

均布荷载下板内有两点支承 的一边固定三边自由的矩形板

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提 要

本文利用广义简支边的概念和叠加原理,求得了在均布荷载下板内有两个点支承的一边固定、三边自由矩形板的弯曲解。

一、引 言

矩形板的一边为固定,三边为自由,并且沿自由边有若干点支承的弯曲问题,张福范教授及其他同志在最近的工作^{[1]、[2]、[3]、[4]}中,引用广义简支边的概念和叠加原理,已经讨论过。本文仍采用广义简支边的概念和叠加原理,讨论在均布荷载作用下,在板内与固定边相平行的中线上有两个点支承的一边固定、三边自由的矩形板的弯曲解。

设矩形板的边 $y=0$ 为固定边,其他三边 $x=0$, $x=a$, $y=b$ 为自由边,并且在板内 $x=\frac{a}{4}$, $y=\frac{b}{2}$ 及 $x=\frac{3a}{4}$, $y=\frac{b}{2}$ 处均有一个点支承,令支承反力分别为 P' 、 P'' ,方向向上。此时,所欲求解的问题可归结为:

在板的边界内,须满足偏微分方程和点支承条件:

$$\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} = \frac{q}{D} \quad (a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (w)_{x=\frac{a}{4}} &= (w)_{x=\frac{3a}{4}} = 0 \\ y &= \frac{b}{2} \quad y = \frac{b}{2} \end{aligned} \quad (b)$$

其中: q 为荷载集度, D 为抗弯刚度。

在板的边界上,须满足边界条件和角点条件:

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

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right)_{x=0} = 0 \quad (d)$$

$x=a$

* 本文于1984年9月10日收到。

$$D\left[\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} + (2-\mu)\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial y^2}\right]_{\substack{x=0 \\ x=a}} = 0 \quad (e)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}\right)_{y=b} = 0 \quad (f)$$

$$D\left[\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y^3} + (2-\mu)\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y}\right]_{y=b} = 0 \quad (g)$$

$$(R) \begin{matrix} (0, b) \\ (a, b) \end{matrix} = 2(1-\mu)D\left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y}\right) \begin{matrix} (0, b) \\ (a, b) \end{matrix} = 0 \quad (h)$$

二、叠加法的组成部分

A、一四边简支的矩形板，在均布荷载 q 作用下。板的弯曲面等为：

$$w = \frac{4qa^4}{D\pi^4} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^5} \left\{ 1 - \cosh \frac{m\pi y}{a} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{m\pi y}{a} \sinh \frac{m\pi y}{a} - \frac{\cosh \alpha_m - 1}{\sinh \alpha_m} \left[\frac{m\pi y}{a} \cosh \frac{m\pi y}{a} - 2\left(1 - \frac{\alpha_m}{2 \sinh \alpha_m}\right) \sinh \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right] \right\} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (1)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)_{y=0} = \frac{2qa^3}{D\pi^4} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^4} \times \left[\tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{\frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{\cosh^2 \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \right] \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (2)$$

$$(V_y)_{y=b} = -\frac{2qa}{\pi^2} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^2} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \times \left[(3-\mu) \tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - (1-\mu) \frac{\frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{\cosh^2 \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \right] \quad (3)$$

$$(V_x)_{x=a} = -\frac{2qb}{\pi^2} \sum_{i=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i^2} \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b} \times \left[(3-\mu) \tanh \frac{\beta_i}{2} - (1-\mu) \frac{\frac{\beta_i}{2}}{\cosh^2 \frac{\beta_i}{2}} \right] \quad (4)$$

$$(R)_{\substack{x=a \\ y=b}} = \frac{4(1-\mu)}{\pi^3} q a^2 \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^3} \times \left(\tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{\frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{\cosh^2 \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \right) \quad (5)$$

$$(w)_{\substack{x=\frac{a}{4} \\ y=\frac{b}{2}}} = \frac{4qa^4}{D\pi^5} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^5} \left\{ 1 - \cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} + \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \sinh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{\cosh \alpha_m - 1}{\sinh \alpha_m} \left[\frac{\alpha_m}{2} \cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - 2 \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_m}{2 \sinh \alpha_m} \right) \sinh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \right] \right\} \sin \frac{m\pi}{4} \quad (6)$$

其中, $\alpha_m = \frac{m\pi b}{a}$ $\beta_i = \frac{i\pi a}{b}$

B、一四边简支的矩形板, 有一集中力 P' 作用在板的对称线 $y = \frac{b}{2}$ 上的一点 $(\frac{a}{4}, \frac{b}{2})$

此时, 板的弯曲面方程为:

$$w = -\frac{p'a^2}{2D\pi^3} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{m\pi}{4} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a}}{m^3 \cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \left[\sinh \frac{m\pi y}{a} + \frac{\alpha_m \tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \sinh \frac{m\pi y}{a}}{2} - \frac{m\pi y}{a} \cosh \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right] \quad (7)$$

这弯曲面方程只适用于 $y \leq \frac{b}{2}$. 但由于对称, 我们也可以用这方程计算另一半板的挠度与内力分量弯矩等。

$$\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} = -\frac{p'b}{4\pi D} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{\tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{m \cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \sin \frac{m\pi}{4} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (8)$$

$$(V_y)_{y=b} = \frac{p'}{a} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \sin \frac{m\pi}{4} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \times \frac{2 + (1-\mu) \frac{\alpha_m \tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{2}}{2 \cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \quad (9)$$

$$(V_x)_{x=a} = \frac{p'}{b} \sum_{i=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{\sinh \frac{\beta_i}{4}}{\sinh \beta_i} \sin \frac{i\pi}{2} \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b} \\ \times [2 + (1-\mu)\beta_i \coth \beta_i - (1-\mu)\frac{\beta_i}{4} \coth \frac{\beta_i}{4}] \quad (10)$$

$$(R)_{\substack{x=a \\ y=b}} = -\frac{p'b}{2a}(1-\mu) \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{m\pi}{4}}{\cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \quad (11)$$

$$(W)_{\substack{x=\frac{a}{4} \\ y=\frac{b}{2}}} = -\frac{p'a^2}{2D\pi^3} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^3} \sin^2 \frac{m\pi}{4} \\ \times [\tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{\alpha_m/2}{\cosh^2 \frac{\alpha_m}{2}}] \quad (12)$$

C、一四边简支的矩形板，有一集中力 P'' 作用在板的对称线 $y = \frac{b}{2}$ 上的一点 $(\frac{3a}{4}, \frac{b}{2})$ 上，用求B诸式类似的方法，可得板的弯曲面方程等为：

$$W = -\frac{P''a^2}{2D\pi^3} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{3m\pi}{4} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a}}{m^3 \cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \\ \times [\sinh \frac{m\pi y}{a} + \frac{\alpha_m \tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{2} \sinh \frac{m\pi y}{a} - \frac{m\pi y}{a} \cosh \frac{m\pi y}{a}] \quad (13)$$

$$(\frac{\partial W}{\partial y})_{y=0} = -\frac{p''b}{4\pi D} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{\tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{m \cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \sin \frac{3m\pi}{4} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (14)$$

$$(V_y)_{y=b} = \frac{p''}{a} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \sin \frac{3m\pi}{4} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \\ \times \frac{2 + (1-\mu) \frac{\alpha_m \tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{2}}{2 \cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \quad (15)$$

$$(V_x)_{x=a} = \frac{p''}{b} \sum_{i=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{\sinh \frac{3\beta_i}{4}}{\sinh \beta_i} \sin \frac{i\pi}{2} \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b}$$

$$\times [2 + (1 - \mu)\beta_i \coth \beta_i - (1 - \mu) \frac{3\beta_i}{4} \coth \frac{3\beta_i}{4}] \quad (16)$$

$$(R)_{\substack{x=a \\ y=b}} = -\frac{p''b}{2a}(1-\mu) \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{\sin \frac{3m\pi}{4}}{\cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \quad (17)$$

$$(W)_{\substack{x=\frac{a}{4} \\ y=\frac{b}{2}}} = -\frac{p''a^2}{2D\pi^3} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{\sin \frac{3m\pi}{4}}{m^3} \cdot \sin \frac{m\pi}{4} \times \left[\tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{\frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{\cosh^2 \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \right] \quad (18)$$

D、设矩形板的三边为简支边， $y=b$ 边为广义简支边（图1）。设 $y=b$ 边各点的挠度由正弦级数表示为：

$$(W)_{y=b} = \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} a_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a}$$

于是得到：

$$W = \frac{1-\mu}{2} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{a_m}{\sinh \alpha_m}$$

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{2}{1-\mu} + \alpha_m \coth \alpha_m \right) \sinh \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{m\pi y}{a} \cosh \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right\} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (19)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} = \frac{1-\mu}{2a} \pi \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{ma_m}{\sinh \alpha_m} \times \left(\frac{1+\mu}{1-\mu} + \alpha_m \coth \alpha_m \right) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (20)$$

$$(V_y)_{y=b} = \frac{D}{2}(1-\mu)^2 \frac{\pi^3}{a^3} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{m^3 a_m}{\sinh^2 \alpha_m} \times \left(\frac{3+\mu}{1-\mu} \coth \alpha_m + \frac{\alpha_m}{\sinh^2 \alpha_m} \right) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (21)$$

$$(V_x)_{x=a} = 2D \frac{(1-\mu)^2 \pi^2}{a^3} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{a_m}{m}$$

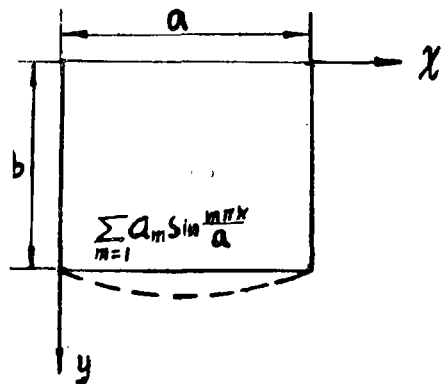


图 1

$$\times \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{i^3 \cos i\pi}{(\frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{i^2}{m^2})^2} \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b} \quad (22)$$

$$(R)_{\substack{x=a \\ y=b}} = -D(1-\mu) \frac{\pi^2}{a^2} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} m^2 a_m \times (\frac{1+\mu}{1-\mu} \coth \alpha_m + \frac{\alpha_m}{\sinh^2 \alpha_m}) \quad (23)$$

$$(W)_{\substack{x=\frac{a}{4} \\ y=\frac{b}{2}}} = \frac{1-\mu}{2} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{a_m}{\sinh \alpha_m} \{ (\frac{2}{1-\mu} + \alpha_m \coth \alpha_m) \sinh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{\alpha_m \cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{2} \} \sin \frac{m\pi}{4} \quad (24)$$

E、设矩形板的 $y=0, y=b$ 两边为简支边，而 $x=0, x=a$ 这两边为广义简支边(图2)。沿边 $x=0, x=a$ 的各点挠度由正弦级数表示为

$$(W)_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=a}} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_i \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b}$$

于是得到

$$W = \frac{1-\mu}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_i \{ \frac{\cosh \beta_i - 1}{\sinh \beta_i}$$

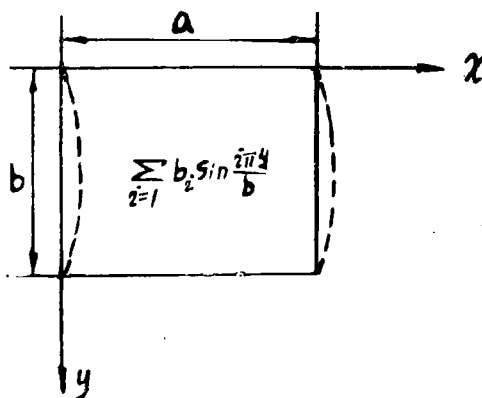


图 2

$$[(\frac{\beta_i}{\sinh \beta_i} - \frac{2}{1-\mu}) \sinh \frac{i\pi x}{b} + \frac{i\pi x}{b} \cosh \frac{i\pi x}{b}] + \frac{2}{1-\mu} \cosh \frac{i\pi x}{b} - \frac{i\pi x}{b} \sinh \frac{i\pi x}{b} \} \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b} \quad (25)$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} = \frac{4}{b} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_i}{i} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \times \frac{(2-\mu) \frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{i^2}}{(\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{i^2})^2} \quad (26)$$

$$(V)_{y=b} = D \frac{4(1-\mu)^2 \pi^2}{b^3} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_i \frac{\cos i\pi}{i}$$

$$\times \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{m^3}{\left(\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{i^2}\right)^2} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (27)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (V_x)_{x=a} &= \frac{D(1-\mu)^2\pi^3}{2b^3} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_i \cdot i^3 \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b} \\ &\times \frac{\cosh \beta_i - 1}{\sinh \beta_i} \left(\frac{3+\mu}{1-\mu} - \frac{\beta_i}{\sinh \beta_i} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (R)_{\substack{x=a \\ y=b}} &= D \frac{(1-\mu)^2\pi^3}{b^2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i^2 b_i \cos i\pi \\ &\times \frac{\cosh \beta_i - 1}{\sinh \beta_i} \left(\frac{1+\mu}{1-\mu} - \frac{\beta_i}{\sinh \beta_i} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (W)_{\substack{x=\frac{a}{4} \\ y=\frac{b}{2}}} &= \frac{1-\mu}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_i \left\{ \frac{\cosh \beta_i - 1}{\sinh \beta_i} \left[\left(-\frac{\beta_i}{\sinh \beta_i} - \frac{2}{1-\mu} \right) \sinh \frac{\beta_i}{4} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \frac{\beta_i}{4} \cosh \frac{\beta_i}{4} \right] + \frac{2}{1-\mu} \cosh \frac{\beta_i}{4} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\beta_i}{4} \sinh \frac{\beta_i}{4} \right\} \sin \frac{i\pi}{2} \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

F、一四边简支的矩形板，在 $y=0$ 边作用分布弯矩，如图3。

$$M(x) = \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} E_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a}$$

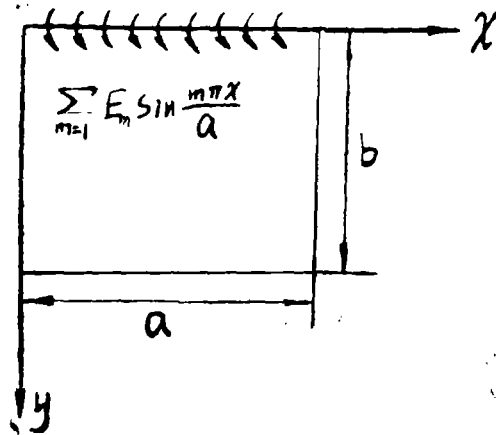


图3

此时, 极的弯曲方程为

$$W = \frac{a^2}{2D\pi^2} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{E_m}{m^2} \left[-\frac{\alpha_m}{\sinh^2 \alpha_m} \sinh \frac{m\pi y}{a} - \frac{m\pi y}{a} \sinh \frac{m\pi y}{a} + \coth \alpha_m \frac{m\pi y}{a} \cosh \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right] \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (31)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} = \frac{a}{2D\pi} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots} \frac{E_m}{m} \left(\coth \alpha_m - \frac{\alpha_m}{\sinh^2 \alpha_m} \right) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (32)$$

$$(V_y)_{y=b} = -(1+\mu) \frac{\pi}{2a} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{mE_m}{\sinh \alpha_m} \times \left(1 + \frac{1-\mu}{1+\mu} \alpha_m \coth \alpha_m \right) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (33)$$

$$(V_x)_{x=a} = \frac{2}{a} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \cos m\pi \sin \frac{i\pi y}{b} \times \frac{E_m i \left[\frac{b^2}{a^2} + (2-\mu) \frac{i^2}{m^2} \right]}{m \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{i^2}{m^2} \right)^2} \quad (34)$$

$$(R)_{\substack{x=a \\ y=b}} = -(1-\mu) \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{E_m \cos m\pi}{\sinh \alpha_m} (\alpha_m \coth \alpha_m - 1) \quad (35)$$

$$(W)_{\substack{x=\frac{a}{4} \\ y=\frac{b}{2}}} = \frac{a^2}{2D\pi^2} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{E_m}{m^2} \sin \frac{m\pi}{4} \times \left[-\frac{\sin \frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{\sinh^2 \alpha_m} \times \alpha_m - \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \sinh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} + \coth \alpha_m \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \right] \quad (36)$$

G、对于以上的几个部分, 角点 $(0, b)$, (a, b) 是被支承的, 要使它们有位移, 应叠加以下刚体位移, 即

$$W = ky \quad (37)$$

k 为待定常数。于是

$$\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} = k = \frac{4k}{\pi} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (38)$$

$$(W)_{\substack{x=\frac{a}{4} \\ y=\frac{b}{2}}} = \frac{kb}{2} \quad (39)$$

三、以叠加法解矩形板的弯曲

要满足固定边的条件 (C), 叠加算式 (2), (8), (14), (20), (26), (32), (38), 并使它们的和为零。于是得到:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1-\mu}{4} \pi \frac{a_m}{\sinh \alpha_m} \left(\frac{1+\mu}{1-\mu} + \alpha_m \coth \alpha_m \right) \\ & + 2 \frac{a}{b} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_i}{i} \frac{(2-\mu) \frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{i^2}}{\left(\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{m^2}{i^2} \right)^2} - \frac{p' ab}{8\pi D} \frac{\tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{m^2 \cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \sin \frac{m\pi}{4} \\ & - \frac{p'' ab}{8\pi D} \frac{\tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{m^2 \cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \sin \frac{3m\pi}{4} + \frac{a^2 E_m}{4\pi D m^2} \left[\coth \alpha_m - \frac{\alpha_m}{\sinh^2 \alpha_m} \right] \\ & + \frac{1}{m^2} \frac{2ka}{\pi} + \frac{qa^4}{D\pi^4 m^6} \left[\tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{\alpha_m/2}{\cosh^2 \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \right] = 0 \\ & m = 1, 3, 5, \dots \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

要满足自由边 ($x=a$) 的条件 (e), 叠加算式 (4), (10), (22), (28), (34), 并使它们的和为零。于是得到:

$$\begin{aligned} & (1-\mu)^2 \frac{b^3}{a^3} \cos i\pi \sum_{m=1,3}^{\infty} \frac{a_m}{m \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{i^2}{m^2} \right)^2} \\ & + \frac{(1-\mu)^2 \pi \cosh \beta_i - 1}{4} \frac{(3+\mu)}{\sinh \beta_i} \left(\frac{3+\mu}{1-\mu} - \frac{\beta_i}{\sinh \beta_i} \right) b_i \\ & - \frac{1}{i^2 \pi^2} \frac{b^3}{Da} \sum_{m=1,3} E_m \frac{\frac{b^2}{a^2} + (2-\mu) \frac{i^2}{m^2}}{m \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{i^2}{m^2} \right)^2} \\ & + \frac{p' b^2}{2\pi^2 i^3} \left[2 + (1-\mu) \beta_i \coth \beta_i - (1-\mu) \frac{\beta_i}{4} \coth \frac{\beta_i}{4} \right] \frac{\sinh \frac{\beta_i}{4}}{\sinh \beta_i} \sin \frac{i\pi}{2} \\ & + \frac{p'' b^2}{2\pi^2 i^3} \left[2 + (1-\mu) \beta_i \coth \beta_i - (1-\mu) \frac{3\beta_i}{4} \coth \frac{3\beta_i}{4} \right] \frac{\sinh \frac{3\beta_i}{4}}{\sinh \beta_i} \sin \frac{i\pi}{2} \\ & - \frac{qb^4}{D\pi^4 i^6} \left[(3-\mu) \tanh \frac{\beta_i}{2} - (1-\mu) \frac{\beta_i/2}{\cosh^2 \beta_i/2} \right] = 0 \\ & i = 1, 2, 3, \dots \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

上式中的后三项, 当 i 为偶数时应为零。对 $x=0$ 边将得同样的方程。

要满足自由边 $x=b$ 的条件 (g), 叠加算式 (3), (9), (15), (21), (27),

(33), (39), 并使它们的和为零。于是得到:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (1-\mu)^2 \frac{\pi a_m}{2} \left[\frac{3+\mu}{1-\mu} \coth \alpha_m + \frac{\alpha_m}{\sinh^2 \alpha_m} \right] \\
 & + (1-\mu)^2 4 \cdot \frac{a^3}{b^3} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_i}{i} \frac{\cos i\pi}{(a^2 + \frac{m^2}{i^2})^2} \\
 & - (1+\mu) \frac{a^2}{2\pi D} \frac{E_m}{m^2 \sinh \alpha_m} \left[1 + \frac{1-\mu}{1+\mu} \alpha_m \coth \alpha_m \right] \\
 & + \frac{p' a^2}{m^3 \pi^2 D} \frac{2 + (1-\mu) \frac{\alpha_m \tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{2}}{2 \cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \sin \frac{m\pi}{4} \\
 & + \frac{p'' a^2}{m^3 \pi^2 D} \frac{2 + (1-\mu) \frac{\alpha_m \tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{2}}{2 \cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \cdot \sin \frac{3m\pi}{4} \\
 & - \frac{q a^4}{D \pi^4} \times \frac{2}{m^5} \left[(3-\mu) \tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - (1-\mu) \frac{\frac{\alpha_m}{2}}{\cosh^2 \frac{\alpha_m}{2}} \right] = 0 \quad (42)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$m = 1, 3, 5, \dots$$

要满足支点 ($a/4, b/2$) 条件 (b), 叠加算式 (6), (12), (18), (24), (30), (36), 并使它们的和为零。于是得到:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1-\mu}{2} \sum_{m=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{a_m}{\sinh \alpha_m} \left\{ \left(\frac{2}{1-\mu} + \alpha_m \coth \alpha_m \right) \sinh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \right\} \sin \frac{m\pi}{4} \\
 & + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \sum_{i=1,2}^{\infty} b_i \left\{ \frac{\cosh \beta_i - 1}{\sinh \beta_i} \left[\left(\frac{\beta_i}{\sinh \beta_i} - \frac{2}{1-\mu} \right) \sinh \frac{\beta_i}{4} + \frac{\beta_i}{4} \cosh \frac{\beta_i}{4} \right] \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{2}{1-\mu} \cosh \frac{\beta_i}{4} - \frac{\beta_i}{4} \sinh \frac{\beta_i}{4} \right\} \sin \frac{i\pi}{2} \\
 & + \frac{a^2}{2D\pi^2} \sum_{m=1,3}^{\infty} \frac{E_m}{m^2} \left[- \frac{\alpha_m}{\sinh^2 \alpha_m} \sinh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \sinh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \right. \\
 & \left. + \coth \alpha_m \cdot \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \cdot \cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \right] + \frac{kb}{2} \\
 & - \frac{p' a^2}{2D\pi^3} \sum_{m=1,3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^3} \sin^2 \frac{m\pi}{4} \left[\tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{\alpha_m/2}{\cosh^2 \alpha_m/2} \right] \\
 & - \frac{p'' a^2}{2D\pi^3} \sum_{m=1,3}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{3m\pi}{4}}{m^3} \sin \frac{m\pi}{4} \left[\tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{\alpha_m/2}{\cosh \alpha_m/2} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{4qa^4}{D\pi^5} \sum_{m=1,3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^5} \left\{ 1 - \cosh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} + \frac{\alpha_m \sinh \alpha_m}{2} - \frac{\cosh \alpha_m - 1}{\sinh \alpha_m} \right. \\
& \times \left[\frac{\alpha_m \cosh \alpha_m}{2} - 2 \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_m}{2 \sinh \alpha_m} \right) \sin \frac{\alpha_m}{2} \right] \left. \right\} \sin \frac{m\pi}{4} = 0 \quad (43)
\end{aligned}$$

由于对称, 在 $(\frac{3a}{4}, \frac{b}{2})$ 支点处, 将得到同样的方程。

要满足自由角点 (a, b) 的条件 (h) , 叠加算式 (5) , (11) , (17) , (23) , (29) , (35) , 并使它们的和为零。于是得到:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{qa^4}{D\pi^4} \sum_{m=1,3}^{\infty} \frac{4}{m^3} \left(\tanh \frac{\alpha_m}{2} - \frac{\alpha_m/2}{\cosh^2 \alpha_m/2} \right) \\
& + \sum_{m=1,3}^{\infty} m^2 a_m \cos m\pi \left[\frac{1+\mu}{1-\mu} \coth \alpha_m + \frac{\alpha_m}{\sinh^2 \alpha_m} \right] \times (1-\mu) \\
& + (1-\mu) \frac{a^2}{b^2} \sum_{i=1,2}^{\infty} i^2 b_i \cos i\pi \frac{\cosh \beta_i - 1}{\sinh \beta_i} \left(\frac{1+\mu}{1-\mu} - \frac{\beta_i}{\sinh \beta_i} \right) \\
& - \frac{p'ab}{2\pi^2 D} \sum_{m=1,3}^{\infty} \frac{\tanh \alpha_m/2}{\cosh \alpha_m/2} \sin \frac{m\pi}{4} \\
& - \frac{p''ab}{2\pi^2 D} \sum_{m=1,3}^{\infty} \frac{\tanh \alpha_m/2}{\cosh \alpha_m/2} \sin \frac{3m\pi}{4} \\
& - \sum_{m=1,3}^{\infty} \frac{E_m \cos m\pi}{\sinh \alpha_m} (\alpha_m \coth \alpha_m - 1) = 0 \quad (44)
\end{aligned}$$

从另一角点 $(0, b)$ 处的条件将得到同样的方程。这样, 我们就得到 (40) , (41) , (42) 三个无穷联立方程组及 (43) , (44) 两个单独的方程, 联立求解, 就可得出 a_m , b_i , E_m , p' ($p'' = p'$), k 。从而可求得板的挠度及内力。

四、计算实例

考虑均布荷载下的正方形板, 此时 $a = b$, 由于对称, 支反力 p' 与支反力 p'' 相等, 取 $\mu = 0.3$, a_m 、 b_i 、 E_m 各取 22 项, 由计算机解方程组 $(40) \sim (44)$ 得到 p' 、 a_m 、 b_i 和 E_m 的数值。

从计算结果可以看出, 系数 a_m 和 b_i 收敛较快, E_m 收敛较慢。当系数都取 22 项时, a_{22} 仅为 a_1 的 0.165334×10^{-6} , b_{22} 仅为 b_1 的 0.186246×10^{-4} , E_{22} 仅为 E_1 的 1.95×10^{-2} 。若取更多的项, 各系数的后续项将更小下去。

下面计算板的各点的挠度。把计算得到的 a_m 、 b_i 、 E_m 和 k 的值代入到挠度公式 (1) , (7) , (13) , (19) , (25) , (31) , 和 (37) , 便得到总的挠度方程。代入各点坐标, 即可求得下表列出的一些点的挠度值 (单位 qa^4/D)。

从表中可以看出, 最大挠度发生在自由边 $y = b$ 的中点处, 其值为 $0.015135qa^4/D$ 。与文

献[5]相比减少了88.2%，可见板内支承增加了板的刚度。

表1 正方形板的各点挠度(单位 qa^4/D)

x	0	0.125a	0.25a	0.375a	0.500a
0.000a	0	0	0	0	0
0.125a	-0.16151×10^{-3}	-0.18856×10^{-3}	-0.19736×10^{-3}	-0.18441×10^{-3}	0.173046×10^{-3}
0.250a	-0.509328×10^{-3}	-0.556866×10^{-3}	-0.597995×10^{-3}	-0.545085×10^{-3}	-0.497558×10^{-3}
0.375a	-0.517902×10^{-3}	-0.630026×10^{-3}	-0.769301×10^{-3}	-0.605891×10^{-3}	-0.472519×10^{-3}
0.500a	0.497270×10^{-3}	0.323128×10^{-3}	0	0.361773×10^{-3}	0.575488×10^{-3}
0.625a	0.292924×10^{-2}	0.285550×10^{-2}	0.273478×10^{-2}	0.290742×10^{-2}	0.304381×10^{-2}
0.750a	0.650793×10^{-2}	0.652661×10^{-2}	0.651733×10^{-2}	0.658804×10^{-2}	0.664206×10^{-2}
0.875a	0.106701×10^{-1}	0.107148×10^{-1}	0.1074267×10^{-1}	0.107822×10^{-1}	0.108048×10^{-1}
1.000a	0.149994×10^{-1}	0.1505072×10^{-1}	0.150898×10^{-1}	0.151214×10^{-1}	0.151353×10^{-1}

其次，计算沿固定边 $y=0$ 各点的弯矩值，把计算得到的 E_m 值代入到：

$$M(x) = \sum_{m=1,3}^{\infty} E_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a}$$

并依次把 x 的值代入上式，即可求得下表列出的固定边 $y=0$ 各点的弯矩值。与文献[5]相比较，可以看出弯矩值减少了很多，并且弯矩的符号改变，由此足以说明板内支承不但增加了板的刚度，而且提高了板的强度。

表2 正方形板固定边各点弯矩(单位 qa^2)

x $M(x)$	0.5a	0.375a	0.25a	0.125a	0.0625a	0.03125a	0
本文	0.024679	0.027115	0.03005	0.028492	0.027821	0.025081	0
文献[5]	-0.53560	-0.53550	-0.53353	-0.51270	-0.47314	-0.39115	0

为了验证计算结果，我们利用板的整体平衡条件得到：

$$\left\{ \frac{qab^2}{2} - [(p' + p'') \times \frac{b}{2} - \int_0^a M(x) dx] \right\} / \frac{qab^2}{2} = 4\%$$

由此可见，计算结果是能满足工程要求的。

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- [5] 见[4]第33页定理1*
- [6] 见[1]104页。
- [7] 见[1]90页定理4·5(此时 $V \in C_0$)与77页。

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