

关于修正迭代解与钱氏摄动解的关系*

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摘 要

本文给出了修正迭代解高阶解的解析特征关系式, 从而使解析电算法的计算量得以减少. 随后通过论证, 得到修正迭代解与钱氏解的关系和这两种方法的收敛域相同的结论.

一、引 言

在轴对称板壳大挠度理论中, 许多学者为寻求其非线性方程的求解方法作出了不少努力. 其解析方法大致有: 级数法^[1-4], 摄动法^[5-8]和迭代法^[9-10]. 解析方法的优越性除了它能够提供问题本身的较为准确的解外, 还在于它同时又能给出一些解析关系, 从而便于讨论各种参数对解的影响并且节省计算时间. 在摄动法中, 文[11~12]将各种摄动参数的摄动解比较后, 得到“钱氏摄动解为好”的结论. 1965年, 叶开沅、刘人怀针对摄动法用于壳体问题时的困难, 提出了修正迭代法^[10], 这为求解壳体的弯曲和失稳问题提供了一个行之有效的方法. 文[13]曾给出了钱氏高阶解的计算机求解, 并给出了解析的特征关系和收敛域的讨论. 文[14]用计算机求解了修正迭代解的高阶解(原文中称此方法为解析电算法), 从而减轻了人工推演的繁琐工作.

本文从轴对称圆板出发, 给出了修正迭代解的递推公式和解析特征关系. 从而减少了计算机的计算工作量. 通过严格证明, 得到了钱氏解与修正迭代的关系. 依此和文[13], 便可得到修正迭代解的收敛域和渐性特性.

二、问题的数学提法

由文[3]知, 圆薄板轴对称非线性弯曲问题的无量纲化积分方程为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi(y) &= - \int_0^1 K(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \varphi(\xi) S(\xi) d\xi + p\varphi_1^*(y) \\ S(y) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 G(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \varphi^2(\xi) d\xi \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (y \in [0, 1]) \quad (2.1)$$

其中核函数为:

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$$K(y, \xi) = \begin{cases} [(\lambda-1)y+1]\xi & (\xi \leq y) \\ [(\lambda-1)\xi+1]y & (\xi > y) \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

$$G(y, \xi) = \begin{cases} [(\mu-1)y+1]\xi & (\xi \leq y) \\ [(\mu-1)\xi+1]y & (\xi > y) \end{cases} \quad (2.3)$$

这里 $p\varphi_1^*(y)$ 为对应问题的小挠度解。对于均布载荷，有

$$\varphi_1^*(y) = \frac{1}{2} [y^2 - (\lambda+1)y] \quad (2.4)$$

对集中载荷：

$$\varphi_1^*(y) = y \ln y - \lambda y \quad (2.5)$$

p 为无量纲化的载荷。依文[3]知

$$W(y) = W_m + \int_0^y \frac{1}{\xi} \varphi(\xi) d\xi \quad (2.6)$$

这里： $W_m = W(y)|_{y=0}$ ， $W(1) = 0$ 。于是，得

$$W_m = - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\xi} \varphi(\xi) d\xi \quad (2.7)$$

依文[14]和，修正迭代法的计算格式可化为：

$$\varphi_{n+1}(y) = - \int_0^1 K(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \varphi_n(\xi) S_n(\xi) d\xi + p_{n+1} \varphi_1^*(y) \quad (2.8)$$

$$S_n(y) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 G(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \varphi_n^2(\xi) d\xi \quad (2.9)$$

$$W_m^{(n)} = - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\xi} \varphi_n(\xi) d\xi \quad (2.10)$$

$$\text{这里 } n=1, 2, \dots, \quad \varphi_1(y) = p_1 \varphi_1^*(y) = \frac{W_m}{\alpha} \varphi_1^*(y) \quad (2.11)$$

$$\text{其中 } \alpha = - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\xi} \varphi_1^*(\xi) d\xi \quad (2.12a)$$

$$\text{令 } \varphi_{n+1}^*(y) = - \int_0^1 K(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \varphi_n(\xi) S_n(\xi) d\xi \quad (2.12b)$$

$$\text{则 } p_{n+1} = \frac{W_m}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^1 \varphi_{n+1}^*(\xi) \frac{1}{\xi} d\xi \quad (2.12c)$$

由(2.8)~(2.12)式便可得到任意阶的修正迭代解。

依文[6]和[13]知，钱氏摄动解及其递推公式为：

$$\varphi(y) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \bar{\varphi}_i(y) W_m^{2i-1} \quad (2.13a)$$

$$S(y) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \bar{S}_i(y) W_m^{2i} \quad (2.13b)$$

$$p = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \bar{\alpha}_i W_m^{2^i-1} \quad (2.13c)$$

将(2.13)代入(2.1)式中, 比较 W_m 的同次幂后, 可得:

$$\bar{\varphi}_{n+1}(y) = - \sum_{j=1}^n \int_0^1 K(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \bar{\varphi}_j(\xi) \bar{S}_{n-j+1}(\xi) d\xi + \bar{\alpha}_{n+1} \varphi_1^*(y) \quad (2.14a)$$

$$\bar{S}_n(y) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_0^1 G(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \bar{\varphi}_j(\xi) \bar{\varphi}_{n-j+1}(\xi) d\xi \quad (2.14b)$$

这里, $n=1, 2, \dots$; $\bar{\varphi}_1(y) = \bar{\alpha} \varphi_1^*(y)$; $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 由下式给出:

$$\bar{\alpha}_1 = \frac{1}{\alpha} \quad (2.14c)$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_{n+1} = - \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_0^1 \frac{1}{y} \int_0^1 K(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \bar{\varphi}_j(\xi) \bar{S}_{n-j+1}(\xi) d\xi dy \quad (2.14d)$$

($n=1, 2, \dots$)

令
$$\bar{\varphi}_{n+1}^*(y) = - \sum_{j=1}^n \int_0^1 K(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \bar{\varphi}_j(\xi) \bar{S}_{n-j+1}(\xi) d\xi \quad (2.15a)$$

则得:
$$\bar{\varphi}_{n+1}(y) = \bar{\varphi}_{n+1}^*(y) + \bar{\alpha}_{n+1} \varphi_1^*(y) \quad (2.15b)$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_{n+1} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^1 \bar{\varphi}_{n+1}^*(\xi) d\xi \quad (2.15c)$$

由(2.14b), (2.14c), (2.15a), (2.15b)和(2.15c), 便可得到任意阶的钱氏摄动解.

三、高阶修正迭代解的解析特征关系

由(2.8)~(2.12)式, 我们可得:

$$\varphi_n(y) = \sum_{i=1}^{(3^{n-1}+1)/2} \Phi_{ni}(y) W_m^{2^i-1} \quad (3.1a)$$

$$S_n(y) = \sum_{i=1}^{3^{n-1}} \Psi_{ni}(y) W_m^{2^i} \quad (3.1b)$$

$$p_n = \sum_{i=1}^{(3^{n-1}+1)/2} \alpha_{ni} W_m^{2^i-1} \quad (3.1c)$$

($n=1, 2, \dots$)

用归纳法证明如下:

当 $n=1$ 时, 有
$$\varphi_n(y) = \varphi_1(y) = \sum_{i=1}^1 \Phi_{1i}(y) W_m^{2^i-1} = W_m \Phi_{11}(y)$$

$$S_n(y) = S_1(y) = \sum_{l=1}^1 \Psi_{1l}(y) W_m^{2l} = \Psi_{11}(y) W_m^{2l}$$

$$p_n = p_1 = \alpha_{11} W_m.$$

显然, 取 $\alpha_{11} = 1/\alpha$, $\Phi_{11}(y) = \varphi_1^*(y)/\alpha$.

$$\Psi_{11}(y) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^1 G(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \Phi_{11}^2(\xi) d\xi$$

后, (3.1) 式对 $n=1$ 成立. 现设 (3.1) 式对 $n=k$ 时成立.

$$\text{即 } \varphi_k = \sum_{l=1}^{(3^{k-1}+1)/2} \Phi_{kl}(y) W_m^{2l-1} \quad (3.2a)$$

$$S_k(y) = \sum_{l=1}^{3^{k-1}} \Psi_{kl}(y) W_m^{2l} \quad (3.2b)$$

$$p_k = \sum_{l=1}^{(3^{k-1}+1)/2} \alpha_{kl} W_m^{2l-1} \quad (3.2c)$$

于是, 对 $n=k+1$, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} p_{l+1} &= \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\xi} \varphi_{k+1}^*(\xi) d\xi + \frac{W_m}{\alpha} \\ &= \frac{W_m}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{l=1}^{(3^{k-1}+1)/2} \sum_{l=1}^{3^{k-1}} \int_0^1 K(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \Phi_{kl}(\xi) \Psi_{kl}(\xi) d\xi \cdot W_m^{2l+2l+1} \\ &= \frac{W_m}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{l=1}^{(3^k+1)/2} \sum_{i=1}^l \int_0^1 \frac{1}{y} \int_0^1 K(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \Psi_{k, l-i+1}(\xi) \Phi_{ki}(\xi) d\xi dy \cdot W_m^{2l+1} \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^{(3^k-1)/2} \alpha_{k+1, l+1} \cdot W_m^{2l+1} + \alpha_{k+1, 1} W_m \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

$$\text{这里 } \alpha_{k+1, l+1} = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^l \int_0^1 \frac{1}{y} \int_0^1 K(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \Psi_{k, l-i+1}(\xi) \Phi_{ki}(\xi) d\xi dy \quad (3.4a)$$

$$\alpha_{k+1, 1} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \quad (l=1, 2, \dots, \frac{1}{2}(3^k-1))$$

$$\text{其中 } \Phi_{ki}(y) \equiv 0 \quad (i = \frac{1}{2}(3^{k-1}+1)+1, \frac{1}{2}(3^{k-1}+1)+2, \dots, \frac{1}{2}(3^k-1)) \quad (3.4b)$$

$$\Psi_{ki}(y) \equiv 0 \quad (i = 3^{k-1}+1, 3^{k-1}+2, \dots, \frac{1}{2}(3^k+1)) \quad (3.4c)$$

由 (3.2) 得:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{i+1}^*(y) &= - \int_0^1 K(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \varphi_n(\xi) S_n^*(\xi) d\xi \\ &= - \sum_{l=1}^{(3^k+1)/2} \sum_{i=1}^l \int_0^1 K(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \Psi_{k, l-i+1}(\xi) \Phi_{ki}(\xi) d\xi \cdot W_m^{2l-1} \end{aligned} \quad (3.5a)$$

令

$$\varphi_{i+1, l+1}^*(y) = - \sum_{i=1}^l \int_0^1 K(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \Psi_{k, l-i+1}(\xi) \Phi_{ki}(\xi) d\xi \quad (l=1, 2, \dots; \Phi_{k+1,1}^*(y) = 0) \quad (3.5b)$$

则

$$\varphi_{k+1}^*(y) = \sum_{l=1}^{(3^k+1)/2} \Phi_{k+1, l}^*(y) W_m^{2l-1} \quad (3.5c)$$

令

$$\Phi_{k+1, l}(y) = \Phi_{k+1, l}^*(y) + \alpha_{k+1, l} \varphi_1^*(y) \quad (3.5d)$$

则得

$$\varphi_{k+1}(y) = \sum_{l=1}^{(3^k+1)/2} \Phi_{k+1, l}(y) W_m^{2l-1} \quad (3.5e)$$

最后由(2.9)式, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} S_{k+1}(y) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 G(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \varphi_{k+1}^*(\xi) d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=1}^{(3^k+1)/2} \sum_{i=1}^{(3^k+1)/2} \int_0^1 G(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \Phi_{k+1, l}(\xi) \Phi_{k+1, i}(\xi) W_m^{2l+(i+1)-1} d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=1}^{3^k} \sum_{i=1}^l \int_0^1 G(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \Phi_{k+1, l-i+1}(\xi) \Phi_{k+1, i}(\xi) d\xi W_m^{2l} \end{aligned} \quad (3.6a)$$

令

$$\Psi_{k+1, l} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l \int_0^1 G(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \Phi_{k+1, l-i+1}(\xi) \Phi_{k+1, i}(\xi) d\xi \quad (3.6b)$$

则

$$S_{k+1}(y) = \sum_{l=1}^{3^k} \Psi_{k+1, l} W_m^{2l} \quad (3.6c)$$

其中

$$\Phi_{k+1, l}(y) \equiv 0 \quad (l = \frac{1}{2}(3^k+1)+1, \frac{1}{2}(3^k+1)+2, \dots, 3^k-1, 3^k) \quad (3.7)$$

于是, (3.1)式在 $n=k+1$ 时均成立. 由数学归纳法得(3.1)式对于任意的正整数 n 成立. 证毕.

现将迭代的计算步骤归纳如下:

$$\alpha_{11} = \frac{1}{\alpha}, \quad \Phi_{11}(y) = \alpha_{11} \varphi_1^*(y) \quad (3.8a)$$

$$\Psi_{k+1}(y) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l \int_0^1 G(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \Phi_{k+1, l-i+1}(\xi) \Phi_{k+1, i}(\xi) d\xi \quad (3.8b)$$

(3.8c)

$$(y) \in \bar{\Omega} = (y) \in \bar{\Omega} \quad (l=1, 2, \dots, 3^{n-1})$$

$$\text{其中 } \Phi_{n,l}(y) = 0 \quad (l = \frac{1}{2}(3^{n-1}+1)+1, \frac{1}{2}(3^{n-1}+1)+2, \dots, 3^{n-1}) \quad (3.8c)$$

$$\Phi_{n+1,l+1}^*(y) = -\sum_{i=1}^l \int_0^1 K(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \Psi_{n,l-i+1}(\xi) \Phi_{ni}(\xi) d\xi \quad (3.8d)$$

这里 $l=1, 2, \dots, \frac{1}{2}(3^n-1)$, $\Phi_{n+1,1}^*(y) \equiv 0$. 其中

$$\Phi_{ni}(y) = 0 \quad (i = \frac{1}{2}(3^{n-1}+1)+1, \frac{1}{2}(3^{n-1}+1)+2, \dots, \frac{1}{2}(3^n+1)) \quad (3.8e)$$

$$\Psi_{ni}(y) = 0 \quad (i = 3^{n-1}+1, 3^{n-1}+2, \dots, \frac{1}{2}(3^n+1)) \quad (3.8f)$$

$$\alpha_{n+1,l} = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\alpha_{n+1,l} = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{y} \Phi_{n+1,l}^*(y) dy \quad (l=2, 3, \dots) \quad (3.8g)$$

$$\Phi_{n+1,l}(y) = \Phi_{n+1,l}^*(y) + \alpha_{n+1,l} \varphi_1^*(y) \quad (l=1, 2, \dots) \quad (3.8h)$$

由(3.8)式便可得到任意阶的修正迭代解. 再由(3.1c), 便可给出对应迭代解的特征关系的解析式.

四、关于修正迭代解与钱氏摄动解的关系

由(2.8)~(2.12)式的修正迭代法和(2.13)~(2.15)的钱氏摄动法, 我们可得以下结论:

对于任意的正整数 n ($l \leq n$), 有

$$\Phi_{ni}(y) = \bar{\varphi}_i(y) \quad (4.1a)$$

$$\Psi_{ni}(y) = \bar{\mathcal{S}}_i(y) \quad (4.1b)$$

$$\alpha_{ni} = \bar{\alpha}_i \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (4.1c)$$

成立.

证明 对 $n=1$, 则 $l=1$, 于是, 有

$$\alpha_{11} = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \bar{\alpha}_1$$

$$\Phi_{11}(y) = \alpha_{11} \varphi_1^*(y) = \bar{\alpha}_1 \varphi_1^*(y) = \bar{\varphi}_1(y)$$

$$\Psi_{11}(y) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 G(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \Phi_{11}^2(\xi) d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 G(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \bar{\varphi}_1^2(\xi) d\xi = \bar{\mathcal{S}}_1(y).$$

故 $n=1$ 时, (4.1)式成立. 现假定直到 $n=k$ 时, (4.1)式成立. 即有

$$\Phi_{ri}(y) = \bar{\varphi}_i(y) \quad (4.2a)$$

$$\Psi_{r,l}(y) = \bar{S}_l(y) \quad (4.2b)$$

$$a_{r,l} = \bar{a}_l \quad (4.2c)$$

$$(l=1, 2, \dots, r, r=1, 2, \dots, k)$$

成立, 则对 $n=k+1, l=1, 2, \dots, k+1$, 有

$$\Phi_{l+1,l}^*(y) \equiv 0, \quad (i \leq l \leq k, l-i+1 \leq l \leq k)$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{l+1,l+1}^*(y) &= -\sum_{i=1}^l \int_0^1 K(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \Psi_{k,l-i+1}(\xi) \Phi_{k,i}(\xi) d\xi \\ &= -\sum_{i=1}^l \int_0^1 K(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \bar{S}_{l-i+1}(\xi) \bar{\varphi}_i(\xi) d\xi \\ &= \bar{\varphi}_{l+1}^*(y), \quad (l=1, 2, \dots, k) \end{aligned} \quad (4.3a)$$

$$a_{l+1,l} = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{l+1,l} &= -\frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{y} \Phi_{l+1,l}^*(y) dy = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{y} \bar{\varphi}_l(y) dy \\ &= a_l \quad (l=2, 3, \dots, k+1) \end{aligned} \quad (4.3b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \Phi_{k+1,l}(y) &= \Phi_{l+1,l}^*(y) + a_{k+1,l} \varphi_1^*(y) \\ &= \bar{\varphi}_l^*(y) + \bar{a}_l \varphi_1^*(y) = \bar{\varphi}_l(y) \end{aligned} \quad (4.3c)$$

($l=1, 2, \dots, k+1$)

再由(3.8b), (2.14b)和(4.3c)得:

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{k+1,l}(y) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l \int_0^1 G(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \Phi_{k+1,l-i+1}(\xi) \Phi_{k+1,i}(\xi) d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^l \int_0^1 G(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \bar{\varphi}_{k-i+1}(\xi) \bar{\varphi}_i(\xi) d\xi \\ &= \bar{S}_l(y) \quad (l=1, 2, \dots, k+1) \end{aligned} \quad (4.3d)$$

由(4.3b)~(4.3d)得到(4.1)式对 $n=k+1$ 成立. 于是(4.1)式对任意的正整数 n 成立. 证毕.

该结论表明: 当 $n_1 > n_2$ 时, 有

$$\Phi_{n_1 l}(y) = \Phi_{n_2 l}(y) \quad (4.4a)$$

$$\Psi_{n_1 l}(y) = \Psi_{n_2 l}(y) \quad (4.4b)$$

$$a_{n_1 l} = a_{n_2 l} \quad (4.4c)$$

这里 $l=1, 2, \dots, n_2$. 故在计算中不必重复去计算前面的项. 即在算到某一 n 阶迭代解后求 $n+1$ 次迭代解时, 则 $l=1, 2, \dots, n$ 的情形不必重复计算.

此外, 该结论表明了有限阶的摄动解是对应有有限阶的修正迭代解的部分和. 故设钱氏摄动解和修正迭代解的收敛域分别为 R_0 和 R_m , 则得 $R_0 \subset R_m$, 即摄动解的收敛域被包含在修正迭代解的收敛域中.

令 $(\Phi_l^*(y), \Psi_l^*(y), a_l^*) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\Phi_{nl}(y), \Psi_{nl}(y), a_{nl})$.

则有结论: 任给正整数 l , 均有

$$(\Phi_l^*(y), \Psi_l^*(y), \alpha_l^*) = (\bar{\varphi}_l(y), \bar{S}_l(y), \bar{\alpha}_l) \quad (4.5)$$

成立.

证明 当 $l=1$ 时, 由(3.8)得:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1^* &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_{n,1} = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \bar{\alpha}_1 \\ \Phi_1^*(y) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Phi_{n+1,1}(y) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\Phi_{n,1}^*(y) + \alpha_{n,1} \varphi_1^*(y)) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_{n,1} \varphi_1^*(y) = \bar{\alpha} \varphi_1^*(y) = \bar{\varphi}_1(y) \\ \Psi_1^*(y) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Psi_{n,1}(y) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 G(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \Phi_{n+1}^2(\xi) d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 G(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} (\alpha_{n+1,1} \varphi_1^*(\xi))^2 d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 G(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \bar{\varphi}_1^2(\xi) d\xi = \bar{S}_1^*(y). \end{aligned}$$

故结论(4.5)对 $l=1$ 成立. 现假定 $l \leq k$ 时, (4.5)式成立. 令

$$\bar{\Phi}_l^*(y) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Phi_{n,l}^*(y) \quad (l=1, 2, \dots)$$

则, 对 $l=k+1$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\Phi}_{k+1}^*(y) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Phi_{n+1, k+1}^*(y) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(- \sum_{i=1}^k \int_0^1 K(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \Phi_{n,i}(\xi) \Psi_{n, k-i+1}(\xi) d\xi \right) \\ &= - \sum_{i=1}^k \int_0^1 K(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \bar{\varphi}_i(\xi) \bar{S}_{k-i+1}(\xi) d\xi \\ &= \bar{\varphi}_{k+1}^*(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \alpha_{k+1}^* = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_{n+1, k+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(- \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{y} \Phi_{n+1, k+1}(y) dy \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(- \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{y} \bar{\varphi}_{k+1}^*(y) dy \right) = \bar{\alpha}_{k+1}.$$

$$\therefore \bar{\Phi}_{k+1}^*(y) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \bar{\Phi}_{n, k+1}(y) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\bar{\Phi}_{n, k+1}^*(y) + \alpha_{n, k+1} \varphi_1^*(y))$$

$$= \bar{\Phi}_{k+1}^*(y) + \alpha_{k+1}^* \varphi_1^*(y) = \bar{\varphi}_{k+1}^*(y) + \bar{\alpha}_{k+1} \varphi_1^*(y)$$

$$= \bar{\varphi}_{k+1}(y).$$

$$\bar{\Psi}_{k+1}^*(y) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Psi_{n, k+1}(y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \int_0^1 G(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \Phi_{n,i}(\xi) \Phi_{n, k+2-i}(\xi) d\xi \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \int_0^1 G(y, \xi) \frac{1}{\xi^2} \bar{\varphi}_i(\xi) \bar{\varphi}_{k+2-i}(\xi) d\xi = \bar{S}_{k+1}(y)$$

于是, 结论(4.5)式对 $l=k+1$ 成立. 依数学归纳法得: (4.5)式的结论对任意正整数成立.

由此结论便得:

$$\{\varphi(y), S(y)\} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{\varphi_n(y), S_n(y)\} = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \bar{\varphi}_i(y) W_m^{2i-1}, \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \bar{S}_i(y) W_m^{2i} \right\}$$

即钱氏摄动解为修正迭代解的极限, 故有修正迭代解的收敛域 R_m 被包含在钱氏摄动解的收敛域 R_0 中, 即 $R_m \subset R_0$.

综上所述可得: $R_m = R_0$. 即钱氏摄动解的收敛域与修正迭代解的收敛域是相同的. 于是, 只要从这两种解中求得一种情形的收敛域, 则另一种情形的也就得到了.

在文[13]中, 通过求解钱氏高阶摄动解, 讨论了其收敛情形, 再依本节的讨论知: 这些结果完全可平行地应用到修正迭代解中.

五、高阶修正迭代求解的例子

此处, 本文只就圆薄板受均布载荷和中心受集中载荷的两种情形给出修正迭代解的函数结构的系数递推公式. 由此可用计算机求出高阶迭代解以及其特征关系的解析式.

1. 受均布载荷作用的圆薄板

对于均布载荷情形, 其对应的小挠度解为

$$\varphi_1^*(y) = \frac{1}{2} (y^2 - \lambda y) \quad (5.1)$$

具有 $\alpha = \frac{1}{4} (1 + 2\lambda)$.

于是, 有 $\Phi_{n1}(y) = \frac{\alpha_{n1}}{2} (y^2 - \lambda y) = \sum_{i=1}^2 A_i^{(n1)} y^i \quad (5.2)$

这里 $\alpha_{n1} = \frac{1}{\alpha}$, $A_1^{(n1)} = -\frac{1}{2} \lambda \alpha_{n1}$, $A_2^{(n1)} = \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{n1}$.

可以证明: $\Phi_{nk}(y) = \sum_{i=1}^{2(2k-1)} A_i^{(nk)} y^i \quad \left(k=1, 2, \dots, \frac{1}{2} (3^{n-1} + 1) \right) \quad (5.3a)$

$$\Psi_{nk}(y) = \sum_{i=1}^{4k} B_i^{(nk)} y^i \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, 3^{n-1}) \quad (5.3b)$$

$$(n=1, 2, \dots)$$

于是, 得系数的递推公式为:

$$\alpha_{n1} = \frac{1}{\alpha}, \quad A_1^{(n1)} = -\frac{1}{2} \lambda \alpha_{n1}, \quad A_2^{(n1)} = \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{n1}$$

$$B_1^{(nk)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^{2j} \sum_{r=1}^{2(k-j+1)} A_i^{(nj)} A_r^{(n, k-j+1)} \frac{\mu(i-1)+1}{i(i-1)}$$

$$B_i^{(nk)} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{r=1}^{i-1} A_r^{(nj)} A_{i-r}^{(n, k-j+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{i(i-1)}$$

$$(i=2, 3, \dots, 4k; k=1, 2, \dots, 3^{n-1})$$

$$\bar{A}_1^{(n, k+1)} = -\sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^{2j} \sum_{r=1}^{2(k-j+1)} A_i^{(nj)} B_r^{(n, k-j+1)} \cdot \frac{\lambda(i-1)+1}{i(i-1)}$$

$$\bar{A}_i^{(n, k+1)} = \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{r=1}^{i-1} A_r^{(nj)} B_{i-r}^{(n, k-j+1)} \frac{1}{i(i-1)}$$

$$(i=2, 3, \dots, 4k+6)$$

$$\alpha_{n, k+1} = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^{2(2k+1)} \bar{A}_i^{(n, k+1)}$$

$$(k=1, 2, \dots, \frac{1}{2}(3^{n-1}+1))$$

$$A_1^{(n, k+1)} = \bar{A}_1^{(n, k+1)} - \frac{1}{2} \lambda \alpha_{n, k+1}, \quad A_2^{(n, k+1)} = \bar{A}_2^{(n, k+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{n, k+1}$$

$$A_i^{(n, k+1)} = \bar{A}_i^{(n, k+1)}, \quad (i=3, 4, \dots, 4k+6; k=1, 2, 4, \dots, \frac{1}{2}(3^{n-1}+1); n=1, 2, \dots)$$

由此便可得(5.3)式中的待定系数。

2. 中心受集中载荷的圆薄板

对于此种情形, 其对应的小挠度解为

$$\varphi_1^*(y) = y \ln y - \lambda y$$

且有

$$\alpha = 1 + \lambda$$

类似可以证明其修正迭代解的函数结构为

$$\Phi_{nk}(y) = \sum_{r=1}^{2k-1} \sum_{s=0}^r A_{r,s}^{(nk)} y^r \ln^s y$$

$$(k=1, 2, \dots, \frac{3^{n-1}+1}{2})$$

$$\Psi_{nk}(y) = \sum_{r=1}^{2k} \sum_{s=0}^r B_{r,s}^{(nk)} y^r \ln^s y \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, 3^{n-1})$$

则得关于待定系数的递推公式为

$$\alpha_{n1} = \frac{1}{\alpha}, \quad A_{10}^{(n1)} = -\lambda \alpha_{n1}, \quad A_{11}^{(n1)} = \alpha_{n1},$$

$$B_{10}^{(nk)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{r=1}^{2j-1} \sum_{s=0}^r \sum_{u=1}^{2k-2j+1} \sum_{v=0}^r A_{rs}^{(nj)} A_{uv}^{(n, k-j+1)} (s+v)! \\ \cdot (-1)^{s+v} \left[\frac{\mu-1}{(r+u)^{s+v+1}} + \frac{1}{(r+u-1)^{s+v+1}} \right]$$

$$B_{11}^{(nk)} = 0,$$

$$B_{rs}^{(nk)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{u=1}^{r-1} \sum_{t=s}^r \sum_{v=0}^t A_{r-u, t-v}^{(nj)} A_{uv}^{(n, k-j+1)} \\ \cdot \frac{(-1)^{t-s} \cdot t!}{s!} \left[\frac{1}{r^{t-s+1}} - \frac{1}{(r-1)^{t-s+1}} \right] \\ (k=1, 2, \dots, 3^{n-1}; r=2, 3, \dots, 2n; s=0, 1, \dots, r)$$

和

$$\bar{A}_{10}^{(n, k+1)} = - \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{r=1}^{2j-1} \sum_{s=0}^r \sum_{u=1}^{2k-2j+2} \sum_{v=0}^u A_{rs}^{(nj)} A_{uv}^{(n, k-j+1)} (s+v)! \\ \cdot (-1)^{s+v} \cdot \left[\frac{\lambda-1}{(r+u)^{s+v+1}} + \frac{1}{(r+u-1)^{s+v+1}} \right]$$

$$\bar{A}_{11}^{(n, k+1)} = 0$$

$$\bar{A}_{rs}^{(n, k+1)} = - \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{u=1}^{r-1} \sum_{t=s}^r \sum_{v=0}^t A_{r-u, t-v}^{(nj)} B_{uv}^{(n, k-j+1)} (s+v)! \\ \cdot \frac{(-1)^{t-s} \cdot t!}{s!} \left[\frac{1}{r^{t-s+1}} - \frac{1}{(r-1)^{t-s+1}} \right] \\ \left(k=1, 2, \dots, \frac{1}{2} (3^{n-1}+1); r=2, 3, \dots, 2k-1; s=0, 1, \dots, r \right)$$

$$\alpha_{n, k+1} = \frac{1}{1+\lambda} \sum_{u=1}^{2k+1} \sum_{v=0}^u \frac{(-1)^{u-v} v!}{u^{v+1}} \bar{A}_{uv}^{(n, k+1)} \\ \left(k=1, 2, \dots, \frac{1}{2} (3^{n-1}+1), n=1, 2, \dots \right)$$

令

$$A_{10}^{(n, k+1)} = \bar{A}_{10}^{(n, k+1)} - \lambda \alpha_{n, k+1}, \quad A_{11}^{(n, k+1)} = \bar{A}_{11}^{(n, k+1)} + \alpha_{n, k+1}$$

$$A_{ij}^{(n, k+1)} = \bar{A}_{ij}^{(n, k+1)} \quad (i=2, 3, \dots, 2k+1; j=0, 1, \dots, i;$$

$$k=1, 2, \dots, \frac{3^{n-1}+1}{2}; n=1, 2, \dots)$$

六、结 论

本文通过严格的推论,给出了修正迭代解的一般递推关系式和特征关系的解析式。从而在用计算机求高阶解时,可减少大量的重复计算,并且其解析关系式将使我们能更清楚地看到一些本质的规律性。通过证明其与钱氏解的关系,不难得到有关修正迭代解的收敛域和各

种算法的内在关系。

此外, 本文的结果可以容易地推广到对应的圆底扁壳的弯曲和失稳问题中。有关改进其收敛域使其能有效地求出壳体失稳临界点的讨论将另文给出。

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On Relations between the Modified-Iterative Method and Chien's Perturbation Solution

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Abstract

In this paper, we gave analytical formulas of characteristic relation of circular plate in solving high-order solutions of modified-iterative method, which reduces the calculating quantities of the method. Having deduced the relations between the modified-iterative method and Chien's perturbation solution, we obtained the conclusion that the convergent regions of the two methods are the same,