

关于薄板弯曲问题的摄动方法*

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摘要

本文利用多重尺度法研究了薄板在中面力的作用下的弯曲问题.

今考虑环形薄板在中面力的作用下的非均匀弯曲问题. W. E. Alzheimer 和 R. T. Davis (1968) 曾经用匹配法讨论了这类问题^{[1], [2]}. 江福汝 (1980) 利用多重尺度法曾讨论了在径向力 N_r , 环向力 N_θ , 剪力 $N_{r\theta}$ 满足 $N_r > 0$, $N_r N_\theta - N_{r\theta}^2 > 0$ 的情形^[3]. 本文是利用同一方法来讨论当 $N_r = N(r)$, $N_\theta = 0$, $N_{r\theta} = 0$ 的情形. 在这种情形下 $N_r N_\theta - N_{r\theta}^2 = 0$.

利用极坐标 (r, θ) . 薄板在径向力 $N_r = N(r)$ (> 0) 的作用下 (图1) 的挠度方程为^{[1], [2], [3]}:

$$\Delta \Delta W - \frac{N(r)}{D} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial r^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

其中 $W(r, \theta)$ 为挠度函数, $D = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\nu^2)}$ 为板的弯曲刚度, h 为薄板的厚度, E 为 Young 弹性模量, ν 为 Poisson 比, Δ 为 Laplace 算子.

设环形板的内缘半径与外缘半径分别为 r_0 , r_1 . 引入无量纲量:

$$\tilde{W} = \frac{W}{h}, \quad \tilde{r} = \frac{r}{r_1}, \quad \tilde{N}(r) = \frac{N(r)}{r_1 E}$$

方程(1)化为 (略去符号“~”)

$$L_e[W] \equiv \epsilon^2 \Delta \Delta W - N(r) \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial r^2} = 0 \quad (2)$$

其中 $\epsilon^2 = \frac{h^3}{12(1-\nu^2)r_1^3} \ll 1$.

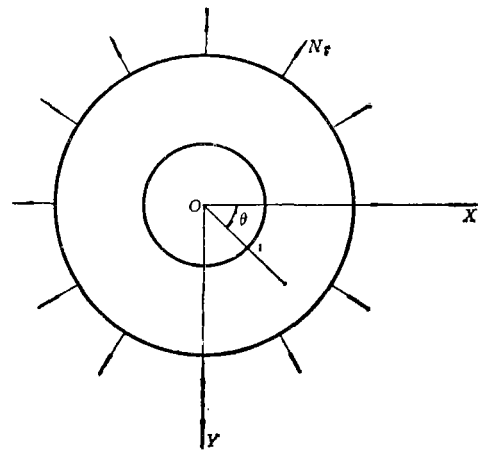


图1 板在变形前的俯视图

* 江福汝推荐.

设给定的边界条件为

$$W|_{r=b} = f_0(\theta), \quad W|_{r=1} = f_1(\theta) \quad (3)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial W}{\partial r} \right|_{r=b} = g_0(\theta), \quad \left. \frac{\partial W}{\partial r} \right|_{r=1} = g_1(\theta) \quad (4)$$

其中 $b = \frac{r_0}{r_1} < 1$, $f_0(\theta)$, $f_1(\theta)$, $g_0(\theta)$, $g_1(\theta)$ 为充分光滑的函数.

方程 (2) 当 $\varepsilon = 0$ 时退化为

$$F[W_0] \equiv \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial r^2} = 0 \quad (5)$$

方程 (5) 在边界条件 (3) 的解为:

$$W_0(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{1-b} [(f_0(\theta) - b f_1(\theta)) - (f_0(\theta) - f_1(\theta))r] \quad (6)$$

先考虑在边界 $r=b$, $r=1$ 的外部解:

$$W(r, \theta, \varepsilon) = W_0(r, \theta) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon^n W_n(r, \theta) \quad (7)$$

将 (7) 代入 (2), 令 ε 的各次幂的系数为零, 得到

$$F[W_n] = \frac{1}{N} \Delta \Delta W_{n-2} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots) \quad (8)$$

在 (8) 式和以后都将带负下标的函数取作零. 方程 (8) 的解一般不能同时满足 (3) - (4) 的边界条件. 为此, 尚需补充边界层项.

首先, 在 $r=b$ 的邻域内引入变量 ξ 和 η :

$$\xi = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_b^r [N(r_1)]^{\frac{1}{2}} dr_1, \quad \eta = r$$

这时关于 r 的偏导数变为:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} = \varepsilon^{-1} \left(N^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \right)$$

将上述微分算子代入 (2):

$$\varepsilon^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \right) W - N \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial r^2} = 0$$

便有

$$\varepsilon^{-2} \left[\sum_{i=0}^4 \varepsilon^i K_i \right] W = 0 \quad (9)$$

其中

$$K_0 \equiv N^2 \left(\frac{\partial^4}{\partial \xi^4} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} \right)$$

$$K_1 \equiv 1N^2 \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \xi^3 \partial \eta} + \left(3N^{\frac{1}{2}} N' + \frac{2}{\eta} N^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \xi^3} - 2N^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} - \frac{N^{\frac{1}{2}} N'}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}$$

$$K_2 \equiv 6N \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta} + 6 \left(N' + \frac{1}{\eta} N \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{4} N^{-1} N'^2 + 2N'' \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{3}{\eta} N' - \frac{1}{\eta^2} N \Big) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{2}{\eta^2} N \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \theta^2} - N \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} \\
K_3 \equiv & 4N^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^3} + \left(3N^{-\frac{1}{2}} N' + \frac{6}{\eta} N^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \\
& + \left(-N^{-\frac{3}{2}} N' + 2N^{-\frac{1}{2}} N'' + \frac{3}{\eta} N^{-\frac{1}{2}} N' - \frac{2}{\eta^2} N^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \\
& + \frac{4}{\eta} N^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \xi \partial \eta \partial \theta^2} + \left(\frac{1}{\eta^2} N^{-\frac{1}{2}} N' - \frac{2}{\eta^3} N^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \xi \partial \theta^2} \\
& + \left(\frac{3}{8} N^{-\frac{5}{2}} N'^3 - \frac{3}{4} N^{-\frac{3}{2}} N' N'' + \frac{1}{2} N^{-\frac{1}{2}} N'' \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{\eta} \left(-\frac{1}{2} N^{-\frac{3}{2}} N'^2 + N^{-\frac{1}{2}} N'' \right) - \frac{1}{2\eta^2} N^{-\frac{1}{2}} N' + \frac{1}{\eta^3} N^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \\
K_4 \equiv & \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \eta^4} + \frac{2}{\eta} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \eta^3} + \frac{2}{\eta^2} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \eta^2 \partial \theta^2} - \frac{1}{\eta^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} - \frac{2}{\eta^3} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \eta \partial \theta^2} \\
& + \frac{1}{\eta^3} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{\eta^4} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \theta^4} + \frac{4}{\eta^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $N=N(\eta)$, 撇号表示它关于 η 的求导.

设在 $r=b$ 邻域的边界层项具有如下展开式:

$$V^{(b)}(\xi, \eta, \theta, \varepsilon) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^{n+1} V_n^{(b)}(\xi, \eta, \theta) \quad (10)$$

将 (10) 代入 (2) 并令 ε 的各次幂的系数为零, 得到

$$K_0[V_0^{(b)}] = 0$$

即

$$\frac{\partial^4 V_0^{(b)}}{\partial \xi^4} - \frac{\partial^2 V_0^{(b)}}{\partial \xi^2} = 0 \quad (11)$$

及

$$K_0[V_n^{(b)}] = - \sum_{i=1}^n K_i[V_{n-i}^{(b)}] \quad (n=1, 2, \dots) \quad (12)$$

由 (11) 得到 $V_0^{(b)}$ 具有边界层项性质的解为:

$$V_0^{(b)} = C_0^{(b)}(\eta, \theta) \exp(-\xi) = C_0^{(b)}(r, \theta) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_b^r N^{\frac{1}{2}} dr_1\right) \quad (13)$$

其中 $C_0^{(b)}$ 为任意函数.

由 (12) (当 $n=1$ 时) 可得:

$$K_0[V_1^{(b)}] = -K_1[V_0^{(b)}] \quad (14)$$

令 $K_1[V_0^{(b)}] = 0$, 可得

$$2N \frac{\partial C_0^{(b)}}{\partial \eta} + \left(\frac{5}{2} N' + \frac{2}{\eta} N \right) C_0^{(b)} = 0 \quad (15)$$

方程 (15) 的边界条件将在后面提出 (参见(27)) .

此时 (14) 便为:

$$K_0[V_1^{(b)}] \equiv -\frac{\partial^4 V_1^{(b)}}{\partial \xi^4} - \frac{\partial^2 V_1^{(b)}}{\partial \xi^2} = 0$$

得到 $V_1^{(b)}$ 具有边界层项性质的解为:

$$V_1^{(b)} = C_1^{(b)}(\eta, \theta) \exp(-\xi) = C_1^{(b)}(r, \theta) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_b^r N^{\frac{1}{2}} dr_1\right) \quad (16)$$

其中 $C_1^{(b)}$ 为任意函数.

用上述相同的方法, 利用递推关系式 (12), 可以逐次地确定 $V_n^{(b)}$:

$$V_n^{(b)} = C_n^{(b)}(\eta, \theta) \exp(-\xi) = C_n^{(b)}(r, \theta) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_b^r N^{\frac{1}{2}} dr_1\right) \quad (n=2, 3, \dots) \quad (17)$$

其中 $C_n^{(b)}$ 满足一阶偏微分方程:

$$2N \frac{\partial C_n^{(b)}}{\partial \eta} + \left(\frac{5}{2} N' + \frac{2}{\eta} N\right) C_n^{(b)} = N^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{i=2}^4 K_i [V_{n+1-i}^{(b)}] \exp \xi \quad (n=1, 2, \dots) \quad (18)$$

方程 (18) 的边界条件也将在后面提出 (参见(30)) .

其次, 在 $r=1$ 的邻域也可构造具有如下形式的边界层项:

$$V^{(1)}(\xi, \bar{\eta}, \theta, \varepsilon) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^{n+1} V_n^{(1)}(\xi, \bar{\eta}, \theta) \quad (19)$$

其中 $\xi, \bar{\eta}$ 为

$$\xi = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_r^1 [N(r_1)]^{\frac{1}{2}} dr_1, \quad \bar{\eta} = r$$

相应地可得

$$V_n^{(1)} = C_n^{(1)}(\bar{\eta}, \theta) \exp(-\xi) = C_n^{(1)}(r, \theta) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_r^1 N^{\frac{1}{2}} dr_1\right) \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (20)$$

其中 $C_n^{(1)}$ 满足一阶偏微分方程:

$$2N \frac{\partial C_0^{(1)}}{\partial \bar{\eta}} + \left(\frac{5}{2} N' + \frac{2}{\bar{\eta}} N\right) C_0^{(1)} = 0 \quad (21)$$

$$2N \frac{\partial C_n^{(1)}}{\partial \bar{\eta}} + \left(\frac{5}{2} N' + \frac{2}{\bar{\eta}} N\right) C_n^{(1)} = N^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{i=2}^4 K_i [V_{n+1-i}^{(1)}] \exp \xi \quad (n=1, 2, \dots) \quad (22)$$

关于 $C_0^{(1)}, C_n^{(1)}, (n=1, 2, \dots)$ 的边界条件将在后面提出 (参见(28), (31)) .

根据上述, 若假设边值问题 (2)---(4) 的解的渐近展开式为:

$$W(r, \theta, \varepsilon) = W_0(r, \theta) + \sum_{n=1}^N \varepsilon^n W_n(r, \theta) + \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^{n+1} V_n^{(b)} + \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^{n+1} V_n^{(1)} + Z_N \quad (23)$$

则对于余项 Z_N 成立

$$L_\varepsilon[Z_N] = O(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \quad (b < r < 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi) \quad (24)$$

下面再确定 W_n , $C_n^{(b)}$, $C_n^{(1)}$ 的边界条件使在边界上对于 Z_N 成立:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Z_N|_{r=b} = O(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \quad Z_N|_{r=1} = O(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \\ \frac{\partial Z_N}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=b} = O(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \quad \frac{\partial Z_N}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=1} = O(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (25)$$

将(23)代入边界条件(3)–(4), 令 ε 的低于 $N+1$ 次幂的系数为零, 便得到

$$W_0|_{r=b} = f_0(\theta) \quad W_0|_{r=1} = f_1(\theta) \quad (26)$$

$$\frac{\partial W_0}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=b} - (N^{\frac{1}{2}} C_0^{(b)}) \Big|_{\eta=b} = g_0(\theta) \quad (27)$$

$$\frac{\partial W_0}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=1} + (N^{\frac{1}{2}} C_0^{(1)}) \Big|_{\eta=1} = g_1(\theta) \quad (28)$$

$$W_n \Big|_{r=b} + C_{n-1}^{(b)} \Big|_{\eta=b} = 0, \quad W_n \Big|_{r=1} + C_{n-1}^{(1)} \Big|_{\eta=1} = 0 \quad (n=1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (29)$$

$$\frac{\partial W_n}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=b} + \left(-N^{\frac{1}{2}} C_n^{(b)} + \frac{\partial C_{n-1}^{(b)}}{\partial \eta} \right) \Big|_{\eta=b} = 0 \quad (n=1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (30)$$

$$\frac{\partial W_n}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=1} + \left(N^{\frac{1}{2}} C_n^{(1)} + \frac{\partial C_{n-1}^{(1)}}{\partial \eta} \right) \Big|_{\eta=1} = 0 \quad (n=1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (31)$$

由此我们便可把 W_n , $C_n^{(b)}$, $C_n^{(1)}$ 依次确定出来:

由(5), (26)得到(6). 将 W_0 代入(27), (28), 可分别得到 $C_0^{(b)}|_{\eta=b}$, $C_0^{(1)}|_{\eta=1}$, 且由(15), (21)可分别确定 $C_0^{(b)}$, $C_0^{(1)}$. 将 $C_0^{(b)}$, $C_0^{(1)}$ 代入(29) (当 $n=1$ 时), 可得到 $W_1|_{r=b}$, $W_1|_{r=1}$, 且由(8) (当 $n=1$ 时) 可确定 W_1 . 再将 W_1 , $C_0^{(b)}$, $C_0^{(1)}$ 代入(30), (31) (当 $n=1$ 时), 可分别确定 $C_1^{(b)}|_{\eta=b}$, $C_1^{(1)}|_{\eta=1}$, 且由(18), (22) (当 $n=1$ 时) 可分别确定 $C_1^{(b)}$, $C_1^{(1)}$. 按照这样的方法, 由(8), (29), (18), (22), (30), (31) 便可依次确定 W_n , $C_n^{(b)}$, $C_n^{(1)}$ ($n=2, 3, \dots, N$).

再由(13), (16), (17), (20)便可确定 $V_n^{(b)}$, $V_n^{(1)}$ ($n=0, 1, 2, \dots, N$). 这时(23)中 Z_N 便满足(25). 考虑到(24), (25)及椭圆型方程的性质^[5] 便有:

$$[Z_N]_i \equiv \sup \sum_{j=0}^i \left| \frac{\partial^i Z_N}{\partial r^{i-j} \partial \theta^j} \right| = O(\varepsilon^{N+1-i}) \quad (i=0, 1, 2, \dots, N)$$

如上所述, 将关系式(6)中的 W_0 代入(27), (28)可得:

$$C_0^{(b)}|_{\eta=b} = [N(b)]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{1-b} (f_1(\theta) - f_0(\theta)) - g_0(\theta) \right] \quad (32)$$

$$C_0^{(1)}|_{r=1} = [N(1)]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{1-b} (f_1(\theta) - f_0(\theta)) - g_1(\theta) \right] \quad (33)$$

由(15), (21), (32), (33)可分别求出 $C_0^{(b)}$, $C_0^{(1)}$:

$$C_0^{(b)}(\eta, \theta) = b[N(b)]^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{1-b} (f_1(\theta) - f_0(\theta)) - g_0(\theta) \right] [N(\eta)]^{-\frac{5}{4}} \eta^{-1}$$

$$C_0^{(1)}(\bar{\eta}, \theta) = [N(1)]^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{1-b} (f_1(\theta) - f_0(\theta)) - g_1(\theta) \right] [N(\bar{\eta})]^{-\frac{5}{4}} \bar{\eta}^{-1}$$

再由(13), (20) (当 $n=0$ 时) 可分别得到 $V_0^{(b)}$, $V_0^{(1)}$:

$$V_0^{(b)}(r, \theta) = b[N(b)]^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{1-b} (f_1(\theta) - f_0(\theta)) - g_0(\theta) \right] [N(r)]^{-\frac{5}{4}} \\ \cdot r^{-1} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_b^r [N(r_1)]^{\frac{1}{2}} dr_1 \right) \quad (34)$$

$$V_0^{(1)}(r, \theta) = [N(1)]^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{1-b} (f_1(\theta) - f_0(\theta)) - g_1(\theta) \right] [N(r)]^{-\frac{5}{4}} \\ \cdot r^{-1} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_r^1 [N(r_1)]^{\frac{1}{2}} dr_1 \right) \quad (35)$$

由(29) (当 $n=1$ 时), (32), (33)可得到

$$W_1|_{r=b} = -[N(b)]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{1-b} (f_1(\theta) - f_0(\theta)) - g_0(\theta) \right] \quad (36)$$

$$W_1|_{r=1} = -[N(1)]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{1-b} (f_1(\theta) - f_0(\theta)) - g_1(\theta) \right] \quad (37)$$

再由(8) (当 $n=1$ 时):

$$F[W_1] \equiv \frac{\partial^2 W_1}{\partial r^2} = 0$$

并由条件(36), (37)得到 W_1 :

$$W_1(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{1-b} \left\{ -[N(b)]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{1-b} (f_1(\theta) - f_0(\theta)) - g_0(\theta) \right] \right. \\ \left. + b[N(1)]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{1-b} (f_1(\theta) - f_0(\theta)) - g_1(\theta) \right] \right\} \\ + \frac{r}{1-b} \left\{ [N(b)]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{1-b} (f_1(\theta) - f_0(\theta)) - g_0(\theta) \right] \right. \\ \left. - [N(1)]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{1-b} (f_1(\theta) - f_0(\theta)) - g_1(\theta) \right] \right\} \quad (38)$$

我们便得到原问题(2)–(4)解的一阶渐近展开式:

$$W(r, \theta, \varepsilon) = W_0(r, \theta) + \varepsilon[W_1(r, \theta) + V_0^{(b)}(r, \theta) + V_0^{(1)}(r, \theta)] + O(\varepsilon^2) \quad (39)$$

其中 W_0 , W_1 , $V_0^{(b)}$, $V_0^{(1)}$ 分别由(6), (38), (34), (35)给出.

最后, 我们来考虑一个特殊情形. 设环形薄板的侧缘被卡紧. 板的中心含有一个半径为 b 的刚性物. 刚性物绕直径旋转而离开平板所在的平面一个小的转角 α , 如图 2 所示, 并设 $N_r = N_0 > 0$ (N_0 为常数). 现求板的挠度.

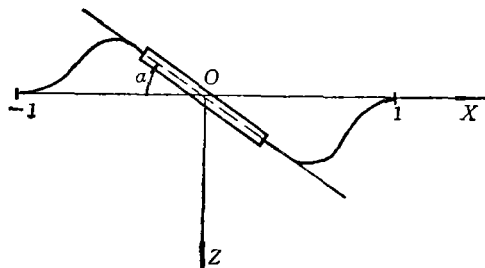


图 2 板的变形图

在这种情形下, 挠度函数 $W(r, \theta, \varepsilon)$ 满足如下问题:

$$\varepsilon^2 \Delta \Delta W - N_0 \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial r^2} = 0 \quad (2)'$$

$$W|_{r=b} = b\alpha \cos \theta, \quad W|_{r=1} = 0 \quad (3)'$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=b} = \alpha \cos \theta, \quad \frac{\partial W}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=1} = 0 \quad (4)'$$

将 $f_0(\theta) = b\alpha \cos \theta$, $f_1(\theta) = 0$, $g_0(\theta) = \alpha \cos \theta$, $g_1(\theta) = 0$ 代入 (6), 可得 W_0 :

$$W_0(r, \theta) = \frac{b\alpha}{1-b} (1-r) \cos \theta \quad (6)'$$

由 (34), (35) 可分别得到 $V_0^{(b)}$, $V_0^{(1)}$:

$$V_0^{(b)}(r, \theta) = \frac{b(-ba - a + ab)}{(1-b)\sqrt{N_0}r} \cos \theta \exp\left(-\frac{\sqrt{N_0}(r-b)}{\varepsilon}\right) \quad (34)'$$

$$V_0^{(1)}(r, \theta) = \frac{-ba}{(1-b)\sqrt{N_0}r} \cos \theta \exp\left(-\frac{\sqrt{N_0}(1-r)}{\varepsilon}\right) \quad (35)'$$

并由 (38) 可得 $W_1(r, \theta)$:

$$W_1(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{(1-b)\sqrt{N_0}} (ba + a + ar) \cos \theta \quad (38)'$$

将 (6)', (38)', (34)', (35)' 代入 (39) 便得到问题 (2)'—(4)' 解的一阶渐近展开式:

$$\begin{aligned} W(r, \theta, \varepsilon) = & \frac{b\alpha}{1-b} (1-r) \cos \theta + \frac{\varepsilon \cos \theta}{(1-b)\sqrt{N_0}} \left[(ba + a + ar) \right. \\ & + \frac{b(-ba - a + ab)}{r} \exp\left(-\frac{\sqrt{N_0}(r-b)}{\varepsilon}\right) \\ & \left. + \frac{ba}{r} \exp\left(-\frac{\sqrt{N_0}(1-r)}{\varepsilon}\right) \right] + O(\varepsilon^2) \end{aligned}$$

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Perturbation Method for Thin Plate Bending Problems

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*(Anhui Teachers' University, Wuhu, Anhui)***Abstract**

In this paper, problems of bending of a thin plate under the action of in-plane forces are studied by using the method of multiple scales.