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# 轴向弹塑性应力波作用下直杆中的分叉问题

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摘要: 考虑了一个弹塑性直杆的动力屈曲问题, 将其归结为轴向阶跃应力波的传播导致的分叉问题, 分析了横向惯性效应的影响, 并考虑了应力波反射的作用, 给出了相应的屈曲条件, 最后进行了数值分析, 从中得到了一些有益的结论

关键词: 分叉; 应力波; 动力屈曲

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## 引 言

各类轴向冲击载荷作用下直杆的弹、塑性动力屈曲问题的研究由来已久, 对这一问题的研究大都假设直杆具有某种形式的初缺陷, 采用放大函数法讨论杆中的这些初缺陷在冲击载荷作用下被激发的行为。然而这种方法有一定的缺点, 一方面它将分叉问题简单地等同于一个刚度问题或强度问题去处理, 虽然不失为一个工程上实用的方法, 但却掩盖了分叉问题的物理本质; 另一方面, 放大倍数具有很大的随意性, 人为给出的较大的放大倍数在分析塑性屈曲时, 是否会使 Shanley 不卸载假定不再成立, 也是一个值得认真对待的问题

人们在分析动力屈曲问题时, 较少考虑波动效应的影响<sup>[1~6]</sup>, 特别是考虑塑性波和应力波在边界处的反射至今未见报道

本文讨论了有限长理想直杆在轴向弹塑性应力波作用下的动力屈曲问题, 考虑了应力波的传播和反射对屈曲的影响, 分析了横向惯性效应的作用, 进行了数值分析, 从中得到了一些有益的结论

## 1 杆中应力状态

图 1 所示为一两端固支、长为  $L$  的理想完善直杆, 图 2 为材料的线性强化弹塑性本构关系, 其中  $E$  弹性模量,  $E_t$  塑性强化模量,  $s$  材料的屈服极限

材料在塑性屈曲时服从 Shanley 模型的假定, 不卸载

$$(0, t) = -c \quad (t > 0, c > s) \quad (1)$$

此时, 在杆中将激发起弹性纵波和塑性纵波, 弹塑性应力波在杆中的传播可分为以下几个

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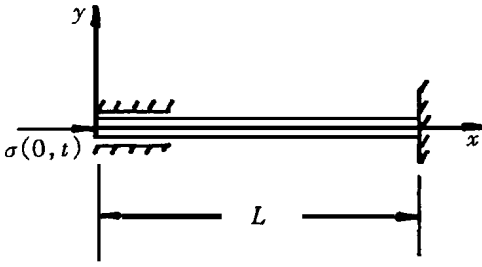


图 1

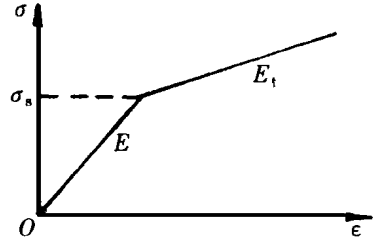


图 2

阶段

( )  $0 < t < L/c_e$  时,

$$N(x, t) = \begin{cases} -N_c & (0 < x < c_p t), \\ -N_s & (c_p t < x < c_e t), \\ 0 & (c_e t < x < L), \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

式中,  $N(x, t)$  杆中轴力,  $N_c = \sigma_c A$ ,  $N_s = \sigma_s A$ ,  $A$  杆的横截面积,  $t$  时间参量,  $c_e = \sqrt{E/\rho}$ ,  $c_p = \sqrt{E_t/\rho}$ ,  $\rho$  材料密度,  $c_e$  弹性波波速,  $c_p$  塑性波波速 图3即为弹塑性应力波在杆中传播过程的示意

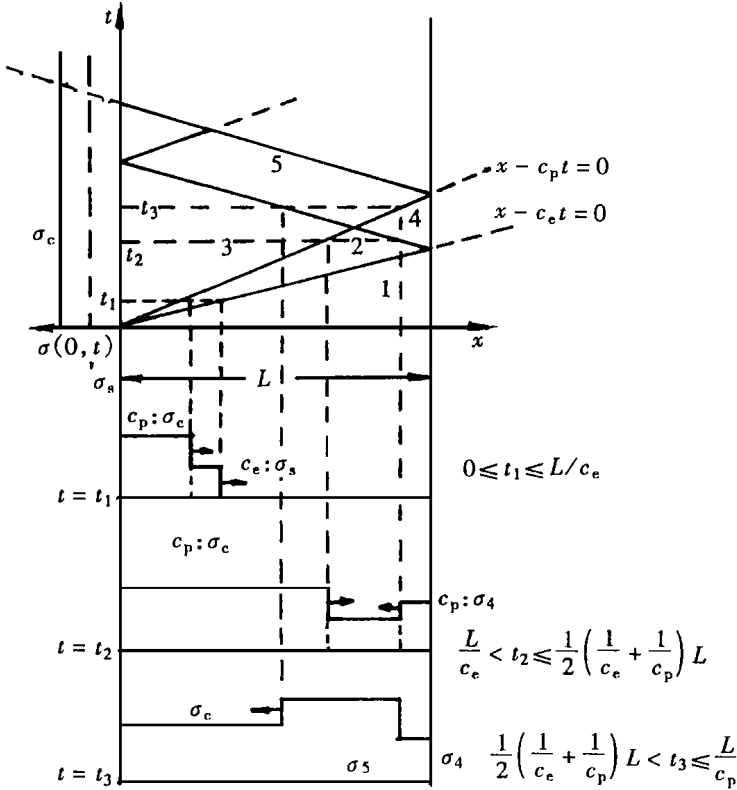


图 3

( )  $\frac{L}{c_e} < t < \frac{L}{2} \left( \frac{1}{c_e} + \frac{1}{c_p} \right)$  时,

$$N(x, t) = \begin{cases} -N_c & \left( 0 \leq x \leq c_p t \right), \\ -N_s & \left( c_p t < x \leq \left( 1 + \frac{c_p}{c_e} \right) L - c_p t \right), \\ -N_{p1} & \left( \left( 1 + \frac{c_p}{c_e} \right) L - c_p t < x \leq L \right), \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中

$$N_{p1} = 4A, \quad 4 = \left( 1 + \frac{c_p}{c_e} \right) s \quad (4)$$

( )  $\frac{L}{2} \left( \frac{1}{c_e} + \frac{1}{c_p} \right) < t < \frac{L}{c_p}$  时,

$$N(x, t) = \begin{cases} -N_c & \left( 0 \leq x \leq \left( 1 + \frac{c_p}{c_e} \right) L - c_p t \right), \\ -N_{p2} & \left( \left( 1 + \frac{c_p}{c_e} \right) L - c_p t < x \leq c_p t \right), \\ -N_{p1} & \left( c_p t < x \leq L \right), \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

其中

$$N_{p2} = 5A, \quad 5 = c + \frac{c_p}{c_e} s \quad (6)$$

以后各区的应力状态可依次类推, 我们将仅在  $0 \leq t \leq L/c_p$  的时间范围内讨论其分叉问题

## 2 横向惯性效应和分叉问题

在某一时刻设杆横向有一微小扰动则由 Euler-Bernoulli 梁理论知, 在  $t$  时刻扰动  $y(x, t)$  应满足动力方程:

$$EI \frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial x^4} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ N(x, t) \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right] + A \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (0 \leq x \leq L, t > 0), \quad (7)$$

式中  $I$  为横截面惯性矩, 方程(7) 可化为:

$$\frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = 0, \quad (8)$$

其中

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = - \frac{N(x, t)}{EI}, \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = \frac{A}{EI}$$

设方程(8) 具有分离变量形式的解  $y(x, t) = W(x)T(t)$ , 代入(8) 式有:

$$\frac{W^{(4)} + \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2}}{W} = - \frac{\partial^2 T}{T} = \quad (9)$$

如果  $\frac{\partial^2 T}{T} = -\omega^2$  (  $\omega > 0$  ) 则由(9) 式后一式有:

$$T(t) = \sin \left[ \omega t + \varphi \right], \quad (10)$$

其中  $\varphi$  为初位相, 显然此时  $\frac{\partial^2 T}{T} = -\omega^2$  (9) 式前一式化为:

$$W^{(4)} + \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} - \omega^2 W = 0, \quad (11)$$

其解为:

$$W(x) = \begin{cases} A_1 e^{\sqrt{\omega} x} + A_2 e^{-\sqrt{\omega} x} + A_3 \sin \sqrt{\omega} x + A_4 \cos \sqrt{\omega} x & (\omega > 0), \\ B_1 e^{k_1 x} + B_2 e^{-k_1 x} + B_3 \sin k_2 x + B_4 \cos k_2 x & (\omega < 0), \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

其中

$$k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{4 + 4^2}}{2}}, k_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{4 + 4^2}}{2}}$$

如果  $\lambda < 0$ , 取  $\lambda = -\lambda^2$  ( $\lambda > 0$ ) 则由(9) 后一式有:

$$T(t) = c_1 e^{-\lambda t} + c_2 e^{\lambda t} \quad (13)$$

(9) 式前一式化为:

$$W^{(4)} + \lambda^2 W^{(2)} + \lambda^2 W = 0, \quad (14)$$

其通解形如:

$$W(x) = \begin{cases} A_1 \sin k_1 x + A_2 \cos k_2 x + A_3 \sin k_2 x + A_4 \cos k_2 x & (\lambda^4 > 4^2), \\ B_1 e^{k_3 x} \sin k_4 x + B_2 e^{k_3 x} \cos k_4 x + B_3 e^{-k_3 x} \sin k_4 x + B_4 e^{-k_3 x} \cos k_4 x & (\lambda^4 < 4^2), \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

其中

$$k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{4 - 4^2}}{2}}, k_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{4 - 4^2}}{2}}, \\ k_3 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 - \lambda^2}, k_4 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 + \lambda^2}$$

对照(10) 及(13) 式不难发现, 当  $\lambda^2 > 0$  时, 方程给出一振荡型周期解, 它表征的是杆在轴向载荷作用下的横向振动而非屈曲, 振动频率  $\omega$  和载荷参量  $\lambda^2$  有关, 分叉条件是  $\lambda = 0$ , 这意味着杆横向振动的周期变成了无穷大, 也即此时对应着分叉, 此时动力方程转化为静力方程的形式. 如果  $\lambda^2 < 0$ , 方程(13) 则对应着杆的后屈曲状态.

因此我们认为, 分叉条件是  $\lambda = 0$ , 分叉实际上是结构不能维持在平衡位置附近的微小横向振动而变成发散型运动的过程. 因此, 在讨论此类动力方程寻求分叉点问题时, 不应计及横向惯性项, 但在进行后分叉分析时, 横向惯性效应则是必须考虑的.

### 3 分叉条件

根据上述分析, 我们认为分叉的发生与横向惯性是无关系的, 横向惯性只和后屈曲状态发生密切的联系, 因此可以通过静力平衡方程非平凡解的讨论建立理想完善直杆分叉问题的临界条件, 这和我们的直观想象是相同的.

( ) 0  $t \leq L/c_e$  时, 杆的扰动平衡方程为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{4}{x^4} y_1 + \frac{2}{c} \frac{y_1}{x^2} = 0 & (0 \leq x \leq c_p t), \\ \frac{4}{x^4} y_2 + \frac{2}{s} \frac{y_2}{x^2} = 0 & (c_p t < x \leq c_e t), \\ \frac{4}{x^4} y_3 = 0 & (c_e t < x \leq L), \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

其中:  $\frac{2}{c} = N/c_e EI$ ,  $\frac{2}{s} = N/s EI$ , 其通解为:

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = A_1 + A_2 e^{-\lambda x} + A_3 \sin \lambda x + A_4 \cos \lambda x & (0 \leq x \leq c_p t), \\ y_2 = B_1 + B_2 e^{-\lambda x} + B_3 \sin \lambda x + B_4 \cos \lambda x & (c_p t < x \leq c_e t), \\ y_3 = C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 x^2 + C_4 x^3 & (c_e t < x \leq L) \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

(17) 式应满足两固定端的边界条件, 在弹性及塑性波波阵面处同时应满足力和位移的连接条件, 并注意到:

$$M = E I y, Q = - E_i I y + N(x, t) y, \tag{18}$$

其中

$$E_i = \begin{cases} E & (\text{弹性}), \\ E_t & (\text{塑性}) \end{cases} \tag{19}$$

故此可得方程组(20)式:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & A_1 + A_4 = 0, A_2 + A_3 = 0, \\ & C_1 + C_2 L + C_3 L^2 + C_4 L^3 = 0, C_2 + 2C_3 L + 3C_4 L^2 = 0, \\ & A_1 + A_2 c x_1 + A_3 \sin c x_1 + A_4 \cos c x_1 = B_1 + B_2 s x_1 + B_3 \sin s x_1 + B_4 \cos s x_1, \\ & c(A_2 + A_3 \cos c x_1 - A_4 \sin c x_1) = s(B_2 + B_3 \cos s x_1 - B_4 \sin s x_1), \\ & E_t c^2 (-A_3 \sin c x_1 - A_4 \cos c x_1) = E_s^2 (-B_3 \sin s x_1 - B_4 \cos s x_1), \\ & -E_t I c^3 (-A_3 \cos c x_1 + A_4 \sin c x_1) - N_c c(A_2 + A_3 \cos c x_1 - A_4 \sin c x_1) = \\ & \quad -EI s^3 (-B_3 \cos s x_1 + B_4 \sin s x_1) - N_s s(B_2 + B_3 \cos s x_1 - B_4 \sin s x_1), \\ & B_1 + B_2 s x_2 + B_3 \sin s x_2 + B_4 \cos s x_2 = C_1 + C_2 x_2 + C_3 x_2^2 + C_4 x_2^3, \\ & B_2 s + B_3 s \cos s x_2 - B_4 s \sin s x_2 = C_2 + 2C_3 x_2 + 3C_4 x_2^2, \\ & -B_3 s^2 \sin s x_2 - B_4 s^2 \cos s x_2 = 2C_3 + 6C_4 x_2, \\ & -EI(-B_3 s^3 \cos s x_2 + B_4 s^3 \sin s x_2) - N_s s(B_2 + B_3 \cos s x_2 - B_4 \sin s x_2) - \\ & \quad 6EIC_4 \end{aligned} \right. \tag{20}$$

其中  $x_1 = c_p t, x_2 = c_e t$ , 使其系数行列为零, 即得到分叉条件(21) 式:

$$|A_{i,j}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & L & L^2 & L^3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2L & 3L^2 \\ 1 & A_{5,2} & A_{5,3} & A_{5,4} & -1 & A_{5,6} & A_{5,7} & A_{5,8} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & A_{6,3} & A_{6,4} & 0 & A_{6,6} & A_{6,7} & A_{6,8} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A_{7,3} & A_{7,4} & 0 & 0 & A_{7,7} & A_{7,8} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_t c^3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -E_s^3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & A_{9,6} & A_{9,7} & A_{9,8} & -1 & -x_2 & -x_2^2 & -x_2^3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{10,6} & A_{10,7} & A_{10,8} & 0 & -1 & -2x_2 & -3x_2^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{11,7} & A_{11,8} & 0 & 0 & 2 & 6x_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{s} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \tag{21}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{5,2} &= c x_1, A_{5,3} = \sin c x_1, A_{5,4} = \cos c x_1, A_{5,6} = -s x_1, A_{5,7} = -\sin s x_1, \\
 A_{5,8} &= -\cos s x_1, A_{6,3} = \cos c x_1, A_{6,4} = -\sin c x_1, A_{6,6} = -\sqrt{c}, \\
 A_{6,7} &= (-\sqrt{c}) \cos s x_1, A_{6,8} = (\sqrt{c}) \sin s x_1, A_{7,3} = \sin c x_1, A_{7,4} = \cos c x_1, \\
 A_{7,7} &= -A_{6,8}, A_{7,8} = A_{6,7}, A_{9,6} = s x_2, A_{9,7} = \sin s x_2, A_{9,8} = \cos s x_2, A_{10,6} = s, \\
 A_{10,7} &= s \cos s x_2, A_{10,8} = -s \sin s x_2, A_{11,7} = \frac{2}{s} \sin s x_2, A_{11,8} = \frac{2}{s} \cos s x_2
 \end{aligned}$$

( )  $\frac{L}{c_e} < t < \frac{L}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{c_e} + \frac{1}{c_p} \right]$  时, 扰动平衡方程为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{y_1}{x^4} + \frac{2}{c} \frac{y_1}{x^2} = 0 & (0 < x < c_p t), \\ \frac{y_2}{x^4} + \frac{2}{s} \frac{y_2}{x^2} = 0 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c_p t < x < \left( 1 + \frac{c_p}{c_e} \right) L - c_p t, \\ \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{c_p}{c_e} \right) L - c_p t < x < L \right], \end{array} \right. \\ \frac{y_3}{x^4} + \frac{2}{p_1} \frac{y_3}{x^2} = 0 & \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{c_p}{c_e} \right) L - c_p t < x < L \right], \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

其中  $\frac{2}{p_1} = N_{p1}/E_t I$ , 其通解是:

$$\begin{cases} y_1(x) = A_1 + A_2 c x + A_3 \sin c x + A_4 \cos c x & (0 < x < c_p t), \\ y_2(x) = B_1 + B_2 s x + B_3 \sin s x + B_4 \cos s x & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c_p t < x < \left( 1 + \frac{c_p}{c_e} \right) L - c_p t, \\ \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{c_p}{c_e} \right) L - c_p t < x < L \right], \end{array} \right. \\ y_3(x) = C_1 + C_2 p_1 x + C_3 \sin p_1 x + C_4 \cos p_1 x & \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{c_p}{c_e} \right) L - c_p t < x < L \right] \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

利用两固定端边界条件及波阵面处力和位移的连接条件, 可得方程组(24),

$$\begin{cases} A_1 + A_4 = 0, A_2 + A_3 = 0, \\ C_1 + C_2 p_1 L + C_3 \sin p_1 L + C_4 \cos p_1 L = 0, \\ C_2 + C_3 \cos p_1 L - C_4 \sin p_1 L = 0, \\ A_1 + A_2 c x_1 + A_3 \sin c x_1 + A_4 \cos c x_1 = B_1 + B_2 s x_1 + B_3 \sin s x_1 + B_4 \cos s x_1, \\ c(A_2 + A_3 \cos c x_1 - A_4 \sin c x_1) = s(B_2 + B_3 \cos s x_1 - B_4 \sin s x_1), \\ E_t \frac{2}{c} (-A_3 \sin c x_1 - A_4 \cos c x_1) = E_s \frac{2}{s} (-B_3 \sin s x_1 - B_4 \cos s x_1), \\ -E_t I \frac{3}{c} (-A_3 \cos c x_1 - A_4 \sin c x_1) - N_c (A_2 + A_3 \cos c x_1 - A_4 \sin c x_1) = \\ -EI \frac{3}{s} (-B_3 \cos s x_1 + B_4 \sin s x_1) - N_s (B_2 + B_3 \cos s x_1 - B_4 \sin s x_1), \\ B_1 + B_2 s x_2 + B_3 \sin s x_2 + B_4 \cos s x_2 = C_1 + C_2 p_1 x_2 + C_3 \sin p_1 x_2 + C_4 \cos p_1 x_2, \\ p_1 (C_2 + C_3 \cos p_1 x_2 - C_4 \sin p_1 x_2) = A_s (B_2 + B_3 \cos s x_2 - B_4 \sin s x_2), \\ E A_s^2 (-B_3 \sin s x_2 - B_4 \cos s x_2) = E_t A_{p1}^2 (-C_3 \sin p_1 x_2 - C_4 \cos p_1 x_2), \\ -E I A_s^3 (-B_3 \cos s x_2 + B_4 \sin s x_2) - N_s A_s (B_2 + B_3 \cos s x_2 - B_4 \sin s x_2) = \\ -E_t I A_{p1}^3 (-C_3 \cos p_1 x_2 + C_4 \sin p_1 x_2) - N_{p1} A_{p1} (C_2 + C_3 \cos p_1 x_2 - C_4 \sin p_1 x_2), \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

其中

$$x_1 = c_p t, \quad x_2 = \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{c_p}{c_e} \right) L - c_p t \right]$$

令方程组系数行列式为零, 即得发生分叉的临界条件如下:

$$|A_{ij}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & A_{p1}L & \sin A_{p1}L & A_{3,12} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cos A_{p1}L & A_{4,12} \\ 1 & A_{s1} & A_{5,3} & A_{5,4} & -1 & -A_{s1} & A_{5,7} & A_{5,8} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & A_{6,3} & A_{6,4} & 0 & A_{6,6} & A_{6,7} & A_{6,8} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A_{7,3} & A_{7,4} & 0 & 0 & A_{7,7} & A_{7,8} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_t A_c^3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{8,6} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & A_{s2} & A_{9,7} & A_{9,8} & -1 & A_{9,10} & A_{9,11} & A_{9,12} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & A_{10,7} & A_{10,8} & 0 & A_{10,10} & A_{10,11} & A_{10,12} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{11,7} & A_{11,8} & 0 & 0 & A_{11,11} & A_{11,12} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{12,6} & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{12,10} & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (25)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{3,12} &= \cos A_{p1}L, \quad A_{4,12} = -\sin A_{p1}L, \quad A_{9,12} = -\cos A_{p1}x_2, \quad A_{10,12} = (A_{p1}/A_s)\sin A_{p1}x_2, \\ A_{11,12} &= (-N_{p1}/N_s)\cos A_{p1}x_2, \quad A_{9,11} = -\sin A_{p1}x_2, \quad A_{10,11} = (A_{p1}/A_s)\cos A_{p1}x_2, \\ A_{11,11} &= (-N_{p1}/N_s)\sin A_{p1}x_2, \quad A_{9,10} = -A_{p1}x_2, \quad A_{10,10} = -A_{p1}/A_s, \quad A_{12,10} = -E_t A_{p1}^3, \\ A_{5,3} &= \sin A_{s1}, \quad A_{5,4} = \cos A_{s1}, \quad A_{5,7} = -\sin A_{s1}, \quad A_{5,8} = -\cos A_{s1}, \quad A_{6,3} = A_{5,4}, \\ A_{6,4} &= -A_{5,3}, \quad A_{6,6} = -A_s/A_c, \quad A_{6,7} = (-A_s/A_c)\cos A_{s1}, \quad A_{6,8} = (A_s/A_c)\sin A_{s1}, \\ A_{7,3} &= A_{5,3}, \quad A_{7,4} = A_{6,3}, \quad A_{7,7} = (-N_s/N_c)\sin A_{s1}, \quad A_{7,8} = (-N_s/N_c)\cos A_{s1}, \\ A_{8,6} &= -EA_s, \quad A_{9,7} = \sin A_{s2}, \quad A_{9,8} = \cos A_{s2}, \quad A_{10,7} = \cos A_{s2}, \quad A_{10,8} = -A_{9,7}, \\ A_{11,7} &= A_{9,7}, \quad A_{11,8} = A_{9,8}, \quad A_{12,6} = EA_s^3 \end{aligned}$$

( )  $\frac{L}{2} \left( \frac{1}{c_e} + \frac{1}{c_p} \right) < t \leq \frac{L}{c_p}$  时, 扰动平衡方程为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{5^4 y_1}{5x^4} + A_c^2 \frac{5^2 y_1}{5x^2} = 0 & \left\{ \begin{aligned} 0 \leq x \leq \left[ 1 + \frac{c_p}{c_e} \right] L - c_p t, \\ \left[ 1 + \frac{c_p}{c_e} \right] L - c_p t < x \leq c_p t, \end{aligned} \right. \\ \frac{5^4 y_2}{5x^4} + A_{p2}^2 \frac{5^2 y_2}{5x^2} = 0 & \\ \frac{5^4 y_3}{5x^4} + A_{p1}^2 \frac{5^2 y_3}{5x^2} = 0 & (c_p t < x \leq L), \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

其中:  $A_{p2}^2 = N_{p2}/E_t I$ , 方程(26) 的通解为:

$$\begin{cases} y_1(x) = A_1 + A_2 A_{c1}x + A_3 \sin A_{c1}x + A_4 \cos A_{c1}x & \left\{ \begin{aligned} 0 \leq x \leq \left[ 1 + \frac{c_p}{c_e} \right] L - c_p t, \\ \left[ 1 + \frac{c_p}{c_e} \right] L - c_p t < x \leq c_p t, \end{aligned} \right. \\ y_2(x) = B_1 + B_2 A_{p2}x + B_3 \sin A_{p2}x + B_4 \cos A_{p2}x & \\ y_3(x) = C_1 + C_2 A_{p1}x + C_3 \sin A_{p1}x + C_4 \cos A_{p1}x & (c_p t < x \leq L) \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

令  $x_1 = \left[ 1 + \frac{c_p}{c_e} \right] L - c_p t$ ,  $x_2 = c_p t$ , 类似可得方程组:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_1 + A_4 = 0, A_2 + A_3 = 0, \\ C_1 + C_2 A_{p1} L + C_3 \sin A_{p1} L + C_4 \cos A_{p1} L = 0, \\ C_2 + C_3 \cos A_{p1} L - C_4 \sin A_{p1} L = 0, \\ A_1 + A_2 A_{c x_1} + A_3 \sin A_{c x_1} + A_4 \cos A_{c x_1} = B_1 + B_2 A_{p2 x_1} + B_3 \sin A_{p2 x_1} + B_4 \cos A_{p2 x_1}, \\ A_c (A_2 + A_3 \cos A_{c x_1} - A_4 \sin A_{c x_1}) = A_{p2} (B_2 + B_3 \cos A_{p2 x_1} - B_4 \sin A_{p2 x_1}), \\ A_c^2 (-A_3 \sin A_{c x_1} - A_4 \cos A_{c x_1}) = A_{p2}^2 (-B_3 \sin A_{p2 x_1} - B_4 \cos A_{p2 x_1}), \\ -E_t I A_c^3 (-A_3 \cos A_{c x_1} + A_4 \sin A_{c x_1}) - N_{c A c} (A_2 + A_3 \cos A_{c x_1} - A_4 \sin A_{c x_1}) = \\ \quad -E_t I A_{p2}^3 (-B_3 \cos A_{p2 x_1} + B_4 \sin A_{p2 x_1}) - N_{p2 A p2} (B_2 + B_3 \cos A_{p2 x_1} - B_4 \sin A_{p2 x_1}), \\ B_1 + B_2 A_{p2 x_2} + B_3 \sin A_{p2 x_2} + B_4 \cos A_{p2 x_2} = C_1 + C_2 A_{p1 x_2} + C_3 \sin A_{p1 x_2} + C_4 \cos A_{p1 x_2}, \\ A_{p1} (C_2 + C_3 \cos A_{p1 x_2} - C_4 \sin A_{p1 x_2}) = A_{p2} (B_2 + B_3 \cos A_{p2 x_2} - B_4 \sin A_{p2 x_2}), \\ A_{p2}^2 (-B_3 \sin A_{p2 x_2} - B_4 \cos A_{p2 x_2}) = A_{p1}^2 (-C_3 \sin A_{p1 x_2} - C_4 \cos A_{p1 x_2}), \\ -E_t I A_{p2}^3 (-B_3 \cos A_{p2 x_2} + B_4 \sin A_{p2 x_2}) - N_{p2 A p2} (B_2 + B_3 \cos A_{p2 x_2} - B_4 \sin A_{p2 x_2}) = \\ \quad -E_t I A_{p1}^3 (-C_3 \cos A_{p1 x_2} + C_4 \sin A_{p1 x_2}) - N_{p1 A p1} (C_2 + C_3 \cos A_{p1 x_2} - C_4 \sin A_{p1 x_2}) \end{array} \right. \quad (28)$$

利用其系数行列式为零, 可得发生分叉的临界条件式(29):

$$|A_{ij}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & A_{p1} L & \sin A_{p1} L & A_{3,12} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cos A_{p1} L & A_{4,12} \\ 1 & A_{c x_1} & A_{5,3} & A_{5,4} & -1 & -A_{p2 x_1} & A_{5,7} & A_{5,8} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & A_{6,3} & A_{6,4} & 0 & A_{6,6} & A_{6,7} & A_{6,8} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A_{7,3} & A_{7,4} & 0 & 0 & A_{7,7} & A_{7,8} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A_c^3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{8,6} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & A_{p2 x_2} & A_{9,7} & A_{9,8} & -1 & A_{9,10} & A_{9,11} & A_{9,12} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & A_{10,7} & A_{10,8} & 0 & A_{10,10} & A_{10,11} & A_{10,12} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{11,7} & A_{11,8} & 0 & 0 & A_{11,11} & A_{11,12} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{12,6} & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{12,10} & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (29)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{3,12} &= \cos A_{p1} L, A_{4,12} = -\sin A_{p1} L, A_{9,12} = -\cos A_{p1 x_2}, A_{10,12} = (A_{p1}/A_{p2}) \sin A_{p1 x_2} \\ A_{11,12} &= (-N_{p1}/N_{p2}) \cos A_{p1 x_2}, A_{9,11} = -\sin A_{p1 x_2}, A_{10,11} = (-A_{p1}/A_{p2}) \cos A_{p1 x_2} \\ A_{11,11} &= (-N_{p1}/N_{p2}) \sin A_{p1 x_2}, A_{9,10} = -A_{p1 x_2}, A_{10,10} = -A_{p1}/A_{p2}, A_{12,10} = -A_{p1}^3, \\ A_{5,3} &= \sin A_{c x_1}, A_{5,4} = \cos A_{c x_1}, A_{5,7} = -\sin A_{p2 x_1}, A_{5,8} = -\cos A_{p2 x_1}, A_{6,3} = A_{5,4}, \\ A_{6,4} &= -A_{5,3}, A_{6,6} = -A_{p2}/A_c, A_{6,7} = (-A_{p2}/A_c) \cos A_{p2 x_1}, A_{6,8} = (A_{p2}/A_c) \sin A_{p2 x_1}, \\ A_{7,3} &= A_{5,3}, A_{7,4} = A_{6,3}, A_{7,7} = (-A_{p2}^2/A_c^2) \sin A_{p2 x_1}, A_{7,8} = (-A_{p2}^2/A_c^2) \cos A_{p2 x_1}, \end{aligned}$$

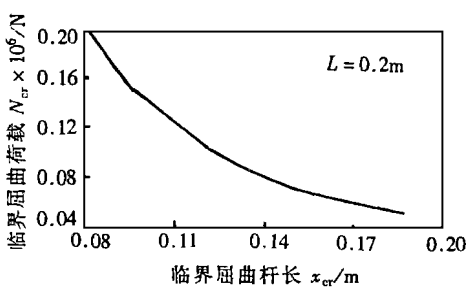


$$A_{8,6} = -A_{p2}^3, A_{9,7} = \sin A_{p2}x_2, A_{9,8} = \cos A_{p2}x_2, A_{10,7} = \cos A_{p2}x_2, A_{10,8} = -A_{9,7},$$

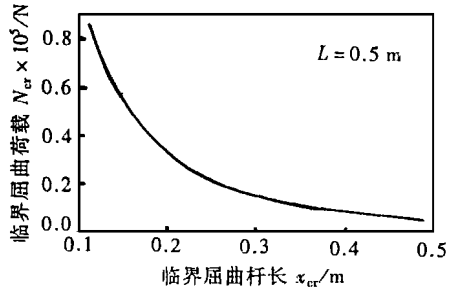
$$A_{11,7} = A_{9,7}, A_{11,8} = A_{9,8}, A_{12,6} = A_{p2}^3 \#$$

### 4 算例和结论

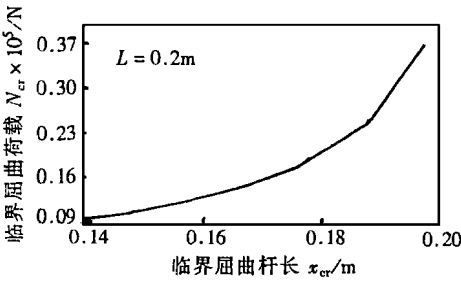
在上述关于分叉问题的讨论中,我们最感兴趣的是分叉点处各有关参量  $N_{cr}, x_{cr}, L$  的相互关系,下面以一矩形截面铝合金杆为例进行了数值计算,横截面尺寸为  $A = 2510 @ 1010 \text{ mm}^2$ ,弹性模量  $E = 6198 @ 10^{10} \text{ N/m}^2$ ,应力波波速  $c_e = 51115 @ 10^3 \text{ m/s}$ ,  $E_t = 213 @ 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2$ ,  $R = 2 @ 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2 \#$



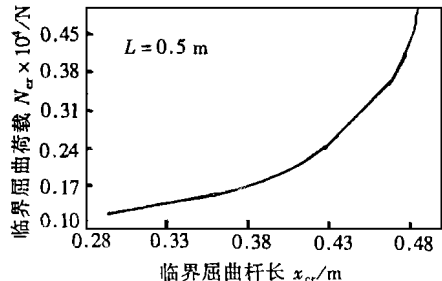
(a) 应力波未反射时  $N_{cr} - x_{cr}$ 关系曲线



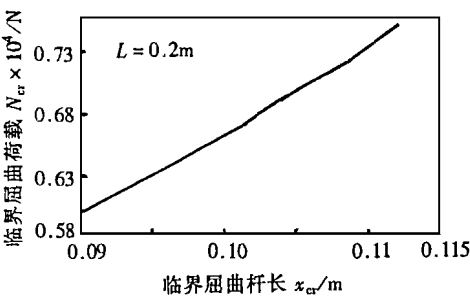
(a) 应力波未反射时  $N_{cr} \sim x_{cr}$ 关系曲线



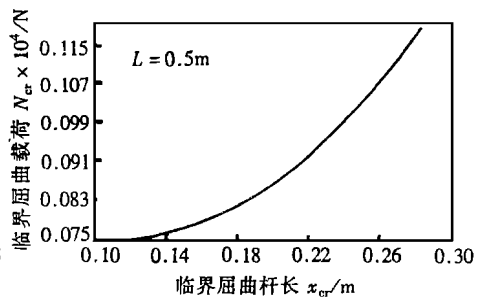
(b) 弹性波反射后  $N_{cr} - x_{cr}$ 关系曲线



(b) 弹性波反射后  $N_{cr} \sim x_{cr}$ 关系曲线



(c) 塑性波反射后  $N_{cr} \times x_{cr}$ 关系曲线



(c) 塑性波反射后  $N_{cr} \sim x_{cr}$ 关系曲线

图 4

图 5

根据上述理想完善直杆中弹塑应力波的传播及反射引起的分叉问题的理论和数值分析,我们可以得出以下一些主要结论:

(1) 分叉条件是  $X = 0$ ,分叉实际上是结构不能维持在平衡位置附近的微小横向振动而变成发散型运动的过程,因此,在讨论此类寻求分叉点问题时,不应计及横向惯性项,随着分叉的生长而产生,在进行后分叉分析时,横向惯性效应则是必须考虑的#

(2) 虽然我们可以利用静力方程寻求分叉点, 但是杆的屈曲临界载荷  $N_{cr}$  却和通常的欧拉静力临界载荷值有很大差别, 即此时杆的临界屈曲载荷不仅与应力波传播的距离有关, 而且和杆长有关, 也就是说应力波未波及的区域对杆的屈曲也做出了贡献#

(3) 当杆长  $L \gg \lambda$  时, 杆成为一个半无限长杆, 阶跃载荷作用下杆的临界屈曲载荷也就相当于长为  $L = c_e t$  的杆的欧拉静力屈曲载荷, 此时, 在波阵面  $x = c_e t$  处相当于固定端的情形#

(4) 在应力波反射前, 虽然半无限长杆与有限长杆具有相同的应力状态, 但两者相应的分叉问题却有很大的差别, 因此将有限长杆的实验结果和以半无限长杆为模型的理论分析结果进行对比必须十分小心, 这种比较只有当实验杆具有足够长度时才有意义#

由于问题的复杂性, 我们只考虑了有限长杆中应力波传播引起的分叉问题, 目的是为了给出一个对简化了的问题的正确提法, 并对问题的主要方面进行讨论, 本文结果对类似结构由应力波传播引起的分叉问题具有启发#

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### The Bifurcation Problem of Columns Caused by Elastic\_Plastic Stress Wave Propagation

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Abstract: In this paper, the dynamic buckling of an elastic\_plastic column is studied. Let its dynamic buckling under step load be reduced to a bifurcation problem caused by the propagation of axial elastic\_plastic stress wave. The critical buckling condition is given and the reflection of the elastic\_plastic stress wave is taken into consideration. In the end, numerical computation and conclusions are presented and obtained.

Key words: bifurcation; stress wave; dynamic buckling