

## 平面正交各向异性动力边值问题\*

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### 1. 引 言

利用复变函数来求解平面弹性静力学的问题已是众所周知的事情了,可是对于求解平面弹性动力问题,由于数学上的困难,至今尚未有一套完整的方法. 1956年 J. R. M. Radok<sup>[1]</sup> 讨论了一类沿着某方向具有匀速运动特性的动力问题, Radok 引入了一个应力函数,指出了这类问题可以化成一个复变函数的边值问题来求解. 1960年 M. Mitra<sup>[2]</sup> 同样引用了应力函数  $U$  把这类问题推广于正交各向异性场合. 在本文中,作者从位移函数出发,证实了这类问题同样可用 Radok 所提出的方法求解,并且文中按照方程系数间的三种不同场合,分别求得了位移及应力分量的表达式. 最后,我们讨论了一个半平面边界上作用有机动压力的实例,并对二种特殊的胶合板讨论了运动速度的范围.

### 2. 基本方程

平面正交各向异性动力学的基本方程是

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} &= \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}, \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} &= \rho \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2}; \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= B_{11} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + B_{12} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \\ \sigma_y &= B_{21} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + B_{22} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \\ \tau_{xy} &= B_{33} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right), \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

其中  $x, y$  方向分别为弹性主方向, (1) 是无体力作用下的运动方程, (2) 式是广义虎克定律. 如果将 (2) 代入 (1), 即可得到用位移表示的运动方程:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} B_{11} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + B_{33} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + (B_{12} + B_{33}) \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} &= \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}, \\ (B_{21} + B_{33}) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + B_{22} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + B_{33} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} &= \rho \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

今引入一无向位移函数  $F$ , 使满足关系式

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= -(B_{12} + B_{33}) \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y}, \\ v &= B_{11} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} + B_{33} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} - \rho \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial t^2}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

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显然,(3)式的第一式将自动满足,再把(4)代入(3)的第二式,即得位移函数  $F$  须满足的方程是

$$B_{33}B_{11}\frac{\partial^4 F}{\partial x^4} + [B_{11}B_{22} + B_{33} - (B_{21} + B_{33})(B_{12} + B_{33})]\frac{\partial^4 F}{\partial x^2\partial y^2} + B_{33}B_{22}\frac{\partial^4 F}{\partial y^4} - \rho(B_{33} + B_{11})\frac{\partial^4 F}{\partial x^2\partial t^2} - \rho(B_{22} + B_{33})\frac{\partial^4 F}{\partial y^2\partial t^2} + \rho^2\frac{\partial^4 F}{\partial t^4} = 0. \quad (5)$$

本文中我們討論的是一类特殊的动力问题,即此动力状态有沿着  $x$  方向以匀速  $C$  移动的特性,因此完全与[1]中相同,可以引入如下的坐标变换:

$$\xi = x - ct, \quad \eta = y. \quad (6)$$

这样一来,(5)式将简化为

$$[B_{33}B_{11} - \rho c^2(B_{22} + B_{11}) + \rho^2 c^4]\frac{\partial^4 F}{\partial \xi^4} + [B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}B_{21} - B_{33}(B_{21} + B_{12}) - \rho c^2(B_{22} + B_{33})]\frac{\partial^4 F}{\partial \xi^2\partial \eta^2} + B_{33}B_{22}\frac{\partial^4 F}{\partial \eta^4} = 0. \quad (7)$$

方程(7)与 Mitra 在他的论文[2]中用应力函数  $U$  所导得的方程完全相同.

### 3. 方程式解的表示

$$\begin{aligned} \text{我們記 } A &= [B_{33}B_{11} - \rho c^2(B_{22} + B_{11}) + \rho^2 c^4], \\ B &= [B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}B_{21} - B_{33}(B_{21} + B_{12}) - \rho c^2(B_{22} + B_{33})], \\ C &= B_{33}B_{22}. \end{aligned}$$

当条件<sup>1)</sup>

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{i) } \rho c^2 \text{ 不介于 } B_{11} \text{ 与 } B_{33} \text{ 之間,} \\ \text{ii) } \rho c^2 < \frac{B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}B_{21} - B_{33}(B_{21} + B_{12})}{B_{22} + B_{33}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8)$$

成立时,系数  $A, B, C$  都是正实数.

在条件(8)成立的情形下,方程(7)就可以写成

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} - \frac{1}{\alpha_1^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2}\right) \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} - \frac{1}{\alpha_2^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2}\right) F = 0, \quad (9)$$

其中

$$\alpha_1^2 = - \left[ \frac{2A}{B + \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}} \right], \quad \alpha_2^2 = - \left[ \frac{2A}{B - \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}} \right]. \quad (10)$$

当  $B^2 - 4AC > 0$  时,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha_1 &= i \left[ \frac{2A}{B + \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = i\alpha, \\ \alpha_2 &= i \left[ \frac{2A}{B - \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = i\beta; \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (11)$$

当  $B^2 - 4AC < 0$  时,

1) 文献[2]中, Mitra 对系数仅讨论了我們这里场合(11)的一种情况.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha_1 &= i \left[ \frac{2A}{B + \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = i(\alpha + i\gamma), \\ \alpha_2 &= i \left[ \frac{2A}{B - \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = i(\beta + i\delta); \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (12)$$

当  $B^2 - 4AC = 0$  时,

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = i \left[ \frac{2A}{B} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = i\alpha. \quad (13)$$

仿效 Radok 在論文[1]中所引用的复变量

$$z_1 = \xi + \alpha_1 \eta, \quad z_2 = \xi + \alpha_2 \eta, \quad (14)$$

則在(11)或(12)的場合下,方程(9)的通解應該是

$$F = 2\operatorname{Re}[F_1(z_1) + F_2(z_2)]; \quad (15)$$

在(13)的場合下

$$F = 2\operatorname{Re}[F_1(z_1) + \bar{z}_1 F_2(z_1)], \quad (16)$$

其中  $F_1(z_1)$ ,  $F_2(z_2)$  分別是  $z_1$  和  $z_2$  的解析函数.

将此解代入(4)及(2)就可求得相应的位移分量和应力分量.

在(11)或(12)的場合下,可得

$$u = -2(B_{12} + B_{33})\operatorname{Re}[\alpha_1 F_1'' + \alpha_2 F_2''], \quad (17)$$

$$v = 2\operatorname{Re}[(B_{11} - \rho c^2 + B_{33}\alpha_1^2)F_1'' + (B_{11} - \rho c^2 + B_{33}\alpha_2^2)F_2''], \quad (18)$$

$$\sigma_x = 2\operatorname{Re}[(B_{12}B_{33}\alpha_1^2 - B_{12}\rho c^2 - B_{11}B_{33})\alpha_1 F_1''' + (B_{12}B_{33}\alpha_2^2 - B_{12}\rho c^2 - B_{11}B_{33})\alpha_2 F_2'''], \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_y &= 2\operatorname{Re}\{[B_{22}(B_{11} - \rho c^2 + B_{33}\alpha_1^2) - B_{21}(B_{12} + B_{33})]\alpha_1 F_1''' + \\ &\quad + [B_{22}(B_{11} - \rho c^2 + B_{33}\alpha_2^2) - B_{21}(B_{12} + B_{33})]\alpha_2 F_2'''\}, \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\tau_{xy} = 2B_{33}\operatorname{Re}[(B_{11} - \rho c^2 - B_{12}\alpha_1^2)F_1''' + (B_{11} - \rho c^2 - B_{12}\alpha_2^2)F_2''']; \quad (21)$$

在(13)的場合下,

$$u = 2(B_{12} + B_{33})\alpha \operatorname{Im}[F_1'' + \bar{z}_1 F_2''], \quad (22)$$

$$v = 2(B_{11} - \rho c^2 - B_{33}\alpha^2)\operatorname{Re}[F_1'' + \bar{z}_1 F_2''] + 4(B_{11} - \rho c^2 + B_{33}\alpha^2)\operatorname{Re}[F_2''], \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= 2B_{11}(B_{12} + B_{33})\alpha \operatorname{Im}[F_1''' + F_2'' + \bar{z}_1 F_2'''] + 2B_{12}(B_{33}\alpha + \rho c^2 - \\ &\quad - B_{11})\alpha \operatorname{Im}[F_1''' - F_2'' + \bar{z}_1 F_2'''] + 4B_{12}(\rho c^2 - \alpha^2 B_{33} - B_{11})\alpha \operatorname{Im}[F_2'''], \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_y &= 2B_{21}(B_{12} + B_{33})\alpha \operatorname{Im}[F_1''' + F_2'' + \bar{z}_1 F_2'''] + 2B_{22}(B_{33}\alpha + \rho c^2 - \\ &\quad - B_{11})\alpha \operatorname{Im}[F_1''' - F_2'' + \bar{z}_1 F_2'''] + 4B_{22}(\rho c^2 - \alpha^2 B_{33} - B_{11})\alpha \operatorname{Im}[F_2'''], \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{xy} &= 2B_{33}(B_{12} + B_{33})\alpha^2 \operatorname{Re}[F_1''' - F_2'' + \bar{z}_1 F_2'''] + 2B_{33}(B_{11} - \rho c^2 - \\ &\quad - B_{33}\alpha^2)\operatorname{Re}[F_1''' + F_2'' + \bar{z}_1 F_2'''] + 4B_{33}(B_{11} - \rho c^2 + B_{33}\alpha^2)\operatorname{Re}[F_2'']. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

最后我們指出,文献[2]中 Mitra 的解相当于我們这里的場合(11),如果將  $\alpha_1 = i\alpha$  与  $\alpha_2 = i\beta$  代入(17)~(21)后,再与 Mitra 的解进行比较,就可看出,我們解的位移表达式以及直接由位移求导数化得的切应力表达式都比[2]中来得简单,相反地,我們这里的  $\sigma_y$  的表达式与[2]中直接与应力函数  $U$  相联系的  $\sigma_y$  相比就較复杂.

#### 4. 例——匀速机动压力<sup>1)</sup>

考虑場合(11)的一正交各向异性半平面  $y \geq 0$ , 在边界  $y = 0$  上作用有沿  $x$  方向匀

1) 在各向同性場合,此問題在[3]中 206 頁上用同样的方法求解过.

速进行的机动压力, 此时相应的边界条件可以写成

$$\text{在 } y = 0 \text{ 上: } \begin{cases} \sigma_y = -\frac{1}{2i}[p'(x-ct) - \bar{p}'(x-ct)], & \text{已知} \\ \tau_{xy} = 0. \end{cases} \quad (27-a)$$

$$(27-b)$$

由(21)式可知, 为了满足边界条件(27-b), 应该有

$$(B_{11} - \rho c^2 + B_{12}\alpha^2)F_1'''(\xi) + (B_{11} - \rho c^2 + B_{12}\beta^2)F_2'''(\xi) = 0. \quad (28)$$

因此如果选取

$$F_2''(z_2) = -\frac{(B_{11} - \rho c^2 + B_{12}\alpha^2)}{(B_{11} - \rho c^2 + B_{12}\beta^2)} F_1''(z_2), \quad (29)$$

显然(28)式将满足. 将(29)代入(20), 可得  $\sigma_y$  的表达式

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_y = 2 \left\{ [B_{22}(B_{11} - \rho c^2 - B_{33}\alpha^2) - B_{21}(B_{12} + B_{33})] \alpha \operatorname{Im}[F_1'''(z_1)] - \right. \\ \left. - \frac{(B_{11} - \rho c^2 + B_{12}\alpha^2)}{(B_{11} - \rho c^2 + B_{12}\beta^2)} [B_{22}(B_{11} - \rho c^2 - B_{33}\beta^2) - B_{21}(B_{12} + \right. \\ \left. + B_{33})] \beta \operatorname{Im}[F_1'''(z_2)] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

由(30)式可以看出, 如果我们选取

$$F_1''(\xi) = -\frac{1}{\Delta} p(\xi), \quad (31)$$

则边界条件(27-a)就可满足. 式中  $\Delta$  的表达式是

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta = 2 \left\{ [B_{22}(B_{11} - \rho c^2 - B_{33}\alpha^2) - B_{21}(B_{12} + B_{33})] \alpha - \right. \\ \left. - \frac{(B_{11} - \rho c^2 + B_{12}\alpha^2)}{(B_{11} - \rho c^2 + B_{12}\beta^2)} [B_{22}(B_{11} - \rho c^2 - B_{33}\beta^2) - B_{21}(B_{12} + B_{33})] \beta \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

我们将

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F_1''(z_1) &= \frac{-1}{\Delta} p(z_1), \\ F_2''(z_2) &= \frac{1}{\Delta} \frac{(B_{11} - \rho c^2 + B_{12}\alpha^2)}{(B_{11} - \rho c^2 + B_{12}\beta^2)} p(z_2) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (32)$$

代入(17)–(21), 即可求得位移及应力分量的解. 显然在不计刚性位移的条件下, 此解是唯一的.

## 5. 讨 论

由本文的第三部分知道, 是否能把这一类特殊的动力问题化成复变函数的边值问题来求解, 尚需依赖于材料弹性系数间的大小关系以及运动速度的大小. 实际上, 对于正交各向异性场合有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} B_{11} &= \frac{E_x}{(1 - \nu_{xy}\nu_{yx})}, \quad B_{22} = \frac{E_y}{(1 - \nu_{xy}\nu_{yx})}, \quad B_{33} = G_{xy}, \\ B_{12} &= B_{21} = \frac{E_x\nu_{yx}}{(1 - \nu_{xy}\nu_{yx})} = \frac{E_y\nu_{xy}}{(1 - \nu_{xy}\nu_{yx})}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (33)$$

其中  $E$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $G$  表示弹性模量, 泊松系数和剪切模量.

将(33)代入条件(8), 并由于  $\rho c^2$  是正数, 可得(8)的表达式为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{i)} \quad c^2 \text{ 不介于 } \frac{E_x}{\rho(1 - \nu_{xy}\nu_{yx})} \text{ 与 } \frac{G_{xy}}{\rho} \text{ 之間,} \\ \text{ii)} \quad E_y - 2\nu_{yx}G_{xy} > 0 \text{ 即 } E_y - 2\nu_{yx}G_{xy} > 0, \\ \text{iii)} \quad c^2 < \frac{E_x[E_y - 2\nu_{yx}G_{xy}]}{\rho[E_y + G_{xy}(1 - \nu_{xy}\nu_{yx})]}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (34)$$

至于各种正交各向异性材料的弹性系数资料,作者难以作全面的汇集,以下我们就文献[4]中 27—28 页上有关二种胶合板的资料来进行计算讨论:

第一种胶合板,数据是

$$E_x = 1.4 \times 10^5 \text{ 公斤/厘米}^2, \quad E_y = 1.4/12 \times 10^5 \text{ 公斤/厘米}^2, \quad \nu_{xy} = 0.46, \\ \nu_{yx} = 0.46/12, \quad G_{xy} = 0.12 \times 10^5 \text{ 公斤/厘米}^2.$$

将以上数据代入(34),可以证得

$$E_y > 2\nu_{yx}G_{xy}$$

成立.

$$\frac{G_{xy}}{\rho} < \frac{E_x[E_y - 2\nu_{yx}G_{xy}]}{\rho[E_y + G_{xy}(1 - \nu_{xy}\nu_{yx})]} = \frac{1}{\rho} 0.04 \times 10^5 < \frac{E_x}{\rho(1 - \nu_{xy}\nu_{yx})}.$$

所以运动速度

$$c < \sqrt{\frac{0.12 \times 10^5 \times 981}{\rho}} \approx 10.72 \times 10^4 \sqrt{\frac{1}{\rho}} \text{ 厘米/秒} = 1072 \sqrt{\frac{1}{\rho}} \text{ 米/秒} \quad (35)$$

第二种胶合板,数据是

$$E_x = 1.2 \times 10^5 \text{ 公斤/厘米}^2, \quad E_y = 0.6 \times 10^5 \text{ 公斤/厘米}^2, \quad \nu_{xy} = 0.071, \\ \nu_{yx} = 0.036, \quad G_{xy} = 0.07 \times 10^5 \text{ 公斤/厘米}^2.$$

将以上数据代入(34),可以证得

$$E_y > 2\nu_{yx}G_{xy}$$

成立.

$$\frac{G_{xy}}{\rho} < \frac{E_x[E_y - 2\nu_{yx}G_{xy}]}{\rho[E_y + G_{xy}(1 - \nu_{xy}\nu_{yx})]} = \frac{1}{\rho} 1.06 \times 10^5 < \frac{E_x}{\rho(1 - \nu_{xy}\nu_{yx})}.$$

所以运动速度

$$c < \sqrt{\frac{1}{\rho} \cdot 0.07 \times 981 \times 10^5} \approx 8.25 \times 10^4 \sqrt{\frac{1}{\rho}} \text{ 厘米/秒} = 825 \sqrt{\frac{1}{\rho}} \text{ 米/秒}. \quad (36)$$

因此当运动速度满足(35)及(36)时,此二种胶合板就可用本文的方法求解.

### 参 考 文 献

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## THE BOUNDARY PROBLEMS OF DYNAMIC PLANE ORTHOGONAL ANISOTROPIC ELASTICITY

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In this paper, the special dynamic problems of plane orthogonal anisotropic elasticity having a property corresponding to the occurrence of disturbance moving parallel to  $x$  axis with velocity  $c$  have been transformed into boundary problems in theory of function of complex variable by introducing a displacement function. Based on discussion of the coefficients of the equation in three different cases, the expressions of the displacements and stresses corresponding to the above cases have been obtained.

At the end of the paper, the author gave an example of the dynamic pressure acting upon the half-plane and discussed the scope of validity of the velocity of the motion by using the data of two kinds of orthogonal anisotropic plywoods.