

# 环形板的非轴对称屈曲分析<sup>1)</sup>

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**摘要** 本文利用打靶法研究了内外边界固支且在外边界受均匀径向压力作用下的极正交各向异性环形板的非轴对称屈曲和过屈曲,计算了临界载荷,讨论了分支解的存在性,得到了分支解的渐近表达式,分析了环形板的屈曲性态。

**关键词** 非对称屈曲和过屈曲;打靶法

在近代工业技术中,极正交各向异性环形板的屈曲分析已成为一个重要课题。计算和实践表明,即使在轴对称的载荷和轴对称的几何约束条件下,环形板也可能发生非轴对称的屈曲<sup>[1-3]</sup>。本文采用 von Kármán 型方程作为问题的控制方程,它是一组变系数的四阶非线性偏微分方程,并含有多个几何和材料参数,对这种问题的求解是很困难的。本文利用打靶法讨论了内外边界固支且受面内径向边界压力作用的环形板的非轴对称屈曲和过屈曲问题,计算了特征值,讨论了分支解的存在性,分析了后屈曲性态,得到了分支解的渐近表达式。

## 1. 问题的描述

根据[4],在所论情况下存在单值的应力函数  $\tilde{F}(x, \theta)$ 。容易得到无量纲化的未屈曲状态的应力函数

$$F^0(x, \theta) = \lambda F^0(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda}{1-c^2} (1 + c^2 \ln x - x^2) & \text{当 } \beta = 1, \\ \frac{\lambda}{c\sqrt{\beta} - c^{-\sqrt{\beta}}} \left[ \frac{c^{-\sqrt{\beta}}}{1 + \sqrt{\beta}} (x^{1+\sqrt{\beta}} - 1) - \frac{c^{\sqrt{\beta}}}{1 - \sqrt{\beta}} (x^{1-\sqrt{\beta}} - 1) \right] & \text{当 } \beta \neq 1, \end{cases}$$

式中  $c = a/b$  为环形板的内外半径之比,  $\beta = \frac{E_\theta}{E_r} = \frac{\nu_\theta}{\nu_r}$  为材料常数之比。 $\beta = 1$  表示环形板是各向同性的,  $\beta \neq 1$  表示环形板是极正交各向异性的。

$$\lambda = 12(1 - \nu_r \nu_\theta) \left( \frac{p_b}{E_r} \right) \left( \frac{b}{h} \right)^2$$

为载荷参数,  $p_b$  为环形板外边界所受的径向压力,  $h$  为厚度。若令  $F(x, \theta) = \tilde{F}(x, \theta) -$

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$F^0(x, \theta)$ , 则所论问题的无量纲形式的控制方程为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L_1(W) - \lambda \left[ \frac{1}{x} \frac{dF^0}{dx} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} + \frac{d^2 F^0}{dx^2} \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \theta^2} \right) \right] - N_1(W, F) &= 0 \\ L_2(F) + \frac{\beta}{2} N_1(W, W) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.1)$$

其中,  $L_i(\cdot)$  和  $N_1(\cdot, \cdot)$  分别为线性和非线性微分算子, 定义为

$$\begin{aligned} L_1(\cdot) &= \left[ \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} + \frac{2}{x} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\beta}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\beta}{x^3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\beta}{x^4} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \theta^4} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2(\alpha + \beta)}{x^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{2\alpha}{x^2} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^2 \partial \theta^2} - \frac{2\alpha}{x^3} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x \partial \theta^2} \right] (\cdot) \\ L_2(\cdot) &= \left[ \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} + \frac{2}{x} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\beta}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\beta}{x^3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\beta}{x^4} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \theta^4} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2(\beta - \delta)}{x^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} - \frac{2\delta}{x^2} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^2 \partial \theta^2} + \frac{2\delta}{x^3} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x \partial \theta^2} \right] (\cdot) \\ N_1(\cdot, \cdot) &= \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial^2(\cdot)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2(\cdot)}{\partial \theta^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2(\cdot)}{\partial x^2} + \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial x} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2(\cdot)}{\partial \theta^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2(\cdot)}{\partial x^2} - 2 \left( \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial \theta} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2(\cdot)}{\partial x \partial \theta} \right) \left( \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial \theta} - \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial^2(\cdot)}{\partial x \partial \theta} \right) \end{aligned}$$

这里,  $\alpha, \delta$  均为与材料常数和几何常数有关的量.

边界条件为

$$W = \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} = 0, \text{ 当 } x = c, 1 \text{ 时} \quad (1.2)$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \theta} \right) = 0, \text{ 当 } x = c, 1 \text{ 时} \quad (1.3)$$

位移单值性条件为<sup>[4]</sup>

$$\int_0^{2\pi} [\Sigma_1(F) + \Lambda_1(W)]|_{x=c} d\theta = 0 \quad (1.4)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} [\Sigma_2(F) + \Lambda_2(W)]|_{x=c} \sin \theta d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} [\Sigma_2(F) + \Lambda_2(W)]|_{x=c} \cos \theta d\theta = 0$$

其中,  $\Sigma_i(F)$  和  $\Lambda_i(W)$  分别为  $F$  和  $W$  的线性和非线性算子, 定义为

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_1(F) &= \frac{2(\nu_\theta - \delta)}{\beta} \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial^3 F}{\partial x \partial \theta^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \theta^2} \right) - 2 \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \theta^2} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{\beta} \left( x \frac{\partial^3 F}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\nu_\theta}{x} \frac{\partial^3 F}{\partial x \partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \right), \\ \Sigma_2(F) &= (\nu_\theta - \delta) \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial^3 F}{\partial x \partial \theta^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \theta^2} \right) - \frac{\beta}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \theta^2} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left[ x \frac{\partial^3 F}{\partial x^3} + 2\nu_\theta \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \theta^2} \right) \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta_1(W) = \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial W}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \theta^2} - \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial W}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x \partial \theta},$$

$$\Delta_2(W) = \frac{\beta}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \theta^2} + \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial W}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial x}\right)^2 \right].$$

为使  $F(x, \theta)$  完全被确定, 还应添加某种法化条件, 例如

$$F(1, 0) - F(1, \pi) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial \theta}(1, 0) = 0. \quad (1.5)$$

因此, 问题归结为在条件(1.2)–(1.5)下求满足方程(1.1)的  $W$  和  $F$ , 我们称此问题为基本问题, 记为 (EP).

## 2. 线性化问题与临界载荷

显然, 对一切的  $\lambda$ , 基本问题 (EP) 有平凡解  $W(x, \theta; \lambda) = F(x, \theta; \lambda) = 0$ , 它相应于板的未屈曲状态. 将(1.1)–(1.5)在平凡解处线性化得到微分方程

$$\begin{aligned} L_1(\hat{W}) - \lambda \left[ \frac{1}{x} \frac{dF^0}{dx} \frac{\partial^2 \hat{W}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{d^2 F^0}{dx^2} \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial \hat{W}}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 \hat{W}}{\partial \theta^2} \right) \right] &= 0 \\ L_2(\hat{F}) &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

边界条件与法化条件仍与(1.2)、(1.3)和(1.5)类同, 位移单值性条件(1.4)化为

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \Sigma_1(\hat{F})|_{x=c} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \Sigma_2(\hat{F})|_{x=c} \sin \theta d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \Sigma_3(\hat{F})|_{x=c} \cos \theta d\theta = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

由(2.1)<sub>b</sub>及(1.3)、(1.5)、(2.2), 不难得到  $\hat{F}(x, \theta) = 0$ . 为了求解(2.1)<sub>a</sub>及(1.2), 可设  $\hat{W}(x, \theta) = \sum \hat{W}_n(x) \cos n\theta$ , 其中  $n$  为屈曲时的环向波型数, 当  $n = 0$  时环形板的屈曲状态是轴对称的, 当  $n \neq 0$  时为非轴对称的. 将  $\hat{W}(x, \theta)$  代入(2.1)<sub>a</sub>及(1.2), 得到  $\hat{W}_n(x)$  满足的微分方程和边界条件

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{L}_n(\hat{W}_n) = \left[ \frac{d^4}{dx^4} + \frac{2}{x} \frac{d^3}{dx^3} - \frac{\beta + 2\alpha n^2}{x^2} \left( \frac{d^2}{dx^2} - \frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right. \\ \quad \left. + \frac{\beta n^4 + 2(\alpha + \beta)n^2}{x^4} \right] \hat{W}_n(x) = \lambda \left[ \frac{1}{x} \frac{dF^0}{dx} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \right. \\ \quad \left. + \frac{d^2 F^0}{dx^2} \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} - \frac{n^2}{x^2} \right) \right] \hat{W}_n(x) = Q \end{cases} \quad (2.3a)$$

$$\hat{W}_n = \frac{d\hat{W}_n}{dx} = 0, \text{ 当 } x = c, 1 \text{ 时} \quad (2.3b)$$

利用打靶法可求解边值问题(2.3), 为此构造如下的初值问题:

$$\tilde{L}_n(\phi) = Q, \phi(1) = \phi'(1) = 0, \phi''(1) = \alpha_1, \phi'''(1) = \alpha_2 \quad (2.4)$$

$\alpha_i$  为待定常数. 显然, (2.4)的解为下面两个初值问题的解的线性组合, 这两个初值问题是

$$\tilde{L}_n(\phi_1) = Q, \phi_1(1) = \phi_1'(1) = \phi_1''(1) = 0, \phi_1'''(1) = 1$$

$$\tilde{L}_n(\phi_2) = Q, \phi_2(1) = \phi_2'(1) = \phi_2''(1) = 0, \phi_2'''(1) = 1$$

因为对任意的  $\lambda$ , 这两个初值问题存在唯一解  $\phi_i(x; \lambda)$ , 因而(2.4)的解可表为

$$\phi(x; \lambda) = \alpha_1 \phi_1(x; \lambda) + \alpha_2 \phi_2(x; \lambda) \quad (2.5)$$

为使(2.5)成为(2.3)的解, 必须适当选择  $\alpha_i$  使  $x = c$  边的条件得到满足. 因而, (2.3)有非零解的充分必要条件是  $\lambda$  必须满足下面的特征方程

$$\phi_1(c; \lambda) \phi_2'(c; \lambda) - \phi_1'(c; \lambda) \phi_2(c; \lambda) = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

表 1 中给出了不同参数  $c, \beta$  及  $\nu_0 = 0.3$  时的特征值, 即临界载荷. 由表 1 可见在所论情况下, 环形板的屈曲状态总是非轴对称的. 为了下面的讨论方便起见, 我们作如下基本假设

基本假设: 不存在  $\lambda$ , 同时是下面四个问题

$$\tilde{L}_n(\phi) = Q, \phi(1) = \phi'(1) = \phi''(1) = \phi(c) = 0$$

$$\tilde{L}_n(\phi) = Q, \phi(1) = \phi'(1) = \phi''(1) = \phi'(c) = 0$$

$$\tilde{L}_n(\phi) = Q, \phi(1) = \phi'(1) = \phi''(1) = \phi(c) = 0$$

$$\tilde{L}_n(\phi) = Q, \phi(1) = \phi'(1) = \phi''(1) = \phi'(c) = 0$$

表 1  $\nu_0 = 0.3$  时的特征值

$c \backslash \beta$	0.5	0.8	1	1.25	2	5
0.1	38.70	42.25	44.52	47.40	55.73	84.34
	38.71*	42.25*	44.53*	47.42*	55.74*	84.30*
	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)
0.2	50.19	53.81	55.68	58.01	64.87	91.67
	50.19*	53.83*	55.69*	58.01*	64.89*	91.68*
	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
0.3	62.38	67.71	70.24	73.40	82.85	107.76
	62.39*	67.71*	70.25*	73.41*	82.86*	107.80*
	(4)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(2)
0.4	77.47	85.52	89.11	93.16	105.1	134.2
	77.48*	85.53*	89.11*	93.17*	105.1*	134.2*
	(5)	(5)	(4)	(4)	(3)	(3)
0.5	97.39	108.1	113.8	120.71	134.70	173.29
	97.39*	108.2*	113.8*	120.70*	134.70*	173.30*
	(7)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(5)	(4)
0.6	126.18	141.58	150.01	158.79	180.18	233.39
	126.20*	141.60*	150.00*	158.80*	180.20*	233.40*
	(10)	(9)	(6)	(8)	(7)	(5)
0.7	173.20	196.09	208.67	222.29	254.70	337.58
	173.30*	196.10*	208.70*	222.30*	254.70*	337.60*
	(15)	(13)	(12)	(12)	(10)	(8)
0.8	266.59	303.88	324.40	346.89	402.01	544.69
	266.60*	303.90*	324.40*	346.90*	402.00*	544.70*
	(24)	(22)	(20)	(19)	(17)	(13)
0.9	544.60	624.69	669.19	716.69	840.78	1168.30
	544.60*	624.70*	669.20*	716.70*	840.80*	1168.00*
	(53)	(44)	(44)	(42)	(37)	(29)

注: \*号为[1]中的结果, 括号中的数为屈曲时的环形波数  $n$ .

的特征值。

**定理 1:** 若  $\lambda = \lambda^*$  是(2.6)的根, 并且基本假设成立, 则边界值问题(2.3)有且仅有一个非零解(2.5)。

### 3. 过屈曲状态及其渐近表式

为了进一步分析环形板的过屈曲性态, 设在  $\lambda = \lambda^*$  时, 屈曲板的环向波型数  $n = N$ 。我们寻求如下形式的解

$$\begin{aligned} W_N(x, \theta; \varepsilon) &= \varepsilon \hat{W}_N(x, \theta) + \varepsilon \bar{W}_N(x, \theta; \varepsilon) \\ F_N(x, \theta; \varepsilon) &= \varepsilon \bar{F}_N(x, \theta; \varepsilon), \quad \lambda = \lambda^* + \lambda_N(\varepsilon) \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

其中, 已令  $\hat{W}_N(x, \theta) = \hat{W}_N(x) \cos N\theta$ 。  $\varepsilon$  为小参数, 定义为

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} \int_c^1 W_N(x, \theta) \hat{W}_N(x, \theta) dx d\theta}{\int_0^{2\pi} \int_c^1 \hat{W}_N^2 dx d\theta} \quad (3.2)$$

解(3.1)中的  $\bar{W}_N$ ,  $\bar{F}_N$  和  $\lambda_N$  必须满足条件

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \bar{W}_N(x, \theta; \varepsilon) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \bar{F}_N(x, \theta; \varepsilon) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \lambda_N(\varepsilon) = 0 \quad (3.3)$$

把(3.1)代入(1.1)–(1.5), 可得到  $\bar{W}_N$ ,  $\bar{F}_N$  和  $\lambda_N$  满足的方程和条件。利用微分方程的理论, 我们不难证明, 当未屈曲状态为压应力状态时, 即  $\frac{dF^0}{dx} \leq 0$ ,  $\frac{d^2F^0}{dx^2} \leq 0$  时(这一点总成立), 有唯一解  $\bar{W}_N$ ,  $\bar{F}_N$  和  $\lambda_N$ 。

**定理 2:** 设  $\lambda = \lambda^*$  是特征值, 且基本假设成立。若环形板的未屈曲状态为压应力, 则基本问题 (EP) 的平凡解在  $\lambda = \lambda^*$  处必定发生分叉, 且分叉解是唯一的并具有形式(3.1)。

这说明在所论情况下, 环形板在特征值  $\lambda^*$  处可以从轴对称的未屈曲状态分叉出非轴对称的屈曲状态。作者未见到过有这方面的讨论文章。为了求  $\bar{W}_N$ ,  $\bar{F}_N$  和  $\lambda_N$ , 可将它们展成  $\varepsilon$  的幂级数

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{W}_N &= \sum \varepsilon^m W_{Nm}(x, \theta), \\ \bar{F}_N &= \sum \varepsilon^m F_{Nm}(x, \theta), \quad \lambda_N = \sum \varepsilon^m \lambda_{Nm}. \end{aligned}$$

将它们代入(1.1)–(1.5), 可以得到一系列关于  $W_{Nm}$ ,  $F_{Nm}$  和  $\lambda_{Nm}$  的线性偏微分方程的边界值问题, 求解这些问题可得到

$$\begin{aligned} W_{N1}(x, \theta) &= F_{N2}(x, \theta) = \lambda_{N1} = 0, \\ F_{N1} &= \bar{\varphi}_1(x) + \bar{\varphi}_2(x) \cos 2N\theta, \\ W_{N2} &= \varphi_1(x) \cos N\theta + \varphi_2(x) \cos 3N\theta, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\bar{\varphi}_i(x)$  和  $\varphi_i(x)$  是一些常微分方程边值问题的解。因而在  $\lambda = \lambda^*$  附近, 我们有非轴对称的过屈曲状态的渐近表达式:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} W_N(x, \theta) &= \varepsilon \hat{W}_N(x) \cos N\theta + \varepsilon^3 (\varphi_1(x) \cos N\theta + \varphi_2(x) \cos 3N\theta) + O(\varepsilon^4), \\ F_N(x, \theta) &= \lambda F^0(x) + \varepsilon^2 (\bar{\varphi}_1(x) + \bar{\varphi}_2(x) \cos 2N\theta) + O(\varepsilon^4) \\ \lambda_N &= \lambda^* + \varepsilon^2 \lambda_{N2} + O(\varepsilon^3) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.4)$$

易证  $\lambda_{N2} > 0$ , 因而非轴对称屈曲状态是从  $\lambda > \lambda^*$  的一侧分叉出去的, 即分叉解为右分叉。由(3.4)可见, 屈曲后的应力状态主要是薄膜力作用的结果。数值计算表明, 参数  $\beta, c$  对  $\lambda^*$  和过屈曲性态的影响是基本的。

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NON-AXISYMMETRIC BUCKLING ANALYSIS OF AN  
ANNULAR PLATE

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**Abstract** The non-axisymmetric buckling and post-buckling of a polar orthotropic annular plate whose edges are clamped and its outer edge is subjected to a uniform radial compressive force is analysed by using a shooting method. Eigenvalues are calculated and the existence of bifurcation solutions is discussed. The asymptotic formulæ of the bifurcation solutions are obtained and the buckling behaviour of the annular plate is analysed.

**Key words** non-axisymmetric buckling, post-buckling, shooting method