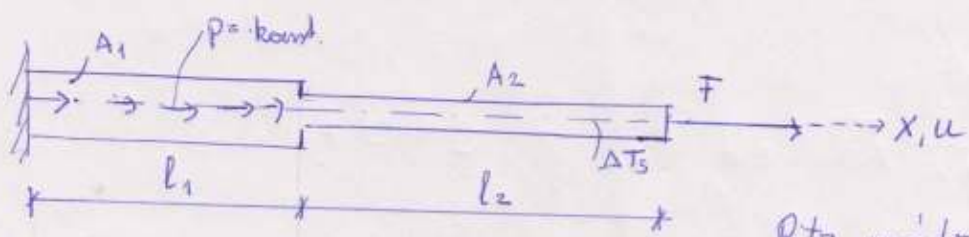
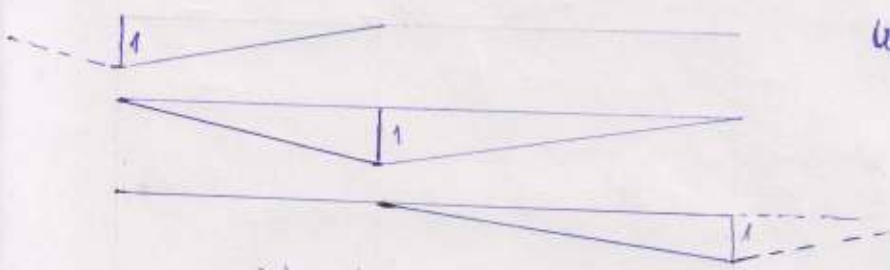
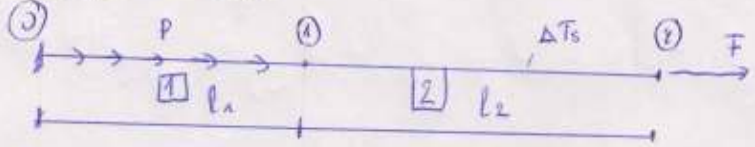


1

# Ritz-módszer ↔ Végeselem módszer



Statikai vas:



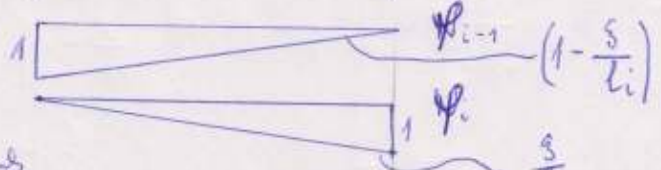
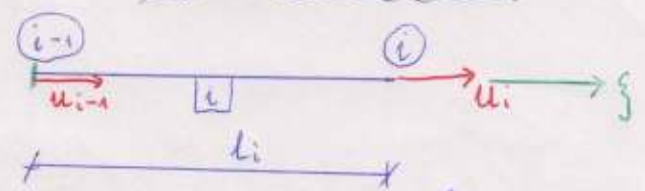
Ritz-módszer

$$u \approx u_3 = \sum c_i \psi_i$$

- $\psi_1$   $\begin{cases} \text{tél} - 0 \\ 0 - l_1 \end{cases}$
- $\psi_2$   $\begin{cases} 0 - l_1 \\ l_1 - l_1 + l_2 \end{cases}$
- $\psi_3$   $\begin{cases} l_1 - l_1 + l_2 \\ l_1 + l_2 - \text{tél} \end{cases}$

átrendezve

i-edik rön (elem)



elmorzdatásokról



$$u(s) = u_{i-1} \left(1 - \frac{s}{l_i}\right) + u_i \frac{s}{l_i}$$

②

matematikai feladat:  $\Omega = (\phi; l_1 + l_2)$

peremfeltételek:

- elmozdulás (S<sub>u</sub>):  $x=0$  - nál  $[u] = 0$

- erő (S<sub>σ</sub>):  $[σ] = F$

mechanikai modell: körpontosan húzott - nyújtott rúd

- geometriai egyenlet  $\epsilon = Lu = \frac{d}{dx} u(x)$

- anyag egyenlet: lin. rug. anyag

$$\sigma = E(\epsilon - \epsilon_0)$$

elmozdulás függvénye egy elemre (i-éd.)

$$u(\xi) = u_{i-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\xi}{l_i}\right) + u_i \cdot \frac{\xi}{l_i} =$$

$$= \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{\xi}{l_i} & \frac{\xi}{l_i} \end{bmatrix}}_{\underline{N}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} u_{i-1} \\ u_i \end{bmatrix}}_{\underline{u}_e} = \underline{N} \cdot \underline{u}_e$$

Behelyettesítve a geometriai egyenletébe:

$$\underline{\epsilon} = \underline{L} \cdot \underline{u} = \underline{L} \cdot \underline{N} \cdot \underline{u}_e = \underline{B} \cdot \underline{u}_e$$

$$\underline{B} = \underline{L} \cdot \underline{N} = \frac{d}{dx} \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{\xi}{l_i} & \frac{\xi}{l_i} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{l_i} & \frac{1}{l_i} \end{bmatrix}$$

Potenciális energia:

$$\Pi(u) = \frac{1}{2} \int (Lu)^T D (Lu) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int (Lu)^T D \cdot \epsilon_0 dx - \int u^T p dx = \text{stoc!}$$

itt  $D = EA$

③ egyszerűsített megoldás Ritz-módszettel ( $a_{ij}; b_i$ )

$$a_{ij} = \langle R\psi_i; R\psi_j \rangle$$

$$b_i = \langle \psi_i; p \rangle$$

$$\underline{A} \cdot \underline{c} = \underline{b}$$

$$\text{itt } R = \sqrt{EA} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}$$

Elemenként felírva a potenciális energiát

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_e(u) = & \frac{1}{2} u_e^T \left( \int_0^{l_i} (\underline{LN})^T D (\underline{LN}) dx \right) u_e - u_e^T \int_0^{l_i} (\underline{LN})^T D \cdot \varepsilon_0 dx - \\ & - u_e^T \int_0^{l_i} (\underline{LN})^T p dx. \end{aligned}$$

legyen

$$\underline{K}_e = \int_0^{l_i} B^T D B dx = B^T \cdot D \cdot B \int_0^{l_i} dx = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{l_i} \\ \frac{1}{l_i} \end{bmatrix} EA \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{l_i} & \frac{1}{l_i} \end{bmatrix}$$

ennél fogva  $\underline{A}$  egy blokkja

$$\underline{K}_e = \frac{EAi}{l_i} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

haroldó módon  $b_i \rightarrow$  elemenként

$$\underline{b}_1 = q_e^{(1)} = \int_0^{l_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{s}{l_1} \\ \frac{s}{l_1} \end{bmatrix} p \cdot ds = p \cdot \begin{bmatrix} s - \frac{s^2}{2l_1} \\ \frac{s^2}{2l_1} \end{bmatrix} \Big|_0^{l_1} = \begin{bmatrix} p \cdot \frac{l_1}{2} \\ p \cdot \frac{l_1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_2 = q_e^{(2)} = \int_0^{l_2} B^T D \cdot \varepsilon_0 dx + N_2^T(s=l_2) \cdot F =$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \underline{b}_2 = q_e^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{l_2} \\ \frac{1}{l_2} \end{bmatrix} EA_2 \alpha \cdot \Delta T_3 \int_0^{l_2} dz + \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{l_2}{l_2} \\ \frac{l_2}{l_2} \end{bmatrix} F =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -EA_2 \alpha \cdot \Delta T_3 \\ EA_2 \alpha \cdot \Delta T_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \phi \\ F \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -EA_2 \alpha \cdot \Delta T_3 + \phi \\ EA_2 \alpha \cdot \Delta T_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Összeállítva a  $\underline{A} \cdot \underline{c} = \underline{b}$  egyenletet

$$\underline{A}_{3,3} = \underline{K}, \quad \underline{b}_3 = q_r$$

	0	1	2		
0	$\frac{EA_1}{l_1}$	$-EA_1$		$u_0 = \phi = \frac{p \cdot l_1}{2}$	$\frac{p \cdot l_1}{2}$
1	$-EA_1$	$\frac{EA_1}{l_1} + \frac{EA_2}{l_2}$	$-\frac{EA_2}{l_2}$	$u_1$	$\frac{p \cdot l_1}{2} - EA_2 \Delta T_3$
2	$\phi$	$-\frac{EA_2}{l_2}$	$\frac{EA_2}{l_2}$	$u_2$	$EA_2 \Delta T_3 + F$
	$\underline{A} = \underline{K}$		$\underline{C} = \underline{U}$		$\underline{b} = q_r$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{EA_1}{l_1} + \frac{EA_2}{l_2} & -\frac{EA_2}{l_2} \\ -\frac{EA_2}{l_2} & \frac{EA_2}{l_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{p \cdot l_1}{2} - EA_2 \Delta T_3 \\ EA_2 \Delta T_3 + F \end{bmatrix}$$

⑤ Megoldva  $\underline{u}$ -ra  $\rightarrow \underline{u} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$

vismehelyettesítve elementáris elemekkel  $u(s) = \underline{N} \cdot \underline{u_e}$

geometria: egyenlet:

$$\underline{\varepsilon}(s) = \underline{L} \underline{u} = \underline{L} \underline{N} \cdot \underline{u_e} = \underline{B} \cdot \underline{u_e}$$

anyagegyenlet

$$\underline{D}_2(s) = D \cdot (\underline{\varepsilon} - \underline{\varepsilon}_0) = D (\underline{B} \cdot \underline{u_e} - \underline{\varepsilon}_0)$$