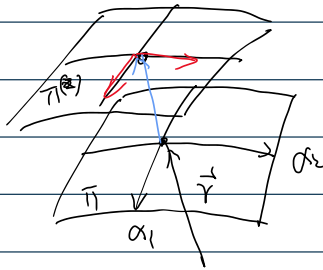


平行曲面的相关推导

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设有平行曲面 π 和 $\pi^{(2)}$, 且 π 的向量方程为 $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$, 并使用 $\vec{r}^{(2)}$ 表示到 $\pi^{(2)}$ 的位

$$\vec{r}^{(2)} = \vec{r}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) + z\vec{e}_3(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$$

此时, 在 $\pi^{(2)}$ 上, 有与 α_1, α_2 唯一对应的坐标 $\vec{e}_1^{(2)}, \vec{e}_2^{(2)}, \vec{e}_3^{(2)}$

$$\text{则: } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \vec{r}^{(2)}}{\partial \alpha_1} = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \alpha_1} + z \frac{\partial \vec{e}_3}{\partial \alpha_1} & \text{且: } \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \alpha_1} = A_1 \vec{e}_1, \quad \frac{\partial \vec{e}_3}{\partial \alpha_1} = \frac{A_1}{R_1} \vec{e}_1 \\ \frac{\partial \vec{r}^{(2)}}{\partial \alpha_2} = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \alpha_2} + z \frac{\partial \vec{e}_3}{\partial \alpha_2} & \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \alpha_2} = A_2 \vec{e}_2, \quad \frac{\partial \vec{e}_3}{\partial \alpha_2} = \frac{A_2}{R_2} \vec{e}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则: } \frac{\partial \vec{r}^{(2)}}{\partial \alpha_1} = \left(1 + \frac{z}{R_1}\right) A_1 \vec{e}_1, \quad \frac{\partial \vec{r}^{(2)}}{\partial \alpha_2} = \left(1 + \frac{z}{R_2}\right) A_2 \vec{e}_2$$

沿坐标轴平行面的基向量是完全相同的, 则有: $\vec{e}_1^{(2)} = \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2^{(2)} = \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3^{(2)} = \vec{e}_3$

$$\text{此时: } A_1^{(2)} = \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}^{(2)}}{\partial \alpha_1} \right| = \left(1 + \frac{z}{R_1}\right) A_1, \quad A_2^{(2)} = \left(1 + \frac{z}{R_2}\right) A_2,$$

$$L^{(2)} = -\frac{\partial \vec{r}^{(2)}}{\partial \alpha_1} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{e}_3^{(2)}}{\partial \alpha_1} = -\left(1 + \frac{z}{R_1}\right) \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \alpha_1} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{e}_3}{\partial \alpha_1} = \left(1 + \frac{z}{R_1}\right) L,$$

$$\text{同理 } M^{(2)} = \left(1 + \frac{z}{R_1}\right) M,$$

$$N^{(2)} = \left(1 + \frac{z}{R_2}\right) N,$$

$$\text{需要说明: 主曲率变为: } \frac{1}{R_1^{(2)}} = -\frac{L^{(2)}}{A_1^{(2)2}} = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{z}{R_1}\right)} \frac{L}{A_1^2} = \frac{1}{R_1 + z},$$

$$\text{同理有: } \frac{1}{R_2^{(2)}} = \frac{1}{R_2 + z}$$

$$\text{而: 距离中距为 } z \text{ 处的位移分量 } \Delta^{(2)} = u^{(2)} \vec{e}_1 + v^{(2)} \vec{e}_2 + w^{(2)} \vec{e}_3 \\ = u \vec{e}_1 + v \vec{e}_2 + w \vec{e}_3$$

在任一曲面上的 $u^{(2)}, v^{(2)}$ 有关系: $\vec{r}^{(2)} = \vec{r}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) + z\vec{e}_3^{(2)}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$

$$u^{(2)} = u + z \frac{\partial \vec{e}_3}{\partial \alpha_1}, \quad v^{(2)} = v + z \frac{\partial \vec{e}_3}{\partial \alpha_2}$$

对于下一节壳体, 可推导出 \star 取 \vec{e}_3 在 \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2 方向上的作用增量 \Rightarrow 到该位移分量

$$\text{有: } \begin{cases} \vec{e}_1' = \vec{e}_1 + w_1 \vec{e}_2 + \theta \vec{e}_3 \\ \vec{e}_2' = w_2 \vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2 + \psi \vec{e}_3 \\ \vec{e}_3' = -\theta \vec{e}_1 - \psi \vec{e}_2 + \vec{e}_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{则有:}$$

$$\begin{cases} u^{(2)} = u - z \cdot \theta \\ v^{(2)} = v - z \cdot \psi \\ w^{(2)} = w \end{cases}$$

为壳体公式

$u^{(2)}, v^{(2)}, w^{(2)}$ 分别沿 $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3$ 方向。