



弹性力学概述

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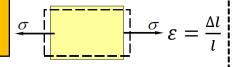




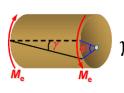
材料力学回顾

材料力学应力与变形分析思路

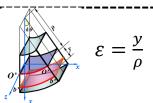
变形观察—— 获知应变的分布方式



拉(压)







弯曲

胡克定律 (本构关系)



 $\sigma = E\varepsilon$

$$\tau = G\gamma$$

扭转

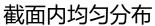
$$\sigma=E\varepsilon;\ \tau=G\gamma$$

 $\sigma = E^{\frac{\Delta l}{l}}$

 $\tau_{\rho} = G \rho \frac{d\varphi}{dx}$

 $\sigma = E^{\frac{y}{-}}$

确定应力的分布方式



同一圆周各点切应力相同, 与半径垂直,矩形截面最大 切应力在长边中点

正应力与到中性轴距离y成正 比,截面中点剪应力最大,上 下边缘为0

应力的合力是内力 (平衡方程)



$$= \sigma A$$

$$T = \int \rho \, \tau_{\rho} dA$$
$$= G I_{p} \frac{d\varphi}{dx}$$

$$M = \int_{I_z} y\sigma d = \frac{EI_z}{\rho}$$
$$\frac{dM}{I_z} S_z^* = \tau b dx$$

由内力计算应力的公式

$$\sigma = \frac{F_N}{A}$$

$$\tau_{\rho} = \frac{T\rho}{I_{p}}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{My}{I_z}; \tau = \frac{F_S S_z^*}{I_z b}$$

局部变形计算公式(微 分方程)

$$\varepsilon(x) = \frac{\sigma(x)}{E} = \frac{F(x)}{EA}$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dx} = \frac{T(x)}{GI_p}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho(x)} = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{M(x)}{EI_Z}$$



$$\Delta l = \int \frac{\sigma(x)}{E} dx = \frac{F_N l}{EA}$$

$$\Delta \varphi = \int \frac{T}{GI_p} dx = \frac{Tl}{GI_p}$$

$$y(x) = \iint M(x)dxdx + C_1x + C_2$$



学习目标

- 理解弹性力学的基本理论框架及重要定理
 - 18个基本方程
 - 晶体弹性本构张量的对称性
 - 解弹性力学问题的基本思路
- 熟悉弹性力学的经典应用例子
- 理解弹性问题的求解过程
- 会设计简单弹性问题的分析方案



内容安排

- ◉ 应力分析
 - 应力张量,应力矢量
 - 平衡方程
- 应变分析
 - 几何方程
 - 应变协调方程
- 平衡方程
- 本构关系

弹性问题求解思路及 解的性质

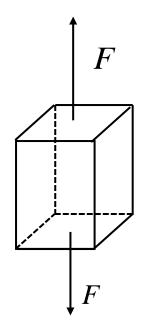
- 重要补充内容
 - 坐标变换
 - 本构矩阵的对称性
- 几个弹性力学问题例子

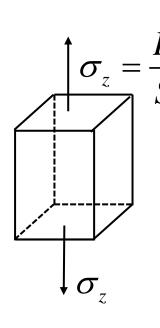


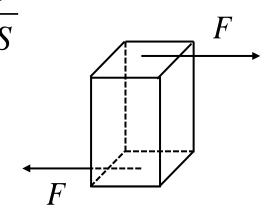
应力

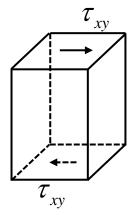
单向拉伸

剪切





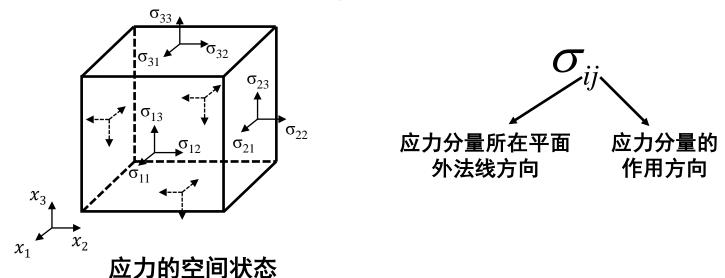






应力张量

● 应力的空间状态可以用平行六面体表示为:



® 对于一点应力的空间状态,可以用二阶张量 σ 表示。其中 σ_{ij} 表示张量的一个分量:

$$\sigma = \sigma_{ij}\vec{e}_i \otimes \vec{e}_j = [\sigma_{ij}] = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{13} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} & \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{31} & \sigma_{32} & \sigma_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

Tensor notation & Matrix notation



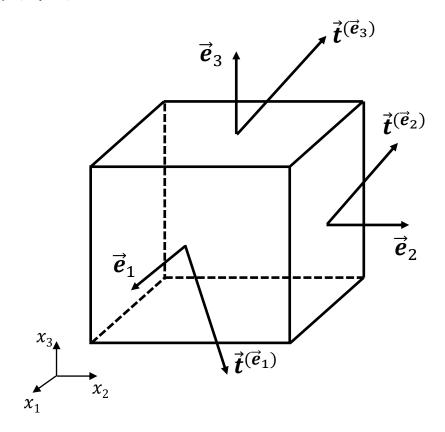
应力矢量

● 三个互相垂直平面上的应力矢量

$$\vec{\boldsymbol{t}}^{(\vec{\boldsymbol{e}}_1)} = \sigma_{11}\vec{\boldsymbol{e}}_1 + \sigma_{12}\vec{\boldsymbol{e}}_2 + \sigma_{13}\vec{\boldsymbol{e}}_3$$

$$\vec{\boldsymbol{t}}^{(\vec{\boldsymbol{e}}_2)} = \sigma_{21}\vec{\boldsymbol{e}}_1 + \sigma_{22}\vec{\boldsymbol{e}}_2 + \sigma_{23}\vec{\boldsymbol{e}}_3$$

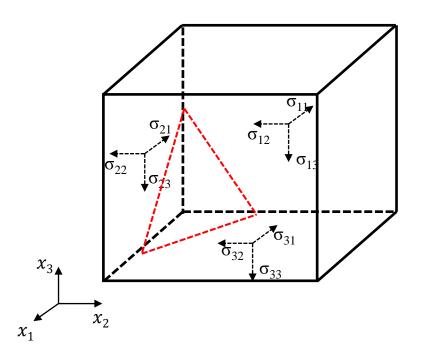
$$\vec{\boldsymbol{t}}^{(\vec{\boldsymbol{e}}_3)} = \sigma_{31}\vec{\boldsymbol{e}}_1 + \sigma_{32}\vec{\boldsymbol{e}}_2 + \sigma_{33}\vec{\boldsymbol{e}}_3$$

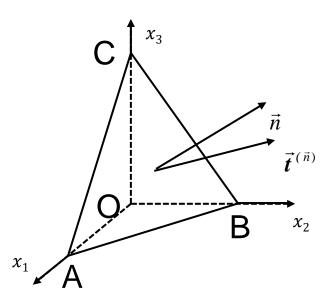




斜截面上的应力矢量

● 在单元体中任意一个方向切一个截面,如何通过 一点的应力状态求得该截面上的应力矢量?







SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY 应力张量与应力矢量的关系

对斜截面建立力平衡方程:

$$\vec{t}^{(-\vec{e}_1)} \cdot S_{\Delta OCB} + \vec{t}^{(-\vec{e}_2)} \cdot S_{\Delta OAC} + \vec{t}^{(-\vec{e}_3)} \cdot S_{\Delta OAB} + \vec{t}^{(\vec{n})} \cdot S_{\Delta ABC} = 0$$

各个面存在几何关系:

$$\frac{S_{\Delta OCB}}{S_{\Delta ACB}} = \frac{h}{OA} = n_1 \qquad \frac{S_{\Delta OAC}}{S_{\Delta ACB}} = \frac{h}{OB} = n_2 \qquad \frac{S_{\Delta OAB}}{S_{\Delta ACB}} = \frac{h}{OC} = n_3$$

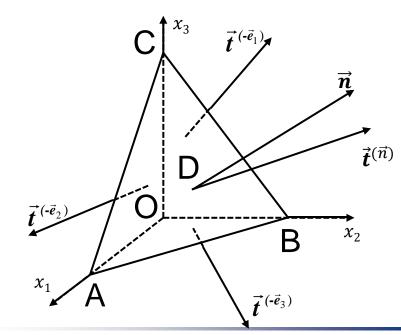
h = OD

代入可得:

$$\vec{\boldsymbol{t}}^{(\vec{\boldsymbol{n}})} = \vec{\boldsymbol{t}}^{(\vec{\boldsymbol{e}}_1)} \cdot n_1 + \vec{\boldsymbol{t}}^{(\vec{\boldsymbol{e}}_2)} \cdot n_2 + \vec{\boldsymbol{t}}^{(\vec{\boldsymbol{e}}_3)} \cdot n_3$$

$$\vec{\boldsymbol{t}}^{(\vec{n})} = \vec{\boldsymbol{n}} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \vec{\boldsymbol{t}}^{(e_1)} \\ \vec{\boldsymbol{t}}^{(e_2)} \\ \vec{\boldsymbol{t}}^{(e_3)} \end{bmatrix} = \vec{\boldsymbol{n}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}$$

$$t_i^{(\vec{n})} = \sigma_{ji} \cdot n_j$$





张量的下标规定

$$t_i = \sigma_{ji} \cdot n_j$$

- 张量的下标分为自由指标和哑指标两类,在空间坐标系中指标值可以取1,2,3;
- **自由指标:** 在一项中仅出现一次的下标称为**自由指标**(上式中为下标*i*),也就是说取该指标范围内任何值,关系式始终成立。上式实际上表示了关于*t*₁, *t*₂, *t*₃的3个式子;
- <u>哑指标</u>: 在一项中重复出现的下标称为<u>哑指标</u>(上式中为下标 j), 表示该项要在该指标的取值范围内遍历求和。同一项中,一个哑 指标只能重复一次;
- 爱因斯坦求和约定:通过哑指标而省略求和号的写法,如下式所示:

$$t_i = \sigma_{ji} \cdot n_j = \sum_{j=1}^{3} \sigma_{ji} \cdot n_j = \sigma_{1i} \cdot n_1 + \sigma_{2i} \cdot n_2 + \sigma_{3i} \cdot n_3$$

$$\sigma_{ii} = ?$$



张量的物理意义

$$t_i = \sigma_{ji} \cdot n_j$$



二阶张量表示了两个一阶张量之间的线性关系

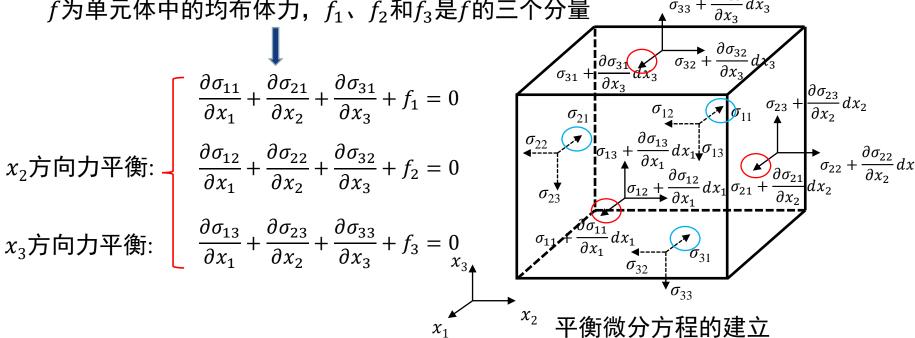


力平衡微分方程

x_1 方向力平衡:

$$(\sigma_{11} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{11}}{\partial x_1} dx_1) dx_2 dx_3 + (\sigma_{21} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{21}}{\partial x_2} dx_2) dx_1 dx_3 + (\sigma_{31} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{31}}{\partial x_3} dx_3) dx_1 dx_2 + f_1 dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \sigma_{11} dx_2 dx_3 + \sigma_{21} dx_1 dx_3 + \sigma_{31} dx_1 dx_2$$

f为单元体中的均布体力, f_1 、 f_2 和 f_3 是f的三个分量



$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial x_i} + f_j = 0$$
 — 平衡

平衡微分方程!

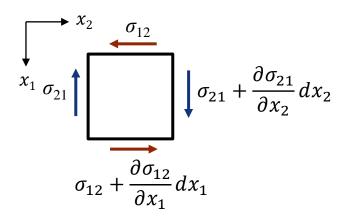


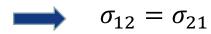
力矩平衡条件

 x_{3}

形心x₃轴力矩平衡:

$$\begin{split} &\left(\sigma_{12} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{12}}{\partial x_1} dx_1\right) dx_2 dx_3 \frac{dx_1}{2} + \sigma_{12} dx_2 dx_3 \frac{dx_1}{2} \\ &= \left(\sigma_{21} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{21}}{\partial x_2} dx_2\right) dx_1 dx_3 \frac{dx_2}{2} + \sigma_{21} dx_1 dx_3 \frac{dx_2}{2} \end{split}$$



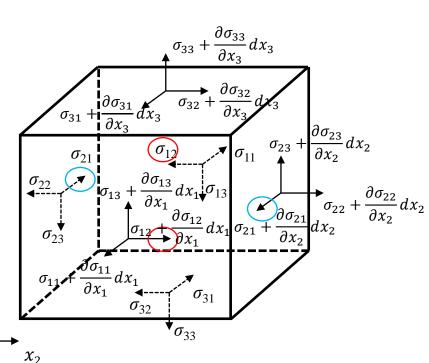


$$\sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ji}$$



切应力互等定理

(说明应力张量是对称张量)



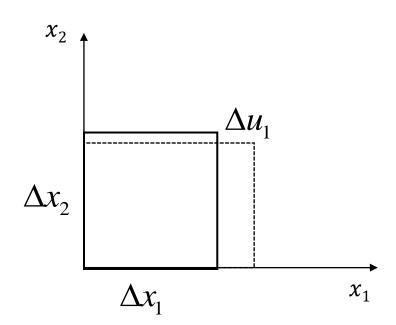


正应变

$$\varepsilon_{11} = \frac{\Delta u_1}{\Delta x_1} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}$$

$$\varepsilon_{22} = \frac{\Delta u_2}{\Delta x_2} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2}$$

$$\varepsilon_{33} = \frac{\Delta u_3}{\Delta x_3} = \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3}$$



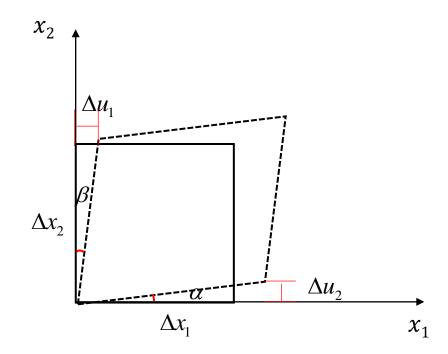


切应变

$$\gamma_{12} = \gamma_{21} = \alpha + \beta = \frac{\Delta u_1}{\Delta x_2} + \frac{\Delta u_2}{\Delta x_1} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1}$$

$$\gamma_{13} = \gamma_{31} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1}$$

$$\gamma_{23} = \gamma_{32} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2}$$





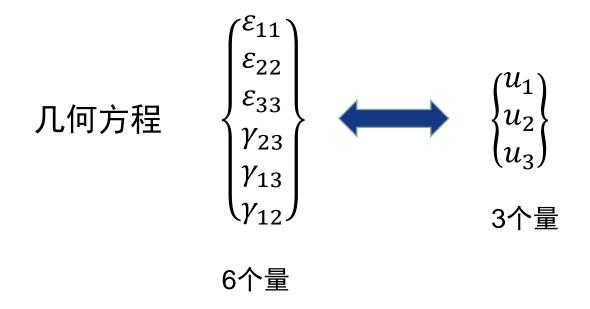
应变张量

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{1}{2} (\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1}) & \frac{1}{2} (\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1}) \\ \frac{1}{2} (\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2}) & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{1}{2} (\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2}) \\ \frac{1}{2} (\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_1}{x_3}) & \frac{1}{2} (\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{x_3}) & \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{11} & \frac{1}{2} \gamma_{12} & \frac{1}{2} \gamma_{13} \\ \frac{1}{2} \gamma_{21} & \varepsilon_{22} & \frac{1}{2} \gamma_{23} \\ \frac{1}{2} \gamma_{31} & \frac{1}{2} \gamma_{32} & \varepsilon_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

几何方程!



变形协调方程



说明6个应变分量不独立! 应变分量之间存在一定约束





谢 谢!

