西南交通大学 2021-2022 学年第(2)学期考试

课程代

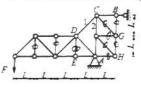
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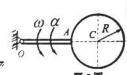
1、结构自重及各处摩擦不计,请商出图示结构整体的受力图及 AB 杆的真实受力方面。



三知 M=8kNm, a=1m 则 A 处的力的大小为 8 kN

9 支,并1(CD杆)的内力大小为 32 下(1)





4、如图所示滚子重力的大小P = 100 N,半径R = 10 cm,其上作用一力偶M = 0.03 Nm滚子与地面间的静滑动摩擦因数 $f_i=0.2$,滚动摩阻系数 $\delta=0.05$ cm。 试求滚子所要的

5、图示系统由均质杆 OA 和均质圆盘 C焊接组成,OAC在一条直线上,C为圆盘质型 已知 OA 杆及圆盘 C 质量均为 m, OA 杆长为 2R, 圆盘 C 半径为 R, 在图示瞬间 统的角速度为 ω ,角加速度为 α 。试计算: $J_0 = \frac{1}{2} m(2R)^2 + \left[\frac{1}{2} mR^2 + m(3R)^2\right]$

系统动量的大小为 4 MRW 系统对 O 点的动量矩大小为 $\frac{65}{7}$ $mR^2 \omega$ 系统的动能为 系统的惯性力系主矢大小为 Γ_{1} $\simeq 4$ Γ_{2} $\simeq 4$ Γ_{3} Γ_{4} Γ_{4} Γ_{5} Γ_{5} Γ_{6} Γ_{7} $\Gamma_{$

图示结构由 AC 与 CB 组成。已知线性分布载荷 q;=3kN/m,均布载荷 q;=0.5kN/m, 東力。(15分) 局军:(1)分析CB 表, MA: F8.=282 EMc(F)=0 FB.2+M-2821=0 =) $F_B = \frac{282-M}{2} = \frac{2\times0.5-3}{2} = -1 \text{kw}(1)$ ZFy=0 Fc+Fp-282=0 =) Fc = 282-FB=2x 95-(-1)=2kN(1) : FB2= 82-1 (2) AM AC SFx=0 Fax + Fa3 =0 =) FAX = - FE3 = - 18:3 $=-\frac{9}{2}\,\mathrm{kN}\,(\Leftarrow)$ E Fy co Fay - Fe' - F22 = 0 => Fay -2- 82-1=0 => Fay = 2+ 95x1=25kN(1)

>MA(F)=0 MA -Fez: 1-Faz-05-Fc'-1=0

三、作用在立方体的空间力系如图所示,已知分别作用在A, B, C点的力 $F_1 = F_2 = 16$ N, F_2 4N,在 Oxy 平面內作用一力偶,其力偶矩 M=2 $N\cdot m$,试求 F_3 对 OB 轴的矩及此为素的

解: 片=10(き,-生,0)=(6,-8,0)N $F_2 = 10(-\frac{3}{5}, 0, -\frac{4}{5}) = (-6, 0, -8)N$ F3 =4(0,1,0)=(0,4,0)N

 $\overline{F_3} = \overline{F_3} \times \overline{F_3}$ $= \begin{vmatrix} \overline{i} & \overline{j} & \overline{k} \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (0,0,12) \text{ N.m.} \quad \underline{M} = \underline{M}$ $\overline{M}_{o}(\overline{F_3}) = \overline{Y_{oc}} \times \overline{F_3}$ OB = (3, 4, 4) [OB] = [4] EOB = (37, 4) $M_{oB}(\bar{F}_3) = \overline{M}_o(\bar{F}_3) \cdot \bar{e}_{oB} = \frac{48}{\sqrt{44}} N \cdot M$ (2) ① FRO = Fit F2 + F3 = (0,40,-8) N 主義:

Mox = ZMox(F)= F. \$.4-F2. \$.4=0 Moy = EMoy (F) = F1-3.4 = 24 N.M Moz = -F1. 3.4 + F2-3.4 + F3.3,=10 Mins Mo=(0,74,10) Nim Fro Mo = 176 \$0 :,为多质的的最终结争为为忠孝的

大圆环半径为 R,杆 OA 以匀角速度 ω 绕轴 O 转动,在杆与大圆环上旬 试求此时小圆环的绝对速度和绝对加速度(限用点的合 法求解)。(15分)

解: (1) \$ Va

O以十图张M为之为点.1 3为至34子OA上

② Ve = om/· wan = 2 RW ↑ 2

3 Va= Ve + Ur (9) Va = \frac{Ve}{asp} = \frac{2Ve}{J\overline{7}} = \frac{4RW}{J\overline{7}} \gamma \times Ur = Vashq = ZRW >

(2) da + da = aet ae + ar + ac A: Va = 16Rw ? = 2Rw2 B(2) da + da = aet ae + ar + ac 2007: WoA = 4Rw2 N3

婚份后个段的:

$$-\frac{16Rw^{2}sh\varphi + d_{\alpha}^{2}cos\varphi = 0 - 0 + 0 + \frac{4Rw^{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$-\frac{16Rw^{2}sh\varphi + d_{\alpha}^{2}cos\varphi = 0 - 0 + 0 + \frac{4Rw^{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$Q_{\alpha}^{2} = \frac{24 + 16J_{3}}{9}Rw^{2}$$

$$Q_{\alpha}^{2} = \frac{16Rw^{2}}{3}$$

$$Q_{\alpha}^{2} = \frac{16Rw^{2}}{3} = 7.84Rw^{2}$$

$$Q_{\alpha} = \sqrt{Q_{\alpha}^{2} + Q_{\alpha}^{2}} = 7.84Rw^{2}$$

五、圆轮 O 在水平面上作纯滚动,轮心 O 的速度为 $v_0=100$ mm/s,加速度 $a_0=0$,圆轮半径 R=200 mm, 连杆 BC 长 $l=200\sqrt{26}$ mm, 其一端与轮缘一 B 点铰接,另一端与滑块 C 铰接,试求在图示位置 OB 水平、OC 竖直时,C 滑块的速度与加速度。(15 分)

UB = AB.W. = JZPW, = JZ × 200 × 05 = 100 JZ mm/s

①BC末7: PE対近MAN BCJ4 建度MACe UB = BP. WBC = WBC = UB BP

= 1000/2 = 0/rads) PC=AC=1200MM PB=1200/2 MM

Uc = CP.WBC = 1200 X 01 = 120 mm/s

(2)
$$\bar{a}_{0} + \bar{a}_{B0}^{n} + \bar{a}_{B0}^{E} = \bar{a}_{B} = \bar{a}_{C} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{n} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{z}$$

(2) $\bar{a}_{0} + \bar{a}_{B0}^{n} + \bar{a}_{B0}^{E} = \bar{a}_{B} = \bar{a}_{C} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{n} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{z}$

(3) $\bar{a}_{0} + \bar{a}_{B0}^{n} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{E} = \bar{a}_{B} = \bar{a}_{C} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{n} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{z}$

(4) $\bar{a}_{0} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{n} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{z}$

(5) $\bar{a}_{0} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{n} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{z} = \bar{a}_{Bc} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{z}$

(7) $\bar{a}_{0} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{n} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{z}$

(8) $\bar{a}_{0} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{n} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{z}$

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(13) $\bar{a}_{0} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{n} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{z}$

(14) $\bar{a}_{0} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{n} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{z}$

(15) $\bar{a}_{0} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{n} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{z}$

(16) $\bar{a}_{0} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{n} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{z}$

(17) $\bar{a}_{0} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{n} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{z}$

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(18) $\bar{a}_{0} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{n} + \bar{a}_{Bc}^{z}$

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唱(大) あ BC 移意: 0+ ago: 1 +0 = ac 元 + agc 50×元 = - な ac + 2 元 =) ac = 子 mm/5 2 ())

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六、在图示机构中,已知;匀质圆盘 A 和匀质圆环 B 的质量均为 m,半径均为 R,两者用杆 AB 在 A、 B 处用光滑铰链相连,圆环 B 上与 AB 杆连接部分及 AB 杆质量均不计,A、 B 均沿斜面作无初速的纯滚动,不计滚动摩阻,斜面倾角为 B 。 限用动力学普遍定理求圆盘 A 轮心沿斜面滚动距离 B 时: (1)杆 B 的速度和加速度; (2)杆 B 的内力。 (15 分)

 $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_{1}^{2}(1)$ $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_{1}^{2}=0$ $\widehat{\mathcal{T}}_{2}=(\frac{1}{2}m_{1}U_{A}^{2}+\frac{1}{2}J_{A}U_{A}^{2})+(\frac{1}{2}m_{B}U_{B}^{2}+\frac{1}{2}J_{B}\cdot U_{B}^{2})$ $=\frac{3}{4}m_{1}U_{A}^{2}+m_{1}U_{B}^{2}$ $=\frac{3}{4}m_{1}U_{A}^{2}+m_{2}U_{B}^{2}$

$$= 2mg sh \beta. S$$

$$T_2 - T_1 = E W_{12}$$

$$\frac{7}{4} m U^2 - O = 2mg sh \beta. S$$

$$= U = \sqrt{\frac{83}{7}} M S. S$$

 $\frac{3}{4} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{3} \frac{3}{5} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$

(2)
$$J_A \cdot \mathcal{E}_A = \sum M_A (\bar{F})$$

 $\lim_{N \to \infty} \mathcal{E}_A = F_S A \cdot R$
 $\lim_{N \to \infty} \mathcal{E}_A = \sum F_X$
 $\lim_{N \to \infty} \mathcal{E}_A = \lim_{N \to \infty} \mathcal{E}_A = \sum_{N \to \infty} F_N = \sum_{N \to$

$$m \alpha_A = mg . \delta M\beta - FAB - FSA$$

$$\alpha_A = \alpha_A$$

$$\epsilon_A = \frac{\alpha_A}{R} = \frac{\alpha}{R}$$

$$=) FAB = \frac{1}{2} mg sm\beta$$

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