

含裂纹的圆柱体的弯曲

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(钱伟长推荐, 1985年12月15日收到)

摘 要

含裂纹的圆柱体弯曲的研究有十分重要的意义。文献[1]~[4]研究过含径向裂纹或裂纹系的情形, [5]研究过有同心圆弧裂纹的圆柱体的弯曲。本文继续[6]对内部出现在任意位置的直线裂纹的圆柱体在力与裂纹垂直时的弯曲问题, 用弹性理论复变函数方法进行了讨论; 得到了位移、应力和应力强度因子用级数表示的表达式; 对 Ah 小的这种弯曲问题的应力强度因子给出了好的近似式, 分析了它们随裂纹中心的变化规律。最后对裂纹的一个尖端在原点的径向裂纹圆柱体的扭转率和弯曲中心进行了计算, 其结果与[1]几乎完全相同。

一、复弯曲函数

研究一实心等截面圆柱体, 长为 l , 半径为 R , 内有一纵向穿透的直线裂纹 $AB=2a$ (图1, 是其右视图), 圆柱体左端以某种方式被支承着, 右端面上作用有面力, 静力相当于一集中力 P , 作用在端面中心, 作用线与裂纹垂直, 在圆柱体的侧表面和内部裂纹面上没有力的作用, 且体积力忽略不计。于是圆柱体发生弯曲, 通常还伴有扭转。

坐标原点取在圆柱体左端面中心, 轴 x 与裂纹 AB 平行, 轴 y 与之垂直, 轴 z 则沿着圆柱体中心轴线而指向右。此时取如下的应力分量:

$$\sigma_z = -\frac{P(l-z)y}{J_x}, \quad \sigma_x = \sigma_y = \sigma_{xy} = 0 \quad (1.1)$$

则由弹性理论基本方程不难得到其余的应力分量和位移分量^[7]:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tau_{xz} &= \mu \delta \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} - y \right) - \frac{P}{2(1+\sigma)J_x} \left\{ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + (2+\sigma)xy \right\} \\ \tau_{yz} &= \mu \delta \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + x \right) - \frac{P}{2(1+\sigma)J_x} \left\{ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2}\sigma y^2 + \left(1 - \frac{\sigma}{2}\right)x^2 \right\} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.2)$$

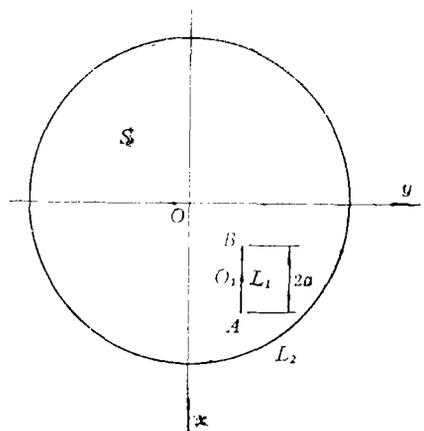


图 1

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= -\delta_{zy} + \frac{P}{EJ_x} \sigma(l-z)xy \\ v &= \delta_{zx} + \frac{P}{EJ_x} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma(l-z)(y^2 - x^2) + \frac{1}{2} lz^2 - \frac{1}{6} z^3 \right] \\ w &= \delta\varphi - \frac{P}{EJ_x} \left[y \left(lz - \frac{1}{2} z^2 \right) + \phi + x^2 y \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.3)$$

$$\delta = \frac{P}{EJ_x} \left\{ \iint_S \left[x \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - \left(2 + \frac{\sigma}{2} \right) xy^2 + \left(1 - \frac{\sigma}{2} \right) x^3 \right] dx dy \right. \\ \left. + \iint_S \left(x^2 + y^2 + x \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right) dx dy \right\} \quad (1.4)$$

其中 J_x 为截面对通过其中心并平行于轴 x 的惯性矩, μ 为剪切模量, E 为杨氏模量, σ 为泊松比, δ 为扭转率, φ 为所研究的圆柱体承受扭转时的扭曲函数^[8], ϕ 为待求的单值调和函数, 并称为弯曲函数. (1.3) 中还略去了刚性位移.

今取复变量 $Z = x + iy$ 的解析函数 $G(Z) = \phi + i\phi_1$, 则不为零的切应力分量和边界条件可写为

$$\tau_{xx} - i\tau_{yz} = \mu\delta [F'(Z) - i\bar{Z}] - \frac{P}{2(1+\sigma)J_x} \left[G'(Z) - \frac{3i}{4} Z^2 - \frac{i}{2} Z\bar{Z} + \frac{1+2\sigma}{4} i\bar{Z}^2 \right] \quad (1.5)$$

$$G(t) - G(\bar{t}) = 2iT_k(t) + 2ic_k, \quad (\text{在 } L_k \text{ 上}, k=1, 2) \quad (1.6)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} T_1(t) &= \frac{1-2\sigma}{24} t^3 + \frac{1}{8} t^2\bar{t} + \frac{1}{8} t\bar{t}^2 + \frac{1-2\sigma}{24} \bar{t}^3 \\ T_2(t) &= \frac{1}{8} t^3 + \frac{3+2\sigma}{8} R^2 t + \frac{3+2\sigma}{8} \frac{R^4}{t} + \frac{1}{8} \frac{R^6}{t^3} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.7)$$

这里, $F(Z)$ 为复扭曲函数, L_1 是裂纹所构成的内边界, L_2 是圆柱体的外边界, t 为边界 L_k 上的点, $G(t)$ 是复弯曲函数 $G(Z)$ 在 L_k 上的边界值, c_k 为常量, 且在每个 L_k 上有不同的值, 但其中之一可以任意选取. 今取 $c_2 = 0$.

裂纹中心 O_1 的复座标为 $Z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$. 令 $Z = Z_0 + Z_1$, $t = Z_0 + t_1$, 于是边界条件(1.6)就写为

$$G(t_1) - G(\bar{t}_1) = 2iT_k(t_1) + 2ic_k, \quad (\text{在 } L_k \text{ 上}, k=1, 2) \quad (1.8)$$

其中 $G(t_1) \equiv G(t_1 + Z_0)$, $T_k(t_1) \equiv T_k(t_1 + Z_0)$.

在 L_2 上令

$$G(t_1) + G(\bar{t}_1) = 2P(t_1) \quad (1.9)$$

其中 $P(t_1)$ 是一确定的未知函数, 然后取如下的函数

$$N(Z_1) = G(Z_1) - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{L_2} \frac{P(t_1)}{t_1 - Z_1} dt_1 - \frac{i}{8} (Z_1 + Z_0)^3 - \frac{3+2\sigma}{8} iR^2 (Z_1 + Z_0) - ic_2 \quad (1.10)$$

此函数在 $L_k (k=1, 2)$ 所围成的域 S 内解析, 并可解析开拓到 L_2 以外^[8], 在 L_2 以外有

$$N(Z_1) = -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{L_2} \frac{P(t_1)}{t_1 - Z_1} dt_1 + \frac{3+2\sigma}{8} \frac{iR^4}{Z_1 + Z_0} + \frac{i}{8} \frac{R^6}{(Z_1 + Z_0)^3} \quad (1.11)$$

且当 $Z_1 \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $N(Z_1) \rightarrow 0$.

在(1.8)中令 $k=1$, 再把(1.10)代入, 并注意(1.10)中柯西型积分在 L_0 内有展开式:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{L_2} \frac{P(t_1)}{t_1 - Z_1} dt_1 = \sum_{k=0}^s p_k \left(\frac{Z_1}{R} \right)^k \quad (1.12)$$

在上级数中, 作为近似只取有限项, 项数多少的选取, 将根据所研究的问题所需满足的近似程度而定. 于是得到在 L_1 以外解析的函数 $N(Z_1)$ 所应满足的边界条件:

$$\begin{aligned} N(t_1) - \overline{N(\bar{t}_1)} = & - \sum_{k=0}^s a_k \left(\frac{t_1}{R} \right)^k + \sum_{k=0}^s \bar{a}_k \left(\frac{\bar{t}_1}{R} \right)^k \\ & + 4^{-1} i t_1 \bar{t}_1 (\bar{t}_1 + t_1 + 2\bar{Z}_0 + 2Z_0) \quad (\text{在 } L_1 \text{ 上}) \end{aligned} \quad (1.13)$$

把映射函数 $Z_1 = w(\lambda) = \frac{a}{2} \left(\lambda + \frac{1}{\lambda} \right)$ 代入(1.13), 然后各项乘以 $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{d\xi}{\xi - \lambda}$, 并沿单位圆周 $|\lambda| = 1$ 逆时针方向积分, 得到

$$N(\lambda) = \sum_{k=1}^s e'_k \lambda^{-k} \quad (1.14)$$

其中

$$e'_k = \sum_{j=0, 1, \dots} C_{k+2j}^i d'_{k+2j} \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, s) \quad (1.15)$$

$$d'_k = h^k (\bar{a}_k - a_k + \alpha'_k) \quad (k=0, 1, \dots, s) \quad (1.16)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_0 &= p_0 + \frac{1+4\sigma}{24} i Z_0^3 - \frac{i}{4} Z_0^2 \bar{Z}_0 + \frac{3+2\sigma}{8} i R^2 Z_0 - i c_1 \\ a_1 &= p_1 + \frac{1+4\sigma}{8} i R Z_0^2 - \frac{i}{2} R Z_0 \bar{Z}_0 - \frac{i}{4} R \bar{Z}_0^2 + \frac{3+2\sigma}{8} i R^3 \\ a_2 &= p_2 + \frac{1+4\sigma}{8} i R^2 Z_0 - \frac{i}{4} R^2 \bar{Z}_0 \\ a_3 &= p_3 + \frac{1+4\sigma}{24} i R^3 \\ a_k &= p_k \quad (k=4, 5, \dots, s) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.17)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha'_k &= 0, \quad (k=0, 1, \dots, s, \text{ 但 } k \neq 2, 3) \\ \alpha'_2 &= \frac{i}{2} R^2 (\bar{Z}_0 + Z_0), \quad \alpha'_3 = \frac{i}{2} R^3 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.18)$$

$$h = \frac{a}{2R} \quad (1.19)$$

这里及以后, 记号 C_j^i 表示从 r 个元素中每次取 j 个元素的组合数, 若遇到 $j > r$, j 为分数、负数时, 都令 $C_j^i = 0$, 而且还令 $C_0^0 = 1$.

如注意到

$$\lambda^{-k} = \sum_{j=k}^s h_{jk} \left(\frac{R}{Z_1} \right)^j \quad (\text{在 } |Z_1| > a \text{ 时, } k=1, 2, \dots, s) \quad (1.20)$$

则不难得到

$$N(Z_1) = \sum_{k=1}^s n_k \left(\frac{R}{Z_1} \right)^k \quad (\text{在 } |Z_1| > a \text{ 时}) \quad (1.21)$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} n_k &= \sum_{j=1}^k h_{kj} e'_j, & (k=1, 2, \dots, s) \\ h_{jk} &= \begin{cases} B_{jk} h^j & (k=1, 2, \dots, s; j=k, k+2, \dots) \\ 0 & (k=1, 2, \dots, s; j=k+1, k+3, \dots) \end{cases} \end{aligned} \right\} (2.22)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} B_{kk} &= 1 & (k=1, 2, \dots, s) \\ B_{j1} &= C_j^{j-1} & (j=3, 5, \dots) \end{aligned} \right\} (1.23)$$

$$B_{jk} = B_{j-1, k-1} + B_{j-1, k+1} \quad (k=2, 3, \dots, s; j=k+2, k+4, \dots)$$

由(1.15)~(1.19)和(1.22), (1.23)易知 d'_k , e'_k 和 n_k 都是纯虚数.

把(1.9)连同(1.10), (1.21)一同代入(1.12)的左边, 积分后并注意(1.15)~(1.19)和(1.22), (1.23)就得到

$$p_k = \sum_{j=1}^s A_{kj} p'_j + A_{k0} \quad (k=0, 1, \dots, s) \quad (1.24)$$

其中

$$p'_k = \operatorname{Re} p_k, \quad p''_k = \operatorname{Im} p_k \quad (k=0, 1, \dots, s) \quad (1.25)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_{0, 1+2r} &= 2\beta Ah_1^2 \cdot h^{2r} \sum_{j=0, 1, \dots}^j \left(\sum_{m=0}^j C_{1+2r}^{r-m} B_{1+2j, 1+2m} \right) (\beta Ah)^{2j} \\ A_{0, 2+2r} &= 2\beta^2 A^2 h_1^2 \cdot h^{2r} \sum_{j=0, 1, \dots}^j \left(\sum_{m=0}^j C_{2+2r}^{r-m} B_{2+2j, 2+2m} \right) (\beta Ah)^{2j} \\ A_{k, 1+2r} &= 2\beta^{1-k} A^2 h_1^2 \cdot h^{2r} \sum_{j=0, 1, \dots}^j \left(\sum_{m=0}^j C_{1+2r}^{r-m} B_{1+2j, 1+2m} \right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{k-1} C_{k-1}^n C_{1+2j+n}^k B^n A^n \right) (\beta Ah)^{2j} \\ A_{k, 2+2r} &= 2\beta^{2-k} A^3 h_1^2 \cdot h^{2r} \sum_{j=0, 1, \dots}^j \left(\sum_{m=0}^j C_{2+2r}^{r-m} B_{2+2j, 2+2m} \right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{k-1} C_{k-1}^n C_{2+2j+n}^k B^n A^n \right) (\beta Ah)^{2j} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, s; \quad r=0, 1, \dots, s) \quad (1.26)$$

$$\beta = \frac{Z_0}{R}, \quad B = \beta \bar{\beta}, \quad A = \frac{1}{1-B} \quad (1.27)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{k0} &= \left[\frac{3+2\sigma}{8} R^3 - \frac{5-4\sigma}{8} R x_0^2 - \frac{3+4\sigma}{8} R y_0^2 \right] A_{k1} \\ &\quad - \frac{5-4\sigma}{8} R^2 x_0 A_{k2} - \frac{5-4\sigma}{24} R^3 A_{k3} + D_k \quad (k=0, 1, \dots, s) \end{aligned} \quad (1.28)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 D_0 &= \frac{i}{8} R^3 \beta (\beta^2 + 3 + 2\sigma) + \sum_{k=0}^s (-1)^k \beta^k \bar{p}_k \\
 D_1 &= \frac{i}{8} R^3 (3\beta^2 + 3 + 2\sigma) \\
 D_2 &= \frac{3i}{8} R^3 \beta, \quad D_3 = \frac{i}{8} R^3 \\
 D_k &= 0 \quad (k=4, 5, \dots, s)
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.29)$$

线性方程组(1.24)易于求解, 把其实、虚部分开, 用消去法不难得到用下述公式表示的解:

$$p_k'' = \frac{1}{L_{kk}} \sum_{j=1}^s I_{kj} A_{j0}'' \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, s) \quad (1.30)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 p_k' &= \sum_{j=1}^s A'_{kj} p_j'' + A'_{k0} \\
 p_0'' &= \sum_{j=1}^s A''_{0j} p_j'' + A''_{00}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, s) \quad (1.31)$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 A'_{kj} &= \operatorname{Re} A_{kj}, \quad A''_{kj} = \operatorname{Im} A_{kj}, \quad \left(\begin{matrix} k \\ j \end{matrix} = 0, 1, \dots, s \right) \\
 I_{kj} &= \sum_{r=j}^s Q_{kkrr} J_{rjkj}, \quad \left(\begin{matrix} k \\ j \end{matrix} = 0, 1, \dots, s \right) \\
 Q_{krrj} &= \frac{1}{L_{rj}} \left(A''_{kj} + \sum_{p=1}^{j-1} Q_{krp} M_{prj} \right), \quad \left\{ \begin{matrix} r=1, 2, \dots, s \\ j=2, 3, \dots, s, \text{ 但 } j \neq 1, r \\ k=r, j+1, j+2, \dots, s \end{matrix} \right\} \\
 Q_{kr1} &= \frac{A''_{k1}}{L_{r1}} \quad (k=2, 3, \dots, s) \\
 Q_{rrr} &= 1 \quad (r=1, 2, \dots, s) \\
 L_{kj} &= 1 - M_{jkk} \quad \left(\begin{matrix} k \\ j \end{matrix} = 1, 2, \dots, s, \text{ 但 } k \neq j \right) \\
 L_{kk} &= 1 - A''_{kk} - \sum_{j=1}^s Q_{kkj} M_{jkk} \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, s) \\
 M_{krrj} &= A''_{kj} + \sum_{p=1}^{k-1} Q_{krp} M_{prj} \quad \left\{ \begin{matrix} r=1, 2, \dots, s \\ k=2, 3, \dots, s, \text{ 但 } k \neq 1, r \\ j=0, r, k, k+1, \dots, s \end{matrix} \right\} \\
 M_{rrj} &= 0 \quad (r=1, 2, \dots, s; j=0, r, r+1, \dots, s) \\
 M_{1rj} &= A''_{1j} \quad (r=2, 3, \dots, s; j=0, 1, \dots, s)
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.32)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_{krj} &= \sum_{p=j}^{k-1} Q_{krp} J_{prj} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} j=1, 2, \dots, s \\ k=j+1, j+2, \dots, s, \text{ 但 } k \neq r \end{array} \right) \\
 J_{krk} &= 1 \quad (r=k=1, 2, \dots, s) \\
 J_{rrj} &= 0 \quad (r=2, 3, \dots, s; j=1, 2, \dots, r-1) \\
 J_{krr} &= 0 \quad (r=1, 2, \dots, s; k=r+1, r+2, \dots, s)
 \end{aligned}$$

显然 p_0 的实部是任意的, 这不影响力状态, 只引起整个柱体沿轴 z 方向的刚性平移。

(1.30)、(1.31) 右边在和号下求和, 在不少情况下, 只需前面少数几项就可以了。

于是由(1.10)、(1.12)和(1.14), 便得到复弯曲函数

$$G(Z) = \sum_{k=1}^s e'_k \lambda^{-k} + \sum_{k=0}^s p_k \left(\frac{Z-Z_0}{R} \right)^k + \frac{i}{8} Z^3 + \frac{3+2\sigma}{8} i R^2 Z \quad (1.33)$$

在上式中把 Z 和与之相对应的 λ 的值, 一同代入, 就得到 $G(Z)$ 的值。在 $|Z-Z_0| > a$ 时, (1.33) 还可写为

$$G(Z) = \sum_{k=1}^s n_k \left(\frac{R}{Z-Z_0} \right)^k + \sum_{k=0}^s p_k \left(\frac{Z-Z_0}{R} \right)^k + \frac{i}{8} Z^3 + \frac{3+2\sigma}{8} i R^2 Z \quad (1.34)$$

因 c_1 应满足边界条件, 并由(1.17)的第一式得到

$$c_1 = \text{Im} p_0 + \left(\frac{3+2\sigma}{8} R^2 - \frac{5-4\sigma}{24} x_0^2 - \frac{3+4\sigma}{8} y_0^2 \right) x_0 \quad (1.35)$$

二、弯曲函数和切应力分量

在(1.33)中令 $\lambda = r_2(\cos\theta_2 + i\sin\theta_2)$, $Z-Z_0 = Z_1 = r_1(\cos\theta_1 + i\sin\theta_1)$, 分开虚、实部得

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \phi_1 &= \sum_{k=1}^s \frac{e'_k}{i r_2^k} \cos k\theta_2 + \phi_2(r_1, \theta_1) \\
 \phi &= - \sum_{k=1}^s \frac{i e'_k}{r_2^k} \sin k\theta_2 + \phi_0(r_1, \theta_1)
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \phi_2(r_1, \theta_1) &= \sum_{k=0}^s p''_k \left(\frac{r_1}{R} \right)^k \cos k\theta_1 + \sum_{k=1}^s p'_k \left(\frac{r_1}{R} \right)^k \sin k\theta_1 + \frac{1}{8} \left\{ r_1^3 \cos 3\theta_1 + 3r_1^2 (x_0 \cos 2\theta_1 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - y_0 \sin 2\theta_1) + 3r_1 [(x_0^2 - y_0^2) \cos \theta_1 - 2x_0 y_0 \sin \theta_1] + x_0^3 - 3x_0 y_0^2 \right\} + \frac{3+2\sigma}{8} R^2 (r_1 \cos \theta_1 + x_0) \\
 \phi_0(r_1, \theta_1) &= - \sum_{k=1}^s p''_k \left(\frac{r_1}{R} \right)^k \sin k\theta_1 + \sum_{k=0}^s p'_k \left(\frac{r_1}{R} \right)^k \cos k\theta_1 - \frac{1}{8} \left\{ r_1^3 \sin 3\theta_1 + 3r_1^2 (x_0 \sin 2\theta_1 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + y_0 \cos 2\theta_1) + 3r_1 [(x_0^2 - y_0^2) \sin \theta_1 + 2x_0 y_0 \cos \theta_1] + 3x_0^2 y_0 - y_0^3 \right\} - \frac{3+2\sigma}{8} R^2 (r_1 \sin \theta_1 + y_0)
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

把 r_1 、 θ_1 和与之相对应的 r_2 、 θ_2 之值一同代入(2.1), (2.2), 就可求得弯曲函数 ϕ 和 ϕ_1 的值.

在 $|Z-Z_0|>a$ 时, 由(1.34)分开虚、实部, (2.1)还可写为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \phi_1 &= \sum_{k=1}^s \frac{n_k}{i} \left(\frac{R}{r_1}\right)^k \cos k\theta_1 + \phi_2(r_1, \theta_1) \\ \phi &= -\sum_{k=1}^s i n_k \left(\frac{R}{r_1}\right)^k \sin k\theta_1 + \phi_0(r_1, \theta_1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

注意到文献[5]复扭曲函数 $F(Z)$ 、 I 的表达式和下面的积分

$$\iint_S \left[x \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} - \left(2 + \frac{\sigma}{2}\right) x y^2 + \left(1 - \frac{\sigma}{2}\right) x^3 \right] dx dy = -\frac{1}{2} \pi R^4 \cdot 4h \left(\frac{x_0}{R} \beta'_1 + h\beta'_2 \right) \quad (2.4)$$

则由(1.4)、(1.5)得到扭转率和切应力分量

$$\delta = -\frac{P}{EJ_x} \delta_0 \quad (2.5)$$

$$\tau_{xz} - i\tau_{yz} = \frac{P}{2(1+\sigma)J_x} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^s \frac{k(\delta_0 e_k + e'_k)}{a \lambda^{k-1} (\lambda^2 - 1)} + Q(Z) \right\} \quad (2.6)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tau_{xz} &= \frac{P}{2(1+\sigma)J_x} \left\{ \frac{r_2^2 \cos 2\theta_2 - 1}{2(1+r_2^4 - 2r_2^2 \cos 2\theta_2)} \sum_{k=1}^s -\frac{ik}{r_2^{k-1}} (\delta_0 e_k + e'_k) \sin(k-1)\theta_2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{r_2^2 \sin 2\theta_2}{a(1+r_2^4 - 2r_2^2 \cos 2\theta_2)} \sum_{k=1}^s -\frac{ik}{r_2^{k-1}} (\delta_0 e_k + e'_k) \cos(k-1)\theta_2 + Q_1(r_1, \theta_1) \right\} \\ \tau_{yz} &= \frac{P}{2(1+\sigma)J_x} \left\{ \frac{r_2^2 \cos 2\theta_2 - 1}{2(1+r_2^4 - 2r_2^2 \cos 2\theta_2)} \sum_{k=1}^s -\frac{k}{ir_2^{k-1}} (\delta_0 e_k + e'_k) \cos(k-1)\theta_2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{r_2^2 \sin 2\theta_2}{a(1+r_2^4 - 2r_2^2 \cos 2\theta_2)} \sum_{k=1}^s -\frac{ik}{r_2^{k-1}} (\delta_0 e_k + e'_k) \sin(k-1)\theta_2 + Q_2(r_1, \theta_1) \right\} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.7)$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \delta_0 &= \frac{4h \left(\frac{x_0}{R} \beta'_1 + h\beta'_2 \right)}{1 - 4h \left(\frac{x_0}{R} \beta_1 + h\beta_2 \right)} \\ \beta'_1 &= -\frac{ie'_1}{R^2}, \quad \beta'_2 = -\frac{ie'_2}{R^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.8)$$

$$Q(Z) = -\sum_{k=1}^s \frac{k(\delta_0 b_k + p_k)}{R} \left(\frac{Z-Z_0}{R} \right)^{k-1} + i\delta_0 \bar{Z} + \frac{3i}{\delta} Z^2 + \frac{i}{2} Z\bar{Z} - \frac{1+2\sigma}{4} i\bar{Z}^2 - \frac{3+2\sigma}{8} iR^2$$

$$Q_1(r_1, \theta_1) = -\sum_{k=1}^s \frac{k}{R} \left(\frac{r_1}{R} \right)^k (\delta_0 b'_k + p'_k) \cos(k-1)\theta_1 + \sum_{k=1}^s \frac{k}{R} \left(\frac{r_1}{R} \right)^{k-1} (\delta_0 b''_k + p''_k)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 & \cdot \sin(k-1)\theta_1 + \delta_0(y_0 + r_1 \sin\theta_1) - \frac{5+4\sigma}{8} [r_1^2 \sin 2\theta_1 + 2r_1(x_0 \sin\theta_1 + y_0(\cos\theta_1) + 2x_0 y_0)] \\
 Q_2(r_1, \theta_1) = & \sum_{k=1}^s \frac{k}{R} \left(\frac{r_1}{R}\right)^{k-1} (\delta_0 b'_k + p'_k) \sin(k-1)\theta_1 + \sum_{k=1}^s \frac{k}{R} \left(\frac{r_1}{R}\right)^{k-1} (\delta_0 b''_k + p''_k) \\
 & \cdot \cos(k-1)\theta_1 - \delta_0(x_0 + r_1 \cos\theta_1) - \frac{1-4\sigma}{8} r_1^2 \cos 2\theta_1 - \frac{5-4\sigma}{4} r_1 x_0 \cos\theta_1 - \frac{3+4\sigma}{4} r_1 y_0 \sin\theta_1 \\
 & - \frac{r_1^2}{2} - \frac{5-4\sigma}{8} x_0^2 - \frac{3+4\sigma}{8} y_0^2 + \frac{3+2\sigma}{8} R^2
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.9)$$

在 $|Z - Z_0| > a$ 时, 切应力分量还可写为

$$\tau_{xz} - i\tau_{yz} = \frac{P}{2(1+\sigma)J_x} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^s \frac{k}{R} (\delta_0 m_k + n_k) \left(\frac{R}{Z - Z_0}\right)^{k+1} + Q(Z) \right\} \quad (2.10)$$

$$\tau_{xz} = \frac{P}{2(1+\sigma)J_x} \left\{ - \sum_{k=1}^s \frac{ik}{r_1} \left(\frac{R}{r_1}\right)^k (\delta_0 m_k + n_k) \sin(k+1)\theta_1 + Q_1(r_1, \theta_1) \right\} \quad (2.11)$$

$$\tau_{yz} = \frac{P}{2(1+\sigma)J_x} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^s \frac{ik}{r_1} \left(\frac{R}{r_1}\right)^k (\delta_0 m_k + n_k) \cos(k+1)\theta_1 + Q_2(r_1, \theta_1) \right\}$$

当 $s \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 不难证明所得到的解答在 L_k 上满足边界条件以及位移的单值性。

三、横向弯曲应力强度因子

(2.6) 还可写为

$$\tau_{xz} - i\tau_{yz} = \frac{P}{2(1+\sigma)J_x} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^s \frac{k(\delta_0 e_k + e'_k)}{\lambda^k \sqrt{Z_1^2 - a^2}} + Q(Z_1 + Z_0) \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

由(2.6)或(3.1)不难看出, 在一般情况下, 当 $\lambda \rightarrow \pm 1$, $Z_1 \rightarrow \pm a$ 时, 切应力趋于无穷。令 $\lambda = \pm 1 + r_3 \exp[i\alpha]$, 且 $r_3 \ll 1$, 则 $Z_1 = \pm a + p \exp[i\alpha]$, 且 $p/a \ll 1$ 。略去高阶微量后, 则对于裂纹尖端 A 、 B 附近的切应力场, 分别有

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \tau_{xz} - i\tau_{yz} &= \frac{H_A(\rho, a)}{\sqrt{2\rho}} \exp\left[-\frac{i\alpha}{2}\right] \\
 \tau_{xz} - i\tau_{yz} &= \frac{H_B(\rho, a)}{\sqrt{2\rho}} \exp\left[-\frac{i\alpha}{2}\right]
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.2)$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 H_A(\rho, a) &= \frac{P}{2(1+\sigma)J_x} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sum_{k=1}^s ik(\delta_0 e_k + e'_k) + i\sqrt{2\rho} \exp\left[\frac{i\alpha}{2}\right] Q(Z_0 + a) \right\} \\
 H_B(\rho, a) &= \frac{P}{2(1+\sigma)J_x} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sum_{k=1}^s (-1)^{k+1} ik(\delta_0 e_k + e'_k) + \sqrt{2\rho} \exp\left[\frac{i\alpha}{2}\right] Q(Z_0 - a) \right\}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.3)$$

于是点 A 、 B 的横向弯曲应力强度因子

$$\left. \begin{aligned} K_A &= \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} H_A(\rho, \alpha) = \frac{P}{2(1+\sigma)J_x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sum_{k=1}^s ik(\delta_0 e_k + e'_k) \\ K_B &= \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} H_B(\rho, \alpha) = \frac{P}{2(1+\sigma)J_x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sum_{k=1}^s (-1)^{k+1} ik(\delta_0 e_k + e'_k) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.4)$$

从而点 A 、 B 的弯曲应力强度因子和伴随扭转应力强度因子可以分别写为^[3]

$$\left. \begin{aligned} K_{Af} &= \frac{P}{2(1+\sigma)J_x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sum_{k=1}^s ike'_k \\ K_{Bf} &= \frac{P}{2(1+\sigma)J_x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sum_{k=1}^s (-1)^{k+1} ike'_k \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.5)$$

和

$$\left. \begin{aligned} K_{At} &= \frac{P}{2(1+\sigma)J_x} \frac{\delta_0}{\sqrt{a}} \sum_{k=1}^s ike_k \\ K_{Bt} &= \frac{P}{2(1+\sigma)J_x} \frac{\delta_0}{\sqrt{a}} \sum_{k=1}^s (-1)^{k+1} ike_k \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.6)$$

通常 $|\delta_0|/R$ 比较小, 所以伴随扭转应力强度因子的绝对值比弯曲应力强度因子的绝对值小不少.

考虑到(1.15), 弯曲应力强度因子就写为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} K_{Af} &= \frac{P}{2(1+\sigma)J_x} \frac{i}{\sqrt{a}} \sum_{j=0,1,\dots}^j \sum_{r=0}^j (C_{1+2r}^{j-r} C_{1+2j}^{r-1} d'_{1+2j} + C_{2+2r}^{j-r} C_{2+2j}^{r-1} d'_{2+2j}) \\ K_{Bf} &= \frac{P}{2(1+\sigma)J_x} \frac{i}{\sqrt{a}} \sum_{j=0,1,\dots}^j \sum_{r=0}^j (C_{1+2r}^{j-r} C_{1+2j}^{r-1} d'_{1+2r} - C_{2+2r}^{j-r} C_{2+2j}^{r-1} d'_{2+2j}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.7)$$

其中 d'_k 还可写为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} d'_1 &= \frac{ih^3 R^3}{4L_{11}} \left\{ [-2(3+2\sigma) + 4|\beta|^2 - 2(1+2\sigma)|\beta|^2 \cos 2\theta] + T_{12} + T_{13} \right\} \\ d'_2 &= \frac{ih^2 R^3}{4L_{22}} \left\{ 2(1-2\sigma)|\beta| \cos \theta + T_{21} + T_{23} \right\} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.8)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} d'_3 &= \frac{ih^3 R^3}{4L_{33}} \left\{ \frac{2}{3}(1-2\sigma) + T_{31} + T_{32} \right\} \\ d'_k &= \frac{ih^k R^3}{4L_{kk}} (T_{k1} + T_{k2} + T_{k3}) \quad (k=4, 5, \dots, s) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.9)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 T_{k_1} &= -(3+2\sigma+3|\beta|^2\cos 2\theta)I_{k_1} - [(3+2\sigma)-4|\beta|^2 \\
 &\quad - (1-4\sigma)|\beta|^2\cos 2\theta] \sum_{j=1}^s I_{k_j} A_{j_1}^n \quad (k=2,3,\dots,s) \\
 T_{k_2} &= \left[-3I_{k_2} + (5-4\sigma) \sum_{j=1}^s I_{k_j} A_{j_2}^n \right] |\beta| \cos \theta \quad (k=1,3,\dots,s, \text{ 但 } k \neq 2) \\
 T_{k_3} &= -I_{k_3} + \frac{5-4\sigma}{3} \sum_{j=1}^s I_{k_j} A_{j_3}^n \quad (k=1,2,\dots,s, \text{ 但 } k \neq 3)
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.10)$$

这里 θ 为通过裂纹中心之半径与轴 x 间之交角。

在多数情况下, (3.7)中起主要作用的将是 $j=0$ 的项。又考虑到(3.10)右边各项分别包含有 $(Ah)^2$ 、 $(Ah)^4$ 以上的因子, 因而求和时在不少情况下只需取前面少数几项就可以了。若 Ah 小, 则 $(Ah)^2$ 甚小。又因 $A \gg 1$, 从而 Ah 小就能保证 h 小。所以对于 Ah 小的裂纹体, 在(3.7)中只取 $j=0$ 的项, (3.8)和 $L_{kk}(k=1, 2)$ 的表达式中只取前一项, 于是(3.7)就近似写为

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 K_{A_f} &= \frac{P}{4(1+\sigma)} \frac{hR^3}{J_x \sqrt{a}} \left[(3+2\sigma) - 2|\beta|^2 + (1+2\sigma)|\beta|^2 \cos 2\theta - 2h(1-2\sigma)|\beta| \cos \theta \right] \\
 K_{B_f} &= \frac{P}{4(1+\sigma)} \frac{hR^3}{J_x \sqrt{a}} \left[(3+2\sigma) - 2|\beta|^2 + (1+2\sigma)|\beta|^2 \cos 2\theta + 2h(1-2\sigma)|\beta| \cos \theta \right]
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.11)$$

显然只需对 K_{A_f} 进行分析就够了。由(3.11)的第一式不难得知

1) 在 $|\beta| \leq \frac{1-2\sigma}{1+2\sigma} \frac{h}{2}$ 的情况下, 就近似地得到

$$K_{A_f} = \frac{P}{4(1+\sigma)} \frac{hR^3}{J_x \sqrt{a}} (3+2\sigma) \quad (3.12)$$

在 $|\beta| > \frac{1-2\sigma}{1+2\sigma} \frac{h}{2}$ 的情况下, 当 $\theta=0$ 时, K_{A_f} 有极大值为

$$K_{A_f} = \frac{P}{4(1+\sigma)} \frac{hR^3}{J_x \sqrt{a}} \left[(3+2\sigma)(1-|\beta|^2) + 2|\beta|(1+2\sigma) \left(|\beta| - \frac{1-2\sigma}{1+2\sigma} h \right) \right] \quad (3.13)$$

此后随 $|\theta|$ 之增大而减少, 当 $\cos \theta = \frac{1-2\sigma}{1+2\sigma} \frac{1}{|\beta|}$ 时, 有极小值为

$$K_{A_f} = \frac{P}{4(1+\sigma)} \frac{hR^3}{J_x \sqrt{a}} (3+2\sigma)(1-|\beta|^2) \quad (3.14)$$

此后随 $|\theta|$ 之增大而增大, 当 $|\theta|=\pi$ 时, 有极大值为

$$K_{A_f} = \frac{P}{4(1+\sigma)} \frac{hR^3}{J_x \sqrt{a}} \left[(3+2\sigma)(1-|\beta|^2) + 2|\beta|(1+2\sigma) \left(|\beta| + \frac{1-2\sigma}{1+2\sigma} h \right) \right] \quad (3.15)$$

2) 当 $|\beta|=0$ 时, 就得到(5.12)。当 $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, K_{A_f} 随 $|\beta|$ 之增大而减小。当 $\frac{\pi}{2} <$

$\theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ 时, 开始 K_{A_f} 随 $|\beta|$ 之增大而增大(但增大甚微, 可以略去), 当 $|\beta| = -\frac{(1-2\sigma)\cos \theta}{2-(1+\sigma)\cos 2\theta} h$ 时, 就近似地得到如(5.12)所示之极大值, 此后随 $|\beta|$ 之继续增大而减小。

3) 根据以上分析, 还可得知, 对于 Ah 小的裂纹体, 若 $(Ah)^2$ 甚小, 与 1 相比, 可以略去, 则当裂纹中心位于包含圆柱体中心在内的一微小面积之内时, 弯曲应力强度因子有如 (3.12) 所示之最大值.

为了提高 (3.11) 的精确程度, 可在 (3.7) 中略去 $(Ah)^4$ 以上的项, 便得到下面的近似式:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} K_{A_f} &= \frac{P}{4(1+\sigma)} \frac{hR^3}{J_z \sqrt{a}} \left\{ \frac{1}{1-2A^2h^2} [(3+2\sigma)-2|\beta|^2+(1+2\sigma)|\beta|^2\cos 2\theta] \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 2h(1-2\sigma)|\beta|\cos\theta - 2h^2(1-2\sigma) \right\} \\ K_{B_f} &= \frac{P}{4(1+\sigma)} \frac{Rh^3}{J_z \sqrt{a}} \left\{ \frac{1}{1-2A^2h^2} [(3+2\sigma)-2|\beta|^2+(1+2\sigma)|\beta|^2\cos 2\theta] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2h(1-2\sigma)|\beta|\cos\theta - 2h^2(1-2\sigma) \right\} \end{aligned} \right\} (3.16)$$

四、弯扭联合作用的情形

如圆柱体右端面上作用的面力, 静力等于沿着轴 y 之正方向的力 P , 和一逆时针方向的力矩 M , 这时只需用

$$\delta'_0 = \delta_0 \left[\frac{1+\sigma}{4h \left(\frac{x_0}{R} \beta'_1 + h\beta'_2 \right)} \frac{M}{P} - 1 \right] \quad (4.1)$$

代替 δ_0 , 则上面的结果全都适用. 如在 (4.1) 中令 $M = Px_c$, 其中

$$x_c = \frac{4h}{1+\sigma} \left(\frac{x_0}{R} \beta'_1 + h\beta'_2 \right) \quad (4.2)$$

则圆柱体中间部分将发生弯曲, 但无扭转, 此时外加载荷之合力通过弯曲中心.

最后, 我们对半径 $R=500\text{mm}$, 裂纹中心座标 $x_0=50\text{mm}$, $y_0=0$, 长 $2a=100\text{mm}$ 的含径向裂纹的圆柱体计算了扭转率和弯曲中心, 并得到 $\delta=8.847293 \times 10^{-4} P/\mu R^3$, $x_c=-0.694708\text{mm}$, $y_c=0$. 把这一情形的数据代入 [1] 中 § 10 所讨论的情形中, 得到 $\delta=8.847306 \times 10^{-4} P/\mu R^3$, $x_c=-0.694709\text{mm}$, $y_c=0$, 这两组结果几乎是一样的. [注意 [1] 中式 (10.9) 印少了一因子 a !]

我们还用式 (3.7)、(3.11) 和 (3.16) 大量地计算了应力强度因子. 计算结果表明:

1) 在不少情况下, 只要 $(Ah)^2$ 适当小一点, 不需甚小, 计算应力强度因子的近似式 (3.11) 也能给出较好的近似;

2) 位于圆柱体内部且不靠近其边界的中、小裂纹, 譬如在 $h \leq 0.05$, $|\beta| < 0.8$ 和 $h=0.1$, $|\beta| < 0.6$ 等范围内, 用近似式 (3.16) 计算的应力强度因子与由精确式 (3.7) 计算之值比较, 误差小于或远小于 1%, 从而 (3.16) 很大地提高了其精确程度.

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Bending of a Circular Cylinder Containing a Crack

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Abstract

The study of bending of cracked circular cylinders is of more significance. The bending of cylinders containing radial crack or cracks was discussed by references [1]~[4] and that of concentrically cracked circular cylinders was studied by [5]. Continuing [6] and using complex variable methods in elasticity, this paper deals with the bending problems of a circular cylinder, containing an internal linear crack at any position under an acting force perpendicular to the crack. The general forms of displacements, stresses, and stress-intensity factors, expressed in terms of series, are obtained and to this bending problems with small Ah are presented good approximate formulas for the stress-intensity factors whose variations with the center of the crack are analysed. Finally, the twist angle per unit length and the center of bending for the radically cracked circular cylinder, one of whose crack-tips is located at the origin, have been computed and the results are almost the same as that calculated in [1].