

THE CONVERGENCE OF AN ITERATION METHOD FOR THE PLATE UNDER  
THE ACTION OF A SYMMETRIC LOAD

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**Abstract.** We consider a boundary value problem for a Timoshenko system of nonlinear ordinary differential equations describing the plate static behavior. The unknown functions  $u$ ,  $w$  and  $\psi$  are the longitudinal and the transverse displacement and the angle of rotation of the normal of the plate. The functions  $u$  and  $\psi$  are expressed explicitly through the function  $w$  for which a nonlinear integro-differential equation with a boundary condition is written. To approximate the problem solution for  $w$ , the Galerkin method is used. It leads to a nonlinear system of algebraic equations that is solved by the Jacobi iteration method. The convergence of the iteration method is established and the error estimate is obtained.

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**1 Introduction.** If from the system of Timoshenko equations for a shell given in [2, p. 42], we discard the variables  $t$  and  $y$  and assume  $k_x = k_y = 0$ , we obtain a one-dimensional system of equations which characterizes the static state of the plate under the action of axially symmetric load. It has the form

$$\begin{aligned} u'' + \frac{1}{2} (w'^2)' + p(x) &= 0, \\ k_0^2 \frac{Eh}{2(1+\nu)} (w'' + \psi') + \frac{Eh}{1-\nu^2} \left[ \left( u' + \frac{1}{2} w'^2 \right) w' \right]' + q(x) &= 0, \\ \frac{h^2}{6(1-\nu)} \psi'' - k_0^2 (w' + \psi) &= 0, \quad 0 < x < 1. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Suppose the following boundary conditions are fulfilled

$$u(0) = u(1) = 0, \quad w(0) = w(1) = 0, \quad \psi'(0) = \psi'(1) = 0. \quad (2)$$

Here the displacements  $u = u(x)$ ,  $w = w(x)$  of the plate midplane and the angle of rotation  $\psi = \psi(x)$  of the normal to the midplane are the unknown functions to be determined, whereas the forces  $p(x)$  and  $q(x)$  are the given ones.  $E$  is Young's modulus,  $h$  is the plate thickness,  $k_0$  is the lateral shear coefficient and  $\nu$  is the Poisson ratio,  $0 < \nu < 0.5$ . Note that these equations can also be obtained from Timoshenko equations for a plate in [1, p. 24]. Using the first and the third equation from (1) and taking into account the respective

boundary conditions from (2), the functions  $u(x)$  and  $\psi(x)$  can be expressed through the function  $w(x)$  as follows

$$\begin{aligned} u(x) &= \int_0^1 G_u(x, \xi) w'^2(\xi) d\xi + \int_0^1 G_p(x, \xi) p(\xi) d\xi, \\ \psi(x) &= \int_0^1 G_\psi(x, \xi) w'(\xi) d\xi, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} G_u(x, \xi) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(x-1), & x > \xi, \\ \frac{1}{2}x, & x < \xi, \end{cases} & G_p(x, \xi) &= \begin{cases} \xi(1-x), & x > \xi, \\ x(1-\xi), & x < \xi, \end{cases} \\ G_\psi(x, \xi) &= \begin{cases} -\frac{\sigma}{\sinh \sigma} \cosh \sigma(x-1) \cosh \sigma \xi, & x > \xi, \\ -\frac{\sigma}{\sinh \sigma} \cosh \sigma x \cosh \sigma(\xi-1), & x < \xi, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

and  $\sigma = \frac{k_0}{h} \sqrt{6(1-\nu)}$ . Applying (3) in the second equation of system (1), we come to the equation for the function  $w(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Eh}{1-\nu^2} &\left[ \left( \frac{1-\nu}{2} k_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 w'^2 dx + \int_0^1 (1-x)p(x) dx - \int_0^x p(\xi) d\xi \right) w'' - p(x)w' \right] \\ &- \frac{3Ek_0^4}{h \sinh \sigma} \frac{1-\nu}{1+\nu} \left( \sinh \sigma(x-1) \int_0^x \cosh \sigma \xi w'(\xi) d\xi \right. \\ &\left. + \sinh \sigma x \int_x^1 \cosh \sigma(\xi-1) w'(\xi) d\xi \right) + q(x) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

to which we add the boundary condition from (2)

$$w(0) = w(1) = 0. \quad (5)$$

Thus problem (1), (2) reduces to problem (4), (5) for the function  $w(x)$ . After solving the latter problem, we construct the functions  $u(x)$  and  $\psi(x)$  by explicit formulas of form (3).

Now let us consider the question of approximate solution of problem (4), (5).

The approximation of  $w(x)$  is written as the finite sum

$$w_n(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i\pi} w_{ni} \sin i\pi x, \quad (6)$$

where, in case we use the Galerkin method, the coefficients  $w_{ni}$  satisfy the nonlinear system of equations

$$\left( p_{1i} + p_2 + \sum_{j=1}^n w_{nj}^2 \right) w_{ni} + \sum_{j=1}^n p_{3ij} w_{nj} + \frac{1}{i} q_i = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (7)$$

Here the following notation is used

$$p_{1i} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2k_0^2(1-\nu)} + \frac{3}{(h\pi i)^2}}, \quad p_2 = 4 \int_0^1 (1-x)p(x) dx,$$

$$p_{3ij} = -8 \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^x p(\xi) d\xi \right) \cos i\pi x \cos j\pi x dx, \quad q_i = -\frac{8(1-\nu^2)}{Eh\pi} \int_0^1 q(x) \sin i\pi x dx. \quad (8)$$

We will solve system (7) by using the Jacobi iteration method

$$\left( p_{1i} + p_2 + w_{ni,k+1}^2 + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n w_{nj,k}^2 \right) w_{ni,k+1} + p_{3ii} w_{ni,k+1} + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n p_{3ij} w_{nj,k} + \frac{1}{i} q_i = 0, \quad (9)$$

$$k = 0, 1, \dots, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

where  $w_{ni,k+l}$  is the  $(k+l)$ -th approximation of  $w_{ni}$ ,  $l = 0, 1$ . To realize iteration (9), we have to solve a cubic equation with respect to  $w_{ni,k+1}$ . Therefore, using the Cardano formula  $w_{ni,k+1}$  can be written in the explicit form

$$w_{ni,k+1} = \sigma_{i,1} - \sigma_{i,2}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad (10)$$

where

$$\sigma_{i,l} = \left[ (-1)^l \frac{s_i}{2} + \left( \frac{s_i^2}{4} + \frac{r_i^3}{27} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}, \quad l = 1, 2,$$

$$r_i = p_{1i} + p_2 + p_{3ii} + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n w_{nj,k}^2, \quad s_i = \frac{1}{i} q_i + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n p_{3ij} w_{nj,k}.$$

Let us estimate the error of the iteration process of the function  $w(x)$ . By this error we mean the difference between the function (7) and the function  $w_{n,k}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i\pi} w_{ni,k} \sin i\pi x$ , obtained during the realization of the iteration process (10), i.e. the function  $w_n(x) - w_{n,k}(x)$ .

**Theorem.** Suppose that the functions  $p(x)$ ,  $q(x)$  and constants  $\nu$ ,  $E$ ,  $h$ ,  $k_0$  are such that

$$\left( \frac{1}{2k_0^2(1-\nu)} + \frac{3}{(hi\pi)^2} \right)^{-1} > \left| 4 \int_0^1 (1-x)p(x) dx - 8 \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^x p(\xi) d\xi \right) \cos^2 i\pi x dx \right|, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad (11)$$

and

$$\frac{1}{2} \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq j}}^n \frac{1}{c_i} |p_{3ij}| + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{c_i} \left( 2 \frac{|q_i|}{i\sqrt{c_i}} + \left( \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n p_{3ij}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) < \Delta < 1. \quad (12)$$

Then there exists a unique solution  $w_{ni}$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , of system (7) to which the sequence of approximations  $w_{ni,k}$  of the iteration method converges as  $k \rightarrow \infty$ . For the error of the iteration method we have

$$\left\| \frac{d^l}{dx^l} (w_n(x) - w_{n,k}(x)) \right\|_{L_2(0,1)} \leq \frac{\Delta^k}{\sqrt{2} \pi^{1-l} (1 - \Delta)} \sum_{i=1}^n |w_{ni,1} - w_{ni,0}|, \quad l=0, 1, \quad k=0, 1, \dots$$

Note that instead of requirements (11) and (12) we can use more rigid but easily verifiable conditions

$$c = \left( \frac{1}{k_0^2(1-\nu)} + \frac{6}{(h\pi)^2} \right)^{-1} - \left( \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \right) p_0 > 0 \quad (13)$$

and

$$\frac{1}{2c} \left( \left( \frac{1}{\pi} + \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{4}{\pi} \right) n + \sqrt{2}(n-1)n \right) p_0 + 8\sqrt{\frac{2}{c}} \frac{1-\nu^2}{Eh\pi} q_0 \right) \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} < \Delta < 1, \quad (14)$$

where  $p_0 = \left( \int_0^1 p^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ,  $q_0 = \left( \int_0^1 q^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ . The conditions (11) and (12) as well as (13) and (14) are fulfilled for sufficiently small functions  $p(x)$  and  $q(x)$ .

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