

再论在一集中载荷作用下悬臂 矩形板的弯曲*

朱雁滨 付宝连

(东北重型机械学院, 1985年2月28日收到)

摘 要

在本文中, 我们应用功的互等定理^[1]进一步研究了在一集中载荷作用下悬臂矩形板的弯曲问题, 该法更为简单和通用。

一、引 言

对于悬臂矩形板, 文献[2, 3, 4, 5]应用广义简支边的概念和叠加原理, 研究了集中载荷分别作用在自由边的中点或任意一点, 作用在该板的中点和作用在固定边中垂线上任意一点的弯曲问题。

现在, 我们应用功的互等定理, 进一步研究在该板上任意一点作用一集中载荷悬臂矩形板的弯曲问题, 而文献[2, 3, 4, 5]的每一结果都可视为本解的特例, 而且本计算过程很是简单。

二、在一集中载荷作用下悬臂矩形板的挠曲面方程

我们假设, 一集中载荷 P 作用于悬臂矩形板上的任意一点 (x_0, y_0) , 如图1(b)所示。解

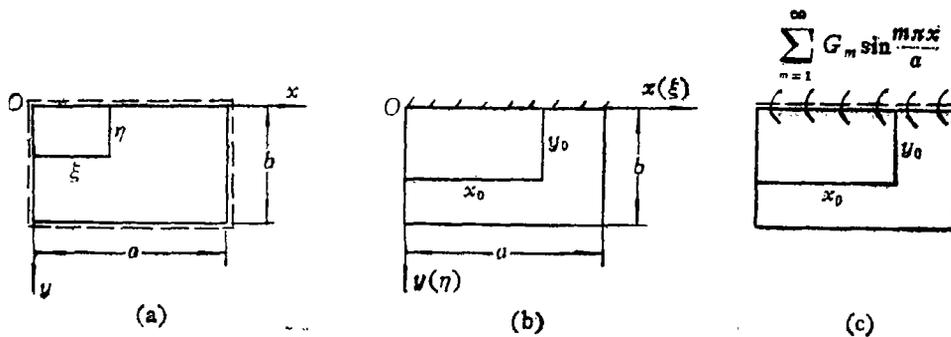


图 1

* 钱伟长推荐。

除固定边的弯曲约束, 这一约束被分布弯矩

$$M(x)_{y=0} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} G_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a}$$

所代替, 如图1(c)所示. 假设三个自由边的挠度方程分别为

$$W(y)_{x=0} = k_1 \frac{y}{b} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{1n} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}$$

$$W(y)_{x=a} = k_2 \frac{y}{b} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{2n} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}$$

$$W(x)_{y=b} = k_1 + \frac{k_2 - k_1}{a} x + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a}$$

并且在图1(a)所示基本系统与图1(c)所示实际系统之间应用功的互等定理, 则我们得到做为实际系统的悬臂矩形板的挠曲面方程为如下形式

$$\begin{aligned} W(\xi, \eta) = & PW_0(x_0, y_0; \xi, \eta) + \int_0^a \left(\frac{\partial W_0}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} G_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} dx \\ & - \int_0^a (V_{0y})_{y=b} \left(k_1 + \frac{k_2 - k_1}{a} x + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \right) dx \\ & - \int_0^b (V_{0x})_{x=a} \left(k_2 \frac{y}{b} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{2n} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \right) dy \\ & + \int_0^b (V_{0x})_{x=0} \left(k_1 \frac{y}{b} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{1n} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \right) dy \\ & + (R_0)_{x=a} k_2 - (R_0)_{x=0} k_1 \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

将式(2.1)稍加整理, 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} W(\xi, \eta) = & PW_0(x_0, y_0; \xi, \eta) + \int_0^a \left(\frac{\partial W_0}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} G_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} dx \\ & - \int_0^a (V_{0y})_{y=b} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} dx - \int_0^b (V_{0x})_{x=a} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{2n} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} dy \\ & + \int_0^b (V_{0x})_{x=0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{1n} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} dy + \left[- \int_0^a (V_{0y})_{y=b} \left(k_1 + \frac{k_2 - k_1}{a} x \right) dx \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$-\int_0^b (V_{0x})_{x=a} k_2 \frac{y}{b} dy + \int_0^b (V_{0x})_{x=0} k_1 \frac{y}{b} dy + (R_0)_{x=a} k_2 - (R_0)_{x=0} k_1 \quad (2.2)$$

方程(2.2)右端相应六项分别以 W_1, W_2, \dots 和 W_6 表示, 于是我们得到

$$W(\xi, \eta) = W_1 + W_2 + W_3 + W_4 + W_5 + W_6 \quad (2.3)$$

注意到文献[1]中式(4.5), 则 $W_1 = PW_0(x_0, y_0; \xi, \eta)$ 成为

$$W_1 = \frac{Pa^2}{\pi^3 D} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left[1 + \beta_m \operatorname{cth} \beta_m - \frac{\beta_m(b-y_0)}{b} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\beta_m(b-y_0)}{b} - \frac{\beta_m \eta}{b} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\beta_m \eta}{b} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{m^3 \operatorname{sh} \beta_m} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_m \eta}{b} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_m(b-y_0)}{b} \sin \frac{m\pi x_0}{a} \sin \frac{m\pi \xi}{a} \quad (2.4a)$$

这里 $\beta_m = m\pi b/a$, $\eta \leq y_0$.

当 $\eta \geq y_0$ 时, 在应用式(2.4a)时, $b-y_0$ 必须以 y_0 代替, η 以 $b-\eta$ 代替.

注意到文献[1]中式(4.6), $W_1 = PW_0(x_0, y_0; \xi, \eta)$ 还可以写成另一种形式

$$W_1 = \frac{Pb^2}{\pi^3 D} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[1 + \alpha_n \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n - \frac{\alpha_n(a-x_0)}{a} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\alpha_n(a-x_0)}{a} - \frac{\alpha_n \xi}{a} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\alpha_n \xi}{a} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{n^3 \operatorname{sh} \alpha_n} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\alpha_n \xi}{a} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\alpha_n(a-x_0)}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y_0}{b} \sin \frac{n\pi \eta}{b} \quad (2.4b)$$

这里 $\alpha_n = n\pi a/b$, $\xi \leq x_0$.

当 $\xi \geq x_0$ 时, 在应用式(2.4b)时, $a-x_0$ 必须以 x_0 代替, ξ 以 $a-\xi$ 代替.

注意到文献[1]中式(4.7), 我们得到

$$W_2 = \int_0^a \left(\frac{\partial W_0}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} G_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} dx = \frac{a^2}{2\pi^2 D} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{G_m}{m^2} \left[-\frac{\beta_m}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \beta_m} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_m \eta}{b} + \operatorname{cth} \beta_m \cdot \left(\frac{\beta_m \eta}{b} \right) \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_m \eta}{b} - \frac{\beta_m \eta}{b} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_m \eta}{b} \right] \sin \frac{m\pi \xi}{a} \quad (2.5)$$

注意到文献[1]中式(4.8a), 我们得到

$$W_3 = -\int_0^a (V_{0y})_{y=b} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} dx = \frac{1-\nu}{2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_m}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m} \left[\left(\frac{2}{1-\nu} + \beta_m \operatorname{cth} \beta_m \right) \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_m \eta}{b} - \frac{\beta_m \eta}{b} \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_m \eta}{b} \right] \sin \frac{m\pi \xi}{a} \quad (2.6)$$

注意到文献[1]中式(4.9a), 我们分别得到

$$W_4 = -\int_0^b (V_{0x})_{x=a} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{2n} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} dy$$

$$= \frac{1-\nu}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_{2n}}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_n} \left[\left(\frac{2}{1-\nu} + \alpha_n \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n \right) \operatorname{sh} \frac{\alpha_n \xi}{a} - \frac{\alpha_n \xi}{a} \operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha_n \xi}{a} \right] \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b} \quad (2.7)$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} W_6 &= \int_0^b (V_{0x})_{x=0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{1n} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} dy \\ &= \frac{1-\nu}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{1n} \left[\frac{2}{1-\nu} \operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha_n \xi}{a} - \left(\frac{2}{1-\nu} \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n + \frac{\alpha_n}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \alpha_n} \right) \operatorname{sh} \frac{\alpha_n \xi}{a} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n \cdot \left(\frac{\alpha_n \xi}{a} \right) \operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha_n \xi}{a} - \frac{\alpha_n \xi}{a} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\alpha_n \xi}{a} \right] \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b} \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

注意到文献[1]中式(4.8b)和(4.9b), 并据式(4.1)求出 $(R_0)_{x=\frac{a}{2}}$ 和 $(R_0)_{x=\frac{a}{2}}$ 的值, 最后我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} W_6 &= - \int_0^a (V_{0y})_{y=b} \left(k_1 + \frac{k_2 - k_1}{a} x \right) dx - \int_0^b (V_{0x})_{x=a} k_2 \frac{y}{b} dy \\ &\quad + \int_0^b (V_{0x})_{x=0} k_1 \frac{y}{b} dy + (R_0)_{y=\frac{a}{2}} k_2 - (R_0)_{x=\frac{a}{2}} k_1 \\ &= \frac{k_1}{b} \eta + \frac{k_2 - k_1}{ab} \xi \eta \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

将式(2.4)~(2.9)代入(2.3), 我们便得到悬臂矩形板的挠曲面的一般方程。

三、满足边界条件

当集中载荷不作用在板的边缘上时, 挠曲面方程(2.3)必须满足下述边界条件

$$\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \eta} \right)_{\eta=0} = 0, \quad \left[\frac{\partial^3 W}{\partial \eta^3} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \eta \partial \xi^2} \right]_{\eta=b} = 0 \quad (3.1a, b)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^3 W}{\partial \xi^3} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^2} \right]_{\xi=0, a} = 0, \quad \left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right)_{\xi=\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}} = 0 \quad (3.1c, d)$$

$$W_{\eta=0} = 0, \quad \left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \eta^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \xi^2} \right)_{\eta=b} = 0, \quad \left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \xi^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \eta^2} \right)_{\xi=0, a} = 0 \quad (3.2)$$

由于挠曲面方程式(2.3)已预先满足边界条件(3.2), 故它只需满足边界条件(3.1a, b, c, d)。为了满足这些边界条件, 我们必须做一系列下述相应的计算, 并且将一部分相应量表达式的双曲线函数展成三角级数。

1. 考察 W_1 式

由式(2.4a), 我们得到

$$\left(\frac{\partial W_1}{\partial \eta} \right)_{\eta=0} = \frac{Pb}{\pi D} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left[\operatorname{cth} \beta_m - \frac{b-y_0}{b} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\beta_m(b-y_0)}{b} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{m \operatorname{sh} \beta_m} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_m(b-y_0)}{b} \sin \frac{m\pi x_0}{a} \sin \frac{m\pi \xi}{a} \quad (3.3)$$

注意到 $\eta > y_0$, 由式(2.4a), 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\frac{\partial^3 W_1}{\partial \eta^3} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^3 W_1}{\partial \eta \partial \xi^2} \right]_{\eta=b} &= \frac{P}{Da} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left[2 + (1-\nu) \beta_m \operatorname{cth} \beta_m \right. \\ &\quad \left. - (1-\nu) \frac{\beta_m y_0}{b} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\beta_m y_0}{b} \right] \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_m y_0}{b} \sin \frac{m\pi x_0}{a} \sin \frac{m\pi \xi}{a} \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

由式(2.4b), 我们分别得到

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\frac{\partial^3 W_1}{\partial \xi^3} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^3 W_1}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^2} \right]_{\xi=0} &= -\frac{P}{Db} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[2 + (1-\nu) \alpha_n \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n \right. \\ &\quad \left. - (1-\nu) \frac{\alpha_n(a-x_0)}{a} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\alpha_n(a-x_0)}{a} \right] \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_n} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\alpha_n(a-x_0)}{a} \\ &\quad \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi y_0}{b} \sin \frac{n\pi \eta}{b} \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial^2 W_1}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right)_{\xi=0}^{\eta=b} &= \frac{Pa}{Db} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\operatorname{cth} \alpha_n - \frac{a-x_0}{a} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\alpha_n(a-x_0)}{a} \right] \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{\cos n\pi}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_n} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\alpha_n(a-x_0)}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y_0}{b} \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

注意到 $\xi > x_0$, 由式(2.4b), 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\frac{\partial^3 W_1}{\partial \xi^3} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^3 W_1}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^2} \right]_{\xi=a} &= \frac{P}{Db} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[2 + (1-\nu) \alpha_n \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n \right. \\ &\quad \left. - (1-\nu) \frac{\alpha_n x_0}{a} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\alpha_n x_0}{a} \right] \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_n} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\alpha_n x_0}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y_0}{b} \sin \frac{n\pi \eta}{b} \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial^2 W_1}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right)_{\xi=a}^{\eta=b} &= -\frac{Pa}{Db} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\operatorname{cth} \alpha_n - \frac{x_0}{a} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\alpha_n x_0}{a} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{\cos n\pi}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_n} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\alpha_n x_0}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y_0}{b} \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

2. 考察 W_2 式

由式(2.5), 我们得到

$$\left(\frac{\partial W_2}{\partial \eta} \right)_{\eta=0} = \frac{a}{2\pi D} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{G_m}{m} \left(\operatorname{cth} \beta_m - \frac{\beta_m}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \beta_m} \right) \sin \frac{m\pi \xi}{a} \quad (3.9)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^3 W_2}{\partial \eta^3} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^3 W_2}{\partial \eta \partial \xi^2} \right]_{\eta=b} = (1+\nu) \frac{\pi}{2Da} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} G_m \frac{m}{\text{sh} \beta_m} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1-\nu}{1+\nu} \beta_m \text{cth} \beta_m \right) \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \quad (3.10)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^3 W_2}{\partial \xi^3} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^3 W_2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^2} \right]_{\xi=0} = -\frac{2}{Da} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G_m m \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{m^2} \right)^2 \cdot \left[\frac{b^2}{a^2} + (2-\nu) \frac{n^2}{m^2} \right] \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b} \quad (3.11)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^3 W_2}{\partial \xi^3} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^3 W_2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^2} \right]_{\xi=a} = -\frac{2}{Da} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{G_m n \cos n\pi}{m \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{m^2} \right)^2} \cdot \left[\frac{b^2}{a^2} + (2-\nu) \frac{n^2}{m^2} \right] \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b} \quad (3.12)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 W_2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right)_{\xi=0} = -\frac{1}{2D} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{G_m}{\text{sh} \beta_m} (\beta_m \text{cth} \beta_m - 1) \quad (3.13)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 W_2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right)_{\xi=a} = -\frac{1}{2D} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{G_m}{\text{sh} \beta_m} (\beta_m \text{cth} \beta_m - 1) \cos m\pi \quad (3.14)$$

3. 考察 W_3 式

由式(2.6), 我们得到

$$\left(\frac{\partial W_3}{\partial \eta} \right)_{\eta=0} = \frac{(1-\nu)\pi}{2a} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{mB_m}{\text{sh} \beta_m} \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} + \beta_m \text{cth} \beta_m \right) \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \quad (3.15)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^3 W_3}{\partial \eta^3} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^3 W_3}{\partial \eta \partial \xi^2} \right]_{\eta=b} = -(1-\nu)^2 \frac{\pi^3}{2a^3} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \beta_m m^3 \cdot \left(\frac{3+\nu}{1-\nu} \text{cth} \beta_m + \frac{\beta_m}{\text{sh}^2 \beta_m} \right) \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \quad (3.16)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^3 W_3}{\partial \xi^3} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^3 W_3}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^2} \right]_{\xi=0} = (1-\nu)^2 \frac{2\pi^2}{a^3} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_m n^3 \cdot \cos n\pi}{m \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{m^2} \right)^2} \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b} \quad (3.17)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^3 W_3}{\partial \xi^3} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^3 W_3}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^2} \right]_{\xi=a} = (1-\nu)^2 \frac{2\pi^2}{a^3} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_m n^3 \cos m\pi \cos n\pi}{m \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{m^2} \right)^2} \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b} \quad (3.18)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 W_3}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right)_{\xi=0} = (1-\nu) \frac{\pi^2}{2a^2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_m m^2 \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \operatorname{cth} \beta_m + \frac{\beta_m}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \beta_m} \right) \quad (3.19)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 W_3}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right)_{\xi=a} = (1-\nu) \frac{\pi^2}{2a^2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_m m^2 \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \operatorname{cth} \beta_m + \frac{\beta_m}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \beta_m} \right) \cos m\pi \quad (3.20)$$

4. 考察 W_4 式

由式(2.7), 我们得到

$$\left(\frac{\partial W_4}{\partial \eta} \right)_{\eta=0} = -\frac{2}{b} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_{2n} \frac{m \cos m\pi}{n \left(\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{n^2} \right)^2} \cdot \left[(2-\nu) \frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{n^2} \right] \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \quad (3.21)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^3 W_4}{\partial \eta^3} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^3 W_4}{\partial \eta \partial \xi^2} \right]_{\eta=b} = (1-\nu)^2 \frac{2\pi^2}{b^3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_{2n} \frac{m^3 \cos m\pi \cos n\pi}{n \left(\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{n^2} \right)^2} \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \quad (3.22)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^3 W_4}{\partial \xi^3} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^3 W_4}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^2} \right]_{\xi=0} = -(1-\nu)^2 \frac{\pi^3}{2b^3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{2n} \frac{n^3}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_n} \cdot \left(\frac{3+\nu}{1-\nu} + \alpha_n \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n \right) \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b} \quad (3.23)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^3 W_4}{\partial \xi^3} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^3 W_4}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^2} \right]_{\xi=a} = -(1-\nu)^2 \frac{\pi^3}{2b^3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{2n} n^3 \cdot \left(\frac{3+\nu}{1-\nu} \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n + \frac{\alpha_n}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \alpha_n} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b} \quad (3.24)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 W_4}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right)_{\xi=0} = (1-\nu) \frac{\pi^2}{2b^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{2n} \frac{n^2}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_n} \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} + \alpha_n \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n \right) \cos n\pi \quad (3.25)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 W_4}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right)_{\xi=a} = (1-\nu) \frac{\pi^2}{2b^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{2n} n^2 \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n + \frac{\alpha_n}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \alpha_n} \right) \cos n\pi \quad (3.26)$$

5. 考察 W_5 式

由式(2.8), 我们得到

$$\left(\frac{\partial W_5}{\partial \eta} \right)_{\eta=0} = \frac{2}{b} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_{1n} \frac{m}{n \left(\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{n^2} \right)^2} \left[(2-\nu) \frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{n^2} \right] \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \quad (3.27)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^3 W_6}{\partial \eta^3} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^3 W_6}{\partial \eta \partial \xi^2} \right]_{\eta=b} = -(1-\nu)^2 \frac{2\pi^2}{b^3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_{1n} \cdot n \left(\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{n^2} \right)^2 \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \quad (3.28)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^3 W_6}{\partial \xi^3} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^3 W_6}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^2} \right]_{\xi=0} = (1-\nu)^2 \frac{\pi^3}{2b^3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{1n} n^3 \cdot \left(\frac{3+\nu}{1-\nu} \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n + \frac{\alpha_n}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \alpha_n} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b} \quad (3.29)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^3 W_6}{\partial \xi^3} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^3 W_6}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^2} \right]_{\xi=a} = (1-\nu)^2 \frac{\pi^3}{2b^3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{1n} \frac{n^3}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_n} \cdot \left(\frac{3+\nu}{1-\nu} + \alpha_n \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n \right) \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b} \quad (3.30)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 W_6}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right)_{\xi=0, \eta=b} = -(1-\nu) \frac{\pi^2}{2b^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{1n} n^2 \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n + \frac{\alpha_n}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \alpha_n} \right) \cos n\pi \quad (3.31)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 W_6}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right)_{\xi=a, \eta=b} = -(1-\nu) \frac{\pi^2}{2b^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{1n} \frac{n^2}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_n} \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} + \alpha_n \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n \right) \cos n\pi \quad (3.32)$$

6. 考察 W_6 式

由式(2.9), 我们得到

$$\left(\frac{\partial W_6}{\partial \eta} \right)_{\eta=0} = \frac{k_1}{b} + \frac{k_2 - k_1}{ab} \xi = \frac{2}{\pi b} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} (k_1 - k_2 \cos m\pi) \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \quad (3.33)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 W_6}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right)_{\xi=0, \eta=b} = \left(\frac{\partial^2 W_6}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right)_{\xi=a, \eta=b} = \frac{k_2 - k_1}{ab} \quad (3.34)$$

7. 考察边界条件

为了满足边界条件(3.1a), 将式(3.3), (3.9), (3.15), (3.21), (3.27)和(3.33)相加, 并使这一和值为零, 则我们得到

$$\frac{G_m a^2}{4\pi^2 D m^2} \left(\operatorname{cth} \beta_m - \frac{\beta_m}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \beta_m} \right) + \frac{B_m (1-\nu)}{4 \operatorname{sh} \beta_m} \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} + \beta_m \operatorname{cth} \beta_m \right) + \frac{a}{\pi b} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_{1n} - A_{2n} \cos m\pi) n \left(\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{n^2} \right)^2 \left[(2-\nu) \frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{n^2} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{a}{\pi^2 b} \frac{1}{m^2} (k_1 - k_2 \cos m\pi) + \frac{abP}{2\pi^2 D} \left[\operatorname{cth} \beta_m - \frac{b-y_0}{b} \operatorname{cth} \beta_m \frac{(b-y_0)}{b} \right] \\
& \cdot \frac{1}{m^2 \operatorname{sh} \beta_m} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_m (b-y_0)}{b} \sin \frac{m\pi x_0}{a} = 0 \quad (m=1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad (3.35)
\end{aligned}$$

为了满足边界条件(3.1b), 将式(3.4), (3.10), (3.16), (3.22)和(3.28)相加, 并使这一和值为零, 则我们得到

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{G_m(1+\nu)a^2}{2\pi D} \frac{1}{m^2 \operatorname{sh} \beta_m} \left(1 + \frac{1-\nu}{1+\nu} \beta_m \operatorname{cth} \beta_m \right) \\
& - \frac{\pi}{2} (1-\nu)^2 B_m \left(\frac{3+\nu}{1-\nu} \operatorname{cth} \beta_m + \frac{\beta_m}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \beta_m} \right) \\
& - 2(1-\nu)^2 \frac{a^3}{b^3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_{1n} - A_{2n} \cos m\pi) n \left(\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{n^2} \right)^2 \\
& + \frac{Pa^2}{\pi^2 D} \frac{1}{m^3} \left[2 + (1-\nu) \beta_m \operatorname{cth} \beta_m - (1-\nu) \frac{\beta_m y_0}{b} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\beta_m y_0}{b} \right] \\
& \cdot \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\beta_m y_0}{b} \sin \frac{m\pi x_0}{a} = 0 \quad (m=1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad (3.36)
\end{aligned}$$

为了满足边界条件(3.1c), 将式(3.5), (3.11), (3.17), (3.23)和(3.29)相加; 将式(3.7), (3.12), (3.18), (3.24)和(3.30)相加, 并使它们的和值分别为零, 则我们分别得到

$$\begin{aligned}
& \pi^2 D n^2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{G_m}{m} \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{m^2} \right)^2 \left[\frac{b^2}{a^2} + (2-\nu) \frac{n^2}{m^2} \right] \\
& - (1-\nu)^2 \cos n\pi \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_m}{m} \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{m^2} \right)^2 \\
& - \frac{\pi}{4} (1-\nu)^2 \frac{a^3}{b^3} A_{1n} \left(\frac{3+\nu}{1-\nu} \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n + \frac{\alpha_n}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \alpha_n} \right) \\
& + \frac{\pi}{4} (1-\nu)^2 \frac{a^3}{b^3} A_{2n} \left(\frac{3+\nu}{1-\nu} + \alpha_n \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n \right) \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_n} \\
& + \frac{Pa^3}{2\pi^2 D b} \frac{1}{n^3} \left[2 + (1-\nu) \alpha_n \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n - (1-\nu) \frac{\alpha_n (a-x_0)}{a} \right. \\
& \left. \cdot \operatorname{cth} \frac{\alpha_n (a-x_0)}{a} \right] \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_n} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\alpha_n (a-x_0)}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y_0}{b} = 0 \\
& (n=1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad (3.37)
\end{aligned}$$

和

$$\pi^2 D n^2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{G_m \cos m\pi}{m} \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{m^2} \right)^2 \left[\frac{b^2}{a^2} + (2-\nu) \frac{n^2}{m^2} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - (1-\nu)^2 \cos n\pi \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_m \cos m\pi}{m \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{m^2} \right)^2} \\
& - \frac{\pi}{4} (1-\nu)^2 \frac{a^3}{b^3} A_{1n} \left(\frac{3+\nu}{1-\nu} + \alpha_n \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n \right) \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_n} \\
& + \frac{\pi}{4} (1-\nu)^2 \frac{a^3}{b^3} A_{2n} \left(\frac{3+\nu}{1-\nu} \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n + \frac{\alpha_n}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \alpha_n} \right) \\
& - \frac{Pa^3}{2\pi^2 Db} \frac{1}{n^3} \left[2 + (1-\nu) \alpha_n \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n - (1-\nu) \frac{\alpha_n x_0}{a} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\alpha_n x_0}{a} \right] \\
& \cdot \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_n} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\alpha_n x_0}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y_0}{b} = 0 \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad (3.38)
\end{aligned}$$

为了满足边界条件(3.1d), 将式(3.6), (3.13), (3.19), (3.25), (3.31)和(3.34)相加, 将式(3.8), (3.14), (3.20), (3.26), (3.32)和(3.34)相加, 并使它们的和值分别为零, 则我们分别得到

$$\begin{aligned}
& \pi^2 D \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{G_m}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m} (\beta_m \operatorname{cth} \beta_m - 1) - (1-\nu) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_m m^2 \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \operatorname{cth} \beta_m + \frac{\beta_m}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \beta_m} \right) \\
& + (1-\nu) \frac{a^2}{b^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{1n} n^2 \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n + \frac{\alpha_n}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \alpha_n} \right) \cos n\pi \\
& - (1-\nu) \frac{a^2}{b^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{2n} \frac{n^2}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_n} \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} + \alpha_n \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n \right) \cos n\pi \\
& - \frac{2}{\pi^2} \frac{a}{b} (k_2 - k_1) - \frac{2P}{\pi^2 D} \frac{a^3}{b} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\operatorname{cth} \alpha_n \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{a-x_0}{a} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\alpha_n (a-x_0)}{a} \right] \frac{\cos n\pi}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_n} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\alpha_n (a-x_0)}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y_0}{b} = 0 \quad (3.39)
\end{aligned}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned}
& \pi^2 D \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{G_m}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m} (\beta_m \operatorname{cth} \beta_m - 1) \cos m\pi - (1-\nu) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_m m^2 \\
& \cdot \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \operatorname{cth} \beta_m + \frac{\beta_m}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \beta_m} \right) \cos m\pi + (1-\nu) \frac{a^2}{b^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{1n} \frac{n^2}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_n} \\
& \cdot \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} + \alpha_n \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n \right) \cos n\pi - (1-\nu) \frac{a^2}{b^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{2n} n^2 \\
& \cdot \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \operatorname{cth} \alpha_n + \frac{\alpha_n}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \alpha_n} \right) \cos n\pi - \frac{2}{\pi^2} \frac{a}{b} (k_2 - k_1)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \frac{2P}{\pi^2 D} \frac{a^3}{b} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\operatorname{cth} \alpha_n - \frac{x_0}{a} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\alpha_n x_0}{a} \right) \frac{\cos n\pi}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_n} \\
 & \cdot \operatorname{sh} \frac{\alpha_n x_0}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y_0}{b} = 0 \quad (3.40)
 \end{aligned}$$

至此, 我们得到一无穷线性联立方程组(3.35)~(3.38)和二个独立的线性方程(3.39), (3.40). 据这些方程组, 我们能够计算诸系数 G_m , B_m , A_{1n} , A_{2n} , k_1 和 k_2 , 进而能够分别算出挠度, 内矩分量, 内力分量和内应力分量. 需再次强调指出, 对于方程(2.3), 存在着与式(2.4a, b)相应的四种不同形式的表达式, 因而我们必须充分注意到, 每一种表达形式必须适合各自的定义域.

四、讨 论

对于给定的具体问题, 作用于悬臂矩形板上的集中载荷 P 的作用点 (x_0, y_0) 是已知的, 因而问题是可解的. 现在让我们来研究几种集中载荷 P 的特殊作用点. 从前述的研究中我们知道, 只是在一般方程(2.3)中的 W_1 式与作用点 (x_0, y_0) 有关, 而其它的表达式与其无关.

1. 当集中载荷 P 作用于板的中点时, 将 $x_0=a/2$ 和 $y_0=b/2$ 代入式(2.4a或2.4b)中, 则得到相应的表达式 W_1 . 注意到问题的对称性, 有 $A_{1n}=A_{2n}$, $k_1=k_2$, 进而由一般方程(2.3)所获得的一系列结果与文献[4]的相同.

2. 当集中载荷作用于该板固定边中垂线上任意一点时, 将 $x_0=a/2$ 代入式(2.4b)中, 则得 W_1 式的相应表达式, 进而由一般方程(2.3)所获得的一系列结果与文献[5]的相同.

3. 当集中载荷作用于该板边缘 $y_0=b$ 上任意一点时, 从方程(2.4a或2.4b)可知, 式 W_1 消失, 而边界条件(3.1b)成为

$$\left[\frac{\partial^3 W}{\partial \eta^3} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^3 W}{\partial \eta \partial \xi^2} \right]_{\eta=b} = -\frac{2P}{Da} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{m\pi x_0}{a} \sin \frac{m\pi \xi}{a}$$

这里 x_0 是从作用于 $y_0=b$ 边缘上的集中载荷的作用点到 y 轴的长度. 在这种情况下, 表达式(3.35)~(3.40)中左端含有 P 的项全部消失, 只有式(3.36)中右端项不为零, 而为

$$-\frac{2Pa^2}{D\pi^2} \frac{1}{m^3} \sin \frac{m\pi x_0}{a}$$

当集中载荷作用于 $y_0=b$ 边缘中点 $x_0=a/2$ 时, 注意到问题的对称性, 我们所得到的结果与文献[2]的相同; 当 $x_0=3a/4$ 时, 我们所得到的结果就与文献[3]的相同.

上述讨论易于推广到集中载荷作用于 $x_0=0$ 或 $x_0=a$ 边缘上任意一点的情况.

4. 当集中载荷作用于一自由角点时, 如 $x_0=a$, $y_0=b$, 则式 W_1 消失, 而相应于式(3.1d)的边界条件成为

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right)_{\xi=a, \eta=b} = \frac{P}{2(1-\nu)D}$$

在这种情况下, 式(3.35)~(3.40)左端含 P 的诸项全部消失, 只有式(3.40)的右端项不为零, 而为

$$-\frac{1}{1-\nu} \frac{Pa^2}{D\pi^2}$$

这样, 文献[2,3,4,5]的全部结果都可视为我们前述工作的特例。

五、结 论

1. 前述方法表明, 矩形板的弯曲问题能够用基于功的互等定理所给定的程序来求解, 因而这一方法易于掌握。
 2. 由于我们以已被求解的受单位集中载荷的简支矩形板为一基本系统, 因而本法比较简单。
 3. 本法可用于求解在复杂载荷作用下具有复杂边界条件的矩形板的弯曲问题, 因而是通用的。
- 我们认为, 本法是求解矩形板的弯曲问题的有效方法。

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Further Research on the Bending of the Cantilever Rectangular Plates under a Concentrated Load

Zhu Yan-bin Fu Bao-lian

(Northeast Heavy Machinery Institute, Heilongjiang)

Abstract

In this paper we apply the reciprocal theorem^[1] to further research on the bending problem of the cantilever rectangular plates under a concentrated load acting at any of its points. This method is even simpler and more general.