

# 弹性圆板在一侧受均载而四周固定的条件下 不用Kirchhoff-Love假设的一级近似理论(II)

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## 摘 要

本文在前文[1]所得的微分方程和有关边界条件的基础上, 求得了这些方程在有关边界条件下的解析解. 当然, 为了节省计算工作量, 我们进一步简化了一级近似理论, 使它在保持合理的基础上, 更加简单化了.

**关键词** 弹性力学 圆板 克希霍夫-拉夫假设 广义变分原理

## 六、一级近似理论的最简化假设及其方程系和边界条件

在上文[1]中, 我们在一级近似理论中取近似假定为

$$e_z = A_0 + A_1 z, \quad e_{rz} = (h^2/4 - z^2)(S_0 + S_1 z + S_2 z^2) \quad (6.1a, b)$$

其中 $e_z$ ,  $e_{rz}$ 都已放弃了在板内恒等于零的Kirchhoff-Love假设<sup>[2], [3]</sup>, 而且在(6.1b)中, 因子 $(h^2/4 - z^2)$ 保证了上下表面上 $e_{rz} = 0$ 的板面不受剪力作用的要求. 在本文中, 我们将取更加简单的一级近似假定, 即在放弃板内 $e_z$ ,  $e_{rz}$ 恒等于零的Kirchhoff-Love假设下, 只保留(6.1a, b)中的首二项 $A_0$ ,  $A_1$ ;  $S_0$ ,  $S_1$ . 或都只保留一个对 $z$ 对称的项 $A_0$ ,  $S_0$ 和一个对 $z$ 反对称的项 $A_1$ ,  $S_1$ . 于是将采用下列一级近似假定

$$e_z = A_0 + A_1 z, \quad e_{rz} = (h^2/4 - z^2)(S_0 + S_1 z) \quad (6.2a, b)$$

于是, 位移的一级近似表达式不再是(3.4a, b), 而是

$$W(r, z) = w(r) + A_0 z + A_1 z^2/2 \quad (6.3a)$$

$$U(r, z) = u(r) - \frac{dw}{dr} z - \frac{1}{2} \frac{dA_0}{dr} z^2 - \frac{1}{3} \frac{dA_1}{dr} z^3 \\ + 2\left(\frac{h^2}{4} - \frac{z^2}{3}\right) z S_0 + \left(\frac{h^2}{4} - \frac{z^2}{2}\right) z^2 S_1 \quad (6.3b)$$

于是我们的一级近似理论中, 只有 $w(r)$ ,  $u(r)$ ,  $A_0(r)$ ,  $A_1(r)$ ,  $S_0(r)$ ,  $S_1(r)$ 等6个待定函数, 通过和上文一样的推导, 采用广义变分原理的变分驻值条件(3.9), 导出了6个微分方程, 其中3个涉及 $w(r)$ ,  $A_1(r)$ ,  $S_0(r)$ :

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$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 w - \nu_1 \nabla^2 A_1 + h^2 \left[ \frac{1}{40} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 A_1 - \frac{2}{5} \nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (rS_0) \right] = \frac{q}{D_1} \quad (6.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_1 \nabla^2 w - A_1 - h^2 \left[ \frac{1}{40} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w - \frac{\nu_1}{20} \nabla^2 A_1 + \frac{2}{5} \nu_1 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (rS_0) \right] \\ - h^4 \left[ \frac{1}{1344} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 A_1 - \frac{1}{105} \nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (rS_0) \right] + \frac{qh^2}{8D_1} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (6.5)$$

$$\frac{d}{dr} \nabla^2 w - \nu_1 \frac{dA_1}{dr} + \frac{1}{42} h^2 \frac{d}{dr} \nabla^2 A_1 - \frac{17}{42} h^2 \frac{d}{dr} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (rS_0) + 2(1-\nu_1)S_0 = 0 \quad (6.6)$$

其中  $\nabla^2(\dots) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{d}{dr}(\dots)$

和上文[1]相比, (5.10), (5.11), (5.12), (5.13) 中少了(5.12)式, 其余各式中略去了有关  $S_2$  的各项.

还有涉及  $u(r)$ ,  $A_0$ ,  $S_1$  的3个微分方程

$$\frac{d}{dr} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (ru) + \nu_1 \frac{dA_0}{dr} - \frac{1}{24} h^2 \frac{d}{dr} \nabla^2 A_0 + \frac{7}{480} h^4 \frac{d}{dr} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (rS_1) = 0 \quad (6.7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dr} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (ru) + \nu_1 \frac{dA_0}{dr} - \frac{1}{392} h^2 \frac{d}{dr} \nabla^2 A_0 - \frac{8}{49} h^2 (1-\nu_1) S_0 \\ + \frac{107}{4704} h^4 \frac{d}{dr} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (rS_1) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (6.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\nu_1 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (ru) + A_0 + \frac{1}{24} h^2 \left[ \nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (ru) + 2\nu_1 \nabla^2 A_0 \right] \\ - h^4 \left[ \frac{1}{320} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 A_0 + \frac{7}{480} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (rS_1) \right] + \frac{9}{8960} h^4 \left[ \nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (rS_1) \right] - \frac{qh^2}{24D_1} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (6.9)$$

它们和(5.14), (5.15), (5.16), 完全相同.

用上文[1]第四节相同的方法, 我们导出下列边界条件:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (a) \quad w(a) = 0 & & (b) \quad w'(a) = -\frac{11}{168} \frac{qah^2}{(1-\nu_1)D_1} \\ (c) \quad A_0(a) = 0 & & (d) \quad A_0'(a) = 0 \\ (e) \quad A_1(a) = 0 & & (f) \quad A_1'(a) = \frac{qa}{2(1-\nu_1)D_1} \\ (g) \quad S_0(a) = -\frac{qa}{4(1-\nu_1)D_1} & & (h) \quad S_1(a) = 0 \\ (i) \quad u(a) = 0 & & \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6.10)$$

我们也必须指出, 在圆板中心处( $r=0$ ), 所有解都必须有限, 即

$$w(0), u(0), A_0(0), A_1(0), S_0(0), S_1(0) = \text{有限} \quad (6.11)$$

## 七、 $w(r)$ , $A_1(r)$ , $S_0(r)$ 的解析解

引进  $\Omega(r)$ ,

$$S_0(r) = d\Omega/dr \quad (7.1)$$

于是, (6.4)式可以积分两次, (6.6)式可以以积分一次, 在使用了(6.11)的中心条件以后, 只剩下两个待定积分常量 $C_1$ 和 $C_2$ , 于是(6.4), (6.5), (6.6)可以化为

$$\nabla^2 w - \nu_1 A_1 = \frac{qr^2}{4D_1} + C_1 - h^2 \left[ \frac{1}{40} \nabla^2 A_1 - \frac{2}{5} \nabla^2 \Omega \right] \quad (7.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_1 \nabla^2 w - A_1 = & -\frac{qh^2}{8D_1} + h^2 \left[ \frac{1}{40} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w - \frac{\nu_1}{20} \nabla^2 A_1 + \frac{2}{5} \nu_1 \nabla^2 \Omega \right] \\ & + h^4 \left[ \frac{1}{1344} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 A_1 - \frac{1}{105} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \Omega \right] \end{aligned} \quad (7.3)$$

$$\nabla^2 w - \nu_1 A_1 = C_2 - \frac{1}{42} h^2 \nabla^2 A_1 + \frac{17}{42} h^2 \nabla^2 \Omega - 2(1 - \nu_1) \Omega \quad (7.4)$$

(7.2)和(7.4)相减, 求得 $\nabla^2 A_1$ 的表达式

$$\nabla^2 A_1 = \frac{840}{h^2} (C_1 - C_2) + 210 \frac{qr^2}{D_1 h^2} - 4 \nabla^2 \Omega + 1680(1 - \nu_1) \frac{1}{h^2} \Omega \quad (7.5)$$

把(7.5)中的 $\nabla^2 A_1$ 表达式代入(7.2)或(7.4)式, 整理后得

$$\nabla^2 w - \nu_1 A_1 = -\frac{5qr^2}{D_1} - (20C_1 - 21C_2) - 42(1 - \nu_1) \Omega + \frac{1}{2} h^2 \nabla^2 \Omega \quad (7.6)$$

把(7.6)式中的 $\nabla^2 w$ 表达式代入(7.3)的右则的 $\nabla^2 \nabla^2 w$ , 再用(7.5)中的 $\nabla^2 A_1$ 表达式消去式中的 $\nabla^2 A_1$ 和 $\nabla^2 \nabla^2 A_1$ 项, 整理简化后给出 $\nu_1 \nabla^2 w - A_1$ 用 $\Omega$ 表示的表达式

$$\nu_1 \nabla^2 w - A_1 = -\frac{21}{4} \nu_1 \frac{qr^2}{D_1} - 21\nu_1(C_1 - C_2) - 42(1 - \nu_1) \nu_1 \Omega + \frac{h^2}{10} (2 + 3\nu_1) \nabla^2 \Omega \quad (7.7)$$

从(7.6)和(7.7)中求解 $\nabla^2 w$ 和 $A_1$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^2 w = & -\left(5 - \frac{21}{4} \nu_1^2\right) \frac{qr^2}{D} - \frac{(20 - 21\nu_1^2)}{1 - \nu_1^2} C_1 + 21C_2 \\ & - 42(1 - \nu_1) \Omega + \frac{5 - 2\nu_1 - 3\nu_1^2}{10(1 - \nu_1^2)} h^2 \nabla^2 \Omega \end{aligned} \quad (7.8)$$

$$A_1 = \frac{\nu_1}{4} \frac{qr^2}{D} - \frac{\nu_1}{1 - \nu_1^2} C_1 - \frac{1}{5(1 + \nu_1)} h^2 \nabla^2 \Omega \quad (7.9)$$

把(7.9)的 $A_1$ 代入(7.5)式中的 $\nabla^2 A_1$ , 整理后得

$$\begin{aligned} & h^4 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \Omega - 20(1 - \nu_1) h^2 \nabla^2 \Omega + 8400(1 - \nu_1^2) \Omega \\ & = 5\nu_1(1 + \nu_1) \frac{qh^2}{D} - 1050(1 + \nu_1)(1 - \nu_1^2) \frac{qr^2}{D} - 4200(1 + \nu_1)(C_1 - C_2) \end{aligned} \quad (7.10)$$

它的非齐次解为

$$\Omega^* = -\frac{1}{8} (1 + \nu_1) \frac{qr^2}{D} - \frac{1}{1680} \frac{2 + \nu_1}{1 - \nu_1} \frac{qh^2}{D} - \frac{1}{2(1 - \nu_1)} (C_1 - C_2) \quad (7.11)$$

设取齐次解的特解为

$$\Omega^{**} = R J_0(\lambda r) \quad (7.12)$$

其中 $R$ ,  $\lambda$ 都是待定常数,  $J_0(\lambda r)$ 为 $\lambda r$ 的零阶贝塞耳函数, 它满足贝塞耳方程

$$\nabla^2 J_0(\lambda r) = -\lambda^2 J_0(\lambda r) \quad (7.13)$$

于是, 把(7.12)式代入(7.10)式的齐次方程, 得决定 $\lambda h$ 值的特征方程,

$$\lambda^4 h^4 + 20(1 + \nu_1) h^2 \lambda^2 + 8400(1 - \nu_1^2) = 0 \quad (7.14)$$

上述方程的根为

$$\begin{aligned} h^2\lambda^2 &= 10(1+\nu_1)\{-1 \pm i\sqrt{84}[(1-\nu_1)/(1+\nu_1)]-1\} \\ &= \sqrt{84(1-\nu_1^2)} \exp[\pm i(\pi-\varphi)] \end{aligned} \quad (7.15)$$

其中

$$\tan\varphi = \sqrt{84}[(1-\nu_1)/(1+\nu_1)]-1 \quad (7.16)$$

于是, 我们有

$$h\lambda = \pm h\lambda_1, \pm h\lambda_2 \quad (7.17)$$

称

$$\left. \begin{aligned} h\lambda_1 &= h\lambda \\ h\lambda_2 &= h\bar{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right\} = \{8400(1-\nu_1^2)\}^{\frac{1}{4}} \exp[\pm i(\pi-\varphi)/2] \quad (7.18)$$

$\lambda$ 和 $\bar{\lambda}$ 是共轭的, 于是(7.10)的一般解可以写成

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega(r) &= -\frac{1}{8}(1+\nu_1) \frac{qr^2}{D} - \frac{1}{1680} \left( \frac{2+\nu_1}{1-\nu_1} \right) \frac{qh^2}{D} - \frac{1}{2(1-\nu_1)} (C_1 - C_2) \\ &\quad + R_1 J_0(\lambda r) + \bar{R}_1 J_0(\bar{\lambda} r) \end{aligned} \quad (7.19)$$

其中 $R_1, \bar{R}_1$ 是待定的共轭复数,  $\lambda, \bar{\lambda}$ 见(7.18).

根据(7.1), (7.9), 我们有

$$S_0(r) = -\frac{1}{4}(1+\nu_1) \frac{qr}{D} + R_1 \frac{d}{dr} J_0(\lambda r) + \bar{R}_1 \frac{d}{dr} J_0(\bar{\lambda} r) \quad (7.20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_1(r) &= \frac{1}{4}\nu_1 \frac{qr^2}{D} + \frac{\nu_1}{1-\nu_1^2} C_1 + \frac{1}{10} \frac{qh^2}{D} - \frac{h^2\lambda^2}{5(1+\nu_1)} R_1 J_0(\lambda r) \\ &\quad - \frac{h^2\bar{\lambda}^2}{5(1+\nu_1)} \bar{R}_1 J_0(\bar{\lambda} r) \end{aligned} \quad (7.21)$$

现在让我们用(6.10e, f, g)决定3个待定量 $C_1, R_1, \bar{R}_1$ , 从(7.20), (7.21), 得

$$R_1 \lambda J'_0(\lambda a) + \bar{R}_1 \bar{\lambda} J'_0(\bar{\lambda} a) = 0 \quad (7.22)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\nu_1 \frac{qa}{D} - \frac{h^2}{5(1+\nu_1)} [\lambda^3 R_1 J'_0(\lambda a) + \bar{\lambda}^3 \bar{R}_1 J'_0(\bar{\lambda} a)] = \frac{1}{2}(1+\nu_1) \frac{qa}{D} \quad (7.23)$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\nu_1 \frac{qa^2}{D} - \frac{\nu_1}{1-\nu_1^2} C_1 + \frac{1}{10} \frac{qh^2}{D} - \frac{h^2}{5(1+\nu_1)} [\lambda^2 R_1 J_0(\lambda a) + \bar{\lambda}^2 \bar{R}_1 J_0(\bar{\lambda} a)] = 0 \quad (7.24)$$

解之, 其结果为

$$R_1 = \frac{5qa}{2Dh^2} \frac{1+\nu_1}{\lambda(\bar{\lambda}^2 - \lambda^2)J'_0(\lambda a)}, \quad \bar{R}_1 = \frac{5qa}{2Dh^2} \frac{1+\nu_1}{\bar{\lambda}(\lambda^2 - \bar{\lambda}^2)J'_0(\bar{\lambda} a)} \quad (7.25a, b)$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1-\nu_1^2}{\nu_1} \frac{qa^2}{D} \left\{ \frac{1}{4}\nu_1 + \frac{1}{10} \left[ 1 - \frac{5}{(\bar{\lambda}^2 - \lambda^2)h^2} \left( \frac{a\lambda J_0(\lambda a)}{J'_0(\lambda a)} - \frac{a\bar{\lambda} J_0(\bar{\lambda} a)}{J'_0(\bar{\lambda} a)} \right) \right] \frac{h^2}{a^2} \right\} \quad (7.25c)$$

这里可以看到 $R_1, \bar{R}_1$ 的确是共轭的. 而且也可以看到 $C_1$ 是实数.

现在让我们求解 $w(r)$ , 把(7.19)中的表达式代入(7.8), 在使用了(7.25a, b, c)以后, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^2 w &= \frac{qr^2}{4D} + \frac{1}{40}(8+5\nu_1) \frac{qh^2}{D} + \frac{1}{1-\nu_1^2} C_1 + 42C_2 - \left[ 42(1-\nu_1) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{5+3\nu_1}{10(1+\nu_1)} \lambda^2 h^2 \right] R_1 J_0(\lambda r) - \left[ 42(1-\nu_1) + \frac{5+3\nu_1}{10(1+\nu_1)} \bar{\lambda}^2 h^2 \right] \bar{R}_1 J_0(\bar{\lambda} r) \end{aligned} \quad (7.26)$$

积分两次, 在采用板的中心条件(6.11)后, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 w(r) = & \frac{qr^4}{64D} + \frac{1}{160}(8+5\nu_1) \frac{qh^2}{D} r^2 + \frac{1}{4(1-\nu_1^2)} C_1 r^2 + C_3 + \frac{21}{2} C_2 r^2 + \left[ 42(1-\nu_1) \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{5+3\nu_1}{10(1+\nu_1)} \lambda^2 h^2 \right] \frac{1}{\lambda^2} R_1 J_0(\lambda r) + \left[ 42(1-\nu_1) + \frac{5+3\nu_1}{10(1+\nu_1)} \bar{\lambda}^2 h^2 \right] \frac{1}{\bar{\lambda}^2} \bar{R}_1 J_0(\bar{\lambda} r)
 \end{aligned} \quad (7.27)$$

根据边界条件(6.10a), 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_3 = & -\frac{qa^4}{64D} - \frac{1}{160}(8+5\nu_1) \frac{qh^2}{D} a^2 - \frac{1}{4(1-\nu_1^2)} C_1 a^2 - \frac{21}{2} C_2 a^2 - \left[ 42(1-\nu_1) \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{5+3\nu_1}{10(1+\nu_1)} \lambda^2 h^2 \right] \frac{1}{\lambda^2} R_1 J_0(\lambda a) - \left[ 42(1-\nu_1) + \frac{5+3\nu_1}{10(1+\nu_1)} \bar{\lambda}^2 h^2 \right] \frac{1}{\bar{\lambda}^2} \bar{R}_1 J_0(\bar{\lambda} a)
 \end{aligned} \quad (7.28)$$

于是,  $w(r)$  应该是

$$\begin{aligned}
 w(r) = & -\frac{q}{64D} (a^4 - r^4) - \frac{1}{160}(8+5\nu_1) \frac{qh^2}{D} (a^2 - r^2) - \frac{1}{4(1-\nu_1^2)} C_1 (a^2 - r^2) \\
 & - \frac{21}{2} C_2 (a^2 - r^2) - \left[ 42(1-\nu_1) + \frac{5+3\nu_1}{10(1+\nu_1)} \lambda^2 h^2 \right] \frac{1}{\lambda^2} R_1 [J_0(\lambda a) - J_0(\lambda r)] \\
 & - \left[ 42(1-\nu_1) + \frac{5+3\nu_1}{10(1+\nu_1)} \bar{\lambda}^2 h^2 \right] \frac{1}{\bar{\lambda}^2} \bar{R}_1 [J_0(\bar{\lambda} a) - J_0(\bar{\lambda} r)]
 \end{aligned} \quad (7.29)$$

根据边界条件(6.10b)求得

$$\begin{aligned}
 21C_2 = & -\frac{qa^2}{16D} - \frac{1}{80}(8+5\nu_1) \frac{qh^2}{D} - \frac{11}{168}(1+\nu_1) \frac{qh^2}{D} - \frac{1}{2(1-\nu_1^2)} C_1 \\
 & - \left[ 42(1-\nu_1) + \frac{5+3\nu_1}{10(1+\nu_1)} \lambda^2 h^2 \right] \frac{1}{\lambda a} R_1 J_0'(\lambda a) \\
 & - \left[ 42(1-\nu_1) + \frac{5+3\nu_1}{10(1+\nu_1)} \bar{\lambda}^2 h^2 \right] \frac{1}{\bar{\lambda} a} \bar{R}_1 J_0'(\bar{\lambda} a)
 \end{aligned} \quad (7.30)$$

于是, 把(7.30)式代入(7.29), 我们得  $w(r)$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 w(r) = & \frac{q}{64D} (a^2 - r^2)^2 + \frac{11}{336}(1+\nu_1) \frac{qa^2}{D} (a^2 - r^2) \frac{h^2}{a^2} + \left[ 105(1-\nu_1^2) \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{1}{4}(5+3\nu_1)\lambda^2 h^2 \right] \frac{qa^2}{D\lambda^2(\lambda^2 - \lambda^2)h^4} \left[ \frac{1}{2}(a^2 - r^2) + \frac{a}{\lambda} \frac{J_0(\lambda a) - J_0(\lambda r)}{J_0'(\lambda a)} \right] \frac{h^2}{a^2} \\
 & + \left[ 105(1-\nu_1^2) + \frac{1}{4}(5+3\nu_1)\bar{\lambda}^2 h^2 \right] \frac{qa^2}{D\bar{\lambda}^2(\lambda^2 - \bar{\lambda}^2)h^4} \left[ \frac{1}{2}(a^2 - r^2) \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{a}{\bar{\lambda}} \frac{J_0(\bar{\lambda} a) - J_0(\bar{\lambda} r)}{J_0'(\bar{\lambda} a)} \right] \frac{h^2}{a^2}
 \end{aligned} \quad (7.31)$$

从(7.20)和(7.21)在利用了(7.25a, b, c)之后, 可以写成

$$S_0(r) = -\frac{1}{4}(1+\nu_1) \frac{qr}{D} + \frac{5}{2}(1+\nu_1) \frac{qa}{D} \frac{1}{h^2(\lambda^2 - \lambda^2)} \left[ \frac{J_0'(\lambda r)}{J_0'(\lambda a)} - \frac{J_0'(\bar{\lambda} r)}{J_0'(\bar{\lambda} a)} \right] \quad (7.32)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_1(r) = & -\frac{1}{4}\nu_1 \frac{q}{D} (a^2 - r^2) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{qa}{D} \left\{ \frac{\lambda}{\lambda^2 - \lambda^2} \left[ \frac{J_0(\lambda r) - J_0(\lambda a)}{J_0'(\lambda a)} \right] \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{\bar{\lambda}}{\lambda^2 - \bar{\lambda}^2} \left[ \frac{J_0(\bar{\lambda} r) - J_0(\bar{\lambda} a)}{J_0'(\bar{\lambda} a)} \right] \right\}
 \end{aligned} \quad (7.33)$$

(7.31), (7.32), (7.33)为本问题的解析解.

### 八、 $u(r)$ , $A_0(r)$ , $S_1(r)$ 的解析解

引进 $\Omega_1(r)$ ,  $\psi(r)$ ,

$$S_1 = \frac{d\Omega_1}{dr}, \quad u = \frac{d\psi}{dr} \quad (8.1)$$

于是, 除(6.9)仍用原式外, (6.7), (6.8)式各式积分一次:

$$\nabla^2\psi + \nu_1 A_0 - \frac{1}{24}h^2\nabla^2 A_0 + \frac{7}{480}h^4\nabla^2\Omega_1 = C_4 \quad (8.2)$$

$$\nabla^2\psi + \nu_1 A_0 - \frac{1}{392}h^2\nabla^2 A_0 - \frac{8}{49}h^2(1-\nu_1)\Omega_1 + \frac{107}{4704}h^4\nabla^2\Omega_1 = C_5 \quad (8.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_1\nabla^2\psi + A_0 - \frac{h^2}{24}[\nabla^2\nabla^2\psi + 2\nu_1\nabla^2 A_0] + h^4\left[\frac{1}{320}\nabla^2\nabla^2 A_0 + \frac{7}{480}\nabla^2\Omega_1\right] \\ - \frac{9}{8960}h^6\nabla^2\nabla^2\Omega_1 + \frac{qh^2}{24D} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (8.4)$$

其中 $C_4$ ,  $C_5$ 为待定的积分变量. (8.2), (8.3)相减, 得

$$\nabla^2 A_0 = \frac{96}{23}(1-\nu_1)\Omega_1 - \frac{24}{115}h^2\nabla^2\Omega_1 - \frac{588}{23}(C_4 - C_5)\frac{1}{h^2} \quad (8.5)$$

把(8.5)式代入(8.2)或(8.3)式, 求得用 $\Omega_1(r)$ 表达的 $\nabla^2\psi + \nu_1 A_0$ :

$$\nabla^2\psi + \nu_1 A_0 = -\frac{3}{46}C_4 + \frac{49}{46}C_5 + \frac{4}{23}(1-\nu_1)h^2\Omega_1 - \frac{357}{11040}h^4\nabla^2\Omega_1 \quad (8.6)$$

把上式中的 $\nabla^2\psi$ 代入(8.4)中的 $\nabla^2\nabla^2\psi$ 项, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_1\nabla^2\psi + A_0 = -\frac{qh^2}{24D_1} + \frac{\nu_1}{24}h^2\nabla^2 A_0 - \frac{1}{320}h^4\nabla^2\nabla^2 A_0 \\ + \frac{1}{138}\left[(1-\nu_1) - \frac{161}{80}\right]h^4\nabla^2\Omega_1 + \frac{1}{28980}h^6\nabla^2\nabla^2\Omega_1 \end{aligned} \quad (8.7)$$

把(8.5)式的 $\nabla^2 A_0$ 表达式代入(8.7)式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_1\nabla^2\psi + A_0 = -\frac{qh^2}{24D_1} - \frac{49}{46}\nu_1(C_4 - C_5) + \frac{4}{23}\nu_1(1-\nu_1)h^2\Omega_1 \\ - \frac{1}{735}\left(1 + \frac{32}{15}\nu_1\right)h^4\nabla^2\Omega_1 + \frac{199}{289800}h^6\nabla^2\nabla^2\Omega_1 \end{aligned} \quad (8.8)$$

从(7.6), (7.8)中求解 $\nabla^2\psi$ 和 $A_0$ , 得用 $\Omega_1$ 表示的 $\nabla^2\psi$ 和 $A_0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^2\psi = \nu_1\frac{qh^2}{24D} - \left(\frac{49}{46} - \frac{1}{1-\nu_1^2}\right)C_4 + \frac{49}{46}C_5 + \frac{4}{23}(1-\nu_1)h^2\Omega_1 \\ + \left[-\frac{357}{11040} + \frac{1}{735}\nu_1 + \frac{32}{11025}\nu_1^2\right]\frac{1}{1-\nu_1^2}h^4\nabla^2\Omega_1 \\ - \frac{199}{289800}\frac{\nu_1}{1-\nu_1^2}h^6\nabla^2\nabla^2\Omega_1 \end{aligned} \quad (8.9)$$

$$A_0 = -\frac{qh^2}{24D} - \frac{\nu_1}{1-\nu_1^2} C_4 + \left[ \frac{357}{11040} \nu_1 - \frac{1}{735} \left( 1 + \frac{32}{15} \nu_1 \right) \right] \frac{1}{1-\nu_1^2} h^4 \nabla^2 \Omega_1 + \frac{199}{289800} \frac{1}{1-\nu_1^2} h^6 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \Omega_1 \quad (8.10)$$

把(8.10)中的 $A_0$ 代入(8.5)式, 整理后得决定 $\Omega_1$ 的微分方程

$$h^6 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \Omega_1 + \left[ \frac{238843}{5572} \nu_1 - \frac{2760}{1393} \right] h^4 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \Omega_1 + \frac{60480}{199} (1-\nu_1^2) h^2 \nabla^2 \Omega_1 - \frac{1209600}{199} (1-\nu_1)(1-\nu_1^2) \Omega_1 = -\frac{9408800}{199} (1-\nu_1^2) (C_4 - C_5) \frac{1}{h^2} \quad (8.11)$$

设上式的齐次方程的特解取下述形式

$$\Omega_1^* = P J_0(\beta r) \quad (8.12)$$

其中 $P, \beta$ 为待定常数。 $J_0(\beta r)$ 满足贝塞耳方程

$$\nabla^2 J_0(\beta r) = -\beta^2 J_0(\beta r) \quad (8.13)$$

把(8.12)中的 $\Omega_1^*$ 表达式代入(8.11)的齐次式, 得决定 $\beta h$ 值的特征值方程:

$$h^6 \beta^6 - \left[ \frac{238843}{5572} \nu_1 - \frac{2760}{1393} \right] h^4 \beta^4 + \frac{60480}{199} (1-\nu_1^2) h^2 \beta^2 + \frac{1209600}{199} (1-\nu_1)(1-\nu_1^2) = 0 \quad (8.14)$$

表1给出了在 $0.25 \leq \nu \leq 0.35$ 中的 $\beta h$ 的根 $\beta_k h$ 值, 其中 $\pm \beta_2 h$ 和 $\pm \beta_3 h$ 是共轭的复根。

表1 不同 $\nu$ 值时的 $\beta_k h$ 值

| $\nu$ | $\nu_1$ | $\pm \beta_1 h$ | $\pm \beta_2 h, \pm \beta_3 h = \pm \bar{\beta}_2 h$ |
|-------|---------|-----------------|--|
| 0.250 | 0.3333  | 3.5969          | 2.8596 ± 2.9170i                                     |
| 0.275 | 0.3793  | 3.6269          | 2.8484 ± 2.7489i                                     |
| 0.300 | 0.4286  | 3.6784          | 2.8197 ± 2.5546i                                     |
| 0.325 | 0.4815  | 3.7694          | 2.7634 ± 2.3274i                                     |
| 0.350 | 0.5385  | 3.9320          | 2.6605 ± 2.0652i                                     |

于是,  $\Omega_1(r)$ 的一般解可以写成

$$\Omega_1(r) = \frac{49}{8(1-\nu_1)} (C_4 - C_5) \frac{1}{h^2} + \sum_{k=1}^3 P_k J_0(\beta_k r) \quad (8.15)$$

其中 $P_1$ 为实数,  $P_2, P_3 = \bar{P}_2$ 为共轭复数;  $\beta_1 h$ 是实数;  $\beta_2 h$ 和 $\beta_3 h = \bar{\beta}_2 h$ 是共轭复数。

把(8.15)代入(8.9)和(8.10), 得

$$A_0(r) = -\frac{qh^2}{24D} - \frac{\nu_1}{1-\nu_1^2} C_4 + \sum_{k=1}^3 P_k g_1(\beta_k h) J_0(\beta_k r) h^2 \quad (8.16)$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi = -\nu_1 \frac{qh^2}{24D} + \frac{1}{1-\nu_1^2} C_4 + \sum_{k=1}^3 P_k g_2(\beta_k h) J_0(\beta_k r) h^2 \quad (8.17)$$

这里的 $g_1(\beta_k h), g_2(\beta_k h)$ 为

$$g_1(\beta_k h) = \frac{199}{289800(1-\nu_1^2)} h^4 \beta_k^4 - \left[ \frac{357}{11040} \nu_1 - \frac{1}{735} - \frac{32\nu_1^2}{11025} \right] \frac{1}{1-\nu_1^2} h^2 \beta_k^2 \quad (8.18)$$

$$g_2(\beta_k h) = -\frac{199\nu_1}{289800(1-\nu_1^2)} h^4 \beta_k^4 \left[ \frac{357}{11040} - \frac{\nu_1}{735} - \frac{32\nu_1^2}{11025} \right] \frac{h^2 \beta_k^2}{1-\nu_1^2} + \frac{4}{23}(1-\nu_1) \quad (8.19)$$

(8.17)式还可以积分一次, 得

$$\psi = -\nu_1 \frac{qh^2}{96D} r^2 + \frac{C_4 r^2}{4(1-\nu_1^2)} - \sum_{k=1}^3 P_k \frac{g_2}{\beta_k^2}(\beta_k h) J_0(\beta_k r) h^2 + C_6 \quad (8.20)$$

于是, 根据定义, 我们从(8.15), (8.20)导出

$$S_1(r) = \frac{d\Omega_1}{dr} = \sum_{k=1}^3 P_k \beta_k J_0'(\beta_k r) \quad (8.21)$$

$$u(r) = \frac{d\psi}{dr} = -\nu_1 \frac{qh^2}{48D} r + \frac{C_4 r}{2(1-\nu_1^2)} - \sum_{k=1}^3 P_k \frac{g_2}{\beta_k}(\beta_k h) J_0'(\beta_k r) h^2 \quad (8.22)$$

在(8.16), (8.21), (8.22)的 $A_0(r)$ ,  $S_1(r)$ ,  $u(r)$ 中只有4个独立的特定常数 $C_4$ ,  $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ ,  $P_3$ . 我们刚好有4个边界条件(6.10c, d, g, i).

这些边界条件可以写成:

$$\sum_{k=1}^3 P_k g_1(\beta_k h) J_0(\beta_k a) = \frac{q}{24D} + \frac{\nu_1}{1-\nu_1^2} C_4 \frac{1}{h^2} \quad (8.23)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^3 P_k \beta_k g_1(\beta_k h) J_0'(\beta_k a) = 0 \quad (8.24)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^3 P_k \beta_k J_0'(\beta_k a) = 0 \quad (8.25)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^3 P_k \frac{1}{\beta_k} g_2(\beta_k h) J_0'(\beta_k a) = -\nu_1 \frac{qa}{48D} + \frac{a}{2(1-\nu_1^2)h^2} C_4 \quad (8.26)$$

其解为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P_1 &= \frac{1+\nu_1^2}{\Delta \beta_1 J_0'(\beta_1 a)} \frac{q}{24D} \{g_1(\beta_2 h) - g_1(\beta_3 h)\} \\ P_2 &= -\frac{1+\nu_1^2}{\Delta \beta_2 J_0'(\beta_2 a)} \frac{q}{24D} \{g_1(\beta_3 h) - g_1(\beta_1 h)\} \\ P_3 &= \frac{1+\nu_1^2}{\Delta \beta_3 J_0'(\beta_3 a)} \frac{q}{24D} \{g_1(\beta_1 h) - g_1(\beta_2 h)\} \\ C_4 &= -\frac{1-\nu_1^2}{\nu_1} \frac{qh^2}{24D} + \frac{1-\nu_1^2}{\nu_1} h^2 \sum_{k=1}^3 P_k g_1(\beta_k h) J_0(\beta_k a) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8.27)$$

其中

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ g_1(\beta_1 h) & g_1(\beta_2 h) & g_1(\beta_3 h) \\ G(\beta_1 h) & G(\beta_2 h) & G(\beta_3 h) \end{vmatrix} \quad (8.28)$$

$$G(\beta_k h) = \frac{2\nu_1}{\beta_k^2 a} g_2(\beta_k h) - \frac{g_1(\beta_k h)}{\beta_k a} \frac{J_0(\beta_k a)}{J_0'(\beta_k a)} \quad (8.29)$$

最后, 从(8.22), (8.16), (8.21), 得

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 u(r) &= -(1+\nu_1^2) \frac{1}{\nu_1} \frac{qh^2}{48D} r + \sum_{k=1}^3 P_k \left\{ \frac{h^2}{2\nu_1} g_1(\beta_k h) J_0(\beta_k a) r \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{h^2}{\beta_k} g_2(\beta_k h) J_0'(\beta_k r) \right\} \\
 S_1(r) &= \sum_{k=1}^3 P_k \beta_k J_0'(\beta_k r) \\
 A_0(r) &= h^2 \sum_{k=1}^3 P_k g_1(\beta_k h) [J_0(\beta_k r) - J_0(\beta_k a)]
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8.30)$$

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## The First-Order Approximation of Non-Kirchhoff-Love Theory for Elastic Circular Plate with Fixed Boundary under Uniform Surface Loading(Ⅱ)

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### Abstract

Based upon the differential equations and their related boundary conditions given in the previous paper [1], this paper finds the analytical solution of non-Kirchhoff-Love theory for elastic circular plate with fixed boundary conditions under uniform surface loading. However, for the sake of saving computational work, the first order approximation theory can be further simplified on more rational bases.

**Key words** elasticity, circular plate, Kirchhoff-Love assumptions, generalized variational principle