

泛函。

文章推导出完整的等价条件，从而给出带参数的三类变量变分原理的完整、准确的表述。

1 符号规定

为叙述方便，把弹性力学静力平衡问题的基本方程和边界条件罗列如下^[9~10]。

1) 平衡方程：在域 V 内，

$$D\sigma + \bar{f} = 0; \quad (1-1)$$

2) 应变-位移关系：在域 V 内，

$$\varepsilon - D^T u = 0; \quad (1-2)$$

3) 应力-应变关系：在域 V 内，

$$\sigma - A\varepsilon = 0; \quad (1-3)$$

4) 位移给定的边界条件：在 S_u 上，

$$u - \bar{u} = 0; \quad (1-4)$$

5) 外力给定的边界条件：在 S_σ 上，

$$T - \bar{T} = 0 \quad (T = L\sigma); \quad (1-5)$$

其中， $\sigma = [\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z, \tau_{yz}, \tau_{zx}, \tau_{xy}]^T$ ； $\varepsilon = [\varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_y, \varepsilon_z, \gamma_{yz}, \gamma_{zx}, \gamma_{xy}]^T$ ； $u = [u, v, w]^T$ ；

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ 0 & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & 0 & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} & 0 & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & 0 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{E} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\mu & -\mu & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\mu & 1 & -\mu & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\mu & -\mu & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2(1+\mu) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2(1+\mu) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2(1+\mu) \end{bmatrix};$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} l & 0 & 0 & 0 & n & m \\ 0 & m & 0 & n & 0 & l \\ 0 & 0 & n & m & l & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

其中， l, m, n 均为边界外法线的方向余弦； \bar{f} 为已知体积力； \bar{T} 为已知边界力； \bar{u} 为已知边界位移。

2 三类变量广义变分原理的泛函通式

不难看出，由三类变量可能构成的单项能量泛函，在域 V 内，有且只有以下 7 项：

$$1) \int_V \sigma^T \varepsilon dV;$$

$$2) \int_V \sigma^T D^T u dV;$$

- 3) $\int_V \boldsymbol{\sigma}^T \mathbf{A}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\sigma} dV;$
- 4) $\int_V (\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon})^T \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} dV;$
- 5) $\int_V (\mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u})^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} dV;$
- 6) $\int_V \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^T \mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} dV;$
- 7) $\int_V \bar{\mathbf{f}}^T \mathbf{u} dV.$

在边界 S_σ, S_u 上, 有

$$\int_{S_u} \bar{\mathbf{u}}^T \mathbf{T} dS, \int_{S_u} \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{T} dS, \int_{S_\sigma} \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{T} dS, \int_{S_\sigma} \mathbf{u}^T \bar{\mathbf{T}} dS.$$

因此, 三类变量广义变分原理的泛函一定包含在下列泛函之中:

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi = & \int_V [\beta_1 \boldsymbol{\sigma}^T \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} + \beta_2 \boldsymbol{\sigma}^T \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} + \beta_3 (\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon})^T \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} + \\ & \frac{1}{2} \beta_4 \boldsymbol{\sigma}^T \mathbf{A}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\sigma} + \frac{1}{2} \beta_5 (\mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u})^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} + \frac{1}{2} \beta_6 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^T \mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} + \beta_0 \bar{\mathbf{f}}^T \mathbf{u}] dV + \\ & \int_{S_u} (\alpha_1 \bar{\mathbf{u}}^T \mathbf{T} + \alpha_2 \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{T}) dS + \int_{S_\sigma} (\alpha_3 \mathbf{u}^T \bar{\mathbf{T}} + \alpha_4 \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{T}) dS, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中, $\beta_i (i = 0, 1, \dots, 6), \alpha_j (j = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ 均为待定的实常数。

下面要做的是, 在式 (2) 中筛选出三类变量广义变分原理的泛函。

假设式 (2) 是三类变量广义变分原理的泛函, 则一阶变分 $\delta\Pi = 0$ 。由此可得以下欧拉方程。域 V 内:

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_1 \boldsymbol{\sigma} + \beta_3 \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} + \beta_6 \mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} &= 0, \\ \beta_1 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} + \beta_2 \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} + \beta_4 \mathbf{A}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\sigma} &= 0, \\ \beta_0 \bar{\mathbf{f}}^T - \beta_2 \mathbf{D} \boldsymbol{\sigma} - \beta_3 \mathbf{D} \mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} - \beta_5 \mathbf{D} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

在 S_u 上:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_2 \mathbf{T} + \beta_2 \mathbf{T} + \beta_3 \mathbf{L} \mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} + \beta_5 \mathbf{L} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} &= 0, \\ \alpha_1 \bar{\mathbf{u}} + \alpha_2 \mathbf{u} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

在 S_σ 上:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_3 \bar{\mathbf{T}} + \alpha_4 \mathbf{T} + \beta_2 \mathbf{T} + \beta_3 \mathbf{L} \mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} + \beta_5 \mathbf{L} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} &= 0, \\ \alpha_4 \mathbf{u} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

将方程 (1-1)~方程 (1-5) 代入以上欧拉方程, 可得

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 + \beta_3 + \beta_6 = 0, \\ \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_4 = 0, \\ \beta_0 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 + \beta_5 = 0, \\ \alpha_2 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 + \beta_5 = 0, \\ \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0, \\ \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 + \beta_5 = 0, \\ \alpha_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

利用此方程组, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_4, \beta_5, \beta_6$ 可以用 $\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 来表示, 即

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_6 &= -(\beta_1 + \beta_3), \\ \beta_4 &= -(\beta_1 + \beta_2), \\ \beta_5 &= -(\beta_0 + \beta_2 + \beta_3), \\ \alpha_1 &= -\beta_0, \\ \alpha_2 &= \beta_0, \\ \alpha_3 &= \beta_0.\end{aligned}$$

代入式 (2) 可得

$$\begin{aligned}\Pi = \Pi(\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) &= \int_V [\beta_1 \boldsymbol{\sigma}^T \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} + \beta_2 \boldsymbol{\sigma}^T \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} - \frac{1}{2}(\beta_1 + \beta_2) \boldsymbol{\sigma}^T \mathbf{A}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\sigma} + \\ &\beta_3 (\mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon})^T \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} - (\beta_0 + \beta_2 + \beta_3) \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u})^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} - \frac{1}{2} (\beta_1 + \beta_3) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^T \mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} + \beta_0 \bar{\mathbf{f}}^T \mathbf{u}] dV + \\ &\int_{S_u} \beta_0 (\mathbf{u} - \bar{\mathbf{u}})^T \mathbf{T} dS + \int_{S_\sigma} \beta_0 \mathbf{u}^T \bar{\mathbf{T}} dS.\end{aligned}\quad (3)$$

式 (3) 中记 $\Pi = \Pi(\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ 是为下面叙述方便。

至此已证明, 当方程 (1-1)~方程 (1-5) 成立时, $\delta\Pi=0$. 下面将进一步证明: 当 $\beta_i (i=0, 1, 2, 3)$ 满足一定条件时, 由 $\delta\Pi=0$ 可以推得方程 (1-1)~方程 (1-5)。

令一阶变分 $\delta\Pi(\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = 0$, 得欧拉方程:

在域 V 内,

$$\beta_1 (\boldsymbol{\sigma} - \mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) + \beta_3 \mathbf{A} (\mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} - \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) = 0; \quad (4-1)$$

$$\beta_1 (\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} - \mathbf{A}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\sigma}) + \beta_2 (\mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{A}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\sigma}) = 0; \quad (4-2)$$

$$\beta_0 (\bar{\mathbf{f}} + \mathbf{D} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u}) + \beta_2 \mathbf{D} (\mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} - \boldsymbol{\sigma}) + \beta_3 \mathbf{D} \mathbf{A} (\mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} - \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) = 0; \quad (4-3)$$

在 S_σ 上,

$$\beta_0 (\mathbf{L} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{T}) + \beta_2 \mathbf{L} (\boldsymbol{\sigma} - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u}) + \beta_3 \mathbf{L} \mathbf{A} (\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} - \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u}) = 0; \quad (4-4)$$

在 S_u 上,

$$\beta_0 (\mathbf{u} - \bar{\mathbf{u}}) = 0;$$

取 $\beta_0 \neq 0$, 有

$$\mathbf{u} - \bar{\mathbf{u}} = 0.$$

式 (4-2) 两边同时左乘矩阵 \mathbf{A} , 可得

$$\beta_1 \mathbf{A} (\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} - \mathbf{A}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\sigma}) + \beta_2 \mathbf{A} (\mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{A}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\sigma}) = 0,$$

即

$$\beta_1 (\mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} - \boldsymbol{\sigma}) + \beta_2 (\mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} - \boldsymbol{\sigma}) = 0; \quad (4-5)$$

式 (4-1) 与式 (4-5) 两边相加, 得

$$\beta_2 (\mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} - \boldsymbol{\sigma}) + \beta_3 \mathbf{A} (\mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} - \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) = 0; \quad (4-6)$$

代入式 (4-3), 因 $\beta_0 \neq 0$, 得

$$\bar{\mathbf{f}} + \mathbf{D} (\mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u}) = 0. \quad (4-7)$$

这是用位移表达的平衡方程。

此外,利用式(4-1)、式(4-5)消去含位移的项 $AD^T u$, 可得

$$(\beta_1\beta_2 + \beta_1\beta_3 + \beta_2\beta_3)(A\varepsilon - \sigma) = 0; \quad (5-1)$$

也可以利用式(4-1)、式(4-5)消去含应力或应变的项, 可得

$$(\beta_1\beta_2 + \beta_1\beta_3 + \beta_2\beta_3)A(D^T u - \varepsilon) = 0; \quad (5-2)$$

$$(\beta_1\beta_2 + \beta_1\beta_3 + \beta_2\beta_3)(AD^T u - \sigma) = 0. \quad (5-3)$$

显然, 当且仅当

$$\beta_1\beta_2 + \beta_1\beta_3 + \beta_2\beta_3 \neq 0 \quad (6)$$

时, 从欧拉方程可推得应变-位移关系式(1-2)和应力-应变关系式(1-3)。

然后, 把推得的式(1-2)和式(1-3)代入式(4-4), 可得

$$\beta_0(LAD^T u - T) = 0.$$

注意: $\beta_0 \neq 0$, 有

$$LAD^T u - T = 0, \quad (7)$$

即

$$L\sigma - T = 0. \quad (1-5)$$

可见, 当且仅当 $\beta_0 \neq 0$, $\beta_1\beta_2 + \beta_1\beta_3 + \beta_2\beta_3 \neq 0$ 时, 由 $\delta\Pi = 0$ 可以推得方程(1-1)~方程(1-5)。

综上所述, 当且仅当 $\beta_0 \neq 0$, $\beta_1\beta_2 + \beta_1\beta_3 + \beta_2\beta_3 \neq 0$ 时, $\Pi(\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ 是三类变量广义变分原理的泛函。不等式(6)是 $\delta\Pi(\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = 0$ 与方程(1-1)~方程(1-5)等价的条件, 称为“等价条件”。

3 三类变量广义变分原理举例

给 $\beta_i (i = 0, 1, 2, 3)$ 一定的值, 只要满足条件 $\beta_0 \neq 0$, $\beta_1\beta_2 + \beta_1\beta_3 + \beta_2\beta_3 \neq 0$, 就可以得到一个三类变量广义变分原理的泛函, 举例如下。

当 $\beta_0 = -1$, $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 1$, $\beta_3 = 0$ 时, 三类变量广义变分原理的泛函的形式如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi(-1, 1, 1, 0) = & \int_V [\sigma^T \varepsilon + \sigma^T D^T u - \sigma^T A^{-1} \sigma - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^T A \varepsilon - \bar{f}^T u] dV - \\ & \int_{S_u} (u - \bar{u})^T T dS - \int_{S_f} u^T \bar{T} dS. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

当 $\beta_0 = -1$, $\beta_1 = 1$, $\beta_2 = 0$, $\beta_3 = 1$ 时, 三类变量广义变分原理的泛函的形式如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi(-1, 1, 0, 1) = & \int_V [\sigma^T \varepsilon - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^T A^{-1} \sigma + (A\varepsilon)^T D^T u - \varepsilon^T A \varepsilon - \bar{f}^T u] dV - \\ & \int_{S_u} (u - \bar{u})^T T dS - \int_{S_f} u^T \bar{T} dS. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

当 $\beta_0 = -1$, $\beta_1 = -1$, $\beta_2 = 1$, $\beta_3 = 0$ 时, 三类变量广义变分原理的泛函的形式如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi(-1, -1, 1, 0) = & \int_V [-\sigma^T \varepsilon + \sigma^T D^T u + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^T A \varepsilon - \bar{f}^T u] dV - \int_{S_u} (u - \bar{u})^T T dS - \int_{S_f} u^T \bar{T} dS. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

这就是 Hu-Washizu 变分原理的泛函，比较而言，此泛函有较简洁的形式。

当 $\beta_0 = -1, \beta_1 = -1/2, \beta_2 = 1/2, \beta_3 = 1/2$ 时，三类变量广义变分原理的泛函的形式如下：

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi = \Pi\left(-1, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = & \int_V \left[-\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\sigma}^T \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\sigma}^T \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon})^T \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} - \bar{\mathbf{f}}^T \mathbf{u}\right] dV - \\ & \int_{S_u} (\mathbf{u} - \bar{\mathbf{u}})^T \mathbf{T} dS - \int_{S_t} \mathbf{u}^T \bar{\mathbf{T}} dS. \end{aligned}$$

还可以写出其他形式的泛函。总之，至今人们已经发现的三类变量广义变分原理的泛函都可以通过 $\beta_i (i = 0, 1, 2, 3)$ 的适当取值 ($\beta_0 \neq 0, \beta_1\beta_2 + \beta_1\beta_3 + \beta_2\beta_3 \neq 0$)，由式 (3) 得到。

有必要指出，用式 (3) 表示的泛函并不都对应一个三类变量广义变分原理。

例如，取 $\beta_0 = -1, \beta_1 = -1, \beta_2 = 0, \beta_3 = 0$ ，注意 $\beta_1\beta_2 + \beta_1\beta_3 + \beta_2\beta_3 = 0$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi(-1, -1, 0, 0) = & \int_V \left[-\mathbf{f}^T \mathbf{u} + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u})^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} + \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^T \mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\sigma}^T \mathbf{A}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\sigma} - \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^T \boldsymbol{\sigma}\right] dV - \int_{S_u} (\mathbf{u} - \bar{\mathbf{u}})^T \mathbf{T} dS - \int_{S_t} \mathbf{u}^T \bar{\mathbf{T}} dS. \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

这个泛函曾被认为是一个三类变量广义变分原理的泛函^[2]，但其实不是^[6]。尽管由式 (1-1)~式 (1-5) 可以推得 $\delta\Pi(-1, -1, 0, 0) = 0$ ，但却不能由 $\delta\Pi(-1, -1, 0, 0) = 0$ 推得式 (1-1)~式 (1-5)。从欧拉方程 (4-1) 和 (4-2) 可以看出：应变-位移方程和应力-位移方程被 $\beta_2 = 0, \beta_3 = 0$ “淹没”了，因此从中不能得到应变-位移方程或应力-位移方程。

用 FELIPPA^[5] 的“参数变分原理”的泛函表达式，式 (11) 可以写成

$$\Pi = \int_V \left[-\mathbf{f}^T \mathbf{u} + [\boldsymbol{\sigma}, \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u}] \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 \\ -1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{A}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \\ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \\ \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} \end{Bmatrix}\right] dV + \dots$$

当然，它不是一个三类变量广义变分原理的泛函。

4 结论

弹性力学三类变量广义变分原理可以表述如下：三类变量广义变分原理的泛函均可用下式表达

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi = \Pi(\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = & \int_V \left[\beta_1 \boldsymbol{\sigma}^T \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} + \beta_2 \boldsymbol{\sigma}^T \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} - \frac{1}{2} (\beta_1 + \beta_2) \boldsymbol{\sigma}^T \mathbf{A}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\sigma} + \right. \\ & \left. \beta_3 (\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon})^T \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} - (\beta_0 + \beta_2 + \beta_3) \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u})^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{u} - \frac{1}{2} (\beta_1 + \beta_3) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^T \mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} + \beta_0 \bar{\mathbf{f}}^T \mathbf{u}\right] dV + \\ & \int_{S_u} \beta_0 (\mathbf{u} - \bar{\mathbf{u}})^T \mathbf{T} dS + \int_{S_t} \beta_0 \mathbf{u}^T \bar{\mathbf{T}} dS, \end{aligned}$$

其中， $\beta_i (i = 0, 1, 2, 3)$ 是可选的实常数。但是，可用式 (3) 表示的泛函并非都是三类变量广义变分原理的泛函。当且仅当

$$\beta_1\beta_2 + \beta_1\beta_3 + \beta_2\beta_3 \neq 0, \quad \beta_0 \neq 0$$

时， $\delta\Pi(\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = 0$ 与方程 (1-1)~方程 (1-5) 等价。这时式 (3) 才是弹性力学三类变量广义变分原理的泛函。

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