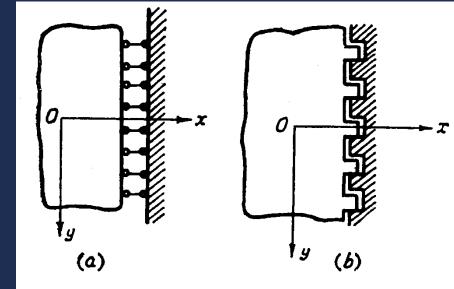
### (3) 混合边界条件

- (1) 物体上的一部分边界为位移边界,另一部为应力边界。
- (2) 物体的同一部分边界上,其中一个为位移边界条件,另

一为应力边界条件。如:

图(a): 
$$\begin{cases} u_s = \overline{u} = 0 \\ & ----- \text{位移边界条件} \\ \left(\tau_{xy}\right)_s = \overline{f}_y = 0 \\ & ----- \text{应力边界条件} \end{cases}$$
 图(b): 
$$\begin{cases} (\sigma_x)_s = 0 \\ v_s = \overline{v} = 0 \\ ----- \text{位移边界条件} \end{cases}$$

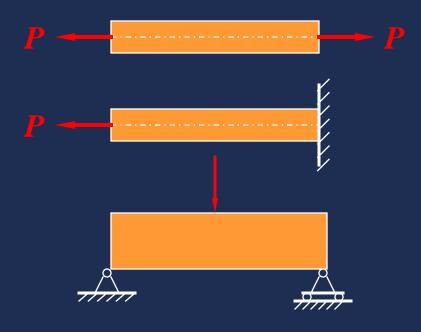


# § 2-7 圣维南原理

### 问题的提出:

求解弹性力学问题时,使应力分量、 形变分量、位移分量完全满足8个基本 方程相对容易,但要使边界条件完全满 足,往往很困难。

如图所示,其力的作用点处的边界 条件无法列写。



# 1. 静力等效的概念

两个力系,若它们的主矢量、主矩相等,则两个力系为静力等效力系。

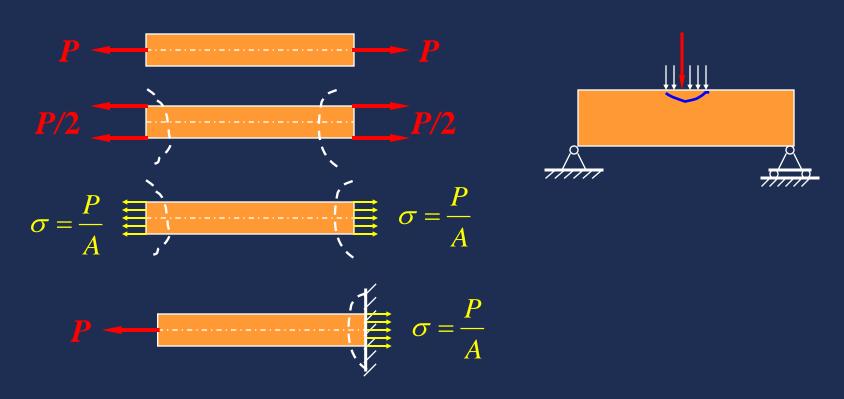
$$R = \sum_{i} F_{i}$$
  $M_{O} = \sum_{i} m_{O}(F_{i})$ 

这种<mark>等效</mark>只是从平衡的观点而言的,对刚体来而言完全正确,但对变形体而言一般是不等效的。

# 2.圣维南原理

### (Saint-Venant Principle)

原理: 若把物体的一小部分边界上的面力,变换为分布 不同但静力等效的面力,则近处的应力分布将有 显著改变,而远处所受的影响可忽略不计。

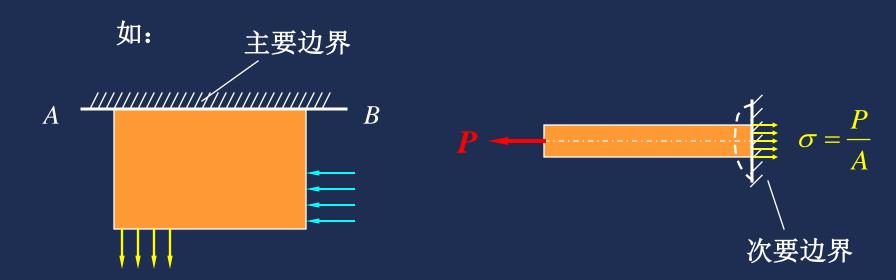


# 3.圣维南原理的应用

- (1) 对复杂的力边界,用静力等效的分布面力代替。
- (2) 有些<mark>位移边界</mark>不易满足时,也可用静力等效的分布面力代替。

### 注意事项:

- (1) 必须满足静力等效条件;
- (2) 只能在次要边界上用圣维南原理,在主要边界上不能使用。



例7 图示矩形截面水坝,其右侧受静水 压力,顶部受集中力作用。试写出 水坝的应力边界条件。

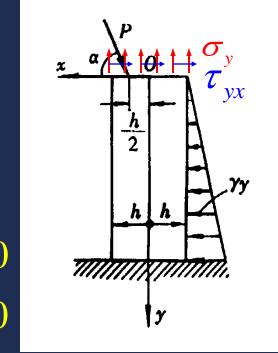
左侧面: 
$$l=1, m=0$$
  $\overline{f_x}=\overline{f_y}=0$ 

代入应力边界条件公式

$$l(\sigma_x)_s + m(\tau_{xy})_s = \overline{f_x}$$

$$m(\sigma_y)_s + l(\tau_{xy})_s = \overline{f_y}$$

$$(\tau_{xy})_s = \overline{f_y}$$



右侧面: 
$$l = -1, m = 0$$
  $\overline{f_x} = \gamma y, \overline{f_y} = 0$  代入应力边界条件公式,有

$$\begin{cases} \left(\sigma_{x}\right)_{x=-h} = -\gamma y \\ \left(\tau_{xy}\right)_{x=-h} = 0 \end{cases}$$

上端面: 为次要边界,可由圣维南原理求解。

y方向力等效: 
$$\int_{-h}^{h} (\sigma_y)_{y=0} dx = -P \sin \alpha$$

对0点的力矩等效:

$$\int_{-h}^{h} (\sigma_y)_{y=0} x dx = -P \frac{h}{2} \sin \alpha$$

x方向力等效:

$$\int_{-h}^{h} (\tau_{yx})_{y=0} dx = P \cos \alpha$$

注意。 $\sigma_y, \tau_{xy}$  必须按正向假设!

#### 上端面: (方法2)

取图示微元体, 由微元体的平衡求得,

$$\sum_{h=0}^{h} F_{y} = 0 \int_{-h}^{h} (\sigma_{y})_{y=0} dx + P \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$\int_{-h}^{h} (\sigma_{y})_{y=0} dx = -P \sin \alpha$$

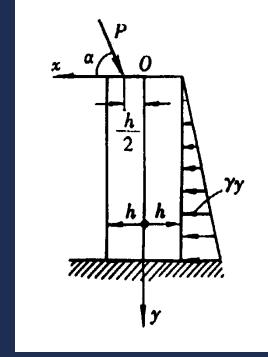
$$\sum M_o = 0 \qquad \int_{-h}^{h} \left(\sigma_y\right)_{y=0} x \, dx + P \cdot \frac{h}{2} \sin \alpha = 0$$

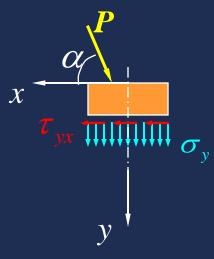
$$\int_{-h}^{h} (\sigma_y)_{y=0} x dx = -P \frac{h}{2} \sin \alpha$$

$$\sum F_{x} = 0 \int_{-h}^{h} \left(\tau_{yx}\right)_{y=0}^{h} dx - P\cos\alpha = 0$$

$$\int_{-h}^{h} \left(\tau_{yx}\right)_{y=0}^{h} dx = P\cos\alpha$$

可见,与前面结果相同。





注意:  $\sigma_{y}, \tau_{xy}$ 

必须按正向假设!

# § 2-8 按位移求解平面问题

# 1.弹性力学平面问题的基本方程

#### (1) 平衡方程:

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + f_{x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{y}}{\partial y} + f_{y} = 0$$
(2-2)

#### (2) 几何方程:

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

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

(2-9)

#### (3) 物理方程:

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_{x} - \mu \sigma_{y})$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_{y} - \mu \sigma_{x})$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{2(1+\mu)}{E} \tau_{xy}$$
(2-15)

### (4) 边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} (1) & u_s = \overline{u}, v_s = \overline{v} \\ (2) & l(\sigma_x)_s + m(\tau_{xy})_s = \overline{f_x} \\ m(\sigma_y)_s + l(\tau_{xy})_s = \overline{f_y} \end{cases}$$

# 2.弹性力学问题的求解方法

# (1) 按位移求解(位移法、刚度法)

以u、v为基本未知函数,将平衡方程和边界条件都用u、v表示,并求出u、v,再由几何方程、物理方程求出应力与形变分量。

### (2) 按应力求解(力法,柔度法)

以*应力分量* 为基本未知函数,将所有方程都用*应力分量* 表示,并求出*应力分量,*再由几何方程、物理方程求出形变分量与位移。

### (3) 混合求解

以部分*位移分量* 和部分*应力分量* 为基本未知函数,将, 并求出这些未知量,再求出其余未知量。

# 3. 按位移求解平面问题的基本方程

# (1) 将平衡方程用位移表示

由应变表示的物理方程

$$\sigma_{x} = \frac{E}{1 - \mu^{2}} (\varepsilon_{x} + \mu \varepsilon_{y})$$

$$\sigma_{y} = \frac{E}{1 - \mu^{2}} (\varepsilon_{y} + \mu \varepsilon_{x}) \qquad (2-19)$$

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

将式(a)代入平衡方程,化简有

将几何方程代入,有

$$\sigma_{x} = \frac{E}{1 - \mu^{2}} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\sigma_{y} = \frac{E}{1 - \mu^{2}} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \quad (a)$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \frac{E}{2(1 + \mu)} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1+\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + f_x = 0 \\
\frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1+\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + f_y = 0
\end{cases} (2-20)$$

# (2) 将边界条件用位移表示

位移边界条件: 
$$u_s = \overline{u}, v_s = \overline{v}$$
 应力边界条件:  $(2-17)$ 

应力边界条件:

$$l(\sigma_x)_s + m(\tau_{xy})_s = \overline{f_x}$$

$$m(\sigma_y)_s + l(\tau_{xy})_s = \overline{f_y}$$

将式(a)代入,得

17) 
$$\sigma_{x} = \frac{E}{1 - \mu^{2}} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\sigma_{y} = \frac{E}{1 - \mu^{2}} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \quad (a)$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \frac{E}{2(1 + \mu)} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\frac{E}{1-\mu^{2}} \left[ l \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)_{s} + m \frac{1-\mu}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)_{s} \right] = \overline{f_{x}} \\
\frac{E}{1-\mu^{2}} \left[ m \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_{s} + l \frac{1-\mu}{2} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)_{s} \right] = \overline{f_{y}}
\end{cases} (2-21)$$

式(2-20)、(2-17)、(2-21)构成按位移求解问题的基本方程 说明: (1) 对平面应变问题,只需将式中的E、μ作相替换即可。 (2) 一般不用于解析求解,作为数值求解的基本方程。

# (3) 按位移求解平面问题的基本方程

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

(2) 边界条件:

位移边界条件: 
$$u_s = \overline{u}, v_s = \overline{v}$$
 (2-17)

应力边界条件:

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\frac{E}{1-\mu^{2}} \left[ l \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)_{s} + m \frac{1-\mu}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)_{s} \right] = \overline{f_{x}} \\
\frac{E}{1-\mu^{2}} \left[ m \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_{s} + l \frac{1-\mu}{2} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)_{s} \right] = \overline{f_{y}}
\end{cases} (2-21)$$

# 例题

体力分量为:  $f_x = 0$ 、  $f_y = \rho g$ 

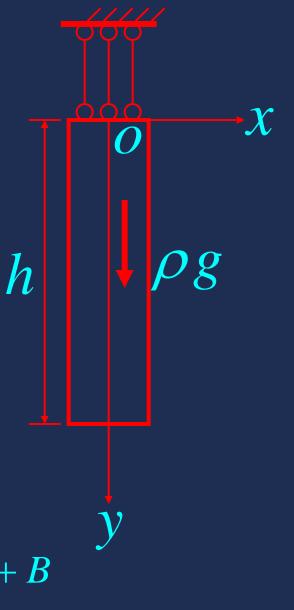
简化为一维问题,令

$$u = 0$$
,  $v = v(y)$ ,  $\mu = 0$ 

边界条件为:

$$|v|_{y=0}=0$$
  $\sigma_y|_{y=h}=0$ 

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



# 例题

$$v|_{y=0} = -\frac{\rho g}{2E} y^2 + Ay + B|_{y=0} = B = 0$$
  $A = \frac{\rho gh}{E}$ 

$$\sigma_{y}|_{y=h} = E\varepsilon_{y}|_{y=h} = E\frac{dv}{dy}|_{y=h} = -\rho gy + AE|_{y=h} = -\rho gh + AE$$

$$v = \frac{\rho g}{2E} (2hy - y^2)$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{\rho g}{E}(h - y)$$

$$\sigma_{y} = \rho g(h - y)$$

# § 2-9 按应力求解平面问题 相容方程

按应力求解平面问题的未知函数:  $\sigma_x(x,y), \sigma_y(x,y), \tau_{xy}(x,y)$ 

平衡微分方程: 
$$\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + f_x = 0$$
  $\frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + f_y = 0$  (2-2)

2个方程方程,3个未知量,为超静定问题。需寻求补充方程,从形变、形变与应力的关系建立补充方程。

# 1.变形协调方程(相容方程)

将几何方程: 
$$\mathcal{E}_{x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \mathcal{E}_{y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$
 (2-9)

作如下运算:  $\frac{\partial^{2} \mathcal{E}_{x}}{\partial y^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{3} u}{\partial x \partial y^{2}}$   $\frac{\partial^{2} \mathcal{E}_{y}}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{3} v}{\partial y \partial x^{2}}$   $\frac{\partial^{2} \mathcal{E}_{y}}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y \partial x} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^{3} u}{\partial x \partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{3} v}{\partial y \partial x^{2}}$ 

显然有: 
$$\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \gamma_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y}$$

(2-22)

——形变协调方程(或相容方程)

即: $\mathcal{E}_{x}$ , $\mathcal{E}_{y}$ , $\mathcal{Y}_{xy}$  必须满足上式才能保证位移分量 u、v 的存在与协调,才能求得这些位移分量。

例: 
$$\varepsilon_x = 0$$
  $\varepsilon_y = 0$   $\gamma_{xy} = Cxy$  其中: C为常数。

由几何方程得: 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$
 积分得: 
$$\begin{cases} u = f_1(y) \\ v = f_2(x) \end{cases}$$

由几何方程的第三式得: 
$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = Cxy$$

$$\frac{df_1(y)}{dy} + \frac{df_2(x)}{dx} = Cxy$$

显然,此方程是不可能的,因而不可能求出满足几何方程的解。

# 变形协调方程的应力表示

### (1) 平面应力情形

将物理方程代入相容方程,得:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}(\sigma_x - \mu\sigma_y) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}(\sigma_y - \mu\sigma_x)$$

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

利用平衡方程将上述化简:

$$\frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial^2 \sigma_x}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{x}{c}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tau_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{\partial^2 \sigma_y}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \sigma_y}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_{x} - \mu \sigma_{y})$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_{y} - \mu \sigma_{x})$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{2(1+\mu)}{E} \tau_{xy}$$
(2-15)

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

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial \sigma_{x}}{\partial x} - f_{x} \qquad \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial \sigma_{y}}{\partial y} - f_{y} \qquad (2-22)$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \tau_{xy}}{\partial y \partial x} = -\frac{\partial^{2} \sigma_{x}}{\partial x^{2}} - \frac{\partial f_{x}}{\partial x} \qquad \frac{\partial^{2} \tau_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{\partial^{2} \sigma_{y}}{\partial y^{2}} - \frac{\partial f_{y}}{\partial y} \qquad (2-22)$$
将上述两边相加:
$$\frac{\partial^{2} \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial^{2} \sigma_{x}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial^{2} \sigma_{y}}{\partial x}\right) \qquad (\partial f_{x} - \partial f_{y})$$

$$2\frac{\partial^2 \tau_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} = -\left(\frac{\partial^2 \sigma_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \sigma_y}{\partial y^2}\right) - \left(\frac{\partial f_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial y}\right)$$

将(b)代入(a),得:

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}}(\sigma_{x} - \mu \sigma_{y}) + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}}(\sigma_{y} - \mu \sigma_{x}) = -(1 + \mu) \left[ \left( \frac{\partial^{2} \sigma_{x}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} \sigma_{y}}{\partial y^{2}} \right) + \left( \frac{\partial f_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_{y}}{\partial y} \right) \right]$$

将 上式整理得:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}}\right)(\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}) = -(1 + \mu)\left(\frac{\partial f_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_{y}}{\partial y}\right)$$
  $\dot{\omega}$   $\dot{\chi}$   $\dot{\chi}$ 

(2-23)

(平面应力情形)

(2) 平面应变情形

将上式中的泊松比<sub>U</sub>代为:

$$\frac{\mu}{1-\mu}$$
,  $\theta$ 

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

(2-24)

应力表示的相容方程 (平面应变情形)

当体力fx、fy 为常数时,两种平面问题的相容方程相同,

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

(2-25)

# 3. 按应力求解平面问题的基本方程

#### (1) 平衡方程

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial \sigma_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + f_{x} = 0 \\
\frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{y}}{\partial y} + f_{y} = 0
\end{cases} (2-2)$$

(2) 相容方程(形变协调方程)

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

(平面应力情形)

(2-23)

#### (3) 边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} l(\sigma_x)_s + m(\tau_{xy})_s = \overline{f_x} \\ m(\sigma_y)_s + l(\tau_{xy})_s = \overline{f_y} \end{cases}$$
 (2-18)

### 说明:

- (1) 对位移边界问题,不易按应 力求解。
- (2) 对应力边界问题,且为<mark>单连通问题</mark>,满足上述方程的解 是唯一正确解。
- (3) 对<mark>多连通问题</mark>,满足上述方程外,还需满足<mark>位移单值条</mark> 件,才是唯一正确解。

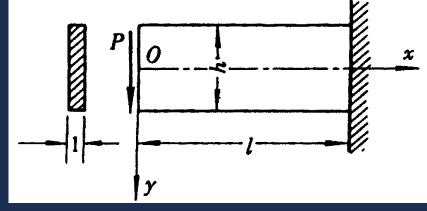
图 图示矩形截面悬臂梁,在自由端受集中力P作用,不计体力。试根据材料力学公式,写出弯曲应力 $\sigma_x$ 和剪应力 $\tau_{xy}$ 的表达式,并取挤压应力  $\sigma_y = 0$ ,然后说明这些表达式是否代表正确解。

### 解 材料力学解答:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = \frac{M}{I} y = -\frac{P}{I} xy \\ \tau_{xy} = \frac{QS}{IB} = -\frac{P}{2I} \left( \frac{h^2}{4} - y^2 \right) \\ \sigma_y = 0 \end{cases}$$

式(a)满足平衡方程和相容方程? 式(a)是否满足边界条件?

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma_{x}}{\partial x} = -\frac{P}{I} y, & \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} = \frac{P}{I} y, \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} = 0, & \frac{\partial \sigma_{y}}{\partial y} = 0, \\ X = Y = 0 \end{cases}$$



#### 代入平衡微分方程:

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial \sigma_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + X = 0 \\
\frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{y}}{\partial y} + Y = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases}
-\frac{P}{I}y + \frac{P}{I}y + 0 = 0 \\
0 + 0 + 0 = 0
\end{cases}$$
(2-2)

显然,平衡微分方程满足。

#### 代入相容方程:

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

$$\Longrightarrow \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right) \left(-\frac{P}{I}xy + 0\right) \equiv 0$$

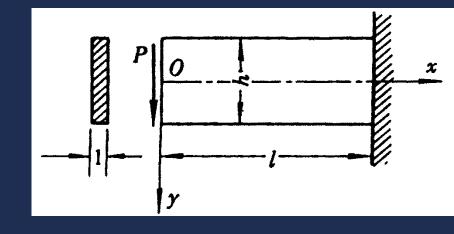
式(a)满足相容方程。

再验证,式(a)是否满足边界条件?

#### 上、下侧边界:

#### 左侧边界:

$$\begin{cases} \left(\sigma_{x}\right)_{x=0} = 0 & \qquad 满足 \\ \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \left(\tau_{xy}\right) & dy = -P & \qquad 近似满足 \end{cases}$$



#### 右侧边界:

$$\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} (\tau_{xy}) dy = -P$$

$$\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} (\sigma_x) dy = 0$$

$$\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} (\sigma_x) y dy = -Pl$$
近似满足

结论:式(a)为正确解

# § 2-10 常体力情况下的简化

# 1.常体力下平面问题的相容方程

令: 
$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$$
 ——拉普拉斯(Laplace)算子

则相容方程可表示为:

当体力 X、Y 为常数时,两种平面问题的相容方程相同,即

$$\nabla^{2}(\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}) = 0 \quad \vec{\mathbf{g}} \quad \left(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}}\right)(\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}) = 0 \quad (2-25)$$

# 2. 常体力下平面问题的基本方程

#### (1) 平衡方程

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial \sigma_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + f_{x} = 0 \\
\frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{y}}{\partial y} + f_{y} = 0
\end{cases} (2-2)$$

(2) 相容方程 (形变协调方程)  $\nabla^2(\sigma_x + \sigma_y) = 0$ 

(3) 边界条件

$$\begin{cases} l(\sigma_x)_s + m(\tau_{xy})_s = \overline{f_x} \\ m(\sigma_y)_s + l(\tau_{xy})_s = \overline{f_y} \end{cases}$$
 (2-18)

(4) 位移单值条件

——对多连通问题而言。

### 讨论:

$$(1) \quad \nabla^2(\sigma_x + \sigma_y) = 0$$

——Laplace方程,或称调和方程。

满足:  $\nabla^2 f(x, y) = 0$  的函数f(x, y) 称为调和函数(解析函数)。

- (2) 常体力下,方程中不含E、 $\mu$ 
  - $egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egin{aligned} (\mathbf{a}) & \mathbf{m}$ 种平面问题,计算结果 $oldsymbol{\sigma}_{x}, \mathcal{E}_{x}, \mathcal{E}_{y}, \\ oldsymbol{\sigma}_{xy}, u, v \end{pmatrix} & \mathbf{n} & \mathbf{n} \end{aligned}$ 
    - (b) 不同材料,具有相同外力 和边界条件时,其计算结 果相同。

—— 光弹性实验原理。

(3) 用平面应力试验模型,代替平 面应变试验模型,为实验应力 分析提供理论基础。

# § 2-10 应力函数

# 1. 平衡微分方程解的形式

常体力下问题的基本方程:

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + f_{x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{y}}{\partial y} + f_{y} = 0$$
(a)

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)(\sigma_x + \sigma_y) = 0 \quad \text{(b)}$$

边界条件、位移单值条件。

式(a)为非齐次方程,其解:

全解 = 齐次方程通解 +非齐次方程的特解。

### (1) 特解

常体力下特解形式:

$$\begin{cases}
(1)\sigma_{x} = -f_{x}x, \sigma_{y} = -f_{y}y, \tau_{xy} = 0; \\
(2)\sigma_{x} = 0, \sigma_{y} = 0, \tau_{xy} = -f_{x}y - f_{y}x; \\
(3)\sigma_{x} = -f_{x}x - f_{y}y, \sigma_{y} = -f_{x}x - f_{y}y; \\
\tau_{xy} = 0; \cdots
\end{cases}$$
(c)

### (2) 通解

式(a)的齐次方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} = 0\\ \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{y}}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (d)

的通解。

# 通解

式(a)的齐次方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} = 0\\ \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{y}}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (d)

的通解。 将式(d)第一式改写为

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{x}}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-\tau_{xy})$$

由微分方程理论,必存在一函 数 *A(x,y*), 使得

$$\sigma_x = \frac{\partial A(x, y)}{\partial y}$$
 (e)

$$-\tau_{xy} = \frac{\partial A(x, y)}{\partial x}$$
 (f)

同理,将式(d)第二式改写为

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{y}}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-\tau_{yx})$$

也必存在一函数 B(x,y), 使得

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{y} = \frac{\partial B(x, y)}{\partial x} & \text{(g)} \\
-\tau_{xy} = \frac{\partial B(x, y)}{\partial y} & \text{(h)}
\end{cases}$$

$$-\tau_{xy} = \frac{\partial B(x, y)}{\partial y} \qquad \text{(h)}$$

比较式(f)与(h),有

$$\frac{\partial A(x, y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial B(x, y)}{\partial y}$$

由微分方程理论,必存在一函 数  $\varphi(x,y)$ , 使得

同理,将式(d)第二式改写为

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{y}}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-\tau_{yx})$$

也必存在一函数 B(x,y), 使得

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{y} = \frac{\partial B(x, y)}{\partial x} & \text{(g)} \\
-\tau_{xy} = \frac{\partial B(x, y)}{\partial y} & \text{(h)}
\end{cases}$$

比较式(f)与(h),有

$$\frac{\partial A(x, y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial B(x, y)}{\partial y}$$

由微分方程理论,必存在一函数  $\varphi(x,y)$ ,使得

$$\begin{cases} A(x, y) = \frac{\partial \varphi(x, y)}{\partial y} & \text{(i)} \\ B(x, y) = \frac{\partial \varphi(x, y)}{\partial x} & \text{(j)} \end{cases}$$

将式 (i)、(j) 代入 (e)、(f)、(g)、(h), 得<mark>通解</mark>

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{x} = \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial y^{2}}, \\
\sigma_{y} = \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial x^{2}}, \\
\tau_{xy} = -\frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial x \partial y}
\end{cases}$$
(k)

# (2) 通解

式(a)的齐次方程:

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{y}}{\partial y} = 0$$
(d)

的通解:

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{x} = \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial y^{2}}, \\
\sigma_{y} = \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial x^{2}}, \\
\tau_{xy} = -\frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial x \partial y}
\end{cases} (k)$$

—— 对应于平衡微分方程的 齐次方程通解。

# (3) 全解

取特解为:

$$\sigma_x = -f_x x, \sigma_y = -f_y y, \tau_{xy} = 0;$$

则其全解为:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{x} = \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial y^{2}} - f_{x} x \\ \sigma_{y} = \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial x^{2}} - f_{y} y \\ \tau_{xy} = -\frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial x \partial y} \end{cases}$$
 (2-26)

#### — 常体力下平衡方程(a)的全解。

由式(2-26)看:不管 $\varphi(x,y)$ 是什么函数,都能满足平衡方程。

φ(x,y) —— 平面问题的应力函数—— Airy 应力函数

# 2.相容方程的应力函数表示

将式(2-26)代入常体力下的相容方程:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}}\right)(\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}) = 0 \qquad (2-25)$$
有: 
$$\left(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}}\right)\left(\frac{\partial^{2}\phi}{\partial y^{2}} - f_{x}x + \frac{\partial^{2}\phi}{\partial y^{2}} - f_{y}y\right) = 0$$

$$\sigma_{x} = \frac{\partial^{2}\phi}{\partial y^{2}} - f_{x}x$$

$$\sigma_{y} = \frac{\partial^{2}\phi}{\partial x^{2}} - f_{y}y$$

注意到体力fx、fy为常量,有

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2}\right) = 0$$

将上式展开,有

$$\left| \frac{\partial^4 \varphi}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 \varphi}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 \varphi}{\partial y^4} = 0 \right| \qquad (2-27)$$

应力函数表示的相容方程

给出了应力函数满足的条件。

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{x} = \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial y^{2}} - f_{x} x \\
\sigma_{y} = \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial x^{2}} - f_{y} y \\
\tau_{xy} = -\frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial x \partial y}
\end{cases} (2-2e^{-\frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial x \partial y}})$$

# 2.相容方程的应力函数表示

将式(2-26)代入常体力下的相容方程:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)(\sigma_x + \sigma_y) = 0 \qquad (2-25)$$

有: 
$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} - f_x x + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} - f_y y\right) = 0$$

注意到体力fx、fy为常量,有

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\right)\left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2}\right) = 0$$

将上式展开,有

$$\frac{\partial^4 \varphi}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 \varphi}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 \varphi}{\partial y^4} = 0$$
 (2-27)

应力函数表示的相容方程

给出了应力函数满足的条件。

式 
$$(2-27)$$
 可简记为: 
$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 (\varphi) = 0$$

或: 
$$\nabla^4 \varphi = 0$$

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

$$\nabla^4 = \nabla^2 \nabla^2$$

$$\nabla^4 = \nabla^2 \nabla^2$$

$$\nabla^4 = \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial y^4}$$

满足方程(2-27)的函数 $\varphi(x,y)$  称 为重调和函数 (或双调和函数)