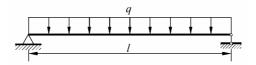
# 第十三章 能量法(二)

	页码
13-2	1
13-3	2
13-5	3
13-7	
13-8	6
13-9	
13-10	
13-11	

# (也可通过左侧题号书签直接查找题目与解)

- 13-2 图示圆截面简支梁,直径为 d,承受均布载荷 q 作用,弹性模量 E 与切变模量 G 之比为 8:3。
  - (1) 若同时考虑弯矩与剪力的作用,试计算梁的最大挠度与最大转角;
  - (2) 当 l/d=10 与 l/d=5 时,试计算剪切变形在总变形(最大挠度与最大转角)中所占百分比。



颞 13-2 图

解:(1)计算梁的最大挠度的单位状态如图 13-2a 所示。

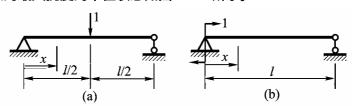


图 13-2

$$\overline{M}(x) = \frac{1}{2}x, \qquad M(x) = \frac{ql}{2}x - \frac{q}{2}x^2$$

$$\overline{F}_{S}(x) = \frac{1}{2}, \qquad F_{S}(x) = \frac{ql}{2} - qx$$

# 最大挠度为

$$\Delta_{\text{max}} = \frac{2}{EI} \int_{0}^{1/2} (\frac{x}{2}) (\frac{ql}{2}x - \frac{q}{2}x^{2}) dx + \frac{10 \times 2}{9GA} \int_{0}^{1/2} (\frac{1}{2}) (\frac{ql}{2} - qx) dx$$
$$= \frac{5ql^{2}}{\pi Ed^{2}} (\frac{l^{2}}{6d^{2}} + \frac{8}{27}) \quad (\downarrow)$$

计算梁的最大转角的单位状态如图 13-2b 所示。

1

$$\overline{M}(x) = 1 - \frac{x}{l}, \qquad \overline{F}_{S}(x) = -\frac{1}{l}$$

最大转角为

$$\theta_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^l (1 - \frac{x}{l}) (\frac{ql}{2} x - \frac{q}{2} x^2) dx + \frac{10}{9GA} \int_0^l (-\frac{1}{l}) (\frac{ql}{2} - qx) dx$$
$$= \frac{ql^3}{24EI} = \frac{8ql^3}{3\pi Ed^4}$$

(2) 由以上结果可知,剪力引起的挠度为

$$\Delta_{\rm s} = \frac{40ql^2}{27\pi Ed^2}$$

占总挠度的比例为

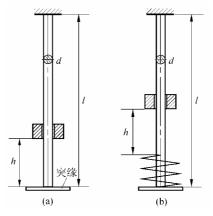
$$\delta = \frac{\Delta_{\rm s}}{\Delta_{\rm max}} = \frac{8}{27} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{l^2}{6d^2} + \frac{8}{27}}$$

当 
$$l/d = 10$$
 时, $\delta = 1.75\%$ 

当 
$$l/d = 5$$
 时, $\delta = 6.64\%$ 

由此可见,对于细长梁,剪力对位移的影响比弯矩小得多,通常可以忽略不计。

- 13-3 图示圆截面钢杆,直径 d=20mm,杆长 l=2m,弹性模量 E=210GPa,一重量为 P=500N 的冲击物,沿杆轴自高度 h=100mm 处自由下落。试在下列两种情况下计算杆内横截面上的最大正应力。杆与突缘的质量以及突缘与冲击物的变形均忽略不计。
  - (1)冲击物直接落在杆的突缘上(图a);
  - (2) 突缘上放有弹簧, 其弹簧常量 k = 200 N/mm (图 b)。



题 13-3 图

解:(1)以P作为静载荷置于突缘上,有静位移

$$\Delta_{\text{st}} = \frac{Pl}{EA} = \frac{500 \times 2.00}{210 \times 10^9} \left( \frac{4}{\pi \times 0.020^2} \right) \text{m} = 1.516 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

最大冲击载荷为

$$F_{\rm d} = P \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2h}{\Delta_{\rm st}}} \right)$$

#### 于是,杆内横截面上最大正应力为

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{F_{\text{d}}}{A} = \frac{P}{A} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2h}{\Delta_{\text{st}}}} \right) = \frac{500 \,\text{N}}{\pi \times 10^{-4} \,\text{m}^2} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2 \times 0.100}{1.516 \times 10^{-5}}} \right)$$

$$= 1.844 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa} = 184.4 \text{MPa}$$

# (2)被冲击面(弹簧顶面)的静位移为

$$\Delta_{\text{st}} = \frac{Pl}{EI} + \frac{P}{k} = 1.516 \times 10^{-5} \,\text{m} + \frac{500}{200 \times 10^{3}} \,\text{m} = 2.52 \times 10^{-3} \,\text{m}$$

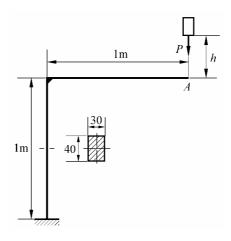
# 最大冲击载荷为

$$F_{\rm d} = P \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2h}{\Delta_{\rm st}}} \right)$$

# 于是,杆内横截面上最大的正应力为

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{F_{\text{d}}}{A} = \frac{500 \text{ N}}{\pi \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2 \times 0.100}{2.52 \times 10^{-3}}} \right) = 1.586 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa} = 15.86 \text{MPa}$$

13-5 图示等截面刚架,一重量为 P=300 N 的物体,自高度 h=50 mm 处自由下落。试计算截面 A 的最大铅垂位移与刚架内的最大正应力。材料的弹性模量 E=200 GPa,刚架的质量与冲击物的变形均忽略不计。



题 13-5 图

解:采用单位载荷法计算截面 A 的铅垂静位移,其载荷状态(以 P 作为静载荷)和单位状态 (令 P=1)的弯矩方程依次为

$$M(x_1) = -Px_1,$$
  $M(x_2) = -Pl$   
 $\overline{M}(x_1) = -x_1,$   $\overline{M}(x_2) = -l$ 

式中,长度 l=1m,坐标 $x_1$ 自A向左取, $x_2$ 自上向下取。

### 截面 A 的铅垂静位移为

$$\Delta_{st} = \int_0^l \frac{\overline{M}(x_1)M(x_1)}{EI} dx_1 + \int_0^l \frac{\overline{M}(x_2)M(x_2)}{EI} dx_2 = \frac{4Pl^3}{3EI}$$
$$= \frac{4 \times 300 \times 1.00^3}{3 \times 200 \times 10^9 \times \left(\frac{0.040 \times 0.030^3}{12}\right)} m = 2.22 \times 10^{-2} m$$

#### 截面 A 的最大冲击位移为

$$_{\text{max}} = \Delta_{\text{d}} = \left(2.22 \times 10^{-2} \,\text{m}\right) \left(1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2 \times 0.050}{2.22 \times 10^{-2}}}\right) = 7.44 \times 10^{-2} \,\text{m} = 74.4 \,\text{mm}$$

而

$$F_{\rm d} = (300 \,\text{N}) \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2 \times 0.050}{2.22 \times 10^{-2}}} \right) = 1.004 \times 10^3 \,\text{N}$$

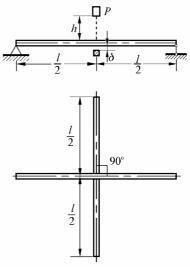
$$M_{\text{max}} = (1.004 \times 10^3 \,\text{N}) (1.00 \,\text{m}) = 1.004 \times 10^3 \,\text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

# 在冲击载荷 $F_{\mathrm{d}}$ 作用下,刚架内的最大正应力为

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{1.004 \times 10^{3} \,\text{N}}{\left(\frac{0.040 \times 0.030^{2}}{6}\right) \text{m}^{2}} + \frac{1.004 \times 10^{3} \,\text{N}}{\left(0.040 \times 0.030\right) \text{m}^{2}} = 1.682 \times 10^{8} \,\text{Pa} = 168.2 \,\text{MPa}$$

- 13-7 图示两根正方形截面简支梁,一重量为 P = 600N 的物体,自高度 h = 20 mm 处自由下落。试在下列两种情况下计算梁内的最大弯曲正应力:
  - (1) 二梁间无间隙;
  - (2) 二梁间的间隙  $\delta = 2$  mm。

已知二梁的跨度 l=1m,横截面的边宽 a=30 mm,弹性模量 E=200 GPa。梁的质量与冲击物的变形均忽略不计。



题 13-7 图

解:(1)  $\delta = 0$  时

$$\Delta = \frac{Fl^3}{48FI}$$

# 得刚度系数

$$k = \frac{F}{\Delta} = \frac{48EI}{l^3} = \frac{48 \times 200 \times 10^9 \times \frac{0.030^4}{12}}{1.00^3} \frac{N}{m} = 6.48 \times 10^5 \frac{N}{m}$$

# 由此可得

$$F_{d} = P \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{4hk}{P}} \right) = \left( 600 \,\text{N} \right) \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{4 \times 0.020 \times 6.48 \times 10^{5}}{600}} \right)$$
$$= 6.209 \times 10^{3} \,\text{N}$$

及

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{M_{\text{max}}}{W} = \frac{F_{\text{d}}l}{8 \cdot \frac{a^3}{6}} = \frac{6 \times 6.209 \times 10^3 \times 1.00}{8 \times 0.030^3} \text{ Pa}$$

$$= 1.725 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa} = 172.5 \text{MPa}$$

(2)  $\delta = 2$ mm 时

据

$$V_{\varepsilon} = \frac{k}{2} \Delta^2$$

得

$$V_{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2}k\Delta_{\rm d}^2 + \frac{1}{2}k(\Delta_{\rm d} - \delta)^2$$

而

$$E_{\rm p} = (h + \Delta_{\rm d})P$$

由

$$E_{\rm p} = V$$

得

$$\Delta_{d}^{2} - \left(\frac{P}{k} + \delta\right) \Delta_{d} + \left(\frac{\delta^{2}}{2} - \frac{Ph}{k}\right) = 0$$

# 解得二根,其中有用根为

$$\Delta_{d} = \frac{(P + k\delta) + \sqrt{(P + k\delta)^{2} + 4k(Ph - \frac{k}{2}\delta^{2})}}{2k} = 5.78 \times 10^{-3} \,\mathrm{m}$$

#### 由此得最大冲击载荷为

$$F_{\rm d} = k\Delta_{\rm d} + k(\Delta_{\rm d} - \delta) = P + \sqrt{(P + k\delta)^2 + 4k(Ph - \frac{k}{2}\delta^2)}$$

# 设上梁分担的冲击载荷为 $F_{ m d1}$ ,则有

$$F_{d1} = k\Delta_d = \left(6.48 \times 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}\right) \times \left(5.78 \times 10^{-3} \text{m}\right) = 3.747 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$$

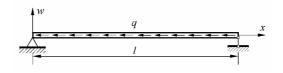
# 最大弯曲正应力在上梁中间截面处,其值为

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{M_{1\text{max}}}{W} = \frac{6F_{\text{d1}}l}{4a^3} = \frac{6 \times 3.747 \times 10^3 \times 1.00\text{N}}{4 \times 0.030^3 \text{ m}^2}$$
$$= 2.08 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa} = 208\text{MPa}$$

# 13-8 图示两端铰支细长压杆,承受均布载荷 q 作用。试利用能量法确定载荷 q 的临界值。设压杆微弯平衡时的挠曲轴方程为

$$w = f \sin \frac{x}{l}$$

式中, f 为压杆中点的挠度即最大挠度。



题 13-8 图

解:由题设可知,

$$w = f \sin \frac{\pi x}{l},$$
  $w' = \frac{\pi f}{l} \cos \frac{\pi x}{l}$ 

据此可得

$$\lambda(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{x} (w')^{2} dx^{*} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{x} (\frac{\pi f}{l})^{2} \cos^{2} \frac{\pi x^{*}}{l} dx^{*} = \frac{\pi f^{2}}{8l} \left( \frac{2\pi x}{l} + \sin \frac{2\pi x}{l} \right)$$

 $q_{\rm cr}$  所作之功为

$$\Delta W = \int_{0}^{l} \lambda(x) q_{cr} dx = \frac{\pi f^{2} q_{cr}}{8l} \int_{0}^{l} \left( \frac{2\pi x}{l} + \sin \frac{2\pi x}{l} \right) dx = \frac{\pi^{2} f^{2} q_{cr}}{8l}$$

又据

$$w'' = -\frac{\pi^2}{l^2} f \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

得压杆所增应变能为

$$\Delta V_{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{l} EI(w'')^{2} dx = \frac{EI\pi^{4} f^{2}}{2I^{4}} \int_{0}^{l} \sin^{2} \frac{\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{EI\pi^{4} f^{2}}{4I^{3}}$$

将以上结果代入

$$\Delta W = \Delta V_{\rm s}$$

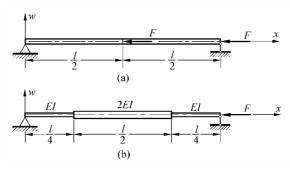
最后得到 q 的临界值为

$$q_{\rm cr} = \frac{2\pi^2 EI}{I^3}$$

13-9 试利用能量法确定图示细长压杆的临界载荷  $F_{\rm cr}$ 。设压杆微弯平衡时的挠曲轴方程为

$$w = f \sin \frac{x}{l}$$

式中, f 为压杆中点的挠度即最大挠度。



题 13-9 图

(a)解:根据题设

$$w = f \sin \frac{\pi x}{I}$$

有

$$w' = f \frac{\pi}{l} \cos \frac{\pi x}{l}, \qquad w'' = -f \frac{\pi^2}{l^2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

由此可得

$$\lambda \left(\frac{l}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{l/2} (w')^{2} dx = \frac{\pi^{2} f^{2}}{2l^{2}} \int_{0}^{l/2} \cos^{2} \frac{\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{\pi^{2} f^{2}}{8l}$$

$$\lambda(l) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l (w')^2 dx = \frac{\pi^2 f^2}{4l}$$

于是

$$\Delta W = F \left[ \lambda \left( \frac{l}{2} \right) + \lambda (l) \right] = \frac{3\pi^2 f^2 F}{8l}$$

又

$$\Delta V_{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{l} EI(w'')^{2} dx = \frac{EI\pi^{4} f^{2}}{2l^{4}} \int_{0}^{l} \sin^{2} \frac{\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{EI\pi^{4} f^{2}}{4l^{3}}$$

将以上结果代入

$$\Delta W = \Delta V_{\varepsilon}$$

最后得到 F 的临界值为

$$F_{\rm cr} = \frac{8l}{3\pi^2 f^2} \cdot \frac{EI\pi^4 f^2}{4l^3} = \frac{2\pi^2 EI}{3l^2}$$

(b)解:根据题设

$$w = f \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

有

$$w' = f \frac{\pi}{l} \cos \frac{\pi x}{l}, \qquad w'' = -f \frac{\pi^2}{l^2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

由此可得

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l (w')^2 dx = \frac{\pi^2 f^2}{2l^2} \int_0^l \cos^2 \frac{\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{\pi^2 f^2}{4l}$$

于是

$$\Delta W = F\lambda = \frac{\pi^2 f^2}{4l} F$$

又

$$\Delta V_{\varepsilon} = \frac{1 \times 2}{2} \left[ \int_{0}^{l/4} EI(w'')^{2} dx + \int_{l/4}^{l/2} 2EI(w'')^{2} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{EIf^{2}\pi^{4}}{l^{4}} \int_{0}^{l/4} \sin^{2}\frac{\pi x}{l} dx + \frac{2EIf^{2}\pi^{4}}{l^{4}} \int_{l/4}^{l/2} \sin^{2}\frac{\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$= \frac{(3\pi + 2)EI\pi^{3}f^{2}}{8l^{3}}$$

将以上结果代入

$$\Delta W = \Delta V_{\rm s}$$

最后得到F的临界值为

$$F_{\rm cr} = \frac{(3\pi + 2)}{2\pi} \frac{\pi^2 EI}{I^2} = 1.82 \frac{\pi^2 EI}{I^2}$$

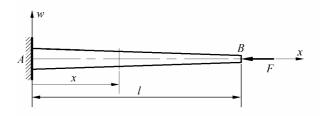
# 13-10 图示变截面细长压杆,横截面 A 的惯性矩为 $I_0,x$ 截面的惯性矩为

$$I = I_0 \left( 1 - \frac{x}{2l} \right)$$

设压杆微弯平衡时的挠曲轴方程为

$$w = f \frac{x^2}{l^2}$$

式中,f为压杆自由端的挠度。试利用能量法确定压杆的临界载荷 $F_{cr}$ 。



题 13-10 图

解:根据题设

$$w = f \frac{x^2}{I^2}$$

有

$$w' = \frac{2f}{l^2}x,$$
  $w'' = \frac{2f}{l^2}$ 

由此可得

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l (w')^2 dx = \frac{2f^2}{l^4} \int_0^l x^2 dx = \frac{2f^2}{3l}$$

于是

$$\Delta W = F\lambda = \frac{2f^2F}{3I}$$

又

$$\Delta V_{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{l} EI(w'')^{2} dx = \frac{2f^{2}}{l^{4}} \int_{0}^{l} EI_{o} \left(1 - \frac{x}{2l}\right) dx = \frac{3f^{2}EI_{o}}{2l^{3}}$$

将以上结果代入

$$\Delta W = \Delta V_{\rm s}$$

最后得到F的临界值为

$$F_{\rm cr} = \frac{9EI_{\rm o}}{4l^2}$$

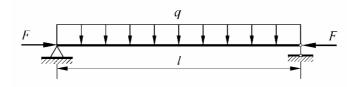
13-11 图示两端铰支细长梁柱,同时承受均布横向载荷 q 与轴向力 F 作用。试证明梁的最大弯矩为

$$M_{\text{max}} = \frac{ql^2}{8} + \frac{Fw_0}{1 - \alpha}$$

式中, $w_0$ 代表载荷 q 单独作用时梁中点的挠度。设梁柱的挠曲轴方程为

$$w = f \sin \frac{x}{l}$$

式中, f 代表梁柱中点的挠度即最大挠度。



题 13-11 图

解:根据题设

$$w = f \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

有

$$\delta w = \frac{\partial w}{\partial f} \delta f = \left( \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} \right) \delta f$$

当  $\mathbf{w}$  和  $\lambda$  均有无限小增量  $\delta w$  和  $\delta \lambda$  时 , V 也必有无限小增量  $\delta V_{\varepsilon}$  ,并满足下式

$$\delta V_{\varepsilon} = \int_{0}^{l} (q dx) \cdot \delta w + F \delta \lambda$$
 (a)

其中,

$$\int_0^l (q dx) \cdot \delta w = \int_0^l q \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} dx \cdot \delta f = \frac{2ql}{\pi} \delta f$$
 (b)

由于

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{l} \frac{\pi^{2}}{l^{2}} f^{2} \cos^{2} \frac{\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{\pi^{2}}{4l} f^{2}$$

故有

$$\delta\lambda = \frac{\partial\lambda}{\partial f}\delta f = \frac{\pi^2}{2l}f\delta f \tag{c}$$

又由于

$$V_{\varepsilon} = \frac{EI}{2} \int_{0}^{l} \frac{\pi^{4}}{l^{4}} f^{2} \sin^{2} \frac{\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{\pi^{4} EI}{4l^{3}} f^{2}$$

故有

$$\delta V_{\varepsilon} = \frac{\partial V_{\varepsilon}}{\partial f} \delta f = \frac{\pi^4 EI}{2l^3} f \delta f$$
 (d)

将式(b)~(d)代入式(a),得

$$\frac{\pi^4 EI}{2l^3} f \delta f = \frac{2ql}{\pi} \delta f + F \left( \frac{\pi^2}{2l} f \delta f \right)$$

由此得

$$f = \frac{2ql}{\frac{\pi^{3}}{2l} \left(\frac{\pi^{2}EI}{l^{2}} - F\right)} = \frac{4ql^{2}}{\pi^{3}F_{cr}(1-\alpha)} = \frac{4ql^{4}}{\pi^{5}EI(1-\alpha)}$$
$$\approx \frac{5ql^{4}}{384EI} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-\alpha)} = \frac{w_{0}}{1-\alpha}$$

式中,

$$\alpha = \frac{F}{F_{cr}}, \qquad F_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{l^2}, \qquad w_0 = \frac{5ql^4}{384EI}$$

该梁柱的最大弯矩发生在其中间截面处,其值为

$$M_{\text{max}} = \frac{ql^2}{8} + Ff = \frac{ql^2}{8} + \frac{Fw_0}{1 - \alpha}$$