

I まえがき

本文は, Scheibe の有限変形解析を試みたものであり, 筆者等が, 骨組構造物の有限変形解析に就いて用いた手法を, FEM に適用する事を目的としている

II 滑節三角形の膜要素

1. 要素辺長増分, 要素辺方向余弦増分

$$x_j \triangleq [x_j, y_j]^*, d_{ji} \triangleq x_j - x_i, d_{ji} \triangleq [d_{ji}, d_{ji}]^*, l_{ji} \triangleq \sqrt{d_{ji}^* \cdot d_{ji}}, \alpha_{ji} \triangleq [\alpha_{ji}, \beta_{ji}]^* \triangleq \frac{d_{ji}}{l_{ji}} \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\alpha_j \triangleq [\alpha_{ji}, \alpha_{jk}]^*, N_j \triangleq [N_{ji}, N_{jk}]^* \quad D_j = [x_j, y_j]^* \quad \mu = \left[ \frac{N_{ji} + \alpha N_{jk}}{l_{ji} + \alpha l_{jk}}, \frac{N_{jk} + \alpha N_{ji}}{l_{jk} + \alpha l_{ji}} \right]^* \quad \dots (2)$$

$$x \triangleq [x_i, x_j, x_k]^* \quad d \triangleq [d_i, d_j, d_k]^* \quad N \triangleq [N_i, N_j, N_k]^* \quad \dots (3)$$

と, おく。今,

$$(2l_{ji} + \alpha l_{jk}) \cdot l_{ji} = (l_{ji} + \alpha l_{jk})^2 - l_{jk}^2 = (d_{ji} + \alpha d_{jk})^* (d_{ji} + \alpha d_{jk}) - d_{jk}^* \cdot d_{jk} \quad \dots (4)$$

から,

$$\omega_{ji} = \frac{2}{l_{ji}} (d_{ji} + \frac{1}{2} \alpha d_{jk})^* \cdot d_{ji}, \quad \chi_{ji} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} \omega_{ji} + \frac{1}{8} \omega_{ji}^2 - \frac{5}{24} \omega_{ji}^3 + \frac{7}{28} \omega_{ji}^4 - \frac{21}{512} \omega_{ji}^5 + \dots \quad \dots (5)$$

と, おけば,

$$\alpha l_{ji} = \frac{1}{2} \chi_{ji} \cdot \omega_{ji} \cdot l_{ji} = \frac{\chi_{ji}}{l_{ji}} (d_{ji} + \frac{1}{2} \alpha d_{jk})^* \cdot d_{ji}, \quad \alpha \alpha_{ji} = \frac{\alpha d_{ji} - \alpha_{jk} \cdot \alpha d_{jk}}{l_{ji} + \alpha l_{jk}} = \frac{1}{l_{ji}} \left[ e - \frac{\chi_{ji}}{l_{ji}} \alpha_{jk} (d_{ji} + \frac{1}{2} \alpha d_{jk})^* \right] \cdot \alpha d_{ji} \quad \dots (6)$$

又,  $\alpha \alpha_{jk} = [\alpha \alpha_{ji}, \alpha \alpha_{jk}]^*$  とおけば

$$\alpha \alpha \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \alpha_{ji} \\ \alpha \alpha_{jk} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{ji}^* \\ \alpha_{jk}^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha x_i \\ \alpha x_j \\ \alpha x_k \end{bmatrix} \triangleq G_{\alpha} \cdot \alpha x \quad \dots (7)$$

$$G_{\beta j} = \frac{\chi_{ji}}{l_{ji}} (d_{ji} + \frac{1}{2} \alpha d_{jk})^* \cdot d_{ji}, \quad \Delta l \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \alpha l_{jk} \\ \alpha l_{ji} \\ \alpha l_{jk} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & & \\ & G_{22} & \\ & & G_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha d_{jk} \\ \alpha d_{ji} \\ \alpha d_{jk} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & -G_{12} \\ -G_{21} & G_{22} \\ -G_{31} & G_{32} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha x_i \\ \alpha x_j \\ \alpha x_k \end{bmatrix} \triangleq G_{\beta} \cdot \alpha x \quad \dots (8)$$

$$\therefore \Delta l = G_{\beta} \cdot \alpha x = G_{\beta} \cdot G_{\alpha}^{-1} \cdot \alpha \alpha \triangleq G_{\beta \alpha} \cdot \alpha \alpha \quad \dots (9)$$

2. 要素座標系格変力増分

要素内 T, 応力度を一定とし, 二軸を

$$\sigma = [\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \tau] \quad \dots (10)$$

と, おけば, 例えば, 要素辺 j-i の接線方向の応力は,

$$\sigma_{ji} = [\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \tau] [\alpha_{ji}, \alpha_{ji}^2, -\alpha_{ji}]_{ji}^* \triangleq \sigma_i^* \cdot G_{ji} \quad \dots (11)$$

仮って, j-i に沿う周辺力の為す仮想仕事は, 板厚を  $t_m$  とすれば,

$$\delta A_{\sigma_{ji}} = t_m \cdot \delta \sigma_{ji} \cdot \Delta l_{ji} = t_m \cdot \delta \sigma_i^* \cdot G_{ji} \cdot \Delta l_{ji} \quad \dots (12)$$

全周辺について,

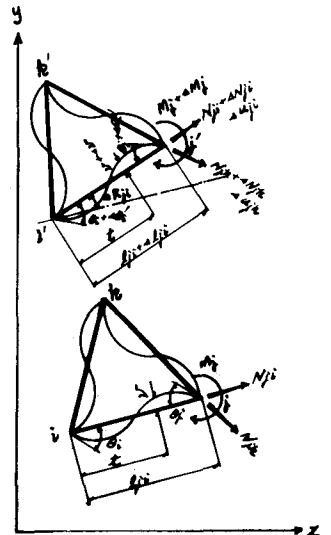
$$\delta A_{\sigma} = t_m \cdot \delta \sigma_i^* [C_{11}, C_{21}, C_{31}] [\alpha l_{12}, \alpha l_{21}, \alpha l_{31}] \triangleq t_m \cdot \delta \sigma_i^* \cdot C \cdot G_{\alpha} \cdot \alpha \alpha \quad \dots (13)$$

内部応力の為す, 仮想仕事は

$$D_{\sigma} = \frac{1}{E} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\nu \\ -\nu & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A_m = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_j & y_j \\ 1 & x_i & y_i \\ 1 & x_k & y_k \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (14)$$

と, おけば,

$$\delta A_{\sigma} = t_m \left( \delta \sigma_i^* \cdot D_{\sigma} \cdot \sigma \cdot dA = t_m \cdot A_m \cdot \delta \sigma_i^* \cdot D_{\sigma} \cdot \sigma \right) \quad \dots (15)$$



節変力の為す, 仮想仕事は,

$$\delta A_N = \delta(\Delta N^*) \Delta U = \delta(\Delta U^*) \Delta N \quad \dots (16)$$

$$\therefore \delta A_N = \delta A_{12} \quad , \quad \Delta N \cdot \Delta M \cdot \delta \sigma_0^* \cdot D_3 \cdot \sigma_0 = \Delta M \cdot \delta \sigma_0^* \cdot C \cdot \Phi_{12} \cdot \Delta U \quad , \quad \therefore \sigma_0 = \frac{D_3^* \cdot C \cdot \Phi_{12}}{\Delta M} \Delta U \quad \dots (17)$$

$$\therefore \delta A_N = \delta A_{13} \quad , \quad \delta(\Delta U^*) \Delta N = \Delta M \cdot \delta \sigma_0^* \cdot C \cdot \Phi_{12} \cdot \Delta U = \Delta M \cdot \delta(\Delta U^*) \cdot (C \cdot \Phi_{12})^* \cdot \sigma_0 = \Delta M \cdot \delta(\Delta U^*) \quad \dots (18)$$

$$= \Delta M \cdot \delta(\Delta U^*) \frac{(C \cdot \Phi_{12})^* \cdot D_3^* \cdot (C \cdot \Phi_{12})}{\Delta M} \Delta U \quad \dots (19)$$

$$\therefore K_N = \frac{\Delta M}{\Delta M} (C \cdot \Phi_{12})^* \cdot D_3^* \cdot (C \cdot \Phi_{12}) \quad \dots (20)$$

と, 置けば, 要素座標系格変力増分と, 絶対座標系変位増分の関係は,

$$\Delta N = K_N \cdot \Delta U = K_N \cdot \Phi_{12} \cdot \Delta \alpha \quad \text{or} \quad \Delta N = \Delta \alpha \quad \dots (21)$$

### 3. 絶対座標系格変力増分

格変力に付いて

$$\Delta D_j = (\alpha_j + \Delta \alpha_j) (\alpha_j + \Delta \alpha_j) - \alpha_j^* \alpha_j = \alpha_j^* \Delta \alpha_j + \Delta \alpha_j^* (\alpha_j + \Delta \alpha_j) \quad \dots (22)$$

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$$\Delta \alpha_j^* (\alpha_j + \Delta \alpha_j) = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{1j} & \alpha_{2j} \\ \alpha_{3j} & \alpha_{4j} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_j \\ \Delta \alpha_j \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{1j} + \Delta \alpha_{1j} & \alpha_{1j} + \Delta \alpha_{1j} \\ \alpha_{2j} + \Delta \alpha_{2j} & \alpha_{2j} + \Delta \alpha_{2j} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_j \\ \Delta \alpha_j \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{\alpha_{1j}}{\alpha_j} \alpha_j (\alpha_j + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \alpha_j) \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\alpha_{2j}}{\alpha_j} \alpha_j (\alpha_j + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \alpha_j) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \alpha_j \\ \Delta \alpha_j \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{1j} & \alpha_{2j} \\ \alpha_{3j} & \alpha_{4j} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \alpha_j \\ \Delta \alpha_j \end{bmatrix} = \mu_{1j} \alpha_{1j} \Delta \alpha_j + \mu_{2j} \alpha_{2j} \Delta \alpha_j = \begin{bmatrix} -\mu_{1j} \alpha_{1j} & \mu_{1j} \alpha_{1j} + \mu_{2j} \alpha_{2j} \\ -\mu_{2j} \alpha_{2j} & \mu_{2j} \alpha_{2j} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \alpha_j \\ \Delta \alpha_j \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (23)$$

同様にして,

$$\Delta D \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \Delta D_1 \\ \Delta D_2 \\ \Delta D_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{11}^* & \alpha_{12}^* \\ \alpha_{21}^* & \alpha_{22}^* \\ \alpha_{31}^* & \alpha_{32}^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \alpha_1 \\ \Delta \alpha_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mu_{11} \alpha_{11} + \mu_{21} \alpha_{21} & -\mu_{11} \alpha_{11} & -\mu_{21} \alpha_{21} \\ -\mu_{12} \alpha_{12} & \mu_{12} \alpha_{12} + \mu_{22} \alpha_{22} & -\mu_{22} \alpha_{22} \\ -\mu_{31} \alpha_{31} & -\mu_{31} \alpha_{31} & \mu_{31} \alpha_{31} + \mu_{32} \alpha_{32} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \alpha_1 \\ \Delta \alpha_2 \\ \Delta \alpha_3 \end{bmatrix} \triangleq \Delta \alpha^* \Delta N + \Delta \alpha = (\Delta \alpha^* K_N \cdot \Phi_{12} \cdot \Delta \alpha) \Delta \alpha \quad \dots (24)$$

## III 剛筋三角形要素

1. 油げ  $\epsilon - \chi > t$  に因る, 要素辺長変形量

要素辺  $i-j$  に付いて, 要素座標系タワ三角が,

$$[\alpha_i, \alpha_j] \rightarrow [\alpha_i + \Delta \alpha_i, \alpha_j + \Delta \alpha_j] \quad \dots (25)$$

に变化した時の, 要素辺長縮量は, 適宜, suffix を略す

$$\epsilon = \int_0^l \left( \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dV}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d\Delta V}{dt}\right)^2} - \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dV}{dt}\right)^2} \right) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \left( \frac{dV}{dt} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{dV}{dt} \frac{d\Delta V}{dt} + \left( \frac{d\Delta V}{dt} \right)^2 dt \quad \dots (26)$$

ヲ, trial-function として

$$\begin{bmatrix} V \\ \Delta V \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_i & \alpha_j \\ \Delta \alpha_i & \Delta \alpha_j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{x}{l} \\ \frac{x}{l} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (27)$$

とすれば

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l [2\alpha_i \Delta \alpha_i + 2\alpha_j \Delta \alpha_j] \left[ \frac{4}{l} - \frac{4x}{l^2} \right] \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \alpha_i \\ \Delta \alpha_j \end{bmatrix} \triangleq [r_i, r_j] \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \alpha_i \\ \Delta \alpha_j \end{bmatrix} = (r_i - r_j) \Delta R_{ij} \quad \dots (28)$$

$$\epsilon = \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{12} \\ \epsilon_{21} \\ \epsilon_{31} \\ \epsilon_{32} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} \\ r_{31} & r_{32} \\ r_{41} & r_{42} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \alpha_i \\ \Delta \alpha_j \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} + r_{12} & r_{11} - r_{12} \\ r_{21} - r_{22} & r_{21} + r_{22} \\ r_{31} - r_{32} & r_{31} + r_{32} \\ r_{41} - r_{42} & r_{41} + r_{42} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta R_{ij} \\ \Delta R_{ij} \end{bmatrix} \triangleq r_i \cdot \Delta \theta - r_j \cdot \Delta \theta \quad \dots (29)$$

### 2. 部材角

$$\Delta R_{ij} = \frac{1}{l} \begin{bmatrix} -\beta_{1i} \alpha_j & \alpha_j \\ \alpha_j & -\alpha_j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{ik} \Delta u_{ik} - \alpha_{jk} \Delta u_{jk} \\ \beta_{2k} \Delta u_{ik} - \beta_{2k} \Delta u_{jk} \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{\alpha_{ik}}{l} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_j & \alpha_{ik} \\ \alpha_{jk} & \beta_{2k} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{\alpha_{jk}}{l} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_j & \alpha_{jk} \\ \alpha_{ik} & \beta_{2k} \end{bmatrix} \triangleq -\frac{1}{l} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{1i} & \beta_{1j} \\ \beta_{2i} & \beta_{2j} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta u_{ik} \\ \Delta u_{jk} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{l} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{1i} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \beta_{1j} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta u_{1k} & \Delta u_{2k} \\ \Delta u_{3k} & \Delta u_{4k} \end{bmatrix} \triangleq \Phi_{Rij} \cdot \Delta U \quad \dots (30)$$

$$\therefore \Delta R \triangleq [\Delta R_{12}, \Delta R_{21}, \Delta R_{31}, \Delta R_{32}] = [\Phi_{R12}, \Phi_{R21}, \Phi_{R31}, \Phi_{R32}] \Delta U \triangleq \Phi_R \cdot \Delta U \quad \dots (31)$$

### 3. 部材長

$$\Delta l_{ij} = \Delta \alpha_j + \Delta \alpha_i = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta u_{1k} & \Delta u_{2k} \\ \Delta u_{3k} & \Delta u_{4k} \end{bmatrix} \triangleq \Phi_{l_{ij}} \cdot \Delta U \quad \dots (32)$$

同様にして

$$\Delta l = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta l_{12} & \Delta l_{21} & \Delta l_{31} & \Delta l_{32} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{l_{12}} & \Phi_{l_{21}} & \Phi_{l_{31}} & \Phi_{l_{32}} \end{bmatrix} \Delta U \triangleq \Phi_l \cdot \Delta U \quad \dots (33)$$

### 4 要素座標系格変力増分

$$[\alpha_x, \alpha_y, \alpha_z] = [\alpha_T + \alpha_x, \alpha_S, \alpha_4 + \alpha_x] \quad , \quad [x, y] = [x_i, y_i] + t[\alpha, \beta] \quad \dots (34)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{ji} \\ B_{ji} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha^2 & -2\alpha\beta & \beta^2 \\ \alpha\beta & \alpha^2 - \beta^2 & -\alpha\beta \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (35)$$

とあるは、要素辺  $i-j$  の接線方向、及び、鉛直方向の周辺力の為、仮想仕事は、

$$\delta A_{ij} = \epsilon_m C_{ji} [\delta x_{2i} \cdot \delta x_{2j} \cdot \delta x_{2i}] \frac{\alpha y_i - \epsilon_{ji}}{l_{ji}} + \epsilon_m B_{ji} [\delta x_{1i} \cdot \delta v_{1i} \cdot \delta x_{2i}, \delta x_{2j} \cdot \delta v_{2j} \cdot \delta x_{2j}, \delta x_{2i} \cdot \delta v_{2i} \cdot \delta x_{2i}] \quad \dots (36)$$

積分を実行すれば

$$[\delta x_{2i} \cdot \delta x_{2j} \cdot \delta x_{2i}] = l \left[ \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \beta \cdot \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \cdot \alpha_5 \right] \quad \dots (37)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \delta x_{1i} \cdot \delta v_{1i} \cdot \delta x_{2i} \\ \delta x_{2j} \cdot \delta v_{2j} \cdot \delta x_{2j} \\ \delta x_{2i} \cdot \delta v_{2i} \cdot \delta x_{2i} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{l^2}{20} \begin{bmatrix} 5\alpha + 2\beta \cdot \alpha_2 \\ 5\alpha_3 \\ 5\alpha_4 + 2\alpha \cdot \alpha_5 \end{bmatrix} \alpha \alpha_i' - \frac{l^2}{20} \begin{bmatrix} 5\alpha + 3\beta \cdot \alpha_2 \\ 5\alpha_3 \\ 5\alpha_4 + 3\beta \cdot \alpha_5 \end{bmatrix} \alpha \beta_i' \quad \dots (38)$$

$$= \tau, \quad \alpha = \frac{l^2}{20} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha, 2\beta \\ 5, 5, 2\beta \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \frac{l^2}{20} \begin{bmatrix} 5, 3\beta \\ 5, 5, 3\beta \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (39)$$

$$\bar{C}_{ji} = [\alpha\beta, (\frac{\beta}{2\alpha})\alpha\beta, \alpha^2 - \beta^2, -\alpha\beta, -(\frac{\beta}{2\alpha})\alpha\beta]_{ji}, \quad \bar{C}_0 = [\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \alpha_4 \alpha_5]^* \quad \dots (40)$$

とあるは

$$\begin{aligned} \delta A_{ij} &= \epsilon_m \bar{C}_{ji} (\alpha y_i - \epsilon_{ji}) + \epsilon_m B_{ji} (\alpha y_i - \alpha_2 - \beta y_i - \alpha_2 - (\alpha y_i - \beta y_i) \alpha \beta_i) \delta v_0 + \epsilon_m \delta v_0^* \bar{C}_{ji}^* (\alpha y_i - \epsilon_{ji}) \\ &+ \epsilon_m \delta v_0^* [B_{ji} \alpha y_i \delta v_0 - (B_{ji} \beta y_i) \delta v_0 - (B_{ji} \alpha y_i - B_{ji} \beta y_i) \delta v_0] = \epsilon_m \delta v_0^* \bar{C}_{ji}^* (\alpha y_i - \epsilon_{ji}) \\ &+ \epsilon_m \delta v_0^* [B_{ji} \alpha y_i]^* - (B_{ji} \beta y_i) \cdot 0 \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \alpha_i' \\ \alpha \beta_i' \\ \alpha \beta_i' \end{bmatrix} = \epsilon_m \delta v_0^* [0, \{B_{ji} (\alpha y_i - \beta y_i)\}^*, 0] \begin{bmatrix} \delta R_{ik} \\ \delta R_{jk} \\ \delta R_{ki} \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (41) \end{aligned}$$

=  $\tau$ ,

$$\bar{B}_{ji} \triangleq [B_{ji} \alpha y_i]^* - (B_{ji} \beta y_i)^*, \quad 0, \quad \hat{B}_{ji} \triangleq [0, \{B_{ji} (\alpha y_i - \beta y_i)\}^*, 0] \quad \dots (42)$$

とあるは

$$\delta A_{ij} = \epsilon_m \delta v_0^* \bar{C}_{ji} (\alpha y_i - \epsilon_{ji}) + \epsilon_m \delta v_0^* [\bar{B}_{ji} \cdot \delta 0 - \hat{B}_{ji} \cdot \delta R] \quad \dots (43)$$

全周に付ける計算

$$\begin{aligned} \delta A_{ij} &= \epsilon_m \delta v_0^* [\bar{C}_{ji}^* \alpha y_i^* - \bar{C}_{ji}^* \alpha_2^* - \bar{C}_{ji}^* \alpha_2^*] [\alpha y_i - \epsilon_{ji}, \alpha y_i - \epsilon_{ji}, \alpha y_i - \epsilon_{ji}] = \epsilon_m \delta v_0^* [\bar{B}_{ik} + \bar{B}_{ji} + \bar{B}_{kj}] \delta 0 - \epsilon_m \delta v_0^* [\hat{B}_{ik} + \hat{B}_{ji} + \hat{B}_{kj}] \delta R \\ &= \epsilon_m \delta v_0^* \bar{C} (\alpha y - \epsilon) - \epsilon_m \delta v_0^* \bar{B} \cdot \delta 0 - \epsilon_m \delta v_0^* \hat{B} \cdot \delta R = \epsilon_m \delta v_0^* [\bar{C} (\alpha y + \beta \alpha R) - \hat{B} \cdot \alpha R, \hat{B} - \bar{C} \cdot \beta] \begin{bmatrix} \delta R_{ik} \\ \delta R_{jk} \\ \delta R_{ki} \end{bmatrix} \triangleq \epsilon_m \delta v_0^* T_i \cdot \delta \tilde{\alpha} \quad \dots (44) \end{aligned}$$

内部応力の為、仮想仕事は

$$I_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad I_x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad I_y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{C} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{bmatrix} = (\alpha + x I_x + y I_y) \bar{C}_0 \quad \dots (45)$$

とあるは

$$\delta A_{ix} = \epsilon_m \delta v_0^* \bar{C}_0 \cdot \bar{C} \cdot \delta A \quad \dots (46)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta v_0^* \bar{C}_0 \cdot \bar{C} &= \delta v_0^* (\alpha + x I_x + y I_y)^* \bar{C}_0 \cdot (\alpha + x I_x + y I_y) = \delta v_0^* (I_x^* \bar{C}_0 \cdot \alpha + 2x I_x^* \bar{C}_0 \cdot \alpha + 2y I_y^* \bar{C}_0 \cdot \alpha + x^2 I_x^* \bar{C}_0 \cdot I_x + y^2 I_y^* \bar{C}_0 \cdot I_y) \quad \dots (47) \end{aligned}$$

今、

$$G_x = \frac{2}{3} (x_1 + x_2 + x_3), \quad G_y = \frac{2}{3} (y_1 + y_2 + y_3), \quad I_{xx} = \frac{1}{3} [x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3], \quad I_{yy} = \frac{1}{3} [y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2 + y_1 y_2 + y_1 y_3 + y_2 y_3] \quad \dots (48)$$

$$I_{xy} = \frac{1}{3} [2(x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_3) + (x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1) + (x_1 y_3 + x_3 y_1) + (x_2 y_3 + x_3 y_2)] \quad \dots (49)$$

$$\therefore \delta A_{ix} = \epsilon_m A_m \delta v_0^* [I_x^* \bar{C}_0 \cdot \alpha + I_x^* \bar{C}_0 \cdot \alpha + G_x + I_y^* \bar{C}_0 \cdot \alpha + G_y + I_x^* \bar{C}_0 \cdot I_x + I_y^* \bar{C}_0 \cdot I_y + I_x^* \bar{C}_0 \cdot I_x + I_y^* \bar{C}_0 \cdot I_y] \bar{C}_0 \triangleq A_m \delta v_0^* H \cdot \bar{C}_0 \quad \dots (50)$$

節変力の為、仮想仕事は

$$\delta f \triangleq [\delta N, \delta M]^* \quad \therefore \delta A_N = \delta (\alpha \tilde{\alpha}) \cdot \alpha \tilde{\alpha} \quad \dots (51)$$

$$\therefore \delta A_S = \delta A_{ix} \quad \therefore \epsilon_m A_m \delta v_0^* H \cdot \bar{C}_0 = \epsilon_m \delta v_0^* T \cdot \alpha \tilde{\alpha} \quad \therefore \bar{C}_0 = \frac{H^T \cdot T}{A_m} \alpha \tilde{\alpha} \quad \dots (52)$$

$$\therefore \delta A_N = \delta A_{ix} \quad \therefore \delta (\alpha \tilde{\alpha}) \cdot \alpha \tilde{\alpha} = \epsilon_m \delta v_0^* T \cdot \alpha \tilde{\alpha} = \epsilon_m \delta (\alpha \tilde{\alpha}) \cdot T \cdot \bar{C}_0 = \epsilon_m \delta (\alpha \tilde{\alpha}) \cdot T \cdot \frac{H^T \cdot T}{A_m} \alpha \tilde{\alpha} \quad \dots (53)$$

$$\therefore \alpha \tilde{\alpha} = \frac{\epsilon_m}{A_m} T^T H^T T \cdot \alpha \tilde{\alpha} \triangleq \beta \cdot \alpha \tilde{\alpha} \quad \dots (54)$$

#### IV 参考文献

1. 前田：「立体  $\lambda - \mu > 0$  の有限変形解析」(才 24 回 応用力学連合会)
2. 前田：「平面応力場の有限変形解析」(才 1 回 土木学会 関東支部会)