

弹性地基上的自由矩形板

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摘 要

在弹性地基上的自由矩形板的弯曲, 在弹性薄板理论中也是个难题. 本文以叠加法提供一个精确解. 它满足微分方程, 自由边界的条件以及自由角点条件. 这样将导致一系列无穷联立方程. 所解的问题为在板的中点作用一集中力这问题. 我们并以地基反力应与这集中力相平衡, 校核所作的计算是否正确.

一、引 言

在 Kirchhoff 的薄板理论中, 在 Winkler 的弹性地基上的、具有自由边自由角点的矩形板, 尚未有它的精确解. 这解应满足微分方程

$$\frac{\partial^4 W}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 W}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 W}{\partial y^4} + k \frac{W}{D} = \frac{q(x, y)}{D} \quad (1.1)$$

以及自由边界条件 $M=0$, $V=0$, 及自由角点条件 $R=0$. 这解是由叠加法得到的. 为简单计, 解在板中点作用一集中力的矩形板 (图 1). 但解这问题的想法, 可以推广到更复杂的情形. 我们得到了板的挠度与弯矩. 最后, 以地基的反力与作用在板上的荷载的平衡, 对解的可靠性作校核.

二、分 析

要得到这问题的解, 叠加以下这五个部分:

(1) 在弹性地基上的矩形板, 其边界条件为:

$x = \pm \frac{a}{2}$ 为简支边, 沿 $y = \pm \frac{b}{2}$ 两边的挠度为:

$$\sum_{m=1,3,\dots} a_m \sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a}$$

(2) 同一矩形板, 它的 $y = \pm \frac{b}{2}$ 两边为简支

边, 而 $x = \pm \frac{a}{2}$ 这两边的挠度为:

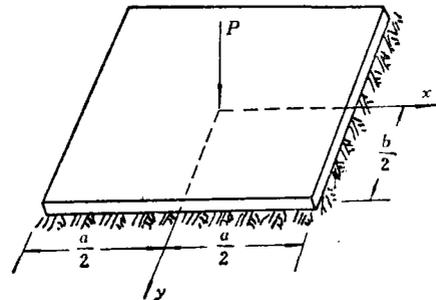


图 1

$$\sum_{i=1,3,\dots} b_i \sin \frac{i\pi}{2} \cos \frac{i\pi y}{b}$$

(3) 要使四个角点有相同的位移, 引入均匀挠度 $W=c$. 由 (1.1) 式得到 $q=ck$. 这表明: 要产生这均匀挠度 c , 须加以均布荷载 $q=ck$.

(4) 要除去这向下的均布荷载, 用一在弹性地基上而四边为简支边的矩形板, 而作用着向上的均布荷载 $-ck$.

(5) 同一在弹性地基上的矩形板, 其四边为简支边, 而有一集中力作用在板的中点.

由消除沿板边界的横向力(剪力)以及板角点的集中力, 我们就可决定系数 a_m 与 b_i 以及常数 c 的值.

现将求解所须的算式列出.

(a) 自叠加的第一部分, 将 $q(x,y)$ 等于零自方程式 (1.1) 得到:

$$W = \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \left\{ A_m \operatorname{ch} \beta_m y \cos \gamma_m y + B_m \operatorname{sh} \beta_m y \sin \gamma_m y \right\} \sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (2.1)$$

$$A_m = \frac{a_m}{\sqrt{k} \left(\operatorname{th}^2 \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \tan^2 \frac{\gamma_m b}{2} + 1 \right) \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_m b}{2}} \left[\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{a^2} (1-\mu) \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \tan \frac{\gamma_m b}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \right]$$

$$B_m = \frac{-a_m}{\sqrt{k} \left(\operatorname{th}^2 \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \tan^2 \frac{\gamma_m b}{2} + 1 \right) \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_m b}{2}} \left[\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{a^2} (1-\mu) - \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \tan \frac{\gamma_m b}{2} \right]$$

$$\beta_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\sqrt{\frac{m^4 \pi^4}{a^4} + \frac{k}{D}} + \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{a^2}}, \quad \gamma_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\sqrt{\frac{m^4 \pi^4}{a^4} + \frac{k}{D}} - \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{a^2}}$$

沿 $x = \frac{a}{2}$ 及 $y = \frac{b}{2}$ 这两边上作用的剪力各为:

$$\begin{aligned} (V_y)_{y=\frac{b}{2}} = & -D \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \left\{ \left[A_m \left[-(1-\mu) \beta_m \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{a^2} + \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \gamma_m \right] + B_m \left[-(1-\mu) \gamma_m \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{a^2} \right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. + \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \beta_m \right] \right] \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_m b}{2} + \left[A_m \left[(1-\mu) \gamma_m \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{a^2} - \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \beta_m \right] \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + B_m \left[-(1-\mu) \beta_m \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{a^2} - \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \gamma_m \right] \right] \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_m b}{2} \right\} \sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (2.2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (V_x)_{x=\frac{a}{2}} = & -D \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \left\{ \left[-A_m (1-\mu) \frac{m^3 \pi^3}{a^3} - B_m \frac{m\pi}{a} (2-\mu) \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \right] \right. \\ & \left. \cdot \operatorname{ch} \beta_m y \cos \gamma_m y + \left[A_m \frac{m\pi}{a} (2-\mu) \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - B_m (1-\mu) \frac{m^3 \pi^3}{a^3} \right] \operatorname{sh} \beta_m y \sin \gamma_m y \right\} \quad (2.3) \end{aligned}$$

将以上这剪力算式展成余弦级数, 得到:

$$(V_x)_{x=\frac{a}{2}} = -D \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \left[-A_m (1-\mu) \frac{m^3 \pi^3}{a^3} - B_m \frac{m\pi}{a} (2-\mu) \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \frac{2}{b} \left[\frac{1}{\beta_m^2 + \left(\gamma_m - \frac{i\pi}{b}\right)^2} \left\{ \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \left[\left(\gamma_m - \frac{i\pi}{b}\right) \sin \frac{b}{2} \left(\gamma_m - \frac{i\pi}{b}\right) \right] + \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \left[\beta_m \cos \left(\gamma_m - \frac{i\pi}{b}\right) \frac{b}{2} \right] \right\} \right. \\
 & + \frac{1}{\beta_m^2 + \left(\gamma_m + \frac{i\pi}{b}\right)^2} \left\{ \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \left[\left(\gamma_m + \frac{i\pi}{b}\right) \sin \left(\gamma_m + \frac{i\pi}{b}\right) \frac{b}{2} \right] \right. \\
 & \left. \left. + \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \left[\beta_m \cos \left(\gamma_m + \frac{i\pi}{b}\right) \frac{b}{2} \right] \right\} \right] \cos \frac{i\pi y}{b} \\
 & - D \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \left[A_m \frac{m\pi}{a} (2-\mu) \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} - B_m (1-\mu) \frac{m^3 \pi^3}{a^3} \right] \\
 & \cdot \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \frac{2}{b} \left[\frac{1}{\beta_m^2 + \left(\gamma_m - \frac{i\pi}{b}\right)^2} \left\{ \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \beta_m \sin \left(\gamma_m - \frac{i\pi}{b}\right) \frac{b}{2} - \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \left(\gamma_m - \frac{i\pi}{b}\right) \right. \right. \\
 & \cdot \cos \left(\gamma_m - \frac{i\pi}{b}\right) \frac{b}{2} \left. \left. + \frac{1}{\beta_m^2 + \left(\gamma_m + \frac{i\pi}{b}\right)^2} \left\{ \beta_m \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \sin \left(\gamma_m + \frac{i\pi}{b}\right) \frac{b}{2} \right. \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. - \left(\gamma_m + \frac{i\pi}{b}\right) \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \cos \left(\gamma_m + \frac{i\pi}{b}\right) \frac{b}{2} \right\} \right] \cos \frac{i\pi y}{b} \tag{2.4}
 \end{aligned}$$

在角点 $\left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2}\right)$ 的地基反作用力为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 R = 2D(1-\mu) \left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x \partial y} \right)_{\substack{x=a/2 \\ y=b/2}} & = -2D(1-\mu) \frac{\pi}{a} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \left\{ A_m m \left[\beta_m \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_m a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_m a}{2} \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. - \gamma_m \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_m a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_m a}{2} \right] + B_m m \left[\beta_m \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_m a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_m a}{2} + \gamma_m \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_m a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_m a}{2} \right] \right\} \tag{2.5}
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) 由叠加的第二部分, 得到:

$$W = \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} [C_i \operatorname{ch} \beta_i x \cos \gamma_i x + D_i \operatorname{sh} \beta_i x \sin \gamma_i x] \cos \frac{i\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{i\pi}{2} \tag{2.6}$$

$$C_i = \frac{b_i}{\sqrt{\frac{k}{D} \left(\operatorname{th}^2 \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \tan^2 \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} + 1 \right) \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_i a}{2}}} \left[\frac{i^2 \pi^2}{b^2} (1-\mu) \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \tan \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \right]$$

$$D_i = \frac{-b_i}{\sqrt{\frac{k}{D} \left(\operatorname{th}^2 \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \tan^2 \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} + 1 \right) \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_i a}{2}}} \left[\frac{i^2 \pi^2}{b^2} (1-\mu) - \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \tan \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} \right]$$

$$\beta_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\sqrt{\frac{i^4 \pi^4}{b^4} + \frac{k}{D}} + \frac{i^2 \pi^2}{b^2}}, \quad \gamma_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\sqrt{\frac{i^4 \pi^4}{b^4} + \frac{k}{D}} - \frac{i^2 \pi^2}{b^2}}$$

沿 $x = \frac{a}{2}$ 这边作用的剪力为:

$$(V_x)_{x=\frac{a}{2}} = -D \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \left\{ C_i \left[-(1-\mu) \beta_i \frac{i^2 \pi^2}{b^2} - \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \gamma_i \right] + D_i \left[-(1-\mu) \frac{i^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \gamma_i + \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \beta_i \right] \right\} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} + \left\{ C_i \left[(1-\mu) \frac{i^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \gamma_i - \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \beta_i \right] + D_i \left[-(1-\mu) \frac{i^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \beta_i - \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \gamma_i \right] \right\} \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} \cos \frac{i\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{i\pi}{2} \quad (2.7)$$

在角点 $(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2})$ 的地基反作用力为:

$$R = -2D(1-\mu) \frac{\pi}{b} \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \left\{ C_i i \left[\beta_i \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} - \gamma_i \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} \right] + D_i i \left[\beta_i \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} + \gamma_i \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} \right] \right\} \quad (2.8)$$

(c) 对于叠加的第四部分, 须解一在弹性地基上的四边简支的矩形板, 而均布荷载 ck 为向上。我们得到:

$$W = -\frac{4ckb^4}{\pi^5 D} \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \frac{\sin \frac{i\pi}{2} \cos \frac{i\pi y}{b}}{i^5 \left(1 + \frac{kb^4}{i^4 \pi^4 D} \right)} \left\{ 1 + E_i \operatorname{ch} \beta_i x \cos \gamma_i x + F_i \operatorname{sh} \beta_i x \sin \gamma_i x \right\} \quad (2.9)$$

$$E_i = -\frac{\frac{i^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_i a}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \left(\operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\beta_i a}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} \right)}$$

$$F_i = \frac{\frac{i^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_i a}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \left(\operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\beta_i a}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} \right)}$$

β_i, γ_i 与 (b) 部分中的相同。沿 $x = \frac{a}{2}$ 这边的剪力为:

$$(V_x)_{x=\frac{a}{2}} = -\frac{4ckb^4}{\pi^5} \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \frac{\sin \frac{i\pi}{2} \cos \frac{i\pi y}{b}}{i^5 \left(1 + \frac{kb^4}{i^4 \pi^4 D} \right)} \left\{ \left[\frac{i^2 \pi^2}{b^2} (-1+\mu) (E_i \beta_i + F_i \gamma_i) + \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} (F_i \beta_i - E_i \gamma_i) \right] \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} + \left[\frac{i^2 \pi^2}{b^2} (1-\mu) (E_i \gamma_i - F_i \beta_i) - \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} (E_i \beta_i + F_i \gamma_i) \right] \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} \right\} \quad (2.10)$$

在角点 $(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2})$ 的地基反力为:

$$R = (1-\mu) \frac{8ckb^3}{\pi^4} \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \frac{1}{i^4(1+\frac{kb^4}{i^4\pi^4 D})} \left\{ E_i \left[\beta_i \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} - \gamma_i \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} \right] + F_i \left[\beta_i \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} + \gamma_i \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} \right] \right\} \quad (2.11)$$

(d) 对于叠加的部分(5), 须解一四边简支的在弹性地基上的矩形板, 而有一集中力 P 作用在中点. 按图2所示坐标系统, 得到,

$$W = \frac{-Pb}{\pi^2 \sqrt{kD}} \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \frac{\cos \frac{i\pi y}{b}}{i^2 \sqrt{1+\frac{kb^4}{i^4\pi^4 D}}} \{ G_i \operatorname{ch} \beta_i x \cdot \sin \gamma_i x + H_i \operatorname{sh} \beta_i x \cos \gamma_i x \} \quad (2.12)$$

$$G_i = \frac{\beta_i \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} - \gamma_i \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_i a}{2}}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\beta_i a}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\gamma_i a}{2}}$$

$$H_i = \frac{-\beta_i \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} - \gamma_i \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_i a}{2}}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\beta_i a}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\gamma_i a}{2}}$$

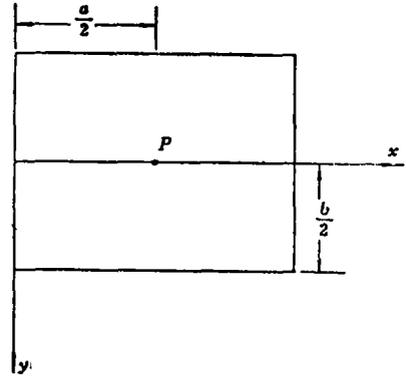


图 2

方程(2.12)只适用于 $x \leq \frac{a}{2}$, 而另一半是对称的. β_i, γ_i 与(b)中的相同. 沿 $x=0$ 这边的剪力为,

$$(V_x)_{x=0} = \frac{Pb}{\pi^2} \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \frac{\cos \frac{i\pi y}{b}}{i^2 \sqrt{1+\frac{kb^4}{i^4\pi^4 D}}} \left\{ (G_i \beta_i - H_i \gamma_i) - \sqrt{\frac{D}{k}} \frac{i^2 \pi^2}{b^2} (1-\mu) (G_i \gamma_i + H_i \beta_i) \right\} \quad (2.13)$$

由于对称, 只须将上式改为负值, 即得沿 $x=a$ 这边的剪力, 即

$$(V_x)_{x=a} = -(V_x)_{x=0} \quad (2.14)$$

在角点 $(a, \frac{b}{2})$ 的地基反力为:

$$R = 2(1-\mu) \sqrt{\frac{D}{k}} \frac{\pi}{b^2} P \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} i \sin \frac{i\pi}{2} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_i a}{2}}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\beta_i a}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\gamma_i a}{2}} \quad (2.15)$$

三、板中点受集中力作用时弹性地基上的自由方板

如图1所示的方板为一最简单的问题. 对于这情形, $a_i = b_i$. 要消除沿 $x = \frac{a}{2}$ 这边的剪力, 只须将(2.4), (2.7), (2.10), (2.14)式相加并使这和等于零. 并且, 要消除板角点的

反力, 将(2.5), (2.8), (2.11), (2.15)式所给的反力相加, 并使这和等于零. 于是使边界上没有剪力, 得到:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -D \left[\left\{ C_i \left[- (1-\mu) \frac{i^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \beta_i - \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \gamma_i \right] + D_i \left[- (1-\mu) \frac{i^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \gamma_i \right. \right. \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. \left. + \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \beta_i \right] \right\} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} + \left\{ C_i \left[(1-\mu) \frac{i^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \gamma_i - \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \beta_i \right] \right. \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. + D_i \left[- (1-\mu) \frac{i^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \beta_i - \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \gamma_i \right] \right\} \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} \right] \sin \frac{i\pi}{2} \\
 & - D \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \left[-A_m (1-\mu) \frac{m^3 \pi^3}{a^3} - B_m \frac{m\pi}{a} (2-\mu) \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \right] \frac{2}{b} \\
 & \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\beta_m^2 + \left(\gamma_m - \frac{i\pi}{b} \right)^2} \left\{ \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \left[\left(\gamma_m - \frac{i\pi}{b} \right) \sin \left(\gamma_m - \frac{i\pi}{b} \right) \frac{b}{2} \right] \right. \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. + \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \left[\beta_m \cos \left(\gamma_m - \frac{i\pi}{b} \right) \frac{b}{2} \right] \right\} + \frac{1}{\beta_m^2 + \left(\gamma_m + \frac{i\pi}{b} \right)^2} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \cdot \left\{ \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \left[\left(\gamma_m + \frac{i\pi}{b} \right) \sin \left(\gamma_m + \frac{i\pi}{b} \right) \frac{b}{2} \right] + \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \left[\beta_m \cos \left(\gamma_m + \frac{i\pi}{b} \right) \frac{b}{2} \right] \right\} \right] \\
 & - D \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \left[A_m \frac{m\pi}{a} (2-\mu) \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} - B_m \frac{m^3 \pi^3}{a^3} (1-\mu) \right] \frac{2}{b} \left[\frac{1}{\beta_m^2 + \left(\gamma_m - \frac{i\pi}{b} \right)^2} \right. \\
 & \quad \cdot \left\{ \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \beta_m \sin \left(\gamma_m - \frac{i\pi}{b} \right) \frac{b}{2} - \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \left(\gamma_m - \frac{i\pi}{b} \right) \cos \left(\gamma_m - \frac{i\pi}{b} \right) \frac{b}{2} \right\} \\
 & \quad + \frac{1}{\beta_m^2 + \left(\gamma_m + \frac{i\pi}{b} \right)^2} \left\{ \beta_m \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \sin \left(\gamma_m + \frac{i\pi}{b} \right) \frac{b}{2} - \left(\gamma_m + \frac{i\pi}{b} \right) \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \cdot \cos \left(\gamma_m + \frac{i\pi}{b} \right) \frac{b}{2} \right\} - \frac{4c k b^4}{\pi^5} \cdot \frac{1}{i^5 \left(1 + \frac{k b^4}{i^4 \pi^4 D} \right)} \sin \frac{i\pi}{2} \left\{ \left[\frac{i^2 \pi^2}{b^2} (-1+\mu) (E_i \beta_i \right. \right. \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. + F_i \gamma_i) + \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} (F_i \beta_i - E_i \gamma_i) \right] \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} + \left[\frac{i^2 \pi^2}{b^2} (1-\mu) (E_i \gamma_i - F_i \beta_i) \right. \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. - \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} (E_i \beta_i + F_i \gamma_i) \right] \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} \right\} - \frac{P b}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{i^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{k b^4}{i^4 \pi^4 D}}} \left\{ (G_i \beta_i - H_i \gamma_i) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \sqrt{\frac{D}{k}} \frac{i^2 \pi^2}{k} (1-\mu) (G_i \gamma_i + H_i \beta_i) \right\} = 0 \tag{3.1}
 \end{aligned}$$

使角点没有反力, 得到:

$$-2D(1-\mu) \frac{\pi}{a} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \left\{ A_m m \left[\beta_m \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_m a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_m a}{2} - \gamma_m \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_m a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_m a}{2} \right] \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + B_m m \left[\beta_m \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_m a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_m a}{2} + \gamma_m \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_m a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_m a}{2} \right] \} - 2D(1-\mu) \frac{\pi}{b} \\
 & \cdot \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \left\{ C_i i \left[\beta_i \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} - \gamma_i \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} \right] \right. \\
 & \left. + D_i i \left[\beta_i \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} + \gamma_i \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} \right] \right\} \\
 & + 8(1-\mu) ck \frac{b^3}{\pi^4} \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \frac{1}{i^4 \left(1 + \frac{kb^4}{i^4 \pi^4 D} \right)} \left\{ E_i \left[\beta_i \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. - \gamma_i \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} \right] + F_i \left[\beta_i \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} + \gamma_i \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} \right] \right\} \\
 & + 2(1-\mu) \frac{\pi}{b^2} \sqrt{\frac{D}{k}} P \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} i \sin \frac{i\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_i a}{2}}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\beta_i a}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\gamma_i a}{2}} = 0 \quad (3.2)
 \end{aligned}$$

方程(3.1)为一组无穷联立方程，方程(3.2)为一单独的方程。我们可用它们来解 a_1, a_3, a_5, \dots 及 c 。计算机使有可能得到这问题的精确解。

四、例 题

有一在弹性地基上的方板，集中力 P 作用在板的中点(图1)。

$$\mu = 0.167, \quad \frac{kb^4}{D} = 10^4$$

取系数 a_m 35项，得到

$$a_m \left(\frac{Pb^2}{D} \right) \quad (m=1,3,5,\dots)$$

-0.41748×10^{-4}	0.65450×10^{-5}	0.10853×10^{-5}
0.17573×10^{-5}	0.60966×10^{-7}	0.25752×10^{-7}
0.12883×10^{-7}	0.72047×10^{-8}	0.43666×10^{-8}
0.28125×10^{-8}	0.18994×10^{-8}	0.13325×10^{-8}
0.96451×10^{-9}	0.71658×10^{-9}	0.54429×10^{-9}
0.42136×10^{-9}	0.33162×10^{-9}	0.26479×10^{-9}
0.21458×10^{-9}	0.17517×10^{-9}	0.14475×10^{-9}
0.12072×10^{-9}	0.10151×10^{-9}	0.86009×10^{-10}
0.73379×10^{-10}	0.63000×10^{-10}	0.54405×10^{-10}
0.47237×10^{-10}	0.41217×10^{-10}	0.36123×10^{-10}
0.31811×10^{-10}	0.28120×10^{-10}	0.24951×10^{-10}
0.22217×10^{-10}	0.19849×10^{-10}	

$$c = -0.13125 \times 10^{-4} \frac{Pb^2}{D}$$

可以看出, 系数 a_m 收敛很快. 因要计算弯矩与地基反力, 故取了较多的项以保证 它们的精确性.

挠度与弯矩列表如下.

表 1 板的挠度 $W(\frac{Pb^2}{D})$

$y \quad x$	0	$a/8$	$a/4$	$3a/8$	$a/2$
0	0.00125	0.00066	0.00018	0.00000	-0.00006
$a/8$	0.00066	0.00041	0.00012	-0.00001	-0.00005
$a/4$	0.00018	0.00012	0.00003	-0.00002	-0.00004
$3a/8$	0.00000	-0.00001	-0.00002	-0.00002	-0.00002
$a/2$	-0.00006	-0.00005	-0.00004	-0.00002	-0.00001

表 2 板的弯矩 $M_x(P)$

$y \quad x$	0	$a/8$	$a/4$	$3a/8$	$a/2$
0		-0.011	-0.018	-0.007	0.000
$a/8$	0.041	-0.001	-0.012	-0.006	0.000
$a/4$	0.004	0.000	-0.004	-0.002	0.000
$3a/8$	0.001	0.000	-0.001	0.000	0.000
$a/2$	-0.001	-0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000

图 3 和图 4 绘出挠度和弯矩的曲线.

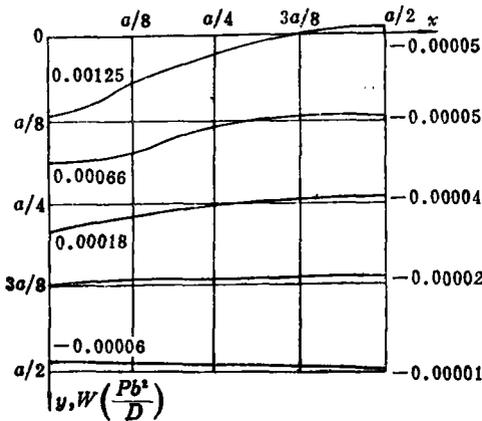


图 3 W 曲线

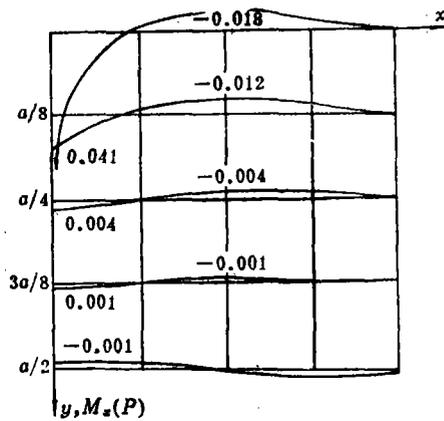


图 4 M_x 曲线

作为计算的校核, 计算地基的反力, 看它是否与荷载 P 平衡. 从挠曲面的方程, 得到:

$$\iint \sum_{m=1}^5 W_m k dx dy = \frac{4ka}{\pi} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{1}{m(\beta_m^2 + \gamma_m^2)} \left\{ (A_m \beta_m - B_m \gamma_m) \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_m b}{2} + (A_m \gamma_m + B_m \beta_m) \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_m b}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_m b}{2} \right\} + \frac{4kb}{\pi} \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \frac{1}{i(\beta_i^2 + \gamma_i^2)} \left\{ (C_i \beta_i - D_i \gamma_i) \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cdot \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} + (C_i \gamma_i + B_i \beta_i) \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} \} + abck \\
& - \frac{16ck^2 b^5}{\pi^6 D} \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \frac{1}{i^6 \left(1 + \frac{kb^4}{\pi^4 i^4 D}\right)} \left\{ \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{\beta_i^2 + \gamma_i^2} \left[(E_i \beta_i - F_i \gamma_i) \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + (E_i \gamma_i + F_i \beta_i) \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} \right] \right\} - \frac{4Pb^2}{\pi^3} \sqrt{\frac{k}{D}} \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \frac{\sin \frac{i\pi}{2}}{i^3 \sqrt{1 + \frac{kb^4}{\pi^4 i^4 D}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta_i^2 + \gamma_i^2} \\
& \cdot \left\{ (H_i \beta_i - G_i \gamma_i) \left(\operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} - 1 \right) + (H_i \gamma_i + G_i \beta_i) \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_i a}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma_i a}{2} \right\} \quad (4.1)
\end{aligned}$$

将 c 与 a_1, a_3, \dots 代入 (4.1) 式, 得到:

$$\iint \sum W_m k \, dx dy = 0.99964 P$$

因而, 对 a_m 取了 35 个系数, 地基反力与荷载 P 之间的误差是可以忽略的。

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A Free Rectangular Plate on the Elastic Foundation

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Abstract

In the theory of elastic thin plates, the bending of a free rectangular plate on the elastic foundation is also a difficult problem. This paper provides a rigorous solution by the method of superposition. It satisfies the differential equation, the boundary conditions of the edges and the free corner conditions. Thus we are led to a system of infinite simultaneous equations. The problem solved is for a plate with a concentrated load at its center. Adaptation is made of the equilibrium of the reactive forces from the foundation and the concentrated load to see if our calculation is correct or not.