

力学手稿

钱学森

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1

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The velocity in the x direction
just logically ~~arises~~^{follows} from the equation on γ near to the velocity
arise due to the presence of light ~~near to the velocity~~
since super-imposed on the ~~velocity~~
of small ^{comparing with light waves}. This makes the γ near to the vel.
1:1:10000. Attention to ~~the~~

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出版前言

2011年12月11日是西安交通大学杰出校友钱学森先生的百年诞辰。为缅怀钱学森学长,学习他的科学思想和卓越风范,展示其丰功伟绩和人格魅力,西安交通大学举办了“纪念钱学森诞辰100周年”系列活动:作为制片方之一,参与西部电影集团摄制传记故事片《钱学森》;与中央电视台合作,出品纪录片《实验班的故事——沿着钱学森走过的路》;扩建钱学森生平业绩展馆,向校内外开放;举办钱学森科学与教育思想研讨会;出版发行《钱学森力学手稿》、《钱学森年谱(初编)》、《钱学森第六次产业革命思想探微丛书》等。

钱学森先生在美国深造和工作期间留下大量珍贵手稿,是钱老勇攀科学高峰和严谨治学的集中体现。这里,我们将部分原稿整理汇集成册,出版《钱学森力学手稿》,作为钱老百年诞辰的献礼。

《钱学森力学手稿》共八册,其中《钱学森力学手稿1》包含四部分内容:Shell (I) Buckling of Cylindrical Shell without Shear; Shell (II) Collapse of Slightly Curved Circular Plate; Shell (III) Preliminary Calculation of Circular Cylinder; Buckling of Spherical Shell。其余七册将在之后陆续出版。

本手稿是在西安交通大学校领导的大力支持下,由西安交通大学航天航空学院沈亚鹏教授整理完成。图书出版过程中得到了西安交通大学党委宣传部、校友关系发展部、图书馆、航天航空学院等的积极协助,在此深表感谢。

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Section 1

*Shell (I) Buckling of Cylindrical
Shell without Shear*

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Buckling of Cylindrical Shell
Without Shear

1)

$$\frac{\partial N_x}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial N_y}{\partial \theta} + a N_x \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M_y}{a \partial \theta} = 0$$

$$a N_x \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + N_y + a \frac{\partial^2 M_x}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 M_{xy}}{\partial x \partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2 M_y}{a \partial \theta^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 4 \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 v}{a \partial x \partial \theta} - \frac{1}{a} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right\} = 0$$

$$\frac{Eh}{1-\nu^2} \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 v}{a \partial \theta^2} - \frac{1}{a} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} + 4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial \theta} \right\} = a N_x \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}$$

$$+ 2(1-\nu) \frac{1}{a} \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial \theta} \right\} + \frac{2}{a} \left\{ \frac{1}{a^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^3} \right) + \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial \theta} \right\} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{a \partial \theta^2} - \frac{1}{a} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial \theta} + \nu \left\{ (1-\nu) a \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial \theta} \right) \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{1}{a} \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^3} \right) + \nu a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial \theta} \right\} - a \phi \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

or

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{a \partial \theta^2} - \frac{1}{a} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial \theta} + a \left\{ a(1-\nu) \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + a \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{a \partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{a \partial \theta^3} \right\} - a \phi \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

1)

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \gamma \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial \theta} - \frac{1}{a} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right\} = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \theta^2} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} + \gamma \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial \theta} + \alpha \left\{ a(1-\gamma) \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + a \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \theta^3} \right\} - a \phi \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = 0. \\ - a \phi \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \gamma \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\psi}{a} - \alpha \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \theta^3} + (2-\gamma) \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial \theta} + a^2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\partial^4 \psi}{\partial \theta^4} + 2a \frac{\partial^4 \psi}{\partial x \partial \theta^2} \right\} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$-A \left(\frac{m\pi}{\ell} \right)^2 + \gamma \left\{ -B \frac{n(m\pi)}{a} - \frac{C}{a} \frac{m\pi}{\ell} \right\} = 0.$$

$$A \lambda^2 + B \gamma n \lambda + C \gamma \lambda = 0$$

$$\text{or } \cancel{\lambda A + \gamma n \lambda B}$$

$$\underline{\lambda A + \gamma n B + \gamma C = 0}$$

$$-\cancel{\frac{B}{a n^2}} - \frac{C}{a} - \frac{n^2 B}{a} - \frac{n C}{a} - \gamma A \cdot n \left(\frac{m\pi}{\ell} \right)$$

$$+ \alpha \left\{ a(1-\gamma)(-1) B \left(\frac{m\pi}{\ell} \right)^2 - a n C \left(\frac{m\pi}{\ell} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{a} n^2 B - \frac{n^3 C}{a} \right\} + \gamma a \phi \left(\frac{m\pi}{\ell} \right)^2 = 0.$$

$$n^2 B + n C + \gamma A n \lambda + \alpha \left\{ (1-\gamma) B \lambda^2 + n C \lambda^2 + n^2 B + n^3 C \right\}$$

$$- B \phi \lambda^2 = 0.$$

$$\gamma n \lambda A + (n^2 + \alpha(1-\gamma) \lambda^2 - \phi \lambda^2) B + (n + \alpha n \lambda^2 + \alpha n^3) C = 0.$$

3)

$$\lambda A + \nu n B + \nu C = 0$$

$$\nu n \lambda A + \left\{ (1+\alpha)n^2 + \alpha(1-\nu)\lambda^2 - \lambda^2\phi \right\} B + \left\{ n + \alpha n(\lambda^2 + n^2) \right\} C = 0$$

~~App~~

$$\nu \lambda A + n \left\{ 1 + \alpha [n^2 + (2-\nu)\lambda^2] \right\} B + [1 - \lambda^2\phi + \alpha(\lambda^2 + n^2)^2] C = 0.$$

Determinant to be zero.

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda \left\{ (1+\alpha)n^2 + \alpha(1-\nu)\lambda^2 - \lambda^2\phi \right\} \left\{ 1 - \lambda^2\phi + \alpha(\lambda^2 + n^2)^2 \right\} \\ & + \nu n \left\{ n + \alpha n(\lambda^2 + n^2) \right\} \nu \lambda + \nu^2 n^2 \lambda \left\{ 1 + \alpha [n^2 + (2-\nu)\lambda^2] \right\} \\ & - \nu^2 \lambda \left\{ (1+\alpha)n^2 + \alpha(1-\nu)\lambda^2 - \lambda^2\phi \right\} - \nu^2 n^2 \lambda^2 [1 - \lambda^2\phi + \alpha(\lambda^2 + n^2)^2] \\ & - \frac{n \lambda \left\{ 1 + \alpha [n^2 + (2-\nu)\lambda^2] \right\} \left\{ n + \alpha n(\lambda^2 + n^2) \right\}}{1} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (1-\nu^2) \lambda \left\{ (1+\alpha)n^2 + \alpha(1-\nu)\lambda^2 - \lambda^2\phi \right\} \\ & - \lambda^3 \phi \left\{ (1+\alpha)n^2 + \alpha(1-\nu)\lambda^2 \right\} \\ & + \alpha(\lambda^2 + n^2)^2 \lambda \left\{ n^2 - \lambda^2\phi - \nu^2 n^2 \right\} \\ & - n \lambda (1-\nu^2) \left\{ n + \alpha n(\lambda^2 + n^2) \right\} - n^2 \lambda \alpha [n^2 + (2-\nu)\lambda^2] (1-\nu^2) \\ & - \nu^2 n^2 \lambda^3 \phi = 0, = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (1-r^2)\lambda \left\{ \alpha n^2 + \alpha(1-r)\lambda^2 - \lambda^2\phi - \alpha n^2(\lambda^2+n^2) \right\}^{(4)} \\
 & - \lambda^3\phi \left\{ (1+\alpha)n^2 + \alpha(1-r)\lambda^2 \right\} \\
 & + \alpha(\lambda^2+n^2)^2\lambda \left\{ (1-r^2)n^2 - \lambda^2\phi \right\} + v^2n^2\lambda^3\phi \\
 & - n^2\lambda\alpha(1-r^2)[n^2 + (2-r)\lambda^2] = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \phi \left\{ \lambda^3(1-r^2) + \lambda^3[(1+\alpha)n^2 + \alpha(1-r)\lambda^2] \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \alpha\lambda^3(\lambda^2+n^2)^2 - v^2n^2\lambda^3 \right\} \\
 & = (1-r^2)\lambda \left\{ \alpha n^2 + \alpha(1-r)\lambda^2 - \alpha n^2(\lambda^2+n^2) \right\} \\
 & \quad + \alpha(\lambda^2+n^2)^2\lambda(1-r^2)n^2 - n^2\lambda\alpha(1-r^2)[n^2 + (2-r)\lambda^2] \\
 & \quad \lambda^2\phi[(1-r^2) + (1+\alpha)n^2 + \alpha(1-r)\lambda^2 + \alpha(\lambda^2+n^2)^2 - v^2n^2] \\
 & = \alpha(1-r^2) \left\{ n^2 + (1-r)\lambda^2 - \cancel{n^2(\lambda^2+n^2)} + \cancel{n^2(\lambda^2+n^2)} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - n^4 - n^2(2-r)\lambda^2 \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi = \frac{\alpha(1-r^2) \left\{ n^2(1-n^2) + \lambda^2[(1-r) - n^2(2-r)] \right\}}{\lambda^2 \left\{ (1-r^2)(1+n^2) + \alpha [n^2 + (1-r)\lambda^2 + (\lambda^2+n^2)^2] \right\}}$$

$$\mathcal{P} = 0.$$

$$\underline{\underline{\tau_w \approx E \left(\frac{z}{a} \right)^2}}$$

5)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{(1-v^2)}{\lambda^2 \phi} \left\{ (1+\alpha)n^2 + \alpha(1-v)\lambda^2 - \lambda^2 \phi \right\} - \lambda^2 \phi \left\{ \frac{(1+\alpha)n^2 + \alpha(1-v)\lambda^2 - \lambda^2 \phi}{\lambda^2 \phi} \right\} \\
& + \alpha \lambda^2 (n^2 + n^2)^2 \left\{ \frac{(1+\alpha)n^2 + \alpha(1-v)\lambda^2 - \lambda^2 \phi}{\lambda^2 \phi} \right\} \\
& + v^2 n^2 \lambda^2 \left\{ \alpha [n^2 + (2-v)\lambda^2] + \lambda^2 \phi - \alpha(\lambda^2 + n^2)^2 \right\} \\
& - \frac{n \lambda^2 (1-v^2) \left\{ n + \alpha n (\lambda^2 + n^2) \right\}}{\lambda^2 \phi} - \frac{n^2 \lambda^2 \alpha [1 + \alpha(\lambda^2 + n^2)] [n^2 + (2-v)\lambda^2]}{\lambda^2 \phi} \\
& = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (1-v^2) \left\{ (1+\alpha)n^2 + \alpha(1-v)\lambda^2 - n^2 - \alpha n^2 (\lambda^2 + n^2) \right\} \\
& + \alpha (\lambda^2 + n^2)^2 \left\{ (1+\alpha)n^2 + \alpha(1-v)\lambda^2 - v^2 n^2 \right\} \\
& + v^2 n^2 \alpha [n^2 + (2-v)\lambda^2] - n^2 \alpha [1 + \alpha(\lambda^2 + n^2)] [n^2 + (2-v)\lambda^2]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Coff. for } (\lambda^2 \phi) \\
& - (1-v^2) - (1+\alpha)n^2 - \alpha(1-v)\lambda^2 \\
& - \alpha(\lambda^2 + n^2)^2 + v^2 n^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Coff. } (\lambda^2 \phi)^2 \quad 1$$

$$(\lambda^2 \phi)^2 - B(\lambda^2 \phi) + C = 0.$$

$$B = (1-r^2)(n^2+1) + \alpha \left\{ (\lambda^2+n^2)(1+\lambda^2+n^2) - r\lambda^2 \right\} \quad \text{f)}$$

$$C = \alpha \left[(1-r^2) \left\{ n^2 [1 + (1-r)\lambda^2] + (1-r)\lambda^2 - \alpha n^2 \lambda^2 / (\lambda^2+n^2) \right\} \right. \\ \left. + (\lambda^2+n^2)^2 \left\{ (1-r^2)n^2 + \alpha (1-r)\lambda^2 \right\} \right]$$

$$E^2 - 4C = (1-r^2)^2 (n^2+1)^2 + 2\alpha (1-r^2)(n^2+1) \left\{ (\lambda^2+n^2)(1+\lambda^2+n^2) - r\lambda^2 \right\}$$

$$+ \alpha^2 \left\{ (\lambda^2+n^2)(1+\lambda^2+n^2) - r\lambda^2 \right\}^2$$

$$- 4\alpha \left[(1-r^2) \left\{ n^2 [1 + (1-r)\lambda^2] + (1-r)\lambda^2 + n^2 (\lambda^2+n^2)^{-1} \right\} \right.$$

$$\left. - 4\alpha^2 \left[-(1-r^2) n^2 \lambda^2 / (\lambda^2+n^2) + (\lambda^2+n^2)^2 \lambda^2 (1-r) \right] \right]$$

$$\text{III} \quad B^2 - 4C = (1-r^2)^2 (n^2+1)^2$$

$$+ 2\alpha (1-r^2) (n^2+1) \left\{ (\lambda^2+n^2)(1+\lambda^2+n^2) - r\lambda^2 \right\} - 2(n^2+1)(1-r)\lambda^2 \\ - 2n^2 - 2n^2 (\lambda^2+n^2)^2 \left] \right.$$

$$+ \alpha^2 \left[\left\{ (\lambda^2+n^2)(1+\lambda^2+n^2) - r\lambda^2 \right\}^2 + 2 \left\{ (1-r^2) n^2 \lambda^2 / (\lambda^2+n^2) - (1-r)\lambda^2 (\lambda^2+n^2)^{-1} \right\} \right]$$

8)

$$\begin{aligned}
B^2 - 4C &= (1-v^2)^2 (n^2+1)^2 \\
&+ 2\alpha(1-v^2) \left[(n^2+1) \left\{ (\lambda^2+n^2)(1+\lambda^2+n^2) - (2-v)\lambda^2 \right\} - 2n^2 \left\{ 1+(\lambda^2+n^2)^2 \right\} \right] \\
&+ \alpha^2 \left[\left\{ (\lambda^2+n^2)(1+\lambda^2+n^2) - v\lambda^2 \right\}^2 + 2\lambda^2(\lambda^2+n^2) \left\{ (1-v^2)n^2 - (1-v)(\lambda^2+n^2) \right\} \right] \\
&= (1-v^2)^2 (n^2+1)^2 \\
&+ 2\alpha(1-v^2) \left[(n^2+1)(\lambda^2+n^2)(1-\lambda^2+n^2) + \lambda^2 \{ v - n^2(2-v) \} \right] \\
&+ \alpha^2 \left[\left\{ (\lambda^2+n^2)(1+\lambda^2+n^2) - v\lambda^2 \right\}^2 + 2\lambda^2(\lambda^2+n^2)(1-v)(vn^2-\lambda^2) \right] \\
&\approx (1-v^2)^2 (n^2+1)^2 \\
&+ 2\alpha(1-v^2) \left[-n^2(\lambda^2+n^2)^2 - \lambda^2 n^2(2-v) \right] \\
&+ \alpha^2 \left[\left\{ (\lambda^2+n^2)^4 \right\} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{2\lambda^2} \left\{ B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 4C} \right\}$$

If n and λ are large compared with unity, we have 9)

$$B = n^2(1-v^2) + \alpha \{ (\lambda^2 + n^2)^2 \}$$

$$C = \alpha \left[(1-v^2) \{ (n^2+1)(1-v)\lambda^2 + n^2 \} + (\lambda^2+n^2)^2(1-v)n^2 \right]$$

$$+ \alpha^2 \left[-(1-v^2)n^2\lambda^2(\lambda^2+n^2) + (1-v)\lambda^2(\lambda^2+n^2)^2 \right]$$

$$\approx \alpha \left[\cancel{(1-v^2)n^2\lambda^2(\lambda^2+n^2)} (1-v^2)n^2(\lambda^2+n^2)^2 \right]$$

$$+ \cancel{\alpha^2 \{ (\lambda^2+n^2) - (1+v)n^2 \} \lambda^2(\lambda^2+n^2)(1-v)}$$

$$\approx \alpha (1-v^2)n^2(\lambda^2+n^2)^2 + \alpha^2 \lambda^2(1-v)(\lambda^2+n^2)(\lambda^2-vn^2)$$

$$B^2 - 4AC = n^4(1-v^2)^2 + 2\alpha n^2(1-v^2)(\lambda^2+n^2)^2 + \alpha^2(\lambda^2+n^2)^4$$

$$- 4\alpha(1-v^2)n^2(\lambda^2+n^2)^2 - 4\alpha^2\lambda^2(1-v)(\lambda^2+n^2)(\lambda^2-vn^2)$$

$$\cong \left\{ n^4(1-v^2) - \alpha(\lambda^2+n^2)^2 \right\}^2 -$$

$$\phi \doteq \frac{1}{2\lambda^2} 2\alpha(\lambda^2+n^2)^2$$

$$= \alpha \left(\frac{\lambda^2+n^2}{\lambda^2} \right) = \alpha \frac{(\lambda^2+n^2)^2}{\lambda^2}$$

$$\cancel{\frac{(\lambda^2+n^2)^2}{\lambda^2} - \frac{2\alpha(\lambda^2+n^2)^2}{\lambda^2} = \frac{\alpha(\lambda^2+n^2)^2}{\lambda^2}}$$

$$\sigma_c = \frac{E}{12(1-\nu^2)} \left(\frac{t}{R}\right)^2 \frac{(\lambda^2 + n^2)^2}{\lambda^2}$$

If we put $\lambda^2 = n^2$

$$\sigma = \frac{E}{12(1-\nu^2)} \left(\frac{t}{R}\right)^2 \frac{4n^2}{4n^2} = \frac{E n^2}{3(1-\nu^2)}$$

$$= \frac{n^2}{3(1-\nu^2)} E \left(\frac{t}{R}\right)^2$$

