# 行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫成果報告

二次式變化之時間域邊界元素法於三維多領域彈動力問題之研究 (I)

Quadratic time domain BEM for 3-D multi-region elastodynamic problems (I)

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# 一、中文摘要

**關鍵詞**:時間域邊界素法、濃縮褶積核心 函數、QL方法

### **Abstract**

In this paper, a time-domain boundary element method (TDBEM) formulation is presented. The 3-D transient condensed convoluted kernel functions using quadratic temporal shape functions for elastodynamic displacement variables is derived in the formulations. Quadratic variation for

displacement field in two consecutive time steps and linear variation for traction field in each time step are assumed in the BEM formulations. Therefore, so-call QL method for 3-D BEM in time domain is developed. The accuracy of all derived kernel functions are demonstrated through one important property dealing with divergent integral (strongly singularity) in BEM. The property is that the transient kernel functions will reduce to the corresponding static ones when the field point coincides with the source point or when a very large time step occurs. Also. quadratic element for spatial coordinates is employed in the numerical scheme in the presented method.

**Key words**: Time-domain BEM, convoluted kernel functions, QL method

#### 二、目的

在時間域邊界元素法中,我們需要對位移和曳引力兩變數於時間軸上之變化作模擬,最簡單也最多人使用的便是假設它們在一短時階內維持常數或呈線性變化,然而這一假設之不足之處可說明如下。首先,觀察當在分析三維的彈動力問題所出現的動力基本解與三維彈靜力問題所出現的靜力基本解(詳見後節),兩者不同之處就在於前者存在時間的 $\delta$ 函數(Dirac

function)以及它分別對時間作一次與二次微分後的函數,而這不就隱含著上述的假設不足以正確模擬變數的變化嗎?也就是說在此線性變化的假設之下,如何對時間作一階與二階微分?所以本文作了「兩單位短時內位移呈現二次式變化,所以本文作了「而此同時曳引力呈現線性變化」的假設去推導出控制暫態彈動力問題的邊界數值式。本文命之為QL方法,顧名思義,就是將出數對時間作褶積步驟(Reimann

convolution integral)後所產生的一系列濃縮褶積核心函數。

另一個重要動機是 C.C.Wang (1996) 於博士論文[20]中在推導二維暫態彈動力 問題時第一次出現作這樣的假設,而其數 值結果不管精確度或穩定度皆表現非常優 越且良好,然而要加以說明的是二維的動 力基本解沒有δ函數的影響,取而代之是 三維動力基本解對第三空間變數積分後所 產生的 Heaviside 函數。由是可推知這樣的 假設應當極其合理,因為不但有跡可尋且 又符合基本解的物理意義,根據文獻[9,15] 分別使用 LL 方法和 LC 方法(圖 1、圖 2) 來分析大地波傳問題與裂縫問題後皆得到 精確穩定的結果,也足以說明用時間域邊 界元素法來求解三維暫態彈動力問題在計 算力學的領域中確實是頗優越的一種方 法,若以參數  $\beta = \frac{c_1 \Delta t}{l}$  來評估其效果, 由數值的經驗[20]顯示出 QL 方法  $\beta$  的 收斂範圍比 LC 方法來得大,意味著:(1) 以固定尺寸元素在相同數目下切割邊界 時,時階之總數可減少,換言之,累積之 誤差會變小,表示精確性佳;(2)以較多 數目的元素切割邊界時,仍可維持穩定的 數值解,若換成 LC 方法卻會發生發散的 現象,如是可得知 QL 穩定性良好。

若以工程的觀點而言,線性彈靜力問

本文主要目的就是探討三維暫態彈動力的問題,同樣我們要看邊界元素法如何處理此類問題,瞭解控制方程式的由來後,就開始著手數值化的推導工作。最後,本文的目標是建立以 QL 方法來求解三維暫態彈動力問題的數值式子。

由 Israil & Banerjee (1991) [10]和 C.C.Wang (1996) [20]所提及並加以應用的觀念同樣的也可以用來驗證本論文的濃縮褶積核心函數正確與否,亦即當時階為第一步時,褶積核心是否具奇異性?若為肯定,其在一步很大的時階或源點與場點重合的狀況下,則會退化成靜力基本解。

## 三、結果與討論

對等向均質的線彈體而言,以位移函數 u 為未知數的所謂 Navier 運動方程式如下: $u_{i,jj}+(\frac{1}{1-2\nu})u_{j,ij}+\frac{1}{\mu}b_{i}=0\ (1)$ ,其中, $\lambda$ 、 $\mu$ :Lame's constant, $\nu$ :Poisson's ratio, $\delta_{ij}$ :Kronecker delta。若令式(1)中的 $b_i=\delta(x-\xi)e_i$ ,表示有一單位的集中力正作用於彈性體內的 $\xi$ 點上,力的方向是往 i 方

向,此時式(1)的位移解就稱作位移基本解(Fundamental Solution i.e. Kelvin's Solution),又當表示成  $u_j$ = $G_{ij}(x,\xi)e_i$ , $G_{ij}$  就是相關的位移核心函數,其意義說明當在 $\xi$ 點上往 i 方向施加一單位集中載重時於 x 處往 j 方向所因應而變的位移量,是二階張量函數。當  $u_j$  被求得後,我們可以進一步得到  $t_j$ = $G_{ij}n_i$ = $F_{ij}e_i$ ,而  $F_{ij}$  就是相關的曳引力核心函數,其意義說明了當在 $\xi$ 點上往 i 方向施加一單位集中載重時於 x 處往 i 方向施加一單位集中載重時於 x 處往 i 方向所因應而生的曳引力值。基本核心函數的完整形式如下[7,19]:

$$G_{ij} = \frac{1}{16\pi\mu (1-v)} [(3-4v)\delta_{ij} + r_{,i}r_{,j}]$$
(2)
$$F_{ij} = -\frac{1}{8\pi(1-v)r^{2}} \left\{ \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} [(1-2v)\delta_{ij} + 3r_{,i}r_{,j}] + (1-2v)(r_{,j}n_{,i} - r_{,i}n_{,j}) \right\}$$
(3)。其中各項定義, $r = |x-\xi|$ , $r_{,i} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{r_{x}}{r}$ 

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial n} + \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial n} + \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial n}$$

緊接著以"weighted residual"的觀念來 推導邊界積分式 (BIE),首先考慮式  $\sigma_{ij,j}$ +  $b_i$  = 0 (4) 於 $\Omega$ 中, $\Omega$ :解域 (solution domain) 滿足下列兩個邊界條件:

(i)位移邊界條件  $u_i=u_i$  on  $S_1$  (ii)曳引力邊界條件  $t_i=\sigma_{ij}n_j=t_i$  on  $S_2$  想像已經求得式 (4) 之近似解,欲把誤差給最小化,我們可以採如下的作法:  $\int_{\Omega} (\sigma_{ij,j}+b_i)u_i^*d\Omega=0$  (5) 。其中, $u_i^*$ 為位移型態的權重函數(weighting function),將上式部分積分兩次(integrating by parts twice)並引進邊界條件(i)、(ii)後可得到:  $\int_{\Omega} \sigma_{ij,j}^* u_i d\Omega + \int_{\Omega} b_i u_i^* d\Omega = -\int_{S_1} t_i u_i^* dS + \int_{S_2} t_i^* u_i dS + \int_{S_2} t_i^* u_i dS$  (6)。若取 $u_i^*$ 為式(5) $\sigma_{kj,j}$ + $b_k$ =0之基本解,則: $u_i^* = G_{ik}e_k$ 、 $t_i^* = F_{ik}e_k$ 、 $b_k = \delta(x-\xi)e_k$ ,带回上式(6)中,左邊第一項積分  $\int_{\Omega} \sigma_{ii,j}^* u_i d\Omega = -u_k(\xi)e_k$ ,左邊第

二項積分  $\int_{\Omega} b_i u_i^* d\Omega = \int_{\Omega} b_i G_{ik} e_k d\Omega$  ,右邊積分包含  $S_1$  與  $S_2$  兩部分,在此我們考慮其合併後的積分式  $(S_1 + S_2 = S)$  ,則右邊積分式變成- $\int_S t_i G_{ik} e_k dS + \int_S u_i F_{ik} e_k dS$  ,整理後可得:

$$u_k(\xi)+\int_S F_{ik}u_idS=\int_S G_{ik}t_idS+\int_\Omega G_{ik}b_id\Omega$$
 (7)。而此式就是 Somigliana's identity。若令  $\xi$  往邊界移動可得到位移積分式:  $c_{ij}(\xi)u_j(\xi)+\int_S F_{ij}u_j(x)dS=\int_S G_{ij}t_j(x)dS$ (8)。應注意體力(body force)的影響已被忽略,其中包含與曳引力相關的核心之積分屬於柯西主值積分(Cauchy Principal Value),而因此所產生的  $c_{ij}$  之值與 $\xi$ 所在邊界的幾何形狀有關,若為一平滑曲面,則  $c_{ij}=\frac{1}{2}\delta_{ij}$ 。一般而言,此不連續項

(Discotinuity)之產生是由於  $F_{ij}$  的奇異性屬  $1/\epsilon^2$ 之故,但它的確切值可以藉由著名的剛體運動(Rigid Body Motion)之觀念來算出。

欲處理邊界積分式,首先得對整個解域的邊界進行切割,在本文中的元素一律採用三維等參數四邊形二次元素(3-D isoparametric quadrilateral quadratic element),在每個邊界元素上,

$$x_i(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \sum_{c=1}^{8} N_c(\xi_1, \xi_2)(x_i)_c$$
 (9.1)

$$u_i(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \sum_{c=1}^{8} N_c(\xi_1, \xi_2)(u_i)_c$$
 (9.2)

$$t_i(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \sum_{i=1}^{8} N_c(\xi_1, \xi_2)(t_i)_c$$
 (9.3)

其中  $N_c$  為元素上八個節點之形狀函數,如下所列:

$$N_1(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \frac{-1}{4} (1 - \xi_1) (1 - \xi_2) (1 + \xi_1 + \xi_2) (9.4)$$

$$N_2(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \xi_1^2) (1 - \xi_2)$$
 (9.5)

$$N_3(\xi_1,\xi_2) = \frac{-1}{4} (1+\xi_1) (1-\xi_2) (1-\xi_1+\xi_2) (9.6)$$

$$N_4(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \xi_1) (1 - \xi_2^2)$$
 (9.7)

$$N_5(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \frac{-1}{4} (1 + \xi_1) (1 + \xi_2) (1 - \xi_1 - \xi_2) (9.8)$$

$$N_6(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \xi_1^2) (1 + \xi_2)$$
 (9.9)

$$N_7(\xi_1,\xi_2) = \frac{-1}{4} (1-\xi_1) (1+\xi_2) (1+\xi_1-\xi_2) (9.10)$$

$$N_8(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \xi_1) (1 - \xi_2^2)$$
 (9.11)

是邊界點上朝外的法線向量之三個方向的 分量。把每一個元素(共 M 個)積分後相 加得到下列的數值式:

$$c_{ij}(\xi)u_{j}(\xi) + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{c=1}^{8} u_{j}^{mc} \int_{-1}^{+1} \int_{-1}^{+1} F_{ij} N_{c} |J| d\xi_{1} d\xi_{2}$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{i=1}^{8} t_{j}^{mc} \int_{-1}^{+1} \int_{-1}^{+1} G_{ij} N_{c} |J| d\xi_{1} d\xi_{2}$$
(10)

然後把邊界上每個元素的節點都依 次當成長,這樣作完一次後依序再做下一 點,最後會得到一組代數方程式,以矩陣 表示如下:[F]{u}=[G]{t} (11)。應注意的 是[F]內的對角線上之次矩陣之值就是以 剛體運動觀念所求得後再加進去的,再來 就可以把所有的邊界條件代入上式,整理 後把未知量全部移至等號左邊,得到: [A]{x}={B} (12),右端{B}內之值全為已 知,針對上式求解後,則所有的邊界值都 變已知量。

控制彈動力問題的 Navier-Cauchy 可 寫成由壓力波速(c1)跟剪力波速常數(c2) 來表達的式子,而此式子恰也隱含了我們 的問題基本上就是處理彈性波在線彈體中 傳遞時所產生的反應行為,如下:

$$(C_1^2 - C_2^2)u_{i,ij} + C_2^2u_{j,ii} + b_j = \ddot{u}_j$$
 (13), 其

中,
$$C_1^2 = \frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{\rho}$$
,  $C_2^2 = \frac{\mu}{\rho}$ ,同時我們引進

邊界條件,分別為已知的位移和已知的曳 引力以及令初始條件為零,如下:

- (i)  $u_i(x,t)=Ui \quad x \in S_1$
- (ii)  $t_i(x,t) = \sigma_{ij}n_j = T_i x \in S_2$
- (iii)  $u_i(x,0) = \dot{u}_i(x,0) = 0$

G<sub>ij</sub>、F<sub>ij</sub> 在接下來的邊界積分式中或邊界 元素法皆扮演重要的角色,其完整的形式 如下(Eirgen & Suhubi 1975)[3]:

$$\begin{split} G_{ij}(x,T;\psi,\tau) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\rho} \left[ (3a_{ij} - b_{ij}) \int_{1/c_1}^{1/c_2} \lambda \delta(t - \lambda r) d\lambda + a_{ij} \{ \frac{1}{c_1} \delta\left(t - \frac{r}{c_1}\right) - \frac{1}{c_2} \delta\left(t - \frac{r}{c_2}\right) \} \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{4\pi\rho} \left[ b_{ij} \frac{1}{c_2} \delta\left(t - \frac{r}{c_2}\right) \right] \end{split} \tag{14}$$

$$F_{ij} &= \left[ -6c_2^2 (5a_{ij} - b_{ij}) \int_{1/c_1}^{1/c_2} \lambda \delta(t - \lambda r) d\lambda + (12a_{ij} - 2b_{ij}) \{ \delta\left(t - \frac{r}{c_2}\right) - \frac{c_2^2}{c_1^2} \delta\left(t - \frac{r}{c_1}\right) \} \\ &+ 2ra_{ij} \frac{1}{c_2} \{ \delta\left(t - \frac{r}{c_2}\right) - \frac{c_2^3}{c_1^3} \delta\left(t - \frac{r}{c_1}\right) \} - c_{ij} \left(1 - 2\frac{c_2^2}{c_1^2}\right) \{ \delta\left(t - \frac{r}{c_1}\right) + \frac{r}{c_1} \delta\left(t - \frac{r}{c_1}\right) \} \\ &- d_{ij} \{ \delta\left(t - \frac{r}{c_2}\right) + \frac{r}{c_2} \delta\left(t - \frac{r}{c_2}\right) \right] \end{split} \tag{15}$$

出現在  $G_{ij}$  中的項分別定義如下:

$$t' = T - \tau$$

$$a_{ij} = \frac{r_{,i}r_{,j}}{r}$$

$$b_{ii} = \frac{\delta_{ij}}{r}$$

而出現在 Fij 中的項分別定義如下:

$$a_{ij} = \frac{r_{,i}r_{,j}}{r^2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial n}$$

$$c_{ij} = \frac{r_{,j}}{r^2} n_i$$

$$d_{ij} = \frac{r_{,i}}{r^2} n_j + \delta_{ij} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial n}$$

$$b_{ij} = c_{ij} + d_{ij}$$

倘若我們繼續處理出現在  $G_{ij}$  跟  $F_{ij}$  中的 積分,會得到直觀上較簡單的形式,如下:  $G_{ij} = \frac{1}{4\pi\mu} \left( \psi \delta_{ij} - \chi r_{,i} r_{,j} \right)$  (16)

$$F_{ij}=\frac{1}{4n}\left[(v_{,}-\frac{\chi}{r})\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\delta_{i}+r_{j}r_{i}\right]-2\frac{\chi}{r}(n_{j}r_{i}-2r_{j}r_{j}\frac{\partial}{\partial n})-2\chi_{r}r_{j}r_{j}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}+\left(\frac{c_{i}^{2}}{c_{i}^{2}}-2\right)(v_{,}-\chi_{,}-2\frac{\chi}{r})r_{j}r_{j}\right]$$
 (17),其中 $\psi$ 、 $\chi$  也是函數型態,其解析的形式將附於附錄(一)。在後面將介紹核

心函數一稱之為「因果律」的重要性質, 這性質說明當源點を所發散出來的波未到 達場點X時,該場點的反應值應為零,而 在三維的波傳問題中,當此波通過場點 後,它就不會再對場點反應值造成任何貢 獻。後面這點與二維的問題有些差異存 在,因為二維的核心是利用三維的核心再 對其第三空間的變數 X3 積分後得到的,所 以第三空間上的波(皆屬於平面上を點所 發散之波)會陸續不斷的傳到場點上,因 此,在二維問題時,當時間過了r/c1後, 此源點於T時所發散出來的波仍會對場點 反應造成影響。而於三維時,壓力波的影 響則只作用到當同時段所發散的剪力波通 過前的那段時刻。因果律的簡單形式如下: 當  $c_1(t-\tau) < r$  時, $G_{ii} = 0$  。

考慮一受曲面 S 包圍之區域  $\Omega$  ,利用功的動力互易定理(Graffi's Dynamic Reciprocal Theorem),選取其中一組力的型態為上段所述的具基本解的單位集中力,倘若不考慮體力的影響,則對於一個彈性體,當其初始條件處於靜止狀態時,積分式將降一維僅剩下面積分(surface integrals)形式,如下:

$$c_{ij}(\xi)u_{i}(\xi,t) = \int_{S} \left[ G_{ij}(x,t;\xi,\tau) * t_{i}(x,t) - F_{ij}(x,t;\xi,\tau) * u_{i}(x,t) \right] ds(x)$$

(18),對於上式我們尚未做出任何近似的假設,因此它仍舊是一精確的式子,進一步我們可以得到求解三維線彈體內部任一點暫態應力值的邊界積分式,如下:

 $\sigma_{jk}(\xi,t) = \int\limits_{S} [G^{\sigma}_{ijk}(x,t;\xi,\tau)*t_{i}(x,t) - F^{\sigma}_{ijk}(x,t;\xi,\tau)*u_{i}(x,t)]dS(x)$  (19),上式中所出現的三維與應力相關的兩個核心附於附錄(二)中,從中可以輕易得知它含有對時間作二次微分後的函數項,這說明了當在對變數作時間的模擬時,若單純只是像以往那樣假設變數隨時

間的變化為常數或呈一次變化,則其對時間作二次微分後將不足以表現出應力核心所隱含的力學意義,當在下一章中開始對積分式(18)作時間上與空間上的離散工作時,我們將會更清楚其意涵。

欲處理邊界積分式(18)中的動力基 本解與變數之時間褶積,首先一重要步驟 即是必須對變數的行為作適當近似的模 擬。於本文中,我們採用這樣的假設:在 兩單位短時階內的位移變化是呈二次式變 化,而在相同的時段,曳引力於一短時階 內將呈線性變化。根據這樣的假設所衍生 出來的求解方法,本論文中簡稱之為 QL 方法,在以往討論類似的問題時,所採用 的方法不外乎是 CC、LL、LC 等三種,根 據文獻[20]的說法指出前兩種方法所得到 的結果令人不滿意, 究其原因根本是一開 始的假設就早已偏離核心所具有的特性, 至於 LC 方法所得到的結果已經具有不錯 的精確性跟穩定性了。以下是把 QL 方法 所持的假設寫成式子表示如下:

$$t_{i}(x,\tau) = M_{LF} t_{i}^{n}(x) + M_{LB} t_{i}^{n-1}(x) ,$$

$$(n-1)\Delta t \leq \tau \leq n\Delta t$$

$$u_{i}(x,\tau) = M_{QF} u_{i}^{2n}(x) + M_{QM} u_{i}^{2n-1}(x) + M_{QB} u_{i}^{2n-2}(x) ,$$

$$(19.1)$$

$$(2n-2)\Delta t \leq \tau \leq 2n\Delta t$$

$$(19.2)$$

其中 M 表示時間形狀函數,下標第一個字母表示二次式或線性變化之意,第二個字母表示於時間軸上所處的時間節點,如圖(3)所示:

時間形狀函數如下所示:

$$M_{LB} = \frac{n \Delta t - \tau}{\Delta t} \tag{19.3}$$

$$M_{LF} = \frac{\tau - (n-1)\Delta t}{\Delta t}$$
 (19.4)

$$t_{n-1} \le \tau \le t_n \quad ; \not \sqsubseteq \ \forall \ t_{n-1} = (n-1)\Delta t \cdot t_n = n\Delta t$$

$$M_{QB} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\tau - t_{2n-2}}{\Delta t} \right)^2 - \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{\tau - t_{2n-2}}{\Delta t} \right) + 1$$

$$M_{QM} = -\left(\frac{\tau - t_{2n-2}}{\Delta t}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{\tau - t_{2n-2}}{\Delta t}\right)$$

$$M_{QF} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\tau - t_{2n-2}}{\Delta t} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\tau - t_{2n-2}}{\Delta t} \right)$$

(19.7)

$$t_{2n-2} \le \tau \le t_{2n}$$
 ,其中 $t_{2n-2} = (2n-2)\Delta t$  、  $t_{2n} = 2n\Delta t$ 

將上面所假設的 $t_i(x,\tau)$   $u_i(x,\tau)$ 代入式 (18) 中去計算下面的積分:

$$\int_{0}^{T} G_{ij}(t-\tau; r) t_{i}(x,\tau) d\tau \qquad (20.1)$$

$$\int_{0}^{T} F_{ij}(t-\tau; r) u_{i}(x,\tau) d\tau \qquad (20.2)$$

過程中我們將採行隨時階前進的方式(time-stepping scheme)來順利求解T時刻的反應值,因此先將時間離散等切成N等份,則每一階 $\Delta t = \frac{T}{N}$ ,由於QL方法涉及到需在兩時階內處理 $[F_{ij}*u_i]$ ,所以我們必須把N區分成奇數與偶數的情況來分別討論之。我們可以進一步把同一個時間節點上所對應的褶積核心合併在一起,合併後的褶積核心就稱之為「濃縮褶積核心」,因此式子(20.1)、(20.2)上被離散後所得到的形式如下:

### (1) 當 N=2K,

$$\int_{0}^{T} G_{ij} (t - \tau; r) t_{i}(x, \tau) d\tau = 
\sum_{n=1}^{K} \left\{ G_{LFij}^{2K-2n+1} + G_{LBij}^{2K-2n} \right\}_{i}^{2n} + \left[ G_{LFij}^{2K-2n+2} + G_{LBij}^{2K-2n+1} \right]_{i}^{2n-1} \right\}$$
(21)
$$\int_{0}^{T} F_{ij} (t - \tau; r) u_{i}(x, \tau) d\tau = 
\sum_{n=1}^{K} \left\{ \left[ F_{QFij}^{2K-2n+2} + F_{QBij}^{2K-2n} \right] u_{i}^{2n} + \left[ F_{QMij}^{2K-2n+2} \right] u_{i}^{2n-1} \right\}$$
(22)
$$(2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} N = 2K + 1,$$

$$\int_{0}^{T} G_{ij} (t - \tau; r) t_{i}(x, \tau) d\tau =$$

$$\left[ G_{LFij}^{2K+1} + G_{LBij}^{2K} \right]_{i}^{1} + \sum_{n=1}^{K} \left[ G_{LFij}^{2K-2n+1} + G_{LBij}^{2K-2n} \right]_{i}^{2n+1} + \left[ G_{LFij}^{2K-2n+2} + G_{LBij}^{2K-2n+1} \right]_{i}^{2n} \right\}$$

(23)
$$\int_{0}^{T} F_{ij} (t - \tau ; r) u_{i}(x, \tau) d\tau = 
[F_{LFij}^{2K+1} + F_{QBij}^{2K}] u_{i}^{1} + \sum_{n=1}^{K} \{ F_{QFij}^{2K-2n+2} + F_{QBij}^{2K-2n}] u_{i}^{2n+1} + [F_{QMij}^{2K-2n+2}] u_{i}^{2n} \}$$
(24)

$$\begin{split} & \left[G_{LFij}^{2K-2n+1}\right] = \frac{1}{4\pi\mu} \left(\psi_{LFij}^{2K-2n+1}\delta_{ij} - \chi_{LFij}^{2K-2n+1}r_{,i}r_{,j}\right) \\ & \left[G_{LFij}^{2K-2n+2}\right] = \frac{1}{4\pi\mu} \left(\psi_{LFij}^{2K-2n+2}\delta_{ij} - \chi_{LFij}^{2K-2n+2}r_{,i}r_{,j}\right) \\ & \left[G_{LBij}^{2K-2n+1}\right] = \frac{1}{4\pi\mu} \left(\psi_{LBij}^{2K-2n+2}\delta_{ij} - \chi_{LBij}^{2K-2n+1}r_{,i}r_{,j}\right) \\ & \left[G_{LBij}^{2K-2n+1}\right] = \frac{1}{4\pi\mu} \left(\psi_{LBij}^{2K-2n}\delta_{ij} - \chi_{LBij}^{2K-2n}r_{,i}r_{,j}\right) \\ & \left[G_{LBij}^{2K-2n}\right] = \frac{1}{4\pi\mu} \left(\psi_{LBij}^{2K-2n}\delta_{ij} - \chi_{LBij}^{2K-2n}r_{,i}r_{,j}\right) \\ & \left[G_{LBij}^{2K+1}\right] = \frac{1}{4\pi\mu} \left(\psi_{LBij}^{2K-2n+2}\delta_{ij} - \chi_{LBij}^{2K-2n+2}r_{,i}r_{,j}\right) \\ & \left[F_{QFij}^{2K-2n+2}\right] = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\psi_{QFij}^{2K-2n+2} - \frac{\chi_{QFij}^{2K-2n+2}}{r}\right] \frac{\partial}{\partial r}\delta_{ij} + r_{,j}n_{i} - 2\frac{\chi_{QFij}^{2K-2n+2}}{r} r_{,j}r_{,j} \\ & -2\chi_{QFijr}^{2K-2n+2}r_{,j}r_{,j}\frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \left(\frac{c_{1}^{2}}{c_{2}^{2}} - 2\left(\psi_{QHij}^{2K-2n+2} - \chi_{QFijr}^{2K-2n+2} - 2\frac{\chi_{QFij}^{2K-2n+2}}{r}\right)r_{,j}r_{,j}\right] \\ & \left[F_{QMij}^{2K-2n+2}\right] = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\left(\psi_{QMij}^{2K-2n+2} - \frac{\chi_{QMij}^{2K-2n+2}}{r}\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial r}\delta_{ij} + r_{,j}r_{,j} - 2\frac{\chi_{QMij}^{2K-2n+2}}{r} r_{,j}r_{,j}\frac{\partial r}{\partial r}\right) \\ & -2\chi_{QMijr}^{2K-2n+2}r_{,j}r_{,j}\frac{\partial r}{\partial r} + \left(\frac{c_{1}^{2}}{c_{2}^{2}} - 2\left(\psi_{QMijr}^{2K-2n+2} - \chi_{QMijr}^{2K-2n+2} - 2\frac{\chi_{QMij}^{2K-2n+2}}{r}\right)r_{,j}r_{,j}\right] \\ & \left[F_{QBij}^{2K-2n}\right] = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\left(\psi_{QBijr}^{2K-2n} - \frac{\chi_{QBij}^{2K-2n}}{r}\right) \frac{\partial r}{\partial r} \delta_{ij} + r_{,j}r_{i}\right) - 2\frac{\chi_{QBij}^{2K-2n}}{r} r_{,j}r_{,j}\frac{\partial r}{\partial r}\right) \\ & -2\chi_{QBijr}^{2K-2n}r_{,j}r_{,j}\frac{\partial r}{\partial r} + \left(\frac{c_{1}^{2}}{c_{2}^{2}} - 2\left(\psi_{QBijr}^{2K-2n} - \chi_{QBijr}^{2K-2n} - 2\frac{\chi_{QBij}^{2K-2n}}{r}\right)r_{,j}r_{,j}\right] \right] \\ & \left[F_{QBij}^{2K}\right] = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\left(\psi_{QBijr}^{2K-2n} - \frac{\chi_{QBij}^{2K-2n}}{r}\right) \frac{\partial r}{\partial r} \delta_{ij} + r_{,j}r_{i}\right) - 2\frac{\chi_{QBij}^{2K-2n}}{r} r_{,j}r_{,j}\frac{\partial r}{\partial r}\right) \\ & -2\chi_{QBijr}^{2K-2n}r_{,j}r_{,j}\frac{\partial r}{\partial r} + \left(\frac{c_{1}^{2}}{c_{2}^{2}} - 2\left(\psi_{QBijr}^{2K-2n} - \chi_{QBijr}^{2K-2n} - 2\frac{\chi_{QBij}^{2K-2n}}{r}\right)r_{,j}r_{,j}\right] \right] \\ & \left[F_{QBij}^{2K}\right] = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\left(\psi_{QBij}^{2K-2n} - \frac{\chi_{QBij}^{2K-2n}}{r}\right) \frac{\partial r}{\partial r}\right] \\ & \left[\chi_{A}^{2K-2n}r_{$$

 $-2\chi_{QBij,r}^{2K}r_{i}r_{j}\frac{\partial r}{\partial n} + \left(\frac{c_{1}^{2}}{c_{2}^{2}} - 2\right)\left(\psi_{QBij,r}^{2K} - \chi_{QBij,r}^{2K} - 2\frac{\chi_{QBij}^{2K}}{r}\right)r_{i}n_{j}$ 

中刮號右上方標示代表遲滯時間 T-τ,只要是積分的時段不同,其值定會跟著改

,因此我們定義下列五個值:

A=2K-2n+2

B=2K-2n+1

C=2K-2n

D=2K-2n-1

E=2K-2n-2

如此一來分別計算後所得出的一系列組成 函數(式36~67)如下所示:

 $\psi_{LFij}^{2K-2n+1} = \int_{2n-1/\Delta}^{2n+1} \psi(t-\tau,r) M_{LF}(\tau) d\tau = \frac{c_2^2}{r^2 \Delta t} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_2}\right) - \frac{1}{3}u^3 + \frac{R\Delta t}{2}u^2 + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{r}{c_2}\right)^{-1} \right\}$ 

$$\begin{split} &-\frac{BM}{2}\binom{r}{c_{2}}^{2}\right] - H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{1}}\left[\frac{1}{3}s^{2} + \frac{BM}{2}u^{2} + \frac{1}{3}\binom{r}{c_{1}}\right] - \frac{BM}{2}\binom{r}{c_{1}}}\right)\right\}_{u=CN}^{y=BM} \\ &+ \frac{1}{r\Delta t}\left\{H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right)\left[B\Delta t - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right]\right\}_{u=CM}^{y=BM} \\ &-\frac{2}{r\Delta t}\left\{H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{1}}\right)\left[B\Delta t - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right]\right\}_{u=CM}^{y=BM} \\ &-\frac{2}{r\Delta t}\left\{H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{1}}\right)\left[B\Delta t - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right]\right\}_{u=CM}^{y=BM} \\ &-\frac{2}{r\Delta t}\left\{H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{1}}\right)^{2}\left[B\Delta t - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right]\right\}_{u=CM}^{y=BM} \\ &-\frac{2}{r\Delta t}\left\{H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{1}}\right)^{2}\left[B\Delta t - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right]\right\}_{u=CM}^{y=BM} \\ &+\frac{1}{r\Delta t}\left\{H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{1}}\right)^{2}\left[B\Delta t - \frac{r}{c_{1}}\right]\right\}_{u=CM}^{y=BM} \\ &+\frac{1}{r\Delta t}\left\{H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{1}}\right)^{2}\left[B\Delta t - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right]\right\}_{u=CM}^{y=BM} \\ &+\frac{1}{r\Delta t}\left\{H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right)\left[(2K + 1)\Delta t - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right]\right\}_{u=2KM}^{y=BM} \\ &+\frac{1}{r\Delta t}\left\{H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right)\left[(2K + 1)\Delta t - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right]\right\}_{u=2KM}^{y=BM} \\ &+\frac{1}{r\Delta t}\left\{H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right)\left[(2K + 1)\Delta t - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right]\right\}_{u=2KM}^{y=BM} \\ &+\frac{1}{r\Delta t}\left\{H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right)\left[(2K + 1)\Delta t - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right]\right\}_{u=2KM}^{y=BM} \\ &+\frac{1}{r\Delta t}\left\{H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right)\left[(2K + 1)\Delta t - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right]\right\}_{u=2KM}^{y=BM} \\ &+\frac{1}{r\Delta t}\left\{H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right)\left[A\Delta t - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right]\right\}_{u=2MM}^{y=BM} \\ &+\frac{1}{r\Delta t}\left\{H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_$$

$$\begin{split} & \psi_{LB|j}^{2K-3i} = \int_{2\pi N}^{2\pi i |N} \psi(t-\tau,r) M_{LB}(\tau) d\tau = \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{r^{2} N} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right) \frac{1}{3} u^{2} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{r}{c_{1}}\right)^{2} \right\}_{u=DN}^{e^{-N}} \\ & - \frac{DN}{2} \left(\frac{r}{c_{2}}\right)^{2} \right] - H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{1}}\right) \frac{1}{3} u^{2} - \frac{DN}{2} u^{2} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{r}{c_{1}}\right)^{3} + \frac{DN}{2} \left(\frac{r}{c_{1}}\right)^{2} \right\}_{u=DN}^{e^{-N}} \\ & + \frac{1}{r \Delta t} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right) \left[ -D \Delta t + \frac{r}{c_{2}} \right] \right\}_{u=D\Lambda t}^{u=C\Lambda t} \\ & \times \mathcal{L}_{Bij}^{K-3i} = \int_{2\pi N}^{2\pi i |N} \chi(t-\tau,r) M_{LB}(\tau) d\tau = 3 \eta_{LB|j}^{K-3i} - 2 \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{1}}\right) \right\}_{u=D\Lambda t}^{u=C\Lambda t} \\ & - \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} \frac{1}{r \Delta t} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{1}}\right) \left[ -D \Delta t + \frac{r}{c_{1}} \right] \right\}_{u=D\Lambda t}^{u=C\Lambda t} \\ & \times \mathcal{L}_{LB|j}^{K-3i} = \int_{2\pi N}^{N} \chi(t-\tau,r) M_{LB}(\tau) d\tau = \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{r^{2} N} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right) \frac{1}{3} u^{2} + \frac{(2K+1)\Lambda t}{2} u^{2} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{r}{c_{2}}\right)^{3} \frac{1}{2} u^{2} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{r}{c_{2}}\right)^{3} \left(\frac{2K+1)\Lambda t}{2} u^{2} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{r}{c_{2}}\right)^{3} \left(\frac{2K+1)\Lambda t}{2} \left(\frac{r}{c_{1}}\right)^{3} \left(\frac{2K+1)\Lambda t}{2} u^{2} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{r}{c_{2}}\right)^{3} \left(\frac{2K+1)\Lambda t}{2} u^{2} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{r}{c_{2}}\right)^{3} u^{2} \right) \right\}_{u=2K\Lambda t}^{u=2K\Lambda t} \\ & \times \mathcal{L}_{LB|j}^{2K-1} = \int_{N}^{2\pi N} \chi(t-\tau,r) M_{LB}(\tau) d\tau = 3 u_{LB|j}^{2K-1} \frac{2}{r \Lambda} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right) \left[ 2K+1 \right] \Lambda t - \frac{r}{c_{2}} \right] \right\}_{u=2K\Lambda t}^{u=2K\Lambda t} \\ & \times \mathcal{L}_{LB|j}^{2K-1} = \int_{N}^{2\pi N} \chi(t-\tau,r) M_{LB}(\tau) d\tau = \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{r^{2}} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right) \left[ \frac{1}{3} u^{2} + \frac{(2K-1)\Lambda t}{2} u^{2} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{r}{c_{2}}\right)^{3} u^{2} \right] \right\}_{u=2K\Lambda t}^{u=2K\Lambda t} \\ & \times \mathcal{L}_{LB|j}^{2K-1} = \int_{N}^{2\pi N} \chi(t-\tau,r) M_{LB}(\tau) d\tau = 3 u_{LB|j}^{2K-1} - \frac{1}{r \Lambda} u^{2} + \frac{(2K-1)\Lambda t}{2} u^{2} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{r}{c_{2}}\right)^{3} u^{2} \right\}_{u=(2K-1)\Lambda t}^{u=2K\Lambda t} \\ & \times \frac{1}{r \Lambda t} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right) \left[ (2K-1)\Lambda t - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right] \right\}_{u=(2K-1)\Lambda t}^{u=2K\Lambda t} \\ & + \frac{1}{r \Lambda t} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right) \left[ (2K-1)\Lambda t - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right] \right\}_{u=(2K-1)\Lambda t}^{u=2K\Lambda t} \\ & \times \frac{1}{r \Lambda t} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right) \left[ (2K-1)\Lambda t - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right] \right\}_{u=(2K-1)\Lambda t}^{u=2K\Lambda t} \\ & \times \frac{1}{r \Lambda t} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_{2}}\right) \left[$$

$$\begin{split} & + \frac{(A + B)\Delta r}{3} \left(\frac{r}{c_2}\right)^3 - \frac{AB(\Delta r)^2}{2} \left(\frac{r}{c_2}\right)^2 \right] - H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_1}\right) \left[\frac{u^4}{4} - (A + B)\Delta \frac{u^3}{3} + AB(\Delta r)^2 \frac{u^2}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{r}{c_1}\right)^4 + \frac{(A + B)\Delta r}{3} \left(\frac{r}{c_1}\right)^3 - \frac{AB(\Delta r)^2}{2} \left(\frac{r}{c_1}\right)^2 \right]_{u = \Delta \Lambda r}^{u = \Delta \Lambda r} \\ & + \frac{1}{2r(\Delta r)^2} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_2}\right) \left[AB(\Delta r)^2 - (A + B)\Delta r \frac{r}{c_2} + \left(\frac{r}{c_2}\right)^2 \right]_{u = C \Lambda r}^{u = \Delta \Lambda r} \\ & + \frac{1}{2r(\Delta r)^2} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_1}\right) \left[AB(\Delta r)^2 - (A + B)\Delta r \frac{r}{c_2} + \left(\frac{r}{c_2}\right)^2 \right]_{u = C \Lambda r}^{u = \Delta \Lambda r} \\ & + \frac{1}{2r(\Delta r)^2} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_1}\right) \left[AB(\Delta r)^2 - (A + B)\Delta r \frac{r}{c_1} + \left(\frac{r}{c_1}\right)^2 \right]_{u = C \Lambda r}^{u = \Delta \Lambda r} \\ & - \frac{c_2^2}{c_1^2} \frac{1}{2r(\Delta r)^2} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_1}\right) \left[AB(\Delta r)^2 - (A + B)\Delta r \frac{r}{c_1} + \left(\frac{r}{c_1}\right)^2 \right]_{u = C \Lambda r}^{u = \Delta \Lambda r} \\ & - \frac{1}{rc_2} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_2}\right) \frac{1}{\Delta t} \right\}_{u = C \Lambda r}^{u = A \Lambda r} \\ & - \frac{1}{rc_2} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_2}\right) \frac{1}{\Delta t} \right\}_{u = C \Lambda r}^{u = A \Lambda r} \\ & + \frac{c_2^2}{c_1^2} \frac{1}{r^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2(\Delta r)^2} H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_1}\right) \left[AB(\Delta r)^2 - (A + B)\Delta r \frac{r}{c_2} + \left(\frac{r}{c_2}\right)^2 \right] \right] \\ & + \frac{r}{c_2} H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_2}\right) \frac{1}{\Delta t} \right\}_{u = C \Lambda r}^{u = A \Lambda r} \\ & + \left(\frac{r}{c_1}\right)^2 + \frac{r}{c_1} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_2}\right) \left[AB(\Delta r)^2 - (A + B)\Delta r \frac{r}{c_2} + \left(\frac{r}{c_2}\right)^2 \right] \right\}_{u = C \Lambda r}^{u = A \Lambda r} \\ & + \left(\frac{r}{c_1}\right)^2 + \frac{r}{c_1} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_2}\right) \left[AB(\Delta r)^2 - (A + B)\Delta r \frac{r}{c_2} + \left(\frac{r}{c_2}\right)^2 \right] \right\}_{u = C \Lambda r}^{u = A \Lambda r} \\ & + \left(\frac{r}{c_1}\right)^2 + \frac{r}{c_1} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_2}\right) \left[AB(\Delta r)^2 - (A + B)\Delta r \frac{r}{c_2} + \left(\frac{r}{c_2}\right)^2 \right] \right\}_{u = C \Lambda r}^{u = A \Lambda r} \\ & + \left(\frac{r}{c_1}\right)^2 + \frac{r}{c_1} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_2}\right) \left[AB(\Delta r)^2 - (A + B)\Delta r \frac{r}{c_2} + \left(\frac{r}{c_2}\right)^2 \right] \right\}_{u = C \Lambda r}^{u = A \Lambda r} \\ & + \left(\frac{r}{c_1}\right)^2 + \frac{r}{c_1} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_2}\right) \left[AB(\Delta r)^2 - (A + B)\Delta r \frac{r}{c_2} + \left(\frac{r}{c_2}\right)^2 \right] \right\}_{u = C \Lambda r}^{u = A \Lambda r} \\ & + \left(\frac{r}{c_1}\right)^2 + \frac{r}{c_1} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_2}\right) \left[AB(\Delta r)^2 - (A + B)\Delta r \frac{r}{c_2} + \left(\frac{r}{c_2}\right)^2 \right] \right\}_{u = C \Lambda r}^{u = A \Lambda r} \\ & + \left(\frac{r}{c_1}\right)^2 + \frac{r}{c_1} \left\{ H\left(u - \frac{r}{c_2}\right) \left[AB(\Delta r)^2 - (A$$

$$\begin{split} &-\frac{1}{rc_2}\left\{H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\frac{1}{\Delta t}\right\}_{u=C\Delta t}^{u=A\Delta t} \\ &\mathcal{Z}_{QMig}^{2K-2m^2} = \frac{3}{r^2}\mathcal{Z}_{QFig}^{2K-2m^2} - \frac{1}{r^2}\left[\frac{1}{(\Delta t)^2}H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)Act\right)^{u=A\Delta t} \\ &+\frac{r}{c_2}H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\frac{1}{\Delta t}\right\}_{u=C\Delta t}^{u=A\Delta t} \\ &+\frac{c_2^2}{c_1^2}\frac{1}{r^2}\left\{-\frac{1}{(\Delta t)^2}H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_1}\right)\left[AC\left(\Delta t\right)^2-\left(A+C\right)\Delta t\frac{r}{c_1}\right] \\ &+\left(\frac{r}{c_1}\right)^2\right] + \frac{r}{c_1}\left\{H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[AC\left(\Delta t\right)^2-\left(A+C\right)\Delta t\frac{r}{c_1}\right] \\ &+\left(\frac{r}{c_1}\right)^2\right] + \frac{r}{c_1}\left\{H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[A^4-\left(D+E\right)\Delta t\frac{u^2}{3}+DE\Delta t\right]^2\frac{u^2}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{r}{c_2}\right)^4\right. \\ &+\left(\frac{D+E\right)\Delta t}{3}\left(\frac{r}{c_2}\right)^3 - \frac{DE\left(\Delta t\right)^2}{2}\left(\frac{r}{c_2}\right)^2\right] - H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_1}\right)\left[u^4-\left(D+E\right)\Delta t\frac{u^3}{3}\right] \\ &+DE\left(\Delta t\right)^2\frac{u^2}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{r}{c_1}\right)^4 + \frac{\left(D+E\right)\Delta t}{3}\left(\frac{r}{c_1}\right)^3 - \frac{DE\left(\Delta t\right)^2}{2}\left(\frac{r}{c_1}\right)^2\right] \\ &+\frac{1}{2r(\Delta t)^2}\left\{H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[DE\left(\Delta t\right)^2-\left(D+E\right)\Delta t\frac{r}{c_2}+\left(\frac{r}{c_2}\right)^2\right]\right\}_{u=E\Delta t}^{u=C\Delta t} \\ &+\frac{2}{c_1^2}\frac{1}{2r(\Delta t)^2}\left\{H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_1}\right)\left[DE\left(\Delta t\right)^2-\left(D+E\right)\Delta t\frac{r}{c_1}+\left(\frac{r}{c_1}\right)^2\right]\right\}_{u=E\Delta t}^{u=C\Delta t} \\ &+\frac{c_2^2}{c_1^2}\frac{1}{2r(\Delta t)^2}\left\{H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_1}\right)\left[DE\left(\Delta t\right)^2-\left(D+E\right)\Delta t\frac{r}{c_1}+\left(\frac{r}{c_1}\right)^2\right]\right\}_{u=E\Delta t}^{u=C\Delta t} \\ &+\frac{r}{c_2}\left\{H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\frac{1}{\Delta t}\right\}_{u=E\Delta t}^{u=C\Delta t} \\ &+\frac{r}{c_2}H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\frac{1}{\Delta t}\right\}_{u=E\Delta t}^{u=C\Delta t} \\ &+\frac{r}{c_2}H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\frac{1}{\Delta t}\right\}_{u=E\Delta t}^{u=C\Delta t} \\ &+\frac{r}{c_2}H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\frac{1}{\Delta t}\right\}_{u=E\Delta t}^{u=C\Delta t} \\ &+\frac{r}{c_2}\left\{\frac{1}{2\left(\Delta t\right)^2}H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_1}\right)\left[DE\left(\Delta t\right)^2-\left(D+E\right)\Delta t\frac{r}{c_2}+\left(\frac{r}{c_2}\right)^2\right]\right\}_{u=E\Delta t}^{u=C\Delta t} \\ &+\frac{r}{c_2}\left\{\frac{1}{2\left(\Delta t\right)^2}H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_1}\right)\left[DE\left(\Delta t\right)^2-\left(D+E\right)\Delta t\frac{r}{c_1}\right\}_{u=E\Delta t}^{u=C\Delta t} \\ &+\frac{r}{c_2}\left\{\frac{1}{2\left(\Delta t\right)^2}H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_1}\right)\left[DE\left(\Delta t\right)^2-\left(D+E\right)\Delta t\frac{r}{c_1}\right\}_{u=E\Delta t}^{u=C\Delta t} \\ &+\frac{r}{c_2}\left\{\frac{1}{2\left(\Delta t\right)^2}H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[\Delta t\right\}_{u=E\Delta t}^{u=C\Delta t} \\ &+\frac{r}{c_2}\left\{\frac{1}{2\left(\Delta t\right)^2}H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[\Delta t\right]_{u=E\Delta t}^{u=C\Delta t} \\ &+\frac{r}{c_2}\left\{\frac{1}{2\left(\Delta t\right)^2}H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[\Delta t\right\}_{u=E\Delta t}^{u=C\Delta t} \\ &+\frac{r}{c_2}\left\{\frac{1}{2\left(\Delta t\right)^2}H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[\Delta t\right]_{u=E\Delta t}^{u=C\Delta t} \\ &+\frac{r}{c_2}\left\{\frac{1}{2\left(\Delta t\right)^2}\left\{\frac{1}{2\left(\Delta t\right)^2}H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2$$

$$\begin{split} &-H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_1}\right)\left[\frac{u^4}{4}-(4K-3)\Delta t\,\frac{u^3}{3}+(4K^2-6+2)(\Delta t)^2\,\frac{u^2}{2}\\ &-\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{r}{c_1}\right)^4+\frac{(4K-3)\Delta t}{3}\left(\frac{r}{c_1}\right)^3-(4K^2-6K+2)\frac{(\Delta t)^2}{2}\left(\frac{r}{c_1}\right)^2\right]_{u=(2K-2)\Delta t}^{u=2K\Delta t}\\ &\chi_{QBij}^{2K}=3\psi_{QBij}^{2K}\\ &-\frac{1}{r(\Delta t)^2}\left\{H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_1}\right)\left[4K^2-6K+2)(\Delta t)^2-(4K-3)\Delta r\frac{r}{c_1}+\frac{r}{c_1}\right]^2\right\}_{u=(2K-2)\Delta t}^{u=2K\Delta t}\\ &\psi_{QBij,r}^{2K}=-\frac{1}{r}\chi_{QBij}^{2K}\\ &-\frac{1}{2(\Delta t)^2}\left\{H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[4K^2-6K+2)(\Delta t)^2-(4K-3)\Delta r\frac{r}{c_1}+\frac{r}{c_2}\right]^2\right\}_{u=(2K-2)\Delta t}^{u=2K\Delta t}\\ &\chi_{QBij,r}^{2K}=-\frac{3}{r}\chi_{QBij}^{2K}\\ &-\frac{1}{r^2}\left\{\frac{1}{2(\Delta t)^2}H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[4K^2-6K+2)(\Delta t)^2-(4K-3)\Delta r\frac{r}{c_2}+\frac{r}{c_2}\right]^2\right\}_{u=(2K-2)\Delta t}^{u=2K\Delta t}\\ &\chi_{QBij,r}^{2K}=-\frac{3}{r}\chi_{QBij}^{2K}\\ &-\frac{1}{r^2}\left\{\frac{1}{2(\Delta t)^2}H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[4K^2-6K+2)(\Delta t)^2-(4K-3)\Delta r\frac{r}{c_2}+\frac{r}{c_2}\right]^2\right\}\\ &+\frac{r}{c_2}H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[4K^2-6K+2)(\Delta t)^2-(4K-3)\Delta r\frac{r}{c_2}+\frac{r}{c_2}\right]^2\\ &+\frac{r^2}{c_1^2}\eta^2\left\{\frac{1}{2(\Delta t)^2}H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[4K^2-6K+2)(\Delta t)^2-(4K-3)\Delta r\frac{r}{c_2}+\frac{r}{c_2}\right]^2\right\}\\ &+\frac{r}{c_1}H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[4K^2-6K+2)(\Delta t)^2-(4K-3)\Delta r\frac{r}{c_2}+\frac{r}{c_2}\right]^2\\ &+\frac{r^2}{c_1^2}\eta^2\left\{\frac{1}{2(\Delta t)^2}H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[4K^2-6K+2)(\Delta t)^2-(4K-3)\Delta r\frac{r}{c_2}+\frac{r}{c_2}\right]^2\right\}\\ &+\frac{r}{c_1}\left\{H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[4K^2-6K+2)(\Delta t)^2-(4K-3)\Delta r\frac{r}{c_2}+\frac{r}{c_2}\right]^2\\ &+\frac{r}{c_1}\left\{\frac{1}{2(\Delta t)^2}H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[4K^2-6K+2)(\Delta t)^2-(4K-3)\Delta r\frac{r}{c_2}+\frac{r}{c_2}\right]^2\right\}\\ &+\frac{r}{c_1}\left\{H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[4K^2-6K+2)(\Delta t)^2-(4K-3)\Delta r\frac{r}{c_2}+\frac{r}{c_2}\right]^2\\ &+\frac{r}{c_1}\left\{\frac{1}{2(\Delta t)^2}H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[4K^2-6K+2)(\Delta t)^2-(4K-3)\Delta r\frac{r}{c_2}+\frac{r}{c_2}\right]^2\right\}\\ &+\frac{r}{c_1}\left\{H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[4K^2-6K+2)(\Delta t)^2-(4K-3)\Delta r\frac{r}{c_2}+\frac{r}{c_2}\right]^2\\ &+\frac{r}{c_1}\left\{H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[4K^2-6K+2)(\Delta t)^2-(4K-3)\Delta r\frac{r}{c_2}+\frac{r}{c_2}\right]^2\right\}\\ &+\frac{r}{c_2}\left\{H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[4K^2-6K+2)(\Delta t)^2-(4K-3)\Delta r\frac{r}{c_2}+\frac{r}{c_2}\right]^2\right\}\\ &+\frac{r}{c_2}\left\{H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[4K^2-6K+2)(\Delta t)^2-(4K-3)\Delta r\frac{r}{c_2}+\frac{r}{c_2}\right\}\\ &+\frac{r}{c_2}\left\{H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[4K^2-6K+2)(\Delta t)^2-(4K-3)\Delta r\frac{r}{c_2}+\frac{r}{c_2}\right]\\ &+\frac{r}{c_2}\left\{H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_2}\right)\left[4K^2-6K+2](\Delta t)^2-(4K-3)\Delta r\frac{r}{c_2}+\frac{r}{c_2}\right\}\\ &+\frac{r$$

$$+\frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}}\frac{1}{r^{2}\Delta t}\left\{H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_{2}}\right)\left[(2K+1)\Delta t\right]\right\}_{u=2K\Delta t}^{u=(2K+1)\Delta t}$$
  
因為 $\psi_{,r}$ 、 $\chi_{,r}$ 含有 $\dot{\delta}\left(t-\tau-\frac{r}{c}\right)$ ,因此在

上述的褶積過程中,我們用向後差分的觀念來計算此項的積分,其近似值如下:

$$\int_{(n-1)\Delta t}^{n\Delta t} \stackrel{\bullet}{\mathcal{S}} \left(t-\tau-\frac{r}{c}\right) \!\! \mu_i \! \left(x,\tau\right) \!\! d\tau \approx \frac{u_i^n \! \left(x\right) - u_i^{n-1} \! \left(x\right)}{\Delta t} \! \left[H\! \left(\tau-\! \left[n-1\right] \!\! \Delta t\right) - H\! \left(\tau-n \!\! \Delta t\right)\right]$$

(68)。積分式中,皆觀察到有
$$H\left(u-\frac{r}{c_i}\right)$$
項

的存在,而這說明了全部的褶積核心所隱含的力學行為皆受因果律所控制,當把積分之上下限代入式中求值時,若 $u-\frac{r}{c}>0$ ,則 $H\left(u-\frac{r}{c}\right)=1$ ,代表此時段內

所發散出的壓力波( $c_1$ :壓力波速)或剪力波( $c_2$ :剪力波速)將會對 T 時刻之反應值造成某種程度的貢獻,反之,若 $u-\frac{r}{c}$ <0,則 $H\left(u-\frac{r}{c}\right)$ =0,代表此時段內

所發散出的壓力波或剪力波皆對T時刻之 反應值無任何的貢獻,亦即波仍未從某一 場點 x 傳到源點 &。因此,某時段於該時 間節點時所發散出的波是否對後來的T時 刻之反應值有影響?又其影響大小程度為 何?正是上述所有的濃縮褶積核心所代表 的物理意義。

當在一步很大的時階  $(\Delta t \rightarrow \infty)$  或場點與源點重合  $(r \rightarrow 0)$  的情況發生時,上段所述褶積核心必會退化成相對應的靜力核心,這是一重要的性質,因為它讓我們可以順利處理原本因強奇異性的存在而不能處理的發散積分  $(\int_S [F_{ij}*u]dS)$ ,而現在我們要用褶積核心所具有的這個特性,來驗證其上述的形式正確與否。首先,我們再一次列出與曳引力相關的靜力核心以及褶積核心,如下:

$$\begin{split} F_{ij} = & -\frac{1}{8\pi(1-\nu)r^{2}} \left\{ \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} \left[ (1-2\nu)\delta_{ij} + 3r_{i}r_{j} \right] + (1-2\nu)\left(r_{j}n_{i} - r_{i}n_{j}\right) \right\} \\ & \left[ F_{QFij}^{2K-2m^{2}} \right] = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[ \left( \psi_{QFij}^{2K-2m^{2}} \frac{\chi_{QFij}^{2K-2m^{2}}}{r} \left( \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} \delta_{ij} + r_{j}n_{i} \right) - 2\frac{\chi_{QFij}^{2K-2m^{2}}}{r} \left( n_{j}r_{i} - 2r_{i}r_{j} \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} \right) \right. \\ & \left. - 2\chi_{QFij,r}^{2K-2m+2} r_{i}r_{j} \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} + \left( \frac{c_{1}^{2}}{c_{2}^{2}} - 2 \right) \left( \psi_{QFij,r}^{2K-2m+2} - \chi_{QFij,r}^{2K-2m+2} - 2\frac{\chi_{QFij}^{2K-2m+2}}{r} \right) r_{i}n_{j} \right] \end{split}$$

第二式(70)之右上標 2K-2n+2 在 K=1 (n=1) 時的形式如下:

$$\begin{split} \left[F_{QFij}^{2}\right] &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[ \left( \psi_{QFijr}^{2} - \frac{\chi_{QFij}^{2}}{r} \right) \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} \delta_{ij} + r_{j} n_{i} \right) - 2 \frac{\chi_{QFij}^{2}}{r} \left( n_{j} r_{i} - 2 r_{j} r_{j} \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} \right) \\ &- 2 \chi_{QFij,r}^{2} r_{i} r_{j} \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} + \left( \frac{c_{1}^{2}}{c_{2}^{2}} - 2 \right) \left( \psi_{QFij,r}^{2} - \chi_{QFij,r}^{2} - 2 \frac{\chi_{QFij}^{2}}{r} \right) r_{j} n_{j} \right] \end{split}$$

$$(71)$$

上式右上標的2並非是平方之意,而是指 二次變化的第一步,現在我們開始證明它 在  $\frac{r}{c.\Delta t} \rightarrow 0$  的極限下是否會變成式(69)?

$$\lim_{\substack{r \\ r \neq 0}} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[ \lim_{\substack{r \\ r \neq 0}} \psi_{0Fij}^{2} - \frac{\chi_{0Fij}^{2}}{r} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \delta_{ij} + r_{j} \eta_{i} \right) - 2 \lim_{\substack{r \\ r \neq 0}} \frac{\chi_{0Fij}^{2}}{r} \left( n_{j} r_{i} - 2 r_{j} r_{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \right) \right] \qquad \lim_{\substack{r \\ r \neq 0}} \psi_{1Fij , r}^{1} = -\frac{1}{2r^{2}} \left( \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} + 1 \right) \tag{78}$$

$$-2 \lim_{\substack{r \\ r \neq 0}} \chi_{0Fijr}^{2} r_{j} r_{j} \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} + \left( \frac{c_{1}^{2}}{c_{2}^{2}} - 2 \right) \lim_{\substack{r \\ r \neq 0}} \left( \psi_{0Fijr}^{2} - \chi_{0Fijr}^{2} - 2 \frac{\chi_{0Fij}^{2}}{r} \right) r_{j} n_{j} \right] \qquad \lim_{\substack{r \\ r \neq 0}} \chi_{1Fij , r}^{1} = -\frac{1}{2r^{2}} \left( \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} - 1 \right) \tag{79}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2r^{2}} \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} - \frac{1}{2r^{2}} - \frac{1}{2r^{2}} \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} + \frac{1}{2r^{2}} \right) \left( \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} \delta_{ij} + r_{j} n_{i} \right) \right] + \lim_{\substack{r \\ r \neq 0}} \chi_{1Fij , r}^{1} = -\frac{1}{2r^{2}} \left( \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} - 1 \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2r^{2}} \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} - \frac{1}{2r^{2}} \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} + \frac{1}{2r^{2}} \right) \left( \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} \delta_{ij} + r_{j} n_{i} \right) \right] + \lim_{\substack{r \in N \\ r \neq 0}} \chi_{1Fij , r}^{1} = -\frac{1}{2r^{2}} \left( \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} - 1 \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2r^{2}} \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} - \frac{1}{2r^{2}} \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} + \frac{1}{2r^{2}} \left( \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} - 1 \right) r_{j} r_{j} \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} \right] + \lim_{\substack{r \in N \\ r \neq 0}} \chi_{1Fij , r}^{1} = -\frac{1}{2r^{2}} \left( \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} - 1 \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2r^{2}} \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} - \frac{1}{2r^{2}} \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} + \frac{1}{2r^{2}} \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} - 1 \right] r_{j} r_{j} \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} \right] + \frac{1}{r^{2}} \left( \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} - 1 \right) r_{j} r_{j} \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[ \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} \left[ \frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} - \frac{1}{2r^{2}} \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} - \frac{1}{2r^{2}} \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} - \frac{1}{2r^{2}} \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} r_{j} r_{j} + \frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} r_{j} r_{j} \right] \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[ \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} \left[ \frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} - \frac{1}{2r^{2}} \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} - \frac{1}{2r^{2}} \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} - \frac{1}{2r^{2}} \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1$$

若把下列關係式:

$$\frac{c_1^2}{c_2^2} = \frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{\mu} = \frac{\frac{Ev}{(1+v)(1-2v)} + \frac{E}{1+v}}{\frac{E}{1+v}} = \frac{2(1-v)}{1-2v}$$

代入上式(72)中,則:

現在,來看 N=2K+1 的核心第一步  $F_{LFij}^{2K+1}$ 在 K=0 時且當  $\frac{r}{c.\Lambda t} \rightarrow 0$  的極限下是

否也同樣會退化成相對應的靜力核心。

$$\underset{\frac{r}{c_{j\Delta}}}{\lim} [F_{LFij}^{1}] = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[ \underset{\frac{r}{c_{j\Delta}}}{\lim} \left( \psi_{LFijr}^{1} - \frac{\chi_{LFij}^{1}}{r} \right) \left( \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} \delta_{ij} + r_{j} n_{i} \right) - 2 \underset{\frac{r}{c_{j\Delta}}}{\lim} \frac{\chi_{LFij}^{1}}{r} \left( n_{j} r_{j} - 2 r_{j} r_{j} \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} \right) \right] \right]$$

$$-2\lim_{\frac{r}{c_{i}\Delta t}}\chi_{LFij,r}^{1}r_{j}r_{j}\frac{\partial r}{\partial n} + \left(\frac{c_{1}^{2}}{c_{2}^{2}} - 2\right)\lim_{\frac{r}{c_{i}\Delta t}}\left(\psi_{LFij,r}^{1} - \chi_{LFij,r}^{1} - 2\frac{\chi_{LFij}^{1}}{r}\right)r_{i}n_{j}$$

$$(75)$$

又其內的四個函數極限值如下:

$$\lim_{\substack{r \\ r \land L}} \psi_{LFij}^{1} = \frac{1}{2r} \left( \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} + 1 \right)$$
 (76)

$$\lim_{\frac{r}{c_i \Delta t}} \chi_{LFij}^1 = \frac{1}{2r} \left( \frac{c_2^2}{c_1^2} - 1 \right)$$
 (77)

$$\lim_{\frac{r}{c \wedge t}} \psi_{LFij,r}^{1} = -\frac{1}{2r^{2}} \left( \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} + 1 \right)$$
 (78)

$$\lim_{\frac{r}{c_{t+1}}} \chi^{1}_{LFij,r} = -\frac{1}{2r^{2}} \left( \frac{c_{2}^{2}}{c_{1}^{2}} - 1 \right)$$
 (79)

這樣我們利用褶積核心的力學特性來 證明了所推導的三維褶積核心之形式是正 確的!另外,非屬於二次變化第一步的褶 積核心在  $\frac{r}{c.\Delta t} \to 0$  的情況發生時,也可以

很容易很清楚的看出其值皆會為零,這表

(73)

示了與曳引力相關的褶積核心只有在計算第一步時才有強奇異性的發散積分產生(波前之故),然而又由於在 $\frac{r}{c_i \Delta t} \to 0$ 的

條件下時它會退化成相對應的靜力核心, 所以我們仍可以計算出波前對反應值的貢 獻大小為何。

同樣地利用(9.1~9.3)的二次元素進行切割,以形狀函數 $N_c(\xi_1,\xi_2)$ (9.4~9.11)模擬在第m個元素上的位移及曳引力,可近似如下:

$$u_i^m(x, 2n\Delta t) = \sum_{c=1}^8 N_c(\xi_1, \xi_2) u_i^{2nmc}$$

$$t^m(x, 2n\Delta t) = \sum_{c=1}^8 N_c(\xi_1, \xi_2) u_i^{2nmc}$$
(81)

 $t_{i}^{m}(x,2n\Delta t) = \sum_{c=1}^{8} N_{c}(\xi_{1},\xi_{2})t_{i}^{2nmc}$  (82) 其中 $u_{i}^{2nmc}$ 、 $t_{i}^{2nmc}$  是當時刻為 $2n\Delta t$  時, 於元素中 c 節點上的位移量和曳引力值,

利用此兩近似之式,可進一步對積分式 (18)作空間上的離散,經元素切割後的 形式如下:

$$c_{ij}u_{i}^{N}(\xi) = \sum_{n=1}^{K} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{c=1}^{8} \left\{ t_{i}^{2nmc} \int_{-1}^{+1} \int_{-1}^{+1} \left[ G_{LFij}^{2K-2n+1} + G_{LBij}^{2K-2n} \right] N_{c} \middle| J^{m} \middle| d\xi_{1} d\xi_{2} \right.$$

$$+ t_{i}^{(2n-1)mc} \int_{-1}^{+1} \int_{-1}^{+1} \left[ G_{LFij}^{2K-2n+2} + G_{LBij}^{2K-2n+1} \right] N_{c} \middle| J^{m} \middle| d\xi_{1} d\xi_{2}$$

$$- u_{i}^{2nmc} \int_{-1}^{+1} \int_{-1}^{+1} \left[ F_{QFij}^{2K-2n+2} + F_{QBij}^{2K-2n} \right] N_{c} \middle| J^{m} \middle| d\xi_{1} d\xi_{2}$$

$$- u_{i}^{(2n-1)mc} \int_{-1}^{+1} \int_{-1}^{+1} \left[ F_{QMij}^{2K-2n+2} + F_{QBij}^{2K-2n+2} \right] N_{c} \middle| J^{m} \middle| d\xi_{1} d\xi_{2}$$

$$(83)$$

$$c_{ij}u_{i}^{N}(\xi) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{c=1}^{8} \left\{ t_{i}^{1mc} \int_{-1}^{+1} \int_{-1}^{+1} \left[ G_{LFij}^{2K+1} + G_{LBij}^{2K} \right] N_{c} |J^{m}| d\xi_{1} d\xi_{2} \right.$$

$$+ \sum_{n=1}^{K} \left[ t_{i}^{2nmc} \int_{-1}^{+1} \int_{-1}^{+1} \left[ G_{LFij}^{2K-2n+2} + G_{LBij}^{2K-2n+1} \right] N_{c} |J^{m}| d\xi_{1} d\xi_{2} \right.$$

$$+ t_{i}^{(2n+1)mc} \int_{-1}^{+1} \int_{-1}^{+1} \left[ G_{LFij}^{2K-2n+1} + G_{LBij}^{2K-2n} \right] N_{c} |J^{m}| d\xi_{1} d\xi_{2} \right]$$

$$- u_{i}^{1mc} \int_{-1}^{+1} \int_{-1}^{+1} \left[ F_{LFij}^{2K+1} + F_{QBij}^{2K} \right] N_{c} |J^{m}| d\xi_{1} d\xi_{2}$$

$$- \sum_{n=1}^{K} \left[ u_{i}^{2nmc} \int_{-1}^{+1} \int_{-1}^{+1} \left[ F_{QBij}^{2K-2n+2} \right] N_{c} |J^{m}| d\xi_{1} d\xi_{2} \right.$$

$$+ u_{i}^{(2n+1)mc} \int_{-1}^{+1} \int_{-1}^{+1} \left[ F_{QFij}^{2K-2n+2} + F_{QBij}^{2K-2n} \right] N_{c} |J^{m}| d\xi_{1} d\xi_{2} \right]$$

0 [0.5]0.52]]

接下來持續把位於邊界上的每一點 x 依次當成 を點然後對上面兩式子作運算 (collocation),依次會得到一組代數方程式,T=N△t 時刻的全部代數方程式若寫成以矩陣型態可表示如下:

$$[F]^{1} \{u\}^{N} = [G]^{1} \{t\}^{N} - \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} ([F]^{n+1} \{u\}^{N-n} - [G]^{n+1} \{t\}^{N-n})$$

(85)

其中{u}、{t}為節點上的位移量與曳引力值,在 N△t 時刻時,有一半是已知量而另一半是未知量,若把上式未知的部分移至等號左邊,經整理後的矩陣如下:

$$[A]^{l}\{x\}^{N} = \{y\}^{N} + [R]^{N}$$
 (86)  
在上式中等號的右邊皆為已知,所以 $\{x\}^{N}$  就能順利被求得。其中已知的邊界值與其所對應在係數矩陣中的行數之值,這兩值相乘後再相加的和就組成 $\{y\}^{N}$ ,而 $[R]^{N}$ 在時階每前進一步時就需要重新計算一遍,代表的意義正是先前時間的歷史動力效應對當前時階反應值的貢獻。

由於強奇異性的因素,[F]中對角線次矩陣之值得採用如下的策略來解決。為方便說明起見,在此假設奇異積分發生在m=1之元素且 $\alpha=1$ 的節點上,對角線 $3\times3$ 次矩陣部份,對靜力問題與暫態動力問題而言,分別計算說明如下:

$$d_{ij}^{st} = c_{ij} + \int_{S_{i}} F_{ij}^{st} N_{1} dS$$
 (87)

$$d_{ij}^{trans} = c_{ij} + \int_{S} F_{ij}^{trans} N_1 dS$$
 (88)

其中不連續項  $c_{ij}$  只與所處邊界的幾何形狀有關連,兩式子中等號右邊第二項積分是柯西的主值積分,又我們知道  $F_{ij}^{trans}$  具有跟 $F_{ij}^{st}$  同樣的奇異性  $O\left(\frac{1}{r^2}\right)$  ,因此上述兩

式結合後變成如下的式子:  $d_{ij}^{trans} = d_{ij}^{st} + \int_{S_{i}} \left( F_{ij}^{trans} - F_{ij}^{st} \right) N_{1} dS$  (89)

其中  $d_{ij}^{st}$  可由利用著名的剛體運動之觀念來計算,其數學上的意義代表線彈體位移變化維持常數,因此若假設線彈體在無形變下 (亦即無曳引力) 以剛體運動移動一位移 u ,則我們最初的邊界積分式中,

t<sub>i</sub>=0,因此我們得到如下的關係:

$$d_{ij}^{st} \overline{u} = \left[ -\left( \sum_{\alpha=2}^{8} \int_{S_1} F_{ij}^{st} N_{\alpha} dS + \sum_{m=2}^{M} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{8} \int_{S_m} F_{ij}^{st} N_{\alpha} dS \right) \right] \overline{u}$$
(90)

雨端消去 u後,則 ds 可順利被求出,其實它就是矩陣內非對角線部份(非奇異元素)同一列上的所有值變號後的和,而式子(90)右邊第二項積分則不再是發散積分的型態,可以直接以數值積分方式來處理。四、計畫成果自評

組成濃縮褶積核心的函數之解析形式  $\psi^{(K,n)}(t-\tau,r)$   $\chi^{(K,n)}(t-\tau,r)$   $\psi^{(K,n)}(t-\tau,r)$   $\psi^{(K,n)}(t-\tau,r)$   $\psi^{(K,n)}(t-\tau,r)$  和  $\chi^{(K,n)}(t-\tau,r)$  在本文中推導得到,其次 我們透過了動力基本核心本身一個簡單卻 重要的性質來處理屬於強奇異性的發散積分的時階( $\Delta t \to \infty$ )或場點與源點重合下 ( $r \to 0$ ),會退化成相對應的靜力核心之形式 ( $F_{ij}^{st}$ )。在本文中,我們也利 積核心之正確性,亦即 QL 方法之正確性,亦即 QL 方法之正確性,亦即 QL 方法之正確性,亦即 QL 方法之正確性,有關之領域作更深入的發展。

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## 六、附圖:

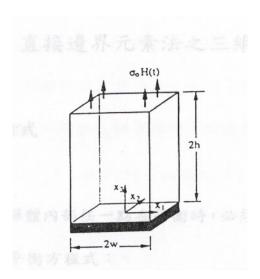


圖 1. 上端受動力載重(Heaviside ttpe)之矩形桿件

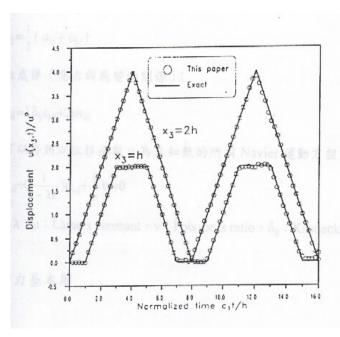
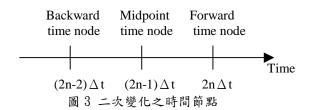


圖 2. 隨時間變化之位移



# 七、附錄(一)、(二):

$$\begin{split} \psi &= \frac{c_2^2}{r^3} \left( t - \tau \right) \left[ H \left( t - \tau - \frac{r}{c_2} \right) - H \left( t - \tau - \frac{r}{c_1} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{r} \delta \left( t - \tau - \frac{r}{c_2} \right) \\ \chi &= 3 \psi - \frac{2}{r} \delta \left( t - \tau - \frac{r}{c_2} \right) - \frac{c_2^2}{c_1^2} \frac{1}{r} \delta \left( t - \tau - \frac{r}{c_1} \right) \\ \psi_{,r} &= \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} = -\frac{\chi}{r} - \frac{1}{r^2} \left[ \delta \left( t - \tau - \frac{r}{c_2} \right) + \frac{r}{c_2} \dot{\delta} \left( t - \tau - \frac{r}{c_2} \right) \right] \\ \chi_{,r} &= \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial r} = -\frac{3\chi}{r} - \frac{1}{r^2} \left[ \delta \left( t - \tau - \frac{r}{c_2} \right) + \frac{r}{c_2} \dot{\delta} \left( t - \tau - \frac{r}{c_2} \right) \right] \\ &+ \frac{c_2^2}{c_1^2} \frac{1}{r^2} \left[ \delta \left( t - \tau - \frac{r}{c_1} \right) + \frac{r}{c_2} \dot{\delta} \left( t - \tau - \frac{r}{c_1} \right) \right] \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \psi_{,rr} &= \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} = \frac{4 \chi}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^3} \left[ 3 \delta \left( t - \tau - \frac{r}{c_2} \right) + \frac{3r}{c_2} \stackrel{\bullet}{\delta} \left( t - \tau - \frac{r}{c_2} \right) + \frac{r^2}{c_2^2} \stackrel{\bullet}{\delta} \left( t - \tau - \frac{r}{c_2} \right) \right] \\ &- \frac{c_2^2}{c_1^2} \frac{1}{r^3} \left[ \delta \left( t - \tau - \frac{r}{c_2} \right) + \frac{r}{c_1} \stackrel{\bullet}{\delta} \left( t - \tau - \frac{r}{c_1} \right) \right] \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \chi_{,rr} &= \frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial r^2} = \frac{12 \chi}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^3} \left[ 5 \delta \left( t - \tau - \frac{r}{c_2} \right) + \frac{5r}{c_2} \stackrel{\bullet}{\delta} \left( t - \tau - \frac{r}{c_2} \right) + \frac{r^2}{c_2^2} \stackrel{\bullet}{\delta} \left( t - \tau - \frac{r}{c_2} \right) \right] \\ &- \frac{c_2^2}{c_1^2} \frac{1}{r^3} \left[ 5 \delta \left( t - \tau - \frac{r}{c_1} \right) + \frac{5r}{c_1} \stackrel{\bullet}{\delta} \left( t - \tau - \frac{r}{c_1} \right) + \frac{r^2}{c_1^2} \stackrel{\bullet}{\delta} \left( t - \tau - \frac{r}{c_1} \right) \right] \end{split}$$

$$G_{ijk}^{\sigma}(x,T;\xi,\tau) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[ 2\left(\chi_{,r} - 2\frac{\chi}{r}\right) r_{,i} r_{,j} r_{,k} + 2\frac{\chi}{r} \delta_{ij} r_{,k} - \left(\psi_{,r} - \frac{\chi}{r}\right) \left(\delta_{ik} r_{,j} + \delta_{jk} r_{,j}\right) - \frac{\lambda}{\mu} \left(\psi_{,r} - \chi_{,r} - 2\frac{\chi}{r}\right) \delta_{ij} r_{,k} \right]$$

$$\begin{split} F_{ijk}^{\sigma}(x,T\;;\;\xi,\tau) &= \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \left\{ \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} \bigg[ 4 \bigg( \chi_{,rr} - 5 \frac{\chi_{,r}}{r} + 8 \frac{\chi}{r^2} \bigg) r_{,i} r_{,j} r_{,k} - \bigg( \psi_{,rr} - \frac{\psi_{,r}}{r} - 3 \frac{\chi_{,r}}{r} + 6 \frac{\chi}{r^2} \bigg) \\ \left( \delta_{ik} r_{,j} \delta_{jk} r_{,i} \right) + 2 \bigg( 2 \frac{\chi_{,r}}{r} - 4 \frac{\chi}{r^2} + \frac{\lambda}{\mu} \bigg( \chi_{,rr} + \frac{\chi_{,r}}{r} - 4 \frac{\chi}{r^2} - \psi_{,rr} + \frac{\psi_{,r}}{r} \bigg) \bigg) \\ \delta_{ij} r_{,k} \bigg] + 2 \bigg( 2 \frac{\chi_{,r}}{r} - 4 \frac{\chi}{r^2} + \frac{\lambda}{\mu} \bigg( \chi_{,rr} + \frac{\chi_{,r}}{r} - 4 \frac{\chi}{r^2} - \psi_{,rr} + \frac{\psi_{,r}}{r} \bigg) \bigg) r_{,i} r_{,j} n_{,k} \\ - \bigg( \psi_{,rr} - \frac{\psi_{,r}}{r} - 3 \frac{\chi_{,r}}{r} + 6 \frac{\chi}{r^2} \bigg) \bigg( r_{,j} n_{i} + r_{,i} n_{,j} \bigg) r_{,k} + \bigg( 4 \frac{\chi}{r^2} + \frac{\lambda}{\mu} \bigg( 4 \frac{\chi_{,r}}{r} + 8 \frac{\chi}{r^2} - 4 \frac{\psi_{,r}}{r} \bigg) \bigg) r_{,i} r_{,j} r_{,k} \\ - 4 \frac{\psi_{,r}}{r} \bigg) + \frac{\lambda^2}{\mu^2} \bigg( \chi_{,rr} + 4 \frac{\chi_{,r}}{r} + 2 \frac{\chi}{r^2} - \psi_{,rr} - 2 \frac{\psi_{,r}}{r} \bigg) \bigg) \delta_{ij} n_{k} - 2 \bigg( \frac{\psi_{,r}}{r} - \frac{\chi}{r^2} \bigg) \\ \bigg( \delta_{ki} n_{,i} + \delta_{ki} n_{,i} \bigg) \bigg\} \end{split}$$