

# 四支柱支撑无梁矩形板的弯曲\*

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## 摘 要

本文对于四边和四个角点均自由、仅由四根中间支柱支撑的矩形板, 在均布载荷作用下的弯曲问题, 提供一个解析解. 文中对于若干特殊情形, 给出了支柱反力和在板的一些点处挠度及弯矩的数值结果.

计算结果表明, 本文的方法是有效的.

## 一、引 言

无梁板在均布载荷作用下的弯曲问题, 在土木工程中是颇为重要的. 一些作者讨论过这个问题<sup>[1]</sup>. 但是, 原有的讨论, 或者假定无梁板是无限大, 或者考虑由外墙简支 (外墙形成板的矩形边界)、并具有若干中间支柱的有限矩形板.

本文讨论没有外墙支撑的有限无梁矩形板, 在均布载荷作用下的弯曲. 今考虑如图1所示的矩形板. 取坐标轴平行于板边, 并将原点取在板的中心. 板的四边和四个角点都是自由的. 这个板由四根中间支柱支撑. 支柱分别设在  $(\xi, 0)$ ,  $(-\xi, 0)$ ,  $(0, \eta)$  和  $(0, -\eta)$  处, 这里  $0 < \xi < a/2$ ,  $0 < \eta < b/2$ . 为了使问题简化, 假设柱子的横截面尺寸很小, 支柱反力可以看做集中力.

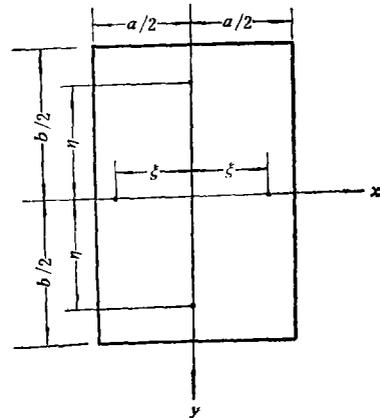


图 1

## 二、解 的 表 达 式

由于以上所述的无梁板, 在结构、受载及支撑诸方面都对称于  $x$  轴和对称于  $y$  轴, 因此, 板的挠度曲面应对称于  $x$  轴和对称于  $y$  轴. 在这种情况下, 挠度曲面的微分方程是

\* 张福范推荐.

$$D\nabla^2\nabla^2W=q-P_1\delta(x-\xi,y)-P_1\delta(x+\xi,y)-P_2\delta(x,y-\eta)-P_2\delta(x,y+\eta) \quad (2.1)$$

式中 $q$ 是均布载荷的集度,  $\delta(x-x_0,y-y_0)$ 是二维 $\delta$ 函数<sup>[2]</sup>,  $P_1$ 是在 $(\xi,0)$ 处和在 $(-\xi,0)$ 处的支柱反力,  $P_2$ 是在 $(0,\eta)$ 处和在 $(0,-\eta)$ 处的支柱反力.  $P_1$ 和 $P_2$ 是待定的. 本问题的边界条件为

$$(M_x)_{x=a/2}=-D\left(\frac{\partial^2W}{\partial x^2}+\nu\frac{\partial^2W}{\partial y^2}\right)_{x=a/2}=0 \quad (2.2)$$

$$(V_x)_{x=a/2}=-D\left[\frac{\partial^3W}{\partial x^3}+(2-\nu)\frac{\partial^3W}{\partial x\partial y^2}\right]_{x=a/2}=0 \quad (2.3)$$

$$(M_y)_{y=b/2}=-D\left(\frac{\partial^2W}{\partial y^2}+\nu\frac{\partial^2W}{\partial x^2}\right)_{y=b/2}=0 \quad (2.4)$$

$$(V_y)_{y=b/2}=-D\left[\frac{\partial^3W}{\partial y^3}+(2-\nu)\frac{\partial^3W}{\partial y\partial x^2}\right]_{y=b/2}=0 \quad (2.5)$$

$$R=2D(1-\nu)\left(\frac{\partial^2W}{\partial x\partial y}\right)_{x=a/2,y=b/2}=0 \quad (2.6)$$

支撑处的几何约束条件为

$$(W)_{x=\xi,y=0}=0 \quad (2.7)$$

$$(W)_{x=0,y=\eta}=0 \quad (2.8)$$

在写以上条件时, 已经考虑到问题的对称性. 如果所求出的解除了满足方程(2.1)和条件(2.2—2.8)以外, 还满足对称性条件, 那末, 它一定也满足没有写出来的边界条件和支撑处的几何约束条件.

为了得到本问题解的表达式, 先讨论以下三个问题:

(I) 在均布载荷作用下的四边简支矩形板.

挠度的单重级数形式的表达式为<sup>[1,4]</sup>

$$W_1=\frac{4qa^4}{\pi^5D}\sum_{m=1,3,\dots}\frac{1}{m^5}\left(1-\frac{\frac{\alpha_m}{2}\operatorname{th}\frac{\alpha_m}{2}+2}{2\operatorname{ch}\frac{\alpha_m}{2}}\operatorname{ch}\frac{m\pi y}{a}+\frac{m\pi y}{a}\operatorname{sh}\frac{m\pi y}{a}\right)(-1)^{(m-1)/2}\cos\frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (2.9a)$$

或者

$$W_1=\frac{4qb^4}{\pi^5D}\sum_{i=1,3,\dots}\frac{1}{i^5}\left(1-\frac{\frac{\beta_i}{2}\operatorname{th}\frac{\beta_i}{2}+2}{2\operatorname{ch}\frac{\beta_i}{2}}\operatorname{ch}\frac{i\pi x}{b}+\frac{i\pi x}{b}\operatorname{sh}\frac{i\pi x}{b}\right)(-1)^{(i-1)/2}\cos\frac{i\pi y}{b} \quad (2.9b)$$

其中

$$\alpha_m = \frac{m\pi b}{a}, \quad \beta_i = \frac{i\pi a}{b} \quad (2.10)$$

沿  $x=a/2$  这边的横向力等于

$$(V_{x1})_{x=a/2} = -\frac{2bq}{\pi^2} \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \frac{1}{i^2} \left[ (3-\nu) \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} - (1-\nu) \frac{\frac{\beta_i}{2}}{\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\beta_i}{2}} \right] \cdot (-1)^{(i-1)/2} \cos \frac{i\pi y}{b} \quad (2.11)$$

沿  $y=b/2$  这边的横向力等于

$$(V_{y1})_{y=b/2} = -\frac{2aq}{\pi^2} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{1}{m^2} \left[ (3-\nu) \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - (1-\nu) \frac{\frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \right] \cdot (-1)^{(m-1)/2} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (2.12)$$

作用于角点  $(a/2, b/2)$  的集中力为

$$R_1 = \frac{4(1-\nu)}{\pi^3} q a^2 \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{1}{m^3} \left( \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{\frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \right) \quad (2.13)$$

板的弯矩表达式为

$$M_{x1} = \frac{4qa^2}{\pi^3} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{1}{m^3} \left[ 1 - \frac{(1-\nu) \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} + 2}{2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \operatorname{ch} \frac{m\pi y}{a} + \frac{1-\nu}{2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \cdot \frac{m\pi y}{a} \operatorname{sh} \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right] (-1)^{(m-1)/2} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (2.14)$$

$$M_{y1} = \frac{4qb^2}{\pi^3} \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \frac{1}{i^3} \left[ 1 - \frac{(1-\nu) \frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} + 2}{2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i}{2}} \operatorname{ch} \frac{i\pi x}{b} + \frac{1-\nu}{2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i}{2}} \cdot \frac{i\pi x}{b} \operatorname{sh} \frac{i\pi x}{b} \right] (-1)^{(i-1)/2} \cos \frac{i\pi y}{b} \quad (2.15)$$

(I) 在四个集中力作用下的四边简支矩形板.

考虑一个四边简支的矩形板, 在  $(\xi, 0)$  和  $(-\xi, 0)$  两处均承受集中载荷  $-P_1$  的作用, 在  $(0, \eta)$  和  $(0, -\eta)$  两处均承受集中载荷  $-P_2$  的作用, 负号表示集中力向上作用. 常数  $P_1$  和  $P_2$  取所考虑无梁板相应的支柱反力的数值. 引进无量纲参数

$$\bar{P}_1 = P_1/(qab), \quad \bar{P}_2 = P_2/(qab) \quad (2.16)$$

在以上四个集中力作用下, 矩形板的挠度为

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{\mathbf{I}} = & -\frac{qa^3b\bar{P}_1}{\pi^3D} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \right) \operatorname{sh} \left( \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right) \right. \\
 & \left. - \left( \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right) \operatorname{ch} \left( \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right) \right] \frac{\cos \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a}}{m^3 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \\
 & -\frac{qb^3a\bar{P}_2}{\pi^3D} \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} \right) \operatorname{sh} \left( \frac{\beta_i}{2} - \frac{i\pi x}{b} \right) \right. \\
 & \left. - \left( \frac{\beta_i}{2} - \frac{i\pi x}{b} \right) \operatorname{ch} \left( \frac{\beta_i}{2} - \frac{i\pi x}{b} \right) \right] \frac{\cos \frac{i\pi\eta}{b} \cos \frac{i\pi y}{b}}{i^3 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i}{2}} \quad (2.17)
 \end{aligned}$$

式中的 $\alpha_m$ 和 $\beta_i$ 仍由(2.10)式定义. 表达式(2.17)是利用承受单个集中载荷的四边简支矩形板的解<sup>(1)</sup>, 通过迭加得到的. 此式仅当不等式 $x \geq 0$ 和 $y \geq 0$ 同时成立时有效. 由表达式(2.17)我们得到, 沿 $x=a/2$ 这边的横向力为

$$\begin{aligned}
 (V_{x\mathbf{I}})_{x=a/2} = & qa\bar{P}_2 \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \frac{2+(1-\nu)\frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i}{2}} \cos \frac{i\pi\eta}{b} \cos \frac{i\pi y}{b} \\
 & + 8qa\bar{P}_1 \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{\left(\frac{m}{i}\right)^3 + (2-\nu)\left(\frac{m}{i}\right)\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2}{i\pi\left(\frac{m^2}{i^2} + \frac{a^2}{b^2}\right)^2} (-1)^{(m-1)/2} \\
 & \cdot \cos \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \cos \frac{i\pi y}{b} \quad (2.18)
 \end{aligned}$$

沿 $y=b/2$ 这边的横向力为

$$\begin{aligned}
 (V_{y\mathbf{I}})_{y=b/2} = & qb\bar{P}_1 \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{2+(1-\nu)\frac{\alpha_m}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \cos \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \\
 & + 8qb\bar{P}_2 \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \frac{\left(\frac{i}{m}\right)^3 + (2-\nu)\left(\frac{i}{m}\right)\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2}{m\pi\left(\frac{i^2}{m^2} + \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right)^2} (-1)^{(i-1)/2} \\
 & \cdot \cos \frac{i\pi\eta}{b} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (2.19)
 \end{aligned}$$

作用在角点 $(a/2, b/2)$ 的集中力为

$$R_{\mathbf{I}} = -qb^2\bar{P}_1(1-\nu) \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{\cos \frac{m\pi\xi}{a}}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} (-1)^{(m-1)/2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2}$$

$$-qa^2 \bar{P}_2 (1-\nu) \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \frac{\cos \frac{i\pi\eta}{b}}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i}{2}} (-1)^{(i-1)/2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} \quad (2.20)$$

板的弯矩表达式为

$$\begin{aligned} M_{x1} = & \frac{qab\bar{P}_1}{\pi} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{\cos \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a}}{m \operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \left\{ \left[ (\nu-1) \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - 1 - \nu \right] \right. \\ & \cdot \operatorname{sh} \left( \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right) + (1-\nu) \left( \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right) \operatorname{ch} \left( \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right) \left. \right\} \\ & + \frac{qab\bar{P}_2}{\pi} \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \frac{\cos \frac{i\pi\eta}{b} \cos \frac{i\pi y}{b}}{i \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i}{2}} \left\{ \left[ (1-\nu) \frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} - 1 - \nu \right] \operatorname{sh} \left( \frac{\beta_i}{2} - \frac{i\pi x}{b} \right) \right. \\ & \left. + (\nu-1) \left( \frac{\beta_i}{2} - \frac{i\pi x}{b} \right) \operatorname{ch} \left( \frac{\beta_i}{2} - \frac{i\pi x}{b} \right) \right\} \quad (2.21) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{y1} = & \frac{qab\bar{P}_2}{\pi} \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \frac{\cos \frac{i\pi\eta}{b} \cos \frac{i\pi y}{b}}{i \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i}{2}} \left\{ \left[ (\nu-1) \frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} - 1 - \nu \right] \operatorname{sh} \left( \frac{\beta_i}{2} - \frac{i\pi x}{b} \right) \right. \\ & \left. + (1-\nu) \left( \frac{\beta_i}{2} - \frac{i\pi x}{b} \right) \operatorname{ch} \left( \frac{\beta_i}{2} - \frac{i\pi x}{b} \right) \right\} + \frac{qab\bar{P}_1}{\pi} \\ & \cdot \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{\cos \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a}}{m \operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \left\{ \left[ (1-\nu) \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - 1 - \nu \right] \operatorname{sh} \left( \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right) \right. \\ & \left. + (\nu-1) \left( \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right) \operatorname{ch} \left( \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right) \right\} \quad (2.22) \end{aligned}$$

(II) 具有广义简支边的矩形板。

考虑以下三种情形：1) 一对对边 ( $x = \pm a/2$ ) 广义简支，其他两边简支的矩形板。沿

$$x = \pm a/2 \text{ 这两边的挠度为 } (W)_{x=\pm a/2} = - \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \frac{2}{1-\nu} B_i \cos \frac{i\pi y}{b};$$

2) 一对对边 ( $y = \pm b/2$ ) 广义简支，其他两边简支的矩形板。沿  $y = \pm b/2$  这两边的挠度为

$$(W)_{y=\pm b/2} = - \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{2}{1-\nu} A_m \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a};$$

3)  $W = k$ 。叠加对应于这三种情形板的挠度，我们得到

$$W_{\text{I}} = \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} A_m \left[ \frac{m\pi y}{a} \operatorname{sh} \frac{m\pi y}{a} - \left( \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} + \frac{2}{1-\nu} \right) \operatorname{ch} \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot \frac{\cos \frac{m\pi x}{a}}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} + \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} B_i \left[ \frac{i\pi x}{b} \operatorname{sh} \frac{i\pi x}{b} - \left( \frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \frac{2}{1-\nu} \right) \operatorname{ch} \frac{i\pi x}{b} \right] \frac{\cos \frac{i\pi y}{b}}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i}{2}} + k \end{aligned} \quad (2.23)$$

其中  $A_m$ ,  $B_i$ ,  $k$  为待定常数,  $\alpha_m$  和  $\beta_i$  由 (2.10) 式定义. 容易验证, 挠度表达式 (2.23) 满足齐次微分方程

$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 W = 0 \quad (2.24)$$

同时满足沿边界弯矩  $M_n$  为零这个条件以及对称性条件. 由 (2.23) 式导出沿  $x=a/2$  这边的横向力为

$$\begin{aligned} (V_{x\mathbf{I}})_{x=a/2} = & -D \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \left[ (3+\nu) \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} - \frac{(1-\nu) \frac{\beta_i}{2}}{\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\beta_i}{2}} \right] \left( \frac{i\pi}{b} \right)^3 B_i \cos \frac{i\pi y}{b} \\ & + \frac{8D(1-\nu)\pi^2}{a^3} \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{(-1)^{(m-1)/2} (-1)^{(i-1)/2} m^3 i^3}{\left[ i^2 + \left( \frac{bm}{a} \right)^2 \right]^2} A_m \cos \frac{i\pi y}{b} \end{aligned} \quad (2.25)$$

沿  $y=b/2$  这边的横向力为

$$\begin{aligned} (V_{y\mathbf{I}})_{y=b/2} = & -D \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \left[ (3+\nu) \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{(1-\nu) \frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \right] \left( \frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 A_m \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \\ & + \frac{8D(1-\nu)\pi^2}{b^3} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \frac{(-1)^{(i-1)/2} (-1)^{(m-1)/2} i^3 m^3}{\left[ m^2 + \left( \frac{ai}{b} \right)^2 \right]^2} B_i \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \end{aligned} \quad (2.26)$$

作用在角点  $(a/2, b/2)$  的集中力为

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\mathbf{I}} = & 2D \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \left( \frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \left[ (1+\nu) \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{(1-\nu) \frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \right] (-1)^{(m-1)/2} A_m \\ & + 2D \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \left( \frac{i\pi}{b} \right)^2 \left[ (1+\nu) \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} - \frac{(1-\nu) \frac{\beta_i}{2}}{\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\beta_i}{2}} \right] (-1)^{(i-1)/2} B_i \end{aligned} \quad (2.27)$$

板的弯矩表达式为

$$M_{x\mathbf{I}} = \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} D A_m \left( \frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \left\{ (1-\nu) \frac{m\pi y}{a} \operatorname{sh} \frac{m\pi y}{a} - \left[ (1-\nu) \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} + 2 \right. \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + 2\nu \left] \operatorname{ch} \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right\} \frac{\cos \frac{m\pi x}{a}}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} + \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} DB_i \left( \frac{i\pi}{b} \right)^2 \left\{ (\nu-1) \frac{i\pi x}{b} \operatorname{sh} \frac{i\pi x}{b} \right. \\
& \left. - (\nu-1) \frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{ch} \frac{i\pi x}{b} \right\} \frac{\cos \frac{i\pi y}{b}}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i}{2}} \quad (2.28)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
M_{y\text{I}} = & \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} DB_i \left( \frac{i\pi}{b} \right)^2 \left\{ (1-\nu) \frac{i\pi x}{b} \operatorname{sh} \frac{i\pi x}{b} - \left[ (1-\nu) \frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} + 2 \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + 2\nu \right] \operatorname{ch} \frac{i\pi x}{b} \right\} \frac{\cos \frac{i\pi y}{b}}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i}{2}} + \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} DA_m \left( \frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \left\{ (\nu-1) \frac{m\pi y}{a} \operatorname{sh} \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right. \\
& \left. - (\nu-1) \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \operatorname{ch} \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right\} \frac{\cos \frac{m\pi x}{a}}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \quad (2.29)
\end{aligned}$$

对于本文所讨论的无梁矩形板, 其挠度表达式可取为

$$W = W_{\text{I}} + W_{\text{II}} + W_{\text{III}} \quad (2.30)$$

这里的 $W_{\text{I}}$ ,  $W_{\text{II}}$ 和 $W_{\text{III}}$ , 分别由式(2.9), (2.17)和(2.23)表示. 相应的弯矩表达式为

$$\begin{aligned}
M_x &= M_{x\text{I}} + M_{x\text{II}} + M_{x\text{III}} \\
M_y &= M_{y\text{I}} + M_{y\text{II}} + M_{y\text{III}} \quad (2.31)
\end{aligned}$$

式中的 $M_{x\text{I}}$ ,  $M_{x\text{II}}$ 和 $M_{x\text{III}}$ , 分别由式(2.14), (2.21)和(2.28)表示;  $M_{y\text{I}}$ ,  $M_{y\text{II}}$ 和 $M_{y\text{III}}$ 分别由式(2.15), (2.22)和(2.29)表示. 容易看出, 挠度表达式(2.30)已经满足微分方程(2.1)和边界条件(2.2)和(2.4), 同时还满足板的挠度曲面对称于 $x$ 轴和对称于 $y$ 轴这个条件. 表达式(2.30)中的待定常数 $A_m, B_i, \bar{P}_1, \bar{P}_2$ 和 $k$ 必须这样来选择, 它们应该使 $W$ 满足剩下的边界条件和支撑点处的几何约束条件.

### 三、待定常数的确定

为了加速级数的收敛, 我们先将式(2.18)和(2.19)中的双重级数, 变换成单重级数形式. 为此, 利用已知级数<sup>[3]</sup>

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{\sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a}}{\left(m^2 + \frac{a^2}{b^2} i^2\right)^2} &= \frac{\pi^4}{8a^3 \left(\frac{i\pi}{b}\right)^3 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i}{2}} \\
&\cdot \left[ \operatorname{sh} \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} + \frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{sh} \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} - \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} \operatorname{ch} \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} \right] \\
&\quad (0 < \xi < a/2) \quad (3.1)
\end{aligned}$$

式中 $\beta_i$ 由(2.10)式定义. 将(3.1)式对 $\xi$ 求一次微商, 得

$$\sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \cos \frac{m\pi\xi}{a}\right)}{\left(m^2 + \frac{a^2}{b^2} i^2\right)^2} = \frac{\pi^4}{8a^3 \left(\frac{i\pi}{b}\right)^2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i}{2}} \cdot \left[ \frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{ch} \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} - \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} \operatorname{sh} \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} \right] \quad (0 < \xi < a/2) \quad (3.2)$$

将(3.2)式对 $\xi$ 求两阶微商, 得

$$\sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{-\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^3 \sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \cos \frac{m\pi\xi}{a}}{\left(m^2 + \frac{a^2}{b^2} i^2\right)^2} = \frac{\pi^4}{8a^3 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i}{2}} \cdot \left[ \left(\frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} - 2\right) \operatorname{ch} \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} - \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} \operatorname{sh} \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} \right] \quad (0 < \xi < a/2) \quad (3.3)$$

利用式(3.2)和(3.3), 表达式(2.18)可变换为

$$\begin{aligned} (V_{*1})_{x=a/2} = & qa\bar{P}_2 \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \frac{2+(1-\nu)\frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i}{2}} \cos \frac{i\pi\eta}{b} \cos \frac{i\pi y}{b} \\ & + qa\bar{P}_1 \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \left[ (\nu-1) \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} \operatorname{sh} \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} + 2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} \right. \\ & \left. + (1-\nu) \frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{ch} \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} \right] \frac{\cos \frac{i\pi y}{b}}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i}{2}} \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

采用类似的方法, (2.19)式可变换为

$$\begin{aligned} (V_{*1})_{y=b/2} = & qb\bar{P}_1 \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{2+(1-\nu)\frac{\alpha_m}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \cos \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \\ & + qb\bar{P}_2 \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \left[ (\nu-1) \frac{m\pi\eta}{a} \operatorname{sh} \frac{m\pi\eta}{a} + 2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{m\pi\eta}{a} \right. \\ & \left. + (1-\nu) \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \operatorname{ch} \frac{m\pi\eta}{a} \right] \frac{\cos \frac{m\pi x}{a}}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

为了要满足沿 $x=a/2$ 这边横向力 $V_x$ 为零的条件(2.3), 叠加算式(2.11), (3.4)和(2.25)所表示的横向力, 并使它们的和为零. 于是得到

$$\frac{8D(1-\nu)\pi^2}{a^3} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{(-1)^{(m-1)/2} (-1)^{(i-1)/2} m^3 i^3}{\left[i^2 + \left(\frac{bm}{a}\right)^2\right]^2} A_m + D \left(\frac{i\pi}{b}\right)^3 B_i$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cdot \left[ \frac{(1-\nu) \frac{\beta_i}{2}}{\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\beta_i}{2}} - (3+\nu) \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} \right] + \frac{qa\bar{P}_1}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i}{2}} \left[ (\nu-1) \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} \operatorname{sh} \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} + 2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} \right. \\
& \left. + (1-\nu) \frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{ch} \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} \right] + \frac{qa\bar{P}_2}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i}{2}} \left[ 2 + (1-\nu) \frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} \right] \cos \frac{i\pi\eta}{b} \\
& = \frac{2bq}{\pi^2 i^2} \left[ (3-\nu) \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} - (1-\nu) \frac{\beta_i}{\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\beta_i}{2}} \right] (-1)^{(i-1)/2} \quad (i=1, 3, 5, \dots) \quad (3.6)
\end{aligned}$$

类似地, 为了满足 $y=b/2$ 这边横向力 $V$ , 为零的条件(2.5), 叠加算式(2.12), (3.5)和(2.26)所表示的横向力, 并使它们的和为零. 于是得到

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{8D(1-\nu)\pi^2}{b^3} \sum_{i=1, 3, \dots} \frac{(-1)^{(i-1)/2} (-1)^{(m-1)/2} i^3 m^3}{\left[ m^2 + \left( \frac{a_i}{b} \right)^2 \right]^2} B_i + D \left( \frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^3 A_m \\
& \cdot \left[ \frac{(1-\nu) \frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} - (3+\nu) \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \right] + \frac{qb\bar{P}_2}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \left[ (\nu-1) \frac{m\pi\eta}{a} \operatorname{sh} \frac{m\pi\eta}{a} + 2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{m\pi\eta}{a} \right. \\
& \left. + (1-\nu) \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \operatorname{ch} \frac{m\pi\eta}{a} \right] + \frac{qb\bar{P}_1}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \left[ 2 + (1-\nu) \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \right] \cos \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \\
& = \frac{2aq}{\pi^2 m^2} \left[ (3-\nu) \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - (1-\nu) \frac{\alpha_m}{\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \right] (-1)^{(m-1)/2} \quad (m=1, 3, 5, \dots) \quad (3.7)
\end{aligned}$$

为了满足角点集中力 $R$ 为零的条件(2.6), 叠加算式(2.13), (2.20)和(2.27)所表示的集中力, 并使它们的和为零. 于是得到

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2D \sum_{m=1, 3, \dots} \left( \frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \left[ (1+\nu) \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{(1-\nu) \frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \right] (-1)^{(m-1)/2} A_m \\
& + 2D \sum_{i=1, 3, \dots} \left( \frac{i\pi}{b} \right)^2 \left[ (1+\nu) \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} - \frac{(1-\nu) \frac{\beta_i}{2}}{\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\beta_i}{2}} \right] (-1)^{(i-1)/2} B_i \\
& + \bar{P}_1 qb^2 (\nu-1) \sum_{m=1, 3, \dots} \frac{\cos \frac{m\pi\xi}{a}}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} (-1)^{(m-1)/2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \\
& + \bar{P}_2 qa^2 (\nu-1) \sum_{i=1, 3, \dots} \frac{\cos \frac{i\pi\eta}{b}}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i}{2}} (-1)^{(i-1)/2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{4(\nu-1)}{\pi^3} qa^2 \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{1}{m^3} \left( \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{\frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \right) \quad (3.8)$$

将挠度表达式(2.30)代入约束条件(2.7)和(2.8), 我们得到如下两个方程:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} A_m \left[ -\left( \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} + \frac{2}{1-\nu} \right) \right] \frac{\cos \frac{m\pi\xi}{a}}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} + \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} B_i \left[ \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} \operatorname{sh} \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} \right. \\ & \left. - \left( \frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} + \frac{2}{1-\nu} \right) \operatorname{ch} \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} \right] \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i}{2}} + k + \frac{qa^3 b \bar{P}_1}{\pi^3 D} \\ & \cdot \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \left[ \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \left( 1 + \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \right) \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \right] \frac{\cos^2 \frac{m\pi\xi}{a}}{m^3} + \frac{qb^3 a \bar{P}_2}{\pi^3 D} \\ & \cdot \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \left[ \left( \frac{\beta_i}{2} - \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} \right) \operatorname{ch} \left( \frac{\beta_i}{2} - \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} \right) - \left( 1 + \frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} \right) \operatorname{sh} \left( \frac{\beta_i}{2} - \frac{i\pi\xi}{b} \right) \right] \\ & \cdot \frac{\cos \frac{i\pi\eta}{b}}{i^3 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i}{2}} = \frac{4qa^4}{\pi^5 D} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{1}{m^5} \left( \frac{\frac{\alpha_m}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} + 2}{2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} - 1 \right) (-1)^{(m-1)/2} \cos \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} B_i \left[ -\left( \frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} + \frac{2}{1-\nu} \right) \right] \frac{\cos \frac{i\pi\eta}{b}}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i}{2}} + \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} A_m \left[ \frac{m\pi\eta}{a} \operatorname{sh} \frac{m\pi\eta}{a} \right. \\ & \left. - \left( \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} + \frac{2}{1-\nu} \right) \operatorname{ch} \frac{m\pi\eta}{a} \right] \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} + k + \frac{qb^3 a \bar{P}_2}{\pi^3 D} \\ & \cdot \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \left[ \frac{\beta_i}{2} - \left( 1 + \frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} \right) \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} \right] \frac{\cos^2 \frac{i\pi\eta}{b}}{i^3} + \frac{qa^3 b \bar{P}_1}{\pi^3 D} \\ & \cdot \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \left[ \left( \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{m\pi\eta}{a} \right) \operatorname{ch} \left( \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{m\pi\eta}{a} \right) - \left( 1 + \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \right) \operatorname{sh} \left( \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{m\pi\eta}{a} \right) \right] \\ & \cdot \frac{\cos \frac{m\pi\xi}{a}}{m^3 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} = \frac{4qb^4}{\pi^5 D} \sum_{i=1,3,\dots} \frac{1}{i^5} \left( \frac{\frac{\beta_i}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_i}{2} + 2}{2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta_i}{2}} - 1 \right) (-1)^{(i-1)/2} \cos \frac{i\pi\eta}{b} \end{aligned}$$

(3.10)

表1. 挠度和弯矩值( $\nu=0.3$ ;  $b/a=1$ ;  $2\xi/a=2\eta/b=\alpha$ )

$\alpha$	$x/a$	$y=0$ $W / (-\frac{qa^4}{D})$	$y=0$ $M_x / (qa^2)$	$y=0$ $M_y / (qa^2)$	$y=x$ $W / (-\frac{qa^4}{D})$	$y=x$ $M_x / (qa^2)$
0.999	0	0.00454	0.0428	0.0428	0.00454	0.0428
	0.1	0.00437	0.0429	0.0392	0.00423	0.0396
	0.2	0.00386	0.0423	0.0286	0.00348	0.0325
	0.3	0.00299	0.0389	0.0091	0.00271	0.0256
	0.4	0.00171	0.0308	-0.0287	0.00221	0.0178
	0.5	-0.00001	0	-	0.00196	0
0.95	0	0.00333	0.0369	0.0369	0.00333	0.0369
	0.1	0.00319	0.0365	0.0329	0.00307	0.0328
	0.2	0.00277	0.0356	0.0224	0.00248	0.0263
	0.3	0.00203	0.0308	0.0032	0.00193	0.0210
	0.4	0.00097	0.0164	-0.0346	0.00165	0.0154
	0.5	-0.00033	0	-0.1211	0.00158	0
0.85	0	0.00153	0.0196	0.0196	0.00153	0.0196
	0.1	0.00144	0.0203	0.0165	0.00138	0.0178
	0.2	0.00119	0.0187	0.0055	0.00113	0.0128
	0.3	0.00075	0.0098	-0.0159	0.00109	0.0115
	0.4	0.00015	-0.0308	-0.0722	0.00133	0.0103
	0.5	-0.00039	0	-0.0673	0.00175	0
0.6	0	-0.00072	-0.0229	-0.0229	-0.00072	-0.0229
	0.1	-0.00064	-0.0219	-0.0279	-0.00053	-0.0249
	0.2	-0.00040	-0.0261	-0.0444	0.00023	-0.0203
	0.3	0	-	-	0.00153	-0.0079
	0.4	0.00073	-0.0124	-0.0507	0.00307	-0.0002
	0.5	0.00146	0	-0.0429	0.00469	0

表2. 挠度和弯矩值( $\nu=0.3$ ;  $b/a=1.5$ ;  $2\xi/a=2\eta/b=\alpha$ )

$\alpha$	$x/a$	$y=0$ $W / (-\frac{qa^4}{D})$	$y=0$ $M_x / (qa^2)$	$y=0$ $M_y / (qa^2)$
0.999	0	0.00942	0.0791	0.0353
	0.1	0.00904	0.0774	0.0303
	0.2	0.00792	0.0724	0.0146
	0.3	0.00605	0.0631	-0.0164
	0.4	0.00343	0.0488	-0.0795
	0.5	-0.00002	0	-
0.95	0	0.00697	0.0686	0.0306
	0.1	0.00665	0.0661	0.0251
	0.2	0.00569	0.0603	0.0098
	0.3	0.00411	0.0485	-0.0203
	0.4	0.00195	0.0241	-0.0818
	0.5	-0.00068	0	-0.2243

续表 2

$\alpha$	$x/a$	$y=0$ $W / \left( \frac{qa^4}{D} \right)$	$y=0$ $M_x / (qa^2)$	$y=0$ $M_y / (qa^2)$
0.85	0	0.00332	0.0398	0.0138
	0.1	0.00311	0.0388	0.0098
	0.2	0.00261	0.0314	-0.0057
	0.3	0.00155	0.0138	-0.0373
	0.4	0.00031	-0.0484	-0.1224
	0.5	-0.00086	0	-0.1165
0.6	0	-0.00113	-0.0302	-0.0202
	0.1	-0.00100	-0.0297	-0.0250
	0.2	-0.00062	-0.0331	-0.0414
	0.3	0	—	—
	0.4	0.00098	-0.0149	-0.0520
	0.5	0.00199	0	-0.0469

表3. 挠度和弯矩值( $\nu=0.3$ ;  $b/a=1.5$ ;  $2\xi/a=2\eta/b=\alpha$ )

$\alpha$	$x/a$	$y/b=x/a$ $W / \left( \frac{qa^4}{D} \right)$	$y/b=x/a$ $M_x / (qa^2)$	$y/b=x/a$ $M_y / (qa^2)$
0.999	0	0.00942	0.0791	0.0353
	0.1	0.00893	0.0698	0.0381
	0.2	0.00778	0.0469	0.0481
	0.3	0.00649	0.0266	0.0521
	0.4	0.00535	0.0166	0.0374
	0.5	0.00437	0	0
0.95	0	0.00697	0.0686	0.0306
	0.1	0.00657	0.0582	0.0321
	0.2	0.00565	0.0374	0.0415
	0.3	0.00470	0.0213	0.0443
	0.4	0.00394	0.0143	0.0319
	0.5	0.00333	0	0
0.85	0	0.00332	0.0398	0.0138
	0.1	0.00311	0.0329	0.0184
	0.2	0.00274	0.0165	0.0263
	0.3	0.00263	0.0101	0.0265
	0.4	0.00289	0.0093	0.0199
	0.5	0.00335	0	0
0.6	0	-0.00113	-0.0302	-0.0202
	0.1	-0.00082	-0.0370	-0.0206
	0.2	0.00044	-0.0311	-0.0274
	0.3	0.00296	-0.0107	-0.0206
	0.4	0.00621	-0.0017	-0.0034
	0.5	0.00966	0	0

表4. 挠度和弯矩值( $\nu=0.3$ ;  $b/a=1.5$ ;  $2\xi/a=2\eta/b=\alpha$ )

$\alpha$	$y/b$	$x=0$ $W / \left( -\frac{qa^4}{D} \right)$	$x=0$ $M_x / (qa^2)$	$x=0$ $M_y / (qa^2)$
0.999	0	0.00942	0.0791	0.0353
	0.1	0.00926	0.0717	0.0417
	0.2	0.00858	0.0530	0.0536
	0.3	0.00699	0.0248	0.0579
	0.4	0.00417	-0.0239	0.0475
	0.5	-0.00003	—	0
0.95	0	0.00697	0.0686	0.0306
	0.1	0.00684	0.0608	0.0361
	0.2	0.00626	0.0428	0.0472
	0.3	0.00487	0.0150	0.0488
	0.4	0.00243	-0.0349	0.0295
	0.5	-0.00084	-0.1491	0
0.85	0	0.00332	0.0398	0.0138
	0.1	0.00326	0.0338	0.0207
	0.2	0.00292	0.0155	0.0290
	0.3	0.00198	-0.0162	0.0220
	0.4	0.00041	-0.0983	-0.0394
	0.5	-0.00104	-0.0878	0
0.6	0	-0.00113	-0.0302	-0.0202
	0.1	-0.00101	-0.0399	-0.0185
	0.2	-0.00070	-0.0725	-0.0326
	0.3	0	—	—
	0.4	0.00210	-0.0812	-0.0201
	0.5	0.00424	-0.0627	0

表5. 支柱的支撑反力值( $\nu=0.3$ ;  $2\xi/a=2\eta/b=\alpha$ )

$b/a$	$\alpha$	$P_1 / (qab)$	$P_2 / (qab)$	$2(P_1 + P_2) / (qab)$	相对误差
1	0.999	0.25003	0.25003	1.00012	0.012%
	0.95	0.24899	0.24899	0.99596	0.404%
	0.85	0.24926	0.24926	0.99704	0.296%
	0.6	0.24980	0.24980	0.9992	0.08%
1.5	0.999	0.27997	0.21714	0.99422	0.578%
	0.95	0.27123	0.22484	0.99214	0.786%
	0.85	0.24992	0.24937	0.99858	0.142%
	0.6	0.14992	0.35583	1.0115	1.15%

将方程(3.6—3.10)联立起来, 便可以确定未知量 $A_m$ ,  $B_i$ ,  $\bar{P}_1$ ,  $\bar{P}_2$ 和 $k$ .

#### 四、计算结果与讨论

计算时, 设 $\nu=0.3$ ,  $A_m$ 和 $B_i$ 各取30个未知量, 加上 $\bar{P}_1$ ,  $\bar{P}_2$ 和 $k$ , 方程组的阶数为103. 对

于支柱位置, 考虑无量纲参数  $\alpha=2\xi/a=2\eta/b=0.999, 0.95, 0.85, 0.6$  等四种情形. 正方形板的挠度和弯矩值列在表 1 里. 对于  $b/a=1.5$  的矩形板, 其挠度和弯矩值列在表 2—4 里.

计算结果表明,  $A_m$  和  $B_i$  的绝对值, 分别随着  $m$  和  $i$  的增加而迅速减少. 例如对于  $b/a=1.5$ ,  $\alpha=0.6$  的情形,  $A_1=0.183 \times 10^{-2}$ ,  $B_1=0.256 \times 10^{-2}$ , 而  $A_{99}=0.455 \times 10^{-11}$ ,  $B_{99}=0.513 \times 10^{-11}$ . 由此可见, 相应的级数收敛很快.

各种情形支柱反力的值列在表 5 里. 从表 5 可以看出, 对于每一种情况, 支柱反力的总和与总的载荷都符合得很好.

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## Bending of Rectangular Flat Slabs Supported by Four Columns

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### Abstract

In this paper an analytical solution is proposed for the bending of uniformly loaded rectangular plates supported only by four intermediate columns, the edges and corners of which are all free. For several particular cases, the numerical results, which contain the column reaction and the values for the deflection and the bending moments at several points of the plate, are given.

Calculations indicate that the method proposed in this paper is valid.