

# Winkler 地基上固支薄板自由振动问题的准 Green 函数方法\*

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(刘人怀推荐)

**摘要:** 将准 Green 函数方法应用于求解 Winkler 地基上固支薄板的自由振动问题. 即利用问题的基本解和边界方程构造一个准 Green 函数, 这个函数满足了问题的齐次边界条件. 采用 Green 公式, 将 Winkler 地基上固支薄板自由振动问题的振型控制微分方程化为第二类 Fredholm 积分方程. 通过边界方程的适当选择, 积分方程核的奇异性被克服了. 数值算例表明, 该方法具有较高的精度, 是一种有效的数学方法.

**关键词:** Green 函数; 积分方程; 固支薄板; Winkler 地基; 自由振动

**中图分类号:** O241.8; TU471.2      **文献标志码:** A

**DOI:** 10.3879/j.issn.1000-0887.2011.03.001

## 引 言

在结构、道路、港口等工程中经常要遇到弹性地基板问题, 例如公路路面、机场跑道、停机坪、工业地坪及建筑物基础等等. 弹性地基上的板属于基础与介质的相互作用的范畴, 是具有理论意义和工程意义的重要课题. 对这类问题分析的做法通常是将考虑弹性介质的效应, 归并到对应板问题的微分方程中. 多年来, 国内外学者在求解弹性地基上薄板问题方面进行了大量的研究工作. 曾祥勇等<sup>[1]</sup>采用自然单元法分析了 Winkler 地基上薄板弯曲问题, 马丽红等<sup>[2]</sup>将区间数学与无网格 Galerkin 方法相结合, 提出了区间无网格 Galerkin 方法, 用于求解具有不确定但有界参数的 Winkler 地基板弯曲问题. 钟阳等<sup>[3]</sup>利用延展的 Kantorovich 法推导出了 Winkler 地基上四边自由矩形薄板振动问题的解析解表达式. 熊渊博等<sup>[4]</sup>利用弹性地基板控制微分方程的等效积分对称弱形式和对解变量(挠度)采用移动最小二乘近似函数进行插值, 研究了无网格局部 Petrov-Galerkin 方法在弹性地基板弯曲问题中的应用. 张伟星和庞辉<sup>[5]</sup>用无单元法研究了弹性半空间地基板的弯曲问题, 并由滑动最小二乘法和变分原理导出地基板的无单元法刚度矩阵. 李宁和吴培德<sup>[6]</sup>通过引入参数把 Winkler 地基上弹性薄板弯曲问题的偏微分控制方程由四阶降为两阶, 再运用有限差分法求解. 王元汉等<sup>[7]</sup>提出了弹性半空间地基板弯

\* 收稿日期: 2010-09-27; 修订日期: 2011-01-14

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曲问题的 4 节点和 8 节点等参元计算方法. 余颖禾和朱万宁<sup>[8]</sup>应用无奇异边界单元法分析了 Winkler 和双参数地基上薄板的弯曲问题. 赵雷<sup>[9]</sup>运用样条函数法计算了 Winkler 地基上简支薄板自由振动频率. 秦荣与何昌如<sup>[10]</sup>利用样条子域法研究了符拉索夫弹性地基上薄板的弯曲和自由振动问题. 王有成和张伟星<sup>[11]</sup>用样条边界元得出了一种解法, 求出任意载荷作用下 Winkler 地基上薄板中任一点的挠度、转角、弯曲和扭矩. 文丕华<sup>[12]</sup>提出了弹性地基上圆板的点源法, 成功地解决了作用任意载荷圆板的挠度、弯矩与剪力问题. 黄炎<sup>[13]</sup>还用分离变量法求得了弹性地基上矩形薄板自由振动问题的一般解. 对弹性地基板的分析往往还采用解析方法<sup>[14]</sup>、有限元法<sup>[15]</sup>、边界元法<sup>[16-17]</sup>等方法. Winkler 地基模型因其形式简单, 参数最少, 在一定条件下, Winkler 地基模型为工程界普遍接受而得到广泛应用. 对 Winkler 地基模型上的板问题进行研究有着重要意义. 本文应用准 Green 函数方法分析 Winkler 地基上任意边界形状固支薄板的自由振动问题.

Green 函数方法广泛用来解决各种边值问题, 然而, 对于二维或高维问题, 建立 Green 函数是极其复杂的, 只有在极其简单的区域上(如圆、球), 可以找到 Green 函数. 困难在于虽然易于找到满足基本方程的函数(基本解), 却难以满足问题的齐次边界条件. 如果以基本解代替 Green 函数, 将得到边界积分方程, 它一般是一个在边界上具有奇异性的积分方程. 针对边界积分方程存在的问题, 准 Green 函数方法采用了另一条途径推导积分方程.

本文应用 Rvachev<sup>[18]</sup>提出的  $R$ -函数理论和准 Green 函数方法, 研究了 Winkler 地基上任意边界形状固支薄板的自由振动问题. 利用问题的基本解构造一个准 Green 函数. 这个函数满足了问题的齐次边界条件, 但没能满足基本微分方程. 而建立准 Green 函数的关键在于将问题的边界用规范化方程  $\omega = 0$  表示出来, 问题的区域由不等式  $\omega > 0$  表示出来.  $\omega$  将存在多种选择, 经过适当的数学处理, 积分方程核的奇异性可以被克服.  $R$ -函数理论保证了对于任何复杂的区域, 总可以找到函数  $\omega$ , 从而可将原问题化为无奇异性的第二类 Fredholm 积分方程. 使用这一方法, 袁鸿<sup>[19]</sup>已成功求解了 Winkler 地基上固支薄板弯曲问题, 王红和袁鸿<sup>[20-21]</sup>已成功求解了弹性扭转问题, 袁鸿等<sup>[22]</sup>已成功求解了 Pasternak 地基上简支薄板自由振动问题, 李善倾和袁鸿<sup>[23]</sup>还成功求解了简支扁球壳自由振动问题.

## 1 基本方程

Winkler 地基上固支薄板自由振动问题的振型控制微分方程及边界条件为<sup>[9,24]</sup>

$$D \nabla^4 W(\mathbf{x}) + k W(\mathbf{x}) - \bar{\omega}^2 \bar{m} W(\mathbf{x}) = 0, \quad \mathbf{x} \in \Omega, \quad (1)$$

$$W = 0, \quad \frac{\partial W}{\partial n} = 0, \quad \mathbf{x} \in \Gamma, \quad (2)$$

式中,  $\nabla^4 = (\partial^2/\partial x_1^2 + \partial^2/\partial x_2^2)^2$  为双调和算子, 弯曲刚度  $D = Et^3/(12(1-\nu^2))$ ,  $\bar{\omega}$  为固有频率,  $\bar{m}$  为单位面积内的质量,  $k$  为弹性地基系数,  $W(\mathbf{x})$  表示振型函数,  $t$  是板的厚度,  $E$  和  $\nu$  分别是弹性模量和 Poisson 比,  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2)$ ,  $\Omega$  为直角坐标系中板的中面( $x_1$ - $x_2$  平面)所包含的区域,  $n$  为边界曲线的外法线方向,  $\Gamma = \partial\Omega$  表示  $\Omega$  的边界.

## 2 积分方程的推导

设  $\omega = 0$  是边界  $\Gamma$  的一阶规范化方程, 即满足<sup>[18]</sup>

$$\omega(\mathbf{x}) = 0, \quad |\nabla\omega| = 1, \quad \mathbf{x} \in \Gamma, \quad (3)$$

$$\omega(\mathbf{x}) > 0, \quad \mathbf{x} \in \Omega. \quad (4)$$

构造准 Green 函数如下:

$$G(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\xi}) = -r^2 \ln r - q(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\xi}), \quad (5)$$

$$q(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\xi}) = -r^2 \ln R + 2\omega(\mathbf{x})\omega(\boldsymbol{\xi}), \quad (6)$$

其中

$$r = \|\boldsymbol{\xi} - \mathbf{x}\| = \sqrt{(\xi_1 - x_1)^2 + (\xi_2 - x_2)^2}, \quad (7)$$

$$R = \sqrt{r^2 + 4\omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})\omega(\mathbf{x})}, \quad (8)$$

式中,  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2)$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\xi} = (\xi_1, \xi_2)$ . 显然准 Green 函数  $G(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\xi})$  满足条件

$$G(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\xi})|_{\boldsymbol{\xi} \in \partial\Omega} = 0, \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{\partial G(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial n} \Big|_{\boldsymbol{\xi} \in \partial\Omega} = 0. \quad (10)$$

为了将边值问题(1)和(2)化为积分方程,应用  $C^4(\Omega)$  函数类的 Green 公式,对所有的  $U, V \in C^4(\Omega \cup \Gamma)$  有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} (V \nabla^4 U - U \nabla^4 V) d_{\boldsymbol{\xi}} \Omega = \\ & \int_{\partial\Omega} \left[ V \frac{\partial}{\partial n} (\nabla^2 U) - \frac{\partial V}{\partial n} \nabla^2 U - U \frac{\partial}{\partial n} (\nabla^2 V) + \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} \nabla^2 V \right] d_{\boldsymbol{\xi}} \Gamma. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

用式(1)中的  $W$  和式(5)中的  $G$  分别代替式(11)中的  $U, V$ ,并注意到  $(r^2/(8\pi)) \ln r$  是双调和算子的基本解<sup>[25]</sup>,利用式(1)、(2)、(9)和(10)可得

$$W(\mathbf{x}) = \int_{\Omega} W(\boldsymbol{\xi}) K(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\xi}) d_{\boldsymbol{\xi}} \Omega, \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} K(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\xi}) = & -\frac{1}{8\pi} \left( \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \xi_1^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \xi_1^2 \partial \xi_2^2} + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \xi_2^4} \right) q(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\xi}) + \\ & \frac{1}{8\pi} \frac{k - \bar{\omega}^2 \bar{m}}{D} G(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\xi}). \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

将表达式(6)代入式(13)右第1项中,进行推导,并考虑到式(7)和(8),可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^4 q}{\partial \xi_1^4} = & -\frac{1}{R^2} \left\{ 12 \left[ 1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial^2 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1^2} \right] + 16(\xi_1 - x_1) \omega \frac{\partial^3 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1^3} + 2r^2 \omega \frac{\partial^4 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1^4} \right\} + \\ & \frac{1}{R^4} \left\{ \left[ \xi_1 - x_1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1} \right]^2 + 48(\xi_1 - x_1) \left[ \xi_1 - x_1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1} \right] \times \right. \\ & \left. \left[ 1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial^2 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1^2} \right] + 16r^2 \left[ \xi_1 - x_1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1} \right] \omega \frac{\partial^3 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1^3} + \right. \\ & \left. 6r^2 \left[ 1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial^2 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1^2} \right]^2 \right\} - \frac{1}{R^6} \left\{ 64(\xi_1 - x_1) \left[ \xi_1 - x_1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1} \right]^3 + \right. \\ & \left. 48r^2 \left[ \xi_1 - x_1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1} \right]^2 \left[ 1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial^2 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1^2} \right] \right\} + \\ & \frac{48}{R^8} r^2 \left[ \xi_1 - x_1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1} \right]^4 + 2\omega \frac{\partial^4 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1^4}, \end{aligned} \quad (14a)$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 q}{\partial \xi_1^2 \partial \xi_2^2} = -\frac{1}{R^2} \left\{ 2 \left[ 1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial^2 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_2^2} \right] + 8(\xi_1 - x_1) \omega \frac{\partial^3 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1 \partial \xi_2^2} + \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2 \left[ 1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial^2 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1^2} \right] + 8(\xi_2 - x_2) \omega \frac{\partial^3 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1^2 \partial \xi_2} + 2r^2 \omega \frac{\partial^4 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1^2 \partial \xi_2^2} \Big\} + \\
& \frac{1}{R^4} \left\{ 4 \left[ \xi_2 - x_2 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_2} \right]^2 + \right. \\
& 8(\xi_1 - x_1) \left[ 1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial^2 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_2^2} \right] \left[ \xi_1 - x_1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1} \right] + \\
& 4 \left[ \xi_1 - x_1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1} \right]^2 + \\
& 32(\xi_1 - x_1) \left[ \xi_2 - x_2 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_2} \right] \omega \frac{\partial^2 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1 \partial \xi_2} + \\
& 32(\xi_2 - x_2) \left[ \xi_1 - x_1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1} \right] \omega \frac{\partial^2 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1 \partial \xi_2} + 16r^2 \omega^2 \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1 \partial \xi_2} \right]^2 + \\
& 8r^2 \left[ \xi_1 - x_1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1} \right] \omega \frac{\partial^3 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1 \partial \xi_2^2} + \\
& 8(\xi_2 - x_2) \left[ \xi_2 - x_2 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_2} \right] \left[ 1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial^2 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1^2} \right] + \\
& 2r^2 \left[ 1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial^2 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1^2} \right] \left[ 1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial^2 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_2^2} \right] + \\
& 8r^2 \left[ \xi_2 - x_2 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_2} \right] \omega \frac{\partial^3 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1^2 \partial \xi_2} \Big\} - \\
& \frac{1}{R^6} \left\{ 32(\xi_1 - x_1) \left[ \xi_2 - x_2 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_2} \right]^2 \left[ \xi_1 - x_1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1} \right] + \right. \\
& 32(\xi_2 - x_2) \left[ \xi_2 - x_2 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_2} \right] \left[ \xi_1 - x_1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1} \right]^2 + \\
& 8r^2 \left[ 1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial^2 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_2^2} \right] \left[ \xi_1 - x_1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1} \right]^2 + \\
& 64r^2 \left[ \xi_2 - x_2 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_2} \right] \left[ \xi_1 - x_1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1} \right] \omega \frac{\partial^2 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1 \partial \xi_2} + \\
& 8r^2 \left[ \xi_2 - x_2 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_2} \right]^2 \left[ 1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial^2 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1^2} \right] \Big\} + \\
& \frac{48}{R^8} r^2 \left[ \xi_2 - x_2 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_2} \right]^2 \left[ \xi_1 - x_1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1} \right]^2 + \\
& 2\omega \frac{\partial^4 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_1^2 \partial \xi_2^2}, \tag{14b} \\
\frac{\partial^4 q}{\partial \xi_2^4} = & -\frac{1}{R^2} \left\{ 12 \left[ 1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial^2 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_2^2} \right] + 16(\xi_2 - x_2) \omega \frac{\partial^3 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_2^3} + \right. \\
& 2r^2 \omega \frac{\partial^4 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_2^4} \Big\} + \frac{1}{R^4} \left\{ \left[ \xi_2 - x_2 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_2} \right]^2 + \right. \\
& 48(\xi_2 - x_2) \left[ \xi_2 - x_2 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_2} \right] \left[ 1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial^2 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_2^2} \right] + \\
& 16r^2 \left[ \xi_2 - x_2 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_2} \right] \omega \frac{\partial^3 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_2^3} + 6r^2 \left[ 1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial^2 \omega(\boldsymbol{\xi})}{\partial \xi_2^2} \right]^2 \Big\} -
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{R^6} \left\{ 64(\xi_2 - x_2) \left[ \xi_2 - x_2 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\xi)}{\partial \xi_2} \right]^3 + \right. \\ & 48r^2 \left[ \xi_2 - x_2 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\xi)}{\partial \xi_2} \right]^2 \left[ 1 + 2\omega \frac{\partial^2 \omega(\xi)}{\partial \xi_2^2} \right] \left. \right\} + \\ & \frac{48}{R^8} r^2 \left[ \xi_2 - x_2 + 2\omega \frac{\partial \omega(\xi)}{\partial \xi_2} \right]^4 + 2\omega \frac{\partial^4 \omega(\xi)}{\partial \xi_2^4}, \end{aligned} \quad (14c)$$

式中  $\omega = \omega(\mathbf{x})$  .

当  $R = 0$  时, 即  $\mathbf{x} = \xi$  且  $\omega = 0$  时, 表达式(13) 中  $K(\mathbf{x}, \xi)$  才可能出现不连续性. 实际上, 当  $\mathbf{x} = \xi$  时, 式(13) 为

$$K(\mathbf{x}, \xi) \Big|_{\mathbf{x}=\xi} = \frac{1 + \omega \nabla^2 \omega - (\nabla \omega)^2}{\pi \omega^2} - \frac{1}{4\pi} \omega \nabla^4 \omega - \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{k - \bar{\omega}^2 \bar{m}}{D} \omega^2. \quad (15)$$

为了使积分核  $K(\mathbf{x}, \xi) \in C(\Omega \cup \partial\Omega)$ , 将式(15) 的分子  $1 + \omega \nabla^2 \omega - (\nabla \omega)^2$  展开成  $\omega$  的幂级数后, 幂级数的常数项和 1 次项的系数必须等于 0. 下面通过构造一个新的边界规范化方程来保证  $K(\mathbf{x}, \xi)$  的连续性, 为此假设

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \omega_0^2 \phi, \quad (16)$$

式中,  $\omega_0 = 0$  是边界  $\Gamma$  的一阶规范化方程, 即满足式(3) 和式(4). 显然,  $\omega = 0$  也是一阶规范化方程. 容易证明. 只要选取

$$\phi = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \nabla^2 \omega_0 + \frac{1 - (\nabla \omega_0)^2}{\omega_0} \right], \quad (17)$$

就能保证  $K(\mathbf{x}, \xi)$  在积分域内处处连续, 将表达式(17) 代入式(16) 中, 可得

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \frac{1}{2} \omega_0^2 \left[ \nabla^2 \omega_0 + \frac{1 - (\nabla \omega_0)^2}{\omega_0} \right]. \quad (18)$$

因此, 我们可以通过任意选择一个边界规范化方程  $\omega_0 = 0$ , 就可以根据式(18) 建立一个新的边界规范化方程  $\omega = 0$ , 从而就可以保证积分核  $K(\mathbf{x}, \xi)$  的连续性.

### 3 积分方程的离散

将 Winkler 地基上任意边界形状固支薄板自由振动问题的等效积分方程(12) 进行离散化. 将积分域  $\Omega$  划分为若干子域  $\Omega_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, N)$ , 在各子域中分别应用中矩形公式进行数值求积. 则积分方程(12) 可化为齐次线性代数方程组:

$$\mathbf{B}_{N \times N} [W(\mathbf{x}_1), \dots, W(\mathbf{x}_N)]^T = 0, \quad (19)$$

其中,  $N$  是划分的子域数,  $W(\mathbf{x}_i)$  是  $W$  在  $\mathbf{x}_i$  处的未知虚拟值.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{B}_{N \times N} &= (b_{ij})_{N \times N}, & \text{当 } i \neq j \text{ 时, } & b_{ij} = K(\mathbf{x}_i, \xi_j) A_j, \\ & & \text{当 } i = j \text{ 时, } & b_{ij} = K(\mathbf{x}_i, \xi_j) A_j - 1, \end{aligned}$$

$A_j$  表示第  $j$  个子域的面积, ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, N; j = 1, 2, \dots, N$ ).

齐次线性方程组(19) 有非平凡解的条件是其系数行列式等于 0, 即

$$\mathbf{B}_{N \times N} = 0. \quad (20)$$

求解式(20), 可以得到前  $N$  阶固有频率  $\bar{\omega}$ , 或  $f = \bar{\omega} / (2\pi)$ . 将求得的前  $N$  阶固有频率  $\bar{\omega}$  代入线性方程(19) 中, 还可以求出各子域上挠度的比值, 即各阶振动的模态.

### 4 数值算例

例 1 图 1 所示 Winkler 地基上周边固支四边形薄板, 取 Poisson 比  $\nu = 0.3$ , 厚度取  $t =$

0.1,弹性模量取  $E = 3 \times 10^9$ ,弹性地基系数分别取  $k = 2 \times 10^7, k = 4 \times 10^7, k = 6 \times 10^7$ ,单位面积内的质量取  $\bar{m} = 780$ .当  $a = b = d = e = 0.75, c = 2$  时为矩形薄板,根据  $R$ -函数理论<sup>[18]</sup>,只要取

$$\omega_0 = \omega_1 + \omega_2 - \sqrt{\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2},$$

式中

$$\omega_1 = (1/(2a))(a^2 - x_1^2), \omega_2 = x_2(c - x_2)/c.$$

则  $\omega_0 = 0$  就是 Winkler 地基上矩形薄板边界的一阶规范化方程; $\omega_1 = 0, \omega_2 = 0$  分别表示 Winkler 地基上固支矩形板的各个边.当  $a = e = 1, b = d = 0.75, c = 1.5$  时为梯形薄板,根据  $R$ -函数理论<sup>[18]</sup>,只要取

$$\omega_0 = \omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 - \sqrt{\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2} - \sqrt{\omega_1^2 + \omega_3^2} - \sqrt{\omega_2^2 + \omega_3^2} + \sqrt{\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2 + \omega_3^2},$$

式中

$$\omega_1 = \frac{(c - x_2)x_2}{c},$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (c/(a - b))^2}} \left( \frac{ac}{a - b} + \frac{c}{a - b} x_1 - x_2 \right),$$

$$\omega_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (c/(a - b))^2}} \left( \frac{ac}{a - b} - \frac{c}{a - b} x_1 - x_2 \right),$$

则  $\omega_0 = 0$  是 Winkler 地基上梯形板边界的一阶规范化方程; $\omega_1 = 0, \omega_2 = 0, \omega_3 = 0$  分别表示 Winkler 地基上固支梯形薄板的各个边.计算结果分别列于表 1 与表 2 中,并与 ANSYS 有限元法的计算结果进行了对比.

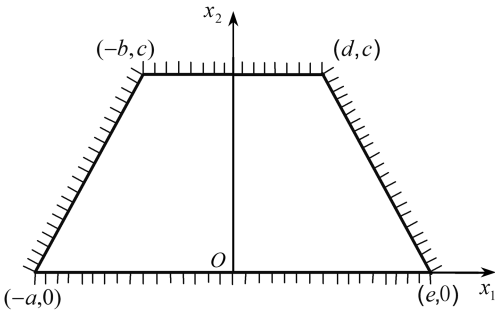


图 1 Winkler 地基上四边固支薄板

Fig.1 Four edges clamped thin plate on Winkler foundation

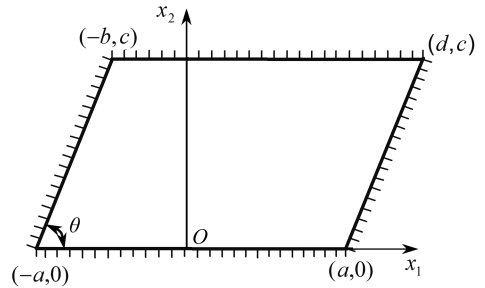


图 2 Winkler 地基上固支平行四边形薄板

Fig.2 Clamped parallelogrammic plate on Winkler foundation

表 1 Winkler 地基上固支矩形薄板固有频率  $f$

Table 1 Natural frequency  $f$  of clamped rectangular thin plate on Winkler foundation

mode rank	$k = 2 \times 10^7$		$k = 4 \times 10^7$		$k = 6 \times 10^7$	
	this paper	FEM solution	this paper	FEM solution	this paper	FEM solution
1	46.796	45.836	53.285	52.445	59.066	58.309
2	68.958	68.819	73.516	73.387	77.809	77.686
3	93.954	93.200	97.350	96.621	100.630	99.926
4	110.962	109.450	113.851	112.380	116.669	115.230
5	118.818	116.300	121.521	119.060	124.164	121.760

表 2 Winkler 地基上固支梯形薄板固有频率  $f$ Table 2 Natural frequency  $f$  of clamped trapezoidal thin plate on Winkler foundation

mode rank	$k = 2 \times 10^7$		$k = 4 \times 10^7$		$k = 6 \times 10^7$	
	this paper	FEM solution	this paper	FEM solution	this paper	FEM solution
1	49.458	49.099	55.638	55.312	61.197	60.895
2	81.322	81.527	85.222	85.414	88.952	89.132
3	96.298	96.207	99.613	99.521	102.823	102.730
4	129.439	128.700	131.924	131.190	134.363	133.640
5	136.207	135.650	138.569	138.020	140.894	140.350

例 2 如图 2 所示 Winkler 地基上周边固支平行四边形薄板,  $a = 0.75, c = 1.5, d = 2a - b$ , 取  $\theta = 75^\circ$ , 板厚  $t = 0.1$ , 弹性模量  $E = 3 \times 10^9$ , 弹性地基系数分别取  $k = 2 \times 10^7, k = 4 \times 10^7, k = 6 \times 10^7$ , Poisson 比  $\nu = 0.3$ , 单位面积内的质量取  $\bar{m} = 780$ . 根据  $R$ -函数理论<sup>[18]</sup>, 只要取

$$\omega_0 = \omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 - \sqrt{\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2} - \sqrt{\omega_1^2 + \omega_3^2} - \sqrt{\omega_2^2 + \omega_3^2} + \sqrt{\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2 + \omega_3^2},$$

式中

$$\omega_1 = \frac{(c - x_2)x_2}{c},$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta}} (a \tan \theta + x_1 \tan \theta - x_2),$$

$$\omega_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta}} (a \tan \theta - x_1 \tan \theta + x_2),$$

则  $\omega_0 = 0$  是 Winkler 地基上平行四边形薄板边界的一阶规范化方程;  $\omega_1 = 0, \omega_2 = 0, \omega_3 = 0$  分别表示 Winkler 地基上固支平行四边形薄板的各个边. 计算结果列于表 3 中, 并与 ANSYS 有限元法的计算结果进行了对比.

表 3 Winkler 地基上固支平行四边形薄板固有频率  $f$ Table 3 Natural frequency  $f$  of clamped parallelogrammic thin plate on Winkler foundation

mode rank	$k = 2 \times 10^7$		$k = 4 \times 10^7$		$k = 6 \times 10^7$	
	this paper	FEM solution	this paper	FEM solution	this paper	FEM solution
1	55.038	55.240	60.645	60.835	65.788	65.958
2	96.476	96.607	99.785	99.912	102.988	103.110
3	109.185	109.370	112.120	112.300	114.980	115.160
4	143.537	142.790	145.781	145.050	147.992	147.270
5	179.248	177.980	181.049	179.800	182.834	181.590

## 5 结 论

本文应用  $R$ -函数理论和准 Green 函数方法, 研究了 Winkler 地基上任意边界形状固支薄板的自由振动问题. 通过将本文方法的计算结果跟 ANSYS 有限元法的结果进行比较, 表明本文方法的结果具有较高精度. 为研究 Winkler 地基上的复杂边界形状薄板自由振动问题提供了一种有效的数学方法. 采用准 Green 函数方法求解 Winkler 地基薄板问题是合理可行的, 本文的工作为地基薄板问题分析提供了一种新型有效的计算手段. 准 Green 函数方法是一种新的数值方法, 提高其计算精度及开拓其应用领域, 有待进一步研究.  $R$ -函数理论还可用来构造满

足边界条件的试函数,与 Ritz 法等加权残值法结合起来,有效地解决工程中的各种边值问题<sup>[26]</sup>。

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## Quasi-Green's Function Method for Free Vibration of Clamped Thin Plates on Winkler Foundation

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**Abstract:** The quasi-Green's function method was employed to solve the free vibration problem of clamped thin plates on Winkler foundation. A quasi-Green's function was established by using the fundamental solution and boundary equation of the problem. This function satisfies the homogeneous boundary condition of the problem. The mode shape differential equation of the free vibration problem of clamped thin plates on Winkler foundation was reduced to Fredholm integral equations of the second kind by Green formula. Irregularity of the kernel of integral equation was overcome by choosing a suitable form of the normalized boundary equation. Numerical results show high accuracy of the method given by the present paper, and it is an effective mathematical method.

**Key words:** Green function; integral equation; clamped thin plates; Winkler foundation; free vibration