

关于圣维那问题的假设*

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摘 要

对侧面不全是圆柱面的弹性柱体, 本文在 $\frac{\partial^m}{\partial z^m} \sigma_z = 0$ ($m \geq 2$) 的假定之下, 唯一地得到了圣维那问题的解答.

一、引 言

关于解圣维那问题所需预先作的假设, 其减弱情况如下.

Saint-Venant^[1]所做的假设, 对扭转为

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_y = \tau_{xy} = \sigma_z = 0$$

而对弯曲为

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_y = \tau_{xy} = 0, \quad \sigma_z = (L-z)(Ax+By+C)$$

这里 A 、 B 、 C 和 L 是常数.

A. Clebsch^[2]的假设是

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_y = \tau_{xy} = 0$$

W. Voigt^[3,4]假设六个应力分量都是 z 的线性函数.

J. N. Goodier^[5]所做的假设, 对扭转是

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} = 0$$

而对弯曲为

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (1.1)$$

钱伟长教授^[6]证明了, 对扭转问题, 条件(1.1)也是足够的.

作者^[7]证明了, 对四类圣维那问题, 都可用下述假设

$$\frac{\partial^m \tau_{xz}}{\partial z^m} = \frac{\partial^m \tau_{yz}}{\partial z^m} = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

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其中 m 为正整数。

本文的目的在于继续减弱假设(1.2), 有如下结果。

定理 设弹性柱体的侧面不全是圆柱面, 如果在整个弹性体中有

$$-\frac{\partial^m \sigma_z}{\partial z^m} = 0 \quad (1.3)$$

其中整数 $m \geq 2$, 则就能唯一地得到了柱体平衡的圣维那解。

对于圆柱体, 给出了反例。

二、定理的证明

首先叙述一个引理

引理 设函数 F 在区域 V 上调和, 又设曲面是 V 的一部分, 如果

$$F|_S = 0, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial n} \Big|_S = 0$$

这里 n 是 S 的外法向, 则

$$F = 0 \quad (\text{在 } V \text{ 内})$$

引理的证明可见[8]。

现在转入定理的证明。我们所研究的是一个柱面与垂直于其母线的二平面所围成的均匀各向同性梁, 横截面记为 G , 其边界记为 C , 侧面记为 S , 区域记为 V 。

令 oz 指向母线的方向, 原点在一个底面的重心上, 而 ox 和 oy 轴平行于截面的惯性主轴。

我们假定体积力不存在, 梁的侧面不受外力, 仅底面有载荷。此时, 平衡方程协调方程和侧面边界条件为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial z} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial z} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \nabla^2 \sigma_x + \frac{1}{1+\nu} \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad \nabla^2 \sigma_y + \frac{1}{1+\nu} \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial y^2} = 0 \\ \nabla^2 \sigma_z + \frac{1}{1+\nu} \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial z^2} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \nabla^2 \tau_{xz} + \frac{1}{1+\nu} \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial x \partial z} = 0, \quad \nabla^2 \tau_{yz} + \frac{1}{1+\nu} \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial y \partial z} = 0 \\ \nabla^2 \tau_{xy} + \frac{1}{1+\nu} \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial x \partial y} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x \cos(n, x) + \tau_{xy} \cos(n, y) = 0 \\ \tau_{xy} \cos(n, x) + \sigma_y \cos(n, y) = 0 \\ \tau_{xz} \cos(n, x) + \tau_{yz} \cos(n, y) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

其中 $\Theta = \sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z$, $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$, ν 为 Poisson 比, n 为 S 的外法向。

我们的证法是从假设(1.3)导致条件(1.2)。为方便起见, 引入记号

$$\tilde{\sigma}_{ij} = \frac{\partial^{m+2}\sigma_{ij}}{\partial z^{m+2}}, \quad \tilde{\Theta} = \tilde{\sigma}_x + \tilde{\sigma}_y \quad (2.5)$$

将(2.2)的第三式对 z 微商 m 次, 由于假设(1.3), 我们有

$$\tilde{\Theta} = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

或者

$$\tilde{\sigma}_y = -\tilde{\sigma}_x \quad (2.7)$$

将方程(2.1)对 z 微商 $m+2$ 次, 按新记号, 可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{\sigma}_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tilde{\tau}_{xy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tilde{\tau}_{xz}}{\partial z} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{\tau}_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tilde{\sigma}_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tilde{\tau}_{yz}}{\partial z} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{\tau}_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tilde{\tau}_{yz}}{\partial y} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.8)$$

将方程(2.2)的前两式和方程(2.3), 都对 z 微商 $m+2$ 次, 考虑到假设(1.3)和(2.6)式, 可得

$$\nabla^2 \tilde{\sigma}_x = \nabla^2 \tilde{\sigma}_y = \nabla^2 \tilde{\tau}_{xy} = \nabla^2 \tilde{\tau}_{xz} = \nabla^2 \tilde{\tau}_{yz} = 0 \quad (2.9)$$

即所有的 $\tilde{\sigma}_{ij}$ 都是调和函数.

将边界条件(2.4)的前两式对 z 微商 $m+2$ 次, 可得

$$\tilde{\sigma}_x \cos(n, x) + \tilde{\tau}_{xy} \cos(n, y) = 0, \quad \tilde{\tau}_{xy} \cos(n, x) - \tilde{\sigma}_x \cos(n, y) = 0$$

上两式, 等价于

$$\tilde{\sigma}_x|_s = 0, \quad \tilde{\tau}_{xy}|_s = 0 \quad (2.10)$$

将边界条件(2.4)的第三式, 对 z 微商 $m+2$ 次, 可得

$$\tilde{\tau}_{xz} \cos(n, x) + \tilde{\tau}_{yz} \cos(n, y) = 0 \quad (2.11)$$

这样, 我们在假设(1.3)之下, 将原来的方程(2.1)~(2.4)化成了新方程(2.8)~(2.11.)

从(2.8)的第三式, 我们可令

$$f(x, y, z) = \int_{(0,0,z)}^{(x,y,z)} \tilde{\tau}_{xz}(x, y, z) dy - \tilde{\tau}_{yz}(x, y, z) dx$$

(当横截面 G 是多连通时, 由于(2.11)式, f 是单值函数), 从上式有

$$\tilde{\tau}_{xz} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \quad \tilde{\tau}_{yz} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \quad (2.12)$$

将(2.12)代入(2.9), 得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\nabla^2 f) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\nabla^2 f) = 0$$

由此, $\nabla^2 f$ 仅仅是 z 的函数, 令

$$\nabla^2 f = g(z)$$

设 $G''(z) = g(z)$, 从上式有

$$\nabla^2 (f - G(z)) = 0$$

我们得到

$$f(x, y, z) = F(x, y, z) + G(z) \quad (2.13)$$

其中 F 为调和函数, 即

$$\nabla^2 F = 0 \quad (2.14)$$

将(2.13)代入(2.12), 得

$$\tau_{xz} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \quad \tau_{yz} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \quad (2.15)$$

将(2.15)代入(2.8)的前两式, 得

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{\sigma}_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \tilde{\sigma}_x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (2.16)$$

其中 $F_1 = \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}$ 也是调和函数.

将(2.16)略作变化, 可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{\sigma}_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{\sigma}_x}{\partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \tau_{xy}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \tau_{xy}}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (2.17)$$

考虑到 $\tilde{\sigma}_x$ 和 τ_{xy} 为调和函数, (2.17)式可写成,

$$2 \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{\sigma}_x}{\partial z^2}, \quad -\frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \tau_{xy}}{\partial z^2} \quad (2.18)$$

将边界条件(2.10)对 z 微商两次, 可得

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{\sigma}_x}{\partial z^2} \right|_s = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial^2 \tau_{xy}}{\partial z^2} \right|_s = 0 \quad (2.19)$$

从(2.18)和(2.19)可得

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_s = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial y^2} \right|_s = 0 \quad (2.20)$$

将边界条件(2.11)对 z 微商一次可得

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial z} \cos(n, x) + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial z} \cos(n, y) = 0 \quad (2.21)$$

将(2.15)代入(2.21), 可得

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \cos(t, y) + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} \cos(t, x) = 0 \quad (2.22)$$

其中 t 是横截面周界曲线 C 的切向, (2.22)可写成

$$\left. \frac{dF_1}{dt} \right|_s = 0 \quad (2.23)$$

或者

$$F_1(x, y, z)|_s = q(z) \quad (2.24)$$

其中 $q(z)$ 是 z 的函数.

既然 F_1 是调和函数, 就有

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial z^2} \right)_s = 0 \quad (2.25)$$

从(2.20)的第二式, 利用(2.24)和(2.25), 我们可得

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial x^2} \right|_s = \left. \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial y^2} \right|_s = -\frac{1}{2} \left. \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial z^2} \right|_s = -\frac{1}{2} q''(z) \quad (2.26)$$

从(2.26)和(2.20)的第一式, 可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} \right) \Big|_s &= \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial x^2} \frac{dx}{dt} \Big|_s = -\frac{1}{2} q''(z) \frac{dx}{dt} \\ \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \right) \Big|_s &= \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial y^2} \frac{dy}{dt} \Big|_s = -\frac{1}{2} q''(z) \frac{dy}{dt} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.27)$$

沿周界C 积分(2.27), 可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} \Big|_s &= \left[-\frac{1}{2} q''(z)x + q_1(z) \right]_s \\ \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \Big|_s &= \left[-\frac{1}{2} q''(z)y + q_2(z) \right]_s \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.28)$$

其中 q_1 和 q_2 也仅仅是 z 的函数.

将(2.28)代入(2.22), 可得

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2} q''(z)x + q_1(z) \right] \frac{dx}{dt} + \left[-\frac{1}{2} q''(z)y + q_2(z) \right] \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \quad (2.29)$$

沿C积分(2.29), 可得

$$-\frac{1}{4} q''(z)(x^2 + y^2) + q_1(z)x + q_2(z)y = q_3(z) \quad (2.30)$$

其中 q_3 也只是 z 的函数.

方程(2.30)表示弹性体的周界C 是一个圆, 但我们假设弹性柱体的侧面至少有一部分不是圆柱面, 另外, 再考虑到周界是封闭的, 必须有

$$q''(z) = q_1(z) = q_2(z) = 0 \quad (2.31)$$

将(2.31)代入(2.28), 得

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} \Big|_s = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \Big|_s = 0 \quad (2.32)$$

于是

$$\frac{dF_1}{dn} \Big|_s = 0 \quad (2.33)$$

令

$$F_2(x, y, z) = F_1(x, y, z) - q(z) \quad (2.34)$$

从 F_1 是调和的, 以及(2.24), (2.31), (2.33)诸式, 可以得到关于 F_2 的边值问题:

$$\nabla^2 F_2 = 0, \quad F_2|_s = 0, \quad \frac{dF_2}{dn} \Big|_s = 0 \quad (2.35)$$

按照引理, 问题(2.35)只有零解, 即

$$F_2(x, y, z) \equiv 0$$

从(2.34), 得

$$F_1(x, y, z) \equiv q(z)$$

从(2.15)式, 有

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\tau}_{xz}}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \bar{\tau}_{yz}}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (2.36)$$

(2.36)式可写成

$$\frac{\partial^{m+3} \tau_{xz}}{\partial z^{m+3}} = \frac{\partial^{m+3} \tau_{yz}}{\partial z^{m+3}} = 0 \quad (2.37)$$

显然, (2.37)式就是(1.2)式, 按[7]的结论, 从(1.2)式就可唯一地得到圣维那问题的圣维那解. 定理证毕.

反例 当弹性体为圆柱体时, 我们有圆柱扭转端头问题的 F. Purser^[4]解:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_r = \sigma_\theta = \tau_{rz} = 0, \quad \sigma_z = 0 \\ \tau_{r\phi} = J_2(r)\exp(z), \quad \tau_{\phi z} = -J_1(r)\exp(z) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.38)$$

其中 J_1 和 J_2 分别一阶和二阶 Bessel 函数, 而圆柱的半径是 $J_2(r)$ 的零点.

解(2.38), 虽然 $\sigma_z=0$ 是满足定理条件的, 但(2.38)不是通常的圣维那扭转解, 此时弹性体的侧面全为圆柱面, 因而违反了我们的定理的假设.

美国罗德岛州布朗大学应用数学系 A. C. Pipkin 教授仔细阅读了本文, 并和作者进行了有益的讨论, 对此, 作者深表谢意.

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On the Assumption of Saint-Venant's Problem

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Abstract

In this paper, it is proved that Saint-Venant's solutions can be uniquely obtained from the following assumption:

$$\frac{\partial^m \sigma_z}{\partial z^m} = 0$$

where $m(\geq 2)$ is an arbitrary integer, if some part of the side face of a cylinder is not the circular cylinder surface.