

半无限空间中剪切断层错动产生的应力场 ——(一)走向滑动断层

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摘要: 给出了半无限空间中任意倾角的走向滑动剪切断层错动产生的应力场的一套严密的解析表达式. 对前人所做的该方面的工作进行了检验和回顾, 重新对公式进行了严密的数学推导, 给出了正确的结果, 使得这一套公式更加完善和可靠.

主题词: 位错; 走滑断层; 应力场; 解析表达式

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0 引言

自从Steketee (1958)将弹性位错理论首次引入地球物理学中以来, 弹性位错理论已经成为地球物理学, 尤其是地震学的一个重要组成部分. 虽然理想介质(均匀、无限、各向同性的弹性体)中的位错理论, 早在本世纪初就已经建立, 但是要把这种理想化模型的理论用于真实地球介质(尽管也要做许多简化), 仍然需要做许多艰苦的工作. 三十多年来, 随着计算机的广泛应用, 数值计算方法使得用于研究的地球模型更接近真实地球介质. 前人的研究可分为以下几个方面: 考虑地球曲度的研究有 Ben-menahem 等(1969, 1970), Smile and Mansinha(1971); 考虑地球分层的研究有 Ben-menahem and Gillon(1970), Singh(1970), Sato(1971), Chinnery and Jovanovich(1972), Sato and Matsu'ura(1973), Matsu'ura and Sato(1975); 考虑地球介质横向不均匀性的研究有 Rybicki(1978), Rybicki and Kasahara(1977), Mchugh and Johnston(1977); 考虑倾斜分层介质的研究有 Sato(1974), Sato and Yamashita(1975). 这些研究表明, 地球曲度的影响对于距离小于 20° 的浅源地震来说可以忽略, 而垂直分层和横向不均匀有时可能对形变场有影响. 尽管在计算理论场的研究中有许多先进的理论, 但实际观测的分析仍主要依赖于各向同性均匀的半空间的假定以及最简单的源模型, 这主要由以下3个原因所引起: 第一, 最早假设的模型是最方便和最有用的; 第二, 源模型本身是内在不唯一的; 第三, 地壳运动数据的资料至少到目前为止一般比较差. 因此, 对均匀各向同性的半无限空间中断层引起的位移场和应力场的研究仍有很大的必要性. 本文对前人在这方面所做的工作进行了分析与校核, 发现了一些错误, 重新对公式进行了严密的数学推导, 给出了一套完整的解析表达式.

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1 断层错动产生的位移场

将地震断层视为介质中的一个位移向量不连续的面(位错面), 按照弹性位错理论^[3], 在均匀各向同性和完全弹性的半无限介质中, 任意形状的位错面 Σ 在介质中某点 Q (坐标 x_m , $m = 1, 2, 3$) 的位移为:

$$\vec{u}(Q) = u_m(Q) \vec{e}_m \quad (1)$$

$$u_m(Q) = \iint_{\Sigma} \Delta u_k(P) W_{kl}^m(P, Q) n_l(P) d\Sigma \quad (2)$$

这里, 采用哑指标下的求和约定. $\vec{e}_m$ ($m = 1, 2, 3$) 表示方向的单位向量; $W_{kl}^m(P, Q)$ 是弹性半无限介质中由 (kl) 定义的, 作用于某一点 P (坐标 ξ_m , $m = 1, 2, 3$) 的力系在 Q 点引起的沿 x_m 方向的位移; $\Delta u_k(P)$ ($k = 1, 2, 3$) 是在 P 点的位移向量 $\Delta \vec{U}$ 的 3 个分量; $n_l(P)$ ($l = 1, 2, 3$) 是在 P 点的面积元 $d\Sigma$ 的法向 $\vec{n}$ 的方向余弦. $W_{kl}^m(P, Q)$ 由下式给出:

$$W_{kl}^m(P, Q) = \lambda \delta_{kl} \frac{\partial u_m^n}{\partial \xi_n} + \mu \left[\frac{\partial u_m^k}{\partial \xi_l} + \frac{\partial u_m^l}{\partial \xi_k} \right] \quad (3)$$

式中: λ 和 μ 是拉梅常数; u_m^k 是弹性半无限介质中作用于 P 点的 x_k 方向的单位集中力在 Q 点引起的沿 x_m 方向的位移. u_m^k 的具体表达式在 Press (1965) 的论文^[9]中已给出.

设断层面是一个矩形位错面, 长为 $2L$, 宽度为 W , 上界为 d , 下界为 D . 将直角坐标系的原点取在地面上, 取和断层走向一致的方向为 x_1 , x_3 垂直于地面, 向下为正 (如图 1 所示).

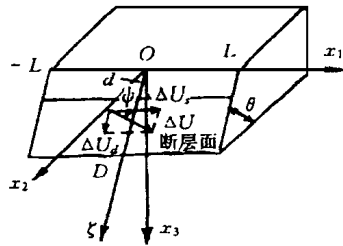


图 1 任意倾角的矩形
断层错动模式

Fig. 1 Faulting mode of rectangular
fault with arbitrary dip angle.

以 θ 代表断层面和地面的夹角 (倾角), ΔU 表示断层面的总错距, ψ 代表错动方向与断层面走向之间的夹角, 取顺时针方向为正, 那么, 其走向滑动错距 ΔU_s 和倾向滑动错距 ΔU_d 分别为:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta U_d = \Delta U \cos \psi \\ \Delta U_s = \Delta U \sin \psi \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

断层面法线方向 $\vec{n}$ 的方向余弦为:

$$\vec{n} = \{0, \sin \theta, -\cos \theta\} \quad (5)$$

由式 (2) 可知, 对于走向滑动断层, 位错向量 $\Delta \vec{U} = \{\Delta U_s, 0, 0\}$, 因此

$$u_m(Q) = \Delta U_s \iint_{\Sigma} (W_{12}^m \sin \theta - W_{13}^m \cos \theta) d\Sigma \quad (6)$$

对于倾向滑动断层, 位错向量 $\Delta \vec{U} = \{0, \Delta U_d \cos \theta, \Delta U_d \sin \theta\}$, 因此

$$u_m(Q) = \Delta U_d \iint_{\Sigma} \left[\frac{1}{2} (W_{22}^m - W_{33}^m) \sin 2\theta - W_{23}^m \cos 2\theta \right] d\Sigma \quad (7)$$

为了便于推导和应用, 引入以下几个变量: r_2 、 q_2 、 r_3 、 q_3 、 h 、 k 、 R 和 Q ,

$$\begin{cases} r_2 = x_2 \sin \theta - x_3 \cos \theta \\ r_3 = x_2 \cos \theta + x_3 \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{cases} q_2 = x_2 \sin \theta + x_3 \cos \theta \\ q_3 = -x_2 \cos \theta + x_3 \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

$$R^2 = (x_1 - \xi_1)^2 + (x_2 - \xi_2)^2 + (x_3 - \xi_3)^2 = (x_1 - \xi_1)^2 + r_2^2 + (r_3 - \xi)^2 \quad (10)$$

$$Q^2 = (x_1 - \xi_1)^2 + (x_2 - \xi_2)^2 + (x_3 + \xi_3)^2 = (x_1 - \xi_1)^2 + q_2^2 + (q_3 + \xi)^2 \quad (11)$$

这些量的意义如图2所示。 r_2 和 r_3 是垂直于断层面和沿断层面倾斜向下测量的场点坐标; q_2 和 q_3 则是垂直于断层面的镜象和沿断层面的镜象倾斜向下测量的场点坐标; R 和 Q 表示从断层上的源点 (ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3) 和断层面的镜象上的相应源点 $(\xi_1, \xi_2, -\xi_3)$ 到场点 (x_1, x_2, x_3) 的距离;而 h 是 Q 在 $x_1 = 0$ 的平面上的投影; K 是 Q 在 $q_3 = 0$ 的平面上的投影。

经过繁杂的积分计算,可得到拉梅常数不相等倾斜断层的位移场解析表达式,见文献[1]。

2 走向滑动断层错动产生的应力场

根据广义虎克定律,对位移场进行微分计算,便可得到相应的应力场 τ_{ij} 。

$$\tau_{ij} = \lambda \delta_{ij} u_{kk} + \mu (u_{i,j} + u_{j,i}) \quad (12)$$

$$\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{当 } i = j \\ 0 & \text{当 } i \neq j \end{cases}$$

式中: λ 和 μ 是拉梅常数; δ_{ij} 是Kronecker符号; $u_{i,j} = \partial u_i / \partial x_j$, $x_j (j = 1, 2, 3)$ 是笛卡尔坐标。

在介质表面,应力张量 τ_{ij} 满足边界条件:

$$\tau_{13} = \tau_{23} = \tau_{33} = 0 \quad (13)$$

应力分量的表达式为:

$$\tau_{11} = (\lambda + 2\mu)u_{1,1} + \lambda(u_{2,2} + u_{3,3})$$

$$\tau_{22} = (\lambda + 2\mu)u_{2,2} + \lambda(u_{1,1} + u_{3,3})$$

$$\tau_{33} = (\lambda + 2\mu)u_{3,3} + \lambda(u_{1,1} + u_{2,2})$$

$$\tau_{12} = \tau_{21} = \mu(u_{1,2} + u_{2,1})$$

$$\tau_{13} = \tau_{31} = \mu(u_{1,3} + u_{3,1})$$

$$\tau_{23} = \tau_{32} = \mu(u_{2,3} + u_{3,2})$$

式中:

$$u_{1,1} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}, \quad u_{2,2} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2}, \quad u_{3,3} = \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3},$$

$$u_{1,3} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3}, \quad u_{2,3} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3}, \quad u_{3,2} = \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2}$$

走向滑动断层产生的形变场的表达式为:

$$\frac{8\pi}{\Delta u_s} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} = (x_1 - \xi_1) \left\langle \frac{4\delta}{(1+\delta)} \times \frac{R^2 [(R + r_3 - \xi) \sin \theta - r_2 \cos \theta] - r_2 (x_2 - \xi_2) (2R + r_3 - \xi)}{R^3 (R + r_3 - \xi)^2} - \frac{4}{(1+\delta)} \left\{ \frac{(Q + q_3 + \xi) \sin \theta + [q_2 - (1-\delta)x_3 \cos \theta] \cos \theta}{Q(Q + q_3 + \xi)^2} - \frac{(x_2 - \xi_2) (2Q + q_3 + \xi) [q_2 - (1-\delta)x_3 \cos \theta]}{Q^3 (Q + q_3 + \xi)^2} \right\} + \frac{2(1-\delta)}{\delta} \frac{(x_2 - \xi_2) \tan \theta}{Q(Q + x_3 + \xi_3)^2} + \right.$$

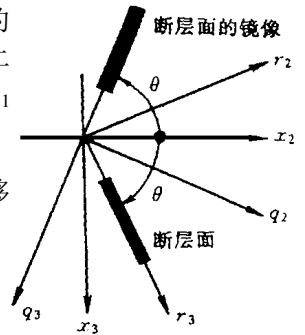


图2 断层面和它的镜象
Fig. 2 Fault plane and its mirror image.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{8}{1+\delta} \frac{\delta}{x_3 \sin \theta} \frac{[Q^2 \sin \theta - 3q_2(x_2 - \xi_2)]}{Q^5} - \frac{8}{1+\delta} \frac{\delta}{x_3 \sin \theta} q_2 q_3 (Q + q_3 + \xi) \times \\
& \frac{[2(x_2 - \xi_2) - Q \cos \theta]}{Q^4 (Q + q_3 + \xi)^3} + \frac{16}{1+\delta} \frac{\delta}{q_2^2 q_3 x_3 \sin \theta} \frac{(2Q + q_3 + \xi)(x_2 - \xi_2 - Q \cos \theta)}{Q^4 (Q + q_3 + \xi)^3} - \\
& \frac{8}{1+\delta} \frac{\delta}{x_3 \sin \theta} (2Q + q_3 + \xi) \frac{Q^2 (q_3 \sin \theta - q_2 \cos \theta) - 3q_2 q_3 (x_2 - \xi_2)}{Q^5 (Q + q_3 + \xi)^2} - \frac{4(1-\delta)}{\delta} \sin \theta \times \\
& (q_3 + \xi) \tan \theta \{ k(k - q_2 \cos \theta)(x_2 - \xi_2) + Q q_2 \sin \theta [Q - 2k + q_2 \cos \theta + (q_3 + \xi) \sin \theta] - \\
& Q(2Q - k) k \sin \theta \cos \theta \} / \{ kQ(x_1 - \xi_1)^2 (q_3 + \xi)^2 \cos^2 \theta + [(k - q_2 \cos \theta)(Q - k) + \\
& (q_3 + \xi) k \sin \theta]^2 kQ \} - \frac{4(1-\delta)}{\delta} \sin^2 \theta [(k - q_2 \cos \theta)(Q - k) + (q_3 + \xi) k \sin \theta] / \\
& \{ (x_1 - \xi_1)^2 (q_3 + \xi)^2 \cos^2 \theta + [(k - q_2 \cos \theta)(Q - k) + (q_3 + \xi) k \sin \theta]^2 \} + \\
& \frac{2R^2 [r_2 \cos \theta - (r_3 - \xi) \sin \theta] - 2r_2 (r_3 - \xi)(x_2 - \xi_2)}{R[r_2^2 R^2 + (x_1 - \xi_1)^2 (r_3 - \xi)^2]} + \\
& \frac{2Q^2 [q_2 \cos \theta + (q_3 + \xi) \sin \theta] + 2q_2 (q_3 + \xi)(x_2 - \xi_2)}{Q[q_2^2 Q^2 + (x_1 - \xi_1)^2 (q_3 + \xi)^2]} \rangle \\
& \frac{8\pi}{\Delta u_s} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} = (x_1 - \xi_1) \left\langle \frac{2(1-\delta)}{\delta} \frac{\tan^2 \theta}{Q(Q + x_3 + \xi_3)} - \frac{2(1-\delta)}{1+\delta} \frac{\sin \theta}{R(R + r_3 - \xi)} - \right. \\
& \left. \left(\frac{1-\delta}{1+\delta} + \frac{1-\delta}{\delta} \tan^2 \theta \right) \frac{2 \sin \theta}{Q(Q + q_3 + \xi)} - \frac{4}{1+\delta} \frac{\delta}{\delta^2 \sin \theta} \frac{2R + r_3 - \xi}{R^3 (R + r_3 - \xi)^2} - \frac{4}{1+\delta} \frac{\delta}{\delta} \frac{r_2 \cos \theta}{R^3} + \right. \\
& \frac{4}{1+\delta} \frac{\delta}{\delta} (2Q + q_3 + \xi) \sin \theta \frac{2x_3 (q_2 \cos \theta - q_3 \sin \theta) + q_2 (q_2 + \frac{1-\delta}{\delta} x_2 \sin \theta)}{Q^3 (Q + q_3 + \xi)^2} + \frac{2(1-\delta)}{\delta} \times \\
& \frac{(x_2 - \xi_2) \tan \theta}{Q(Q + x_3 + \xi_3)^2} - \left\{ \frac{4}{1+\delta} \frac{\delta}{\delta} [q_2 \cos \theta - (1-\delta) q_3 \sin \theta - (3\delta - 1) x_3 \sin^2 \theta] / Q^3 \right\} - \\
& \left\{ \frac{24}{1+\delta} \frac{\delta}{\delta} q_2 x_3 \sin \theta [(x_2 - \xi_2) + q_3 \cos \theta] / Q^5 \right\} + \\
& \frac{8}{1+\delta} \frac{\delta}{\delta^2 q_2^2 q_3 x_3 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{2Q^2 + 3(Q + q_3 + \xi)(2Q + q_3 + \xi)}{Q^5 (Q + q_3 + \xi)^3} \rangle \\
& \frac{8\pi}{\Delta u_s} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} = (x_1 - \xi_1) \left\langle - \frac{4}{1+\delta} \frac{\delta}{\delta} \times \right. \\
& \left[\frac{r_2 (x_3 - \xi_3)(2R + r_3 - \xi)}{R^3 (R + r_3 - \xi)^2} + \frac{r_2 \sin \theta}{R(R + r_3 - \xi)^2} + \frac{\cos \theta}{R(R + r_3 - \xi)} \right] + \frac{4}{1+\delta} \times \\
& \left\{ \frac{[q_2 - (1-\delta) x_3 \cos \theta][Q^2 \sin \theta + (x_3 + \xi_3)(2Q + q_3 + \xi)] - \frac{\delta \cos \theta}{Q(Q + q_3 + \xi)}}{Q^3 (Q + q_3 + \xi)^2} \right\} + \\
& \frac{2(1-\delta)}{\delta} \frac{\tan \theta}{Q(Q + x_3 + \xi_3)} + \frac{8}{(1+\delta)} \frac{\delta}{\delta} \sin \theta \left[\frac{q_2 + x_3 \cos \theta}{Q^3} - \frac{3q_2 x_3 (x_3 + \xi_3)}{Q^5} \right] - \frac{8}{1+\delta} \frac{\delta}{\delta} \times \\
& \sin \theta \frac{2Q + q_3 + \xi}{(Q + q_3 + \xi)^2} \left[\frac{q_2 q_3 + x_3 (q_2 \sin \theta + q_3 \cos \theta)}{Q^3} - \frac{3q_2 q_3 x_3 (x_3 + \xi_3)}{Q^5} \right] - \\
& \frac{8}{1+\delta} \frac{\delta}{\delta} \sin \theta \frac{q_2 q_3 x_3}{Q^3} \left\{ \frac{2(x_3 + \xi_3) + Q \sin \theta}{Q(Q + q_3 + \xi)^2} - \frac{2(2Q + q_3 + \xi)[Q \sin \theta + (x_3 + \xi_3)]}{Q(Q + q_3 + \xi)^3} \right\} - \\
& \frac{4(1-\delta)}{\delta} \tan \theta \sin \theta (q_3 + \xi) \left[(Q - k) \frac{q_2 \cos \theta}{k} - \cos^2 \theta + (k - q_2 \cos \theta) \left(\frac{x_3 + \xi_3}{Q} - \frac{q_2 \cos \theta}{k} \right) \right] +
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& k \sin^2 \theta + \frac{q_2(q_3 + \xi) \sin \theta \cos \theta}{k} \Bigg] \Bigg\{ [(k - q_2 \cos \theta)(Q - k) + (q_3 + \xi)k \sin \theta]^2 + (x_1 - \xi_1)^2 \times \\
& (q_3 + \xi)^2 \cos^2 \theta \} + \left[\frac{4(1 - \delta)}{\delta} \tan \theta \sin^2 \theta \{ (Q - k)(k - q_2 \cos \theta) + (q_3 + \xi)k \sin \theta \} / \right. \\
& \left. \{ [(k - q_2 \cos \theta)(Q - k) + (q_3 + \xi)k \sin \theta]^2 + (x_1 - \xi_1)^2 (q_3 + \xi)^2 \cos^2 \theta \} \right] + \\
& \frac{2r_2 R^2 \sin \theta - 2(r_3 - \xi)[r_2(x_3 - \xi_3) - R^2 \cos \theta]}{R[r_2^2 R^2 + (x_1 - \xi_1)^2 (r_3 - \xi)^2]} - \\
& \frac{2Q^2[q_2 \sin \theta - (q_3 + \xi) \cos \theta] - 2q_2(q_3 + \xi)(x_3 + \xi_3)}{Q[q_2^2 Q^2 + (x_1 - \xi_1)^2 (q_3 + \xi)^2]} \Bigg\} \\
& \frac{8\pi}{\Delta u_s} \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} = (x_1 - \xi_1) \left\{ \frac{2(1 - \delta)}{1 + \delta} \frac{\cos \theta}{R(R + r_3 - \xi)} + \frac{2(1 - \delta)}{1 + \delta} \left[1 + \frac{1 + \delta}{\delta} \tan^2 \theta \right] \frac{\cos \theta}{Q(Q + q_3 + \xi)} - \right. \\
& \frac{2(1 - \delta)}{\delta} \frac{\tan \theta}{Q(Q + x_3 + \xi_3)} - \frac{4\delta}{1 + \delta} \frac{r_2 \sin \theta}{R^3} - \frac{4}{1 + \delta} \sin \theta [(2 - 3\delta)q_2 + (3\delta - 1)x_2 \sin \theta] / Q^3 + \\
& \frac{4\delta}{1 + \delta} \frac{2R + r_3 - \xi}{R^3 (R + r_3 - \xi)^2} - \frac{4}{1 + \delta} \frac{2Q + q_3 + \xi}{Q^3 (Q + q_3 + \xi)^2} \left\{ [(4\delta - 1) \sin^2 \theta - \delta q_2 x_3 - \right. \\
& (1 - \delta)q_2 q_3 \sin \theta - \delta x_3 \sin \theta - \delta q_3 \sin^2 \theta \} - \frac{24\delta}{1 + \delta} q_2 x_3 \sin \theta [(x_3 + \xi_3) - q_3 \sin \theta] / Q^5 + \\
& \left. \frac{8\delta}{1 + \delta} q_2^2 q_3 x_3 \sin \theta \cos \theta [2Q^2 + 3(Q + q_3 + \xi)(2Q + q_3 + \xi)] / [Q^5 (Q + q_3 + \xi)^3] \right\} \\
& \frac{8\pi}{\Delta u_s} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} = \sin \theta \left[2 \frac{1 - \delta}{\delta} \frac{\tan \theta \sec \theta}{Q} - 2 \frac{1 - \delta}{1 + \delta} \frac{R \sin \theta + x_3 - \xi_3}{R(R + r_3 - \xi)} - \left(2 \frac{1 - \delta}{1 + \delta} + 2 \frac{1 - \delta}{\delta} \tan^2 \theta \right) \times \right. \\
& \left. \frac{Q \sin \theta + x_3 + \xi_3}{Q(Q + q_3 + \xi)} \right] - \frac{4\delta}{1 + \delta} \sin \theta \{ r_2 R^2 [2(R + r_3 - \xi) \cos \theta + r_2 \sin \theta] + \\
& r_2^2 (x_3 - \xi_3) (2R + r_3 - \xi) \} / [R^3 (R + r_3 - \xi)^2] - \frac{4\delta}{1 + \delta} \cos \theta \frac{R^2 \cos \theta + r_2 (x_3 - \xi_3)}{R^3} - \\
& \left\{ \frac{4\delta}{1 + \delta} \sin \theta \left[2x_3 (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) + 2(q_2 \cos \theta - q_3 \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{1} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \left[2q_2 \cos \theta + \frac{1 - \delta}{\delta} x_2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \right] \right\} \Bigg\} \Bigg\{ [Q(Q + q_3 + \xi)] \right\} + \left\{ \frac{4\delta}{1 + \delta} \sin \theta [Q^2 \sin \theta + (x_3 + \xi_3) \times \right. \\
& (2Q + q_3 + \xi)] \times \left[2x_3 (q_2 \cos \theta - q_3 \sin \theta) + q_2 \left[q_2 + \frac{1 - \delta}{\delta} x_2 \sin \theta \right] \right\} \Bigg\} \Bigg\{ [Q^3 (Q + q_3 + \xi)^2] \right\} + \\
& 2 \frac{1 - \delta}{\delta} \tan \theta \frac{x_2 - \xi_2}{Q(Q + x_3 + \xi_3)} + \frac{4}{1 + \delta} \left\{ Q^2 (1 - 3 \sin^2 \theta) - (x_3 + \xi_3) [\delta q_2 \cos \theta - \right. \\
& (1 - \delta)q_3 \sin \theta - (3\delta - 1)x_3 \sin^2 \theta \} / Q^3 + \frac{8\delta}{1 + \delta} \sin \theta \{ Q^2 q_2 x_3 \sin \theta \cos \theta + [(x_2 - \xi_2) + \\
& q_3 \cos \theta] [Q^2 (x_3 \cos \theta + q_2) - 3q_2 x_3 (x_3 + \xi_3)] \} / Q^5 - \frac{8\delta}{1 + \delta} q_2 \sin^2 \theta \{ Q(2Q + q_3 + \xi) \times \\
& (q_2 q_3 + q_2 x_3 \sin \theta + 2q_3 x_3 \cos \theta) + q_2 q_3 x_3 [2(x_3 + \xi_3) + Q \sin \theta] \} / [Q^4 (Q + q_3 + \xi)^2] + \\
& \frac{8\delta}{1 + \delta} q_2^2 q_3 x_3 \sin^2 \theta (2Q + q_3 + \xi) \{ (x_3 + \xi_3) [2Q + 3(Q + q_3 + \xi)] + \\
& 2Q^2 \sin \theta \} / [Q^5 (Q + q_3 + \xi)^3] \\
& \frac{8\pi}{\Delta u_s} \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} = \cos \theta \left[2 \frac{1 - \delta}{1 + \delta} \frac{x_2 - \xi_2 + R \cos \theta}{R(R + r_3 - \xi)} + 2 \frac{1 - \delta}{1 + \delta} \left[1 + \frac{1 + \delta}{\delta} \tan^2 \theta \right] \frac{x_2 - \xi_2 - Q \cos \theta}{Q(Q + q_3 + \xi)} - \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2 \frac{1-\delta}{\delta} \tan \theta \sec \theta \frac{x_2 - \xi_2}{Q(Q + x_3 + \xi_3)} \Big] + \frac{4\delta}{1+\delta} \sin \theta \frac{R^2 \sin \theta - r_2(x_2 - \xi_2)}{R^3} + \\
& \frac{4}{1+\delta} \sin \theta \frac{Q^2 \sin \theta - (x_2 - \xi_2)[(2-3\delta)q_2 + (3\delta-1)x_2 \sin \theta]}{Q^3} - \frac{4\delta}{1+\delta} \cos^2 \theta \times \\
& \frac{R^2[2(R+r_3-\xi)\sin \theta - r_2 \cos \theta] - r_2(x_2 - \xi_2)(2R+r_3-\xi)}{R^3(R+r_3-\xi)^2} + \frac{4}{1+\delta} \{x_3 \sin \theta [(4\delta-1) \times \\
& \sin^2 \theta - \delta - (1-\delta) \sin \theta (q_3 \sin \theta - q_2 \cos \theta) - \xi \sin \theta [x_3 + \sin \theta (q_3 - x_2 \cos \theta)]\} / \\
& [Q/(Q+q_3+\xi)] - \frac{4}{1+\delta} \{ (x_2 - \xi_2)(2Q+q_3+\xi) - Q^2 \cos \theta \} \{ q_2 x_3 [(4\delta-1) \sin^2 \theta - \delta - \\
& \sin \theta [(1-\delta)q_2 q_3 + \delta x_2 x_3 + \delta q_3 x_2 \sin \theta] \} / [Q^3(Q+q_3+\xi)^2] + \\
& \frac{8\delta}{1+\delta} x_3 \sin \theta \{ q_2 Q^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + [(x_3 + \xi_3) - q_3 \sin \theta] [Q^2 \sin \theta - 3q_2(x_2 - \xi_2)] \} / Q^5 - \\
& \frac{8\delta}{1+\delta} x_3 q_2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \times \left\{ \frac{Q(2Q+q_3+\xi)(2q_3 \sin \theta - q_2 \cos \theta)}{Q^4(Q+q_3+\xi)^2} + \frac{q_2 q_3 [2(x_2 - \xi_2) - Q \cos \theta]}{Q^4(Q+q_3+\xi)^2} - \right. \\
& \left. q_2 q_3 (2Q+q_3+\xi) \frac{(x_2 - \xi_2)[2Q+3(Q+q_3+\xi)] - 2Q^2 \cos \theta}{Q^5(Q+q_3+\xi)^3} \right\} \\
& \frac{8\pi}{\Delta u_s} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} = \frac{4\delta}{1+\delta} \frac{r_2}{R(R+r_3-\xi)} - \frac{4}{1+\delta} \frac{q_2 - (1-\delta)x_3 \cos \theta}{Q(Q+q_3+\xi)} - \frac{2(1-\delta)}{\delta} \frac{\tan \theta}{Q+x_3+\xi_3} + \\
& \frac{8\delta}{1+\delta} \frac{q_2 x_3 \sin \theta}{Q^3} - \frac{8\delta}{1+\delta} q_2 q_3 x_3 \sin \theta \frac{(2Q+q_3+\xi)}{Q^3(Q+q_3+\xi)^2} - (x_1 - \xi_1)^2 \left\{ \frac{4\delta}{1+\delta} \frac{r_2(2R+r_3-\xi)}{R^3(R+r_3-\xi)^2} - \right. \\
& \frac{4}{1+\delta} \frac{(2Q+q_3+\xi)[q_2 - (1-\delta)x_3 \cos \theta]}{Q^3(Q+q_3+\xi)^2} - \frac{2(1-\delta)}{\delta} \frac{\tan \theta}{Q(Q+x_3+\xi_3)^2} + \frac{24\delta}{1+\delta} \frac{q_2 x_3 \sin \theta}{Q^5} + \\
& \left. \frac{8\delta}{(1+\delta)} q_2 q_3 x_3 \sin \theta \frac{2Q(Q+q_3+\xi) - (2Q+q_3+\xi)[2Q+3(Q+q_3+\xi)]}{Q^5(Q+q_3+\xi)^3} \right\} - \\
& \frac{4(1-\delta)}{\delta} (q_3 + \xi) \tan \theta \sin \theta \left\{ \frac{(x_1 - \xi_1)^2}{k} \left[(Q-k) + \left(\frac{k}{Q} - 1 \right) (k - q_2 \cos \theta) + (q_3 + \xi) \sin \theta \right] - \right. \\
& \left. [(k - q_2 \cos \theta)(Q-k) + (q_3 + \xi) k \sin \theta] \right\} \setminus \{ (x_1 - \xi_1)^2 (q_3 + \xi)^2 \cos^2 \theta + \\
& [(k - q_2 \cos \theta)(Q-k) + (q_3 + \xi) k \sin \theta]^2 \} + \frac{2r_2(r_3 - \xi)[R^2 - (x_1 - \xi_1)^2]}{R^3 r_2^2 + R(x_1 - \xi_1)^2 (r_3 - \xi)^2} - \\
& \frac{2q_2(q_3 + \xi)[Q^2 - (x_1 - \xi_1)^2]}{Q^3 q_2^2 + Q(x_1 - \xi_1)^2 (q_3 + \xi)^2} \\
& \frac{8\pi}{\Delta u_s} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} = \frac{2(1-\delta)}{\delta} \tan^2 \theta \frac{x_2 - \xi_2}{Q(Q+x_3+\xi_3)} - \frac{2(1-\delta)}{1+\delta} \sin \theta \frac{R \cos \theta + x_2 - \xi_2}{R(R+r_3-\xi)} + \\
& 2 \left(\frac{1-\delta}{1+\delta} + \frac{1-\delta}{\delta} \tan^2 \theta \right) \sin \theta \frac{Q \cos \theta - x_2 + \xi_2}{Q(Q+q_3+\xi)} + \frac{4\delta}{1+\delta} \cos^2 \theta \left\{ \frac{2R^2 \sin \theta (R+r_3-\xi)}{R^3(R+r_3-\xi)^2} - \right. \\
& \left. \frac{r_2[(x_2 - \xi_2)(2R+r_3-\xi) + R^2 \cos \theta]}{R^3(R+r_3-\xi)^2} \right\} + \frac{4\delta}{1+\delta} \cos \theta \frac{R^2 \sin \theta - r_2(x_2 - \xi_2)}{R^3} - \frac{4\delta}{1+\delta} \sin^2 \theta \times \\
& \left[\frac{1+\delta}{\delta} q_2 + \frac{1-\delta}{\delta} x_2 \sin \theta + 4x_3 \cos \theta \right] \setminus [Q(Q+q_3+\xi)] + \frac{4\delta}{1+\delta} \sin \theta \times \\
& \left[2x_3(q_2 \cos \theta - q_3 \sin \theta) + q_2 \left(q_2 + \frac{1-\delta}{\delta} x_2 \sin \theta \right) \right] \times
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{[(x_2 - \xi_2)(2Q + q_3 + \xi) - Q^2 \cos \theta]}{Q^3(Q + q_3 + \xi)^2} + \frac{2(1 - \delta)}{\delta} \tan \theta \times \\
& \frac{[(x_2 - \xi_2)^2 - Q(Q + x_3 + \xi_3)]}{Q(Q + x_3 + \xi_3)^2} + \left\langle \frac{4}{1 + \delta} \{ Q^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - (x_2 - \xi_2) [\hat{q}_2 \cos \theta - \right. \\
& (1 - \delta) q_3 \sin \theta - (3\delta - 1) x_3 \sin^2 \theta] \} / Q^3 \rangle + \frac{8\delta}{1 + \delta} x_3 \sin \theta \{ \sin \theta [q_2 \sin \theta + q_3 \cos \theta + (x_2 - \xi_2)] / \\
& Q^3 - 3q_2(x_2 - \xi_2)(q_3 \cos \theta + x_2 - \xi_2) / Q^5 \} - \frac{8\delta}{1 + \delta} x_3 \sin^2 \theta \times \\
& \left\{ q_2(2Q + q_3 + \xi) \frac{Q^2(2q_3 \sin \theta - q_2 \cos \theta) - 3q_2 q_3(x_2 - \xi_2)}{Q^5(Q + q_3 + \xi)^2} + \right. \\
& \left. q_2^2 q_3 \frac{(3Q + q_3 + \xi) \cos \theta - 2(x_2 - \xi_2)}{Q^3(Q + q_3 + \xi)^3} \right\} \\
& \frac{8\pi}{\Delta u_s} \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} = \frac{2(1 - \delta)}{1 + \delta} \cos \theta \frac{R \sin \theta + (x_3 - \xi_3)}{R(R + r_3 - \xi)} + \frac{2(1 - \delta)}{1 + \delta} \left(1 + \frac{1 + \delta}{\delta} \tan^2 \theta \right) \cos \theta \times \\
& \frac{Q \sin \theta + x_3 + \xi_3}{Q(Q + q_3 + \xi)} - \frac{2(1 - \delta)}{\delta} \frac{\tan \theta}{Q} - \frac{4\delta}{1 + \delta} \sin \theta \frac{R^2 \cos \theta + r_2(x_3 - \xi_3)}{R^3} + \\
& \frac{4}{1 + \delta} \sin \theta \{ (2 - 3\delta) Q^2 \cos \theta - (x_3 + \xi_3) [(2 - 3\delta) q_2 + (3\delta - 1) x_2 \sin \theta] \} / Q^3 + \\
& \frac{4\delta}{1 + \delta} x_2 \cos \theta \{ r_2(x_3 - \xi_3)(2R + r_3 - \xi) + R^2 [r_2 \sin \theta + \\
& 2(R + r_3 - \xi) \cos \theta] \} / [R^3(R + r_3 - \xi)^2] + \frac{4}{1 + \delta} \{ (x_3 \cos \theta + q_2) [(4\delta - 1) \times \\
& \sin^2 \theta - \hat{q} - \sin \theta [(1 - \delta)(q_3 \cos \theta + q_2 \sin \theta) + \hat{\alpha}_2(1 + \sin^2 \theta)] \} / [Q(Q + q_3 + \xi)] - \\
& [(2Q + q_3 + \xi)(x_3 + \xi_3) + Q^2 \sin \theta] \{ [(4\delta - 1) \sin^2 \theta - \hat{q} q_2 x_3 - \sin \theta [(1 - \delta) q_2 q_3 + \\
& \hat{\alpha}_2(x_3 + q_3 \sin \theta)] \} / [Q^3(Q + q_3 + \xi)^2] \rangle + \frac{8\delta}{1 + \delta} \sin \theta \times \\
& \left\{ (q_2 + x_3 \cos \theta)(x_3 + \xi_3 - q_3 \sin \theta) / Q^3 + q_2 x_3 \frac{Q^2 \cos^2 \theta - 3(x_3 + \xi_3)(x_3 + \xi_3 - q_3 \sin \theta)}{Q^5} \right\} - \\
& \frac{8\delta}{1 + \delta} \sin \theta \cos \theta \left\{ q_2(2Q + q_3 + \xi) \times \frac{[Q^2(q_2 q_3 + q_2 x_3 \sin \theta + 2q_3 x_3 \cos \theta) - 3q_2 q_3 x_3(x_3 + \xi_3)]}{Q^5(Q + q_3 + \xi)^2} - \right. \\
& \left. q_2^2 q_3 x_3 \frac{2(x_3 + \xi_3) + (3Q + q_3 + \xi) \sin \theta}{Q^3(Q + q_3 + \xi)^3} \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

上述表达式是不定积分, 若要进行数值计算, 右边各项均需代入二重积分的上下限, 即

$$[f(\xi_1, \xi)] \parallel = f(L, D) - f(L, d) - f(-L, D) + f(-L, d)$$

将以上计算的形变分量代入式(12), 可求出位移场。

3 结语

断层位错引起的应力场是地球物理学中应用比较多的理论, 它的计算公式的正确与否对后人的引用至关重要。我们在应用这些公式时发现有一些错误, 因此重新对这些公式进行了严密推导, 反复校核, 最后给出正确的结果。相信这项工作是具有深远意义的。

断层错动产生的应力场是附加应力场, 它对其周围的潜在活断层有很大的影响, 起着增大或减少其稳定性的作用。因此, 一次大地震发生后, 其产生的附加应力场的分布特征可作为判

断未来危险区的一个指标. 关于大地震发生后对其周围的影响问题, 目前研究的还比较少, 有许多问题有待更深入的研究.

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STRESS FIELD BY SHEAR FAULT IN A SEMI-INFINITE MEDIUM

——Part I: Strike-slip fault

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Abstract: A complete suit of closely analytical expressions of stress field is presented for the strike-slip shear fault with an arbitrary dip angle in a semi-infinite medium. Checking and reviewing the analytical expressions of stress field by other researchers, closely mathematical reasoning for the expressions is done again, thus this suit of expressions has become more perfect and reliable.

Key words: Dislocation; Strike-slip fault; Stress field; Analytical expression