

矩形正交各向异性薄板弯曲受迫振动问题的分析解*

姚伟岸 蔡智宇 胡小飞

(大连理工大学工业装备结构分析国家重点实验室,大连 116024)

摘要 通过恰当的辛内积定义,首先将矩形正交各向异性薄板弯曲受迫振动问题导入到辛对偶体系,并应用分离变量和辛本征展开的有效数学物理方法给出其受迫振动稳态解的一个解析求解方法.然后,具体讨论了对边简支和对边固支两种典型边界条件的正交各向异性薄板弯曲受迫振动问题的辛本征问题,并给出了对应的辛本征值超越方程和辛本征向量的解析表达式.最后,应用本文的方法分析求解了两个具体算例,并将受均布谐载作用的四边简支矩形板受迫振动稳态解的分析解与传统的 Navier 法进行了精度和收敛性的对比,结果表明本文的方法比传统的分析求解方法具有更好的精度和收敛性,尤其是对内力.

关键词 正交各向异性, 薄板, 振动, 辛空间, 分析解

引言

薄板弹性动力问题的数值求解方法有很多,如有限元或差分的振型分解法、边界元或差分的拉普拉斯变换法等等.然而其解析求解方法则十分有限,常用的有 Navier 法^[1]和 Levy 法^[2]等.

近年来,钟万勰院士基于结构力学与最优控制的模拟关系提出了弹性力学的辛对偶求解方法^[3],它扩大了弹性力学问题的解析求解范围,并取得了很多优秀的研究成果.如获得了薄板弯曲静力问题^[4-7]、以及各向同性矩形薄板自由振动问题的分析解^[8,9],等等.

本文将辛对偶求解方法进一步扩展应用于矩形正交各向异性薄板弯曲受迫振动问题,并给出其稳态解的一个分析求解方法.

1 基本方程

对占有区域 $\Omega = \{ -a < x < a, -b < y < b \}$ 的矩形薄板,其弯曲的内力正向规定如图 1 所示.这里假定板为正交各向异性板,而其面内作用的动荷载为谐载,即 $\bar{q}(x, y, t) = q(x, y) \sin(\omega t)$ (或 $\cos(\omega t)$),则板受迫振动稳态解的振幅 $w(x, y)$ 应满足的基本方程为

$$D_{11} \partial_{xxxx} w + (2D_{12} + D_{66}) \partial_{xxyy} w + D_{22} \partial_{yyyy} w - \rho h \omega^2 w = q \quad (1)$$

其中 $D_{11}, D_{12}, D_{22}, D_{66}$ 是板弯曲刚度系数,而 ρ 和 h 分别是板密度和厚度.这里将对 x 的偏导数 $\partial/\partial x$ 简记为 ∂_x ,等等.

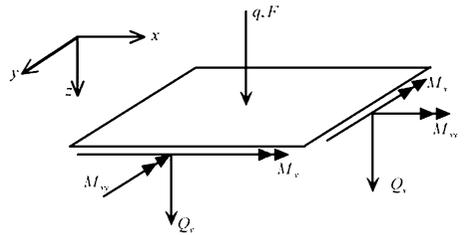


图1 板的内力正向示意图

Fig.1 Directions of positive internal forces on plate

而弯矩 M_x, M_y, M_{xy} 应满足的方程以及弯矩与曲率的物性方程可由下面的变分原理导出

$$\delta \iint_{\Omega} \{ M_x \partial_{xx} w + M_y \partial_{yy} w + 2M_{xy} \partial_{xy} w - U - \rho h \omega^2 w^2 / 2 - qw \} dx dy = 0 \quad (2)$$

其中

$$U = [D_{22} M_x^2 + D_{11} M_y^2 - 2D_{12} M_x M_y + 4(D_{11} D_{22} - D_{12}^2) M_{xy}^2 / D_{66}] / 2 (D_{11} D_{22} - D_{12}^2) \quad (3)$$

设边界的外法线方向为 n ,切线方向为 s ,且 (n, s) 构成右手系,则等效剪力为

$$V_n = -\partial_s M_{ns} + Q_n = -\partial_n M_n - 2\partial_s M_{ns} \quad (4)$$

于是薄板的三种典型边界条件可表示为:

$$\text{自由: } M_n = \bar{M}_n \quad V_n = \bar{V}_n \quad (5a)$$

$$\text{简支: } M_n = \bar{M}_n \quad w = \bar{w} \quad (5b)$$

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$$\text{固支: } w = \bar{w} \quad \partial_n w = \bar{\theta}_n \quad (5c)$$

2 导入辛空间

将 x 方向弯矩 M_x 和等效剪力 V_x 简记为 M, V , 并用一点表示为关于 x 的偏导数, 即有 $(\cdot) = \partial_x$. 在变分原理(2)中引入约束条件

$$\theta = iw \quad (6)$$

和拉氏乘子(经识别为 V), 并消去

$$\begin{aligned} M_y &= \frac{D_{12}}{D_{11}} M_x + (D_{22} - \frac{D_{12}^2}{D_{11}}) \partial_{yy} w, \\ M_{xy} &= \frac{D_{66}}{2} \partial_y \theta \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

则变分原理(2)可改写为

$$\delta \iint \{ V iw + M \dot{\theta} - H \} dx dy = 0 \quad (8)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} H &= V \theta + \frac{1}{2} \rho h \omega^2 w^2 + q w - \\ &\frac{1}{2} (D_{22} - \frac{D_{12}^2}{D_{11}}) (\partial_{yy} w)^2 - \frac{D_{12}}{D_{11}} M \partial_{yy} w - \\ &\frac{1}{2} D_{66} (\partial_y \theta)^2 + \frac{1}{2 D_{11}} M^2 \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

展开式(8)可得辛对偶方程

$$\dot{\mathbf{v}} = \mathbf{H} \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{q} \quad (10)$$

其中算子矩阵

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{D_{12}}{D_{11}} \partial_{yy} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{D_{11}} \\ (D_{22} - \frac{D_{12}^2}{D_{11}}) \partial_{yyyy} - \rho h \omega^2 & 0 & 0 & \frac{D_{12}}{D_{11}} \partial_{yy} \\ 0 & -D_{66} \partial_{yy} & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (11)$$

而 $\mathbf{v} = \{ w, \theta, V, M \}^T$ 是全状态向量, $\mathbf{q} = \{ 0, 0, -q, 0 \}$ 是与载荷有关的非齐次项.

定义辛内积

$$\langle \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2 \rangle = \int_{-b}^b \mathbf{v}_1^T J \mathbf{v}_2 dy + D_{66} [w_1 \partial_{xy} w_2 - w_2 \partial_{xy} w_1]_{y=-b}^b \quad (12)$$

通过验证可知, 上式满足辛内积的定义, 即按照(12)式的辛内积定义, 向量 \mathbf{v} 组成一辛空间.

不难验证, 只要向量 \mathbf{v}_1 和 \mathbf{v}_2 满足 $y = \pm b$ 处(5)式的任何一种齐次边界条件以及约束条件(6)在边界 $y = \pm b$ 处的条件

$$\partial_y (\partial_x w_j - \theta_j) = 0 \quad (j=1, 2) \quad (13)$$

则有下面的恒等式

$$\langle \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{H} \mathbf{v}_2 \rangle \equiv \langle \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{H} \mathbf{v}_1 \rangle \quad (14)$$

因此算子矩阵 \mathbf{H} 是辛空间的一个 Hamilton 算子矩阵. 需要特别说明的是, 这里向量 \mathbf{v}_1 和 \mathbf{v}_2 的选取并没有限定它们在域内满足方程(10), 即关系式(6)是不一定成立的, 因此边界条件(13)是必须的. 但如果 \mathbf{v}_1 和 \mathbf{v}_2 在域内满足方程(10), 即关系式(6)成立, 则边界条件(13)是自然满足的.

3 辛本征问题

首先通过一个特解 \mathbf{v}^* 将方程(10)化为齐次方程

$$\dot{\mathbf{v}} = \mathbf{H} \mathbf{v} \quad (15)$$

其中特解 \mathbf{v}^* 要求满足方程(10)和 $y = \pm b$ 的边界条件. 对上面的齐次方程, 分离变量法就可以实施, 即可令

$$\mathbf{v}(x, y) = \zeta(x) \psi(y) \quad (16)$$

将式(16)带入到(15)式中, 可给出

$$\xi(x) = \exp(\mu x) \quad (17)$$

$$\mathbf{H} \psi = \mu \psi \quad (18)$$

这里 μ 是待求的本征值, $\psi = \{ \bar{w} \quad \bar{\theta} \quad \bar{V} \quad \bar{M} \}^T$ 是本征函数向量, 它除了要满足上式以外, 还应该满足对应的 $y = \pm b$ 处的边界条件. 对当前辛本征问题(18), 可以证明它不存在零本征值. 对于非零本征值的本征解, 本征方程(18)是关于 y 联立的常微分方程组, 求解应首先找到 y 方向特征值 λ , 经推导可给出其应满足的方程为

$$D_{22} \lambda^4 + (2D_{12} + D_{66}) \lambda^2 \mu^2 + D_{11} \mu^4 - \rho h \omega^2 = 0 \quad (19)$$

当 $\mu^4 \neq -4\rho h \omega^2 D_{22} / [(2D_{12} + D_{66})^2 - 4D_{11} D_{22}]$ 和 $\mu^4 \neq \rho h \omega^2 / D_{11}$ 时, 上式的根是互不相等的两组互为相反数. 设根为 $\pm \alpha$ 和 $\pm \beta$, 其中

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha = \{ & -\frac{2D_{12} + D_{66}}{2D_{22}} \mu^2 + \\ & \frac{1}{2D_{22}} \sqrt{[(2D_{12} + D_{66})^2 - 4D_{11} D_{22}] \mu^4 + 4\rho h \omega^2 D_{22}} \}^{1/2} \end{aligned} \quad (20a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta = \{ & -\frac{2D_{12} + D_{66}}{2D_{22}} \mu^2 - \\ & \frac{1}{2D_{22}} \sqrt{[(2D_{12} + D_{66})^2 - 4D_{11} D_{22}] \mu^4 + 4\rho h \omega^2 D_{22}} \}^{1/2} \end{aligned} \quad (20b)$$

这里约定 $\text{Re}(\alpha) \geq 0, \text{Re}(\beta) \geq 0$ 或当 $\text{Re}(\alpha) = 0 (\text{Re}(\beta) = 0)$ 时 $\text{Im}(\alpha) \geq 0 (\text{Im}(\beta) \geq 0)$. 于是辛本征向量的通解可写为

$$\psi = \begin{cases} A_1 \text{ch}(\alpha y) + A_2 \text{sh}(\alpha y) + A_3 \text{ch}(\beta y) + A_4 \text{sh}(\beta y) \\ B_1 \text{ch}(\alpha y) + B_2 \text{sh}(\alpha y) + B_3 \text{ch}(\beta y) + B_4 \text{sh}(\beta y) \\ C_1 \text{ch}(\alpha y) + C_2 \text{sh}(\alpha y) + C_3 \text{ch}(\beta y) + C_4 \text{sh}(\beta y) \\ D_1 \text{ch}(\alpha y) + D_2 \text{sh}(\alpha y) + D_3 \text{ch}(\beta y) + D_4 \text{sh}(\beta y) \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

上式中十六个常数不是彼此独立的, 独立的常数只有 4 个. 这里选择 A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 为独立常数, 并将上式带入方程(18), 可以得到

$$\begin{cases} B_j = \mu A_j & (j=1,2,3,4) \\ C_j = -\mu(D_{11}\mu^2 + D_{12}\alpha^2 + D_{66}\alpha^2)A_j & (j=1,2) \\ C_j = -\mu(D_{11}\mu^2 + D_{12}\beta^2 + D_{66}\beta^2)A_j & (j=3,4) \\ D_j = (D_{11}\mu^2 + D_{12}\alpha^2)A_j & (j=1,2) \\ D_j = (D_{11}\mu^2 + D_{12}\beta^2)A_j & (j=3,4) \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

对于 $\mu^4 = -4\rho\omega^2 D_{22} / [(2D_{12} + D_{66})^2 - 4D_{11}D_{22}]$ 或 $\mu^4 = \rho\omega^2 / D_{11}$ 的特殊情况, 方程(19)存在重根. 虽然此时其通解的形式与式(21)不同, 但求解过程完全类似. 本文略去这些特殊情况的讨论.

将通解(21)代入边界条件就可以求解出辛本征值与辛本征向量, 其表达式与具体的边界条件有关. 一旦求出所有本征值和本征向量后, 就可以应用展开定理给出原问题的通解

$$v = v^* + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [c_n \exp(\mu_n x) \psi_n] \quad (23)$$

在下面实际求解中, 展开项数可取前有限项.

4 对边简支板

设 $y = \pm b$ 边为简支边, 则用全状态向量描述的边界条件为

$$\begin{aligned} w = 0, \quad \frac{D_{12}}{D_{11}}M + (D_{22} - \frac{D_{12}^2}{D_{11}})\partial_{yy}w = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

对当前的边界条件, 通解(21)可分为对称和

反对称变形两组. 对对称变形, 可取

$$\psi = \begin{cases} A_1 \text{ch}(\alpha y) + A_3 \text{ch}(\beta y) \\ B_1 \text{ch}(\alpha y) + B_3 \text{ch}(\beta y) \\ C_1 \text{ch}(\alpha y) + C_3 \text{ch}(\beta y) \\ D_1 \text{ch}(\alpha y) + D_3 \text{ch}(\beta y) \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

并将上式代入边界条件(24), 可给出

$$\begin{cases} \text{ch}(\alpha b)A_1 + \text{ch}(\beta b)A_3 = 0 \\ (D_{12}\mu^2 + D_{22}\alpha^2)\text{ch}(\alpha b)A_1 + (D_{12}\mu^2 + D_{22}\beta^2)\text{ch}(\beta b)A_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

要使问题有非平凡解, 则其系数行列式应为零, 即给出对边简支板对称变形非零本征值的超越方程

$$\text{ch}(\alpha b)\text{ch}(\beta b) = 0 \quad (27)$$

其根为

$$\mu b = \pm d \pm ie \quad (28)$$

其中

$$e = \left\{ -\frac{2D_{12} + D_{66}}{4D_{11}} \left(l + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \pi^2 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{D_{11}}} \sqrt{D_{22} \left(l + \frac{1}{2} \right)^4 \pi^4 - \rho\omega^2 b^4 / D_{22}} \right\}^{1/2} \quad (29a)$$

$$d = \sqrt{e^2 + \frac{2D_{12} + D_{66}}{2D_{11}} \left(l + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \pi^2} \quad (29b)$$

这里 $l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 即每给定一个整数 $l \geq 0$, 式(28)就可以给出一组 4 个分别位于四个不同象限的根, 这些根均为单根. 将求得的根 μ_n 代入方程(26) 就可以给出 A_1, A_3 的一组非平凡解

$$A_1 = \text{ch}(\beta b), A_3 = -\text{ch}(\alpha b) \quad (30)$$

再将其代入式(22)与(25), 就可以给出对称变形的本征向量.

类似, 可给出反对称变形的本征值与本征向量. 限于篇幅限制, 这里略去这部分的讨论.

算例 1: 受均布谐载 q 作用的四边简支矩形板, 其中 $a/b = 1.5, D_{11} = D, D_{12} = 0.31D, D_{22} = 11.1D, D_{66} = 2.3D$, 而 $\rho\omega^2 = 50D/b^4$.

这里与均布谐载相关的特解可取为:

$$w^*(y) = \frac{q}{2\rho\omega^2 \text{ch}(tb)} \text{ch}(ty) + \frac{q}{2\rho\omega^2 \cos(tb)} \cos(ty) - \frac{q}{\rho\omega^2} \quad (31)$$

其中

$$t = \sqrt[4]{\rho\omega^2 / D_{22}}$$

问题关于 x 轴为对称变形,因此仅选用对称变形的本征值和本征向量. 将通解(23)代入下面 $x = \pm a$ 简支边界条件对应的变分式

$$\int_{-b}^b [w\delta V - M\delta\theta]_{x=-a}^a dy = 0 \quad (32)$$

可得到关于待定常数 c_n ($n = 1, 2, \dots, N$) 的一组代数方程组,从而给出问题的解.

表 1 给出了本文方法与 Navier 法取不同展开

项数时的分析解,其中括号内的值为以 Navier 解法取 500×500 项时的结果为基准解而得到的相对误差. 从中可以看出本方法的收敛速度,尤其是内力远远快于 Navier 解法. 本文取 $N = 4$ (对应取一组辛本征值)时就已经得到了比较满意的结果,而取 $N = 8$ 时的结果就已经比 Navier 解法取 80×80 的结果还精确得多.

表 1 受均布谐载作用的四边简支板的分析解及误差比较

Table 1 Analytical solutions and error comparison of a fully simply supported plate under uniformly distributed harmonic load

| | Number of expansion terms | $\frac{Dw(0,0)}{qb^4}$ | $\frac{M_x(0,0)}{qb^2}$ | $\frac{M_y(0,0)}{qb^2}$ |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Present method | 4 | 0.05806349 (-0.00000516%) | -0.08861574 (0.00010833%) | -1.5898836 (-0.00004402%) |
| | 8 | 0.05806350 (0.00000000%) | -0.08861565 (0.00000112%) | -1.5898843 (0.00000000%) |
| | 12 | 0.05806350 (0.00000000%) | -0.08861565 (0.00000112%) | -1.5898843 (0.00000000%) |
| | 10×10 | 0.05806333 (-0.00027900%) | -0.08854330 (-0.08164133%) | -1.5898313 (-0.00333357%) |
| | 20×20 | 0.05806349 (-0.00000861%) | -0.08860650 (-0.01031984%) | -1.5898776 (-0.00042141%) |
| Navier's method | 40×40 | 0.05806350 (0.00000000%) | -0.08861450 (-0.00129322%) | -1.5898835 (-0.00005031%) |
| | 80×80 | 0.05806350 (0.00000000%) | -0.08861550 (-0.00016137%) | -1.5898842 (-0.00000628%) |
| | 500×500 | 0.05806350 | -0.08861565 | -1.5898843 |

表 2 取不同长宽比时四边固支板的分析解

Table 2 Analytical solutions of a fully clamped plate with different length - width ratios

| a/b | Number of expansion terms | $\frac{Dw(0,0)}{qb^4}$ | $\frac{M_x(0,0)}{qb^2}$ | $\frac{M_y(0,0)}{qb^2}$ | $\frac{Dw(a/2,b/2)}{qb^4}$ | $\frac{M_x(a/2,b/2)}{qb^2}$ | $\frac{M_y(a/2,b/2)}{qb^2}$ |
|-----|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.0 | 4 | 0.00440790 | -0.01441737 | -0.19910326 | 0.00177518 | -0.00880110 | -0.04093285 |
| | 8 | 0.00440838 | -0.01442346 | -0.19912191 | 0.00177463 | -0.00888879 | -0.04084671 |
| | 12 | 0.00440835 | -0.01442471 | -0.19912038 | 0.00177452 | -0.00889046 | -0.04084381 |
| 1.5 | 4 | 0.00449188 | -0.00565495 | -0.20164738 | 0.00227861 | -0.00670510 | -0.04715437 |
| | 8 | 0.00449197 | -0.00565337 | -0.20165135 | 0.00227884 | -0.00671359 | -0.04718458 |
| | 12 | 0.00449198 | -0.00565350 | -0.20165183 | 0.00227881 | -0.00671413 | -0.04718492 |
| 2.0 | 4 | 0.00440354 | -0.00519134 | -0.19742185 | 0.00246740 | -0.00371554 | -0.04821319 |
| | 8 | 0.00440353 | -0.00519103 | -0.19742138 | 0.00246755 | -0.00371526 | -0.04821815 |
| | 12 | 0.00440353 | -0.00519100 | -0.19742149 | 0.00246754 | -0.00371556 | -0.04821825 |
| 2.5 | 4 | 0.00439023 | -0.00545910 | -0.19683931 | 0.00249969 | -0.00196354 | -0.04767694 |
| | 8 | 0.00439023 | -0.00545912 | -0.19683911 | 0.00249976 | -0.00196301 | -0.04767743 |
| | 12 | 0.00439023 | -0.00545911 | -0.19683911 | 0.00249977 | -0.00196314 | -0.04767753 |

虽然 Navier 解法取有限项的级数解能严格满足四边的简支边界条件,但域内的微分方程是不能严格满足的,因此它的收敛速度,尤其对内力的收敛速度是相对缓慢的. 本文的方法则不同,尽管采用的也是有限项,但它能够严格满足域内微分方程以及两侧边 ($y = \pm b$) 的边界条件,仅有两端 ($x = \pm a$) 的边界条件是不能严格满足的. 但由于本征解包含指数函数,取的项数越多,略去的本征解衰减越快,其影响也越小.

5 对边固支板

设 $y = \pm b$ 边为固支,则其边界条件为 $w = 0, \partial_y w = 0$ (33)

该问题同样可分为对称和反对称两种情况. 与对边简支求解方法相同,将(25)式代入上式,可给出

$$\begin{cases} \text{ch}(\alpha b)A_1 + \text{ch}(\beta b)A_3 = 0 \\ \alpha \text{sh}(\alpha b)A_1 + \beta \text{sh}(\beta b)A_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (34)$$

令其系数行列式为零,即得到对称变形的非零

本征值 μ 的超越方程为

$$\beta \operatorname{ch}(\alpha b) \operatorname{sh}(\beta b) - \alpha \operatorname{sh}(\alpha b) \operatorname{ch}(\beta b) = 0 \quad (35)$$

超越方程(35)没有解析形式的根,但可用数值方法获得其数值解^[10]. 求解出本征值以后就可以给出 A_1, A_3 的一组非平凡解

$$A_1 = \operatorname{ch}(\beta b), \quad A_3 = -\operatorname{ch}(\alpha b) \quad (36)$$

再将其代入式(22)与(25),就可以给出对称变形的本征向量.

算例2:受均布谐载 q 作用的四边固支矩形板,其中 $D_{11} = D, D_{12} = 0.31D, D_{22} = 11.1D, D_{66} = 2.3D$, 而 $\rho h \omega^2 = 50D/b^4$.

这里与均布谐载相关的特解可取为:

$$w^*(y) = \frac{q \sin(tb)}{\rho h \omega^2 [\sin(tb) \operatorname{ch}(tb) + \cos(tb) \operatorname{sh}(tb)]} \operatorname{ch}(ty) + \frac{q \operatorname{sh}(tb)}{\rho h \omega^2 [\sin(tb) \operatorname{ch}(tb) + \cos(tb) \operatorname{sh}(tb)]} \cos(ty) - \frac{q}{\rho h \omega^2} \quad (37)$$

其中

$$t = \sqrt[4]{\rho h \omega^2 / D_{22}}$$

问题关于 x 轴为对称变形,因此仅选用对称变形的本征值和本征向量. 将通解(23)代入下面 $x = \pm a$ 边界条件对应的变分式

$$\int_{-b}^b [u \delta V + \theta \delta M]_{x=-a}^{x=a} dy = 0 \quad (38)$$

可得到关于待定常数 c_n ($n = 1, 2, \dots, N$) 的一组代数方程组,从而给出问题的解.

表2列出了不同长宽比四边固支板的分析解. 结果表明,对固支边界条件本方法的解具有非常好的收敛速度,取 $N = 8$ (对应取二组辛本征值)时的结果就已经非常令人满意了.

6 结束语

基于辛对偶体系,本文提出了一个求解矩形正交各向异性弹性板受迫振动问题的非常有效的解析求解方法. 算例表明,本方法所提供的展开形式的分析解在解的精度和收敛速度方面具有明显的优势,取8项展开式就能得到非常令人满意的结果. 事实上,本方法也完全可以应用于其他任意边界条件组合的矩形薄板振动问题的分析求解.

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ANALYTICAL SOLUTION FOR THE FORCED VIBRATION OF ORTHOTROPIC RECTANGULAR THIN PLATES *

Yao Weian Cai Zhiyu Hu Xiaofei

(*State Key Laboratory of Structural Analysis for Industrial Equipment, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian 116024, China*)

Abstract Firstly, based on the appropriate definition of symplectic inner product, the forced vibration problem of orthotropic rectangular thin plate was introduced into symplectic duality system, so an analytical approach for the steady state solution of forced vibration was presented by employing variables separation and eigenfunction expansion. Secondly, the symplectic eigenproblems for the forced vibration of the orthotropic rectangular thin plates with two typical boundary conditions, i. e. opposite sides simply supported and opposite sides clamped, were discussed. And the transcendental equations of symplectic eigenvalues and the symplectic eigenvectors were given in analytical form. Lastly, analytical solutions of two examples were presented by using this method. And the solution of a fully simply supported plate under uniformly distributed harmonic load was chosen to compare with the classical Navier's method, and the result shows that the new technique not only has good accuracy but also has better convergence speed than the classical methods, especially on internal forces.

Key words orthotropic, thin plate, vibration, symplectic space, analytical solution