

# 弹性大挠度问题 von Kármán 方程与量子 本征值问题 Schrödinger 方程的关系\*

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## 摘 要

本文证明了弹性大挠度问题的 von Kármán 方程可以归结为量子力学中 Schrödinger 方程的本征值问题, 从而使非线性方程变换为线性方程的求解. 在较复杂的问题中, 为利用散射反演方法和 Bäcklund 变换求解创造了条件. 本文还讨论了狭长条板的大挠度问题.

本文所提供的方法可以用来研究弹性薄板的非线性跳跃.

## 一、前 言

在文[1]中, 我们业已证明, 弹性理论的小挠度问题, 可以归结为量子理论中 Schrödinger 方程的本征值问题. 本文是文[1]的继续. 在本文中我们将证明, 弹性理论的大挠度问题同样可以归结为 Schrödinger 方程的本征值问题, 只不过数学上的变换更加复杂而已.

弹性理论的大挠度问题的发展历史, 在文[2~11]中有详细的介绍和评述. 自1910年发表著名的 von Kármán 方程以来<sup>[12]</sup>, 钱伟长先生<sup>[13]</sup>等人在这方面做了大量的工作<sup>[14~30]</sup>. 钱伟长先生是将摄动法应用于圆板大挠度问题上的第一个人, 并且一直到今天, 他的解法仍然被公认为是最漂亮的. 近年来, 关于弹性理论的大挠度问题的论文有增无已, 其基本思路, 源出于钱先生一人.

薄板的非线性跳跃, 与弹性理论的大挠度问题紧密相连. 文[37]认为, 非线性的弹性系统从一个平衡状态跳越到另一个平衡状态, 可以与量子力学中能量跃迁相比拟. 为了定量地说明这种非线性跳跃, 引入 Schrödinger 方程是绝对必要的.

另一方面, 众所周知, von Kármán 方程是非线性方程组. 求解非线性方程, 除了近似求解外, 到目前为止无非是两种方法. 一种方法是通过数学变换, 将非线性方程变换成可解的线性方程. 这方面的例子有 Burgers 方程. 在经过 Cole-Hopf 变换后, 成为有精确解的扩散方程<sup>[38]</sup>. 引入 Dirac 矩阵和 Pauli 矩阵<sup>[39~41]</sup>, 也可以使二阶的非线性方程降阶为一阶的线性方程<sup>[42]</sup>. 还有一种方法, 便是将非线性方程归结为某一类方程的本征值问题. 这样, 就可以利用行之有效的散射反演方法和 Bäcklund 变换<sup>[43~46]</sup>. 这方面的例子, 有理想流体动力

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学中的Euler方程<sup>[46]</sup>, 有KdV方程<sup>[47~63]</sup>, 有 sine-Gordon 方程<sup>[64~66]</sup>, Bloch 方程<sup>[68]</sup>和三波相互作用方程<sup>[67]</sup>. 它们最终可以变换成 Schrödinger 方程. 本文在这两种方法中选择了后者.

文[38]认为, Schrödinger 方程是有着广泛适用范围的重要方程, 它是自然界中为数不多的基本方程之一. von Kármán 方程与 Schrödinger 方程的联系, 再次肯定了这条结论.

本文同前几篇文章<sup>[1],[42],[68]</sup>一样, 在需要引入的时候, 都假定所有力学量已解析延拓到复平面上, 并且已定义为 Helbert 空间中的多维矢量.

本文不讨论变厚度<sup>[33]</sup>、变刚度<sup>[35]</sup>弹性大挠度问题.

## 二、von Kármán 方程的化简

弹性大挠度问题归结为求解 von Kármán 方程<sup>[12]</sup>:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} + 2\frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^2\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial y^4}\right)F = E\left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x\partial y}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2}\right)\left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial y^2}\right)\right] \quad (2.1)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} + 2\frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^2\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial y^4}\right)W = \frac{h}{D}\left[\frac{Q}{h} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2}\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} - 2\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x\partial y}\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2}\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial y^2}\right] \quad (2.2)$$

式中  $E$  为 Young 模量,  $h$  为板的厚度,  $D$  为抗弯刚度,  $Q$  为侧向载荷,  $W$  为挠度,  $F$  为应力函数.

如果设

$$F = \frac{D}{h}\phi, \quad W = \sqrt{\frac{2D}{Eh}}w, \quad Q = D\sqrt{\frac{2D}{Eh}}q \quad (2.3)$$

则 von Kármán 方程(2.1)式, (2.2)式可以无量纲化为

$$\left(\frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} + 2\frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^2\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial y^4}\right)\phi = 2\left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x\partial y}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}\right)\left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}\right)\right] \quad (2.4)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} + 2\frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^2\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial y^4}\right)w = \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2}\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - 2\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x\partial y}\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2}\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}\right) + q \quad (2.5)$$

方程(2.4)式还可以写成如下形式:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\left[\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} - \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)^2\right] + 2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x\partial y}\left[\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x\partial y} + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)\right] + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\left[\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)^2\right] = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

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$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)^2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x\partial y} = -\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right), \quad \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)^2 \quad (2.7)$$

则(2.6)式恒满足. 将(2.7)式代入(2.5)式, 可以得到关于挠度  $w$  的非线性方程:

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} + 2\frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^2\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial y^4}\right)w \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)^2 + 2\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x\partial y}\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right) + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)^2 + q \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

即

$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 w = \frac{1}{2} \nabla w \cdot \nabla [\nabla w \cdot \nabla w] + q \quad (2.9)$$

方程(2.9)式还可以进一步降阶。为此,若令

$$\nabla w = \sqrt{6} \vec{v} \quad (2.10)$$

则(2.9)式化为

$$\nabla^2 (\nabla \cdot \vec{v}) = 6 \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \left( \frac{v^2}{2} \right) + q \quad (2.11)$$

当我们考虑无侧向载荷,即

$$q = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

的情况时,方程(2.11)式成为

$$-6 \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \left( \frac{v^2}{2} \right) + \nabla^2 (\nabla \cdot \vec{v}) = 0 \quad (2.13)$$

方程(2.11)式和(2.13)式是我们考虑问题的出发点。

### 三、狭长条板的大挠度问题

对于狭长条板的大挠度问题,可以认为是一维问题。此时,方程(2.13)式成为

$$-6v^2 v_{,x} + v_{,xxx} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

式中  $v_{,x} = \partial v / \partial x$ 。

作 Miura 变换<sup>[49]</sup>(其反问题为 Riccati 方程):

$$u = v^2 + v_{,x} \quad (3.2)$$

则方程(3.1)式化为

$$-6uu_{,x} + u_{,xxx} = 0 \quad (3.3)$$

方程(3.3)式有特解

$$u = \frac{2}{x^2} \quad (3.4)$$

与方程(3.3)式相比较,如果弹性大挠度的振动问题最终导致 KdV 方程

$$u_{,t} - 6uu_{,x} + u_{,xxx} = 0 \quad (3.5)$$

则我们注意到方程(3.5)式有孤立子解(Soliton Solution):

$$u = -\frac{c^2}{2} \operatorname{sech}^2 \left[ \left( \frac{c}{2} \right) (x - c^2 t) \right] \quad (3.6)$$

由(3.4)式得到  $u$  的特解后,使方程(3.2)式成为 Riccati 方程。通过常用的 Cole-Hopf 变换

$$v = \frac{\psi_{,x}}{\psi} \quad (3.7)$$

可将 Riccati 方程(3.2)式化为

$$\psi_{,xx} - u\psi = 0 \quad (3.8)$$

式中,  $u$  为方程(3.3)式的解,即(3.4)式。

方程(3.3)式或KdV方程(3.5)式都具有 Galilei 不变性:

$$u \rightarrow u - \lambda, \quad x \rightarrow x + 6\lambda t \quad (3.9)$$

由此, 方程(3.8)式可推广为

$$-\psi_{,xx} + u\psi = \lambda\psi \quad (3.10)$$

此方程正好是将  $u$  作为势的关于  $\psi$  的 Schrödinger 方程.  $\lambda$  为 Schrödinger 方程的本征值<sup>[69~61]</sup>. 一般认为, Schrödinger 方程是比 von Kármán 方程有着更广泛适用范围的重要方程.

如果狭长条板的大挠度问题存在外场 (这外场可以是侧向载荷), 外场的势用  $U(x)$  来表示, 则在使用经典规则后, 方程 (3.10) 式可推广为:

$$(-\nabla^2 + U + u)\psi = \lambda\psi \quad (3.11)$$

式中,  $u$  可以理解为大挠度薄板的内能,  $U$  为外场的势能,  $-i\nabla$  为动量算符.

在方程(3.11)式中, 如果外场的势

$$U = -\frac{\alpha}{x} \quad (3.12)$$

式中  $\alpha$  为场常数, 则通过变换

$$x = \frac{i}{2\sqrt{\lambda}} z, \quad \alpha = -2i\sqrt{\lambda} k \quad (3.13)$$

可以将(3.11)式化为 Whittaker 方程<sup>[62~64]</sup>

$$\psi'' + \left(-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{k}{z} - \frac{2}{z^2}\right)\psi = 0 \quad (3.14)$$

其解为

$$\psi = c_1 M_{k,m}(-2i\sqrt{\lambda}x) + c_2 M_{k,-m}(-2i\sqrt{\lambda}x) \quad (3.15)$$

式中  $c_1, c_2$  为任意常数,

$$m = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} i \quad (3.16)$$

$M_{k,m}$  和  $M_{k,-m}$  为 Whittaker 方程的两个线性无关解:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} M_{k,m} &= e^{i\sqrt{\lambda}x} (-2i\sqrt{\lambda}x)^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}i} F\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}i - \frac{i}{2} \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\lambda}}, 1 + \sqrt{7}i, -2i\sqrt{\lambda}x\right) \\ M_{k,-m} &= e^{i\sqrt{\lambda}x} (-2i\sqrt{\lambda}x)^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}i} F\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}i - \frac{i}{2} \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\lambda}}, 1 - \sqrt{7}i, -2i\sqrt{\lambda}x\right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.17)$$

$F$  为 Kummer 函数<sup>[63]</sup>.

由边界条件可以确定本征值  $\lambda$  的取值. 狭长条板的大挠度问题, 可以由(2.3)式、(2.10)式, (3.7)式、(3.9)式和(3.15)式得到最终解决.

von Kármán 方程与 Schrödinger 方程的关系, 还可以从 AKNS 方程(Ablowitz-Kaup-Newell-Segur方程)中得到. 狭长条板的一维 von Kármán 方程, 实际上是 AKNS 方程的特例<sup>[38], [64~65]</sup>. 关于二维 von Kármán 方程, 我们将在下面展开讨论.

#### 四、一般性理论

弹性大挠度 von Kármán 方程与量子本征值 Schrödinger 方程之间的一般性联系, 可以从推广的 AKNS 方程中得到. 下面所要讨论的 AKNS 方程, 是对四元  $\psi$  的本征值方程, 因

此实际上是 Dirac 方程.

AKNS 方程或 Dirac 方程关于  $\psi$  的时间发展方程为

$$i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = E \psi \quad (4.1)$$

关于线性算符  $L$  的本征值方程为

$$L \psi = \gamma_4 \zeta \psi \quad (4.2)$$

式中  $L$  是  $4 \times 4$  矩阵

$$L = - \left( i \gamma_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + i \gamma_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) - i M \quad (4.3)$$

$\psi$  为 Hilbert 空间的四元矢量

$$\psi = (\psi_1 \ \psi_2 \ \psi_3 \ \psi_4)^T \quad (4.4)$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -ir & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & ip \\ ip & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -ir & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.5)$$

$\gamma_\alpha$  ( $\alpha=1,2,3,4$ ) 为 Dirac 矩阵 (Flugge 标准矩阵)<sup>[40]</sup>. 另外, 矩阵  $E$  为<sup>[1], [68]</sup>

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} -A & 0 & C & 0 \\ 0 & A & 0 & B \\ -B & 0 & A & 0 \\ 0 & -C & 0 & -A \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.6)$$

$\zeta$  为本征值, 它一般是复数, 但

$$\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (4.7)$$

为了求出方程 (4.1) 式和 (4.2) 式的可积性条件, 首先对方程 (4.2) 式等号两端取对时间  $t$  的微商  $\partial/\partial t$ , 即有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (L \psi) = L \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} - i \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} \psi = \gamma_4 \zeta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \gamma_4 \zeta (-i E \psi) = -i \gamma_4 \zeta E \psi$$

或

$$L \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -i \gamma_4 E \zeta \psi + i \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} \psi \quad (4.8)$$

其次, 对方程 (4.1) 式等号两端同时作用算子  $L$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} L \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} &= -i L (E \psi) = -i (LE) \psi - i \left( -i \gamma_1 E \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - i \gamma_2 E \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \psi \\ &= -i (LE) \psi - i E \left( -i \gamma_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - i \gamma_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \psi \\ &= -i (LE) \psi - i E (\gamma_4 \zeta + i M) \psi \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$-i LE = -i \left( -i \gamma_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - i \gamma_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) E - ME = - \left( \gamma_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \gamma_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) E - ME$$

所以

$$L \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \left[ - \left( \gamma_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \gamma_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) E \right] \psi + (EM - ME) \psi - i E \gamma_4 \zeta \psi \quad (4.9)$$

若方程 (4.1) 式和 (4.2) 式可积, 则 (4.9) 式与 (4.8) 式之差应为零, 即

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ -\left( \gamma_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \gamma_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) E \right] \psi + i(\gamma_4 E - E \gamma_4) \xi \psi \\ & + (EM - ME) \psi = i \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} \psi \end{aligned} \quad (4.10)$$

或

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & -i \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} & 0 & -i \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} \\ -i \frac{\partial B}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial B}{\partial y} & 0 & i \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} & 0 \\ 0 & -i \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} & 0 & -i \frac{\partial B}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B}{\partial y} \\ i \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} & 0 & -i \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} & 0 \end{array} \right) \psi \\ & + 2i\xi \left( \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & C & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & B \\ B & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & C & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \psi \\ & + \left( \begin{array}{cccc} -i(rB - pC) & 0 & 2irA & 0 \\ 0 & -i(rB - pC) & 0 & 2ipA \\ 2ipA & 0 & i(rB - pC) & 0 \\ 0 & 2irA & 0 & i(rB - pC) \end{array} \right) \psi = i \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} \psi \end{aligned} \quad (4.10)'$$

将(4.10)'式等号两边同时左乘 $\gamma_3$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned} & i \left( \begin{array}{cccc} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial r}{\partial t} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\partial r}{\partial t} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \end{array} \right) \psi \\ & = \left( \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & -\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} & 0 & -\frac{\partial B}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial B}{\partial y} \\ -\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} & 0 & \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} & 0 & \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} \\ -\frac{\partial B}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial B}{\partial y} & 0 & \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} & 0 \end{array} \right) \psi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -2\xi \begin{pmatrix} -B & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & C & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -B \end{pmatrix} \psi \\
& + \begin{pmatrix} 2pA & 0 & rB-pC & 0 \\ 0 & -2rA & 0 & -(rB-pC) \\ rB-pC & 0 & -2rA & 0 \\ 0 & -(rB-pC) & 0 & 2pA \end{pmatrix} \psi \quad (4.11)
\end{aligned}$$

引入复自变量  $z=x+iy$ , 因为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \quad (4.12)$$

式中  $\bar{z}=x-iy$ , 所以(4.11)式成为

$$\begin{pmatrix} -i \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + 2pA & -2 \frac{\partial A}{\partial \bar{z}} & rB-pC & -2 \frac{\partial B}{\partial \bar{z}} \\ +2\xi B & & & \\ -2 \frac{\partial A}{\partial \bar{z}} & -i \frac{\partial r}{\partial t} - 2rA & 2 \frac{\partial C}{\partial \bar{z}} & -(rB-pC) \\ -2\xi C & & & \\ rB-pC & 2 \frac{\partial C}{\partial \bar{z}} & -i \frac{\partial r}{\partial t} - 2rA & 2 \frac{\partial A}{\partial \bar{z}} \\ -2\xi C & & & \\ -2 \frac{\partial B}{\partial \bar{z}} & -(rB-pC) & 2 \frac{\partial A}{\partial \bar{z}} & -i \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + 2pA \\ +2\xi B & & & \end{pmatrix} \psi = 0 \quad (4.13)$$

在(4.13)式中, 将第四分量式与第一分量式相加减, 将第二分量式与第三分量式相加减, 得

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 \frac{\partial B}{\partial \bar{z}} - i \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + 2pA + 2\xi B & -2 \frac{\partial A}{\partial \bar{z}} - (rB-pC) \\ 2 \frac{\partial B}{\partial \bar{z}} - i \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + 2pA + 2\xi B & -2 \frac{\partial A}{\partial \bar{z}} + (rB-pC) \\ -2 \frac{\partial A}{\partial \bar{z}} + (rB-pC) & 2 \frac{\partial C}{\partial \bar{z}} - i \frac{\partial r}{\partial t} - 2rA - 2\xi C \\ -2 \frac{\partial A}{\partial \bar{z}} - (rB-pC) & -2 \frac{\partial C}{\partial \bar{z}} - i \frac{\partial r}{\partial t} - 2rA - 2\xi C \\ 2 \frac{\partial A}{\partial \bar{z}} + (rB-pC) & -2 \frac{\partial B}{\partial \bar{z}} - i \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + 2pA + 2\xi B \\ -2 \frac{\partial A}{\partial \bar{z}} + (rB-pC) & -2 \frac{\partial B}{\partial \bar{z}} + i \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} - 2pA - 2\xi B \\ 2 \frac{\partial C}{\partial \bar{z}} - i \frac{\partial r}{\partial t} - 2rA - 2\xi C & 2 \frac{\partial A}{\partial \bar{z}} - (rB-pC) \\ 2 \frac{\partial C}{\partial \bar{z}} + i \frac{\partial r}{\partial t} + 2rA + 2\xi C & -2 \frac{\partial A}{\partial \bar{z}} - (rB-pC) \end{pmatrix} \psi = 0 \quad (4.14)$$

由(4.14)式可以看出,  $\psi_1 = \bar{\psi}_4$ ,  $\psi_3 = \bar{\psi}_2$ . 从而, (4.14)式可简化为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2\frac{\partial C}{\partial z} - 2\xi C - i\frac{\partial r}{\partial t} - 2rA & 2\frac{\partial A}{\partial z} + pC - rB \\ 2\frac{\partial A}{\partial z} + pC - rB & 2\frac{\partial B}{\partial z} + 2\xi B - i\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + 2pA \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_2 \\ \psi_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (4.15a)$$

和

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2\frac{\partial C}{\partial z} - 2\xi C - i\frac{\partial r}{\partial t} - 2rA & -2\frac{\partial A}{\partial z} + pC - rB \\ -2\frac{\partial A}{\partial z} + pC - rB & -2\frac{\partial B}{\partial z} + 2\xi B - i\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + 2pA \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_2 \\ \psi_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (4.15b)$$

及它们的共轭方程. 而(4.15a)式和(4.15b)式是同一类方程, 只要在方程(4.15a)式中作反射变换:

$$z \rightarrow -z \quad (4.16)$$

便可得到(4.15b)式.

在方程(3.15a)式中, 令

$$z = 2z' \quad (4.17)$$

并仍用  $z$  表示  $z'$ , 则有

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial z} = rB - pC, \quad \frac{\partial B}{\partial z} + 2\xi B = i\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} - 2pA, \quad \frac{\partial C}{\partial z} - 2\xi C = i\frac{\partial r}{\partial t} + 2rA \quad (4.18)$$

(4.18)式称为可积性条件<sup>[36]</sup>.

现在我们来试解方程组(4.18)式. 设

$$A = a\xi^3 + f_1\xi^2 + g_1\xi + h_1, \quad B = f_2\xi^2 + g_2\xi + h_2, \quad C = f_3\xi^2 + g_3\xi + h_3 \quad (4.19)$$

将(4.19)式代入(4.18)式, 比较  $\xi^3$ ,  $\xi^2$  和  $\xi$  的系数, 可得三组方程:

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} - rf_2 + pf_3 = 0, \quad 2f_2 + 2pa = 0, \quad 2f_3 + 2ra = 0 \quad (4.20)$$

$$\frac{\partial g_1}{\partial z} - rg_2 + pg_3 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z} + 2g_2 + 2pf_1 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial z} - 2g_3 - 2rf_1 = 0 \quad (4.21)$$

$$\frac{\partial h_1}{\partial z} - rh_2 + ph_3 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial z} + 2h_2 + 2pg_1 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial g_3}{\partial z} - 2h_3 - 2rg_1 = 0 \quad (4.22)$$

令  $a=4$ . 可解得

$$f_1 = 0, \quad f_2 = -4p, \quad f_3 = -4r \quad (4.23)$$

$$g_1 = 2pr, \quad g_2 = 2\frac{\partial p}{\partial z}, \quad g_3 = -2\frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \quad (4.24)$$

$$h_1 = -\left(r\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} - p\frac{\partial r}{\partial z}\right), \quad h_2 = -\left(2p^2r + \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial z^2}\right), \quad h_3 = -\left(2pr^2 + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial z^2}\right) \quad (4.25)$$

从而  $\xi$  的零次项成为

$$i\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} - 6pr\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial^3 p}{\partial z^3} = 0, \quad i\frac{\partial r}{\partial t} - 6pr\frac{\partial r}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial^3 r}{\partial z^3} = 0 \quad (4.26)$$

当  $p, r$  与时间  $t$  无关时, 方程(4.26)式退化为

$$-6pr \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial^3 p}{\partial z^3} = 0, \quad -6pr \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial^3 r}{\partial z^3} = 0 \quad (4.27)$$

利用(4.12)式、(4.17)式, 并令

$$r = p - i\sqrt{3}s, \quad y \rightarrow \sqrt{3}y \quad (4.28)$$

就可以将方程(4.27)式的实部与弹性大挠度方程(2.9)式联系起来。因为在方程(2.9)式中, 若令

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \sqrt{6}p, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \sqrt{6}s, \quad y \rightarrow iy \quad (4.29)$$

则方程(2.9)式可以写为(略去侧向载荷  $q$ ):

$$p_{,xxx} + s_{,yyy} - p_{,xyy} - s_{,xxy} = 6[p^2 p_{,x} + s^2 s_{,y} - ps(p_{,y} + s_{,x})] \quad (4.30)$$

它与方程(4.27)式的第一式实部在条件(4.28)下是相同的。

从而, 整个弹性大挠度问题现在可以归结为如下 AKNS 方程 (Dirac 方程) 的求解, 时间发展方程

$$i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = E \psi \quad (4.31)$$

本征值方程

$$L \psi = \gamma_4 \xi \psi \quad (4.32)$$

如果弹性大挠度问题存在外场, 外场的势用  $U_x, U_y$  来表示, 则在使用经典规则后, 线性算符  $L$  应推广为

$$L = -i \left[ \gamma_1 \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - iU_x \right) + \gamma_2 \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - iU_y \right) \right] - iM \quad (4.33)$$

式中  $\psi, M$  和  $E$  的定义见(4.4)式、(4.5)式和(4.6)式。

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A &= \left[ 4\xi^3 + 2pr\xi + \left( p \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} - r \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) \right] + c. c. \\ B &= \left[ -4p\xi^2 + 2 \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \xi - \left( 2p^2 r + \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial z^2} \right) \right] + c. c. \\ C &= \left[ -4r\xi^2 - 2 \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \xi - \left( 2pr^2 + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial z^2} \right) \right] + c. c. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.34)$$

式中  $c. c.$  表示前一项方括号的共轭。

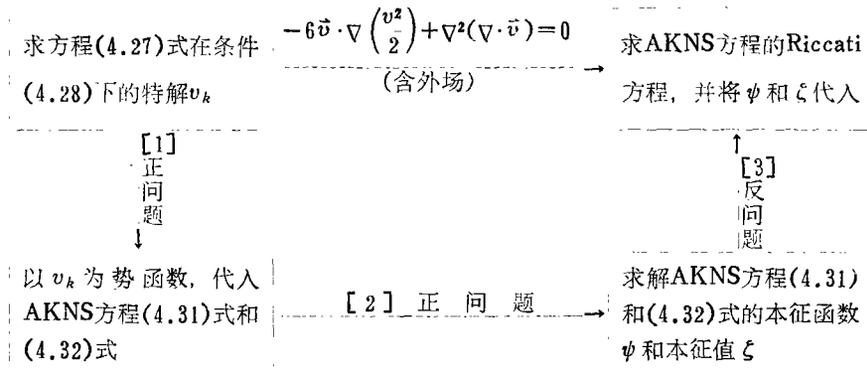
在求得了本征值  $\xi$  和本征函数  $\psi$  后, 还必须由 Riccati 方程变换成方程(2.13)式的解。从 AKNS 方程(4.31)式和(4.32)式, 可以得到 Riccati 方程。为此, 必须令<sup>[38]</sup>

$$\Gamma_1 = \frac{\psi_4}{\psi_2}, \quad \Gamma_2 = \frac{\psi_2}{\psi_4} \quad (4.35)$$

$$\Gamma_1^* = \frac{\psi_1}{\psi_3}, \quad \Gamma_2^* = \frac{\psi_3}{\psi_1} \quad (4.36)$$

注意, Riccati 方程中的  $p, r$  不再是方程(4.27)式的特解, 而是我们所要求的方程(2.13)式的解。

整个问题的求解可以归纳为下表:



此外, 由 AKNS 方程(4.31)式和(4.32)式的散射反演方法和 Bäcklund 变换, 可以求解弹性大挠度  $w$  的时间发展。

附记: 当我们假定  $A$  为  $\xi$  的二次式,  $B, C$  为  $\xi$  的一次式的时候, 我们可以得到二维的非线性 Schrödinger 方程; 当我们假定  $A$  为  $\xi^{-1}$  次幂,  $B, C$  亦为  $\xi^{-1}$  次幂时, 我们可以得到二维的 sine-Gordon 方程。如果扩大算符  $L$  和  $E$  的因次, 还可以求解三波相互作用方程和 Bloch 方程的二维形式<sup>[38]</sup>。此外, 如果将文 [54]、[55] 中的线性算符  $L$  解析延拓到复平面上, 即令  $x \rightarrow z = x + iy$ , 则也能得到方程(4.26)式<sup>[38]</sup>。这时方程(4.31)、(4.32)成为

$$i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = E\psi, \quad L\psi = \zeta\psi \quad (4.37)$$

式中

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} i \frac{\partial}{\partial z} & -ip \\ ir & -i \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}, \quad E = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & -A \end{pmatrix}, \quad \psi = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.38)$$

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## The Relation of von Kármán Equation for Elastic Large Deflection Problem and Schrödinger Equation for Quantum Eigenvalues Problem

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### Abstract

In this paper the solutions of von Kármán for elastic large deflection problem are classified as the several solutions of Schrödinger equation for quantum eigenvalues problem, and we present the transform from elastic large deflection problem from non-linear equation into linear equation. Thus, we create favourable conditions of the adoption of converse scattering method and Bäcklund transformation. We also discuss the large deflection problem of long and narrow plate.

We can study the non-linear transition of elastic thin plate by furnished method from this paper.