

轧板过程中单位压力的分布规律*

刘培镠 刘 证

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摘 要

轧板时单位压力的分布规律不仅用于计算总轧制力的数值, 而且提供计算宽展、设计合理辊型的依据。然而迄今文献上所进行的分析, 绝大部分只限于一维表达, 不能反映单位压力沿变形区宽度上的变化。本文从变分法的原理出发, 得出单位压力分布规律的二维表达式。

一、问题的提出

自1925年T. Kármán提出轧板时变形区中单位压力分布微分方程后, 不同的研究者根据不同的简化和假设, 得出不同形式的单位压力分布的解答。

然而, 不论是根据变形力平衡的方法^{[1][2][3][4][5][6][7][8]}, 或是根据变形能量恒等的方法^[9], 都有一个共同的假设, 即略去沿变形区宽度上单位压力的变化。但是, 早在1933年, W. Lueg的实验^[10]就指出了轧板时不仅沿接触弧上单位压力是变化的, 而且, 沿变形区宽度上单位压力也是变化的。后来, 这一现象又为其他研究者的实验所证实, 现在已成为众所公认的基本规律。

因此, 对于单位压力在变形区中的分布规律, 迄今一直通用的 $p=p(x)$ 的表达方式是全面的, 应该用 $p=p(x, y)$ 的方式表达。这就是本文的目的。

二、分析的方法

1. 基本观点

轧板时变形区接触面上金属质点塑性流动的轨线, 就是沿着接触面上单位压力梯度方向的摩擦阻力线族(但流动方向和梯度方向相反, 摩擦阻力方向和梯度方向相同)。流线的形状由给定变形条件下的最小变形功确定。

对变形功取极值, 可得出相应的摩擦阻力线族的形状。因为等压线族和摩擦阻力线族正交, 故可再由此得出等压线族的形状。从而获得单位压力在接触面上的分布规律。

2. 前提条件

- 1) 金属变形时符合简单轧制的条件。

* 钱伟长推荐。

2) 轧板时的中心面及中性面皆符合平面塑性变形的条件, 并以它们在变形区水平投影面上的投影为坐标轴 (x 轴和 y 轴). 原点处单位压力最大 (图 1).

3) 设接触面上的单位摩擦力 $\tau = Kp$, K 为一线性函数(实际上在滑动摩擦区 $K = \mu$ ——摩擦系数, 在制动区 $Kp = k$ ——给定变形条件下金属的剪切屈服限, 在粘着区 $Kp = \frac{kx}{x_1} = \frac{ky}{y_1}$, x_1, y_1 ——在 x 轴及 y 轴上 $\tau = k$ 时的坐标).

3. 建立方程

因为金属质点的流动线都是以原点为起点, 而且只在一个象限内流动, 故仅就一个象限

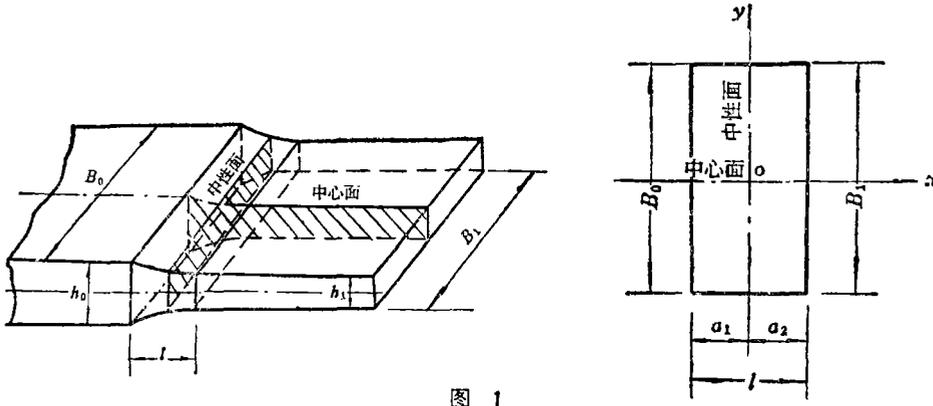


图 1

(a) 轧板时的中心面及中性面

(b) 变形区的水平投影

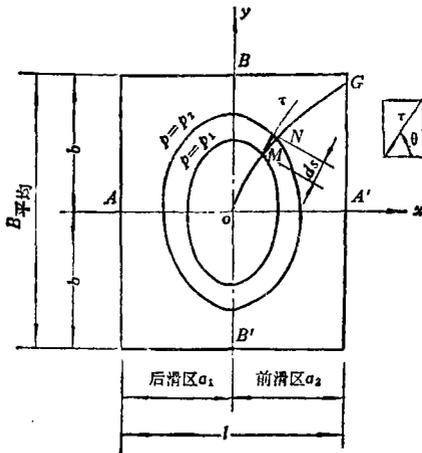


图 2

进行分析即可. 下面按第一象限分析 (图 2).

金属质点从原点沿着各不相同的流动线 (摩擦线) 到达周界上各点. 将各质点沿各自流动线流动时所需克服的摩擦功综合起来, 即为金属变形时所需的变形功.

设金属质点从原点沿任一流动线经 M, N 到达周界上一点 G 所需克服的摩擦功为 W_i , 则总变形功即为 ΣW_i .

$p = p_1$ 及 $p = p_2$ 为两条相邻的等压线, 其间的距离为 ds , 作用在 ds 上的平均摩擦力为 τ , 从而:

$$dW_i = \tau ds = Kp ds \tag{2.1}$$

$$W_i = \int_i Kp ds \tag{2.2}$$

因系曲线积分, 可应用格林公式表示:

$$4W_i = 4 \oint_i Kp ds = 4 \oint_i X dx + Y dy \tag{2.3}$$

式中:

$$X = \tau \cos \theta = Kp \cos \theta$$

$$Y = r \sin \theta = K p \sin \theta$$

因为:

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_r \quad (2.4)$$

式中:

$\left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_r$ —— 流动线 (摩擦线) OG 上 M 点的斜率;

又由于摩擦线和等压线正交, 故得:

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_r = - \frac{1}{\left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_p} \quad (2.5)$$

式中:

$\left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_p$ —— 等压线 $p = p_1$ 在 M 点的斜率.

如果所求的单位压力分布函数为 $p = p(x, y)$, 则等压线方程为 $p(x, y) = c$, 或

$$F[p(x, y), c] = p(x, y) - c = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

因 c 为任意常数, 故

$$dF[p(x, y), c] = dp(x, y) = 0$$

或

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} dy = 0$$

从而

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_p = - \frac{\frac{\partial p}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial p}{\partial y}} = - \frac{p_x}{p_y} \quad (2.7)$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_r = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{p_y}{p_x} \quad (2.8)$$

由 (2.8) 式得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sin \theta &= \frac{p_y}{\sqrt{p_x^2 + p_y^2}} \\ \cos \theta &= \frac{p_x}{\sqrt{p_x^2 + p_y^2}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.9)$$

将 (2.9) 式代入 (2.3) 式 (为简化计算, 设 K 为常数):

$$\begin{aligned} W_1 &= \oint_0^1 K p \frac{p_x dx}{\sqrt{p_x^2 + p_y^2}} + K p \frac{p_y dy}{\sqrt{p_x^2 + p_y^2}} \\ &= K \iint \left(\frac{\partial B}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

式中:

$$A = p \cdot \frac{p_x}{\sqrt{p_x^2 + p_y^2}}$$

$$B = p \cdot \frac{p_y}{\sqrt{p_x^2 + p_y^2}}$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial y} = \frac{p_x^3 p_y + p p_{xy} p_y^2 + p_y^3 p_x - p p_x p_y p_{yy}}{(p_x^2 + p_y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial x} = \frac{p_x^3 p_y + p p_{xy} p_x^2 + p_y^3 p_x - p p_x p_y p_{xx}}{(p_x^2 + p_y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

由于

$$\left(\frac{\partial B}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{p p_{xy} (p_x^2 - p_y^2) + p p_x p_y (p_{yy} - p_{xx})}{(p_x^2 + p_y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \neq 0 \quad (2.11)$$

所以此一问题和积分路径有关, 可用变分法求极值. 亦即, 当轧制条件给定后, 函数 $p(x, y)$ 应满足变形功最小的要求.

设 $G = \left(\frac{\partial B}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} \right)$, 由其包括的项为:

$$G = G(x, y, p, p_x, p_y, p_{xy}, p_{xx}, p_{yy}) \quad (2.12)$$

由

$$\delta W = 0$$

得^[11]:

$$G_p - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \{G_{p_x}\} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \{G_{p_y}\} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \{G_x\} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} \{G_s\} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \{G_t\} = 0 \quad (2.13)$$

式中:

$$G_p = \frac{\partial G}{\partial p}$$

$$r = \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2}$$

$$s = \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$t = \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2}$$

显然这是一个很复杂的偏微分方程. 根据工程上简单实用的目的, 可以认为等压线是二次曲线, 从而使高于二阶的导数为零. 这样可使(2.13)式简化为:

$$G_p \approx 0$$

则得

$$G_p = \frac{\partial G}{\partial p} = \frac{s(p_x^2 - p_y^2) + p_x p_y (t - r)}{(p_x^2 + p_y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \approx 0$$

或

$$\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x \partial y} \left[\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} \right) = 0 \quad (2.14)$$

因为在 x 轴及 y 轴处符合平面塑性变形的条件, $p(x, 0)$ 及 $p(0, y)$ 可以根据众所周知的方法求解. 从而, 它们就是(2.14)式定解时的边界条件:

$$p(x, 0) = p_1(x) \quad (2.15)$$

$$p(0, y) = p_2(y) \quad (2.16)$$

现在将(2.14)式写成

$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} + \left[\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (2.17)$$

不妨设 $\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 \neq 0$ (否则, 其解已知)

利用 Legendre 变换^[12]

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \omega(\xi, \eta) + p(x, y) &= x\xi + y\eta \\ \xi &= \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}, \quad \eta = \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \\ x &= \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \xi}, \quad y = \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \eta} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.18)$$

由 $\xi = \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$ 及 $\eta = \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$ 分别对 ξ 和 η 求偏导数, 得

$$1 = \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi \partial \eta}$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} = \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \eta^2}$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi \partial \eta}$$

$$1 = \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} = \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \eta^2}$$

或写成矩阵的形式

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi^2} & \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} & \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \eta^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为 $\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 \neq 0$, 可令

$$\frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \eta^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\rho}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 = \rho$$

得

$$\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \eta^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x \partial y} = -\rho \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi \partial \eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi^2}$$

于是, (2.17) 可以改写成线性方程

$$\xi \eta \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi^2} + (\eta^2 - \xi^2) \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} - \xi \eta \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \eta^2} = 0 \quad (2.19)$$

再引进新独立变数简化方程(2.19), 令

$$\zeta = \varphi(\xi, \eta), \quad \lambda = \psi(\xi, \eta)$$

则

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \xi} &= \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \zeta} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \lambda} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi} \\ \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \eta} &= \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \zeta} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \lambda} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \zeta^2} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \zeta \partial \lambda} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \lambda^2} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \zeta} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \lambda} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \xi^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} &= \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \zeta^2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \zeta \partial \lambda} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \lambda^2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta} \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \zeta} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \lambda} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \eta^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \zeta^2} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \zeta \partial \lambda} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \lambda^2} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \zeta} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \lambda} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \eta^2} \end{aligned} \right\} (2.20)$$

方程(2.19)的系数满足

$$4AC - B^2 = 4(\xi\eta)(-\xi\eta) - (\eta^2 - \xi^2)^2 = -(\xi^2 + \eta^2)^2 \leq 0$$

其中等号当且仅当 $\xi = \eta = 0$ 时成立.

解二次方程

$$\xi \eta \mu^2 + (\eta^2 - \xi^2) \mu - \xi \eta = 0$$

得两个根 $\frac{\xi}{\eta}$, $-\frac{\eta}{\xi}$. 考虑到

$$\mu_1 - \mu_2 = \frac{1}{A} \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC} \quad (12)$$

我们有

$$\mu_1 = \frac{\xi}{\eta}, \quad \mu_2 = -\frac{\eta}{\xi}$$

从而解方程组

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\xi}{\eta} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\eta}{\xi} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta} = 0$$

得

$$\zeta = \varphi(\xi, \eta) = \xi^2 + \eta^2, \quad \lambda = \psi(\xi, \eta) = -\frac{\xi}{\eta} \quad (2.21)$$

把(2.21)代入(2.20)得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi^2} &= 4\xi^2 \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi^2} + 4 \frac{\xi}{\eta} \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi \partial \lambda} + \frac{1}{\eta^2} \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \lambda^2} + 2 \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \xi} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} &= 4\xi\eta \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi^2} + 2 \left(1 - \frac{\xi^2}{\eta^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi \partial \lambda} - \frac{\xi}{\eta^3} \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \lambda^2} - \frac{1}{\eta^2} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \lambda} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \eta^2} &= 4\eta^2 \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi^2} - 4 \frac{\xi}{\eta} \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi \partial \lambda} + \frac{\xi^2}{\eta^4} \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \lambda^2} + 2 \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \xi} + 2 \frac{\xi}{\eta^3} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \lambda} \end{aligned}$$

这样, 方程(2.19)可以写成

$$2(\xi^2 + \eta^2) \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi \partial \lambda} - \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \lambda} = 0$$

由(2.21)并注意 $\xi^2 + \eta^2 = \zeta$, 最后得标准形式的双曲型方程

$$2\zeta \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \zeta \partial \lambda} - \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \lambda} = 0 \quad (2.22)$$

显然, (2.22)的一个解是

$$\omega(\zeta, \lambda) = \zeta$$

回到变数 (ξ, η) , 有

$$\omega(\xi, \eta) = \xi^2 + \eta^2$$

就利用这个 $\omega(\xi, \eta)$, 按 Legendre 变换(2.18)回到变数 (x, y) , 得

$$p(x, y) = x \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} - \left[\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \quad (2.23)$$

这是所谓 Clairaut 微分方程.

(2.23)的完全积分是

$$p(x, y) = ax + by - (a^2 + b^2)$$

其中 a, b 是两个独立参数. 但这个完全积分使得 $\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 = 0$, 不符合开始关于方程(2.17)的假设.

(2.23)的奇异解是

$$\begin{cases} p(x, y) = ax + by - (a^2 + b^2) \\ x = 2a \\ y = 2b \end{cases}$$

由三式消去参数 a, b , 得

$$p(x, y) = \frac{1}{4}(x^2 + y^2)$$

现在考虑(2.23)的一般解

$$\left. \begin{aligned} p(x, y) &= ax + yf(a) - [a^2 + f^2(a)] \\ 0 &= x + yf'(a) - 2[a + f(a)f'(a)] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.24)$$

其中 $f(a)$ 为任意的函数.

由边值条件(2.15)和(2.16)消去(2.24)式中的参数 a 及任意函数 $f(a)$. 以(2.15)和(2.16)代入(2.24)有

$$p(x, 0) = ax - (a^2 + f^2(a)) = p_1(x) \quad (2.25)$$

$$p(0, y) = yf(a) - (a^2 + f^2(a)) = p_2(y) \quad (2.26)$$

由(2.26), 有

$$f^2(a) - yf(a) + a^2 + p_2(y) = 0$$

解出 $f(a)$ (根号前只写正号), 得

$$f(a) = \frac{1}{2}[y + \sqrt{y^2 - 4(a^2 + p_2(y))}] \quad (2.27)$$

(2.25) - (2.26), 有

$$ax - yf(a) = p_1(x) - p_2(y) \quad (2.28)$$

以(2.27)代入(2.28), 得

$$ax - \frac{y}{2}[y + \sqrt{y^2 - 4(a^2 + p_2(y))}] = p_1(x) - p_2(y)$$

或

$$y\sqrt{y^2 - 4(a^2 + p_2(y))} = 2ax - [y^2 + 2(p_1(x) - p_2(y))]$$

两边平方

$$y^2[y^2 - 4(a^2 + p_2(y))] = 4a^2x^2 - 4ax[y^2 + 2(p_1(x) - p_2(y))] + [y^2 + 2(p_1(x) - p_2(y))]^2$$

整理得

$$(x^2 + y^2)a^2 - x[y^2 + 2(p_1(x) - p_2(y))]a + p_1(x)y^2 + [p_1(x) - p_2(y)]^2 = 0$$

解出 a (根号前只写正号), 得

$$a = \frac{1}{2(x^2 + y^2)} \left\{ x[y^2 + 2(p_1(x) - p_2(y))] + \{x^2[y^2 + 2(p_1(x) - p_2(y))]^2 - 4(x^2 + y^2)[p_1(x)y^2 + (p_1(x) - p_2(y))^2]\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\} \quad (2.29)$$

注意 $yf(a) - (a^2 + f^2(a)) = p_2(y)$, 将(2.29)代入(2.24), 得

$$p(x, y) = p_2(y) + \frac{x}{2(x^2 + y^2)} \left\{ x[y^2 + 2(p_1(x) - p_2(y))] + \{x^2[y^2 + 2(p_1(x) - p_2(y))]^2 - 4(x^2 + y^2)[p_1(x)y^2 + (p_1(x) - p_2(y))^2]\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\}$$

这就是方程(2.14)满足边值条件(2.15)和(2.16)的一个解.

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The Distribution of the Specific Pressure in Rolling Strips

Liu Pei-eh Liu Zheng

(Anshan Institute of Iron and Steel, Anshan)

Abstract

The principle of the distribution of the specific pressure in rolling strips is used not only for calculating the total rolling pressure, but also for providing the basis in calculating the widening and in designing the rational roll profile. Hitherto, the results of analysis on this subject in the references are expressed as a function of one dimension, and they cannot reflect the variation of the specific pressure along the width of the contact surface. This paper deals with the two-dimensional expression of the principle of the distribution of the specific pressure with the help of the calculus of variations.