

# 复合载荷作用下开顶扁球壳 的非线性稳定性问题\*

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**摘 要:** 本文使用修正迭代法研究了在中心集中力和中心分布载荷联合作用下, 具有硬中心的边缘固定的开顶扁球壳的轴对称线性稳定性问题, 得到  $P-Wm$  特征关系式。

**关键词:** 扁壳, 屈曲, 稳定性。

**中图分类号:** TU31

在建筑和精密仪器的弹性元件等工程中, 常使用具有硬中心的边缘固定的开顶扁球壳<sup>(1)</sup>。这种壳体受载荷作用时, 在一定条件下会丧失稳定性。由于本问题涉及了非线性数学问题, 所以给研究带来了巨大的困难。在处理该类问题时, 一般采用修正迭代法<sup>(1~3)</sup>或摄动法<sup>(4)</sup>。文献[1、2]采用修正迭代分别讨论了具有硬中心的边缘固定的开顶扁球壳, 仅仅受集中力或分布载作用时的轴对称非线性问题。文献<sup>(3)</sup>采用同样的方法讨论了复合载荷下圆底扁球壳非线性稳定性问题。

本文使用修正迭代法研究了受复合载荷作用具有硬中心的边缘固定的开顶扁球壳的非线性稳定性问题, 包括了文献<sup>(1、2)</sup>所做的工作, 获得了较精确的解析解。

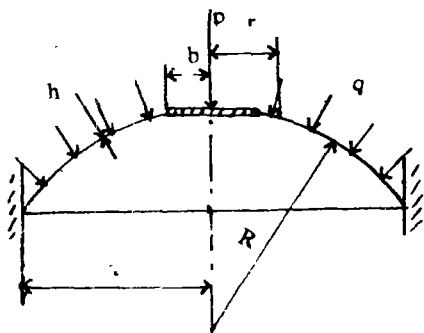


图 1

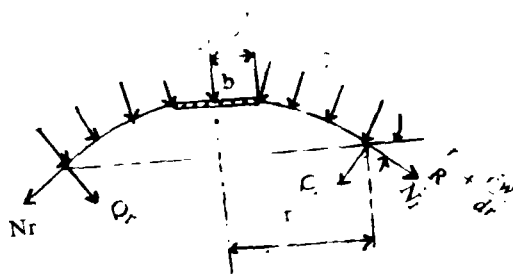


图 2

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## 1 基本方程

考虑一个在中心受集中力  $P$  和分布载荷  $q$  作用下厚度为  $h$ , 中曲面半径为  $R$ , 内外缘半径分别为  $b$ 、 $a$  的具有硬中心的开顶扁球壳 (图 1)。

在中心受集中力和分布载荷同时作用下, 圆底扁球壳轴对称非线性微分方程为<sup>[1]</sup>。

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} D \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r \frac{d}{dr} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r \frac{dw}{dr} \right) \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left[ r N_r \left( \frac{r}{R} + \frac{dw}{dr} \right) \right] \right] &= -q \\ \left[ \frac{r}{Eh} \frac{d}{dr} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (r^2 N_r) + \frac{d}{dr} \left( \frac{r}{R} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{dw}{dr} \right) \right] &= 0 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.1a, b)$$

其中  $r$  是扁球壳中曲面点至对称中心轴的距离,  $E$  是弹性模量,  $\gamma$  是泊松比,  $D$  是抗弯刚度:

$$D = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\gamma^2)} \quad (2.2)$$

求得  $W$  和  $N_r$  后, 便可按下列公式计算径向薄膜位移  $u$ , 径向弯矩  $M_r$  和径向剪力  $Q_r$ 。

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} u &= \frac{r}{Eh} \left[ (1-\gamma)N_r + r \frac{dN_r}{dr} \right] \\ M_r &= -D \left( \frac{d^2 w}{dr^2} + \frac{\gamma}{r} \frac{dw}{dr} \right) \\ Q_r &= -D \frac{d}{dr} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r \frac{dw}{dr} \right) \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.3a, b, c)$$

先将方程(2.1a)两端同乘以  $rdr$ , 然后再积分一次得:

$$Dr \frac{d}{dr} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r \frac{dw}{dr} \right) + r N_r \left( \frac{r}{R} + \frac{dw}{dr} \right) = F(r) \quad (2.4)$$

$$\text{其中: } F(r) = \int q r dr + C \quad (2.5)$$

应用(2.3c), 方程(2.4)成为:

$$r[Q_r + N_r \left( \frac{r}{R} + \frac{dw}{dr} \right)] = -F(r) \quad (2.6)$$

现在, 我们需要确定  $F(r)$ 。为此, 用圆锥曲面沿半径为  $r$  的圆周从体中切割出如图 2 所示的部分壳体, 考虑该部分对称轴方向的平衡, 有:

$$2\pi r [Q_r \cos(\frac{r}{R} + \frac{dw}{dr}) + N_r \sin(\frac{r}{R} + \frac{dw}{dr})] + P + \pi(r^2 - b^2)q = 0 \quad (2.7)$$

由于  $(\frac{r}{R} + \frac{dw}{dr})$  微小, 上式可简化为:

$$r[Q_r + N_r \left( \frac{r}{R} + \frac{dw}{dr} \right)] = -[\frac{P}{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2}q(r^2 - b^2)] \quad (2.8)$$

比较(2.6)和(2.8), 可得:

$$F(r) = \frac{p}{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2}q(r^2 - b^2) \quad (2.9)$$

应用(2.9)式, (2.4)式可化为:

$$Dr \frac{d}{dr} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (r \frac{dw}{dr}) - rN_r (\frac{r}{R} + \frac{dw}{dr}) = \frac{p}{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2}q(r^2 - b^2) \quad (2.10)$$

关于相应的边界条件为:

当 $r = a$ 时, 外边缘夹紧固定:

$$W = 0, \quad \frac{dw}{dr} = 0, \quad u = 0 \quad (2.11a.b.c)$$

当 $r = b$ 时, 内边缘被固定在可上、下移动的不变形的硬中心上:

$$\frac{dw}{dr} = 0 \quad u = 0 \quad (2.12a.b)$$

为了简化计算, 引入下列无量纲量:

$$\rho = \frac{r}{a}, \quad \theta = \frac{b}{a}, \quad y = \sqrt{12\lambda_1\lambda_2} \frac{w}{h} + \frac{1}{2}k\rho^2, \quad \varphi = -\frac{dy}{d\rho} \quad (2.13)$$

$$S = \frac{a^2}{D} \rho N_r, \quad k = \sqrt{12\lambda_1\lambda_2} \frac{a^2}{Rh}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1 - \nu, \quad \lambda_2 = 1 + \nu$$

$$\text{令:} \quad \alpha\rho = \sqrt{3\lambda_1\lambda_2} \frac{a^4}{Dh} q, \quad \beta\rho = \frac{a^2 \sqrt{12\lambda_1\lambda_2}}{Dh} \frac{p}{2\pi} \quad (2.14)$$

引入以上无量纲量, 方程(2.10)、(2.1b)和边界条件(2.11)、(2.12)可以化为:

$$L(\rho\varphi) = S\varphi + [\alpha(\theta^2 - \rho^2) + \beta]\rho \quad (2.15)$$

$$L(\rho S) = \frac{1}{2}(k^2\rho^2 - \varphi^2) \quad (2.16)$$

其中:  $L = \rho \frac{d}{d\rho} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho}$

$$\text{当 } \rho = 1, \quad y = \frac{1}{2}k, \quad \varphi = -k, \quad \frac{dS}{d\rho} - \gamma S = 0 \quad (2.17a.b.c)$$

$$\rho = 0 \text{ 时:} \quad \varphi = -k\theta, \quad \rho \frac{dS}{d\rho} - \gamma S = 0 \quad (2.18a.b)$$

这样, 我们的问题便化为在边界条件 (2.17), (2.18) 下, 求解非线性方程组 (2.15), (2.16)

## 2 边值问题的求解

我们用修正迭代法解边值问题(2.15)~(2.18), 在一次近似中, 我们略去方程 (2.15)中含 $S$ 的项使得如下的线性边值问题:

$$L(\rho\varphi_1) = [\alpha(\theta^2 - \rho^2) + \beta]\rho \quad (3.1)$$

$$L(\rho S_1) = \frac{1}{2}(k^2 \rho^2 - \varphi_1^2) \quad (3.2)$$

当  $\rho = 1$  时:  $\varphi_1 = \frac{1}{2}k, \quad \varphi_1 = -k, \quad \frac{dS_1}{d\rho} - \gamma S_1 = 0 \quad (3.3a.b.c)$

当  $\rho = 0$  时:  $\varphi_1 = -k\theta, \quad \rho \frac{dS_1}{d\rho} - \gamma S_1 = 0 \quad (3.4a.b)$

若令:  $\gamma = \alpha\theta^2 + \beta$ , 则方程(3.1)化为:

$$L(\rho\varphi_1) = (\gamma - \alpha\rho^2)\rho \quad (3.5)$$

对方程(3.5)进行积分, 并利用边界条件(3.3b)(3.4a)可得:

$$\varphi_1 = \alpha_1 \rho (2\rho \ln \rho - \rho) + \alpha_2 \rho \rho^3 + \alpha_3 \rho \rho + \alpha_4 \rho \rho^{-1} - k\rho \quad (3.6)$$

其中:  $\alpha_1 = \frac{\gamma}{4}, \quad \alpha_2 = -\frac{\alpha}{8}, \quad \alpha_3 = \frac{1}{8}[2\gamma(2\theta^2 \ln \theta - \theta^2 + 1) + \alpha\theta^4 - \theta^4](1 - \theta^2)^{-1}$

$$\alpha_4 = \frac{1}{8}[-4\gamma\theta^2 \ln \theta + (1 - \theta^2)(2 - \alpha - \alpha\theta^2)](1 - \theta^2)^{-1}$$

我们以扁球壳的无量纲内边缘挠度  $W_m$  为迭代参数:

$$W_m = \sqrt{12\lambda_1 \lambda_2} \frac{W}{h} \Big|_{r=b} \quad (3.7)$$

再应用(2.13)和(3.3a), 可得:

$$W_m = \int_0^1 (\varphi + k\rho) d\rho \quad (3.8)$$

将(3.6)式代入上式, 得:  $\rho = \beta_0 W$  (3.9)

其中:  $\beta_0^{-1} = \alpha_1(\theta^2 - \theta^2 \ln \theta - 1) + \frac{1}{4}\alpha_2(1 - \theta^4) + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_3(1 - \theta^2) - \alpha_4 \ln \theta$  (3.10)

将(3.9)式代入(3.6)式, 可得:

$$\varphi_1 = [\alpha_1 \beta_0 (2\rho \ln \rho - \rho) + \alpha_2 \beta_0 \rho^3 + \alpha_3 \beta_0 \rho + \alpha_4 \beta_0 \rho^{-1}] W_m - k\rho \quad (3.11)$$

将(3.11)代入(3.2), 并利用边界条件(3.3c)(3.4b)可得:

$$s_1 = 2k\beta_0 W_m [\mathcal{F}(\rho) + E\rho + F\rho^{-1}] + \beta_0^2 W_m^2 [g(\rho) + G\rho + H\rho^{-1}] \quad (3.12)$$

其中:  $\mathcal{F}(\rho) = \frac{1}{24}\alpha_2 \rho^6 + \frac{1}{8}(\alpha_3 - \frac{5}{16}\alpha_1)\rho^4 - \frac{1}{4}\alpha_4 \rho^2 + \frac{1}{4}\alpha_4 \rho^4 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_4 \rho^2 \ln \rho$  (3.13)

$$\begin{aligned} g(\rho) = & \frac{1}{48}\alpha_2^2 \rho^8 + (\frac{1}{72}\alpha_1 \alpha_2 - \frac{1}{12}\alpha_2 \alpha_3)\rho^6 + \frac{1}{8}\alpha_3^2 - \frac{1}{4}\alpha_1 \alpha_3 + \frac{9}{16}\alpha_1^2 \rho^4 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2 \alpha_4 \rho^2 \\ & + (\frac{1}{2}\alpha_1^2 \rho^4 + \alpha_1 \alpha_4 \rho^2) \ln^2 \rho + (\frac{1}{6}\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \rho^5 - \frac{3}{4}\alpha_2^2 \rho^4 - \alpha_2 \alpha_4 \rho^2 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha_4^2) \ln \rho \end{aligned} \quad (3.14)$$

其中:  $E = [(f^1(1) - \mathcal{F}(1)) - (f^1(0) - \mathcal{F}(0))\theta^2](\theta^2 - 1)^{-1}$

$$F = [(g^1(1) - g(1) - (g^1(0) - g(0))\theta^2)(\theta^2 - 1)^{-1}$$

$$G = [(f^1(1) - \mathcal{F}(1) - (f^1(0) - \mathcal{F}(0))\theta^2)(\theta^2 - 1)^{-1}$$

$$H = [(g^1(1) - g(1) - (g^1(\theta) - g(\theta))\theta^2)(\theta^2 - 1)^{-1}$$

在二次近似中, 我们有下述线性边值问题:

$$L(\rho\varphi_2) = \varepsilon_1\varphi_1 + (\gamma - \alpha\rho^2)\rho \quad (3.15)$$

$$\text{当 } \rho = 1 \text{ 时: } y_2 = \frac{1}{2}k\varphi_2 = -k \quad (3.16a.b)$$

$$\text{当 } \rho = \theta \text{ 时: } \varphi_2 = -k\theta \quad (3.17)$$

对(3.15)进行积分, 并利用(3.16b), (3.17)可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_2 = & k^2\beta_0 W_m f_1(\rho) + k\beta_0^2 W_m^2 f_2(\rho) + \beta_0^3 W_m^3 f_3(\rho) + \alpha_1 p(2\rho \ln \rho - \rho) + \alpha_2 p\rho^3 + \alpha_3 p\rho \\ & + \alpha_4 p\rho^{-1} - k\rho + \frac{1}{8}A_o\rho - \frac{1}{8}A_o\rho^{-1} \end{aligned} \quad (3.18)$$

其中:  $A_o = (1 - \theta^2)^{-1} \{k^2\beta_0 W_m [f_1(1) - \theta f_1(\theta)] + k\beta_0^2 W_m^2 [f_2(1) - \theta f_2(\theta)]$

$$+ \beta_0^3 W_m^3 [f_3(1) - \theta f_3(\theta)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(\rho) = & -\frac{2}{63}A_1\rho^8 + 2(\frac{12}{1225}A_4 - \frac{1}{35}A_2)\rho^6 + 2(\frac{8}{225}A_5 - \frac{1}{15}A_3)\rho^4 + \frac{E}{4}\rho^3 - \frac{G}{2}\rho \\ & + (\frac{2A_4}{35}\rho^6 + \frac{2}{15}A_5\rho^4 + \frac{G}{2}\rho^2)\ln\rho \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_2(\rho) = & \frac{1}{60}C_1\rho^{11} - \frac{B_1}{99}\rho^{10} + (\frac{2}{63}C_2 - \frac{B_2}{63} - \frac{116}{3969}C_{11} + \frac{58}{3969}B_7)\rho^8 + (\frac{2}{35}C_2 - \frac{B_3}{35} \\ & + \frac{338}{42875}C_9 - \frac{158}{42875}B_5 + \frac{12}{1225}B_8 - \frac{24}{1225}C_{12})\rho^6 + \frac{1}{12}C_4\rho^5 + (-\frac{B_4}{15} \\ & - \frac{196}{3375}C_1 - \frac{98}{2025}B_6 - \frac{16}{225}C_{13})\rho^4 + (\frac{C_5}{4} - \frac{F}{4} - \frac{3}{32}B_9)\rho^3 + (\frac{C_3}{3} - \frac{B_{10}}{8} - \frac{C_6}{2} \\ & + \frac{H}{4})\rho + [(\frac{2}{9}C_{11} - \frac{1}{9}B_7)\rho^8 + (\frac{2}{35}C_{12} - \frac{B_8}{35} - \frac{48}{1225}C_9 + \frac{24}{1225}B_5)\rho^6 + (\frac{2}{15}B_{13} \\ & - \frac{2}{225}C_1 + \frac{16}{225}B_6)\rho^4 + (C_6 - \frac{H}{4} - \frac{1}{4}B_{10})\rho - C_7\rho^{-1}]\ln\rho + [(\frac{2}{35}C_9 - \frac{B_5}{35})\rho^6 \\ & + (\frac{2}{15}C_1 - \frac{B_6}{15})\rho^4 - \frac{B_{10}}{4}\rho]\ln^2\rho \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_3(\rho) = & \frac{D_1}{143}\rho^{12} + (\frac{D_2}{99} - \frac{20}{9801}D_{17})\rho^{10} + (\frac{D_3}{63} + \frac{85}{25 \times 10^4}D_{13} - \frac{16}{3969}D_{18})\rho^8 + (\frac{D_4}{35} \\ & - \frac{5328}{15 \times 10^5}D_{11} - \frac{48}{42875}D_{14} - \frac{D_{19}}{252})\rho^6 + \frac{D_5}{24}\rho^5 + (\frac{D_6}{15} - \frac{1132}{50625}D_{12} + \frac{2D_{15}}{375} \\ & - \frac{2}{225}D_{20})\rho^4 + (\frac{D_7}{8} - \frac{3}{32}D_{21})\rho^3 + (\frac{D_8}{3} + \frac{41}{36}D_{16} - \frac{4}{9}D_{22})\rho^2 + (-\frac{D_9}{4} \\ & + \frac{D_{23}}{4})\rho - D_{10} + (\frac{D_{11}}{35}\rho^6 + \frac{D_{12}}{15}\rho^4)\ln^3\rho + [\frac{D_{13}}{63}\rho^8 + (-\frac{36}{1225}D_{11} + \frac{D_{14}}{35})\rho^6 + ( \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{8}{75}D_{12} + \frac{D_{15}}{15}\rho^4 + \frac{D_{16}}{3}\rho^2 + \frac{D_{23}}{4}\rho \ln^2 \rho + \left[\frac{D_{17}}{99}\rho^{10} + \left(-\frac{32}{3969}D_{13} + \frac{D_{18}}{63}\right)\rho^6\right. \\
& + \left(\frac{654}{42875}D_{11} - \frac{24}{1225}D_{14} - \frac{D_{19}}{42}\right)\rho^6 + \left(\frac{56}{1125}D_{12} + \frac{D_{20}}{15} - \frac{2}{15}D_{15}\right)\rho^4 + \frac{D_{21}}{8}\rho^3 \\
& \left. + \left(-\frac{2}{3}D_{16} + \frac{D_{22}}{3}\right)\rho^2 + \left(\frac{D_9}{2} - \frac{D_{23}}{4}\right)\rho\right] \ln \rho
\end{aligned}$$

以上三式中系数  $A_i$ ,  $B_i$ ,  $C_i$ ,  $D_i$  如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
A_1 &= \frac{1}{24}\alpha_2, A_2 = \frac{1}{8}\alpha_3 - \frac{5}{16}\alpha_1, A_3 = -\frac{1}{4}\alpha_4, A_4 = \frac{1}{4}\alpha_4, A_5 = \frac{1}{2}\alpha_4, \\
B_1 &= \frac{1}{48}\alpha_2^2, B_2 = \frac{1}{72}\alpha_1\alpha_2 - \frac{1}{12}\alpha_2\alpha_3, B_3 = \frac{1}{8}\alpha_3^2 - \frac{1}{4}\alpha_1\alpha_3 + \frac{9}{16}\alpha_1^2, B_4 = \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2\alpha_4, B_5 \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\alpha_1^2, B_6 = \alpha_1\alpha_4, B_7 = \frac{1}{6}\alpha_1\alpha_2, B_8 = -\frac{3}{4}\alpha_1^2, B_9 = -\alpha_2\alpha_4, B_{10} = -\frac{1}{2}\alpha_4^2 \\
C_1 &= A_1\alpha_2, C_2 = A_1\alpha_3 + A_1\alpha_1 + A_2\alpha_2, C_3 = A_1\alpha_4 + A_2\alpha_1 + A_2\alpha_3 + A_3\alpha_2, \\
C_4 &= E\alpha_2, C_5 = E\alpha_1 + E\alpha_3 + F\alpha_2, C_6 = E\alpha_4 + F\alpha_1 + F\alpha_3, C_7 = F\alpha_4, C_8 \\
&= A_3\alpha_3, C_9 = 2A_1A_4, C_{10} = 2A_5A_1, C_{11} = -A_1\alpha_1 + A_4\alpha_2, C_{12} = \\
&= -A_2\alpha_1 - A_4\alpha_1 + A_4\alpha_3 + A_5\alpha_2, C_{13} = -A_3\alpha_1 - A_5\alpha_1 + A_4\alpha_4 + A_5\alpha_3, C_{14} \\
&= A_5\alpha_3 \\
D_1 &= B_1\alpha_2, D_2 = -B_1\alpha_1 + B_1\alpha_3 + B_2\alpha_2, D_3 = B_1\alpha_4 - B_2\alpha_1 + B_2\alpha_3 \\
&+ B_3\alpha_2, D_4 = B_2\alpha_4 - B_3\alpha_1 + B_3\alpha_3 + B_4\alpha_2, D_5 = G\alpha_2, \\
D_6 &= B_3\alpha_4 - B_4\alpha_1 + B_4\alpha_3, D_7 = -G\alpha_1 + G\alpha_3 + H\alpha_2, D_8 = B_4\alpha_4, D_9 = G\alpha_4 \\
&+ H\alpha_3, D_{10} = H\alpha_4, D_{11} = 2B_5\alpha_1, D_{12} = 2B_6\alpha_1, D_{13} = B_5\alpha_2 + 2B_7\alpha_1, D_{14} \\
&= -2B_5\alpha_1 + B_5\alpha_3 + B_6\alpha_2 + 2B_8\alpha_2, D_{15} = B_5\alpha_4 - 2B_6\alpha_3 + B_6\alpha_3 \\
&- 2B_9\alpha_1, D_{16} = B_6\alpha_4 + 2B_{10}\alpha_1, D_{17} = 2B_1\alpha_2 + B_7\alpha_2, D_{18} = 2B_2\alpha_1 - B_7\alpha_1 \\
&+ B_3\alpha_3 + B_8\alpha_2, D_{19} = 2B_3\alpha_1 + B_7\alpha_4 - B_8\alpha_1 + B_8\alpha_3 + B_9\alpha_2, D_{20} = 2B_4\alpha_1 \\
&+ B_8\alpha_4 - B_9\alpha_1 + B_9\alpha_3 + B_{10}\alpha_2, D_{21} = G\alpha_1, D_{22} = B_9\alpha_4 - B_{10}\alpha_1 \\
&+ B_{10}\alpha_3, D_{23} = 2H\alpha_1
\end{aligned}$$

将(3.18)代入(3.8)可得:

$$p = (\beta_1 + \beta_2 k^2)W_m + \beta_3 k W_m^2 + \beta_4 W_m^3 \quad (3.19)$$

其中:  $\beta_1 = \beta_0$

$$\beta_2 = \beta_0^2 [F_1(1) - F_1(\theta)] + \left[\frac{1}{8} \ln \theta + \frac{1}{16} (1 - \theta^2) (1 - \theta^2)^{-1} [f_1(1) - \theta f_1(\theta)]\right]$$

$$\beta_3 = \beta_0^4 [F_2(1) - F_2(\theta)] + \left[\frac{1}{8} \ln \theta + \frac{1}{16} (1 - \theta^2) (1 - \theta^2)^{-1} [f_2(1) - \theta f_2(\theta)]\right]$$

$$\beta_4 = \beta_0^6 [F_3(1) - F_3(\theta)] + \left[\frac{1}{8} \ln \theta + \frac{1}{16} (1 - \theta^2) (1 - \theta^2)^{-1} [f_3(1) - \theta f_3(\theta)]\right]$$

$$F_1(\rho) = -\frac{2}{567}A_1\rho^9 + (\frac{34}{8575}A_4 - \frac{2A_2}{245})\rho^7 + (\frac{2}{225}A_5 - \frac{2}{75}A_3)\rho^5 + \frac{E}{16}\rho^4 - \frac{G}{18}\rho^3 \\ - \frac{G}{4}\rho^2 + [-\frac{2}{245}A_4\rho^7 + \frac{2}{75}A_5\rho^5 + \frac{G}{6}\rho^3]\ln\rho$$

$$F_2(\rho) = \frac{C_1}{720}\rho^{12} - \frac{E_1}{1089}\rho^{11} + \frac{1}{9}(\frac{2}{63}C_2 - \frac{B_2}{63} - \frac{214}{3969}C_{11} + \frac{107}{3969}B_7)\rho^9 + \frac{1}{7}(\frac{2}{35}C_3 \\ - \frac{B_3}{35} + \frac{678}{42875}C_4 - \frac{328}{42875}B_5 + \frac{17}{1225}B_8 - \frac{24}{1225}C_{12} - \frac{2}{245}C_{11})\rho^7 + \frac{C_4}{72}\rho^6 + \frac{1}{5}(\frac{B_3}{15} + \frac{238}{3375}C_1 - \frac{164}{3375}B_6 - \frac{16}{225}C_{13} - \frac{2}{75}B_{13})\rho^5 + \frac{1}{4}(\frac{C_5}{4} - \frac{F}{4} - \frac{3}{32}B_9)\rho^4 \\ + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{C_3}{2} - \frac{B_{10}}{8} - C_6 + \frac{3}{8}H)\rho^2 + \frac{1}{9}(\frac{2}{9}C_{11} - \frac{1}{9}B_7)\rho^9 + \frac{1}{7}(\frac{2}{35}C_{11} - \frac{B_8}{35} \\ - \frac{68}{1225}C_9 + \frac{14}{1225}B_5)\rho^7 + \frac{1}{5}(\frac{2}{15}B_{13} - \frac{8}{225}C_1 + \frac{22}{225}B_6)\rho^5 + \frac{1}{2}(C_6 - H)\rho^2\ln\rho \\ + \frac{1}{7}(\frac{2}{35}C_9 - \frac{B_3}{35})\rho^7 + \frac{1}{5}(\frac{2}{15}C_1 - \frac{B_6}{15})\rho^5 - \frac{1}{8}B_{10}\rho^2 - \frac{C_7}{8}\ln^2\rho$$

$$F_3(\rho) = \frac{D_1}{1949}\rho^{13} + \frac{1}{11}(\frac{D_2}{1098} - \frac{29}{9801}D_{17})\rho^{11} + \frac{1}{9}(\frac{D_3}{63} + \frac{407}{25 \times 10^4}D_{13} - \frac{23}{3969}D_{18})\rho^9 \\ + \frac{1}{11}(\frac{D_4}{11} - \frac{11148}{15 \times 10^5}D_{11} + \frac{122}{42875}D_{14} - \frac{1}{1764}D_{19})\rho^7 + \frac{D_5}{144}\rho^6 + \frac{1}{5}(\frac{D_6}{5} \\ - \frac{2136}{50625}D_{12} + \frac{22}{1125} - \frac{1}{75}D_{20})\rho^5 + \frac{1}{4}(\frac{D_7}{8} - \frac{3}{32}D_{21})\rho^4 + \frac{1}{3}(D_8/3 + \frac{155}{96}D_{16} \\ - \frac{5}{9}D_{22})\rho^3 + \frac{1}{4}(-D_9 + D_{23})\rho^2 - D_{10}\rho + (\frac{D_{11}}{245}\rho^7 + \frac{D_{12}}{75}\rho^5)\ln^3\rho + [\frac{D_{13}}{567}\rho^9 \\ - (\frac{51}{8575}D_{11} + \frac{D_{14}}{245})\rho^7 + (\frac{-11}{375}D_{12} + \frac{D_{15}}{75})\rho^5 + \frac{D_{16}}{9}\rho^3 + \frac{D_{23}}{8}\rho^2]\ln^2\rho \\ + [\frac{D_{11}}{1089}\rho^{11} + (-\frac{46}{35721}D_{13} + \frac{D_{18}}{567})\rho^9 + (\frac{1164}{300125}D_{11} - \frac{34}{8575}D_{14} - \frac{D_{19}}{294})\rho^7 \\ + (\frac{122}{5625}D_{12} - \frac{16}{1125}D_{15} + \frac{D_{20}}{75})\rho^5 + (-\frac{8}{27}D_{16} + \frac{D_{22}}{9})\rho^3 + \frac{1}{4}(D_9 - D_{23})\rho^2]\ln\rho$$

特征方程(3.19)求得后, 可以很方便地求出临界点, 由(3.19)式的极值条件:

$$\frac{d\rho}{dW_m} = 0, \text{ 可得:}$$

$$W_m^* = \frac{-\beta_3 k + \sqrt{\beta_3^2 k^2 - 3\beta_4(\beta_1 + \beta_2 k^2)}}{3\beta_4} \quad (3.20)$$

$$W_m^{**} = \frac{-\beta_3 k - \sqrt{\beta_3^2 k^2 - 3\beta_4(\beta_1 + \beta_2 k^2)}}{3\beta_4} \quad (3.21)$$

若分别取  $W_m$  为  $W_m^*$  和  $W_m^{**}$ , 并将其代入 (3.19), 就可得下临界载荷和上临界载荷。

若令:  $k_0 = \frac{3\beta_1\beta_4}{\beta_3^2 - 3\beta_2\beta_4}$ , 则由 (3.20) 和 (3.21) 可知, 只有当  $k \geq k_0$  时, 壳体才会丧失稳定性; 当  $k < k_0$  时, 壳体不会失稳。

几何参数  $k_0$  及临界载荷  $p^*$  和  $p^{**}$  是壳体稳定性设计中的重要参数, 在这里, 我们给出了显式表达式。

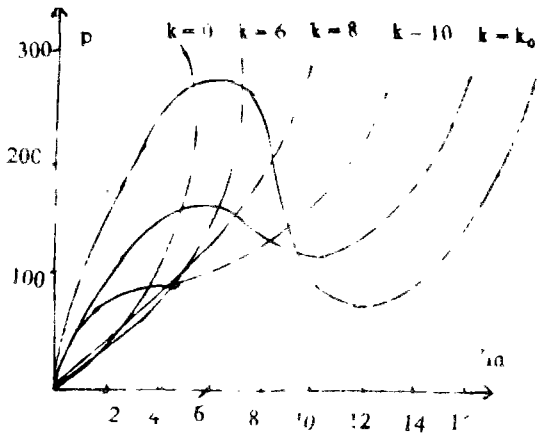


图 3

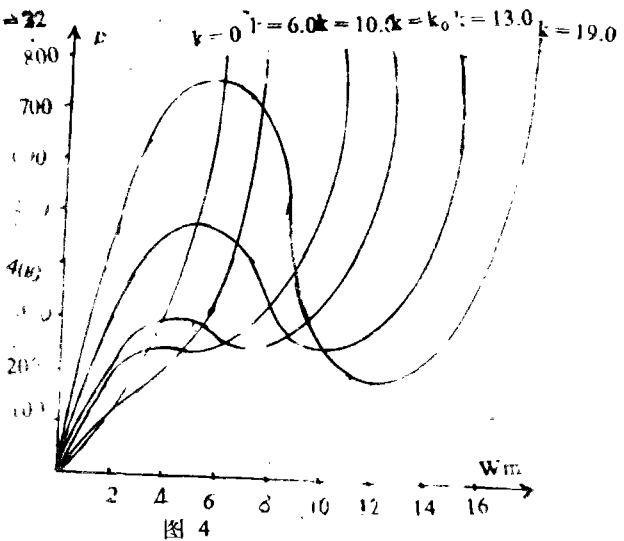


图 4

### 3 数值算例

我们以  $\alpha=0.0$ ,  $\beta=1.0$ ,  $\theta=0.2$ ,  $\gamma=0.3$  的情况为例, 按照公式 (3.19) 进行数值计算, 图 3 中, 给出了不同的几何参数值下的特征曲线, 由图看出当值很小时,  $p-W_m$  曲线单调上升, 说明壳体具有平板性质, 即无跳跃现象,  $k$  值较大时,  $p-W_m$  曲线出现 S 形线状态, 这时壳体产生跳跃现象。

图 4 给出当  $\alpha=1.0$ ,  $\beta=0.0$ ,  $\theta=0.2$ ,  $\gamma=0.3$  时, 即壳体仅受分布载荷作用时的

$p-W_m$  特征关系曲线, 比较图 3 (仅受集中力) 和图 4, 我们发现, 开顶扁球壳, 受均布载荷作用时的  $p-W_m$  关系曲线比在受集中载荷时变化更剧烈, 即图 4 中的  $p$  对  $W_m$  更敏感。

在图 5 中, 给出了  $\alpha=1.0$ ,  $\beta=1.0$ ,  $\theta=0.2$ ,  $\gamma=0.2$  时, 即壳体同时受集中力和均布

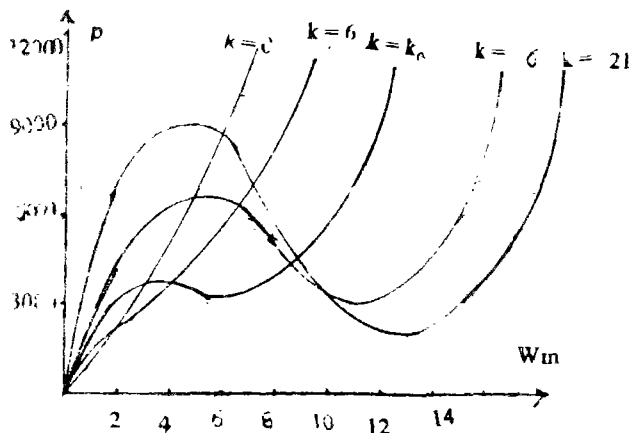


图 5



载荷作用时的  $p-W_m$  特征关系曲线。

图 6 给出了  $\alpha=1.0$ ,  $\beta=1.0$ ,  $\gamma=0.2$ , 时  $k_0-\theta$  关系曲线, 图 7 给出了关系曲线。

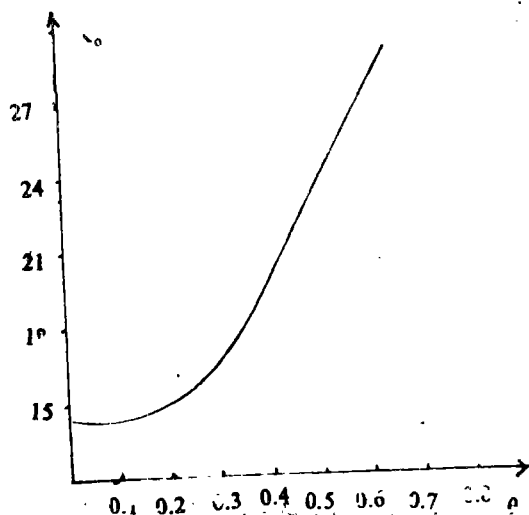


图 6

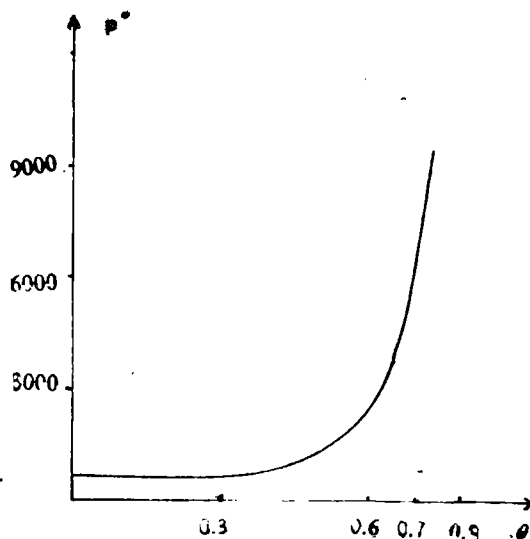


图 7

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## On the Nonlinear Stability of a Truncated Shallow Spherical Shell under Compound Load

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**Abstract:** In this paper, the axisymmetric nonlinear stability of a clamped truncated shallow spherical shell with a nondeformable rigid body at the center under compound load is investigated by use of the modified iteration method. The analytic formulas of second approximation for determining the upper and lower critical buckling loads are obtained, and the  $p-W_m$  characteristic relation can be given analytically.

**Keywords:** Shallow Shell, buckling, Stability