + 2(x_0 - \zeta) y_0 \cos 2\theta - y_0^2 \sin 2\theta}{(x_0 - \zeta)^2 + y_0^2} d\zeta = \\ & k_3 (a_j \sin 2\theta + y_0 D_3 \cos 2\theta - y_0 D_2 \sin 2\theta), \end{aligned} \quad (22b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_{ij}^{22} = & -k_3 \int_{-a_j}^{a_j} \left\{ k_1 \ln \sqrt{(x_0 - \zeta)^2 + y_0^2} - [(x_0 - \zeta)^2 \sin^2 \theta + \right. \\ & \left. y_0(x_0 - \zeta) \sin 2\theta + y_0^2 \cos^2 \theta] / [(x_0 - \zeta)^2 + y_0^2] \right\} d\zeta = \\ & -k_3 [k_1 D_1 - (2a_j \sin^2 \theta + y_0 D_3 \sin 2\theta + y_0 D_2 \cos 2\theta)], \end{aligned} \quad (22c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{ij}^{11} = & -k_0 \int_{-a_j}^{a_j} \left\{ 2y_0 q [(x_0 - \zeta)^2 \cos^2 \theta - y_0(x_0 - \zeta) \sin 2\theta - \right. \\ & \left. y_0^2 \sin^2 \theta] / [(x_0 - \zeta)^2 + y_0^2]^2 + k_2 y_0 / [(x_0 - \zeta)^2 + y_0^2] \right\} d\zeta = \\ & -k_0 [k_2 D_2 - (D_7 \cos^2 \theta - y_0^2 D_6 \sin 2\theta + D_8 \sin^2 \theta)], \end{aligned} \quad (22d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{ij}^{12} = & -2k_0 \int_{-a_j}^{a_j} \left\{ 2y_0 q [(x_0 - \zeta)^2 \sin 2\theta + 2y_0(x_0 - \zeta) \cos 2\theta - \right. \\ & \left. y_0^2 \sin 2\theta] / [(x_0 - \zeta)^2 + y_0^2]^2 - k_2(x_0 - \zeta) / [(x_0 - \zeta)^2 + y_0^2] \right\} d\zeta = \\ & -k_0 [(D_7 \sin 2\theta + 2y_0^2 D_6 \cos 2\theta - D_8 \sin 2\theta) - k_2 D_3] / 2, \end{aligned} \quad (22e)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{ij}^{21} = & -2k_0 \int_{-a_j}^{a_j} \left\{ 2y_0 q [(x_0 - \zeta)^2 \sin 2\theta + 2y_0(x_0 - \zeta) \cos 2\theta - \right. \\ & \left. y_0^2 \sin 2\theta] / [(x_0 - \zeta)^2 + y_0^2]^2 + k_2(x_0 - \zeta) / [(x_0 - \zeta)^2 + y_0^2] \right\} d\zeta = \\ & -k_0 [(D_7 \sin 2\theta + 2y_0^2 D_6 \cos 2\theta - D_8 \sin 2\theta) + k_2 D_3] / 2, \end{aligned} \quad (22f)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{ij}^{22} = & -k_0 \int_{-a_j}^{a_j} \left\{ 2y_0 q [(x_0 - \zeta)^2 \sin^2 \theta - y_0(x_0 - \zeta) \sin 2\theta - \right. \\ & \left. y_0^2 \cos^2 \theta] / [(x_0 - \zeta)^2 + y_0^2]^2 + k_2 y_0 / [(x_0 - \zeta)^2 + y_0^2] \right\} d\zeta = \end{aligned}$$

$$- k_0 [k_2 D_2 + (D_7 \sin^2 \theta + y_0^2 D_6 \sin 2\theta + D_8 \cos^2 \theta)] \quad (22g)$$

这里 x, y_0 是 p_i 在局部坐标系 $X_j - Y_j$ 下的坐标。

基本积分

$$\begin{cases} D_6 = \int_{-a}^a \frac{2(x-\zeta)}{r^4} d\zeta = \frac{1}{(x-a)^2 + y^2} - \frac{1}{(x+a)^2 + y^2}, \\ D_7 = \int_{-a}^a \frac{2y(x-\zeta)^2}{r^4} d\zeta = \frac{y(x-a)}{(x-a)^2 + y^2} - \frac{y(x+a)}{(x+a)^2 + y^2} + D_2, \\ D_8 = \int_{-a}^a \frac{2y^3}{r^4} d\zeta = \int_{-a}^a \frac{2y}{r^2} d\zeta - \int_{-a}^a \frac{2y(x-\zeta)^2}{r^4} d\zeta = 2D_2 - D_7. \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

当 $i = j$ 时, 对式(23) 令 $y \rightarrow 0$ 取极限(注意到式(9)), 可得

$$\begin{cases} G_{jj}^{11} = -k_3(k_1 D_1 - 2a_j \cos^2 \theta), & G_{jj}^{21} = G_{jj}^{12} = k_3(a_j \sin 2\theta), \\ G_{jj}^{22} = -k_3(k_1 D_1 - 2a_j \sin^2 \theta), & H_{jj}^{11} = H_{jj}^{22} = -k_0(k_2 D_2 - \pi), \\ H_{jj}^{12} = H_{jj}^{21} = 2k_0 k_2 D_3, \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} D_6 &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} D_6 = 1/(x-a)^2 - 1/(x+a)^2, \\ D_7 &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} D_7 = -\pi, \quad D_8 = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} D_8 = -\pi. \end{aligned}$$

现在我们来导出计算内点物理量的解析公式。方程(14)的离散形式是

$$\sigma_{\bar{j}} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\int_{\Gamma_i} D_{k\bar{j}}^* p_k d\Gamma - \int_{\Gamma_i} S_{k\bar{j}}^* d\Gamma \right],$$

这里 $D_{k\bar{j}} = \int_{\Gamma_i} D_{k\bar{j}}^* d\Gamma, S_{k\bar{j}} = \int_{\Gamma_i} S_{k\bar{j}}^* d\Gamma$ 。

用同样的推导原理, 我们可获得下列解析公式

$$\begin{aligned} D_{111} &= k_0 [k_2 (-D_3 \cos \theta + D_2 \sin \theta) - 2D_9 \cos^3 \theta] + \\ &3 [D_7 \cos \theta \sin 2\theta - y^2 D_6 \sin 2\theta \sin \theta] / 2 + D_8 \sin^3 \theta, \end{aligned} \quad (25a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{211} &= k_0 \left[k_2 (D_3 \sin \theta + D_2 \cos \theta) - D_9 \sin 2\theta \cos \theta + D_7 (\sin \theta \sin 2\theta - \right. \\ &\left. \cos^3 \theta) + y^2 D_6 (\cos \theta \sin 2\theta - \sin^3 \theta) - \frac{1}{2} D_8 \cos \theta \sin 2\theta \right], \end{aligned} \quad (25b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{112} &= k_0 \left[-k_2 (D_3 \sin \theta + D_2 \cos \theta) - D_9 \sin 2\theta \cos \theta + D_7 (\sin \theta \sin 2\theta - \right. \\ &\left. \cos^3 \theta) + y^2 D_6 (\cos \theta \sin 2\theta - \sin^3 \theta) - \frac{1}{2} D_8 \sin \theta \sin 2\theta \right], \end{aligned} \quad (25c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{212} &= k_0 \left[k_2 (-D_3 \cos \theta + D_2 \sin \theta) - D_9 \sin 2\theta \sin \theta - D_7 (\cos \theta \sin 2\theta - \right. \\ &\left. \sin^3 \theta) + y^2 D_6 (\sin \theta \sin 2\theta - \cos^3 \theta) + \frac{1}{2} D_8 \cos \theta \sin 2\theta \right], \end{aligned} \quad (25d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{122} &= k_0 \left[k_2 (D_3 \cos \theta - D_2 \sin \theta) - D_9 \sin 2\theta \sin \theta - D_7 (\cos \theta \sin 2\theta - \right. \\ &\left. \sin^3 \theta) + y^2 D_6 (\sin \theta \sin 2\theta - \cos^3 \theta) + \frac{1}{2} D_8 \cos \theta \sin 2\theta \right], \end{aligned} \quad (25e)$$

$$S_{111} = 2W_0 \left[F_1 - F_2 + F_3 \sin \theta + \frac{1}{y} D_2 \sin \theta \right], \quad (25f)$$

$$S_{211} = 2W_0 \left[k_2 F_4 - F_5 + W_6 \sin \theta - k_2 F_3 \cos \theta + \frac{1}{y} (1 - 4V) D_2 \cos \theta \right], \quad (25g)$$

$$S_{112} = 2\mathbb{K}_0 \left[\mathcal{W}_4 - F_5 + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \nu) F_6 \sin \theta - \mathcal{W}_3 \cos \theta + \frac{1}{y}(1 - 2\nu) D_2 \cos \theta \right], \quad (25h)$$

$$S_{212} = 2\mathbb{K}_0 \left[\mathcal{W}_1 - F_7 - \frac{1}{2}(1 - \nu) F_6 \cos \theta + \mathcal{W}_8 \sin \theta - \frac{1}{y}(1 - 2\nu) D_2 \sin \theta \right], \quad (25i)$$

$$S_{122} = 2\mathbb{K}_0 \left[k_2 F_1 - F_7 - \mathcal{W}_6 \cos \theta + k_2 F_8 \sin \theta - \frac{1}{y}(1 - 4\nu) D_2 \sin \theta \right], \quad (25j)$$

$$S_{222} = 2\mathbb{K}_0 \left[F_4 - F_9 - F_8 \cos \theta - \frac{1}{y} D_2 \cos \theta \right], \quad (25k)$$

这里

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} F_1 &= 2 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \frac{r_{,1}}{r^2} d\Gamma = -y D_6 \cos \theta + \frac{D_8 \sin \theta}{y} - \\ &\quad 3y^3 D_{10} \sin 2\theta \sin \theta + 8D_{13} \sin^3 \theta, \\ F_2 &= 8 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \frac{r_{,1}^3}{r^2} d\Gamma = -4D_{12} \cos^3 \theta + 6D_{11} \sin 2\theta \cos \theta, \\ F_3 &= 2 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{r_{,1}}{r^2} d\Gamma = \frac{D_7 \cos^2 \theta}{y} - y D_6 \sin 2\theta + \frac{D_8 \sin^2 \theta}{y}, \\ F_4 &= 2 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \frac{r_{,2}}{r^2} d\Gamma = -y D_6 \sin \theta - \frac{1}{y} D_8 \cos \theta, \\ F_5 &= 8 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \frac{r_{,1} r_{,2}}{r^2} d\Gamma = -2D_{12} \sin 2\theta \cos \theta + 4D_{11} (\sin 2\theta \sin \theta - \cos^3 \theta) + \\ &\quad 2y^3 D_{10} (\sin 2\theta \cos \theta - \sin^3 \theta) - 4D_{13} \sin 2\theta \sin \theta, \\ F_6 &= 4 \int_{\Gamma_l} \frac{r_{,1} r_{,2}}{r^2} d\Gamma = \frac{D_7 \sin 2\theta}{y} + 2y D_6 \cos 2\theta - \frac{D_8 \sin 2\theta}{y}, \\ F_7 &= 8 \int_{\Gamma_l} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \frac{r_{,1} r_{,2}}{r^2} d\Gamma = -2D_{12} \sin 2\theta \sin \theta - 4D_{11} (\sin 2\theta \cos \theta - \sin^3 \theta) + \\ &\quad 2y^3 D_{10} (\sin 2\theta \sin \theta - \cos^3 \theta) + 4D_{13} \sin 2\theta \cos \theta, \\ F_8 &= 2 \int_{\Gamma_l} \frac{r_{,2}^2}{r^2} d\Gamma = \frac{D_7 \sin^2 \theta}{y} + y D_6 \sin 2\theta + \frac{D_8 \cos^2 \theta}{y}, \\ F_9 &= 8 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \frac{r_{,2}^2}{r^2} d\Gamma = -4D_{12} \sin^3 \theta - 6D_{11} \sin 2\theta \sin \theta - \\ &\quad 3y^3 D_{10} \sin 2\theta \cos \theta - 8D_{13} \cos^3 \theta. \end{aligned} \right. \quad (26)$$

基本积分

$$D_9 = \int_{-a}^a \frac{(x - \zeta)^3}{r^4} d\zeta = D_3 - \frac{y^2 D_6}{2},$$

$$D_{10} = \int_{-a}^a \frac{4(x - \zeta)}{r^6} d\zeta = [(x - a)^2 + y^2]^{-2} - [(x + a)^2 + y^2]^{-2},$$

$$D_{11} = \int_{-a}^a \frac{2(x - \zeta)^2 y^2}{r^6} d\zeta = \frac{(x - a) y^2}{2[(x - a)^2 + y^2]^2} - \\ (x + a) y^2 / 2[(x + a)^2 + y^2]^2 + D_8 / 4y,$$

$$D_{12} = 2 \int_{-a}^a \frac{(x - \zeta)^3 y}{r^6} d\zeta = y D_6 - \frac{1}{2} y^3 D_{10},$$

$$D_{13} = \int_{-a}^a \frac{y^4}{r^6} d\zeta = D_{10}/2y - D_{11}/2$$

3 数值算例

例 1 设圆孔的半径为 5, 受径向内压力 $p = 10$ 如图 1. 沿 x 轴的周向应力 σ_θ 的计算值见表 1. (计算时, 将边界划分为 36 个单元).

例 2 如图 2 所示, 设圆管的内半径为 $d_1 = 5$, 外半径为 $d_2 = 10$, 受内、外压力均为 p , 求周向应力. 计算时将内、外边界分别划分为 16 和 24 个单元, 本文结果与解析解的比较见图 3.

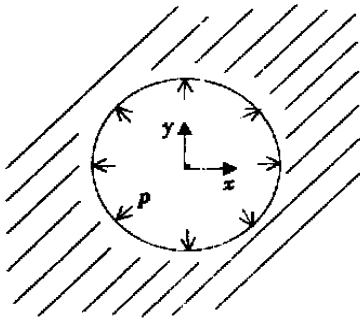


图 1

表 1 沿 x 轴的周向应力 σ_θ

域内点 (r)	普通边界元法	本文结果	解析解
5.1	- 0.536 515 8E+ 02	0.970 370 0E+ 01	9 611 689
5.3	0.515 776 3E+ 01	0.902 208 9E+ 01	8 899 963
5.5	0.863 649 9E+ 01	0.837 552 0E+ 01	8 264 462
5.7	0.792 761 0E+ 01	0.779 514 4E+ 01	7 694 676
6.0	0.704 585 6E+ 01	0.702 462 5E+ 01	6 944 445
7.0	0.515 603 3E+ 01	0.514 599 3E+ 01	5 102 041
8.0	0.394 751 5E+ 01	0.393 748 3E+ 01	3 906 250
9.0	0.311 902 5E+ 01	0.310 899 8E+ 01	3 086 420
10.0	0.252 641 0E+ 01	0.251 308 8E+ 01	2 500 000
20.0	0.631 602 0E+ 00	0.626 956 8E+ 00	0 625 000

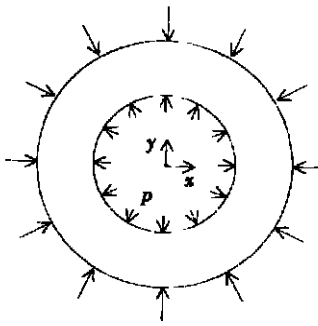


图 2

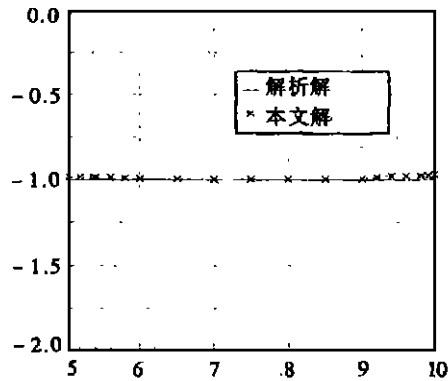


图 3 沿 x 轴的周向应力 σ_θ/p

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Analytical Treatment of Boundary Integrals in Direct Boundary Element Analysis of Plan Potential and Elasticity Problems

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Abstract: An analytical scheme, which avoids using the standard Gaussian approximate quadrature to treat the boundary integrals in direct boundary element method (DBEM) of two-dimensional potential and elastic problems, is established. With some numerical results, it is shown that the better precision and high computational efficiency, especially in the band of the domain near boundary, can be derived by the present scheme.

Key words: potential/elasticity problems; analytical method; boundary element