弹性力学

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1 绪论

1.1 弹性力学内容

弹性力学,通常简称为弹性力学,又称为弹性理论,是固体力学的一个分支。弹性力学研究弹性体由于受外力作用,边界约束或温度改变等原因而发生的应力、应变和位移。

1.2 几个基本概念

- (1). 外力是指其他物体对研究对象的作用力,可以分为体积力和表面力,两者也分别简称为体力和面力。
- (2). 体力是分布在物体体积的力,如重力和惯性力。
- (3). 应力就是物体内部单位面积上的内力。
- (4). 应变是用来描述物体各部分线段长度和两线段夹角的改变。
- (5). 位移就是位置的移动。

1.3 基本假定

- (1). 连续性假定
- (2). 完全弹性假定
- (3). 均匀性假定
- (4). 各向同性假定
- (5). 小变形假设

2 平面问题的基本理论

2.1 两类问题

(1). 平面应力问题: 只在平面内有应力,与该面垂直方向的应力可忽略,例如薄板拉压问题。

$$\sigma_{x}, \sigma_{y}, \tau_{xy}, \varepsilon_{x}, \varepsilon_{y}, \gamma_{xy}, u, v \varepsilon_{z}, w$$
独立
非独立

(2). 平面应变问题: 只在平面内有应变,与该面垂直方向的应变可忽略,例如水坝侧向水压问题。

$$\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \tau_{xy}, \varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_y, \gamma_{xy}, u, v$$
 σ_z
独立 非独立

2.2 平衡方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + f_x = 0\\ \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + f_y = 0 \end{cases}$$
(1)

2.3 几何方程

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_{x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \\ \varepsilon_{y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \end{cases}$$
 (2)

2.4 物理方程(本构关系)

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_{x} = \frac{1}{E} \left[\sigma_{x} - \mu \left(\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{z} \right) \right] \\ \varepsilon_{y} = \frac{1}{E} \left[\sigma_{y} - \mu \left(\sigma_{z} + \sigma_{x} \right) \right] \\ \varepsilon_{y} = \frac{1}{E} \left[\sigma_{z} - \mu \left(\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y} \right) \right] \\ \gamma_{yz} = \frac{1}{G} \tau_{yz} \\ \gamma_{zx} = \frac{1}{G} \tau_{zx} \\ \gamma_{xy} = \frac{1}{G} \tau_{xy} \end{cases}$$

$$(3)$$

平面应力问题:

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_{x} = \frac{1}{E} \left(\sigma_{x} - \mu \sigma_{y} \right) \\ \varepsilon_{y} = \frac{1}{E} \left(\sigma_{x} - \mu \sigma_{x} \right) \\ \gamma_{xy} = \frac{2(1+\mu)}{E} \tau_{xy} \end{cases}$$
(4)

将E换为 $\frac{E}{1-\mu^2}$, μ 换成 $\frac{\mu}{1-\mu}$ 即可得到平面应变问题的物理方程。

2.5 边界条件

$$\begin{cases} l\left(\sigma_{x}\right)_{s} + m\left(\tau_{xy}\right)_{s} = \bar{f}_{x} \\ m\left(\sigma_{y}\right)_{s} + l\left(\tau_{xy}\right)_{s} = \bar{f}_{y} \end{cases}$$

$$(5)$$

2.6 按位移求解

位移表示的平衡微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1+\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + f_x = 0 \\ \frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1+\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + f_y = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (6)

位移表示的应力边界条件:

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left[l \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)_s + m \frac{1-\mu}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)_s \right] = \bar{f}_x \\
\frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left[m \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)_s + l \frac{1-\mu}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)_s \right] = \bar{f}_y
\end{cases} \tag{7}$$

2.7 相容方程

应力表示的相容方程:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \gamma_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} \tag{8}$$

应力表示的相容方程:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \left(\sigma_x - \mu \sigma_y \right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\sigma_y - \mu \sigma_x \right) = 2 \left(1 + \mu \right) \frac{\partial^2 \tau_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} \tag{9}$$

$$\nabla^2 \left(\sigma_x + \sigma_y \right) = -\left(1 + \mu \right) \left(\frac{\partial f_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial y} \right) \tag{10}$$

2.8 应力函数

相容方程:

$$\frac{\partial^4 \Phi}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 \Phi}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 \Phi}{\partial y^4} = 0 \tag{11}$$

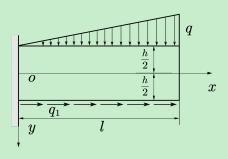
应力分量求解:

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_x = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2} - x f_x \\
\sigma_y = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} - y f_y \\
\tau_{xy} = -\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y}
\end{cases} \tag{12}$$

2.9 圣维南原理

- (1). 圣维南原理只能应用于一小部分边界(小边界,次要边界或局部边界)。
- (2). 静力等效——指两者主矢量相同,对同一点主矩也相等。
- (3). 近处——指面力变换范围的一至二倍的局部区域。
- (4). 远处——近处以外。

例 2.1



解

左:

$$(u)_{x=0} = 0, (v)_{x=0} = 0$$

右:

$$(\sigma_x)_{x=l} = 0, (\tau_{xy})_{x=l} = 0$$

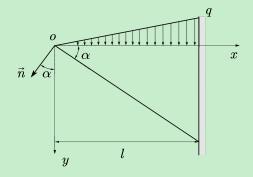
下:

$$(\sigma_y)_{y=\frac{h}{2}} = 0, (\tau_{yx})_{y=\frac{h}{2}} = q_1$$

上:

$$(\sigma_y)_{y=\frac{h}{2}} = -q\frac{x}{l}, (\tau_{xy})_{y=-\frac{h}{2}} = 0$$

例 2.2

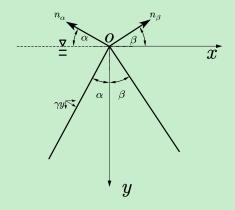


$$y = 0$$
的边界上: $(\sigma_y)_{y=0} = -q\frac{x}{l}, (\tau_{xy})_{y=0} = 0$
 $x = l$ 边界上: $(u)_{x=l} = 0, (v)_{x=l} = 0$

$$y = x \tan \alpha \perp$$
: $l = \cos \langle \vec{n}, \vec{x} \rangle = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha \right) = -\sin \alpha, m = \cos \alpha$

$$\begin{cases} -\sin \alpha \sigma_x + \cos \alpha \tau_{yx} = 0\\ \cos \alpha \sigma_y - \sin \alpha \tau_{xy} = 0 \end{cases}$$

例 2.3 水坝, 左水右空



解

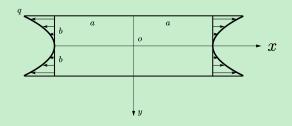
右侧: $l = \cos \beta, m = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \beta\right) = -\sin \beta$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \beta \sigma_x - \sin \beta \tau_{xy} = 0 \\ \cos \beta \tau_{xy} - \sin \beta \sigma_y = 0 \end{cases}$$

左侧: $l = -\cos \alpha, m = -\sin \alpha$

$$\begin{cases} -\cos \alpha \sigma_x - \tau_{xy} \sin \alpha = \gamma y \cos \alpha \\ -\cos \alpha \tau_{xy} - \sigma_y \sin \alpha = \gamma y \sin \alpha \end{cases}$$

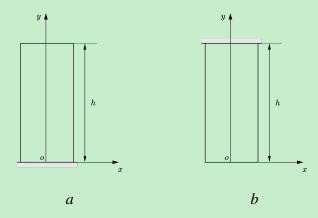
例 2.4



上下:
$$(\sigma_y)_{y=\pm b} = 0$$
, $(\tau_{xy})_{y=\pm b} = 0$
左右: $(\sigma_x)_{x=\pm a} = q\left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2$, $(\tau_{xy})_{x=\pm a} = 0$

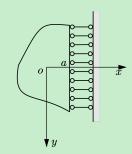
例 2.5 设有矩形截面的竖柱,密度为 ρ ,应力分量为 $\begin{cases} \sigma_x = 0 \\ \sigma_y = C_1 y + C_2 \end{cases}$ 试着分别利用a和b确 $\tau_{xy} = 0$

定常数 C_1 和 C_2 。



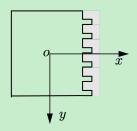
$$\begin{cases} C_1 = \rho g \\ C_2 = -\rho g h \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} C_1 = -\rho g \\ C_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

例 2.6 列出x = a的边界条件



$$\begin{cases} (u)_{x=a} = \bar{u} = 0\\ (\tau_{xy})_{x=a} = \bar{f}_y = 0 \end{cases}$$

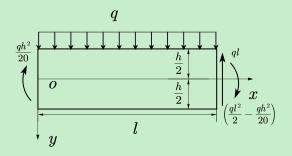
例 2.7 列出边界条件



解

$$\begin{cases} (\sigma_x)_s = 0 \\ (v)_s = 0 \end{cases}$$

例 2.8 列出边界条件



解

上:

$$(\sigma_y)_{y=-\frac{h}{2}} = -q, (\tau_{xy})_{y=\frac{-h}{2}} = 0$$

下:

$$(\sigma_y)_{y=\frac{h}{2}} = 0, (\tau_{xy})_{y=\frac{h}{2}} = 0$$

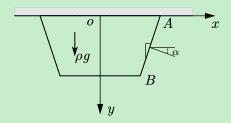
左:

$$\begin{cases} \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} (\sigma_x)_{x=0} \, dy \cdot 1 = F_N = 0 \\ \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} y \cdot (\sigma_x)_{x=0} \, dy \cdot 1 = M = -\frac{1}{2} q l^2 \\ \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} (\tau_{xy})_{x=0} \, dy \cdot 1 = F_s = q l \end{cases}$$

右:

$$\begin{cases} \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} (\sigma_x)_{x=l} \, dy \cdot 1 = 0 \\ \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} y \, (\sigma_x)_{x=l} \, dy \cdot 1 = 0 \\ \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} (\tau_{xy})_{x=l} \, dy \cdot 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

例 2.9 试推导无面力作用时AB边界上的 $\sigma_x,\sigma_y, au_{xy}$ 之间的关系。



解

应力边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} \left(l\sigma_{x} + m\tau_{xy}\right)_{s_{\sigma}} = \bar{f}_{x}\left(s_{\sigma}\right) \\ \left(l\tau_{xy} + m\sigma_{y}\right)_{s_{\sigma}} = \bar{f}_{y}\left(s_{\sigma}\right) \end{cases}$$

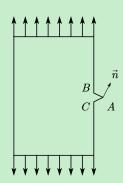
其中:

$$l = \cos \alpha, m = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \sin \alpha, \bar{f}_x = 0, \bar{f}_y = 0$$

则:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x \cos \alpha + \tau_{xy} \sin \alpha = 0 \\ \tau_{xy} \cos \alpha + \sigma_y \sin \alpha = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \sigma_x = -\tau_{xy} \tan \alpha \\ \tau_{xy} = -\sigma_y \tan \alpha \\ \sigma_x = \sigma_y \tan^2 \alpha \end{cases}$$

例 2.10 证明A处无应力存在。

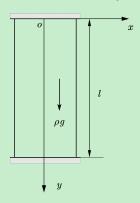


证明. 边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} l\sigma_x + m\tau_{xy} = 0 \\ l\tau_{xy} + m\sigma_y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$l,m$$
是任意系数,则矩阵 $\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x & \tau_{xy} \\ \tau_{yx} & \sigma_y \end{bmatrix}$ 为零矩阵,即 A 处无应力。

例 2.11 考虑两端固定的一维杆件,只受重力作用, $f_x = 0$, $f_y = \rho g$ 使用位移法求解。



解

$$\begin{cases} \frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1+\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + f_x = 0 \\ \frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1+\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + f_y = 0 \end{cases}$$

可设u = 0, v = v(y)

代入第一式自然满足。

代入第二式得

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = \frac{d^2 v}{dy^2} = \frac{-\rho g}{E} \Longrightarrow v = -\frac{\rho g}{E} y^2 + Ay + B$$

由位移边界条件得:

$$\begin{cases} v_{y=0} = 0 \\ v_{y=l} = 0 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{\rho g l}{2E} \\ B = 0 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow v = \frac{\rho g}{2E} \left(ly - y^2 \right)$$

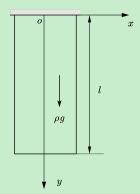
代入几何方程得:

$$\varepsilon_x = 0, \varepsilon_y = \frac{\rho g}{2E} (1 - 2y), \gamma_{xy} = 0$$

代入物理方程得:

$$\sigma_x = 0, \sigma_y = \frac{\rho g}{2} (1 - 2y), \tau_{xy} = 0$$

例 2.12 考虑一端固定的一维杆件,只受重力作用, $f_x = 0, f_y = \rho g$ 使用位移法求解。



$$\begin{cases} \frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1+\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + f_x = 0\\ \frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1+\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + f_y = 0 \end{cases}$$

可设u = 0, v = v(y)

代入第一式自然满足。

代入第二式得

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = \frac{d^2 v}{dy^2} = \frac{-\rho g}{E} \Longrightarrow v = -\frac{\rho g}{E} y^2 + Ay + B$$

由位移边界条件得:

$$v_{y=0} = 0 \Longrightarrow B = 0 \Longrightarrow v = -\frac{\rho g}{E} y^2 + Ay$$

代入几何方程得:

$$\varepsilon_x = 0, \varepsilon_y = -\frac{\rho g}{E} y + A, \gamma_{xy} = 0$$

代入物理方程得:

$$\sigma_x = 0, \sigma_y = -\rho gy + EA, \tau_{xy} = 0$$

代入边界条件得:

$$(\sigma_y)_{y=l} = 0 \Longrightarrow A = \frac{\rho g l}{E}$$

可得:

$$v = \frac{-\rho g}{2F}y^2 + \frac{\rho g l}{F}y, \varepsilon_y = -\frac{\rho g}{F}y + \frac{\rho g l}{F}, \sigma_y = \rho g \left(l - y\right)$$

例 2.13 若 $\varepsilon_x = ay^2$, $\varepsilon_y = bx^2$, $\gamma_{xy} = (a+b)xy$ 是否可能成为弹性体的应变?

解

代入应变表示的相容方程可得: 2a + 2b = a + b

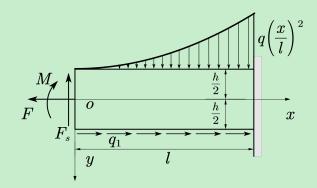
当a+b=0 时,可能,否则则不可能。

例 2.14 若 $f_x = f_y = 0$, $\sigma_x = ax^2$, $\sigma_y = by^2$, $\tau_{xy} = 0$ 是否可能成为弹性体的应力?解 代入平衡微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} 2ax + 0 + 0 \neq 0 \\ 0 + 2by + 0 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

故不可能存在。

例 2.15 试列出图中的应力边界条件



$$(\sigma_y)_{y=-\frac{h}{2}} = -q\left(\frac{x}{l}\right)^2, (\tau_{yx})_{y=-\frac{h}{2}} = 0$$

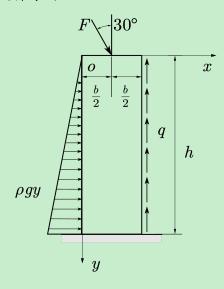
下:

$$(\sigma_y)_{y=\frac{h}{2}} = 0, (\tau_{xy})_{y=\frac{h}{2}} = q_1$$

左:

$$\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \sigma_x dy \cdot 1 = F, \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \tau_{xy} dy \cdot 1 = F_s, \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} y \sigma_x dy \cdot 1 = M$$

例 2.16 试列出图中的应力边界条件



解

左:

$$(\sigma_x)_{x=0} = -\rho g y, (\tau_{xy})_{x=0} = 0$$

右:

$$(\sigma_x)_{x=b} = 0, (\tau_{xy})_{x=b} = -q$$

上:

$$\int_{0}^{b} \sigma_{y} dx \cdot 1 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} F, \int_{0}^{b} \tau_{xy} dx \cdot 1 = -\frac{1}{2} F, \int_{0}^{b} x \sigma_{y} dy \cdot 1 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} Fb$$

例 2.17 在无体力情况下, 试考虑下列应力分量是否可能在弹性体中存在。

(1).
$$\sigma_x = Ax + By, \sigma_y = Cx + Dy, \tau_{xy} = Ex + Fy$$

(2).
$$\sigma_x = A(x^2 + y^2), \sigma_y = B(x^2 + y^2), \tau_{xy} = Cxy$$

解

(1). 代入平衡方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} = A + F = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} = D + E = 0 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} A = -F \\ D = -E \end{cases}$$

满足相容方程 $\nabla^2 (\sigma_x + \sigma_y) = 0$ 故可能存在。

(2). 代入平衡方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\tau_{xy}}{\partial y} = 2Ax + Cx \\ \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} = 2By + Cy \end{cases} \implies A = B = -\frac{C}{2}$$

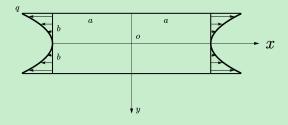
代入相容方程:

$$2A + 2B = 0$$

故只有A = B = C = 0时可能存在。

例 2.18 试验证下列应力分量是否是图示问题的解答

$$\sigma_x = \frac{y^2}{h^2}q, \sigma_y = 0, \tau_{xy} = 0$$



解

代入平衡方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + f_x = 0\\ \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + f_y = 0 \end{cases}$$

满足

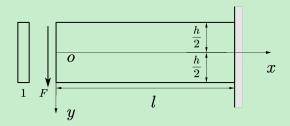
代入应力形式的相容方程

$$\nabla^2 \left(\sigma_x + \sigma_y \right) = \frac{2q}{b^2} \neq 0$$

不满足, 故不存在。

例 2.19 设有矩形截面悬臂梁,在自由端受集中力F作用,体力不计。试根据材料力学公式写出弯曲应力 σ_x 和切应力 τ_{xy} 的表达式,然后证明这些表达试满足平衡方程和相容方程。再说明这些表达式是否是正确的解答。

13



解 材料力学中:

$$\sigma_x = \frac{My}{I_z}, \sigma_y = 0, \tau_{xy} = \frac{F_Q S_z^*}{I_z b}$$

其中:

$$F_Q = -F, M = -Fx, S_z^* = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{h^2}{4} - y^2 \right), I_z = \frac{bh^3}{12}$$

则:

$$\sigma_x = -\frac{12}{h^3}xy, \sigma_y = 0, \tau_{xy} = \frac{6F}{h^3}\left(y^2 - \frac{h^2}{4}\right)$$

验证应力是否满足三个条件:

- (1). 应力边界条件:
 - 主要边界上(上下边界):

$$(\sigma_y)_{y=\pm \frac{h}{2}} = 0, (\tau_{yx})_{y=\pm \frac{h}{2}} = 0,$$
 满足

• 次要边界 (左边界):

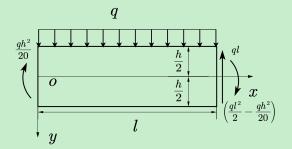
(2). 平衡方程:

(3). 应力形式的相容方程:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right) (\sigma_x + \sigma_y) = 0, \, \text{in } \mathcal{R}$$

例 2.20 试用下列应力表达式求解其应力

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = -\frac{q}{h^3} \left(6x^2y - 4y^3 \right) \\ \sigma_y = -\frac{2q}{h^3} y^3 - C_1 y + C_2 \\ \tau_{xy} = \frac{6qxy^2}{h^3} + C_1 x \end{cases}$$



(1). 平衡微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{12q}{h^3}x + \frac{12qx}{h^3} = 0\\ \frac{12qy}{h^3} + C_1 - \frac{12qy}{h^3} - C_1 = 0 \end{cases},$$
 , ,

(2). 相容方程:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right) \left(\sigma_x + \sigma_y\right) = 0,$$
 满足

(3). 校核边界条件:

• 上下边界:

$$\begin{cases} \left(\tau_{xy}\right)_{y=\pm\frac{h}{2}} = 0 \\ \left(\sigma_{x}\right)_{y=-\frac{h}{2}} = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} x\left(\frac{6q}{h^{3}}\frac{h^{2}}{4} + C_{1}\right) = 0 \\ -\frac{2q}{h^{3}}\left(-\frac{h^{3}}{8}\right) + C_{1}\frac{h}{2} + C_{2} = -q \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} C_{1} = -\frac{3q}{2h} \\ C_{2} = -\frac{q}{2} \end{cases}$$

将 C_1 , C_2 代入后满足。

• 左边界:

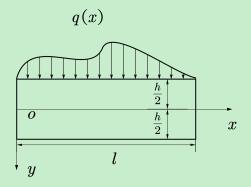
$$\begin{cases} \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} (\sigma_x)_{x=0} \, dy = 0, \, \text{im} \, \mathcal{L} \\ \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} y \, (\sigma_x)_{x=0} \, dy = \frac{qh^2}{20}, \, \text{im} \, \mathcal{L} \end{cases}$$

右边界:

$$\begin{cases} \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} (\sigma_x)_{x=l} \, dy = 0, \, \text{满} \, \mathcal{L} \\ \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} y \, (\sigma_x)_{x=l} \, dy = \left(\frac{ql^2}{2} - \frac{qh^2}{20}\right), \, \text{满} \, \mathcal{L} \\ \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} (\tau_{xy})_{x=l} \, dy = -ql, \, \text{满} \, \mathcal{L} \end{cases}$$

例 2.21 在材料力学中,当矩形截面梁(厚度 $\delta=1$),受任意的横向荷载q(x)作用而弯曲,弯曲应力公式为 $\sigma_x=\frac{M(x)}{I}y$ 。

试由平衡微分方程导出切应力和挤压应力σν的公式。



解 不计体力将 $\sigma_x = \frac{M(x)}{I}$ y代入平衡微分方程第一式

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} = 0 \Longrightarrow \frac{\partial \tau_{ux}}{\partial y} = -\frac{dM(x)}{dx} \cdot \frac{y}{I} = -\frac{F_{Q}(x)y}{I} \Longrightarrow \tau_{xy} = -\frac{F_{Q}(x)y^{2}}{2I} + f_{1}(x)$$

由上下边界条件 $(\tau_{xy})_{y=\pm\frac{h}{2}}=0$ 可得:

$$f_1(x) = -\frac{F_Q(x)}{8I}h^2 \Longrightarrow \tau_{xy} = \frac{F_Q(x)}{I}\left(\frac{h^2}{8} - \frac{y^2}{2}\right)$$

将Txv代入平衡微分方程第二式得:

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} = 0 \Longrightarrow \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} = \frac{dF_Q(x)}{dyI} \left(\frac{h^2}{8} - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) = \frac{q(x)}{I} \left(\frac{h^2}{8} - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \Longrightarrow \sigma_y = \frac{q(x)}{I} \left(\frac{h^2}{8} - \frac{y^3}{6} \right) + f_Z(x)$$
 由下边界条件 $(\sigma_y)_{y=\frac{h}{2}} = 0$ 得:

$$f_2(x) = -\frac{q(x)}{2} \Longrightarrow \sigma_y = -q(x) \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3y}{h^2} + 2\frac{y^3}{h^3} \right)$$

若q(x)为常数则:

$$M = \frac{ql^2}{2} \left(\frac{x}{l} - \frac{x^2}{q} \right), \sigma_x = \frac{6ql^2}{h^3} \left(\frac{x}{l} - \frac{x^2}{l^2} \right) y, \sigma_y = -q \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{y}{h} + 2 \frac{y^3}{h^3} \right)$$

代入相容方程

$$\nabla^2 \left(\sigma_x + \sigma_y \right) = -\frac{24q}{h^3} y \neq 0$$

为了满足相容方程, 可令

$$\sigma_{x} = \frac{6ql^{2}}{h^{3}} \left(\frac{x}{l} - \frac{x^{2}}{l^{2}} \right) y + \frac{4q}{h^{3}} y^{3} + Ay + B$$

由次要边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} (\sigma_x)_{x=l} \, dy = 0 \\ \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} y (\sigma_x)_{x=0} \, dy = 0 \\ \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} (\tau_{xy})_{x=0} \, dy = \frac{1}{2} q l \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} A = -\frac{3q}{5h} \\ B = 0 \end{cases}$$

得

$$\sigma_x = \frac{6ql^2}{h^3} \left(\frac{x}{l} - \frac{x^2}{l^2} \right) y + \frac{4q}{h^3} y^3 + -\frac{3q}{5h} y$$

3 平面问题的直角坐标解答

3.1 逆解法

3.1.1 含义

所谓逆解法,就是先设定各种形式的满足双调和方程的应力函数,然后利用应力 函数计算各个应力分量,再根据应力边界条件反算边界上对应的面力,从而得知所设 定的应力函数可以解决什么样的应力问题。

3.1.2 步骤

设定 Φ 满足 $\nabla^4\Phi=0$ 一 求出应力分量 $\xrightarrow{\text{代入边界}_{\mathbb{R}}^{\mathcal{H}}}$ 反推面力 \to 得出可解决的应力问题

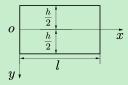
3.1.3 唯一性定理

在治定载荷作用下,处于平衡状态的弹性体,其内部各点的应力,应力解是唯一的,如果物体的整体刚体位移收到约束,则位移解也是位移的。

3.1.4 多项式解答

- (1). 多项式应力函数 $\Phi(x,y)$ 都性质
 - 多项式次数n < 4时,则系数可以任意选取,总满足相容方程。
 - 多项式次数 $n \ge 4$ 时,则系数需满足一定的条件,才能满足相容方程。
 - 多项式次数越高,则系数间需满足的条件越多。
- (2). 一次多项式:对应于无体力和无应力状态的自然状态;任意应力函数 $\Phi(x,y)$ 加上或减去一个一次多项式,对应力无影响。
- (3). 二次多项式:对应均匀应力状态,即全部应力分量为常量。
- (4). 三次多项式:对应线性分布的应力。
- (5). 用多项式构造应力函数 $\Phi(x,y)$,一般只能解决简单直线应力边界问题。

例 3.1 设图中所示的矩形长梁 $(l \ge h)$,试考察应力函数 $\Phi = \frac{F}{2h^3}xy\left(3h^2 - 4y^2\right)$ 能解决什么样的受力问题?



解 按照逆解法:

- (1). 将 Φ 代入相容方程, $\nabla^4\Phi = 0$ 满足。
- (2). 由Φ求出应力分量:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{12Fxy}{h^3} \\ \sigma_y = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ \tau_{xy} = -\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{3F}{2h} \end{cases}$$

(3). 由边界形状和应力分量反推边界上的应力。

主要边界 (大边界): $y = \pm \frac{h}{2}, \sigma_y = 0, \tau_{xy} = 0$ 。

因此:在 $y = \pm \frac{h}{2}$ 的边界面上,无任何面力作用。即: $\bar{f}_x = \bar{f}_y = 0$

次要边界(小边界)x = 0or l上:

左端:

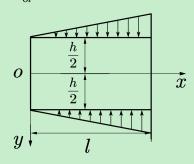
$$\begin{cases} \bar{f}_x = -(\sigma_x)_{x=0} = 0\\ \bar{f}_y = -(\tau_{xy})_{x=0} = \frac{3F}{2h} \left(1 - \frac{4}{h^2} y^2\right) \end{cases}$$

右端:

$$\begin{cases} \bar{f}_x = -(\sigma_x)_{x=l} = -\frac{12Fl}{h^3} y \\ \bar{f}_y = -(\tau_{xy})_{x=l} = -\frac{3F}{2h} \left(1 - \frac{4}{h^2} y^2 \right) \end{cases}$$



例 3.2 不计体力, 应力函数 $\Phi = \frac{q}{6}x^3$ 能解决什么样的受力问题?



解 按照逆解法:

- (1). 代入相容方程, 最高次为3次, 故满足。
- (2). 由Φ求出应力分量:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = 0 \\ \sigma_y = \frac{q}{l}x \\ \tau_{xy} = 0 \end{cases}$$

(3). 边界条件:

上边界:

$$\bar{f}_y = -\sigma_y = -\frac{q}{l}x$$

下边界:

$$\bar{f}_{y} = -\sigma_{y} = \frac{q}{l}x$$

左边界:

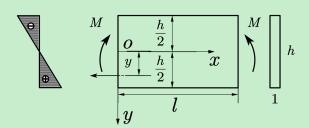
$$\begin{cases} \bar{f}_x = -(\sigma_x)_{x=0} = 0\\ \bar{f}_y = -(\tau_{xy})_{x=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

右边界:

$$\begin{cases} \bar{f}_x = -(\sigma_x)_{x=l} = 0\\ \bar{f}_y = -(\tau_{xy})_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

因此在左右边界上无任何面力作用。

3.2 矩形梁的纯弯曲



应力函数:

$$\Phi = ay^3$$

相应的应力分量:

$$\sigma_x = 6ay, \sigma_y = 0, \tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} = 0$$

由圣维南原理可得:

$$\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \sigma_x y dy = M \Longrightarrow a = \frac{2M}{h^3}$$

于是应力函数又可以写为:

$$\sigma_x = \frac{M}{I}y, \sigma_y = 0, \tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} = 0$$

- (1). 弹性力学的解答和材料力学的解答完全一致。
- (2). 只有组成两端力偶的法面面力是线性分布,在截面中处为零时,本节所求的解才是完全精确的。如果梁端的面力是按照其他方式分布的,解答是有误差的,根据 圣维南原理,只有梁两端附近小区域有显著误差,在远端误差可以忽略不计。

3.3 位移分量的求出

将应力分量代入物理方程,得到应变分量,再代入几何方程,得到位移分量的微分方程组,求解即可得到位移分量。其中结合位移限制条件可以完全确定出位移分量的表达式。

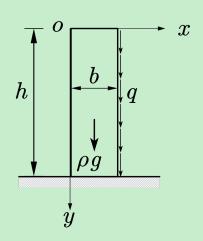
应力分量 $\xrightarrow{\text{物理方程}}$ 应变分量 $\xrightarrow{\text{几何方程}}$ 位移方程组 $\xrightarrow{\text{位移边界条件}}$ 积分常数 \longrightarrow 位移分量

3.4 半逆解法

求解步骤:

- (1). 根据弹性体的边界形状和受力情况,假定部分或全部应力分量的函数形式。
- (2). 根据应力分量和压力函数之间的关系,反推应力函数的函数形式。
- (3). 由相容方程的满足来确定应力函数中的待定项。
- (4). 根据应力分量和应力函数之间的关系,求出全部应力分量的具体表达式。
- (5). 根据边界条件,确定待定常数。

例 3.3 设有矩形截面的长竖柱,密度为 ρ ,在一边侧面上受有均布面力q,如图所示,试求应力分量。



(1). 假设某个应力分量的函数形式。

分析: 只有y向体力 $f_y = \rho g$ 面力 $(\bar{f}_y)_{x=b} = q$

突破点: 假设在整个长柱内: $\sigma_x = 0$

(2). 根据应力分量导出应力函数的表达式

$$\sigma_{x} = \frac{\partial^{2} \Phi}{\partial y^{2}} \rightarrow \frac{\partial^{2} \Phi}{\partial y^{2}} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = f(x) \rightarrow \Phi = yf(x) + f_{1}(x)$$

(3). 由相容方程求解出应力函数:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^4 \Phi}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 \Phi}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 \Phi}{\partial y^4} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial^4 \Phi}{\partial y^4} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial^4 \Phi}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} = 0 \end{cases} \implies \frac{\partial^4 \Phi}{\partial x^4} = y \frac{d^4 f(x)}{dx^4} + \frac{d^4 f_1(x)}{dx^4} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^4 f(x)}{dx^4} = 0 \Longrightarrow f(x) = Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx \\ \frac{d^4 f_1(x)}{dx^4} = 0 \Longrightarrow f_1(x) = Dx^3 + Ex^2 \quad (\text{is } -1\text{)} \end{cases}$$

(4). 由应力函数求解应力分量

$$\Phi = y \left(Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx \right) + Dx^3 + Ex^2, f_x = 0; f_y = \rho g$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2} - f_x x = 0 \\ \sigma_y = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} - f_y y = y \left(6Ax + 2B \right) + 6Dx + 2E - \rho g y \\ \tau_{xy} = -\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y} = -\left(3Ax^2 + 2Bx + C \right) \end{cases}$$

- (5). 由应力边界条件确定积分常数
 - (I). 左右边界(主要边界):

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2} - f_x x = 0\\ \sigma_y = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} - f_y y = y (6Ax + 2B) + 6Dx + 2E - \rho gy\\ \tau_{xy} = -\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y} = -(3Ax^2 + 2Bx + C) \end{cases}$$

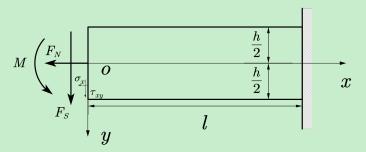
(II). 上边界(次要边界),应用圣维南原理:

$$\begin{cases} \int_{0}^{b} (\sigma_{y})_{y=0} dx = 0 \\ \int_{0}^{b} (\sigma_{y})_{y=0} dx = 0 \\ \int_{0}^{b} (\sigma_{xy})_{y=0} dx = 0 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} 3Db + 2E = 0 \\ 2Db + E = 0 \\ Ab^{2} + 6Bb + C = 0 \\ C = 0 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} A = -\frac{q}{b^{2}} \\ B = \frac{q}{b} \\ C = D = E = 0 \end{cases}$$

最终得到应力分量表达式

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = 0 \\ \sigma_y = \frac{2q}{b}y\left(1 - \frac{3}{b}\right) - \rho gy \\ \tau_{yx} = \frac{3q}{b^2}x^2 - \frac{2q}{b}x \end{cases}$$

例 3.4 设单位厚度的悬臂梁在左端受到集中力和力矩的作用,体力可以不计。如图示,设应力函数 $\Phi = Axy + By^2 + Cy^3 + Dxy^3$,求解应力分量。



解

- (1). 校核相容方程 $\nabla^4 \Phi = 0$, 满足。
- (2). 求应力分量, 无体力时

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2} = 2B + 6Cy + 6Dxy \\ \sigma_y = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ \tau_{xy} = -\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y} = -(A + 3Dy^2) \end{cases}$$

(3). 校核主要边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} (\sigma_y)_{y=\pm\frac{h}{2}} = 0 满足 \\ (\tau_{xy})_{y=\pm\frac{h}{2}} \to A + \frac{3}{4}Dh^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

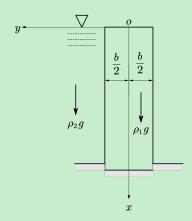
(4). 校核次要边界,应用圣维南原理

$$\begin{cases} \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} (\sigma_x)_{x=0} \, dy = -F_N \to B = -\frac{F_N}{2h} \\ \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} y (\sigma_x)_{x=0} \, dy = -M \to C = -\frac{2M}{h^3} \\ \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} (\tau_{xy})_{x=0} \, dy = -F_S \to \begin{cases} A + \frac{Dh^3}{4} = F_S \\ A + \frac{3Dh^2}{4} = 0 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{3F_S}{2} \\ D = -\frac{2F_S}{h^3} \end{cases}$$

故得:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = -\frac{F_N}{h} - \frac{12M}{h^3}y - \frac{12F_S}{h^3}xy \\ \sigma_y = 0 \\ \tau_{xy} = -\frac{3F_S}{2h} \left(1 - 4\frac{y^4}{h^2}\right) \end{cases}$$

例 3.5 挡承强的密度为 ρ ,厚度为b,如图示,水的密度为 ρ_2 ,试求应力分量。



解 用半逆解法解

(1). 假设应力分量的应力函数形式,因为在 $y = -\frac{b}{2}$ 边界上 $\sigma_y = 0$,而在 $y = \frac{b}{2}$ 边界上 $\sigma_y = -\rho_2 g x$;所以可假设在区域内 σ_y 是按照一次式变化,即

$$\sigma_{y} = xf(y)$$

(2). 根据应力分量导出应力函数的表达式

$$\sigma_{y} = \frac{\partial^{2} \Phi}{\partial x^{2}} = x f(y) \Longrightarrow \Phi = \frac{x^{3}}{6} f(y) + x f_{1}(y) + f_{2}(y)$$

(3). 根据相容方程求解应力函数

$$\frac{x^3}{6} \frac{d^4 f(y)}{dy^4} + x \frac{d^4 f_1(y)}{dy^4} + \frac{d^4 f_2(y)}{dy^4} + 2x \frac{d^2 f(y)}{dy^2} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^4 f}{dy^4} = 0 \Longrightarrow f = Ay^3 + By^2 + Cy + D \\ \frac{d^4 f_1}{dy^4} + 2 \frac{d^2 f}{dy^2} = 0 \Longrightarrow f_1 = -\frac{A}{10} y^5 - \frac{B}{6} y^4 + Gy^3 + Hy^2 + Iy \\ \frac{d^4 f_2}{dy^4} = 0 \Longrightarrow f_2 = Ey^3 + Fy^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi = \frac{1}{6} x^3 \left(Ay^3 + By^2 + Cy + D \right) + x \left(-\frac{A}{10} y^5 - \frac{B}{6} y^4 + Gy^3 + Hy^2 + Iy \right) + Ey^3 + Fy^2$$

(4). 求出应力分力量

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = x^3 \left(Ay + \frac{B}{3} \right) + x \left(-2Ay^3 - 2By^2 + 6Gy^3 + 2H \right) + 6Ey + 2F - \rho_1 gx \\ \sigma_y = x \left(Ay^3 + By^2 + Cy + D \right) \\ \tau_{xy} = -\frac{x^2}{2} \left(3Ay^2 + 2By + C \right) + \left(\frac{A}{2}y^4 + \frac{3B}{3}y^3 - 3Gy^2 - 2Hy - I \right) \end{cases}$$

(5). 由应力边界条件确定积分常数主要边界(左、右)必须精确满足边界条件:

$$(\sigma_y)_{y=\frac{b}{2}} = -\rho_2 g x; (\sigma_y)_{y=-\frac{b}{2}} = 0; (\tau_{xy})_{y=\frac{b}{2}} = 0; (\tau_{xy})_{y=-\frac{b}{2}} = 0$$

得:

$$\begin{cases} A\frac{b^3}{8} + B\frac{b^2}{4} + C\frac{b}{2} + D = -\rho_2 x \\ -A\frac{b^4}{8} + B\frac{b^2}{4} - C\frac{b}{2} + D = 0 \\ A\frac{3}{4}b^2 \pm Bb + C = 0 \\ A\frac{b^4}{32} \pm B\frac{b^3}{12} - G\frac{3}{4}b^2 \pm Hb - I = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得:

$$\begin{cases} A = \frac{2}{b^3} \rho_2 g \\ B = 0 \\ C = -\frac{3}{2b} \rho_2 g \\ D = -\frac{1}{2} \rho_2 g \\ H = 0 \\ I = \frac{b}{16} \rho_2 g - \frac{3b^2}{4} G \end{cases}$$

次要边界(柱的上端),应用圣维南原理:

$$\int_{-\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{b}{2}} (\sigma_x)_{x=0} \, dy = 0, \int_{-\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{b}{2}} (\sigma_x) \, y \, dy = 0, \int_{-\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{b}{2}} (\tau_{xy})_{x=0} \, dy = 0$$

解得:

$$\begin{cases} F = E = 0 \\ I = \frac{b}{80}\rho_2 g - \frac{b^4}{4}G \end{cases}$$

(6). 最终应力分量表达

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = \frac{2\rho_2 g}{b^3} x^3 y + \frac{3\rho_2 g}{5b} xy - \frac{4\rho_2 g}{b^3} xy^3 - \rho_1 gx \\ \sigma_y = \rho_2 gx \left(2\frac{y^3}{b^3} - \frac{2y}{3b} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ \tau_{xy} = -\rho_2 gx^2 \left(3\frac{y^2}{b^3} - \frac{3}{4b} \right) - \rho_2 gy \left(-\frac{y^3}{b^3} + \frac{3y}{10b} - \frac{b}{80y} \right) \end{cases}$$

例 3.6 已知:

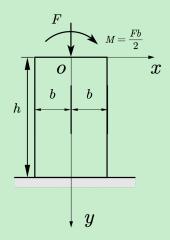
(1).
$$\Phi = Ay^2(a^2 - x^2) + Bxy + C(x^2 + y^2)$$

(2).
$$\Phi = Ax^4 + Bx^3y + Cx^2y^2 + Dxy^2 + Ey^4$$

解

- (1). 代入相容方程, A = 0时才可能是应力函数。
- (2). 代入相容方程,必须满足3(A+E)+C=0时才可能是应力函数。

例 3.7 图中所示的矩形截面柱体,在顶部受有集中F和力矩 $M = \frac{Fb}{2}$ 的作用;试用应力函数 $\Phi = Ax^3 + Bx^2$ 求解图示问题的应力及位移。



- (1). 校核相容方程 $\nabla^4 \Phi = 0$, 满足。
- (2). 求应力分量, 在无体力时得:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2} = 0\\ \sigma_y = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} = 6Ax + 2B\\ \tau_{xy} = -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x \partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

(3). 校核边界条件

左右边界(主要边界):应力条件应该准确满足

$$(\sigma_x)_{x=\pm b} = 0, (\tau_{xy})_{x=\pm b} = 0,$$
 满足

上边界 (次要边界): 圣维南原理

$$\begin{cases} \int_{-b}^{b} (\sigma_y)_{y=0} dx = -F \to B = -\frac{F}{4b} \\ \int_{-b}^{b} x (\sigma_y)_{y=0} dx = -\frac{Fb}{2} \to A = -\frac{F}{8b^2} \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma_x = 0 \\ \sigma_y = -\frac{2F}{2b} \left(1 + \frac{3x}{2b} \right) \\ \tau_{xy} = 0 \end{cases}$$

(4). 求应变分量

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_x = \frac{1}{E} \left(\sigma_x - \mu \sigma_y \right) = \frac{\mu F}{2Eb} \left(1 + \frac{3x}{2b} \right) \\ \varepsilon_y = \frac{1}{E} \left(\sigma_y - \mu \sigma_x \right) = -\frac{F}{2Eb} \left(1 + \frac{3x}{2b} \right) \\ \gamma_{xy} = \frac{1}{G} \tau_{xy} = 0 \end{cases}$$

(5). 求位移分量

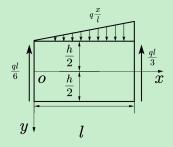
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\mu F}{2Eb} \left(1 + \frac{3x}{2b} \right) \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{F}{2Eb} \left(1 + \frac{3x}{2b} \right) \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} u = \frac{\mu F}{2Eb} \left(x + \frac{3x^2}{4b} \right) + f_1(y) \\ v = -\frac{F}{2Eb} \left(y + \frac{3xy}{2b} \right) + f_2(x) \end{cases}$$
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \gamma_{xy} = 0 \Longrightarrow -\frac{df_1(y)}{dy} + \frac{3E}{4Eb^2} y = \frac{df_2(x)}{dx} = w$$

$$\begin{cases} f_1(y) = \frac{3F}{8Eb^2}y^2 - wy + u_0 \\ f_2(x) = wx + v_0 \end{cases}$$

(6). 由刚体约束条件确定待定常数

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)_{x=0;y=h} = 0 \\ (u)_{x=0;y=h} = 0 \\ (v)_{x=0;y=h} = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} w = \frac{3F}{4Eb^2}h \\ u_0 = \frac{3F}{8Eb^2} \\ v_0 = \frac{F}{2Eb}h \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} u = \frac{\mu F}{2Eb}\left(x + \frac{3x^2}{4b}\right) + \frac{3F}{8Eb^2}\left(h - y\right)^2 \\ v = \frac{F}{2Eb}\left(h - y\right)\left(1 + \frac{3x}{2b}\right) \end{cases}$$

例 3.8 图中矩形截面的简支梁上,作用有三角形分布荷载,试用应力函数 $\Phi = Ax^3y^3 + Bxy^5 + Cx^3y + Dxy^3 + Ex^3 + Fxy$ 求解应力分量。



解

(1). 代入相容方程得:

$$72A + 120B = 0 \Longrightarrow A = -\frac{5}{3}B$$

(2). 在无体力情况下求应力分量

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = -10Bx^3y + 20Bxy^3 + 6Dxy \\ \sigma_y = -10Bxy^3 + 6Cxy + 6Ex \\ \tau_{xy} = 15Bx^2y^2 - 5By^4 - 3Cx^2 - 3Dy^2 - F \end{cases}$$

(3). 考察边界条件 上下边界(主要边界):

$$\begin{cases} (\sigma_y)_{y=\frac{h}{2}} = q\frac{x}{l} \\ (\sigma)_{y=-\frac{h}{2}} = 0 \\ (\tau_{xy})_{y=\pm\frac{h}{2}} = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} -\frac{5}{4}Bh^3 + 3Ch + 6E = \frac{q}{l} \\ \frac{5}{4}Bh^3 - 3Ch + 6E = 0 \\ 3C - \frac{15}{4}Bh^2 = 0 \\ \frac{5}{16}Bh^4 + \frac{3}{4}Dh^2 + F = 0 \end{cases}$$

左右边界(次要边界):

$$\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} (\tau_{xy})_{x=0} = \frac{ql}{6} \Longrightarrow B \frac{h^5}{16} + D \frac{h^4}{4} + Fh = -\frac{ql}{6}$$

联立方程求解得:

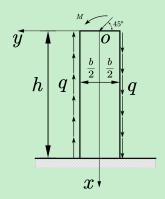
$$\begin{cases} A = -\frac{q}{3lh^3} \\ B = \frac{q}{5lh^3} \\ C = \frac{q}{4lh} \\ D = q\left(\frac{l}{3h^3} - \frac{1}{10lh}\right) \\ E = \frac{q}{12l} \\ F = q\left(\frac{h}{80l} - \frac{l}{4h}\right) \end{cases}$$

解得应力分量为

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = 2q \frac{xy}{lh} \left(\frac{l^2 - x^2}{h^2} + 2 \frac{y^2}{h^2} - \frac{3}{10} \right) \\ \sigma_y = -q \frac{x}{2l} \left(1 - 3 \frac{y^2}{h^2} + 4 \frac{y^3}{h^3} \right) \\ \tau_{xy} = \frac{q}{4} \left(1 - 4 \frac{y^2}{h^2} \right) \left(\frac{l}{h} - 3 \frac{x^2}{lh} - \frac{h}{20l} + \frac{y^2}{lh} \right) \end{cases}$$

代入右边界也满足。

例 3.9 矩形截面的柱体受到顶部的集中力为 $\sqrt{2}F$ 和力矩M的作用,不计体力,试用应力函数 $\Phi = Ay^2 + Bxy + Cxy^3 + Dy^3$,求解其应力分量。



解

- (1). 将Φ代入相容方程,满足。
- (2). 在无体力情况下, 求解应力分量

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2} = 2A + 6Cxy + 6Dy \\ \sigma_y = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ \tau_{xy} = -\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y} = -(B + 3Cy^2) \end{cases}$$

(3). 考察边界条件 左右边界(主要边界):

$$(\tau_{xy})_{y=\frac{b}{2}} = -q \Longrightarrow B + \frac{3}{4}Cb^2 = q$$

上边界 (次要边界):

$$\begin{cases} \int_{-\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{b}{2}} (\sigma_x)_{x=0} \, dy = -F \\ \int_{-\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{b}{2}} y (\sigma_x)_{x=0} \, dy = -M \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} Ab = -F \\ \frac{Db^3}{2} = -F \\ B + \frac{1}{4}Cb^2 = \frac{F}{b} \end{cases}$$

解得:

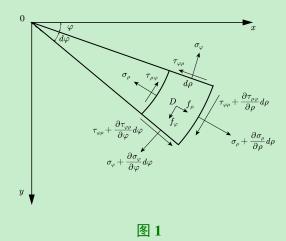
$$\begin{cases} A = -\frac{F}{b} \\ B = \frac{3F - qb}{2b} \\ C = \frac{2qb - 2F}{b^3} \\ D = -\frac{2M}{b^3} \end{cases}$$

最后得到应力分量

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = \frac{12(qb-F)}{b^3} xy - \frac{2My}{b^3} \\ \sigma_y = 0 \\ \tau_{xy} = -\left(\frac{6(qb-F)}{b^3} y^2 + \frac{3F-qb}{2b}\right) \end{cases}$$

4 平面问题的极坐标解答

4.1 极坐标中的平衡微分方程



4.1.1 极坐标中的平衡微分方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma_{\rho}}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \tau_{\rho\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\sigma_{\rho} - \sigma_{\varphi}}{\rho} + f_{\rho} = 0\\ \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \sigma_{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial \tau_{\rho\varphi}}{\partial \rho} + \frac{2\tau_{\rho\varphi}}{\rho} + f_{\varphi} = 0 \end{cases}$$
(13)

4.2 极坐标中的几何方程和物理方程

4.2.1 极坐标中的几何方程

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_{\rho} = \frac{\partial u_{\rho}}{\partial \rho} \\ \varepsilon_{\varphi} = \frac{u_{\rho}}{\rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u_{\rho}}{\partial \varphi} \\ \gamma_{\rho\varphi} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u_{\rho}}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial u_{\rho}}{\partial \rho} - \frac{u_{\varphi}}{\rho} \end{cases}$$
(14)

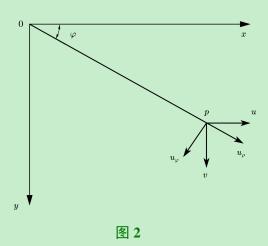
4.2.2 极坐标中的物理方程

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_{\rho} = \frac{1}{E} \left(\sigma_{\rho} - \mu \sigma_{\varphi} \right) \\ \varepsilon_{\varphi} = \frac{1}{E} \left(\sigma_{\varphi} - \mu \sigma_{\rho} \right) \\ \gamma_{\rho\varphi} = \frac{1}{G} \tau_{\rho\varphi} = \frac{2(1+\mu)}{E} \tau_{\rho\varphi} \end{cases}$$
(15)

平面应变的情况下,需将上式中的E换为 $\frac{E}{1-\mu^2}$, μ 换为 $\frac{\mu}{1-\mu}$ 。

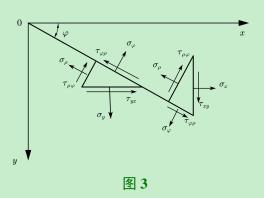
4.3 坐标变换

4.3.1 位移分量的坐标变换



$$\begin{cases}
 u_{\rho} = u \cos \varphi + v \sin \varphi \\
 u_{\varphi} = -u \sin \varphi + v \cos \varphi
\end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u_{\rho} \\ u_{\varphi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi \\ -\sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{\rho} \\ u_{\varphi} \end{pmatrix} \tag{16}$$

4.3.2 应力分量的坐标变换



$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{x} = \sigma_{\rho} \cos^{2} \varphi + \sigma_{\varphi} \sin^{2} \varphi - 2\tau_{\rho\varphi} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \\ \sigma_{y} = \sigma_{\rho} \sin^{2} \varphi + \sigma_{\varphi} \cos^{2} \varphi + 2\tau_{\varphi\rho} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \\ \tau_{xy} = \frac{\sigma_{\rho} - \sigma_{\varphi}}{2} \sin 2\varphi + \tau_{\rho\varphi} \cos 2\varphi \end{cases}$$
(17)

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{x} = \frac{\sigma_{\rho} + \sigma_{\varphi}}{2} + \frac{\sigma_{\rho} - \sigma_{\varphi}}{2} \cos 2\varphi - \tau_{\rho\varphi} \sin 2\varphi \\
\sigma_{y} = \frac{\sigma_{\rho} + \sigma_{\varphi}}{2} - \frac{\sigma_{\rho} - \sigma_{\varphi}}{2} \cos 2\varphi - \tau_{\rho\varphi} \sin 2\varphi \\
\tau_{xy} = \frac{\sigma_{\rho} - \sigma_{\varphi}}{2} \sin 2\varphi + \tau_{\rho\varphi} \cos 2\varphi
\end{cases} (18)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{x} & \tau_{xy} \\ \tau_{yx} & \sigma_{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi \\ -\sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{\rho} & \tau_{\varphi\rho} \\ \tau_{\rho\varphi} & \sigma_{\varphi} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi \\ -\sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$
(19)

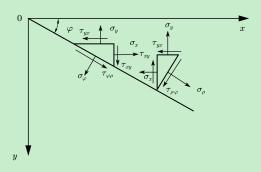


图 4

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\rho} = \sigma_{x} \cos^{2} \varphi + \sigma_{y} \sin^{2} \varphi + 2\tau_{xy} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \\ \sigma_{\varphi} = \sigma_{x} \sin^{2} \varphi + \sigma_{y} \cos^{2} \varphi - 2\tau_{xy} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \\ \tau_{\rho\varphi} = (\sigma_{y} - \sigma_{x}) \sin \varphi \cos \varphi + \tau_{xy} (\cos^{2} \varphi - \sin^{2} \varphi) \end{cases}$$
(20)

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{\rho} = \frac{\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}}{2} + \frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2} \cos 2\varphi + \tau_{xy} \sin 2\varphi \\
\sigma_{\varphi} = \frac{\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}}{2} - \frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2} \cos 2\varphi - \tau_{xy} \sin 2\varphi \\
\tau_{\varphi\rho} = \frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2} \sin 2\varphi + \tau_{xy} \cos 2\varphi
\end{cases} \tag{21}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{\rho} & \tau_{\varphi\rho} \\ \tau_{\rho\varphi} & \sigma_{\varphi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\varphi & \sin\varphi \\ -\sin\varphi & \cos\varphi \end{bmatrix}^{T} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{x} & \tau_{xy} \\ \tau_{yx} & \sigma_{y} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\varphi & \sin\varphi \\ -\sin\varphi & \cos\varphi \end{bmatrix}$$
(22)

4.4 极坐标中的应力函数与相容方程

当 $f_{\rho} = f_{\varphi} = 0$ 时:

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{\rho} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} \Phi}{\partial \varphi^{2}} \\
\sigma_{\varphi} = \frac{\partial^{2} \Phi}{\partial \rho^{2}} \\
\tau_{\rho \varphi} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \varphi} \right)
\end{cases} (23)$$

4.4.1 相容方程

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}\right)^2 \Phi = 0 \tag{24}$$

4.5 轴对称应力和相容的位移

所谓轴对称问题,是指物体几何形状或某物理量是绕某一轴对称的,凡通过此轴 的任何面均为对称面。如果该物体所受外部荷载也对称于该轴,那么相应所产生的应 力也必对称该轴。

$$\Phi = \Phi(\rho)$$

$$\sigma_{\rho} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\Phi}{d\rho} , \sigma_{\varphi} = \frac{d^2\Phi}{d\rho^2}, \tau_{\rho\varphi} = 0$$
 (25)

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{d\rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho}\frac{d}{d\rho}\right)^2 \Phi = 0 \tag{26}$$

即

$$\Phi = A \ln \rho + B\rho^2 \ln \rho + C\rho^2 + D \tag{27}$$

应力分量

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{\rho} = \frac{A}{\rho^{2}} + B(1 + 2\ln\rho) + 2C \\
\sigma_{\varphi} = -\frac{A}{\rho^{2}} + B(3 + 2 + \ln\rho) + 2C \\
\tau_{\rho\varphi} = 0
\end{cases}$$
(28)

代入物理方程和几何方程可得位移分量

$$\begin{cases} u_{\rho} = \frac{1}{E} \left[-(1+\mu)\frac{A}{\rho} + 2(1-\mu)B\rho(\ln\rho - 1) + (1-3\mu)B\rho + 2(1-\mu)C\rho \right] + I\cos\varphi + K\sin\varphi \\ u_{\varphi} = \frac{4B\rho\varphi}{E} + H\rho - I\sin\varphi + K\cos\varphi \end{cases}$$
(29)

- (1). 在轴对称应力条件下,应力、应变和位移的通解,适用于任何轴对称应力问题。
- (2). 在轴对称应力条件下,应变也是轴对称的,但位移不一定是轴对称的。
- (3). 实现轴对称应力的条件是:物体形状、体力和面力应是轴对称的。
- (4). 轴对称应力及对应的位移的通解已满足相容方程,它们还需满足边界条件及多连体中的位移单值条件,并由此求出系数A、B、C。

注 欧拉方程:

$$x^{n}y^{(n)} + P_{1}x^{n-1}y^{(n-1)} + \dots + P_{n-1}xy' + P_{n}y = 0$$

特征方程为:

$$[k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+1)+P_1[k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+2)]+\cdots+P_{n-1}k+P_n]=0$$

关于K的n次代数方程,可解得n个特征根 k_1 、 k_2 、... k_n

(1). 当它们是互不相等的实根时, 通解具有幂函数的形式

$$y = C_1 x^{k_1} + C_2 x^{k_2} + \dots + C_n x^{k_n}$$

(2). 每当出现重根时,每多一重根,就多乘一个 $\ln x$ 如: $3k_1 \to m \ (m < n)$ 重根时,通解为

$$y = C_1 x^{k_1} + C_2 x^{k_2} \ln x + \dots + C_m x^{k_1} \ln^{m-1} x + C_{m+1} x^{k_{m+1}} + \dots + C_n x^{k_n}$$

(3). 出现共轭复根时,则虚部是三角函数因子如: 当 $k_{12} = \alpha \pm i\beta$,通解为

$$y = C_1 x^{\alpha} \cos(\beta \ln x) + C_2 x^{\alpha} \sin(\beta \ln x) + C_3 x^{k_3} + \dots + C_n x^{k_n}$$

(4). 当出现复重根,则实部要多乘因子ln x

如: $k_{1,2} = \alpha \pm i\beta$ 为m($m < \frac{n}{2}$)重共轭复根时, 通解为

$$y = [C_1 x^{\alpha} + C_2 x^{\alpha} \ln x + \dots + C_m x^{\alpha} \ln^{m-1} x] \cos(\beta \ln x) +$$

$$[C_{m+1} x^{\alpha} + C_{m+2} x^{\alpha} \ln x + \dots + C_{2m} x^{\alpha} \ln^{m-1} x] \sin(\beta \ln x) +$$

$$C_{2m+1} x^{k_{2m+1}} + \dots + C_n x^{k_n}$$

例 4.1 试求解平面轴对称应力问题的相容方程

$$\rho^4 \Phi^{(4)} + 2\rho^3 \Phi^{(3)} - \rho^2 \Phi'' + \rho \Phi' = 0$$

解 特征方程:

$$k(k-1)(k-2)(k-3) + 2k(k-1)(k-2) - k(k-1) + k = 0$$

解得:

$$k_{1,2} = 0, k_{3,4} = 2$$

得:

$$\Phi = A \ln \rho + B \rho^2 \ln \rho + C \rho^2 + D$$

例 4.2 试求解如下的常微分方程

$$\rho^4 f^{(4)}(\rho) + 2\rho^3 f'''(\rho) - 9\rho^2 f''(\rho) + 9\rho f'(\rho) = 0$$

解 特征方程:

$$k(k-1)(k-2)(k-3) + 2k(k-1)(k-2) - 9k(k-1) + 9k = 0$$

解得:

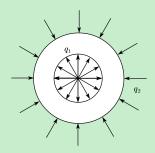
$$k_1 = 4, k_2 = 2, k_3 = 0, k_4 = -2$$

得:

$$f(\rho) = A\rho^4 + B\rho^2 + C + D\rho^{-2}$$

4.6 圆环或圆筒受均布压力

例 4.3 设有圆环(平面应力问题)或圆筒(平面应变问题)受均匀内压力 q_1 ,和外压力 q_2 作用;内半径为r;外半径为r。试求应力分量;位移分量。



解 轴对称应力问题的应力通解:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\rho} = \frac{A}{\rho^{2}} + B(1 + 2\ln\rho) + 2C \\ \sigma_{\varphi} = -\frac{A}{\rho^{2}} + B(3 + 2 + \ln\rho) + 2C \\ \tau_{\rho\varphi} = 0 \end{cases}$$

应力边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} (\sigma_{\rho})_{\rho=r} = -q_1 \\ (\sigma_{\rho})_{\rho=R} = -q_2 \\ (\tau_{\rho\varphi})_{\rho=r} = (\tau_{\rho\varphi})_{\rho=R} = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \frac{A}{r^2} + B(1 + 2\ln r) + 2C = -q_1 \\ \frac{A}{R^2} + B(1 + 2\ln r) + 2C = -q_2 \end{cases}$$

圆环或圆筒具有贯穿孔洞, 为多连体, 故需进一步考虑位移单值条件: 由

$$u_{\varphi} = \frac{4B\rho\varphi}{E} + H\rho - I\sin\varphi + K\cos\varphi$$

考虑 (ρ,φ) 和 $(\rho,\varphi+2\pi)$ 同一点只能有一确定的位移,故B=0。则:

$$\begin{cases} A = \frac{r^2 R^2 (q_2 - q_1)}{R^2 - r^2} \\ C = \frac{q_1 r^2 - q_2 R^2}{R^2 - r^2} \end{cases}$$

得(拉梅的解答):

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\rho} = \frac{\frac{R^{2}}{\rho^{2}} - 1}{\frac{R^{2}}{r^{2}} - 1} q_{1} - \frac{1 - \frac{r^{2}}{\rho^{2}}}{1 - \frac{r^{2}}{R^{2}}} q_{2} \\ \sigma_{\varphi} = \frac{\frac{R^{2}}{\rho^{2}} + 1}{\frac{R^{2}}{r^{2}} - 1} q_{1} - \frac{1 + \frac{r^{2}}{\rho^{2}}}{1 - \frac{r^{2}}{R^{2}}} q_{2} \end{cases}$$

例 4.4 轴对称应力条件下的应力和位移的通解,可以应用于各种应力边界条件和位移边界条件的情形,试考虑下列圆环或圆筒的问题应如何求解

(1). 内边界受均布压力q1作用, 而外边界为固定边.

- (2). 外边界受均布压力q2作用,而内边界为固定边.
- (3). 外边界受到强迫的均匀位移 $u_0 = -\Delta$, 而内边界为自由边(如车辆的轮毂的作用.
- (4). 内边界受到强迫的均匀位移 $u_{\rho}=\Delta$, 而外边界为自由边.

(1). 应力边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} (\sigma_{\rho})_{\rho=r} = -q_1 \\ (\tau_{\rho\varphi})_{\rho=r} = 0 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \frac{A}{r^2} + 2C = -q_1$$

位移边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} (u_{\rho})_{\rho=R} = 0 \\ (u_{\varphi})_{\rho=R} = 0 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} H = I = K = 0 \\ -(1+\mu)\frac{A}{R} + 2(1-\mu)CR = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2). 应力边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} (\sigma_{\rho})_{\rho=R} = -q_2 \\ (\tau_{\rho\varphi})_{\rho=R} = 0 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \frac{A}{R^2} + 2C = -q_2$$

位移边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} (u_{\rho})_{\rho=r} = 0 \\ (u_{\varphi})_{\rho=r} = 0 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} H = I = K = 0 \\ -(1+\mu)\frac{A}{r} + 2(1-\mu)Cr = 0 \end{cases}$$

(3). 应力边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} (\sigma_{\rho})_{\rho=r} = 0 \\ (\tau_{\rho\varphi})_{\rho=r} = 0 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \frac{A}{r^2} + 2C = 0$$

位移边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} (u_{\rho})_{\rho=R} = -\Delta \\ (u_{\varphi})_{\rho=R} = 0 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} H = I = K = 0 \\ -(1+\mu)\frac{A}{R} + 2(1-\mu)CR = -E\Delta \end{cases}$$

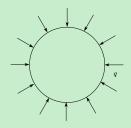
(4). 应力边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} (\sigma_{\rho})_{\rho=R} = 0 \\ (\tau_{\rho\varphi})_{\rho=R} = 0 \end{cases} \implies \frac{A}{R^2} + 2C = 0$$

位移边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} (u_{\rho})_{\rho=r} = -\Delta \\ (u_{\varphi})_{\rho=r} = 0 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} H = I = K = 0 \\ -(1+\mu)\frac{A}{r} + 2(1-\mu)Cr = -E\Delta \end{cases}$$

例 4.5 实心圆盘在 $\rho=r$ 的圆周上受有均布压力q的作用, 试求其应力分量。



解 平面轴对称应用问题, 应力通解为:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\rho} = \frac{A}{\rho^2} + B(1 + 2\ln\rho) + 2C \\ \sigma_{\varphi} = -\frac{A}{\rho^2} + B(3 + 2\ln\rho) + 2C \\ \tau_{\rho\varphi} = 0 \end{cases}$$

应力的有界性,圆盘中心处($p_0 = 0$)处的应力值应当有界,不能是无限大的故A = 0B = 0

应力边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} (\sigma_{\rho})_{\rho=r} = -q \\ (\tau_{\rho\varphi})_{\rho=r} = 0 \end{cases} \implies C = -\frac{q}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\rho} = \sigma_{\varphi} = -q \\ \tau_{\rho\varphi} = 0 \end{cases}$$

故实心圆盘的应力解答:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\rho} = \sigma_{\varphi} = -q \\ \tau_{\rho\varphi} = 0 \end{cases}$$

压力隧洞 4.7

问题描述: 圆筒埋在无限大弹性体中, 受有均布内压力q, 设圆筒和无限大弹性体 的弹性常数分别为 $E, \mu, \pi E', \mu'$

问题本质:本题是两个圆筒的接触问题,两个圆筒均为轴对称问题(平面应变问 题),因为不符合均匀性假定,必须分别采用两个轴对称解答。

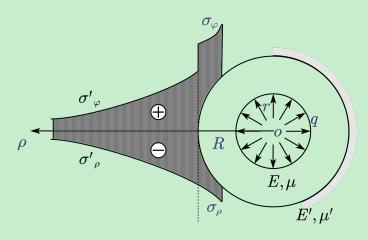


图 **5:** n < 1

不管是内圆筒还是外弹性体,都有贯穿孔道,属于多连体,故需要考虑位移单值条件有B=0,B'=0。

内圆筒应力表达式:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\rho} = \frac{A}{\rho^2} + 2C \\ \sigma_{\varphi} = -\frac{A}{\rho^2} + 2C \end{cases}$$

无限大弹性体应力表达式:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma'_{\rho} = \frac{A'}{\rho^2} + 2C' \\ \sigma'_{\varphi} = -\frac{A'}{\rho^2} + 2C' \end{cases}$$

根据圣维南原理,离内圆筒的无穷远处的应力应为零。并且圆筒和无限大弹性体的接触面上的应力应当相等则边界条件为:

$$\begin{cases} (\sigma_{\rho})_{\rho=r} = -q \\ (\sigma'_{\rho})_{\rho\to\infty} = 0 \\ (\sigma_{\rho})_{\rho=R} = (\sigma'_{\rho})_{\rho=R} \end{cases}$$

即:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{A}{r^2} + 2C = -q \\ C' = 0 \\ \frac{A}{R^2} + 2C = \frac{A'}{R^2} + 2C' \end{cases}$$

在接触面上圆筒和无限大弹性体应当具有相同的位移,得:

$$\left(u_{\rho}\right)_{\rho=R} = \left(u_{\rho}'\right)_{\rho=R}$$

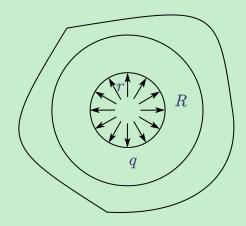
即:

$$\frac{1+\mu}{E}\left[2\left(1-2\mu\right)CR-\frac{A}{R}\right]+I\cos\varphi+K\sin\varphi=\frac{1+\mu'}{E'}\left[2\left(1-2\mu'\right)C'R-\frac{A'}{R}\right]+I'\cos\varphi+K'\sin\varphi$$

因为在接触面的任意一点都要满足上式,则有:

$$\frac{1+\mu}{E} \left[2(1-2\mu)CR - \frac{A}{R} \right] = \frac{1+\mu'}{E'} \left[2(1-2\mu')C'R - \frac{A'}{R} \right]$$

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{\rho} = -q \frac{[1+(1-2\mu)n] \frac{R^{2}}{\rho^{2}} - (1-n)}{[1+(1-2\mu)n] \frac{R^{2}}{r^{2}} - (1-n)} \\
\sigma_{\rho} = q \frac{[1+(1-2\mu)n] \frac{R^{2}}{\rho^{2}} + (1-n)}{[1+(1-2\mu)n] \frac{R^{2}}{r^{2}} - (1-n)} \\
\sigma'_{\rho} = -\sigma'_{\varphi} = -q \frac{2(1-\mu)n \frac{R^{2}}{\rho^{2}}}{[1+(1-2\mu)n] \frac{R^{2}}{r^{2}} - (1-n)}
\end{cases} (30)$$



例 4.6 设有一刚体,具有半径R圆柱形孔道,孔道内放置外半径为R,内半径为r的圆筒,圆筒受均布压力q,试求出圆筒的应力。

解 圆筒轴对称应变问题的通解为:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\rho} = \frac{A}{\rho^2} + 2C \\ \sigma_{\varphi} = -\frac{A}{\rho^2} + 2C \\ \tau_{\rho\varphi} = 0 \end{cases}$$

位移通解:

$$\begin{cases} u_{\rho} = \frac{1+\mu}{E} \left[-\frac{A}{\rho} + 2(1-2\mu)C\rho \right] + I\cos\varphi + K\sin\varphi \\ u_{\varphi} = H\rho - I\sin\varphi + K\cos\varphi \end{cases}$$

应力边界条件:

$$(\sigma_{\rho})_{\rho=r} = -q$$

刚体是不可形变的, 它能起到限制圆筒外边界径向位移的作用, 因此位移边界条件:

$$(u_{\rho})_{\rho=R}=0$$

解得:

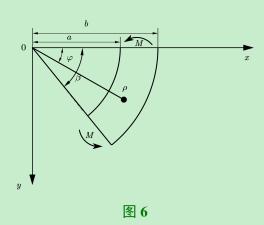
$$\begin{cases} A = \frac{-q}{\frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{1-2\mu} \frac{1}{R^2}} \\ C = \frac{-q}{2R^2 \left(\frac{1-2\mu}{r^2} + \frac{1}{R^2}\right)} \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \sigma_\rho = \frac{\frac{1-2\mu}{\rho^2} + \frac{1}{R^2}}{\frac{1-2\mu}{r^2} + \frac{1}{R^2}} q \\ \sigma_\varphi = \frac{\frac{1-2\mu}{1-2\mu} + \frac{1}{R^2}}{\frac{1-2\mu}{r^2} + \frac{1}{R^2}} q \end{cases}$$

注 本题不能按照压力隧洞的方式求解,因为在外部与圆筒相接触的是一个刚体,而刚体是不能引用弹性力学的解答

4.8 曲梁的纯弯曲

4.8.1 问题及其描述

矩形截面曲梁: 内半径为a,外半径为b,在两端受有大小相等而转向相反的力偶M作用(梁的厚度为一个单位): a为曲梁的曲率转中心,两端面间极角为 β ,



梁的全部边界都没有剪力。

在梁的内外两面,边界要求: $(\sigma_{\rho})_{\rho=a} = 0, (\sigma_{\rho})_{\rho=b} = 0$ 代入应力通解得:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{A}{a^2} + B(1 + \ln 2a) + 2C = 0\\ \frac{A}{b^2} + B(1 + \ln 2b) + 2C = 0 \end{cases}$$

根据圣维南原理,环向正应力 σ_{φ} 的主矢量应当为零,并合成弯矩M,因此要求:

$$\int_{a}^{b} \sigma_{\varphi} d\rho = 0, \int_{a}^{b} \rho \sigma_{\varphi} d\rho = M$$

可求得:

$$-\left(\Phi\right)_{a}^{b}=M$$

即

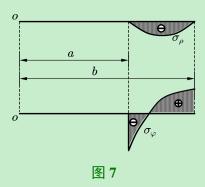
$$-\left(A\ln\frac{b}{a} + Bb^{2}\ln b + Cb^{2} + D\right) + \left(A\ln a + Ba^{2}\ln a + Ca^{2} + D\right) = -M$$
令 $N = \left(\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} - 1\right)^{2} - 4\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}}\left(\ln\frac{b}{a}\right)^{2}$: 可得:

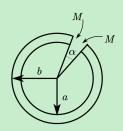
$$\begin{cases} A = \frac{4M}{N} \frac{b^2}{a^2} \ln \frac{b}{a} \\ B = \frac{2M}{a^2 N} \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1 \right) \\ C = -\frac{M}{a^2 N} \left[\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1 + 2 \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} \ln b - \ln a \right) \right] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{\rho} = -\frac{4M}{Na^{2}} \left(\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} \ln \frac{b}{\rho} + \ln \frac{\rho}{a} - \frac{b^{2}}{\rho^{2}} \ln \frac{b}{a} \right) \\
\sigma_{\varphi} = \frac{4M}{Na^{2}} \left(\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} - 1 - \frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} \ln \frac{b}{\rho} - \ln \frac{\rho}{a} - \frac{b^{2}}{\rho^{2}} \ln \frac{b}{a} \right) \\
\tau_{\rho\varphi} = 0
\end{cases} (31)$$

注

- (1). $\rho = a, \sigma_{\varphi}$ 取得最大值。
- (2). 中性轴($\sigma_{\varphi}=0$ 距内侧纤维较近,离外侧较远,中心轴不在过截面形心。
- (3). 与材料力学比较, σ_{φ} 关于截面不再成双曲线分布,但曲率不大时这种情况影响较小,挤压应力 σ_{φ} 实际不为零。





解 要使该圆环焊成一整环,需在两端加上一对平衡力矩M,使其产生环向位移 δ = $\rho \alpha$ 由两端受力偶作用时环向位移计算式

$$u_{\varphi} = \frac{4B}{E}\rho\varphi + H\rho - I\sin\varphi + K\cos\varphi$$

可得:

$$u_{\varphi}|_{\varphi=2\pi} - u_{\varphi}|_{\varphi=0} = \frac{8B\rho\pi}{E} = \delta = \rho\alpha \Rightarrow B = \frac{E\alpha}{8\pi}$$

代入B的计算式

$$B = \frac{2M}{a^2N} \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1 \right)$$

得:

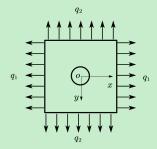
$$M = \frac{E\alpha a^4 N}{16\pi \left(b^2 - a^2\right)}$$

4.9 圆孔的孔口应力集中

背景:工程结构中常开设孔口,最简单的为圆孔,本节研究"小圆孔孔口应力集中问题"

小孔的条件:

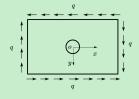
- (1). 孔口尺寸《弹性体尺寸,孔口引起的应力扰动局限于小范围内。
- (2). 孔边距边界较远(>1.5倍孔口尺寸),孔口与边界互不干扰。



应力分量:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\rho} = \frac{q_1 + q_2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{\rho^2} \right) + \frac{q_1 - q_2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{\rho^2} \right) \left(1 - 3\frac{a^2}{\rho^2} \right) \cos 2\varphi \\ \sigma_{\varphi} = \frac{q_1 + q_2}{2} \left(1 + \frac{a^2}{\rho^2} \right) - \frac{q_1 - q_2}{2} \left(1 + 3\frac{a^2}{\rho^2} \right) \cos 2\varphi \\ \tau_{\varphi\rho} = -\frac{q_1 - q_2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{\rho^2} \right) \left(1 + 3\frac{a^2}{\rho^2} \right) \sin 2\varphi \end{cases}$$

例 4.8 在薄板距边界较远的某一点处,应力分量为 $\sigma_x = \sigma_y = 0$, $\tau_{xy} = q$ 如该处有一小圆孔,试求孔边的最大正应力。



解 经过等效转换可将问题转化为下问题

则

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\rho} = -q \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{\rho^2}\right) \left(1 - 3\frac{a^2}{\rho^2}\right) \cos 2\varphi \\ \sigma_{\varphi} = -q \left(1 + 3\frac{a^4}{\rho^4}\right) \cos 2\varphi \\ \tau_{\rho\varphi} = -a \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{\rho^2}\right) \left(1 + 3\frac{a^2}{\rho^2}\right) \sin 2\varphi \end{cases}$$

 $将\rho = a$ 代入得

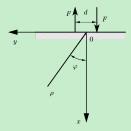
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\rho} = 0 \\ \sigma_{\varphi} = -4q \cos 2\varphi \\ \tau_{\rho\varphi} = 0 \end{cases}$$

则孔边最大应力为

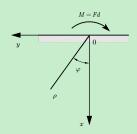
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\rho} = 0 \\ \sigma_{\varphi} = \pm 4q \\ \tau_{\rho\varphi} = 0 \end{cases}$$

4.10 楔形体问题-受集中力F作用

例 4.9 如图所示,半无限平面体在边界上受有两条等值反向间距为d的等中力作用,单位宽度上集中力的值为F,设间距距d很小,试求其应力分量。



解 原问题可以转化为



$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\rho} = \frac{2M \sin 2\varphi}{(\sin \alpha - \alpha \cos \alpha)\rho^{2}} \\ \sigma_{\varphi} = 0 \\ \tau_{\rho\varphi} = -\frac{M(\cos 2\varphi - \cos \alpha)}{(\sin 2\alpha - \alpha \cos \alpha)\rho^{2}} \end{cases}$$

 $\alpha = \pi$ 代入:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\rho} = \frac{2M \sin 2\varphi}{\pi \rho^2} \\ \sigma_{\varphi} = 0 \\ \tau_{\rho\varphi} = -\frac{M(\cos 2\varphi + 1)}{\pi \rho^2} \end{cases}$$