DOI:10.11721/cqnuj20160404

边界点方法在 Signorini 问题中的应用

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摘要:先用投影算子将线性互补的 Signorini 边界转换为等价的不动点方程,然后将 Signorini 问题转化为边界积分方程, 用无网格边界点方法求解该问题,提出一种无网格边界积分方程方法。丰富了无网格边界积分方程方法,继承了无网格 方法的优点和强显式投影迭代格式的特点,最后通过数值算例说明该方法收敛有效。

关键词:Signorini问题;无网格方法;边界积分方程;边界点方法;投影迭代算法

中图分类号:O241.82

文献标志码:A **文章编号:**1672-6693(2016)04-0100-05

Signorini问题是科学工程中一类特殊的非线性边值问题,有限差分法^[1]、有限元法^[2]和边界元法^[3+5]等传统数值方法在 Signorini 问题中都有着广泛的应用,但这些方法都需要复杂的网格划分,增大了计算复杂度。近年来,边界无单元法^[6]、边界点插值法^[7-8]和基本解方法^[9]等无网格方法^[10-12]克服了传统数值方法的不足,成功求解了该问题。本文拟采用无网格边界积分方程方法中经典的边界点方法^[13],结合一种新的投影迭代格式来处理Signorini问题,提出一种新的算法,对该算法进行了简单的理论分析,最后通过两个数值算例电镀问题和自由水坝问题验证该方法的可行性和有效性,并和边界元方法、边界点插值法做了比较。

1 Signorini 问题及其强显式投影迭代格式

设二维开区域 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$,其边界 Γ 分为 3 部分,即 $\Gamma = \Gamma_D \cup \Gamma_N \cup \Gamma_S$,其中 $\Gamma_S \neq \emptyset$,Laplace 算子方程的 Signorini 问题可表示为:

$$\Delta u = 0, \Delta u = 0, \Delta$$

Dirichlet 边界条件为:

$$u = \overline{u}, \notin \Gamma_D \perp_{\circ}$$

Neumann 边界条件为:

$$q_{:} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \overline{q}, \notin \Gamma_{N} \perp .$$
(3)

Signorini 边界条件为:

$$u \leqslant h, q \leqslant \varphi, (u-h)(q-\varphi) = 0, \notin \Gamma_{S} \perp,$$
(4)

其中 \overline{u} , \overline{q} ,h和 φ 均为已知函数。

下面为了处理 Signorini 线性互补边界条件,引入投影算子 $[a]_+ := \max(0,a), a \in \mathbb{R}^{[3-4]}$,根据投影算子的性质,Signorini 边界条件(4)可等价地转换为如下不动点方程:

$$(q-\varphi) - [q-\varphi-c(u-h)]_{+} = 0, \notin \Gamma_{s} \perp,$$
(5)

其中 c 为任意正常数。

直接利用不动点方程(5),可以在 Signorini 边界上构造强显式投影迭代格式:

$$q^{(k+1)} = \varphi + [q^{(k)} - \varphi - c(u^{(k)} - h)]_{+}, \quad \text{在} \Gamma_{s} \perp (k=0,1,2,\cdots).$$
(6)
因此,问题(1)~(4)的强显式投影迭代格式为:

 ^{*} 收稿日期:2015-11-17 修回日期:2016-03-05 网络出版时间:2016-07-07 16:35
 资助项目:重庆师范大学研究生科研创新项目(No.YKC15012)
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 网络出版地址:http://www.cnki.net/kcms/detail/50.1165. N. 20160707. 1635. 072. html

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u^{(k+1)} = 0, \notin \Omega \land \beta \\ u^{(k+1)} = \overline{u}, \notin \Gamma_D \not \bot \\ q^{(k+1)} = \overline{q}, \# \Gamma_N \not \bot \\ q^{(k+1)} = \varphi + [q^{(k)} - \varphi - c(u^{(k)} - h)]_+, \notin \Gamma_S \not \bot \end{cases}$$
(7)

由文献[5-14]易知{u^(k)},{q^(k)}分别收敛于 Signorini 问题(1)~(4)的唯一解 u^{*},q^{*}。

2 边界点方法的迭代算法

对于问题(7)边界上任意点的位势及其法向导数之间的关系均可用如下边界积分方程表示:

$$\int_{\Gamma} \left[u^{*} \left(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \right) q^{(k+1)} \left(\mathbf{x} \right) + \left(u^{(k+1)} \left(\mathbf{y} \right) - u^{(k+1)} \left(\mathbf{x} \right) \right) q^{*} \left(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \right) \right] d_{\Gamma} = 0, \mathbf{y} \in \Gamma(k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots),$$
(8)

其中 $u^*(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = \frac{-\ln|\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}|}{2\pi}, q^*(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial \mathbf{n}}(x,y)$ 。

将边界 Γ 离散为 N_r 个子域,供积分使用,则(8)式可化为:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{N_{r}} \int_{\Gamma_{k}} u^{*}(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y}) q^{(k+1)}(\boldsymbol{x}) d_{\Gamma_{k}} + \sum_{k=1}^{N_{r}} \int_{\Gamma_{k}} q^{*}(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y}) (u^{(k+1)}(\boldsymbol{y}) - u^{(k+1)}(\boldsymbol{x})) d_{\Gamma_{k}} = 0, \qquad (9)$$

其中 k=0,1,2,…。

现将 $u^{(k+1)}(\mathbf{x}), q^{(k+1)}(\mathbf{x})$ 分别用 MLS 逼近^[15]:

$$u^{(k+1)}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \Phi_{i}(\mathbf{x}) \ \hat{u}_{i}^{(k+1)}, \qquad (10)$$

$$q^{(k+1)}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \Phi_i(\mathbf{x}) \, \hat{q}_i^{(k+1)} \,, \tag{11}$$

其中 $\hat{u}_{i}^{(k+1)}, \hat{q}_{i}^{(k+1)}$ 为未知量, $\Phi_{i}(\mathbf{x})$ 为节点 $\mathbf{x}_{i}(i=1,2,\dots,N)$ 的 MLS 形函数, $\{\mathbf{x}_{i}\}_{i=1}^{N}$ 为边界节点, N 个节点的紧支 域覆盖 Γ_{\circ}

将(10) 式和(11) 式带入(9) 式,并令
$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x}_j$$
 得 $\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[\sum_{k=1}^{N_r} \int_{\Gamma_k} u^*(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_j) \Phi_i(\mathbf{x}) d_{\Gamma_k} \right] \hat{q}_i^{(k+1)} + \sum_{k=1}^{N_r} \sum_{i=1}^{N_r} \left[\sum_{k=1}^{N_r} \int_{\Gamma_k} u^*(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_j) \Phi_i(\mathbf{x}) d_{\Gamma_k} \right] \hat{q}_i^{(k+1)}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[\sum_{k=1}^{r_{r}} \int_{\Gamma_{k}} q^{*}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_{j}) (\Phi_{i}(\mathbf{x}_{j}) - \Phi_{i}(\mathbf{x})) d_{\Gamma_{k}} \right] \hat{u}_{i}^{(k+1)} = 0, \ \pm p \ j = 1, 2, \cdots, N, \ \text{kb} \pm p \ \text{kb} \pm \text{kb$$

其中,
$$\boldsymbol{H}_{ji} = \sum_{k=1}^{N_r} \int_{\Gamma_k} q^* (x, x_j) (\Phi_i(x_j) - \Phi_i(x)) d_{\Gamma_k}, \boldsymbol{G}_{ji} = \sum_{k=1}^{N_r} \int_{\Gamma_k} u^* (x, x_j) \Phi_i(x) d_{\Gamma_k}, \hat{\boldsymbol{U}}^{(k+1)} = (\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_1^{(k+1)}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_2^{(k+1)}, \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_2^{(k+1)}, \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_2^{(k+1)}, \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_2^{(k+1)}, \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_2^{(k+1)})^{\mathrm{T}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{U}}^{(k+1)} = (\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_1^{(k+1)}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_2^{(k+1)}, \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_2^{(k+1)}, \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_2^{(k+1)}, \cdots, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_2^{(k+1)})^{\mathrm{T}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{U}}^{(k+1)} = (\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_1^{(k+1)}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_2^{(k+1)})^{\mathrm{T}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_2^{(k+1)})^{\mathrm{T}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{U}}^{(k+1)} = (\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_1^{(k+1)}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_2^{(k+1)})^{\mathrm{T}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{U}}^{(k+1)} = (\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_1^{(k+1)}, \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_2^{(k+1)})^{\mathrm{T}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{U}}^{(k+1)})^{\mathrm{T}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{U}}^{(k+1)} = (\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}_1^{(k+1)}, \hat{\boldsymbol{U}}^{(k+1)})^{\mathrm{T}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{U}}^{(k+1)})^{\mathrm{T}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{U}}^{(k+1)} = (\hat$$

下面施加边界条件,让 x 取 $x_j \in \Gamma_D$,由(10)式可得 $u_j^{(k+1)} = \sum_{i=1}^N \Phi_i(x_j) \hat{u}_i^{(k+1)}, j = 1, 2, \dots, N_D$ 。 化为矩阵形式:

$$\boldsymbol{H}_{1}\,\hat{\boldsymbol{U}}^{(k+1)} = \overline{\boldsymbol{U}}_{1}\,,\tag{13}$$

其中, N_D 为 Γ_D 上节点的个数, 在 Γ_D 上 $u_j^{(k+1)} = u^{(k+1)}(\mathbf{x}_j)$ 已知,故向量 \overline{U}_1 已知。让 \mathbf{x} 取 $\mathbf{x}_j \in \Gamma_N$,由(11)式可得 $q_j^{(k+1)} = \sum_{i=1}^N \Phi_i(\mathbf{x}_j) \hat{q}_i^{(k+1)}, j = N_D + 1, N_D + 2, \cdots, N_D + N_N$ 。 化为矩阵形式为:

$$G_2 \, \hat{Q}^{(k+1)} = Q_2 \,,$$
 (14)

其中, N_N 为 Γ_N 上的节点个数,在 Γ_N 上 $q_j^{(k+1)} = q^{(k+1)}(\mathbf{x}_j)$ 已知,故向量 $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_2$ 已知。让 **x** 取 $\mathbf{x}_j \in \Gamma_S$,把(10)式和 (11)式带人(6)式可得 $\sum_{i=1}^{N} \Phi_i(\mathbf{x}_j) \hat{q}_i^{(k+1)} = \varphi + [q_j^{(k)} - \varphi - c(u_j^{(k)} - h)]_+, j = N_D + N_N + 1, N_D + N_N + 2, \cdots, N_D + N_N + N_\circ$ 化为矩阵形式为:

$$\boldsymbol{G}_{3} \, \boldsymbol{\hat{Q}}^{(k+1)} = \overline{\boldsymbol{M}}^{(k+1)} \,, \tag{15}$$

其中, N_s 为 Γ_s 上节点的个数, 且 $N_D + N_N + N_s = N_o$ $\overline{M}^{(k+1)} = (m_{N_D + N_N + 1}^{(k+1)}, m_{N_D + N_N + 2}^{(k+1)}, \cdots, m_N^{(k+1)})^{\mathrm{T}}, m_j^{(k+1)} = \varphi + Q_j$

 $[q_{j}^{(k)} - \varphi - c(u_{j}^{(k)} - h)]_{+}, 且 u_{j}^{(k)} = u^{(k)}(\mathbf{x}_{j}) \pi q_{j}^{(k)} = q^{(k)}(\mathbf{x}_{j}) 为上次迭代中求出的已知量, 故 \overline{M}^{(k+1)} 已知。$ 由(12)~(15)式, 可得

$$\boldsymbol{K}\hat{\boldsymbol{X}}^{(k+1)} = \overline{\boldsymbol{F}}^{(k+1)}, \qquad (16)$$

$$\nexists \mathbf{\psi}, \mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H} & \mathbf{G} \\ \mathbf{H}_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{G}_2 \\ 0 & \mathbf{G}_3 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{\overline{F}}^{(k+1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \overline{\mathbf{U}}_1 \\ \overline{\mathbf{Q}}_2 \\ \overline{\mathbf{M}}^{(k+1)} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{\hat{X}}^{(k+1)} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{\hat{U}}^{(k+1)} \\ \mathbf{\hat{Q}}^{(k+1)} \\ \mathbf{\hat{Q}}^{(k+1)} \end{bmatrix}.$$

方程(16)共 2N 个未知量, 2N 个方程, 可求得 $\hat{X}^{(k+1)}$, 再由(10), (11)式可得 $u^{(k+1)}$ 和 $q^{(k+1)}$, 到此, 第 $k(k=0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 次迭代完成。

算法步骤:迭代中F随着迭代次数 $k(k=0,1,2,\dots)$ 而更新,K则不变。

第1步 确定初始条件:在 Signorini 边界上选取初始值 $u^{(0)} = h$,则

$$\boldsymbol{H}_{3}\,\hat{\boldsymbol{U}}^{(0)} = \overline{\boldsymbol{U}}^{(0)}\,. \tag{17}$$

联合(12)~(14)式可求得 Signorini 边界上的 q⁽⁰⁾ 和系数矩阵 K;

第2步 更新 \overline{F} :将向量 $\overline{F}^{(k)}$ 更新为 $\overline{F}^{(k+1)}$,求解(16)式得 $\hat{X}^{(k+1)}$,再由(10)式和(11)式求得 Γ_s 上的 $u^{(k+1)}$ 和 $q^{(k+1)}$;

3 **数值算例**

算例1 电镀问题。

该问题的数学模型为:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0, \ \dot{\pi} \ \Omega = \{0 \leqslant x_1 \leqslant 0.5, 0 \leqslant x_2 \leqslant 1\}, \\ u = 1, \ \dot{\pi} \ \Gamma_D = \{0 \leqslant x_1 \leqslant 0.5, x_2 = 0\}, \\ q = 0, \ \dot{\pi} \ \Gamma_N = \{x_1 = 0, 0 \leqslant x_2 \leqslant 1\}, \\ u \geqslant 0, q \geqslant -\varepsilon, u(q + \varepsilon) = 0, \ \dot{\pi} \ \Gamma_S = \Gamma \setminus (\Gamma_D \cup \Gamma_N), \end{cases}$$

其中,ε是刻画镀层的一个重要参数,为已知常数。由于其对

称性,求解该问题时通常只考虑右半区域内的数学模型问题。 用本文方法求解时,选取 c=1,节点数 N=240,得到 Signorini 边界上的镀层分布(图 1)。由图 1 可以看出,镀层厚

度随着 ε 增加而减小,且当 $\varepsilon \leq 0.46$ 时,表面全被镀上,当 $\varepsilon > 0.46$ 时顶角处开始不能被镀上,随 ε 增大,当 $\varepsilon > 0.7$ 时顶层 表面完全不能被镀上,这与实际吻合。

a $\varepsilon = 0.4$ b $\varepsilon = 0.5$ c $\varepsilon = 0.55$ d $\varepsilon = 0.7$ 图 1 镀层的分布情况 Fig. 1 Paint distributions

为进一步验证该方法的有效性,在 Signorini 边界上取 30 个节点算出其位势值和边界元方法做比较,结果以弧度制 *s* 为横坐标来展示(图 2),其中 *s*=0,*s*=0.5,*s*=1.5 和

s=2分别对应点(0,0),(0.5,0),(0.5,1)和(0,1)。可发现本文中的方法和边界元方法^[4]的结果是一致的。 **算例** 2 自由水坝问题。

该问题的数学模型为:

 $\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0, \ \text{\acute{E}} \ \Omega = \{0 \leqslant x_1 \leqslant 1, 0 \leqslant x_2 \leqslant 1\}, \\ u = 0, \ \text{\acute{E}} \ \Gamma_D = \{x_1 = 0, 0 \leqslant x_2 \leqslant 1\}, \\ q = 0, \ \text{\acute{E}} \ \Gamma_N = \{0 \leqslant x_1 \leqslant 1, x_2 = 0\}, \\ u = G(1), \ \text{\acute{E}} \ \Gamma_D = \{x_1 = 1, 0 \leqslant x_2 \leqslant 1\}, \\ u \leqslant G(x_1), \ q \leqslant 0 \text{ and } (u - G(x_1))q = 0, \ \text{\acute{E}} \ \Gamma_S = \{0 \leqslant x_1 \leqslant 1, x_2 = 1\}, \end{cases}$

其中,G为表面轮廓的已知函数。用本文中的算法求解该问题,同时考虑了3种表面轮廓函数,并与边界点插值

法^[8]中的数值解做比较,按照文献[8]在正方形区域边界上共选取 128 个边界点,得到轮廓函数的数值结果如图 3 所示。观察图 3,可发现本文中的方法和文献[8]中的方法得到的结果一致。进一步表明本文中提出的方法是 收敛的且有效的。



Fig. 3 Approximate solution of the shallow dam problem

4 总结

本文用无网格边界点方法与一种新的投影迭代格式相结合求解 Signorini 问题,并给出了相应的算法。最后 通过编程求解电镀问题和自由水坝问题,还与边界元方法、边界点插值法做了比较,最终表明本文方法有效可 行。

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Application of the Boundary Node Method to the Signorini Problem

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Abstract: Signorini problem is an important partial differential boundary value problem. By using the projection operator, linear complementary Signorini boundary constraints are transformed into a fixed point equation and then the Signorini problem is transformed into boundary integral equations, which are solved by the meshless boundary node method. The present method is easy to be implied. Finally, numerical examples are given to illustrate the performance and usefulness of the method.

Key words: Signorini problem; meshfree method; boundary integral equation; boundary node method; projection iterative algorithm

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