

高精度能量正交三角形板元

刘鸣放^{1,2}, 陈绍春¹, 肖留超³

(1. 郑州大学数学系, 郑州 450052; 2. 河南大学数学与信息科学学院, 河南 开封 475000; 3. 河南工业大学理学院, 郑州 450001)

[摘要] 构造出一类具有能量正交形函数空间的12参数高精度三角形板元,形函数空间采用一般函数加限制条件的形式,其能量模整体误差达到 $O(h^2)$ 。

[关键词] 有限元; 能量正交形函数空间; 高精度

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The energy-orthogonal triangular plate elements with high accuracy

LIU Ming-fang¹, CHEN Shao-chun², XIAO Liu-chao³

(1. Department of Mathematics, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450052, China;

2. College of Mathematics and Information Sciences of Henan University, Henan Kaifeng 475000, China;

3. College of Science, Henan University of Technology, Zhengzhou 450001, China)

[Abstract] Some 12-parameter triangular plate elements with high accuracy are presented, which have energy-orthogonal shape function spaces. The last two bases of their shape function spaces are general functions restrained by some conditions. The errors of the elements in the energy norm are of $O(h^2)$.

[Key words] finite element; energy-orthogonal shape function space; high accuracy

Bergan 等在文献[1]中提出一个自由公式能量正交元,它是一个9参数元,以三角形单元顶点上的函数值和两个一阶导数值作为单元参数,它的形函数空间中的3个高阶模态与6个常应变模态能量正交,但在形成单元刚度矩阵时却采用所谓的“自由公式”^[2],与通常的有限元方法形成刚度矩阵有很大差别。文献[3]中石钟慈证明了文献[1]中能量正交元的形函数空间实际上与 Zienkiewicz 不完全三次元的形函数空间是等价的。另一方面,文献[4]中指出,若对 Bergan 元的形函数采用常规的插值方式和常规的刚度阵计算,而不是按自由公式进行计算,则数值实验表明,这个常规的能量正交元与 Zienkiewicz 不完全三次元的计算结果几乎等价,只

对特殊的三平行线网格剖分为收敛。陈绍春采用双参数法构造了一个新的9参三角形板元^[5],采用的是文献[1]中的形函数空间,文献[6]中构造出一个12-参三角形能量正交板元,虽然它们对任意的三角形剖分都收敛,但单元的整体误差阶都是 $O(h)$, h 是单元最大长度。文献[7-8]发现若单元形函数外法向导数的平均连续性在某种意义上提高一阶,可使相容误差达到 $O(h^2)$ 。若单元插值对三次多项式精确成立,逼近误差也达到 $O(h^2)$,从而使整体误差达到 $O(h^2)$ 。本文构造的一类12参数能量正交三角形板元可满足上述要求。这一方面需要自由度取成适当的形式,另一方面能量正交的形函数空间 $P(K)$ 需要包含完整的三次多项式空间 $P_3(K)$,

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[作者简介] 刘鸣放(1973-),男,讲师,博士研究生,研究方向:有限元方法及应用
通讯作者:陈绍春,男,教授,博士生导师,E-mail: shchchen@zzu.edu.cn

且自由度能唯一确定 $P(K)$ 中的元素. 由于本文所构造的单元具有能量正交的形函数空间, 所以单元刚度矩阵为对角块, 计算简便.

1 高精度能量正交三角形板元

设三角形单元 K 的三个顶点、对应的三边、三边上单位外法向向量和单位切向向量分别为 $a_i(x_i, y_i), F_i, n_i, s_i, 1 \leq i \leq 3$. 对应的面积坐标是 $\lambda_i, 1 \leq i \leq 3$. K 的面积是 Δ , 函数 v 在顶点 a_i 上的函数值和两个一阶导数值分别是 v_i, v_{ix}, v_{iy} , 边 $a_i a_j$ 中点的函数值记为 $v_{ij}, 1 \leq i, j \leq 3$.

$$\text{令 } b_1 = y_2 - y_3, b_2 = y_3 - y_1, b_3 = y_1 - y_2;$$

$$c_1 = x_3 - x_2, c_2 = x_1 - x_3, c_3 = x_2 - x_1;$$

$$r_1 = (b_2 b_3 + c_2 c_3) / \Delta, r_2 = (b_1 b_3 + c_1 c_3) / \Delta,$$

$$r_3 = (b_1 b_2 + c_1 c_2) / \Delta;$$

$$t_i = (b_i^2 + c_i^2) / \Delta, 1 \leq i \leq 3, \text{易知}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^3 b_i = \sum_{i=1}^3 c_i = 0, \\ r_{i+1} + r_{i-1} = -t_i, \\ n_i = \left(-\frac{b_i}{|F_i|}, -\frac{c_i}{|F_i|} \right), \\ \frac{\partial \lambda_i}{\partial x} = \frac{b_i}{2\Delta}, \\ \frac{\partial \lambda_i}{\partial y} = \frac{c_i}{2\Delta}, \\ 2\Delta = b_i c_{i+1} - b_{i+1} c_i, i = 1, 2, 3. \end{cases}$$

$P_n(K)$ 表示 K 上次数不超过 n 的多项式.

考虑板弯曲问题: 求 $u \in H_0^2(\Omega)$, 满足

$$a(u, v) = f(v), \quad \forall v \in H_0^2(\Omega), \quad (1)$$

其中

$$a(u, v) = \int_{\Omega} [\Delta u \Delta v + (1 - \sigma)(2u_{xy}v_{xy} - u_{xx}v_{yy} -$$

$$u_{yy}v_{xx})] dx dy, \quad f(v) = \int_{\Omega} f v dx dy, \quad 0 < \sigma < \frac{1}{2},$$

σ 是 Poisson 比.

假定 Ω 是多边形区域, 对 Ω 进行三角形剖分, 满足通常正则性假定^[5]. 构造出的有限元空间记为 X_h . 令 $V_h = \{v_h \in X_h \mid v_h \text{ 在 } \partial\Omega \text{ 上的节点参数值为 } 0, \text{ 对应的离散问题是: 求 } u_h \in V_h, \text{ 满足:}$

$$a_h(u_h, v_h) = f(v_h), \quad \forall v_h \in V_h \quad (2)$$

其中

$$a_h(u_h, v_h) = \sum_K \int_K [\Delta u_h \Delta v_h + (1 - \sigma)(2u_{hxy}v_{hxy} - u_{hxx}v_{hyy} - u_{hyy}v_{hxx})] dx dy$$

V_h 上的模定义为 $\|v_h\|_h = \left(\sum_K |v|_{2,K}^2 \right)^{1/2}$

形函数空间为:

$$P(K) = \text{span}\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{12}\}, \quad (3)$$

其中

$$p_1 = \lambda_1, \quad p_2 = \lambda_2, \quad p_3 = \lambda_3, \quad p_4 = \lambda_1 \lambda_2,$$

$$p_5 = \lambda_2 \lambda_3, \quad p_6 = \lambda_3 \lambda_1, \quad p_7 = (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)^3,$$

$$p_8 = (\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)^3, \quad p_9 = (\lambda_3 - \lambda_1)^3,$$

$$p_{10} = 3\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 - (\lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \lambda_3 \lambda_1),$$

$$p_{11} = \varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3), \quad p_{12} = \varphi_2(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3).$$

函数 $\varphi_i(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3), i = 1, 2$, 满足以下条件

(A) $\varphi_i(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) \in P(K)$, 但

$$\varphi_i(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) \notin P_3(K);$$

(B) $\varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) \neq \alpha \varphi_2(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$,

α 为任意实常数;

$$(C) \int_K \partial_{xx} \varphi_i(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) dx dy = \int_K \partial_{yy} \varphi_i(\lambda_1, \lambda_2,$$

$$\lambda_3) dx dy = \int_K \partial_{xy} \varphi_i(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) dx dy = 0.$$

从式(3)中可以看出 p_1, p_2, \dots, p_9 是 Bergan 能量正交元形函数空间的 9 个基函数, 再配上 p_{10} , 由文献[3]知刚好构成完整的 $P_3(K)$. 故有 $P_3(K) \subset P(K) \subset P_4(K)$. 从式(3)中还可以看出 p_1, p_2, \dots, p_6 构成 $P_2(K)$ 的一组基, 它们对应常应变, p_7, p_8, \dots, p_{12} 对应高阶模态. 令 $R(K) = \text{span}\{p_7, p_8, \dots, p_{12}\}$, 计算知:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_K \partial_{xx} p_i dx dy &= \int_K \partial_{yy} p_i dx dy = \int_K \partial_{xy} p_i dx dy = 0, \\ 7 \leq i \leq 12. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

由此, 得

$$\begin{aligned} a_K(v, w) &= \int_K [\Delta v \Delta w - (1 - \sigma)(2v_{xy}w_{xy} - v_{xx}w_{yy} \\ &- v_{yy}w_{xx})] dx dy = 0, \quad \forall v \in P_2(K), w \in R(K), \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

即式(3)的高阶模态与常应变部分能量正交, 这就是能量正交元的含义.

满足条件(A), (B), (C)的函数 $\varphi_i(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$, $\varphi_2(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$ 有很多, 容易验证下述函数皆满足要求:

$$\varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = 6\lambda_1^2 \lambda_2^2 - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^2;$$

$$\varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = 6\lambda_1^2 \lambda_3^2 - (\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)^2;$$

$$\varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = 6\lambda_3^2 \lambda_1^2 - (\lambda_3 + \lambda_1)^2;$$

$$\varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)^4 - (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)^2;$$

$$\varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = (\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)^4 - (\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)^2;$$

$$\varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = (\lambda_3 - \lambda_1)^4 - (\lambda_3 - \lambda_1)^2;$$

$$\varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = \lambda_1^4 + \lambda_2^4 + \lambda_3^4 - (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2);$$

$$\varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = \lambda_1^5 + \lambda_2^5 + \lambda_3^5 - (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2)$$

等等.

自由度取为:

$$D(v) = (d_1(v), d_2(v), \dots, d_{12}(v))^T, \quad (6)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} d_1(v) &= v_1, \quad d_2(v) = v_2, \quad d_3(v) = v_3, \\ d_4(v) &= \frac{60}{|F_1|} \int_{F_1} v ds, \quad d_5(v) = \frac{60}{|F_2|} \int_{F_2} v ds, \\ d_6(v) &= \frac{60}{|F_3|} \int_{F_3} v ds, \quad d_7(v) = -4 \int_{F_1} \frac{\partial v}{\partial n_1} ds, \\ d_8(v) &= -4 \int_{F_2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial n_2} ds, \quad d_9(v) = -4 \int_{F_3} \frac{\partial v}{\partial n_3} ds, \\ d_{10}(v) &= -120 \int_{F_1} \lambda_2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial n_1} ds, \\ d_{11}(v) &= -120 \int_{F_2} \lambda_3 \frac{\partial v}{\partial n_2} ds, \\ d_{12}(v) &= -120 \int_{F_3} \lambda_1 \frac{\partial v}{\partial n_3} ds. \end{aligned}$$

设插值函数为

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \beta_1 \lambda_1 + \beta_2 \lambda_2 + \beta_3 \lambda_3 + \beta_4 \lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \beta_5 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \\ &\quad \beta_6 \lambda_3 \lambda_1 + \beta_7 (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)^3 + \beta_8 (\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)^3 + \\ &\quad \beta_9 (\lambda_3 - \lambda_1)^3 + \beta_{10} [3 \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 - (\lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \lambda_3 \lambda_1)] + \beta_{11} \varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) + \beta_{12} \varphi_2(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) \quad (7)$$

以 $\varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = 6\lambda_1^2\lambda_2^2 - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^2$, $\varphi_2(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = 6\lambda_2^2\lambda_3^2 - (\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)^2$ 为例, 将式(6)代入式(5)且经计算, 其结果可写成

$$D(v) = CB, \quad (8)$$

这里 $D(v) = (d_1(v), d_2(v), \dots, d_{12}(v))^T$, $B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{12})^T$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} \end{bmatrix}$, 其中 $C_{22} = (C_{22}^1,$

$C_{22}^2)$, 且

$$C_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 30 & 30 & 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 30 & 0 & 30 & 0 & 0 & 10 \\ 30 & 30 & 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & \varphi_1(1,0,0) & \varphi_2(1,0,0) \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & \varphi_1(0,1,0) & \varphi_2(0,1,0) \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & \varphi_1(0,0,1) & \varphi_2(0,0,1) \\ -15 & 0 & 15 & -10 & \frac{60}{|F_1|} \int_{F_1} \varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) ds & \frac{60}{|F_1|} \int_{F_1} \varphi_2(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) ds \\ 15 & -15 & 0 & -10 & \frac{60}{|F_2|} \int_{F_2} \varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) ds & \frac{60}{|F_2|} \int_{F_2} \varphi_2(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) ds \\ 0 & 15 & -15 & -10 & \frac{60}{|F_3|} \int_{F_3} \varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) ds & \frac{60}{|F_3|} \int_{F_3} \varphi_2(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) ds \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 2t_1 & 2r_3 & 2r_2 & t_1 & -t_1 & t_1 \\ 2r_3 & 2t_2 & 2r_1 & t_2 & t_2 & -t_2 \\ 2r_2 & 2r_1 & 2t_3 & -t_3 & t_3 & t_3 \\ 30t_1 & 30r_3 & 30r_2 & 20t_1 & 10(r_2 - t_1) & 10t_1 \\ 30r_3 & 30t_2 & 30r_1 & 10t_2 & 20t_2 & 10(r_3 - t_2) \\ 30r_2 & 30r_1 & 30t_3 & 10(r_1 - t_3) & 10t_3 & 20t_3 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_{22}^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2(t_1 - r_3) & 2(r_3 - r_2) & 2(r_2 - t_1) & 0 \\ 2(r_3 - t_2) & 2(t_2 - r_1) & 2(r_1 - r_3) & 0 \\ 2(r_2 - r_1) & 2(r_1 - t_3) & 2(t_3 - r_2) & 0 \\ 45(t_1 - r_3) & 30(r_3 - r_2) & 15(r_2 - t_1) & -5t_1 - 10r_2 \\ 15(r_3 - t_2) & 45(t_2 - r_1) & 30(r_1 - r_3) & -5t_2 - 10r_3 \\ 30(r_2 - r_1) & 15(r_1 - t_3) & 45(t_3 - r_2) & -5t_3 - 10r_1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_{22}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \int_{F_1} \frac{\partial \varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)}{\partial n_1} ds & -4 \int_{F_1} \frac{\partial \varphi_2(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)}{\partial n_1} ds \\ -4 \int_{F_2} \frac{\partial \varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)}{\partial n_2} ds & -4 \int_{F_2} \frac{\partial \varphi_2(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)}{\partial n_2} ds \\ -4 \int_{F_3} \frac{\partial \varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)}{\partial n_3} ds & -4 \int_{F_3} \frac{\partial \varphi_2(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)}{\partial n_3} ds \\ -120 \int_{F_1} \lambda_2 \frac{\partial \varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)}{\partial n_1} ds & -120 \int_{F_1} \lambda_2 \frac{\partial \varphi_2(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)}{\partial n_1} ds \\ -120 \int_{F_2} \lambda_3 \frac{\partial \varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)}{\partial n_2} ds & -120 \int_{F_2} \lambda_3 \frac{\partial \varphi_2(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)}{\partial n_2} ds \\ -120 \int_{F_3} \lambda_1 \frac{\partial \varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)}{\partial n_3} ds & -120 \int_{F_3} \lambda_1 \frac{\partial \varphi_2(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)}{\partial n_3} ds \end{bmatrix}$$

我们知道,自由度式(6)能唯一确定形函数空间式(3)中元素的充要条件是 $\det(C) \neq 0$. 下面给出几组例子:

- (1) 取 $\varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = 6\lambda_1^2\lambda_2^2 - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^2$,
 $\varphi_2(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = 6\lambda_2^2\lambda_3^2 - (\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)^2$ 时,
 $\det(C) = -131\ 220\ 000t_1^2t_2^2t_3^2 \neq 0$;
- (2) 取 $\varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = 6\lambda_1^2\lambda_2^2 - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^2$,
 $\varphi_2(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = 6\lambda_2^2\lambda_1^2 - (\lambda_3 + \lambda_1)^2$ 时,
 $\det(C) = 131\ 220\ 000t_1^2t_2^2t_3^2 \neq 0$;
- (3) 取 $\varphi_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = 6\lambda_1^2\lambda_2^2 - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^2$,
 $\varphi_2(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)^4 - (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)^2$ 时,
 $\det(C) = -364\ 500\ 000t_1^2t_2^2t_3^2 \neq 0$; 等等.

自由度式(6)主要取在边上且形式复杂,若将12个自由度作为节点参数,总体自由度将很大,我们用双参数法将其化简. 取节点参数为

$$Q(v) = (v_1, v_{1x}, v_{1y}, v_{12,n}, v_2, v_{2x}, v_{2y}, v_{23,n}, v_3, v_{3x}, v_{3y}, v_{31,n}) \quad (9)$$

自由度式(6)离散成节点参数式(9)的线性组合: v_i 取精确值; $\int_{F_i} v ds$ 用 v 在 F 上的三次 Hermite 插值导出的数值积分公式; $\int_{F_i} \frac{\partial v}{\partial n_i} ds$ 和 $\int_{F_i} \lambda_{i+1} \frac{\partial v}{\partial n_i} ds$ 用 Simpson 求积公式,积分误差为 $O(h^3 |v|_{4,K})$,离散结果可表成

$$D(v) = GQ(v) + O(h^3 |v|_{4,K}) \quad (10)$$

其中 G 为 12×12 矩阵,表达式可参见文献[8].

由于 $E = S^{-1}D(v)$, 记 R 为 S^{-1} 的前12列组成的 15×12 矩阵,则 $E = S^{-1}D = RD(v)$,代入式(10)并略去余项得

$$E = RGQ(v) \quad (11)$$

这即是由节点参数式(9)确定 $P(K)$ 中元素的插值方式,形式简单的节点参数 $Q(v)$ 作为最后的自由度,自由度 $D(v)$ 不显式出现.

2 收敛性分析

假定 u 和 u_h 分别是式(1)和式(2)的解,有 Strang 引理^[9],有

$$|u - u_h|_{2,h} \leq C \left[\inf_{v_h \in V_h} |u - v_h|_{2,h} + \sup_{w_h \in V_h} \frac{|E_h(u, w_h)|}{|w|_{2,h}} \right] \quad (12)$$

其中,半范数为

$$|v_h|_{2,h} = \left(\sum_K |v_h|_{2,K}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, E_h(u, w_h) = E_1(u,$$

$w_h) + E_2(u, w_h) + E_3(u, w_h)$, 这里

$$E_1(u, w_h) = \sum_K \int_{\partial K} \left[\Delta u - (1 - \sigma) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s^2} \right] \frac{\partial w_h}{\partial n} ds,$$

$$E_2(u, w_h) = \sum_K \int_{\partial K} (1 - \sigma) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s \partial n} \frac{\partial w_h}{\partial n} ds,$$

$$E_3(u, w_h) = \sum_K \int_{\partial K} -\sigma \frac{\partial \Delta u}{\partial n} w_h ds.$$

定理1^[9] 设 Π_K 是由形函数空间 $P(K)$ 和确定 $P(K)$ 中元素的方式定义的插值算子,若 Π_K 对 $P_3(K)$ 中元素精确成立,则

$$|u - u_h|_{2,h} \leq Ch_K^2 |u|_{4,K} \quad (13)$$

定理2^[7] 对于任意的 $v_h \in V_h$,若 v_h 满足

(1) v_h 在单元顶点连续,在位于边界 $\partial\Omega$ 的单元顶点处为零;

(2) $\int_F v_h ds$ 在单元边界 F 的两侧连续,当 $F \in \partial\Omega$ 时为零;

(3) $\forall p(s) \in P_1(F), \int_F p(s) \frac{\partial v_h}{\partial n} ds$ 在单元边界 F

两侧连续,当 $F \in \partial\Omega$ 时为零;则

$$\sup_{w_h \in V_h} \frac{|E_h(u, w_h)|}{|w|_{2,h}} \leq Ch^2 |u|_{4,K} \quad (14)$$

定理3 由上述方式构造的12参数能量正交三角形板元有如下误差估计

$$|u - u_h|_{2,h} = O(h^2) |u|_{4,K} \quad (15)$$

证明 记由式(11)确定的有限元插值算子为 Π_K ,由单元构造方式知 $P_3(K) \in P(K)$,再由式(10)知 Π_K 对 $P_3(K)$ 中元素精确成立,由定理1得:

$$\inf_{v_h \in V_h} |u - u_h|_{2,h} \leq |u - \Pi u|_{2,h} \leq Ch^2 |u|_{4,K} \quad (16)$$

由 $D(v)$ 对 $Q(v)$ 的离散方式知, v_i 取精确值, $D(v)$ 其余分量离散时只用到该边上的节点参数和几何量,所以它们仍在单元间连续,由于1和 λ_{i+1} 是 $P_1(F_i)$ 的两个基函数,因而满足定理2的3个条件. 这样式(14)成立. 将式(16)和式(14)代入式(12)即得式(15).

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$$\frac{x+y}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\alpha}x + \frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha}\frac{y}{\varepsilon}$$

$\|x, z\| = 1, \|\frac{y}{\varepsilon}, z\| = 1, \|\frac{x+y}{\alpha}, z\| = 1$, 因此 $\frac{x+y}{\alpha}$ 不是 z -闭单位球 B_z 的端点, 矛盾, 所以定理得证.

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