

矩形薄板弹性弯曲的精确解析解法

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摘要 本文的解析解法和常用的迭加法原则上是相同的, 但本文的方法简单, 易掌握, 能求解任意荷载作用, 任意边界条件及板结构问题。

关键词 薄板; 弹性弯曲; 精确解。

1. 基本方程的解

如图1所示, 矩形薄板弹性弯曲的基本方程为⁽¹⁾

$$\frac{\partial^4 W}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 W}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 W}{\partial y^4} = \frac{q}{D} \quad (1)$$

当四边为简支时可取双正弦级数解

$$W = \sum_m \sum_n A_{mn} \sin \alpha x \sin \beta y \quad (2)$$

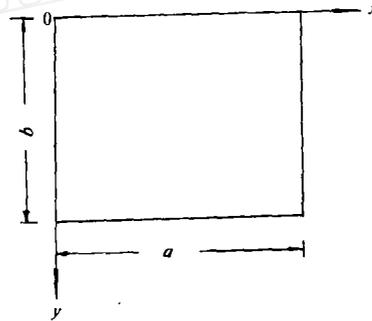


图 1

式中

$$A_{mn} = \frac{4 \int_0^a \int_0^b q \sin \alpha x \sin \beta y dx dy}{D a b (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2} \quad (3)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{m\pi}{a}, m = 1, 2, \dots, \infty, \beta = \frac{n\pi}{b}, n = 1, 2, \dots, \infty$$

等式(1)也可以取单三角级数解以及代数多项式的解, 或其他形式的解, 对于各种不同边界条件的问题常采用迭加法来求解⁽²⁾⁽³⁾, 本文先建立微分方程(1)的一般解, 然后根据边界条件和角点条件直接进行求解, 避免掉繁琐的迭加问题, 方程(1)的一般解本文取

$$\begin{aligned} W = & \sum_m \{ A_m \operatorname{sh} \alpha (b-y) + B_m \operatorname{sh} \alpha y + C_m \alpha y \operatorname{ch} \alpha (b-y) + \\ & + D_m \alpha y \operatorname{ch} \alpha y \} \sin \alpha x / \operatorname{sh} \alpha b + \sum_n \{ E_n \operatorname{sh} \beta (a-x) + F_n \operatorname{sh} \beta x + \\ & + G_n \beta x \operatorname{ch} \beta (a-x) + H_n \beta x \operatorname{ch} \beta x \} \sin \beta y / \operatorname{sh} \beta a + a_{00} + \\ & + a_{10} \frac{x}{a} + a_{01} \frac{y}{b} + a_{11} \frac{xy}{ab} + a_{20} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + a_{02} \frac{y^2}{b^2} + a_{21} \frac{x^2 y}{a^2 b} + \\ & + a_{12} \frac{xy^2}{ab^2} + a_{30} \frac{x^3}{a^3} + a_{03} \frac{y^3}{b^3} + a_{31} \frac{x^3 y}{a^3 b} + a_{13} \frac{xy^3}{ab^3} + W_0 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

本文于1985年10月21日收到, 1986年5月26日收到修改稿。

W_0 为等式 (1) 的任一特解, 本文取等式 (2), 采用上式进行演算所得的算式比较简单, 收敛性好, 且和文献 [2]、[3] 是一致的, 便于分析比较.

2. 边界条件

矩形板有四个边界, 每个边界有挠度或等效剪力, 转角或弯矩两个条件, 将等式 (4) 代入每个边界的两个条件, 然后将条件方程式中的非正弦函数均展成正弦级数, 则可以利用正弦级数的正交性, 得到 $4m + 4n$ 个方程式, 此外还有四个角点, 每个角点有挠度或反力, 两个边的转角或弯矩共三个条件, 共有 12 个条件方程式, 故总共有 $4m + 4n + 12$ 个方程式求解 $4m + 4n + 12$ 个未知数.

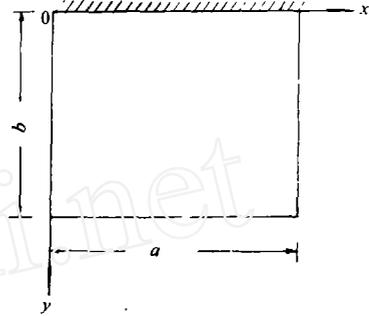


图 2

3. 例 1

如图 2 所示, 悬臂矩形板在自由边承受荷载, 边界条件和角点条件是:

$$(W)_{y=0} = 0, \quad (M_y)_{y=b} = 0, \quad (M_x)_{x=0} = 0, \quad (M_x)_{x=a} = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial y}\right)_{y=0} = 0, \quad (V_y)_{y=b} = p(x), \quad (V_x)_{x=0} = 0, \quad (V_x)_{x=a} = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} W_{(0,0)} = 0, \quad W_{(a,0)} = 0, \quad M_{y(0,b)} = 0, \quad M_{y(a,b)} = 0 \\ M_{x(0,0)} = 0, \quad M_{x(a,0)} = 0, \quad M_{x(0,b)} = 0, \quad M_{x(a,b)} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial y}_{(0,0)} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial W}{\partial y}_{(a,0)} = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$R_{(0,b)} = 0, \quad R_{(a,b)} = 0 \quad (9)$$

将等式 (4) 代入以上各式, 首先由等式 (7) 得

$$a_{00} = 0, \quad a_{10} = \left(a_{02} + \frac{a_{12}}{3}\right) \nu \frac{a^2}{b^2},$$

$$a_{20} = -a_{21} = -a_{02} \nu \frac{a^2}{b^2}, \quad a_{03} = -\frac{a_{02}}{3},$$

$$a_{30} = -a_{31} = -a_{12} \frac{\nu}{3} \frac{a^2}{b^2}, \quad a_{13} = -\frac{a_{12}}{3}$$

应用上式, 则由等式 (5) 和 (8) 得

$$A_m = - \left[a_{02} (1 - \cos m\pi) - a_{12} \cos m\pi \right] \frac{4\nu}{(m\pi)^3} \frac{a^2}{b^2}$$

$$B_m = -C_m \frac{\alpha b}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha b} - D_m \left(\alpha b \operatorname{cth} \alpha b + \frac{2}{1-\nu} \right)$$

$$E_n = G_n \frac{2}{1-\nu}, \quad F_n = -G_n \frac{\beta a}{\operatorname{sh} \beta a} - H_n \left(\beta a \operatorname{cth} \beta a + \frac{2}{1-\nu} \right)$$

$$a_{01} = \frac{2}{1-\nu} \sum_n G_n n \pi$$

$$a_{11} = \frac{2}{1-\nu} \sum_n (G_n + H_n) n \pi - \left(a_{02} + \frac{a_{12}}{3} \right) \nu \frac{a^2}{b^2}$$

最后由等式 (6) 和 (9), 并应用到

$$\sum_m \frac{1}{a^2 + \beta^2} = \frac{a}{2\beta} \left(\operatorname{cth} \beta a - \frac{1}{\beta a} \right), \quad \sum_m \frac{\cos m\pi}{a^2 - \beta^2} = \frac{a}{2\beta} \left(\frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \beta a} - \frac{1}{\beta a} \right) \quad (10)$$

可以求得

$$C_m \alpha \left(\operatorname{cth} \alpha b - \frac{\alpha b}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \alpha b} \right) - D_m \frac{\alpha}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha b} \left(\alpha b \operatorname{cth} \alpha b - \frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \right) -$$

$$- \sum_n (G_n + H_n \cos n\pi) \frac{1}{m\pi} \frac{\beta^2 (\nu \alpha^2 + \beta^2)}{(1-\nu)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2} + [a_{02}(1 - \cos m\pi) -$$

$$- a_{12} \cos m\pi] (\alpha b \operatorname{cth} \alpha b - 1) \frac{1+\nu}{(m\pi)^2} \frac{a^2}{b^2} = 0$$

$$C_m \frac{\alpha^3}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha b} \{ (1-\nu) \alpha b \operatorname{cth} \alpha b + 1 + \nu \} + D_m \alpha^3 \{ (3+\nu) \operatorname{cth} \alpha b +$$

$$+ (1-\nu) \frac{\alpha b}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \alpha b} - \sum_n (G_n + H_n \cos n\pi) \frac{1(1-\nu) \alpha^3 \beta^2 \cos n\pi}{a(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2} -$$

$$- [a_{02}(1 - \cos m\pi) - a_{12} \cos m\pi] \frac{1(1-\nu)^2}{m\pi^2 b^3} = - \frac{2}{Da} \int_0^a p(x) \sin \alpha x dx$$

$$\sum_m \{ C_m (\alpha^2 + (2-\nu)\beta^2) + D_m (1-\nu) \beta^2 \cos n\pi \} \frac{1 \alpha^3 \beta}{b(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2} -$$

$$- G_n \beta^3 \left\{ (3+\nu) \operatorname{cth} \beta a + (1-\nu) \frac{\beta a}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \beta a} \right\} - H_n \frac{\beta^3}{\operatorname{sh} \beta a} \{ 3+\nu + (1-$$

$$- \nu) \beta a \operatorname{cth} \beta a \} + \left[a_{02} \nu \left(\operatorname{cth} \beta a - \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \beta a} \right) - a_{12} \left(\frac{2-\nu}{\beta a} + \frac{\nu}{\operatorname{sh} \beta a} \right) \right] \frac{1(1-\nu)}{b^3} = 0$$

$$\sum_m \{ C_m (\alpha^2 + (2-\nu)\beta^2) + D_m (1-\nu) \beta^2 \cos n\pi \} \frac{1 \alpha^3 \beta \cos m\pi}{b(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2} -$$

$$- G_n \frac{\beta^3}{\operatorname{sh} \beta a} \{ 3+\nu + (1-\nu) \beta a \operatorname{cth} \beta a \} - H_n \beta^3 \{ (3+\nu) \operatorname{cth} \beta a + (1-$$

$$- \nu) \frac{\beta a}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \beta a} \} - \left[a_{02} \nu \left(\operatorname{cth} \beta a - \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \beta a} \right) + a_{12} \left(\frac{2-\nu}{\beta a} + \nu \operatorname{cth} \beta a \right) \right] \frac{1(1-\nu)}{b^3} = 0$$

$$\sum_m C_m \frac{\alpha^2}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha b} (\alpha b \operatorname{cth} \alpha b - 1) + \sum_m D_m \alpha^2 \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \operatorname{cth} \alpha b + \frac{\alpha b}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \alpha b} \right) +$$

$$+ \sum_n G_n \left\{ \beta^2 \cos n\pi \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \operatorname{cth} \beta a + \frac{\beta a}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \beta a} \right) - \frac{2}{1-\nu} \frac{\beta}{a} \right\} +$$

$$+ \sum_n H_n \left\{ \beta^2 \frac{\cos n\pi}{\operatorname{sh} \beta a} \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} + \beta a \operatorname{cth} \beta a \right) - \frac{2}{1-\nu} \frac{\beta}{a} \right\} +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & a_{02} \frac{\nu}{b^2} \left(\frac{a}{b} - 1 \sum_m \frac{1 - \cos m\pi}{m\pi \operatorname{sh} \alpha b} \right) - \frac{a_{12}}{ab} \left(1 - \frac{\nu}{3} \frac{a^2}{b^2} - 1 \nu \frac{a}{b} \sum_m \frac{\cos m\pi}{m\pi \operatorname{sh} \alpha b} \right) = 0 \\
 & \sum_m C_m \frac{\alpha^2 \cos m\pi}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha b} (ab \operatorname{cth} \alpha b - 1) + \sum_m D_m \alpha^2 \cos m\pi \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \operatorname{cth} \alpha b + \frac{\alpha b}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \alpha b} \right) + \\
 & + \sum_n G_n \left\{ \beta^2 \frac{\cos n\pi}{\operatorname{sh} \beta a} \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} + \beta a \operatorname{cth} \beta a \right) - \frac{2}{1-\nu} \frac{\beta}{a} \right\} + \\
 & + \sum_n H_n \left\{ \beta^2 \cos n\pi \left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \operatorname{cth} \beta a + \frac{\beta a}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \beta a} \right) - \frac{2}{1-\nu} \frac{\beta}{a} \right\} - \\
 & - a_{02} \frac{\nu}{b^2} \left(\frac{a}{b} - 1 \sum_m \frac{1 - \cos m\pi}{m\pi \operatorname{sh} \alpha b} \right) - \frac{a_{12}}{ab} \left(1 + \frac{2\nu}{3} \frac{a^2}{b^2} - 1 \nu \frac{a}{b} \sum_m \frac{1}{m\pi \operatorname{sh} \alpha b} \right) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

由以上各式可以求得 C_m 、 D_m 、 G_n 、 H_n 、 a_{02} 和 a_{12} ，由等式 (4) 可得自由边的挠度和平夹边的弯矩分别为

$$\begin{aligned}
 (W)_{x=b} &= -\frac{2}{1-\nu} \sum_m D_m \sin \alpha x - \frac{2}{1-\nu} \sum_n G_n n\pi + \frac{2}{3} a_{02} + \\
 &+ \left(\frac{2}{1-\nu} \sum_n (G_n + H_n) n\pi + \frac{2}{3} a_{12} \right) \frac{x}{a} \\
 (M_x)_{x=0} &= D \left\{ \sum_m \left\{ C_m 2\alpha^2 + (a_{02}(1 - \cos m\pi) - \right. \right. \\
 &\left. \left. - a_{12} \cos m\pi) \frac{1+\nu(1-\nu)}{m\pi b^2} \right\} \sin \alpha x - \left(a_{02} + a_{12} \frac{x}{a} \right) \frac{2(1-\nu^2)}{b^2} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

当自由边中点承受集中荷载 P 时, $\int_0^a p(x) \sin \alpha x dx = p \sin \frac{m\pi}{2}$, 取 $\nu = 0.3$, $a/b = 1$,

m 和 n 分别各取 13 项算得的结果见表 1 和表 2

表1 自由边的挠度 (单位为 Pb^2/D)

x/a	0	0.125	0.25	0.375	0.5
本文	0.03077	0.04562	0.07560	0.12536	0.16952
文献[3]	0.03979	0.05191	0.08001	0.13350	0.17166
文献[1]	0.03015	0.04993	0.08361	0.13591	0.18773

表2 平夹边的弯矩 (单位为 qa^2)

x/a	0	0.125	0.25	0.375	0.5
本文	0.04593	-0.12760	-0.22660	-0.39998	-0.51771
文献[3]	0	-0.15297	-0.23123	-0.39671	-0.52183
文献[1]	0.04992	-0.12600	-0.22672	-0.37352	-0.49672

以上二表中文献(3)是用迭加法取 m 和 n 各 5 项计算的结果, 文献(1)是用差分法计算的结果.

4. 例 2

如图 3 所示, 两对边平夹, 两对边自由, 若荷载也是对称的, 则利用对称可使计算大大

简化, 首先利用角点的挠度和弯矩等于零以及对称条件有

$$\begin{aligned} W_{(0,0)} &= W_{(a,0)} = W_{(0,b)} = W_{(a,b)} = 0 \\ M_{x(0,0)} &= M_{x(a,0)} = M_{x(0,b)} = M_{x(a,b)} = 0 \\ M_{y(0,0)} &= M_{y(a,0)} = M_{y(0,b)} = M_{y(a,b)} \end{aligned}$$

将等式(4)代入以上各式容易求得

$$\begin{aligned} a_{00} &= a_{11} = a_{21} = a_{12} = a_{30} = a_{03} = a_{31} = a_{13} = 0 \\ a_{10} &= -a_{20} = a_{02} \nu \frac{a^2}{b^2}, \quad a_{01} = -a_{02} \end{aligned}$$

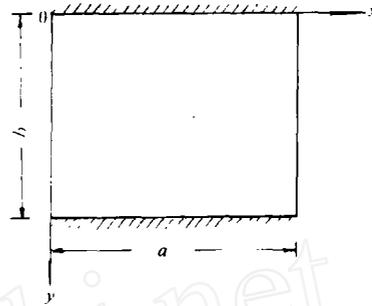


图 2

再利用边界挠度和弯矩等于零以及对称条件有

$$\begin{aligned} (W)_{y=0} &= (W)_{y=b} = 0, \\ (M_x)_{x=0} &= (M_x)_{x=a} = 0, \quad (M_y)_{x=0} = (M_y)_{x=a} \end{aligned}$$

同样可得

$$B_m = A_m + C_m ab \left(\operatorname{cth} \alpha b - \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha b} \right), \quad D_m = -C_m$$

$$F_n = E_n \left[1 + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \beta a \left(\operatorname{cth} \beta a - \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \beta a} \right) \right], \quad G_n = -H_n = \frac{1-\nu}{2} E_n$$

且 m 和 n 仅取奇数值, 独立的边界条件和角点条件是

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

将等式(4)代入以上各式, 首先由一、四式得

$$a_{02} = \sum_n E_n n \pi, \quad A_m = -\frac{8\nu}{(m\pi)^3} \frac{a^2}{b^2} \sum_n n \pi$$

最后由二、三式, 并应用到等式(2)得

$$\begin{aligned} C_m \alpha \left(\operatorname{cth} \alpha b - \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha b} \right) \left(1 + \frac{\alpha b}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha b} \right) - \sum_n E_n \frac{4\beta}{m\pi} \left[\frac{(\nu \alpha^2 + \beta^2) \beta^2}{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2} - \right. \\ \left. - \frac{2\nu}{\alpha b} \left(\operatorname{cth} \alpha b - \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha b} \right) \right] + \sum_n A_{mn} \beta = 0 \\ \sum_m C_m \frac{8\alpha^3 \beta}{b} \frac{\alpha^2 + (2-\nu)\beta^2}{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2} + \frac{8\nu(1-\nu)}{b^3} \left(\operatorname{cth} \beta a - \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \beta a} \right) \sum_n E_n m \pi - \\ - E_n \frac{1-\nu}{2} \beta^3 \left(\operatorname{cth} \beta a - \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \beta a} \right) \left[3 + \nu - (1-\nu) \frac{\beta a}{\operatorname{sh} \beta a} \right] + \sum_m A_{mn} \alpha (\alpha^2 + (2-\nu)\beta^2) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

均布荷载时 q 为常数, 由等式(3)得

$$A_{mn} = \frac{4q(1-\cos m\pi)(1-\cos n\pi)}{D ab \alpha \beta (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2}$$

代入以上二式中有关 A_{mn} 的项并应用到

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum_m \frac{1}{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2} &= \frac{a}{4\beta^3} \left(\operatorname{cth} \beta a + \frac{\beta a}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \beta a} - \frac{2}{\beta a} \right) \\ \sum_m \frac{\cos m\pi}{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2} &= \frac{a}{4\beta^3} \left(\frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \beta a} + \frac{\beta a \operatorname{cth} \beta a}{\operatorname{sh} \beta a} - \frac{2}{\beta a} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (11)$$

以及等式(10)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_n A_{mn} \beta &= \frac{2q}{D a \alpha} \left(\operatorname{cth} \alpha b - \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha b} \right) \left(1 - \frac{\alpha b}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha b} \right) \\ \sum_n A_{mn} \alpha [\alpha^2 + (2 - \nu) \beta^2] &= \frac{2q}{D b \beta^2} \left(\operatorname{cth} \alpha b - \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha b} \right) \times \\ &\quad \times \left\{ 2 - \nu - (1 - \nu) \frac{\beta a}{\operatorname{sh} \beta a} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

由等式(4)可得平夹边的弯矩为

$$\begin{aligned} (M_x)_{y=0} &= D \left\{ \sum_m \left[C_m 2 \alpha^2 + \frac{8\nu(1-\nu)}{m\pi b^2} \sum_n E_n n \pi \right] \sin \alpha x - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{2(1-\nu^2)}{b^2} \sum_n E_n n \pi \right\} \end{aligned}$$

取 $\nu=0.3$, $a=b$, m 和 n 均取10项算得的结果见表3

表3 平夹边的弯矩 (单位为 qa^2)

x/a	0	0.05	0.1	0.25	0.5
$(M_x)_{y=0}$	-0.05495	-0.09696	-0.08610	-0.08473	-0.08053

4. 讨论

本文的解析解法和常用的迭加法原则上是相同的, 文献[2]采用迭加法时不要求满足角点的弯矩条件, 如以上二例中 $M_{x(0,0)}=0$ 的要求, 文献[3]采用迭加法时未能满足角点的转角条件, 如以上二例中 $\frac{\partial W}{\partial y}(0,0)=0$ 的要求, 故均不是精确解, 本文的方法简单, 容易掌握,

能求解任意荷载作用, 任意边界条件, 以及板结构问题.

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AN EXACT ANALYTICAL SOLUTION FOR SOLVING ELASTIC BENDING OF RECTANGULAR THIN PLATES

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ABSTRACT This paper gives a general solution of differential equation for solving elastic bending of rectangular thin plates. We get an exact solution which satisfies all of the edge conditions and corner conditions.

KEY WORDS exact solution, elastic bending, thin plates.