

层状横观各向同性地基上异性矩形薄板的弯曲解析解

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摘要: 选用更具广泛性的层状横观各向同性弹性地基模型, 来分析四边自由各向异性矩形地基板的弯曲解析解。先基于直角坐标下横观各向同性体的静力胡海昌通解, 借助双重傅里叶变换及矩阵传递法, 获得层状横观各向同性地基的静力位移场和应力场; 然后将异性薄板的弯曲控制方程, 与基于层状横观各向同性弹性地基的位移解建立的板与地基变形协调方程相结合, 先按对称性分解, 再用三角级数法, 得出层状横观各向同性弹性地基上四边自由各向异性矩形薄板的弯曲解析解, 包括地基反力、板的挠度及板的内力的解析表达式。克服了数值法的弊端, 取消了对地基反力的假设, 且避免了矩阵指数函数的计算; 同时考虑了地基的层状性及板和地基的各向异性, 从而得到板的内力及地基反力更切实际的分布规律。算例结果与文献的有限元结果吻合良好, 证明本文方法是切实可行的。

关键词: 横观各向同性; 层状地基; 各向异性; 四边自由矩形薄板; 弯曲; 解析解

中图分类号: TU311; O342 **文献标志码:** A doi: 10.7511/jslx201401014

1 引言

地基上四边自由矩形板的弯曲问题一直是学术界和工程界共同关注的热点和难点问题。热点的原因是许多工程问题都可抽象为该问题, 难点的原因是很难找到一个既满足板的控制方程、所有边界条件及角点条件, 又要正确反映地基与板相互作用的挠度函数表达式, 特别是对层状横观各向同性地基上完全异性矩形板问题。现大多数研究工作, 要么局限在数值法、能量法的范畴^[1,2], 要么选用对地基反力做了假设的 Winkler 模型或双参数模型^[3,4]来研究, 要么没有考虑地基的层状性, 选取一般弹性半空间地基模型来研究^[5,6]; 要么没有考虑矩形板的完全各向异性, 仅对正交异性或同性板来研究^[6,7]。随着技术的进步, 现代工程对结构分析的要求日益苛刻, 精确分析弹性地基上各向异性板的力学响应, 为在设计中合理发挥材料潜力提供理论基础的解析分析手段是十分迫切的。本文对地基反力不做任何假设, 选用更具广泛性的层状横观各向同性弹性地基模型^[8,9], 来分析四边自由各向异性矩形地基板的弯曲解析解。先基于直角坐标下横观各向同性体的静力胡海昌通解^[10], 借助双重傅里叶变换及传递矩阵法, 获得层状横观各向

同性地基的静力位移场和应力场, 且避免了矩阵指数函数的计算; 然后将异性薄板的弯曲控制方程, 与基于层状横观各向同性弹性地基的位移解建立的板与地基变形协调方程相结合, 先按对称性分解, 再用三角级数法, 得出层状横观各向同性弹性地基上四边自由各向异性矩形薄板的弯曲解析解。克服了数值法的弊端, 取消了对地基反力的假设, 同时考虑了地基的层状性及板和地基的异性, 从而得到板的内力及地基反力更切实际的分布规律。

2 地基的直角坐标解

基于横观各向同性体的静力胡海昌通解^[10], 借助双重傅里叶变换, 分两种情况获得单层横观各向同性地基的静位移场和应力场。即 $[\bar{u}_z, \bar{u}_x, \bar{u}_y, \bar{u}, \bar{v}, \bar{w}]^T = [J] \cdot [C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5, C_6]^T$, 其中 $[C] = [C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5, C_6]$ 为待定常数。注意两种情况下 $[J]$ 的表达式不同, 详见文献^[11]。其中的 6 个待定常数由地基上、下表面的边界条件确定。当地基为横观各向同性弹性半空间体, 其结果与文献^[7]中的直角坐标下横观各向同性弹性半空间体的位移通解完全一致。

若第 n 层地基厚 $h_{(n)}$, 其待定常数为 $[C_{(n)}]$, 通解矩阵为 $[J_{(n)}]$ 。如果地基有 N 层, 则共有 $6N$ 个待定常数。上层地基上表面有三个边界条件(假设地基上表面只承受竖直向下的载荷 $F(x, y)$)。

$$[K_{(1)}^{(0)}] \times [C_{(1)}]^T = [-\bar{F}(\xi, \eta), 0, 0]^T \quad (1)$$

收稿日期: 2012-09-21; 修改稿收到日期: 2012-12-25.

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金面上(51178387)资助项目.

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$[K_{(1)}^{(0)}]$ 是 $[J_{(1)}^{(0)}]$ 的前三行组成的分块矩阵。上标(0)及后面出现的上标 $(h_{(n)})$ 分别表示相应量在局部坐标 $z_{(n)}=0, z_{(n)}=h_{(n)}$ 处的值。最下层地基下表面的三个边界条件:

$$[K_{(N)}^{(h_{(n)})}] \times [C_{(N)}]^\text{T} = [0, 0, 0]^\text{T} \quad (2)$$

$[K_{(N)}^{(h_{(n)})}]$ 是 $[J_{(N)}^{(h_{(n)})}]$ 的后三行组成的矩阵。

相邻两层的连续条件:

$$[J_{(N)}^{(h_{(n)})}] \times [C_{(N)}]^\text{T} = [J_{(n+1)}^{(0)}] \times [C_{(n+1)}]^\text{T}$$

则 $[C_{(n+1)}]^\text{T} = [J_{(n+1)}^{(0)}]^{-1} \times [J_{(N)}^{(h_{(n)})}] \times [C_{(N)}]^\text{T}$

令 $[M_n] = [J_{(n+1)}^{(0)}]^{-1} \times [J_{(N)}^{(h_{(n)})}]$

则

$$[C_{(N)}]^\text{T} = [M_{N-1}] \times [M_{N-2}] \times \dots \times [M_1] \times [C_{(1)}]^\text{T} \quad (3)$$

由式(2,3)可得

$$[K_{(N)}^{(h_{(n)})}] [M_{N-1}] \times [M_{N-2}] \times \dots \times [M_1] \times [C_{(1)}]^\text{T} = [0, 0, 0]^\text{T}$$

由上式与式(1)联立可求得 $[C_{(1)}]$,由常数递推关系便可确定其余待定常数,回代便能得到各层地基的位移场和应力场。

3 地基上异性板的控制方程

弹性地基上各向异性薄板的弯曲控制方程为

$$L_1 w_b + L_2 w_b + F_z = q \quad (4)$$

板的弯扭刚度 D_{ij} 及算子 $L_1 \sim L_{12}$ (其他后面出现)见文献[4]。将挠度 w_b ,载荷 $q(x, y)$ 和地基反力 $F_z(x, y)$,按板的两条对称轴(x, y 轴)分解,即

$$\begin{cases} w_b = w_{ss} + w_{aa} + w_{sa} + w_{as} \\ q = q_{ss} + q_{aa} + q_{sa} + q_{as} \\ F_z = F_{ss} + F_{aa} + F_{sa} + F_{as} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

式中下标 ss 表示关于 x, y 双轴对称,下标 aa 表示关于 x, y 双轴反对称,下标 sa 表示关于 y 轴对称而关于 x 轴反对称,下标 as 表示关于 x 轴对称而关于 y 轴反对称。将式(5)代入式(4)可得

$$\begin{cases} L_1 w_{ss} + L_2 w_{aa} + F_{ss} = q_{ss} \\ L_1 w_{aa} + L_2 w_{ss} + F_{aa} = q_{aa} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{cases} L_1 w_{sa} + L_2 w_{as} + F_{sa} = q_{sa} \\ L_1 w_{as} + L_2 w_{sa} + F_{as} = q_{as} \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

边界条件也可按对称性分解。以下以中心对称问题式(6)为例。

当 $y = \pm b/2$ 时,

$$L_3 w_{ss} + L_4 w_{aa} = 0, L_3 w_{aa} + L_4 w_{ss} = 0$$

$$L_5 w_{ss} + L_6 w_{aa} = 0, L_5 w_{aa} + L_6 w_{ss} = 0 \quad (8a \sim 8d)$$

当 $x = \pm a/2$ 时,

$$L_7 w_{ss} + L_8 w_{aa} = 0, L_7 w_{aa} + L_8 w_{ss} = 0$$

$$L_9 w_{ss} + L_{10} w_{aa} = 0, L_9 w_{aa} + L_{10} w_{ss} = 0 \quad (8e \sim 8h)$$

在 $(\pm a/2, \pm b/2)$,

$$L_{11} w_{aa} + L_{12} w_{ss} = 0, L_{11} w_{ss} + L_{12} w_{aa} = 0 \quad (9a, 9b)$$

4 方程求解

这里,只考虑中心对称问题,令

$$w_{ss} = \sum_{m=0,2,\dots} \sum_{n=0,2,\dots} w_{mn}^{(1)} \cos \alpha_m x \cos \beta_n y \quad (10)$$

$$\alpha_m = m\pi/a, \beta_n = n\pi/b$$

$$w_{aa} = w_{aa}^{(1)} + w_{aa}^{(2)} = \sum_{m=2,4,\dots} \sum_{n=2,4,\dots} w_{mn}^{(2)} \sin \alpha_m x \sin \beta_n y + Axy \quad (11)$$

为了既满足自由边的边界条件,又可在边界上连续微分^[4]。设:

$$w_{ss,x}(\frac{a}{2}, y) = \sum_{n=0,2,4,\dots} a_n \cos \beta_n y$$

$$w_{ss,xxx}(\frac{a}{2}, y) = \sum_{n=0,2,4,\dots} b_n \cos \beta_n y$$

$$w_{ss,y}(x, \frac{b}{2}) = \sum_{m=0,2,4,\dots} A_m \cos \alpha_m x$$

$$w_{ss,yyy}(x, \frac{b}{2}) = \sum_{m=0,2,4,\dots} B_m \cos \alpha_m x$$

$$w_{aa}(\frac{a}{2}, y) = \sum_{n=2,4,\dots} c_n \sin \beta_n y$$

$$w_{aa,xx}(\frac{a}{2}, y) = \sum_{n=2,4,\dots} d_n \sin \beta_n y$$

$$w_{aa}(x, \frac{b}{2}) = \sum_{m=2,4,\dots} C_m \sin \alpha_m x$$

$$w_{aa,yy}(x, \frac{b}{2}) = \sum_{m=2,4,\dots} D_m \sin \alpha_m x$$

式中 $a_n, A_m, b_n, B_m, c_n, C_m, d_n$ 和 D_m 均为待定常数,这样就可计算 w_{ss} 和 w_{aa} 的各阶导数。限于篇幅,就不列出了。

将载荷和地基反力做傅里叶展开可得

$$q_{ss} = \sum_{m=0,2,4,\dots} \sum_{n=0,2,4,\dots} \lambda_m \lambda_n q_{mn}^{(1)} \cos \alpha_m x \cos \beta_n y \quad (12a)$$

$$q_{aa} = \sum_{m=2,4,\dots} \sum_{n=2,4,\dots} q_{mn}^{(2)} \sin \alpha_m x \sin \beta_n y \quad (12b)$$

$$q_{mn}^{(1)} = \frac{4}{ab} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} q_{ss} \cos \alpha_m x \cos \beta_n y dx dy \quad (13a)$$

$$q_{mn}^{(2)} = \frac{4}{ab} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} q_{aa} \sin \alpha_m x \sin \beta_n y dx dy \quad (13b)$$

$$\text{式中 } \lambda_m = \begin{cases} 1/2, & m=0 \\ 1, & m>0 \end{cases}, \lambda_n = \begin{cases} 1/2, & n=0 \\ 1, & n>0 \end{cases}$$

$$F_{ss}(x, y) = \sum_{m=0,2,4,\dots} \sum_{n=0,2,4,\dots} \lambda_m \lambda_n f_{mn}^{(1)} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b}$$

$$F_{aa}(x, y) = \sum_{m=2,4,\dots} \sum_{n=2,4,\dots} f_{mn}^{(2)} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}$$

为了使系数能够叠加,将 Axy 变换成二重三角级数,设:

$$Axy = \sum_m \sum_n a_{mn} \sin \alpha_m x \sin \beta_n y$$

$$a_{mn} = \frac{4}{ab} A \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} xy \sin \alpha_m x \sin \beta_n y dx dy =$$

$$\frac{4A}{\alpha_m \beta_n} (-1)^{(m+n)/2} \quad (m, n = 0, 2, 4, \dots)$$

将 w_{ss} 和 w_{aa} 的导数,式(12a,13a)代入方程(6a),比较方程两端系数可得

$$(-1)^{(m+n)/2} \frac{4}{a} [D_{11} \lambda_m \alpha_m^2 + 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \lambda_m \beta_n^2] a_n -$$

$$(-1)^{n/2} \frac{4}{b} [2(D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \lambda_n \alpha_m^2 + D_{22} \lambda_n \beta_n^2] A_m +$$

$$(-1)^{m/2} \frac{4}{a} D_{11} \lambda_m b_n - (-1)^{m/2} \frac{16}{a} \beta_n (D_{16} \alpha_m^2 +$$

$$D_{26} \beta_n^2 \lambda_m) c_n + (-1)^{n/2} \frac{4}{b} D_{22} \lambda_n b_m -$$

$$(-1)^{n/2} \frac{16}{b} \alpha_m (D_{16} \alpha_m^2 \lambda_n + D_{26} \beta_n^2) C_m +$$

$$(-1)^{m/2} \frac{16}{a} D_{16} \lambda_m \beta_n d_n + (-1)^{n/2} \frac{16}{b} D_{26} \lambda_n \alpha_m D_m +$$

$$[D_{11} \alpha_m^4 + 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \alpha_m^2 \beta_n^2 + D_{22} \beta_n^4] \omega_{mn}^{(1)} -$$

$$4 \alpha_m \beta_n (D_{16} \alpha_m^2 + D_{26} \beta_n^2) \omega_{mn}^{(2)} + \lambda_m \lambda_n f_{mn}^{(1)} = \lambda_m \lambda_n q_{mn}^{(1)}$$

$$(m, n = 0, 2, 4, \dots) \quad (14a)$$

再将 w_{ss} 和 w_{aa} 的导数,式(12b,13b)代入控制方程(6b)比较系数,可得

$$(-1)^{m/2} D_{16} \alpha_m \beta_n \frac{16}{a} \lambda_m a_n + (-1)^{n/2} D_{26} \alpha_m \beta_n \frac{16}{b} \lambda_n A_m +$$

$$(-1)^{m/2} \frac{4}{a} [D_{11} \alpha_m^3 + 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \alpha_m \beta_n^2] c_n +$$

$$(-1)^{n/2} \frac{4}{b} [D_{22} \beta_n^3 + 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \alpha_m^2 \beta_n] C_m -$$

$$(-1)^{m/2} D_{11} \frac{4 \alpha_m}{a} d_n - (-1)^{n/2} D_{22} \beta_n \frac{4}{b} D_m -$$

$$4 \alpha_m \beta_n (D_{16} \alpha_m^2 + D_{26} \beta_n^2) \omega_{mn}^{(1)} + f_{mn}^{(2)} +$$

$$[D_{11} \alpha_m^4 + 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \alpha_m^2 \beta_n^2 + D_{22} \beta_n^4] \omega_{mn}^{(2)} = q_{mn}^{(2)}$$

$$(m, n = 2, 4, \dots) \quad (14b)$$

将 w_{ss} 和 w_{aa} 的导数代入条件式(8)可得

$$\frac{4D_{12}}{a} \sum_n (-1)^{(m+n)/2} \lambda_m a_n + \sum_n (-1)^n \frac{4D_{22}}{b} \lambda_n A_m +$$

$$\frac{8D_{26}}{a} \lambda_m \sum_n (-1)^{(m+n)/2} \beta_n c_n +$$

$$\sum_n (-1)^n \lambda_n \frac{8D_{26} \alpha_m}{b} C_m + 2D_{26} A =$$

$$\sum_n (-1)^{n/2} (D_{12} \alpha_m^2 + D_{22} \beta_n^2) \omega_{mn}^{(1)} -$$

$$2D_{26} \alpha_m \sum_n (-1)^{n/2} \beta_n \omega_{mn}^{(2)} \quad (m = 0, 2, 4, \dots) \quad (15a)$$

(注:仅当 $m=0$ 时,含 A 项;否则,不含 A 。)

$$- 2D_{26} \alpha_m A_m - D_{12} \alpha_m^2 C_m + D_{22} D_m = 0$$

$$(m = 2, 4, \dots) \quad (15b)$$

$$- \frac{8}{a} D_{16} \alpha_m \sum_n (-1)^{(m+n)/2} \lambda_m a_n -$$

$$\sum_n (-1)^n \frac{16}{b} D_{26} \alpha_m \lambda_n A_m -$$

$$\frac{4}{a} (D_{12} + 4D_{66}) \alpha_m \sum_n \beta_n (-1)^{(m+n)/2} c_n +$$

$$\sum_n (-1)^n D_{22} \frac{4}{b} \lambda_n D_m -$$

$$\frac{4}{b} [(D_{12} + 4D_{66}) \alpha_m^2 \sum_n (-1)^n \lambda_n +$$

$$D_{22} \sum_n (-1)^n \beta_n^2] C_m = - \sum_n [2D_{16} \alpha_m^3 (-1)^{n/2} +$$

$$4D_{26} \alpha_m \beta_n^2 (-1)^{n/2}] \omega_{mn}^{(1)} +$$

$$\sum_n [(D_{12} + 4D_{66}) \alpha_m^2 \beta_n^2 (-1)^{n/2} + D_{22} \beta_n^3 (-1)^{n/2}] \omega_{mn}^{(2)}$$

$$(m = 2, 4, \dots) \quad (15c)$$

$$D_{22} B_m - (D_{12} + 4D_{66}) \alpha_m^2 A_m - 2D_{16} \alpha_m^3 C_m +$$

$$4D_{26} \alpha_m D_m = 0 \quad (m = 0, 2, 4, \dots) \quad (15d)$$

$$\frac{4}{a} \sum_m (-1)^m D_{11} \lambda_m a_n + \frac{4}{b} D_{12} \sum_m (-1)^{(m+n)/2} \lambda_n A_m +$$

$$\frac{8}{a} \sum_m (-1)^m \lambda_m D_{16} \beta_n c_n +$$

$$\frac{8}{b} D_{16} \sum_m \alpha_m (-1)^{(m+n)/2} \lambda_n C_m + 2D_{16} A =$$

$$\sum_m (D_{11} \alpha_m^2 + D_{12} \beta_n^2) (-1)^{m/2} \omega_{mn}^{(1)} -$$

$$2D_{16} \beta_n \sum_m \alpha_m (-1)^{m/2} \omega_{mn}^{(2)} \quad (n = 0, 2, 4, \dots) \quad (15e)$$

(注:仅当 $n=0$ 时,含 A 项;否则,无 A 。)

$$D_{11} d_n - 2D_{16} \beta_n a_n - D_{12} \beta_n^2 c_n = 0 \quad (n = 2, 4, \dots) \quad (15f)$$

$$- 4 \sum_m (-1)^m D_{16} \frac{4}{a} \beta_n \lambda_m a_n -$$

$$\frac{8}{b} D_{26} \beta_n \sum_m (-1)^{(m+n)/2} \lambda_n A_m -$$

$$\frac{4}{a} [D_{11} \sum_m (-1)^m \alpha_m^2 +$$

$$\sum_m (-1)^m (D_{12} + 4D_{66}) \lambda_m \beta_n^2] c_n -$$

$$\frac{4}{b} (D_{12} + 4D_{66}) \beta_n \sum_m \alpha_m (-1)^{(m+n)/2} C_m +$$

$$\sum_m (-1)^m D_{11} \frac{4}{a} \lambda_m d_n =$$

$$\sum_m [(D_{11} \alpha_m^3 + (D_{12} + 4D_{66}) \alpha_m \beta_n^2) (-1)^{m/2} \omega_{mn}^{(2)} -$$

$$\sum_m (4D_{16} \alpha_m^2 \beta_n + 2D_{26} \beta_n^3) (-1)^{m/2} \omega_{mn}^{(1)}$$

$$(n = 2, 4, \dots) \quad (15g)$$

$$D_{11} b_n - (D_{12} + 4D_{66}) \beta_n^2 a_n - 2D_{26} \beta_n^3 c_n + 4D_{16} \beta_n d_n = 0$$

$$(n = 0, 2, 4, \dots) \quad (15h)$$

将导数代入式(9a)恒成立,由式(9b)可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_m \sum_n \{ D_{16} [(-1)^{m/2} \frac{4}{a} \lambda_m a_n - \alpha_m^2 \omega_{mn}^{(1)}] + \\ & D_{26} [(-1)^{n/2} \frac{4}{b} \lambda_n A_m - \beta_n^2 \omega_{mn}^{(1)}] + \\ & 2D_{66} [(-1)^{n/2} \frac{4\alpha_m}{b} \lambda_n C_m + (-1)^{m/2} \frac{4\beta_n}{a} \lambda_m c_n + \\ & \alpha_m \beta_n \omega_{mn}^{(2)}] \} (-1)^{(m+n)/2} + 2D_{66} A = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

对地基反力进行双重 Fourier 变换,得

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{F}_{ss}(\xi, \eta) &= \sum_{m=0,2,\dots} \sum_{n=0,2,\dots} \lambda_m \lambda_n f_{mn}^{(1)} \cdot \\ & [(-1)^{(m+n)/2} (e^{i\xi a/2} - e^{-i\xi a/2})(e^{i\eta b/2} - e^{-i\eta b/2})] / \\ & \{ 2\pi \xi \eta [1 - (m\pi/a\xi)^2][1 - (n\pi/b\eta)^2] \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{F}_{aa}(\xi, \eta) &= \sum_{m=2,\dots} \sum_{n=2,\dots} f_{mn}^{(2)} \cdot \\ & [mn\pi(e^{i\xi a/2} - e^{-i\xi a/2})(e^{i\eta b/2} - e^{-i\eta b/2})(-1)^{(m+n)/2}] / \\ & \{ 2ab\xi^2 \eta^2 [1 - (m\pi/a\xi)^2][1 - (n\pi/b\eta)^2] \} \end{aligned}$$

不管地基属于情况 1 还是情况 2,由地基解分析^[11]可知都有:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\omega}_{(1)}^{(0)} &= [j_{61(1)}^{(0)}, j_{62(1)}^{(0)}, j_{63(1)}^{(0)}, j_{64(1)}^{(0)}, 0, 0][C_{(1)}]^T = \\ & \bar{\omega}_{(1)}^{(0)}|_{\bar{F}_z=1} \bar{F}_z(\xi, \eta) \\ \omega_{(1)}^{(0)} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \bar{\omega}_{(1)}^{(0)}|_{\bar{F}_z=1} \bar{F}_z(\xi, \eta) e^{-i(\xi x + \eta y)} d\xi d\eta \end{aligned}$$

将 $\omega_{(1)}^{(0)}$ 做对称性分解,并展成双重级数,即

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{(1)}^{(0)} &= (\omega_{(1)}^{(0)})_{ss} + (\omega_{(1)}^{(0)})_{aa} \\ (\omega_{(1)}^{(0)})_{ss} &= \sum_{m=0,2,4,\dots} \sum_{n=0,2,4,\dots} \omega_{zmn2} \lambda_m \lambda_n \cos \alpha_m x \cos \beta_n y \\ (\omega_{(1)}^{(0)})_{aa} &= \sum_{m=2,4,\dots} \sum_{n=2,4,\dots} \omega_{zmn2} \sin \alpha_m x \sin \beta_n y \\ \omega_{zmn2} &= \frac{4}{ab} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \omega_{(1)}^{(0)} \cos \alpha_m x \cos \beta_n y dx dy = \\ & \frac{1}{\pi^2 ab} \sum_{p=0,2,4,\dots} \sum_{q=0,2,4,\dots} \lambda_p \lambda_q f_{pq}^{(1)} \eta_{pqmn2} \omega_{zmn2} = \\ & \frac{4}{ab} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \omega_{(1)}^{(0)} \sin \alpha_m x \sin \beta_n y dx dy = \\ & \frac{mn pq \pi^2}{(ab)^3} \sum_{p=2,4,\dots} \sum_{q=2,4,\dots} f_{pq}^{(2)} \eta_{pqmn2} \\ \eta_{pqmn2} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [(e^{i\xi a/2} - e^{-i\xi a/2})(e^{i\eta b/2} - e^{-i\eta b/2})^2 \cdot \\ & (-1)^{(m+n+p+q)/2}] / \{ \bar{\omega}_{(1)}^{(0)}|_{\bar{F}_z=1} \xi^2 \eta^2 \cdot \\ & [1 - (m\pi/a\xi)^2][1 - (n\pi/b\eta)^2] \cdot \\ & [1 - (p\pi/a\xi)^2][1 - (q\pi/b\eta)^2] \} d\xi d\eta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{pqmn2} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [(e^{i\xi a/2} - e^{-i\xi a/2})(e^{i\eta b/2} - e^{-i\eta b/2})^2 \cdot \\ & (-1)^{(m+n+p+q)/2}] / \{ \bar{\omega}_{(1)}^{(0)}|_{\bar{F}_z=1} \xi^2 \eta^2 \cdot \\ & [1 - (m\pi/a\xi)^2][1 - (n\pi/b\eta)^2] \cdot \\ & [1 - (p\pi/a\xi)^2][1 - (q\pi/b\eta)^2] \} d\xi d\eta \end{aligned}$$

由板的挠度与地基表面竖向位移相等,得以下变形协调方程:

$$\frac{1}{\pi^2 ab} \sum_{p=0,2,4,\dots} \sum_{q=0,2,4,\dots} \lambda_m \lambda_n \lambda_p \lambda_q f_{pq}^{(1)} \eta_{pqmn2} = \omega_{mn}^{(1)} \quad (m, n = 0, 2, \dots) \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{mn pq \pi^2}{(ab)^3} \sum_{p=2,4,\dots} \sum_{q=2,4,\dots} f_{pq}^{(2)} \eta_{pqmn2} = \omega_{mn}^{(2)} + \frac{4A}{\alpha_m \beta_n} (-1)^{(m+n)/2} \quad (m, n = 2, 4, \dots) \quad (18)$$

这样,设 m 和 n 均取到 $2(K-1)$,由式(14~18)共 $4K^2+4K-1$ 个方程,可解出 $a_n, A_m, b_n, B_m, c_n, C_m, d_n, D_m, \omega_{mn}^{(1)}, \omega_{mn}^{(2)}, f_{mn}^{(1)}, f_{mn}^{(2)}, A$ 同样数目的未知量。将 $\omega_{mn}^{(1)}, \omega_{mn}^{(2)}$ 和 A 代入式(10,11)中,可得 ω_{ss} 和 ω_{aa} ,通过解的叠加便可得到 ω_b 。当然也能计算出地基反力和弯矩。

5 算例分析

算例 1 考虑文献[2]表 2 第一行方板算例。用本文方法计算 (m, n 均取到 20),计算结果列入表 1。

表 1 板中心挠度

Tab. 1 Deflection at the plate center	
本文结果	文献[2]结果
W_{max}/m	W_{max}/m
0.0089	0.00995368

由表 1 可知,两种计算结果接近,其实在文献[2]中多取两项,结果更接近。说明本文方法是可行的。

算例 2 考虑一支撑在地基上,长为 4 m,厚为 0.2 m 的四边自由各向异性方板的弯曲。 $D_{11} = 10^7$, $E_L/E_T = 40, G_{LT}/E_T = 0.5, \mu_{LT} = 0.25, \theta = \pi/4$ 。 E_L 和 E_T 分别是材料两个主方向的弹性模量, G_{LT} 为面内剪切模量, θ 是 E_L 和 x 轴的夹角。假设板与地基之间为光滑接触。两层地基深度均为 15 m,泊松比均为 0.25,竖向平面内的剪切模量均为 30 MPa;水平面内变形模量分别为 200 MPa, 400 MPa(从上而下);竖向变形模量分别为 100 MPa, 200 MPa(从上而下)。板上作用均布荷载 $q = 0.98$ MPa。用本文的方法 (m, n 均取到 20),如图 1 和图 2 所示。

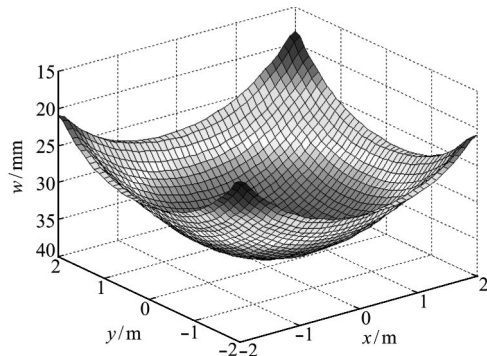
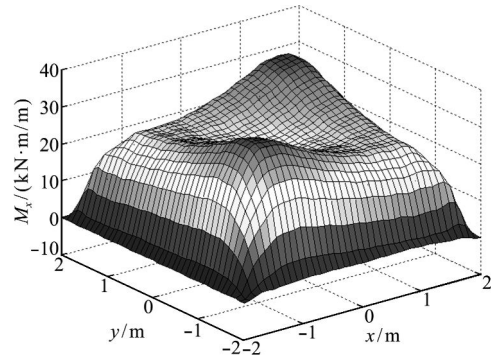


图1 板的挠度

Fig. 1 Deflection of the plate

图2 弯矩 M_x 分布Fig. 2 Moment M_x distribution

6 结 论

(1) 本文选用更具广泛性的层状横观各向同性弹性地基模型,来分析四边自由各向异性矩形地基板的弯曲解析解,包括地基反力、板的挠度及板的内力的解析表达式。克服了数值法的弊端,取消了对地基反力的假设,避免了矩阵指数函数的计算;且同时考虑了地基的层状性、板及地基的异性和板与地基的相互作用,从而得到板的内力及地基反力更切实际的分布规律。

(2) 用本文方法可以分析地基厚度、层土特性及板的弹性常数等对板的挠度、内力及地基反力的影响。

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Bending analytic solutions of anisotropic rectangular plates with four free edges on the transversely isotropic elastic multilayered subgrade

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Abstract: In this paper, the bending solutions of anisotropic rectangular thin plate with four free edges on the transversely isotropic elastic multilayered subgrade were analyzed. First, based on Hu Haichang's theory and using Fourier transformation and transferring matrix method, both displacement and stress of the transversely isotropic elastic multilayered subgrade can be achieved. Then it combines the governing equation of bending of anisotropic rectangular thin plate with four free edges on the elastic foundation with deformation compatibility equation of the plate and foundation based on static integral transform solution of the displacement on the transversely isotropic elastic multilayered subgrade loaded with arbitrary vertical load. According to symmetrical decomposition and then using triangular series method, we obtained the analytical bending solution of anisotropic rectangular thin plate with four free edges on the transversely isotropic elastic multilayered subgrade. That is, the analytical expressions of the foundation reaction force, the deflection of the plate and the internal force of the plate were derived. It overcomes the drawbacks of the numerical method, cancels the assumptions of the ground reaction force, and avoids the calculation of the matrix exponential function; as well as considers the layer of the foundation and the difference between the plate and the foundation, so as to obtain more realistic distribution law of the internal force of the plate and the foundation reaction. The agreements between the numerical results and the literature results prove that the method in this paper is practical and achievable.

Key words: transversely isotropic; multilayered subgrade; anisotropic; rectangular thin plate with four free edges; bending; analytic solution.