具有抛物线边界的二维弹性 介质的 Green 函数

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摘 要

文章求解了具有抛物线边界的二维弹性介质的两种Green函数,一种是自由边界问题,另一种是刚性边界问题。我们还求得了当抛物线边界退化成半无限裂纹或半无限刚性裂纹时裂纹尖端的奇异场,得到了集中力作用于边界的基本解,这个基本解使得我们可以通过沿边界积分确定任意分布荷载的弹性解。

关键词 Stroh公式 特征值 应力强度因子

一、引言

最近几年,许多的研究人员研究了各向异性弹性材料的Green函数,这个函数是边界元的基础^[1~8]。通常由于弹性体的边界条件难以满足,在工程中有限元或边界元这些数值方法被广泛地使用着,因此如何有效地获得弹性材料的 Green 函数显得尤为重要。Stroh,A·N^[0]在研究各向异性介质中的位错及表面波时曾发展了一个非常 有 用 的 特 征 值 方 法,即 Stroh方法,该方法通过特征函数的形式将各向异性弹性介质的平面问题的一般 解 表 示 出来,使得求解过程异常简洁,后来Tonning和Ingebrigtsen^[10](1969)对 Stroh 方法做了改进和推广,紧接着Malen及Lothe等人^[3~7]对该方法做了更进一步地整理,使其更加实用。Malen^[3]还利用它求解了各向异性弹性介质的Green函数问题,Ting等还求得了无限或半无限介质的平面问题的 Green函数^[11~13]。但在工程中,经常会遇到具有曲线边界的二维介质问题,由于在它们的边界上难以满足给定的边界条件,使得其Green函数难以求解。最近Hwu及Yen^[2]利用 Stroh 方法及映射函数法突破性地求得了含椭圆孔洞的二维无限介质的Green函数,为研究材料中的微结构问题奠定了基础。

在本文考虑到通过映射也可以将抛物线边界映射成实轴(x₁轴),因此我们利用 Stroh 方法求解了具有抛物线边界的弹性介质的Green函数问题,并且还研究了当抛物线退化成半无限裂纹或半无限刚性裂纹时的尖端奇异场。

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二、基本方程

这一部分首先简要介绍一下Stroh方法。

在一直角坐标系 x_i (i=1, 2, 3)中,取 u_i , σ_{ij} 及 ε_{ij} 分别表示位移,应力及应变,那么应力应变关系及平衡方程可写成:

$$\sigma_{ij} = C_{ijkl} u_{k,l} \tag{2.1}$$

$$\sigma_{ij,j} = 0 \tag{2.2}$$

其中

$$C_{ijkl} = C_{ijkl} = C_{klkj} \tag{2.3}$$

是材料的弹性系数,除非特别声明,重复指标总表示哑标,逗号表示求偏导。

平面变形的特征要求 u_1 及 σ_{ij} 仅为 x_1 与 x_2 的函数,所以(2.2)成为

$$\sigma_{1i,1} + \sigma_{2i,2} = 0 \qquad (i = 1, 2, 3) \tag{2.4}$$

由上面的方程发现,我们可以构造一个三维矢量 $\phi(x_1,x_2)^{(6)}$

$$\phi_{i}(x_{1}, x_{2}) = \int_{a_{1}}^{x_{1}} \sigma_{2i}(\zeta, a_{2}) d\zeta - \int_{a_{2}}^{x_{2}} \sigma_{1i}(x_{1}, \eta) d\eta$$
 (2.5)

 a_1 和 a_2 是任意实数。由(2.4)及(2.5)容易发现, σ_{ij} 与 ϕ 之间存在下列关系:

$$\sigma_{1i} = -\phi_{i,2} \qquad \sigma_{2i} = \phi_{i,1} \tag{2.6}$$

联合(2.1)与(2.6),

$$R(0)u_{1}-Q(\frac{\pi}{2})u_{1}+\phi_{1}=0$$

$$-Q(0)u_{1}-R\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)u_{2}-\phi_{2}=0$$
 (2.7)

式中

$$Q_{ij}(0) = C_{i1j1}$$
 $Q_{ij}(\frac{\pi}{2}) = C_{i2j2}$

$$R_{ij}(0) = -C_{i2j1} \qquad R_{ij}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = C_{i1j2} \tag{2.8}$$

引入一个新的六维矢量

$$W = \langle u, \phi \rangle^T \tag{2.9}$$

右上标T表示转置,将(2.7)写成六维整体形式

$$N(0)W_{,1}-W_{,2}=0 (2.10)$$

中た

$$N(0) = \left\langle \begin{matrix} N_{1}(0) & N_{2}(0) \\ N_{3}(0) & N_{1}^{T}(0) \end{matrix} \right\rangle$$

$$N_{1}(0) = -Q^{-1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) R^{T} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$N_{2}(0) = Q^{-1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = N_{2}^{T}(0)$$

$$N_{3}(0) = R \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) Q^{-1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) R^{T} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - Q(0) = N_{3}^{T}(0)$$

$$(2.11)$$

因此,各向异性弹性材料的二维变形问题的一般解就可写成[6]

$$W = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{6} f_{\alpha}(z_{\alpha}) \zeta_{\alpha} \qquad z_{\alpha} = x_{1} + p_{\alpha}(0) x_{2} \qquad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, 6) \qquad (2.12)$$

其中 $p_{\sigma}(0)$, ζ_{σ} 是N(0)的特征值及相关的特征矢量,且

$$\xi_a = \langle a_a, b_a \rangle^T$$

a。及b。是三维矢量。

方程(2.12)为二维各向异性弹性力学的Stroh解,在工程应用中,我们可以由给定的边界条件决定待定函数 $f_{\mathfrak{g}}(\cdot)$ 的形式。

为了后面运算的需要,引入下列矩阵

$$A = (a_1, a_2, a_3) \tag{2.13}$$

$$B = (b_1, b_2, b_3) \tag{2.14}$$

$$H = 2iAA^{T}, L = -2iBB^{T}, S = i(2AB^{T} - I)$$
 (2.15)

式中 I为三维单位阵, $i=\sqrt{-1}$,很容易证明。(2.15)式中的三个矩阵是纯实的,而且H及L对称正定。在这三个矩阵中还存在下列关系

$$LS + S^{T}L = 0$$
, $HS^{T} + SH = 0$, $HL - S^{2} = I$ (2.16)

三、具有抛物线边界Ω的各向异性平面的Green函数

A.自由表面

材料占据 $x_2 < ax_1^2(a>0)$ 空间,一个线力f作用在点

$$(x_1, x_2) = (x_1^0, x_2^0)$$
 (3.1)

假设抛物线方程为

$$x_2 = ax_1^2 \qquad (a \geqslant 0) \tag{3.2}$$

这个问题的弹性解就是其Green函数。若是自由边界,则边界条件为

$$t_m = \phi, n = 0$$
 (沿 Ω)
$$\int_{o} d\phi = f$$
 (沿任意包含 x^0 点的封闭曲线 c)
$$\sigma_{s,s} \to 0$$
 (在无限远处)

式中 t_m 为沿抛物线边界上的表面力,表面法向为m, t_m 与 ϕ , n之间的互等性可见[11]。式中n为边界的切向(见图1),(3.3)式中的第二个方程来源于力的平衡条件。

为满足(3.3)式,关键是选择 $f_a(z_a)$ 的形式,(3.3)第二式表示 ϕ 必须是沿 x^o 点的多值函数,但与应力场相关联的 ϕ 的一阶导数必须单值,而且在 $|x|\to\infty$ 时,其导数也趋于0.所以满足(3.3)式的最好选择是对数函数。因此位移及应力场可选为。

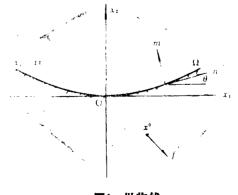


图1 抛物线

$$u = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \{ A \langle \ln(\xi_* - \xi_*^0) \rangle q_0 \} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{3} \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \{ A \langle \ln(\xi_* - \bar{\xi}_*^0) \rangle q_\alpha \}$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \{ B \langle \ln(\zeta_{*} - \zeta_{*}^{0}) \rangle q_{0} \} + \sum_{\sigma=1}^{3} \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \{ B \langle \ln(\zeta_{*} - \overline{\xi}_{\sigma}^{0}) \rangle q_{\sigma} \}$$
(3.4)

其中 q₀及q₀是待定常数,

$$\xi_a = \frac{\sqrt{1 + 4a p_a z_a} - 1}{2a p_a}, \quad \xi_a^0 = \frac{\sqrt{1 + 4a p_a z_a^0 - 1}}{2a p_a} \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, 3)$$
 (3.5)

$$\langle f_{*}(\xi_{*}-\xi_{*}^{0})\rangle = \operatorname{diag}\{f_{1}(\xi_{1}-\xi_{1}^{0}), f_{2}(\xi_{2}-\xi_{2}^{0}), f_{3}(\xi_{3}-\xi_{3}^{0})\} \\ \langle f_{*}(\xi_{*}-\bar{\xi}_{2}^{0})\rangle = \operatorname{diag}\{f_{1}(\xi_{1}-\bar{\xi}_{2}^{0}), f_{2}(\xi_{2}-\bar{\xi}_{3}^{0}), f_{3}(\xi_{3}-\bar{\xi}_{3}^{0})\}$$
(3.6)

 $f_a(\cdot)$ 表示任意的函数形式。

为了决定 $q_k(k=0,1,2,3)$,我们必须计算沿 Ω 的 ϕ ,n, Ω 的方程由(3.2)给出。利用求导的链式法则

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial \zeta_a} \cdot \frac{\partial \zeta_a}{\partial z_a} \left[\frac{\partial z_a}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial n} + \frac{\partial z_a}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial n} \right]$$
(3.7)

中た

$$\zeta_{a} = x_{1}, \quad \frac{\partial \zeta_{a}}{\partial z_{a}} = \frac{1}{1 + 2a p_{a} x_{1}}, \quad \frac{\partial x_{1}}{\partial n} = \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial x_{2}}{\partial n} = \sin \theta, \quad \sin \theta = \frac{2a x_{1}}{\sqrt{1 + 4a^{2} x_{1}^{2}}}, \quad \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 4a^{2} x_{1}^{2}}}$$
(3.8)

将上述结果代入(3.4)中,得到

$$\langle \ln(\zeta_{*} - \zeta_{*}^{0}) \rangle,_{n} = \operatorname{diag}[C_{1}, C_{2}, C_{3}] = \sum_{k=1}^{3} C_{k} I_{k}$$

$$\langle \ln(\zeta_{*} - \bar{\zeta}_{a}^{0}) \rangle,_{n} = \bar{C}_{k} I_{k} \quad (k = 1, 2, 3)$$
(3.9)

其中

$$C_{k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 4a^{2}x_{1}^{2}}} \frac{1}{x_{1} - \zeta_{k}^{0}}$$
 (3.10)

 $I_1 = \text{diag}\{1, 0, 0\}, I_2 = \text{diag}\{0, 1, 0\}, I_3 = \text{diag}\{0, 0, 1\}$ (3.11)

一个平凡等式是

$$\sum_{k=1}^{3} I_{k} = I \tag{3.12}$$

将(3.4)第二式和(3.9)代入(3.3)第一式中,就可得到 q_k

$$q_k = B^{-1} \bar{B} I_k \bar{q}_0 \qquad (k=1, 2, 3)$$
 (3.13)

力的平衡性条件(3.3)第二式和位移的单值性要求将提供下面两个方程

$$2\operatorname{Re}(Bq_0) = f$$

$$2\operatorname{Re}(Aq_0) = 0$$
(3.14)

因此

$$q_0 = A^T f \tag{3.15}$$

于是,介质的Green函数就可以写成

$$u = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \{ A \langle \ln(\xi_{*} - \xi_{*}^{0}) \rangle A^{T} \} f + \sum_{a=1}^{3} \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \{ A \langle \ln(\xi_{*} - \bar{\xi}_{a}^{0}) B^{-1} \bar{B} I_{k} \bar{A}^{T} \} f \}$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \{ B \langle \ln(\xi_{*} - \xi_{*}^{0}) \rangle A^{T} \} f + \sum_{a=1}^{3} \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \{ B \langle \ln(\xi_{*} - \bar{\xi}_{a}^{0}) B^{-1} \bar{B} I_{k} \bar{A}^{T} \} f \}$$

$$(3.16)$$

介质中的应力场为

$$t_1 = -\phi$$
,

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ B \left\langle \frac{p_{*}}{(\zeta_{*} - \zeta_{*}^{0}) \sqrt{1 + 4ap_{*}z_{*}}} \right\rangle A^{T} \right\} f$$

$$-\frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{3} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ B \left\langle \frac{p_{*}}{(\zeta_{*} - \overline{\xi}_{k}^{0}) \sqrt{1 + 4ap_{*}z_{*}}} \right\rangle B^{-1} \overline{B} I_{k} \overline{A}^{T} \right\} f$$

$$t_{2} = \phi_{,1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ B \left\langle \frac{1}{(\zeta_{*} - \zeta_{*}^{0}) \sqrt{1 + 4ap_{*}z_{*}}} \right\rangle A^{T} \right\} f$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{3} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ B \left\langle \frac{1}{(\zeta_{*} - \overline{\xi}_{k}^{0}) \sqrt{1 + 4ap_{*}z_{*}}} \right\rangle B^{-1} \overline{B} I_{k} \overline{A}^{T} \right\} f$$

$$(3.17)$$

式中 $t_1 = (\sigma_{11} \ \sigma_{12} \ \sigma_{23})^T$, $t_2 = (\sigma_{21} \ \sigma_{22} \ \sigma_{23})^T$, σ_{33} 可由条件 $\varepsilon_{33} = 0$ 来确定。

尤其是当令(3.17)中的 $a\to\infty$ 时,图1示的抛物线边界 Ω 将退化成一半无限裂纹,因此这个结构的应力场为

$$t_{1} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ B \left\langle \frac{p_{*}}{\sqrt{z_{*}} (\sqrt{z_{*}} - \sqrt{z_{*}^{0}})} \right\rangle A^{T} \right\} f$$

$$- \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{3} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ B \left\langle \frac{p_{*}}{\sqrt{z_{*}} (\sqrt{z^{*}} - \sqrt{z_{*}^{0}})} \right\rangle B^{-1} \overline{B} I_{k} \overline{A}^{T} \right\} f$$

$$t_{2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ B \left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{z_{*}} (\sqrt{z_{*}} - \sqrt{z_{*}^{0}})} \right\rangle A^{T} \right\} f$$

$$- \frac{1}{2\pi} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ B \left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{z_{*}} (\sqrt{z_{*}} - \sqrt{z_{*}^{0}})} \right\rangle B^{-1} \overline{B} I_{k} \overline{A}^{T} \right\} f$$

由(3.18)可以发现:

a.应力场在裂纹尖点A是奇异的

b. $\exists |x| \to \infty$ 时, $\sigma_{ij} \to 0$

当集中力f作用在边界 Ω 上时,即

$$x_2^0 = a(x_1^0)^2 \tag{3.19}$$

联合(3.16)及(3.19), 就可得此时的Green函数为

$$u = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \{ A \langle \ln(\xi_* - x_1^0) \rangle g \}$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \{ B \langle \ln(\xi_* - x_1^0) \rangle g \}$$
(3.20)

$$g = B^{-1}f \tag{3.21}$$

当令a→0且让 (x_1^0, x_2^0) =(0, 0)时,图 1 示的空间将退化成半无限平面,因此由(3.20)可得其表面Green函数

$$\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \{ A \langle \ln z_* \rangle g \}$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \{ B \langle \ln z_* \rangle g \}$$
(3.22)

这个结果正是T.C.T.Ting的结论[18]。

设g是 x_1 的函数,那么用(3.20)式我们还可求解沿抛物线 Ω 作用分布荷载的弹性场。 (3.20)还可以表示成另一等价形式

$$u = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ A \left\langle \ln \left(\zeta_* - \rho \sqrt{\frac{x_2^0}{a}} \right) \right\rangle g \right\}$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ B \left\langle \ln \left(\zeta_* - \rho \sqrt{\frac{x_2^0}{a}} \right) \right\rangle g \right\}$$
(3.23)

其中

$$\rho = \begin{cases} 1 & (\exists x_1^0 > 0) \\ -1 & (\exists x_1^0 < 0) \end{cases}$$
 (3.24)

由(3.23),可以得到介质中的应力场为

$$t_1 = -\frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ B \left\langle \frac{p_*}{\sqrt{1 + 4ap_* z_*}} \frac{1}{\zeta_* - \rho \sqrt{\frac{x_2^0}{a}}} \right\rangle g \right\}$$

$$t_{2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ B \left\langle \sqrt{1 + 4ap_{*}z_{*}} \left(\xi_{*} - \rho \sqrt{\frac{x_{2}^{0}}{a}} \right) \right\rangle g \right\}$$
(3.25)

让图 1 中的 $a \rightarrow \infty$, 则抛物线边界将退化成一半无限裂纹 (图2) 因此(3.25)成为

$$t_{1} = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ B \left\langle \frac{p_{*}}{(\sqrt{z_{*}} - \rho_{\sqrt{p_{*}}x_{2}^{0}})\sqrt{z_{*}}} \right\rangle g \right\}$$

$$t_{2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ B \left\langle \frac{1}{(\sqrt{z_{*}} - \rho_{\sqrt{p_{*}}x_{2}^{0}})\sqrt{z_{*}}} \right\rangle g \right\}$$

$$(3.26)$$

因此, 当 $a \rightarrow \infty$ 且 $(x_1^0, x_2^0) = (0, b)$ 时, 裂纹尖端的应力强度因子为

$$K = \lim_{\substack{x_2 \to 0 \\ x_1 \to 0}} \sqrt{-2\pi x_2} t_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi b}} f$$
 (3.27)

上式表明,K与材料性质无关,它恒等于各向同性材料的应力强度因子 $^{(14)}$ 。这个结果是给定力的边界条件所要求的。

B 刚性表面

见图1,材料占据空间 $x_2 < ax_1^2$ 且一个线力f作用在点 $x = (x_1^0, x_2^0)$,在 Ω 面上,位移为0,即给定刚性位移边界条件,所以沿着 Ω 的条件可写成

$$u=0$$
 (沿 Ω)
$$\int_{\sigma} d\phi = f$$
 (沿任意包含点 (x_1^0, x_2^0) 的封闭曲线 ε)
$$\sigma_{ij} \to 0$$
 (在无限远处) (3.28)

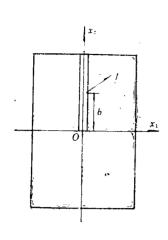


图2 自由表面裂纹

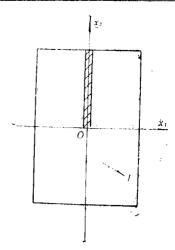


图3 刚性表面裂纹

类似地,也可得到这种情形下的Green函数为

$$u = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \{ A \langle \ln(\xi_{*} - \xi_{*}^{0}) \rangle \eta_{0} \} + \sum_{a=1}^{3} \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \{ A \langle \ln(\xi_{*} - \bar{\xi}_{a}^{0}) \rangle \eta_{a} \}$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \{ B \langle \ln(\xi_{*} - \xi_{*}^{0}) \rangle \eta_{0} \} + \sum_{a=1}^{3} \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \{ B \langle \ln(\xi_{*} - \bar{\xi}_{a}^{0}) \rangle \eta_{a} \}$$

$$(3.29)$$

式中 7.0及7.0是三维待定矢量。

经过同样的过程可以求得:

$$\eta_{k} = A^{-1} \overline{A} I_{k} \widetilde{\eta}_{0} \qquad (k=1, 2, 3)$$

$$\eta_{0} = A^{T} f$$
(3.30)

所以, Green函数为

$$u = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \{ A \langle \ln(\zeta_* - \zeta_*^0) \rangle A^T \} f + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{3} \operatorname{Im} \{ A \langle \ln(\zeta_* - \bar{\zeta}_k^0) \rangle A^{-1} A I_k A^T \} f$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \{ B \langle \ln(\xi_* - \xi_*^0) \rangle A^T \} f + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{3} \operatorname{Im} \{ B \langle \ln(\xi_* - \overline{\xi}_k^0) \rangle A^{-1} \overline{A} I_k \overline{A}^T \} f \quad (3.31)$$

同样,介质中的应力场为

$$t_{1} = -\frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ B \left\langle \frac{p_{*}}{(\zeta_{*} - \zeta_{*}^{0}) \sqrt{1 + 4ap_{*}z_{*}}} \right\rangle A^{T} \right\} f$$

$$-\frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{3} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ B \left\langle \frac{p_{*}}{(\zeta_{*} - \overline{\zeta}_{k}^{0}) \sqrt{1 + 4ap_{*}z_{*}}} \right\rangle A^{-1} \overline{A} I_{k} \overline{A}^{T} \right\} f$$

$$t_{2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ B \left\langle \frac{1}{(\zeta_{*} - \zeta_{*}^{0}) \sqrt{1 + 4ap_{*}z_{*}}} \right\rangle A^{T} \right\} f$$

$$+\frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{3} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ B \left\langle \frac{1}{(\zeta_{*} - \overline{\zeta}_{k}^{0}) \sqrt{1 + 4ap_{*}z_{*}}} \right\rangle A^{-1} \overline{A} I_{k} \overline{A}^{T} \right\} f$$

$$(3.32)$$

令(3.32)中的 $a \rightarrow \infty$ 就得到一半无限刚性裂纹(图3),它的应力场为

$$t_{1} = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ B \left\langle \frac{p_{\star}}{\sqrt{z_{\star}} (\sqrt{z_{\star}} - \sqrt{z_{\star}^{0}})} \right\rangle A^{T} \right\} f$$

$$-\frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{3} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ B \left\langle \frac{p_{\star}}{\sqrt{z_{\star}} (\sqrt{z_{\star}} - \sqrt{\frac{p_{\star}}{\bar{p}_{k}}} \bar{z}_{k}^{0})} \right\rangle A^{-1} A I_{k} A^{T} \right\} f$$

$$t_{2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ B \left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{z_{\star}} (\sqrt{z_{\star}} - \sqrt{z_{\star}^{0}})} \right\rangle A^{T} \right\} f$$

$$+\frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{3} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ B \left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{z_{\star}} (\sqrt{z_{\star}} - \sqrt{\frac{p_{\star}}{\bar{p}_{k}}} \bar{z}_{k}^{0})} \right\rangle A^{-1} A I_{k} A^{T} \right\} f$$

$$(3.33)$$

因此裂纹尖端的应力强度因子为

$$K = \lim_{\substack{x_2 \to 0 \\ x_1 \to 0}} \sqrt{-2\pi x_2} t_1 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\operatorname{Re} \left\{ B \left\langle \sqrt{\frac{p_*}{x_1^0 + p_* x_2^0}} \right\rangle A^T \right\} f \right]$$

$$+ \operatorname{Re} \left\{ B A^{-1} \overline{A} \left\langle \sqrt{\frac{\overline{p}_*}{x_1^0 + \overline{p}_* x_2^0}} \right\rangle \overline{A}^T \right\} f \right]$$
(3.34)

特别是, 当 $x_{1}^{0}=0$ 时

$$K=0 (3.35)$$

从(3.34)发现,此时的应力强度因子与材料性质有关,这是由于在边界上给定的是位移的刚性边界条件。

四、结论

我们求解了具有抛物线边界的二维弹性介质的两种 Green 函数,一种是自由 边界 问题,另一种是刚性边界问题,在此基础上研究了半无限裂纹问题,求得了裂纹尖端的应力强度因子,并且发现,若在裂纹边界上给定力的边界条件时,其应力强度因子与材料的弹性性质无关,而当给定裂纹面上的位移条件时,应力强度因子将本质地依据于材料性质。

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Green's Functions of Two-Dimensional Anisotropic Body with a Parabolic Boundary

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Abstract

For two-dimsional anisotropic body with a parabolic boundary, the simple explicit expressions of Green's functions are presented when a concentrated force is applied at a point in material for two kind boundary conditions, which are of free suface and rigid surface. When parabolic curve degenerates into a half-infinite crack or a half-infinite rigid defect the stress singular fields near the crack tip are obtained by using the results obtained. Specially, when the concentrated force is applied at a point on the parabolic boundary, its Green's functions are studied, too. By them and their integrals the arbitrary parabolic boundary value problems can be solved. The limit case that the boundary degenerates into a crack is studied and the corresponding stress intensity factors are obtained

Key words Stroh's formalism, eigehvalue, stress intensity fact