

一种摄动迭代法应用于弹性圆薄板大挠度问题

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摘 要

在这篇文章里, 我们介绍一种摄动迭代法求非线性弹性圆薄板边值问题的解, 对承受某些载荷的圆板大挠度问题的解的收敛性作了严格的证明.

一、前 言

圆板大挠度问题, 几十年来, 一直是数学力学家关心的课题, 也提出过一些数学方法进行求解. 钱伟长的摄动法^[2], Way^[3]的幂级数方法, 钱伟长^[4]和 Bromberg^[5]采用渐近展开的方法, 以及H. B. Keller 与 E. L. Reiss 使用迭代法^[1]. 本文将摄动与迭代结合起来, 提出一个所谓的摄动迭代法^[6]. 这个方法克服了摄动法的某些局限性, 对于某些强非线性问题也能求解.

二、方程的建立

考虑半径为 a , 厚度为 h 的弹性圆薄板在荷载函数为 q 的作用下的的大挠度问题. 假设挠度为 w , 应力函数为 φ , 则对于旋转对称变形的 von Kármán 方程可以写为:

$$\frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\mu^2)} \frac{d}{dr} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{dw}{dr} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{d\varphi}{dr} \cdot \frac{dw}{dr} = \frac{1}{r} \int_0^r tq(t)dt \quad (2.1)$$

$$r \frac{d}{dr} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{d\varphi}{dr} + \frac{Eh}{2} \left(\frac{dw}{dr} \right)^2 = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

其中 E 是弹性模量, μ 是泊松比.

作无量纲变换:

$$r = ax, \quad \frac{1}{r} \frac{d\varphi}{dr} = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\mu^2)a^2} F$$

$$\frac{dw}{dr} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{12(1-\mu^2)}} \cdot \frac{h}{a} \theta, \quad p(x) = \frac{a^2}{Eh^4} [12(1-\mu^2)]^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{ax} r q dr$$

于是(2.1)~(2.2)变为:

$$L(x\theta) = F\theta + p(x) \quad (2.3)$$

$$xL(x^2F) = -\theta^2/2 \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1) \quad (2.4)$$

其中: $L = (d/dx)x^{-1}(d/dx)$

相应于(2.3)~(2.4)的边界条件设为:

$$x=0 \text{ 时, } F, \theta < \infty \quad (2.5)$$

$$x=1 \text{ 时, } \theta(1) + \lambda_1\theta'(1) = 0, F(1) - \lambda_2F'(1) = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

其中: $\lambda_1 \geq 0$ 或 $\lambda_1 < -1$, $\lambda_2 \leq 0$

将(2.3)~(2.6)化为等价的积分方程:

$$\begin{aligned} \theta = & \frac{1}{2x} \int_x^1 (F\theta + p)(\xi^2 - x^2) d\xi + \frac{x}{2} \frac{1 - \lambda_1}{1 + \lambda_1} \int_0^1 (F\theta + p) \xi^2 d\xi \\ & - \frac{1}{2x} \int_0^1 (F\theta + p) \xi^2 d\xi \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

$$F = \frac{1}{4} \int_x^1 \frac{\theta^2}{\xi} d\xi + \frac{1}{4x^2} \int_0^x \xi \theta^2 d\xi - \frac{1 + 2\lambda_2}{4} \int_0^1 \xi \theta^2 d\xi \quad (2.8)$$

将(2.7)~(2.8)整理, 可得:

$$\theta = -\frac{x}{2} \int_x^1 (1 - \nu_1 \xi^2) F \theta d\xi - \frac{1 - \nu_1 x^2}{2x} \int_0^x \xi^2 F \theta d\xi - p_0(x) \quad (2.9)$$

$$F = \frac{1}{4} \int_x^1 \frac{1 - \nu_2 \xi^2}{\xi} \theta^2 d\xi + \frac{1 - \nu_2 x^2}{4x^2} \int_0^x \xi \theta^2 d\xi \quad (2.10)$$

其中: $\nu_1 = (1 - \lambda_1)/(1 + \lambda_1) \leq 1$, $\nu_2 = 1 + 2\lambda_2 \leq 1$

$$p_0(x) = \frac{x}{2} \int_x^1 (1 - \nu_1 \xi^2) p d\xi + \frac{1 - \nu_1 x^2}{2x} \int_0^x \xi^2 p d\xi$$

(2.9)~(2.10)就是与(2.3)~(2.6)等价的积分方程。

三、摄动迭代法的应用

将(2.9)~(2.10)写为:

$$\theta = \varepsilon \left\{ -\frac{x}{2} \int_x^1 (1 - \nu_1 \xi^2) F \theta d\xi - \frac{1 - \nu_1 x^2}{2x} \int_0^x \xi^2 F \theta d\xi \right\} - p_0(x) \quad (3.1)$$

$$F = \frac{1}{4} \int_x^1 \frac{1 - \nu_2 \xi^2}{\xi} \theta^2 d\xi + \frac{1 - \nu_2 x^2}{4x^2} \int_0^x \xi \theta^2 d\xi \quad (3.2)$$

其中 ε 是一个参数。

设(3.1)~(3.2)的解为:

$$\theta = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \theta_i \varepsilon^i, \quad F = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} F_i \varepsilon^i \quad (3.3)$$

将(3.3)代入(3.1)~(3.2)并比较方程两边 ε 同次幂的系数, 即有:

$$\theta_0 = -p_0(x) \quad (3.4)$$

$$F_0 = \frac{1}{4} \int_x^1 \frac{1 - \nu_2 \xi^2}{\xi} p_0^2 d\xi + \frac{1 - \nu_2 x^2}{4x^2} \int_0^x \xi p_0^2 d\xi \quad (3.5)$$

$$\theta_{n+1} = -\frac{x}{2} \int_x^1 (1-\nu_1 \xi^2) \sum_{i=0}^n F_i \theta_{n-i} d\xi - \frac{1-\nu_1 x^2}{2x} \int_0^x \xi^2 \sum_{i=0}^n F_i \theta_{n-i} d\xi \quad (3.6)$$

$$F_{n+1} = \frac{1}{4} \int_x^1 \frac{1-\nu_2 \xi^2}{\xi} \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \theta_i \theta_{n+1-i} d\xi + \frac{1-\nu_2 x^2}{4x^2} \int_0^x \xi \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \theta_i \theta_{n+1-i} d\xi \quad (3.7)$$

($n=0, 1, 2, \dots$)

我们来证明, 在一定条件下, (3.3) 当 $\varepsilon=1$ 时收敛. 为此, 我们有如下引理:

引理1 假设 $0 \leq p(x) \leq p^*x$, 则对于 $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$, 我们有:

$$\theta_{2n} \leq 0, \theta_{2n+1} \geq 0; F_{2n} \geq 0, F_{2n+1} \leq 0$$

证明 结果是显然的.

引理2 在引理1的条件下, 对于 $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{有: } |\theta_n| &\leq \left[\frac{p^*}{8} (2-\nu_1) \right]^{2n+1} \left(\frac{2-\nu_1}{8} \right)^n \left(\frac{2-\nu_2}{16} \right)^n \bar{\theta}_n x \\ |F_n| &\leq \left[\frac{p^*}{8} (2-\nu_1) \right]^{2n+2} \left(\frac{2-\nu_1}{8} \right)^n \left(\frac{2-\nu_2}{16} \right)^{n+1} \bar{F}_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中: } \bar{\theta}_{n+1} = \sum_{i=0}^n \bar{F}_i \bar{\theta}_{n-i}, \bar{F}_{n+1} = \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \bar{\theta}_i \bar{\theta}_{n+1-i}, \bar{\theta}_0 = \bar{F}_0 = 1$$

证明 我们用归纳法来证明这一结论.

$$\begin{aligned} |\theta_0| &= p_0(x) = \frac{x}{2} \int_x^1 (1-\nu_1 \xi^2) p d\xi + \frac{1-\nu_1 x^2}{2x} \int_0^x \xi^2 p d\xi \\ &\leq \frac{x}{2} \int_x^1 (1-\nu_1 \xi^2) p^* \xi d\xi + \frac{1-\nu_1 x^2}{2x} \int_0^x \xi^2 p^* \xi d\xi \\ &= p^* \left[\frac{x}{2} \int_x^1 (1-\nu_1 \xi^2) \xi d\xi + \frac{1-\nu_1 x^2}{2x} \int_0^x \xi^3 d\xi \right] \\ &= \frac{p^*}{8} x(2-\nu_1-x^2) \leq \frac{p^*}{8} x(2-\nu_1) = \frac{p^*}{8} (2-\nu_1) \bar{\theta}_0 x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |F_0| &= \frac{1}{4} \int_x^1 \frac{1-\nu_2 \xi^2}{\xi} \theta_0^2 d\xi + \frac{1-\nu_2 x^2}{4x^2} \int_0^x \xi \theta_0^2 d\xi \\ &\leq \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{p^*}{8} (2-\nu_1) \right]^2 \left[\int_x^1 \frac{1-\nu_2 \xi^2}{\xi} \cdot \xi^2 d\xi + \frac{1-\nu_2 x^2}{x^2} \int_0^x \xi^3 d\xi \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{p^*}{8} (2-\nu_1) \right]^2 \cdot \frac{2-\nu_2}{16} \cdot \bar{F}_0 \end{aligned}$$

假设当 $n \leq m$ 时结论成立. 则当 $n=m+1$ 时, 由于:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{i=0}^m F_i \theta_{m-i} \right| &\leq \sum_{i=0}^m |F_i| \cdot |\theta_{m-i}| \\ &\leq \sum_{i=0}^m \left[\frac{p^*}{8} (2-\nu_1) \right]^{2i+2} \cdot \left(\frac{2-\nu_1}{8} \right)^i \left(\frac{2-\nu_2}{16} \right)^{i+1} \bar{F}_i \cdot \left[\frac{p^*}{8} (2-\nu_1) \right]^{2(m-i)+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot \left(\frac{2-\nu_1}{8}\right)^{m-t} \cdot \left(\frac{2-\nu_2}{16}\right)^{m-t} \cdot \bar{\theta}_{m-t} \cdot x \\ & = \left[\frac{p^*}{8}(2-\nu_1)\right]^{2(m+1)+1} \left(\frac{2-\nu_1}{8}\right)^m \left(\frac{2-\nu_2}{16}\right)^{m+1} \bar{\theta}_{m+1} x \end{aligned}$$

所以, 我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} |\theta_{m+1}| & \leq \frac{x}{2} \int_x^1 (1-\nu_1 \xi^2) \left[\sum_{i=0}^m F_i \theta_{m-i} \left[d\xi + \frac{1-\nu_1 x^2}{2x} \int_0^x \xi^2 \left[\sum_{i=0}^m F_i \theta_{m-i} \right] d\xi \right. \right. \\ & \leq \left[\frac{p^*}{8}(2-\nu_1) \right]^{2(m+1)+1} \left(\frac{2-\nu_1}{8}\right)^m \left(\frac{2-\nu_2}{16}\right)^{m+1} \bar{\theta}_{m+1} \\ & \quad \cdot \left\{ \frac{x}{2} \int_x^1 (1-\nu_1 \xi^2) \xi d\xi + \frac{1-\nu_1 x^2}{2x} \int_0^x \xi^3 d\xi \right\} \\ & \leq \left[\frac{p^*}{8}(2-\nu_1) \right]^{2(m+1)+1} \left(\frac{2-\nu_1}{8}\right)^{m+1} \left(\frac{2-\nu_2}{16}\right)^{m+1} \bar{\theta}_{m+1} \cdot x \end{aligned}$$

同样地, 经过计算知:

$$\left| \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \theta_i \theta_{m+1-i} \right| \leq \left[\frac{p^*}{8}(2-\nu_1) \right]^{2(m+1)+2} \left(\frac{2-\nu_1}{8}\right)^{m+1} \left(\frac{2-\nu_2}{16}\right)^{m+1} \bar{F}_{m+1} x^2$$

从而,

$$\begin{aligned} |F_{m+1}| & \leq \left[\frac{p^*}{8}(2-\nu_1) \right]^{2(m+1)+2} \left(\frac{2-\nu_1}{8}\right)^{m+1} \left(\frac{2-\nu_2}{16}\right)^{m+1} \\ & \quad \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{4} \int_x^1 \frac{1-\nu_2 \xi^2}{\xi} \xi^2 d\xi + \frac{1-\nu_2 x^2}{4x^2} \int_0^x \xi^3 d\xi \right\} \cdot \bar{F}_{m+1} \\ & = \left[\frac{p^*}{8}(2-\nu_1) \right]^{2(m+1)+2} \left(\frac{2-\nu_1}{8}\right)^{m+1} \left(\frac{2-\nu_2}{16}\right)^{(m+1)+1} \cdot \bar{F}_{m+1} \end{aligned}$$

因此, 当 $n=m+1$ 时, 结论成立, 证毕.

引理3 对

$$\bar{\theta}_{n+1} = \sum_{i=0}^n \bar{F}_i \bar{\theta}_{n-i}, \quad \bar{F}_{n+1} = \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \bar{\theta}_i \bar{\theta}_{n+1-i}, \quad \bar{\theta}_0 = \bar{F}_0 = 1 \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$\bar{\theta}_n$ 是 $x\theta^3 - \theta + 1 = 0$ 的根 θ 按 x 的升幂展开时 x^n 前的系数.

证明 令

$$\theta(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \bar{\theta}_i x^i, \quad F(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \bar{F}_i x^i$$

我们证明 $\theta(x)$ 满足 $x\theta^3 - \theta + 1 = 0$. 事实上,

$$\theta F = \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \bar{\theta}_i x^i \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \bar{F}_i x^i \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i=0}^n \bar{F}_i \bar{\theta}_{n-i} \right) x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \bar{\theta}_{n+1} x^n$$

从而

$$x\theta F = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \bar{\theta}_{n+1} x^{n+1} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \bar{\theta}_i x^i - \bar{\theta}_0 = \theta - 1 \quad (\text{A})$$

$$\theta^2 = \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \bar{\theta}_i x^i \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \bar{\theta}_i x^i \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i=0}^n \bar{\theta}_i \bar{\theta}_{n-i} \right) x^n = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \bar{F}_i x^i = F \quad (\text{B})$$

由(A), (B)知: $x\theta^3 - \theta + 1 = 0$. 证毕.

引理4

$$\theta(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{3n}{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^n$$

其中

$$\binom{3n}{n-1} = \frac{(3n)!}{(n-1)!(2n+1)!}$$

于是

$$\bar{\theta}_n = \frac{1}{n} \binom{3n}{n-1}, \quad \bar{\theta}_0 = 1 \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

证明 令 $\theta(x) = 1 + z(x)$, $\varphi^*(z) = (1+z)^3$. 则由 $x\theta^3 - \theta + 1 = 0$ 得到

$$x = (\theta - 1) / \theta^3 = z / (1+z)^3 = z / \varphi^*(z)$$

当 $x=0$ 时, $\theta=1$ 而 $z=0$. 令

$$z = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

则由复变函数理论中的Lagrange级数公式^[7], 知

$$z = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \left[\frac{d^{n-1}(\varphi^*(x))^n}{dx^{n-1}} \right]_{x=0}$$

这里,

$$\frac{d^{n-1}(\varphi^*(x))^n}{dx^{n-1}} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{d^{n-1}(1+x)^{3n}}{dx^{n-1}} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{(3n)!}{[3n-(n-1)]!}$$

所以

$$z = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \frac{(3n)!}{(2n+1)!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{3n}{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n}, \quad \theta(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{3n}{n-1} \frac{1}{n} x^n$$

从而,

$$\bar{\theta}_n = \frac{1}{n} \binom{3n}{n-1}, \quad \bar{\theta}_0 = 1 \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

引理5 对于 $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$\bar{F}_n \leq (n+1)(27/4)^n$$

证明

$$\therefore \bar{F}_{n+1} = \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \bar{\theta}_i \bar{\theta}_{n+1-i}$$

$$\therefore \bar{F}_{n+1} - \bar{F}_n = \sum_{i=0}^n \bar{\theta}_i (\bar{\theta}_{n+1-i} - \bar{\theta}_{n-i}) + \bar{\theta}_0 \bar{\theta}_{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由于, } \bar{\theta}_{m+1} - \bar{\theta}_m &= \frac{1}{m+1} \binom{3m+3}{m} - \frac{1}{m} \binom{3m}{m-1} \\ &= \bar{\theta}_m \left[\frac{(3m+3)(3m+2)(3m+1)}{(m+1)(2m+3)(2m+2)} - 1 \right] \\ &\leq \bar{\theta}_m (27/4 - 1) \quad (m=0, 1, 2, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以, } \bar{\theta}_{m+1} \leq (27/4) \bar{\theta}_m$$

$$\text{从而, } \bar{F}_{n+1} - \bar{F}_n \leq \sum_{i=0}^n \bar{\theta}_i \cdot (23/4) \bar{\theta}_{n-i} + \bar{\theta}_{n+1} = (23/4) \bar{F}_n + \bar{\theta}_{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{F}_{n+1} &\leq (27/4) \bar{F}_n + \bar{\theta}_{n+1} \leq (27/4) [(27/4) \bar{F}_{n-1} + \bar{\theta}_n] + \bar{\theta}_{n+1} \\ &= (27/4)^2 \bar{F}_{n-1} + (27/4) \bar{\theta}_n + \bar{\theta}_{n+1} \\ &\leq \dots \\ &\leq (27/4)^{n+1} \bar{F}_0 + (27/4)^n \bar{\theta}_1 + \dots + (27/4) \bar{\theta}_n + \bar{\theta}_{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \left(\frac{27}{4}\right)^i \bar{\theta}_{n+1-i} = \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \alpha_i$$

$$\text{因为, } \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_{i+1}} = (27/4)^i \bar{\theta}_{n+1-i} / (27/4)^{i+1} \bar{\theta}_{n+1-i-1} < 1$$

$$\text{所以 } \alpha_i < \alpha_{i+1}$$

$$\text{从而, } \bar{F}_{n+1} \leq \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \alpha_i \leq \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \alpha_{n+1} = (n+2) \left(\frac{27}{4}\right)^{n+1}. \text{ 证毕.}$$

引理6 当

$$p^* < 64 \left[\frac{3}{2} (2 - \nu_1) \right]^{-\frac{3}{2}} (2 - \nu_2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{时, 有 } |\theta_n| \rightarrow 0, |F_n| \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

证明

$$\therefore |\bar{\theta}_n| \leq \left[\frac{p^*}{8} (2 - \nu_1) \right]^{2^{n+1}} \left(\frac{2 - \nu_1}{8} \right)^n \left(\frac{2 - \nu_2}{16} \right)^n \frac{1}{n} \binom{3n}{n-1} x$$

$$\text{令 } b_n = \left[\frac{p^*}{8} (2 - \nu_1) \right]^{2^{n+1}} \left(\frac{2 - \nu_1}{8} \right)^n \left(\frac{2 - \nu_2}{16} \right)^n \frac{1}{n} \binom{3n}{n-1}$$

考虑级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$, 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} &= \left[\frac{p^*}{8} (2-\nu_1) \right]^2 \left(\frac{2-\nu_1}{8} \right) \left(\frac{2-\nu_2}{16} \right) \\ &\cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(3n+3)(3n+2)(3n+1)}{(n+1)n(2n+3)(2n+2)} \\ &= \left[\frac{p^*}{8} (2-\nu_1) \right]^2 \left(\frac{2-\nu_1}{8} \right) \left(\frac{2-\nu_2}{16} \right) \cdot \frac{27}{4} < 1 \end{aligned}$$

所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛。故 $b_n \rightarrow 0$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$) 进而有: $|\theta_n| \rightarrow 0$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)。

同样地, 由于

$$\begin{aligned} |F_n| &\leq \left[\frac{p^*}{8} (2-\nu_1) \right]^{2n+2} \left(\frac{2-\nu_1}{8} \right)^n \left(\frac{2-\nu_2}{16} \right)^{n+1} \bar{F}_n \\ &\leq \left[\frac{p^*}{8} (2-\nu_1) \right]^{2n+2} \left(\frac{2-\nu_1}{8} \right)^n \left(\frac{2-\nu_2}{16} \right)^{n+1} \cdot (n+1) \left(\frac{27}{4} \right)^n \\ &= (n+1) \left\{ \left[\frac{p^*}{8} (2-\nu_1) \right]^2 \left(\frac{2-\nu_1}{8} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{2-\nu_2}{16} \right) \cdot \frac{27}{4} \right\}^n \\ &\quad \cdot \left[\frac{p^*}{8} (2-\nu_1) \right]^2 \cdot \left(\frac{2-\nu_2}{16} \right) \end{aligned}$$

显然, $dn\tau^n \rightarrow 0$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$), 这里 $d = \text{const}$, 并且 $\tau < 1$ 。故 $|F_n| \rightarrow 0$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)。证毕。

引理7 对于 $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$

我们有: $|F_{n+1}| \leq |F_n|$, $|\theta_{n+1}| \leq |\theta_n|$

因此, 综上所述, 我们有以下结论:

定理 对方程(2.9)~(2.10), 只要

$$p^* < 64 \left[\frac{3}{2} (2-\nu_1) \right]^{-\frac{3}{2}} (2-\nu_2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

则有解存在, 并且按(3.1)~(3.7)求得之解

$$\theta = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \theta_i, \quad F = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} F_i$$

是收敛的。

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The Perturbation-Iterative Method Applied to the Problems of the Large Deflection of the Elastic Circular Thin Plates

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Abstract

In this paper, we present a perturbation-iterative method for solving certain boundary value problems encountered in the nonlinear theory of elastic circular thin plates. At the same time, with this method, we strictly prove the convergence of the solutions for the large deflection equations of circular plates subjected to certain distributed loads.