

# 非均匀法向荷载下半空间的二阶弹性效应问题\*

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(樊大钧推荐, 1994年1月5日收到)

## 摘 要

本文提供各向同性弹性半空间, 在非均匀分布法向荷载下, 二阶弹性效应的一个封闭形式解。运用积分变换方法, 讨论了按 Hertz 规律分布的荷载情形; 导出了不可压缩各向同性弹性材料的极限解; 算出了上述二阶弹性材料问题在  $z$  方向的位移和法向应力数值。我们发现, 与线性弹性情形相比较, 在二阶弹性材料中相应位移增大而法向应力减小。

**关键词** 弹性半空间 二阶弹性效应 积分变换

## 一、引 言

在有限弹性理论中, 控制可压缩各向同性弹性体变形的数学方程是强非线性的, 其边值问题的精确解, 仅仅在某些限制条件下才能获得, 常常求助于采用近似方法获得结果。成功的近似方法成为一种受到高度重视的技术, 获得包含位移梯度二次项, 并取得特殊椭圆积分形式的二阶解, 是一个十分困难的工作。Rivlin<sup>[1]</sup>, Green 与 Spratt<sup>[2]</sup>几乎同时首次导出二阶理论, 并且 Truesdell 和 Noll<sup>[3]</sup>, 以及 Green 和 Adkins<sup>[4]</sup>提出了一个综合的计算方法, Goodman 与 Naghdi<sup>[5]</sup>用位移势解答了可压缩的二阶弹性问题, 其某些方面类似于 Rivlin 的方法; 对于不可压缩材料的有关二阶理论的各种求解方法已由 Chan 与 Carlson<sup>[6]</sup>给出, Selvadurai 与 Spencer<sup>[7]</sup>, Carroll 与 Mooney<sup>[8]</sup>, Choi 与 Shield<sup>[9]</sup>分别用反变形方法研究了二阶弹性材料的轴对称问题。

上述成功的近似方法都是用一些适当的参数, 将位移、应力等量展开成具有非零收敛半径的幂级数形式。Signorini<sup>[10]</sup>与 Stoppeli<sup>[11,12]</sup>则讨论了在适当可微条件下级数解答结果的存在性和唯一性。Stoppeli 还证明了位移能够按某些参数展开为具有非零收敛半径的绝对收敛的幂级数, 并提供了足够小的参数和经典线弹性方程的充分光滑解答。

继 Rivlin 文<sup>[1]</sup>, 我们研究可压缩弹性半空间在非均匀分布法向荷载下的二阶效应问题。Rivlin 用近似方法导出了考虑体力时线弹性问题的二阶解答。我们参照 Sneddon

\* 中国有色金属工业总公司重点科研项目基金资助课题

文[13]中关于一般线性与二阶问题的解答,采用积分变换方法进行求解。作为特例,导出了按Hertz规律加载下的解答和不可压缩材料的相应解。最后还给出了上述解答在 $z$ 方向的位移和法向应力的数值结果。

## 二、基本方程

设弹性体在单位体积质量所受体力 $X_i$ 以及在变形前材料单位面积上所受面力 $X_{\nu i}$ 作用下发生变形,则平衡方程与边界条件为

$$\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial H_{kj}} \frac{\partial t_{ik}}{\partial x_j} + \rho_0 X_i = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$X_{\nu i} = \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial H_{kj}} l_{\nu} t_{ik} \quad (2.2)$$

式中 $t_{ik}$ 为柯西应力, $u_i$ 为位移分量, $x_k$ 是变形前弹性体内某点的坐标分量, $l_{\nu}$ 是变形前弹性体表面法向的方向余弦,且

$$H_{ik} = \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k}, \quad \tau = \det \left( \delta_{ik} + \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} \right) \quad (i, k = 1, 2, 3)$$

对于可压缩各向同性材料,应变能函数 $W$ 的形式为

$$W = a_1 J_2 + a_2 J_2^2 + a_3 J_1 J_2 + a_4 J_1^3 + a_5 J_3 \quad (2.3)$$

式中 $a_1, \dots, a_5$ 为材料常数, $J_1, J_2, J_3$ 分别是关于应变分量的1, 2, 3次应变不变量。Rivlin<sup>[1]</sup>证明了方程(2.1)和(2.2),略去高阶项,得关于位移分量空间导数的二阶方程分别为:

$$\left[ (1 + \Delta) \delta_{\nu k} - \frac{\partial u_{\nu}}{\partial x_k} \right] \frac{\partial t'_{ik}}{\partial x_{\nu}} + \frac{\partial t''_{ik}}{\partial x_k} + \rho_0 X_i = 0 \quad (2.4)$$

$$\text{且} \quad X_{\nu i} = \left[ (1 + \Delta) \delta_{\nu k} - \frac{\partial u_{\nu}}{\partial x_k} \right] l_{\nu} t'_{ik} + l_k t''_{ik} \quad (2.5)$$

式中

$$t_{ik} = t'_{ik} + t''_{ik} \quad (2.6)$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} t'_{ik} &= 2[-a_1 e_{ik} + 2(a_1 + 2a_2) \Delta \delta_{ik}] \\ t''_{ik} &= 2[\{(4a_2 - 2a_3 + a_1) \Delta e_{ik} - a_1 a_{ik} - (a_1 - a_5) E_{ik}\} \\ &\quad + \{(a_1 + 2a_2) \alpha + (a_1 + a_3) E + 2(6a_4 + 3a_3 - a_1 - 2a_2) \Delta^2\} \delta_{ik}] \end{aligned}$$

式(2.3)中,应变不变量 $J_i$ 与通常的右柯西格林应变张量 $C$ 的不变量 $I_i$ 的关系为

$$J_1 = I_1 - 3, \quad J_2 = I_2 - 2I_1 + 3, \quad J_3 = I_3 - I_2 + I_1 - 1$$

且常数 $a_1, a_2$ 由经典弹性理论确定为:

$$\lambda = 4(a_1 + 2a_2), \quad \mu = -2a_1 \quad (2.7)$$

式中 $\lambda$ 和 $\mu$ 为Lame常数,另外三个常数 $a_3, a_4$ 与 $a_5$ 称为二阶弹性常数。

令

$$u_i = v_i + w_i \quad (2.8)$$

并定义

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tau_{ik} &= 2[-a_1 e'_{ik} + 2(a_1 + 2a_2) \Delta' \delta_{ik}] \\ e'_{ik} &= \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_k} + \frac{\partial v_k}{\partial x_i}, \quad \Delta' = \frac{1}{2} e'_{ss} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.9)$$

且

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tau''_{ik} &= 2[-a_1 e''_{ik} + 2(a_1 + 2a_2) \Delta'' \delta_{ik}] \\ e''_{ik} &= \frac{\partial w_i}{\partial x_k} + \frac{\partial w_k}{\partial x_i}, \quad \Delta'' = \frac{1}{2} e''_{ss} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.10)$$

由上所述, 解答一个二阶弹性边值问题, 必须:

(I) 求解下式表达的线弹性问题:

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{ik}}{\partial x_k} + \rho_0 X_i = 0 \quad (2.11)$$

受面力为

$$X_{vi} = l_k \tau_{ik} \quad (2.12)$$

(I) 获得由下式给出的二阶弹性问题解

$$\frac{\partial \tau''_{ik}}{\partial x_k} + \rho_0 X'_i = 0 \quad (2.13)$$

且

$$X'_{vi} = l_k \tau''_{ik} \quad (2.14)$$

式中

$$X'_{vi} = - \left[ \Delta' \delta_{ik} - \frac{\partial v_s}{\partial x_k} \right] l_s \tau_{ik} - l_k \tau'_{ik} \quad (2.15)$$

$$\rho_0 X'_i = \left( \Delta' \delta_{ik} - \frac{\partial v_s}{\partial x_k} \right) \frac{\partial \tau_{ik}}{\partial x_s} + \frac{\partial \tau'_{ik}}{\partial x_k} \quad (2.16)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} \tau'_{ik} &= 2 \{ (4a_2 - 2a_3 + a_1) \Delta' e'_{ik} - a_1 \alpha'_{ik} - (a_1 - a_3) E'_{ik} \} \\ &\quad + \{ (a_1 + 2a_2) \alpha' + (a_1 + a_3) E' + 2(6a_4 + 2a_3 - a_1 - 2a_2) \Delta'^2 \} \delta_{ik} \end{aligned} \quad (2.17)$$

式中  $\alpha'_{ik} = (\partial v_k / \partial x_s) (\partial v_s / \partial x_i)$ ,  $\alpha' = \alpha'_{ss}$ ,  $E' = E'_{ss}$  且  $E'_{ik}$  为  $\det e'_{ik}$  中  $e'_{ik}$  的余因子。

### 三、圆形分布的非均匀荷载

我们考察一个可压缩的弹性半空间, 其表面半径为  $a$  的圆内, 承受总量为  $P$  的非均匀法向荷载。选柱坐标  $(r, \theta, z)$ , 使荷载作用于  $z$  方向,  $z=0$  平面内, 边值条件为

$$X_{vr} = 0, \quad X_{vz} = -2\mu f(r) \quad (3.1)$$

式中

$$f(r) = \frac{(1+\delta)(a^2-r^2)^\delta H(a-r)P}{2\pi\mu a^{2(1+\delta)}} \quad (3.2)$$

且  $\delta > -1$ , 为常量,  $X_{iv}$  为面力分量,  $H$  为 Heaviside 单位函数, 设无体力, 由 Rivlin 方法, 问题能分解为如下两个子问题:

(I) 线性解:

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{rr}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \tau_{rz}}{\partial z} + \frac{\tau_{rr} - \tau_{\theta\theta}}{r} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \tau_{rz}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}}{\partial z} + \frac{\tau_{rz}}{r} = 0 \quad (3.3)$$

受面力

$$\tau_{rs}(r,0) = 0, \tau_{zs}(r,0) = -\frac{(1+\delta)(a^2-r^2)^\delta H(a-r)P}{\pi a^{2(1+\delta)}} \quad (3.4)$$

(I) 二阶解:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tau'_{rr}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \tau'_{rz}}{\partial z} + \frac{\tau''_{rr}}{r} - \frac{\tau''_{\theta\theta}}{r} + \rho_0 X'_r &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \tau'_{rz}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \tau'_{zz}}{\partial z} + \frac{\tau''_{rz}}{r} + \rho_0 X'_z &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.5)$$

受面力

$$\tau''_{rs}(r,0) = -X'_{\theta rs}, \tau''_{zs}(r,0) = -X'_{\theta zs} \quad (3.6)$$

式中<sup>[14]</sup>

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \rho_0 X'_r &= -\left[ \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} \frac{\partial \tau_{rr}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} \frac{\partial \tau_{rz}}{\partial z} + \frac{v_r}{r^2} (\tau_{rr} - \tau_{\theta\theta}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \tau_{rs}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \tau_{rz}}{\partial z} \right] + \frac{\tau'_{rr}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \tau'_{rz}}{\partial z} + \frac{\tau'_{rr} - \tau'_{\theta\theta}}{r} \\ \rho_0 X'_z &= -\left[ \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} \frac{\partial \tau_{rz}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} \frac{\partial \tau_{rz}}{\partial z} + \frac{v_r \tau_{rz}}{r^2} + \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}}{\partial z} \right] \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\partial \tau'_{rz}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \tau'_{zz}}{\partial z} + \frac{\tau_{rz}}{r} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.7)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X'_{\theta r} &= -\frac{\partial v_z(r,0)}{\partial r} \tau_{rr}(r,0) + \tau'_{rs}(r,0) \\ X'_{\theta s} &= \left[ \frac{\partial v_r(r,0)}{\partial r} + \frac{v_r(r,0)}{r} \right] \tau_{zs}(r,0) + \tau'_{zs}(r,0) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.8)$$

且

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tau'_{rr} &= 2[(4a_2 - 2a_3 + a_1)\Delta' e'_{rr} - a_1 \alpha'_{rr} - (a_1 - a_5)E'_{rr} + \Sigma] \\ \tau'_{\theta\theta} &= 2[(4a_2 - 2a_3 + a_1)\Delta' e'_{\theta\theta} - a_1 \alpha'_{\theta\theta} - (a_1 - a_5)E'_{\theta\theta} + \Sigma] \\ \tau'_{zz} &= 2[(4a_2 - 2a_3 + a_1)\Delta' e'_{zz} - a_1 \alpha'_{zz} - (a_1 - a_5)E'_{zz} + \Sigma] \\ \tau'_{rz} &= 2[(4a_2 - 2a_3 + a_1)\Delta' e'_{rz} - a_1 \alpha'_{rz} - (a_1 - a_5)E'_{rz}] \\ \Sigma &= (a_1 + 2a_2)\alpha' + (a_1 + a_3)E' + 2(6a_4 + 2a_3 - 2a_2 - a_1)\Delta'^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.9)$$

### 1. 线性解答

线性解, 需解答子问题(I)。我们采用 Papkovitch-Neuber 位移解

$$v_i = \frac{\partial(\Phi + x_j \psi_j)}{\partial x_i} - 4(1-\eta)\psi_i \quad (3.10)$$

且

$$\Phi = (1-2\eta)\phi(r,z), \psi_1 = \psi_2 = 0, \psi_3 = \frac{\partial\phi(r,z)}{\partial z} \quad (3.11)$$

式中 $\phi$ 满足

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad (3.12)$$

且

$$\eta = \frac{a_1 + 2a_2}{a_1 + 4a_2}$$

在柱坐标中, 位移和应力分量表示为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v_r(r, z) &= (1-2\eta) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + z \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial r \partial z} \\ v_\theta(r, z) &= 0 \\ v_z(r, z) &= -2(1-\eta) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} + z \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.13)$$

且

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tau_{rz} &= 2\mu z \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial z \partial z^2}, \quad \tau_{zz} = -2\mu \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} - z \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial z^3} \right] \\ \tau_{r\theta} &= \tau_{z\theta} = 0 \\ \tau_{rr} &= 2\mu \left[ (1-2\eta) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + z \frac{\partial^3}{\partial r^2 \partial z} \right] - 4\mu\eta \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} \\ \tau_{\theta\theta} &= 2\mu \left[ \frac{1-2\eta}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \frac{z}{r} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial r \partial z} \right] - 4\mu\eta \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.14)$$

若令

$$\bar{\phi} = \int_0^\infty r J_0(\xi r) \phi(r, z) dr \quad (3.15)$$

式(3.12)简化为

$$\frac{\partial^2 \bar{\phi}}{\partial z^2} - \xi^2 \bar{\phi} = 0 \quad (3.16)$$

满足式(3.16)的解是  $\bar{\phi} = Ae^{-\xi z}$ , 式中  $A$  为  $\xi$  的任意函数, 使用边界条件(3.4), 我们得到

$$A(\xi) = \frac{Q J_{(1+\delta)}(a\xi)}{\xi^{3+\delta}} \quad (3.17)$$

式中

$$Q = \frac{(1+\delta)\Gamma(1+\delta)P}{2^{1-\delta}\pi\mu a^{(1+\delta)}} \quad (3.18)$$

使用式(3.15), 并进行如下 Hankel 变换  $H_1[v_r]$ ,  $H_0[v_z]$ ,  $H_0[\tau_{zz}]$ ,  $H_1[\tau_{rz}]$ ,  $H_0[\tau_{rr} + \tau_{\theta\theta}]$ ,  $H_0[v_r + \tau_{rr}/2\mu]$ , 然后反演变换, 得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v_r(r, z) &= Q[zK(r, z, -\delta) - (1-2\eta)K(r, z, -(1+\delta))] \\ v_z(r, z) &= Q[2(1-\eta)I(r, z, -(1+\delta)) + zI(r, z, -\delta)] \\ \tau_{rr}(r, z) &= -2\mu Q[I(r, z, -\delta) - zI(r, z, (1-\delta))] \\ &\quad + \frac{2\mu Q}{r} [(1-2\eta)K(r, z, -(1+\delta)) - zK(r, z, -\delta)] \\ \tau_{\theta\theta}(r, z) &= -4\mu\eta Q I(r, z, -\delta) \\ &\quad - \frac{2\mu Q}{r} [(1-2\eta)K(r, z, -(1+\delta)) - zK(r, z, -\delta)] \\ \tau_{rz}(r, z) &= -2\mu Q z K(r, z, (1-\delta)) \\ \tau_{zz}(r, z) &= -2\mu Q [I(r, z, -\delta) + zI(r, z, (1-\delta))] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.19)$$

式中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} I(r, z, s) &= \int_0^{\infty} \xi^s J_0(\xi r) J_{(1+\delta)}(\xi a) e^{-\xi z} d\xi \\ K(r, z, s) &= \int_0^{\infty} \xi^s J_1(\xi r) J_{(1+\delta)}(\xi a) e^{-\xi z} d\xi \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.20)$$

式(3.19)和(3.20)给出了线弹性问题的非零位移和应力分量。然而在许多情形下，我们最感兴趣的是半空间表面的位移和应力值。这里给出在 $z=0$ 的表面解，由文[15]，我们有：

当 $r \leq a$

$$I(r, 0, s) = \frac{2^s \Gamma((2+\delta+s)/2)}{\Gamma((2+\delta-s)/2) a^{s+1}} F_1\left(\frac{2+\delta+s}{2}, \frac{s-\delta}{2}, 1, \frac{r^2}{a^2}\right)$$

$$K(r, 0, s) = \frac{2^s r \Gamma((3+\delta+s)/2)}{\Gamma((1+\delta-s)/2) a^{2+s}} F_1\left(\frac{3+\delta+s}{2}, \frac{1-\delta+s}{2}, 2, \frac{r^2}{a^2}\right)$$

当 $r > a$

$$I(r, 0, s) = \frac{2^s \Gamma((2+\delta+s)/2) a^{1+\delta}}{\Gamma((\delta-s)/2) \Gamma(2+\delta) r^{2+\delta+s}} F_1\left(\frac{2+\delta+s}{2}, \frac{2+\delta+s}{2}, 2+\delta, \frac{a^2}{r^2}\right)$$

$$K(r, 0, s) = \frac{2^s \Gamma((3+\delta+s)/2) a^{1+\delta}}{\Gamma((1-\delta-s)/2) \Gamma(2+\delta) r^{2+\delta+s}} F_1\left(\frac{3+\delta+s}{2}, \frac{1+\delta+s}{2}, 2+\delta, \frac{a^2}{r^2}\right)$$

式中 $F_1$ 是超几何函数，表面解的几个典型分量如下：

$$\begin{aligned} v_r(r, 0) &= -(1-2\eta) QK(r, 0, -(1+\delta)) \\ v_z(r, 0) &= 2(1-\eta) QI(r, 0, -(1+\delta)) \\ \tau_{rz}(r, 0) &= 0 \\ \tau_{zz}(r, 0) &= -2\mu QI(r, 0, -\delta) \\ \tau_{rr}(r, 0) &= -2\mu QI(r, 0, -\delta) + \frac{2\mu(1-2\eta)}{r} QK(r, 0, -(1+\delta)) \\ \tau_{\theta\theta}(r, 0) &= -4\mu\eta QI(r, 0, -\delta) - \frac{2\mu(1-2\eta)}{r} QK(r, 0, -(1+\delta)) \end{aligned}$$

## 2. 二阶解答

为了求解二阶问题，我们注意到，这里求解的边值问题就是子问题(II)，再次使用如下形式的 Papkovitch-Neuber 解

$$\Phi = \phi(r, z), \quad \psi_1 = \psi_2 = 0, \quad \psi_3 = \psi(r, z)$$

于是位移和应力分量给出如下：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w_r(r, z) &= \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + z \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \\ w_\theta(r, z) &= 0 \\ w_z(r, z) &= \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} + z \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} - (3-4\eta)\psi \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.21)$$

且

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tau''_{rz}(r, z) &= 2\mu \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial r \partial z} + z \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r \partial z} - (1-2\eta) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \right] \\ \tau''_{zz}(r, z) &= 2\mu \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} + z \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} - z(1-\eta) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} + \frac{\eta}{(1-2\eta)} (\nabla^2 \phi + z \nabla^2 \psi) \right] \\ \tau''_{rr}(r, z) &= 2\mu \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial r^2} + z \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} - 2\eta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} + \frac{\eta}{(1-2\eta)} (\nabla^2 \phi + \nabla^2 \psi) \right] \\ \tau''_{\theta\theta}(r, z) &= 2\mu \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \frac{z}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} - 2\eta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} + \frac{\eta}{(1-2\eta)} (\nabla^2 \phi + \nabla^2 \psi) \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.22)$$

将式(3.22)代入(3.3), 得

$$\nabla^2 \phi = \phi_0, \quad \nabla^2 \psi = \psi_0 \quad (3.23a, b)$$

式中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \phi_0 &= \frac{\rho_0}{4\eta(1-\eta)} \left[ z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \int_r^\infty X'_1(x, z) dx + 2(1-2\eta) \int_r^\infty X'_1(x, z) dx - z X'_1(r, z) \right] \\ \psi_0 &= \frac{\rho_0}{4\eta(1-\eta)} \left[ X'_1(r, z) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \int_r^\infty X'_1(r, z) dx \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.24)$$

再注意到 $\bar{\phi}$ 和 $\bar{\psi}$ 为

$$\bar{\phi} = \int_0^\infty r J_0(\xi r) \phi(r, z) dr, \quad \bar{\psi} = \int_0^\infty r J_0(\xi r) \psi(r, z) dr$$

于是由(3.23a)得

$$\bar{\phi} = C e^{-\xi z} + e^{-\xi z} \int_0^z \exp[2\xi z_2] \int_0^{z_2} \bar{\phi}_0(\xi, z_1) \exp[-\xi z_1] dz_1 dz_2$$

式中 $C$ 是 $\xi$ 的任意函数, 于是

$$\phi = \int_0^\infty \xi J_0(\xi r) (C + \phi_0^*) e^{-\xi z} d\xi \quad (3.25)$$

式中

$$\phi_0^*(\xi, z) = \int_0^z \exp[2\xi z_2] \int_0^{z_2} \bar{\phi}_0(\xi, z_1) \exp[-\xi z_1] dz_1 dz_2$$

类似地导出(3.23b)的解为

$$\psi = \int_0^\infty \xi J_0(\xi r) (D + \psi_0^*) e^{-\xi z} d\xi \quad (3.26)$$

式中

$$\psi_0^*(\xi, z) = \int_0^z \exp[2\xi z_2] \int_0^{z_2} \psi_0(\xi, z) \exp[-\xi z_1] dz_1 dz_2$$

且 $D$ 是 $\xi$ 的任意函数, 将式(3.25)、(3.26)代入(3.22), 得

$$\tau''_{rz}(r, 0) = 2\mu \int_0^\infty \xi J_1(\xi r) [C \xi^2 + (1-2\eta) D \xi] d\xi$$

$$\tau''_{zz}(r, 0) = 2\mu \int_0^\infty \xi J_0(\xi r) [C \xi^2 + 2(1-\eta) D \xi] d\xi + \frac{2\mu(1-\eta)}{(1-2\eta)} \phi_0(r, 0)$$

使用边界条件式(3.6), 得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} C &= \frac{1}{2\mu\xi^2} [(1-2\eta)h_1(\xi) - 2(1-\eta)h_2(\xi)] \\ D &= \frac{1}{2\mu\xi} [h_2(\xi) - h_1(\xi)] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.27)$$

式中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} h_1(\xi) &= \int_0^\infty r J_0(\xi r) [X'_{\nu z}(r, 0) + \int_0^\infty \rho_0 X'_r(x, 0) dx] dr \\ h_2(\xi) &= \int_0^\infty r J_1(\xi r) X'_{\nu r}(r, 0) dr \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.28)$$

于是上述二阶问题的位移和应力场给出如下

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w_r(r, z) &= - \int_0^\infty \xi^2 J_1(\xi r) [C + Dz + \xi\phi_0^* + \xi z\psi_0^*] e^{-\xi z} d\xi \\ w_z(r, z) &= \int_0^\infty \xi J_0(\xi r) \left\{ \int_0^z [\bar{\phi}_0(\xi, z_1) + z\psi_0(\xi, z_1)] \exp[-\xi z_1] dz_1 \right\} e^{\xi z} d\xi \\ &\quad - \int_0^\infty \xi J_0(\xi r) [C\xi + (3-4\eta)D + Dz\xi + \xi\phi_0^* \\ &\quad + (3-4\eta + z\xi)\psi_0^*] e^{-\xi z} dz \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.29)$$

且

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tau''_{rz}(r, z) &= 2\mu \int_0^\infty \xi^2 J_1(\xi r) [(1-2\eta)D + C\xi + Dz\xi + \xi\phi_0^* \\ &\quad + (1-2\eta + z\xi)\psi_0^*] e^{-\xi z} d\xi - 2\mu \int_0^\infty \xi^2 J_1(\xi r) \left\{ \int_0^z [\bar{\phi}_0^*(\xi, z_1) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + z\psi_0(\xi, z_1)] \exp[-\xi z_1] dz_1 \right\} e^{\xi z} d\xi \\ \tau''_{rz}(r, z) &= \frac{2\mu(1-\eta) [\phi_0(r, z) + z\psi_0(r, z)]}{(1-2\eta)} \\ &\quad + 2\mu \int_0^\infty \xi^2 J_0(\xi r) [2(1-\eta)D + C\xi + Dz\xi + \xi\phi_0^* \\ &\quad + (2-2\eta + \xi z)\psi_0^*] e^{-\xi z} d\xi \\ &\quad - 4\mu(1-\eta) \int_0^\infty \xi J_0(\xi r) \left[ \int_0^z \bar{\phi}_0(\xi, z_1) \exp[-\xi z_1] dz_1 \right] e^{\xi z} d\xi \\ \tau''_{r\theta}(r, z) &= \frac{2\mu\eta}{(1-2\eta)} [\phi_0(r, z) + z\psi_0(r, z)] \\ &\quad + \frac{2\mu}{r} \int_0^\infty \xi^2 J_1(\xi r) [C + Dz + \phi_0^* + z\psi_0^*] e^{-\xi z} d\xi \\ &\quad + 2\mu \int_0^\infty \xi^2 J_0(\xi r) [2\eta D - C\xi - Dz\xi - \xi\phi_0^* + (2\eta - z\xi)\psi_0^*] e^{-\xi z} d\xi \\ &\quad - 4\mu\eta \int_0^\infty \xi J_0(\xi r) \left[ \int_0^z \bar{\phi}_0(\xi, z_1) \exp[-\xi z_1] dz_1 \right] e^{\xi z} d\xi \\ \tau''_{\theta\theta}(r, z) &= \frac{2\mu\eta}{(1-2\eta)} [\phi_0(r, z) + z\psi_0(r, z)] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.30)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & -\frac{2\mu}{r} \int_0^{\infty} \xi^2 J_1(\xi r) [C + Dz + \phi_0^* + z\psi_0^*] e^{-\xi z} d\xi \\ & + 4\mu\eta \int_0^{\infty} \xi^2 J_0(\xi r) [D\xi + \xi\psi_0^*] e^{-\xi z} d\xi \\ & - 4\mu\eta \int_0^{\infty} \xi J_0(\xi r) \left[ \int_0^z \bar{\psi}_0(\xi, z_1) \exp[-\xi z_1] dz_1 \right] e^{\xi z} d\xi \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$\tau'_{rz}$ ,  $\tau'_{rz}$ 的表达式可写为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\tau'_{rz}(r, z)}{2Q^2} = & 4(1-2\eta)(4a_2 - 2a_3 + a_1)I(r, z, -\delta)[(1-2\eta)I(r, z, 1-\delta) \\ & + zI(r, z, -\delta)] - 4(a_1 - a_3) \left[ \frac{z}{r} K(r, z, -\delta) \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{(1-2\eta)}{r} K(r, z, -(1+\delta)) \right] \left[ zI(r, z, 1-\delta) \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{z}{r} K(r, z, -\delta) - (1-2\eta)I(r, z, -\delta) + \frac{(1-2\eta)}{r} K(r, z, \right. \\ & \left. - (1+\delta)) \right] - a_1 [2(1-\eta)K(r, z, -\delta) + zK(r, z, 1-\delta)]^2 \\ & - a_1 [I(r, z, -\delta) + zI(r, z, 1-\delta)]^2 + \frac{\Sigma}{Q^2} \end{aligned} \quad (3.31)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\tau'_{rz}(r, z)}{2Q^2} = & 4(1-2\eta)z(4a_2 - 2a_3 + a_1)I(r, z, -\delta)K(r, z, 1-\delta) \\ & + 2a_1(1-\eta)K(r, z, -\delta) \left[ 2zI(r, z, 1-\delta) - \frac{z}{r} K(r, z, -\delta) \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{(1-2\eta)}{r} K(r, z, -(1+\delta)) \right] + a_1 z K(r, z, -\delta) \\ & \cdot \left[ -\frac{z}{r} K(r, z, -\delta) - 2(1-2\eta)I(r, z, -\delta) \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{(1-2\eta)}{r} K(r, z, -(1+\delta)) \right] - 4(a_1 - a_3)zK(r, z, 1-\delta) \\ & \cdot \left[ \frac{z}{r} K(r, z, -\delta) - \frac{(1-2\eta)}{r} K(r, z, -(1+\delta)) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (3.32)$$

$\tau'_{\theta\theta}$ 与 $\tau'_{rz}$ 具有与上相类似的表达式, 且式中

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Sigma}{Q^2} = & (a_1 + 2a_2) \left\{ \left[ zI(r, z, 1-\delta) - \frac{z}{r} K(r, z, -\delta) - (1-2\eta)I(r, z, -\delta) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \frac{(1-2\eta)}{r} K(r, z, -(1+\delta)) \right]^2 + [-zK(r, z, 1-\delta) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + 2(1-\eta)K(r, z, -\delta)]^2 + \left[ \frac{z}{r} K(r, z, -\delta) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{(1-2\eta)}{r} K(r, z, -(1+\delta)) \right]^2 + [zI(r, z, 1-\delta) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + (1-2\eta)I(r, z, -\delta)]^2 + [zK(r, z, 1-\delta) + 2(1-\eta)K(r, z, -\delta)]^2 \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + (a_1 + a_3) \left\{ -4[(1-2\eta)I(r, z, -\delta) \right. \\
& + zI(r, z, 1-\delta)][zI(r, z, 1-\delta) \\
& - (1-2\eta)I(r, z, -\delta)] - 4z^2K^2(r, z, 1-\delta) \\
& + 4\left[\frac{z}{r}K(r, z, -\delta) - \frac{(1-2\eta)}{r}K(r, z, -(1+\delta))\right] \left[ zI(r, z, 1-\delta) \right. \\
& - \frac{z}{r}K(r, z, -\delta) - (1-2\eta)I(r, z, -\delta) + \frac{(1-2\eta)}{r}K(r, z, \\
& \left. \left. - (1+\delta)) \right] \right\} + 8(1-2\eta)^2(6a_4 + 2a_3 - a_1 - 2a_2)I^2(r, z, -\delta) \quad (3.33)
\end{aligned}$$

式(3.29)、(3.30)、(3.19)和(3.20)与 $\tau'_{ij}$ 的表达式构成了这个二阶问题的解。在 $z=0$ 的表  
面, 这些解答可以表示为

$$\begin{aligned}
w_r(r, 0) = & -\frac{1}{2\mu} \left[ (1-2\eta) \int_0^\infty x X'_{\nu z}(x, 0) dx + \int_0^\infty \rho_0 X'_r(y, 0) dy K_1(x) dx \right. \\
& \left. - 2(1-\eta) \int_0^\infty x X'_{\nu r}(x, 0) K_3(x) dx \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
w_z(r, 0) = & -\frac{1}{2\mu} \left[ (1-2\eta) \int_0^\infty x X'_{\nu r}(x, 0) K_2(x) dx \right. \\
& \left. - 2(1-\eta) \int_0^\infty x X'_{\nu z}(x, 0) dx + \int_0^\infty \rho_0 X'_r(y, 0) dy K_4(x) dx \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\tau''_{rz}(r, 0) = & -X'_{\nu r}(r, 0) = -\left[ c_6 I(r, 0, -\delta) K(r, 0, -\delta) \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{c_7}{r} K(r, 0, -\delta) K(r, 0, -(1+\delta)) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\tau''_{zz}(r, 0) = & -X'_{\nu z}(r, 0) = -\left[ c_8 I^2(r, 0, -\delta) - \frac{c_9}{r} I(r, 0, -\delta) K(r, 0, \right. \\
& \left. + (1+\delta)) + \frac{c_{10}}{r^2} K^2(r, 0, -(1+\delta)) + c_{10} K^2(r, 0, -\delta) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\tau'_{rz}(r, 0) = \frac{4(1-\eta)(1-2\eta)a_1 Q^2}{r} K(r, 0, -\delta) K(r, 0, -(1+\delta))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\tau'_{zz}(r, 0) = & 2(1-2\eta)^2 Q^2 \left\{ (a_1 + 4a_2 + 12a_3 + 48a_4) I^2(r, 0, -\delta) \right. \\
& - \frac{a_1 + 2a_2 - 2a_3 - 2a_5}{r} I(r, 0, -\delta) K(r, 0, -(1+\delta)) \\
& \left. + \frac{a_1 + 2a_2 - 2a_3 - 2a_5}{r^2} K^2(r, 0, -(1+\delta)) \right\} \\
& + 8(1-\eta)^2 (a_1 - 4a_2) Q^2 K^2(r, 0, -\delta)
\end{aligned}$$

$\tau'_{ir}$ 与 $\tau'_{\theta\theta}$ 也有类似的表达式, 且式中

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho_0 X'_r(r, 0) = & \frac{c_1}{r} \left[ I(r, 0, -\delta) - \frac{2}{r} K(r, 0, -(1+\delta)) \right]^2 \\
& + \frac{c_2}{r} K(r, 0, 1-\delta) K(r, 0, -(1+\delta))
\end{aligned}$$

$$+c_3 I(r, 0, -\delta) K(r, 0, 1-\delta) \\ +c_4 I(r, 0, 1-\delta) K(r, 0, -\delta) + \frac{c_5}{r} K^2(r, 0, -\delta)$$

其中 $c_{ij}$ 为常数,且在附录 I 中列出, Kernel 函数给出如下.

$$K_1(x) = \begin{cases} 1/r, & x < r \\ 0, & x > r \end{cases} \\ K_2(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi x} \left[ F\left(\frac{x}{r}\right) \cdot E\left(\frac{x}{r}\right) \right], & x < r \\ \frac{1}{\pi r} \left[ F\left(\frac{r}{x}\right) - E\left(\frac{r}{x}\right) \right], & x > r \end{cases} \\ K_3(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < r \\ 1/x, & x > r \end{cases} \\ K_4(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi r} F\left(\frac{x}{r}\right), & x < r \\ \frac{2}{\pi x} F\left(\frac{r}{x}\right), & x > r \end{cases}$$

这里

$$F(x) = \int_0^{x/2} (1-x^2 \sin^2 \tau)^{-1/2} d\tau \quad \text{且} \quad E(x) = \int_0^{x/2} (1-x^2 \sin^2 \tau)^{1/2} d\tau$$

分别为第一、二类完全椭圆积分.

#### 四、实例

现在我们用上述方法,求解在圆形域内按 Hertz 规律加载下的位移和应力场.在上述诸公式中令 $\delta=1/2$ 便得此解.关于 $\delta$ 取不同值的某些解答,在 Guo 文[16]中进行了叙述.

令 $\delta=1/2$ ,在 $z=0$ 的表面,线性解答如下(参见 Sneddon[17])

当 $r \leq a$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v_r(r, 0) &= -\frac{(1-2\eta)P}{4\pi\mu} \frac{[1-(1-r^2/a^2)^{3/2}]}{r} \\ v_z(r, 0) &= \frac{3(1-\eta)P}{8\mu a} \left[ 1 - \frac{r^2}{2a^2} \right] \\ \tau_{rz}(r, 0) &= 0 \\ \tau_{zz}(r, 0) &= -\frac{3P\sqrt{a^2-r^2}}{2\pi a^3} \\ \tau_{rr}(r, 0) &= -\frac{3P\sqrt{a^2-r^2}}{2\pi a^3} + \frac{(1-2\eta)P}{2\pi r^2} \left[ 1 - \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2}\right) \right] \\ \tau_{\theta\theta}(r, 0) &= -\frac{3\eta P\sqrt{a^2-r^2}}{\pi a^3} - \frac{(1-2\eta)P}{2\pi r^2} \left[ 1 - \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2}\right) \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.1a)$$

当 $r > a$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v_r(r, 0) &= -\frac{(1-2\eta)P}{4\pi\mu r} \\ v_z(r, 0) &= \frac{3(1-\eta)P}{8\pi\mu a} \left[ \left(2 - \frac{r^2}{a^2}\right) \arcsin\left(\frac{a}{r}\right) + \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{r^2 - a^2} \right] \\ \tau_{rz}(r, 0) &= 0, \quad \tau_{zz}(r, 0) = 0 \\ \tau_{rr}(r, 0) &= \frac{(1-2\eta)P}{2\pi r^2}, \quad \tau_{\theta\theta}(r, 0) = -\frac{(1-2\eta)P}{2\pi r^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.1b)$$

为了得到二阶解, 首先导出 $\tau'_{ij}$ 的表达式如下:

当 $r \leq a$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tau'_{rz}(r, 0) &= \frac{2(1-\eta)(1-2\eta)a_1}{3r} Q^2 \left[ 1 - \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \\ \tau'_{zz}(r, 0) &= 2(1-2\eta)^2 Q^2 \left\{ \frac{2(a_1 + 4a_2 + 12a_3 + 48a_4)}{\pi a^3} (a^2 - r^2) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{2(a_1 + 2a_2 + 2a_3 + 2a_5)}{3\pi r^2} a \left[ \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2}\right)^2 \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2(a_1 + 2a_2 + 2a_3 + 2a_5)}{9\pi r^4} \left[ 1 - \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{(1-\eta)^2(a_1 + 4a_2)}{a^3} Q^2 r^2 \right\} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.2)$$

$\tau'_{rr}, \tau'_{\theta\theta}$ 具有类似表达式, 并且

当 $r > a$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tau'_{rz}(r, 0) &= \frac{4(1-\eta)(1-2\eta)a_1 a Q^2}{3\pi r^2} \left[ \frac{r}{a} \arcsin\left(\frac{a}{r}\right) - \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{r^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] \\ \tau'_{zz}(r, 0) &= \frac{4(1-2\eta)^2(a_1 + 2a_2 - 2a_3 - 2a_5)}{9\pi r^4} a^3 Q^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{4(1-\eta)^2(a_1 + 4a_2)Q^2}{\pi a} \left[ \frac{r}{a} \arcsin\left(\frac{a}{r}\right) - \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{r^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.3)$$

$\tau'_{rr}(r, 0), \tau'_{\theta\theta}(r, 0)$ 具有类似表达式, 式中 $Q = 3P / (4\sqrt{2\pi\mu} a^{3/2})$ .

于是二阶弹性问题的解成为

当 $r \leq a$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w_r(r, 0) &= -\frac{1-2\eta}{2\mu} \left\{ \left( c_{12} + \frac{4-\pi^2}{2} c_{11} \right) \frac{r}{a} + \left( c_{13} + \frac{c_{14}}{4} \right) \frac{r^3}{a^3} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{c_1 + c_2}{3\pi\mu a} \left[ r^2 \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - r^2}}{a} + a^2 - a\sqrt{a^2 - r^2} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{2(c_1 + c_2)}{9\pi r} \left[ \frac{a^3 - (a^2 - r^2)^{3/2}}{a^2} + \frac{a^3}{r^2} - \frac{(a^2 - r^2)^{5/2}}{a^2 r^2} - \frac{5a}{2} \right] \right\} \\ &\quad + \frac{1-\eta}{\mu} \left\{ \frac{c_6 I_3(r)}{2\pi a^3} - \frac{c_7 I_4(r)}{6\pi a^3} + \frac{c_8 a r^2 I_5(r)}{2\pi} \right\} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left. \left. \left. \left. \left. \frac{c_7 a I_6(r)}{6\pi} + \frac{c_7 a I_7(r)}{3\pi r^2} \right\} \right. \right. \right. \\
w_z(r, 0) = & \frac{1-2\eta}{2\mu} \left\{ \frac{(4I_1 + \pi)c_7}{12\pi} + \frac{3c_6 + c_7}{18} \frac{(a^2 - r^2)^{3/2}}{a^3} \right. \\
& + \frac{c_7}{6} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}}{a} + \ln \frac{a}{a + \sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} \right] \left. \right\} \\
& + \frac{1-\eta}{\mu} \left\{ \frac{2(c_{15} + 4c_{11} - \pi^2 c_{11})}{\pi} E\left(\frac{r}{a}\right) + \frac{7(c_{14} + c_{16})}{3\pi} \frac{r^3}{a^3} \right. \\
& + \frac{4(3c_1 - c_6)}{9\pi^2 r} [I_8(r) + I_{12}(r)] + \frac{4(c_1 + c_2)}{3\pi^2} \left[ \frac{I_{10}(r)}{ar} \right. \\
& + r I_{13}(r) \left. \right] - \frac{8(9c_1 + c_6)}{27\pi^2 r} [a I_{11}(r) + I_{14}(r)] \\
& + \frac{2(c_{14} + c_{16})}{9\pi a^2} \left[ (a^2 + 4r^2) E\left(\frac{r}{a}\right) + 2(a^2 - r^2) F\left(\frac{r}{a}\right) \right] \\
& + \left. \frac{4(c_1 + c_6) I_{15}(r)}{9\pi^2 r^3} - \frac{8c_{14} r I_{16}(r)}{\pi^3} - \frac{8c_{11} r I_{17}(r)}{\pi} \right\} \\
\tau''_{rz}(r, 0) = & \frac{c_6 r \sqrt{a^2 - r^2}}{2a^3} + \frac{c_7 [a^3 - (a^2 - r^2)^{3/2}]}{6a^3 r} \\
\tau''_{zz}(r, 0) = & - \frac{2c_6(a^2 - r^2)}{\pi a^3} - \frac{2c_6}{9\pi} \frac{[a^3 - (a^2 - r^2)^{3/2}]^2}{a^3 r^4} \\
& + \frac{2c_6}{3\pi} \frac{a^3 \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} - (a^2 - r^2)^2}{a^3 r^2} - \frac{\pi c_{10} r^2}{8a^3}
\end{aligned} \tag{4.4}$$

$\tau''_{rz}(r, 0)$  与  $\tau''_{\theta\theta}(r, 0)$  具有类似的表达式。

当  $r > a$

$$\begin{aligned}
w_r(r, 0) = & - \frac{1-2\eta}{2\mu} \left\{ c_{10} \frac{a}{r} - \frac{c_1 + c_6}{9\pi} \frac{a^3}{r^3} + \frac{c_{14}}{\pi^2} \left[ \frac{r}{a} + \frac{r^3}{a^3} \arcsin^2 \frac{a}{r} \right] \right. \\
& + \frac{2c_{14}}{3\pi^2} \frac{r \sqrt{r^2 - a^2} \arcsin(a/r)}{a^2} \\
& - \frac{8c_{14}}{3\pi^2} \frac{(r^2 - a^2)^{3/2} \arcsin(a/r)}{a^2 r} + \frac{2c_{10} + 4c_{14} + 5c_6}{12\pi} \\
& \cdot \frac{\sqrt{r^2 - a^2} \arcsin(a/r)}{r} - 2c_{11} \frac{r}{a} \arcsin^2 \frac{a}{r} \left. \right\} \\
& + \frac{1-\eta}{\mu} \left\{ \frac{c_6 I_3(r)}{2\pi a^3} + \frac{c_7 I_4(r)}{6\pi a^3} + \frac{ac_7 I_8(r)}{3\pi^2} + \frac{ac_7 I_7(r)}{3\pi r^2} \right\} \\
w_z(r, 0) = & - \frac{(1-2\eta)ac_7}{6\pi\mu} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{r^2 - a^2}}{2r^2} + \frac{\arcsin(a/r)}{2a} + I_2(r) \right] \\
& + \frac{1-\eta}{\mu} \left\{ \frac{2(c_{15} + 4c_{11} - \pi^2 c_{11})}{\pi ar} \left[ r^2 E\left(\frac{a}{r}\right) + (a^2 - r^2) F\left(\frac{a}{r}\right) \right] \right. \\
& + \left. \frac{2(c_{14} + c_{16})}{9\pi ar^3} \left[ (a^2 + 4r^2)(a^2 - r^2) F\left(\frac{a}{r}\right) \right] \right\}
\end{aligned} \tag{4.5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + (4r^4 + a^2r^2) E\left(\frac{a}{r}\right) + \frac{4(3c_1 - c_0)}{9\pi^2 r} I_9(a) + \frac{4(c_1 + c_2)}{3\pi^2 ar} I_{10}(a) \\
& - \frac{8(9c_1 + c_0)a}{27\pi^2 r} I_{11}(a) + \frac{4(c_1 + c_0)a^3}{9\pi^2 r} I_{18}(r) - \frac{8c_{14}}{\pi^3 ar} I_{19}(r) \\
& - \frac{8c_{11}}{\pi ar} I_{20}(r) + \frac{4(c_1 + c_0)}{9\pi^2 r^3} I_{15}(a) - \frac{8c_{14}r}{\pi^3} I_{16}(a) \\
& - \frac{8c_{11}r}{\pi} I_{17}(a) \} \\
\tau''_{rz}(r, 0) = & - \frac{c_7}{3\pi} \frac{r^2 \arcsin(a/r) - a\sqrt{r^2 - a^2}}{r^3} \\
\tau''_{zz}(r, 0) = & - \frac{2c_0 a^3}{9\pi r^4} - \frac{c_{10}}{2\pi a} \left[ \frac{r}{a} \arcsin \frac{a}{r} - \frac{\sqrt{r^2 - a^2}}{r} \right]^2
\end{aligned}$$

$\tau''_{rr}(r, 0)$ ,  $\tau''_{\theta\theta}(r, 0)$  具有类似表达式, 且式中  $I_j$  在附录 I 中列出,  $c_{ij}$  在附录 II 中列出。

我们注意到, 与由式 (4.1) 给出的线性解答相比较, 二阶理论中位移和应力的表达式非常复杂。特殊地, 对于线弹性的简单抛物面形状, 式 (4.1a) 变成由 (4.4)<sub>2</sub> 给出的一种新形式。类似地, 与线弹性理论, (4.1a)<sub>2</sub> 与 (4.1b)<sub>2</sub>, 相比较, 在二阶理论中,  $z=0$  处的变形边界形状又发生相当大的变化 (参见 (4.4)<sub>2</sub> 和 (4.5)<sub>2</sub>)。

## 五、不可压缩情形的简化

我们采用 Rivlin[1] 中引出的极限过程, 获得不可压缩各向同性材料的结果。首先在保持  $(a_3 - 2a_2)$  有限条件下, 令  $a_2$  和  $a_3$  趋于无穷大, 且设

$$a_1 = -(C_1 + C_2), \quad a_5 = -(C_1 + 2C_2) \quad (5.1)$$

则应变能函数取得 Mooney 的形式

$$W = C_1(I_1 - 3) + C_2(I_2 - 3) \quad (5.2)$$

式中  $C_1, C_2$  为常数, 由上述极限过程, 且令  $\eta = 1/2$ , 得到这种特殊情形的二阶解答, 并简化为

当  $r \leq a$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
u_r(r, 0) = & - \frac{Q^2}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{I_3(r)}{a^3} + ar^2 I_5(r) \right] \\
u_z(r, 0) = & - \frac{3P}{32a_1 a} \left[ 1 - \frac{r^2}{2a^2} \right] - \frac{Q^2}{4} \left\{ \frac{3(4 - \pi^2)}{\pi^2} E\left(\frac{r}{a}\right) - \frac{13r I_{17}(r)}{\pi} \right\}
\end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.3a)$$

当  $r > a$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
u_r(r, 0) = & - \frac{I_3(a) Q^2}{2\pi a^3} \\
u_z(r, 0) = & - \frac{3P}{32a_1 a \pi} \left[ \left(2 - \frac{r^2}{a^2}\right) \arcsin \frac{a}{r} + \frac{\sqrt{r^2 - a^2}}{a} \right] \\
& - \frac{Q^2}{4} \left\{ \frac{3(4 - \pi^2)}{\pi^2 ar} \left[ r E\left(\frac{a}{r}\right) + (a^2 - r^2) F\left(\frac{a}{r}\right) \right] \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{12I_{20}(r)}{\pi^2 ar} - \frac{12r I_{17}(a)}{\pi^2} \right\}
\end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.3b)$$

应力分量如下:

当  $r \leq a$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} t_{rr}(r, 0) &= -\frac{3P\sqrt{a^2-r^2}}{2\pi a^3} - \frac{2a_1 a Q^2 r I_5(r)}{\pi} - \frac{8a_1 Q^2 I_{22}(r)}{\pi a r} \\ &\quad + \frac{4a_1 Q^2 (3I_{23}(r) - I_{24}(r))r}{\pi a} - \frac{2a_1 Q^2 (I_3(r) + 6I_{21}(r))}{\pi a^3 r} \\ t_{zz}(r, 0) &= -\frac{3P\sqrt{a^2-r^2}}{2\pi a^3}, \quad t_{rz}(r, 0) = \frac{2a_1 Q^2 r \sqrt{a^2-r^2}}{a^3} \\ t_{\theta\theta}(r, 0) &= -\frac{3P\sqrt{a^2-r^2}}{2\pi a^3} + \frac{\pi a_1 Q^2 r^2}{4a^3} + \frac{2a_1 Q^2 (I_3(r) + 6I_{21}(r))}{\pi a^3 r} \\ &\quad + \frac{4a_1 Q^2 r (3I_{23}(r) - I_{24}(r))}{\pi a} + \frac{2a_1 Q^2 r I_5(r)}{\pi} - \frac{4a_1 Q^2 I_{22}(r)}{\pi a r} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.4a)$$

当  $r > a$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} t_{rr}(r, 0) &= \frac{2a_1 Q^2 (12I_{21}(a) - I_{24}(a))}{\pi a^3 r} - \frac{8a_1 Q^2 I_{22}(a)}{\pi a r} \\ t_{zz}(r, 0) &= 0, \quad t_{rz}(r, 0) = 0 \\ t_{\theta\theta}(r, 0) &= \frac{a_1 Q^2}{4\pi r} \left[ \frac{r}{a} \arcsin \frac{a}{r} \frac{\sqrt{r^2-a^2}}{r} \right]^2 + \frac{2a_1 Q^2 (I_3(a) + 6I_{21}(a))}{\pi a^3 r} \\ &\quad - \frac{4a_1 Q^2 I_{22}(r)}{\pi a r} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.4b)$$

显然, 不可压缩材料情形下的表达式较可压缩情形要简单得多. 特别是, 我们发现, 在不可压缩条件下, 在  $z=0$  的表面, 位移分量发生一个重要变化, 其二阶解答中没有法向应力  $t_{zz}$  的效应.

## 六、数值结果

为了显示二阶效应, 我们给出一些数值结果. 在下面的计算中, 主要项是线弹性解, 而其余项为二阶解. 我们感兴趣的是  $z$  方向的位移和应力. 对于可压缩材料, 应变不变量  $J_1$ ,  $J_2$  和  $J_3$  能够写为

$$J_1 = 2e_{rr}, \quad J_2 = 2(e_{rr}e_{ss} - e_{rs}e_{rs}), \quad J_3 = 8\det(e_{rs}) \quad (6.1)$$

式中

$$e_{rs} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial x_s} + \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial x_r} + \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_r} \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_s} \right)$$

由文[18], 利用三个另外的应变不变量  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$ ,  $I_3$ , 可将  $J_1$ ,  $J_2$ ,  $J_3$  表示为

$$J_1 = 2I_1, \quad J_2 = 4I_2, \quad J_3 = 8I_3 \quad (6.2)$$

式中

$$I_1 = e_{rr}, \quad I_2 = (e_{rr}e_{ss} - e_{rs}e_{rs})/2, \quad I_3 = \det(e_{rs})$$

文[18]使用的五个弹性常数是  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ , 而 Murnaghan 的和 Rivlin 的系数之间的关系由 Truesdell 和 Noll[3] 给出

应力分量如下:

当  $r \leq a$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} t_{rr}(r, 0) &= -\frac{3P\sqrt{a^2-r^2}}{2\pi a^3} - \frac{2a_1 a Q^2 r I_5(r)}{\pi} - \frac{8a_1 Q^2 I_{22}(r)}{\pi a r} \\ &\quad + \frac{4a_1 Q^2 (3I_{23}(r) - I_{24}(r))r}{\pi a} - \frac{2a_1 Q^2 (I_3(r) + 6I_{21}(r))}{\pi a^3 r} \\ t_{zz}(r, 0) &= -\frac{3P\sqrt{a^2-r^2}}{2\pi a^3}, \quad t_{rz}(r, 0) = \frac{2a_1 Q^2 r \sqrt{a^2-r^2}}{a^3} \\ t_{\theta\theta}(r, 0) &= -\frac{3P\sqrt{a^2-r^2}}{2\pi a^3} + \frac{\pi a_1 Q^2 r^2}{4a^3} + \frac{2a_1 Q^2 (I_3(r) + 6I_{21}(r))}{\pi a^3 r} \\ &\quad + \frac{4a_1 Q^2 r (3I_{23}(r) - I_{24}(r))}{\pi a} + \frac{2a_1 Q^2 r I_5(r)}{\pi} - \frac{4a_1 Q^2 I_{22}(r)}{\pi a r} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.4a)$$

当  $r > a$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} t_{rr}(r, 0) &= \frac{2a_1 Q^2 (12I_{21}(a) - I_{24}(a))}{\pi a^3 r} - \frac{8a_1 Q^2 I_{22}(a)}{\pi a r} \\ t_{zz}(r, 0) &= 0, \quad t_{rz}(r, 0) = 0 \\ t_{\theta\theta}(r, 0) &= \frac{a_1 Q^2}{4\pi r} \left[ \frac{r}{a} \arcsin \frac{a}{r} \frac{\sqrt{r^2-a^2}}{r} \right]^2 + \frac{2a_1 Q^2 (I_3(a) + 6I_{21}(a))}{\pi a^3 r} \\ &\quad - \frac{4a_1 Q^2 I_{22}(r)}{\pi a r} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.4b)$$

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