

空间框架结构弹性动力学非传统

Hamilton 型变分原理*

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摘要 根据古典阴阳互补和现代对偶互补的基本思想,通过罗恩提出的一条简单而统一的新途径,系统地建立了空间框架结构弹性动力学的各类非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理. 文中首先给出空间框架结构弹性动力学的广义虚功原理的表式,然后从该式出发,不仅能得到空间框架结构弹性动力学的虚功原理,而且通过所给出的广义 Legendre 变换,还能系统地成对导出空间框架结构弹性动力学的 5 类变量、3 类变量、2 类变量变分原理的互补泛函,以及 1 类变量和相空间非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理的泛函. 同时,通过这条新途径还能清楚地阐明这些原理的内在联系.

关键词 空间框架结构, 弹性动力学, 相空间, 非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理, 初值-边值问题

引言

近年来随着社会经济的繁荣和城市化建设步伐的加大,我国高层建筑发展迅速. 框架结构由梁柱构成,构件截面较小,能为建筑提供灵活的使用空间,适合大规模工业化施工,效率较高,工程质量较好,因此它不仅是多层以及高层建筑中最早采用的结构体系且现在也得到广泛的应用^[1-2].

目前对于框架结构弹性动力学,无论是简化后的平面框架还是空间框架的变分原理国内外都所见甚少. Vasudevan 等^[3] 给了一个混合变分原理,朱见江等^[4] 采用连续化的模型,给出了框架结构的最小势能原理的泛函. 有关空间框架结构弹性动力学的一些重要的基本原理,例如虚功原理和能反映其初值-边值问题的全部特征各类非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理至今国内外还没有系统建立.

本文根据文献^[5,6,9] 提出的一条简单而统一的新途径,系统地建立了空间框架结构弹性动力学的广义虚功原理和虚功原理、以及各类非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理和相空间非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理. 这种新的变分原理能反映这种动力学初值-边值问题的全部特征.

1 空间框架结构动力学基本方程和条件

设一空间框架结构,共有 ml 根梁, mz 根柱. 任

取一根梁或柱(下面统称杆件),不考虑横向剪切影响. 如图 1 所示的正交直角坐标系 $o-xyz$ 为杆件局部坐标系, $O-XYZ$ 为结构整体坐标系.

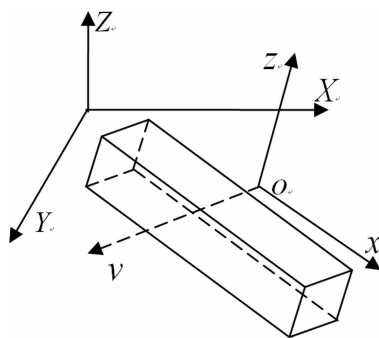


图 1 杆件坐标系示意图

Fig. 1 Coordinate system of bar

1) 速度位移关系

$$\left. \begin{aligned} j \text{ 梁: } v_j &= \dot{u}_j \quad (j=1, 2, \dots, ml) \\ k \text{ 柱: } v_k &= \dot{u}_k \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, mz) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

式中 $v = [v_x, v_y, v_z, \omega_x]^T$, $u = [u_x, u_y, u_z, \theta_x]^T$; $u_x, u_y, u_z, v_x, v_y, v_z$ 分别为 x, y, z 方向的线位移和线速度, θ_x, ω_x 分别为角位移和角速度.

2) 动量速度关系

$$\left. \begin{aligned} j \text{ 梁: } p_j &= \rho_j A_j v_j \quad (j=1, 2, \dots, ml) \\ k \text{ 柱: } p_k &= \rho_k A_k v_k \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, mz) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

在上式中 $p = [p_x, p_y, p_z, L_x]^T$, p_x, p_y, p_z 分别为 x, y, z 方向的动量, L_x 为角动量. A 为对角阵, $A =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A \\ A \\ A \\ J_\rho \end{bmatrix}, A \text{ 为杆件截面积, } J_\rho \text{ 为杆件对 } x \text{ 轴}$$

的扭转惯性矩。

相应的 j 梁和 k 柱动能密度和余动能密度分别为

$$K_j(v_j) = \rho_j v_j^T A_j v_j / 2, K_j^*(p_j) = p_j^T A_j^{-1} p_j / 2 \rho_j$$

$$K_k(v_k) = \rho_k v_k^T A_k v_k / 2, K_k^*(p_k) = p_k^T A_k^{-1} p_k / 2 \rho_k$$

3) 运动方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} j \text{ 梁: } BQ_j - \dot{p}_j + f_j &= 0 \quad (j=1, 2, \dots, ml) \\ k \text{ 柱: } BQ_k - \dot{p}_k + f_k &= 0 \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, mz) \end{aligned} \right\} (3)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} j \text{ 梁: } BQ_j - \rho_j A_j \ddot{u}_j + f_j &= 0 \quad (j=1, 2, \dots, ml) \\ k \text{ 柱: } BQ_k - \rho_k A_k \ddot{u}_k + f_k &= 0 \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, mz) \end{aligned} \right\} (4)$$

式中 $Q = [N_x, M_x, M_y, M_z]^T, f = [f_x, f_y, f_z, m_x]^T, 0 = [0, 0, 0, 0]^T, B$ 是微分算子矩阵, $B =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} d/dx & & & \\ & -d^2/dx^2 & & \\ & & -d^2/dx^2 & \\ & & & d/dx \end{bmatrix}. N_x \text{ 为轴向力,}$$

M_x, M_y 为弯矩, M_z 为扭矩, f_x, f_y, f_z 分别为作用在杆件上的 x, y, z 方向的外分布载荷, m_x 为分布扭矩。

4) 广义应变与位移关系

$$\left. \begin{aligned} j \text{ 梁: } \kappa_j &= Bu_j \quad (j=1, 2, \dots, ml) \\ k \text{ 柱: } \kappa_k &= Bu_k \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, mz) \end{aligned} \right\} (5)$$

式中 $\kappa = [\varepsilon_x, \kappa_z, \kappa_y, \kappa_\rho]^T, \varepsilon_x$ 为杆件沿 x 轴向应变, κ_z, κ_y 分别为杆件挠曲在 oxy 面和 oxz 内的曲率, κ_ρ 为杆件绕 x 轴的扭率。

5) 广义内力和广义应变关系

$$\left. \begin{aligned} j \text{ 梁: } Q_j &= R_j \kappa_j \quad (j=1, 2, \dots, ml) \\ k \text{ 柱: } Q_k &= R_k \kappa_k \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, mz) \end{aligned} \right\} (6)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} j \text{ 梁: } \kappa_j &= R_j^{-1} Q_j \quad (j=1, 2, \dots, ml) \\ k \text{ 柱: } \kappa_k &= R_k^{-1} Q_k \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, mz) \end{aligned} \right\} (7)$$

$$\text{式中 } R = \begin{bmatrix} EA & & & \\ & EI_y & & \\ & & EI_z & \\ & & & GJ_\rho \end{bmatrix}, E \text{ 为杆件弹性模}$$

量, G 为杆件剪切模量, I_y, I_z 分别为杆件对 y, z 轴的主惯性矩。

相应的 j 梁和 k 柱的应变能密度和余应变能密度分别为

$$\Phi_j(\kappa_j) = \kappa_j^T R_j \kappa_j / 2, \Psi_j(Q_j) = Q_j^T R_j^{-1} / 2$$

$$\Phi_k(\kappa_k) = \kappa_k^T R_k \kappa_k / 2, \Psi_k(Q_k) = Q_k^T R_k^{-1} / 2$$

6) 对于结构的整体直角坐标系 $O - XYZ$, 给定节点外力的节点条件和给定节点位移的支撑节点条件分别为

$$T_{l2} = [T_{x12}, T_{y12}, T_{z12}, M_{x12}, M_{y12}, M_{z12}]^T = T_n$$

$$(l2 = 1, 2, \dots, mf \text{ 为给定节点外力的节点数}) \quad (8)$$

$$u_{11} = [u_{x11}, u_{y11}, u_{z11}, \theta_{x11}, \theta_{y11}, \theta_{z11}]^T = \bar{u}_n$$

$$(l1 = 1, 2, \dots, ms \text{ 为给定节点支撑的节点数}) \quad (9)$$

7) 初始条件

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_{0j}(x) = u_j(x, 0) &= [u_{xj}(x, 0), u_{yj}(x, 0), \\ &u_{zj}(x, 0), \theta_{xj}(x, 0)] = \bar{u}_{0j}(x) = [\bar{u}_{x0j}(x), \\ &\bar{u}_{y0j}(x), \bar{u}_{z0j}(x), \bar{\theta}_{x0j}(x)] \\ u_{0k}(x) = u_k(x, 0) &= [u_{xk}(x, 0), u_{yk}(x, 0), \\ &u_{zk}(x, 0), \theta_{xk}(x, 0)] = \bar{u}_{0k}(x) = [\bar{u}_{x0k}(x), \\ &\bar{u}_{y0k}(x), \bar{u}_{z0k}(x), \bar{\theta}_{x0k}(x)] \end{aligned} \right\} (10)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} p_{0j}(x) = p_j(x, 0) &= [p_{xj}(x, 0), p_{yj}(x, 0), \\ &p_{zj}(x, 0), L_{xj}(x, 0)] = \bar{p}_{0j}(x) = [\bar{p}_{x0j}(x), \\ &\bar{p}_{y0j}(x), \bar{p}_{z0j}(x), \bar{L}_{x0j}(x)] \\ p_{0k}(x) = p_k(x, 0) &= [p_{xk}(x, 0), p_{yk}(x, 0), \\ &p_{zk}(x, 0), L_{xk}(x, 0)] = \bar{p}_{0k}(x) = [\bar{p}_{x0k}(x), \\ &\bar{p}_{y0k}(x), \bar{p}_{z0k}(x), \bar{L}_{x0k}(x)] \end{aligned} \right\} (11)$$

式中 $\bar{u}_{0j}(x), \bar{p}_{0j}(x), \bar{u}_{0k}(x), \bar{p}_{0k}(x)$ 为已知初始值。

2 广义虚功原理、虚功原理

可以证明, 事先满足结构的联接条件, p, Q, u 有下列积分关系式成立:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{ml} \left\{ \int_0^{t_1} \int_{l_j} [p_j^T \dot{u}_j - Q_j^T (Bu_j)] dx dt + \int_0^{t_1} \int_{l_j} [\dot{p}_j^T u_j - (BQ_j)^T u_j] dx dt - \int_{l_j} [u_j^T(x, t_1) p_j(x, t_1) - u_j^T(x, 0) p_j(x, 0)] dx \right\} + \sum_{k=1}^{mz} \left\{ \int_0^{t_1} \int_{l_k} [p_k^T \dot{u}_k - Q_k^T (Bu_k)] dx dt + \int_0^{t_1} \int_{l_k} [\dot{p}_k^T u_k -$$

$$(BQ_k)^T u_k] dxdt - \int_{J_k} [u_k^T(x, t_1) p_k(x, t_1) - u_k^T(x, 0) p_k(x, 0)] dx \} + \int_0^{t_1} [\sum_{l_2=1}^{mf} T_{l_2}^T u_{l_2} T_{l_1}^T u_{l_1}] dt = II_1 + II_2 - II_3 + II_4 + II_5 - II_6 + II_7 = 0 \quad (12)$$

(12)式是本文给出的一个重要关系式,在力学上可认为是空间框架结构弹性动力学广义虚功原理的表式.从该式出发,不仅能系统建立空间框架结构弹性动力学的虚功原理和空间框架结构弹性动力学的各类变量非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理,而且能清楚地阐明这些原理之间的内在联系.

当 Q, p 满足方程(3)和条件(8),(11);满足方程(1),(5)和条件(8),(10)时,由(12)式可得

$$\sum_{j=1}^{ml} \int_0^{t_1} \int_{J_j} (Q_j^T \kappa_j - p_j^T v_j) dxdt + \sum_{k=1}^{mz} \int_0^{t_1} \int_{J_k} (Q_k^T \kappa_k - p_k^T \dot{u}_k) dxdt = \sum_{j=1}^{ml} \{ \int_0^{t_1} \int_{J_j} f_j u_j dxdt - \int_{J_j} [u_j^T(x, t_1) p_j(x, t_1) - \tilde{u}_{0j}^T(x) \tilde{p}_{0j}(x)] dx \} + \sum_{k=1}^{mz} \{ \int_0^{t_1} \int_{J_k} f_k u_k dxdt - \int_{J_k} [u_k^T(x, t_1) p_k(x, t_1) - \tilde{u}_{0k}^T(x) \tilde{p}_{0k}(x)] dx \} + \int_0^{t_1} [\sum_{l_2=1}^{mf} T_{l_2}^T u_{l_2} + \sum_{l_1=1}^{ms} T_{l_1}^T u_{l_1}] dt \quad (13)$$

(13)式可看成是空间框架结构弹性动力学虚功原理的表式,它反映广义动力可能状态与广义运动可能状态之间的最一般关系.或者说,它反映阴变量 u, v, κ 与阳变量 f, p, Q 这两组对偶变量之间的最一般关系.

3 各类变量广义变分原理

3.1 5类变量广义变分原理

当 Q 与 κ 分别是互不相关的任意函数时,可以得到下列关系式

$$Q^T \kappa = \Phi(\kappa) + \Psi(Q) + A(Q, \kappa) \quad (14)$$

式中

$$A(Q, \kappa) = \frac{1}{2}(Q - R\kappa)^T (\kappa - R^{-1}Q) \quad (15)$$

只有 Q 与 κ 满足(6)式和(7)式时,才有

$$Q^T \kappa = \Phi(\kappa) + \Psi(Q) \quad (16)$$

当 p 与 v 是互不相关的任意函数时,可以得到下列关系式

$$p^T v = K(v) + K^*(p) - B(p, v) \quad (17)$$

式中

$$B(p, v) = (\rho v^T A - p^T) A^{-1} (\rho A v - p) / 2\rho \quad (18)$$

只有当 p 与 v 满足(1.2a,b)式时,才有

$$p^T v = K(v) + K^*(p) \quad (19)$$

上述的(14)和(17)式是本文给出的广义 Legendre 变换式.

于是,(12)式中 II_1 的积分函数 $p_j^T \dot{u}_j$ 和 II_4 的积分函数 $p_k^T \dot{u}_k$ 可分别变换为

$$p_j^T \dot{u}_j = K_j(v_j^i) + K_j^*(p_j) - B_j(p_j, v_j) - p_j^T (v_j - \dot{u}_j) \quad (20)$$

$$p_k^T \dot{u}_k = K_k(v_k^i) + K_k^*(p_k) - B_k(p_k, v_k) - p_k^T (v_k - \dot{u}_k) \quad (21)$$

(12)式中 II 的积分函数 $Q_j^T (Bu_j)$ 和 II_4 的积分函数 $Q_k^T (Bu_k)$ 可分别变换为

$$Q_j^T (Bu_j) = \Phi_j(\kappa_j) + \Psi_j(Q_j) + A_j(Q_j, \kappa_j) - Q_j^T [\kappa_j - (Bu_j)] \quad (22)$$

$$Q_k^T (Bu_k) = \Phi_k(\kappa_k) + \Psi_k(Q_k) + A_k(Q_k, \kappa_k) - Q_k^T [\kappa_k - (Bu_k)] \quad (23)$$

将(12)式的 $II_2 - II_3 + II_5 - II_6 + II_7$ 变换为

$$II_2 - II_3 + II_5 - II_6 + II_7 = \sum_{j=1}^{ml} \int_0^{t_1} \int_{J_j} [(\dot{p}_j - BQ_j - f_j)^T u_j] dxdt + \sum_{j=1}^{mz} \int_0^{t_1} \int_{J_k} [(\dot{p}_k - BQ_k - f_k)^T u_k] dxdt + II_{IB} + \dot{II} + \sum_{j=1}^{ml} \int_0^{t_1} \int_{J_j} f_j u_j dxdt + \sum_{j=1}^{mz} \int_0^{t_1} \int_{J_k} f_k u_k dxdt + \Gamma_{IB} + \dot{\Gamma} \quad (24)$$

式中

$$\dot{II} = - \sum_{j=1}^{ml} \int_{J_j} \{ [\dot{p}_j(x, t_1) + \dot{p}_j(x, 0)]^T u_j(x, t_1) \} dx -$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{mz} \int_{J_k} \{ [\dot{p}_k(x, t_1) + \dot{p}_k(x, 0)]^T u_k(x, t_1) \} dx$$

$$\dot{\Gamma} = - \sum_{j=1}^{ml} \int_{J_j} [\dot{u}_j^T(x, t_1) p_j(x, t_1) -$$

$$\dot{p}_j^T(x, 0) u_j(x, t_1)]^T dx - \sum_{k=1}^{mz} \int_{J_k} [\dot{u}_k^T(x, t_1) p_k(x, t_1) -$$

$$\dot{p}_k^T(x, 0) u_k(x, t_1)] dx$$

$$II_{IB} = \int_0^{t_1} [\sum_{l_2=1}^{mf} \bar{T}_{l_2}^T u_{l_2} + \sum_{l_1=1}^{ms} T_{l_1}^T (u_{l_1} - \bar{u}_{l_1})] dt +$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{ml} \int_{J_j} \{ \dot{p}_{0j}^T(x) u_j(x, t_1) - [\tilde{u}_{0j}(x) -$$

$$u_j(x, 0)]^T p_j(x, 0) \} dx +$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{mz} \int_{J_k} \{ \tilde{p}_{0k}^T(x) u_k(x, t_1) - [\tilde{u}_{0k}(x) - u_k(x, 0)]^T p_k(x, 0) \} dx$$

$$\Gamma_{IB} = \int_0^{t_1} [\sum_{l_2=1}^{mf} (T_{l_2}^T - \bar{T}_{l_2}^T) u_{l_2} + \sum_{l_1=1}^{ms} T_{l_1}^T \bar{u}_{l_1}] dt +$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{ml} \int_{J_j} [\tilde{u}_{0j}^T(x) p_j(x, 0) - \tilde{p}_{0j}^T(x) u_j(x, t_1)] dx +$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{mz} \int_{J_k} [\tilde{u}_{0k}^T(x) p_k(x, 0) - \tilde{p}_{0k}^T(x) u_k(x, t_1)] dx$$

其中带上标 \circ 的量为限制变分量^[7].

将(20)-(24)式代入(12)式中,经整理后可得

$$\Pi_{S5}(p, v, Q, \kappa, u) + \Gamma_{S5}(p, v, Q, \kappa, u) = 0 \quad (25)$$

而泛函 Π_{S5} 和 Γ_{S5} 分别为

$$\Pi_{S5} = \sum_{j=1}^{ml} \{ \int_0^{t_1} \int_{J_j} [K_j(v_j) - \Phi_j(\kappa_j) - p_j^T(v_j - \dot{u}_j) + Q_j^T[\kappa_j - (Bu_j)] + f_j^T u_j] dx dt \} +$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{mz} \{ \int_0^{t_1} \int_{J_k} [K_k(v_k) - \Phi_k(\kappa_k) - p_k^T(v_k - \dot{u}_k) + Q_k^T[\kappa_k - (Bu_k)] + f_k^T u_k] dx dt \} + \Pi_{IB} + \overset{\circ}{\Pi}$$

$$\Gamma_{S5} = \sum_{j=1}^{ml} \{ \int_0^{t_1} \int_{J_j} [K_j^*(p_j) - \Psi_j(Q_j) - B_j(p_j, v_j) - A_j(Q_j, \kappa_j) + (\dot{p}_j - BQ_j - f_j)^T u_j] dx dt \} + \Gamma_{IB} + \overset{\circ}{\Gamma} +$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{mz} \{ \int_0^{t_1} \int_{J_k} [K_k^*(p_k) - \Psi_k(Q_k) - B_k(p_k, v_k) - A_k(Q_k, \kappa_k) + (\dot{p}_k - BQ_k - f_k)^T u_k] dx dt \}$$

定理 1 当且仅当 p, v, Q, κ, u 是混合问题(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7)式的解,则必定满足下列变分式

$$\delta \Pi_{S5} = 0 \text{ 或 } \delta \Gamma_{S5} = 0 \quad (26)$$

Π_{S5} 和 Γ_{S5} 分别是空间框架结构弹性动力学5类变量非传统 Hamilton 型广义变分原理的势能形式和余能形式的泛函.对于事先满足结构的联接条件的 Q, u 和任意 p, v, κ 无关的,它们之间存在互补关系(25).

3.2 3类变量广义变分原理

当 p, v, u 满足(1)和(2)式时,(25)式就变成

$$\Pi_{S3}(Q, \kappa, u) + \Gamma_{S3}(Q, \kappa, u) = 0 \quad (27)$$

而泛函 Π_{S3} 和 Γ_{S3} 分别为

$$\Pi_{S3}(Q, \kappa, u) = \sum_{j=1}^{ml} \{ \int_0^{t_1} \int_{J_j} [K_j(\dot{u}_j) - \Phi_j(\kappa_j) + Q_j^T[\kappa_j - (Bu_j)] + f_j^T u_j] dx dt \} +$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{mz} \{ \int_0^{t_1} \int_{J_k} [K_k(\dot{u}_k) - \Phi_k(\kappa_k) + Q_k^T[\kappa_k - (Bu_k)] + f_k^T u_k] dx dt \} + \Pi_{IB} + \overset{\circ}{\Pi}$$

$$\Gamma_{S3}(Q, \kappa, u) = \sum_{j=1}^{ml} \{ \int_0^{t_1} \int_{J_j} [K_j(\dot{u}_j) - \Psi_j(Q_j) - A_j(Q_j, \kappa_j) + (\rho_j A_j \ddot{u}_j - BQ_j - f_j)^T u_j] dx dt \} +$$

$$\Gamma_{IB} + \overset{\circ}{\Gamma} + \sum_{k=1}^{mz} \{ \int_0^{t_1} \int_{J_k} [K_k(\dot{u}_k) - \Psi_k(Q_k) - A_k(Q_k, \kappa_k) + (\rho_k A_k \ddot{u}_k - BQ_k - f_k)^T u_k] dx dt \}$$

式中 $K\dot{u} = \rho\dot{u}^T A\dot{u}/2$.

定理 2 当且仅当 Q, κ, u 是混合问题(4), (5), (6), (8), (9), (10), (11)式的解,则必定满足变分式 $\delta \Pi_{S3} = 0$ 或 $\delta \Gamma_{S3} = 0$.

Π_{S3} 和 Γ_{S3} 分别是空间框架结构弹性动力学3类变量非传统 Hamilton 型广义变分原理的势能形式和余能形式的泛函,对于事先满足结构的联接条件的 Q, u 和任意无关的 κ ,它们之间存在互补关系(27).

3.3 2类变量广义变分原理

当 Q, κ 满足(6)式时,(27)式就变成

$$\Pi_{S2}(Q, u) + \Gamma_{S2}(Q, u) = 0 \quad (28)$$

而泛函 Π_{S2} 和 Γ_{S2} 分别为

$$\Pi_{S2}(Q, u) = \sum_{j=1}^{ml} \{ \int_0^{t_1} \int_{J_j} [K_j(\dot{u}_j) + \Psi_j(Q_j) - Q_j^T(Bu_j) + f_j^T u_j] dx dt \} + \sum_{k=1}^{mz} \{ \int_0^{t_1} \int_{J_k} [K_k(\dot{u}_k) - \Psi_k(Q_k) - Q_k^T(Bu_k) + f_k^T u_k] dx dt \} + \Pi_{IB} + \overset{\circ}{\Pi}$$

$$\Gamma_{S2}(Q, u) = \sum_{j=1}^{ml} \{ \int_0^{t_1} \int_{J_j} [K_j(\dot{u}_j) - \Psi_j(Q_j) + (\rho_j A_j \ddot{u}_j - BQ_j - f_j)^T u_j] dx dt \} + \Gamma_{IB} + \overset{\circ}{\Gamma} +$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{mz} \{ \int_0^{t_1} \int_{J_k} [K_k(\dot{u}_k) - \Psi_k(Q_k) + (\rho_k A_k \ddot{u}_k - BQ_k - f_k)^T u_k] dx dt \}$$

定理 3 当且仅当 Q, κ 是混合问题(4), (8), (9), (10), (11)及下式

$$Bu_j = R_j^{-1} Q_j, Bu_k = R_k^{-1} Q_k$$

的解,则必定满足下列变分式 $\delta \Pi_{S2} = 0$ 或 $\delta \Gamma_{S2} = 0$.

Π_{S2} 和 Γ_{S2} 分别是空间框架结构弹性动力学2类变量非传统 Hamilton 型广义变分原理的势能形式和余能形式的泛函,对于事先满足结构的联接条件的 Q, u ,它们之间存在互补关系(3.13).

3.4 1 类变量广义变分原理

当 κ, u 满足(5)式时,泛函 Π_{S3} 就变成

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_{S1} = & \sum_{j=1}^{ml} \left\{ \int_0^{t_1} \int_{J_j} [K_j(\dot{u}_j) - \Phi_j(Bu_j) + \right. \\ & \left. f_j^T u_j] dx dt \right\} + \sum_{k=1}^{mz} \left\{ \int_0^{t_1} \int_{I_k} [K_k(\dot{u}_k) - \right. \\ & \left. \Phi_k(Bu_k) + f_k^T u_k] dx dt \right\} + \Pi_{IB} - \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{ml} \int_{J_j} [\rho_j A_j [\dot{u}_j(x, t_1) + \dot{u}_j(x, 0)]^T u_j(x, t_1)] dx - \\ & \sum_{k=1}^{mz} \int_{I_k} [\rho_k A_k [\dot{u}_k(x, t_1) + \dot{u}_k(x, 0)]^T u_k(x, t_1)] dx \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

定理 4 当且仅当 u 是混合问题(9),(10),(11)及下式

$$B[R_j(Bu_j)] - \rho_j A_j \ddot{u}_j + f_j = 0,$$

$$B[R_k(Bu_k)] - \rho_k A_k \ddot{u}_k + f_k = 0$$

的解,则必定满足变分式 $\delta \Pi_{S1} = 0$.

Π_{S1} 是 1 类变量空间框架结构弹性动力学非传统 Hamilton 型广义变分原理的势能形式的泛函.

3.5 相空间非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理

当 p 与 v 和 κ 与 u 分别满足(2)式和(5)式时,泛函 Π_{S5} 就变为

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Pi}_{S2}(p, u) = & \sum_{j=1}^{ml} \left\{ \int_0^{t_1} \int_{J_j} [p_j(\dot{u}_j) - \right. \\ & \left. H_j(p_j, u_j)] dx dt \right\} + \sum_{k=1}^{mz} \left\{ \int_0^{t_1} \int_{I_k} [p_k(\dot{u}_k) - \right. \\ & \left. H_k(p_k, u_k)] dx dt \right\} + \Pi_{IB} + \tilde{\Pi} \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

式中 Hamilton 函数 $H(p, u) = K^*(p) + \Phi(Bu) - f^T u$

由 $\delta \tilde{\Pi}_{S2}(p, u) = 0$, 可以推导出 Hamilton 正则方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{u} &= \partial H / \partial p = H_p \\ \dot{p} &= -\partial H / \partial u = -H_u \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (31)$$

或

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{u}_j &= A_j^{-1} p_j / \rho_j \\ \dot{u}_k &= A_k^{-1} p_k / \rho_k \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (32)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} B[R_j(Bu_j)] - \dot{p}_j + f_j &= 0 \\ B[R_k(Bu_k)] - \dot{p}_k + f_k &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (33)$$

和边界条件(8),(9)与初始条件(10),(11).

式中

$$H_u = [\partial H / \partial u_x, \partial H / \partial u_y, \partial H / \partial u_z, \partial H / \partial \theta_x],$$

$$H_p = [\partial H / \partial p_x, \partial H / \partial p_y, \partial H / \partial p_z, \partial H / \partial L_x].$$

定理 5 当且仅当 p, u 是混合问题(8)-(11)及(32),(33)式解,则必定满足变分式 $\delta \tilde{\Pi}_{S2}(p, u) = 0$.

$\tilde{\Pi}_{S2}$ 是空间框架结构弹性动力学 2 类变量相空间非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理的泛函.

为了揭示 Hamilton 正则方程的数学结构,将(31)式写成矩阵形式

$$[\dot{u}_j, \dot{u}_k, \dot{p}_j, \dot{p}_k]^T = J [H_{ju}, H_{ku}, H_{jp}, H_{kp}]^T \quad (34)$$

式中, $J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_8 \\ -I_8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, I_8 为 8 阶单位阵,方阵 J 是辛几何的度量矩阵,它是辛矩阵.

(34)式揭示了 Hamilton 正则方程和相应的相空间非传统 Hamilton 变分原理都具有自然辛结构.这个自然辛结构在 Hamilton 力学中起着决定性的作用,揭示出力学的辛几何结构.它使得 Hamilton 力学显得更加简洁,对称和完美.也正是这个最根本的原因,使得对应于辛几何的 Hamilton 力学体系的算法要比对应于 Riemann 几何的 Lagrange 力学体系的算法和对应于 Euclid 几何的 Newton 力学体系的算法,具有更加优越的计算功能.

4 结语

本文所建立的空间框架结构弹性动力学的各类非传统 Hamilton 型增量变分原理都是限制变分原理,它们能反映空间框架结构弹性动力学初值-边值问题的全部特征.文中所建立的各类非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理是空间框架结构弹性动力学的重要组成部分,而且为建立基于变分原理的直接解法,如有限元法等提供了重要的理论基础.因篇幅所限,有关这些变分原理的应用研究,将另文阐述.

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THE UNCONVENTIONAL HAMILTON-TYPE VARIATIONAL PRINCIPLES FOR ELASTODYNAMICS OF SPACE FRAME STRUCTURES *

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Abstract According to the basic idea of classical yin-yang complementarity and modern dual-complementarity, in a simple and unified new way proposed by Luo, the unconventional Hamilton-type variational principles for elasto-dynamics of space frame structures were established systematically. The unconventional Hamilton-type variational principle can fully characterize the initial-boundary-value problem of space frame structures' elasto-dynamics. In this paper, an important integral relation was given, which can be considered as the expression of the generalized principle of virtual work for elasto-dynamics of space frame structures. Based on this relation, it is possible not only to obtain the principle of virtual work for elasto-dynamics of space frame structures, but also to derive systematically the complementary functionals for five-field, three-field and two-field unconventional Hamilton-type variational principles, and the functional for one-field and the unconventional Hamilton-type variational principle in phase space by the generalized Legendre transformations given in this paper. Furthermore, with this new approach, the intrinsic relationship among various principles can be explained clearly.

Key words space frame structures, elasto-dynamics, phase space, unconventional Hamilton-type variational principle, initial-boundary-value problem