

## 应用广义变分原理计算扁壳的固有频率\*

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### 一、引言

由于数学上的复杂性,要在满足全部方程和边界条件的情况下来决定扁壳振动的固有频率是有很大的困难的.因此一般采用了 Галеркин 法<sup>[1]</sup>等各种近似解法.但在应用这些近似解法时,也还需要满足一定的条件,因而往往也会出现不少困难.本文给出了一个计算扁壳固有频率更一般的近似解法,并对建筑部门常见的对边简支对边固定和三边简支一边固定这两组边界条件的矩形底球面扁壳的基本固有频率进行了计算.计算过程表明,用此法进行计算是简单可行的,对于其它边界条件的问题也可类似求解.

### 二、扁壳固有振动的基本方程

考虑一扁壳在沒有外力作用下作固有振动.和平衡问题类似,假设扁壳在作固有振动时,在切平面内的位移的振幅要比挠度的振幅小很多,因此可忽略切平面内位移所产生的惯性力在运动方程中的作用.在这样情况下,运动方程可以写成

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial N_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_{xy}}{\partial y} &= 0, & \frac{\partial N_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_y}{\partial y} &= 0, \\ \frac{\partial^2 M_x}{\partial x^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 M_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 M_y}{\partial y^2} + k_x N_x + 2k_{xy} N_{xy} + k_y N_y + \rho \omega^2 w &= 0; \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

应力应变关系可表示为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial V_b}{\partial M_x}, & -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{\partial V_b}{\partial M_y}, & -2\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial V_b}{\partial M_{xy}}, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - k_x w &= \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial N_x}, & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - k_y w &= \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial N_y}, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - 2k_{xy} w &= \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial N_{xy}}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

其中  $u, v$  是扁壳在其切平面内的位移分量的振幅;  $w$  为挠度的振幅;  $M_x, M_y, M_{xy}$  为内力矩的振幅;  $N_x, N_y, N_{xy}$  为薄膜力振幅;  $\omega$  为固有振动的圆周频率;  $k_x, k_y$  是扁壳中面沿  $x, y$  方向的曲率;  $k_{xy}$  是中面的扭率;  $\rho$  为扁壳在单位中面面积内的质量;  $V_b, V_m$  代表下列算式:

$$V_b = \frac{1}{2D(1-\nu^2)} [M_x^2 + M_y^2 - 2\nu M_x M_y + 2(1+\nu)M_{xy}^2],$$

\* 1961年9月1日收到.

$$V_m = \frac{1}{2Ek} [N_x^2 + N_y^2 - 2\nu N_x N_y + 2(1 + \nu)N_{xy}^2]. \quad (3)$$

本问题除了应满足上述公式(1)和(2)的方程外,尚需满足相应的边界条件.

扁壳的边界条件有各种可能的组合,在一般情况下,常常是已知挠度  $w$  或横向折合力  $R_n$ , 已知挠度的法向斜率  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial n}$  或法向弯矩  $M_n$ , 已知法向薄膜力  $N_n$  或切平面内的法向位移  $u_n$ , 已知切向薄膜力  $N_{ns}$  或切平面内的切向位移  $u_{ns}$ . 因此我们把整个边界  $C$  分成  $C_w$ ,  $C_R$ ,  $\dots$  等若干部分, 其中  $C_w$  表示  $w$  为已知的边界,  $C_R$  表示  $R_n$  为已知的边界, 其余类推. 于是边界条件可表示为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \text{在 } C_w \text{ 上: } w = 0, \\ & \text{在 } C_R \text{ 上: } R_n = \left( \frac{\partial M_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial y} \right) l + \left( \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_y}{\partial y} \right) m + \\ & \quad + \frac{\partial}{\partial s} [(M_y - M_x)lm + M_{xy}(l^2 - m^2)] = 0, \\ & \quad (C_w + C_R = C); \\ & \text{在 } C_a \text{ 上: } \frac{\partial w}{\partial n} = 0, \\ & \text{在 } C_M \text{ 上: } M_n = M_x l^2 + 2M_{xy}lm + M_y m^2 = 0, \\ & \quad (C_a + C_M = C); \\ & \text{在 } C_{N_n} \text{ 上: } N_n = N_x l^2 + 2N_{xy}lm + N_y m^2, \\ & \text{在 } C_{u_n} \text{ 上: } u_n = ul + vm = 0, \\ & \quad (C_{N_n} + C_{u_n} = C); \\ & \text{在 } C_{N_{ns}} \text{ 上: } N_{ns} = (N_y - N_x)lm + N_{xy}(l^2 - m^2) = 0, \\ & \text{在 } C_{u_s} \text{ 上: } u_s = -um + vl = 0, \\ & \quad (C_{N_{ns}} + C_{u_s} = C); \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

式中  $l, m$  代表边界的法线的方向余弦;  $\frac{\partial}{\partial n}$  指边界上的法向导数;  $\frac{\partial}{\partial s}$  指边界上的切向导数.

方程(1), (2)及边界条件(4)构成了扁壳固有振动问题需要满足的全部条件.

### 三、广义变分式

如果把  $M_x, M_y, M_{xy}, N_x, N_y, N_{xy}, u, v, w$  看作彼此无关的且其变分不受限制的九个函数, 那末可以证明扁壳的固有频率  $\omega$  相应于下式在各种允许状态中所取的极值:

$$\omega^2 = \text{ext} \frac{\iint G dx dy + \int_{C_a} M_n \frac{\partial w}{\partial n} ds - \int_{C_w} R_n w ds + \int_{C_{N_n}} u_n N_n ds + \int_{C_{N_{ns}}} u_s N_{ns} ds}{\iint \frac{1}{2} \rho w^2 dx dy}, \quad (5)$$

而基本固有频率相应于上式的最小值. 在(5)式中,

$$G = -M_x \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - M_y \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - 2M_{xy} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} - (N_x k_x + N_y k_y + 2N_{xy} k_{xy}) w - \left( \frac{\partial N_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_{xy}}{\partial y} \right) u - \left( \frac{\partial N_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_y}{\partial y} \right) v - V_b - V_m. \quad (6)$$

变分式(5)相当于扁壳固有振动问题的方程(1),(2)及边界条件(4). 证明见附录.

变分式(5)是一般的. 如果对这个变分式中的九个函数加上一些限制, 我们将得到较为特殊但应用起来比较方便的变分式.

从(2)式可知, 我们不难将  $M_x, M_y, M_{xy}$  用  $w$  来表示:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} M_x &= -D \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right), & M_y &= -D \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right), \\ M_{xy} &= -D(1-\nu) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

又从方程(1)可知, 我们能把  $N_x, N_y, N_{xy}$  用一应力函数  $\varphi$  表示:

$$N_x = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2}, \quad N_y = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2}, \quad N_{xy} = -\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x \partial y}. \quad (8)$$

将(7),(8)两式代入(6)式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} G = G' &\equiv \frac{D}{2} \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right)^2 - 2(1-\nu) \left[ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 \right] \right\} - \\ &- \frac{1}{2Eh} \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} \right)^2 - 2(1+\nu) \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} - \left( \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 \right] \right\} - \\ &- \left( k_y \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + k_x \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} + 2k_{xy} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x \partial y} \right) w. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

此外, 我们假定  $\varphi$  已满足条件:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{在 } C_{N_n} \text{ 上: } & \quad l^2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} - 2lm \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x \partial y} + m^2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} = 0, \\ \text{在 } C_{N_{ns}} \text{ 上: } & \quad lm \left( \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} \right) - (l^2 - m^2) \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x \partial y} = 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

将算式(9)及条件(10)代入(5)式, 我们便得到下列变分问题: 把  $w$  与  $\varphi$  看作两个无关的函数, 并且除了  $\varphi$  需预先满足边界条件(10)外, 不再有其它任何条件的限制. 这时扁壳的固有频率  $\omega$  相应于下式在各种允许状态中所取的极值:

$$\omega^2 = \text{ext} \frac{\iint G' dx dy + \int_{C_a} M_n \frac{\partial w}{\partial n} ds - \int_{C_w} R_n w ds}{\frac{1}{2} \iint \rho w^2 dx dy}, \quad (11)$$

而基本固有频率相应于上式的最小值.

## 四、实例

### 1. 对边简支对边固定的矩形底球面扁壳

考虑一等厚度的球面扁壳的固有振动. 取坐标轴如图 1 所示. 设  $x=0$  及  $x=a$  两边为固定的,  $y=0$  及  $y=b$  两边为简支的, 于是边界条件可写成为

在  $x = 0$  及  $x = a$  上:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = v = w = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0, \\ \text{在 } y = 0 \text{ 及 } y = b \text{ 上:} \\ u = w = M_y = N_y = 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (12)$$

在本问题中没有  $C_{Nns}$  边,  $C_{N_n}$  边则包括  $y = 0$  及  $y = b$  两条边, 因此在用变分式(11)计算固有频率时, 应使  $\varphi$  预先满足条件:

$$\text{在 } y = 0 \text{ 及 } y = b \text{ 处: } \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} = 0. \quad (13)$$

取函数

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w &= \sum_m \sum_n A_{mn} \left( 1 - \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{a} \right) \sin \frac{m\pi y}{b}, \\ \varphi &= \sum_m \left( C_m + \sum_n B_{mn} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} \right) \sin \frac{m\pi y}{b}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (14)$$

这时它们不但满足了应用变分式(11)时所需的条件(13), 还满足了部分的边界条件.

将(14)式代入变分式(11), 引进  $t = a/b$ ,  $\lambda^2 = f/h$  ( $f$  和  $h$  分别为扁壳的矢高和厚度), 对于常见的参数  $t = 1, 2, 3$  及  $\lambda = 8, 10, \dots, 20$  的情况进行计算, 所得结果列于表 1.

### 2. 三边简支一边固定的矩形底球面扁壳

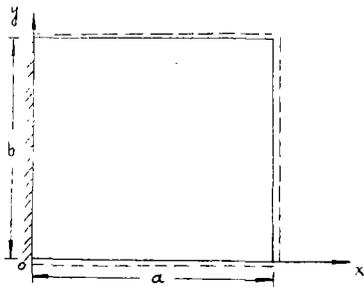


图 2

由图 2, 这问题的边界条件为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{在 } x = 0 \text{ 处: } w = u = v = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0, \\ \text{在 } x = a \text{ 处: } N_x = M_x = v = w = 0, \\ \text{在 } y = 0 \text{ 及 } y = b \text{ 处:} \\ N_y = M_y = u = w = 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (15)$$

在这种情况下也没有  $C_{Nns}$  边,  $C_{N_n}$  边则包括  $x = a, y = 0, y = b$  三条边, 因此应用变分式(11)时需先满足

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{在 } x = a \text{ 处: } \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} = 0, \\ \text{在 } y = 0 \text{ 及 } y = b \text{ 处: } \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} = 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (16)$$

取函数

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w &= \sum_m \sum_n A_{mn} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{a} \sin \frac{m\pi}{b} y, \\ \varphi &= \sum_m \left[ C_m (x - a) + \sum_n B_{mn} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} \right] \sin \frac{m\pi}{b} y. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (17)$$

它们满足了条件(16). 把(17)式代入变分式(11)计算后, 所得结果列于表 2.

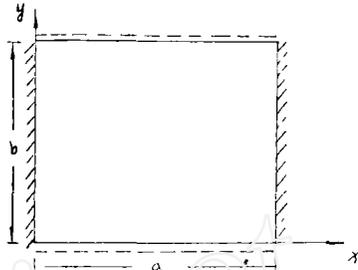


图 1

表 1.  $\frac{\rho a^4}{Eh^3} \omega^2$  数值表

$\lambda \setminus t$	1	2	3
8	$0.770 \times 10^5$	$1.73 \times 10^5$	$2.14 \times 10^5$
10	$1.89 \times 10^5$	$4.23 \times 10^5$	$5.23 \times 10^5$
12	$3.92 \times 10^5$	$8.78 \times 10^5$	$10.8 \times 10^5$
14	$7.26 \times 10^5$	$16.3 \times 10^5$	$20.1 \times 10^5$
16	$12.4 \times 10^5$	$27.2 \times 10^5$	$34.2 \times 10^5$
18	$19.8 \times 10^5$	$44.5 \times 10^5$	$54.8 \times 10^5$
20	$30.2 \times 10^5$	$67.8 \times 10^5$	$83.6 \times 10^5$

表 2.  $\frac{\rho a^4}{Eh^3} \omega^2$  数值表

$\lambda \setminus t$	1	2	3
8	$0.688 \times 10^5$	$1.69 \times 10^5$	$2.13 \times 10^5$
10	$1.68 \times 10^5$	$4.12 \times 10^5$	$5.19 \times 10^5$
12	$3.48 \times 10^5$	$8.55 \times 10^5$	$10.7 \times 10^5$
14	$6.44 \times 10^5$	$15.8 \times 10^5$	$19.9 \times 10^5$
16	$11.0 \times 10^5$	$27.0 \times 10^5$	$33.9 \times 10^5$
18	$17.6 \times 10^5$	$43.3 \times 10^5$	$54.4 \times 10^5$
20	$26.8 \times 10^5$	$65.9 \times 10^5$	$82.8 \times 10^5$

### 3. 討論

(1)  $\omega^2$  与壳体厚度  $h$  及矢高  $f$  的关系.

在上述計算中,  $\omega^2$  有如下关系:

$$\rho \frac{a^4 \omega^2}{Eh} = f^2 F_1(t) + h^2 F_2(t). \quad (18)$$

由此式可以看出, 在壳体的其它几何尺寸、弹性模数及密度  $\rho/h$  不变的情况下, 基本固有頻率随壳体厚度  $h$  的增加而增加, 也随矢高  $f$  的增加而增加.

(2)  $\omega^2$  与边长的关系.

由表 1 和表 2 可知, 在  $\rho, E, \lambda, a$  不变的条件下, 壳体的基本固有頻率随着边长  $b$  的增加而减小.

(3) 項数的选取.

在我們的例子中, 对于(14)和(17)式中的  $\omega$  是取一項,  $\varphi$  是取三項来計算基本固有頻率的. 与  $\omega$  取一項和  $\varphi$  取二項的情形相比較, 在上述  $\lambda$  值的范围内, 对于对边簡支对边固定的問題来说, 按照两种取法算出的基本固有頻率的差小于 4%, 而对于三边簡支一边固定的問題来说, 两者的差則小于 8%. 这說明收敛情况是較好的.

(4) 薄膜理論的应用.

在計算表 1 和表 2 的过程中, 我們发现弯矩項的数值比其它項的数值小很多. 因此建議以后在計算基本固有頻率时可略去弯矩項. 对于其它边界条件是否也有可能应用薄膜理論, 还有待进一步研究.

## 附 录

变分式

$$\omega^2 = \text{ext} \frac{\iint G dx dy + \int_{C_a} M_n \frac{\partial w}{\partial n} ds - \int_{C_w} R_n w ds + \int_{C_{N_n}} u_n N_n ds + \int_{C_{N_s}} u_s N_s ds}{\iint \frac{1}{2} \rho \omega^2 dx dy}$$

与方程(1)、(2)及边界条件(4)等价的証明如下.

若  $\omega^2 = \text{ext} \frac{A}{B}$ , 則有  $\delta A - \omega^2 \delta B = 0$ . 由此可知, 变分式(5)可化成

$$\begin{aligned}
& \iint [\delta G - \rho \omega^2 w \delta w] dx dy - \int_{C_w} w \delta R_n ds - \int_{C_w} R_n \delta w ds + \int_{C_a} \frac{\partial w}{\partial n} \delta M_n ds + \\
& + \int_{C_a} M_n \delta \frac{\partial w}{\partial n} ds + \int_{C_{N_n}} N_n \delta u_n ds + \int_{C_{N_n}} u_n \delta N_n ds + \\
& + \int_{C_{N_{ns}}} u_n \delta N_{ns} ds + \int_{C_{N_{ns}}} N_{ns} \delta u_n ds = 0. \quad (19)
\end{aligned}$$

注意到(3), (6)两式中  $V_b, V_m, G$  的定义, 并利用微分恒等式:

$$\begin{aligned}
M_x \frac{\partial^2 \delta w}{\partial x^2} + M_y \frac{\partial^2 \delta w}{\partial y^2} + 2M_{xy} \frac{\partial^2 \delta w}{\partial x \partial y} & \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ M_x \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial x} + M_{xy} \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial y} - \right. \\
& \left. - \left( \frac{\partial M_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial y} \right) \delta w \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ M_{xy} \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial x} + M_y \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial y} - \left( \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_y}{\partial y} \right) \delta w \right] + \\
& + \left( \frac{\partial^2 M_x}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 M_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 M_y}{\partial y^2} \right) \delta w, \quad (20)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\left( \frac{\partial \delta N_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \delta N_{xy}}{\partial y} \right) u + \left( \frac{\partial \delta N_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \delta N_y}{\partial y} \right) v & \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u \delta N_x + v \delta N_{xy}) + \\
& + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (u \delta N_{xy} + v \delta N_y) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \delta N_x - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \delta N_y - \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \delta N_{xy}, \quad (21)
\end{aligned}$$

则(19)式的第一个面积分变为

$$\begin{aligned}
& \iint (\delta G - \rho \omega^2 w) dx dy = \iint (k_x \delta M_x + k_y \delta M_y + k_{xy} \delta M_{xy} + E_x \delta N_x + \\
& + E_y \delta N_y + E_{xy} \delta N_{xy} - F_x \delta u - F_y \delta v - F_z \delta w) dx dy - \\
& - \iint \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u \delta N_x + v \delta N_{xy}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (u \delta N_{xy} + v \delta N_y) \right] dx dy - \\
& - \iint \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ M_x \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial x} + M_{xy} \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial y} - \left( \frac{\partial M_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial y} \right) \delta w + \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ M_{xy} \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial x} + M_y \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial y} - \left( \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_y}{\partial y} \right) \delta w \right] \right\} dx dy, \quad (22)
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
F_x & \equiv \frac{\partial N_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_{xy}}{\partial y}, & F_y & \equiv \frac{\partial N_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_y}{\partial y}, \\
F_z & \equiv \frac{\partial^2 M_x}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 M_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 M_y}{\partial y^2} + k_x N_x + k_y N_y + 2k_{xy} N_{xy} + \rho \omega^2 w, \\
k_x & \equiv -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial V_b}{\partial M_x}, & k_y & \equiv -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial V_b}{\partial M_y}, \\
k_{xy} & \equiv -2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial V_b}{\partial M_{xy}}, \\
E_x & \equiv \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - k_x w - \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial N_x}, & E_y & \equiv \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - k_y w - \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial N_y}, \\
E_{xy} & \equiv \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - 2k_{xy} w - \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial N_{xy}}.
\end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

再利用 Green 公式

$$\iint_s \left( \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \int_c (pl + Qm) ds,$$

其中  $l$  和  $m$  是边界法线的方向余弦, 我们可将公式(22)的最后两个面积分变为线积分:

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_s \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u \delta N_x + v \delta N_{xy}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (u \delta N_{xy} + v \delta N_y) \right] dx dy = \\ & = \int_c [(u \delta N_x + v \delta N_{xy})l + (u \delta N_{xy} + v \delta N_y)m] ds = \\ & = \int_c (u_n \delta N_n + u_s \delta N_{ns}) ds, \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_s \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ M_x \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial x} + M_{xy} \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial y} - \left( \frac{\partial M_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial y} \right) \delta w \right] + \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ M_{xy} \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial x} + M_y \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial y} - \left( \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_y}{\partial y} \right) \delta w \right] \right\} dx dy = \\ & = \int_c \left\{ \left( M_x \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial x} + M_{xy} \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial y} \right) l + \left( M_{xy} \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial x} + M_y \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial y} \right) m - \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \left[ \left( \frac{\partial M_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial y} \right) l + \left( \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_y}{\partial y} \right) m \right] \delta w \right\} ds = \\ & = \int_c \left( M_n \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial n} + M_{ns} \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial s} - Q_n \delta w \right) ds = \\ & = \int_c \left( M_n \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial n} - R_n \delta w \right) ds, \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} M_{ns} &= (M_y - M_x)lm + M_{xy}(l^2 - m^2), \\ Q_n &= \left( \frac{\partial M_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial y} \right) l + \left( \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_y}{\partial y} \right) m. \end{aligned}$$

将(24), (25)两式代入(22)和(19), 并注意

$$C_w + C_R = C_a + C_M = C_{N_n} + C_{u_n} = C_{N_{ns}} + C_{u_s} = C,$$

我们就得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_s (k_x \delta M_x + k_y \delta M_y + k_{xy} \delta M_{xy} + E_x \delta N_x + E_y \delta N_y + E_{xy} \delta N_{xy} - \\ & \quad - F_x \delta u - F_y \delta v - F_z \delta w) dx dy - \int_{C_w} w \delta R_n ds + \\ & \quad + \int_{C_R} R_n \delta w ds + \int_{C_a} \frac{\partial w}{\partial n} \delta M_n ds - \int_{C_M} M_n \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial n} ds + \int_{C_{N_n}} N_n \delta u_n ds - \\ & \quad - \int_{C_{u_n}} u_n \delta N_n ds + \int_{C_{N_{ns}}} N_{ns} \delta u_s ds + \int_{C_{u_s}} u_s \delta N_{ns} ds = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

因为  $\delta M_x, \delta M_y, \delta M_{xy}, \delta N_x, \delta N_y, \delta N_{xy}, \delta u, \delta v, \delta w$  等九个变分是任意的, 因此我们从(26)式中的面积分便得到方程(1), (2), 而从(26)式中的线积分便得到边界条件(4).

此项工作是在胡海昌同志指导下进行的, 在工作进行过程中曾参考了刘世宁同志关于扁壳广义变分原理的研究稿. 袁贤钧、柴进武、王景龙、郑瑞芬四位同志参加了计算工作和讨论. 在此向他们表示衷心的感谢.

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