

# 与线弹性结构连接的弹性基础 圆板大挠度问题\*

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## 摘 要

本文处理边界与线弹性结构连接的弹性基础圆板的轴对称大挠度问题。用混合边界条件方法<sup>[1]</sup>建立了问题的确定积分方程组, 并进行了简化。用摄动法给出了解答。计算了圆板与圆柱壳组合问题的例子。

## 一、引 言

考虑图1所示弹性基础圆板大挠度问题, 边界与任意线弹性结构相联。这是一个具有实际意义的问题。圆柱形贮仓或容器的底, 当考虑其与上部结构和基础的相互作用时, 就是本文问题的典型例子。

圆板受有分布载荷 $q$ , 边缘竖向剪力 $Q$ , 径向弯矩 $M_r$ 和薄膜力 $N_r$ , 其中 $M_r$ 和 $N_r$ 未知。基础系数为 $k'$ , 基础反力 $q'$ , 且有

$$q' = k'(w' + w) \quad (1.1)$$

式中,  $w$ 为挠度,  $w'$ 为板边缘沉陷量。由整体平衡条件

$$2\pi \int_0^a q r dr + 2\pi a Q = 2\pi \int_0^a q' r dr$$

和(1.1)式可得

$$w' = (2a^{-2} \int_0^a q r dr + 2a^{-1} Q) / k' - 2a^{-2} \int_0^a w r dr \quad (1.2)$$

式中,  $a$ 为圆板半径,  $r$ 为向径。如 $w$ 已求得, 可按(1.2)式确定沉陷量。板的总分布荷载为

$$q^* = q - q' \quad (1.3)$$

将(1.1)和(1.2)代入(1.3), 可得

$$q^* = -2a^{-1} Q^* - k' w + 2a^{-2} k' \int_0^a w r dr \quad (1.4)$$

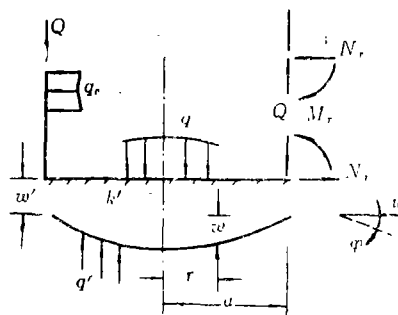


图1 弹性基础圆板

\* 本文曾在“第一届东亚结构工程和建筑会议”(泰国曼谷1986.1)上宣读。

式中,  $Q^* = Q - aq/2 + a^{-1} \int_0^a q r dr$

我们假定, 对于边界结构, 其边界位移仅与边界力及其荷载有关, 具有线性关系

$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ \varphi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_r \\ M_r \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} k_1^* \\ k_2^* \end{bmatrix} q_0 \quad (1.5)$$

式中,  $u, \varphi$  为边界水平位移和转角,  $q_0$  为边界结构荷载参数.  $k_{ij}, k_i^*$  称为约束系数, 可由求解边界结构小变形问题得到. 如同文[1]所做的, 将(1.5)中各量利用连续条件用板的未知量表示, 我们有

当  $r=a$  时

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 w}{dr^2} + \left( \frac{\nu}{a} + \frac{1}{D k_{22}} \right) \frac{dw}{dr} &= \frac{1}{D} \frac{k_{21}}{k_{22}} N_r + \frac{k_2^*}{D k_{22}} q_0 \\ \frac{d(r N_r)}{dr} - \left[ \nu + \frac{E h}{a} \left( k_{11} - \frac{k_{12} k_{21}}{k_{22}} \right) \right] N_r & \\ &= \frac{E h}{a} \left[ \frac{k_{12}}{k_{22}} \frac{dw}{dr} + \left( k_1^* - \frac{k_2^* k_{12}}{k_{22}} \right) q_0 \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.6)$$

式中,  $E, \nu$  为弹性常数,  $h$  为板厚,  $D$  为弯曲刚度,  $D = E h^3 / 12(1 - \nu^2)$ .

我们将在分布荷载(1.4)和混合边界条件(1.6)下求解图1所示圆板大挠度问题.

## 二、基本方程

弹性圆薄板轴对称大挠度问题的基本方程, 即著名的Kármán方程为<sup>(2)</sup>

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r \frac{d}{dr} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r \frac{dw}{dr} \right) &= \frac{1}{D} F(r) + \frac{r N_r}{D} \frac{dw}{dr} \\ r \frac{d}{dr} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (r^2 N_r) &= -\frac{1}{2} E h \left( \frac{dw}{dr} \right)^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

式中  $F(r) = \int_0^r q^* r dr$ . 由(1.4)可计算得

$$F(r) = -\frac{r^2}{a} Q^* + k' \int_0^a G_1(r, y) w dy \quad (2.2)$$

式中

$$G_1(r, y) = \begin{cases} a^{-2} r^2 y - y & (0 \leq y \leq r) \\ a^{-2} r^2 y & (r < y \leq a) \end{cases}$$

引入无量纲量

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x = r/a, \quad W &= \sqrt{12(1-\nu^2)} w/h, \quad V = dW/dx \\ S_r &= -12(1-\nu^2) \frac{a^2}{E h^3} x N_r, \quad k = a^4 k'/D \\ p &= \sqrt{12(1-\nu^2)} \frac{a^3}{D h} Q^* \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

方程(2.1)无量纲化为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} (xV) &= -px^2 + k \int_0^1 G_1 W dy - S_r V \\ x \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} (xS_r) &= V^2/2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

式中

$$G_1(x, y) = \begin{cases} x^2 y - y & (0 \leq y \leq x) \\ x^2 y & (x < y \leq 1) \end{cases}$$

边界条件(1.6)化为, 当  $x=1$  时

$$\frac{dV}{dx} + \nu_1 V = \nu_3 S_r + \nu_5 p, \quad \frac{dS_r}{dx} - \nu_2 S_r = \nu_4 V + \nu_6 p \quad (2.5)$$

式中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \nu_1 &= \nu + \frac{a}{Dk_{22}}, \quad \nu_2 = \nu + \frac{Eh}{a} \left[ k_{11} - \frac{k_{12} k_{21}}{k_{22}} \right] \\ \nu_3 &= -\sqrt{12(1-\nu^2)} \frac{k_{21}}{hk_{22}}, \quad \nu_4 = -\sqrt{12(1-\nu^2)} \frac{k_{12}}{hk_{22}} \\ \nu_5 &= \frac{q_0}{aQ^*} \frac{k_2^*}{k_{22}}, \quad \nu_6 = -\frac{Eh^2 \sqrt{12(1-\nu^2)}}{a^2 Q^*} q_0 \left( k_1^* - \frac{k_2^* k_{12}}{k_{22}} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.6)$$

以及  $x=0$  点条件

$$V=0, \quad S_r=0 \quad (2.7)$$

注意到挠度

$$W = \int_1^x V dx \quad (2.8)$$

可以算得(2.4)式中

$$\int_0^1 G_1 W dy = \int_0^1 G_1 \left( \int_1^x V dx \right) dy = \int_0^1 G_2(x, y) V dy$$

式中

$$G_2(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - x^2 y^2) & (x \leq y \leq 1) \\ \frac{1}{2} (y^2 - y^2 x^2) & (0 \leq y \leq x) \end{cases} \quad (2.9)$$

核  $G_2$  是对称的。因此方程(2.4)可写作

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} (xV) &= -px^2 + k \int_0^1 G_2 V dx - S_r V \\ x \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} (xS_r) &= V^2/2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.10)$$

(2.5)、(2.7)和(2.10)组成具有微-积分方程形式的非线性混合边值问题。为了便于求解, 我们进一步将它们积分方程化。直接积分(2.10), 并用(2.5)和(2.7)确定积分常数, 可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V &= pV_0 + k \int_0^1 K_3 V dy - \int_0^1 K_1 S_r V dy - \frac{1}{2} f_2 x \int_0^1 V^2 y dy \\ S_r &= pS_0 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 K_2 V^2 dy + f'_2 x \int_0^1 S_r V y dy - \frac{k}{8} f'_2 x \int_0^1 V (y^2 - y^4) dy \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.11)$$

式中

$$V_0 = \frac{1}{8} [(2+f_1)x - x^3] + f_3 x$$

$$S_0 = \left( \frac{f'_2}{4} + f'_3 \right) x$$

$$K_1 = \begin{cases} -(xy^{-1} + f_1 xy) / 2 & (x \leq y \leq 1) \\ -(x^{-1}y + f_1 xy) / 2 & (0 \leq y \leq x) \end{cases}$$

$$K_2 = \begin{cases} -(xy^{-1} + f'_1 xy) / 2 & (x \leq y \leq 1) \\ -(x^{-1}y + f'_1 xy) / 2 & (0 \leq y \leq x) \end{cases}$$

$$K_3 = \begin{cases} (x^3 - x^3 y^2 + 4xy^2 \ln y + f_1 xy^4 - f_1 xy^2) / 16 & (x \leq y \leq 1) \\ (x^{-1}y^4 - x^3 y^2 + 4xy^2 \ln x + f_1 xy^4 - f_1 xy^2) / 16 & (0 \leq y \leq x) \end{cases}$$

$$f_1 = \frac{(1-\nu_1)(1-\nu_2) + \nu_3 \nu_4}{(1+\nu_1)(1-\nu_2) - \nu_3 \nu_4}, \quad f'_1 = \frac{(1+\nu_1)(1+\nu_2) + \nu_3 \nu_4}{(1+\nu_1)(1-\nu_2) - \nu_3 \nu_4}$$

$$f_2 = \frac{\nu_3}{(1+\nu_1)(1-\nu_2) - \nu_3 \nu_4}, \quad f'_2 = \frac{\nu_4}{(1+\nu_1)(1-\nu_2) - \nu_3 \nu_4}$$

$$f_3 = \frac{\nu_6(1-\nu_2) + \nu_3 \nu_6}{(1+\nu_1)(1-\nu_2) - \nu_3 \nu_4}, \quad f'_3 = \frac{\nu_6(1+\nu_1) + \nu_4 \nu_6}{(1-\nu_2)(1+\nu_1) - \nu_3 \nu_4}$$

积分方程组(2.11)与边值问题(2.5)、(2.7)和(2.10)等价。

### 三、摄 动 解 答

由(2.8), 无量纲中心挠度

$$W_0 = \int_1^0 V dx \quad (3.1)$$

将(2.11)代入上式, 得

$$W_0 = e_0 p + k \int_0^1 G_3 V dx - \int_0^1 G_0 S_r V dx + \frac{f_2}{4} \int_0^1 V^2 x dx \quad (3.2)$$

式中

$$e_0 = -(2+f_1) / 16 + \frac{1}{32} - \frac{f_3}{2}$$

$$G_0 = -\frac{1}{2} x \ln x + \frac{1}{4} (1+f_1) x$$

$$G_3 = [-5x^2 + 5x^4 - 4x^4 \ln x + 2f_1(x^4 - x^2)] / 64$$

设  $p, V, S_r$  可展为

$$p = \sum_{n=1}^N e_n W_0^n, \quad V = \sum_{n=1}^N V_n W_0^n, \quad S_r = \sum_{n=1}^N S_{rn} W_0^n \quad (3.3)$$

式中,  $e_n, V_n, S_{rn}$  待定,  $N$  为摄动次数. 代入方程(2.11), 比较  $W_0$  同次幂系数, 可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_1 &= e_1 V_0 + k \int_0^1 K_3 V_1 dy \\ S_{r1} &= e_1 S_0 - \frac{f_2'}{8} kx \int_0^1 (y^2 - y^4) V_1 dy \\ V_n &= e_n V_0 + k \int_0^1 K_3 V_n dy - \int_0^1 K_1 F_{1n} dy - \frac{f_2}{2} x \int_0^1 F_{2n} y dy \\ S_{rn} &= e_n S_0 - \frac{f_2'}{8} kx \int_0^1 (y^2 - y^4) V_n dy + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 K_2 F_{2n} dy \\ &\quad + f_2' x \int_0^1 F_{1n} y dy \quad (n=2, 3, \dots, N) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.4)$$

式中

$$F_{1n} = \sum_{i+j=n} V_i S_{rj}, \quad F_{2n} = \sum_{i+j=n} V_i V_j \quad (3.5)$$

将(2.14)代入(3.2), 比较  $W_0$  同次幂系数, 可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1 &= e_0 e_1 + k \int_0^1 G_3 V_1 dx \\ 0 &= e_0 e_n + k \int_0^1 G_3 V_n dx - \int_0^1 G_0 F_{1n} dx + \frac{f_2}{4} \int_0^1 F_{2n} x dx \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.6)$$

由(3.4)和(3.6)式可以逐次计算  $e_n, V_n$  和  $S_{rn}$ . 计算步骤如下: 令

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_1^* &= V_0 + k \int_0^1 K_3 V_1^* dy \\ S_{r1}^* &= S_0 - \frac{f_2'}{8} kx \int_0^1 (y^2 - y^4) V_1^* dy \\ V_n^* &= k \int_0^1 K_3 V_n^* dy - \int_0^1 K_1 F_{1n} dy - \frac{f_2}{2} x \int_0^1 F_{2n} y dy \\ S_{rn}^* &= -\frac{f_2'}{8} kx \int_0^1 (y^2 - y^4) V_n^* dy + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 K_2 F_{2n} dy \\ &\quad + f_2' x \int_0^1 y F_{1n} dy \quad (n=2, 3, \dots, N) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.7)$$

则有

$$V_1 = e_1 V_1^*, \quad S_{r1} = e_1 S_{r1}^*, \quad V_n = e_n V_1^* + V_n^*, \quad S_{rn} = e_n S_{r1}^* + S_{rn}^* \quad (3.8)$$

和

$$\left. \begin{aligned} e_1 &= \left( e_0 + k \int_0^1 G_3 V_1^* dx \right)^{-1} \\ e_n &= e_1 \left( -k \int_0^1 G_3 V_n^* dx + \int_0^1 G_0 F_{1n} dx - \frac{f_2}{4} \int_0^1 F_{2n} x dx \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.9)$$

(3.7)、(3.8)、(3.9)构成逐次计算  $e_n, V_n, S_{rn}$  的线性积分方程组, 便于数值计算.

记  $R_V, R_S$  和  $R_W$  分别表示方程(2.11)和(3.2)的残数; 将(3.3)的摄动解代入(2.11)和

(3.2), 可以计算得<sup>[1]</sup>

$$R_V = - \int_0^1 K_1 \left( \sum_{i+j=N+1}^{2N} V_i S_{rj} W_0^{i+j} \right) dy - \frac{f_2}{2} x \int_0^1 \left( \sum_{i+j=N+1}^{2N} V_i V_j W_0^{i+j} \right) y dy \quad (3.10)$$

$$R_S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 K_2 \left( \sum_{i+j=N+1}^{2N} V_i V_j W_0^{i+j} \right) dy + f_2' x \int_0^1 \left( \sum_{i+j=N+1}^{2N} V_i S_{rj} W_0^{i+j} \right) y dy \quad (3.11)$$

$$R_W = - \int_0^1 G_0 \left( \sum_{i+j=N+1}^{2N} V_i S_{rj} W_0^{i+j} \right) dy + \frac{f_2}{4} \int_0^1 \left( \sum_{i+j=N+1}^{2N} V_i V_j W_0^{i+j} \right) y dy \quad (3.12)$$

可以用(3.10)、(3.11)或(3.12)作为解(3.3)的近似程度的度量。特别是用(3.12)作为板弹性特征准确度的度量<sup>[3]</sup>。

#### 四、内 力

引入无量纲量

$$m_r = -\sqrt{12(1-\nu^2)} \frac{a^2}{Dh} M_r, \quad m_t = -\sqrt{12(1-\nu^2)} \frac{a^2}{Dh} M_t, \quad S_t = -a^2 N_t / D \quad (4.1)$$

式中,  $M_t$ 为环向弯矩,  $N_t$ 为环向薄膜力。则有<sup>[2]</sup>

$$m_r = \frac{dV}{dx} + \frac{\nu}{x} V, \quad m_t = \frac{V}{x} + \nu \frac{dV}{dx}, \quad S_t = \frac{dS_r}{dx} \quad (4.2)$$

设 $m_r, m_t, S_t$ 可展为

$$m_r = \sum_{n=1}^N m_{rn} W_n^0, \quad m_t = \sum_{n=1}^N m_{tn} W_n^0, \quad S_t = \sum_{n=1}^N S_{tn} W_n^0 \quad (4.3)$$

由(3.3)、(3.4)、(4.2)和(4.3)可计算得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned} m_{r1} &= e_1 m_{r0} + k \int_0^1 L_4 V_1 dy, & m_{t1} &= e_1 m_{t0} + k \int_0^1 L_5 V_1 dy \\ S_{t1} &= e_1 S_{t0} - \frac{f_2'}{8} k \int_0^1 (y^2 - y^4) V_1 dy \\ m_{rn} &= e_n m_{r0} + k \int_0^1 L_n V_n dy - \int_0^1 L_1 F_{1n} dy - \frac{1+\nu}{2} f_2 \int_0^1 F_{2n} y dy \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 m_{in} &= e_n m_{i0} + k \int_0^1 L_5 V_n dy - \int_0^1 L_2 F_{1n} dy - \frac{1+\nu}{2} f_2 \int_0^1 F_{2n} y dy \\
 S_{in} &= e_n S_{i0} - \frac{f_2'}{8} k \int_0^1 (y^2 - y^4) V_n dy + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 L_3 F_{2n} dy \\
 &\quad + f_2' \int_0^1 F_{1n} y dy \quad (n=2, 3, \dots, N)
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.4}$$

式中

$$m_{r0} = \frac{1+\nu}{8} (2 + f_1 - \frac{3+\nu}{1+\nu} x^2) + f_3(1+\nu)$$

$$m_{i0} = \frac{1+\nu}{8} (2 + f_1 - \frac{1+3\nu}{1+\nu} x^2) + f_3(1+\nu)$$

$$S_{i0} = \frac{1}{4} f_2' + f_3'$$

$$L_1 = \begin{cases} -\frac{1+\nu}{2} (y^{-1} + f_1 y) & (x \leq y \leq 1) \\ -\frac{1+\nu}{2} \left( -\frac{1-\nu}{1+\nu} y x^{-2} + f_1 y \right) & (0 \leq y \leq x) \end{cases}$$

$$L_2 = \begin{cases} -\frac{1+\nu}{2} (y^{-1} + f_1 y) & (x \leq y \leq 1) \\ -\frac{1+\nu}{2} \left( \frac{1-\nu}{1+\nu} y x^{-2} + f_1 y \right) & (0 \leq y \leq x) \end{cases}$$

$$L_3 = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} (y^{-1} + f_1' y) & (x \leq y \leq 1) \\ -\frac{1}{2} (-y x^{-2} + f_1' y) & (0 \leq y \leq x) \end{cases}$$

$$L_4 = \begin{cases} \frac{y^2}{16} [(3+\nu)x^2 y^{-2} - (3+\nu)x^2 + 4(1+\nu)\ln y + f_1(1+\nu)(y^2-1)] & (x \leq y \leq 1) \\ \frac{y^2}{16} [(\nu-1)x^{-2} y^2 - (3+\nu)x^2 + 4(1+\nu)\ln x + f_1(1+\nu)(y^2-1) + 4] & (0 \leq y \leq x) \end{cases}$$

$$L_5 = \begin{cases} \frac{y^2}{16} [(3\nu+1)x^2 y^{-2} - (3\nu+1)x^2 + 4(1+\nu)\ln y + f_1(1+\nu)(y^2-1)] & (x \leq y \leq 1) \\ \frac{y^2}{16} [(1-\nu)y^2 x^{-2} - (3\nu+1)x^2 + 4(1+\nu)\ln x + f_1(1+\nu)(y^2-1) + 4\nu] & (0 \leq y \leq x) \end{cases}$$

## 五、算 例

作为前述结果的应用, 考虑圆板和圆柱壳组合问题的一个算例(图1)。荷载为内压, 即  $q=q_0$  为常数,  $Q$  为上部结构传递的剪力。设柱壳与圆板有相同  $E, \nu$  和  $h$ 。此时, (1.4) 式中  $Q^*=Q$ 。

可以算得(1.5)式约束系数值为<sup>[4]</sup>

$$\left. \begin{aligned} k_{11} &= -\frac{2[3(1-\nu^2)]^{\frac{1}{4}}}{E} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}, & k_{12} &= -k_{21} = -\frac{[12(1-\nu^2)]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{Eh} \cdot \frac{a}{h} \\ k_{22} &= \frac{4[3(1-\nu^2)]^{\frac{3}{4}}}{Eh^2} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, & k_1^* &= \left(1-\frac{\nu}{2}\right) \frac{a^2}{Eh}, & k_2^* &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.1)$$

于是, 由(2.6)式可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \nu_1 &= \nu + [3(1-\nu^2)]^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, & \nu_2 &= \nu - [3(1-\nu^2)]^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \nu_3 &= -\nu_4 = -[3(1-\nu^2)]^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, & \nu_5 &= 0, & \nu_6 &= (\nu-2)[3(1-\nu^2)]^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{q_0 h}{Q} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.2)$$

记  $B = q_0 h / Q$ , 参数  $B$  相当于预张力的影响。

取  $N = 5$ ,  $h/a = 0.01$ ,  $\nu = 1/3$ ,  $k = 1500$ . 在表 1 中列出了  $e_n$  的计算结果,  $B = 0, 0.1, 0.2$ . 在表 2~5 中列出了  $S_{rn}, S_{in}, m_{rn}, m_{in}$  的计算结果,  $B = 0.1$ . 根据这些结果, 由 (3.3) 和 (4.3) 式可计算出弹性特征和内力值。

表 1 系 数  $e_n$

$n$	1	2	3	4	5
$B=0$	$-0.62169 \times 10$	$-0.14084 \times 10^{-4}$	$0.36429 \times 10^{-5}$	$-0.60367 \times 10^{-10}$	$0.30595 \times 10^{-10}$
$B=0.1$	$-0.61948 \times 10$	$-0.15222 \times 10^{-4}$	$0.36283 \times 10^{-5}$	$-0.72241 \times 10^{-10}$	$0.30466 \times 10^{-10}$
$B=0.2$	$-0.61727 \times 10$	$-0.16343 \times 10^{-4}$	$0.36140 \times 10^{-5}$	$-0.83936 \times 10^{-10}$	$0.30336 \times 10^{-10}$

表 2 系 数  $S_{rn}$  ( $B=0.1$ )

$x$	0.047	0.231	0.500	0.769	0.953
$n=1$	$-0.92650 \times 10^{-4}$	$-0.45579 \times 10^{-3}$	$-0.98758 \times 10^{-3}$	$-0.15193 \times 10^{-2}$	$-0.18825 \times 10^{-2}$
$n=2$	$-0.14410 \times 10^{-3}$	$-0.27970 \times 10^{-4}$	$-0.10540 \times 10^{-4}$	$-0.41700 \times 10^{-5}$	$-0.13600 \times 10^{-5}$
$n=3$	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
$n=4$	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
$n=5$	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

表 3 系 数  $S_{in}$  ( $B=0.1$ )

$x$	0.047	0.231	0.500	0.769	0.953
$n=1$	$-0.19751 \times 10^{-2}$	$-0.19751 \times 10^{-2}$	$-0.19751 \times 10^{-2}$	$-0.19751 \times 10^{-2}$	$-0.19751 \times 10^{-2}$
$n=2$	$-0.30717 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.13331 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.33267 \times 10^{-4}$	$0.17617 \times 10^{-4}$	$0.13626 \times 10^{-4}$
$n=3$	$0.56008 \times 10^{-7}$	$0.68348 \times 10^{-7}$	$0.67964 \times 10^{-7}$	$0.67903 \times 10^{-7}$	$0.67888 \times 10^{-7}$
$n=4$	$-0.17177 \times 10^{-7}$	$0.74521 \times 10^{-9}$	$0.18642 \times 10^{-9}$	$0.98841 \times 10^{-10}$	$0.76503 \times 10^{-10}$
$n=5$	$0.40729 \times 10^{-12}$	$0.57629 \times 10^{-12}$	$0.57102 \times 10^{-12}$	$0.57020 \times 10^{-12}$	$0.56999 \times 10^{-12}$

表 4 系 数  $m_{rn}$  ( $B=0.1$ )

$x$	0.047	0.231	0.500	0.769	0.953
$n=1$	$0.18109 \times 10^2$	$0.37856 \times 10$	$0.12464 \times 10$	$0.18377 \times 10$	$0.28039 \times 10$
$n=2$	$0.29954 \times 10^{-4}$	$-0.64624 \times 10^{-4}$	$0.57775 \times 10^{-5}$	$0.10822 \times 10^{-4}$	$0.12974 \times 10^{-4}$
$n=3$	$0.40802 \times 10^{-4}$	$-0.70535 \times 10^{-5}$	$-0.31589 \times 10^{-5}$	$-0.16354 \times 10^{-5}$	$-0.16563 \times 10^{-5}$
$n=4$	$0.31579 \times 10^{-9}$	$-0.29690 \times 10^{-10}$	$0.21203 \times 10^{-10}$	$0.54051 \times 10^{-10}$	$0.86724 \times 10^{-10}$
$n=5$	$0.34220 \times 10^{-9}$	$-0.59246 \times 10^{-10}$	$-0.26495 \times 10^{-10}$	$-0.12887 \times 10^{-10}$	$-0.13907 \times 10^{-10}$



表 5

系数  $m_{in}$  ( $B=0.1$ )

$\alpha$	0.047	0.231	0.500	0.769	0.953
$n=1$	$0.20497 \times 10^2$	$0.74589 \times 10$	$0.31357 \times 10$	$0.22984 \times 10$	$0.26973 \times 10$
$n=2$	$0.34409 \times 10^{-4}$	$0.34390 \times 10^{-5}$	$0.44361 \times 10^{-5}$	$0.81715 \times 10^{-5}$	$0.10831 \times 10^{-4}$
$n=3$	$0.47310 \times 10^{-4}$	$-0.14428 \times 10^{-6}$	$-0.26058 \times 10^{-5}$	$-0.18102 \times 10^{-5}$	$-0.16472 \times 10^{-5}$
$n=4$	$0.36448 \times 10^{-9}$	$0.18281 \times 10^{-10}$	$0.15555 \times 10^{-10}$	$0.39308 \times 10^{-10}$	$0.54757 \times 10^{-10}$
$n=5$	$0.39680 \times 10^{-9}$	$-0.12901 \times 10^{-11}$	$-0.21871 \times 10^{-10}$	$-0.15194 \times 10^{-10}$	$-0.13830 \times 10^{-10}$

本文计算是在COROMEMCO SYSTEM—Ⅲ型微机上进行的。

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## The Large Deflection on Problem of Circular Plate on Elastic Foundation and in Conjunction with Linear Elastic Structure

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## Abstract

This paper deals with the axisymmetrical deformation of the circular plate in large deflection, which is on elastic foundation and in conjunction with a certain linear elastic structure. The governing integral equations are established by the method of mixed boundary condition I and the simplified form is given. The perturbation method is used to obtain the solutions and an example of the composite structure made up of a circular plate and a cylindrical shell is presented.