

关于求解弹性力学平面问题的功的 互等定理法*

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摘 要

本文推广功的互等定理法于求解具有复杂边界条件矩形板的弹性力学平面问题。

首先, 我们给出了作为基本系统的四边固定矩形板平面问题的基本解, 然后基于在具有复杂边界条件的实际系统与基本系统之间应用功的互等定理, 从而求得实际系统的位移表达式。

当只存在位移边界条件时, 用功的互等定理法求得的位移表达式就是真实的。但是在另一些情况下, 当有静力边界条件或混合边界条件时, 所求得的位移是容许的。为求得真实位移, 必须应用最小势能原理。

一些计算表明, 对于求解具有复杂边界条件的矩形板弹性力学平面问题, 功的互等定理法是一简便通用的方法。显然, 这是一个新方法。

一、引 言

在文章[1]中, 我们首先应用功的互等定理求得了一个对称弯曲的悬臂矩形板的解。在[2]中, 我们表明, 在一定的条件下功的互等定理等价于位移迭加原理, 并且给出了一个非对称弯曲的悬臂矩形板的位移表达式。在[3]中, 从理论上我们严格地证明了在一定的条件下功的互等定理与位移迭加原理和力的迭加原理是等价的。这些等价性为功的互等定理法提供了理论基础并且丰富了功的互等定理本身的含义。在[4]~[7]中, 我们应用功的互等定理计算了直梁和矩形板的自然频率。至此, 应用功的互等定理求解梁和板的弯曲问题已形成了一个系统的方法。我们称该法为功的互等定理法。

[1]~[7]已表明, 对于求解矩形板的弯曲与振动问题, 功的互等定理法是一简单通用的新方法。

在本文, 我们将推广此法于求解具有复杂边界条件的矩形板弹性力学平面问题。

本文还表明, 功的互等定理法对于求解弹性力学平面问题也是简单的和富有成效的。

* 钱伟长推荐。

二、基 本 解

我们取如图 1(b) 所示的四边固定的矩形板作为基本系统。一单位集中载荷分别沿 x 和 y 方向作用在该板平面上的流动坐标点 (ξ, η) 上。由此两单位集中载荷作用的基本系统的解称为基本解。

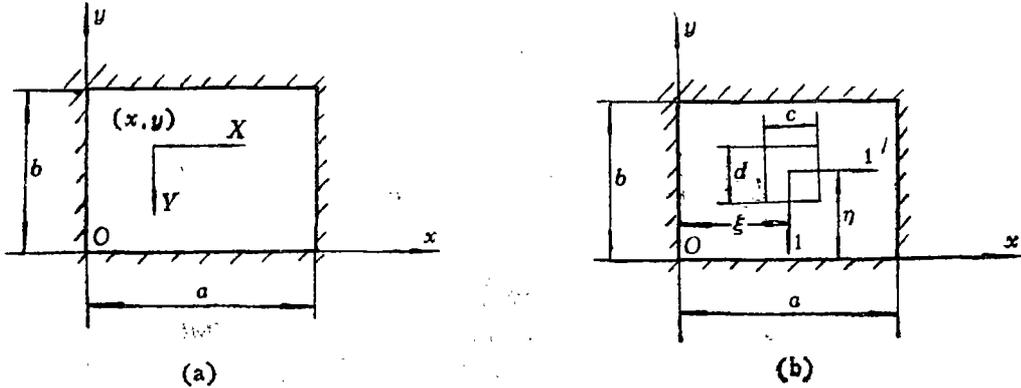


图 1

为求此基本解，首先必须求得被分布体力分量 X 和 Y 作用的四边固定矩形板的位移解。

让我们应用最小势能原理解此问题。

假设容许位移分量是

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U(x, y) &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \\ V(x, y) &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

这是一平面应力问题，因而图1(a)所示系统的总势能为

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_r = & \frac{E}{2(1-\nu^2)} \int_0^a \int_0^b \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right)^2 + 2\nu \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2}(1-\nu) \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] dx dy - \int_0^a \int_0^b (XU + YV) dx dy \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

应用最小势能原理，我们得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^a \int_0^b \left\{ \frac{E}{2(1-\nu^2)} \left[2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{mn}} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right) + 2 \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{mn}} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + 2\nu \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{mn}} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + 2\nu \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{mn}} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + (1-\nu) \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{mn}} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -X \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \} \delta u_{mn} dx dy \\
& + \int_0^a \int_0^b \left\{ \frac{E}{2(1-\nu^2)} \left[2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_{mn}} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right) + 2 \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_{mn}} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) \right. \right. \\
& + 2\nu \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_{mn}} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + 2\nu \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_{mn}} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right) \\
& \left. \left. + (1-\nu) \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial v_{mn}} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) \right] \right. \\
& \left. - Y \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \} \delta v_{mn} dx dy = 0 \tag{2.3}
\end{aligned}$$

将(2.1)代入(2.3)并利用变分法预备定理, 我们求得

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
\frac{\pi^2 ab E}{4} \left[\frac{m^2}{a^2(1-\nu^2)} + \frac{n^2}{2b^2(1+\nu)} \right] u_{mn} &= \int_0^a \int_0^b X \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} dx dy \\
\frac{\pi^2 ab E}{4} \left[\frac{n^2}{b^2(1-\nu^2)} + \frac{m^2}{2a^2(1+\nu)} \right] v_{mn} &= \int_0^a \int_0^b Y \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} dx dy
\end{aligned} \right\} \tag{2.4}$$

将体力分量 X, Y 展成三角级数, 我们有

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
X &= \sum_{m'=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n'=1}^{\infty} x_{m'n'} \sin \frac{m'\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n'\pi y}{b} \\
Y &= \sum_{m'=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n'=1}^{\infty} y_{m'n'} \sin \frac{m'\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n'\pi y}{b}
\end{aligned} \right\} \tag{2.5}$$

将(2.5)代入(2.4)中, 注意到三角级数的正交性且令 $m'=m, n'=n$, 我们得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
u_{mn} &= \frac{x_{mn}}{\pi^2 E \left[\frac{m^2}{a^2(1-\nu^2)} + \frac{n^2}{2b^2(1+\nu)} \right]} \\
v_{mn} &= \frac{y_{mn}}{\pi^2 E \left[\frac{n^2}{b^2(1-\nu^2)} + \frac{m^2}{2a^2(1+\nu)} \right]}
\end{aligned} \right\} \tag{2.6}$$

将(2.6)代入(2.1), 我们最后得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
U(x, y) &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_{mn}}{\pi^2 E \left[\frac{m^2}{a^2(1-\nu^2)} + \frac{n^2}{2b^2(1+\nu)} \right]} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \\
V(x, y) &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{y_{mn}}{\pi^2 E \left[\frac{n^2}{b^2(1-\nu^2)} + \frac{m^2}{2a^2(1+\nu)} \right]} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}
\end{aligned} \right\} \tag{2.7}$$

这就是受分布体力作用的四边固定矩形板的位移解。

如图 1(b)所示, 只是在 x 方向有一单位集中载荷作用于流动坐标点 (ξ, η) 时, 我们有

$$x_{mn} = \frac{4}{ab} \int_0^a \int_0^b X \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{4}{ab} \int_{\xi-c/2}^{\xi+c/2} \int_{\eta-d/2}^{\eta+d/2} \frac{1}{cd} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} dx dy \\
 &= \frac{16}{\pi^2 mcd} \sin \frac{m\pi c}{2a} \sin \frac{n\pi d}{2b} \sin \frac{m\pi \xi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi \eta}{b}
 \end{aligned}$$

当 $c \rightarrow 0$ 和 $d \rightarrow 0$ 时, 利用Lopital法则, 我们得到

$$x_{mn} = \frac{4}{ab} \sin \frac{m\pi \xi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi \eta}{b} \quad (2.8a)$$

用同法我们有

$$y_{mn} = \frac{4}{ab} \sin \frac{m\pi \xi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi \eta}{b} \quad (2.8b)$$

将(2.8a, b)代入(2.7), 我们得到

$$U(x, y; \xi, \eta) = \frac{4}{\pi^2 ab E} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{m\pi \xi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi \eta}{b}}{a^2(1-\nu^2) + 2b^2(1+\nu)} \right] \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \quad (2.9)$$

$$V(x, y; \xi, \eta) = \frac{4}{\pi^2 ab E} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{m\pi \xi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi \eta}{b}}{b^2(1-\nu^2) + 2a^2(1+\nu)} \right] \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}$$

式(2.9)即是基本系统的基本解。该解实际上是求解弹性力学平面问题的影响函数。

为以后方便起见, 给出了边界反力的全部表达式。这些边界反力是由只在 x 方向和只在 y 方向有一作用于流动坐标点 (ξ, η) 处的单位集中载荷所引起的。对于由只在 x 方向作用有单位集中载荷所产生的边界反力, 我们采用脚注 x_1 ; 对于只在 y 方向——脚注 y_1 。它们分别是

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{x_0 a x_1} &= \frac{4}{\pi^2 ab(1-\nu^2)} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{m\pi \xi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi \eta}{b}}{a^2(1-\nu^2) + 2b^2(1+\nu)} \right] \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \\
 N_{y_0 a x_1} &= 0, \quad N_{y_0 b x_1} = 0 \\
 N_{x_0 a y_1} &= \frac{2}{\pi^2 ab(1+\nu)} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{m\pi \xi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi \eta}{b}}{a^2(1-\nu^2) + 2b^2(1+\nu)} \right] (-1)^n \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \\
 N_{x_0 b y_1} &= \frac{4}{\pi^2 ab(1-\nu^2)} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{m\pi \xi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi \eta}{b}}{a^2(1-\nu^2) + 2b^2(1+\nu)} \right] (-1)^m \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \\
 N_{y_0 b y_1} &= 0, \quad N_{y_0 a y_1} = 0 \\
 N_{x_0 c o x_1} &= \frac{2}{\pi^2 ab(1+\nu)} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{m\pi \xi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi \eta}{b}}{a^2(1-\nu^2) + 2b^2(1+\nu)} \right] \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a}
 \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{\sigma\sigma y_1} &= 0 \\
 N_{\sigma y \sigma y_1} &= \frac{2}{\pi^2 ab(1+\nu)} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b}}{n^2 + \frac{m^2}{2a^2(1+\nu)}} \right] \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \\
 N_{y \sigma y_1} &= \frac{4}{\pi^2 ab(1-\nu^2)} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b}}{n^2 + \frac{m^2}{2a^2(1+\nu)}} \right] (-1)^n \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \\
 N_{\sigma y \sigma y_1} &= 0, \quad N_{x \sigma y_1} = 0 \\
 N_{\sigma y \sigma y_1} &= \frac{2}{\pi^2 ab(1+\nu)} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b}}{n^2 + \frac{m^2}{2a^2(1+\nu)}} \right] (-1)^m \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \\
 N_{y \sigma y_1} &= \frac{4}{\pi^2 ab(1-\nu^2)} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b}}{n^2 + \frac{m^2}{2a^2(1+\nu)}} \right] \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \\
 N_{xy \sigma y_1} &= 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.11}$$

三、具有复杂位移边界条件矩形板平面应力问题的位移解

如图2(a)所示矩形板, 受 X 、 Y 和在固定点 (x_0, y_0) 分别沿 x 和 y 方向两集中载荷 P_x 和 P_y 的作用, 并且沿该板的四边给定的边界位移为

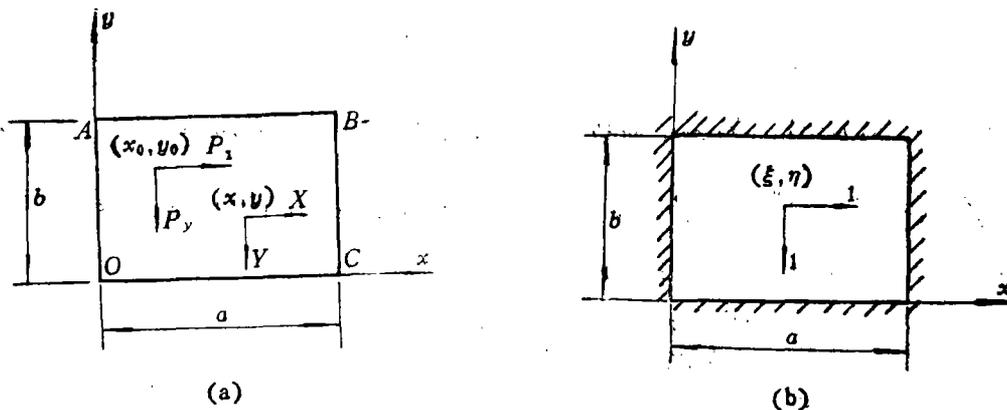


图 2

$$\bar{u}_{0a} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} + \frac{b-y}{b} k_{0x} + \frac{y}{b} k_{0z}$$

$$\bar{v}_{0a} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} + \frac{b-y}{b} k_{0y} + \frac{y}{b} k_{0z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}_{ab} &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} c_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} + \frac{a-x}{a} k_{ax} + \frac{x}{a} k_{bx} \\ \bar{v}_{ab} &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} d_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} + \frac{a-x}{a} k_{ay} + \frac{x}{a} k_{by} \\ \bar{u}_{bo} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e_n \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} + \frac{b-y}{b} k_{cx} + \frac{y}{b} k_{bx} \\ \bar{v}_{bo} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} + \frac{b-y}{b} k_{cy} + \frac{y}{b} k_{by} \\ \bar{u}_{oo} &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} g_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} + \frac{a-x}{a} k_{ox} + \frac{x}{a} k_{ox} \\ \bar{v}_{oo} &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} h_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} + \frac{a-x}{a} k_{oy} + \frac{x}{a} k_{oy} \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

现在让我们求上述问题的位移解。

如图 2(b) 所示的结构为基本系统。在基本系统和实际系统之间应用功的互等定理，我们得

$$\begin{aligned} U(\xi, \eta) &= \int_0^b N_{x_0 a z_1} \bar{u}_{oo} dy + \int_0^a N_{y_0 a b z_1} \bar{u}_{ab} dx \\ &+ \int_0^b N_{x b o z_1} \bar{u}_{bo} dy - \int_0^a N_{y_0 o z_1} \bar{u}_{oo} dx \\ &= \int_0^a \int_0^b XU(x, y; \xi, \eta) dx dy + P_x U(x_0, y_0; \xi, \eta) \\ V(\xi, \eta) &= \int_0^b N_{y_0 o z_1} \bar{v}_{oo} dy + \int_0^a N_{y_0 a b z_1} \bar{v}_{ab} dx + \int_0^b N_{y_0 b o z_1} \bar{v}_{bo} dy \\ &= \int_0^a \int_0^b YV(x, y; \xi, \eta) dx dy + P_y V(x_0, y_0; \xi, \eta) \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

将(2.10)~(3.1)代入(3.2)且注意到

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \sin nZ}{\alpha^2 + n^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha(\pi - Z)}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha \pi} \quad (3.3)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n \sin nZ}{\alpha^2 + n^2} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha Z}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha \pi} \quad (3.4)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi Z}{b} = \frac{Z}{b} \quad (3.5)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi Z}{b} = \frac{b-Z}{b} \quad (3.6)$$

我们最后得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 U(\xi, \eta) = & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{n\pi}{2} \frac{(a-\xi)}{b}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{n\pi a}{2} \frac{b}}{a_n \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b}} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{2}{2} \frac{m\pi\eta}{a}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{2}{2} \frac{m\pi b}{a}} c_m \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \\
 & + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{n\pi\xi}{2} \frac{b}{b}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{n\pi a}{2} \frac{b}}{e_n \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b}} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{2}{2} \frac{m\pi}{a} (b-\eta)}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{2}{2} \frac{m\pi b}{a}} g_m \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \\
 & + \frac{a-\xi}{a} \frac{b-\eta}{2} k_{ox} + \frac{a-\xi}{a} \frac{\eta}{b} k_{ax} + \frac{\xi}{a} \frac{\eta}{b} k_{bx} + \frac{\xi}{a} \frac{b-\eta}{b} k_{cx} \\
 & + \frac{1}{\pi^2 E} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{m^2}{a^2(1-\nu^2)} + \frac{n^2}{2b^2(1+\nu)} \right] \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b} \\
 & + \frac{4P_x}{\pi^2 Eab} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{m\pi x_0}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y_0}{b}}{\frac{m^2}{a^2(1-\nu^2)} + \frac{n^2}{2b^2(1+\nu)}} \right] \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b} \quad (3.7a)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(\xi, \eta) = & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{2}{2} \frac{n\pi(a-\xi)}{b}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{2}{2} \frac{n\pi a}{b}} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{m\pi\eta}{2} \frac{a}{a}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{m\pi b}{2} \frac{a}}{d_m \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a}} \\
 & + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{2}{2} \frac{n\pi\xi}{b}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{2}{2} \frac{n\pi a}{b}} f_n \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{m\pi(b-\eta)}{2} \frac{a}{a}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{m\pi b}{2} \frac{a}}{h_m \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a}} \\
 & + \frac{a-\xi}{a} \frac{b-\eta}{b} k_{oy} + \frac{a-\xi}{a} \frac{\eta}{b} k_{ay} + \frac{\xi}{a} \frac{\eta}{b} k_{by} + \frac{\xi}{a} \frac{b-\eta}{b} k_{cy} \\
 & + \frac{1}{\pi^2 E} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{n^2}{b^2(1-\nu^2)} + \frac{m^2}{2a^2(1+\nu)} \right] \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b} \\
 & + \frac{4P_y}{\pi^2 Eab} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{m\pi x_0}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y_0}{b}}{\frac{n^2}{b^2(1-\nu^2)} + \frac{m^2}{2a^2(1+\nu)}} \right] \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b} \quad (3.7b)
 \end{aligned}$$

这就是图2(a)所示实际系统的位移解。

四、具有混合边界条件矩形板平面应力问题的位移解

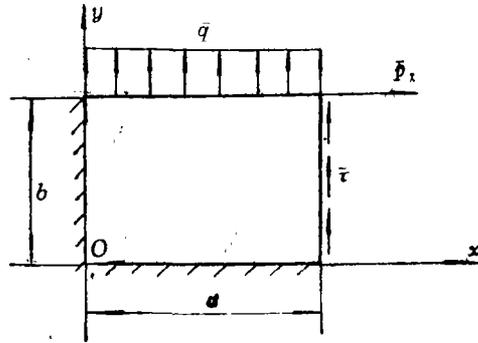


图 3

让我们求图 3 所示矩形板的位移解。

据(3.7a, b)我们知道, 该系统的容许位移成为

$$\begin{aligned}
 U(x, y) &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{2}{1-\nu}} \frac{m\pi y}{a}}{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{2}{1-\nu}} \frac{m\pi b}{a}} c_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{n\pi x}{b}}{\text{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{n\pi a}{b}} e_n \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} + \frac{x}{a} \frac{y}{b} k_{b_x} \\
 V(x, y) &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{m\pi y}{a}}{\text{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{m\pi b}{a}} d_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{2}{1-\nu}} \frac{n\pi x}{b}}{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{2}{1-\nu}} \frac{n\pi a}{b}} f_n \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} + \frac{x}{a} \frac{y}{b} k_{b_y}
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.1}$$

我们将应用最小势能原理解此问题。该系统的总势能为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Pi_p &= \frac{E}{2(1-\nu^2)} \int_0^a \int_0^b \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right)^2 + 2\nu \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] dx dy - \int_0^a q \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} d_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} + \frac{x}{a} k_{b_y} \right) dx \\
 &\quad - \int_0^b \bar{\tau} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} + \frac{y}{b} k_{b_x} \right) dy - \bar{p}_x k_{b_y}
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.2}$$

将式(4.1)展成双重三角级数, 对式(4.2)取 c_m , e_n , k_{b_x} , d_m , f_n 和 k_{b_y} 的变分并且根据变分法的预备定理, 我们得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+1} (-1)^n \frac{\frac{2}{1-\nu} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right) \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)}{\left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 + \frac{2}{1-\nu} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2} e_n + \sqrt{\frac{2}{1-\nu}} \frac{m\pi}{2} \text{ctg} \sqrt{\frac{2}{1-\nu}} \frac{m\pi b}{a} c_m \\
 + (-1)^{m+1} \frac{1}{m\pi} \frac{a}{b} k_{b_x} + [(-1)^{m+1} + 1] \frac{1}{m\pi} k_{b_y} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+1} (-1)^n \frac{\frac{1-\nu}{2} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right) \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)}{\left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)} f_n \right. \\
& \quad + \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{m\pi}{2} \operatorname{cth} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{m\pi b}{a} \cdot d_m + (-1)^{m+1} \frac{1}{m\pi} \frac{a}{b} k_{by} \\
& \quad \left. + [(-1)^{m+1} + 1] \frac{\nu}{m\pi} k_{bz} \right\} - [(-1)^{m+1} + 1] \frac{1}{m\pi} \bar{q} a = 0 \\
& \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} (-1)^m \frac{\frac{1-\nu}{2} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right) \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)}{\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)} c_m + \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{n\pi}{2} \operatorname{cth} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{n\pi a}{b} \cdot e_n \\
& \quad + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n\pi} \frac{b}{a} k_{bz} + [(-1)^{n+1} + 1] \frac{\nu}{n\pi} k_{by} = 0 \\
& \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} (-1)^m \frac{2 \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right) \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)}{\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)} d_m \right. \\
& \quad + \sqrt{\frac{2}{1-\nu}} \frac{n\pi}{2} \operatorname{cth} \sqrt{\frac{2}{1-\nu}} \frac{n\pi a}{b} \cdot f_n + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n\pi} \frac{b}{a} k_{by} \\
& \quad \left. + [(-1)^{n+1} + 1] \frac{1}{n\pi} k_{bz} \right\} + [(-1)^{n+1} + 1] \frac{1}{n\pi} \bar{\tau} b = 0 \\
& \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+1} \frac{1}{m\pi} \frac{a}{b} d_m + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} [(-1)^m - 1] \frac{\nu}{m\pi} c_m + \frac{1}{3} \frac{a}{b} k_{by} + \frac{1}{2} \nu k_{bz} \right\} \\
& \quad + \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n\pi} \frac{b}{a} f_n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(-1)^n - 1] \frac{1}{n\pi} e_n \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{b}{a} \right) k_{by} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} (\bar{q} a + \bar{\tau} b) \\
& \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n\pi} \frac{b}{a} e_n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(-1)^n - 1] \frac{\nu}{n\pi} f_n \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \frac{1}{3} \frac{b}{a} k_{bz} + \frac{1}{2} \nu k_{by} \right\} + \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+1} \frac{1}{m\pi} \frac{a}{b} c_m \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} [(-1)^m - 1] \frac{1}{m\pi} d_m + \frac{1}{3} \frac{a}{b} k_{bz} + \frac{1}{2} k_{by} \right\} = \bar{p}_z \quad (4.3)
\end{aligned}$$

它们是相应的静力平衡边界条件。

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On the Method of Reciprocal Theorem to Find Solutions of the Plane Problems of Elasticity

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Abstract

In this paper the method of reciprocal theorem is extended to find solutions of plane problems of elasticity of the rectangular plates with various edge conditions.

First we give the basic solution of the plane problem of the rectangular plate with four edges built-in as the basic system and then find displacement expressions of the actual system by using the reciprocal theorem between the basic system and actual system with various edge conditions.

When only displacement edge conditions exist, obtaining displacement expressions by means of the method of reciprocal theorem is actual. But in other conditions, when static force edge conditions or mixed ones exist, the obtained displacements are admissible. In order to find actual displacement, the minimum potential energy theorem must be applied.

Calculations show that the method of reciprocal theorem is a simple, convenient and general one for the solution of plane problems of elasticity of the rectangular plates with various edge conditions. Evidently, it is a new method.