

第八章 空间问题的解答

- 要点:
- (1) 按位移求解空间问题的基本方程
 - (2) 按位移求解空间问题的方法
 - (3) 按应力求解空间问题的基本方程及其应用
 - (4) 等截面直杆的扭转

主要内容

§ 8-1 按位移求解空间问题（3坐标系）

§ 8-2 半空间体受重力及均布压力

§ 空心圆球受均布压力

§ 8-3 半空间体在边界上受法向集中力

§ 半空间体在边界上受法向分布力

§ 8-4 按应力求解空间问题

半空间受法向集中力/
等截面直杆的纯弯曲（位移的确定）

§ 8-1

按位移求解空间问题

—— 基本方程

1. 按位移求解空间问题的基本思路

(1) 取位移分量为基本未知量:

$$u = u(x, y, z), \quad v = v(x, y, z), \quad w = w(x, y, z)$$

(2) 将基本方程 (15个), 都用位移分量 u 、 v 、 w 表示;

(3) 引入一些位移函数, 如: 位移势函数 ψ

$$u = \frac{1}{2G} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}, \quad v = \frac{1}{2G} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}, \quad w = \frac{1}{2G} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z}$$

代入位移表示的平衡微分方程, 求出 ψ , 再求其余各量。

变求解 u 、 v 、 w 三个一般函数, 为求 ψ 等特殊函数, 如调和函数。

2. 按位移求解空间问题的基本方程

平衡微分方程的位移表示：

将几何方程代入物理方程，有：

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_x &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \gamma_{yz} &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \\ \varepsilon_y &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \gamma_{zx} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \\ \varepsilon_z &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} & \gamma_{xy} &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\end{aligned}$$

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

2. 按位移求解空间问题的基本方程

平衡微分方程的位移表示：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_x = \frac{E}{1+\mu} \left(\frac{\mu}{1-2\mu} e + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \\ \sigma_y = \frac{E}{1+\mu} \left(\frac{\mu}{1-2\mu} e + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \\ \sigma_z = \frac{E}{1+\mu} \left(\frac{\mu}{1-2\mu} e + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau_{yz} = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) \\ \tau_{zx} = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) \\ \tau_{xy} = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \end{array} \right.$$

其中：
$$e = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$

将方程代入平衡微分方程（7-1），并整理可得：

$$\begin{cases} \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} \left(\frac{1}{1-2\mu} \frac{\partial e}{\partial x} + \nabla^2 u \right) + X = 0 \\ \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} \left(\frac{1}{1-2\mu} \frac{\partial e}{\partial y} + \nabla^2 v \right) + Y = 0 \\ \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} \left(\frac{1}{1-2\mu} \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} + \nabla^2 w \right) + Z = 0 \end{cases}$$

式中：

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

—— 空间问题的
Laplace 算子

用位移表示的平衡微分方程

边界条件的位移表示：

位移边界条件：

$$u_s = \bar{u}$$

$$v_s = \bar{v}$$

$$w_s = \bar{w}$$

应力边界条件：

$$\begin{cases} l(\sigma_x)_s + m(\tau_{yx})_s + n(\tau_{zx})_s = \bar{X} \\ l(\tau_{xy})_s + m(\sigma_y)_s + n(\tau_{zy})_s = \bar{Y} \\ l(\tau_{xz})_s + m(\tau_{yz})_s + n(\sigma_z)_s = \bar{Z} \end{cases}$$

总结：位移表示的平衡方程，与位移表示的边界条件，构成按位移求解空间问题的基本方程。

3. 按位移求解轴对称问题的基本方程（自习部分）

物理方程的位移表示：

轴对称问题的几何方程：

$$\varepsilon_r = \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial r}, \quad \varepsilon_\theta = \frac{u_r}{r}, \quad \varepsilon_z = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}, \quad \gamma_{zr} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial z}$$

将其代入轴对称问题的物理方程，有


$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \sigma_r &= \frac{E}{1+\mu} \left(\frac{\mu}{1-2\mu} e + \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial r} \right) \\ \sigma_\theta &= \frac{E}{1+\mu} \left(\frac{\mu}{1-2\mu} e + \frac{u_r}{r} \right) \\ \sigma_z &= \frac{E}{1+\mu} \left(\frac{\mu}{1-2\mu} e + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) \\ \tau_{zr} &= \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} \left(\frac{\partial u_r}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \right) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\text{其中：} \quad e = \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial r} + \frac{u_r}{r} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$

（轴对称问题的体积应变）

将上式代入轴对称问题的平衡微分方程，有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma_r}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \tau_{rz}}{\partial z} + \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta}{r} + K_r = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \tau_{rz}}{\partial r} + \frac{\tau_{rz}}{r} + Z = 0 \end{cases}$$


$$\begin{cases} \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} \left(\frac{1}{1-2\mu} \frac{\partial e}{\partial r} + \nabla^2 u_r - \frac{u_r}{r^2} \right) + K_r = 0 \\ \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} \left(\frac{1}{1-2\mu} \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} + \nabla^2 w \right) + Z = 0 \end{cases}$$

——用位移表示的轴对称问题的平衡微分方程

方程与边界条件，构成按位移求解轴对称问题的定解方程。

4. 按位移求解球对称问题的基本方程

球对称问题的几何方程：

$$\varepsilon_R = \frac{du_R}{dR}, \quad \varepsilon_T = \frac{u_R}{R}$$

将其代入物理方程（8-32），

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_R = \frac{E}{(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)} [(1-\mu)\varepsilon_R + 2\mu\varepsilon_T] \\ \sigma_T = \frac{E}{(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)} [\varepsilon_T + \mu\varepsilon_R] \end{cases}$$

得到：

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_R = \frac{E}{(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)} \left[(1-\mu) \frac{du_R}{dR} + 2\mu \frac{u_R}{R} \right] \\ \sigma_T = \frac{E}{(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)} \left[\frac{u_R}{R} + \mu \frac{du_R}{dR} \right] \end{cases}$$

将上式代入球对称问题的平衡方程（8-32），

$$\frac{d\sigma_R}{dR} + \frac{2}{R}(\sigma_R - \sigma_T) + K_R = 0$$

得到：

$$\frac{E(1-\mu)}{(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)} \left(\frac{d^2 u_R}{dR^2} + \frac{2}{R} \frac{du_R}{dR} - \frac{2}{R} u_R \right) + K_R = 0$$

—— 按位移求解球对称问题的基本方程

§ 8-2 半空间体受重力及均布压力

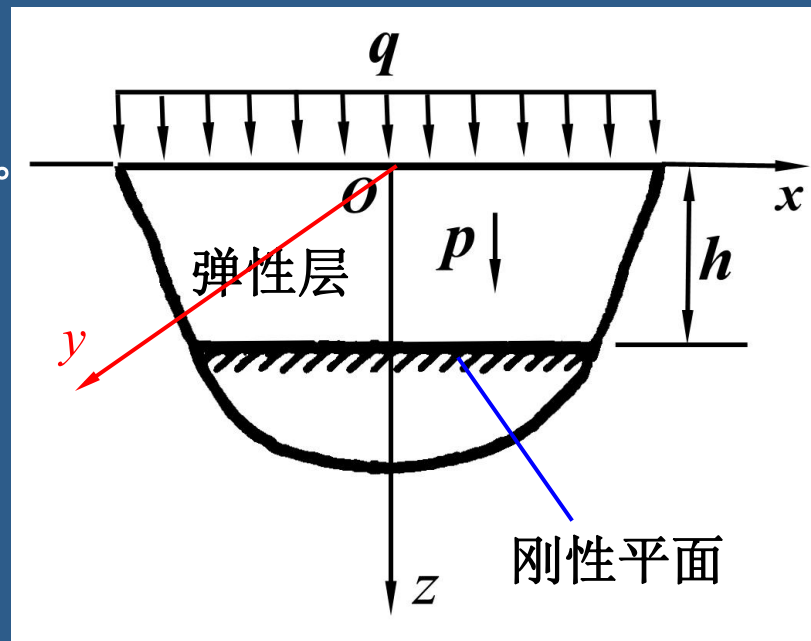
问题的描述:

半无限体 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{上表面自由;} \\ \text{下表面固定。} \end{array} \right.$ $x、y$ 方向无限扩展。

载荷 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1) \text{ 上表面: 均布压力 } q; \\ (2) \text{ 自重 (体力): } Z = p \end{array} \right.$

$$X = 0, Y = 0$$

求: 应力分量、位移分量。



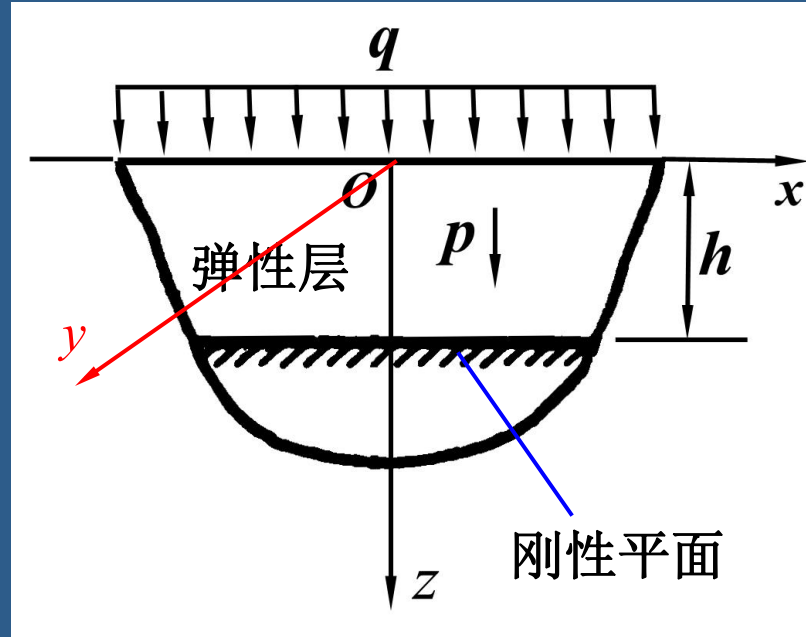
问题的求解:

- 分析** (1) 几何对称, 载荷对称, 对称轴为 z 轴。—— 轴对称问题
即: 沿 z 轴所切的平面, 其受力情况相同, 均为对称平面。
- (2) 整个自由面上载荷均匀分布, 可推断: 水平方向的各点位移相同。
 \because 无穷远处水平方向位移为零, \therefore 可假设:

$$u = v \equiv 0, \quad w = w(z) \quad (\mathbf{a})$$

考察位移形式的平衡方程，求 $w(z)$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} \left(\frac{1}{1-2\mu} \frac{\partial e}{\partial x} + \nabla^2 u \right) + X = 0 \\ \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} \left(\frac{1}{1-2\mu} \frac{\partial e}{\partial y} + \nabla^2 v \right) + Y = 0 \\ \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} \left(\frac{1}{1-2\mu} \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} + \nabla^2 w \right) + Z = 0 \end{cases} \quad (9-2)$$



式中： $e = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = \frac{dw}{dz}$, $\frac{\partial e}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial e}{\partial y} = 0$, $\frac{\partial e}{\partial z} = \frac{d^2 w}{dz^2}$,

$$\nabla^2 u = \nabla^2 v = 0, \quad \nabla^2 w = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} = \frac{d^2 w}{dz^2}, \quad X = Y = 0,$$

显然，方程的前两式自然满足，而第三式变为：

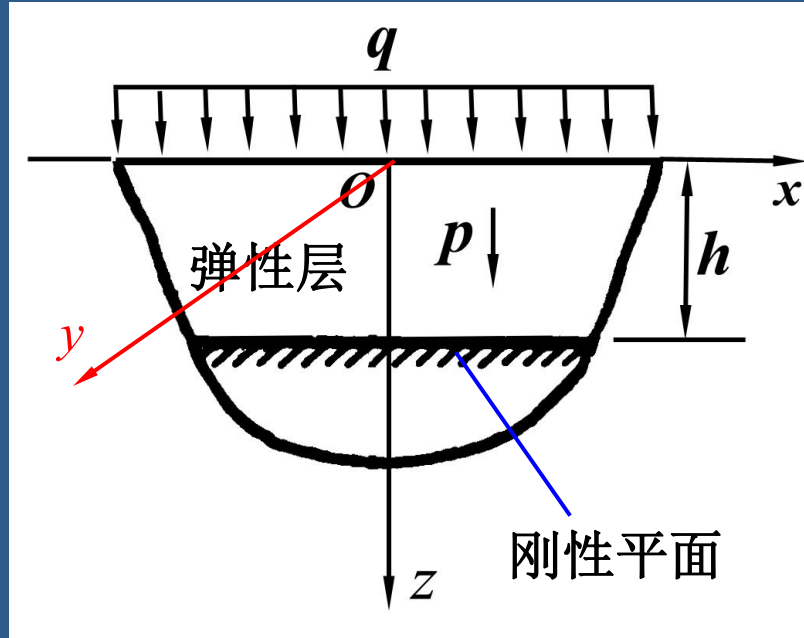
$$\frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} \left(\frac{1}{1-2\mu} \frac{d^2 w}{dz^2} + \frac{d^2 w}{dz^2} \right) + p = 0 \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{dz^2} = -\frac{(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)}{E(1-\mu)} p \quad (b)$$

积分得:

$$\frac{dw}{dz} = -\frac{(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)}{E(1-\mu)} p(z+A) \quad (c)$$

$$w = -\frac{(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)}{2E(1-\mu)} p(z+A)^2 + B$$



(d)

式中: A 、 B 为积分常数, 由边界条件确定。

由边界条件确定常数 A 、 B

应力边界条件:

$$(1) \quad \sigma_z|_{z=0} = -q, \quad (2) \quad w|_{z=h} = 0$$

将其代入应力分量表达式:

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_y = \frac{E}{1+\mu} \frac{\mu}{1-2\mu} e = \frac{E}{1+\mu} \frac{\mu}{1-2\mu} \frac{dw}{dz} = -\frac{E}{1-\mu} \frac{\mu}{1-2\mu} p(z+A)$$

$$\sigma_x = \frac{E}{1+\mu} \left(\frac{\mu}{1-2\mu} e + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\sigma_y = \frac{E}{1+\mu} \left(\frac{\mu}{1-2\mu} e + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\sigma_z = \frac{E}{1+\mu} \left(\frac{\mu}{1-2\mu} e + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = \sigma_y = -\frac{\mu}{1-\mu} p(z+A) \\ \sigma_z = -p(z+A) \\ \tau_{yz} = \tau_{zx} = \tau_{xy} = 0 \end{cases}$$

(e)

由: $\sigma_z|_{z=0} = -q$, 得

$$\sigma_z|_{z=0} = -p(0+A) = -q \quad \longrightarrow \quad A = \frac{q}{p}$$

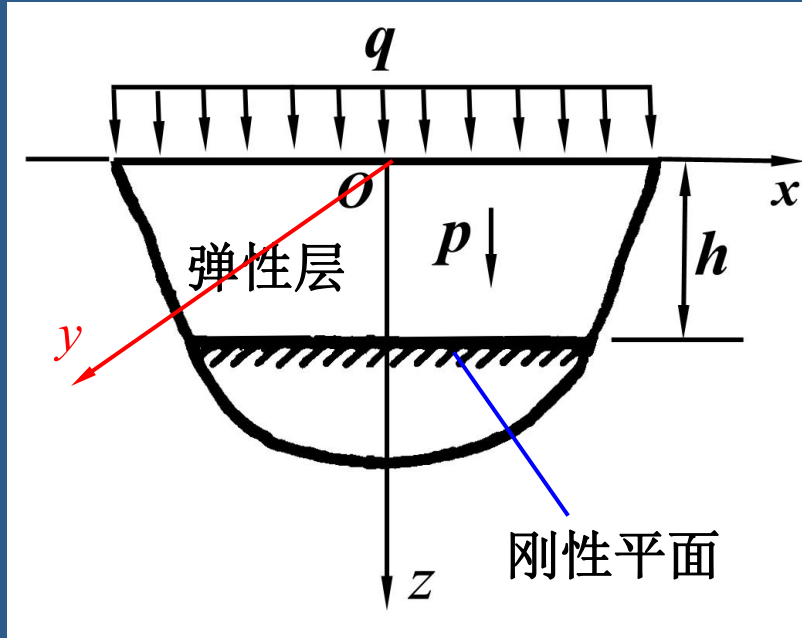
代回式 (e), 有

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = \sigma_y = -\frac{\mu}{1-\mu} (q + pz) \\ \sigma_z = -(q + pz) \\ \tau_{yz} = \tau_{zx} = \tau_{xy} = 0 \end{cases}$$

(f)

代回式 (d), 有

$$w = -\frac{(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)}{2E(1-\mu)} p \left(z + \frac{q}{p}\right)^2 + B \quad (g)$$



再利用位移边界条件:

$$w|_{z=h} = 0$$

即:

$$-\frac{(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)}{2E(1-\mu)} p \left(h + \frac{q}{p}\right)^2 + B = 0$$



$$B = \frac{(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)}{2E(1-\mu)} p \left(h + \frac{q}{p}\right)^2$$

$$w = -\frac{(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)}{E(1-\mu)} \left[q(h-z) + \frac{p}{2}(h^2 - z^2) \right] \quad (\text{h})$$

式 (f) 和式 (h) 满足问题的所有定解条件，即该问题的正确解

讨论：

$$(1) \quad w_{\max} = w|_{z=0} = -\frac{(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)}{E(1-\mu)} \left[qh + \frac{p}{2}h^2 \right] \quad \text{—— 地表沉陷}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{\sigma_x}{\sigma_z} = \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_z} = \frac{u}{1-\mu} \quad \text{—— 常数（土力学中，称为侧压系数）。}$$

反应水平应力与垂直应力的比。

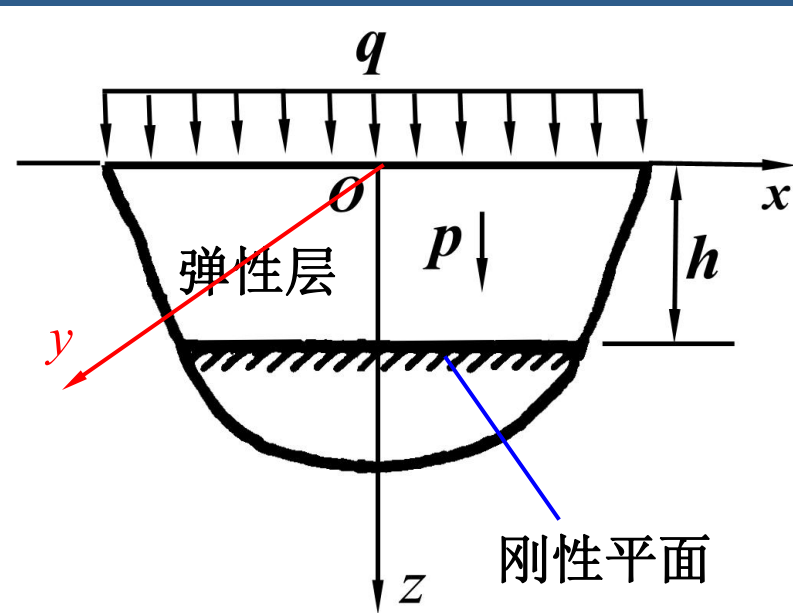
(3) 问题的适用性

h 与物体的结构、材质有关。

$$\sigma_x =$$

$$\sigma_z =$$

$$\tau_{yz} =$$



(4) 若 $p = 0$, 有

$$\frac{d^2 w}{dz^2} = 0, \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} w = Az + B \\ e = \frac{dw}{dz} = A \end{cases}$$

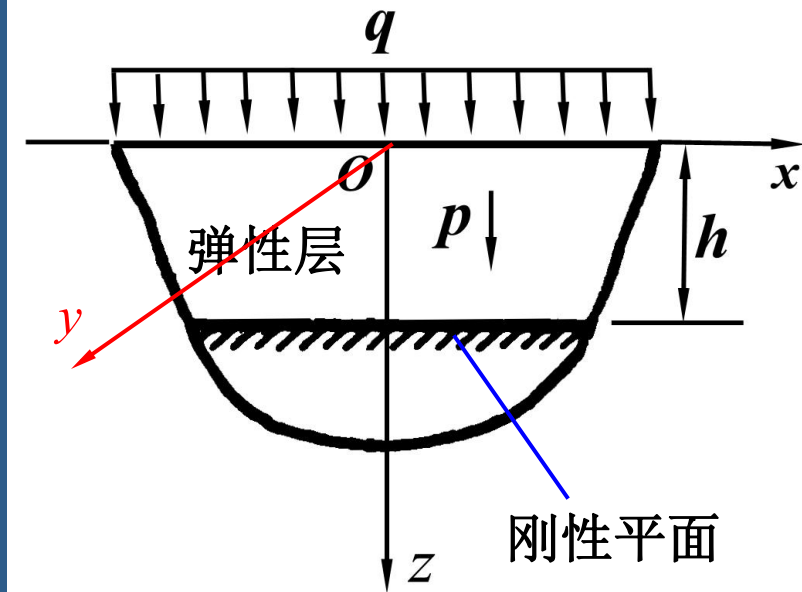
此时, 应力分量:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = \sigma_y = \frac{E}{1+\mu} \left(\frac{\mu}{1-2\mu} A \right) \\ \sigma_z = \frac{E}{1+\mu} \left(\frac{\mu}{1-2\mu} A + A \right) \\ \tau_{yz} = \tau_{zx} = \tau_{xy} = 0 \end{cases}$$

利用边界条件: $\sigma_z|_{z=0} = -q$, 可得

$$A = -\frac{(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)}{E(1-\mu)} q$$

代入前式, 得



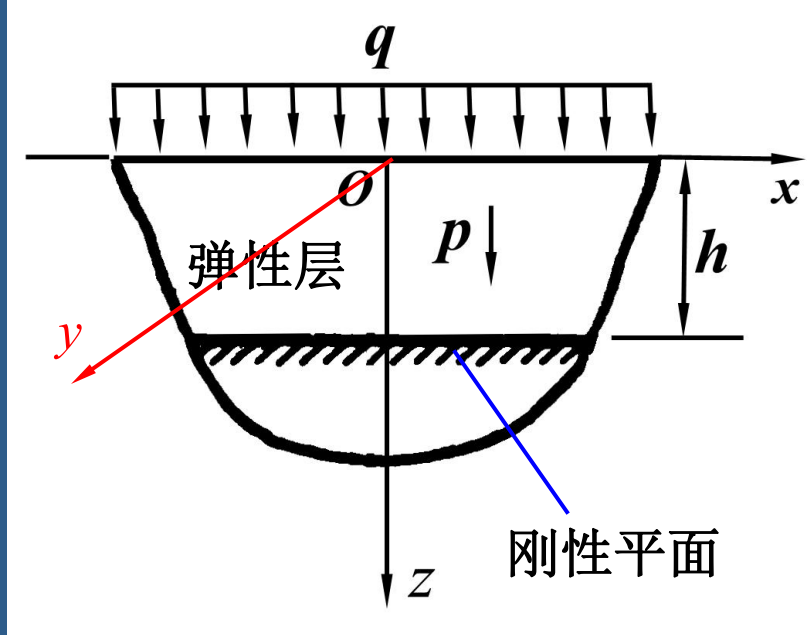
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = \sigma_y = -\frac{\mu}{1-\mu} q \\ \sigma_z = -q \\ \tau_{yz} = \tau_{zx} = \tau_{xy} = 0 \end{cases}$$

利用边界条件: $w|_{z=h} = 0$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} w|_{z=h} &= Az|_{z=h} + B = 0 \\ B &= \frac{q(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)}{E(1-\mu)} h \quad \rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$w = \frac{q(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)}{E(1-\mu)}(h-z)$$

$$w_{\max} = w|_{z=0} = \frac{q(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)}{E(1-\mu)}h$$



§ 空心圆球受均布压力

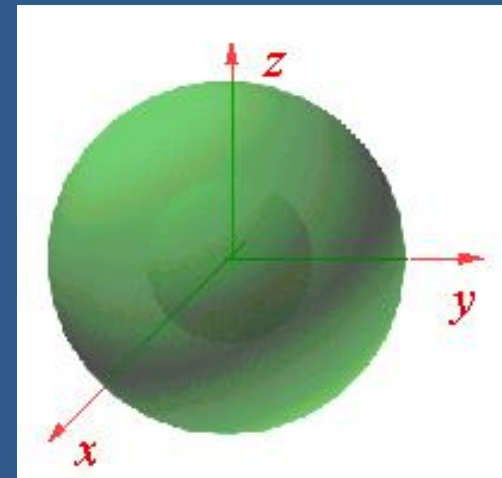
问题的描述:

$$\frac{E(1-\mu)}{(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)} \left(\frac{d^2 u_R}{dR^2} + \frac{2}{R} \frac{du_R}{dR} - \frac{2}{R} u_R \right) + K_R = 0$$

空心圆球: 内径为 a , 外径为 b ;

载荷: $\begin{cases} \text{内表面受均布压力 } q_a \text{ 作用;} \\ \text{内表面受均布压力 } q_b \text{ 作用;} \\ \text{体力不计。} \end{cases}$ —— 球对称问题

求: 应力分量和位移分量。



问题的求解:

当体力不计, $K_R = 0$ 时, 球对称问题位移形式的平衡方程为

$$\frac{d^2 u_R}{dR^2} + \frac{2}{R} \frac{du_R}{dR} - \frac{2}{R} u_R = 0$$

—— Euler 齐次变系数常微分方程

其解为:

$$u_R = AR + \frac{B}{R^2} \quad (\text{a})$$

应力分量:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_R = \frac{E}{(1-2\mu)} A - \frac{2E}{1+\mu} \frac{B}{R^3} \\ \sigma_T = \frac{E}{(1-2\mu)} A + \frac{2E}{1+\mu} \frac{B}{R^3} \end{cases} \quad (\text{b})$$
$$\quad \quad \quad (\text{c})$$

式中: 常数 A 、 B 由边界条件确定。

应力分量:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_R = \frac{E}{(1-2\mu)} A - \frac{2E}{1+\mu} \frac{B}{R^3} \end{array} \right. \quad (b)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_T = \frac{E}{(1-2\mu)} A + \frac{2E}{1+\mu} \frac{B}{R^3} \end{array} \right. \quad (c)$$

边界条件为:

$$\sigma_R|_{R=a} = -q_a, \quad \sigma_R|_{R=b} = -q_b$$

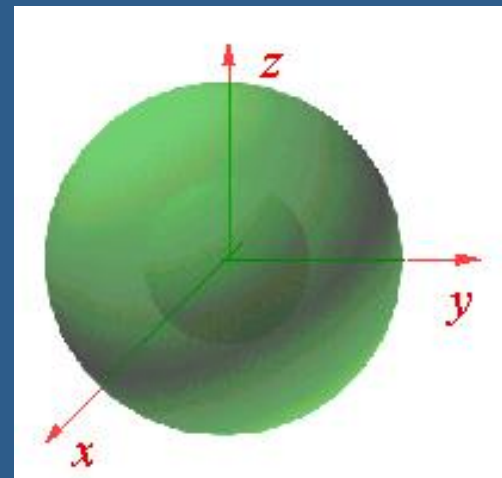
将式 (b) 代入, 得:

$$\frac{E}{(1-2\mu)} A - \frac{2E}{1+\mu} \frac{B}{a^3} = -q_a \quad \frac{E}{(1-2\mu)} A - \frac{2E}{1+\mu} \frac{B}{b^3} = -q_b$$

求解得:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = \frac{a^3 q_a - b^3 q_b}{E(b^3 - a^3)} (1-2\mu), \\ B = \frac{a^3 b^3 (q_a - q_b)}{2E(b^3 - a^3)} (1+\mu) \end{array} \right. \quad (d)$$

将其代入位移分量表达式, 有



径向位移:

$$u_R = \frac{(1+\mu)R}{E} \left[\frac{\frac{b^3}{2R^3} + \frac{1-2\mu}{1+\mu}}{\frac{b^3}{a^3} - 1} q_a - \frac{\frac{a^3}{2R^3} + \frac{1-2\mu}{1+\mu}}{1 - \frac{b^3}{a^3}} q_b \right] \quad (\text{e})$$

将其代入应力分量表达式 (b) (c), 有:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \sigma_R &= -\frac{\frac{b^3}{R^3} - 1}{\frac{b^3}{a^3} - 1} q_a - \frac{1 - \frac{a^3}{R^3}}{1 - \frac{b^3}{a^3}} q_b, \\ \sigma_T &= \frac{\frac{b^3}{2R^3} + 1}{\frac{b^3}{a^3} - 1} q_a - \frac{1 + \frac{a^3}{2R^3}}{1 - \frac{b^3}{a^3}} q_b \end{aligned} \right. \quad (\text{f})$$

∵ 不存在各坐标方向的剪应力, ∴ 上述径向应力与切向应力即为主应力。

讨论：(1) 若只有内压 q ，则

$$u_R = \frac{(1+\mu)R}{E} \frac{\frac{b^3}{2R^3} + \frac{1-2\mu}{1+\mu}}{\frac{b^3}{a^3} - 1} q_a = \frac{(1+\mu)qR}{E} \frac{\frac{1}{2R^3} + \frac{1-2\mu}{1+\mu} \frac{1}{b^3}}{\frac{1}{a^3} - \frac{1}{b^3}}$$
$$\sigma_R = -\frac{\frac{b^3}{R^3} - 1}{\frac{b^3}{a^3} - 1} q = -\frac{\frac{1}{R^3} - \frac{1}{b^3}}{\frac{1}{a^3} - \frac{1}{b^3}} q, \quad \sigma_T = \frac{\frac{b^3}{2R^3} + 1}{\frac{b^3}{a^3} - 1} q = \frac{\frac{1}{2R^3} + \frac{1}{b^3}}{\frac{1}{a^3} - \frac{1}{b^3}} q$$

(2) 若为无限大弹性体中有小孔，在孔内壁受有内压 q 作用，此时，只需将式中 $b \rightarrow \infty$ ，即可结果：

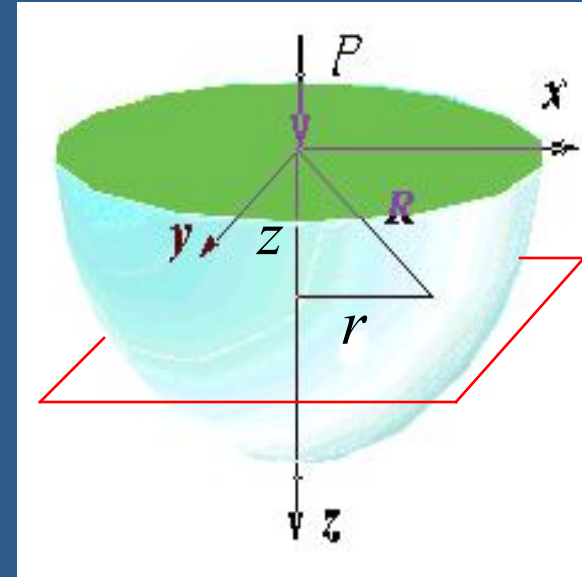
$$u_R = \frac{(1+\mu)qa^3}{2ER^2} \quad \sigma_R = -\frac{a^3}{R^3} q, \quad \sigma_T = \frac{a^3}{2R^3} q$$

- (a) 孔边发生 $q/2$ 切向拉应力，是引起脆性材料开裂破坏的原因。
- (b) 实际问题中， b 不一定要无穷大， $\therefore u_R$ 、 σ_R 、 σ_T 随 R 衰减很快。

§ 8-3 半空间体在边界上受法向集中力

1. 问题的描述:

- (1) **几何形状:** 半无限体; 如图建立坐标系。
- (2) **载荷:** 自由面上某一点作用一法向集中力 P
—— 空间轴对称问题
- (3) **边界条件:**



$$(a) \quad \begin{cases} (\sigma_z)_{z=0, r \neq 0} = 0, \\ (\tau_{zr})_{z=0, r \neq 0} = 0, \end{cases}$$

- (b) 任意水平面上, z 方向上应力的合力与力 P 平衡:

$$\int_0^{\infty} (2\pi r dr) \sigma_z + P = 0,$$

—— 由应力边界条件转换来的 平衡条件。

- (c) 无穷远处:

$$(\sigma_r)_{R \rightarrow \infty} = 0, \quad (\sigma_{\theta})_{R \rightarrow \infty} = 0, \quad (\sigma_z)_{R \rightarrow \infty} = 0, \quad (\tau_{zr})_{R \rightarrow \infty} = 0,$$

式中: $R = \sqrt{r^2 + z^2}$

—— 应力有限条件

2. 问题的求解:

(1) 拉甫 (Love) 位移函数 ζ 的引入:

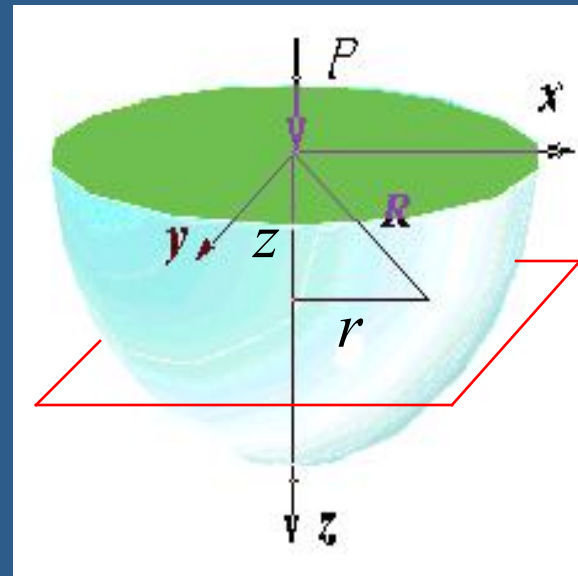
$$\zeta = \zeta(r, z)$$

方法: 因次 (量纲) 分析法

由应力分量式 (9-14) :

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \sigma_r &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\mu \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} \right) \zeta \\ \sigma_\theta &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\mu \nabla^2 - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) \zeta \\ \sigma_z &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left((2 - \mu) \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \zeta \\ \tau_{zr} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left((1 - \mu) \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \zeta \end{aligned} \right.$$

(9-14)



$$\sigma_r, \sigma_\theta, \sigma_z, \tau_{zr} \propto \begin{matrix} P, r, z(R) \\ (\text{N/m}^2) & (\text{N}) & (\text{m}) \end{matrix}$$

而 $\sigma_r, \sigma_\theta, \sigma_z, \tau_{zr}$ 与位移函数 ζ 为 3 阶偏导数关系, \therefore 位移函数 ζ 应为变量 r, z 或 R 的正一次幂的重调和函数。

初设位移函数 ζ 为:

$$\zeta = A_1 R = A_1 \sqrt{r^2 + z^2}$$

(2) 计算位移分量和应力分量:

将: $\zeta = A_1 R = A_1 \sqrt{r^2 + z^2}$ 代入位移分量式 (9-13) 和应力分量式 (9-14), 有

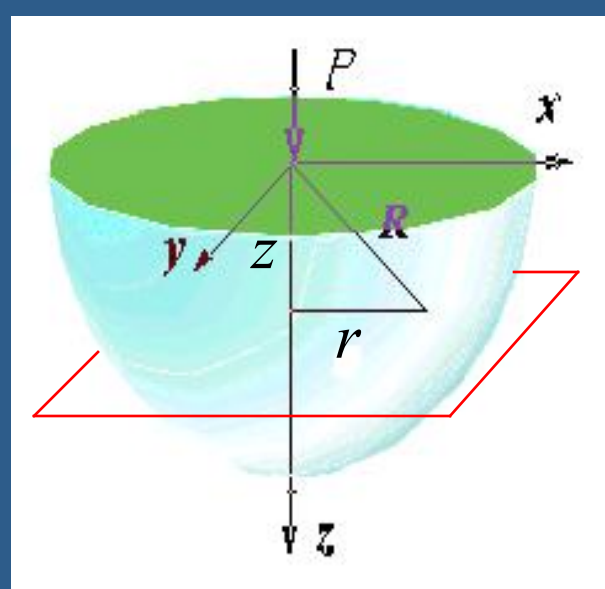
$$u_r = -\frac{1}{2G} \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial r \partial z} = \frac{A_1}{2G} \frac{rz}{(r^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{A_1}{2G} \frac{rz}{R^3}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{2G} \left(2(1-\mu) \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \zeta = \frac{A_1}{2G} \left(\frac{3-4\mu}{R} + \frac{z^2}{R^3} \right)$$

$$\sigma_r = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\mu \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} \right) \zeta = A_1 \left(\frac{(1-2\mu)z}{R^3} - \frac{3r^2 z}{R^5} \right)$$

$$\sigma_\theta = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\mu \nabla^2 - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) \zeta = A_1 \frac{(1-2\mu)z}{R^3},$$

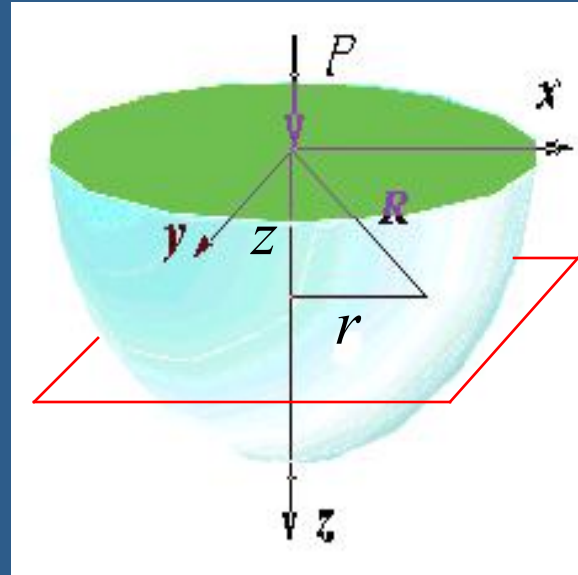
$$\sigma_z = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left((2-\mu) \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \zeta = -A_1 \left(\frac{(1-2\mu)z}{R^3} + \frac{3z^3}{R^5} \right)$$



(2) 计算位移分量和应力分量:

将: $\zeta = A_1 R = A_1 \sqrt{r^2 + z^2}$ 代入位移分量式 (9-13) 和应力分量式 (9-14), 有

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_r = \frac{A_1}{2G} \frac{rz}{R^3}, \quad w = \frac{A_1}{2G} \left(\frac{3-4\mu}{R} + \frac{z^2}{R^3} \right) \\ \sigma_r = A_1 \left(\frac{(1-2\mu)z}{R^3} - \frac{3r^2 z}{R^5} \right) \\ \sigma_\theta = A_1 \frac{(1-2\mu)z}{R^3}, \\ \sigma_z = -A_1 \left(\frac{(1-2\mu)z}{R^3} + \frac{3z^3}{R^5} \right) \\ \tau_{zr} = -A_1 \left(\frac{(1-2\mu)r}{R^3} + \frac{3rz^2}{R^5} \right) \end{array} \right. \quad (e)$$



(3) 边界条件讨论:

$$(1) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\sigma_r)_{R \rightarrow \infty} = 0, (\sigma_\theta)_{R \rightarrow \infty} = 0, \\ (\sigma_z)_{R \rightarrow \infty} = 0, (\tau_{zr})_{R \rightarrow \infty} = 0, \end{array} \right.$$

—— 满足

$$(2) (\sigma_z)_{z=0, r \neq 0} = 0, \quad \text{—— 满足}$$

$$(\tau_{zr})_{z=0, r \neq 0} = -\frac{A_1(1-\mu)}{r^2} \neq 0$$

—— 不满足 (f)

(3) 选取轴对称问题的位移势函数 $\psi(r, z)$

位移势函数 $\psi(r, z)$ 选取原则:

$$\begin{cases} \text{使得: } (\sigma_z)_{z=0, r \neq 0} = 0, \\ \text{使得: } (\tau_{zr})_{z=0, r \neq 0} \text{ 与 } (\tau_{zr})_{z=0, r \neq 0} = -\frac{A_1(1-\mu)}{r^2} \text{ 抵消} \end{cases}$$

$\psi(r, z)$ 选取方法: —— 因次分析法。

位移势函数 $\psi(r, z)$ 给出的应力分量:

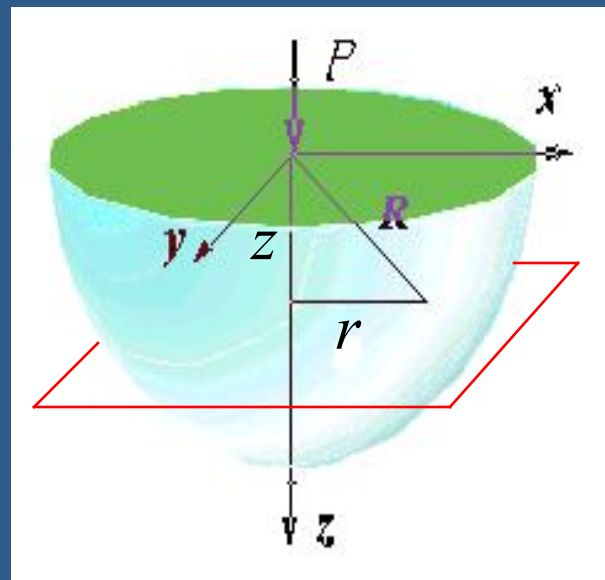
$$\sigma_r = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2}, \quad \sigma_\theta = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r}, \quad \sigma_z = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2}, \quad \tau_{zr} = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z \partial r} \quad (9-12)$$

$\psi(r, z)$ 应为 r 、 z 或 R 的零次幂的调和函数, 可取

$$\psi = A_2 \ln(R + z) \quad (g)$$

由式 (9-11) 得位移分量:

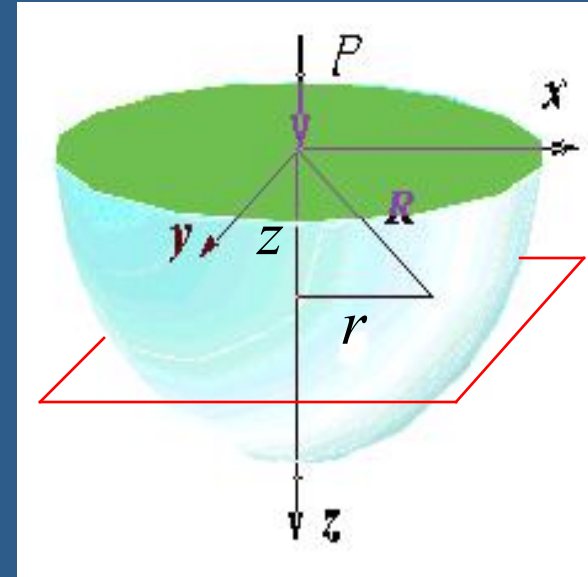
$$u_r = \frac{1}{2G} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} = \frac{A_2 r}{2GR(R + z)}, \quad w = \frac{1}{2G} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} = \frac{A_2}{2GR}$$



由式 (9-12) 得应力分量:

$$\sigma_r = A_2 \left[\frac{z}{R^3} - \frac{1}{R(R+z)} \right], \quad \sigma_\theta = \frac{A_2}{R(R+z)},$$

$$\sigma_z = -\frac{A_2 z}{R^3}, \quad \tau_{zr} = -\frac{A_2 r}{R^3} \quad (\text{h})$$



就结果 (h), 对边界条件考察, 显然有

(1) $(\sigma_r)_{R \rightarrow \infty} = 0, (\sigma_\theta)_{R \rightarrow \infty} = 0, (\sigma_z)_{R \rightarrow \infty} = 0, (\tau_{zr})_{R \rightarrow \infty} = 0,$ —— 满足

(2) $(\sigma_z)_{z=0, r \neq 0} = 0,$ —— 满足 $(\tau_{zr})_{z=0, r \neq 0} = -\frac{A_2}{r^2} \neq 0$ —— 不满足

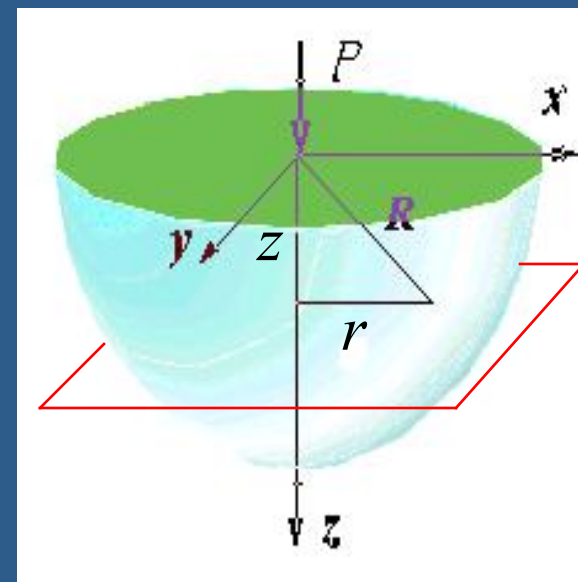
(4) 将两者结果叠加, 使其满足边界条件求出待定常数。

总位移:

$$u_r = \frac{A_1}{2G} \frac{rz}{R^3} + \frac{A_2 r}{2GR(R+z)}, \quad w = \frac{A_1}{2G} \left(\frac{3-4\mu}{R} + \frac{z^2}{R^3} \right) + \frac{A_2}{2GR}$$

总应力:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \sigma_r &= A_1 \left(\frac{(1-2\mu)z}{R^3} - \frac{3r^2 z}{R^5} \right) + A_2 \left[\frac{z}{R^3} - \frac{1}{R(R+z)} \right], \\ \sigma_\theta &= A_1 \frac{(1-2\mu)z}{R^3} + \frac{A_2}{R(R+z)}, \\ \sigma_z &= -A_1 \left(\frac{(1-2\mu)z}{R^3} + \frac{3z^3}{R^5} \right) - \frac{A_2 z}{R^3}, \\ \tau_{zr} &= -A_1 \left(\frac{(1-2\mu)r}{R^3} + \frac{3rz^2}{R^5} \right) - \frac{A_2 r}{R^3} \end{aligned} \right.$$



由边界条件: $(\tau_{zr})_{z=0, r \neq 0} = 0,$

$$-A_1 \frac{(1-2\mu)r}{R^3} - \frac{A_2 r}{R^3} = 0$$

$$\longrightarrow -A_1(1-2\mu) - A_2 = 0$$

$$\longrightarrow A_1 = -\frac{A_2}{(1-2\mu)}$$

$$\sigma_z = -A_2 \frac{3z^3}{(1-2\mu)R^5}$$

$$\sigma_z = -A_2 \frac{3z^3}{(1-2\mu)R^5}$$

由平衡条件: $\int_0^\infty (2\pi r dr) \sigma_z + P = 0,$

$$-2\pi A_2 \int_0^\infty \left[\frac{3z^3}{(1-2\mu)(r^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} \right] r dr + P = 0,$$

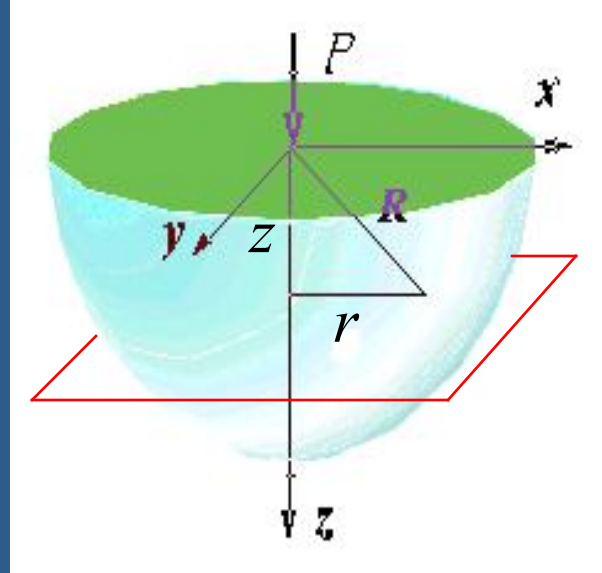
求得: $A_2 = -\frac{(1-2\mu)}{2\pi} P, \quad A_1 = \frac{P}{2\pi}$

5. 结果:

位移分量:

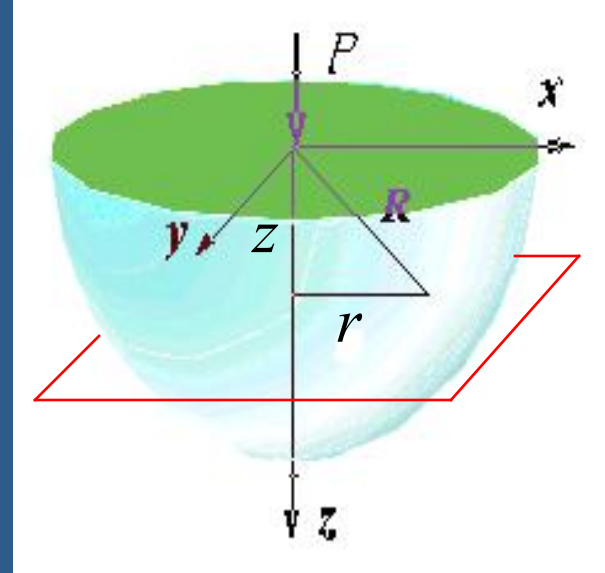
$$\begin{cases} u_r = \frac{(1+\mu)P}{2\pi ER} \left[\frac{rz}{R^2} - \frac{(1-2\mu)r}{(R+z)} \right], \\ w = \frac{(1+\mu)P}{2\pi ER} \left[2(1-\mu) + \frac{z^2}{R^2} \right] \end{cases}$$

(8-6)



应力分量:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \sigma_r &= \frac{P}{2\pi R^2} \left(\frac{(1-2\mu)R}{R+z} - \frac{3r^2 z}{R^3} \right), \\ \sigma_\theta &= \frac{(1-2\mu)P}{2\pi R^2} \left(\frac{z}{R} - \frac{R}{R+z} \right), \\ \sigma_z &= -\frac{3Pz^3}{2\pi R^5}, \quad \tau_{zr} = \tau_{rz} = -\frac{3Prz^2}{2\pi R^5} \end{aligned} \right. \quad (8-7)$$



讨论: (1) $R \rightarrow \infty$, 各应力分量趋于零; $R \rightarrow 0$ 各应力分量无限大

(2) 水平截面应力与弹性常数无关, 其它应力随波松比变化

(3) 水平截面全应力, 都指向集中力作用点

小结:

(1) 求解的方法步骤:

- (a) 由因次分析法引入拉甫 (Love) 位移函数 ζ ;
- (b) 计算位移分量和应力分量, 并考察边界条件的满足情况, 确定是否需要增设位移势函数 $\psi(r, z)$ 。
- (c) 由因次分析法引入位移势函数 $\psi(r, z)$, 并计算相应的应力与位移分量;
- (d) 将两者的应力与位移分量叠加, 由边界条件确定待定常数, 最后得解答;

(2) Love位移函数 ζ 和位移势函数 $\psi(r, z)$ 的选取不是唯一的;

如可选取: $\zeta = A[R - z \ln(z + R)]$

(3) 水平边界上任一点的垂直位移:

$$w|_{z=0} = \frac{(1 - \mu^2)P}{\pi E r}$$

$$w = \frac{(1 + \mu)P}{2\pi E R} \left[2(1 - \mu) + \frac{z^2}{R^2} \right]$$

—— 所谓地表沉陷计算公式。

§ 半空间体在边界上受法向分布力

1. 问题

在自由表面某区域内（半径为 a 的圆域）作用有均布压力 q ，求：表面某点的垂直位移和体内的应力分布。

2. 求解

方法：利用法向集中力作用的结果叠加求解。

(1) 力作用域外一点 M 的垂直位移

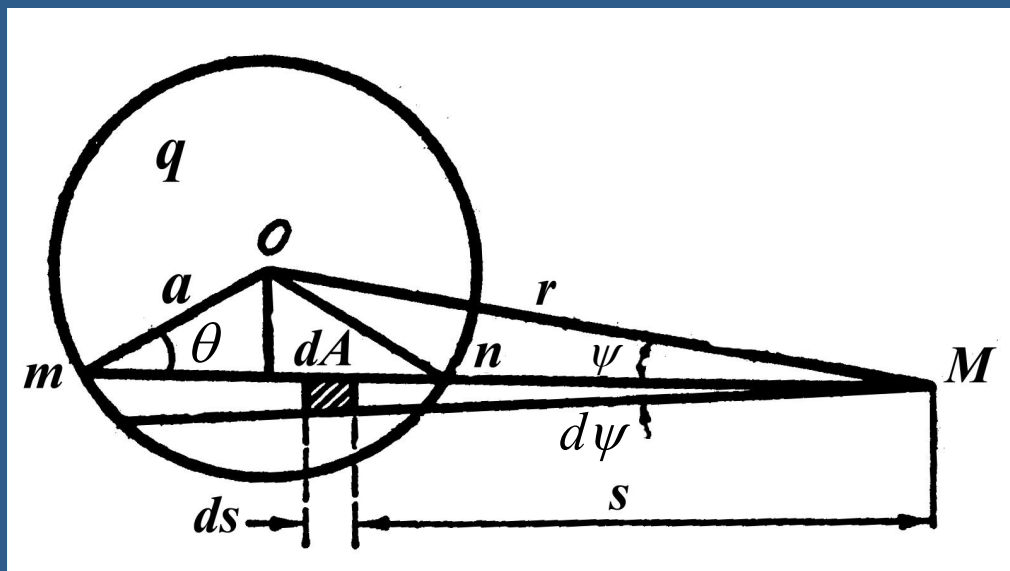
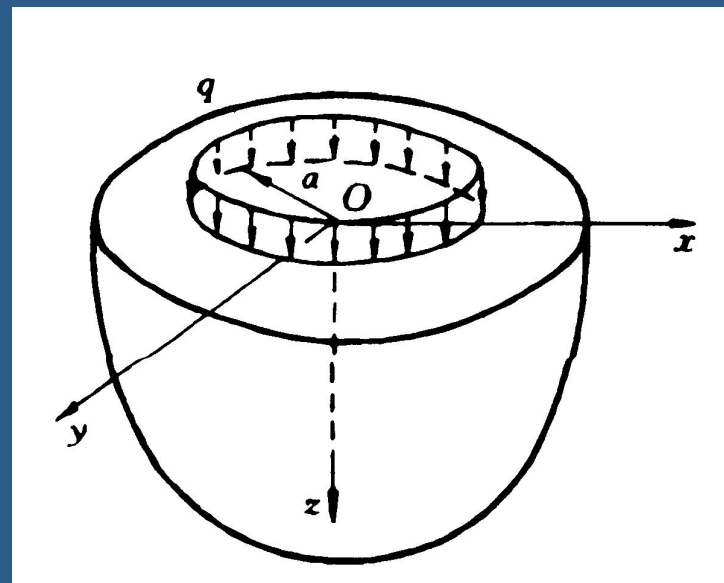
在圆内取一微小面积 dA

$$dA = s d\psi ds$$

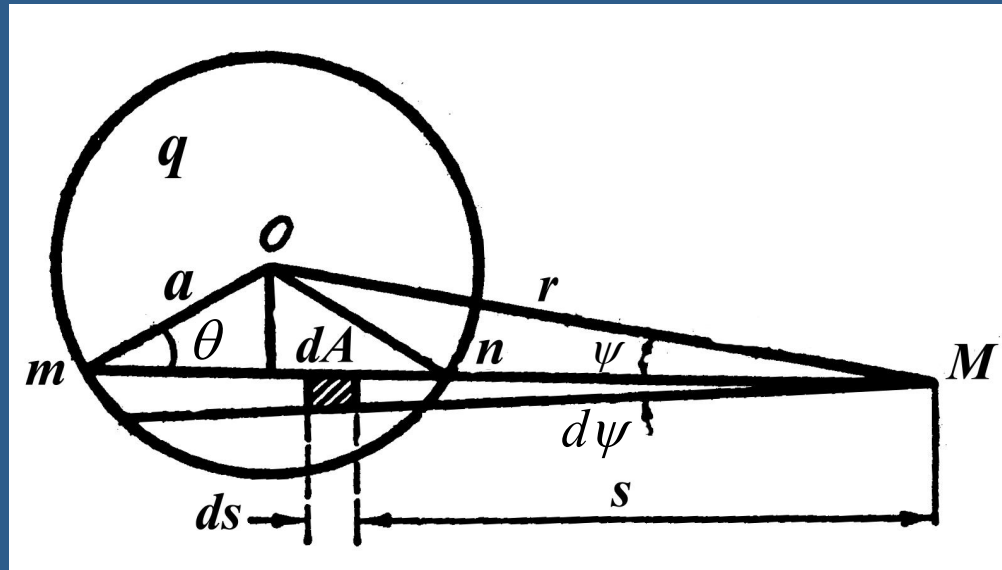
微面积 dA 上的力引起 M 点的垂直位移为：

$$dw = \frac{(1-\mu^2)q dA}{\pi E s}$$

$$w|_{z=0} = \frac{(1-\mu^2)P}{\pi E r}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 dw &= \frac{(1-\mu^2)q dA}{\pi E s} \\
 &= \frac{(1-\mu^2)q s d\psi ds}{\pi E s} \\
 &= \frac{(1-\mu^2)q d\psi ds}{\pi E}
 \end{aligned}$$



M 点的垂直位移可表示为:

$$w = \iint \frac{(1-\mu^2)q d\psi ds}{\pi E} = \frac{(1-\mu^2)q}{\pi E} \iint d\psi ds$$

$$\longrightarrow w = \frac{(1-\mu^2)q}{\pi E} \int_{\psi_{\min}}^{\psi_{\max}} \left(\int_{s_n(\psi)}^{s_m(\psi)} ds \right) d\psi$$

注意到: 弦 mn 长度为 $2\sqrt{a^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \psi}$; 对变量 ψ 具有对称性; 有

$$w = 2 \frac{(1-\mu^2)q}{\pi E} 2 \int_0^{\psi_1} 2\sqrt{a^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \psi} d\psi \quad (\text{a})$$

式中: ψ_1 为 ψ 的最大值, 即圆的切线与 OM 间的夹角。

$$w = 2 \frac{(1 - \mu^2)q}{\pi E} 2 \int_0^{\psi_1} \sqrt{a^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \psi} d\psi \quad (\text{a})$$

由于 $a \sin \theta = r \sin \psi$ 所以有

$$d\psi = \frac{a \cos \theta d\theta}{r \cos \psi} = \frac{a \cos \theta d\theta}{r \sqrt{1 - \frac{a^2}{r^2} \sin^2 \theta}}$$

将其代入式 (a), 有

$$w = \frac{4(1 - \mu^2)q}{\pi E} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a^2 \cos^2 \theta}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{a^2}{r^2} \sin^2 \theta}} d\theta$$

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$$w = \frac{4(1 - \mu^2)qr}{\pi E} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{a^2}{r^2} \sin^2 \theta} d\theta - \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{r^2}\right) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{a^2}{r^2} \sin^2 \theta}} \right]$$

等式右侧为椭圆积分，它的积分数值可查手册得到。 (9-20)

§ 8-4 按应力求解空间问题

1. 概述

基本未知量: $\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z, \tau_{yz}, \tau_{zx}, \tau_{xy}$ —— 6个未知量:

基本方程:

(1) 平衡方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} + X = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z} + Y = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} + Z = 0 \end{cases} \quad (7-1)$$

(2) 几何方程:

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad \varepsilon_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \varepsilon_z = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \\ \gamma_{yz} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}, \quad \gamma_{zx} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \quad \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \end{cases} \quad (7-8)$$

(3) 物理方程:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon_x = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_x - \mu(\sigma_y + \sigma_z)] \\ \varepsilon_y = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_y - \mu(\sigma_z + \sigma_x)] \\ \varepsilon_z = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_z - \mu(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)] \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_{yz} = \frac{2(1+\mu)}{E} \tau_{yz} \\ \gamma_{zx} = \frac{2(1+\mu)}{E} \tau_{zx} \\ \gamma_{xy} = \frac{2(1+\mu)}{E} \tau_{xy} \end{array} \right. \quad (7-12)$$

按应力求解空间问题的思路:

在15个方程中, 消去位移未知量: u 、 v 、 w , 形变未知量: ε_x ε_y ε_z γ_{yz} γ_{zx} γ_{xy} , 得只含有应力未知量: σ_x σ_y σ_z τ_{yz} τ_{zx} τ_{xy} 的方程, 求解其方程得应力解, 然后再求出其余未知量。

2. 按应力求解空间问题的基本方程

(1) 空间的变形协调方程

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, & \varepsilon_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, & \varepsilon_z = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \\ \gamma_{yz} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}, & \gamma_{zx} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, & \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \end{cases} \quad (7-8)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_y}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial y \partial z^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial z \partial y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \gamma_{yz}}{\partial y \partial z} = \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y^2 \partial z} + \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial y \partial z^2},$$

显然有：

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_y}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \gamma_{yz}}{\partial y \partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_x}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \gamma_{zx}}{\partial z \partial x} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \gamma_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} \end{cases}$$

(8-10)

—— 同平面内的变形协调方程
(用应变表示的相容方程)

$$\gamma_{yz} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}, \quad \gamma_{zx} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \quad \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

将上述3个剪应变方程分别对 x 、 y 、 z 求导：

$$\frac{\partial \gamma_{yz}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z \partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial \gamma_{zx}}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial \gamma_{xy}}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[-\frac{\partial \gamma_{yz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{zx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{xy}}{\partial z} \right] &= -\cancel{\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y \partial x^2}} - \cancel{\frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial z \partial x^2}} + \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial z \partial y \partial x} + \cancel{\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y}} \\ &\quad + \cancel{\frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial x^2 \partial z}} + \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial y \partial z \partial x} = 2 \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial y \partial z \partial x} = 2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial z} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_x}{\partial y \partial z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[-\frac{\partial \gamma_{yz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{zx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{xy}}{\partial z} \right] = 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_x}{\partial y \partial z}$$

同理，可得另外两个协调方程

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[-\frac{\partial \gamma_{yz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{zx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{xy}}{\partial z} \right] &= 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_x}{\partial y \partial z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[-\frac{\partial \gamma_{zx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{xy}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{yz}}{\partial x} \right] &= 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_y}{\partial z \partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[-\frac{\partial \gamma_{xy}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{yz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{zx}}{\partial y} \right] &= 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_z}{\partial x \partial y} \end{aligned} \right.$$

(8-11)

——不同平面内的变形协调方程（相容方程）

通过以上类似的微分运算，还可导出无数个变形协调方程，它们都是形变分需满足的方程。但是，可以证明，如果6个应变分量满足了式（9-29）式（9-30）就可以保证位移分量的存在，即可用几何方程完全确定所有的位移分量。（注：对多连体问题，还需满足位移单值条件。）

（2）空间的应力相容方程

将物理方程（7-12）代入应变协调方程（8-10）、（8-11），并整理可以得到：

对式 (c)，有

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1+\mu)\left(\frac{\partial^2\sigma_y}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2\sigma_z}{\partial y^2}\right) - \mu\left(\frac{\partial^2\Theta}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2\Theta}{\partial y^2}\right) = 2(1+\mu)\frac{\partial^2\tau_{yz}}{\partial y\partial z} \\ (1+\mu)\left(\frac{\partial^2\sigma_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2\sigma_x}{\partial z^2}\right) - \mu\left(\frac{\partial^2\Theta}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2\Theta}{\partial z^2}\right) = 2(1+\mu)\frac{\partial^2\tau_{zx}}{\partial z\partial x} \\ (1+\mu)\left(\frac{\partial^2\sigma_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2\sigma_y}{\partial x^2}\right) - \mu\left(\frac{\partial^2\Theta}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2\Theta}{\partial x^2}\right) = 2(1+\mu)\frac{\partial^2\tau_{xy}}{\partial x\partial y} \end{array} \right. \quad (c)$$

对式 (d)，有

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1+\mu)\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(-\frac{\partial\tau_{yz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\tau_{zx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial\tau_{xy}}{\partial z}\right) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y\partial z}[(1+\mu)\sigma_x - \mu\Theta] \\ (1+\mu)\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(-\frac{\partial\tau_{zx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial\tau_{xy}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial\tau_{yz}}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z\partial x}[(1+\mu)\sigma_y - \mu\Theta] \\ (1+\mu)\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\left(-\frac{\partial\tau_{xy}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial\tau_{yz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\tau_{zx}}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x\partial y}[(1+\mu)\sigma_z - \mu\Theta] \end{array} \right. \quad (d)$$

利用平衡方程（7-1），进一步将式（c）、式（d）化简得

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1+\mu)\nabla^2\sigma_x + \frac{\partial^2\Theta}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1+\mu}{1-\mu} \left[(2-\mu)\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \mu\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \mu\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} \right] \\ (1+\mu)\nabla^2\sigma_y + \frac{\partial^2\Theta}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1+\mu}{1-\mu} \left[(2-\mu)\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \mu\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} + \mu\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right] \\ (1+\mu)\nabla^2\sigma_z + \frac{\partial^2\Theta}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{1+\mu}{1-\mu} \left[(2-\mu)\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} + \mu\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \mu\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right] \\ (1+\mu)\nabla^2\tau_{yz} + \frac{\partial^2\Theta}{\partial y\partial z} = -(1+\mu) \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \right) \\ (1+\mu)\nabla^2\tau_{zx} + \frac{\partial^2\Theta}{\partial z\partial x} = -(1+\mu) \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right) \\ (1+\mu)\nabla^2\tau_{xy} + \frac{\partial^2\Theta}{\partial x\partial y} = -(1+\mu) \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right) \end{array} \right. \quad (8-12)$$

—— 空间应力相容方程

—— 密切尔（J. H. Michell）方程

在常体力情况下，相容方程变为：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1+\mu)\nabla^2\sigma_x + \frac{\partial^2\Theta}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ (1+\mu)\nabla^2\sigma_y + \frac{\partial^2\Theta}{\partial y^2} = 0 \\ (1+\mu)\nabla^2\sigma_z + \frac{\partial^2\Theta}{\partial z^2} = 0 \\ (1+\mu)\nabla^2\tau_{yz} + \frac{\partial^2\Theta}{\partial y\partial z} = 0 \\ (1+\mu)\nabla^2\tau_{zx} + \frac{\partial^2\Theta}{\partial z\partial x} = 0 \\ (1+\mu)\nabla^2\tau_{xy} + \frac{\partial^2\Theta}{\partial x\partial y} = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (8-13)$$

讨论：

(1) 对空间问题，6个应力分量若满足平衡方程(7-1)、相容方程(8-12)或(8-13)和边界条件，即为正确解。

(对多连体问题还需满足位移单值条件)

(2) 平衡方程(7-1)、相容方程(8-12)或(8-13)和边界条件(7-5)构成按应力求解空间问题的基本方程。

(3) 一般只适用于求解应力边界条件问题。对位移边界条件和混合边界条件问题不太适用。

—— 贝尔特拉密 (E. Beltrami) 方程

3. 按应力求解空间轴对称问题

(1) 按应力求解空间轴对称问题的基本方程

未知量: $\sigma_r = \sigma_r(r, z)$, $\sigma_\theta = \sigma_\theta(r, z)$, $\sigma_z = \sigma_z(r, z)$, $\tau_{zr} = \tau_{zr}(r, z)$

平衡方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma_r}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zr}}{\partial z} + \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta}{r} + K_r = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \tau_{rz}}{\partial r} + \frac{\tau_{rz}}{r} + Z = 0 \end{cases} \quad (8-22)$$

当无体力时, 有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma_r}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zr}}{\partial z} + \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta}{r} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \tau_{rz}}{\partial r} + \frac{\tau_{rz}}{r} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{a})$$

应力相容方程 (无体力情形):

利用轴对称问题的几何方程得变形协调方程, 再将物理方程代入整理有

应力相容方程（无体力情形）：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla^2 \sigma_r + \frac{1}{r^2} (\sigma_\theta - \sigma_r) + \frac{1}{1+\mu} \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial r^2} = 0 \\ \nabla^2 \sigma_\theta + \frac{1}{r^2} (\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta) + \frac{1}{1+\mu} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial r} = 0 \\ \nabla^2 \sigma_z + \frac{1}{1+\mu} \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial z^2} = 0 \\ \nabla^2 \tau_{zr} - \frac{\tau_{zr}}{r^2} + \frac{1}{1+\mu} \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial z \partial r} = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (\text{b})$$

其中： $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$ $\Theta = \sigma_r + \sigma_\theta + \sigma_z$

结论：轴对称问题的平衡方程（a）、应力相容方程（b）和边界条件构成了按应求解轴对称问题的基本方程。

(2) 按应力求解空间轴对称问题的方法 —— 应力函数法

引入一个 应力函数法: $\varphi = \varphi(r, z)$

使应力函数 φ 与应力分量: $\sigma_r, \sigma_\theta, \sigma_z, \tau_{zr}$ 间存在某种微分关系, 同时满足平衡方程, 再由相容方程等确定 φ 的具体形式。

令:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \sigma_r &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\mu \nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} \right) \\ \sigma_\theta &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\mu \nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right) \\ \sigma_z &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left((2 - \mu) \nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \tau_{zr} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left((1 - \mu) \nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2} \right) \end{aligned} \right. \quad (c)$$

将其代入平衡方程 (a):

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \sigma_r}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zr}}{\partial z} + \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta}{r} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \tau_{rz}}{\partial r} + \frac{\tau_{rz}}{r} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (a)$$

得到: 第一式恒满足;

第二式简化为:

$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \varphi = \nabla^4 \varphi = 0 \quad (d)$$

将其代入相容方程（b），也都满足。

于是得到结论：

空间轴对称问题按应力求解，可转化为寻求一重调和函数 φ ，即

$$\nabla^4 \varphi = 0 \quad (\text{d})$$

使应力分量式（c）给出应力分量满足问题的边界条件（多连体问题还需满足位移单值条件）。

（3）常用重调和函数：

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &= C_1 \ln r + C_2 z \ln r + C_3 z^2 \ln r + C_4 z^3 \ln r \\ &= (C_1 + C_2 z + C_3 z^2 + C_4 z^3) \ln r \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi = C_1 z + C_2 r^2 + C_3 z^2 + C_4 r^2 z + C_4 z^3$$

$$\varphi = C(r^2 + z^2)^n \quad \left(n = -\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\varphi = C(r^2 + z^2)^n z \quad \left(n = -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$$

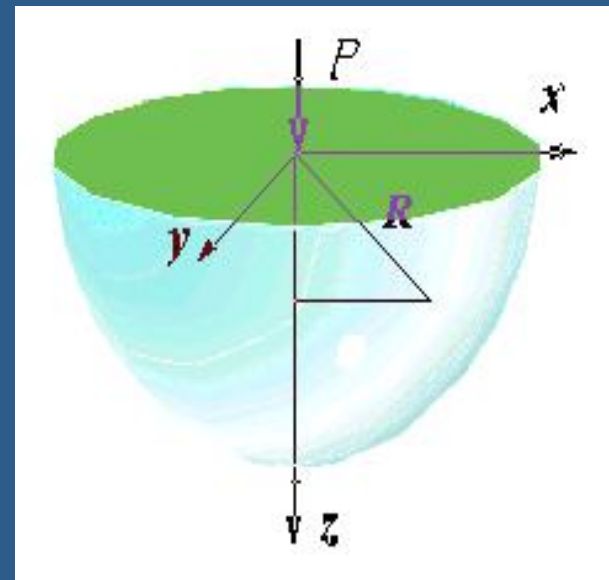
$$\varphi = C \left[(r^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} z^2 - \frac{1}{3} (r^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right]$$

$$\varphi = Cz \ln \frac{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2} - z}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2} + z}$$

(4) 按应力求解半空间体边界上受法向集中力 P

边界条件:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1) \quad (\sigma_r, \sigma_\theta, \sigma_z, \tau_{zr})_{R \rightarrow \infty} = 0 \\ (2) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_z|_{z=0} = 0 \\ \tau_{zr}|_{z=0} = 0 \end{array} \right. \\ (3) \quad \int_0^\infty (2\pi r \sigma_z) dr + P = 0 \end{array} \right.$$



确定应力函数：（方法：分析法）

由应力分量与应力函数 φ 的关系为三阶导数，同时，考虑到应力分量量纲与载荷 P 的量纲关系，应力函数 φ 应为 r 、 z 、 R 的一次幂关系。

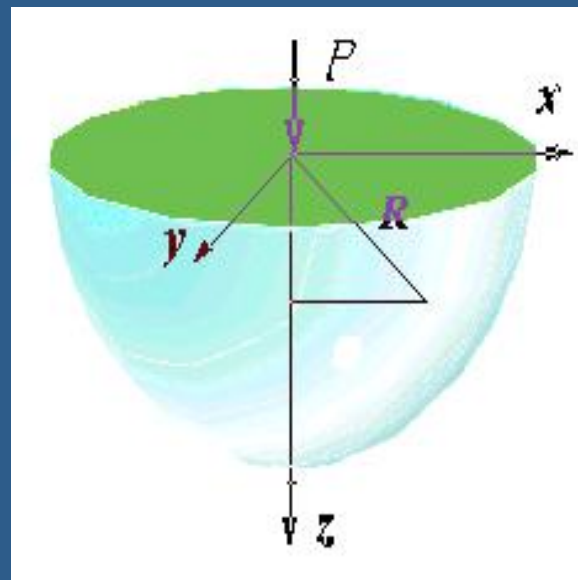
可设：

$$\varphi = C_1 z \ln r + C_2 (r^2 + z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C_3 z \ln \frac{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2} - z}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2} + z}$$

其中： C_1 、 C_2 、 C_3 为待定常数。

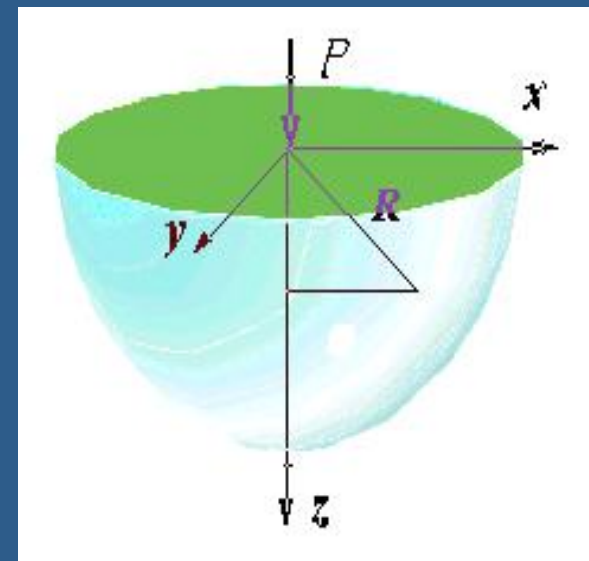
将其代入应力分量式 (c) 有：

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \sigma_r &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\mu \nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} \right) \\ \sigma_\theta &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\mu \nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right) \\ \sigma_z &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left((2 - \mu) \nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \tau_{zr} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left((1 - \mu) \nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2} \right) \end{aligned} \right.$$



将其代入应力分量式 (c) 有：

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \sigma_r &= \frac{C_1}{r^2} + C_2 \left[\frac{(1-2\mu)z}{R^3} - \frac{3r^2 z}{R^5} \right] \\ &\quad + C_3 \left[\frac{4\mu z}{R^3} + \frac{2z}{r^2 R} + \frac{6r^2 z}{R^5} \right] \\ \sigma_\theta &= -\frac{C_1}{r^2} + C_2 \frac{(1-2\mu)z}{R^3} + C_3 \left[\frac{4\mu z}{R^3} - \frac{2z}{r^2 R} - \frac{2z}{R^5} \right] \\ \sigma_z &= C_2 \left[-\frac{(1-2\mu)z}{R^3} - \frac{3z^3}{R^5} \right] + C_3 \left[-\frac{4\mu z}{R^3} + \frac{6z^3}{R^5} \right] \\ \tau_{zr} &= C_2 \left[-\frac{(1-2\mu)r}{R^3} - \frac{3rz^2}{R^5} \right] + C_3 \left[-\frac{4\mu r}{R^3} + \frac{6rz^2}{R^5} \right] \end{aligned} \right.$$



显然，当 $R \rightarrow \infty$ 时，各应力分量都趋于零，满足无穷远处应力有限的条件。

由边界条件 (2)、(3)：

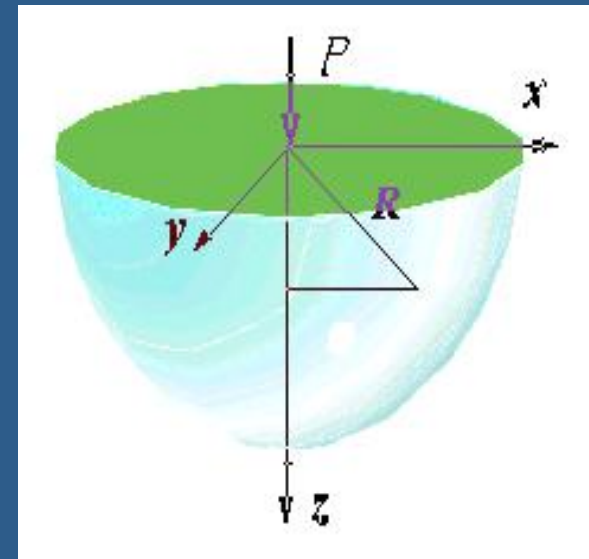
$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} \sigma_z \Big|_{\substack{z=0 \\ r \neq 0}} = 0 \\ \tau_{zr} \Big|_{\substack{z=0 \\ r \neq 0}} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3) \quad \int_0^\infty (2\pi r \sigma_z) dr + P = 0$$

可确定常数得：

$$C_1 = \frac{(1-2\mu)}{2\pi} P, \quad C_2 = \frac{\mu}{\pi} P, \quad C_3 = -\frac{(1-2\mu)}{4\pi} P$$

代回应力分量式，得最后结果：

—— 同位移解法结果



$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_r &= \frac{P}{2\pi R^2} \left(\frac{(1-2\mu)R}{R+z} - \frac{3r^2 z}{R^3} \right), \\ \sigma_\theta &= \frac{(1-2\mu)P}{2\pi R^2} \left(\frac{z}{R} - \frac{R}{R+z} \right), \\ \sigma_z &= \frac{3Pz^3}{2\pi R^5}, \quad \tau_{zr} = -\frac{3Prz^2}{2\pi R^5} \end{aligned}$$

§ 等截面直杆的纯弯曲

1. 问题的描述

图示等截面直杆， y 、 z 分别为截面的两对称轴；两端受有相等相反的弯矩 M 作用，并作用在纵向对称平面内；

不计体力，即 $X=Y=Z=0$ ；

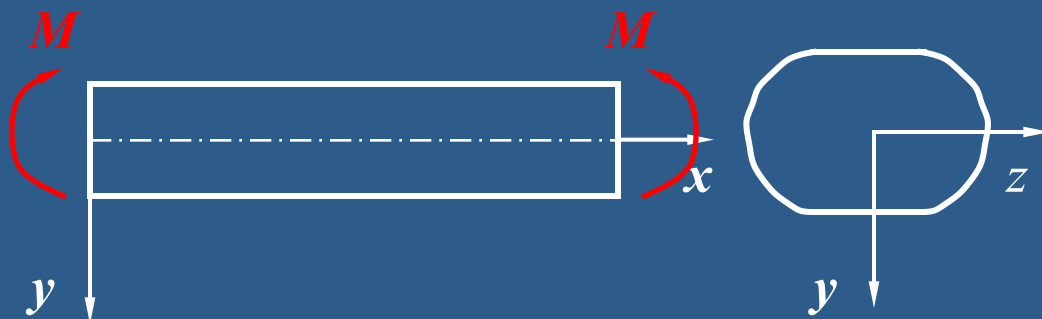
材料力学解答：

$$\sigma_x = \frac{M}{I} y, \quad \sigma_y = 0, \quad \sigma_z = 0, \\ \tau_{yz} = 0, \quad \tau_{zx} = 0, \quad \tau_{xy} = 0$$

(9-33)

其中： I 为横截面关于 z 轴的惯矩。

求： (1) 考察该解的正确性；
(2) 求位移分量；



2. 问题的求解

应力分量：

(1) 考察该解是否满足平衡方程、相容方程

将式 (9-33) 代入平衡方程 (8-1)、应力相容方程 (9-32)，可知是满足的。

(2) 考察该解是否满足边界条件
侧面： ($l=0$)

$$\bar{X} = \bar{Y} = \bar{Z} = 0$$

—— 显然满足

杆的右端: ($l=1, m=n=0$)

$$\sigma_x = \bar{X}, \quad \bar{Y} = \bar{Z} = 0$$

因为面力 \bar{X} 必须合成为弯矩, 所以, 应有

$$\begin{cases} \int \bar{X} dA = \int \sigma_x dA = 0, & \text{(a)} \\ \int \bar{X} z dA = \int \sigma_x z dA = 0, & \text{(b)} \\ \int \bar{X} y dA = \int \sigma_x y dA = M, & \text{(c)} \end{cases}$$

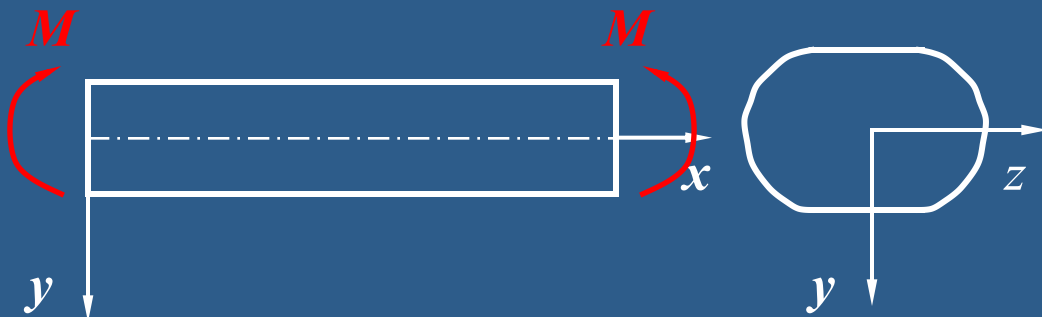
将式 (9-33) 代入式 (a) 得

$$\int \frac{M}{I} y dA = 0,$$

$\because z$ 轴过截面形心, 所以有

$$\int y dA = 0$$

——式 (a) 满足。



将式 (9-33) 代入式 (b), 有

$$\int \sigma_x z dA = \int \frac{M}{I} y z dA = 0$$

$\because xz$ 为主惯性平面, 所以有

$$\int y z dA = 0$$

——式 (b) 满足。

将式 (9-33) 代入式 (c), 有

$$\int \sigma_x y dA = \int \frac{M}{I} y^2 dA = M,$$

因为: $\int y^2 dA = I,$

——式 (c) 满足。

结论:

$$\sigma_x = \frac{M}{I} y, \quad \sigma_y = 0, \quad \sigma_z = 0,$$
$$\tau_{yz} = 0, \quad \tau_{zx} = 0, \quad \tau_{xy} = 0$$

(9-33)

—— 为正确解答。

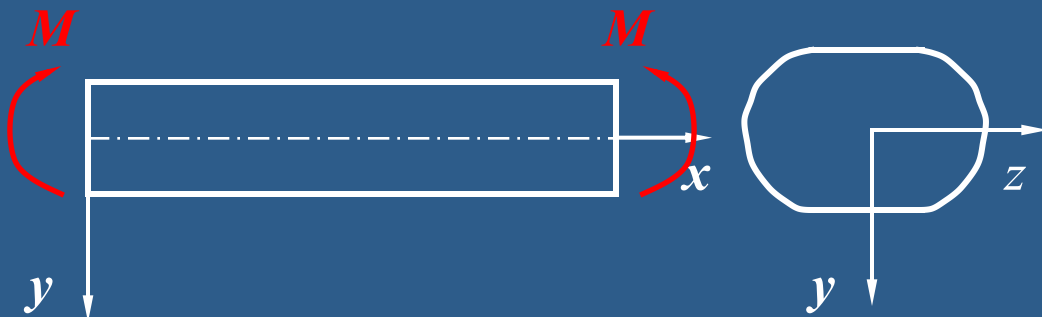
位移分量:

将式 (9-33) 代入物理方程 (8-17), 有

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{M}{EI} y, \quad \gamma_{yz} = 0,$$

$$\varepsilon_y = -\frac{\mu M}{EI} y, \quad \gamma_{zx} = 0,$$

$$\varepsilon_z = -\frac{\mu M}{EI} y, \quad \gamma_{xy} = 0,$$



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{M}{EI} y,$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{\mu M}{EI} y$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = -\frac{\mu M}{EI} y,$$

(d)

$$\gamma_{yz} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = 0,$$

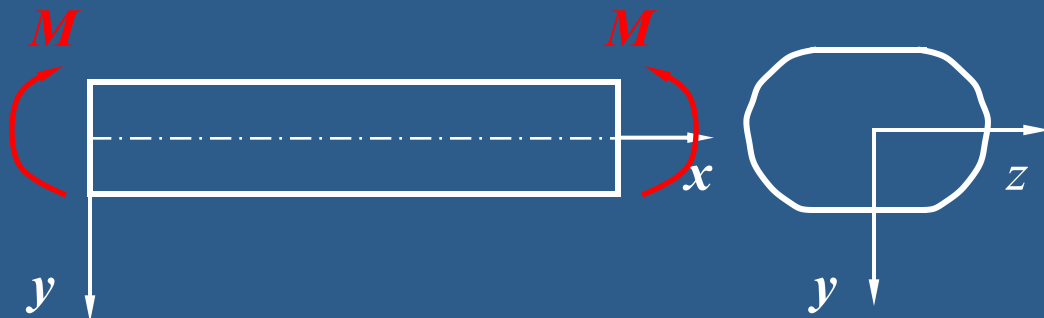
$$\gamma_{zx} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0,$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0,$$

对左侧3式积分，有：

$$\begin{cases} u = \frac{M}{EI} xy + f_1(y, z), \\ v = -\frac{\mu M}{EI} y^2 + f_2(z, x), \\ w = -\frac{\mu M}{EI} yz + f_3(x, y), \end{cases}$$

式中： f_1 、 f_2 、 f_3 为待定函数。



将上式的第二式对 z 求导，第三式对 y 求导，有

$$\frac{\partial^2 f_1(y, z)}{\partial z^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f_1(y, z)}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

由此得：

$$f_1(y, z) = a + by + cz + dyz$$

类似于 § 8-5 的推导，

可得：

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = -\frac{\mu M}{EI} z + \frac{\partial f_3(x, y)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f_2(x, y)}{\partial z} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f_1(y, z)}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial f_3(x, y)}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{M}{EI} x + \frac{\partial f_2(z, x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_1(y, z)}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f_1(y, z) = \omega_y z - \omega_z y + u_0 \\ f_2(z, x) = -\frac{M}{EI}(x^2 - \mu z^2) \\ \quad + \omega_z x - \omega_x z + v_0 \\ f_3(y, z) = \omega_x y - \omega_y x + w_0 \end{cases}$$

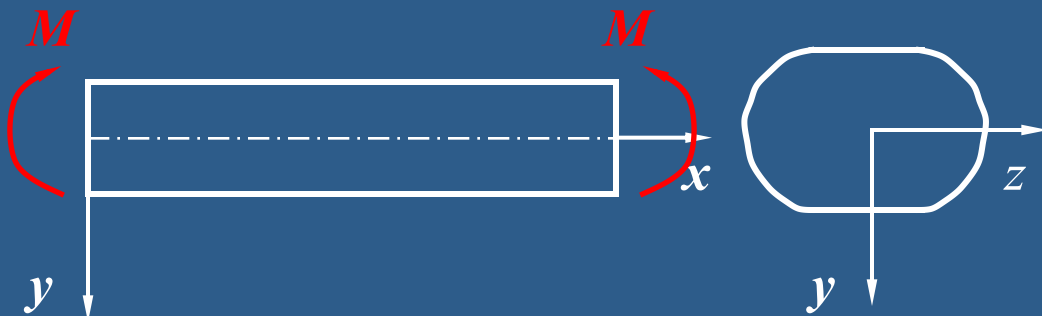
将其代入位移分量表达式，有：

$$\begin{cases} u = \frac{M}{EI}xy + \omega_y z - \omega_z y + u_0 \\ v = -\frac{M}{EI}(x^2 + \mu y^2 - \mu z^2) \\ \quad + \omega_z x - \omega_x z + v_0 \\ w = -\frac{\mu M}{EI}yz + \omega_x y - \omega_y x + w_0 \end{cases} \quad (e)$$

式中： $\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z$ 为绕三个坐标轴的刚性转动角；

u_0, v_0, w_0 为沿三个坐标轴的刚性移动；

由初始条件确定。



讨论：

(1) 由式 (e) 的第一式可见：

不论约束如何，变形后指定截面 ($x=a$) x 方向的位移为：

$$u = \frac{Ma}{EI}y + \omega_y z - \omega_z y + u_0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{Ma}{EI} - \omega_z, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \omega_y$$

表明：截面内 y 、 z 方向的均有相同的曲率，即截面保持平面。

讨论:

(1) 由式 (e) 的第一式可见:
不论约束如何, 变形后指定截面 ($x = a$) x 方向的位移为:

$$u = \frac{Ma}{EI} y + \omega_y z - \omega_z y + u_0$$

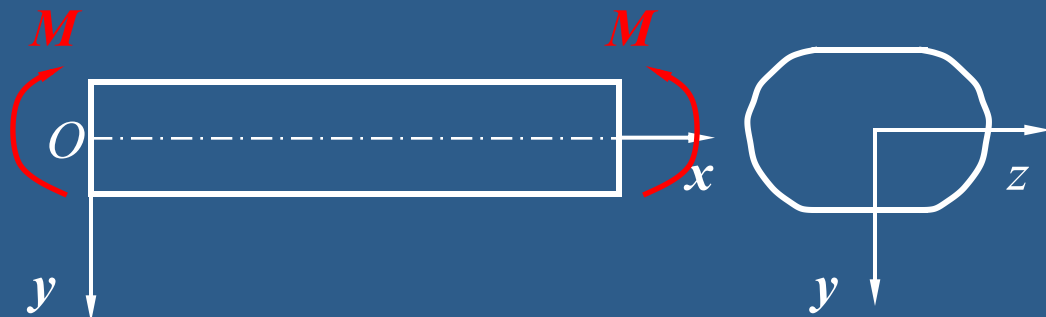
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{Ma}{EI} - \omega_z, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \omega_y$$

表明: 截面内 y 、 z 方向的均有相同的斜率, 即截面保持平面。

(2) 由式 (e) 的第二式可见:
不论约束如何, 变形后杆的纵向纤维将具有曲率:

$$\frac{1}{\rho_x} = -\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{M}{EI} \quad (\text{f})$$

与材料力学中挠曲线微分方程相同。



(3) 假定左端截面的形心 O 固定;
经过 O 点的 x 方向线段不转动;
经过 O 点的 y 方向线段在 yz 平面内不转动;

于是有约束条件:

$$(u)_{x=y=z=0} = 0, \quad \left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right\}_{x=y=z=0} = 0,$$

$$(v)_{x=y=z=0} = 0, \quad \left\{ \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right\}_{x=y=z=0} = 0,$$

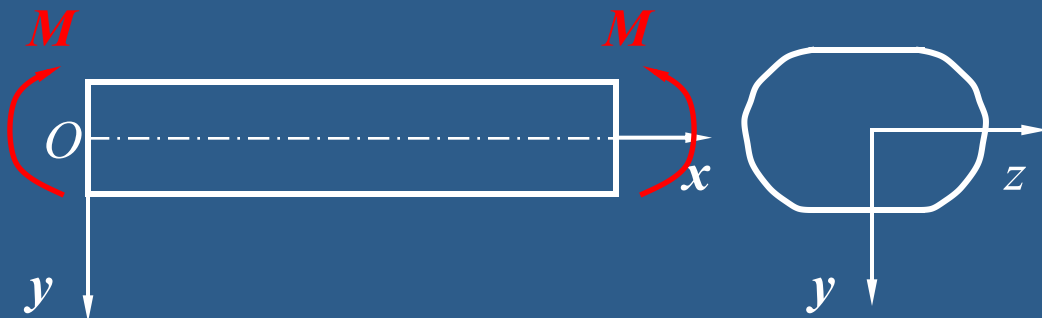
$$(w)_{x=y=z=0} = 0, \quad \left\{ \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right\}_{x=y=z=0} = 0,$$

由此可确定式6个常数为:

由此可确定式6个常数为:

$$u_0 = v_0 = w_0 = 0,$$

$$\omega_x = \omega_y = \omega_z = 0,$$



得一端自由，一端固定梁的的位移分量为:

$$\begin{cases} u = \frac{M}{EI} xy, \\ v = -\frac{M}{EI} (x^2 + \mu y^2 - \mu z^2), \\ w = -\frac{\mu M}{EI} yz \end{cases}$$

在上式中，取 $y = z = 0$ ，得杆轴的挠曲线方程:

$$v \Big|_{\substack{y=0 \\ z=0}} = -\frac{M}{EI} x^2 \quad (\text{h})$$

与材料力学中的结果相同。

(4) 给定应力分量为可能的条件:

满足: $\begin{cases} (1) \text{ 平衡方程;} \\ (2) \text{ 应力相容方程。} \end{cases}$

(5) 给定应变分量为可能的条件:

满足: 应变相容方程。

作业： 8—2、3、5、6

补充题：

若应变分量为：

$$\varepsilon_x = axy^2, \quad \gamma_{xy} = 0,$$

$$\varepsilon_y = ax^2y, \quad \gamma_{yz} = az^2 + by,$$

$$\varepsilon_z = axy, \quad \gamma_{zx} = ax^2 + by^2,$$

式中： a 、 b 为不等于零的常数。试校核能否成为可能的应变状态。