

# Hamilton 体系下中厚板静力弯曲和自由弯曲 振动问题的一类模型及通解\*

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**摘要** 对于中厚板的静力弯曲和自由弯曲振动问题, 引入两个辅助函数, 采用胡海昌在 Reissner 板理论基础上提出的中厚板微分方程及边界条件, 将两类问题的控制方程引入 Hamilton 体系, 分别得到 Hamilton 体系下中厚板静力弯曲和自由振动问题的微分方程组模型. 比较后得到了 Hamilton 体系下中厚板静力和振动问题的统一模型, 其特点是: 微分方程组模型的统一形式中 Hamilton 矩阵在对角线位置有 2 个零子块矩阵. 对于中厚板静力和振动问题, 比较了所得齐次微分方程组的特征根, 给出齐次微分方程组的通解并进行了比较, 从而使问题的求解更理性和合理化, 求解过程遵循一套统一的方法论, 便于把这类解法推广到其它问题.

**关键词** 矩形中厚板, 精确解, Hamilton 体系, 辛几何, 自由振动, 静力弯曲, 统一模型

## 引言

1939 年, 辛对称的概念在 Weyl 研究一般对称性时根据分析力学正则方程的对称特点而提出<sup>[1]</sup>. 后来的数学家从微分几何和抽象几何学的角度对辛数学进行了表述. 众所周知, 一切守恒的真实物理过程都能表示成适当的哈密顿体系, 它们的共同数学基础就是辛空间. 冯康等<sup>[2]</sup>基于 Hamilton 力学的基本原理, 系统地提出了 Hamilton 方程的辛格式和辛算法. 辛算法能保持 Hamilton 系统的基本特征, 而一般的算法往往不能保持这种性质. 基于变分原理、特征根和向量展开, 辛解析方法已被应用于力学的研究并取得很大成功, 比如文献<sup>[3-5]</sup>系统地给出了弹性力学和应用力学的辛体系.

矩形中厚板静力弯曲问题是个经典问题. 文<sup>[6]</sup>直接从中厚板理论的基本方程出发, 将中厚板弯曲问题导入到 Hamilton 体系中, 然后利用辛几何数学方法求出问题的解析解, 无须人为选定挠度函数和微分方程特解, 从而使问题的求解更加理化. 求解方法易于推广至其它任意边界条件, 而且对于任意荷载作用的中厚板都是适用的.

文<sup>[7]</sup>采用胡海昌在 Reissner 板理论基础上提出的中厚板微分方程及边界条件<sup>[8]</sup>, 将中厚板自由

振动问题的控制方程引入 Hamilton 体系, 利用辛几何方法推导出了对边简支矩形中厚板自由振动问题的精确解.

本文对文<sup>[6,7]</sup>提出的矩形中厚板弯曲问题的 Hamilton 对偶方程组进行修改、比较, 给出模型的统一形式, 并得到相应齐次方程通解的形式.

## 1 矩形中厚板静力弯曲问题引入辅助函数 Hamilton 体系下的模型

本节分别介绍文<sup>[6,7]</sup>中的 Hamilton 对偶方程组. 为便于比较这三种形式, 并对哈密顿对偶方程组的形式进行改动调整.

文<sup>[6]</sup>采用胡海昌教授在 Reissner 板理论基础上提出的中厚板微分方程及边界条件, 将中厚板的静力弯曲和自由振动问题的控制方程引入 Hamilton 体系.

引入两个辅助函数  $F, \psi$  后, 矩形中厚板的三个广义位移  $W, \phi_x, \phi_y$  可表示如下<sup>[8]</sup>

$$W = F - \frac{D}{C} \nabla^2 F; \phi_x = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}; \phi_y = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \quad (1)$$

其中  $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$ ,  $C = \frac{5}{6} Gh$  为剪切刚度,  $D = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\nu^2)}$  为抗弯刚度,  $G = \frac{E}{2(1-\nu)}$  为材料的剪切模量.  $E, \nu, h, \rho, \omega$  分别为材料的弹性模量、泊松比、板厚

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度,板单位面积的质量和板的固有频率.板的弯矩为

$$\begin{aligned} M_x &= -D \left[ \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} + (1+\nu) \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial y} \right] \\ M_y &= -D \left[ \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} - (1+\nu) \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial y} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

为将中厚板问题导入 Hamilton 体系,令

$$\begin{aligned} M &= -\frac{M_x + M_y}{D(1+\nu)}, \beta = \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}, \alpha = \frac{\partial W}{\partial y} \\ \psi &= \frac{\partial \psi_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \psi_x}{\partial y}, \theta = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

由式(1)和(2)得

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 M = \frac{q}{D} \\ C(\nabla^2 W - M) = -q \\ \nabla^2 \psi = \frac{2C}{D(1-\nu)} \psi \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

结合式(3)中关于  $\theta, \beta, \alpha$  的变量定义式,得静力弯曲问题的 Hamilton 微分方程组<sup>[6]</sup>如下

$$\begin{aligned} \partial \mathbf{Z} / \partial y &= \mathbf{H} \mathbf{Z} \\ \mathbf{Z} &= \{\psi, W, M, \theta, \beta, \alpha\}^T \\ \mathbf{f} &= \{0, 0, 0, 0, q/D, -q/C\}^T \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{H} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & | & F \\ - & - & - \\ G & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \mathbf{G} &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{10}{h^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

为便于比较,调整状态变量为  $\mathbf{Z} = \{M, W, \psi, \beta, \alpha,$

$\theta\}^T$ ,注意到  $\frac{2C}{D(1-\nu)} \psi = \frac{10}{h^2}$ ,则式(5)改写为:

$$\partial \mathbf{Z} / \partial y = \mathbf{H} \mathbf{Z} + \mathbf{f} \quad (6)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{H} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & | & \mathbf{H}_1 \\ - & - & - \\ \mathbf{H}_2 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{H}_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{H}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2C}{D(1-\nu)} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \{0, 0, 0, q/D, -q/C, 0\}^T$$

或

$$\{\dot{v}\} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2C}{D(1-\nu)} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \{v\} + \{h\} \quad (7)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v} &= \{M, W, \psi, \beta, \alpha, \theta\}^T \\ \mathbf{h} &= \{0, 0, 0, q/D, -q/C, 0\}^T \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\mathbf{H}^T = \mathbf{J} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{J}$  (其中辛几何的度量矩阵  $\mathbf{J} =$

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{I}_3 \\ -\mathbf{I}_3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{I}_3$  为三阶单位矩阵),说明  $\mathbf{H}$  是 Hamilton 算子矩阵.

## 2 矩形中厚板自由振动问题引入辅助函数 Hamilton 体系下的模型

对于矩形中厚板的自由振动问题,仍然采用式(1)中的引入量,得如下方程:

$$\begin{cases} D \nabla^2 \nabla^2 F - (F - \frac{D}{C} \nabla^2 F) = 0 \\ \nabla^2 \psi - \frac{2C}{D(1-\nu)} \psi = 0 \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

与式(3)中  $\alpha, \beta$  的定义不同,令

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= \frac{D}{\rho \omega} \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}, \quad \alpha = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \\ M &= \frac{M_x + M_y}{D(1-\nu)}, \\ \psi &= \frac{\partial \psi_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \psi_x}{\partial y}, \quad \theta = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

得自由振动问题的 Hamilton 微分方程组如下

$$\partial \mathbf{Z} / \partial y = \mathbf{H} \mathbf{Z} \quad (10)$$

其中

$$Z = \{M, F, \psi, \beta, \alpha, \theta\}$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & | & F \\ - & - & - \\ G & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad F = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\rho\omega^2}{D} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\rho\omega^2}{D} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{D}{C} & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2C}{D(1-\nu)} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

即:

$$\{i\dot{v}\} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{\rho\omega^2}{D} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{\rho\omega^2}{D} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{D}{C} & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \frac{2C}{D(1-\nu)} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \{v\} \quad (11)$$

其中  $v = \{M, F, \psi, \beta, \alpha, \theta\}^T$ .

由式(6)和式(10),综合得中厚板弯曲问题的静力和振动模型中微分方程组的统一形式如下

$$\{\dot{v}\} = [H]\{v\} + \{h\}$$

其中,  $[H] = \begin{bmatrix} [0] & [H_1] \\ [H_2] & [0] \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $v, H_1, H_2, \cdot, h$  的具体形式见式(7)、(9). 可见,静力问题中状态变量  $v = \{M, W, \psi, \beta, \alpha, \theta\}^T$ , 而振动问题的状态变量  $v$  中第二个元素  $W$  需改为引入的辅助函数  $F$ , 其它元素相同. 另外,统一形式中  $[H]$  含 2 个零子块矩阵,且  $H_1$  和  $H_2$  的具体形式中仅仅第一行第一列元素不同,其他元素相同.

### 3 Hamilton 体系下中厚板弯曲问题基于辅助函数的通解形式

以  $y$  坐标模拟时间坐标,建立 Reissner - Mindlin 厚板问题的哈密顿正则微分方程组式(7),采用分离变量法和特征函数展开法在相应的边界条件下可求出级数解.

考虑齐次问题,对应微分方程为

$$\{\dot{v}\} = [H]\{v\} \quad (12)$$

采用分离变量法,解具有如下形式  $v = e^{\mu y} \{\psi(x)\}$ , 代入式(12)得

$$[H]\{\psi(x)\} = \mu\{\psi(x)\} \quad (13)$$

故设

$$\{\psi(x)\} = e^{\lambda x} \{\psi\} \quad (14)$$

$\lambda$  是待定参数,  $\{\psi\}$  是常数向量.

将式(14)代入式(13),得齐次代数方程组

$$[A(\lambda)]\{\psi\} = \mu\{\psi\} \quad (15)$$

其中

$$[A(\lambda)] = \begin{bmatrix} -\mu & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mu & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mu & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -\lambda^2 & 0 & 0 & -\mu & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -\lambda^2 & 0 & 0 & -\mu & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2C}{D(1-\nu)} - \lambda^2 & 0 & 0 & -\mu \end{bmatrix}$$

式(15)有非零解时,可得特征方程  $|[A(\lambda)] - \mu[I]| = 0$ , 即

$$(\lambda^2 + \mu^2)^2 (\lambda^2 - \rho^2) = 0 \quad (16)$$

其中

$$\rho = \sqrt{m^2 - \mu^2}, \quad m^2 = \frac{2C}{D(1-\nu)}.$$

特征方程(16)对应的特征根如下

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \mu i, \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = -\mu i, \lambda_5 = \rho, \lambda_6 = -\rho \quad (17)$$

故通解为

$$M = (A_1 + S_1 x) \sin(\mu x) + (R_1 + B_1 x) \cos(\mu x) + F_1 \sinh(\rho x) + T_1 \cosh(\rho x)$$

$$W = (A_2 + S_2 x) \sin(\mu x) + (R_2 + B_2 x) \cos(\mu x) + F_2 \sinh(\rho x) + T_2 \cosh(\rho x)$$

$$\psi = (A_3 + S_3 x) \sin(\mu x) + (R_3 + B_3 x) \cos(\mu x) + F_3 \sinh(\rho x) + T_3 \cosh(\rho x)$$

$$\beta = (A_4 + S_4 x) \sin(\mu x) + (R_4 + B_4 x) \cos(\mu x) + F_4 \sinh(\rho x) + T_4 \cosh(\rho x)$$

$$\alpha = (A_5 + S_5 x) \sin(\mu x) + (R_5 + B_5 x) \cos(\mu x) + F_5 \sinh(\rho x) + T_5 \cosh(\rho x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta = & (A_6 + S_6 x) \sin(\mu x) + \\ & (R_6 + B_6 x) \cos(\mu x) + F_6 \sinh(\rho x) + \\ & T_6 \cosh(\rho x) \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

式中各参数  $A_i, S_i, R_i, B_i, F_i, T_i (i=1, \dots, 6)$  并不完全独立, 独立的参数有六个. 将式(18)代入式(15), 可得各参数之间的关系. 具体关系较可参考文献[6], 这里略去.

由式(18), 通解可分为两组, 即关于  $y$  轴对称和反对称两部分. 其中关于  $y$  轴对称变形的解为

$$\begin{aligned} M = & A_1 \sin(\mu x) + B_1 x \cos(\mu x) + \\ & F_1 \sinh(\rho x) \\ W = & A_2 \sin(\mu x) + B_2 x \cos(\mu x) + \\ & F_2 \sinh(\rho x) \\ \psi = & A_3 \sin(\mu x) + B_3 x \cos(\mu x) + \\ & F_3 \sinh(\rho x) \\ \beta = & A_4 \sin(\mu x) + B_4 x \cos(\mu x) + \\ & F_4 \sinh(\rho x) \\ \alpha = & A_5 \sin(\mu x) + B_5 x \cos(\mu x) + \\ & F_5 \sinh(\rho x) \\ \theta = & A_6 \sin(\mu x) + B_6 x \cos(\mu x) + \\ & F_6 \sinh(\rho x) \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

而关于  $y$  轴反对称变形的解为

$$\begin{aligned} M = & R_1 \cos(\mu x) + S_1 x \sin(\mu x) + \\ & T_1 \cosh(\rho x) \\ W = & R_2 \cos(\mu x) + S_2 x \sin(\mu x) + \\ & T_2 \cosh(\rho x) \\ \psi = & R_3 \cos(\mu x) + S_3 x \sin(\mu x) + \\ & T_3 \cosh(\rho x) \\ \beta = & R_4 \cos(\mu x) + S_4 x \sin(\mu x) + \\ & T_4 \cosh(\rho x) \\ \alpha = & R_5 \cos(\mu x) + S_5 x \sin(\mu x) + \\ & T_5 \cosh(\rho x) \\ \theta = & R_6 \cos(\mu x) + S_6 x \sin(\mu x) + \\ & T_6 \cosh(\rho x) \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

得到齐次方程通解的统一形式后, 即可按照辛本征函数向量展开法直接求解中厚板弯曲问题.

以上讨论的是静力弯曲问题, 自由振动问题的解法完全类似. 采用分离变量法, 设解具有如下形式  $v = e^{\mu y} \{ \psi(x) \}$ , 代入式(11)得

$$[H] \{ \psi(x) \} = \mu \{ \psi(x) \} \quad (21)$$

设

$$\{ \psi(x) \} = e^{\mu x} \{ \psi \} \quad (22)$$

类似可得特征方程为

$$\begin{aligned} [(\lambda^2 + \mu^2)^2 + \frac{\rho \omega^2}{C}(\lambda^2 + \mu^2) - \frac{\rho \omega^2}{D}] [\lambda^2 + \\ \mu^2 - \frac{2C}{D(1-v)}] = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

特征方程(23)的特征根如下

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_1 = \alpha_1 i, \lambda_2 = \alpha_2, \lambda_3 = -\alpha_1 i, \\ \lambda_4 = -\alpha_2, \lambda_5 = \alpha_3, \lambda_6 = -\alpha_3 \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{2C} \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{D}(4C^2 + D\rho\omega^2) + \mu^2 + \frac{\rho\omega^2}{2C}}} \\ \alpha_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{2C} \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{D}(4C^2 + D\rho\omega^2) - \mu^2 - \frac{\rho\omega^2}{2C}}} \\ \alpha_3 = \sqrt{\frac{2C}{D(1-v)} - \mu^2} \end{aligned}$$

故通解为

$$\begin{aligned} M = & A_1 \sin(\alpha_1 x) + B_1 \cos(\alpha_1 x) + \\ & F_1 \sinh(\alpha_2 x) + S_1 \cosh(\alpha_2 x) + \\ & R_1 \sinh(\alpha_3 x) + T_1 \cosh(\alpha_3 x) \\ F = & A_2 \sin(\alpha_1 x) + B_2 \cos(\alpha_1 x) + \\ & F_2 \sinh(\alpha_2 x) + S_2 \cosh(\alpha_2 x) + \\ & R_2 \sinh(\alpha_3 x) + T_2 \cosh(\alpha_3 x) \\ \psi = & A_3 \sin(\alpha_1 x) + B_3 \cos(\alpha_1 x) + \\ & F_3 \sinh(\alpha_2 x) + S_3 \cosh(\alpha_2 x) + \\ & R_3 \sinh(\alpha_3 x) + T_3 \cosh(\alpha_3 x) \\ \beta = & A_4 \sin(\alpha_1 x) + B_4 \cos(\alpha_1 x) + \\ & F_4 \sinh(\alpha_2 x) + S_4 \cosh(\alpha_2 x) + \\ & R_4 \sinh(\alpha_3 x) + T_4 \cosh(\alpha_3 x) \\ \alpha = & A_5 \sin(\alpha_1 x) + B_5 \cos(\alpha_1 x) + \\ & F_5 \sinh(\alpha_2 x) + S_5 \cosh(\alpha_2 x) + \\ & R_5 \sinh(\alpha_3 x) + T_5 \cosh(\alpha_3 x) \\ \theta = & A_6 \sin(\alpha_1 x) + B_6 \cos(\alpha_1 x) + \\ & F_6 \sinh(\alpha_2 x) + S_6 \cosh(\alpha_2 x) + \\ & R_6 \sinh(\alpha_3 x) + T_6 \cosh(\alpha_3 x) \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

式中各参数并不完全独立, 其中独立的参数共6个. 将式(25)代入式(21), 可得各参数之间的关系. 具体关系可参考文献[7], 这里略去.

由式(25), 通解可分为两组, 即关于  $y$  轴对称和反对称两部分. 其中关于  $y$  轴对称变形的解为

$$\begin{aligned} M = & A_1 \sin(\alpha_1 x) + F_1 \sinh(\alpha_2 x) + \\ & R_1 \sinh(\alpha_3 x) \\ F = & A_2 \sin(\alpha_1 x) + F_2 \sinh(\alpha_2 x) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & R_2 \sinh(\alpha_3 x) \\
 \psi &= A_3 \sin(\alpha_1 x) + F_3 \sinh(\alpha_2 x) + \\
 & R_3 \sinh(\alpha_3 x) \\
 \beta &= A_4 \sin(\alpha_1 x) + F_4 \sinh(\alpha_2 x) + \\
 & R_4 \sinh(\alpha_3 x) \\
 \alpha &= A_5 \sin(\alpha_1 x) + F_5 \sinh(\alpha_2 x) + \\
 & R_5 \sinh(\alpha_3 x) \\
 \theta &= A_6 \sin(\alpha_1 x) + F_6 \sinh(\alpha_2 x) + \\
 & R_6 \sinh(\alpha_3 x)
 \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

关于  $y$  轴反对称变形的解为

$$\begin{aligned}
 M &= B_1 \cos(\alpha_1 x) + S_1 \cosh(\alpha_2 x) + \\
 & T_1 \cosh(\alpha_3 x) \\
 F &= B_2 \cos(\alpha_1 x) + S_2 \cosh(\alpha_2 x) + \\
 & T_2 \cosh(\alpha_3 x) \\
 \psi &= B_3 \cos(\alpha_1 x) + S_3 \cosh(\alpha_2 x) + \\
 & T_3 \cosh(\alpha_3 x) \\
 \beta &= B_4 \cos(\alpha_1 x) + S_4 \cosh(\alpha_2 x) + \\
 & T_4 \cosh(\alpha_3 x) \\
 \alpha &= B_5 \cos(\alpha_1 x) + S_5 \cosh(\alpha_2 x) + \\
 & T_5 \cosh(\alpha_3 x) \\
 \theta &= B_6 \cos(\alpha_1 x) + S_6 \cosh(\alpha_2 x) + \\
 & T_6 \cosh(\alpha_3 x)
 \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

得到齐次方程通解的具体形式后,即可按照辛本征函数向量展开法直接求解中厚板弯曲问题。

对比式(17)和式(24)发现,静力弯曲问题对应的六个特征根形式上是2个实根、2对二重虚数根;而自由振动问题对应的六个特征根形式上是4个实根、2对共轭虚数根。从而造成通解式(18)和式(25)形式较为相似,也有所不同。通解形式的相似在于均含有正、余弦函数和双曲正、余弦函数。

## 4 结论

(1). 基于两个辅助函数,采用胡海昌教授在Reissner板理论上提出的中厚板微分方程及边界条件,分别研究了中厚板的静力弯曲和自由振动问题中模型[6,7]的表达形式,得到Hamilton体系下中厚板弯曲问题的模型的统一形式。

(2). 模型的统一微分方程形式的Hamilton矩阵中含2个零子块矩阵,且Hamilton算子矩阵中仅两个元素不同。

(3). 给出两类问题对应的齐次方程通解形式,并进行比较。

(4)在由原变量及其对偶变量组成的辛几何空间内,许多有效的数学物理方法如分离变量法和本征函数向量展开法等均可直接应用于中厚板弯曲问题的求解。使问题的求解更理性和合理化,求解过程遵循一套统一的方法论,易于推广。

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# A TYPE OF MODEL AND ORDINARY SOLUTIONS FOR STATIC BENDING AND FREE VIBRATION PROBLEMS OF MODERATE THICK PLATE IN HAMILTON SYSTEM\*

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**Abstract** For static bending and free vibration problems of moderately thick plate, by introducing two auxiliary functions and using the differential equations and the boundary conditions based on Reissner plate theory presented by Hu Hai - chang, the governing equations were introduced into Hamilton system, and the differential equation set model of static bending and free vibration problems of moderately thick plate were presented respectively. The unitary model for the two problems was given after comparison. In the presented united forms, the Hamilton matrix H includes two zero block matrix in the diagonal place. For the homogeneous differential equation set, the characteristic roots were compared for the static bending and free vibration problems of moderately thick plate. Then the ordinary solutions of the homogeneous equations were obtained and compared. Thus the solution finding is rational and reasonable. The solving procedure follows a set of methodology, and the solving procedure can be extended to other problems.

**Key words** rectangular plates with middle thickness, exact solution, Hamilton canonical equations, symplectic geometry method, free vibration, static bending, the unitary model

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