

$$F = KS$$

$$f_1 \xrightarrow{u_1} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \xrightarrow{f_r} u_r \quad S = u_r - u_1$$

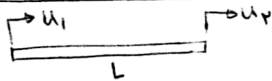
فرضه:

$$f = KS = K(u_r - u_1)$$

$$f_1 + f_r = 0 \rightarrow f_1 = -f_r \rightarrow \begin{cases} f_1 = -K(u_r - u_1) \\ f_r = K(u_r - u_1) \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} K & -K \\ -K & K \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_r \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow [u] = [K]^{-1} [F]$$

$$k = \frac{EA}{L}$$



المان ساده:

$$u(x) = u_1 N_1(x) + u_r N_r(x) \quad N_1(x) = 1 - \frac{x}{L} \quad N_r(x) = \frac{x}{L}$$

$$u(x) = [N_1(x) \quad N_r(x)] \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_r \end{bmatrix} = [N][u]$$

$$\delta = \frac{PL}{AE} \quad k = \frac{AE}{L}$$

$$\epsilon_x = \frac{du}{dx} \rightarrow \epsilon_x = \frac{u_r - u_1}{L}$$

$$\sigma_x = E \epsilon_x = E \frac{u_r - u_1}{L}$$

$$P = \sigma_x A = \frac{AE}{L} (u_r - u_1)$$

$$\begin{cases} f_1 = -\frac{AE}{L} (u_r - u_1) \\ f_r = \frac{AE}{L} (u_r - u_1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{AE}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_r \end{bmatrix}$$

کار:

$$w = \frac{1}{L} KS^r = U_e$$

$$U_e = \frac{1}{L} KS^r = \frac{1}{L} \frac{AE}{L} \delta^r$$

$$\delta = \frac{PL}{AE} \Rightarrow U_e = \frac{1}{L} \frac{AE}{L} \left(\frac{PL}{AE} \right)^r = \frac{1}{L} \sigma \epsilon^r$$

$$\Delta U_e = F_i \Delta \delta_i \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta U_e}{\Delta \delta_i} = F_i \quad \text{قضیه کاستیلانو (انرژی):}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial U}{\partial \delta_i} = F_i$$

$$U_e = \frac{1}{L} \sigma \epsilon^r = \frac{1}{L} E \left(\frac{u_r - u_1}{L} \right)^r AL$$

$$\frac{\partial U_e}{\partial u_1} = \frac{AE}{L} (u_1 - u_r) = f_1$$

$$\frac{\partial U_e}{\partial u_r} = \frac{AE}{L} (u_r - u_1) = f_r$$

$$\tau = \frac{Tr}{J}$$

قضیه کاستیلانو برای المان دورویی:

$$V = \frac{\tau}{G} = \frac{Tr}{JG} \quad U_e = \frac{\tau^2 L}{2GJ} \quad J = \int_A r^2 dA$$

$$\theta = \frac{\tau L}{GJ} \rightarrow T = \frac{JG\theta}{L} \rightarrow U_e = \frac{JG}{2L} \theta^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial U_e}{\partial \theta} = T = \frac{JG\theta}{L} \quad \begin{cases} U_e = \frac{JG}{2L} \theta^2 \quad U_F = -T\theta \\ \Pi = \frac{JG}{2L} (\theta^2 - \theta_1^2) - T_1 \theta_1 - T_r \theta_r \end{cases}$$

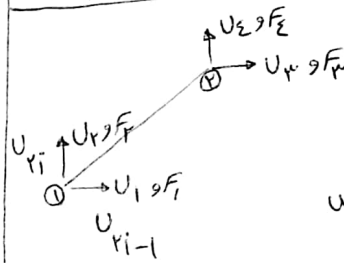
انرژی پتانسیل min کل:

$$\Pi = U_e + U_F \quad \Pi = U_e - W$$

$$U_F = -W$$

$$\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial u_i} = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, N \quad \text{شرط min شدن انرژی پتانسیل کل در } u_i$$

المان خراب:



$$\begin{cases} u_1 = u_1' \cos \theta + u_2' \sin \theta \\ u_2 = u_1' \sin \theta + u_2' \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f_r = K(u_r - u_1) \\ f_1 = -K(u_r - u_1) \end{cases}$$

$$KU = F \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} k \\ k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_1' \\ u_2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ F_1' \\ F_2' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow [U] = [K]^{-1} [F]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \cos & \sin & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cos & \sin \end{bmatrix}}_{[R]} \begin{bmatrix} u_1' \\ u_2' \\ u_1'' \\ u_2'' \end{bmatrix}$$

انتقال المان:

$$KU = F \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} K & -K \\ -K & K \end{bmatrix} [R] \begin{bmatrix} u_1' \\ u_2' \\ u_1'' \\ u_2'' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_1' \\ f_2' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{[R]^T \begin{bmatrix} K & -K \\ -K & K \end{bmatrix} [R]}_{[K_e]} \begin{bmatrix} u_1' \\ u_2' \\ u_1'' \\ u_2'' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1' \\ f_2' \\ f_1'' \\ f_2'' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[k_e] = \frac{AE}{L} \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 & \sin \cos & -\cos^2 & -\sin \cos \\ \sin \cos & \sin^2 & -\sin \cos & -\sin^2 \\ -\cos^2 & -\sin \cos & \cos^2 & \sin \cos \\ -\sin \cos & -\sin^2 & \sin \cos & \sin^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

ماتریس سختی یک المان خرد

$$u_1 = U_1 \cos \theta + U_r \sin \theta$$

محاسبه ی تن و کرنش:

$$u_r = U_r \cos \theta + U_\theta \sin \theta$$

(بر حسب u)

$$\epsilon = \frac{du(x)}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} [N_1(x) \quad N_r(x)] \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_r \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{L} & \frac{1}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_r \end{bmatrix} = \frac{u_r - u_1}{L}$$

$$\sigma = E \epsilon = E \left(\frac{u_r - u_1}{L} \right)$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{du(x)}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} [N_1(x) \quad N_r(x)] [R] \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_r \\ u_\theta \\ u_\phi \end{bmatrix}$$

محاسبه ی تن و کرنش:

(بر حسب U)

$$\sigma = E \frac{d}{dx} [N_1(x) \quad N_r(x)] [R] \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_r \\ u_\theta \\ u_\phi \end{bmatrix}$$

کشش $\sigma > 0$

فشش $\sigma < 0$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos & \sin & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cos & \sin \end{bmatrix}$$

محاسبه ی نیروی المان:

$$\begin{bmatrix} K & -K \\ -K & K \end{bmatrix} [R] \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_r \\ u_\theta \\ u_\phi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_r \end{bmatrix}$$

K برای المان جداگانه محاسبه می شود و در ماتریس بالا قرار می گیرد:

$$K_1 = \frac{A_1 E_1}{L_1}$$

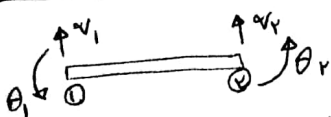
اگر خواستیم نیروی المان را با u بیان کنیم:

$$\begin{bmatrix} K & -K \\ -K & K \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_r \end{bmatrix}$$

بر حسب F و U :

$$[k_e] \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_r \\ u_\theta \\ u_\phi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_r \\ F_\theta \\ F_\phi \end{bmatrix}$$

المان سیر:



$$v(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3$$

$$v(x) = N_1(x) v_1 + N_r(x) \theta_1 + N_\theta(x) v_r + N_\phi(x) \theta_r$$

$$N_1(x) = 1 - \frac{3x^2}{L^2} + \frac{2x^3}{L^3} \quad N_r(x) = \frac{3x^2}{L^2} - \frac{2x^3}{L^3}$$

$$N_\theta(x) = x - \frac{2x^2}{L} + \frac{x^3}{L^2} \quad N_\phi(x) = \frac{x^2}{L^2} - \frac{x^3}{L^3}$$

$$\sigma_x(x) = \gamma_{max} E \frac{d[N]}{dx} [\delta]$$

معادله ی تنش (اکسترنال)

$$\sigma_x(x=0) = \gamma_{max} E \left[\frac{4}{L^2} (v_r - v_1) - \frac{2}{L} (r\theta_1 + \theta_r) \right]$$

$$\sigma_x(x=L) = \gamma_{max} E \left[\frac{4}{L^2} (v_1 - v_r) + \frac{2}{L} (r\theta_r + \theta_1) \right]$$

استفاده از قضیه ی کشش:

$$U_e = \int_0^L \sigma_x \epsilon dx$$

$$U_e = \frac{EI_z}{2} \int_0^L \left(\frac{dv}{dx} \right)^2 dx$$

$$v(x) = N_1 v_1 + N_r \theta_1 + N_\theta v_r + N_\phi \theta_r$$

$$\frac{\partial U_e}{\partial v_1} = F_1, \quad \frac{\partial U_e}{\partial \theta_1} = M_1, \quad \frac{\partial U_e}{\partial v_r} = F_r, \quad \frac{\partial U_e}{\partial \theta_r} = M_r$$

$$K = \frac{EI_z}{L^3} \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 6L & -12 & 6L \\ 6L & 4L^2 & -6L & 2L^2 \\ -12 & -6L & 12 & -6L \\ 6L & 2L^2 & -6L & 4L^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

ماتریس سختی المان سیر:

$$W = \int_0^L q(x) v(x) dx$$

روش گالری برای بارهای گسترده:

$$W = F_1 v_1 + M_1 \theta_1 + F_r v_r + M_r \theta_r$$

$$W = \int_0^L q(x) [N_1(x) v_1 + N_r(x) \theta_1 + N_\theta(x) v_r + N_\phi(x) \theta_r] dx$$

$$F_1 = \int_0^L q(x) N_1(x) dx, \quad F_r = \int_0^L q(x) N_r(x) dx$$

$$M_1 = \int_0^L q(x) N_\theta(x) dx, \quad M_r = \int_0^L q(x) N_\phi(x) dx$$

ماتریس سختی برای المان سیر با بار موزون:

$\frac{AE}{L}$	0	0	$-\frac{AE}{L}$	0	0	u_1
0	$\frac{12EI}{L^3}$	$\frac{6EI}{L^2}$	0	$-\frac{12EI}{L^3}$	$\frac{6EI}{L^2}$	v_1
0	$\frac{6EI}{L^2}$	$\frac{4EI}{L}$	0	$-\frac{6EI}{L^2}$	$\frac{2EI}{L}$	θ_1
$-\frac{AE}{L}$	0	0	$\frac{AE}{L}$	0	0	u_r
0	$-\frac{12EI}{L^3}$	$-\frac{6EI}{L^2}$	0	$\frac{12EI}{L^3}$	$-\frac{6EI}{L^2}$	v_r
0	$\frac{6EI}{L^2}$	$\frac{2EI}{L}$	0	$-\frac{6EI}{L^2}$	$\frac{4EI}{L}$	θ_r

انتقال ستر کج دارد باید از ماتریس تبدیل استفاده شود:

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ v_1 \\ \theta_1 \\ u_2 \\ v_2 \\ \theta_2 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \cos & \sin & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin & \cos & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cos & \sin & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\sin & \cos & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{[R]} \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \\ U_4 \\ U_5 \\ U_6 \\ U_7 \end{bmatrix}$$

ماتریس سختی ستر کج: $[K_e] = [R]^T [K] [R]$

$$\begin{bmatrix} K_{axial} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & [K_{bending}]_{xy} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & [K_{bending}]_{xz} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & [K_{torsion}] \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ v_1 \\ \theta_1 \\ v_2 \\ \theta_2 \\ w_1 \\ \theta_{y1} \\ w_2 \\ \theta_{y2} \\ \theta_{x1} \\ \theta_{x2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_{x1} \\ F_{x2} \\ F_{y1} \\ M_{z1} \\ F_{y2} \\ M_{z2} \\ F_{z1} \\ M_{y1} \\ F_{z2} \\ M_{y2} \\ M_{x1} \\ M_{x2} \end{bmatrix}$$

المان ستر سه بعدي:

$$\begin{bmatrix} [K_{axial}] & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & [K_{bending}]_{xy} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & [K_{bending}]_{xz} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ v_1 \\ \theta_1 \\ v_2 \\ \theta_2 \\ w_1 \\ \theta_{y1} \\ w_2 \\ \theta_{y2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_{x1} \\ F_{x2} \\ F_{y1} \\ M_{z1} \\ F_{y2} \\ M_{z2} \\ F_{z1} \\ M_{y1} \\ F_{z2} \\ M_{y2} \end{bmatrix}$$

که در واقع ستر سه بعدي در این حالت ۱۲x۱۲ می شود.

$I = \frac{1}{12} b h^3$

$\sigma = \frac{Mc}{I}$

در سترها توابع شکل:

$$\begin{bmatrix} F_{z1} \\ M_{z1} \\ F_{z2} \\ M_{z2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{qL}{4} \\ -\frac{qL^2}{12} \\ \frac{qL}{4} \\ \frac{qL^2}{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

برای بار ستره کینوفات:

$$N_1(\alpha) = 1 - \frac{3\alpha^2}{L^2} + \frac{2\alpha^3}{L^3}$$

$$N_2(\alpha) = \alpha - \frac{2\alpha^2}{L} + \frac{\alpha^3}{L^2}$$

$$N_3(\alpha) = \frac{3\alpha^2}{L^2} - \frac{2\alpha^3}{L^3}$$

$$N_4(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha^3}{L^2} - \frac{\alpha^2}{L}$$

حالت سه بعدي برای ستر با تحمل دوتایی:

درواقع در این حالت داریم:

- ۱- بخش حول دو محور x و y
- ۲- کرنش عمودی ناشی از سترهای عمودی
- ۳- جابجایی های مرکز در دو راستای x و y
- ۴- دوتایی در هر مرکز حول محور اصلی المان

$$v(\alpha) = N_1(\alpha) v_1 + N_2(\alpha) \theta_1 + N_3(\alpha) v_2 + N_4(\alpha) \theta_2$$

شرط تناسب و سازگاری:

سازگاری: در امتداد مرزهای المان متغیر میزای و مشتقات جزئی آن تا یک مرتبه کمتر از بیشترین مرتبه مشتق ظاهر شود در نرم انستراسی معادلات المان باید پیوسته باشند.

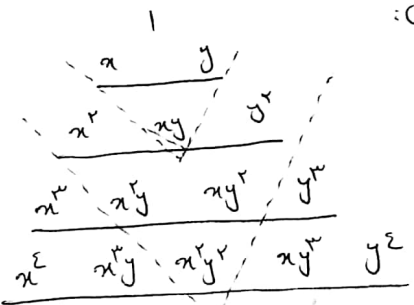
تناسبات: در صورتیکه اندازه المان در محلی مجبور می‌شود به سمت صفر میل کند متغیر میزای و مشتق‌های جزئی آن تا مرتبه‌ای برابر با بیشترین مرتبه مشتق ظاهر شود در نرم انستراسی باید قادر باشند تعادلات باشند.

متغیر میزای المان میله:

$$u(x) = N_1 u_1 + N_2 u_2$$

$$N_1(x) = 1 - \frac{x}{L} \quad N_2(x) = \frac{x}{L}$$

نرم‌های چند جمله‌ای: معانی هندسی: مثلث یگان.



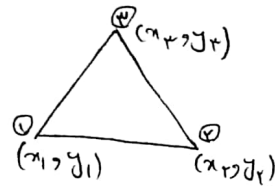
الان متطبی ۳ کریم:

$$N_1 = \frac{1}{rA} ((x_r y_r - y_r x_r) + (y_r - y_r) x + (x_r - x_r) y)$$

$$N_r = \frac{1}{rA} ((x_r y_1 - x_1 y_r) + (y_r - y_1) x + (x_1 - x_r) y)$$

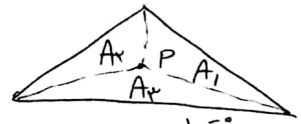
$$N_r = \frac{1}{rA} ((x_1 y_r - x_r y_1) + (y_1 - y_r) x + (x_r - x_1) y)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{r} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & y_1 \\ 1 & x_r & y_r \\ 1 & x_r & y_r \end{vmatrix}$$

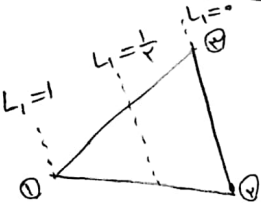


$$L_1 = \frac{A_1}{A}, L_r = \frac{A_r}{A}, L_r = \frac{A_r}{A}$$

حقیقت سطح:



$$L_1 + L_r + L_r = 1$$

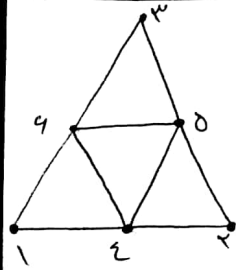


$$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow L_1 = 1, L_r = L_r = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \rightarrow L_r = 1, L_1 = L_r = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \rightarrow L_r = 1, L_r = L_1 = 0$$

$$\phi(x, y) = L_1 \phi_1 + L_r \phi_r + L_r \phi_r$$



الان متطبی ۱ کریم:

$$N_1 = L_1(rL_1 - 1) \quad N_2 = \varepsilon L_1 L_r$$

$$N_r = L_r(rL_r - 1) \quad N_3 = \varepsilon L_r L_r$$

$$N_r = L_r(rL_r - 1) \quad N_4 = \varepsilon L_1 L_r$$

الان متطبی ۱ کریم:

$$N_1(r, s) = \frac{1}{2}(r-1)(1-s)(r+s+1)$$

$$N_r(r, s) = \frac{1}{2}(r+1)(1-s)(s-r+1)$$

$$N_r(r, s) = \frac{1}{2}(1+r)(1+s)(r+s-1)$$

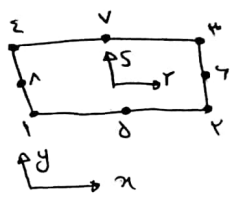
$$N_2(r, s) = \frac{1}{2}(r-1)(1+s)(r-s+1)$$

$$N_3(r, s) = \frac{1}{2}(1-r^2)(1-s)$$

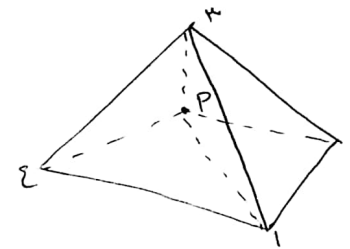
$$N_4(r, s) = \frac{1}{2}(1+r)(1-s^2)$$

$$N_5(r, s) = \frac{1}{2}(1-r^2)(1+s)$$

$$N_6(r, s) = \frac{1}{2}(1-r)(1-s^2)$$



الان متطبی ۲ کریم:



- $v_1 \rightarrow P123$
- $v_r \rightarrow P124$
- $v_r \rightarrow P124$
- $v_2 \rightarrow P123$

$$L_1 = \frac{v_1}{v}, L_r = \frac{v_r}{v}, L_r = \frac{v_r}{v}, L_2 = \frac{v_2}{v}$$

$$v_1 + v_r + v_r + v_2 = \sqrt{v}, L_1 + L_r + L_r + L_2 = 1$$

$$v = \frac{1}{4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ 1 & x_r & y_r & z_r \\ 1 & x_r & y_r & z_r \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

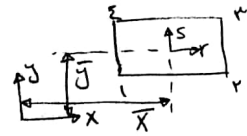
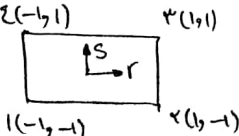
$$\phi(x, y, z) = L_1 \phi_1 + L_r \phi_r + L_r \phi_r + L_2 \phi_2$$

$$\iiint_v L_1 L_r L_r L_2 dv = \frac{a!b!c!d!}{(a+b+c+d+3)!} (4v)$$

$$\iint_A L_1^a L_r^b L_r^c dA$$

الان متطبی ۱ کریم:

$$= (rA) \frac{a!b!c!}{(a+b+c+r)!}$$



الان متطبی ۱ کریم:

$$\bar{y} = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$$

$$r = \frac{x - \bar{x}}{a}$$

$$s = \frac{y - \bar{y}}{b}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$$

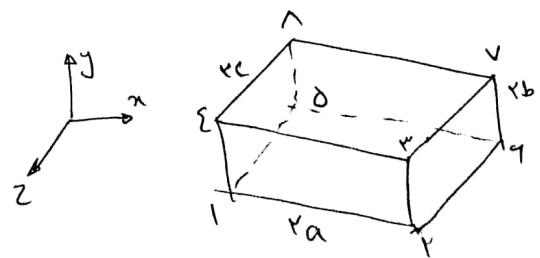
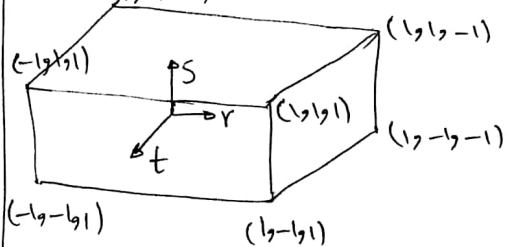
$$N_1(r, s) = \frac{1}{2}(1-r)(1-s)$$

$$N_r(r, s) = \frac{1}{2}(1+r)(1-s)$$

$$N_r(r, s) = \frac{1}{2}(1+r)(1+s)$$

$$N_2(r, s) = \frac{1}{2}(1-r)(1+s)$$

الان متطبی ۱ کریم:



الان در حالت
شش صفحه ای

الان آخری: $\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \bar{y} = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}, \bar{z} = \frac{z_1 + z_2}{2}$

$$N_1 = \frac{1}{8}(1-r)(1-s)(1+t), N_2 = \frac{1}{8}(1+r)(1-s)(1+t)$$

$$N_3 = \frac{1}{8}(1+r)(1+s)(1+t), N_4 = \frac{1}{8}(1-r)(1+s)(1+t)$$

$$N_5 = \frac{1}{8}(1-r)(1-s)(1-t), N_6 = \frac{1}{8}(1+r)(1-s)(1-t)$$

$$N_7 = \frac{1}{8}(1+r)(1+s)(1-t), N_8 = \frac{1}{8}(1-r)(1+s)(1-t)$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} = 0$$

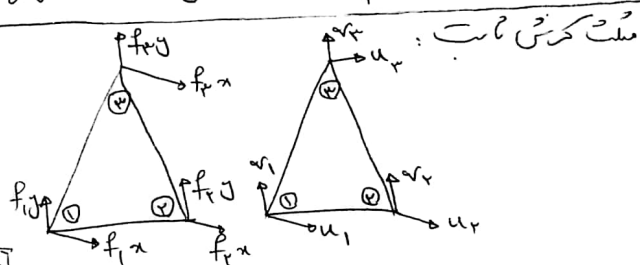
$$\sigma_x = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2}(\epsilon_x + \nu \epsilon_y)$$

$$\sigma_y = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2}(\epsilon_y + \nu \epsilon_x)$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}\gamma_{xy} = G\gamma_{xy}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \nu & 0 \\ \nu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-\nu}{2} \end{bmatrix}}_D \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_x \\ \epsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{bmatrix}$$

انرژی کرنشی جسم متشکل از صفحات: $U_e = \frac{1}{2} \int \int \int \epsilon^T D \epsilon dV$
 $dV = t dx dy$ و ϵ کرنش



$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial s} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial r} x_i & \sum \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial r} y_i \\ \sum \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial s} x_i & \sum \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial s} y_i \end{bmatrix}$$

الان فضای متقارن محوری: $\phi(r, z) = \sum N_i(r, z) \phi_i$

$$F(r, \theta, z) = \iiint_V f(r, \theta, z) dV = \iiint_V f(r, \theta, z) r dr d\theta dz$$

$$F(r, \theta, z) = F(r, z) = 2\pi \int_A f(r, z) r dr dz \text{ و } r = L_1 r_1 + L_2 r_2 + L_3 r_3$$

$$u(r, \theta, z) = u_1 N_1 + N_2 u_2 + N_3 u_3$$

$$v(r, \theta, z) = N_1 v_1 + N_2 v_2 + N_3 v_3$$

$$[E] = [B][S]$$

$$[E] = \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_x \\ \epsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{bmatrix}, \text{ و } S = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

استاندارد یک بعدی (مربعی، دایره‌ای): $I = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} h(x) dx = \int_1^2 f(r) dr = \sum_{i=1}^m w_i f(r_i)$

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 f(r, s) dr ds = \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n w_j w_i f(r_i, s_j)$$

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 f(r, s, t) dr ds dt = \sum_{k=1}^L \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n w_k w_j w_i f(r_i, s_j, t_k)$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial x} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int \int \int \epsilon^T D \epsilon dV = \frac{1}{2} \int \int \int S^T B^T D B S dV = \frac{1}{2} S^T (V B^T D B S)$$

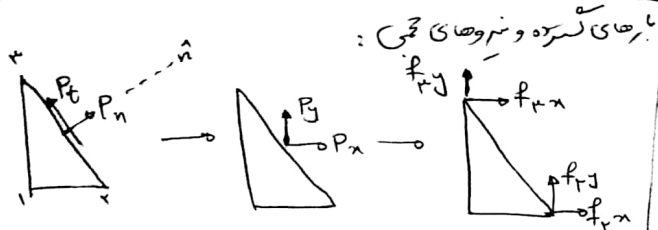
$$f = \begin{bmatrix} f_{1x} \\ f_{1y} \\ f_{2x} \\ f_{2y} \\ f_{3x} \\ f_{3y} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w = S^T f$$

$$\Pi = U_e - w$$

$$\Pi = \frac{1}{r} S^T K S - S^T f$$

$$K = \int_V B^T D B dV$$



$$f_{1x}^{(P)} = t \int_r P_x N_1(x, y) dS$$

$$f_{1y}^{(P)} = t \int_r P_y N_1(x, y) dS$$

$$f_{2x}^{(P)} = t \int_r P_x N_2(x, y) dS$$

$$f_{2y}^{(P)} = t \int_r P_y N_2(x, y) dS$$

$$\{f^{(P)}\} = \int_S [N]^T \begin{bmatrix} P_x \\ P_y \end{bmatrix} t dS$$

$$[N]^T = \begin{bmatrix} N_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ N_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ N_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & N_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & N_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & N_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

نیروهای گرهی:

$$u(x, y) = u_1 N_1 + u_2 N_2 + u_3 N_3 + v_1 N_4 + v_2 N_5 + v_3 N_6$$

ک، (انیم) و در سطح نیروهای گرهی:

$$W = Pt \iint_A F_{Bx} (N_1 u_1 + N_2 u_2 + N_3 u_3) dx dy +$$

$$+ Pt \iint_A F_{By} (N_4 v_1 + N_5 v_2 + N_6 v_3) dx dy$$

$$W_b = f_{1x}^{(b)} u_1 + f_{1y}^{(b)} v_1 + f_{2x}^{(b)} u_2 + f_{2y}^{(b)} v_2 + f_{3x}^{(b)} u_3 + f_{3y}^{(b)} v_3$$

$$f_{ix}^{(b)} = Pt \int_A N_i F_{Bx} dx dy \quad i=1, 2, 3$$

$$f_{iy}^{(b)} = Pt \int_A N_i F_{By} dx dy, \quad i=1, 2, 3$$

$$f^{(b)} = Pt \int_A [N]^T \begin{bmatrix} F_{Bx} \\ F_{By} \end{bmatrix} dx dy$$

$$\epsilon_z = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\gamma_{xz} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \gamma_{yz} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\sigma_x = \frac{E}{(1+\nu)(1-\nu)} [(1-\nu)\epsilon_x + \nu\epsilon_y]$$

$$\sigma_y = \frac{E}{(1+\nu)(1-\nu)} [(1-\nu)\epsilon_y + \nu\epsilon_x]$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \gamma_{xy} = G \gamma_{xy}$$

$$U_e = \frac{1}{r} \iiint_V \epsilon^T D \epsilon dV$$

$$D = \frac{E}{(1+\nu)(1-\nu)} \begin{bmatrix} 1-\nu & \nu & 0 \\ \nu & 1-\nu & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-\nu}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\epsilon_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad \epsilon_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$\epsilon = B S, \quad \epsilon = \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_x \\ \epsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial N_4}{\partial x} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_4}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_4}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial N_4}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S^T = [u \quad u_r \quad u_r \quad u_z \quad v_1 \quad v_r \quad v_r \quad v_z]$$

$$U_e = \frac{1}{r} S^T K S, \quad K = \iiint_V B^T D B dV$$

فرمول بندی انرژی و ماتریکس:

$$u(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^3 N_i(x, y) u_i$$

$$v(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^3 N_i(x, y) v_i$$

ماتریس تانسور هندسی:

$$[G] = \frac{1}{|J|} \begin{bmatrix} J_{xx} & -J_{xy} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -J_{yx} & J_{yy} \\ -J_{xy} & J_{yy} & J_{xx} & -J_{xy} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{P}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{G}\mathbf{P}\boldsymbol{\delta}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{G}\mathbf{P}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\delta}$$

$$\mathbf{K} = t \int [\mathbf{B}]^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} dA$$

$$dA = dx dy = |J| dr dz$$

$$\mathbf{K} = t \int \omega_j \omega_j \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} |J| dr dz$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial r} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \frac{N_1}{r} & \frac{N_2}{r} & \frac{N_3}{r} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial r} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{K} = \tau \pi \bar{r} A [\bar{\mathbf{B}}]^T [\mathbf{D}] [\bar{\mathbf{B}}]$$

$$\varepsilon_r = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}, \varepsilon_z = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$

تنسور سارن عمودی:

$$\varepsilon_\theta = \frac{u}{r}, \gamma_{rz} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial r}, \gamma_{r\theta} = \gamma_{z\theta} = 0$$

$$\sigma_r = \frac{E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} [(1-\nu)\varepsilon_r + \nu(\varepsilon_\theta + \varepsilon_z)]$$

$$\sigma_\theta = \frac{E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} [(1-\nu)\varepsilon_\theta + \nu(\varepsilon_r + \varepsilon_z)]$$

$$\sigma_z = \frac{E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} [(1-\nu)\varepsilon_z + \nu(\varepsilon_r + \varepsilon_\theta)]$$

$$\tau_{rz} = \frac{E}{r(1+\nu)} \gamma_{rz} = G \gamma_{rz}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = \mathbf{D}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \frac{E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} \begin{bmatrix} 1-\nu & \nu & \nu & 0 \\ \nu & 1-\nu & \nu & 0 \\ \nu & \nu & 1-\nu & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-2\nu \\ & & & r \end{bmatrix}$$

فونل بینی افراجه در:

$$u(r, z) = \sum N_i(r, z) u_i$$

$$w(r, z) = \sum N_i(r, z) w_i$$

$$\varepsilon_r = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \sum \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial r} u_i, \varepsilon_\theta = \frac{u}{r} = \sum \frac{N_i}{r} u_i$$

$$\varepsilon_z = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = \sum \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial z} w_i, \gamma_{rz} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} = \sum \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial z} u_i + \sum \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial r} w_i$$

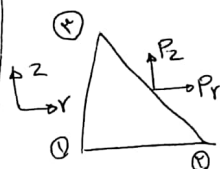
$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\delta}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}^T = [u_1 \quad u_r \quad u_z \quad w_1 \quad w_r \quad w_z]$$

$$\mathbf{K} = \iiint_V \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} dV = \tau \pi \int_A \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} r dr dz$$

نبره های لایه سارن:

$$\mathbf{f}^P = \begin{bmatrix} f_r^{(P)} \\ f_z^{(P)} \end{bmatrix} = \tau \pi \int N^T \begin{bmatrix} P_r \\ P_z \end{bmatrix} r ds$$



نبره های مجسمه (بازای حجم واحد) R_B و R_z بر ترتیب راست و سبیل و عمودی باشند:

$$\mathbf{f}^{(B)} = \tau \pi \int_A N^T \begin{bmatrix} R_B \\ R_z \end{bmatrix} r dr dz$$