

三边夹紧一边自由的矩形厚板的弯曲*

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摘 要

利用厚板的Reissner理论中的广义简支边概念^[1]得到了三边夹紧一边自由受均布横向载荷作用的矩形厚板的精确解。研究和考察了板的厚度对弯曲的影响及薄板弯曲的Kirchhoff理论的适用范围。

一、引 言

不计横向剪切变形效应的经典Kirchhoff薄板弯曲理论在板的厚度 h 远小于板的其他特征尺寸的情况下能够给出足够精确的结果。但是在某些重要的情况下, 根据Kirchhoff理论却不能指望得到符合物理实际的结果。自20世纪以来, 许多人都研究了计及横向剪切效应的中厚板的弯曲并提出了各种理论。Reissner理论^[2,3]是其中的一种, 由于它具有一定的精度而又不复杂因而广泛地用于解决中厚板的弯曲问题。

基于Reissner理论建立的边界值问题较之由Kirchhoff理论建立的边界值问题更为复杂。因为在边界值问题中包含了挠度 W 和横向剪力 V_x, V_y , 所以求解这种边值问题也更困难。为了求解方便, [5]和[4]中的作者引入了一个应力函数 Φ , 并把关于 W, V_x 和 V_y 的三个耦合的控制方程转化成关于 W 和 Φ 的两个非耦合的方程。即使这样, 只有很少的文章给出了根据Reissner理论得到的厚板弯曲的精确解。在[5]的基础上, [1]中的作者成功地提出了厚板理论中的广义简支边概念(记为GSSB)。根据这种概念, 原则上可以得到具有任意边界条件和任意横向载荷作用的矩形板弯曲的精确解。在本文中, 我们利用[1]中建立的GSSB和迭加原理分析了三边夹紧一边自由并受一个均布横向载荷 q 作用的矩形厚板的弯曲并得到了问题的精确解。问题最后化为求解一个关于待定常数 a_n, b_n, c_n 和 $d_m, e_m (n, m=1, 2, \dots)$ 的无穷维线性代数方程组。数值地研究了板的厚度 h 对于弯曲的影响并考察了Kirchhoff理论的适用范围。

二、问题的描述和求解

假设各向同性矩形板的长度、宽度和厚度分别为 a, b, h , 杨氏弹性模量和泊桑比为 E ,

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ν 。并且假设板的 $x=0$ 及 $y=0, y=b$ 三个边是夹紧的而另一边 $x=a$ 是自由的 (见图 1 所示)。在这种情况下, 控制方程给定为^[5]

$$D\Delta^2 W = q - \frac{(2-\nu)h^2}{10(1-\nu)} \Delta q, \quad \Delta^2 \Phi - \frac{10}{h^2} \Phi = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} W = \beta_x = \beta_y = 0, & \quad \text{当 } x=0 \\ M_x = V_x = M_{xy} = 0, & \quad \text{当 } x=a \\ W = \beta_y = \beta_x = 0, & \quad \text{当 } y=0, b \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

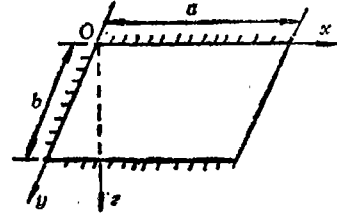


图 1 矩形板

其中, $\Gamma = Eh^3/12(1-\nu^2)$, W 和 Φ 是板的挠度和应力函数。 V_x 和 V_y 是横向剪力, 给定为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_x &= -D \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Delta W - \frac{(2-\nu)h^2}{10(1-\nu)} \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} \\ V_y &= -D \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \Delta W - \frac{(2-\nu)h^2}{10(1-\nu)} \frac{\partial q}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

弯矩和扭矩为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} M_x &= -D \left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial y^2} \right) + \frac{h^2}{5} \frac{\partial V_x}{\partial x} - \frac{\nu h^2}{10(1-\nu)} q \\ M_y &= -D \left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial y^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} \right) + \frac{h^2}{5} \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial y} - \frac{\nu h^2}{10(1-\nu)} q \\ M_{xy} &= -(1-\nu)D \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{h^2}{10} \left(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial x} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

同时转角为

$$\beta_x = -\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} + \frac{h^2}{5(1-\nu)D} V_x, \quad \beta_y = -\frac{\partial W}{\partial y} + \frac{h^2}{5(1-\nu)D} V_y \quad (2.5)$$

一般地说, 求解边值问题(2.1)和(2.2)是很困难的。但是利用GSSB概念^[1]和迭加原理, 我们可以得到问题的解。

众所周知, 如果一个矩形厚板的某个边界, 例如边界 $x=0$, 是简支的, 那么沿着这条边界 $x=0$, 相应的挠度、弯矩和转角应为零, 即我们有三个边界条件 $W|_{x=0} = M_x|_{x=0} = \beta_y|_{x=0} = 0$ 。现在设边界 $x=0$ 是一个广义简支边, 这时仍有 $M_x|_{x=0} = 0$, 但沿此边界的挠度 W 和转角 β_y 不为零; 同时, 与通常简支边一样, 沿着此边界存在剪力 V_x 和扭矩 M_{xy} 。根据这样的观点, 显然, 问题(2.1)、(2.2)的解可认为是下面四个问题的解的适当组合。

(1) 问题(I)的解 在这个问题中, 假设矩形板受了一个均布载荷 q 的作用, 并且四个边界都是简支的。因此, 边值问题给定为

$$D\Delta^2 W_1 = q, \quad \Delta^2 \Phi_1 - \frac{10}{h^2} \Phi_1 = 0 \quad (2.6a)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} W_1 = M_{1x} = \beta_{1y} = 0, & \quad \text{当 } x=0, a \\ W_1 = M_{1y} = \beta_{1x} = 0, & \quad \text{当 } y=0, b \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.6b)$$

显然, (2.6)的解可以表成为

$$\begin{aligned}
W_1 = & \frac{qa^4}{D} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ Z_{0n} + \frac{1}{\text{sh}(\alpha_n a/b)} \left[\text{sh}\left(\alpha_n \frac{x}{b}\right) + \text{sh}\left(\alpha_n \frac{a-x}{b}\right) \right] A_{1n} \right. \\
& + \frac{1}{\text{sh}(\alpha_n a/b)} \left[\alpha_n \frac{x}{b} \left(\text{ch}\left(\alpha_n \frac{x}{b}\right) - \text{ch}\left(\alpha_n \frac{a-x}{b}\right) \right) \right. \\
& \left. \left. - \alpha_n \frac{a}{b} \frac{\text{sh}(\alpha_n x/b)}{\text{sh}(\alpha_n a/b)} \left(\text{ch}\left(\alpha_n \frac{a}{b}\right) - 1 \right) \right] B_{1n} \right\} \sin \alpha_n \frac{y}{b} \quad (2.7)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi_1 = qa^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\text{sh}(\alpha_n a/b)} \left[\text{ch}\left(\gamma_n \frac{x}{b}\right) - \text{ch}\left(\gamma_n \frac{a-x}{b}\right) \right] C_{1n} \cos \alpha_n \frac{y}{b} \quad (2.8)$$

沿着边界 $x=0$ 的转角 β_{1z} 给定为

$$\begin{aligned}
\beta_{1z}|_{x=0} = & -\frac{qa^3}{D} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \alpha_n \frac{a}{b} \left[D_{1n} + \left(1 + \frac{2h^2 \alpha_n^2}{5(1-\nu)b^2} \right) E_{1n} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \frac{h^2 \alpha_n}{5(1-\nu)ab} F_{1n} \right] \right\} \sin \alpha_n \frac{y}{b} \quad (2.9)
\end{aligned}$$

沿着边界 $x=a$ 的扭矩 M_{1xy} 和剪切 V_{1z} 为

$$\begin{aligned}
M_{1xy}|_{x=a} = & qa^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \left(\alpha_n \frac{a}{b} \right)^2 \left[(1-\nu) D_{1n} + \left(1-\nu + \frac{2h^2 \alpha_n^2}{5b^2} \right) E_{1n} \right] \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{h^2}{10b^2} (\alpha_n^2 + \gamma_n^2) F_{1n} \right\} \cos \alpha_n \frac{y}{b} \quad (2.10)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{1z}|_{x=a} = & -qa \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{\text{sh}(\alpha_n a/b)} \left[2 \left(\alpha_n \frac{a}{b} \right)^3 \left(\text{ch}\left(\alpha_n \frac{a}{b}\right) - 1 \right) \right] B_{1n} \right. \\
& \left. + \alpha_n \frac{a}{b} \left(\text{ch}\left(\gamma_n \frac{a}{b}\right) - 1 \right) C_{1n} \right\} \sin \alpha_n \frac{y}{b} \quad (2.11)
\end{aligned}$$

并且我们还有

$$\begin{aligned}
\beta_{1y}|_{y=0} = & -\frac{qa^3}{D} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left\{ G_{1m} \lambda_m + \lambda_m \left(1 + \frac{2h^2 \lambda_m^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} \right) H_{1m} \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{h^2 \lambda_m}{5(1-\nu)a^2} I_{1m} \right\} \sin \lambda_m \frac{x}{a} \quad (2.12)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\beta_{1y}|_{y=b} = & \frac{qa^3}{D} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left\{ G_{1m} \lambda_m + \lambda_m \left(1 + \frac{2h^2 \lambda_m^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} \right) H_{1m} \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{h^2 \lambda_m}{5(1-\nu)a^2} I_{1m} \right\} \sin \lambda_m \frac{x}{a} = -\beta_{1y}|_{y=0} \quad (2.13)
\end{aligned}$$

在上述表达式中, 我们已定义了下面的量:

$$\alpha_n = n\pi, \quad \gamma_n = \left(\alpha_n^2 + \frac{10b^2}{h^2}\right)^{1/2}, \quad \lambda_m = m\pi, \quad \beta_m = \left(\lambda_m^2 + \frac{10b^2}{h^2}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$Q_n = \frac{2}{\alpha_n} (1 - (-1)^n), \quad Z_{0n} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^4 \frac{Q_n}{\alpha_n^4}, \quad A_{1n} = -\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^4 \frac{Q_n}{\alpha_n^4}$$

$$B_{1n} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{(2-\nu)h^2}{10(1-\nu)b^2} \alpha_n^2\right) Z_{0n}, \quad C_{1n} = \frac{(2-\nu)h^2 \alpha_n Q_n}{10(1-\nu)a^2 \gamma_n}$$

$$D_{1n} = \frac{1 - \operatorname{ch}(\alpha_n a/b)}{\operatorname{sh}(\alpha_n a/b)} \left[A_{1n} + \frac{\alpha_n(a/b)}{\operatorname{sh}(\alpha_n a/b)} B_{1n} \right]$$

$$E_{1n} = \frac{1 - \operatorname{ch}(\alpha_n a/b)}{\operatorname{sh}(\alpha_n a/b)} B_{1n}, \quad F_{1n} = \frac{1 - \operatorname{ch}(\gamma_n a/b)}{\operatorname{sh}(\gamma_n a/b)} C_{1n}$$

$$G_{1m} = \frac{1 - \operatorname{ch}(\lambda_m b/a)}{\operatorname{sh}(\lambda_m b/a)} \left[-\frac{Q_m}{\lambda_m^4} + 2\lambda_m^2 \frac{bQ_m}{\operatorname{sh}(\lambda_m b/a)} a \left(1 - \frac{(2-\nu)h^2 \lambda_m^2}{10(1-\nu)a^2}\right) \right]$$

$$H_{1m} = \frac{1 - \operatorname{ch}(\lambda_m b/a)}{2\lambda_m^4 \operatorname{sh}(\lambda_m b/a)} \left(1 - \frac{(2-\nu)h^2 \lambda_m^2}{10(1-\nu)a^2}\right) Q_m$$

$$I_{1m} = \frac{(2-\nu)h^2 \lambda_m}{10(1-\nu)a^2 \beta_m} \frac{\operatorname{ch}(\beta_m b/a) - 1}{\operatorname{sh}(\beta_m b/a)} Q_m$$

(2) 问题(II)的解 在这个问题中, 假设矩形板的边界 $x=0$ 受了一个分布弯矩 M_{2x} 的作用, 同时其他三边是简支边. 因此, 边界值问题给定为

$$D\Delta^2 W_2 = 0, \quad \Delta^2 \Phi_2 - \frac{10}{h^2} \Phi_2 = 0 \quad (2.14a)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} W_2 = \beta_{2y} = 0, \quad M_{2x} = qa^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin \alpha_n \frac{y}{b}, \quad & \text{当 } x=0 \\ W_2 = M_{2x} = \beta_{2y} = 0, \quad & \text{当 } x=a \\ W_2 = M_{2y} = \beta_{2x} = 0, \quad & \text{当 } y=0, b \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.14b)$$

其中, $a_n (n=1, 2, \dots)$ 暂时是未知常数. 它们和问题(III)~(IV)中引入常数将由(2.2)中的一部份边界条件决定. 满足(2.14)的解可给定为

$$W_2 = \frac{qa^4}{D} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b}{2a\alpha_n \operatorname{sh}(\alpha_n a/b)} \left\{ \frac{x}{a} \operatorname{ch}\left(\alpha_n \frac{a-x}{b}\right) - \frac{\operatorname{sh}(\alpha_n x/b)}{\operatorname{sh}(\alpha_n a/b)} \right\} a_n \sin \alpha_n \frac{y}{b} \quad (2.15)$$

$$\Phi_2 = qa^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-\operatorname{ch}(\gamma_n(a-x)/b)}{\operatorname{sh}(\gamma_n a/b)} a_n \cos \alpha_n \frac{y}{b} \quad (2.16)$$

沿着边界 $x=0$ 的转角 β_{2x} 为

$$\beta_{2x}|_{z=0} = \frac{qa^3}{D} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{2\text{sh}^2(\alpha_n a/b)} - \frac{\text{cth}(\alpha_n a/b)}{2\alpha_n} \left(\frac{b}{a} + \frac{2h^2\alpha_n^2}{5(1-\nu)ab} \right) + \frac{1}{\text{th}(\gamma_n a/b)} \cdot \frac{h^2\alpha_n^2}{5(1-\nu)ab\gamma_n} \right\} \alpha_n \sin \alpha_n \frac{y}{b} \quad (2.17)$$

沿着边界 $x=a$ 的扭矩 M_{2xy} 和剪力 V_{2x} 为

$$M_{2xy}|_{z=a} = qa^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\text{sh}(\alpha_n a/b)} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (1-\nu) \alpha_n \frac{a}{b} \text{cth}(\alpha_n a/b) - \frac{1}{2} \left(1-\nu + \frac{2h^2\alpha_n^2}{5b^2} \right) + \frac{h^2\alpha_n}{10b^2\gamma_n} (\alpha_n^2 + \gamma_n^2) \right\} \alpha_n \cos \alpha_n \frac{y}{b} \quad (2.18)$$

$$V_{2x}|_{z=a} = -qa \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_n a}{\text{sh}(\alpha_n a/b) b} \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_n}{\gamma_n} \right) \alpha_n \sin \alpha_n \frac{y}{b} \quad (2.19)$$

同时沿着 $y=0$, $y=b$ 两个边界的转角为

$$\beta_{2y}|_{y=0} = \frac{qa^3}{D} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{2\alpha_n a}{\lambda_m (1 + (\alpha_n a/\lambda_m b)^2)} b \left(\frac{h^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda_m^2 + (\alpha_n a/b)^2} \right) - \frac{2h^2\alpha_n}{5(1-\nu)ab\lambda_m} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (\gamma_n a/\lambda_m b)^2} \right\} \alpha_n \sin \lambda_m \frac{x}{a} \quad (2.20)$$

$$\beta_{2y}|_{y=b} = \frac{qa^3}{D} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left\{ \frac{2\alpha_n a}{\lambda_m (1 + (\alpha_n a/\lambda_m b)^2)} b \left(\frac{h^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda_m^2 + (\alpha_n a/b)^2} \right) - \frac{2h^2\alpha_n}{5(1-\nu)ab\lambda_m} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (\gamma_n a/\lambda_m b)^2} \right\} \alpha_n \sin \lambda_m \frac{x}{a} \quad (2.21)$$

(3) 问题(III)的解 在这个问题中, 假设矩形板的边界 $x=a$ 是广义简支边, 同时其余三边是简支的。因此, 控制问题给定为

$$D\Delta^2 W_3 = 0, \quad \Delta^3 \Phi_3 - \frac{10}{h^2} \Phi_3 = 0 \quad (2.22a)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} W_3 = M_{3y} = \beta_{3x} = 0, & \quad \text{当 } y=0, b \\ W_3 = M_{3x} = \beta_{3y} = 0, & \quad \text{当 } x=0 \\ W_3 = \frac{qa^4}{D} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \alpha_n \frac{y}{b}, & \quad M_{3x} = 0, \\ \beta_{3y} = \frac{qa^3}{D} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \cos \alpha_n \frac{y}{b} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.22b)$$

其中, b_n 和 c_n 是待定常数.

满足(2.22)的解给定为

$$W_3 = \frac{qa^4}{D} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sh}(\alpha_n a/b) \left\{ \operatorname{sh}\left(\alpha_n \frac{x}{b}\right) b_n + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left(\frac{x}{a} \operatorname{ch}\left(\alpha_n \frac{x}{b}\right) - \frac{\operatorname{sh}(\alpha_n x/b)}{\operatorname{th}(\alpha_n a/b)}\right) c_n \right\} \sin \alpha_n \frac{y}{b} \quad (2.23)$$

$$\Phi_3 = -qa^2 \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5(1-\nu)a \operatorname{ch}(\gamma_n x/b)}{h^2 \gamma_n \operatorname{sh}(\gamma_n a/b)} \left[a \alpha_n b_n + b \left(1 + \frac{h^2 \alpha_n^2}{5b^2}\right) c_n \right] \cdot \cos \alpha_n \frac{y}{b} + \frac{5(1-\nu)ab}{h^2 \gamma_0 \operatorname{sh}(\gamma_0 a/b)} \operatorname{ch}\left(\gamma_0 \frac{x}{b}\right) c_0 \right\} \quad (2.24)$$

根据(2.23)和(2.24), 我们得到下面的量:

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{3z}|_{z=0} = & \frac{qa^3}{D} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n \frac{a}{b} \left[\frac{\alpha_n}{\gamma_n \operatorname{sh}(\gamma_n a/b)} - \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}(\alpha_n a/b)} \right] b_n \sin \alpha_n \frac{y}{b} \\ & + \frac{qa^3}{D} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-\nu) \left\{ \frac{1}{2 \operatorname{sh}(\alpha_n a/b)} \left[\alpha_n \frac{a}{b} \operatorname{cth}\left(\alpha_n \frac{a}{b}\right) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \left(1 + \frac{2h^2 \alpha_n^2}{5b^2(1-\nu)}\right) + \frac{\alpha_n}{(1-\nu)\gamma_n \operatorname{sh}(\gamma_n a/b)} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \cdot \left(1 + \frac{h^2 \alpha_n^2}{5b^2}\right) \right] c_n \right\} \sin \alpha_n \frac{y}{b} \end{aligned} \quad (2.25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{3zy}|_{z=a} = & qa^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-\nu) \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 \alpha_n \operatorname{cth}\left(\alpha_n \frac{a}{b}\right) \left[\frac{(\alpha_n^2 + \gamma_n^2)}{2\gamma_n} - \alpha_n \right] \\ & \cdot b_n \cos \alpha_n \frac{y}{b} + \frac{qa^3}{2b} (1-\nu) \gamma_0 \operatorname{cth}\left(\gamma_0 \frac{a}{b}\right) c_0 \\ & + qa^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{(1-\nu)^2 \alpha_n^2 a^2}{2 \operatorname{sh}^2(\alpha_n a/b) b^2} - \frac{\alpha_n a^2 \operatorname{cth}(\alpha_n a/b)}{2b^2} \right\} (1-\nu) \\ & + \frac{2h^2 \alpha_n^2}{5b^2} + \frac{(1-\nu)a}{2b\gamma_n} (\alpha_n^2 + \gamma_n^2) \left(1 + \frac{h^2 \alpha_n^2}{5b^2}\right) \\ & \cdot \operatorname{cth}\left(\gamma_n \frac{a}{b}\right) \left. \right\} c_n \cos \alpha_n \frac{y}{b} \end{aligned} \quad (2.26)$$

$$V_{3z}|_{z=a} = qa \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5(1-\nu)a^3}{h^2 b \gamma_n} \alpha_n^2 \operatorname{cth}\left(\gamma_n \frac{a}{b}\right) b_n \sin \alpha_n \frac{y}{b}$$

$$+ qa \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-\nu)a^2}{b^2} \operatorname{cth} \left(\alpha_n \frac{a}{b} \right) \left[-\alpha_n^2 + \frac{\alpha_n}{\gamma_n} \left(\alpha_n^2 + \frac{5b^2}{h^2} \right) \right] c_n \sin \alpha_n \frac{y}{b} \quad (2.27)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{3y}|_{y=0} = & \frac{qa^3}{D} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2(-1)^m \frac{\alpha_n a}{\lambda_m b} \left(\frac{1}{1+(\alpha_n a/\lambda_m b)^2} \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{1+(\gamma_n a/\lambda_m b)^2} \right) b_n \sin \lambda_m \frac{x}{a} \\ & + \frac{qa^3}{D} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{m+1}}{\lambda_m (1+(\gamma_0 a/\lambda_m b)^2)} c_0 \sin \lambda_m \frac{x}{a} \\ & + \frac{qa^3}{D} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{2(-1)^m \alpha_n^2}{\lambda_m (1+(\alpha_n a/\lambda_m b)^2)} \left(\frac{h^2}{5b^2} - (\lambda_m^2 + (\alpha_n a/b)^2) b^2 \right) \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{2(-1)^m}{\lambda_m (1+(\gamma_n a/\lambda_m b)^2)} \left(1 + \frac{h^2 \alpha_n^2}{5b^2} \right) \right\} c_n \sin \lambda_m \frac{x}{a} \quad (2.28) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{3y}|_{y=b} = & \frac{qa^3}{D} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m+n} a \alpha_n}{2b \lambda_m} \left(\frac{1}{1+(\alpha_n a/\lambda_m b)^2} - \frac{1}{1+(\gamma_n a/\lambda_m b)^2} \right) \\ & \cdot b_n \sin \lambda_m \frac{x}{a} + \frac{qa^3}{D} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{m+1}}{\lambda_m (1+(\gamma_0 a/\lambda_m b)^2)} c_0 \sin \lambda_m \frac{x}{a} \\ & + \frac{qa^3}{D} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+n} \left\{ \frac{2\alpha_n^2}{\lambda_m (1+(\alpha_n a/\lambda_m b)^2)} \right. \\ & \cdot \left(\frac{h^2}{5b^2} - (\lambda_m^2 + (\alpha_n a/b)^2) b^2 \right) - \frac{2}{\lambda_m (1+(\gamma_n a/\lambda_m b)^2)} \\ & \left. \cdot \left(1 + \frac{h^2 \alpha_n^2}{5b^2} \right) \right\} c_n \sin \lambda_m \frac{x}{a} \quad (2.29) \end{aligned}$$

(4) 问题(IV)的解 在这个问题中, 假设矩形板的边界 $x=0$ 和 $x=a$ 是简支边, 同时其余两个边界作用着分布弯矩. 因此, 控制问题给定为

$$D\Delta^2 W_4 = 0, \quad \Delta^2 \Phi_4 - \frac{10}{h^2} \Phi_4 = 0 \quad (2.30a)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} W_4 = M_{4x} = \beta_{4y} = 0, & \quad \text{当 } x=0, a \\ W_4 = \beta_{4x} = 0, \quad M_{4y} = qa^2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} d_m \sin \lambda_m \frac{x}{a}, & \quad \text{当 } y=0 \\ W_4 = \beta_{4x} = 0, \quad M_{4y} = qa^2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} e_m \sin \lambda_m \frac{x}{a}, & \quad \text{当 } y=b \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.30b)$$

其中, d_m 和 e_m 是待定常数. 问题(2.30)的解为

$$W_4 = \frac{qa^4}{D} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2a\lambda_m \text{sh}(\lambda_m b/a)} \left\{ \left[y \text{ch}\left(\lambda_m \frac{b-y}{a}\right) - b \frac{\text{sh}(\lambda_m y/a)}{\text{sh}(\lambda_m b/a)} \right] d_m \right. \\ \left. + \left[b \text{cth}\left(\lambda_m \frac{b}{a}\right) \text{sh}\left(\lambda_m \frac{y}{a}\right) - y \text{ch}\left(\lambda_m \frac{y}{a}\right) \right] e_m \right\} \sin \lambda_m \frac{x}{a} \quad (2.31)$$

$$\Phi_4 = qa^2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_m}{\beta_m \text{sh}(\beta_m b/a)} \left[\text{ch}\left(\beta_m \frac{b-y}{a}\right) d_m \right. \\ \left. - \text{ch}\left(\beta_m \frac{y}{a}\right) e_m \right] \cos \lambda_m \frac{x}{a} \quad (2.32)$$

由(2.31)和(2.32), 我们得到下面的量,

$$\beta_{4z}|_{z=0} = \frac{qa^3}{D} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2\lambda_m}{\alpha_n} \left\{ \frac{1}{1+(\lambda_m b/\alpha_n a)^2} \left[\frac{h^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \frac{b^2}{a^2(\alpha_n^2 + (\lambda_m b/a)^2)} \right] - \frac{1}{1+(\beta_m b/\alpha_n a)^2} \cdot \frac{h^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} \right\} d_m \sin \alpha_n \frac{y}{b} \\ + \frac{qa^3}{D} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{n+1} \lambda_m}{\alpha_n} \left\{ \frac{1}{1+(\lambda_m b/\alpha_n a)^2} \right. \\ \left. \cdot \left[\frac{h^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} - \frac{b^2}{a^2(\alpha_n^2 + (\lambda_m b/a)^2)} \right] \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1}{1+(\beta_m b/\alpha_n a)^2} \cdot \frac{h^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} \right\} e_m \sin \alpha_n \frac{y}{b} \quad (2.33)$$

$$M_{4zy}|_{z=a} = qa^2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+1} \frac{\lambda_m h^2}{10ab} \left[2 - \left(\frac{\lambda_m}{\beta_m}\right)^2 \right] (d_m - e_m) \\ + qa^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_m b}{a} \left\{ \left[(1-\nu) \frac{\alpha_n^2 - (\lambda_m b/a)^2}{\alpha_n^2 + (\lambda_m b/a)^2} + \left(1-\nu + \frac{2h^2 \lambda_m^2}{5a^2}\right) \right] \right. \\ \left. \cdot \left[\frac{(-1)^m}{\alpha_n^2 + (\lambda_m b/a)^2} d_m + \frac{(-1)^{m+n}}{\alpha_n^2 + (\beta_m b/a)^2} e_m \right] \right. \\ \left. + \frac{h^2}{5a^2} \cdot \frac{\lambda_m^2 + \beta_m^2}{\alpha_n^2 + (\beta_m b/a)^2} \left[(-1)^m d_m - (-1)^{m+n} e_m \right] \right\} \cos \alpha_n \frac{y}{b} \quad (2.34)$$

$$V_{4z}|_{z=a} = qa \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2\lambda_m}{\alpha_n} \left[\frac{1}{1+(\lambda_m b/\alpha_n a)^2} - \frac{1}{1+(\beta_m b/\alpha_n a)^2} \right] \\ \cdot \left[(-1)^m d_m - (-1)^{m+n} e_m \right] \sin \alpha_n \frac{y}{b} \quad (2.35)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\beta_{i,y}|_{y=0} = & \frac{qa^3}{D} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[\frac{b}{2a \operatorname{sh}^2(\lambda_m b/a)} - \frac{\operatorname{cth}(\lambda_m b/a)}{2\lambda_m} \left(1 + \frac{2h^2 \lambda_m^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} \right) \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \operatorname{cth} \left(\beta_m \frac{b}{a} \right) \frac{h^2 \lambda_m^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2 \beta_m} \right] d_m \right. \\
& \left. - \left[\frac{b \operatorname{cth}(\lambda_m b/a)}{2a \operatorname{sh}(\lambda_m b/a)} - \frac{1}{2\lambda_m \operatorname{sh}(\lambda_m b/a)} \left(1 + \frac{2h^2 \lambda_m^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} \right) \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}(\beta_m b/a)} \cdot \frac{h^2 \lambda_m^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2 \beta_m} \right] e_m \right\} \sin \lambda_m \frac{x}{a} \quad (2.36)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\beta_{i,y}|_{y=b} = & \frac{qa^3}{D} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{b \operatorname{cth}(\lambda_m b/a)}{2a \operatorname{sh}(\lambda_m b/a)} - \frac{1}{2\lambda_m \operatorname{sh}(\lambda_m b/a)} \left(1 + \frac{2h^2 \lambda_m^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} \right) \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}(\beta_m b/a)} \cdot \frac{h^2 \lambda_m^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2 \beta_m} \right\} d_m \sin \lambda_m \frac{x}{a} \\
& + \frac{qa^3}{D} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left\{ -\frac{b}{2a \operatorname{sh}^2(\lambda_m b/a)} + \frac{1}{2\lambda_m \operatorname{th}(\lambda_m b/a)} \right. \\
& \left. \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2h^2 \lambda_m^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} \right) - \frac{h^2 \lambda_m^2 \operatorname{cth}(\beta_m b/a)}{5(1-\nu)\beta_m a^2} \right\} e_m \sin \lambda_m \frac{x}{a} \quad (2.37)
\end{aligned}$$

现在, 令

$$W = \sum_{i=1}^4 W_i, \quad \Phi = \sum_{i=1}^4 \Phi_i \quad (2.38)$$

容易看到, 由(2.38)给定的 W 和 Φ 满足方程(2.1)和(2.2)中的下面边界条件

$$\begin{aligned}
W = \beta_y = 0, & \quad \text{当 } x=0 \\
M_x = 0, & \quad \text{当 } x=a \\
W = \beta_x = 0, & \quad \text{当 } y=0, b
\end{aligned}$$

因此, W 和 Φ 是问题(2.1)和(2.2)的解当且仅当它们满足(2.2)中其余的边界条件, 即

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
\beta_x = 0, & \quad \text{当 } x=0 \\
V_x = M_{xy} = 0, & \quad \text{当 } x=a \\
\beta_y = 0, & \quad \text{当 } y=0, b
\end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.39)$$

将 W 和 Φ 代入(2.39)并注意到(2.3)~(2.5), 我们得到如下方程:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[\frac{1}{2 \operatorname{sh}^2(\alpha_n a/b)} - \frac{\operatorname{cth}(\alpha_n a/b)}{2\alpha_n} \left(\frac{b}{a} + \frac{2h^2 \alpha_n^2}{5(1-\nu)ab} \right) + \frac{h^2 \alpha_n^2 \operatorname{cth}(\gamma_n a/b)}{5(1-\nu)ab \gamma_n} \right] a_n \\
& + \frac{a \alpha_n}{b \operatorname{sh}(\gamma_n a/b)} \left(\frac{\alpha_n}{\gamma_n} - 1 \right) b_n \\
& + (1-\nu) \left[\frac{1}{2 \operatorname{sh}(\alpha_n a/b)} \left(\alpha_n \frac{a}{b} \operatorname{cth} \left(\alpha_n \frac{a}{b} \right) - \left(1 + \frac{2h^2 \alpha_n^2}{5(1-\nu)b^2} \right) \right) \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{\alpha_n}{\gamma_n \operatorname{sh}(\gamma_n a/b)} \left(\frac{1}{1-\nu} + \frac{h^2 \alpha_n^2}{5(1-\nu)b^2} \right) \right] c_n
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2\lambda_m}{\alpha_n} \left[\frac{1}{1+(\lambda_m b/\alpha_n a)^2} \left(\frac{h^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} - \frac{b^2}{a^2(\alpha_n^2+(\lambda_m b/a)^2)} \right) \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{1}{1+(\beta_m b/\alpha_n a)^2} \cdot \frac{h^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} \right] d_m + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{m+1}}{\alpha_n} \lambda_m \left[\frac{1}{1+(\lambda_m b/\alpha_n a)^2} \right. \\
& \cdot \left(\frac{h^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} - \frac{b^2}{a^2(\alpha_n^2+(\lambda_m b/a)^2)} \right) - \frac{1}{1+(\beta_m b/\alpha_n a)^2} \cdot \frac{h^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} \left. \right] e_m \\
& = \alpha_n \frac{a}{b} \left[D_{1n} + \left(1 + \frac{2h^2\alpha_n^2}{5(1-\nu)b^2} \right) E_{1n} \right] + \frac{h^2\alpha_n}{5(1-\nu)ab} F_{1n} \\
& \qquad \qquad \qquad (n=1, 2, \dots) \tag{2.40}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1-\nu}{2b} a \gamma_0 \operatorname{cth} \left(\gamma_0 \frac{a}{b} \right) c_0 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m+1} h^2}{5ab} \left[\lambda_m - \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \left(\frac{\lambda_m}{\beta_m} \right)^2 \right) \right] d_m \\
& + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m h^2}{5ab} \left[\lambda_m - \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \left(\frac{\lambda_m}{\beta_m} \right)^2 \right) \right] e_m = 0 \tag{2.41}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\{ \frac{1}{2\operatorname{sh}(\alpha_n a/b)} \left[(1-\nu) \alpha_n \frac{a}{b} \operatorname{cth}(\alpha_n a/b) - \left(1-\nu + \frac{2h^2\alpha_n^2}{5b^2} \right) \right] \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{h^2\alpha_n(\alpha_n^2+\gamma_n^2)}{10b^2\gamma_n\operatorname{sh}(\gamma_n a/b)} \right\} a_n \\
& + (1-\nu) \frac{a^2}{b^2} \left[\frac{\alpha_n}{2\gamma_n} \operatorname{cth} \left(\gamma_n \frac{a}{b} \right) (\alpha_n^2+\gamma_n^2) - \alpha_n^2 \operatorname{cth} \left(\alpha_n \frac{a}{b} \right) \right] b_n \\
& + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left\{ \left(\alpha_n \frac{a}{b} \right)^2 \left[\frac{1-\nu}{\operatorname{sh}^2(\alpha_n a/b)} - \frac{b}{a\alpha_n} \operatorname{cth} \left(\alpha_n \frac{a}{b} \right) \left(1-\nu + \frac{2h^2\alpha_n^2}{5b^2} \right) \right] \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{a}{b\gamma_n} \operatorname{cth} \left(\gamma_n \frac{a}{b} \right) (\alpha_n^2+\gamma_n^2) \left(1 + \frac{h^2\alpha_n^2}{5b^2} \right) \right\} c_n \\
& + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m \left\{ \frac{1}{\alpha_n^2+(\lambda_m b/a)^2} \left[(1-\nu) \frac{(\lambda_m b/a)^2-\alpha_n^2}{\alpha_n^2+(\lambda_m b/a)^2} - \left(1-\nu + \frac{2h^2\lambda_m^2}{5a^2} \right) \right] \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{h^2(\lambda_m^2+\beta_m^2)}{5a^2(\alpha_n^2+(\beta_m b/a)^2)} \right\} \frac{b}{a} \lambda_m d_m \\
& + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+n} \left\{ \frac{1-\nu}{\alpha_n^2+(\lambda_m b/a)^2} \left[\frac{\alpha_n^2-(\lambda_m b/a)^2}{\alpha_n^2+(\lambda_m b/a)^2} + \left(1 + \frac{2h^2\alpha_n^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} \right) \right] \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{h^2(\lambda_m^2+\beta_m^2)}{5a^2(\alpha_n^2+(\beta_m b/a)^2)} \right\} \frac{b}{a} \lambda_m e_m \\
& = - \left(\alpha_n \frac{a}{b} \right)^2 \left[(1-\nu) D_{1n} + \left(1-\nu + \frac{2h^2\alpha_n^2}{5b^2} \right) E_{1n} - \frac{h^2}{10b^2} (\alpha_n^2+\gamma_n^2) F_{1n} \right] \\
& \qquad \qquad \qquad (n=1, 2, \dots) \tag{2.42}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{a}{b} \alpha_n \left[\gamma_n \operatorname{sh}(\gamma_n a/b) - \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}(\alpha_n a/b)} \right] a_n \\
& + 5(1-\nu) \frac{a^3 \alpha_n^2}{h^2 b \gamma_n} \operatorname{cth} \left(\gamma_n \frac{a}{b} \right) b_n \\
& + (1-\nu) \alpha_n \left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^2 \left[-\alpha_n \operatorname{cth} \left(\alpha_n \frac{a}{b} \right) + \frac{1}{\gamma_n} \operatorname{cth} \left(\gamma_n \frac{a}{b} \right) \left(\alpha_n^2 + \frac{5b^2}{h^2} \right) \right] c_n \\
& + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^m \lambda_m}{\alpha_n} \left[\frac{1}{1+(\lambda_m b/\alpha_n a)^2} - \frac{1}{1+(\beta_m b/\alpha_n a)^2} \right] d_m \\
& + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{m+n+1}}{\alpha_n} \lambda_m \left[\frac{1}{1+(\lambda_m b/\alpha_n a)^2} - \frac{1}{1+(\beta_m b/\alpha_n a)^2} \right] e_m \\
& = 2 \left(\alpha_n \frac{a}{b} \right)^3 \frac{\operatorname{ch}(\alpha_n a/b) - 1}{\operatorname{sh}(\alpha_n a/b)} B_{1n} + \alpha_n \frac{a}{b} \frac{\operatorname{ch}(\gamma_n a/b) - 1}{\operatorname{sh}(\gamma_n a/b)} C_{1n} \\
& \qquad \qquad \qquad (n=1, 2, \dots) \tag{2.43}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2\alpha_n}{\lambda_m} \left\{ \frac{a}{b(1+(\alpha_n a/\lambda_m b)^2)} \left[\frac{h^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda_m^2 + (\alpha_n a/b)^2} \right] \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{1}{1+(\gamma_n a/\lambda_m b)^2} \right\} a_n \\
& + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^m \alpha_n a}{\lambda_m b} \left[\frac{1}{1+(\alpha_n a/\lambda_m b)^2} - \frac{1}{1+(\gamma_n a/\lambda_m b)^2} \right] b_n \\
& + \frac{2(-1)^{m+1}}{\lambda_m (1+(\gamma_0 a/\lambda_m b)^2)} c_0 \\
& + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2(-1)^m \left\{ \frac{\alpha_n^2}{\lambda_m (1+(\alpha_n a/\lambda_m b)^2)} \left[\frac{h^2}{5b^2} + \frac{(1-\nu)a^2}{b^2(\lambda_m^2 + (\alpha_n a/b)^2)} \right] \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{1}{\lambda_m (1+(\gamma_n a/\lambda_m b)^2)} \left(1 + \frac{h^2 \alpha_n^2}{5b^2} \right) \right\} c_n \\
& + \left[\frac{b}{2\operatorname{sh}^2(\lambda_m b/a)a} - \frac{\operatorname{cth}(\lambda_m b/a)}{2\lambda_m} \left(1 + \frac{2h^2 \lambda_m^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \operatorname{cth} \left(\beta_m \frac{b}{a} \right) - \frac{h^2 \lambda_m^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2 \beta_m} \right] d_m \\
& + \left\{ \frac{1}{2\operatorname{sh}(\lambda_m b/a)} \left[-\frac{b}{a} \operatorname{cth} \left(\lambda_m \frac{b}{a} \right) + \frac{1}{\lambda_m} \left(1 + \frac{2h^2 \lambda_m^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} \right) \right] \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}(\beta_m b/a)} - \frac{h^2 \lambda_m^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2 \beta_m} \right\} e_m \\
& = \lambda_m \left[G_{1m} + \left(1 + \frac{2h^2 \lambda_m^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} \right) H_{1m} \right] - \frac{h^2 \lambda_m}{5(1-\nu)a^2} I_{1m} \\
& \qquad \qquad \qquad (m=1, 2, \dots) \tag{2.44}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2 \frac{(-1)^n}{\lambda_m} \alpha_n \left\{ \frac{1}{1 + (\alpha_n a / \lambda_m b)^2} \frac{a}{b} \left(\frac{h^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda_m^2 + (\alpha_n a / b)^2} \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{h^2}{5(1-\nu)ab} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (\gamma_n a / \lambda_m b)^2} \right\} \alpha_n \\
& + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2(-1)^{m+n} \frac{\alpha_n a}{\lambda_m b} \left[\frac{1}{1 + (\alpha_n a / \lambda_m b)^2} - \frac{1}{1 + (\gamma_n a / \lambda_m b)^2} \right] b_n \\
& + \frac{2(-1)^{m+1}}{\lambda_m (1 + (\gamma_0 a / \lambda_m b)^2)} c_0 \\
& + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2 \frac{(-1)^{m+n}}{\lambda_m} \left\{ \frac{\alpha_n^2}{1 + (\alpha_n a / \lambda_m b)^2} \left[\frac{h^2}{5b^2} - \frac{(1-\nu)a^2}{(\lambda_m^2 + (\alpha_n a / b)^2)b^2} \right] \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{1}{1 + (\gamma_n a / \lambda_m b)^2} \left(1 + \frac{h^2 \alpha_n^2}{5b^2} \right) \right\} c_n \\
& + \left\{ \frac{1}{2 \operatorname{sh}(\lambda_m b / a)} \left[\frac{b}{a} \operatorname{cth}(\lambda_m \frac{b}{a}) - \frac{1}{\lambda_m} \left(1 + \frac{2h^2 \lambda_m^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} \right) \right] \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}(\beta_m b / a)} \cdot \frac{h^2 \lambda_m^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2 \beta_m} \right\} d_m + \left[\frac{-b}{2a \operatorname{sh}^2(\lambda_m b / a)} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \frac{\operatorname{cth}(\lambda_m b / a)}{2\lambda_m} \left(1 + \frac{2h^2 \lambda_m^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} \right) - \frac{h^2 \lambda_m^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2 \beta_m} \operatorname{cth}(\beta_m \frac{b}{a}) \right] e_m \\
& = -\lambda_m \left[G_{1m} + \left(1 + \frac{2h^2 \lambda_m^2}{5(1-\nu)a^2} \right) H_{1m} \right] + \frac{h^2 \lambda_m}{5(1-\nu)a^2} I_{1m} \\
& \qquad \qquad \qquad (m=1, 2, \dots) \tag{2.45}
\end{aligned}$$

容易看到, (2.40)~(2.45)是关于无穷多个常数 a_n, b_n, c_n, d_m, e_m ($n, m=1, 2, \dots$)和 c_0 的一个无穷维线性代数方程组。求解这个方程组, 我们可以得到常数 a_n, b_n, c_n, d_m 和 e_m , 因此得到问题(2.1)和(2.2)的解。

三、数值结果和分析

在实际求解(2.40)~(2.45)的过程中, 我们总是只取有限项, 并得到问题(2.1)和(2.2)的具有足够精度的近似解。为此, 我们必须研究对方程组(2.40)~(2.45)应取多少项才能得到满意的结果。对于 $\nu=1/3$ 的方形板, 我们对若干 m, n 的值在表1中列出了相应的结果。由这个表看到, 当取30项和40项时相应结果之间是很小的。对于 W 和 $M_x(M_y)$ 的最大相对误差分别低于0.4%和4%。因此, 取40项已足够了, 即 $m=n=40$ 。

下面, 我们讨论矩形板的厚度 h 对弯曲的影响, 我们考虑如下三种板:

- (1) 设 $a/b=1$ 且 $\nu=1/3$;
- (2) 设 $a/b=0.5$ 且 $\nu=1/3$;
- (3) 设 $a/b=2$ 且 $\nu=1/3$ 。

对于这三种板, 挠度和弯矩的最大值随比值 h/a 或 h/b 的变化示于图2~7中。我们看到在每个图的 $h/a=0$ (或 $h/b=0$)处都有一条水平切线, 这条切线正是由薄板的Kirchhoff理论得到的

经典结果.由这些图,我们还看到本文结果与由Kirchhoff理论得到的结果之间的差在 h/a (或 h/b) ≤ 0.05 时不超过5%.在这种情况下,经典结果是足够精确的.然而,随着比值 h/a (或 h/b)的增加,曲线逐渐偏离由Kirchhoff理论得到的结果.这意味着,Kirchhoff不适用于比值 h/a (或 h/b) $\gg 0.05$ 的情况,因此,必须计及横向剪切变形对弯曲的影响.

在表2~4中,我们还列出了 $a/b=0.5, 1, 2$ 三种情况下, $W(x, b/2), M_x(0, y), M_y(x, 0)$ 随 x/a 和 y/b 的变化.在表3和4中,我们只给出了弯矩在 $[0, a/2]$ 上的值,这是因为板的弯曲关于 $y=b/2$ 是对称的.

致谢 我们感谢兰州大学计算中心在数值计算中对我们提供的帮助.

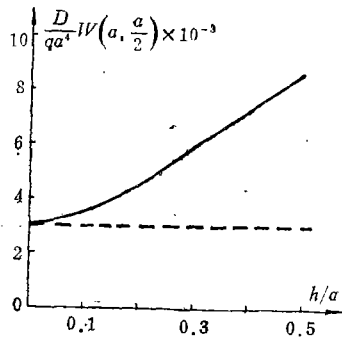


图2 W 随 h/a 的变化(对 $a=b$)

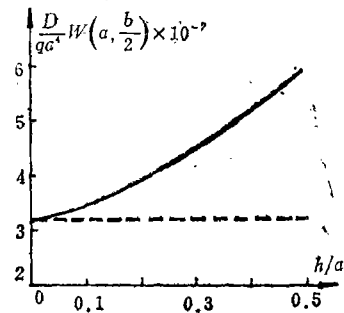


图3 W 随 h/a 的变化(对 $a/b=1/2$)

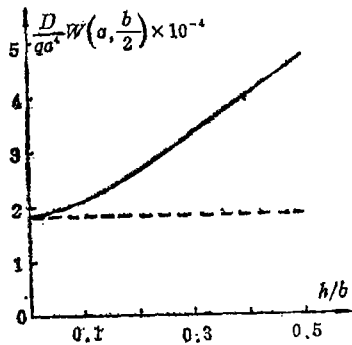


图4 W 随 h/b 的变化(对 $a/b=2$)

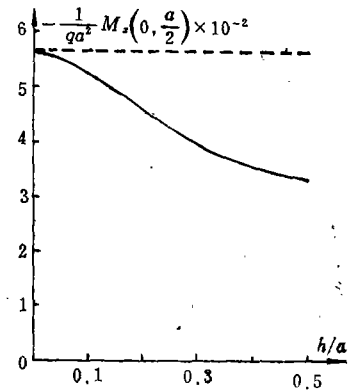


图5 M_x 随 h/a 的变化(对 $a=b$)

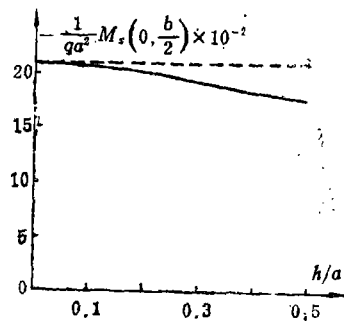


图6 M_x 随 h/a 的变化(对 $a/b=1/2$)

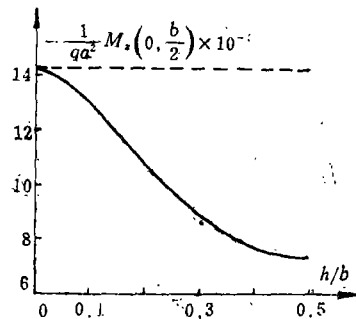


图7 M_x 随 h/a 的变化(对 $a/b=2$)

表1

级数的收敛性 (当 $a/b=1$ 和 $\nu=1/3$)

h	a	项 数			
		10	20	30	40
0.92	$\frac{D}{qa^4} W(a, \frac{a}{2})$	0.30643×10^{-2}	0.30510×10^{-2}	0.30473×10^{-2}	0.30463×10^{-2}
	$\frac{D}{qa^4} W(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2})$	0.19008×10^{-2}	0.19012×10^{-2}	0.19013×10^{-2}	0.19013×10^{-2}
	$\frac{D}{qa^2} M_x(0, \frac{a}{2})$	-0.55946×10^{-1}	-0.56069×10^{-1}	-0.56055×10^{-1}	-0.56060×10^{-1}
	$\frac{D}{qa^2} M_x(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2})$	0.17453×10^{-1}	0.17501×10^{-1}	0.17515×10^{-1}	0.17518×10^{-1}
	$\frac{D}{qa^2} M_y(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2})$	0.31635×10^{-1}	0.31593×10^{-1}	0.31601×10^{-1}	0.31603×10^{-1}
0.05	$\frac{D}{qa^4} W(a, \frac{a}{2})$	0.31969×10^{-2}	0.31729×10^{-2}	0.31636×10^{-2}	0.31600×10^{-2}
	$\frac{D}{qa^4} W(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2})$	0.19621×10^{-2}	0.19610×10^{-2}	0.19606×10^{-2}	0.19603×10^{-2}
	$\frac{D}{qa^2} M_x(0, \frac{a}{2})$	-0.55095×10^{-1}	-0.55174×10^{-1}	-0.55196×10^{-1}	-0.55180×10^{-1}
	$\frac{D}{qa^2} M_x(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2})$	0.17334×10^{-1}	0.17425×10^{-1}	0.17449×10^{-1}	0.17465×10^{-1}
	$\frac{D}{qa^2} M_y(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2})$	0.31371×10^{-1}	0.31709×10^{-1}	0.31885×10^{-1}	0.31704×10^{-1}
0.20	$\frac{D}{qa^4} W(a, \frac{a}{2})$	0.45961×10^{-2}	0.45519×10^{-2}	0.45390×10^{-2}	0.45345×10^{-2}
	$\frac{D}{qa^4} W(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2})$	0.28673×10^{-2}	0.28573×10^{-2}	0.28546×10^{-2}	0.28535×10^{-2}
	$\frac{D}{qa^2} M_x(0, \frac{a}{2})$	0.46161×10^{-1}	-0.45360×10^{-1}	-0.45765×10^{-1}	-0.45462×10^{-1}
	$\frac{D}{qa^2} M_x(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2})$	0.16947×10^{-1}	0.17211×10^{-1}	0.17127×10^{-1}	0.17207×10^{-1}
	$\frac{D}{qa^2} M_y(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2})$	0.31477×10^{-1}	0.32287×10^{-1}	0.31748×10^{-1}	0.32108×10^{-1}

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表2

沿直线 $y=b/2$ 的挠度 $W=qa^4\theta/D$

a/b	x/a		0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
	h/a	θ_1						
	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.6562×10^{-3}	0.1553×10^{-2}	0.2154×10^{-2}	0.2543×10^{-2}	0.3023×10^{-2}
	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.6971×10^{-3}	0.1614×10^{-2}	0.2230×10^{-2}	0.2641×10^{-2}	0.3164×10^{-2}
	0.10	0.0	0.0	0.8176×10^{-3}	0.1792×10^{-2}	0.2448×10^{-2}	0.2899×10^{-2}	0.3487×10^{-2}
	0.30	0.0	0.0	0.1820×10^{-2}	0.3273×10^{-2}	0.4235×10^{-2}	0.4959×10^{-2}	0.5921×10^{-2}
	0.50	0.0	0.0	0.3184×10^{-2}	0.5193×10^{-2}	0.6486×10^{-2}	0.7453×10^{-2}	0.8585×10^{-2}
0.5	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.3210×10^{-2}	0.9877×10^{-2}	0.1735×10^{-1}	0.2472×10^{-1}	0.3232×10^{-1}
	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.3320×10^{-2}	0.1009×10^{-1}	0.1769×10^{-1}	0.2522×10^{-1}	0.3304×10^{-1}
	0.10	0.0	0.0	0.3637×10^{-2}	0.1066×10^{-1}	0.1850×10^{-1}	0.2630×10^{-1}	0.3448×10^{-1}
	0.30	0.0	0.0	0.6580×10^{-2}	0.1573×10^{-1}	0.2535×10^{-1}	0.3483×10^{-1}	0.4479×10^{-1}
	0.50	0.0	0.0	0.1138×10^{-1}	0.2389×10^{-1}	0.3598×10^{-1}	0.4744×10^{-1}	0.5919×10^{-1}
2	0.005	0.0	0.0	0.9835×10^{-4}	0.1532×10^{-3}	0.1619×10^{-3}	0.1625×10^{-3}	0.1875×10^{-3}
	0.025	0.0	0.0	0.1012×10^{-3}	0.1559×10^{-3}	0.1650×10^{-3}	0.1665×10^{-3}	0.1956×10^{-3}
	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.1094×10^{-3}	0.1641×10^{-3}	0.1731×10^{-3}	0.1778×10^{-3}	0.2133×10^{-3}
	0.15	0.0	0.0	0.1798×10^{-3}	0.2409×10^{-3}	0.2550×10^{-3}	0.2753×10^{-3}	0.3369×10^{-3}
	0.25	0.0	0.0	0.2781×10^{-3}	0.3538×10^{-3}	0.3769×10^{-3}	0.4104×10^{-3}	0.4752×10^{-3}

表3

沿着边界 $y=0$ 的弯矩 $M_x = -qa^2\theta_2$

a/b	x/a		0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
	h/a	θ_2						
1	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.2518×10^{-1}	0.5515×10^{-1}	0.7125×10^{-1}	0.8032×10^{-1}	0.0
	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.2512×10^{-1}	0.5441×10^{-1}	0.7065×10^{-1}	0.8048×10^{-1}	0.0
	0.10	0.0	0.0	0.2532×10^{-1}	0.5255×10^{-1}	0.6875×10^{-1}	0.7789×10^{-1}	0.0
	0.30	0.0	0.0	0.2602×10^{-1}	0.4185×10^{-1}	0.5484×10^{-1}	0.6485×10^{-1}	0.0
	0.50	0.0	0.0	0.3010×10^{-1}	0.3575×10^{-1}	0.4609×10^{-1}	0.5965×10^{-1}	0.0
0.5	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.2864×10^{-1}	0.9407×10^{-1}	0.1605	0.2262	0.0
	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.2964×10^{-1}	0.9435×10^{-1}	0.1619	0.2314	0.0
	0.10	0.0	0.0	0.3210×10^{-1}	0.9399×10^{-1}	0.1613	0.2268	0.0
	0.30	0.0	0.0	0.4968×10^{-1}	0.9560×10^{-1}	0.1507	0.2002	0.0
	0.50	0.0	0.0	0.6791×10^{-1}	0.9979×10^{-1}	0.1423	0.1820	0.0
2	0.005	0.0	0.0	0.1408×10^{-1}	0.1993×10^{-1}	0.2037×10^{-1}	0.1972×10^{-1}	0.0
	0.025	0.0	0.0	0.1399×10^{-1}	0.1991×10^{-1}	0.2039×10^{-1}	0.1984×10^{-1}	0.0
	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.1369×10^{-1}	0.1970×10^{-1}	0.2023×10^{-1}	0.1960×10^{-1}	0.0
	0.15	0.0	0.0	0.1183×10^{-1}	0.1762×10^{-1}	0.1856×10^{-1}	0.1723×10^{-1}	0.0
	0.25	0.0	0.0	0.1013×10^{-1}	0.1439×10^{-1}	0.1564×10^{-1}	0.1549×10^{-1}	0.0

表4

沿着边界 $x=0$ 的弯矩 $M_x = -qa^2\theta_3$

$\frac{a}{b}$	θ_3		0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
	y/b	h/a						
1	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.7917×10^{-2}	0.2551×10^{-1}	0.4173×10^{-1}	0.5247×10^{-1}	0.5620×10^{-1}
	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.9098×10^{-2}	0.2546×10^{-1}	0.4108×10^{-1}	0.5153×10^{-1}	0.5520×10^{-1}
	0.10	0.0	0.0	0.1167×10^{-1}	0.2556×10^{-1}	0.3962×10^{-1}	0.4910×10^{-1}	0.5258×10^{-1}
	0.30	0.0	0.0	0.2180×10^{-1}	0.2592×10^{-1}	0.3327×10^{-1}	0.3717×10^{-1}	0.3958×10^{-1}
	0.50	0.0	0.0	0.3647×10^{-1}	0.2966×10^{-1}	0.3243×10^{-1}	0.3119×10^{-1}	0.3339×10^{-1}
0.5	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.3010×10^{-1}	0.9653×10^{-1}	0.1569	0.1963	0.2098
	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.3150×10^{-1}	0.9680×10^{-1}	0.1568	0.1961	0.2096
	0.10	0.0	0.0	0.3548×10^{-1}	0.9755×10^{-1}	0.1562	0.1948	0.2083
	0.30	0.0	0.0	0.5802×10^{-1}	0.1032	0.1509	0.1819	0.1941
	0.50	0.0	0.0	0.7864×10^{-1}	0.1066	0.1431	0.1645	0.1752
2	0.005	0.0	0.0	0.1987×10^{-2}	0.6429×10^{-2}	0.1054×10^{-1}	0.1326×10^{-1}	0.1420×10^{-1}
	0.025	0.0	0.0	0.2236×10^{-2}	0.6354×10^{-2}	0.1030×10^{-1}	0.1295×10^{-1}	0.1388×10^{-1}
	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.2797×10^{-2}	0.6227×10^{-2}	0.9734×10^{-2}	0.1212×10^{-1}	0.1299×10^{-1}
	0.15	0.0	0.0	0.5165×10^{-2}	0.5895×10^{-2}	0.7429×10^{-2}	0.8275×10^{-2}	0.8801×10^{-2}
	0.25	0.0	0.0	0.8967×10^{-2}	0.7087×10^{-2}	0.7409×10^{-2}	0.6890×10^{-2}	0.7414×10^{-2}

The Bending of a Thick Rectangular Plate with Three Clamped Edges and One Free Edge

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Abstract

The exact solution of the bending of a thick rectangular plate with three clamped edges and one free edge under a uniform transverse load is obtained by means of the concept of generalized simply-supported boundary⁽¹⁾ in Reissner's theory of thick plates. The effect of the thickness h of a plate on the bending is studied and the applicable range of Kirchhoff's theory for bending of thin plates is considered.