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弹性地基上的矩形薄板自由振动的一般解*

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摘要: 求得了弹性地基上矩形薄板横向自由振动位移函数微分方程的一般解。可以求解任意边界矩形板的振动问题。以两相邻边固定另两边自由的正方形板为例进行了计算。

关键词: 弹性地基; 薄板; 振动; 频率

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A General Solution of Free Vibration for Rectangular Thin Plates on the Elastic Foundation

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Abstract: A general solution of differential equation for transverse displacement function in free vibration of rectangular thin plate on elastic foundation is obtained. It can be used to solve the vibration problem of rectangular plate with arbitrary boundaries. For example, a square plate with two adjacent edges fixed and other two free have been calculated.

Key words: elastic foundation; thin plate; vibration; frequency

为研究板的振动问题, 必须分析其振动特性。弹性地基对板的振动影响是不可忽视的。Gorman D^[1]用迭加法求解了各种矩形薄板的自由振动问题。Huang Yair^[2]用分离变量法求得了这一问题的一般解, 但角点的解与边界力的解有耦合作用。张福范^[3]在求解弹性地基上板的弯曲问题时, 采用了多项式的解与双正弦级数解相结合的方法来代替上述角点力的解, 避免了耦合关系。本文进一步来求解弹性地基上矩形板的振动问题。

1 微分方程的解

弹性地基上的矩形薄板 (如图1) 横向自由振动位移函数的微分方程为

$$D \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w + kw - \rho\omega^2 w = 0 \quad (1)$$

采用分离变量法^[2], 设 $w = XY$ 代入上式可得两类解

$$w = (A_1 + A_2 x)Y \quad (2)$$

$$w = (B_1 \sin ax + B_2 \cos ax)Y \quad (3)$$

由于地基的存在将提高板的固有频率, 故应有 $\rho\omega^2 - k > 0$ 。将 (2) 式代入 (1) 式可得

$$Y^{IV} - r^4 Y = 0$$

式中 $r^4 = \frac{\rho\omega^2 - k}{D}$ 。上式特征方程的根为 $\pm r$ 和 $\pm ir$ 。由此可得

$$Y = C_1 \text{sh}ry + C_2 \text{ch}ry + C_3 \sin ry + C_4 \cos ry \quad (4)$$

将 (3) 式代入 (1) 式可得

$$Y^{IV} - 2\alpha^2 Y'' + (\alpha^4 - r^4)Y = 0$$

上式特征方程的根又分为两种情形: 一是当 $\alpha < r$ 时为 $\pm \alpha_1$ 和 $\pm i\alpha_2$ 。由此可得

$$Y = D_1 \text{sh}\alpha_1 y + D_2 \text{ch}\alpha_1 y + D_3 \sin\alpha_2 y + D_4 \cos\alpha_2 y \quad (5)$$

式中 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 = \sqrt{r^2 \pm \alpha^2}$

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另一是当 $\alpha > r$ 时为 $\pm \alpha_1$ 和 $\pm \alpha_3$ 。由此可得

$$Y = E_1 \text{sh}\alpha_1 y + E_2 \text{ch}\alpha_1 y + E_3 \text{sh}\alpha_3 y + E_4 \text{ch}\alpha_3 y$$

式中, $\alpha_3 = \sqrt{\alpha^2 - r^2}$

在以上各式中, 如将 $X, Y, x, y, \alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 分别改为 $Y, X, y, x, \beta, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$, 还可得另两类相似的解。如前所述^[3], 代替(2)式和(4)式可得另一类更适用的解。为此, 将(2)式代入(1)式并令 $k = \rho\omega^2 = 0$ 可得

$$Y = F_1 + F_2 y + F_3 y^2 + F_4 y^3$$

如是可得全部代数多项式解为^[4]

$$w = \sum_i \sum_j a_{ij} \frac{x^i}{a^i} \frac{y^j}{b^j}$$

式中 $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$ 和 $j = 0, 1, 2, 3$ 。为了满足(1)式可设

$$w_{ij} = \sum_i \sum_j a_{ij} \left(\frac{x^i}{a^i} \frac{y^j}{b^j} + \sum_m \sum_n A_{mnij} \sin \alpha x \sin \beta y \right) \tag{6}$$

式中 $\alpha = \frac{m\pi}{a}, m = 1, 2, 3, \dots, \beta = \frac{n\pi}{b}, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ 。将上式代入(1)式可得

$$\sum_i \sum_j a_{ij} \left\{ (k - \rho\omega^2) \frac{x^i}{a^i} \frac{y^j}{b^j} + \sum_m \sum_n A_{mnij} [D(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + k - \rho\omega^2] \sin \alpha x \sin \beta y \right\} = 0$$

令
$$\frac{x^i}{a^i} \frac{y^j}{b^j} = \sum_m \sum_n B_{mnij} \sin \alpha x \sin \beta y$$

根据富氏定理可得

$$B_{mnij} = \frac{4}{ab} \int_0^a \int_0^b \frac{x^i}{a^i} \frac{y^j}{b^j} \sin \alpha x \sin \beta y dx dy$$

由以上三式容易求得

$$A_{mnij} = \frac{4(\rho\omega^2 - k)}{ab} \frac{\int_0^a \int_0^b \frac{x^i}{a^i} \frac{y^j}{b^j} \sin \alpha x \sin \beta y dx dy}{D(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + k - \rho\omega^2} \tag{7}$$

2 一般解的建立

利用以上各种特解, 本文选取适用于满足任意边界条件和角点条件的解为

$$w = \sum_m \left[A_m \frac{\text{sh}\alpha_1(b-y)}{\text{sh}\alpha_1 b} + B_m \frac{\text{sh}\alpha_1 y}{\text{sh}\alpha_1 b} \right] \sin \alpha x + \sum_{m < M} \left[C_m \frac{\sin \alpha_2(b-y)}{\sin \alpha_2 b} + D_m \frac{\sin \alpha_2 y}{\sin \alpha_2 b} \right] \sin \alpha x + \sum_{m > M} \left[C_m \frac{\text{sh}\alpha_3(b-y)}{\text{sh}\alpha_3 b} + D_m \frac{\text{sh}\alpha_3 y}{\text{sh}\alpha_3 b} \right] \sin \alpha x + \sum_n \left[E_n \frac{\text{sh}\beta_1(a-x)}{\text{sh}\beta_1 a} + F_n \frac{\text{sh}\beta_1 x}{\text{sh}\beta_1 a} \right] \sin \beta y + \sum_{n < N} \left[G_n \frac{\sin \beta_2(a-x)}{\sin \beta_2 a} + H_n \frac{\sin \beta_2 x}{\sin \beta_2 a} \right] \sin \beta y + \sum_{n > N} \left[G_n \frac{\text{sh}\beta_3(a-x)}{\text{sh}\beta_3 a} + H_n \frac{\text{sh}\beta_3 x}{\text{sh}\beta_3 a} \right] \sin \beta y + w_{ij} \tag{8}$$

式中, $M = \frac{ra}{\pi}, N = \frac{rb}{\pi} = M \frac{b}{a}$

将(5)式与(8)式比较, 用 $\text{sh}\alpha_1(b-y)$ 来代替 $\text{ch}\alpha_1 y$ 是为了避免当 $\alpha_1 y$ 很大时 $\text{sh}\alpha_1 y$ 将和 $\text{ch}\alpha_1 y$ 趋于相同。增加除数 $\text{sh}\alpha_1 b$ 将使其商在 0 与 1 之间。

(8)式的第一部分可满足 $y = 0$ 和 $y = b$ 两个边的边界条件, 第二部分可满足 $x = 0$ 和 $x = a$ 两个边的边界条件。 w_{ij} 可满足四个角的角点条件。

(8)式共有 $4m + 4n + 12$ 个积分常数。其中每个边有二个边界条件: 即挠度或等效剪力, 斜度或弯矩应分别等于边界的已知值。在每个边界条件所建立的方程式中, 将非正弦函数均展成正弦级数, 根据正交性可得到 $4m + 4n$ 个方程式。另外, 每个角有三个角点条件: 即挠度或反力, 角两边的斜度或弯矩

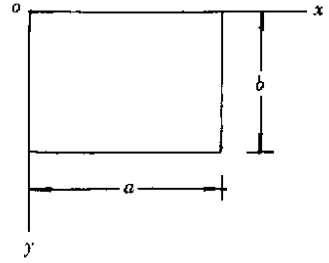


图 1 坐标系

Fig.1 Coordinate system

应分别等于相应的已知值。故又有 4×3 个方程式。令全部方程式系数矩阵行列式等于零即可求得振动的频率。各种有关的非正弦函数展成的正弦级数公式以及级数求和公式均见于文献 [5]。

3 算例

以两相邻边固定另两边自由的板为例。边界条件和角点条件分别为

$$(w)_{x=0} = 0, (w)_{y=0} = 0, (M_x)_{x=a} = 0, (M_y)_{y=b} = 0 \quad (9)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)_{x=0} = 0, \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)_{y=0} = 0, (V_x)_{x=a} = 0, (V_y)_{y=b} = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$(w)_{0,0} = 0, (w)_{a,0} = 0, (w)_{0,b} = 0, (R)_{a,b} = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x(0,0)} = 0, \frac{\partial w}{\partial x(0,b)} = 0, \frac{\partial w}{\partial y(0,0)} = 0, \frac{\partial w}{\partial y(a,0)} = 0 \quad (12)$$

$$M_{x(a,0)} = 0, M_{x(a,b)} = 0, M_{y(0,b)} = 0, M_{y(a,b)} = 0 \quad (13)$$

在以上各式中，例如

$$M_x = -D \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right), V_x = -D \left[\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} + (2 - \mu) \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right], R = -2D(1 - \mu) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y}$$

由于 $x = 0$ 和 $y = 0$ 两边的挠度恒为零，代替 (12) 式应有

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2(0,0)} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2(a,0)} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2(0,0)} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2(0,b)} = 0 \quad (14)$$

将 (6) 式代入 (8) 式然后代入以上各式，首先由 (11) 式的前三式以及 (13) 式和 (14) 式可得

$$a_{00} = a_{10} = a_{01} = a_{20} = a_{02} = a_{21} = a_{12} = a_{30} = a_{03} = a_{31} = a_{13} = 0$$

由 (7) 式可得

$$A_{mn11} = \frac{4r^4}{mn\pi^2} \frac{\cos m\pi \cos n\pi}{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2 - r^4}$$

将上式代入 (6) 式可得

$$w_{ij} = a_{11} \left(\frac{xy}{ab} + \sum_m \sum_n \frac{4r^4}{mn\pi^2} \frac{\cos m\pi \cos n\pi}{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2 - r^4} \sin \alpha x \sin \beta y \right)$$

由 (9) 式并利用正弦级数的正交性可得

$$A_m = -C_m, \quad B_m = -D_m \frac{(1 - \mu)\alpha^2 - r^2}{(1 - \mu)\alpha^2 + r^2}$$

$$E_n = -G_n, \quad F_n = -H_n \frac{(1 - \mu)\beta^2 - r^2}{(1 - \mu)\beta^2 + r^2}$$

再由 (10) 式的第一、三式，并将其中非正弦函数均展成正弦级数，利用正交性以及应用级数求和公式于 a_{11} 系数中的级数可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_m \left[C_m - D_m \cos n\pi \frac{(2 - \mu)\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{(1 - \mu)\alpha^2 + r^2} \right] \frac{4\alpha\beta r^2}{b[(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2 - r^4]} + \left[G_n \operatorname{cth} \beta_1 a - \frac{H_n}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_1 a} \frac{(1 - \mu)\beta^2 - r^2}{(1 - \mu)\beta^2 + r^2} \right] \beta_1 \\ & - \left[\left(G_n \operatorname{ctg} \beta_2 a - \frac{H_n}{\operatorname{sin} \beta_2 a} \right) \beta_2, \text{ 当 } n < N \quad \left(G_n \operatorname{cth} \beta_3 a - \frac{H_n}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_3 a} \right) \beta_3, \text{ 当 } n > N \right] \\ & - a_{11} \frac{\cos n\pi}{n\pi a} \left[\frac{2\beta^4}{\beta^4 - r^4} + \frac{r^2}{\beta^2 + r^2} \frac{\beta_1 a}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_1 a} - \frac{r^2}{\beta^2 - r^2} \left(\frac{\beta_2 a}{\operatorname{sin} \beta_2 a}, \text{ 当 } n < N; \frac{\beta_3 a}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_3 a}, \text{ 当 } n > N \right) \right] = 0 \quad (15) \\ & \sum_m \left\{ C_m [\alpha^2 + (2 - \mu)\beta^2] - D_m \cos n\pi \frac{(1 - \mu)\alpha^2 \beta^2 + (2 - \mu)r^4}{(1 - \mu)\alpha^2 + r^2} \right\} \frac{4\alpha\beta r^2 \cos n\pi}{b[(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2 - r^4]} \\ & + \left[\frac{G_n}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_1 a} - H_n \operatorname{cth} \beta_1 a \frac{(1 - \mu)\beta^2 - r^2}{(1 - \mu)\beta^2 + r^2} \right] \beta_1 [(1 - \mu)\beta^2 - r^2] \\ & - \left[\left(\frac{G_n}{\operatorname{sin} \beta_2 a} - H_n \operatorname{ctg} \beta_2 a \right) \beta_2, \text{ 当 } n < N \quad \left(\frac{G_n}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_3 a} - H_n \operatorname{cth} \beta_3 a \right) \beta_3, \text{ 当 } n > N \right] [(1 - \mu)\beta^2 + r^2] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - a_{11} \frac{r^2 \cos n\pi}{n\pi a} \left[\frac{(2-\mu)\beta^2 r^2}{\beta^4 - r^4} + \left(\frac{2-\mu}{\beta^2 + r^2} \beta^2 - 1 \right) \beta_1 a \operatorname{cth} \beta_1 a \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{2-\mu}{\beta^2 - r^2} \beta^2 - 1 \right] \beta_2 a \operatorname{ctg} \beta_2 a, \text{ 当 } n < N; \beta_3 a \operatorname{cth} \beta_3 a, \text{ 当 } n > N \Big] = 0 \tag{16}
\end{aligned}$$

最后由 (11) 式的第四式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_m \left[\frac{C_m}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_1 b} - D_m \operatorname{cth} \alpha_1 b \frac{(1-\mu)\alpha^2 - r^2}{(1-\mu)\alpha^2 + r^2} \right] \alpha \alpha_1 \cos m\pi - \sum_{m < M} \left(\frac{C_m}{\sin \alpha_2 b} - D_m \operatorname{ctg} \alpha_2 b \right) \alpha \alpha_2 \cos m\pi \\
& - \sum_{m > M} \left(\frac{C_m}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_3 b} - D_m \operatorname{cth} \alpha_3 b \right) \alpha \alpha_3 \cos m\pi + \sum_n \left[\frac{G_n}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_1 a} - H_n \operatorname{cth} \beta_1 a \frac{(1-\mu)\beta^2 - r^2}{(1-\mu)\beta^2 + r^2} \right] \beta \beta_1 \cos n\pi \\
& - \sum_{n < N} \left(\frac{G_n}{\sin \beta_2 a} - H_n \operatorname{ctg} \beta_2 a \right) \beta \beta_2 \cos n\pi - \sum_{n > N} \left(\frac{G_n}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_3 a} - H_n \operatorname{cth} \beta_3 a \right) \beta \beta_3 \cos n\pi + \frac{a_{11}}{ab} \\
& \left\{ 1 - \sum_n \left[\frac{2r^4}{\beta^4 - r^4} + \frac{r^2}{\beta^2 + r^2} \beta_1 a \operatorname{cth} \beta_1 a - \frac{r^2}{\beta^2 - r^2} \left(\beta_2 a \operatorname{ctg} \beta_2 a, \text{ 当 } n < N; \beta_3 a \operatorname{cth} \beta_3 a, \text{ 当 } n > N \right) \right] \right\} = 0 \tag{17}
\end{aligned}$$

由 (10) 式的第二、四式还可求得与 (15) 式和 (16) 式相似的算式。对于正方形情形，由于 $a = b$ ，当 m 和 n 取相等的项数，则可利用对角线 $x = y$ 的对称性应有 $(w)_{x=a} = (w)_{y=b}$ 。相应地可求得 $G_n = C_n, H_n = D_n$ 。因而代入 (15)、(16) 和 (17) 三式即可求得对称型基频。反对称时，沿直线 $x = y$ 的挠度为零。此时 $a_{11} = 0$ 。由 $(w)_{x=a} = -(w)_{y=b}$ 可得 $G_n = -C_n, H_n = -D_n$ 。(17) 式恒为零。由 (15) 式和 (16) 式即可求得反对称型频率。当 $\mu = 0.333, ka^4/D = 150, m$ 和 n 各取 16 项计算的结果见表 1。表中第二行为自由板的情形。可以看出，弹性地基将提高板的固有频率的值。尤其是低频时，高频时则影响渐小。

表 1 板的几个最低频率 $\omega(\sqrt{D/\rho/a^2})$

Tab.1 Some lower frequency of plate

ka^4/D	$x = y$ 为对称时		$x = y$ 为反对称时	
150	13.905	29.126	26.544	63.437
0	6.585	26.419	23.549	62.244

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