

彈性地基上的固定边矩形板*

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引 言

在彈性薄板的小撓度平衡理論中, 四边固定的矩形板的弯曲是个难题。因而曾經是力学家們的研究对象。例如布勃諾夫(И. Г. Бубнов), 鉄木辛柯(S. Timoshenko), 及勒务(Love)都曾以各种不同的方法来解这問題。直至最近, 还有苏联的学者們在研究这問題。

但如对于这問題再增加一个因素, 例如这固定边的矩形板系在彈性地基上, 則这問題当更困难。就作者所知, 由于在数学上的困难, 至今尚未有人对这問題作出严格的探討。本文提供以双重三角級数解这問題, 并获得了精确的方程以供数字計算之用。并且, 使所得的方程中的地基彈性模量 $k \rightarrow 0$, 即得鉄木辛柯教授以疊加法解固定边矩形板所得的結果。

所提供的方法, 亦同样有效地可用以解垂直于板面的荷重与在板平面內有張力或压力共同作用的固定边矩形板。因用双重三角級数来解, 在数学形式上这类問題与在彈性地基上的板是相同的。换言之, 对于这类問題本文提供了一标准化的解法。

本文內容包括均布荷重及在板的中点作用一集中力这两种情形。

I. 在均布荷重作用下的固定边矩形板。

設有一为彈性基础所支承的矩形板, $x=0, x=a, y=0, y=b$ 这四边均为固定, 如图 1 a. 作用于板的均布荷重的强度为 q . 須解的微分方程为:

$$\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} = \frac{1}{D}(q - kw), \quad (1)$$

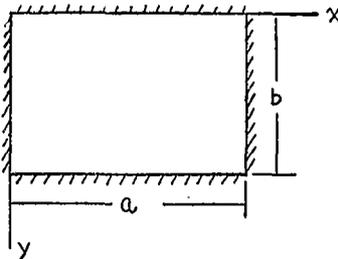


图 1 a.

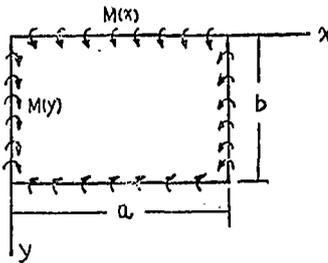


图 1 b.

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并符合边界条件

$$w=0, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial n}=0, \quad (2)$$

式中的 w 为板的挠度. k 为弹性地基模量. $D = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\mu^2)}$ 为板的抗弯刚度.

设想将板的四固定边除去, 而得到四边为简支边的这基本系统. 但在这四边为简支边的板上, 除均布荷重 q 外, 在 $x=0, x=a$ 这两边上有分布的弯矩 $M(y)$, 在 $y=0, y=b$ 这两边上有分布的弯矩 $M(x)$, 如图 1 b.

由于图 1 b 所示这板的四边为简支, 所以可用双重正弦级数来表示这板的弯曲面, 即

$$w = \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} a_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}, \quad (3)$$

系数 a_{mn} 可用虚位移原理来决定. 整个系统内的变形能由两部分组成: 板内的变形能 U_1 及弹性地基内的变形能 U_2 .

$$U_1 = \frac{D}{2} \int_0^a \int_0^b \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right)^2 - 2(1-\mu) \left[\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 \right] \right\} dx dy,$$

$$U_2 = \int_0^a \int_0^b \frac{k w^2}{2} dx dy.$$

将(3)式代入, 得:

$$U_1 + U_2 = \frac{\pi^4 ab D}{8} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} a_{mn}^2 \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right)^2 + \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{k ab}{8} a_{mn}^2. \quad (4)$$

由虚位移原理, 当系数 a_{mn} 增为 $a_{mn} + \delta a_{mn}$ 时,

$$\delta(U_1 + U_2) = \int_0^a \int_0^b q \delta w dx dy + 2 \int_0^a M(x) dx \delta \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0}^{y=b} + 2 \int_0^b M(y) dy \delta \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)_{x=0}^{x=a}. \quad (5)$$

现分别计算(5)式的各项.

$$\delta(U_1 + U_2) = \left[\frac{\pi^4 ab D}{4} \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right)^2 + \frac{k ab}{4} \right] a_{mn} \delta a_{mn},$$

$$\int_0^a \int_0^b q dx dy \delta a_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} = \frac{4abq}{mn\pi^2} \delta a_{mn},$$

$$2 \int_0^a M(x) dx \delta \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0}^{y=b} = 2 \frac{\pi}{b} n \delta a_{mn} \int_0^a M(x) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} dx,$$

$$2 \int_0^b M(y) dy \delta \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)_{x=0}^{x=a} = 2 \frac{\pi}{a} m \delta a_{mn} \int_0^b M(y) \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} dy.$$

但

$$\int_0^a M(x) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} dx = \frac{a}{2} E_m, \quad \int_0^b M(y) \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} dy = \frac{b}{2} F_n,$$

E_m, F_n 各为以富氏级数表示 $M(x)$ 与 $M(y)$ 时的系数. 代入(5)式得:

$$a_{mn} \left[\frac{\pi^4 ab D}{4} \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right)^2 + \frac{k ab}{4} \right] = \frac{4abq}{mn\pi^2} + \frac{\pi a}{b} n E_m + \frac{\pi b}{a} m F_n.$$

于是板的弯曲面为:

$$w = \frac{8}{ab} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi^4 D \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right)^2 + k} \left[\frac{2abq}{mn\pi^2} + \frac{\pi a}{2b} n E_m + \frac{\pi b}{2a} m F_n \right] \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}. \quad (6)$$

將(6)式分別對 x 與 y 微分, 并各以 $x=0, x=a, y=0, y=b$ 代入, 即得圖 1b 所示的簡支板沿 $x=0, x=a$, 及 $y=0, y=b$ 各邊上的斜度。

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} &= \pm \frac{8\pi}{ab^2} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi^4 D \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right)^2 + k} \left[\frac{2abq}{m\pi^2} + \frac{\pi a}{2b} n^2 E_m + \frac{\pi b}{2a} mn F_n \right] \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a}, \\ \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)_{x=0} &= \pm \frac{8\pi}{a^2 b} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi^4 D \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right)^2 + k} \left[\frac{2abq}{n\pi^2} + \frac{\pi a}{2b} mn E_m + \frac{\pi b}{2a} m^2 F_n \right] \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

由于板的四边固定,

$$\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)_{x=0} = 0,$$

于是由(7)式,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right)^2 + \frac{k}{\pi^4 D}} \left[\frac{2abq}{m\pi^2} + \frac{\pi a}{2b} n^2 E_m + \frac{\pi b}{2a} mn F_n \right] &= 0, \\ \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right)^2 + \frac{k}{\pi^4 D}} \left[\frac{2abq}{n\pi^2} + \frac{\pi a}{2b} mn E_m + \frac{\pi b}{2a} m^2 F_n \right] &= 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8)$$

由方程(8)可得一組無窮联立方程以解系数 E_m 与 F_n , 并从而計算作用于固定邊上的弯矩。在用(8)式計算时, 我們將遇到形式如下的兩种級数, 即

$$\sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4 + 2\eta n^2 + p^2}, \quad \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n^4 + 2\eta n^2 + p^2}. \quad (9)$$

式中的 η 与 p 均为常数。我們須計算以上兩級数的極限和。对于彈性地基上板这問題, $\eta < p$ 。为了計算極限和, 可用以下这無窮乘积, 即

$$\frac{e^{\frac{\pi z}{2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi z}{2}}}{2} = (1+z^2) \left(1 + \frac{z^2}{9}\right) \left(1 + \frac{z^2}{25}\right) \dots$$

兩边取对数并微分, 得

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \tanh \frac{\pi z}{2} = z \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + z^2}. \quad (10)$$

(10)式可用以計算級数(9)的極限和, 由于 $\eta < p$, (9)式的第一式可写作:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=1,3,5,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4 + 2n^2\eta + p^2} = \\
& = \frac{1}{2i\sqrt{p^2 - \eta^2}} \left[\sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + (\eta - i\sqrt{p^2 - \eta^2})} - \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - (\eta + i\sqrt{p^2 - \eta^2})} \right] = \\
& = \frac{\pi}{8i\sqrt{p^2 - \eta^2}} \left[\frac{\tanh \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{\eta - i\sqrt{p^2 - \eta^2}}}{\sqrt{\eta - i\sqrt{p^2 - \eta^2}}} - \frac{\tanh \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{\eta + i\sqrt{p^2 - \eta^2}}}{\sqrt{\eta + i\sqrt{p^2 - \eta^2}}} \right]. \quad (11)
\end{aligned}$$

因 $\sqrt{\eta \pm i\sqrt{p^2 - \eta^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(p + \eta) \pm i\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(p - \eta)}}$, 代入(11)式經整理后, 使实数部分相等, 即得:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4 + 2n^2\eta + p^2} = \\
& = \frac{\pi}{8p\sqrt{p^2 - \eta^2}} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(p - \eta)} \sinh \pi \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(p + \eta)} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(p + \eta)} \sin \pi \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(p - \eta)}}{\sinh^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(p + \eta)} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(p - \eta)}}. \quad (12)
\end{aligned}$$

同理得:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n^4 + 2n^2\eta + p^2} = \\
& = \frac{\pi}{8\sqrt{p^2 - \eta^2}} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(p - \eta)} \sinh \pi \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(p + \eta)} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(p + \eta)} \sin \pi \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(p - \eta)}}{\sinh^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(p + \eta)} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(p - \eta)}}. \quad (13)
\end{aligned}$$

由(8)式可知,

$$\eta = \frac{m^2 b^2}{a^2}, \quad p^2 = \frac{m^4 b^4}{a^4} \left(1 + \frac{ka^4}{\pi^4 m^4 D} \right).$$

于是

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
p &= \frac{m^2 b^2}{a^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{ka^4}{m^4 \pi^4 D}}, & \sqrt{p^2 - \eta^2} &= \sqrt{\frac{kb^4}{\pi^4 D}}, \\
\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(p + \eta)} &= \frac{mb}{a} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{ka^4}{m^4 \pi^4 D}} + 1 \right)} = \frac{mb}{a} \alpha_m, \\
\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(p - \eta)} &= \frac{mb}{a} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{ka^4}{m^4 \pi^4 D}} - 1 \right)} = \frac{mb}{a} \beta_m,
\end{aligned} \right\} \quad (14)$$

式中的 $\alpha_m = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{ka^4}{m^4 \pi^4 D}} + 1 \right)}$, $\beta_m = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{ka^4}{m^4 \pi^4 D}} - 1 \right)}$.

將(14)式代入(12)、(13)兩式, 得(8)式中的兩級数的極限和, 于是由(8)式的第一式得:

$$\frac{1}{\sinh^2 \frac{m\pi b}{2a} \alpha_m + \cos^2 \frac{m\pi b}{2a} \beta_m} \left[\frac{4qa^2}{\pi^3 m^3 \sqrt{1 + \frac{ka^4}{\pi^4 m^4 D}}} \left(\beta_m \sinh \frac{m\pi b}{a} \alpha_m - \alpha_m \sin \frac{m\pi b}{a} \beta_m \right) + E_m \left(\beta_m \sinh \frac{m\pi b}{a} \alpha_m + \alpha_m \sin \frac{m\pi b}{a} \beta_m \right) \right] + \frac{8}{\pi^3} \sqrt{\frac{ka^4}{D}} \frac{a}{b} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{F_n}{n^3 \left(\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{n^2} \right)^2 + \frac{ka^4}{\pi^4 n^4 D}} = 0. \quad (15)$$

自(8)式的第二式將得到一類似的方程。這樣，我們就有了一組無窮的聯立方程。對於任一特殊情形，我們可用逐次近似法解係數 $E_1, E_3 \dots F_1, F_3 \dots$ 等。並從而計算 $M(x)$ 與 $M(y)$ 。

對於一正方形板，則彎矩沿四邊的分布相同。於是 $E_m = F_m$ 。並且所得的兩組方程將相同。其形式為：

$$\frac{1}{\sinh^2 \frac{m\pi \alpha_m}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{m\pi \beta_m}{2}} \left[\frac{4qa^2}{\pi^3 m^3 \sqrt{1 + \frac{ka^4}{\pi^4 m^4 D}}} (\beta_m \sinh m\pi \alpha_m - \alpha_m \sin m\pi \beta_m) + E_m (\beta_m \sinh m\pi \alpha_m + \alpha_m \sin m\pi \beta_m) \right] + \frac{8}{\pi^3} \sqrt{\frac{ka^4}{D}} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{E_n}{n^3 \left(1 + \frac{m^2}{n^2} \right)^2 + \frac{ka^4}{\pi^4 m^4 D}} = 0. \quad (16)$$

在解(16)式時，可先解 E_1, E_3, E_5, E_7 等四個係數。於是得四個聯立方程。從所得的結果可判斷諸係數收斂的情況。

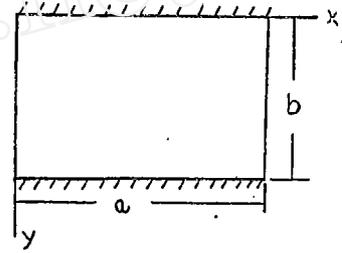


圖 2.

若使(15)式中的 $F_n = 0$ ，即得 $x=0, x=a$ 為簡支邊， $y=0, y=b$ 為固定邊這情形，如圖 2。

於是(15)式，得：

$$E_m = -\frac{4a^2 q}{\pi^3} \frac{1}{m^3} \frac{\beta_m \sinh \frac{m\pi b}{a} \alpha_m - \alpha_m \sin \frac{m\pi b}{a} \beta_m}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{ka^4}{\pi^4 m^4 D}} \left(\beta_m \sinh \frac{m\pi b}{a} \alpha_m + \alpha_m \sin \frac{m\pi b}{a} \beta_m \right)}$$

分布在固定邊上的彎矩為

$$M(x) = -\frac{4a^2 q}{\pi^3} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{m\pi x}{a}}{m^3 \sqrt{1 + \frac{ka^4}{\pi^4 m^4 D}}} \frac{\beta_m \sinh \frac{m\pi b}{a} \alpha_m - \alpha_m \sin \frac{m\pi b}{a} \beta_m}{\beta_m \sinh \frac{m\pi b}{a} \alpha_m + \alpha_m \sin \frac{m\pi b}{a} \beta_m}. \quad (17)$$

級數(17)為一收斂很快的級數。只取為首的幾項即可計算得作用在固定邊上的彎矩。

由(15)式還可作更進一步的推論。可以預料得到，當彈性地基模量 $k \rightarrow 0$ 時，應由(15)式得到無彈性地基時固定邊矩形板的邊上的彎矩的算式。

由(14)式，當 $k=0, \alpha_m=1, \beta_m=0$ 。並且由該式得到

$$\sqrt{\frac{ka^4}{D}} = 2\beta_m \sqrt{\beta_m^2 + 1} m^2 \pi^2, \quad \sqrt{1 + \frac{ka^4}{m^4 \pi^4 D}} = 2\beta_m^2 + 1, \quad \alpha_m = \sqrt{1 - \beta_m^2}.$$

代入(15)式,并使 $\beta_m \rightarrow 0$, 由洛必德(L'Hospital)規則得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\beta_m \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{1}{\left(\sinh^2 \frac{m\pi b}{2a} \sqrt{1 - \beta_m^2} + \cos^2 \frac{m\pi b}{2a} \beta_m \right) m^2 \pi^2 2\beta_m \sqrt{\beta_m^2 + 1}} \right. \\ & \cdot \left[\frac{4a^2 q}{\pi^3 m^3 (2\beta_m^2 + 1)} \left(\beta_m \sinh \frac{m\pi b}{a} \sqrt{1 - \beta_m^2} - \sqrt{1 - \beta_m^2} \sin \frac{m\pi b}{a} \beta_m \right) + \right. \\ & \quad \left. + E_m \left(\beta_m \sinh \frac{m\pi b}{a} \sqrt{1 - \beta_m^2} + \sqrt{1 - \beta_m^2} \sin \frac{m\pi b}{a} \beta_m \right) \right] + \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{8}{\pi^3} \frac{a}{b} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{F_n}{n^3 \left(\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{n^2} \right)^2 + 4\beta_m^2 (\beta_m^2 + 1) \frac{m^4}{n^4}} \right\} = \\ & = \frac{4a^2 q \left(\sinh \frac{m\pi b}{a} - \frac{m\pi b}{a} \right)}{2 \left(\sinh^2 \frac{m\pi b}{2a} + 1 \right) m^5 \pi^5} + E_m \frac{\sinh \frac{m\pi b}{a} + \frac{m\pi b}{a}}{2 \left(\sinh^2 \frac{m\pi b}{2a} + 1 \right) m^2 \pi^2} + \\ & \quad + \frac{8}{\pi^3} \frac{a}{b} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{F_n}{n^3 \left(\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{n^2} \right)^2} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (15.a)$$

將(15.a)式稍加整理后,得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{4a^2 q}{m^4 \pi^3} \left[\tanh \frac{m\pi b}{2a} - \frac{\frac{m\pi b}{2a}}{\cosh^2 \frac{m\pi b}{2a}} \right] + \frac{E_m}{m} \left[\tanh \frac{m\pi b}{2a} + \frac{\frac{m\pi b}{2a}}{\cosh^2 \frac{m\pi b}{2a}} \right] + \\ & \quad + \frac{8m}{\pi} \cdot \frac{a}{b} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{F_n}{n^3 \left(\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{n^2} \right)^2} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (15.b)$$

(15.b)式就是鉄木辛柯教授以疊加法解固定边矩形板所得的兩組無穷联立方程之一。因此,算式(15)实已包括了無彈性地基时的固定边矩形板这情形。

現以一例說明算式(16)的应用。

例1. 設有一四边固定的正方形板, $a = b = 100\text{cm}$, $k = 5\text{kg/cm}^2$, $E = 2 \times 10^6\text{kg/cm}^2$, $\mu = 0.3$.

由算式(14)計算 α_m , β_m , 代入(16)式,并將計算先限于 E_1 , E_3 , E_5 , E_7 等四个系数,得以下这四个方程。

$$\begin{aligned} & 3.3600 E_1 + 0.40030 E_3 + 0.09983 E_5 + 0.03774 E_7 = -0.55524 k', \\ & 0.10530 E_1 + 0.70690 E_3 + 0.05829 E_5 + 0.02805 E_7 = -0.01859 k', \\ & 0.01910 E_1 + 0.03495 E_3 + 0.23672 E_5 + 0.01723 E_7 = -0.00161 k', \\ & 0.00533 E_1 + 0.01202 E_3 + 0.01228 E_5 + 0.11922 E_7 = -0.00032 k', \end{aligned}$$

式中的 $k' = \frac{4qa^2}{\pi^3}$.

以上這方程可用逐次近似法來解。由於沿對角綫的諸項為每方程中數值最大的項，所以先算位於黑綫左邊的諸項。由第一式得 $E_1 = -0.16525 k'$ 。代入第二方程得 $E_3 = -0.00168 k'$ 。將 E_1 與 E_3 代入第三方程，得 $E_5 = 0.00663 k'$ 。由最後這方程得 $E_7 = 0.00419 k'$ 。將以上所得的近似解代入黑綫右邊的諸項，得第二近似解。經三次重複計算後得，

$$E_1 = -0.16530 k', E_3 = -0.00222 k', E_5 = 0.00642 k', E_7 = 0.00427 k'.$$

分布在固定邊上的彎矩為：

$$M(x) = -\frac{4a^2q}{\pi^3} \left[0.16530 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} + 0.00022 \sin \frac{3\pi x}{a} - 0.00642 \sin \frac{5\pi x}{a} - 0.00427 \sin \frac{7\pi x}{a} \right].$$

最大彎矩係在固定邊的中點，即 $x = \frac{a}{2}$ ，或 $y = \frac{b}{2}$ 。

$$M(x)_{\max} = -\frac{4a^2q}{\pi^3} [0.16530 - 0.00222 - 0.00642 + 0.00427] = -0.02076 qa^2.$$

所得的最大彎矩為無彈性地基時 ($0.0513 qa^2$) 的百分之 40。

例 2. 設固定邊的正方形板的邊長 a ， μ ， E 與例 1 同，但 $k = 1 \text{ kg/cm}^3$ 。於是 (16) 式：

$$\begin{aligned} 2.3496 E_1 + 0.15488 E_3 + 0.04375 E_5 + 0.01729 E_7 &= -0.65672 k', \\ 0.6240 E_1 + 0.31655 E_3 + 0.02602 E_5 + 0.01254 E_7 &= -0.00934 k', \\ 0.00891 E_1 + 0.01564 E_3 + 0.10580 E_5 + 0.00770 E_7 &= -0.00075 k', \\ 0.00241 E_1 + 0.00537 E_3 + 0.00550 E_5 + 0.04681 E_7 &= -0.00012 k'. \end{aligned}$$

解以上這方程，得：

$$E_1 = -0.28226 k', E_3 = 0.02489 k', E_5 = 0.01245 k', E_7 = 0.00769 k'. \text{ 最大彎矩為：}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M(x)_{\max} &= -\frac{4qa^2}{\pi^3} [0.28226 + 0.02489 - 0.01245 + 0.00769] = \\ &= -\frac{4qa^2}{\pi^3} (0.30239) = -0.03900 qa^2. \end{aligned}$$

$M(x)$ 的最大值為無彈性地基時 ($k=0$) 的 76%。

II. 有一集中力作用在板中點的彈性地基上的固定邊矩形板。

設有一集中力 P 作用在板的中點，板的四邊仍為固定，并由彈性地基所支承，圖 3 a，圖 3 b 為所取的四邊為支筒的基本系統。

圖 3 b 所示這四邊為支筒的板的彎曲面，可由雙重三角級數表示為：

$$\begin{aligned} w = \frac{4}{ab} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi^4 D \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right)^2 + k} \left[P \sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\pi a}{b} n E_m + \frac{\pi b}{a} m F_n \right] \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

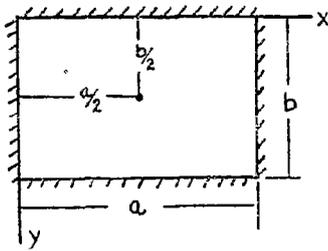


圖 3a.

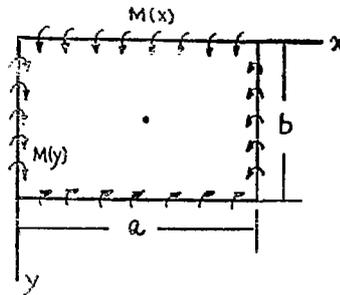


圖 3b.

沿 $y=0, y=b$, 及 $x=0, x=a$ 各边上的斜度为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)_{y=0} &= \pm \frac{4\pi}{ab^2} \sum_{m=1,3,5,\dots}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1,3,5,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi^4 D \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2}\right)^2 + k} \left[Pn \sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\pi a}{b} n^2 E_m + \frac{\pi b}{a} mn F_n \right] \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a}, \\ \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)_{x=0} &= \pm \frac{4\pi}{a^2 b} \sum_{m=1,3,5,\dots}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1,3,5,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi^4 D \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2}\right)^2 + k} \left[Pm \sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\pi a}{b} mn E_m + \frac{\pi b}{a} m^2 F_n \right] \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}. \end{aligned} \right\} (19)$$

由于 $\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)_{y=0} = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)_{x=0} = 0,$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1,3,5,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2}\right)^2 + \frac{k}{\pi^4 D}} \left[Pn \sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi a}{b} n^2 E_m + \frac{\pi b}{a} mn F_n \right] &= 0, \\ \sum_{m=1,3,5,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2}\right)^2 + \frac{k}{\pi^4 D}} \left[Pm \sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi a}{b} mn E_m + \frac{\pi b}{a} m^2 F_n \right] &= 0. \end{aligned} \right\} (20)$$

由 (20) 式可得一組無窮的联立方程, 从而可解得富氏系数. 这样就可以算得作用于固定边上的弯矩.

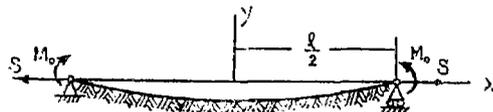


圖 4.

为了計算第(20)式中的第一个無窮級数的極限和, 設有一在彈性地基上的簡支梁, 在其兩端作用兩力偶 M_0 及張力 S , 圖 4.

解这梁的撓度曲綫的微分方程

$$\frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} - 2\eta \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + p^2 y = 0, \quad (21)$$

式中的

$$2\eta = \frac{S}{EI}, \quad p^2 = \frac{k}{EI}.$$

EI 为梁的抗弯剛度, k 为彈性地基模量.

得梁中点的撓度

$$(y)_{x=0} = \frac{M_0}{EI} \frac{\sinh \frac{\beta l}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma l}{2}}{2\beta\gamma \left[\sinh^2 \frac{\beta l}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\gamma l}{2} \right]}$$

式中的

$$\beta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(p+\eta)}, \quad \gamma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(p-\eta)}.$$

同時，這梁的撓度曲線亦可用正弦級數表示，並得其中點的撓度為：

$$(y)_{x=\frac{l}{2}} = \frac{4l^2}{\pi^3 EI} M_0 \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{n \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}}{n^4 + 2\eta n^2 \frac{l^2}{\pi^2} + p^2 \frac{l^4}{\pi^4}}.$$

於是得：

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{n \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}}{n^4 + 2\eta n^2 \frac{l^2}{\pi^2} + p^2 \frac{l^4}{\pi^4}} &= \frac{\pi^3}{4l^2} \frac{\sinh \frac{\beta l}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma l}{2}}{2\beta\gamma \left[\sinh^2 \frac{\beta l}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\gamma l}{2} \right]} \\ &= \frac{\pi^3}{4l^2} \frac{\sinh \frac{l}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(p+\eta)} \sin \frac{l}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(p-\eta)}}{\sqrt{p^2 - \eta^2} \left[\sinh^2 \frac{l}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(p+\eta)} + \cos^2 \frac{l}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(p-\eta)} \right]}. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

由(22)式，即可計算(20)式的第一式的第一個級數的極限和。於是(20)式的第一式得：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sinh^2 \frac{m\pi b}{2a} \alpha_m + \cos^2 \frac{m\pi b}{2a} \beta_m} &\left[\frac{2P \sin \frac{m\pi}{2}}{m\pi} \sinh \frac{m\pi b}{2a} \alpha_m \sin \frac{m\pi b}{2a} \beta_m + \right. \\ &\left. + E_m \left(\beta_m \sinh \frac{m\pi b}{a} \alpha_m + \alpha_m \sin \frac{m\pi b}{a} \beta_m \right) \right] + \\ &+ \frac{8}{\pi^3} \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{\frac{ka^4}{D}} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{F_n}{n^3 \left(\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{n^2} \right)^2 + \frac{ka^4}{\pi^4 D n^4}} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

式中的 α_m 與 β_m 仍與前同。

由(20)式的第二式可得一類似的方程。這樣就得到了一組無窮的聯立方程以解富氏系數，並從而得到作用於固定邊的彎矩。對於一正方形板，由(23)式得：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sinh^2 \frac{m\pi}{2} \alpha_m + \cos^2 \frac{m\pi}{2} \beta_m} &\left[\frac{2P \sin \frac{m\pi}{2}}{m\pi} \sinh \frac{m\pi}{2} \alpha_m \sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \beta_m + \right. \\ &\left. + E_m (\beta_m \sinh m\pi \alpha_m + \alpha_m \sin m\pi \beta_m) \right] + \frac{8}{\pi^3} \sqrt{\frac{ka^4}{D}} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{E_n}{n^3 \left(1 + \frac{m^2}{n^2} \right)^2 + \frac{ka^4}{\pi^4 D n^4}} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

若使(23)式中的 $F_n = 0$ ，即得 $x=0$ ， $x=a$ 這兩邊為簡支邊， $y=0$ ， $y=b$ 為固定邊這情

形。于是由(23)式得:

$$E_m = -\frac{2P \sin \frac{m\pi}{2}}{m\pi} \cdot \frac{\sinh \frac{m\pi b}{2a} \alpha_m \sin \frac{m\pi b}{2a} \beta_m}{\left(\beta_m \sinh \frac{m\pi b}{a} \alpha_m + \alpha_m \sin \frac{m\pi b}{a} \beta_m\right)}$$

分布在固定边上的弯矩为:

$$M(x) = -\frac{2P}{\pi} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{m\pi}{2}}{m} \cdot \frac{\sinh \frac{m\pi b}{2a} \alpha_m \sin \frac{m\pi b}{2a} \beta_m}{\beta_m \sinh \frac{m\pi b}{a} \alpha_m + \alpha_m \sin \frac{m\pi b}{a} \beta_m} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a}. \quad (25)$$

若使弹性地基的模量 $k \rightarrow 0$, 由(23)式得到:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{P \sin \frac{m\pi}{2}}{m^2 \pi} \frac{\frac{m\pi b}{2a} \tanh \frac{m\pi b}{2a}}{\cosh \frac{m\pi b}{2a}} + \frac{E_m}{m} \left(\tanh \frac{m\pi b}{2a} + \frac{\frac{m\pi b}{2a}}{\cosh^2 \frac{m\pi b}{2a}} \right) + \\ & + \frac{8m}{\pi} \frac{a}{b} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{E_n}{n^3 \left(\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{n^2} \right)^2} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

(26) 式即为铁木辛柯教授以叠加法解固定边矩形板在其中点承受集中力 P 作用时所得的两组无穷联立方程之。

现以一实例说明(24)式的应用。

例 3. 设正方形板的四边均固定, $a=100$ cm, $h=1$ cm, $E=2 \times 10^6$ kg/cm², $\mu=0.3$, $k=5$ kg/cm³.

由(24)式,得:

$$\begin{aligned} 3.3600 E_1 + 0.40030 E_3 + 0.09983 E_5 + 0.03774 E_7 &= -0.08756 k', \\ 0.10530 E_1 + 0.70690 E_3 + 0.05825 E_5 + 0.02805 E_7 &= +0.00485 k', \\ 0.01910 E_1 + 0.03495 E_3 + 0.23672 E_5 + 0.01723 E_7 &= -0.00011 k', \\ 0.00533 E_1 + 0.01202 E_3 + 0.01228 E_5 + 0.11922 E_7 &= +0.000003 k', \end{aligned}$$

式中的 $k' = \frac{2P}{\pi}$.

解上式得:

$$E_1 = -0.02733 k', \quad E_3 = 0.01096 k', \quad E_5 = 0.00016 k', \quad E_7 = 0.00019 k'.$$

作用于固定边的最大弯矩为:

$$M(x)_{\max} = \frac{2P}{\pi} [-0.02733 - 0.01096 + 0.00016 - 0.00019] = 0.02459 P.$$

上述这解法当同样有效地可用来解其他形式的荷重,并且很容易被推广到两相邻边为固定两相邻边为简支等情形。正如在引言中已经述及,如果代替弹性地基而有均布张力或压力作用于板的平面内,则用三角级数来解将得到在数学形式上与弹性地基上的板相同的結果。对于更一般的情形,例如板系在弹性地基之上并在板平面内有均布张力或压力作用,或这板系正交各向异性,则所提供的解法将仍为一有效的途径。

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CLAMPED EDGED RECTANGULAR PLATES ON THE ELASTIC FOUNDATION

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ABSTRACT

In the theory of the small deflection of thin plates, the clamped edged rectangular plate is a difficult problem. Consequently, it has attracted the attention of such world famous scholars as И. Г. Бубнов, S. Timoshenko, and A. E. H. Love.

However, if we add one more factor to the problem, for instance the clamped edged plate is on the elastic foundation, the problem will become much more complicated. To the author's knowledge, owing to the mathematical difficulty no rigorous solution has yet been obtained. This paper presents a method by using the double sine series. Judged from the results so obtained the method is an effective one.

As can be expected, when the modulus of foundation approaches zero, our governing equations for the solution of the problem will turn to be the equations obtained by Timoshenko for the case of no elastic foundation.

Two cases are discussed in this paper, the one is of a uniformly loaded plate, the other is of a concentrated load acting at the middle of the plate. For the first case we get a system of infinite simultaneous equations of the following type:

$$\frac{1}{\sinh^2 \frac{m\pi b}{2a} \alpha_m + \cos^2 \frac{m\pi b}{2a} \beta_m} \left[\frac{4qa^2}{\pi^3 m^3 \sqrt{1 + \frac{ka^4}{\pi^4 m^4 D}}} \left(\beta_m \sinh \frac{m\pi b}{a} \alpha_m - \alpha_m \sin \frac{m\pi b}{a} \beta_m \right) + E_m \left(\beta_m \sinh \frac{m\pi b}{a} \alpha_m + \alpha_m \sin \frac{m\pi b}{a} \beta_m \right) \right] + \frac{8}{\pi^3} \sqrt{\frac{ka^4}{D}} \frac{a}{b} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{F_n}{n^3 \left(\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{n^2} \right)^2 + \frac{ka^4}{\pi^4 n^4 D}} = 0,$$

in which

$$\alpha_m = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{ka^4}{m^2 \pi^4 D}} + 1 \right)},$$

$$\beta_m = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{ka^4}{m^2 \pi^4 D}} - 1 \right)}.$$

For the second case we get the equations of the type:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\sinh^2 \frac{m\pi b}{2a} \alpha_m + \cos^2 \frac{m\pi b}{2a} \beta_m} \left[\frac{2P \sin \frac{m\pi}{2}}{m\pi} \sinh \frac{m\pi b}{2a} \alpha_m \sin \frac{m\pi b}{2a} \beta_m + \right. \\ & \left. + E_m \left(\beta_m \sinh \frac{m\pi b}{a} \alpha_m + \alpha_m \sin \frac{m\pi b}{a} \beta_m \right) \right] + \\ & + \frac{8}{\pi^3} \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{\frac{ka^4}{D}} \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{F_n}{n^3 \left(\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{n^2} \right)^2 + \frac{ka^4}{\pi^4 D n^4}} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Numerical examples are included to show how to use these governing equations to obtain the bending moments acting along the clamped edges.

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