

关于环形薄板的屈曲问题*

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摘 要

本文利用多重尺度法研究环形薄板在中面压力和横向负荷联合作用下的屈曲问题, 得到了解的 N 阶一致有效渐近展开式。通过实例考察, 我们看到用多重尺度法所得的渐近展开式与精确解的渐近展开是完全一致的。

W. E. Alzheimer 和 R. T. Davis (1968) 曾用匹配法讨论了环形薄板的弯曲问题^[2], 江福汝(1980)利用多重尺度法在更一般的条件下讨论了这类问题^[1], 本文讨论环形薄板在中面压力和横向负荷联合作用下的非对称屈曲问题。至今我们还从未见到过本文所给出的这样的解的表达式。

一、环形薄板的屈曲

由参考文献[1]我们知道: 薄板的挠度(无量纲化)方程为:

$$L_*[W] \equiv \varepsilon^2 \Delta \Delta W - \left[P(r, \theta) + A(r, \theta) \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial r^2} + 2B(r, \theta) \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial r \partial \theta} + C(r, \theta) \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \theta^2} + D(r, \theta) \frac{\partial W}{\partial r} + E(r, \theta) \frac{\partial W}{\partial \theta} \right] = 0$$

假定中面压力仅是 r 的函数 $N_{rr}(r)$, 而中面压力 $N_{rr}(r)$, $N_{\theta\theta}(r, \theta)$ 及中面剪力 $N_{r\theta}(r, \theta)$ 与中面张力符号相反, 故可把上述方程写为:

$$L_*[W] \equiv \varepsilon^2 \Delta \Delta W - \left[P(r, \theta) - A(r) \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial r^2} - 2B(r, \theta) \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial r \partial \theta} - C(r, \theta) \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \theta^2} - D(r, \theta) \frac{\partial W}{\partial r} - E(r, \theta) \frac{\partial W}{\partial \theta} \right] = 0 \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $\varepsilon^2 = h^3/12(1-\nu^2)r_1^3 \ll 1$, h 为板的厚度, r_1 为板的外缘半径, ν 为泊松比, Δ 为二维 Laplace 算子, $A(r) = \bar{N}_{rr}(r)/r_1 E$, 其中 $\bar{N}_{rr}(r)$ 为中面内的径向压力的值, E 为杨氏模量, $B(r, \theta) = \bar{N}_{r\theta}(r, \theta)/r E r_1$, $\bar{N}_{r\theta}(r, \theta)$ 为中面剪力的值, $C(r, \theta) = \bar{N}_{\theta\theta}(r, \theta)/r^2 E r_1$, $\bar{N}_{\theta\theta}(r, \theta)$ 为中面内的环向压力的值, $D(r, \theta) = \left[\bar{N}_{rr}(r)/r E r_1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\bar{N}_{rr}(r)/E r_1) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\bar{N}_{r\theta}(r, \theta)) \right]$

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$/Er_1]$, 而 $E(r, \theta) = \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\bar{N}_{r\theta}(r, \theta)/Er_1) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\bar{N}_{\theta\theta}(r, \theta)/Er_1) \right]$, W 为挠度函数, $P(r, \theta)$ 为横向负荷 (即单位侧面面积的压力). 并假定中面剪力 $N_{r\theta}(r, \theta)$ 足够小, 使得:

$$N_{rr}(r)N_{\theta\theta}(r, \theta) - N_{r\theta}^2(r, \theta) > 0 \quad (1.2)$$

假设给定边界条件为:

$$W|_{r=b} = f_0(\theta), \quad W|_{r=r_1} = f_1(\theta) \quad (1.3)$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=b} = g_0(\theta), \quad \frac{\partial W}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=r_1} = g_1(\theta) \quad (1.4)$$

其中 $b=r_0/r_1 < 1$, r_0 为环形板的内缘半径. $f_0(\theta)$, $f_1(\theta)$, $g_0(\theta)$, $g_1(\theta)$ 为充分光滑的函数. 由方程(1.1), 当 $\varepsilon=0$ 时退化为:

$$F[W_0] \equiv A(r) \frac{\partial^2 W_0}{\partial r^2} + 2B(r, \theta) \frac{\partial^2 W_0}{\partial r \partial \theta} + C(r, \theta) \frac{\partial^2 W_0}{\partial \theta^2} + D(r, \theta) \frac{\partial W_0}{\partial r} + E(r, \theta) \frac{\partial W_0}{\partial \theta} = P(r, \theta) \quad (1.5)$$

由条件 $N_{rr}(r)N_{\theta\theta}(r, \theta) - N_{r\theta}^2(r, \theta) > 0$ 可知, 退化方程(1.5)是椭圆型方程, 方程(1.5)的边界条件在后面提出 [参见(1.41)].

假设挠度函数 W 关于 ε 的展开式为:

$$W(r, \theta, \varepsilon) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^n W_n(r, \theta) \quad (1.6)$$

将(1.6)式代入方程(1.1), 合并 ε 的同次幂的系数, 并令 ε 的各次幂的系数分别为零, 得到关于 W_n 的递推方程:

$$F[W_n] = \Delta \Delta W_{n-2} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots) \quad (1.7)$$

在上式中以及以下的计算中, 都将带负下标的量取作零. 方程(1.7)和方程(1.5)一样也是二阶线性椭圆型方程. 一般不存在满足全部边值条件(1.3)~(1.4)的解, 为此需校正失去的边界条件. 下面按江福汝提出的“两变量法”^[7]构造校正项.

先考虑在内缘 $r=b$ 处构造校正项. 在 $r=b$ 的边界处引入变量 ξ, η, θ :

$$\xi = \frac{u(r)}{\varepsilon}, \quad \eta = r, \quad \theta = \theta$$

将关于 r 的偏导数换成关于变量 ξ, η 的偏导数, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} &= \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} = \varepsilon^{-1} \left(u, r(r) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \right) \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} &= \varepsilon^{-2} \left[u^2, r(r) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} + \varepsilon (2u, r(r) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + u, rr(r) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}) + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} \right] \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r \partial \theta} &= \varepsilon^{-1} \left(u, r(r) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \theta} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta \partial \theta} \right) \\ &\dots \dots \dots \end{aligned}$$

将以上算子代入方程(1.1), 并把 ξ, η, θ 看成是三个独立的自变量, 得所对应的齐次方程 (令 $P(r, \theta) = 0$ 所得的方程) 为:

$$\varepsilon^{-2} \left[\sum_{i=0}^4 \varepsilon^i K_i \right] W = 0 \quad (1.8)$$

其中,

$$K_0 \equiv u_{,r}^2(r) \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \xi^4} + A(r) u_{,r}^2(r) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2}$$

$$K_1 \equiv 4u_{,r}^3(r) \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \xi^3 \partial \eta} + \left(6u_{,r}^2(r) u_{,rr}(r) + \frac{2u_{,r}^3(r)}{\eta} \right) \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \xi^3} \\ + 2A(r) u_{,r}(r) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + 2B(r, \theta) u_{,r}(r) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \theta} + [A(r) u_{,rr}(r) \\ + D(r, \theta) u_{,r}(r)] \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}$$

$$K_2 \equiv 6u_{,r}^3(r) \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta^2} + \left(12u_{,r}(r) u_{,rr}(r) + \frac{6u_{,r}^2(r)}{\eta} \right) \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta} \\ + \left(4u_{,r}(r) u_{,rrr}(r) - \frac{u_{,r}^2(r)}{\eta^2} + 3u_{,rr}^2(r) + \frac{6u_{,r}(r) u_{,rr}(r)}{\eta} \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} \\ + \frac{2u_{,r}^2(r)}{\eta^2} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \theta^2} + A(r) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} + 2B(r, \theta) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta \partial \theta} + C(r, \theta) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \\ + D(r, \theta) \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + E(r, \theta) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$$

$$K_3 \equiv 4u_{,r}(r) \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^3} + \left(6u_{,rr}(r) + \frac{6u_{,r}(r)}{\eta} \right) \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^2} + \left(4u_{,rrr}(r) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{6}{\eta} u_{,rr}(r) - \frac{2}{\eta} u_{,r}(r) \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{4u_{,r}(r)}{\eta^2} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \xi \partial \eta \partial \theta^2} \\ + \left(\frac{2u_{,rr}(r)}{\eta^2} - \frac{2u_{,r}(r)}{\eta^3} \right) \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \xi \partial \theta^2} + \left(u_{,rrrr}(r) - \frac{u_{,rr}(r)}{\eta^2} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{2}{\eta} u_{,rrr}(r) + \frac{u_{,r}(r)}{\eta^3} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}$$

$$K_4 \equiv \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \eta^4} + \frac{2}{\eta} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \eta^3} + \frac{2}{\eta^2} \frac{\partial^4}{2\eta^2 \partial \theta^2} - \frac{1}{\eta^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} - \frac{2}{\eta^3} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \eta \partial \theta^2} \\ + \frac{1}{\eta^3} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{\eta^4} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \theta^4} + \frac{4}{\eta^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}$$

假设在 $r=b$ 处具有如下形式的校正项的展开式:

$$V^{(b)}(\xi, \eta, \theta, \varepsilon) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^{n+1} V_n^{(b)}(\xi, \eta, \theta) \quad (1.9)$$

将 (1.9) 代入方程 (1.8), 并令 ε^n ($n=0, 1, \dots$) 的系数为零, 得到关于 $V_n^{(b)}$ ($n=0, 1, \dots$) 的递推方程:

$$K_0[V_0^{(b)}] \equiv u_{,r}^4(r) \frac{\partial^4 V_0^{(b)}}{\partial \xi^4} + A(r)u_{,r}^2(r) \frac{\partial^2 V_0^{(b)}}{\partial \xi^2} = 0 \quad (1.10)$$

$$K_0[V_n^{(b)}] = - \sum_{i=1}^n K_i[V_n^{(b)}, i] \quad (n=1, 2, \dots) \quad (1.11)$$

在方程 (1.10) 中, 若取 $u_{,r}(r) = A^{\frac{1}{2}}(r)$, 即取

$$u(\eta) = \int_b^\eta \sqrt{A(t)} dt \quad (1.12)$$

则方程 (1.10) 化为:

$$\frac{\partial^4 V_0^{(b)}}{\partial \xi^4} + \frac{\partial^2 V_0^{(b)}}{\partial \xi^2} = 0 \quad (1.13)$$

由方程 (1.13) 可求得校正项函数 $V_0^{(b)}$:

$$V_0^{(b)}(\xi, \eta, \theta) = C_0^{(b)}(\eta, \theta) \sin \xi \quad (1.14)$$

其中 $C_0^{(b)}(\eta, \theta)$ 为待定的 η, θ 的任意函数. $V_0^{(b)}$ 不是边界层型函数, 但它能起到校正失去的边界条件的作用^[3].

在递推方程 (1.11) 中, 令 $n=1$, 得关于 $V_1^{(b)}$ 的偏微分方程:

$$K_0[V_1^{(b)}] = - [K_1 V_0^{(b)}] \quad (1.15)$$

将方程 (1.15) 的右端展开得:

$$\begin{aligned} -K_0[V_0^{(b)}] = & - \left\{ -[4u_{,r}^3(r) - 2A(r)u_{,r}(r)] \frac{\partial C_0^{(b)}}{\partial \eta} \right. \\ & + 2B(r, \theta)u_{,r}(r) \frac{\partial C_0^{(b)}}{\partial \theta} - \left[6u_{,r}^2(r)u_{,rr}(r) + \frac{2u_{,r}^3(r)}{\eta} \right. \\ & \left. \left. - A(r)u_{,rr}(r) - D(r, \theta)u_{,r}(r) \right] C_0^{(b)} \right\} \cos \xi \end{aligned}$$

令 $\cos \xi$ 的系数等于零, 则得,

$$\begin{aligned} & (4u_{,r}^3(r) - 2A(r)u_{,r}(r)) \frac{\partial C_0^{(b)}}{\partial \eta} - 2B(r, \theta)u_{,r}(r) \frac{\partial C_0^{(b)}}{\partial \theta} \\ & + \left[6u_{,r}^2(r)u_{,rr}(r) + \frac{2u_{,r}^3(r)}{\eta} - A(r)u_{,rr}(r) \right. \\ & \left. - D(r, \theta)u_{,r}(r) \right] C_0^{(b)} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.16)$$

$C_0^{(b)}$ 的边界条件在后面提出[参见(1.52)式], 这时 $V_1^{(b)}$ 的偏微分方程(1.15)可化为:

$$\frac{\partial^4 V_1^{(b)}}{\partial \xi^4} + \frac{\partial^2 V_1^{(b)}}{\partial \xi^2} = 0 \quad (1.17)$$

由方程 (1.17) 可求得 $V_1^{(b)}$ 的解为:

$$V_1^{(b)} = C_1^{(b)}(\eta, \theta) \cos \xi \quad (1.18)$$

其中 $C_n^{(b)}(\eta, \theta)$ 为 η, θ 的任意函数.

用上述相同的方法, 可逐次求得 $V_n^{(b)}$,

$$V_n^{(b)} = \begin{cases} C_n^{(b)}(\eta, \theta) \sin \xi, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时} \\ C_n^{(b)}(\eta, \theta) \cos \xi, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时} \end{cases} \quad (1.19)$$

其中 $C_n^{(b)}(\eta, \theta)$ 为 η, θ 的任意函数. 再利用递推方程 (1.11), 令其中的 n 为 $n+1$, 得到 $V_{n+1}^{(b)}$ 的偏微分方程:

$$K_0[V_{n+1}^{(b)}] = - \sum_{i=1}^4 K_i[V_{n+1-i}^{(b)}] \quad (1.20)$$

将方程 (1.20) 的右端展开为:

$$- \{K_1[V_n^{(b)}] + K_2[V_{n-1}^{(b)}] + K_3[V_{n-2}^{(b)}] + K_4[V_{n-3}^{(b)}]\} \quad (1.21)$$

将算子 K_1, K_2, K_3, K_4 以及 $V_n^{(b)}, V_{n-1}^{(b)}, V_{n-2}^{(b)}, V_{n-3}^{(b)}$, 代入 (1.21) 式, 当 n 为偶数时, 则上式所包含的公因子为 $\cos \xi$, 而当 n 为奇数, 则所包含的公因子为 $\sin \xi$. 并令 $\cos \xi$ (n 为偶数) 或 $\sin \xi$ (n 为奇数) 的系数等于零, 得关于 $C_n^{(b)}$ 的一阶线性偏微分方程:

$$\begin{aligned} & (4u_{,r}^2(r) - 2A(r)u_{,r}(r)) \frac{\partial C_n^{(b)}}{\partial \eta} - 2B(r, \theta)u_{,r}(r) \frac{\partial C_n^{(b)}}{\partial \theta} \\ & + \left[6u_{,r}^2(r)u_{,rr}(r) + \frac{2u_{,r}^3(r)}{\eta} - A(r)u_{,rr}(r) - D(r, \theta)u_{,r}(r) \right] C_n^{(b)} \\ & = E_n(\eta, \theta) \end{aligned} \quad (1.22)$$

关于 $C_n^{(b)}$ 的边界条件在后面提出 [参见 (1.44) ~ (1.51)], 其中 $E_n(\eta, \theta)$ 分别由 A, B, C, D, E 和 $C_{n-1}^{(b)}, C_{n-2}^{(b)}, C_{n-3}^{(b)}$ 及其导数所完全确定. 方程 (1.20) 同样可化为:

$$\frac{\partial^4 V_{n+1}^{(b)}}{\partial \xi^4} + \frac{\partial^2 V_{n+1}^{(b)}}{\partial \xi^2} = 0 \quad (1.23)$$

由方程 (1.23) 可得 $V_{n+1}^{(b)}$ 的解:

$$V_{n+1}^{(b)} = \begin{cases} C_{n+1}^{(b)} \sin \xi, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时} \\ C_{n+1}^{(b)} \cos \xi, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时} \end{cases} \quad (1.24)$$

其中 $C_{n+1}^{(b)}$ 是 η, θ 的任意函数. 这样就建立了逐步求 $V_n^{(b)}$ ($n=0, 1, \dots$) 的递推过程.

现在考虑 $r=1$ 的边界处, 用上述同样的方法来校正失去的边界条件. 假设有如下形式的校正项的展开式:

$$V^{(1)}(\xi, \bar{\eta}, \bar{\theta}, \varepsilon) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^{n+1} V_n^{(1)}(\xi, \bar{\eta}, \bar{\theta}) \quad (1.25)$$

其中 $\xi, \bar{\eta}, \bar{\theta}$ 为在 $r=1$ 处所引入的新变量, 它们分别为:

$$\xi = \frac{\tilde{u}(r)}{\varepsilon}, \quad \bar{\eta} = r; \quad \bar{\theta} = \theta \quad (1.26)$$

其中,

$$\tilde{u}(r) = \int_r^1 \sqrt{A(t)} dt \quad (1.27)$$

将 (1.25) 式代入方程 (1.1), 令 ε^n ($n=0, 1, \dots$) 的系数为零, 得同样形式的递推方程:

$$\tilde{K}_0[V_0^{(1)}] = \tilde{u}_{,r}(r) \frac{\partial^4 V_0^{(1)}}{\partial \xi^4} + A(r) \tilde{u}_{,r}^2(r) \frac{\partial^2 V_0^{(1)}}{\partial \xi^2} = 0 \quad (1.28)$$

$$\tilde{K}_0[V_n^{(1)}] = -\sum_{i=1}^4 \tilde{K}_i[V_n^{(1)}] \quad (n=0, 1, \dots) \quad (1.29)$$

式中 $\tilde{u}_{,r}(r) = A^{\frac{1}{2}}(r)$, \tilde{K}_i ($i=0, 1, 2, 3, 4$) 与 K_i ($i=0, 1, 2, 3, 4$) 的表达式相同, 只是将 ξ, η, θ 和 $u(r)$ 相应地换成 $\xi, \bar{\eta}, \bar{\theta}$ 和 $\tilde{u}(r)$ 而已. 经过同样的运算可得:

$$V_n^{(1)} = \begin{cases} C_n^{(1)} \sin \xi, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时} \\ C_n^{(1)} \cos \xi, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时} \end{cases} \quad (1.30)$$

其中 $C_n^{(1)}$ ($n=0, 1, 2, \dots$) 是 $\bar{\eta}, \bar{\theta}$ 的任意函数, 关于确定 $C_n^{(1)}$ 的一阶线性偏微分方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} & (4\tilde{u}_{,r}^3(r) - 2A(r)\tilde{u}_{,r}(r)) \frac{\partial C_0^{(1)}}{\partial \bar{\eta}} - 2B(r, \theta)\tilde{u}_{,r}(r) \frac{\partial C_0^{(1)}}{\partial \bar{\theta}} \\ & + \left[6\tilde{u}_{,r}^2(r)\tilde{u}_{,rr}(r) + \frac{2\tilde{u}_{,r}(r)}{\bar{\eta}} - A(r)\tilde{u}_{,rr}(r) \right. \\ & \left. - D(r, \theta)\tilde{u}_{,r}(r) \right] C_0^{(1)} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.31)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (4\tilde{u}_{,r}^3(r) - 2A(r)\tilde{u}_{,r}(r)) \frac{\partial C_n^{(1)}}{\partial \bar{\eta}} - 2B(r, \theta)\tilde{u}_{,r}(r) \frac{\partial C_n^{(1)}}{\partial \bar{\theta}} \\ & + \left(6\tilde{u}_{,r}^2(r)\tilde{u}_{,rr}(r) + \frac{2\tilde{u}_{,r}^3(r)}{\bar{\eta}} - A(r)\tilde{u}_{,rr}(r) \right. \\ & \left. - D(r, \theta)\tilde{u}_{,r}^2(r) \right) C_n^{(1)} = \tilde{E}_n(\bar{\eta}, \bar{\theta}) \end{aligned} \quad (1.32)$$

其中 $\tilde{E}_n(\bar{\eta}, \bar{\theta})$ 为已知函数, 由 A, B, C, D, E 和 $C_{n-1}^{(1)}, C_{n-2}^{(1)}, C_{n-3}^{(1)}$ 及其导数所完全确定, 关于确定 $C_n^{(1)}(\bar{\eta}, \bar{\theta})$ ($n=0, 1, \dots$) 的边界条件在后面给出[参见(1.44)~(1.51)式].

根据以上讨论, 现在可以假设边值问题 (1.1) ~ (1.4) 的解为:

$$\begin{aligned} W(r, \theta, \varepsilon) &= \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n W_n(r, \theta) + \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^{n+1} V_n^{(b)}(\xi, \eta, \theta) \\ &+ \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^{n+1} V_n^{(1)}(\xi, \bar{\eta}, \bar{\theta}) + Z_N \end{aligned} \quad (1.33)$$

其中 Z_N 表示余项, 由椭圆型方程的性质^[5] 便有:

$$[Z_N]_t = \sup \sum_{i=0}^j \left| \frac{\partial^i Z_N}{\partial r^{i-j} \partial \theta^j} \right| = O(\varepsilon^{N+1-i})$$

显然余项 Z_N 满足:

$$L_0[Z_N] = O(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \quad (1.34)$$

Z_N 在边界上满足以下条件:

$$Z_N|_{r=b} = O(\varepsilon^{N+1}), \quad Z_N|_{r=1} = O(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \quad (1.35)$$

$$\frac{\partial Z_N}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=b} = O(\varepsilon^{N+1}), \quad \frac{\partial Z_N}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=1} = O(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \quad (1.36)$$

现在来推导确定 $W_n, C_n^{(b)}, C_n^{(1)}$ ($n=0, 1, \dots, N$) 的边界条件. 将 (1.33) 式代入边界条件 (1.3)~(1.4), 则得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n W_n \Big|_{r=b} + \sum_{k=0}^{[N/2]} \varepsilon^{2k+1} C_{2k}^{(b)} \sin \xi \Big|_{\xi=0, \eta=b} \\ & + \sum_{k=0}^{[N/2]'} \varepsilon^{2k+2} C_{2k+1}^{(b)} \cos \xi \Big|_{\xi=0, \eta=b} \\ & + \sum_{k=0}^{[N/2]} \varepsilon^{2k+1} C_{2k}^{(1)} \cos \xi \Big|_{\xi = [\int_b^1 \sqrt{A(t)} dt] / \varepsilon, \eta=b} \\ & + \sum_{k=0}^{[N/2]'} \varepsilon^{2k+2} C_{2k+1}^{(1)} \sin \xi \Big|_{\xi = [\int_b^1 \sqrt{A(t)} dt] / \varepsilon, \eta=b} \\ & = f_0(\theta) \end{aligned} \quad (1.37)$$

其中求和号的上指标 $[N/2]$ 表示取最大整数部分; 而 $[N/2]'$ 表示当 N 为偶数取 $N/2-1$, N 为奇数仍取最大整数部分. 以下各式中的 $[N/2]$ 和 $[N/2]'$ 具有同样的意义.

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n W_n \Big|_{r=1} + \sum_{k=0}^{[N/2]} \varepsilon^{2k+1} C_{2k}^{(b)} \sin \xi \Big|_{\xi = [\int_b^1 \sqrt{A(t)} dt] / \varepsilon, \eta=1} \\ & + \sum_{k=0}^{[N/2]'} \varepsilon^{2k+2} C_{2k+1}^{(b)} \cos \xi \Big|_{\xi = [\int_b^1 \sqrt{A(t)} dt] / \varepsilon, \eta=1} \\ & + \sum_{k=0}^{[N/2]} \varepsilon^{2k+1} C_{2k}^{(1)} \cos \xi \Big|_{\xi=0, \eta=1} + \sum_{k=0}^{[N/2]'} \varepsilon^{2k+2} C_{2k+1}^{(1)} \sin \xi \Big|_{\xi=0, \eta=1} \\ & = f_1(\theta) \end{aligned} \quad (1.38)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=0}^N e^n \frac{\partial W_n}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=b} + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{N}{2} \rfloor} e^{2k+1} \left(e^{-1} u_{,r}(r) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \right) C_{2k}^{(b)} \sin \xi \Big|_{\xi=0, \eta=b} \\
& + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{N}{2} \rfloor'} e^{2k+2} \left(e^{-1} u_{,r}(r) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \right) C_{2k+1}^{(b)} \cos \xi \Big|_{\xi=0, \eta=b} \\
& + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{N}{2} \rfloor} e^{2k+1} \left(e^{-1} \tilde{u}_{,r}(r) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\eta}} \right) C_{2k}^{(1)} \cos \xi \Big|_{\bar{\eta} = [\int_b^1 \sqrt{A(t)} dt] / \varepsilon, \eta=b} \\
& + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{N}{2} \rfloor'} e^{2k+2} \left(e^{-1} \tilde{u}_{,r}(r) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\eta}} \right) C_{2k+1}^{(1)} \sin \xi \Big|_{\bar{\eta} = [\int_b^1 \sqrt{A(t)} dt] / \varepsilon, \eta=b} \\
& = g_0(\theta) \tag{1.39}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=0}^N e^n \frac{\partial W_n}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{N}{2} \rfloor} e^{2k+1} \left(e^{-1} u_{,r}(r) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \right) C_{2k}^{(b)} \sin \xi \Big|_{\xi = [\int_b^1 \sqrt{A(t)} dt] / \varepsilon, \eta=1} \\
& + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{N}{2} \rfloor'} e^{2k+2} \left(e^{-1} u_{,r}(r) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \right) C_{2k+1}^{(b)} \cos \xi \Big|_{\xi = [\int_b^1 \sqrt{A(t)} dt] / \varepsilon, \eta=1} \\
& + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{N}{2} \rfloor} e^{2k+1} \left(e^{-1} \tilde{u}_{,r}(r) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\eta}} \right) C_{2k}^{(1)} \cos \xi \Big|_{\bar{\eta}=0, \eta=1} \\
& + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{N}{2} \rfloor'} e^{2k+2} \left(e^{-1} \tilde{u}_{,r}(r) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\eta}} \right) C_{2k+1}^{(1)} \sin \xi \Big|_{\bar{\eta}=0, \eta=1} \\
& = g_1(\theta) \tag{1.40}
\end{aligned}$$

由方程 (1.37)~(1.40) 分别合并 ε 的同幂次项, 并令 e^n ($n=0, 1, \dots, N$) 的系数等于零, 则得 $W_n, C_n^{(b)}, C_n^{(1)}$ ($n=0, 1, \dots, N$) 的边值条件:

$$W_0|_{r=b} = f_0(\theta); \quad W_0|_{r=1} = f_1(\theta) \tag{1.41}$$

$$\frac{\partial W_0}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=b} + u_{,r}(r) C_0^{(b)} \Big|_{r=b} - \tilde{u}_{,r}(r) C_0^{(1)} \sin \int_b^1 \frac{\sqrt{A(t)} dt}{\varepsilon} \Big|_{r=b} = g_0(\theta) \tag{1.42}$$

$$\frac{\partial W_0}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=1} + u_{,r}(r) C_0^{(b)} \cos \int_b^1 \frac{\sqrt{A(t)} dt}{\varepsilon} \Big|_{r=1} = g_1(\theta) \tag{1.43}$$

$$W_n \Big|_{r=b} + C_{n-1}^{(b)} \Big|_{\eta=b} + C_{n-1}^{(1)} \sin \int_b^1 \frac{\sqrt{A(t)} dt}{\varepsilon} \Big|_{\eta=b} = 0 \quad (1.44)$$

($n=2m, m=0, 1, \dots$)

$$W_n \Big|_{r=b} + C_{n-1}^{(1)} \cos \int_b^1 \frac{\sqrt{A(t)} dt}{\varepsilon} \Big|_{\eta=b} = 0 \quad (1.45)$$

($n=2m+1, m=0, 1, \dots$)

$$W_n \Big|_{r=1} + C_{n-1}^{(b)} \cos \int_b^1 \frac{\sqrt{A(t)} dt}{\varepsilon} \Big|_{\eta=1} = 0 \quad (1.46)$$

($n=2m, m=0, 1, \dots$)

$$W_n \Big|_{r=1} + C_{n-1}^{(b)} \sin \int_b^1 \frac{\sqrt{A(t)} dt}{\varepsilon} \Big|_{\eta=1} + C_{n-1}^{(1)} \Big|_{\eta=1} = 0 \quad (1.47)$$

($n=2m+1, m=0, 1, \dots$)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial W_n}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=b} + u_{,r}(r) C_n^{(b)} \Big|_{\eta=b} + C_{n-1}^{(b),\eta} \Big|_{\eta=b} \\ - \tilde{u}_{,r}(r) C_n^{(1)} \sin \int_b^1 \frac{\sqrt{A(t)} dt}{\varepsilon} \Big|_{\eta=b} + C_{n-1}^{(1),\eta} \sin \int_b^1 \frac{\sqrt{A(t)} dt}{\varepsilon} \Big|_{\eta=b} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.48)$$

($n=2m, m=0, 1, \dots$)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial W_n}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=b} + C_{n-1}^{(1),\eta} \cos \int_b^1 \frac{\sqrt{A(t)} dt}{\varepsilon} \Big|_{\eta=b} \\ + \tilde{u}_{,r}(r) C_n^{(1)} \cos \int_b^1 \frac{\sqrt{A(t)} dt}{\varepsilon} \Big|_{\eta=b} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.49)$$

($n=2m+1, m=0, 1, \dots$)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial W_n}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=1} + u_{,r}(r) C_n^{(b)} \cos \int_b^1 \frac{\sqrt{A(t)} dt}{\varepsilon} \Big|_{\eta=1} \\ + C_{n-1}^{(b),\eta} \cos \int_b^1 \frac{\sqrt{A(t)} dt}{\varepsilon} \Big|_{\eta=1} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.50)$$

($n=2m, m=0, 1, \dots$)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial W_n}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=1} + C_{n-1}^{(b),\eta} \sin \int_b^1 \frac{\sqrt{A(t)} dt}{\varepsilon} \Big|_{\eta=1} \\ - u_{,r}(r) C_n^{(b)} \sin \int_b^1 \frac{\sqrt{A(t)} dt}{\varepsilon} \Big|_{\eta=1} \end{aligned}$$

$$+ C_{n-1, \eta}^{(1)} \left|_{\eta-1} + \tilde{u}_{, r}(r) C_n^{(1)} \right|_{\eta-1} = 0 \quad (n=2m+1; m=0, 1, \dots) \quad (1.51)$$

首先由退化方程(1.5)和边界条件(1.41)可解 W_0 , 求得 W_0 后, 将 W_0 代入(1.43)式, 则得:

$$C_0^{(b)} \left|_{\eta-1} = u_{, r}^{-1}(1) \left[g_1(\theta) - \frac{\partial W_0}{\partial r} \right|_{\eta-1} \right] \sec \int_b^1 \frac{\sqrt{A(t)} dt}{\varepsilon} \quad (1.52)$$

由方程(1.16)和关于确定 $C_0^{(b)}$ 的边界条件(1.52)式可解 $C_0^{(b)}$. 得到 $C_0^{(b)}$ 之后, 将 $C_0^{(b)}$ 和 W_0 代入(1.42)式, 则得:

$$C_0^{(1)} \left|_{\eta-b} = \tilde{u}_{, r}^{-1}(b) \left[\frac{\partial W_0}{\partial r} \right|_{\eta-b} + u_{, r}(b) C_0^{(b)} \right|_{\eta-b} - g_0(\theta) \right] \cdot \csc \int_b^1 \frac{\sqrt{A(t)} dt}{\varepsilon} \quad (1.53)$$

由方程(1.31)和关于确定 $C_0^{(1)}$ 的边界条件(1.53)式可解 $C_0^{(1)}$. 然后, 将 $C_0^{(b)}$ 和 $C_0^{(1)}$ 分别代入(1.14)式和(1.30)式(取 $n=0$)就可求得 $V_0^{(b)}$ 和 $V_0^{(1)}$. 求得 $W_0, V_0^{(b)}, V_0^{(1)}$ 之后, 再利用递推方程(1.7)(取 $n=1$), 则得:

$$F[W_1] = 0 \quad (1.54)$$

将已经得到的 $C_0^{(b)}$ 和 $C_0^{(1)}$ 代入(1.45)式(取 $n=1$)和(1.47)式(取 $n=1$), 则得:

$$W_1 \left|_{\eta-b} = -C_0^{(1)}(b, \theta) \cos \int_b^1 \frac{\sqrt{A(t)} dt}{\varepsilon} \quad (1.55)$$

$$W_1 \left|_{\eta-1} = - \left[C_0^{(b)}(1, \theta) \sin \int_b^1 \frac{\sqrt{A(t)} dt}{\varepsilon} + C_0^{(1)}(1, \theta) \right] \quad (1.56)$$

由方程(1.54)和关于确定 W_1 的边界条件(1.55)~(1.56)式可解 W_1 , 求得 W_1 之后, 将 $W_1, C_0^{(b)}, C_0^{(1)}$ 代入(1.49)式(取 $n=1$), 则得:

$$C_1^{(1)} \left|_{\eta-b} = -\tilde{u}_{, r}^{-1}(b) \left[\frac{\partial W_1}{\partial r} \right|_{\eta-b} + C_{0, \eta}^{(1)}(b, \theta) \cos \int_b^1 \frac{\sqrt{A(t)} dt}{\varepsilon} \right] \sec \int_b^1 \frac{\sqrt{A(t)} dt}{\varepsilon} \quad (1.57)$$

由方程(1.32)(取 $n=1$)和关于 $C_1^{(1)}$ 的边界条件(1.57)式可解 $C_1^{(1)}$, 得到 $C_1^{(1)}$ 后, 将 W_1 和 $C_1^{(1)}$ 以及 $C_0^{(b)}, C_0^{(1)}$ 代入(1.51)式(取 $n=1$), 则得:

$$C_1^{(b)} \left|_{\eta-1} = u_{, r}^{-1}(1) \left[\frac{\partial W_1}{\partial r} \right|_{\eta-1} + C_{0, \eta}^{(b)}(1, \theta) \sin \int_b^1 \frac{\sqrt{A(t)} dt}{\varepsilon} \right]$$

$$+ C_0^{(1)}(1, \theta) + \tilde{u}_{,r}(1) C_1^{(1)}(1, \theta) \Big] \csc \frac{\int_b^1 \sqrt{A(t)} dt}{\varepsilon} \quad (1.58)$$

由方程 (1.22) (取 $n=1$) 和关于确定 $C_1^{(b)}$ 的边界条件 (1.58) 式可解 $C_1^{(b)}$, 将已经得到的 $C_1^{(b)}$, $C_1^{(1)}$ 分别代入 (1.19) 式 (取 $n=1$) 和 (1.30) 式 (取 $n=1$), 则得 $V_1^{(b)}$, $V_1^{(1)}$.

按以上求解 W_1 , $V_1^{(b)}$, $V_1^{(1)}$ 的同样方法可逐次求得 $W_n, V_n^{(b)}, V_n^{(1)}$ ($n=0, 1, \dots, N$). 最后将 $W_n, V_n^{(b)}, V_n^{(1)}$ 代入 (1.33) 式就得到关于挠度函数 $W(r, \theta, \varepsilon)$ 的 N 阶渐近展开式. 由此渐近展开式可确定中面压力的临界值.

下面我们考察一个实例.

二、关于环形薄板的对称屈曲问题

我们考虑内外缘半径分别为 r_0 和 r_1 的环形薄板, 同时作用有均匀的横向负荷 P_0 和在板的中面内的均匀压力 $N_{rr}=N_{\theta\theta}=-N$, 且中面剪力 $N_{r\theta}=0$, 即其 N 和 P_0 为常数 (如图 1)^[4]. 当环形薄板的内外缘为夹支时, 试求薄板的挠度, 并计算压力的临界值.

首先写出环形薄板的 (无量纲) 挠度方程和边界条件, 在此情况下方程 (1.1) 和边界条件化为:

$$\varepsilon^2 \Delta \Delta W - \left[P_0 - \frac{N}{r_1 E} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial r^2} - \frac{N}{r^2 E r_1} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \theta^2} - \frac{N}{r E r_1} \frac{\partial W}{\partial r} \right] = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$W \Big|_{r=b} = W \Big|_{r=1} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial W}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=b} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=1} = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

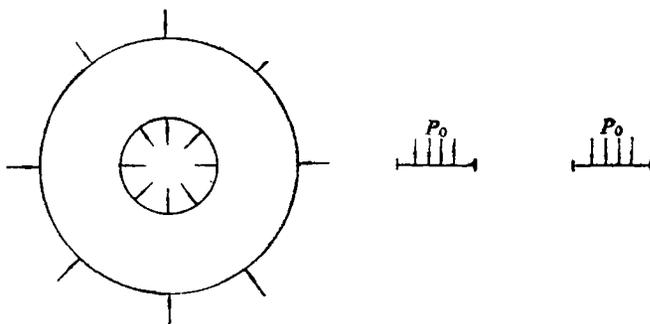


图 1

为了便于比较, 我们首先求问题 (2.1)~(2.2) 的精确解.

由本问题的对称性, W 仅是 r 的函数, 故原问题 (2.1)~(2.2) 的解为:

$$W = \frac{\beta}{4\lambda^2} r^2 + D_3 J_0(\lambda r) + D_4 N_0(\lambda r) + D_1 \ln r + D_2 \quad (2.3)$$

其中 D_1, D_2, D_3, D_4 为待定常数; $J_0(\lambda r), N_0(\lambda r)$ 分别为零阶的 Bessel 函数和零阶的 Neumann 函数; 而 $\beta = P_0/\varepsilon^2$, $\lambda^2 = N/\varepsilon^2 r_1 E$. 将 (2.3) 式代入边界条件 (2.2) 可确定常数 D_1, D_2, D_3, D_4 分别为:

$$D_1 = Rq - SP \left[(RT - uP)N_1(\lambda) + (qu - TS)J_1(\lambda) \right] - \frac{\beta}{2\lambda^2}$$

$$D_2 = Rq - SP \left[(TS - qu)J_0(\lambda) + (Pu - RT)N_0(\lambda) \right] - \frac{\beta}{4\lambda^2}$$

$$D_3 = \frac{qu - TS}{Rq - SP}, \quad D_4 = \frac{RT - uP}{Rq - SP}$$

其中,

$$P = J_0(\lambda b) - J_0(\lambda) + \lambda J_1(\lambda) \ln b$$

$$q = N_0(\lambda b) - N_0(\lambda) + \lambda N_1(\lambda) \ln b$$

$$R = \lambda [J_1(\lambda) - bJ_1(\lambda b)]$$

$$S = \lambda [N_1(\lambda) - bN_1(\lambda b)]$$

$$T = \frac{\beta}{4\lambda^2} (1 - b^2 + 2 \ln b)$$

$$u = \frac{\beta}{2\lambda^2} (1 - b^2), \quad b = \frac{r_0}{r_1}$$

为了便于比较, 将精确解(当 $\lambda^2 = \frac{N}{e^2 r_1 E}$ 为很大的条件下)作近似展开, 结果得:

$$\begin{aligned} W = & \frac{P_0 r_1 E}{4N} \left(r^2 + \frac{1-b^2}{\ln b} \ln r - 1 \right) + \varepsilon \frac{P_0 r_1 E}{4N} \left(\frac{r_1 E}{N} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & \cdot \left\{ \frac{(1-b^2 + 2 \ln b) [J_0(\lambda) (N_1(\lambda) - bN_1(\lambda b)) - N_0(\lambda) (J_1(\lambda) - bJ_1(\lambda b))] + 2(1-b^2) [N_0(\lambda) J_1(\lambda) - J_0(\lambda) N_1(\lambda)] \ln b}{b [N_1(\lambda b) J_1(\lambda) - J_1(\lambda b) N_1(\lambda)] \ln b} \right\} \\ & + \varepsilon \frac{P_0 r_1 E}{4N} \left(\frac{r_1 E}{N} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\{ \frac{2(1-b^2) N_1(\lambda) \ln b - [J_1(\lambda) - bN_1(\lambda b)] (1-b^2 + 2 \ln b)}{b [N_1(\lambda b) J_1(\lambda) - J_1(\lambda b) N_1(\lambda)] \ln b} \right\} J_0(\lambda r) \\ & + \varepsilon \frac{P_0 r_1 E}{4N} \left(\frac{r_1 E}{N} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\{ \frac{[J_1(\lambda) - bJ_1(\lambda b)] (1-b^2 + 2 \ln b) - 2(1-b^2) J_1(\lambda) \ln b}{b [N_1(\lambda b) J_1(\lambda) - J_1(\lambda b) N_1(\lambda)] \ln b} \right\} N_0(\lambda r) \\ & + O(\varepsilon^2) \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

由(2.4)式可知: 当

$$b [N_1(\lambda b) J_1(\lambda) - J_1(\lambda b) N_1(\lambda)] \ln b = 0 \quad (2.5)$$

时, 挠度 W 将出现无穷大, 环形薄板发生屈曲而失去稳定性。在 λb 很大的条件下, 由 $J_1(x)$ 和 $N_1(x)$ 在 x 很大时的近似公式:

$$J_1(x) \approx \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos\left(x - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right), \quad N_1(x) \approx \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \quad (2.6)$$

由条件(2.5)可得:

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\lambda b - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \operatorname{tg}\left(\lambda - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \quad (2.7)$$

当环形薄板出现一个半波时, 可求得 N 的最小临界值为:

$$N_{or} = \frac{D\pi^2}{(r_1 - r_0)^2} \quad (2.8)$$

其中 $D= Eh/12(1-\nu^2)$ 是环形薄板的抗弯刚度。

现在我们再利用多重尺度法解问题 (2.1) ~ (2.2), 原问题 (2.1) ~ (2.2) 的退化问题为 ($\varepsilon^2=0$):

$$F[W_0] = \frac{N}{r_1 E} \frac{d^2 W_0}{dr^2} + \frac{N}{r E r_1} \frac{dW_0}{dr} = P_0 \quad (2.9)$$

$$W_0|_{r=b} = W_0|_{r=1} = 0 \quad (2.10)$$

方程 (2.9) 是 Euler 型方程, 故退化问题的解为:

$$W_0 = -\frac{P_0 r_1 E}{4N} \left(r^2 + \frac{1-b^2}{\ln b} \ln r - 1 \right) \quad (2.11)$$

由方程 (1.31) 和 (1.53) 可得 $C_0^{(1)}$:

$$C_0^{(1)} = -\frac{P_0 r_1 E}{4N} \left\{ \left(\frac{b r_1 E}{r N} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2b + \frac{1-b^2}{b \ln b} \right) - \left(\frac{r_1 E}{r N} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2 + \frac{1-b^2}{\ln b} \right) \sec \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right] \right\} \csc \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right] \quad (2.12)$$

由方程 (1.16) 和 (1.52) 可得 $C_0^{(b)}$:

$$C_0^{(b)} = -\frac{P_0 r_1 E}{4N} \left(\frac{r_1 E}{r N} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2 + \frac{1-b^2}{\ln b} \right) \sec \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right] \quad (2.13)$$

由递推方程 (1.7) (取 $n=1$) 和 (1.55) ~ (1.56) 式可得 W_1 :

$$\begin{aligned} W_1 = & \frac{P_0 r_1 E}{4N} \left\{ \left[-\left(\frac{r_1 E}{r N} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2 + \frac{1-b^2}{\ln b} \right) \sec \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right] \sin \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right] \right. \right. \\ & - \left. \left(\frac{b r_1 E}{r N} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2b + \frac{1-b^2}{b \ln b} \right) \csc \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right] \right. \\ & + \left. \left(\frac{r_1 E}{r N} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2 + \frac{1-b^2}{\ln b} \right) \sec \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right] \csc \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right] \right. \\ & + \left. \left(\frac{r_1 E}{r N} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2b + \frac{1-b^2}{b \ln b} \right) \csc \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right] \cos \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right] \right. \\ & - \left. \left(\frac{r_1 E}{r N} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2 + \frac{1-b^2}{\ln b} \right) \csc \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right] \right] \frac{\ln r}{\ln b} \\ & + \left. \left(\frac{r_1 E}{r N} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2 + \frac{1-b^2}{\ln b} \right) \sec \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right] \sin \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right] \right. \\ & + \left. \left(\frac{b r_1 E}{r N} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2b + \frac{1-b^2}{b \ln b} \right) \csc \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right] \right. \\ & \left. - \left(\frac{r_1 E}{r N} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2 + \frac{1-b^2}{\ln b} \right) \sec \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right] \csc \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right] \right\} \quad (2.14) \end{aligned}$$

由 (2.11), (2.12), (2.13) 和 (2.14) 式代入 (1.33) 式, 则得挠度函数 W 的一阶渐近展开式:

$$W = \frac{P_0 r_1 E}{4N} \left(r^2 + \frac{1-b^2}{\ln b} \ln r - 1 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \varepsilon \frac{P_0 r_1 E}{4N} \left\{ \left[- \left(\frac{r_1 E}{N} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2 + \frac{1-b^2}{\ln b} \right) \sec \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right) \right. \right. \\
& \quad \cdot \sin \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right) \\
& \quad - \left(\frac{b r_1 E}{N} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2b + \frac{1-b^2}{b \ln b} \right) \csc \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right) \\
& \quad + \left(\frac{r_1 E}{N} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2 + \frac{1-b^2}{\ln b} \right) \sec \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right) \csc \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right) \\
& \quad + \left(\frac{r_1 E}{N} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2b + \frac{1-b^2}{b \ln b} \right) \csc \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right) \cos \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right) \\
& \quad - \left. \left(\frac{r_1 E}{bN} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2 + \frac{1-b^2}{\ln b} \right) \csc \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right) \right] \frac{\ln r}{\ln b} \\
& \quad + \left(\frac{r_1 E}{N} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2 + \frac{1-b^2}{\ln b} \right) \sec \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right) \sin \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right) \\
& \quad + \left(\frac{b r_1 E}{N} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2b + \frac{1-b^2}{b \ln b} \right) \csc \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right) \\
& \quad - \left. \left(\frac{r_1 E}{N} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2 + \frac{1-b^2}{\ln b} \right) \sec \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right) \csc \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right) \right\} \\
& - \varepsilon \frac{P_0 r_1 E}{4N} \left(\frac{r_1 E}{rN} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2 + \frac{1-b^2}{\ln b} \right) \sec \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right) \sin \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (r-b) \right) \\
& - \varepsilon \frac{P_0 r_1 E}{4N} \left\{ \left(\frac{b r_1 E}{rN} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2b + \frac{1-b^2}{b \ln b} \right) \csc \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right) \right. \\
& \quad - \left. \left(\frac{r_1 E}{rN} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2 + \frac{1-b^2}{\ln b} \right) \sec \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right) \csc \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right) \right\} \\
& \quad \cdot \cos \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-r) \right) + O(\varepsilon^2) \tag{2.15}
\end{aligned}$$

由(2.15)式可知, 当

$$\sin \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right) = 0 \tag{2.16}$$

时, 挠度函数 W . 将出现无穷大^[注], 由条件(2.16)可计算 N 的最小临界值为:

$$N_{cr} = \frac{D\pi^2}{(r_1 - r_0)^2} \tag{2.17}$$

比较(2.8)和(2.17)两式, 可知用多重尺度法所计算的 N 的最小临界值与由精确解所

注: 由(2.15)式, 我们可以看出当

$$\cos \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right) = 0$$

时, 包含 $\sec \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{N}{r_1 E} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-b) \right)$ 的项互相抵消.

得的结果完全一致。式(2.4)与式(2.15)相比较,可知用多重尺度法所得挠度函数 W 的渐近展开式与由精确解所得的结果,零阶近似完全相同,而一阶近似项也是一致的,均表现为正弦函数和余弦函数的叠加。

由以上讨论可见,江福汝提出的“两变量法直接构造边界层项的方法”不仅适用于具有边界层的力学问题,而且也适用于不存在边界层的一类力学问题。

最后附钢板和铝板的 $N_{cr}-b$ 曲线(如图2所示)。

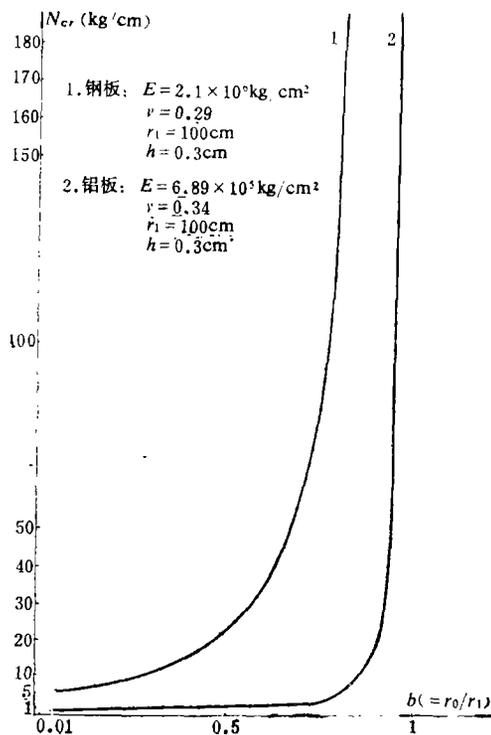


图 2

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On the Problems of Buckling of an Annular Thin Plate

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Abstract

In this paper, problems of buckling of an annular thin plate under the action of in-plane pressure and transverse load are studied by using the method of multiple scales. We obtain N -order uniformly valid asymptotic expansion of the solution. In the latter part of this paper we discuss a particular example, and calculate the critical value of in-plane pressure. We see that the asymptotic expansion obtained by the multiple scales is completely consistent with that of the exact solution.