

第九章 矩形板的弯曲理论

重点难点内容:

- 板的筒形弯曲（刚性板、柔性板）；
- 刚性板弯曲的三角级数求解；



本堂课内容：

复习：

- 筒形板的横弯曲； ➤ 刚性板的弯曲微分方程式；
- 筒形板的复杂弯曲； ➤ 板的边界条件；



筒形板的分类（按弯曲问题）：

1、刚性板——中面力对弯曲要素可以忽略不计的板。

当小挠度变形 ($w_{\max}/t < \frac{1}{5}$) 或由外加中面力但 $u \leq 0.5$ 时均为刚性板；

2、柔性板——中面力对弯曲要素的影响不可忽略的板。

外加中面力的小挠度板但 $u > 0.5$ 或无外加中面力但 $w_{\max}/t > \frac{1}{5}$ 均为柔性板；

3、薄膜——板的中面力远大于弯曲应力，板主要靠中面拉力承载。

思考题：

1、刚性板、柔性板与筒形板的区别与联系？

2、筒形板的求解思路可以应用到刚性板分析中？



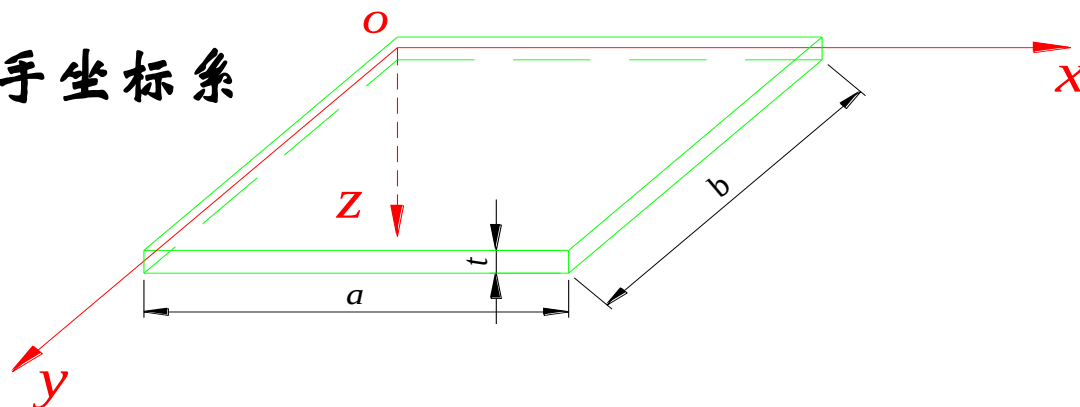
§ 9-3 刚性板的弯曲微分方程式

刚性板——中面力对弯曲要素可以忽略不计的板。

当小挠度变形 ($w_{\max}/t < \frac{1}{5}$) 或由外加中面力但 $u \leq 0.5$ 时

均为刚性板；

坐标系——如图所示右手坐标系



一、基本假定：

1、**直法线假定：**板变形前垂直于中面的法线在变形后仍为直线，并且变形前在中面法线上的点在变形后距中面的距离不变。

$$\Rightarrow \gamma_{xz} = \gamma_{yz} = \varepsilon_z = 0$$

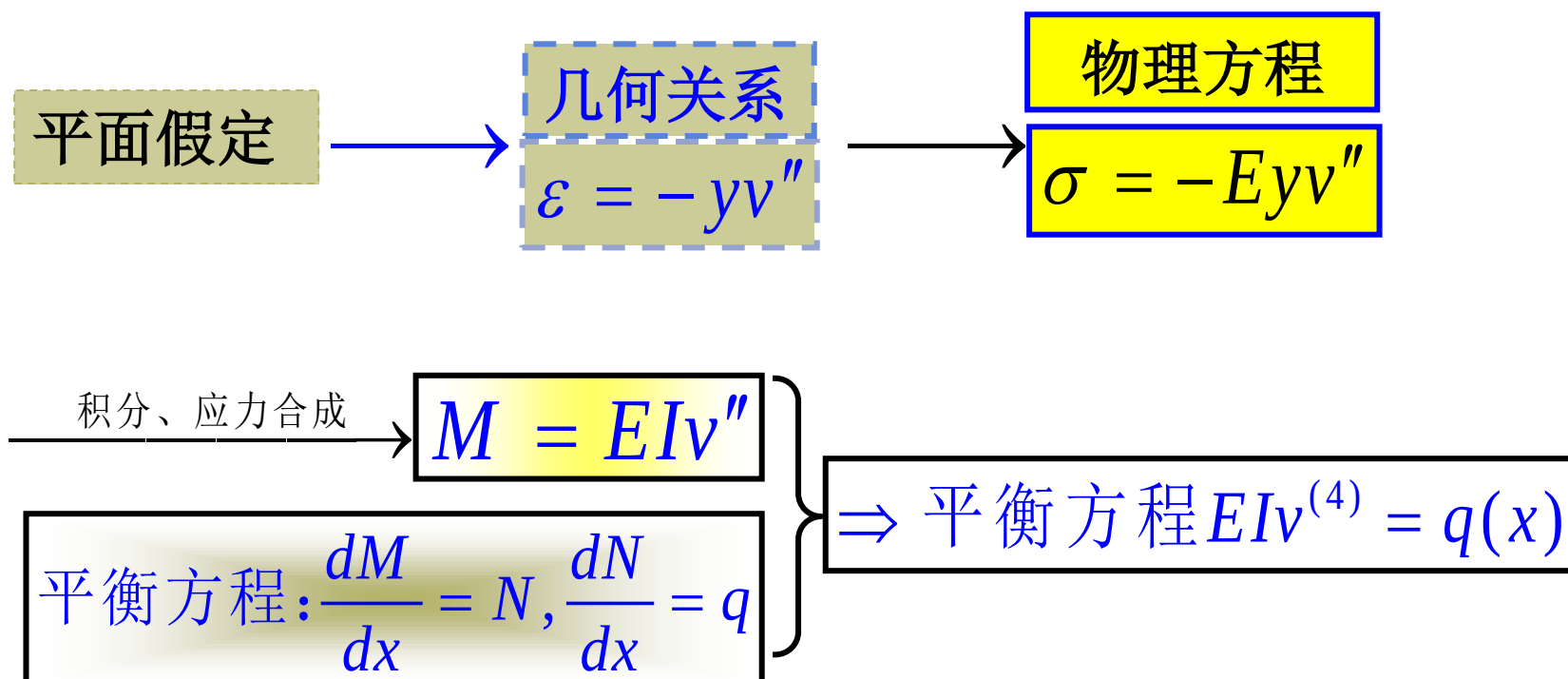
2、**应力假定：**板在Z方向的正应力与其它应力分量相比可以忽略不计； $\sigma_z = 0$

3、不计板中面的变形



二、弯曲微分方程式

回顾：单跨梁弯曲微分方程式的推导思路：



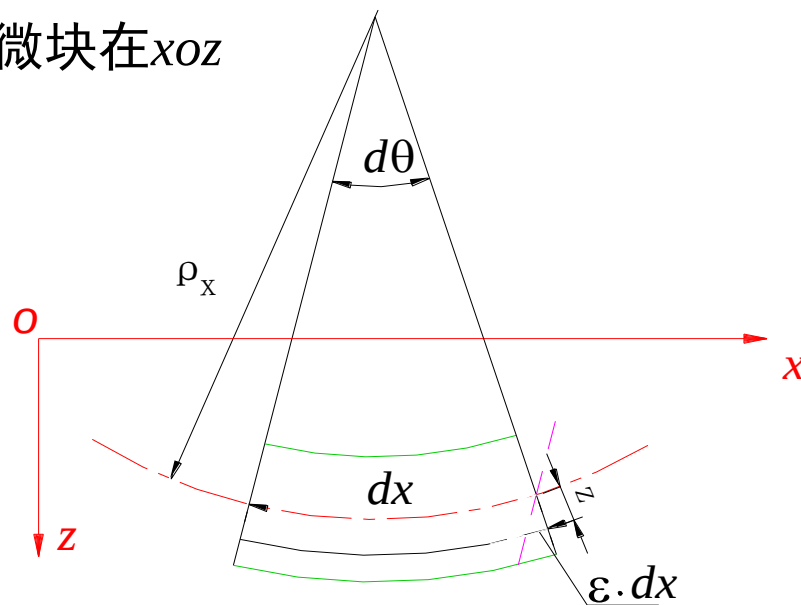
1、几何关系(几何方程)

$dx dy$ 微块，由直法线假定此微块在 xoz

平面内的变形如图：

$$\varepsilon_x = -\frac{z}{\rho_x} = -z \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\varepsilon_y = -\frac{z}{\rho_y} = -z \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}$$



$$\varepsilon_x = \partial u / \partial x, \varepsilon_y = \partial v / \partial y \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -z \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -z \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{积分}} \begin{cases} u = -z \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \\ v = -z \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \end{cases}$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -2z \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y}$$

几何关系矩阵形式

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = -z \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \\ 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \end{Bmatrix} \quad \text{或} \quad \{\varepsilon\} = z \{\chi\}$$

$\{\chi\}$

2、应力与应变之间的关系（物理方程）

物理方程

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = \frac{E}{1-\mu^2} (\varepsilon_x + \mu \varepsilon_y) \\ \sigma_y = \frac{E}{1-\mu^2} (\varepsilon_y + \mu \varepsilon_x) \\ \tau_{xy} = G \gamma_{xy} = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} \gamma_{xy} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{几何方程}} \begin{cases} \sigma_x = -\frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) \\ \sigma_y = -\frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) \\ \tau_{xy} = -\frac{Ez}{1+\mu} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \end{cases}$$



3、板单位宽度断面上的力和力矩：

τ_{xz}

力的方向

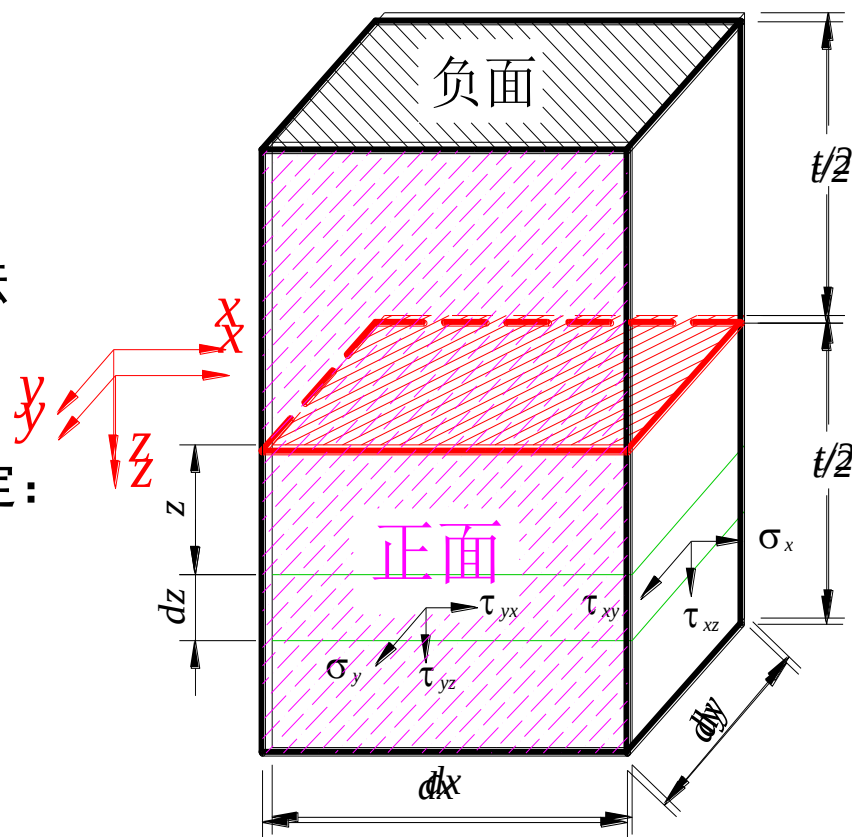
力作用面的法线方向

(a) 应力分量正负规定：

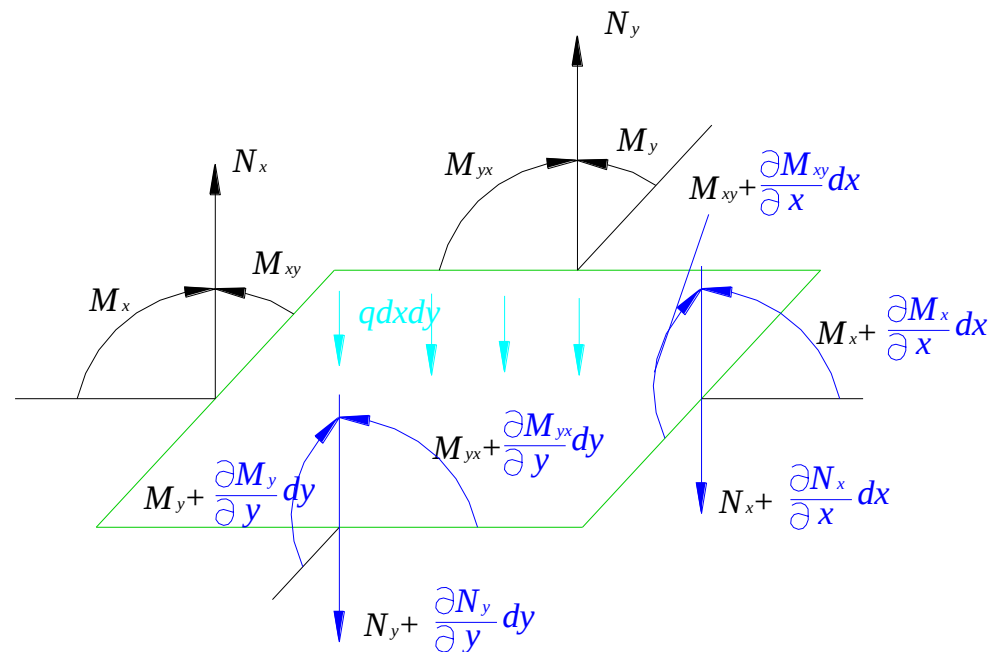
正面正向为正；

负面负向为正；

其它为负。



(b) 断面上的力和力矩正负规定:



弯矩: M_x, M_y 使得板的横截面上 $z > 0$ 的一侧产生正号的 σ_x, σ_y 时为正。

扭矩: M_{xy}, M_{yx} 使得板的横截面上 $z > 0$ 的一侧产生正号的 τ_{xy}, τ_{yx} 时为正。

剪力: Q_x, Q_y 使得板的横截面上产生正号的 τ_{xz}, τ_{yz} 时为正。



(c) 板单位宽度断面上的力和力矩:

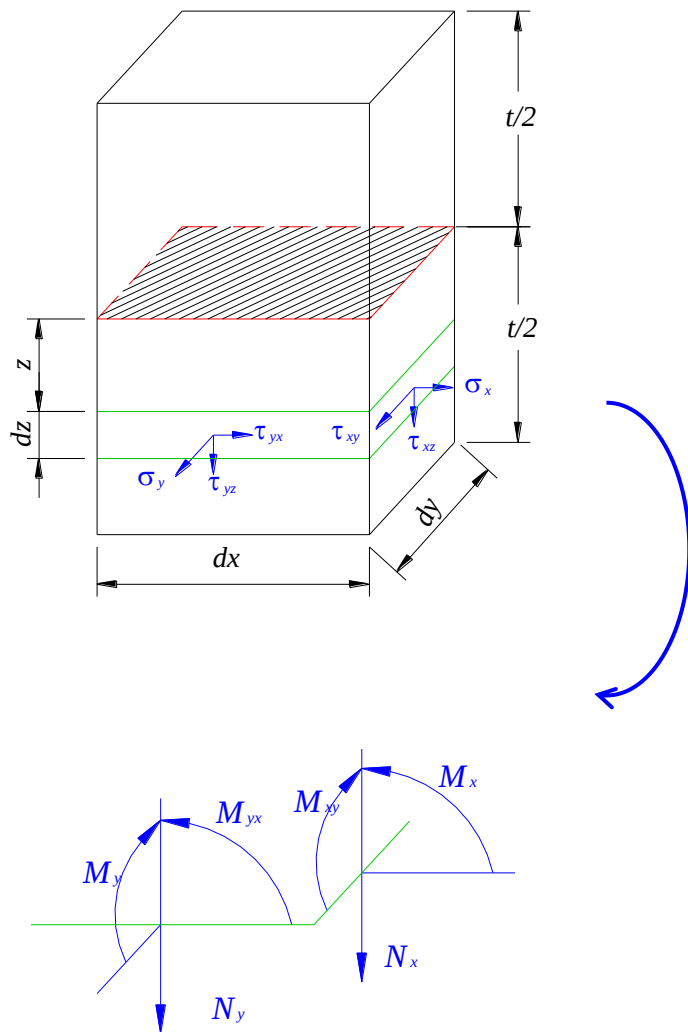
正应力 σ_x 可以用静力上相当的作用于中面的合力和合力矩代替；合力为0。

单位宽度上的合力矩:

$$M_x = \int_{-t/2}^{t/2} \sigma_x z \cdot dz$$

❖ σ_y 在垂直于y轴的断面中单位宽度的弯矩 为:

$$M_y = \int_{-t/2}^{t/2} \sigma_y z \cdot dz$$



❖ 剪应力 τ_{xy} 、 τ_{yx} 用作用在中面单位宽度上的合力矩代替：

$$M_{xy} = \int_{-t/2}^{t/2} \tau_{xy} z dz \quad \xrightarrow{\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx}} \quad M_{xy} = M_{yx}$$

$$M_{yx} = \int_{-t/2}^{t/2} \tau_{yx} z dz$$

❖ 剪应力 τ_{xz} 、 τ_{yz} 用作用在中面单位宽度上的合力代替：

$$N_x = \int_{-t/2}^{t/2} \tau_{xz} dz, N_y = \int_{-t/2}^{t/2} \tau_{yz} dz$$

物理方程代入



$$\begin{cases} M_x = -D \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) \\ M_y = -D \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) \\ M_{xy} = -D(1-\mu) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \end{cases}$$



矩阵表示：

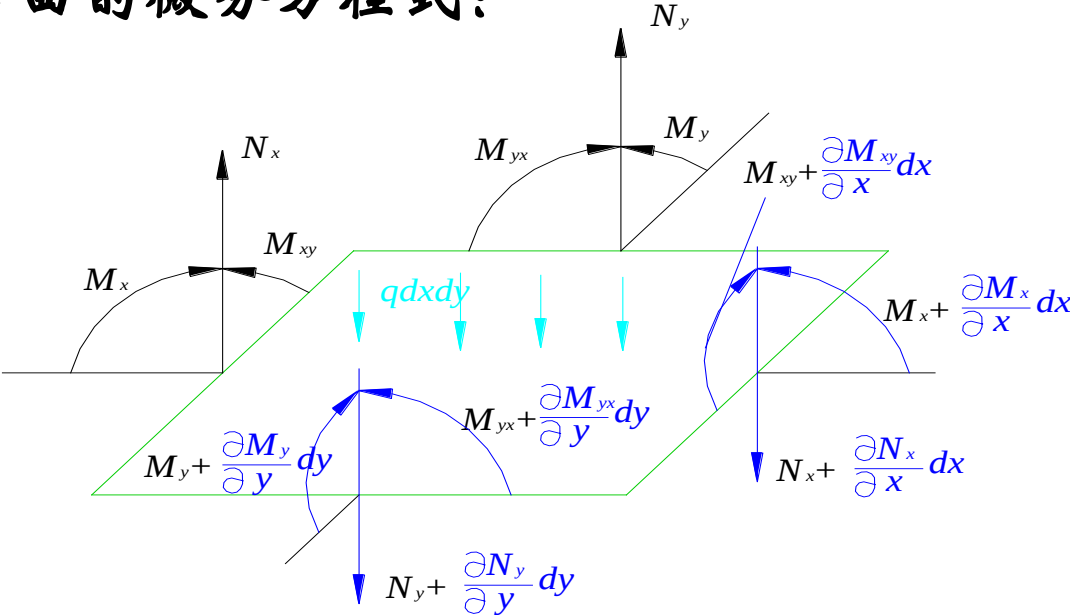
$$\begin{Bmatrix} M_x \\ M_y \\ M_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{Et^3}{12(1-\mu^2)} \begin{Bmatrix} -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \\ -\mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \\ -(1-\mu) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{Et^3}{12(1-\mu^2)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mu & 0 \\ \mu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-\mu}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \\ -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \\ -2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \{M\} = [D]\{\chi\}$$



4、静力平衡条件，板弯曲的微分方程式：



■ 对y轴求矩等于0

$$\sum M_y(F) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \left[\text{Yellow Box} + \text{Yellow Box} - \frac{\partial M_x}{\partial x} dx \right] dy \left[\text{Yellow Box} + \text{Yellow Box} + \frac{\partial M_{yx}}{\partial y} dy \right] dx - \left(N_x + \text{Blue Box} \right) dxdy \\ & + \left[\text{Yellow Box} - \text{Yellow Box} - \text{Blue Box} - \text{Blue Box} \right] = 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum M_x(F) = 0 &\Rightarrow \frac{\partial M_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial y} = N_x \\ \sum M_y(F) = 0 &\Rightarrow \frac{\partial M_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial x} = N_y \\ \sum F_z = 0 &\Rightarrow \frac{\partial N_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_y}{\partial y} = -q(x, y) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} N_x = -D\left(\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial y^2}\right) \\ N_y = -D\left(\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y^3} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y \partial x^2}\right) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 M_x}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 M_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 M_y}{\partial y^2} = -q(x, y) \xrightarrow{M \sim w(x, y)}$$

$$D \left(\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} \right) = q(x, y)$$

——刚性板一般弯曲的平衡微分方程



刚性板的弯曲的平衡微分方程：

$$D\nabla^2\nabla^2w = q(x, y)$$

$$\nabla^2\nabla^2(\quad) = \frac{\partial^4(\quad)}{\partial x^4} + 2\frac{\partial^4(\quad)}{\partial x^2\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4(\quad)}{\partial^4 y}$$



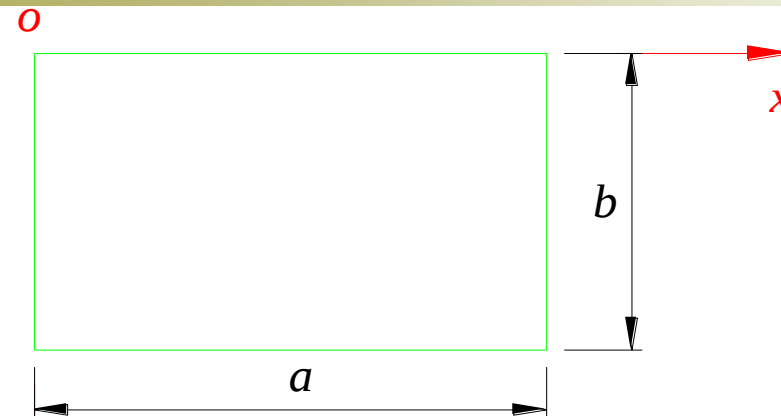
三、边界条件

■ 板自由支持在刚性周界上

 $x = 0$ 或 $x = a$ 处:

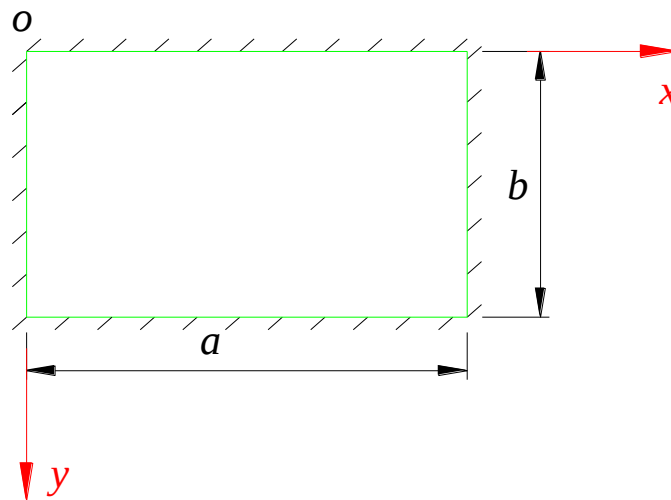
$$w = 0, M_x = -D\left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0, x = a \text{ 处, } w = 0, \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ y = 0, y = b \text{ 处, } w = 0, \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$



■ 板刚性固定在刚性周界上

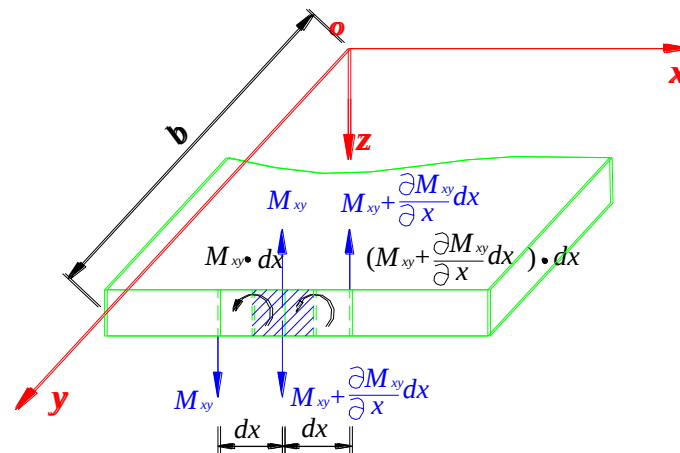
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 0, x = a \text{ 处}, \quad w = 0, \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0 \\ y = 0, y = b \text{ 处}, \quad w = 0, \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$



■板的边缘为自由边:

$$y = b \text{ 边为自由边} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} M_y = 0 \\ N_y = 0 \\ M_{xy} = 0 \end{cases}$$

相互之间独立吗?



将剪力与扭矩都为零的条件转化成一等效剪力为零的条件

扭矩简化成剪力后，两个区域的中线之间的无限小微段 dx 上

只有垂向力作用，垂向力的大小为： $\frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial x} dx$

板边总的垂向力为： $\frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial x} dx + N_y dx$

作用在单为宽度上的总的垂向力为：

$$r = N_y + \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial x}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_y = -D \left[\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y^3} + (2 - \mu) \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y} \right]$$

$$y=b \text{ 自由边的边界条件: } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y^3} + (2 - \mu) \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$



小结：

- ❖ 刚性板的弯曲微分方程式的推导；
- ❖ 板的边界条件

- 复习：P205-211
- 预习：9.4节
- 作业：9.7

