



RKPM

(RKPM)

MATLAB

RKPM

:

(Mesh Free, Mesh Less, Element Free)

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SPH

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Monaghan

RKPM EFG

(MLS)

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Belytschko

Liu

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Lancaster

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RKPM

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Chen

MATLAB

RKPM

u [] Liu RKPM

$$u^h(\mathbf{X}) = \int_{\Omega_Y} K(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y})u(\mathbf{Y})d\Omega_Y = \int_{\Omega_Y} C(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X} - \mathbf{Y})w(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{Y})u(\mathbf{Y})d\Omega_Y \quad ()$$

$C(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}) \quad w(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y})$

$$C(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}) = \mathbf{P}^T (\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X})\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{X})$$

$$\xrightarrow{d=1} C(x, y) = a_0(x) + a_1(x)(y - x) + a_2(x)(y - x)^2 + \dots + a_n(x)(y - x)^n \quad ()$$

$d = 1$

\mathbf{P}

$$u(\mathbf{Y}) \quad ()$$

$$u(\mathbf{Y}) = \sum_{|\mathbf{a}|=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X})^{\mathbf{a}}}{|\mathbf{a}|!} D^{\mathbf{a}} u(\mathbf{X}), \quad ()$$

$$\xrightarrow{d=1} u(y) = u(x) + u'(x)(y - x) + \frac{1}{2!} u''(x)(y - x)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} u^{(n)}(x)(y - x)^n + \dots$$

:

$$u^h(\mathbf{X}) = \int_{\Omega_Y} \left[\mathbf{P}^T (\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X})\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{X})w(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{Y}) \sum_{|\mathbf{a}|=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X})^{\mathbf{a}}}{|\mathbf{a}|!} D^{\mathbf{a}} u(\mathbf{X}) \right] d\Omega_Y. \quad ()$$

[] n ()

$$\int_{\Omega_Y} w(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{Y})\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X})\mathbf{P}^T (\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X})\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{X})d\Omega_Y = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} = \mathbf{P}(0). \quad ()$$

() $\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{X})$ ()

RKPM ()

$$u^h(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{P}^T(\mathbf{X}) \left[\int_{\Omega_Y} w(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{Y})\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{Y})\mathbf{P}^T(\mathbf{Y})d\Omega_Y \right]^{-1} \int_{\Omega_Y} w(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{Y})\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{Y})u(\mathbf{Y})d\Omega_Y \quad ()$$

()

$$\begin{aligned}
 u^h(\mathbf{X}) &= \int_{\Omega_Y} C(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}) w(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{Y}) u(\mathbf{Y}) d\Omega_Y \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^N C(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}_i) w(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_i) u_i \Delta V_i \\
 &= \mathbf{P}^T(\mathbf{X}) [\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{X})]^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{X}_i) w(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_i) u_i \Delta V_i.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{ }$$

\mathbf{M}

$$\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{X}) = \sum_{i=1}^N w(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_i) \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{X}_i) \mathbf{P}^T(\mathbf{X}_i) \Delta V_i
 \tag{ }$$

ΔV_i

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MLS

MLS

$\Delta V_i = 1$

$\Delta V_i = 1$

RKPM

$\Delta V_i = 1$

RKM

$$\int_{\Omega} 1 d\Omega = \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta V_i = N$$

$\Delta V_i \neq 1$

RKPM

ΔV_i

$\Delta V_i = 1$

$\Delta V_i = c, c \in R$

(MLS RKPM)

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$$u^h(\mathbf{X}) = \sum_{i=1}^N \Phi_i(\mathbf{X}) u_i
 \tag{ }$$

N

u_i

Φ_i

() () ()

$$\Phi_i(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{P}^T(\mathbf{X}) [\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{X})]^{-1} w(\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}_i) \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{X}_i)
 \tag{ }$$

$$w(x-x_i) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} - 4\left(\frac{x-x_i}{\rho}\right)^2 + 4\left(\frac{x-x_i}{\rho}\right)^3 & 0 \leq \left|\frac{x-x_i}{\rho}\right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{4}{3} - 4\left(\frac{x-x_i}{\rho}\right) + 4\left(\frac{x-x_i}{\rho}\right)^2 - \frac{4}{3}\left(\frac{x-x_i}{\rho}\right)^3 & \frac{1}{2} < \left|\frac{x-x_i}{\rho}\right| \leq 1 \\ 0 & \left|\frac{x-x_i}{\rho}\right| > 1 \end{cases} \quad ()$$

d_{\max}

Δx

ρ

$$\rho = d_{\max} \cdot \Delta x \quad ()$$

$$w(X - X_i) = w\left(\frac{x-x_i}{\rho_x}\right)w\left(\frac{y-y_i}{\rho_y}\right),$$

$$\rho_x = d_{\max} \cdot \Delta x, \rho_y = d_{\max} \cdot \Delta y \quad ()$$

Δy

Δx

$y \quad x$

$\rho_y \quad \rho_x$

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Chen

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$$K \cdot u = f \quad ()$$

f

u

K

u_j

$u^h(x_i)$

RKPM

:

$$u^h(x_i) = \sum_{j=1}^N \Phi_j(x_i) u_j \quad ()$$

:

$$\hat{u}_i = [\Phi_1(x_i), \Phi_2(x_i), \dots, \Phi_N(x_i)] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_N \end{bmatrix} \quad ()$$

$$\begin{matrix} \cdot & \mathbf{i} & u^h & \hat{u}_i \\ & & \mathbf{T} & i = 1, 2, \dots, N \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{u}_1 \\ \hat{u}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \hat{u}_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_1(x_1) & \Phi_2(x_1) & \cdots & \Phi_N(x_1) \\ \Phi_1(x_2) & \Phi_2(x_2) & \cdots & \Phi_N(x_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \Phi_1(x_N) & \Phi_2(x_N) & \cdots & \Phi_N(x_N) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_N \end{bmatrix} \quad ()$$

:

$$\hat{\mathbf{u}} = \mathbf{T} \mathbf{u} \longrightarrow \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{T}^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{u}} \quad ()$$

$$: \quad ()$$

$$u^h(X) = \sum_{i=1}^N \hat{\Phi}_i(\mathbf{X}) \hat{u}_i \quad ()$$

$\hat{\Phi}_i$

$$() ()$$

:

$$()$$

$$[\hat{\Phi}_1, \hat{\Phi}_2, \dots, \hat{\Phi}_N] = [\Phi_1, \Phi_2, \dots, \Phi_N] [\mathbf{T}]^{-1} \quad ()$$

$$()$$

$$()$$

$$d_{\max} = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & () \quad () \\ & \quad \quad \quad () \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{K} \hat{u} = \hat{f} \quad ()$$

$$\hat{K} = (T^{-1})^T \cdot K \cdot T \quad ()$$

$$\hat{f} = (T^{-1})^T \cdot f \quad ()$$

$$()$$

$$()$$

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$$\begin{cases} Lu = -u'' + u = f(x) & x \in [0,1] \\ u(0) = 0 \\ u'(1) = -(\tan^{-1}(\alpha(1-x_0)) + \tan^{-1}(\alpha x_0)) \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = (1-x)[\tan^{-1}(\alpha(x-x_0)) + \tan^{-1}(\alpha x_0)] + \frac{2\alpha(1+\alpha^2(1-x_0)(x-x_0))}{(1+\alpha^2(x-x_0)^2)^2}$$

$$u(x) = (1-x)[\tan^{-1}(\alpha(x-x_0)) + \tan^{-1}(\alpha x_0)]$$

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$$\alpha = 25, x_0 = .25 \quad \rho = 2 \cdot \Delta x \quad P = [1, x]$$

u

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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} -\nabla^2 u = f(x, y) = [110x^9 - \pi^2(1 - x^{11})] \cosh(\pi y) & \text{in } \Omega = [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1] \\ -\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = g(x) = -\pi \sinh(\pi)(1 - x^{11}) & \text{on } \Gamma_N \\ -\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = (u - u_\infty) = (u - 13 \cosh(\pi y)) & \text{on } \Gamma_C \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma_D \end{array} \right.$$

$f(x, y) \qquad \qquad \qquad g(x)$

u_∞

$$u = (1 - x^{11}) \cosh(\pi y)$$

$\Gamma_C \qquad \Gamma_N \qquad \Gamma_D \qquad \qquad \Omega \qquad \qquad ()$

15x15

$n_q \times n_q = 3 \times 3 \qquad 12 \times 12 \qquad ()$

$$\rho = 1.5 \cdot \Delta x$$

$(y \quad x \qquad \qquad \qquad \Delta x)$

RKPM

:

$$N_x \times N_y = 40 \times 40$$

:

...

$$n_q \times n_q = 4 \times 4 \quad 39 \times 39 \quad :$$

$$\mathbf{P}^T(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{P}^T(x, y) = [1, x, y] :$$

$$\rho = 1.5 \times \Delta \mathbf{X} \quad :$$

$$N_x \times N_y = 40 \times 40$$

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:

$$40 \times 40 \quad :$$

$$\mathbf{p}^T = [1, x, y, x^2, xy, y^2, x^3, x^2y, xy^2, y^3] :$$

$$\rho = 3.2 \times \Delta \mathbf{X} :$$

x ()

()

$$y = 0$$

$$y = \pm D/2$$

: []

$$u = \frac{-Py}{6EI} \left[(6L-3x)x + (2+\nu) \left(y^2 - \frac{D^2}{4} \right) \right]$$

$$v = \frac{P}{6EI} \left[3\nu y^2(L-x) + (4+5\nu) \frac{D^2x}{4} + (3L-x)x^2 \right]$$

I

v u

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} + \mathbf{b} = 0 & \text{in } \Omega \\ \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{n} = \bar{\mathbf{t}} & \text{on } \Gamma_t \\ \mathbf{u} = \bar{\mathbf{u}} & \text{on } \Gamma_u \end{cases}$$

$$\Gamma_t \quad \bar{\mathbf{t}} \quad \mathbf{b} \quad \boldsymbol{\sigma} \quad \bar{\mathbf{u}}$$

$$\Gamma_u$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \delta(\nabla_s \mathbf{v}^T) : \boldsymbol{\sigma} d\Omega - \int_{\Omega} \delta \mathbf{v}^T \cdot \mathbf{b} d\Omega - \int_{\Gamma_t} \delta \mathbf{v}^T \cdot \bar{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma = 0$$

$$\nabla \mathbf{v}^T \cdot (\quad) \nabla_s \mathbf{v}^T \quad \delta \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}) \quad \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\delta \mathbf{v} \quad \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\mathbf{K} \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{f}$$

$$\mathbf{k}_{IJ} = \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{B}_I^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B}_J d\Omega$$

$$\mathbf{f}_I = \int_{\Gamma_t} \Phi_I \bar{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma + \int_{\Omega} \Phi_I \mathbf{b} d\Omega$$

:

B

$$\mathbf{B}_I = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{I,x} & 0 \\ 0 & \Phi_{I,y} \\ \Phi_{I,y} & \Phi_{I,x} \end{bmatrix}$$

D

:

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \overbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \nu & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-\nu}{2} \end{bmatrix}}^D \begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{Bmatrix}$$

:

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$$N_y \times N_x = 9 \times 33$$

$$n_q \times n_q = 4 \times 4 \quad 8 \times 32$$

$$\mathbf{P}^T(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{P}^T(x, y) = [1, x, y, x^2, xy, y^2, x^3, x^2y, xy^2, y^3]$$

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$\rho = 3.2 \times \Delta X$:

(y = 0) ()

RKPM

()

(x = L/2)

() () *u* *u*

RKPM

RKPM

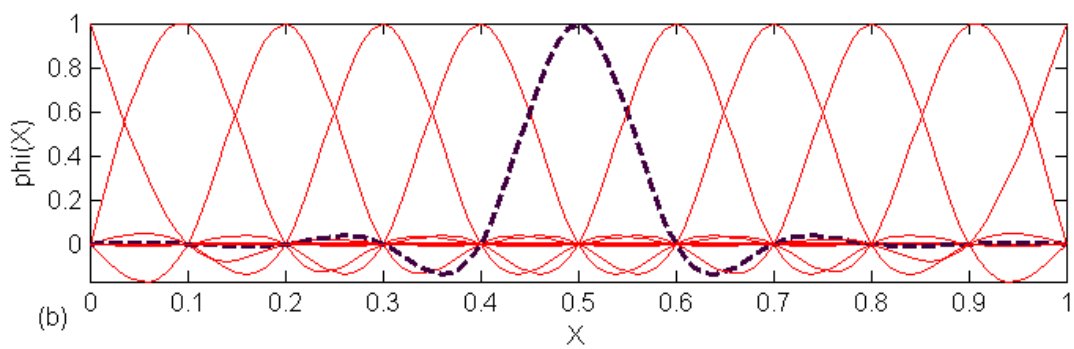
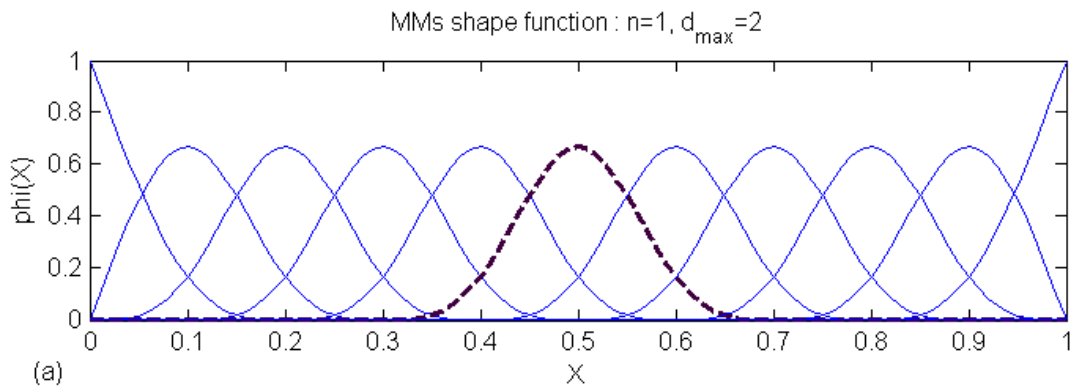
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: f
 : \hat{f}
 : K
 : \hat{K}
 : T
 : u
 : \hat{u}
 : u^h
 : u, v
 : w
 : X
 : x, y

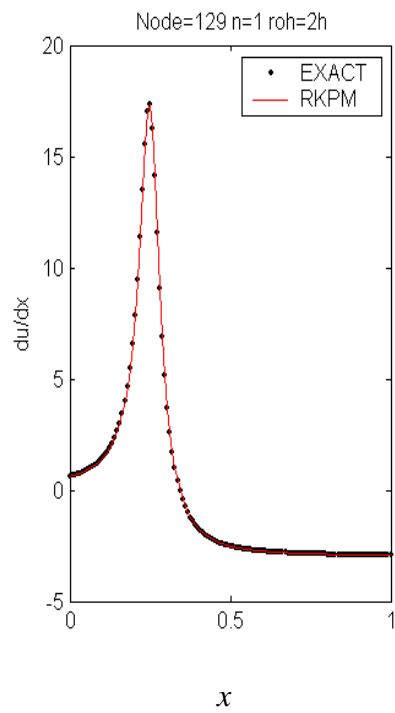
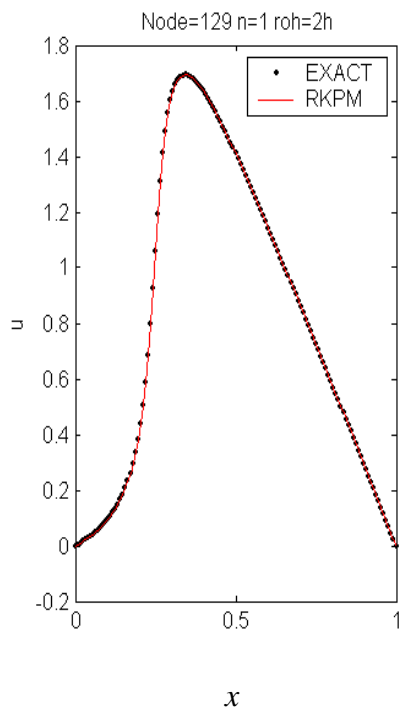
 : Φ
 : $\hat{\Phi}$

...

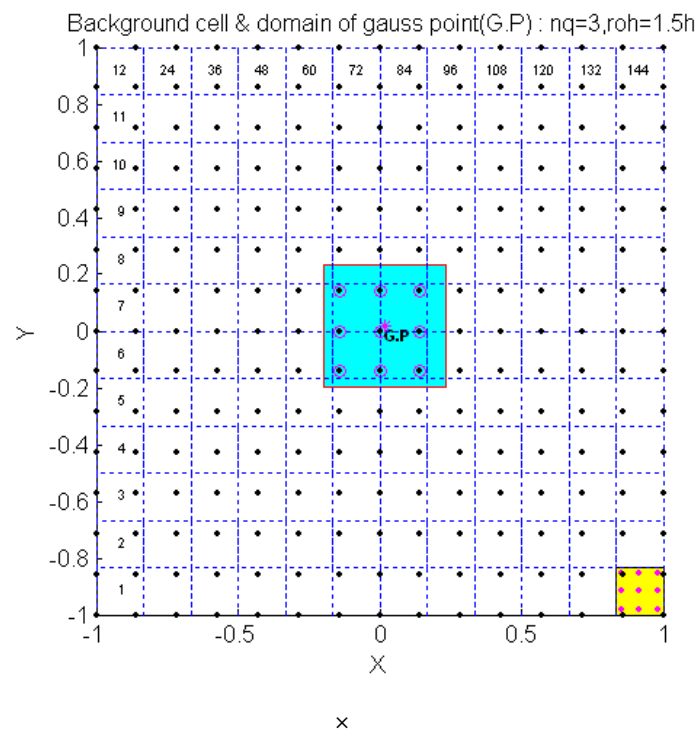
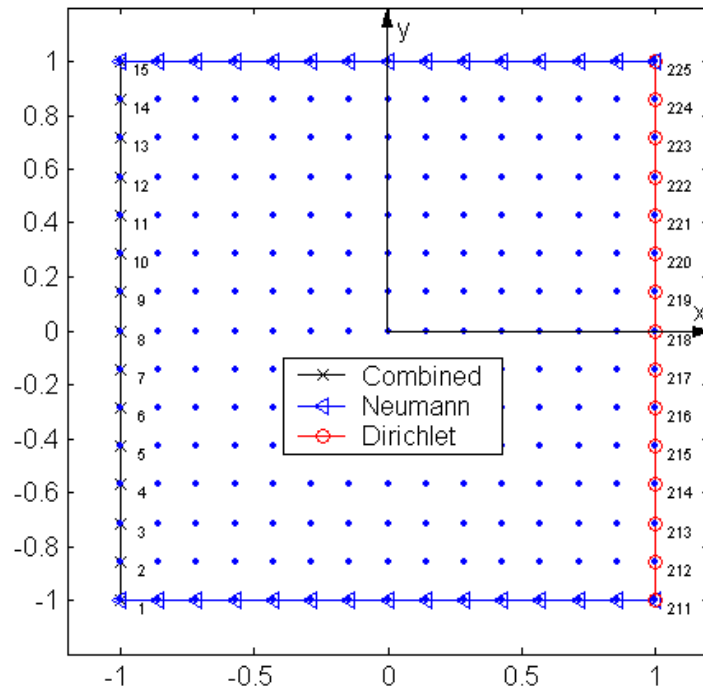


(b) RKPM

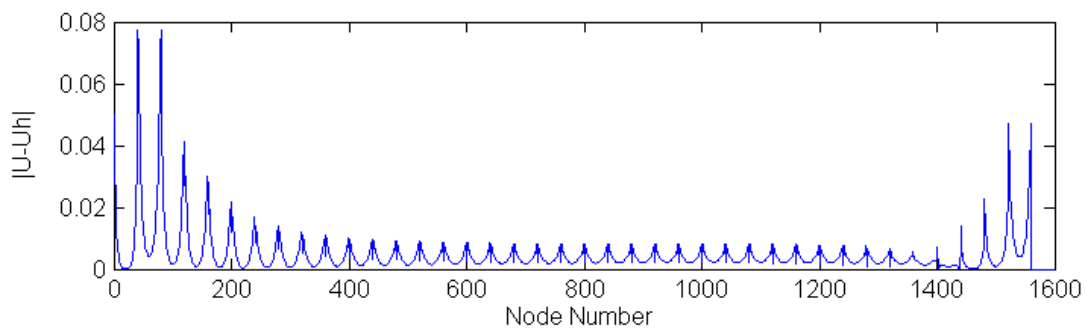
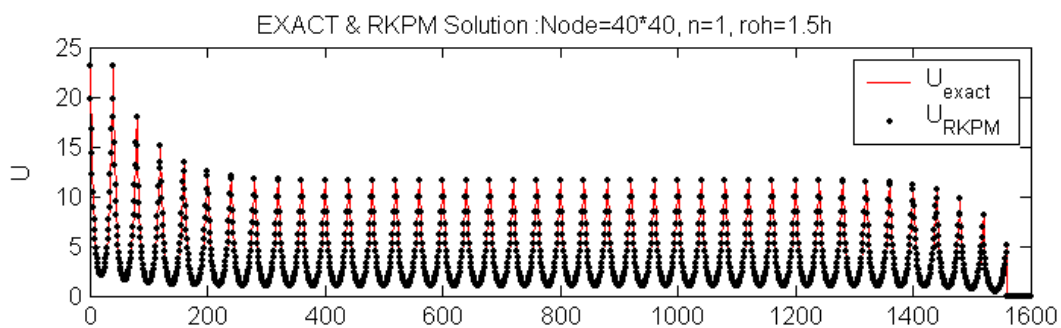
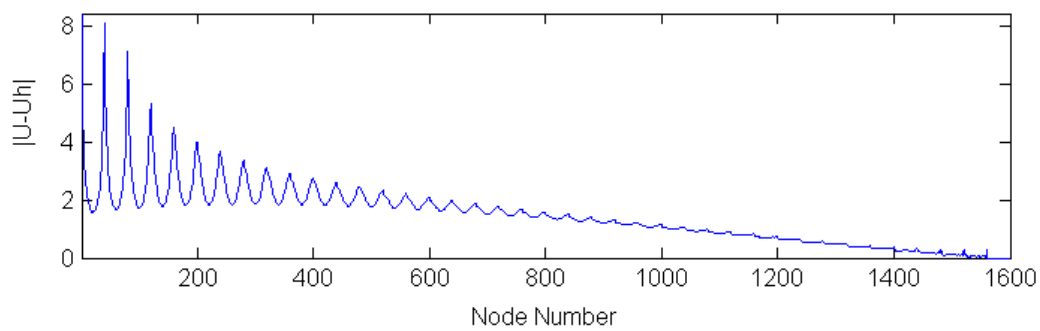
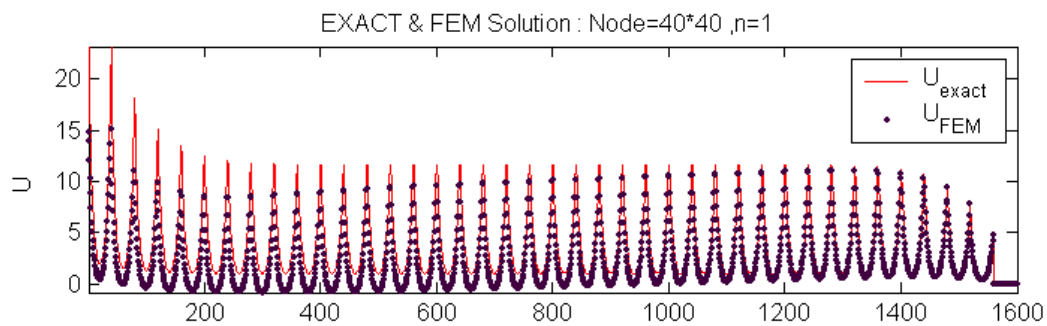
(a)



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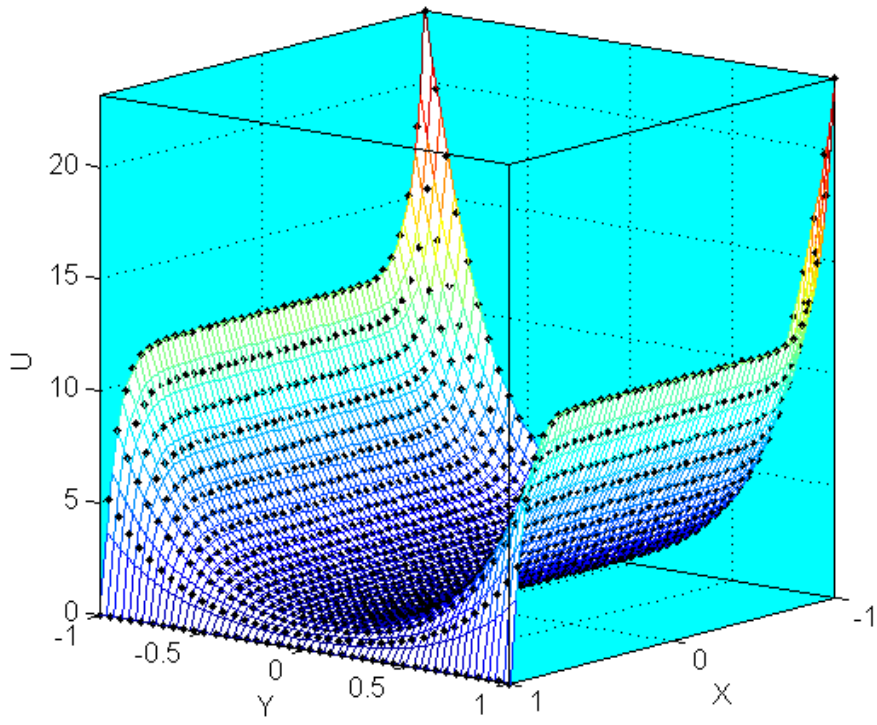


...



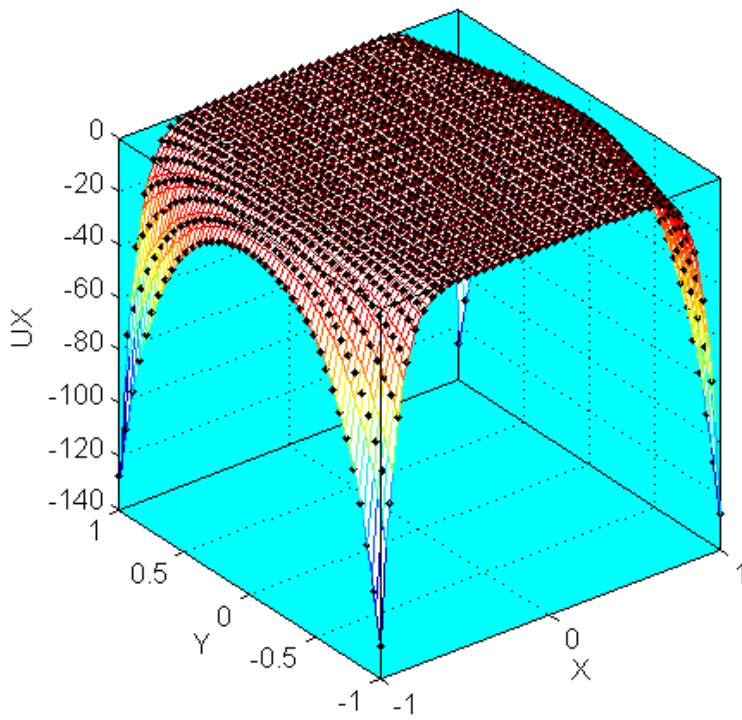
RKPM

RKPM solution : Node=40*40, n=3, roh=3.2.h

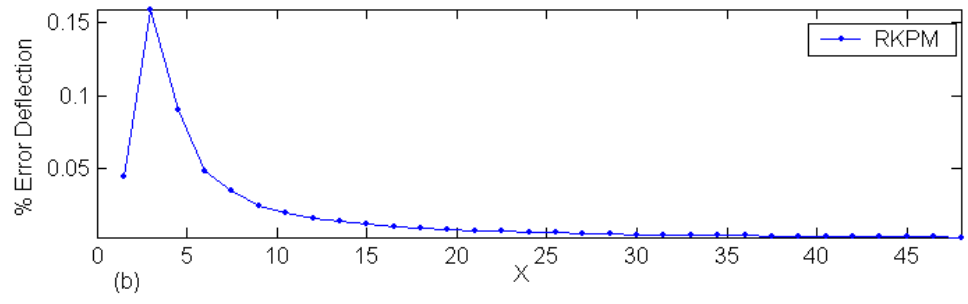
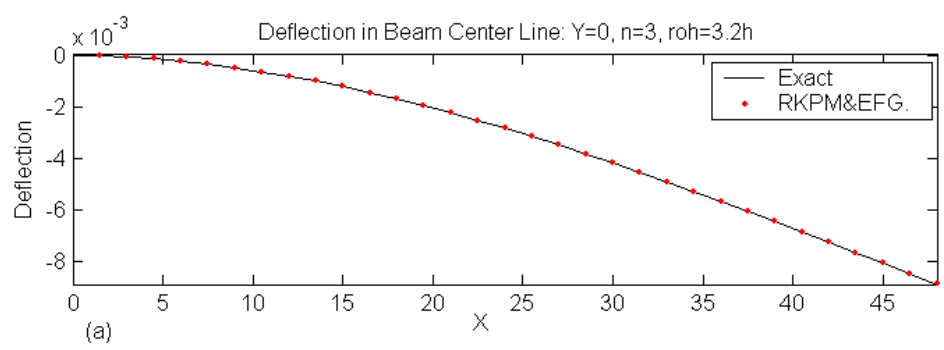
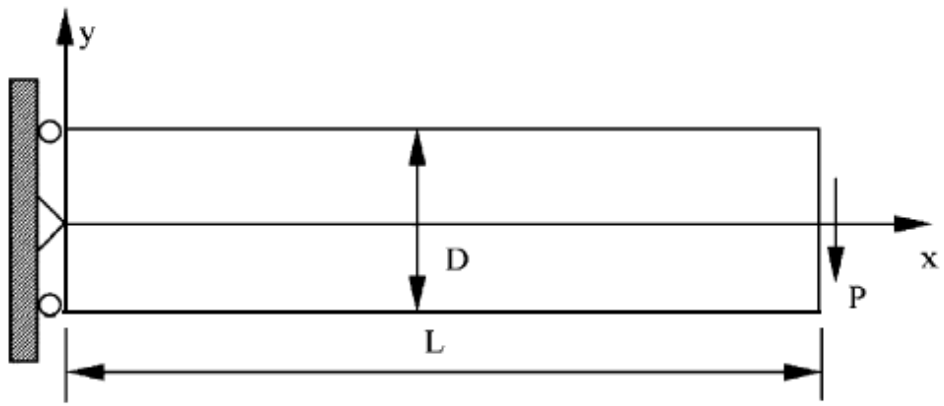


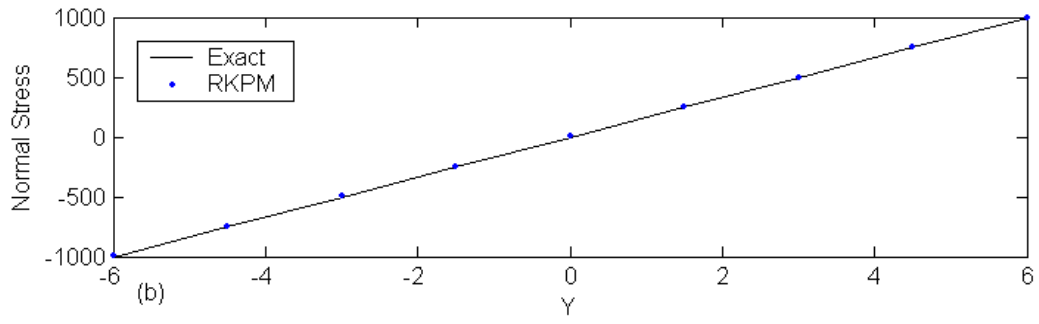
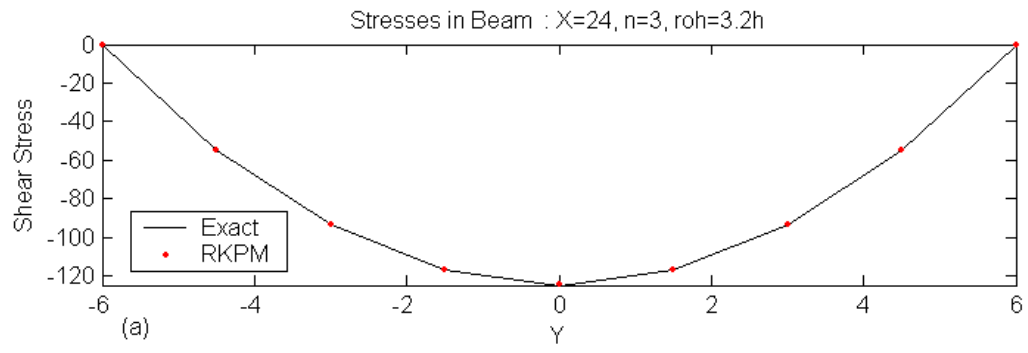
u RKPM

RKPM solution Node=40*40, n=3, roh=3.2h



x u RKPM





Abstract

In this paper RKPM method is used for simulation of one and two dimensional linear boundary value problems. Due to the loss of kronecker delta properties in the mesh less shape functions, the imposition of essential boundary conditions is the main problem in mesh free computations. In this work transformation method is used for imposition of essential boundary conditions. Several linear boundary value problems with various type of boundary conditions are simulated and Results obtained from these simulations are compared with exact solutions.