

隐含的和多重相互作用的非局部 微极连续统的本构理论

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摘 要

本文把 A. C. Eringen 建立的非局部微极连续统的本构理论推广到包括具有隐含的和多重相互作用的非局部性的微极连续统的情形. 这里以隐含的和多重相互作用的非局部微极热弹性固体为例说明建立各自本构理论的过程并给出两个相应的有关本构理论的定理.

一、概 述

1974年 D. G. B. Edelen^[1]在他的“非局部系统的不可逆热动力学”一文中提出的遗留问题之一就是要求建立具有更加一般的(较之迄今的显含的和单一相互作用的非局部效应)泛函相关性的理论. 我们认为具有隐含的和多重相互作用的非局部性的连续统就是属于更加一般的泛函相关性的这类问题中的二例. 本文的目的就是要给出有关这两种情况的本构理论的两个定理.

1971年 V. P. Bhatkar^[2]提出了隐含的非局部变分理论, 他把显含的非局部变分问题推广到隐含的情形. 1975年 Edelen^[3]提出了具有多重相互作用的非局部变分理论, 他把单一相互作用的非局部变分问题推广到多重相互作用的情形.

我们在[2]和[3]的思路的启发下, 把 Eringen^[4]建立的非局部微极连续统理论推广到隐含的和多重相互作用的非局部微极连续统的情形. 本文以隐含的和多重相互作用的非局部微极热弹性固体为例说明了建立各自本构理论的过程并给出了两个相应的有关本构理论的定理. 这个方法也可以处理其它有关情况的本构理论的问题.

本文主要采用 Eringen^[4]使用的符号, 有明显差异时将另作说明或定义. 冠以符号“ \wedge ”的量均指非局部剩余量.

二、非局部微极连续介质的平衡定律

由[4](p. 214-215, 我们假定 $\hat{\rho} = \hat{j}^{hl} = P^K = 0$) 可把非局部微极连续介质的平衡定律的物质形式写成

$$\text{质 量} \quad \rho_0 - \rho J = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$\text{微惯性} \quad J^{KL} - j^{hi} \chi_k^K \chi_i^L = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

$$\text{动量} \quad T^{Kl}{}_{;K} + \rho_0(f^l - \dot{v}^l) + \rho_0 f^l = 0 \quad (2.3)$$

$$\text{动量矩} \quad \epsilon^{him} (M^{KL}{}_{k;L} - S^K{}_k) \chi_{mK} + \rho_0 (l^i - \dot{\sigma}^i) = 0 \quad (2.4)$$

$$\text{能 量} \quad -\rho_0 \dot{\varepsilon} - \rho_0 \hat{f}^h \dot{x}_h + S^K{}_k \dot{\chi}_k^K + T^K{}_k \dot{x}^h{}_{;K} + M^{KL}{}_k \dot{\chi}_{K;L}^k + Q^K{}_{;K} + \rho_0 (\hat{h} + \dot{h}) = 0 \quad (2.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{熵不等式} \quad & -\rho_0 \dot{\psi} - \rho_0 \hat{f}^h \dot{x}_h + S^K{}_k \dot{\chi}_k^K - \rho_0 \eta \dot{\theta} + T^K{}_k \dot{x}^h{}_{;K} + M^{KL}{}_k \dot{\chi}_{K;L}^k \\ & + \frac{Q^K}{\vartheta} \vartheta_{;K} + \rho_0 (\hat{h} - \vartheta \hat{b}) \geq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

三、隐含的非局部微极热弹性固体的本构理论

为简便起见, 我们定义下列局部变量和非局部变量的有序集合

$$\mathcal{X} \equiv \{\mathbf{x}, \chi_K, \vartheta; \mathbf{x}_{;L}, \chi_{K;L}, \vartheta_{;L}\} = \{\mathbf{F}; \mathbf{F}_{;L}\} \quad (3.1)$$

$$\mathbf{F} \equiv \{\mathbf{x}, \chi_K, \vartheta\}, \mathbf{F}_{;L} \equiv \{\mathbf{x}_{;L}, \chi_{K;L}, \vartheta_{;L}\}$$

$$\mathcal{X}' \equiv \{\mathbf{x}', \chi'_K, \vartheta'; \mathbf{x}'_{;L}, \chi'_{K;L}, \vartheta'_{;L}\} = \{\mathbf{F}'; \mathbf{F}'_{;L}\} \quad (3.2)$$

$$\mathbf{F}' \equiv \{\mathbf{x}', \chi'_K, \vartheta'\}, \mathbf{F}'_{;L} \equiv \{\mathbf{x}'_{;L}, \chi'_{K;L}, \vartheta'_{;L}\}$$

这里在字母上的撇表示它们的与物体所有点 \mathbf{X}' 的相关性. 为推导方便起见, 还引用符号

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathcal{G} &\equiv \{-\rho_0 \hat{f}^h, S^K{}_k, -\rho_0 \eta\} \\ \mathcal{S}^K &\equiv \{T^K{}_k, M^{LK}{}_k, 0\} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.3)$$

据此式和式(3.1), 熵不等式(2.6)可写下列形式:

$$-\rho_0 \dot{\psi} + (\mathcal{G} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{F}} + \mathcal{S}^K \cdot \dot{\mathbf{F}}_{;K}) + \frac{Q}{\vartheta} \vartheta_{;K} + \rho_0 (\hat{h} - \vartheta \hat{b}) \geq 0 \quad (3.4)$$

对于具有隐含非局部性的微极热弹性固体我们采用下列本构假定:

$$\psi(\mathbf{X}) = \psi(\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{X}), \mathbf{X}; \mathcal{X}'(\mathbf{X}'), \psi'(\mathbf{X}'), \mathbf{X}') \quad (3.5)$$

即认为, 例如, 自由能 $\psi(\mathbf{X})$ 是 $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{X})$ 和 \mathbf{X} 的函数与 $\mathcal{X}'(\mathbf{X}')$, $\psi'(\mathbf{X}')$, \mathbf{X}' 的泛函.

假定 $\psi(\mathbf{X})$ 对于 $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{X})$ 是连续可微的并且具有对于 $\mathcal{X}'(\Lambda)$ 和 $\psi'(\Lambda)$ 的有界 Fréchet 导数, 于是可写出

$$\psi(\mathbf{X}) = \frac{\partial \psi(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{X})} \cdot \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{X}) + \int_{V-\Sigma} \frac{\delta \psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta \mathcal{X}'(\Lambda)} \cdot \mathcal{X}'(\Lambda) dV(\Lambda) + \int_{V-\Sigma} \frac{\delta \psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta \psi'(\Lambda)} \psi'(\Lambda) dV(\Lambda) \quad (3.6)$$

这里第一项表示当 \mathcal{X}' 和 ψ' 固定时的普通导数, 而第二项和第三项则分别表示当 \mathcal{X} 与 ψ' 固定和当 \mathcal{X} 与 \mathcal{X}' 固定时的 Fréchet 导数.

令

$$f(\mathbf{X}) = \frac{\partial \psi(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{X})} \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{X}) + \int_{V-\Sigma} \frac{\delta \psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta \mathcal{X}'(\Lambda)} \mathcal{X}'(\Lambda) dV(\Lambda) \quad (3.7)$$

则由积分方程理论的基本定理可知

$$\psi(\mathbf{X}) = f(\mathbf{X}) - \int_{V-\Sigma} M(\mathbf{X}, \Lambda) f(\Lambda) dV(\Lambda) \quad (3.8)$$

这里 $M(\mathbf{X}, \Lambda)$ 满足下列积分方程

$$M(\mathbf{X}, \Lambda) \frac{\delta\psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta\psi'(\Lambda)} = \int_{V-\Sigma} M(\mathbf{X}, \xi) \frac{\delta\psi'(\xi)}{\delta\psi'(\Lambda)} dV(\xi) \quad (3.9)$$

考虑到(3.7)和(3.8), 则(3.6)可写成下列形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(\mathbf{X}) = & \frac{\partial\psi(\mathbf{X})}{\partial\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{X})} \cdot \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{X}) + \int_{V-\Sigma} \frac{\delta\psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta\mathcal{A}'(\Lambda)} \cdot \mathcal{A}'(\Lambda) dV(\Lambda) + \int_{V-\Sigma} \frac{\delta\psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta\psi'(\Lambda)} \\ & \cdot \left\{ \frac{\partial\psi'(\Lambda)}{\partial\mathcal{A}'(\Lambda)} \cdot \mathcal{A}'(\Lambda) + \int_{V-\Sigma} \frac{\delta\psi'(\Lambda)}{\delta\mathcal{A}'(\eta)} \cdot \mathcal{A}'(\eta) dV(\eta) - \int_{V-\Sigma} M(\Lambda, \eta) \right. \\ & \left. \cdot \left[\frac{\partial\psi'(\eta)}{\partial\mathcal{A}'(\eta)} \cdot \mathcal{A}'(\eta) + \int_{V-\Sigma} \frac{\delta\psi'(\eta)}{\delta\mathcal{A}'(\xi)} \cdot \mathcal{A}'(\xi) dV(\xi) \right] \right\} dV(\Lambda) \quad (3.10) \end{aligned}$$

为了便于阐明上式的力学意义和易于检验非局部性剩余量条件起见, 我们把(3.10)写成下列形式:

$$\rho_0\psi(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{B} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{F}} + \mathbf{B}^L \cdot \dot{\mathbf{F}}_{,L} + \mathcal{D} = \mathcal{F} \cdot \mathcal{A} + \mathcal{D} \quad (3.11)$$

这里

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F} = & \frac{\partial[\rho_0\psi(\mathbf{X})]}{\partial\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{X})} + \int_{V-\Sigma} \left(\frac{\delta[\rho_0\psi(\mathbf{X})]}{\delta\mathcal{A}'(\Lambda)} \right)^* dV(\Lambda) \\ & + \int_{V-\Sigma} \left(\frac{\delta\psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta\psi'(\Lambda)} \frac{\partial[\rho_0\psi(\Lambda)]}{\partial\mathcal{A}'(\Lambda)} \right)^* dV(\Lambda) + \int_{V-\Sigma} \left(\frac{\delta\psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta\psi'(\Lambda)} \right. \\ & \cdot \int_{V-\Sigma} \frac{\delta[\rho_0\psi'(\Lambda)]}{\delta\mathcal{A}'(\eta)} \left. \right)^* dV(\eta) dV(\Lambda) - \int_{V-\Sigma} \left(\frac{\delta\psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta\psi'(\Lambda)} \int_{V-\Sigma} M(\Lambda, \eta) \right. \\ & \cdot \frac{\partial[\rho_0\psi'(\eta)]}{\partial\mathcal{A}'(\eta)} \left. \right)^* dV(\eta) dV(\Lambda) - \int_{V-\Sigma} \left(\frac{\delta\psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta\psi'(\Lambda)} \int_{V-\Sigma} M(\Lambda, \eta) \right. \\ & \left. \cdot \int \frac{\delta[\rho_0\psi'(\eta)]}{\delta\mathcal{A}'(\xi)} \right)^* dV(\xi) dV(\eta) dV(\Lambda) \quad (3.12) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D} \equiv & \int_{V-\Sigma} \left[\frac{\delta[\rho_0\psi(\mathbf{X})]}{\delta\mathcal{A}'(\Lambda)} \cdot \mathcal{A}'(\Lambda) - \left(\frac{\delta[\rho_0\psi(\mathbf{X})]}{\delta\mathcal{A}'(\Lambda)} \right)^* \cdot \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{X}) \right] \\ & \cdot dV(\Lambda) + \int_{V-\Sigma} \left[\frac{\delta\psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta\psi'(\Lambda)} \frac{\partial[\rho_0\psi'(\Lambda)]}{\partial\mathcal{A}'(\Lambda)} \cdot \mathcal{A}'(\Lambda) - \left(\frac{\delta\psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta\psi'(\Lambda)} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \cdot \frac{\partial[\rho_0\psi'(\Lambda)]}{\partial\mathcal{A}'(\Lambda)} \right)^* \cdot \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{X}) \right] dV(\Lambda) + \int_{V-\Sigma} \left[\frac{\delta\psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta\psi'(\Lambda)} \right. \\ & \left. \cdot \int_{V-\Sigma} \frac{\delta[\rho_0\psi'(\Lambda)]}{\delta\mathcal{A}'(\eta)} \cdot \mathcal{A}'(\eta) - \left(\frac{\delta\psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta\psi'(\Lambda)} \int_{V-\Sigma} \frac{\delta[\rho_0\psi'(\Lambda)]}{\delta\mathcal{A}'(\eta)} \right)^* \right. \\ & \left. \cdot \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{X}) \right] dV(\eta) dV(\Lambda) - \int_{V-\Sigma} \left[\frac{\delta\psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta\psi'(\Lambda)} \int_{V-\Sigma} M(\Lambda, \eta) \right. \\ & \left. \cdot \frac{\partial[\rho_0\psi'(\eta)]}{\partial\mathcal{A}'(\eta)} \cdot \mathcal{A}'(\eta) - \left(\frac{\delta\psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta\psi'(\Lambda)} \int_{V-\Sigma} M(\Lambda, \eta) \int_{V-\Sigma} \frac{\delta\psi'(\eta)}{\delta\mathcal{A}'(\eta)} \right)^* \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{X}) \int dV(\eta) dV(\Lambda) - \int_{V-\Sigma} \left[\frac{\delta\psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta\psi'(\Lambda)} \left\{ M(\Lambda, \eta) \right. \right. \\ & \cdot \left. \int_{V-\Sigma} \frac{\delta\psi'(\eta)}{\delta\mathcal{A}'(\xi)} \cdot \mathcal{A}(\xi) + \left(\frac{\delta\psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta\psi'(\Lambda)} \left\{ M(\Lambda, \eta) \left\{ \frac{\delta\psi'(\eta)}{\delta\mathcal{A}'(\xi)} \right\}^* \cdot \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{X}) \right\} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \cdot dV(\xi) dV(\eta) dV(\Lambda) \right\} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

\mathbf{B} 和 \mathbf{B}^L 分别由(3.12)用 \mathbf{F} 和 $\mathbf{F}_{,L}$ 代替 \mathcal{A} 得到. 由(3.13)显然可见, \mathcal{D} 具有下列性质:

$$\int_{V-\Sigma} \mathcal{D} dV(\mathbf{X}) \equiv 0 \quad (3.14)$$

本文中置于圆括弧上的星号“*”表示所示量是从那些不带星号的量通过 \mathbf{X} 与 Λ (或 ξ, η) 的相互交换而得到的.

把(3.11)代入熵不等式(3.4)并对 $V-\Sigma$ 进行积分, 则可写出

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{V-\Sigma} [(\mathcal{D} - \mathbf{B}) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{F}} + (\mathcal{D}^L - \mathbf{B}^L) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{F}}_{,L} + \frac{Q^K}{\vartheta} \vartheta_{,K} + \rho_0(\dot{\hat{h}} - \vartheta \dot{\hat{b}}) \\ & - \mathcal{D}] dV(\mathbf{X}) \geq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.15)$$

考虑到性质(3.14)并应用 Green-Gauss 定理, 则由上式可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{V-\Sigma} (\mathcal{D} - \mathbf{B} - \mathcal{D}_{,L}^L + \mathbf{B}_{,L}^L) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{F}} dV(\mathbf{X}) + \oint_{S-\Sigma} (\mathcal{D}^L - \mathbf{B}^L) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{F}} dA_L(\mathbf{X}) \\ & - \int_{\Sigma} [(\mathcal{D}^L - \mathbf{B}^L) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{F}}] dA_L + \int_{V-\Sigma} \left(\frac{Q^K}{\vartheta} \vartheta_{,K} - \rho_0 \vartheta \dot{\hat{b}} \right) dV(\mathbf{X}) \geq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

由此可知

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathcal{D} - \mathbf{B} - \mathcal{D}_{,L}^L + \mathbf{B}_{,L}^L &= 0 && \text{在 } V-\Sigma \text{ 内} \\ (\mathcal{D}^L - \mathbf{B}^L) N_L &= 0 && \text{在 } S-\Sigma \text{ 上} \\ [\mathcal{D}^L - \mathbf{B}^L] N_L &= 0 && \text{在 } \Sigma \text{ 上} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.17)$$

和

$$\int_{V-\Sigma} \int \left(\frac{Q^K}{\vartheta} \vartheta_{,K} - \rho_0 \vartheta \dot{\hat{b}} \right) dV(\mathbf{X}) = 0 \quad (3.18)$$

于是证明了下列

定理 隐含非局部微极热弹性固体的本构方程和非局部剩余量服从全局熵不等式, 当且仅当它们满足(3.17)并不违背(3.18), 这里 \mathcal{D} 和 \mathcal{D}^L 及 \mathbf{B} 和 \mathbf{B}^L 分别由(3.3)和(3.13)给出.

关于隐含非局部微极热弹性固体的本构理论的进一步阐述和具体结果可直接按[4]同样步骤进行, 只需把[4]中的 \mathbf{B} 和 \mathbf{B}^L 用本文中的(3.13)代替即可. 显然, 若系统的非局部性是显含的, 则 $\delta\psi(\mathbf{X})/\delta\psi'(\Lambda) = 0$, 即只需取(3.13)的头两项即得[4]的相应结果.

四、多重相互作用的非局部微极热弹性固体的本构理论

若在域 $V-\Sigma$ 内 \mathbf{X} 处的状态受 \mathbf{X} 处的粒子与 $\Lambda_1, \Lambda_2, \dots, \Lambda_p$ 处诸粒子间的相互作用的影响, 则称为 p 重相互作用, 而把通常在 \mathbf{X} 处的粒子只与在 Λ 处粒子相互作用的情形, 即 $p=1$, 称为单一相互作用.

关于 p 重相互作用的非局部微极热弹性固体的本构假定, 例如, 对于自由能 $\psi(\mathbf{X})$ 可采用

下列形式的泛函:

$$\psi(\mathbf{X}) = \psi(\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{X}), \mathbf{X}; \mathcal{F}'(\Lambda_1), \Lambda_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}'(\Lambda_p), \Lambda_p) \quad (4.1)$$

这里

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{X}) = \{x(\mathbf{X}), x_{K,L}(\mathbf{X}), \vartheta(\mathbf{X}); x_{,L}(\mathbf{X}), x_{K,L}(\mathbf{X}), \vartheta_{,L}(\mathbf{X})\} = \{\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}); \mathbf{F}_{,L}(\mathbf{X})\} \quad (4.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}'(\Lambda_q) &= \{x'(\Lambda_q), x'_{K,L}(\Lambda_q), \vartheta'(\Lambda_q); x'_{,L}(\Lambda_q), x'_{K,L}(\Lambda_q), \vartheta'_{,L}(\Lambda_q)\} \\ &= \{\mathbf{F}'(\Lambda_q); \mathbf{F}'_{,L}(\Lambda_q)\}, \quad q=1, 2, \dots, p \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

于是可写出

$$\psi(\mathbf{X}) = \frac{\partial \psi(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{X})} \cdot \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{X}) + \sum_{q=1}^p \int_{V-\Sigma} \frac{\delta \psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta \mathcal{F}'(\Lambda_q)} \cdot \mathcal{F}'(\Lambda_q) dV(\Lambda_q) \quad (4.4)$$

为今后方便起见, 我们把它写成下列等价形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_0 \psi(\mathbf{X}) &= \left[\rho_0 \frac{\partial \psi(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{X})} + \sum_{q=1}^p \int_{V-\Sigma} \mathcal{H}_q \left(\rho_0 \frac{\delta \psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta \mathcal{F}'(\Lambda_q)} \right) dV(\Lambda_q) \right] \\ &\quad \cdot \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{X}) + \mathcal{D} \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

这里 \mathcal{H} 是交换算子符号^[3]:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_q(U(\mathbf{X}, \Lambda_1, \dots, \Lambda_{q-1}, \Lambda_q, \Lambda_{q+1}, \dots, \Lambda_p)) &= U(\Lambda_q, \Lambda_1, \dots, \Lambda_{q-1}, \mathbf{X}, \\ &\quad \Lambda_{q+1}, \dots, \Lambda_p) \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

而 \mathcal{D} 具有下列形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D} &\equiv \sum_{q=1}^p \int_{V-\Sigma} \left[\rho_0 \frac{\delta \psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta \mathcal{F}'(\Lambda_q)} \cdot \mathcal{F}'(\Lambda_q) - \mathcal{H}_q \left(\rho_0 \frac{\delta \psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta \mathcal{F}'(\Lambda_q)} \right) \cdot \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{X}) \right] \\ &\quad \cdot dV(\Lambda_q) \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

显然, \mathcal{D} 具有下列性质

$$\int_{V-\Sigma} \mathcal{D} dV(\mathbf{X}) = 0 \quad (4.8)$$

应用符号(3.3)并按 II 同样步骤, 则得同样形式(3.17)和(3.18), 但在这里 \mathbf{B} 和 \mathbf{B}^L 具有下列形式:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathbf{B} &\equiv \rho_0 \frac{\partial \psi(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X})} + \sum_{q=1}^p \int_{V-\Sigma} \mathcal{H}_q \left(\rho_0 \frac{\delta \psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta \mathbf{F}'(\Lambda_q)} \right) dV(\Lambda_q) \\ \mathbf{B}^L &\equiv \rho_0 \frac{\partial \psi(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{F}_{,L}(\mathbf{X})} + \sum_{q=1}^p \int_{V-\Sigma} \mathcal{H}_q \left(\rho_0 \frac{\delta \psi(\mathbf{X})}{\delta \mathbf{F}'_{,L}(\Lambda_q)} \right) dV(\Lambda_q) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.9)$$

于是证明了下列定理

定理 p 重相互作用的非局部微极热弹性固体的本构方程和非局部剩余量服从全局熵不等式, 当且仅当它们满足(3.17)并不违背(3.18), 这里 \mathcal{D} 和 \mathcal{D}^L 及 \mathbf{B} 和 \mathbf{B}^L 分别由(3.3)和(4.9)给出.

关于 p 重相互作用的非局部微极热弹性固体的本构理论的进一步阐述及具体结果可直接按[4]同样步骤进行,只需把[4]中的 \mathbf{B} 和 \mathbf{B}^L 用本文中的(4.9)代替即可.显然,若系统的非局部性是单一相互作用的,取 $p=1$,即得[4]的相应结果.

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Constitutive Theories for Nonlocal Micropolar Continua with Implicitly and with Multiple Interactions

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Abstract

In this paper the constitutive theory for nonlocal micropolar continua which was proposed by A. C. Eringen is extended to the cases for nonlocal micropolar continua with implicitly and with multiple interactions. Here nonlocal micropolar thermoelastic solids with implicitly and with multiple interactions are cited as instances to illustrate the procedure for the establishment of their constitutive theories and two relevant theorems concerning the constitutive theories for those solids which are given in this paper.