

变刚度矩形薄板的弯曲与稳定计算*

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摘要

本文研究两对边简支, 其它两边任意支承, 板的刚度沿简支边方向按任意规律变化的矩形板. 采用文[1]提出的有限板条元素法求解, 其特点与习用的有限元法或有限单条法不同. 不是先建立单元或单条的刚度矩阵, 然后拼装总刚度再求解, 而是确立各个板条元素的变位和内力的传播关系. 实例计算表明, 该法是一个简便有效的方法.

一、板受横向载荷和中面拉力联合作用的弯曲

1. 基本微分方程, 问题的简化与归结

大家知道, 变刚度矩形薄板弯曲问题 (图 1), 归结于求解下列偏微分方程^{[2][3]}:

$$D\Delta\Delta w + 2\frac{\partial D}{\partial x}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\Delta w + 2\frac{\partial D}{\partial y}\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\Delta w + \Delta D\Delta w - (1-\nu)\left(\frac{\partial^2 D}{\partial x^2}\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 D}{\partial y^2}\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - 2\frac{\partial^2 D}{\partial x\partial y}\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x\partial y}\right) = q + N_y\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}$$

式中 算子 $\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$; w 是板的挠度; D 是板的弯曲刚度; ν 是板材的泊松系数; q 和 N_y 是横向载荷和中面拉力.

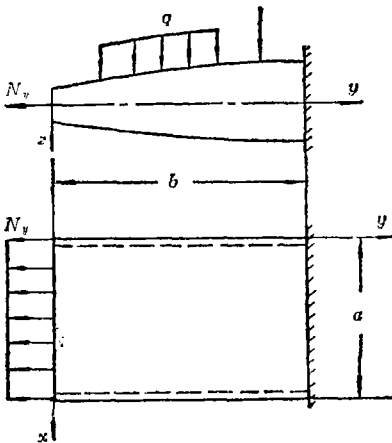


图 1

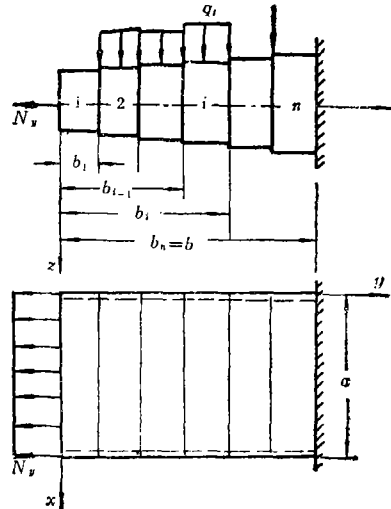


图 2

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精确求解上述方程数学上有很大困难, 故对任意变刚度矩形板弯曲问题, 目前尚难求得精确解。对于刚度按线性规律变化的简支矩形板, 仅受横向载荷的弯曲问题 R.G. Olsson 研究过^[2]。厚度按线性变化的矩形板横弯曲问题 H. Favre, B. Gieg 研究过^[2]。U.A. 巴斯拉夫斯基对刚度线性变化的板弯曲问题也曾作过研究^[4]。现在我们用文章 [1] 中提出的有限板条元素法对所提问题作进一步探讨。

首先把变刚度板离散化, 看成是 n 个等刚度板条元素的组合体 (图 2)。任意 i 条元素的刚度记为 D_i ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$), 其挠度 $w_i(x, y)$ 应满足方程

$$D_i \Delta \Delta w_i = q_i + N_y \frac{\partial^2 w_i}{\partial y^2}$$

以及简支边界条件。

设
$$w_i(x, y) = \sum Y_m(y) \cdot \sin \lambda_m x$$

其中
$$\lambda_m = \frac{m\pi}{a}$$

把板条上载荷 $q_i(x, y)$ 展成级数

$$q_i(x, y) = \sum q_m(y) \cdot \sin \lambda_m x$$

于是问题转化成解下列常微分方程以确定 $Y_m(y)$:

$$\frac{d^4 Y_m}{dy^4} + p_2 \frac{d^2 Y_m}{dy^2} + p_4 Y_m = \frac{q_m}{D_i} \quad (1.1)$$

式中
$$p_2 = -2\left(\lambda_m^2 + \frac{N_y}{2D_i}\right)$$

$$p_4 = \lambda_m^4$$

方程 (1.1) 的标准基本解组, 由文章 [1] 介绍的公式求得为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Y_0 &= \operatorname{ch} \alpha (y - b_{i-1}) \cdot \operatorname{ch} \beta (y - b_{i-1}) - \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{2\alpha\beta} \operatorname{sh} \alpha (y - b_{i-1}) \cdot \operatorname{sh} \beta (y - b_{i-1}) \\ Y_1 &= \frac{3\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{2\alpha(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)} \operatorname{sh} \alpha (y - b_{i-1}) \cdot \operatorname{ch} \beta (y - b_{i-1}) \\ &\quad - \frac{\alpha^2 + 3\beta^2}{2\beta(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)} \operatorname{ch} \alpha (y - b_{i-1}) \cdot \operatorname{sh} \beta (y - b_{i-1}) \\ Y_2 &= \frac{1}{2\alpha\beta} \operatorname{sh} \alpha (y - b_{i-1}) \cdot \operatorname{sh} \beta (y - b_{i-1}) \\ Y_3 &= \frac{1}{2\beta(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)} \operatorname{ch} \alpha (y - b_{i-1}) \cdot \operatorname{sh} \beta (y - b_{i-1}) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2\alpha(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)} \operatorname{sh} \alpha (y - b_{i-1}) \cdot \operatorname{ch} \beta (y - b_{i-1}) \\ \alpha &= \left(\lambda_m^2 + \frac{N_y}{4D_i}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \beta = \left(\frac{N_y}{4D_i}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.2)$$

它们及其各阶导数有如表 1 所示递推关系。

表 1 标准基本解组及其导数间关系

Y_s	Y_0	Y_1	Y_2	Y_3
$Y_s^{(0)}$	$-\rho_4 Y_3$	Y_0	$-\rho_2 Y_3 + Y_1$	Y_2
$Y_s^{(2)}$	$-\rho_4 Y_2$	$-\rho_4 Y_3$	$-\rho_2 Y_2 + Y_0$	$Y_1 - \rho_2 Y_3$
$Y_s^{(3)}$	$-\rho_4 Y_1 + \rho_4 \rho_2 Y_3$	$-\rho_4 Y_2$	$-\rho_2 Y_1 - (\rho_4 - \rho_2^2) Y_3$	$Y_0 - \rho_2 Y_2$

注: 右肩角圆括号内数字表示导数阶次, 下同。

方程 (1.1) 的解可直接写出:

$$Y_m(y) = \sum_{s=0}^3 Y_m^{(s)}(b_{i-1}) \cdot Y_s(y - b_{i-1}) + Y_*(y) \quad \left. \vphantom{\sum_{s=0}^3} \right\} \quad (1.3)$$

其中

$$Y_*(y) = \int_{b_{i-1}}^y Y_3(y - \xi + b_{i-1}) \cdot q_m(\xi) \cdot d\xi - \frac{1}{D_i}$$

$b_{i-1} \leq y \leq b_i$, b_{i-1} 和 b_i 是 i 号板条左右边 (节线) 的坐标。

于是, 板条的挠度、转角、弯矩和剪力为:

$$w_{yi}(x, y) = \sum \left[\sum_{s=0}^3 Y_m^{(s)}(b_{i-1}) \cdot Y_s(y - b_{i-1}) + Y_*(y) \right] \cdot \sin \lambda_m x$$

$$\theta_{yi}(x, y) = \sum \left[\sum_{s=0}^3 Y_m^{(s)}(b_{i-1}) \cdot Y_s^{(1)}(y - b_{i-1}) + Y_*^{(1)}(y) \right] \cdot \sin \lambda_m x$$

$$M_{yi}(x, y) = -D_i \sum \left\{ \sum_{s=0}^3 Y_m^{(s)}(b_{i-1}) [Y_s^{(2)}(y - b_{i-1}) - \nu \lambda_m^2 Y_s(y - b_{i-1})] + [Y_*^{(2)}(y) - \nu \lambda_m^2 Y_*(y)] \right\} \cdot \sin \lambda_m x$$

$$Q_{yi}(x, y) = -D_i \sum \left\{ \sum_{s=0}^3 Y_m^{(s)}(b_{i-1}) [Y_s^{(3)}(y - b_{i-1}) - \lambda_m^2 Y_s^{(1)}(y - b_{i-1})] + [Y_*^{(3)}(y) - \lambda_m^2 Y_*^{(1)}(y)] \right\} \cdot \sin \lambda_m x$$

$$\theta_{yi}(x, y) = - \sum \left[\sum_{s=0}^3 Y_m^{(s)}(b_{i-1}) \cdot Y_s(y - b_{i-1}) + Y_*(y) \right] \cdot \lambda_m \cdot \cos \lambda_m x$$

$$M_{xi}(x, y) = -D_i \sum \left\{ \sum_{s=0}^3 Y_m^{(s)}(b_{i-1}) [\nu Y_s^{(2)}(y - b_{i-1}) - \lambda_m^2 Y_s(y - b_{i-1})] + [\nu Y_*^{(2)}(y) - \lambda_m^2 Y_*(y)] \right\} \cdot \sin \lambda_m x$$

$$Q_{xi}(x, y) = -D_i \sum \left\{ \sum_{s=0}^3 Y_m^{(s)}(b_{i-1}) \cdot [Y_s^{(2)}(y - b_{i-1}) - \lambda_m^2 Y_s(y - b_{i-1})] + [Y_*^{(2)}(y) - \lambda_m^2 Y_*(y)] \right\} \lambda_m \cdot \cos \lambda_m x$$

令 $y=b_{i-1}$, 并把板条左边的变位和内力展成级数:

$$w_i(x, b_{i-1}) = \sum w_{0m} \cdot \sin \lambda_m x$$

$$\theta_{x_i}(x, b_{i-1}) = \sum \theta_{0m} \cdot \sin \lambda_m x$$

$$M_{y_i}(x, b_{i-1}) = \sum M_{0m} \cdot \sin \lambda_m x$$

$$Q_{y_i}(x, b_{i-1}) = \sum Q_{0m} \cdot \sin \lambda_m x$$

那么得到

$$Y_m(b_{i-1}) = w_{0m}$$

$$Y_m^{(1)}(b_{i-1}) = \theta_{0m}$$

$$Y_m^{(2)}(b_{i-1}) = \nu \lambda_m^2 w_{0m} - \frac{1}{D_i} M_{0m}$$

$$Y_m^{(3)}(b_{i-1}) = \lambda_m^2 \theta_{0m} - \frac{1}{D_i} Q_{0m}$$

再把它们回代到变位和内力的诸式中, 最后得到结构紧凑、物理意义明了, 计算板条变位和内力的通用公式。写成向量形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} w_i(x, y) \\ \theta_{x_i}(x, y) \\ M_{y_i}(x, y) \\ Q_{y_i}(x, y) \\ \theta_{y_i}(x, y) \\ M_{x_i}(x, y) \\ Q_{x_i}(x, y) \end{bmatrix} = \sum \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{11} & \phi_{12} & \phi_{13} & \phi_{14} & l_{01} \\ \phi_{21} & \phi_{22} & \phi_{23} & \phi_{24} & l_{02} \\ \phi_{31} & \phi_{32} & \phi_{33} & \phi_{34} & l_{03} \\ \phi_{41} & \phi_{42} & \phi_{43} & \phi_{44} & l_{04} \\ \phi_{51} & \phi_{52} & \phi_{53} & \phi_{54} & l_{05} \\ \phi_{61} & \phi_{62} & \phi_{63} & \phi_{64} & l_{06} \\ \phi_{71} & \phi_{72} & \phi_{73} & \phi_{74} & l_{07} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} w_{0m} \\ \theta_{0m} \\ M_{0m} \\ Q_{0m} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \sin \lambda_m x \quad (1.4)$$

其中 $l_{01} = Y_*(y)$, $l_{02} = Y_*^{(1)}(y)$, $l_{03} = D_i[\nu \lambda_m^2 Y_*(y) - Y_*^{(2)}(y)]$, $l_{04} = D_i[\lambda_m^2 Y_*^{(1)}(y) - Y_*^{(3)}(y)]$,

$l_{05} = \lambda_m \cdot l_{01} \cdot \cot \lambda_m x$, $l_{06} = D_i[\lambda_m^2 \cdot l_{01} - \nu \cdot l_{01}^{(2)}]$, $l_{07} = D_i \lambda_m[\lambda_m^2 l_{01} - l_{01}^{(2)}] \cdot \cot \lambda_m x$, 反映板条上横向载荷影响, 称载荷项。不过, 在有限元素法中, 单元上载荷通常根据静力等效原则转化为节点(线)载荷, 于是这些项(即矩阵最后一列)可划去。

ϕ_{jk} ($j=1, 2, \dots, 7$; $k=1, 2, 3, 4$) 称做传播函数, 是标准基本解的线性组合:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \phi_{11} &= Y_0 + \nu \lambda_m^2 Y_2 & \phi_{12} &= Y_1 + \lambda_m^2 Y_3 \\ \phi_{13} &= -\frac{1}{D_i} Y_2 & \phi_{14} &= -\frac{1}{D_i} Y_3 \\ \phi_{21} &= \nu \lambda_m^2 Y_1 - (p_4 + \nu \lambda_m^2 p_2) Y_3 \\ \phi_{22} &= Y_0 + \lambda_m^2 Y_2 & \phi_{23} &= -\frac{1}{D_i} (Y_1 - p_2 Y_3) \\ \phi_{24} &= -\frac{1}{D_i} Y_2 \\ \phi_{31} &= D_i \cdot (p_4 + \nu \lambda_m^2 p_2 + \nu^2 \lambda_m^4) Y_2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_{32} &= D_i \{ (\nu - 1) \lambda_m^2 Y_1 + (p_4 + \lambda_m^2 p_2 + \nu \lambda_m^4) Y_3 \} \\
\phi_{33} &= Y_0 - (\nu \lambda_m^2 + p_2) Y_2 & \phi_{34} &= Y_1 - (\nu \lambda_m^2 + p_2) Y_3 \\
\phi_{41} &= D_i \{ (\nu \lambda_m^4 + \nu \lambda_m^2 p_2 + p_4) Y_1 - [\lambda_m^2 p_4 (1 - \nu) \\
&\quad + \lambda_m^2 p_2 (\lambda_m^2 + p_2) \nu + p_4 p_2] Y_3 \} \\
\phi_{42} &= D_i \{ (p_4 + \lambda_m^2 p_2 + \lambda_m^4) Y_1 \} \\
\phi_{43} &= -(\lambda_m^2 + p_2) Y_1 - (p_4 - \lambda_m^2 p_2 - p_2^2) Y_3 \\
\phi_{44} &= Y_0 - (\lambda_m^2 + p_2) Y_2 \\
\phi_{51} &= \lambda_m \phi_{11} \cot \lambda_m x & \phi_{52} &= \lambda_m \phi_{12} \cot \lambda_m x \\
\phi_{53} &= \lambda_m \phi_{13} \cot \lambda_m x & \phi_{54} &= \lambda_m \phi_{14} \cot \lambda_m x \\
\phi_{61} &= -D_i \{ (\nu^2 - 1) \lambda_m^2 Y_0 - \nu (p_4 + p_2 \nu \lambda_m^2 + \lambda_m^4) Y_2 \} \\
\phi_{62} &= -D_i \{ (\nu - 1) \lambda_m^2 Y_1 - (\nu p_4 + \nu p_2 \lambda_m^2 + \lambda_m^4) Y_3 \} \\
\phi_{63} &= \nu Y_0 - (\nu p_2 + \lambda_m^2) Y_2 & \phi_{64} &= \nu Y_1 - (\nu p_2 + \lambda_m^2) Y_3 \\
\phi_{71} &= \{ -D_i (\nu - 1) \lambda_m^3 Y_0 + D_i (p_4 + p_2 \nu \lambda_m^2 + \nu \lambda_m^4) \lambda_m Y_2 \} \cot \lambda_m x \\
\phi_{72} &= \{ D_i (p_4 + p_2 \lambda_m^2 + \lambda_m^4) \cdot \lambda_m Y_3 \} \cdot \cot \lambda_m x \\
\phi_{73} &= \{ \lambda_m Y_0 - (p_2 + \lambda_m^2) \lambda_m Y_2 \} \cdot \cot \lambda_m x \\
\phi_{74} &= \{ \lambda_m Y_1 - (p_2 + \lambda_m^2) \lambda_m Y_3 \} \cdot \cot \lambda_m x
\end{aligned} \tag{1.5}$$

由上述可知, 问题到此归结于确定列向量的分量 w_{0m} , θ_{0m} , M_{0m} 及 Q_{0m} .

2. 板条元素传播矩阵、传播通式

把板条右边 ($y = b_i$) 的变位和内力展成级数

$$\begin{bmatrix} w_i(x, b_i) \\ \theta_i(x, b_i) \\ M_{y_i}(x, b_i) \\ Q_{y_i}(x, b_i) \end{bmatrix} = \sum \begin{bmatrix} w_{1m} \\ \theta_{1m} \\ M_{1m} \\ Q_{1m} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \sin \lambda_m x$$

并令 (1.6) 式中 $y = b_i$ 和上式比较, 得到

$$\begin{bmatrix} w_{1m} \\ \theta_{1m} \\ M_{1m} \\ Q_{1m} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{11}(\delta_i) & \phi_{12}(\delta_i) & \phi_{13}(\delta_i) & \phi_{14}(\delta_i) \\ \phi_{21}(\delta_i) & \phi_{22}(\delta_i) & \phi_{23}(\delta_i) & \phi_{24}(\delta_i) \\ \phi_{31}(\delta_i) & \phi_{32}(\delta_i) & \phi_{33}(\delta_i) & \phi_{34}(\delta_i) \\ \phi_{41}(\delta_i) & \phi_{42}(\delta_i) & \phi_{43}(\delta_i) & \phi_{44}(\delta_i) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} w_{0m} \\ \theta_{0m} \\ M_{0m} \\ Q_{0m} \end{bmatrix} \tag{1.6}$$

$$\text{缩记为 } \{W_{1m}^i\} = [\Phi(\delta_i)] \{W_{0m}^i\} \tag{1.6}'$$

式中向量 $\{W_{0m}^i\}$ 和 $\{W_{1m}^i\}$ 是 i 号板条左、右边变位和内力的峰值 (展开级数的系数)。

四阶方阵 $[\Phi(\delta_i)]$ 是 i 号板条元素传播矩阵, 它把单条左边 ($y = b_{i-1}$ 处) 变位和内力 (峰值) 传播给右边 ($y = b_i$ 处), $\delta_i = b_i - b_{i-1}$ 是 i 号板条宽度。

再根据节线处的连续性及平衡条件, 很容易得到相邻两单条变位和内力的传播关系:

$$\{W_{0m}^{i+1}\} = \{W_{1m}^i\} + \{\bar{W}^i\} \quad (1.7)$$

式中: $\{W_{0m}^{i+1}\}$ 是 $i+1$ 号板条左边 ($y=b_i$ 处) 变位和内力的峰值。

$\{\bar{W}^i\} = [\bar{\omega}_i, \bar{\theta}_i, \bar{M}_i, \bar{Q}_i]^T$ 是作用于节线 $y=b_i$ 处的广义“集中”载荷 (挠度、转角、弯矩、剪力) 的峰值。

利用 (1.6) 和 (1.7) 式, 从 1 号板条开始, 依次传播, 可得计算各板条变位和内力 (峰值) 的传播通式:

$$\begin{aligned} \{W_{0m}^i\} = & [\Phi(\delta_{i-1})][\Phi(\delta_{i-2})][\Phi(\delta_{i-3})] \cdots [\Phi(\delta_2)][\Phi(\delta_1)] \{W_{0m}^1\} \\ & + [\Phi(\delta_{i-1})][\Phi(\delta_{i-2})] \cdots [\Phi(\delta_3)][\Phi(\delta_2)] \{\bar{W}^1\} \\ & + [\Phi(\delta_{i-1})][\Phi(\delta_{i-2})] \cdots [\Phi(\delta_2)] \{\bar{W}^2\} \\ & + \cdots + [\Phi(\delta_{i-1})] \{\bar{W}^{i-2}\} + \{\bar{W}^{i-1}\} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n) \end{aligned} \quad (1.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{W_{1m}^i\} = & [\Phi(\delta_i)][\Phi(\delta_{i-1})][\Phi(\delta_{i-2})] \cdots [\Phi(\delta_2)][\Phi(\delta_1)] \{W_{0m}^1\} \\ & + [\Phi(\delta_i)][\Phi(\delta_{i-1})] \cdots [\Phi(\delta_3)][\Phi(\delta_2)] \{\bar{W}^1\} \\ & + [\Phi(\delta_i)][\Phi(\delta_{i-1})] \cdots [\Phi(\delta_3)] \{\bar{W}^2\} \\ & + \cdots + [\Phi(\delta_i)][\Phi(\delta_{i-1})] \{\bar{W}^{i-2}\} + [\Phi(\delta_i)] \{\bar{W}^{i-1}\} \\ & (i=1, 2, \dots, n) \end{aligned} \quad (1.9)$$

式中: 四阶方阵 $[\Phi(\delta_1)], \dots, [\Phi(\delta_i)]$ 是 1 至 i 号板条的传播矩阵。

列阵 $\{\bar{W}^1\}, \dots, \{\bar{W}^{i-1}\}$ 是 1 至 $i-1$ 号节线处广义“集中”载荷的峰值。

显然, 问题最终归结于确定初始向量 $\{W_{0m}^1\}$ 的四个分量, 而且不论常见的何种支承形式, 需要待定的只有两个分量参数, 可由板边 $y=0$ 处和 $y=b$ 处的边界条件来确定。

综上所述可以看出, 与习用的有限单元法或有限单条法比较, 有限板条元素法采用传播函数计算, 可以省去建立总刚阵及解多元方程组的麻烦, 主要计算只涉及公式 (1.5) 和 (1.9), 极便于程序化用电子计算机计算。

二、板仅受横向载荷作用的弯曲

该情形是前一节所讨论问题的特例, 设若中面上的拉力 $N_y = 0$, 就是本节讨论的情形。所以前一节的分析计算公式仍然适用, 只要用下列标准基本解组代替 (1.2) 式:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Y_0 &= \text{ch } \lambda_m(y-b_{i-1}) - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_m(y-b_{i-1}) \cdot \text{sh } \lambda_m(y-b_{i-1}) \\ Y_1 &= \frac{3}{2\lambda_m} \text{sh } \lambda_m(y-b_{i-1}) - \frac{1}{2}(y-b_{i-1}) \cdot \text{ch } \lambda_m(y-b_{i-1}) \\ Y_2 &= \frac{1}{2\lambda_m} (y-b_{i-1}) \cdot \text{sh } \lambda_m(y-b_{i-1}) \\ Y_3 &= \frac{1}{2\lambda_m^3} \{ \lambda_m(y-b_{i-1}) \cdot \text{ch } \lambda_m(y-b_{i-1}) - \text{sh } \lambda_m(y-b_{i-1}) \} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

以及取 $p_2 = -2\lambda_m^2, p_4 = \lambda_m^4$

三、板受中面压力作用的弯曲，板的失稳

该情形也可看作是第一节讨论问题的特例，只要假定横向载荷 $q(x, y)$ 等于零，用 $-N_y$ 代 N_x 即是。第一节的分析计算公式仍然适用，但要用下列标准基本解组取代 (1.2) 式：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Y_0 &= \cos \beta(y-b_{i-1}) \cdot \operatorname{ch} \alpha(y-b_{i-1}) - \frac{\alpha^2 - \beta^2}{2\alpha\beta} \sin \beta(y-b_{i-1}) \cdot \operatorname{sh} \alpha(y-b_{i-1}) \\ Y_1 &= \frac{3\alpha^2 - \beta^2}{2\alpha(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)} \cos \beta(y-b_{i-1}) \cdot \operatorname{sh} \alpha(y-b_{i-1}) \\ &\quad + \frac{3\beta^2 - \alpha^2}{2\beta(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)} \sin \beta(y-b_{i-1}) \cdot \operatorname{ch} \alpha(y-b_{i-1}) \\ Y_2 &= \frac{1}{2\alpha\beta} \sin \beta(y-b_{i-1}) \cdot \operatorname{sh} \alpha(y-b_{i-1}) \\ Y_3 &= \frac{1}{2\beta(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)} \sin \beta(y-b_{i-1}) \cdot \operatorname{ch} \alpha(y-b_{i-1}) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2\alpha(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)} \cos \beta(y-b_{i-1}) \cdot \operatorname{sh} \alpha(y-b_{i-1}) \\ \alpha &= \left(\lambda_m^2 - \frac{N_y}{4D_i} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}; \quad \beta = \left(\frac{N_y}{4D_i} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

以及取 $p_2 = -2(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)$; $p_4 = (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2$

应用通式 (1.9)，根据板边 $y=0$ 和 $y=b$ 处的边界条件，很容易得到变刚度板稳定问题的特征方程，解特征方程就可确定使板失稳的临界压力。

下面我们以 $y=0$ 和 $y=b$ 边固定情形来说明。对于稳定问题，传播通式 (1.9) 变成

$$\begin{bmatrix} W_{1m}^n \\ \theta_{1m}^n \\ M_{1m}^n \\ Q_{1m}^n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{11} & \Phi_{12} & \Phi_{13} & \Phi_{14} \\ \Phi_{21} & \Phi_{22} & \Phi_{23} & \Phi_{24} \\ \Phi_{31} & \Phi_{32} & \Phi_{33} & \Phi_{34} \\ \Phi_{41} & \Phi_{42} & \Phi_{43} & \Phi_{44} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} W_{0m}^1 \\ \theta_{0m}^1 \\ M_{0m}^1 \\ Q_{0m}^1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.2)$$

式中：

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{11} & \Phi_{12} & \Phi_{13} & \Phi_{14} \\ \Phi_{21} & \Phi_{22} & \Phi_{23} & \Phi_{24} \\ \Phi_{31} & \Phi_{32} & \Phi_{33} & \Phi_{34} \\ \Phi_{41} & \Phi_{42} & \Phi_{43} & \Phi_{44} \end{bmatrix} = \prod_{i=1}^n [\Phi(\delta_i)] \quad (3.3)$$

$y=0$ 边固定，故 $w(x, 0) = \theta_x(x, 0) = 0$ ，也是第 1 号板条 $w_1(x, 0) = \theta_{x1}(x, 0) = 0$ ，这需要 $W_{0m}^1 = \theta_{0m}^1 = 0$ 。

$y=b$ 边固定，故 $w(x, b) = \theta_x(x, b) = 0$ ，也就是第 n 号板条 $w_n(x, b) = \theta_{xn}(x, b) = 0$ ，这需要 $W_{1m}^n = \theta_{1m}^n = 0$ ，即是要求下式成立

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{13} & \Phi_{14} \\ \Phi_{23} & \Phi_{24} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_{0m}^1 \\ Q_{0m}^1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (3.4)$$

板失稳产生纵弯曲，必需要求 M_{0m}^1 和 Q_{0m}^1 有非零解，这只有 (3.4) 式系数矩阵的行列式等于零，从而得到

$$\Phi_{13} \cdot \Phi_{24} - \Phi_{14} \cdot \Phi_{23} = 0 \quad (3.5)$$

这就是确定临界压力的特征方程。

对于 $y=0$ 边固定， $y=b$ 边铰支情形，代替 (3.4) 式为下式：

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{13} & \Phi_{14} \\ \Phi_{33} & \Phi_{34} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_{0m}^1 \\ Q_{0m}^1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (3.6)$$

特征方程为

$$\Phi_{13} \cdot \Phi_{34} - \Phi_{14} \cdot \Phi_{33} = 0 \quad (3.7)$$

对于 $y=0$ 和 $y=b$ 边铰支情形，代替 (3.4) 式为下式：

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{12} & \Phi_{14} \\ \Phi_{32} & \Phi_{34} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_{0m}^1 \\ Q_{0m}^1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (3.8)$$

特征方程为

$$\Phi_{12} \cdot \Phi_{34} - \Phi_{14} \cdot \Phi_{32} = 0 \quad (3.9)$$

对于 $y=0$ 边铰支， $y=b$ 边固定情形，代替 (3.4) 式为下式：

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{12} & \Phi_{14} \\ \Phi_{22} & \Phi_{24} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_{0m}^1 \\ Q_{0m}^1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (3.10)$$

特征方程为

$$\Phi_{12} \cdot \Phi_{24} - \Phi_{14} \cdot \Phi_{22} = 0 \quad (3.11)$$

对于 $y=0$ 边自由， $y=b$ 边固定情形，代替 (3.4) 式为下式：

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{11} & \Phi_{12} \\ \Phi_{21} & \Phi_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} W_{0m}^1 \\ \theta_{0m}^1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (3.12)$$

特征方程为

$$\Phi_{11} \cdot \Phi_{22} - \Phi_{12} \cdot \Phi_{21} = 0 \quad (3.13)$$

四、计算举例

1. 讨论刚度按线性规律变化 $D = D_0 \left(1 + 7 \frac{y}{b}\right)$ ，四边简支方板，受到线分布横向载荷

$q = q_0 \left(1 + 7 \frac{y}{b}\right)$ 的横弯曲问题 (图 3)。板材泊松比 $\nu = 0.16$ 。

首先把板离散化为 3 个板条，其刚度依次为 $D_1 = 2D_0$ ， $D_2 = 4D_0$ ， $D_3 = 6D_0$ 。

其次根据静力等效原则把分布载荷 q 转化为节“点”载荷 (与 $yo z$ 平面平行的剖面看)，如图 3 所示。

节点载荷峰值为： $\frac{40}{9\pi} b q_0$ ， $\frac{68}{9\pi} b q_0$ ，(仅取级数 1 项)。

节线广义“集中”载荷向量为：

$$\{\tilde{W}^1\} = \left[0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \frac{40}{9\pi} b q_0 \right]^T, \quad \{\tilde{W}^2\} = \left[0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \frac{68}{9\pi} b q_0 \right]^T$$

再次, 根据边界条件确定初始向量 $\{W_{0m}^1\}$. 因 $y=0$ 边简支, 故 $w(x,0) = M_y(x,0) = 0$, 也即是第 1 号板条 $w_1(x,0) = M_{y1}(x,0) = 0$, 从而 $w_{0m}^1 = M_{0m}^1 = 0$. 由 $y=b$ 边简支, 故 $w(x,b) = M_y(x,b) = 0$, 也即是第 3 号板条 $w_3(x,b) = M_{y3}(x,b) = 0$, 从而 $w_{1m}^3 = M_{1m}^3 = 0$, 由此条件利用传播通式 (1.9) 可确定 $\theta_{0m}^1 = -0.0161305$, $Q_{0m}^1 = -0.6450274 q_0 b$. 于是初始向量为

$$\{W_{0m}^1\} = [0 \quad -0.0161305 \quad 0 \quad -0.6450274 q_0 b]^T$$

最后利用传播通式 (1.9) 计算各个板条元素的变位与内力, 结果列于表 2 中.

表 2

坐 标	y	$\frac{b}{3} (0.335)$	$\frac{2b}{3} (0.653)$
	x	$\frac{a}{2}$	$\frac{a}{2}$
挠 度 w		$-0.004197 \frac{q_0 a^4}{D_0}$ $(-0.004046 \frac{q_0 a^4}{D_0})$	$-0.0037349 \frac{q_0 a^4}{D_0}$ $(-0.0036429 \frac{q_0 a^4}{D_0})$
转 角 θ		$-0.004437 \frac{q_0 a^3}{D_0}$	$0.008044 \frac{q_0 a^3}{D_0}$
弯 矩 M_y		$-0.1869279 q_0 a^2$ $(-0.1636170 q_0 a^2)$	$-0.2459069 q_0 a^2$ $(-0.2182370 q_0 a^2)$
剪 力 Q		$-0.3248735 q_0 a$	$0.5346076 q_0 a$

注: 圆括号中数字是文献 [2] 中的结果.

本文结果与其它方法 [2] 的结果是很接近的, 其优点是显而易见的.

2. 研究线性变厚度方板在中面压力 N_y 作用下的纵弯曲问题. 板的两对边简支, 另两边一边平夹, 一边固定 (图 4). 板厚 $h = h_0 \left[1 + \frac{(h_b - h_0)}{h_0} \cdot \frac{y}{b} \right]$, $h_0 = 0.85$ cm, $h_b = 1.45$ cm, 弹性模量 $E = 2 \times 10^6$ kg/cm², 泊松比 $\nu = 0.3$, $a = b = 1$ m.

首先把板离散化为两个板条单元, 其厚度依次为 $h_1 = 1$ cm, $h_2 = 1.3$ cm. 其弯曲刚度相应为

$$D_1 = \frac{E h_1^3}{12(1-\nu^2)}, \quad D_2 = \frac{E h_2^3}{12(1-\nu^2)} = (1.3)^3 \cdot D_1$$

各个板条宽度为 $\delta_1 = \delta_2 = \frac{b}{2} = 0.5$ m.

传播函数 (1.5) 式中标准基本解组按 (3.1) 式计算, 包含的参数 α 和 β 对不同板条不同, 第 1 号板条为

$$\alpha_1 = \left(\frac{\pi^2}{b^2} - \beta_1^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\beta_1 = \left(\frac{N_y}{4D_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

第 2 号板条 $\alpha_2 = \left(\frac{\pi^2}{b^2} - \beta_2^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{\pi^2}{b^2} - \frac{1}{(1.3)^3} \beta_1^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

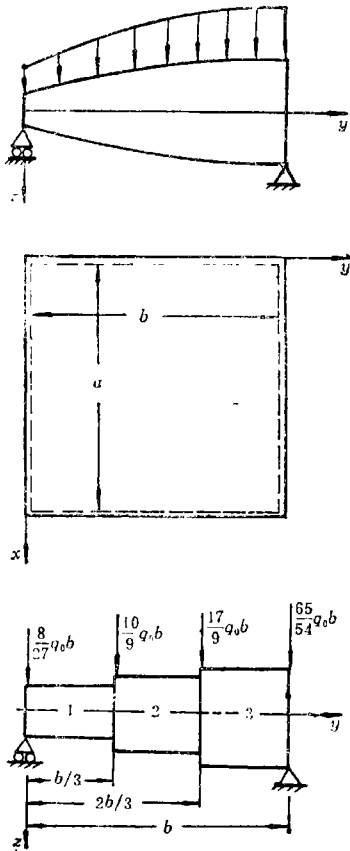


图 3

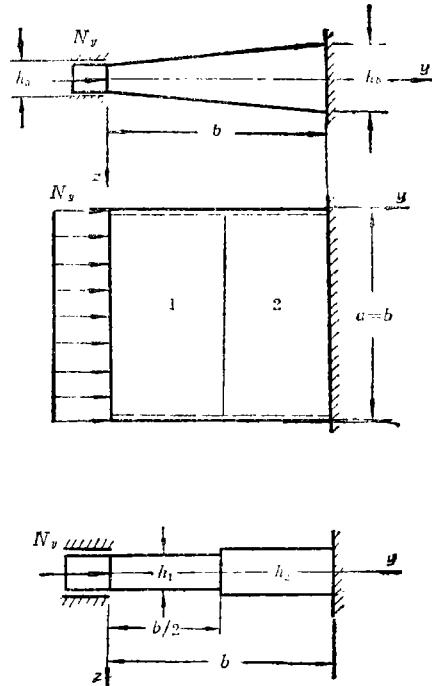


图 4

$$\beta_2 = \left(\frac{N_y}{4D_2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{(1.3)^{3/2}} \beta_1$$

由此可见，各个板条元素传播矩阵中的元素只包含未知参数 β_1 ，也即是说，只包含待定的临界压力 N_y 。所以特征方程(3.5)式(注意到(3.3)式)是一个关于 N_y 的超越方程，解此方程即可求得最小临界压力 $N_y = 2766 \text{ kg/cm}$ 。

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The Calculation of Bending and Stability of a Thin Rectangular Plate for Variable Rigidity

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Abstract

The subject discussed in this paper is the rectangular plate. Its two opposite edges are simply supported, while the other two are arbitrary, and the rigidity of the plate is variable along the direction parallel to the simply supported edges. In order to solve the problem, the author adopts the finite plate-strip element method, which is different from the usual finite element method or the finite strip method. The steps of the above method is no longer to establish a rigidity matrix for elements or strips and gather them to be a total matrix for solution. Now the relation of transfer between the strain and inner force of every plate-strip is shown. Finally a practical example is given and this method is found to be easier and more effective.