

石油化工设备设计参考资料

废热锅炉元件强度计算科研报告(三)

U 形 膨 胀 节 的 计 算

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U 形膨胀节的计算

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赠 阅

(一) 圆环壳对称问题的解

1. 前言

U形膨胀节由圆平板和圆环壳组成，圆平板的解早已建立〔1〕，圆环壳的近似解法则有数种，Dohl〔2〕，Laupa〔3〕采用能量法来求解，Clark〔4〕将其解表成圆柱函数，这些解法计算较繁，且难于掌握，太田〔5〕，浜田〔6〕，竹圆〔7〕采用级数法来求解是比较容易理解和应用，本节将根据〔5〕详细推出圆环壳对称问题的解，以作膨胀节计算的根据。

2. 基本公式

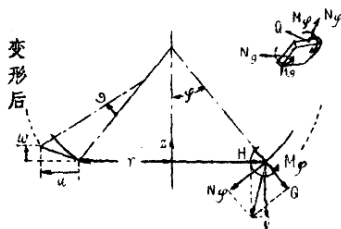


图 1

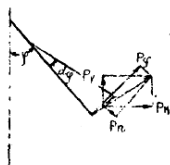


图 2

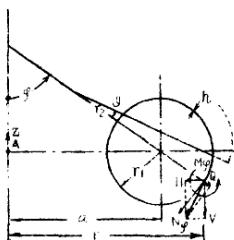


图 3

如图 3 所示，圆环壳中间面的几何尺寸为

$$r = a(1 + \lambda \sin \varphi), \quad z = -r_1 \cos \varphi \quad (1)$$

式中 $\lambda = r_1/a$ ，用 ' 表示对角度 φ 的导数，则

$$r' = r_1 \cos \varphi, \quad z' = r_1 \sin \varphi \quad (2)$$

内力的水平分量和竖直分量有如下的关系

$$N_\varphi = H \cos \varphi + V \sin \varphi, \quad Q_\varphi = -H \sin \varphi + V \cos \varphi \quad (3)$$

根据内力的平衡可得 [8]

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (rv)' + r r_1 p_v &= 0 \\ (rH)' - r_1 N_\theta + r r_1 p_H &= 0 \\ (rM_\varphi)' - M_\theta r_1 \cos \varphi - r r_1 Q_\varphi &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

式中 N_φ 为径向拉力， Q_φ 为径向剪力， M_φ 为径向弯矩， N_θ 为圆周向拉力， M_θ 为圆周向弯矩， p_v 和 p_H 为分布载荷的竖直分量和水平分量，正方向均如图所示，设 ε_φ ， ε_θ 为径向和圆周向应变， K_φ ， K_θ 为径向和圆周向曲率变化，则变形和内力的关系为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} G\varepsilon_{\varphi} &= N_{\varphi} - \nu N_{\theta}, G\varepsilon_{\theta} = N_{\theta} - \nu N_{\varphi} \\ M_{\varphi} &= D(K_{\varphi} + \nu K_{\theta}), M_{\theta} = D(K_{\theta} + \nu K_{\varphi}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

式中 $C = Eh$, $D = Eh^3/12(1-\nu^2)$, E , ν 分别为材料的弹性系数和横向变形系数, 变形和位移的关系为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{\varphi} &= (u' + \theta r_1 \sin \varphi) / r_1 \cos \varphi, \varepsilon_{\theta} = u / r \\ K_{\varphi} &= \theta' / r_1, K_{\theta} = -\theta \cos \varphi / r \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

$$\theta = (W' \cos \varphi - u' \sin \varphi) / r_1 \quad (7)$$

式中 u , W 分别为位移的水平分量和竖直分量, θ 为经向转角。

3. 基本微分方程

由等式 (6) 的第一、二式得

$$(r\varepsilon_{\theta})' - r_1 \varepsilon_{\varphi} \sin \varphi = -r_1 \theta \sin \varphi \quad (8)$$

将 $p_V = -p \cos \varphi$ 代入等式 (4) 的第一式得

$$(rV)' - a p r_1 (1 + \lambda \sin \varphi) \cos \varphi = 0$$

积分得

$$rV - a \frac{p r_1}{2} (2 + \lambda \sin \varphi) \sin \varphi = a A$$

式中 A 为积分常数, 可根据膨胀节的平衡来决定, 由此得

$$V = \frac{p r_1}{2} \frac{2 + \lambda \sin \varphi}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} \sin \varphi + \frac{A}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} \quad (9)$$

令 $aX = rH - a \frac{p r_1}{2} (2 + \lambda \sin \varphi) \cos \varphi$, 则

$$H = \frac{X}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} + \frac{p r_1}{2} \frac{2 + \lambda \sin \varphi}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} \cos \varphi \quad (10)$$

$$(rH)' = aX' + a \frac{pr_1}{2} \lambda \cos^2 \varphi - a \frac{pr_1}{2} (2 + \lambda \sin \varphi) \sin \varphi \quad (11)$$

将等式(8)和(9)代入(3)得

$$N_{\varphi} = \frac{X \cos \varphi}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} + \frac{pr_1}{2} \frac{2 + \lambda \sin \varphi}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} + \frac{A \sin \varphi}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} \quad (12)$$

将 $p_{II} = p \sin \varphi$ 以及等式(11)代入(4)的第二式得

$$N_{\theta} = \frac{X'}{\lambda} + \frac{pr_1}{2} \quad (13)$$

将等式(12)和(13)代入(5)的第一、二式得

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{\varphi} = \frac{1}{Eh} \left\{ \frac{X \cos \varphi}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} + \frac{pr_1}{2} \frac{2 + \lambda \sin \varphi}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} + \frac{A \sin \varphi}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} \right. \\ \left. - \nu \left(\frac{X'}{\lambda} + \frac{pr_1}{2} \right) \right\} \quad (14) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{\theta} = \frac{1}{Eh} \left(\frac{X'}{\lambda} + \frac{pr_1}{2} - \nu \left(\frac{X \cos \varphi}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} + \frac{pr_1}{2} \frac{2 + \lambda \sin \varphi}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} + \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{A \sin \varphi}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} \right) \right) \quad (15) \end{aligned}$$

将以上二式以及等式(1)代入(8)得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a}{Eh} \left((1 + \lambda \sin \varphi) \left(\frac{X'}{\lambda} + \frac{pr_1}{2} \right) - \nu \left\{ X \cos \varphi + \frac{pr_1}{2} (2 + \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \lambda \sin \varphi) + A \sin \varphi \right\} \right) - \frac{r_1}{Eh} \left\{ \frac{X \cos \varphi}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} + \frac{pr_1}{2} \frac{2 + \lambda \sin \varphi}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{A \sin \varphi}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} - \nu \left(\frac{X'}{\lambda} + \frac{pr_1}{2} \right) \right\} \sin \varphi = -r_1 \theta \sin \varphi \end{aligned}$$

将上式整理后得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{ma}{\mathbb{E}h^2} \{ & (1 + \lambda \sin \varphi) X' \}^2 + \nu \lambda X' (\sin \varphi - \cos \varphi) + \lambda X \sin \varphi \frac{\nu(1 + \lambda \sin \varphi) - \cos \varphi}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} \\ & + \lambda^2 \frac{pr_1}{2} \{ \cos \varphi + \nu (\sin \varphi - \cos \varphi) - \frac{2 + \lambda \sin \varphi}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} \sin \varphi \} - \lambda A \left\{ \frac{\lambda \sin^2 \varphi}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} + \right. \\ & \left. + \nu \cos \varphi \right\} = - \frac{mr_1^2}{ah} \theta \sin \varphi \end{aligned}$$

由于 λ 是小量， X 的各阶导数和 X 同级（相差不太大），故上式左边方括弧内的各项和第一项相比是小量，可以略去不计，令 $X \varphi =$

$$\frac{ma}{\mathbb{E}h^2} X, \bar{P} = \frac{ma}{\mathbb{E}h^2} \frac{pr_1}{2}, \bar{A} = \frac{ma}{\mathbb{E}h^2} A, \mu = \frac{mr_1^2}{ah}, m = \sqrt{12(1-\nu^2)},$$

则上式简化为

$$\frac{d}{d\varphi} \left\{ (1 + \lambda \sin \varphi) \frac{dX\varphi}{d\varphi} \right\} = -\mu \sin \varphi \cdot \theta \quad (16)$$

此外

$$N\varphi = \frac{\mathbb{E}h^2}{ma} \left(\frac{X\varphi \cos \varphi + \bar{A} \sin \varphi + \bar{P}(2 + \lambda \sin \varphi)}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} \right) \quad (17)$$

$$N\theta = \frac{\mathbb{E}h^2}{mr_1} \left(\frac{dX\varphi}{d\varphi} + \lambda \bar{P} \right) \quad (18)$$

将等式(9)和(10)代入(3)的第二式得

$$Q = \frac{-X \sin \varphi + A \cos \varphi}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} = \frac{\mathbb{E}h^2}{ma} \left(\frac{-X \varphi \sin \varphi + \bar{A} \cos \varphi}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} \right) \quad (19)$$

将等式(6)的第三、四式代入(5)的第三、四式，并应用到(1)得

$$M\varphi = - \frac{D}{r_1} \left(\frac{d\theta}{d\varphi} + \nu \frac{\lambda \cos \varphi}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} \theta \right) \quad (20)$$

$$M\theta = -\frac{D}{r_1} \left(\nu \frac{d\theta}{d\varphi} + \frac{\lambda \cos \varphi}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} \theta \right) \quad (21)$$

将等式(1), (19), (20), (21), 代入(4)的第三式得

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{aD}{r_1} \left\{ (1 + \lambda \sin \varphi) \frac{d\theta}{d\varphi} + \nu \lambda \cos \varphi \cdot \theta \right\} + D \left(\nu \cos \varphi \frac{d\theta}{d\varphi} + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\lambda \cos \varphi}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} \theta \right) + \frac{E h^2 r_1}{m} (X \varphi \sin \varphi - \bar{A} \cos \varphi) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

整理后得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d\varphi} \left\{ (1 + \lambda \sin \varphi) \frac{d\theta}{d\varphi} \right\} - \lambda \left(\nu \sin \varphi + \frac{\lambda \cos \varphi}{1 + \lambda \sin \varphi} \theta \right) = \\ = \mu \sin \varphi \times X \varphi - \mu \bar{A} \cos \varphi \end{aligned}$$

略去上式左边第二项得

$$\frac{d}{d\varphi} \left\{ (1 + \lambda \sin \varphi) \frac{d\theta}{d\varphi} \right\} = \mu \sin \varphi \times X \varphi - \mu \cos \varphi \cdot \bar{A} \quad (22)$$

将等式(15)代入(6)的第二式得

$$\begin{aligned} u = \frac{a}{Eh} \left[(1 + \lambda \sin \varphi) \left(\frac{X'}{\lambda} - \frac{p r_1}{2} \right) - \nu \left\{ X \cos \varphi + \frac{p r_1}{2} (2 + \lambda \sin \varphi + \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + A \sin \varphi) \right\} \right] = \frac{h}{m} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + \sin \varphi \right) \frac{dX \varphi}{d\varphi} - \nu X \varphi \cos \varphi - \nu \bar{A} \sin \varphi - \bar{P} \{ 1 - \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - 2\nu + (1 - \nu) \lambda \sin \varphi \} \right\} \quad (23) \end{aligned}$$

将等式(7)代入(6)的第一式得

$$W' = r_1 \varepsilon \varphi \sin \varphi + r_1 \theta \cos \varphi$$

由于应变引起的位移比起转角引起的位移是小量, 故可略去上式右边第一项得

$$\frac{dW}{d\varphi} = r_1 \theta \cos \varphi \quad (24)$$

4. 微分方程的解

将等式 (22) 乘以 $1 = \sqrt{-1}$, 然后与 (16) 相加, 并令 $\eta = -X\varphi + i\theta$ 得

$$\frac{d}{d\varphi} \left\{ (1 + \lambda \sin \varphi) \frac{d\eta}{d\varphi} \right\} + i \mu \sin \varphi \cdot \eta = -i \mu \cos \varphi \cdot \bar{A} \quad (25)$$

上式为二阶线性非齐次微分方程, 其通解等于任一复数特解 $\bar{A}\eta\varphi$ 和下列齐次方程通解的和

$$\frac{d}{d\varphi} \left\{ (1 + \lambda \sin \varphi) \frac{d\eta}{d\varphi} \right\} + i \sin \varphi \cdot \eta = 0$$

上式二阶方程具有二个线性无关的复数特解 $\eta_1 = \eta_{1R} + i\eta_{1I}$ 和 $\eta_2 = \eta_{2R} + i\eta_{2I}$, 其通解为 $B_1\eta_1 + B_2\eta_2$, $B_1 = C_2 + iC_1$, $B_2 = C_4 + iC_3$, C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4 为任意常数, 故方程 (25) 的通解为

$$\begin{aligned} \eta = & (C_2 + iC_1)(\eta_{1R} + i\eta_{1I}) + (C_4 + iC_3)(\eta_{2R} + \\ & + i\eta_{2I}) + \bar{A}(\eta\varphi_R + i\eta\varphi_I) = -(C_1\eta_{1I} - C_2\eta_{1R} + \\ & C_3\eta_{2I} - C_4\eta_{2R} - \bar{A}\eta\varphi_R) + i(C_1\eta_{1R} + C_2\eta_{1I} + \\ & + C_3\eta_{2R} + C_4\eta_{2I} + \bar{A}\eta\varphi_I) \end{aligned}$$

由此可得

$$\begin{aligned} \theta = & C_1\eta_{1R} + C_2\eta_{1I} + C_3\eta_{2R} + C_4\eta_{2I} + \bar{A}\eta\varphi_I \\ X\varphi = & C_1\eta_{1I} - C_2\eta_{1R} + C_3\eta_{2I} - C_4\eta_{2R} - \bar{A}\eta\varphi_R \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

现在我们来求方程 (25) 的解, 令 $\eta = \eta_R + i\eta_I$, 代入 (25) 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d\varphi} \left\{ (1 + \lambda \sin \varphi) \frac{d\eta_R}{d\varphi} \right\} &= \mu \sin \varphi \cdot \eta_I \\ \frac{d}{d\varphi} \left\{ (1 + \lambda \sin \varphi) \frac{d\eta_I}{d\varphi} \right\} &= -\mu \sin \varphi \cdot \eta_R - \mu \cos \varphi \cdot \bar{A} \end{aligned}$$

令 $\phi = \pi/2 - \varphi$, 则 $\sin \varphi = \cos \phi$, $\cos \varphi = \sin \phi$,

$\frac{d}{d\varphi} = -\frac{d}{d\phi}$, 代入上式得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d\phi} \left\{ (1 + \lambda \cos \phi) \frac{d\eta_R}{d\phi} \right\} &= \mu \cos \phi \cdot \eta_I \\ \frac{d}{d\phi} \left\{ (1 + \lambda \cos \phi) \frac{d\eta_I}{d\phi} \right\} &= -\mu \cos \phi \cdot \eta_R - \mu \sin \phi \cdot \bar{A} \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

将 $\cos \phi = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} \phi^{2i}$, $\sin \phi = -\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i-1)!} \phi^{2i-1}$ 代入上式, 然后展开得

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\{ 1 + \lambda \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} \phi^{2i} \right\} \frac{d^2 \eta_R}{d\phi^2} + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i-1)!} \phi^{2i-1} \frac{d\eta_R}{d\phi} \\ &= \mu \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} \phi^{2i} \eta_I \\ &\left\{ 1 + \lambda \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} \phi^{2i} \right\} \frac{d^2 \eta_I}{d\phi^2} + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i-1)!} \phi^{2i-1} \frac{d\eta_I}{d\phi} \\ &= -\mu \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} \eta_R + \mu \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i-1)!} \phi^{2i-1} \bar{A} \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

采用级数解法令

$$\eta_R = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{lmn} \phi^{n\lambda+m} \mu^{2l} \quad (29)$$

$$\eta_I = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{lmn} \phi^{n\lambda+m} \mu^{2l+1}$$

将上式对 ϕ 微分得

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \frac{d\eta_R}{d\psi} &= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_{lmn} \phi^{n-1} \lambda^m \mu^{2l} \\
 \frac{d\eta_I}{d\psi} &= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n b_{lmn} \phi^{n-1} \lambda^m \mu^{2l+1} \\
 \frac{d^2\eta_R}{d\psi^2} &= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_{lmn} \phi^{n-2} \lambda^m \mu^{2l} \\
 \frac{d^2\eta_I}{d\psi^2} &= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) b_{lmn} \phi^{n-2} \lambda^m \mu^{2l+1}
 \end{aligned} \right\} (30)$$

将等式(29)·(30)代入(28)得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_{lmn} \phi^{n-2} \lambda^m \mu^{2l} + \\
 & + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} n(n-1) a_{lmn} \phi^{n-2+2i} \lambda^{m+1} \mu^{2l+1} + \\
 & + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i-1)!} n a_{lmn} \phi^{n-2+2i} \lambda^{m+1} \mu^{2l} = \\
 & = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} b_{lmn} \phi^{n+2i} \lambda^m \mu^{2l+2}, \\
 & \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) b_{lmn} \phi^{n-2} \lambda^m \mu^{2l+1} + \\
 & + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} n(n-1) b_{lmn} \phi^{n-2+2i} \lambda^{m+1} \mu^{2l+1} + \\
 & + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i-1)!} n b_{lmn} \phi^{n-2+2i} \lambda^{m+1} \mu^{2l+1} =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= - \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} a_{lmn} \phi^{n+2i} \lambda^m \mu^{2l+1} + \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i-1)!} \phi^{2i-1} \mu \bar{A}
\end{aligned}$$

为便于计算，上式可改变为

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_{lmn} \phi^{n-2} \lambda^m \mu^{2l} + \\
&+ \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{i=0}^{\alpha} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} (n-2i)(n-1-2i) a_{l,m-1,n-2i} \phi^{n-2} \lambda^m \mu^{2l} + \\
&+ \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\beta} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i-1)!} (n-2i) a_{l,m-1,n-2i} \phi^{n-2} \lambda^m \mu^{2l} = \\
&= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{i=0}^{\alpha} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} b_{l-1,m,n-2-2i} \phi^{n-2} \lambda^m \mu^{2l} \quad (31)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) b_{lmn} \phi^{n-2} \lambda^m \mu^{2l+1} + \\
&+ \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{i=0}^{\alpha} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} (n-2i)(n-1-2i) b_{l,m-1,n-2i} \phi^{n-2} \lambda^m \mu^{2l+1} + \\
&+ \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\beta} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i-1)!} (n-2i) b_{l,m-1,n-2i} \phi^{n-2} \lambda^m \mu^{2l+1} = \\
&= - \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{i=0}^{\alpha} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} a_{l,m,n-2-2i} \phi^{n-2} \lambda^m \mu^{2l+1} - \\
&- \sum_{n=3,5,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{\alpha}}{(n-2)!} \phi^{n-2} \mu \bar{A} \quad (32)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{式中 } \alpha = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{2}-1, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时} \\ \frac{n-3}{2}, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时} \end{cases}, \quad \beta = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{2}-1, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时} \\ \frac{n-1}{2}, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时} \end{cases}$$

先求齐次方程 (即 $\bar{A} = 0$) 的解, 在等式 (31) 中, 令 $\phi^{n-2} \lambda^m \mu^{2l}$ 的系数相同的项相等, 我们可求得 a_{lmn} 和 b_{lmn} , 但其中 $a_{lmo}, a_{lm1}, b_{lmo}, b_{lm1}$ 是任意的, 为使计算容易起见, 我们设 $a_{000} = 1, a_{0m1} = (-1)^m$, 其他 $a_{lmo} = a_{lm1} = b_{lmo} = b_{lm1} = 0$, 则 n 为偶数的项只含有 a_{000} , n 为奇数的项只含有 a_{0m1} , 下面按各情况来计算 a_{lmn} 和 b_{lmn} .

当 $l = 0, m = 0, n = 2, 3, \dots, \infty$, 由等式 (31) 得

$$n(n-1)a_{00n} = 0,$$

即 $a_{00n} = 0$

由等式 (33) 得

$$n(n-1)b_{00n} = - \sum_{i=0}^{\alpha} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} a_{0,0,n-2-2i}$$

$$\text{即 } b_{00n} = - \sum_{i=0}^{\alpha} \frac{(-1)^i a_{0,0,n-2-2i}}{(2i)! n(n-1)}$$

当 $l = 0, m \neq 0, n = 2, 3, \dots, \infty$, 由等式 (31) 得 n 为偶数时

$$n(n-1)a_{lmn} + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} (n-2i)(n-1-2i)a_{l,m-1,n-2i} +$$

$$+ \frac{\frac{n}{2}-1}{1} \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i-1)!} (n-2i) a_{l, m-1, n-2i} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } a_{0mn} = -a_{0, m-1, n} - \frac{\frac{n}{2}-1}{1} \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} (-1)^i \frac{n-2i}{(2i)!} a_{0, m-1, n-2i}$$

取 $m=1$ ，由于 $a_{00n}=0$ ，故 $a_{01n}=0$ ，由此递推得 $a_{0mn}=0$ 。
 n 为奇数时

$$n(n-1)a_{l, mn} + n(n-1)a_{l, m-1, n} +$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n-3}{2}} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} (n-2i)(n-1)a_{l, m-1, n-2i} +$$

$$+ (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{n-1}{(n-1-1)!} a_{l, m-1, n-n+1} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } a_{0mn} = -a_{0, m-1, n} - \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n-3}{2}} (-1)^i \frac{n-2i}{(2i)!} a_{0, m-1, n-2i} -$$

$$- (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{a_{0, m-1, 1}}{n!}$$

$$\text{取 } m=1, \text{ 由于 } a_{0, m-1, 1} = (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}, \text{ 得 } a_{01n} = -(-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{a_{001}}{n!},$$

余递推

当 $l \neq 0, m=0, n=2, 3, \dots, \infty, n$ 为偶数时，由等式 (31) 得

$$n(n-1)a_{lmn} = \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} b_{l-1,m,n-2-2i}$$

$$\text{即 } a_{lon} = \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} (-1)^i \frac{b_{l-1,0,n-2-2i}}{(2i)!n(n-1)}$$

同样由等式(32)得

$$b_{lon} = \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} (-1)^i \frac{a_{l,0,n-2-2i}}{(2i)!n(n-1)}$$

n 为奇数时, 同样得

$$a_{lon} = \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{n-3}{2}} (-1)^i \frac{b_{l-1,0,n-2-2i}}{(2i)!n(n-1)}$$

$$b_{lon} = \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{n-3}{2}} (-1)^i \frac{a_{l,0,n-2-2i}}{(2i)!n(n-1)}$$

当 $l \neq 0, m \neq 0, n = 2, 3, \dots, \infty$

n 为偶数时, 由等式(31)得

$$n(n-1)a_{lmn} + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} (n-2i)(n-1-2i)a_{l,m-1,n-2i} +$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i-1)!} (n-2i)a_{l,m-1,n-2i} =$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} b_{l-1, m, n-2-2i}$$

$$\text{即 } a_{lmn} = -a_{l, m-1, n} - \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} \frac{n-2i}{n} a_{l, m-1, n-2i} +$$

$$+ \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} \frac{b_{l-1, m, n-2-2i}}{n(n-1)}$$

同样由等式 (32) 得 (包括 $l=0$)

$$b_{lmn} = -b_{l, m-1, n} - \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} \frac{n-2i}{n} b_{l, m-1, n-2i} -$$

$$- \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} \frac{b_{l-1, m, n-2-2i}}{n(n-1)}$$

n 为奇数时, 由等式 (31) 得

$$n(n-1)a_{lmn} + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{n-3}{2}} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} (n-2i)(n-1-2i)a_{l, m-1, n-2i} +$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i-1)!} (n-2i)a_{l, m-1, n-2i} =$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} b_{l-1, m, n-2-2i}$$

$$\text{即 } a_{lmn} = -a_{l, m-1, n} - \sum_{i=1}^{n-3} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} \frac{1}{n} a_{l, m-1, n-2i} +$$

$$+ \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} \frac{b_{l-1, m, n-2-2i}}{n(n-1)}$$

同样由等式 (32) 得 (包括 $l=0$)

$$b_{lmn} = b_{l, m-1, n} - \sum_{i=1}^{n-3} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} \frac{1}{n} b_{l, m-1, n-2i} -$$

$$- \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} \frac{a_{l, m, n-2-2i}}{n(n-1)}$$

求特解时, 只须将 $l=0, m=0, n$ 为奇数 (不包括 $n=1$) 的情形改为

$$n(n-1)b_{00n} = - \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} \frac{(-1)^i}{(2i)!} a_{0, 0, n-2-2i} - \frac{(-1)^{\frac{n-3}{2}}}{(n-2)!} \bar{A}$$

同时令 $a_{l m 0} = a_{l m 1} = b_{l m 0} = b_{l m 1} = 0$ (包括 $a_{000} = a_{0m1} = 0$), $\bar{A}=1$, 故

$$b_{00n} = (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} / n!, \text{ 余类推,}$$