

无拉力Winkler地基上自由边矩形 Reissner板的弯曲

卜小明 严宗达

(清华大学) (天津大学)

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摘 要

本文提出了一种求解无拉力 Winkler 地基上自由边矩形 Reissner 板受任意载荷的弯曲问题的解析方法。通过适当设定满足可导条件的 Fourier 级数加补充项形式的挠度函数和剪力函数, 把给定边界条件下的微分方程化成最简形式的无穷代数方程组。对于常规的 Winkler 地基, 可直接求解; 而对于无拉力 Winkler 地基, 方程组为一组弱非线性代数方程组, 使用迭代法容易得到解。

关键词 无拉力弹性地基 中厚板 弯曲

一、前 言

在工程中有时需要对没有拉力, 而只能承受压力的弹性地基上的结构物进行受力变形计算。文[3]曾对无拉力 Winkler 地基上自由边矩形薄板的弯曲问题作了研究。实践表明, 它与常规的 Winkler 地基薄板的弯曲结果差别较大, 能更精确地反映实际问题中遇到的弹性地基。本文试图提供一种求解无拉力弹性地基上中厚板弯曲问题的计算方法。与薄板^[3]相比较, 只要恰当地设定挠度函数和剪力函数, 可在不增加计算量的情况下得到解。同时, 它克服了由 Kirchhoff 假设所带来的误差, 并在板厚趋于零时逼近于薄板解, 而不出现自锁(locking)现象。

二、基本微分方程和边界条件

如图1, 设有弹性地基上的四边自由矩形 Reissner 板, 边长分别为 a 和 b , 板厚为 h , 受横向载荷 $q(x, y)$ 作用。

1. 基本微分方程

$$\frac{\partial Q_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_y}{\partial y} + q(x, y) - kH(w)w(x, y) = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

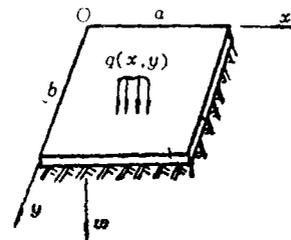


图 1

$$Q_x - \frac{h^2}{10} \nabla^2 Q_x = -D \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\nabla^2 w) + \frac{kh^2}{10(1-\mu)} \frac{\partial [H(w)w]}{\partial x} - \frac{h^2}{10(1-\mu)} \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} \quad (2.2)$$

$$Q_y - \frac{h^2}{10} \nabla^2 Q_y = -D \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\nabla^2 w) + \frac{kh^2}{10(1-\mu)} \frac{\partial [H(w)w]}{\partial y} - \frac{h^2}{10(1-\mu)} \frac{\partial q}{\partial y} \quad (2.3)$$

式中, w 为板的挠度, Q_x 和 Q_y 分别为 x 和 y 轴截面上的横向剪力, μ 为泊松比, k 为地基系数,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \nabla^2 &= \partial^2/\partial x^2 + \partial^2/\partial y^2 \\ H(w) &= \begin{cases} 1, & w > 0 \\ 0, & w \leq 0 \end{cases} \\ D &= Eh^3/12(1-\mu^2) \quad (\text{抗弯刚度}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

2. 边界条件

(1) 在 $x=0$, $x=a$ 边上

$$M_x = 0 \quad (2.5)$$

$$Q_x = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

$$M_{xy} = 0 \quad (2.7)$$

(2) 在 $y=0$, $y=b$ 边上

$$M_y = 0 \quad (2.8)$$

$$Q_y = 0 \quad (2.9)$$

$$M_{xy} = 0 \quad (2.10)$$

其中弯矩 M_x , M_y 和扭矩 M_{xy} 为

$$M_x = -D \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) + \frac{h^2}{5} \frac{\partial Q_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\mu kh^2}{10(1-\mu)} H(w)w - \frac{\mu h^2}{10(1-\mu)} q \quad (2.11)$$

$$M_y = -D \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) + \frac{h^2}{5} \frac{\partial Q_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\mu kh^2}{10(1-\mu)} H(w)w - \frac{\mu h^2}{10(1-\mu)} q \quad (2.12)$$

$$M_{xy} = -D(1-\mu) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{h^2}{10} \left(\frac{\partial Q_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Q_y}{\partial x} \right) \quad (2.13)$$

三、挠度函数 $w(x, y)$, 剪力函数 $Q_x(x, y)$, $Q_y(x, y)$, 阶梯函数 $H(w)$ 和载荷函数 $q(x, y)$ 的级数形式

设挠度函数 $w(x, y)$ 的级数形式为

$$w(x, y) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} W_{mn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2by-y^2}{2b^2} C_m + \frac{y^2}{2b^2} D_m \right] \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \\ + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2ax-x^2}{2a^2} G_n + \frac{x^2}{2a^2} H_n \right] \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \quad (3.1)$$

这是一个双重级数加单重补充级数的形式，式中 W_{mn} , C_m , D_m , G_n 和 H_n 均为待定系数，容易验证^[2]，(3.1)式对于四边自由矩形板为三阶连续可导。

设剪力函数 Q_x 和 Q_y 的级数形式为

$$Q_x = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Q_{xmn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} - \frac{10D(1-\mu)\pi}{ah^2} \\ \cdot \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m \left[\frac{2by-y^2}{2b^2} C_m + \frac{y^2}{2b^2} D_m \right] \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (3.2)$$

$$Q_y = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Q_{ymn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} - \frac{10D(1-\mu)\pi}{bh^2} \\ \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left[\frac{2ax-x^2}{2a^2} G_n + \frac{x^2}{2a^2} H_n \right] \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \quad (3.3)$$

(3.2)和(3.3)式也采用双重级数加单重补充级数的形式，式中 Q_{xmn} 和 Q_{ymn} 为待定系数，而且(3.2)和(3.3)式对自由边矩形板的边界条件都为二阶连续可导，同时，(3.1)、(3.2)、(3.3)式还自动满足边界条件(2.6)、(2.7)、(2.9)、(2.10)。

如同文献[3]，有

$$H(w) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_{mn} a_{mn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \quad (3.4)$$

$$q(x, y) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_{mn} q_{mn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \quad (3.5)$$

式中

$$\lambda_{mn} = \begin{cases} 1/4 & m=0, n=0 \\ 1/2 & m \neq 0, n=0 \text{ 或 } m=0, n \neq 0 \\ 1 & m \neq 0, n \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad (3.6)$$

$$a_{mn} = \frac{4}{ab} \int_0^b \int_0^a H(w) \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} dx dy \quad (3.7)$$

$$q_{mn} = \frac{4}{ab} \int_0^b \int_0^a q(x, y) \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} dx dy \quad (3.8)$$

注意到已知级数展式

$$\frac{2ax-x^2}{2a^2} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \alpha_m \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (3.9)$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2a^2} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \beta_m \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (3.10)$$

$$\frac{a-x}{a} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \xi_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (3.11)$$

$$\frac{x}{a} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \eta_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (3.12)$$

式中

$$\alpha_m = \begin{cases} 1/3 & m=0 \\ -2m^{-2}\pi^{-2} & m \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad (3.13)$$

$$\beta_m = \begin{cases} 1/6 & m=0 \\ (-1)^m 2m^{-2}\pi^{-2} & m \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad (3.14)$$

$$\xi_m = \begin{cases} 0 & m=0 \\ 2m^{-1}\pi^{-1} & m \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad (3.15)$$

$$\eta_m = \begin{cases} 0 & m=0 \\ (-1)^{m+1} 2m^{-1}\pi^{-1} & m \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad (3.16)$$

并且利用级数乘法^[1], (2.11)、(2.12)、(2.13)可写成

$$\begin{aligned} M_x = & D \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \mu \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right) \pi^2 W_{mn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \\ & + D \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[(2\mu-1) \frac{m^2\pi^2}{a^2} \frac{2by-y^2}{2b^2} + \frac{\mu}{b^2} \right] C_m \right. \\ & + \left. \left[(2\mu-1) \frac{m^2\pi^2}{a^2} \frac{y^2}{2b^2} - \frac{\mu}{b^2} \right] D_m \right\} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \\ & + D \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\mu \frac{n^2\pi^2}{b^2} \frac{2ax-x^2}{2a^2} + \frac{1}{a^2} \right) G_n + \left(\mu \frac{n^2\pi^2}{b^2} \frac{x^2}{2a^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \right) H_n \right] \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \\ & + \frac{\mu kh^2}{10(1-\mu)} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_{mn} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} (W_{pq} + \alpha_q C_p \\ & + \beta_q D_p + \alpha_p G_q + \beta_p H_q) (a_{p+m, q+n} + a_{p+m, |q-n|} \\ & + a_{|p-m|, q+n} + a_{|p-m|, |q-n|}) \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \\ & + \frac{h^2}{5} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{m\pi}{a} Q_{zmn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} - \frac{\mu h^2}{10(1-\mu)} \\ & \cdot \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_{mn} q_{mn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \end{aligned} \quad (3.17)$$

$$M_y = D \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\mu \frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right) \pi^2 W_{mn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + D \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\mu \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{a^2} - \frac{2by - y^2}{2b^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right) C_m + \left(\mu \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{2b^2} - \frac{1}{b^2} \right) D_m \right] \\
& \cdot \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} + D \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[(2\mu - 1) \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} - \frac{2ax - x^2}{2a^2} + \frac{\mu}{a^2} \right] G_n \right. \\
& \left. + \left[(2\mu - 1) \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} - \frac{x^2}{2a^2} - \frac{\mu}{a^2} \right] H_n \right\} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \\
& + \frac{\mu k h^2}{10(1-\mu)} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_{mn} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} (W_{pq} + \alpha_q C_p + \beta_q D_p + \alpha_p G_q \\
& + \beta_p H_q) (a_{p+m, q+n} + a_{p+m, |q-n|} + a_{|p-m|, q+n} + a_{|p-m|, |q-n|}) \\
& \cdot \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} + \frac{h^2}{5} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n\pi}{b} Q_{ymn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \\
& - \frac{\mu h^2}{10(1-\mu)} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_{mn} q_{mn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \tag{3.18}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
M_{xy} & = -D(1-\mu) \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{mn\pi^2}{ab} W_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \\
& - \frac{h^2}{10} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n\pi}{b} Q_{xmn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \\
& - \frac{h^2}{10} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{m\pi}{a} Q_{ymn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \tag{3.19}
\end{aligned}$$

四、在给定边界条件下求解基本微分方程

将(3.1)、(3.2)、(3.3)、(3.4)、(3.5)分别代入(2.1)、(2.2)和(2.3)，注意到(3.9)、(3.10)、(3.11)、(3.12)，并引进记号

$$\xi_i = \begin{cases} 1 & i=0 \\ 0 & i=1, 2, 3, \dots \end{cases} \tag{4.1}$$

使(2.1)、(2.2)和(2.3)式分别表成统一形式的双重级数。比较等式两边系数得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{m\pi}{a} Q_{xmn} + \frac{n\pi}{b} Q_{ymn} - \frac{10D(1-\mu)}{h^2} \left[\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{a^2} (\alpha_n C_m + \beta_n D_m) \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} (\alpha_m G_n + \beta_m H_n) \right] + \lambda_{mn} q_{mn} \\
& - \frac{k}{4} \lambda_{mn} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} (W_{pq} + \alpha_q C_p + \beta_q D_p + \alpha_p G_q + \beta_p H_q) \\
& \cdot (a_{p+m, q+n} + a_{p+m, |q-n|} + a_{|p-m|, q+n} + a_{|p-m|, |q-n|}) = 0 \\
& (m=0, 1, 2, \dots; n=0, 1, 2, \dots) \tag{4.2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[1 + \frac{h^2}{10} \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2}\right) \pi^2\right] Q_{xmn} + D \frac{m\pi}{a} \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2}\right) \pi^2 W_{mn} \\
& - \frac{10D(1-\mu)}{h^2} \frac{m\pi}{a} \left\{ \left[\left(1 - \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{\mu}{1-\mu} \frac{m^2\pi^2}{a^2}\right) \alpha_n \right. \right. \\
& - \left. \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{\mu}{1-\mu} \frac{1}{b^2} \zeta_n \right] C_m + \left[\left(1 - \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{\mu}{1-\mu} \frac{m^2\pi^2}{a^2}\right) \beta_n \right. \\
& + \left. \left. \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{\mu}{1-\mu} \frac{1}{b^2} \zeta_n \right] D_m \right\} - D \frac{n^2\pi^2}{b^2} \frac{1}{a} (\xi_m G_n + \eta_m H_n) \\
& + \frac{kh^2}{40(1-\mu)} \lambda_{mn} \frac{m\pi}{a} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} (W_{pq} + \alpha_q C_p + \beta_q D_p + \alpha_p G_q + \beta_p H_q) \\
& \cdot (a_{p+m, q+n} + a_{p+m, |q-n|} + a_{|p-m|, q+n} + a_{|p-m|, |q-n|}) \\
& = \frac{h^2}{10(1-\mu)} \lambda_{mn} \frac{m\pi}{a} q_{mn} \quad (m=1, 2, 3, \dots; n=0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (4.3)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[1 + \frac{h^2}{10} \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2}\right) \pi^2\right] Q_{ymn} + D \frac{n\pi}{b} \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2}\right) \pi^2 W_{mn} \\
& - D \frac{m^2\pi^2}{a^2} \frac{1}{b} (\xi_n C_m + \eta_n D_m) - \frac{10D(1-\mu)}{h^2} \frac{n\pi}{b} \\
& \cdot \left\{ \left[\left(1 - \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{\mu}{1-\mu} \frac{n^2\pi^2}{b^2}\right) \alpha_m - \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{\mu}{1-\mu} \frac{1}{a^2} \zeta_m \right] G_n \right. \\
& + \left. \left[\left(1 - \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{\mu}{1-\mu} \frac{n^2\pi^2}{b^2}\right) \beta_m + \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{\mu}{1-\mu} \frac{1}{a^2} \zeta_m \right] H_n \right\} \\
& + \frac{kh^2}{40(1-\mu)} \lambda_{mn} \frac{n\pi}{b} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} (W_{pq} + \alpha_q C_p + \beta_q D_p + \alpha_p G_q \\
& + \beta_p H_q) (a_{p+m, q+n} + a_{p+m, |q-n|} + a_{|p-m|, q+n} + a_{|p-m|, |q-n|}) \\
& = \frac{h^2}{10(1-\mu)} \lambda_{mn} \frac{n\pi}{b} q_{mn} \quad (m=0, 1, 2, \dots; n=1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad (4.4)
\end{aligned}$$

再考虑边界条件(2.5)和(2.8)式。在(3.17)式中分别令 $x=0$ 和 $x=a$ ，在(3.18)式中分别令 $y=0$ 和 $y=b$ ，并注意到(3.9)、(3.10)、(4.1)后，得

$$\begin{aligned}
& D \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \mu \frac{n^2}{b^2}\right) \pi^2 W_{mn} + D \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[(2\mu-1) \frac{m^2\pi^2}{a^2} \alpha_n + \frac{\mu}{b^2} \zeta_n \right] C_m \right. \\
& + \left. \left[(2\mu-1) \frac{m^2\pi^2}{a^2} \beta_n - \frac{\mu}{b^2} \zeta_n \right] D_m \right\} + D \frac{1}{a^2} (G_n - H_n) \\
& + \frac{\mu kh^2}{40(1-\mu)} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \lambda_{mn} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} (W_{pq} + \alpha_q C_p + \beta_q D_p + \alpha_p G_q + \beta_p H_q) \\
& \cdot (a_{p+m, q+n} + a_{p+m, |q-n|} + a_{|p-m|, q+n} + a_{|p-m|, |q-n|})
\end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{h^2}{5} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{m\pi}{a} Q_{zmn} - \frac{\mu h^2}{10(1-\mu)} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \lambda_{mn} q_{mn} = 0 \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (4.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \mu \frac{n^2}{a^2} \right) \pi^2 W_{mn} + D \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \left\{ (2\mu-1) \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{a^2} \alpha_n \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\mu}{b^2} \zeta_n \right\} C_m + \left[(2\mu-1) \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{a^2} \beta_n - \frac{\mu}{b^2} \zeta_n \right] D_m \Big\} \\ + D \left[\left(\frac{\mu}{2} \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} + \frac{1}{a^2} \right) G_n + \left(\frac{\mu}{2} \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \right) H_n \right] \\ + \frac{\mu k h^2}{40(1-\mu)} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \lambda_{mn} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} (W_{pq} + \alpha_q C_p + \beta_q D_p + \alpha_p G_q \\ + \beta_p H_q) (\alpha_{p+m, q+n} + \alpha_{p+m, |q-n|} + \alpha_{|p-m|, q+n} + \alpha_{|p-m|, |q-n|}) \\ + \frac{h^2}{5} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{m\pi}{a} Q_{zmn} - \frac{\mu h^2}{10(1-\mu)} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \lambda_{mn} q_{mn} = 0 \\ (n=0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (4.6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\mu \frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right) \pi^2 W_{mn} + D \frac{1}{b^2} (C_m - D_m) \\ + D \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[(2\mu-1) \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \alpha_m + \frac{\mu}{a^2} \zeta_m \right] G_n + \left[(2\mu-1) \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \beta_m - \frac{\mu}{a^2} \zeta_m \right] H_n \right\} \\ + \frac{\mu k h^2}{40(1-\mu)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_{mn} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} (W_{pq} + \alpha_q C_p + \beta_q D_p + \alpha_p G_q + \beta_p H_q) \\ \cdot (\alpha_{p+m, q+n} + \alpha_{p+m, |q-n|} + \alpha_{|p-m|, q+n} + \alpha_{|p-m|, |q-n|}) \\ + \frac{h^2}{5} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n\pi}{b} Q_{ymn} - \frac{\mu h^2}{10(1-\mu)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_{mn} q_{mn} = 0 \quad (m=0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (4.7) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\mu \frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right) \pi^2 W_{mn} + D \left[\left(\frac{\mu}{2} \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right) C_m \right. \\ \left. + \left(\frac{\mu}{2} \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{a^2} - \frac{1}{b^2} \right) D_m \right] + D \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left\{ \left[(2\mu-1) \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \alpha_m + \frac{\mu}{a^2} \zeta_m \right] G_n \right. \\ \left. + \left[(2\mu-1) \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \beta_m - \frac{\mu}{a^2} \zeta_m \right] H_n \right\} + \frac{\mu k h^2}{40(1-\mu)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \lambda_{mn} \\ \cdot \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} (W_{pq} + \alpha_q C_p + \beta_q D_p + \alpha_p G_q + \beta_p H_q) \\ \cdot (\alpha_{p+m, q+n} + \alpha_{p+m, |q-n|} + \alpha_{|p-m|, q+n} + \alpha_{|p-m|, |q-n|}) \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{h^2}{5} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n\pi}{b} Q_{ymn} - \frac{\mu h^2}{10(1-\mu)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \lambda_{mn} q_{mn} = 0$$

$$(m=0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (4.8)$$

这样就得到了(4.2)~(4.8)七组方程。由(4.3)和(4.4)式求出 Q_{xmn} 和 Q_{ymn} 分别代入(4.2)、(4.5)、(4.6)、(4.7)、(4.8)便可得到与薄板^[3]相同数量的以下五组方程

$$\begin{aligned} & -D \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right)^2 \pi^4 W_{mn} + D \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{a^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{b} \frac{n\pi}{b} \xi_n \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \left[\frac{m^2}{a^2} + (1-\mu) \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right] \pi^2 \alpha_n - \frac{\mu}{b^2} \xi_n \right\} C_m \\ & + D \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{a^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{b} \frac{n\pi}{b} \eta_n - \left[\frac{m^2}{a^2} + (1-\mu) \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right] \pi^2 \beta_n + \frac{\mu}{b^2} \xi_n \right\} D_m \\ & + D \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{a} \frac{m\pi}{a} \xi_m - \left[(1-\mu) \frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right] \pi^2 \alpha_m - \frac{\mu}{a^2} \xi_m \right\} G_n \\ & + D \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{a} \frac{m\pi}{a} \eta_m - \left[(1-\mu) \frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right] \pi^2 \beta_m + \frac{\mu}{a^2} \xi_m \right\} H_n \\ & - \left[\frac{k}{4} + \frac{(2-\mu)kh^2}{40(1-\mu)} \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right) \pi^2 \right] \lambda_{mn} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} (W_{pq} + \alpha_q C_p + \beta_q D_p \\ & \quad + \alpha_p G_q + \beta_p H_q) (a_{p+m, q+n} + a_{p+m, |q-n|} + a_{|p-m|, q+n} + a_{|p-m|, |q-n|}) \\ & = - \left[1 + \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{2-\mu}{1-\mu} \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right) \pi^2 \right] \lambda_{mn} q_{mn} \end{aligned}$$

$$(m=0, 1, 2, \dots; n=0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (4.9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & D \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} Z'_{mn} W_{mn} + D \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} [(E'_{mn} \alpha_n + F'_{mn} \xi_n) C_m + (E'_{mn} \beta_n - F'_{mn} \xi_n) D_m] \\ & + D \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{h^2}{5a} \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{m\pi}{a} \frac{\xi_m}{\Phi_{mn}} \right) G_n \\ & + D \left(-\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{h^2}{5a} \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{m\pi}{a} \frac{\eta_m}{\Phi_{mn}} \right) H_n \\ & + \frac{kh^2}{40(1-\mu)} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} R'_{mn} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} (W_{pq} + \alpha_q C_p + \beta_q D_p + \alpha_p G_q + \beta_p H_q) \\ & \quad \cdot (a_{p+m, q+n} + a_{p+m, |q-n|} + a_{|p-m|, q+n} + a_{|p-m|, |q-n|}) \\ & = \frac{h^2}{10(1-\mu)} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} R'_{mn} q_{mn} \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots) \end{aligned} \quad (4.10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & D \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m Z'_{mn} W_{mn} + D \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m [(E'_{mn} \alpha_n + F'_{mn} \xi_n) C_m \\ & \quad + (E'_{mn} \beta_n - F'_{mn} \xi_n) D_m] + D \left[\frac{\mu}{2} \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} + \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{h^2}{5a} \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot \frac{m\pi}{a} \frac{\xi_m}{\Phi_{mn}} \Big] G_n + D \left[\frac{\mu}{2} \frac{n^2\pi^2}{b^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{h^2}{5a} \frac{n^2\pi^2}{b^2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{m\pi}{a} \frac{\eta_m}{\Phi_{mn}} \right] H_n \\
 & + \frac{kh^2}{40(1-\mu)} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m R'_{mn} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} (W_{pq} + \alpha_q C_p + \beta_q D_p \\
 & + \alpha_p G_q + \beta_p H_q) (a_{p+m, q+n} + a_{p+m, |q-n|} + a_{|p-m|, q+n} + a_{|p-m|, |q-n|}) \\
 & = \frac{h^2}{10(1-\mu)} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m R'_{mn} Q_{mn} \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots) \tag{4.11}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & D \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Z''_{nn} W_{mn} + D \left(\frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{h^2}{5b} \frac{m^2\pi^2}{a^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n\pi}{b} \frac{\xi_n}{\Phi_{mn}} \right) C_m \\
 & + D \left(-\frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{h^2}{5b} \frac{m^2\pi^2}{a^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n\pi}{b} \frac{\eta_n}{\Phi_{mn}} \right) D_m \\
 & + D \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(E''_{nn}\alpha_m + F''_{nn}\xi_m) G_n + (E''_{nn}\beta_m - F''_{nn}\zeta_m) H_n] \\
 & + \frac{kh^2}{40(1-\mu)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} R''_{nn} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} (W_{pq} + \alpha_q C_p + \beta_q D_p + \alpha_p G_q + \beta_p H_q) \\
 & \cdot (a_{p+m, q+n} + a_{p+m, |q-n|} + a_{|p-m|, q+n} + a_{|p-m|, |q-n|}) \\
 & = \frac{h^2}{10(1-\mu)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} R''_{nn} Q_{mn} \quad (m=0, 1, 2, \dots) \tag{4.12}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & D \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n Z''_{nn} W_{mn} + D \left[\frac{\mu}{2} \frac{m^2\pi^2}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{h^2}{5b} \frac{m^2\pi^2}{a^2} \right. \\
 & \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n\pi}{b} \frac{\xi_n}{\Phi_{mn}} \Big] C_m + D \left[\frac{\mu}{2} \frac{m^2\pi^2}{a^2} - \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{h^2}{5b} \frac{m^2\pi^2}{a^2} \right. \\
 & \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n\pi}{b} \frac{\eta_n}{\Phi_{mn}} \Big] D_m + D \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n [(E''_{nn}\alpha_m + F''_{nn}\xi_m) G_n \\
 & + (E''_{nn}\beta_m - F''_{nn}\zeta_m) H_n] + \frac{kh^2}{40(1-\mu)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n R''_{nn} \\
 & \cdot \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} (W_{pq} + \alpha_q C_p + \beta_q D_p + \alpha_p G_q + \beta_p H_q) (a_{p+m, q+n} + a_{p+m, |q-n|} \\
 & + a_{|p-m|, q+n} + a_{|p-m|, |q-n|}) \\
 & = \frac{h^2}{10(1-\mu)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n R''_{nn} Q_{mn} \quad (m=0, 1, 2, \dots) \tag{4.13}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{mn} &= 1 + \frac{h^2}{10} \left(-\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right) \pi^2 \\ Z'_{mn} &= \left[\left(-\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \mu \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right) \pi^2 - \frac{h^2}{10} \left(-\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right) \left(-\frac{m^2}{a^2} - \mu \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right) \pi^4 \right] / \Phi_{mn} \\ Z''_{mn} &= \left[\left(\mu \frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right) \pi^2 - \frac{h^2}{10} \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right) \left(\frac{n^2}{b^2} - \mu \frac{m^2}{a^2} \right) \pi^4 \right] / \Phi_{mn} \\ E'_{mn} &= \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{a^2} \left[1 - \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{a^2} + (2\mu - 1) \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right] / \Phi_{mn} \\ E''_{mn} &= \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \left[1 - \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} + (2\mu - 1) \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{a^2} \right] / \Phi_{mn} \\ F'_{mn} &= \frac{\mu}{b^2} \left[\frac{h^2}{10} \left(-\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right) \pi^2 + 1 \right] / \Phi_{mn} \\ F''_{mn} &= \frac{\mu}{a^2} \left[\frac{h^2}{10} \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} - \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right) \pi^2 + 1 \right] / \Phi_{mn} \\ R'_{mn} &= \lambda_{mn} \left\{ \frac{h^2}{10} \left[-(2-\mu) \frac{m^2}{a^2} + \mu \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right] \pi^2 + \mu \right\} / \Phi_{mn} \\ R''_{mn} &= \lambda_{mn} \left\{ \frac{h^2}{10} \left[\mu \frac{m^2}{a^2} - (2-\mu) \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right] \pi^2 + \mu \right\} / \Phi_{mn} \end{aligned}$$

以上五组方程都是含有无穷个变量的无穷方程组。为了付诸计算机计算，我们只能适当取定有限个变量和相应的方程式。设 m 和 n 的值最大分别取到 M 和 N ，则五组联立方程共有 $(M+1)(N+1)+2(M+1)+2(N+1)$ 个方程和相同数目的未知量。运用文献[2]方法可以求得所要求的结果。

五、算 例

如图 2，置于地基上的正方形板，边长为 400cm，厚度为 20cm，弹性模量 $E=2.6 \times 10^6 \text{N/cm}^2$ ，泊松比 $\mu=0.15$ ，地基系数 $k=50 \text{N/cm}^3$ ，在板中部受局部均布载荷，作用在 $50 \times 50 \text{cm}$ 的方域内，载荷强度 $q=300 \text{N/cm}^2$ 。

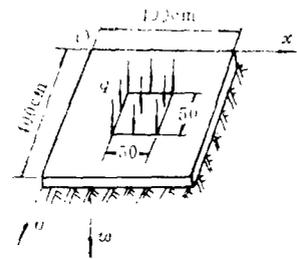


图 2

经过计算后，把板中点的挠度和弯矩列出于表 1 中，由于作者尚未见到过有关无拉力 Winkler 地基板的计算结果，故对于薄板的情形，作者还使用了差分法进行计算，计算结果也列于表 1 中，以便比较。

从表 1 中可以看出，使用本文方法算得的结果与使用文献[3]方法及差分法算得的结果很好地符合。同时，也说明当板厚 $h=20 \text{cm}$ 时，使用中厚板 (Reissner) 理论和薄板 (Kirchhoff) 理论所算得的结果相差甚微。此外，我们可以通过改变板厚来进一步了解，使用这两种理论在计算弹性地基板时所产生的误差。为明显起见，对上例中的地基系数 k 和载荷强度 q 分别改为 500N/cm^3 和 1000N/cm^2 。当板厚分别取为 30, 40, 60, 80, 100cm 时，板中心的挠度和弯矩列于表 2 中。

表1 板中心的挠度和弯矩

	理 论	地 基		Winkler	无拉力Winkler
		方法			
w_{max}	薄 板	级数		0.329870	0.333604
		差分		0.337959	0.341031
	中厚板	级数		0.337788	0.341402
		差分			
$M_{x,max}$	薄 板	级数		0.114570×10^5	0.116222×10^5
		差分		0.113721×10^5	0.116486×10^5
	中厚板	级数		0.116690×10^5	0.118305×10^5
		差分			

表2 无拉力Winkler地基板中心的挠度和弯矩

h	理论	w_{max}		$M_{x,max}$	
		薄 板	中厚板	薄 板	中厚板
$h=30$		0.31344×10^{-1}	0.35083×10^{-1}	0.77430×10^4	0.92548×10^4
$h=40$		0.20564×10^{-1}	0.23634×10^{-1}	0.86407×10^4	1.13757×10^4
$h=60$		0.11749×10^{-1}	0.14069×10^{-1}	0.97809×10^4	1.60450×10^4
$h=80$		0.08339×10^{-1}	0.10191×10^{-1}	1.04001×10^4	2.16230×10^4
$h=100$		0.06829×10^{-1}	0.08358×10^{-1}	1.06945×10^4	2.82981×10^4

从表2中可以看出,当板厚变化时,两种理论的结果产生明显的差异,而且Reissner板的挠度和弯矩总比薄板的挠度和弯矩要大,这是因为Kirchhoff假设略去横向剪切变形的影响,造成一种人为约束的缘故。

六、结 束 语

本文为使用Fourier级数求解弹性地基板结构提供了一种解析方法。文中算例说明了该方法的有效性。而且,若对本文与文献[3]稍作适当的修改,就可以用于弹性地基板结构的振动问题。事实上,使用Fourier级数求解形状较规则的结构物的受力变形、振动和稳定问题是比较奏效的。文[2]介绍了一些基本的方法与应用,文[5]、[6]结合一些数值方法研究了任意厚球壳受轴对称载荷的变形,其中文[5]还进一步研究了实心球体,都取得了良好的效果。

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Bending Problems of Rectangular Reissner Plate with Free Edges Laid on Tensionless Winkler Foundations

Bu Xiao-ming
(Qinghua University, Beijing)

Yan Zong-da
(Tianjin University, Tianjin)

Abstract

In this paper, an analytical method for solving the bending problems of rectangular Reissner plate with free edges under arbitrary loads laid on tensionless Winkler foundations is proposed. By assuming proper form of Fourier series with supplementary terms, which meet derivable conditions, for deflection and shear force functions, the basic differential equations with given boundary conditions can be transformed into a set of simple infinite algebraic equations. For common Winkler foundations, this set of equations can be solved directly and for tensionless Winkler foundations, it is a set of weak nonlinear algebraic equations, the solution of which can be obtained easily by using iterative procedures.

Key words tensionless Winkler foundation, Reissner plates, bending problems