

应用功的互等定理法求立方体的位移解*

付 宝 连

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摘 要

本文推广功的互等定理法于求解弹性力学空间问题。

首先, 我们给出作为基本系统的六面固定的立方体的基本解, 然后在受单位集中载荷作用的基本系统与已知表面位移的实际系统之间应用功的互等定理, 从而求得实际系统的位移解。

一、引 言

在文章 [1]~[4] 中, 我们提出了求解矩形弹性薄板弯曲与振动问题的功的互等定理法。在文章 [5] 中我们推广功的互等定理法于求解弹性力学平面问题。在本文中, 我们将进一步推广此法于求解弹性力学空间问题。

我们定义六面固定的立方体为基本系统。三个单位集中载荷分别沿 x , y 和 z 三个方向作用于该基本系统域内的流动坐标点 (ξ, η, ζ) 处。受此三个单位集中载荷作用的基本系统的解称为基本解。在受此三个单位集中载荷作用的基本系统与具有已知表面位移的实际系统之间应用功的互等定理, 我们将求得实际系统的位移解。

立方体的解析位移解可能是前所未有的。

本文再一次表明, 功的互等定理法对于解决弹性力学某些问题是富有成效的。

二、基 本 解

我们取图 1 所示六面固定的一立方体为基本系统。 X , Y 和 Z 表示分别沿 x , y 和 z 方向的体力分量。

让我们应用最小势能原理解此问题。假设容许位移分量是

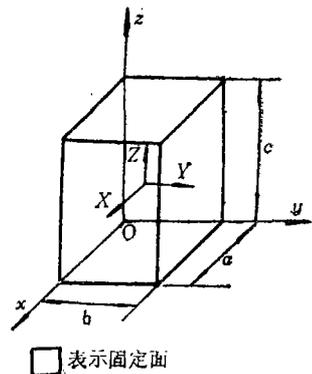


图 1

* 钱伟长推荐。

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U(x, y, z) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_{ijk} \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} \\ V(x, y, z) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} B_{ijk} \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} \\ W(x, y, z) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_{ijk} \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

在体力作用下, 此立方体的总势能是

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_P &= \int_0^a \int_0^b \int_0^c \left\{ \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \left[\frac{\nu}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right. \right. \\ &\quad + \left. \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] - XU - YV - ZW \right\} dx dy dz \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

应用最小势能原理和变分法预备定理, 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a \int_0^b \int_0^c \left\{ \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \left[\frac{2\nu}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{ijk}} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right) + 2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{ijk}} \right. \right. \\ \cdot \left. \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{ijk}} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{ijk}} \right. \\ \left. \cdot \left. \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \right) \right] - X \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} \right\} dx dy dz = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a \int_0^b \int_0^c \left\{ \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \left[\frac{2\nu}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{ijk}} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + 2 \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{ijk}} \right. \right. \\ \cdot \left. \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{ijk}} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{ijk}} \right. \\ \left. \cdot \left. \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \right) \right] - Y \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} \right\} dx dy dz = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a \int_0^b \int_0^c \left\{ \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \left[\frac{2\nu}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial C_{ijk}} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial z} \right) + 2 \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial z} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial C_{ijk}} \right. \right. \\ \cdot \left. \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial z} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial C_{ijk}} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial C_{ijk}} \right. \\ \left. \cdot \left. \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} \right) \right] - Z \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} \right\} dx dy dz = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

将(2.1)代入(2.3)~(2.5)且注意到

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_{ijk} \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} \\ Y &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} y_{ijk} \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} \\ Z &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} z_{ijk} \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.6)$$

我们得到

$$A_{ijk} = \pi^2 E \left\{ \frac{1-\nu}{(1-2\nu)(1+\nu)} \left(\frac{x_{ijk}}{a}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2(1+\nu)} \left[\left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{c}\right)^2 \right] \right\} \quad (2.7)$$

$$B_{ijk} = \pi^2 E \left\{ \frac{1-\nu}{(1-2\nu)(1+\nu)} \left(\frac{y_{ijk}}{b}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2(1+\nu)} \left[\left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{c}\right)^2 \right] \right\} \quad (2.8)$$

$$C_{ijk} = \pi^2 E \left\{ \frac{1-\nu}{(1-2\nu)(1+\nu)} \left(\frac{z_{ijk}}{c}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2(1+\nu)} \left[\left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 \right] \right\} \quad (2.9)$$

将(2.7)~(2.9)代入(2.1)中, 我们求得

$$\begin{aligned} U(x, y, z) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \pi^2 E \left\{ \frac{1-\nu}{(1-2\nu)(1+\nu)} \left(\frac{x_{ijk}}{a}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2(1+\nu)} \left[\left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{c}\right)^2 \right] \right\} \\ &\quad \cdot \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(x, y, z) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \pi^2 E \left\{ \frac{1-\nu}{(1-2\nu)(1+\nu)} \left(\frac{y_{ijk}}{b}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2(1+\nu)} \left[\left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{c}\right)^2 \right] \right\} \\ &\quad \cdot \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} W(x, y, z) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \pi^2 E \left\{ \frac{1-\nu}{(1-2\nu)(1+\nu)} \left(\frac{z_{ijk}}{c}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2(1+\nu)} \left[\left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 \right] \right\} \\ &\quad \cdot \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

这些就是受分布体力作用六面固定立方体的位移解。

如图2所示, 当沿 x 方向有一单位集中载荷作用在流动坐标点 (ξ, η, ζ) 处时, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} x_{ijk} &= \frac{8}{abc} \int_0^a \int_0^b \int_0^c X \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} dx dy dz \\ &= \frac{8}{abc} \int_{\xi-\frac{d}{2}}^{\xi+\frac{d}{2}} \int_{\eta-\frac{e}{2}}^{\eta+\frac{e}{2}} \int_{\zeta-\frac{f}{2}}^{\zeta+\frac{f}{2}} \frac{1}{def} \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} dx dy dz \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{64}{\pi^3 i j k d e f} \sin \frac{i\pi d}{2a} \sin \frac{j\pi e}{2b} \sin \frac{k\pi f}{2c} \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi\zeta}{c} \quad (2.13)$$

令 $a \rightarrow 0$, $b \rightarrow 0$ 和 $c \rightarrow 0$ 且应用罗皮塔法则, 我们得

$$x_{ijk} = \frac{8}{abc} \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi\zeta}{c} \quad (2.14)$$

当两个单位集中载荷分别沿 y 和 z 方向作用在点 (ξ, η, ζ) 处时, 用同样的方法, 我们有

$$y_{ijk} = z_{ijk} = \frac{8}{abc} \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi\zeta}{c} \quad (2.15)$$

代入(2.14)和(2.15)到(2.10)~(2.12)中, 我们最后求

得

$$U(x, y, z; \xi, \eta, \zeta) = \frac{8}{\pi^2 E abc} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\sin(i\pi\xi/a) \sin(j\pi\eta/b) \sin(k\pi\zeta/c)}{(1-2\nu)(1+\nu) \left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2(1+\nu)} \left[\left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{c}\right)^2\right]} \right\} \cdot \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} \quad (2.16)$$

$$V(x, y, z; \xi, \eta, \zeta) = \frac{8}{\pi^2 E abc} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\sin(i\pi\xi/a) \sin(j\pi\eta/b) \sin(k\pi\zeta/c)}{(1-2\nu)(1+\nu) \left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2(1+\nu)} \left[\left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{c}\right)^2\right]} \right\} \cdot \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} \quad (2.17)$$

$$W(x, y, z; \xi, \eta, \zeta) = \frac{8}{\pi^2 E abc} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\sin(i\pi\xi/a) \sin(j\pi\eta/b) \sin(k\pi\zeta/c)}{(1-2\nu)(1+\nu) \left(\frac{k}{c}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2(1+\nu)} \left[\left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2\right]} \right\} \cdot \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} \quad (2.18)$$

这些便是基本系统的基本解。

为以后方便起见, 我们将给出基本解表面反力的相应表达式, 它们分别是

$$(\sigma_{zx})_{z=a} = \frac{8}{\pi^2 abc}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i \left(\frac{i\pi}{a}\right) \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi\zeta}{c}}{\left\{ \left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \frac{1-2\nu}{2(1+\nu)} \left[\left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{c}\right)^2\right] \right\}} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c}$$

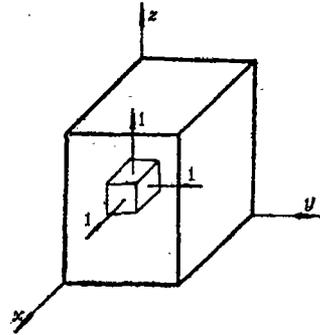


图 2

$$(\tau_{xy1})_{y=b} = \frac{8}{\pi^2 abc}$$

$$\cdot \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^j \left(\frac{j\pi}{b}\right) \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi\zeta}{c}}{\left\{ \left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 + \left[\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{c}\right)^2 \right] \right\}} \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c}$$

$$(\tau_{zz1})_{z=c} = \frac{8}{\pi^2 abc}$$

$$\cdot \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \left(\frac{k\pi}{c}\right) \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi\zeta}{c}}{\left\{ \left(\frac{k}{c}\right)^2 + \left[\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 \right] \right\}} \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b}$$

$$(\sigma_{yy})_{y=b} = \frac{8}{\pi^2 abc}$$

$$\cdot \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^j \left(\frac{j\pi}{b}\right) \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi\zeta}{c}}{\left\{ \left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 + \frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)} \left[\left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{c}\right)^2 \right] \right\}} \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c}$$

$$(\tau_{zy1})_{z=c} = \frac{8}{\pi^2 abc}$$

$$\cdot \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \left(\frac{k\pi}{c}\right) \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi\zeta}{c}}{\left\{ \left(\frac{k}{c}\right)^2 + \left[\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 \right] \right\}} \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b}$$

$$(\bar{\tau}_{zy1})_{z=a} = \frac{8}{\pi^2 abc}$$

$$\cdot \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i \left(\frac{i\pi}{a}\right) \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi\zeta}{c}}{\left\{ \left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \left[\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{c}\right)^2 \right] \right\}} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c}$$

$$(\sigma_{zz})_{z=c} = \frac{8}{\pi^2 abc}$$

$$\cdot \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \left(\frac{k\pi}{c}\right) \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi\zeta}{c}}{\left\{ \left(\frac{k}{c}\right)^2 + \frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)} \left[\left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 \right] \right\}} \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b}$$

$$(\tau_{zz1})_{z=a} = \frac{8}{\pi^2 abc}$$

$$\cdot \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i \left(\frac{i\pi}{a}\right) \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi\zeta}{c}}{\left\{ \left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \left[\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{k}{c}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 \right] \right\}} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c}$$

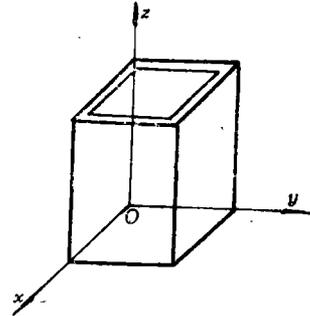
$$(\tau_{zy1})_{y=b} = \frac{8}{\pi^2 abc}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^j \left(\frac{j\pi}{b}\right) \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{c}}{\left\{ \left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 + \left[\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{k}{c}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 \right] \right\}} \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} \quad (2.19a \sim i)$$

三、具有已知简单表面位移立方体的位移解

如图 3 所示, 在立方体 $z=c$ 表面上的已知表面位移分量为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{u}_{z=c}(x, y) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d_{ij} \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \\ \bar{v}_{z=c}(x, y) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} e_{ij} \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \\ \bar{w}_{z=c}(x, y) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} f_{ij} \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1)$$



□ 表示全部棱边固定域内
给定位移的平面

图 3

其它表面均为固定。

现在让我们来解这一问题。在图 3 所示实际系统与图 2 所示基本系统之间应用功的互等定理, 我们有

$$U(\xi, \eta, \zeta) + \int_0^a \int_0^b (\tau_{zzz})_{z=c} \bar{u}_{z=c}(x, y) dx dy = 0 \quad (3.2)$$

$$V(\xi, \eta, \zeta) + \int_0^a \int_0^b (\tau_{zyy})_{z=c} \bar{v}_{z=c}(x, y) dx dy = 0 \quad (3.3)$$

$$W(\xi, \eta, \zeta) + \int_0^a \int_0^b (\sigma_{zz})_{z=c} \bar{w}_{z=c}(x, y) dx dy = 0 \quad (3.4)$$

将 (2.19c, e, g) 和 (3.1) 代入 (3.2)~(3.4), 且注意到

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n \operatorname{sh} nZ}{n^2 + a^2} = -\frac{\pi \operatorname{sh} aZ}{2 \operatorname{sh} a\pi}$$

我们得到

$$U(\xi, \eta, \zeta) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\left[\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 \right] c^2} \frac{\pi \zeta}{c}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\left[\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 \right] c^2} \pi} d_{ij} \sin \frac{i\pi \xi}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi \eta}{b} \quad (3.5)$$

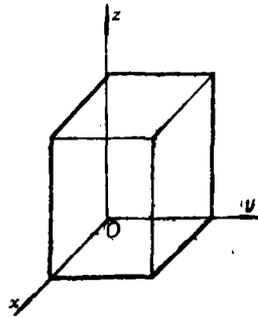
$$V(\xi, \eta, \zeta) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\left[\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 \right] c^2} \frac{\pi \zeta}{c}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\left[\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 \right] c^2} \pi} e_{ij} \sin \frac{i\pi \xi}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi \eta}{b} \quad (3.6)$$

$$W(\xi, \eta, \zeta) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)}} \left[\left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 \right] c^2 \frac{\pi \zeta}{c}}{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)}} \left[\left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 \right] c^2 \pi} f_{i,j} \sin \frac{i\pi \xi}{a} \sin \frac{j\pi \eta}{b} \quad (3.7)$$

表达式(3.5)~(3.7)即是图3所示实际系统的位移解。

四、具有已知复杂表面位移立方体的位移解

如图4所示,立方体的三个表面 $x=0$, $y=0$ 和 $z=0$ 是固定的,其它三个表面 $x=a$, $y=b$ 和 $z=c$ 的位移是已知的,且假定它们具有形式



□ 表示部分棱边固定部分
▭ 表示边给定位移的平面

图 4

$$\bar{u}_{x-a}(y, z) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{j\pi z}{b}}{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{j\pi c}{b}} d_j \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{k\pi y}{c}}{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{k\pi b}{c}} g_k \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} + \frac{yz}{bc} k_z$$

$$\bar{v}_{x-a}(y, z) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{j\pi z}{b}}{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{j\pi c}{b}} e_j \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{k\pi y}{c}}{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{k\pi b}{c}} h_k \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} + \frac{yz}{bc} k_y$$

$$\bar{w}_{x-a}(y, z) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{j\pi z}{b}}{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{j\pi c}{b}} f_j \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{k\pi y}{c}}{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{k\pi b}{c}} i_k \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} + \frac{yz}{bc} k_x$$

$$\bar{u}_{y-b}(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{i\pi z}{a}}{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{i\pi c}{a}} a_i \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{k\pi x}{c}}{\text{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{k\pi a}{c}} g_k \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} + \frac{xz}{ac} k_x$$

$$\bar{v}_{y-b}(x, z) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{i\pi z}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{i\pi c}{2}} \frac{a}{a} b_i \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{k\pi x}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{k\pi a}{2}} \frac{c}{c} h_k \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} + \frac{xz}{ac} k_y$$

$$\bar{w}_{y-b}(x, z) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{i\pi z}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{i\pi c}{2}} \frac{a}{a} c_i \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{k\pi x}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{k\pi a}{2}} \frac{c}{c} i_k \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c} + \frac{xz}{ac} k_z$$

$$\bar{u}_{z-c}(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{i\pi y}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{i\pi b}{2}} \frac{a}{a} a_i \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{j\pi x}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{j\pi a}{2}} \frac{b}{b} d_j \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} + \frac{xy}{ab} k_x$$

$$\bar{v}_{z-c}(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{i\pi y}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{i\pi b}{2}} \frac{a}{a} b_i \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{j\pi x}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{j\pi a}{2}} \frac{b}{b} e_j \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} + \frac{xy}{ab} k_y$$

$$\bar{w}_{z-c}(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{i\pi y}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{i\pi b}{2}} \frac{a}{a} c_i \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{j\pi x}{2}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{1-\nu} \frac{j\pi a}{2}} \frac{b}{b} f_j \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} + \frac{xy}{ab} k_z$$

(4.1a~i)

现在让我们应用功的互等定理理解这一问题。在图4所示实际系统与图2所示基本系统之间应用功的互等定理, 我们有

$$U(\xi, \eta, \zeta) + \int_0^b \int_0^c (\sigma_{zz1})_{z=a} \bar{u}_{z-a}(y, z) dy dz + \int_0^a \int_0^c (\tau_{yz1})_{y=b} \bar{u}_{y-b}(x, z) dx dz + \int_0^a \int_0^b (\tau_{zz1})_{z=c} \bar{u}_{z-c}(x, y) dx dy = 0 \quad (4.2)$$

$$V(\xi, \eta, \zeta) + \int_0^a \int_0^c (\sigma_{yy1})_{y=b} \bar{v}_{y-b}(x, z) dx dz + \int_0^a \int_0^b (\tau_{yz1})_{z=c} \bar{v}_{z-c}(x, y) dx dy + \int_0^b \int_0^c (\tau_{yy1})_{z=a} \bar{v}_{z-a}(y, z) dy dz = 0 \quad (4.3)$$

$$W(\xi, \eta, \zeta) + \int_0^a \int_0^b (\sigma_{zz1})_{z=c} \bar{w}_{z-c}(x, y) dx dy + \int_0^b \int_0^c (\tau_{zz1})_{z=a} \bar{w}_{z-a}(y, z) dy dz + \int_0^a \int_0^c (\tau_{yz1})_{y=b} \bar{w}_{y-b}(x, z) dx dz = 0 \quad (4.4)$$

将(2.19a, b, c)和(4.1a, d, g)代入(4.2), 将(2.19d, e, f)和(4.1b, e, h)代入(4.3)和将(2.19g, h, i)和(4.1c, f, i)代入(4.4), 我们得

$$U(\xi, \eta, \zeta) = -\frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)}} \left[\left(\frac{j}{b} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{c} \right)^2 \right] a^2 \frac{\pi \xi}{a}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)}} \left[\left(\frac{j}{b} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{c} \right)^2 \right] a^2 \pi} \left\{ \frac{(-1)^k k}{k^2 + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left(\frac{jc}{b} \right)^2} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cdot \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{c} d_j \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} + \frac{(-1)^j j}{j^2 + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left(\frac{kb}{c}\right)^2} \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} g_k \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{c} \\
& - \frac{\pi}{2} (-1)^{j+1} \frac{2}{j\pi} \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{2}{k\pi} \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{c} k_x \left\{ \right. \\
& - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\left[\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{c}\right)^2 \right]} b^2 \frac{\pi\eta}{b}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\left[\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{c}\right)^2 \right]} b^2 \pi} \left\{ \frac{(-1)^k k}{k^2 + \frac{2}{1-\nu} \left(\frac{ic}{a}\right)^2} \right. \\
& \cdot \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{c} a_i \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} + \frac{(-1)^i i}{i^2 + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left(\frac{ka}{c}\right)^2} \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} g_k \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{c} \\
& - \frac{\pi}{2} (-1)^{i+1} \frac{2}{i\pi} \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{2}{k\pi} \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{c} k_x \left. \right\} \\
& - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\left[\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 \right]} c^2 \frac{\pi\xi}{c}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\left[\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 \right]} c^2 \pi} \left\{ \frac{(-1)^j j}{j^2 + \frac{2}{1-\nu} \left(\frac{ib}{a}\right)^2} \right. \\
& \cdot \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} a_i \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} + \frac{(-1)^i i}{i^2 + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left(\frac{ja}{b}\right)^2} \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} d_j \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} \\
& - \frac{\pi}{2} (-1)^{i+1} \frac{2}{i\pi} \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} (-1)^{j+1} \frac{2}{j\pi} \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} k_x \left. \right\} \tag{4.5} \\
V(\xi, \eta, \zeta) = & - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)} \left[\left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{c}\right)^2 \right]} b^2 \frac{\pi\eta}{b}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)} \left[\left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{c}\right)^2 \right]} b^2 \pi} \left\{ \frac{(-1)^i i}{i^2 + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left(\frac{ka}{c}\right)^2} \right. \\
& \cdot \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} h_k \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{c} + \frac{(-1)^k k}{k^2 + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left(\frac{ic}{a}\right)^2} \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{c} b_i \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} \\
& - \frac{\pi}{2} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{2}{k\pi} \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{c} (-1)^{i+1} \frac{2}{i\pi} \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} k_y \left. \right\} \\
& - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\left[\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 \right]} c^2 \frac{\pi\xi}{c}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\left[\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{j}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{i}{a}\right)^2 \right]} c^2 \pi} \left\{ \frac{(-1)^i i}{i^2 + \frac{2}{1-\nu} \left(\frac{ja}{b}\right)^2} \right. \\
& \cdot \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} e_j \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} + \frac{(-1)^j j}{j^2 + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left(\frac{ib}{a}\right)^2} \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} b_i \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{\pi}{2} (-1)^{j+1} \frac{2}{j\pi} \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{2}{i\pi} \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} k_y \left. \right\} \\
& -\frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\left[\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{j}{b} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{c} \right)^2 \right] a^2} \frac{\pi\xi}{a}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\left[\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{j}{b} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{k}{c} \right)^2 \right] a^2} \pi} \left\{ \frac{(-1)^k k}{k^2 + \frac{2}{1-\nu} \left(\frac{jc}{b} \right)^2} \right. \\
& \cdot \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{c} e_j \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} + \frac{(-1)^j j}{j^2 + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left(\frac{kb}{c} \right)^2} \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} h_k \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{c} \\
& \left. -\frac{\pi}{2} (-1)^{j+1} \frac{2}{j\pi} \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{2}{k\pi} \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{c} k_y \right\} \quad (4.6)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
W(\xi, \eta, \zeta) = & -\frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)} \left[\left(\frac{i}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{j}{b} \right)^2 \right] c^2} \frac{\pi\zeta}{c}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)} \left[\left(\frac{i}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{j}{b} \right)^2 \right] c^2} \pi} \left\{ \frac{(-1)^j j}{j^2 + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left(\frac{ib}{a} \right)^2} \right. \\
& \cdot \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} c_i \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} + \frac{(-1)^i i}{i^2 + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left(\frac{ja}{b} \right)^2} \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} f_j \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} \\
& \left. -\frac{\pi}{2} (-1)^{i+1} \frac{2}{i\pi} \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} (-1)^{j+1} \frac{2}{j\pi} \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} k_z \right\} \\
& -\frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\left[\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{k}{c} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{j}{b} \right)^2 \right] a^2} \frac{\pi\xi}{a}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\left[\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{k}{c} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{j}{b} \right)^2 \right] a^2} \pi} \left\{ \frac{(-1)^j j}{j^2 + \frac{2}{1-\nu} \left(\frac{kb}{c} \right)^2} \right. \\
& \cdot \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} i_k \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{c} + \frac{(-1)^k k}{k^2 + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left(\frac{jc}{b} \right)^2} \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{c} f_j \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} \\
& \left. -\frac{\pi}{2} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{2}{k\pi} \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{c} (-1)^{j+1} \frac{2}{j\pi} \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} k_z \right\} \\
& -\frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\left[\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{k}{c} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{i}{a} \right)^2 \right] b^2} \frac{\pi\eta}{b}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\left[\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \left(\frac{k}{c} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{i}{a} \right)^2 \right] b^2} \pi} \left\{ \frac{(-1)^i i}{i^2 + \frac{2}{1-\nu} \left(\frac{ka}{c} \right)^2} \right. \\
& \cdot \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} i_k \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{c} + \frac{(-1)^k k}{k^2 + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left(\frac{ic}{a} \right)^2} \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{c} c_i \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} \\
& \left. -\frac{\pi}{2} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{2}{k\pi} \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{c} (-1)^{i+1} \frac{2}{i\pi} \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} k_x \right\} \quad (4.7)
\end{aligned}$$

表达式(4.5)~(4.7)是此问题的位移解。

让我们验证该解的正确性。令 $\xi=a$, $\eta=b$ 和 $\zeta=c$ 且注意到

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n \sin nZ}{n^2 + \alpha^2} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha Z}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha \pi}$$

我们有

$$U(a, \eta, \zeta) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{j\pi\zeta}{b}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{j\pi c}{b}} d_j \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{k\pi\eta}{c}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{k\pi b}{c}} g_k \sin \frac{k\pi\zeta}{c}$$

$$+ \frac{\eta\zeta}{bc} k_z = \bar{u}_{z-a}(y \rightarrow \eta, z \rightarrow \zeta)$$

$$U(\xi, b, \zeta) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{i\pi\zeta}{a}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{i\pi c}{a}} a_i \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{k\pi\xi}{c}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{k\pi a}{c}} g_k \sin \frac{k\pi\zeta}{c}$$

$$+ \frac{\xi\zeta}{ac} k_z = \bar{u}_{y-b}(x \rightarrow \xi, z \rightarrow \zeta)$$

$$U(\xi, \eta, c) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{i\pi\eta}{a}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{i\pi b}{a}} a_i \sin \frac{i\pi\xi}{a} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{j\pi\xi}{b}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \frac{j\pi a}{b}} d_j \sin \frac{j\pi\eta}{b}$$

$$+ \frac{\xi\eta}{ab} k_z = \bar{u}_{z-c}(x \rightarrow \xi, y \rightarrow \eta)$$

用同样的方法我们可以验证, 令 $\xi=a$, $\eta=b$ 和 $\zeta=c$, $V(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$ 和 $W(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$ 都可以还原为相应的已知表面位移。

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Application of the Method of the Reciprocal Theorem to Finding Displacement Solutions of Cubes

Fu Bao-lian

(Yanshan University, Qinhuangdao)

Abstract

In this paper the method of reciprocal theorem is extended to find solutions of three-D problems of elasticity.

First we give the basic solution of the cube with six surfaces fixed as the basic system and then using the reciprocal theorem between the basic system acted on by unit concentrated loads and actual system with prescribed surface displacements we find displacement solution of the actual system.