

# 动态环板元的动刚度矩阵

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## 摘 要

本文对于环形薄板单元取包含贝塞尔函数的谐振变形作为形状函数, 解决了关于特殊函数的复杂积分问题。从而精确推导了环形单元的动刚度矩阵, 并用直接刚度法进行了校核。接着, 又着重于将封闭形式的动刚度矩阵, 按频率平方的升幂式展开, 得到了简洁完备的结果, 以此作为结构动力特性分析和响应计算的基础。

## 一、引 言

所谓动态有限元, 即单元的质量和刚度矩阵均依赖于体系的固有频率<sup>[1]</sup>。在动态有限元法中, 构造单元的质量和刚度矩阵有两种途径: 一是将单元谐振变形函数矩阵 $[H(r, \omega^2)]$ 展开为关于频率平方 $\omega^2$ 的幂级数, 得到各幂次的动态形函数矩阵 $\omega^{2l}[H_l(r)]$  ( $l=0, 1, 2, \dots$ ), 而其中零次动态形函数矩阵 $[H_0(r)]$ 即为常规的静态形函数矩阵。在此基础上形成的动态单元矩阵也为频率平方 $\omega^2$ 的幂次项 $\omega^{2l}[\bar{M}_l(r)]$ 或 $\omega^{2l}[\bar{K}_l(r)]$ 之和<sup>[2]</sup>。二是直接利用单元动态形状函数矩阵 $[H(r, \omega^2)]$ 形成动态单元质量和刚度矩阵 $[\bar{M}(r, \omega^2)]$ 和 $[\bar{K}(r, \omega^2)]$ , 尔后进一步展开为关于频率平方 $\omega^2$ 的幂级数 $\omega^{2l}[\bar{M}_l(r)]$ 和 $\omega^{2l}[\bar{K}_l(r)]$  ( $l=0, 1, 2, \dots$ ), 其中零次动态单元矩阵 $[\bar{M}_0(r)]$ 和 $[\bar{K}_0(r)]$ 即为常规的静态单元矩阵。两种做法具有异曲同工的作用, 本文提出并在环板单元上实施了后一种做法。无论用哪种方法, 展开后的幂级数须取有限和的形式<sup>[3]</sup>。

文献[4]推导了具有轴向力的梁元的动刚度矩阵, 其矩阵中的各元皆为固有频率 $\omega$ 的函数。但尚不能直接利用这一结果进行有限元计算, 因为矩阵元素在开始时是未知的, 无法用之组装成结构的总体动刚度矩阵。本文则对环形薄板单元发展了这一工作, 并使矩阵迭加和特征值求解成为可能<sup>[5]</sup>。形成动刚度矩阵也有两种方法, 一是按直接刚度法即由力与位移的关系求得, 二是用能量变分原理形成质量和刚度矩阵随后推得。本文已证明了两种方法的等价性。

文中对于环形薄板单元, 选取包含贝塞尔函数的谐振变形作为形状函数, 解决了关于特

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殊函数的复杂积分问题<sup>[6]</sup>。从而精确推导了环形单元包含离心力及不计离心力效应的动刚度矩阵,并将其封闭形式按频率平方的升幂级数展开。利用单元的轴对称性,将具有不同节径数目  $n$  的情况分开处理,并考虑了  $n=0$  和  $n=1$  时的奇异情况,得到了简洁完备的结果,以此作为结构动力分析和响应计算的基础。

## 二、环板单元的质量和刚度矩阵

如图 1 所示环板元,在含离心力效应<sup>[2]</sup>(设在板内产生的径向力和周向力大小均为  $N$ ),则中面各点的法向振型  $W$  应满足方程:

$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 W - (N/\beta) \nabla^2 W - \lambda^4 W = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

其中,微分算子  $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}$

$$\text{弯曲刚度 } \beta = Eh^3/12(1-\mu^2)$$

$$\lambda^4 = \rho h \omega^2 / \beta \quad (2.2)$$

$\omega$  为振动频率,  $h$  为单元厚度,  $\rho, E$  和  $\mu$  分别为材料密度、弹性模量和泊桑比。由于对应不同的节径数  $n$ , 振型是相互正交的, 故可令

$$W = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} R_n(r, \lambda) \cos n\theta \quad (2.3)$$

代入 (2.1) 式, 由单元边界条件, 解得

$$R_n(r, \lambda) = [N_n(r, \lambda)] [S_n(\lambda)]^{-1} \{q\}_n \quad (2.4)$$

其中,  $\{q\}_n$  为由环板元内、外半径上的位移  $w_a, w_b$  和转角  $\phi_a, \phi_b$  所确定:

$$\{q\}_n = (w_a, \phi_a, w_b, \phi_b)^T \quad (2.5)$$

$$\text{而 } [N_n(r, \lambda)] = (J_n(\lambda_1 r), Y_n(\lambda_1 r), I_n(\lambda_2 r), K_n(\lambda_2 r)) \quad (2.6)$$

上式各贝塞尔函数的变量中,  $\lambda_1$  和  $\lambda_2$  满足下式:

$$\lambda_1^2 = -N/(2\beta) + \sqrt{(N/2\beta)^2 + \lambda^4}, \quad \lambda_2^2 = N/(2\beta) + \sqrt{(N/2\beta)^2 + \lambda^4} \quad (2.7)$$

在 (2.4) 式中,

$$[S_n(\lambda)] = \begin{pmatrix} J_n(\lambda_1 a) & Y_n(\lambda_1 a) & I_n(\lambda_2 a) & K_n(\lambda_2 a) \\ \lambda J_n'(\lambda_1 a) & \lambda Y_n'(\lambda_1 a) & \lambda I_n'(\lambda_2 a) & \lambda K_n'(\lambda_2 a) \\ J_n(\lambda_1 b) & Y_n(\lambda_1 b) & I_n(\lambda_2 b) & K_n(\lambda_2 b) \\ \lambda J_n'(\lambda_1 b) & \lambda Y_n'(\lambda_1 b) & \lambda I_n'(\lambda_2 b) & \lambda K_n'(\lambda_2 b) \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.8)$$

可构成单元的质量矩阵  $[M_n(\lambda)]$  和变形刚度矩阵  $[K_n(\lambda)]$  分别为:

$$[M_n(\lambda)] = \alpha \pi \rho h [S_n(\lambda)]^{-T} \int_a^b [N_n(r, \lambda)]^T [N_n(r, \lambda)] r dr \cdot [S_n(\lambda)]^{-1} \quad (2.9)$$

$$[K_n(\lambda)]_1 = \alpha \pi \beta [S_n(\lambda)]^{-T} \int_a^b [B_n(r, \lambda)]^T [\mu_0] [B_n(r, \lambda)] r dr \cdot [S_n(\lambda)]^{-1} \quad (2.10)$$

这里,

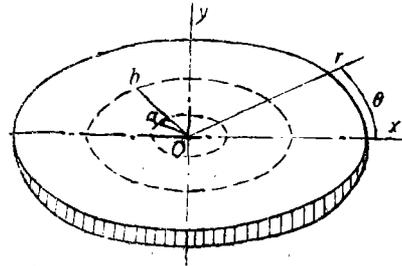


图 1 圆板及环形单元

$$\alpha = \begin{cases} 2 & (n=0) \\ 1 & (n \neq 0) \end{cases}, \quad [\mu_0] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mu & 0 \\ \mu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (1-\mu)/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[B_n(r, \lambda)] = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 [N_n(r, \lambda)]}{\partial r^2} \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial [N_n(r, \lambda)]}{\partial r} - \frac{n^2}{r^2} [N_n(r, \lambda)] \\ \frac{2n}{r} \frac{\partial [N_n(r, \lambda)]}{\partial r} - \frac{2n}{r^2} [N_n(r, \lambda)] \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.11)$$

由于离心力的作用，在板内产生附加的弯曲应力和弯曲应变能，从而得附加刚度矩阵：

$$[K_n(\lambda)]_2 = \alpha n N [S_n(\lambda)]^{-1} \int_a^b \left\{ \frac{\partial [N_n(r, \lambda)]}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial [N_n(r, \lambda)]}{\partial r} + \frac{n^2}{r^2} [N_n(r, \lambda)]^T [N_n(r, \lambda)] \right\} r dr \cdot [S_n(\lambda)]^{-1} \quad (2.12)$$

由 (2.7) 式，可得

$$N = \beta(\lambda_1^2 - \lambda_2^2) \quad (2.13)$$

所以，由 (2.10) 和 (2.12) 得单元刚度矩阵：

$$[K_n(\lambda)] = [K_n(\lambda)]_1 + [K_n(\lambda)]_2 \quad (2.14)$$

可以证明 (2.10) 式中被积函数，

$$4[B_n(r, \lambda)]^T [\mu_0] [B_n(r, \lambda)] = 2(1+\mu)[L_1(\lambda)] [N_n(r, \lambda)]^T [N_n(r, \lambda)] [L_1(\lambda)] \\ + (1-\mu)[L_2(r)] \{ [N_{n-2}(r, \lambda)]^T [N_{n-2}(r, \lambda)] \\ + [N_{n+2}(r, \lambda)]^T [N_{n+2}(r, \lambda)] \} [L_2(r)] \quad (2.15)$$

其中，

$$[L_1(\lambda)] = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^2 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_1^2 & \\ 0 & -\lambda_2^2 & \\ & & -\lambda_2^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad [L_2(\lambda)] = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^2 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_1^2 & \\ 0 & & \lambda_2^2 \\ & & & \lambda_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

可以证明 (2.12) 式中被积函数，

$$2 \left\{ \frac{\partial [N_n(r, \lambda)]}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial [N_n(r, \lambda)]}{\partial r} + \frac{n^2}{r^2} [N_n(r, \lambda)]^T [N_n(r, \lambda)] \right\} \\ = [L_3(\lambda)] [N_{n-1}(r, \lambda)]^T [N_{n-1}(r, \lambda)] [L_3(\lambda)] \\ + [L_4(\lambda)] [N_{n+1}(r, \lambda)]^T [N_{n+1}(r, \lambda)] [L_4(\lambda)] \quad (2.16)$$

其中，

$$[L_3(\lambda)] = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_1 & \\ 0 & & \lambda_2 \\ & & & -\lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad [L_4(\lambda)] = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_1 & \\ 0 & & -\lambda_2 \\ & & & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

记  $[C_n(\lambda)] = \int_a^b [N_n(r, \lambda)]^T [N_n(r, \lambda)] r dr \quad (2.17)$

则 (2.9) 和 (2.14) 式转化为：

$$[\mathbf{M}_n(\lambda)] = \alpha\pi\rho h[S_n(\lambda)]^{-T}[C_n(\lambda)][S_n(\lambda)]^{-1} \quad (2.18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathbf{K}_n(\lambda)] = & (\alpha\pi\beta/4)[S_n(\lambda)]^{-T}\{2(1+\mu)[L_1(\lambda)][C_n(\lambda)][L_1(\lambda)] \\ & + (1-\mu)[L_2(\lambda)][C_{n-2}(\lambda)] + [C_{n+2}(\lambda)][L_2(\lambda)] \\ & + 2(\lambda_1^2 - \lambda_2^2)([L_3(\lambda)][C_{n-1}(\lambda)][L_3(\lambda)] \\ & + [L_4(\lambda)][C_{n+1}(\lambda)][L_4(\lambda)]\}[S_n(\lambda)]^{-1} \end{aligned} \quad (2.19)$$

从而, 对 $[\mathbf{M}_n(\lambda)]$ 和 $[\mathbf{K}_n(\lambda)]$ 的求解归结为对(2.17)中的贝塞尔函数乘积的加权积分。由(2.18)和(2.19)式可得动刚度矩阵 $[\mathbf{D}_n(\lambda)]$ 为:

$$[\mathbf{D}_n(\lambda)] = [\mathbf{K}_n(\lambda)] - \omega^2[\mathbf{M}_n(\lambda)] \quad (2.20)$$

显然,  $[\mathbf{M}_n(\lambda)]$ ,  $[\mathbf{K}_n(\lambda)]$ 和 $[\mathbf{D}_n(\lambda)]$ 都是对称矩阵。

### 三、动态有限元的动刚度矩阵

根据附录, (2.17)式矩阵 $[C_n(\lambda)]$ 中第*i*行第*j*列元素 $c_n^{(ij)}$ 可以依次积出:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} c_n^{(11)} &= \int_a^b r J_n^2(\lambda_1 r) dr = (r/2\lambda_1)[(\lambda_1 r - n^2/\lambda_1 r)J_n^2(\lambda_1 r) + \lambda_1 r J_n'^2(\lambda_1 r)] \Big|_a^b \\ c_n^{(12)} = c_n^{(21)} &= \int_a^b r J_n(\lambda_1 r) Y_n(\lambda_1 r) dr = (r/2\lambda_1)[(\lambda_1 r - n^2/\lambda_1 r)J_n(\lambda_1 r)Y_n(\lambda_1 r) \\ &+ \lambda_1 r J_n'(\lambda_1 r)Y_n'(\lambda_1 r)] \Big|_a^b \\ c_n^{(13)} = c_n^{(31)} &= \int_a^b r J_n(\lambda_1 r) I_n(\lambda_2 r) dr = (r/(\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2))[\lambda_2 J_n(\lambda_1 r)I_n'(\lambda_2 r) \\ &- \lambda_1 J_n'(\lambda_1 r)I_n(\lambda_2 r)] \Big|_a^b \\ c_n^{(14)} = c_n^{(41)} &= \int_a^b r J_n(\lambda_1 r) K_n(\lambda_2 r) dr = (r/(\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2))[\lambda_2 J_n(\lambda_1 r)K_n'(\lambda_2 r) \\ &- \lambda_1 J_n'(\lambda_1 r)K_n(\lambda_2 r)] \Big|_a^b \\ c_n^{(22)} &= \int_a^b r Y_n^2(\lambda_1 r) dr = (r/2\lambda_1)[(\lambda_1 r - n^2/\lambda_1 r)Y_n^2(\lambda_1 r) + \lambda_1 r Y_n'^2(\lambda_1 r)] \Big|_a^b \\ c_n^{(23)} = c_n^{(32)} &= \int_a^b r Y_n(\lambda_1 r) I_n(\lambda_2 r) dr = (r/(\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2))[\lambda_2 Y_n(\lambda_1 r)I_n'(\lambda_2 r) \\ &- \lambda_1 Y_n'(\lambda_1 r)I_n(\lambda_2 r)] \Big|_a^b \\ c_n^{(24)} = c_n^{(42)} &= \int_a^b r Y_n(\lambda_1 r) K_n(\lambda_2 r) dr = (r/(\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2))[\lambda_2 Y_n(\lambda_1 r)K_n'(\lambda_2 r) \\ &- \lambda_1 Y_n'(\lambda_1 r)K_n(\lambda_2 r)] \Big|_a^b \\ c_n^{(33)} &= \int_a^b r I_n^2(\lambda_2 r) dr = (r/2\lambda_2)[(\lambda_2 r + n^2/\lambda_2 r)I_n^2(\lambda_2 r) - \lambda_2 r I_n'^2(\lambda_2 r)] \Big|_a^b \\ c_n^{(34)} = c_n^{(43)} &= \int_a^b r I_n(\lambda_2 r) K_n(\lambda_2 r) dr = (r/2\lambda_2)[(\lambda_2 r + n^2/\lambda_2 r)I_n(\lambda_2 r)K_n(\lambda_2 r) \\ &- \lambda_2 r I_n'(\lambda_2 r)K_n'(\lambda_2 r)] \Big|_a^b \\ c_n^{(44)} &= \int_a^b r K_n^2(\lambda_2 r) dr = (r/2\lambda_2)[(\lambda_2 r + n^2/\lambda_2 r)K_n^2(\lambda_2 r) - \lambda_2 r K_n'^2(\lambda_2 r)] \Big|_a^b \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

由此, 进一步得到

$$\begin{aligned} [L_2(\lambda)]\{[C_{n-2}(\lambda)] + [C_{n+2}(\lambda)]\}[L_2(\lambda)] &= 2[L_1(\lambda)][C_n(\lambda)][L_1(\lambda)] \\ &+ (4/\lambda_1^2 \lambda_2^2)[L_2(\lambda)][S_n(\lambda)]^T[U_n][S_n(\lambda)][L_2(\lambda)] \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

其中,

$$[U_n] = \begin{pmatrix} n^2/a^2 & -n^2/a & 0 & 0 \\ -n^2/a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -n^2/b^2 & n^2/b \\ 0 & 0 & n^2/b & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.3)$$

再利用 (3.1) 式得到

$$[L_3(\lambda)][C_{n-1}(\lambda)][L_3(\lambda)] + [L_4(\lambda)][C_{n+1}(\lambda)][L_4(\lambda)] \\ = [L_5(\lambda)] + [S_n(\lambda)]^T [T_0] [S_n(\lambda)] \quad (3.4)$$

其中,

$$[L_5(\lambda)] = \begin{pmatrix} 2\lambda_1^2 c_n^{(11)} & 2\lambda_1^2 c_n^{(12)} & -(\lambda_2^2 - \lambda_1^2) c_n^{(13)} & -(\lambda_2^2 - \lambda_1^2) c_n^{(14)} \\ 2\lambda_1^2 c_n^{(21)} & 2\lambda_1^2 c_n^{(22)} & -(\lambda_2^2 - \lambda_1^2) c_n^{(23)} & -(\lambda_2^2 - \lambda_1^2) c_n^{(24)} \\ -(\lambda_2^2 - \lambda_1^2) c_n^{(31)} & -(\lambda_2^2 - \lambda_1^2) c_n^{(32)} & -2\lambda_2^2 c_n^{(33)} & -2\lambda_2^2 c_n^{(34)} \\ -(\lambda_2^2 - \lambda_1^2) c_n^{(41)} & -(\lambda_2^2 - \lambda_1^2) c_n^{(42)} & -2\lambda_2^2 c_n^{(43)} & -2\lambda_2^2 c_n^{(44)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[T_0] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a & 0 & 0 \\ -a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & b & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

将 (3.2) 和 (3.4) 式代入 (2.19) 式, 得

$$[K_n(\lambda)] = \alpha\pi\beta [S_n(\lambda)]^{-T} \{ [L_1(\lambda)][C_n(\lambda)][L_1(\lambda)] + (\lambda_2^2 - \lambda_1^2) [L_5(\lambda)] / 2 \\ + (1-\mu) [L_2(\lambda)][S_n(\lambda)]^T [U_n] [S_n(\lambda)][L_2(\lambda)] / (\lambda_1\lambda_2)^2 \\ + \alpha\pi\beta (\lambda_2^2 - \lambda_1^2) [T_0] / 2 \} \quad (3.5)$$

如果不计离心力作用, 即令  $N=0$ , 则由 (2.7) 式得

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda$$

代入 (3.5) 式得

$$[K_n(\lambda)] = \alpha\pi\beta \{ (1-\mu) [U_n] + [S_n(\lambda)]^{-T} [L_1(\lambda)][C_n(\lambda)][L_1(\lambda)][S_n(\lambda)]^{-1} \} \quad (3.6)$$

将 (2.18) 和 (3.6) 式代入 (2.20), 得到动刚度矩阵:

$$[D_n(\lambda)] = \alpha\pi\beta \{ (1-\mu) [U_n] + [F_n(\lambda)] \} \quad (3.7)$$

其中,  $[F_n(\lambda)] = \lambda^2 [A_n(\lambda)][S_n(\lambda)]^{-1}$  (3.8)

$$[A_n(\lambda)] = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda a J_n'(\lambda a) & -\lambda a Y_n'(\lambda a) & \lambda a I_n'(\lambda a) & \lambda a K_n'(\lambda a) \\ a J_n(\lambda a) & a Y_n(\lambda a) & -a I_n(\lambda a) & -a K_n(\lambda a) \\ \lambda b J_n'(\lambda b) & \lambda b Y_n'(\lambda b) & -\lambda b I_n'(\lambda b) & -\lambda b K_n'(\lambda b) \\ -b J_n(\lambda b) & -b Y_n(\lambda b) & b I_n(\lambda b) & b K_n(\lambda b) \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.9)$$

也可以直接利用边界动荷载与节点位移之间的相应关系, 导出上述结果。如图 2, 环板元内的等效剪力  $V_n(r, \theta)$  和弯矩  $M_n(r, \theta)$  为:

$$V_n(r, \theta) = \beta \left[ \frac{d}{dr} \left( \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{n^2}{r^2} \right) + \frac{(1-\mu)n^2}{r^2} \left( \frac{1}{r} - \frac{d}{dr} \right) \right] R_n(r, \lambda) \cos n\theta \quad (3.10a)$$

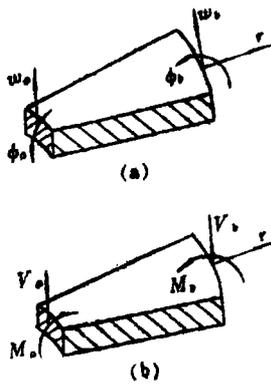


图2 单元的边界力和边界位移

$$M_n(r, \theta) = \beta \left[ \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \mu \left( \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{n^2}{r^2} \right) \right] R_n(r, \lambda) \cos n\theta \quad (3.10b)$$

记  $\theta=0$  处的剪力  $V_n(a, \theta) = V_a$ ,  $V_n(b, \theta) = V_b$  和弯矩  $M_n(a, \theta) = M_a$ ,  $M_n(b, \theta) = M_b$ , 其中  $V_b$  和  $M_a$  与  $w_b$  和  $\phi_b$  的正方向相反。由此组成下列力向量  $\{p\}_n$ :

$$\{p\}_n = \int_0^{2\pi} (aV_n(a, \theta) - aM_n(a, \theta) - bV_n(b, \theta) + bM_n(b, \theta)) \cdot \cos n\theta d\theta = a\pi(aV_a - aM_a - bV_b + bM_b)^T \quad (3.11)$$

将(2.4)式代入(3.10), 继而代入上式, 得

$$\{p\}_n = [\bar{D}_n(\lambda)] \{q\}_n \quad (3.12)$$

这里的  $[\bar{D}_n(\lambda)]$  与(3.7)式相同。所以用直接刚度法可推导出

一致的结果。

#### 四、动刚度矩阵的升幂展开式

为与常规的特征值求解方法相协调, 现将  $[\bar{D}_n(\lambda)]$  按  $\lambda$  的幂级数展开, 即写成如下形式:

$$[\bar{D}_n(\lambda)] = [\bar{D}_{n0}] + \lambda[\bar{D}_{n1}] + \lambda^2[\bar{D}_{n2}] + \dots + \lambda^m[\bar{D}_{nm}] + \dots \quad (4.1)$$

其中,

$$[\bar{D}_{n0}] = [\bar{D}_n(\lambda)]|_{\lambda=0} = a\pi\beta(1-\mu)[U_n] + a\pi\beta[F_n(\lambda)]|_{\lambda=0} \quad (4.2)$$

$$\text{和} \quad [\bar{D}_{nm}] = \frac{1}{m!} \frac{d^m}{d\lambda^m} [\bar{D}_n(\lambda)]|_{\lambda=0} = \frac{a\pi\beta}{m!} \frac{d^m}{d\lambda^m} [F_n(\lambda)]|_{\lambda=0} \quad (m=1, 2, \dots) \quad (4.3)$$

注意到上式中的  $[F_n(\lambda)]$  中包含有特殊函数, 当  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$  时为  $0/0$  型, 须多次使用罗必塔第一法则, 才能得到确定的极限值。

$$\text{而} \quad \frac{d}{d\lambda} [F_n(\lambda)] = \lambda^3 [T_3] + \frac{2}{\lambda} [F_n(\lambda)] - \frac{1}{\lambda} [T_1]^T [F_n(\lambda)] - \frac{1}{\lambda} [F_n(\lambda)] [T_1] - \frac{1}{\lambda} [F_n(\lambda)] [T_2] [F_n(\lambda)] \quad (4.4)$$

其中,

$$[T_1] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & 0 & 0 \\ n^2/a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & n^2/b & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad [T_2] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad [T_3] = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -b^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

可以证明,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^m}{d\lambda^m} [F_n(\lambda)]|_{\lambda=0} &= 0 \quad (m \text{ 为 } 4 \text{ 的非整数倍}) \\ \frac{d^4}{d\lambda^4} [F_n(\lambda)]|_{\lambda=0} &= [V_n] + [T_4]^T [F_n(0)] + [F_n(0)] \cdot [T_4] \\ &+ [T_5]^T [F_n(0)] \cdot [T_1] + [T_1]^T [F_n(0)] \cdot [T_5] \\ &+ [T_5]^T [F_n(0)] \cdot [T_2] [F_n(0)] + [F_n(0)] \cdot [T_2] [F_n(0)] \cdot [T_5] \quad (4.5) \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$[\bar{V}_n] = \begin{pmatrix} (8n^2+12)a^2 & -(4n^2+7)a^3 & 0 & 0 \\ -(4n^2+7)a^3 & 8a^4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -(8n^2+12)b^2 & (4n^2+7)b^3 \\ 0 & 0 & (4n^2+7)b^3 & -8b^4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.6)$$

$$[T_4] = \begin{pmatrix} 3a^4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -10a^3 & 3a^4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3b^4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -10b^3 & 3b^4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad [T_5] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4a^3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4b^3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

于是, 以 (2.2) 式代入 (4.1) 式, 得

$$[\bar{D}_n(\omega)] = [\bar{D}_{n0}] - \omega^2[\bar{D}_{n2}] - \omega^4[\bar{D}_{n4}] - \dots \quad (4.7)$$

其中,

$$[\bar{D}_{n0}] = [\bar{D}_{n0}] \quad (4.8a)$$

$$[\bar{D}_{n2}] = -\frac{\pi\rho h}{4I} \frac{d^4}{d\lambda^4} [F_n(\lambda)] \Big|_{\lambda=0} \quad (4.8b)$$

$$[\bar{D}_{n4}] = -\frac{12\pi\rho^2(1-\mu^2)}{8I} \frac{d^8}{d\lambda^8} [F_n(\lambda)] \Big|_{\lambda=0} \quad (4.8c)$$

将 (4.2) 代入 (4.8a) 式, 得到当  $n \geq 2$  时的系数矩阵:

$$[\bar{D}_{n0}] = \alpha\pi\beta(1-\mu)[\bar{U}_n] + (\alpha\pi\beta/\Delta_n)[U_n] \quad (4.9)$$

其中,  $[\bar{U}_n]$  如 (3.3) 式所示,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_n &= (\pi/ab)(\det[S_n(\lambda)]/\lambda^4) \Big|_{\lambda=0} \\ &= \{n^2[(b/a) - (a/b)]^2 - [(b/a)^n - (a/b)^n]^2\} / 2n^2(n^2-1) \end{aligned} \quad (4.10)$$

矩阵  $[U_n]$  第  $i$  行  $j$  列元素  $u_n^{(ij)}$  依次为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_n^{(11)} &= -\{2[(n^2-1) - (n^2-2)(a/b)^2] + [(n-1)(b/a)^{2n} - (n+1)(a/b)^{2n}]\} / (n^2-1)a^2 \\ u_n^{(12)} = u_n^{(21)} &= \{2n(a/b)^2 - [(n-1)(b/a)^{2n} + (n+1)(a/b)^{2n}]\} / n(n^2-1)a \\ u_n^{(13)} = u_n^{(31)} &= \{- (n^2-n-2)[(b/a)^{n-1} - (a/b)^{n-1}] + (n^2+n-2)[(b/a)^{n+1} - (a/b)^{n+1}]\} / (n^2-1)ab \\ u_n^{(14)} = u_n^{(41)} &= \{(n+1)[(n-2)(b/a)^{n-1} + n(a/b)^{n-1}] - (n-1)[n(b/a)^{n+1} + (n+1)(a/b)^{n+1}]\} / n(n^2-1)a \\ u_n^{(22)} &= \{2[(n^2-1) - n^2(a/b)^2] - [(n-1)(b/a)^{2n} - (n+1)(a/b)^{2n}]\} / n^2(n^2-1) \\ u_n^{(23)} = u_n^{(32)} &= \{-(n+1)[n(b/a)^{n-1} + (n-2)(a/b)^{n-1}] + (n-1)[(n+2)(b/a)^{n+1} + n(a/b)^{n+1}]\} / n(n^2-1)b \\ u_n^{(24)} = u_n^{(42)} &= \{(n+1)[(b/a)^{n-1} - (a/b)^{n-1}] - (n-1)[(b/a)^{n+1} - (a/b)^{n+1}]\} / n(n^2-1) \\ u_n^{(33)} &= -\{2[(n^2-2)(b/a)^2 - (n^2-1)] + [(n+1)(b/a)^{2n} - (n-1)(a/b)^{2n}]\} / (n^2-1)b^2 \\ u_n^{(34)} = u_n^{(43)} &= \{-2n(b/a)^2 + [(n+1)(b/a)^{2n} + (n-1)(a/b)^{2n}]\} / n(n^2-1)b \\ u_n^{(44)} &= -\{2[(n^2-1) - n^2(b/a)^2] + [(n+1)(b/a)^{2n} - (n-1)(a/b)^{2n}]\} / n^2(n^2-1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.11)$$

将 (4.5) 代入 (4.8) 式, 经过一系列化简推导得:

$$[\bar{D}_{n2}] = -(\alpha\pi\rho h/4I_1)([\bar{V}_n] + (1/\Delta_n)[V_n] - (4/\Delta_n^2)[\bar{V}_n]) \quad (4.12)$$

其中,  $\Delta_n$  和  $[\bar{V}_n]$  分别如式 (4.9) 和 (4.6) 所示, 矩阵  $[V_n]$  中各元素  $v_n^{(ij)}$  依次为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v_n^{(11)} &= 6a^4 u_n^{(11)} + 8n^2 a^2 u_n^{(22)} - 20a^3 u_n^{(12)}, & v_n^{(12)} &= v_n^{(21)} = 10a^4 u_n^{(11)} - 10a^3 u_n^{(22)} \\ v_n^{(13)} &= v_n^{(31)} = 3(a^4 + b^4)u_n^{(13)} + 4n^2 ab[(a/b)^2 + (b/a)^2] u_n^{(24)} - 10a^3 u_n^{(23)} - 10b^3 u_n^{(14)} \\ v_n^{(14)} &= v_n^{(41)} = 3(a^4 + b^4)u_n^{(14)} + 4a^3 b u_n^{(23)} - 10a^3 u_n^{(24)}, & v_n^{(22)} &= 6a^4 u_n^{(22)} \\ v_n^{(23)} &= v_n^{(32)} = 3(a^4 + b^4)u_n^{(23)} + 4ab^3 u_n^{(41)} - 10b^3 u_n^{(24)} \\ v_n^{(24)} &= v_n^{(42)} = 3(a^4 + b^4)u_n^{(24)}, & v_n^{(33)} &= 6b^4 u_n^{(33)} + 8n^2 b^2 u_n^{(44)} - 20b^3 u_n^{(34)} \\ v_n^{(34)} &= v_n^{(43)} = 10b^4 u_n^{(34)} - 10b^3 u_n^{(44)}, & v_n^{(44)} &= 6b^4 u_n^{(44)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.13)$$

矩阵  $[\bar{V}_n]$  中各元素  $\bar{v}_n^{(ij)}$  依次为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{v}_n^{(11)} &= 2a^3(u_n^{(22)} u_n^{(21)} - u_n^{(24)} u_n^{(41)}), & \bar{v}_n^{(12)} &= \bar{v}_n^{(21)} = a^3(u_n^{(22)} u_n^{(22)} - u_n^{(24)} u_n^{(42)}) \\ \bar{v}_n^{(13)} &= \bar{v}_n^{(31)} = a^3(u_n^{(22)} u_n^{(23)} - u_n^{(24)} u_n^{(43)}) + b^3(u_n^{(42)} u_n^{(21)} - u_n^{(44)} u_n^{(41)}) \\ \bar{v}_n^{(14)} &= \bar{v}_n^{(41)} = a^3(u_n^{(22)} u_n^{(24)} - u_n^{(24)} u_n^{(44)}), & \bar{v}_n^{(23)} &= \bar{v}_n^{(32)} = b^3(u_n^{(42)} u_n^{(22)} - u_n^{(44)} u_n^{(42)}) \\ \bar{v}_n^{(33)} &= 2b^3(u_n^{(42)} u_n^{(23)} - u_n^{(44)} u_n^{(43)}), & \bar{v}_n^{(34)} &= \bar{v}_n^{(43)} = b^3(u_n^{(42)} u_n^{(24)} - u_n^{(44)} u_n^{(44)}) \\ \bar{v}_n^{(22)} &= \bar{v}_n^{(24)} = \bar{v}_n^{(42)} = \bar{v}_n^{(44)} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.14)$$

类似可求出  $[\bar{D}_{n4}]$ ,  $[\bar{D}_{n6}]$ , ..., 这里从略。

## 五、当 $n=0$ 或 $1$ 时的动刚度矩阵

对于  $n=0$  或  $n=1$  时, 不能直接应用式 (4.10) 和 (4.11), 因为其中各式呈  $0/0$  型。这时可以利用罗必塔第一法则, 确定以下极限:

$$\Delta_0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \Delta_n \quad (5.1a)$$

$$\Delta_1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \Delta_n \quad (5.1b)$$

$$[U_0] = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} [U_n] \quad (5.2a)$$

$$[U_1] = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} [U_n] \quad (5.2b)$$

$$\text{或} \quad u_0^{(ij)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} u_n^{(ij)} \quad (i, j=1, 2, 3, 4) \quad (5.3a)$$

$$u_1^{(ij)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} u_n^{(ij)} \quad (i, j=1, 2, 3, 4) \quad (5.3b)$$

以 (4.10) 代入 (5.1a) 和 (5.1b), 得

$$\Delta_0 = -\{[(b/a) - (a/b)]^2 - 4\ln^2(b/a)\}/2 \quad (5.4a)$$

$$\Delta_1 = \{[(b/a) - (a/b)]^2 - [(b/a)^2 - (a/b)^2]\ln(b/a)\}/2 \quad (5.4b)$$

再以 (4.11) 代入 (5.3a) 和 (5.3b), 得  $[U_0]$  和  $[U_1]$ , 矩阵各元素  $u_0^{(ij)}$  和  $u_1^{(ij)}$  依次为,

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_0^{(11)} &= -(4/a^2)[1 - (a/b)^2] \\
 u_0^{(12)} = u_0^{(21)} &= (2/a)[1 - (a/b)^2 - 2\ln(b/a)] \\
 u_0^{(13)} = u_0^{(31)} &= (4/a^2)[1 - (a/b)^2] \\
 u_0^{(14)} = u_0^{(41)} &= -(2/a)[(b/a) - (a/b) - 2(a/b)\ln(b/a)] \\
 u_0^{(22)} &= -2[1 - (a/b)^2 - 2\ln(b/a) + 2\ln^2(b/a)] \\
 u_0^{(23)} = u_0^{(32)} &= -(2/b)[(b/a) - (a/b) - 2(b/a)\ln(b/a)] \\
 u_0^{(24)} = u_0^{(42)} &= 2[(b/a) - (a/b) - ((b/a) + (a/b))\ln(b/a)] \\
 u_0^{(33)} &= (4/a^2)[(b/a)^2 - 1] \\
 u_0^{(34)} = u_0^{(43)} &= -(2/b)[1 - (b/a)^2 + 2\ln(b/a)] \\
 u_0^{(44)} &= -2[(b/a)^2 - 1 - 2\ln(b/a) - 2\ln^2(b/a)]
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.5a}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_1^{(11)} &= -(1/2a^2)[4 + (b/a)^2 - 5(a/b)^2 + 4(a/b)^2\ln(b/a)] \\
 u_1^{(12)} = u_1^{(21)} &= -(1/2a)[(b/a)^2 - (a/b)^2 - 4(a/b)^2\ln(b/a)] \\
 u_1^{(13)} = u_1^{(31)} &= (3/2ab)[(b/a)^2 - (a/b)^2 + (4/3)\ln(b/a)] \\
 u_1^{(14)} = u_1^{(41)} &= (1/2a)[4 - (b/a)^2 - 3(a/b)^2 - 4\ln(b/a)] \\
 u_1^{(22)} &= (1/2)[4 - (b/a)^2 - 3(a/b)^2 - 4(a/b)^2\ln(b/a)] \\
 u_1^{(23)} = u_1^{(32)} &= -(1/2b)[4 - 3(b/a)^2 - (a/b)^2 + 4\ln(b/a)] \\
 u_1^{(24)} = u_1^{(42)} &= -(1/2)[(b/a)^2 - (a/b)^2 - 4\ln(b/a)] \\
 u_1^{(33)} &= -(1/2b^2)[5(b/a)^2 - (a/b)^2 - 4 + 4(b/a)^2\ln(b/a)] \\
 u_1^{(34)} = u_1^{(43)} &= -(1/2b)[(b/a)^2 - (a/b)^2 - 4(b/a)^2\ln(b/a)] \\
 u_1^{(44)} &= (1/2)[-4 + 3(b/a)^2 + (a/b)^2 - 4(b/a)^2\ln(b/a)]
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.5b}$$

将 (5.4a)、(5.4b)、(5.5a)、(5.5b) 代入 (4.9) 式, 可得到  $[D_{n0}]$  ( $n=0$  或  $1$ ) 结果。而公式 (4.12)、(4.13) 和 (4.14) 对  $n=0$  或  $n=1$  的情况仍适用。

利用各单元之间的约束关系和结构边界条件, 将各单元矩阵  $[D_{n0}]$ ,  $[D_{n2}]$ ,  $[D_{n4}]$ , ... 分别迭加为总体矩阵  $[D_{n0}]$ ,  $[D_{n2}]$ ,  $[D_{n4}]$ , ..., 得到总体动刚度矩阵:

$$[D_n(\omega)] = [D_{n0}] - \omega^2[D_{n2}] - \omega^4[D_{n4}] - \dots \tag{5.6}$$

特征方程为:

$$|D_n(\omega)| = 0 \tag{5.7}$$

由此归结为特征值求解问题。若在 (5.6) 式中只取前两项, 则可利用常规方法解特征值。如果要保留到第三项, 则基本算式是一个矩阵二次特征值问题, 从而能高精度地进行动力特性分析和响应计算。

## 附录 Bessel 函数乘积加权积分公式的证明

Bessel 函数满足如下方程,

$$\lambda^2 r^2 X_n''(\lambda r) + \lambda r X_n'(\lambda r) + (\lambda^2 r^2 - n^2) X_n(\lambda r) = 0 \quad (\text{A.1})$$

$$\lambda^2 r^2 Z_n''(\lambda r) + \lambda r Z_n'(\lambda r) - (\lambda^2 r^2 + n^2) Z_n(\lambda r) = 0 \quad (\text{A.2})$$

其中,  $X_n(\lambda r) = J_n(\lambda r)$  或  $Y_n(\lambda r)$  (A.3)

$$Z_n(\lambda r) = I_n(\lambda r) \text{ 或 } K_n(\lambda r) \quad (\text{A.4})$$

设  $\bar{X}_n(lr) = J_n(lr)$  或  $Y_n(lr)$  (A.5)

于是  $l^2 r^2 \bar{X}_n''(lr) + lr \bar{X}_n'(lr) + (l^2 r^2 - n^2) \bar{X}_n(lr) = 0$  (A.6)

由 (A.1) 和 (A.6) 联立消去  $n^2$ , 得

$$(\lambda^2 - l^2) r X_n(\lambda r) \bar{X}_n(lr) = \frac{d}{dr} [r(l X_n(\lambda r) \bar{X}_n'(lr) - \lambda X_n'(\lambda r) \bar{X}_n(lr))]$$

所以,  $\int_a^b r X_n(\lambda r) \bar{X}_n(lr) dr = r \frac{l X_n(\lambda r) \bar{X}_n'(lr) - \lambda X_n'(\lambda r) \bar{X}_n(lr)}{\lambda^2 - l^2} \Big|_a^b$

当  $l \rightarrow \lambda$  时, 利用罗必塔法则, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b r X_n(\lambda r) \bar{X}_n(\lambda r) dr &= r \lim_{l \rightarrow \lambda} \frac{l X_n(\lambda r) \bar{X}_n'(lr) - \lambda X_n'(\lambda r) \bar{X}_n(lr)}{\lambda^2 - l^2} \Big|_a^b \\ &= -(r/2\lambda) [X_n(\lambda r) \bar{X}_n''(\lambda r) + \lambda r X_n(\lambda r) \bar{X}_n'(\lambda r) - \lambda r X_n'(\lambda r) \bar{X}_n''(\lambda r)] \Big|_a^b \\ &= -(r/2\lambda) [(\lambda r - n^2/\lambda r) X_n(\lambda r) \bar{X}_n(\lambda r) + \lambda r X_n'(\lambda r) \bar{X}_n'(\lambda r)] \Big|_a^b \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.7})$$

同理可证,  $\int_a^b r Z_n(\lambda r) \bar{Z}_n(lr) dr = (r/2\lambda) [(\lambda r + n^2/\lambda r) Z_n(\lambda r) \bar{Z}_n(lr) - \lambda r Z_n'(\lambda r) \bar{Z}_n'(lr)] \Big|_a^b$  (A.8)

其中,  $\bar{Z}_n(\lambda r) = I_n(\lambda r)$  或  $K_n(\lambda r)$  (A.9)

另外, 由 (A.1) 和 (A.2) 可联立消去  $n^2$ , 得

$$\int_a^b r X_n(\lambda_1 r) Z_n(\lambda_2 r) dr = \frac{r}{\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2} [\lambda_2 X_n(\lambda_1 r) Z_n'(\lambda_2 r) - \lambda_1 X_n'(\lambda_1 r) Z_n(\lambda_2 r)] \Big|_a^b \quad (\text{A.10})$$

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# The Dynamic Stiffness Matrix of the Finite Annular Plate Element

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## Abstract

The dynamic deformation of harmonic vibration is used as the shape functions of the finite annular plate element, and some integration difficulties related to the Bessel's functions are solved in this paper. Then the dynamic stiffness matrix of the finite annular plate element is established in closed form and checked by the direct stiffness method. The paper has given wide coverage for decomposing the dynamic matrix into the power series of frequency square. By utilizing the axial symmetry of annular elements, the modes with different numbers of nodal diameters are separately treated. Thus some terse and complete results are obtained as the foundation of structural characteristic analysis and dynamic response computation.