

复杂边界矩形薄板的弹性弯曲

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提 要 本文根据矩形板弯曲的微分方程的一般解求得了复杂边界矩形板的精确解。

一、求解方法

若矩形板的每个边的一部分为简支，一部分为平夹，或自由，如图1(a)所示，称

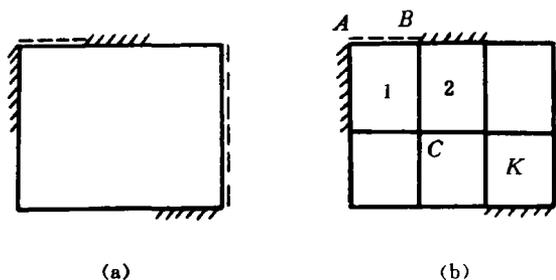


图 1

为复杂边界的矩形板。Kurata M.^[1]用解析法求得了近似解。陈政清等^[2]用能量法求得了近似解。本文用一般解析法可以求得满足任意复杂边界的精确解。

如图1(b)所示，将该板分成若干部分，使每一部分的每个边仅仅是简支，或平夹，或自由。对每一部分写出一个矩形薄板弹性弯曲微分方程的一般解，然后根据边界条件和角点条件以及每两部分连接线上的连续性条件可以解出所有的积分常数。

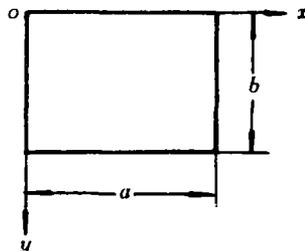


图 2

二、一般解的选取

如图 2 所示, 设 l 为板的任一部分, 选取这一部分的一般解为^[3]

$$\begin{aligned}
 w_l = & \sum_m [A_{lm} \operatorname{sh} \alpha (b-y) + B_{lm} \operatorname{sh} \alpha y + C_{lm} \alpha y \operatorname{ch} \alpha (b-y) + D_{lm} \alpha y \operatorname{ch} \alpha y] \sin \alpha x / \operatorname{sh} \alpha b \\
 & + \sum_n [E_{ln} \operatorname{sh} \beta (a-x) + F_{ln} \operatorname{sh} \beta y + G_{ln} \beta x \operatorname{ch} \beta (a-x) \\
 & + H_{ln} \beta x \operatorname{ch} \beta x] \sin \beta y / \operatorname{sh} \beta a + a_{l00} + a_{l10} \frac{x}{a} + a_{l01} \frac{y}{b} + a_{l11} \frac{xy}{ab} + a_{l20} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + a_{l02} \frac{y^2}{b^2} \\
 & + a_{l21} \frac{x^2 y}{a^2 b} + a_{l12} \frac{xy^2}{ab^2} + a_{l30} \frac{x^3}{a^3} + a_{l03} \frac{y^3}{b^3} + a_{l31} \frac{x^3 y}{a^3 b} + a_{l13} \frac{xy^3}{ab^3} + w_{l0}
 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$l = 1, 2, \dots, k$

$$\begin{aligned}
 w_{l0} = & \sum_m \sum_n A_{lmn} \sin \alpha x \sin \beta y \\
 A_{lmn} = & \frac{4 \int_0^a \int_0^b q_l \sin \alpha x \sin \beta y dx dy}{Dab(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2}
 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{m\pi}{a}, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\beta = \frac{n\pi}{b}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

上式共有积分常数 $4l(m+n+3)$ 个, m 和 n 应取的个数视解的收敛性和精确度要求来选取。

三、积分常数的决定

对于每一部分, 在边界上, 如图 1(b) 的 AB 线, 有两个边界条件: 挠度或等效剪力, 转角或弯矩均应分别等于边界上的已知值。在边界相交的角上, 如图 1(b) 的 A 点, 有三个角点条件: 挠度或反力, 两个转角或弯矩均应分别等于角点上的已知值。对于相连的两个部分, 在分界线上, 如图 1(b) 的 BC 线, 有四个连续性条件: 两部分的挠度、转角、弯矩、剪力均应分别相等。对于和边界相连的角点, 如图 1(b) 的 B 点, 有六个角点条件: 两部分的挠度均等于已知值, 或两部分的挠度应相等以及反力的和等于板上的集中力, 两部分在边界上的转角或弯矩均应分别等于已知值, 两部分相连边上的转角和弯矩均应分别相等。对于相连的四个部分在相交的中间角点, 如图 1(b) 的 C 点, 有十二个角点条件: 四个挠度应相等, 四个反力的和等于板上的集中力, 每两相连部分在分界线上的转角和弯矩均分别相等。平均每部分有 2×4 个边界条件和 3×4 个角点条件。在边界条件方程式中应用到正弦级数的正交性, 总共也可以得到 $4l(m+n+3)$ 个方程式来求解全部积分常数。

四、简单的例

如图3(a)所示，正方形板在边界上一半为简支，一半为自由，承受均布载荷，板中心承受一集中力 P 。将板分成四个部分，选取坐标。如图3(b)所示，容易看出，每部分的挠度都可用同一函数来表示，即均用等式(1)时省去下标 l 。每一部分独立的边界条件是：

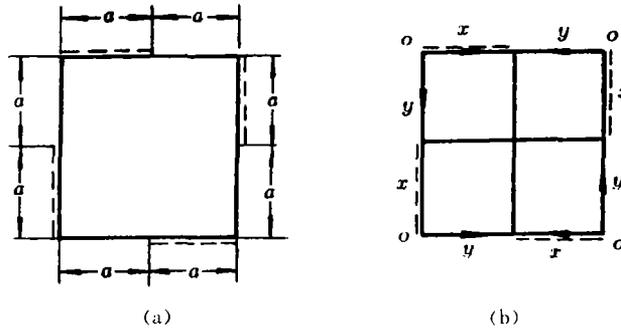


图 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 (w)_{y=0} &= 0 \\
 (M_y)_{y=0} &= -D \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right)_{y=0} = 0 \\
 (M_x)_{x=0} &= -D \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right)_{x=0} = 0 \\
 (V_x)_{x=0} &= -D \left[\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right]_{x=0} = 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

角点条件是

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 w_{(0,0)} &= 0, \quad M_{x(0,0)} = 0, \quad M_{y(0,0)} = 0 \\
 w_{(a,0)} &= 0, \quad M_{y(a,0)} = 0 \\
 w_{(0,b)} &= 0, \quad M_{x(0,b)} = 0
 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{4}$$

每两部分的连续性条件是：

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 (w)_{x=a} &= (w)_{y=b} \\
 \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)_{x=a} &= - \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)_{y=a} \\
 (M_x)_{x=a} &= (M_y)_{y=b} \\
 (V_x)_{x=a} &= - (V_y)_{y=b}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{5}$$

角点条件是：

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 R_{(a,b)} &= 2D(1-\nu) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y}_{(a,b)} = \frac{P}{4} \\
 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}_{(a,0)} &= - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}_{(0,b)}, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}_{(a,b)} = - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}_{(a,b)}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{6}$$

$$M_{x(a,0)} = M_{y(0,b)}, \quad M_{x(a,b)} = M_{y(a,b)} \quad (7)$$

将等式(1)代入(4)和(7), 注意到 $a=b$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} a_{00} &= 0 \\ a_{20} + \nu a_{02} &= 0 \\ a_{02} + \nu a_{20} &= 0 \\ a_{00} + a_{10} + a_{20} + a_{30} &= 0 \\ a_{02} + a_{12} + \nu(a_{20} + 3a_{30}) &= 0 \\ a_{00} + a_{01} + a_{02} + a_{03} &= 0 \\ a_{20} + a_{21} + \nu(a_{02} + 3a_{03}) &= 0 \\ a_{20} + 3a_{30} + \nu(a_{02} + a_{12}) &= a_{02} + 3a_{03} + \nu(a_{20} + a_{21}) \\ a_{20} + a_{21} + 3a_{30} + 3a_{31} + \nu(a_{02} + a_{12} + 3a_{03} + 3a_{13}) \\ &= a_{02} + a_{12} + 3a_{03} + 3a_{13} + \nu(a_{20} + a_{21} + 3a_{30} + 3a_{31}) \end{aligned}$$

由以上各式可以解得

$$\begin{aligned} a_{00} = a_{20} = a_{02} = 0; \quad a_{10} = a_{01} = -a_{30} \\ a_{21} = a_{12} = -3\nu a_{30}; \quad a_{03} = a_{30}; \quad a_{13} = a_{31} \end{aligned}$$

将等式(1)代入(3), (5)和(6), 并应用到以上各式和以下各式:

$$1 = \sum_m \frac{2(1 - \cos m\pi)}{m\pi} \sin \alpha x$$

$$\frac{x}{a} = - \sum_m \frac{2\cos m\pi}{m\pi} \sin \alpha x$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} = - \sum_m \left[\frac{2\cos m\pi}{m\pi} + \frac{4(1 - \cos m\pi)}{(m\pi)^3} \right] \sin \alpha x$$

$$\frac{x^3}{a^3} = - \sum_m \left[\frac{2\cos m\pi}{m\pi} - \frac{12\cos m\pi}{(m\pi)^3} \right] \sin \alpha x$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta(a-x)}{\operatorname{sh} \beta a} = \sum_m \frac{2\alpha}{a(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)} \sin \alpha x$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta x}{\operatorname{sh} \beta a} = - \sum_m \frac{2\alpha \cos m\pi}{a(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)} \sin \alpha x$$

$$\beta x \frac{\operatorname{ch} \beta(a-x)}{\operatorname{sh} \beta a} = \sum_m \left(\frac{2\beta^2}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} - \frac{\beta \alpha \cos m\pi}{\operatorname{sh} \beta a} \right) \frac{2\alpha}{a(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)} \sin \alpha x$$

$$\beta x \frac{\operatorname{ch} \beta x}{\operatorname{sh} \beta a} = \sum_m \left(\frac{2\beta^2}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} - \beta \operatorname{acth} \beta a \right) \frac{2\alpha \cos m\pi}{a(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)} \sin \alpha x$$

根据正弦级数的正交性以及 $a=b$ 得

$$A_m + a_{30} \frac{12\cos m\pi}{(m\pi)^3} = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_m(1 - \nu) - C_m 2 &= 0 \\ E_n(1 - \nu) - G_n 2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_m \left\{ A_m(1-\nu) - B_m(1-\nu)\cos n\pi - C_m \left[2\frac{\alpha^2 + (2-\nu)\beta^2}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. + (1-\nu)\frac{ab\cos n\pi}{sh\alpha b} \right] - D_m \left[2\frac{\alpha^2 + (2-\nu)\beta^2}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} + (1-\nu)abcth\alpha b \right] \right. \\
 & \left. \cdot \cos n\pi \right\} \frac{2\alpha^3\beta}{b(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)} + \left[E_n(1-\nu)c\th\beta a - F_n\frac{1-\nu}{sh\beta a} + G_n(1+\nu)c\th\beta a \right. \\
 & \left. + H_n\frac{1+\nu}{sh\beta a} \right] \beta^3 + [a_{30}(1-\nu)^2(1-\cos n\pi) - a_{31}(3-\nu)\cos n\pi] \frac{12}{n\pi a^3} \\
 & - \sum_m A_{mn}\alpha [\alpha^2 + (2-\nu)\beta^2] = 0 \tag{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_n \left(F_n + G_n\frac{\beta a}{sh\beta a} + H_n\beta a c\th\beta a \right) \sin\beta y \\
 & = \sum_m \left(B_m + C_m\frac{\alpha b}{sh\alpha b} + D_m abcth\alpha b \right) \sin\alpha x \tag{11}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_n \left\{ \sum_m \left\{ A_m - B_m\cos n\pi + C_m \left(\frac{2\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} - \frac{ab\cos n\pi}{sh\alpha b} \right) + D_m \left(\frac{2\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \right. \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. - abcth\alpha b \right) \cos n\pi \right\} \frac{2\alpha\beta\cos m\pi}{b(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)} - \left[\frac{E_n}{sh\beta a} - F_n c\th\beta a - \frac{G_n}{sh\beta a} \right. \\
 & \left. - H_n(c\th\beta a + \beta a) \right] \beta - \left\{ a_{11}\cos n\pi - a_{30} \left[2(1-\cos n\pi) \left(1 + \frac{3\nu}{(n\pi)^2} \right) \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. + 9\nu\cos n\pi \right] + a_{31} \left[4 - \frac{6}{(n\pi)^2} \right] \cos n\pi \right\} \frac{2}{n\pi a} + \sum_m A_{mn}\alpha\cos m\pi \left. \right\} \sin\beta y \\
 & = \sum_m \left\{ \left[\frac{A_m}{sh\alpha b} - B_m c\th\alpha b - \frac{C_m}{sh\alpha b} - D_m(c\th\alpha b + \alpha b) \right] \alpha - \sum_n \left\{ E_n \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. - F_n\cos m\pi + G_n \left(\frac{2\beta^2}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} - \frac{\beta a\cos m\pi}{sh\beta a} \right) + H_n \left(\frac{2\beta^2}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} - \beta a c\th\beta a \right) \cos m\pi \right\} \right. \\
 & \left. \cdot \frac{2\alpha\beta\cos n\pi}{a(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)} + \left\{ a_{11}\cos m\pi - a_{30} \left[2(1-\cos m\pi) \left(1 + \frac{3\nu}{(m\pi)^2} \right) + 9\nu\cos m\pi \right] \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. + a_{31} \left[4 - \frac{6}{(m\pi)^2} \cos m\pi \right] \right\} \frac{2}{m\pi a} - \sum_m A_{mn}\beta\cos n\pi \right\} \sin\alpha x \tag{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_n \left[F_n(1-\nu) + G_n(1-\nu)\frac{\beta a}{sh\beta a} + H_n[(1-\nu)\beta a c\th\beta a + 2]\beta^2\sin\beta y \right] \\
 & = \sum_m \left[B_m(1-\nu) + C_m(1-\nu)\frac{\alpha b}{sh\alpha b} + D_m[(1-\nu)abcth\alpha b + 2]\alpha^2\sin\alpha x \right] \tag{13}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_n \left\{ \sum_m \left\{ A_m(1-\nu) - B_m(1-\nu)\cos n\pi - C_m \left[2\frac{\alpha^2 + (2-\nu)\beta^2}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \right. \right. \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + (1-\nu) \frac{\alpha b \cos n\pi}{\operatorname{sh}\alpha b} \left] - D_m \left[2 \frac{\alpha^2 + (2-\nu)\beta^2}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} + (1-\nu) \alpha b \operatorname{cth}\alpha b \right] \cos n\pi \right\} \\
& \cdot \frac{2\alpha^3 \beta \cos m\pi}{b(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)} + \left\{ E_n \frac{1-\nu}{\operatorname{sh}\beta a} - F_n (1-\nu) \operatorname{cth}\beta a + G_n \frac{1+\nu}{\operatorname{sh}\beta a} + H_n \left[(1+\nu) \operatorname{cth}\beta a \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - (1-\nu) \beta a \right] \right\} \beta^3 + [a_{30}(1-\nu)^2(1-\cos n\pi) - a_{31}(3-\nu)\cos n\pi] \frac{12}{n\pi a^3} \\
& - \sum_m A_{mn} \alpha [\alpha^2 + (2-\nu)\beta^2] \cos m\pi \left\} \sin \beta y \right. \\
& = - \sum_m \left\{ \left\{ A_m \frac{1-\nu}{\operatorname{sh}\alpha b} - B_m (1-\nu) \operatorname{cth}\alpha b + C_m \frac{1+\nu}{\operatorname{sh}\alpha b} + D_m [(1+\nu) \operatorname{cth}\alpha b \right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - (1-\nu) \alpha b \right] \alpha^3 + \sum_n \left\{ E_n (1-\nu) - F_n (1-\nu) \cos m\pi - G_n \left[2 \frac{(2-\nu)\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + (1-\nu) \frac{\beta a \cos m\pi}{\operatorname{sh}\beta a} \right] - H_n \left[2 \frac{(2-\nu)\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} + (1-\nu) \beta a \operatorname{cth}\beta a \right] \cos m\pi \right\} \right. \\
& \left. \cdot \frac{2\alpha \beta^3 \cos n\pi}{a(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)} + [a_{30}(1-\nu)^2(1-\cos m\pi) - a_{31}(3-\nu)\cos m\pi] \frac{12}{m\pi a^3} \right. \\
& \left. - \sum_n A_{mn} [(2-\nu)\alpha^2 + \beta^2] \beta \cos n\pi \right\} \sin \alpha x \tag{14}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - 2D(1-\nu) \left\{ \sum_m \left[\frac{A_m}{\operatorname{sh}\alpha b} - B_m \operatorname{cth}\alpha b - \frac{C_m}{\operatorname{sh}\alpha b} - D_m (\operatorname{cth}\alpha b + \alpha b) \right] \alpha^2 \cos m\pi \right. \\
& \left. + \sum_n \left[\frac{E_n}{\operatorname{sh}\beta a} - F_n \operatorname{cth}\beta a - \frac{G_n}{\operatorname{sh}\beta a} - H_n (\operatorname{cth}\beta a + \beta a) \right] \beta^2 \cos n\pi - (a_{11} - 12\nu a_{30} \right. \\
& \left. + 6a_{31}) \frac{1}{ab} - \sum_m \sum_n A_{mn} \alpha \beta \cos m\pi \cos n\pi \right\} = \frac{P}{4} \tag{15}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_m A_m \alpha \cos m\pi + a_{30} \frac{2}{a} = - \sum_n E_n \beta \cos n\pi - a_{30} \frac{2}{b} \tag{16}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_m \left(B_m + C_m \frac{\alpha b}{\operatorname{sh}\alpha b} + D_m \alpha b \operatorname{cth}\alpha b \right) \alpha \cos m\pi + [a_{11} + a_{30}(2-9\nu) + a_{31}4] \frac{1}{a} \\
& = - \sum_n \left(F_n + G_n \frac{\beta a}{\operatorname{sh}\beta a} + H_n \beta a \operatorname{cth}\beta a \right) \beta \cos n\pi - [a_{11} + a_{30}(2-9\nu) + a_{31}4] \frac{1}{b} \tag{17}
\end{aligned}$$

由于 $a=b$, 等式(11)至(14), (16)和(17)右边的 $m, n, \alpha, \beta, b, x$ 均分别改为 $n, m, \beta, \alpha, a, y$. 由等式(9), (11), (13), (16)和(17)可以解得

$$A_m = C_m \frac{2}{1-\nu}; \quad E_n = G_n \frac{2}{1-\nu};$$

$$F_n = B_n + (C_n - G_n) \frac{n\pi}{\operatorname{sh}n\pi}; \quad H_n = D_n$$

$$a_{30} = -\frac{1}{2(1-\nu)} \sum_m (C_m + G_m) m\pi \cos m\pi$$

$$a_{11} = -\sum_m \left\{ B_m + C_m \left[\frac{m\pi}{\operatorname{sh}m\pi} - \frac{2-9\nu}{2(1-\nu)} \right] + D_m m\pi \operatorname{cth}m\pi \right. \\ \left. - F_m \frac{2-9\nu}{2(1-\nu)} \right\} m\pi \cos m\pi - a_{31} 4$$

q 等于常数时, 由等式(2)得

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

将以上各式代入等式(8), (10), (12), (14)和(15), 最后可得

$$\sum_m C_m 3m\pi (-1)^m + \sum_m G_m 3m\pi (-1)^m - C_n (-1)^n (n\pi)^3 = 0$$

$$\sum_m B_m 2(1-\nu) (-1)^n \frac{m^3 n\pi^2}{m^2 + n^2} + \sum_m C_m 2(1-\nu) \left\{ \frac{m^3 n\pi^2}{m^2 + n^2} \left[\frac{2n^2}{m^2 + n^2} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + (-1)^n \frac{m\pi}{\operatorname{sh}m\pi} \right] + 3m(-1)^m \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n} \right\} + \sum_m D_m 2(-1)^n \frac{m^3 n\pi^2}{m^2 + n^2} \\ \cdot \left[\frac{2m^2 + (2-\nu)n^2}{m^2 + n^2} + (1-\nu)m\pi \operatorname{cth}m\pi \right] + \sum_m G_m 6(1-\nu)m(-1)^m \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n} \\ + B_n (1-\nu) \frac{(n\pi)^3}{\operatorname{sh}n\pi} + C_n (1-\nu) \frac{(n\pi)^4}{\operatorname{sh}^2 n\pi} - D_n (1+\nu) \frac{(n\pi)^3}{\operatorname{sh}n\pi} - G(n\pi)^3 \\ \cdot \left[(3+\nu) \operatorname{cth}n\pi + (1-\nu) \frac{n\pi}{\operatorname{sh}^2 n\pi} \right] + a_{31} 12(3-\nu) \frac{(-1)^n}{n\pi} \\ = -\frac{4qa^4}{D} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n\pi^3} \sum_m [1 - (-1)^m] \frac{m^2 + (2-\nu)n^2}{(m^2 + n^2)^2} \\ \sum_m B_m 4(-1)^{m+n} \frac{m^3}{n(m^2 + n^2)} + \sum_m C_m 4m(-1)^m \left\{ \frac{n(2-\nu)m^2 + n^2}{1-\nu(m^2 + n^2)^2} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{m^3 \pi (-1)^n}{n(m^2 + n^2) \operatorname{sh}m\pi} - \frac{1}{(1-\nu)n} \left[1 + 3\nu \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{(n\pi)^2} \right] \right\} + \sum_m D_m 4(-1)^{m+n} \\ \cdot \frac{m^3}{n(m^2 + n^3)} \left(\frac{2n^2}{m^2 + n^2} + m\pi \operatorname{cth}m\pi \right) + \sum_m G_m 4m \frac{(-1)^m}{1-\nu} \left\{ n \frac{(2-\nu)m^2 + n^2}{(m^2 + n^2)^2} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1}{n} \left[1 + 3\nu \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{(n\pi)^2} \right] \right\} + B_n 2n\pi \operatorname{cth}n\pi + C_n \frac{n\pi}{\operatorname{sh}n\pi} \left(n\pi \operatorname{cth}n\pi \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \right) + D_n 2n\pi (\operatorname{cth}n\pi + n\pi) - G_n \frac{n\pi}{\operatorname{sh}n\pi} \left(n\pi \operatorname{cth}n\pi + \frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \right) + a_{31} \frac{24(-1)^n}{(n\pi)^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{8qa^4}{D} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n\pi^5} \sum_m \frac{1 - (-1)^m}{(m^2 + n^2)^2} \\
&\quad \sum_m B_m 4(1 - \nu) (-1)^{m+n} \frac{m^3 n \pi^2}{m^2 + n^2} + \sum_m C_m 4(1 - \nu) (-1)^m \left\{ \frac{m^3 n \pi^2}{m^2 + n^2} \left[\frac{n^2}{m^2 + n^2} \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + (-1)^n \frac{m\pi}{\operatorname{sh}m\pi} \right] + 3m \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n} \right\} + \sum_m D_m 4(-1)^{m+n} \frac{m^3 n \pi^2}{m^2 + n^2} \left[2 \frac{m^2 + (2 - \nu)n^2}{m^2 + n^2} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + (1 - \nu)m\pi \operatorname{cthm}\pi \right] + \sum_m G_m 4(1 - \nu)m (-1)^m \left[\frac{m^2 n^3 \pi^2}{(m^2 + n^2)^2} + 3 \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n} \right] \\
&\quad + B_n 2(1 - \nu)(n\pi)^3 \operatorname{cthn}\pi - C_n \frac{(n\pi)^3}{\operatorname{sh}n\pi} [3 + \nu - (1 - \nu)n\pi \operatorname{cthn}\pi] \\
&\quad + D_n 2(n\pi)^3 [(1 - \nu)n\pi - (1 + \nu)\operatorname{cthn}\pi] - G_n \frac{(n\pi)^3}{\operatorname{sh}n\pi} [3 + \nu + (1 - \nu)n\pi \operatorname{cthn}\pi] \\
&\quad + a_{31} 24(3 - \nu) \frac{(-1)^n}{n\pi} = \frac{8qa^4}{D} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n\pi^3} \sum_m [1 - (-1)^m] \frac{m^2 + (2 - \nu)n^2}{(m^2 + n^2)^2} \\
&\quad \sum_m B_m m\pi (-1)^m (2m\pi \operatorname{cthm}\pi - 1) + \sum_m C_m m\pi (-1)^m \left[\frac{m\pi}{\operatorname{sh}m\pi} (m\pi \operatorname{cthm}\pi \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{2}{1 - \nu}) + \frac{2 + 3\nu}{2(1 - \nu)} \right] + \sum_m D_m (m\pi)^2 (-1)^m (\operatorname{cthm}\pi + 2m\pi) \\
&\quad - \sum_m G_m m\pi (-1)^m \left[\frac{m\pi}{\operatorname{sh}m\pi} (m\pi \operatorname{cthm}\pi + \frac{1 + \nu}{1 - \nu}) - \frac{2 + 3\nu}{2(1 - \nu)} \right] + a_{31} 2 \\
&= \frac{Pa^2}{8D(1 - \nu)} - \frac{4qa^4}{D\pi^4} \sum_n [1 - (-1)^n] \sum_m \frac{1 - (-1)^m}{(m^2 + n^2)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

由以上 5 式可以求得 B_m , C_m , D_m , G_m 和 a_{31} . 由等式(1)可以求得板中点的挠度和弯矩分别为

$$w_{(a,a)} = - \sum_m \left[B_m + C_m \left[\frac{m\pi}{\operatorname{sh}m\pi} - \frac{2 - 3\nu}{2(1 - \nu)} \right] + D_m m\pi \operatorname{cthm}\pi - G_m \frac{2 - 3\nu}{2(1 - \nu)} \right] m\pi (-1)^m - 2a_{31}$$

$$M_{x(a,a)} = M_{y(a,a)} = - \frac{3(1 + \nu)D}{a^2} \left[\sum_m (C_m + G_m) m\pi (-1)^m - 2a_{31} \right]$$

令 $P=0$, $\nu=0.3$, m 和 n 各取若干项算得均布载荷时板中点的挠度和弯矩见表 1.

表 1 均布载荷的结果

m, n	7	8	9	10	17	18	19	20	27	28	29	30
w	78	56	78	58	78	63	77	63	77	65	77	65
M	29	7	29	8	28	10	27	11	27	12	27	12

表中第一行为 m 和 n 所取的项数。第二行为板中点的挠度, 单位为 $10^{-3} qa^4/D$.

第三行为板中点的弯矩, 单位为 $10^{-2}qa^2$ 。从表中可以看出, 当 m 和 n 取至单数时, w 和 M 是由大变小, 取至双数时, 是由小变大, 故单双数的平均值趋向精确值。取 29 和 30 的平均值得

$$w_{(a,a)} = 0.07099qa^4/D; M_{x(a,a)} = 0.1924qa^2$$

四边简支时 (边长为 $2a$) [4]

$$w_{(a,a)} = 0.06496qa^4/D; M_{x(a,a)} = 0.1916qa^2$$

二者是相近的。

令 $q=0$, $\nu=0.3$ 算得板中点受集中力作用的结果见表 2。

表 2 集中力作用的结果

m, n	1	2	3	4	9	10	19	20	27	28	29	30
w	57	43	57	45	54	47	53	48	52	48	52	48
M	37	34	48	41	58	52	65	60	68	64	69	65

从表中可以看出, 板中点的挠度当 m 和 n 仅取一, 二项的平均值即已很好, 取 29 和 30 的平均值得 $w_{(a,a)} = 0.0524Pa^2/D$ 。四边简支时 $w_{(a,a)} = 0.04634Pa^2/D$, 二者也是相近的。至于板中点的弯矩值则随 m 和 n 取的项数越多而越来越大, 这也是符合理论的。

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Elastic Bending of Rectangular Thin Plates with Complex Edges

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Abstract

This paper gives an exact solution of a rectangular plate with complex edges. A general solution of differential equation for solving elastic thin plates in bending is suggested.