

有限长圆柱体轴对称问题的弹性理论解

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(1990年10月11日收到)

摘 要

本文利用H变换和 Stockes 变换, 导出双变量函数及其偏导数在闭区间上完整的双级数表达式, 从而求得弹性力学中有限长圆柱体的轴对称问题的一般解析解。

文中以轴向拉伸圆柱体为例, 考虑不同的外力作用区域, 分析了圆柱体上位移和应力的分布。本文所提的方法具有一般性, 可以用来求解其它学科领域中有关柱坐标的轴对称边值问题。

关键词 圆柱体 双变量函数 弹性理论解 H变换 Stockes变换

一、引 言

近20余年来, 不少力学工作者致力于有限或半无限长圆柱体弹性力学边值问题的研究。文[1~4]把柱面自由圆柱体轴对称问题的解, 表示成特征函数的无穷级数。为了确定级数的系数, Little和Childs^[1]给出了一个双正交关系。Gregory^[5]从弹性互易定理出发, 导出了一个普遍的双正交关系。

用特征函数求解圆柱体边值问题, 需要解一个无穷线性代数方程组。为了确保数值计算的稳定性和收敛性, 文[6]以半无限长圆柱体为例, 研究了方程组系数矩阵的对角优势问题, 并给出一种构造对角占优解的方法。类似地, Mayes^[7]也研究了对角优势问题。

用特征函数法, Benthem 和 Minderhoud^[8]探讨了圆柱体位移固定端的角点应力奇异问题; Robert 和 Keer^[9,10]研究了端面给定位移的有限长圆柱体轴对称和非轴对称的边值问题。特征函数解的完备性有待进一步研究。

人们还利用傅里叶分析法研究圆柱体边值问题。早年的工作见 Pickett^[11]的文章, 罗祖道^[12,13]等研究了有限长空心柱的几个具体问题。文[14, 15]用其他方法探讨了圆柱体边值问题。

本文把H变换^[16]和 Stockes 变换^[17]应用到双变量函数, 导出了函数及其偏导数在闭区间上完整的双级数表达式。该表达式在径向是傅里叶-贝塞尔级数, 轴向是傅里叶三角级数。从而求得任意边界条件下有限长圆柱体轴对称变形的一般解析解。

在算例计算中, 分析了轴向拉伸圆柱体, 外力作用于端面不同区域时的位移和应力分布。

本文所提的方法具有一般性,可以用来求解其它学科领域的有关柱坐标中的轴对称边值问题.

二、基本方程

在弹性理论中,无体力圆柱体(图1)轴对称变形的无量纲基本方程是

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left[\frac{1}{\xi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (\xi U) \right] + k_1 \beta^2 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \eta^2} + k_2 \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} &= 0 \\ k_2 \beta^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left[\frac{1}{\xi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (\xi U) \right] + k_1 \frac{1}{\xi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\xi \frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} \right) + \beta^2 \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \eta^2} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

位移和应力的关系式是

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_{\xi} &= \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} + k \frac{U}{\xi} + k \frac{\partial W}{\partial \eta}, & \sigma_{\theta} &= k \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} + \frac{U}{\xi} + k \frac{\partial W}{\partial \eta} \\ \sigma_{\eta} &= k \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} + k \frac{U}{\xi} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial \eta}, & \tau_{\xi \eta} &= \frac{k_1}{\beta} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} + \beta^2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial \eta} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

式中的无量纲量

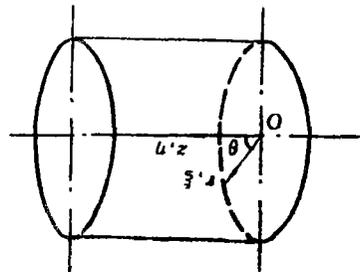
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \xi &= r/a, \quad \eta = z/l, \quad \beta = a/l, \quad U = u/a, \quad W = w/l \\ \{\sigma_{\xi}, \sigma_{\theta}, \sigma_{\eta}, \tau_{\xi \eta}\} &= \{\sigma_{rr}, \sigma_{\theta\theta}, \sigma_{zz}, \tau_{rz}\} / E' \\ k &= \frac{\nu}{1-\nu}, \quad k_1 = \frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)}, \quad k_2 = \frac{1}{2(1-\nu)}, \quad E' = \frac{(1-\nu)E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

这里 r, θ, z 是柱坐标; a, l 分别是圆柱体的半径和长度; E, ν 是弹性模量和泊桑比; u, w 是径向和轴向位移; $\sigma_{rr}, \sigma_{\theta\theta}, \sigma_{zz}$ 和 τ_{rz} 是正应力和剪应力.

圆柱体的边界条件是

$$\xi=1: \quad \left. \begin{aligned} U &= U_1(\eta) \quad \text{或} \quad \sigma_{\xi} = \sigma_{\xi 1}(\eta) \\ W &= W_1(\eta) \quad \text{或} \quad \tau_{\xi \eta} = \tau_1(\eta) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

$$\eta=s: \quad \left. \begin{aligned} U &= U_s(\xi) \quad \text{或} \quad \tau_{\xi \eta} = \tau_s(\xi) \\ W &= W_s(\xi) \quad \text{或} \quad \sigma_{\eta} = \sigma_{\eta s}(\xi) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.5)$$



■ 1

式中符号 $s=0, 1, U_1(\eta), W_1(\eta), \sigma_{\xi 1}(\eta), \tau_1(\eta), U_s(\xi), W_s(\xi), \tau_s(\xi)$ 和 $\sigma_{\eta s}(\xi)$ 是相应边界上的已知位移和应力.

三、一种新型的双重级数

H变换和 Stockes 变换分别导出了单变量函数及其导数在闭区间上的傅里叶-贝塞尔级数和傅里叶三角级数的完整表达式.

在H变换^[10]中,设函数 $f(\xi)$ 的定义域为 $0 \leq \xi \leq 1$, 则有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(\xi) &= a_0 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m J_0(\lambda_m \xi), & 0 \leq \xi \leq 1 \\ \frac{df}{d\xi} &= -\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \lambda_m a_m J_1(\lambda_m \xi), & 0 < \xi < 1, \quad \left(\frac{df}{d\xi}\right)_{\xi=0} = f'_0, \quad \left(\frac{df}{d\xi}\right)_{\xi=1} = f'_1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1a)$$

和

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(\xi) &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m J_1(\lambda_m \xi), & 0 < \xi < 1, \quad (f)_{\xi=0} = f_0, \quad (f)_{\xi=1} = f_1 \\ \frac{1}{\xi} \frac{d}{d\xi} (\xi f) &= 2f_1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (2H_m f_1 + \lambda_m b_m) J_0(\lambda_m \xi), & 0 \leq \xi \leq 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1b)$$

其中 J_0, J_1 分别是第一类零阶, 一阶贝塞尔函数; $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \dots < \lambda_m < \dots$ 是 $J_1(x)$ 的正数零点; $H_m = 1/J_0(\lambda_m)$; f_0, f_1 和 f'_0, f'_1 分别是 $f(\xi)$ 和 $df/d\xi$ 的端点值; a_m 和 b_m 是级数的系数.

在 Stokes 变换^[17]中, 设函数 $g(\eta)$ 的定义域为 $0 \leq \eta \leq 1$, 则有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g(\eta) &= c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \cos \alpha_n \eta, & 0 \leq \eta \leq 1 \\ \frac{dg}{d\eta} &= -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n c_n \sin \alpha_n \eta, & 0 < \eta < 1, \quad \left(\frac{dg}{d\eta}\right)_{\eta=0} = g'_0, \quad \left(\frac{dg}{d\eta}\right)_{\eta=1} = g'_1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.2a)$$

和

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g(\eta) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n \sin \alpha_n \eta, & 0 < \eta < 1, \quad (g)_{\eta=0} = g_0, \quad (g)_{\eta=1} = g_1 \\ \frac{dg}{d\eta} &= g_1 - g_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [2(-1)^n g_1 - 2g_0 + \alpha_n d_n] \cos \alpha_n \eta, & 0 \leq \eta \leq 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.2b)$$

其中 $\alpha_n = n\pi$; g_0, g_1 和 g'_0, g'_1 分别是 $g(\eta)$ 和 $dg/d\eta$ 的端点值; c_n 和 d_n 是级数的系数.

对于定义在 $0 \leq \xi, \eta \leq 1$ 上的位移函数 $U(\xi, \eta)$ 和 $W(\xi, \eta)$, 利用(3.1)和(3.2)式并考虑到轴对称条件 $(U)_{\xi=0} = (\partial U / \partial \eta)_{\xi=0} = (\tau_{\xi\eta})_{\xi=0} = 0$, 可以导出函数及其偏导数的以下级数表达式, 其中偏微分算子 $D_\xi = \xi^{-1} d(\xi \cdot) / d\xi$, 符号 $s=0, 1$.

(1) J_1 -C型级数

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U(\xi, \eta) &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} U_{mn} J_1(\lambda_m \xi) \cos \alpha_n \eta, & 0 \leq \xi < 1, \quad 0 \leq \eta \leq 1 \\ (U)_{\xi=1} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \cos \alpha_n \eta, & 0 \leq \eta \leq 1 \\ D_\xi U &= 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \cos \alpha_n \eta + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2H_m A_n + \lambda_m U_{mn}) J_0(\lambda_m \xi) \cos \alpha_n \eta, & 0 \leq \xi, \quad \eta \leq 1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial U}{\partial \eta} &= -\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n U_{mn} J_1(\lambda_m \xi) \sin \alpha_n \eta, \quad 0 \leq \xi < 1, \quad 0 < \eta < 1 \\
 \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \eta}\right)_{\xi=1} &= -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n A_n \sin \alpha_n \eta, \quad 0 < \eta < 1, \quad \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \eta}\right)_{\xi=1, \eta=s} = U'_s \\
 \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \eta}\right)_{\eta=s} &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_m^s J_1(\lambda_m \xi), \quad 0 \leq \xi < 1, \quad \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \eta}\right)_{\xi=1, \eta=s} = U'_s \\
 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}(D_\xi U) &= -\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2H_m \lambda_m A_n + \lambda_m^2 U_{mn}) J_1(\lambda_m \xi) \cos \alpha_n \eta, \\
 &\quad 0 < \xi < 1, \quad 0 \leq \eta \leq 1 \\
 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta}(D_\xi U) &= D_\xi \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \eta}\right) = -2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n A_n \sin \alpha_n \eta - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2H_m \alpha_n A_n \\
 &\quad + \lambda_m \alpha_n U_{mn}) J_0(\lambda_m \xi) \sin \alpha_n \eta, \quad 0 \leq \xi \leq 1, \quad 0 < \eta < 1 \\
 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \eta^2} &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (B_m^1 - B_m^0) J_1(\lambda_m \xi) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [2(-1)^n B_m^1 - 2B_m^0 \\
 &\quad - \alpha_n^2 U_{mn}] J_1(\lambda_m \xi) \cos \alpha_n \eta, \quad 0 < \xi < 1, \quad 0 \leq \eta \leq 1
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

(2) J_0 -S型级数

$$\begin{aligned}
 W(\xi, \eta) &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} W_{mn} J_0(\lambda_m \xi) \sin \alpha_n \eta, \quad 0 \leq \xi \leq 1, \quad 0 < \eta < 1 \\
 (W)_{\eta=s} &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} C_m^s J_0(\lambda_m \xi), \quad 0 \leq \xi \leq 1 \\
 \frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} &= -\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_m W_{mn} J_1(\lambda_m \xi) \sin \alpha_n \eta, \quad 0 \leq \xi < 1, \quad 0 < \eta < 1 \\
 \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi}\right)_{\xi=1} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n \sin \alpha_n \eta, \quad 0 < \eta < 1, \quad \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi}\right)_{\xi=1, \eta=s} = W'_s \\
 \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi}\right)_{\eta=s} &= -\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \lambda_m C_m^s J_1(\lambda_m \xi), \quad 0 \leq \xi < 1, \quad \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi}\right)_{\xi=1, \eta=s} = W'_s \\
 \frac{\partial W}{\partial \eta} &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (C_m^1 - C_m^0) J_0(\lambda_m \xi) + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [2(-1)^n C_m^1 - 2C_m^0 + \alpha_n W_{mn}] \\
 &\quad \cdot J_0(\lambda_m \xi) \cos \alpha_n \eta, \quad 0 \leq \xi, \quad \eta \leq 1 \\
 D_\xi \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi}\right) &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n \sin \alpha_n \eta + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2H_m D_n - \lambda_m^2 W_{mn}) J_0(\lambda_m \xi) \sin \alpha_n \eta, \\
 &\quad 0 \leq \xi \leq 1, \quad 0 < \eta < 1
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} &= - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \lambda_m (C_m^1 - C_m^0) J_1(\lambda_m \xi) - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [2(-1)^n \lambda_m C_m^1 - 2\lambda_m C_m^0 \\ &\quad + \lambda_m \alpha_n W_{mn}] J_1(\lambda_m \xi) \cos \alpha_n \eta, \quad 0 < \xi < 1, \quad 0 \leq \eta \leq 1 \\ \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \eta^2} &= - \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [2(-1)^n \alpha_n C_m^1 - 2\alpha_n C_m^0 + \alpha_n^2 W_{mn}] J_0(\lambda_m \xi) \sin \alpha_n \eta, \\ &\quad 0 \leq \xi \leq 1, \quad 0 < \eta < 1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

在(3.3)、(3.4)式中, U_{mn} , W_{mn} , A_n , B_n^1 , C_n^1 , D_n 是级数的系数; U_{i0} , W_{i0} 是相应偏导数的角点值.

四、圆柱体的一般解

设轴对称变形圆柱体的位移 U , W 及其偏导数由(3.3)、(3.4)式表示, 代入方程(2.1)得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lambda_m^2 U_{m0} + 2H_m \lambda_m A_0 - k_1 \beta^2 (B_m^1 - B_m^0) + k_2 \lambda_m (C_m^1 - C_m^0) &= 0 \\ (\lambda_m^2 + k_1 \beta^2 \alpha_n^2) U_{mn} + k_2 \lambda_m \alpha_n W_{mn} + 2H_m \lambda_m A_n - 2k_1 \beta^2 [(-1)^n B_m^1 - B_m^0] \\ &\quad + 2k_2 \lambda_m [(-1)^n C_m^1 - C_m^0] = 0 \quad m, n=1, 2, \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.1a)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \beta^2 \alpha_n^2 W_{0n} + 2k_2 \beta^2 \alpha_n A_n + 2\beta^2 \alpha_n [(-1)^n C_m^1 - C_m^0] - 2k_1 D_n &= 0 \\ k_2 \beta^2 \lambda_m \alpha_n U_{mn} + (k_1 \lambda_m^2 + \beta^2 \alpha_n^2) W_{mn} + 2k_2 \beta^2 H_m \alpha_n A_n + 2\beta^2 \alpha_n [(-1)^n C_m^1 - C_m^0] \\ &\quad - 2k_1 H_m D_n = 0 \quad m, n=1, 2, \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.1b)$$

并且有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} = D_\xi U - \frac{U}{\xi} &= 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \cos \alpha_n \eta + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2H_m A_n + \lambda_m U_{mn}) J_0(\lambda_m \xi) \cos \alpha_n \eta \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{\xi} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} U_{mn} J_1(\lambda_m \xi) \cos \alpha_n \eta, \quad 0 < \xi < 1, \quad 0 \leq \eta \leq 1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\frac{U}{\xi} = \frac{1}{\xi} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} U_{mn} J_1(\lambda_m \xi) \cos \alpha_n \eta, \quad 0 < \xi < 1, \quad 0 \leq \eta \leq 1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} \right)_{\xi=0} = \left(\frac{U}{\xi} \right)_{\xi=0} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \cos \alpha_n \eta + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (2H_m A_n + \lambda_m U_{mn}) \cos \alpha_n \eta, \\ &\quad 0 \leq \eta \leq 1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} \right)_{\xi=1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \cos \alpha_n \eta + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (2A_n + A_m U_{mn}/H_m) \cos \alpha_n \eta, \quad 0 \leq \eta \leq 1$$

$$\left(\frac{U}{\xi} \right)_{\xi=1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \cos \alpha_n \eta, \quad 0 \leq \eta \leq 1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial W}{\partial \eta} &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (C_m^1 - C_m^0) J_0(\lambda_m \xi) + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [2(-1)^n C_m^1 - 2C_m^0 + \alpha_n W_{mn}] J_0(\lambda_m \xi) \\ &\quad \cdot \cos \alpha_n \eta \quad 0 \leq \xi, \quad \eta \leq 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.2)$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} + \beta^2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial \eta} = - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\lambda_m W_{mn} + \beta^2 \alpha_n U_{mn}) J_1(\lambda_m \xi) \sin \alpha_n \eta, \quad 0 \leq \xi < 1, \quad 0 < \eta < 1$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} + \beta^2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial \eta} \right)_{\xi=1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (D_n - \beta^2 \alpha_n A_n) \sin \alpha_n \eta, \quad 0 < \eta < 1$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} + \beta^2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial \eta} \right)_{\eta=0} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (\beta^2 B_m^0 - \lambda_m C_m^0) J_1(\lambda_m \xi), \quad 0 \leq \xi < 1$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} + \beta^2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial \eta} \right)_{\xi=1, \eta=0} = W'_{10} + \beta^2 U_{10}$$

以上诸式中 共有 8 类待定系数 $U_{mn}, W_{mn}, A_n, B_m^0, B_m^1, C_m^0, C_m^1, D_n$, 可以通过二组场方程和六个边界条件(2.4)和(2.5)联立求解而确定。

五、算 例

设圆柱体端面半径为 b 的同心圆上作用着均布拉应力, 其合力为 P ; 圆柱体长为 $2l$ 半径为 a , 坐标的设立如图 2 所示。在无量纲坐标 $\xi O \eta$ 中, 拉应力 $\sigma_{\eta_1}(\xi)$ 可表示为

$$\sigma_{\eta_1}(\xi) = \begin{cases} P/\pi a^2 \xi_0^2 E', & 0 \leq \xi \leq \xi_0 \\ 0, & \xi_0 < \xi \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad (5.1)$$

式中 $\xi_0 = b/a$ 。利用文 [16] 的级数展开式, 把 $\sigma_{\eta_1}(\xi)$ 在区间 $0 \leq \xi \leq 1$ 内展开成零阶傅里叶-贝塞尔级数

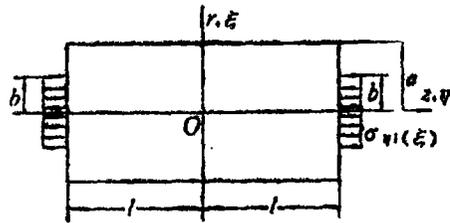


图 2

$$\sigma_{\eta_1}(\xi) = \frac{P}{\pi a^2 E'} \left[1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2H_m^2 J_1(\lambda_m \xi_0) J_0(\lambda_m \xi)}{\lambda_m \xi_0} \right] \quad (5.2)$$

圆柱体的边界条件为

$$\xi=1: \quad \sigma_{\xi} = \tau_{\xi\eta} = 0 \quad (5.3)$$

$$\eta=0: \quad W = \partial U / \partial \eta = 0 \quad (5.4)$$

$$\eta=1: \quad \sigma_{\eta} = \sigma_{\eta_1}(\xi), \quad \tau_{\xi\eta} = 0 \quad (5.5)$$

把(3.3)、(3.4)、(4.2)、(2.2)式代入边界条件(5.3b)、(5.4)、(5.5b)式, 得到

$$U_{i0} = W'_{i0} = 0, \quad W'_{i1} + \beta^2 U_{i1} = 0 \quad (5.6)$$

$$B_m^0 = C_m^0 = 0, \quad D_n = \beta^2 \alpha_n A_n, \quad B_m^1 = \lambda_m C_m^1 / \beta^2, \quad m, n = 1, 2, \dots$$

把上式代入方程(4.1)并把 C_m^1 写成 C_m , 得到

$$\left. \begin{cases} \lambda_m^2 U_{m0} + 2H_m \lambda_m A_0 - (k_1 - k_2) \lambda_m C_m = 0 \\ (\lambda_m^2 + k_1 \beta^2 \alpha_n^2) U_{mn} + k_2 \lambda_m \alpha_n W_{mn} + 2H_m \lambda_m A_n - 2(-1)^n (k_1 - k_2) \lambda_m C_m = 0 \\ \beta^2 \alpha_n^2 W_{0n} + 2(k_2 - k_1) \beta^2 \alpha_n A_n + 2(-1)^n \beta^2 \alpha_n C_0 = 0 \\ k_2 \beta^2 \lambda_m \alpha_n U_{mn} + (k_1 \lambda_m^2 + \beta^2 \alpha_n^2) W_{mn} + 2(k_2 - k_1) \beta^2 H_m \alpha_n A_n \\ + 2(-1)^n \beta^2 \alpha_n C_m = 0 \end{cases} \quad m, n = 1, 2, \dots \right\} \quad (5.7a, b)$$

把(4.2)、(2.2)、(5.2)和(5.6)式代入边界条件(5.3a)和(5.5a), 得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (1+k)A_0 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (2A_0 + \lambda_m U_{m0}/H_m) + k\left(C_0 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} C_m/H_m\right) &= 0 \\ (1+k)A_n + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (2A_n + \lambda_m U_{mn}/H_m) + k\{2(-1)^n C_0 + \alpha_n W_{0n} \\ + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} [2(-1)^n C_m + \alpha_n W_{mn}]/H_m\} &= 0 \quad n=1, 2, \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.8)$$

和

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2kA_0 + 2k \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n A_n + C_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n [2(-1)^n C_0 + \alpha_n W_{0n}] &= \frac{P}{\pi a^2 E'} \\ k[2H_m A_0 + \lambda_m U_{m0} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (2H_m A_n + \lambda_m U_{mn})] \\ + C_m + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n [2(-1)^n C_m + \alpha_n W_{mn}] &= \frac{2H_m^2 J_1(\lambda_m \xi_0)}{\lambda_m \xi_0} \frac{P}{\pi a^2 E'} \\ m=1, 2, \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.9)$$

以上的(5.7a, b)、(5.8)、(5.9)式是关于四类系数 U_{mn} , W_{mn} , A_n , C_m 的四组无穷方程, 在数值计算中, 截取级数的一定项数进行联立求解, 可以确定上述系数. 再利用(5.6)、(4.2)式和(2.2)、(3.3)、(3.4)式, 便能算出圆柱体的位移和应力值.

作为一个特殊情形, 令 $\xi_0=1$, 有 $J_1(\lambda_m)=0$, 由方程(5.7)、(5.8)、(5.9)解得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U_{mn} = W_{mn} = A_n = C_m = 0, \quad m, n=1, 2, \dots \\ A_0 = -\frac{k}{1+k-2k^2} \frac{P}{\pi a^2 E'}, \quad C_0 = \frac{1+k}{1+k-2k^2} \frac{P}{\pi a^2 E'} \\ U_{m0} = -\frac{2H_m}{\lambda_m} A_0, \quad W_{0n} = -\frac{2(-1)^n}{\alpha_n} C_0, \quad m, n=1, 2, \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.10)$$

将上式代回(3.3)、(3.4)和(4.2)式, 得到圆柱体纯拉伸问题的级数解

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U &= -A_0 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2H_m}{\lambda_m} J_1(\lambda_m \xi), \quad 0 \leq \xi < 1, \quad 0 \leq \eta \leq 1, \quad (U)_{\xi=1} = A_0 \\ W &= -C_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^n}{\alpha_n} \sin \alpha_n \eta, \quad 0 \leq \xi \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq \eta < 1, \quad (W)_{\eta=1} = C_0 \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} &= A_0 \left[2 + \frac{1}{\xi} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2H_m}{\lambda_m} J_1(\lambda_m \xi) \right], \quad 0 < \xi < 1, \quad 0 \leq \eta \leq 1, \quad \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} \right)_{\xi=0,1} = A_0 \\ \frac{U}{\xi} &= -A_0 \cdot \frac{1}{\xi} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2H_m}{\lambda_m} J_1(\lambda_m \xi), \quad 0 < \xi < 1, \quad 0 \leq \eta \leq 1, \quad \left(\frac{U}{\xi} \right)_{\xi=0,1} = A_0 \\ \frac{\partial W}{\partial \eta} &= C_0, \quad \frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} + \beta^2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial \eta} = 0, \quad 0 \leq \xi, \eta \leq 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.11)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_{\xi} &= \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} + k \frac{U}{\xi} + k \frac{\partial W}{\partial \eta}, & \sigma_{\theta} &= k \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} + \frac{U}{\xi} + k \frac{\partial W}{\partial \eta} \\ \sigma_{\eta} &= k \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} + k \frac{U}{\xi} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial \eta}, & \tau_{\xi\eta} &= \frac{k_1}{\beta} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} + \beta^2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial \eta} \right) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

如果注意到以下的关系式:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \xi &= - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2H_m}{\lambda_m} J_1(\lambda_m \xi), & 0 \leq \xi < 1, & (\xi)_{\xi=1} = 1 \\ \eta &= - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^n}{\alpha_n} \sin \alpha_n \eta, & 0 \leq \eta < 1, & (\eta)_{\eta=1} = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.12)$$

则级数解(5.11)实际上就是圆柱体纯拉伸问题的封闭解:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U &= - \frac{k}{1+k-2k^2} \left(\frac{P}{\pi a^2 E'} \right) \xi, & W &= \frac{1+k}{1+k-2k^2} \left(\frac{P}{\pi a^2 E'} \right) \eta \\ \sigma_{\eta} &= \frac{P}{\pi a^2 E'}, & \sigma_{\xi} = \sigma_{\theta} = \tau_{\xi\eta} &= 0, & 0 \leq \xi, \eta \leq 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.13)$$

为了考察本文级数解的收敛速度,表1给出数值结果,其中 N 是级数项的控制数,即 $m, n=1, 2, \dots, N$.计算中 λ_m 取 $J_1(x)$ 的前40个正数零点值,用文[18]的程序计算零阶、一阶贝塞尔函数值.由表1数值可见级数解的收敛速度较快.

表1 圆柱体纯拉伸问题的解($\nu=0.3$)

N	20	40	60	封闭解
$(U)_{\xi=0.5, \eta=0.5} / (P/\pi a^2 E')$	-0.1968	-0.1994	-0.2003	-0.2019
$(W)_{\xi=0.5, \eta=0.5} / (P/\pi a^2 E')$	0.6517	0.6624	0.6659	0.6731

对于图2所示的圆柱体拉伸问题,分别取径长比 $\beta=1, 0.5$,载荷作用区域半径 $\xi_0=0.5, 0.25$,级数项控制数 $N=40$,利用电子计算机计算圆柱体上的位移和应力.图3给出横截面 $\eta=0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75$ 上的位移和应力分布曲线.

在图3的(a)(c)图中,各横截面上的位移和应力变化较大,且存在着剪应力 $\tau_{\xi\eta}$.这说明端部外载的分布对较短圆柱体内的位移和应力分布的影响比较大.在图3的(b)(d)图中,靠近端部的横截面上($\eta=0.75$),位移和应力的变化较大,且剪应力也较大;但在离开端部的横截面上($\eta=0.5$),位移和应力的变化就趋于平缓.在远离端部的横截面($\eta=0.25, 0$),径向位移随径向坐标呈线性变化,轴向位移和正应力为常数值,剪应力趋于零.这说明,对于较长的圆柱体,合力相同的外载的分布形式不同,只对靠近加载端的横截面上的位移和应力分布有影响,而对于离开加载端一定距离的截面上的位移和应力分布几乎没有影响.这就证实了圣维南原理的正确性.

表2给出了不同径长比 β 和加载区域半径 ξ_0 的圆柱体的位移 $(U)_{\xi=1, \eta=0}$ 和 $(W)_{\xi=0, \eta=1}$ 的计算值.

表2 圆柱体的位移($\nu=0.3, N=40$)

β	$(U)_{\xi=1, \eta=0} / (P/\pi a^2 E')$		$(W)_{\xi=0, \eta=1} / (P/\pi a^2 E')$	
	0.5	1	0.5	1
ξ_0				
0.25	-0.4237	-0.6546	4.9225	8.5536
0.5	-0.4175	-0.6013	2.5345	3.7289

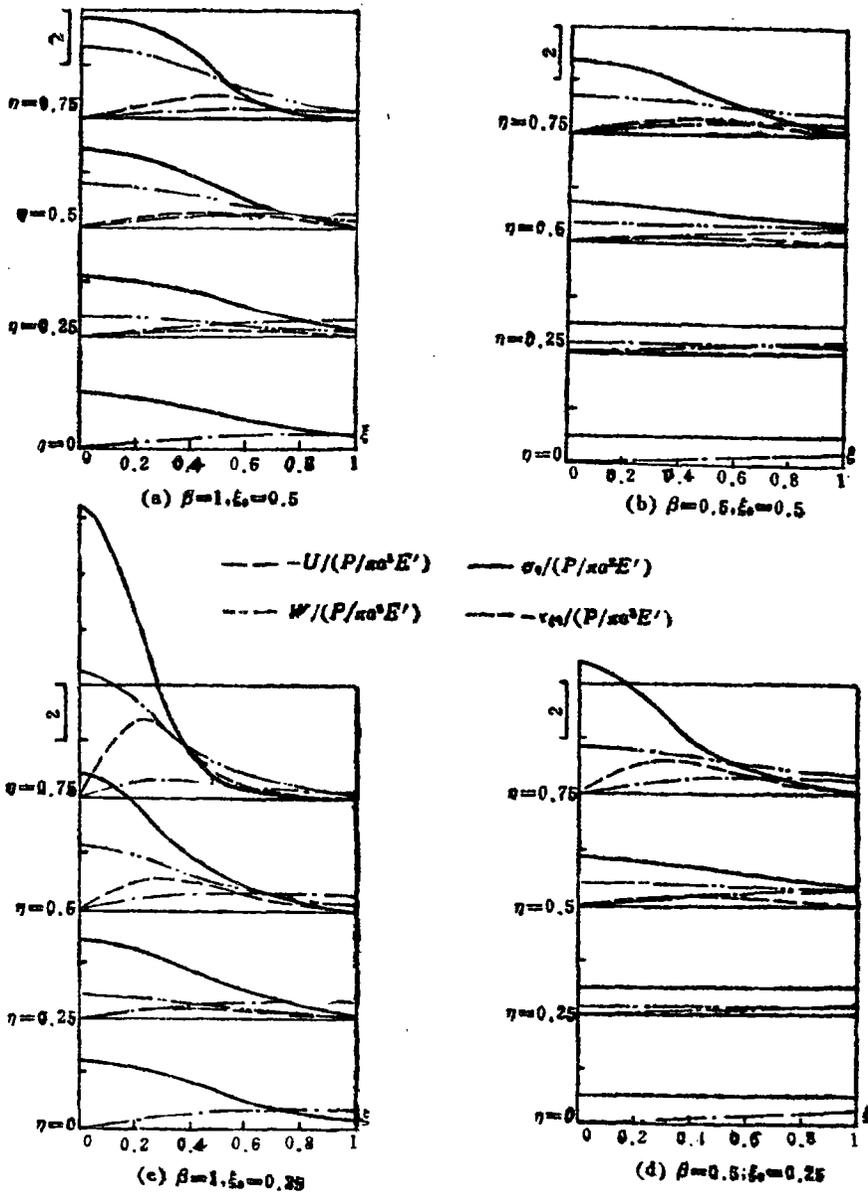


图3 位移和应力的分布

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An Elasticity Solution for Axisymmetric Problem of Finite Circular Cylinder

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Abstract

In this paper, the complete double-series in the closed region expressing the double-variable functions and their partial derivatives are derived by the H-transformation and Stockes' transformation. Using the double-series, a series solution for the axisymmetric boundary value problem of the elastic circular cylinder with finite length is presented.

In a numerical example, the cylinder subjected to the axisymmetric tractions with various loaded regions is investigated and the distributions of the displacements and stresses are obtained.

It is possible to solve the axisymmetric boundary value problems in the cylindrical coordinates for other scientific fields by use of the method presented in this paper.

Key words circular cylinder, function of double-variables, elasticity solution, H-transformation, Stockes' transformation