

# 弹性薄壳动力学比拟的曲面论基础<sup>\*</sup>

薛 纭<sup>1</sup>, 陈立群<sup>2</sup>

(1. 上海应用技术大学 机械工程学院, 上海 201418;  
2. 哈尔滨工业大学(深圳) 理学院 力学系, 广东 深圳 518055)

(我刊编委陈立群来稿)

**摘要:** 将 Kirchhoff 动力学比拟从弹性细杆推广到弹性薄壳, 需要相应的经典曲面论新的表达形式, 即用刚体动力学的概念和方法描述曲面的基本性质, 形成广义 Kirchhoff 动力学比拟方法. 从曲面非正交网格的两个刚性正交轴系出发, 用其姿态坐标和 Lamé 系数表达曲面偏微分方程; 用弯扭度和 Lamé 系数表达曲面的第一和第二基本二次型, 得到了法曲率的表达式, 由此计算了主曲率和主方向, 验证了与经典曲面论的一致性; 给出算例以说明该文方法的应用, 这一方法可以用来表达曲面的 Rodrigues 方程、Weingarten 公式和 Gauss 公式, 以及曲面论的基本方程. 分析表明了这一方法对表述曲面微分几何的可行性, 具有推导简洁和直观的优点. 这有助于为广义 Kirchhoff 比拟及其后续发展奠定数学基础.

**关键词:** 广义 Kirchhoff 比拟; 曲面的弯扭度; 曲面第二基本二次型; 弹性薄壳; 刚体动力学  
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## A Fundamental Surface Theory for Kinetic Analogy of Thin Elastic Shells

XUE Yun<sup>1</sup>, CHEN Liqun<sup>2</sup>

(1. School of Mechanical Engineering, Shanghai Institute of Technology,  
Shanghai 201418, P.R.China;

2. Department of Mechanics, School of Science, Harbin Institute of Technology, Shenzhen,  
Shenzhen, Guangdong 518055, P.R.China)

(Contributed by CHEN Liqun, M. AMM Editorial Board)

**Abstract:** The generalization of the Kirchhoff kinetic analogy from thin elastic rods to thin elastic shells, namely the generalized Kirchhoff kinetic analogy, needs a corresponding novel expression of the classical surface theory with its fundamental properties described by means of the concept and method of the rigid body dynamics. A rigid orthogonal-axis system and a curvature-twist vector were defined for the non-orthogonal meshing of a surface, and the Euler angles were used to express the attitude of the system and the partial differential geometric equation of the surface. The curvature-twist vector and the Lamé coefficient were applied to depict the 1st and the 2nd basic quadratic forms of the surface, obtain the normal curvature and calculate the principal curvature and the principal direction. The analysis demonstrates the consistency between the new and the clas-

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作者简介: 薛纭(1956—),男,教授,博士,硕士生导师(E-mail: xy@sit.edu.cn);

陈立群(1963—),男,教授,博士,博士生导师(通讯作者. E-mail: chenliqun@hit.edu.cn).

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sical expressions of the surface theory. The application example of the proposed method shows that, this method can reasonably express the Rodrigues equation, the Weingarten equation, the Gauss equation and the fundamental equations for the surface, and well describe the differential geometry of the surface. This method has the benefits of conciseness and directness, and lays a mathematical foundation for the generalized Kirchhoff kinetic analogy and its further developments.

**Key words:** generalized Kirchhoff analogy; surface curvature-twist vector; surface 2nd fundamental quadratic; elastic thin shell; rigid body dynamics

## 0 引言

随着近代科学技术的发展,超细长一维弹性体和超薄大幅的二维弹性体力学受到研究者的关注.其变形特征是弹性小应变在细长或宽幅方向累积成大位移,同时伴随着有限运动.前者如脱氧核糖核酸(DNA),后者如航天器大型太阳帆板等<sup>[1-2]</sup>.这给力学建模提出新的问题,成为弹性杆和弹性板壳力学近代发展的方向之一.弹性细杆力学的基础是1859年 Kirchhoff 等建立的弹性细杆静力学理论<sup>[3]</sup>,其核心是根据平衡微分方程与刚体动力学方程在数学形式上的相似性提出的 Kirchhoff 动力学比拟方法.刚体动力学的概念和方法得到了全新的应用.在平截面假设下,以中心线的弧坐标为自变量,截面的姿态坐标和“角速度”概念用以描述弹性细杆的位形和变形,后者称为弯扭度<sup>[4]</sup>.为连续的弹性细杆提供了一个新的离散化方法,其平衡位形成为一个3自由度力学系统,方便处理小应变大位移问题,已成为描述弹性细杆复杂位形的有力工具<sup>[5]</sup>.分析力学的概念和方法<sup>[6]</sup>、非完整力学<sup>[7-8]</sup>、对称性和守恒量理论<sup>[9]</sup>、Lyapunov 稳定性<sup>[10-11]</sup>,甚至混沌<sup>[12]</sup>等动力学概念和方法都可移植或应用到弹性细杆静力学,并赋予新的含义.姿态坐标和弯扭度使曲线微分几何的基本概念有了新的表达,并成为 Kirchhoff 动力学比拟方法的数学基础.

鉴于 Kirchhoff 动力学比拟方法在弹性细杆力学建模和分析中的优势,以及弹性薄壳中面可认为是弹性细杆中心线的二维扩展,自然希望将此方法推广到弹性薄壳,形成广义的 Kirchhoff 动力学比拟方法.这就需要经典的曲面论作为其数学基础.经典曲面论的第一和第二类基本量是用点的矢径及其偏导数表达,作为可变形物体,曲面位形在运动学意义上是无穷维的<sup>[13]</sup>.引入刚体动力学方法,将弹性薄壳离散化无疑具有理论和实际意义.

研究表明,弹性薄壳的位形、变形和平衡条件都与刚体运动“等同”<sup>[14]</sup>.在直法线假设下,以变形前中面的坐标为自变量,用刚性正交轴系的态度坐标及其弯扭度,以及 Lamé 系数描述变形后中面的位形,弹性薄壳力学的基本概念都可以得到很好表达.这种表达方法对变形和运动具有连贯性和统一性.弹性薄壳转化为有限维力学系统,为大幅弹性薄壳的卷揉变形和运动描述提供了新方法和思路.

基于广义 Kirchhoff 动力学比拟方法,考虑变形后的曲面,针对非正交网格,建立两个刚性正交轴系,引入刚体的姿态坐标,用弯扭度和 Lamé 系数描述曲面的位形和基本概念,包括曲面的第一、第二基本二次型,法曲率及其主方向和主曲率等<sup>[15]</sup>.

约定指标取值为  $i, j = 1, 2; k = 1, 2, 3$ .

## 1 曲面上的正交轴系

设  $O\xi\eta\zeta$  为惯性参照系,沿坐标轴方向的单位基矢量为  $\mathbf{e}_\xi, \mathbf{e}_\eta, \mathbf{e}_\zeta$ .曲面上任意点  $P$  的矢径为  $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}(q_1, q_2)$ , 其中  $q_1, q_2$  为广义弧坐标.设  $\mathbf{R}$  具有所需要的各阶连续偏导数.沿坐标线的切矢量  $\mathbf{T}_i$ 、Lamé 系数  $T_i$ 、单位切矢量  $\mathbf{T}_i^0$  和弧长微分  $dS_i$  依次为

$$\mathbf{T}_i = \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}}{\partial q_i}, T_i = |\mathbf{T}_i|, \mathbf{T}_i^0 = \frac{\mathbf{T}_i}{T_i}, dS_i = T_i dq_i, \quad (1)$$

一般有  $\mathbf{T}_1 \cdot \mathbf{T}_2 \neq 0$ .在曲面上一点  $P$  建立两个刚性正交轴系  $(\mathbf{T}_i^0, \mathbf{B}_i^0, \mathbf{N}^0)$ ,

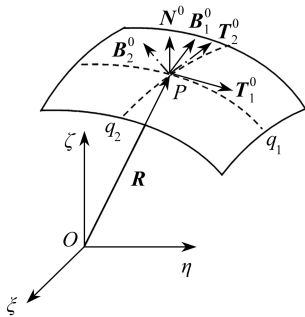
$$\mathbf{N}^0 = \frac{\mathbf{T}_1^0 \times \mathbf{T}_2^0}{\sin \phi}, \mathbf{B}_i^0 = \mathbf{N}^0 \times \mathbf{T}_i^0, \quad (2)$$

式中  $N^0$  为曲面的单位法矢量,  $\sin \phi = |\mathbf{T}_1^0 \times \mathbf{T}_2^0|$ , 物理上要求  $|\mathbf{T}_1^0 \times \mathbf{T}_2^0| \neq 0$ , 见图 1. 文献上称  $(\mathbf{T}_i^0, \mathbf{B}_i^0, \mathbf{N}^0)$  为点  $P$  的轴系, 或 Cosserat 方向子或活动标架<sup>[14]</sup>.  $\mathbf{B}_i^0$  可以用  $\mathbf{T}_1^0, \mathbf{T}_2^0$  表示为

$$\mathbf{B}_1^0 = -\mathbf{T}_1^0 \cot \phi + \frac{1}{\sin \phi} \mathbf{T}_2^0, \mathbf{B}_2^0 = -\frac{1}{\sin \phi} \mathbf{T}_1^0 + \mathbf{T}_2^0 \cot \phi. \quad (3)$$

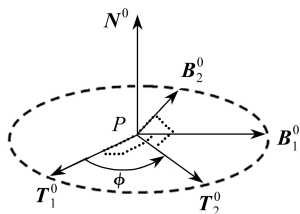
对曲面上任意的曲线  $q_i = q_i(q)$ , 沿  $q$  坐标线的弧长微分记为  $dS$ . 切矢量  $\mathbf{T}_q$ 、Lamé 系数  $T_q$  和弧长微分  $dS$  依次为

$$\mathbf{T}_q = T_q \left( \mathbf{T}_1^0 \frac{dS_1}{dS} + \mathbf{T}_2^0 \frac{dS_2}{dS} \right), T_q = \left| \frac{d\mathbf{R}}{dq} \right|, dS = T_q dq. \quad (4)$$



(a) 曲面上点的矢径

(a) The radius vector of a point on the surface



(b) 两个正交轴系  $(\mathbf{T}_i^0, \mathbf{B}_i^0, \mathbf{N}^0)$  的相对位置

(b) The relative position of 2 orthogonal frames  $(\mathbf{T}_i^0, \mathbf{B}_i^0, \mathbf{N}^0)$

图 1 曲面上点的矢径和正交轴系

Fig. 1 The radius vector and orthogonal frames of a point on the surface

此方向的单位切矢量  $\mathbf{T}_q^0$  用  $\alpha$  角表示为

$$\mathbf{T}_q^0 = \mathbf{T}_1^0 \cos \alpha + \mathbf{B}_1^0 \sin \alpha. \quad (5)$$

将式(3)的第 1 式代入式(5), 化作

$$\mathbf{T}_q^0 = \frac{\sin(\phi - \alpha)}{\sin \phi} \mathbf{T}_1^0 + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \phi} \mathbf{T}_2^0. \quad (6)$$

由此得到其弧长的微分关系为

$$dS_1 = \frac{\sin(\phi - \alpha)}{\sin \phi} dS, dS_2 = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \phi} dS, dS = T_q dq, \quad (7)$$

或

$$dq_1 = -\frac{T_q \sin(\alpha - \phi)}{T_1 \sin \phi} dq, dq_2 = \frac{T_q \sin \alpha}{T_2 \sin \phi} dq. \quad (8)$$

两个轴系  $(\mathbf{T}_i^0, \mathbf{B}_i^0, \mathbf{N}^0)$  存在如下关系:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{T}_2^0 \\ \mathbf{B}_2^0 \\ \mathbf{N}^0 \end{pmatrix} = \Phi \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{T}_1^0 \\ \mathbf{B}_1^0 \\ \mathbf{N}^0 \end{pmatrix}, \Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \phi & \sin \phi & 0 \\ -\sin \phi & \cos \phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (9)$$

## 2 曲面的弯扭度

记  $\mathbf{e}_{i1} = \mathbf{T}_i^0, \mathbf{e}_{i2} = \mathbf{B}_i^0, \mathbf{e}_{i3} = \mathbf{N}^0$ . 轴系  $(\mathbf{T}_i^0, \mathbf{B}_i^0, \mathbf{N}^0)$  沿坐标线  $q_j$  的弯扭度  $\omega_{ij}$  定义为<sup>[14,16]</sup>

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_{ik}}{\partial q_j} = \omega_{ij} \times \mathbf{e}_{ik} \quad \text{or} \quad \omega_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^3 \mathbf{e}_{ik} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_{ik}}{\partial q_j}, \quad (10)$$

这是广义 Kirchhoff 比拟下的双自变量弯扭度. 以坐标线弧长微分为基准的弯扭度记为  $\omega_{ij}^S$ , 两者的关系为

$$\omega_{ij} = T_j \omega_{ij}^S. \quad (11)$$

弯扭度  $\omega_{ij}^S$  的几何意义是点  $P$  以单位速度沿  $q_j$  坐标线“运动”时轴系  $(T_i^0, B_i^0, N^0)$  的角速度。

沿任意  $\alpha$  方向的弯扭度  $\omega_{i\alpha}^S$  为

$$\omega_{i\alpha}^S = \frac{\sin(\phi - \alpha)}{\sin \phi} \omega_{i1}^S + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \phi} \omega_{i2}^S. \tag{12}$$

弯扭度的分量形式记为

$$\omega_{ij} = \omega_{ij}^1 T_i^0 + \omega_{ij}^2 B_i^0 + \omega_{ij}^3 N^0. \tag{13}$$

两轴系的弯扭度分量有如下关系:

$$(\omega_{2j}^1 \quad \omega_{2j}^2 \quad \omega_{2j}^3)^T = \Phi \left( \omega_{1j}^1 \quad \omega_{1j}^2 \quad \omega_{1j}^3 + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial q_j} \right)^T, \tag{14}$$

其中  $\omega_{ij}^k = \omega_{ij} \cdot e_{ik}$ , 矩阵  $\Phi$  由式(9)定义.

由矢径对  $q_1, q_2$  偏导次序的可交换性得到对弯扭度和 Lamé 系数的约束方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial q_2} = \frac{\partial T_2}{\partial q_1} \cos \phi - T_2 \left( \omega_{11}^3 + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial q_1} \right) \sin \phi, \\ T_1 \omega_{12}^3 = \frac{\partial T_2}{\partial q_1} \sin \phi + T_2 \left( \omega_{11}^3 + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial q_1} \right) \cos \phi, \\ T_1 \omega_{12}^2 = T_2 (-\omega_{11}^1 \sin \phi + \omega_{11}^2 \cos \phi). \end{cases} \tag{15}$$

此约束是运算和变形规则导致,称之为内约束.

### 3 轴系姿态的 Euler 角和曲面偏微分方程

建立惯性参照系  $O\xi\eta\zeta$ , 轴系  $(e_{i1}, e_{i2}, e_{i3})$  相对惯性参照系  $(e_\xi, e_\eta, e_\zeta)$  的姿态有多种表达方法,如 Euler 四元数、李群李代数等<sup>[17-20]</sup>, 本文用大家熟知的 Euler 角, 见图 2.

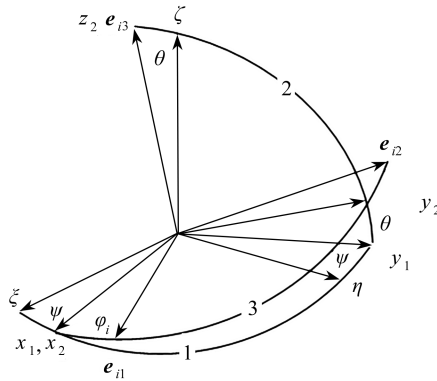


图2 轴系  $(e_{i1}, e_{i2}, e_{i3})$  姿态的 Euler 角

Fig. 2 Euler angles of the attitude of the frames  $(e_{i1}, e_{i2}, e_{i3})$

基的变换关系用矩阵表示为<sup>[4,14,18]</sup>

$$\begin{pmatrix} e_{i1} \\ e_{i2} \\ e_{i3} \end{pmatrix} = Q_i \begin{pmatrix} e_\xi \\ e_\eta \\ e_\zeta \end{pmatrix},$$

$$Q_i = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \psi \cos \varphi_i - \cos \theta \sin \psi \sin \varphi_i & \cos \varphi_i \sin \psi + \cos \psi \cos \theta \sin \varphi_i & \sin \theta \sin \varphi_i \\ -\cos \psi \sin \varphi_i - \cos \theta \sin \psi \cos \varphi_i & -\sin \varphi_i \sin \psi + \cos \psi \cos \theta \cos \varphi_i & \sin \theta \cos \varphi_i \\ \sin \psi \sin \theta & -\cos \psi \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix},$$

$$Q_2 = \Phi Q_1, \tag{16}$$

式中  $\Phi$  由式(9)定义.由图 2 知,  $\psi_2 = \psi_1$ ,  $\theta_2 = \theta_1$ ,  $\varphi_2 = \varphi_1 + \phi$ , 可略去  $\psi, \theta$  的下标.当给定轴系  $(T_i^0, B_i^0, N^0)$

后,容易求得 Euler 角为

$$\psi = \arctan\left(-\frac{\mathbf{N}^0 \cdot \mathbf{e}_\xi}{\mathbf{N}^0 \cdot \mathbf{e}_\eta}\right), \theta = \arccos(\mathbf{N}^0 \cdot \mathbf{e}_\zeta), \varphi_i = \arctan\left(\frac{\mathbf{T}_i^0 \cdot \mathbf{e}_\zeta}{\mathbf{B}_i^0 \cdot \mathbf{e}_\zeta}\right). \tag{17}$$

Euler 角存在奇点  $\theta = n\pi, n = 0, 1, \dots$ , 此时,  $z$  轴和  $\zeta$  轴重合导致角  $\psi$  和  $\varphi$  不能区分.

由刚体动力学知,用 Euler 角表达的弯扭度  $\omega_{ij}$  在基  $(\mathbf{e}_{i1}, \mathbf{e}_{i2}, \mathbf{e}_{i3})$  下的矩阵式为<sup>[4,14,18]</sup>

$$\omega_{ij} = \Theta_i \frac{\partial}{\partial q_j} \begin{pmatrix} \psi \\ \theta \\ \varphi_i \end{pmatrix}, \Theta_i = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \sin \varphi_i & \cos \varphi_i & 0 \\ \sin \theta \cos \varphi_i & -\sin \varphi_i & 0 \\ \cos \theta & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{18}$$

在惯性参照系  $O\xi\eta\zeta$  中,曲面上一点  $P$  的直角坐标为

$$\xi = \xi(q_1, q_2), \eta = \eta(q_1, q_2), \zeta = \zeta(q_1, q_2). \tag{19}$$

式(1)给出曲面的偏微分方程的矢量形式<sup>[14]</sup>:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{R}}{\partial q_i} = T_i \mathbf{T}_i^0. \tag{20}$$

将单位矢量  $\mathbf{T}_i^0$  用 Euler 角表示并投影到惯性参照系的基矢量  $(\mathbf{e}_\xi, \mathbf{e}_\eta, \mathbf{e}_\zeta)$ .方向余弦矩阵(16)的第一行为单位切矢量  $\mathbf{T}_i^0$  在惯性基投影的 Euler 角表示,导出曲面微分方程的直角坐标形式:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial q_i} = T_i (\cos \psi \cos \varphi_i - \cos \theta \sin \psi \sin \varphi_i), \\ \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial q_i} = T_i (\sin \psi \cos \varphi_i + \cos \psi \cos \theta \sin \varphi_i), \\ \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial q_i} = T_i \sin \theta \sin \varphi_i. \end{cases} \tag{21}$$

可见,轴系的姿态是由以  $q_1, q_2$  为自变量的姿态坐标  $\psi, \theta, \varphi_i$  确定.再加上 Lamé 系数和边界条件就能够确定曲面形态.

### 4 曲面的基本二次型和弯扭度表达

曲面第一基本二次型  $I_1$  为<sup>[15]</sup>

$$I_1 = (dS)^2 = (T_q dq)^2 = E (dq_1)^2 + 2Fdq_1 dq_2 + G (dq_2)^2, \tag{22}$$

式中  $E = \mathbf{T}_1 \cdot \mathbf{T}_1 = (T_1)^2, F = \mathbf{T}_1 \cdot \mathbf{T}_2 = T_1 T_2 \cos \phi, G = \mathbf{T}_2 \cdot \mathbf{T}_2 = (T_2)^2$  为曲面的第一类基本量.曲面第二基本二次型为

$$I_2 = L (dq_1)^2 + 2Mdq_1 dq_2 + \tilde{N} (dq_2)^2, \tag{23}$$

其中第二类基本量  $L, M, \tilde{N}$  及其弯扭度表达为

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{\partial \mathbf{T}_1}{\partial q_1} \cdot \mathbf{N}^0 = -\mathbf{T}_1 \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{N}^0}{\partial q_1} = -T_1 \omega_{11}^2, \\ M &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial \mathbf{T}_1}{\partial q_2} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{T}_2}{\partial q_1} \right) \cdot \mathbf{N}^0 = \\ &\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \left( \mathbf{T}_1 \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{N}^0}{\partial q_2} + \mathbf{T}_2 \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{N}^0}{\partial q_1} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} (T_1 \omega_{12}^2 + T_2 \omega_{21}^2), \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{T}_1}{\partial q_2} \cdot \mathbf{N}^0 = -\mathbf{T}_1 \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{N}^0}{\partial q_2} = -\mathbf{T}_1 \cdot (\boldsymbol{\omega}_{12} \times \mathbf{N}^0) = -T_1 \omega_{12}^2, \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{T}_2}{\partial q_1} \cdot \mathbf{N}^0 = -\mathbf{T}_2 \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{N}^0}{\partial q_1} = -\mathbf{T}_2 \cdot (\boldsymbol{\omega}_{21} \times \mathbf{N}^0) = -T_2 \omega_{21}^2, \end{cases} \end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

$$\tilde{N} = \frac{\partial T_2}{\partial q_2} \cdot N^0 = -T_2 \cdot \frac{\partial N^0}{\partial q_2} = -T_2 \omega_{22}^2,$$

这里  $\tilde{N}$  上的波浪号用来区别法向量记号, 推导中用到了基矢量的正交性.

用角  $\alpha$  和  $T_q dq$  表达中面的第二基本二次型  $I_2$ . 将式(8)代入式(23), 得到

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{\sin \phi} \left[ \frac{\sin(\alpha - \phi)}{T_1} (-\omega_{11}^1 \sin \alpha + \omega_{11}^2 \cos \alpha) - \frac{\sin \alpha}{T_2} (-\omega_{11}^1 \sin \alpha + \omega_{12}^2 \cos \alpha) \right] (T_q dq)^2. \quad (25)$$

曲面第一和第二基本二次型完全由  $T_1, T_2, \omega_{11}^2, \omega_{12}^1, \omega_{12}^2, \phi$  这六个因素确定.

## 5 曲面的法曲率及其主曲率和主方向

曲面的法曲率  $\kappa_n$  用第一和第二基本二次型表示为<sup>[15]</sup>

$$\kappa_n = \frac{I_2}{I_1}. \quad (26)$$

由式(22)和式(25), 化作法曲率的弯扭度表达式:

$$\kappa_n = \frac{1}{2} (a \sin(2\alpha) - b \cos(2\alpha)) + \frac{1}{2} c, \quad (27)$$

式中

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{T_1} (\omega_{11}^1 + \omega_{11}^2 \cot \phi) - \frac{1}{T_2 \sin \phi} \omega_{12}^2, \\ b = \frac{1}{T_1} (\omega_{11}^2 - \omega_{11}^1 \cot \phi) + \frac{1}{T_2 \sin \phi} \omega_{12}^1, \\ c = -\frac{1}{T_1} (\omega_{11}^2 + \omega_{11}^1 \cot \phi) + \frac{1}{T_2 \sin \phi} \omega_{12}^1. \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

对曲面上给定的点和方向, 弯扭度和 Lamé 系数都是确定的, 不同方向的法曲率是  $\alpha$  的函数. 令

$$\frac{d\kappa_n}{d\alpha} = 0, \quad (29)$$

导出关于法曲率的驻值方程, 即主方向方程

$$a \cos(2\alpha) + b \sin(2\alpha) = 0. \quad (30)$$

解得

$$\tan(2\alpha) = -\frac{a}{b}, \quad (31)$$

得到的两个根代表互相垂直的两个主方向:

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(-\frac{a}{b}\right), \quad \alpha_2 = \alpha_1 + \frac{\pi}{2}. \quad (32)$$

将这两个根依次代入式(27), 得到两个主曲率, 记为  $\kappa_{n1}, \kappa_{n2}$ :

$$\kappa_{n1, n2} = \frac{1}{2} (a \sin(2\alpha_{1,2}) - b \cos(2\alpha_{1,2})) + \frac{1}{2} c = \frac{1}{2} (c \pm \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}). \quad (33)$$

可以证明, 这两个主曲率一个为极大, 另一个为极小.

在曲面微分几何中, 主曲率和主方向用第一和第二类基本量表示为<sup>[15]</sup>

$$\kappa_{n1, n2} = \frac{(LG + E\tilde{N} - 2MF) \pm \sqrt{(LG + E\tilde{N} - 2MF)^2 - 4(EG - F^2)(L\tilde{N} - M^2)}}{2(EG - F^2)}, \quad (34)$$

对应的主方向为

$$\left( \frac{dq_2}{dq_1} \right)_k = -\frac{M - \kappa_{nk} F}{\tilde{N} - \kappa_{nk} G} = -\frac{L - \kappa_{nk} E}{M - \kappa_{nk} F}. \quad (35)$$

其中由式(8)得

$$\frac{dq_2}{dq_1} = -\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin(\alpha - \phi)} \frac{T_1}{T_2}. \tag{36}$$

将第一和第二基本量代入式(34)和式(35),结果是一致的.

## 6 沿主方向的弯扭度及其在主方向的投影

计算沿由式(31)给出的主方向的弯扭度,并计算其沿主方向的投影式.沿主方向的单位切矢量  $\mathbf{T}_{\alpha_1}^0, \mathbf{T}_{\alpha_2}^0$  形成轴系  $(\mathbf{T}_{\alpha_1}^0, \mathbf{T}_{\alpha_2}^0, \mathbf{N}^0)$ , 用轴系  $(\mathbf{T}_1^0, \mathbf{T}_2^0, \mathbf{N}^0)$  表示为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{T}_{\alpha_1}^0 \\ \mathbf{T}_{\alpha_2}^0 \\ \mathbf{N}^0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha_1 & \sin \alpha_1 & 0 \\ -\sin \alpha_1 & \cos \alpha_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{T}_1^0 \\ \mathbf{T}_2^0 \\ \mathbf{N}^0 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{37}$$

其中  $\alpha_1$  为主方向,另一个主方向为  $\alpha_2 = \alpha_1 + \pi/2$ , 即依次为  $\mathbf{T}_{\alpha_1}^0, \mathbf{T}_{\alpha_2}^0$  方向.将主方向代入式(12),得到沿主方向的弯扭度:

$$\frac{\omega_{1\alpha_j}}{T_q} = \frac{\sin(\phi - \alpha_j)}{\sin \phi} \frac{\omega_{11}}{T_1} + \frac{\sin \alpha_j}{\sin \phi} \frac{\omega_{12}}{T_2}, \tag{38}$$

其沿轴系  $(\mathbf{T}_{\alpha_1}^0, \mathbf{T}_{\alpha_2}^0, \mathbf{N}^0)$  的分量为

$$\frac{\omega_{1\alpha_1}}{T_{\alpha_1}^0} \cdot \mathbf{T}_{\alpha_1}^0 = \frac{1}{2} b \sin(2\alpha_1) + \frac{1}{2} a \cos(2\alpha_1) + \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{\omega_{11}^2}{T_1} \cot \phi + \frac{\omega_{11}^1}{T_1} + \frac{\omega_{12}^2}{T_2} \frac{1}{\sin \phi} \right), \tag{39}$$

其中参数  $a, b$  由式(28)定义,用到了关系式(37).将主方向表达式(31)代入式(39),并注意到约束方程式(15)的第3式,得到

$$\omega_{1\alpha_1} \cdot \mathbf{T}_{\alpha_1}^0 = 0, \tag{40}$$

这是主方向的弯扭度特征.同理可得到

$$\omega_{1\alpha_2} \cdot \mathbf{T}_{\alpha_2}^0 = 0, \tag{41}$$

这个结论与坐标线为曲率线的条件<sup>[15]</sup>

$$F = 0, M = 0 \tag{42}$$

是一致的.沿另一主方向的投影  $\omega_{1\alpha_1} \cdot \mathbf{T}_{\alpha_2}^0$  为

$$\frac{\omega_{1\alpha_1}}{T_{\alpha_1}^0} \cdot \mathbf{T}_{\alpha_2}^0 = -\left( \frac{1}{2} a \sin(2\alpha_1) - \frac{1}{2} b \cos(2\alpha_1) + \frac{1}{2} c \right) = -\kappa_{n1}. \tag{43}$$

同理,有

$$\frac{\omega_{1\alpha_2}}{T_{\alpha_2}^0} \cdot \mathbf{T}_{\alpha_1}^0 = \frac{1}{2} (a \sin(2\alpha_2) - b \cos(2\alpha_2)) + \frac{1}{2} c = \kappa_{n2}. \tag{44}$$

结果与式(33)一致.这也进一步明确了弯扭度的几何意义.

## 7 算 例

讨论半径为  $R$  的半球面.球面用球坐标  $(q_1, q_2, R)$  表示,其中广义弧坐标  $q_1$  和  $q_2$  分别为球面的经度和纬度坐标,如图 3 所示.曲面上点的矢径为

$$\mathbf{R} = R \cos q_2 (\mathbf{e}_\xi \cos q_1 + \mathbf{e}_\eta \sin q_1) + R \mathbf{e}_z \sin q_2. \tag{45}$$

沿  $q_i$  坐标线的单位切矢量  $\mathbf{T}_i^0$  和单位法矢量  $\mathbf{N}^0$  分别为

$$\mathbf{T}_1^0 = -\mathbf{e}_\xi \sin q_1 + \mathbf{e}_\eta \cos q_1, \mathbf{T}_2^0 = -\mathbf{e}_r \sin q_2 + \mathbf{e}_z \cos q_2, \mathbf{N}^0 = \mathbf{e}_r \cos q_2 + \mathbf{e}_z \sin q_2, \tag{46}$$

式中  $\mathbf{e}_r = \mathbf{e}_\xi \cos q_1 + \mathbf{e}_\eta \sin q_1$ . Lamé 系数  $T_i$  和坐标线的弧长微分  $dS_i$  分别为



$$T_1 = R \cos q_2, T_2 = R, dS_1 = R \cos q_2 dq_1, dS_2 = R dq_2. \quad (47)$$

因  $\mathbf{T}_1^0 \cdot \mathbf{T}_2^0 = 0$ , 所以有  $\phi = \pi/2$ ,  $\mathbf{B}_1^0 = \mathbf{T}_2^0$ ,  $\mathbf{B}_2^0 = -\mathbf{T}_1^0$ . 由式(10)得到球面的弯扭度为

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_{11} = \boldsymbol{\omega}_{21} = \mathbf{e}_\zeta, \boldsymbol{\omega}_{12} = \boldsymbol{\omega}_{22} = \mathbf{e}_\xi \sin q_1 - \mathbf{e}_\eta \cos q_1, \quad (48)$$

或

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_{11} = \mathbf{B}_1^0 \cos q_2 + \mathbf{N}^0 \sin q_2, \boldsymbol{\omega}_{12} = -\mathbf{T}_1^0, \boldsymbol{\omega}_{21} = \mathbf{T}_2^0 \cos q_2 + \mathbf{N}^0 \sin q_2, \boldsymbol{\omega}_{22} = \mathbf{B}_2^0. \quad (49)$$

可见弯扭度  $\boldsymbol{\omega}_{11} = \boldsymbol{\omega}_{21}$  是绕着轴  $\mathbf{e}_\zeta$  转动,  $\boldsymbol{\omega}_{12} = \boldsymbol{\omega}_{22}$  是绕着轴  $\mathbf{T}_1^0 = -\mathbf{B}_2^0$  转动的“角速度”. 代入式(15), 得到约束方程:

$$\frac{\partial T_1}{\partial q_2} = T_2 \sin q_2, \frac{\partial T_2}{\partial q_1} = 0. \quad (50)$$

解得

$$T_2 = T_2(q_2), T_1 = \int T_2(q_2) \sin q_2 dq_2. \quad (51)$$

由式(47)知, 球面的 Lamé 系数和弯扭度满足约束方程(50), 但是反之不然. 亦即, 对于球面的弯扭度, 满足约束方程的 Lamé 系数, 未必是球面的. 显然, 本例中对应球面的 Lamé 系数是  $T_2 = R$ .

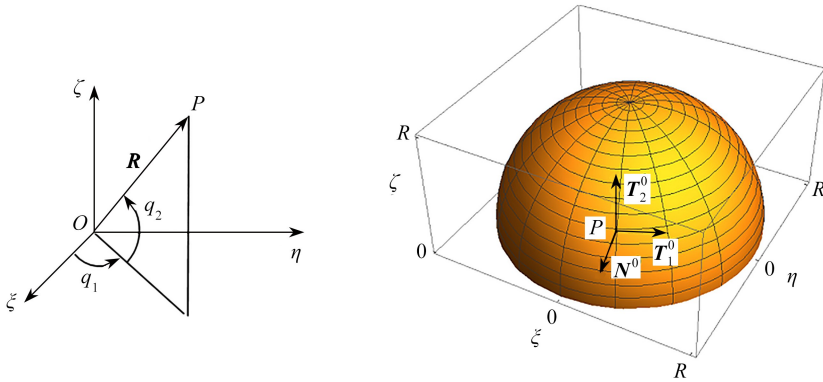


图3 球面坐标和球面上的轴系

Fig. 3 Spherical coordinates and frames on the spherical surface

由式(17)得到轴系  $(\mathbf{T}_i^0, \mathbf{B}_i^0, \mathbf{N}^0)$  姿态的 Euler 角表达式如下:

$$\psi = \frac{\pi}{2} + q_1, \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} - q_2, \varphi_1 = 0, \varphi_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}. \quad (52)$$

将式(35)代入式(20), 得到曲面微分方程

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial q_1} = -T_1 \sin q_1, \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial q_1} = T_1 \cos q_1, \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial q_1} = 0, \quad (53)$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial q_2} = -T_2 \cos q_1 \sin q_2, \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial q_2} = -T_2 \sin q_1 \sin q_2, \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial q_2} = T_2 \cos q_2, \quad (54)$$

$T_1$  由式(51)确定. 不同的  $T_2$  值对应不同半径的球面, 取  $T_2 = R$  时就回到式(45).

球面的第一和第二类基本量为

$$E = R^2 \cos^2 q_2, F = 0, G = R^2, \quad (55)$$

$$L = -R \cos^2 q_2, M = 0, \tilde{N} = -R. \quad (56)$$

将式(47)、(49)和式(52)中的相关量代入式(28), 得到

$$a = b = 0, c = -\frac{2}{R}. \quad (57)$$

式(27)给出法曲率为常值  $\kappa_n = -1/R$ . 显然球面大圆弧的曲率为  $1/R$ , 表明  $I_2 < 0$ .



## 8 结 语

本文用正交轴系的姿态坐标和弯扭度表达了曲面微分方程、第一和第二基本二次型、法曲率及其主曲率和主方向,表明了这一方法对描述曲面局部形态的可行性和正确性.可以断言,这一方法同样可以用来表达曲面的 Rodrigues 方程、Weingarten 公式和 Gauss 公式以及曲面论的基本方程<sup>[15]</sup>,从而为弹性薄壳广义 Kirchhoff 动力学比拟方法奠定曲面理论基础.

本方法的优势还将体现在对曲面随时间变形和运动的描述上,使正交轴系随空间的运动和随时间的运动在数学形式上等同.

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