

# 正交各向异性半平面内作用集中载荷的弹性解及边界元法常单元基本公式\*

文 丕 华

(长沙 中南工业大学, 1988年6月13日收到)

## 摘 要

本文采用镜相法, 推导出了正交各向异性半平面作用集中载荷的理论解, 给出了常单元系数矩阵表达式, 为采用边界元法求解半平面问题提供了必要的公式。特解表达形式简洁, 对边界元间接法常单元和高次单元各积分均可求出其原函数, 可避免计算程序中的定积分数值计算过程。

**关键词** 正交各向异性 集中载荷 弹性解 边界元法

## 一、引 言

边界元法在各个领域的广泛应用, 越来越得到计算力学工作者们的重视, 这一方法的优越之处在未知数少和计算精度高两方面充分体现出来, 边界元法面临的主要任务之一是寻找某一解, 它对应着特定边界形状, 这一边界可能是有限域也可能是无限域。Kilven(1946)获得了无限大空间(平面)作用集中力的解, 对半平面问题, 虽然此解可以使用, 但自由边界为无限大, 在这一边界上占去不少单元, 更主要的是计算精度显然会降低。Mindlin(1936)得到了半平面内作用集中力的解, 为边界元法解半平面孔洞等问题提供了计算公式。文[1]进而又推出了剪切模量 $G$ 沿深度线性变化的半空间解, 文[2]计算了半平面含圆孔问题, 计算结果与精确解相差无几。

文[3]采用边界元法并利用现有特解<sup>[4]</sup>对各向异性平面问题进行了分析, 并计算了含圆孔问题, 同样获得较为精确的结果。但对各向异性半平面问题则极少研究, 尤其是半平面内作用集中载荷这一特解尚未在文献中见到, 本文采用镜相法, 亦获得了这一问题的解答。和各向同性解相比, 其应力、位移表达式更为简洁。若采用边界元间接法, 定常或高次单元各定积分均可求出原函数, 无疑会大大简化计算程序和提高精度。

## 二、半平面内作用集中力解的推导过程

**定义** 若函数 $f(x, y, \mu_1, \mu_2)$ 被写成

\*云天铨推荐。

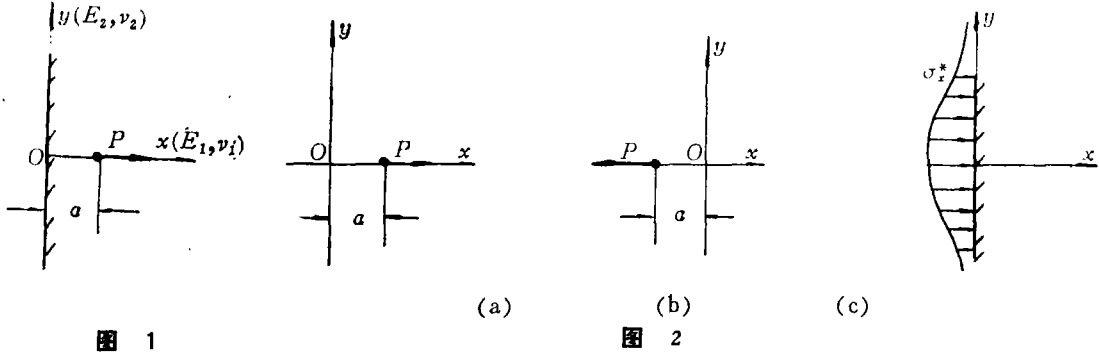
$$f(x, y, \mu_1, \mu_2) = f(x, y, \mu_1, \mu_2) + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \tag{2.1}$$

则  $\mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2)$  表示一个追加项，为等号后函数  $\mu_1$  换成  $\mu_2$ ，而  $\mu_2$  换成  $\mu_1$  的缩写。如

$$\begin{aligned} f(\mu_1, \mu_2) &= \frac{\mu_1^2 \mu_2}{\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2} + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \\ &= \frac{\mu_1^2 \mu_2}{\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2} + \frac{\mu_2^2 \mu_1}{\mu_2^2 - \mu_1^2} \end{aligned}$$

(A) 半平面内作用水平集中力  $P$ 。

对图1所示问题，设  $x, y$  方向为弹性主方向，材料参数分别为  $E_1, \nu_1, E_2, \nu_2$ ，剪切模



量为  $G$ 。将此问题分解为两种问题的叠加，如图 2 所示。  $\sigma_x^*$  便为图 2(a)、(b)  $y$  轴上正应力分布。

设应力函数

$$F(x, y) = F_1(z_1) + F_2(z_2) + F_3(\bar{z}_1) + F_4(\bar{z}_2), \quad z_1 = x + \lambda_1 y, \quad z_2 = x + \lambda_2 y$$

令

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dF_1}{dz_1} &= \phi_1(z_1), & \frac{dF_2}{dz_2} &= \phi_2(z_2) \\ \frac{d\phi_1}{dz_1} &= \phi_1'(z_1), & \frac{d\phi_2}{dz_2} &= \phi_2'(z_2) \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{2.2}$$

而  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  为方程

$$a_{11}\lambda^4 + (2a_{12} + a_{66})\lambda^2 + a_{22} = 0 \tag{2.3}$$

的两不同的复根，若换成工程常数，  $a_{11} = 1/E_1, a_{22} = 1/E_2, a_{12} = -\nu_1/E_1, a_{66} = 1/G$ 。应力、位移分量为：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= 2\text{Re}[\lambda_1^2 \phi_1'(z_1) + \lambda_2^2 \phi_2'(z_2)] \\ \sigma_y &= 2\text{Re}[\phi_1'(z_1) + \phi_2'(z_2)] \\ \tau_{xy} &= -2\text{Re}[\lambda_1 \phi_1'(z_1) + \lambda_2 \phi_2'(z_2)] \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{2.4}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= 2\text{Re}[p_1 \phi_1(z_1) + p_2 \phi_2(z_2)] \\ v &= 2\text{Re}[q_1 \phi_1(z_1) + q_2 \phi_2(z_2)] \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{2.5}$$

式中  $p_1 = a_{11}\lambda_1^2 + a_{12}, p_2 = a_{11}\lambda_2^2 + a_{12}$   
 $q_1 = a_{12}\lambda_1 + a_{22}/\lambda_1, q_2 = a_{12}\lambda_2 + a_{22}/\lambda_2$

并设方程(2.3)只有两不同的纯虚根(对一般情况完全类同)，即  $\lambda_1 = i/\mu_1, \lambda_2 = i/\mu_2 (\mu_1 > 0, \mu_2 > 0)$ ，由文献[3]推出图2(a)的解为：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \phi_1(z_1) &= A_1 \ln(z_1 - a) \\ \phi_2(z_2) &= A_2 \ln(z_2 - a) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.6)$$

式中  $A_1 = \frac{\mu_1(\mu_2^2 + \nu_2)}{4\pi(\mu_2^2 - \mu_1^2)} P$ ,  $A_2 = \frac{\mu_2(\mu_1^2 + \nu_1)}{4\pi(\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2)} P$

由 (2.4) 式, 应力为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= -2\operatorname{Re} \left[ \frac{A_1}{\mu_1^2(z_1 - a)} + \frac{A_2}{\mu_2^2(z_2 - a)} \right] \\ \sigma_y &= 2\operatorname{Re} \left[ \frac{A_1}{z_1 - a} + \frac{A_2}{z_2 - a} \right] \\ \tau_{xy} &= -2\operatorname{Re} \left[ \frac{iA_1}{\mu_1(z_1 - a)} + \frac{iA_2}{\mu_2(z_2 - a)} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.7)$$

对图2(b)可设  $\phi_1(z_1) = -A_1 \ln(z_1 + a)$ ,  $\phi_2(z_2) = -A_2 \ln(z_2 + a)$ , 分离实部, 并将图2(a)、(b)应力场叠加, 且由定义:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x^{(1)} &= \frac{\mu_1(\mu_2^2 + \nu_2)}{2\pi(\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2)} P \left[ \frac{x-a}{\mu_1^2(x-a)^2 + y^2} - \frac{x+a}{\mu_1^2(x+a)^2 + y^2} \right] + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \\ \sigma_y^{(1)} &= \frac{\mu_1^3(\mu_2^2 + \nu_2)}{2\pi(\mu_2^2 - \mu_1^2)} P \left[ \frac{x-a}{\mu_1^2(x-a)^2 + y^2} - \frac{x+a}{\mu_1^2(x+a)^2 + y^2} \right] + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \\ \tau_{xy}^{(1)} &= \frac{\mu_1(\mu_2^2 + \nu_2)}{2\pi(\mu_2^2 - \mu_1^2)} Py \left[ \frac{1}{\mu_1^2(x-a)^2 + y^2} - \frac{1}{\mu_1^2(x+a)^2 + y^2} \right] + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.8)$$

由 (2.5) 式位移函数整理为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u^{(1)} &= \frac{(\mu_2^2 + \nu_2)P}{4\pi\mu_1(\mu_2^2 - \mu_1^2)} (a_{11} - a_{12}\mu_1^2) \ln \frac{\mu_1^2(x+a)^2 + y^2}{\mu_1^2(x-a)^2 + y^2} + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \\ v^{(1)} &= \frac{(\mu_2^2 + \nu_2)P}{4\pi(\mu_2^2 - \mu_1^2)} (a_{22}\mu_1^2 - a_{12}) \left[ \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{\mu_1(x-a)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{\mu_1(x+a)} \right] + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.9)$$

(2.8)式中令  $x=0$ , 则可获得  $y$  轴上  $\sigma_x(y)$  的分布

$$\sigma_x^*(y) = -\frac{\mu_1(\mu_2^2 + \nu_2)P}{\pi(\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2)} \cdot \frac{a}{\mu_1^2 a^2 + y^2} + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \quad (2.10)$$

对图3所示半平面边界上作用一集中力  $P$  的应力、位移解, 通过整理可写成<sup>[4]</sup>:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= -\frac{P(\mu_1 + \mu_2)}{\pi k(\mu_2^2 - \mu_1^2)} - \frac{x}{y^2 + \mu_1^2 x^2} + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \\ \sigma_y &= -\frac{P(\mu_1 + \mu_2)}{\pi k(\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2)} - \frac{\mu_1^2 x}{y^2 + \mu_1^2 x^2} + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \\ \tau_{xy} &= -\frac{P(\mu_1 + \mu_2)}{\pi k(\mu_2^2 - \mu_1^2)} - \frac{y}{y^2 + \mu_1^2 x^2} + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.11)$$

式中  $k=1/\mu_1\mu_2$ .

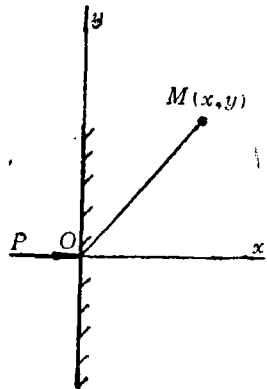


图 3

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= \frac{P(\mu_1 + \mu_2)(a_{11} - a_{12}\mu_1^2)}{2\pi k\mu_1^2(\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2)} \ln(y^2 + \mu_1^2 x^2) + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \\ v &= \frac{P(\mu_1 + \mu_2)(a_{22}\mu_1^2 - a_{12})}{\pi k\mu_1(\mu_2^2 - \mu_1^2)} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{\mu_1 x} + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.12)$$

当边界上反向作用大小为  $\sigma_z^*$  应力时, 任一点  $M(x, y)$  处的应力可写成定积分形式

$$\sigma_z = -\frac{\mu_1 + \mu_2}{\pi k(\mu_2^2 - \mu_1^2)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x\sigma_z^*(t)}{(y-t)^2 + \mu_1^2 x^2} dt + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \quad (2.13)$$

将 (2.10) 式代入并由  $A_1, A_2$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_z^{(2)} &= -\frac{4(\mu_1 + \mu_2)ax}{\pi k(\mu_2^2 - \mu_1^2)} \left\{ A_1 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{(\mu_1^2 a^2 + t^2)[(y-t)^2 + \mu_1^2 x^2]} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + A_2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{(\mu_2^2 a^2 + t^2)[(y-t)^2 + \mu_1^2 x^2]} \right\} + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \end{aligned} \quad (2.14)$$

由附录中积分公式(A.9), 可将上式简化, 类似  $\sigma_y, \tau_{xy}$  整理为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_z^{(2)} &= -\frac{4(\mu_1 + \mu_2)}{k(\mu_2^2 - \mu_1^2)} \left[ \frac{A_1}{\mu_1} \frac{x+a}{\mu_1^2(x+a)^2 + y^2} + \frac{A_2}{\mu_1\mu_2} \frac{\mu_2 a + \mu_1 x}{(\mu_2 a + \mu_1 x)^2 + y^2} \right] \\ &\quad + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \\ &= -\frac{P(\mu_1 + \mu_2)}{\pi k(\mu_2^2 - \mu_1^2)^2} \left[ \frac{(\mu_2^2 + \nu_2)(x+a)}{\mu_1^2(x+a)^2 + y^2} - \frac{\mu_1^2 + \nu_2}{\mu_1} \frac{\mu_2 a + \mu_1 x}{(\mu_2 a + \mu_1 x)^2 + y^2} \right] \\ &\quad + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \\ \sigma_y^{(2)} &= \frac{P(\mu_1 + \mu_2)\mu_1^2}{\pi k(\mu_2^2 - \mu_1^2)^2} \left[ \frac{(\mu_2^2 + \nu_2)(x+a)}{\mu_1^2(x+a)^2 + y^2} - \frac{\mu_1^2 + \nu_2}{\mu_1} \frac{\mu_2 a + \mu_1 x}{(\mu_2 a + \mu_1 x)^2 + y^2} \right] \\ &\quad + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \\ \tau_{xy}^{(2)} &= -\frac{P(\mu_1 + \mu_2)y}{\pi k(\mu_2^2 - \mu_1^2)^2} \left[ \frac{\mu_2^2 + \nu_2}{\mu_1^2(x+a)^2 + y^2} - \frac{\mu_1^2 + \nu_2}{(\mu_2 a + \mu_1 x)^2 + y^2} \right] + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.15)$$

这样将(2.8)、(2.15)两式相加, 即

$$\sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ij}^{(1)} + \sigma_{ij}^{(2)} \quad (2.16)$$

便获得了半平面内作用水平集中力的应力场, 极易证明 (2.16) 式是满足  $y$  轴边界为自由条件. 令  $x=0$ , 由 (2.15) 式并由定义

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_z &= -\frac{P(\mu_1 + \mu_2)a}{\pi k(\mu_2^2 - \mu_1^2)^2} \left( \frac{\mu_2^2 + \nu_2}{\mu_1^2 a^2 + y^2} - \frac{\mu_2^2 + \nu_2}{\mu_2^2 a^2 + y^2} \frac{\mu_2}{\mu_1} + \frac{\mu_1^2 + \nu_2}{\mu_2^2 a^2 + y^2} - \frac{\mu_2^2 + \nu_2}{\mu_1^2 a^2 + y^2} \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} \right) \\ &= -\frac{P(\mu_2^2 + \nu_2)}{\pi k\mu_2(\mu_2^2 - \mu_1^2)} \frac{a}{\mu_1^2 a^2 + y^2} - \frac{P(\mu_1^2 + \nu_2)}{\pi k\mu_1(\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2)} \frac{a}{\mu_2^2 a^2 + y^2} \end{aligned}$$

这正好和 (2.8) 式中  $\sigma_z^{(1)}$  (或  $\sigma_z^*$ ) 相抵消.

对位移解同样亦可写成定积分形式:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 u^{(2)} &= 4Ua \left\{ A_1 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\ln[(y-t)^2 + \mu_1^2 x^2]}{(\mu_1^2 a^2 + t^2)} dt \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + A_2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\ln[(y-t)^2 + \mu_2^2 x^2]}{(\mu_2^2 a^2 + t^2)} dt \right\} + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \\
 v^{(2)} &= 4Va \left\{ A_1 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg}[(y-t)/\mu_1 x]}{(\mu_1^2 a^2 + t^2)} dt \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + A_2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg}[(y-t)/\mu_2 x]}{(\mu_2^2 a^2 + t^2)} dt \right\} + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2)
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.17)$$

由附录公式(A.8)、(A.13), 并整理有:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 u^{(2)} &= 4U\pi \left\{ \frac{A_1}{\mu_1} \ln[(\mu_1 a + \mu_1 x)^2 + y^2] + \frac{A_2}{\mu_2} \ln[(\mu_2 a + \mu_1 x)^2 + y^2] \right\} \\
 &\quad + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \\
 v^{(2)} &= 4V\pi \left\{ \frac{A_1}{\mu_1} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{\mu_1 a + \mu_1 x} + \frac{A_2}{\mu_2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{\mu_2 a + \mu_1 x} \right\} + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2)
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.18)$$

式中 
$$U = \frac{(\mu_1 + \mu_2)(a_{11} - a_{12}\mu_1^2)}{2\pi\mu_1^2 k(\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2)}$$

$$V = \frac{(\mu_1 + \mu_2)(a_{22}\mu_1^2 - a_{12})}{\pi\mu_1 k(\mu_2^2 - \mu_1^2)}$$

(2.9)、(2.18) 两式相加, 便获得位移解, 这里略去了刚体位移。另外上式应当注意附加项  $\mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2)$  中系数  $U, V, A_1, A_2$  中的  $\mu_1, \mu_2$  均应对换。

(B) 半平面作用垂直集中力  $Q$

对图4, 我们同样可采用镜相法进行求解, 考虑到图4(b)、(c)两情形的叠加, 文[3]中给出了作用沿  $y$  方向集中力的解, 其形式为:

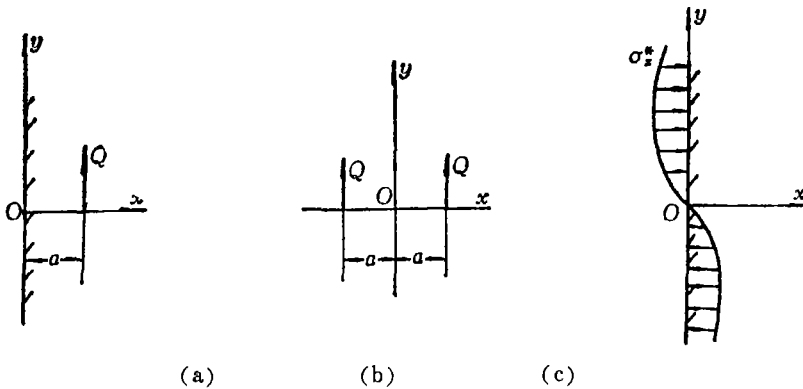


图 4

$$\phi_1(z_1) = B_1 i \ln(z_1 - a)(z_1 + a), \quad \phi_2(z_2) = B_2 i \ln(z_2 - a)(z_2 + a) \quad (2.19)$$

式中  $B_1 = Q\mu_1^2(1 + \nu_1\mu_2^2)/4\pi(\mu_2^2 - \mu_1^2)$

$$B_2 = Q\mu_2^2(1 + \nu_1\mu_1^2)/4\pi(\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2)$$

代入应力公式有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x^{(1)} &= \frac{\mu_1(1+\nu_1\mu_2^2)yQ}{2\pi(\mu_1^2-\mu_2^2)} \left[ \frac{1}{\mu_1^2(x-a)^2+y^2} + \frac{1}{\mu_1^2(x+a)^2+y^2} \right] + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \\ \sigma_y^{(1)} &= \frac{\mu_1^3(1+\nu_1\mu_2^2)yQ}{2\pi(\mu_1^2-\mu_2^2)} \left[ \frac{1}{\mu_1^2(x-a)^2+y^2} + \frac{1}{\mu_1^2(x+a)^2+y^2} \right] + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \\ \tau_{xy}^{(1)} &= \frac{\mu_1^3(1+\nu_1\mu_2^2)Q}{2\pi(\mu_1^2-\mu_2^2)} \left[ \frac{x-a}{\mu_1^2(x-a)^2+y^2} + \frac{x+a}{\mu_1^2(x+a)^2+y^2} \right] + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.20)$$

这时在 $x=0$ 直线边界上作用大小为

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_x^*(y) &= -\frac{4B_1}{\mu_1} \frac{y}{\mu_1^2 a^2 + y^2} + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \\ &= \frac{\mu_1(1+\nu_1\mu_2^2)Q}{\pi(\mu_1^2-\mu_2^2)} \frac{y}{\mu_1^2 a^2 + y^2} + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \end{aligned} \quad (2.21)$$

平面内位移解为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u^{(1)} &= \frac{(1+\nu_1\mu_2^2)(a_{11}-a_{12}\mu_1^2)Q}{2\pi(\mu_2^2-\mu_1^2)} \left[ \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{\mu_1(x-a)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{\mu_1(x+a)} \right] + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \\ v^{(2)} &= \frac{\mu_1(1+\nu_1\mu_2^2)(a_{22}\mu_1^2-a_{12})Q}{4\pi(\mu_2^2-\mu_1^2)} \ln[\mu_1^2(x-a)^2+y^2] \\ &\quad \cdot [\mu_1^2(x+a)^2+y^2] + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.22)$$

图4(c)问题与(A)类似, 由附录积分公式, 应力分量可写成:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x^{(2)} &= \frac{(\mu_1+\mu_2)Qy}{\pi k\mu_1(\mu_2^2-\mu_1^2)^2} \left[ \frac{\mu_1(1+\nu_1\mu_2^2)}{\mu_1^2(a+x)^2+y^2} - \frac{\mu_2(1+\nu_1\mu_1^2)}{(\mu_2a+\mu_1x)^2+y^2} \right] + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \\ \sigma_y^{(2)} &= \frac{-(\mu_1+\mu_2)\mu_1yQ}{\pi k(\mu_2^2-\mu_1^2)^2} \left[ \frac{\mu_1(1+\nu_1\mu_2^2)}{\mu_1^2(a+x)^2+y^2} - \frac{\mu_2(1+\nu_1\mu_1^2)}{(\mu_2a+\mu_1x)^2+y^2} \right] + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \\ \tau_{xy}^{(2)} &= \frac{-(\mu_1+\mu_2)Q}{\pi k(\mu_2^2-\mu_1^2)^2} \left[ \frac{\mu_1^2(1+\nu_1\mu_2^2)(a+x)}{\mu_1^2(a+x)^2+y^2} - \frac{\mu_2^2(1+\nu_1\mu_1^2)(\mu_2a+\mu_1x)}{(\mu_2a+\mu_1x)^2+y^2} \right] \\ &\quad + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.23)$$

对位移同样可写成广义积分形式, 并不计奇异常数项:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u^{(2)} &= -4U\pi \left[ \frac{B_1}{\mu_1} \left( \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2\mu_1ay}{\mu_1^2x^2+y^2-\mu_1^2a^2} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2\mu_1xy}{\mu_1^2a^2+y^2-\mu_1^2x^2} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{B_2}{\mu_2} \left( \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2\mu_2ay}{\mu_1^2x^2+y^2-\mu_2^2a^2} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2\mu_1xy}{\mu_2^2a^2+y^2-\mu_1^2x^2} \right) \right] + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \\ v^{(2)} &= -2V\pi \left\{ \frac{B_1}{\mu_1} \ln[\mu_1^2(a+x)^2+y^2] + \frac{B_2}{\mu_2} \ln[(\mu_2a+\mu_1x)^2+y^2] \right\} \\ &\quad + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.24)$$

应力(2.20)、(2.23)和位移(2.22)、(2.24)叠加,便得到了(B)问题的解析解。

对以上各式,若令 $\mu_2 \rightarrow \mu_1$ ,且 $\mu_1=1$ ,则对应着各向同性材料的相应问题,这时应力、位移总可表示成这样两种普遍形式:

$$F = \frac{1}{\mu_2 - \mu_1} R(\mu_1, \mu_2), \quad G = \frac{1}{(\mu_2 - \mu_1)^2} S(\mu_1, \mu_2) \quad (2.25)$$

$R, S$ 为 $\mu_1, \mu_2$ 的连续有界函数,由罗贝塔法则,当 $\mu_2 \rightarrow \mu_1$ 时,有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{\mu_2 \rightarrow \mu_1} F &= \frac{dR}{d\mu_2} \Big|_{\mu_2 = \mu_1} \\ \lim_{\mu_2 \rightarrow \mu_1} G &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 S}{d\mu_2^2} \Big|_{\mu_2 = \mu_1} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.26)$$

对特征方程(2.3)其根 $\lambda$ 为复数形式时,其解可用相同方法推出,只不过形式稍显复杂,不在此罗列。

### 三、边界元间接法常单元基本公式

只要知道了集中载荷作用下应力位移解,便可将弹性力学任意边值问题化为Fredholm积分方程形式,若采用边界元间接法,积分方程则为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{P(t_0)}{2} + \int_{\Gamma} K_{PP}(t, t_0) P(t) ds + \int_{\Gamma} K_{QP}(t, t_0) Q(t) ds &= \sigma_n(t_0) \\ \frac{Q(t_0)}{2} + \int_{\Gamma} K_{PQ}(t, t_0) P(t) ds + \int_{\Gamma} K_{QQ}(t, t_0) Q(t) ds &= \tau_n(t_0) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

式中 $P(t), Q(t)$ 为作用在半平面相应边界 $\Gamma$ 上的虚拟载荷(见图5)。 $K_{PP}(t, t_0)$ 为在 $t$ 处作用单位的 $P$ 力(方向沿 $n$ )而在 $t_0$ 处对 $n$ 方向应力的贡献。类似地 $K_{QP}(t, t_0)$ 为 $t$ 处作用单位 $Q$ 而在 $t_0$ 处 $n$ 方向正应力贡献。对积分方程只可能近似求解,先假定:

- (1) 曲线边界离散为封闭折线段。
  - (2) 在折线 $k$ 上虚拟力 $P_k, Q_k$ 为常量。
- 若折线段数为 $N$ ,这样积分方程可写成:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} C_{1i} P_i + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^N H_{ij} P_j + \sum_{j=1}^N G_{ij} Q_j &= \sigma_{ni} \\ C_{2i} Q_i + \sum_{j=1}^N U_{ij} P_j + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^N V_{ij} Q_j &= \tau_{ni} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.2)$$

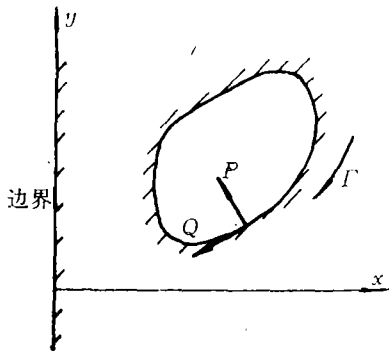


图 5

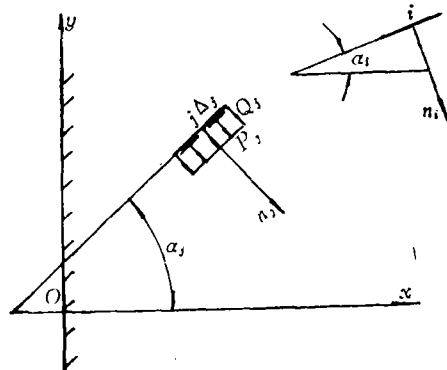


图 6

$\sigma_{ni}$ ,  $\tau_{ni}$ 为边界已知应力值. 式中 $H_{ij}$ 的物理概念是相当明确的, 即在 $j$ 线段上作用单位均布正应力时在 $i$ 点(视为 $i$ 线段中点)法向正应力大小, 其余类同.  $C_{1i}$ ,  $C_{2i}$ 为单元 $i$ 作用单位的 $P_i$ ,  $Q_i$ 时线段中点处正应力和切应力, 极易证明当线段越细,  $C_{1i}$ ,  $C_{2i}$ 趋近 $1/2$ , 一般计算时可作 $1/2$ 处理, 这一微小差别就是无限边界引起的.

设 $j$ 单元方向为 $\alpha_j$ , 在垂直单元方向作用单位集中力时, 在 $x, y$ 轴上力的投影为

$$P_x = \sin\alpha_j, \quad P_y = -\cos\alpha_j$$

在 $M(x_0, y_0)$ 处作用单位集中力时, 若此力沿 $x$ 方向, 由(2.8)、(2.15)式

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma'_x = & \frac{\mu_1(\mu_2^2 + \nu_2)}{2\pi(\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2)} \left[ \frac{x-x_0}{\mu_1^2(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2} - \frac{x+x_0}{\mu_1^2(x+x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2} \right] \\ & - \frac{\mu_1 + \mu_2}{\pi k(\mu_2^2 - \mu_1^2)^2} \left[ \frac{(\mu_2^2 + \nu_2)(x+x_0)}{\mu_1^2(x+x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2} - \frac{\mu_2^2 + \nu_2}{\mu_1} \frac{\mu_2 x_0 + \mu_1 x}{(\mu_2 x_0 + \mu_1 x)^2 + (y-y_0)^2} \right] \\ & + \mathcal{A}(\mu_1 \leftrightarrow \mu_2) \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

同时沿 $y$ 方向作用单位力时, 应力分布计为 $\sigma''_x$ , 那么, 在 $j$ 单元上作用均布单位力时

$$\sigma_x(t_j, t) = \int_{-\Delta_j/2}^{\Delta_j/2} \sigma'_x \sin\alpha_j ds - \int_{-\Delta_j/2}^{\Delta_j/2} \sigma''_x \cos\alpha_j ds \quad (3.4)$$

$\Delta_j$ 为单元长度,  $t$ 为平面内任一点坐标. 由局部坐标

$$x_0 = x_j + s \cdot \cos\alpha_j, \quad y_0 = y_j + s \cdot \sin\alpha_j$$

代入(3.4)式, 第一项积分写成:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\mu_1(\mu_2^2 + \nu_2)}{2\pi(\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2)} \sin\alpha_j \int_{-\Delta_j/2}^{\Delta_j/2} \left[ \frac{x-x_j-s \cdot \cos\alpha_j}{\mu_1^2(x-x_j-s \cdot \cos\alpha_j)^2 + (y-y_j-s \cdot \sin\alpha_j)^2} \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{x+x_j+s \cdot \cos\alpha_j}{\mu_1^2(x+x_j+s \cdot \cos\alpha_j)^2 + (y-y_j-s \cdot \sin\alpha_j)^2} \right] ds + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

为便于对 $s$ 的积分, 可将上式第一积分写成复数形式, 为

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\Delta_j/2}^{\Delta_j/2} [\dots] ds = \frac{1}{\mu_1} \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\Delta_j/2}^{\Delta_j/2} \frac{ds}{\mu_1(x-x_j-s \cdot \cos\alpha_j) + i(y-y_j-s \cdot \sin\alpha_j)} \\ & = \frac{1}{\mu_1} \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\Delta_j/2}^{\Delta_j/2} \frac{ds}{\mu_1(x-x_j) + i(y-y_j) - s(\mu_1 \cos\alpha_j + i \sin\alpha_j)} \\ & = - \left[ \frac{\cos\alpha_j}{\mu_1^2 \cos^2\alpha_j + \sin^2\alpha_j} \ln \sqrt{\mu_1^2(x-x_j-s \cdot \cos\alpha_j)^2 + (y-y_j-s \cdot \sin\alpha_j)^2} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{\sin\alpha_j}{\mu_1(\mu_1^2 \cos^2\alpha_j + \sin^2\alpha_j)} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y-y_j-s \cdot \sin\alpha_j}{\mu_1(x-x_j-s \cdot \cos\alpha_j)} \right] \Big|_{-\Delta_j/2}^{\Delta_j/2} \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

其余所有积分均可通过这一途径积出, 其形式也完全类似. 求出了被积函数的原函数, 对边界元法来说是极其有利的, 可大大节省形成系数矩阵的时间和提高精度.

同样方法可获得应力 $\sigma_y$ ,  $\tau_{xy}$ , 则在 $i$ 点( $i$ 单元中点坐标)沿 $n_i$ 方向的正应力可写成

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_n^{ij} = & H_{ij} = \sigma_x(t_j, t_i) \sin^2\alpha_i + \sigma_y(t_j, t_i) \cos^2\alpha_i \\ & - \frac{\tau_{xy}(t_j, t_i)}{2} \sin 2\alpha_i \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

而在 $i$ 点垂直于 $n_i$ 方向的剪应力为

$$\tau_n^{ij} = U_{ij} = \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \sin 2\alpha_i - \tau_{xy} \cos 2\alpha_i \quad (3.8)$$



这里规定顺时针转向为剪应力方向（方向可自行规定）。若采用边界元直接法，同样也可解出被积函数的原函数。

仅由于篇幅关系，另外一些具体的积分公式不便在此列出，读者可以按此方法全部推出。

### 附录 几个广义积分

令

$$I_1(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(\lambda^2 + x^2)}{a^2 + x^2} dx \quad (\text{A.1})$$

求微分

$$\frac{dI_1}{d\lambda} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2\lambda dx}{(\lambda^2 + x^2)(a^2 + x^2)} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

由留数定理不难有

$$I_1(\lambda) = \frac{2\pi}{a} \ln(a + \lambda) + C_1 \quad (\text{A.3})$$

$C_1$  为积分常数，当  $\lambda=0$ ， $a=1$  时，

$$I_1(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\ln x^2}{1+x^2} dx = 0 \quad (\text{A.4})$$

$$\therefore C_1 \equiv 0$$

故有

$$I_1(\lambda) = \frac{2\pi}{a} \ln(a + \lambda) \quad (\text{A.5})$$

又令

$$I_2(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(\lambda^2 + x^2)}{(x-u)^2 + a^2} dx \quad (\text{A.6})$$

同样由留数定理，有

$$I_2(u) = \frac{\pi}{a} [(\lambda+a)^2 + u^2] + C_2 \quad (\text{A.7})$$

又当  $u=0$  时， $I_2(u) = I_1(\lambda)$ ， $\therefore C_2 \equiv 0$ ，故

$$I_2(u) = \frac{\pi}{a} \ln[(\lambda+a)^2 + u^2] \quad (\text{A.8})$$

类似方法：

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{[a^2 + (x+u)^2](\lambda^2 + x^2)} = \frac{\pi(\lambda+a)}{a\lambda[(\lambda+a)^2 + u^2]} \quad (\text{A.9})$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(x-u)dx}{[a^2 + (x-u)^2](\lambda^2 + x^2)} = -\frac{\pi u}{\lambda[(\lambda+a)^2 + u^2]} \quad (\text{A.10})$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(x-u)\ln(\lambda^2 + x^2)}{a^2 + (x-u)^2} dx = -\pi \left( \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2ua}{\lambda^2 + u^2 - a^2} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2u\lambda}{a^2 + u^2 - \lambda^2} \right) \quad (\text{A.11})$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(x-u)^2 dx}{[a^2 + (x-u)^2](\lambda^2 + x^2)} = \frac{u^2 + \lambda^2 + a\lambda}{\lambda[(\lambda+a)^2 + u^2]} \pi \quad (\text{A.12})$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg}(x/\lambda)}{[a^2 + (x-u)^2]} dx = \frac{\pi}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{u}{a+\lambda} \quad (\text{A.13})$$

## 参 考 文 献

- [ 1 ] 云天铨, 集中力作用于剪切模量沿深度线性变化的半空间公式, 应用数学和力学, 6(1) (1985).
- [ 2 ] 尹雷方, 弹性半平面问题的边界积分方程-边界元法, 上海力学, (1) (1984).
- [ 3 ] 文丕华, 各向异性体平面问题边界元法, 计算结构力学及其应用. (1) (1988).
- [ 4 ] 列赫尼茨基, Г.С., 《各向异性板》, 科学出版社 (1964).

## The Elastic Solution of Concentrated Force Acting in Orthogonal Anisotropic Half-Plane and Constant Element Fundamental Formulae of Boundary Element Method

Wen Pi-hua

(*Central South University of Technology, Changsha*)

### Abstract

In this paper, the elastic solutions of concentrated force acting in orthogonal anisotropic half-plane are derived by imaginal method and the formulae of coefficient matrix for constant element are put forward. To solve half-plane problems numerically by BEM, this paper provides the necessary formulae. Because the expressions of fundamental solutions are very simple, the object functions could be obtained for every integral of constant element and higher order element of indirect BEM. Thus, the procedure of integration could be avoided in calculation program.

**Key words** orthotropic, concentrated load, elastic solution, boundary element method