

修正多重尺度法在求解圆薄板具有 很大挠度问题时的应用*

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摘 要

本文利用修正的多重尺度法^[1,2]重新研究固支圆薄板在均匀压力作用下, 挠度很大时解的渐近性态。结果表明与钱伟长教授用首创的合成展开法求解该问题^[3]的结果相一致, 但较后者更简捷。本文结果还表明文[4]中所指出文[1~2]方法的局限性是非本质的, 并改正文[3]中一些计算错误。

关键词 圆板 大挠度 修正多重尺度法 复合展开法 渐近解

一、引 言

早在1948年, 钱伟长教授首创了合成展开法研究固支圆薄板在均匀压力作用下, 挠度很大时解的渐近性态^[3], 从而带动了应用奇异摄动方法研究板壳非线性问题的一系列工作, 有关评述可参见周焕文的综述文章[4]。1982年, 江福汝利用修正多重尺度法研究了环形和圆形薄板在各种支承条件下的非线性弯曲问题[1~2]。本文利用文[1~2]的方法重新考察文[3]研究的问题, 获得了与文[3]相一致的结果; 本文还表明所用方法较之合成展开法更简捷明显, 并改正文[3]中一些计算错误, 同时还指出文[4]认为文[1~2]方法的局限性是非本质的。

二、基本方程

引用文[1~2]所采用的下列无量纲量:

$$\bar{W} = W/a, \quad \bar{r} = r/a, \quad \bar{F} = F/Ea^2, \quad \bar{q} = qa/Eh$$

这里的 W , F , q , E , a , h 分别表示挠度函数, 应力函数, 压力载荷, Young's 模量, 圆板半径和厚度。则在均布压力作用下固支圆薄板大挠度问题可表示为下列定解问题:

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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon^2 L_1 W = \frac{1}{r} \frac{dW}{dr} \cdot \varphi + \frac{q}{2r} \quad (2.1) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} L_2 \varphi = -\frac{1}{2r} \left(\frac{dW}{dr} \right)^2 \quad (2.2) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{在边界: } W|_{r=1} = 0, \left. \frac{dW}{dr} \right|_{r=1} = 0, \left[\frac{d\varphi}{dr} - \nu\varphi \right]_{r=1} = 0 \quad (2.3a, b, c) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{在圆心: } \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{dW}{dr} < \infty, \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi}{r} < \infty \quad (2.4a, b) \end{array} \right.$$

这里我们已省略了无量纲变量上的“~”符号, 且定义无量纲变量 φ 为 F 的一阶导数, 即 $\varphi = dF/dr$, 和算子

$$L_1 \equiv \frac{d^3}{dr^3} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr}$$

$$L_2 \equiv \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{1}{r^2}$$

式中 $\varepsilon^2 = h^2/12(1-\nu^2)a^2$ 为一小参数, 其中 ν 为 Poisson 比.

三、微分算子展开式

在 $r=1$ 的邻域引进两变量 ξ 和 η

$$\xi = u(r)/\varepsilon, \quad \eta = r$$

其中 $u(r)$ 为一待定函数, 由微分法则可推得

$$d^i/dr^i = \varepsilon^{-i} \sum_{j=0}^i \varepsilon^j \delta_r^j \quad (i=1, 2, 3) \quad (3.1)$$

其中:

$$\delta_r^0 \equiv u_r \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}, \quad \delta_r^1 \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\delta_r^0 r^2 \equiv u_r^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2}, \quad \delta_r^1 r^2 \equiv 2u_r \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + u_{rr} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}, \quad \delta_r^2 r^2 \equiv \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2}$$

$$\delta_r^0 r^3 \equiv u_r^3 \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \xi^3}, \quad \delta_r^1 r^3 \equiv 3u_r^2 \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta} + 3u_r u_{rr} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2}$$

$$\delta_r^2 r^3 \equiv 3u_r \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^2} + 3u_{rr} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + u_{rrr} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}, \quad \delta_r^3 r^3 \equiv \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \eta^3}$$

对于多重尺度变量 $G(\xi, \eta)$, 利用 (3.1), 我们可推得

$$L_1 G \equiv \varepsilon^{-3} \left[\sum_{j=0}^3 \varepsilon^j M_j \right] G \quad (3.2)$$

$$L_2 G \equiv \varepsilon^{-2} \left[\sum_{j=0}^2 \varepsilon^j N_j \right] G \quad (3.3)$$

其中:

$$M_0 \equiv \delta^0 r^3, \quad M_1 \equiv \delta^1 r^3 + \frac{1}{\eta} \delta^0 r^2$$

$$M_2 \equiv \delta^2 r^3 + \frac{1}{\eta} \delta^1 r^2 - \frac{1}{\eta^2} \delta^0 r$$

$$M_3 \equiv \delta^3 r^3 + \frac{1}{\eta} \delta^2 r^2 - \frac{1}{\eta^2} \delta^1 r$$

$$N_0 \equiv \delta^0 r^2, \quad N_1 \equiv \delta^1 r^2 + \frac{1}{\eta} \delta^0 r$$

$$N_2 \equiv \delta^2 r^2 + \frac{1}{\eta} \delta^1 r - \frac{1}{\eta^2}$$

四、渐近解

假设定解问题 (2.1~2.4) 的渐近解为:

$$W = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} [\varepsilon^i W_i(r) + \varepsilon^{i+1} \psi(r) V_i(\xi, \eta)] \quad (4.1)$$

$$\varphi = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} [\varepsilon^i \varphi_i(r) + \varepsilon^{i+2} \psi(r) h_i(\xi, \eta)] \quad (4.2)$$

其中 $\psi(r)$ 及其任意阶导数是在 $2/3 \leq r \leq 1$ 取值为 1, 在 $0 \leq r \leq 1/3$ 取值为零的无限次可微截断函数, 用以截断边界层项在板内部区域的影响, V_i, h_i 是在 $r=1$ 邻域的边界层型函数. 将 (4.1~4.2) 代入 (2.1~2.4), 考虑到边界层型函数的性质, 可推得确定 W_i, φ_i, V_i, h_i 的递推方程和边界条件为:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dW_0}{dr} \cdot \varphi_0 = -\frac{q}{2} r, \quad L_2 \varphi_0 = -\frac{1}{2r} \left(\frac{dW_0}{dr} \right)^2 \end{array} \right. \quad (4.3 \sim 4.4)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M_0 V_0 - \frac{\varphi_0}{\eta} \delta^0 V_0 = 0, \quad N_0 h_0 = -\frac{1}{2\eta} \left[2 \frac{dW_0}{dr} \delta^0 V_0 + (\delta^0 V_0)^2 \right] \end{array} \right. \quad (4.5 \sim 4.6)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} W_0|_{r=1} = 0, \quad \left[\frac{d\varphi_0}{dr} - \nu \varphi_0 \right]_{r=1} = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (4.7 \sim 4.8)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{dW_0}{dr} < \infty, \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi_0}{r} < \infty \end{array} \right. \quad (4.9 \sim 4.10)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta^0 V_0|_{\eta=1} = -\frac{dW_0}{dr} \Big|_{r=1}, \quad \lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} V_0 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (4.11 \sim 4.12)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} h_0 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (4.13)$$

$$\frac{dW_0}{dr} \varphi_1 + \frac{dW_1}{dr} \varphi_0 = 0, \quad L_2 \varphi_1 + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dW_0}{dr} \cdot \frac{dW_1}{dr} = 0 \quad (4.14 \sim 4.15)$$

$$M_1 V_1 - \frac{\varphi_0}{\eta} \delta_r^0 V_1 = -M_1 V_0 + \frac{\varphi_0}{\eta} \delta_r^1 V_0 \quad (4.16)$$

$$N_0 h_1 = -N_1 h_0 - \frac{1}{2\eta} \sum_{j=0}^1 \sum_{k=0}^1 \left[2 \frac{dW_j}{dr} \delta_r^k V_{1-j-k} + \sum_{m=0}^1 \delta_r^k V_{j-k} \cdot \delta_r^m V_{1-j-m} \right] \quad (4.17)$$

$$W_1|_{r=1} = -V_0|_{\eta=1}, \quad \left[\frac{d\varphi_1}{dr} - \nu \varphi_1 \right]_{r=1} = -\delta_r^0 h_0|_{\eta=1} \quad (4.18 \sim 4.19)$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{dW_1}{dr} < \infty, \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi_1}{r} < \infty \quad (4.20 \sim 4.21)$$

$$\delta_r^0 V_1|_{\eta=1} = -\delta_r^0 V_0|_{\eta=1} - \left. \frac{dW_1}{dr} \right|_{r=1}, \quad \lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} V_1 = 0 \quad (4.22 \sim 4.23)$$

$$\lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} h_1 = 0 \quad (4.24)$$

$$\frac{dW_0}{dr} \varphi_i + \frac{dW_i}{dr} \varphi_0 = r L_1 W_{i-2} - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{dW_j}{dr} \varphi_{i-j} \quad (4.25)$$

$$L_2 \varphi_i + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dW_0}{dr} \frac{dW_i}{dr} = -\frac{1}{2r} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{dW_j}{dr} \frac{dW_{i-j}}{dr} \quad (4.26)$$

$$M_1 V_i - \frac{\varphi_0}{\eta} \delta_r^0 V_i = -\sum_{j=1}^i M_j V_{i-j} + \frac{1}{\eta} \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^i \varphi_{i-j} \delta_r^j V_{j+1} + \sum_{j=0}^{i-2} \left[\varphi_{i-j-1} \delta_r^0 V_{j+1} + \frac{dW_j}{dr} h_{i-2-j} + \sum_{k=0}^1 \delta_r^k V_{j-k} h_{i-2-j} \right] \right\} \quad (4.27)$$

$$N_0 h_i = -\sum_{j=1}^i N_j h_{i-j} - \frac{1}{2\eta} \sum_{j=0}^i \sum_{k=0}^1 \left[2 \frac{dW_j}{dr} \delta_r^k V_{i-j-k} + \sum_{m=0}^1 \delta_r^k V_{j-k} \delta_r^m V_{i-j-m} \right] \quad (4.28)$$

$$W_i|_{r=1} = -V_{i-1}|_{\eta=1} \quad (4.29)$$

$$\left[\frac{d\varphi_i}{dr} - \nu \varphi_i \right]_{r=1} = \left[-\sum_{k=0}^1 \delta_r^k h_{i-k} + \nu h_{i-2} \right]_{\eta=1} \quad (4.30)$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{dW_i}{dr} < \infty, \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi_i}{r} < \infty \quad (4.31 \sim 4.32)$$

$$\delta_r^0 V_i|_{\eta=1} = -\delta_r^1 V_{i-1} - \left. \frac{dW_i}{dr} \right|_{r=1}, \quad \lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} V_i = 0 \quad (4.33 \sim 4.34)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} h_i = 0 \\ (i=2, 3, \dots) \end{array} \right. \quad (4.35)$$

这里我们已规定具有负下指标的变量为零。

由(4.3~4.4)可推得 φ_0 满足下列非线性方程:

$$\frac{d^2\varphi_0}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d\varphi_0}{dr} - \frac{1}{r^2} \varphi_0 = -\frac{q^2 r^3}{8\varphi_0^2} \quad (4.36)$$

考虑到(4.10), (4.36)的级数解可假设为:

$$\varphi_0(r) = q^{2/3} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i r^i \quad (4.37)$$

将(4.37)代入(4.36), 可推得确定 a_i 的递推公式为:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a_2 = 0, \quad a_3 = -\frac{1}{64a_1^2} \quad (a_1 \neq 0) \\ a_{i+2} = -\frac{1}{(i+1)(i+3)a_1^2} \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \sum_{j=1}^{i+1-k} (k+1)(k+3)a_{k+2}a_j a_{i+2-k-j} \end{array} \right\} \quad (4.38)$$

据此我们可推出:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{2i} = 0 \quad (i=1, 2, \dots) \\ a_6 = -\frac{2}{3 \cdot 64^2 a_1^5}, \quad a_7 = -\frac{13}{18 \cdot 64^3 a_1^5}, \quad a_9 = -\frac{17}{18 \cdot 64^4 a_1^4} \\ a_{11} = -\frac{37}{27 \cdot 64^5 a_1^4}, \quad a_{13} = -\frac{1205}{567 \cdot 64^6 a_1^7}, \quad a_{16} = -\frac{219241}{63504 \cdot 64^7 a_1^0} \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$$

式中 a_1 为待定常数, 由(4.8)所确定. 为便于以后与文[3]的结果比较, 我们重新设置一个常数 ϵ , 即令

$$\alpha = a_1 = (32\epsilon)^{-1/3} \quad (4.39)$$

$$\text{则有 } \varphi_0(r) = \alpha q^{2/3} r f(\epsilon r^2) \quad (4.40)$$

其中:

$$f(x) = 1 - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{6} - \frac{13}{144} x^3 - \frac{17}{288} x^4 - \frac{37}{864} x^5 - \frac{1205}{36288} x^6 - \frac{219241}{8128512} x^7 - \dots \quad (4.41)$$

由(4.8)我们可推知 ϵ 由下列方程:

$$2\epsilon f'(\epsilon) + (1-\nu)f(\epsilon) = 0 \quad (4.42)$$

所确定. 由(4.3)得:

$$-\frac{dW_0}{dr} = -\frac{q^{1/3}}{2\alpha} r h(\epsilon r^2) \quad (4.43)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} h(x) = f^{-1}(x) = & 1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{5}{12} x^2 + \frac{55}{144} x^3 + \frac{35}{96} x^4 + \frac{205}{576} x^5 \\ & + \frac{17051}{48384} x^6 + \frac{2864485}{8128512} x^7 + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (4.44)$$

考虑到边界条件(4.7), 由(4.43)求得:

$$W_0(r) = \alpha_2 q^{1/3} [g(c) - r^2 g(cr^2)] \quad (4.45)$$

其中:

$$\alpha_2 = (c/2)^{1/3} \quad (4.46)$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x h(x) dx \\ &= 1 + \frac{x}{4} + \frac{5}{36} x^2 + \frac{55}{576} x^3 + \frac{7}{96} x^4 + \frac{205}{3456} x^5 + \frac{17051}{338688} x^6 \\ &\quad + \frac{286485}{65028096} x^7 + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (4.47)$$

由(4.5)得:

$$u_r^2 \frac{\partial^3 V_0}{\partial \xi^3} - \frac{\varphi_0}{\eta} u_r \frac{\partial V_0}{\partial \xi} = 0 \quad (4.48)$$

选取待定函数 $u(r)$ 满足

$$u_r^2 = \frac{\varphi_0(r)}{r} \quad (4.49)$$

考虑到边界层型函数性质, 取

$$u(r) = \int_r^1 (\varphi_0/r)^{1/2} dr \quad (4.50)$$

则由(4.48), 求得边界层型函数 $V_0(\xi, \eta)$ 为

$$V_0(\xi, \eta) = c_0(\eta) \exp(-\xi) \quad (4.51)$$

其中 $c_0(\eta)$ 为待定函数. 由(4.11)得

$$c_0(1) = [8c/f^3(c)]^{1/2} \quad (4.52)$$

由(4.6)和(4.13)求得:

$$h_0(\xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{2\eta} \left[2 \frac{dW_0}{dr} - \frac{c_0}{u_r} \exp(-\xi) - \frac{c_0^2}{4} \exp(-2\xi) \right] \quad (4.53)$$

由(4.14) ~ (4.15) 可得:

$$\frac{d^2 \varphi_1}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d\varphi_1}{dr} - \frac{1}{r^2} \varphi_1 = \frac{1}{4\alpha^3} h^3(cr^2) \cdot \varphi_1 \quad (4.54)$$

考虑到(4.21)、(4.54)的幂级数解可假设成:

$$\varphi_1(r) = q^{1/3} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_i r^i \quad (4.55)$$

注意到(由(4.44)可推得):

$$h^3(cr^2) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_i r^i \quad (4.56)$$

其中:

$$\begin{cases} c_{2i-1} = 0 & (i=1, 2, \dots) \\ c_0 = 1, c_2 = \frac{3}{2}c, c_4 = 2c^2, c_6 = \frac{363}{144}c^3 \\ c_8 = \frac{885}{288}c^4, c_{10} = \frac{1055}{288}c^5, c_{12} = \frac{11551}{2688}c^6 \\ c_{14} = \frac{13493593}{2709504}c^7, \dots \end{cases}$$

将 (4.55) 代入 (4.54), 则我们可推得确定 b_i 的递推关系式为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} b_2=0, \quad b_3=ab_1 \\ b_{i+3} = \frac{8a}{(i+2)(i+1)} \left[b_{i+1} + \sum_{j=1}^i c_j b_{i+1-j} \right] \quad (i=1, 2, \dots) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.57)$$

由这些递推关系式我们可推得:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} b_{2j} &= 0 \quad (j=1, 2, \dots) \\ b_5 &= \frac{5}{6} e^2 b_1, \quad b_7 = \frac{13}{18} e^3 b_1, \quad b_9 = \frac{187}{288} e^4 b_1 \\ b_{11} &= \frac{259}{432} e^5 b_1, \quad b_{13} = \frac{20485}{36288} e^6 b_1, \quad b_{15} = \frac{1096205}{2032128} e^7 b_1 \\ &\dots \end{aligned} \right.$$

令 $a_3 = b_1$, 则有:

$$\varphi_1(r) = a_3 q^{1/3} r f_1(er^2) \quad (4.58)$$

其中:

$$f_1(x) = 1 + x + \frac{5}{6} x^2 + \frac{13}{18} x^3 + \frac{187}{288} x^4 + \frac{259}{432} x^5 + \frac{20485}{36288} x^6 + \frac{1096205}{2032128} x^7 + \dots \quad (4.59)$$

由 (4.19)、(4.50)、(4.52) 和 (4.53) 我们可求得 α_3 为:

$$\alpha_3 = -\frac{3}{2ef_1'(e) + (1-\nu)f_1(e)} \left[\frac{2e^5}{f_1^{15}(e)} \right]^{1/6} \quad (4.60)$$

而由 (4.14)、(4.18) 和 (4.52) 又可求得

$$W_1(r) = \frac{\alpha_3}{4e\alpha^2} [g_1(er^2) - g_1(e)] - e_0(1) \quad (4.61)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} g_1(x) &= \int_0^x h^2(x) f_1(x) dx \\ &= x + x^2 + \frac{35}{36} x^3 + \frac{275}{288} x^4 + \frac{91}{96} x^5 + \frac{205}{216} x^6 + \frac{323969}{338688} x^7 + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (4.62)$$

令 (4.16) 式的右端项为零, 即:

$$M_1 V_0 - \frac{\varphi_0}{\eta} \delta^2 V_0 = 0 \quad (4.63)$$

从而由 (4.63) 和 (4.52), 我们可求得待定函数 $c_0(r)$ 为:

$$c_0(r) = e_0(1) f^{3/4}(e) [r^{-1/2} h^{3/4}(er^2)] \quad (4.64)$$

从而求得:

$$V_0(\xi, \eta) = e_0(1) f^{3/4}(e) [r^{-1/2} h^{3/4}(er^2)] \exp(-u(r)/e) \quad (4.65)$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_0(\xi, \eta) &= 8er^{-1/2} h^{3/4}(e) h^{3/4}(er^2) \exp(-u(r)/e) \\ &\quad - er^{-2} h^{3/2}(e) h^{3/2}(er^2) \exp(-2u(r)/e) \end{aligned} \quad (4.66)$$

重复前述步骤, 我们可求得更高阶渐近解。但至此我们事实上已获得了与文 [3] 一致的结果。具体讨论与比较将在下一节给出。

五、结果比较与讨论

由上一节, 我们求得一阶渐近解为:

$$W = W_0 + \varepsilon W_1 + \varepsilon \psi(r) V_0 + o(\varepsilon^2) \quad (5.1)$$

$$\varphi = \varphi_0 + \varepsilon \varphi_1 + \varepsilon^2 \psi(r) h_0 + o(\varepsilon^2) \quad (5.2)$$

为便于同文[3]的结果比较, 我们须将本文所采用的无量纲量转化为文[3]所采用的无量纲量. 容易推知下述对应关系式成立(表1).

另考虑到边界层函数之性质, 我们可近似有

$$\begin{aligned} \xi &= \frac{u(r)}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_r^1 [\alpha q^{2/3} f(\varepsilon r^2)]^{1/2} dr \\ &\approx \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \alpha^{1/2} q^{1/3} f^{1/2}(\varepsilon) (1-r) \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{3(1-\nu^2)}{2\theta} f(\varepsilon) \right]^{1/2} \tau (1-r) \\ &\approx \lambda \tau (1-r) (1+r) \\ &= \lambda \tau (1-x) \end{aligned} \quad (5.3)$$

从而 $V_0(\xi, \eta)$, $h_0(\xi, \eta)$ 可近似地有:

$$V_0(\xi, \eta) \approx [8\theta h^3(\varepsilon)]^{1/2} \exp[-\lambda \tau (1-x)] \quad (5.4)$$

$$h_0(\xi, \eta) \approx \theta h^3(\varepsilon) [8 \exp[-\lambda \tau (1-x)] - \exp[-2\lambda \tau (1-x)]] \quad (5.5)$$

这里我们已采用文[3]所采用的常数

$$\lambda = \left[\frac{3}{2\theta} (1-\nu^2) f(\varepsilon) \right]^{1/2} \quad (5.6)$$

这样, 利用上节结果和这里的变量转化关系, 我们可推得(下面的无量纲变量是文[3]所采用的):

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \tau [g(\varepsilon) - xg(\varepsilon)] - \frac{3}{\lambda} \gamma(\varepsilon) h^2(\varepsilon) [g_1(\varepsilon x) - g_1(\varepsilon)] \\ &\quad + \frac{h(\varepsilon)}{\lambda} (\exp[-\lambda \tau (1-x)] - 1) + o(\tau^{-1}) \end{aligned} \quad (5.7)$$

$$S_r = \tau^2 \frac{1}{2\theta} f(\varepsilon x) - \tau \frac{3}{2\lambda} \gamma(\varepsilon) h^2(\varepsilon) f_1(\varepsilon x) + o(\tau^0) \quad (5.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_\theta &= S_r + 2x \frac{dS_r}{dx} \\ &= \tau^2 \left[\frac{1}{2\theta} f(\varepsilon x) + x f'(\varepsilon x) \right] + \tau \left[-\frac{3}{2\lambda} \gamma(\varepsilon) h^2(\varepsilon) \right. \\ &\quad \cdot (f_1(\varepsilon x) + 2x \varepsilon f_1'(\varepsilon x)) + \frac{2h^2(\varepsilon)}{\lambda} \exp[-\lambda \tau (1-x)] \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{h^2(\varepsilon)}{2\lambda} \exp[-2\lambda \tau (1-x)] \right] + o(\tau^0) \end{aligned} \quad (5.9)$$

表 1

本文无量纲量	文[3]无量纲量
r	$x^{1/2}$
W	$\frac{h}{a} W$
φ	$\frac{h^2}{a^2} r S_r$
q	$\frac{1}{1-\nu^2} \frac{h^3}{a^3} p \left(\frac{ch^3}{2a^3} \tau \right)$

显见, (5.7~5.9)即是文[3]中的(62a, 63a, b)*. 类似地, 我们可完全推出文[3]给出的一些特征关系式(文[3]中的(64)至(76b)), 这里就不再一一列出了. 由于文[3]中 $f(x)$, $f_1(x)$, $g_1(x)$ 函数的一些系数计算有误, 在这里我们列出重新计算的一些参数和计算结果(表2).

表2 计算结果

ν	0.250	0.275	0.300	0.325	0.350
c	0.4055	0.3980	0.3906	0.3822	0.3759
$f(c)$	0.7616	0.7669	0.7723	0.7778	0.7834
$f'(c)$	-0.7043	-0.6985	-0.6927	-0.6869	-0.6810
$h(c)$	1.3131	1.3040	1.2949	1.2857	1.2764
$f_1(c)$	1.6183	1.6008	1.5832	1.5653	1.5473
$f_1'(c)$	2.3403	2.2941	2.2479	2.2016	2.1555
$g_1(c)$	0.6769	0.6563	0.6355	0.6146	0.5937
λ	1.6251	1.6346	1.6437	1.6524	1.6607
$\gamma(c)$	0.3214	0.3348	0.3494	0.3651	0.3820
α_0	0.5953	0.6034	0.6113	0.6190	0.6266
α_1	0.1032	0.1013	0.0993	0.0972	0.0950
k_1	0.9597	0.9836	1.0092	1.0367	1.0662
k_2	-0.2294	-0.2421	-0.2558	-0.2705	-0.2864
k_3	0.7309	0.7543	0.7794	0.8064	0.8353
k_4	-0.5612	-0.5712	-0.5823	-0.5944	-0.6078
k_5	1.1763	1.2204	1.2678	1.3187	1.3737
k_6	0.6890	0.7102	0.7333	0.7583	0.7856
k_7	3.5432	3.6105	3.6840	3.7644	3.8521
k_8	2.4954	2.5125	2.5331	2.5575	2.5859

表2中有关参数 $\gamma(c)$, α_0 , α_1 , $k_i (i=1, 2, \dots, 8)$ 的定义参见文[3]. 同文[3]的表1相比, 易见 $f'(c)$, $g_1(c)$ (主要是 $g_1(c)$)的计算误差, 导致系数 α_1 , k_2 , k_4 , k_6 , k_8 有较大的误差. 另一方面, 文[3]讨论的前提就是固支圆薄板在很大均匀压力下, 非常大挠度解的渐近性态. 因此, 从本文结果与文[3]结果一致来看(一些系数的计算错误与方法的本质无关), 文[4]认为文[1~2]的适用前提: 载荷压力不能太大, 是非本质的.

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* 文[3]中的 $f(x)$, $f_1(x)$, $g_1(x)$ 中一些系数计算似有误.

Application of the Modified Method of Multiple Scales to Solving the Problem of a Thin Clamped Circular Plate a Very Large Deflection

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Abstract

In this paper, asymptotic behaviour of the solution to the problem of a thin clamped circular plate under uniform normal pressure at very large deflection is restudied by means of the modified method of multiple scales given in [1~2]. The result presented herein is in good agreement with the one obtained by Professor Chien Wei-zang who first proposed the method of composite expansions to solve this problem in [3]. However, by contrast, the advantage of the modified method of multiple scales seems to be relatively simpler than the method used in [3]. It is also shown that the restriction of the method of paper [1~2] pointed out in paper [4] is not essential, and several computation errors in [3] are corrected as well.

Key words circular plate, large deflection, the modified method of multiple scales, the method of composite expansions, asymptotic solution