

# 球面各向同性圆锥其顶端受力 时的弹性力学解\*

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(1993年11月24日收到)

## 摘 要

本文在文[9]的基础上, 研究球面各向同性圆锥顶端作用集中力, 集中力矩时的位移和应力分布。最后讨论了空心锥顶端受力的问题。

**关键词** 球面各向同性圆锥 弹性力学解 压缩 扭转 弯曲

## 一、引 言

1865年, Saint-Venant首次提出了球面各向同性的概念, 并相应地求解了球壳内外表面作用均匀压力的问题<sup>[2,4]</sup>。自此之后, 对球面各向同性弹性力学问题的研究取得了一定的进展。特别地1954年, 胡海昌做了开创性的研究工作, 他通过引入三个位移函数来表示位移, 简化了不计体积力时基本方程的求解<sup>[5]</sup>。随后, 1966年, Chen将位移函数展开成球面调和函数的形式, 求解了几个经典的轴对称问题<sup>[6]</sup>。1976年, Vasilenko<sup>[7]</sup>将基本方程变换成一个常微分方程组, 求解了轴对称多层球壳的问题。最近作者完善了文[5]的研究, 从而使有可能研究一系列与各向同性相对应的边值问题<sup>[9]</sup>。

许多作者广泛地研究了圆锥顶端受集中力作用的问题。在文[1], 有整个一节研究各向同性圆锥问题。Lekhniskii<sup>[2]</sup>和胡海昌<sup>[3]</sup>求解了横观各向同性圆锥的拉伸和弯曲问题。本文将用文[9]给出的方法来研究球面各向同性圆锥顶端作用集中力和集中力矩的问题。

## 二、圆锥的平衡方程和边界条件

在球生标系 $(r, \theta, \phi)$ 中, 球面各向同性材料与横观各向同性材料一样, 具有五个独立的弹性常数。在不计体积力时, 按文[9], 位移为:

$$\begin{aligned} u_r &= L_1 \nabla_1^2 F \\ u_\theta &= -\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial(L_2 F)}{\partial \theta} \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

\*国家自然科学基金资助项目。

$$u_\phi = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} - \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial(L_2 F)}{\partial \phi}$$

式中:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_1^2 &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \operatorname{ctg} \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \\ L_1 &= (C_{13} + C_{44}) \nabla_2 - C_{44} - C_{11} - C_{12} + C_{13} \\ L_2 &= C_{33} \nabla_3^2 - 2(C_{11} + C_{12} - C_{13}) + C_{44} \nabla_1^2 \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

$$\nabla_2 = r \frac{\partial}{\partial r}$$

$$\nabla_2^2 = r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r \frac{\partial}{\partial r}$$

$$\nabla_3^2 = \nabla_1^2 + \nabla_2$$

以及  $\psi$  和  $F$  分别满足下列方程:

$$[C_{44} \nabla_3^2 - 2(C_{44} - C_{66}) + C_{66} \nabla_1^2] \psi = 0 \quad (2.3)$$

$$[\nabla_3^2 \nabla_3^2 + 2D \nabla_3^2 + 4L + M \nabla_1^2 \nabla_3^2 + 2(N + L) \nabla_1^2 + N_1^2 \nabla_1^2] F = 0 \quad (2.4)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} D &= [C_{44}(C_{13} - C_{12} - C_{11}) - C_{33}(C_{44} - C_{66})] / (C_{33} C_{44}) \\ L &= (C_{44} - C_{66})(C_{11} + C_{12} - C_{13}) / (C_{33} C_{44}) \\ M &= [C_{11} C_{33} - C_{13}(C_{13} + 2C_{44})] / (C_{33} C_{44}) \\ N &= C_{11} / C_{33} \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

将式 (2.1) 代入几何关系, 再代入广义虎克定律, 可得用  $\psi$  和  $F$  表示的应力表达式:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_\theta &= C_{12} \varepsilon_0 + 2C_{66} \varepsilon_1 + C_{13} \varepsilon_2 \\ \sigma_\phi &= C_{12} \varepsilon_0 + 2C_{66} \varepsilon_3 + C_{13} \varepsilon_2 \\ \sigma_r &= 2C_{13} \varepsilon_0 + C_{33} \varepsilon_2 \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

$$\tau_{r\theta} = \frac{C_{44}}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial(L_1 \nabla_1^2 F)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} (1 - \nabla_2) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \phi} + (1 - \nabla_2) \frac{\partial(L_2 F)}{\partial \theta} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{r\phi} &= \frac{C_{44}}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial(L_1 \nabla_1^2 F)}{\partial \phi} - (1 - \nabla_2) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} (1 - \nabla_2) \frac{\partial(L_2 F)}{\partial \phi} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\tau_{\theta\phi} = \frac{C_{66}}{r} \left[ 2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \theta^2} - \nabla_1^2 \psi - 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial(L_2 F)}{\partial \phi} \right) \right]$$

式中:

$$\varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{r} [2L_1 - L_2] \nabla_1^2 F$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{1}{r} \left[ \left( L_1 \nabla_1^2 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} L_2 \right) F - \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \phi} \right) \right] \quad (2.7)$$

$$\varepsilon_2 = \frac{1}{r} \left[ L_1 \nabla_1^2 F + \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} - \nabla_1^2 \right) L_2 F + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \right) \right]$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (L_1 \nabla_1^2 F)$$

对于锥的问题，可设  $F$  为：

$$F = r^n Y(\theta, \phi) \quad (2.8)$$

将式 (2.8) 代入式 (2.4) 可得：

$$\nabla_1^2 \nabla_1^2 Y + 2S(n) \nabla_1^2 Y + K(n) Y = 0 \quad (2.9)$$

式中：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2S(n) &= [Mn(n+1) + 2(N+L)]/N \\ K(n) &= [n^2(n+1)^2 + 2Dn(n+1) + 4L]/N \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.10)$$

假设  $Y(\theta, \phi) = Y_l(\theta, \phi)$ ，这里有：

$$\nabla_1^2 Y_l(\theta, \phi) + l(l+1) Y_l(\theta, \phi) = 0 \quad (2.11)$$

那么将  $Y_l(\theta, \phi)$  代入式 (2.9)，可求得其特征根为：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} l_1 &= [-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4S + 4\sqrt{S^2 - K}}], \quad l_2 = -l_1 - 1 \\ l_3 &= [-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4S - 4\sqrt{S^2 - K}}], \quad l_4 = -l_3 - 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.12)$$

类似地假设

$$\psi = r^n Y_l(\theta, \phi) \quad (2.13)$$

将式 (2.13) 代入式 (2.3) 可得：

$$C_{66} \nabla_1^2 Y_l(\theta, \phi) + [2C_{66} + (n-1)(n+2)C_{44}] Y_l(\theta, \phi) = 0 \quad (2.14)$$

其特征根为：

$$l_5 = [-1 + \sqrt{9 + 4[n(n+1) - 2]C_{44}/C_{66}}]/2, \quad l_6 = -l_5 - 1 \quad (2.15)$$

下面我们将考虑如图1所示的锥壳，其顶端作用集中力  $F = F_x \mathbf{i} + F_y \mathbf{j} + F_z \mathbf{k}$  和集中力矩  $M = M_x \mathbf{i} + M_y \mathbf{j} + M_z \mathbf{k}$ ，其内外表面的边界条件为：

$$\theta = \alpha, \quad \sigma_\theta = \bar{\sigma}_\theta, \quad \tau_{r\theta} = \bar{\tau}_{r\theta}, \quad \tau_{\theta\phi} = \bar{\tau}_{\theta\phi} \quad (2.16)$$

$$\theta = \beta, \quad \sigma_\theta = \sigma_\theta^*, \quad \tau_{r\theta} = \tau_{r\theta}^*, \quad \tau_{\theta\phi} = \tau_{\theta\phi}^* \quad (2.17)$$

这里  $\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{k}$  为直角坐标中的三个单位矢量， $\alpha$  和  $\beta$  为锥壳的外顶角和内顶角。带有“—”和“\*”的为已知值。

为满足锥壳顶端  $O$  的平衡条件，以  $O$  点为球心，用半径  $r$  截出一段锥壳，其平衡方程如下：

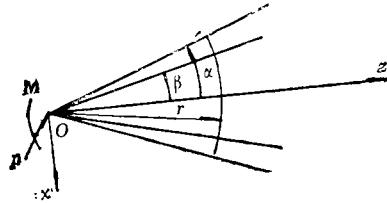


图1 锥壳顶端作用集中载荷

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{p} + \int_0^{2\pi} \int_\beta^\alpha [\sigma_r \mathbf{e}_r + \tau_{r\theta} \mathbf{e}_\theta + \tau_{r\phi} \mathbf{e}_\phi] r^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi \\ & + \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^r [\bar{\tau}_{r\theta} \mathbf{e}_r + \bar{\sigma}_\theta \mathbf{e}_\theta + \bar{\tau}_{\theta\phi} \mathbf{e}_\phi] r dr d\phi \sin\alpha \\ & - \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^r [\tau_{r\theta}^* \mathbf{e}_r + \sigma_\theta^* \mathbf{e}_\theta + \tau_{\theta\phi}^* \mathbf{e}_\phi] r dr d\phi \sin\beta = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

$$\mathbf{M} + \int_0^{2\pi} \int_\beta^\alpha [\tau_{r\theta} \mathbf{e}_\phi - \tau_{r\phi} \mathbf{e}_\theta] r^3 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^r [\bar{\sigma}_\theta \mathbf{e}_\phi - \tau_{\theta\phi} \mathbf{e}_\theta] r^2 dr d\phi \sin\alpha \\
& - \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^r [\sigma_\theta^* \mathbf{e}_\phi - \tau_{\theta\phi}^* \mathbf{e}_\theta] r^2 dr d\phi \sin\beta = 0
\end{aligned} \quad (2.19)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{e}_r &= \sin\theta \cos\phi \mathbf{i} + \sin\theta \sin\phi \mathbf{j} + \cos\theta \mathbf{k} \\
\mathbf{e}_\theta &= \cos\theta \cos\phi \mathbf{i} + \cos\theta \sin\phi \mathbf{j} - \sin\theta \mathbf{k} \\
\mathbf{e}_\phi &= -\sin\phi \mathbf{i} + \cos\phi \mathbf{j}
\end{aligned} \quad (2.20)$$

对于圆锥 $\beta=0$ ，式(2.17)不必考虑。下面我们将首先考虑圆锥问题，然后讨论空心锥问题。同时假设内外表面不受外力作用。

### 三、集中力作用下的圆锥

#### 3.1 压缩问题

假设锥顶作用 $\mathbf{p} = p_z \mathbf{k}$ ，这是一个轴对称问题，并且有： $\tau_{r\phi} = \tau_{\theta\phi} = 0$ ， $\sigma_\theta$ ， $\sigma_\phi$ ， $\sigma_r$ 和 $\tau_{r\theta}$ 与 $\phi$ 无关， $\bar{\tau}_{\theta\phi} = 0$ 。因为 $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos\phi d\phi = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin\phi d\phi = 0$ ，所以式(2.18)和(2.19)中有五个方程自动满足，还剩下下式要满足：

$$\begin{aligned}
& p_z/2\pi + r^2 \int_0^\alpha [\sigma_r \cos\theta - \tau_{r\theta} \sin\theta] \sin\theta d\theta \\
& + \int_0^r [\bar{\tau}_{r\theta} \cos\alpha - \bar{\sigma}_\theta \sin\alpha] r dr \sin\alpha = 0
\end{aligned} \quad (3.1a)$$

假设：

$$p_z/2\pi + r^2 \int_0^\alpha [\sigma_r \cos\theta - \tau_{r\theta} \sin\theta] \sin\theta d\theta = 0 \quad (3.1b)$$

则从式(3.1a)中可知， $\bar{\tau}_{r\theta} = 0$ 和 $\bar{\sigma}_\theta = 0$ ，只要满足其中一式就可，而且 $\sigma_r$ 和 $\tau_{r\theta}$ 与 $r^{-2}$ 成正比，因此取： $\psi = 0$ 以及

$$F = r^{-1} [c_1 P_{l_1}(\cos\theta) + c_3 P_1(\cos\theta)] \quad (3.1c)$$

$$l_1 = [-1 + \sqrt{1 + 8L/N}] / 2 \quad (3.1d)$$

式中 $c_1$ 和 $c_3$ 为待定常数。 $P_n(\cos\theta)$ 为 $n$ 阶勒让德函数。为方便起见，以下令 $t = \cos\theta$ 。

利用下面的关系式：

$$P_n^1(\cos\theta) = \sin\theta \frac{dP_n(\cos\theta)}{d\cos\theta} = -\frac{dP_n(\cos\theta)}{d\theta} \quad (3.1e)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dP_n^1(\cos\theta)}{d\theta} &= -\frac{d^2 P_n(\cos\theta)}{d\theta^2} \\
&= n(n+1)P_n(\cos\theta) - \text{ctg}\theta P_n^1(\cos\theta)
\end{aligned}$$

将式(3.1c)代入式(2.1)和(2.6)可得位移和应力：

$$\begin{aligned}
u_r &= r^{-1} [x_1 c_1 P_{l_1}(t) + x_2 c_3 P_1(t)] \\
u_\theta &= r^{-1} [x_3 c_1 P_{l_1}^1(t) + x_4 c_3 P_1^1(t)] \\
u_\phi &= 0
\end{aligned} \quad (3.1f)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_\theta &= r^{-2} \{ [x_1 E_1 + C_{11} E_2] P_{l_1}(t) + E_3 P_{\frac{1}{2}l_1}(t) \} c_1 + [x_2 E_1 + x_4 E_4] P_1(t) c_3 \} \\
\sigma_\phi &= r^{-2} \{ [x_1 E_1 + C_{12} E_2] P_{l_1}(t) - E_3 P_{\frac{1}{2}l_1}(t) \} c_1 + [x_2 E_1 + x_4 E_4] P_1(t) c_3 \} \\
\sigma_r &= r^{-2} \{ [x_1 (2C_{13} - C_{22}) + C_{13} E_2] P_{l_1}(t) c_1 \\
&\quad + [x_2 (2C_{13} - C_{33}) + 2x_4 C_{13}] P_1(t) c_3 \} \\
\tau_{r\theta} &= -C_{44} r^{-2} \{ (2x_3 + x_1) P_{\frac{1}{2}l_1}(t) c_1 + (2x_4 + x_2) P_{\frac{1}{2}l_1}(t) c_3 \} \\
\tau_{r\phi} &= \tau_{\theta\phi} = 0
\end{aligned} \tag{3.1g}$$

式中  $P_l^{\frac{1}{2}}(t)$  是第一类  $l$  阶  $n$  次连带勒让德函数。

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
x_1 &= l_1(l_1+1)(E_4 + 2C_{44}), \quad x_2 = 2(E_4 + 2C_{44}) \\
x_3 &= -l_1(l_1+1)C_{44} - 2E_1, \quad x_4 = -2C_{44} - 2E_1
\end{aligned} \right\} \tag{3.1h}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
E_1 &= C_{11} + C_{12} - C_{13}, \quad E_2 = x_3 l_1(l_1+1) \\
E_3 &= (C_{12} - C_{11}) x_3 \operatorname{ctg} \theta, \quad E_4 = C_{11} + C_{12}
\end{aligned} \right\} \tag{3.1i}$$

待定常数  $c_1$  和  $c_3$  可用式 (3.1b) 和边界条件:  $\theta = \alpha$  时,  $\tau_{r\theta} = 0$  来确定, 也即:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
p_z/2\pi + g_1 c_1 + g_2 c_3 &= 0 \\
g_3 c_1 + g_4 c_3 &= 0
\end{aligned} \right\} \tag{3.1j}$$

假设  $g_1 g_4 - g_2 g_3 \neq 0$ , 则可求出:

$$c_1 = p_z g_4 / [2\pi(g_2 g_3 - g_1 g_4)], \quad c_3 = -p_z g_3 / [2\pi(g_2 g_3 - g_1 g_4)] \tag{3.1k}$$

式中:  $g_i (i=1-4)$  见附录(A.2)

### 3.2. 弯曲问题

假设锥顶作用集中力  $\mathbf{p} = p_z \mathbf{i}$ , 显然这是一个弯曲问题, 并且  $xz$  平面为其对称面, 因此  $\sigma_r, \sigma_\theta, \sigma_\phi$  和  $\tau_{r\theta}$  与  $\cos\phi$  成正比, 而  $\tau_{r\phi}$  和  $\tau_{r\phi}$  与  $\sin\phi$  成正比。因为  $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin\phi \cos\phi d\phi = 0$ ,

$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2\phi d\phi = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2\phi d\phi = \pi$ , 所以式 (2.18) 和 (2.19) 中有四个方程自动满足, 余下两个方程要满足, 即:

$$\begin{aligned}
& p_z/\pi + r^2 \int_0^\alpha [\sigma_r \sin\theta/\cos\phi + \tau_{r\theta} \cos\theta/\cos\phi - \tau_{r\phi}/\sin\phi] \sin\theta d\theta \\
& + \int_0^r [\bar{\tau}_{r\theta} \sin\alpha/\cos\phi + \bar{\sigma}_\theta \cos\alpha/\cos\phi - \bar{\tau}_{\theta\phi}/\sin\phi] r dr \sin\alpha = 0
\end{aligned} \tag{3.2a}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned}
& r^3 \int_0^\alpha [\tau_{r\theta}/\cos\phi - \tau_{r\phi} \cos\theta/\sin\phi] \sin\theta d\theta \\
& + \int_0^r [\bar{\sigma}_\theta/\cos\phi - \bar{\tau}_{\theta\phi} \cos\alpha/\sin\phi] r^2 dr \sin\alpha = 0
\end{aligned} \tag{3.2b}$$

如果式 (3.2a) 中:

$$p_z/\pi + r^2 \int_0^\alpha [\sigma_r \sin\theta/\cos\phi + \tau_{r\theta} \cos\theta/\cos\phi - \tau_{r\phi}/\sin\phi] \sin\theta d\theta = 0 \tag{3.2c}$$

则  $\bar{\tau}_{r\theta} = 0, \bar{\tau}_{\theta\phi} = 0$  和  $\bar{\sigma}_\theta = 0$  只有两个是独立的, 另一式是锥平衡条件的推论。随之式 (3.2b) 中

$$\int_0^\alpha [\tau_{r\theta}/\cos\phi - \tau_{r\phi} \cos\theta/\sin\phi] \sin\theta d\theta = 0 \tag{3.2c}$$

也为锥平衡条件的推论。从式(3.2c)还可得,  $\sigma_r$ ,  $\tau_{r\theta}$ 和 $\tau_{r\phi}$ 与 $r^{-2}$ 成正比, 故可取:

$$\psi = c_6 r^{-1} P_{l_5}^1(t) \sin\phi \quad (3.2d)$$

$$F = r^{-1} [c_1 P_{l_1}^1(t) + c_3 P_1^1(t)] \cos\phi \quad (3.2e)$$

式中 $c_1$ ,  $c_3$ 和 $c_6$ 是未知常数。 $l_1$ 按式(3.1d)计算以及:

$$l_6 = [-1 + \sqrt{9 - 8C_{44}/C_{66}}] / 2 \quad (3.2f)$$

将式(3.2d)和(3.2e)代入式(2.1)和(2.6), 可得到位移和应力:

$$\begin{aligned} u_r &= r^{-1} [x_1 c_1 P_{l_1}^1(t) + x_2 c_3 P_1^1(t)] \cos\phi \\ u_\theta &= -r^{-1} [x_3 E_6 c_1 + x_4 c_3 P_1(t) + P_{l_5}^1(t) c_3 / \sin\theta] \cos\phi \end{aligned} \quad (3.2g)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_\phi &= r^{-1} \{E_6 c_6 + [x_3 c_1 P_{l_1}^1(t) + x_4 c_3 P_1^1(t)] / \sin\theta\} \sin\phi \\ \sigma_\theta &= r^{-2} \{[(x_1 E_1 + C_{11} E_2 + (1 + \cos^2\theta) E_3 / (\sin\theta \cos\theta)) P_{l_1}^1(t) \\ &\quad - E_2 E_3 P_{l_1}(t) / x_3] c_1 + [(x_2 + x_4) E_4 - x_2 C_{13}] P_1^1(t) c_3 \\ &\quad + (C_{12} - C_{11}) E_6 c_6\} \cos\phi \\ \sigma_\phi &= r^{-2} \{[(x_1 E_1 + C_{12} E_2 + (1 + \cos^2\theta) E_3 / (\sin\theta \cos\theta)) P_{l_1}^1(t) \\ &\quad + E_2 E_3 P_{l_1}(t) / x_3] c_1 + [(x_2 + x_4) E_4 - x_2 C_{13}] P_1^1(t) c_3 \\ &\quad + (C_{11} - C_{12}) E_6 c_6\} \cos\phi \end{aligned} \quad (3.2h)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_r &= r^{-2} \{[x_1 (2C_{13} - C_{33}) + C_{13} E_2] P_{l_1}^1(t) c_1 \\ &\quad + [2C_{13} (x_2 + x_4) - x_2 C_{33}] P_1^1(t) c_3\} \cos\phi \\ \tau_{r\phi} &= -C_{44} r^{-2} \{ (x_1 + 2x_3) P_{l_1}^1(t) c_1 / \sin\theta + (x_2 + 2x_4) c_3 + 2E_6 c_6\} \sin\phi \\ \tau_{r\theta} &= C_{44} r^{-2} \{ (x_1 + 2x_3) E_6 c_1 + (x_2 + 2x_4) P_1(t) c_3 + 2P_{l_5}^1(t) c_6 / \sin\theta\} \cos\theta \\ \tau_{\theta\phi} &= C_{66} r^{-2} \{2x_3 E_7 c_1 + [2(1 + \cos^2\theta) P_{l_5}^1(t) / \sin^2\theta - l_6(l_6 + 1) P_{l_5}^1(t) \\ &\quad - 2l_6(l_6 + 1) \operatorname{ctg}\theta P_{l_5}(t)] c_6\} \sin\phi \end{aligned}$$

式中  $x_i (i=1-4)$  同式(3.1h),  $E_i (i=1-4)$  同式(3.1i), 以及

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E_5 &= l_1(l_1 + 1) P_{l_1}(t) - \operatorname{ctg}\theta P_{l_2}^1(t) & E_6 &= l_6(l_6 + 1) P_{l_5}(t) - \operatorname{ctg}\theta P_{l_5}^1(t) \\ E_7 &= [E_5 - \operatorname{ctg}\theta P_{l_5}^1(t)] / \sin\theta & E_8 &= [E_6 - \operatorname{ctg}\theta P_{l_5}^1(t)] / \sin\theta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.2i)$$

将式(3.2h)代入式(3.2c)和 $\theta = \alpha$ 时,  $\tau_{r\theta} = 0$ ,  $\tau_{r\phi} = 0$ 从而确定 $c_1$ ,  $c_3$ 和 $c_6$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} p_x / \pi + f_1 c_1 + f_2 c_3 + f_3 c_6 &= 0 \\ f_4 c_1 + f_5 c_3 + f_6 c_6 &= 0 \\ f_7 c_1 + f_8 c_6 &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.2j)$$

假定式(3.2j)系数行列式不为零, 则可求得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} c_1 &= -p_x / \pi [f_1 - f_3 f_7 / f_8 - f_2 (f_4 f_8 - f_6 f_7) / f_6 f_8] \\ c_3 &= -[f_4 - f_6 f_7 / f_8] c_1 / f_6, \quad c_6 = -f_7 c_1 / f_8 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.2k)$$

式中  $f_i (i=1-8)$  见附录(A.3)

## 四、集中力矩作用下的圆锥

### 4.1 弯曲问题

假设锥顶作用集中力矩  $\mathbf{M} = M_y \mathbf{j}$ 。这是弯曲问题,  $xz$ 平面为其对称面。应力与 $\phi$ 的关系

同3.2节。所以式(2.18)和(2.19)中有四式已自动满足,还剩下如下两式要满足:

$$r^2 \int_0^{\alpha} [\sigma_r \sin\theta / \cos\phi + \tau_{r\theta} \cos\theta / \cos\phi - \tau_{r\phi} / \sin\phi] \sin\theta d\theta \\ + \int_0^{\alpha} [\bar{\tau}_{r\theta} \sin\alpha / \cos\phi + \bar{\sigma}_\theta \cos\alpha / \cos\phi - \bar{\tau}_{\theta\phi} / \sin\phi] r dr \sin\alpha = 0 \quad (4.1a)$$

$$M_y / \pi + r^3 \int_0^{\alpha} [\tau_{r\theta} / \cos\phi - \tau_{r\phi} \cos\theta / \sin\phi] \sin\theta d\theta \\ + \int_0^{\alpha} [\bar{\sigma}_\theta / \cos\phi - \bar{\tau}_{\theta\phi} \cos\alpha / \sin\phi] r^2 dr \sin\alpha = 0 \quad (4.1b)$$

正如上节所讨论的那样,若

$$M_y / \pi + r^3 \int_0^{\alpha} [\tau_{r\theta} / \cos\phi - \tau_{r\phi} \cos\theta / \sin\phi] \sin\theta d\theta = 0 \quad (4.1c)$$

那么 $\bar{\sigma}_\theta = 0$ 和 $\bar{\tau}_{\theta\phi} = 0$ ,只要满足一式,另一式为平衡条件的推论。如果再加上 $\bar{\tau}_{r\theta} = 0$ ,则式(4.1a)变成:

$$r^2 \int_0^{\alpha} [\sigma_r \sin\theta / \cos\phi + \tau_{r\theta} \cos\theta / \cos\phi - \tau_{r\phi} / \sin\phi] \sin\theta d\theta = 0 \quad (4.1d)$$

也为锥段平衡条件的推论。从式(4.1c)可知 $\tau_{r\theta}$ 的 $\tau_{r\phi}$ 和 $r^{-3}$ 与成正比,故可取:

$$\psi = c_6 r^{-2} P_1(t) \sin\phi \quad (4.1e)$$

$$F = r^{-2} [c_1 P_{l_1}^1(t) + c_3 P_{l_3}^1(t)] \cos\phi \quad (4.1f)$$

式中 $c_1, c_3, c_6$ 为待定系数, $l_1$ 和 $l_3$ 可将 $n = -2$ 代入式(2.12)中求得。

将式(4.1e)和(4.1f)代入式(2.1)和(2.6)可得位移和应力:

$$u_r = r^{-2} [y_1 c_1 P_{l_1}^1(t) + y_2 c_3 P_{l_3}^1(t)] \cos\phi \\ u_\theta = -r^{-2} [y_3 D_6 c_1 + y_4 D_6 c_3 + c_6] \cos\phi \quad (4.1g)$$

$$u_\phi = r^{-2} [y_3 P_{l_1}^1(t) c_1 / \sin\theta + y_4 P_{l_3}^1(t) c_3 / \sin\theta + c_6 P_1(t)] \sin\phi \\ \sigma_\theta = r^{-3} \{ [(y_1 D_1 + C_{11} D_3 + y_3 D_2 (1 + \cos^2\theta) / \sin^2\theta) P_{l_1}^1(t) \\ - D_2 D_3 \operatorname{ctg}\theta P_{l_1}^1(t)] c_1 + [(y_2 D_1 + C_{11} D_4 \\ + y_4 D_2 ((1 + \cos^2\theta) / \sin^2\theta) P_{l_3}^1(t) - D_2 D_4 \operatorname{ctg}\theta P_{l_3}^1(t)] c_3 \} \cos\phi \\ \sigma_\phi = r^{-3} \{ [(y_1 D_1 + C_{12} D_3 - y_3 D_2 (1 + \cos^2\theta) / \sin^2\theta) P_{l_1}^1(t) \\ + D_2 D_3 \operatorname{ctg}\theta P_{l_1}^1(t)] c_1 + [(y_2 D_1 + C_{12} D_4 \\ - y_4 D_2 (1 + \cos^2\theta) / \sin^2\theta) P_{l_3}^1(t) + D_2 D_4 \operatorname{ctg}\theta P_{l_3}^1(t)] c_3 \} \cos\phi \quad (4.1h)$$

$$\sigma_r = r^{-3} \{ [2y_1 (C_{13} - C_{33} + C_{13} D_3) P_{l_1}^1(t) c_1 \\ + [2y_2 (C_{13} - C_{33}) + C_{13} D_4] P_{l_3}^1(t) c_3 \} \cos\phi$$

$$\tau_{r\phi} = -C_{44} r^{-3} \{ (y_1 + 3y_3) P_{l_1}^1(t) c_1 / \sin\theta \\ + (y_2 + 3y_4) P_{l_3}^1(t) c_3 / \sin\theta + 3P_1(t) c_6 \} \sin\phi$$

$$\tau_{r\theta} = C_{44} r^{-3} \{ (y_1 + 3y_2) D_6 c_1 + (y_2 + 3y_4) D_6 c_3 + 3c_6 \} \cos\phi$$

$$\tau_{\theta\phi} = C_{66} r^{-3} \{ 2y_3 D_7 c_1 + 2y_4 D_8 c_3 \} \sin\phi$$

式中:

$$y_1 = l_1(l_1 + 1)(C_{11} + C_{12} + C_{13} + 3C_{44})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
y_2 &= l_3(l_3+1)(C_{11}+C_{12}+C_{13}+3C_{44}) \\
y_3 &= 2C_{33}-l_1(l_1+1)C_{44}-2(C_{11}+C_{12}-C_{13}) \\
y_4 &= 2C_{33}-l_3(l_3+1)C_{44}-2(C_{11}+C_{12}-C_{13}) \\
D_1 &= C_{11}+C_{12}-2C_{13}, \quad D_2 = C_{12}-C_{11}, \quad D_3 = y_3 l_1(l_1+1), \quad D_4 = y_4 l_3(l_3+1) \\
D_5 &= l_1(l_1+1)P_{l_1}(t) - \operatorname{ctg}\theta P_{l_1}^1(t) \\
D_6 &= l_3(l_3+1)P_{l_3}(t) - \operatorname{ctg}\theta P_{l_3}^1(t) \\
D_7 &= [D_5 - \operatorname{ctg}\theta P_{l_1}^1(t)]/\sin\theta \quad D_8 = [D_6 - \operatorname{ctg}\theta P_{l_3}^1(t)]/\sin\theta
\end{aligned} \tag{4.1j}$$

将式(4.1h)代入式(4.1c)及 $\theta=\alpha$ 时,  $\tau_{r\theta}=0$ 和 $\tau_{\theta\phi}=0$ 可以确定 $c_1c_3$ 和 $c_5$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
h_1c_1+h_2c_3+3c_5 &= 0 \\
h_3c_1+h_4c_3 &= 0 \\
M_y/\pi+h_5c_1+h_6c_3+h_7c_5 &= 0
\end{aligned} \tag{4.1k}$$

假设式(4.1k)的系数行列式不为零, 故可求出:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
c_1 &= -M_y/\pi [h_5 - h_3h_6/h_4 - h_7(h_1 - h_2h_3/h_4)/3] \\
c_3 &= -h_3c_1/h_4, \quad c_5 = -(h_1 - h_2h_3/h_4)c_1/3
\end{aligned} \right\} \tag{4.1l}$$

式中:  $h_i(i=1-7)$ 见附录(A.4)

## 4.2 扭转问题

假设锥顶作用集中力矩 $\mathbf{M}_y = M_z \mathbf{k}$ , 这是扭转问题, 因此 $\sigma_r = \sigma_\phi = \sigma_\theta = \tau_{r\theta} = 0$ ,  $\tau_{r\phi}$ 和 $\tau_{\theta\phi}$ 与 $\phi$ 无关. 式(2.18)和(2.19)中有五式已经自动满足, 只要

$$M_z/2\pi + r^3 \int_0^\alpha \tau_{r\phi} \sin^2\theta d\theta + \int_0^r \bar{\tau}_{\theta\phi} r^2 dr \sin^2\alpha = 0 \tag{4.2a}$$

满足即可.

如果式(4.2a)中的

$$M_z/2\pi + r^3 \int_0^\alpha \tau_{r\phi} \sin^2\theta d\theta = 0 \tag{4.2b}$$

那么 $\bar{\tau}_{\theta\phi} = 0$ .

由式(4.2b)可知,  $\tau_{r\phi}$ 与 $r^{-3}$ 成正比, 则可取 $F=0$

$$\psi = c_1 r^{-2} P_1(t) \tag{4.2c}$$

将式(4.2c)及 $F=0$ 代入式(2.1)和(2.6)得位移和应力如下:

$$u_r = u_\theta = 0, \quad u_\phi = -c_1 \sin\theta/r^2 \tag{4.2d}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
\sigma_r = \sigma_\theta = \sigma_\phi = \tau_{r\theta} = \tau_{\theta\phi} &= 0 \\
\tau_{r\phi} &= 3C_{44}c_1 \sin\theta/r^2
\end{aligned} \right\} \tag{4.2e}$$

由式(4.2b)可确定 $c_1$ , 即

$$c_1 = -M_z/[6\pi C_{44}(2/3 - \cos\alpha + \cos^3\alpha/3)] \tag{4.2f}$$

## 五、空心锥问题

对于空心锥问题, 其内外边界条件都要考虑. 首先来讨论对应于3.1节的压缩问题, 此时



式 (3.1a) 变成:

$$\begin{aligned} & p_z/2\pi + r^2 \int_{\beta}^{\alpha} [\sigma_r \cos\theta - \tau_{r\theta} \sin\theta] \sin\theta d\theta \\ & + \int_0^r [\bar{\tau}_{r\theta} \cos\alpha - \bar{\sigma}_{\theta} \sin\alpha] r \sin\alpha dr \\ & - \int_0^r [\tau_{r\theta}^* \cos\beta - \sigma_{\theta}^* \sin\beta] r \sin\beta dr = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5.1)$$

如果式 (5.1) 中有

$$p_z/2\pi + r^2 \int_{\beta}^{\alpha} [\sigma_r \cos\theta - \tau_{r\theta} \sin\theta] \sin\theta d\theta = 0 \quad (5.2)$$

那么  $\bar{\sigma}_{\theta} = 0$ ,  $\bar{\tau}_{r\theta} = 0$ ,  $\sigma_{\theta}^* = 0$  和  $\tau_{r\theta}^* = 0$ , 只有三个是独立的.

类似地, 可将  $F$  表示如下:

$$F = r^{-1} [c_1 P_{l_1}(t) + c_2 P_1(t) + c_3 Q_{l_1}(t) + c_4 Q_1(t)] \quad (5.3)$$

式中  $Q_n(t)$  为第二类  $n$  阶勒让德函数,  $c_i (i=1-4)$  为积分常数, 它们可由式 (5.2) 和边界条件  $\theta = \alpha$ ,  $\sigma_{\theta} = \tau_{r\theta} = 0$  及  $\theta = \beta$ ,  $\tau_{r\theta} = 0$ .

其次对于 3.2 节中的弯曲问题, 式 (3.2a) 和 (3.2b) 变成:

$$\begin{aligned} & p_z/\pi + r^2 \int_{\beta}^{\alpha} [\sigma_r \sin\theta/\cos\phi + \tau_{r\theta} \cos\theta/\cos\phi - \tau_{r\phi}/\sin\phi] \sin\theta d\theta \\ & + \int_0^r [\bar{\tau}_{r\theta} \sin\alpha/\cos\phi + \bar{\sigma}_{\theta} \cos\alpha/\cos\phi - \bar{\tau}_{r\phi}/\sin\phi] r dr \sin\alpha \\ & - \int_0^r [\tau_{r\theta}^* \sin\beta/\cos\phi + \sigma_{\theta}^* \cos\beta/\cos\phi - \tau_{r\phi}^*/\sin\phi] r dr \sin\beta = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & r^3 \int_{\beta}^{\alpha} [\tau_{r\theta}/\cos\phi - \tau_{r\phi} \cos\theta/\sin\phi] \sin\theta d\theta \\ & + \int_0^r [\bar{\sigma}_{\theta}/\cos\phi - \bar{\tau}_{r\phi} \cos\alpha/\sin\phi] r dr \sin\alpha \\ & - \int_0^r [\sigma_{\theta}^*/\cos\phi - \tau_{r\phi}^* \cos\beta/\sin\phi] r dr \sin\beta = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5.5)$$

如果式 (5.4) 中有

$$p_z/\pi + r^2 \int_{\beta}^{\alpha} [\sigma_r \sin\theta/\cos\phi + \tau_{r\theta} \cos\theta/\cos\phi - \tau_{r\phi}/\sin\phi] \sin\theta d\theta = 0 \quad (5.6)$$

那么  $\bar{\sigma}_{\theta} = 0$ ,  $\bar{\tau}_{r\theta} = 0$ ,  $\bar{\tau}_{r\phi} = 0$ ,  $\sigma_{\theta}^* = 0$ ,  $\tau_{r\theta}^* = 0$  及  $\tau_{r\phi}^* = 0$ , 只有五个是独立的.

相应地, 式 (5.5) 变成:

$$r^3 \int_{\beta}^{\alpha} [\tau_{r\theta}/\cos\phi - \tau_{r\phi} \cos\theta/\sin\phi] \sin\theta d\theta = 0 \quad (5.7)$$

上式可用来校核结果. 式 (3.2d) 和 (3.2e) 变成:

$$\psi = r^{-1} [c_5 P_{l_5}^1(t) + c_6 Q_{l_5}^1(t)] \sin\phi \quad (5.8)$$

$$F = r^{-1} [c_1 P_{l_1}^1(t) + c_2 P_1^1(t) + c_3 Q_{l_1}^1(t) + c_4 Q_1^1(t)] \cos\phi \quad (5.9)$$

式中  $Q_n^l(t)$  为第二类  $n$  阶  $l$  次连带勒让德函数,  $c_i (i=1-6)$  是积分常数, 可由式 (5.6) 及  $\theta = \alpha$  时  $\sigma_{\theta} = \tau_{r\theta} = 0$ ,  $\tau_{r\phi} = 0$  和  $\theta = \beta$  时  $\tau_{r\theta} = \tau_{r\phi} = 0$  来确定.

同理对于4.2节中的弯曲问题, 式(4.1a)和(4.1b)变成:

$$\begin{aligned} & r^2 \int_{\beta}^{\alpha} [\sigma_r \sin\theta / \cos\phi + \tau_{r\theta} \cos\theta / \cos\phi - \tau_{r\phi} / \sin\phi] \sin\theta d\theta \\ & + \int_0^r [\bar{\tau}_{r\theta} \sin\alpha / \cos\phi + \bar{\sigma}_{\theta} \cos\alpha / \cos\phi - \bar{\tau}_{\theta\phi} / \sin\phi] r dr \sin\alpha \\ & - \int_0^r [\tau_{r\theta}^* \sin\beta / \cos\phi + \sigma_{\theta}^* \cos\beta / \cos\phi - \tau_{\theta\phi}^* / \sin\phi] r dr \sin\beta = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5.10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & M_y / \pi + r^3 \int_{\beta}^{\alpha} [\tau_{r\theta} / \cos\phi - \tau_{r\phi} \cos\theta / \sin\phi] \sin\theta d\theta \\ & + \int_0^r [\bar{\sigma}_{\theta} / \cos\phi - \bar{\tau}_{\theta\phi} \cos\alpha / \sin\phi] r^2 dr \sin\alpha \\ & - \int_0^r [\sigma_{\theta}^* / \cos\phi - \tau_{\theta\phi}^* \cos\beta / \sin\phi] r^2 dr \sin\beta = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5.11)$$

假如式(5.11)中有

$$M_y / \pi + r^3 \int_{\beta}^{\alpha} [\tau_{r\theta} / \cos\phi - \tau_{r\phi} \cos\theta / \sin\phi] \sin\theta d\theta = 0 \quad (5.12)$$

那么,  $\bar{\sigma}_{\theta} = 0, \bar{\tau}_{\theta\phi} = 0$  及  $\tau_{\theta\phi}^* = 0, \sigma_{\theta}^* = 0$  只有三个是独立的.

式(4.1e)和(4.1f)可改写成下二式:

$$\psi = r^{-2} [c_5 P_1^1(t) + c_6 Q_1^1(t)] \sin\phi \quad (5.13)$$

$$F = r^{-2} [c_1 P_{1_1}^1(t) + c_3 P_{1_2}^1(t) + c_2 Q_{1_1}^1(t) + c_4 Q_{1_3}^1(t)] \cos\phi \quad (5.14)$$

式中的积分常数  $c_i (i=1-6)$  可由式(5.12)及  $\theta = \alpha$  时  $\sigma_{\theta} = \tau_{\theta\phi} = 0, \tau_{r\theta} = 0$  和  $\theta = \beta$  时  $\tau_{\theta\phi} = 0, \tau_{r\theta} = 0$ .

类似地, 对于扭转问题有:

$$\begin{aligned} & M_z / 2\pi + r^3 \int_{\beta}^{\alpha} \tau_{r\phi} \sin^2\theta d\theta + \int_0^r \bar{\tau}_{\theta\phi} r^2 dr \sin^2\alpha \\ & - \int_0^r \tau_{\theta\phi}^* r^2 dr \sin^2\beta = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5.15)$$

如果式(5.15)中有

$$M_z / 2\pi + r^3 \int_{\beta}^{\alpha} \tau_{r\phi} \sin^2\theta d\theta = 0 \quad (5.16)$$

因此  $\bar{\tau}_{\theta\phi} = 0$  和  $\tau_{\theta\phi}^* = 0$  只有一个是独立的.  $\psi$  可表示为

$$\psi = r^{-2} [c_1 P_1(t) + c_2 Q_1(t)] \quad (5.17)$$

式中  $c_1, c_2$  由式(5.16)和  $\theta = \alpha$  时  $\tau_{\theta\phi} = 0$  来确定.

## 附 录

$$\begin{aligned} C_{nm} &= \int_0^{\alpha} P_n(\cos\theta) P_m(\cos\theta) \sin\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{\sin^2\alpha [P_n(\cos\alpha) \bar{P}_n(\cos\alpha) - P_n(\cos\alpha) \bar{P}_m(\cos\alpha)]}{n(n+1) - m(m+1)} \\ C_{nm}^1 &= \int_0^{\alpha} P_n^1(\cos\theta) P_m^1(\cos\theta) \sin\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{\sin^2\alpha [P_n^1(\cos\alpha) \bar{P}_n^1(\cos\alpha) - P_n^1(\cos\alpha) \bar{P}_m^1(\cos\alpha)]}{n(n+1) - m(m+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$C_n^1 = \int_0^\alpha P_n^1(\cos\theta) d\theta = -P_n(\cos\alpha) + P_n(1) \quad (\text{A.1})$$

$$C_{2n}^1 = \int_0^\alpha P_n^1(\cos\theta) \cos\theta d\theta = -P_n(\cos\alpha) \cos\alpha + P_n(1) - C_{n0}$$

$$C_{2n}^1 = \int_0^\alpha P_n^1(\cos\theta) \cos^2\theta d\theta = -P_n(\cos\alpha) \cos^2\alpha + P_n(1) - 2C_{n1}$$

$$\bar{P}_i(\cos\theta) = \frac{dP_i(\cos\theta)}{d(\cos\theta)}$$

$$P_i^1 = \frac{dP_i^1(\cos\theta)}{d(\cos\theta)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_1 &= [x_1(2C_{13} - C_{33}) + C_{13}x_3l_1(l_1+1)]Cl_{11}^1 + C_{44}(2x_3+x_1)C_{l_{13}}^1 \\ g_2 &= [x_2(2C_{13} - C_{33}) + 2x_4C_{13}](1 - \cos^3\alpha) + C_{44}(2x_4+x_1)(1/3 - \cos\alpha + \cos^3\alpha/3) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

$$g_3 = (2x_3+x_1)P_{l_1}^1(\cos\alpha),$$

$$g_4 = (2x_4+x_2)\sin\alpha,$$

$$f_1 = [x_1(2C_{13} - C_{33}) + C_{13}x_3l_1(l_1+1)] C_{l_{13}}^1 + C_{44}(x_1+2x_3)[l_1(l_1+1)Cl_{11} - C_{x_{l_1}}^1] + C_{44}(x_1+2x_3)C_{l_1}^1,$$

$$f_2 = [2C_{13}(x_2+x_4) - x_2C_{33}](2/3 - \cos\alpha + \cos^3\alpha/3) + C_{44}(x_2+2x_4)(1 - \cos^3\alpha) + C_{44}(x_2+2x_4)(1 - \cos\alpha),$$

$$f_3 = 2C_{44}C_{2l_1}^1 + 2C_{44}[l_3(l_3+1)Cl_{30} - C_{2l_3}^1]$$

$$f_4 = (x_1+2x_3)[l_1(l_1+1)P_{l_1}(\cos\alpha) - \text{ctg}\alpha P_{l_1}^1(\cos\alpha)] \quad (\text{A.3})$$

$$f_5 = (x_2+2x_4)\cos\alpha$$

$$f_6 = 2P_{l_5}^1(\cos\alpha)/\sin\alpha$$

$$f_7 = 2x_3[l_1(l_1+1)P_{l_1}(\cos\alpha) - 2\text{ctg}\alpha P_{l_1}^1(\cos\alpha)]/\sin\alpha$$

$$f_8 = [2(1 + \cos^2\alpha)/\sin^2\alpha - l_5(l_5+1)]P_{l_5}^1(\cos\alpha) - 2l_5(l_5+1)\text{ctg}\alpha P_{l_5}^1(\cos\alpha)$$

$$h_1 = (y_1+3y_3)[l_1(l_1+1)P_{l_1}(\cos\alpha) - \text{ctg}\alpha P_{l_1}^1(\cos\alpha)],$$

$$h_2 = (y_2+3y_4)[l_3(l_3+1)P_{l_3}(\cos\alpha) - \text{ctg}\alpha P_{l_3}^1(\cos\alpha)],$$

$$h_3 = 2y_3[l_1(l_1+1)P_{l_1}(\cos\alpha) - 2\text{ctg}\alpha P_{l_1}^1(\cos\alpha)]/\sin\alpha \quad (\text{A.4})$$

$$h_4 = 2y_4[l_3(l_3+1)P_{l_3}(\cos\alpha) - 2\text{ctg}\alpha P_{l_3}^1(\cos\alpha)]/\sin\alpha$$

$$h_5 = C_{44}(y_1+3y_3)l_1(l_1+1)Cl_{10},$$

$$h_6 = C_{44}(y_2+3y_4)l_3(l_3+1)Cl_{30},$$

$$h_7 = C_{44}(4 - 3\cos\alpha - \cos^3\alpha)$$

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## Elasticity Solutions of Spherically Isotropic Cones under Concentrated Loads at Apex

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### Abstract

Based on the Ref. [9], the displacement and stress distributions in a spherically isotropic cone subjected to concentrated loads at apex are studied. The displacement and stresses are given explicitly for the cone in compression, torsion and bending cases, respectively, based on the situation of the concentrated forces and moments. Finally, the hollow cone problems are discussed.

**Key words** elasticity solutions, spherically isotropic cone, compression torsion, bending