

## 任意集中载荷作用下角支矩形板的弯曲

杨国战

(大连工学院力学所)

**提 要:** 本文引用广义简支边的概念并应用迭加法, 解任意集中载荷作用下角支矩形板的弯曲, 并给出数值例子。**关键词:** 集中载荷, 简支边界, 弯曲

## 1 引 言

矩形板在四角顶被支承的弯曲问题, 张福范教授在文[1]中研究了在板的平面内受均布载荷作用下的情形, 林鹏程同志在文[2]中研究了有一集中力作用在板的中线上任一点  $(a/2, n)$  的情形。本文考虑有一集中力作用于板上任一点  $(\xi, n)$  时的弯曲, 此时问题归结为:

在板的边界内, 挠度  $W$  须满足偏微分方程

$$\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} = \frac{P \delta(x - \xi, y - n)}{D}$$

其中  $D$  为抗弯刚度,  $\delta$  为 Dirac 函数, 并满足边界条件:

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right)_{x=0} &= 0, & \left( \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} + (2-\mu) \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right)_{x=0} &= 0 \\ & & & x=a, \\ \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right)_{y=0} &= 0, & \left( \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y^3} + (2-\mu) \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y \partial x^2} \right)_{y=0} &= 0 \\ & & & y=b, \end{aligned}$$

引用广义简支边的概念, 并应用迭加法解此问题。

## 2 叠加的组成部分

(A)、四边简支的矩形板, 在  $(\xi, \eta)$  点作用有集中力  $P$ , 引用文[3]的结果, 其挠度为:

$$w_1 = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{其中: } A_{mn} = \frac{4p}{\pi^4 abD} \cdot \sin \frac{m\pi \xi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi \eta}{b};$$

$$\left( \frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right)^2$$

本文1987年11月17日收到

$$\text{令: } B_{mn} = \frac{[m^3 + (2-\mu)mn^2q^2]}{[m^2 + n^2q^2]^2} \cdot \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi h}{b}$$

$$C_{mn} = \frac{[n^3 + (2-\mu)nm^2/q^2]}{[m^2/q^2 + n^2]^2} \cdot \sin \frac{m\pi\xi}{a} \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi h}{b}$$

$$q = \frac{a}{b}$$

则有:

$$(V_x)_{x=0} = \frac{4p}{\pi b} \sum_{i=1} \sum_{j=1} B_{ij} \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \quad (2)$$

$$(V_x)_{x=a} = \frac{4p}{\pi b} \sum_{i=1} \sum_{j=1} B_{ij} \cos i\pi \cdot \sin \frac{j\pi y}{b} \quad (3)$$

$$(V_y)_{y=0} = \frac{4p}{\pi a} \sum_{i=1} \sum_{j=1} C_{ij} \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \quad (4)$$

$$(V_y)_{y=b} = \frac{4p}{\pi a} \sum_{i=1} \sum_{j=1} C_{ij} \cos j\pi \cdot \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \quad (5)$$

(B)、 $x=a$ 边为广义简支边, 其余三边为简支,

$$\text{且, } (W_2)_{x=a} = \sum_{i=1} b_i \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b}$$

于是得其挠度为<sup>[4]</sup>:

$$W_2 = \frac{1-\mu}{2} \sum_{i=1} \frac{b_i}{\sinh \beta_i} \left\{ \left( \frac{2}{1-\mu} + \beta_i \coth \beta_i \right) \cdot \sinh \frac{i\pi x}{b} - \frac{i\pi x}{b} \cosh \frac{i\pi x}{b} \right\} \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b} \quad (6)$$

$$(V_x)_{x=0} = \frac{D(1-\mu)^2 \pi^3}{2b^3} \sum_{i=1} i^3 b_i \left( \frac{3+\mu}{1-\mu} + \beta_i \coth \beta_i \right) \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b} \quad (7)$$

$$(V_x)_{x=a} = D \frac{(1-\mu)^2 \pi^3}{2b^3} \sum_{i=1} i^3 b_i \left( \frac{\beta_i}{\sinh^2 \beta_i} + \frac{3+\mu}{1-\mu} \coth \beta_i \right) \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b} \quad (8)$$

$$(V_y)_{y=b} = -D(1-\mu)^2 \frac{2\pi^2}{b^3} \sum_{i=1} \sum_{m=1} \frac{b_i \cdot \cos m\pi}{i} \frac{m^3 \cos m\pi}{\left( \frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{i^2} \right)^2} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (9)$$

$$(V_y)_{y=0} = -D(1-\mu)^2 \frac{2\pi^2}{b^3} \sum_{i=1} \sum_{m=1} \frac{b_i}{i} \frac{m^3 \cos m\pi}{\left( \frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{i^2} \right)^2} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (10)$$

(C)、 $x=0$ 边为广义简支边, 其余三边为简支边,

$$\text{且: } (W_3)_{x=0} = \sum_{i=1} C_i \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b}$$

可得其挠度为:

$$W_3 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} C_i \left[ \left( -\frac{1-\mu}{2} \frac{\beta_i}{\sinh^2 \beta_i} - \coth \beta_i \right) \frac{\sinh \frac{i\pi x}{b}}{b} - \frac{1-\mu}{2} \frac{i\pi x}{b} \frac{\sinh \frac{i\pi x}{b}}{b} + \cosh \frac{i\pi x}{b} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \coth \beta_i \cdot \frac{i\pi x}{b} \cdot \cosh \frac{i\pi x}{b} \right] \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b} \quad (11)$$

$$(V_x)_{x=0} = -D \frac{(1-\mu)^2 \pi^3}{2b^3} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i^3 C_i \left[ \frac{3+\mu}{1-\mu} \coth \beta_i + \frac{\beta_i}{\sinh^2 \beta_i} \right] \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b} \quad (12)$$

$$(V_x)_{x=a} = -D \frac{(1-u)^2 \pi^3}{2b^3} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i^3 C_i \frac{1}{\sinh \beta_i} \left[ \frac{3+u}{1-u} + \beta_i \coth \beta_i \right] \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b} \quad (13)$$

$$(V_y)_{y=b} = \frac{2D}{b^3} \frac{(1-u)^2 \pi^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{m^3 c_i \cdot \cos i\pi}{i \left( \frac{m^2}{i^2} + \frac{a^2}{b^2} \right)^2} \cdot \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a}} \quad (14)$$

$$(V_y)_{y=0} = \frac{2D}{b^3} \frac{(1-u)^2 \pi^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{m^3 c_i}{i \left( \frac{m^2}{i^2} + \frac{a^2}{b^2} \right)^2} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a}} \quad (15)$$

(D)、 $y=b$ 边为广义简支边, 其余三边为简支边

$$\text{且: } (W_4)_{y=b} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} d_i \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a}$$

可得其挠度为

$$W_2 = \frac{1-u}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{d_i}{\sinh \alpha_i} \left( \frac{2}{1-u} + \alpha_i \coth \alpha_i \right) \frac{\sinh \frac{i\pi y}{a}}{a} - \frac{i\pi y}{a} \cdot \cosh \frac{i\pi y}{a} \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \quad (16)$$

$$(V_x)_{x=0} = -D (1-u)^2 \frac{2\pi^2}{a^3} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{d_i}{i} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{m^3 \cos m\pi}{\left( \frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{m^2}{i^2} \right)^2} \sin \frac{m\pi y}{b} \quad (17)$$

$$(V_x)_{x=a} = -D (1-u)^2 \frac{2\pi^2}{a^3} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{d_i \cos i\pi}{i} \cdot \frac{m^3 \cos m\pi}{\left( \frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{m^2}{i^2} \right)^2} \sin \frac{m\pi y}{b} \quad (18)$$

$$(V_y)_{y=b} = \frac{D}{2} \frac{(1-u)^2}{a^3} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i^3 d_i \left[ \frac{\alpha_i}{\sinh^2 \alpha_i} + \frac{3+u}{1-u} \coth \alpha_i \right] \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \quad (19)$$

$$(V_y)_{y=0} = \frac{D}{2} \frac{(1-u)^2}{a^3} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i^3 d_i \left[ \frac{3+u}{1-u} + \alpha_i \coth \alpha_i \right] \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \quad (20)$$

E)、 $y=0$ 边为广义简支边, 其余三边为简支边, 且:  $(W_5)_{y=0} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} e_i \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a}$

于是可得:

$$W_s = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} e_i \left[ \left( -\frac{1-u}{2} \frac{\alpha_i}{\text{sh}^2 \alpha_i} - \coth \alpha_i \right) \text{sh} \frac{i\pi y}{a} - \frac{1-u}{2} \frac{i\pi y}{a} \cdot \text{sh} \frac{i\pi y}{a} + \cosh \frac{i\pi y}{a} + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1-u}{2} \coth \alpha_i \cdot \frac{i\pi y}{a} \cdot \cosh \frac{i\pi y}{a} \right] \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \quad (21)$$

$$(V_x)_{x=0} = \frac{2D(1-u)^2 \pi^2}{a^3} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{m^3 e_i}{\left( \frac{m^2}{i^2} + \frac{b^2}{a^2} \right)^2} \sin \frac{m\pi y}{b} \quad (22)$$

$$(V_x)_{x=a} = \frac{2D(1-u)^2 \pi^2}{a^3} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{m^3 e_i \cos i\pi}{\left( \frac{m^2}{i^2} + \frac{b^2}{a^2} \right)^2} \sin \frac{m\pi y}{b} \quad (23)$$

$$(V_y)_{y=b} = -D \frac{(1-u)^2}{2} \frac{\pi^3}{a^3} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{i^3 e_i}{\text{sh} \alpha_i} \left[ \frac{3+u}{1-u} + \alpha_i \coth \alpha_i \right] \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \quad (24)$$

$$(V_y)_{y=0} = -D \frac{(1-u)^2}{2} \frac{\pi^3}{a^3} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i^3 e_i \left[ \frac{3+u}{1-u} \coth \alpha_i + \frac{\alpha_i}{\text{sh} \alpha_i} \right] \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} \quad (25)$$

在以上 (B)、(C)、(D)、(E) 中的  $b_i$ 、 $c_i$ 、 $d_i$ 、 $e_i$  是未知的, 通过满足边界条件确定它们的值。

### 3 用叠加法解角支板的弯曲

为了满足沿  $x=0$  边的剪力为零, 则叠加 (2)、(7)、(12)、(17)、(22) 式, 并使其总和为零, 可得:

$$\frac{i^3 b_i}{\text{sh} \beta_i} \left( \frac{3+u}{1-u} + \beta_i \coth \beta_i \right) - i^3 C_i \left( \frac{3+u}{1-u} \coth \beta_i + \frac{\beta_i}{\text{sh}^2 \beta_i} \right) - \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{b^3}{a^3} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{d_m \cdot i^3 \cos i\pi}{m \left( \frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{i^2}{m^2} \right)^2} + \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{b^3}{a^3} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{e_m i^3}{m \left( \frac{i^2}{m^2} + \frac{b^2}{a^2} \right)^2} = \frac{pb^2}{D} \cdot \frac{-8}{(1-u)^2 \pi^4} \sum_j B_{ji} \quad (26)$$

沿着  $x=a$  边的剪力为零, 则叠加 (3)、(8)、(13)、(18)、(22) 式, 并使其总和为零, 可得:

$$i^3 b \left( \frac{\beta_i}{\text{sh}^2 \beta_i} + \frac{3+u}{1-u} \coth \beta_i \right) - \frac{c_i \cdot i^3}{\text{sh} \beta_i} \left( \frac{3+u}{1-u} + \beta_i \coth \beta_i \right) - \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{b^3}{a^3} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{d_m \cos m\pi}{m} \cdot \frac{i^3 \cos i\pi}{\left( \frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{i^2}{m^2} \right)^2} + \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{b^3}{a^3} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{i^3 e_m \cos m\pi}{m \left( \frac{i^2}{m^2} + \frac{b^2}{a^2} \right)^2} = \frac{pb^2}{D} \cdot \frac{-8}{(1-u)^2 \pi^4} \sum_j B_{ji} \cos j\pi \quad (27)$$

沿着  $y=b$  边的剪力为零, 则叠加 (5)、(9)、(14)、(19)、(24) 式, 并使其总和为零, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{m=1} \frac{b_m \cos m\pi}{m} \cdot \frac{i^3 \cos i\pi}{(b^2 + \frac{i^2}{m^2})^2} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{m=1} \frac{i^3 C_m \cos m\pi}{m (\frac{i^2}{m^2} + \frac{a^2}{b^2})^2} + \frac{b^3}{a^3} \cdot i^3 d_i \\
 & (\frac{\alpha_i}{\sinh^2 \alpha_i} + \frac{3+\mu}{1-\mu} \coth \alpha_i) - \frac{b^3}{a^3} e_i \frac{i^3}{\sinh \alpha_i} (\frac{3+\mu}{1-\mu} + \alpha_i \coth \alpha_i) = \frac{pb^2}{D} \frac{-8q}{(1-\mu)^2 \pi^4} \\
 & \sum_j C_{ij} \cos j\pi \quad (28)
 \end{aligned}$$

沿着  $y=0$  边的剪力为零, 则叠加 (4)、(10)、(15)、(20)、(25) 式, 并使 其总和为零, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{m=1} \frac{b_m}{m} \cdot \frac{i^3 \cos i\pi}{(b^2 + \frac{i^2}{m^2})^2} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{m=1} \frac{i^3 C_m}{m (\frac{i^2}{m^2} + \frac{a^2}{b^2})^2} + \frac{b^3}{a^3} \frac{i^3 d_i}{\sinh \alpha_i} (\frac{3+\mu}{1-\mu} + \\
 & \alpha_i \coth \alpha_i) + -\frac{b^3}{a^3} i^3 e_i (\frac{3+\mu}{1-\mu} \cot \alpha_i + \frac{\alpha_i}{\sinh^2 \alpha_i}) = \frac{pb^2}{D} \frac{-8q}{(1-\mu)^2 \pi^4} \sum_j C_j \quad (29)
 \end{aligned}$$

在式 (26) ~ (29) 中, 取  $i=1, 2, \dots$ ;  $m=1, 2, \dots$ 。这样我们就得到四个联立无穷方程组, 从式 (26) ~ (29) 式解出  $b_i$ 、 $c_i$ 、 $d_i$ 、 $e_i$ , 就可以求得所需的挠度和的弯矩等。

#### 4 数值例子

现在考虑一正方形板四角被支承的情形, 此时取  $a=b$ , 集中力作用在  $(\xi, h)$  处, 取定  $\mu$ 、 $b_i$ 、 $c_i$ 、 $d_i$ 、 $e_i$  各取 25 项, 下面列出解方程 (26) ~ (29) 的计算结果, 只写出  $\mu=0.3$ ,

$\xi=0.25$ ,  $\eta=0.25$  时  $b_i$ 、 $c_i$ 、 $d_i$ 、 $e_i$  的值 (单位为:  $\frac{pa^2}{D}$ ) :

$b_i$	$c_i$	$d_i$	$e_i$
$1.15545 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.63267 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.15545 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.63268 \times 10^{-2}$
$3.66523 \times 10^{-4}$	$2.39761 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.66427 \times 10^{-4}$	$2.39843 \times 10^{-3}$
$1.00534 \times 10^{-4}$	$3.83703 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.00096 \times 10^{-4}$	$3.83552 \times 10^{-4}$
$4.73433 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.90405 \times 10^{-5}$	$6.12723 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.91290 \times 10^{-5}$
$5.73504 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.59285 \times 10^{-5}$	$7.18345 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.57609 \times 10^{-5}$
$3.07054 \times 10^{-5}$	$4.48836 \times 10^{-6}$	$-2.15937 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.48981 \times 10^{-6}$
$1.772103 \times 10^{-6}$	$8.00340 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.60928 \times 10^{-6}$	$7.76192 \times 10^{-6}$
$3.57017 \times 10^{-7}$	$2.52313 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.06842 \times 10^{-7}$	$2.61981 \times 10^{-6}$
$1.85872 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.54766 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.83421 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.54945 \times 10^{-6}$
$8.12357 \times 10^{-7}$	$4.64950 \times 10^{-7}$	$7.46774 \times 10^{-7}$	$4.11409 \times 10^{-7}$
$9.14254 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.10877 \times 10^{-6}$	$9.18476 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.09773 \times 10^{-6}$
$7.43184 \times 10^{-8}$	$5.61836 \times 10^{-7}$	$2.90327 \times 10^{-8}$	$5.32568 \times 10^{-7}$
$9.74427 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.00256 \times 10^{-6}$	$9.07289 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.00447 \times 10^{-6}$

$-1.86293 \times 10^{-7}$	$5.59566 \times 10^{-7}$	$-1.95821 \times 10^{-7}$	$5.68216 \times 10^{-7}$
$4.74268 \times 10^{-8}$	$5.95285 \times 10^{-7}$	$5.41884 \times 10^{-8}$	$5.86860 \times 10^{-7}$
$2.45599 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.90818 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.94680 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.95746 \times 10^{-7}$
$1.94068 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.94767 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.98791 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.89550 \times 10^{-7}$
$1.14180 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.74141 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.14008 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.93778 \times 10^{-8}$
$1.29691 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.25769 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.35149 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.23831 \times 10^{-7}$
$1.04168 \times 10^{-8}$	$8.21601 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.08414 \times 10^{-8}$	$9.29503 \times 10^{-8}$
$8.36325 \times 10^{-9}$	$1.70828 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.05421 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.67500 \times 10^{-7}$
$-4.16085 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.08300 \times 10^{-7}$	$-4.08888 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.14465 \times 10^{-7}$
$5.34771 \times 10^{-9}$	$1.21146 \times 10^{-7}$	$5.34759 \times 10^{-9}$	$1.17022 \times 10^{-7}$
$5.14573 \times 10^{-9}$	$4.10603 \times 10^{-8}$	$5.77265 \times 10^{-9}$	$4.20330 \times 10^{-8}$
$4.69051 \times 10^{-8}$	$4.34647 \times 10^{-8}$	$4.74925 \times 10^{-8}$	$4.27977 \times 10^{-8}$

由以上数值结果可以看出:  $\frac{b_{25}}{b_1} = 4.0594 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $\frac{c_{25}}{c_1} = 1.65090 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $\frac{d_{25}}{d_1} = 4.1105 \times$

$10^{-6}$ ,  $\frac{e_{25}}{e_1} = 1.6234 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $b_i$ 、 $c_i$ 、 $d_i$ 、 $e_i$ 是收敛的,前三项是主项,在主项之后,  $b_i$ 、 $d_i$

收敛较慢,如:  $b_{25} = 4.69051 \times 10^{-8} > b_{24} = 5.14573 \times 10^{-9}$ ,  $d_{25} = 4.74952 \times 10^{-8} > d_{24} = 5.77265 \times 10^{-9}$ 。相对地讲,  $c_i$ 和 $e_i$ 收敛较快。

下面计算板中各点的挠度,把已算得的 $b_i$ 、 $c_i$ 、 $d_i$ 、 $e_i$ 的值代入式(6)、(11)、(16)、(21)并与公式(1)相加,可得挠度的渐近解析解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 w &= \sum_{j=1}^5 w_j \\
 &= \sum_{m=1}^N \sum_{n=1}^N A_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{b_i}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_i} \left[ \left( \frac{2}{1-\mu} + \beta_i \coth \beta_i \right) \operatorname{sh} \frac{i\pi x}{b} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{i\pi x}{b} \cosh \frac{i\pi x}{b} \right] \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b} + \sum_{i=1}^N c_i \left[ \left( -\frac{1-\mu}{2} \frac{\beta_i}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \beta_i} - \coth \beta_i \right) \operatorname{sh} \frac{i\pi x}{b} + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{i\pi x}{b} \operatorname{sh} \frac{i\pi x}{b} + \cosh \frac{i\pi x}{b} + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \coth \beta_i \cdot \frac{i\pi x}{b} \cdot \cosh \frac{i\pi x}{b} \right] \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b} + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{d_i}{\operatorname{sh} \alpha_i} \left[ \left( \frac{2}{1-\mu} \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + \alpha_i \coth \alpha_i \right) \operatorname{sh} \frac{i\pi y}{a} - \frac{i\pi y}{a} \cosh \frac{i\pi y}{a} \right] \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a} + \sum_{i=1}^N e_i \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1-\mu}{2} \frac{\alpha_i}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \alpha_i} \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. - \coth \alpha_i \right) \operatorname{sh} \frac{i\pi y}{a} - \frac{1-\mu}{2} \frac{i\pi y}{a} \operatorname{sh} \frac{i\pi y}{a} + \cosh \frac{i\pi y}{a} + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \coth \alpha_i \cdot \frac{i\pi y}{a} \cdot \cosh \frac{i\pi y}{a} \right] \\
 &\quad \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a}
 \end{aligned}$$

表1、表2列出了几种情况下板上几个点的挠度值。从表1和表2可以看出,当载荷作用在

点  $(0.25a, 0.25a)$  和点  $(0.3a, 0.3a)$  时, 挠度的最大值分别发生在  $(0.25a, 0.25a)$

和  $(0.25, 0.5a)$  处, 其最大挠度值分别为:  $3.06536 \times 10^{-2} \frac{pa^2}{D}$  和  $3.15436 \times 10^{-2} \frac{pa^2}{D}$

最后计算沿板边的弯矩。由公式:

$$M_x = -D \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$M_y = -D \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right)$$

可得沿板的四边的弯矩为:

$$(M_y)_{x=a} = \frac{D(1-\mu^2)}{a^2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i^2 b_i \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b}$$

$$(M_y)_{x=0} = \frac{D(1-\mu^2)}{a^2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i^2 c_i \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b}$$

$$(M_x)_{y=b} = \frac{D(1-\mu^2)}{a^2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i^2 d_i \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a}$$

$$(M_x)_{y=0} = \frac{D(1-\mu^2)}{a^2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i^2 e_i \sin \frac{i\pi x}{a}$$

表3和表4列出了两种情况下沿板边几个点的弯矩值。由表4可以看出当载荷作用在  $(0.25a, 0.25a)$  时, 板边的最大弯矩值发生在  $(0.25a, 0)$  和  $(0, 0.25a)$  处, 其值为  $2.74037 \times 10^{-2} p$ ; 由表3可以看出, 当载荷作用在  $(0.3a, 0.3a)$  时, 最大弯矩值发生在  $(0.25a, 0)$  和  $(0, 0.25a)$  处, 其值为  $2.5060 \times 10^{-2} p$ 。

文[2]是本文的特例, 此时  $\xi = 0.5a$ 。计算在  $\mu = 0.2$ ,  $\xi = 0.5a$ ,  $\eta = 0.5a$  时的结果与文[2]的相应结果进行比较, 如表5, 可以看到本文的结果与之相符合。

表1:

$\mu = 0.25$ ,  $\xi = 0.25a$ ,  $\eta = 0.25a$  时板的挠度  $w$  (单位:  $pa^2/D$ ):

$x \backslash y$	0.00	0.25a	0.50a	0.75a	1.00a
0.00	0.00000	$2.08254 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.53868 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.61320 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.9294 \times 10^{-2}$
0.25a		$3.06536 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.93299 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.04312 \times 10^{-2}$	$8.65750 \times 10^{-3}$
0.50a	对称		$2.76956 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.05590 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.15277 \times 10^{-2}$
0.75a				$1.55371 \times 10^{-2}$	$7.92312 \times 10^{-3}$
1.00a					$1.20371 \times 10^{-2}$

表2

$\mu = 0.25$ ,  $\xi = 0.3a$ ,  $\eta = 0.3a$  时板的挠度  $w$  (单位:  $\frac{pa^2}{D}$ ):

$x \backslash y$	0.00	0.25a	0.50a	0.75a	1.00a
0.00	0.00000	$2.05649 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.61690 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.70130 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.26581 \times 10^{-2}$
0.25a		$3.14024 \times 10^{-2}$	$3.15436 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.22323 \times 10^{-2}$	$9.40362 \times 10^{-3}$
0.50a	对称		$3.05492 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.28074 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.28108 \times 10^{-2}$
0.75a				$1.73827 \times 10^{-2}$	$8.91940 \times 10^{-3}$
1.00a					$1.39031 \times 10^{-2}$

表3

$\mu = 0.25$ ,  $\xi = 0.3a$ ,  $\eta = 0.3a$  时板四边的弯矩值 (单位为  $p$ ):

边界 $y$ 或 $x$	0.00	0.25a	0.50a	0.75a	1.00a	弯矩
$x=a$	0.00000	$1.19139 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.17207 \times 10^{-2}$	$5.57925 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.83983 \times 10^{-3}$	$M_y$
$x=0$	0.00000	$2.50579 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.31149 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.18710 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.48409 \times 10^{-3}$	$M_y$
$y=b$	0.00000	$9.70950 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.16419 \times 10^{-2}$	$7.91772 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.09888 \times 10^{-3}$	$M_x$
$y=0$	0.00000	$2.50608 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.31248 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.18828 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.41775 \times 10^{-3}$	$M_x$

表4

$\mu = 0.25$ ,  $\xi = 0.25a$ ,  $\eta = 0.25a$  时板四边的弯矩值 (单位:  $p$ ):

边界 $y$ 或 $x$	0.00	0.25a	0.50a	0.75a	1.00a	弯矩
$x=a$	0.00000	$9.31354 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.01823 \times 10^{-2}$	$7.43935 \times 10^{-3}$	$7.20345 \times 10^{-4}$	$M_y$
$x=0$	0.00000	$2.74377 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.10472 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.03123 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.30993 \times 10^{-3}$	$M_y$
$y=b$	0.00000	$9.95702 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.02052 \times 10^{-2}$	$6.78505 \times 10^{-3}$	$9.43747 \times 10^{-4}$	$M_x$
$y=0$	0.00000	$2.74374 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.10540 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.03243 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.52540 \times 10^{-3}$	$M_x$

表 5

$\mu = 0.2$ ,  $\xi = 0.5a$ ,  $\eta = 0.5a$  时文[2]和本文算得的挠度  $w$  (单位  $\frac{Pa^2}{D}$ ):

结果来源	$y \backslash x$	0.125	0.25	0.375	0.50
文 [2]	0.0	$0.883591 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.161657 \times 10^{-1}$	$0.221006 \times 10^{-1}$	$0.227008 \times 10^{-1}$
本文 $yx$	0.0	$0.916471 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.167727 \times 10^{-1}$	$0.218223 \times 10^{-1}$	$0.236086 \times 10^{-1}$

## 参考文献

- [1]: 张福范, 矩形板角顶被支承的问题, 清华大学学报, 9, 5 (1962)。  
 [2]: 林鹏程, 在集中载荷作用下角支矩形板的弯矩, 应用数学和力学, 5, 3 (1984)  
 [3]: 徐芝伦《弹性力学》下册, 人民教育出版社 (1979) 44  
 [4]: 张福范, 悬臂矩形板的不对称弯曲, 固体力学学报, 2, 1980。

## Bending of Corner—Supported Rectangular Plate Under Arbitrary Concentrated Load

Yang Guozhan

(Dalian Institute of Technology, Liaoning)

**Abstract:** In this paper the solution for the bending of corner-supported rectangular plate under arbitrary concentrated load at any point  $(\xi, \eta)$  is given by means of a conception called modified simply supported edges and the method of superposition. Some numerical examples are presented.

**Keywords:** Concentrated load, simple boundary, bending