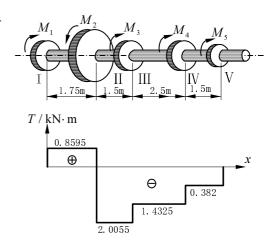
第三章 扭转

3-1 一传动轴作匀速转动,转速 $n=200\,\mathrm{r/min}$,轴上装有五个轮子,主动轮 II 输入的功率为 $60\mathrm{kW}$,从动轮,I,III,IV,V 依次输出 $18\mathrm{kW}$, $12\mathrm{kW}$, $22\mathrm{kW}$ 和 $8\mathrm{kW}$ 。试作轴的扭矩图。

解:
$$M_1 = 9.55 \times \frac{18}{200} = 0.8595 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

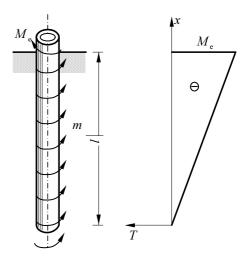
 $M_3 = 9.55 \times \frac{12}{200} = 0.5730 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$
 $M_4 = 9.55 \times \frac{22}{200} = 1.0505 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$
 $M_5 = 9.55 \times \frac{8}{200} = 0.3820 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$



3-2 一钻探机的功率为 10kW,转速n = 180 r/min 。钻杆钻入土层的深度l = 40 m。如土壤对钻杆的阻力可看作是均匀分布的力偶,试求分布力偶的集度m,并作钻杆的扭矩图。

解:
$$T = 9.55 \times \frac{10}{180}$$

= $0.5305 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$
 $m = \frac{T}{l} = \frac{0.5305}{40}$
= $0.0133 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m/m}$



3-3 圆轴的直径 $d=50\,\mathrm{mm}$,转速为 $120\,\mathrm{r/min}$ 。若该轴横截面上的最大切应力等于 $60\,\mathrm{MPa}$,试问所传递的功率为多大?

解:
$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{T}{W_{\text{p}}}$$
 故 $T = \tau_{\text{max}} \times \frac{\pi (50)^3}{16} \times 10^{-9}$

$$\mathbb{EP} \quad T = 60 \times 10^6 \times \frac{\pi \times 1.25 \times 10^5}{16 \times 10^9} = 1470 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$X T = 9550 \times \frac{P}{120} = 1470$$

故
$$P = \frac{1470 \times 120}{9550} = 18.47 \,\mathrm{kw}$$

- 3-4 空心钢轴的外径 $D=100\,\mathrm{mm}$,内径 $d=50\,\mathrm{mm}$ 。已知间距为 $l=2.7\,\mathrm{m}$ 的两横截面的相对扭转角 $\varphi=1.8^\circ$,材料的切变模量 $G=80\,\mathrm{GPa}$ 。试求:
 - (1) 轴内的最大切应力;
 - (2) 当轴以n = 80 r/min 的速度旋转时,轴所传递的功率。

解:
$$\varphi = \frac{Tl}{GI_P} \times \frac{180}{\pi}$$
, 故 $T = \frac{\varphi GI_P \pi}{180l}$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{T \times \frac{D}{2}}{I_P} = \frac{\varphi GI_P T \times \frac{F}{2}}{I_P \times 180l} = \frac{\varphi G \pi D}{2l \times 180} = \frac{1.8 \times 8.0 \times 10^{10} \pi \times 0.1}{2 \times 2.7 \times 180} = 46.6 \,\text{MPa}$$

$$T = \frac{1.8 \times 8 \times 10^{10}}{180 \times 2.7} \times \frac{\pi^2 (100^4 - 50^4)}{32 \times 10^{12}} = 9550 \frac{P}{80}$$
则 $P = \frac{1.8 \times 8 \times 10^{10} \times 80}{9550 \times 180 \times 2.7} \times \frac{\pi^2 \times 93.75 \times 10^6}{32 \times 10^{12}} = 71.8 \,\text{kW}$

- 3-5 实心圆轴的直径 $d=100\,\mathrm{mm}$,长 $l=1\,\mathrm{m}$,其两端所受外力偶矩 $M_\mathrm{e}=14\,\mathrm{kN\cdot m}$,材料的切变模量 $G=80\,\mathrm{GPa}$ 。试求:
 - (1) 最大切应力及两端截面间的相对扭转角;
 - (2) 图示截面上A, B, C 三点处切应力的数值及方向;
 - (3) C点处的切应变。

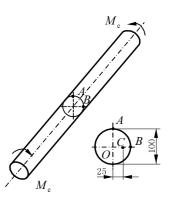
解:
$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{T}{W_{\text{p}}} = \frac{14 \times 10^{3}}{\frac{\pi \times 100^{3}}{16} \times 10^{-9}} = 71.4 \,\text{MPa}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{TI}{GI_{\text{p}}} = \frac{14 \times 10^{3} \times 1}{8 \times 10^{10} \frac{\pi \times 100^{4}}{32} \times 10^{-12}} \times \frac{180}{\pi} = 1.02^{\circ}$$

$$\tau_{A} = \tau_{B} = \tau_{\text{max}} = 71.4 \,\text{MPa}$$

$$\tau_{C} = \tau_{\text{max}} \frac{25}{d/2} = 71.4 \times \frac{25}{50} = 35.7 \,\text{MPa}$$

$$\gamma_{C} = \frac{\tau_{C}}{G} = 0.446 \times 10^{-3}$$



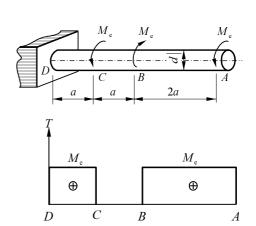
- 3–6 图示一等直圆杆,已知 $d=40\,\mathrm{mm}$, $a=400\,\mathrm{mm}$, $G=80\,\mathrm{GPa}$, $\varphi_{\mathit{DB}}=1^\circ$ 。试求:
 - (1) 最大切应力;
 - (2) 截面 A 相对于截面 C 的扭转角。
- 解:(1)由已知得扭矩图(a)

$$\varphi_{DB} = \varphi_{DC} + \varphi_{CB} = \varphi_{DC} = \frac{M_e a}{GI_p} \cdot \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} = 1^\circ$$

$$\frac{M_e}{I_p} = \frac{\pi G}{180a}$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{M_e}{I_p} \cdot \frac{d}{2} = \frac{\pi Gd}{360a} = \frac{\pi \times 80 \times 10^9 \times 40 \times 10^{-3}}{360 \times 400 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= 69.8 \times 10^6 = 69.8 \,\text{MPa}$$



(2)
$$\varphi_{AC} = \varphi_{AB} = \frac{M_e \cdot 2a}{GI_p} \cdot \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} = 2^\circ$$

3-7 某小型水电站的水轮机容量为 50kW,转速为 300r/min,钢轴直径为 75mm,若在正常运转下且只考虑扭矩作用,其许用切应力 $[\tau]$ = 20 MPa 。试校核轴的强度。

解:
$$T = 9550 \frac{P}{n}$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{T}{W_{\text{p}}} = \frac{9550 \frac{50}{300}}{\frac{\pi \times 75^{3} \times 10^{-9}}{16}} = \frac{9550 \times 50 \times 16}{300\pi \times 75^{3} \times 10^{-9}} = 19.2 \times 10^{6} = 19.2 \text{ MPa} < [\tau]$$

故该轴强度满足。

3-8 已知钻探机钻杆(参看题 3-2 图)的外径 $D=60\,\mathrm{mm}$,内径 $d=50\,\mathrm{mm}$,功率 $P=7.355\,\mathrm{kW}$,转速 $n=180\,\mathrm{r/min}$,钻杆入土深度 $l=40\,\mathrm{m}$,钻杆材料的 $G=80\,\mathrm{GPa}$,许用切应力 $[\tau]=40\,\mathrm{MPa}$ 。假设土壤对钻杆的阻力是沿长度均匀分布的,试求:

- (1) 单位长度上土壤对钻杆的阻力矩集度 m;
- (2) 作钻杆的扭矩图,并进行强度校核;
- (3) 两端截面的相对扭转角。

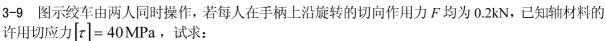
解:
$$M_e = 9550 \times \frac{7.355}{180} = 0.390 \,\mathrm{kN \cdot m}$$

$$m = \frac{M_e}{l} = \frac{0.390}{40} = 0.00976 \,\mathrm{kN \cdot m/m}$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{TD/2}{\frac{\pi(D^4 - d^4)}{32}} = \frac{390 \times 32 \times 30 \times 10^{-3}}{\pi(60^4 - 50^4) \times 10^{-12}}$$

$$= 17.76 \,\mathrm{MPa} < [\tau] \quad \text{安全}$$

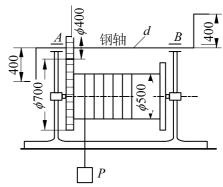
$$\varphi = \int_0^1 \frac{mx \,\mathrm{d} x}{GI_p} = \frac{ml^2}{2GI_p} = \frac{9.76 \times 40^2}{2 \times 80 \times 10^9 \times \frac{\pi(60^4 - 50^4)}{32} \times 10^{-12}} \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} = 8.49^\circ$$



- (1) AB 轴的直径;
- (2) 绞车所能吊起的最大重量。

解: 摇手柄
$$T = F \times 400 \times 10^{-3}$$
 钢轴内
$$T = 400P \times 10^{-3} = 400 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.2 \times 10^{3} = 80 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{T}{\frac{\pi}{16}} \leq [\tau]$$
 即:
$$\frac{80 \times 16}{\frac{\pi}{16} \times d^{3} \times 10^{-9}} \leq 40 \times 10^{6}$$



$$AB$$
 轴直径: $d = \sqrt[3]{\frac{80 \times 16 \times 10^9}{\pi \times 40 \times 10^6}} = 21.6 \,\mathrm{mm}$
I 轮的切向力 $F_{\mathrm{t}} = \frac{2F \times 400 \times 10^{-3}}{200 \times 10^{-3}} = 800 \,\mathrm{N}$
II 轮的外力偶 $M = 800 \times 350 \times 10^{-3}$
 $\Phi \times 250 \times 10^{-3} = 800 \times 350 \times 10^{-3}$
 $\Phi \times 250 \times 10^{-3} = 800 \times 350 \times 10^{-3}$
 $\Phi \times 250 \times 10^{-3} = 1.12 \,\mathrm{kN}$

3-10 直径 $d=50\,\mathrm{mm}$ 的等直圆杆,在自由端截面上承受外力偶矩 $M_\mathrm{e}=12\,\mathrm{kN\cdot m}$,而在圆杆表面上的 A 点将移动到 A_l 点,如图所示。已知 $\Delta s=A\widehat{A}_\mathrm{l}=6.3\,\mathrm{mm}$,圆杆材料的弹性模量 $E=200\,\mathrm{GPa}$,试求泊松比 ν 。(提示:各向同性体材料的三个弹性常数 E,G,ν 间存在 $G=\frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}$ 的关系。)

解: 全村扭矩
$$T = M_e$$

$$\varphi_{OO_1} = \frac{M_e l_{OO_1}}{GI_p}, \quad \varphi_{OO_1} \cdot \frac{d}{2} = \Delta s$$

$$\frac{M_e l_{OO_1}}{GI_p} \cdot \frac{d}{2} = \Delta s$$

$$G = \frac{M_e l_{OO_1} \cdot d}{2\Delta sI_p} = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}$$

$$\nu = \frac{E\Delta sI_p}{M_e l_{OO_1} d} - 1 = \frac{E\Delta s}{M_e l_{OO_1} d} - 1$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{32M_e l_{OO}} - 1 = \frac{\pi \times 200 \times 10^9 \times 6.3 \times 10^{-3} \times 50^3 \times 10^{-9}}{32 \times 12 \times 10^3 \times 1.0} - 1 = 1.2885 - 1 \approx 0.289$$

3-11 直径 $d=25\,\mathrm{mm}$ 的钢圆杆,受轴向拉力 $60\,\mathrm{kN}$ 作用时,在标距为 200 mm 的长度内伸长了 0.113 mm 。当其承受一对扭转外力偶矩 $M_\mathrm{e}=0.2\,\mathrm{kN}\cdot\mathrm{m}$ 时,在标距为 200 mm 的长度内相对扭转了 0.732°的角度。试求钢材的弹性常数 E,G 和 ν 。

解:
$$\Delta l = \frac{F \cdot l}{EA}$$
, $E = \frac{F \cdot l}{A\Delta l}$

$$E = \frac{60 \times 10^3 \times 200 \times 10^{-3}}{0.113 \times \frac{\pi \times 25^2}{4} \times 10^{-9}} = 216 \text{ GPa}$$

$$G = \frac{T \cdot l}{\varphi I_p}$$

$$G = \frac{0.2 \times 10^3 \times 200 \times 10^{-3} \times 57.3}{0.732 \times \frac{\pi \times (25)^4}{32} \times 10^{-12}} = 81.8 \,\text{GPa} \;, \; G = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}$$
即 $81.8 \times 10^9 = \frac{216 \times 10^9}{2(1+\nu)}$
即 $1+\nu = \frac{216}{81.8 \times 2}$
 $\nu = \frac{216}{163.6} - 1 = 1.320 - 1 = 0.320$

3-12 长度相等的两根受扭圆轴,一为空心圆轴,一为实心圆轴,两者材料相同,受力情况也一样。 实心轴直径为 d,空心轴外径为 D,内径为 d_0 ,且 $\frac{d_0}{D}=0.8$ 。试求当空心轴与实心轴的最大切应力均达到材料的许用切应力 $(\tau_{\max}=[\tau])$,扭矩 T 相等时的重量比和刚度比。

解: 重量比=
$$\frac{W_{\frac{\infty}{2}}}{W_{\frac{\infty}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{\pi(D^2 - d^2)}{4}}{\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{d^2}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{D^2 - (0.8D)^2}{d^2} = \frac{D^2}{d^2} \times 0.36$$
因为 $\tau_{\max} = \tau_{\max}$
即 $\frac{T}{\frac{\pi D^3 (1 - 0.8^4)}{16}} = \frac{T}{\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{d^3}{16}}$
故 $\frac{D^3}{d^3} = \frac{1}{0.59}; \frac{D}{d} = \frac{1}{0.84}$
故 $\frac{W_{\frac{\infty}{2}}}{W_{\frac{\infty}{2}}} = \frac{D^2}{d^2} \times 0.36 = \frac{1}{0.84^2} \times 0.36 = 0.51$
刚度比= $\frac{GI_{\frac{\infty}{2}}}{GI_{\frac{\infty}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{\pi(D^4 - d_0^4)}{32}}{\frac{\pi}{32}} = \frac{D^4 (1 - 0.8^4)}{d^4}$

$$= 0.59 \frac{D^4}{d^4} = 0.59 \times \frac{1}{(0.84)^4} = \frac{0.59}{0.496} = 1.19$$

M:
$$D_x = d_1 + \frac{d_2 - d_1}{l} x$$
 , $T = Me$

$$\varphi = \int_{0}^{l} \frac{T \, dx}{\pi [d_{1} + \frac{d_{2} - d_{2}}{l}x]^{4}} dx$$

$$= \frac{32Tl^{4}}{G\pi} \int_{0}^{l} \frac{dx}{[d_{1}l + (d_{2} - d_{1})x]^{4}} dx$$

$$= \frac{32Tl^{4}}{G\pi (d_{2} - d_{1})} \int_{0}^{l} \frac{d[(d_{1}l + (d_{2} - d_{1})x]]}{[d_{1}l + (d_{2} - d_{1})x]^{4}} dx$$

$$= \frac{32Tl^{4}}{G\pi (d_{2} - d_{1})} \times \frac{-1}{3[d_{1}l + (d_{2} - d_{1})x]^{3}} \Big|_{0}^{l}$$

$$= \frac{32Tl^{4}}{3G\pi (d_{2} - d_{1})} \Big[\frac{-1}{(d_{2}l)^{3}} - \frac{-1}{(d_{1}l)^{3}} \Big] = \frac{32Tl}{3G\pi} \cdot \frac{d_{2}^{2} + d_{1}d_{2} + d_{1}^{2}}{d_{2}^{3}d_{1}^{3}}$$

3-14 已知实心圆轴的转速 $n = 300 \, \text{r/min}$,传递的功率 $P = 330 \, \text{kW}$,轴材料的许用切应力 $[\tau] = 60 \, \text{MPa}$,切变模量 $G = 80 \, \text{GPa}$ 。若要求在 2m 长度的相对扭转角不超过1°,试求该轴的直径。

M:
$$T = 9550 \times \frac{330}{300} = 10.5 \,\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

按强度要求:

$$\tau = \frac{10.5 \times 10^{3}}{\frac{\pi d^{3}}{16} \times 10^{-9}} \le 60 \times 10^{6}$$
$$d = \sqrt[3]{\frac{16 \times 10.5 \times 10^{12}}{\pi \times 60 \times 10^{6}}} = 99.5 \,\text{mm}$$

接刚度要求:
$$\varphi = \frac{10.5 \times 10^3 \times 2 \times 180^\circ}{80 \times 10^9 \times \frac{\pi d^4}{32} \times \pi \times 10^{-12}} \le 1^\circ$$

$$d = \sqrt[4]{\frac{64 \times 10.5 \times 180 \times 10^{15}}{80 \times 10^9 \times \pi^2}} = 111 \text{mm}$$

故该轴直径选用 111mm。

3–15 图示等直圆杆,已知外力偶矩 $M_A=2.99\,\mathrm{kN\cdot m}$, $M_B=7.20\,\mathrm{kN\cdot m}$, $M_C=4.21\,\mathrm{kN\cdot m}$ 许 用切应力 $[\tau]=70\,\mathrm{MPa}$,许可单位长度扭转角 $[\varphi']=1(^\circ)/\mathrm{m}$,切变模量 $G=80\,\mathrm{GPa}$ 。试确定该轴的直径 d。

解: 扭矩图如图 (a)

(1) 考虑强度,最大扭矩在 BC 段,且 $T_{max} = 4.21 \, \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{T_{\text{max}}}{W_{\text{p}}} = \frac{4.21 \times 10^3}{\frac{\pi d_1^3}{16}} \le 70 \times 10^6$$

$$d_{1} \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{16 \times 4.21}{70\pi \times 10^{3}}} = 0.0674 \,\mathrm{m} = 67.4 \,\mathrm{mm} \qquad (1)$$

$$(2) \not \leq_{\mathrm{playe}} \mathcal{D}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{Tl}{GI_{\mathrm{p}}}$$

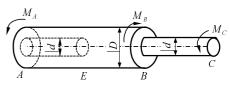
$$\frac{\varphi}{l} = \frac{T}{GI_{\mathrm{p}}} \times \frac{180}{\pi} \leq 1$$

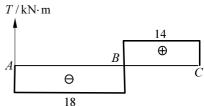
$$\frac{T}{G \cdot \frac{\pi}{32}} \frac{d_{2}^{4}}{32} \cdot \frac{180}{\pi} \leq 1$$

$$d_{2} \geq \sqrt[4]{\frac{32 \times 180T}{\pi^{2}G}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{32 \times 180 \times 4.21 \times 10^{3}}{\pi^{2} \times 80 \times 10^{9}}} = 0.0744 \,\mathrm{m} = 74.4 \,\mathrm{mm} \qquad (2)$$

比较式 (1)、(2), 取 $d \ge 74.4 \,\mathrm{mm}$

3–16 阶梯形圆杆,AE 段为空心,外径 D=140mm,内径 d=100mm;BC 段为实心,直径 d=100mm。外力偶矩 M_A = 18kN·m, M_B = 32kN·m, M_C = 14kN·m。已知: $[\tau]$ = 80 MPa, $[\varphi']$ = 1.2(°)/m,G = 80 GPa。试校核该轴的强度和刚度。





解: 扭矩图如图 (a)

(1) 强度
$$\tau_{BC \max} = \frac{T_1}{W_{\text{pl}}} = \frac{T_1}{\underline{\pi} d_3}$$

$$= \frac{16T_1}{\pi d_2} = \frac{16 \times 14 \times 10^3}{\pi \times 0.1^3} = 71.3 \times 10^6 = 71.3 \text{ MPa} < [\tau] = 80 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{AB \max} = \frac{T_2}{W_{p2}} = \frac{T_2}{\frac{\pi D^3}{16} [1 - (\frac{d}{D})^4]} = \frac{18 \times 10^3 \times 16}{\pi \times 140^3 \times 10^{-9} \times [1 - (\frac{5}{7})^4]}$$
$$= 45.1 \times 10^6 = 45.1 \text{MPa} < [\tau]$$

故强度满足。

(2) 刚度

BC 段:
$$\frac{\varphi}{l} = \frac{T_1}{GI_{p1}} \times \frac{180^{\circ}}{\pi} = \frac{14 \times 10^3 \times 180^{\circ}}{80 \times 10^9 \times \frac{\pi \times 0.1^4}{32} \cdot \pi} = 1.02^{\circ} < [\varphi'] = 1.2 (\circ)/m$$

$$AE \stackrel{\text{PL}}{\approx} : \frac{\varphi}{l} = \frac{T_2}{GI_{p2}} \times \frac{180^{\circ}}{\pi} = \frac{18 \times 10^3 \times 180}{80 \times 10^9 \times \frac{\pi \times 0.14^4}{32} \cdot [1 - (\frac{5}{7})^4]\pi} = 0.462^{\circ} < [\varphi']$$

AE 段刚度满足,显然 EB 段刚度也满足。

3-17 习题 3-1 中所示的轴,材料为钢,其许用切应力 $[\tau]$ = 20 MPa ,切变模量G = 80 GPa ,许可单位长度扭转角 $[\varphi']$ = 0.25(°)/m 。试按强度及刚度条件选择圆轴的直径。

解:由 3-1 题得: $T_{\text{max}} = 2.006 \,\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{2.006 \times 10^{3}}{\frac{\pi}{16} d^{3} \times 10^{-9}} \le 20 \times 10^{6}$$

$$d \ge \sqrt[3]{\frac{2.006 \times 16 \times 10^{12}}{\pi \times 20 \times 10^{6}}} = 80 \text{ mm}$$

$$\varphi' = \frac{2.006 \times 10^{3} \times 32 \times 180^{\circ}}{8 \times 10^{10} \pi d^{4} \pi \times 10^{-12}} = 0.25^{\circ} / \text{m}$$

$$d \ge \sqrt[4]{\frac{2.006 \times 32 \times 180 \times 10^{5}}{8 \times 10^{10} \times \pi^{2} \times 0.25}} = 87.5 \text{ mm}$$

故选用 $d = 87.5 \,\mathrm{mm}$ 。

3-18 一直径为 d 的实心圆杆如图,在承受扭转力偶矩 $M_{\rm e}$ 后,测得圆杆表面与纵向线成 45° 方向上的线应变为 ε 。试导出以 $M_{\rm e}$, d 和 ε 表示的切变模量 G 的表达式。

解:圆杆表面贴应变片处的切应力为

$$\tau = \frac{M_e}{W_p} = \frac{16M_e}{\pi d^3}$$

圆杆扭转时处于纯剪切状态,图(a)。

切应变
$$\gamma = \frac{\tau}{G} = \frac{16M_e}{\pi d^3 G}$$
 (1)

对角线方向线应变:

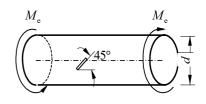
$$\varepsilon = \frac{C_1 C'}{l} = \frac{CC' \cos 45^{\circ}}{l}$$

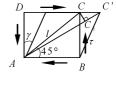
$$= \frac{\gamma l \cos 45^{\circ} \cdot \cos 45^{\circ}}{l} = \gamma \cdot \cos^2 45^{\circ} = \frac{\gamma}{2}$$

$$\gamma = 2\varepsilon$$
(2)

式 (2) 代入 (1):
$$2\varepsilon = \frac{16M_e}{\pi d^3 G}$$

$$G = \frac{8M_e}{\pi d^3 \varepsilon}$$





3-19 有一壁厚为 25 mm、内径为 250 mm 的空心薄壁圆管,其长度为 1 m,作用在轴两端面内的外力偶矩为 $180 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$ 。试确定管中的最大切应力,并求管内的应变能。已知材料的切变模量 G=80 GPa。

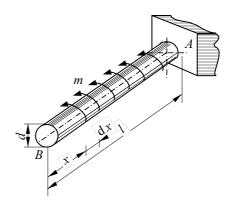
解:
$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{180 \times 10^3 \times 150 \times 10^{-3}}{\frac{\pi (300^4 - 250^4)}{32} \times 10^{-12}} = \frac{32 \times 180 \times 150 \times 10^{12}}{\pi \times 42 \times 10^8} = 65.6 \,\text{MPa}$$

$$V_{\varepsilon} = \frac{T^2 l}{2GI_{\rm p}} = \frac{180 \times 180 \times 10^6 \times 1}{2 \times 8 \times 10^{10} \times \frac{\pi (300^4 - 250^4)}{32} \times 10^{-12}} = 0.492 \,\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

3-20 一端固定的圆截面杆 AB,承受集度为 m 的均布外力偶作用,如图所示。试求杆内积蓄的应变能。已知材料的切变模量为 G。

解: x 截面上的扭矩为T(x) = mx

$$V_{\varepsilon} = \int_{0}^{l} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(mx)^{2} dx}{GI_{p}} = \frac{m^{2}}{2GI_{p}} \int_{0}^{l} x^{2} dx$$
$$= \frac{m^{2}}{2GI_{p}} \cdot \frac{x^{3}}{3} \Big|_{0}^{l}$$
$$= \frac{m^{2}l^{3}}{6GI_{p}}$$



- - (1) 簧杆内的最大切应力;
 - (2) 为使其伸长量等于 6mm 所需的弹簧有效圈数。

解:
$$\tau_{\text{max}} = k \frac{16FR}{\pi d^3}$$
, $c = \frac{D}{d} = \frac{125}{18} = 6.95$
$$k = \frac{4c + 2}{4c - 3} = \frac{4 \times 6.95 + 2}{4 \times 6.95 - 3} = \frac{27.7}{24.7} = 1.2$$

故
$$au_{\text{max}} = 1.2 \frac{16 \times 0.5 \times 10^3 \times 62.5 \times 10^{-3}}{\pi \times (18)^3 \times 10^{-9}} = 32.8 \,\text{MPa}$$

因为
$$\Delta = \frac{64FR^3n}{Gd^4}$$

$$\frac{6}{1000} = \frac{64 \times 0.5 \times 10^3 \times (62.5)^3 \times 10^{-9} n}{8 \times 10^{10} \times (18)^4 \times 10^{-12}}$$

故
$$n = \frac{6 \times 8 \times 10.55 \times 10^5}{64 \times 0.5 \times 2.44 \times 10^5} = 6.5$$
 匿

- 3-22 一圆锥形密圈螺旋弹簧承受轴向拉力 F 如图,簧丝直径 d=10mm,上端面平均半径 R_1 = 5 cm ,下端面平均半径 R_2 = 10 cm ,材料的许用切应力 $[\tau]$ = 500 MPa ,切变模量为 G,弹簧的有效圈数为 n 。试求:
 - (1) 弹簧的许可拉力;

(2) 证明弹簧的伸长
$$\Delta l = \frac{16Fn}{Gd^4}(R_1 + R_2)(R_1^2 + R_2^2)$$
。

解: (1) 许可拉力

最大扭矩发生在下底处, $T_{\text{max}} = FR_2$

由强度条件, $T_{\text{max}} \leq [\tau]W_{\text{p}}$



故
$$F \le \frac{[\tau]W_p}{R_2} = \frac{500 \times 10^6 \times \frac{\pi}{16} \times 10^3 \times 10^{-9}}{0.1} = \frac{500\pi}{16 \times 0.1} = 981 \,\text{N} = [F]$$

(2) 证明:

弹簧圈任一截面处的半径 R 与极角 α 的关系为

$$R = R_1 + \frac{(R_2 - R_1)\alpha}{2\pi n}$$

任一截面上的扭矩为
$$T = FR = F[R_1 + \frac{(R_2 - R_1)\alpha}{2\pi n}]$$

任一截面处微段扭转所引起的伸长为

$$d\Delta l = \frac{T dx}{GI_{p}} R = \frac{32FR^{3}}{G\pi d^{4}} d\alpha \qquad (dx = R d\alpha)$$

$$\Delta l = \int_{l} d\Delta l = \frac{32F}{G\pi d^{4}} \int_{0}^{2\pi n} [R_{1} + \frac{(R_{2} - R_{1})\alpha}{2\pi n}]^{3} d\alpha = \frac{16Fn}{Gd^{4}} (R_{1} + R_{2})(R_{1}^{2} + R_{2}^{2})$$

3-23 图示矩形截面钢杆承受一对外力偶矩 $M_{\rm e}=3\,{\rm kN\cdot m}$ 。已知材料的切变模量 $G=80\,{\rm GPa}$,试求:

- (1) 杆内最大切应力的大小、位置和方向;
- (2) 横截面矩边中点处的切应力;
- (3) 杆的单位长度扭转角。

解:
$$T = M_e, \quad I_t = \alpha b^4, \quad W_t = \beta b^3$$

$$\frac{h}{b} = \frac{90}{60} = 1.5 \text{ 由表得}$$

$$\alpha = 0.294, \beta = 0.346, \nu = 0.858$$

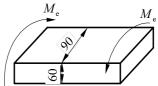
$$I_t = 0.294 \times 60^4 \times 10^{-12} = 381 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}^4$$

$$W_t = 0.346 \times 60^3 \times 10^{-9} = 74.7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{T}{W_t} = \frac{3000}{74.7 \times 10^{-6}} = 40.2 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau'_{\text{max}} = \nu \tau_{\text{max}} = 0.858 \times 40.2 = 34.4 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\varphi' = \frac{3000}{80 \times 10^9 \times 381 \times 10^{-8}} \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} = 0.564^\circ / \text{m}$$

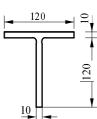


3-24 图示 T 形薄壁截面杆的长度 l=2 m,在两端受扭转力偶矩作用,材料的切变模量 G=80 GPa,杆的横截面上的扭矩为 T=0.2 kN·m。试求杆在纯扭转时的最大切应力及单位长度 扭转角。

解:
$$I_{t} = \sum \frac{1}{3} h_{i} \delta_{i}^{3} = \frac{2}{3} \times 120 \times 10^{3} \times 10^{-12} = 80 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^{4}$$

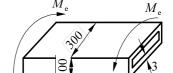
$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{M \delta_{\text{max}}}{I_{t}} = \frac{0.2 \times 10^{3} \times 10 \times 10^{-3}}{80 \times 10^{-9}} = 25 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\varphi' = \frac{T}{\eta G I_{t}} = \frac{200}{1.15 \times 8 \times 10^{10} \times 80 \times 10^{-9}} \times \frac{180^{\circ}}{\pi} = 1.56^{\circ} / \text{ m}$$



该 T 形截面 $\eta = 1.15$ 。

3-25 图示为一闭口薄壁截面杆的横截面,杆在两端承受一对外力偶矩 M_e 。材料的许用切应力 $[\tau]$ = 60 MPa。试求:



- (1) 按强度条件确定其许可扭转力偶矩 $[M_e]$;
- (2) 若在杆上沿母线切开一条缝,则其许可扭转力偶矩 $[M_e]$ 将减至多少?

解: 闭口薄壁杆:
$$au_{\text{max}} = \frac{T}{2A\delta} = \frac{T}{2(300-3)(100-3)\times3\times10^{-9}} \le 60\times10^6$$

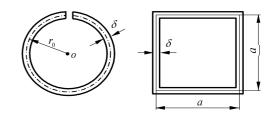
$$T = 10\times10^6\times6\times297\times97 = 10.35\,\text{kN}\cdot\text{m}$$
开口薄壁杆: $au_{\text{max}} = \frac{T\delta}{\frac{1}{3}\sum h\delta^3} = \frac{T\times3\times10^3}{\frac{2}{3}(300\times3^3+94\times3^3)\times10^{-12}} \le 60\times10^6$

$$T = \frac{60\times6\times394\times10^6}{1\times10^3} = 142\,\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$$

- 3-26 图示为薄壁杆的两种不同形状的横截面,其壁厚及管壁中线的周长均相同。两杆的长度和材料也相同,当在两端承受相同的一对扭转外力偶矩时,试求:
 - (1) 最大切应力之比;
 - (2) 相对扭转角之比。

解: (1)
$$\tau_{\text{max} 开園} = \frac{T}{\frac{1}{3}h\delta^2} = \frac{3T}{4a\delta^2}$$

$$\tau_{\text{max} 闭方} = \frac{T}{2a^2\delta}$$



用口环形截面:
$$\frac{\tau_{\text{max} 开 \square}}{\tau_{\text{max} \square \beta \beta}} = \frac{3T/(4a\delta^2)}{\frac{T}{2a^2\delta}} = \frac{3a}{2\delta}$$

(2)
$$\varphi_{\text{HB}} = \frac{Tl}{G\frac{1}{3} \times 4a\delta^3} = \frac{3Tl}{4Ga\delta^3}, \qquad \varphi_{\text{A}} = \frac{Tls}{4G\delta A_2^2} = \frac{Tl \cdot 4a}{4G\delta a^4}$$

闭口箱形截面:
$$\frac{\varphi_{\text{开圆}}}{\varphi_{\text{闭方}}} = \frac{3Tl}{G4a\delta^3} \cdot \frac{4G\delta a^4}{Tl \cdot 4a} = \frac{3a^2}{4\delta^2}$$