

借助于薄板的解求薄扁壳的解 (微分方程降六阶)

范家参

(云南工学院建筑工程系, 1980年6月6日收到)

摘 要

如果与薄扁壳的边界形状及荷载相同的薄板弯曲问题的解为已知, 则相应的薄扁球壳弯曲方程组降阶为一个非齐次的 Helmholtz 方程而易于求解, 给出了例题说明本文方法的应用。

一、原 理

复数形式的弹性薄扁球壳方程为^[1]:

$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \psi + i \sqrt{12(1-\nu^2)} \frac{q}{hR} \nabla^2 \psi = \frac{q}{D}, \quad \left(\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \quad (1.1)$$

在(1.1)式中, h 为壳厚, $i = \sqrt{-1}$, R 为球壳中面的半径, ν 为球壳的泊松比, D 为壳体的抗弯刚度, q 为壳面上法向外荷载强度, w 为壳体的挠度, ϕ 为壳体中面的应力函数, E 为壳体的杨氏弹性系数, 并且:

$$\psi(x, y) = w(x, y) + i \sqrt{12(1-\nu^2)} \frac{\phi(x, y)}{Eh^2} \quad (1.2)$$

正如文献^[1]所指出: (1.1)式不仅球扁壳问题可以适用, 如果采用小参数摄动法, 即以两个主方向常曲率之和为分母, 之差为分子, 构成小参数, 则(1.1)式之解可作为正高斯曲率的薄扁壳如椭圆抛物面扁壳、椭球面扁壳、…等的首次逼近方程。

弹性薄板弯曲的方程为:

$$D \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w_1(x, y) = q(x, y) \quad (1.3)$$

在(1.3)式中, w_1 是薄板的挠度。我们假定(1.1)及(1.3)定义的扁壳和板有相同的边界条件及荷载情况。一般而言, (1.3)式比(1.1)式易于求解, 许多情况下, (1.3)式的解已知而(1.1)式的解还没有求出, 故我们可以用(1.3)式的已知解来求(1.1)式的解, 为此我们把(1.1)式的 w 分解为两部份:

$$w(x, y) = w_1(x, y) + w_2(x, y) \quad (1.4)$$

在(1.4)式里 $w_1(x, y)$ 是(1.3)式的解, 我们认为它已知。代(1.4)入(1.1)而得:

$$\nabla^2 \{ \nabla^2 [w_2(x, y) + i\alpha\phi(x, y)] + \lambda^2 [w_1(x, y) + w_2(x, y) + i\alpha\phi(x, y)] \} = 0 \quad (1.5)$$

* 钱伟长推荐。

在(1.5)式中: $\alpha = \sqrt{12(1-\nu^2)}/Eh^2, \lambda^2 = iEah/R$ (1.6)

设 $\eta(x, y) = w_2(x, y) + i\alpha\phi(x, y)$ (1.7)

则因(1.5)式左边大括号中的函数为调和函数,令 $\chi(x, y)$ 为某一适合要求的调和函数,其系数可由有关的边界条件定出,则(1.5)式可化为:

$$\nabla^2\eta(x, y) + \lambda^2\eta(x, y) = \chi(x, y) - \lambda^2w_1(x, y) \quad (1.8)$$

(1.8)式就是等价(1.1)式的扁球壳微分方程,它把(1.1)式这个四阶偏微分方程降为二阶,大大地便利了计算工作.更因(1.8)式是属于波动理论的 Helmholtz 方程,有现成的解答如下^[2]:

$$\eta(M) = \frac{i}{4} \iint_S H_0^{(2)}(\lambda r_{MP}) [\chi(P) - \lambda^2 w_1(P)] d\sigma_P \quad (1.9)$$

在(1.9)式中, S 是扁壳在其边界线内定义的平面区域, M 和 P 是 S 内不同的两点, $H_0^{(2)}(\lambda r_{MP})$ 是变量为 λr_{MP} 的零阶第三类 Bessel 函数, $d\sigma_P$ 是在 P 点邻域的微分面积.

当然,有时(1.9)式的积分十分难求,则还不如直接求解(1.8)式为方便,这要看具体问题而定.一般言之圆形底的问题以用(1.9)式为好,矩形底的问题则以直接求解(1.8)式为宜.但不论那一种办法都比直接求解(1.1)式方便得多.

二、两个例题

例1、受匀布荷重 q_0 作用,边长为 a (沿 x 轴方向) 和 b (沿 y 轴方向),周边铰支的矩形底球扁壳.此时则:

$$w_1(x, y) = \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{16q_0}{\pi^8 D} \frac{\sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}}{mn \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right)^2} \quad (2.1)$$

边界条件为:当 $x=0, x=a; y=0, y=b$ 时^[3]:

$$w = w_1 = w_2 = \nabla^2 w = \nabla^2 w_1 = \nabla^2 w_2 = \phi = \nabla^2 \phi = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

因此,(1.5)式大括号内的函数既为调和函数,其边值又为零,此调和函数必恒等于零.即此时(1.8)式中的 $\chi(x, y) \equiv 0$.

设 $\eta(x, y) = \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} (\alpha_{mn} + i\beta_{mn}) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}$ (2.3)

代(2.3)入(1.8),注意到 $\chi(x, y) = 0$ 并使此式两端系数相等而得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha_{mn} &= - \frac{16Eaq_0}{Rh\pi^{10} Dmn \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right)^2 \left[\frac{Rh}{Ea} \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right)^2 + \frac{Ea}{Rh} \right]} \\ \beta_{mn} &= - \frac{16q_0}{\pi^8 Dmn \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right)^2 \left[\frac{Rh}{Ea} \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right)^2 + \frac{Ea}{Rh} \right]} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w_2(x, y) &= \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \alpha_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \\ \phi(x, y) &= \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \beta_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.5)$$

这一段的结果与文献[4]一致。

例2、周边固定的圆底扁球壳，圆底半径为 a ，在壳面上距圆心 O 为 c 的一点 B 上作用有集中力 P 。在图1上标明了此壳在底面上的投影并标出以后要用到的一些符号及数据。此壳体的边界条件是：

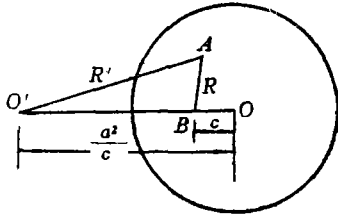


图 1

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w(a, \theta) &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=a} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.6)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left[\frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial r^3} + (2+\nu) \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial r^2 \partial \theta} \right]_{r=a} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial r \partial \theta} \Big|_{r=a} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.7)$$

此时已知 $w_1(r, \theta)$ 的解为^[5]：

$$w_1(r, \theta) = \frac{P}{8\pi D} \left[-R^2 \ln \frac{cR'}{aR} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{c^2}{a^2} R'^2 - R^2 \right) \right] \quad (2.8)$$

因为 $R = \sqrt{c^2 + r^2 - 2cr \cos \theta}$, $R' = \sqrt{a^4 + c^2 r^2 - 2a^2 cr \cos \theta} / c$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } w_1(r, \theta) &= \frac{P}{8\pi D} \left[-(c^2 + r^2 - 2cr \cos \theta) \ln \frac{\sqrt{a^4 + c^2 r^2 - 2a^2 cr \cos \theta}}{a\sqrt{c^2 + r^2 - 2cr \cos \theta}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} (a^2 - c^2) \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2} \right) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

因为 $w_1(r, \theta)$ 及 $w_2(r, \theta)$ 均为 θ 的偶函数，故由(1.8)式可知 $\chi(r, \theta)$ 亦必为 θ 的偶函数。因此设

$$\chi(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n r^n \cos n\theta \quad (2.10)$$

$$\text{再设 } r_{MP} = \sqrt{\xi^2 + r^2 - 2\xi r \cos(\theta - \beta)} \quad (2.11)$$

在(2.11)式中，点 M 的极坐标为 (r, θ) ，点 P 的极坐标为 (ξ, β) 。

按文献[6]有下列公式：

$$H_0^{(2)}(\lambda r_{MP}) = J_0(\lambda r) H_0^{(2)}(\lambda \xi) + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} J_n(\lambda r) H_n^{(2)}(\lambda \xi) \cos n(\theta - \beta) \quad (2.12)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \ln(c^2 + r^2 - 2cr \cos \theta) = -\ln c + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)^{-1} \left(\frac{r}{c} \right)^{n+1} \cos(n+1)\theta \quad (2.13)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(a^2 + \frac{c^2}{a^2} r^2 - 2cr \cos \theta \right) = \ln a - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)^{-1} \left(\frac{cr}{a^2} \right)^{n+1} \cos(n+1)\theta \quad (2.14)$$

$$\int z^\mu H_\nu(z) dz = (\mu + \nu - 1) z H_\nu(z) S_{\mu-1, \nu}(z) - z H_{\nu-1}(z) S_{\mu, \nu}(z) \quad (2.15)$$

(2.15)式中的 $S_{\mu, \nu}(z)$ 叫做 Rommel 函数^[6]。将以上四式代入(1.9)式而得：

$$\eta(r, \theta) = \frac{i\pi a}{2\lambda} A_0 H_1^{(2)}(\lambda a) J_0(\lambda r) + i\pi a \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_n}{\lambda^{n+1}} \left[2n H_n^{(2)}(\lambda a) S_{n, n-1}(\lambda a) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -H_{n-1}^{(2)}(\lambda a)S_{n+1, n}(\lambda a) \Big] J_n(\lambda r) \cos n\theta - \frac{i\lambda^2 P}{8\pi} \left\{ (c^2 - a^2 + c^2 \ln \frac{a}{c}) H_1^{(2)}(\lambda a) J_0(\lambda r) \right. \\
& + \frac{a}{2\lambda} \left(1 + \ln \frac{a}{c} - \frac{a^2}{c^2} \right) [2H_0^{(2)}(\lambda a)S_{2, -1}(\lambda a) + H_1^{(2)}(\lambda a)S_{3, 0}(\lambda a)] J_0(\lambda r) \\
& + \frac{2ac}{\lambda^2} \ln \frac{a}{c} [2H_1^{(2)}(\lambda a)S_{1, 0}(\lambda a) - H_0^{(2)}(\lambda a)S_{2, 1}(\lambda a)] J_1(\lambda r) \cos \theta \\
& - a^2 c \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{a^2 - c^2}{\lambda a^2 c} \right)^n [2(n-1)H_{n-1}^{(2)}(\lambda a)S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a) \\
& - H_{n-2}^{(2)}(\lambda a)S_{n, n-1}(\lambda a)] J_n(\lambda r) \cos n\theta + 2c \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a^2 - c^2}{\lambda a^2 c} \right)^n [2(n \\
& + 1)H_{n-1}^{(2)}(\lambda a)S_{n+1, n}(\lambda a) - H_{n-2}^{(2)}(\lambda a)S_{n+2, n+1}(\lambda a)] J_{n+1}(\lambda r) \\
& \times \left[\frac{\cos(n+1)\theta}{n+1} + \frac{\cos(n-1)\theta}{n-1} (\delta_1^n - 1) \right] \left(\delta_1^n = \begin{cases} 0 & (n \neq 1) \\ 1 & (n=1). \end{cases} \right) \quad (2.16)
\end{aligned}$$

代(2.16)式入边界条件(2.6)及(2.7), 利用三角函数的正交性而定出各系数为:

$$\begin{aligned}
A_0 = & \frac{\lambda^2 P a^2}{4\pi^2 D} - \frac{\lambda^2 P a^2}{4\pi^2 D} \left(1 + \ln \frac{a}{c} - \frac{c^2}{a^2} \right) [H_1^{(2)}(\lambda a)]^{-1} \\
& \cdot [2H_0^{(2)}(\lambda a)S_{2, -1}(\lambda a) + H_1^{(2)}S_{3, 0}(\lambda a)] \quad (2.17)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_n = & \frac{Pac}{8\pi D} \lambda^{n+1} [2nH_n^{(2)}(\lambda a)S_{n, n-1}(\lambda a) - H_{n-1}^{(2)}(\lambda a)S_{n+1, n}(\lambda a)]^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{a^2 - c^2}{\lambda a^2 c} \right)^n \right. \\
& \cdot [2(n-1)H_{n-1}^{(2)}(\lambda a)S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a) - H_{n-2}^{(2)}(\lambda a)S_{n, n-1}(\lambda a)] \\
& \left. - \frac{1}{\lambda^2 a \pi} \ln \frac{a}{c} [2H_1^{(2)}(\lambda a)S_{1, 0}(\lambda a) - H_0^{(2)}(\lambda a)S_{2, 1}(\lambda a)] \delta_1^n \right\} \\
& (n=1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad (2.18)
\end{aligned}$$

现在把(2.16)、(2.17)、(2.18)三式的实部与虚部分开, 为此应用以下三式:

$$\lambda = \sqrt{i} k = \exp\left[i \frac{\pi}{4}\right] k = \sqrt{\frac{2}{2}} (1+i)k = -\exp\left[-\frac{3}{4}\pi\right] k, \quad k = \sqrt{\frac{Eah}{R}} \text{ (实数)} \quad (2.19)$$

$$\text{所以 } J_n(\lambda r) = \text{ber}_n(-kr) - i \text{bei}_n(-kr) \quad (2.20)$$

$$H_n^{(2)}(\lambda a) = \text{her}_n(-ka) - i \text{hei}_n(-ka) \quad (2.21)$$

在上面两式中, $\text{ber}_n(-kr)$ 、 $\text{bei}_n(-kr)$ 、 $\text{her}_n(-ka)$ 、 $\text{hei}_n(-ka)$ 叫做 n 阶 Thomson 函数并且都是实函数, 并且还有^[6]:

$$\begin{aligned}
S_{\mu, \nu}(\lambda a) = & \left(\cos \frac{\mu-1}{4} \pi + i \sin \frac{\mu-1}{4} \pi \right) (ka)^{\mu-1} \{ 1 + i [(\mu-1)^2 - \nu^2] (ka)^{-2} \\
& - [(\mu-1)^2 - \nu^2] [(\mu-3)^2 - \nu^2] (ka)^{-4} - i [(\mu-1)^2 - \nu^2] \\
& \cdot [(\mu-3)^2 - \nu^2] [(\mu-5)^2 - \nu^2] (ka)^{-6} + \dots \}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \operatorname{Re} S_{\mu, \nu}(\lambda a) &= \cos[(\mu-1)\pi/4] \{1 - [(\mu-1)^2 - \nu^2][(\mu-3)^2 - \nu^2](ka)^{-4} + \dots\} (ka)^{\mu-1} \\ &\quad - \sin[(\mu-1)\pi/4] \{[(\mu-1)^2 - \nu^2](ka)^{-2} - [(\mu-1)^2 \\ &\quad - \nu^2][(\mu-3)^2 - \nu^2][(\mu-5)^2 - \nu^2](ka)^{-6} + \dots\} (ka)^{\mu-1} \end{aligned} \quad (2.22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Im} S_{\mu, \nu}(\lambda a) &= \cos[(\mu-1)\pi/4] \{[(\mu-1)^2 - \nu^2](ka)^{-2} - [(\mu-1)^2 - \nu^2] \\ &\quad \cdot [(\mu-3)^2 - \nu^2][(\mu-5)^2 - \nu^2](ka)^{-6} + \dots\} (ka)^{\mu-1} + \sin[(\mu-1)\pi/4] \\ &\quad \cdot \{1 - [(\mu-1)^2 - \nu^2][(\mu-3)^2 - \nu^2](ka)^{-4} + \dots\} (ka)^{\mu-1} \end{aligned} \quad (2.23)$$

代(2.20)、(2.21)、(2.22)、(2.23)入(2.16)、(2.17)、(2.18), 就得到本问题实数形式的解为:

$$\begin{aligned} w_2(r, \theta) &= \frac{\sqrt{2} ka^3 P}{16\pi D} \{(\operatorname{her}_1(-ka) - \operatorname{hei}_1(-ka)) \operatorname{ber}_0(-ka) \\ &\quad - (\operatorname{her}_1(-ka) + \operatorname{hei}_1(-ka)) \operatorname{bei}_0(-kr)\} - \frac{ka^3 P}{8\pi D} \left(1 + \ln \frac{a}{c}\right) \\ &\quad \times \{2[\operatorname{her}_0(-ka) \times \operatorname{Im} S_{2,-1}(\lambda a) - \operatorname{hei}_0(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{2,-1}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{ber}_0(-kr) \\ &\quad - 2[\operatorname{her}_0(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{2,-1}(\lambda a) + \operatorname{hei}_0(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{2,-1}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{bei}_0(-kr)\} \\ &\quad - \frac{ka^3 P}{8\pi D} \left(1 + \ln \frac{a}{c}\right) \{[\operatorname{her}_1(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{3,0}(\lambda a) - \operatorname{hei}_1(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{3,0}(\lambda a)] \\ &\quad \cdot \operatorname{ber}_0(-kr) + [\operatorname{her}_1(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{3,0}(\lambda a) + \operatorname{hei}_1(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{3,0}(\lambda a)] \times \operatorname{bei}_0(-kr) \\ &\quad - \frac{Pa^2 ck}{8D} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(a^2 - c^2)^n (n-1)}{nk^n a^{2n} c^n} \left\{ \cos \frac{n\pi}{4} [\operatorname{her}_{n-1}(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a) \right. \\ &\quad - \operatorname{hei}_{n-1}(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{ber}_n(-kr) + \cos n\pi/4 [\operatorname{her}_{n-1}(-ka) \\ &\quad \cdot \operatorname{Re} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a) + \operatorname{hei}_{n-1}(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{bei}_n(-kr) \\ &\quad - \sin n\pi/4 [\operatorname{her}_{n-1}(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a) + \operatorname{hei}_{n-1}(-ka) \\ &\quad \cdot \operatorname{Im} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{ber}_n(-kr) + \sin n\pi/4 [\operatorname{her}_{n-1}(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a) \\ &\quad - \operatorname{hei}_{n-1}(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{bei}_n(-kr) \left. \right\} \cos n\theta + \frac{P}{8\pi D} (c^2 - a^2 \\ &\quad + c^2 \ln c/a) [\operatorname{her}_1(-ka) \operatorname{ber}_0(-kr) - \operatorname{hei}_0(-ka) \operatorname{bei}_0(-kr)] \\ &\quad + \frac{\sqrt{2} Pa^2 ck}{32\pi D} \left(1 + \ln \frac{a}{c} - \frac{c^2}{a^2}\right) \{[\operatorname{her}_0(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{2,-1}(\lambda a) \\ &\quad + \operatorname{hei}_0(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{2,-1}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{ber}_0(-kr) + [\operatorname{her}_0(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{2,-1}(\lambda a) \\ &\quad - \operatorname{hei}_0(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{2,-1}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{bei}_0(-kr) + [\operatorname{her}_1(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{3,0}(\lambda a) \\ &\quad + \operatorname{hei}_1(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{3,0}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{ber}_0(-kr) + [\operatorname{her}_1(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{3,0}(\lambda a) \\ &\quad - \operatorname{hei}_1(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{3,0}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{bei}_0(-kr)\} - \frac{Pa^2 ck}{8\pi D} \ln \frac{a}{c} \{2[\operatorname{her}_1(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{1,0}(\lambda a) \\ &\quad + \operatorname{hei}_1(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{1,0}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{ber}_1(-kr) + 2[\operatorname{her}_0(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{1,0}(\lambda a) \\ &\quad - \operatorname{hei}_0(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{1,0}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{ber}_1(-kr) + 2[\operatorname{her}_0(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{1,0}(\lambda a) \\ &\quad - \operatorname{hei}_0(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{1,0}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{bei}_1(-kr) - [\operatorname{her}_0(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{2,1}(\lambda a) \\ &\quad + \operatorname{hei}_0(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{2,1}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{ber}_1(-kr) - [\operatorname{her}_0(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{2,1}(\lambda a) \\ &\quad - \operatorname{hei}_0(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{2,1}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{bei}_1(-kr)\} \cos \theta \\ &\quad - \frac{Pa^2 ck}{8\pi D} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{k^{n-2} (a^2 - c^2)^n}{na^{2(n-1)} c^{n-1}} \left\{ 2(n-1) \cos \frac{n-2}{4} \pi [\operatorname{her}_{n-1}(-ka) \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \times \operatorname{Im} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a) - \operatorname{hei}_{n-1}(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a)] \times \operatorname{ber}_n(-kr) \\
& - 2(n-1) \cos[(n-2)\pi/4] [\operatorname{her}_{n-1}(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a) \\
& + \operatorname{hei}_{n-1}(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{bei}_n(-kr) - 2(n-1) \sin[(n-2)\pi/4] \\
& \times [\operatorname{her}_{n-1}(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a) + \operatorname{hei}_{n-1}(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{ber}_n(-kr) \\
& - 2(n-1) \sin[(n-2)\pi/4] [\operatorname{her}_{n-1}(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a) \\
& - \operatorname{hei}_{n-1}(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{bei}_n(-kr) \\
& + \cos[(n-2)\pi/4] [\operatorname{her}_{n-2}(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{n+2, n+1}(\lambda a) \\
& - \operatorname{hei}_{n-2}(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{n+2, n+1}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{ber}_n(-kr) \\
& + \cos[(n-2)\pi/4] [\operatorname{her}_{n-2}(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{n+2, n+1}(\lambda a) \\
& + \operatorname{hei}_{n-2}(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{n+2, n+1}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{bei}_n(-kr) \\
& - \sin[(n-2)\pi/4] [\operatorname{her}_{n-2}(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{n+2, n+1}(\lambda a) \\
& + \operatorname{hei}_{n-2}(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{n+2, n+1}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{ber}_n(-kr) \\
& + \sin[(n-2)\pi/4] [\operatorname{her}_{n-2}(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{n+2, n+1}(\lambda a) \\
& + \operatorname{hei}_{n-2}(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{n+2, n+1}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{bei}_n(-kr) \} \cos n\theta \\
& + \frac{Pa^2ck}{4\pi D} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(a^2-c^2)^n k^{n-2}}{a^{2n} c^{n-1}} \left\{ 2(n+1) \cos \frac{n-2}{4} \pi [\operatorname{her}_{n-1}(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{n+1, n}(\lambda a) \right. \\
& - \operatorname{hei}_{n-1}(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{n+1, n}(\lambda a)] \times \operatorname{ber}_n(-kr) \\
& - 2(n+1) \cos[(n-2)\pi/4] [\operatorname{her}_{n-1}(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{n+1, n}(\lambda a) \\
& + \operatorname{hei}_{n-1}(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{n+1, n}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{bei}_n(-kr) - 2(n+1) \sin[(n-2)\pi/4] \\
& \times [\operatorname{her}_{n-1}(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{n+1, n}(\lambda a) + \operatorname{hei}_{n-1}(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{n+1, n}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{ber}_n(-kr) \\
& - 2(n+1) \sin[(n-2)\pi/4] [\operatorname{her}_{n-1}(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{n+1, n}(\lambda a) \\
& - \operatorname{hei}_{n-1}(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{n+1, n}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{bei}_n(-kr) \\
& + \cos[(n-2)\pi/4] [\operatorname{her}_{n-2}(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{n+2, n+1}(\lambda a) \\
& + \operatorname{hei}_{n-2}(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{n+2, n+1}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{ber}_n(-kr) \\
& + \sin[(n-2)\pi/4] [\operatorname{her}_{n-2}(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{n+2, n+1}(\lambda a) - \operatorname{hei}_{n-2}(-ka) \\
& \cdot \operatorname{Re} S_{n+2, n+1}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{bei}_n(-kr) \} \left[\frac{\cos(n+1)\theta}{n+1} + \frac{1-\delta_1^n}{n-1} \cos(n-1)\theta^* \right] \quad (2.24)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi(r, \theta) = & \frac{\sqrt{2} ka^3 P}{16\pi D a} \{ [\operatorname{her}_1(-ka) + \operatorname{hei}_1(-ka)] \operatorname{ber}_0(-kr) - [\operatorname{her}_1(-ka) \\
& - \operatorname{hei}_1(-ka)] \operatorname{bei}_0(-kr) \} + \frac{ka^3 P}{8\pi D a} \left(1 + \ln \frac{a}{c} \right) \{ 2[\operatorname{her}_0(-ka) \\
& \times \operatorname{Re} S_{2, -1}(\lambda a) + \operatorname{hei}_0(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{2, -1}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{ber}_0(-kr) \\
& + 2[\operatorname{her}_0(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{2, -1}(\lambda a) - \operatorname{hei}_0(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{2, -1}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{bei}_0(-kr) \\
& + [\operatorname{her}_1(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{3, 0}(\lambda a) + \operatorname{hei}_1(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{3, 0}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{bei}_0(-kr) \\
& + [\operatorname{her}_1(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{3, 0}(\lambda a) + \operatorname{hei}_1(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{3, 0}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{ber}_0(-kr) \\
& + [\operatorname{her}_1(-ka) \operatorname{Im} S_{3, 0}(\lambda a) - \operatorname{hei}_1(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{3, 0}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{bei}_0(-kr) \} \\
& + \frac{Pa^2ck}{8Da} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(a^2-c^2)^n}{nk^n a^{2(n-1)} c^{n-1}} \left\{ 2(n-1) \cos \frac{n-2}{4} \pi [\operatorname{her}_{n-1}(-ka) \right. \\
& \times \operatorname{Im} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a) - \operatorname{hei}_{n-1}(-ka) \operatorname{Re} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a)] \operatorname{ber}_n(-kr)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + 2(n-1) \cos \frac{n-2}{4} \pi [\text{her}_{n-1}(-ka) \text{Re} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a) \\
& + \text{hei}_{n-1}(-ka) \text{Im} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a)] \text{bei}_n(-kr) \\
& - 2(n-1) \sin \frac{n-2}{4} \pi [\text{her}_{n-1}(-ka) \text{Re} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a) \\
& + \text{hei}_{n-1}(-ka) \text{Im} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a)] \text{ber}_n(-kr) \\
& - 2(n-1) \sin \frac{n-2}{4} \pi [\text{her}_{n-1}(-ka) \text{Im} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a) \\
& - \text{hei}_{n-1}(-ka) \text{Re} S_{n-1, n-2}(\lambda a)] \text{bei}_n(-kr) \\
& - \cos \frac{n\pi}{4} [\text{her}_{n-2}(-ka) \text{Im} S_{n, n-1}(\lambda a) \\
& - \text{hei}_{n-2}(-ka) \text{Re} S_{n, n-1}(\lambda a)] \text{ber}_n(-kr) \\
& - \cos \frac{n\pi}{4} [\text{her}_{n-2}(-ka) \text{Re} S_{n, n-1}(\lambda a) \\
& + \text{hei}_{n-2}(-ka) \text{Im} S_{n, n-1}(\lambda a)] \text{bei}_n(-kr) \\
& + \sin \frac{n\pi}{4} [\text{her}_{n-2}(-ka) \text{Re} S_{n, n-1}(\lambda a) \\
& + \text{hei}_{n-2}(-ka) \text{Im} S_{n, n-1}(\lambda a)] \text{ber}_n(-kr) \\
& + \sin \frac{n\pi}{4} [\text{her}_{n-2}(-ka) \text{Im} S_{n, n-1}(\lambda a) \\
& - \text{hei}_{n-2}(-ka) \text{Re} S_{n, n-1}(\lambda a)] \text{bei}_n(-kr) \} \cos n\theta \\
& - \frac{Pa^2ck}{8\pi D\alpha} \ln \frac{a}{c} \{ 2[\text{her}_1(-ka) \text{Re} S_{1,0}(\lambda a) \\
& + \text{hei}_1(-ka) \text{Im} S_{1,0}(\lambda a)] \text{bei}_1(-kr) + 2[\text{her}_1(-ka) \text{Im} S_{1,0}(\lambda a) \\
& - \text{hei}_1(-ka) \text{Re} S_{1,0}(\lambda a)] \text{ber}_1(-kr) - [\text{her}_0(-ka) \text{Re} S_{2,1}(\lambda a) \\
& + \text{hei}_0(-ka) \text{Im} S_{2,1}(\lambda a)] \times \text{bei}_1(-kr) \} \cos \theta - \frac{P}{8\pi D\alpha} (c^2 - a^2 \\
& + c^2 \ln \frac{c}{a}) [\text{her}_1(-ka) \text{bei}_0(-kr) + \text{hei}_1(-ka) \text{ber}_0(-kr)] \\
& + \frac{\sqrt{2} Pa^2ck^2}{32\pi D\alpha} \left(1 + \ln \frac{a}{c} - \frac{c^2}{a^2} \right) \{ [\text{her}_0(-ka) \text{Im} S_{2,-1}(\lambda a) \\
& - \text{hei}_0(-ka) \text{Re} S_{2,-1}(\lambda a)] \text{ber}_0(-kr) + [\text{her}_0(-ka) \text{Re} S_{2,-1}(\lambda a) \\
& + \text{hei}_0(-ka) \text{Im} S_{2,-1}(\lambda a)] \times \text{bei}_0(-kr) + [\text{her}_0(-ka) \text{Re} S_{2,-1}(\lambda a) \\
& + \text{hei}_0(-ka) \text{Im} S_{2,-1}(\lambda a)] \text{ber}_0(-kr) - [\text{her}_0(-ka) \text{Im} S_{2,-1}(\lambda a) \\
& - \text{hei}_0(-ka) \text{Re} S_{2,-1}(\lambda a)] \text{bei}_0(-kr) + [\text{her}_1(-ka) \text{Re} S_{3,0}(\lambda a) \\
& + \text{hei}_1(-ka) \text{Im} S_{3,0}(\lambda a)] [\text{ber}_0(-kr) - \text{bei}_0(-kr)] \\
& - [\text{her}_1(-ka) \text{Im} S_{3,0}(\lambda a) - \text{hei}_1(-ka) \text{Re} S_{3,0}(\lambda a)] [\text{ber}_0(-kr) \\
& - \text{bei}_0(-kr)] \} - \frac{Pa^2ck}{8\pi D\alpha} \ln \frac{a}{c} \{ 2[\text{her}_1(-ka) \text{Re} S_{1,0}(\lambda a) \\
& + \text{hei}_1(-ka) \text{Im} S_{1,0}(\lambda a)] \text{ber}_1(-kr) + 2[\text{her}_1(-ka) \text{Im} S_{1,0}(\lambda a) \\
& - \text{hei}_1(-ka) \text{Re} S_{1,0}(\lambda a)] \text{bei}_1(-kr) + [\text{her}_0(-ka) \text{Re} S_{2,1}(\lambda a) \\
& + \text{hei}_0(-ka) \text{Im} S_{2,1}(\lambda a)] \text{ber}_1(-kr) + [\text{her}_0(-ka) \text{Im} S_{2,1}(\lambda a)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\operatorname{hei}_0(-ka)\operatorname{Re}S_{1,1}(\lambda a)]\operatorname{bei}_0(-kr)\} \\
& + \frac{Pa^2ck}{8\pi D\alpha} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{k^{n-2}(a^2-c^2)^2}{na^{2/n-1}c^{n-1}} \left\{ 2(n-1)\cos \frac{n-2}{4}\pi [\operatorname{her}_{n-1}(-ka) \right. \\
& \cdot \operatorname{Re}S_{n-1,n-2}(\lambda a) + \operatorname{hei}_{n-1}(-ka)\operatorname{Im}S_{n-1,n-2}(\lambda a)]\operatorname{ber}_n(-kr) \\
& - 2(n-1)\cos \frac{n-2}{4}\pi [\operatorname{her}_{n-1}(-ka)\operatorname{Im}S_{n-1,n-2}(\lambda a) \\
& + \operatorname{hei}_{n-1}(-ka)\operatorname{Re}S_{n-1,n-2}(\lambda a)]\operatorname{bei}_n(-kr) \\
& - 2(n-1)\sin \frac{n-2}{4}\pi [\operatorname{her}_{n-1}(-ka)\operatorname{Im}S_{n-1,n-2}(\lambda a) \\
& - \operatorname{hei}_{n-1}(-ka)\operatorname{Re}S_{n-1,n-2}(\lambda a)] \times \operatorname{ber}_n(-kr) \\
& + 2(n-1)\sin \frac{n-2}{4}\pi [\operatorname{her}_{n-1}(-ka)\operatorname{Re}S_{n-1,n-2}(\lambda a) \\
& + \operatorname{hei}_{n-1}(-ka)\operatorname{Im}S_{n-1,n-2}(\lambda a)]\operatorname{bei}_n(-kr) \\
& - \cos \frac{n-2}{4}\pi \times [\operatorname{her}_{n-2}(-ka)\operatorname{Re}S_{n+2,n+1}(\lambda a) \\
& + \operatorname{hei}_{n-2}(-ka)\operatorname{Im}S_{n+2,n+1}(\lambda a)]\operatorname{ber}_n(-kr) \\
& + \cos \frac{n-2}{4}\pi [\operatorname{her}_{n-2}(-ka)\operatorname{Im}S_{n+2,n+1}(\lambda a) \\
& - \operatorname{hei}_{n-2}(-ka)\operatorname{Re}S_{n+2,n+1}(\lambda a)]\operatorname{bei}_n(-kr) \\
& - \sin \frac{n-2}{4}\pi [\operatorname{her}_{n-2}(-ka)\operatorname{Im}S_{n+2,n+1}(\lambda a) \\
& - \operatorname{hei}_{n-2}(-ka)\operatorname{Re}S_{n+2,n+1}(\lambda a)] \times \operatorname{ber}_n(-kr) \\
& + \sin \frac{n-2}{4}\pi [\operatorname{her}_{n-2}(-ka)\operatorname{Re}S_{n+2,n+1}(\lambda a) \\
& + \operatorname{hei}_{n-2}(-ka)\operatorname{Im}S_{n+2,n+1}(\lambda a)]\operatorname{bei}_n(-kr)\} \cos n\theta - \frac{Pa^2ck}{4\pi D\alpha} \\
& \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(a^2-c^2)^n k^{n-2}}{a^{2n}c^n} \left\{ 2(n-1)\cos \frac{n-2}{4}\pi [\operatorname{her}_{n-1}(-ka)\operatorname{Re}S_{n+1,n}(\lambda a) \right. \\
& + \operatorname{hei}_{n-1}(-ka)\operatorname{Im}S_{n+1,n}(\lambda a)]\operatorname{ber}_n(-kr) - 2(n-1)\cos \frac{n-2}{4}\pi \\
& \cdot [\operatorname{her}_{n-1}(-ka)\operatorname{Im}S_{n+1,n}(\lambda a) - \operatorname{hei}_{n-1}(-ka)\operatorname{Re}S_{n+1,n}(\lambda a)]\operatorname{bei}_n(-kr) \\
& + 2(n+1)\sin \frac{n-2}{4}\pi [\operatorname{her}_{n-1}(-ka)\operatorname{Im}S_{n+1,n}(\lambda a)] \\
& - \operatorname{hei}_{n-1}(-ka)\operatorname{Re}S_{n+1,n}(\lambda a)]\operatorname{ber}_n(-kr) \\
& - 2(n+1)\sin \frac{n-2}{4}\pi [\operatorname{her}_{n-1}(-ka)\operatorname{Re}S_{n+1,n}(\lambda a) \\
& + \operatorname{hei}_{n-1}(-ka)\operatorname{Im}S_{n+1,n}(\lambda a)]\operatorname{bei}_n(-kr) \\
& - \cos \frac{n-2}{4}\pi [\operatorname{her}_{n-2}(-ka)\operatorname{Re}S_{n+2,n+1}(\lambda a) \\
& + \operatorname{hei}_{n-2}(-ka)\operatorname{Im}S_{n+2,n+1}(\lambda a)]\operatorname{ber}_n(-kr) \\
& + \cos \frac{n-2}{4}\pi [\operatorname{her}_{n-2}(-ka)\operatorname{Im}S_{n+2,n+1}(\lambda a)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\operatorname{hei}_{n-2}(-ka)\operatorname{Re}S_{n+2, n+1}(\lambda a)]\operatorname{bei}_n(-kr) \\
& -\sin \frac{n-2}{4} \pi [\operatorname{her}_{n-2}(-ka)\operatorname{Im}S_{n+2, n+1}(\lambda a) \\
& -\operatorname{hei}_{n-2}(-ka)\operatorname{Re}S_{n+2, n+1}(\lambda a)] \times \operatorname{ber}_n(-kr) \\
& +\sin \frac{n-2}{4} \pi [\operatorname{her}_{n-2}(-ka)\operatorname{Re}S_{n+2, n+1}(\lambda a) \\
& +\operatorname{hei}_{n-2}(-ka)\operatorname{Im}S_{n+2, n+1}(\lambda a)]\operatorname{bei}_n(-kr) \} \\
& \cdot \left[\frac{\cos(n+1)\theta}{n+1} + \frac{1-\delta_1^n}{n-1} \times \cos(n-1)\theta^* \right] \quad (2.25)
\end{aligned}$$

在(2.24)和(2.25)式最后一项带*号者, 当 $n=1$ 时用L'Hospital法则易于证明其值为零。

三、结 束 语

大家知道, 实函数形式的弹性薄扁球壳方程组可以写成:

$$D\nabla^2\nabla^2w - \frac{1}{R}\nabla^2\phi = q \quad (3.1)$$

$$\frac{1}{Eh}\nabla^2\nabla^2\phi + \frac{1}{R}\nabla^2w = 0 \quad (3.2)$$

在文献[3]里下面两个方程适于铰支边矩形底扁球壳:

$$D\nabla^2\nabla^2\nabla^2\phi + \frac{Eh}{R^2}\nabla^2\phi = -\frac{Eh}{R}q \quad (3.3)$$

在边界上:

$$\phi = \nabla^2\phi = \nabla^4\phi = 0 \quad (3.4)$$

以及:

$$D\nabla^2\nabla^2w + \frac{Eh}{R^2}w = q \quad (3.5)$$

在边界上:

$$w = \nabla^2w = 0 \quad (3.6)$$

文献[3]把(3.3)式左端进行算符因式分解, 写成:

$$\nabla^2(\nabla^2 + 2i\mu^2)(\nabla^2 - 2i\mu^2)\phi = -\frac{Eh}{DR^2}q, \quad \left(\mu = \sqrt[4]{\frac{Eh}{4DR^2}}\right) \quad (3.3)'$$

这样, ϕ 就可以为(3.3)'左端三个单项算符式的解之和, 而(3.5)式可按Winkler型弹性地基板求解。但这样做要解一个六阶及一个四阶的偏微分方程, 比本文提供的方法要复杂得多。

在文献[4]及一般的工作中, 则引入一个辅助函数 $F(x, y)$, 令:

$$w = \nabla^2\nabla^2F, \quad \phi = \frac{Eh}{R}\nabla^2F \quad (3.7)$$

则(3.1)和(3.2)两式构成的方程组化为下面这个八阶偏微分方程式:

$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 F + \frac{12(1-\nu^2)}{h^2 R^2} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 F = \frac{q}{D} \quad (3.8)$$

本文提供的方法只要求解(1.8)式这个二阶偏微分方程式, 较之(3.8)式把求解的方程降了六阶, 大大简化了计算工作。而本文提供的两个例子说明本文方法的应用, 并把其结果与已有的成果进行比较。例2最后的15式虽长, 但那是一个精确解的表达式, 其演算步骤是很简单的。总之本文属于对已有的方法进行了简化, 提出新的方法而不是重复别人的工作。

参 考 文 献

- [1] 龙驭球等, 椭圆抛物面扁壳某些应力集中问题, 力学学报, 8, 2 (1965).
- [2] 吉洪诺夫 A. H. 等, 《数学物理方程》(下册), 黄克欧等译, 高等教育出版社 (1957), 558.
- [3] 胡海昌, 四边简支矩形底球面扁壳楼盖的简化计算方法, 力学学报, 5, 1 (1962).
- [4] 符拉索夫 B. З., 《壳体的一般理论》, 薛振东等译, 高等教育出版社 (1960), 467—469, 458.
- [5] Love, A. E. H., *A Treatise on the Mathematical Theory of Elasticity*, 4th edition, (1944), 491, 558.
- [6] 爱尔台里 A., 《高级超越函数》(第二册), 张致中译, 科学技术出版社 (1958).

To Solve the Shallow Shell Equations with the Help of the Plate's Equation Solution (Lowering the Order of Partial Differential Equation from 8 to 2)

Fan Ja-shen

(Architecture Engineering Department, Yunnan Institute of Technology, Kunming)

Abstract

If a plate solution is known which has the same boundary and loading conditions with a shallow shell, the solution of that shell can be reduced to a non-homogeneous Helmholtz's equation in complex domain. Two examples are given to illustrate our method.