

奇异摄动法应用于扁球壳的 非线性稳定问题(II)*

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摘 要

本文对边缘固定夹紧在均布载荷作用下弹性圆底扁薄球壳的非线性稳定性问题进行了研究. 利用奇异摄动法求出几何参数 k 较大时的一致有效的渐近解, 并求得决定中心挠度和临界载荷的解析公式, 作出了稳定性曲线. 这篇文章是作者文章[11]的继续.

一、引 言

1939年, T. von Karman 和钱学森首先指出扁球壳屈曲现象是一个非线性现象, 因而, 求出这类问题的精确解存在很大困难. 多年来, 人们都采用各种方法求出某种近似解. 1956年, R. M. Simons^[1], E. L. Reiss^[2]和 H. Weinitschke^[3]等先后利用幂级数解法研究了在均布载荷作用下小几何参数 k 的圆底扁球壳稳定性问题. 但这方法不适用于非均布载荷和几何参数 k 值较大的情况. 1954年, A. Kaplan 和 Fung, Y. C. (冯元桢)^[4], 1980年, Л. С. Срубшик^[5]等应用合成展开法研究了上述同类问题. 1980年, 叶开沅和刘人怀^[6]利用修正迭代法讨论了在边缘均布力矩和对称线布载荷下圆底扁球壳的非线性稳定性问题. 上述方法仅适用于几何参数 k 值较小的情况, 而且从理论上难以进行误差估计.

本文利用江福汝^[7]提出的奇异摄动方法研究当几何参数 k 值较大时, 周边固定, 受均布压强作用下圆底扁薄球壳的非线性稳定性问题. 求出了此边值问题的一致有效渐近解, 进行了余项估计, 导出了决定中心挠度和临界载荷的解析公式, 作出了稳定性曲线.

二、基本方程和边界条件

考虑如图1所示的圆底扁薄球壳. 壳厚度为 h , 球壳的中曲面半径为 R , 作用在其表面上的均布压强为 q . 受均布载荷作用的扁球壳的大挠度方程为^[8~9]:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D \frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{dw}{dr} \right) - \frac{1}{2} q r - N_r \left(\frac{r}{R} + \frac{dw}{dr} \right) &= 0 \\ \frac{1}{Eh} r \frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (r^2 N_r) \right) + \frac{r}{R} \frac{dw}{dr} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dw}{dr} \right)^2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

* 江福汝推荐.

在边缘固定夹紧的情况下, 其相应的边界条件为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{当 } r=a \text{ 时, } w=0, \quad \frac{dw}{dr}=0, \quad r \frac{dN_r}{dr} + (1-\nu)N_r=0 \\ \text{当 } r=0 \text{ 时, } \frac{dw}{dr}=0, \quad N_r < +\infty \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

式中

$$D = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\nu^2)} \text{ 为抗弯刚度,}$$

E 为弹性模量, ν 为泊松比,

w 为球壳中曲面的挠度,

N_r 为径向薄膜内力。

为了简化计算, 引进下列无量纲量

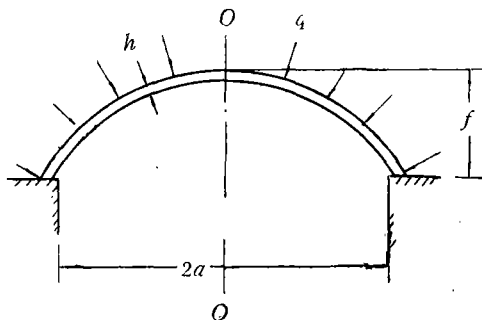


图 1

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \rho = \frac{r}{a}, \quad y = \sqrt{12(1-\nu^2)} \frac{w}{h}, \quad \theta = -\frac{dy}{d\rho}, \quad N_r = \frac{a^2}{D} N_r \\ S = \rho N_r, \quad P = \sqrt{3(1-\nu^2)} \frac{a^4 q}{Dh}, \quad k = \sqrt{12(1-\nu^2)} \frac{a^2}{Rh} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

将基本方程(2.1)和边界条件(2.2)化为无量纲边值问题

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon^2 \frac{d}{d\rho} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} (\rho\theta) \right) - \varepsilon^2 P\rho - \varepsilon^2 \frac{1}{\rho} S\theta - S = 0 \\ \varepsilon^2 \frac{d}{d\rho} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} (\rho S) \right) + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\theta^2}{2\rho} + \theta = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{当 } \rho=1 \text{ 时, } y=0, \quad \theta=0, \quad \frac{dS}{d\rho} - \nu S = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.5a)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{当 } \rho=0 \text{ 时, } \theta=0, \quad S < \infty \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.5b)$$

其中

$$\varepsilon^2 = \frac{Rh}{a^2 \sqrt{12(1-\nu^2)}}$$

这样, 原来的边值问题就化为在边界条件 (2.5) 下求解非线性微分方程组(2.4)。

三、摄动边值问题的求解

首先, 我们构造外部解。假设边值问题 (2.4) 和 (2.5) 的解的外部展开式为

$$\theta^0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^n \theta_n(\rho), \quad S^0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^n S_n(\rho) \quad (3.1)$$

把 (3.1) 式代入方程(2.4), 令 ε 的各次幂系数为零, 得到关于 $\theta_n(\rho)$, $S_n(\rho)$ ($n=0, 1, 2, \dots$) 的递推方程, 并容易解得

$$\theta_n = 0 \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (3.2)$$

$$S_n = 0 \quad (n \neq 2), \quad S_2 = -P\rho \quad (3.3)$$

于是

$$\theta^0 = 0, \quad S^0 = -P\rho\varepsilon^2 \quad (3.4)$$

显然, (3.4) 满足边界条件(2.5b), 但不满足边界条件(2.5a), 故在 $\rho=1$ 近旁出现边界层。下面应用“两变量”展开程序在 $\rho=1$ 的邻域内构造边界层校正项, 使得(3.4) 与此校正项之和满足全部边界条件。

在 $\rho=1$ 的邻域内引进具有不同尺度的两变量

$$\xi = \frac{\bar{u}(\rho)}{\varepsilon}, \quad \eta = \rho \quad (3.5)$$

其中 $\bar{u}(\rho)$ 是待定函数, 在 $\rho=1$ 邻域内满足条件: $\bar{u}(1)=0, \bar{u}(\rho)>0$ 。

假设边值问题(2.4) 和(2.5) 的解的渐近近似式为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S_N &= \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n S_n(\rho) + \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^{n+\alpha} v_n(\xi, \eta) \\ \theta_N &= \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \theta_n(\rho) + \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^{n+\beta} h_n(\xi, \eta) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.6)$$

其中 α, β 是待定常数, v_n 和 $h_n (n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 是在 $\rho=1$ 的邻域内的待求的边界层型函数, 即

$$\lim_{\xi \rightarrow \infty} v_n(\xi, \eta) = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow \infty} h_n(\xi, \eta) = 0 \quad (\text{指数型衰减}).$$

将(3.6) 代入边值问题(2.4) 和(2.5), 并注意到

$$\frac{d}{d\rho} = \varepsilon^{-1} \left(\bar{u}'(\eta) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \right)$$

$$\alpha = 1, \quad \beta = 1$$

再逐次令所得方程两边 ε 的同次幂系数相等, 得到关于 $\theta_n, h_n, S_n, v_n (n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 的递推方程和边界条件:

$$-\eta^2 S_0 = 0, \quad -\eta^2 S_1 + D_0 h_0 - \eta^2 v_0 = 0 \quad (3.7)$$

$$\eta^2 \theta_0'' + \eta \theta_0' - \theta_0 - P\eta^3 - \eta S_0 \theta_0 - \eta^2 S_2 + D_0 h_1 + D_1 h_0 - \eta^2 v_1 = 0 \quad (3.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta^2 \theta_0'' + \eta \theta_0' - \theta_0 - \eta(S_1 \theta_0 + S_0 \theta_1) - \eta^2 S_3 + D_0 h_2 \\ + D_1 h_1 + D_2 h_0 - \eta S_0 h_0 - \eta \theta_0 v_0 - \eta^2 v_2 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

.....

$$\eta^2 \theta_{n-2}'' + \eta \theta_{n-2}' - \theta_{n-2} - \eta \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} S_k \theta_{n-2-k} - \eta^2 S_n$$

$$+ D_0 h_{n-1} + D_1 h_{n-2} + D_2 h_{n-3} - \eta \sum_{k=0}^{n-3} S_k h_{n-3-k}$$

$$- \eta \sum_{k=0}^{n-3} \theta_k v_{n-3-k} - \eta \sum_{k=0}^{n-4} v_k h_{n-4-k} - \eta^2 v_{n-1} = 0 \quad (n=4, 5, \dots)$$

$$\eta^2 \theta_0 = 0, \quad \eta^2 h_0 + \eta^2 \theta_1 + D_0 v_0 = 0 \quad (3.11)$$

$$\eta^2 S'_0 + \eta S'_0 - S_0 + \frac{1}{2} \eta \theta_0^2 + \eta^2 \theta_2 + \eta^2 h_1 + D_0 v_1 + D_1 v_0 = 0 \quad (3.12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta^2 S'_1 + \eta S'_1 - S_1 + \frac{1}{2} \eta \theta_0 \theta_1 + \frac{1}{2} \eta \theta_1 \theta_0 + \eta^2 \theta_3 \\ + \eta \theta_0 h_0 + \eta^2 h_2 + D_0 v_2 + D_1 v_1 + D_2 v_0 = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta^2 S'_{n-2} + \eta S'_{n-2} - S_{n-2} + \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \frac{1}{2} \eta \theta_k \theta_{n-2-k} + \eta^2 \theta_n + \sum_{k=0}^{n-3} \theta_k h_{n-3-k} \\ + \frac{1}{2} \eta \sum_{k=0}^{n-4} h_k h_{n-4-k} + \eta^2 h_{n-1} + D_0 v_{n-1} + D_1 v_{n-2} + D_2 v_{n-3} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (n=4, 5, \dots) \quad (3.14)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} h_n|_{\eta=0} = 0, \quad h_n|_{\eta=1} = 0 \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} v_0|_{\eta=1} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} v_1|_{\eta=1} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} v_2|_{\eta=1} = P(\nu-1) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} v_n|_{\eta=1} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} v_{n-1}|_{\eta=1} - \nu v_{n-1}|_{\eta=1} \right) \quad (n \geq 3) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.15)$$

式中

$$D_0 = \eta^2 (\bar{u}')^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2}, \quad D_1 = \eta^2 \left(2\bar{u}' \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \bar{u}'' \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \right) + \eta \bar{u}' \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi},$$

$$D_2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} + \eta \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} - 1.$$

由解出(3.7)~(3.15), 可以逐次地求得 $h_n, v_n (n=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$, 从而得到

$$\begin{aligned} S_N = -P\rho \varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon^3 \sqrt{2} P(1-\nu) \exp\left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \xi\right] \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \xi \\ + 2\varepsilon^4 \nu P(1-\nu) \exp\left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \xi\right] \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \xi + 2\sqrt{2} \varepsilon^5 \nu^2 P(1-\nu) \\ \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \xi\right] \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \xi + \varepsilon^6 \left\{ 2f^* \exp\left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \xi\right] \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \xi \right. \\ \left. - 2d \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \xi\right] \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \xi \right\} + O(\varepsilon^7) \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_N = \sqrt{2} \varepsilon^3 P(\nu-1) \exp\left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \xi\right] \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \xi + 2\varepsilon^4 \nu P(\nu-1) \\ \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \xi\right] \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \xi + 2\sqrt{2} \varepsilon^5 \nu^2 P(\nu-1) \exp\left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \xi\right] \\ \cdot \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \xi + \varepsilon^6 \left\{ -2f^* \exp\left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \xi\right] \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \xi \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$-2d \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\xi\right] \cos\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\xi\} + O(\varepsilon^7) \quad (3.17)$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f^* &= \frac{P^2(1-\nu)}{6} \rho + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\varepsilon} \\ d &= \frac{P^2(1-\nu)}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.18)$$

最后, 进行余项估计.

记

$$L_s(s, \theta) \equiv \varepsilon^2 \frac{d}{d\rho} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} (\rho\theta) \right) - \varepsilon^2 P\rho - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\rho} S\theta - S$$

$$M_s(s, \theta) \equiv \varepsilon^2 \frac{d}{d\rho} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} (\rho S) \right) + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\theta^2}{2\rho} + \theta$$

以 (R_N, Z_N) 表示 (θ_N, S_N) 的余项, 即

$$R_N = \theta_N - \theta_N, \quad Z_N = S_N - S_N,$$

其中 (θ_N, S_N) 是边值问题(2.4)~(2.5)的解, 而 (θ_N, S_N) 是由(3.16)~(3.17)所确定的形式渐近解.

容易得到关于 R_N, Z_N 的边值问题

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L_s(R_N, Z_N) &= O(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \\ M_s(R_N, Z_N) &= O(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \\ R_N|_{\rho=0,1} &= O(\varepsilon^{N+1}), \quad Z_N|_{\rho=0} = O(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \\ \left(\frac{dZ_N}{d\rho} - \nu Z_N \right) |_{\rho=1} &= O(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.19)$$

根据文献[10]的结果知, 问题(3.19)的解成立估计式

$$R_N = O(\varepsilon^{N+1}), \quad Z_N = O(\varepsilon^{N+1})$$

于是, 边值问题(2.4)和(2.5)的渐近解可表为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= -P\rho\varepsilon^2 - \sqrt{2} P(\nu-1) \exp\left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}(1-\rho)}{2\varepsilon}\right] \\ &\quad \cdot \cos\frac{\sqrt{2}(1-\rho)}{2\varepsilon} (\varepsilon^3 + \sqrt{2}\nu\varepsilon^4 + 2\nu^2\varepsilon^5) \\ &\quad + \varepsilon^6 \left\{ 2f^* \exp\left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}(1-\rho)}{2\varepsilon}\right] \cos\frac{\sqrt{2}(1-\rho)}{2\varepsilon} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 2d \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}(1-\rho)}{2\varepsilon}\right] \sin\frac{\sqrt{2}(1-\rho)}{2\varepsilon} \right\} + O(\varepsilon^7) \end{aligned} \quad (3.20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta &= \sqrt{2} P(\nu-1) \exp\left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}(1-\rho)}{2\varepsilon}\right] \sin\frac{\sqrt{2}(1-\rho)}{2\varepsilon} (\varepsilon^3 \\ &\quad + \sqrt{2}\nu\varepsilon^4 + 2\nu^2\varepsilon^5) + \varepsilon^6 \left\{ -2f^* \exp\left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}(1-\rho)}{2\varepsilon}\right] \sin\frac{\sqrt{2}(1-\rho)}{2\varepsilon} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 2d \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}(1-\rho)}{2\varepsilon}\right] \cos\frac{\sqrt{2}(1-\rho)}{2\varepsilon} \right\} + O(\varepsilon^7) \end{aligned} \quad (3.21)$$

四、稳定性问题的若干结果

利用公式 $y_m = \int_0^1 \theta d\rho$ 和 (3.21) 式, 可求得中心挠度 y_m 与载荷 P 之间的关系式:

$$y_m = (1-\nu)FP^2 + (\nu-1)LP + G \quad (4.1)$$

其中

$$F = \frac{e^2}{6} \left\{ -2\sqrt{2} + 2e - \sqrt{2} \left[(\sqrt{2}e - 1) \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2e} + \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2e} \right] \exp \left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2e} \right] \right\}$$

$$L = \left(e^4 + \sqrt{2} \nu e^5 + 2\nu^2 e^6 \right) \left[1 - \exp \left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2e} \right] \right] \cdot \left(\sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2e} + \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2e} \right)$$

$$G = e^7 \left\{ \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2e} \left[-1 + \exp \left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2e} \right] \right] \left(\sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2e} + \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2e} \right) \right. \\ \left. + \left[1 + \left(\sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2e} - \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2e} \exp \left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2e} \right] \right) \right] \right\}$$

由 (4.1) 式不难求得

$$P^* = -\frac{L}{2F} \quad (4.2)$$

其中 P^* 是临界载荷。

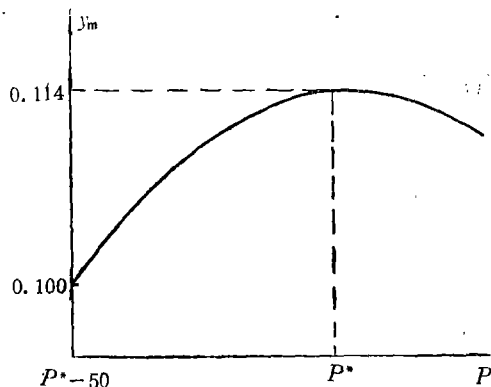


图2 特征曲线 ($\nu=0.3, k=24, P^*=-165$)

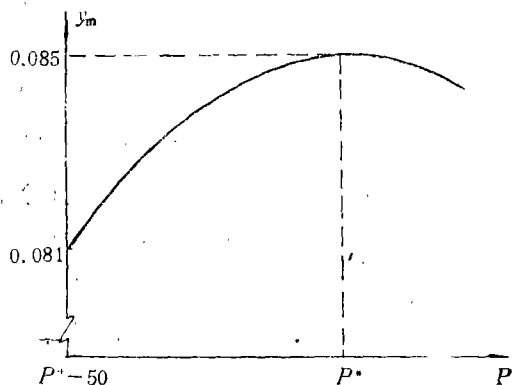


图3 特征曲线 ($\nu=0.3, k=36, P^*=-287$)

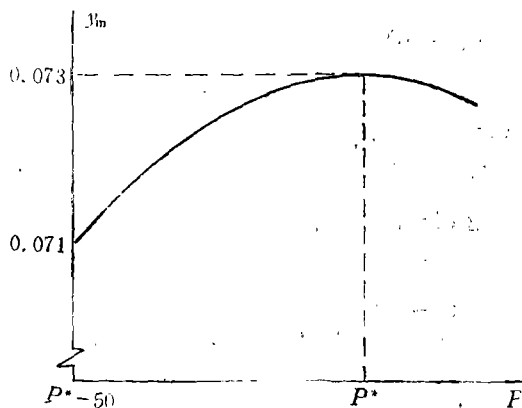


图4 特征曲线 ($\nu=0.3, k=44, P^*=-376$)

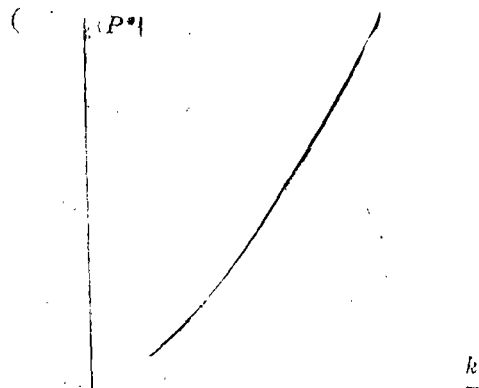


图5 稳定性曲线 ($\nu=0.3$)

根据(4.1)式,且令 $\nu=0.3$,对于 $k=24,36,44$ 可分别作出中心挠度 y_m 与载荷 P 的关系曲线,见图2,3,4.这些曲线的物理性质的说明可参阅文献^[9].按照(4.2)式可得临界载荷 P^* 和 k 的关系曲线,如图5所示,通常称此曲线为稳定性曲线. $P^* < 0$ 表示压强方向朝内.

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The Singular Perturbation Method Applied to The Nonlinear Stability Problem of A Shallow Spherical Shell(II)

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Abstract

In this paper we consider the nonlinear stability of a thin elastic circular shallow spherical shell under the action of uniform normal pressure with a clamped edge. When the geometrical parameter k is large, the uniformly valid asymptotic solutions are obtained by means of the singular perturbation method. In addition, we give the analytic formula for determining the centre deflection and the critical load, and the stability curve is also derived. This paper is a continuation of the author's previous paper [11].