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筆者らは、これまで、円筒座標に関する三次元弾性問題を、Fourier-Hankel 変換を用いて解析する方法で、2, 3 の軸対称問題を解析し発表した。本研究は、これを、非軸対称弾性問題へ拡張し、数値計算を行なったものである。解析の方法は、まず、円筒座標に関する非軸対称問題に対して、基本微分方程式から Hook の法則を用いて、各変位の Fourier-Hankel 変換を求め、次に、これを逆変換し、各変位成分の一般式をえ、さらに、Hook の法則から、各応力成分の一般式を求めたものである。

1. Fourier-Hankel 変換記号および逆変換

$$S_n[f(x)] = \int_0^a f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x dx,$$

$$C_n[f(x)] = \int_0^a f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{a} x dx, \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

と可なり、この逆変換は、

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{a} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} S_n[f(x)] \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{a} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a f(x) dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n[f(x)] \cos \frac{n\pi}{a} x \right\}$$

また、

$$H_0[f(x)] = \int_a^b f(x) \cdot x H_0(\xi x) dx,$$

$$H_{2i}[f(x)] = \int_a^b f(x) \cdot x H_{2i}(\xi x) dx,$$

$$H_{2i+1}[f(x)] = \int_a^b f(x) \cdot x H_{2i+1}(\xi x) dx,$$

と可なり、

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{b^2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} H_0[f(x)] \frac{H_0(\xi x)}{\xi^2},$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{b^2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} H_{2i}[f(x)] \frac{H_{2i}(\xi x)}{\xi^2},$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2\lambda X^{\nu-1}}{b^{\nu-1} X^{\nu} - a^{\nu}} \int_a^b f(x) x^{\nu} dx + \frac{2}{b^2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} H_{2i}[f(x)] \frac{H_{2i}(\xi x)}{\xi^2},$$

ただし、

$$H_0(\xi x) = J_0(\xi x) Y_0(\xi a) - J_0(\xi a) Y_0(\xi x),$$

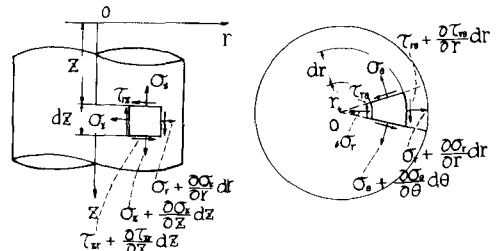
$$H_{2i}(\xi x) = J_{2i}(\xi x) Y_{2i}(\xi a) - J_{2i}(\xi a) Y_{2i}(\xi x),$$

$$\xi_i; H_0(\xi_i b) = 0 \text{ の根 } (i=1, 2, \dots),$$

$$\xi_i^2 = \{H_{2i-1}(\xi_i b)\}^2 - \frac{A^2}{B^2} \{H_{2i}(\xi_i a)\}^2.$$

2. 基本微分方程式

円筒座標に関する力のつり合式は、 $\sigma_r, \sigma_\theta, \sigma_z$  を直応力、 $\tau_{r\theta}, \tau_{rz}, \tau_{\theta z}$  をせん断応力とし、物体力を無視すると、



$$\frac{\partial \sigma_r}{\partial r} + \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{r\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \tau_{rz}}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{r\theta}}{\partial r} + \frac{\tau_{r\theta}}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \sigma_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta z}}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{rz}}{\partial r} + \frac{\tau_{rz}}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{r\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (3)$$

また、 $u, v, w$  を  $r, \theta, z$  の方向の変位とすると、Hook の法則は、

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \sigma_r, \sigma_\theta, \sigma_z \end{aligned} \right\} = \lambda \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{u}{r} + \frac{\partial v}{r \partial \theta} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) + 2\mu \left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}, \frac{u}{r} + \frac{\partial v}{r \partial \theta}, \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right\} \quad (4)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tau_{\theta z} &= \mu \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{r \partial \theta} \right), \tau_{rz} = \mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \right) \\ \tau_{r\theta} &= \mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{r \partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} - \frac{v}{r} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

ただし、 $\mu, \lambda$  は Lamé の定数である。

3. 基本微分方程式の Fourier-Hankel 変換

(1) ~ (3) 式に、 $L_1 = \cos \nu \theta \cdot \sin N z \cdot R(r), L_2 = \sin \nu \theta \cdot \sin N z \cdot R(r), L_3 = \cos \nu \theta \cdot \cos N z \cdot R(r)$  を与えられ、 $r, \theta, z$  について部分積分を行い、さらに、Hook の法則を用いて積分をくり返すと、

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \cdot \cos \nu \theta \cdot \sin N z \cdot R(r) dV &= C_m S_n [\sigma_r \cdot R]_{r=b} - C_m S_n [\sigma_r \cdot R]_{r=a} - C_m S_n \left[ U \left\{ (2\mu + \lambda) \frac{dR}{dr} - 2\mu \frac{R}{r} \right\} \right]_{r=b} \\
 &+ C_m S_n \left[ U \left\{ (2\mu + \lambda) \frac{dR}{dr} - 2\mu \frac{R}{r} \right\} \right]_{r=a} + \nu \mu \left\{ S_m S_n [U \cdot \frac{R}{r}]_{r=b} - S_m S_n [U \cdot \frac{R}{r}]_{r=a} \right\} \\
 &- N \mu \left\{ C_m C_n [W \cdot R]_{r=b} - C_m C_n [W \cdot R]_{r=a} \right\} - N \mu \int_a^b R \left\{ C_m [U]_{z=c} (-1)^n - C_m [U]_{z=0} \right\} dr \\
 &+ \int_a^b C_m S_n [U] \left\{ (2\mu + \lambda) \left( \frac{d^2 R}{dr^2} - \frac{dR}{r dr} \right) - \mu \left( \nu^2 \frac{R}{r^2} + N^2 R \right) \right\} dr - \nu \int_a^b S_m S_n [V] \left\{ (\mu + \lambda) \frac{dR}{dr} + 2\mu \frac{R}{r^2} \right\} dr \\
 &+ N(\mu + \lambda) \int_a^b C_m C_n [W] \frac{dR}{dr} \cdot dr = 0 \tag{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \cdot \sin \nu \theta \cdot \sin N z \cdot R(r) dV &= S_m S_n [\tau_{\theta} \cdot R]_{r=b} - S_m S_n [\tau_{\theta} \cdot R]_{r=a} - \mu S_m S_n \left[ V \left( \frac{dR}{dr} - 2 \frac{R}{r} \right) \right]_{r=b} \\
 &+ \mu S_m S_n \left[ V \left( \frac{dR}{dr} - 2 \frac{R}{r} \right) \right]_{r=a} - \nu \lambda \left\{ C_m S_n [U \cdot \frac{R}{r}]_{r=b} - C_m S_n [U \cdot \frac{R}{r}]_{r=a} \right\} \\
 &- N \mu \int_a^b R \left\{ (-1)^n S_m [V]_{z=c} - S_m [V]_{z=0} \right\} dr + \nu \int_a^b C_m S_n [U] \left\{ (\mu + \lambda) \frac{dR}{dr} - 2(2\mu + \lambda) \frac{dR}{dr} \right\} dr \\
 &+ \int_a^b S_m S_n [V] \left\{ \mu \left( \frac{d^2 R}{dr^2} - \frac{dR}{r dr} - N^2 R \right) - (2\mu + \lambda) \nu \frac{R}{r^2} \right\} dr + \nu N(\mu + \lambda) \int_a^b C_m C_n [W] \frac{R}{r} dr = 0 \tag{7}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \cdot \cos \nu \theta \cdot \cos N z \cdot R_i(r) dV &= C_m C_n [\tau_{z} \cdot R]_{r=b} - C_m C_n [\tau_{z} \cdot R]_{r=a} - \mu \left\{ C_m C_n [W \cdot \left( \frac{dR}{dr} - \frac{R}{r} \right)]_{r=b} \right. \\
 &- \left. C_m C_n [W \cdot \left( \frac{dR}{dr} - \frac{R}{r} \right)]_{r=a} \right\} + N \mu \left\{ C_m S_n [U \cdot R]_{r=b} - C_m S_n [U \cdot R]_{r=a} \right\} - \mu \int_a^b \left\{ (-1)^n C_m [U]_{z=c} \right. \\
 &- \left. C_m [U]_{z=0} \right\} \left( \frac{dR}{dr} - \frac{R}{r} \right) dr - \nu \mu \int_a^b \left\{ (-1)^n S_m [V]_{z=c} - S_m [V]_{z=0} \right\} \frac{R}{r} dr + \int_a^b R \left\{ (-1)^n C_m [\sigma_z]_{z=c} - C_m [\sigma_z]_{z=0} \right\} dr \\
 &- (\mu + \lambda) N \int_a^b C_m S_n [U] r \frac{d}{dr} \left( \frac{R}{r} \right) dr + (\mu + \lambda) \nu N \int_a^b S_m S_n [V] \frac{R}{r} dr + \int_a^b \left\{ \mu \left( \frac{d^2 R}{dr^2} - \frac{dR}{r dr} + \frac{R}{r^2} - \nu^2 \frac{R}{r^2} \right) \right. \\
 &\left. - (2\mu + \lambda) N^2 R \right\} C_m C_n [W] dr = 0 \tag{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

式(1)の式の中、 $\nu = m/z$  ( $m=1, 4, \dots$ ),  $N = n\pi/c$  ( $n=1, 2, \dots$ ) また、 $a =$  円筒の内径、 $b =$  円筒の外径、 $c =$  円筒の長さである。

#### 4. 変位の Fourier-Hankel 変換および逆変換

ここで、 $A_{mnr} = C_m S_n [U] + S_m S_n [V]$ ,  $B_{mnr} = C_m S_n [U] - S_m S_n [V]$  とし、(6)+(7)をいれり、 $R(r) = r H_{\nu+1}(\xi r)$  とおくと、

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_m S_n [\sigma_r]_{r=b} b H_{\nu+1}(\xi b) - C_m S_n [\sigma_r]_{r=a} a H_{\nu+1}(\xi a) + S_m S_n [\tau_{\theta}]_{r=b} b H_{\nu+1}(\xi b) - S_m S_n [\tau_{\theta}]_{r=a} a H_{\nu+1}(\xi a) \\
 - 2\mu N \left\{ (-1)^n H_{\nu+1}[A_{mcr}] - H_{\nu+1}[A_{mor}] \right\} + 4\mu(\nu+1) \left\{ A_{mnb} H_{\nu+1}(\xi b) - A_{mna} H_{\nu+1}(\xi a) \right\} \\
 - \mu N \left\{ C_m C_n [W]_{r=b} b H_{\nu+1}(\xi b) - C_m C_n [W]_{r=a} a H_{\nu+1}(\xi a) \right\} - \left\{ (2\mu + \lambda) \xi^2 + 2\mu N^2 \right\} H_{\nu+1}[A_{mnr}] \\
 + (\mu + \lambda) \xi^2 H_{\nu+1}[B_{mnr}] + (\mu + \lambda) \xi N H_{\nu} C_m C_n [W] = 0 \tag{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

同様に、(6)-(7)をいれり、 $R(r) = r H_{\nu+1}(\xi r)$  とおくと

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_m S_n [\sigma_r]_{r=b} b H_{\nu+1}(\xi b) - C_m S_n [\sigma_r]_{r=a} a H_{\nu+1}(\xi a) - S_m S_n [\tau_{\theta}]_{r=b} b H_{\nu+1}(\xi b) + S_m S_n [\tau_{\theta}]_{r=a} a H_{\nu+1}(\xi a) \\
 - 2\mu N \left\{ (-1)^n H_{\nu+1}[B_{mcr}] - H_{\nu+1}[B_{mor}] \right\} - 4\mu(\nu-1) \left\{ B_{mnb} H_{\nu+1}(\xi b) - B_{mna} H_{\nu+1}(\xi a) \right\} \\
 - \mu N \left\{ C_m C_n [W]_{r=b} b H_{\nu+1}(\xi b) - C_m C_n [W]_{r=a} a H_{\nu+1}(\xi a) \right\} + (\mu + \lambda) \xi^2 H_{\nu+1}[A_{mnr}] \\
 - \left\{ (2\mu + \lambda) \xi^2 + 2\mu N^2 \right\} H_{\nu+1}[B_{mnr}] - (\mu + \lambda) \xi N H_{\nu} C_m C_n [W] = 0 \tag{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

また、(8)式で  $R_i(r) = r H_{\nu}(\xi r)$  とおくと

$$\begin{aligned}
 (-1)^n H_{\nu} C_m [\sigma_z]_{z=c} - H_{\nu} C_m [\sigma_z]_{z=0} + \mu \left\{ C_m C_n [W]_{r=b} b H_{\nu+1}(\xi b) - C_m C_n [W]_{r=a} a H_{\nu+1}(\xi a) \right\} \\
 + \mu \xi \left\{ (-1)^n H_{\nu+1}[A_{mcr}] - H_{\nu+1}[A_{mor}] - (-1)^n H_{\nu+1}[B_{mcr}] + H_{\nu+1}[B_{mor}] \right\} \\
 + (\mu + \lambda) N \xi \left\{ H_{\nu+1}[A_{mnr}] - H_{\nu+1}[B_{mnr}] \right\} + \left\{ \mu \xi^2 (2\mu + \lambda) N^2 \right\} H_{\nu} C_m C_n [W] = 0 \tag{11}
 \end{aligned}$$

(9) ~ (11) を、 $H_{m+1}[A_{mnr}]$ ,  $H_{v-1}[B_{mnr}]$ ,  $H_0 G_n C_n [W]$  について解き、これを逆変換して、各変位成分を与える一般式を与える。下には示可関数を用いて、境界値も後に示可ようにおくと、

$$\begin{aligned}
 U = & \frac{1}{\pi C} \sum_m \rho \sin N z \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2UN} \left\{ G_1^{(k)}(Nr) - \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} F_1^{(k)}(Nr) \right\} \alpha_{0mk} - \left\{ G_1^{(k)}(Nr) - \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} F_1^{(k)}(Nr) \right\} D_{0mk} + \frac{1}{N} \left\{ G_1^{(k)}(Nr) \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. - \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} F_1^{(k)}(Nr) \right\} A_{0mk} \right] + \frac{1}{\pi b^2} \sum_c \frac{H_0(\xi, r)}{\Theta_c^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ -\frac{U+\lambda}{2U(2U+\lambda)} \frac{1}{\xi_c} P(\xi, z) \gamma_{0ck} + \left\{ Q(\xi, z) - \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} P(\xi, z) \right\} E_{0ck}^a \right] \\
 & + \frac{2}{\pi C} \sum_m \sum_v \omega \sin \theta \cdot \rho \sin N z \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2UN} \left\{ G_{v+1}^{(k)}(Nr) + G_{v-1}^{(k)}(Nr) - \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} (F_{v+1}^{(k)}(Nr) + F_{v-1}^{(k)}(Nr)) \right\} \alpha_{mkk} + \frac{1}{2UN} \left\{ G_{v+1}^{(k)}(Nr) \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. - G_{v-1}^{(k)}(Nr) \right\} \beta_{mkk} - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ G_{v+1}^{(k)}(Nr) + G_{v-1}^{(k)}(Nr) - \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} (F_{v+1}^{(k)}(Nr) + F_{v-1}^{(k)}(Nr)) \right\} D_{mkk} + \frac{v+1}{N} \left\{ 2G_{v+1}^{(k)}(Nr) - \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. \times (F_{v+1}^{(k)}(Nr) + F_{v-1}^{(k)}(Nr)) \right\} A_{mkk} + \frac{v-1}{N} \left\{ 2G_{v-1}^{(k)}(Nr) - \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} (F_{v+1}^{(k)}(Nr) + F_{v-1}^{(k)}(Nr)) \right\} B_{mkk} \right] \\
 & + \frac{2}{\pi b^2} \sum_c \sum_v \omega \sin \theta \cdot \frac{1}{\Theta_c^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{U+\lambda}{4U(2U+\lambda)} \frac{1}{\xi_c} \left\{ H_{v+1}(\xi, r) - H_{v-1}(\xi, r) \right\} P(\xi, z) \gamma_{mck} + \left\{ H_{v+1}(\xi, r) Q(\xi, z) \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. - \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} (H_{v+1}(\xi, r) - H_{v-1}(\xi, r)) P(\xi, z) \right\} E_{mck}^a + \left\{ H_{v-1}(\xi, r) Q(\xi, z) - \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} (H_{v+1}(\xi, r) + H_{v-1}(\xi, r)) P(\xi, z) \right\} E_{mck}^b \right] \\
 & + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_v \omega \sin \theta \cdot \frac{2v r^{v-1}}{b^{2v} a^{2v}} \left\{ E_{m01}^b + (1-2 \frac{z}{a}) E_{m02}^b \right\} \quad (12)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V = & \frac{2}{\pi C} \sum_m \rho \sin v \theta \cdot \rho \sin N z \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2UN} \left\{ G_{v+1}^{(k)}(Nr) - G_{v-1}^{(k)}(Nr) - \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} (F_{v+1}^{(k)}(Nr) - F_{v-1}^{(k)}(Nr)) \right\} \alpha_{mkk} + \frac{1}{2UN} \left\{ G_{v+1}^{(k)}(Nr) \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. + G_{v-1}^{(k)}(Nr) \right\} \beta_{mkk} - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ G_{v+1}^{(k)}(Nr) - G_{v-1}^{(k)}(Nr) - \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} (F_{v+1}^{(k)}(Nr) - F_{v-1}^{(k)}(Nr)) \right\} D_{mkk} + \frac{v+1}{N} \left\{ 2G_{v+1}^{(k)}(Nr) - \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. \times (F_{v+1}^{(k)}(Nr) - F_{v-1}^{(k)}(Nr)) \right\} A_{mkk} + \frac{v-1}{N} \left\{ 2G_{v-1}^{(k)}(Nr) + \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} (F_{v+1}^{(k)}(Nr) - F_{v-1}^{(k)}(Nr)) \right\} B_{mkk} \right] \\
 & + \frac{2}{\pi b^2} \sum_c \sum_v \rho \sin v \theta \cdot \frac{1}{\Theta_c^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ -\frac{U+\lambda}{4U(2U+\lambda)} \left\{ H_{v+1}(\xi, r) + H_{v-1}(\xi, r) \right\} \frac{1}{\xi_c} P(\xi, z) \gamma_{mck} + \left\{ H_{v+1}(\xi, r) Q(\xi, z) - \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. \times (H_{v+1}(\xi, r) + H_{v-1}(\xi, r)) P(\xi, z) \right\} E_{mck}^a - \left\{ H_{v-1}(\xi, r) Q(\xi, z) - \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} (H_{v+1}(\xi, r) + H_{v-1}(\xi, r)) P(\xi, z) \right\} E_{mck}^b \right] \\
 & - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_v \rho \sin v \theta \cdot \frac{2v r^{v-1}}{b^{2v} a^{2v}} \left\{ E_{m01}^b + (1-2 \frac{z}{a}) E_{m02}^b \right\} \quad (13)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W = & \frac{1}{2\pi C} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} G_0^{(k)}(r) D_{0kk} + \frac{1}{\pi b^2} \sum_c \frac{H_0(\xi, r)}{\Theta_c^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{\mu \xi_c} \left\{ \phi^{(k)}(\xi, z) - \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} (\phi^{(k)}(\xi, z) - \psi^{(k)}(\xi, z)) \right\} \gamma_{0ck} \right. \\
 & \left. - \left\{ \phi^{(k)}(\xi, z) - \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} (\phi^{(k)}(\xi, z) - \psi^{(k)}(\xi, z)) \right\} E_{0ck}^a \right] + \frac{1}{\pi C} \sum_m \omega \sin z \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{2U(2U+\lambda)} \frac{1}{N} \left\{ F_0^{(k)}(Nr) \right\} \alpha_{0mk} \right. \\
 & \left. + \left\{ G_0^{(k)}(Nr) + \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} F_0^{(k)}(Nr) \right\} D_{0mk} - \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} \frac{1}{N} F_0^{(k)}(Nr) A_{0mk} \right] + \frac{1}{\pi C} \sum_v \omega \sin \theta \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} G_v^{(k)}(r) D_{m0k} \\
 & + \frac{2}{\pi C} \sum_m \sum_v \omega \sin \theta \cdot \omega \sin z \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ -\frac{U+\lambda}{2U(2U+\lambda)} \frac{1}{N} F_v^{(k)}(Nr) \alpha_{mkk} + \left\{ G_v^{(k)}(Nr) + \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} F_v^{(k)}(Nr) \right\} D_{mkk} \right. \\
 & \left. - \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} \frac{1}{N} F_v^{(k)}(Nr) \left\{ (v+1) A_{mkk} - (v-1) B_{mkk} \right\} \right] + \frac{2}{\pi b^2} \sum_c \sum_v \omega \sin \theta \cdot \frac{H_0(\xi, r)}{\Theta_c^2} \left[ -\frac{1}{\mu \xi_c} \left\{ \phi^{(k)}(\xi, z) - \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. \times (\phi^{(k)}(\xi, z) - \psi^{(k)}(\xi, z)) \right\} \gamma_{mck} - \left\{ \phi^{(k)}(\xi, z) - \frac{U+\lambda}{2(2U+\lambda)} (\phi^{(k)}(\xi, z) - \psi^{(k)}(\xi, z)) \right\} \left\{ E_{mck}^a - E_{mck}^b \right\} \right] \quad (14)
 \end{aligned}$$

上式中

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha_{m01} &= C_m S_n [\sigma r = b], \quad \alpha_{m02} = C_m S_n [\sigma r = a], \quad \beta_{m01} = S_m S_n [\tau r = b], \quad \beta_{m02} = S_m S_n [\tau r = a], \\
 \gamma_{m01} &= H_v C_m [\sigma z = 0 \pm \sigma z] z = c, \quad E_{m01}^a = H_{v+1} [A_{m0r} \pm A_{mcr}], \quad E_{m01}^b = H_{v-1} [B_{m0r} \pm B_{mcr}], \\
 D_{m01} &= C_m C_n [\omega r = b], \quad D_{m02} = C_m C_n [\omega r = a], \quad A_{m01} = \frac{1}{b} A_{m0b}, \quad A_{m02} = \frac{1}{a} A_{m0a}, \quad B_{m0k} \text{ も同様}
 \end{aligned}$$

上式中の関数については

$$G_v^{(k)}(Nr) = \frac{2}{b^2} \sum_c \frac{\xi_c}{N^2 + \xi_c^2} \frac{H_0(\xi, r)}{\Theta_c^2} \left( \frac{1}{\xi_c} \right)_{k-1} \frac{1}{b} H_{v+1}(\xi, r) = \frac{R_v^{(k)}(Nr)}{R_v^{(k)}(Nb_k)}, \quad G_{v+1}^{(k)}(Nr) = \frac{2}{b^2} \sum_c \frac{N}{N^2 + \xi_c^2} \frac{H_{v+1}(\xi, r)}{\Theta_c^2} \left( \frac{1}{\xi_c} \right)_{k-1} H_{v+1}(\xi, r) = \frac{R_{v+1}^{(k)}(Nr)}{R_v^{(k)}(Nb_k)}$$

$$G_{\nu-1}^{(k)}(NR) = \frac{\sum_{\nu} r^{\nu-1} (-1)^{k+\nu} b_{\nu}^{\nu}}{b^2 \sum_{\nu} r^{\nu-1}} + \frac{\sum_{\nu} \frac{N}{N^2 + \xi^2} \frac{H_{\nu-1}(\xi r)}{\xi^2} (-1)^{\nu} b_{\nu} H_{\nu-1}(\xi b_k)}{\xi^2} = \frac{R^{(k)}(NR)}{R^{(k)}(Nb_k)}, \quad b_1 = b, b_2 = a, b_3 = a,$$

$$F_{\nu}^{(k)}(NR) = \frac{4}{b^2} \sum_{\nu} \frac{N^2 \xi}{(N^2 + \xi^2)^2} \frac{H_{\nu}(\xi r)}{\xi^2} (-1)^{\nu} b_{\nu} H_{\nu}(\xi b_k) = \frac{N}{\{R_{\nu}^{(k)}(Nb_k)\}^2} [R_{\nu}^{(k)}(Nb_k) \{R_{\nu}^{(k)}(NR) - b_{\nu-1} R_{\nu-1}^{(k)}(NR)\} - R_{\nu}^{(k)}(NR) \{b_{\nu} R_{\nu-1}^{(k)}(Nb_k) - b_{\nu-1} R_{\nu}^{(k)}(Nb_k)\}]$$

$$F_{\nu+1}^{(k)}(NR) = \frac{4}{b^2} \sum_{\nu} \frac{N^2 \xi}{(N^2 + \xi^2)^2} \frac{H_{\nu+1}(\xi r)}{\xi^2} (-1)^{\nu} b_{\nu} H_{\nu+1}(\xi b_k) = \frac{N}{\{R_{\nu}^{(k)}(Nb_k)\}^2} [R_{\nu}^{(k)}(Nb_k) \{R_{\nu}^{(k)}(NR) - b_{\nu} R_{\nu+1}^{(k)}(NR)\} - R_{\nu+1}^{(k)}(NR) \{b_{\nu} R_{\nu}^{(k)}(Nb_k) - b_{\nu-1} R_{\nu+1}^{(k)}(Nb_k)\}]$$

$$F_{\nu-1}^{(k)}(NR) = \frac{4}{b^2} \sum_{\nu} \frac{N^2 \xi}{(N^2 + \xi^2)^2} \frac{H_{\nu-1}(\xi r)}{\xi^2} (-1)^{\nu} b_{\nu} H_{\nu-1}(\xi b_k) = \frac{N}{\{R_{\nu}^{(k)}(Nb_k)\}^2} [R_{\nu}^{(k)}(Nb_k) \{R_{\nu}^{(k)}(NR) - b_{\nu-1} R_{\nu-1}^{(k)}(NR)\} - R_{\nu-1}^{(k)}(NR) \{b_{\nu} R_{\nu-1}^{(k)}(Nb_k) - b_{\nu-1} R_{\nu}^{(k)}(Nb_k)\}]$$

$$R_{\nu}^{(k)}(NR) = I_{\nu}(NR) K_{\nu}(Nb_{k-1}) - I_{\nu}(Nb_{k-1}) K_{\nu}(NR), \quad R_{\nu}^{(k)}(NR) = I_{\nu}(NR) K_{\nu}(Nb_{k-1}) + I_{\nu}(Nb_{k-1}) K_{\nu}(NR),$$

$$\phi^{(0)}(\xi, z) = \frac{2}{c} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n} \frac{\xi}{N^2 + \xi^2} \omega \sin N z = \frac{2}{\xi c} = \frac{\sinh \xi(c-z) + \sinh \xi z}{\cosh \xi c \pm 1},$$

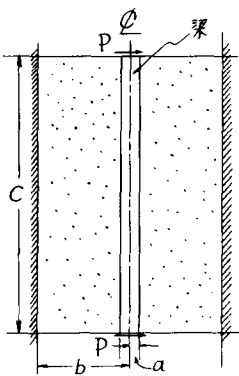
$$\phi^{(1)}(\xi, z) - \phi^{(2)}(\xi, z) = \frac{4}{c} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n} \frac{N^2 \xi}{(N^2 + \xi^2)^2} \omega \sin N z = \phi(\xi, z) - \frac{\xi z \omega \sinh \xi(c-z) + \xi(c-z) \omega \sinh \xi z}{\cosh \xi c \pm 1},$$

$$Q^{(0)}(\xi, z) = \frac{2}{c} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n} \frac{N}{N^2 + \xi^2} \sin N z = \frac{\cosh \xi(c-z) \sinh \xi z}{\cosh \xi c \pm 1} P^{(0)}(\xi, z) = \frac{4}{c} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n} \frac{N^2 \xi}{(N^2 + \xi^2)^2} \sin N z = \frac{\xi z \sinh \xi(c-z) \pm \xi(c-z) \sinh \xi z}{\cosh \xi c \pm 1},$$

その他の関数については省略するが、同様の方法で求められている。(12)~(14)式中の $\alpha, \beta$ ,等の係数は、境界条件を満足するように決められる積分定数である。また、(12)~(14)式から、各応力成分の一般式を誘導することが出来るが、ここでは省略する。

### 5. 数値計算

下図のような、外周が固定されており、内周が断面変形のない梁で拘束されている場合について、



解析する。上下対称とし、荷重は梁先端に作用する。この場合、梁の $r, \theta$ 方向変位は、 $u_0 = u_0 \cos \theta, v_0 = -u_0 \sin \theta$  で与えられるので、 $u=1$ の場合についての計算を行えばよい。このとき、境界条件は、

i).  $r = b$  で、 $u = w = \tau_{\theta z} = 0$

ii).  $r = a$  で、 $u = u_0 = u_0 \cos \theta,$   
 $\tau_{\theta z} = \tau_{rz} = 0,$

iii).  $z = 0$  および  $z = c$  で、

$$\bar{v}_z = \tau_{rz} = \tau_{\theta z} = 0,$$

$$u_{z=0} = u_{z=c}, v_{z=0} = v_{z=c}.$$

従って、 $D_{nn1} = \beta_{nn1} = \beta_{nn2} = 0, \delta_{m1} = \delta_{m2} = 0,$

$E_{m12} = E_{m2} = 0$  とする。計算結果を右図に示す。計算に

用いた数値は、 $a = 2.5 \text{ cm}, b = 10a, c = 10\pi a, E_b/E_a = 800,$

項数は、 $i = 24, n = 52$ , また図中の弾性床土梁として、値

は、地盤反力係数  $k = 3.0 \text{ kg/cm}^3$  としたところである。

(参考文献)

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