

变厚度悬臂矩形板的康托洛维奇法解^①

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摘 要 首次用康氏法获得了变厚度悬臂板的挠度函数, 从而扩大了康氏法的应用范围, 所用的计算原则与步骤也同样适用于其他边界组合的变厚度矩形板。

关键词 变厚度矩形板 悬臂板 康托洛维奇法

根据文献[1]的方程(13-14), 变厚度矩形板的基本方程为:

$$D\nabla^4 w + 2 \frac{\partial D}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \nabla^2 w + 2 \frac{\partial D}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \nabla^2 w + \nabla^2 D \nabla^2 w - (1 - \nu) \left(\frac{\partial^2 D}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 D}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 D}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) = q \quad (1)$$

方程(1)是关于挠度 w 的变系数偏微分方程, 其中的变系数随着板厚的不同变化规律而具有不同的函数形式。由于是变系数, 因而其求解相当困难。而对于悬臂板, 由于其三个自由边界条件与两个自由角点条件的复杂性, 给求解带来了更大的困难。本文用康氏法较简便地获得了变厚度悬臂板的挠度函数。因而对各种边界条件组合的变厚度矩形板探索了一条新的解题途径。

1 方程解法

设变厚度悬臂矩形板的坐标如图1所示, 板面受均布荷载, 集度为 q 。根据最小势能原理, 泛函为:

$$\Pi(w) = \int_0^a \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \frac{D}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right)^2 - 2(1 - \nu) \left[\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 \right] \right\} dy dx - \int_0^a \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} q w dy dx \quad (2)$$

按照康氏法, 我们选择的挠度函数可只满足固定边而不必满足自由边的边界条件, 自由边的边界条件是按边界积分的形式满足的。

下面将研究板厚沿 x 方向线性变化的情况。设板厚的变化情况如图2所示,

$$\text{并令 } \lambda = \frac{\Delta t}{t_0}$$

$$\text{则: } t = t_0 - \lambda \frac{x}{a} t_0 = t_0 \left(1 - \lambda \frac{x}{a} \right),$$

$$I = \frac{1}{12} b t^3 = \frac{1}{12} b t_0^3 \left(1 - \lambda \frac{x}{a} \right)^3,$$

$$D = \frac{E t^3}{12(1 - \nu^2)} = \frac{E t_0^3}{12(1 - \nu^2)} \left(1 - \lambda \frac{x}{a} \right)^3$$

其中 D —薄板的弯曲刚度; E —板材料的弹

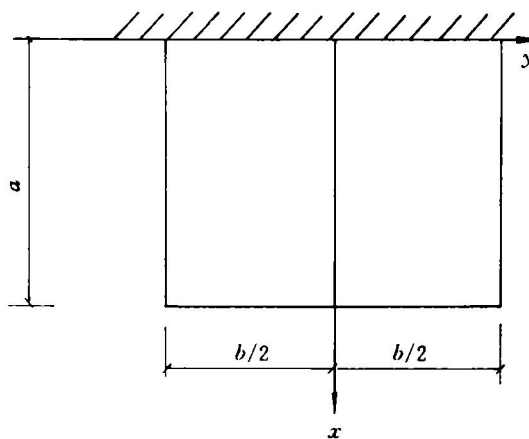


图1 悬臂矩形板的坐标设置

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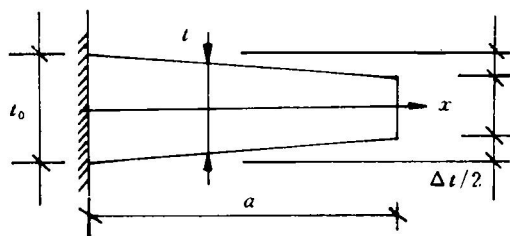


图2 悬臂矩形板的剖面

性模量； ν —板材料的泊松比； I —板截面的转动惯量。

对于大多数工程中的板， λ 均是一个小量。若略去含因子 λ^2 及其以上幂的项，则易得到纵剖面与图2相同的悬臂梁的挠度函数为：

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4(1-\nu^2)b} \cdot \frac{q}{D_0} \left[\left(\frac{x^4}{6} - \frac{2}{3}ax^3 + a^2x^2 \right) + \frac{\lambda}{a} \left(\frac{3}{10}x^5 - ax^4 + a^2x^3 \right) \right] \quad (3)$$

$$\text{式中 } D_0 = \frac{Et_0^3}{12(1-\nu^2)}$$

设板的挠度函数具有形式：

$$w(x, y) = w_0(x) \cdot u(y) \quad (4)$$

并将 $w_0(x)$ 取为 $f(x)$ 的倍数，则显然能使 $w(x, y)$ 满足固支边的边界条件。为计算方便起见，将 $w_0(x)$ 取为：

$$w_0(x) = (5x^4 - 20ax^3 + 30a^2x^2) + \frac{\lambda}{a}(9x^5 - 30ax^4 + 30a^2x^3)$$

$$\text{即： } w_0(x) = 9 \frac{\lambda}{a}x^5 + (5 - 30\lambda)x^4 - (20 - 30\lambda)ax^3 + 30a^2x^2$$

于是挠度函数(4)成为：

$$w(x, y) = \left[9 \frac{\lambda}{a}x^5 + (5 - 30\lambda)x^4 - (20 - 30\lambda)ax^3 + 30a^2x^2 \right] \cdot u(y) \quad (5)$$

将式(5)代入式(2)，对 x 积分并略去含 λ^2 及其更高次幂的项，得：

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi(u) = & \frac{D_0 a^5}{2} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \left[(720 + 360\lambda)u^2 \right. \\ & + 2\nu \left(\frac{300}{7} + \frac{225}{14}\lambda \right) a^2 u u'' \\ & \left. + \left(\frac{520}{9} - \frac{1616}{21}\lambda \right) a^4 (u'')^2 \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & + \frac{2(1-\nu)}{7}(1800 \\ & - 1215\lambda)a^2(u')^2 \Big] dy \\ & - q \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} (6 + 3\lambda)a^5 u dy \quad (6) \end{aligned}$$

变分，并用分部积分整理，得：

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \Pi = & \frac{D_0 a^5}{2} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \left[\left(\frac{1040}{9} - \frac{3232}{21}\lambda \right) a^4 u^{(4)} \right. \\ & + \left(\frac{-7200 + 8400\nu}{7} \right. \\ & + \frac{4860 - 4410\nu}{7}\lambda \Big) a^2 u'' \\ & + (1440 + 720\lambda)u - \frac{2q}{D_0}(6 + 3\lambda)\delta u dy \\ & + \frac{D_0}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1040}{9} - \frac{3232}{21}\lambda \right) a^9 u'' \right. \\ & + \frac{\nu}{7}(600 + 225\lambda)a^7 u \Big] \delta u' \Big|_{-b/2}^{b/2} \\ & + \frac{D_0}{2} \left[- \left(\frac{1040}{9} - \frac{3232}{21}\lambda \right) a^9 u''' \right. \\ & + \left(\frac{7200 - 7800\nu}{7} \right. \\ & + \frac{-4860 + 4635\nu}{7}\lambda \Big) \\ & \left. \cdot a^7 u' \right] \delta u \Big|_{-b/2}^{b/2} \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

欧拉方程为：

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{1040}{9} - \frac{3232}{21}\lambda \right) a^4 u^{(4)} + \left(\frac{-7200 + 8400\nu}{7} \right. \\ & + \frac{4860 - 4410\nu}{7}\lambda \Big) a^2 u'' + (1440 + 720\lambda)u \\ & - \frac{6q}{D_0}(2 + \lambda) = 0 \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

u 的边界条件为：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{1040}{9} - \frac{3232}{21}\lambda \right) a^2 u'' + \frac{\nu}{7}(600 \\ & + 225\lambda)u = 0; \quad (y = \pm \frac{b}{2}) \\ & \left(\frac{1040}{9} - \frac{3232}{21}\lambda \right) a^2 u''' - \left(\frac{7200 - 7800\nu}{7} \right. \\ & + \frac{-4860 + 4635\nu}{7}\lambda \Big) u' = 0; \\ & (y = \pm \frac{b}{2}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

方程(8)为非齐次常系数线性微分方程，其对应齐次方程的特征方程为：

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{1040}{9} - \frac{3232}{21}\lambda \right) a^4 \rho^4 + \left(\frac{-7200 + 8400\nu}{7} \right. \\ & + \frac{4860 - 4410\nu}{7}\lambda \Big) a^2 \rho^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$+ (1440 + 720\lambda) = 0 \quad (10-a) \quad \text{式(17)中:}$$

令:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1040}{9} - \frac{3232}{21} \\ B &= \frac{-7200 + 8400\nu}{7} + \frac{4860 - 4410\nu}{7}\lambda \\ C &= 1440 + 720\lambda \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (11)$$

则方程(10-a)成为:

$$A(a\rho)^4 + B(\rho a)^2 + C = 0 \quad (10)$$

易求得方程(10)的根为:

$$\rho = \pm \frac{1}{a}(\alpha \pm i\beta) \quad (12)$$

式(12)中:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha &= \left[\frac{\sqrt{AC} - B/2}{2A} \right]^{1/2} \\ \beta &= \left[\frac{\sqrt{AC} + B/2}{2A} \right]^{1/2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (13)$$

于是, 欧拉方程(8)的对应齐次方程的通解可写为:

$$u = \frac{q}{120D_0} \left[A^* \operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha y}{a} \cos \frac{\beta y}{a} + B^* \operatorname{sh} \frac{\alpha y}{a} \sin \frac{\beta y}{a} + C^* \operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha y}{a} \sin \frac{\beta y}{a} + D^* \operatorname{sh} \frac{\alpha y}{a} \cos \frac{\beta y}{a} \right] \quad (14)$$

将方程(8)的一个特解取为

$$\bar{u} = \frac{1}{120} \frac{q}{D_0} \quad (15)$$

迭加式(14)、(15)即得到欧拉方程(8)的通解:

$$u = \frac{q}{120D_0} \left[1 + A^* \operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha y}{a} \cos \frac{\beta y}{a} + B^* \operatorname{sh} \frac{\alpha y}{a} \sin \frac{\beta y}{a} + C^* \operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha y}{a} \sin \frac{\beta y}{a} + D^* \operatorname{sh} \frac{\alpha y}{a} \cos \frac{\beta y}{a} \right] \quad (16)$$

通解(16)中的积分常数 A^* , B^* , C^* , D^* 应由边界条件(9)确定。将通解(16)求导后代入式(9), 即得到关于 A^* , B^* , C^* , D^* 的代数方程组, 由此可解得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A^* &= \frac{-S_2\nu(600 + 225\lambda)}{7(R_1S_2 - R_2S_1)} \\ B^* &= \frac{S_1\nu(600 + 225\lambda)}{7(R_1S_2 - R_2S_1)} \\ C^* &= D^* = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (17)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} R_1 &= \left(\frac{1040}{9} - \frac{3232}{21}\lambda \right) \left[(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \operatorname{ch} \frac{ab}{2a} \cos \frac{\beta b}{2a} - 2\alpha\beta \operatorname{sh} \frac{ab}{2a} \sin \frac{\beta b}{2a} \right] \\ &\quad + \nu \left(\frac{600}{7} + \frac{225}{7}\lambda \right) \operatorname{ch} \frac{ab}{2a} \cos \frac{\beta b}{2a}; \\ R_2 &= \left(\frac{1040}{9} - \frac{3232}{21}\lambda \right) \left[(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \operatorname{sh} \frac{ab}{2a} \sin \frac{\beta b}{2a} + 2\alpha\beta \operatorname{ch} \frac{ab}{2a} \cos \frac{\beta b}{2a} \right] \\ &\quad + \nu \left(\frac{600}{7} + \frac{225}{7}\lambda \right) \operatorname{sh} \frac{ab}{2a} \sin \frac{\beta b}{2a}; \\ S_1 &= \left(\frac{1040}{9} - \frac{3232}{21}\lambda \right) \left[(\alpha^2 - 3\beta^2) \alpha \operatorname{sh} \frac{ab}{2a} \cos \frac{\beta b}{2a} + \beta(\beta^2 - 3\alpha^2) \operatorname{ch} \frac{ab}{2a} \sin \frac{\beta b}{2a} \right] \\ &\quad - \left(\frac{7200 - 7800\nu}{7} - \frac{4860 - 4635\nu}{7}\lambda \right) \left(\alpha \operatorname{sh} \frac{ah}{2a} \cos \frac{\beta b}{2a} - \beta \operatorname{ch} \frac{ab}{2a} \sin \frac{\beta b}{2a} \right); \\ S_2 &= \left(\frac{1040}{9} - \frac{3232}{21}\lambda \right) \left[\beta(3\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \operatorname{sh} \frac{ab}{2a} \cos \frac{\beta b}{2a} + \alpha(\alpha^2 - 3\beta^2) \operatorname{ch} \frac{ab}{2a} \sin \frac{\beta b}{2a} \right] \\ &\quad - \left(\frac{7200 - 7800\nu}{7} - \frac{4860 - 4635\nu}{7}\lambda \right) \left(\beta \operatorname{sh} \frac{ah}{2a} \cos \frac{\beta b}{2a} + \alpha \operatorname{ch} \frac{ab}{2a} \sin \frac{\beta b}{2a} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (18)$$

将式(17)代入式(16), 并加以整理, 得:

$$u = \frac{q}{56D_0} \frac{\nu(40 + 15\lambda)}{R_1S_2 - R_2S_1} \left[\frac{7(R_1S_2 - R_2S_1)}{\nu(600 + 225\lambda)} - S_2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha y}{a} \cos \frac{\beta y}{a} + S_1 \operatorname{sh} \frac{\alpha y}{a} \sin \frac{\beta y}{a} \right] \quad (19)$$

再将式(19)代入式(5), 即最终得到变厚度矩

形悬臂板的挠度函数表达式如下:

$$w(x, y) = \frac{\nu q}{56D_0} \frac{40 + 15\lambda}{R_1 S_2 - R_2 S_1} \left[9 \frac{\lambda}{a} x^5 + (5 - 30\lambda)x^4 - (20 - 30\lambda)x^3 + 30a^2 x^2 \right] \cdot \left[\frac{7(R_1 S_2 - R_2 S_1)}{\nu(600 + 225\lambda)} - S_2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha y}{a} \cos \frac{\beta y}{a} + S_1 \operatorname{sh} \frac{\alpha y}{a} \sin \frac{\beta y}{a} \right] \quad (20)$$

根据式(20), 即可由板壳理论的公式求得板的各内力分量。例如对于悬臂板, 工程中最关心的是自由边的挠度 $(w)_{x=a}$ 和固定边的弯矩 $(M_x)_{x=0}$, 从式(20)可求得这二者的计算公式如下:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (w)_{x=a} &= \frac{\nu q a^4}{56D_0} \frac{(40 + 15\lambda)(15 + 9\lambda)}{R_1 S_2 - R_2 S_1} \cdot \left[\frac{7(R_1 S_2 - R_2 S_1)}{\nu(600 + 225\lambda)} - S_2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha y}{a} \cos \frac{\beta y}{a} + S_1 \operatorname{sh} \frac{\alpha y}{a} \sin \frac{\beta y}{a} \right]; \\ (M_x)_{x=0} &= -\frac{75}{14} \nu q a^2 \frac{8 + 3\lambda}{R_1 S_2 - R_2 S_1} \cdot \left[\frac{7(R_1 S_2 - R_2 S_1)}{\nu(600 + 225\lambda)} - S_2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha y}{a} \cos \frac{\beta y}{a} + S_1 \operatorname{sh} \frac{\alpha y}{a} \sin \frac{\beta y}{a} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (21)$$

2 算例

$\lambda = \frac{\Delta t}{t} = 0.25$, 方形板: $a = b$, $\nu = 1/3$

依次由公式(11), (13), (18)可计算得:

$$A = 77.07937, B = -507.5, C = 1620;$$

$$\alpha = 1.984505, \beta = 0.8038661;$$

$$R_1 = 290.4400, R_2 = 476.8864;$$

$$S_1 = -972.5349, S_2 = -180.8332$$

将已知数据与以上 R_1, R_2, S_1, S_2 值代入式(21), 经运算得:

$$(w)_{x=a} = (0.14375 + 0.001975203 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha y}{a} \cos \frac{\beta y}{a} - 0.01062279 \operatorname{sh} \frac{\alpha y}{a} \sin \frac{\beta y}{a}) \cdot \frac{q a^4}{D_0}$$

$$(M_x)_{x=0} = (-0.5 - 0.006858872 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha y}{a} \cos \frac{\beta y}{a} + 0.03694884 \operatorname{sh} \frac{\alpha y}{a} \sin \frac{\beta y}{a}) \cdot q a^2$$

附表列出了以上2种量在一些点的值。

附表 $(w)_{x=a}, (M_x)_{x=0}$ 沿 y 方向的分布

y/a	0	0.125	0.25
$(w)_{x=a} / \frac{q a^4}{D_0}$	0.14573	0.14551	0.14483
$(M_x)_{x=0} / q a^2$	-0.50686	-0.50611	-0.50375
y/a	0.375	0.5	
$(w)_{x=a} / \frac{q a^4}{D_0}$	0.14361	0.14170	
$(M_x)_{x=0} / q a^2$	-0.49951	-0.49287	

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