

用反演变换坐标系求解一些二维弹性力学问题

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本文推导建立了反演变换坐标系中的二维弹性力学相容方程及应力分量表达式. 运用这些公式分析了几个实际问题.

1. 相容方程

在弹性力学中,最早由 J. H. Michell^[1] 引入反演变换 (Inversion). 文献[2—5]等都讨论过这个问题,但都着重于建立与极坐标系之间的关系.

若将反演变换作为一种正交曲线坐标系,并相应地建立起相容方程及应力分量表达式,则在解决一些由切于一点的不同心圆围成的二维弹性力学问题时,可以带来较大的方便.

引入下列保角变换:

$$Z = \frac{1}{\zeta} \quad (1)$$

式中, $Z = x + iy$, $\zeta = \xi + i\eta$.

将式(1)展开,可得

$$x = \frac{\xi}{\xi^2 + \eta^2}, \quad y = \frac{-\eta}{\xi^2 + \eta^2} \quad (2)$$

当 $\xi = \text{Const}$ 时,式(2)表示圆心位于 x 轴上且均切于原点的一族圆,半径 $R = \frac{1}{2|\xi|}$; 当 $\eta = \text{Const}$ 时,式(2)表示与上述圆族正交的另一族圆,其圆心在 y 轴上,半径 $r = \frac{1}{2|\eta|}$,且亦切于原点.

此二族曲线的微分型系数为:

$$J = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{\xi^2 + \eta^2} \quad (3)$$

如所熟知,不计体力或体力为常量的平面弹性力学的相容方程为

$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \varphi = 0 \quad (4)$$

式中, $\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{J^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} \right)$, φ 为应力函数.

将式(3)代入式(4),整理后,即可得反演变换坐标系内的相容方程

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$$(\xi^2 + \eta^2) \left(\frac{\partial^4}{\partial \xi^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \eta^4} \right) (\xi^2 + \eta^2) \varphi = 0$$

即

$$\left(\frac{\partial^4}{\partial \xi^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \eta^4} \right) F = 0 \quad (5)$$

式中, $F = \frac{\varphi}{J}$, 可称为相当应力函数.

显然, 式(5)在形式上与直角坐标系内的平面弹性力学相容方程相同.

2. 应力分量表达式

平面正交曲线坐标系内的应力分量表达式^[5]为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_\xi &= \frac{1}{J^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{1}{J^3} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \eta} \right) \\ \sigma_\eta &= \frac{1}{J^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{1}{J^3} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \xi} \right) \\ \tau_{\xi\eta} &= -\frac{1}{J^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{1}{J^3} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \xi} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

式中, σ_ξ 、 σ_η 、 $\tau_{\xi\eta}$ 分别为曲线 ξ 、 η 上的正应力和剪应力.

将式(3)代入式(6), 整理后, 可得反演变换坐标系内的应力分量表达式:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_\xi &= \left[(\xi^2 + \eta^2) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} - 2\xi \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} - 2\eta \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + 2 \right] F \\ \sigma_\eta &= \left[(\xi^2 + \eta^2) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} - 2\xi \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} - 2\eta \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + 2 \right] F \\ \tau_{\xi\eta} &= -(\xi^2 + \eta^2) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} F \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

3. 实例分析

相容微分方程(5)可用半逆解法或逆解法求解. 下面分析几个具有实际问题.

1) 半无限平面上受集中力 P 的作用

设半无限平面上的 o 点作用着集中力 P (图 1). 取相当应力函数为

$$F = A \xi \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\eta}{\xi} \quad (8)$$

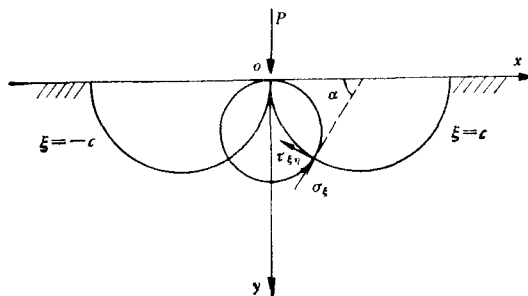


图 1

式中, A 为待定常量. 将式(8)代入(5), 可证明该应力函数满足相容方程.

将式(8)代入(7), 得应力分量表达式:

$$\sigma_{\xi} = \frac{-2A\xi^2\eta}{\xi^2 + \eta^2}, \quad \sigma_{\eta} = \frac{-2A\eta^3}{\xi^2 + \eta^2}, \quad \tau_{\xi\eta} = \frac{-2A\xi\eta^2}{\xi^2 + \eta^2} \quad (9)$$

显然, 式(9)满足本问题的边界条件. 为解得常量 A , 可自半限大平面内任取出 $\xi = \pm C$ 的两个半圆(取单位厚度), 如图 1 所示. 由平衡条件可解得:

$$A = \frac{P}{\pi}.$$

回代入式(9), 便得本问题的应力解为

$$\sigma_{\xi} = \frac{-2P\xi^2\eta}{\pi(\xi^2 + \eta^2)}, \quad \sigma_{\eta} = \frac{-2P\eta^3}{\pi(\xi^2 + \eta^2)}, \quad \tau_{\xi\eta} = \frac{-2P\xi\eta^2}{\pi(\xi^2 + \eta^2)} \quad (10)$$

这与 Flamant 解^[4]是一致的.

2) 承受弯曲的月牙形曲梁

设图 2 曲梁内、外缘的曲线坐标分别为 η_2 、 η_1 ; 曲梁两端面的曲线坐标分别为 $\xi = +\xi_0$ 、 $\xi = -\xi_0$, 端面上受集中力 P 及力偶 M 作用, 且 $M = P \cdot y_2$, y_2 为集中力 P 的作用点的纵坐标. 曲梁的厚度为 t .

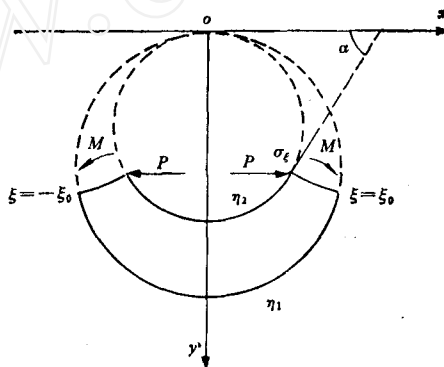


图 2

由于问题的对称性, 且 $\tau_{\xi\eta}$ 应等于零, 故宜采用的相当应力函数为 $F = f(\eta)$, 将其代入相容方程(5), 得如下常微分方程:

$$\frac{d^4}{d\eta^4} f(\eta) = 0 \quad (11)$$

其通解为

$$f(\eta) = A\eta^3 + B\eta^2 + C\eta + D \quad (12)$$

式中, A 、 B 、 C 及 D 均为待定常量.

将式(12)代入(7), 得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_{\xi} &= 2A\eta^3 + 6A\xi^2\eta + 2B\xi^2 + 2D \\ \sigma_{\eta} &= -4A\eta^3 - 2B\eta^2 + 2D \\ \tau_{\xi\eta} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (13)$$

本问题的边界条件为: ①在所有边界上, $\tau_{\xi\eta} = 0$; ②在 $\eta = \eta_1$ 及 $\eta = \eta_2$ 上, $\sigma_\eta = 0$; ③在两端面上, 应力系应各自简化为 P 、 M . 其中, 条件①, 式(13)已自然满足; 由条件②、③即可解得常量 A 、 B 及 D . 省略中间过程, 得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D &= \frac{P}{r[a_0 a_1 + 2(b_1 \xi_0^2 + 1)b_0]} \\ A &= a_1 D \\ B &= b_1 D \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (14)$$

式中:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{(\xi_0^2 + \eta_1^2)(\xi_0^2 + \eta_2^2)} [3\xi_0^4(\eta_2^2 - \eta_1^2) + \eta_1^4(\xi_0^2 + \eta_2^2) - \eta_2^4(\xi_0^2 + \eta_1^2)] \\ b_0 &= \frac{1}{(\xi_0^2 + \eta_1^2)(\xi_0^2 + \eta_2^2)} [\eta_2(\xi_0^2 + \eta_1^2) - \eta_1(\xi_0^2 + \eta_2^2)] \\ a_1 &= \frac{-(\eta_1 + \eta_2)}{2\eta_1^2\eta_2^2} \\ b_1 &= \frac{\eta_1^2 + \eta_2^2 + \eta_1\eta_2}{\eta_1^2\eta_2^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (15)$$

将式(14)、(15)代入式(13), 即得本问题的应力分量表达式.

3) 内外缘承受压力的月牙形环

设月牙形环之内缘 ($\eta = \eta_1$) 上承受均匀压力 p_2 , 外缘 ($\eta = \eta_2$) 上承受均匀压力 p_1 , 如图 3 所示. 环的厚度取为 1.

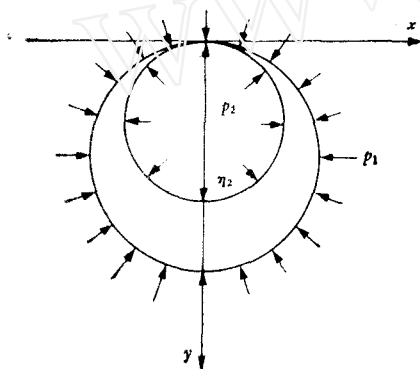


图 3

取相当应力函数为

$$F = A\eta^3 + B \quad (16)$$

代入式(7), 得应力分量为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_\xi &= 2A\eta^3 + 6A\xi^2\eta + 2B \\ \sigma_\eta &= -4A\eta^3 + 2B \\ \tau_{\xi\eta} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (17)$$

本问题的边界条件为: ①在所有边界上, $\tau_{\xi\eta} = 0$; ②在 $\eta = \eta_1$ 上, $\sigma_\eta = -p_1$; ③在 $\eta = \eta_2$ 上, $\sigma_\eta = -p_2$. 其中, 条件①, 式(17)已自然地满足; 由条件②、③, 可解得

$$A = \frac{p_2 - p_1}{4(\eta_2^3 - \eta_1^3)}, \quad B = \frac{p_2\eta_1^3 - p_1\eta_2^3}{2(\eta_2^3 - \eta_1^3)} \quad (18)$$

于是, 得本问题的应力分量表达式为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_\xi &= \frac{p_2 - p_1}{2(\eta_2^3 - \eta_1^3)} (\eta^3 + 3\xi^2\eta) + \frac{p_2\eta_1^3 - p_1\eta_2^3}{\eta_2^3 - \eta_1^3} \\ \sigma_\eta &= -\frac{p_2 - p_1}{\eta_2^3 - \eta_1^3} \eta^3 + \frac{p_2\eta_1^3 - p_1\eta_2^3}{\eta_2^3 - \eta_1^3} \\ \tau_{\xi\eta} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (19)$$

若令 $p_1 = 0$, 则式(19)可用于近年来国内外推行采用的水电站叉管的月牙形加强肋^[6]的应力分析, 此处 p_2 即为加强肋所受的内水压力.

当 $\eta_1 \rightarrow 0$ 时, 图 3 中的月牙形环的外缘退变为直线, 式(19)即可适用于边缘有一孔洞 (孔洞半径 $r = \frac{1}{2|\eta_2|}$) 的半限平面的应力分析, 此时应力分量表达式为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_{\xi} &= \frac{p_2 - p_1}{2\eta_2^3} (\eta^3 + 3\xi^2\eta) - p_1 \\ \sigma_{\eta} &= -\frac{p_2 - p_1}{\eta_2^3} \eta^3 - p_1 \\ \tau_{\xi\eta} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (20)$$

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THE SOLUTION OF SOME TWO-DIMENSIONAL PROBLEMS OF ELASTICITY BY USING INVERSION

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Abstract

In this paper, the compatibility equation and stress components expressions of two-dimensional elasticity in inversion coordinates system are derived. Three practical problems are analysed by using these formulas.