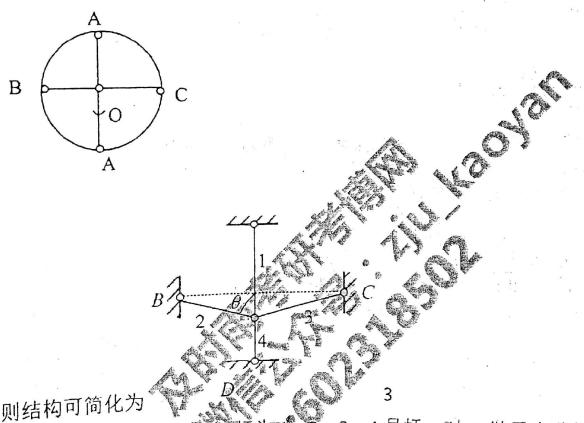
一、一刚性环内有四杆铰支于 O 点,各杆的拉伸刚度为 EA,长为 L,现在已知 O 铰受到竖直向下的力 F

求: (1) 各杆的内力大小

(2) 0点的位移大小

此题颇有争议,在于刚性杆变形不变性问题上,这个可以结合 16 年的材力题做 一些思考,我曾拿题给交大某位材料力学的老师(本人本科交大)求教,他给我 的答复也是更倾向于刚环不发生变形,那么就开始研究各杆的微小变形情况。 解:(1)、如图所示,



分别记AO、BO、CO、DO杆为1、2、3、4号杆,对O做受力分析

$$\sum F_{x} = 0 , \quad F_{2} \sin \theta = F_{3} \sin \theta$$

位移关系:  $\Delta_1 = \Delta_4$ ,  $\Delta_1 = \frac{F_1 L}{EA}$ ,  $\Delta_4 = \frac{F_4 L}{EA}$ 

$$\Delta_3 = \sqrt{L^2 + \Delta_1^2} - L^2 = L \left( \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\Delta}{L}\right)^2} - 1 \right) \approx \frac{\Delta_1^2}{2L} \quad (\$ \ \text{$\Bar{$\Bar{$\Delta$}}$} \ \text{$\Bar{$\Delta$}} \ \text{$\Bar{$\Delta$}})$$

$$\Delta_3 = \frac{F_3 L}{EA} \qquad \Delta_1 = \frac{F_1 L}{EA} \qquad (2)$$

由①可知, $F_1 = F_4$  ③

曲②可知,
$$\frac{F_3L}{EA} = = \frac{\left(\frac{F_1L}{EA}\right)^2}{2L}$$
, $F_3 = \frac{F_1^2}{2EA}$  ④

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_1 + L} \approx \frac{\Delta_1}{L} = \frac{F_1}{EA}$$
 (5)

将③④⑤代入平衡方程,
$$F_1 + \frac{F_1^2}{EA} \cdot \frac{F_1}{EA} - F - F_1 = 0$$
, $F_1 = \sqrt[3]{F(EA)^2}$ 

因此,
$$F_1 = F_4 = \sqrt[3]{F(EA)^2}$$
, $F_2 = F_3 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{F^2 EA}{2}}$ 

(2), 
$$\Delta_1 = \frac{F_1 L}{EA} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{F}{EA}} L$$

二、弯曲刚度 EI 的悬臂梁,已知其自由端转角的 $\theta$ ,梁材料为线弹性,试按照卡 氏第一定律确定施加于该处的外力偶矩。 讲解:材料是线弹性就可以利用余能定理,要加强余能定理的灵活应用,这里要

求利用卡氏第一定律。这道题当 很多人吐槽....得分不怎么理想

王意一点处的线应变为 $\varepsilon = \frac{y}{\rho}$ ,  $\rho$ 为挠曲线的曲

态。则挠曲线可看为圆弧,故 $\rho\theta=L$ ,则 $\varepsilon=\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$ 率半径,梁处于纯等的

由于材料是线弹性,故应变能密度  $\mathbf{v}_{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2} E \varepsilon^2 = \frac{E \mathbf{y}^2 \theta^2}{2 I^2}$ 

则应变能 
$$V_{\varepsilon} = \int_{V} \mathbf{v}_{\varepsilon} dV = \int_{L} \left( \int_{A} \mathbf{v}_{\varepsilon} dA \right) d\mathbf{x} = \int_{L} \frac{\mathbf{E}\theta^{2}}{2L^{2}} \left( \int_{A} \mathbf{y}^{2} d\mathbf{A} \right) d\mathbf{x} = \frac{EI\theta^{2}}{2L}$$

由卡氏第一定律,
$$M_e = \frac{\partial V_e}{\partial \theta} = \frac{EI\theta}{L}$$

三、利用应变花测的构件的自由表面点在切平面内, 0°方向为正应变  $\varepsilon_{0^{\circ}}=300\times10^{-6}$ , 30°方向的正应变  $\varepsilon_{30^{\circ}}=200\times10^{\circ}$ , 90°方向的正应变为

$$arepsilon_{90^o}=-100 imes10^6$$
,材料弹性模量 E=200GPa,泊松比 $arepsilon=0.3$ 

- (1)、求该点 0°、30°、90°方向的正应力 $\sigma_0$ 、 $\sigma_{30}$ 、 $\sigma_{90}$
- (2)、求该点主应力 $\sigma_1$ 、 $\sigma_2$ 与 $\sigma_3$

解: (1)、 
$$\varepsilon_{0^{\circ}} = \frac{1}{E} \left( \sigma_{0^{\circ}} - \upsilon \sigma_{90^{\circ}} \right)$$
 ,  $\varepsilon_{90^{\circ}} = \frac{1}{E} \left( \sigma_{90^{\circ}} - \upsilon \sigma_{0^{\circ}} \right)$ 

解得 
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{0^{\circ}} = \frac{E(\upsilon \varepsilon_{90^{\circ}} + \varepsilon_{0^{\circ}})}{1 - \upsilon^{2}} = 59.34 MPa \\ \sigma_{90^{\circ}} = \frac{E(\upsilon \varepsilon_{0^{\circ}} + \varepsilon_{90^{\circ}})}{1 - \upsilon^{2}} = -2.20 MPa \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{30^{\circ}} = \frac{\sigma_{0^{\circ}} + \sigma_{90^{\circ}}}{2} + \frac{\sigma_{0^{\circ}} - \sigma_{90^{\circ}}}{2} \cos 60^{\circ} - \tau \sin 60^{\circ} = 43.955 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\tau \\ \sigma_{120^{\circ}} = \frac{\sigma_{0^{\circ}} + \sigma_{90^{\circ}}}{2} + \frac{\sigma_{0^{\circ}} - \sigma_{90^{\circ}}}{2} \cos 240^{\circ} - \tau \sin 240^{\circ} = 13.185 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\tau \end{cases}$$

$$\varepsilon_{30}, = \frac{1}{E} \left( \sigma_{30}, - \upsilon \sigma_{120} \right)$$

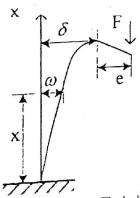
联立上式解得 τ≈0

故 
$$\sigma_{30^{\circ}} = 43.955 MPa$$

(2), 
$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{max}}}{\sigma_{\text{mim}}}$$
 =  $\frac{\sigma_{0^{\circ}} + \sigma_{90^{\circ}}}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{0^{\circ}} + \sigma_{90^{\circ}}}{2}} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{0^{\circ}} + \sigma_{90^{\circ}}}{2}}} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{0^{\circ}} + \sigma_{90^{\circ}}}}{2}}} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{0^{\circ}} + \sigma_{90^{\circ}}}{2}}} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{0^{\circ}} + \sigma_{90^{\circ}}}{2}}} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{0^{\circ}} + \sigma_{90^{\circ}}}{2}}} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{0^{\circ}} + \sigma_{90^{\circ}}}}{2}}} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{0^{\circ}} + \sigma_{90^{\circ}}}}}$ 

故 
$$\sigma_1 = 59.35 MPa$$
 ,  $\sigma_2 = 0$  ,  $\sigma_3 = 2.20 MPa$ 

四、一端固定,另一端自由的大柔度直相。压力 F 以小偏心距 e 作用于自由端,如图所示,试导出下列公式。



- (1)、杆的最大挠度 $\delta$
- (2)、杆的最大弯矩 $M_{\max}$
- (3)、杆横截面上的最大正应力

解: (1)、当杆受偏心压力时,任一横截面上距底部 x 处的弯矩为:

$$M(x) = -F(\delta + e - \omega)$$

于是,可得杆的挠曲线近似方程:  $EI\omega'' = -M(x) = F(\delta + e - \omega)$ 

令 
$$k^2 = \frac{F}{EI_z}$$
,可写为  $\omega'' + k^2 \omega = k^2 (\delta + e)$ 

通解为:  $\omega = A \operatorname{sink} x + B \operatorname{cosk} x + \delta + e$   $\omega' = A \operatorname{k} c \circ s \operatorname{k} A \operatorname{sink} s \circ n \operatorname{k}$ 

$$(\omega')_{x=0} = 0$$
 ,  $A=0$ 

$$(ω)_{x=L} = δ$$
,得  $B\cos kL + δ + e = δ$ ,得  $δ = \frac{e(1 - \cos kL)}{\cos kL}$ 

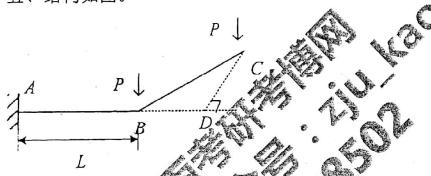
(2)、由弯矩方程 $M(\mathbf{x})=-F(\delta+\mathbf{e}-\omega)$ 可知,杆的最大弯矩发生在固定端 O 处截

面内,即
$$M_{\text{max}} = F(\delta + e) = \frac{Fe}{\cos kL}$$

(3)、杆内的最大压力发生在杆的底部截面上的凹侧边缘上,其值为

$$\delta_{c,max} = \frac{F}{A} + \frac{M_{max}}{W_Z} = \frac{F}{A} + \frac{Fe}{\omega_z coskL}, \quad \vec{x} + \vec{k}^2 = \frac{F}{EI_Z}$$

五、结构如图。



这道题比较难看, 因为当时我读了好几遍题也无法分辨图形的三维还是二维即视感, 甚至用尺子量 ABC 的度数也是 120° 左右, 后默认为图形为三维, 才可能做法上有点难度。

- (1)、求 C 点的坚直位移
- (2)、求 C 点的其他位移或者角位移,分析并列出表达式解:(1)、用能量法:记 C 点受竖向力为 F 为 Fc。

则 BC 段: 
$$M(\mathbf{x}_1) = F_C \mathbf{x}_1$$
  $0 \le \mathbf{x}_1 \le L$ 

过 C 点作 AB 垂线, 交 AB 延长线于点 D

DB 段: 
$$M(x_2) = F_C x_2$$
  $0 \le x_2 \le \frac{L}{2}$ 

BA 段: 
$$M(x_2) = F_c \cdot x_2 + F(x_2 - \frac{L}{2})$$
  $\frac{L}{2} \le x_2 \le \frac{3}{2}L$ 

AD 段: 
$$T = F_C \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} L$$

则由能量法。铅垂位移:

$$\Delta_{Cy} = \frac{F_C L^3}{3EI} + \frac{F_C \left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^3}{3EI} + \int_{\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{3L}{2}} \frac{F_C x^2 + F\left(x - \frac{L}{2}\right) x}{EI} dx + \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} F L \frac{3}{2} L}{GI_P} L$$

$$= \frac{49FL^3}{24EI} + \frac{9FL^3}{GI_P}$$

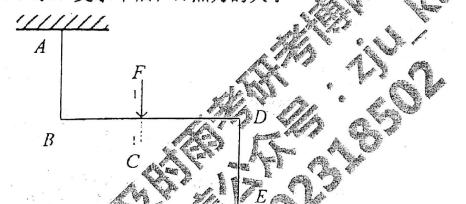
(2)、C点对 x 轴的转角,由叠加法:

$$\theta_{X} = \theta_{1} + \theta_{2} = \frac{F\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}L\right)^{2} + \left(F\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}L\right)\frac{3}{2}L}{2EI}$$

C 点对 y 轴的转角为: 
$$\theta_y = \frac{FL^2}{2EI} + \frac{F\left(\frac{1}{2}L\right)^2}{2EI} = \frac{5FL^2}{8EI}$$

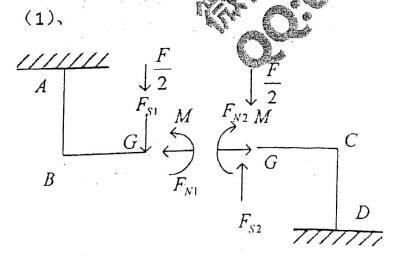
六 、图示钢架以 G 点为对称中心。

- (1)、求 A 点的力
- (2)、求 G 点位移
- (3)、求F变水平后,A点力的大小



解:

(1),



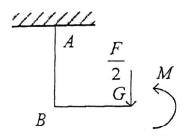
$$\begin{array}{c|c}
F_{\kappa_2} & M \\
G & F_{\kappa_2} \\
D & F \\
\hline
 & F_{\kappa_2}
\end{array}$$

即: 
$$F_N + F_N = 0$$
,且  $F_N = F_N$ ,则  $F_N = 0$ 

$$M_1 - M_2 = 0$$
, $M_1 = M_2$ 

$$F_{S1} + F_{S2} - \frac{F}{2} - \frac{F}{2} = 0$$
,  $F_{S1} = F_{S2}$ ,  $\emptyset F_{S1} = 0$ 

只存在弯矩。



G 点转角为 0, BG 段: 
$$M(x) = -\frac{F}{2}x + M$$
  $0 \le x \le a$ 

AB 段: 
$$M(x) = -\frac{F}{2}a + M$$
  $0 \le x \le a$ 

$$\theta = \int_0^a \frac{-\frac{F}{2}x + M}{EI} dx + \int_0^a \frac{-\frac{F}{2}a + M}{EI} dx = -\frac{Fa^2}{4EI} + \frac{Ma}{EI} - \frac{Fa^2}{2EI} + \frac{Ma}{EI} = 0$$

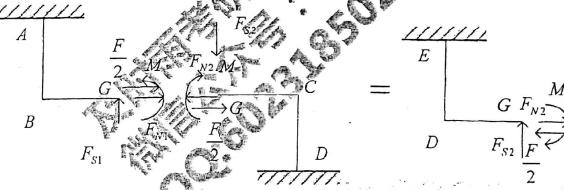
$$\text{If } M = \frac{3}{8}Fa, \text{ If } M_A = -\frac{F}{2}a + \frac{3}{8}Fa = -\frac{1}{8}Fa, \text{ } F_{AN} = \frac{F}{2}$$

$$M = \frac{3}{8}Fa, \quad M = \frac{F}{2}a + \frac{3}{8}Fa = \frac{1}{8}Fa, \quad F_{AN} = \frac{F}{2}$$

$$\omega_{G1} = \int_{0}^{a} \frac{\frac{F}{4}x^{2} - M\frac{X}{2}}{EI} dx + \int_{0}^{a} \frac{\frac{F}{4}a^{2} - M\frac{A}{2}}{EI} dx = \frac{Fa^{3}}{EI} \frac{Ma^{2}}{4EI} + \frac{4Fa^{3}}{EI} - \frac{Ma^{2}}{2EI} = \frac{5Fa^{3}}{96EI}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{Wilk first first$$

(3)、当竖向 F 变为水平时、同



易得, 
$$M-M=0$$
,所存在 
$$\frac{F}{2}-F_N-\frac{F}{2}-F_N=0$$
,则 $F_N=0$  
$$F_S=0$$

故仍是只有 M 存在,分析左半部分

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & F \\
 & G \\
\hline
 & B
\end{array}$$

BG 段: M(x) = M 0<x<a

AB 段:  $M(x) = -\frac{F}{2}x + M$  0<x<a

G点转角为O

$$\theta = \int_0^a \frac{M}{EI} dx + \int_0^a \frac{-\frac{F}{2}x + M}{EI} dx = -\frac{2Ma}{EI} - \frac{Fa^2}{2EI} = 0, \quad \text{If } M = \frac{Fa}{8}$$

$$\text{If } M_A = -\frac{Fa}{2} + \frac{Fa}{8} = -\frac{3Fa}{8}, \quad F_S = \frac{F}{2}, \quad F_N = 0$$

