

均勻載荷下固定邊環形薄板的大撓度問題^{*†}

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一. 引言

自從 Th. von Kármán 建立了著名的平板大撓度方程以來，人們曾嘗試以各種各樣的方法^[1] 去尋求這一組非線性微分方程的解答。可是有的過於簡略，不足以瞭解應力的分佈情況；有的又過於繁複，既不便計算又不能用來作為設計的依據。只有攝動法^[2] 計算比較容易而又能得到可用的結果。J. J. Vincent^[3,2] 首先以均勻載荷作為攝動參數處理了四周簡單支持以及四周定位支持的圓薄板大撓度問題。錢偉長教授^[4,2] 首先以中心點的撓度，即最大撓度作為攝動參數處理了邊緣固定夾緊的圓薄板大撓度問題。計算的結果表明，錢氏所採取的方法較為優越。

之後，根據這一方法，錢偉長教授和葉開沅同志^[5,6] 全面地處理了均勻載荷下，以及集中載荷下，對於各種不同邊緣條件的圓薄板大撓度問題；葉開沅同志^[7]，最近又有盧鼎霍同志^[8]，分別處理了內邊邊緣載荷下，內邊固定而有幾種不同外邊邊緣條件的環形薄板大撓度問題。

在本文中，我們應用攝動法，以最大撓度為攝動參數，處理了均勻載荷下邊緣固定夾緊的環形薄板大撓度問題，並且把所得的結果用可以直接應用於工程設計問題上的形式表示出來。

二. 基本方程

我們考慮一外半徑為 a 、內半徑為 b 、厚度為 h ，在單位面積均勻分佈載荷 q 作用下的環形薄板。該板的外邊固定於不可移動的牆上，內邊則固定在不會發生任何傾斜或扭轉而只能水平地上下移動的剛性圓

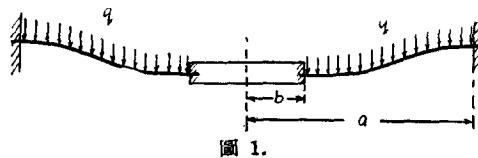


圖 1.

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板上(圖 1)。令橫向撓度為 w ，徑向薄膜應力為 N_r ，它們都是 r (離開中心的徑向距離) 的函數，並且滿足下列方程¹⁾：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D \frac{d}{dr} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{dw}{dr} &= N_r \frac{dw}{dr} + \frac{q}{2r} (r^2 - b^2), \\ r \frac{d}{dr} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (r^2 N_r) + \frac{Eh}{2} \left(\frac{dw}{dr} \right)^2 &= 0; \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

其中 E 是板料的楊氏彈性模數， $D = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\nu^2)}$ 是板的抗撓剛度， ν 是板料的泊松比。相應的邊界條件是：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{當 } r=a \text{ 時, } w &= 0, \quad \frac{dw}{dr} = 0, \quad r \frac{dN_r}{dr} + (1-\nu) N_r = 0; \\ \text{當 } r=b \text{ 時, } \frac{dw}{dr} &= 0, \quad r \frac{dN_r}{dr} + (1-\nu) N_r = 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

為了使方程 (1) 和邊界條件 (2) 簡化起見，我們引入無量綱的新量如下：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= 1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2}, \quad W = \sqrt{3(1-\nu^2)} \frac{w}{h}, \quad S = 3(1-\nu^2) \frac{a^2 N_r}{Eh^3}, \\ Q &= \frac{3}{4} (1-\nu^2) \sqrt{3(1-\nu^2)} \frac{a^4 q}{Eh^4}, \quad \beta = 1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}, \quad \mu = \frac{2}{1-\nu}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

於是，方程 (1) 可以寫成：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left[(1-x) \frac{dW}{dx} \right] &= S \frac{dW}{dx} - Q \left(1 - \frac{1-\beta}{1-x} \right), \\ \frac{d^2}{dx^2} [(1-x) S] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dW}{dx} \right)^2 &= 0; \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

邊界條件 (2) 可以寫成：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{當 } x=0 \text{ 時, } W &= 0, \quad \frac{dW}{dx} = 0, \quad S = \mu \frac{dS}{dx}; \\ \text{當 } x=\beta \text{ 時, } \frac{dW}{dx} &= 0, \quad S = \mu (1-\beta) \frac{dS}{dx}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

從而，我們的數學問題化為在邊界條件 (5) 下求解方程 (4)。

1) von Kármán 圓薄板大撓度方程中的第一式原為

$$D \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{d}{dr} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{dw}{dr} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r N_r \frac{dw}{dr} \right) + q,$$

兩邊各乘以 $r dr$ ，然後自 b 至 r 積分，即得適應於均勻載荷下的環形薄板大撓度方程如 (1) 式中所示者。

三. 方程的解法

現在,我們要以板的最大撓度,即在 $r = b$ 處的撓度為基礎,應用攝動法,在邊界條件 (5) 下來求解方程 (4). 令

$$W_m = W_{x=\beta} = \sqrt{3(1-\nu^2)} \left(\frac{w}{h} \right)_{r=b}, \quad (6)$$

顯然,

$$Q = Q(W_m), \quad W = W(W_m, x), \quad S = S(W_m, x). \quad (7)$$

當 W_m 不很大時,在可能的收斂範圍內,這些量都可以展開成爲 W_m 的升冪級數,即

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Q &= \alpha_1 W_m + \alpha_3 W_m^3 + \cdots, \\ W &= w_1(x) W_m + w_3(x) W_m^3 + \cdots, \\ S &= s_2(x) W_m^2 + \cdots; \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8)$$

式中的 $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \cdots$ 是待定常數; $w_1(x), w_3(x), \cdots$ 以及 $s_2(x), \cdots$ 都是 x 的待定函數. 將 (8) 式代入 (4), (5), (6) 諸式,並逐一收集 W_m 的同次項,我們就可得到一系列對於 $\alpha_1, w_1, s_2, \alpha_3, w_3, \cdots$ 和相應的邊界條件的線性微分方程.

對於 α_1 和 w_1 , 我們有下列的方程及邊界條件:

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left[(1-x) \frac{dw_1}{dx} \right] = -\alpha_1 \left(1 - \frac{1-\beta}{1-x} \right), \quad (9)$$

$$w_1(\beta) = 1, \quad w_1(0) = 0, \quad w'_1(\beta) = 0, \quad w'_1(0) = 0. \quad (10)$$

將 (9) 式積分,並注意到 (10) 式的條件,我們可得

$$\alpha_1 = 1 / \left\{ \frac{5}{4} (1-\beta)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta) + [C_1 - (1-\beta)^2] \ln(1-\beta) + \frac{1}{4} + C_1 \right\}, \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{dw_1}{dx} = -\alpha_1 \left[\frac{1}{2} (1-x) - (1-\beta) \ln(1-x) + \frac{C_1}{1-x} - \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) \right], \quad (12)$$

$$w_1 = \alpha_1 \left\{ \frac{1}{4} (1-x)^2 - \left[\frac{1}{2} + C_1 - (1-\beta) \right] (1-x) + [C_1 - (1-\beta) (1-x)] \ln(1-x) + \frac{1}{4} + C_1 - (1-\beta) \right\}; \quad (13)$$

其中

$$C_1 = (1-\beta) \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\beta} (1-\beta) \ln(1-\beta) \right]. \quad (14)$$

這就是內邊及外邊皆固定夾緊的環形薄板,在均勻載荷下的小撓度理論解^[9].

對於 s_2 , 我們有下列的方程和邊界條件:

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} [(1-x)s_2] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dw_1}{dx} \right)^2 = 0, \quad (15)$$

$$s_2(0) = \mu s_2'(0), \quad s_2(\beta) = \mu(1-\beta)s_2'(\beta); \quad (16)$$

式中的 $\frac{dw_1}{dx}$ 已經由 (12) 式求得，將方程 (15) 在 (16) 式的條件下積分，我們得到

$$\begin{aligned} s_2 = & -\frac{\alpha_1^2}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{48} (1-x)^3 - \frac{1}{6} (1-\beta)(1-x)^2 \ln(1-x) + \right. \\ & + \frac{1}{2} (1-\beta)^2 (1-x) [\ln(1-x)]^2 + \frac{1}{36} \left[5(1-\beta) - 6\left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1\right) \right] (1-x)^2 - \\ & - C_1(1-\beta) [\ln(1-x)]^2 + \left[\frac{1}{2} + C_1 - \frac{3}{2} (1-\beta) \right] (1-\beta)(1-x) \ln(1-x) + \\ & + C_2(1-x) + 2C_1 \left[1-\beta - \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1\right) \right] \ln(1-x) + \\ & \left. + \left[\frac{C_3}{\mu-1} - C_1^2 \ln(1-x) \right] \frac{1}{1-x} + C_3 + C_4 \right\}, \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{4} \left[7(1-\beta)^2 - 6\left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1\right)(1-\beta) + 2C_1 + 2\left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1\right)^2 \right], \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_3 = & \frac{1}{\beta} \left\{ \frac{1}{144} (23 - 191\mu)(1-\beta)^4 + \left[\frac{3}{2} \mu + \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1\right) \left(\frac{2}{3} \mu - \frac{1}{6}\right) \right] (1-\beta)^3 + \right. \\ & + \left[C_2 - \frac{5}{36} - \mu \left(\frac{11}{18} + C_1 - C_2\right) \right] (1-\beta)^2 + \\ & + \left[\frac{1}{16} + \frac{C_1}{6} - C_2 + \mu \left(\frac{5}{48} + \frac{C_1}{3} + C_1^2 - C_2\right) \right] (1-\beta) - \\ & - \left[C_1 - \frac{1}{2} (\mu+1)(1-\beta)^2 \right] [(1-\beta) \ln(1-\beta)]^2 + \\ & + \left[(\mu+1) \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1\right) - \frac{5}{3} \left(\frac{\mu}{2} + 1\right)(1-\beta) \right] (1-\beta)^3 \ln(1-\beta) - \\ & - 2C_1 \left[\frac{1}{2} + C_1 + (\mu-1)(1-\beta) \right] (1-\beta) \ln(1-\beta) + \\ & \left. + C_1^2 (\mu-1) \ln(1-\beta) - \mu C_1^2 \right\}, \quad (19) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_4 = & \frac{1}{16} - \frac{5}{36} (1-\beta) + \frac{C_1}{6} - C_2 + \\ & + \mu \left[\frac{3}{2} (1-\beta)^2 - \left(\frac{11}{18} + 3C_1\right)(1-\beta) + \frac{5}{48} + \right. \\ & \left. + C_1 \left(\frac{4}{3} + 3C_1\right) - C_2 \right]. \quad (20) \end{aligned}$$

其次的漸近式,給出了下列的方程和邊界條件:

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left[(1-x) \frac{dw_3}{dx} \right] = s_2 \frac{dw_1}{dx} - \alpha_3 \left(1 - \frac{1-\beta}{1-x} \right), \quad (21)$$

$$w_3(0) = 0, \quad w_3(\beta) = 0, \quad u'_3(0) = 0, \quad u'_3(\beta) = 0; \quad (22)$$

式中的 $\frac{dw_1}{dx}$ 和 s_2 已經由 (12) 和 (17) 二式分別求得。方程 (21) 在 (22) 式的條件下的解答是:

$$\alpha_3 = -\frac{2\alpha_1^3}{C_5} [C_7(1-\beta)^2 + (C_6 - C_7)(1-\beta) \ln(1-\beta) - (C_6 + C_7 - C_8 + C_9)(1-\beta) + C_6 - C_8 + C_9], \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} w_3 = & -\frac{\alpha_1^3}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{17280} (1-x)^6 - \frac{1}{960} (1-\beta)(1-x)^5 \ln(1-x) + \right. \\ & + \frac{5}{576} (1-\beta)^2 (1-x)^4 [\ln(1-x)]^2 - \frac{1}{36} (1-\beta)^3 (1-x)^3 [\ln(1-x)]^3 + \\ & + \frac{1}{57600} \left[79(1-\beta) - 60 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) \right] (1-x)^5 + \\ & + \frac{1}{576} \left[10 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) - 19(1-\beta) \right] (1-\beta)(1-x)^4 \ln(1-x) + \\ & + \frac{1}{72} \left[13(1-\beta)^2 - 6 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta) - 2C_1 \right] (1-\beta)(1-x)^3 [\ln(1-x)]^2 + \\ & + \frac{C_1}{4} (1-\beta)^2 (1-x)^2 [\ln(1-x)]^3 + \\ & + \frac{1}{13824} \left[325(1-\beta)^2 - 240 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta) + 48 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right)^2 + \right. \\ & \quad \left. + 6C_1 + 144C_2 \right] (1-x)^4 - \\ & - \frac{1}{72} \left\{ 25(1-\beta)^3 - 20 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta)^2 - 4 \left[2C_1 - C_2 - \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. - \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right)^2 \right] (1-\beta) + 4C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) \right\} (1-x)^3 \ln(1-x) + \\ & + \frac{3}{8} C_1 \left[2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) - 5(1-\beta) \right] (1-\beta)(1-x)^2 [\ln(1-x)]^2 + \\ & + \frac{1}{1296} \left\{ 329(1-\beta)^3 - 324 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta)^2 - 42 \left[3C_1 - 2C_2 - \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right)^2 \right] (1-\beta) + 72 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (C_1 - C_2) + \right. \\ & \quad \left. + 36(C_3 + C_4) \right\} (1-x)^3 + \\ & + \frac{1}{4} \left[21C_1(1-\beta)^2 - 13C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta) - \frac{C_1^2}{2} + \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + 2C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right)^2 - (C_3 + C_4)(1 - \beta) \Big] (1 - x)^2 \ln(1 - x) + \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(2C_1^2 - \frac{C_3}{\mu-1} \right) (1 - \beta) - C_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) \right] (1 - x) [\ln(1 - x)]^2 + \\
& + \frac{1}{6} C_1^3 [\ln(1 - x)]^3 - \frac{1}{16} \left\{ 99 C_1 (1 - \beta)^2 - 2 \left[37 C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) + \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. + 4(C_3 + C_4) \right] (1 - \beta) - 4C_1(C_1 + C_2) + 16C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right)^2 + \right. \\
& \quad \left. + 4 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (C_3 + C_4) - \frac{2C_3}{\mu-1} + \frac{8\alpha_3}{\alpha_1^3} \right\} (1 - x)^2 + \\
& + \left\{ \left(2C_1^2 - \frac{C_3}{\mu-1} \right) \left[\frac{1}{2} + C_1 - 2(1 - \beta) \right] + \frac{2\alpha_3}{\alpha_1^3} (1 - \beta) + \right. \\
& \quad \left. + C_1(C_3 + C_4) \right\} (1 - x) \ln(1 - x) + \\
& + \frac{1}{2} C_1 \left(C_1^2 - \frac{C_3}{\mu-1} \right) [\ln(1 - x)]^2 - \\
& - \left\{ \left(2C_1^2 - \frac{C_3}{\mu-1} \right) \left[\frac{1}{2} + C_1 - 2(1 - \beta) \right] + \frac{4\alpha_3}{\alpha_1^3} (1 - \beta) + \right. \\
& \quad \left. + C_1(C_3 + C_4) - C_{10} \right\} (1 - x) + \\
& + C_{11} \ln(1 - x) + C_{12} \Big\}; \tag{24}
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
C_5 = & [3(1 - \beta) - 7 + 2 \ln(1 - \beta)] (1 - \beta)^2 - \\
& - 4[(1 - \beta) \ln(1 - \beta)]^2 + [5 - 2 \ln(1 - \beta)] (1 - \beta) - 1, \tag{25}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
C_6 = & \frac{1}{2880} + \left[\frac{67}{11520} (1 - \beta) - \frac{1}{192} \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) \right] + \\
& + \left[\frac{211}{3456} (1 - \beta)^2 - \frac{5}{96} \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1 - \beta) + \frac{1}{72} \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right)^2 + \frac{C_1}{576} + \frac{C_2}{24} \right] + \\
& + \left\{ \frac{179}{432} (1 - \beta)^3 - \frac{17}{36} \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1 - \beta)^2 - \frac{1}{36} \left[\frac{13}{2} C_1 - 5C_2 - \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. - 5 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right)^2 \right] (1 - \beta) + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) \left(\frac{C_1}{3} - \frac{C_2}{2} \right) + \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \frac{1}{12} (C_3 + C_4) \right\} - \\
& - \left\{ \frac{57}{8} C_1 (1 - \beta)^2 - 6C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1 - \beta) - \frac{3}{4} (C_3 + C_4) (1 - \beta) - \right. \\
& \quad - \frac{C_1}{8} (3C_1 + 4C_2) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) \left[3C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) + C_3 + C_4 \right] - \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{1}{4} \frac{C_3}{\mu-1} \right\}, \tag{26}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
C_7 = & \frac{1}{2880} (1-\beta)^5 + \left[\frac{67}{11520} (1-\beta) - \frac{1}{192} \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) \right] (1-\beta)^4 + \\
& + \left[\frac{211}{3456} (1-\beta)^2 - \frac{5}{96} \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta) + \frac{1}{72} \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right)^2 + \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \frac{C_1}{576} + \frac{C_2}{24} \right] (1-\beta)^3 + \\
& + \left\{ \frac{179}{432} (1-\beta)^3 - \frac{17}{36} \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta)^2 - \frac{1}{36} \left[\frac{13}{2} C_1 - 5C_2 - \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. - 5 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right)^2 \right] (1-\beta) + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) \left(\frac{C_1}{3} - \frac{C_2}{2} \right) + \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \frac{1}{12} (C_3 + C_4) \right\} (1-\beta)^2 - \\
& - \left\{ \frac{57}{8} C_1 (1-\beta)^2 - 6C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta) - \frac{3}{4} (C_3 + C_4) (1-\beta) - \right. \\
& \quad - \frac{C_1}{8} (3C_1 + 4C_2) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) \left[3C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) + C_3 + C_4 \right] - \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{1}{4} \frac{C_3}{\mu-1} \right\} (1-\beta) + \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \left[C_1 - \frac{1}{6} (1-\beta)^2 \right] [(1-\beta) \ln(1-\beta)]^3 + \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{71}{72} (1-\beta)^5 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta)^4 - \frac{37}{6} C_1 (1-\beta)^3 + \right. \\
& \quad + 3C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta)^2 + \left(2C_1^2 - \frac{C_3}{\mu-1} \right) (1-\beta) - \\
& \quad \left. - C_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) + \frac{C_1^3}{1-\beta} \right] [\ln(1-\beta)]^2 - \\
& - \left\{ \frac{461}{576} (1-\beta)^5 - \frac{53}{72} \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta)^4 - \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{253}{6} C_1 - C_2 - \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. - \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right)^2 \right] (1-\beta)^3 + \frac{1}{6} \left[31C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) + \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. + 3(C_3 + C_4) \right] (1-\beta)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \left[4C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right)^2 - \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. - 9C_1^2 + \frac{4C_3}{\mu-1} \right] (1-\beta) - \left(C_1^2 - \frac{C_3}{\mu-1} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 + \frac{C_1}{1-\beta} \right) - \right. \\
& \quad \left. - C_1 (C_3 + C_4) \right\} \ln(1-\beta), \quad (27)
\end{aligned}$$

$$C_8 = \frac{1}{17280} + \frac{1}{57600} \left[79(1-\beta) - 60 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) \right] +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{13824} \left[325(1-\beta)^2 - 240 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta) + 48 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right)^2 + 6C_1 + 144C_2 \right] + \\
& + \frac{1}{1296} \left\{ 329(1-\beta)^3 - 324 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta)^2 - \right. \\
& \quad - 42 \left[3C_1 - 2C_2 - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right)^2 \right] (1-\beta) + \\
& \quad + 72 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (C_1 - C_2) + 36(C_3 + C_4) \left. \right\} - \\
& - \frac{1}{16} \left\{ 99C_1(1-\beta)^2 - 2 \left[37C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) + 4(C_3 + C_4) \right] (1-\beta) - \right. \\
& \quad - 4C_1(C_1 + C_2) + 16C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right)^2 + \\
& \quad + 4 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (C_3 + C_4) - \frac{2C_3}{\mu-1} \left. \right\} - \\
& - \left(2C_1^2 - \frac{C_3}{\mu-1} \right) \left[\frac{1}{2} + C_1 - 2(1-\beta) \right] - C_1(C_3 + C_4), \tag{28}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
C_9 = & \frac{1}{17280} (1-\beta)^6 + \frac{1}{57600} \left[79(1-\beta) - 60 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) \right] (1-\beta)^5 + \\
& + \frac{1}{13824} \left[325(1-\beta)^2 - 240 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta) + 48 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right)^2 + \right. \\
& \quad + 6C_1 + 144C_2 \left. \right] (1-\beta)^4 + \\
& + \frac{1}{1296} \left\{ 329(1-\beta)^3 - 324 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta)^2 - \right. \\
& \quad - 42 \left[3C_1 - 2C_2 - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right)^2 \right] (1-\beta) + \\
& \quad + 72 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (C_1 - C_2) + 36(C_3 + C_4) \left. \right\} (1-\beta)^3 - \\
& - \frac{1}{16} \left\{ 99C_1(1-\beta)^2 - 2 \left[37C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) + 4(C_3 + C_4) \right] (1-\beta) - \right. \\
& \quad - 4C_1(C_1 + C_2) + 16C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right)^2 + \\
& \quad + 4 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (C_3 + C_4) - \frac{2C_3}{\mu-1} \left. \right\} (1-\beta)^2 - \\
& - \left\{ \left(2C_1^2 - \frac{C_3}{\mu-1} \right) \left[\frac{1}{2} + C_1 - 2(1-\beta) \right] + C_1(C_3 + C_4) \right\} (1-\beta) - \\
& - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{18} (1-\beta)^6 - \frac{C_1}{2} (1-\beta)^4 - \frac{C_1^3}{3} \right] [\ln(1-\beta)]^3 +
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{109}{288} (1-\beta)^6 - \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta)^5 - \frac{137}{36} C_1 (1-\beta)^4 + \right. \\
& \quad + \frac{3}{2} C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta)^3 + \left(2C_1^2 - \frac{C_3}{\mu-1} \right) (1-\beta)^2 - \\
& \quad \left. - C_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta) + C_1 \left(C_1^2 - \frac{C_3}{\mu-1} \right) \right] [\ln(1-\beta)]^2 - \\
& - \left\{ \frac{61}{160} (1-\beta)^5 - \frac{85}{288} \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta)^4 - \right. \\
& \quad - \frac{1}{36} \left[193C_1 - 2C_2 - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right)^2 \right] (1-\beta)^3 + \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{36} \left[119C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) + 9(C_3 + C_4) \right] (1-\beta)^2 + \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{8} \left[33C_1^2 - 4C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right)^2 - \frac{16C_3}{\mu-1} \right] (1-\beta) - \\
& \quad \left. - \left(2C_1^2 - \frac{C_3}{\mu-1} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) - C_1(C_3 + C_4) \right\} (1-\beta) \ln(1-\beta), \quad (29)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
C_{10} = & - \frac{1}{C_5} \left\{ C_7 [9 - 4 \ln(1-\beta)] (1-\beta)^3 - 4C_6 [(1-\beta) \ln(1-\beta)]^2 - \right. \\
& - [9C_6 + 8C_7 - 6C_8 + 6C_9 - \\
& \quad - (10C_6 - 4C_7 - 4C_8 + 4C_9) \ln(1-\beta)] (1-\beta)^2 + \\
& + [8C_6 - C_7 - 4C_8 + 4C_9 - 2C_7 \ln(1-\beta)] (1-\beta) + \\
& \left. + C_6 - 2C_8 + 2C_9 \right\}, \quad (30)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
C_{11} = & - \frac{1-\beta}{C_5} \left\{ [3C_6 - 5C_7 + 4C_7 \ln(1-\beta)] (1-\beta)^2 - \right. \\
& - 4(C_6 - C_8 + C_9) (1-\beta) \ln(1-\beta) - \\
& - 2(C_6 - 3C_7 + C_8 - C_9) (1-\beta) - \\
& \left. - C_6 - C_7 + 2C_8 - 2C_9 \right\}, \quad (31)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
C_{12} = & \frac{1}{C_5} \left\{ [C_7 - 3C_8 - 4C_7 \ln(1-\beta)] (1-\beta)^3 + \right. \\
& + [2C_6 + 4C_7 - 6C_8 + 4C_9 - 4(C_6 - C_8) \ln(1-\beta)] (1-\beta)^2 \ln(1-\beta) - \\
& - (C_6 + C_7 - 5C_8 - 2C_9) (1-\beta)^2 + [C_6 - 2C_8 - 3C_9 - \\
& \left. - (C_6 + C_7 - 2C_8) \ln(1-\beta)] (1-\beta) + C_9 \right\}. \quad (32)
\end{aligned}$$

當 $\beta = 1$ 時, 則以上所求得之 a_1, w_1, s_2, a_3 , 和 w_3 便成為均勻載荷下固定邊圓薄板的大撓度理論解了^[5].

四. 最大撓度設計公式

從以上的計算,可見邊緣固定夾緊的彈性環形薄板(厚度均勻而又各向同性),其最大撓度,即內邊的撓度,與壓力間的關係式是

$$Q = \alpha_1 W_m + \alpha_3 W_m^3, \quad (33)$$

式中的 α_1 和 α_3 已在 (11) 和 (23) 式給出,它們是 β 和 μ 的函數. 我們取 $\nu=0.3$ (亦即 $\mu = 20/7$)¹⁾, 並且計算出不同比值 b/a 所對應的各個常數 C 以及 α_1, α_3 之值(其中 C_{10}, C_{12} 二常數因在計算應力以及求 α 時皆不需要,從略). 我們把結果列入表 1.

表 1. 不同的比值 b/a 所對應的各個常數 C 和 α 之值 ($\nu = 0.3$)

b/a	$C_1 \times 10^3$	$C_2 \times 10$	$C_3 \times 10^3$	$C_4 \times 10^2$	$C_5 \times 10$	$C_6 \times 10^3$	$C_7 \times 10^3$	$C_8 \times 10^3$	$C_9 \times 10^4$	$C_{11} \times 10^4$	α_1	α_3
0.2	1.464	1.117	-4.641	-8.411	-6.301	7.043	-2.454	4.029	1.982	2.140	6.094	1.405
0.25	1.970	1.030	-6.415	-6.716	-5.093	4.148	-3.281	2.022	2.306	3.229	7.363	1.746
0.3	2.357	0.9234	-7.473	-5.068	-3.980	2.046	-3.261	0.6490	2.082	3.880	9.147	2.222
0.35	2.534	0.8039	-7.232	-3.690	-3.003	0.8269	-2.356	0.05005	1.776	3.524	11.69	2.896
0.4	2.415	0.6845	-5.419	-2.785	-2.182	0.2339	-1.116	-0.02192	1.748	2.059	15.40	3.876
0.5	0.9475	0.5284	0.3337	-2.893	-1.012	-0.7390	-0.6411	-0.6333	-0.7996	-0.3821	29.64	7.640
0.6	-2.688	0.6979	-8.664	-4.998	-0.3755	2.575	3.600	3.618	17.52	-5.737	68.18	17.87
0.7	-9.083	1.577	-82.49	-5.183	-0.09938	52.34	69.62	77.49	474.2	-166.0	205.3	51.62

既經算出 α_1 和 α_3 之值,則根據 (33) 式立刻可得出 $\nu = 0.3$ 時的最大撓度設計公式如下:

i) 當 $b/a = 0.2$ 時,

$$Q = 6.094 W_m + 1.405 W_m^3; \quad (34a)$$

ii) 當 $b/a = 0.25$ 時,

$$Q = 7.363 W_m + 1.746 W_m^3; \quad (34b)$$

iii) 當 $b/a = 0.3$ 時,

$$Q = 9.147 W_m + 2.222 W_m^3; \quad (34c)$$

iv) 當 $b/a = 0.35$ 時,

$$Q = 11.69 W_m + 2.896 W_m^3; \quad (34d)$$

1) 按平常習用的鋼材,其泊松比 ν 即為此數.

v) 當 $b/a = 0.4$ 時,

$$Q = 15.40 W_m + 3.876 W_m^3; \quad (34e)$$

vi) 當 $b/a = 0.5$ 時,

$$Q = 29.64 W_m + 7.640 W_m^3; \quad (34f)$$

vii) 當 $b/a = 0.6$ 時,

$$Q = 68.18 W_m + 17.87 W_m^3; \quad (34g)$$

viii) 當 $b/a = 0.7$ 時,

$$Q = 205.3 W_m + 51.62 W_m^3. \quad (34h)$$

圖 2 表示當 $\nu = 0.3$ 時, 在不同比值 b/a 下, 最大撓度對壓力的曲線, 這也就是工程上應用的設計曲線。

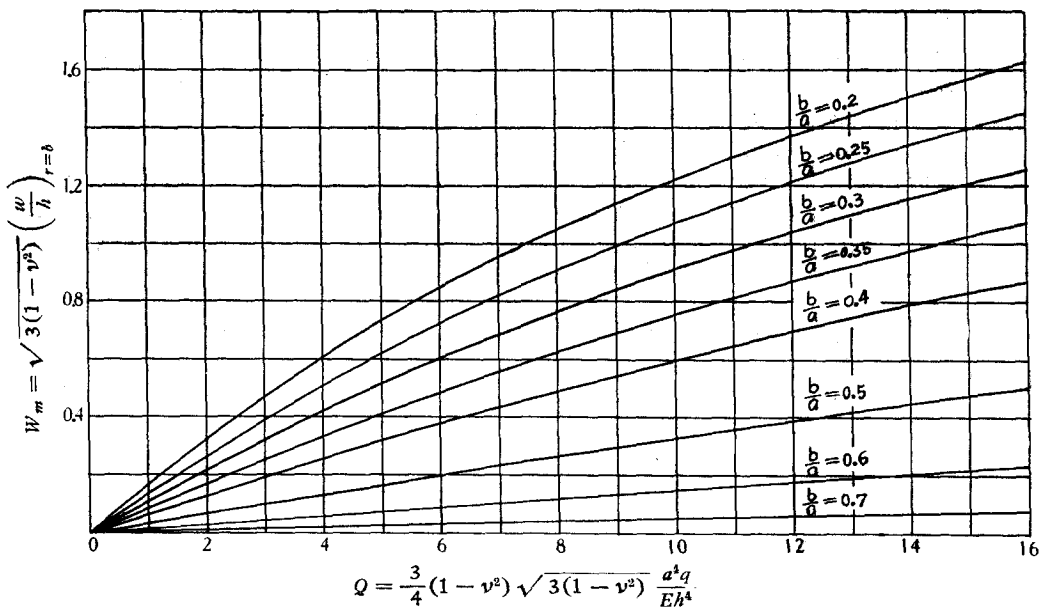


圖 2. 在不同比值 b/a 下, 最大撓度對壓力的曲線 ($\nu=0.3$)

五. 應 力 設 計 公 式

現在, 我們再來求出板中應力的表達式。我們知道, 若令 N_r 和 N_t 為徑向和切向的薄膜應力; σ'_r 和 σ'_t 為徑向和切向的拉伸應力; σ''_r 和 σ''_t 為徑向和切向的彎曲應力; z 為離開中性面的距離, 則有關係式如後:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} N_r &= h\sigma'_r, & N_t &= h\sigma'_t, \\ N_t &= \frac{d}{dr}(rN_r), \\ \sigma''_r &= -\frac{Ez}{1-\nu^2}\left(\frac{d^2w}{dr^2} + \frac{\nu}{r}\frac{dw}{dr}\right), & \sigma''_t &= -\frac{Ez}{1-\nu^2}\left(\nu\frac{d^2w}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{dw}{dr}\right). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (35)$$

又若令 σ_r 和 σ_t 表示離開中性面距離為 z 處的徑向和切向應力，則我們有

$$\sigma_r = \sigma'_r + \sigma''_r, \quad \sigma_t = \sigma'_t + \sigma''_t. \quad (36)$$

利用 (3) 式，則 (35) 式可寫成

$$\left. \begin{aligned} N_r &= \frac{Ek^3}{3a^2(1-\nu^2)} S = h\sigma'_r, \\ N_t &= \frac{Ek^3}{3a^2(1-\nu^2)} \left[S - 2(1-\nu)x \frac{dS}{dx} \right] = h\sigma'_t, \\ \sigma''_r &= \pm \frac{Ek^2}{a^2(1-\nu^2)\sqrt{3(1-\nu^2)}} \left[(1+\nu)\frac{dW}{dx} - 2(1-\nu)\frac{d^2W}{dx^2} \right] \quad \left(z = \pm \frac{h}{2} \right), \\ \sigma''_t &= \pm \frac{Ek^2}{a^2(1-\nu^2)\sqrt{3(1-\nu^2)}} \left[(1+\nu)\frac{dW}{dx} - 2\nu(1-\nu)\frac{d^2W}{dx^2} \right] \quad \left(z = \pm \frac{h}{2} \right). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (37)$$

今引入新的無量綱變數，

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum'_r(x) &= \frac{3a^2(1-\nu^2)}{Ek^2} \sigma'_r = \text{折合徑向拉伸應力}, \\ \sum'_t(x) &= \frac{3a^2(1-\nu^2)}{Ek^2} \sigma'_t = \text{折合切向拉伸應力}, \\ \sum''_r(x) &= \frac{3a^2(1-\nu^2)}{Ek^2} \sigma''_r = \text{折合徑向彎曲應力}, \\ \sum''_t(x) &= \frac{3a^2(1-\nu^2)}{Ek^2} \sigma''_t = \text{折合切向彎曲應力}, \\ \sum_r(x) &= \sum'_r(x) + \sum''_r(x) = \text{折合徑向應力}, \\ \sum_t(x) &= \sum'_t(x) + \sum''_t(x) = \text{折合切向應力}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (38)$$

則 (35) 式可寫成

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum'_r(x) &= S, \\ \sum'_t(x) &= S - 2(1-\nu)x \frac{dS}{dx}, \\ \sum''_r(x) &= \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{3(1-\nu^2)}} \left[(1+\nu)\frac{dW}{dx} - 2(1-\nu)\frac{d^2W}{dx^2} \right], \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 &\text{板的 } z = \frac{h}{2} \text{ 面取 } + \text{ 號} & \text{板的 } z = -\frac{h}{2} \text{ 面取 } - \text{ 號} \\
 &\sum_i''(x) = \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{3(1-\nu^2)}} \left[(1+\nu) \frac{dW}{dx} - 2\nu(1-x) \frac{d^2W}{dx^2} \right] \\
 &\text{板的 } z = \frac{h}{2} \text{ 面取 } + \text{ 號} & \text{板的 } z = -\frac{h}{2} \text{ 面取 } - \text{ 號}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (39)$$

於是我們得到下列的一些有用結果：

在外邊，即 $x = 0$ ，

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 &\sum_r'(0) = S(0) = s_2(0) W_m^2, \\
 &\sum_i'(0) = S(0) - 2S'(0) = \left(1 - \frac{2}{\mu}\right) s_2(0) W_m^2 = \nu s_2(0) W_m^2, \\
 &\sum_i''(0) = \mp \frac{6}{\sqrt{3(1-\nu^2)}} W'''(0) = \mp \frac{6}{\sqrt{3(1-\nu^2)}} [w_1''(0) W_m + w_3''(0) W_m^3], \\
 &\sum_i''(0) = \mp \frac{6\nu}{\sqrt{3(1-\nu^2)}} W'''(0) = \mp \frac{6\nu}{\sqrt{3(1-\nu^2)}} [w_1''(0) W_m + w_3''(0) W_m^3], \\
 &\sum_r(0) = \sum_i'(0) + \sum_i''(0), \\
 &\sum_i(0) = \sum_i'(0) + \sum_i''(0);
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (40)$$

在內邊，即 $x = \beta$ ，

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 &\sum_r'(\beta) = S(\beta) = s_2(\beta) W_m^2, \\
 &\sum_i'(\beta) = S(\beta) - 2(1-\beta) S'(\beta) = \left(1 - \frac{2}{\mu}\right) s_2(\beta) W_m^2 = \nu s_2(\beta) W_m^2, \\
 &\sum_i''(\beta) = \mp \frac{6(1-\beta)}{\sqrt{3(1-\nu^2)}} W'''(\beta) = \mp \frac{6(1-\beta)}{\sqrt{3(1-\nu^2)}} [w_1''(\beta) W_m + w_3''(\beta) W_m^3], \\
 &\sum_i''(\beta) = \mp \frac{6\nu(1-\beta)}{\sqrt{3(1-\nu^2)}} W'''(\beta) = \mp \frac{6\nu(1-\beta)}{\sqrt{3(1-\nu^2)}} [w_1''(\beta) W_m + w_3''(\beta) W_m^3], \\
 &\sum_r(\beta) = \sum_i'(\beta) + \sum_i''(\beta), \\
 &\sum_i(\beta) = \sum_i'(\beta) + \sum_i''(\beta).
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (41)$$

在這些計算應力的公式中， $s_2(x)$ 已由 (17) 式給出，而 $w_1''(x)$ 和 $w_3''(x)$ 則可自 (12) 和 (24) 式分別求得如次：

$$w_1''(x) = \alpha_1 \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1-\beta}{1-x} - \frac{C_1}{(1-x)^2} \right], \quad (42)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
w_3''(x) = & -\frac{\alpha_3^2}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{576} (1-x)^4 - \frac{1-\beta}{48} (1-x)^3 \ln(1-x) + \right. \\
& + \frac{5(1-\beta)^2}{48} (1-x)^2 [\ln(1-x)]^2 - \\
& - \frac{(1-\beta)^3}{6} (1-x) [\ln(1-x)]^3 + \frac{1}{48} \left[\frac{13}{15} (1-\beta) - \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) \right] (1-x)^3 - \\
& - \frac{1-\beta}{24} \left[\frac{79}{12} (1-\beta) - 5 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) \right] (1-x)^2 \ln(1-x) + \\
& + \frac{1-\beta}{6} \left[4(1-\beta)^2 - 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta) - C_1 \right] (1-x) [\ln(1-x)]^2 + \\
& + \frac{C_1(1-\beta)^2}{2} [\ln(1-x)]^3 + \\
& + \frac{1}{8} \left[\frac{79}{144} (1-\beta)^2 - \frac{25}{36} \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta) + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right)^2 + \right. \\
& + \left. \frac{C_1}{24} + C_2 \right] (1-x)^2 - \\
& - \frac{1}{3} \left\{ 4(1-\beta)^3 - \frac{5}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta)^2 - \left[\frac{7}{6} C_1 - C_2 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right)^2 \right] \times \right. \\
& \times (1-\beta) + C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) \left. \right\} (1-x) \ln(1-x) + \\
& + \frac{3}{2} C_1 (1-\beta) \left[\frac{1}{2} + C_1 - (1-\beta) \right] [\ln(1-x)]^2 + \\
& + \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \frac{4}{9} (1-\beta)^3 - \frac{5}{6} \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) (1-\beta)^2 - \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{3}{2} C_1 - 2C_2 - \right. \right. \\
& - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right)^2 \left. \right] (1-\beta) + \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) \left(\frac{C_1}{6} - C_2 \right) + \\
& + \left. \frac{1}{2} (C_3 + C_4) \right\} (1-x) + \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{3}{2} C_1 (1-\beta)^2 - \left[4C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) + C_3 + C_4 \right] (1-\beta) - \right. \\
& - C_1 \left[\frac{C_1}{2} - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right)^2 \right] \left. \right\} \ln(1-x) + \\
& + \left\{ \left(\frac{2\alpha_3}{\alpha_1^3} - 2C_1^2 + \frac{C_3}{\mu-1} \right) (1-\beta) + \left(C_1^2 - \frac{C_3}{\mu-1} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) + \right. \\
& + C_1 (C_3 + C_4) + \left[\left(2C_1^2 - \frac{C_3}{\mu-1} \right) (1-\beta) - \right. \\
& - \left. C_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) \right] \ln(1-x) \left. \right\} \frac{1}{1-x} +
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left\{ C_1 \left(C_1^2 - \frac{C_3}{\mu-1} \right) - C_{11} + C_1 \left[\frac{C_3}{\mu-1} - \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. - \frac{C_1^2}{2} \ln(1-x) \right] \ln(1-x) \right\} \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} - \\
& - \frac{3}{8} C_1 (1-\beta)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \left[4C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) + \right. \\
& \quad \left. + C_3 + C_4 \right] (1-\beta) + \frac{C_1}{8} (C_1 + 4C_2) - \\
& - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) \left[C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \right) + C_3 + C_4 \right] + \frac{1}{4} \frac{C_3}{\mu-1} - \frac{\alpha_3}{\alpha_1^3} \}. \quad (43)
\end{aligned}$$

取 $\nu = 0.3$ (亦即 $\mu = 20/7$), 並且計算出不同比值 b/a 所對應的 $s_2(x)$, $w_1''(x)$ 和 $w_3''(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 及 $x=\beta$ 處之值。我們把結果列入表 2。

表 2. 不同比值 b/a 所對應的 $s_2(x)$, $w_1''(x)$ 和 $w_3''(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 及 $x=\beta$ 處之值 ($\nu=0.3$)

b/a	β	$s_2(0)$	$s_2(\beta)$	$w_1''(0)$	$w_1''(\beta)$	$w_3''(0)$	$w_3''(\beta)$
0.2	0.96	0.7237	1.726	2.714	-58.79	0.2687	3.695
0.25	0.9375	0.8437	1.859	3.076	-40.81	0.3059	2.520
0.3	0.91	0.9944	2.031	3.535	-31.19	0.3515	1.888
0.35	0.8775	1.185	2.252	4.117	-25.59	0.4085	1.513
0.4	0.84	1.428	2.538	4.863	-22.22	0.4799	1.286
0.5	0.75	2.167	3.402	7.129	-19.31	0.6930	1.066
0.6	0.64	3.556	5.001	11.38	-19.95	1.089	1.053
0.7	0.51	6.617	8.432	20.70	-24.98	1.625	1.413

將表 2 中之各值分別代入 (40) 和 (41), 我們就得到當 $\nu = 0.3$ 時的應力設計公式如下:

i) 當 $b/a = 0.2$ ($\beta = 0.96$) 時,

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
\sum_r(0) &= 9.856 W_m + 0.7237 W_m^2 + 0.9759 W_m^3, \\
\sum_t(0) &= 2.957 W_m + 0.2171 W_m^2 + 0.2928 W_m^3, \\
\sum_r(\beta) &= 8.540 W_m + 1.726 W_m^2 - 0.5367 W_m^3, \\
\sum_t(\beta) &= 2.562 W_m + 0.5179 W_m^2 - 0.1610 W_m^3;
\end{aligned} \right\} \quad (44a)$$

ii) 當 $b/a = 0.25$ ($\beta = 0.9375$) 時,

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \sum_r (0) &= 11.17 W_m + 0.8437 W_m^2 + 1.111 W_m^3, \\
 \sum_t (0) &= 3.351 W_m + 0.2531 W_m^2 + 0.3332 W_m^3, \\
 \sum_r (\beta) &= 9.262 W_m + 1.859 W_m^2 - 0.5720 W_m^3, \\
 \sum_t (\beta) &= 2.779 W_m + 0.5577 W_m^2 - 0.1716 W_m^3;
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (44b)$$

iii) 當 $b/a = 0.3$ ($\beta = 0.91$) 時,

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \sum_r (0) &= 12.84 W_m + 0.9944 W_m^2 + 1.276 W_m^3, \\
 \sum_t (0) &= 3.851 W_m + 0.2983 W_m^2 + 0.3829 W_m^3, \\
 \sum_r (\beta) &= 10.19 W_m + 2.031 W_m^2 - 0.6172 W_m^3, \\
 \sum_t (\beta) &= 3.058 W_m + 0.6093 W_m^2 - 0.1852 W_m^3;
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (44c)$$

iv) 當 $b/a = 0.35$ ($\beta = 0.8775$) 時,

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \sum_r (0) &= 14.95 W_m + 1.185 W_m^2 + 1.483 W_m^3, \\
 \sum_t (0) &= 4.485 W_m + 0.3554 W_m^2 + 0.4450 W_m^3, \\
 \sum_r (\beta) &= 11.38 W_m + 2.252 W_m^2 - 0.6731 W_m^3, \\
 \sum_t (\beta) &= 3.415 W_m + 0.6757 W_m^2 - 0.2019 W_m^3;
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (44d)$$

v) 當 $b/a = 0.4$ ($\beta = 0.84$) 時,

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \sum_r (0) &= 17.66 W_m + 1.428 W_m^2 + 1.743 W_m^3, \\
 \sum_t (0) &= 5.298 W_m + 0.4285 W_m^2 + 0.5228 W_m^3, \\
 \sum_r (\beta) &= 12.91 W_m + 2.538 W_m^2 - 0.7473 W_m^3, \\
 \sum_t (\beta) &= 3.874 W_m + 0.7614 W_m^2 - 0.2242 W_m^3;
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (44e)$$

vi) 當 $b/a = 0.5$ ($\beta = 0.75$) 時,

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \Sigma_r(0) &= 25.89 W_m + 2.167 W_m^2 + 2.517 W_m^3, \\
 \Sigma_r(0) &= 7.766 W_m + 0.6501 W_m^2 + 0.7550 W_m^3, \\
 \Sigma_r(\beta) &= 17.53 W_m + 3.402 W_m^2 - 0.9678 W_m^3, \\
 \Sigma_r(\beta) &= 5.260 W_m + 1.021 W_m^2 - 0.2903 W_m^3;
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (44f)$$

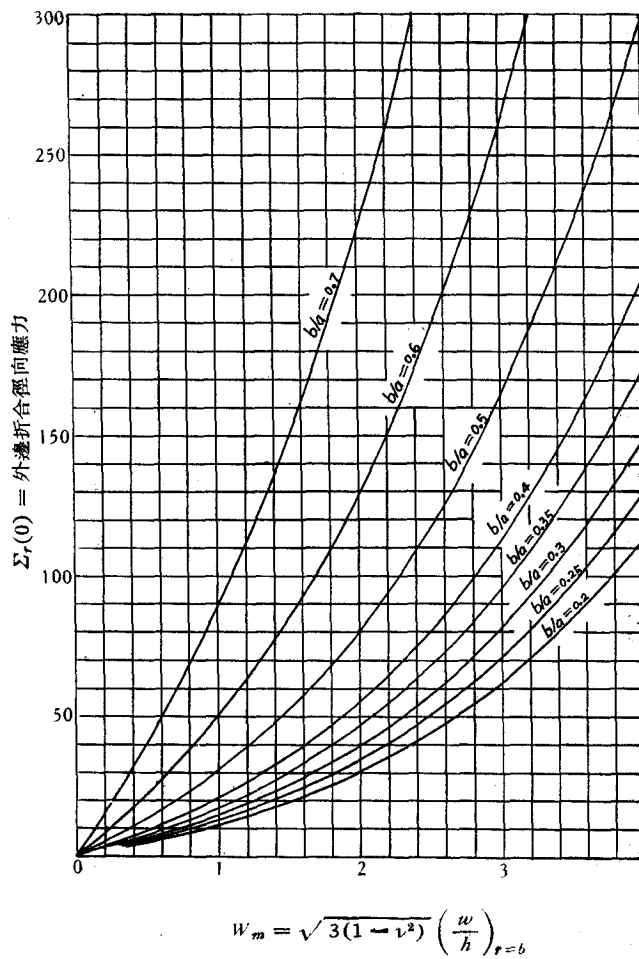


圖 3. 在不同的比值 b/a 下, 最大撓度對外邊折合徑向應力的曲線 ($\nu=0.3$)

vii) 當 $b/a = 0.6$ ($\beta = 0.64$) 時,

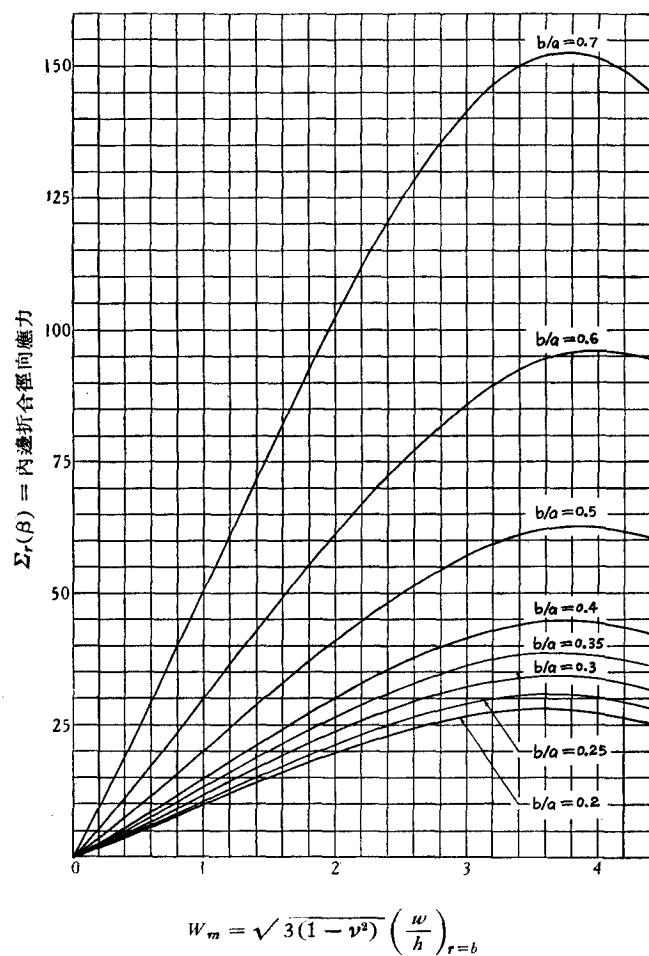


圖 4. 在不同的比值 b/a 下, 最大撓度對內邊折合徑向應力的曲線 ($\nu=0.3$)

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \Sigma_r(0) &= 41.32 W_m + 3.556 W_m^2 + 3.956 W_m^3, \\
 \Sigma_t(0) &= 12.40 W_m + 1.067 W_m^2 + 1.187 W_m^3, \\
 \Sigma_r(\beta) &= 26.08 W_m + 5.001 W_m^2 - 1.376 W_m^3, \\
 \Sigma_t(\beta) &= 7.823 W_m + 1.500 W_m^2 - 0.4129 W_m^3;
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (44g)$$

viii) 當 $b/a = 0.7$ ($\beta = 0.51$) 時,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum_r (0) &= 75.17 W_m + 6.617 W_m^2 + 5.900 W_m^3, \\ \sum_t (0) &= 22.55 W_m + 1.985 W_m^2 + 1.770 W_m^3, \\ \sum_r (\beta) &= 44.45 W_m + 8.432 W_m^2 - 2.514 W_m^3, \\ \sum_t (\beta) &= 13.33 W_m + 2.530 W_m^2 - 0.7542 W_m^3. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (44h)$$

由此可見——其實從 (40) 和 (41) 更容易看出——不論在外邊或內邊，切向應力都比徑向應力小，而在 $\nu = 0.3$ 的情形，前者只有後者的 30% (一般情形，前者是後者的 100%)。

圖 3 和圖 4 分別表示當 $\nu = 0.3$ 時，在不同的比值 b/a 下，最大撓度對外邊和內邊折合徑向應力的曲線。它們都是工程上應用的設計曲線。

至於具有其他的支承邊緣條件而在均勻分佈載荷作用之下的環形薄板的大撓度問題，可以用同樣的方法來處理。

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ON THE LARGE DEFLECTION OF A CIRCULAR PLATE WITH A CIRCULAR HOLE AT THE CENTER UNDER UNIFORM LOAD

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ABSTRACT

We consider a circular ring plate with inner edge fixed and outer edge fixed and supported under the action of uniformly distributed load over entire actual surface. We write down the boundary conditions and the von Kármán equations for the large deflection of such a plate in a dimensionless form and then solve them by the perturbation method based upon the smallness of the maximum deflection at the inner edge. Design formulae for stress and maximum deflection, which are of practical importance, are given at the end of the paper.