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# 两种材料组成的弹性楔的佯谬解<sup>\*</sup>

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(钟万勰推荐)

摘要: 从 Hellinger-Reissner 变分原理出发, 通过引入适当的变换可以将两种材料组成的弹性楔问题导入极坐标哈密顿体系, 从而可以在由原变量和其对偶变量组成的辛几何空间, 利用分离变量法和辛本征向量展开法求解该问题的解。在极坐标哈密顿体系下的所有辛本征值中, 本征值-1 是一个特殊的本征值。一般情况下本征值-1 为单本征值, 求解其对应的基本本征函数向量就直接给出了顶端受有集中力偶的经典弹性力学解。但当两种材料的顶角和弹性模量满足特殊关系时, 本征值-1 成为重本征值, 同时经典弹性力学解的应力分量变成无穷大, 即出现佯谬。此时重本征值-1 存在约当型本征解, 通过对该特殊约当型本征解的直接求解就给出了两种材料组成的弹性楔顶端受有集中力偶的佯谬问题的解。结果进一步表明经典弹性力学中弹性楔的佯谬解对应的就是极坐标哈密顿体系的约当型解。

关键词: 佯谬; 辛几何; 约当型; 弹性楔

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## 引 言

对顶端受有集中力偶作用的单一材料的楔, 当楔顶角  $2\alpha = 2\alpha^*$  ( $\tan 2\alpha^* = 2\alpha^*$ ,  $\alpha^* \approx 0.715\pi$ ) 时, 经典解的应力分量成为无穷大。Stenberg 和 Koiter<sup>[1]</sup> 首先提出并解决了这个问题, 此后 Dundurs 和 Markenscoff<sup>[2, 3]</sup> 又对此作了更深入的探讨。对表面受有与  $r^n$  ( $n \geq 0$ ) 成正比分布荷载的楔, 当  $2\alpha$  与  $n$  之间满足一定关系时, 经典解也成为无穷大。对于其中  $2\alpha = \pi$  和  $2\alpha = 2\pi$ ,  $n = 0$  的特殊情形, Dempsey<sup>[4]</sup> 构造了在  $2\alpha = 2\alpha^*$ 、 $\pi$ 、 $2\pi$  时应力均为有限的解, 但他的解在  $2\alpha$  趋近  $2\alpha^*$ 、 $\pi$ 、 $2\pi$  时, 应力仍无界。Ting<sup>[5]</sup> 利用奇次解叠加的方法, 克服了 Dempsey 解的缺点, 从而构造了一个当  $2\alpha$  趋近于  $2\alpha^*$ 、 $\pi$ 、 $2\pi$  时均为有界的解。对楔的表面受有非均匀载荷的特殊情形, 王敏中<sup>[6]</sup> 利用两个奇次解相叠加, 得出了  $2\alpha$  趋近和等于上述 3 个角度时, 应力均为有界的解。对受一般荷载的楔, 丁皓江等<sup>[7]</sup> 通过构造复变函数的特解序列, 研究了佯谬的所有情况, 并发现了二次佯谬。姚伟岸<sup>[8]</sup> 通过极坐标哈密顿体系约当型的求解重新研究了单一材料弹性楔的佯谬问题, 指出经典弹性力学中的弹性楔的佯谬解对应的就是极坐标哈密顿体系的约当型解。本文采用与文[8] 相同的方法进一步求解由两种材料组成的弹性楔的佯谬问题, 即将问题导入极坐标哈密顿体系, 在由原变量和其对偶变量组成的辛几何空间通过对特殊约

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当型的求解直接给出相关佯谬问题的解。

## 1 极坐标哈密顿体系<sup>[9~11]</sup>

本文研究如图 1 所示的由两种不同材料组成的弹性楔, 其中  $\theta = 0$  线为两种材料的分界线。材料 1 的弹性性质用  $E_1$  和  $\nu_1$  表示, 占用扇形域  $-\alpha < \theta < 0$ ; 材料 2 的弹性性质用  $E_2$  和  $\nu_2$  来表示, 占有扇形域  $0 < \theta < \beta$ 。本文用下标  $i = 1, 2$  来区别两种不同材料相关的各物理量。记  $u_i, v_i$  分别为径向和环向位移分量, 而  $\sigma_{ri}, \sigma_{\theta i}, \tau_i$  为相应的应力分量。在不致引起混乱的情况下, 以下表达式中的下标  $i$  经常被略去。下面摘要介绍极坐标弹性平面哈密顿体系, 有关详细内容及推导过程请参见文献[9~11]。

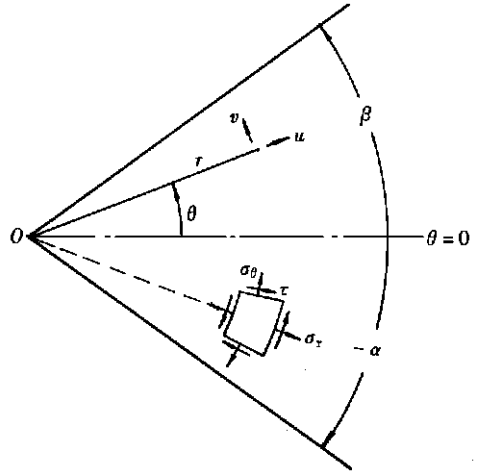


图 1 两种材料组成的弹性楔示意图

从 Hellinger-Reissner 变分原理出发, 通过引入变换

$$\begin{cases} \xi = \ln r, & r = \exp(\xi); \\ S_r = r\sigma_r, & S_\theta = r\sigma_\theta, & S_r = r\tau, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

并将  $\xi$  模拟为时间坐标, 记  $(\cdot)' = \partial/\partial\xi$  可将原问题导入哈密顿体系。位移  $u, v$  与其对偶变量  $S_r, S_\theta$  组成了辛几何空间的全状态向量  $v = \{u, v, S_r, S_\theta\}^T$ , 其哈密顿型对偶方程组为:

$$\dot{v} = H v,$$

$$\text{其中 } H = \begin{bmatrix} -v & -v\partial/\partial\theta & (1-v^2)/E & 0 \\ -\partial/\partial\theta & 1 & 0 & 2(1+\nu)/E \\ E & E\partial/\partial\theta & v & -\partial/\partial\theta \\ -E\partial/\partial\theta & -E\partial^2/\partial\theta^2 & -v\partial/\partial\theta & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (2)$$

其中环向的力素  $S_\theta$  已予消去, 根据应力-应变关系有

$$S_\theta = E(u + \partial v/\partial\theta) + \nu S_r, \quad (3)$$

余下应考虑其边界条件。首先是在两种材料的分界线  $\theta = 0$  的应力平衡和位移连续条件

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = u_2, & v_1 = v_2, & S_{\theta 1} = S_{\theta 2}, \\ E_1(u_1 + \partial v_1/\partial\theta) + \nu_1 S_{r1} = E_2(u_2 + \partial v_2/\partial\theta) + \nu_2 S_{r2} \end{cases} \quad \text{当 } \theta = 0 \text{ 时}; \quad (4)$$

其次是两侧边  $\theta = -\alpha$  及  $\theta = \beta$  的边界条件。这里仅讨论其为自由的边界条件

$$\begin{cases} S_{r\theta i} = 0, \\ E_i(u_i + \partial v_i/\partial\theta) + \nu S_{ri} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (i = 1, 2), \text{ 当 } \theta = -\alpha \text{ 或 } \theta = \beta \text{ 时}. \quad (5)$$

对齐次自由边界条件(5)而言, 原问题(2)可分离变量求解:

$$v = \exp(\mu\xi) \Psi(\theta) = r^\mu \Psi(\theta); \quad H\Psi = \mu\Psi, \quad (6)$$

这里  $\mu$  是本征值,  $\Psi$  是本征函数向量, 它除了要满足(6)式中的第二个方程外, 还要满足相应的界面连续条件(4)和侧边边界条件(5), 其通解为

$$\Psi = \begin{cases} u_i = A_{ui} \sin(1 + \mu) \theta + B_{ui} \cos(1 + \mu) \theta + C_{ui} \sin(1 - \mu) \theta + D_{ui} \cos(1 - \mu) \theta \\ v_i = A_{vi} \cos(1 + \mu) \theta + B_{vi} \sin(1 + \mu) \theta + C_{vi} \cos(1 - \mu) \theta + D_{vi} \sin(1 - \mu) \theta \\ S_{ri} = A_{ri} \sin(1 + \mu) \theta + B_{ri} \cos(1 + \mu) \theta + C_{ri} \sin(1 - \mu) \theta + D_{ri} \cos(1 - \mu) \theta \\ S_{\theta i} = A_{\theta i} \cos(1 + \mu) \theta + B_{\theta i} \sin(1 + \mu) \theta + C_{\theta i} \cos(1 - \mu) \theta + D_{\theta i} \sin(1 - \mu) \theta \end{cases}, \quad (7)$$

其中常数  $A_{ui}, B_{ui}, C_{ui}, D_{ui}, \dots$  等还不是互相独立的。将(7)代入方程(6)及界面连续条件(4)和侧边边界条件(5)即可得到关于本征值  $\mu$  的超越方程

$$G(\mu) = \det \begin{vmatrix} m_1 & m_2 & m_3 & m_4 \\ m_5 & m_6 & m_7 & m_8 \\ m_9 & m_{10} & m_{11} & m_{12} \\ m_{13} & m_{14} & m_{15} & m_{16} \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad (8)$$

其中  $m_i$  的表达式见附录。超越方程(8)有无穷多个根,但不难直接验证0及  $\pm 1$  一定是其根,即0及  $\pm 1$  一定是算子矩阵  $H$  的本征值。这里,我们关心的是本征值  $\mu = -1$  的本征解。

将  $\mu = -1$  代入本征方程(6)及侧边边界条件(5)可解得其对应的基本本征解  $\Psi$  为:

$$\Psi_1 = \begin{cases} u_1 = \left[ A_1 - \frac{2}{E_1} C_1 \cos 2\alpha \right] \frac{\cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\alpha} + \frac{2}{E_1} C_1 \sin 2\theta \\ v_1 = - (1 - \nu_1) \left[ \frac{1}{2} A_1 + \left( \frac{1}{2} A_1 - \frac{1}{E_1} C_1 \cos 2\alpha \right) \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\sin 2\alpha} - \frac{1}{E_1} C_1 \cos 2\theta \right] + A_1 \\ S_{r1} = - (A_1 E_1 - 2 C_1 \cos 2\alpha) \frac{\cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\alpha} - 2 C_1 \sin 2\theta \\ S_{\theta 1} = - \frac{1}{2} A_1 E_1 - \left( \frac{1}{2} A_1 E_1 - C_1 \cos 2\alpha \right) \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\sin 2\alpha} + C_1 \cos 2\theta \end{cases} \quad \text{当 } -\alpha < \theta < 0 \text{ 时}, \quad (9a)$$

及

$$\Psi_2 = \begin{cases} u_2 = - \left[ A_2 - \frac{2}{E_2} C_2 \cos 2\beta \right] \frac{\cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\beta} + \frac{2}{E_2} C_2 \sin 2\theta \\ v_2 = (1 - \nu_2) \left[ - \frac{1}{2} A_2 + \left( \frac{1}{2} A_2 - \frac{1}{E_2} C_2 \cos 2\beta \right) \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\sin 2\beta} + \frac{1}{E_2} C_2 \cos 2\theta \right] + A_2 \\ S_{r2} = (A_2 E_2 - 2 C_2 \cos 2\beta) \frac{\cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\beta} - 2 C_2 \sin 2\theta \\ S_{\theta 2} = - \frac{1}{2} A_2 E_2 + \left( \frac{1}{2} A_2 E_2 - C_2 \cos 2\beta \right) \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\sin 2\beta} + C_2 \cos 2\theta \end{cases} \quad \text{当 } 0 < \theta < \beta \text{ 时}, \quad (9b)$$

这里  $A_1, C_1, A_2, C_2$  皆为常数。再将(9)代入  $\theta = 0$  处的界面连续条件(4)可得

$$A_1 = \frac{n_1}{n_4} C_1, \quad A_2 = \frac{n_2}{n_4} C_1, \quad C_2 = \frac{n_3}{n_4} C_1, \quad (10)$$

其中  $n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4$  的计算公式见附录。对本征解(9),不失一般性可取(9)和(10)中的  $C_1 = 1$ 。由该本征解  $\Psi$  组成的原问题(2)的解为

$$v = \exp(-\xi_j) \Psi = r^{-1} \Psi, \quad (11)$$

它对应的应力场在尖楔顶端合成为一个集中力偶

$$M = \int_{-\alpha}^{\beta} \tau_r^2 d\theta = \int_{-\alpha}^0 S_{r\theta 1} d\theta + \int_0^{\beta} S_{r\theta 2} d\theta = p_1 [E_1(1 - \cos 2\alpha) - E_2(1 - \cos 2\beta)] + p_2 + p_3, \quad (12)$$

其中  $p_1, p_2, p_3$  的计算公式见附录。

在一般情况下  $M \neq 0$ , 于是即可给出由两种材料组成的弹性楔顶点受单位集中力偶作用的经典弹性力学解为

$$\hat{\nu} = \frac{1}{M} \nu = \frac{1}{rM} \Psi, \quad (13)$$

需要提醒的是由于

$$G'(-1) = \left. \frac{dG(\mu)}{d\mu} \right|_{\mu=-1} = \frac{2n_4}{E_1^2} M, \quad (14)$$

因此当  $M \neq 0$  时  $\mu = -1$  一定为方程(8)的单根, 即本征值  $\mu = -1$  不存在约当型本征解。

但当  $\alpha, \beta$ , 和  $E_i, \nu_i$  为一些特定值而使  $M = 0$  时, 式(13)所表示的弹性楔顶点受单位集中力偶作用的经典解的应力场就成为无穷大, 即发生所谓的佯谬。显然, 此时  $\mu = -1$  是方程(8)的二重根, 即本征值  $\mu = -1$  一定存在约当型本征解。

## 2 约当型本征解

当  $\mu = -1$  是重本征值(即  $M = 0$ ) 时, 它一定存在约当型本征解, 该解应求解方程

$$H\Psi = -\Psi + \Psi, \quad (15)$$

求解(15)并代入界面连续条件(4)及侧边边界条件(5)可得一个约当型本征解为

$$\Psi_1 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_1 = [q_1 + (5 - \nu_1)p_1] \cos 2\theta + \frac{5 - \nu_1}{2E_1} \sin 2\theta - \frac{2}{E_1} \theta \cos 2\theta + \\ \quad 4p_1 \theta \sin 2\theta + \frac{n_1(1 + \nu_1)}{2n_4} \theta + \frac{1 + \nu_1}{E_1} (E_1 p_1 \cos 2\alpha - p_2) \\ v_1 = - \left[ \frac{1 - \nu_1}{2} q_1 + 2(2 - \nu_1)p_1 \right] \sin 2\theta + \frac{2 - \nu_1}{E_1} \cos 2\theta + \\ \quad \frac{1 - \nu_1}{E_1} \theta \sin 2\theta + 2(1 - \nu_1)p_1 \theta \cos 2\theta + q_3 \\ S_{r1} = -E_1 [q_1 + p_1] \cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta + 2\theta \cos 2\theta - \\ \quad 4E_1 p_1 \theta \sin 2\theta - \frac{n_1 E_1}{2n_4} \theta + p_2 - E_1 p_1 \cos 2\alpha \\ S_{r\theta 1} = -\frac{1}{2} q_1 E_1 \sin 2\theta + \theta \sin 2\theta + 2E_1 p_1 \theta \cos 2\theta + q_5 \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{当 } -\alpha < \theta < 0 \text{ 时}, \quad (16a)$$

及

$$\Psi_2 = \left\{ \begin{aligned} & u_2 = - \left[ q_2 - (5 - \nu_2)p_1 - q_7 \tan 2\beta \right] \cos 2\theta + \left[ \frac{n_3(5 - \nu_2)}{2E_2 n_4} + q_7 \right] \sin 2\theta - \\ & \quad \frac{2n_3}{E_2 n_4} \theta \cos 2\theta + 4p_1 \theta \sin 2\theta + \frac{n_2(1 + \nu_2)}{2n_4} \theta + \frac{1 + \nu_2}{E_2} (E_2 p_1 \cos 2\beta + p_3) \\ & v_2 = \left[ \frac{1 - \nu_2}{2} q_2 - 2(2 - \nu_2)p_1 - \frac{q_7(1 - \nu_2)}{2} \tan 2\beta \right] \sin 2\theta + \\ & \quad \left[ \frac{(2 - \nu_2)n_3}{E_2 n_4} + \frac{(1 - \nu_2)q_7}{2} \right] \cos 2\theta + \frac{(1 - \nu_2)n_3}{n_4 E_2} \theta \sin 2\theta + \\ & \quad 2(1 - \nu_2)p_1 \theta \cos 2\theta + q_4 \\ & S_{r2} = E_2 \left[ q_2 - p_1 - q_7 \tan 2\beta \right] \cos 2\theta - \left( \frac{n_3}{2n_4} + q_7 E_2 \right) \sin 2\theta + \frac{2n_3}{n_4} \theta \cos 2\theta - \\ & \quad 4E_2 p_1 \theta \sin 2\theta - \frac{n_2 E_2}{2n_4} \theta - E_2 p_1 \cos 2\beta - p_3 \\ & S_{\theta 2} = \frac{1}{2} E_2 (q_2 - q_7 \tan 2\beta) \sin 2\theta + \frac{q_7 E_2}{2} \cos 2\theta + \frac{n_3}{n_4} \theta \sin 2\theta + \\ & \quad 2E_2 p_1 \theta \cos 2\theta + q_6 \end{aligned} \right. \quad \text{当 } 0 < \theta < \beta \text{ 时,} \quad (16b)$$

其中  $q_i (i = 1 \sim 7)$  的表达式见附录。由约当型本征解  $\Psi$  组成的原问题(2)的解为:

$$\mathbf{v} = \exp(-\xi) (\Psi + \xi \Psi + C_0 \Psi) = r^{-1} (\Psi + \ln r \Psi) + C_0 \mathbf{v}, \quad (17)$$

其中  $C_0$  可为任意常数, 它表示的是可任意叠加的基本本征解。解(17)对应的应力场在尖楔顶端合成为一力偶

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \int_{-\alpha}^{\beta} \tau_r^2 d\theta = \int_{-\alpha}^0 S_{r\theta 1} d\theta + \int_0^{\beta} S_{r\theta 2} d\theta = \\ & q_5 \alpha + \frac{E_1(2p_1 + q_1)}{4} (1 - \cos 2\alpha) + \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{4} - \frac{\alpha \cos 2\alpha}{2} - E_1 p_1 \alpha \sin 2\alpha + \\ & q_6 \beta - \frac{E_2(2p_1 - q_2 + q_7 \tan 2\beta)}{4} (1 - \cos 2\beta) + \frac{n_3 + n_4 q_7 E_2}{4n_4} \sin 2\beta - \\ & \frac{n_3}{2n_4} \beta \cos 2\beta + E_2 p_1 \beta \sin 2\beta. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

于是即可给出由两种材料组成的尖楔顶点受单位集中力偶作用的经典佯谬问题的解为

$$\hat{\mathbf{v}} = \frac{1}{M} \mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{rM} (\Psi + \ln r \Psi + C_0 \Psi). \quad (19)$$

这里再一次表明经典弹性力学中弹性楔的佯谬解对应的就是极坐标哈密顿体系的约当型解。

### 3 结束语

本文的研究表明: 由两种材料组成的弹性楔顶端受有集中力偶的经典力学佯谬解, 对应的仍然是极坐标哈密顿体系约当型解, 即佯谬的存在和哈密顿体系的约当型密不可分, 其特殊性也正是源于约当型。通过约当型本征解的求解就可以直接得到佯谬问题的解析解。

## 附 录

$$\eta = E_2/E_1, \quad (\text{A}_1)$$

$$\alpha_1 = [(1 + \nu_2)(1 + \mu) - \eta(-3 + \nu_1 + \mu + \nu_1\mu)]/4, \quad (\text{A}_2)$$

$$\alpha_2 = [(1 - \mu)(1 + \nu_2) - \eta(1 + \nu_1)]/4, \quad (\text{A}_3)$$

$$\alpha_3 = 1 - (1 + \mu)\alpha_2/(1 - \mu), \quad (\text{A}_4)$$

$$\alpha_4 = (1 - \alpha_1)(1 + \mu)/(1 - \mu), \quad (\text{A}_5)$$

$$\alpha_5 = [(1 - \mu)(1 + \nu_2) + \eta(3 - \nu_1 + \mu + \nu_1\mu)]/4, \quad (\text{A}_6)$$

$$\alpha_6 = (1 - \mu)[1 + \nu_2 - \eta(1 + \nu_1)]/4, \quad (\text{A}_7)$$

$$\alpha_7 = 1 - \alpha_6, \quad (\text{A}_8)$$

$$\alpha_8 = 1 - \alpha_5, \quad (\text{A}_9)$$

$$m_1 = \cos(1 + \mu)\alpha, \quad (\text{A}_{10})$$

$$m_2 = -\sin(1 + \mu)\alpha, \quad (\text{A}_{11})$$

$$m_3 = \cos(1 - \mu)\alpha, \quad (\text{A}_{12})$$

$$m_4 = -\sin(1 - \mu)\alpha, \quad (\text{A}_{13})$$

$$m_5 = \alpha_7\cos(1 + \mu)\beta + \alpha_6\cos(1 - \mu)\beta, \quad (\text{A}_{14})$$

$$m_6 = \alpha_3\sin(1 + \mu)\beta + \alpha_2\sin(1 - \mu)\beta, \quad (\text{A}_{15})$$

$$m_7 = \alpha_8\cos(1 + \mu)\beta + \alpha_5\cos(1 - \mu)\beta, \quad (\text{A}_{16})$$

$$m_8 = \alpha_4\sin(1 + \mu)\beta + \alpha_1\sin(1 - \mu)\beta, \quad (\text{A}_{17})$$

$$m_9 = (1 - \mu)\sin(1 + \mu)\alpha, \quad (\text{A}_{18})$$

$$m_{10} = (1 - \mu)\cos(1 + \mu)\alpha, \quad (\text{A}_{19})$$

$$m_{11} = (1 + \mu)\sin(1 - \mu)\alpha, \quad (\text{A}_{20})$$

$$m_{12} = (1 + \mu)\cos(1 - \mu)\alpha, \quad (\text{A}_{21})$$

$$m_{13} = -(1 - \mu)\alpha_7\sin(1 + \mu)\beta - (1 + \mu)\alpha_6\sin(1 - \mu)\beta, \quad (\text{A}_{22})$$

$$m_{14} = (1 - \mu)\alpha_3\cos(1 + \mu)\beta + (1 + \mu)\alpha_2\cos(1 - \mu)\beta, \quad (\text{A}_{23})$$

$$m_{15} = -(1 - \mu)\alpha_8\sin(1 + \mu)\beta - (1 + \mu)\alpha_5\sin(1 - \mu)\beta, \quad (\text{A}_{24})$$

$$m_{16} = (1 - \mu)\alpha_4\cos(1 + \mu)\beta + (1 + \mu)\alpha_1\cos(1 - \mu)\beta, \quad (\text{A}_{25})$$

$$n_1 = 2[(E_1\nu_2 - E_2\nu_1 - E_1 + E_2)\sin 2\alpha + (E_2\nu_1 - E_1\nu_2 - E_1 - E_2)\sin 2\alpha\cos 2\beta - 2E_2\sin 2\beta\cos 2\alpha], \quad (\text{A}_{26})$$

$$n_2 = -2[(E_1\nu_2 - E_1 - E_2\nu_1 + E_2)\sin 2\beta + (E_2\nu_1 - E_1\nu_2 + E_1 + E_2)\sin 2\beta\cos 2\alpha + 2E_1\sin 2\alpha\cos 2\beta], \quad (\text{A}_{27})$$

$$n_3 = -E_2[(E_1 + E_2 - E_2\nu_1 + E_1\nu_2)\sin 2\beta + (E_2 - E_1 + E_2\nu_1 - E_1\nu_2)\sin 2\beta\cos 2\alpha + 2E_1\sin 2\alpha], \quad (\text{A}_{28})$$

$$n_4 = E_1[(E_1\nu_2 - E_2\nu_1 - E_2 - E_1)\sin 2\alpha + (E_2\nu_1 - E_1\nu_2 - E_1 + E_2)\sin 2\alpha\cos 2\beta - 2E_2\sin 2\beta], \quad (\text{A}_{29})$$

$$p_1 = (n_1E_1 - 2n_4\cos 2\alpha)/4n_4E_1\sin 2\alpha, \quad (\text{A}_{30})$$

$$p_2 = (n_4\sin 2\alpha - n_1E_1\alpha)/2n_4, \quad (\text{A}_{31})$$

$$p_3 = (n_3\sin 2\beta - n_2E_2\beta)/2n_4, \quad (\text{A}_{32})$$

$$w_1 = \frac{(2 - \nu_1)E_2}{E_1} - \frac{(2 - \nu_2)n_3}{n_4} + \frac{n_1E_2(1 - \nu_1^2) - n_1E_1(1 + \nu_1)(1 - \nu_2)}{4n_4}, \quad (\text{A}_{33})$$

$$w_2 = \frac{(1 + \nu_2) [n_1(1 + \nu_1)E_1 - n_2(1 + \nu_2)E_2] + E_2 [n_1(1 - \nu_1^2) - n_2(1 - \nu_2^2)]}{4n_4} + \frac{(2 - \nu_1)E_2}{E_1} - \frac{(2 - \nu_2)n_3}{n_4}, \quad (\text{A}_{34})$$

$$w_3 = \frac{(1 + \nu_1) [n_1(1 + \nu_1)E_1 - n_2(1 + \nu_2)E_2] + E_1 [n_1(1 - \nu_1^2) - n_2(1 - \nu_2^2)]}{4n_4} + (2 - \nu_1) - \frac{(2 - \nu_2)n_3E_1}{n_4E_2}, \quad (\text{A}_{35})$$

$$g = 4p_1 \alpha \tan 2\alpha - \frac{2\alpha}{E_1} + (5 - \nu_1)p_1 - \frac{n_1(1 + \nu_1)}{2n_4 \sin 2\alpha} + \frac{(1 + \nu_1)(E_1 p_1 \cos 2\alpha - p_2)}{E_1} - 4p_1 \beta \tan 2\beta - \frac{2n_3 \beta}{n_4 E_2} - (5 - \nu_2)p_1 - \frac{n_2(1 + \nu_2)}{2n_4 \sin 2\beta} - \frac{(1 + \nu_2)(E_2 p_1 \cos 2\beta + p_3)}{E_2}, \quad (\text{A}_{36})$$

$$f_1 = 2E_1(w_1 - w_2 \cos 2\beta + E_2 g \sin 2\beta) \sin 2\alpha, \quad (\text{A}_{37})$$

$$f_2 = E_1 \left\{ g [E_1(1 - \nu_2) + E_2(1 + \nu_1)] \sin 2\beta \sin 2\alpha - 2w_3 \sin 2\alpha \cos 2\beta - 2w_1 \sin 2\beta \right\}, \quad (\text{A}_{38})$$

$$q_1 = \frac{1}{\sin 2\alpha} \left[ \frac{f_1}{n_4} + 4p_1 \alpha \cos 2\alpha - \frac{2\alpha \sin 2\alpha}{E_1} - \frac{n_1(1 + \nu_1)}{2n_4} \right], \quad (\text{A}_{39})$$

$$q_2 = \frac{1}{\sin 2\beta} \left[ \frac{f_2}{n_4} - 4p_1 \beta \cos 2\beta - \frac{2n_3 \beta \sin 2\beta}{E_2 n_4} - \frac{n_2(1 + \nu_2)}{2n_4} \right], \quad (\text{A}_{40})$$

$$q_3 = (1 + \nu_1) [2f_1 + (1 - \nu_1)n_1] / 4n_4, \quad (\text{A}_{41})$$

$$q_4 = (1 + \nu_2) [2f_2 + (1 - \nu_2)n_2] / 4n_4, \quad (\text{A}_{42})$$

$$q_5 = E_1 [n_1(1 + \nu_1) - 2f_1] / 4n_4, \quad (\text{A}_{43})$$

$$q_6 = E_2 [n_2(1 + \nu_2) - 2f_2] / 4n_4, \quad (\text{A}_{44})$$

$$q_7 = - \frac{2E_1}{n_4} \left[ w_3 \sin 2\alpha + \frac{1}{2} g (E_1 - E_2 \nu_1 + E_1 \nu_2 - E_2) \sin 2\alpha \sin 2\beta + w_2 \sin 2\beta \right]. \quad (\text{A}_{45})$$

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## Paradox Solution on Elastic Wedge Dissimilar Materials

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**Abstract:** According to the Hellinger\_Reissner variational principle and introducing proper transformation of variables, the problem on elastic wedge dissimilar materials can be led to Hamiltonian system, so the solution of the problem can be got by employing the separation of variables method and symplectic eigenfunction expansion under symplectic space, which consists of original variables and their dual variables. The eigenvalue  $-1$  is a special one of all symplectic eigenvalue for Hamiltonian system in polar coordinate. In general, the eigenvalue  $-1$  is a single eigenvalue, and the classical solution of an elastic wedge dissimilar materials subjected to a unit concentrated couple at the vertex is got directly by solving the eigenfunction vector for eigenvalue  $-1$ . But the eigenvalue  $-1$  becomes a double eigenvalue when the vertex angles and modulus of the materials satisfy certain definite relationships and the classical solution for the stress distribution becomes infinite at this moment, that is, the paradox should occur. Here the Jordan form eigenfunction vector for eigenvalue  $-1$  exists, and solution of the paradox on elastic wedge dissimilar materials subjected to a unit concentrated couple at the vertex is obtained directly by solving this special Jordan form eigenfunction. The result shows again that the solutions of the special paradox on elastic wedge in the classical theory of elasticity are just Jordan form solutions in symplectic space under Hamiltonian system.

**Key words:** paradox; symplectic space; Jordan form; elastic wedge