

椭圆型方程 $\sum_{k=0}^n a_k \Delta^k \varphi = 0$ 的解 及其在力学上的应用*

盖 秉 政

(哈尔滨工业大学, 1980年3月11日收到)

摘 要

本文利用复数域内分离变量的方法, 详细地讨论了变形体力学中经常遇到的一类椭圆型方程 $\sum_{k=0}^n a_k \Delta^k \varphi = 0$ 的求解方法, 给出了解的一般表示, 这种表示可用来逼近具体问题的边界条件. 为说明所得结果的运用, 文中举出了二个具体力学实例.

一、引 言

形如,

$$(a_0 + a_1 \Delta + \dots + a_n \Delta^n) \varphi = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \Delta^k \varphi = 0 \quad (1.1)$$

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \text{ —— Laplace 算子}$$

$$a_k = \text{const}, (k=0, 1, \dots, n)$$

的椭圆型方程, 在研究变形体力学问题时经常碰到. 因此, 寻求它的一般解, 在力学上是十分必要的. 方程(1.1)的某些特殊情况, 例如调和方程($\Delta\varphi=0$), 重调和方程($\Delta^2\varphi=0$)早有过多数人的详细研究. 方程(1.1)的一般情况 Berya 也曾用 Reiman 函数作过讨论^[1]. 但是, 他给出的解的构造比较复杂, 不便应用. 本文, 我们通过复数域内分离变量的方法, 重新研究了方程(1.1), 并给出了它的显示一般解. 这个解对解决力学问题特别方便.

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二、解 法

方程 (1.1) 可分解为:

$$(\Delta - \alpha_1^2)^{m_1} (\Delta - \alpha_2^2)^{m_2} \cdots (\Delta - \alpha_r^2)^{m_r} = \prod_{k=1}^r (\Delta - \alpha_k^2)^{m_k} \varphi = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

式中, $\alpha_1^2, \alpha_2^2, \cdots, \alpha_r^2$ 是方程

$$a_0 + a_1 x + \cdots + a_n x^n = 0$$

的 m_1, m_2, \cdots, m_r 重根.

若方程 $(\Delta - \alpha_k^2)^{m_k} \varphi = 0$ 的一般解为 φ_k , 则方程 (1.1) 的一般解可以写为:

$$\varphi = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \cdots + \varphi_r = \sum_{k=1}^r \varphi_k \quad (2.2)$$

于是方程 (1.1) 的求解归结为方程

$$(\Delta - \alpha^2)^m \varphi = 0 \quad (2.3)$$

的求解. 下面我们分二种情况来讨论.

1, $\alpha = 0$, 这时方程 (2.3) 变为:

$$\Delta^m \varphi = 0 \quad (2.4)$$

这是一个 m 重调和方程. 引入复变数,

$$\zeta = x + iy, \quad \bar{\zeta} = x - iy$$

应用复合函数微分法则, 不难看出 (2.4) 式化为:

$$\frac{\partial^{2m} \varphi}{\partial \zeta^m \partial \bar{\zeta}^m} = 0 \quad (2.5)$$

令, $\varphi(\zeta, \bar{\zeta}) = \varphi_1(\zeta) \cdot \varphi_2(\bar{\zeta}) \quad (2.6)$

把 (2.6) 式代入 (2.5) 式, 得:

$$\frac{d^m \varphi_1}{d\zeta^m} \cdot \frac{d^m \varphi_2}{d\bar{\zeta}^m} = 0 \quad (2.7)$$

(2.7) 式成立的条件是:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d^m \varphi_1}{d\zeta^m} = 0, \quad \varphi_2 = f^1(\bar{\zeta}) \quad (\text{任意函数}) \\ \frac{d^m \varphi_2}{d\bar{\zeta}^m} = 0, \quad \varphi_1 = f^1(\zeta) \quad (\text{任意函数}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.8)$$

解方程 (2.8), 得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi_1 = C_0^1 + C_1^1 \zeta + \cdots + C_{m-1}^1 \zeta^{m-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} C_k^1 \zeta^k \\ \varphi_2 = C_0^2 + C_1^2 \bar{\zeta} + \cdots + C_{m-1}^2 \bar{\zeta}^{m-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} C_k^2 \bar{\zeta}^k \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.9)$$

式中, C_h^1, C_h^2 ($k=0, 1, \dots, (m-1)$) 为任意常数.

把 (2.9) 式代入 (2.6) 式, 得 φ 的两组独立特解, $\varphi^{I(i)}, \varphi^{II(i)}$ ($i=0, 1, \dots, (m-1)$):

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi^{I(0)} &= f^{I(0)}(\bar{\xi}) \sum_{h=0}^{m-1} C_h^1 \xi^h \\ \varphi^{I(1)} &= f^{I(1)}(\bar{\xi}) \sum_{h=0}^{m-1} C_h^1 \xi^h \\ &\dots\dots\dots \\ \varphi^{I(m-1)} &= f^{I(m-1)}(\bar{\xi}) \sum_{h=0}^{m-1} C_h^1 \xi^h \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.10)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi^{II(0)} &= f^{II(0)}(\xi) \sum_{h=0}^{m-1} C_h^2 \bar{\xi}^h \\ \varphi^{II(1)} &= f^{II(1)}(\xi) \sum_{h=0}^{m-1} C_h^2 \bar{\xi}^h \\ &\dots\dots\dots \\ \varphi^{II(m-1)} &= f^{II(m-1)}(\xi) \sum_{h=0}^{m-1} C_h^2 \bar{\xi}^h \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.11)$$

于是 φ 的一般解可写为:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &= \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} (\varphi^{I(i)} + \varphi^{II(i)}) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \left(f^{I(i)}(\bar{\xi}) \sum_{h=0}^{m-1} C_h^1 \xi^h \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \left(f^{II(i)}(\xi) \sum_{h=0}^{m-1} C_h^2 \bar{\xi}^h \right) \\ &= \sum_{h=0}^{m-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m-1} f^{I(i)}(\bar{\xi}) \cdot C_h^1 \right) \xi^h + \sum_{h=0}^{m-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m-1} f^{II(i)}(\xi) \cdot C_h^2 \right) \bar{\xi}^h \\ &= \sum_{h=0}^{m-1} (\bar{\xi}^h \Phi_h(\xi) + \xi^h \Psi_h(\bar{\xi})) \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

式中,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Phi_h(\xi) &= C_h^2 \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} f^{II(i)}(\xi) \\ \Psi_h(\bar{\xi}) &= C_h^1 \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} f^{I(i)}(\bar{\xi}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.13)$$

为所论域内的任意解析函数.

(2.12) 式即是 m 重调和方程的 Векya 公式, 不过这里我们用了与 Векya 不同的推证方法.

当 φ 是实数的时候, 必有:

$$\bar{\xi}^h \Phi_h(\xi) = \overline{\xi^h \Psi_h(\bar{\xi})}$$

于是 (2.12) 变为:

$$\varphi = 2Re \sum_{h=0}^{m-1} \bar{\xi}^h \Phi_h(\xi) \quad (2.14)$$

特别是对重调和方程 ($m=2$), 则 (2.14) 式变为:

$$\varphi = 2Re(\bar{\xi} \Phi_1(\xi) + \Phi_0(\xi)) \quad (2.15)$$

这便是著名的 Goursat 公式. Мухлишвили 曾用与 Goursat 不同的方法给出过证明.

2, $\alpha \neq 0$, 这时 (2.3) 式可写为:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \bar{\xi}} - \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right)^2 \right)^m \varphi = 0 \quad (2.16)$$

取 $m=1$, (2.16) 式变为:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \bar{\xi}} - \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right)^2 \right) \varphi = 0 \quad (2.17)$$

$$\text{令, } \bar{\varphi} \equiv \bar{\varphi}_1 = \varphi_1(\xi) \cdot \varphi_2(\bar{\xi}) \quad (2.18)$$

为方程 (2.17) 的一个解, 把它代入 (2.17) 式得:

$$\frac{d\varphi_1}{d\xi} \cdot \frac{d\varphi_2}{d\bar{\xi}} = \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right)^2 \varphi_1 \cdot \varphi_2$$

或,

$$\frac{\frac{d\varphi_1}{d\xi}}{\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \varphi_1} = \frac{\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \varphi_2}{\frac{d\varphi_2}{d\bar{\xi}}} = \lambda (\text{与 } \xi, \bar{\xi} \text{ 无关}) \quad (2.19)$$

积分 (2.19) 式得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi_1(\xi) &= e^{\frac{\alpha}{2} \lambda \xi} \\ \varphi_2(\bar{\xi}) &= e^{\frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \frac{\bar{\xi}}{\lambda}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.20)$$

把 (2.20) 式代入 (2.18) 式得:

$$\bar{\varphi} = e^{\frac{\alpha}{2} \left(\lambda \xi + \frac{\bar{\xi}}{\lambda} \right)} \quad (2.21)$$

现在我们来证明, 在不计及一常数因子的差别下, 解 (2.18) 是唯一的. 为此令,

$$\varphi = X^{(1)}(\xi, \bar{\xi}) \bar{\varphi}(\xi, \bar{\xi}) \quad (2.22)$$

式中 $X^{(1)}(\xi, \bar{\xi})$ 为待定函数.

把 (2.22) 式代入方程 (2.17), 得:

$$\frac{\partial^2 X^{(1)}}{\partial \xi \partial \bar{\xi}} \bar{\varphi} + \frac{\partial X^{(1)}}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial \bar{\xi}} + \frac{\partial X^{(1)}}{\partial \bar{\xi}} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial \xi}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 X^{(1)}}{\partial \zeta \partial \bar{\zeta}} \varphi + \frac{\partial X^{(1)}}{\partial \zeta} \cdot \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} \varphi + \frac{\partial X^{(1)}}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \lambda \varphi = 0$$

若上式对任意的 λ 值恒成立, 必有:

$$\frac{\partial X^{(1)}}{\partial \zeta} = \frac{\partial X^{(1)}}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} = \frac{\partial^2 X^{(1)}}{\partial \zeta \partial \bar{\zeta}} = 0$$

由此可知,

$$X^{(1)}(\zeta, \bar{\zeta}) = d_{0,0}(\lambda) (= \text{const})$$

于是 φ 的一般解为:

$$\varphi = \phi_{0,0} = \int_{\Gamma} d_{0,0}(\lambda) e^{\frac{\alpha}{2} \left(\lambda \zeta + \frac{\bar{\zeta}}{\lambda} \right)} d\lambda \quad (2.23)$$

式中, Γ 为 λ 平面上任一使积分收敛的积分线路.

取, $m=2$, (2.16) 式变为:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \zeta \partial \bar{\zeta}} - \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^2 \right) \varphi = 0 \quad (2.24)$$

$$\text{令, } \varphi_2 = X^{(2)}(\zeta, \bar{\zeta}) \varphi(\zeta, \bar{\zeta}) \quad (2.25)$$

为方程 (2.24) 的一个解. 把它代入方程 (2.24), 得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\partial^4 X^{(2)}}{\partial \zeta^2 \partial \bar{\zeta}^2} - \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 X^{(2)}}{\partial \zeta \partial \bar{\zeta}} \right) \varphi + \left(2 \frac{\partial^3 X^{(2)}}{\partial \zeta \partial \bar{\zeta}^2} - \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \frac{\partial X^{(2)}}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} \right) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \zeta} \\ & + \left(2 \frac{\partial^3 X^{(2)}}{\partial \zeta^2 \partial \bar{\zeta}} - \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^2 \frac{\partial X^{(2)}}{\partial \zeta} \right) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} + 3 \frac{\partial^2 X^{(2)}}{\partial \zeta \partial \bar{\zeta}} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \zeta \partial \bar{\zeta}} \\ & + \frac{\partial X^{(2)}}{\partial \zeta} \cdot \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial \zeta \partial \bar{\zeta}^2} + \frac{\partial X^{(2)}}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} \cdot \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial \zeta^2 \partial \bar{\zeta}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

把 φ 按 (2.21) 式代入上式, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 X^{(2)}}{\partial \bar{\zeta}^2} \right) \lambda^4 + \frac{\partial^3 X^{(2)}}{\partial \zeta \partial \bar{\zeta}^2} \lambda^3 + \left(\frac{\partial^4 X^{(2)}}{\partial \zeta^2 \partial \bar{\zeta}^2} + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 X^{(2)}}{\partial \zeta \partial \bar{\zeta}} \right) \lambda^2 \\ & + \left(2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \frac{\partial^3 X^{(2)}}{\partial \zeta \partial \bar{\zeta}} \right) \lambda + \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\partial^2 X^{(2)}}{\partial \zeta^2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

上式对任意的 λ 恒成立. 必有:

$$\frac{\partial^2 X^{(2)}}{\partial \zeta^2} = \frac{\partial^2 X^{(2)}}{\partial \bar{\zeta}^2} = \frac{\partial^2 X^{(2)}}{\partial \zeta \partial \bar{\zeta}} = 0$$

由此可知,

$$X^{(2)} = d_{1,0}(\lambda) \zeta + d_{0,1}(\lambda) \bar{\zeta} + d_{0,0}(\lambda)$$

于是 φ 的一般解为:

$$\varphi = \zeta \phi_{1,0} + \bar{\zeta} \phi_{0,1} + \phi_{0,0} \quad (2.26)$$

式中,

$$\phi_{k,r} = \int_{\Gamma} d_{k,r}(\lambda) e^{\frac{\alpha}{2} \left(\lambda \zeta + \frac{\bar{\zeta}}{\lambda} \right)} d\lambda$$

现在我们来考查方程(2.16). 令,

$$\bar{\varphi}_m = X^{(m)}(\zeta, \bar{\zeta})\bar{\varphi}(\zeta, \bar{\zeta}) \quad (2.27)$$

可以证明, 若(2.27)式是方程(2.16)的一个解, 则 $X^m(\zeta, \bar{\zeta})$ 能且只能取如下形式:

$$X^{(m)}(\zeta, \bar{\zeta}) = \sum_{(k+r) \leq (m-1)} d_{k,r}(\lambda) \zeta^k \bar{\zeta}^r \quad (2.28)$$

事实上, 从前面的叙述可知, 对 $X^{(1)}$, $X^{(2)}$ 命题是正确的, 现在我们用数学归纳法来证明. 若这一命题对 $X^{(m-1)}$ 是正确的, 则对 $X^{(m)}$ 亦必正确. 为此, 令,

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \zeta \partial \bar{\zeta}} - \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right)^2 \right) \varphi = \varphi^* \quad (2.29)$$

把(2.29)式代入方程(2.16), 得:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \zeta \partial \bar{\zeta}} - \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right)^2 \right)^{m-1} \varphi^* = 0 \quad (2.30)$$

按归纳假定, 有:

$$\varphi^* = X^{(m-1)}(\zeta, \bar{\zeta})\bar{\varphi} = \varphi \sum_{(p+q) \leq (m-2)} d_{p,q} \zeta^p \bar{\zeta}^q \quad (2.31)$$

把(2.27), (2.31)式代入方程(2.29), 得:

$$\frac{\partial^2 X^{(m)}}{\partial \zeta \partial \bar{\zeta}} \bar{\varphi} + \frac{\partial X^{(m-1)}}{\partial \zeta} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} + \frac{\partial X^{(m)}}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial \zeta} = X^{(m-1)} \bar{\varphi}$$

$$\text{即, } \frac{\partial^2 X^{(m)}}{\partial \zeta \partial \bar{\zeta}} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial X^{(m)}}{\partial \zeta} + \lambda \frac{\partial X^{(m)}}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} = X^{(m-1)} \quad (3.32)$$

从(2.28)式我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2 X^{(m)}}{\partial \zeta \partial \bar{\zeta}} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial X^{(m)}}{\partial \zeta} + \lambda \frac{\partial X^{(m)}}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} \\ &= \sum_{(k+r) \leq (m-1)} \left(kr + \frac{1}{\lambda} k \zeta + \lambda r \bar{\zeta} \right) d_{k,r} \zeta^{k-1} \bar{\zeta}^{r-1} \\ &= \sum_{(p+q) \leq (m-3)} (p+1)(q+1) d_{(p+1), (q+1)} \zeta^p \bar{\zeta}^q \\ &+ \sum_{(p+q) \leq (m-2)} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} (p+1) d_{(p+1), q} + \lambda p (q+1) d_{p, (q+1)} \right) \zeta^p \bar{\zeta}^q \\ &= \sum_{(p+q) \leq (m-2)} d_{p,q}^* \zeta^p \bar{\zeta}^q \end{aligned}$$

式中,

$$d_{p,q}^* = \begin{cases} \lambda(q+1) d_{p, (q+1)} + \frac{1}{\lambda} (p+1) d_{(p+1), q} & (p+q) = (m-2) \\ \lambda(q+1) d_{p, (q+1)} + (p+1)(q+1) d_{(p+1), (q+1)} + \frac{1}{\lambda} (p+1) d_{(p+1), q} & (p+q) \leq (m-3) \end{cases}$$

因此, 只要取 $\bar{d}_{p,q} = d_{p,q}^*$, (2.28)式便是方程(2.32)的解. 下面我们来证明这个解在不

计及一常数因子差别的条件下,也是唯一的.为此,令 $\tilde{X}^{(m)}(\zeta, \bar{\zeta})$ 是方程(2.32)与 $X^{(m)}(\zeta, \bar{\zeta})$ 不同的另一个解.于是差值 $Y(\zeta, \bar{\zeta}) = \tilde{X}^{(m)} - X^{(m)}$ 应满足方程:

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} \lambda^2 + \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial \zeta \partial \bar{\zeta}} \lambda + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \zeta} = 0$$

对任意的 λ , 上式恒成立的条件是:

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \zeta} = \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial \zeta \partial \bar{\zeta}} = 0$$

由此可知, $Y = \text{const}$, 从而命题得证.

于是 φ 的一般解为:

$$\varphi = \sum_{(k+r) \leq (m-1)} \zeta^k \bar{\zeta}^r \phi_{k,r}(\zeta, \bar{\zeta}) \quad (2.33)$$

现在我们来研究上面讨论中所出现的积分,

$$I = \int_{\Gamma} f(\lambda) e^{i \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(\lambda \zeta + \frac{\bar{\zeta}}{\lambda} \right)} d\lambda \quad (2.34)$$

它可以表示成以柱函数为项的无穷级数.事实上,令 $\zeta = R e^{i\theta}$, $\lambda = e^{-it}$. 并把 $f(\lambda)$ 展成级数, 则有,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{\Gamma} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} f_k e^{ikt - i\alpha R \cos(t-\theta)} dt \quad (f_k \text{ 为 } f \text{ 的展开系数}) \\ &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} f_k \int_{\Gamma} e^{ikt - i\alpha R \cos(t-\theta)} dt \\ &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} f_k e^{i(k+1) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{\Gamma} e^{\alpha R \text{sh } \xi - k\xi} d\xi \cdot e^{ik\theta} \quad \left(i\xi = t - \theta - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} f_k H_k(\alpha R) e^{ik\theta} \quad \left(f_k \equiv f_k e^{i(k+1) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (2.35)$$

式中,
$$H_k(\alpha R) = \int_{\Gamma} e^{\alpha R \text{sh } \xi - k\xi} d\xi \quad (2.36)$$

从柱函数理论可以知道, 在 ξ 平面上只要适当的选择积分路径, 在计及一常数因子之差的条件, 对任意的 (αR) , $H_k(\alpha R)$ 所表示的是一 k 阶柱函数 (J_k - k 阶 Bessel 函数, $H_k^{(1)}$, $H_k^{(2)}$ —— 1, 2 类 k 阶 Hankel 函数).

三、举 例

应用上面的结果, 下面我们来讨论二个具体力学实例.

例 1 试确定横向可动, 铰支承, 圆底面封顶球面扁壳的自振频率.

问题归结为^[2]:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Delta^2 W + \frac{Eh}{DR^2} W &= -\frac{\bar{m}}{D} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial t^2} \\ \Delta \varphi &= -\frac{Eh}{R} W \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

$$W = \Delta W = \varphi = 0, \quad \rho = a \quad (3.2)$$

式中, W ——壳面法向位移; φ ——膜应力函数; R ——壳面球半径; h ——壳壁厚度; E ——材料弹性模量; D ——壳体抗弯刚度; a ——壳底面半径; ρ ——壳底面径向坐标; t ——时间; \bar{m} ——质量面密度.

扁壳作自由振动时, 可令,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} W &= \hat{W} \cos \omega t \\ \varphi &= \hat{\varphi} \cos \omega t \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (\omega \text{——自振因频率}) \quad (3.3)$$

把(3.3)式代入(3.1), (3.2)式, 得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Delta^2 \hat{W} - \beta^4 \hat{W} &= 0 \\ \Delta \hat{\varphi} &= \beta_1 \hat{W} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.4)$$

$$\hat{W} = \Delta \hat{W} = \hat{\varphi} = 0, \quad \rho = a \quad (3.5)$$

式中,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \beta^4 &= \frac{\bar{m}}{D} \omega^2 - \frac{Eh}{DR^2} \\ \beta_1 &= \frac{Eh}{R} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.6)$$

方程(3.4)的第一式可分解为:

$$(\Delta - \beta^2)(\Delta + \beta^2)\hat{W} = 0 \quad (3.7)$$

方程(3.7)的解可取为:

$$\hat{W} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} (b_k J_k(\beta \rho) + b'_k J_k(i\beta \rho)) e^{ik\theta} \quad (3.8)$$

把(3.8)式代入(3.5)的前二式, 得,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} b_k J_k(\beta a) + b'_k J_k(i\beta a) &= 0 \\ -b_k J_k(\beta a) + b'_k J_k(i\beta a) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.9)$$

b_k, b'_k 有非零解的充要条件为:

$$J_k(\beta a) \cdot J_k(i\beta a) = 0 \quad (3.10)$$

由于 Bessel 函数的零点都是实的, 所以, $J_k(i\beta a) \neq 0$, 于是有:

$$J_k(\beta a) = 0 \quad (3.11)$$

若用 λ_k 记 $J_k(\beta a)$ 的零点, 则有

$$\beta a = \lambda_k \quad (3.12)$$

把(3.6)式代入(3.12)式, 得:

$$\omega = \left(\frac{D}{\bar{m}} \left(\left(\frac{\lambda k}{a} \right)^4 + \frac{Eh}{DR^2} \right) \right)^{1/2} \quad (3.13)$$

例2. 试确定 P 波绕射单位圆孔时, 自由孔边的动应力集中系数.

问题归结为^[3]:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Delta \varphi + \alpha^2 \varphi &= 0 \\ \Delta \psi + \beta^2 \psi &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.14)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -\alpha^2(\lambda + \mu) \varphi + 4\mu e^{i2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} (\varphi + i\psi) &= 0 \\ -\alpha^2(\lambda + \mu) \varphi + 4\mu e^{-i2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} (\varphi - i\psi) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \text{(在孔边)} \quad (3.15)$$

式中, φ, ψ ——位移势函数; λ, μ ——介质的 Lamé 常数; $\alpha = \frac{\omega}{C_p}$, $\beta = \frac{\omega}{C_s}$; ω ——入射波圆频率; $C_p = \left(\frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{\rho}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $C_s = \left(\frac{\mu}{\rho}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ——压力波速, 剪力波速; ρ ——介质密度; (ρ, θ) ——极坐标.

令入射 P 波的

$$\varphi' = \varphi_0 e^{i\alpha x} = \varphi_0 \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} i^k J_k(\alpha \rho) e^{i k \theta} \quad (3.16)$$

则(3.14)式的解可写为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} (a_k H_k^{(1)}(\alpha \rho) + i^k J_k(\alpha \rho)) e^{i k \theta} \\ \psi &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} b_k H_k^{(1)}(\beta \rho) e^{i k \theta} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.17)$$

把(3.17)式代入(3.15)式, 得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (H_{k-2}^{(1)}(\alpha) - (\alpha^2 - 1)H_k^{(1)}(\alpha))a_k + (i\alpha^2 H_{k-2}^{(1)}(\beta))b_k &= ((\alpha^2 - 1)J_k(\alpha) - J_{k-2}(\alpha))i^k \varphi_0 \\ (H_{k+2}^{(1)}(\alpha) - (\alpha^2 - 1)H_k^{(1)}(\alpha))a_k - (i\alpha^2 H_{k+2}^{(1)}(\beta))b_k &= ((\alpha^2 - 1)J_k(\alpha) - J_{k+2}(\alpha))i^k \varphi_0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.18)$$

$$(\alpha = \beta/\alpha)$$

解之, 得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_k &= \frac{D_{ka}}{D} i^{k+1} \alpha^2 \varphi_0 \\ b_k &= \frac{D_{kb}}{D} i^k \varphi_0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.19)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{式中, } D_{ka} &= (J_{k-2}(\alpha) - (\alpha^2 - 1)J_k(\alpha))H_{k+2}^{(1)}(\beta) - ((\alpha^2 - 1)J_k(\alpha) - J_{k+2}(\alpha))H_{k-2}^{(1)}(\beta) \\ D_{kb} &= (H_{k-2}^{(1)}(\alpha) - (\alpha^2 - 1)H_k^{(1)}(\alpha))((\alpha^2 - 1)J_k(\alpha) - J_{k+2}(\alpha)) \\ &\quad - ((\alpha^2 - 1)J_k(\alpha) - J_{k-2}(\alpha))(H_{k+2}^{(1)}(\alpha) - (\alpha^2 - 1)H_k^{(1)}(\alpha)) \\ D &= - (H_{k-2}^{(1)}(\alpha) - (\alpha^2 - 1)H_k^{(1)}(\alpha))H_{k+2}^{(1)}(\beta) - (H_{k+2}^{(1)}(\alpha) \\ &\quad - (\alpha^2 - 1)H_k^{(1)}(\alpha))H_{k-2}^{(1)}(\beta) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.20)$$

于是孔边的动应力集中系数 σ 为:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma &= \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{-2\alpha^2(\lambda + \mu)\varphi}{-\mu\beta^2\varphi_0} e^{-i\omega t} \right) \\ &= \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\kappa^2} - 1 \right) \operatorname{Re} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon_k i^{k+1} s_k e^{i(k\theta - \omega t)} \right) \varphi_0\end{aligned}\quad (3.21)$$

式中,

$$\left. \begin{aligned}s_k &= \frac{i\pi}{2} \left(J_k(\alpha) + H_k^{(1)}(\alpha) \frac{\Delta_{k0}}{\Delta} \right) \\ \varepsilon_k &= \begin{cases} 1 & k=0 \\ 2 & k \geq 1 \end{cases}\end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.22)$$

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On the Solution of Elliptic Equation $\sum_{k=0}^n a_k \Delta^k \varphi = 0$ and Its Application in Mechanics

Gai Bing-zheng

(Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin)

Abstract

In this paper, the solution of elliptic equation $\sum_{k=0}^n a_k \Delta^k \varphi = 0$ is discussed in detail by the method of separation of variables in complex field. The general solution which can be used in the approximation to the boundary conditions of the practical problems is also presented. Two practical examples in mechanics are given.