

摄动初参数法解轴对称壳 几何非线性问题*

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摘 要

作者在文[7]中提出轴对称壳任意大挠度问题的一阶微分方程组和以载荷变量为尺度的变特征无量纲化方法。在此基础上, 本文选取挠角非线性偏差的加权均方根作摄动参数, 给出该问题的无量纲摄动微分方程组。从而把非线性问题转化为 n 个线性问题来解决。本文采用数值积分的初参数方法对摄动后的各阶线性问题进行了计算。摄动结果与实验^[4]相符合。

一、引 言

以线性解析解为基础的摄动法曾经对解决非线性板壳问题发挥过积极作用^[1~3]。随着电子计算机的发展, 涌现出很多有效的数值方法。例如对轴对称壳的线性问题, R. F. Dressler 等^[4] (1957) 用 Runge-Kutta 法计算了波纹膜片, 作者^[5] (1982) 用 Gill 方法计算了波纹管。

本文试图把摄动法和数值积分的初参数法结合, 解决轴对称壳任意大挠度问题。文中选用整体坐标, 以径向、轴向位移 u, w , 子午线切线转角 χ , 径向内力 H 和经向弯矩 M_φ 为状态变量, 取无量纲挠角非线性偏差的加权均方根作摄动参数, 把文[7]中提出的一阶非线性微分方程组展开, 得到几个线性方程组。进而在其子午线具有曲率突变和切向突变的旋转壳上, 用 Gill 方法^[6]沿子午线连续进行数值积分。由于采用了以载荷参数为尺度的变特征无量纲化方法, 扩大了摄动解的有效范围, 得到和实验相符合的结果。

二、无量纲摄动微分方程

作者在文[7]给出轴对称壳任意大挠度问题的一阶微分方程组

$$\frac{1}{A} \frac{du}{d\varphi} = \varepsilon_\varphi \cos\varphi + \cos\varphi - \cos\varphi_0 \quad (2.1)$$

* 钱伟长推荐。

本文是在钱伟长教授的指导下完成的。

$$\frac{1}{A} \frac{dw}{d\psi} = -\varepsilon_{\varphi} \sin\varphi - (\sin\varphi - \sin\varphi_0) \quad (2.2)$$

$$\frac{1}{A} \frac{d\chi}{d\psi} = -\frac{12(1-\nu^2)}{Et^3} M_{\varphi} - \nu(\sin\varphi - \sin\varphi_0)/r + \Gamma\varepsilon_{\varphi} \quad (2.3)$$

$$\frac{1}{A} \frac{dH}{d\psi} = -\left\{ H \cos\varphi + q^* r \sin\varphi - \frac{Et}{1-\nu^2} [\nu\varepsilon_{\varphi} + (2-\omega)u/r + \frac{t^2}{12}\Gamma(\sin\varphi - \sin\varphi_0)/r] \right\} / r \quad (2.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{A} \frac{dM_{\varphi}}{d\psi} = & -\left\{ (1-\nu)M_{\varphi} + \frac{Et^3}{12} \left[(\sin\varphi - \sin\varphi_0)/r + \Gamma\left(\frac{u}{r} + \nu\varepsilon_{\varphi}\right) \right] / (1-\nu^2) \right\} \cos\varphi / r \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{P^*}{\pi r} + q^* r \right) \cos\varphi - H \sin\varphi \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

其中
$$\varepsilon_{\varphi} = \left\{ \frac{1-\nu^2}{Et} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{P^*}{\pi r} + q^* r \right) \sin\varphi + H \cos\varphi - \Gamma M_{\varphi} \right] - \frac{\nu}{r} \left[u + \frac{t^2}{12} \Gamma(\sin\varphi - \sin\varphi_0) \right] \right\} / \omega$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} = \frac{1}{A} \frac{d\varphi_0}{d\psi} - \sin\varphi_0 / r, \quad \omega = 1 + \frac{t^2}{12} \Gamma \sin\varphi_0 / r, \quad A = \frac{ds}{d\psi}$$

式中

ψ	描述各变量沿旋转壳母线分布规律的基本参数	H	径向内力
r	变形前壳体中面上一点的径向坐标	M_{φ}	经向弯矩
φ_0	变形前壳体中面法线与旋转轴夹角, 也叫余纬度角	E, ν	杨氏模量和泊松比
φ	变形后余纬度角	t	壳体厚度
u, w	径向、轴向位移	r_1, r_2	壳体中面主曲率半径
χ	子午线切线转角, $\chi = \varphi - \varphi_0$	ds	子午线微弧元
		P^*	壳体内缘或中心承受的轴向集中载荷
		q^*	壳壁承受的法向均布压力

首先选取统一的载荷参数 \tilde{q} , 使复合载荷依单一参数按比例变化, 作为计算中的加载途径,

$$\tilde{q} = \max |q^*, P^*/0.25\pi D^2| \quad (2.6)$$

其中 D 为旋转壳外径。

采用作者文 [7] 提出的以载荷参数为尺度的变特征无量纲化方法, 引入下列无量纲变量:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= P^*/2\pi\tilde{q}D^2, & Q &= q^*/2\tilde{q}, & \beta &= \tilde{q}D/Et_1 \\ h &= t/t_1, & X &= u/\beta D, & Y &= w/\beta D \\ Z &= \chi/\beta, & e &= \varepsilon_{\varphi}/\beta, & T &= H/\tilde{q}D \\ M &= M_{\varphi} / \frac{\tilde{q}t_1^2}{12(1-\nu^2)}, & \rho &= r/D, & a &= A/D \\ dl &= ds/D, & f &= (\sin\varphi - \sin\varphi_0)/\beta, & g &= (\cos\varphi - \cos\varphi_0)/\beta \end{aligned}$$

其中 t_1 为壳体的名义厚度或平均厚度。

代入(2.1~2.5)式, 得到轴对称壳任意大挠度问题的无量纲微分方程组

$$e = \left\{ \frac{1-\nu^2}{h} [(P/\rho + Q\rho)\sin\varphi + T\cos\varphi] - \frac{\nu}{\rho} (X + \gamma\mu^2 h^2 f) - \frac{\gamma\mu^2}{h} M \right\} / \omega \quad (2.7)$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dX}{d\psi} = e \cos\varphi + g \quad (2.8)$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dY}{d\psi} = -e \sin\varphi - f \quad (2.9)$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dZ}{d\psi} = -M/h^3 - \nu f/\rho + \gamma e \quad (2.10)$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dT}{d\psi} = \left\{ -T\cos\varphi - 2Q\rho\sin\varphi + \frac{h}{1-\nu} [\nu e + (2-\omega)X/\rho + \gamma\mu^2 h^2 f/\rho] \right\} / \rho \quad (2.11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dM}{d\psi} = & -\{(1-\nu)M + h^3[(1-\nu^2)f/\rho + \gamma(X/\rho + \nu e)]\} \cos\varphi / \rho \\ & - \frac{1-\nu^2}{\mu^2} [T\sin\varphi - (P/\rho + Q\rho)\cos\varphi] \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

边界条件为

$$X = \bar{X}, \quad Y = \bar{Y}, \quad Z = \bar{Z} \quad \text{在已知位移边界上} \quad (2.13)$$

$$T = \bar{T}, \quad M = \bar{M} \quad \text{在已知外力边界上} \quad (2.14)$$

我们选取无量纲挠角非线性偏差的加权均方根作为摄动参数

$$\epsilon^2 = \int_{\sigma} (Z - Z^0)^2 \rho^{1-\lambda} dl \quad (2.15)$$

其中 Z^0 是当 $\beta \rightarrow 0$ 时方程(2.7~2.12)线性简化解的无量纲挠角(参看文[7])

$$\lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} Z = Z^0 \quad (2.16)$$

无量纲状态变量和无量纲载荷参数可以依 ϵ 的幂次展开

$$X = x_0 + x_1\epsilon + x_2\epsilon^2 + \dots \quad (2.17)$$

$$Y = y_0 + y_1\epsilon + y_2\epsilon^2 + \dots \quad (2.18)$$

$$Z = z_0 + z_1\epsilon + z_2\epsilon^2 + \dots \quad (2.19)$$

$$T = t_0 + t_1\epsilon + t_2\epsilon^2 + \dots \quad (2.20)$$

$$M = m_0 + m_1\epsilon + m_2\epsilon^2 + \dots \quad (2.21)$$

$$\beta = \beta_0 + \beta_1\epsilon + \beta_2\epsilon^2 + \dots \quad (2.22)$$

由 $\lim_{\bar{q} \rightarrow 0} \beta = 0$, 可知 $\beta_0 = 0$ (2.23)

变形后余纬度角的三角函数可以展开为

$$\sin\varphi = \sin(\varphi_0 + \beta Z) = s_0 + s_1\epsilon + s_2\epsilon^2 + \dots \quad (2.24)$$

$$\cos\varphi = \cos(\varphi_0 + \beta Z) = c_0 + c_1\epsilon + c_2\epsilon^2 + \dots \quad (2.25)$$

记 $s = \sin\varphi_0, c = \cos\varphi_0$

则 $s_0 = s, s_1 = \beta_1 c z_0, s_2 = \beta_2 c z_0 + \beta_1 c z_1 - \frac{1}{2} \beta_1^2 s z_0^2, c_0 = c$

$$c_1 = -\beta_1 s z_0, \quad c_2 = -\beta_2 s z_0 - \beta_1 s z_1 - \frac{1}{2} \beta_1^2 c z_0^2$$

$$f = (\sin\varphi - \sin\varphi_0) / \beta = f_0 + f_1 \epsilon + f_2 \epsilon^2 + \dots \quad (2.26)$$

$$f_0 = c z_0, \quad f_1 = c z_1 - \frac{1}{2} \beta_1 s z_0^2, \quad f_2 = c z_2 - \frac{1}{2} \beta_2 s z_0^2 - \beta_1 z_0 (s z_1 - \frac{1}{6} \beta_1 c z_0^2)$$

$$g = (\cos\varphi - \cos\varphi_0) / \beta = g_0 + g_1 \epsilon + g_2 \epsilon^2 + \dots \quad (2.27)$$

$$g_0 = -s z_0, \quad g_1 = -s z_1 - \frac{1}{2} \beta_1 c z_0^2, \quad g_2 = -s z_2 - \frac{1}{2} \beta_2 c z_0^2 - \beta_1 z_0 (c z_1 - \frac{1}{6} \beta_1 s z_0^2)$$

$$\text{记 } Q_1 = P/\rho + Q\rho, \quad V_1 = s z_1 + \frac{1}{2} \beta_1 c z_0^2, \quad V_2 = c z_1 - \frac{1}{2} \beta_1 s z_0^2$$

$$V_3 = s z_1 + \frac{1}{6} \beta_1 c z_0^2, \quad V_4 = c z_1 - \frac{1}{6} \beta_1 s z_0^2$$

上述各式代入 (2.7~2.12) 式, 可把各微分方程摄动展开. 按所含状态变量的阶次进行分析, 每一阶摄动展开式分解为三部分: 与该阶状态变量成线性关系的, 加顶标~; 以该阶载荷参数 β_i 为系数且只与零阶状态变量有关的, 除去 β_i , 加顶标^; 只与低阶载荷参数及低阶状态变量有关的, 加顶标一; 零阶摄动展开式中不含状态变量的非齐次项, 加顶标^和下标“0”.

由 (2.7) 式

$$e = e_0 + e_1 \epsilon + e_2 \epsilon^2 + \dots \quad (2.28)$$

$$e_0 = \tilde{e}_0 + e_0 \quad (2.29)$$

$$e_1 = \tilde{e}_1 + \beta_1 e \quad (2.30)$$

$$e_2 = \tilde{e}_2 + \beta_2 e + \tilde{e}_2 \quad (2.31)$$

其中

$$\tilde{e}_1 = \left\{ \frac{1-\nu^2}{h} c t_1 - \frac{\nu}{\rho} (x_1 + \gamma \mu^2 h^2 c z_1) - \frac{\gamma \mu^2}{h} m_1 \right\} / \omega$$

$$e = \left\{ \frac{1-\nu^2}{h} (Q_1 c - s t_0) + \frac{\nu}{\rho} \gamma \mu^2 h^2 s z_0 / 2 \right\} z_0 / \omega$$

$$e_0 = \frac{1-\nu^2}{h} Q_1 s / \omega$$

$$\tilde{e}_2 = \beta_1 \left\{ \frac{1-\nu^2}{h} (Q_1 V_2 - t_0 V_1 - s z_0 t_1) + \frac{\nu}{\rho} \gamma \mu^2 h^2 z_0 V_3 \right\} / \omega$$

$$\text{记 } \xi = e \cos\varphi + g \quad (2.32)$$

把方程 (2.8) 展开

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dx_0}{d\psi} = \xi_0 + \xi_0 \quad (2.33)$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dx_1}{d\psi} = \xi_1 + \beta_1 \xi \quad (2.34)$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dx_2}{d\psi} = \xi_2 + \beta_2 \xi + \xi_2 \quad (2.35)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_i &= c\bar{e}_i - sz_i \\ \xi_0 &= ce_0, \quad \xi = ce - z_0 \left(se_0 + \frac{c}{2} z_0 \right) \\ \xi_2 &= c\bar{e}_2 - \beta_1 [e_0 V_1 + z_0 (se_1 + V_4)] \\ \text{记} \quad \eta &= -e \sin\varphi - f \end{aligned} \tag{2.36}$$

方程 (2.9) 展开为

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dy_0}{d\psi} = \bar{\eta}_0 + \hat{\eta}_0 \tag{2.37}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dy_1}{d\psi} = \bar{\eta}_1 + \beta_1 \hat{\eta} \tag{2.38}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dy_2}{d\psi} = \bar{\eta}_2 + \beta_2 \hat{\eta} + \bar{\eta}_2 \tag{2.39}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\eta}_i &= -s\bar{e}_i - cz_i \\ \hat{\eta}_0 &= -se_0, \quad \hat{\eta} = -se - z_0 \left(ce_0 - \frac{s}{2} z_0 \right) \\ \bar{\eta}_2 &= -se_2 - \beta_1 [e_0 V_2 + z_0 (ce_1 - V_3)] \\ \text{记} \quad \xi &= -M/h^3 - vf/\rho + \gamma e \end{aligned} \tag{2.40}$$

方程 (2.10) 可展开为

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dz_0}{d\psi} = \xi_0 + \xi_0 \tag{2.41}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dz_1}{d\psi} = \xi_1 + \beta_1 \xi \tag{2.42}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dz_2}{d\psi} = \xi_2 + \beta_2 \xi + \xi_2 \tag{2.43}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_i &= -m_i/h^3 - \nu cz_i/\rho + \gamma \bar{e}_i \\ \xi_0 &= \gamma e_0, \quad \xi = \frac{\nu}{2} sz_0^2/\rho + \gamma e \\ \xi_2 &= \nu \beta_1 z_0 V_3/\rho + \gamma \bar{e}_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{记} \quad \Phi = - \left\{ T \cos\varphi + 2Q\rho \sin\varphi - \frac{h}{1-\nu^2} [\nu e + (2-\omega)X/\rho + \nu\mu^2 h^2 f/\rho] \right\} / \rho \tag{2.44}$$

方程 (2.11) 可展开为

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dt_0}{d\psi} = \bar{\Phi}_0 + \Phi_0 \tag{2.45}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dt_1}{d\psi} = \bar{\Phi}_1 + \beta_1 \Phi \tag{2.46}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dt_2}{d\psi} = \bar{\Phi}_2 + \beta_2 \Phi + \bar{\Phi}_2 \tag{2.47}$$

其中

$$\bar{\Phi}_i = \left\{ -ct_i + \frac{h}{1-\nu^2} [\nu \bar{e}_i + (2-\omega)x_i/\rho + \gamma\mu^2 h^2 cz_i/\rho] \right\} / \rho$$

$$\bar{\Phi}_0 = (\nu Q_1 / \omega \rho - 2Q) s$$

$$\bar{\Phi} = \left\{ s z_0 t_0 - 2Q \rho c z_0 + \frac{h}{1-\nu^2} [\nu e - \gamma \mu^2 h^2 s z_0^2 / 2\rho] \right\} / \rho$$

$$\bar{\Phi}_2 = \left\{ \beta_1 (t_0 V_1 + s z_0 t_1 - 2Q \rho V_2) + \frac{h}{1-\nu^2} (\nu \bar{e}_2 - \gamma \mu^2 h^2 \beta_1 z_0 V_3 / \rho) \right\} / \rho$$

记 $\Psi = -\{(1-\nu)M + h^3[(1-\nu^2)f/\rho + \gamma(X/\rho + \nu e)]\} \cos \varphi / \rho$

$$- \frac{1-\nu^2}{\mu^2} [T \sin \varphi - Q_1 \cos \varphi] \quad (2.48)$$

方程 (2.12) 可展开为

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dm_0}{d\psi} = \bar{\Psi}_0 + \hat{\Psi}_0 \quad (2.49)$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dm_1}{d\psi} = \bar{\Psi}_1 + \beta_1 \hat{\Psi} \quad (2.50)$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dm_2}{d\psi} = \bar{\Psi}_2 + \beta_2 \hat{\Psi} + \bar{\Psi}_2 \quad (2.51)$$

其中 $\bar{\Psi}_1 = -c \left\{ (1-\nu)m_1 + h^3[(1-\nu^2)cz_1/\rho + \gamma(x_1/\rho + \nu \bar{e}_1)] \right\} / \rho - \frac{1-\nu^2}{\mu^2} s t_1$

$$\bar{\Psi}_0 = c \left(\frac{1-\nu^2}{\mu^2} Q_1 - h^3 \gamma \nu \bar{e}_0 / \rho \right)$$

$$\hat{\Psi} = \{ s z_0 [b + 0.5 h^3 (1-\nu^2) c z_0 / \rho] - h^3 \gamma \nu c \bar{e} \} / \rho - \frac{1-\nu^2}{\mu^2} (s Q_1 + c t_0) z_0$$

$$\bar{\Psi}_2 = \beta_1 \{ V_1 b + s z_0 [(1-\nu)m_1 + h^3 (1-\nu^2) V_2 / \rho + \gamma h^3 (x_1 / \rho + \nu e_1)] \}$$

$$+ h^3 (1-\nu^2) c z_0 V_3 / \rho / \rho - h^3 \gamma \nu c \bar{e}_2 / \rho - \frac{1-\nu^2}{\mu^2} \beta_1 [t_0 V_2 + c z_0 t_1 + Q_1 V_1]$$

式中 $b = (1-\nu)m_0 + h^3[(1-\nu^2)cz_0/\rho + \gamma(x_0/\rho + \nu e_0)]$

综合上述, 把方程 (2.7~2.12) 依 ϵ 的幂次展开后, 由 ϵ 的任意性, 不同幂次分别相等, 形成线性的摄动方程 (2.28~2.51), 边界条件也依 ϵ 展开后, 可得以下问题

$$(I) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dx_0}{d\psi} = \bar{\xi}_0 + \hat{\xi}_0, & \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dy_0}{d\psi} = \bar{\eta}_0 + \hat{\eta}_0, & \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dz_0}{d\psi} = \bar{\xi}_0 + \hat{\xi}_0 \\ \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dt_0}{d\psi} = \bar{\Phi}_0 + \hat{\Phi}_0, & \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dm_0}{d\psi} = \bar{\Psi}_0 + \hat{\Psi}_0 \\ x_0 = \bar{X}, y_0 = \bar{Y}, z_0 = \bar{Z} & \text{在已知位移边界上} \\ t_0 = \bar{T}, m_0 = \bar{M} & \text{在已知外力边界上} \end{cases} \quad (2.52)$$

$$(2.53)$$

$$(I) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dx_1}{d\psi} = \bar{\xi}_1 + \beta_1 \hat{\xi}, & \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dy_1}{d\psi} = \bar{\eta}_1 + \beta_1 \hat{\eta}, & \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dz_1}{d\psi} = \bar{\xi}_1 + \beta_1 \hat{\xi} \\ \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dt_1}{d\psi} = \bar{\Phi}_1 + \beta_1 \hat{\Phi}, & \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dm_1}{d\psi} = \bar{\Psi}_1 + \beta_1 \hat{\Psi} \\ x_1 = 0, y_1 = 0, z_1 = 0 & \text{在已知位移边界上} \\ t_1 = 0, m_1 = 0 & \text{在已知外力边界上} \end{cases} \quad (2.54)$$

$$(2.55)$$

$$(II) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dx_2}{d\psi} = \bar{\xi}_2 + \beta_2 \bar{\xi} + \bar{\xi}_2, & \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dy_2}{d\psi} = \bar{\eta}_2 + \beta_2 \bar{\eta} + \bar{\eta}_2, & \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dz_2}{d\psi} = \bar{\xi}_2 + \beta_2 \bar{\xi} + \bar{\xi}_2 \\ \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dt_2}{d\psi} = \bar{\Phi}_2 + \beta_2 \bar{\Phi} + \bar{\Phi}_2, & \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dm_2}{d\psi} = \bar{\Psi}_2 + \beta_2 \bar{\Psi} + \bar{\Psi}_2 \\ x_2 = 0, y_2 = 0, z_2 = 0 & \text{在已知位移边界上} \\ t_2 = 0, m_2 = 0 & \text{在已知外力边界上} \end{cases} \quad (2.56)$$

顺序求解问题(I), (II), (III)即可确定

$$u_i = \{x_i, y_i, z_i, t_i, m_i\}^T \quad i=0, 1, 2 \quad (2.58)$$

得到
$$u = u_0 + u_1 \epsilon + u_2 \epsilon^2 + \dots \quad (2.59)$$

在问题(I)、(II)、(III)中, 顶标为~的项是同一阶次状态变量的线性齐次项, 且各阶对应项结构相同. 顶标为^的项只含零阶状态变量, 且问题(II)、(III)的对应项完全相同. 下标为0顶标为^的项不含状态变量, 其意义为线性简化方程的无量纲载荷.

由以上分析, 知各阶状态变量 u_i 结构如下:

$$u_0 = u_0 \quad (2.60)$$

$$u_1 = \beta_1 \overset{\Delta\beta_1}{u} \quad (2.61)$$

$$u_2 = \beta_2 \overset{\Delta\beta_2}{u} + u_{20} \quad (2.62)$$

其中 $\overset{\Delta\beta_j}{u}$ 对于 $j=1, 2$ 结构相同.

在了解各阶摄动解的结构以后, 得到非线性问题的以下求解步骤:

1. 求解问题(I), 得 u_0 .

2. 求解下面问题(I*), 得 $\overset{\Delta\beta_j}{u}, j=1, 2$

$$(I^*) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{d \overset{\Delta\beta_j}{x}}{d\psi} = \bar{\xi}_j + \bar{\xi} \end{cases} \quad (2.63)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{d \overset{\Delta\beta_j}{y}}{d\psi} = \bar{\eta}_j + \bar{\eta} \end{cases} \quad (2.64)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{d \overset{\Delta\beta_j}{z}}{d\psi} = \bar{\xi}_j + \bar{\xi} \end{cases} \quad (2.65)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{d \overset{\Delta\beta_j}{t}}{d\psi} = \bar{\Phi}_j + \bar{\Phi} \end{cases} \quad (2.66)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{d \overset{\Delta\beta_j}{m}}{d\psi} = \bar{\Psi}_j + \bar{\Psi} \end{cases} \quad (2.67)$$

$$\begin{cases} \overset{\Delta\beta_j}{x} = 0, \quad \overset{\Delta\beta_j}{y} = 0, \quad \overset{\Delta\beta_j}{z} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{在已知位移边界上} \quad (2.68)$$

$$\begin{cases} \overset{\Delta\beta_j}{t} = 0, \quad \overset{\Delta\beta_j}{m} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{在已知外力边界上} \quad (2.69)$$

$j=1, 2$

$$3. \beta_1 = 1 / \sqrt{\int_{\sigma} (\Delta\beta_1 / z)^2 \rho^{1-\lambda} dl} \quad (2.70)$$

4. 求解下面问题(II*), 得 u_{20}

$$(II^*) \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dx_{20}}{d\psi} = \xi_2 + \bar{\xi}_2 & (2.71) \\ \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dy_{20}}{d\psi} = \eta_2 + \bar{\eta}_2 & (2.72) \\ \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dz_{20}}{d\psi} = \zeta_2 + \bar{\zeta}_2 & (2.73) \\ \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dt_{20}}{d\psi} = \Phi_2 + \bar{\Phi}_2 & (2.74) \\ \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dm_{20}}{d\psi} = \Psi_2 + \bar{\Psi}_2 & (2.75) \\ x_{20} = 0, y_{20} = 0, z_{20} = 0 & \text{在已知位移边界上} & (2.76) \\ t_{20} = 0, m_{20} = 0 & \text{在已知外力边界上} & (2.77) \end{cases}$$

$$5. \beta_2 = - \int_{\sigma} z_1 z_{20} \rho^{1-\lambda} dl / \int_{\sigma} z_1 z \rho^{1-\lambda} dl \quad (2.78)$$

$$6. u = u_0 + \beta_1 u^{\Delta\beta_1} + (\beta_2 u^{\Delta\beta_2} + u_{20}) \epsilon^2 + \dots \quad (2.79)$$

三、初参数解法

把线性问题(I), (I*), (II*)中的各阶状态变量统一记如

$$u_i(\psi) = \{x_i, y_i, z_i, t_i, m_i\}^T \quad i=1, 2, 3 \quad (3.1)$$

其一阶导数记为 D_i

$$D_i(\psi, u_i) = \left\{ \frac{dx_i}{d\psi}, \frac{dy_i}{d\psi}, \frac{dz_i}{d\psi}, \frac{dt_i}{d\psi}, \frac{dm_i}{d\psi} \right\}^T \quad i=1, 2, 3 \quad (3.2)$$

取旋转壳一侧边界作为数值积分的初始点, 状态变量在具有曲率突变和切向突变的旋转壳母线上处处连续, 积分可以连贯地从一侧边界做到另一侧边界. 状态变量在积分初始点的值叫做初参数, 记为 E_i , 在积分终点的值叫做终参数记为 T_i .

初参数中有一部分由给定的约束条件预先确定数值, 可称之为确定初参数, 记为 E_i^D , 其余的称为可变初参数记为 E_i^V . 可变初参数分三种情况, 一种由整个问题自然确定, 没有给出约束条件. 第二种由弹性约束决定, 约束与变形有关. 第三种是连接条件决定.

$$E_i = E_i^D + E_i^V \quad (3.3)$$

$$E_i^V = \{\alpha_{i1}, \alpha_{i2}, \dots, \alpha_{ik}\}^T \quad (3.4)$$

$$E_i^D = \{\beta_{i1}, \beta_{i2}, \dots, \beta_{il}\}^T \quad (3.5)$$

$$k+l=5 \quad (3.6)$$

在终参数中, 一部分有约束条件, 叫约束终参数, 记为 T_i^C , 其余的没有给出约束条件, 由整个问题自然确定, 叫自然终参数记为 T_i^N . 在约束终参数中也分三种情况, 一种的约束条件是给出具体确定值, 第二种是弹性约束, 第三种是连接条件.

$$\mathbf{T}_i = \mathbf{T}_i^C + \mathbf{T}_i^N \quad (3.7)$$

$$\mathbf{T}_i^C = \{\gamma_{i1}, \gamma_{i2}, \dots, \gamma_{im}\}^T \quad (3.8)$$

$$\mathbf{T}_i^N = \{\delta_{i1}, \delta_{i2}, \dots, \delta_{in}\}^T \quad (3.9)$$

$$m+n=5 \quad (3.10)$$

边界条件全部给定了具体边界值的, 我们称之为第一类问题, 含弹性支承的, 称为第二类问题, 有连接问题的称为第三类问题。

下面以第一类问题为例, 讨论问题的解法。

第一类问题的提法是

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{D}_i = \boldsymbol{\phi}_i(\psi, \mathbf{u}_i) \end{cases} \quad (3.11)$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{E}_i^D = \bar{\mathbf{E}}_i^D \end{cases} \quad (3.12)$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{T}_i^C = \bar{\mathbf{T}}_i^C \end{cases} \quad (3.13)$$

其中 $\boldsymbol{\phi}_i$ 可分解为线性齐次项 $\bar{\boldsymbol{\phi}}_i$ 和非齐次项 $\bar{\boldsymbol{\phi}}_i$ 。

若可变初参数的总数为 k , 设定以下 $k+1$ 组初参数:

$$(1) \begin{cases} \mathbf{E}_i^D = \bar{\mathbf{E}}_i^D \\ \mathbf{E}_i^{Vs} = \{0, 0, \dots, 0\}^T \end{cases} \quad (3.14)$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} \mathbf{E}_i^D = \{0\} \\ \mathbf{E}_i^{Vh_1} = \{1, 0, \dots, 0\}^T \end{cases} \quad (3.15)$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} \mathbf{E}_i^D = \{0\} \\ \mathbf{E}_i^{Vh_2} = \{0, 1, 0, \dots, 0\}^T \end{cases} \quad (3.16)$$

⋮

$$(k+1) \begin{cases} \mathbf{E}_i^D = \{0\} \\ \mathbf{E}_i^{Vh_k} = \{0, 0, \dots, 1\}^T \end{cases} \quad (3.17)$$

取第 1 组初参数, 对非齐次方程(3.11)做数值积分, 可得非齐次解 \mathbf{u}_i^s 和非齐次终参数 $\mathbf{T}_i^{Cs}, \mathbf{T}_i^{Ns}$ 。

取第 $2-k+1$ 组初参数, 对下面齐次方程做数值积分,

$$\mathbf{D}_i^h = \bar{\boldsymbol{\phi}}_i(\psi, \mathbf{u}_i) \quad (3.18)$$

可得齐次解组 $\mathbf{u}_i^{h_j}, j=1, 2, \dots, k$ 和齐次终参数 $\mathbf{T}_i^{Ch_j}, \mathbf{T}_i^{Nh_j}, j=1, 2, \dots, k$ 。

则由

$$\sum_j c_j \mathbf{T}_i^{Ch_j} + \mathbf{T}_i^{Cs} = \bar{\mathbf{T}}_i^C \quad (3.19)$$

可以解出齐次解的系数 $c_j, j=1, 2, \dots, k$ 各阶线性问题的解, 也就是问题(I), 或(I*), 或(II*)的解, 可由下式迭加得出。

$$\mathbf{u}_i = \sum_j c_j \mathbf{u}_i^{h_j} + \mathbf{u}_i^s \quad i=0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (3.20)$$

对于第二、三类问题, 只须把弹性约束、连接条件引入方程组(3.19), 即可确定各齐次解的系数, 而使线性问题得解。

以上解出 $\mathbf{u}_0, \mathbf{u}^{\Delta\beta_j} (j=1, 2), \mathbf{u}_{20}$, 由(2.60~2.62)可给出 $\mathbf{u}_0, \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2$ 再由(2.59)式, 把

轴对称壳任意大挠度问题的全部状态变量解出。

$$\mathbf{u} = \{X, Y, Z, T, M\}^T \quad (3.21)$$

Gill 方法^[6]的积分公式为

$$\mathbf{u}_i(\psi_{n+1}) = [\mathbf{K}_1 + (2 - \sqrt{2})\mathbf{K}_2 + (2 + \sqrt{2})\mathbf{K}_3 + \mathbf{K}_4] / 6 \quad (3.22)$$

其中

$$\mathbf{K}_1 = \Delta\psi \cdot \mathbf{D}_i[\psi_n, \mathbf{u}_i(\psi_n)]$$

$$\mathbf{K}_2 = \Delta\psi \cdot \mathbf{D}_i\left[\psi_n + \frac{\Delta\psi}{2}, \mathbf{u}_i(\psi_n) + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{K}_1\right]$$

$$\mathbf{K}_3 = \Delta\psi \cdot \mathbf{D}_i\left[\psi_n + \frac{\Delta\psi}{2}, \mathbf{u}_i(\psi_n) + \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\mathbf{K}_1 + \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\mathbf{K}_2\right]$$

$$\mathbf{K}_4 = \Delta\psi \cdot \mathbf{D}_i\left[\psi_n + \Delta\psi, \mathbf{u}_i(\psi_n) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{K}_2 + \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\mathbf{K}_3\right]$$

式中 $\Delta\psi$ 为积分步长。

本文计算了美国国家标准局 NBS—1 型波纹膜片 (见图 1)，图 2 图 3 给出了计算结果及与实验的比较。图 2 中的虚线是实验曲线 2% 挠度点和原点连线的延长线。

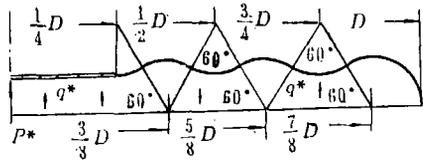


图 1 NBS—1 波纹膜片

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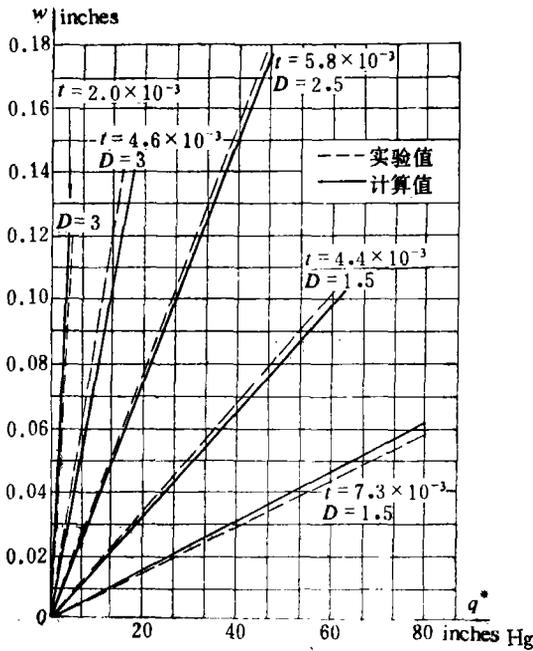


图 2 线性解, NBS—1 膜片

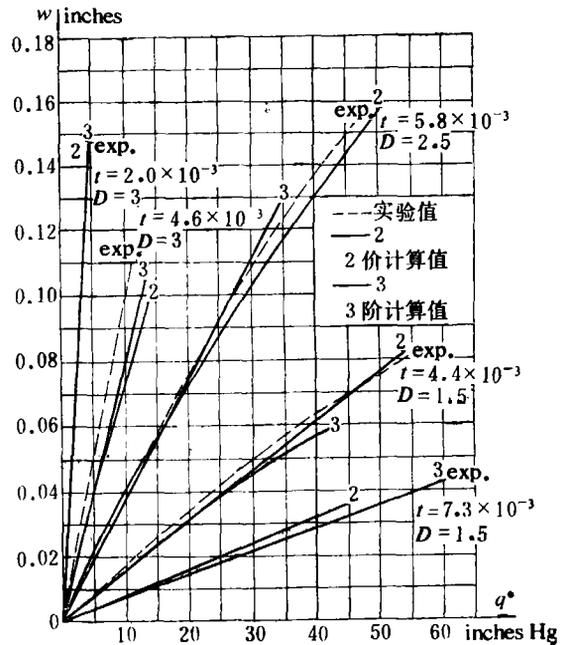


图 3 非线性解, NBS—1 膜片

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Perturbation Initial Parameter Method for Solving the Geometrical Nonlinear Problem of Axisymmetrical Shells

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Abstract

In the previous paper [7], the author presented a System of First-Order Differential Equations for the problem of axisymmetrically loaded shells of revolution with small elastic strains and arbitrarily large axial deflections, and a Method of Variable-Characteristic Nondimensionization with a Scale of Load Parameter. On this basis, by taking the weighted root-mean-square deviation of angular deflection from linearity as perturbation parameter, this paper presents a perturbation system of nondimensional differential equations for the problem, thus transforms the geometrical nonlinear problem into several linear problems. This paper calculates these linear problems by means of the initial parameter method of numerical integration. The numerical results agree quite well with the experiments⁽⁴⁾.