

# A Method for Deriving the Equilibrium Equations of Elasticity in Curvilinear Orthogonal Coordinates

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## Abstract

In this paper, we have derived the equations of equilibrium of elasticity in curvilinear orthogonal coordinates by using the method of matrix calculation. By the way, through the medium of convenient methods, we have also obtained the common formulas (2-2), (2-4), (2-5), which would be used in mathematics-mechanics.

*S.P. Shen, 1981, Journal of East China  
Engr. Institute, p. 130-9*

# 曲线坐标下弹性力学平衡方程 的一种推导方法

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〔摘要〕 本文用矩阵运算导出了正交曲线坐标下弹性力学的平衡方程，顺使用简单的方法获得了数学力学中常用的变换式(2-2)、(2-4)、(2-5)。

## 问题的引出与结论

以往常用的推导曲线坐标下弹性力学平衡方程的方法有二：其一，取单元体法<sup>[1]</sup>；再者，张量分析法<sup>[2]</sup>。本文定义了一个微分算子，由直角坐标下的平衡方程出发，通过一般的矩阵运算直接推导出了正交曲线坐标下的平衡方程。该方法的特点是不涉及高深的数学知识，不需要记忆繁杂的公式，便于学习与利用。

〔定义〕 在直角坐标系 $O_{xyz}$ 下，径矢为 $\rho = (x \ y \ z)^T$ ，则定义Hamilton算子成

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^T \quad (1-1)$$

视其为一列矩阵，它在被作用量（记有下标“v”）——矩阵的右边以普通矩阵乘法的方式对被作用量作用，作用过程中两“数”之积相当于求偏导数。

按此定义直角坐标系 $O_{xyz}$ 下的平衡方程呈

$$(S)_v \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + P = 0 \quad (1-2)$$

而正交曲线坐标系 $E, q_1, q_2, q_3$ 下的平衡方程就是

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$$\begin{aligned}
S(q_1, q_2, q_3) &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{H_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} \\ \frac{1}{H_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_2} \\ \frac{1}{H_3} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_3} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{H_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{H_2} \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial q_2} & \frac{1}{H_3} \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial q_3} \\ \frac{1}{H_2} \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial q_2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{H_3} \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial q_3} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 \\ \tau_{21} \\ \tau_{31} \end{pmatrix} + \\
&+ \frac{1}{H_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{H_1} \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial q_1} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{H_1} \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial q_1} & 0 & \frac{1}{H_3} \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial q_3} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{H_3} \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial q_3} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tau_{12} \\ \sigma_2 \\ \tau_{32} \end{pmatrix} + \\
&+ \frac{1}{H_3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{H_1} \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial q_1} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{H_2} \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial q_2} \\ \frac{1}{H_1} \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial q_1} & \frac{1}{H_2} \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial q_2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tau_{13} \\ \tau_{23} \\ \sigma_3 \end{pmatrix} + \\
&+ S(q_1, q_2, q_3) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{H_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} \ln(H_2 H_3) \\ \frac{1}{H_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_2} \ln(H_3 H_1) \\ \frac{1}{H_3} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_3} \ln(H_1 H_2) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \\ P_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (1-3)
\end{aligned}$$

式 (1-2) 中: (S) 是直角坐标系  $O_{xyz}$  下的应力矩阵

$$(S) = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x & \tau_{xy} & \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{yx} & \sigma_y & \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{zx} & \tau_{zy} & \sigma_z \end{pmatrix}$$

P 是体力,  $P = (X \ Y \ Z)^T$ 。在式 (1-3) 中  $S(q_1, q_2, q_3)$  是曲线坐标系  $E_{q_1, q_2, q_3}$  下的应力矩阵。

$$S(q_1, q_2, q_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & \tau_{12} & \tau_{13} \\ \tau_{21} & \sigma_2 & \tau_{23} \\ \tau_{31} & \tau_{32} & \sigma_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$H_i$  是相应于  $q_i$  的 Lamé 系数,  $P_i$  是体力相应于  $q_i$  的坐标 ( $i = 1, 2, 3$ )。

### 结 论 的 证 明

证明分三步进行, 1. 算子  $\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho}$  的变换; 2. 应力矩阵(S)的变换; 3. 方程的变换。

1. 记  $R = (q_1, q_2, q_3)^T$ ,  $\frac{\partial}{\partial R} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial q_2} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial q_3} \right)^T$ , 则

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} = \frac{\partial R^T}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial R} = \left( \frac{e_1}{H_1} \quad \frac{e_2}{H_2} \quad \frac{e_3}{H_3} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial R} \quad (2-1)$$

式中  $e_i$  是  $q_i$  之方向余弦坐标, 是列向量。应当指出在式 (2-1) 中, 由于矩阵  $\left( \frac{e_1}{H_1} \quad \frac{e_2}{H_2} \quad \frac{e_3}{H_3} \right)$  没有下标  $v$ , 所以  $\frac{\partial}{\partial R}$  将不对它产生微分作用。这样就使得  $\left( \frac{e_1}{H_1} \quad \frac{e_2}{H_2} \quad \frac{e_3}{H_3} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial R}$  整体地作用于带下标  $v$  的矩阵。

$\frac{e_3}{H_3}$  整体地作用于带下标  $v$  的矩阵。

(2-1) 式的推导按下面的方法进行。

由 Lamé 系数的定义得

$$\frac{\partial \rho^T}{\partial R} = \begin{pmatrix} H_1 e_1^T \\ H_2 e_2^T \\ H_3 e_3^T \end{pmatrix}$$

注意到正交条件

$$e_i^T \cdot e_j = \delta_{ij} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, 3)$$

给矩阵  $\frac{\partial \rho^T}{\partial R}$  配置一右乘矩阵  $\left( \frac{e_1}{H_1} \quad \frac{e_2}{H_2} \quad \frac{e_3}{H_3} \right)$

$$\frac{\partial \rho^T}{\partial R} \cdot \left( \frac{e_1}{H_1} \quad \frac{e_2}{H_2} \quad \frac{e_3}{H_3} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} H_1 e_1^T \\ H_2 e_2^T \\ H_3 e_3^T \end{pmatrix} \left( \frac{e_1}{H_1} \quad \frac{e_2}{H_2} \quad \frac{e_3}{H_3} \right) = I_{3 \times 3}$$

由恒等式  $\frac{\partial \rho^T}{\partial R} \frac{\partial R^T}{\partial \rho} = I_{3 \times 3}$  及逆矩阵的唯一性得

$$\frac{\partial R^T}{\partial \rho} = \left( \frac{\partial \rho^T}{\partial R} \right)^{-1} = \left( \frac{e_1}{H_1} \quad \frac{e_2}{H_2} \quad \frac{e_3}{H_3} \right) \quad (2-2)$$

这就得到了 (2-1) 式。

2. 设  $\sigma_i$  表示正应力分量, 其作用平面与  $e_i$  垂直,  $\tau_{ij}$  表示剪应力分量, 其作用线方向与  $e_i$  平行, 而作用平面与  $e_j$  垂直。众所周知<sup>[1]</sup>

$$\sigma_i = e_i^T(S)e_i \quad \tau_{ij} = e_i^T(S)e_j \quad (i, j = 1, 2, 3; i \neq j) \quad (2-3)$$

那么

$$\begin{aligned} S(q_1, q_2, q_3) &= \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & \tau_{12} & \tau_{13} \\ \tau_{21} & \sigma_2 & \tau_{23} \\ \tau_{31} & \tau_{32} & \sigma_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e_1^T(S)e_1 & e_1^T(S)e_2 & e_1^T(S)e_3 \\ e_2^T(S)e_1 & e_2^T(S)e_2 & e_2^T(S)e_3 \\ e_3^T(S)e_1 & e_3^T(S)e_2 & e_3^T(S)e_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} e_1^T \\ e_2^T \\ e_3^T \end{pmatrix} (S) (e_1 e_2 e_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } S(q_1, q_2, q_3) = (e_1 e_2 e_3)^T (S) (e_1 e_2 e_3) \quad (2-4)$$

因为所取的坐标系是正交系, 所以  $(e_1 e_2 e_3)$  是正交矩阵, 从而有反变换

$$(S) = (e_1 e_2 e_3) S(q_1, q_2, q_3) (e_1 e_2 e_3)^T \quad (2-5)$$

从 (2-5) 我们也能断言, 曲线坐标下的应力矩阵  $S(q_1, q_2, q_3)$  也完全地确定了一点的应力状态。

3. 由式 (2-1) 及 (2-5), 方程 (1-2) 可化为

$$\begin{aligned} &[(e_1 e_2 e_3) S(q_1, q_2, q_3) (e_1 e_2 e_3)^T] \nabla \left[ \left( \frac{e_1}{H_1} \quad \frac{e_2}{H_2} \quad \frac{e_3}{H_3} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial R} \right] + \\ &+ (e_1 e_2 e_3) P' = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2-6)$$

$P' = (P_1 \ P_2 \ P_3)^T$ 。本来方程的变换工作已经完成了, 结果就是 (2-6)。虽然方程 (2-6) 看起来是一个整齐漂亮又好记忆的式子, 但是实际计算起来工作量是相当大的。我们要对它

作进一步改进, 把 (2-6) 变成便于计算的式子 (1-3)。(2-6) 中微分算子  $\left( \frac{e_1}{H_1} \right.$

$\left. \frac{e_2}{H_2} \quad \frac{e_3}{H_3} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial R}$  的作用分为两步

1°. 视  $H_i, e_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$  为常数, 结果为

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (e_1 e_2 e_3) [S(q_1 q_2 q_3) v(e_1 e_2 e_3)^T \left( \frac{e_1}{H_1} \quad \frac{e_2}{H_2} \quad \frac{e_3}{H_3} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial R}] \\
 &= (e_1 e_2 e_3) [S(q_1 q_2 q_3) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{H_1} & & \\ & \frac{1}{H_2} & \\ & & \frac{1}{H_3} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial R}] \\
 &= (e_1 e_2 e_3) \left[ S(q_1 q_2 q_3) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{H_1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} \\ \frac{1}{H_2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial q_2} \\ \frac{1}{H_3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial q_3} \end{pmatrix} \right] \quad (2-7)
 \end{aligned}$$

2°. 视应力分量为常数, 结果为

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [(e_1 e_2 e_3)_v S(q_1 q_2 q_3) (e_1 e_2 e_3)^T v] \left( \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{e_i}{H_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \left[ \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} (e_1 e_2 e_3) \right) S(q_1 q_2 q_3) (e_1 e_2 e_3)^T + \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + (e_1 e_2 e_3) S(q_1 q_2 q_3) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} (e_1 e_2 e_3) \right) \right] \frac{e_i}{H_i} \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \left[ \left( \frac{\partial e_j}{\partial q_i} \right) S(q_1 q_2 q_3) (e_j)^T + (e_j) S(q_1 q_2 q_3) \left( \frac{\partial e_j}{\partial q_i} \right)^T \right] \frac{e_i}{H_i} \\
 & \quad (2-8)
 \end{aligned}$$

式中:  $(e_j) = (e_1 e_2 e_3)$ ,  $\left( \frac{\partial e_j}{\partial q_i} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial e_1}{\partial q_i} \quad \frac{\partial e_2}{\partial q_i} \quad \frac{\partial e_3}{\partial q_i} \right)$

把(2)代入(1)得

$$\frac{\partial e_j}{\partial q_i} = \begin{cases} -\sum_k \frac{e_k}{H_k} \frac{\partial H_i}{\partial q_k} & i = j, k \neq i \\ \frac{e_i}{H_i} \frac{\partial H_i}{\partial q_i} & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

代入 (2-8) 式, 并注意到这样的矩阵分解技术

$$(ae_2 + be_3 \quad ce_1 \quad de_1) = (e_1 e_2 e_3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c & d \\ a & 0 & 0 \\ b & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 等等。}$$

经过一步较繁但并不复杂的运算, (2-8) 的最后式可变为以下形状

$$\begin{aligned} & (e_1 e_2 e_3) \left[ \frac{1}{H_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{H_2} \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial q_2} & \frac{1}{H_3} \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial q_3} \\ -\frac{1}{H_2} \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial q_2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{H_3} \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial q_3} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 \\ \tau_{21} \\ \tau_{31} \end{pmatrix} + \right. \\ & + \frac{1}{H_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{H_1} \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial q_1} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{H_1} \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial q_1} & 0 & \frac{1}{H_3} \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial q_3} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{H_3} \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial q_3} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tau_{12} \\ \sigma_2 \\ \tau_{32} \end{pmatrix} + \\ & + \frac{1}{H_3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{H_1} \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial q_1} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{H_2} \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial q_2} \\ \frac{1}{H_1} \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial q_1} & \frac{1}{H_2} \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial q_2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tau_{13} \\ \tau_{23} \\ \sigma_3 \end{pmatrix} + \\ & \left. + S(q_1, q_2, q_3) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{H_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} \ln(H_2 H_3) \\ \frac{1}{H_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_2} \ln(H_3 H_1) \\ \frac{1}{H_3} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_3} \ln(H_1 H_2) \end{pmatrix} \right] \quad (2-9) \end{aligned}$$

此式与(2-7)式合起来就是方程(2-6)左边第一项的表达式。将(2-7)、(2-9)放入方程(2-6)中，(2-6)便成为一以 $(e_1, e_2, e_3)$ 为系数矩阵的齐性代数方程组。由于 $(e_1, e_2, e_3)$ 是满秩的，故这方程组只有零解，此零解恰为所要推证的程(1-3)。

## 举 例

1. 导出柱坐标下的平衡方程。

【解】直角坐标 $O_{xyz}$ 与柱坐标 $E_{r,\theta,z}$ 的转换关系为 $\rho = (r \cos \theta \ r \sin \theta \ z)^T$ ，令 $q_1 = r$ ， $q_2 = \theta$ ， $q_3 = z$ ，则 $H_1 = 1$ ， $H_2 = r$ ， $H_3 = 1$ ； $P_1 = K_r$ ， $P_2 = K_\theta$ ， $P_3 = K_z$ 。代入(1-1)得到

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_r & \tau_{r\theta} & \tau_{rz} \\ \tau_{\theta r} & \sigma_\theta & \tau_{\theta z} \\ \tau_{zr} & \tau_{z\theta} & \sigma_z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} + 0 + \frac{1}{r} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tau_{r\theta} \\ \sigma_\theta \\ \tau_{z\theta} \end{pmatrix} + 0 + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_r & \tau_{r\theta} & \tau_{rz} \\ \tau_{\theta r} & \sigma_\theta & \tau_{\theta z} \\ \tau_{zr} & \tau_{z\theta} & \sigma_z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{r} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} K_r \\ K_\theta \\ K_z \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

按本文定义的运算，上式可写为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{r\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \tau_{rz}}{\partial z} + \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta}{r} + K_r = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta r}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \sigma_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta z}}{\partial z} + \frac{2\tau_{\theta r}}{r} + K_\theta = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{zr}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{z\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\tau_{zr}}{r} + K_z = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3-1)$$

此方程就是柱坐标下弹性力学的平衡方程。



2. 导出球坐标下的平衡方程。

〔解〕 直角坐标  $O_{xyz}$  与球坐标  $E_{r,\theta,\varphi}$  的转换关系为  $\rho = (r \sin\varphi \cos\theta \ r \sin\varphi \sin\theta \ r \cos\varphi)^T$ ,

令  $q_1 = r, q_2 = \theta, q_3 = \varphi$  则  $H_1 = 1, H_2 = r \sin\varphi, H_3 = r, P_1 = K_r, P_2 = K_\theta, P_3 = K_\varphi$ 。代入 (1-3) 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_r & \tau_{r\theta} & \tau_{r\varphi} \\ \tau_{\theta r} & \sigma_\theta & \tau_{\theta\varphi} \\ \tau_{\varphi r} & \tau_{\varphi\theta} & \sigma_\varphi \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \\ \frac{1}{r \sin\varphi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \end{pmatrix} + 0 + \\ & + \frac{1}{r \sin\varphi} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\sin\varphi & 0 \\ \sin\varphi & 0 & \cos\varphi \\ 0 & -\cos\varphi & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tau_{r\theta} \\ \tau_{\theta r} \\ \tau_{\varphi\theta} \end{pmatrix} + \\ & + \frac{1}{r} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tau_{r\varphi} \\ \tau_{\varphi r} \\ \sigma_\varphi \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_r & \tau_{r\theta} & \tau_{r\varphi} \\ \tau_{\theta r} & \sigma_\theta & \tau_{\theta\varphi} \\ \tau_{\varphi r} & \tau_{\varphi\theta} & \sigma_\varphi \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{r} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{r \tan\varphi} \end{pmatrix} + \\ & + \begin{pmatrix} K_r \\ K_\theta \\ K_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

最后得出

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r \sin\varphi} \frac{\partial \tau_{r\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{r\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{2\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta - \sigma_\varphi + \tau_{r\theta} \operatorname{ctg}\varphi}{r} + K_r = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta r}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r \sin\varphi} \frac{\partial \sigma_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{3\tau_{\theta r} + 2\tau_{\theta\varphi} \operatorname{ctg}\varphi}{r} + K_\theta = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{\varphi r}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r \sin\varphi} \frac{\partial \tau_{\varphi\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \sigma_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{3\tau_{\varphi r} + (\sigma_\theta - \sigma_r) \operatorname{ctg}\varphi}{r} + K_\varphi = 0 \end{cases}$$

(3-2)

此方程就是球坐标下弹性力学的平衡方程。

同样可以导出椭圆坐标  $E, \eta$  下弹性力学的平衡方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma_\xi}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial \tau_{\xi\eta}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{(\sigma_\xi - \sigma_\eta) \operatorname{sh} 2\xi + 2\tau_{\xi\eta} \sin 2\eta}{2(\operatorname{sh}^2 \xi - \sin^2 \eta)} + c\sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2 \xi - \cos^2 \eta} P_\xi = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{\xi\eta}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial \sigma_\eta}{\partial \eta} + \frac{(\sigma_\eta - \sigma_\xi) \sin 2\eta + 2\tau_{\xi\eta} \operatorname{sh} 2\xi}{2(\operatorname{ch}^2 \xi - \sin^2 \eta)} + c\sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2 \xi - \cos^2 \eta} P_\eta = 0 \end{cases}$$

(3-3)

顺便指出, H.E.柯青,《向量与张量运算初步》一书的第四章(张量普遍理论)介绍了用张量分析推导正交曲线坐标下弹性力学的平衡方程的方法,他得出的结果应该是

$$\frac{1}{H_1} \sum_{k=1}^3 \left[ \frac{1}{H_1 H_2 H_3} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_k} \left( \frac{H_1 H_2 H_3 H_i}{H_k} \tau_{ik} \right) - \tau_{kk} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} (\ln H_k) \right] + P_1 = 0 \quad (3-4)$$

式中:  $\tau_{ik} = \begin{cases} \tau_{ik} & i \neq k \\ \sigma_i & i = k \end{cases}$ 。此式与(1-3)是同一的,但是原书及史培福的中译本均有错误。

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