

# 理想塑性问题中的一般方程、双调和方程和本征方程\*

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## 摘 要

本文推广了文[39]、[19]和[37]中关于理想塑性轴对称问题的结果, 得到了三维理想塑性问题的一般方程. 在引入量子电动力学中著名的 Pauli 矩阵后, 本文以不同于文[7]的方法, 使理想刚塑性材料的平面应变问题, 最后归结为求解双调和方程. 本文还以应力增量的偏张量为本征函数, 导出了理想塑性问题的本征方程, 从而使非线性成为线性方程的求解.

## 一、前 言

塑性力学的理论模型有若干种<sup>[4, 6, 10, 14, 17]</sup>. 为了便于理论分析, 本文以塑性流动理论中的理想刚塑性材料为研究对象.

理想刚塑性材料的塑性力学问题表现为一组非线性方程组<sup>[11~13, 16, 20]</sup>. 其形式为:

Navier 方程

$$\sigma_{ji, j} = 0 \quad (1.1)$$

St. Venant-Levy-von Mises 方程

$$e_{ji} = \frac{1}{2}(v_{j, i} + v_{i, j}) = \lambda \left( \sigma_{ji} - \frac{1}{3} \Theta \delta_{ji} \right) \quad \Theta = \sigma_{kk} \quad (1.2)$$

von Mises 屈服条件<sup>[21]</sup>

$$\left( \sigma_{ji} - \frac{1}{3} \Theta \delta_{ji} \right)^2 = 2k^2 \quad (1.3)$$

式中  $\sigma_{ji}$  为应力增量,  $e_{ji}$  为应变增量,  $v_i$  为位移增量,  $(j, i=1, 2, 3)$ ,  $\lambda$  为理论比例系数,  $k$  为剪切屈服极限; 而  $\sigma_{ji, j} = \frac{\partial \sigma_{ji}}{\partial x_j}$ .

(1.2) 式中还隐含着不可压缩条件

$$e_{kk} = 0 \quad (1.4)$$

重复的角标按 Einstein 约定求和.

\* 钱伟长推荐.

方程组(1.1)式, (1.2)式和(1.3)式共十个标量方程。未知函数为  $\sigma_{ji}$ ,  $v_i$  和  $\lambda$ , 也是十个。

直接求解以上塑性力学方程组是比较困难的。困难的来源在于: (一)、应变增量与应力增量的关系, 即 St. Venant-Levy-von Mises 方程是非线性的, (二)、von Mises 屈服条件是一个二次型的标量方程, 也是非线性的。由于这些困难的存在, 限制了塑性力学问题的长足发展<sup>[22~27]</sup>。

求塑性力学问题精确解的方法有三种。第一种方法将塑性力学诸方程归并为所谓“一般方程”<sup>[39,37]</sup>, 然后找出这些方程的一些特解<sup>[19]</sup>。文[39]将轴对称塑性变形问题归结为由五个方程决定五个未知函数; 文[19]进一步将上述问题归结为由三个方程决定三个未知函数; 文[37]更进一步将此问题归结为由两个方程决定两个未知函数。可以证明, 在用所谓“一般方程”处理轴对称塑性力学问题时, 最少也要出现两个方程和两个未知函数。如果方程数多于两个, 则多于两个的未知函数必须由其他方程来协调。推而广之, 对于一般三维塑性问题而言, 最少也要出现四个方程和四个未知函数。关于这一点, 本文将展开讨论。

第二种方法是将塑性力学诸方程缩并成经典的数理方程。文[7]就是将理想塑性体的平面应变问题归结为求解双调和方程的。本文以不同于文[7]的方法, 重新导出了双调和方程, 从而再一次证明了文[25]的结论。在导出双调和方程的时候, 本文利用了量子电动力学中著名的 Pauli 矩阵<sup>[1,5,8,41]</sup>。我们知道, Dirac 矩阵和 Pauli 矩阵在处理量完全平方项之和的方程时, 是有其优越性的, 它能使方程降价, 其代价只不过是增加方程的个数<sup>[34,35]</sup>, 而 von Mises 屈服条件就是这样的方程。这种引入 Pauli 矩阵的方法, 对理想刚塑性材料的平面应变问题尤为相宜。最后导出的双调和方程, 其优美程度, 不亚于弹性力学中的 Boussinesq-Галеркин 解<sup>[3,9]</sup>或文[32]和[33]中的通解。

第三种方法着眼于刚塑性材料诸方程中的特殊结构。在方程(1.2)式和(1.3)式中, 最引人注目的是应力增量的偏张量。由于这样的特殊结构, 使我们有可能采用一种巧妙的办法, 将非线性的塑性力学问题, 纳入线性的本征值问题, 而其形式又与量子力学中的定态 Schrödinger 方程相类似<sup>[2,18,28,40,42]</sup>。由于弹性力学问题可以纳入线性的本征值问题之中<sup>[34~36]</sup>, 因而将塑性力学问题纳入线性的本征值问题是不足为怪的。可以看出, 第三种方法是最为方便的方法, 它是本文的重点。

## 二、理想塑性问题的一般方程

理想塑性问题的一般方程中, 有三种是便于使用的。第一种是以位移增量  $v_i$  和理论比例系数  $\lambda$  为研究对象; 第二种是以位移增量的势函数  $\varphi_i$  以及  $\lambda$  为研究对象; 第三种则以剪切应力增量  $\sigma_{23}$ ,  $\sigma_{31}$ ,  $\sigma_{12}$  和  $\lambda$  为研究对象。

**第一种情况** 以位移增量  $v_i$  和理论比例系数  $\lambda$  为研究对象。

在(1.1)式的三个标量方程中, 我们对每一个方程都再微分一次, 然后相减, 可得

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} (\sigma_{22} - \sigma_{33}) - \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \right) \sigma_{23} - \frac{\partial^2 \sigma_{31}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} + \frac{\partial^2 \sigma_{12}}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} (\sigma_{33} - \sigma_{11}) - \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \right) \sigma_{31} - \frac{\partial^2 \sigma_{12}}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} + \frac{\partial^2 \sigma_{23}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} (\sigma_{11} - \sigma_{22}) - \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} \right) \sigma_{12} - \frac{\partial^2 \sigma_{23}}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} + \frac{\partial^2 \sigma_{31}}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} = 0 \quad (2.3)$$

另外, 在(1.2)式的头三个标量方程中, 我们让它们依次相减, 可得

$$\sigma_{22} - \sigma_{33} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_3} \right) \quad (2.4)$$

$$\sigma_{33} - \sigma_{11} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} \right) \quad (2.5)$$

$$\sigma_{11} - \sigma_{22} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_2} \right) \quad (2.6)$$

将(2.4)至(2.6)式及(1.2)式中的另三个标量方程代入(2.1)至(2.3)式, 并与(1.3)式组成联立方程组如下:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_3} \right) \right] - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \right) \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_2} \right) \right] \\ & - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_3} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_1} \right) \right] = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} \right) \right] - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \right) \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_3} \right) \right] \\ & - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_1} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_2} \right) \right] = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_2} \right) \right] - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} \right) \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_1} \right) \right] \\ & - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_2} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_3} \right) \right] = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_3} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_2} \right)^2 + \frac{3}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_2} \right)^2 \right. \\ & \left. + \left( \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_3} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_1} \right)^2 \right] = 6k^2 \lambda^2 \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

方程组(2.7)至(2.10)式即为以位移增量  $v_i$  和理论比例系数  $\lambda$  表示的一般方程。

**第二种情况** 以位移增量的势函数  $\varphi_i$  和理论比例系数  $\lambda$  为研究对象。

由(1.4)式, 我们可令

$$v_i = e_{ijk} \partial_j \varphi_k \quad (2.11)$$

式中  $e_{ijk}$  为 Ricci 符号 (Levi-Civita 符号) [30]。将(2.11)式代入(2.7)至(2.10)式, 即得方程组如下:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_3}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \right) \\ & \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \right) \varphi_1 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \varphi_2 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \varphi_3 \right) \right] \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \right) \varphi_2 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \varphi_3 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \varphi_1 \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} \right) \varphi_3 - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \varphi_2 \right) \right] = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_3}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \right) \\ & \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \right) \varphi_2 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \varphi_3 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \varphi_1 \right) \right] \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} \right) \varphi_3 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \varphi_1 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \varphi_2 \right) \right] \\ & - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \right) \varphi_1 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \varphi_2 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \varphi_3 \right) \right] = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_3}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} \right) \\ & \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} \right) \varphi_3 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \varphi_1 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \varphi_2 \right) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \\ & \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \right) \varphi_1 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \varphi_2 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \varphi_3 \right) \right] \\ & - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \right) \varphi_2 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \varphi_3 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \varphi_1 \right) \right] = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_3}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \right)^2 + \left( 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_3}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \right)^2 \\ & + \left( 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_3}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \right)^2 + \frac{3}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \right) \varphi_1 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \varphi_2 \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \varphi_3 \right]^2 + \frac{3}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \right) \varphi_2 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \varphi_3 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \varphi_1 \right]^2 \\ & + \frac{3}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} \right) \varphi_3 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \varphi_1 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \varphi_2 \right]^2 = 6k^2 \lambda^2 \end{aligned} \quad (2.15)$$

方程组(2.12)至(2.15)式即为以位移增量的势函数 $\varphi_i$ 和理论比例系数 $\lambda$ 表示的一般方程。方程组(2.12)至(2.15)式在形式上要比方程组(2.7)至(2.10)式来得复杂。可以看出,文[37]所得的一般方程是此方程组的特例。

**第三种情况** 以剪切应力增量 $\sigma_{23}, \sigma_{31}, \sigma_{21}$ 和理论比例系数 $\lambda$ 为研究对象。

将(2.1)式对 $x_1$ 取微分,(2.2)式对 $x_2$ 取微分,(2.3)式对 $x_3$ 取微分,并设

$$\begin{cases} (\sigma_{22} - \sigma_{33}) = \sqrt{6} \phi_1, & \sigma_{23} = \phi_4 \\ (\sigma_{33} - \sigma_{11}) = \sqrt{6} \phi_2, & \sigma_{31} = \phi_5 \\ (\sigma_{11} - \sigma_{22}) = \sqrt{6} \phi_3, & \sigma_{12} = \phi_6 \end{cases} \quad (2.16)$$

则有

$$\sqrt{6} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2 \partial x_3} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \end{pmatrix} = \hat{N} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_4 \\ \phi_5 \\ \phi_6 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.17)$$

式中

$$\hat{N} = -i \begin{pmatrix} (p_2^2 - p_1^2)p_1 & p_1^2 p_2 & -p_1^2 p_3 \\ -p_2^2 p_1 & (p_3^2 - p_1^2)p_2 & p_2^2 p_3 \\ p_3^2 p_1 & -p_3^2 p_2 & (p_1^2 - p_2^2)p_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.18)$$

$$p_k = -i\partial_k \quad (k=1, 2, 3) \quad (2.19)$$

另外, 由 (1.2) 式可得 St. Venant 应变增量协调方程, 其中第四、五、六式在代入 (2.18) 式后成为

$$\sqrt{6} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2 \partial x_3} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda\phi_1 \\ \lambda\phi_2 \\ \lambda\phi_3 \end{pmatrix} = \hat{M} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda\phi_4 \\ \lambda\phi_5 \\ \lambda\phi_6 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.20)$$

式中

$$\hat{M} = -i \begin{pmatrix} (p_2^2 - p_3^2)p_1 & -(p_2^2 + p_3^2)p_2 & (p_2^2 + p_3^2)p_3 \\ (p_3^2 + p_1^2)p_1 & (p_3^2 - p_1^2)p_2 & -(p_3^2 + p_1^2)p_3 \\ -(p_1^2 + p_2^2)p_1 & (p_1^2 + p_2^2)p_2 & (p_1^2 - p_2^2)p_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.21)$$

将 (2.17) 式与 (2.21) 式联立, 得方程

$$\int dV \hat{M}(\lambda\phi) = \lambda \int dV \hat{N}\phi \quad (2.22)$$

式中

$$\phi = (\phi_4, \phi_5, \phi_6)^T = (\sigma_{23}, \sigma_{31}, \sigma_{12})^T \quad (2.23)$$

$$dV = dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 \quad (2.24)$$

若设

$$\phi = \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2 \partial x_3} \bar{\phi} \quad (2.25)$$

则 (2.22) 式化为

$$\hat{M} \left[ \lambda \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2 \partial x_3} \bar{\phi} \right] = \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2 \partial x_3} [\lambda \hat{N} \bar{\phi}] \quad (2.26)$$

这时, von Mises 方程成为

$$|\phi_1|^2 + |\phi_2|^2 + |\phi_3|^2 + |\phi_4|^2 + |\phi_5|^2 + |\phi_6|^2 = k^2 \quad (2.27)$$

(2.22) 式与 (2.27) 式即为以剪切应力增量  $\sigma_{23}$ ,  $\sigma_{31}$ ,  $\sigma_{12}$  和理论比例系数  $\lambda$  表示的一般方程。

从以上三种情况可以看出, 三维塑性问题的一般方程最少也要由四个方程决定四个未知函数。

### 三、理想刚塑性材料的平面应变问题的双调和方程

在理想刚塑性材料的平面应变问题中, 当我们讨论应力增量时, 下列三个方程便已组成封闭方程组:

$$\sigma_{11,1} + \sigma_{12,2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\sigma_{12,1} + \sigma_{22,2} = 0 \quad (3.2)$$

$$(\sigma_{11} - \sigma_{22})^2 + 4\sigma_{12}^2 = 4k^2 \quad (3.3)$$

应变增量和位移增量可以通过上述方程组的解来获得 (参阅本文第四节)。

对理想刚塑性材料的平面问题而言, 我们定义应力增量 $\sigma_{11}$ ,  $\sigma_{22}$ 和 $\sigma_{12}$ 为 Hilbert 空间中的二分量复矢量, 并引入 Pauli 矩阵 $S_k(k=1, 2, 3)$ 和 $2 \times 2$ 单位矩阵 $S_4$ :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, S_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ S_3 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, S_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.4)$$

以及二分量单位矢量

$$e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.5)$$

由此, 方程(3.3)式可以用下列方程来代替<sup>[6, 8]</sup>:

$$S_1(\sigma_{11} - \sigma_{22}) + 2S_2\sigma_{12} = 2ke_2 \quad (3.6)$$

引入 Airy 应力增量函数 $\varphi$ , 这时 $\varphi$ 亦为 Hilbert 空间中的二分量:

$$\sigma_{11} = \varphi_{,22}, \quad \sigma_{22} = \varphi_{,11}, \quad \sigma_{12} = -\varphi_{,12} \quad (3.7)$$

(3.7)式使方程组(3.1)式和(3.2)式恒满足. 将(3.7)式代入(3.6)式, 有

$$\left[ S_1 \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \right) - 2S_2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \right] \varphi = 2ke_2 \quad (3.8)$$

令

$$\varphi = \psi - kS_2 e_2 x_1 x_2 \quad (3.9)$$

则(3.8)式化为齐次型:

$$\left[ S_1 \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \right) - 2S_2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \right] \psi = 0 \quad (3.10)$$

在(3.10)式等号两端同时作用算子

$$\left[ S_1 \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \right) - 2S_2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \right]$$

并利用 Pauli 矩阵的特性

$$S_k S_m + S_m S_k = 2\delta_{km} \quad (3.11)$$

可得双调和方程

$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \psi = 0 \quad (3.12)$$

式中

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} \quad (3.13)$$

从而, 理想刚塑性材料的平面应变问题, 可以由双调和函数 $\psi$ 和(3.7)式、(3.9)式最后得到解决. 这个结论, 曾在文[25]中有所说明并由文[7]加以证明过. 本文所提供的证明, 要比文[7]来得简单.

#### 四、理想塑性问题的本征方程

理想塑性问题的本征方程, 可以从刚塑性材料诸方程的特殊结构中导出.

方程(1.2)式,是用应力增量的偏张量 $(\sigma_{ji} - \Theta\delta_{ji}/3)$ 来表示应变增量的式子。但由于有不少可压缩条件(1.4)式的存在,使以应变增量来表示压力增量显得十分困难。当然,我们可以从(1.2)式中找到

$$\sigma_{ji} = \frac{1}{2\lambda}(v_{j,i} + v_{i,j}) + f\delta_{ji} \quad (4.1)$$

其中 $f$ 为待定的标量函数。然后将(4.1)式代入(1.1)式以确定 $f$ 的形式。但结果表明,这样得到的 $f$ 函数,其形式比较复杂。再加上 von Mises 屈服条件的限制,后果不堪设想。所以我们必须放弃这条思路。

要找到应变增量来表示应力增量,同时这时的应力增量又要满足平衡方程(1.1)式的表达式,确是件不易的事。然而,办法还是有的。我们回忆起应力(增量)函数张量<sup>[16,30,31]</sup>。用它来表示应力增量就可以使方程(1.1)式恒满足:

$$\sigma_{ij} = e_{jkm}e_{ipq}\partial_k\partial_p\phi_{mq} \quad (4.2)$$

如果我们所选的应变增量张量与这里的应力(增量)函数张量成正比,则(1.1)式自动满足。这就是说,我们可以找到用应变增量表示应力增量,而又使平衡方程恒满足的最一般的表达式:

$$\sigma_{ji} = \frac{1}{\zeta} e_{jkm}e_{ipq}\partial_k\partial_p\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}e_{mq}\right) \quad (4.3)$$

式中 $\zeta$ 为比例常数。此时

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta &= \frac{1}{\zeta} e_{ikm}e_{lpq}\partial_k\partial_p\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}e_{mq}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\zeta} \left[ \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}e_{mm}\right)_{,kk} - \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}e_{km}\right)_{,km} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

(4.3)式这个最一般的表达式必须同时与方程(1.2)式相协调,因而有

$$e_{jkm}e_{ipq}\partial_k\partial_p\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}e_{mq}\right) - \frac{1}{3}\delta_{ji}e_{ikm}e_{lpq}\partial_k\partial_p\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}e_{mq}\right) = \zeta\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}e_{ji}\right)$$

即

$$\left(e_{jkm}e_{ipq} - \frac{1}{3}\delta_{ji}e_{ikm}e_{lpq}\right)\partial_k\partial_p\left(\sigma_{mq} - \frac{1}{3}\Theta\delta_{mq}\right) = \zeta\left(\sigma_{ji} - \frac{1}{3}\Theta\delta_{ji}\right) \quad (4.5)$$

设应力增量的偏张量为

$$T_{ji} = \sigma_{ji} - \frac{1}{3}\Theta\delta_{ji} \quad (4.6)$$

则(4.5)式可写为

$$\left(e_{jkm}e_{ipq} - \frac{1}{3}\delta_{ji}e_{ikm}e_{lpq}\right)\partial_k\partial_p T_{mq} = \zeta T_{ji} \quad (4.7)$$

计及(1.3)式,所以(4.7)式是以 $\zeta$ 为本征值的本征方程。若设

$$\left. \begin{aligned} T_{11} &= \sqrt{2}k\psi_1, & T_{23} &= k\psi_4 \\ T_{22} &= \sqrt{2}k\psi_2, & T_{31} &= k\psi_5 \\ T_{33} &= \sqrt{3}k\psi_3, & T_{12} &= k\psi_6 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.8)$$

这时 von Mises 屈服条件(1.3)式成为

$$|\psi|^2=1 \quad (4.9)$$

式中

$$\psi=(\psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3, \psi_4, \psi_5, \psi_6)^T \quad (4.10)$$

(4.9)式表示本征函数  $\psi$  的归一化条件。这个方程的由来显然是受了(2.27)式的启发。由(4.9)式和(4.10)式，我们可将应力增量解析延拓到复平面，并定义  $\psi$  为 Hilbert 空间中的一个六维矢量。

(4.7)式展开后，可写为

$$\hat{H}_1\psi=\zeta E_1\psi \quad (4.11)$$

式中

$$E_1=\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.12)$$

将方程(4.11)式等号左右两端同时乘以  $E_1^{-1}$

$$E_1^{-1}=\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.13)$$

最后可得本征方程（定态 Schrödinger 方程）

$$\hat{H}\psi=\zeta\psi \quad (4.14)$$

其中

$$\hat{H}=\begin{pmatrix} \frac{(p_2^2+p_3^2)}{3} & \frac{(-2p_3^2+p_1^2)}{3} & \frac{(p_1^2-2p_2^2)}{3} & \frac{4}{3}p_2p_3 & -\frac{2}{3}p_3p_1 & -\frac{2}{3}p_1p_2 \\ \frac{(p_2^2-2p_3^2)}{3} & \frac{(p_3^2+p_1^2)}{3} & \frac{(-2p_1^2+p_2^2)}{3} & -\frac{2}{3}p_2p_3 & \frac{4}{3}p_3p_1 & -\frac{2}{3}p_1p_2 \\ \frac{(-2p_2^2+p_3^2)}{3} & \frac{(p_3^2-2p_1^2)}{3} & \frac{(p_1^2+p_2^2)}{3} & -\frac{2}{3}p_2p_3 & -\frac{2}{3}p_3p_1 & \frac{4}{3}p_1p_2 \\ p_2p_3 & 0 & 0 & p_1^2 & -p_1p_2 & -p_3p_1 \\ 0 & p_3p_1 & 0 & -p_1p_2 & p_2^2 & -p_2p_3 \\ 0 & 0 & p_1p_2 & -p_3p_1 & -p_2p_3 & p_3^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.15)$$



$$p_k = -i\partial_k \quad (k=1, 2, 3) \quad (4.16)$$

当我们设本征函数  $\psi$  为

$$\psi = u(p_i) \exp[\pm i(p_k x_k)] \quad (i, k=1, 2, 3) \quad (4.17)$$

时, 则我们可以由方程(4.14)式求得本征值  $\zeta$ , 和确定  $u_\mu (\mu=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)$  之间的关系; 可以由归一化条件(4.9)式求得  $u_\mu$ . 同时, 我们还可以由边界条件解出这些本征函数 (确定  $p_i$  的取值).

一旦本征方程(4.14)式解出, 就可以容易地确定位移增量  $v_i$ .

若  $T_{ji} = \sigma_{ji} - \frac{1}{3}\Theta\delta_{ji}$  已解出, 则

$$\frac{1}{2}(v_{j,i} + v_{i,j}) = \lambda T_{ji} \quad (4.18)$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} k\lambda &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\psi_1} \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\psi_2} \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\psi_3} \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_3} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\psi_4} \left( \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_2} \right) = \frac{1}{2\psi_6} \left( \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_3} \right) = \frac{1}{2\psi_6} \left( \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_1} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (4.19)$$

由(4.19)式可知

$$\frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\psi_1}{\sqrt{2}\psi_6} \left( \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_1} \right) = \frac{\psi_1}{\sqrt{2}\psi_6} \left( \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_3} \right)$$

即有下列两式:

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}\psi_6}{\psi_1} \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_2} = \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_1} \quad \text{和} \quad \frac{\sqrt{2}\psi_6}{\psi_1} \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_3} = \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_1}$$

或取微分一次后变成

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}\psi_6}{\psi_1} \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_2} \right) &= \frac{\partial^2 v_2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left( \frac{\psi_2}{\psi_1} \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} \right) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}\psi_6}{\psi_1} \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_3} \right) &= \frac{\partial^2 v_3}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left( \frac{\psi_3}{\psi_1} \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

两式相加得

$$\begin{aligned} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left( \frac{\psi_2 + \psi_3}{\psi_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \right) + \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \right) - \sqrt{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left( \frac{\psi_6}{\psi_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \right) \right. \\ \left. - \sqrt{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left( \frac{\psi_6}{\psi_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \right) \right] v_1 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4.20)$$

同理还有:

$$\begin{aligned} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left( \frac{\psi_3 + \psi_1}{\psi_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \right) + \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \right) - \sqrt{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left( \frac{\psi_6}{\psi_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \right) \right. \\ \left. - \sqrt{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left( \frac{\psi_6}{\psi_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \right) \right] v_2 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4.21)$$

$$\left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left( \frac{\psi_1 + \psi_2}{\psi_3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \right) + \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} \right) - \sqrt{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left( \frac{\psi_6}{\psi_3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \right) \right]$$

$$-\sqrt{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left( \frac{\psi_4}{\psi_3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \right) \Big] v_3 = 0 \quad (4.22)$$

由(4.17)式可知:

$$\frac{\psi_\mu}{\psi_\nu} = \frac{u_\mu(p_i)}{u_\nu(p_i)} \quad (4.23)$$

从而, (4.20)至(4.22)式化为线性一元两次方程组:

$$\left[ (u_2 + u_3) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + u_1 \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \right) - \sqrt{2} u_6 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} - \sqrt{2} u_6 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \right] v_1 = 0 \quad (4.24)$$

$$\left[ (u_3 + u_1) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} + u_2 \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \right) - \sqrt{2} u_6 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} - \sqrt{2} u_4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \right] v_2 = 0 \quad (4.25)$$

$$\left[ (u_1 + u_2) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} + u_3 \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} \right) - \sqrt{2} u_4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} - \sqrt{2} u_5 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \right] v_3 = 0 \quad (4.26)$$

全部问题即可顺利解决。

从以上分析来看, 理想刚塑性材料诸方程的特殊结构是导出本征方程的关键, 而这个本征方程的求解又是全部问题的关键。不过, 本征方程的求解倒是比其它方法来得简单。

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# On the General Equations, Double Harmonic Equation and Eigen-Equation in the Problems of Ideal Plasticity

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## Abstract

In this paper we extend directly the outcome of axisymmetric problems of ideal plasticity in paper [39], [19] and [37] to the three-dimensional problems of ideal plasticity, and get at the general equation in it. The problem of plane strain for material of ideal rigidplasticity can be solved by putting into double harmonic equation by famous Pauli matrices of quantum electrodynamics different from the method in paper [7]. We lead to the eigenequation in the problems of ideal plasticity, taking partial tensor of stress-increment as eigenfunctions, and we are to transform nonlinear equations into linear equation in this paper.