

弹性板壳理论

(I)

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参考书：

铁摩辛柯，《板壳理论》，中译，科学出版社，1977。

黄克智等，《板壳理论》，清华大学出版社，1987。

刘洪文等，《板壳理论》，浙江大学出版社，1987。

王俊奎, 张志民《钣壳的弯曲与稳定》，北航

陈铁云，陈伯真，《弹性薄壳力学》，华中工学院出版社，1983。

引言

I、关于一般的三维固体材料受力与变形的表征：

为了建立材料或结构的力学性能的标准规范，需要借助力学理论解答。在弹性范围可采用《弹性理论》求解。然而，严格的解析求解因材料及结构形状以及受力状态的复杂性而变得极其困难甚至不可能。

然而有一些特殊结构而且工程应用中又特别感兴趣，如板、壳等，有可能实现对其受力变形状态的严格解析求解以此建立标准规范进而指导其应用。这就是为什么板壳获得大量研究的及《板壳理论》的起源。

II、关于《板壳理论》：

《板壳理论》是固体力学的重要分支学科；是基于板、壳等特定形状工程结构的受力变形特征开展研究而发展起来的力学三级学科。

发展到现阶段，《板壳理论》已有其传统的完备的理论体系，有相当多的相关问题可给出力学解答，有对应的数值方法，同时它又有重大工程应用方面的需求。

在当前情况下，仍有其良好的发展前景...

III. 《板壳理论》的应用

重大工程应用需求 和研究:

- 1 大型压力容器的安全评价;
- 2 核原料贮藏罐（核泄露）安全评价;
- 3 航天飞机的安全设计与评价;
- 4 航空母舰甲板的安全问题;
- 5 桥梁，道路工程动载下的安全问题;
- 6 新（纳米）结构的强度、韧性及可靠性;
- 7 地震地壳破裂预测

等等



IV.本课程主要涉及内容:

薄板弯曲基本理论——薄板小挠度弯曲问题及其经典解法

薄板弯曲求解方法——薄板小挠度弯曲的变分方程及解法

薄板弯曲振动——薄板振动问题

薄板弯曲稳定性——薄板稳定问题

薄板弯曲大挠度——薄板的大挠度弯曲问题

中厚板的弯曲（剪切效应）——剪切变形板

各向异性薄板弯曲——各项异性板

振动的进一步问题——任意边界条件下Mindlin板的振动问题

壳体理论——壳体的一般理论

特殊壳体——柱壳、筒壳、旋转壳的强度及稳定性

前景展望——板壳理论的发展前景及展望

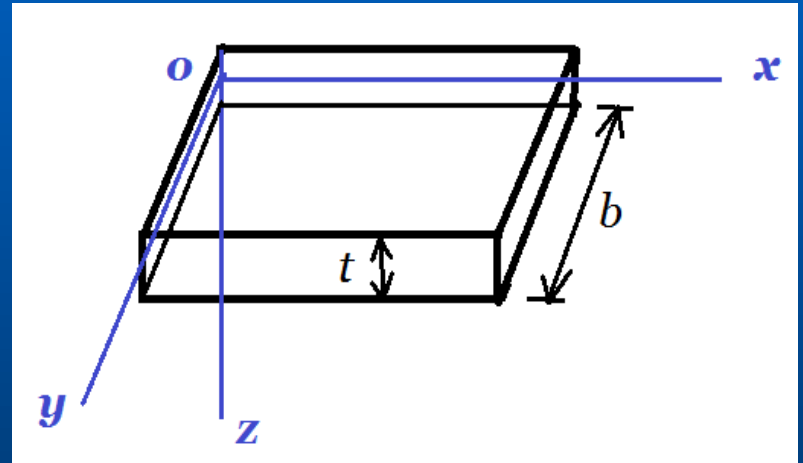
第一章 薄板的小挠度弯曲问题及其经典解法

§ 1.1 薄板变形的基本假设

A. 基本术语

板：两个平行平面和垂直于这两个平行面的柱面所围成的物体。

几何特征：



- **中面：**平分厚度的平面
- **厚度：**两个表面之间的距离称为板的厚度。
- **薄板：**板的厚度 t 远小于中面的最小尺寸 b , $\frac{b}{t} > 5$
否则称为中厚板。

B. 受力及变形特征：

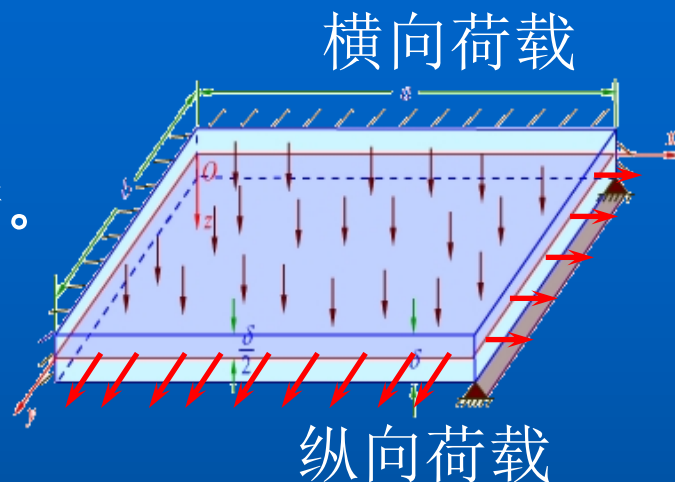
- 载荷：

- 纵向载荷：作用在薄板中面内的载荷。
- 横向载荷：垂直于中面的载荷。

- 纵向载荷：沿薄板厚度均匀分布，
(此时与弹性力学平面应力问题类同，

但对板弯曲来说只在发生失稳时才有作用)

- 横向载荷：使薄板弯曲，薄板弯曲问题的主要载荷。
- 弹性曲面：当薄板弯曲时，中面所弯成的曲面，称为薄板的弹性曲面。
- 挠度：中面内各点在横向的位移。



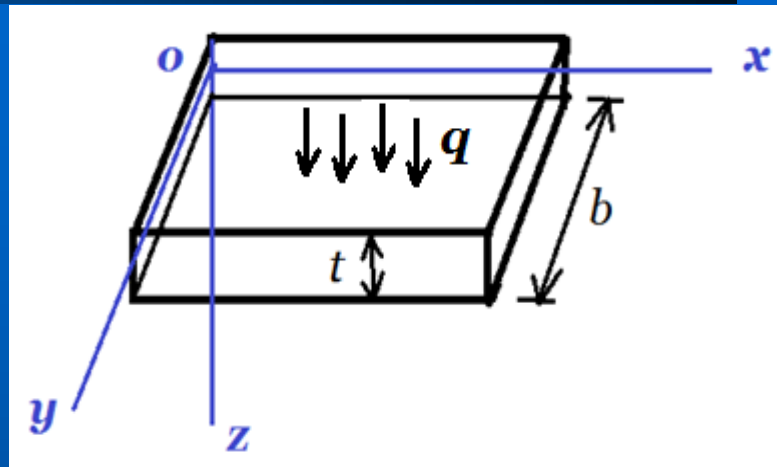
C. 基本假设:

弹性力学的基本方程回顾:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \\ \varepsilon_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \varepsilon_z = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \\ \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \gamma_{xz} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \\ \gamma_{yz} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_x - \mu(\sigma_y + \sigma_z)}{E} \\ \varepsilon_y = \frac{\sigma_y - \mu(\sigma_z + \sigma_x)}{E} \\ \varepsilon_z = \frac{\sigma_z - \mu(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)}{E} \\ \gamma_{xy} = \frac{2(1+\mu)\tau_{xy}}{E} \\ \gamma_{yz} = \frac{2(1+\mu)\tau_{yz}}{E} \\ \gamma_{zx} = \frac{2(1+\mu)\tau_{zx}}{E} \end{array} \right.$$

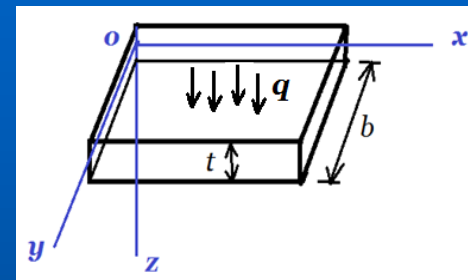
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial z} + X = 0 \left(\rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \right) \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial z} + Y = 0 \left(\rho \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \right) \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} + Z = 0 \left(\rho \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \right) \end{array} \right.$$



薄板小挠度弯曲的基本假设——克希霍夫假设（1）

- 垂直于中面方向的正应变忽略不计——**无挤压假设**

$$\varepsilon_z = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad w = w(x, y)$$



中面的任一根法线上，薄板全厚度内的所有各点都具有相同的位移，即挠度。

物理方程：

注意！

$$\varepsilon_z = \frac{\sigma_z - \mu(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)}{E} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sigma_z - \mu(\sigma_x + \sigma_y) \neq 0 \text{ 很小}$$

薄板小挠度弯曲的基本假设——克希霍夫假设 (2)

- 横向剪应变忽略不计——直法线假设

注意!

$$\gamma_{xz} = 0 \quad \gamma_{yz} = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \tau_{xz} \neq 0 \quad \tau_{yz} \neq 0 \quad \text{很小}$$



$$\varepsilon_z = 0 \quad \gamma_{xz} = 0 \quad \gamma_{yz} = 0$$

 中面法线变形后不伸缩，保持为一条直线，并且仍然垂直于变形后的中面（弹性曲面）

薄板小挠度弯曲的基本假设—克希霍夫假设（2）

$$\varepsilon_z = 0 \quad \gamma_{xz} = 0 \quad \gamma_{yz} = 0$$

- $\sigma_z, \tau_{xz}, \tau_{yz}$ 是次要的，远小于其他三个应力分量！
- 薄板小挠度弯曲问题中的物理方程：

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_x - \mu \sigma_y)$$

$$\varepsilon_y = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_y - \mu \sigma_x)$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{2(1+\mu)}{E} \tau_{xy}$$

薄板小挠度弯曲的基本假设—克希霍夫假设 (3)

- 中面内各点均无平行于中面的位移——**中面无伸缩**

$$u|_{z=0} = 0, \quad v|_{z=0} = 0$$

几何方程

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \quad \varepsilon_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

中面上任意部分，弯曲变形后在 xy 平面的投影保持不变。

§ 1.2 矩形薄板弯曲的基本方程

- 由无挤压假设 (1) : $\varepsilon_z = 0$, 基本未知量为薄板弯曲的挠度 $w(x,y)$;
- 由直法线假设 (2) :

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{xz} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0 \\ \gamma_{yz} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} u &= -z \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + f_1(x, y) \\ v &= -z \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + f_2(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

- 由中面无伸缩假设 (3) 得 $f_1 = 0 \quad f_2 = 0$

§ 1.2 矩形薄板弯曲的基本方程

- 板内任意点的面内位移

$$u = -z \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \quad v = -z \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$$

- 由几何方程得应变分量:

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -z \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\varepsilon_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -z \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2z \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y \partial x}$$

§ 1.2 矩形薄板弯曲的基本方程

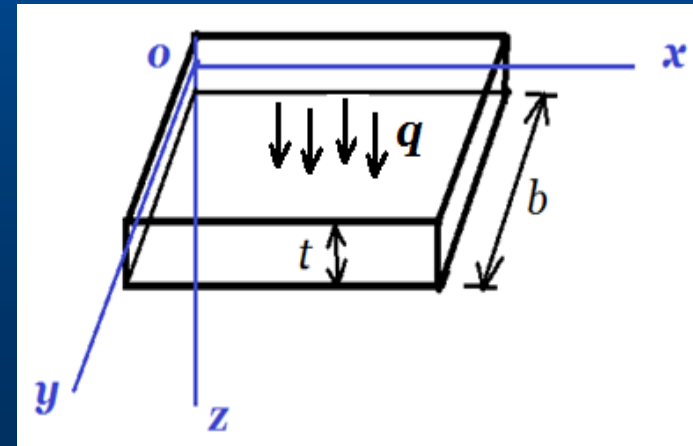
- 由于是小挠度，所以弹性曲面的曲率和扭率用 w 表示为：

$$K_x = -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \quad K_y = -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \quad K_{xy} = -2\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y \partial x}$$

- 应变分量用曲率和扭率表示为：

$$\varepsilon_x = zK_x \quad \varepsilon_y = zK_y \quad \gamma_{xy} = zK_{xy}$$

K_x, K_y, K_{xy} 为板的广义应变。



§ 1.2 矩形薄板弯曲的基本方程

- 由物理方程得应力分量为：

$$\sigma_x = \frac{E}{1-\mu^2}(\varepsilon_x + \mu\varepsilon_y) \quad \text{几何方程}$$

$$\sigma_y = \frac{E}{1-\mu^2}(\varepsilon_y + \mu\varepsilon_x) \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)}\gamma_{xy}$$

$$\sigma_x = -\frac{Ez}{1-\mu^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$\sigma_y = -\frac{Ez}{1-\mu^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right)$$

$$\tau_{xy} = -\frac{Ez}{(1+\mu)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y}$$

由于 w 与 z 没有关系，所以三个应力分量都与 z 成正比。

§ 1.2 矩形薄板弯曲的基本方程

- 由平衡方程：

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial z} + X = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial z} + Y = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} + Z = 0$$

不考虑
体力



$$\frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y}$$

把应力分量用 w 表示的表达式带入上式得：

§ 1.2 矩形薄板弯曲的基本方程

- 横向剪应力用 w 表示为:

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial z} = \frac{Ez}{1-\mu^2} \left(\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right) = \frac{Ez}{1-\mu^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\Delta w)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial z} = \frac{Ez}{1-\mu^2} \left(\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y^3} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y \partial x^2} \right) = \frac{Ez}{1-\mu^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\Delta w)$$

对 z 积分得:

$$\tau_{xz} = \frac{Ez^2}{2(1-\mu^2)} \left(\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right) + F_1(x, y)$$

$$\tau_{yz} = \frac{Ez^2}{2(1-\mu^2)} \left(\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y^3} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y \partial x^2} \right) + F_2(x, y)$$

§ 1.2 矩形薄板弯曲的基本方程

- 由板上、下面横向剪应力为零的边界条件:

$$\tau_{xz} \Big|_{z=\pm\frac{t}{2}} = 0 \quad \tau_{yz} \Big|_{z=\pm\frac{t}{2}} = 0$$

得:

$$\tau_{xz} = \frac{E}{2(1-\mu^2)} \left(z^2 - \frac{t^2}{4} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right)$$
$$\tau_{yz} = \frac{E}{2(1-\mu^2)} \left(z^2 - \frac{t^2}{4} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y^3} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y \partial x^2} \right)$$

代入到第三个平衡方程, 得

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} = \frac{E}{2(1-\mu^2)} \left(\frac{t^2}{4} - z^2 \right) \Delta \Delta w \quad \Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$$

§ 1.2 矩形薄板弯曲的基本方程

● 积分得:

$$\sigma_z = \frac{E}{2(1-\mu^2)} \left(\frac{t^2 z}{4} - \frac{z^3}{3} \right) \Delta \Delta w + F_3(x, y)$$

由板下表面自由的边界条件: $\sigma_z \Big|_{z=\frac{t}{2}} = 0$

得:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_z &= \frac{E}{2(1-\mu^2)} \left(\frac{t^2}{4} \left(z - \frac{t}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \left(z^3 - \frac{t^3}{8} \right) \right) \Delta \Delta w \\ &= -\frac{Et^2 z}{6(1-\mu^2)} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{z}{t} \right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{t}{z} \right) \Delta \Delta w \end{aligned}$$

§ 1.2 矩形薄板弯曲的基本方程

- 薄板的上面有边界条件:

$$\sigma_z \Big|_{z=-\frac{t}{2}} = -q$$

把 σ_z 的表达式带入上式有:

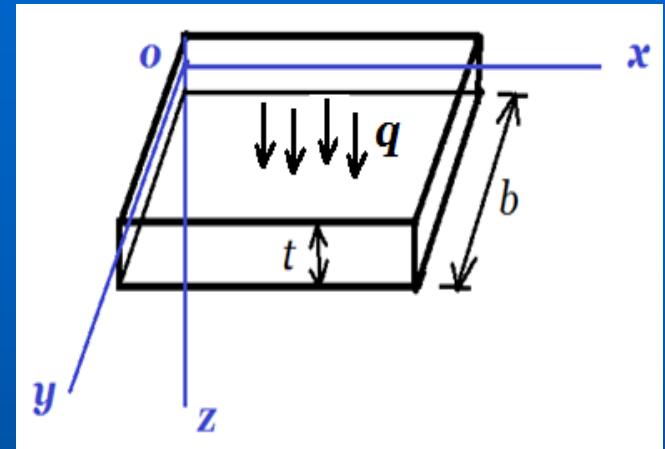
$$\frac{Et^3}{12(1-\mu^2)} \Delta \Delta w = q$$

或:

$$D \Delta \Delta w = q$$

$$\text{其中: } D = \frac{Et^3}{12(1-\mu^2)}$$

为抗弯刚度



$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$$

矩形薄板弯曲的基本解答小结:

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$$

$$D\Delta\Delta w = q \quad \kappa_x = -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \quad \kappa_y = -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \quad \kappa_{xy} = -2\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y\partial x}$$

$$\varepsilon_x = z\kappa_x \quad \varepsilon_y = z\kappa_y \quad \gamma_{xy} = z\kappa_{xy} \quad \varepsilon_z = 0 \quad \gamma_{xz} = 0 \quad \gamma_{yz} = 0$$

$$\sigma_x = -\frac{Ez}{1-\mu^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$\sigma_y = -\frac{Ez}{1-\mu^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right)$$

$$\tau_{xy} = -\frac{Ez}{(1+\mu)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x\partial y}$$

$$\tau_{xz} = \frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left(z^2 - \frac{t^2}{4} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$\tau_{yz} = \frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left(z^2 - \frac{t^2}{4} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y^3} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y\partial x^2} \right)$$

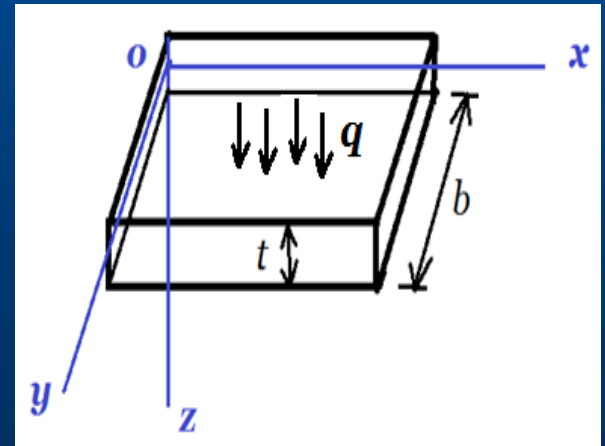
$$\sigma_z = \frac{Et^3}{6(1-\mu^2)} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{z}{t} \right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{t}{z} \right) \Delta\Delta w$$

应力大小的量级分析:

不考虑体力

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial z} + X = 0: & \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial z} \sim \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x}; \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} \right) \rightarrow \frac{\tau_{xz}}{t} \sim \left(\frac{\sigma_x}{b}; \frac{\tau_{xy}}{b} \right) \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial z} + Y = 0: & \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial z} \sim \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y}; \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} \right) \rightarrow \frac{\tau_{yz}}{t} \sim \left(\frac{\sigma_y}{b}; \frac{\tau_{xy}}{b} \right) \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} + Z = 0: & \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} \sim \left(\frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x}; \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} \right) \rightarrow \frac{\sigma_z}{t} \sim \left(\frac{\tau_{xz}}{b}; \frac{\tau_{yz}}{b} \right) \end{cases}$$

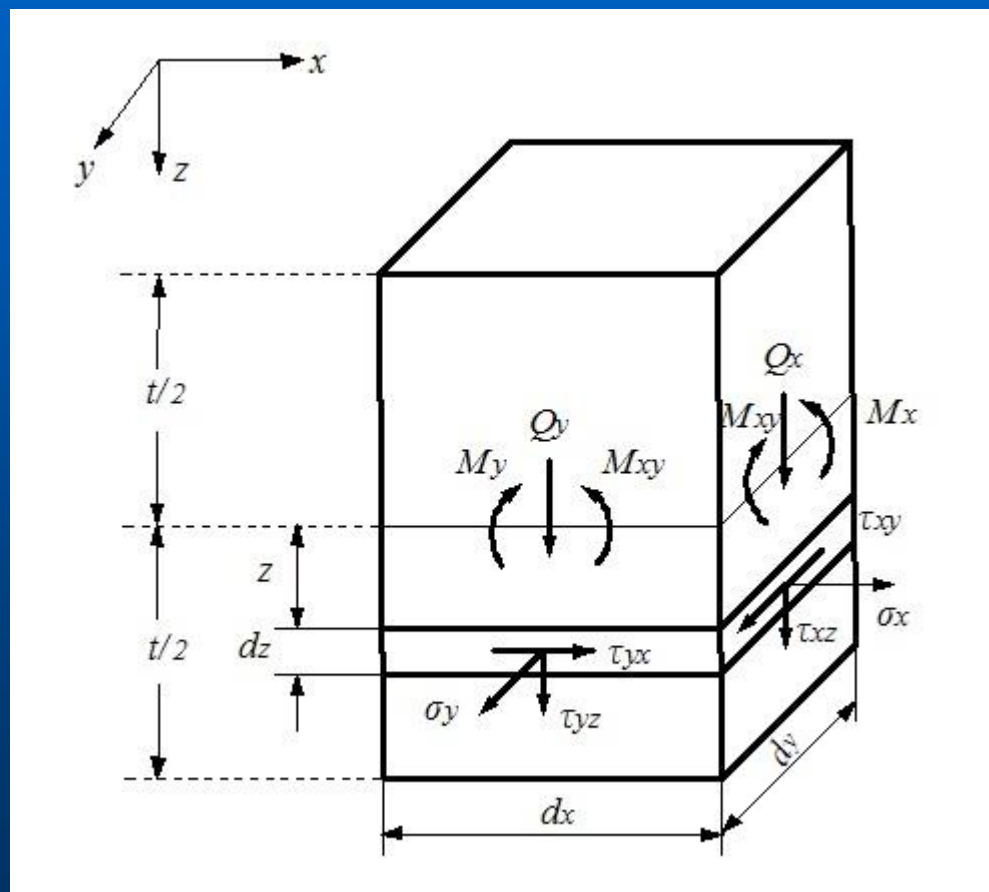
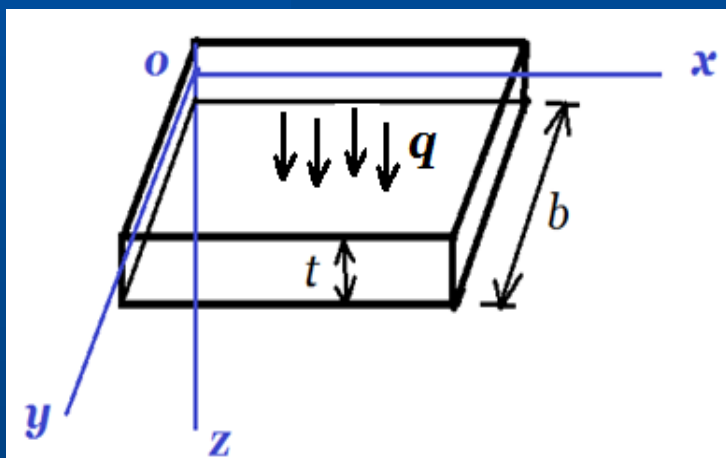
$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} (\tau_{yz}; \tau_{xz}) \sim \frac{t}{b} (\sigma_x; \sigma_y; \tau_{xy}) \\ \sigma_z \sim \frac{t}{b} (\tau_{yz}; \tau_{xz}) \sim \left(\frac{t}{b} \right)^2 (\sigma_x; \sigma_y; \tau_{xy}) \end{cases}$$



应力分量在量级上有大有小，但考虑平衡时所有应力分量都有重要贡献，都要考虑！

§ 1.3 矩形薄板的内力

- 从薄板内取出一个微元，长、宽和高分别为 dx , dy 和 t
- 在垂直于 x 轴的横截面上，作用有应力分量 $\sigma_x, \tau_{xy}, \tau_{xz}$



§ 1.3 矩形薄板的内力

- σ_x 和 τ_{xy} 与 z 成正比，所以他们在整个厚度上的合力等于零，即：

$$\int_{-\frac{t}{2}}^{\frac{t}{2}} \sigma_x dz = -\frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) \int_{-\frac{t}{2}}^{\frac{t}{2}} z dz = 0$$

$$\int_{-\frac{t}{2}}^{\frac{t}{2}} \tau_{xy} dz = -\frac{E}{(1+\mu)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \int_{-\frac{t}{2}}^{\frac{t}{2}} z dz = 0$$

- 每单位长度上，应力分量 σ_x 合成为弯矩

$$M_x = \int_{-\frac{t}{2}}^{\frac{t}{2}} \sigma_x z dz = -\frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) \int_{-\frac{t}{2}}^{\frac{t}{2}} z^2 dz$$

§ 1.3 矩形薄板的内力

$$\begin{aligned} M_x &= \int_{-\frac{t}{2}}^{\frac{t}{2}} \sigma_x z dz = -\frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) \int_{-\frac{t}{2}}^{\frac{t}{2}} z^2 dz \\ &= -\frac{Et^3}{12(1-\mu^2)} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

- 每单位长度上，应力分量 τ_{xy} 合成为扭矩：

$$\begin{aligned} M_{xy} &= \int_{-\frac{t}{2}}^{\frac{t}{2}} \tau_{xy} z dz = -\frac{E}{1+\mu} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \int_{-\frac{t}{2}}^{\frac{t}{2}} z^2 dz \\ &= -\frac{Et^3}{12(1+\mu)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \end{aligned}$$

§ 1.3 矩形薄板的内力

- 横向剪应力分量 τ_{xz} 只能合成为横向剪力，每单位长度上，应力分量 τ_{xy} 合成为扭矩：

$$\begin{aligned} Q_x &= \int_{-\frac{t}{2}}^{\frac{t}{2}} \tau_{xz} dz = \frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left(\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right) \int_{-\frac{t}{2}}^{\frac{t}{2}} \left(z^2 - \frac{t^2}{4} \right) dz \\ &= -\frac{Et^3}{12(1-\mu^2)} \left(\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

§ 1.3 矩形薄板的内力

- 在垂直于y轴的横截面上，每单位长度上，应力分量 σ_y 、 τ_{yx} 和 τ_{yz} 合成为弯矩、扭矩和横向剪力：

$$\begin{aligned} M_y &= \int_{-\frac{t}{2}}^{\frac{t}{2}} \sigma_y z dz = -\frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) \int_{-\frac{t}{2}}^{\frac{t}{2}} z^2 dz \\ &= -\frac{Et^3}{12(1-\mu^2)} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$M_{yx} = \int_{-\frac{t}{2}}^{\frac{t}{2}} \tau_{yx} z dz = -\frac{E}{1+\mu} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \int_{-\frac{t}{2}}^{\frac{t}{2}} z^2 dz = -\frac{Et^3}{12(1+\mu)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y}$$

§ 1.3 矩形薄板的内力

$$\begin{aligned} Q_y &= \int_{-\frac{t}{2}}^{\frac{t}{2}} \tau_{yz} dz = \frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left(\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y^3} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y \partial x^2} \right) \int_{-\frac{t}{2}}^{\frac{t}{2}} \left(z^2 - \frac{t^2}{4} \right) dz \\ &= -\frac{Et^3}{12(1-\mu^2)} \left(\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y^3} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y \partial x^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

作业（1）：

- 1、薄板弯曲的基本假设都有哪些？试给予简要叙述。
- 2、在薄板基本方程建立过程中，哪些应力和应变分量是主要分量？哪些是次要分量？在什么情况下次要分量的贡献不能忽略？
- 3、在板弯曲问题里，内力和应力、曲率和应变的区别是什么？为什么要引入内力和曲率？