

应用功的互等定理计算矩形弹性薄板的自然频率*

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摘 要

在文[1]的基础上, 本文进一步推广功的互等定理的应用于计算矩形弹性薄板的自然频率。应用本法无需求解控制微分方程, 只需在基本系统与实际系统之间应用功的互等定理后求解一简单的积分方程即可。

使用了广义简支边的概念并且引入了频率矩阵, 从而一并得到了两对边简支、另两对边为各种支持的矩形板的所有频率方程。

这是计算矩形板自然频率的一个简便通用的方法。

一、引 言

功的互等定理是一个经典性原理, 它指出^[2], 在两个相同的线性弹性体之间, 如果它们的应力和应变状态是真实的, 不管它们的边界条件是否相同均有功的互等定理存在。

然而, 据作者本人所知, 在文[3]以前, 功的互等定理还没有被应用于具有明显不同边界条件的两个物体并用此来系统地解决某一类问题。文[3]首先在具有明显不同边界条件的两个矩形板之间应用功的互等定理并求解了具有复杂边界条件矩形板的挠曲面方程, 文[3]为求解矩形板的弯曲提出了一个系统的方法。文[4]指出, 在一定的条件下, 功的互等定理与位移叠加原理等价, 从而说明了为什么应用功的互等定理求解矩形板的挠曲面方程所得到的解与应用基于解析法为基础的位移叠加原理所得到的解是相同的。功的互等定理这一新被发现的功能为解决复杂边界条件的矩形板的挠曲面方程提供了一个行之有效的方法^[4,5]。

文[1]推广[3,4]的概念于计算直梁的自然频率, 而本文则应用文[1]的方法于计算矩形板的自然频率。对于这一方法, 我们无需求解控制微分方程, 只需在基本系统与实际系统之间应用功的互等定理后求解一简单的积分方程即可。

应用广义简支边并且引入了频率矩阵, 进而一并得到了具有两对边简支另两对边为各种支持的矩形板的所有频率方程。

二、基本 原 理

据 Kirghoff 假设, 我们知道, 对于弹性薄板, 有控制微分方程^[6]

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$$\frac{\partial^4 w(x,y)}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 w(x,y)}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 w(x,y)}{\partial y^4} = \frac{q(x,y)}{D} \quad (2.1)$$

这里 $q(x,y)$ 是所施加的静载荷。

在平板作自由振动的情况下, 将没有表面载荷 $q(x,y)$, 而且根据 d'Alembert 原理, $q(x,y)$ 应为 $-\rho \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} W(x,y,t)$ 所代替, 于是我们得到控制微分方程的形式为

$$\frac{\partial^4 W(x,y,t)}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 W(x,y,t)}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 W(x,y,t)}{\partial y^4} = -\frac{1}{D} \rho \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} W(x,y,t) \quad (2.2)$$

假设 $W(x,y,t) = w(x,y)T(t)$, 并将其代入式 (2.2), 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{D}{\rho} \left[\frac{\partial^4 w(x,y)}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 w(x,y)}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 w(x,y)}{\partial y^4} \right] / w(x,y) \\ = - \frac{d^2 T(t)}{dt^2} / T(t) \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

能够确信, 进行一些整理后, 从方程 (2.3) 的左端我们得到

$$\frac{\partial^4 w(x,y)}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 w(x,y)}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 w(x,y)}{\partial y^4} = \frac{1}{D} \rho \omega^2 w(x,y) \quad (2.4)$$

这里 $w(x,y)$ 是振型方程 (2.4) 的解。量 ω 是圆频率。比较 (2.1) 与 (2.4) 的右端可以看出, 当将 $\rho \omega^2 w(x,y)$ 视为外载荷时, 我们便可以在单位载荷基本系统与实际振型系统之间应用功的互等定理, 从而将求得振型方程的解并最后求得频率方程。

三、具有两对边简支矩形板的频率矩阵

为计算矩形板的自然频率, 我们将求自由振动振型方程的解。在下面, 让我们应用功的互等定理去求两对边简支另两对边为各种支持的矩形板振型方程的解。

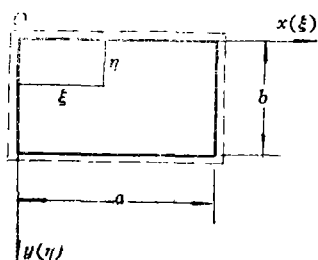


图 1

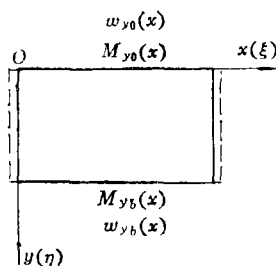


图 2

如图 1 所示, 在流动坐标点 (ξ, η) 处受一单位集中载荷作用的简支矩形板被称为单位载荷基本系统或基本系统。如图 2 所示, 被看作受 $\rho \omega^2 w(x,y)$ 作用的两对边简支另两对边为广义简支的矩形板被称为振型实际系统或实际系统。 $w_{y0}(x)$, $M_{y0}(x)$; $w_{yb}(x)$, $M_{yb}(x)$ 分别表示沿两对广义简支边 $y=0$ 和 $y=b$ 的挠度和弯矩。

在图 1 和 2 两系统之间应用功的互等定理, 我们得到

$$w(\xi, \eta) - \int_0^a V_{1y0} w_{y0}(x) dx + \int_0^a V_{1yb} w_{yb}(x) dx = \int_0^a \int_0^b \rho \omega^2 w(x,y) w_1(x,y, \xi, \eta) dx dy$$

$$+ \int_0^a M_{y0}(x) \left(\frac{\partial w_1}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} dx - \int_0^a M_{yb}(x) \left(\frac{\partial w_1}{\partial y} \right)_{y=b} dx \quad (3.1)$$

据[4]我们有

$$w_1(x, y; \xi, \eta) = \frac{4}{D\pi^4 ab} \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1,2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right)^2} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{m\pi \xi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi \eta}{b} \quad (3.2)$$

$$V_{1y0} = \frac{4}{\pi ab} \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1,2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right)^2} \left[\left(\frac{n}{b} \right)^3 + (2-\nu) \left(\frac{n}{b} \right) \left(\frac{m}{a} \right)^2 \right] \cdot \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{m\pi \xi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi \eta}{b} \quad (3.3)$$

$$V_{1yb} = \frac{4}{\pi ab} \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1,2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right)^2} \left[\left(\frac{n}{b} \right)^3 + (2-\nu) \left(\frac{n}{b} \right) \left(\frac{m}{a} \right)^2 \right] \cdot \cos n\pi \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{m\pi \xi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi \eta}{b} \quad (3.4)$$

并且假设

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w(\xi, \eta) &= \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1,2}^{\infty} A_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi \xi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi \eta}{b} \\ w(x, y) &= \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1,2}^{\infty} A_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.5a, b)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w_{y0}(x) &= \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} a_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \\ w_{yb}(x) &= \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} b_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \\ M_{y0}(x) &= \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} A_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \\ M_{yb}(x) &= \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} B_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.6)$$

将式(3.2)~(3.6)代入式(3.1), 我们得到诸系数

$$A_{mn} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right)^2} \frac{\rho \omega^2}{D\pi^4} \left\{ \frac{2}{\pi b} [a_m - (-1)^n b_m] \left[\left(\frac{n}{b} \right)^3 + (2-\nu) \left(\frac{n}{b} \right) \left(\frac{m}{a} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{2}{D\pi^3 b} [A_m - (-1)^n B_m] \left(\frac{n}{b} \right) \right\} \quad (3.7)$$

并且将式 (3.7) 代入式 (3.5a), 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 w(\xi, \eta) = & \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1,2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4 + 2n^2} \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{a^2} \frac{b^2}{\pi^2} + \left(\frac{m^4 \pi^4}{a^4} - \frac{\rho \omega^2}{D} \right) \frac{b^4}{\pi^4} \\
 & \cdot \left\{ \frac{2b^3}{\pi} [a_m - (-1)^n b_m] \left[\left(\frac{n}{b} \right)^3 + (2-\nu) \left(\frac{n}{b} \right) \left(\frac{m}{a} \right)^2 \right] \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{2b^3}{D\pi^3} [A_m - (-1)^n B_m] \left(\frac{n}{b} \right) \right\} \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b} \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \quad (3.8)
 \end{aligned}$$

注意到附录中式 (A.10)~(A.13), 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 w(\xi, \eta) = & - \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} a_m \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{4\lambda^2} \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \left\{ \frac{\text{sh} \alpha_m \left(\eta - \frac{b}{2} \right)}{\text{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} \right. \\
 & - \frac{\text{ch} \alpha_m \left(\eta - \frac{b}{2} \right)}{\text{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} \left. \right\} + \left[\beta_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \left\{ \frac{\text{ch} \beta_m \left(\eta - \frac{b}{2} \right)}{\text{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} \right. \\
 & \left. - \frac{\text{sh} \beta_m \left(\eta - \frac{b}{2} \right)}{\text{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} \right\} + \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} b_m \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{4\lambda^2} \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \\
 & \cdot \left\{ \frac{\text{sh} \alpha_m \left(\eta - \frac{b}{2} \right)}{\text{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} + \frac{\text{ch} \alpha_m \left(\eta - \frac{b}{2} \right)}{\text{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} \right\} - \left[\beta_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \left\{ \frac{\text{sh} \beta_m \left(\eta - \frac{b}{2} \right)}{\text{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{\text{ch} \beta_m \left(\eta - \frac{b}{2} \right)}{\text{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} \right\} + \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{D} A_m \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{4\lambda^2} \left\{ \frac{\text{sh} \alpha_m \left(\eta - \frac{b}{2} \right)}{\text{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} \right. \\
 & - \frac{\text{ch} \alpha_m \left(\eta - \frac{b}{2} \right)}{\text{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} - \frac{\text{sh} \beta_m \left(\eta - \frac{b}{2} \right)}{\text{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} + \frac{\text{ch} \beta_m \left(\eta - \frac{b}{2} \right)}{\text{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} \left. \right\} - \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{D} B_m \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \\
 & \cdot \frac{1}{4\lambda^2} \left\{ \frac{\text{sh} \alpha_m \left(\eta - \frac{b}{2} \right)}{\text{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} + \frac{\text{ch} \alpha_m \left(\eta - \frac{b}{2} \right)}{\text{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} - \frac{\text{sh} \beta_m \left(\eta - \frac{b}{2} \right)}{\text{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} - \frac{\text{ch} \beta_m \left(\eta - \frac{b}{2} \right)}{\text{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} \right\} \quad (3.9)
 \end{aligned}$$

这里 $\lambda^4 = \frac{\rho \omega^2}{D}$, $\alpha_m^2 = \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \lambda^2$, $\beta_m^2 = \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 - \lambda^2$.

现在应该说明的是, 在区间 $(0 \leq \xi \leq a, 0 \leq \eta \leq b)$ 将式 (3.1) 中的 $w(\xi, \eta)$ 展成正弦三角级数时, 作奇性延拓之后在 $\eta=0, \eta=b$ 出现第一类间断点, 因此有

$$\sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1,2}^{\infty} A_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi\eta}{b} = \begin{cases} w(\xi, \eta) & (0 < \eta < b) \\ 0 & (\eta = 0, b) \end{cases}$$

但是, 当我们根据附录在 $0 < \eta < b$ 区间将式 (3.8) 转换为 (3.9) 时, 由于双曲线函数已适用于区间 $0 \leq \eta \leq b$ 且在 $\eta=0$ 和 $\eta=b$ 端点是连续可微的, 故式 (3.9) 将必定适用于区间 $0 \leq \eta \leq b$.

式 (3.9) 必须满足诸边界条件

$$\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta}\right)_{\eta=0} = 0 \quad (3.10)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta}\right)_{\eta=b} = 0 \quad (3.11)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \eta^2} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta}\right]_{\eta=0} = 0 \quad (3.12)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \eta^2} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta}\right]_{\eta=b} = 0 \quad (3.13)$$

执行这些边界条件, 我们分别得到

$$\begin{aligned} & -a_m \left\{ \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \left(\frac{\alpha_m \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} + \frac{\alpha_m \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right. \\ & \left. - \left[\beta_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \left(\frac{\beta_m \operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} + \frac{\beta_m \operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right\} \\ & + b_m \left\{ \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \left(\frac{\alpha_m \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} - \frac{\alpha_m \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right. \\ & \left. - \left[\beta_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \left(\frac{\beta_m \operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} - \frac{\beta_m \operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right\} \\ & + \frac{1}{D} A_m \left(\frac{\alpha_m \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} + \frac{\alpha_m \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} - \frac{\beta_m \operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} - \frac{\beta_m \operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \\ & - \frac{1}{D} B_m \left(\frac{\alpha_m \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} - \frac{\alpha_m \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} - \frac{\beta_m \operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} + \frac{\beta_m \operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) = 0 \quad (3.14) \\ & -a_m \left\{ \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \left(\frac{\alpha_m \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} - \frac{\alpha_m \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right. \\ & \left. + \left[\beta_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \left(\frac{\beta_m \operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} - \frac{\beta_m \operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + b_m \left\{ \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \left(\frac{\alpha_m \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} + \frac{\alpha_m \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right. \\
& \left. - \left[\beta_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \left(\frac{\beta_m \operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} + \frac{\beta_m \operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right\} \\
& + \frac{1}{D} A_m \left(\frac{\alpha_m \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} - \frac{\alpha_m \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} - \frac{\beta_m \operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} + \frac{\beta_m \operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \\
& - \frac{1}{D} B_m \left(\frac{\alpha_m \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} + \frac{\alpha_m \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} - \frac{\beta_m \operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} - \frac{\beta_m \operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) = 0 \quad (3.15) \\
& - a_m \left\{ \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right]^2 \alpha_m \left(\frac{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right. \\
& \left. - \left[\beta_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right]^2 \beta_m \left(\frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right\} \\
& + b_m \left\{ \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right]^2 \alpha_m \left(\frac{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} - \frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right. \\
& \left. - \left[\beta_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right]^2 \beta_m \left(\frac{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} - \frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right\} \\
& + \frac{1}{D} A_m \left\{ \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \alpha_m \left(\frac{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right. \\
& \left. - \left[\beta_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \beta_m \left(\frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right\} \\
& - \frac{1}{D} B_m \left\{ \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \alpha_m \left(\frac{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} - \frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right. \\
& \left. - \left[\beta_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \beta_m \left(\frac{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} - \frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right\} = 0 \quad (3.16)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -a_m \left\{ \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right]^2 \alpha_m \left(\frac{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} - \frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \left[\beta_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right]^2 \beta_m \left(\frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} - \frac{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right\} \\
& + b_m \left\{ \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right]^2 \alpha_m \left(\frac{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \left[\beta_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right]^2 \beta_m \left(\frac{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right\} \\
& + \frac{1}{D} A_m \left\{ \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \alpha_m \left(\frac{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} - \frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \left[\beta_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \beta_m \left(\frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} - \frac{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right\} \\
& - \frac{1}{D} B_m \left\{ \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \alpha_m \left(\frac{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \left[\beta_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \beta_m \left(\frac{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2}} \right) \right\} = 0 \quad (3.17)
\end{aligned}$$

如果 $[i, j]$ ($i, j=1, 2, 3, 4$) 表示 a_m, b_m, A_m 和 B_m 的相应诸系数, 那么式 (3.14)~(3.17) 可以被写成简单的形式

$$[1, 1]a_m + [1, 2]b_m + [1, 3]A_m + [1, 4]B_m = 0 \quad (3.14)'$$

$$[2, 1]a_m + [2, 2]b_m + [2, 3]A_m + [2, 4]B_m = 0 \quad (3.15)'$$

$$[3, 1]a_m + [3, 2]b_m + [3, 3]A_m + [3, 4]B_m = 0 \quad (3.16)'$$

$$[4, 1]a_m + [4, 2]b_m + [4, 3]A_m + [4, 4]B_m = 0 \quad (3.17)'$$

将 $[i, j]$ 排成矩阵并且以 Δ 表之, 则我们得到

$$\Delta = \begin{pmatrix} [1, 1] & [1, 2] & [1, 3] & [1, 4] \\ [2, 1] & [2, 2] & [2, 3] & [2, 4] \\ [3, 1] & [3, 2] & [3, 3] & [3, 4] \\ [4, 1] & [4, 2] & [4, 3] & [4, 4] \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.18)$$

我们称 Δ 为频率矩阵.

四、应用频率矩阵求解频率方程

利用广义简支边和引入频率矩阵对于求解两对边简支另两对边为各种支持的矩形板的频率方程是非常方便的。

由频率矩阵的不同元素组成的诸零行列式就代表相应边界条件的诸频率方程。

对于通过板的中心且平行于 x 轴的轴而言, 有不对称, 对称和反对称三种情况。让我们在下面分别讨论这三种情况。

(一) 不对称振型

1. $\eta=0$ 边简支和 $\eta=b$ 边固定

对于这种情况, 应执行边界条件 (3.15)。让 $a_m = b_m = A_m = 0$ 和 $B_m \neq 0$, 并且取 Δ 中的元素 [2, 4] 为零, 则我们得到频率方程

$$\alpha_m \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m b \sin \beta'_m b - \beta'_m \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m b \cos \beta'_m b = 0 \quad (4.1)$$

这里 $\lambda^2 > \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2$ 和 $\beta_m'^2 = \lambda^2 - \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2$ 。

2. $\eta=0$ 边简支和 $\eta=b$ 边自由

在这种情况下, 应满足边界条件 (3.17)。让 $a_m = A_m = B_m = 0$ 和 $b_m \neq 0$ 并且取 Δ 中的 [4, 2] 元素为零, 对于 $\lambda^2 < \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2$, 频率方程成为

$$\begin{aligned} & -\alpha_m \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \right] \left[\beta_m^2 - \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \right] \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m b \operatorname{sh} \beta_m b \\ & + \beta_m \left[\beta_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \right] \left[\alpha_m^2 - \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \right] \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m b \operatorname{ch} \beta_m b = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

对于 $\lambda^2 > \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2$, 为

$$\begin{aligned} & -\alpha_m \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \right] \left[\beta_m'^2 + \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \right] \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m b \sin \beta'_m b \\ & + \beta_m' \left[\beta_m'^2 + (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \right] \left[\alpha_m^2 - \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \right] \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m b \cos \beta'_m b = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

3. $\eta=0$ 边固定和 $\eta=b$ 边自由

边界条件 (3.14) 和 (3.17) 必须同时满足。让 $a_m = B_m = 0$ 和 $b_m \neq 0$, $A_m \neq 0$ 并且利用 Δ 中诸元素 [1, 2], [1, 3], [4, 2], [4, 3] 组成的零行列式, 对于 $\lambda^2 < \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2$, 频率方程为

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \left[\alpha_m^2 - \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \right] \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m b - \left[\beta_m^2 - \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \right] \operatorname{ch} \beta_m b \right\} \\ & \cdot \left\{ \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \right] \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m b - \left[\beta_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \right] \operatorname{ch} \beta_m b \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\left\{ \left[\alpha_m^2 - \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m b - \left(\frac{\alpha_m}{\beta_m} \right) \left[\beta_m^2 - \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \operatorname{sh} \beta_m b \right\} \\
& \cdot \left\{ \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m b - \left(\frac{\beta_m}{\alpha_m} \right) \left[\beta_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \operatorname{sh} \beta_m b \right\} = 0
\end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

对于 $\lambda^2 > \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2$, 为

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\{ \left[\alpha_m^2 - \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m b + \left[\beta_m'^2 + \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \cos \beta_m' b \right\} \\
& \cdot \left\{ \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m b + \left[\beta_m'^2 + (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \cos \beta_m' b \right\} \\
& - \left\{ \left[\alpha_m^2 - \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m b + \left(\frac{\alpha_m}{\beta_m'} \right) \left[\beta_m'^2 + \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \sin \beta_m' b \right\} \\
& \cdot \left\{ \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m b - \left(\frac{\beta_m'}{\alpha_m} \right) \left[\beta_m'^2 + (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \sin \beta_m' b \right\} = 0
\end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

对于这三种非对称情况, 应取 $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$.

(二) 对称振型

1. 两对边固定

执行边界条件 (3.14) 或 (3.15) 并且让 $a_m = b_m = 0$ 和 $A_m = B_m \neq 0$, 从 (3.18) 我们得到

$$\{[1, 3] + [1, 4]\} = 0 \quad (4.6)$$

因而频率方程成为

$$\alpha_m \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2} \cos \beta_m' \frac{b}{2} + \beta_m \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2} \sin \beta_m' \frac{b}{2} = 0 \quad (4.7)$$

2. 两对边自由

执行边界条件 (3.16) 或 (3.17) 并且让 $A_m = B_m = 0$ 和 $a_m = b_m \neq 0$, 从 (3.18) 我们得到

$$\{[3, 1] + [3, 2]\} = 0 \quad (4.8)$$

对于 $\lambda^2 < \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2$, 频率方程成为

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\alpha_m \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \left[\beta_m^2 - \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2} \operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2} \\
& + \beta_m \left[\beta_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \left[\alpha_m^2 - \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2} \operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2} = 0
\end{aligned} \quad (4.9)$$

对于 $\lambda^2 > \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2$, 为

$$\begin{aligned}
& \alpha_m \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \left[\beta_m'^2 + \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2} \cos \beta_m' \frac{b}{2} \\
& + \beta_m' \left[\beta_m'^2 + (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \left[\alpha_m^2 - \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2} \sin \beta_m' \frac{b}{2} = 0
\end{aligned} \quad (4.10)$$

对于这两种情况, 我们应取 $n=1, 3, 5, \dots$.

(三) 反对称振型

1. 两对边固定

执行边界条件 (3.14) 或 (3.15) 并且让 $a_m = b_m = 0$ 和 $A_m = -B_m \neq 0$, 从 (3.18) 我们得到

$$\{[1, 3] - [1, 4]\} = 0 \quad (4.11)$$

因而频率方程成为

$$\alpha_m \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2} \sin \beta'_m \frac{b}{2} - \beta'_m \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2} \cos \beta'_m \frac{b}{2} = 0 \quad (4.12)$$

2. 两对边自由

执行边界条件 (3.16) 或 (3.17) 并且让 $A_m = B_m = 0$ 和 $a_m = -b_m \neq 0$, 从 (3.18) 我们得到

$$\{[3, 1] - [3, 2]\} = 0 \quad (4.13)$$

对于 $\lambda^2 < \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2$, 频率方程成为

$$\begin{aligned} & -\alpha_m \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \right] \left[\beta_m^2 - \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \right] \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2} \operatorname{sh} \beta_m \frac{b}{2} \\ & + \beta_m \left[\beta_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \right] \left[\alpha_m^2 - \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \right] \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2} \operatorname{ch} \beta_m \frac{b}{2} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4.14)$$

对于 $\lambda^2 > \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2$, 为

$$\begin{aligned} & -\alpha_m \left[\alpha_m^2 - (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \right] \left[\beta'_m{}^2 + \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \right] \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2} \sin \beta'_m \frac{b}{2} \\ & + \beta'_m \left[\beta'_m{}^2 + (2-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \right] \left[\alpha_m^2 - \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \right] \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \frac{b}{2} \cos \beta'_m \frac{b}{2} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4.15)$$

对于这两种反对称情况, 我们应取 $n=2, 4, 6, \dots$.

对于(一)、(二)、(三), 我们应取 $m=1, 2, 3, \dots$.

我们所得的前述诸频率方程都与文[7]的相同.

附 录

为计算直梁和矩形板的自然频率, 我们将在下面给出从三角级数到双曲线函数的某些转换公式.

对于在弹性基上受横向载荷与拉伸复合作用的简支梁, 如图 3 所示, 有微分方程

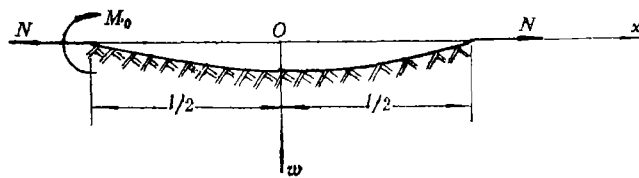


图 3

$$\frac{d^4 w}{dx^4} - \frac{N}{EJ} \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} + \frac{k}{EJ} w = 0 \quad (A.1)$$

使用符号

$$2\eta = \frac{N}{EJ}, \quad p^2 = \frac{k}{EJ}$$

则方程 (A.1) 成为

$$\frac{d^4 w}{dx^4} - 2\eta \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} + p^2 w = 0 \quad (\text{A.2})$$

当 $\eta^2 > p^2$ 时, (A.2) 的全解是

$$w(x) = A \operatorname{sh} \alpha x + B \operatorname{ch} \alpha x + C \operatorname{sh} \beta x + D \operatorname{ch} \beta x \quad (\text{A.3})$$

这里

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\eta + \sqrt{\eta^2 - p^2}}, \quad \beta = \sqrt{\eta - \sqrt{\eta^2 - p^2}}$$

(A.3) 必须满足边界条件

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w\left(\frac{l}{2}\right) &= 0, & w\left(-\frac{l}{2}\right) &= 0 \\ w''\left(\frac{l}{2}\right) &= 0, & w''\left(-\frac{l}{2}\right) &= \frac{M_0}{EJ} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

执行边界条件 (A.4), (A.3) 成为

$$w(x) = -\frac{M_0}{2EJ} \frac{1}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2} \left(-\frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha x}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha \frac{l}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{ch} \alpha x}{\operatorname{ch} \alpha \frac{l}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta x}{\operatorname{sh} \beta \frac{l}{2}} - \frac{\operatorname{ch} \beta x}{\operatorname{ch} \beta \frac{l}{2}} \right) \quad (\text{A.5})$$

取如图 4 所示的坐标轴, (A.5) 成为

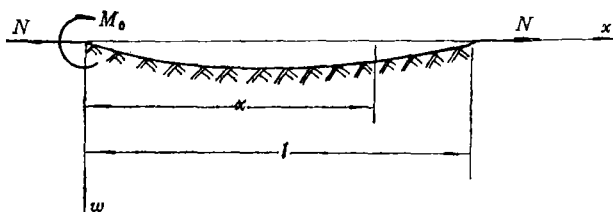


图 4

$$\begin{aligned} w(x) = & -\frac{M_0}{2EJ} \frac{1}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2} \left[-\frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha \left(x - \frac{l}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha \frac{l}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{ch} \alpha \left(x - \frac{l}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{ch} \alpha \frac{l}{2}} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta \left(x - \frac{l}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{sh} \beta \frac{l}{2}} - \frac{\operatorname{ch} \beta \left(x - \frac{l}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{ch} \beta \frac{l}{2}} \right] \quad (\text{A.6}) \end{aligned}$$

该问题也可用能量法来求解。对于图 4 所示坐标轴, 总势能等于

$$\Pi_p = \frac{1}{2} EJ \int_0^l \left(\frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} \right)^2 dx + \frac{N}{2} \int_0^l \left(\frac{dw}{dx} \right)^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l k w^2 dx - M_0 \left(\frac{dw}{dx} \right)_{x=0} \quad (\text{A.7})$$

假设

$$w(x) = \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} a_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \quad (\text{A.8})$$

并且利用最小势能原理, 我们求得

$$w(x) = \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{m\pi}{l} M_0}{EJ \pi^4 \left(m^4 + 2\eta m^2 \frac{l^2}{\pi^2} + p^2 \frac{l^4}{\pi^4} \right)} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \quad (\text{A.9})$$

比较 (A.6) 与 (A.9), 我们得到

$$\sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} \frac{m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l}}{m^4 + 2\eta m^2 \frac{l^2}{\pi^2} + \rho^2 \frac{l^4}{\pi^4}} = -\frac{\pi^3}{4l^4} \frac{1}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2} \left[-\frac{\operatorname{sh}\alpha\left(x - \frac{l}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{sh}\alpha \frac{l}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{ch}\alpha\left(x - \frac{l}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{ch}\alpha \frac{l}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{sh}\beta\left(x - \frac{l}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{sh}\beta \frac{l}{2}} - \frac{\operatorname{ch}\beta\left(x - \frac{l}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{ch}\beta \frac{l}{2}} \right] \quad (\text{A.10})$$

当在梁的 $x=l$ 处作用一外弯矩 M_0 时, 利用相似的方法, 我们得到转换公式的形式为

$$\sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} \frac{m \cos m\pi \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l}}{m^4 + 2\eta m^2 \frac{l^2}{\pi^2} + \rho^2 \frac{l^4}{\pi^4}} = \frac{\pi^3}{4l^4} \frac{1}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2} \left[\frac{\operatorname{sh}\alpha\left(x - \frac{l}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{sh}\alpha \frac{l}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{ch}\alpha\left(x - \frac{l}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{ch}\alpha \frac{l}{2}} - \frac{\operatorname{sh}\beta\left(x - \frac{l}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{sh}\beta \frac{l}{2}} - \frac{\operatorname{ch}\beta\left(x - \frac{l}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{ch}\beta \frac{l}{2}} \right] \quad (\text{A.11})$$

把 (A.10) 和 (A.11) 对 x 取二阶导数, 我们分别得到

$$\sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} \frac{m^3 \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l}}{m^4 + 2\eta m^2 \frac{l^2}{\pi^2} + \rho^2 \frac{l^4}{\pi^4}} = -\frac{\pi}{4} \frac{1}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2} \left[\frac{\alpha^2 \operatorname{sh}\alpha\left(x - \frac{l}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{sh}\alpha \frac{l}{2}} - \frac{\alpha^2 \operatorname{ch}\alpha\left(x - \frac{l}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{ch}\alpha \frac{l}{2}} - \frac{\beta^2 \operatorname{sh}\beta\left(x - \frac{l}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{sh}\beta \frac{l}{2}} + \frac{\beta^2 \operatorname{ch}\beta\left(x - \frac{l}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{ch}\beta \frac{l}{2}} \right] \quad (\text{A.12})$$

和

$$\sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} \frac{m^3 \cos m\pi \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l}}{m^4 + 2\eta m^2 \frac{l^2}{\pi^2} + \rho^2 \frac{l^4}{\pi^4}} = -\frac{\pi}{4} \frac{1}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2} \left[\frac{\alpha^2 \operatorname{sh}\alpha\left(x - \frac{l}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{sh}\alpha \frac{l}{2}} + \frac{\alpha^2 \operatorname{ch}\alpha\left(x - \frac{l}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{ch}\alpha \frac{l}{2}} - \frac{\beta^2 \operatorname{sh}\beta\left(x - \frac{l}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{sh}\beta \frac{l}{2}} - \frac{\beta^2 \operatorname{ch}\beta\left(x - \frac{l}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{ch}\beta \frac{l}{2}} \right] \quad (\text{A.13})$$

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Application of the Reciprocal Theorem for Calculating the Natural Frequencies of Rectangular Elastic Thin Plates

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Abstract

This paper further extends the applications of reciprocal theorem for calculating the natural frequencies of rectangular elastic thin plates on the basis of [1]. Applying the present method, there is no need to solve governing differential equations, it is only necessary to solve a simple integral equation after using the reciprocal theorem between the basic system and the actual system.

Using the idea of the generalized edge simply supported and introducing the frequency matrix, then all frequency equations of the rectangular plates with two opposite edges simply supported and other two opposite edges variously supported are obtained together.

This is a simple, convenient and general method for calculating the frequency equations of the rectangular plates.