

# 求解厚矩形板弯曲问题的功的互等定理法

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(钱伟长推荐, 1994年5月20日收到)

## 摘 要

在本文中, 功的互等定理法(RTM)被推广于求解基于Reissner理论的厚矩形板弯曲问题。

首先, 本文给出了厚矩形板弯曲的基本解; 其次, 给出了三边固定一边自由在均布载荷作用下厚矩形板弯曲的精确解析解; 最后, 我们分析了本文解的数值结果。

**关键词** 功的互等定理法 基本解 厚矩形板的弯曲 Reissner理论

## 一、引 言

在1981年, 我们首先应用功的互等定理于求解薄悬臂矩形板的弯曲。之后, 我们继续应用该定理于求解板的振动、稳定和弹性力学中的二维和三维问题, 因此, 形成了一个求解板、壳和弹性力学问题的系统方法, 我们称为功的互等定理法(RTM)。

本文, 我们将推广该法于求解厚矩形板的弯曲。

对于考虑横向切变形影响的板的弯曲, 有很多理论, 诸如 Reissner, Henkey, Kromn, Mindlin 和 Donell-Panc 等理论。本文将采用最早期著名的并得到广泛采用的 Reissner理论。

对于求解厚板弯曲的方法, 有叠加法、变分法、有限层法和初始函数等方法。在这些方法中, 叠加法获得了广泛的应用而且也是较好的方法。

叠加法能被应用于求解某些复杂边界条件的问题。但是, 它有二个缺点。其一是, 把一个复杂边界条件的问题分解为若干简单边界条件的问题并把它们叠加起来并不是件容易的事。例如, 叠加法是由Timoshenko在1938年提出的, 但是应用该法于求解悬臂薄矩形板的弯曲却是在1980年完成的。其次, 从头到尾的求解所有被叠加的边值问题过于烦琐。

与叠加法比较, 功的互等定理法没有这些缺点。

## 二、基本方程

对于Reissner理论, 控制方程为

$$\nabla^4 W = \frac{1}{D} \left( q - \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{2-\nu}{1-\nu} \nabla^2 q \right) \quad (2.1)$$

$$\nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{10}{h^2} \varphi = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

切力、弯矩、扭矩和转角分别为

$$Q_x = -D \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \nabla^2 W - \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{2-\nu}{1-\nu} \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \quad (2.3)$$

$$Q_y = -D \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \nabla^2 W - \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{2-\nu}{1-\nu} \frac{\partial q}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \quad (2.4)$$

$$M_x = -D \left( \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial y^2} \right) + \frac{h^2}{5} \frac{\partial Q_x}{\partial x} - \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} q \quad (2.5)$$

$$M_y = -D \left( \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial y^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} \right) + \frac{h^2}{5} \frac{\partial Q_y}{\partial y} - \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} q \quad (2.6)$$

$$M_{xy} = -D(1-\nu) \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{h^2}{10} \left( \frac{\partial Q_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Q_y}{\partial x} \right) \quad (2.7)$$

$$\omega_x = -\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{D} \frac{h^2}{5(1-\nu)} Q_x \quad (2.8)$$

$$\omega_y = -\frac{\partial W}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{D} \frac{h^2}{5(1-\nu)} Q_y \quad (2.9)$$

边界条件由简支边、自由边和固定边组成。

如图1所示, 对于简支边  $x=0$ , 边界条件为

$$W = \omega_y = M_x = 0 \quad (2.10a, b, c)$$

对于自由边  $x=a$ , 我们有

$$Q_x = M_{xy} = M_x = 0 \quad (2.11a, b, c)$$

固定边  $y=0$  的边界条件为

$$W = \omega_y = \omega_x = 0 \quad (2.12a, b, c)$$

### 三、基 本 解

如图2所示, 我们取只受单位横向二维Dirack-delta函数  $\delta(x-\xi, y-\eta)$  作用的简支矩形板为基本系统。在这种情况下, 控制方程(2.1)成为

$$D \nabla^4 W_1 = \delta(x-\xi, y-\eta) \quad (3.1)$$

我们称该基本系统的解为基本解。易于知道, 该基本解为

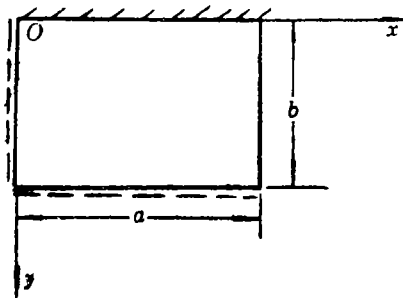


图 1

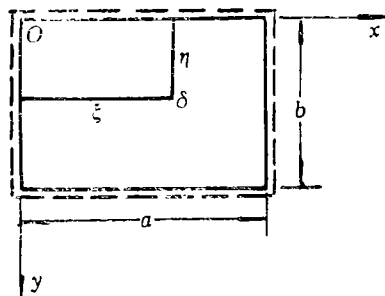


图 2

$$W_1(x, y, \xi, \eta) = \frac{4}{Dab} \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1,2}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha_m \xi \sin \beta_n \eta}{(\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2)^2} \sin \alpha_m x \sin \beta_n y \quad (3.2)$$

或

$$W_1(x, y; a - \xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{ab} \sum_{n=1,2}^{\infty} [(1 + \beta_n a \operatorname{cth} \beta_n a) - \beta_n (a - \xi) \operatorname{cth} \beta_n (a - \xi) - \beta_n x \operatorname{cth} \beta_n x] \frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta_n x \operatorname{sh} \beta_n (a - \xi)}{\beta_n^3 \operatorname{sh} \beta_n a} \sin \beta_n \eta \sin \beta_n y, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \xi \quad (3.3)$$

$$W_1(a - x, y; \xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{Da} \sum_{n=1,2}^{\infty} [(1 + \beta_n a \operatorname{cth} \beta_n a) - \beta_n \xi \operatorname{cth} \beta_n \xi - \beta_n (a - x) \operatorname{cth} \beta_n (a - x)] \frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta_n (a - x) \operatorname{sh} \beta_n \xi}{\beta_n^3 \operatorname{sh} \beta_n a} \sin \beta_n \eta \sin \beta_n y, \quad \xi \leq x \leq a \quad (3.4)$$

或

$$W_1(x, y; \xi, b - \eta) = \frac{1}{Da} \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} [(1 + \alpha_m b \operatorname{cth} \alpha_m b) - \alpha_m (b - \eta) \operatorname{cth} \alpha_m (b - \eta) - \alpha_m y \operatorname{cth} \alpha_m y] \frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m y \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m (b - \eta)}{\alpha_m^3 \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m b} \sin \alpha_m \xi \sin \alpha_m x, \quad 0 \leq y \leq \eta \quad (3.5)$$

$$W_1(x, b - y; \xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{Da} \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} [(1 + \alpha_m b \operatorname{cth} \alpha_m b) - \alpha_m \eta \operatorname{cth} \alpha_m \eta - \alpha_m (b - y) \operatorname{cth} \alpha_m (b - y)] \frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m (b - y) \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \eta}{\alpha_m^3 \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m b} \sin \alpha_m \xi \sin \alpha_m x, \quad \eta \leq y \leq b \quad (3.6)$$

其中  $\alpha_m = \frac{m\pi}{a}$ ,  $\beta_n = \frac{n\pi}{b}$ 

从式(3.2)~(3.6)可以看出,厚板基本解的形式和薄板的完全相同。这一相同形式的发现奠定了求解厚板问题的理论基础。但是我们必须指出,对于薄板问题,方程(3.1)的右端项代表单位集中载荷,而对于厚板它没有任何力学意义。为计算厚板方便,我们称 $\delta(x - \xi, y - \eta)$ 为拟单位集中载荷。

为计算实际系统的挠曲方程,把基本解的边界值放在附录中。

#### 四、在均布载荷作用下的简支厚矩形板

如图3所示,把在均载作用下的简支厚矩形板看作实际系统。

在图2基本系统与图3实际系统之间应用互等定理,并且把 $q - \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{2 - \nu}{1 - \nu} \nabla^2 q$ 作为实际系统的等效载荷,我们得到

$$W(\xi, \eta) = \int_0^a \int_0^b W_1(x, y; \xi, \eta) \left( q - \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{2 - \nu}{1 - \nu} \nabla^2 q \right) dx dy \quad (4.1)$$

将式(3.2)代入(4.1)中并将 $q$ 展成双三角级数,我们得到

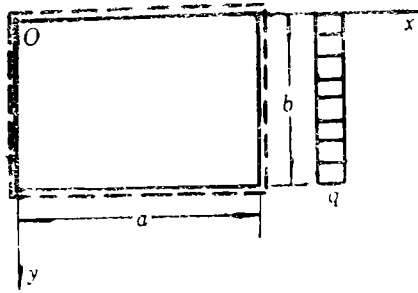


图 3

$$W(\xi, \eta) = \frac{16q}{Dab} \sum_{m=1,3}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1,3}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha_m \xi \sin \beta_n \eta}{\alpha_m \beta_n (\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2)^2} + \frac{16q}{Dab} \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{2-\nu}{1-\nu} \cdot \sum_{m=1,3}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1,3}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha_m \xi \sin \beta_n \eta}{\alpha_m \beta_n (\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2)} \quad (4.2)$$

注意到

$$\sum_{m=1,3}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha_m \xi}{\alpha_m (\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2)} = \frac{1}{4\beta_n^2} \left[ 1 - \frac{\operatorname{ch} \beta_n (\xi - a, 2)}{\operatorname{ch} (1/2) \beta_n a} \right] \quad (4.3)$$

我们得到

$$W(\xi, \eta) = \frac{4q}{Db} \sum_{n=1,3}^{\infty} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{2 \operatorname{ch} (1/2) \beta_n a} \left[ \beta_n \left( \xi - \frac{a}{2} \right) \operatorname{sh} \beta_n \left( \xi - \frac{a}{2} \right) - \left( 2 + \frac{1}{2} \beta_n a \operatorname{th} \frac{1}{2} \beta_n a \right) \operatorname{ch} \beta_n \left( \xi - \frac{a}{2} \right) \right] + \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{2-\nu}{1-\nu} \left[ 1 - \frac{\operatorname{ch} \beta_n (\xi - a, 2)}{\operatorname{ch} (1/2) \beta_n a} \right] \beta_n^2 \right\} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta_n^3} \sin \beta_n \eta \quad (4.4)$$

或

$$W(\xi, \eta) = \frac{4q}{Da} \sum_{m=1,3}^{\infty} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{2 \operatorname{ch} (1/2) \alpha_m b} \left[ \alpha_m \left( \eta - \frac{b}{2} \right) \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \left( \eta - \frac{b}{2} \right) - \left( 2 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_m b \operatorname{th} \frac{1}{2} \alpha_m b \right) \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \left( \eta - \frac{b}{2} \right) \right] + \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{2-\nu}{1-\nu} \left[ 1 - \frac{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m (\eta - b, 2)}{\operatorname{ch} (1/2) \alpha_m b} \right] \alpha_m^2 \right\} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha_m^3} \sin \alpha_m \xi \quad (4.5)$$

易于验证应力函数  $\varphi = 0$ 。

前述结果与[5]的完全相同。这就证明了功的互等定理法的正确性。但是与[5]比较，功的互等定理法是极其简单的。

我们愿意指出，在[4]中处理控制方程(2.1)右端项的过程中存在着一些问题，因此[4]中结果的误差较大，特别是当  $h/a$  增加时，该误差就更大。在表1中，我们给出了本文与[4]结果的比较。

### 五、在均布载荷作用下三边固定一边自由的厚矩形板

#### 1. 理论与计算

在本节，我们将应用功的互等定理法求解如图 4 所示在均布载荷作用下三边固定一边自由

表1 图3板中点的挠度 $W$ ，弯矩 $M_x$ 和 $M_y$

$b/a$	$h/a$	$W(qa^4/D)$			$M_x(qa^2)$			$M_y(qa^2)$		
		本文	文 [4]	误差	本文	文 [4]	误差	本文	文 [4]	误差
1.0	0.005	0.04437	0.04436	-0.0055	0.04789	0.04788	-0.0050	0.04789	0.04788	-0.0136
	0.010	0.04438	0.04437	-0.0221	0.04789	0.04788	-0.0200	0.04789	0.04786	-0.0545
	0.050	0.04485	0.04461	-0.5446	0.04792	0.04769	-0.4963	0.04792	0.04727	-1.3619
	0.100	0.04631	0.04534	-2.1092	0.04804	0.04709	-1.9641	0.04804	0.04542	-5.4515
	0.200	0.05218	0.04827	-7.4891	0.04848	0.04484	-7.5211	0.04849	0.03788	-21.8663
	0.300	0.06194	0.05315	-14.1932	0.04923	0.04150	-15.6957	0.04924	0.02490	-49.4203
	0.500	0.09320	0.06878	-26.2025	0.05161	0.03440	-33.3557	0.05164	-0.0202	-139.123
1.5	0.005	0.08435	0.08435	-0.0022	0.08116	0.08116	-0.0020	0.04984	0.04984	-0.0104
	0.010	0.08437	0.08437	-0.0088	0.08116	0.08115	-0.0079	0.04984	0.04982	-0.0421
	0.050	0.08483	0.08501	-0.2185	0.08118	0.08102	-0.1958	0.04990	0.04937	-1.0524
	0.100	0.08628	0.08702	-0.8537	0.08123	0.08060	-0.7763	0.05007	0.04797	-4.2058
	0.200	0.09206	0.09504	-3.1271	0.08144	0.07900	-2.9932	0.05076	0.04225	-16.7631
	0.300	0.10171	0.10840	-6.1688	0.08180	0.07663	-6.3171	0.05190	0.03244	-37.4990
	0.500	0.13258	0.15116	-12.2883	0.08292	0.07140	-13.9027	0.05555	-0.0013	-102.395
2.0	0.005	0.11061	0.11061	-0.0009	0.10168	0.10168	-0.0009	0.04635	0.04635	-0.0105
	0.010	0.11063	0.11064	-0.0040	0.10168	0.10168	-0.0037	0.04635	0.04633	-0.0423
	0.050	0.11124	0.11136	-0.1036	0.10169	0.10160	-0.0906	0.04642	0.04593	-1.0566
	0.100	0.11316	0.11362	-0.4065	0.10172	0.10135	-0.3593	0.04662	0.04465	-4.2143
	0.200	0.12084	0.12268	-1.5056	0.10181	0.10040	-1.3907	0.04742	0.03951	-16.6700
	0.300	0.13363	0.13778	-3.0163	0.10197	0.09896	-2.9547	0.04875	0.03080	-36.8346
	0.500	0.17456	0.18610	-6.2033	0.10248	0.09565	-6.6683	0.05303	0.00161	-96.9691
5.0	0.005	0.14164	0.14164	0.0003	0.12462	0.12462	0.0000	0.03775	0.03774	-0.0132
	0.010	0.14167	0.14167	0.0011	0.12462	0.12462	-0.0001	0.03775	0.03773	-0.0521
	0.050	0.14247	0.14246	0.0040	0.12462	0.12462	-0.0011	0.03782	0.03732	-1.3096
	0.100	0.14494	0.14494	0.0008	0.12462	0.12462	-0.0040	0.03804	0.03606	-5.2083
	0.200	0.15485	0.15488	-0.0246	0.12462	0.12460	-0.0156	0.03894	0.03102	-20.3563
	0.300	0.17135	0.17145	-0.0562	0.12462	0.12458	-0.0333	0.04044	0.02260	-44.1097
	0.500	0.22419	0.22444	-0.1130	0.12461	0.12451	-0.0775	0.04524	-0.0043	-109.579

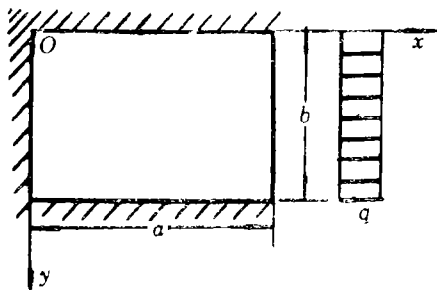


图 4

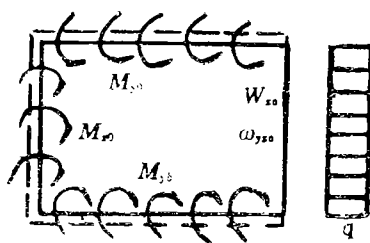


图 5

由厚矩形板的弯曲。

解除固定边的弯曲约束并用弯矩代替它们，我们得到如图 5 所示的实际系统。我们假设

$$W_{za} = \sum_{n=1,3}^{\infty} b_n \sin \beta_n y \quad (5.1)$$

$$\omega_{yza} = \sum_{n=1,3}^{\infty} f_n \cos \beta_n y \quad (5.2)$$

$$M_{z0} = \sum_{n=1,3}^{\infty} A_n \sin \beta_n y \quad (5.3)$$

$$M_{y0} = M_{yb} = \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} C_m \sin \alpha_m x \quad (5.4a, b)$$

在图 2 基本系统与图 5 实际系统之间应用互等定理，我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} W(\xi, \eta) + \int_0^b Q_{1za} W_{za} dy + \int_0^b M_{1yza} \omega_{yza} dy \\ = \int_0^a \int_0^b W_1(x, y; \xi, \eta) \left( q - \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{2-\nu}{1-\nu} \nabla^2 q \right) dx dy - \int_0^b M_{z0} \omega_{z0} dy \\ - \int_0^a M_{y0} \omega_{1y0} dx + \int_0^a M_{yb} \omega_{1yb} dx \end{aligned} \quad (5.5)$$

将附录中基本解的边界值和式 (5.1) ~ (5.4a, b) 代入 (5.5) 之后，式 (5.5) 成为

$$\begin{aligned} W(\xi, \eta) = & \frac{4q}{Db} \sum_{n=1,3}^{\infty} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{2 \operatorname{ch}(1/2) \beta_n a} \left[ \beta_n \left( \xi - \frac{a}{2} \right) \operatorname{sh} \beta_n \left( \xi - \frac{a}{2} \right) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \left( 2 + \frac{1}{2} \beta_n a \operatorname{th} \frac{1}{2} \beta_n a \right) \operatorname{ch} \left( \xi - \frac{a}{2} \right) \right] \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{2-\nu}{1-\nu} \left[ 1 - \frac{\operatorname{ch} \beta_n \left( \xi - a/2 \right)}{\operatorname{ch}(1/2) \beta_n a} \right] \beta_n^2 \right\} \frac{1}{\beta_n^3} \sin \beta_n \eta \\ & \left( \text{or} + \frac{4q}{Da} \sum_{m=1,3}^{\infty} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{2 \operatorname{ch}(1/2) \alpha_m b} \left[ \alpha_m \left( \eta - \frac{b}{2} \right) \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \left( \eta - \frac{b}{2} \right) \right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \left( 2 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_m b \operatorname{th} \frac{1}{2} \alpha_m b \right) \operatorname{ch} \left( \eta - \frac{b}{2} \right) \right] + \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{2-\nu}{1-\nu} \left[ 1 - \frac{\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \left( \eta - b/2 \right)}{\operatorname{ch}(1/2) \alpha_m b} \right] \alpha_m^2 \right\} \right. \\ & \left. \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha_m^3} \sin \alpha_m \xi \right) \\ & + \sum_{n=1,3}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta_n \xi}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_n a} \sin \beta_n \eta (b_n) \\ & - \frac{1}{2} (1-\nu) \sum_{n=1,3}^{\infty} (\beta_n a \operatorname{cth} \beta_n a - \beta_n \xi \operatorname{cth} \beta_n \xi) \frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta_n \xi}{\beta_n \operatorname{sh} \beta_n a} \sin \beta_n \eta (f_n) \\ & + \frac{1}{2D} \sum_{n=1,3}^{\infty} [\beta_n a \operatorname{cth} \beta_n a - \beta_n (a-\xi) \operatorname{cth} \beta_n (a-\xi)] \frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta_n (a-\xi)}{\beta_n \operatorname{sh} \beta_n a} \sin \beta_n \eta (A_n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{2D} \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} \{ \alpha_m b \operatorname{cth} \alpha_m b [\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m (b-\eta) + \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \eta] - [\alpha_m (b-\eta) \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m (b-\eta) \\
& + \alpha_m \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m \eta] \} \frac{1}{\alpha_m^2 \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m b} \sin \alpha_m \xi (C_m)
\end{aligned} \quad (5.6)$$

我们假设应力函数是

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi(x, y) = & \sum_{n=0,1,3}^{\infty} [E_n \operatorname{ch} \delta_n \xi + F_n \operatorname{ch} \delta_n (a-\xi)] \cos \beta_n \eta \\
& + \sum_{m=0,1,2}^{\infty} [G_m \operatorname{ch} \gamma_m \eta + H_m \operatorname{ch} \gamma_m (b-\eta)] \cos \alpha_m \xi
\end{aligned} \quad (5.7)$$

其中  $\delta_n = \sqrt{\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2 + \frac{10}{h^2}}$ ,  $\gamma_m = \sqrt{\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \frac{10}{h^2}}$

使内弯矩(2.5)和(2.6)等于边界弯矩(5.3)和(5.4a, b), 该应力函数被求解为

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi(x, y) = & \sum_{n=1,3}^{\infty} \left\{ -D(1-\nu) \left[ \frac{5}{h^2} \beta_n (b_n) + \left( \frac{5}{h^2} + \beta_n^2 \right) (f_n) \right] \operatorname{ch} \delta_n \xi \right. \\
& \left. - \beta_n \operatorname{ch} \delta_n (a-\xi) (-1)^n \right\} \frac{1}{\delta_n \operatorname{sh} \delta_n a} \cos \beta_n \eta + \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} [-\alpha_m \operatorname{ch} \gamma_m \eta + \alpha_m \\
& \cdot \operatorname{ch} \gamma_m (b-\eta)] \frac{1}{\gamma_m \operatorname{sh} \gamma_m b} \cos \alpha_m \xi (C_m) - D(1-\nu) \frac{5}{h^2} \frac{\operatorname{ch} \delta_0 \xi}{\delta_0 \operatorname{sh} \delta_0 a} (f_0)
\end{aligned} \quad (5.8)$$

所有的边界条件必须满足.

对于  $\omega_{\xi 0} = 0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left( -\frac{\beta_n}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_n a} + \frac{\beta_n^2}{\delta_n} \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \delta_n a} \right) (b_n) + \left[ \frac{1}{2} (1-\nu) (\beta_n a \operatorname{cth} \beta_n a - 1) \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_n a} \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{h^2}{5} \frac{\beta_n^2}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_n a} + \left( 1 + \frac{h^2}{5} \beta_n^2 \right) \frac{\beta_n}{\delta_n} \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \delta_n a} \right] (f_n) \\
& + \left[ \frac{1}{2D} \left( \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \beta_n a} - \frac{1}{\beta_n} \operatorname{cth} \beta_n a \right) - \frac{h^2}{5D(1-\nu)} \beta_n \operatorname{cth} \beta_n a \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{h^2}{5D(1-\nu)} \frac{\beta_n^2}{\delta_n} \operatorname{cth} \delta_n a \right] (A_n) + \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} \left[ -\frac{4}{Db} \frac{\alpha_m \beta_n}{(\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2)^2} \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{h^2}{5D(1-\nu)} \frac{4}{b} \frac{\alpha_m \beta_n}{\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2} - \frac{h^2}{5D(1-\nu)} \frac{4}{b} \frac{\alpha_m \beta_n}{\gamma_m^2 + \beta_n^2} \right] (C_m) \\
& = \frac{2q}{Db} \left[ \left( \beta_n \operatorname{th} \frac{1}{2} \beta_n a - \frac{1}{2} \beta_n^2 a \operatorname{ch}^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \beta_n a \right) \right) \frac{1}{\beta_n^5} - \frac{h^2}{5} \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} \frac{1}{\beta_n^2} \operatorname{th} \frac{1}{2} \beta_n a \right]
\end{aligned} \quad (5.9)$$

对于  $\omega_{\eta 0} = 0$ , 有

$$\frac{2}{a} \sum_{n=1,3}^{\infty} \left( -\frac{\alpha_m \beta_n}{\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2} - \frac{\alpha_m \beta_n}{\alpha_m^2 + \delta_n^2} \right) (-1)^n (b_n) + \frac{2}{a} \sum_{n=1,3}^{\infty} \left[ -(1-\nu) \frac{\alpha_m \beta_n^2}{(\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2)^2} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{h^2}{5} \frac{\alpha_m \beta_n^2}{\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2} - \left( 1 + \frac{h^2}{5} \beta_n^2 \right) \frac{\alpha_m}{\alpha_m^2 + \delta_n^2} \Big] (-1)^m (f_n) \\
& + \frac{2}{Da} \sum_{n=1,3}^{\infty} \left[ - \frac{\alpha_m \beta_n}{(\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2)^2} + \frac{1}{1-\nu} \frac{h^2}{5} \frac{\alpha_m \beta_n}{\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2} - \frac{h^2}{5(1-\nu)} \frac{\alpha_m \beta_n}{\alpha_m^2 + \delta_n^2} \right] (A_n) \\
& + \frac{1}{D} \left\{ - \left[ \frac{b}{2} \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m b} + \frac{1}{2\alpha_m} + \frac{h^2}{5(1-\nu)} \alpha_m \right] \operatorname{th} \frac{1}{2} \alpha_m b \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{h^2}{5(1-\nu)} \frac{\alpha_m^2}{\gamma_m} \operatorname{th} \frac{1}{2} \gamma_m b \right\} (C_m) \\
& = \frac{q}{Da} [1 - (-1)^m] \left[ \left( \alpha_m \operatorname{th} \frac{1}{2} \alpha_m b - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_m^2 b \operatorname{ch}^2(1/2) \alpha_m b \right) \frac{1}{\alpha_m^5} \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{\nu}{5(1-\nu)} \frac{h^2}{\alpha_m^2} \operatorname{th} \frac{1}{2} \alpha_m b \right] \quad (5.10)
\end{aligned}$$

对于  $Q_{\xi a} = 0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& D(1-\nu) \frac{5}{h^2} \frac{\beta_n^2}{\delta_n} \operatorname{cth} \delta_n a (b_n) + D(1-\nu) \left[ -\beta_n^2 \operatorname{cth} \beta_n a + \left( \frac{5}{h^2} + \beta_n^2 \right) \frac{\beta_n}{\delta_n} \operatorname{cth} \delta_n a \right] (f_n) \\
& + \left( -\frac{\beta_n}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_n a} + \frac{\beta_n^2}{\delta_n} \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \delta_n a} \right) (A_n) + \frac{4}{b} \sum_{m=1,2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\alpha_m \beta_n}{\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2} - \frac{\alpha_m \beta_n}{\gamma_m^2 + \beta_n^2} \right) (-1)^m (C_m) \\
& = \frac{4q}{b} \frac{1}{\beta_n^2} \operatorname{th} \frac{1}{2} \beta_n a \quad (5.11)
\end{aligned}$$

对于  $M_{\eta \xi a} = 0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& D(1-\nu) \left[ -\beta_n^2 \operatorname{cth} \beta_n a + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\beta_n}{\delta_n} (\beta_n^2 + \delta_n^2) \operatorname{cth} \delta_n a \right] (b_n) \\
& + D(1-\nu) \left[ \frac{1}{2} (1+\nu) \left( \frac{\beta_n^2 a}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \beta_n a} - \beta_n \operatorname{cth} \beta_n a \right) - \frac{h^2}{5} \beta_n^2 \operatorname{cth} \beta_n a \right. \\
& \left. + \left( 1 + \frac{h^2}{5} \beta_n^2 \right) \frac{1}{2\delta_n} (\beta_n^2 + \delta_n^2) \operatorname{cth} \delta_n a \right] (f_n) \\
& + \left[ \frac{1}{2} (1-\nu) (\beta_n a \operatorname{cth} \beta_n a - 1) \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_n a} - \frac{h^2}{5} \frac{\beta_n^2}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_n a} + \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{\beta_n}{\delta_n} (\beta_n^2 + \delta_n^2) \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \delta_n a} \right] (A_n) \\
& + \frac{4}{b} \sum_{m=1,3}^{\infty} \left[ -(1-\nu) \frac{\alpha_m \beta_n^2}{(\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2)^2} - \frac{h^2}{5} \frac{\alpha_m^3}{\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2} + \frac{h^2}{10} \frac{\alpha_m (\alpha_m^2 + \gamma_m^2)}{\gamma_m^2 + \beta_n^2} \right] (-1)^m (C_m) \\
& = \frac{2q}{b} (1-\nu) \left[ \left( -\operatorname{th} \frac{1}{2} \beta_n a + \frac{\beta_n a}{2 \operatorname{ch}^2(1/2) \beta_n a} \right) \frac{1}{\beta_n^5} + \frac{h^2}{5} \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} \frac{1}{\beta_n} \operatorname{th} \frac{1}{2} \beta_n a \right] \quad (5.12)
\end{aligned}$$

解(5.9)~(5.12)方程组, 我们能得到诸常数  $b_n$ ,  $f_n$ ,  $A_n$  和  $C_m$ .

## 2. 数值分析

方程(5.9)~(5.12)是对于每一方程都具有无穷未知数的四个联立方程组. 事实上, 对



于每一方程我们只能取有限个未知数。计算表明，对于  $m$  和  $n$  各取 40 项，我们可得到足够精度的结果。

对于本节的所有图表，我们取  $a/b=1, 0.5, 2$  和  $\nu=0.3$ 。

图6表示在  $x=a, y=b/2$  点的挠度沿  $h/a$  轴的分布曲线。在  $x=0, y=b/2$  点的弯矩  $M_x$  对于  $h/a$  变化的曲线示于图7。在点  $x=a/2, y=0$  的弯矩  $M_y$  对于  $h/a$  变化的曲线示于图8。

对于图9、10和11，我们取  $h/a=0.3$ 。

图9表示沿  $y=b/2$  的挠度  $W$  随  $x/a$  的变化曲线；图10表示沿  $x=0$  的弯矩  $M_x$  随  $y/b$  的变化曲线；图11表示沿  $y=0$  的弯矩  $M_y$  随  $x/a$  的变化曲线。

我们还愿意指出，文献[4]的挠曲方程和应力函数与本文的不一致，这是由于文献[4]在处理控制方程载荷项时出了问题所致。本文结果是正确的。

## 六、结 论

1. 在本文中，我们得到了精确解析解。
2. 分析和计算都表明，功的互等定理法具有清晰的力学概，程式化的过程和简单的计算方法。

表 2 图4中沿  $y=b/2$  的挠度  $W = \theta_1 q a^4 / D$

$a/b$	$x/a$		0.00	0.20	0.40	0.60	0.80	1.00
	$h/a$	$\theta_1$						
1.0	0.010	0.000000	0.0006563	0.0015536	0.0021547	0.0025437	0.0030227	
	0.050	0.000000	0.0016213	0.0022400	0.0026499	0.0031699		
	0.100	0.000000	0.0018265	0.0024937	0.0029466	0.0035351		
	0.200	0.000000	0.0026146	0.0034703	0.0040829	0.0048974		
	0.300	0.000000	0.0038986	0.0050621	0.0059362	0.0071031		
	0.500	0.000000	0.0079779	0.0100942	0.0117679	0.0139823		
0.5	0.010	0.000000	0.0098802	0.0173583	0.0247321	0.0323344		
	0.050	0.000000	0.0100910	0.0176856	0.0252134	0.0330385		
	0.100	0.000000	0.0106687	0.0185122	0.0263172	0.0344921		
	0.200	0.000000	0.0127860	0.0214451	0.0300601	0.0391418		
	0.300	0.000000	0.0160968	0.0259758	0.0357152	0.0459427		
	0.500	0.000000	0.0261428	0.0395905	0.0523994	0.0654807		
2.0	0.005	0.000000	0.0001533	0.0001620	0.0001626	0.0001626	0.0001871	
	0.025	0.000000	0.0001588	0.0001676	0.0001685	0.0001685	0.0001961	
	0.050	0.000000	0.0001758	0.0001852	0.0001864	0.0001864	0.0002178	
	0.150	0.000000	0.0003516	0.0003706	0.0003744	0.0003744	0.0004326	
	0.250	0.000000	0.0006947	0.0007348	0.0007490	0.0007490	0.0008675	
	0.300	0.000000	0.0009285	0.0009831	0.0010065	0.0010065	0.0011705	

表 3

图4中沿 $x=0$ 的弯矩 $M_x = -\theta_3 qa^2$ 

$a/b$	$\nu/b$		0.00	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50
	$h/a$	$\theta_3$						
1.0	0.010	0.00000	0.00000	0.00792	0.02552	0.04174	0.05248	0.05620
	0.050	0.00000	0.00000	0.00933	0.02574	0.04130	0.05176	0.05540
	0.100	0.00000	0.00000	0.01218	0.02660	0.04051	0.05005	0.05341
	0.200	0.00000	0.00000	0.01672	0.02867	0.03936	0.04669	0.04929
	0.300	0.00000	0.00000	0.01846	0.02960	0.03853	0.04444	0.04651
	0.500	0.00000	0.00000	0.01623	0.02761	0.03562	0.04055	0.04223
0.5	0.010	0.00000	0.03010	0.09654	0.15689	0.19620	0.20980	
	0.050	0.00000	0.03156	0.09682	0.15680	0.19610	0.20960	
	0.100	0.00000	0.03556	0.09779	0.15623	0.19497	0.20833	
	0.200	0.00000	0.04685	0.10215	0.15500	0.19090	0.20344	
	0.300	0.00000	0.05789	0.10808	0.15485	0.18690	0.19818	
	0.500	0.00000	0.07225	0.11824	0.15698	0.18301	0.19216	
2.0	0.005	0.00000	0.00199	0.00644	0.01054	0.01327	0.01421	
	0.025	0.00000	0.00235	0.00650	0.01044	0.01309	0.01402	
	0.050	0.00000	0.00308	0.00673	0.01026	0.01268	0.01353	
	0.150	0.00000	0.00468	0.00750	0.00977	0.01126	0.01179	
	0.250	0.00000	0.00395	0.00674	0.00871	0.00992	0.01033	
	0.300	0.00000	0.00299	0.00581	0.00774	0.00891	0.00930	

表 4

图4中沿 $y=0$ 的弯矩 $M_y = -\theta_2 qa^2$ 

$a/b$	$x/a$		0.00	0.20	0.40	0.60	0.80	1.00
	$h/a$	$\theta$						
1.0	0.010	0.00000	0.00000	0.02530	0.05543	0.07178	0.08150	0.00000
	0.050	0.00000	0.00000	0.02547	0.05480	0.07123	0.08157	0.00000
	0.100	0.00000	0.00000	0.02642	0.05370	0.07032	0.08051	0.00000
	0.200	0.00000	0.00000	0.02868	0.05158	0.06764	0.07782	0.00000
	0.300	0.00000	0.00000	0.02941	0.04944	0.06471	0.07530	0.00000
	0.500	0.00000	0.00000	0.02639	0.04402	0.05854	0.06968	0.00000
0.5	0.010	0.00000	0.02918	0.09527	0.16278	0.23167	0.00000	
	0.050	0.00000	0.03047	0.09550	0.16355	0.23437	0.00000	
	0.100	0.00000	0.03437	0.09684	0.16474	0.23131	0.00000	
	0.200	0.00000	0.04592	0.10292	0.16636	0.22245	0.00000	
	0.300	0.00000	0.05699	0.10971	0.16711	0.21488	0.00000	
	0.500	0.00000	0.07054	0.11864	0.16613	0.20048	0.00000	
2.0	0.005	0.00000	0.01411	0.02001	0.02052	0.02005	0.00000	
	0.025	0.00000	0.01401	0.01996	0.02049	0.02011	0.00000	
	0.050	0.00000	0.01375	0.01974	0.02033	0.02002	0.00000	
	0.150	0.00000	0.01252	0.01796	0.01911	0.01922	0.00000	
	0.250	0.00000	0.01070	0.01541	0.01698	0.01791	0.00000	
	0.300	0.00000	0.00946	0.01393	0.01567	0.01708	0.00000	

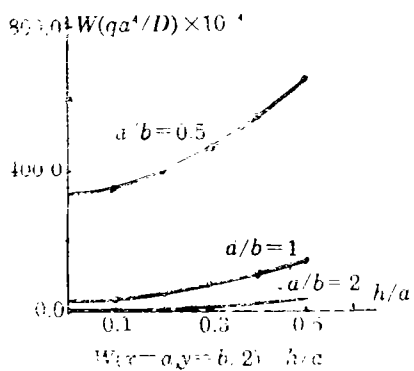


图 6

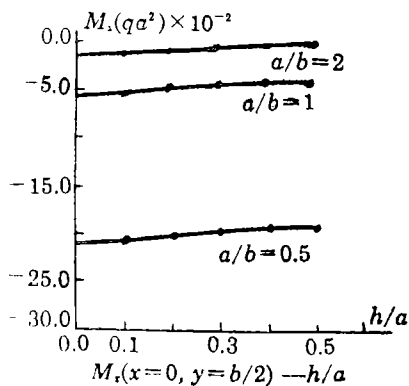


图 7

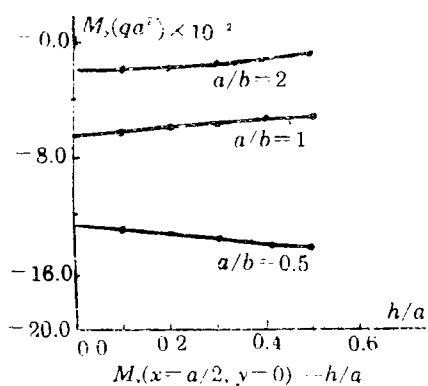


图 8

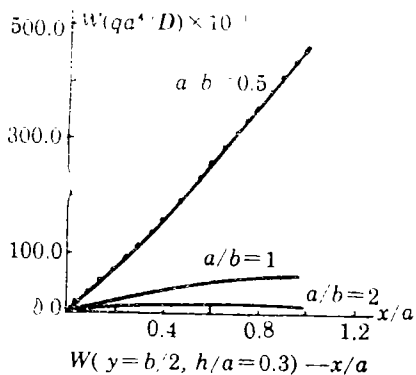


图 9

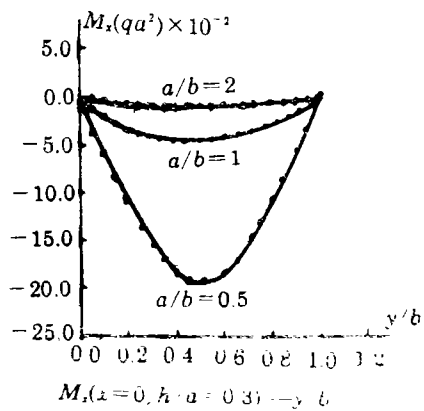


图 10

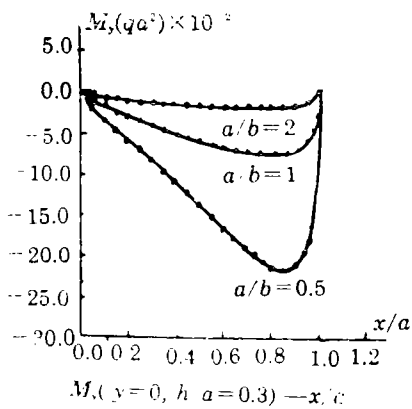


图 11

## 附 录

为计算实际系统的挠曲面方程, 兹给出基本解的诸边界转角、切片和扭矩如下。

$$\omega_{1x0} = -\frac{1}{Db} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [\beta_n a \operatorname{cth} \beta_n a - \beta_n (a-\xi) \operatorname{cth} \beta_n (a-\xi)] \frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta_n (a-\xi)}{\beta_n^2 \operatorname{sh} \beta_n a} \cdot \sin \beta_n \eta \sin \beta_n y \quad (\text{A.1})$$

$$Q_{1x0} = \frac{2}{b} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta_n (a-\xi)}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_n a} \sin \beta_n \eta \sin \beta_n y \quad (\text{A.2})$$

$$M_{1yx0} = -\frac{1-\nu}{b} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [\beta_n a \operatorname{cth} \beta_n a - \beta_n (a-\xi) \operatorname{cth} \beta_n (a-\xi)] \frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta_n (a-\xi)}{\beta_n \operatorname{sh} \beta_n a} \cdot \sin \beta_n \eta \cos \beta_n y \quad (\text{A.3})$$

$$\omega_{1x\xi} = \frac{1}{Db} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\beta_n a \operatorname{cth} \beta_n a - \beta_n \xi \operatorname{cth} \beta_n \xi) \frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta_n \xi}{\beta_n^2 \operatorname{sh} \beta_n a} \sin \beta_n \eta \sin \beta_n y \quad (\text{A.4})$$

$$Q_{1x\xi} = -\frac{2}{b} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta_n \xi}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_n a} \sin \beta_n \eta \sin \beta_n y \quad (\text{A.5})$$

$$M_{1y\xi} = \frac{1-\nu}{b} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\beta_n a \operatorname{cth} \beta_n a - \beta_n \xi \operatorname{cth} \beta_n \xi) \frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta_n \xi}{\beta_n \operatorname{sh} \beta_n a} \sin \beta_n \eta \cos \beta_n y \quad (\text{A.6})$$

$$\omega_{1y0} = -\frac{1}{Da} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} [\alpha_m b \operatorname{cth} \alpha_m b - \alpha_m (b-\eta) \operatorname{cth} \alpha_m (b-\eta)] \frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m (b-\eta)}{\alpha_m^2 \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m b} \cdot \sin \alpha_m \xi \sin \alpha_m x \quad (\text{A.7})$$

$$Q_{1y0} = \frac{2}{a} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m (b-\eta)}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m b} \sin \alpha_m \xi \sin \alpha_m x \quad (\text{A.8})$$

$$M_{1xy0} = -\frac{1-\nu}{a} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} [\alpha_m b \operatorname{cth} \alpha_m b - \alpha_m (b-\eta) \operatorname{cth} \alpha_m (b-\eta)] \frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m (b-\eta)}{\alpha_m \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m b} \cdot \sin \alpha_m \xi \cos \alpha_m x \quad (\text{A.9})$$

$$\omega_{1y\xi} = \frac{1}{Da} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (\alpha_m b \operatorname{cth} \alpha_m b - \alpha_m \eta \operatorname{cth} \alpha_m \eta) \frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \eta}{\alpha_m^2 \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m b} \sin \alpha_m \xi \sin \alpha_m x \quad (\text{A.10})$$

$$Q_{1y\xi} = -\frac{2}{a} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \eta}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m b} \sin \alpha_m \xi \sin \alpha_m x \quad (\text{A.11})$$

$$M_{1y\xi} = \frac{1-\nu}{a} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (\alpha_m b \operatorname{cth} \alpha_m b - \alpha_m \eta \operatorname{cth} \alpha_m \eta) \frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m \eta}{\alpha_m \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m b} \sin \alpha_m \xi \cos \alpha_m x \quad (\text{A.12})$$

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## Reciprocal Theorem Method for Solving the Problems of Bending of Thick Rectangular Plates

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### Abstract

In this paper, reciprocal theorem method (RTM) is generalized to solve the problems of bending of thick rectangular plates based on Reissner's theory.

First, the paper gives the basic solution of the bending of thick rectangular plates, and then the exact analytical solution of the bending of thick rectangular plate with three clamped edges and one free edge under uniformly distributed load is found by RTM, finally, we analyze numerical results of the solution.

**Key words** reciprocal theorem method, basic solution, bending of thick rectangular plate, Reissner's theory