

弯曲厚矩形板精确角点静力条件的推导*

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摘 要

本文根据最小势能原理^[1]严格地导出弯曲厚矩形板精确的角点静力条件。

关键词 角点静力条件 厚矩形板 最小势能原理

一、引 言

Reissner研究了横向剪切变形对弯曲弹性板变形的影响并且建立了著名的Reissner理论^[2,3],但是我们并未发现他讨论过厚矩形板的角点静力条件。Panc 计算了悬臂厚矩形板的弯曲,然而,我们注意到,他并未处理该板角点的静力条件。在计算悬臂厚矩形板的弯曲时,中国学者都注意到,角点静力条件必须满足。某些学者近似地应用薄板角点静力条件到厚板的弯曲,另外一些学者使角点的切力为零,得到所称的补充条件。

在本文中,我们给出了角点静力条件的推导,这表明,我们解决了一个厚矩形板弯曲的关键理论问题。

二、角点静力条件的推导

图 1 表示一矩形板,其四边位移不为零。我们假设其四边位移为

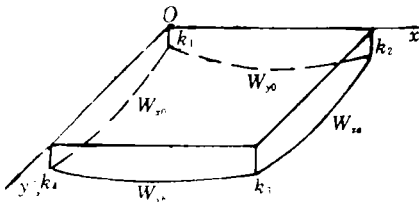


图 1

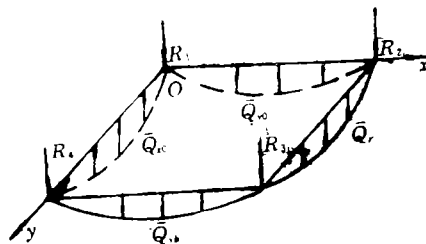


图 2

$$W_{s0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin \beta_n y + \frac{k_4 - k_1}{b} y + k_1 \quad (2.1)$$

* 钱伟长推荐。

$$W_{sa} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \beta_n y + \frac{k_3 - k_2}{b} y + k_2 \quad (2.2)$$

$$W_{y0} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} c_m \sin \alpha_m x + \frac{k_2 - k_1}{a} x + k_1 \quad (2.3)$$

$$W_{yb} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} d_m \sin \alpha_m x + \frac{k_3 - k_4}{a} x + k_4 \quad (2.4)$$

其中 k_1, k_2, k_3 和 k_4 表示四个角点的位移, $\alpha_m = m\pi/a$ 和 $\beta_n = n\pi/b$.

沿四边的分布剪切载荷和四个角点的集中载荷示于图2. 我们假设

$$\bar{Q}_{s0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \bar{Q}_{ns0} \sin \beta_n y \quad (2.5)$$

$$\bar{Q}_{sa} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \bar{Q}_{nsa} \sin \beta_n y \quad (2.6)$$

$$\bar{Q}_{y0} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \bar{Q}_{my0} \sin \alpha_m x \quad (2.7)$$

$$\bar{Q}_{yb} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \bar{Q}_{myb} \sin \alpha_m x \quad (2.8)$$

其中 R_1, R_2, R_3 和 R_4 表示作用在四个角点的集中载荷.

外载荷对边界位移的总势表示为

$$\begin{aligned} V = & - \int_0^b \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \bar{Q}_{ns0} \sin \beta_n y \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin \beta_n y + \frac{k_4 - k_1}{b} y + k_1 \right) dy \\ & + \int_0^b \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \bar{Q}_{nsa} \sin \beta_n y \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \beta_n y + \frac{k_3 - k_2}{b} y + k_2 \right) dy \\ & - \int_0^a \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \bar{Q}_{my0} \sin \alpha_m x \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} c_m \sin \alpha_m x + \frac{k_2 - k_1}{a} x + k_1 \right) dx \\ & + \int_0^a \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \bar{Q}_{myb} \sin \alpha_m x \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} d_m \sin \alpha_m x + \frac{k_3 - k_4}{a} x + k_4 \right) dx \\ & + R_1 k_1 + R_2 k_2 + R_3 k_3 + R_4 k_4 \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

对(2.9)积分, 我们得

$$V = -\frac{b}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \bar{Q}_{ns0} a_n + \frac{b}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \bar{Q}_{nsa} b_n - \frac{a}{2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \bar{Q}_{my0} c_m + \frac{a}{2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \bar{Q}_{myb} d_m$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{1}{\beta_n} \bar{Q}_{nso} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} \bar{Q}_{mfo} + R_1 \right] k_1 \\
 & + \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\beta_n} \bar{Q}_{nsa} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} (-1)^{m+1} \bar{Q}_{mfo} + R_2 \right] k_2 \\
 & + \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\beta_n} (-1)^{n+1} \bar{Q}_{nsa} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} (-1)^{m+1} \bar{Q}_{mfo} + R_3 \right] k_3 \\
 & + \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{1}{\beta_n} (-1)^{n+1} \bar{Q}_{nsa} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} \bar{Q}_{mfo} + R_4 \right] k_4
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.10}$$

对于内剪切力, 我们假设

$$Q_{so} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Q_{nso} \sin \beta_n y \tag{2.11}$$

$$Q_{sa} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Q_{nsa} \sin \beta_n y \tag{2.12}$$

$$Q_{fo} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} Q_{mfo} \sin \alpha_m x \tag{2.13}$$

$$Q_{fb} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} Q_{mfb} \sin \alpha_m x \tag{2.14}$$

根据最小势能原理并且注意到与分布剪切载荷、集中载荷和内剪切力有关自然边界条件, 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{b}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (Q_{nso} - \bar{Q}_{nso}) \delta a_n + \frac{b}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (Q_{nsa} - \bar{Q}_{nsa}) \delta b_n \\
 & -\frac{a}{2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (Q_{mfo} - \bar{Q}_{mfo}) \delta c_m + \frac{a}{2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (Q_{mfb} - \bar{Q}_{mfb}) \delta d_m \\
 & + \left\{ \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{1}{\beta_n} Q_{nso} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} Q_{mfo} \right] \right. \\
 & \left. - \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{1}{\beta_n} \bar{Q}_{nso} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} \bar{Q}_{mfo} + R_1 \right] \right\} \delta k_1 \\
 & + \left\{ \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\beta_n} Q_{nsa} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} (-1)^{m+1} Q_{mfo} \right] \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\beta_n} \bar{Q}_{n\alpha} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} (-1)^{m+1} \bar{Q}_{my_0} + R_2\right] \delta k_2 \\
& + \left\{ \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\beta_n} (-1)^{n+1} Q_{n\alpha} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} (-1)^{m+1} Q_{myb} \right] \right. \\
& - \left. \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\beta_n} (-1)^{n+1} \bar{Q}_{n\alpha} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} (-1)^{m+1} \bar{Q}_{myb} + R_3 \right] \right\} \delta k_3 \\
& + \left\{ \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{1}{\beta_n} (-1)^{n+1} Q_{n\alpha} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} Q_{myb} \right] \right. \\
& - \left. \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{1}{\beta_n} (-1)^{n+1} \bar{Q}_{n\alpha} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} \bar{Q}_{myb} + R_4 \right] \right\} \cdot \delta k_4 = 0 \quad (2.15)
\end{aligned}$$

据变分法预备定理, 我们最后得到

$$Q_{n\alpha} - \bar{Q}_{n\alpha} = 0 \quad (2.16)$$

$$Q_{my_0} - \bar{Q}_{my_0} = 0 \quad (2.17)$$

$$Q_{myb} - \bar{Q}_{myb} = 0 \quad (2.18)$$

$$Q_{n\alpha} - \bar{Q}_{n\alpha} = 0 \quad (2.19)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[-\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\beta_n} Q_{n\alpha} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} Q_{my_0} \right] \\
& - \left[-\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\beta_n} \bar{Q}_{n\alpha} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} \bar{Q}_{my_0} + R_1 \right] = 0 \quad (2.20)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\beta_n} Q_{n\alpha} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} (-1)^{m+1} Q_{my_0} \right] \\
& - \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\beta_n} \bar{Q}_{n\alpha} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} (-1)^{m+1} \bar{Q}_{my_0} + R_2 \right] = 0 \quad (2.21)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\beta_n} (-1)^{n+1} Q_{n\alpha} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} (-1)^{m+1} Q_{myb} \right] \\
& - \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\beta_n} (-1)^{n+1} \bar{Q}_{n\alpha} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} (-1)^{m+1} \bar{Q}_{myb} + R_3 \right] = 0 \quad (2.22)
\end{aligned}$$

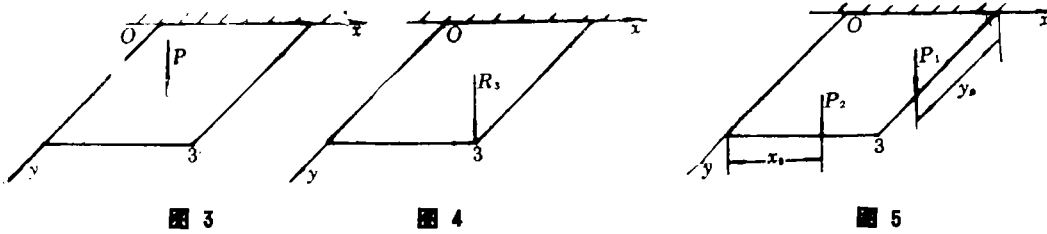
$$\left[-\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\beta_n} (-1)^{n+1} Q_{n\alpha} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} Q_{myb} \right]$$

$$-\left[-\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\beta_n} (-1)^{n+1} \bar{Q}_{n,0} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} \bar{Q}_{m,y} + R_3\right] = 0 \quad (2.23)$$

式(2.16)~(2.19)是沿四边剪切力的静力边界条件。(2.20)~(2.23)是四个角点的静力条件。

三、应用

本节将给出角点静力条件的具体应用。



对于图3所示悬臂板，角点3的静力条件为

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\beta_n} (-1)^{n+1} \bar{Q}_{n,0} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} (-1)^{m+1} \bar{Q}_{m,y} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

图4表示一在角点3受集中载荷 R_3 作用的悬臂板，该板角点3处的静力条件是

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\beta_n} (-1)^{n+1} \bar{Q}_{n,0} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} (-1)^{m+1} \bar{Q}_{m,y} = R_3 \quad (3.2)$$

如图5所示，两个集中载荷作用在悬臂板 $x=a$ 和 $y=b$ 两边上。将 P_1 和 P_2 展成三角级数

$$\bar{Q}_{n,0} = \frac{2P_1}{b} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \beta_n y_0 \sin \beta_n y \quad (3.3)$$

$$\bar{Q}_{m,y} = \frac{2P_2}{a} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sin \alpha_m x_0 \sin \alpha_m x \quad (3.4)$$

于是该板角点3处的静力条件为

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\beta_n} (-1)^{n+1} \bar{Q}_{n,0} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} (-1)^{m+1} \bar{Q}_{m,y} \\ &= \frac{2P_1}{b} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\beta_n} (-1)^{n+1} \sin \beta_n y_0 + \frac{2P_2}{a} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_m} (-1)^{m+1} \sin \alpha_m x_0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

由(3.5)我们可以看出，尽管角点3是自由的，但是由于在 $x=a$ 和 $y=b$ 边有集中载荷

P_1 和 P_2 作用, 角点 3 处的静力条件仍然是非齐次的。

四、结 论

在本文中, 我们解决了厚矩形板弯曲的一个关键理论问题。

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The Derivation of Exact Static Conditions at the Corner Points for the Bending of Thick Rectangular Plates

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Abstract

In this paper, exact static conditions at the corner points for the bending of thick rectangular plates are strictly derived from the theorem of minimum potential energy

Key words static condition at the corner point, thick rectangular plate, theorem of minimum potential energy