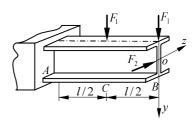
第八章 组合变形及连接部分的计算

8-1 14 号工字钢悬臂梁受力情况如图所示。已知 $l=0.8\,\mathrm{m}$, $F_1=2.5\,\mathrm{kN}$, $F_2=1.0\,\mathrm{kN}$, 试求危险截面上的最大正应力。

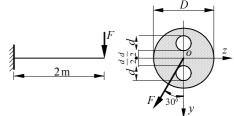
解: 危险截面在固定端

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{M_z}{W_z} + \frac{M_y}{W_y} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}F_1l}{W_z} + \frac{F_2l}{W_y}$$
$$= \frac{3 \times 2.5 \times 10^3 \times 0.8}{2 \times 102 \times 10^{-6}} + \frac{1.0 \times 10^3 \times 0.8}{16.1 \times 10^{-6}}$$
$$= 79.1 \text{MPa}$$



8-2 受集度为 q 的均布荷载作用的矩形截面简支梁,其荷载作用面与梁的纵向对称面间的夹角为 $\alpha=30^\circ$,如图所示。已知该梁材料的弹性模量 E=10 GPa;梁的尺寸为 l=4 m, h=160 mm, b=120 mm;许用应力 $\left[\sigma\right]=12$ MPa;许可挠度 $\left[w\right]=\frac{l}{150}$ 。试校核梁的强度和刚度。

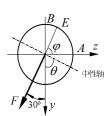
解:
$$M_{z \max} = \frac{1}{8} q_y l^2 = \frac{1}{8} q \cos 30^{\circ} \cdot l^2$$
 $M_{z \max} = \frac{1}{8} q_z l^2 = \frac{1}{8} q \sin 30^{\circ} \cdot l^2$
 $\sigma = \frac{M_{z \max}}{W_z} + \frac{M_{y \max}}{W_y} = \frac{\frac{1}{8} q l^2 \cos 30^{\circ}}{\frac{bh^2}{6}} + \frac{\frac{1}{8} q l^2 \sin 30^{\circ}}{\frac{bh^2}{6}} = \frac{6q l^2}{8bh} \left(\frac{\cos 30^{\circ}}{h} + \frac{\sin 30^{\circ}}{b}\right)$
 $= \frac{6 \times 2 \times 10^3 \times 4^2}{8 \times 120 \times 160 \times 10^{-6}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.160} + \frac{1}{0.120}\right) = 11.97 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 12.0 \text{ MPa} = [\sigma], \text{ 强度安全}$
 $W_z = \frac{5q_z l^4}{384EI_y} = \frac{5 \times 12q \sin 30^{\circ} l^4}{384Ehb^3}, \quad W_y = \frac{5q_y l^4}{384EI_z} = \frac{5 \times 12q \cos 30^{\circ} l^4}{384Ebh^3}$
 $W_{\max} = \sqrt{w_y^2 + w_z^2} = \frac{5 \times 12l^4 q}{384Ebh} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\cos 30^{\circ}}{h^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sin 30^{\circ}}{b^2}\right)^2}$
 $= \frac{5 \times 12 \times 4^4 \times 2 \times 10^3}{384 \times 10 \times 10^9 \times 120 \times 160 \times 10^{-6}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.16^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}$
 $= 0.0202 \text{ m} < [w] = \frac{4}{150} \text{ m Mpg grads}$



解:
$$I_{y} = \frac{\pi D^{4}}{64} - 2\frac{\pi d^{4}}{64} = \frac{\pi}{64}(D^{4} - 2d^{4})$$

$$I_{z} = \frac{\pi D^{4}}{64} - 2(\frac{\pi d^{4}}{64} + \frac{\pi d^{2}}{4} \cdot d^{2})$$

$$= \frac{\pi D^{4}}{64} - 2\frac{17\pi d^{4}}{64} = \frac{\pi}{64}(D^{4} - 34d^{4})$$



中性轴:

$$\sigma = \frac{-M_z}{I_z} y + \frac{M_y}{I_y} y = -\frac{F \cos 30^{\circ} \cdot l}{I_z} y + \frac{F \sin 30^{\circ} \cdot l}{I_y} z = 0$$

$$\frac{z\sin 30^{\circ}}{I_{y}} = \frac{y\cos 30^{\circ}}{I_{z}}, \quad \frac{z}{2I_{y}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}y}{2I_{z}}$$

$$\frac{64z}{2\pi (D^{4} - 2d^{4})} = \frac{64\sqrt{3}y}{2\pi (D^{4} - 34d^{4})}$$

$$\frac{z}{D^{4} - 2d^{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}y}{D^{4} - 34d^{4}}$$

$$z = \frac{\sqrt{3}(D^{4} - 2d^{4})}{D^{4} - 34d^{4}}y = \frac{\sqrt{3}(120^{4} - 2 \times 30^{4})}{120^{4} - 34 \times 30^{4}}y = 1.982y$$

$$\theta = 63^{\circ}13'$$

 σ_{\max}^+ 点位于弧 AB 上。

$$\sigma = \frac{M_z}{I_z} \frac{D}{2} \sin \varphi + \frac{M_y}{I_y} \frac{D}{2} \cos \varphi$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\,\sigma}{\mathrm{d}\,\varphi} = 0 \; , \quad \frac{DM_z}{2I_z} \cos\varphi - \frac{DM_y}{2I_y} \sin\varphi = 0$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{M_z}{M_y} \cdot \frac{I_y}{I_z} = \frac{Fl \cos 30^{\circ}}{Fl \sin 30^{\circ}} \cdot \frac{\frac{\pi}{64} (D^4 - 2d^4)}{\frac{\pi}{64} (D^4 - 34d^4)}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}(120^4 - 2 \times 30^4)}{120^4 - 34 \times 30^4} = 1.9817$$

$$\varphi = 63^{\circ}13' = \theta$$

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_z}{I_z} \cdot \frac{D}{2} \sin \varphi + \frac{M_y}{I_y} \cdot \frac{D}{2} \cos \varphi = \frac{\frac{D}{2} Fl \cos 30^\circ \sin \varphi}{\frac{\pi}{64} (D^4 - 34d^4)} + \frac{\frac{D}{2} Fl \sin 30^\circ \cos \varphi}{\frac{\pi}{64} (D^4 - 2d^4)} \le [\sigma]$$

$$\frac{32DFl}{\pi} \left(\frac{\cos 30^{\circ} \sin \varphi}{D^4 - 34d^4} + \frac{\sin 30^{\circ} \cos \varphi}{D^4 - 2d^4} \right) \le \left[\sigma \right]$$

$$\frac{32 \times 120 \times 10^{-3} \times F \times 2}{\pi} \left[\frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \sin 63^{\circ}13'}{(120^{4} - 34 \times 30^{4}) \times 10^{-12}} + \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cos 63^{\circ}13'}{(120^{4} - 2 \times 30^{4}) \times 10^{-12}} \right] \le 160 \times 10^{6}$$

$$F \le 12.132 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$$
, $[F] = 12.1 \text{kN}$

8-4 图示一楼梯木斜梁的长度为 $l=4\,\mathrm{m}$,截面为 $0.2\,\mathrm{m}\times0.1\,\mathrm{m}$ 的矩形,受均布荷载作用, $q=2\,\mathrm{kN/m}$ 。试作梁的轴力图和弯矩图,并求横截面上的最大拉应力和最大压应力。

解:
$$F_B = F_{Ay} = \frac{q \cos 30^{\circ} \cdot l}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 4}{2} = 3.464 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{Ax} = q \sin 30^{\circ} \cdot l = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 4 \text{ kN}$$

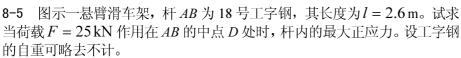
$$F_N(\frac{l}{2}) = 2 \text{ kN}$$

杆为弯压组合变形,最大压应力和最大拉应力分别发生在跨中截面 上边缘和下边缘处:

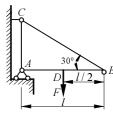
$$\sigma_{c,\text{max}} = \frac{M_{\text{max}}}{W} + \frac{F_{\text{N}}(\frac{l}{2})}{A}$$

$$= \frac{3.464 \times 10^{3}}{\frac{0.1 \times 0.2^{2}}{6}} + \frac{2 \times 10^{3}}{0.1 \times 0.2} = 5.29 \,\text{MPa}$$

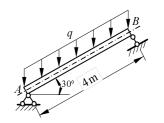
$$\sigma_{\text{tmax}} = 5.19 \,\text{MPa} - 0.1 \,\text{MPa} = 5.09 \,\text{MPa}$$

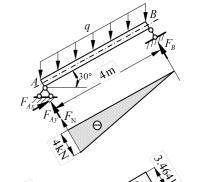


解: 18 号工字钢 $W = 1.85 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3$, $A = 30.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$,AB 杆系弯压组合变形。



$$\begin{split} &\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\oplus}}{W} + \frac{F_{BC}\cos 30^{\circ}}{A} \\ &\sum M_{A} = 0 \;, \;\; F_{BC}\sin 30^{\circ} \cdot l = F \times \frac{l}{2} \;, \;\; F_{BC} = 25 \, \text{kN} \\ &M_{\oplus} = F_{BC}\sin 30^{\circ} \times \frac{l}{2} = 25 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2.6}{2} = 16.25 \, \text{kN} \cdot \text{m} \\ &\sigma_{\max} = \frac{16.25 \times 10^{3}}{1.85 \times 10^{-4}} + \frac{25 \times 10^{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{30.6 \times 10^{4}} = 87.83 + 7.07 = 94.9 \, \text{MPa}(\text{E}) \end{split}$$







- (1) 烟囱底截面上的最大压应力;
- (2)若烟囱的基础埋深 $h_0=4$ m,基础及填土自重按 $P_2=1000$ kN 计算,土壤的许用压应力

$[\sigma]$ = 0.3 MPa ,圆形基础的直径 D 应为多大?

注: 计算风力时,可略去烟囱直径的变化,把它看作是等截面的。

解: 烟囱底截面上的最大压应力:

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{P_1}{A} + \frac{\frac{qh^2}{2}}{W} = \frac{2000 \times 10^3}{\frac{\pi(3^2 - 2^2)}{4}} + \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 10^3 \times 30^2}{\frac{\pi(3^4 - 2^4)}{64} \times \frac{1}{3/2}}$$

=0.508 MPa + 0.212 MPa = 0.72 MPa

土壤上的最大压应力 σ_{\max} :

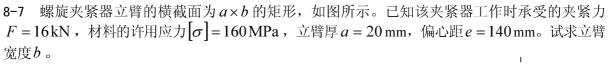
$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{P_1 + P_2}{\frac{\pi D^2}{4}} + \frac{qh(\frac{h}{2} + h_0)}{\frac{\pi D^3}{32}} \le [\sigma]$$

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{(2000 + 1000) \times 10^3}{\frac{\pi D^2}{4}} + \frac{1 \times 10^3 \times 30 \times (\frac{30}{2} + 4)}{\frac{\pi D^3}{32}} \le 0.3 \times 10^6$$

$$\text{BP} \quad \frac{3.82 \times 10^6}{D^2} + \frac{5.81 \times 10^6}{D^3} \le 0.3 \times 10^6$$

$$\mathbb{P} \quad 0.3D^3 - 3.82D - 5.81 = 0$$

解得: $D = 4.17 \,\mathrm{m}$



解: 截面上轴力
$$F_N = F$$
, 弯矩 $M = Fe$

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{F}{A} + \frac{Fe}{W} = \frac{F}{ab} + \frac{6Fe}{ab^2} \le [\sigma]$$

$$\frac{F}{a} (\frac{1}{b} + \frac{6e}{b^2}) \le [\sigma], \quad \frac{b + 6e}{b^2} \le \frac{a[\sigma]}{F}$$

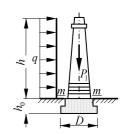
$$b + 6e \le \frac{a[\sigma]}{F} b^2, \quad \frac{a[\sigma]}{F} b^2 - b - 6e \ge 0$$

$$b \ge \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + 24ea[\sigma]/F}}{\frac{2a[\sigma]}{F}} = \frac{F(1 + \sqrt{1 + 24ea[\sigma]/F}}{2a[\sigma]}$$

$$= \frac{16 \times 10^3 [1 + \sqrt{1 + 24 \times 140 \times 10^{-3} \times 20 \times 10^{-3} \times 160 \times 10^6 / (16 \times 10^3)]}}{2 \times 20 \times 10^{-3} \times 160 \times 10^6}$$

$$= 0.0673 \,\text{m} = 67.3 \,\text{mm}$$

8-8 试求图示杆内的最大正应力。力 F 与杆的轴线平行。



解: $S_z = 4a \times a \times (-2a) + 4a \times 2a \times a = 0$, z 为形心主轴。固定端为危险截面,其中:

轴力
$$F_{\text{N}} = F$$
,弯矩 $M_{\nu} = -2Fa$, $M_{z} = -2Fa$

$$I_z = \frac{a(4a)^3}{12} + 4a^2(2a)^2 + \frac{4a(2a)^3}{12} + 4a \times 2a \times a^2 = 32a^4$$

$$I_y = \frac{4a \cdot a^3}{12} + \frac{2a \cdot (4a)^3}{12} = 11a^4$$

A 点拉应力最大

$$\sigma_A = \frac{F_N}{A} + \frac{M_z}{I_z} y_A + \frac{M_y}{I_y} z_A$$

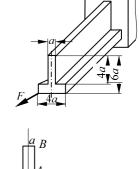
$$= \frac{F}{12a^2} + \frac{2Fa}{32a^4} \cdot 2a + \frac{2Fa}{11a^4} \cdot 2a = \frac{151F}{264a^2} = 0.572 \frac{F}{a^2}$$

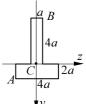
B 点压应力最大

$$\sigma_{B} = \frac{F}{A} - \left| \frac{M_{z}}{I_{z}} y_{B} \right| - \left| \frac{M_{y}}{I_{y}} z_{B} \right|$$

$$= \frac{F}{12a^{2}} - \frac{2Fa}{32a^{4}} \cdot 4a - \frac{2Fa}{11a^{4}} \cdot \frac{a}{2} = -\frac{17F}{66a^{2}} = -0.258 \frac{F}{a^{2}}$$

因此
$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = 0.572 \frac{F}{a^2}$$





- 8-9 有一座高为 1.2m、厚为 0.3m 的混凝土墙,浇筑于牢固的基础上,用作挡水用的小坝。试求:
- (1) 当水位达到墙顶时墙底处的最大拉应力和最大压应力(设混凝土的密度为 $2.45 \times 10^3 \, \text{kg/m}^3$);
- (2) 如果要求混凝土中没有拉应力,试问最大许可水深 h 为多大? 解: 以单位宽度的水坝计算:

水压: $q_0=\rho_{\rm w}gh=1.00\times 10^3\times 9.8\times 1.2=11.76\,{\rm kN/m}$ 混凝土对墙底的压力为:

$$F = \rho ghb = 2.45 \times 10^3 \times 9.8 \times 1.2 \times 0.3 = 8.64 \text{ kN}$$

墙坝的弯曲截面系数: $W = \frac{1}{6} \times 1 \times 0.3^2 = 1.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3$

墙坝的截面面积: $A = 0.3 \times 1 = 0.3 \,\mathrm{m}^2$

墙底处的最大拉应力 σ_{\max} 为:

$$\begin{split} \sigma_{\text{t,max}} &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}q_0 \cdot h \cdot \frac{h}{3}}{W} - \frac{F}{A} = (\frac{11.76 \times 1.2^2 \times 10^3}{6 \times 1.5 \times 10^{-2}} - \frac{8.64 \times 10^3}{0.3}) \times 10^{-6} \text{ MPa} \\ &= 0.188 - 0.0288 = 0.159 \text{ MPa} \\ \sigma_{\text{c,max}} &= 0.188 + 0.0288 = 0.217 \text{ MPa} \end{split}$$

当要求混凝土中没有拉应力时: $\sigma_{t} = 0$

$$\mathbb{EP} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{2}q_0h' \cdot \frac{h'}{3}}{W} - \frac{F}{A} = 0$$

$$\mathbb{EP} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{2}\rho_w gh' \cdot h' \cdot \frac{h'}{3}}{W} - 28.8 \times 10^3 = 0$$

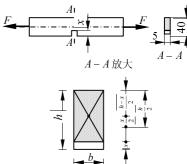
$$\frac{9.8 \times 10^3 (h')^3}{6 \times 1.5 \times 10^{-2}} = 28.8 \times 10^3$$

$$h'^3 = 265 \times 10^{-3}, h' = 0.642 \text{ m}$$

8-10 受拉构件形状如图,已知截面尺寸为 $40\text{mm} \times 5\text{mm}$,承受轴向拉力 F = 12kN 。现拉杆开有切口,如不计应力集中影响,当材料的 $[\sigma] = 100\,\text{MPa}$ 时,试确定切口的最大许可深度,并绘出切口截面的应力变化图。

整理得: $x^2 - 128x + 640 = 0$

解得: $x = 5.25 \, \text{mm}$



8–11 一圆截面直杆受偏心拉力作用,偏心距 $e=20~\mathrm{mm}$,杆的直径为 $70~\mathrm{mm}$,许用拉应力 $\left[\sigma_{\mathrm{t}}\right]$ 为 $120~\mathrm{MPa}$ 。试求杆的许可偏心拉力值。

解: 圆截面面积
$$A = \frac{\pi \times 70^2 \times 10^{-6}}{4} = 38.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

圆截面的弯曲截面系数 $W = \frac{\pi \times 70^3 \times 10^{-9}}{32} = 33.7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$

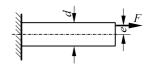
$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{F}{A} + \frac{F \times 20 \times 10^{-3}}{W} \le \left[\sigma_{\text{t}}\right]$$

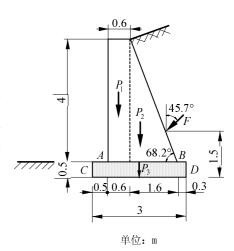
即:
$$\frac{F}{38.5 \times 10^{-4}} + \frac{F \times 20 \times 10^{-3}}{33.7 \times 10^{-6}} \le 120 \times 10^{6}$$

 $8.5F = 120 \times 10^{4}$, $[F] = 141 \text{kN}$

8-12 图示一浆砌块石挡土墙,墙高 4m,已知墙背承受的土压力 $F=137\,\mathrm{kN}$,并且与铅垂线成夹角 $\alpha=45.7^\circ$,浆砌石的密度为 $2.35\times10^3\,\mathrm{kg/m}^3$,其他尺寸如图所示。试取 1m 长的墙体作为计算对象,试计算作用在截面 AB 上 A 点和 B 点处的正应力。又砌体的许用压应力 $\left[\sigma_\mathrm{c}\right]=3.5\mathrm{MPa}$,许用拉应力 $\left[\sigma_\mathrm{t}\right]=0.14\mathrm{MPa}$,试作强度校核。

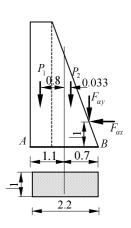
M₁ =
$$1 \times 4 \times 0.6 \times 23 = 55.2 \text{ kN}$$





$$W_2 = 1 \times \frac{4 \times 1.6}{2} \times 23 = 73.8 \,\mathrm{kN}$$
 $F_{ay} = F_a \cos 45.7^\circ = 137 \times 0.698 = 95.5 \,\mathrm{kN}$
 $F_{ax} = F_a \sin 45.7^\circ = 137 \times 0.716 = 98.0 \,\mathrm{kN}$

铅直力 $W = W_1 + W_2 + F_{ay} = 55.2 + 73.8 + 95.5 = 224.3 \,\mathrm{kN}$
 $M = F_{ax} \times 1 + W_1 \times 0.8 - W_2 \times 0.033 - F_{ay} \times 0.7$
 $= 98.0 \times 1 + 55.2 \times 0.8 - 73.6 \times 0.033 - 95.5 \times 0.7$
 $= 72.9 \,\mathrm{kN} \cdot \mathrm{m}$
 $\sigma_A = -\frac{M}{W_z} - \frac{W}{A}$
 $= -\frac{72.9 \times 10^3}{\frac{1}{6} \times 1 \times 2.2^2} - \frac{224.3 \times 10^3}{1 \times 2.2}$
 $= -0.0905 - 0.102 = -0.193 \,\mathrm{MPa}$
 $\sigma_B = \frac{M}{W_z} - \frac{W}{A} = 0.0905 - 0.102 = -0.0116 \,\mathrm{MPa}$



 $\sigma_{A} < [\sigma_{t}]$,故满足强度要求。

8-13 试确定图示十字形截面的截面核心边界。

解:
$$I_z = I_y = \frac{1}{12} \times 0.2 \times 0.6^3 + 2 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 0.2 \times 0.2^3$$

= 38.67×10⁻⁴ m⁴

对应于零应力线①:

$$a_{z1} = 0.3\,\mathrm{m}$$

$$a_{v1} = \infty$$

$$z_{P1} = -\frac{iy^2}{a_{z1}} = -\frac{I_y}{Aa_{z1}} = -\frac{38.67 \times 10^{-4}}{20 \times 10^{-2} \times 0.3} = -0.06445 \,\mathrm{m}$$

$$y_{P1} = 0$$

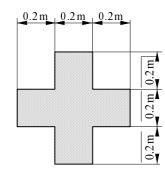
对应于零应力线②:

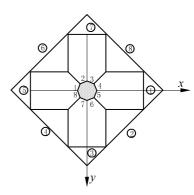
$$a_{72} = +0.4 \,\mathrm{m}$$

$$a_{v2} = +0.4 \,\mathrm{m}$$

$$z_{P2} = -\frac{I_y}{Aa_{z2}} = -\frac{38.67 \times 10^{-4}}{20 \times 10^{-2} \times 0.4} = -0.0483 \,\mathrm{m}$$

$$y_{P2} = -\frac{I_z}{Aa_{v2}} = -\frac{38.67 \times 10^{-4}}{20 \times 10^{-2} \times 0.4} = -0.0483 \,\mathrm{m}$$





由于圆形对称于z轴及y轴,利用对称关系可得核心边界其他点,核心边界为一正八边形,其中有四个顶点在z 轴及y 轴上,另四个顶点在 45° 斜线上。

8-14 试确定图示各截面的截面核心边界。

解: (a) ①截面几何

$$A = b^{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} d^{2} = (800^{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \times 540^{2}) \times 10^{-6}$$

$$= 4.11 \times 10^{-1} \text{ m}^{2}$$

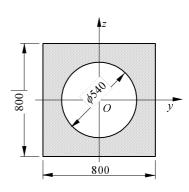
$$I_{y} = I_{z} = \frac{b^{4}}{12} - \frac{\pi}{64} d^{4}$$

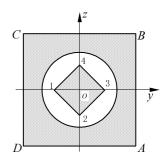
$$= (\frac{1}{12} \times 800^{4} - \frac{\pi}{64} \times 540^{4}) \times 10^{-12}$$

$$= 2.996 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^{4}$$

$$i_{y}^{2} = i_{z}^{2} = \frac{I_{y}}{A} = 0.0729 \text{ m}^{2}$$
②截面核心
设中性轴为 AB 边, $a_{y} = 400 \text{ mm}$, $a_{z} = \infty$

$$y_{1} = -\frac{i_{z}^{2}}{a_{y}} = -\frac{0.0729}{400 \times 10^{-3}} = -0.182 \text{ m}$$



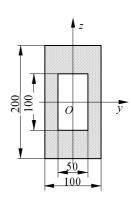


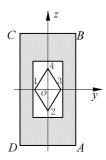
相应荷载作用点为点 1;利用对称性,同样可得荷载作用点 2,3,4。因此截面核心为点 1,2,3, 4组成的正方形,该正方形的对角线长度:

$$l_{13} = 0.182 \times 2 = 0.364 \,\mathrm{m} = 364 \,\mathrm{mm}$$

(b) ①截面几何

$$A = ab - cd = (100 \times 200 - 50 \times 100) \times 10^{-6}$$
 $= 1.50 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^2$
 $I_y = \frac{ab^3}{12} - \frac{cd^3}{12} = \frac{1}{12} (100 \times 200^3 - 50 \times 100^3) \times 10^{-12}$
 $= 6.25 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^4$
 $I_z = \frac{ba^3}{12} - \frac{dc^3}{12} = \frac{1}{12} (200 \times 100^3 - 100 \times 50^3) \times 10^{-12}$
 $= 1.56 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^4$
 $i_y^2 = \frac{I_y}{A} = \frac{6.25 \times 10^{-5}}{1.50 \times 10^{-2}} = 4.17 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$
 $i_z^2 = \frac{I_z}{A} = \frac{1.56 \times 10^{-5}}{1.50 \times 10^{-2}} = 1.04 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$
②截面核心





设中性轴为 AB 边,则

$$a_v = 50 \,\mathrm{mm}$$
, $a_z = \infty$

荷载作用点 1:

$$y_1 = -\frac{i_z^2}{a_y} = \frac{-1.04 \times 10^{-3}}{50 \times 10^{-3}} = -0.0208 \,\mathrm{m}$$

$$z_1 = 0$$

设中性轴为 BC 边,则

$$a_v = \infty, a_z = 100 \text{ mm}$$

荷载作用点2:

$$y_2 = 0, z_2 = -\frac{i_y^2}{a_z} = -\frac{4.17 \times 10^{-3}}{100 \times 10^{-3}} = -0.0417 \,\mathrm{m}$$

由对称性得,荷载作用点3,4,且截面核心对角线长:

$$l_{13} = 0.0208 \times 2 = 0.0416 \,\mathrm{m} = 41.6 \,\mathrm{mm}$$

$$l_{24} = 0.0417 \times 2 = 0.0834 \,\text{m} = 83.4 \,\text{mm}$$

(c) ①截面几何

$$A = \frac{\pi d^2}{2 \times 4} = \frac{\pi}{8} \times 400^2 \times 10^{-6} = 6.283 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^2$$

$$z_0 = \frac{2d}{3\pi} = \frac{2 \times 400 \times 10^{-3}}{3\pi} = 8.49 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$I_z = \frac{\pi d^4}{2 \times 64} = \frac{\pi}{2 \times 64} \times 400^4 \times 10^{-12} = 6.283 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^4$$

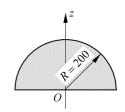
$$I_y = I_{y0} - Az_0^2 = I_z - Az_0^2$$

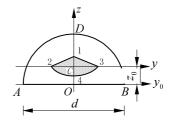
$$= 6.283 \times 10^{-4} - 6.283 \times 10^{-2} \times 8.49^2 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$= 1.754 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^4$$

$$i_z^2 = \frac{I_z}{A} = \frac{6.283 \times 10^{-4}}{6.283 \times 10^{-2}} = 1.00 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^2$$

$$i_y^2 = \frac{I_y}{A} = \frac{1.754 \times 10^{-4}}{6.283 \times 10^{-2}} = 2.79 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$$





设中性轴为 AB 边, $a_z=-8.49\times 10^{-2}~{
m m}$, $a_y=\infty$,则相应的荷载作用点 1 的坐标为

$$z_1 = -\frac{i_y^2}{a_z} = -\frac{2.79 \times 10^{-3}}{-8.49 \times 10^{-2}} = +0.0329 \text{ m}$$

 $y_1 = 0$

分别设中性轴与点 $A \setminus B$ 和 C 相切,则其截距以及相应的荷载作用点 2 , 3 和 4 的坐标分别为:

中性轴截距:
$$a_z = \infty, a_y = \pm 200 \,\mathrm{mm}$$
; $a_z = 115 \,\mathrm{mm}$, $a_y = \infty$

相应点坐标:
$$z_{2,3} = 0, y_{2,3} = \pm 50 \text{ mm}; z_4 = -24.3 \text{ mm}, y_4 = 0$$
。

中性轴由点 A 的切线绕角点 A 转至 AB 边和由 AB 边绕角 B 转至点 B 的切线,相应的荷载作用 点的轨迹为直线,故分别以直线连接点 1×2 和点 1×3 。中性轴从点 A 的切线沿半圆弧 ACB 过渡到 B 点的切线(始终与圆周相切),则相应的荷载作用点的轨迹必为一曲线,于是以适应的曲线连接点 2、4、3即得该截面的截面核心,如图 8-14c-1 中阴影区域所示,为一扇形面积。

8-15 曲拐受力如图示,其圆杆部分的直径 $d = 50 \, \text{mm}$ 。试画出表示 A 点处应力状态的单元体,并 求其主应力及最大切应力。

解: A 点所在的横截面上承受弯矩和扭矩作用,其值

$$M_{v} = 3.2 \times 10^{3} \times 90 \times 10^{-3} = 288 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$T = 3.2 \times 10^3 \times 140 \times 10^{-3} = 448 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

它们在点A分别产生拉应力和切应力,其应力状态如图8-15a,其中

$$\sigma = \frac{M_y}{W_y} = \frac{32 \times 288}{\pi \times 50^3 \times 10^{-9}} = 23.5 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 23.5 \text{ MPa}$$

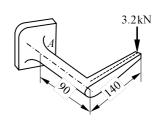
$$\tau = \frac{T}{W_p} = \frac{16 \times 448}{\pi \times 50^3 \times 10^{-9}} = 18.3 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 18.3 \text{ MPa}$$

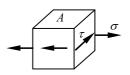
$$\sigma_{1,3} = \frac{\sigma}{2} \pm \sqrt{(\frac{\sigma}{2})^2 + \tau^2} = \frac{23.5}{2} \pm \sqrt{(\frac{23.5}{2})^2 + 18.3^2}$$

$$= 11.8 \pm 21.7 = \frac{33.5}{-9.95} \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_2 = 0$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = \frac{33.5 + 9.95}{2} = 21.7 \text{ MPa}$$





注:剪力在点 A 的切应力为零。

8–16 铁道路标圆信号板,装在外径 $D=60~\mathrm{mm}$ 的空心圆柱上,所受的最大风载 $p=2~\mathrm{kN/m}^2$, $[\sigma]=60~\mathrm{MPa}$ 。试按第三强度理论选定空心柱的厚度。

解: 忽略风载对空心柱的分布压力, 只计风载对信号板的压力, 则信号板受风力

$$F = \frac{\pi \times 0.5^2}{4} p = \frac{\pi \times 0.5^2 \times 2 \times 10^3}{4} = 393 \text{ N}$$

空心柱固定端处为危险截面,其弯矩:

$$M = F \times 0.8 = 314 \,\mathrm{N}$$

扭矩:
$$T = F \times 0.6 = 236 \text{ N}$$

$$\sigma_{\rm r3} = \frac{\sqrt{M^2 + T^2}}{W} \le \left[\sigma\right]$$

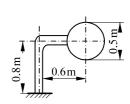
$$\frac{\sqrt{M^2 + T^2}}{\frac{\pi D^3}{32} [1 - (\frac{d}{D})^4]} \le \{\sigma\}$$

$$d^{4} \le D^{4} \left(1 - \frac{32\sqrt{M^{2} + T^{2}}}{\pi D^{3} [\sigma]}\right)$$

$$d \le D_{V}^{4} \sqrt{1 - \frac{32\sqrt{M^{2} + T^{2}}}{\pi D^{3}[\sigma]}} = 60 \times 10^{-3} \sqrt{1 - \frac{32\sqrt{314^{2} + 236^{2}}}{\pi \times 60^{3} \times 10^{-9} \times 60 \times 10^{6}}}$$

$$=54.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} = 54.7 \text{ mm}$$

$$\delta \ge \frac{D-d}{2} = \frac{60-54.7}{2} = 2.65 \,\text{mm}$$



8-17 一手摇绞车如图所示。已知轴的直径 d=25 mm,材料为 Q235 钢,其许用应力 $[\sigma]=80$ MPa。试按第四强度理论求绞车的最大起吊重量 P。

解:由已知得受力图 8-17a,其中 $M_{\rm e}=0.15P$,C 处左截面为危险 截面,其上:

$$\sum M_{x} = 0$$

$$F \times 500 = P \times 150$$

$$F = 0.3P \qquad (1)$$

$$\sum M_{y} = 0$$

$$F \times 400 = F_{Bz} \times 600$$

$$F_{Bz} = \frac{2}{3}F = 0.2P$$

$$M_{Cy} = F_{Bz} \times 0.3 = 0.06P$$

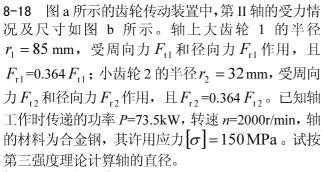
$$M_{Cz} = \frac{P}{2} \times 0.3 = 0.15P$$

$$T_{C} = M_{e} = 0.15P$$

$$T_{C} = M_{e} = 0.15P$$

$$\sigma_{r4} = \frac{\sqrt{M_{Cy}^{2} + M_{Cz}^{2} + 0.75T_{C}^{2}}}{W} \leq [\sigma]$$

$$\frac{32 \times \sqrt{0.06^{2} + 0.15^{2} + 0.75 \times 0.15^{2}}P}{\pi \times 25^{3} \times 10^{-9}} \leq 80 \times 10^{6}$$



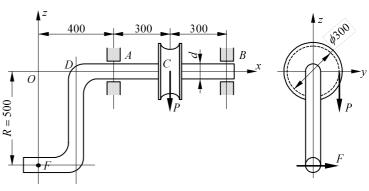
解:由已知得受力图 8-18a

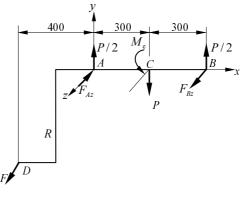
$$M_e = 9550 \times \frac{P}{n} = 9550 \times \frac{73.5}{2000} = 351 \,\text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

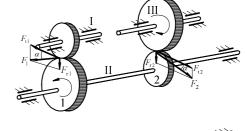
$$F_{t1} \cdot r_1 = M_e$$

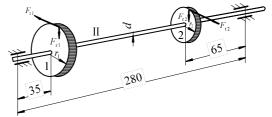
$$F_{t1} = \frac{M_e}{r_1} = \frac{351}{85 \times 10^{-3}} = 4129 \,\text{N}$$

$$F_{t2} \cdot r_2 = M_e$$









$$F_{t2} = \frac{M_e}{r_2} = \frac{351}{32 \times 10^{-3}} = 10969 \,\text{N}$$

$$F_{r1} = 0.364 F_{t1} = 1503 \,\text{N}$$

$$F_{r2} = F_{t2} \tan \alpha = 0.364 F_{t2}$$

$$= 0.364 \times 10969 = 3993 \,\text{N}$$

$$\sum M_z = 0$$

$$-F_{Ay} \times 280 + F_{r1} \times 245 + F_{r2} \times 65 = 0$$

$$-F_{Ay} \times 280 + 1503 \times 245 + 3993 \times 65 = 0$$

$$F_{Ay} = 2242 \,\text{N}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$F_{Ay} - F_{r1} - F_{r2} + F_{By} = 0, F_{By} = 3254 \,\text{N}$$

$$\sum M_y = 0$$

$$F_{Az} \times 280 - F_{t1} \times 245 + F_{t2} \times 65 = 0$$

$$F_{Az} = 1067 \,\text{N}$$

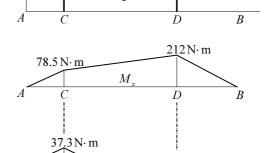
$$\sum F_z = 0$$



351 N·m

180

 $\sum F_z = 0$ $F_{Az} - F_{t1} + F_{t2} + F_{Bz} = 0$ $F_{Bz} = -7907 \text{ N}$ $M_{Cy} = F_{Az} \times 35 \times 10^{-3} = 37.3 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$ $M_{Cz} = F_{Ay} \times 35 \times 10^{-3} = 78.5 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$ $M_{Dy} = F_{Bz} \times 65 \times 10^{-3} = 514 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$ $M_{Dz} = F_{By} \times 65 \times 10^{-3} = 212 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$



514 N⋅ m

CD 段扭矩: $T = M_e = 351 \,\mathrm{N\cdot m}$ 作扭矩、弯矩图 8-18b。

危险截面为 D 左截面

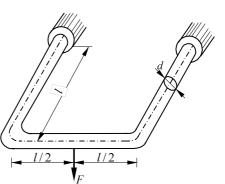
$$\sigma_{r3} = \frac{\sqrt{M_y^2 + M_z^2 + T^2}}{W} \le [\sigma]$$

$$\frac{32 \times \sqrt{514^2 + 212^2 + 351^2}}{\pi d^3} \le 150 \times 10^6$$

$$d \ge \sqrt[3]{\frac{32 \times \sqrt{514^2 + 212^2 + 351^2}}{\pi \times 150 \times 10^6}} = 3.55 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m} = 35.5 \text{ mm}$$

*8-19 一框架由直径为 d 的圆截面杆组成,受力如图所示。试给出各杆危险截面上危险点处单元体上的应力状态。 **解**: 先分析杆 BAB'

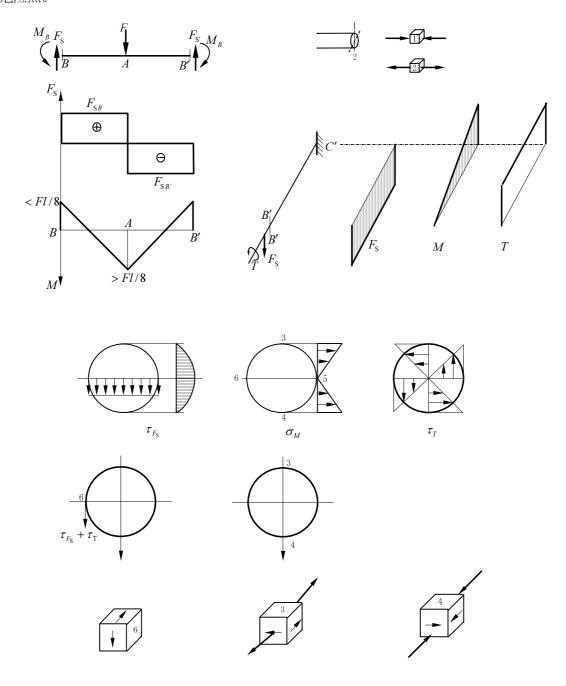
- (1)根据对称性及平衡的要求可知,杆BAB'的截面 B 及截面 B' 上无扭矩。
- (2) 因为杆 BAB' 在截面 B 和截面 B' 可以产生一定的弯曲转角,故跨中截面 A 上的弯矩大于截面 B 及截面 B'



不能产生弯曲转角时的弯矩 $\frac{1}{8}Fl$,因此杆BAB'的危险截面在跨中点,危险点在跨中截面的上下边缘点 1,2 处,为单向拉压应力状态。

再分析杆 BC 和杆 B'C'。

杆 BC 和杆 B'C' 的危险截面在截面 C 及截面 C' 上,中性轴上点 5,6 处,为纯剪切应力状态,上下边缘点 3,4 处为一般的二向应力状态。虽然点 6 处的剪应力 $\tau_6 = \tau_{F_8} + \tau_T = \tau_{\max}$,但点 3,4 处弯曲正应力 σ_M 比点 6 处弯曲切应力 τ_{F_8} 大得很多,故点 3,4 处为危险截面 C 或危险截面 C' 上的危险点。



*8-20 两根直径为d的立柱,上、下端分别与强劲的顶、底块刚性连接,并在两端承受扭转外力偶矩 M_e ,如图所示。试分析杆的受力情况,绘出内力图,并写出强度条件的表达式。

解: 1、顶板的位移

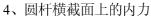
杆系受外加扭转力偶矩 M_e 作用时,由于圆杆发生变形,故顶板绕圆杆的形心连线的中点 O,在顶板自身平面内转动了 φ 角,即顶板由图中实线位置,移至虚线位置,又根据结构的对称性和受力的反对称可知,顶板在竖直平面内无转角。

2、杆顶位移

与顶板的位移情况相对应,每个杆的顶面绕其轴线转动了一个角度,此扭转角等于顶板的旋转角 φ 。同时,杆顶产生横向位移 Δ (即挠度)但在竖直平面内无转角,亦即无弯曲转角。

3、顶板作用于杆顶的内力

与每个杆顶的扭转角 φ 相对应,可知杆顶上有扭矩 T_l 。与杆顶挠度 Δ 相对应,并注意到杆顶无弯曲转角。可知,杆顶横截面上必同时存在弯矩 M_l 和剪力 F_{S_l} ,因为只有当它们同时存在时才有可能使杆顶弯曲转角等于零。

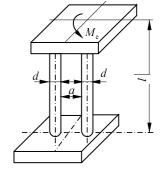


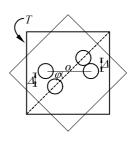
由于杆顶受 T_l , M_l , F_{Sl} 作用,可见,杆产生弯扭组合变形。作用于顶板上的外加扭转力矩T, 实际上由每个圆杆作用在顶板上的扭矩 T_l 以及剪力 F_{Sl} 所组成的力矩 F_{Sl} a 相平衡,即:

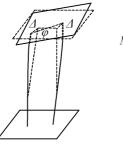
$$T = 2T_t + F_{st}a$$

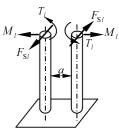
根据每个杆的变形上下反对称可知,杆在 $\frac{l}{2}$ 处为 挠曲线的反弯点,于是得:

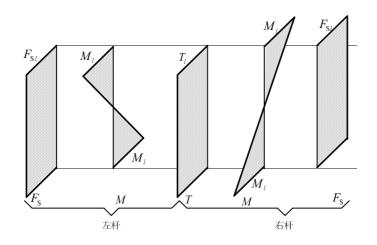
$$M_l - F_{Sl} \cdot \frac{l}{2} = 0$$
,内力图如图所示。





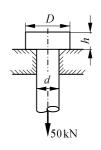






8-21 试校核图示拉杆头部的剪切强度和挤压强度。已知图中尺寸 $D=32\,\mathrm{mm}$, $d=20\,\mathrm{mm}$ 和 $h=12\,\mathrm{mm}$,杆的许用切应力 $[\tau]=100\,\mathrm{MPa}$,许用挤压应力 $[\sigma_{\mathrm{bs}}]=240\,\mathrm{MPa}$ 。

解:
$$F_{\rm S} = 50 \, \rm kN$$

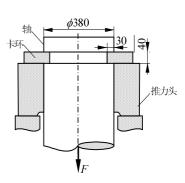


8-22 水轮发电机组的卡环尺寸如图所示。已知轴向荷载 $F=1450\,\mathrm{kN}$,卡环材料的许用切应力 $[\tau]=80\,\mathrm{MPa}$,许用挤压应力 $[\sigma_\mathrm{bs}]=150\,\mathrm{MPa}$ 。试校核卡环的强度。

解: 剪切面
$$A_s = \pi \times 380 \times 40 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\tau = \frac{1450 \times 10^{3}}{\pi \times 380 \times 40 \times 10^{-6}} = 30.3 \,\text{MPa} < [\tau] \quad \text{安全}$$
挤压面 $A_{\text{bs}} = \frac{\pi (380^{2} - 320^{2}) \times 10^{-6}}{4} = 33.1 \times 10^{-3} \, m^{2}$

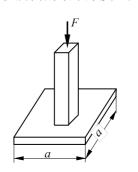
$$\sigma_{\text{bs}} = \frac{1450 \times 10^{3}}{33.1 \times 10^{-3}} = 44 \,\text{MPa} < [\sigma_{\text{bs}}] \, \text{安全}$$

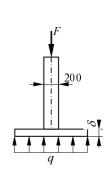


8-23 正方形截面的混凝土柱,其横截面边长为 200mm,其基底为边长 a=1m 的正方形混凝土板。柱承受轴向压力 $F=100\,\mathrm{kN}$,如图所示。假设地基对混凝土板的支反力为均匀分布,混凝土的许用切应力为 τ = 1.5 MPa,试问为使柱不穿过板,混凝土板所需的最小厚度 σ 应为多少?

解:
$$p = \frac{F}{a^2} = \frac{100 \times 10^3}{1 \times 1}$$

 $F_S = F - p \times \frac{200 \times 200}{10^6}$
 $= 100 \times 10^3 - \frac{100 \times 10^3 \times 40000}{1 \times 1 \times 10^6} = 9.6 \text{ kN}$
 $\tau = \frac{F_S}{4 \times 200 \times \delta \times 10^{-6}} \le 1.5 \times 10^6$
 96×10^3



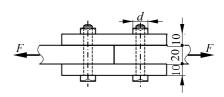


故
$$\delta \ge \frac{96 \times 10^3}{800 \times 10^{-6} \times 1.5 \times 10^6} = 80 \,\text{mm}$$

8-24 图示一螺栓接头。已知 $F=40\,\mathrm{kN}$,螺栓的许用切应力 $[\tau]=130\,\mathrm{MPa}$,许用挤压应力 $[\sigma_\mathrm{bs}]=300\,\mathrm{MPa}$ 。试计算螺栓所需的直径。

解:按剪切强度计算

$$\tau = \frac{F}{\frac{\pi d^2}{4} \times 2 \times 10^{-6}} = \frac{40 \times 10^3 \times 10^6}{\frac{\pi d^2}{4} \times 2} \le 130 \times 10^6$$



故
$$d^2 \ge \frac{160 \times 10^3 \times 10^6}{2\pi \times 130 \times 10^6} = 196.5 \,\mathrm{mm}^2$$

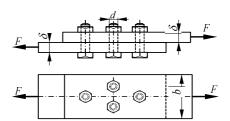
 $d \ge 14 \,\mathrm{mm}$

按挤压强度计算:

$$\sigma_{bs} = \frac{40 \times 10^{3} \times 10^{6}}{20 \times d} \le 300 \times 10^{6}$$
$$d = \frac{40 \times 10^{3} \times 10^{6}}{20 \times 300 \times 10^{6}} = 6.66 \,\text{mm}$$

故选取 $d = 14 \,\mathrm{mm}$ 的螺栓。

8-25 拉力 $F=80\,\mathrm{kN}$ 的螺栓连接如图所示。已知 $b=80\,\mathrm{mm}$, $\delta=10\,\mathrm{mm}$, $d=22\,\mathrm{mm}$,螺栓的许用切应力 $\left[\tau\right]=130\,\mathrm{MPa}$, 钢 板 的 许 用 挤 压 应 力 $\left[\sigma_{\mathrm{bs}}\right]=300\,\mathrm{MPa}$, 许 用 拉 应 力 $\left[\sigma\right]=170\,\mathrm{MPa}$ 。试校核接头的强度。

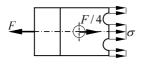


解: (1) 螺栓剪切

$$\tau = \frac{F}{4A_s} = \frac{F}{\pi d^2} = \frac{80 \times 10^3}{\pi \times 22^2 \times 10^{-6}}$$
$$= 52.6 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 52.6 \text{ MPa} < [\tau]$$

(2) 钢板挤压

$$\sigma_{bs} = \frac{F}{4A_{bs}} = \frac{F}{4d\delta} = \frac{80 \times 10^{3}}{4 \times 22 \times 10 \times 10^{-6}}$$
$$= 90.9 \times 10^{6} \text{ Pa} \le [\sigma_{bs}]$$



(3) 钢板拉伸

第一排截面上应力:

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{F}{A_1} = \frac{80 \times 10^3}{(80 - 22) \times 10 \times 10^{-6}} = 138 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 138 \text{ MPa} < [\sigma]$$

第二排孔截面上拉力与第一排螺钉上的剪力之和等于外力F,其中第一排螺钉上剪力为:

$$\frac{F}{4} = 20 \,\mathrm{kN}$$

故第二排截面上拉应力合力为

$$F - \frac{F}{4} = \frac{3}{4}F = 60 \,\text{kN}$$

于是
$$\sigma_2 = \frac{\frac{3}{4}F}{A_2} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}F}{(b-2d)\delta} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}\times80\times10^3}{(80-2\times22)\times10\times10^{-6}} = 167\times10^6 \text{ Pa} = 167 \text{ MPa} < [\sigma]$$

8-26 两直径 $d=100\,\mathrm{mm}$ 的圆轴,由凸缘和螺栓连接,共有 8 个螺栓布置在 $D_0=200\,\mathrm{mm}$ 的圆周上,如图所示。已知轴在扭转时的最大切应力为 70MPa,螺栓的许用切应力 $[\tau]=60\,\mathrm{MPa}$ 。试求螺栓所需的直径 d_1 。

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{R}:} \quad \tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{T}{\frac{\pi \times 100^{3}}{16} \times 10^{-9}} = \frac{16T \times 10^{9}}{\pi \times 10^{6}} \le 70 \times 10^{6}$$

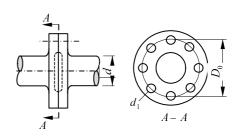
$$T = \frac{70 \times 10^{3} \pi}{16} = 13.8 \times 10^{3} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$8F_{\text{S}} \times 100 \times 10^{-3} = T = 13.8 \times 10^{3}$$

$$F_{\text{S}} = \frac{13.8 \times 10^{3}}{8 \times 100 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{F_{\text{S}}}{A} = \frac{13.8 \times 10^{6}}{8 \times 100 \times \frac{\pi d_{1}^{2}}{4} \times 10^{-6}} \le 60 \times 10^{6}$$

$$d_{1} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 13.8 \times 10^{6}}{8 \times 100\pi \times 60}} = 19.1 \text{ mm}$$



8-27 一托架如图所示。已知外力 $F=35\,\mathrm{kN}$,铆钉的直径 $d=20\,\mathrm{mm}$,铆钉与钢板为搭接。试求最危险的铆钉剪切面上切应力的数值及方向。

 \mathbf{K} : (1) 在 \mathbf{F} 力作用下,因为每个铆钉直径相等,故每个铆钉上所受的力

$$F_{Sy} = \frac{F}{4}$$

(2) 在 $M = F \times 225 \times 10^{-3}$ 力偶作用下,四个铆钉上所受的力应组成力偶与之平衡。

$$F_{Sx_1} \neq F_{Sx_2}$$

$$2F_{Sx_1}r_1 + 2F_{Sx_2}r_2 = M$$
(1)

$$\frac{F_{Sx_1}}{F_{Sx_2}} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} \tag{2}$$

联解式(1)、(2)得

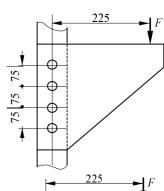
$$F_{Sx1} = \frac{M \cdot r_1}{(2 \times r_1^2 + 2r_2^2)}$$

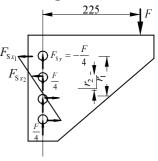
$$= \frac{35 \times 10^3 \times 225 \times 10^{-3} (75 + 37.5) \times 10^{-3}}{2(112.5^2 + 37.5^2) \times 10^{-6}} = 31.5 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{Sy1} = \frac{F}{4} = \frac{35 \times 10^3}{4} = 8.75 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_S = \sqrt{F_{Sx}^2 + F_{Sy}^2} = \sqrt{31.5^2 + 8.75^2} = 32.7 \text{ kN}$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{32.7 \times 10^3}{4 \times 20^2 \times 10^{-6}} = 104 \text{ MPa}$$





8-28 跨长 $l=11.5\,\mathrm{m}$ 的临时桥的主梁,由两根 50b 号工字钢相叠铆接而成(图 b)。梁受均布荷载 q 作用,能够在许用正应力 $[\sigma]=165\,\mathrm{MPa}$ 下工作。已知铆钉直径 $d=23\,\mathrm{mm}$,许用切应力 $[\tau]=95\,\mathrm{MPa}$,试按剪切强度条件计算铆钉间的最大间距s。

$$\mathbf{M}: \ \sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max}}{I_z} \ y_{\max} = \frac{\frac{1}{8} q l^2 y_{\max}}{I_z} \le [\sigma] \frac{1}{2} q l = \frac{4[\sigma] I_z}{l y_{\max}}$$

$$F_{\text{Smax}} = \frac{1}{2}ql, \tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{F_{\text{Smax}}S_{z}^{*}}{I_{z}b} = \frac{4[\sigma]S_{z}^{*}}{bly_{\text{max}}}$$
(2)

$$\tau_{\text{max}} bs = 2[\tau] A = 2[\tau] \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$$
 (3)

式(2)代入式(3),得

$$\frac{4[\sigma]S_z^*}{ly_{\text{max}}}s = \frac{\pi d^2}{2}[\tau]$$

查表得: $A = 129 \text{ cm}^2$, $y_C = 25 \text{ cm}$

$$S_z^* = A \times 25 = 129 \times 25 = 3225 \,\mathrm{cm}^3 = 3.225 \times 10^{-3} \,\mathrm{m}^3$$

$$s_{\text{max}} = s = \frac{\pi d^2 l y_{\text{max}}[\tau]}{8[\sigma] S_z^*} = \frac{\pi \times 23^2 \times 10^{-6} \times 11.5 \times 0.5 \times 95 \times 10^6}{8 \times 165 \times 10^6 \times 3.225 \times 10^{-3}} = 0.213 \,\text{m} = 213 \,\text{mm}$$

讨论:本解答为凑原书答案,分布荷载q取值为满足 $[\sigma]$ 的最大q。如果取较小的q,当然也能满足 $[\sigma]$,而此时最大剪力 $F_{\mathrm{Smax}}=\frac{ql}{2}$ 值下降, τ_{max} 将下降,此时铆钉间距s可增大。

*8-29 矩形截面木拉杆的榫接头如图所示。已知轴向拉力 $F=50\,\mathrm{kN}$,截面宽度 $b=250\,\mathrm{mm}$,木材的顺纹许用挤压应力 $\left[\sigma_{\mathrm{bs}}\right]=10\,\mathrm{MPa}$,顺纹许用切应力 $\left[\tau\right]=1\,\mathrm{MPa}$ 。试求接头处所需的尺寸l和a。

解: 挤压面 $A_{bs} = ab$

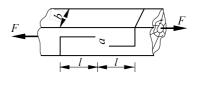
$$\sigma_{\rm bs} = \frac{F}{Ac} = \frac{50 \times 10^3}{a \times 250 \times 10^{-6}} \le 10 \times 10^6$$

故
$$a \ge \frac{50 \times 10^3}{250 \times 10} = 20 \,\mathrm{mm}$$

剪切面: $A_s = lb$

故
$$\tau = \frac{F_{\rm S}}{A_{\rm s}} = \frac{50 \times 10^3}{l \times 250 \times 10^{-6}} \le 1 \times 10^6$$

故
$$l \ge \frac{500}{2.5} = 200 \,\mathrm{mm}$$



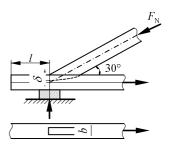
- *8-30 在木桁架的支座部位,斜杆以宽度 $b=60\,\mathrm{mm}$ 的榫舌和下弦杆连接在一起,如图所示。已知木材斜纹许用压应力 $\left[\sigma_\mathrm{c}\right]_{30^\circ}=5\,\mathrm{MPa}$,顺纹许用切应力 $\left[\tau\right]=0.8\,\mathrm{MPa}$,作用在桁架斜杆上的压力 $F_\mathrm{N}=20\,\mathrm{kN}$ 。试按强度条件确定榫舌的高度 δ (即榫接的深度)和下弦杆末端的长度l。
- **解:** (1) 斜杆轴力与水平杆内力 F_x 与支座反力 F_y 汇交于点D,见图 8-30a。由节点D 平衡,得:

$$F_x = F_{\rm N} \cos 30^{\circ}, \quad F_y = F_{\rm N} \sin 30^{\circ}$$
 (1)

(2) 由斜杆和水平杆接触面的挤压强度条件

$$\sigma_{\rm bs} = \frac{F_{\rm N}}{b \frac{\delta}{\cos 30^{\circ}}} = \frac{F_{\rm N} \cos 30^{\circ}}{b \delta} \leq \left[\sigma_{\rm c}\right]_{30^{\circ}}$$

$$\delta \ge \frac{F_{\rm N} \cos 30^{\circ}}{b[\sigma_{\rm c}]_{30^{\circ}}} = \frac{20 \times 10^{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{60 \times 10^{-3} \times 5 \times 10^{6}} = 0.0577 \,\mathrm{m} \approx 58 \,\mathrm{mm}$$



取 60mm。

(3) 由水平杆(下弦杆)的剪切强度条件

$$\tau = \frac{F_{\rm S}}{A} = \frac{F_{\rm N} \cos 30^{\circ}}{(b + 2\delta)l} \le \left[\tau\right]$$

$$l \ge \frac{F_{\rm N} \cos 30^{\circ}}{(b+2\delta)[\tau]} = \frac{20 \times 10^{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{(60+2\times60)\times10^{-3}\times0.8\times10^{6}} = 0.12\,\mathrm{m}$$

