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弹性力学极坐标辛体系 Hamilton 函数的守恒律

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摘 要: 用弹性力学直角坐标辛体系中类似的形式, 定义了极坐标问题径向和环向辛体系的 Hamilton 函数, 对其守恒性进行了研究, 由 Hamilton 对偶方程推出了 Hamilton 函数的守恒律, 同时给出了守恒条件, 指出两种极坐标辛体系中 Hamilton 函数是否守恒均取决于两侧边的荷载和位移情况。在径向和环向辛体系中都给出了算例, 验证了 Hamilton 函数的守恒律。这一守恒律丰富了弹性力学辛体系的理论内容, 不仅对于弹性力学极坐标问题的理论分析有所帮助, 也为极坐标问题的数值计算分析提供了一个判断依据。

关键词: 弹性力学; 极坐标; 径向辛体系; 环向辛体系; Hamilton 函数; 守恒律

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CONSERVATION LAW OF HAMILTONIAN FUNCTION IN SYMPLECTIC SYSTEM OF POLAR COORDINATE ELASTICITY

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Abstract: With similar form of Hamiltonian function in symplectic system of rectangular coordinate elasticity, the function is defined in both radial and circumferential symplectic system of polar coordinate problems. The conservation property of Hamiltonian function is discussed. The conservation law of Hamiltonian function is deduced from Hamilton's dual equations, and the conservation condition is presented. It is pointed out that whether Hamiltonian function is conservative depends on the loads and displacements on two sides in two symplectic systems of polar coordinate elasticity. Two examples are given to verify the conservation law in radial and circumferential symplectic system. The law is useful in analyzing the polar coordinate elasticity and provides an estimating basis for numerical calculations in this field.

Key words: elasticity; polar coordinates; radial symplectic system; circumferential symplectic system; Hamiltonian function; conservation law

平面极坐标问题是弹性力学的重要内容, 通过分别将径向及环向模拟为时间坐标, 引入对偶变量, 由弹性力学的变分原理可将极坐标问题导向两种不同形式的辛体系, 从而给出了圆形及环扇形域平面弹性问题的一个解析求解方法^[1,2], 将其应用于弹性曲梁问题, 可解决 Lagrange 体系半逆法无法求

解的混合边值问题^[3]; 应用于弹性楔问题, 求得了弹性楔的佯谬解^[4]; 应用于断裂力学奇点解的计算, 给出了求解双材料界面裂纹尖点应力奇性的一般表达式及应力强度因子的计算公式, 为此类问题的求解开辟了一条新途径^[5,6]; 在环向辛体系下, 求得了极坐标弹性力学问题的一个新解, 利用这个新解

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可求解一类有实际意义的弹性力学问题^[7]。上述研究成果主要为极坐标问题的求解方法上的,而有关类似于分析力学中的一些定理,特别是守恒律方面还未涉及。然而,力学中的守恒律是理论分析的重要内容,是力学的基石,它与基本定律和各种力学现象一起构成了整个力学大厦;某个守恒量的存在揭示了某一物理量在一定条件下不变的本质特性,从守恒律可得出一些重要和有趣的结论;守恒律可以使人们对系统的局部状态有所了解,从而提供了一个判断可行性的手段,可预见某些可能的结果,利用守恒律进行求解常能使问题得到简化;另外,守恒律在数值计算与分析中也具有指导意义。因此,寻求系统的守恒律在力学研究中具有非常重要的作用。文献[8]对平面直角坐标辛体系中的广义动量和 Hamilton 函数的守恒性进行了研究,得到了两个守恒律。本文则在弹性力学极坐标问题的径向和环向辛体系中,对 Hamilton 函数的守恒性进行了研究,得到了极坐标辛体系中 Hamilton 函数的守恒律。

1 径向辛体系中 Hamilton 函数及其守恒律

1.1 径向辛体系中 Hamilton 函数和 Hamilton 对偶方程

在弹性力学极坐标问题中,如图 1 所示的环扇形域($R_1 \leq \rho \leq R_2$, $\varphi_1 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_2$)是典型的求解区域,作变换 $\xi = \ln \rho$ (即 $\rho = e^\xi$),并记 $\xi_1 = \ln R_1$, $\xi_2 = \ln R_2$,则讨论的区域成为 $\xi_1 \leq \xi \leq \xi_2$, $\varphi_1 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_2$ 。再引入新变量 $S_\rho = \rho \sigma_\rho$, $S_\varphi = \rho \sigma_\varphi$, $S_{\rho\varphi} = \rho \tau_{\rho\varphi}$,则由 Hellinger-Reissner 变分原理可将问题导向辛体系。

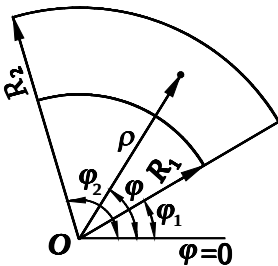


图 1 极坐标环扇形域

Fig.1 Circular sector domain in polar coordinates

将 ξ 坐标模拟为时间坐标,并用一点代表对 ξ 的导数,暂不考虑两端($\xi = \xi_1, \xi_2$)的边界条件,则此时 Hellinger-Reissner 变分原理的表达式为^[2]:

$$\delta \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} \left\{ S_\rho \dot{u}_\rho + S_\varphi \left(u_\rho + \frac{\partial u_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} \right) + S_{\rho\varphi} \left(\dot{u}_\varphi - u_\varphi + \frac{\partial u_\rho}{\partial \varphi} \right) - \frac{1}{2E} [S_\rho^2 + S_\varphi^2 - 2\nu S_\rho S_\varphi + 2(1+\nu) S_{\rho\varphi}^2] \right\} d\xi d\varphi - \delta \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} (\bar{S}_{\rho\varphi} u_\rho + \bar{S}_\varphi u_\varphi) \Big|_{\varphi=\varphi_1}^{\varphi=\varphi_2} d\xi = 0 \quad (1)$$

与文献[2]不同的是这里考虑了两侧边($\varphi = \varphi_1, \varphi_2$)的应力边界条件。

将式(1)对 S_φ 执行变分,得

$$S_\varphi = E \left(u_\rho + \frac{\partial u_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} \right) + \nu S_\rho \quad (2)$$

将式(2)代入式(1)消去 S_φ 后即给出 Hamilton 混合能变分原理的表达式:

$$\delta \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} \left\{ S_\rho \dot{u}_\rho + S_{\rho\varphi} \dot{u}_\varphi + \nu S_\rho \left(u_\rho + \frac{\partial u_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} \right) + S_{\rho\varphi} \left(\frac{\partial u_\rho}{\partial \varphi} - u_\varphi \right) + \frac{1}{2} E \left(u_\rho + \frac{\partial u_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2E} [(1-\nu^2) S_\rho^2 + 2(1+\nu) S_{\rho\varphi}^2] \right\} d\xi d\varphi - \delta \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} (\bar{S}_{\rho\varphi} u_\rho + \bar{S}_\varphi u_\varphi) \Big|_{\varphi=\varphi_1}^{\varphi=\varphi_2} d\xi = 0 \quad (3)$$

类似于直角坐标辛体系中 Hamilton 函数的形式^[8],定义径向辛体系 Hamilton 函数:

$$H = \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} H_0 d\varphi + (\bar{S}_{\rho\varphi} u_\rho + \bar{S}_\varphi u_\varphi) \Big|_{\varphi=\varphi_1}^{\varphi=\varphi_2} \quad (4)$$

其中 H_0 为 Hamilton 密度函数

$$H_0 = -\nu S_\rho \left(u_\rho + \frac{\partial u_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} \right) - S_{\rho\varphi} \left(\frac{\partial u_\rho}{\partial \varphi} - u_\varphi \right) - \frac{1}{2} E \left(u_\rho + \frac{\partial u_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2E} [(1-\nu^2) S_\rho^2 + 2(1+\nu) S_{\rho\varphi}^2] \quad (5)$$

则式(3)可改写为

$$\delta \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} \left[\int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} (S_\rho \dot{u}_\rho + S_{\rho\varphi} \dot{u}_\varphi) d\varphi - H \right] d\xi = 0 \quad (6)$$

由式(6)展开可得径向辛体系 Hamilton 对偶方程

$$\dot{u}_\rho = -\nu u_\rho - \nu \frac{\partial u_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{1-\nu^2}{E} S_\rho \quad (7a)$$

$$\dot{u}_\varphi = -\frac{\partial u_\rho}{\partial \varphi} + u_\varphi + \frac{2(1+\nu)}{E} S_{\rho\varphi} \quad (7b)$$

$$\dot{S}_\rho = E u_\rho + E \frac{\partial u_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \nu S_\rho - \frac{\partial S_{\rho\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} \quad (7c)$$

$$\dot{S}_{\rho\varphi} = -E \frac{\partial u_\rho}{\partial \varphi} - E \frac{\partial^2 u_\varphi}{\partial \varphi^2} - \nu \frac{\partial S_\rho}{\partial \varphi} - S_{\rho\varphi} \quad (7d)$$

如果考虑两端的边界条件,则式(6)应改写为

$$\delta \left\{ \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} \left[\int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} (S_{\rho\varphi} \dot{u}_{\rho} + S_{\rho\varphi} \dot{u}_{\varphi}) d\varphi - H \right] d\xi + \text{两端边界项} \right\} = 0$$

第二项的存在仅改变变分导出的两端 ($\xi = \xi_1, \xi_2$) 边界条件, 它不影响式(4)定义的 Hamilton 函数, 也不改变式(6)导出的 Hamilton 对偶方程, 故下面的讨论仍不考虑两端的边界条件。

1.2 径向辛体系中 Hamilton 函数的守恒律

将式(4)对 ξ 求导, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{H} = \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \dot{H}_0 d\varphi + (\dot{S}_{\rho\varphi} u_{\rho} + \dot{S}_{\varphi\varphi} u_{\varphi}) \Big|_{\varphi=\varphi_1}^{\varphi=\varphi_2} + \\ (\bar{S}_{\rho\varphi} \dot{u}_{\rho} + \bar{S}_{\varphi\varphi} \dot{u}_{\varphi}) \Big|_{\varphi=\varphi_1}^{\varphi=\varphi_2} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \dot{H}_0 d\varphi = \\ \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \left\{ -\nu \dot{S}_{\rho} \left(u_{\rho} + \frac{\partial u_{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} \right) - \nu S_{\rho} \left(\dot{u}_{\rho} + \frac{\partial \dot{u}_{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} \right) - \right. \\ \dot{S}_{\rho\varphi} \left(\frac{\partial u_{\rho}}{\partial \varphi} - u_{\varphi} \right) - S_{\rho\varphi} \left(\frac{\partial \dot{u}_{\rho}}{\partial \varphi} - \dot{u}_{\varphi} \right) - \\ E \left(u_{\rho} + \frac{\partial u_{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} \right) \left(\dot{u}_{\rho} + \frac{\partial \dot{u}_{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} \right) + \\ \left. \left[\frac{1-\nu^2}{E} S_{\rho} \dot{S}_{\rho} + \frac{2(1+\nu)}{E} S_{\rho\varphi} \dot{S}_{\rho\varphi} \right] \right\} d\varphi \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

将式(7a)、式(7b)改写为

$$-\nu \left(u_{\rho} + \frac{\partial u_{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} \right) = \dot{u}_{\rho} - \frac{(1-\nu^2)}{E} S_{\rho} \quad (10a)$$

$$-\left(\frac{\partial u_{\rho}}{\partial \varphi} - u_{\varphi} \right) = \dot{u}_{\varphi} - \frac{2(1+\nu)}{E} S_{\rho\varphi} \quad (10b)$$

而

$$\int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} -\nu S_{\rho} \frac{\partial \dot{u}_{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} d\varphi = \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \nu \frac{\partial S_{\rho}}{\partial \varphi} \dot{u}_{\varphi} d\varphi - (\nu S_{\rho} \dot{u}_{\varphi}) \Big|_{\varphi=\varphi_1}^{\varphi=\varphi_2} \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} -S_{\rho\varphi} \left(\frac{\partial \dot{u}_{\rho}}{\partial \varphi} - \dot{u}_{\varphi} \right) d\varphi = \\ - (S_{\rho\varphi} \dot{u}_{\rho}) \Big|_{\varphi=\varphi_1}^{\varphi=\varphi_2} + \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial S_{\rho\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} \right) \dot{u}_{\rho} - S_{\rho\varphi} \dot{u}_{\varphi} \right] d\varphi \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} -E \left(u_{\rho} + \frac{\partial u_{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} \right) \frac{\partial \dot{u}_{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} d\varphi = \\ \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \left(E \frac{\partial u_{\rho}}{\partial \varphi} \dot{u}_{\varphi} + E \frac{\partial^2 u_{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi^2} \dot{u}_{\varphi} \right) d\varphi - \\ (Eu_{\rho} \dot{u}_{\varphi}) \Big|_{\varphi=\varphi_1}^{\varphi=\varphi_2} - \left[E \frac{\partial u_{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} \dot{u}_{\varphi} \right] \Big|_{\varphi=\varphi_1}^{\varphi=\varphi_2} \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

将式(10)~式(13)代入式(9)并利用式(7c)、式(7d)和式(2), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \dot{H}_0 d\varphi = - \left[\left(Eu_{\rho} + \frac{\partial u_{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} + \nu S_{\rho} \right) \dot{u}_{\varphi} \right] \Big|_{\varphi=\varphi_1}^{\varphi=\varphi_2} - (S_{\rho\varphi} \dot{u}_{\rho}) \Big|_{\varphi=\varphi_1}^{\varphi=\varphi_2} = \\ - (\bar{S}_{\varphi\varphi} \dot{u}_{\varphi}) \Big|_{\varphi=\varphi_1}^{\varphi=\varphi_2} - (\bar{S}_{\rho\varphi} \dot{u}_{\rho}) \Big|_{\varphi=\varphi_1}^{\varphi=\varphi_2} \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

将式(14)代入式(8), 得

$$\dot{H} = (\dot{S}_{\rho\varphi} u_{\rho} + \dot{S}_{\varphi\varphi} u_{\varphi}) \Big|_{\varphi=\varphi_1}^{\varphi=\varphi_2} \quad (15)$$

由式(15)得出结论: 在径向辛体系中 Hamilton 函数是否守恒取决于两侧边 ($\varphi = \varphi_1, \varphi_2$) 的荷载和位移情况, 如果满足条件:

$$(\dot{S}_{\rho\varphi} u_{\rho} + \dot{S}_{\varphi\varphi} u_{\varphi}) \Big|_{\varphi=\varphi_1}^{\varphi=\varphi_2} = 0 \quad (16)$$

则 Hamilton 函数守恒。这就是径向辛体系中 Hamilton 函数的守恒律。

例 1. 如图 2 所示的弹性楔, 顶点受集中力作用时, 其解为 Michell 解答^[9~11]

$$\begin{aligned} u_{\rho} = & - \frac{F \cos \beta [(1-\nu)\varphi \sin \varphi + 2 \cos \varphi \ln \rho]}{E(2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha)} - \\ & \frac{F \sin \beta [(1-\nu)\varphi \cos \varphi + 2 \sin \varphi \ln \rho]}{E(2\alpha - \sin 2\alpha)} + \\ & C_1 \sin \varphi + C_2 \cos \varphi \\ u_{\varphi} = & - \frac{F \cos \beta [(1-\nu)\varphi \cos \varphi + (1+\nu) \sin \varphi - \sin \varphi \ln \rho]}{E(2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha)} - \\ & \frac{F \sin \beta [(1-\nu)\varphi \sin \varphi + (1+\nu) \cos \varphi + \cos \varphi \ln \rho]}{E(2\alpha - \sin 2\alpha)} + \\ & C_1 \cos \varphi - C_2 \sin \varphi + C_3 \rho \\ \sigma_{\rho} = & - \frac{2F \cos \beta \cos \varphi}{(2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha)\rho} - \frac{2F \sin \beta \sin \varphi}{(2\alpha - \sin 2\alpha)\rho} \\ \sigma_{\varphi} = & \tau_{\rho\varphi} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

顶点受集中力偶作用时, 其解为 Inglis 解答^[9~11]

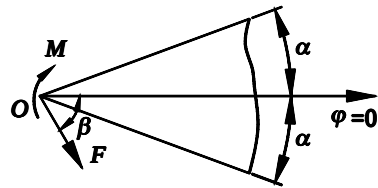


图 2 顶点受集中力或集中力偶作用的弹性楔

Fig.2 Elastic wedge under a concentrated force or moment

$$\begin{aligned} u_{\rho} = & - \frac{2M \sin 2\varphi}{E\rho(2\alpha \cos 2\alpha - \sin 2\alpha)} + C_1 \sin \varphi + C_2 \cos \varphi \\ u_{\varphi} = & - \frac{M[(1+\nu) \cos 2\alpha + (1-\nu) \cos 2\varphi]}{E\rho(2\alpha \cos 2\alpha - \sin 2\alpha)} + \\ & C_1 \cos \varphi - C_2 \sin \varphi + C_3 \rho \\ \sigma_{\rho} = & \frac{2M \sin 2\varphi}{\rho^2(2\alpha \cos 2\alpha - \sin 2\alpha)} \\ \sigma_{\varphi} = & 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\tau_{\rho\varphi} = \frac{M(\cos 2\varphi - \cos 2\alpha)}{\rho^2(2\alpha \cos 2\alpha - \sin 2\alpha)}$$

其中 C_1, C_2, C_3 是由约束处的边界条件确定的常数。在两侧边 ($\varphi = \pm\alpha$) 上 $\bar{S}_{\rho\varphi} = \bar{S}_\varphi = 0$, 满足 Hamilton 函数的守恒条件(16), 经过计算, 得 Hamilton 函数分别为:

$$\text{受集中力作用时} \quad H = \frac{F^2(2\alpha - \sin 2\alpha \cos 2\beta)}{E(4\alpha^2 - \sin^2 2\alpha)}$$

$$\text{受集中力偶作用时} \quad H = MC_3$$

显然, 这两种情况下 Hamilton 函数均与 ξ 无关, 确为一守恒量。

2 环向辛体系中 Hamilton 函数及其守恒律

将 φ 坐标模拟为时间坐标, 并用一点代表对 φ 的导数, 考虑两侧边 ($\xi = \xi_1, \xi_2$) 的应力边界条件, 而暂不考虑两端 ($\varphi = \varphi_1, \varphi_2$) 的边界条件, 则此时 Hellinger-Reissner 变分原理的表达式为:

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} \left\{ S_\rho \frac{\partial u_\rho}{\partial \xi} + S_\varphi (u_\rho + \dot{u}_\varphi) + S_{\rho\varphi} \left(\frac{\partial u_\varphi}{\partial \xi} - u_\varphi + \dot{u}_\rho \right) - \right. \\ & \quad \left. \frac{1}{2E} [S_\rho^2 + S_\varphi^2 - 2\nu S_\rho S_\varphi + 2(1+\nu)S_{\rho\varphi}^2] \right\} d\xi d\varphi - \\ & \quad \delta \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} (\bar{S}_{\rho\varphi} u_\varphi + \bar{S}_\rho u_\rho) \Big|_{\xi=\xi_1}^{\xi=\xi_2} d\varphi = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

将式(17)对 S_ρ 执行变分, 得

$$S_\rho = E \frac{\partial u_\rho}{\partial \xi} + \nu S_\varphi \quad (18)$$

将式(18)代入式(17)消去 S_ρ 后即给出 Hamilton 混合能变分原理的表达式:

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} \left\{ S_{\rho\varphi} \dot{u}_\rho + S_\varphi \dot{u}_\varphi + S_\varphi \left(u_\rho + \nu \frac{\partial u_\rho}{\partial \xi} \right) - \right. \\ & \quad S_{\rho\varphi} \left(u_\varphi - \frac{\partial u_\varphi}{\partial \xi} \right) + \frac{1}{2} E \left(\frac{\partial u_\rho}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 - \\ & \quad \left. \frac{1}{2E} [(1-\nu^2)S_\varphi^2 + 2(1+\nu)S_{\rho\varphi}^2] \right\} d\xi d\varphi - \\ & \quad \delta \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} (\bar{S}_{\rho\varphi} u_\varphi + \bar{S}_\rho u_\rho) \Big|_{\xi=\xi_1}^{\xi=\xi_2} d\varphi = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

定义环向辛体系 Hamilton 函数:

$$H = \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} H_0 d\xi + (\bar{S}_\rho u_\rho + \bar{S}_{\rho\varphi} u_\varphi) \Big|_{\xi=\xi_1}^{\xi=\xi_2} \quad (20)$$

其中 Hamilton 密度函数为

$$H_0 = S_{\rho\varphi} \left(u_\varphi - \frac{\partial u_\varphi}{\partial \xi} \right) - S_\varphi \left(u_\rho + \nu \frac{\partial u_\rho}{\partial \xi} \right) - \frac{1}{2} E \left(\frac{\partial u_\rho}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 +$$

$$\frac{1}{2E} [(1-\nu^2)S_\varphi^2 + 2(1+\nu)S_{\rho\varphi}^2] \quad (21)$$

则式(19)可改写为

$$\delta \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \left[\int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} (S_\varphi \dot{u}_\varphi + S_{\rho\varphi} \dot{u}_\rho) d\varphi - H \right] d\xi = 0 \quad (22)$$

由式(22)展开可得环向辛体系 Hamilton 对偶方程

$$\dot{u}_\rho = u_\varphi - \frac{\partial u_\varphi}{\partial \xi} + \frac{2(1+\nu)}{E} S_{\rho\varphi} \quad (23a)$$

$$\dot{u}_\varphi = -u_\rho - \nu \frac{\partial u_\rho}{\partial \xi} + \frac{(1-\nu^2)}{E} S_\varphi \quad (23b)$$

$$\dot{S}_\varphi = -S_{\rho\varphi} - \frac{\partial S_{\rho\varphi}}{\partial \xi} \quad (23c)$$

$$\dot{S}_{\rho\varphi} = -E \frac{\partial^2 u_\rho}{\partial \xi^2} + S_\varphi - \nu \frac{\partial S_\varphi}{\partial \xi} \quad (23d)$$

如果考虑两端 ($\varphi = \varphi_1, \varphi_2$) 的边界条件, 则式(22)应改写为

$$\delta \left\{ \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \left[\int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} (S_\varphi \dot{u}_\varphi + S_{\rho\varphi} \dot{u}_\rho) d\varphi - H \right] d\xi + \text{两端边界项} \right\} = 0$$

与径向辛体系相同, 第二项仅改变变分导出的两端的边界条件, 而不影响式(20)定义的 Hamilton 函数和式(22)导出的 Hamilton 对偶方程, 因此下面的讨论仍不考虑两端的边界条件。

将式(20)中 H 对 φ 求导, 经过类似径向辛体系的推导, 得

$$\dot{H} = (\dot{S}_\rho u_\rho + \dot{S}_{\rho\varphi} u_\varphi) \Big|_{\xi=\xi_1}^{\xi=\xi_2} \quad (24)$$

由式(24)得出结论: 在环向辛体系中 Hamilton 函数是否守恒也取决于两侧边 ($\xi = \xi_1, \xi_2$) 的荷载和位移情况, 如果满足条件:

$$(\dot{S}_\rho u_\rho + \dot{S}_{\rho\varphi} u_\varphi) \Big|_{\xi=\xi_1}^{\xi=\xi_2} = 0 \quad (25)$$

则 Hamilton 函数守恒。这就是环向辛体系中 Hamilton 函数的守恒律。

例 2. 如图 3 所示, 曲杆一端受径向力或环向力作用。当受径向力 $F_1 = F$ 作用时其解为^[9,11]

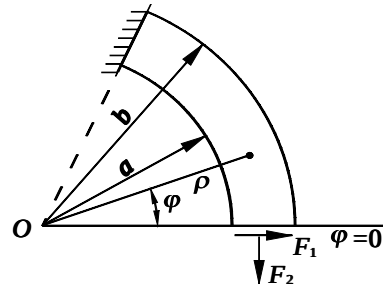


图 3 曲杆一端受径向力或环向力作用

Fig.3 Curved bar subjected to a concentrated force at one end

$$u_\rho = -2\frac{D}{E}\varphi \cos \varphi + \frac{\sin \varphi}{E} \left[A\rho^2(1-3\nu) + \frac{B}{\rho^2}(1+\nu) + D(1-\nu)\ln \rho \right] + K \sin \varphi + L \cos \varphi$$

$$u_\varphi = 2\frac{D}{E}\varphi \sin \varphi - \frac{\cos \varphi}{E} \left[A\rho^2(5+\nu) + \frac{B}{\rho^2}(1+\nu) - D(1-\nu)\ln \rho \right] + \frac{D(1+\nu)}{E} \cos \varphi + K \cos \varphi - L \sin \varphi + C\rho$$

$$\sigma_\rho = -\frac{F}{N} \left(\rho - \frac{a^2+b^2}{\rho} + \frac{a^2b^2}{\rho^3} \right) \sin \varphi$$

$$\sigma_\varphi = -\frac{F}{N} \left(3\rho - \frac{a^2+b^2}{\rho} - \frac{a^2b^2}{\rho^3} \right) \sin \varphi$$

$$\tau_{\rho\varphi} = \frac{F}{N} \left(\rho - \frac{a^2+b^2}{\rho} + \frac{a^2b^2}{\rho^3} \right) \cos \varphi$$

而受环向力 $F_2 = F$ 作用时其解答为

$$u_\rho = 2\frac{D}{E}\varphi \sin \varphi + \frac{\cos \varphi}{E} \left[A\rho^2(1-3\nu) + \frac{B}{\rho^2}(1+\nu) + D(1-\nu)\ln \rho \right] + K \sin \varphi + L \cos \varphi$$

$$u_\varphi = 2\frac{D}{E}\varphi \cos \varphi + \frac{\sin \varphi}{E} \left[A\rho^2(5+\nu) + \frac{B}{\rho^2}(1+\nu) - D(1-\nu)\ln \rho \right] - \frac{D(1+\nu)}{E} \sin \varphi + K \cos \varphi - L \sin \varphi + C\rho$$

$$\sigma_\rho = -\frac{F}{N} \left(\rho - \frac{a^2+b^2}{\rho} + \frac{a^2b^2}{\rho^3} \right) \cos \varphi$$

$$\sigma_\varphi = -\frac{F}{N} \left(3\rho - \frac{a^2+b^2}{\rho} - \frac{a^2b^2}{\rho^3} \right) \cos \varphi$$

$$\tau_{\rho\varphi} = \frac{F}{N} \left(\rho - \frac{a^2+b^2}{\rho} + \frac{a^2b^2}{\rho^3} \right) \sin \varphi$$

其中 $N = a^2 - b^2 + (a^2 + b^2) \ln \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)$

$$A = -\frac{F}{2N} \quad B = \frac{Fa^2b^2}{2N} \quad D = \frac{F(a^2+b^2)}{N}$$

而 K 、 L 、 C 是由约束处的边界条件确定的常数。此例在两侧边 ($\xi = \xi_1, \xi_2$) 上 $\bar{S}_{\rho\varphi} = \bar{S}_\rho = 0$, 满足环向辛体系中 Hamilton 函数的守恒条件(25), 经过繁复

计算, 得径向力 $F_1 = F$ 作用时的 Hamilton 函数为:

$$H = \frac{F^2}{2N^2E} \{ (1-\nu)[(a^2+b^2)^2(\ln^2 a - \ln^2 b) + (a^4+3b^4)\ln b - (3a^4+b^4)\ln a] + (1-2\nu)(a^4-b^4) + 4\nu a^2b^2 \ln(a/b) \} - FK$$

而环向力 $F_2 = F$ 作用时的 Hamilton 函数只要将上式中的 K 改为 L 即可。显然, 这两种情况下 Hamilton 函数均与 φ 无关, 即为一守恒量。

3 结束语

将弹性力学极坐标问题导向辛体系后, 在径向和环向两种辛体系中分别得到了类似于分析动力学中 Hamilton 函数的守恒律, 这一守恒律对分析、求解极坐标问题将有所帮助, 也可作为极坐标问题数值分析正确性和计算精度的一个判断依据。对于一般情况, 式(15)和式(24)中 Hamilton 函数的变化规律也可用于判断计算结果的正确性。

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4 结论

本文通过对 30° 大攻角 NACA 0015 翼型加速流动现象的二维非定常数值计算, 获得了该翼型启动过程的流动结构及其随时间的演化历程, 描述了完成启动后非定常流动的复杂结构特征。启动过程的非定常流动演化过程中, 由翼型前缘流动分离产生的漩涡逐渐脱离翼型表面向下游发展并逐渐变大, 在后期形成一个低强度的大尺寸主漩涡, 而在翼型前缘产生一个强剪切层, 剪切层两边是正反方向旋转的小尺寸涡对。

计算结果表明启动过程的加速度大小对非定常流动的结构和演化过程产生明显影响, 高加速度启动的流动分离相对滞后于 (t/t_a 较大) 低加速度过程产生, 并且高加速度的启动将产生更加紧凑和剧烈漩涡结构, 启动过程出现的这些瞬态流动现象明显区别于稳态流动过程中自发的流动分离现象。这些瞬态流动现象的计算和分析对进一步水力旋转机械快速启动过程内部流动的研究也具有指导意义。

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