

# 矩形板大挠度问题的样条函数解

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## 摘 要

本文以中心挠度为摄动参数, 将矩形板大挠度问题的非线性偏微分方程组转化为几个线性的偏微分方程组, 然后分别用样条有限点法和样条有限元法求解, 得到了在多种边界条件下具有任意长宽比的, 受均布荷载的矩形板的解答, 给出了板中面的位移、挠度的解析表达式; 并编制了相关的计算机程序。计算的结果与现有的其他理论的结果作了比较, 表明本文的结果是良好的。

## 一、前 言

弹性矩形薄板在航空、化工、造船等工程中大量使用。如果薄板的横向位移(即挠度)比厚度小得多, 那么在克希荷夫理论的基础上计算的结果是相当令人满意的。但是如果所使用的金属薄板其挠度与厚度之比接近于1, 甚至大于1, 这时如果仍用薄板的小挠度理论来计算这样的问题, 其结果必然与实际情况相差极大。因此必须使用板的大挠度理论来得到这样的金属薄板的设计公式和图表。

样条函数作为一种数值逼近的方法, 最早由 Schoenberg 提出, 迄今为止已有大量文献问世。同时电子计算机技术和计算方法的迅速发展为样条函数的广泛应用提供了强有力的工具。

## 二、样条函数基函数的构造方法

三次样条函数的分段表达式为:

$$\varphi_3(x) = \frac{1}{6} \begin{cases} (x+2)^3 & (-2 < x \leq -1) \\ (x+2)^3 - 4(x+1)^3 & (-1 < x \leq 0) \\ (2-x)^3 - 4(1-x)^3 & (0 < x \leq 1) \\ (2-x)^3 & (1 < x < 2) \\ 0 & (|x| \geq 2) \end{cases}$$

设由三次样条基函数表示的位移试函数为:

$$S(x) = \sum_{i=-1}^{N+1} a_i \Phi_i(x)$$

式中  $\alpha_i$  是待定系数,  $\Phi_i(x)$  是一组与三次样条函数有关的基函数。为了统一处理边界条件, 用下列函数表示  $\Phi_i(x)$ , 对于区间  $[x_0, x_N]$  作  $N$  等分,  $h_x = (x_N - x_0)/N$

$$\Phi_{-1}(x) = \varphi_3\left(\frac{x-x_0}{h_x} + 1\right)$$

$$\Phi_0(x) = \varphi_3\left(\frac{x-x_0}{h_x}\right) - 4\varphi_3\left(\frac{x-x_0}{h_x} + 1\right)$$

$$\Phi_1(x) = \varphi_3\left(\frac{x-x_0}{h_x} - 1\right) - \frac{1}{2}\varphi_3\left(\frac{x-x_0}{h_x}\right) + \varphi_3\left(\frac{x-x_0}{h_x} + 1\right)$$

$$\Phi_2(x) = \varphi_3\left(\frac{x-x_0}{h_x} - 2\right)$$

.....

$$\Phi_{N-2}(x) = \varphi_3\left(\frac{x-x_0}{h_x} - N + 2\right)$$

$$\Phi_{N-1}(x) = \varphi_3\left(\frac{x-x_0}{h_x} - N + 1\right) - \frac{1}{2}\varphi_3\left(\frac{x-x_0}{h_x} - N\right) + \varphi_3\left(\frac{x-x_0}{h_x} - N - 1\right)$$

$$\Phi_N(x) = \varphi_3\left(\frac{x-x_0}{h_x} - N\right) - 4\varphi_3\left(\frac{x-x_0}{h_x} - N - 1\right)$$

$$\Phi_{N+1}(x) = \varphi_3\left(\frac{x-x_0}{h_x} - N - 1\right)$$

以上的这组基函数当  $x=x_0$  时有  $\Phi_i(x_0)=0$  ( $i \neq -1$ );  $\Phi'_{-1}(x_0)=0$  ( $i \neq -1, 0$ ); 当  $x=x_N$  时有  $\Phi_i(x_N)=0$  ( $i \neq N+1$ );  $\Phi'_{N+1}(x_N)=0$  ( $i \neq N, N+1$ )。因此  $\Phi_i(x)$  对边界条件的处理十分简单和方便。当边界为自由时, 取全部的  $\Phi_i(x)$ ; 当边界为简支时, 删去  $\Phi_{-1}(x)$  或  $\Phi_{N+1}(x)$ ; 当边界为固支时, 删去其中的  $\Phi_{-1}(x)$  和  $\Phi_0(x)$ , 或  $\Phi_{N+1}(x)$  和  $\Phi_N(x)$ 。

### 三、Von Kármán 方程组的泛函形式

图1所示的薄板, 长为  $2a$ , 宽为  $2b$ , 厚度为  $h$ , 在横向均布荷载  $q$  的作用下, 产生位移、形变和应力。分别用  $U(x, y)$ ,  $V(x, y)$  和  $W(x, y)$  表示  $x$ ,  $y$  和  $z$  方向的位移。 $z$  方向的位移  $W(x, y)$  又称为挠度。这里的  $U(x, y)$ ,  $V(x, y)$  和  $W(x, y)$  都只表示矩形板的中面位移,

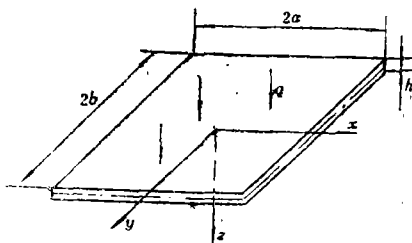


图 1

仅是坐标 $x$ 和 $y$ 的函数, 而与 $z$ 无关.

用位移表达的矩形板的Von Kármán大挠度方程的无量纲形式为

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + (1-\mu)\lambda^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + (1+\mu)\lambda \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \\
 & = -(1-\mu) \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2} + \lambda^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \eta^2} \right) \\
 & \quad - \frac{1+\mu}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 + \lambda^2 \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 \right] \\
 & 2\lambda^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \eta^2} + (1-\mu) \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi^2} + (1+\mu)\lambda \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \\
 & = -(1-\mu)\lambda \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2} + \lambda^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \eta^2} \right) \\
 & \quad - \frac{1+\mu}{2} \lambda \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 + \lambda^2 \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 \right] \tag{3.1} \\
 & \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial \xi^4} + 2\lambda^2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta^2} + \lambda^4 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial \eta^4} \\
 & = Q + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \mu\lambda \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta} \right) + \lambda^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \eta^2} \left( \lambda \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta} + \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right) \\
 & \quad + \lambda(1-\mu) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \left( \lambda \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2} \\
 & \quad \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 + \mu\lambda^2 \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{1}{2} \lambda^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \eta^2} \left[ \lambda^2 \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \mu \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 \right] + \lambda^2(1-\mu) \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi \partial \eta}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \text{式中} \quad & \lambda = \frac{a}{b}, \quad \xi = \frac{x}{a}, \quad \eta = \frac{y}{b}, \quad u = \frac{12aU}{h^2}, \quad v = \frac{12aV}{h^2} \\
 & W = 2\sqrt{3} \frac{W_0}{h}, \quad Q = \frac{24\sqrt{3}(1-\mu^2)qa^4}{Eh^4}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{3.2}$$

这里的 $E$ 和 $\mu$ 分别为薄板材料的弹性模量和泊松比.

板的中心挠度为

$$W_0 = W(0,0) = 2\sqrt{3} W_0/h \tag{3.3}$$

以此中心挠度 $W_0$ 为摄动参数, 将 $Q, u, v$ 和 $w$ 各量分别展开成关于 $w_0$ 为变量的幂级数形式, 即

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 Q &= \alpha_1 w_0 + \alpha_3 w_0^3 + \alpha_5 w_0^5 + \dots \\
 u &= s_2(\xi, \eta) w_0^2 + s_4(\xi, \eta) w_0^4 + \dots \\
 v &= t_2(\xi, \eta) w_0^2 + t_4(\xi, \eta) w_0^4 + \dots \\
 w &= w_1(\xi, \eta) w_0 + w_3(\xi, \eta) w_0^3 + \dots
 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{3.4}$$

式中 $w$ 的展开式中的系数还应当满足以下的条件:

$$w_1(0,0) = 1, \quad w_3(0,0) = w_5(0,0) = \dots = 0 \tag{3.5}$$

将幂级数(3.4)代入无量纲形式的大挠度方程组(3.1)后, 分别比较每一等式两边 $w_0$ 的

同次幂的系数，并使之相等，于是便得到各级摄动方程组如下：

第一级摄动方程组

$$\frac{\partial^4 w_1}{\partial \xi^4} + 2\lambda^2 \frac{\partial^4 w_1}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta^2} + \lambda^4 \frac{\partial^4 w_1}{\partial \eta^4} = \alpha_1 \quad (3.6)$$

第二级摄动方程组

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & 2 \frac{\partial^2 s_2}{\partial \xi^2} + (1-\mu)\lambda^2 \frac{\partial^2 s_2}{\partial \eta^2} + (1+\mu)\lambda \frac{\partial^2 t_2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \\ & = -(1-\mu) \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \xi} \left( \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \xi^2} + \lambda^2 \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \eta^2} \right) \\ & \quad - \frac{1+\mu}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 + \lambda^2 \left( \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 \right] \\ & 2\lambda^2 \frac{\partial^2 t_2}{\partial \eta^2} + (1-\mu) \frac{\partial^2 t_2}{\partial \xi^2} + (1+\mu)\lambda \frac{\partial^2 s_2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \\ & = -(1-\mu)\lambda \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \eta} \left( \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \xi^2} + \lambda^2 \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \eta^2} \right) \\ & \quad - \frac{1+\mu}{2} \lambda \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 + \lambda^2 \left( \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.7)$$

第三级摄动方程组

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^4 w_3}{\partial \xi^4} + 2\lambda^2 \frac{\partial^4 w_3}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta^2} + \lambda^4 \frac{\partial^4 w_3}{\partial \eta^4} \\ & = \alpha_3 + \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \xi^2} \left( \frac{\partial s_2}{\partial \xi} + \mu\lambda \frac{\partial t_2}{\partial \eta} \right) + \lambda^2 \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \eta^2} \left( \lambda \frac{\partial t_2}{\partial \eta} + \mu \frac{\partial s_2}{\partial \xi} \right) \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \xi^2} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 + \mu\lambda^2 \left( \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 \right] \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{2} \lambda^2 \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \eta^2} \left[ \lambda^2 \left( \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 + \mu \left( \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 \right] \\ & \quad + (1-\mu)\lambda \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \left( \lambda \frac{\partial s_2}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial t_2}{\partial \xi} \right) + (1-\mu)\lambda^2 \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

本文只计算到第三级摄动方程，这样的近似解的结果已能满足工程上的实用精度要求。在有关的边界条件下，求得这些摄动方程组的精确解是相当困难的，本文采用变分法求其近似解，为此将这些摄动方程组改写成相应的泛函形式。

第一级泛函为：

$$\Pi_1 = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \xi^2} \right)^2 + \lambda^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda^4 \left( \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \eta^2} \right)^2 - \alpha_1 w_1 \right] d\xi d\eta \quad (3.9)$$

第二级泛函为：

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_2 = & - \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial s_2}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (1-\mu)\lambda^2 \left( \frac{\partial s_2}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{1}{2} (1+\mu)\lambda \left( \frac{\partial s_2}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial t_2}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial t_2}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial s_2}{\partial \eta} \right) \right\} d\xi d\eta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{2} (1-\mu) \left( \frac{\partial t_2}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 + \lambda^2 \left( \frac{\partial t_2}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 \\
& - \left[ (1-\mu) \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \xi} \left( \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \xi^2} + \lambda^2 \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \eta^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} (1+\mu) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \lambda^2 \left( \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 \right] \right] s_2 - \left[ (1-\mu) \lambda \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \eta} \left( \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \xi^2} + \lambda^2 \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \eta^2} \right) \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{1}{2} (1+\mu) \lambda \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 + \lambda^2 \left( \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 \right] \right] t_2 \Big\} d\xi d\eta \quad (3.10)
\end{aligned}$$

第三级泛函为:

$$\begin{aligned}
\Pi_3 = & \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 w_3}{\partial \xi^2} \right)^2 + \lambda^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 w_3}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda^4 \left( \frac{\partial^2 w_3}{\partial \eta^2} \right)^2 - \alpha_3 w_3 \right. \\
& - \left[ \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \xi^2} \left( \frac{\partial s_2}{\partial \xi} + \mu \lambda \frac{\partial t_2}{\partial \eta} \right) + \lambda^2 \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \eta^2} \left( \lambda \frac{\partial t_2}{\partial \eta} + \mu \frac{\partial s_2}{\partial \xi} \right) \right. \\
& \left. + (1-\mu) \lambda \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \left( \lambda \frac{\partial s_2}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial t_2}{\partial \xi} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \xi^2} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \mu \lambda^2 \left( \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{1}{2} \lambda^2 \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \eta^2} \left[ \lambda^2 \left( \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 + \mu \left( \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 \right] \right. \\
& \left. + (1-\mu) \lambda^2 \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right] w_3 \Big\} d\xi d\eta \quad (3.11)
\end{aligned}$$

泛函表达式对位移函数只要求是 $C^2$ 级连续。

#### 四、样条有限点解法

样条有限点法是以样条函数, 正交函数和变分原理为基础, 以样条函数和梁的振型函数的乘积作为挠度试函数 $w_1$ 和 $w_3$ , 而以样条函数和三角函数的乘积作为位移函数 $s_2$ 和 $t_2$ 。

设矩形薄板的位移试函数为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
w_1(\xi, \eta) &= \sum_{m=1}^r X_m(\xi) [\Phi(\eta)] \{a\}_m \\
s_2(\xi, \eta) &= \sum_{m=1}^r S_m(\xi) [\Phi(\eta)] \{b\}_m \\
t_2(\xi, \eta) &= \sum_{m=1}^r S_m(\xi) [\Phi(\eta)] \{c\}_m \\
w_3(\xi, \eta) &= \sum_{m=1}^r X_m(\xi) [\Phi(\eta)] \{d\}_m
\end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.1)$$

式中  $X_m(\xi)$  为梁的振型函数,

$S_m(\xi)$  为三角函数,

$[\Phi(\eta)] = [\Phi_{-1}, \Phi_0, \Phi_1, \dots, \Phi_N, \Phi_{N+1}]$ ,

$$\{a\}_m = [a_{-1,m} \ a_{0,m} \ a_{1,m} \ \cdots \ a_{N,m} \ a_{N+1,m}]^T$$

.....

$$X_m(\xi) = c_1 \sin \frac{\mu_m}{2}(1+\xi) + c_2 \cos \frac{\mu_m}{2}(1+\xi) \\ + c_3 \operatorname{sh} \frac{\mu_m}{2}(1+\xi) + c_4 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\mu_m}{2}(1+\xi)$$

式中的参数  $\mu_m$ , 系数  $c_1, c_2, c_3$  和  $c_4$  由边界条件确定. 对三角函数  $S_m(\xi)$ , 若取  $S_m(\xi) = \sin \frac{m\pi}{2}(1+\xi)$ , 它满足  $\xi = \pm 1$  时  $s_2 = t_2 = 0$  的边界条件.

将式(4.1)中的  $w_1$  代入第一级泛函表达式(3.9)中得到:

$$\Pi_1 = 2^{-1} \{a\}^T [G] \{a\} - \alpha_1 \{a\}^T \{f\}$$

对上式变分, 并令其一阶变分为零, 即  $\partial \Pi_1 / \partial \{a\} = \{0\}$ , 并加上中心条件  $w_1(0,0) = 1$ , 两者合写成矩阵的形式

$$\begin{bmatrix} [G] & -\{f\} \\ [g] & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \{a\} \\ \alpha_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \{0\} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4.2)$$

式中  $[g] = [[g]_1 \ [g]_2 \ \cdots \ [g]_r]$ ,

$$[g]_m = [X_m(0)\Phi_{-1}(0) \ X_m(0)\Phi_0(0) \ \cdots \ X_m(0)\Phi_{N+1}(0)],$$

$$\{f\} = [\{f\}_1^T \ \{f\}_2^T \ \cdots \ \{f\}_r^T]^T,$$

$$\{f\}_m = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 X_m(\xi) [\Phi(\eta)]^T d\xi d\eta,$$

$$\{a\} = [\{a\}_1^T \ \{a\}_2^T \ \cdots \ \{a\}_r^T]^T,$$

$$\{a\}_m = [a_{-1,m} \ a_{0,m} \ a_{1,m} \ \cdots \ a_{N+1,m}]^T$$

$$[G] = G_{mn} = A_\zeta F_\eta + 2\lambda^2 B_\zeta B_\eta + \lambda^4 F_\zeta A_\eta,$$

$$A_\zeta = \int_{-1}^1 X_m^T X_n^T d\xi, \quad B_\zeta = \int_{-1}^1 X_m^T X_n^T d\xi, \quad F_\zeta = \int_{-1}^1 X_m X_n d\xi,$$

$$A_\eta = \int_{-1}^1 [\Phi^T]^T [\Phi^T] d\eta, \quad B_\eta = \int_{-1}^1 [\Phi^T]^T [\Phi^T] d\eta, \quad F_\eta = \int_{-1}^1 [\Phi]^T [\Phi] d\eta.$$

建立矩阵  $[G]$  后再引进关于  $\eta$  的边界条件, 为此须删去相关的行和列.

求解线性代数方程组(4.2), 得到  $w_1$  的系数  $\{a\}$  和载荷系数  $\alpha_1$ , 于是求得一级近似解  $w_1$ .

用相同的方法, 将含待定系数的解析式  $s_2$  和  $t_2$ , 即(4.1)式中的第二式和第三式, 以及已求得的  $w_1$  代入第二级泛函表达式(3.10), 通过变分并令其一阶变分为零, 得到以待定系数  $\{b\}$  和  $\{c\}$  为未知量的线性代数方程组, 解之得二级近似解  $s_2$  和  $t_2$ , 即沿板中面的位移  $u$  和  $v$ .

将  $w_3$  的解析式, 即(4.1)式中的第四式, 以及已求得的  $s_2, t_2$  和  $w_1$  代入第三级泛函表达式(3.11), 然后变分并令其一阶变分为零, 加上中心条件  $w_3(0,0) = 0$ , 得到以系数  $\{d\}$  和  $\alpha_3$  为未知量的线性代数方程组, 解之得到  $w_3$  和载荷系数  $\alpha_3$ . 将载荷系数  $\alpha_1$  和  $\alpha_3$  代入式(3.4)中的第一式, 即得到中心挠度与载荷之间的非线性关系式.

## 五、样条有限元解法

样条有限元法是以三次样条函数和变分原理为基础. 位移试函数由三次样条函数乘积的线性组合所构成.

设矩形薄板的位移试函数为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 w_1 &= \sum_{i=-1}^{N+1} \sum_{j=-1}^{M+1} a_{i,j} \Phi_i(\xi) \Psi_j(\eta) = [\Phi] \otimes [\Psi] \{A\} \\
 s_2 &= \sum_{i=-1}^{N+1} \sum_{j=-1}^{M+1} b_{i,j} \Phi_i(\xi) \Psi_j(\eta) = [\Phi] \otimes [\Psi] \{B\} \\
 t_2 &= \sum_{i=-1}^{N+1} \sum_{j=-1}^{M+1} c_{i,j} \Phi_i(\xi) \Psi_j(\eta) = [\Phi] \otimes [\Psi] \{C\} \\
 w_3 &= \sum_{i=-1}^{N+1} \sum_{j=-1}^{M+1} d_{i,j} \Phi_i(\xi) \Psi_j(\eta) = [\Phi] \otimes [\Psi] \{D\}
 \end{aligned} \right\} (5.1)$$

式中:  $[\Phi] = [\Phi_{-1} \ \Phi_0 \ \Phi_1 \ \dots \ \Phi_{N+1}]$ ,  
 $[\Psi] = [\Psi_{-1} \ \Psi_0 \ \Psi_1 \ \dots \ \Psi_{M+1}]$ ,  
 $\{A\} = [\{a\}_{-1}^T \ \{a\}_0^T \ \{a\}_1^T \ \dots \ \{a\}_{N+1}^T]^T$ ,  
 .....  
 $\{a\}_i = [a_{i,-1} \ a_{i,0} \ a_{i,1} \ \dots \ a_{i,M+1}]^T$ ,  
 .....

$\Psi_j$ 与 $\Phi_i$ 的形式相同, 只要将 $i$ 改成 $j$ ,  $\xi$ 改成 $\eta$ ,  $h_i$ 改成 $h_j$ ,  $N$ 改成 $M$ 即可。{B}, {C}和{D}的结构与{A}相同。

$[\Phi] \otimes [\Psi]$ 称为矩阵 $[\Phi]$ 与 $[\Psi]$ 的Kronecker乘积。

用与以前相似的方法将式(5.1)中的各式依次代入有关的各级泛函表达式, 通过变分并令一阶变分为零, 补充中心条件, 求解后得到各位移函数的系数{A}, {B}, {C}, {D}及载荷系数 $\alpha_1$ 和 $\alpha_2$ , 即得到位移 $u, v, w$ 和载荷与中心挠度的关系式。

### 六、数值例子

(1) 四边简支的正方板( $\mu=0.316$ )

边界条件:  $x = \pm a, U = V = W = \partial^2 W / \partial x^2 = 0$ ;  
 $y = \pm a, U = V = W = \partial^2 W / \partial y^2 = 0$ .

结果如表1所示:

表 1

		$\alpha_1$	$\alpha_2$
样条有限点法	$N=16$	15.368122	1.830996
	$r=3$		
样条有限元法	$N=M=4$	15.377132	1.823241
	$N=M=6$	15.383563	1.824630

(2) 四边固定的矩形板( $\mu=1/3$ )

边界条件:  $x = \pm a, U = V = W = \partial W / \partial x = 0$ ;  
 $y = \pm b, U = V = W = \partial W / \partial y = 0$ .

结果如表2所示:

表 2

	$\lambda = \frac{a}{b}$	样条有限元法 $N=M=6$	样条有限点法 $N=8, r=2$	文献[7]
$\alpha_1$	1.0	49.418480	49.098549	49.611419
	1.1	60.707962	60.320473	60.951435
	1.2	75.177101	74.708984	75.498710
	1.3	93.436333	92.879036	93.868010
	1.4	116.174629	115.529625	116.752894
	1.5	144.160263	143.452316	144.923864
	1.6	178.243362	177.532410	179.231295
	1.7	219.348343	218.741913	220.602573
	1.8	268.479095	268.145050	270.039454
	1.9	326.709623	326.900360	328.613813
	2.0	395.173431	396.231903	397.462501
$\alpha_3$	1.0	2.195729	1.829208	2.001669
	1.1	2.702238	2.370961	2.463083
	1.2	3.363337	3.073061	3.084275
	1.3	4.214519	3.968555	3.896871
	1.4	5.299982	5.096636	4.940128
	1.5	6.674306	6.503717	6.265388
	1.6	8.404319	8.244557	7.939434
	1.7	10.570469	10.383200	10.044764
	1.8	13.267498	12.993663	12.675997
	1.9	16.603344	16.160093	15.933041
	2.0	20.695934	19.976143	19.913025

(3) 四边简支的矩形板( $\mu=0.316$ )

边界条件:  $x=\pm a, U=V=W=\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2}=0;$

$y=\pm b, U=V=W=\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial y^2}=0.$

结果如表3所示:

表 3

$\lambda = \frac{a}{b}$	样条有限元法 $N=M=4$		样条有限点法 $N=4, r=2$	
	$\alpha_1$	$\alpha_3$	$\alpha_1$	$\alpha_3$
1.0	15.377132	1.823241	15.364720	1.806377
1.1	18.784475	2.244918	18.772064	2.225749
1.2	22.926159	2.796858	22.914036	2.790524
1.3	27.916729	3.506788	27.905188	3.467758
1.4	33.882942	4.407320	33.872261	4.345628
1.5	40.963902	5.536528	40.954395	5.438225
1.6	49.311134	6.938610	49.303204	6.783527
1.7	59.089729	8.664728	59.083546	8.424164
1.8	70.477333	10.773865	70.473366	10.407569
1.9	83.665421	13.333877	83.664083	12.786238
2.0	98.859383	16.422592	98.860779	15.617829

(4) 不同类型的边界条件对结果的影响( $\lambda=1, \mu=1/3$ )



用样条有限元法,  $N=M=6$ , 结果如图2所示

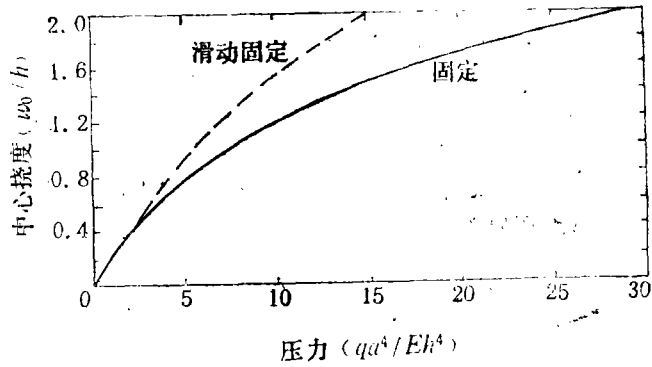


图 2

(5) 四边固定的方板, 用样条有限元法不同的分划数对结果的影响( $\mu=1/3$ ), 计算结果见表4

表 4

$N$	$M$	$\alpha_1$	$\alpha_2$
4	4	49.558323	2.248114
6	6	49.418480	2.195729
8	8	49.401402	2.187941
12	12	49.396393	2.185711

## 七、结 论

(1) 通过计算, 可以看到对于大挠度的薄板, 其边界有无沿平行于板面的位移对挠度值有影响, 而对于小挠度的薄板, 可不考虑这种影响。

(2) 样条有限点法和样条有限元法用于规则区域上的各种结构分析, 比有限元法或半解析的有限条带法优越, 在于自由度少, 精度高, 计算工作量少, 数据准备少, 且弯矩和应力是连续的。

(3) 样条有限元法对于边界的处理比样条有限点法更方便, 特别适用于自由边界或是可滑动的边界。样条有限元是一种分段的多项式, 能较准确地拟合位移, 该法运算精度比样条有限点法高。

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## The Solution of Rectangular Plates with Large Deflection by Spline Functions

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### Abstract

In this paper, von Karman's set of nonlinear equations for rectangular plates with large deflection is divided into several sets of linear equations by perturbation method, the dimensionless center deflection being taken as a perturbation parameter. These sets of linear equations are solved by the spline finite-point (SEP) method and by the spline finite element (SFE) method. The solutions for rectangular plates having any length-to-width ratios under a uniformly distributed load and with various boundary conditions are presented, and the analytical formulas for displacements and deflections are given in the paper. The computer programs are worked out by ourselves. Comparison of the results with those in other papers indicates that the results of this paper are satisfactorily better.