

# 正交各向异性的多层、夹层和加筋扁壳的弯曲、稳定和振动

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**摘要** 本文在文献[1]的基础上,探讨了四边简支的正交各向异性的多层、夹层和加筋的矩形扁壳,在考虑沿壳厚方向剪切变形时的应力、变形、稳定和固有振动频率的分析和计算问题.给出了复合材料扁壳(1)在薄膜力 $N_x^0, N_y^0, N_{xy}^0$ 作用下临界载荷的算式;(2)在各种外载荷 $q_x, q_y, m_x, m_y, q_z$ 作用下应力和变形的算式;(3)在初始薄膜力作用下,考虑惯量 $\bar{\rho}, Q$ 和 $l$ 时固有振动频率的算式.根据这些算式编成计算程序,即可计算在给定参数下所需的结果,也可变化参数以寻求最佳的设计方案.本文采用 $u_0, v_0, \varphi_x, \varphi_y$ 和 $w$ 作为广义位移,所得算式适用于各种剪切刚度的情况.对于经典理论的情况,也给出了相应的算式.

## 一、引言

具有比强度高、比刚度大等优点的先进复合材料,常做成多层、夹层和加筋板壳等薄壁轻结构的形式,在载荷作用下结构应力、变形、稳定和固有振动频率的计算问题,显得非常重要.碳纤维-环氧复合材料要比铝合金轻得多,对于同一载荷、结构外形和支承条件,复合材料的板壳与相应的铝合金结构相比,在显著减轻重量而又安全可靠的前提下,一般要设计得略厚一些,原始缺陷及其影响也要小些.因而用线性稳定理论算得的临界载荷与实验符合的程度也要好些.

复合材料的多层扁壳在外载荷作用下,以斜交或正交铺层最为合理;在剪切作用下,以具有偶数的斜交铺层最为合理.在航空和航天方面使用的主要受力部件,层数相当多,在绝大多数情况下,只要设计得当,就可使 $A_{16}, A_{26}, B_{16}, B_{26}, D_{16}, D_{26}, C_{45}$ 为零或为可忽略的小量,于是可化为正交各向异性的多层壳问题来处理.

对于多层和夹层扁壳,由文献[1]可求出它的拉伸刚度 $A_{ij}$ ,耦合刚度 $B_{ij}$ ,弯曲刚度 $D_{ij}$ 和剪切刚度 $C_{44}, C_{55}$ .对于密加筋的复合材料扁壳,在不产生局部失稳和明显局部变形的情况下,可按不均匀构造的结构均匀化的方法,近似地折合为具有等效刚度的当量壳.它的刚度 $A_{ij}, B_{ij}, D_{ij}$ 和惯量 $\bar{\rho}, Q, l$ 的折合方法,将在第三节讨论.本文中的刚度和惯量,既可看作是多层和夹层扁壳的量,也可看作是密加筋扁壳的量,从而把多层、夹层和密加筋扁壳的求解问题统一起来.本文引入广义载荷的概念,用同一组方程把应力、变形、稳定和固有振动频率的求解问题统一起来.本文用 $u_0, v_0, \phi_x, \phi_y$ 和 $w^{(1)}$ 作

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为广义位移,就做不到这一点. 因此本文具有一定的理论意义和实际意义.

本文所用符号与文献 [1] 相同,除新引入的符号外,不再作说明.

## 二、基本方程

对于多层、夹层和加筋扁壳的应力、变形、稳定和固有振动频率问题,采用线性理论,在考虑沿厚度方向的剪切变形和不考虑温差的情况下,由文献 [1] 中 (4.1), (4.2), (4.7), (4.8) 式注意到  $N_x = N_x^0(y)$ ,  $N_y = N_y^0(x)$ ,  $N_{xy} = N_{xy}^0 = \text{常数}$ ,

$$A_{16} = A_{26} = B_{16} = B_{26} = D_{16} = D_{26} = C_{45} = 0,$$

可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \left( L_{11} - \bar{\rho} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) u_0 + L_{12} v_0 + \left( L_{13} - Q \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) \phi_x + L_{14} \phi_y + L_{15} w + q_x = 0 \\ & L_{12} u_0 + \left( L_{22} - \bar{\rho} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) v_0 + L_{23} \phi_x + \left( L_{24} - Q \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) \phi_y + L_{25} w + q_y = 0 \\ & \left( L_{13} - Q \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) u_0 + L_{23} v_0 + \left( L_{33} - I \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) \phi_x + L_{34} \phi_y + L_{35} w + m_x = 0 \\ & L_{14} u_0 + \left( L_{24} - Q \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) v_0 + L_{34} \phi_x + \left( L_{44} - I \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) \phi_y + L_{45} w + m_y = 0 \\ & L_{15} u_0 + L_{25} v_0 + L_{35} \phi_x + L_{45} \phi_y - L_{55} w - q_1 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

其中,  $q_1$  为  $z$  轴方向的广义载荷

$$q_1 = N_x^0 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + 2N_{xy}^0 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + N_y^0 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + q_z - \bar{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \quad (2.2)$$

由文献 [1] 中 (4.3) 式可得 (2.1) 式中的微分算子

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L_{11} &= A_{11} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + A_{66} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}, & L_{12} &= (A_{12} + A_{66}) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} \\ L_{13} &= B_{11} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + B_{66} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}, & L_{14} &= (B_{12} + B_{66}) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} \\ L_{15} &= \left( \frac{A_{11}}{R_x} + \frac{A_{12}}{R_y} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, & L_{22} &= A_{66} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + A_{22} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \\ L_{23} &= (B_{12} + B_{66}) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y}, & L_{24} &= B_{66} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + B_{22} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \\ L_{25} &= \left( \frac{A_{12}}{R_x} + \frac{A_{22}}{R_y} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, & L_{33} &= D_{11} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + D_{66} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} - C_{55} \\ L_{34} &= (D_{12} + D_{66}) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y}, & L_{35} &= \left( \frac{B_{11}}{R_x} + \frac{B_{12}}{R_y} - C_{55} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ L_{44} &= D_{66} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + D_{22} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} - C_{44}, & L_{45} &= \left( \frac{B_{12}}{R_x} + \frac{B_{22}}{R_y} - C_{44} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ L_{55} &= - \left( \frac{A_{11}}{R_x^2} + \frac{2A_{12}}{R_x R_y} + \frac{A_{22}}{R_y^2} \right) + C_{55} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + C_{44} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

将 (2.1) 中的第三式对  $x$  微分, 加上第四式对  $y$  微分, 然后减去第五式, 以取代 (2.1) 的第五式, 再引入新的广义位移  $\gamma_x$  和  $\gamma_y$ , 使  $\phi_x = \gamma_x - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$ ,  $\phi_y = \gamma_y - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$ , 则可得广

义位移  $u_0, v_0, r_x, r_y$  和  $w$  作为未知量的基本方程.

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 & \left( L_{11} - \bar{\rho} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) u_0 + L_{12} v_0 + \left( L_{13} - Q \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) r_x + L_{14} r_y \\
 & + \left( \bar{L}_{15} + Q \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x \partial t^2} \right) w + q_x = 0 \\
 & L_{12} u_0 + \left( L_{22} - \bar{\rho} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) v_0 + L_{23} r_x + \left( L_{24} - Q \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) r_y \\
 & + \left( \bar{L}_{25} + Q \frac{\partial^3}{\partial y \partial t^2} \right) w + q_y = 0 \\
 & \left( L_{13} - Q \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) u_0 + L_{23} v_0 + \left( L_{33} - I \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) r_x + L_{34} r_y \\
 & + \left( \bar{L}_{35} + I \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x \partial t^2} \right) w + m_x = 0 \\
 & L_{14} u_0 + \left( L_{24} - Q \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) v_0 + L_{34} r_x + \left( L_{44} - I \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) r_y \\
 & + \left( \bar{L}_{45} + I \frac{\partial^3}{\partial y \partial t^2} \right) w + m_y = 0 \\
 & \left( \bar{L}_{15} + Q \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x \partial t^2} \right) u_0 + \left( \bar{L}_{25} + Q \frac{\partial^3}{\partial y \partial t^2} \right) v_0 \\
 & + \left( \bar{L}_{35} + I \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x \partial t^2} \right) r_x + \left( \bar{L}_{45} + I \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x \partial t^2} \right) r_y \\
 & + \left[ \bar{L}_{55} - I \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \right] w - q = 0
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

在(2.3)式中,

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \bar{L}_{15} &= \left( \frac{A_{11}}{R_x} + \frac{A_{12}}{R_y} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - B_{11} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^3} - (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x \partial y^2} \\
 \bar{L}_{25} &= \left( \frac{A_{12}}{R_x} + \frac{A_{22}}{R_y} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - B_{22} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial y^3} - (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^2 \partial y} \\
 \bar{L}_{35} &= \left( \frac{B_{11}}{R_x} + \frac{B_{12}}{R_y} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - D_{11} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^3} - (D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x \partial y^2} \\
 \bar{L}_{45} &= \left( \frac{B_{12}}{R_x} + \frac{B_{22}}{R_y} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - D_{22} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial y^3} - (D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^2 \partial y} \\
 \bar{L}_{55} &= \left( \frac{A_{11}}{R_x^2} + \frac{2A_{12}}{R_x R_y} + \frac{A_{22}}{R_y^2} \right) - \left( \frac{B_{11}}{R_x} + \frac{B_{12}}{R_y} \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \left( \frac{B_{12}}{R_x} + \frac{B_{22}}{R_y} \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \\
 \bar{L}_{55} &= \left( \frac{A_{11}}{R_x^2} + \frac{2A_{12}}{R_x R_y} + \frac{A_{22}}{R_y^2} \right) - 2 \left( \frac{B_{11}}{R_x} + \frac{B_{12}}{R_y} \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - 2 \left( \frac{B_{12}}{R_x} + \frac{B_{22}}{R_y} \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \\
 & + D_{11} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} + 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + D_{22} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial y^4} \\
 q &= \frac{\partial m_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial m_y}{\partial y} + q_1
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.5)$$

由(2.4)式及相应的边界条件,可求解应力、变形、稳定和固有振动频率等问题。

### 三、有关刚度和惯量的计算

对于多层和夹层扁壳, 由文献 [1] 中 (2.12) 式可得刚度的表达式

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_{ij} &= \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{h_{k-1}}^{h_k} \bar{Q}_{ij}^{(k)} dz = \sum_{k=1}^n \bar{Q}_{ij}^{(k)} \Delta h_k \\ B_{ij} &= \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{h_{k-1}}^{h_k} \bar{Q}_{ij}^{(k)} z dz = \sum_{k=1}^n \bar{Q}_{ij}^{(k)} \Delta h_k \frac{h_k + h_{k-1}}{2} \\ D_{ij} &= \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{h_{k-1}}^{h_k} \bar{Q}_{ij}^{(k)} z^2 dz = \sum_{k=1}^n \bar{Q}_{ij}^{(k)} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (h_k^3 - h_{k-1}^3) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

(i, j = 1, 2, 3)

由文献 [1] 中 (3.2) 式, 可得惯量  $\bar{\rho}$ ,  $Q$  和  $I$  的表达式

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{\rho} &= \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{h_{k-1}}^{h_k} \rho^{(k)} dz = \sum_{k=1}^n \rho^{(k)} (h_k - h_{k-1}) \\ Q &= \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{h_{k-1}}^{h_k} \rho^{(k)} z dz = \sum_{k=1}^n \rho^{(k)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (h_k^2 - h_{k-1}^2) \\ I &= \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{h_{k-1}}^{h_k} \rho^{(k)} z^2 dz = \sum_{k=1}^n \rho^{(k)} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (h_k^3 - h_{k-1}^3) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.2)$$

其中,  $\bar{\rho}$  为多层或夹层扁壳单位面积的质量;  $I$  为单位面积的质量对所取坐标轴的转动惯量;  $Q$  为单位面积质量的耦合惯量(直线运动与转动的耦合);  $\rho^{(k)}$  为第  $k$  层的密度。

对于密加筋扁壳, 在没有产生局部失稳和明显局部变形的情况下, 在计算整体应力、变形、稳定和固有振动频率时, 可采用不均匀构造的结构均匀化的近似方法, 将筋条对所选坐标轴的刚度和惯量所起的作用, 平均在筋条与筋条间的中心距上。加筋扁壳的面板对所选坐标轴的刚度和惯量, 仍用 (3.1) 和 (3.2) 式计算, 记为  $A'_{ij}$ ,  $B'_{ij}$ ,  $D'_{ij}$  和  $\bar{\rho}'$ ,  $Q'$ ,  $I'$ 。下面讨论筋条的有关刚度和惯量的折算方法。

不论是开口的还是闭口的筋条, 总可将截面分成为若干直线段或近似的直线段(设为  $m$  段)。对于其中的第  $i$  段, 设它的宽度为  $b_i$ , 它与  $z$  轴所成的夹角为  $\phi_i$ , 它在  $z$  轴方向的投影为  $a_i (= b_i \cos \phi_i)$ , 它的中心与坐标面  $xoy$  的距离为  $d_i$  (如图 1 所示,  $d_i$  为负值), 它有  $n_i$  层, 每层厚度为  $h_i$ 。对于与  $x$  轴方向平行的筋条, 设筋条间的距离为  $l_1$ , 经过简单的推导后, 近似地可得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A''_{11} &= \frac{1}{l_1} \sum_{i=1}^m b_i \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \bar{Q}_{11}^{(k)} \Delta h_k \right) = \sum_{i=1}^m (A''_{11})_i \\ B''_{11} &= \frac{1}{l_1} \sum_{i=1}^m b_i d_i \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \bar{Q}_{11}^{(k)} \Delta h_k \right) = \sum_{i=1}^m (A''_{11})_i d_i \\ D''_{11} &= \frac{1}{l_1} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[ \frac{b_i^3}{12} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \bar{Q}_{11}^{(k)} \Delta h_k \right) \cos^2 \phi_i + (A''_{11})_i d_i^2 \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.3)$$

其中  $A''_{11}$ ,  $B''_{11}$  和  $D''_{11}$  为筋条的拉伸、耦合和弯曲刚度, 而  $(A''_{11})_i$  则表示筋条第  $i$  段的拉伸

刚度. 筋条的刚度  $A''_{12}, A''_{22}, A''_{16}, A''_{26}, A''_{66}, B''_{12}, B''_{22}, B''_{16}, B''_{26}, B''_{66}, D''_{12}, D''_{22}, D''_{16}$  和  $D''_{26}$  可取为零, 而  $D''_{66} \neq 0$

根据文献 [2] 中 (3.49) 式和文献 [3] 中 (2.46), (2.47) 式, 对于各向同性的闭口筋条, 有

$$GJ = \frac{4Q^2}{\oint \frac{ds}{t}} = \frac{4Q^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_i} \frac{\Delta s_i}{G_i t_i}} \quad (3.4)$$

其中,  $Q$  为闭口筋条壁厚的中心线所围的面积;  $s$  为截面的周长 (包括面板部分);  $G$  为材料的剪切模量;  $t$  为壁厚. 推广到复合材料闭口筋条的情况, 筋条的扭转刚度为

$$\Gamma = \frac{4Q^2}{\sum_{i=1}^m \left( b_i / \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \bar{Q}_{65}^{(k)} \Delta h_k \right)} \quad (3.5)$$

而垂直于筋条方向的扭转刚度为零. 为了使刚度矩阵对称, 取筋条的纵、横方向扭转刚度的平均值作为所求的扭转刚度, 于是可得

$$D''_{66} = \frac{\Gamma}{2l_1} = \frac{2Q^2}{l_1 \sum_{i=1}^m \left( b_i / \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \bar{Q}_{65}^{(k)} \Delta h_k \right)} \quad (3.6a)$$

对于开口筋条, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma &= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \bar{Q}_{65}^{(k)} (h_k^3 - h_{k-1}^3) \\ D''_{66} &= \frac{1}{6l_1} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \bar{Q}_{65}^{(k)} (h_k^3 - h_{k-1}^3) \end{aligned} \quad (3.6b)$$

对于  $y$  方向的筋条, 可用同样的方法折算.

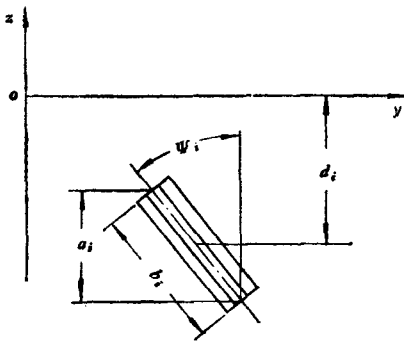


图 1

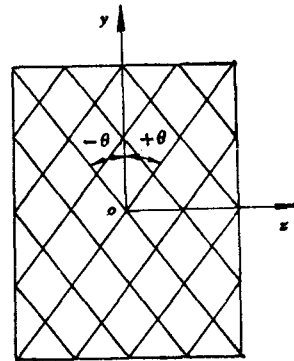


图 2

对于与  $x$  轴方向成  $\pm\theta$  角的斜交密加筋壳 (见图 2), 首先按 (3.3) 和 (3.6) 式算得沿筋条方向的拉伸、耦合、弯曲刚度  $A''_L, B''_L, D''_L$  和扭转刚度  $D''_T$ , 然后采用和文献 [1] 中 (2.6) 式相类似的计算方法, 可得到筋条的折合刚度. 仍记  $m = \cos\theta, n = \sin\theta$ , 则

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 A_{11}'' &= 2A_L''m^4, & A_{12}'' &= 2A_L''m^2n^2 \\
 A_{22}'' &= 2A_L''n^4, & A_{66}'' &= 2A_L''m^2n^2 \\
 B_{11}'' &= 2B_L''m^4, & B_{12}'' &= 2B_L''m^2n^2 \\
 B_{22}'' &= 2B_L''n^4, & B_{66}'' &= 2B_L''m^2n^2 \\
 D_{11}'' &= 2D_L''m^4 + 8D_s''m^2n^2 \\
 D_{12}'' &= 2(D_L'' - 4D_s'')m^2n^2 \\
 D_{22}'' &= 2D_L''n^4 + 8D_s''m^2n^2 \\
 D_{66}'' &= 2[D_L''m^2n^2 + D_s''(m^2 - n^2)^2]
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.7)$$

对于筋条的惯量  $\bar{\rho}''$ ,  $Q''$  和  $I''$ , 采用和计算刚度相类似的折合方法, 可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \bar{\rho}'' &= \frac{1}{l_1} \sum_{i=1}^m b_i \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \rho^{(k)} \Delta h_k \right) = \sum_{i=1}^m \bar{\rho}_i'' \\
 Q'' &= \frac{1}{l_1} \sum_{i=1}^m b_i d_i \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \rho^{(k)} \Delta h_k \right) = \sum_{i=1}^m \bar{\rho}_i'' d_i \\
 I'' &= \frac{1}{l_1} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[ \frac{b_i^3}{12} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \rho^{(k)} \Delta h_k \right) \cos^2 \phi_i + \bar{\rho}_i'' d_i^2 \right]
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.8)$$

其中,  $\bar{\rho}''$ ,  $Q''$  和  $I''$  为混杂复合材料筋条的平均惯量;  $\bar{\rho}_i''$  表示第  $i$  段的质量(单位面积的质量);  $b_i$ ,  $\phi_i$  和  $d_i$  仍如图 1 所示. 对于由同一材料制成的筋条, (3.8) 式可得到简化.

于是, 加筋板壳的刚度和惯量为

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 A_{ij} &= A_{ij}' + A_{ij}'', & B_{ij} &= B_{ij}' + B_{ij}'', & D_{ij} &= D_{ij}' + D_{ij}'' \\
 \bar{\rho} &= \bar{\rho}' + \bar{\rho}'', & Q &= Q' + Q'', & I &= I' + I''
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.9)$$

关于多层板壳剪切刚度的计算, 可采用文献 [1] 中 (2.35) 或 (2.31) 式, 前者合理些, 但计算起来要比后者麻烦些. 夹层板壳的剪切刚度, 可由文献 [1] 中 (2.36) 式计算. 关于加筋板壳剪切刚度的计算, 如筋条全部由平行表板的铺层所组成, 则可按上述方法计算, 再考虑筋条的间距来折算, 如果筋条中有  $\pm 45^\circ$  或接近于  $\pm 45^\circ$  铺层的腹板, 则  $C_{ij}$  相当大, 沿厚度方向剪切变形的影响很小, 可以忽略, 按  $C_{ij} = \infty$  来处理.

#### 四、扁壳的应力、变形、稳定和固有振动频率的计算

设扁壳的广义位移为

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 u_0 &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_{0mn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t \\
 v_0 &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_{0mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t \\
 \gamma_x &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_{xmn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t \\
 \gamma_y &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_{ymn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t \\
 u' &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u'_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.1)$$

并将载荷  $q_x, q_y, m_x, m_y$  和  $q_z$  展成如下级数:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} q_x &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_{xmn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t \\ q_y &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_{ymn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t \\ m_x &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m_{xmn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t \\ m_y &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m_{ymn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t \\ q_z &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_{zmn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.2)$$

则扁壳四边简支的边界条件和  $t = 0$  时的广义位移为零与广义速度为已知值的初始条件已得到满足. 在 (4.1) 式中:  $u_{0mn}, v_{0mn}, \gamma_{xmn}, \gamma_{ymn}$  和  $w_{mn}$  为广义位移的幅值,  $l$  和  $b$  分别为扁壳沿  $x$  和  $y$  方向的跨度,  $m$  和  $n$  分别为扁壳在变形、失稳或振动时在  $x$  和  $y$  方向的半波数,  $\frac{\omega}{2\pi}$  为固有频率. 将 (4.1), (4.2) 式代入 (2.4) 式可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ (T_{11} - \bar{\rho}\omega^2)u_{0mn} + T_{12}v_{0mn} + (T_{13} - Q\omega^2)\gamma_{xmn} + T_{14}\gamma_{ymn} \right. \\ \left. + \left( T_{15} + \frac{m\pi}{l} Q\omega^2 \right) w_{mn} - q_{xmn} \right] \cos \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t = 0 \\ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ T_{12}u_{0mn} + (T_{22} - \bar{\rho}\omega^2)v_{0mn} + T_{13}\gamma_{xmn} + (T_{24} - Q\omega^2)\gamma_{ymn} \right. \\ \left. + \left( T_{25} + \frac{n\pi}{b} Q\omega^2 \right) w_{mn} - q_{ymn} \right] \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t = 0 \\ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ (T_{13} - Q\omega^2)u_{0mn} + T_{23}v_{0mn} + (T_{33} - I\omega^2)\gamma_{xmn} + T_{34}\gamma_{ymn} \right. \\ \left. + \left( T_{35} + \frac{m\pi}{l} I\omega^2 \right) w_{mn} - m_{xmn} \right] \cos \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t = 0 \\ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ T_{14}u_{0mn} + (T_{24} - Q\omega^2)v_{0mn} + T_{34}\gamma_{xmn} + (T_{44} - I\omega^2)\gamma_{ymn} \right. \\ \left. + \left( T_{45} + \frac{n\pi}{b} I\omega^2 \right) w_{mn} - m_{ymn} \right] \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t = 0 \\ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[ \left( T_{15} + \frac{m\pi}{l} Q\omega^2 \right) u_{0mn} + \left( T_{25} + \frac{n\pi}{b} Q\omega^2 \right) v_{0mn} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \left( T_{35} + \frac{m\pi}{l} I\omega^2 \right) \gamma_{xmn} + \left( T_{45} + \frac{n\pi}{b} I\omega^2 \right) \gamma_{ymn} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \left( T_{55} - \frac{m^2\pi^2}{l^2} I\omega^2 - \frac{n^2\pi^2}{b^2} I\omega^2 - \bar{\rho}\omega^2 + \frac{m^2\pi^2}{l^2} N_x^0 + \frac{n^2\pi^2}{b^2} N_y^0 \right) w_{mn} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - q_{xmn} + \frac{m\pi}{l} m_{xmn} + \frac{n\pi}{b} m_{ymn} \right] \right\} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.3)$$

$$- \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} 2N_{xy}^0 \frac{pq\pi^2}{lb} w_{pq} \cos \frac{p\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{q\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t = 0 \quad \left| \right.$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} T_{11} &= A_{11} \frac{m^2\pi^2}{l^2} + A_{66} \frac{n^2\pi^2}{b^2}, & T_{12} &= (A_{12} + A_{66}) \frac{mn\pi^2}{lb} \\ T_{13} &= B_{11} \frac{m^2\pi^2}{l^2} + B_{66} \frac{n^2\pi^2}{b^2}, & T_{14} &= (B_{12} + B_{66}) \frac{mn\pi^2}{lb} = T_{13} \\ T_{22} &= A_{66} \frac{m^2\pi^2}{l^2} + A_{22} \frac{n^2\pi^2}{b^2}, & T_{24} &= B_{66} \frac{m^2\pi^2}{l^2} + B_{22} \frac{n^2\pi^2}{b^2} \\ T_{33} &= D_{11} \frac{m^2\pi^2}{l^2} + D_{66} \frac{n^2\pi^2}{b^2} + C_{55}, & T_{34} &= (D_{12} + D_{66}) \frac{mn\pi^2}{lb} \\ T_{44} &= D_{66} \frac{m^2\pi^2}{l^2} + D_{22} \frac{n^2\pi^2}{b^2} + C_{44} \\ T_{15} &= - \left( \frac{A_{11}}{R_x} + \frac{A_{12}}{R_y} \right) \frac{m\pi}{l} - B_{11} \frac{m^3\pi^3}{l^3} - (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \frac{mn^2\pi^3}{lb^2} \\ T_{25} &= - \left( \frac{A_{12}}{R_x} + \frac{A_{22}}{R_y} \right) \frac{n\pi}{b} - B_{22} \frac{n^3\pi^3}{b^3} - (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \frac{m^2n\pi^3}{l^2b} \\ T_{35} &= - \left( \frac{B_{11}}{R_x} + \frac{B_{12}}{R_y} \right) \frac{m\pi}{l} - D_{11} \frac{m^3\pi^3}{l^3} - (D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \frac{mn^2\pi^3}{lb^2} \\ T_{45} &= - \left( \frac{B_{12}}{R_x} + \frac{B_{22}}{R_y} \right) \frac{n\pi}{b} - D_{22} \frac{n^3\pi^3}{b^3} - (D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \frac{m^2n\pi^3}{l^2b} \\ T_{55} &= \left( \frac{A_{11}}{R_x^2} + \frac{2A_{12}}{R_x R_y} + \frac{A_{22}}{R_y^2} \right) + 2 \left( \frac{B_{11}}{R_x} + \frac{B_{12}}{R_y} \right) \frac{m^2\pi^2}{l^2} \\ &+ 2 \left( \frac{B_{12}}{R_x} + \frac{B_{22}}{R_y} \right) \frac{n^2\pi^2}{b^2} + D_{11} \frac{m^4\pi^4}{l^4} + 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \frac{m^2n^2\pi^4}{l^2b^2} + D_{22} \frac{n^4\pi^4}{b^4} \end{aligned} \right. \quad (4.4)$$

将(4.3)中第五式的  $\cos \frac{p\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{q\pi y}{b}$  展成无穷级数  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}$ , 由文献[4]中(3.5)式可得

$$\begin{aligned} B_{mn} &= \frac{4}{lb} \int_0^l \int_0^b \cos \frac{p\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{q\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} dx dy \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{16mn}{\pi^2(m^2 - p^2)(n^2 - q^2)}, & p \pm m \text{ 和 } q \pm n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 0, & p \pm m \text{ 和 } q \pm n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

当  $p \pm m$  和  $q \pm n$  为奇数时,

$$\begin{aligned} & 2N_{xy}^0 \frac{mn\pi^2}{lb} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \\ &= N_{xy}^0 \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} \frac{32mnpq}{(m^2 - p^2)(n^2 - q^2)lb} w_{pq} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \end{aligned}$$

则(4.3)中第五式可写成

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \left( T_{15} + \frac{m\pi}{l} Q\omega^2 \right) u_{0mn} + \left( T_{25} + \frac{n\pi}{b} Q\omega^2 \right) v_{0mn} \right\}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left( T_{35} + \frac{m\pi}{l} l\omega^2 \right) \gamma_{xmn} + \left( T_{45} + \frac{n\pi}{b} l\omega^2 \right) \gamma_{ymn} \\
& + \left( T_{55} - \frac{m^2\pi^2}{l^2} l\omega^2 - \frac{n^2\pi^2}{b^2} l\omega^2 - \bar{\rho}\omega^2 + \frac{m^2\pi^2}{l^2} N_x^0 + \frac{n^2\pi^2}{b^2} N_y^0 \right) w_{mn} \\
& + \left( \frac{m\pi}{l} m_{xmn} + \frac{n\pi}{b} m_{ymn} - q_{zmn} \right) \\
& - N_{xy}^0 \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} \frac{32mnpq}{(m^2-p^2)(n^2-q^2)lb} w_{pq} \left\{ \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t = 0 \right. \quad (4.6)
\end{aligned}$$

由(4.3)中的前四个式子和(4.6)式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& (T_{11} - \bar{\rho}\omega^2)u_{0mn} + T_{12}v_{0mn} + (T_{13} - Q\omega^2)\gamma_{xmn} + T_{14}\gamma_{ymn} \\
& + \left( T_{15} + \frac{m\pi}{l} Q\omega^2 \right) w_{mn} - q_{xmn} = 0 \\
& T_{12}u_{0mn} + (T_{22} - \bar{\rho}\omega^2)v_{0mn} + T_{23}\gamma_{xmn} + (T_{24} - Q\omega^2)\gamma_{ymn} \\
& + \left( T_{25} + \frac{n\pi}{b} Q\omega^2 \right) w_{mn} - q_{ymn} = 0 \\
& (T_{13} - Q\omega^2)u_{0mn} + T_{23}v_{0mn} + (T_{33} - l\omega^2)\gamma_{xmn} + T_{34}\gamma_{ymn} \\
& + \left( T_{35} + \frac{m\pi}{l} l\omega^2 \right) w_{mn} - m_{xmn} = 0 \\
& T_{14}u_{0mn} + (T_{24} - Q\omega^2)v_{0mn} + T_{34}\gamma_{xmn} + (T_{44} - l\omega^2)\gamma_{ymn} \\
& + \left( T_{45} + \frac{n\pi}{b} l\omega^2 \right) w_{mn} - m_{ymn} = 0 \\
& \left( T_{15} + \frac{m\pi}{l} Q\omega^2 \right) u_{0mn} + \left( T_{25} + \frac{n\pi}{b} Q\omega^2 \right) v_{0mn} + \left( T_{35} + \frac{m\pi}{l} l\omega^2 \right) \gamma_{xmn} \\
& + \left( T_{45} + \frac{n\pi}{b} l\omega^2 \right) \gamma_{ymn} + \left( T_{55} - \frac{m^2\pi^2}{l^2} l\omega^2 - \frac{n^2\pi^2}{b^2} l\omega^2 - \bar{\rho}\omega^2 \right. \\
& \left. + N_x^0 \frac{m^2\pi^2}{l^2} + N_y^0 \frac{n^2\pi^2}{b^2} \right) w_{mn} + \left( \frac{m\pi}{l} m_{xmn} + \frac{n\pi}{b} m_{ymn} - q_{zmn} \right) \\
& - \frac{32N_{xy}^0}{lb} \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} \frac{mnpq}{(m^2-p^2)(n^2-q^2)} w_{pq} = 0 \quad (4.7)
\end{aligned}$$

由(4.7)式,可求解应力、变形、稳定和固有振动频率的问题。

下面讨论几种情况:

(1) 求解应力、应变和位移

在(4.7)式中,令  $\sin \omega t = 1$ , 而  $N_x^0, N_y^0, N_{xy}^0$  为零,由线性方程组可得

$$\begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} & T_{13} & T_{14} & T_{15} \\ T_{12} & T_{22} & T_{23} & T_{24} & T_{25} \\ T_{13} & T_{23} & T_{33} & T_{34} & T_{35} \\ T_{14} & T_{24} & T_{34} & T_{44} & T_{45} \\ T_{15} & T_{25} & T_{35} & T_{45} & T_{55} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{0mn} \\ v_{0mn} \\ \gamma_{xmn} \\ \gamma_{ymn} \\ w_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} q_{xmn} \\ q_{ymn} \\ m_{xmn} \\ m_{ymn} \\ -\frac{m\pi}{l} m_{xmn} - \frac{n\pi}{b} m_{ymn} + q_{zmn} \end{bmatrix} \quad (4.8)$$

上式中,当  $m, n$  给定后,  $T_{11}, T_{12}, \dots, T_{55}$  和  $q_{xmn}, q_{ymn}, \dots, q_{zmn}$  等均为已知值,可编排计算程序算得  $u_{0mn}, v_{0mn}, \gamma_{xmn}, \gamma_{ymn}$  和  $w_{mn}$ 。代入(4.1)式可得广义位移为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_0 &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_{0mn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \\ v_0 &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_{0mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \\ \gamma_x &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_{xmn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \\ \gamma_y &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_{ymn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \\ w &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.9)$$

而

$$\phi_{xmn} = \gamma_{xmn} - \frac{m\pi}{l} w_{mn}, \quad \phi_{ymn} = \gamma_{ymn} - \frac{n\pi}{b} w_{mn} \quad (4.10)$$

于是

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \phi_x &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \gamma_{xmn} - \frac{m\pi}{l} w_{mn} \right) \cos \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \\ \phi_y &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \gamma_{ymn} - \frac{n\pi}{b} w_{mn} \right) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.11)$$

由 (4.9) 和 (4.11) 式, 可得  $u_0, v_0, \phi_x, \phi_y$  和  $w$ 。由于

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_x^0 &= \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} + \frac{w}{R_x}, \quad \varepsilon_y^0 = \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial y} + \frac{w}{R_y}, \quad \gamma_{xy}^0 = \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial y} \\ \kappa_x &= \frac{\partial \phi_x}{\partial x}, \quad \kappa_y = \frac{\partial \phi_y}{\partial y}, \quad \kappa_{xy} = \frac{\partial \phi_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \phi_y}{\partial x} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.12)$$

将 (4.9) 和 (4.11) 代入 (4.12) 式, 可得所需的应变和曲率。由文献 [1] 中 (2.8) 式, 可得第  $k$  层的应力。

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{array} \right\}_k = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \bar{Q}_{11} & \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{16} \\ \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{22} & \bar{Q}_{26} \\ \bar{Q}_{16} & \bar{Q}_{26} & \bar{Q}_{66} \end{array} \right]_k \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon_x^0 + z\kappa_x \\ \varepsilon_y^0 + z\kappa_y \\ \gamma_{xy}^0 + z\kappa_{xy} \end{array} \right\} \quad (4.13)$$

(2) 求解临界载荷  $N_{xcr}^0$  和  $N_{ycr}^0$

在 (4.7) 式中, 令  $\sin \omega t = 0$ , 而  $q_x, q_y, m_x, m_y$  和  $N_{xy}^0$  为零时, 则广义位移具有非零解的条件为

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccccc} T_{11} & T_{12} & T_{13} & T_{14} & T_{15} \\ T_{12} & T_{22} & T_{23} & T_{24} & T_{25} \\ T_{13} & T_{23} & T_{33} & T_{34} & T_{35} \\ T_{14} & T_{24} & T_{34} & T_{44} & T_{45} \\ T_{15} & T_{25} & T_{35} & T_{45} & \left( T_{55} + N_x^0 \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{l^2} + N_y^0 \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right) \end{array} \right| = 0 \quad (4.14)$$

当 (i)  $N_y^0$  或  $\frac{N_y^0}{N_x^0}$  为已知时, (ii)  $N_x^0$  或  $\frac{N_x^0}{N_y^0}$  为已知时, 由 (4.14) 式依次取  $m = 1, 2,$

3, \dots, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 进行试算, 可求得  $N_{xcr}^0$  和  $N_{ycr}^0$  的最小值, 即所求的临界载荷.

当扁壳受有  $x$  和  $y$  方向的薄膜力作用, 同时又受横向载荷作用时, 则  $N_x^0$  和  $N_y^0$  中应包含横向载荷的影响部分.

(3) 求解临界载荷  $N_{xycr}^0$

在 (4.7) 式中, 令  $\sin \omega t = 1$ , 而  $N_x^0, N_y^0, q_x, q_y, q_z, m_x, m_y$  为零, 而  $N_{xy}^0 \neq 0$  时, 可得

$$\begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} & T_{13} & T_{14} & T_{15} \\ T_{12} & T_{22} & T_{23} & T_{24} & T_{25} \\ T_{13} & T_{23} & T_{33} & T_{34} & T_{35} \\ T_{14} & T_{24} & T_{34} & T_{44} & T_{45} \\ T_{15} & T_{25} & T_{35} & T_{45} & T_{55} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{0mn} \\ v_{0mn} \\ \gamma_{xmn} \\ \gamma_{ymn} \\ w_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{32N_{xy}^0}{ib} \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} \frac{m\pi p q \omega_{l,q}}{(m^2 - p^2)(n^2 - q^2)} \end{bmatrix} \quad (4.15)$$

在 (4.15) 式中, 依次取  $m = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ , 当  $m$  和  $n$  的值取定以后, 再依次取  $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots, q = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ , 进行试算, 注意到 (4.5) 式, 即  $p \pm m$  和  $q \pm n$  必须是奇数, 可算得  $N_{xycr}^0$  的最小值, 即所求的临界载荷.

(4) 求解固有振动频率

在 (4.7) 式中, 令  $q_x, q_y, q_z, m_x, m_y$  和  $N_{xy}^0$  为零. 当  $N_x^0$  和  $N_y^0$  为已知值时 ( $N_x^0$  和  $N_y^0$  可同时不为零, 或同时为零, 或其中的一个为零), 可得

$$\begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} & T_{13} & T_{14} & T_{15} \\ T_{12} & T_{22} & T_{23} & T_{24} & T_{25} \\ T_{13} & T_{23} & T_{33} & T_{34} & T_{35} \\ T_{14} & T_{24} & T_{34} & T_{44} & T_{45} \\ T_{15} & T_{25} & T_{35} & T_{45} & \left( T_{55} + N_x^0 \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{l^2} + N_y^0 \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right) \end{bmatrix} + \omega^2 \begin{bmatrix} -\bar{\rho} & 0 & -Q & 0 & \frac{m\pi}{l} Q \\ 0 & -\bar{\rho} & 0 & -Q & \frac{n\pi}{b} Q \\ -Q & 0 & -I & 0 & \frac{m\pi}{l} I \\ 0 & -Q & 0 & -I & \frac{n\pi}{b} I \\ \frac{m\pi}{l} Q & \frac{n\pi}{b} Q & \frac{m\pi}{l} I & \frac{n\pi}{b} I & -\left( \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{l^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} l + \bar{\rho} \right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{0mn} \\ v_{0mn} \\ \gamma_{xmn} \\ \gamma_{ymn} \\ w_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (4.16)$$

由 (4.16) 式可求解考虑惯量  $\bar{\rho}, Q$  和  $I$  时的固有振动频率.  $N_x^0$  和  $N_y^0$  同时为拉伸力 (或压缩力) 时, 固有振动频率将升高 (或降低).

前人的工作表明, 在求解横向振动的固有频率时, 矩阵中第一、二行  $\bar{\rho}$  和  $Q$ , 第三、四、五行中的  $Q$  取为零, 只保留第三、四行中的  $I$  和  $\bar{\rho}$ , 方程将得到简化, 可求得固有振动频率的良好近似值.

下面讨论采用 Kirchhoff 假定时解。

将 (4.7) 式中的第三式除以  $C_{55}$ , 第四式除以  $C_{44}$ , 当  $C_{ij} \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $\gamma_{xmn} \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\gamma_{ymn} \rightarrow 0$ , 即横向剪切变形趋于零, 可得到采用 Kirchhoff 假定的情况。而  $T_{11}$ ,  $T_{12}$ ,  $T_{15}$ ,  $\dots$  等表达式仍由 (4.4) 式给出。  $q_{xmn}$ ,  $q_{ymn}$ ,  $q_{zmn}$ ,  $\dots$  等的表达式和 (4.2) 式相同。

在 (4.8) 和 (4.14)–(4.16) 式中, 划去第三、四行和矩阵 (或行列式) 的第三、四列分别可得下列方程。

(1) 求解应力、应变和位移的方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} & T_{15} \\ T_{12} & T_{22} & T_{25} \\ T_{15} & T_{25} & T_{55} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_{0mn} \\ v_{0mn} \\ w_{mn} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} q_{xmn} \\ q_{ymn} \\ -\frac{m\pi}{l} m_x - \frac{n\pi}{b} m_y + q_{zmn} \end{Bmatrix} \quad (4.17)$$

(2) 求解临界载荷  $N_{xcr}^0$  和  $N_{ycr}^0$  的方程

$$\begin{vmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} & T_{15} \\ T_{12} & T_{22} & T_{25} \\ T_{15} & T_{25} & \left( T_{55} + N_x^0 \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{l^2} + N_y^0 \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right) \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (4.18)$$

(3) 求解临界载荷  $N_{xycr}^0$  的方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} & T_{15} \\ T_{12} & T_{22} & T_{25} \\ T_{15} & T_{25} & T_{55} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_{0mn} \\ v_{0mn} \\ w_{mn} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{32N_{xy}^0}{lb} \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} \frac{mnpqw_{pq}}{(m^2 - p^2)(n^2 - q^2)} \end{Bmatrix} \quad (4.19)$$

(4) 求解固有振动频率的方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} & T_{15} \\ T_{12} & T_{22} & T_{25} \\ T_{15} & T_{25} & \left( T_{55} + N_x^0 \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{l^2} + N_y^0 \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right) \end{bmatrix} + \omega^2 \begin{bmatrix} -\bar{\rho} & 0 & \frac{m\pi}{l} Q \\ 0 & -\bar{\rho} & \frac{n\pi}{b} Q \\ \frac{m\pi}{l} Q & \frac{n\pi}{b} Q & -\left( \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{l^2} I + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} I + \bar{\rho} \right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_{0mn} \\ v_{0mn} \\ w_{mn} \end{Bmatrix} = 0 \quad (4.20)$$

采用第四节 (1)–(4) 中相同的方法, 可得所需的结果。

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## BENDING, BUCKLING AND VIBRATION OF ORTHOTROPIC LAMINATED, SANDWICHED AND STIFFENED SHALLOW SHELLS

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### Abstract

In this paper, on the basis of Ref. [1], stresses, deformations, stability and natural frequencies are calculated and analysed for orthotropic laminated, sandwiched and stiffened rectangular shallow shells. The following formulas are obtained in which generalized displacements  $u_0$ ,  $v_0$ ,  $\gamma_x$ ,  $\gamma_y$  and  $w$  are used: (1) formulas for calculating critical loads under the action of membrane forces  $N_x$ ,  $N_y$  and  $N_{xy}$ , (2) formulas for calculating stresses and deformations under the action of external loads  $m_x$ ,  $m_y$ ,  $q_x$ ,  $q_y$  and  $q_z$ , (3) formulas for calculating natural frequencies under the influence of initial membrane forces and inertias  $\rho$ ,  $Q$  and  $I$ . These formulas involve only algebraic operations and can be readily evaluated by means of electronic computers and it is also possible to obtain optimum design by changing the parameters. Finally, it should be pointed out that the formulas are valid both for large or small shear rigidities.