

Dirac矩阵和Pauli矩阵在塑性力学中的应用*

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摘 要

本文在求解塑性力学问题中, 采用了量子电动力学中著名的Dirac矩阵和Pauli矩阵, 使求解塑性应力增量的问题变得十分简单。

一、前 言

在文献[1~6]中, 我们业已证明, 利用量子电动力学中所引入的 Dirac 矩阵和 Pauli 矩阵^[7,8], 对方程的降阶进而求解是卓有成效的。这种方法, 理所当然要被吸收到塑性力学中来。塑性力学与弹性力学相比较, 主要表现在方程中出现Levy-Mises或Prandtl-Reuss理论比例系数 $d\lambda$ 。这与在塑性区域中, 材料的应力应变关系的不确定性有关^[9]。作为方程中多出一个未知函数 $d\lambda$ 的补偿, 为使方程组仍呈封闭性, 又添加了一个标量方程, 即所谓 von Mises 屈服条件。这个标量方程呈二次型。塑性力学所有困难中, 除了应变增量和位移增量的方程组为非线性方程外, 主要的困难集中在这个二次型的标量方程上。但我们知道, Dirac矩阵和 Pauli 矩阵在处理这种呈完全平方项之和的方程时, 是有其优越性的。它能使方程降阶, 其代价只不过是增加方程的个数, 而方程数的增加, 有成熟的矩阵解法^[10]和计算机解法。本文就是在这种思想的指导下展开的。

本文讨论的理论模型是塑性流动理论中的刚塑性材料。为了说明Dirac矩阵和Pauli矩阵在塑性力学中的用途, 我们集中讨论塑性应力增量的求解, 而对于非线性的位移增量方程的求解, 只是一带而过。

当我们讨论Dirac矩阵和Pauli矩阵在塑性力学中的应用时, 我们预先将所有的力学量都解析延拓到复平面上。最后的结果可以通过取实部而得到。另外, 已解析延拓到复平面上的每一个力学量都定义为 Hilbert 空间中的一个复矢量。

关于本文的符号, 基本沿用文献[9]。在不引起误解的前提下, 我们使用以下简写符号:

$$\begin{aligned}d\lambda &\longrightarrow \lambda && (\text{理论比例系数}) \\de_{j_1} &\longrightarrow e_{j_1} && (\text{应变增量})\end{aligned}$$

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$$d\sigma_{ji} \longrightarrow \sigma_{ji} \quad (\text{应力增量})$$

$$du_i \longrightarrow v_i \quad (\text{位移增量})$$

本文的结果表明, 凡属由完全平方项之和的方程所引起的非线性问题, 都可以用类似本文的方法得到解决。

二、理想刚塑性材料的三维问题

在文[5~6]中, 我们研究了理想刚塑性材料的平面应变问题。使我们印象最深刻的是, 塑性应力增量同样可以用一个双调和函数来表示。在下面的推广中, 我们将牢记这一点。

理想刚塑性材料的三维问题, 其基本方程如下:

Navier 方程

$$\sigma_{ji,j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

St. Venant-von Mises 方程

$$e_{ji} = \frac{1}{2}(v_{j,i} + v_{i,j}) = \lambda \left(\sigma_{ji} - \frac{1}{3} \Theta \delta_{ji} \right), \Theta = \sigma_{kk} \quad (2.2)$$

von Mises 屈服条件

$$\left(\sigma_{ji} - \frac{1}{3} \Theta \delta_{ji} \right)^2 = 2k^2 \quad (2.3)$$

方程组(2.1)式、(2.2)式和(2.3)式共十个标量方程, 未知函数也是十个(σ_{ji} , e_{ji} , v_i , λ)。在方程组(2.2)式中, 还隐含着不可压缩条件

$$e_{kk} = 0 \quad (2.4)$$

重复出现的角标按 Einstein 约定求和。

对理想刚塑性材料的三维问题而言, 我们定义应力增量 σ_{ji} ($j, i=1, 2, 3$, $\sigma_{ji} = \sigma_{ij}$)为 Hilbert 空间中的六分量复矢量, 并引入 6×6 反对易矩阵, β_a ($a=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$), 它们满足关系^[11~12]

$$\beta_a \beta_b \beta_c + \beta_c \beta_b \beta_a = \delta_{ab} \beta_c + \delta_{cb} \beta_a \quad (2.5)$$

定义六分量单位矢量

$$e_6 = (111111)^T \quad (2.6)$$

则(2.3)式可用下列方程来代替:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{3} \beta_1 (2\sigma_{11} - \sigma_{22} - \sigma_{33}) + \frac{1}{3} \beta_2 (2\sigma_{22} - \sigma_{33} - \sigma_{11}) \\ & + \frac{1}{3} \beta_3 (2\sigma_{33} - \sigma_{11} - \sigma_{22}) + \sqrt{2} \beta_4 \sigma_{23} \\ & + \sqrt{2} \beta_5 \sigma_{31} + \sqrt{2} \beta_6 \sigma_{12} = \sqrt{2} k e_6 \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

引入 Maxwell 应力增量函数, $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3$:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_{11} &= \varphi_{3,22} + \varphi_{2,33}, & \sigma_{23} &= -\varphi_{1,23} \\ \sigma_{22} &= \varphi_{1,33} + \varphi_{3,11}, & \sigma_{31} &= -\varphi_{2,31} \\ \sigma_{33} &= \varphi_{2,11} + \varphi_{1,22}, & \sigma_{12} &= -\varphi_{3,12} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.8)$$

式中 $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3$ 亦为 Hilbert 空间中的六分量矢量。将(2.8)式代入方程(2.7)式, 有

$$\left[\left(-\frac{1}{3} \beta_1 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_2 + \frac{2}{3} \beta_3 \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{3} \beta_1 + \frac{2}{3} \beta_2 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_3 \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} - \sqrt{2} \beta_4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \right] \varphi_1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left[\left(\frac{2}{3} \beta_1 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_2 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_3 \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{3} \beta_1 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_2 + \frac{2}{3} \beta_3 \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} - \sqrt{2} \beta_5 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \right] \varphi_2 \\
& + \left[\left(-\frac{1}{3} \beta_1 + \frac{2}{3} \beta_2 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_3 \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \left(\frac{2}{3} \beta_1 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_2 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_3 \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} - \sqrt{2} \beta_6 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \right] \varphi_3 \\
& = \sqrt{2} k e_6
\end{aligned} \tag{2.9}$$

令

$$\varphi_1 = \psi - \frac{1}{3} k \beta_4 e_6 x_2 x_3, \quad \varphi_2 = \psi_2 - \frac{1}{3} k \beta_5 e_6 x_3 x_1, \quad \varphi_3 = \psi_3 - \frac{1}{3} k \beta_6 e_6 x_1 x_2 \tag{2.10}$$

则(2.9)式化为齐次型:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[\left(-\frac{1}{3} \beta_1 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_2 + \frac{2}{3} \beta_3 \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{3} \beta_1 + \frac{2}{3} \beta_2 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_3 \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} - \sqrt{2} \beta_4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \right] \psi_1 \\
& + \left[\left(\frac{2}{3} \beta_1 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_2 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_3 \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{3} \beta_1 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_2 + \frac{2}{3} \beta_3 \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} - \sqrt{2} \beta_5 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \right] \psi_2 \\
& + \left[\left(-\frac{1}{3} \beta_1 + \frac{2}{3} \beta_2 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_3 \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \left(\frac{2}{3} \beta_1 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_2 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_3 \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} - \sqrt{2} \beta_6 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \right] \psi_3 = 0
\end{aligned} \tag{2.11}$$

如果 ψ_1, ψ_2, ψ_3 分别满足

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[\left(-\frac{1}{3} \beta_1 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_2 + \frac{2}{3} \beta_3 \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{3} \beta_1 + \frac{2}{3} \beta_2 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_3 \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \sqrt{2} \beta_4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \right] \psi_1 = 0
\end{aligned} \tag{2.12}$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{2}{3} \beta_1 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_2 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_3 \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{3} \beta_1 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_2 + \frac{2}{3} \beta_3 \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} - \sqrt{2} \beta_5 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \right] \psi_2 = 0 \tag{2.13}$$

$$\left[\left(-\frac{1}{3} \beta_1 + \frac{2}{3} \beta_2 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_3 \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \left(\frac{2}{3} \beta_1 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_2 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_3 \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} - \sqrt{2} \beta_6 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \right] \psi_3 = 0 \tag{2.14}$$

则方程(2.11)式恒满足。

对(2.12)式等号两边同时作用算子

$$\left[\left(-\frac{1}{3} \beta_1 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_2 + \frac{2}{3} \beta_3 \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{3} \beta_1 + \frac{2}{3} \beta_2 - \frac{1}{3} \beta_3 \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} - \sqrt{2} \beta_4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \right]$$

利用(2.5)式的性质, 可得

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \right)^2 \psi_1 = 0 \tag{2.15}$$

同理

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \right)^2 \psi_2 = 0 \tag{2.16}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} \right)^2 \psi_3 = 0 \tag{2.17}$$

从而理想刚塑性材料的三维问题, 可以由双调和函数, ψ_1, ψ_2, ψ_3 和(2.8)式, (2.10)式

最后得到解决。

当 ψ_k ($k=1, 2, 3$)求得后, 可由下式求得位移增量 v_k :

$$\left[\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \right) + 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left(\frac{F}{A} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \right) + 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left(\frac{E}{A} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(\frac{B+C}{A} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \right) \right] v_1 = 0 \quad (2.18)$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \right) + 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left(\frac{D}{B} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \right) + 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(\frac{F}{B} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left(\frac{C+A}{B} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \right) \right] v_2 = 0 \quad (2.19)$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} \right) + 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(\frac{E}{C} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \right) + 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left(\frac{D}{C} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left(\frac{A+B}{C} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \right) \right] v_3 = 0 \quad (2.20)$$

式中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{3} \left[- \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \right) \varphi_1 + \left(2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \right) \varphi_2 + \left(2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \right) \varphi_3 \right] \\ B &= \frac{1}{3} \left[- \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \right) \varphi_2 + \left(2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} \right) \varphi_3 + \left(2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} \right) \varphi_1 \right] \\ C &= \frac{1}{3} \left[- \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} \right) \varphi_3 + \left(2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \right) \varphi_1 + \left(2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \right) \varphi_2 \right] \\ D &= - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3}, \quad E = - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1}, \quad F = - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_3}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.21)$$

在理想刚塑性材料的三维问题中, 由(2.10)式可知, 必须预先知道 6×6 反对称矩阵 β_a 的形式, 或者至少必须知道 $\beta_4, \beta_5, \beta_6$ 的形式。

三、理想刚塑性材料的轴对称问题

理想刚塑性材料的轴对称问题, 其基本方程为:

Navier方程

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_r}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{rz}}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{r} (\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{rz}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{r} \sigma_{rz} = 0$$

或写成

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \sigma_r) + \frac{\partial \sigma_{rz}}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{r} \sigma_\theta = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \sigma_{rz}) + \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (3.2)$$

St. Venant-von Mises 方程

$$e_r = \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{3} \lambda (2\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta - \sigma_z) \quad (3.3)$$

$$e_\theta = \frac{v_r}{r} = \frac{1}{3} \lambda (2\sigma_\theta - \sigma_z - \sigma_r) \quad (3.4)$$

$$e_z = \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{3} \lambda (2\sigma_z - \sigma_r - \sigma_\theta) \quad (3.5)$$

$$e_{rz} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} \right) = \lambda \sigma_{rz} \quad (3.6)$$

von Mises 屈服条件

$$(\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta)^2 + (\sigma_\theta - \sigma_z)^2 + (\sigma_z - \sigma_r)^2 + 6\sigma_{rz}^2 = 6k^2 \quad (3.7)$$

在理想刚塑性材料的轴对称问题中, 定义应力增量, σ_r , σ_θ , σ_z 和 σ_{rz} 为 Hilbert 空间中的四分量复矢量, 并引入 Dirac 矩阵^[7]:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \gamma_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & 0 & -i & 0 \\ 0 & i & 0 & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, & \gamma_2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \gamma_3 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & i \\ i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -i & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, & \gamma_4 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.8)$$

定义四分量单位矢量

$$e_4 = (1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1)^T \quad (3.9)$$

则方程(3.7)式可用下列方程来代替:

$$\gamma_1(\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta) + \gamma_2(\sigma_\theta - \sigma_z) + \gamma_3(\sigma_z - \sigma_r) + \sqrt{6} \gamma_4 \sigma_{rz} = \sqrt{6} k e_4 \quad (3.10)$$

引入应力增量函数 φ_1 , φ_2 , 它们分别为 Hilbert 空间中的四分量复矢量:

$$\sigma_r = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial z^2} + \frac{1}{r} \varphi_2, \quad \sigma_z = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial r^2}, \quad \sigma_{rz} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial r \partial z}, \quad \sigma_\theta = \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial r} \quad (3.11)$$

(3.11)式使方程组(3.1)式、(3.2)式恒满足。将(3.11)式代入(3.10)式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{r} \left[(\gamma_1 - \gamma_3) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + (\gamma_3 - \gamma_2) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} - \sqrt{6} \gamma_4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r \partial z} \right] \varphi_1 \\ & + \left[(\gamma_1 - \gamma_3) \frac{1}{r} + (\gamma_2 - \gamma_1) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right] \varphi_2 = \sqrt{6} k e_4 \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

令

$$\psi_1 = \varphi_1 - \frac{1}{2} k \gamma_4 e_4 r^2 z \quad (3.13)$$

则(3.12)式化为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{r} \left[(\gamma_1 - \gamma_3) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + (\gamma_3 - \gamma_2) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} - \sqrt{6} \gamma_4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r \partial z} \right] \psi_1 \\ & + \left[(\gamma_1 - \gamma_3) \frac{1}{r} + (\gamma_2 - \gamma_1) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right] \varphi_2 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.14)$$

如果 ψ_1 , φ_2 , 分别满足

$$\left[(\gamma_1 - \gamma_3) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + (\gamma_3 - \gamma_2) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} - \sqrt{6} \gamma_4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r \partial z} \right] \psi_1 = 0 \quad (3.15)$$

$$\left[(\gamma_1 - \gamma_3) \frac{1}{r} + (\gamma_2 - \gamma_1) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right] \varphi_2 = 0 \quad (3.16)$$

则方程(3.14)式恒满足。

对方程(3.15)式等号左右两端同时作用算子

$$\left[(\gamma_1 - \gamma_3) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + (\gamma_3 - \gamma_2) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} - \sqrt{6} \gamma_4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r \partial z} \right]$$

利用Dirac矩阵的性质:

$$\gamma_a \gamma_b + \gamma_b \gamma_a = 2\delta_{ab} \quad (3.17)$$

最后可得双调和方程:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right)^2 \psi_1 = 0 \quad (3.18)$$

另外, 对方程(3.16)式等号两端同时作用算子

$$\gamma_1 \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \right) - \gamma_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \gamma_3 \frac{1}{r}$$

利用(3.17)式, 得

$$\left(2r^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} - 2r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + 3 \right) \varphi_2 = -(\gamma_2 \gamma_3 + \gamma_3 \gamma_1 + \gamma_1 \gamma_2) \varphi_2 \quad (3.19)$$

式中

$$\gamma_2 \gamma_3 = iS_4 \otimes S_1, \quad \gamma_3 \gamma_1 = iS_4 \otimes S_2, \quad \gamma_1 \gamma_2 = iS_4 \otimes S_3 \quad (3.20)$$

其中 S_k ($k=1, 2, 3$)为Pauli矩阵, S_4 为单位矩阵, \otimes 表示直乘; 同时

$$(S_4 \otimes S_1)^2 = 1, \quad (S_4 \otimes S_2)^2 = 1, \quad (S_4 \otimes S_3)^2 = 1 \quad (3.21)$$

再对方程(3.19)式等号左右两端同时作用算子

$$\left(2r^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} - 2r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + 3 \right)$$

最后可得

$$\left(r^4 \frac{\partial^4}{\partial r^4} + 2r^3 \frac{\partial^3}{\partial r^3} + 2r^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} - 2r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + 3 \right) \varphi_2 = 0 \quad (3.22)$$

从而, 理想刚塑性材料的轴对称问题, 可以由双调和函数 ψ_1 , 满足方程(3.22)式的函数 φ_2 和(3.11)式, (3.13)式最后得到解决。

至于位移增量 v_r, v_z , 则有与理想刚塑性材料三维问题位移增量相类似的解法:

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{B}{A} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{C}{A} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) \right] v_r = 0 \quad (3.23)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{B}{C} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{A}{C} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \right] v_z = 0 \quad (3.24)$$

式中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{r} \left(2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} \right) \varphi_1 - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{2}{r} \right) \varphi_2 \right] \\ B &= \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{r} \left(2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \varphi_1 - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \right) \varphi_2 \right] \\ C &= -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial r \partial z} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.25)$$

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The Application of Dirac Matrices and Pauli Matrices for the Theory of Plasticity

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Abstract

We are primarily concerned in this paper with the problem of plasticity. The solution of the problem of stress-increment for plasticity can be put into extremely compact form by famous Dirac matrices and Pauli matrices of quantum electrodynamics.