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考虑随从力作用的运动粘弹性板的动力稳定性

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摘 要: 从二维粘弹性微分型本构关系出发, 建立了运动 Kelvin-Voigt 粘弹性矩形薄板受切向均布随从力作用下的运动微分方程, 采用归一化幂级数法, 导出了四边简支运动粘弹性板在随从力作用下的复特征方程。分析了系统的前三阶复频率与量纲一运动速度、量纲一延滞时间及量纲一随从力的变化关系。计算结果表明: 量纲一延滞时间、量纲一运动速度和量纲一随从力对运动非保守粘弹性板的动力稳定性有着显著的影响。

关键词: 运动粘弹性板; 随从力; 幂级数法; 临界载荷; 耦合模式颤振

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DYNAMIC STABILITY OF MOVING VISCOELASTIC PLATE SUBJECTED TO FOLLOWER FORCE

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Abstract: Based on two dimensional viscoelastic differential constitutive relationships, the differential equation of motion of a moving viscoelastic plate constituted by Kelvin-Voigt model under the action of uniformly distributed tangential follower forces is established, and the complex characteristic equation for the moving viscoelastic plate with four edges simply supported and subjected to follower forces is derived by the normalized power series method. The variation relationship between the first three complex frequencies of the system and the dimensionless moving speed, delay time as well as follower force is analyzed. The numerical results show that the dimensionless delay time, moving speed and follower force have remarkable effects on dynamic behaviors and stability of the moving non-conservative viscoelastic plate.

Key words: moving viscoelastic plate; follower force; power series method; critical load; coupled-mode flutter

工程实际中存在着受非保守力作用的结构和构件, 例如空中飞行的导弹和火箭受到气体摩擦力、输流管道中流体的粘滞阻力等都属于非保守力。近年来, 国内外一些学者对非保守弹性矩形薄板的稳定性问题进行了大量研究^[1-4]。对于粘弹性结构在随从力作用下的动力稳定性问题, 只有很少的文献进行了研究^[5-6]。2000 年, Langthjem^[7]从理论分析和实验两个方面研究了随从力作用下粘弹

性杆件的动力稳定性。2005 年, 嵇瑞花^[8]采用幂级数法得到了考虑拉伸、剪切粘性及转动惯量的粘弹性梁在切向均布随从力作用下的一阶复特征值的负实部及虚部与随从力的变化情况。然而上述研究仅限于研究对象为一维的杆和梁问题, 鲜有关于非保守粘弹性板的文章。

本文研究小变形情况下考虑随从力作用的运动粘弹性板的横向振动和稳定性问题。采用归一化

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幂级数法,分析了薄板的边长比、量纲一运动速度、材料的量纲一延滞时间及量纲一随从力对运动 Kelvin-Voigt 模型粘弹性板横向振动和稳定性的影响。

1 运动微分方程

如图 1 所示粘弹性矩形薄板,沿 x 方向的运动速度为 v ,且受切向均布随从力 q_0 的作用。设板沿 x 方向, y 方向的边长分别为 a 和 b ,板的厚度为 h ,材料密度为 ρ 。设粘弹性矩形薄板的体变为弹性,畸变服从 Kelvin-Voigt 模型,其微分型本构方程为^[9]:

$$\begin{cases} s_{ij} = 2Ge_{ij} + 2\eta\dot{e}_{ij} \\ \sigma_{ii} = 3K\varepsilon_{ii} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中: G 、 K 、 η 分别为材料的剪切弹性模量、体积弹性模量和粘性系数; s_{ij} 和 e_{ij} 分别为应力偏量和应变偏量; σ_{ii} 和 ε_{ii} 分别为应力球量和应变球量。

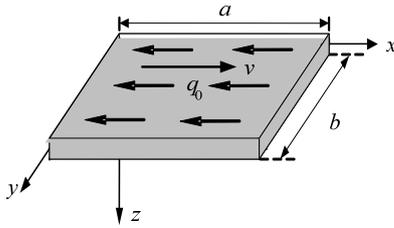


图 1 考虑随从力作用的运动粘弹性板
Fig.1 Moving viscoelastic plate subjected to tangential follower force

根据薄板理论和平面应力下粘弹性材料在拉氏域内的本构方程^[10],导出随从力作用下运动粘弹性等厚度矩形薄板的运动微分方程:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{h^3}{12} \left(A_3 + A_4 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + A_5 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) \nabla^4 w + q_0(a-x) \cdot \\ & \left(A_1 + A_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \rho h A_1 \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + 2v \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t \partial x} + v^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) + \\ & \rho h A_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + 2v \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t \partial x} + v^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

式中: $w(x, y, t)$ 为板的挠度函数; $A_1 = 3K + 4G$, $A_2 = 4\eta$, $A_3 = 2G(6K + 2G)$, $A_4 = 8G\eta + 12K\eta$, $A_5 = 4\eta^2$, $G = E / (2(1 + \mu))$, $K = E / (3(1 - 2\mu))$; μ 为泊松比。

令量纲一量:

$$\xi = \frac{x}{a}, \quad \psi = \frac{y}{b}, \quad \bar{w} = \frac{w}{h}, \quad \lambda = \frac{a}{b},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau &= \frac{th}{a^2} \sqrt{\frac{E}{12\rho(1-\mu^2)}}, \quad c = \frac{a}{h} \sqrt{\frac{12\rho(1-\mu^2)}{E}} v, \\ H &= \frac{h}{a^2} \sqrt{\frac{E}{12\rho(1-\mu^2)}} \frac{\eta}{E}, \quad q = \frac{12a^3(1-\mu^2)q_0}{Eh^3} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

把式(3)代入式(2),并设方程的解为 $\bar{w}(\xi, \psi, \tau) = W(\xi, \psi)e^{j\omega\tau}$,得到随从力作用下运动 Kelvin-Voigt 模型粘弹性板的量纲一振型微分方程:

$$\begin{aligned} & (1 + a_1 j\omega - a_2 \omega^2) \nabla^4 W + q(1-\xi)a_4 \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \xi^2} + \\ & a_4 \left(-\omega^2 + 2cj\omega \frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} + c^2 \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \xi^2} \right) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= \frac{4(2-\mu)(1+\mu)}{3} H, \quad a_2 = \frac{4(1-2\mu)(1+\mu)^2}{3} H^2, \\ a_3 &= \frac{4(1-2\mu)(1+\mu)}{3(1-\mu)} H, \quad a_4 = 1 + a_3 j\omega. \end{aligned}$$

四边简支板的边界条件为:

$$\begin{cases} \xi = 0, 1: & W = \partial^2 W / \partial \xi^2 = 0 \\ \psi = 0, 1: & W = \partial^2 W / \partial \psi^2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

采用 Levy 法, 设:

$$W(\xi, \psi) = Z(\xi) \sin m\pi\psi, \quad m = 1, 2 \quad (6)$$

把式(6)代入式(4), 得:

$$\begin{aligned} & (1 + a_1 j\omega - a_2 \omega^2) \frac{d^4 Z}{d\xi^4} + \{-2\lambda^2(1 + a_1 j\omega - a_2 \omega^2) + \\ & [q(1-\xi) + c^2]a_4\} \frac{d^2 Z}{d\xi^2} + 2a_4 cj\omega \frac{dZ}{d\xi} + \\ & [(1 + a_1 j\omega - a_2 \omega^2)\lambda^4 m^4 \pi^4 - a_4 \omega^2] Z = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

边界条件(5)成为:

$$\begin{cases} Z(0) = 0, \quad Z''(0) = 0 \\ Z(1) = 0, \quad Z''(1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

2 归一化幂级数法

式(7)是变系数四阶常微分方程, 设其解为:

$$Z(\xi) = \sum_{n=1}^4 B_n V_n(\xi) \quad (9)$$

式中: B_n 是待定常数; $V_n(\xi)$ 为基本解, 取为:

$$V_n(\xi) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \alpha_{n,i} \xi^i, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, 4 \quad (10)$$

将式(9)代入式(7), 得:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (i+4)(i+3)(i+2)(i+1)(1+a_1j\omega - a_2\omega^2)\alpha_{n,i+4} + \\
 & (i+2)(i+1)[-2\lambda^2m^2\pi^2(1+a_1j\omega - a_2\omega^2) + \\
 & (q+c^2)(1+a_3j\omega)]\alpha_{n,i+2} - (i+1)iq(1+a_3j\omega) + \\
 & (i+1)(2cj\omega - 2ca_3\omega)\alpha_{n,i+1} + [\lambda^4m^4\pi^4(1+a_1j\omega - \\
 & a_2\omega^2) - \omega^2 - a_3j\omega^3]\alpha_{n,i} = 0 \quad (11)
 \end{aligned}$$

式中:

$$R = 1 - a_1\omega_d - a_2(\omega_0^2 - \omega_d^2), \quad S = a_1\omega_0 - 2a_2\omega_0\omega_d,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f = & (i+2)(i+1)[2\lambda^2m^2\pi^2Rd_{n,i+2} - (q+c^2)(1-a_3\omega_d)d_{n,i+2} - 2\lambda^2m^2\pi^2Se_{n,i+2} + (q+c^2)a_3\omega_0e_{n,i+2}] + \\
 & (i+1)iq[(1-a_3\omega_d)d_{n,i+1} - a_3\omega_0e_{n,i+1}] + (i+1)\{[2c\omega_d + 2ca_3(\omega_0^2 - \omega_d^2)]d_{n,i+1} + (2c\omega_0 - 4ca_3\omega_0\omega_d)e_{n,i+1}\} - \\
 & \{\lambda^4m^4\pi^4Rd_{n,i} - \lambda^4m^4\pi^4Se_{n,i} - [\omega_0^2 - \omega_d^2 + a_3(\omega_d^3 - 3\omega_0^2\omega_d)]d_{n,i} + [2\omega_0\omega_d + a_3(\omega_0^3 - 3\omega_0\omega_d^2)]e_{n,i}\} \\
 g = & (i+2)(i+1)[2\lambda^2m^2\pi^2Re_{n,i+2} - (q+c^2)(1-a_3\omega_d)e_{n,i+2} + 2\lambda^2m^2\pi^2Sd_{n,i+2} - (q+c^2)a_3\omega_0d_{n,i+2}] + \\
 & (i+1)iq[(1-a_3\omega_d)e_{n,i+1} + a_3\omega_0d_{n,i+1}] + (i+1)\{[2c\omega_d + 2ca_3(\omega_0^2 - \omega_d^2)]e_{n,i+1} - (2c\omega_0 - 4ca_3\omega_0\omega_d)d_{n,i+1}\} - \\
 & \{\lambda^4m^4\pi^4Re_{n,i} + \lambda^4m^4\pi^4Sd_{n,i} - [\omega_0^2 - \omega_d^2 + a_3(\omega_d^3 - 3\omega_0^2\omega_d)]e_{n,i} - [2\omega_0\omega_d + a_3(\omega_0^3 - 3\omega_0\omega_d^2)]d_{n,i}\}
 \end{aligned}$$

从式(12)解出:

$$\begin{cases} d_{n,i+4} = \frac{Rf + Sg}{(i+4)(i+3)(i+2)(i+1)(R^2 + S^2)} \\ e_{n,i+4} = \frac{Rg - Sf}{(i+4)(i+3)(i+2)(i+1)(R^2 + S^2)} \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

由于 f 、 g 中含有待定系数 $d_{n,i+2}$ 、 $e_{n,i+2}$ 、 $d_{n,i+1}$ 、 $e_{n,i+1}$ 、 $d_{n,i}$ 、 $e_{n,i}$ ，式(13)称为待定系数的递推公式。

又由幂级数解的归一化条件可知:

$$V_i^{(j)}(0) = \begin{cases} 1 & (j=i-1) \\ 0 & (j \neq i-1) \end{cases} \quad (i=1,2,3,4; j=0,1,2,3) \quad (14)$$

因此得:

$$d_{i,j} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{j!} & (j=i-1) \\ 0 & (j \neq i-1) \end{cases} \quad (i=1,2,3,4; j=0,1,2,3) \quad (15)$$

$$e_{n,i} = 0 \quad (n=1,2,3,4; i=0,1,2,3)$$

令 $\alpha_{n,i} = d_{n,i} + je_{n,i}$ ， $\omega = \omega_0 + j\omega_d$ ，代入式(11)，

并将实部、虚部分开，得到:

$$\begin{cases} Rd_{n,i+4} - Se_{n,i+4} = f / ((i+4)(i+3)(i+2)(i+1)) \\ Re_{n,i+4} + Sd_{n,i+4} = g / ((i+4)(i+3)(i+2)(i+1)) \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

由边界条件(8)得:

$$\begin{cases} B_1 = B_3 = 0 \\ B_2 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (d_{2,i} + je_{2,i}) + B_4 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (d_{4,i} + je_{4,i}) = 0 \\ B_2 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (i+2)(i+1)(d_{2,i+2} + je_{2,i+2}) + \\ B_4 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (i+2)(i+1)(d_{4,i+2} + je_{4,i+2}) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

由式(16)系数行列式为 0，得到复特征方程:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (d_{2,i} + je_{2,i}) \times \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (i+2)(i+1)(d_{4,i+2} + je_{4,i+2}) - \\
 & \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (d_{4,i} + je_{4,i}) \times \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (i+2)(i+1)(d_{2,i+2} + je_{2,i+2}) = 0 \quad (17)
 \end{aligned}$$

将式(17)展开，并由实部和虚部得:

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} d_{2,i} \times \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (i+2)(i+1)d_{4,i+2} - \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} e_{2,i} \times \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (i+2)(i+1)e_{4,i+2} - \\ \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} d_{4,i} \times \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (i+2)(i+1)d_{2,i+2} + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} e_{4,i} \times \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (i+2)(i+1)e_{2,i+2} = 0 \\ \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} d_{2,i} \times \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (i+2)(i+1)e_{4,i+2} + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} e_{2,i} \times \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (i+2)(i+1)d_{4,i+2} - \\ \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} d_{4,i} \times \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (i+2)(i+1)e_{2,i+2} - \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} e_{4,i} \times \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (i+2)(i+1)d_{2,i+2} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

3 计算结果及分析

在式(10)中, 当 $i \rightarrow \infty$, 基本解即精确解。当 $H = 0, c = 0, q = 0$ 时, 方程(4)退化为弹性板自由振动的振型微分方程。首先计算了弹性方板自由振动的前三阶固有频率, 以说明归一化幂级数法收敛性, 其结果与文献[11]的比较如表 1。表 1 中 ω_{11} 、 ω_{21} 、 ω_{31} 为 $m = 1$ 时板的前三阶固有频率。在下面的计算中, 考虑到精度要求, 取 i 为 50。

表 1 不同 i 值下弹性方板的本文解与文[11]解的比较

Table 1 Comparison of the natural frequencies for elastic square plate with different value i with those in reference [11]

项数 i	ω_{11}	ω_{21}	ω_{31}
30	19.7392	49.3482	98.6994
40	19.7392	49.3480	98.6960
50	19.7392	49.3480	98.6960
文献[11]	19.7392	49.3480	98.6960

当 $H = 0, c = 0$ 时, 方程(4)退化为非保守弹性板的振型微分方程, 本文计算出的临界发散载荷, 与文献[1]的比较, 如表 2 所示。

表 2 四边简支弹性板的发散载荷与文献[1]的比较

Table 2 Comparison of the critical loads for elastic plate with four edges simply support with those in reference [1]

边长比	本文解	文献[1]
1	$q_{d1} = 67.5, q_{d2} = 132.10$	$q_{d1} = 67.4, q_{d2} = 131.60$
1.5	$q_{d1} = 136.75, q_{d2} = 221.40$	$q_{d1} = 136.56, q_{d2} = 221.28$

当 $H = 0, q = 0$ 时, 方程(4)退化为运动弹性板的运动微分方程, 本文方法的计算结果与文献[12]结果一致。

下面分析四边简支运动非保守粘弹性板的动力特性和稳定性。

1) 材料的延滞时间对运动粘弹性板稳定性的影响。

图 2、图 3 和图 4、图 5 分别表示 $H = 10^{-5}, q = 0$

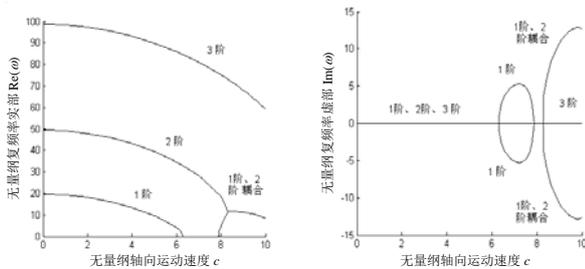


图 2 量纲一复频率随量纲一运动速度的变化曲线 ($H = 10^{-5}, q = 0, \lambda = 1$)

Fig.2 Dimensionless complex frequencies versus dimensionless moving speed ($H = 10^{-5}, q = 0, \lambda = 1$)

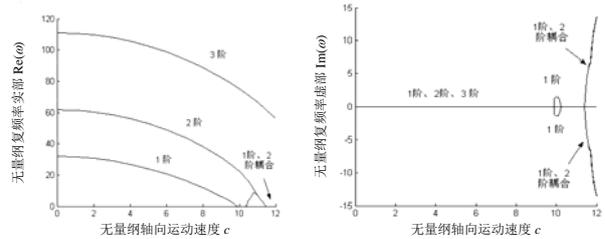


图 3 量纲一复频率随量纲一运动速度的变化曲线 ($H = 10^{-5}, q = 0, \lambda = 1.5$)

Fig.3 Dimensionless complex frequencies versus dimensionless moving speed ($H = 10^{-5}, q = 0, \lambda = 1.5$)

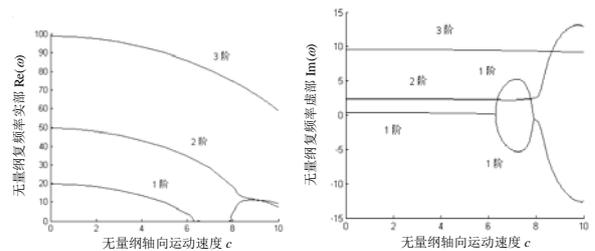


图 4 量纲一复频率随量纲一运动速度的变化曲线 ($H = 10^{-3}, q = 0, \lambda = 1$)

Fig.4 Dimensionless complex frequencies versus dimensionless moving speed ($H = 10^{-3}, q = 0, \lambda = 1$)

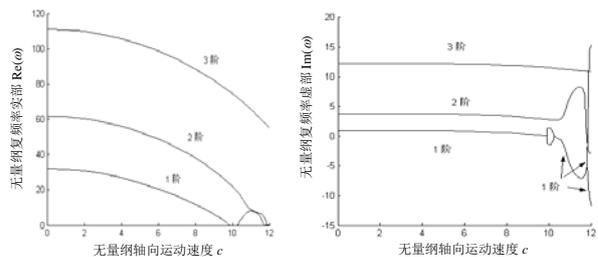


图 5 量纲一复频率随量纲一运动速度的变化曲线 ($H = 10^{-3}, q = 0, \lambda = 1.5$)

Fig.5 Dimensionless complex frequencies versus dimensionless moving speed ($H = 10^{-3}, q = 0, \lambda = 1.5$)

和 $H = 10^{-3}, q = 0$ 、粘弹性板的边长比分别为 $\lambda = 1$ 和 $\lambda = 1.5$ 时, 板的量纲一复频率随量纲一运动速度的变化曲线。

图 4、图 5 与图 2、图 3 分别比较得出, 在其他参数相同的情况下, 增大量纲一延滞时间, 虚部增大为某一正值, 且模态的阶数越高, 复频率的虚部值越大, 但第一阶模态的发散临界速度并未改变, 并且第一阶、第二阶模态也不会发生耦合模态颤振。

2) 运动速度对非保守粘弹性板的稳定性的影响。

图 6 和图 7 表示 $H = 10^{-3}$, 粘弹性板的边长比分别为 $\lambda = 1$ 和 $\lambda = 1.5$ 时, 不同量纲一运动速度下粘弹性板的量纲一复频率随量纲一运动速度的变化曲线, 图 6 和图 7 中实线表示量纲一运动速度 $c = 0$,

虚线表示 $c = 2$ 。从图 6 和图 7 中可以看出,当 $q = 0$ 时,增大粘弹性板的量纲一运动速度,板的各阶固有频率有所减小。粘弹性板的量纲一速度的增大,使得板的第一阶、第二阶发散载荷减小。

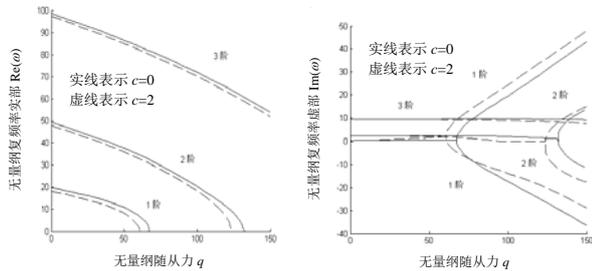


图 6 不同量纲一运动速度下量纲一复频率随量纲一随从力的变化曲线($H = 10^{-3}, \lambda = 1$)

Fig.6 Dimensionless complex frequencies versus dimensionless follower force at different moving speed ($H = 10^{-3}, \lambda = 1$)

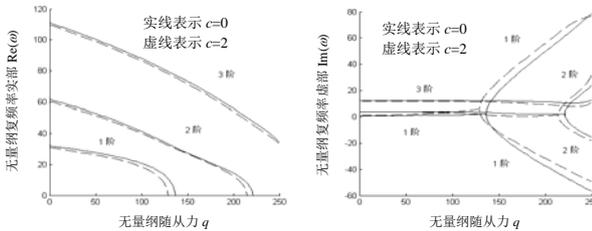


图 7 不同量纲一运动速度下量纲一复频率随量纲一随从力的变化曲线($H = 10^{-3}, \lambda = 1.5$)

Fig.7 Dimensionless complex frequencies versus dimensionless follower force at different moving speed ($H = 10^{-3}, \lambda = 1.5$)

3) 随从力对运动粘弹性板稳定性的影响。

图 8 和图 9 表示 $H = 10^{-3}, q = 50$, 粘弹性板的边长比分别为 $\lambda = 1$ 和 $\lambda = 1.5$ 时,量纲一复频率随量纲一运动速度的变化曲线。图 8 和图 9 与图 4 和图 5 分别比较得出,当 $c = 0$ 时,粘弹性板的各阶频率为复数,并且实部比图 4 和图 5 中的实部明显减小。由于量纲一随从力的增大,粘弹性板的第一阶模态的临界发散速度明显减小,并且发散的速度范

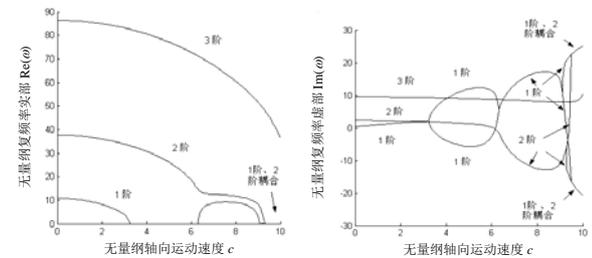


图 8 量纲一复频率随量纲一运动速度的变化曲线 ($H = 10^{-3}, q = 50, \lambda = 1$)

Fig.8 Dimensionless complex frequencies versus dimensionless moving speed ($H = 10^{-3}, q = 50, \lambda = 1$)

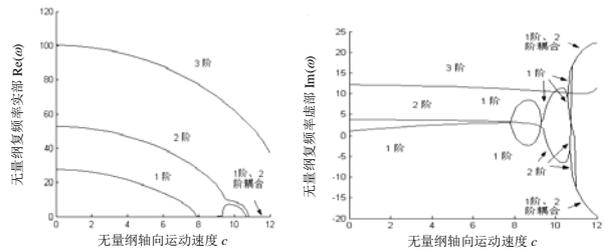


图 9 量纲一复频率随量纲一随从力的变化曲线 ($H = 10^{-3}, q = 50, \lambda = 1.5$)

Fig.9 Dimensionless complex frequencies versus dimensionless moving speed ($H = 10^{-3}, q = 50, \lambda = 1.5$)

围明显增大。同时量纲一随从力的增大使得第一阶、第二阶模态仍然会发生耦合模态颤振。

4 结论

本文考虑了在切向均布随从力作用下的运动粘弹性板的动力稳定性问题,采用归一化幂级数法研究了 Kelvin-Voigt 模型运动粘弹性板在 y 方向半波数 $m = 1$ 时的动力特性和稳定性,同样对计算 y 方向半波数 $m = 2, 3 \dots$ 的各阶频率随各个参数的变化规律也适用。计算结果表明:在其他参数相同的情况下,量纲一延滞时间的增大($10^{-5} - 10^{-3}$)并不改变第一阶模态的发散临界速度和再稳定范围,且各阶模态不会耦合;增大量纲一运动速度,粘弹性板的第一阶、第二阶发散载荷均减小;量纲一随从力的增大使得粘弹性板的第一阶模态的临界发散速度明显减小,并且发散的速度范围明显增大,同时粘弹性板仍然会发生耦合模态颤振。

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