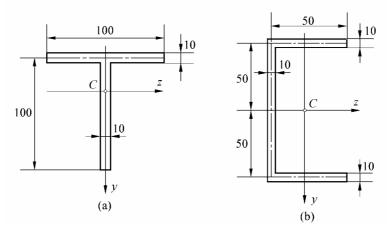
# 第十一章 非对称弯曲与特殊梁

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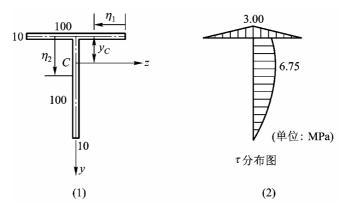
### (也可通过左侧题号书签直接查找题目与解)

11-4 二薄壁梁,其横面分别如图 a 与图 b 所示,剪力  $F_{Sy}=5$  kN。试画弯曲切应力分布图,并计算最大弯曲切应力。



题 11-4 图

(a) 解:设形心 C 示如图 11-4a (1),则



 $y_C = \frac{0.100 \times 0.010 \times 0.050}{0.100 \times 0.010 \times 2} \text{m} = 0.025 \text{m}$ 

$$I_z = (\frac{0.010 \times 0.100^3}{12} + 0.010 \times 0.100 \times 0.025^2 + 0.010 \times 0.100 \times 0.025^2) \text{m}^4 = 2.08 \times 10^{-6} \text{m}^4$$

$$S_{z}(\eta_{1}) = (0.010\eta_{1}) \times 0.025 = 2.5 \times 10^{-4} \eta_{1}$$

$$S_{z}(\eta_{2}) = 0.010 \times 0.100 \times 0.025 + (0.010\eta_{2})(0.025 - \frac{1}{2}\eta_{2})$$

$$= 2.5 \times 10^{-5} + 2.5 \times 10^{-4} \eta_{2} - 5 \times 10^{-3} \eta_{2}^{2}$$

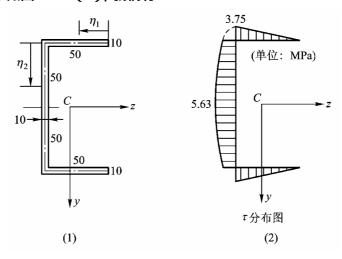
$$\tau_{1,\text{max}} = \frac{F_{\text{Sy}}S_{z,\text{max}}(\eta_1)}{I_z\delta_1} = \frac{5 \times 10^3 \times 1.25 \times 10^{-5} \text{ N}}{2.08 \times 10^{-6} \times 0.010 \text{m}^2} = 3.00 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 3.00 \text{MPa}$$

$$\tau_{2,\text{max}} = \frac{F_{\text{Sy}}S_{z,\text{max}}(\eta_2)}{I_z \delta_2} = \frac{5 \times 10^3 \times 2.81 \times 10^{-5} \,\text{N}}{2.08 \times 10^{-6} \times 0.010 \,\text{m}^2} = 6.75 \times 10^6 \,\text{Pa} = 6.75 \,\text{MPa}$$

#### 弯曲切应力分布图示如图 11-4a (2),

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = 6.75 \text{MPa}$$

#### (b) 解:坐标示如图 11-4b(1), 我们有

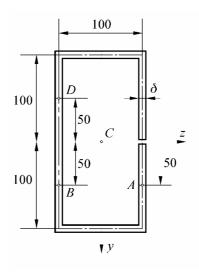


$$\begin{split} I_z = &(\frac{0.010\times0.100^3}{12} + 2\times0.050\times0.010\times0.050^2)\text{m}^4 = 3.333\times10^{-6}\text{m}^4 \\ S_z(\eta_1) = 0.010\eta_1\times0.050 = 5\times10^{-4}\eta_1 \\ S_{z,\text{max}}(\eta_1) = 2.5\times10^{-5}\text{m}^3 \\ S_z(\eta_2) = 2.5\times10^{-5} + (0.010\eta_2)(0.050 - \frac{\eta_2}{2}) \\ S_{z,\text{max}}(\eta_2) = 3.75\times10^{-5}\text{m}^3 \\ \tau_1 = &\frac{F_{\text{Sy}}S_{z,\text{max}}(\eta_1)}{I_z\delta} = \frac{5\times10^3\times2.5\times10^{-5}\text{N}}{3.333\times10^{-6}\times0.010\text{m}^2} = 3.75\times10^6\text{Pa} = 3.75\text{MPa} \\ \tau_{\text{max}} = &\frac{F_{\text{Sy}}S_{z,\text{max}}(\eta_2)}{I_z\delta} = \frac{5\times10^3\times3.75\times10^{-5}\text{N}}{3.333\times10^{-6}\times0.010\text{m}^2} = 5.63\times10^6\text{Pa} = 5.63\text{MPa} \end{split}$$

弯曲切应力分布图示如图 10-4b (2)。

$$\tau_{\rm max} = 5.63 \text{MPa}$$

- 11-5 一薄壁梁,其横截面如图所示,剪力  $F_{\rm Sy}=40~{
  m kN}$ ,壁厚  $\delta=10~{
  m mm}$ 。试:
- (1) 计算A, B与D三点处的弯曲切应力;
- (2)确定截面的剪心位置。



题 11-5 图

解:(1) 算弯曲切应力 坐标示如图 11-5。

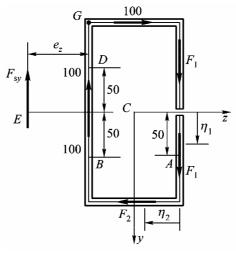


图 11-5

由图可知,

$$I_z = \left[2 \times \frac{0.010 \times 0.200^3}{12} + 2 \times 0.100 \times 0.010 \times 0.100^2 + 2 \times \frac{0.100 \times 0.010^3}{12}\right] \text{m}^4$$
  
= 3.335 \times 10^{-5} \text{m}^4

$$S_{z,A}(\omega) = \frac{\delta}{2} y_A^2 = \frac{0.010}{2} \times 0.050^2 \,\mathrm{m}^3 = 1.25 \times 10^{-5} \,\mathrm{m}^3$$

$$S_{z,B}(\omega) = (\frac{0.010}{2} \times 0.100^2 + 0.010 \times 0.100 \times 0.100 + 0.010 \times 0.050 \times 0.075) \mathrm{m}^3$$

$$= 1.875 \times 10^{-4} \,\mathrm{m}^3$$

据公式

$$\tau(\eta) = \frac{F_{\rm S}S_{z}(\omega)}{I_{z}\delta}$$

得

$$\tau_A = \frac{40 \times 10^3 \times 1.25 \times 10^{-5} \,\mathrm{N}}{3.335 \times 10^{-5} \times 0.010 \mathrm{m}^2} = 1.499 \times 10^6 \,\mathrm{Pa} = 1.499 \mathrm{MPa}$$

$$\tau_B = \frac{40 \times 10^3 \times 1.875 \times 10^{-4} \,\mathrm{N}}{3.335 \times 10^{-5} \times 0.010 \mathrm{m}^2} = 2.25 \times 10^7 \,\mathrm{Pa} = 22.5 \mathrm{MPa}$$

$$\tau_D = \tau_B = 22.5 \mathrm{MPa} \qquad \textbf{(因为上下对称)}$$

#### (2) 确定截面的剪心位置

因为上下对称,所以剪心必在z 轴上,问题归结为求 $e_z$ 。

据合力矩定理,取G点为矩心(见图 11-5),有

$$F_{\text{Sy}} \cdot e_z = (F_1 \times 0.100) \times 2 + F_2 \times 0.200$$

其中,

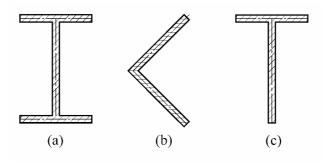
$$F_1 = \int_0^{0.100} q_1 d\eta_1 = \frac{F_{\text{S}y} \times 0.005 \times 0.100^3}{3I_z} = 1.6667 \times 10^{-6} \frac{F_{\text{S}y}}{I_z}$$

$$F_2 = \int_0^{0.100} q_2 d\eta_2 = \frac{F_{\text{S}y}}{I_z} \left( 0.005 \times 0.100^3 + 0.005 \times 0.100^3 \right) = 1.0000 \times 10^{-5} \frac{F_{\text{S}y}}{I_z}$$

#### 于是,

$$\begin{split} e_z &= \frac{1}{F_{\text{Sy}}} \cdot \left[ 0.100 \times 2F_1 + 0.200F_2 \right] \text{m} \\ &= \frac{1}{3.335 \times 10^{-5}} \left[ 0.200 \times 1.6667 \times 10^{-6} + 0.200 \times 1.0000 \times 10^{-5} \right] \text{m} \\ &= 0.070 \text{ m} = 70.0 \text{ mm} \quad (腹板形心左侧) \end{split}$$

## 11-6 试指出图示截面的剪心位置。

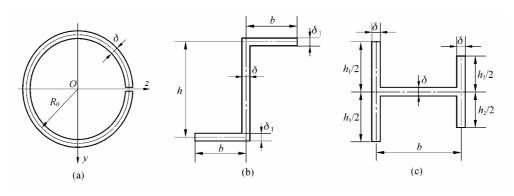


题 11-6 图

#### 解:

- (a) 双对称截面,剪心与形心重合;
- (b)角钢形截面,剪心在二边条中心线相交处;
- (c) T 形截面,剪心在翼缘中心线与腹板中心线相交处。

## 11-7 试确定图示截面的剪心位置。



题 11-7 图

(a)解:由图 11-7a 可知,

$$dS_z = (\delta ds_1)R_0 \sin \varphi_1 = \delta R_0^2 \sin \varphi_1 d\varphi_1$$

于是,

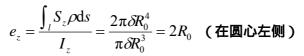
$$S_z = \int_0^{\varphi} \delta R_0^2 \sin \varphi_1 d\varphi_1 = \delta R_0^2 (1 - \cos \varphi)$$

又

$$\int_{I} S_{z} \rho ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \delta R_{0}^{2} (1 - \cos \varphi) \right] R_{0}^{2} d\varphi = 2\pi \delta R_{0}^{4}$$

$$I_{z} = \pi \delta R_{0}^{3}$$

故有



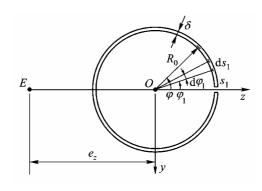


图 11-7(a)

本题设 $F_{Sv}$ 作用于剪心E,应用合力矩定理可得同样的结论。

(b)结论:与腹板形心重合。

提示:本结论可用反证法加以证明。

(c)解:设剪力 $F_{Sv}$ 作用于剪心E(见图 11-7c),有

$$F_{Sv1} + F_{Sv2} = F_{Sv}$$

及

$$F_{\text{Sy2}} = \frac{\delta h_2^3}{\delta (h_1^3 + h_2^3)} F_{\text{Sy}}$$

其中, $F_{\mathrm{Syl}}$ 和 $F_{\mathrm{Sy2}}$ 分别为左、右腹板分担的剪力。

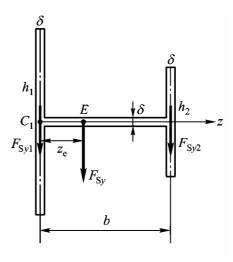


图 11-7(c)

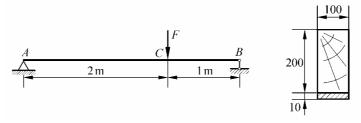
对左腹板形心  $C_1$  取矩,有

$$F_{Sv}z_e = F_{Sv2}b$$

由此得

$$z_e = rac{F_{\mathrm{Sy2}}}{F_{\mathrm{Sy}}} b = rac{h_2^3}{h_1^3 + h_2^3} b$$
 (在左翼缘形心右侧)

图示用钢板加固的木梁,承受载荷 $F=10~\mathrm{kN}$ 作用,钢与木的弹性模量分别为 $E_\mathrm{s}=200$ GPa 与  $E_{w}=10$  GPa。 试求钢板与木梁横截面上的最大弯曲正应力以及截面 C 的挠度。



题 11-8 图

解:以钢为基本材料,模量比为

$$n = \frac{E_{\rm w}}{E_{\rm s}} = \frac{1}{20}$$

等效截面示如图 11-8,其形心坐标为 
$$y_{C} = [\frac{0.005\times0.200\times0.100+0.100\times0.010\times0.205}{0.005\times0.200+0.100\times0.010}]\,\mathrm{m} = 0.1525\,\mathrm{m}$$

该截面的惯性矩为

$$\overline{I}_z = \left[ \frac{0.005 \times 0.200^3}{12} + 0.005 \times 0.200 \times (0.1525 - 0.100)^2 + \frac{0.100 \times 0.010^3}{12} + 0.100 \times 0.010 \times (0.205 - 0.1525)^2 \right] \text{m}^4 = 8.85 \times 10^{-6} \text{m}^4$$

由此得

$$\sigma_{s,\text{max}}^{t} = \frac{M_{\text{max}}(0.210 - y_{c})}{\overline{I}_{z}} = \frac{2 \times 10 \times 10^{3} \times 1 \times (0.210 - 0.1525)N}{3 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-6} \,\text{m}^{2}}$$
$$= 4.33 \times 10^{7} \,\text{Pa} = 43.3 \text{MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{w,\text{max}}^{c} = \frac{nM_{\text{max}} y_{C}}{\overline{I}_{z}} = \frac{1 \times 2 \times 10 \times 10^{3} \times 1 \times 0.1525 \text{N}}{20 \times 3 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-6} \text{m}^{2}}$$

$$= 5.74 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 5.74 \text{MPa}$$

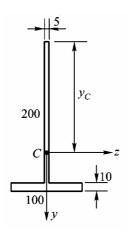


图 11-8

最后,根据公式

$$w = \frac{Fbx}{6lEI}(x^2 - l^2 + b^2)$$

求挠度 $W_C$ 。

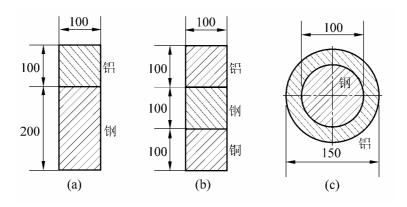
这里,

$$x = a = 2m$$
,  $b = 1m$ ,  $l = 3m$ ,  $E = E_s$ ,  $I = \overline{I}_z$ .

即

$$w_C = \frac{Fba}{6lE_s\overline{I}_z} (a^2 - l^2 + b^2) = \frac{10 \times 10^3 \times 1 \times 2 \times (2^2 - 3^2 + 1^2) \text{N} \cdot \text{m}^4}{6 \times 3 \times 200 \times 10^9 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-6} \,\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^3}$$
$$= -2.51 \times 10^{-3} \,\text{m} = -2.51 \,\text{mm} \quad (\downarrow)$$

11-9 图示截面复合梁,在其纵向对称面内,承受正弯矩 M=50 kN·m 作用。试求梁内各组成部分的最大弯曲正应力。已知钢、铝与铜的弹性模量分别为  $E_{\rm st}=210$  GPa, $E_{\rm al}=70$  GPa 与  $E_{\rm co}=110$  GPa。



题 11-9 图

#### (a)解:以钢为基本材料,模量比为

$$n = \frac{E_{\rm al}}{E_{\rm st}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

#### 等效截面示如图 11-9a, 其形心坐标为

$$y_C = \frac{\left(0.100 \times 0.100 \times 0.050/3 + 0.100 \times 0.200 \times 0.200\right) \text{m}^3}{\left(0.100 \times 0.100/3 + 0.100 \times 0.200\right) \text{m}^2} = 0.1786 \text{m}$$

#### 该截面的惯性矩为

$$\overline{I}_z = \left[ \frac{0.100 \times 0.100^3}{12 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.100^2 \times (0.1786 - 0.050)^2 + \frac{0.100 \times 0.200^3}{12} + 0.100 \times 0.200 \times (0.200 - 0.1786)^2 \right] m^4 = 1.337 \times 10^{-4} m^4$$

#### 由此得

$$\sigma_{\text{al,max}}^{\text{c}} = \frac{nMy_C}{\overline{I}_z} = \frac{50 \times 10^3 \times 0.1786 \text{N}}{3 \times 1.337 \times 10^{-4} \text{m}^2} = 2.23 \times 10^7 \text{Pa} = 22.3 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{st,max}}^{\text{t}} = \frac{M(0.300 - y_C)}{\overline{I}_z} = \frac{50 \times 10^3 \times 0.1214 \text{N}}{1.337 \times 10^{-4} \text{m}^2} = 4.54 \times 10^7 \text{Pa} = 45.4 \text{ MPa}$$

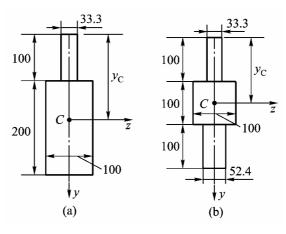


图 11-9

#### (b)解:以钢为基本材料,模量比分别为

$$n_1 = \frac{E_{\rm al}}{E_{\rm st}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$n_2 = \frac{E_{\rm co}}{E_{\rm st}} = \frac{11}{21}$$

#### 等效截面示如图 11-9b, 其形心坐标为

$$y_C = \frac{(0.100 \times 0.100 \times \frac{0.050}{3} + 0.100 \times 0.100 \times 0.150 + 0.100 \times 0.100 \times 0.250 \times \frac{11}{21}) \text{ m}^3}{(0.100 \times \frac{0.100}{3} + 0.100 \times 0.100 \times 0.100 \times 0.100 \times \frac{11}{21}) \text{ m}^2}$$

= 0.1603m

#### 该截面的惯性矩为

$$\overline{I}_{z} = \left[\frac{0.100 \times 0.100^{3}}{12 \times 3} + \frac{0.100^{2} \times (0.1603 - 0.050)^{2}}{3} + \frac{0.100 \times 0.100^{3}}{12} + \frac{0.100 \times 0.100^{3}}{12} + \frac{0.100 \times 0.100^{3}}{12 \times 21} + \frac{11 \times 0.100^{2} \times (0.250 - 0.1603)^{2}}{21}\right] m^{4}$$

$$= 9.92 \times 10^{-5} m^{4}$$

#### 由此得

$$\sigma_{\text{al,max}}^{\text{c}} = \frac{n_1 M y_C}{\overline{I}_z} = \frac{50 \times 10^3 \times 0.1603 \text{N}}{3 \times 9.92 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2} = 2.69 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa} = 26.9 \text{MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{st,max}}^{\text{c}} = \frac{M(y_C - 0.100)}{\overline{I}_C} = \frac{50 \times 10^3 \times 0.0603 \text{N}}{9.92 \times 10^{-5} \text{m}^2} = 3.04 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa} = 30.4 \text{MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{co,max}}^{\text{t}} = \frac{n_2 M \left(0.300 - y_C\right)}{\overline{I}_z} = \frac{11 \times 50 \times 10^3 \times 0.1397 \text{N}}{21 \times 9.92 \times 10^{-5} \text{m}^2} = 3.69 \times 10^7 \text{Pa} = 36.9 \text{MPa}$$

#### (c)解:根据

$$M = M_{\rm st} + M_{\rm al}$$

及

$$\frac{M_{\rm st}}{E_{\rm st}I_{\rm st}} = \frac{M_{\rm al}}{E_{\rm al}I_{\rm al}}$$

得

$$M_{\rm st} = 0.4248M$$

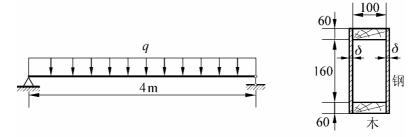
$$M_{\rm al} = 0.5752M$$

#### 由此得

$$\sigma_{\text{al,max}} = \frac{0.5752 \times 50 \times 10^3 \times 64 \times 0.075}{\pi (0.150^4 - 0.100^4)} \text{ Pa} = 1.082 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa} = 108.2 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{st,max}} = \frac{0.4248 \times 50 \times 10^3 \times 32}{\pi \times 0.100^3} \text{ Pa} = 2.16 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa} = 216 \text{ MPa}$$

11-10 图示简支梁 , 承受均布载荷作用 , 该梁由木材与加强钢板组成。已知载荷集度  $q=40~{\rm kN/m}$  , 钢与木的弹性模量分别为  $E_{\rm s}=200~{\rm GPa}$  与  $E_{\rm w}=10~{\rm GPa}$  , 许用应力分别为[ $\sigma_{\rm s}$ ]=160 MPa 与[ $\sigma_{\rm w}$ ]=10 MPa , 试确定钢板厚度。



题 11-10 图

解:

$$M_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{8}ql^2 = \frac{1}{8} \times 40 \times 10^3 \times 4^2 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} = 8 \times 10^4 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$I_s = 2 \times \frac{\delta (0.280)^3}{12} \,\text{m}^4 = 3.659 \times 10^{-3} \,\delta \,\text{m}^4$$

$$I_{\rm w} = 2 \times (\frac{0.100 \times 0.060^3}{12} + 0.100 \times 0.060 \times 0.110^2) \,\mathrm{m}^4 = 1.488 \times 10^{-4} \,\mathrm{m}^4$$

$$\sigma_{s} = \frac{M_{\text{max}} E_{s} y_{\text{max}}}{E_{s} I_{s} + E_{w} I_{w}} = \frac{8 \times 10^{4} \times 200 \times 10^{9} \times 0.140}{200 \times 10^{9} \times 3.659 \times 10^{-3} \delta + 10 \times 10^{9} \times 1.488 \times 10^{-4}} \text{Pa} \leq 160 \times 10^{6} \text{ Pa}$$

由此得

$$\delta = 0.0171 \text{m} = 17.1 \text{mm}$$

又

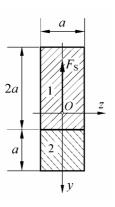
$$\sigma_{\rm w} = \frac{M_{\rm max} E_{\rm w} y_{\rm max}}{E_{\rm s} I_{\rm s} + E_{\rm w} I_{\rm w}} = \frac{8 \times 10^4 \times 10 \times 10^9 \times 0.140}{200 \times 10^9 \times 3.659 \times 10^{-3} \delta + 10 \times 10^9 \times 1.488 \times 10^{-4}} \, \text{Pa} \le 10 \times 10^6 \, \text{Pa}$$

由此得

$$\delta = 0.01327$$
m = 13.27mm

结论:确定钢板厚度  $\delta = 17.1 \text{mm}$  。

11-12 图示截面复合梁,由弹性模量分别为  $E_1$  与  $E_2$  的两种材料制成,且  $E_2$  =2 $E_1$ 。试画横截面上的弯曲切应力分布图,并求最大弯曲切应力。



题 11-12 图

#### 解:1.确定中性轴位置

等效截面如图 11-12 所示,  $\mathbb{R}_{z_1}$  为参考轴,

#### 得到

$$y_C = \frac{2a\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) \cdot \left(a + \frac{a}{2}\right)}{a^2 + 2a\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)} = \frac{3}{4}a$$

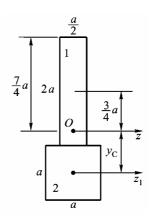


图 11-12

## 2.计算 $\overline{I}_z$ 与 $S_{z,\max}$

#### 由图示等效截面可得

$$\overline{I}_z = \frac{\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)(2a)^3}{12} + a^2\left(\frac{3a}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{a^4}{12} + a^2\left(\frac{3a}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{37}{24}a^4$$

$$S_{z,\text{max}} = \frac{7a}{4}\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)\left(\frac{7a}{8}\right) = \frac{49}{64}a^3$$

## ${f 3}$ . 计算等效截面的 ${ar au}_{ m max}$

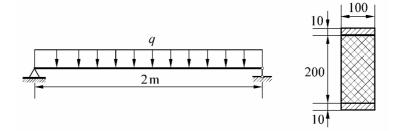
$$\overline{\tau}_{\text{max}} = \frac{F_{\text{S}}S_{\text{zmax}}}{\overline{I}_z \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)} = \frac{147F_{\text{s}}}{148a^2}$$

4. 求真实的  $\tau_{max}$ 

中性轴处实际受剪宽度为a,故有

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2}\bar{\tau}_{\text{max}} = \frac{147F_{\text{S}}}{296a^2} = 0.497\frac{F_{\text{S}}}{a^2}$$

11-13 图示夹层简支梁,承受集度为 q=50 kN/m 的均布载荷作用。试求梁内的最大弯曲正应力与最大弯曲切应力。



题 11-13 图

解:1. 求最大弯矩M和最大剪力 $F_S$ 

$$M = \frac{1}{8}ql^2$$
$$F_{\rm S} = \frac{1}{2}ql$$

2. 计算 $\sigma_{\max}$ 

参看书中图 11-22,有

$$I_{fz} = \frac{b(h_0^3 - h^3)}{12}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{Mh_0}{2I_{fz}} = \frac{3ql^2h_0}{4b(h_0^3 - h^3)} = \frac{3 \times 50 \times 10^3 \times 2^2 \times 0.220\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2}{4 \times 0.100 \times (0.220^3 - 0.200^3)\text{m}^4}$$

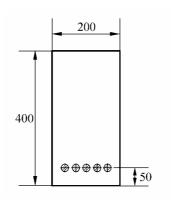
$$= 1.246 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa} = 124.6\text{MPa}$$

3. 计算 $\tau_{max}$ 

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{F_{\text{S}}}{bh} = \frac{ql}{2bh} = \frac{50 \times 10^3 \times 2\text{N}}{2 \times 0.100 \times 0.200\text{m}^2} = 2.50 \times 10^6 \text{Pa} = 2.50 \text{ MPa}$$

11-14 一钢筋混凝土梁的横截面如图所示,并承受正弯矩  $M=120~{
m kN\cdot m}$  作用。试求钢筋横截面上的拉应力以及混凝土受压区的最大压应力。钢筋与混凝土的弹性模量分别为  $E_{
m s}=200$ 

GPa 与  $E_c$  = 25 GPa,钢筋的直径为 d = 25mm。



题 11-14 图

解:参看书中图 11-24, 其中 d 换成 D。

1. 计算n,D和 $A_s$ 

$$n = \frac{E_{\rm s}}{E_{\rm c}} = \frac{200{\rm GPa}}{25{\rm GPa}} = 8$$

$$D = (0.400 - 0.050) \text{ m} = 0.350 \text{ m}$$

$$A_{\rm s} = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} \times 5 = (\frac{\pi \times 0.025^2}{4} \,{\rm m}^2) \times 5 = 0.002454 \,{\rm m}^2$$

2. 求 x

由

$$bx^2 + 2nA_s x - 2nA_s D = 0$$

即由

$$(0.200x^2 + 16 \times 0.002454x - 16 \times 0.002454 \times 0.350) \text{m}^3 = 0$$

得

$$x = 0.1818$$
m

 $3. 菜 \overline{I}_z$ 

$$\overline{I}_z = nA_s(D-x)^2 + \frac{bx^3}{3} = [8 \times 0.002454 \times (0.350 - 0.1818)^2 + \frac{0.200}{3} \times 0.1818^3] \text{ m}^4$$
$$= 9.561 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^4$$

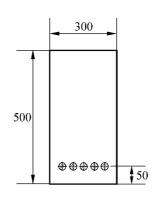
4. 求 $\sigma_{s}$ 及 $\sigma_{c max}$ 

$$\sigma_{\rm s} = \frac{nM(D-x)}{\overline{I}_z} = \frac{[8 \times 120 \times 10^3 \times (0.350 - 0.1818)] \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2}{9.561 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^4}$$

$$=1.689 \times 10^{8} \text{ Pa} = 168.9 \text{MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{c,max}} = \frac{Mx}{\bar{I}_z} = \frac{(120 \times 10^3 \times 0.1818) \text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2}{9.561 \times 10^{-4} \text{m}^4} = 2.28 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa} = 22.8 \text{MPa}$$

11-15 一钢筋混凝土梁的横截面如图所示,并承受正弯矩 M 作用。试求该弯矩的许用值 [M]。钢筋与混凝土的弹性模量分别为  $E_s$  =200 GPa 与  $E_c$  =20 GPa ,钢筋的许用应力[ $\sigma_s$ ]=135 MPa ,混凝土的许用压应力[ $\sigma_c$ ]=9 MPa ,钢筋的总面积  $A_s$ =896 mm²。



题 11-15 图

解:参看书中图 11-24。

1. 计算 n 和 d

$$n = \frac{E_{\rm s}}{E_{\rm c}} = 10$$

$$d = (0.500 - 0.050)$$
m = 0.450m

2. 求 x

由

$$bx^2 + 2nA_s x - 2nA_s d = 0$$

即由

$$(0.300x^2 + 20 \times 896 \times 10^{-6} x - 20 \times 896 \times 10^{-6} \times 0.450)$$
 m<sup>3</sup> = 0

得

$$x = 0.1368$$
m

 $3. 菜 \overline{I}_z$ 

$$\overline{I}_z = nA_s(d-x)^2 + \frac{bx^3}{3} = 1.135 \times 10^{-3} \,\mathrm{m}^4$$

4. 求[M]

由

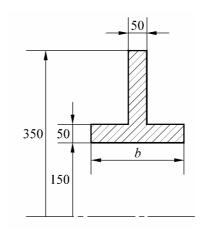
$$[M]_{1} = \frac{[\sigma_{s}]\overline{I}_{z}}{n(d-x)} = \frac{(135 \times 10^{6} \times 1.135 \times 10^{-3}) \text{N} \cdot \text{m}^{2}}{10 \times 0.3132 \text{m}} = 4.89 \times 10^{4} \,\text{N} \cdot \text{m} = 48.9 \,\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$[M]_2 = \frac{[\sigma_c]\overline{I}_z}{x} = \frac{(9 \times 10^6 \times 1.135 \times 10^{-3}) \text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2}{0.1368 \text{m}} = 7.47 \times 10^4 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} = 74.7 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

得

$$[M] = 48.9 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

11-17 —圆环形曲杆的截面如图所示,并处于纯弯状态。试问:如欲使最大弯曲拉应力与最大弯曲压应力的数值相等,则截面内侧宽度 b 应取何值。



题 11-17 图

解:设截面内、外侧的曲率半径分别为  $\rho_2$  和  $\rho_1$  ,中性层至内、外侧的距离分别为  $y_2$  和  $y_1$  ,依题意应有

$$\frac{My_1}{\rho_1 S_z} = \frac{My_2}{\rho_2 S_z}$$

即

$$\frac{y_1}{y_2} = \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} = \frac{0.350 \text{m}}{0.150 \text{m}} = \frac{7}{3}$$

由于

$$y_1 + y_2 = 0.200$$
m

故有

$$y_1 = 0.140 \text{m}, \qquad y_2 = 0.060 \text{m}$$

由此得中性层的曲率半径为

$$r = (0.150 + y_2) \text{ m} = 0.210 \text{ m}$$

由于

$$A = (0.050 \times 0.150 + 0.050b) \text{m}^2 = (0.00750 + 0.050b) \text{m}^2$$
$$\int_A \frac{dA}{\rho} = \int_{0.150}^{0.200} \frac{b d\rho}{\rho} + \int_{0.200}^{0.350} \frac{50 d\rho}{\rho} = (0.2877b + 0.02798) \text{m}$$

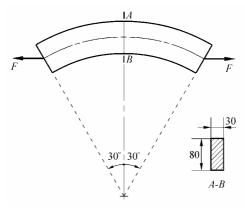
故

$$r = \frac{A}{\int_{A} \frac{dA}{\rho}} = \frac{(0.00750 + 0.050b) \text{m}^{2}}{(0.2877b + 0.02798) \text{m}} = 0.210 \text{m}$$

由此得

$$b = 0.1559$$
m = 155.9mm

11-19 图示曲杆, 轴线的半径  $R=750~\mathrm{mm}$ , 载荷  $F=30~\mathrm{kN}$ 。试计算横截面 AB 上的最大正应力。



题 11-19 图

解:由于

$$\frac{0.750}{0.040} = 18.75 > 10$$

故该曲杆属于小曲率杆。 截面 AB 上的内力有

$$F_{\rm N} = 30 \,\text{kN}$$
  
 $M = FR(1 - \cos 30^{\circ}) = 3.014 \,\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$ 

由此可得

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{M}{W} + \frac{F_{\text{N}}}{A} = \frac{6 \times 3.014 \times 10^{3} \,\text{N} \cdot \text{m}}{0.030 \times 0.080^{2} \,\text{m}^{3}} + \frac{30 \times 10^{3} \,\text{N}}{0.030 \times 0.080 \,\text{m}^{2}}$$
$$= 1.067 \times 10^{8} \,\text{Pa} = 106.7 \,\text{MPa}$$