

应用最小势能原理计算应力强度因子*

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摘要

本文用 Williams^[2]给出的包含待定系数 A_n ($n=1, 2, \dots$) 的应力场和位移场无穷级数解表示裂纹体系统的总势能 Π , 由最小势能原理, 得到含未知数 A_n 的线性方程组. 解此方程组, 取主项 A_1 , 即得到相应的应力强度因子 $K_I = \sqrt{2\Pi a} A_1$.

文中对单边直裂纹拉伸板进行了具体计算. 在板的裂纹长度与板宽比 $a/W=0.5$, 板半长与板宽比 $h/W=2.0\sim 2.5$ 的情况下, 仅采用了20~30个系数, 结果误差小于5%.

一、引言

确定有限尺寸裂纹体应力强度因子的研究在实用上具有重要意义. 由于数学上的困难, 人们都在探索这个问题的数值解法, 如近年来的边界配置法和有限元法等. 但这些方法仍存有一定问题, 且相当繁复. 本文尝试应用最小势能原理确定应力强度因子, 获得初步成果.

本文基本原理是: 首先用 Williams^[2]给出的包含待定系数 A_n ($n=1, 2, \dots$) 的应力场和位移场无穷级数解表示裂纹体系统的势能函数 Π . 应用最小势能原理, 得到确定待定系数 A_n 的 n 个线性方程组. 解此方程组, 求出 A_n , 取其主项 A_1 , 即得应力强度因子 $K_I = \sqrt{2\Pi a} A_1$.

本文对单边直裂纹单向拉伸试样强度因子进行了具体计算. 计算结果表明, 在裂纹长度与板宽比 $a/W=0.5$, 板半长与板宽比 $h/W=2.0\sim 2.5$ 的情况下, 只采用了20~30个系数, 误差小于5%.

二、基本原理及公式

Williams^[2]首先讨论了单边直裂纹 I 型平面问题, 如图 1 所示. 由他给出的用极坐标表示的应力函数的无穷级数解答如下:

$$\Phi(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=1, 2, \dots}^{\infty} a^2 A_n \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^{2n+1} \bar{\Psi}_n(\theta) \quad (2.1)$$

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其中 $\bar{\Psi}_n(\theta) = \cos\left(\frac{n}{2}-1\right)\theta - \frac{(n/2)+(-1)^n}{(n/2)+1} \cos\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)\theta$

A_n 是待定系数。而裂纹体的应力场和位移场解答是：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= \sum_{n=1,2,\dots}^{\infty} A_n F_n(r, \theta), \quad \sigma_y = \sum_{n=1,2,\dots}^{\infty} A_n G_n(r, \theta) \\ \tau_{xy} &= \sum_{n=1,2,\dots}^{\infty} A_n H_n(r, \theta) \end{aligned} \right\} (2.2)$$

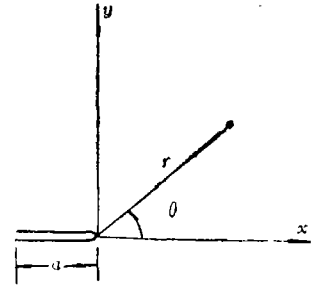


图 1

$$u = \sum_{n=1,2,\dots}^{\infty} A_n U_n(r, \theta), \quad v = \sum_{n=1,2,\dots}^{\infty} A_n V_n(r, \theta) \quad (2.3)$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F_n(r, \theta) &= \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^{n-1} f_n(\theta), \quad G_n(r, \theta) = \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^{n-1} g_n(\theta), \quad H_n(r, \theta) = \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^{n-1} h_n(\theta) \\ U_n(r, \theta) &= \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^n u_n(\theta), \quad V_n(r, \theta) = \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^n v_n(\theta) \end{aligned} \right\} (2.4)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_n(\theta) &= \frac{n}{2} \left\{ \left[\frac{n}{2} + 2 + (-1)^n \right] \cos\left(\frac{n}{2}-1\right)\theta - \left(\frac{n}{2}-1\right) \cos\left(\frac{n}{2}-3\right)\theta \right\} \\ g_n(\theta) &= \frac{n}{2} \left\{ - \left[\frac{n}{2} - 2 + (-1)^n \right] \cos\left(\frac{n}{2}-1\right)\theta + \left(\frac{n}{2}-1\right) \cos\left(\frac{n}{2}-3\right)\theta \right\} \\ h_n(\theta) &= \frac{n}{2} \left\{ - \left[\frac{n}{2} + (-1)^n \right] \sin\left(\frac{n}{2}-1\right)\theta + \left(\frac{n}{2}-1\right) \sin\left(\frac{n}{2}-3\right)\theta \right\} \\ u_n(\theta) &= \frac{1}{2\mu} \left\{ \left[\kappa + \frac{n}{2} + (-1)^n \right] \cos \frac{n}{2} \theta - \frac{n}{2} \cos\left(\frac{n}{2}-2\right)\theta \right\} \\ v_n(\theta) &= \frac{1}{2\mu} \left\{ \left[\kappa - \frac{n}{2} - (-1)^n \right] \sin \frac{n}{2} \theta + \frac{n}{2} \sin\left(\frac{n}{2}-2\right)\theta \right\} \end{aligned} \right\} (2.5)$$

$$\kappa = \frac{3-\nu}{1+\nu} \quad (\text{平面应力}), \quad \kappa = 3+4\nu \quad (\text{平面应变})$$

ν ——泊桑比, μ ——剪切弹性系数。

对于平面问题, 不计体力, 裂纹体系统的总势能 Π :

$$\Pi = \iint_{\Omega} U(\varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_y, \gamma_{xy}) d\Omega - \int_{S_\sigma} (\bar{X}u + \bar{Y}v) dS$$

其中, $U(\varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_y, \gamma_{xy})$ 为应变能密度; Ω 为裂纹体体积; \bar{X} , \bar{Y} 为边界上的面力; S_σ 为给定的应力边界。

根据最小势能原理:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\Pi &= \iint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \varepsilon_x} \delta\varepsilon_x + \frac{\partial U}{\partial \varepsilon_y} \delta\varepsilon_y + \frac{\partial U}{\partial \gamma_{xy}} \delta\gamma_{xy} \right) d\Omega - \int_{S_\sigma} (\bar{X} \delta u + \bar{Y} \delta v) dS \\ &= \iint_{\Omega} (\sigma_x \delta\varepsilon_x + \sigma_y \delta\varepsilon_y + \tau_{xy} \delta\gamma_{xy}) d\Omega - \int_{S_\sigma} (\bar{X} \delta u + \bar{Y} \delta v) dS = 0 \end{aligned}$$

应用散度定理, 且满足几何条件, 则 $\delta\Pi$ 可写成

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\Pi = & - \iint_{\Omega} \left[\left(\frac{\partial\sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\tau_{xy}}{\partial y} \right) \delta u + \left(\frac{\partial\tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\sigma_y}{\partial y} \right) \delta v \right] d\Omega \\ & + \int_{S_{\sigma}} [(\sigma_x l + \tau_{xy} m - \bar{X}) \delta u + (\tau_{xy} l + \sigma_y m - \bar{Y}) \delta v] dS \\ = & 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

式中 l, m 为边界外法线的方向余弦。

现在引入 Williams 应力分量表达式 (2.2), 因为对于每一个 n , 均能满足平衡方程

$$\frac{\partial\sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\tau_{xy}}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial\tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\sigma_y}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (2.7)$$

显然 (2.6) 式中的面积分为零, 则 (2.6) 变为

$$\int_{S_{\sigma}} [(\sigma_x l + \tau_{xy} m - \bar{X}) \delta u + (\tau_{xy} l + \sigma_y m - \bar{Y}) \delta v] dS = 0 \quad (2.8)$$

再来考察 Williams 位移函数 (2.3), 取位移变分 $\delta u, \delta v$, 但令 δA_n 中, 只有 $\delta A_i \neq 0$, 而其余 $\delta A_n = 0$, 因此

$$\delta u = U_i(r, \theta) \delta A_i, \quad \delta v = V_i(r, \theta) \delta A_i \quad (2.9)$$

将 (2.9) 式代入 (2.8) 式得

$$\int_{S_{\sigma}} [(\sigma_x l + \tau_{xy} m - \bar{X}) U_i + (\tau_{xy} l + \sigma_y m - \bar{Y}) V_i] dS = 0 \quad (i=1, 2, \dots) \quad (2.10)$$

再将 (2.2) 式中的应力分量代入 (2.10) 式中

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1, 2, \dots}^{\infty} \left\{ \int_{S_{\sigma}} [(F_n l + H_n m) U_i + (H_n l + G_n m) V_i] dS \right\} A_n \\ & = \int_{S_{\sigma}} (\bar{X} U_i + \bar{Y} V_i) dS \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

取 $n=1, 2, \dots, j$, 而 $i=1, 2, \dots, j$, 则式 (2.11) 可写成

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^j \left\{ \int_{S_{\sigma}} [(U_i F_n + V_i H_n) l + (U_i H_n + V_i G_n) m] dS \right\} A_n \\ & = \int_{S_{\sigma}} (\bar{X} U_i + \bar{Y} V_i) dS \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, j) \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

很明显此式是 j 个未知数 A_n ($n=1, 2, \dots, j$) 的 j 个线性方程组 ($i=1, 2, \dots, j$), 由它可解出 A_1, A_2, \dots, A_j , 然后取主项 A_1 便可以相应求出应力强度因子 $K_1 = \sqrt{2\pi a} A_1$.

公式 (2.12) 就是本文提出的应用最小势能原理确定带裂纹体应力强度因子的基本公式. (2.12) 可写成

$$\begin{bmatrix} K_{11} & \dots & K_{1n} & \dots & K_{1j} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ K_{i1} & \dots & K_{in} & \dots & K_{ij} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ K_{j1} & \dots & K_{jn} & \dots & K_{jj} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ \vdots \\ A_n \\ \vdots \\ A_j \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} P_1 \\ \vdots \\ P_i \\ \vdots \\ P_j \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.13)$$

更简些

$$[K]\{A\}=\{P\} \quad (2.14)$$

其中

$$K_{in} = \int_{S_\sigma} [(U_i F_n + V_i H_n)l + (U_i H_n + V_i G_n)m] dS \quad \begin{matrix} (i=1, 2, \dots, j) \\ (n=1, 2, \dots, j) \end{matrix} \quad (2.15)$$

$$P_i = \int_{S_\sigma} (\bar{X}U_i + \bar{Y}V_i) dS \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, j) \quad (2.16)$$

(2.15) 和 (2.16) 共有 6 个积分, 将 (2.4) 式代入, 有

$$\int_{S_\sigma} U_i(r, \theta) \cdot F_n(r, \theta) l dS = \sum_i \frac{l}{2\mu} \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^{i+n-1} \int_a^\beta r^{\frac{i+n}{2}-1} \cdot u_i(\theta) \cdot f_n(\theta) dS \quad (2.17a)$$

$$\int_{S_\sigma} V_i(r, \theta) \cdot H_n(r, \theta) l dS = \sum_i \frac{l}{2\mu} \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^{i+n-1} \int_a^\beta r^{\frac{i+n}{2}-1} v_i(\theta) \cdot h_n(\theta) dS \quad (2.17b)$$

$$\int_{S_\sigma} U_i(r, \theta) H_n(r, \theta) m dS = \sum_i \frac{m}{2\mu} \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^{i+n-1} \int_a^\beta r^{\frac{i+n}{2}-1} u_i(\theta) \cdot h_n(\theta) dS \quad (2.17c)$$

$$\int_{S_\sigma} V_i(r, \theta) G_n(r, \theta) m dS = \sum_i \frac{m}{2\mu} \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^{i+n-1} \int_a^\beta r^{\frac{i+n}{2}-1} v_i(\theta) \cdot g_n(\theta) dS \quad (2.17d)$$

$$\int_{S_\sigma} \bar{X} \cdot U_i(r, \theta) dS = \sum_i \frac{\bar{X}}{2\mu} \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^2 \int_a^\beta r^2 u_i(\theta) dS \quad (2.17e)$$

$$\int_{S_\sigma} \bar{Y} V_i(r, \theta) dS = \sum_i \frac{\bar{Y}}{2\mu} \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^2 \int_a^\beta r^2 v_i(\theta) dS \quad (2.17f)$$

$$(i=1, 2, \dots, j; n=1, 2, \dots, j)$$

这里, \sum 表示围线积分之和; t 表示积分区; β 和 a 分别表示积分区的上下限

最后, 再根据 (2.5) 式把 (2.17a) ~ (2.17f) 内各积分项写出, 共有 6 个.

$$\begin{aligned} u_i(\theta) f_n(\theta) = & \frac{n}{4} \left\{ \left[\kappa + \frac{i}{2} + (-1)^i \right] \left[\frac{n}{2} + 2 + (-1)^n \right] \left[\cos\left(\frac{i+n}{2} - 1\right)\theta + \cos\left(\frac{i-n}{2} + 1\right)\theta \right] \right. \\ & - \left[\kappa + \frac{i}{2} + (-1)^i \right] \left[\frac{n}{2} - 1 \right] \left[\cos\left(\frac{i+n}{2} - 3\right)\theta + \cos\left(\frac{i-n}{2} + 3\right)\theta \right] \\ & - \frac{i}{2} \left[\frac{n}{2} + 2 + (-1)^n \right] \left[\cos\left(\frac{i+n}{2} - 3\right)\theta + \cos\left(\frac{i-n}{2} - 1\right)\theta \right] \\ & \left. + \frac{i}{2} \left[\frac{n}{2} - 1 \right] \left[\cos\left(\frac{i+n}{2} - 5\right)\theta + \cos\left(\frac{i-n}{2} + 1\right)\theta \right] \right\} \quad (2.18a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_i(\theta)h_n(\theta) = & \frac{n}{4} \left\{ \left[\kappa - \frac{i}{2} - (-1)^i \right] \left[\frac{n}{2} + (-1)^n \right] \left[\cos\left(\frac{i+n}{2}-1\right)\theta - \cos\left(\frac{i-n}{2}+1\right)\theta \right] \right. \\
 & - \left[\kappa - \frac{i}{2} - (-1)^i \right] \left[\frac{n}{2} - 1 \right] \left[\cos\left(\frac{i+n}{2}-3\right)\theta - \cos\left(\frac{i-n}{2}+3\right)\theta \right] \\
 & + \frac{i}{2} \left[\frac{n}{2} + (-1)^n \right] \left[\cos\left(\frac{i+n}{2}-3\right)\theta - \cos\left(\frac{i-n}{2}-1\right)\theta \right] \\
 & \left. - \frac{i}{2} \left[\frac{n}{2} - 1 \right] \left[\cos\left(\frac{i+n}{2}-5\right)\theta - \cos\left(\frac{i-n}{2}+1\right)\theta \right] \right\} \quad (2.18b)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_i(\theta)h_n(\theta) = & \frac{n}{4} \left\{ - \left[\kappa + \frac{i}{2} + (-1)^i \right] \left[\frac{n}{2} + (-1)^n \right] \left[\sin\left(\frac{i+n}{2}-1\right)\theta - \sin\left(\frac{i-n}{2}+1\right)\theta \right] \right. \\
 & + \left[\kappa + \frac{i}{2} + (-1)^i \right] \left[\frac{n}{2} - 1 \right] \left[\sin\left(\frac{i+n}{2}-3\right)\theta - \sin\left(\frac{i-n}{2}+3\right)\theta \right] \\
 & + \frac{i}{2} \left[\frac{n}{2} + (-1)^n \right] \left[\sin\left(\frac{i+n}{2}-3\right)\theta - \sin\left(\frac{i-n}{2}-1\right)\theta \right] \\
 & \left. - \frac{i}{2} \left[\frac{n}{2} - 1 \right] \left[\sin\left(\frac{i+n}{2}-5\right)\theta - \sin\left(\frac{i-n}{2}+1\right)\theta \right] \right\} \quad (2.18c)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_i(\theta)g_n(\theta) = & \frac{n}{4} \left\{ - \left[\kappa - \frac{i}{2} - (-1)^i \right] \left[\frac{n}{2} - 2 \right] \right. \\
 & \left. + (-1)^n \right] \left[\sin\left(\frac{i+n}{2}-1\right)\theta + \sin\left(\frac{i-n}{2}+1\right)\theta \right] \\
 & + \left[\kappa - \frac{i}{2} - (-1)^i \right] \left[\frac{n}{2} - 1 \right] \left[\sin\left(\frac{i+n}{2}-3\right)\theta + \sin\left(\frac{i-n}{2}+3\right)\theta \right] \\
 & - \frac{i}{2} \left[\frac{n}{2} - 2 + (-1)^n \right] \left[\sin\left(\frac{i+n}{2}-3\right)\theta + \sin\left(\frac{i-n}{2}-1\right)\theta \right] \\
 & \left. + \frac{i}{2} \left[\frac{n}{2} - 1 \right] \left[\sin\left(\frac{i+n}{2}-5\right)\theta + \sin\left(\frac{i-n}{2}+1\right)\theta \right] \right\} \quad (2.18d)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$u_i(\theta) = \left[\kappa + \frac{i}{2} + (-1)^i \right] \cos \frac{i}{2} \theta - \frac{i}{2} \cos\left(\frac{i}{2} - 2\right)\theta \quad (2.18e)$$

$$v_i(\theta) = \left[\kappa - \frac{i}{2} - (-1)^i \right] \sin \frac{i}{2} \theta + \frac{i}{2} \sin\left(\frac{i}{2} - 2\right)\theta \quad (2.18f)$$

三、算例和结果

本文对单边直裂纹单向拉伸板试样进行了具体计算,如图2(因为对称,图中表示上半部分)。计算时将边界分成三个区段 \overline{AB} , \overline{BC} 和 \overline{CD} ;各区段的各有关量列入表1。

将表1中各项和公式(2.18a)~(2.18f)各项分别代入(2.17a)~(2.17f)中积分。不难看出,(2.17a)~(2.17f)的积分都是包含三角函数的积分,这些积分采用逐次递推的方法($i=1, 2, \dots, j; n=1, 2, \dots, j$)推出,其结果可适用一般情况。作者作了仔细推导制成积分表。为便于读者使用,列入文后附录内。

下面给出单边裂纹长度与板宽比 $a/W=0.5$,板长与板宽比 $h/W=1.5\sim 2.5$ 情况下的

具体计算结果 (其中泊桑比 $\nu=1/3$)。

由表 2 中结果可见, 因为最小势能原理近似地满足, 所以所有结果 $K_1/\sigma\sqrt{a}$ 均大于理论值。为了确定最好结果, 我们复算了相应的总势能。本文计算的 K_1 均对应于势能最小, 说明本文原理是正确的。

当 $h/W=2.0\sim 2.5$ 时, 误差小于 5%, 表明能满足一般工程上的精度要求。按本文计算当 $h/W\leq 1.5$ 时, 尺寸对 K_1 有明显的影响。这同文献[3]曾指出 $h/W\leq 1$ 时有影响, 基本上是一致的。

本文方法, 简单易行, 它只要求求解 20~30 个线性方程就够了, 这在一般计算机上都能做到。

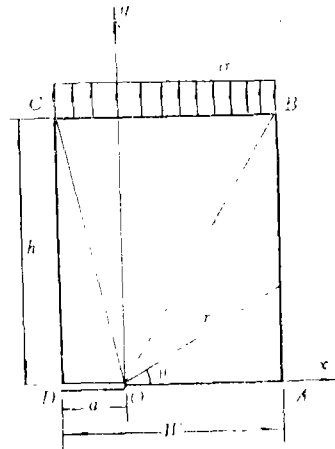


图 2

表 1

区 段 t	l	m	dS	r	\bar{X}	\bar{Y}
AB	1	0	$\frac{W-a}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta$	$\frac{W-a}{\cos\theta}$	0	0
BC	0	1	$\frac{h}{\sin^2\theta} d\theta$	$\frac{h}{\sin\theta}$	0	σ
CD	-1	0	$\frac{a}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta$	$-\frac{a}{\cos\theta}$	0	0

表 2

$a/W=0.5$		$\frac{K}{\sigma\sqrt{a}}$	误 差
理 论 值		5.00	
本 文 计 算 结 果	$h/W=1.5$	5.42	8%
	$h/W=2.0$	5.25	5%
	$h/W=2.5$	5.21	4%

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附 录

$$(I) \quad K(m, n) = \int_a^\beta \frac{\cos m\theta}{\cos^n \theta} d\theta \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} m=0, 1, 2, \dots \\ n=0, 1, 2, \dots \end{array} \right)$$

$$K(0, 0) = \beta - \alpha$$

$$K(0, 1) = \ln \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \Big|_a^\beta$$

$$K(0, n) = \frac{1}{n-1} \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^{n-1} \theta} \Big|_a^\beta + \frac{n-2}{n-1} K(0, n-2) \quad (n=2, 3, \dots)$$

$$K(1, n) = K(0, n-1) \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

$$K(m, 1) = \frac{2}{m-1} \sin(m-1)\theta \Big|_a^\beta - K(m-2, 1) \quad (m=2, 3, \dots)$$

$$K(m, n) = 2K(m-1, n-1) - K(m-2, n) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} m=2, 3, \dots \\ n=2, 3, \dots \end{array} \right)$$

$$K(m, n) = \int_a^\beta \frac{\cos m\theta}{\cos^n \theta} d\theta \quad \left(m = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \dots; n = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \dots \right)$$

$$K\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{2} \sin^{-1}(1 - \cos \theta) \Big|_a^\beta \quad \left(0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$K\left(\frac{1}{2}, n\right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \frac{\sin(\theta/2)}{\cos^{n-1} \theta} \Big|_a^\beta + \frac{2n-3}{2(n-1)} K\left(\frac{1}{2}, n-1\right)$$

$$\left(n = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \dots; 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$K\left(m, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{4}{2m-1} \sin(m-1)\theta \cdot \cos^{\frac{1}{2}} \theta \Big|_a^\beta + \frac{3-2m}{2m-1} K\left(m-2, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\left(m = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \dots; 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$K\left(\frac{3}{2}, n\right) = 2K\left(\frac{1}{2}, n-1\right) - K\left(\frac{1}{2}, n\right) \quad \left(n = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \dots \right)$$

$$K(m, n) = 2K(m-1, n-1) - K(m-2, n) \quad \left(m = \frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{2}, \dots; n = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \dots \right)$$

$$(II) \quad L(m, n) = \int_a^\beta \frac{\sin m\theta}{\sin^n \theta} d\theta \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} m=0, 1, 2, \dots \\ n=0, 1, 2, \dots \end{array} \right)$$

$$L(1, 1) = \beta - \alpha$$

$$L(1, 2) = \ln \operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta}{2} \Big|_a^\beta$$

$$L(1, n) = -\frac{1}{n-2} \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^{n-2} \theta} \Big|_a^\beta + \frac{n-3}{n-2} L(1, n-2) \quad (n=3, 4, 5, \dots)$$

$$L(m, 1) = \frac{2}{m-1} \sin(m-1)\theta \Big|_a^\beta + L(m-2, 1) \quad (m=2, 3, 4, \dots)$$

$$L(m, n) = 2M(m-1, n-1) + L(m-2, n) \quad (m=2, 3, \dots; n=2, 3, \dots)$$

$$L(m, n) = \int_a^\beta \frac{\sin m\theta}{\sin^n \theta} d\theta \quad \left(m = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \dots; n = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \dots \right)$$

$$L\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{2} \int_a^\beta \operatorname{tg}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\theta}{2} d\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$

$$L\left(\frac{1}{2}, n\right) = \frac{1}{n-1} \frac{\sin(\theta/2)}{\sin^{n-1} \theta} \Big|_a^\beta + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(2n-3)}{(n-1)} M\left(\frac{1}{2}, n-1\right) \quad \left(n = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \dots \right)$$

$$L\left(m, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{4}{2m-1} \sin(m-1)\theta \cdot \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}\theta \Big|_a^\beta + \frac{2m-3}{2m-1} L\left(m-2, \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ \left(m = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \dots\right)$$

$$L(m, n) = 2M(m-1, n-1) + L(m-2, n) \quad \left(m = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \dots; n = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \dots\right)$$

$$(II) \quad M(m, n) = \int_a^\beta \frac{\cos m\theta}{\sin^n \theta} d\theta \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} m=0, 1, 2, \dots \\ n=0, 1, 2, \dots \end{array}\right)$$

$$M(0, 1) = \ln \operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta}{2} \Big|_a^\beta$$

$$M(0, n) = -\frac{1}{n-1} \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^{n-1} \theta} \Big|_a^\beta + \frac{n-2}{n-1} M(0, n-2) \quad (n=2, 3, 4, \dots)$$

$$M(1, 1) = \ln \sin \theta \Big|_a^\beta$$

$$M(1, n) = -\frac{1}{n-1} \frac{1}{\sin^{n-1} \theta} \Big|_a^\beta \quad (n=2, 3, 4, \dots)$$

$$M(m, 1) = \frac{2}{m-1} \cos(m-1)\theta \Big|_a^\beta + M(m-2, 1) \quad (m=2, 3, 4, \dots)$$

$$M(m, n) = -2L(m-1, n-1) + M(m-2, n) \quad (m=2, 3, 4, \dots; n=2, 3, 4, \dots)$$

$$M(m, n) = \int_a^\beta \frac{\cos m\theta}{\sin^n \theta} d\theta \quad \left(m = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \dots; n = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \dots\right)$$

$$M\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{2} \int_a^\beta \operatorname{ctg}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\theta}{2} d\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$

$$M\left(\frac{1}{2}, n\right) = -\frac{1}{n-1} \frac{\cos(\theta/2)}{\sin^{n-1} \theta} \Big|_a^\beta + \frac{2n-3}{2(n-1)} L\left(\frac{1}{2}, n-1\right) \quad \left(n = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \dots\right)$$

$$M\left(m, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{4}{2m-1} \cos(m-1)\theta \cdot \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}\theta \Big|_a^\beta + \frac{2m-3}{2m-1} M\left(m-2, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\left(m = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \dots\right)$$

$$M(m, n) = -2L(m-1, n-1) + M(m-2, n)$$

$$\left(m = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \dots; n = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \dots\right)$$

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Determining the Stress Intensity Factor by Using the Principle of Minimum Potential Energy

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Abstract

Expressing the total potential energy of the system of a cracked body II by Williams' infinite series solution of stress and displacement components containing coefficients A_n ($n=1, 2, 3, \dots$) we obtain a set of simultaneous linear equations of unknown coefficients A_n by using the principle of minimum potential energy. When the set of equations is solved, the stress intensity factor K_1 can be easily determined. It is equal to $\sqrt{2II}A_1$.

Take a sample plate as an example, a single-edge-cracked plate under tension, with the ratio of crack length to the width of the plate being 0.5 and the ratio of half plate height to the width of the plate being 2.0 and 2.5, has been calculated. Only 20-30 coefficients are taken, and the errors in stress intensity factors are within 5%.