

线弹性微孔材料广义变分原理的 构造函数理论*

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摘 要

本文应用构造函数理论得到线弹性微孔材料的广义变分原理, 得到构造函数与广义变分原理之间的对应关系。

关键词 构造函数 微孔 变分原理

微孔弹性材料的非线性理论由 Nunziato 和 Cowin^[1] 建立的, 在文献[2]中, Cowin 和 Nunziato 建立了微孔材料的线弹性理论。在本文中, 我们建立了构造函数理论和单值化条件, 假如 $u_i, \varepsilon_{ij}, \sigma_{ij}, \varphi, \Phi_i, h_i, g$ 全部独立变化, 我们从构造函数得到广义变分原理的泛函表达式, 给出了构造函数与广义变分原理之间的对应关系。构造函数方法与通常基于能量的广义变分原理的方法是不同的^{[3][4][5][6]}。

一、基本方程和构造函数

令 V 为正则区域, ∂B 为其曲面, $x_i (i=1, 2, 3)$ 为直角坐标变量, 对微孔线弹性材料静力学必须满足下列方程组

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g_1^i &= \sigma_{ij,j} + F_i = 0, & g_2^{ij} &= \varepsilon_{ij} - (u_{i,j} + u_{j,i})/2 = 0 \\ g_3 &= h_{i,i} + g + l = 0, & g_4^i &= \Phi_i - \varphi_{,i} = 0 \\ g_5^{irs} &= C_{ijrs} \varepsilon_{rs} + D_{ijs} \Phi_s + B_{ij} \varphi - \sigma_{ij} = 0 \\ g_6^i &= A_{ij} \Phi_j + D_{rsi} \varepsilon_{rs} + b_i \varphi - h_i = 0 \\ g_7 &= \xi \varphi + B_{ij} \varepsilon_{ij} + b_i \Phi_i + g = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.1)$$

其基本变量为 $u_i, \varepsilon_{ij}, \sigma_{ij}, \varphi, \Phi_i, h_i, g$, 其材料常数 C_{ijrs}, A_{ij}, B_{ij} 和 D_{ijr} 满足下列条件:

$$C_{ijrs} = C_{rsij} = C_{jirs}, \quad B_{ij} = B_{ji}, \quad A_{ij} = A_{ji}, \quad D_{ijr} = D_{jir} \quad (1.2)$$

边界条件为:

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_i = \bar{u}_i \quad x \in S_u, \quad p_i = \sigma_{ij} n_j = \bar{p}_i \quad x \in S_p \\ \varphi = \bar{\varphi} \quad x \in S_\varphi, \quad h = h_i n_i = \bar{h} \quad x \in S_h \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.3)$$

$$\text{令} \quad L = L(u_i, u_{i,j}, \varepsilon_{ij}, \sigma_{ij}, \sigma_{ij,m}, \varphi, \Phi_i, \varphi_{,i}, h_i, h_{i,m}, g) \quad (1.4)$$

满足下列方程:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \partial L / \partial u_i - (\partial L / \partial u_{i,j})_{,j} &= A_{11}^{i'r} g_1^r + A_{12}^{i'rs} g_2^{rs} + A_{13}^i g_3 + A_{14}^{i'r} g_4^r \\ &\quad + A_{15}^{i'rs} g_5^{rs} + A_{16}^{i'r} g_6^r + A_{17} g_7 \\ \partial L / \partial \varepsilon_{ij} &= A_{21}^{ij'r} g_1^r + A_{22}^{ij'rs} g_2^{rs} + A_{23}^{ij} g_3 + A_{24}^{ij'r} g_4^r + A_{25}^{ij'rs} g_5^{rs} \\ &\quad + A_{26}^{ij'r} g_6^r + A_{27}^{ij} g_7 \\ \partial L / \partial \sigma_{ij} - (\partial L / \partial \sigma_{ij,m})_{,m} &= A_{31}^{ij'r} g_1^r + A_{32}^{ij'rs} g_2^{rs} + A_{33}^{ij} g_3 + A_{34}^{ij'r} g_4^r \\ &\quad + A_{35}^{ij'rs} g_5^{rs} + A_{36}^{ij'r} g_6^r + A_{37}^{ij} g_7 \\ \partial L / \partial \varphi - (\partial L / \partial \varphi_{,i})_{,i} &= A_{41}^i g_1^i + A_{42}^{ij} g_2^{ij} + A_{43} g_3 + A_{44}^i g_4^i \\ &\quad + A_{45}^{ij} g_5^{ij} + A_{46}^i g_6^i + A_{47} g_7 \\ \partial L / \partial \Phi_i &= A_{51}^{i'r} g_1^r + A_{52}^{i'rs} g_2^{rs} + A_{53}^i g_3 + A_{54}^{i'r} g_4^r + A_{55}^{i'rs} g_5^{rs} \\ &\quad + A_{56}^{i'r} g_6^r + A_{57}^i g_7 \\ \partial L / \partial h_i - (\partial L / \partial h_{i,m})_{,m} &= A_{61}^{i'r} g_1^r + A_{62}^{i'rs} g_2^{rs} + A_{63}^i g_3 + A_{64}^{i'r} g_4^r \\ &\quad + A_{65}^{i'rs} g_5^{rs} + A_{66}^{i'r} g_6^r + A_{67}^i g_7 \\ \partial L / \partial g &= A_{71}^i g_1^i + A_{72}^{ij} g_2^{ij} + A_{73} g_3 + A_{74}^i g_4^i + A_{75}^{ij} g_5^{ij} \\ &\quad + A_{76}^i g_6^i + A_{77} g_7 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.5a \sim g)$$

则 L 称为构造函数^[7].

其中 $A_{11}^{i'r}$, $A_{32}^{ij'rs}$, A_{43} , $A_{64}^{i'r}$ 为常数, 其余系数 A 满足条件: (而且 $A_{11}^{i'r}$ 不全为零, A_{43} 不为零)

$$A_{mn}^{i'rs} = A_{m'n}^{i'sr}, \quad A_{mn}^{ij'rs} = A_{m'n}^{r'sij} = A_{m'n}^{r'sji} \quad (1.6)$$

而且矩阵 $(A_{25}^{ij'rs})$, $(A_{26}^{ij'r})$, (A_{27}^{ij}) , $(A_{55}^{i'rs})$, $(A_{56}^{i'r})$, (A_{57}^i) , (A_{75}^{ij}) , (A_{76}^i) , (A_{77}) 构成行列式满足下式:

$$\begin{vmatrix} (A_{25}^{ij'rs}) & (A_{26}^{ij'r}) & (A_{27}^{ij}) \\ (A_{55}^{i'rs}) & (A_{56}^{i'r}) & (A_{57}^i) \\ (A_{75}^{ij}) & (A_{76}^i) & (A_{77}) \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \quad x \in V \quad (1.7)$$

引理 若 $L = L(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$ 定义在函数空间 $\{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n\}$ 上有二阶连续偏导数, 而且:

$$\partial L / \partial y_i = \varphi_i(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \quad (1.8)$$

则 L 在空间上单值的必要充分条件为:

$$\partial \varphi_i / \partial y_j = \partial \varphi_j / \partial y_i \quad (1.9)$$

由 (1.5) 式的 (a), (c), (d), (f) 式可作分解式:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \partial L / \partial u_i &= A_{11}^{i r} F_r + A_{12}^{i r s} g_2^{r s} + A_{13}^i g_3 + A_{14}^{i r} g_4^r + A_{15}^{i r s} g_5^{r s} \\ &\quad + A_{16}^{i r} g_6^r + A_{17} g_7 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.10a, b)$$

$$\partial L / \partial u_{i, j} = -A_{11}^{i r} \sigma_{r j}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \partial L / \partial \sigma_{i j} &= A_{31}^{i j r} g_1^r + A_{32}^{i j r s} \varepsilon_{r s} + A_{33}^{i j} g_3 + A_{34}^{i j r} g_4^r + A_{35}^{i j r s} g_5^{r s} \\ &\quad + A_{36}^{i j r} g_6^r + A_{37}^{i j} g_7 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.11a, b)$$

$$\partial L / \partial \sigma_{i j, m} = A_{32}^{i j r m} u_r$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \partial L / \partial \varphi &= A_{41}^i g_1^i + A_{42}^{i j} g_2^{i j} + A_{43}(g+l) + A_{44}^i g_4^i + A_{45}^{i j} g_5^{i j} \\ &\quad + A_{46}^i g_6^i + A_{47} g_7 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.12a, b)$$

$$\partial L / \partial \varphi_{, i} = -A_{43} h_i$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \partial L / \partial h_i &= A_{61}^{i r} g_1^r + A_{62}^{i r s} g_2^{r s} + A_{63}^i g_3 + A_{64}^{i r} \Phi_r + A_{65}^{i r s} g_5^{r s} \\ &\quad + A_{66}^{i r} g_6^r + A_{67}^i g_7 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.13a, b)$$

$$\partial L / \partial h_{i, m} = A_{64}^{i m} \varphi$$

显然, 满足分解式 (1.10)~(1.13) 式的方程组也满足方程组 (1.5) 式, 即函数 L 也是构造函数。

若 L 为单值的构造函数, 有如下的定理。

定理1 若 L 为单值的构造函数, 满足方程(1.5)式和分解式 (1.10)、(1.11)、(1.12)、(1.13), 则分解式 (1.10)、(1.11) 不能同时成立, (1.12)、(1.13) 不能同时成立。

证明 根据 L 的定义, $A_{11}^{i r}$ 不全为零, A_{43} 不为零, 由于 L 为单值, 由 (1.10b) 式和 (1.11a) 式, 利用引理 (1.9) 式有:

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial u_{i, j} \partial \sigma_{p q}} = -A_{11}^{i r} \sigma_{r j}^q = -\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \sigma_{p q} \partial u_{i, j}} = 0 \quad (1.14)$$

由上式得到 $A_{11}^{i r} = 0$, 而且对任意 i, r 都成立, 这与 $A_{11}^{i r}$ 不全为零相矛盾。由此证明了分解式 (1.10) 和 (1.11) 不能同时成立。

若 (1.12)、(1.13) 分解式同时成立, 利用引理有:

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \varphi_{, i} \partial h_m} = -A_{43} \delta_i^m = \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial h_m \partial \varphi_{, i}} = 0 \quad (1.15)$$

由上式得到 $A_{43} = 0$, 这与假设 $A_{43} \neq 0$ 矛盾。定理证毕。

以后我们只讨论有分解式的构造函数, 由定理 1 得到的构造函数只有四类:

(1) 有分解式 (1.10)、(1.12), 而且:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L &= L(u_i, u_{i, j}, \varepsilon_{i j}, \sigma_{i j}, \varphi, \varphi_{, i}, \Phi_i, h_i, g) \\ \partial L / \partial \sigma_{i j, m} &= 0, \quad \partial L / \partial h_{i, m} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.16a \sim c)$$

(2) 有分解式 (1.11)、(1.12), 而且:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L &= L(u_i, \varepsilon_{i j}, \sigma_{i j}, \sigma_{i j, m}, \varphi, \varphi_{, i}, \Phi_i, h_i, g) \\ \partial L / \partial u_{i, j} &= 0, \quad \partial L / \partial h_{i, m} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.17a \sim c)$$

(3) 有分解式 (1.10)、(1.13), 而且:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L &= L(u_i, u_{i,j}, \varepsilon_{ij}, \sigma_{ij}, \varphi, \Phi_i, h_i, h_{i,m}, g) \\ \partial L / \partial \sigma_{ij,m} &= 0, \quad \partial L / \partial \varphi_i = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.18a \sim c)$$

(4) 有分解式(1.11)、(1.13), 而且:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L &= L(u_i, \varepsilon_{ij}, \sigma_{ij}, \sigma_{ij,m}, \varphi, \Phi_i, h_i, h_{i,m}, g) \\ \partial L / \partial u_{i,j} &= 0, \quad \partial L / \partial \varphi_i = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.19a \sim c)$$

二、单值构造函数的方程组

定理2 若 L 为第一类单值构造函数, 则 L 满足下列方程:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \partial L / \partial u_i &= a F_i, \quad \partial L / \partial u_{i,j} = -a \sigma_{ij} \\ \partial L / \partial \varepsilon_{ij} &= A_{25}^{ijrs} g_5^r + A_{26}^{ijr} g_6^r + A_{27}^{ij} g_7 \\ \partial L / \partial \sigma_{ij} &= A_{32}^{ijrs} g_2^r + A_{35}^{ijrs} g_5^r + A_{36}^{ijr} g_6^r + A_{37}^{ij} g_7 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \partial L / \partial \varphi &= A_{43}(g+l) + A_{45}^i g_5^i + A_{46}^i g_6^i + A_{47} g_7 \\ \partial L / \partial \varphi_i &= -A_{43} h_i \\ \partial L / \partial \Phi_i &= A_{55}^{irs} g_5^r + A_{56}^{ir} g_6^r + A_{57}^i g_7 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \partial L / \partial h_i &= A_{64}^{ir} g_4^r + A_{65}^{irs} g_5^r + A_{66}^{ir} g_6^r + A_{67}^i g_7 \\ \partial L / \partial g &= A_{76}^{ij} g_5^j + A_{76}^i g_6^i + A_{77} g_7 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

其中系数 A 满足下列方程:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_{32}^{ijrs} &= a \delta_{rs}^{ij}, \quad A_{64}^{ir} = A_{43} \delta_i^r, \quad A_{36}^{ijr} - A_{65}^{rj} = 0 \\ A_{37}^{ij} + A_{76}^{ij} &= 0, \quad A_{67}^i + A_{76}^i = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_{32}^{ijrs} + A_{35}^{ijrs} C_{rsij} + A_{36}^{ijr} D_{ijr} + A_{37}^{ij} B_{ij} + A_{25}^{ijrs} &= 0 \\ A_{35}^{ijrs} B_{rs} + A_{36}^{ijr} b_r + A_{37}^{ij} \xi + A_{45}^{ij} &= 0 \\ A_{34}^{ijm} + A_{35}^{ijrs} D_{rsjm} + A_{36}^{ijr} A_{rm} + A_{37}^{ij} b_m + A_{55}^{mij} &= 0 \\ A_{45}^{ij} D_{ijm} + A_{46}^i A_{im} + A_{47} b_m - A_{55}^{mrs} B_{rs} - A_{56}^{mr} b_r - A_{57}^m \xi &= 0 \\ -A_{25}^{ijrs} B_{rs} - A_{26}^{ijr} b_r - A_{27}^{ij} \xi + A_{45}^{rs} C_{rsij} + A_{46}^r D_{ijr} + A_{47} B_{ij} &= 0 \\ -A_{25}^{ijrs} D_{rsjm} - A_{26}^{ijr} A_{rm} - A_{27}^{ij} b_m + A_{55}^{mrs} C_{rsij} + A_{56}^{mr} D_{ijr} + A_{57}^m B_{ij} &= 0 \\ A_{26}^{ijm} + A_{65}^{mrs} C_{rsij} + A_{66}^{mr} D_{ijr} + A_{67}^m B_{ij} &= 0 \\ A_{46}^m + A_{55}^{mrs} B_{rs} + A_{56}^{mr} b_r + A_{57}^m \xi &= 0 \\ A_{56}^{im} + A_{64}^{mi} + A_{65}^{mrs} D_{rsim} + A_{66}^{mr} A_{ri} + A_{67}^m b_i &= 0 \\ A_{26}^{ijrs} C_{rspq} + A_{26}^{ijr} D_{pqr} + A_{27}^{ij} B_{pq} = A_{25}^{ijrs} C_{rsij} + A_{26}^{ijr} D_{ijr} + A_{27}^{ij} B_{ij} \\ -A_{27}^{ij} + A_{76}^{irs} C_{rsij} + A_{76}^r D_{ijr} + A_{77} B_{ij} &= 0 \\ -A_{43} - A_{47} + A_{76}^{ij} B_{ij} + A_{76}^i b_i + A_{77} \xi &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.5)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -A_{57}^i + A_{75}^{rs} D_{rsi} + A_{76}^r A_{ri} + A_{77} b_i &= 0 \\ A_{55}^{irs} D_{rsim} + A_{56}^{ir} A_{rm} + A_{57}^i b_m &= A_{55}^{mrs} D_{rsi} + A_{56}^{mr} A_{ri} + A_{57}^m b_i \end{aligned} \right\}$$

证明 由L的单值性, 满足引理的 (1.9) 式, 取 (1.16a) 和 (1.5b) 有:

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \varepsilon_{ij} \partial \sigma_{pq,m}} = A_{21}^{ijr} \delta_{rm}^q = \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \sigma_{pq,m} \partial \varepsilon_{ij}} = 0$$

则有 $A_{21}^{ijr} = 0$ (2.6)

利用相同的方法, 可得到:

$$A_{31}^{ijr} = A_{41}^i = A_{61}^{ir} = A_{61}^{ir} = A_{71}^i = 0$$
 (2.7)

取 (1.16b) 式和 (1.10a) 式, 利用引理:

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial u_i \partial h_{p,m}} = A_{13}^i \delta_{mm}^p = \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial h_{p,m} \partial u_i} = 0$$

则有 $A_{13}^i = 0$ (2.8)

同理可证:

$$A_{23}^{ij} = A_{33}^{ij} = A_{53}^i = A_{53}^i = A_{73} = 0$$
 (2.9)

取 (1.10b) 式和 (1.10a) 式有

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial u_i \partial u_{p,q}} = -A_{12}^{irs} \delta_{rs}^q = \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial u_{p,q} \partial u_i} = 0$$

则有 $A_{12}^{irs} = 0$ (2.10)

利用 (1.10b) 式, 同样可得到:

$$A_{22}^{ijrs} = A_{42}^{ij} = A_{52}^{irs} = A_{52}^{irs} = A_{72}^{ij} = 0$$
 (2.11)

但是 $A_{32}^{ijrs} \neq 0$

取分解式 (1.12b) 式和 (1.10a) 式则有:

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial u_i \partial \varphi_{,m}} = -A_{14}^{ir} \delta_r^m = \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \varphi_{,m} \partial u_i} = 0$$

则有 $A_{14}^{ir} = 0$ (2.12)

利用 (1.12b) 式和同样方法得到:

$$A_{24}^{ijr} = A_{34}^{ijr} = A_{44}^i = A_{54}^{ir} = A_{74}^i = 0$$
 (2.13)

但是, A_{64}^{ir} 不为零. 利用 (1.12b) 式和 (1.5f) 式有:

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \varphi_{,i} \partial h_m} = -A_{43} \delta_i^m = \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial h_m \partial \varphi_{,i}} = -A_{64}^{mr} \delta_r^i$$

则有 $A_{64}^{mi} = A_{43} \delta_i^m$ (2.14)

取 (1.10b) 式和 (1.5c) 式有:

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial u_{i,j} \partial \sigma_{pq}} = -A_{11}^{ir} \delta_{rj}^q = \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \sigma_{pq} \partial u_{i,j}} = -A_{32}^{qrs} \delta_{rs}^j$$

则有 $A_{32}^{qrs} = A_{11}^{ir} \delta_{rj}^q$ (2.15)

利用 (1.6) 式, 容易证明上式可得出

$$A_{11}^{ir} = a\delta_r^i \quad (2.16)$$

和 $A_{32}^{ijrs} = a\delta_r^s \quad (2.17)$

对系数 A 满足的余下的方程组, 只要重复利用引理的 (1.9) 式, 容易得到 (2.4) 和 (2.5) 式, 此处不再重复. 由此, 前述定理证毕.

对第二类构造函数, 容易得到如下定理:

定理3 若 L 为第二类单值构造函数, 则 L 满足下列方程:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \partial L / \partial u_i &= a g_i^i \\ \partial L / \partial \varepsilon_{ij} &= A_{25}^{ijrs} g_2^{rs} + A_{26}^{ijr} g_6^r + A_{27}^{ij} g_7 \\ \partial L / \partial \sigma_{ij} &= A_{32}^{ijrs} \varepsilon_{rs} + A_{35}^{ijrs} g_5^{rs} + A_{36}^{ijr} g_6^r + A_{37}^{ij} g_7 \\ \partial L / \partial \sigma_{ij,m} &= A_{32}^{ijrm} u_r \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.18)$$

和方程组 (2.2)、(2.3) 式, 而且系数 A 满足方程组 (2.4)、(2.5) 式.

定理4 若 L 为第三类单值构造函数, 则 L 满足方程 (2.1)、(2.3) 式和下列式子:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \partial L / \partial \varphi &= A_{43} g_3 + A_{45}^i g_5^i + A_{46}^i g_6^i + A_{47} g_7 \\ \partial L / \partial \Phi_i &= A_{55}^{irs} g_5^{rs} + A_{56}^i g_6^i + A_{57}^i g_7 \\ \partial L / \partial h_i &= A_{64}^{ir} \Phi_r + A_{65}^{irs} g_5^{rs} + A_{66}^i g_6^i + A_{67}^i g_7 \\ \partial L / \partial h_{i,m} &= A_{64}^{im} \varphi \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.19)$$

系数 A 满足方程组 (2.4) 和 (2.5) 式.

定理5 若 L 为第四类单值构造函数, 则 L 满足方程 (2.18)、(2.19)、(2.3) 式, 系数 A 满足方程 (2.4) 和 (2.5) 式.

三、构造函数对应的广义变分原理

定理6 当 L_1 为第一类单值构造函数, 若 $u_i, \varepsilon_{ij}, \sigma_{ij}, \varphi, \Phi_i, h_i, g$ 为有独立变分的自变函数, 当泛函

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_1 &= \int_V L_1(u_i, u_{i,j}, \varepsilon_{ij}, \sigma_{ij}, \varphi, \Phi_i, \varphi_{,i}, h_i, g) dV \\ &+ \int_{S_u} a(u_i - \bar{u}_i) p_i dS + \int_{S_p} a \bar{p}_i u_i dS \\ &+ \int_{S_\varphi} A_{43}(\varphi - \bar{\varphi}) h dS + \int_{S_h} A_{43} \bar{h} \varphi dS \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

在点 $(u_i, \varepsilon_{ij}, \sigma_{ij}, \varphi, \Phi_i, h_i, g)$ 上取驻值时, 则 $u_i, \varepsilon_{ij}, \sigma_{ij}, \varphi, \Phi_i, h_i, g$ 为微孔线弹性材料混合问题的解.

证明 由于 Π_1 取驻值, 则有 $\delta \Pi_1 = 0$, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \Pi_1 &= \int_V \left[\frac{\partial L_1}{\partial u_i} \delta u_i + \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial u_{i,j}} \delta u_{i,j} + \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial \varepsilon_{ij}} \delta \varepsilon_{ij} + \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial \sigma_{ij}} \delta \sigma_{ij} \right. \\ &\left. + \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial \varphi} \delta \varphi + \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial \varphi_{,i}} \delta \varphi_{,i} + \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial \Phi_i} \delta \Phi_i + \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial h_i} \delta h_i + \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial g} \delta g \right] dV \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \int_{S_u} [a(u_i - \bar{u}_i) \delta p_i + a p_i \delta u_i] dS + \int_{S_p} a \bar{p}_i \delta u_i dS \\
 & + \int_{S_r} [A_{43}(\varphi - \bar{\varphi}) \delta h + A_{43} h \delta \varphi] dS + \int_{S_h} A_{43} \bar{h} \delta \varphi dS = 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

由于

$$\int_V \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial u_{i,j}} \delta u_{i,j} dV = \int_{\partial B} \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial u_{i,j}} n_j \delta u_i dS - \int_V \left(\frac{\partial L_1}{\partial u_{i,j}} \right)_{,j} \delta u_i dV \tag{3.3}$$

$$\int_V \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial \varphi_{,i}} \delta \varphi_{,i} dV = \int_{\partial B} \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial \varphi_{,i}} n_i \delta \varphi dS - \int_V \left(\frac{\partial L_1}{\partial \varphi_{,i}} \right)_{,i} \delta \varphi dV \tag{3.4}$$

将 (3.3)、(3.4) 式代入 (3.2) 式, 利用 (2.1)、(2.2)、(2.3) 式得到:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta \Pi_1 = & \int_V [a g_i^i \delta u_i + (A_{25}^{i j r s} g_5^r s + A_{26}^{i j r} g_6^r + A_{27}^{i j} g_7) \delta \varepsilon_{i,j} \\
 & + (A_{35}^{i j r s} g_5^r s + A_{36}^{i j r} g_6^r + A_{37}^{i j} g_7 + A_{32}^{i j r s} g_5^r s) \delta \sigma_{i,j} \\
 & + (A_{43} g_3 + A_{45}^{i j} g_5^i j + A_{46}^i g_6^i + A_{47} g_7) \delta \varphi \\
 & + (A_{55}^{i r s} g_5^r s + A_{56}^{i r} g_6^r + A_{57}^i g_7) \delta \Phi_i \\
 & + (A_{64}^{i r} g_4^r + A_{65}^{i r s} g_5^r s + A_{66}^{i r} g_6^r + A_{67}^i g_7) \delta h_i \\
 & + (A_{75}^{i j} g_5^i j + A_{76}^i g_6^i + A_{77} g_7) \delta g] dV \\
 & + \int_{S_u} a(u_i - \bar{u}_i) \delta p_i dS - \int_{S_p} a(p_i - \bar{p}_i) \delta u_i dS \\
 & + \int_{S_\varphi} A_{43}(\varphi - \bar{\varphi}) \delta h dS - \int_{S_h} A_{43}(h - \bar{h}) \delta \varphi dS = 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

利用变分学基本引理, 得到方程组:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 A_{25}^{i j r s} g_5^r s + A_{26}^{i j r} g_6^r + A_{27}^{i j} g_7 &= 0 \\
 A_{55}^{i r s} g_5^r s + A_{56}^{i r} g_6^r + A_{57}^i g_7 &= 0 \\
 A_{75}^{i j} g_5^i j + A_{76}^i g_6^i + A_{77} g_7 &= 0
 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{3.6}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 a g_i^i &= 0 \\
 A_{32}^{i j r s} g_2^r s + A_{35}^{i j r s} g_5^r s + A_{36}^{i j r} g_6^r + A_{37}^{i j} g_7 &= 0 \\
 A_{43} g_3 + A_{45}^{i j} g_5^i j + A_{46}^i g_6^i + A_{47} g_7 &= 0 \\
 A_{64}^{i r} g_4^r + A_{65}^{i r s} g_5^r s + A_{66}^{i r} g_6^r + A_{67}^i g_7 &= 0
 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{3.7}$$

由条件 (1.7) 和 (3.6)、(3.7) 式得到:

$$g_1^i = g_2^r s = g_3 = g_4^i = g_5^i j = g_6^i = g_7 = 0 \tag{3.8}$$

由 (3.5) 式得到:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 a(u_i - \bar{u}_i) &= 0, \quad a(p_i - \bar{p}_i) = 0 \\
 A_{43}(\varphi - \bar{\varphi}) &= 0, \quad A_{43}(h - \bar{h}) = 0
 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{3.9}$$

显然得到边界条件. 定理证毕.

定理7 若 L_2, L_3, L_4 分别为第二类, 第三类, 第四类单值构造函数, 令 $u_i, \varepsilon_{ij}, \sigma_{ij}$,

φ, Φ_i, h_i, g 为有独立变分的自变函数, 当泛函

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_2 = & \int_V L_2 dV - \int_{S_u} a \bar{u}_i p_i dS - \int_{S_p} a (p_i - \bar{p}_i) u_i dS \\ & + \int_{S_\varphi} A_{43} (\varphi - \bar{\varphi}) h dS + \int_{S_h} A_{43} \bar{h} \varphi dS \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_3 = & \int_V L_3 dV + \int_{S_u} a (u_i - \bar{u}_i) p_i dS + \int_{S_p} a \bar{p}_i u_i dS \\ & - \int_{S_\varphi} A_{43} \bar{\varphi} h dS - \int_{S_h} A_{43} (h - \bar{h}) \varphi dS \end{aligned} \quad (3.11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_4 = & \int_V L_4 dV - \int_{S_u} a \bar{u}_i p_i dS - \int_{S_p} a (p_i - \bar{p}_i) u_i dS \\ & - \int_{S_\varphi} A_{43} \bar{\varphi} h dS - \int_{S_h} A_{43} (h - \bar{h}) \varphi dS \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

在点 $(u_i, \varepsilon_{ij}, \sigma_{ij}, \varphi, \Phi_i, h_i, g)$ 上取驻值, 则 $u_i, \varepsilon_{ij}, \sigma_{ij}, \varphi, \Phi_i, h_i, g$ 为微孔线弹性材料混合问题的解。

由于证明与定理 6 的方法相同, 从略。

四、构造函数的表达式

利用方程组(2.1)、(2.2)、(2.3)式在函数空间上积分, 由于积分与路径无关(单值性), 可直接积分, 由于方程组(2.4)、(2.5)式的解相当复杂, 我们希望有一个简单的表达式, 为此, 令:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_{25}^{i j r s} &= -a \delta_{r_s}^{i j}, \quad A_{26}^{i j r} = 0, \quad A_{27}^{i j} = \lambda B_{i j} \\ A_{32}^{i j r s} &= a \delta_{r_s}^{i j}, \quad A_{36}^{i j r s} = A_{38}^{i j r} = A_{37}^{i j} = 0, \quad A_{34}^{i j r s} = 0 \\ A_{43} &= a, \quad A_{45}^{i j} = A_{46}^{i j} = 0, \quad A_{47} = -a + \lambda \xi \\ A_{55}^{i r s} &= 0, \quad A_{56}^{i r} = -a \delta_r^i, \quad A_{57}^i = \lambda b_i \\ A_{64}^{i r} &= a \delta_r^i, \quad A_{65}^{i r s} = A_{68}^{i r} = A_{67}^i = 0 \\ A_{75}^{i j} &= A_{76}^i = 0, \quad A_{77} = \lambda \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.1)$$

其中 λ 为常数, 将上式代入(2.4)、(2.5)式显然满足, 而且(1.7)式为:

$$\begin{vmatrix} (-a \delta_{r_s}^{i j}) & 0 & (\lambda B_{i j}) \\ 0 & (-a \delta_r^i) & (\lambda b_i) \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \quad (4.2)$$

将(4.1)式代入方程组(2.1)、(2.2)、(2.3)式得到:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \partial L_1 / \partial u_i &= a F_i, \quad \partial L_1 / \partial u_{i,j} = -a \sigma_{ij} \\
 \partial L_1 / \partial \varepsilon_{ij} &= -a (C_{ijkl} \varepsilon_{rs} + D_{ijl} \Phi_{,l} + B_{ij} \varphi - \sigma_{ij}) \\
 &\quad + \lambda B_{ij} (\xi \varphi + B_{rs} \varepsilon_{rs} + b_r \Phi_{,r} + g) \\
 \partial L_1 / \partial \sigma_{ij} &= a [\varepsilon_{ij} - (u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}) / 2] \\
 \partial L_1 / \partial \varphi &= a (g + l) + (-a + \lambda \xi) (\xi \varphi + B_{rs} \varepsilon_{rs} + b_r \Phi_{,r} + g) \\
 \partial L_1 / \partial \varphi_{,i} &= -a h_i \\
 \partial L_1 / \partial \Phi_i &= -a (A_{ij} \Phi_{,j} + D_{rsi} \varepsilon_{rs} + b_i \varphi - h_i) \\
 &\quad + \lambda b_i (\xi \varphi + B_{rs} \varepsilon_{rs} + b_r \Phi_{,r} + g) \\
 \partial L_1 / \partial h_i &= a (\Phi_i - \varphi_{,i}) \\
 \partial L_1 / \partial g &= \lambda (\xi \varphi + B_{rs} \varepsilon_{rs} + b_r \Phi_{,r} + g)
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.3)$$

将上式积分, 容易得到:

$$L_1 = a F_i u_i + a \sigma_{ij} [\varepsilon_{ij} - (u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}) / 2] + a h_i (\Phi_i - \varphi_{,i}) + a l \varphi + W \quad (4.4)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= -a (C_{ijkl} \varepsilon_{rs} \varepsilon_{ij} / 2 + D_{ijl} \Phi_{,l} \varepsilon_{ij} + B_{ij} \varphi \varepsilon_{ij} + \xi \varphi^2 / 2 + b_r \Phi_{,r} \varphi \\
 &\quad + A_{ij} \Phi_{,j} \Phi_i / 2) + \lambda B_{ij} \varepsilon_{ij} (\xi \varphi + B_{rs} \varepsilon_{rs} / 2 + b_r \Phi_{,r} + g) \\
 &\quad + \lambda \xi \varphi (\xi \varphi / 2 + B_{rs} \varepsilon_{rs} + b_r \Phi_{,r} + g) \\
 &\quad + \lambda b_i (b_r \Phi_{,r} \Phi_i / 2 + g \Phi_i) + \lambda g^2 / 2
 \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

将 (4.1) 式代入方程组 (2.2)、(2.3)、(2.18) 式积分可得到:

$$L_2 = a (\sigma_{ij,j} + F_i) u_i + a \sigma_{ij} \varepsilon_{ij} + a h_i (\Phi_i - \varphi_{,i}) + a l \varphi + W \quad (4.6)$$

将 (4.1) 式代入方程组 (2.1)、(2.3)、(2.19) 式积分得到:

$$L_3 = a F_i u_i + a \sigma_{ij} [\varepsilon_{ij} - (u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}) / 2] + a h_i \Phi_i + a (h_{i,i} + l) \varphi + W \quad (4.7)$$

将 (4.1) 式代入 (2.18)、(2.19)、(2.3) 式, 积分得到:

$$L_4 = a (\sigma_{ij,j} + F_i) u_i + a \sigma_{ij} \varepsilon_{ij} + a h_i \Phi_i + a (h_{i,i} + l) \varphi + W \quad (4.8)$$

五、等价定理

将 (4.1) 式代入泛函式 (3.1)、(3.10)、(3.11)、(3.12) 式, 得到广义变分原理的泛函分别为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Pi_1 &= \int_V \{W + a F_i u_i + a \sigma_{ij} [\varepsilon_{ij} - (u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}) / 2] + a h_i (\Phi_i - \varphi_{,i}) + a l \varphi\} dV \\
 &\quad + \int_{S_u} a (u_i - \bar{u}_i) p_i dS + \int_{S_p} a \bar{p}_i u_i dS + \int_{S_\varphi} a (\varphi - \bar{\varphi}) h dS + \int_{S_h} a \bar{h} \varphi dS
 \end{aligned} \quad (5.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Pi_2 &= \int_V [W + a (\sigma_{ij,j} + F_i) u_i + a \sigma_{ij} \varepsilon_{ij} + a h_i (\Phi_i - \varphi_{,i}) + a l \varphi] dV \\
 &\quad - \int_{S_u} a \bar{u}_i p_i dS - \int_{S_p} a (p_i - \bar{p}_i) u_i dS + \int_{S_\varphi} a (\varphi - \bar{\varphi}) h dS + \int_{S_h} a \bar{h} \varphi dS
 \end{aligned} \quad (5.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Pi_3 &= \int_V \{W + a F_i u_i + a \sigma_{ij} [\varepsilon_{ij} - (u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}) / 2] + a h_i \Phi_i + a (h_{i,i} + l) \varphi\} dV \\
 &\quad + \int_{S_u} a (u_i - \bar{u}_i) p_i dS + \int_{S_p} a \bar{p}_i u_i dS - \int_{S_\varphi} a \bar{\varphi} h dS - \int_{S_h} a (h - \bar{h}) \varphi dS
 \end{aligned} \quad (5.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_4 = & \int_V [W + a(\sigma_{ij,j} + F_i)u_i + a\sigma_{ij}\varepsilon_{ij} + ah_i\Phi_i + a(h_{i,i} + l)\varphi] dV \\ & - \int_{S_u} a\bar{u}_i p_i dS - \int_{S_p} a(p_i - \bar{p}_i)u_i dS - \int_{S_r} a\bar{\varphi} h dS - \int_{S_l} a(h - \bar{h})\varphi dS \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

当 $u_i, \varepsilon_{ij}, \sigma_{ij}, \varphi, \Phi_i, h_i, g$ 独立变化时, 如果有 $\Pi_a = \Pi_b$, 则 Π_a 与 Π_b 是等价的。

定理8 当 $u_i, \varepsilon_{ij}, \sigma_{ij}, \varphi, \Phi_i, h_i, g$ 为有独立变分的自变函数时, 则 $\Pi_i (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$ 是互为等价的。

证明 只要证明 Π_1 与 Π_2, Π_3, Π_4 等价即可, 由于

$$\int_V (\sigma_{ij}(u_{i,j} + u_{j,i})/2) dV = \int_{\partial B} \sigma_{ij} n_j u_i dS - \int_V \sigma_{ij,j} u_i dV \quad (5.5)$$

将上式代入 (5.1) 式, 即得到 (5.2) 式, 则 Π_1 与 Π_2 等价, 又由于

$$\int_V h_i \varphi_{,i} dV = \int_{\partial B} h_i n_i \varphi dS - \int_V h_{i,i} \varphi dV \quad (5.6)$$

将 (5.6) 式代入 (5.1) 式, 即得 (5.3) 式, 则 $\Pi_1 = \Pi_3$, 即 Π_1 与 Π_3 等价。将 (5.5)、(5.6) 式代入 (5.1) 式, 得到 (5.4) 式, 即 $\Pi_1 = \Pi_4$ 。从而定理证毕。

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Structural Function Theory of Generalized Variational Principles for Linear Elastic Materials with Voids

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Abstract

In this paper, we have obtained generalized variational principles for linear elastic materials with voids from structural function theory. Correspondent relations between structural functions and generalized variational principles are given.

Key words structural function, void, variational principles