

在不连续荷载作用下的 悬臂矩形板的弯曲

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摘 要

以前所讨论的悬臂矩形板, 其荷载都是连续的, 例如均布荷载及一集中力作用于自由边. 现进一步讨论荷载不连续的情形, 如有一集中力作用在板中点. 可以预料得到, 自由边 $y=a$ 的挠度几乎是相同. 并且, 沿自由边 $x=a$ 或 $x=0$, 自 $y=0.5a$ 至 $y=a$ 这段的挠度曲线, 为一斜直线. 固定边的总弯矩校核得很好, 证实了这计算的可靠.

引 言

以前所讨论的悬臂矩形板, 在板的平面内荷载都是连续的. 例如均布荷载, 或有一集中力作用在板的自由边. 现进一步讨论荷载不连续的情形. 所讨论的问题为: 有一集中力作用在板的中点, 如图(1)所示. 仍以叠加法解这问题.

一、叠加的部份及有关量

(A) 一简支边矩形板, 有一集中力作用在板中点.

$$W = \frac{Pa^2}{2D\pi^3} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{\sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a}}{m^3 \cosh \frac{a_m}{2}}$$

$$\cdot \left[\sinh \frac{m\pi y}{a} + \frac{a_m}{2} \tanh \frac{a_m}{2} \sinh \frac{m\pi y}{a} - \frac{m\pi y}{a} \cosh \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right] \quad (1.1)$$

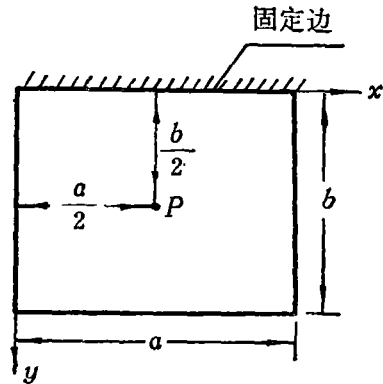


图 1

式中的 $\alpha_m = \frac{m\pi b}{a}$. 这弯曲面的方程只适用于 $y \leq \frac{b}{2}$.

$$\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial y}\right)_{y=0} = \frac{Pb}{4\pi D} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{\tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{m \cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (1.2)$$

$$(V_y)_{y=b} = -\frac{P}{a} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{2 + (1-\mu) \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{2 \cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (1.3)$$

$$(V_x)_{x=0} = -\frac{P}{b} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{2 + (1-\mu) \frac{\beta_i}{2} \tanh \frac{\beta_i}{2}}{2 \cosh \frac{\beta_i}{2}} \sin \frac{i\pi}{2} \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b}, \quad \beta_i = \frac{i\pi a}{b} \quad (1.4)$$

$$(R) = \frac{Pb}{2a} (1-\mu) \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{\sin \frac{m\pi}{2}}{\cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \quad (1.5)$$

(B) 矩形板的 $y=b$ 这边为广义简支边, 其他三边为简支边, 沿边各点的挠度为:

$$(W)_{y=b} = \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} a_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a}$$

$$W = \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{a_m(1-\mu)}{2 \sinh \alpha_m} \left\{ \left(\frac{2}{1-\mu} + \alpha_m \coth \alpha_m \right) \sinh \frac{m\pi y}{a} - \frac{m\pi y}{a} \cosh \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right\} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (1.6)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial y}\right)_{y=0} = \frac{1-\mu}{2a} \pi \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{m a_m}{\sinh \alpha_m} \left(\frac{1+\mu}{1-\mu} + \alpha_m \coth \alpha_m \right) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (1.7)$$

$$(V_y)_{y=b} = \frac{D}{2} (1-\mu)^2 \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{m^3 \pi^3}{a^3} a_m \left[\frac{3+\mu}{1-\mu} \coth \alpha_m + \frac{\alpha_m}{\sinh^2 \alpha_m} \right] \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (1.8)$$

$$(V_x)_{x=0} = -D \frac{2(1-\mu)^2 \pi^2}{a^3} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{a_m}{m} \cos m\pi \cdot \sum_{i=1} \frac{i^3 \cos i\pi}{\left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{i^2}{m^2} \right)^2} \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b} \quad (1.9)$$

$$(R)_{y=0} = D(1-\mu)^2 \frac{\pi^2}{a^2} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} m^2 a_m \cos m\pi \left(\frac{1+\mu}{1-\mu} \coth \alpha_m + \frac{\alpha_m}{\sinh^2 \alpha_m} \right) \quad (1.10)$$

(C) 矩形板的 $y=0$, $y=b$ 这两边为简支边, $x=0$, $x=a$ 这两边为广义简支边, 沿各点的挠度为:

$$(W)_{x=0} = \sum_{i=1} b_i \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b}$$

$$W = \frac{1-\mu}{2} \sum_{i=1} b_i \left\{ \frac{\cosh \beta_i - 1}{\sinh \beta_i} \left[\left(\frac{\beta_i}{\sinh \beta_i} - \frac{2}{1-\mu} \right) \sin h \frac{i\pi x}{b} + \frac{i\pi x}{b} \cosh \frac{i\pi x}{b} \right] + \frac{2}{1-\mu} \cosh \frac{i\pi x}{b} - \frac{i\pi x}{b} \sinh \frac{i\pi x}{b} \right\} \sin \frac{i\pi x}{b} \quad (1.11)$$

$$(V_x)_{x=0} = \frac{D}{2} (1-\mu)^2 \sum_{i=1} b_i \frac{i^3 \pi^3}{b^3} \cdot \frac{\cosh \beta_i - 1}{\sinh \beta_i} \cdot \left(\frac{3+\mu}{1-\mu} - \frac{\beta_i}{\sinh \beta_i} \right) \cdot \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b} \quad (1.12)$$

$$(V_y)_{y=b} = D \frac{4(1-\mu)^2}{b^3} \pi^2 \sum_{i=1} b_i \frac{\cos i\pi}{i} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{m^3}{\left(\frac{m^2}{i^2} + \frac{a^2}{b^2} \right)^2} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (1.13)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} = \frac{4}{b} \sum_{i=1} \frac{b_i}{i} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} m \frac{(2-\mu) + \frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{i^2}}{\left(\frac{m^2}{i^2} + \frac{a^2}{b^2} \right)^2} \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \quad (1.14)$$

$$(R)_{y=b} = D(1-\mu)^2 \frac{\pi^2}{b^2} \sum_{i=1} b_i i^2 \left[\frac{\cosh \beta_i - 1}{\sinh \beta_i} \left(\beta_i \coth \beta_i + \frac{1+\mu}{1-\mu} \right) - \beta_i \right] \cdot \cos i\pi \quad (1.15)$$

(D) 一简支边矩形板, 沿 $y=0$ 这边作用分布弯矩:

$$M(x) = \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} E_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a}$$

$$W = \frac{a^2}{2D\pi^2} \sum_{m=1} \frac{E_m}{m^2} \left[-\frac{\alpha_m}{\sinh^2 \alpha_m} \sinh \frac{m\pi y}{a} - \frac{m\pi y}{a} \sinh \frac{m\pi y}{a} + \coth \alpha_m \frac{m\pi y}{a} \cosh \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right] \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (1.16)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} = \frac{a}{2\pi D} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{E_m}{m} \left[\coth \alpha_m - \frac{\alpha_m}{\sinh^2 \alpha_m} \right] \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (1.17)$$

$$(V_v)_{y=b} = -(1+\mu) \frac{\pi}{2a} \sum_{m=1,3} \frac{mE_m}{\sinh \alpha_m} \left(1 + \frac{1-\mu}{1+\mu} \alpha_m \coth \alpha_m \right) \cdot \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (1.18)$$

$$(V_v)_{x=a} = \frac{2}{a} \sum_{i=1} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{E_m i \left[\frac{b^2}{a^2} + (2-\mu) \frac{i^2}{m^2} \right]}{m \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{i^2}{m^2} \right)^2} \cos m\pi \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b} \quad (1.19)$$

$$(R)_{\substack{x=a \\ y=b}} = -(1-\mu) \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{E_m \cos m\pi}{\sinh \alpha_m} (\alpha_m \coth \alpha_m - 1) \quad (1.20)$$

(E) 对于以上的几个部分, 角点(0, b), (a, b)是被支承的. 要使它们有位移, 应叠加以下这刚体位移, 即:

$$W = ky \quad (1.21)$$

k 为一待定系数.

并得:

$$\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} = k = \frac{4k}{\pi} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{1}{m} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (1.22)$$

二、以叠加法解悬臂矩形板的弯曲

要满足沿固定边 $y=0$ 各点的斜度为零, 叠加算式 (1.2), (1.7), (1.14), (1.17), (1.22) 所给的斜度, 并使它们的和为零. 于是得到:

$$\begin{aligned} & (1-\mu) \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{a_m}{\sinh \alpha_m} \left(\frac{1+\mu}{1-\mu} + \alpha_m \coth \alpha_m \right) + \frac{2a}{b} \sum_{i=1} \frac{b_i}{i} \\ & \cdot \frac{(2-\mu) \frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{i^2}}{\left(\frac{m^2}{i^2} + \frac{a^2}{b^2} \right)^2} + \frac{a^2}{4\pi D} \cdot \frac{E_m}{m^2} \left(\coth \alpha_m - \frac{\alpha_m}{\sinh^2 \alpha_m} \right) \\ & + \frac{2ka}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{Pab}{8D\pi} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{m^2 \cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

要满足沿 $y=b$ 这边的剪力为零, 叠加算式 (1.3), (1.8), (1.13), (1.18) 式所给的剪力, 并使它们的和为零. 于是得到:

$$(1-\mu)^2 \pi \frac{a_m}{2} \left[\frac{3+\mu}{1-\mu} \coth \alpha_m + \frac{\alpha_m}{\sinh^2 \alpha_m} \right] + 4(1-\mu)^2 \frac{a^3}{b^3} \sum_{i=1} \frac{b_i}{i}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cdot \cos i\pi \frac{1}{\left(\frac{m^2}{i^2} + \frac{a^2}{b^2}\right)^2} - (1+\mu) \frac{a^2}{2\pi D} \cdot \frac{E_m}{m^2 \sinh \alpha_m} \\
& \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1-\mu}{1+\mu} \alpha_m \coth \alpha_m\right) = -\frac{Pa^2}{D\pi^2 m^3} \\
& \cdot \frac{2 + (1-\mu) \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{2 \cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \quad m=1,3,5\cdots \quad (2.2)
\end{aligned}$$

同样的, 要使沿 $x=a$ 这边的剪力为零, 叠加算式 (1.9), (1.12), (1.19), (1.4) 所给的剪力, 并使它们的和等于零. 于是得到:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\pi}{4} (1-\mu)^2 b_i \frac{\cos \beta_i - 1}{\sinh \beta_i} \left(\frac{3+\mu}{1-\mu} - \frac{\beta_i}{\sinh \beta_i}\right) - \frac{1}{\pi^2 i^2} \cdot \frac{b^3}{aD} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} E_m \\
& \cdot \frac{\frac{b^2}{a^2} + (2-\mu) \frac{i^2}{m^2}}{m \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{i^2}{m^2}\right)^2} + (1-\mu)^2 \frac{b^3}{a^3} \cos i\pi \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{a_m}{m} \\
& \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{i^2}{m^2}\right)^2} = \frac{Pb^2}{D\pi^2 i^3} \cdot \frac{2 + (1-\mu) \frac{\beta_i}{2} \tanh \frac{\beta_i}{2}}{4 \cosh \frac{\beta_i}{2}} \sin \frac{i\pi}{2} \quad (2.3)
\end{aligned}$$

式中的 $i=1,2,3,\dots$, 但当 $i=2,4,6,\dots$ 算式 (2.3) 的右边的项为零. 由于在自由角点没有集中力作用, 叠加算式 (1.5), (1.10), (1.15), (1.20) 所给的集中力, 并使它们的和为零. 于是得到:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{a^2}{D} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{E_m}{\sinh \alpha_m} (\alpha_m \coth \alpha_m - 1) - (1-\mu) \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} a_m m^2 \\
& \cdot \left(\frac{1+\mu}{1-\mu} \coth \alpha_m + \frac{\alpha_m}{\sinh^2 \alpha_m}\right) + (1-\mu) \frac{a^2}{b^2} \sum_{i=1} b_i i^2 \cos i\pi \\
& \cdot \left[\frac{\cosh \beta_i - 1}{\sinh \beta_i} \cdot \left(\beta_i \cot \beta_i + \frac{1+\mu}{1-\mu}\right) - \beta_i\right] \\
& + \frac{Pab}{2\pi^2 D} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{\sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{\cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} = 0 \quad (2.4)
\end{aligned}$$

用以上这三组无穷联立方程及一个单独的方程, 就可以解未知量 a_m , b_i , E_m 及 k . 再一次指明: 方程 (1.1) 所示的弯曲面方程, 只适用于 $y \leq \frac{b}{2}$. 但由于对称, 我们也可用这方程计算另一半板的挠度与内力分量. 如果集中力不在板的中点, 则问题复杂得多.

三、计算实例

作为一个实例，解一方形板。取 $\mu=0.3$ ，并对 a_m, b_i, E_m 等各取15个未知量。得到：

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 a_m = 0.059081 \frac{Pa^2}{D\pi^2} & -0.62352 \times 10^{-3} & 0.81717 \times 10^{-5} \\
 & 0.21763 \times 10^{-5} & 0.11993 \times 10^{-5} & 0.62874 \times 10^{-6} \\
 & 0.34948 \times 10^{-6} & 0.20404 \times 10^{-6} & 0.12388 \times 10^{-6} \\
 & 0.77539 \times 10^{-7} & 0.49695 \times 10^{-7} & 0.32441 \times 10^{-7} \\
 & 0.21478 \times 10^{-7} & 0.14369 \times 10^{-7} & 0.96806 \times 10^{-8} \\
 \\
 b_i = -0.15496 \frac{Pa^2}{D\pi^2} & -0.041276 & -0.011335 \\
 & -0.43222 \times 10^{-2} & -0.20098 \times 10^{-2} & -0.11139 \times 10^{-2} \\
 & -0.65037 \times 10^{-3} & -0.41851 \times 10^{-3} & -0.27525 \times 10^{-3} \\
 & -0.19361 \times 10^{-3} & -0.13713 \times 10^{-3} & -0.10225 \times 10^{-3} \\
 & -0.76188 \times 10^{-4} & -0.59205 \times 10^{-4} & -0.45773 \times 10^{-4} \\
 \\
 E_m = -6.7980 \frac{P}{\pi^2} & -1.5549 & -0.85293 \\
 & -0.51763 & -0.34449 & -0.24136 \\
 & -0.17475 & -0.12922 & -0.096787 \\
 & -0.07294 & -0.054955 & -0.041103 \\
 & -0.030244 & -0.021597 & -0.014619 \\
 \\
 & \frac{ka}{\pi} = 0.32524 \frac{Pa^2}{D\pi^2} & &
 \end{array}$$

现计算自由边 $y=a$ 的挠度曲线。

$$\begin{aligned}
 k &= 0.10353 \frac{Pa}{D} \\
 (W)_{y=a} &= ka + \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} a_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} = 0.10353 \frac{Pa^2}{D} + \frac{Pa^2}{D\pi^2} \\
 &\quad \cdot \left\{ 0.059081 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} - 0.00052353 \sin \frac{3\pi x}{a} + \dots \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

自由边 $y=a$ 的最大挠度发生在边的中点，其值为：

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0.10353 \frac{Pa^2}{D} + \frac{Pa^2}{D\pi^2} \left\{ 0.05908 + 0.00052352 \right\} \\
 &= (0.10353 + 0.00604) \frac{Pa^2}{D} = 0.10957 \frac{Pa^2}{D}
 \end{aligned}$$

以下这表给出沿自由边 $y=a$ 的几个点的挠度。

X	$0.5a$	$0.375a$	$0.25a$	$0.125a$	0
W	$0.10957 \frac{Pa^2}{D}$	0.10904	0.10773	0.10577	0.10353

可以看出, 自由边 $y=a$ 几乎仍为一直线.

自由边 $x=0$ 或 $x=a$ 的挠度曲线为:

$$(W)_{x=a} = ky + \sum_{i=1} b_i \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b} = 0.10353 \frac{Pa}{D} y - \frac{Pa^2}{D\pi^2} \cdot \left\{ 0.15496 \sin \frac{\pi y}{a} + 0.041276 \sin \frac{2\pi y}{a} + 0.011335 \sin \frac{3\pi y}{a} + 0.043222 \sin \frac{4\pi y}{a} + 0.0020098 \sin \frac{5\pi y}{a} + 0.0011139 \sin \frac{6\pi y}{a} + \dots \right\}$$

以下这表给出沿自由边 $x=a$ 的几个点的挠度, (图 2) .

y	0	0.25a	0.5a	0.75a	a
ky	0	0.025883	0.051765	0.077648	0.10353
$\sum_{i=1} b_i \sin \frac{i\pi y}{a}$	0	-0.015839	-0.014643	-0.0077006	0
W	0	0.010044 $\frac{Pa^2}{D}$	0.037122	0.069947	0.10353

在这自由边的 0.5a, 0.75a, a 这三点的挠度, 系位于一直线上.

沿固定边弯矩的分布为:

$$M(x) = \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} E_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a}$$

$$= -\frac{P}{\pi^2} \left\{ 6.798 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \right.$$

$$+ 1.5549 \sin \frac{3\pi x}{a} + 0.85293 \sin \frac{5\pi x}{a} + 0.51763 \sin \frac{6\pi x}{a}$$

$$+ 0.3445 \sin \frac{9\pi x}{a} + 0.24136 \sin \frac{11\pi x}{a} + 0.17475 \sin \frac{13\pi x}{a}$$

$$+ 0.12922 \sin \frac{15\pi x}{a} + 0.096787 \sin \frac{17\pi x}{a} + 0.07294 \sin \frac{19\pi x}{a}$$

$$+ 0.054955 \sin \frac{21\pi x}{a} + 0.041103 \sin \frac{23\pi x}{a}$$

$$+ 0.030244 \sin \frac{25\pi x}{a} + 0.021597 \sin \frac{27\pi x}{a}$$

$$\left. + 0.014619 \sin \frac{29\pi x}{a} \right\}$$

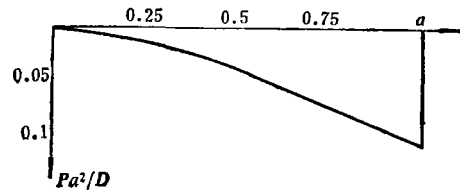


图 2 自由边 $X=a$ 的挠度曲线

以下这表列出了沿固定边几个点的弯矩值.

X	0	0.125a	0.25a	0.375a	0.5a
M	0	-0.46448P	-0.52839	-0.56979	-0.58645
M^*	0	-1.0042P	-1.1423	-1.1571	-1.1514

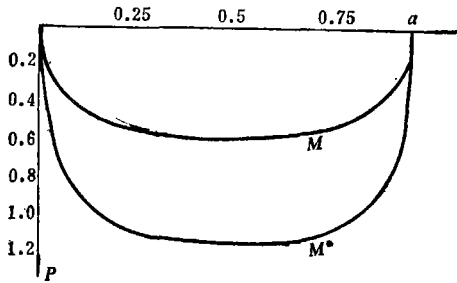


图3 固定边弯矩分布曲线

表中的第三行为: 当集中力 P 作用在自由边 $y = a$ 的中点时, 在前一文中所得的这些点的弯矩值. 可以预料到, 它们之间的比值约为2:1. 并且, 当 P 离固定边愈近, 则沿固定边弯矩的分布, 其均匀的程度愈差些, (图3). 作为校核计算沿固定边的总弯矩.

$$\int_0^a M(x) dx = -\frac{2Pa}{\pi^3} \left\{ 6.7980 + \frac{1}{3} 1.5549 + \frac{1}{5} 0.85293 + \frac{1}{7} 0.61763 \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{9} 0.34450 + \frac{1}{11} 0.24136 + \frac{1}{13} 0.17475 + \frac{1}{15} 0.12922 \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{17} 0.096787 + \frac{1}{19} 0.072940 + \frac{1}{21} 0.054955 + \frac{1}{23} 0.041103 \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{25} 0.030244 + \frac{1}{27} 0.021597 + \frac{1}{29} 0.014619 \right\} = -0.49387Pa$$

误差为1.23%.

既有了系数 a_m , b_i , E_m , 可由叠加的几个部份, 进而计算板的任一点的挠度与内力分量.

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Bending of Rectangular Cantilever Plate with Discontinuous Loading

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Abstract

The cantilever rectangular plates previously investigated are all loaded continuously, such as loaded uniformly or by a concentrated load at any point along the free edge. Let us now go a step further to deal with the case of discontinuous loading, by taking a concentrated load at the middle of the plate for an illustrative example. For a numerical example, a square plate is taken. As it can be expected, the deflected free edge $y=a$ turns out to be almost a horizontal line, and the part of the free edge $x=a$ from $y=0.5$ to $y=a$ is deflected into an inclined straight line. Moreover, the total bending moment along the clamped edge checks very closely with the statically determined value from equilibrium. All these data confirm our calculation.