

辛几何形态下不同边界条件的薄板解析解*

鲍四元¹ 邓子辰^{1,2}

(1. 西北工业大学工程力学系, 西安 710072) (2. 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 利用平面弹性与板弯曲的相似性理论, 用直接法研究辛几何形态下的薄板弯曲问题。当薄板对边界条件形式不同时, 将其进行降阶形成对偶方程组, 再利用分离变量法把问题转化为本征值问题求解。通过本征函数、辛正交关系、展开求解等手段得到了薄板的解析解。算例表明辛求解的有效性 with 快速收敛性。

关键词 板弯曲, Hamilton 体系, 本征值, 本征函数

引言

薄板弯曲经典方程的求解是板求解的关键。过去的求解方法往往是在简支板的半逆法基础上, 假设通解并利用叠加法求解。钟万勰等人^[1-4]从现代控制论的数学问题与结构力学问题互相模拟^[5]的角度引入哈密顿体系理论并且利用辛几何的概念, 给出了板弯曲理论的另一套基本方程与求解方法, 突破了传统半逆法的限制, 理性推导出全状态向量, 在研究弹性力学中的平面域、扇形域、薄板、中厚板问题^[6-11]时取得了一定的成果。不仅如此, 哈密顿体系在其它问题, 如在断裂力学、空间粘性流体问题、电磁波导等领域^[12-15]中也得到应用。哈密顿对偶求解体系的辛正交关系和本征函数展开解法是区别于常规体系的重点。对于本征函数, 需要考虑零本征值和非零本征值是否为重根的情况。

本文深入研究对边界条件形式不同时薄板弯曲问题。对于对边界条件形式不同时薄板弯曲问题, 已有文献中的解多为叠加解^[16-17], 其过程均较为复杂。本文的求解基于哈密顿体系下本征函数向量展开的方法, 首先将问题进行降阶形成对偶方程组, 降阶的构造方法基于文献^[1, 2], 再利用分离变量法把问题转化为本征值问题的求解。通过本征函数、辛正交关系、展开求解等手段得到薄板在对边界条件不同时把 x 方向模拟为时间的解析解。算例考虑受均布荷载 q 作用的三边固支和一边自由的方形板的内力。

1 条形板的基本对偶方程

设板的内力正向如图 1 所示。哈密顿体系中引入弯矩函数向量 ϕ_x, ϕ_y , 见文献^[1, 2]。选择 y 为横向 x 坐标模拟为 Hamilton 体系的时间坐标。

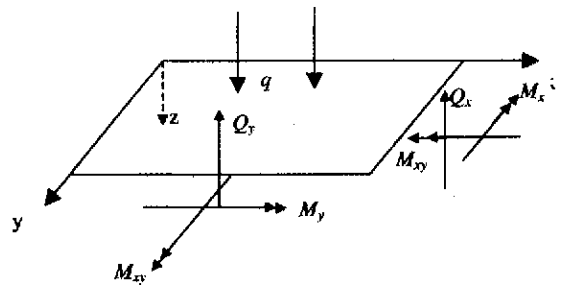


图 1 板的内力符号正向规定示意图

Fig. 1 Plate positive direction of internal force

文献^[1]中板弯曲的类 H-R 变分原理为:

$$\delta \iint [k_y \frac{\partial \phi_y}{\partial y} + k_x \frac{\partial \phi_x}{\partial x} + k_{xy} (\frac{\partial \phi_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \phi_y}{\partial x}) - U_0(k_y, k_x, k_{xy})] dx dy = 0 \quad (1)$$

其中 $U_0(k)$ 为应变能密度。

$$U_0(k) = \frac{1}{2} D [k_y^2 + k_x^2 + 2\nu k_x k_y + 2(1-\nu) k_{xy}^2] \quad (2)$$

执行变分, 即可导出 Hamilton 体系的对偶方程组

$$\dot{v} = H v \quad (3)$$

其中 v 与 H 分别是全状态向量和 Hamilton 算子矩阵

$$v = \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_x \\ \phi_y \\ K_x \\ K_y \end{Bmatrix} H = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & D(1-v^2) & 0 \\ -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} & 0 & 0 & 2D(1-v) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ 0 & -\frac{\partial^2}{D\partial y^2} & v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

对方程 (3) ,由分离变量法 :

$$v(x, y) = e^{\mu x} \cdot \Psi(y) \quad (5)$$

将其代回式 (3) ,可得本征方程

$$H\Psi(y) = \mu\Psi(y) \quad (6)$$

其中 μ 是本征值 (待求) ; $\Psi(y)$ 是本征函数向量 ,它应满足两侧边相应的边界条件.

对某些边界条件存在特殊的零本征解 ,这一部分解可通过完全的理性推导而直接得到 ,与具体的问题有关 .对非零本征解 ,首先展开本征方程 (6) ,写出其通解为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \phi_x &= A_1 \cos \mu y + B_1 \sin \mu y + C_1 y \sin \mu y + D_1 y \cos \mu y \\ \phi_y &= A_2 \cos \mu y + B_2 \sin \mu y + C_2 y \sin \mu y + D_2 y \cos \mu y \\ K_x &= A_3 \cos \mu y + B_3 \sin \mu y + C_3 y \sin \mu y + D_3 y \cos \mu y \\ K_{xy} &= A_4 \cos \mu y + B_4 \sin \mu y + C_4 y \sin \mu y + D_4 y \cos \mu y \end{aligned} \right\} (7)$$

在 $A_i, B_i, C_i, D_i (i=1 \sim 4)$ 中独立的常数只有 4 个 ,如选择为 A_2, B_2, C_2, D_2 ,代入 (6) 得到它们之间的关系 .将 (7) 式代入两侧边界条件可得到非零本征值的方程及相应的本征函数向量 .对于不同的边界条件其本征值及本征向量不同 .下面考虑对边界不同时的薄板弯曲问题.

2 对边一边简支一边固支板

设 $y=0$ 固支 $y=b$ 简支 ,则边界条件为 :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} K_{xy} &= 0 \quad \partial \phi_y / D \partial y - v K_y = 0 \quad y=0 \text{ 时} \\ \phi_x &= a_0 \quad \partial \phi_y / D \partial y - v K_y = 0 \quad y=b \text{ 时} \end{aligned} \right\} (8)$$

其中常数 a_0 是非齐次项 ,求解时分别按齐次项与非齐次项求解.

对于非齐次项 a_0 应求解 :

$$H\Psi_0^{(0)} = 0 \quad (9)$$

而两侧边的边界条件是

$$\left. \begin{aligned} K_{xy} &= 0 \quad \partial \phi_y / D \partial y - v K_y = 0 \quad y=0 \text{ 时} \\ \phi_x &= 1 \quad \partial \phi_y / D \partial y - v K_y = 0 \quad y=b \text{ 时} \end{aligned} \right\} (10)$$

解出 :

$$\Psi_0^{(0)} = (1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)^T \quad (11)$$

这个解无真实意义 ,应舍弃.

再考虑齐次项 ,相应的边界条件为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} K_{xy} &= 0 \quad \partial \phi_y / D \partial y - v K_y = 0 \quad y=0 \text{ 时} \\ \phi_x &= 0 \quad \partial \phi_y / D \partial y - v K_y = 0 \quad y=b \text{ 时} \end{aligned} \right\} (12)$$

把式 (7) 代入齐次边界条件 (12) ,令其系数行列式为零 ,得到非零本征值方程 :

$$\sin(2\mu b) - 2\mu b = 0 \quad (13)$$

对每一个 μ_n ,本征函数向量为 :

$$\Psi_n = \left[\begin{aligned} &D\{\cos(\mu_n b) [2\mu_n(1-v)(y-b)\cos(\mu_n y) + \\ &(2+2\mu_n^2 y + v^2 \mu_n^2 y + 2v-2vb\mu_n^2 y) \times \\ &\sin(\mu_n y)] - \sin(\mu_n b) [(2+b\mu_n^2 y + bv^2 \mu_n^2 y + \\ &2v-2vb\mu_n^2 y)\cos(\mu_n y) + (1-v^2)\mu_n \times \\ &(b-y)\sin(\mu_n y)]\} / \mu_n \\ &D\{\cos(\mu_n b) [-4 + b(1-v)^2 \mu_n^2 y]\cos(\mu_n y) - \\ &(1-v)\mu_n(b+2y+bv)\sin(\mu_n y)\} + \\ &\sin(\mu_n b) [(1-v)\mu_n(2b+y+yv) \times \\ &\cos(\mu_n y) + (-1+b\mu_n^2 y - v^2 + v^2 \mu_n^2 yb - \\ &2v(1+b\mu_n^2 y)\sin(\mu_n y)]\} / \mu_n \\ &\{\sin(\mu_n b) [-2-2v-b\mu_n^2 y + bv\mu_n^2 y] \times \\ &\cos(\mu_n y) - \mu_n(b-bv-2-y-yv) \times \\ &\sin(\mu_n y)\} + \cos(\mu_n b) [2(1-v)\mu_n(y- \\ &b+vb)\cos(\mu_n y) + (2+b\mu_n^2 y - \\ &v\mu_n^2 yb)\sin(\mu_n y)]\} \\ &\{\mu_n \cos(\mu_n b) [b(1-v)\mu_y \cos(\mu_n y) + \\ &(2y-b+bv)\sin(\mu_n y)] + \sin(\mu_n b) [(1+ \\ &v)\mu_n y \cos(\mu_n y) + (1+v+b\mu_n^2 y - \\ &by\mu_n^2 v)\sin(\mu_n y)]\} \end{aligned} \right] \quad (14)$$

而相应问题 (3) 的解为

$$v_n = \exp(\mu_n x) \Psi_n \quad (15)$$

由曲率 - 挠度关系 ,得板的挠度为 :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w_n &= e^{\mu_n x} \{\sin(\mu_n b) [\cos(\mu_n y) (2+2v-by\mu_n^2 + \\ &vb\gamma\mu_n^2) + \mu_n(3b-3bv+y+yv)\sin(\mu_n y)] + \\ &\cos(\mu_n b) [-2\mu_n(b-bv+y)\cos(\mu_n y) + (6+ \\ &vb\gamma\mu_n^2 - by\mu_n^2)\sin(\mu_n y)]\} / \mu_n^2 \end{aligned} \right\} (16)$$

求出本征解和本征函数向量后 ,求解可用类似文献 [1 2] 的步骤 ,通过展开定理进行更深入的研究.

3 对边一边简支一边自由板

设 $y=0$ 简支 $y=b$ 自由, 则边界条件为:

$$\phi_x = 0, \partial\phi_y / D\partial y - \nu K_y = 0 \quad y=0 \text{ 时} \quad (17)$$

$$\phi_x = a_0 - a_2 b, \phi_y = a_1 + a_2 \chi \quad y=b \text{ 时}$$

先对非齐次项进行求解.

对于 a_0 求解, 其物理意义是纯扭转解. 对于 a_1 得到解是用 $\varphi_y = 1$ 代替 $M_x = 0$ 引起的增解, 无真实意义, 应舍弃. 对于 a_2 求解, 得到解是零力函数解, 无真实意义, 应舍弃.

以下求解齐次项边界:

$$K_{xy} = 0, \partial\phi_y / D\partial y - \nu K_y = 0 \quad y=0 \text{ 时} \quad (18)$$

$$\phi_x = 0, \phi_y = 0 \quad y=b \text{ 时}$$

把式(7)代入齐次边界条件(18), 令其系数行列式为零, 得非零本征值满足的超越方程:

$$2\mu b \chi(1-\nu) + (3+\nu)\sin(2\mu b) = 0 \quad (19)$$

$$\Psi_n = \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \frac{D}{\mu_n^2(1-\nu)^2} \{ \cos(\mu_n y) [\cos(\mu_n b) \chi b \mu_n^2 y + b \mu_n^2 \nu^2 y - 2\nu b \mu_n^2 y - 4] + \sin(\mu_n b) \chi [2b + y + \nu y] \} + \\ & \sin(\mu_n y) [\mu_n(1-\nu) \cos(\mu_n b) \chi b + b \nu + 2y] + \sin(\mu_n b) \chi [-1 - \nu^2 + b \mu_n^2 y + b \mu_n^2 \nu^2 y - 2\nu b \mu_n^2 y - 2\nu] \} \\ & \frac{D}{\mu_n^2(1-\nu)^2} \{ \cos(\mu_n y) [\sin(\mu_n b) \chi b \mu_n^2 y + b \mu_n^2 \nu^2 y - 2\nu b \mu_n^2 y + 2] + 2\cos(\mu_n b) \mu_n(\nu - 1) \chi b - y \} + \\ & \sin(\mu_n y) [\mu_n(\nu^2 - 1) \sin(\mu_n b) \chi b - y] - \cos(\mu_n b) \chi [2 + b \mu_n^2 y + b \mu_n^2 \nu^2 y - 2\nu b \mu_n^2 y + 2\nu] \} \\ & \frac{1}{\mu_n(1-\nu)^2} \{ \cos(\mu_n y) [\cos(\mu_n b) \chi b \mu_n^2 y - \nu b \mu_n^2 \nu^2 y - 4] - \mu_n \sin(\mu_n b) \chi [2b - 2b\nu + y + \nu y] \} + \\ & \sin(\mu_n y) [\mu_n \cos(\mu_n b) \chi b - b\nu + 2y] - \sin(\mu_n b) \chi [1 + \nu - b \mu_n^2 y + \nu b \mu_n^2 y] \} \\ & \frac{1}{\mu_n(1-\nu)^2} \{ y \cos(\mu_n y) [\mu_n b \sin(\mu_n b) \chi (1-\nu) + 2\mu_n \cos(\mu_n b)] + \sin(\mu_n y) [\mu_n \sin(\mu_n b) \chi b - \\ & b\nu + y + \nu y] + \cos(\mu_n b) \chi [2 + b \mu_n^2 y \nu - b \mu_n^2 y] \} \end{aligned} \right. \quad (23)$$

而相应问题(3)的解

$$\mathbf{v}_n = \exp(\mu_n \chi) \Psi_n \quad (24)$$

由曲率-挠度关系积分, 得到板的挠度为:

$$w_n = \frac{e^{\mu_n \chi}}{\mu_n^3(1-\nu)^2} \{ \cos(\mu_n y) [\mu_n b y \cos(\mu_n b) \chi \nu - 1] + \mu_n \chi (1+\nu) \sin(\mu_n b) \} + \sin(\mu_n y) [\mu_n \times \cos(\mu_n b) \chi b - b\nu - 2y] + \sin(\mu_n b) \chi [b \mu_n^2 y \nu - b \mu_n^2 y - \nu - 1] \} \quad (25)$$

方程(22)中的本征值 μ_n 可采用牛顿迭代法求解. 例如对泊松比 $\nu = 0.3$ 的板可解出其前几个本征值见表1.

4 对边一边固支一边自由

设 $y=0$ 固支 $y=b$ 自由, 则边界条件为:

$$K_{xy} = 0, \partial\phi_y / D\partial y - \nu K_y = 0 \quad y=0 \text{ 时} \quad (20)$$

$$\phi_x = a_0 - a_2 b, \phi_y = a_1 + a_2 \chi \quad y=b \text{ 时}$$

边界条件中的常数 a_0, a_1, a_2 是非齐次项, 求出的解均无真实意义, 故舍弃.

以下求解齐次项边界:

$$K_{xy} = 0, \partial\phi_y / D\partial y - \nu K_y = 0 \quad y=0 \text{ 时} \quad (21)$$

$$\phi_x = 0, \phi_y = 0 \quad y=b \text{ 时}$$

把式(7)代入齐次边界条件式(21), 令其系数行列式为零, 得非零本征值超越方程:

$$2\mu^2 b^2 (1-\nu)^2 + (\nu^2 + 2\nu - 3) \cos(2\mu b) - (\nu^2 + 2\nu + 5) = 0 \quad (22)$$

对每一个本征值 μ_n , 本征函数向量为:

表1 对边一边固支一边自由薄板变形的非零本征值($\nu=0.3$)

Table 1 Non-zero eigenvalues of thin plate bending with one edge clamped and the opposite edge free($\nu=0.3$)

n	1	2	3	4	5
Re($\mu_n b$)	2.70683	2.02723	5.96460	9.18313	12.3665
Im($\mu_n b$)	0	0.35653	1.63374	2.09731	2.40263

表1中每一个 n ($n > 1$ 时) 都意味着辛共轭 - μ_n , 以及它们的复数共轭, 共4个本征值, 而 $n=1$ 对应的本征值是实数, 只有其辛共轭 - μ_1 , 共2个本征值. 这些非零本征值均为单根.

5 算例

受均布荷载 q 作用的三边固支和一边自由的方形板,为简单计,本文均采用无量纲数值. 设 $y = b$ 自由 $y = 0, x = 0, x = b$ 处固支.

问题(3)的解可由展开定理得到

$$v = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (f_1 v_1 + f_{-1} v_{-1} + f_n v_n + \bar{f}_n \bar{v}_n + f_{-n} \bar{v}_{-n} + \bar{f}_{-n} \bar{v}_{-n}) \quad (26)$$

相应地,板的挠度为

$$w = w^* + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (f_1 w_1 + f_{-1} w_{-1} + f_n w_n + \bar{f}_n \bar{w}_n + f_{-n} \bar{w}_{-n} + \bar{f}_{-n} \bar{w}_{-n}) \quad (27)$$

其中 v_n, v_{-n} 分别为与表 1 中相应本征值 μ_n 及其辛共轭本征值 $-\mu_n$ 对应的本征函数向量,而 \bar{v}_n, \bar{v}_{-n} 分别为 $\pm\mu_n$ 的复数共轭本征值对应的本征函数向量. 与域内荷载 q 对应的一个特解为

$$w^* = \frac{q}{24D} y^2 (y^2 - 4yb + 6b^2) \quad (28)$$

与其对应的曲率分别为

$$K_x^* = K_{xy}^* = 0 \quad K_y^* = \frac{q}{2D} (y - b)^2 \quad (29)$$

式(26)严格满足域内齐次微分方程(3)及两侧齐次边界条件(21),而 $f_i, \bar{f}_i (i = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ 是待定常数,它们由两端的边界 $\kappa_y = \kappa_{xy} = 0$ 来决定. 当然在实际应用中,可只取式(26)的前 k 项进行求解,此时两端边界条件的变分式为:

$$\int_0^b [(K_x - K_x^*) \delta\phi_x + (K_{xy} - K_{xy}^*) \delta\phi_y]_{x=0}^x dy = 0 \quad (30)$$

由于本征值及本征解出现复数,因此在具体计算过程中,应先将式(30)转化为实型正则方程,然后进行展开求解.

对泊松比 $\nu = 0.3$ 的板,由有限元法^[17]得到自由边中点的挠度为 $0.00298qb^4/D$,而本文在问题(3)的展开表达式中取 $n = 2$ 时计算得到的结果为 $0.00324qb^4/D$,误差为 8.72%,而取 $n = 3$ 时计算得到的结果为 $0.00302qb^4/D$,误差为 1.34%. 因此本文方法是有效的且是有前途的发展方向.

6 结论

本文将薄板问题转入哈密顿体系用直接法进行求解,即通过分离变量、本征函数、辛正交关系、

展开求解等手段进行求解,与已有文献中的叠加解相比,本文求解过程较为简单.

针对对边界条件形式不同的板,给出本征值及分析解,表明辛求解的有效性与精确性. 算例表明,本文方法所采用的解具有收敛速度快、精度高的特点,算例结果同其他方法解的结果吻合得很好. 且本法从理性角度求解,具有很大的优越性. 对于扇形薄板问题,可以类似地进行. 哈密顿体系的这套方法可推广到其他学科和领域.

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ANALYTICAL SOLUTIONS OF THIN PLATE WITH DIFFERENT BOUNDARIES UNDER SYMPLECTIC GEOMETRY FORM*

Bao Siyuan¹ Deng Zichen^{1,2}

(1. Department of Engineering Mechanics ,Northwestern Polytechnical University ,Xi'an , 710072 ,China)

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

Abstract Based on the analogies between plane elasticity and thin plate bending problem , the thin plate bending under symplectic geometry form was solved by direct method. For thin plate with different boundaries , first the order of the governing equations was decreased to form a dual equation set , then the variable separation method was used , so the problem was transformed into an eigen - value problem. The following methods such as eigen - function , symplectic orthogonal relationship and symplectic expansion method were used to obtain the analytical solutions of the thin plate. The numerical example shows that the method is effective and converges fast.

Key words plate bending , Hamiltonian system , eigen - value , eigen - function