# 第四章 平面问题的极坐标解答

- 要点: (1) 极坐标中平面问题的基本方程:
  - —— 平衡方程、几何方程、物理方程、 相容方程、边界条件。
  - (2) 极坐标中平面问题的求解方法 及应用
  - 应用:圆盘、圆环、厚壁圆筒、楔形体、半无限平面体等的应力与变形分析。

# 主 要 内 容

极坐标中的平衡微分方程 § 4-1 极坐标中的几何方程与物理方程 § 4-2 极坐标中的应力函数与相容方程 § 4-3 应力分量的坐标变换式 § 4–4 轴对称应力与相应的位移 §4-5圆环或圆筒受均布压力 §4-6压力隧洞  $\S 4-7$ § 4-8 圆孔的孔边应力集中 半平面体在边界上受法向集中力 § 4-9 半平面体在边界上受法向分布力 § 4–10

# 平衡微分方程

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{r}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta r}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\sigma_{r} - \sigma_{\theta}}{r} + f_{r} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \sigma_{\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \tau_{r\theta}}{\partial r} + \frac{2\tau_{r\theta}}{r} + f_{\theta} = 0$$

$$(4-1)$$

$$\sigma_{\theta} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{\theta}}{\partial \theta} d\theta \quad \tau_{\theta r} + \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta r}}{\partial r} d\theta$$

$$\sigma_{\theta} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{\theta}}{\partial \theta} d\theta \quad \tau_{\theta r} + \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta r}}{\partial \theta} d\theta$$

$$\sum M = 0, \quad \tau_{r\theta} = \tau_{\theta r}$$
—— 剪应力互等定理

# 弹性力学平面问题极坐标求解的基本方程:

平衡微分方程: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta r}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_{\theta}}{r} + k_r = 0 \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \sigma_{\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \tau_{r\theta}}{\partial r} + \frac{2\tau_{r\theta}}{r} + k_{\theta} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (4—1)

几何方程: 
$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_r = \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial r} \\ \varepsilon_\theta = \frac{u_r}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial \theta} \\ \gamma_{r\theta} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial r} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} \end{cases}$$
(4-2)

物理方程: 
$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_r = \frac{1}{E}(\sigma_r - \mu\sigma_\theta) & \gamma_{r\theta} = \frac{1}{G}\tau_{r\theta} = \frac{2(1+\mu)}{E}\tau_{r\theta} \\ \varepsilon_\theta = \frac{1}{E}(\sigma_\theta - \mu\sigma_r) & \text{(平面应力情形)} \end{cases}$$

#### 弹性力学极坐标求解归结为

(1) 由问题的条件求出满足式(4-6)的应力函数  $\varphi(r,\theta)$ 

$$\nabla^4 \varphi = \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}\right)^2 \varphi = 0 \qquad (4-6)$$

(2) 由式(4-5) 求出相应的应力分量:  $\sigma_r, \sigma_\theta, \tau_{r\theta}$ 

$$\sigma_r = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \theta^2} \qquad \sigma_\theta = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} \qquad \tau_{r\theta} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \right) \quad (4-5)$$

(3) 将上述应力分量  $\sigma_r, \sigma_\theta, \tau_{r\theta}$  满足问题的边界条件:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ 位移边界条件: } \left(u_r\right)_s = \overline{u}_r, \; \left(u_\theta\right)_s = \overline{u}_\theta \\ \\ \text{ 应力边界条件: } \left\{ l(\sigma_r)_s + m(\tau_{r\theta})_s = \overline{k}_r \\ l(\tau_{r\theta})_s + m(\sigma_\theta)_s = \overline{k}_\theta \end{array} \right.$$

 $\overline{u}_r$ ,  $\overline{u}_{\theta}$  为边界上已知位移,  $\overline{k}_r$ ,  $\overline{k}_{\theta}$  为边界上已知的面力分量。

#### 应力分量的坐标变换式

(1) 用极坐标下的应力分量表示直角坐标下的应力分量

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{x} = \frac{\sigma_{r} + \sigma_{\theta}}{2} + \frac{\sigma_{r} - \sigma_{\theta}}{2} \cos 2\theta - \tau_{r\theta} \sin 2\theta \\
\sigma_{y} = \frac{\sigma_{r} + \sigma_{\theta}}{2} - \frac{\sigma_{r} - \sigma_{\theta}}{2} \cos 2\theta + \tau_{r\theta} \sin 2\theta \\
\tau_{xy} = \frac{\sigma_{r} - \sigma_{\theta}}{2} \sin 2\theta + \tau_{r\theta} \cos 2\theta
\end{cases} (4-8)$$

(2) 用直角坐标下的应力分量表示极坐标下的应力分量

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{r} = \frac{\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}}{2} + \frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2} \cos 2\theta + \tau_{xy} \sin 2\theta \\
\sigma_{\theta} = \frac{\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}}{2} - \frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2} \cos 2\theta - \tau_{xy} \sin 2\theta \\
\tau_{r\theta} = \frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2} \sin 2\theta + \tau_{xy} \cos 2\theta
\end{cases} (4-9)$$

# 3. 轴对称问题应力分量与相容方程

轴对称问题: 
$$\varphi = \varphi(r) \longrightarrow \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

由式(4-5)和(4-6)得应力分量和相 容方程为:

应力分量:

$$\sigma_r = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d\varphi}{dr}$$

$$\sigma_\theta = \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dr^2}$$

$$\tau_{r\theta} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial \theta^{2}} \\
\sigma_{\theta} = \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial r^{2}} \\
\tau_{r\theta} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \right)
\end{cases}$$
(4-5)

相容方程:

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{d}{dr}\right)^2 \varphi = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}\right)^2 \varphi = 0$$

(4-6)

# § 4-5 轴对称应力与相应的位移

# 1. 轴对称问题应力分量与相容方程

求解方法: ——逆解法

(1) 应力分量

$$\sigma_r = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d\varphi}{dr} \qquad \sigma_\theta = \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dr^2} \qquad \tau_{r\theta} = 0 \qquad (4-10)$$

(2) 相容方程

$$\nabla^4 \varphi = \left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr}\right)^2 \varphi = 0$$

# 2. 相容方程的求解

将相容方程表示为:

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{d}{dr}\right)\left(\frac{d^2\varphi}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{d\varphi}{dr}\right) = 0$$
 将其展开,有

$$\frac{d^4\varphi}{dr^4} + \frac{2}{r}\frac{d^3\varphi}{dr^3} - \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{d^2\varphi}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r^3}\frac{d\varphi}{dr} = 0$$

4阶变系数齐次微分方程

$$\frac{d^4 \varphi}{dr^4} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{d^3 \varphi}{dr^3} - \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r^3} \frac{d \varphi}{dr} = 0$$
 ——4阶变系数齐次微分方程

方程两边同乘以
$$r^4$$
:  $r^4 \frac{d^4 \varphi}{dr^4} + 2r^3 \frac{d^3 \varphi}{dr^3} - r^2 \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dr^2} + r \frac{d \varphi}{dr} = 0$ 

令: 
$$r = e^t$$
 (或  $t = \ln r$ ) 有 ——Euler 齐次微分方程

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dr} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d\varphi}{dt}, \quad \frac{d^2\varphi}{dr^2} = \frac{d}{dr} \left( \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( \frac{d^2\varphi}{dt^2} - \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right)$$

$$\frac{d^{3}\varphi}{dr^{3}} = \frac{1}{r^{3}} \left( \frac{d^{3}\varphi}{dt^{3}} - 3\frac{d^{2}\varphi}{dt^{2}} + 2\frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right),$$

$$\frac{d^{4}\varphi}{dr^{4}} = \frac{1}{r^{4}} \left( \frac{d^{4}\varphi}{dt^{4}} - 6\frac{d^{3}\varphi}{dt^{3}} + 11\frac{d^{2}\varphi}{dt^{2}} - 6\frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right)$$

$$\frac{d^{4}\varphi}{dt^{4}} - 4\frac{d^{3}\varphi}{dt^{3}} + 4\frac{d^{2}\varphi}{dt^{2}} = 0$$
 其特征方程

 $\lambda^4 - 4\lambda^3 + 4\lambda^2 = 0$ 

2 为方程的特征值

$$\frac{d^4 \varphi}{dt^4} - 4 \frac{d^3 \varphi}{dt^3} + 4 \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$\lambda^4 - 4\lambda^3 + 4\lambda^2 = 0$$

方程的特征根为:

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 2$$

于是,方程的解为:

$$\varphi = At + Bte^{2t} + Ce^{2t} + D$$

将 $t = \ln r$  代回:

$$\varphi = A \ln r + Br^2 \ln r + Cr^2 + D$$

(4-11)

---- 轴对称问题相容方程的通解,A、B、C、D 为待定常数。

### 3. 应力分量

将方程(4-11)代入应力分量表达式

$$\sigma_r = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d\varphi}{dr} \quad \sigma_\theta = \frac{d^2\varphi}{dr^2} \quad \tau_{r\theta} = 0$$
(4-10)

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

(4-12)

—— 轴对称平面问题的应力分量表达式

# 4. 位移分量 $(u_r, u_\theta)$

对于平面应力问题,有物理方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial r} = & \varepsilon_r = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_r - \mu \sigma_\theta) \\ = \frac{1}{E} \left[ (1 + \mu) \frac{A}{r^2} + (1 - 2\mu)B + 2(1 - \mu)B \ln r + 2(1 - \mu)C \right] \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{u_r}{r} = & \varepsilon_\theta = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_\theta - \mu \sigma_r) \\ = & \frac{1}{E} \left[ -(1 + \mu) \frac{A}{r^2} + (3 - \mu)B + 2(1 - \mu)B \ln r + 2(1 - \mu)C \right] \\ \gamma_{r\theta} = & \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial r} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} = 0 \end{cases}$$
(a)

积分式(a),有

$$u_{r} = \frac{1}{E} \left[ -(1+\mu)\frac{A}{r} + 2(1-\mu)Br(\ln r - 1) + (1-3\mu)Br + 2(1-\mu)Cr \right] + f(\theta)$$
 (b)

---  $f(\theta)$  是任意的待定函数 将式(b)代入式(a)中第二式,得

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial u_{\theta}}{\partial \theta} &= \frac{r}{E} \Bigg[ -(1+\mu) \frac{A}{r^2} + (3-\mu)B + 2(1-\mu)B \ln r + 2(1-\mu)C \Bigg] - u_r \\ &= \frac{4Br}{E} - f(\theta) \\ \text{将上式积分,得:} \qquad u_{\theta} &= \frac{4Br\theta}{E} - \int f(\theta)d\theta + f_1(r) \qquad \text{(c)} \\ \text{将式 (b) 代入式 (a) 中第三式,得} \end{split}$$

$$\gamma_{r\theta} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u_{\theta}}{\partial r} - \frac{u_{\theta}}{r} = 0 \qquad \frac{1}{r} \frac{df(\theta)}{d\theta} + \frac{df_1(r)}{dr} + \frac{1}{r} \int f(\theta) d\theta - \frac{f_1(r)}{r} = 0$$

或写成:  $f_1(r) - r \frac{df_1(r)}{dr} = \frac{df(\theta)}{d\theta} + \int f(\theta)d\theta$  要使该式成立,两边须为同一常数。

$$\begin{cases} f_1(r) - r \frac{df_1(r)}{dr} = F \\ \frac{df(\theta)}{d\theta} + \int f(\theta)d\theta = F \end{cases}$$
 (d) 式中F 为常数。对其积分有: 
$$f_1(r) = Hr + F$$
 (f)

其中 H 为常数。对式 (e) 两边求导

$$\frac{d^2 f(\theta)}{d\theta^2} + f(\theta) = 0$$
 其解为:  $f(\theta) = I \cos \theta + K \sin \theta$  (g)

$$\int f(\theta)d\theta = F - \frac{df(\theta)}{d\theta} = F - I\sin\theta + K\cos\theta \tag{h}$$

将式(f)(h)代入式(b)(c),得

$$u_{r} = \frac{1}{E} \left[ -(1+\mu)\frac{A}{r} + 2(1-\mu)Br(\ln r - 1) + (1-3\mu)Br + 2(1-\mu)Cr \right] + I\cos\theta + K\sin\theta$$

$$u_{\theta} = \frac{4Br\theta}{E} + Hr - I\sin\theta + K\cos\theta$$
(4-13)

### 平面轴对称问题小结:

(1) 应力函数 
$$\varphi = A \ln r + Br^2 \ln r + Cr^2 + D$$
 (4-11)

(2) 应力分量

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{r} = \frac{A}{r^{2}} + B(1 + 2 \ln r) + 2C \\ \sigma_{\theta} = -\frac{A}{r^{2}} + B(3 + 2 \ln r) + 2C \\ \tau_{r\theta} = \tau_{\theta r} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (4-12)

(4-13)

(3) 位移分量

$$u_r = \frac{1}{E} \left[ -(1+\mu)\frac{A}{r} + 2(1-\mu)Br(\ln r - 1) + (1-3\mu)Br + 2(1-\mu)Cr \right] + I\cos\theta + K\sin\theta$$

$$u_\theta = \frac{4Br\theta}{E} + Hr - I\sin\theta + K\cos\theta$$

式中: $A \times B \times C \times H \times I \times K$ 由应力和位移边界条件确定。

#### (3) 位移分量

$$u_r = \frac{1}{E} \left[ -(1+\mu)\frac{A}{r} + 2(1-\mu)Br(\ln r - 1) + (1-3\mu)Br + 2(1-\mu)Cr \right] + I\cos\theta + K\sin\theta$$

$$u_\theta = \frac{4Br\theta}{E} + Hr - I\sin\theta + K\cos\theta$$

式中: $A \setminus B \setminus C \setminus H \setminus I \setminus K$ 由应力和位移边界条件确定。

由式(4-13)可以看出: 应力轴对称并不表示位移也是轴对称的。

但在轴对称应力情况下,若物体的几何形状、受力、位移约束都是轴对称的,则位移也应该是轴对称的。 这 时,物体内各点都不会有环向位移,即不论 r 和  $\theta$  取何值,都应有:  $u_{\theta} = 0$ 。

对这种情形,有 B = H = I = K = 0 式(4-13) 变为:

$$\begin{cases} u_r = \frac{1}{E} \left[ -(1+\mu)\frac{A}{r} + 2(1-\mu)Cr \right] \\ u_\theta = 0 \end{cases}$$

(4-13)

[4-13 (a) ]

#### 圆环或圆筒受均布压力 压力隧洞 § 4–6

已知:  $q_a, q_b, a, b$  求: 应力分布。

确定应力分量的表达式:

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{r} = \frac{A}{r^{2}} + B(1 + 2 \ln r) + 2C \\
\sigma_{\theta} = -\frac{A}{r^{2}} + B(3 + 2 \ln r) + 2C \\
\tau_{r\theta} = \tau_{\theta r} = 0
\end{cases}$$
(4-12)

边界条件: 
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau_{r\theta} - \tau_{\theta r} - 0 \\ \left[ \tau_{r\theta} \right]_{r=a} = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left[ \tau_{r\theta} \right]_{r=b} = 0$$

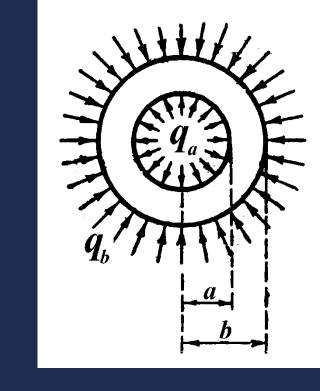
将式 (4-12) 代入,有: 
$$\left\{ \frac{\frac{A}{a^2} + B(1+2\ln a) + 2C = -q_a}{\frac{A}{b^2} + B(1+2\ln b) + 2C = -q_b} \right.$$
 (b)

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

式中有三个未知常数,二个方程不通用确定。 对于多连体问题,位移须满足位移单值条件。

$$u_{\theta} = \frac{4Br\theta}{E} + Hr - I\sin\theta + K\cos\theta$$
 位移多值项

要使单值,须有:B=0,由式(b)得



$$A = \frac{a^2b^2}{b^2 - a^2}(q_b - q_a), \qquad 2C = \frac{(q_aa^2 - q_bb^2)}{b^2 - a^2}$$

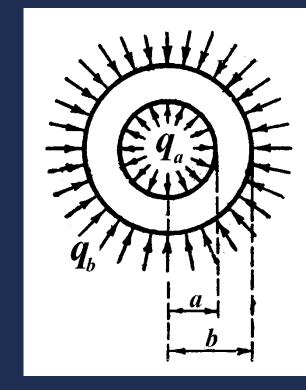
将其代回应力分量式(4-12),有:

$$\sigma_{r} = -\frac{\frac{b^{2}}{r^{2}} - 1}{\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} - 1} \frac{1 - \frac{a^{2}}{r^{2}}}{1 - \frac{a^{2}}{b^{2}}} q_{b}$$

$$\frac{\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} - 1}{\sigma_{\theta}} \frac{1 + \frac{a^{2}}{r^{2}}}{1 - \frac{a^{2}}{b^{2}}} q_{b}$$

$$\sigma_{\theta} = \frac{\frac{b^{2}}{r^{2}} + 1}{\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} - 1} \frac{1 - \frac{a^{2}}{r^{2}}}{1 - \frac{a^{2}}{b^{2}}} q_{b}$$

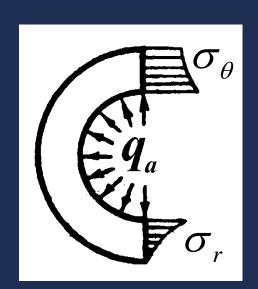
$$(4-14)$$



(1) 若: 
$$a = 0, q_a = 0 \longrightarrow \sigma_r = -q_b, \sigma_\theta = -q_b$$
 (二向等压情况)

(2) 若: 
$$q_b = 0(\overline{m} \ q_a \neq 0)$$

$$\sigma_{r} = -\frac{\frac{b^{2}}{r^{2}} - 1}{\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} - 1} q_{a} (< 0) \qquad \sigma_{\theta} = \frac{\frac{b^{2}}{r^{2}} + 1}{\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} - 1} q_{a} (> 0)$$
(压应力)



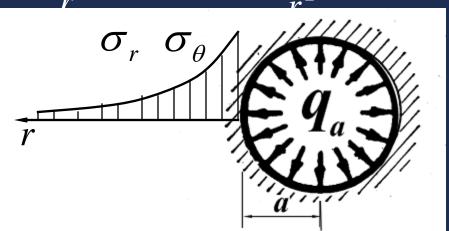
(3) 若: 
$$q_a = 0, (q_b \neq 0)$$

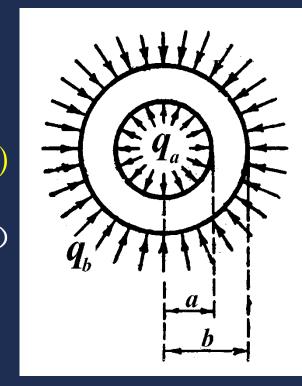
(4) 若: 
$$b \rightarrow \infty (q_a \neq 0)$$

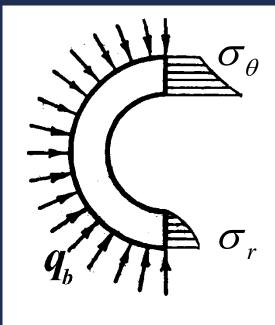
具有圆形孔道的无限大弹性体。

$$\sigma_r = -\frac{a^2}{r^2} q_a b^2 \qquad \sigma_\theta = \frac{a^2}{\frac{b^2}{r^2}} q_a$$









# § 4-7 压力隧洞

问题: 厚壁圆筒埋在无限大弹性体内, 受内压 q 作 用,求圆筒的应力。

### 1. 分析:

与以前相比较,相当于两个轴对称问题:

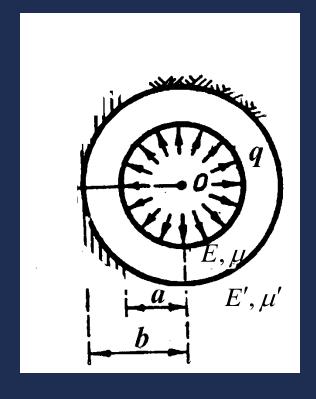
- (a) 受内外压力作用的厚壁圆筒; (b) 仅受外压作用的无限大弹性体。

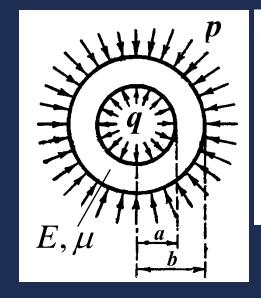
确定外压p的两个条件:

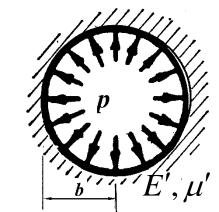
径向变形连续: 
$$u_r \Big|_{r=b} = u'_r \Big|_{r=b}$$

径向应力连续: 
$$\sigma_r \Big|_{r=b} = \sigma'_r \Big|_{r=b}$$

2. 求解







### 2. 求解

(1) 圆筒的应力与边界条件

应力: 
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_r = \frac{A}{r^2} + 2C \\ \sigma_\theta = -\frac{A}{r^2} + 2C \end{cases}$$
 (a)

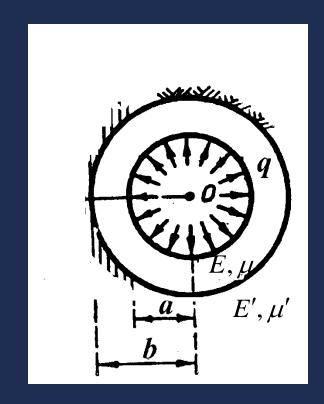
边界条件: 
$$\sigma_r|_{r=a} = -q$$
  $\sigma_r|_{r=b} = -p$ 

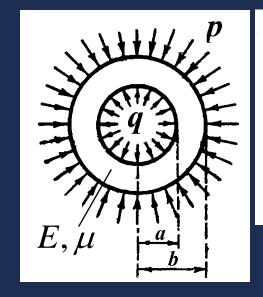
(2) 无限大弹性体的应力与边界条件

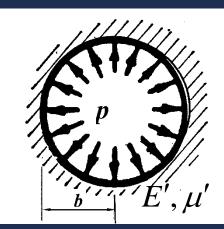
应力: 
$$\begin{cases} \sigma'_r = \frac{A'}{r^2} + 2C' \\ \sigma'_\theta = -\frac{A'}{r^2} + 2C' \end{cases}$$
 (b)

边界条件: 
$$\left\{ egin{array}{l} \sigma_r' \Big|_{r=b} = -p \ \sigma_r \Big|_{r o\infty} = 0 \end{array} 
ight.$$

将式(a)、(b)代入相应的边界条件,得到如下方程:





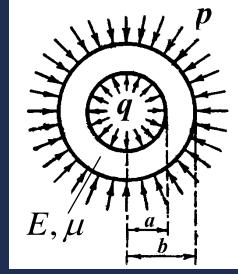


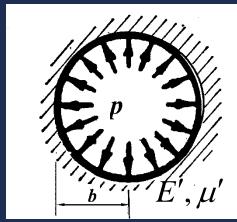
$$\begin{cases} \frac{A}{a^{2}} + 2C = -q \\ \frac{A}{b^{2}} + 2C = -p \end{cases}$$
 (c) 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{A'}{b^{2}} + 2C' = -p \\ 2C' = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (d)

4个方程不能解5个未知量,需由位移连续条件确定。

$$u_r\Big|_{r=b} = u'_r\Big|_{r=b}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{r} = \frac{1-\mu^{2}}{E} \left[ -(1+\frac{\mu}{1-\mu})\frac{A}{r} + 2(1-\frac{\mu}{1-\mu})Cr \right] \\ + I\cos\theta + K\sin\theta \\ u'_{r} = \frac{1-\mu'^{2}}{E'} \left[ -(1+\frac{\mu'}{1-\mu'})\frac{A'}{r} + 2(1-\frac{\mu'}{1-\mu'})C'r \right] \\ + I'\cos\theta + K'\sin\theta \end{cases}$$





上式也可整理为:

$$\begin{cases} u_r = \frac{1+\mu}{E} \left[ 2(1-2\mu)Cr - \frac{A}{r} \right] + I\cos\theta + K\sin\theta \\ u'_r = \frac{1+\mu'}{E'} \left[ 2(1-2\mu')C'r - \frac{A'}{r} \right] + I'\cos\theta + K'\sin\theta \\ \\ \exists \Pi : \quad u_r \Big|_{r=b} = u'_r \Big|_{r=b} \\ \frac{1+\mu}{E} \left[ 2(1-2\mu)Cb - \frac{A}{b} \right] + I\cos\theta + K\sin\theta \\ = \frac{1+\mu'}{E'} \left[ 2(1-2\mu')C'b - \frac{A'}{b} \right] + I'\cos\theta + K'\sin\theta \\ \exists \xi \notin \mathbb{R}$$
要使对任意的  $\Theta$ 成立,须有
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1+\mu}{E} \left[ 2(1-2\mu)Cb - \frac{A}{b} \right] = \frac{1+\mu'}{E'} \left[ 2(1-2\mu')C'b - \frac{A'}{b} \right] \\ I = I' \qquad K = K' \qquad \text{对式 (f) 整理有,有} \end{cases}$$
(f)

$$n\left[2(1-2\mu)C - \frac{A}{b^2}\right] + \frac{A'}{b^2} = 0$$
 (g)  $\sharp$  (g)  $\sharp$ :  $n = \frac{E'(1+\mu)}{E(1+\mu')}$ 

将式(g)与式(c)(d)联立求解

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_r = -q \frac{\left[1 + (1 - 2\mu)n\right] \frac{b^2}{r^2} - (1 - n)}{\left[1 + (1 - 2\mu)n\right] \frac{b^2}{a^2} - (1 - n)} \\
\sigma_\theta = q \frac{\left[1 + (1 - 2\mu)n\right] \frac{b^2}{r^2} + (1 - n)}{\left[1 + (1 - 2\mu)n\right] \frac{b^2}{a^2} - (1 - n)} \\
\sigma_r' = -\sigma_\theta' = -q \frac{2(1 - \mu)n \frac{b^2}{r^2}}{\left[1 + (1 - 2\mu)n\right] \frac{b^2}{a^2} - (1 - n)} & \text{if } n < 1 \text{ By}, \text{ if } n < 1 \text{ By}.
\end{cases}$$

 $[1+(1-2\mu)n]\frac{b^2}{a^2}-(1-n)$ 

n < 1 时,应力分布 如图所示。

### 讨论:

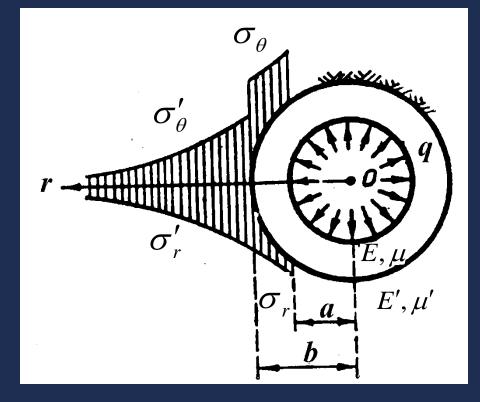
压力隧洞问题为最简单的接触问题 (面接触)。

#### (1) 完全接触:

接触面间既不互相脱离,也不互相滑动。接触条件为

対: 
$$\left\{ \sigma_r \Big|_{r=b} = \sigma'_r \Big|_{r=b} \right.$$
 
$$\left[ \tau_{r\theta} \Big|_{r=b} = \tau'_{r\theta} \Big|_{r=b} \right]$$

位移: 
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_r \big|_{r=b} = u'_r \big|_{r=b} \\ u_\theta \big|_{r=b} = u'_\theta \big|_{r=b} \end{array} \right.$$



(1) 非完全接触(光滑接触)

接触条件:

( 应力: 
$$\sigma_r \Big|_{r=b} = \sigma'_r \Big|_{r=b}$$
  $\tau_{r\theta} \Big|_{r=b} = \tau'_{r\theta} \Big|_{r=b} = 0$  位移:  $u_r \Big|_{r=b} = u'_r \Big|_{r=b}$ 

# § 曲梁的纯弯曲

# 1. 曲梁的应力

### 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弯矩 M 作用(梁的厚度为单位1),O 为曲梁的曲率中心,两端面间极角为 $\beta$ 。

取曲梁的曲率中心 *O* 为坐标的原点,并按图示建立坐标系。

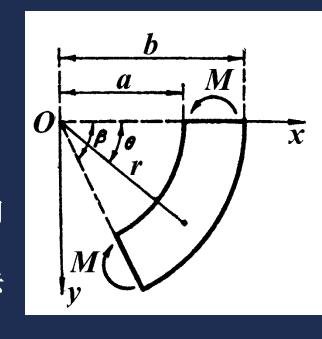
由于各截面上弯矩 M 相同,因而可假定各截面上应力相同,构成一轴对称问题(对称轴为z 轴)。

# 2. 应力分量

$$\sigma_r = \frac{A}{r^2} + B(1 + 2 \ln r) + 2C$$

$$\sigma_\theta = -\frac{A}{r^2} + B(3 + 2 \ln r) + 2C$$

$$\tau_{r\theta} = \tau_{\theta r} = 0$$



# 3. 边界条件

(1) 
$$\begin{cases} \tau_{r\theta} \mid_{r=a} = 0, & \tau_{r\theta} \mid_{r=b} = 0 \\ \tau_{r\theta} \mid_{\theta=0} = 0, & \tau_{r\theta} \mid_{\theta=\beta} = 0 \\ & -----$$
自然满足 (2) 
$$\sigma_r \mid_{r=a} = 0, & \sigma_r \mid_{r=b} = 0 \end{cases}$$

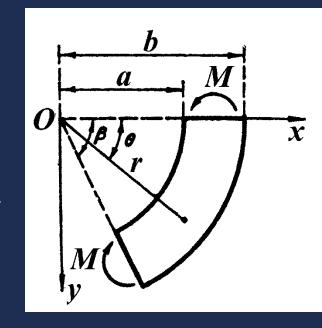
将应力分量代入,有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{A}{a^2} + B(1 + 2 \ln a) + 2C = 0 & (a) \\ \frac{A}{b^2} + B(1 + 2 \ln b) + 2C = 0 & (b) \\ \frac{B}{a^2} + B(1 + 2 \ln b) + 2C = 0 & (b) \end{cases}$$
注: 此处为单连体问题, $\frac{B}{a^2} \neq 0$ 

(3) 端部:

$$\int_{a}^{b} \sigma_{\theta} dr = 0 \tag{c}$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \sigma_{\theta} r dr = M \tag{d}$$



由轴对称问题应力分量式

$$\sigma_{r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d\varphi}{dr} \quad \sigma_{\theta} = \frac{d^{2}\varphi}{dr^{2}}$$

$$| | | | |$$

$$r\sigma_{r} = \frac{d\varphi}{dr}$$

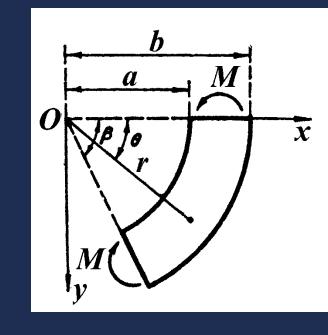
将其代入式(c)

$$\begin{cases} r\sigma_r = \frac{d\varphi}{dr} \\ \sigma_\theta = \frac{d^2\varphi}{dr^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \sigma_{\theta} dr = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{d^{2} \varphi}{dr^{2}} dr = \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dr}\right)_{a}^{b} = \left(r\sigma_{r}\right)_{a}^{b}$$

(c)

(d)



$$=b(\sigma_r)_{r=b}-a(\sigma_r)_{r=a}=0 \quad (: (\sigma_r)_{r=a}=(\sigma_r)_{r=b}=0)$$

 $\int_{a}^{b} \sigma_{\theta} dr = 0$ 

 $\int_{a}^{b} \sigma_{\theta} r dr = M$ 

代入式(c),有

$$\int_{a}^{b} \sigma_{\theta} r dr = \int_{a}^{b} r \frac{d^{2} \varphi}{dr^{2}} dr = \int_{a}^{b} r d\left(\frac{d\varphi}{dr}\right) = \left(r \frac{d\varphi}{dr}\right)_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} \frac{d\varphi}{dr} dr$$

$$= (r^{2}\sigma_{r})_{a}^{b} - \varphi \mid_{a}^{b} = b^{2}\sigma_{r} \mid_{r=b} - a^{2}\sigma_{r} \mid_{r=a} - \varphi \mid_{a}^{b}$$

$$= -\varphi \mid_{a}^{b} = M$$

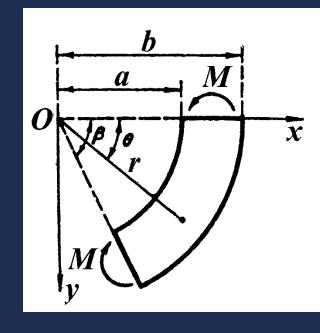
$$0$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \sigma_{\theta} r dr = -\varphi \mid_{a}^{b} = -\varphi \mid_{r=b}^{b} + \varphi \mid_{r=a} = M$$

$$\varphi = A \ln r + Br^2 \ln r + Cr^2 + D$$

将其代入,有

$$-(A \ln b + Bb^{2} \ln b + Cb^{2} + D) + (A \ln a + Ba^{2} \ln a + Ca^{2} + D) = M$$



整理,有

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

联立求解式(a)(b)(d),可求得:

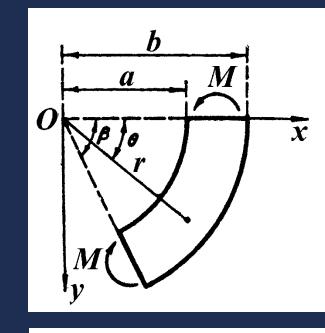
$$A = \frac{4M}{N} \frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} \ln \frac{b}{a} \qquad B = \frac{2M}{a^{2}N} (\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} - 1)$$

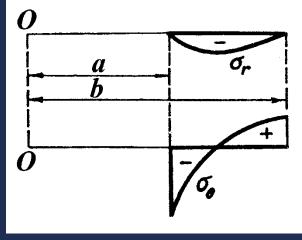
$$C = -\frac{M}{a^{2}N} \left[ \frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} - 1 + 2(\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} \ln b - \ln a) \right]$$

其中: 
$$N = (\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1)^2 - 4\frac{b^2}{a^2} \left(\ln \frac{b}{a}\right)^2$$

将其代入应力分量式,有

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{r} = -\frac{4M}{a^{2}N} \left( \frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} \ln \frac{b}{r} + \ln \frac{r}{a} - \frac{b^{2}}{r^{2}} \ln \frac{b}{a} \right) \\ \sigma_{\theta} = \frac{4M}{a^{2}N} \left( \frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} - 1 - \frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} \ln \frac{b}{r} - \ln \frac{r}{a} - \frac{b^{2}}{r^{2}} \ln \frac{b}{a} \right) \\ \tau_{r\theta} = \tau_{\theta r} = 0 \end{cases}$$
(f)





其截面上的应力分布如图:

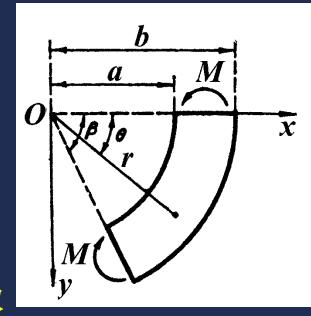
# 讨论:

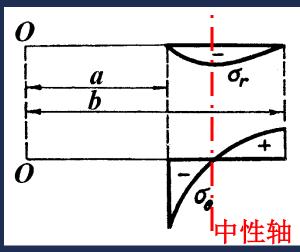
- (1) r = a时,  $\sigma_{\theta}$ 取得最大值;
- (2) 中性轴( $\sigma_{\theta} = 0$ 处)距内侧纤维较近,离外侧较远,中性轴不过截面形心。
- (3) 与材料中比较:

 $\sigma_{\theta}$  关于截面不再成线性分布,而是成双曲线分布。但在曲率不大时这种影响较小;

挤压应力  $\sigma_r$  实际不为零;

# 2. 曲梁的位移





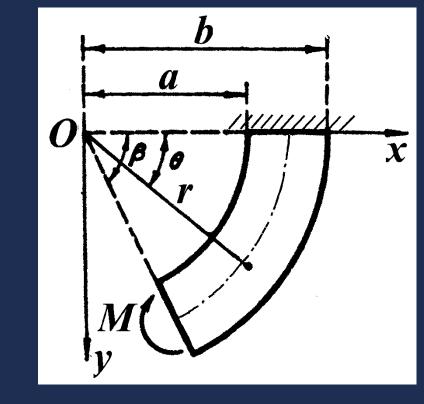
### 2. 曲梁的位移

假定: 
$$\theta = 0, r = r_0 = \frac{a+b}{2}$$
处,有

$$(u_r)_{r=r_0}^{\theta=0}=0, (u_\theta)_{r=r_0}^{\theta=0}=0,$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u_{\theta}}{\partial r}\right)_{\substack{\theta=0\\r=r_0}} = 0$$

代入位移分量式(4-13),确定得



$$\begin{cases} H = K = 0 \\ I = \frac{1}{E} \left[ (1 + \mu) \frac{A}{r_0} - 2(1 - \mu)Br_0 \ln r_0 + B(1 + \mu)r_0 - 2C(1 - \mu)r_0 \right] \end{cases}$$

代回位移分量式(4-13),即得相应的位移分量。这里只给出环向位移:

$$u_{\theta} = \frac{4Br\,\theta}{E} - I\sin\,\theta$$

$$u_{\theta} = \frac{4Br\,\theta}{E} - I\sin\,\theta$$

将上式对变量 r 求导,得

$$\frac{\partial u_{\theta}}{\partial r} = \frac{4B\theta}{E}$$

由上式可知: 当 $\theta$ 一定时,曲梁截面任意径向线段 dr 转角都相同,即平面 保持平面。

表明:材力中纯弯曲曲梁的平面保持平面假设是正确的。

