

文章编号: 1007-4708(2012)03-0412-05

# 横观各向同性弹性半空间地基上正交异性 矩形中厚板弯曲解析解

王春玲<sup>\*1,2</sup>, 周亮<sup>2</sup>, 李华<sup>1</sup>

(1. 西安建筑科技大学 理学院, 西安 710055; 2. 陕西循环经济工程技术院, 西安 710055)

**摘要:**对横观各向同性体通解进行双重傅里叶变换, 获得了直角坐标系下横观各向同性弹性半空间地基受任意竖向荷载作用下的位移积分变换解; 在此基础上建立了板与地基的变形协调方程, 并与三个广义位移变量描述的弹性地基上四边自由正交各向异性矩形中厚板的弯曲控制方程相结合, 用三角级数法, 得出横观各向同性弹性半空间地基上四边自由正交异性矩形中厚板受任意竖向荷载作用的弯曲解析解。相关算例分析表明, 本文方法是有效的。

**关键词:**横观各向同性; 弹性半空间地基; 正交异性矩形中厚板; 相互作用; 弯曲; 解析解

**中图分类号:** TU311; O342 **文献标志码:** A

## 1 引言

许多工程实际问题都可抽象为搁置在弹性地基上四边自由的矩形板问题。因此, 弹性半空间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问题。近一二十年, 国内外众多学者采用各种方法, 如有限元法、有限元-边界元混合法、无单元法、Ritz法对弹性半空间地基上四边自由矩形板的弯曲特性作过研究<sup>[1-5]</sup>。文献[6]研究了弹性半空间地基上四边自由矩形薄板的弯曲解析解, 但是假定矩形板的材料是各向同性的。而文献[7]虽然考虑了板材料的异性性质, 但仅限于矩形薄板。由于天然地基在形成过程中一般都具有固有的结构各向异性性质, 王有凯<sup>[8]</sup>认为横观各向同性弹性半空间地基模型可以代表更广泛的地基。本文针对横观各向同性弹性半空间地基上正交异性中厚矩形板的弯曲问题展开研究, 利用双重傅里叶变换和三角级数解法, 得到了该问题的解析解。

## 2 直角坐标下横观各向同性弹性半空间体的位移通解

取直角坐标系 $(x, y, z)$ , 使 $z$ 轴与各向同性面垂直, 即 $xy$ 面上是各向同性的。在此坐标系下,

胡海昌<sup>[9]</sup>已得出横观各向同性体的通解:

$$u = -\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}, \quad v = -\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial z} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \quad (1a, 1b)$$

$$w = \alpha \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \gamma \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) F \quad (1c)$$

而 $F$ 和 $\varphi$ 分别满足:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{s_1^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{s_2^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) F = 0 \\ & \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{s_0^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \varphi = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

式中 $\alpha, \gamma, s_1, s_2, s_0$ 见文献[9]。

引入双重傅里叶变换, 得

$$f(\xi, \eta, z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y, z) e^{i(\xi x + \eta y)} dx dy$$

对式(2)进行双重傅里叶变换, 令 $\rho = \sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2}$ , 可得

$$\left( -\rho^2 + \frac{1}{s_1^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \left( -\rho^2 + \frac{1}{s_2^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \bar{F} = 0 \quad (3a)$$

$$\left( -\rho^2 + \frac{1}{s_0^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \bar{\varphi} = 0 \quad (3b)$$

下面分两种情况进行讨论。

(1) 当 $s_1 \neq s_2$ 时, 方程组(3)的解为

$$\bar{F} = C_1 e^{-\rho s_1 z} + C_2 e^{-\rho s_2 z} + C_3 e^{-\rho s_1 z} + C_4 e^{-\rho s_2 z} \quad (4a)$$

$$\bar{\varphi} = C_5 e^{-\rho s_0 z} + C_6 e^{-\rho s_0 z} \quad (4b)$$

对式(1)进行双重傅里叶变换, 得

$$\bar{u} = i\xi \frac{\partial \bar{F}}{\partial z} + i\eta \bar{\varphi}, \quad \bar{v} = i\eta \frac{\partial \bar{F}}{\partial z} - i\xi \bar{\varphi}$$

$$\bar{w} = \alpha \left( -\rho^2 + \gamma \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \bar{F}$$

将式(4)代入上式, 并两边进行双重傅里叶逆

收稿日期: 2010-06-19; 修改稿收到日期: 2012-01-07.

基金项目: 陕西省自然科学基金(2010JM7015)资助项目.

作者简介: 王春玲\*(1964-), 女, 教授, 博士

(E-mail: wangchunlingjd@sina.com).

变换,便得地基位移  $u, v, w$ ; 然后再结合几何方程和横观各向同性体的胡克定律求得应力。注意了无穷条件后,此时地基位移和应力表达式中还含有待定常数  $C_1, C_2, C_6$ 。

假设地基表面仅受竖向荷载  $F(x, y)$  作用,则地基的边界条件可写为

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{xz}(x, y, 0) &= 0 \\ \sigma_{yz}(x, y, 0) &= 0 \\ \sigma_z(x, y, 0) &= -F(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

利用上边界条件,可以解出待定常数  $C_1, C_2, C_6$ ,并代入已求得的地基位移  $w$  表达式中,采用计算机辅助运算化简,得

$$w|_{z=0} = a_5 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\rho} \bar{F}(\xi, \eta) e^{-i(\xi x + \eta y)} d\xi d\eta \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= -\frac{\sqrt{2} A_{33} A_{11} A_{44}}{A_{13}^2 - A_{11} A_{33}}, \quad a_3 = A_{33} A_{44} \\ a_2 &= A_{33}^2 A_{44} A_{11} - A_{33} A_{44} A_{13}^2 - 2 A_{33} A_{44}^2 A_{13} \\ a_4 &= A_{11}^2 A_{33}^2 - 2 A_{11} A_{33} A_{13}^2 - 4 A_{11} A_{33} A_{44} A_{13} + \\ &\quad A_{13}^4 + 4 A_{13}^3 A_{44} + 4 A_{13}^2 A_{44}^2 - 4 A_{12} A_{33} A_{44}^2 \\ a_5 &= \frac{a_1}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_2 + a_3 \sqrt{a_4}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_2 - a_3 \sqrt{a_4}}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

式中  $A_{ij}$  为地基常数,见文献[9]。

(2) 当  $s_1 = s_2 = s$  时,方程组(3)的解为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{F} &= C_1 e^{-\rho s z} + C_2 z e^{-\rho s z} + C_3 e^{\rho s z} + C_4 z e^{\rho s z} \\ \bar{\varphi} &= C_5 e^{\rho s_0 z} + C_6 e^{-\rho s_0 z} \\ s &= \sqrt{\frac{A_{44}^2 + A_{11} A_{33} - (A_{33} + A_{44})^2}{2 A_{33} A_{44}}} \end{aligned}$$

推导过程同情况(1),可得

$$w|_{z=0} = \frac{b_1 b_2}{2\pi b_3} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\rho} \bar{F}(\xi, \eta) e^{-i(\xi x + \eta y)} d\xi d\eta \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{式中} \quad b_1 &= \frac{8 A_{44} A_{33} A_{11} (A_{13} + A_{44})}{A_{13}^2 - A_{11} A_{33}} \\ b_2 &= \sqrt{\frac{A_{11} A_{33} - A_{13}^2 - 2 A_{13} A_{44}}{2 A_{33} A_{44}}} \\ b_3 &= 10 A_{13}^2 A_{44} + 8 A_{13} A_{44}^2 + 3 A_{13}^3 - \\ &\quad 3 A_{13} A_{11} A_{33} - 2 A_{11} A_{44} A_{33} \end{aligned}$$

式(5,6)即为横观各向同性弹性半空间体的位移通解。

当地基退化成各向同性弹性半空间体时,  $E_1 = E_2 = E, \nu_1 = \nu_2 = \nu$ ,利用文献[10]给出的  $A_{ij}$  与  $E, \nu$  的关系,则有

$A_{11} = A_{33} = \lambda + 2\mu, A_{12} = A_{13} = \lambda, A_{44} = A_{66} = \mu$   
式中  $\lambda = E\nu / (1 + \nu), \mu = E / 2(1 + \nu)$ ,此时满足  $s_1 = s_2 = s$ ,由位移通解式(6),得

$$w|_{z=0} = \frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{4\pi(\lambda + \mu)\mu} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\rho} \bar{F}(\xi, \eta) e^{-i(\xi x + \eta y)} d\xi d\eta$$

上式与文献[6]中的弹性半空间地基位移通解完全一致,说明了上述位移通解的正确性。

### 3 控制微分方程及其边界条件

如图1所示的正交各向异性矩形中厚板,受地基竖向反力为  $F(x, y)$ ,取  $x, y$  坐标轴与板的主方向平行,根据文献[11],可得其控制微分方程:

$$\begin{aligned} D_{11} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_x}{\partial x^2} + D_{66} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_x}{\partial y^2} + (D_{12} + D_{66}) \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_x}{\partial x \partial y} + C_{11} \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} - C_{11} \Phi_x &= 0 \\ D_{22} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_y}{\partial y^2} + D_{66} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_y}{\partial x^2} + (D_{12} + D_{66}) \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_y}{\partial x \partial y} + C_{22} \frac{\partial W}{\partial y} - C_{22} \Phi_y &= 0 \\ C_{11} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} + C_{22} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial y^2} - C_{11} \frac{\partial \Phi_x}{\partial x} - C_{22} \frac{\partial \Phi_y}{\partial y} + q - F &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

式中  $\Phi_x$  和  $\Phi_y$  分别是变形前垂直中面的直线段在  $xz$  平面内和  $yz$  平面内的转角,  $W$  仍为挠度;矩阵  $[D_{ij}]$  和  $[C_{ij}]$  分别为板的弯曲刚度矩阵和剪切刚度矩阵均已知。 $\Phi_x, \Phi_y, W$  分别为板的弯矩、扭矩、剪力,见文献[11]。

四边自由的矩形中厚板边界条件:

$$\begin{aligned} x=0, a: M_x = M_{xy} = Q_x &= 0 \\ y=0, b: M_y = M_{xy} = Q_y &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

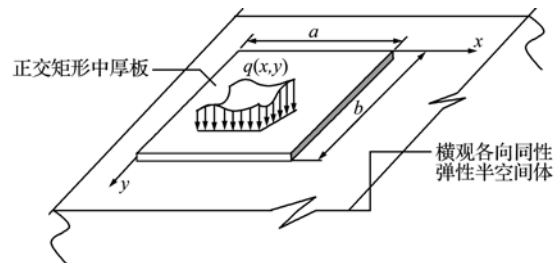


图1 地基上矩形中厚板的弯曲  
Fig. 1 Bending of the rectangular plate on the ground

### 4 问题的解析解

不失一般性,该问题可以分为关于板两对称轴双轴对称、双轴反对称、对称反对称及反对称对称四种情况的叠加。采用文献[11]中的方法,其解统一取为

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \sum_m \sum_n \omega_{mn} \cos \alpha_m x \cos \beta_n y \\ \Phi_x &= \sum_m \sum_n \varphi_{mn} \sin \alpha_m x \cos \beta_n y \\ \Phi_y &= \sum_m \sum_n \psi_{mn} \cos \alpha_m x \sin \beta_n y \\ q &= \sum_m \sum_n q_{mn} \cos \alpha_m x \cos \beta_n y \\ F &= \sum_m \sum_n Q_{mn} \cos \alpha_m x \cos \beta_n y \\ \alpha_m &= m\pi/a, \beta_n = n\pi/b \end{aligned}$$

双轴对称解取  $m, n=0, 2, 4, \dots$ , 双轴反对称解取  $m, n=1, 3, 5, \dots$ , 对称反对称解取  $m=0, 2, 4, \dots, n=1, 3, 5, \dots$ ; 反对称对称解取  $m=1, 3, 5, \dots, n=0, 2, 4, \dots$ .

为满足边界条件,  $Q_x|_{x=0} = Q_y|_{y=0} = M_{xy}|_{x=0} = M_{xy}|_{y=0} = 0$ , 可在边界上连续微分, 如文献[11], 令

$$\begin{aligned} \partial w(0, y) / \partial x &= -\frac{a}{4} \sum_n a_n \cos \beta_n y \\ \Phi_x(0, y) &= -\frac{a}{4} \sum_n a_n \cos \beta_n y \\ \partial w(x, 0) / \partial y &= -\frac{b}{4} \sum_m b_m \cos a_m x \\ \Phi_y(x, 0) &= -\frac{b}{4} \sum_m b_m \cos a_m x \\ \partial \Phi_x(x, 0) / \partial y &= -\frac{b}{4} \sum_m b_m \alpha_m \sin a_m x \\ \partial \Phi_y(0, y) / \partial x &= -\frac{a}{4} \sum_m a_m \beta_n \sin \beta_n y \end{aligned}$$

利用傅里叶级数理论, 可得  $\Phi_x, \Phi_y, W$  的各阶偏导数表达式<sup>[11]</sup>, 代入内力表达式, 并考虑剩下的  $M_x|_{x=0} = M_y|_{y=0} = 0$  的两个边界条件, 可得

$$\sum_m (D_{11} \epsilon_m a_n + D_{12} \epsilon_n b_m + D_{11} \alpha_m \varphi_{mn} + D_{12} \beta_n \Psi_{mn}) = 0 \quad (7a)$$

$$\sum_n (D_{12} \epsilon_m a_n + D_{22} \epsilon_n b_m + D_{12} \alpha_m \varphi_{mn} + D_{22} \beta_n \Psi_{mn}) = 0 \quad (7b)$$

式中  $\epsilon_m = \begin{cases} 0.5, & m=0 \\ 1, & m \neq 0 \end{cases}$ .

将  $\Phi_x, \Phi_y, W, q, F$  的表达式及各阶偏导数代入板的微分控制方程, 得

$$\begin{aligned} D_{11} \epsilon_m \alpha_m a_n + (D_{12} \epsilon_n \alpha_m + D_{66} \epsilon_n \alpha_m - D_{66} \epsilon_n) b_m + \\ (D_{11} \alpha_m^2 + D_{66} \beta_n^2 - C_{11}) \varphi_{mn} + (D_{12} + D_{66}) \alpha_m \beta_n \Psi_{mn} + \\ C_{11} \alpha_m \tau_{mn} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (8a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (D_{12} \epsilon_m \beta_n + D_{66} \epsilon_m \beta_n - D_{66} \epsilon_m) a_n + D_{22} \epsilon_n \beta_n b_m + \\ (D_{12} + D_{66}) \alpha_m \beta_n \varphi_{mn} + C_{22} \beta_n \tau_{mn} + \\ (D_{22} \beta_n^2 + D_{66} \alpha_m^2 - C_{22}) \Psi_{mn} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (8b)$$

$$C_{11} \alpha_m \varphi_{mn} + C_{22} \beta_n \Psi_{mn} + (C_{11} \alpha_m^2 + C_{22} \beta_n^2) \tau_{mn} + Q_{mn} = q_{mn} \quad (8c)$$

与文献[6]类似, 将横观各向同性弹性半空间地基表面位移  $w|_{z=0}$  可展成双重余弦级数, 并由板的挠度与地基表面竖向位移相等. 对情况(1)和情况(2)分别得以下变形协调方程:

$$w_{mn} - \frac{2a_5}{\pi a b} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} Q_{pq} \eta_{pqmn} \lambda_{mn} = 0 \quad (9)$$

$$w_{mn} - \frac{b_1 b_2}{\pi^2 a b b_3} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} Q_{pq} \eta_{pqmn} \lambda_{mn} = 0 \quad (10)$$

式中  $\lambda_{mn}$  和  $\eta_{pqmn}$  见文献[10].

由式(7a, 7b)和式(8a~8c)及式(9)或式(10)这6组方程, 可联立求解6组待定系数  $a_n, b_m, \varphi_{mn}, \Psi_{mn}, \tau_{mn}, Q_{mn}$ .

### 5 数值算例

**算例1** 考虑一支承在弹性半空间地基上, 边长为4 m, 厚为0.2 m的弹性方薄板的弯曲. 假设板与地基之间为光滑接触. 地基泊松比为0.4, 弹性模量为343 MPa; 板的泊松比为0.167, 弹性模量为34300 MPa; 板上均布荷载  $q=0.98 \times 10^6$  Pa. 采用本文的方法(计算  $m, n$  取到20), 计算结果见表1. 图2和图3分别是本文方法所得的挠度分布图和接触压力(地基反力)分布图, 与文献[6]的结果吻合良好, 说明本文方法是有效的.

**算例2** 考虑一支承在横观各向同性弹性半空间地基上, 边长为4 m的四边自由正交各向异性方板的弯曲. 基泊松比均为0.25, 水平面内变形模量为40 MPa, 竖向变形模量为60 MPa, 竖向平面内的剪切模量为30 MPa, 板的  $x$  和  $y$  方向泊松比分别为0.3和0.1,  $x$  方向拉压弹性模量为34300 MPa, 剪切弹性模量均取为  $2.4 D_{11} / h^3$ ,  $D_{66} = 0.2 D_{11}$ , 板上均布荷载  $q=0.98 \times 10^6$  Pa, 板厚分别取0.2 m, 0.4 m, 0.6 m, 0.8 m, 1.0 m进行分析计算, 其结果见表2.

表1 板中心挠度和弯矩值

Tab.1 The deflection and moment at the plate center

| 本文结果         |                    | 文献[6]结果      |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| $w_{\max}/m$ | $M_x/kN \cdot m/m$ | $w_{\max}/m$ | $M_x/kN \cdot m/m$ |
| 0.0107       | 35.529             | 0.0107       | 35.558             |

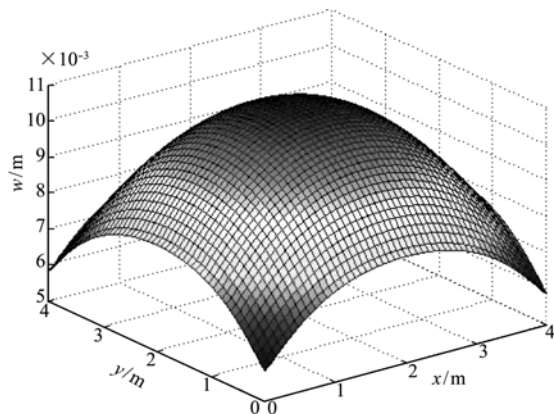


图2 地基板的挠度  
Fig.2 Deflection of the plate on the ground

表2 板中心挠度和弯矩值与板厚的关系

Tab.2 The relationships among deflection and moment and thickness of plate at the plate center

| 板厚<br>$h/m$ | 本文理论        |                    | 薄板理论        |                    |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|
|             | $w_{max}/m$ | $M_x/kN \cdot m/m$ | $w_{max}/m$ | $M_x/kN \cdot m/m$ |
| 0.2         | 0.0651      | 167.88             | 0.0651      | 168.85             |
| 0.4         | 0.0578      | 354.09             | 0.0577      | 356.93             |
| 0.6         | 0.0553      | 395.53             | 0.0552      | 398.95             |
| 0.8         | 0.0545      | 406.13             | 0.0544      | 410.35             |
| 1.0         | 0.0541      | 409.38             | 0.0541      | 414.50             |

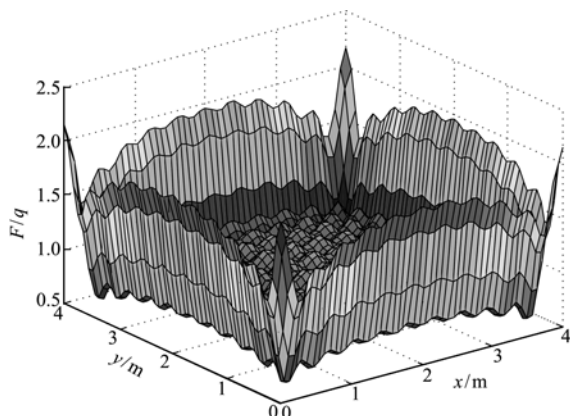


图3 接触压力分布

Fig.3 Contact pressure distribution

由表2可知,(1)按薄板理论和按中厚板理论计算地基板的最大挠度值基本一致,但板的中心弯矩值,板越厚,误差愈大,即对中厚板应用考虑横向剪切变形的中厚板理论来分析;(2)随着板厚 $h$ 的增大,板的变形越小,而板的中心弯矩值快速增大。

## 6 结论

本文利用双重傅里叶变换和三角级数法,得到了横观各向同性弹性半空间地基上四边自由正交各向异性矩形中厚板受任意竖向载荷作用的弯曲解析解。推导过程中放弃了Winkler地基模型或双参数地基模型的假设,选取了代表广泛的横观各向同性弹性半空间地基模型来研究,从而得到板的内力及板与地基之间接触反力更合理、更精确的分布规律。

由于 $\eta_{pqmn}$ 除了与 $p, q, m, n$ 有关外,仅与板的几何尺寸 $a$ 和 $b$ 有关,而与地基土及板的物理参数无关。因此,对长、宽比一定的板,求出的 $\eta_{pqmn}$ 能用于一切地基土及任意物理参数的矩形板的弯曲分析。这样,就可使得横观各向同性弹性半空间地基上正交异性矩形中厚板这一复杂的接触问题的求解统一化、简单化和规律化。

用本文的求解方法和技术,可以类似研究分析

横观各向同性弹性半空间地基上正交异性矩形中厚板的稳态振动问题。

## 参考文献(References):

- [1] Rajapakse R K N D, Selvadurai A P S. On the performance of Mindlin plate elements in medium interaction; a comparative study[J]. *International Journal for Numerical Methods*, 1986, **23**(7):1229-1244.
- [2] Mandal J J, Ghosh D P. Prediction of elastic settlement of rectangular raft foundation-a coupled FE-BE approach [J]. *International Journal for Numerical and Analytical Methods in Aeromechanics*, 1999, **23**(3):263-273.
- [3] 赵存宝,梁瑞芬,黄海龙,等.基于厚板理论分析深水域中弹性浮板的水波响应[J]. *计算力学学报*, 2010, **27**(4):738-745. (ZHAO Cun-bao, LIANG Rui-fen, HUANG Hai-long, et al. Wave responses of floating elastic plates in deep water based on thick plates theory [J]. *Chinese Journal of Computational Mechanics*, 2010, **27**(4):738-745. (in Chinese))
- [4] Wang C M, Chow Y K, How Y C. Analysis of rectangular thick rafts on an elastic half-space[J]. *Computers and Geotechnics*, 2001, **28**:161-184.
- [5] Xia P, Long S Y, Wei K X. The dynamic analysis for the non-homogeneous moderately thick plate by the mesh less LRPIM [J]. *Chinese Journal of Computational Mechanics*, 2010, **27**(6):1029-1035.
- [6] 王春玲,黄义.弹性半空间地基上四边自由矩形板的弯曲解析解[J]. *岩土工程学报*, 2005, **27**(12):1402-1407. (WANG Chun-ling, HUANG Yi. Analytical solution of rectangular plates loaded with vertical force on an elastic half space[J]. *Chinese Journal of Geotechnical Engineering*, 2005, **27**(12):1402-1407. (in Chinese))
- [7] 王春玲,周亮.弹性半空间地基上正交异性矩形板弯曲通解[J]. *力学季刊*, 2010, **31**(2):227-235. (WANG Chun-ling, ZHOU Liang. General solution of orthotropic rectangular plate under vertical force on semi-infinite elastic foundation[J]. *Chinese Quarterly of Mechanics*, 2010, **31**(2):227-235. (in Chinese))
- [8] 王有凯,龚耀清.任意荷载作用下层状横观各向同性弹性地基的直角坐标解[J]. *工程力学*, 2006, **23**(5):9-13. (WANG You-kai, GONG Yao-qing. Analytical solution of transversely isotropic elastic multilayered subgrade under arbitrary loading in rectangular coordinates[J]. *Engineering Mechanics*, 2006, **23**(5):9-13. (in Chinese))

- [9] 胡海昌. 横观各向同性体的弹性力学的空间问题[J]. 物理学报, 1953, **9**(2): 130. (HU Hai-chang. On the three-dimensional problems of the theory of elasticity of a transversely isotropic body [J]. *Acta Physica Sinica*, 1953, **9**(2): 130. (in Chinese))
- [10] 宰金珉, 宰金璋. 高层建筑基础分析与设计[M]. 北京: 中国建筑工业出版社, 2001. (ZAI Jin-min, ZAI Jinzhang. *The Analysis and Design of High-Rise Building Foundation* [M]. Beijing: China Architecture and Building Press, 2001. (in Chinese))
- [11] 费新华. 弹性地基上四边自由正交异性矩形中厚板的弯曲[D]. 西安建筑科技大学, 2005. (FEI Xin-hua. The Bending of Moderately Rectangular Orthotropic Thick Plates with Four Free Edges on the Elastic Foundation[D]. Xi'an University of Architecture and Technology, 2005. (in Chinese))

## Bending of the orthotropic rectangular middle thick plate on the transversely isotropic elastic half space ground

WANG Chun-ling<sup>\*1,2</sup>, ZHOU Liang<sup>2</sup>, LI Hua<sup>1</sup>

(1. School of Science, Xi'an University of Architecture & Technology, Xi'an 710055, China;

2. Shanxi Technical-Institute of Recycling Economy, Xi'an 710055, China)

**Abstract:** The integral solution is obtained to the problem of transversely isotropic elastic half space ground under arbitrary vertical load by using a double Fourier transform in Cartesian coordinates. On the basis of the integral solution, the equation of deformation compliance of the plate and the ground is established, and combining with the control equation of the orthotropic rectangular middle thick plate with four free edges on the ground, by the trigonometric series, an analytical solution obtained for to the problem of the bending of the orthotropic rectangular middle thick plate with four free edges on the transversely isotropic elastic half space ground. I. e., the analytical representations of the reactive force of the ground, the deflection and the inner force of the plate are obtained. At last some computational examples are presented and the results are coincided with those in literatures. The method in this paper will be important in practical applications.

**Key words:** transversely isotropic; elastic half space ground; orthotropic rectangular middle thick plate; interaction; bending; analytic solution