



平板及び平面弾性問題に対する有限なフーリエ変換の応用

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平板及び平面弾性問題に対する 有限なフーリエ変換の応用

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On Applications of Finite Fourier Transformation to Problems in Thin Plate and Plane Elasticity

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Abstract

In finite Fourier transformation there are certain operational properties similar to those of Laplace transformation.

G. Doetsch, L. Fantappié, H. Kniess, and other mathematicians have been studying the above properties, H. Kniess especially, derives the fundamental operational relation in finite sine and cosine transformation, and applies them for the symbolic calculation of the ordinary differential equations. After that R. V. Churchill, in his text, adopts the same method in solving the potential in slot, that is denoted by Laplace's partial differential equation. In this paper, denoting the finite Fourier transformation in a rectangular domain by L and integrating the condition of equilibrium of forces of the thin plate, the plane stress, and the plane strain, the writer obtains the inverse transformation of displacements in them.

【 ま え が き 】

有限な Fourier 変換は一種の変換法則を有しているが、その特性は Laplace 変換の演算子的特性に類似している。これについては G. Doetsch¹, L. Fantappié², 及び H. Kniess³ 等が広汎な研究を行つている。ことに H. Kniess は基本変換式を導いてこれを常微分方程式の記号解法に応用した。また R. V. Churchill のテキスト⁴ には矩形境界を有する Laplace の偏微分方程式、例えば Slot 内の Potential の解法にこの変換を応用しているが

1 G. Doetsch : Math. Ann., 62, 52 (1935)

2 L. Fantappié : Memorie della classe scienze fisiche matematiche e naturali 4, 55—69 (1933)

3 H. Kniess : Math. Zeitsch., 44, 226—292 (1939)

4 R. V. Churchill : Modern Operational Mathematics in Engineering, P.282 (1944)

これは H. Kniess の方法と線形常微分方程式との組合せによつて解を求めてある。ここでは有限な Fourier 変換を拡張して偏微分方程式の記号解法を物理的な立場から考えて弾性諸問題の一般解を誘導しよう。

II 有限な Fourier 変換

$f(x)$ は変数 x の或る有限区間上で部分的に連続な函数を表わすものとし、その変換を $0 \sim a$ までとすれば次の積分

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \int_0^a f(x) \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x dx & \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots), \\ \int_0^a f(x) \cos \frac{m\pi}{a} x dx & \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

の中上式は Fourier-sin 変換、下式は Fourier-cos 変換であつて、これを H. Kniess にしたがつて

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \int_0^a f(x) \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x dx & = S_m[f(x)], \\ \int_0^a f(x) \cos \frac{m\pi}{a} x dx & = C_m[f(x)] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

で表わす。この演算は $f(x)$ の有限な sin 変換、及び cos 変換と呼ばれるものでいずれも自然数 m のみの函数を生ずる。そして Fourier 級数の理論によつて

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(x) & = \frac{2}{a} \sum_m \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot S_m[f(x)], \\ f(x) & = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a f(x) dx + \frac{2}{a} \sum_m \cos \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot C_m[f(x)] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

なる逆変換関係が存在する。すなわち $f(x)$ の有限な sin 或は cos 変換が求まれば (3) の関係式から $f(x)$ が求められる。

ζ_{xy} を変域 $(0, a)$, $(0, b)$ で定義される部分的に連続な函数とし、前記の演算記号を拡張して次のように定める。

$$S_n S_n[\zeta_{xy}] = \int_0^a \int_0^b \zeta_{xy} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y dx dy, \quad (4)$$

$$C_n C_n[\zeta_{xy}] = \int_0^a \int_0^b \zeta_{xy} \cos \frac{n\pi}{a} x \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y dx dy, \quad (5)$$

$$S_n C_n[\zeta_{xy}] = \int_0^a \int_0^b \zeta_{xy} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y dx dy, \quad (6)$$

$$C_n S_n[\zeta_{xy}] = \int_0^a \int_0^b \zeta_{xy} \cos \frac{n\pi}{a} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y dx dy, \quad (7)$$

ただし $m, n=1, 2, 3, \dots$.

そうすれば次の逆変換関係が存在する, すなわち

$$\zeta_{xy} = \frac{4}{ab} \sum_m \sum_n \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y \cdot S_m S_n [\zeta_{xy}], \quad (8)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \zeta_{xy} &= \frac{2}{ab} \int_0^a \int_0^b \zeta_{xy} dx dy + \frac{2}{ab} \sum_m \cos \frac{m\pi}{a} x \int_0^b C_m [\zeta_{xy}] dy \\ &+ \frac{2}{ab} \sum_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y \int_0^a C_n [\zeta_{xy}] dx \\ &+ \frac{4}{ab} \sum_m \sum_n \cos \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y \cdot C_m C_n [\zeta_{xy}], \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \zeta_{xy} &= \frac{2}{ab} \sum_m \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \int_0^b S_m [\zeta_{xy}] dy \\ &+ \frac{4}{ab} \sum_m \sum_n \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y \cdot S_m C_n [\zeta_{xy}], \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \zeta_{xy} &= \frac{2}{ab} \sum_m \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y \cdot \int_0^a S_n [\zeta_{xy}] dx \\ &+ \frac{4}{ab} \sum_m \sum_n \cos \frac{m\pi}{a} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y \cdot C_m S_n [\zeta_{xy}], \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (11)$$

2次元の場合には以上のように sin と cos の組合せによる変換の形が四個ある。それで任意の変換を作る函数を L とおいて一般的な関係を求めることにする。

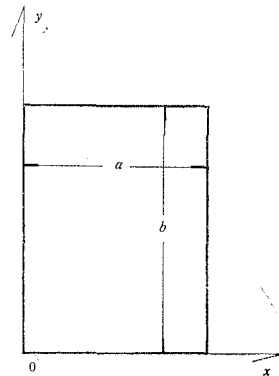
Ⅲ 直角異方性板

第1図のような矩形板が x 及び y 方向でその性質が異なる場合を考える。板の弾性係数を E , 断面2次モーメント, 及びポアソン比を J_x, J_y, ν_x, ν_y とし M. T. Huber⁵ に従がつて

$$N_x = \frac{1}{1-\nu_x \nu_y} E J_x, \quad (x \text{ 方向曲げ剛さ})$$

$$N_y = \frac{1}{1-\nu_x \nu_y} E J_y, \quad (y \text{ 方向曲げ剛さ})$$

とし同じく振り剛度を C_x, C_y ⁶ とすれば x 方向曲げモーメント M_x , y 方向曲げモーメント M_y , x 及び y 方向振りモーメント M_{xy}, M_{yx} はそれぞれ



第 1 図

5 M. T. Huber : Der Bauing., 12, 354—360 (1923)

6 M. T. Huber は $2C=C_x=C_y$ と仮定しているが, 一般に $C_x=C_y$ とならない。すなわち振り応力度は x, y 方向で一点において等しくなるが, それによる合モーメントは等しくならないことは円筒殻の場合などと同様である。

$$\left. \begin{aligned} M_x &= -N_x \left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} + \nu_y \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2} \right) & (a) \\ M_y &= -N_y \left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2} + \nu_x \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} \right) & (b) \\ M_{xy} &= -C_x \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x \partial y}, \quad M_{yx} = -C_y \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x \partial y} & (c) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (12)$$

とかくことができる。板に作用する荷重を $q \cdot f(xy)$ とすれば力の釣合の方程式は

$$\frac{\partial^2 M_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 M_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 M_{yx}}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 M_y}{\partial y^2} = q \cdot f(xy) \quad (13)$$

函数 L を媒介として変換を作るのであるが

$$\int_0^a \int_0^b F L dx dy = \int F L dA \quad (14)$$

とおけば次の関係がある。

$$\int \frac{\partial^2 M_x}{\partial x^2} L dA = \int_0^b \left[\frac{\partial M_x}{\partial x} L \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy - \int_0^a \left[M_x \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy + \int M_x \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} dA \quad (15)$$

$$\int \frac{\partial^2 M_y}{\partial y^2} L dA = \int_0^a \left[\frac{\partial M_y}{\partial y} L \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx - \int_0^b \left[M_y \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx + \int M_y \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2} dA \quad (16)$$

$$\int \frac{\partial^2 M_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} L dA = \int_0^a \left[\frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial x} L \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx - \int_0^b \left[M_{xy} \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy + \int M_{xy} \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} dA \quad (17)$$

$$\int \frac{\partial^2 M_{yx}}{\partial x \partial y} L dA = \int_0^b \left[\frac{\partial M_{yx}}{\partial y} L \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy - \int_0^a \left[M_{yx} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx + \int M_{yx} \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} dA \quad (18)$$

しかるに

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \int_0^a M_{xy} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} dx &= \left[M_{xy} L \right]_0^a - \int_0^a \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial x} L dy \\ \int_0^b M_{xy} \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} dy &= \left[M_{xy} L \right]_0^b - \int_0^b \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial y} L dx \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (19)$$

これを上式 (17), (18) に代入して

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\partial^2 M_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} L dx &= \int_0^a \left[\frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial x} L \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx + \int_0^b \left[\frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial y} L \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy \\ &\quad - \left[\left[M_{xy} L \right]_0^a \right]_0^b + \int M_{xy} \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} dA \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\partial^2 M_{yx}}{\partial x \partial y} L dA &= \int_0^a \left[\frac{\partial M_{yx}}{\partial x} L \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx + \int_0^b \left[\frac{\partial M_{yx}}{\partial y} L \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy \\ &\quad - \left[\left[M_{yx} L \right]_0^a \right]_0^b + \int M_{yx} \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} dA \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

したがって x, y 方向の周辺反力をそれぞれ R_x, R_y とすれば

$$R_x = \frac{\partial M_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial M_{yx}}{\partial y}, \quad \left. \right\}$$

$$R_y = \frac{\partial M_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_{yx}}{\partial x} \quad \left. \vphantom{R_y} \right\} \quad (22)$$

の関係があるから (15), (16), (20), (21) の各式より

$$\int \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 M_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 M_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 M_{yx}}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 M_y}{\partial y^2} \right\} L dA = q \int f(xy) L dA$$

は次のようになる。

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^b [R_x L]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy + \int_0^a [R_y L]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx - \left[[(M_{xy} + M_{yx})]_0^a \right]_0^b \\ & - \int_0^a [M_x \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}]_{x=0}^{x=a} dx - \int_0^b [M_y \frac{\partial L}{\partial y}]_{y=0}^{y=b} dy \\ & + \int \left\{ M_x \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} + (M_{xy} + M_{yx}) \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} + M_y \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2} \right\} dA = q \int f(xy) L dA \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

また一方

$$\begin{aligned} & \int M_{xy} \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} dA = -C_x \int \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x \partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} dA \\ & = -C_x \left\{ \left[\left[\xi \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} \right]_0^a \right]_0^b - \int_0^b \left[\xi \frac{\partial^3 L}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \int_0^a \left[\xi \frac{\partial^3 L}{\partial x^2 \partial y} \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx + \int \xi \frac{\partial^4 L}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} dA \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int M_{yx} \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} dA = -C_y \left\{ \left[\left[\xi \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} \right]_0^a \right]_0^b - \int_0^b \left[\xi \frac{\partial^3 L}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \int_0^a \left[\xi \frac{\partial^3 L}{\partial x^2 \partial y} \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx + \int \xi \frac{\partial^4 L}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} dA \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

次に

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \left\{ M_x \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} + M_y \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2} \right\} dA \\ & = \int \left\{ \left(N_x \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x^2} + N_x \nu_y \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial y^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} + \left(N_y \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial y^2} + N_y \nu_x \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2} \right\} dA \\ & = \int_0^b \left[\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \left(N_x \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} + N_y \nu_y \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2} \right) \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy \\ & \quad - \int_0^b \left[\xi \left(N_x \frac{\partial^3 L}{\partial x^3} + N_y \nu_x \frac{\partial^3 L}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right) \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy \\ & \quad + \int_0^a \left[\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} \left(N_y \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2} + N_x \nu_y \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} \right) \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx \\ & \quad - \int_0^a \left[\xi \left(N_y \frac{\partial^3 L}{\partial y^3} + N_x \nu_y \frac{\partial^3 L}{\partial x^2 \partial y} \right) \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx \\ & \quad + \int \left\{ N_x \frac{\partial^4 L}{\partial x^4} + (\nu_y N_x + \nu_x N_y) \frac{\partial^4 L}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + N_y \frac{\partial^4 L}{\partial y^4} \right\} \xi dA, \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

(24), (25), (26) を (23) に代入すれば

$$\int_0^b [R_x L]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy - \int_0^b [M_x \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy + \int_0^a [R_y L]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx \quad \left. \vphantom{\int} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \int_0^a \left[M_y \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx + \int_0^b \left[\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} \left(N_x \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} + \nu_x N_y \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2} \right) \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dx \\
& + \int_0^a \left[\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \left(N_y \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2} + \nu_y N_x \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} \right) \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx - \int_0^b \left[\zeta \left(N_x \frac{\partial^3 L}{\partial x^3} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \nu_x N_y \frac{\partial^3 L}{\partial x \partial y^2} + (C_x + C_y) \frac{\partial^3 L}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right) \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy - \int_0^a \left[\zeta \left(N_y \frac{\partial^3 L}{\partial y^3} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \nu_y N_x \frac{\partial^3 L}{\partial x^2 \partial y} + (C_x + C_y) \frac{\partial^3 L}{\partial x^2 \partial y} \right) \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx - (C_x + C_y) \left[\left[\zeta \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} \right]_0^a \right]_0^b \\
& - \left[\left[(M_{xy} + M_{yx}) L \right]_0^a \right]_0^b + \int \left(N_x \frac{\partial^4 L}{\partial x^4} + (\nu_y N_x + \nu_x N_y \right. \\
& \left. + C_x + C_y) \frac{\partial^4 L}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + N_y \frac{\partial^4 L}{\partial y^4} \right) \zeta dA = q \int f(xy) L dA.
\end{aligned} \tag{27}$$

上式中 $L = \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y$ において

$$\begin{aligned}
S_m \left[\zeta_{x=0} \right] &= - \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right) \left\{ (-1)^m \zeta_{a0} - \zeta_{00} \right\} - \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 S_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} \right)_{y=0} \right], \\
S_n \left[\zeta_{y=b} \right] &= - \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right) \left\{ (-1)^m \zeta_{ab} - \zeta_{0b} \right\} - \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 S_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} \right)_{y=b} \right], \\
S_n \left[\zeta_{x=0} \right] &= - \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right) \left\{ (-1)^n \zeta_{0b} - \zeta_{00} \right\} - \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 S_n \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2} \right)_{x=0} \right], \\
S_n \left[\zeta_{x=a} \right] &= - \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right) \left\{ (-1)^n \zeta_{ab} - \zeta_{a0} \right\} - \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 S_n \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2} \right)_{x=a} \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{28}$$

の関係を適用して $S_m S_n [\zeta]$ の逆変換を作れば

$$\begin{aligned}
\zeta &= \frac{4}{ab} \sum_m \sum_n \frac{\sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y}{N_x \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^4 + 2B \frac{m^2 n^2 \pi^4}{a^2 b^2} + N_y \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^4} \left[\right. \\
& \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right) \left\{ (-1)^m S_n \left[(M_x)_{x=a} \right] - S_n \left[(M_x)_{x=0} \right] \right\} \\
& \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right) \left\{ (-1)^n S_m \left[(M_y)_{y=b} \right] - S_m \left[(M_y)_{y=0} \right] \right\} \\
& - \left\{ N_x \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^3 + (\nu_x N_y + C_x + C_y) \frac{m n^2 \pi^3}{a b^2} \right\} \left(\frac{b}{n\pi} \right)^2 \\
& \quad \left\{ (-1)^m S_n \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} \right)_{y=b} \right] - S_n \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} \right)_{y=0} \right] \right\} \\
& - \left\{ N_y \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^3 + (\nu_y N_x + C_x + C_y) \frac{m^2 n \pi^3}{a^2 b} \right\} \left(\frac{a}{m\pi} \right)^2 \\
& \quad \left\{ (-1)^n S_n \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2} \right)_{x=a} \right] - S_n \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2} \right)_{x=0} \right] \right\} + q S_m S_n [f(xy)] \left. \right] \\
& + \sum_m \sum_n \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y \frac{4}{m n \pi^2} \left\{ (-1)^{m+n} \zeta_{ab} - (-1)^m \zeta_{a0} - (-1)^n \zeta_{0b} + \zeta_{00} \right\},
\end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

ただし、 $2B = \nu_x N_y + \nu_y N_x + C_x + C_y$,

上式中 $S_n[(M_x)_{x=a}]$, $S_n[(M_x)_{x=0}]$, $S_n\left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2}\right)_{x=a}\right]$, $S_n\left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2}\right)_{x=0}\right]$,

$S_m[(M_y)_{y=b}]$, $S_m[(M_y)_{y=0}]$, $S_m\left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2}\right)_{y=b}\right]$, $S_m\left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2}\right)_{y=0}\right]$ はそれぞれ n 及

m のみの函数で一辺における 2 個づつ計 8 個の境界条件から求められる。次に ζ_{ab} , ζ_{a0} , ζ_{0b} , ζ_{00} なる四隅における沈下は四隅における条件から求められる。

IV 等 方 板 の 曲 げ

この場合には板の曲げ剛度は $N = Eh^3/12(1-\nu^2)$ (h は板の厚さ ν は板のポアソン比) 板の捩り剛度は $N(1-\nu)/2$ で表わされるから

$$\left. \begin{aligned} M_x &= -N \left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2} \right), & (a) \\ M_y &= -N \left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} \right), & (b) \\ M_{xy} = M_{yx} &= -N(1-\nu) \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x \partial y} & (c) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (30)$$

となり、釣合の式は

$$\frac{\partial^2 M_x}{\partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 M_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 M_y}{\partial x^2} = q \cdot f(xy) \quad (31)$$

であるから上式の L による変換の部分積分は

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \int_0^b [R_x L]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy - \int_0^b [M_x \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy + \int_0^a [R_y L]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx \\ & - \int_0^a [M_y L]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx + N \int_0^b \left[\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2} \right) \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy \\ & + N \int_0^a \left[\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} \right) \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx - N \int_0^b \left[\zeta \left(\frac{\partial^3 L}{\partial x^3} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^3 L}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right) \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy \\ & - N \int_0^a \left[\zeta \left(\frac{\partial^3 L}{\partial y^3} + (2-\nu) \frac{\partial^3 L}{\partial x^2 \partial y} \right) \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx - 2N(1-\nu) \left[\left[\zeta \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} \right]_0^a \right]_0^b \\ & + 2 \left[[M_{xy} L]_0^a \right]_0^b + N \int \zeta \left(\frac{\partial^4 L}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 L}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 L}{\partial y^4} \right) dA = q \int f(xy) L dA \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (32)$$

上式中 $L = \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y$ とおいて逆変換を作れば

$$\zeta = \frac{4}{ab} \sum_m \sum_n \frac{\sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y}{N \left\{ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right\}^2} \left[\frac{m\pi}{a} \left\{ (-1)^m S_n [(M_x)_{x=0}] \right. \right. \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -S_n [(M_x)_{x=0}] \Big\} + \frac{n\pi}{b} \left\{ (-1)^n S_m [(M_y)_{y=b}] - S_m [(M_y)_{y=0}] \right\} \\
& -N \left\{ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + (2-\nu) \frac{m n^2 \pi^3}{ab^2} \right\} \left(\frac{b}{n\pi} \right)^2 \left\{ (-1)^m S_n \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2} \right)_{x=a} \right] \right. \\
& \left. - S_n \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2} \right)_{x=0} \right] \right\} - N \left\{ \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 + (2-\nu) \frac{m^2 n \pi^3}{a^2 b} \right\} \left(\frac{a}{m\pi} \right)^2 \\
& \left\{ (-1)^n S_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} \right)_{y=b} \right] - S_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} \right)_{y=0} \right] \right\} + q S_m S_n [f(xy)] \\
& + \sum_m \sum_n \frac{4}{m n \pi^2} \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y \left\{ \zeta_{ab} (-1)^{m+n} - \zeta_{a0} (-1)^m - \zeta_{0b} (-1)^n + \zeta_{00} \right\},
\end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

上式は等方矩形板の撓みの一般式で { } 内の周辺における未知の \sin 変換 8 個は各辺の 8 個の境界条件によつて求められ ζ_{ab} , ζ_{a0} , ζ_{0b} , ζ_{00} は四隅の条件から求まる。

また $L = \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y$ とおいて逆変換公式 (10) を用いれば ζ は次の形になる。

$$\begin{aligned}
\zeta = & \frac{2}{ab} \sum_m \frac{\sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x}{N \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^4} \left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right) \left\{ (-1)^m \int_0^b (M_x)_{x=a} dy - \int_0^b (M_x)_{x=0} dy \right\} \right. \\
& - N \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^3 \left\{ (-1)^m \int_0^b (\zeta)_{x=a} dy - \int_0^b (\zeta)_{x=0} dy \right\} + S_m [(R_y)_{y=b}] \\
& \left. - S_m [(R_y)_{y=0}] - N \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \left\{ S_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \right)_{y=b} \right] - S_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} \right] \right\} \right. \\
& \left. + q \int_0^b S_m [f(xy)] dy \right] + \frac{4}{ab} \sum_m \sum_n \frac{\sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y}{N \left\{ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right\}^2} \left[\right. \\
& \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right) \left\{ (-1)^m C_n [(M_x)_{x=a}] - C_n [(M_x)_{x=0}] \right\} - (-1)^n S_m [(R_y)_{y=b}] \\
& + S_m [(R_y)_{y=0}] + N \left\{ \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 + \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right\} \left\{ (-1)^n S_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \right)_{y=b} \right] \right. \\
& \left. - S_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} \right] + N \left\{ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + (2-\nu) \frac{m n^2 \pi^3}{ab^2} \right\} \left\{ (-1)^m C_n [(\zeta)_{x=a}] \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - C_n [(\zeta)_{x=0}] \right\} + q S_m C_n [f(xy)] \right],
\end{aligned} \tag{34}$$

$$m, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots,$$

同じやうな方法で境界未知数 $S_m [(R_y)_{y=b}]$, $S_m [(R_y)_{y=0}]$, $S_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \right)_{y=b} \right]$,

$S_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} \right]$, $C_n [(M_x)_{x=a}]$, $C_n [(M_x)_{x=0}]$, $C_n [(\zeta)_{x=a}]$, $C_n [(\zeta)_{x=0}]$ は 8 個

の境界条件によつて求められる。ただし

$$2C_0 [(M_x)_{x=a}] = \int_0^b (M_x)_{x=a} dy, \quad 2C_0 [(M_x)_{x=0}] = \int_0^b (M_x)_{x=0} dy,$$

$$2C_0 [(\zeta)_{x=a}] = \int_0^b (\zeta)_{x=a} dy, \quad 2C_0 [(\zeta)_{x=0}] = \int_0^b (\zeta)_{x=0} dy,$$

であり, $(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y})_{ab}, (\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y})_{a0}, (\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y})_{0b}, (\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y})_{00}$ の値を上式中で四隅の条件を満足

するように $(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y})_{ab}, (\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y})_{a0}, (\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y})_{0b}, (\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y})_{00}$ を調整すれば求める撓み ζ が得

られる。次に $L = \cos \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y$ の場合は公式 (34) 中 m と n, a と b, x と

y を交代して求められる。最後に $L = \cos \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y$ と代入して逆変換公式 (9) を

用いれば ζ は次のようになる。

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta = & \frac{q}{Nab} \int \zeta dA + \frac{2}{ab} \sum_m \frac{\cos \frac{m\pi}{a} x}{N \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^4} \left[-(-1)^m \int_0^b (R_x)_{x=a} dy \right. \\ & + \int_0^b (R_x)_{x=0} dy + \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \left\{ (-1)^m \int_0^b \left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x}\right)_{x=a} dy - \int_0^b \left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x}\right)_{x=0} dy \right\} \\ & - C_m [(R_y)_{y=b}] + C_m [(R_y)_{y=0}] + \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \left\{ C_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y}\right)_{y=b}\right] \right. \\ & \left. - C_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y}\right)_{y=0}\right] \right\} - (-1)^m \{ (M_{xy})_{ab} - (M_{xy})_{a0} \} + (M_{xy})_{0b} - (M_{xy})_{00} \\ & + q \int_0^b C_m [f(xy)] dy \Big] + \frac{2}{ab} \sum_n \frac{\cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y}{N \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^4} \left[-(-1)^n \int_0^a (R_y)_{y=b} dx \right. \\ & + \int_0^a (R_y)_{y=0} dx + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2 \left\{ (-1)^n \int_0^a \left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y}\right)_{y=b} dx - \int_0^a \left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y}\right)_{y=0} dx \right\} \\ & - C_n [(R_x)_{x=a}] + C_n [(R_x)_{x=0}] + \nu \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2 \left\{ C_n \left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x}\right)_{x=a}\right] \right. \\ & \left. - C_n \left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x}\right)_{x=0}\right] \right\} - (-1)^n \{ (M_{xy})_{ab} - (M_{xy})_{0b} \} + (M_{xy})_{a0} - (M_{xy})_{00} \\ & + q \int_0^a C_n [f(xy)] dx \Big] + \frac{4}{ab} \sum_m \sum_n \frac{\cos \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y}{N \left\{ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2 \right\}^2} \left[\right. \\ & - (-1)^m C_n [(R_x)_{x=a}] + C_n [(R_x)_{x=0}] - (-1)^n C_m [(R_y)_{y=b}] + C_m [(R_y)_{y=0}] \\ & + N \left\{ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \nu \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2 \right\} \left\{ (-1)^m C_n \left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x}\right)_{x=a}\right] - C_n \left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x}\right)_{x=0}\right] \right\} \\ & \left. + N \left\{ \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2 + \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \right\} \left\{ (-1)^n C_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y}\right)_{y=b}\right] - C_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y}\right)_{y=0}\right] \right\} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

$$+q C_m C_n [f(xy)] - (M_{xy})_{ab} (-1)^{m+n} - (M_{xy})_{a0} (-1)^m - (M_{xy})_{0b} (-1)^n - (M_{xy})_{00} \Big]$$

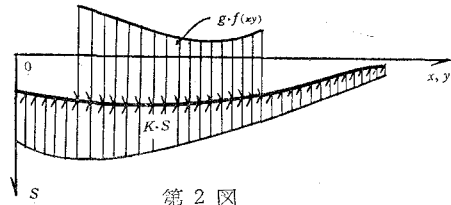
$$m, n = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots,$$

上式中 8 個の境界未知数 $C_n[(R_x)_{x=a}]$, $C_n[(R_x)_{x=0}]$, $C_m[(R_y)_{y=b}]$, $C_m[(R_y)_{y=0}]$, $C_n\left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x}\right)_{x=a}\right]$, $C_n\left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x}\right)_{x=0}\right]$, $C_m\left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x}\right)_{y=b}\right]$, $C_m\left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y}\right)_{y=0}\right]$ は一辺について 2 つずつの計 8 個の境界値件から求められ, M_{xy} の四隅における値は四隅の境で定められる。以上同じ ζ ではあるが, どの変換を用いるかは問題によつて便利な形を選ぶのがよい。

V 弾性基礎上の矩形板

この場合沈下に比例する基礎からの反力が作用するものと仮定してその反力係数を $K(\text{kg/cm}^3)$ とすれば力の釣合式は

$$\frac{\partial^2 M_x}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 M_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 M_y}{\partial y^2} = q \cdot f(xy) - \zeta \cdot K. \tag{36}$$



適合の件式 (30) の関係と上式の L 変換の部分積分から公式 (32) と類似の公式が作られる, その相違は (32) 式, 左辺の終項 $N \int \zeta \cdot \Delta^2 L \cdot dA$ の代りに $N \int \zeta (\Delta^2 L + KL) dA$ となるだけであるが, これを利用して ζ を求める。

$\sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y$ による ζ の解,

$$\zeta = \frac{4}{ab} \sum_m \sum_n \frac{\sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y}{N \left\{ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right\}^2 + K} \left[\frac{m\pi}{a} \left\{ (-1)^m S_n [(M_x)_{x=a}] - S_n [(M_x)_{x=0}] \right\} + \frac{n\pi}{b} \left\{ (-1)^n S_m [(M_y)_{y=b}] - S_m [(M_y)_{y=0}] \right\} - N \left\{ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + (2-\nu) \frac{m n^2 \pi^3}{a b^2} \right\} \left(\frac{b}{n\pi} \right)^2 \left\{ (-1)^m S_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2} \right)_{x=a} \right] - S_n \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2} \right)_{x=0} \right] \right\} - N \left\{ \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 + (2-\nu) \frac{m^2 n \pi^3}{a^2 b} \right\} \left(\frac{a}{m\pi} \right)^2 \left\{ (-1)^n S_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} \right)_{y=b} \right] - S_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} \right)_{y=0} \right] \right\} + q S_m S_n [f(xy)] + \sum_m \sum_n \frac{4}{m n \pi^2} \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y \left\{ \zeta_{ab} (-1)^{m+n} - \zeta_{a0} (-1)^m - \zeta_{0b} (-1)^n + \zeta_{00} \right\} \left\{ 1 - \frac{K}{N \left\{ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right\}^2 + K} \right\} \right], \tag{37}$$

$\cos \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y$ による解

$$\begin{aligned}
 \zeta = & \frac{1}{ab} \int \frac{q \cdot f(xy)}{K} dA + \frac{2}{ab} \sum_m \frac{\cos \frac{m\pi}{a} x}{N \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^4 + K} \left[-(-1)^m \int_0^b (R_x)_{x=a} dy \right. \\
 & + \int_0^b (R_x)_{x=0} dy + \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \left\{ (-1)^m \int_0^b \left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} \right)_{x=a} dy - \int_0^b \left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} \right)_{x=0} dy \right\} \\
 & - C_m [(R_y)_{y=b}] + C_m [(R_y)_{y=0}] + \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \left\{ C_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \right)_{y=b} \right] \right. \\
 & - C_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} \right] \left. \right\} - (-1)^m \{ (M_{xy})_{ab} - (M_{xy})_{a0} \} + (M_{xy})_{0b} - (M_{xy})_{00} \\
 & + q \int_0^b C_m [f(xy)] dy \left. \right] + \frac{2}{ab} \sum_n \frac{\cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y}{N \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^4 + K} \left[(-1)^n \int_0^a (R_y)_{y=b} dx \right. \\
 & - \int_0^a (R_y)_{y=0} dx + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \left\{ (-1)^n \int_0^a \left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \right)_{y=b} dx - \int_0^a \left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} dx \right\} \\
 & - C_n [(R_x)_{x=a}] + C_n [(R_x)_{x=0}] + \nu \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \left\{ C_n \left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} \right)_{x=a} \right] - C_n \left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} \right)_{x=0} \right] \right\} \\
 & - (-1)^n \{ (M_{xy})_{ab} - (M_{xy})_{0b} \} + (M_{xy})_{a0} - (M_{xy})_{00} + q \int_0^a C_n [f(xy)] dx \left. \right] \\
 & + \frac{4}{ab} \sum_m \sum_n \frac{\cos \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y}{N \left\{ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right\}^2 + K} \left[-(-1)^m C_n [(R_x)_{x=a}] + C_n [(R_x)_{x=0}] \right. \\
 & - (-1)^n C_m [(R_y)_{y=b}] + C_m [(R_y)_{y=0}] + N \left\{ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \nu \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right\} \\
 & \left\{ (-1)^m C_n \left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} \right)_{x=a} \right] - C_n \left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} \right)_{x=0} \right] \right\} + N \left\{ \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 + \nu \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right\} \\
 & \left\{ (-1)^n C_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \right)_{y=b} \right] - C_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} \right] \right\} + q C_m C_n [f(xy)] \\
 & - (M_{xy})_{ab} (-1)^{m+n} + (M_{xy})_{a0} (-1)^m + (M_{xy})_{0b} (-1)^n - (M_{xy})_{00} \left. \right] \quad (38)
 \end{aligned}$$

VI 矩形板の熱応力

温度分布が板に曲げを与えるように中立面からの距離 z では

$$\frac{2z}{h} t''(xy)$$

であるとすれば

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_x &= -N \left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2} + \frac{2(1+\nu)\alpha t''}{h} \right), & (a) \\
 M_y &= -N \left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} + \frac{2(1+\nu)\alpha t''}{h} \right), & (b) \\
 M_{xy} &= -(1-\nu) N \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x \partial y}. & (c)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{39}$$

の関係があるから釣合の式 (31) と上式から x, y についての変換を作り ζ を求めれば

$$\begin{aligned}
 \zeta &= \frac{4}{ab} \sum_m \sum_n \frac{\sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y}{N \left\{ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right\}} \left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right) \left\{ (-1)^m S_n [(M_x)_{x=a}] \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. - S_n [(M_x)_{y=0}] + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right) \left\{ (-1)^n S_m [(M_y)_{y=b}] - S_m [(M_y)_{y=0}] \right\} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - N \left\{ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^3 + (2-\nu) \frac{m n^2 \pi^3}{ab^2} \right\} \left(\frac{b}{n\pi} \right)^2 \left\{ (-1)^m S_n \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2} \right)_{x=a} \right] \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. - S_n \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2} \right)_{x=0} \right] \right\} - N \left\{ \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^3 + (2-\nu) \frac{m^2 n \pi^3}{a^2 b} \right\} \left(\frac{a}{m\pi} \right)^2 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left\{ (-1)^n S_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} \right)_{y=b} \right] - S_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} \right)_{y=0} \right] \right\} \right] \\
 &\quad + \sum_m \sum_n \frac{4 \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y}{m n \pi^2} \left\{ \zeta_{ab} (-1)^{m+n} - \zeta_{a0} (-1)^m - \zeta_{0b} (-1)^n + \zeta_{00} \right\} \\
 &\quad - \frac{4}{ab} \frac{2(1+\nu)\alpha}{h} \sum_m \sum_n \frac{\sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y}{\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2} S_m S_n [t'']
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{40}$$

$$m, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots,$$

上式から四辺共、単純支持の場合は

$$\zeta_{x=a} = \zeta_{x=0} = \zeta_{y=b} = \zeta_{y=0} = 0$$

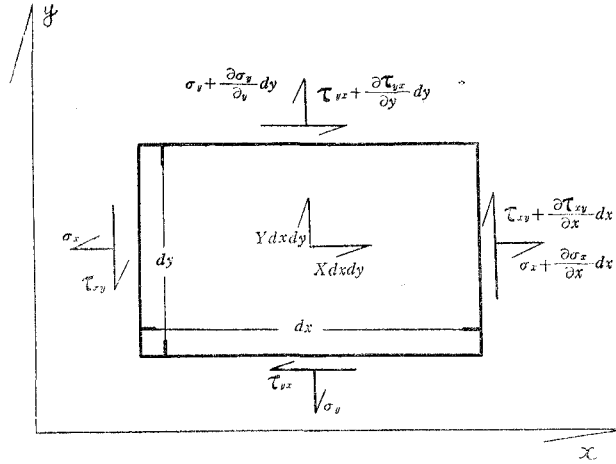
$$(M_x)_{x=a} = (M_x)_{x=0} = (M_y)_{y=b} = (M_y)_{y=0} = 0$$

から

$$\zeta = -\frac{4}{ab} \frac{2(1+\nu)\alpha}{h} \sum_m \sum_n \frac{\sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y}{\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2} S_m S_n [t''],$$

Ⅶ 平 面 應 力

この問題は Airy の函数による重調和偏微分方程式で与えられ古くから論議されているが一般解に任意の境界条件を適用するのは容易でない。しかし Fourier 変換を用いれば矩形領域の任意の境界条件を満足し易い変位の一般解が簡単に求められる。



応力度の釣合は x 方向及び y 方向垂直応力度を σ_x, σ_y 剪断応力度を τ_{xy} とし x 方向及び y 方向物体力を X, Y とすれば

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} &= X, & (a) \\ \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} &= Y. & (b) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (41)$$

また平面応力の場合の応力と歪の関係は、 x 方向、 y 方向の変位をそれぞれ u, v とすれば

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \nu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right), & (a) \\ \sigma_y &= \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \nu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right), & (b) \\ \tau_{xy} &= G \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right). & (c) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (42)$$

L 変換による部分積分を作れば

$$\int \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} L dA = \int_0^y \left[\sigma_x L \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy - \int \sigma_x \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} dA, \quad (43)$$

上式右辺の第2項に (42) の (a) 式の関係を入れて更に部分積分を続けければ

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sigma_x \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} dA &= \int \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \nu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} dA \\ &= \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \left(\int_0^b \left[u \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy + \nu \int_0^a \left[v \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int u \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} dA - \nu \int v \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} dA \right), \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

また

$$\int \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} L dA = \int_0^a \left[\tau_{xy} L \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx - \int \tau_{xy} \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} dA, \quad (45)$$

上式に (42) の (c) 式を代入して

$$\begin{aligned} \int \tau_{xy} \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} dA &= G \int \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} dA \\ &= G \left(\int_0^a \left[u \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx + \int_0^b \left[v \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int u \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2} dA - \int v \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} dA \right). \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

したがって (43), (44), (45), (46) の関係を

$$\int \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} \right) L dA - \int X L dA = 0$$

に代入して

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^b \left[\sigma_x L \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy + \int_0^a \left[\tau_{xy} L \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx - \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \int_0^b \left[u \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy \\ &\quad - G \int_0^a \left[u \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx - \frac{\nu E}{(1-\nu^2)} \int_0^a \left[v \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx \\ &\quad - G \int_0^b \left[v \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy + \frac{E}{2(1-\nu^2)} \int u \left(2 \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} + (1-\nu) \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2} \right) dA \\ &\quad + \frac{E(1+\nu)}{2(1-\nu^2)} \int v \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} dA - \int X L dA = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

全く同様にして (41) の (b) 式の L' 変換を作つて部分積分すれば

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^a \left[\sigma_y L' \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx + \int_0^b \left[\tau_{xy} L' \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy - \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \int_0^a \left[v \frac{\partial L'}{\partial y} \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx \\ &\quad - G \int_0^b \left[\frac{\nu L'}{\partial x} \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy - \frac{\nu E}{1-\nu^2} \int_0^b \left[u \frac{\partial L'}{\partial y} \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy \\ &\quad - G \int_0^a \left[u \frac{\partial L'}{\partial x} \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx + \frac{E}{2(1-\nu^2)} \int v \left(2 \frac{\partial^2 L'}{\partial y^2} + (1-\nu) \frac{\partial^2 L'}{\partial x^2} \right) dA \\ &\quad + \frac{E(1+\nu)}{2(1-\nu^2)} \int u \frac{\partial^2 L'}{\partial x \partial y} dA - \int Y L' dA = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

さて $L = \cos \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y$,

$$L' = \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y$$

とおけば (47) 式から

$m=0$ では

$$\begin{aligned} &S_n [(\sigma_x)_{x=a}] - S_n [(\sigma_x)_{x=0}] - G \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right) \left\{ (-1)^n \int_0^a (u_{y=b}) dx - \int_0^a (u_{y=0}) dx \right\} \\ &\quad - G \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right) \left\{ C_n [v_{x=a}] - C_n [v_{x=0}] \right\} - S_n [X] \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{E}{2(1-\nu^2)} \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2 \int_0^a S_n[u] dx = 0 \quad (49)$$

$m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ では

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & (-1)^m S_n[(\sigma_x)_{x=a}] - S_n[(\sigma_x)_{x=0}] - G\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right) \left\{ (-1)^n C_m[u_{y=b}] - C_m[u_{y=0}] \right\} \\ & - G\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right) \left\{ (-1)^m C_n[v_{x=a}] - C_n[v_{x=0}] \right\} - C_m S_n[X] \\ & = \frac{E}{2(1-\nu^2)} \left\{ 2\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + (1-\nu)\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2 \right\} \cdot C_m S_n[u] \\ & + \frac{E(1+\nu)}{2(1-\nu^2)} \frac{mn\pi^2}{ab} \cdot S_m C_n[v] . \end{aligned} \right\} (50)$$

次に (48) 式から

$n = 0$ では

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & S_m[(\sigma_y)_{y=b}] - S_m[(\sigma_y)_{y=0}] - G\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right) \left\{ (-1)^m \int_0^b (v_{x=a}) dy \right. \\ & \left. - \int_0^b (v_{x=0}) dy \right\} - G\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right) (C_m[u_{y=b}] - C_m[u_{y=0}]) - S_m[Y] \\ & - \frac{E}{2(1-\nu^2)} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \int_0^b S_m[u] dy , \end{aligned} \right\} (51)$$

$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ の場合には

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & (-1)^n S_m[(\sigma_y)_{y=b}] - S_m[(\sigma_y)_{y=0}] - G\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right) \left\{ (-1)^m C_n[v_{x=a}] \right. \\ & \left. - C_n[v_{x=0}] \right\} - G\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right) \left\{ (-1)^n C_m[u_{y=b}] - C_m[u_{y=0}] \right\} - S_m C_n[Y] \\ & = \frac{E}{2(1-\nu^2)} \left\{ 2\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2 + (1-\nu)\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \right\} S_m C_n[v] \\ & + \frac{E(1+\nu)}{2(1-\nu^2)} \frac{mn\pi^2}{ab} \cdot C_m S_n[u] . \end{aligned} \right\} (52)$$

(50), (52) 式を連立に解いて $C_m S_n[u]$, $S_m C_n[v]$ を求め, (49), (51) 式から

$\int_0^a S_n[u] dx$, $\int_0^b S_m[v] dy$ を求めて逆変換を作れば

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= \frac{2}{ab} \sum_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y \left[\frac{2(1-\nu^2)}{E} \left(\frac{b}{n\pi}\right)^2 \left\{ S_n[(\sigma_x)_{x=a}] - S_n[(\sigma_x)_{x=0}] \right\} \right. \\ & - (1-\nu) \left(\frac{b}{n\pi}\right) \left\{ (-1)^n \int_0^a (u_{y=b}) dx - \int_0^a (u_{y=0}) dx \right\} \\ & - (1-\nu) \left(\frac{b}{n\pi}\right) \left\{ C_n[v_{x=a}] - C_n[v_{x=0}] \right\} - \frac{2(1-\nu^2)}{E} \left(\frac{b}{n\pi}\right)^2 S_n[X] \left. \right] \\ & - \frac{4}{ab} \sum_m \sum_n \frac{\cos \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y}{\left\{ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2 \right\}^2} \left[\frac{(1+\nu)}{2E} \left\{ 2\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2 \right. \right. \end{aligned} \right\} (137)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + (1-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \left\{ (-1)^m S_n[(\sigma_x)_{x=a}] - S_n[(\sigma_x)_{x=0}] \right\} \\
& - \frac{(1+\nu)^2}{2E} \frac{mn\pi^2}{ab} \left\{ (-1)^n S_m[(\sigma_y)_{y=b}] - S_m[(\sigma_y)_{y=0}] \right\} \\
& - \left\{ \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^3 - \nu \frac{m^2 n \pi^3}{a^2 b} \right\} \left\{ (-1)^n C_m[u_{y=b}] - C_m[u_{y=0}] \right\} \\
& - \left\{ \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^3 - \nu \frac{m^2 n \pi^3}{a^2 b} \right\} \left\{ (-1)^m C_n[v_{x=a}] - C_n[v_{x=0}] \right\} \\
& - \frac{(1+\nu)}{2E} \left\{ 2 \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 + (1-\nu) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right\} \cdot C_m S_n[X] \\
& + \frac{(1+\nu)^2}{2E} \frac{mn\pi^2}{ab} S_m C_n[Y], \\
v = & \frac{2}{ab} \sum_m \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \left[\frac{2(1-\nu^2)}{E} \left(\frac{a}{m\pi} \right)^2 \left\{ S_m[(\sigma_x)_{x=b}] - S_m[(\sigma_x)_{x=0}] \right\} \right. \\
& - (1-\nu) \left(\frac{a}{m\pi} \right) \left\{ (-1)^m \int_0^b (v_{x=0}) dy - \int_0^b (v_{x=a}) dy \right\} \\
& - (1-\nu) \left(\frac{a}{m\pi} \right) \left\{ C_m[u_{y=b}] - C_m[u_{y=0}] \right\} - \frac{2(1-\nu^2)}{E} \left(\frac{a}{m\pi} \right)^2 S_m[Y] \\
& - \frac{4}{ab} \sum_n \frac{\sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y}{\left\{ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right\}} \left[\frac{(1+\nu)}{2E} \left\{ 2 \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + (1-\nu) \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right\} \right. \\
& \left. \left\{ (-1)^n S_m[(\sigma_y)_{y=b}] - S_m[(\sigma_y)_{y=0}] \right\} - \frac{(1+\nu)^2}{2E} \frac{mn\pi^2}{ab} \left\{ (-1)^m S_n[(\sigma_x)_{x=a}] \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - S_n[(\sigma_x)_{x=0}] \right\} - \left\{ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^3 - \nu \frac{mn^2 \pi^3}{ab^2} \right\} \left\{ (-1)^m C_n[v_{x=a}] - C_n[v_{x=0}] \right\} \right. \\
& \left. - \left\{ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^3 - \nu \frac{mn^2 \pi^3}{ab^2} \right\} \left\{ (-1)^n C_m[u_{y=b}] - C_m[u_{y=0}] \right\} \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{(1+\nu)}{2E} \left\{ 2 \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + (1-\nu) \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right\} S_m C_n[Y] \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{(1+\nu)^2}{2E} \frac{mn\pi^2}{ab} C_m S_n[Y], \right.
\end{aligned} \tag{53}$$

上式中 $m, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$,

また $S_n[(\sigma_x)_{x=a}]$, $S_n[(\sigma_x)_{x=0}]$, $C_n[v_{x=a}]$, $C_n[v_{x=0}]$, $S_m[(\sigma_y)_{y=b}]$, $S_m[(\sigma_y)_{y=0}]$, $C_m[u_{y=b}]$, $C_m[u_{y=0}]$ は、 m 及び n のみの未知函数で一辺について 2 個づつの 8 個の境界条件から求められる。 $\int_0^a (u_{y=b}) dx$, $\int_0^a (u_{y=0}) dx$, $\int_0^b (v_{x=a}) dy$, $\int_0^b (v_{x=0}) dy$ を含む項は剛体としての移動を示すもので全く応力に関係はない。

Ⅷ 平 面 歪

この場合には力の釣合の式は(41)と同じでフックの法則は

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= \frac{2G}{1-2\nu} \left\{ (1-\nu) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \nu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right\}, & (a) \\ \sigma_y &= \frac{2G}{1-2\nu} \left\{ (1-\nu) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \nu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right\}, & (b) \\ \tau_{xy} &= G \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right), & (c) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (55)$$

で与えられる。したがって

$$\int \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} \right) L dA - \int X L dA = 0$$

は、部分積分を施して

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \int_0^b \left[\sigma_x L \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy + \int_0^a \left[\tau_{xy} L \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx - \frac{2G(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \int_0^b \left[u \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy \\ & - G \int_0^a \left[u \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx - \frac{2G\nu}{1-2\nu} \int_0^a \left[v \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx - G \int_0^b \left[v \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy \\ & + G \int u \left(\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2} \right) dA + \frac{G}{1-2\nu} \int v \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} dA - \int X L dA = 0, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (56)$$

また

$$\int \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} \right) L' dA - \int Y L' dA = 0$$

から

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \int_0^a \left[\sigma_y L' \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx + \int_0^b \left[\tau_{xy} L' \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy - \frac{2G(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \int_0^a \left[v \frac{\partial L'}{\partial y} \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx \\ & - G \int_0^b \left[v \frac{\partial L'}{\partial x} \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy - \frac{2G\nu}{1-2\nu} \int_0^b \left[u \frac{\partial L'}{\partial y} \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy - G \int_0^a \left[u \frac{\partial L'}{\partial x} \right]_{y=0}^{y=b} dx \\ & + G \int v \left(\frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu} \frac{\partial^2 L'}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 L'}{\partial x^2} \right) dA + \frac{G}{1-2\nu} \int u \frac{\partial^2 L'}{\partial x \partial y} dA - \int Y L' dA = 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (57)$$

上式中 $L = \cos \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y$, $L' = \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y$ とおいて逆変換公式から u

及び v を求めれば次のように書くことが出来る。

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= \frac{2}{ab} \sum_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y \left[\frac{1-2\nu}{2G(1-\nu)} \left(\frac{b}{n\pi} \right)^2 \left\{ S_n[(\sigma_x)_{x=a}] - S_n[(\sigma_x)_{x=0}] \right\} \right. \\ & - \frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)} \left(\frac{b}{n\pi} \right) \left\{ (-1)^n \int_0^a (u_{y=b}) dx - \int_0^a (u_{y=0}) dx \right\} \\ & \left. - \frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)} \left(\frac{b}{n\pi} \right) \left\{ C_n[v_{x=a}] - C_n[v_{x=0}] \right\} - \frac{1-2\nu}{2G(1-\nu)} \left(\frac{b}{n\pi} \right)^2 S_n[X] \right] \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{4}{ab} \sum_m \sum_n \frac{\cos \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y}{\left\{ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right\}^2} \left[\frac{1}{G} \left\{ \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 + \frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right\} \right. \\
& \left. \left\{ (-1)^m S_n[(\sigma_x)_{x=a}] - S_n[(\sigma_x)_{x=0}] \right\} - \frac{mn\pi^2}{2G(1-\nu)ab} \left\{ (-1)^n S_m[(\sigma_y)_{y=b}] \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - S_m[(\sigma_y)_{y=0}] \right\} - \left\{ \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 - \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} \frac{m^2 n \pi^3}{a^2 b} \right\} \left\{ (-1)^n C_m[u_{y=b}] \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - C_m[u_{y=0}] \right\} - \left\{ \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 - \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} \frac{m^2 n \pi^3}{a^2 b} \right\} \left\{ (-1)^m C_n[v_{x=a}] \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - C_n[v_{x=0}] \right\} - \frac{1}{G} \left\{ \frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right\} C_m S_n[X] \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{mn\pi^2}{2G(1-\nu)ab} S_m C_n[Y] \right], \tag{58}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
v &= \frac{2}{ab} \sum_m \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \left[\frac{1-2\nu}{2G(1-\nu)} \left(\frac{a}{m\pi} \right)^2 \left\{ S_m[(\sigma_y)_{y=b}] - S_m[(\sigma_y)_{y=0}] \right\} \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)} \left(\frac{a}{m\pi} \right) \left\{ (-1)^m \int_0^b (v_{x=a}) dx - \int_0^b (v_{x=0}) dx \right\} \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)} \left(\frac{a}{m\pi} \right) \left\{ C_m[u_{y=b}] - C_m[u_{y=0}] \right\} - \frac{1-2\nu}{2G(1-\nu)} \left(\frac{a}{m\pi} \right)^2 S_m[Y] \right] \\
& - \frac{4}{ab} \sum_m \sum_n \frac{\sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y}{\left\{ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right\}^2} \left[\frac{1}{G} \left\{ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)} \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right\} \right. \\
& \left. \left\{ (-1)^n S_m[(\sigma_y)_{y=b}] - S_m[(\sigma_y)_{y=0}] \right\} - \frac{mn\pi^2}{2G(1-\nu)ab} \left\{ (-1)^m S_n[(\sigma_x)_{x=a}] \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - S_n[(\sigma_x)_{x=0}] \right\} - \left\{ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 - \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} \frac{mn^2 \pi^3}{ab^2} \right\} \left\{ (-1)^m C_n[v_{x=a}] \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - C_n[v_{x=0}] \right\} - \left\{ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 - \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} \frac{mn^2 \pi^3}{ab^2} \right\} \left\{ (-1)^n C_m[u_{y=b}] - C_m[u_{y=0}] \right\} \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{1}{G} \left\{ \frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)} \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right\} S_m C_n[Y] + \frac{mn\pi^2}{2G(1-\nu)ab} C_m S_n[X] \right], \tag{59}
\end{aligned}$$

$m, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots,$

Ⅱ む す び

以上直交座標 x, y の $(0a), (0b)$ で示される矩形領域で, 弾性平板及び二次元弾性問題の力の釣合式から有限な L 変換を作り, フツクの法則を考慮しながら部分積分を施して変位

についての L 変換を誘導した後 L に逆変換関係を有する函数を代入して一般解を求めたのである。この方法によれば

1 積分未知数として境界における物理的条件がその儘表わされる。

2 平面応力, 又は平面歪のような2次元弾性問題は, 従来のように **Airy Function** などを用いることなく, 変位が, 2元1次連立方程式を解くことによつて直ちに求まる。

という二つの特徴がある。本論文においては, 平板及び2次元弾性問題について一般解を誘導しただけで数値計算は行っていないがこれは今後にゆづる。またこの方法は3次元弾性問題にも適用でき, 地震或は円筒殻の未知の分野に対して有力な方法と思われる。

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