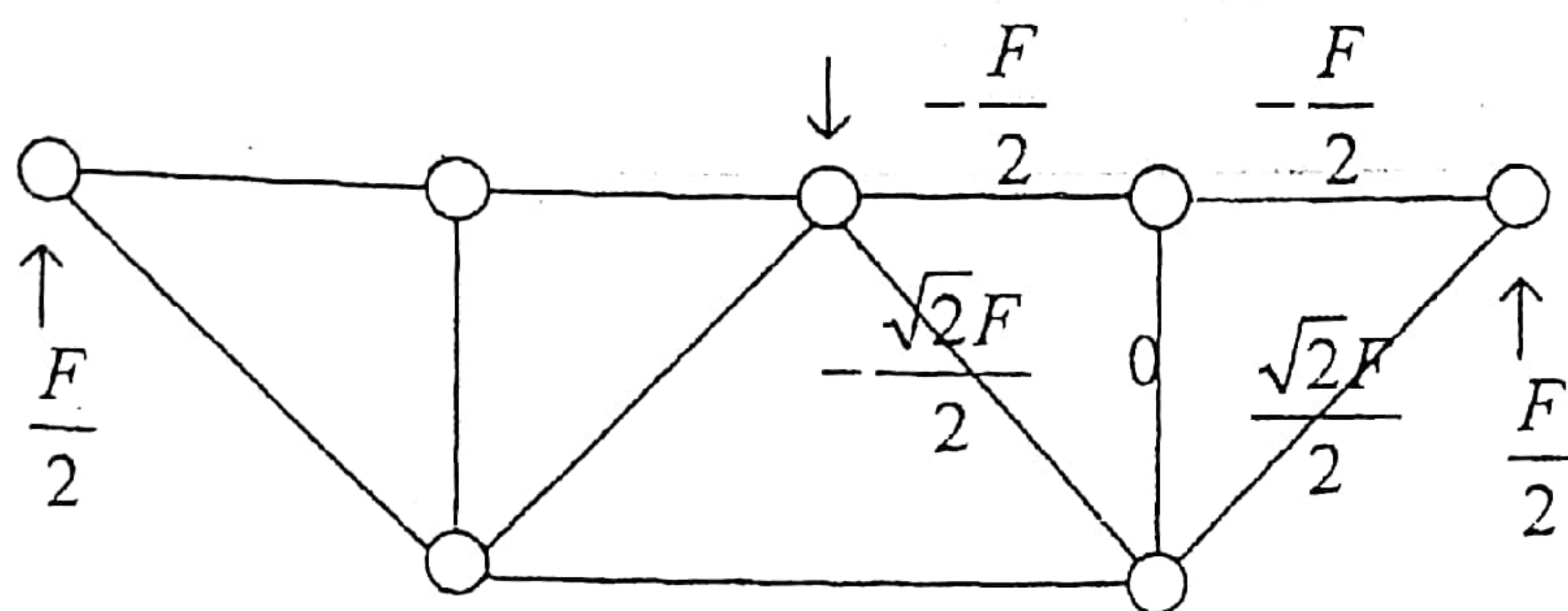


二〇〇六年答案解析

一、解：(1)

注视：在图上标力的方法，请参照《结构力学》桁架部分，材力没有涉及



$$F_{\max} = F_{NGH} = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{4F}{\pi d^2} \quad (\text{拉应力})$$

(2)

$$\Delta_c = \sum \int_L \frac{F_{Ni}}{EA} \cdot \frac{\partial F_{Ni}}{\partial F} ds = \frac{\frac{F}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times a}{EA} \times 4 + \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} F \times \sqrt{2}a}{EA} \times 4 + \frac{F \times 2a}{EA}$$

$$= (12 + 8\sqrt{2}) \frac{Fa}{E\pi d^2}$$

(3) 最大受压杆为 CH 杆， $F_N = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} F$ ， $\mu = 1$

$$F_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(\mu l)^2} = \frac{\pi^3 Ed^4}{128a^2} \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} F \quad \text{得} \quad F \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi^3 Ed^4}{128a^2}$$

二、解：(1) $F_y = F \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} F$ $F_z = F \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} F$

$$M_{y \max} = \frac{F_z L}{2} = \frac{FL}{4} \quad M_{z \max} = \frac{F_y L}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}FL}{4}$$

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{y \max}}{W_y} + \frac{M_{z \max}}{W_z} = \frac{FL}{4} \times \frac{1}{\frac{1}{6} \times 2b \times b^2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}FL}{4} \times \frac{1}{\frac{1}{6} \times b \times (2b)^2}$$

$$= \frac{3FL}{8b^3} (2 + \sqrt{3})$$

(2) 中性轴方程为： $\frac{M_y \cdot z}{I_y} + \frac{M_z \cdot y}{I_z} = 0$ ，带入上参数，化简为 $z + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} y = 0$

设 θ 为中性轴与 y 轴夹角, 则 $\theta = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$

$$(3) \sigma_D = \frac{M_z}{W_z} + \frac{M_y}{W_y} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} Fx}{\frac{1}{6} \cdot 2b \cdot b^2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2} Fx}{\frac{1}{6} \cdot b \cdot (2b)^2} = \frac{3Fx}{8b^3} (2 + \sqrt{3})$$

$$\varepsilon(x) = \frac{3Fx}{8b^3E} (2 + \sqrt{3}), \text{ 则 } \Delta l = 2 \int_0^l \varepsilon(x) dx = \frac{3(2 + \sqrt{3})FL^2}{8b^3E}$$

三、解: (1)

由题可知, σ_z 可以作为一个主应力, $\sigma_x = 0$, $\sigma_{xy} = \tau$, $\sigma_y = 0$

则三个主应力为, σ , τ , $-\tau$

(2) $V_{\varepsilon 1} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_x \sigma_x + \frac{\tau^2}{2G} = \frac{\sigma^2}{2E} + \frac{\tau^2}{2G}$ (注意, 如此写公式不是累赘, 注意这种求应变能密度的公式, 与 (3) 区分)

$$(3) V_{\varepsilon 2} = \frac{1}{2E} (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_3^2 - 2\nu(\sigma_1\sigma_2 + \sigma_2\sigma_3 + \sigma_1\sigma_3))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2E} (\sigma^2 + 2\tau^2 + 2\nu\tau^2)$$

$$(4) V_{\varepsilon 1} = V_{\varepsilon 2}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\sigma^2}{2E} + \frac{\tau^2}{2G} = \frac{1}{2E} (\sigma^2 + 2\tau^2 + 2\nu\tau^2), G = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}$$

四、孙训方和刘鸿文教材上的原题, 必须掌握, 此题已经是简化版

解: (1) 翼缘: $\tau' = \frac{F_h u}{2I_z}$, u 是自变量

$$\text{腹板: } \tau = \frac{F_s}{I_z b} \left(b\delta \frac{h}{2} + \frac{b}{2} \left(\frac{h^2}{4} - y^2 \right) \right)$$

$$\text{则中性轴处 } \tau = \frac{F_s}{I_z b} \left(b\delta \frac{h}{2} + \frac{bh^2}{8} \right)$$

$$(2) F_{\text{合}} = \int_0^b \frac{F_h u}{2I_z} \delta du = \frac{F_s b^2 \delta h}{4I_z}$$

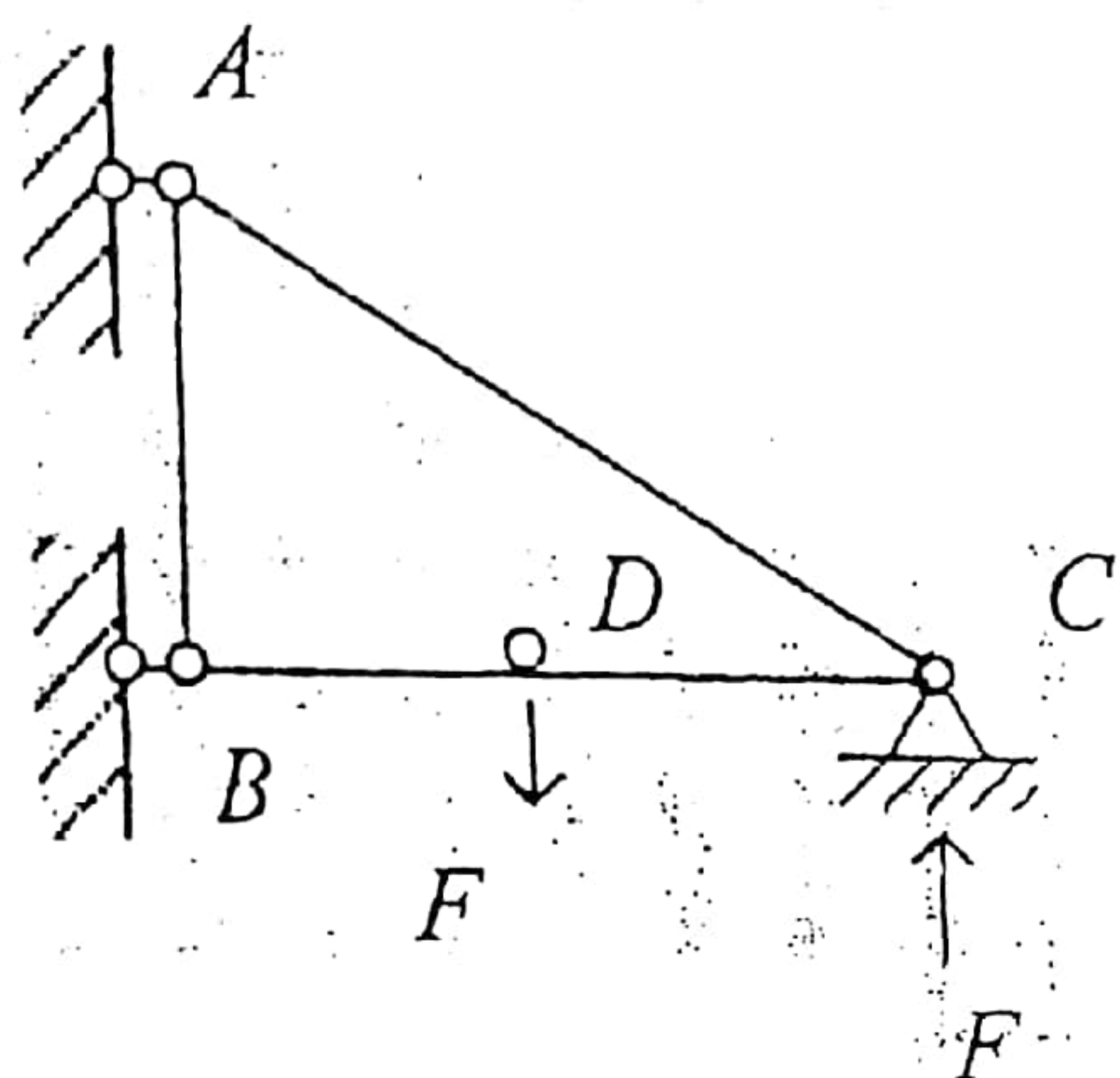
$$(3) F_R \cdot z = F_{\text{合}} \cdot h, \text{ 得 } z = \frac{b^2 \delta h^2}{4I_z}$$

五、解：超静定题。首先要明确结构力学中一原理：

即在有弯矩存在时，不考虑轴向压缩或伸长所引起的能量变化。

此题应掌握单位力法，当然用能量法也能做，即用 x 表示出各 F_N ，然后求出总能量，再利用卡式定理得出力，但是式子会变得复杂，在解的时候可能会遇到障碍。其实材力有个规律，就是单位力法有很多优势，虽然和能量法想通，但是在原理上是不一样的，最大的优点就是不用考虑位移关系，这道题可能没有涉及，但是做多了超静定题，就会对单位力法深有体会。

(1)



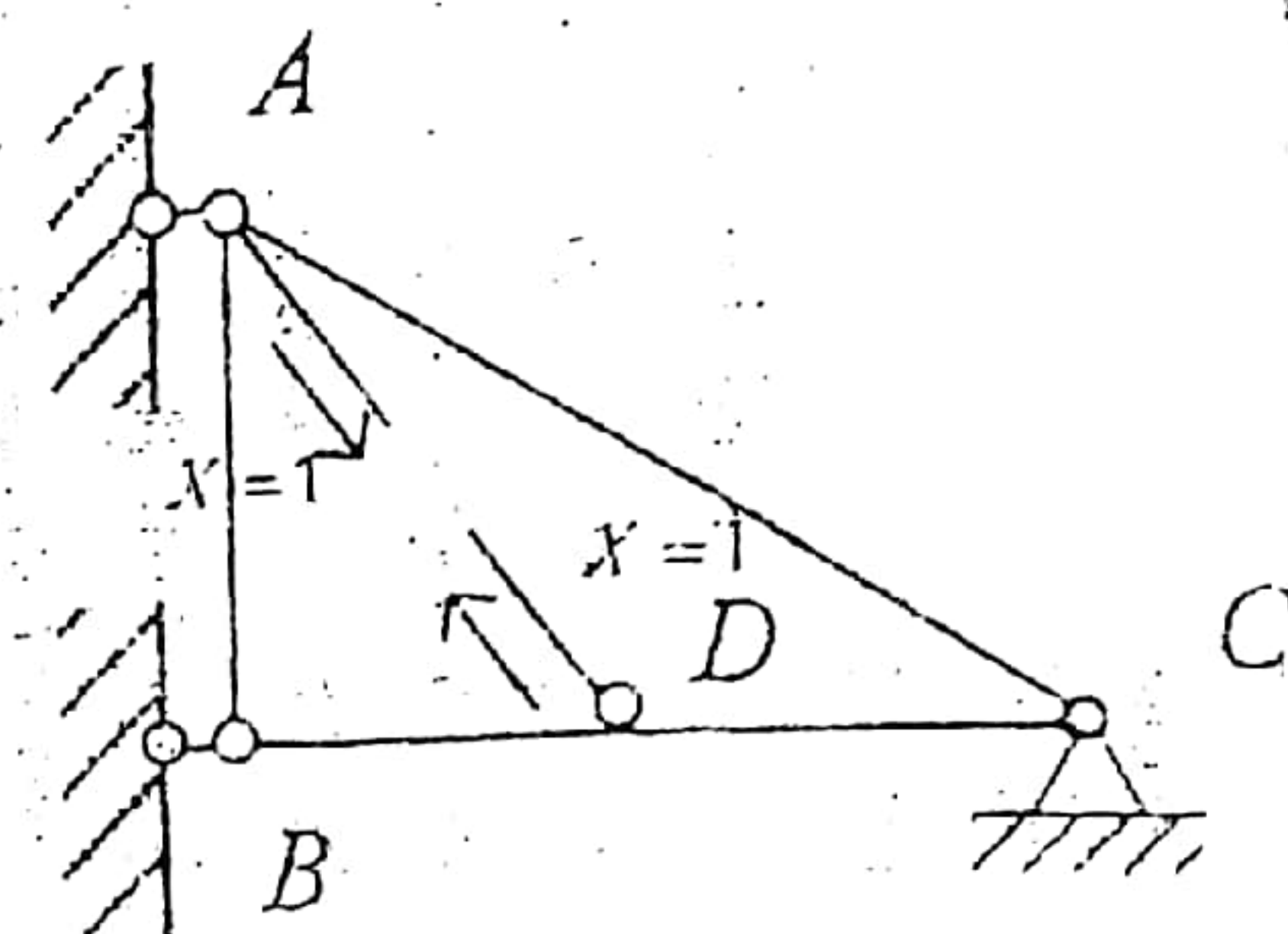
$$\sum M_B = 0, F_{Cy} \cdot 2a - Fa = 0, F_{Cy} = \frac{F}{2}$$

$$\sum F_{Cx} = 0, F_{NCA} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}F, F_{NBC} = F, F_{NAB} = \frac{F}{2}$$

能量法：

$$\Delta_D = \int \frac{F_N L_i}{EA} \cdot \frac{\partial F_N}{\partial F} ds = \frac{F_{NAB} L_{AB}}{EA} + \frac{F_{NBC} L_{BC}}{EA} + \frac{F_{NAC} L_{AC}}{EA} = \frac{\frac{F}{2} \times 2a}{EA} + \frac{F \times 2a}{EA} + \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{5}F}{2} \times \sqrt{5}a}{EA} = \frac{F(2a)}{48EI}$$

(2) 当有 AD 杆时，结构为一次超静定，断开 AD 杆，代之以一对未知反力 x ，用单位力法做



$$\bar{F}_{NAB} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, \bar{F}_{NAC} = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}$$

$$\delta_{11} = \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\right) \times \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\right) \times a}{EA} + \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}\right)^2 \times \sqrt{5}a}{EA} + 2 \int_0^a \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}x\right)^2}{EI} dx$$

$$= \frac{a}{8EA} (1 + 5\sqrt{5}) + \frac{a^3}{12EI}$$

$$\Delta_{1p} = \frac{\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\right) \times \left(\frac{F}{2}\right)a}{EA} + \frac{\left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}\right) F \times \sqrt{5}a}{EA} + 2 \int_0^a \frac{\frac{F}{2}x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}x}{EI} dx$$

$$= \frac{5\sqrt{10} - \sqrt{2}Fa}{8EA} + \frac{\sqrt{2}Fa^3}{12EI}$$

$$X_1 = -\frac{\Delta_{1p}}{\delta_{11}} = \frac{\frac{5\sqrt{10} - \sqrt{2}}{8EA} Fa + \frac{\sqrt{2}Fa^3}{12EI}}{\frac{a}{8EA} (1 + 5\sqrt{5}) + \frac{a^3}{12EI}} = \frac{(15\sqrt{10} - 3\sqrt{2})}{(3 + 15\sqrt{5})I + 2a^2A} F$$

$$\text{其中 } I = \frac{1}{64} \pi d^4, \quad A = \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$$

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