

球面各向同性體彈性力學的一般理論*

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一. 前 言

早在 1865 年, 聖維那^[1]便引進了球面各向同性 (即在與一系列同心球面相切的各方向上的彈性是相同的) 的概念, 並在同文中解決了由這類彈性體構成的空心圓球在內外均佈壓力作用下的問題. 但是由於球面各向同性體彈性力學基本方程的異常雜複性, 之後研究這類問題的學者甚少. 據作者所知, 到現在還只有上面提到的一個問題已經解決.

球面各向同性的彈性體並不是很稀有的. 在一般場合, 用冷壓方法製造出來的球形壳體的彈性便是球面各向同性的. 橫觀各向同性可以看作是球面各向同性的極限狀態. 地球的彈性可假定是球面各向同性的, 不過其彈性係數應隨球面半徑的大小而變化. 因此球面各向同性體彈性力學的研究, 對於進一步比較準確地研究有關地球的彈性力學問題, 亦有很大的幫助.

本文全面地研究了球面各向同性體彈性力學的一般理論. 採用與前文^[2]相似的方法, 我們將位移分成兩種類型: 在第一類位移, 其在向徑方向上的分量和體積應變等於零; 在第二類位移, 則其旋度無向徑方向的分量. 在第三、第四兩節, 我們將這兩類位移用不同的位移函數來表示, 並求出這些位移函數所適合的方程. 文中並進一步指出位移函數可用球面調和函數的級數來表示.

本文的一般理論顯然為求解具體的問題創造了廣大的可能性. 應用本文的結果以解決若干具體問題, 將在另文中討論.

二. 球面各向同性體彈性力學的基本方程

取一球坐標 (r, θ, ϕ) 如圖 1 所示. 命坐標的原點即為各向同性中心.

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物體係假定是球面各向同性的，亦即在與球面 $r = \text{常數}$ 相切的各方向上的彈性

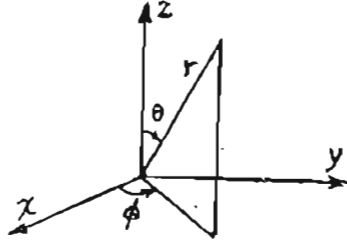


圖 1.

是相同的。所以廣義虎克定律可寫成爲

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_{\theta} &= A_{11} e_{\theta} + A_{12} e_{\phi} + A_{13} e_r, & \tau_{r\phi} &= A_{44} \gamma_{r\phi}, \\ \sigma_{\phi} &= A_{12} e_{\theta} + A_{11} e_{\phi} + A_{13} e_r, & \tau_{r\theta} &= A_{44} \gamma_{r\theta}, \\ \sigma_r &= A_{13} e_{\theta} + A_{13} e_{\phi} + A_{33} e_r, & \tau_{\theta\phi} &= A_{66} \gamma_{\theta\phi}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

其中

$$A_{66} = \frac{1}{2} (A_{11} - A_{12}). \quad (2)$$

設

$$e = e_{\theta} + e_{\phi}, \quad (3)$$

並利用 (2) 式以消去 (1) 式中的 A_{11} ，則廣義虎克定律可改寫爲

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_{\theta} &= A_{12} e + 2 A_{66} e_{\theta} + A_{13} e_r, & \tau_{r\phi} &= A_{44} \gamma_{r\phi}, \\ \sigma_{\phi} &= A_{12} e + 2 A_{66} e_{\phi} + A_{13} e_r, & \tau_{r\theta} &= A_{44} \gamma_{r\theta}, \\ \sigma_r &= A_{13} e + A_{33} e_r, & \tau_{\theta\phi} &= A_{66} \gamma_{\theta\phi}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

從此式容易看出

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_{\theta} + \sigma_{\phi} &= 2 [(A_{12} + A_{66}) e + A_{13} e_r], \\ \sigma_{\theta} - \sigma_{\phi} &= 2 A_{66} (e_{\theta} - e_{\phi}). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

將 (4) 式代入平衡方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \sigma_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \tau_{r\phi}}{\partial \phi} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{r\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{2\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta - \sigma_\phi + \tau_{r\theta} \cot \theta}{r} &= 0, \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{r\phi}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \sigma_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta\phi}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{3\tau_{r\phi} + 2\tau_{\theta\phi} \cot \theta}{r} &= 0, \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{r\theta}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta\phi}}{\partial \phi} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \sigma_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{3\tau_{r\theta} + (\sigma_\theta - \sigma_\phi) \cot \theta}{r} &= 0, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

便得以應變分量表示的平衡方程如下：

$$\begin{aligned} -2(A_{12} + A_{66}) \frac{e}{r} + A_{13} \left(\frac{\partial e}{\partial r} + \frac{2e}{r} - \frac{2e_r}{r} \right) + A_{33} \left(\frac{\partial e_r}{\partial r} + \frac{2e_r}{r} \right) + \\ + A_{44} \left(\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \gamma_{r\phi}}{\partial \phi} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \gamma_{r\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\cot \theta}{r} \gamma_{r\theta} \right) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (7-a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{A_{12}}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial e}{\partial \phi} + A_{66} \left(\frac{2}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial e_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \gamma_{\theta\phi}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{2 \cot \theta}{r} \gamma_{\theta\phi} \right) + \\ + \frac{A_{13}}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial e_r}{\partial \phi} + A_{44} \left(\frac{\partial \gamma_{r\phi}}{\partial r} + \frac{3\gamma_{r\phi}}{r} \right) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (7-b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{A_{12}}{r} \frac{\partial e}{\partial \theta} + A_{66} \left\{ \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \gamma_{\theta\phi}}{\partial \phi} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial e_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{2 \cot \theta}{r} (e_\theta - e_\phi) \right\} + \\ + \frac{A_{13}}{r} \frac{\partial e_r}{\partial \theta} + A_{44} \left(\frac{\partial \gamma_{r\theta}}{\partial r} + \frac{3\gamma_{r\theta}}{r} \right) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (7-c)$$

在球坐標系下，應變與位移的關係為

$$\left. \begin{aligned} e_r &= \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial r}, \\ e_\theta &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{u_r}{r}, \\ e_\phi &= \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial u_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{u_r}{r} + u_\theta \frac{\cot \theta}{r}, \\ \gamma_{r\phi} &= \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{u_\phi}{r} + \frac{\partial u_\phi}{\partial r}, \\ \gamma_{r\theta} &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial \theta} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} + \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial r}, \\ \gamma_{\theta\phi} &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_\phi}{\partial \theta} - u_\phi \frac{\cot \theta}{r} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial \phi}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8)$$

從這個關係,不難證明有下列協調方程

$$\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \gamma_{r\phi}}{\partial \phi} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \gamma_{r\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\cot \theta}{r} \gamma_{r\theta} = \frac{1}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 u_r + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(e - \frac{2u_r}{r} \right), \quad (9)$$

其中

$$\nabla_1^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \cot \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2}. \quad (10)$$

因此平衡方程 (7-a) 簡化為

$$\begin{aligned} -2(A_{12} + A_{66}) \frac{e}{r} + A_{13} \left(\frac{\partial e}{\partial r} + \frac{2e}{r} - \frac{2e_r}{r} \right) + A_{33} \left(\frac{\partial e_r}{\partial r} + \frac{2e_r}{r} \right) + \\ + A_{44} \left\{ \frac{1}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 u_r + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(e - \frac{2u_r}{r} \right) \right\} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

方程 (4), (8), (7-b,c) (11) 是球面各向同性體彈性力學的基本方程。本文的目的便在找尋適合方程 (8), (7-b,c), (11) 的所有 u_r, u_θ, u_ϕ 的解。

三. 第一種類型的特解

適合方程 (8), (7-b,c), (11) 的位移, 可分解為性質上不同的兩種類型 (見第五節)。其中比較簡單的一類是把 u_r, u_θ, u_ϕ 用一個函數 ψ 表示如下:

$$u_r = 0, u_\theta = -\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \phi}, u_\phi = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta}. \quad (12)$$

對應於這類位移的應變分量是

$$\left. \begin{aligned} e_r &= 0, \\ e_\theta &= -e_\phi = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \phi}, \\ \gamma_{r\phi} &= r \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r \partial \theta} \left(\frac{\psi}{r^2} \right), \\ \gamma_{r\theta} &= -\frac{r}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r \partial \phi} \left(\frac{\psi}{r^2} \right), \\ \gamma_{\theta\phi} &= \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \theta^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 \psi. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (13)$$

顯而易見，從 (13) 可得

$$e = e_\theta + e_\phi = 0, \quad e + e_r = 0. \quad (14)$$

所以在這種場合，物體內各點的體積應變恆等於零。由於 $e = e_r = 0$ ，因此不論 ψ 是什麼函數，方程 (11) 已經適合。將這組應變分量 (13) 代入 (7-b, c)，便得到 ψ 應適合的兩個方程。經過繁長的計算後，可以證明

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{2}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial e_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \gamma_{\theta\phi}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{2 \cot \theta}{r} \gamma_{\theta\phi} &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 \psi + \frac{2\psi}{r^2} \right), \\ \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \gamma_{\theta\phi}}{\partial \phi} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial e_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \\ &+ \frac{2 \cot \theta}{r} (e_\theta - e_\phi) = - \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 \psi + \frac{2\psi}{r^2} \right), \\ \frac{\partial \gamma_{r\phi}}{\partial r} + \frac{3 \gamma_{r\phi}}{r} &= - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} - \frac{2\psi}{r^2} \right), \\ \frac{\partial \gamma_{r\theta}}{\partial r} + \frac{3 \gamma_{r\theta}}{r} &= - \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} - \frac{2\psi}{r^2} \right). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (15)$$

所以 (7-b, c) 兩式簡化為

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left\{ A_{66} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 \psi + \frac{2\psi}{r^2} \right) + A_{44} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} - \frac{2\psi}{r^2} \right) \right\} &= 0, \\ - \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left\{ A_{66} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 \psi + \frac{2\psi}{r^2} \right) + A_{44} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} - \frac{2\psi}{r^2} \right) \right\} &= 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (16)$$

欲同時適合這兩個方程，只需取¹⁾

$$A_{66} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 \psi + \frac{2\psi}{r^2} \right) + A_{44} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} - \frac{2\psi}{r^2} \right) = 0. \quad (17)$$

所以總結起來說，位移的一類特解可用一個函數 ψ 表示如 (12)，而 ψ 適合方程 (17)。

¹⁾從方程 (16) 應當得到

$$A_{66} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 \psi + \frac{2\psi}{r^2} \right) + A_{44} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} - \frac{2\psi}{r^2} \right) = f(r),$$

但是本節的目的只在找尋某種特解，所以命 $f = 0$ 。

方程 (17) 的解可用球面調和函數來表示。設 $S_n(\theta, \phi)$ 為一 n 次的球面調和函數, 即適合方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 S_n}{\partial \theta^2} + \cot \theta \frac{\partial S_n}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 S_n}{\partial \phi^2} + n(n+1) S_n = 0 \quad (18)$$

的一個函數。我們嘗試找 ψ 的一個解如下:

$$\psi_n = r^{\mu_n} S_n(\theta, \phi), \quad (19)$$

其中 μ_n 為未定常數。將此式代入 (17), 得

$$A_{66} [2 - n(n+1)] + A_{44} [\mu_n(\mu_n - 1) - 2] = 0. \quad (20)$$

所以如果取

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_n' &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 1 + \sqrt{9 + \frac{4A_{66}}{A_{44}} (n+1)(n-2)} \right\}, \\ \mu_n'' &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{9 + \frac{4A_{66}}{A_{44}} (n+1)(n-2)} \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

則方程 (17) 的一解是

$$\psi_n = (B_n^I r^{\mu_n'} + B_n^{II} r^{\mu_n''}) S_n(\theta, \phi), \quad (22)$$

一般則為

$$\psi = \sum_n (B_n^I r^{\mu_n'} + B_n^{II} r^{\mu_n''}) S_n(\theta, \phi); \quad (23)$$

其中 B_n^I, B_n^{II} 為未定常數。

四. 第二種類型的特解

適合方程 (8), (7-b, c), (11) 的位移的第二類特解, 是把 u_r, u_θ, u_ϕ 用兩個函數 G 和 w 表示如下:

$$u_r = w, \quad u_\theta = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial G}{\partial \theta}, \quad u_\phi = -\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial G}{\partial \phi}. \quad (24)$$

由於在這種場合

$$\omega_1 = \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (u_\phi \sin \theta) - \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial \phi} \right\} \equiv 0, \quad (25)$$

所以這組位移的旋度無沿向徑方向的分量。對應於位移 (24) 的應變分量是

$$\left. \begin{aligned} e_r &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial r}, \\ e_\theta &= -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{w}{r}, \\ e_\phi &= -\frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial \phi^2} - \frac{\cot \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial G}{\partial \theta} + \frac{w}{r}, \\ \gamma_{r\phi} &= \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left(\frac{2G}{r} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial r} + w \right), \\ \gamma_{r\theta} &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{2G}{r} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial r} + w \right), \\ \gamma_{\theta\phi} &= -\frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial G}{\partial \phi}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (26)$$

從此式容易導得

$$e = e_\theta + e_\phi = -\frac{1}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 G + \frac{2w}{r}. \quad (27)$$

將 (26), (27) 代入平衡方程 (11), 並加以簡化, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2(A_{12} + A_{66} + A_{44})}{r^3} \nabla_1^2 G - \frac{A_{13} + A_{44}}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 \frac{\partial G}{\partial r} + \\ & + \frac{2[A_{13} - 2(A_{12} + A_{66})]}{r^2} w + \frac{A_{33}}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \frac{A_{44}}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 w = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

將 (26), (27) 代入平衡方程 (7-b, c), 使得 G 和 w 應適合的另兩個方程。經過繁長的簡化手續後可以證明

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial e_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \gamma_{\theta\phi}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{2 \cot \theta}{r} \gamma_{\theta\phi} = -\frac{2}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 G + \frac{G}{r^2} - \frac{w}{r} \right), \\ & \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \gamma_{\theta\phi}}{\partial \phi} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial e_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{2 \cot \theta}{r} (e_\theta - e_\phi) = -\frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 G + \frac{G}{r^2} - \frac{w}{r} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

因此 (7-b, c) 簡化為

$$\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left\{ -(A_{12} + 2A_{66}) \frac{1}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 G + 2(A_{44} - A_{66}) \frac{G}{r^2} - A_{44} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial r^2} + \right. \\ \left. + 2(A_{12} + A_{66} + A_{44}) \frac{w}{r} + (A_{13} + A_{44}) \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \right\} = 0, \quad (30)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left\{ -(A_{12} + 2A_{66}) \frac{1}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 G + 2(A_{44} - A_{66}) \frac{G}{r^2} - A_{44} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial r^2} + \right. \\ \left. + 2(A_{12} + A_{66} + A_{44}) \frac{w}{r} + (A_{13} + A_{44}) \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \right\} = 0.$$

欲滿足這兩個方程, 只需取²⁾

$$-(A_{12} + 2A_{66}) \frac{1}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 G + 2(A_{44} - A_{66}) \frac{G}{r^2} - A_{44} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial r^2} + \\ + 2(A_{12} + A_{66} + A_{44}) \frac{w}{r} + (A_{13} + A_{44}) \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} = 0. \quad (31)$$

所以總結起來說, 位移的另一類特解可用兩個函數 G 和 w 來表示如 (24) 式, 而 G 和 w 適合方程 (28) 和 (31)。

方程 (28) 和 (31) 的解, 亦可以用球面調和函數來表示。設 $S_n(\theta, \phi)$ 為一 n 次球面調和函數, 我們嘗試設

$$G = r^{1+\lambda_n} S_n(\theta, \phi), \quad w = C_n r^{\lambda_n} S_n(\theta, \phi). \quad (32)$$

將此算式代入 (28) 和 (31), 便得關於未定常數 λ_n, C_n 的兩個代數方程如下:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & -2(A_{12} + A_{66} + A_{44})n(n+1) - (A_{13} + A_{44})(1+\lambda_n) + \\ & \quad + C_n \{ 2[A_{13} - 2(A_{12} + A_{66})] + A_{33}\lambda_n(\lambda_n+1) - A_{44}n(n+1) \} = 0, \\ & (A_{12} + 2A_{66})n(n+1) + 2(A_{44} - A_{66}) - A_{44}\lambda_n(1+\lambda_n) + \\ & \quad + C_n \{ 2(A_{12} + A_{66} + A_{44}) + (A_{13} + A_{44})\lambda_n \} = 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (33)$$

²⁾ 從方程 (30) 應當得到

$$-(A_{12} + 2A_{66}) \frac{1}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 G + 2(A_{44} - A_{66}) \frac{G}{r^2} - A_{44} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial r^2} + \\ + 2(A_{12} + A_{66} + A_{44}) \frac{w}{r} + (A_{13} + A_{44}) \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} = f(r).$$

但是本節的目的只在求某類特解, 所以命 $f=0$ 。

設此組方程的四組根爲

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lambda_n &= \lambda_n^I, \lambda_n^{II}, \lambda_n^{III}, \lambda_n^{IV}, \\ C_n &= C_n^I, C_n^{II}, C_n^{III}, C_n^{IV}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (34)$$

則方程 (28) 和 (31) 的一個解是

$$\left. \begin{aligned} G_n &= (A_n^I r^{\lambda_n^I} + A_n^{II} r^{\lambda_n^{II}} + A_n^{III} r^{\lambda_n^{III}} + A_n^{IV} r^{\lambda_n^{IV}}) r S_n(\theta, \phi), \\ \omega_n &= (A_n^I C_n^I r^{\lambda_n^I} + A_n^{II} C_n^{II} r^{\lambda_n^{II}} + A_n^{III} C_n^{III} r^{\lambda_n^{III}} + A_n^{IV} C_n^{IV} r^{\lambda_n^{IV}}) S_n(\theta, \phi), \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (35)$$

一般則爲

$$G = \sum_n G_n, \quad \omega = \sum_n \omega_n; \quad (36)$$

其中 A_n^i ($i = I, II, III, IV$) 爲未定係數。

五. 位 移 的 全 解

在以上兩節,我們已求得位移的兩類性質上不同的特解。本節將證明,這兩類特解之總和便是全解,這就是說任何適合方程 (8), (7-b, c), (11) 的位移的解,都可以分解成上述兩類特解之和。

不論 u_θ, u_ϕ 爲什麼函數,我們總可用另外兩個函數 G 和 ψ 表示如下³⁾:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_\theta &= -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial G}{\partial \theta} - \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \phi}, \\ u_\phi &= -\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial G}{\partial \phi} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (37)$$

這個表示法不是唯一的,因爲對應於 (37) 式的齊次方程

$$\frac{\partial G_0}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial \phi} = 0, \quad \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial G_0}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial \theta} = 0, \quad (38)$$

有不等於零的解存在。事實上若命

³⁾ 暫時假定這裏的 G 和 ψ 與上兩節的不同,後面將證明兩者是相同的。

$$\xi = \log \tan \frac{\theta}{2}, \quad (39)$$

則方程 (38) 的解是

$$\psi_0 + i G_0 = f(\xi + i \phi, r), \quad (40)$$

其中 f 是複變數 $\xi + i \phi$ 的任一分析函數。

將算式 (37) 代入 (7-b, c) 便得 G, ψ, w (爲書寫方便起見, 仍設 $u_r = w$) 應適合的三個方程中的兩個。利用前兩節的結果, 不難看出這兩個方程最後簡化爲:

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial A}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial B}{\partial \theta} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial A}{\partial \theta} - \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial B}{\partial \phi} = 0, \quad (41)$$

式中爲了書寫方便起見, 係設

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A &= -(A_{12} + 2 A_{66}) \frac{1}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 G + 2(A_{44} - A_{66}) \frac{G}{r^2} - A_{44} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial r^2} + \\ &\quad + 2(A_{12} + A_{66} + A_{44}) \frac{w}{r} + (A_{13} + A_{44}) \frac{\partial w}{\partial r}, \\ B &= A_{66} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 \psi + \frac{2\psi}{r^2} \right) + A_{44} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} - \frac{2\psi}{r^2} \right). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (42)$$

從 (41) 式可知 (ξ 的意義如舊, 見 (39) 式)

$$A + i B = F(\xi + i \phi, r). \quad (43)$$

如果我們選取齊次方程 (38) 的解的公式 (40) 中的 f , 使它適合方程

$$2(A_{44} - A_{66}) \frac{f}{r^2} - A_{44} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial r^2} = i F(\xi + i \phi, r), \quad (44)$$

那麼與 G_0, ψ_0 對應的 A_0, B_0 便適合

$$A_0 + i B_0 = F(\xi + i \phi, r). \quad (45)$$

所以 G 和 ψ 各加上這樣選擇的 G_0 和 ψ_0 後, 使可使方程 (43) 的右端爲零。這樣可知即使在最一般的場合, 我們仍可命方程 (43) 中的 $F = 0$, 於是得

$$A = 0, \quad B = 0. \quad (46)$$

這兩個方程就是 (31) 和 (17)。

將算式 (37) 代入方程 (11)，顯然地便得到方程 (28)。所以算式 (37) 中的 G 和 ψ 就是第四節和第三節中所討論的 G 和 ψ 。這個結論表明以上兩節求得的兩類特解的總和，便是全解。

六. 橫觀各向同性問題的全解

當 r 很大很大時，球面 $r = \text{常數}$ 上的一小塊便接近於平面，因此橫觀各向同性可以看作是球面各向同性的一個極限狀態。所以我們在前文^[2]中求得的橫觀各向同性的問題的全解，亦就是本文所求得的全解的極限。

欲將球面各向同性趨近於橫觀各向同性，只需命

$$r \rightarrow \infty, \quad \theta \rightarrow 0. \quad (47-a)$$

而同時保持

$$r\theta \rightarrow \rho, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho}. \quad (47-b)$$

由於

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho}, \quad \frac{1}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}, \quad (48)$$

因此全解 (37) 趨近於

$$u_\rho = -\frac{\partial G}{\partial \rho} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \phi}, \quad u_\phi = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial G}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho}, \quad (49)$$

而 G 和 ψ 所適合的方程 (31), (28), (17) 趨近於

$$-(A_{12} + 2A_{66}) \left(\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial y^2} \right) - A_{44} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial z^2} + (A_{13} + A_{44}) \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0, \quad (50-a)$$

$$-(A_{13} + A_{44}) \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} + A_{33} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} + A_{44} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) = 0, \quad (50-b)$$

$$A_{66} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} \right) + A_{44} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} = 0. \quad (51)$$

方程 (51) 已經就是前文^[2] 中的方程 (20). 方程 (50-a) 表明 G 和 w 可以用另外一個函數 F 表示如下: (B 的意義見前文^[2] 公式 (7)).

$$G = \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}, \quad w = \frac{B_{11}}{B_{13}} \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} \right) + \frac{B_{44}}{B_{13}} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2}. \quad (52)$$

於是 (50-b) 化為

$$\left\{ B_{11} B_{44} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right)^2 + (B_{44}^2 + B_{11} B_{33} - B_{13}^2) \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + B_{33} B_{44} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial z^4} \right\} F = 0. \quad (53)$$

這就是前文^[2] 中的方程 (11).

七. 各向同性時的特殊情形

假如物體是各向同性的, 那麼在廣義虎克定律 (4) 中的係數

$$A_{12} = A_{13} = \lambda, \quad A_{44} = A_{66} = \mu, \quad A_{11} = A_{33} = \lambda + 2\mu. \quad (54)$$

因此 ψ 所適合的方程 (17) 變為

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 \psi + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} = 0. \quad (55)$$

這個方程表明 $(r \psi)$ 是一個調和函數. G 和 w 所適合的方程 (31) 和 (28) 變為

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{\lambda+2\mu}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 G - \mu \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial r^2} + 2(\lambda+2\mu) \frac{w}{r} + (\lambda+\mu) \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} = 0, \\ & \frac{2(\lambda+2\mu)}{r^3} \nabla_1^2 G - \frac{\lambda+\mu}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 \frac{\partial G}{\partial r} - 2(\lambda+2\mu) \frac{w}{r^2} + \\ & + \frac{\lambda+2\mu}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \frac{\mu}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 w = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (56)$$

設 φ_n 為一 n 級的固體調和函數, 則方程 (56) 的解可表示如下:

$$G = \sum_n (A_n + B_n r^2) \varphi_n,$$

$$w = - \sum_n \left\{ n A_n + \frac{(n+1) [(\lambda+\mu)n-2\mu]}{(\lambda+\mu)n+3\lambda+5\mu} B_n r^2 \right\} \frac{\varphi_n}{r} \quad (57)$$

本節求得的這些結果,和 Love 氏書上^[3]所記載的解答基本上相同.

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ON THE GENERAL THEORY OF ELASTICITY FOR A SPHERICALLY ISOTROPIC MEDIUM

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, a general theory of elasticity for a spherically isotropic medium is established. The generalized Hooke's law for a spherically isotropic medium referred to spherical polar coordinates (r, θ, ϕ) may be written as

$$\sigma_{\theta} = A_{11} e_{\theta} + A_{12} e_{\phi} + A_{13} e_r, \quad \tau_{r\phi} = A_{44} \gamma_{r\phi},$$

$$\sigma_{\phi} = A_{12} e_{\theta} + A_{11} e_{\phi} + A_{13} e_r, \quad \tau_{r\theta} = A_{44} \gamma_{r\theta},$$

$$\sigma_r = A_{13} e_{\theta} + A_{13} e_{\phi} + A_{33} e_r, \quad \tau_{\theta\phi} = A_{66} \gamma_{\theta\phi}.$$

It is proved in this paper that complete solutions for displacement components $u_r, u_{\theta}, u_{\phi}$ are expressible in terms of three functions ψ, G and w in the following form:

$$u_r = w,$$

$$u_\theta = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial G}{\partial \theta} - \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \phi},$$

$$u_\phi = -\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial G}{\partial \phi} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta},$$

where ψ satisfies the equation

$$A_{66} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 \psi + \frac{2\psi}{r^2} \right) + A_{44} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} - \frac{2\psi}{r^2} \right) = 0,$$

and G and W satisfy the following equations simultaneously

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2(A_{12} + A_{66} + A_{44})}{r^3} \nabla_1^2 G - \frac{A_{13} + A_{44}}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 \frac{\partial G}{\partial r} + \\ & + \frac{2[A_{13} - 2(A_{12} + A_{66})]}{r^2} w + \frac{A_{33}}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \frac{A_{44}}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 w = 0, \\ & - \frac{A_{12} + 2A_{66}}{r^2} \nabla_1^2 G + \frac{2(A_{44} - A_{66})}{r^2} G - A_{44} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial r^2} + \\ & + 2(A_{12} + A_{66} + A_{44}) \frac{w}{r} + (A_{13} + A_{44}) \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

In these equations, ∇_1^2 denotes the differential operator

$$\nabla_1^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \cot \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2}.$$