# 缓变厚度中厚板的自由振动\*

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#### 摘 要

本文将中厚板的厚度函数按一小参数展开,并采用奇异摄动方法,把原来变系数的微分方程组化成一系列常系数微分方程组求解。文中给出了任意变厚度中厚板的自振频率计算显式表达式,由此式,我们不仅可以方便地计算出各种变厚度的自振频率值,而且也可以根据频率的要求来优化板的厚度。文中的算例表明,本文的方法具有较好的精度、方法简便、有效等其他优点,可以考虑作为分析各种变厚度板壳的振动及稳定特征问题的有效方法之一。

### 一、引言

众所周知,对于板的振动问题,建立在经典薄板理论基础上的计算方法,其应用受到一定的限制。自从1921年 Timoshenko<sup>[14]</sup>首先提出具有两个广义位移的梁理论,Mindlin<sup>[2]</sup> 在1951年提出三个广义位移的中厚板理论,此后,许多学者分别采用解析法<sup>[6,7]</sup>,能量法<sup>[6]</sup>、有限元<sup>[6-11]</sup>和有限差分<sup>[12,13]</sup>方法计算了各种不同边界条件下的等厚度中厚板自振问题<sup>[6]</sup>。

对于变厚度的中厚板的自振问题,由于基本方程是变系数的偏微分方程组,一般只能采用近似方法或数值方法求解<sup>[15]</sup>•本文采用奇异摄动方法,将厚度以某一小参数 展 开,这样使原来的变系数方程化成为一系列常系数的摄动递推方程,从而避免了求解变系数微分方程的难点。在求解更高阶的近似摄动方程时,本文采用了 Hale 定理<sup>[4]</sup>的 思 想,从而也避免了求解高阶近似的非齐次微分方程组的难点。对于精确到一阶近似的自振频率计算,文中给出了任意缓变厚度中厚板自振频率关于板厚函数的显式表达式。

文中对四边简支中厚板的算例表明,本文的方法具有简便、精确、有效等优点,可作为求解各种变厚度板壳的振动和稳定问题的一般方法。

# 二、基本方程

由Mindlin 板理论[2], 位移函数为

$$u(x,y,t) = -z\psi_{x}(x,y,t) v(x,y,t) = -z\psi_{y}(x,y,t) w(x,y,t) = w(x,y,t)$$
 (2.1)

#### 微元平衡方程为

\* 戴世强推荐.

$$M_{x,x} + M_{xy,y} - Q_x + \rho h^3 \psi_{x,si} 1/12 = 0$$

$$M_{xy,x} + M_{y,y} - Q_y + \rho h^3 \psi_{y,si} 1/12 = 0$$

$$Q_{x,x} + Q_{y,y} - \rho h w_{,si} = 0$$
(2.2)

物理方程为

$$M_{x} = -D(\psi_{x,x} + \nu\psi_{y,y})$$

$$M_{y} = -D(\psi_{y,y} + \nu\psi_{x,x})$$

$$M_{xy} = -D \cdot (\psi_{x,y} + \psi_{y,x}) (1 - \nu)/2$$

$$Q_{x} = kGh(w_{,x} - \psi_{x})$$

$$Q_{y} = kGh(w_{,y} - \psi_{y})$$
(2.3)

其中, u, v, w 为 x, y, z 三方向的位移;  $\psi_x$ ,  $\psi_y$  为剖面的转角;  $M_x$ ,  $M_y$ ,  $M_{xy}$  分别为弯矩和扭矩;  $Q_x$ ,  $Q_y$  为剪力;  $\rho$  为单位体积内板的质量; h 为板的厚度; D 为板的抗弯刚度; v 为泊松比; G 是剪切模量; k 是剪切系数。

在简化方程之前, 先进行无量纲化, 令

$$\{M_{x}^{*}, M_{y}^{*}, M_{xy}^{*}\} = h_{0}D_{0}^{-1}\{M_{x}, M_{y}, M_{xy}\}$$

$$\{Q_{x}^{*}, Q_{y}^{*}\} = h_{0}^{2}D_{0}^{-1}\{Q_{x}, Q_{y}\}$$

$$\{\xi, \alpha\} = a^{-1}\{x, h_{0}\}$$

$$\{\eta, \beta\} = b^{-1}\{y, h_{0}\}$$

$$\{w^{*}, h^{*}\} = h_{0}^{-1}\{w, h\}$$

$$\tau = \omega_{0}\lambda t, k_{1} = kGh_{0}^{3}D_{0}^{-1}$$

$$\nu = (\rho h_{0}^{5}\omega_{0}^{2})(12D_{0})^{-1}$$

将上述各式代入方程(2.2)及(2.3),并为书写方便,略去各无量纲参量的右上角星号,得:

$$\alpha M_{\xi,\xi} + \beta M_{\xi\eta,\eta} - Q_{\xi} + \gamma \lambda^{2} h^{3} \psi_{\xi,\tau\tau} = 0$$

$$\alpha M_{\xi\eta,\xi} + \beta M_{\eta,\eta} - Q_{\eta} + \gamma \lambda^{2} h^{3} \psi_{\eta,\tau\tau} = 0$$

$$\alpha Q_{\xi,\xi} + \beta Q_{\eta,\eta} - 12 \gamma \lambda^{2} hw_{\tau\tau} = 0$$
(2.4)

$$M_{\xi} = -h^{3} (\alpha \psi_{\xi,\xi} + \nu \beta \psi_{\eta,\eta})$$

$$M_{\eta} = -h^{3} (\beta \psi_{\eta,\eta} + \gamma \alpha \psi_{\xi,\xi})$$

$$M_{\xi\eta} = -h^{3} \cdot (1 - \nu) (\beta \psi_{\xi,\eta} + \alpha \psi_{\eta,\xi})/2$$

$$Q_{\xi} = hk_{1} (\alpha w_{,\xi} - \psi_{\xi})$$

$$Q_{\eta} = hk_{1} (\beta w_{,\eta} - \psi_{\eta})$$

$$(2.5)$$

将(2.5)式代入(2.4)式,得

$$ah^{3}(\alpha\psi_{\xi,\xi\xi}+\nu\beta\psi_{\eta,\eta\xi})+\beta h^{3}\cdot(\beta\psi_{\xi,\eta\eta}+\alpha\psi_{\eta,\xi\eta})(1-\nu)/2+hk_{1}(\alpha w_{,\xi}-\psi_{\xi})$$

$$-\gamma\lambda^{2}h^{3}\psi_{\xi,\eta\eta}+3\alpha h^{2}h_{,\xi}(\alpha\psi_{\xi,\xi}+\nu\beta\psi_{\eta,\eta})+3\beta h^{2}h_{,\eta}(\beta\psi_{\xi,\eta}+\alpha\psi_{\eta,\xi})(1-\nu)/2=0$$

$$ah^{3}(\beta\psi_{\xi,\xi\eta}+\alpha\psi_{\eta,\xi\xi})(1-\nu)/2+\beta h^{3}(\beta\psi_{\eta,\eta\eta}+\nu\alpha\psi_{\xi,\xi\eta})+hk_{1}(\beta w_{,\eta}-\psi_{\eta})$$

$$-\gamma \lambda^{2} h^{3} \psi_{\eta,\tau\tau} + \frac{1-\nu}{2} 3\alpha h^{2} h_{,\xi} (\beta \psi_{\xi,\eta} + \alpha \psi_{\eta,\xi}) + 3\beta h^{2} h_{,\eta} (\beta \psi_{\eta,\eta} + \nu \alpha \psi_{\xi,\xi}) = 0$$

$$\alpha h k_{1} (\alpha w_{,\xi\xi} - \psi_{\xi,\xi}) + \beta h k_{1} (\beta w_{,\eta\eta} - \psi_{\eta,\eta}) - 12\gamma \lambda^{2} h w_{,\tau\tau} + \alpha h_{,\xi} k_{1} (\alpha w_{,\xi} - \psi_{\xi}) + \beta h_{,\eta} k_{1} (\beta w_{,\eta} - \psi_{\eta}) = 0$$

$$(2.6)$$

上述基本方程,由于厚度 h 是  $\xi$ 、 $\eta$  的函数,因而直接求解是很难的。为 化 变系数微分方程为常系数方程,这里我们采用了奇异摄动法中的  $PLK^{(1)}$ 方法,为此设

$$h(\xi,\eta) = 1 + \sum_{m=1} \varepsilon^m h_m(\xi,\eta)$$

$$\lambda^2 = 1 + \sum_{m=1} \varepsilon^m \lambda_m^2$$

$$w(\xi,\eta,\tau) = \sum_{m=0} \varepsilon^m w_m(\xi,\eta,\tau)$$

$$\psi_{\xi}(\xi,\eta,\tau) = \sum_{m=0} \varepsilon^m \psi_{\xi m}(\xi,\eta,\tau)$$

$$\psi_{\eta}(\xi,\eta,\tau) = \sum_{m=0} \varepsilon^m \psi_{\eta m}(\xi,\eta,\tau)$$

$$\psi_{\eta}(\xi,\eta,\tau) = \sum_{m=0} \varepsilon^m \psi_{\eta m}(\xi,\eta,\tau)$$

$$(2.7)$$

上述展开式中, $\varepsilon$  是表征厚度缓慢变化的小参数。(2.7) 中第二式的物理意义是将自振 频 率因子作展开,这里我们对  $\lambda^2$ ,而不是对  $\lambda$  作展开是为了在相同量级的近似下达到 较 好 的 精度<sup>[3]</sup>。

将(2.7)式代入基本方程(2.6),并按 $\epsilon$ 的同次幂归并,得摄动递推方程: $\epsilon^0$ 阶

$$(\alpha^{2}\psi_{\xi_{0},\xi\xi} + \nu\alpha\beta\psi_{\eta_{0},\eta\xi}) + \frac{1-\nu}{2}(\beta^{2}\psi_{\xi_{0},\eta\eta} + \alpha\beta\psi_{\eta_{0},\xi\eta}) + k_{1}(\alpha w_{0},\xi-\psi_{\xi_{0}}) - \gamma\psi_{\xi_{0},\tau\tau} = 0$$

$$\frac{1-\nu}{2}(\alpha\beta\psi_{\xi_{0},\xi\eta} + \alpha^{2}\psi_{\eta_{0},\xi\xi}) + (\beta^{2}\psi_{\eta_{0},\eta\eta} + \nu\alpha\beta\psi_{\xi_{0},\xi\eta}) + k_{1}(\beta w_{0},\eta-\psi_{\eta_{0}}) - \gamma\psi_{\eta_{0},\tau\tau} = 0$$

$$\alpha k_{1}(\alpha w_{0},\xi\xi-\psi_{\xi_{0},\xi}) + \beta k_{1}(\beta w_{0},\eta\eta-\psi_{\eta_{0},\eta}) - 12\gamma w_{0},\tau\tau = 0$$

$$(2.8)$$

ε¹ 阶

$$(\alpha^{2}\psi_{\xi_{1},\xi\xi}+\nu\alpha\beta\psi_{\eta_{1},\eta\xi})+\frac{1-\nu}{2}(\beta^{2}\psi_{\xi_{1},\eta\eta}+\alpha\beta\psi_{\eta_{1},\xi\eta})$$

$$+k_{1}(\alpha w_{1},\xi-\psi_{\xi_{1}})-\gamma\psi_{\xi_{1},\eta\eta}=-3h_{1}(\alpha^{2}\psi_{\xi_{0},\xi\xi}+\nu\alpha\beta\psi_{\eta_{0},\xi\eta})$$

$$-3h_{1}\frac{1-\nu}{2}(\beta^{2}\psi_{\xi_{0},\eta\eta}+\alpha\beta\psi_{\eta_{0},\xi\eta})-k_{1}h_{1}(\alpha w_{0},\xi-\psi_{\xi_{0}})+\gamma\lambda_{1}^{2}\psi_{\xi_{0},\eta\eta}$$

$$+3h_{1}\gamma\psi_{\xi_{0},\eta\eta}-3h_{1,\xi}(\alpha^{2}\psi_{\xi_{0},\xi}+\nu\alpha\beta\psi_{\eta_{0},\eta})$$

$$-\frac{1-\nu}{2}3h_{1,\eta}(\beta^{2}\psi_{\xi_{0},\eta}+\alpha\beta\psi_{\eta_{0},\xi})$$

$$\frac{1-\nu}{2}(\alpha\beta\psi_{\xi_{1},\xi\eta}+\alpha^{2}\psi_{\eta_{1},\xi\xi})+(\beta^{2}\psi_{\eta_{1},\eta\eta}+\nu\alpha\beta\psi_{\xi_{1},\xi\eta})$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$\begin{split} &+k_{1}(\beta w_{1}, \mathbf{q}-\psi_{\eta_{1}})-\gamma\psi_{\eta_{1},\tau\tau}=-3h_{1}(\alpha\beta\psi_{\xi_{0},\xi\eta}+\alpha^{2}\psi_{\eta_{0},\xi\xi})(1-\nu)/2\\ &-3h_{1}(\beta^{2}\psi_{\eta_{0},\eta\eta}+\nu\alpha\beta\psi_{\xi_{0},\xi\eta})-k_{1}h_{1}(\beta w_{0},\mathbf{q}-\psi_{\eta_{0}})+\gamma\lambda_{1}^{2}\psi_{\eta_{0},\tau\tau}\\ &+3h_{1}\gamma\psi_{\eta_{0},\tau\tau}-3h_{1,\xi}(\alpha\beta\psi_{\xi_{0},\eta}+\alpha^{2}\psi_{\eta_{0},\xi})(1-\nu)/2-3h_{1,\eta}(\beta^{2}\psi_{\eta_{0},\eta}+\nu\alpha\beta\psi_{\xi_{0},\xi})\\ k_{1}(\alpha^{2}w_{1},\xi\xi-\alpha\psi_{\xi_{1},\xi})+k_{1}(\beta^{2}w_{1},\eta\eta-\beta\psi_{\eta_{1},\eta})-12\gamma w_{1},\tau\tau\\ &=-k_{1}h_{1}(\alpha^{2}w_{0},\xi\xi-\alpha\psi_{\xi_{0},\xi})-k_{1}h_{1}(\beta^{2}w_{0},\eta\eta-\beta\psi_{\eta_{0},\eta})+12\gamma\lambda_{1}^{2}w_{0},\tau\tau\\ &-k_{1}h_{1,\xi}(\alpha^{2}w_{0},\xi-\alpha\psi_{\xi_{0}})-k_{1}h_{1,\eta}(\beta^{2}w_{0},\eta-\beta\psi_{\eta_{0}})+12\gamma h_{1}w_{0},\tau\tau \end{split}$$

### 三、摄动解

以四边简支矩形板为例进行分析,对零价近似摄动方程式(2.8),可取位移函数为

$$w_{0}(\xi,\eta,\tau) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn} \sin m\pi \xi \cdot \sin n\pi \eta \cdot e^{i\tau}$$

$$\psi_{\eta_{0}}(\xi,\eta,\tau) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_{mn} \sin m\pi \xi \cdot \cos n\pi \eta \cdot e^{i\tau}$$

$$\psi_{\xi_{0}}(\xi,\eta,\tau) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_{mn} \cos m\pi \xi \cdot \sin n\pi \eta \cdot e^{i\tau}$$

$$(3.1)$$

显然,上述函数满足所要求的边界条件:

$$w_{0}(0,\eta,\tau) = \psi_{\eta_{0}}(0,\eta,\tau) = M_{\xi_{0}}(0,\eta,\tau) = 0$$

$$w_{0}(1,\eta,\tau) = \psi_{\eta_{0}}(1,\eta,\tau) = M_{\xi_{0}}(1,\eta,\tau) = 0$$

$$w_{0}(\xi,0,\tau) = \psi_{\xi_{0}}(\xi,0,\tau) = M_{\eta_{0}}(\xi,0,\tau) = 0$$

$$w_{0}(\xi,1,\tau) = \psi_{\xi_{0}}(\xi,1,\tau) = M_{\eta_{0}}(\xi,1,\tau) = 0$$
(3.2)

将(3.1)式代入摄动方程(2.8), 得关于 umn、 vmn 的齐次代数方程式: [c<sub>ij</sub>][f]=0 (3.3)

其中,  $[f] = \{u_{mn}, v_{mn}, w_{mn}\}^T$ 

$$v_{mn}, w_{mn}\}^{T}$$

$$c_{11} = \gamma - k_{1} - \frac{1 - \nu}{2} \beta^{2} n^{2} \pi^{2} - \alpha^{2} m^{2} \pi^{2}$$

$$c_{12} = c_{21} = -\frac{1 + \nu}{2} \alpha \beta m n \pi^{2}$$

$$c_{13} = c_{31} = \alpha m \pi k_{1}$$

$$c_{22} = \gamma - k_{1} - \frac{1 - \nu}{2} \alpha^{2} m^{2} \pi^{2} - \beta^{2} n^{2} \pi^{2}$$

$$c_{23} = c_{32} = \beta n \pi k_{1}$$

$$c_{33} = 12 \gamma - k_{1} \alpha^{2} m^{2} \pi^{2} - k_{1} \beta^{2} n^{2} \pi^{2}$$

零价近似所对应的自振频率因子γ由矩阵行列式:

$$[c_{ij}]=0 (3.4)$$

定出·方程(3.4)的三个根产生三个不同的频率,并分别对应于三个不同的振型。 在求解一阶近似摄动方程之前,我们先把方程(2.9)改写成如下的形式:

$$Lu = f \tag{3.5}$$

其中,列矢量 U、f 分别为

$$\mathbf{u} = \{ \psi_{\xi_1}, \ \psi_{\eta_1}, \ w_1 \}^T$$
$$\mathbf{f} = \{ P_1, \ P_2, \ P_3 \}^T$$

微分算子L为

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \beta^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} - k_1 - \gamma \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tau^2} , & \alpha \beta^1 + \nu \frac{\partial^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta}, & \alpha k_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \\ \alpha \beta^1 + \nu \frac{\partial^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta}, & \frac{1-\nu}{2} \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} + \beta^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} - k_1 - \gamma \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tau^2}, & \beta k_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \\ -\alpha k_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}, & -\beta k_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta}, & \alpha^2 k_1 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} + \beta^2 k_1 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} - \gamma \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tau^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{split} P_{1} &= 2h_{1}k_{1}(\alpha w_{0}, \xi - \psi_{\xi_{0}}) + \gamma \lambda_{1}^{2}\psi_{\xi_{0},\tau\tau} - 3h_{1}, \xi(\alpha^{2}\psi_{\xi_{0},\xi} \\ &+ \nu \alpha \beta \psi_{\eta_{0},\eta}) - 3h_{1,\eta}(\beta^{2}\psi_{\xi_{0},\eta} + \alpha \beta \psi_{\eta_{0},\xi})(1 - \nu)/2 \\ P_{2} &= 2h_{1}k_{1}(\beta w_{0}, \eta - \psi_{\eta_{0}}) + \gamma \lambda_{1}^{2}\psi_{\eta_{0},\tau\tau} - 3h_{1}, \xi(\alpha \beta \psi_{\xi_{0},\eta} \\ &+ \alpha^{2}\psi_{\eta_{0},\xi})(1 - \nu)/2 - 3h_{1,\eta}(\beta^{2}\psi_{\eta_{0},\eta} + \nu \alpha \beta \psi_{\xi_{0},\xi}) \\ P_{3} &= 12\gamma \lambda_{1}^{2}w_{0,\tau\tau} - k_{1}h_{1,\xi}(\alpha^{2}w_{0,\xi} - \alpha \psi_{\xi_{0}}) - k_{1}h_{1,\eta}(\beta^{2}w_{0,\eta} - \beta \psi_{\eta_{0}}) \end{split}$$

方程(3.5)在形式上相当于一个强迫振动方程,由于 $\gamma$  是方程(3.5)所对应齐次方程式的一个特征值,故在一般情况下会发生共振而使方程(3.5)无解。据可解性条件,要使 共 振 不 发 生,须:

$$\int_{0}^{t} \int_{\Omega} [\mathbf{u}^{*}]^{T} \mathbf{f} d\Omega d\tau = 0 \tag{3.6}$$

其中,  $\mathbf{u}^*$  是方程  $\mathbf{L}^T\mathbf{u}^*=0$  的解; t 是振动周期;  $L^T$  为微分算子  $\mathbf{L}$  的转置。

方程(3.6)中,若向量 u\* 和f仅含一个元素,则退化为著名的 Hale 定理[4]。因 而它实质上是Hale 定理的更一般形式。

在我们所讨论的问题中, 显然

$$\mathbf{u}^* = \{\psi_{\xi_0}, \psi_{\eta_0}, \ w_0\}^T \tag{3.7}$$

将(3.7)式代入(3.6)式,并令

$$A_{1} = \int_{\Omega} \{2k_{1}h_{1}(\alpha m\pi w_{mn} - u_{mn})u_{mn}\cos^{2}m\pi\xi\sin^{2}n\pi\eta + 3h_{1,\xi}(\alpha^{2}m\pi u_{mn} + v\alpha\beta n\pi v_{mn})u_{mn}\sin m\pi\xi\cos m\pi\xi\sin^{2}n\pi\eta - 3h_{1,\eta}(\beta^{2}n\pi u_{mn} + \alpha\beta m\pi v_{mn})u_{mn}\cos^{2}m\pi\xi\sin n\pi\eta\cos n\pi\eta \cdot (1-v)/2\}d\xi d\eta$$

$$A_{2} = \int_{\Omega} \{2k_{1}h_{1}(\beta n\pi w_{mn} - v_{mn})v_{mn}\sin^{2}m\pi\xi\cos^{2}n\pi\eta - 3h_{1,\xi}(\alpha\beta n\pi u_{mn} + \alpha^{2}m\pi v_{mn})v_{mn}\cos m\pi\xi\sin m\pi\xi\cos^{2}n\pi\eta \cdot (1-v)/2 + 3h_{1,\eta}(\beta^{2}n\pi v_{mn} + v\alpha\beta m\pi u_{mn})v_{mn}\sin^{2}m\pi\xi\cos n\pi\eta\sin n\pi\eta\}d\xi d\eta$$

$$A_{3} = -\int_{\Omega} \{k_{1}h_{1,\xi}(\alpha^{2}m\pi w_{mn} - \alpha u_{mn})w_{mn}\sin m\pi\xi\cos n\pi\eta\}\sin n\pi\eta + k_{1}h_{1,\eta}(\beta^{2}n\pi w_{mn} - \beta v_{mn})w_{mn}\sin^{2}m\pi\xi\sin n\pi\eta\cos n\pi\eta\}d\xi d\eta$$

 $A_0 = \int \gamma \{u_{mn}^2 \cos^2 m\pi \xi \sin^2 n\pi \eta + v_{mn}^2 \sin^2 m\pi \xi \cos^2 n\pi \eta + 12w_{mn}^2 \sin^2 m\pi \xi \sin^2 n\pi \eta\} d\xi d\eta$ 

则得一级近似摄动方程中 \( \in \) 的值为。

$$\lambda_1^2 = \sum_{k=1}^3 A_k / A_0 \tag{3.8}$$

对于各种厚度函数,只要把它代入上述表达式,通过积分即可求得它所对应的特征值 1/1。

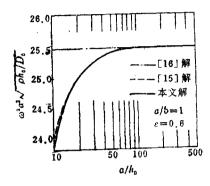


图 1 线性变厚度板基频曲线

作为数值算例,我们计算了上述四边简支 矩形板具有线性变厚度  $(h_i = \xi)$  及 双线性变厚 度 $(h_1 = \xi_1)$ 的自由振动频率值,其计算结果分 别在表1~表4给出。为了验证本文所给出的一 阶近似特征值的精确度,本文结果同文献[15] 采用限制误差法的结果作了比较, 并分别在图 1给出。

#### 四、结 论

本文采用奇异摄动方法给出了任意变厚度中厚板的自由振动频率计算表达式,从本文的 算例结果表明,摄动一阶近似就得到了较好的精度,因而在实际计算中,我们只要求得等厚 度时的结果, 通过应用推广了的 Hale 定理, 就可得到任意变厚度板自振频率 的 一 阶 近 似 值。从而避免了求解变系数微分方程和非齐次方程(2.9)的困难。

从本文的算例结果看出,对任意变厚度中厚板自振频率计算的摄动 解, 当  $h_0/a \rightarrow 0$  时, 它收敛于经典薄板的计算结果(见图1),而对于一般的有限元法数值解[11],往往要出现"自 锁"现象。

虽然本文仅给出了四边简支的变厚度中厚板频率计算结果,但方法本身对其它边界条件 也是适用的。同样,对于任意变厚度中厚板的稳定问题,也同样可采用本文的方法。

由于本文的方法能直接给出频率关于厚度函数的显式表达式,因而它为进一步处理设计 最佳厚度函数来达到所期望的动力特性的优化问题提供了方便。

表 1 $m=n=1$ 时,自振频率 $\omega=[D/(\rho a^i h_0)]^{1/2} \cdot a \cdot [1+\beta(h_1) \varepsilon]^{1/2}$										
$a/h_0$	10	20	30	40	50	60	80	100		
a	19.06	19,56	19,66	19.62	19.73	19.74	19.84	20.04		
$a(\xi)$	0.933	0.982	0.992	1.00	0.995	0.996	0.988	0.968		
β(ξη)	0.466	0.491	0.496	0.500	0.498	0.498	0.494	0.484		

表 2	m=n=2时,	自振频率	$\omega = [D/(\rho a^{2}h_{0})]^{1/2} \cdot \alpha \cdot [1 + \beta(h_{1})\varepsilon]^{1/2}$					
$a/h_0$	10	20	30	40	50	60	80	100
α	69.71	76.23	77.70	78.25	78.50	78.65	77.05	78.92
$\beta(\xi)$	0.786	0.933	0.933	0.982	0.988	0.992	1.04	0.998
$\beta(\xi\eta)$	0.398	0.466	0.466	0.491	0.494	0.496	0.52	0.496
表 3	m=n=3时,	自振频率	$\omega = [D/$	(\rho a 4 h_0) ]1/	$2 \cdot \alpha \cdot [1 + \beta]$	$(h_1)\varepsilon]^{1/2}$		
$a/h_0$	10	20	30	40	50	60	80	100
а	139.8	164.8	171.5	174.1	175.4	176.1	176.9	177.9
$\beta(\xi)$	0.637	0.863	0.933	0.960	0.974	6.982	0.992	0.984
$\beta(\xi\eta)$	0.319	0.432	0.466	0.480	0.487	0.491	0.496	0.492
表 4	m=n=4时,	自振频率	$\omega = [D/$	(pa4h <sub>0</sub> )]1/2	$a \cdot a \cdot [1 + \beta]$	$(h_1)\varepsilon]^{1/2}$		
a/h <sub>0</sub>	10	. 20	30	40	50	60	80	100
α	219.9	278.8	297.3	304.9	308.7	310.8	313.6	314.0
$\beta(\xi)$	0.514	0.786	0.888	0.932	0.955	0.968	0.986	0.988
$\beta(\xi\eta)$	0.257	0.393	0.444	0.466	0.478	0.484	0.493	0.494

注: 在本文的算例中, 取 k=0.822, v=0.3

本文得到了戴世强老师的指导和帮助,作者在此表示谢意。

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# Vibration Analysis of Moderate-Thick Plates with Slowly Varying Thickness

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#### Abstract

In this paper, the flexural vibration analysis of moderate-thick rectangular plates with slowly varying thickness by using perturbation method is described, and the explicit expressions of free vibration frequencies for arbitrary thickness functions are derived. Finally, several numerical examples have been given and comparisons have been made with other proposed solution techniques. This comparison shows that the method yields very good results, so that this method may be regarded as an alternative effective method for the vibration and buckling analysis of plates and shells.