

双参数弹性地基上自由边矩形板

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摘 要

本文以迭加法^[1]给出在 V. Z. Vlazov 双参数弹性地基上自由边矩形板的精确解。文中导出了在各种边界条件下的基本解式, 迭加这些基本解式, 求得了在双参数弹性地基上自由边矩形板的最一般的精确解。它严格满足双参数弹性地基上板的控制微分方程和自由边的边界条件和角点条件。给出了数值结果。计算结果表明: 当板的平面尺寸一定, 地基深度与板厚度之比 $H/h=15$ 时, 双参数弹性地基与 Winkler 弹性地基相接近, 证明了 Winkler 地基模式适用于压缩尺寸比较薄的弹性地基。

一、引 言

弹性地基上板的分析是属于两种介质的相互作用问题。对于 Winkler 弹性地基上的板, 一直被认为是比较困难的课题。对于弹性地基上自由边矩形板, 则是更加困难的边值问题。直到近几年才找到了它的精确解^{[2][3]}。众所周知, Winkler 弹性地基模式是连续弹性地基最简单的表述。它假定弹性地基是由一系列紧密排列的、互不连系的线性弹簧所组成。对于这种地基模式, 不管受到刚性冲块的压力或是均布荷载, 在受荷区的位移两者是相同的, 同时认为地基表面位移只限于受荷区域, 受荷区域以外的地基表面位移是零。这种地基模式所固有的这些特性是与实际是不相符合的。就土介质而论, 实际情况是, 地基表面的位移不仅发生在受荷区域内, 而且在受荷区域以外的一定范围内发生。实践表明 Winkler 地基模式对非常薄的地基层才是近似的适用的, 对于较厚的地基层, Winkler 模式将不能反映地基的实际变形状态。为了比较能够反映地基受载后的实际变形情况, 双参数弹性地基模式逐渐为结构设计者所重视, 双参数弹性地基上的板的计算成为许多研究者所感兴趣的问题。本文采用 V. Z. Vlazov^[4]所提出的双参数弹性地基模式, 讨论了双参数弹性地基上四边自由的矩形板的一般弯曲问题。文中根据张福范教授提出的迭加法^[2], 求得了问题的一般解, 并给出了详细的数值结果。计算表明: 如果板的平面几何尺寸一定, 当 $H/h \leq 15$ 时, 双参数地基模式的计算结果与 Winkler 模式计算结果基本相等。这说明在这个比值范围内, 可以按 Winkler 模式计算板的位移、内力, 而不会有很大的误差。

二、基 本 理 论

弹性地基上薄板的控制微分方程为^[4]:

$$D \cdot \nabla^4 w - 2 \cdot t \nabla^2 w + k \cdot w = q(x, y) \quad (2.1)$$

按V. Z. Vlazov 双参数弹性地基模式, 式中:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 k &= \frac{E_0 \cdot \gamma}{a(1-\mu_0^2)} \cdot \psi_k, \\
 t &= \frac{E_0 \cdot a}{16 \cdot \gamma \cdot (1+\mu_0)} \cdot \psi_t \\
 E_0 &= \frac{E_s}{1-\mu_s}, \quad \mu_0 = \frac{\mu_s}{1-\mu_s} \\
 \psi_k &= \frac{\operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{2 \cdot \gamma \cdot H}{a}\right) \operatorname{ch}\left(\frac{2 \cdot \gamma \cdot H}{a}\right) + \frac{2 \cdot \gamma \cdot H}{a}}{\operatorname{sh}^2\left(\frac{2 \cdot \gamma \cdot H}{a}\right)} \\
 \psi_t &= \frac{\operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{2 \cdot \gamma \cdot H}{a}\right) \operatorname{ch}\left(\frac{2 \cdot \gamma \cdot H}{a}\right) - \frac{2 \cdot \gamma \cdot H}{a}}{\operatorname{sh}^2\left(\frac{2 \cdot \gamma \cdot H}{a}\right)}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

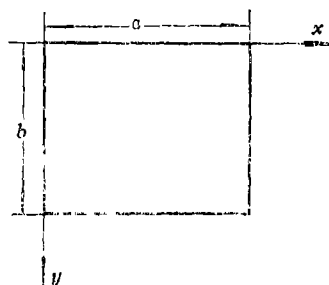
H 为地基深度; γ 是与地基性质有关的参数; a 为板的几何尺寸; E_s, μ_s 为地基的弹性常数。
 $D = (E \cdot h^3) / 12(1-\mu^2)$ 为板的抗弯刚度, E 为板的弹性模量, μ 为泊松比;

$$\nabla^2(\quad) = \partial^2(\quad) / \partial x^2 + \partial^2(\quad) / \partial y^2$$

板的内力表达式为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 M_x &= -D \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) \\
 M_y &= -D \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) \\
 M_{xy} &= -D(1-\mu) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \\
 V_x &= -D \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + (2-\mu) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right] \\
 V_y &= -D \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + (2-\mu) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right] \\
 R &= -2D(1-\mu) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

文中所涉及到的边界条件是简支边, 自由边, 广义简支边。考虑如图1所示的矩形板, 沿 $x=a$ 各种边界条件为



简支边:

$$w(a, y) = M_x(a, y) = 0 \quad (2.4a)$$

自由边:

$$M_x(a, y) = 0, \quad V_x(a, y) = Q_x^* \quad (2.4b)$$

广义自由边:

$$M_x(a, y) = 0, \quad V_x(a, y) = \tilde{V}_x(y) \quad \text{—— 为 } y \text{ 的已知函数}$$

广义简支边:

$$M_x(a, y) = 0, \quad w(a, y) = \tilde{w}(y) \quad \text{—— 为 } y \text{ 的已知函数} \quad (2.4c)$$

图 1

角点条件:

$$\text{自由角点: } R|_{\substack{x=a \\ y=b}} = R^* \tag{2.4d}$$

$$\text{广义自由角点: } R|_{\substack{x=a \\ y=b}} = \tilde{R} \tag{2.4e}$$

式中, \tilde{R} 取为一已知数值.

其中:

$$Q_b^* = 2t \left\{ \alpha w_s + \left(\frac{\partial w_s}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{1}{2\alpha} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w_s}{\partial y^2} \right) \right\} \Big|_{x=a}$$

$$R^* = \frac{3t}{2} w_s \Big|_{\substack{x=a \\ y=b}}$$

$$w_s = w(a, y) \exp[-\alpha(x-a)]$$

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{k}{2t}$$

对于 $y=b$ 的边的边界条件, 仅需将上面的 y 换为 x , a 换为 b .

基本微分方程(2.1)的解可以写成

$$w = w_p + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} Y_m \sin \alpha_m x \tag{2.5}$$

式中, w_p 为方程(2.1)的一个特解, 根据板的受载形式决定. 第二项级数是齐次方程

$$D \nabla^4 w - 2t \nabla^2 w + kw = 0 \tag{2.6}$$

的解. 所以函数 Y_m 应满足微分方程

$$Y_m'' - 2 \left(\alpha_m^2 + \frac{t}{D} \right) Y_m'' + \left(\alpha_m^4 + 2 \frac{t}{D} \alpha_m^2 + \frac{k}{D} \right) Y_m = 0 \tag{2.7}$$

方程(2.7)的特征方程是:

$$r^4 - 2 \left(\alpha_m^2 + \frac{t}{D} \right) r^2 + \left(\alpha_m^4 + 2 \frac{t}{D} \alpha_m^2 + \frac{k}{D} \right) = 0$$

$$r_{1,2}^2 = \left(\alpha_m^2 + \frac{t}{D} \right) \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{t}{D} \right)^2 - \frac{k}{D}}$$

根的讨论:

1) 若: $\left(\frac{t}{D} \right)^2 > \frac{k}{D}$ 或 $t^2 > k \cdot D$

引入记号: $\xi_m = \sqrt{\alpha_m^2 + \frac{t}{D} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{t}{D} \right)^2 - \frac{k}{D}}}$

$$\xi_m = \sqrt{\alpha_m^2 + \frac{t}{D} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{t}{D} \right)^2 - \frac{k}{D}}}$$

则: $Y_m = A_m \operatorname{ch} \xi_m y + B_m \operatorname{sh} \xi_m y + C_m \operatorname{ch} \zeta_m y + D_m \operatorname{sh} \zeta_m y$

因此可设: $\phi_{1m}(y) = \operatorname{ch} \xi_m y, \quad \phi_{2m}(y) = \operatorname{sh} \xi_m y$

$$\phi_{3m}(y) = \operatorname{ch} \zeta_m y, \quad \phi_{4m}(y) = \operatorname{sh} \zeta_m y$$

2) 若: $\left(\frac{t}{D} \right)^2 = \frac{k}{D}$, 或 $t^2 = kD$

引入记号: $\gamma_m = \sqrt{\alpha_m^2 + \frac{t}{D}}$

则: $Y_m = A_m \operatorname{ch} \gamma_m y + B_m \operatorname{sh} \gamma_m y + C_m y \operatorname{ch} \gamma_m y + D_m y \operatorname{sh} \gamma_m y$

因此可设: $\phi_{1m}(y) = \operatorname{ch} \gamma_m y, \quad \phi_{2m}(y) = \operatorname{sh} \gamma_m y$
 $\phi_{3m}(y) = y \operatorname{ch} \gamma_m y, \quad \phi_{4m}(y) = y \operatorname{sh} \gamma_m y$

3) 若: $\left(\frac{t}{D}\right)^2 < \frac{k}{D}$, 或 $t^2 < k \cdot D$

引入记号: $t_m^4 = \left(\alpha_m^2 + \frac{t}{D}\right)^2 + \left(D - \frac{t^2}{D^2}\right)$

$$2 \cdot \tau_m^2 = t_m^2 + \alpha_m^2 + \frac{t}{D}, \quad 2 \cdot \nu_m^2 = t_m^2 - \left(\alpha_m^2 + \frac{t}{D}\right)$$

则: $Y_m = A_m \operatorname{ch} \tau_m y \cdot \cos \nu_m y + B_m \operatorname{sh} \tau_m y \cdot \cos \nu_m y + C_m \operatorname{sh} \tau_m y \cdot \sin \nu_m y + D_m \operatorname{ch} \tau_m y \cdot \sin \nu_m y$

因此可设: $\phi_{1m}(y) = \operatorname{ch} \tau_m y \cdot \cos \nu_m y, \quad \phi_{2m}(y) = \operatorname{sh} \tau_m y \cdot \cos \nu_m y$
 $\phi_{3m}(y) = \operatorname{sh} \tau_m y \cdot \sin \nu_m y, \quad \phi_{4m}(y) = \operatorname{ch} \tau_m y \cdot \sin \nu_m y$

其中: A_m, B_m, C_m, D_m 为待定常数.

在实际应用中, 最常遇到的情况是:

$$t^2 < k \cdot D$$

因此下面仅讨论这一种情况.

三、基本解及有关量

由前节定义可见, 由于广义简支边和简支边沿边界各点上弯矩为零($M_n=0$), 但可以有横剪力. 这样, 把广义简支边与简支边相迭加起来满足双参数弹性地基模式上自由边矩形板的边界条件时, 只需使边界上的横剪力和角点反力等于给定值时就可以了. 因此必须要求解几种带有广义简支边的解, 将它作为基本解, 作为迭加的基础.

(一) $y = \pm(b/2)$ 为广义简支边, $x = \pm(a/2)$ 为简支边(图2). 在 $y = \pm(b/2)$ 的挠度为:

$$w = \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} E_m \cos \alpha_m x$$

其中: $\alpha_m = \frac{m\pi}{a}$

由齐次方程(2.6)得:

$$w = \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} [A_m^1 \phi_{1m}(y) + C_m^1 \phi_{3m}(y)] \cdot \cos \alpha_m x \quad (3.1)$$

其中:

$$A_m^1 = \frac{\left[\alpha_m^2(1-\mu) + \frac{t}{D}\right] \cdot \operatorname{th} \frac{\tau_m b}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{\nu_m b}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{k}{D} - \frac{t^2}{D^2}}}{\sqrt{\frac{k}{D} - \frac{t^2}{D^2}} \cdot \left(\operatorname{th}^2 \frac{\tau_m b}{2} \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\nu_m b}{2} + 1\right) \cdot \operatorname{ch} \frac{\tau_m b}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\nu_m b}{2}} \cdot E_m$$

$$C_m^1 = - \frac{\alpha_m^2 \cdot (1-\mu) + \frac{t}{D} - \sqrt{\frac{k}{D} - \frac{t^2}{D^2}} \cdot \operatorname{th} \frac{\tau_m b}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{\nu_m b}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{k}{D} - \frac{t^2}{D^2}} \left(\operatorname{th}^2 \frac{\tau_m b}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\nu_m b}{2} + 1\right) \operatorname{ch} \frac{\tau_m b}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\nu_m b}{2}} \cdot E_m$$

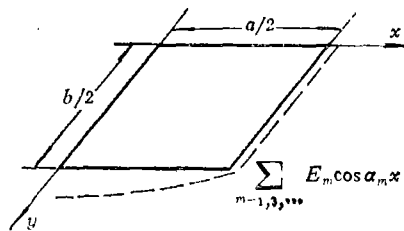


图 2

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 V_y|_{y=b/2} &= -D \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \left\{ [A_m^1 \cdot \beta_m + C_m^1 \cdot \lambda_m] \cdot \phi_{2m}\left(\frac{b}{2}\right) + [-A_m^1 \cdot \lambda_m \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + C_m^1 \cdot \beta_m] \cdot \phi_{4m}\left(\frac{b}{2}\right) \right\} \cdot \cos \alpha_m x \\
 V_x|_{x=a/2} &= -D \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \left\{ [A_m^1 \cdot \theta_m + C_m^1 \cdot \rho_m] \cdot \phi_{1m}(y) + [-A_m^1 \cdot \rho_m \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + C_m^1 \cdot \theta_m] \cdot \phi_{3m}(y) \right\} \cdot \alpha_m \cdot \sin \frac{m\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.2)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \beta_m &= \left[\frac{t}{D} - (1-\mu) \cdot \alpha_m^2 \right] \cdot \tau_m - \sqrt{\frac{k}{D} - \frac{t^2}{D^2}} \cdot \nu_m \\
 \lambda_m &= \left[\frac{t}{D} - (1-\mu) \alpha_m^2 \right] \cdot \nu_m + \sqrt{\frac{k}{D} - \frac{t^2}{D^2}} \cdot \tau_m \\
 \theta_m &= -(1-\mu) \alpha_m^2 - (2-\mu) \frac{t}{D} \\
 \rho_m &= -(2-\mu) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{k}{D} - \frac{t^2}{D^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

角点反力:

$$\begin{aligned}
 R &= +2D \cdot (1-\mu) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \right)_{\substack{x=a/2 \\ y=b/2}} \\
 &= -2D(1-\mu) \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \alpha_m \left\{ A_m^1 \left[\tau_m \cdot \phi_{2m}\left(\frac{b}{2}\right) - \nu_m \phi_{4m}\left(\frac{b}{2}\right) \right] \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + C_m^1 \cdot \left[\tau_m \phi_{4m}\left(\frac{b}{2}\right) + \nu_m \phi_{2m}\left(\frac{b}{2}\right) \right] \right\} \cdot \sin \frac{m\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

(二) 在 $x = \pm(a/2)$ 为广义简支边, $y = \pm(b/2)$ 为简支边。在 $x = \pm(a/2)$ 边上, 挠度为:

$$w = \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} F_n \cdot \cos \alpha_n \cdot y, \quad \alpha_n = \frac{n\pi}{b}$$

显见:

$$w = \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} [A_n^1 \phi_{1n}(x) + C_n^1 \cdot \phi_{3n}(x)] \cdot \cos \alpha_n y \quad (3.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_x|_{x=a/2} &= -D \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \left\{ [A_n^1 \beta_n + C_n^1 \cdot \lambda_n] \phi_{2n}\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) + [-A_n^1 \cdot \lambda_n \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + C_n^1 \cdot \beta_n] \cdot \phi_{4n}\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) \right\} \cdot \cos \alpha_n y
 \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

$$V_y|_{y=b/2} = -D \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \left\{ [A_n^1 \cdot \theta_n + C_n^1 \cdot \rho_n] \cdot \phi_{1n}(x) + [-A_n^1 \cdot \rho_n \right.$$

$$+ C_n^1 \cdot \theta_n \cdot \phi_{3n}(x) \} \alpha_n \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}$$

将 $A_m^1, C_m^1, \tau_m, \nu_m, \beta_m, \lambda_m, t_m, \rho_m, \theta_m$ 中的 a 换为 b , m 换为 n 就可得到相应的 $A_n^1, C_n^1, \tau_n, \nu_n, \beta_n, \lambda_n, t_n, \rho_n, \theta_n$. 且有:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{1n}(x) &= \operatorname{ch} \tau_n x \cdot \cos \nu_n x, & \phi_{2n}(x) &= \operatorname{sh} \tau_n x \cdot \cos \nu_n x \\ \phi_{3n}(x) &= \operatorname{sh} \tau_n x \cdot \sin \nu_n x, & \phi_{4n}(x) &= \operatorname{ch} \tau_n x \cdot \sin \nu_n x \end{aligned}$$

角点反力:

$$\begin{aligned} R = & -2 \cdot D \cdot (1-\mu) \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \left\{ A_n^1 \left[\tau_n \phi_{2n} \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) - \nu_n \phi_{4n} \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right] \right. \\ & \left. + C_n^1 \left[\tau_n \phi_{4n} \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) + \nu_n \phi_{2n} \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right] \right\} \alpha_n \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

(三) 为了实现四边自由的条件, 引入均匀沉陷 c . 由双参数弹性地基模式的假定可知: 地基反力为 $k \cdot c$, 板边及角点反力为 $V_x = 2 \cdot a \cdot t \cdot c$, $V_y = 2 \cdot a \cdot t \cdot c$, $R = (3t/2) \cdot c$. 而 V_x, V_y, R 在四边简支的板上不使板产生变形, 因而只须在四边简支板上加 $q_1 = -c \cdot k$, 便可除去由于均匀沉陷产生的附加力. 同时考虑在板面上作用有均匀荷载 $q_2 = Q$, 则:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w &= c + \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} [H_m + A_m^2 \cdot \phi_{1m}(y) + C_m^2 \cdot \phi_{3m}(y)] \cdot \cos \alpha_m x \\ \text{或: } w &= c + \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} [H_n + A_n^2 \cdot \phi_{1n}(x) + C_n^2 \cdot \phi_{3n}(x)] \cdot \cos \alpha_n y \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.7)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} H_m &= -\frac{4(ck-Q)}{\pi \cdot m \cdot D} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{m\pi}{2}}{\alpha_m^4 + 2\alpha_m^2 \cdot \frac{t}{D} + \frac{k}{D}} \\ A_m^2 &= -H_m \frac{\left(\alpha_m^2 + \frac{t}{D} \right) \phi_{3m} \left(\frac{b}{2} \right) + \sqrt{\frac{k}{D} - \frac{t^2}{D^2}} \cdot \phi_{1m} \left(\frac{b}{2} \right)}{\sqrt{\frac{k}{D} - \frac{t^2}{D^2}} \left(\operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\tau_m b}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\nu_m b}{2} \right)} \\ C_m^2 &= H_m \frac{\left(\alpha_m^2 + \frac{t}{D} \right) \phi_{1m} \left(\frac{b}{2} \right) - \sqrt{\frac{k}{D} - \frac{t^2}{D^2}} \cdot \phi_{3m} \left(\frac{b}{2} \right)}{\sqrt{\frac{k}{D} - \frac{t^2}{D^2}} \left(\operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\tau_m b}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\nu_m b}{2} \right)} \end{aligned}$$

将这些式子中的 m 换为 n , b 换为 a , 就可分别得到 H_n, A_n^2, C_n^2 .

$$\begin{aligned} V_x|_{x=a/2} &= -D \cdot \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \left\{ [A_n^2 \cdot \beta_n + C_n^2 \cdot \lambda_n] \cdot \phi_{2n} \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) + [-A_n^2 \lambda_n \right. \\ & \left. + C_n^2 \cdot \beta_n] \cdot \phi_{4n} \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right\} \cos \alpha_n y \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

$$V_y|_{y=b/2} = -D \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \left\{ [A_m^2 \cdot \beta_m + C_m^2 \cdot \lambda_m] \cdot \phi_{2m} \left(\frac{b}{2} \right) + [-A_m^2 \cdot \lambda_m \right.$$

$$+ C_m^2 \cdot \beta_m] \cdot \phi_{4m}\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)\} \cdot \cos \alpha_m x$$

角点反力:

$$R = -2 \cdot D \cdot (1 - \mu) \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \left\{ A_n^2 \left[\tau_n \cdot \phi_{2n}\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) - \nu_n \cdot \phi_{4n}\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) \right] + C_n^2 \left[\tau_n \cdot \phi_{4n}\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) + \nu_n \cdot \phi_{2n}\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) \right] \right\} \alpha_n \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \quad (3.9)$$

(四) 一个四边简支板, 在中心有集中荷载 P , 坐标系如图 3 或图 4. 位移:

$$w = -\frac{P}{Da} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k} - \frac{t^2}{D^2}} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} [A_m^3 \cdot \phi_{2m}(y) + C_m^3 \cdot \phi_{4m}(y)] \cdot \frac{\cos \alpha_m x}{t_m^2} \quad \left(0 \leq y \leq \frac{b}{2}\right) \quad (3.10)$$

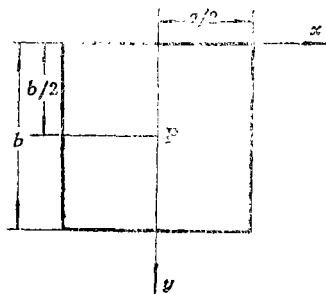


图 3

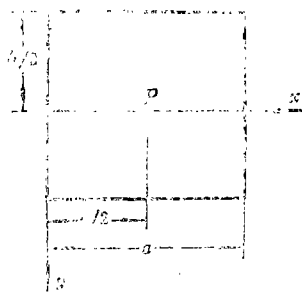


图 4

或:

$$w = -\frac{P}{D \cdot b} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k} - \frac{t^2}{D^2}} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} [A_n^3 \cdot \phi_{2n}(x) + C_n^3 \cdot \phi_{4n}(x)] \cdot \frac{\cos \alpha_n x}{t_n^2} \quad \left(0 \leq x \leq \frac{a}{2}\right)$$

其中:

$$A_m^3 = \frac{-\tau_m \phi_{3m}\left(\frac{b}{2}\right) - \nu_m \phi_{1m}\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)}{\text{sh}^2 \frac{\tau_m b}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\nu_m b}{2}}$$

$$C_m^3 = \frac{\tau_m \cdot \phi_{1m}\left(\frac{b}{2}\right) - \nu_m \cdot \phi_{3m}\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)}{\text{sh}^2 \frac{\tau_m b}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\nu_m b}{2}}$$

将这两式中的 m 换为 n , b 换为 a , 就可得 A_n^3, C_n^3 .

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_y|_{y=b} = -V_y|_{y=0} = -\frac{P}{a} \sqrt{\frac{D^2}{kD-t^2}} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{t_m^2} (A_m^3 \cdot \beta_m + C_m^3 \cdot \lambda_m) \cdot \cos \alpha_m x \\ V_x|_{x=a} = -V_x|_{x=0} = -\frac{P}{b} \sqrt{\frac{D^2}{kD-t^2}} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{t_n^2} (A_n^3 \cdot \beta_n + C_n^3 \cdot \lambda_n) \cdot \cos \alpha_n y \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.11)$$

角点反力:

$$R|_{y=b/2} = \frac{2P(1-\mu)}{b} \sqrt{\frac{D^2}{kD-t^2}} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \phi_{3n} \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} / \left(\operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\tau_n a}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\nu_n a}{2} \right) \quad (3.12)$$

(五) 板中心有集中力和均布力作用时, 双参数弹性地基上的自由矩形板. 由边界条件可知上面各基本解之和应使在板边的剪力与角点的反力为给定值. 分别将(3.2)、(3.5)的第二式展为余弦级数, 迭加之后, 可得一组相应的线性方程组:

$$V_x|_{x=a/2} = \sqrt{\frac{2t^3}{k}} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \alpha_n^2 \cdot F_n \cdot \cos \alpha_n y$$

则:

$$\begin{aligned} -D \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \alpha_m (A_m^1 \cdot \theta_m + C_m^1 \cdot \rho_m) \cdot \frac{2}{b} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\tau_m^2 + (\nu_m - \alpha_n)^2} \left\{ (\nu_m - \alpha_n) \right. \right. \\ \left. \cdot \operatorname{ch} \frac{\tau_m b}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{b}{2} (\nu_m - \alpha_n) + \tau_m \cdot \operatorname{sh} \frac{\tau_m b}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{b}{2} (\nu_m - \alpha_n) \right\} + \frac{1}{\tau_m^2 + (\nu_m + \alpha_n)^2} \\ \left. \cdot \left\{ (\nu_m + \alpha_n) \cdot \operatorname{ch} \frac{\tau_m b}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{b}{2} (\nu_m + \alpha_n) + \tau_m \cdot \operatorname{sh} \frac{\tau_m b}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{b}{2} (\nu_m + \alpha_n) \right\} \right] \cdot \sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \\ -D \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \alpha_m (-A_m^1 \rho_m + C_m^1 \theta_m) \cdot \frac{2}{b} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\tau_m^2 + (\nu_m - \alpha_n)^2} \left\{ \tau_m \cdot \operatorname{ch} \frac{\tau_m b}{2} \right. \right. \\ \left. \cdot \sin \frac{b}{2} (\nu_m - \alpha_n) - (\nu_m - \alpha_n) \cdot \operatorname{sh} \frac{\tau_m b}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{b}{2} (\nu_m - \alpha_n) \right\} + \frac{1}{\tau_m^2 + (\nu_m + \alpha_n)^2} \\ \left. \cdot \left\{ \tau_m \cdot \operatorname{ch} \frac{\tau_m b}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{b}{2} (\nu_m + \alpha_n) - (\nu_m + \alpha_n) \cdot \operatorname{sh} \frac{\tau_m b}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{b}{2} (\nu_m + \alpha_n) \right\} \right] \cdot \sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \\ -D \left\{ [(A_n^1 + A_n^2) \cdot \beta_n + (C_n^1 + C_n^2) \cdot \lambda_n] \cdot \phi_{2n} \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) + [(-A_n^1 - A_n^2) \cdot \lambda_n + (C_n^1 \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + C_n^2) \cdot \beta_n] \phi_{4n} \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right\} - \frac{P}{b} \sqrt{\frac{D^2}{kD-t^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{t_n^2} (A_n^3 \cdot \beta_n + C_n^3 \cdot \lambda_n) = \sqrt{\frac{2t^3}{k}} \cdot \alpha_n^2 \cdot F_n \\ V_y|_{y=b/2} = \sqrt{\frac{2t^3}{k}} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} E_m \cdot \cos \alpha_m x \cdot \alpha_m^2 \end{aligned}$$

则:

$$-D \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \alpha_n (A_n^1 \cdot \theta_n + C_n^1 \cdot \rho_n) \cdot \frac{2}{a} \left[\frac{1}{\tau_n^2 + (\nu_n - \alpha_m)^2} \left\{ (\nu_n - \alpha_m) \cdot \operatorname{ch} \frac{\tau_n a}{2} \right. \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot \sin \frac{a}{2} (\nu_n - \alpha_m) + \tau_n \cdot \operatorname{sh} \frac{\tau_n a}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{a}{2} (\nu_n - \alpha_m) \left\} + \frac{1}{\tau_n^2 + (\nu_n + \alpha_m)^2} \left\{ (\nu_n + \alpha_m) \right. \\
 & \left. \cdot \operatorname{ch} \frac{\tau_n a}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{a}{2} (\nu_n + \alpha_m) + \tau_n \cdot \operatorname{sh} \frac{\tau_n a}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{a}{2} (\nu_n + \alpha_m) \right\} \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \\
 & - D \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \alpha_n \cdot (-A_n^1 \cdot \rho_n + C_n^1 \cdot \theta_n) \cdot \frac{2}{a} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\tau_n^2 + (\nu_n - \alpha_m)^2} \cdot \left\{ \tau_n \cdot \operatorname{ch} \frac{\tau_n a}{2} \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. \cdot \sin \frac{a}{2} (\nu_n - \alpha_m) - (\nu_n - \alpha_m) \cdot \operatorname{sh} \frac{\tau_n a}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{a}{2} (\nu_n - \alpha_m) \right\} + \frac{1}{\tau_n^2 + (\nu_n + \alpha_m)^2} \right. \\
 & \left. \cdot \left\{ \tau_n \cdot \operatorname{ch} \frac{\tau_n a}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{a}{2} (\nu_n + \alpha_m) - (\nu_n + \alpha_m) \cdot \operatorname{sh} \frac{\tau_n a}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{a}{2} (\nu_n + \alpha_m) \right\} \right] \\
 & \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} - D \cdot \left\{ [(A_m^1 + A_m^2) \cdot \beta_m + (C_m^1 + C_m^2) \cdot \lambda_m] \cdot \phi_{2m} \left(\frac{b}{2} \right) + [(-A_m^1 - A_m^2) \beta_m \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. + (C_m^1 + C_m^2) \cdot \beta_m] \cdot \phi_{4m} \left(\frac{b}{2} \right) \right\} - \frac{P}{a} \sqrt{\frac{D^2}{kD - t^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{t_m^2} \cdot (A_m^3 \cdot \beta_m + C_m^3 \cdot \lambda_m) \\
 & = \sqrt{\frac{2t^3}{k}} \alpha_m^2 \cdot E_m
 \end{aligned}$$

$$R=0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -2D \cdot \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \alpha_m \left\{ A_m^1 \left[\tau_m \cdot \phi_{2m} \left(\frac{b}{2} \right) - \nu_m \phi_{4m} \left(\frac{b}{2} \right) \right] + C_m^1 \left[\tau_m \cdot \phi_{4m} \left(\frac{b}{2} \right) \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. + \nu_m \cdot \phi_{2m} \left(\frac{b}{2} \right) \right] \right\} \sin \frac{m\pi}{2} - 2D \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \alpha_n \left\{ A_n^2 \left[\tau_n \phi_{2n} \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) - \nu_n \cdot \phi_{4n} \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right] \right. \\
 & \left. + C_n^2 \left[\tau_n \phi_{4n} \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) + \nu_n \phi_{2n} \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right] + A_n^1 \left[\tau_n \phi_{2n} \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) - \nu_n \phi_{4n} \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right] + C_n^1 \left[\tau_n \phi_{4n} \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. + \nu_n \phi_{2n} \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right] + \frac{P}{b} \sqrt{\frac{D^2}{kD - t^2}} \cdot \phi_{3n} \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\tau_n a}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\nu_n a}{2}} \right\} \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

求解以上线性方程组，便可得出 E_m, F_m, c 。

四、数值结果

作为本文理论的应用，以方形板为计算的实例。取板的弹性模量 $E=2.0 \times 10^6 \text{t/m}^2$ ，泊松比 $\mu=0.167$ ，地基的弹性模量 $E_s=4.0 \times 10^3 \text{t/m}^2$ ，泊松比 $\mu_s=0.4$ ，地基参数 $\gamma=1.55$ ，板宽 $a=1\text{m}$ ，高 $h=0.04\text{m}$ ，集中力 $P=10\text{t}$ ，均布力 $Q=1\text{t}$ 。

表 1~2 给出当 m, n 分别取 50 项时的计算结果。在一般情况取 30 项就足够精确。表中第一行是 Winkler 结果，第二行是 Vlazov 结果。

图 5~图 8 给出当地基压缩层分别为 $H=0.6\text{m}$ ， $H=0.4\text{m}$ 时，Winkler 与 Vlazov 模式解的挠度 w ，弯矩 M_y 分别在 x 轴， y 轴上的曲线。在上面的计算中，如果取 $T=0, Q=0$ ，就可得出文献[2]的结果。

表1a

挠度 w (单位: m) $H = \infty$

$y \backslash x$	0	$a/8$	$a/4$	$3a/8$	$a/2$
0	0.0036	0.0028	0.0016	0.0007	0.0000
	0.0029	0.0022	0.0013	0.0005	0.0000
$a/8$	0.0028	0.0023	0.0014	0.0006	0.0000
	0.0022	0.0018	0.0011	0.0005	-0.0001
$a/4$	0.0016	0.0014	0.0009	0.0003	-0.0002
	0.0013	0.0011	0.0007	0.0002	-0.0002
$3a/8$	0.0007	0.0006	0.0003	-0.0001	-0.0005
	0.0005	0.0005	0.0002	-0.0001	-0.0004
$a/2$	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0002	-0.0005	-0.0009
	0.0000	-0.0001	-0.0002	-0.0004	-0.0007

表1b

 $H = 0.6$

$y \backslash x$	0	$a/8$	$a/4$	$3a/8$	$a/2$
0	0.0032	0.0024	0.0014	0.0006	-0.0001
	0.0027	0.0020	0.0011	0.0004	-0.0001
$a/8$	0.0024	0.0019	0.0012	0.0005	-0.0001
	0.0020	0.0016	0.0009	0.0003	-0.0001
$a/4$	0.0014	0.0012	0.0007	0.0002	-0.0002
	0.0011	0.0009	0.0005	0.0002	-0.0002
$3a/8$	0.0006	0.0005	0.0002	-0.0001	-0.0004
	0.0004	0.0003	0.0002	-0.0001	-0.0003
$a/2$	-0.0001	-0.0001	-0.0002	-0.0004	-0.0007
	-0.0001	-0.0001	-0.0002	-0.0003	-0.0006

表 1c

$H=0.4$

$x \backslash y$	0	$a/8$	$a/4$	$3a/8$	$a/2$
0	0.0027	0.0019	0.0010	0.0004	-0.0001
	0.0024	0.0017	0.0009	0.0003	-0.0001
$\frac{a}{8}$	0.0019	0.0015	0.0009	0.0003	-0.0001
	0.0017	0.0013	0.0007	0.0003	-0.0001
$\frac{a}{4}$	0.0010	0.0009	0.0005	0.0001	-0.0002
	0.0009	0.0007	0.0004	0.0001	-0.0002
$\frac{3a}{8}$	0.0004	0.0003	0.0001	-0.0001	-0.0003
	0.0003	0.0003	0.0001	-0.0001	-0.0003
$\frac{a}{2}$	-0.0001	-0.0001	-0.0002	-0.0003	-0.0005
	-0.0001	-0.0001	-0.0002	-0.0003	-0.0004

表 2a

弯矩 M_x , (单位: tm/m)

$H=\infty$

$x \backslash y$	0	$a/8$	$a/4$	$3a/8$	$a/2$
0		0.8119	0.3275	0.1546	0.0895
			0.6815	0.2569	0.1168
$\frac{a}{8}$	0.2422	0.2798	0.1901	0.1149	0.0783
	0.1558	0.2060	0.1424	0.0852	0.0579
$\frac{a}{4}$	-0.1076	-0.0457	0.0259	0.0554	0.0645
	-0.1141	-0.0555	0.0116	0.0385	0.0470
$\frac{3a}{8}$	-0.1103	-0.0688	-0.0115	0.0314	0.0614
	-0.0991	-0.0622	-0.0144	0.0205	0.0451
$\frac{a}{2}$	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

表2b

$H=0.6$

$x \backslash y$	0	$a/8$	$a/4$	$3a/8$	$a/2$
0		0.7598	0.2866	0.1235	0.0635
		0.6606	0.2368	0.0997	0.0509
$a/8$	0.1971	0.2382	0.1564	0.0884	0.0556
	0.1347	0.1860	0.1249	0.0706	0.0443
$a/4$	-0.1291	-0.0662	0.0077	0.0394	0.0494
	-0.1273	-0.0678	0.0014	0.0300	0.0390
$3a/8$	-0.1139	-0.0729	-0.0166	0.0254	0.0541
	-0.1016	-0.0646	-0.0165	0.0185	0.0428
$a/2$	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

表2c

$H=0.4$

$x \backslash y$	0	$a/8$	$a/4$	$3a/8$	$a/2$
0		0.6898	0.2343	0.0864	0.0342
		0.6235	0.2050	0.0751	0.0300
$a/8$	0.1373	0.1840	0.1142	0.0571	0.0299
	0.0992	0.1532	0.0979	0.0495	0.0263
$a/4$	-0.1547	-0.0906	-0.0139	0.0205	0.0316
	-0.1469	-0.0858	-0.0137	0.0175	0.0273
$3a/8$	-0.1162	-0.0761	-0.0219	0.0178	0.0440
	-0.1046	-0.0676	-0.0198	0.0145	0.0735
$a/2$	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

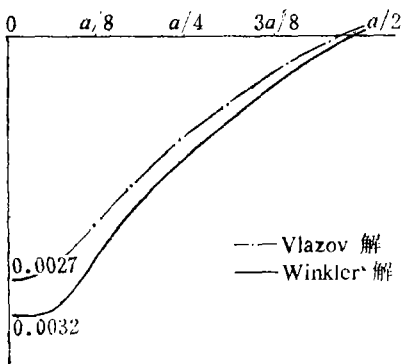


图5 挠度 $w(m)$, $H=0.6m$

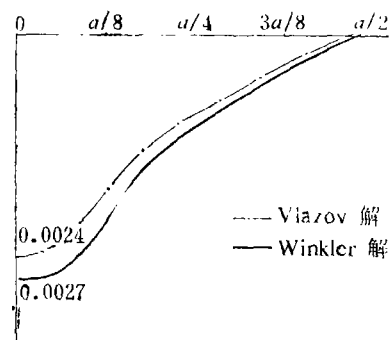


图6 挠度 $w(m)$, $H=0.4m$

通过以上的计算分析, 在平面尺寸一定时, 若 $H/h \leq 15$, 由数值结果和曲线, 我们发现: Winkler 与 Vlazov 模式结果非常接近, 这就表明: 在此时, 可按 Winkler 模式计算, 并能得到足够的精确度。否则, Winkler 模式将导致较大的误差。

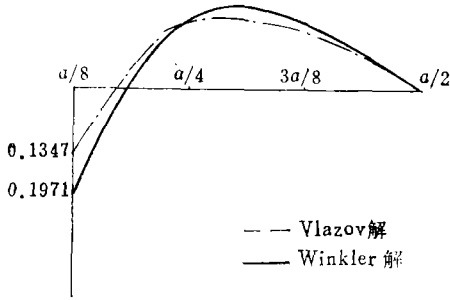


图 7 弯矩 M_y (tm/m), $H=0.6$

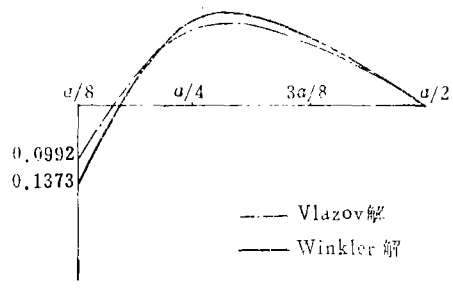


图 8 弯矩 M_y (tm/m), $H=0.4$

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A Free Rectangular Plate on the Two-Parameter Elastic Foundation

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Abstract

This paper provides a rigorous solution of a free rectangular plate on the V. Z. Vlazov two-parameter elastic foundation by the method of superposition^[1]. In this paper we derive basic solutions under the various boundary conditions. To superpose these basic solutions the most generally rigorous solution of a free rectangular plate on the two-parameter elastic foundation can be obtained. The solution strictly satisfies the differential equation of a plate on the two-parameter elastic model foundation, the boundary conditions of the free edges and the free corner conditions. Some numerical examples are presented. The calculated results show that when the plane dimension of plate is given and the ratio between the layer depth and the plate thick is equal to 15, the two-parameter elastic model is near the Winkler's. It shows that the Winkler model can be applied to the thinner layer.