

层合板固有频率分析的 B 样条小波元法*

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摘要 结合弹性材料修正后的 H-R 变分原理和区间 B 样条小波函数,建立 Hamilton 正则方程的区间 B 样条小波元列式. 首先简要地介绍了弹性材料修正后的 H-R 变分原理,然后将区间 B 样条小波的尺度函数作为基函数,详细地推导了 Hamilton 正则方程的区间 B 样条小波元列式. 数值算例验证了 B 样条小波元列式的正确性.

关键词 Hamilton 正则方程, 区间 B 样条小波, 小波单元, 半解析法, 固有频率

引言

Hamilton 正则方程半解析法是非常成功的数值方法. 用这种方法仿真层合板壳等结构的优点之一:可处理复杂侧面边界、复杂的几何形状及复杂外载荷作用下层合梁、层合板壳等结构的各类力学问题,甚至于可处理各向异性材料;另一个突出的优点是对于强厚度板壳或层合板壳,无需任何位移或应力假设;传递矩阵技术的顺利实施使得控制方程的未知量与结构的层数无关,并保证了层与层之间的位移和应力的连续性^[1-5].

然而,Hamilton 正则方程现有的半解析法^[3-5]都是基于多项式基函数的方法. 对于大梯度或奇异性等问题,只能采用逐次加密网格或/和提高多项式阶数的方法来提高分析精度,网格加密导致结构的刚度矩阵需重新计算. 近十几年,源于信息科学的小波有限元理论发展迅速. 小波有限元方法以小波函数为基础,利用了小波函数的多尺度和多分辨率等特点,具有自适应功能,算法稳定性好,运算速度快,计算结果精度高;在处理局部应力集中等奇异性问题方面具有诱人的优越性^[6].

样条函数有许多优点,例如,待定系数少,连续性强,数值逼近精度和计算效率高. 所以样条函数在有限元法中早已被广泛应用^[7,8]. 区间 B 样条小波 (B-spline wavelet on the interval, BSWI) 元^[6,9,10,11]能处理较大梯度变化场问题. 笔者认为,辛体系中的 Hamilton 正则方程半解析法也应该基

于小波函数建立其对偶有限元法.

本文首先给出了推导 Hamilton 正则方程 BSWI 有限元法列式的过程. 在此基础上,分析了层合板固有频率问题.

1 修正后的 H-R 变分原理

对于各向同性、正交异性或各向异性弹性体,修正后的 H-R 变分原理可表示为

$$\delta \Pi = \delta \iiint_V (P^T Q_{,z} - H) dV + \delta \iint_{S_A} \lambda_1^T B_{pq} - \lambda_0^T B_{pq} dS \quad (1)$$

其中 $P = [\sigma_{xz} \quad \sigma_{yz} \quad \sigma_{zz}]$, $Q = [u \quad v \quad w]^T$, 是 Hamiltonian 函数; $s_A = s_\sigma + s_u + s_m$ 为混合边界条件, $\lambda_1 = [\lambda_x - 1 \quad \lambda_y - 1 \quad \lambda_z - 1]$ 和 $\lambda_0 = [\lambda_x \quad \lambda_y \quad \lambda_z]$ 是特意引入的特征系数^[5], $\lambda_i (i = x, y, z)$ 的值为 1 和 0. 如果在 x 方向为应力边界条件,则 $\lambda_x = 1$,若是位移边界条件,则 $\lambda_x = 0$, λ_y, λ_z 的取值以此类推. 引入特征系数后,式(1)即能处理单一边界条件问题,又能处理混合边界条件问题;对于板问题而言 $B_{pq} = [p_x(u - \bar{u}) \quad p_y(v - \bar{v}) \quad p_z(w - \bar{w})]^T$, $p_i (i = x, y, z)$ 是侧面边界表面三个坐标方向的应力; \bar{u}, \bar{v} 和 \bar{w} 是侧面边界三个坐标方向的已知位移分量; $B_{pq} = [\bar{p}_x u \quad \bar{p}_y v \quad \bar{p}_z w]^T$, $\bar{p}_i (i = x, y, z)$ 是边界表面三个坐标方向的给定应力分量.

$$H = -P^T(G_1 Q) - P^T \Phi_{21}^T(G_2 Q) - \frac{1}{2}(G_2 Q)^T \Phi_{22}(G_2 Q) + \frac{1}{2} P^T \Phi_{11} P +$$

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$$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{Q}^T \boldsymbol{\Omega} \mathbf{Q} - \mathbf{F}_b^T \mathbf{Q} \quad (2)$$

式中 $\mathbf{G}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & \beta \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{G}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \beta & 0 \\ \beta & \alpha & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha = \partial/\partial x, \beta$

$= \partial/\partial y, \boldsymbol{\Omega} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \rho & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \rho \end{bmatrix} \omega^2, \omega$ 是振动频率, ρ 为材料

密度, $\mathbf{F} = -[f_x \ f_y \ f_z]^T$ 代表三个方向的体积力.

对于各向同性和正交各向异性弹性材料有

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{11} &= \begin{bmatrix} s_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s_3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -s_4 \\ 0 & 0 & -s_5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{22} &= \begin{bmatrix} s_6 & s_7 & 0 \\ s_7 & s_8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s_9 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

式中 $s_1 = 1/c_{55}, s_2 = 1/c_{44}, s_3 = 1/c_{33}, s_4 = -c_{13}/c_{33}, s_5 = -c_{23}/c_{33}, s_6 = c_{11} - c_{13}^2/c_{33}, s_9 = c_{66}, s_7 = c_{12} - c_{13} c_{23}/c_{33}, s_8 = c_{22} - c_{23}^2/c_{33}, c_{ij}$ 是材料的刚度系数. 所以, 式(1)中被消去的三个平面内应力为

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_{xx} \\ \sigma_{yy} \\ \sigma_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s_6 \alpha & s_7 \beta & -s_4 \\ s_7 \alpha & s_8 \beta & -s_5 \\ s_9 \beta & s_9 \alpha & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u \\ v \\ \sigma_{zz} \end{Bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

就板问题而言, 板侧面边界上的位移可表示为

$$u = \bar{u}, v = \bar{v}, w = \bar{w} \quad (5a)$$

板侧面边界上的应力 $p_i (i = x, y, z)$ 可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} p_x &= n_x (s_6 \partial_x u + s_7 \partial_y v - s_4 \sigma_{zz}) + n_y s_9 (\partial_y u + \partial_x v) = \bar{p}_x \\ p_y &= n_x s_9 (\partial_y u + \partial_x v) + n_y (s_7 \partial_x u + s_8 \partial_y v - s_5 \sigma_{zz}) = \bar{p}_y \\ p_z &= n_x \sigma_{xz} + n_y \sigma_{yz} = \bar{p}_z \end{aligned} \quad (5b)$$

以 \mathbf{P} 和 \mathbf{Q} 为相互独立的变量, 对式(1)进行变分并分部积分可得 Hamilton 正则方程(这里暂时没考虑边界项)

$$\frac{d}{dz} \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{P} \\ \mathbf{Q} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{G}_1^T + \mathbf{G}_2^T \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{21} & \mathbf{G}_2^T \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{22} \mathbf{G}_2 - \boldsymbol{\Omega} \\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{11} & -(\mathbf{G}_1 + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{21}^T \mathbf{G}_2) \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{P} \\ \mathbf{Q} \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{F} \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

2 Hamiltonian 区间 B 样条小波元

因为小波函数的张量积在不同方向具有不均匀性, 故在小波有限元法中, 一般采用尺度函数的张量积来表示二维或三维未知函数.

m 阶 j 尺度的 B 样条尺度函数 $\phi_{m,k}^j(\xi)$ 可用下面的公式给出^[6]

$$\phi_{m,k}^j(\xi) = \begin{cases} \phi_{m,k}^j(2^{j-l}\xi), & k = -m, \dots, -1 (0 \text{ 边界}) \\ \phi_{m,2^j-m-k}^j(1-2^{j-l}\xi), & k = 2^j - m + 1, \dots, 2^j - 1 (1 \text{ 边界}) \\ \phi_{m,0}^j(2^{j-l}\xi - 2^l k), & k = 0, \dots, 2^j - m (内边界) \end{cases}$$

二维未知函数 $u(\xi, \eta)$ 用一维区间 B 样条尺度函数表示, 其张量积为

$$u(\xi, \eta) = \boldsymbol{\Phi}_1 \otimes \boldsymbol{\Phi}_2 \mathbf{C} = \boldsymbol{\Phi} \mathbf{C} \quad (7)$$

式中 \otimes 表示两个矩阵的张量积, \mathbf{C} 表示小波插值系数列向量, $\boldsymbol{\Phi}_1$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\Phi}_2$ 是 m 阶 j 尺度下的一维区间 B 样条尺度函数.

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_1 &= [\phi_{m,-m+1}^j(\xi) \ \phi_{m,-m+2}^j(\xi) \ \dots \ \phi_{m,2^j-1}^j(\xi)] \\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_2 &= [\phi_{m,-m+1}^j(\eta) \ \phi_{m,-m+2}^j(\eta) \ \dots \ \phi_{m,2^j-1}^j(\eta)] \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

所以对于一个单元中的 $[\sigma_{xz} \ \sigma_{yz} \ \sigma_{zz}]^T$ 和 $[u \ v \ w]^T$ 可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} (\sigma_{xz}, \sigma_{yz}, \sigma_{zz}) &= \boldsymbol{\Phi} (\mathbf{C}_{xz}^e(z), \mathbf{C}_{yz}^e(z), \mathbf{C}_{zz}^e(z)) = \\ &= \boldsymbol{\Phi} (\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{xz}^e(z), \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{yz}^e(z), \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{zz}^e(z)) \\ (u, v, w) &= \boldsymbol{\Phi} (\mathbf{C}^e(z), \mathbf{C}^e(z), \mathbf{C}^e(z)) = \\ &= \boldsymbol{\Phi} (\mathbf{u}^e(z), \mathbf{v}^e(z), \mathbf{w}^e(z)) \end{aligned} \quad (9a)$$

或者

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{P} \\ \mathbf{Q} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{N} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{N} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{P}_e \\ \mathbf{Q}_e \end{Bmatrix} \quad (9b)$$

式中 $\mathbf{N} = \text{diag}[\boldsymbol{\Phi}]_{3 \times 3}, \mathbf{p}_e = [\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{xz}^e(z), \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{yz}^e(z), \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{zz}^e(z)]$, $\mathbf{Q}_e = [\mathbf{u}^e(z), \mathbf{v}^e(z), \mathbf{w}^e(z)]^T$.

将式(9b)代入式(1)中, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{Q}_{,z} - H &= \mathbf{P}_e^T \mathbf{N}^T \mathbf{N} \mathbf{Q}_{e,z} + \mathbf{P}_e^T \mathbf{N}^T (\mathbf{G}_1 \mathbf{N}) \mathbf{Q}_e + \\ &= \mathbf{P}_e^T \mathbf{N}^T \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{21}^T (\mathbf{G}_2 \mathbf{N}) \mathbf{Q}_e + \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{Q}_e^T (\mathbf{G}_2 \mathbf{N})^T \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{22} (\mathbf{G}_2 \mathbf{N}) \mathbf{Q}_e - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{P}_e^T \mathbf{N}^T \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{11} \mathbf{N} \mathbf{P}_e - \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{Q}_e^T \mathbf{N}^T \boldsymbol{\Omega} \mathbf{N} \mathbf{Q}_e + \mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{N} \mathbf{Q}_e \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

对式(1)(暂时不考虑边界项)进行变分并分部积分, 我们可得下面两个方程

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{N}^T \mathbf{N} \mathbf{P}_{e,z} &= [(\mathbf{G}_1 \mathbf{N})^T \mathbf{N} + (\mathbf{G}_2 \mathbf{N})^T \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{21} \mathbf{N}] \mathbf{P}_e + \\ &= [(\mathbf{G}_2 \mathbf{N})^T \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{22} (\mathbf{G}_2 \mathbf{N}) - \mathbf{N}^T \boldsymbol{\Omega} \mathbf{N}] \mathbf{Q}_e + \mathbf{N}^T \mathbf{F} \end{aligned} \quad (11a)$$

$$\mathbf{N}^T \mathbf{N} \mathbf{P}_{e,z} = \mathbf{N}^T \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{11} \mathbf{N} \mathbf{P}_e - ((\mathbf{N}^T \mathbf{G}_1 \mathbf{N}) +$$

$$N^T \Phi_{21}^T (G_2 N) Q_e \quad (11b)$$

对式(11a)和(11b)两边进行积分,就得到了 Hamilton 正则方程 BSWI 有限元法的列式,其矩阵形式为

$$\begin{bmatrix} C & 0 \\ 0 & C \end{bmatrix} \frac{d}{dz} \begin{Bmatrix} P_e(z) \\ Q_e(z) \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A^T & B \\ D & -A \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} P_e(z) \\ Q_e(z) \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} \Xi \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad (12)$$

其中 $A^T = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (G_1 N)^T N + (G_2 N)^T \Phi_{21} N dx dy$,

$$B = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (G_2 N)^T \Phi_{22}^T (G_2 N) - N^T \Omega N dx dy,$$

$$\text{式中 } G_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -n_x s_4 (\lambda_x - 1) \\ 0 & 0 & -n_y s_5 (\lambda_y - 1) \\ n_x (\lambda_x - 1) & n_y (\lambda_y - 1) & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$G_4 = \begin{bmatrix} (n_x s_6 \alpha + n_y s_7 \beta) (\lambda_x - 1) & (n_x s_7 \beta + n_y s_9 \alpha) (\lambda_x - 1) & 0 \\ (n_x s_9 \beta + n_y s_8 \alpha) (\lambda_y - 1) & (n_x s_8 \alpha + n_y s_6 \beta) (\lambda_y - 1) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\bar{P} = [\bar{\sigma}_{xz} \bar{\sigma}_{yz} \bar{\sigma}_{zz}]^T, \bar{Q} = [\bar{u} \bar{v} \bar{w}], \mathbf{A} = \text{diag}[\lambda_x \lambda_y \lambda_z].$$

边界项经过变分后的结果可写成矩阵形式

$$\oint_{s_A} \begin{bmatrix} B_{11}^T & B_{12} \\ 0 & -B_{11} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} P_e(z) \\ Q_e(z) \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -N^T A_0 & -(G_4 N)^T \\ 0 & (G_3 N)^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \bar{P}_e \\ \bar{Q}_e \end{Bmatrix} dS \quad (14)$$

式中 $B_{11} = N^T (G_3 N)$, $B_{12} = N^T (G_4 N) + (G_4 N)^T N$.

把式(14)加到式(12)的右边,其结果就是可考虑混合边界条件的 Hamilton 正则方程 BSWI 有限元法的列式.

$$\frac{d}{dz} \begin{Bmatrix} P_e(z) \\ Q_e(z) \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C & 0 \\ 0 & C \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}^T & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & -A_{11} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} P_e(z) \\ Q_e(z) \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} C & 0 \\ 0 & C \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{Bmatrix} \Xi_1 \\ \Xi_2 \end{Bmatrix} \quad (15a)$$

式中 $A_{11}^T = A^T + \oint_{s_A} B_{11}^T dS$, $A_{11} = A + \oint_{s_A} B_{11} dS$,

$$A_{12} = B + \oint_{s_A} B_{12} dS, A_{21} = D,$$

$$\Xi_1 = \Xi - \oint_{s_A} N^T A \bar{P}_e - (G_4 N)^T \bar{Q}_e dS,$$

$$\Xi_2 = \oint_{s_A} N^T A \bar{P}_e (G_3 N)^T \bar{Q}_e dS.$$

上式的简写形式为

$$\frac{d\mathbf{H}(z)}{dz} = \mathbf{K}\mathbf{H}(z) + \mathbf{F} \quad (15b)$$

$$C = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 N^T N dx dy, D = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 N^T N \Phi_{11} dx dy,$$

$$\Xi = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 N^T F dx dy.$$

下面给出有关板问题的边界项列式. 通过方程(5)我们可将式(1)中的边界项简化为

$$\delta \oint_{s_A} \lambda_1^T B_{pq} - \lambda_0^T B_{pq} dS = \delta \oint_{s_A} ((G_3 P)^T + (G_4 Q)^T) (Q - \bar{Q}) - (A \bar{P})^T Q dS \quad (13)$$

3 固有频率的解

对于齐次边界并不考虑体积力的问题,有 $\Xi_1 = 0, \Xi_2 = 0$, 所以方程(15)的通解为

$$\mathbf{H}(z) = \mathbf{T}(z) \mathbf{H}(0) \quad (16)$$

式中 z 是任意层的厚度, $\mathbf{T}(z) = e^{Kz}$.

对于 n 层的板,根据层间应力和位移的连续性,有

$$\mathbf{H}_n(z_i) = \left(\prod_{j=1}^n \mathbf{T}_j \right) \mathbf{H}_1(0) \quad (17)$$

将其写成线性方程

$$\begin{Bmatrix} P(h) \\ Q(h) \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} \\ T_{21} & T_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} P(0) \\ Q(0) \end{Bmatrix} \quad (18)$$

考虑自由振动问题,板上下表面的应力向量 $\mathbf{P}(h) = \mathbf{P}(0) = 0$; 所以从式(18)可导出特征方程

$$T_{12} Q(0) = 0 \quad (19)$$

$$\text{为了求方程(19)的非平凡解,有多项式方程} \quad |T_{12}| = 0 \quad (20)$$

4 数值实例

例题1 考虑 $a \times b = 1 \times 1$ 的矩形单层板,厚板 $H = 0.1$. 材料刚度系数如下:

$$C_{12}/C_{11} = 0.246269, C_{13}/C_{11} = 0.0831715,$$

$$C_{22}/C_{11} = 0.543103, C_{23}/C_{11} = 0.115017,$$

$$C_{33}/C_{11} = 0.530172, C_{44}/C_{11} = 0.266810,$$

$$C_{55}/C_{11} = 0.159914, C_{66}/C_{11} = 0.262931,$$

$$C_{11} = 210 \times 10^6.$$

材料密度: $\rho = 2320$,

表 1 单层板的前三阶固有频率与 ANSYS 结果的比较

Table 1 Comparison for first three natural frequencies of single-layered plate

Boundaries	Scale	First three natural frequencies		
		First	Second	Third
Four-Clamped sides	j = 3	236.963	424.112	464.366
	j = 4	236.495	423.174	463.311
	ANSYS	237.297	425.133	466.464
Four-simply supported sides	j = 3	142.142	309.632	356.272
	j = 4	142.142	309.544	356.214
	ANSYS	142.434	311.055	358.487
Opposite sides clamped	j = 3	187.979	378.350	402.432
	j = 4	187.334	377.471	401.26
Opposite sides simply supported	ANSYS	187.61	379.385	403.977

表中的 ANSYS 结果是通过各向异性立体元 *Solid64* 得到的. 通过分析比较, 不难注意到当 $j = 3$ 或 4 时, 本文的解小于 ANSYS 的解 (除对边固支对边简支问题的第一阶固有频率外). 主要原因是: *BSWI4* 本质上是三次多项式; 另一方面, 本文的方法在厚度方向是解析的.

例题 2 考虑 1×1 的三层板 $[0, 90, 0]$. 板的总厚度为 $H = 0.1$, $h_1 = h_3 = 0.01$, $h_2 = 0.08$. 第一层, 第三层与例 1 的材料刚度系数相同; 第二层材料刚度系数为 $C_{11}^{(1)}/C_{11}^{(2)} = 2$; 三层的材料密度与例 1 相同. 采用 *BSWI4* 元的数据结果见表 2:

表 2 三层板的前三阶固有频率与 ANSYS 结果的比较

Table 2 Comparison for first three natural frequencies of 3-layered plate

Boundaries	Scale	First three natural frequencies		
		First	Second	Third
Four-Clamped sides	j = 3	200.870	355.440	391.358
	j = 4	200.284	353.448	390.262
	ANSYS	200.471	354.039	391.977
Four-simply supported sides	j = 3	121.546	271.780	294.603
	j = 4	121.546	271.722	294.544
	ANSYS	121.661	272.678	295.624
Opposite sides clamped	j = 3	160.430	310.430	334.883
	j = 4	159.805	309.570	333.242
Opposite sides simply supported	ANSYS	159.706	310.176	334.027

5 结论

本文基于弹性材料修正后的 H-R 变分原理, 将区间 B 样条小波中的尺度函数作为基函数, 建立了 Hamilton 正则方程的 BSWI 有限元法. 并应用具体实例研究了厚板和层合板几种常见边界情况的固有频率问题.

基于压电材料和磁电弹性材料修正后的 H-R 变分原理^[12], 推导广义 Hamilton 正则方程小波元及基于小波元的智能层合板半解析法也是很有工程应用价值的工作.

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B- SPLINE WAVELET FINITE ELEMENT METHOD FOR ANALYZING NATURAL FREQUENCIES OF LAMINATED PLATES*

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Abstract B-spline wavelet on the interval (BSWI) element of Hamilton canonical equation was established by combining the modified Hellinger-Reissner (H-R) variational principle for elastic material with B-spline wavelet function on the interval. The modified H-R variational principle for elastic material was presented, and the BSWI element of Hamilton canonical equation was derived from the variational principle with the scaling function of B-spline wavelet on the interval. The results of numerical examples show the correctness of the BSWI element formulation proposed.

Key words Hamilton canonical equation, B-spline wavelet on the interval, wavelet-based finite element, semi-analytical solution, natural frequency