

## 二〇〇七年答案解析

一、这是刘鸿文教材上的一道原题，这里 ABCD 强调是刚性梁（注意一下，16 年曾经考出来一道题是  $EI = \text{正无穷}$ ，所以要明确一下刚性梁其实就有  $EI = \text{正无穷}$  这一潜在条件），受横力没有玩去变形，注意刘鸿文还有道此类形体，即由于  $P$  会产生 BD 弯曲，CD 弹塑性杆。

$$\text{解：(1) } \sum M_A = 0, F_{NBG} \times 6 + F_{NDF} \times 10 - P \times 8 = 0$$

$$F_{NBG} = F_{NDF}$$

$$\text{得到绳对杆的力： } F_N = F_{NBG} = F_{NDF} = \frac{P}{2} = 10\text{kN}$$

$$(2) \omega_C = \frac{1}{2}(\omega_B + \omega_D) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\frac{P}{2}(L_{BG} + L_{GF} + L_{FD})}{EA} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{10 \times 10^3 \times (2 + 2 + 4)}{200 \times 10^9 \times 1 \times 10^{-4}} = 2\text{mm}$$

$$\text{二、解：(1) } I = \frac{b(x)h^3}{12}, b(x) = \frac{x}{l} \cdot b, \text{ 故 } I = \frac{bh^3}{12l} \cdot x, M(x) = -Fx$$

$$\text{故 } V_\varepsilon = \int_0^l \frac{(Fx)^2}{2EI} dx = \int_0^l \frac{6F^2 x l dx}{Eb h^3} = \frac{3F^2 l^3}{Eb h^3}$$

(2) 由卡式第一

$$\text{定律, } \omega_p = \frac{\partial V_\varepsilon}{\partial F} = \frac{6Fl^3}{Eb h^3}$$

$$(3) W = \frac{b(x)h^2}{6} = \frac{bh^2}{6l} x, \sigma_{\max}(x) = \frac{M}{W} = \frac{6Fl}{bh^2}$$

$$\text{三、解：(1) } \omega(x) = \frac{q_0 x}{360EI} (7L^4 - 10L^2 x^2 + 3x^4)$$

当  $x$  取  $\frac{L}{2}$  时， $\omega\left(\frac{L}{2}\right) > 0$ ，即验算部分，这里规定向下为正方向，刘鸿文与孙训

方不同，孙训方教材上是以向下为正，这里按经验是常采取孙的规定。

$$\text{故 } EI\omega'(x) = \frac{q_0}{360L} (7L^4 - 30L^2 x^2 + 15x^4)$$

$$EI\omega''(x) = \frac{q_0}{360L} (-60L^2 x + 60x^3) = -M(x)$$

$$\text{故 } M(x) = \frac{q_0}{6} xL - \frac{q_0 x^3}{6L}, M(0) = M(L) = 0$$



$$\frac{\partial M(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{q_0}{6}L - \frac{q_0 x^2}{2L}, \quad \text{令 } \frac{\partial M(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{q_0}{6}L - \frac{q_0 x^2}{2L} = 0, \quad \text{则 } x = \frac{L}{\sqrt{3}}$$

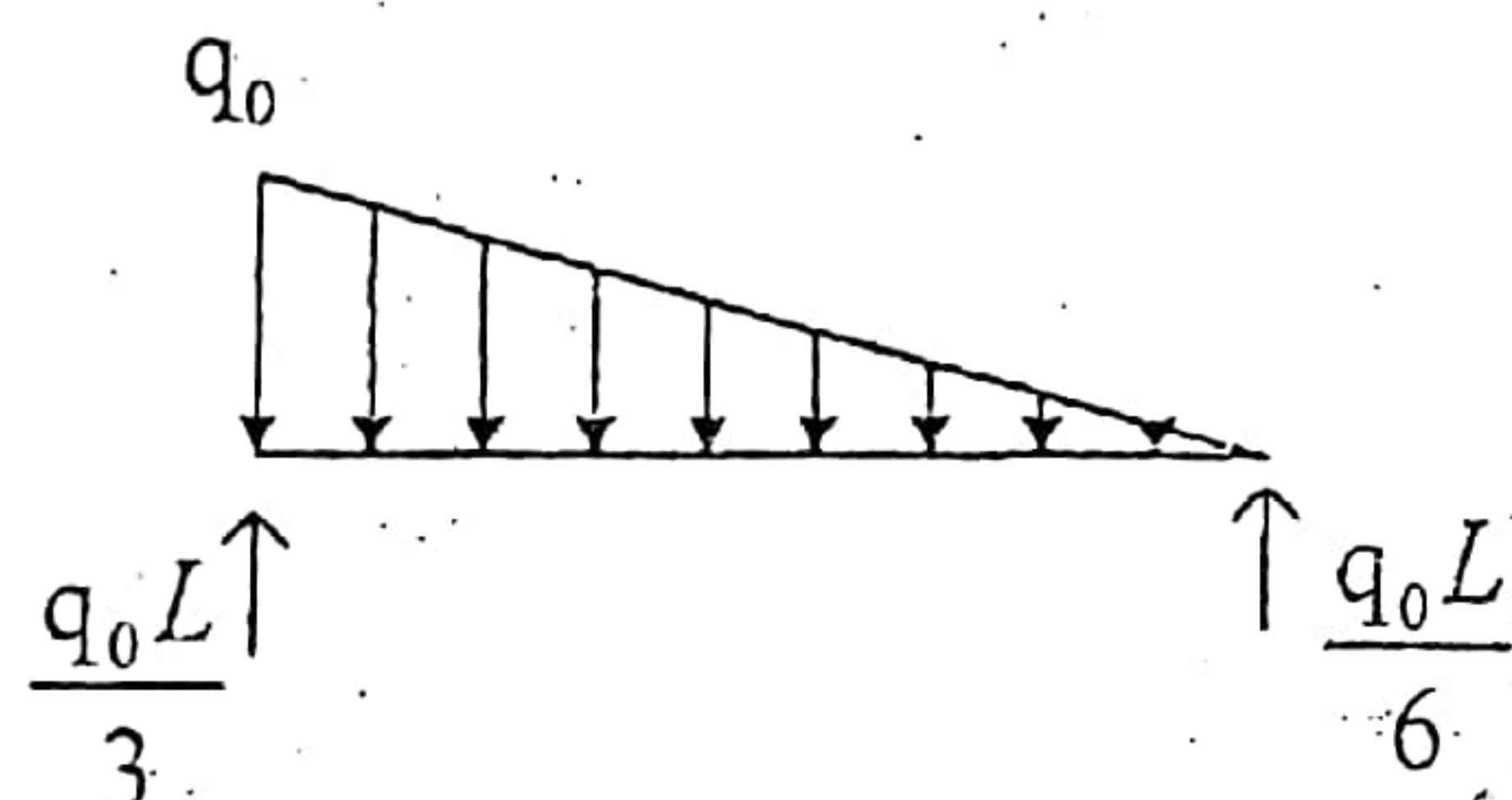
$$\text{则 } M_{\max} = M\left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{q_0 L^2}{9\sqrt{3}}$$

(2) 因为  $M(0) = M(L) = 0$ , 故直梁端点弯矩为 0

$$F_s(x) = \frac{\partial M(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{q_0 L}{6} - \frac{3q_0 x^2}{6L}, \quad q(x) = \frac{\partial F_s(x)}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{L}q_0$$

即有着向下的三角形分布状荷载  $q_0$ , 两端分别受  $\frac{q_0 L}{6}(\uparrow)$  和  $\frac{q_0 L}{3}(\uparrow)$ , 如图

(3) 如上分析, 且  $M(0) = M(L) = 0$ ,  $\omega(0) = \omega(L) = 0$   
故两端为铰支。



四、此题在刘鸿文和孙训方教材中都有, 还有一种考法是超静定杆问题, 即可能将 AC 连接起来, 应该在做题的过程中遇到过, 值得注意。因为 15 年的考研就考出了类似的题目。

解: (1)、静力分析, 可知  $2F_{NAB} \cos 45^\circ + P = 0$   $F_{NBA} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}P$

$$F_{NAB} = F_{NAD} = F_{NBC} = F_{NCD} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}P, \quad \text{受压}$$

B 点:  $F_{NAB} \cos 45^\circ + F_{NBD} = 0$ ,  $F_{NDB} = P$ , 受拉

$$1. \text{强度: } \sigma_{\max} = \frac{F_{\max}}{A} = \frac{P}{\frac{1}{4}\pi d^2} \leq \frac{[\sigma]}{n_{st}}$$

$$P \leq \frac{[\sigma]}{n_{st}} \cdot \frac{1}{4}\pi d^2 = 100.5 \text{ kN}$$

2. 稳定性: 最大受压杆的压力为  $F_N = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}P$ , 两端铰结, 故  $\mu = 1$ 。



$$\lambda = \frac{\mu L}{i} = \frac{1 \times a}{\frac{d}{4}} = \frac{4 \times 1}{0.04} = 100 \geq \lambda_p = 100$$

$$\text{故 } P \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\pi^3 \times 200 \times 10^9 \times (0.04)^2}{100^2 \times 4} = 175.4 \text{ kN}$$

综上,  $[P] = 100.5 \text{ kN}$

(2)、当  $P$  改为外向时, 考虑强度与 (1) 相同,  $P \leq 100.5 \text{ kN}$

考虑稳定性, 此时最大受压杆为  $BD$ ,  $F_N' = P$

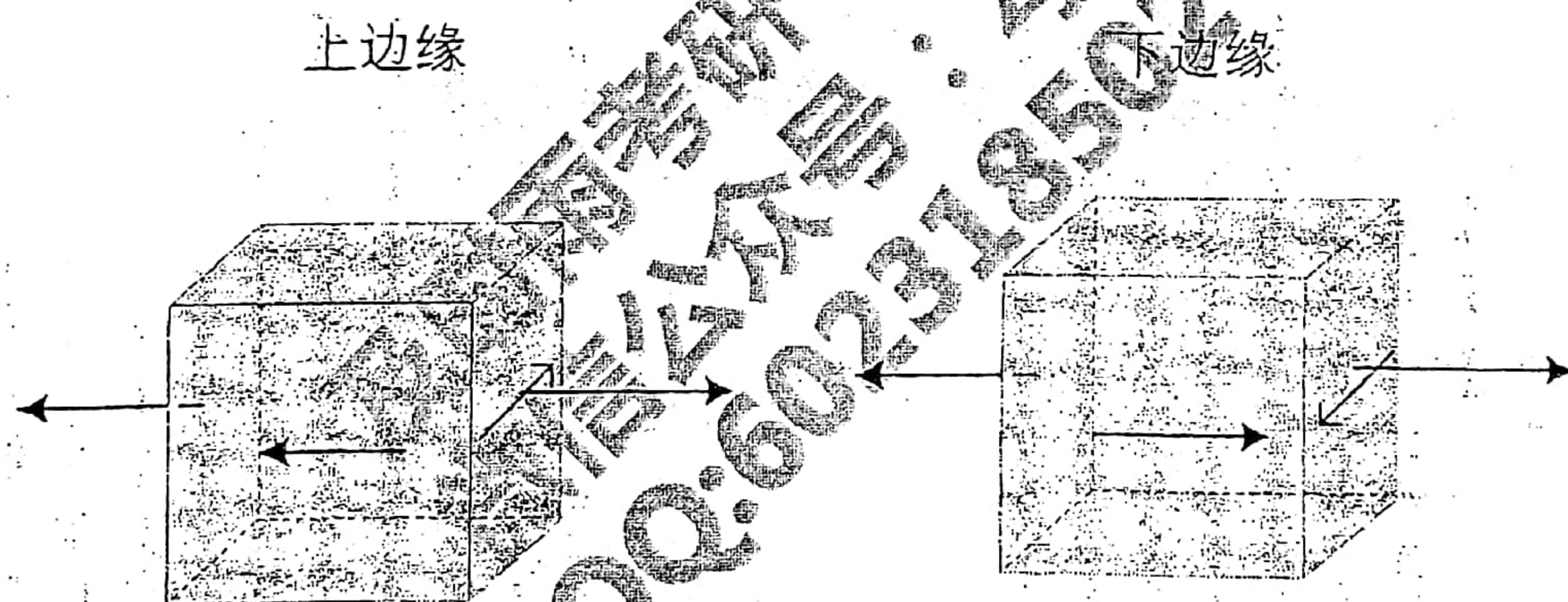
$$\lambda = \frac{\mu L}{i} = \frac{1 \times \sqrt{2}}{\frac{d}{4}} = 141.4 \geq \lambda_p, \text{ 是大柔度杆。}$$

$$F_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi d^2 \geq n_{st} \cdot P, \text{ 得 } P \leq \frac{\pi^3 E d^2}{4 n_{st} \lambda^2} = 62.03 \text{ kN}$$

故  $[P] = 62.03 \text{ kN}$

五、解 (1)、危险点为  $A$  截面处的上下两边界点

(2)、



当  $P$  静止作用时,  $BC: M_1(x) = Fx$

$$AB: M(x) = Fx$$

$$T = Fa$$

$$\text{故 } A \text{ 点, } \sigma_{st} = \frac{M}{W} = \frac{32Fa}{\pi d^3}$$

$$\tau_{st} = \frac{T}{W_t} = \frac{16Fa}{\pi d^3}$$

当自由落置时,  $E_p = V_{zd}$



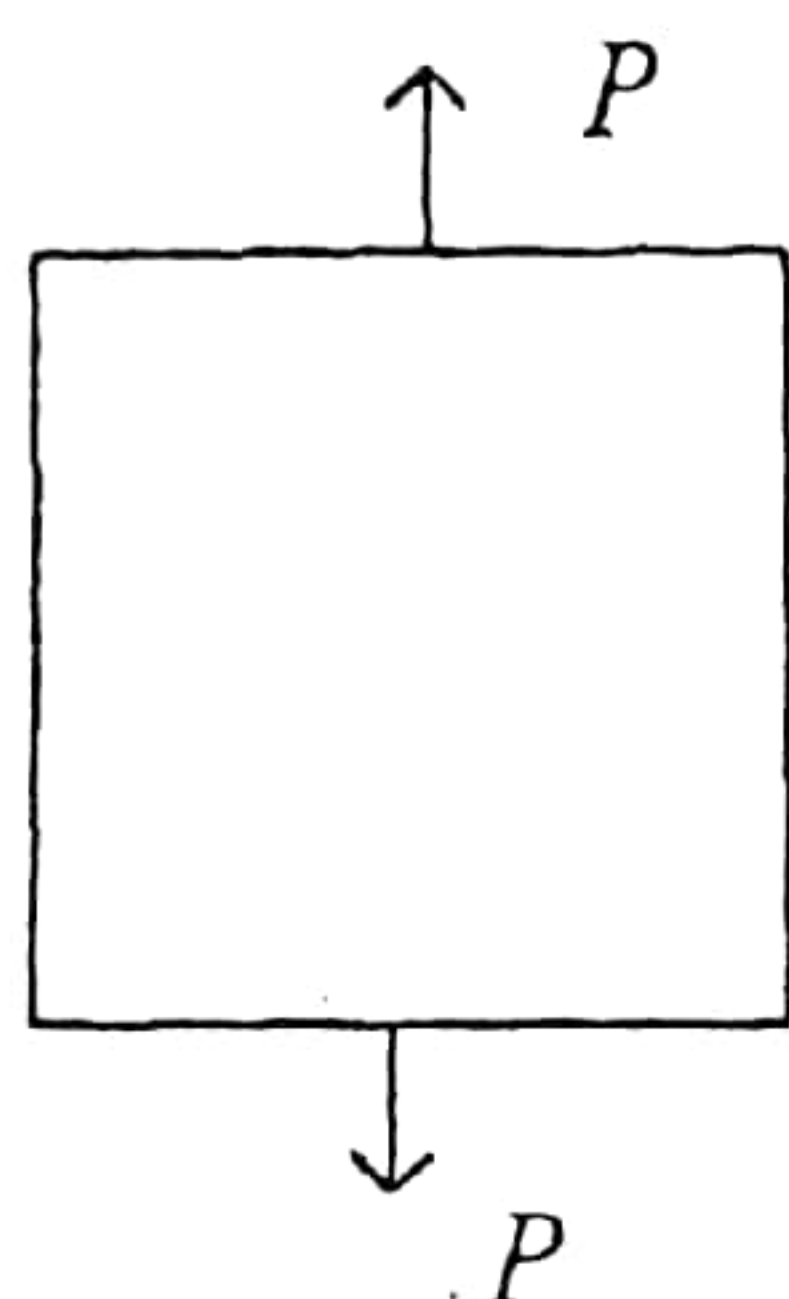
$$\text{即: } P(h + \Delta d) = \frac{1}{2} F_d \cdot \Delta d = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta d^2}{\Delta s t} P, \text{ 得 } \Delta d = k_d \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2h}{\Delta s t}} \right)$$

$$\Delta s t = \frac{Pa^3}{3EI} + \frac{Pa^3}{3EI} + \frac{Pa^2}{GI_p} \cdot a = \frac{2Pa^3}{3EI} + \frac{Pa^3}{GI_p} = \frac{128Pa^3}{3E\pi d^3} + \frac{32Pa^3}{G\pi d^3}$$

$$\text{故 } K_d = 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2h \times 3\pi d^3}{128Pa^3G + 96Pa^3E}} = 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{3\pi d^3 h}{64Pa^3G + 48Pa^3E}}$$

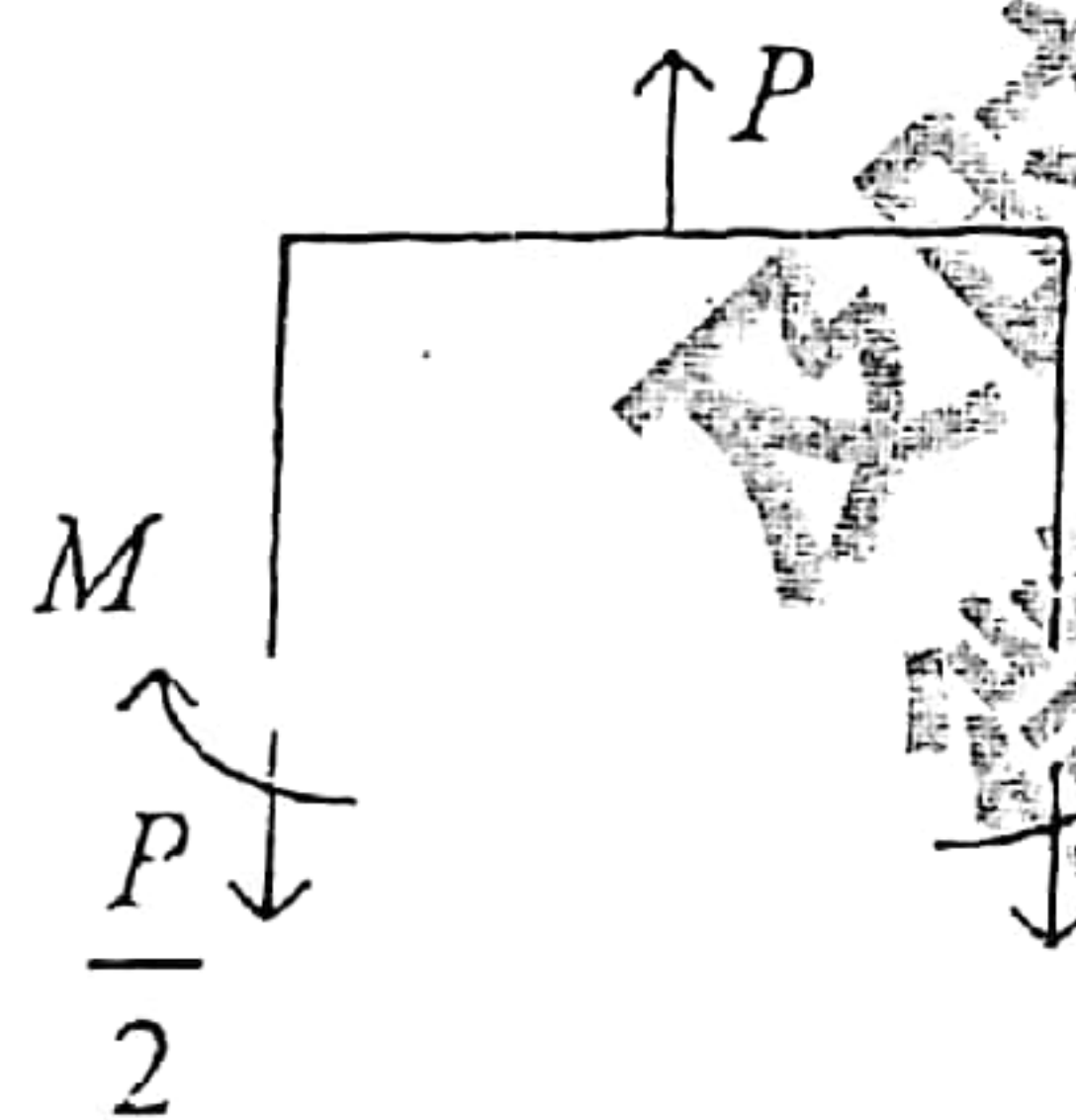
$$\text{故 } \sigma_{r3,d} = K_d \sigma_{r3,st} = \frac{32\sqrt{2}Fa}{\pi d^3} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{3\pi d^3 h}{64Pa^3G + 48Pa^3E}} \right)$$

六、



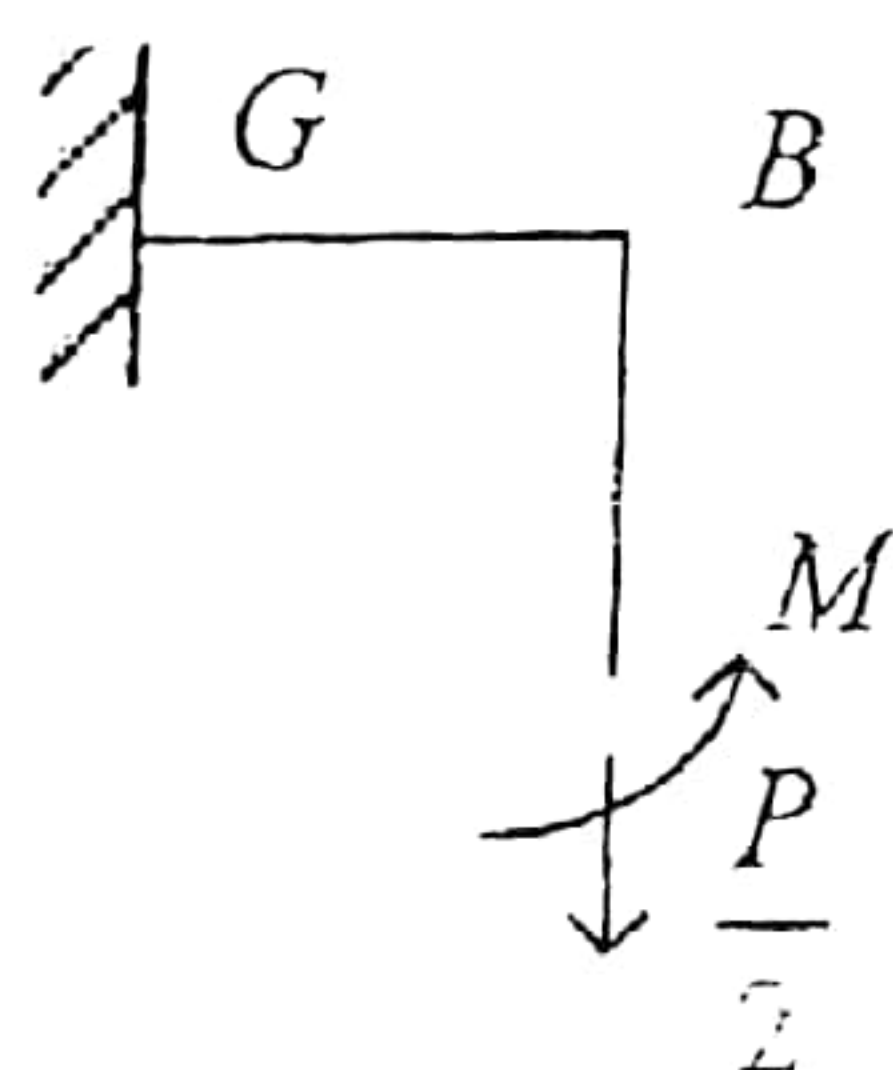
刘鸿文教材上太多此类型题，14章11题

解：(1)、结构和荷载上下对称，左右对称，故在AD、BC中点截开，分析上半部分



截面只存在对称力，即轴力和弯矩

由力平衡，可知轴力  $F_N = \frac{P}{2}$ ，此时左右对称，故值分析右半部分，结构简化为：



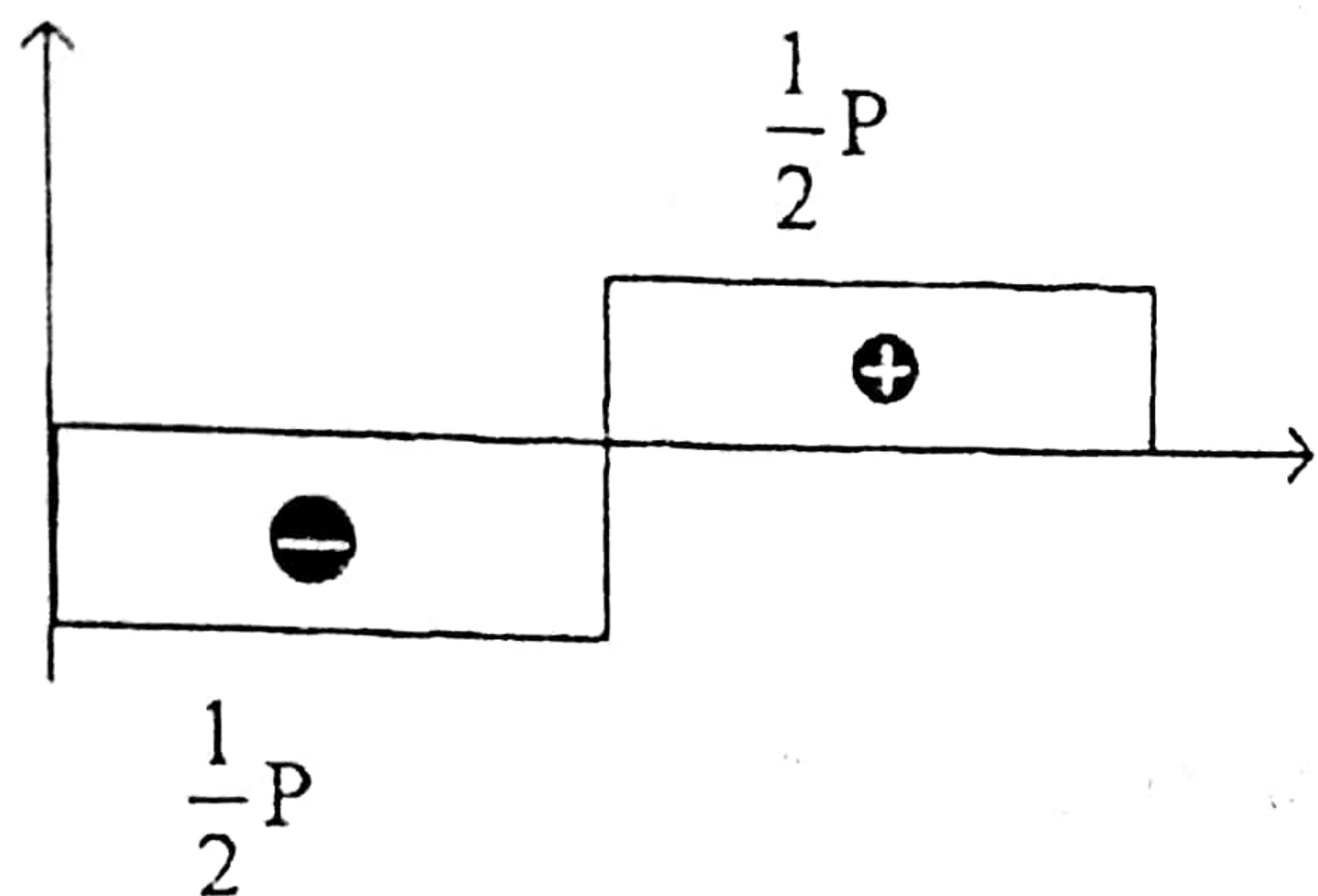
利用叠加法：  $\theta = \frac{M \frac{a}{2}}{EI} - \frac{\frac{P}{2} \left( \frac{P}{2} \right)^2}{2EI} = 0, M = \frac{Pa}{8}$ ，逆时针



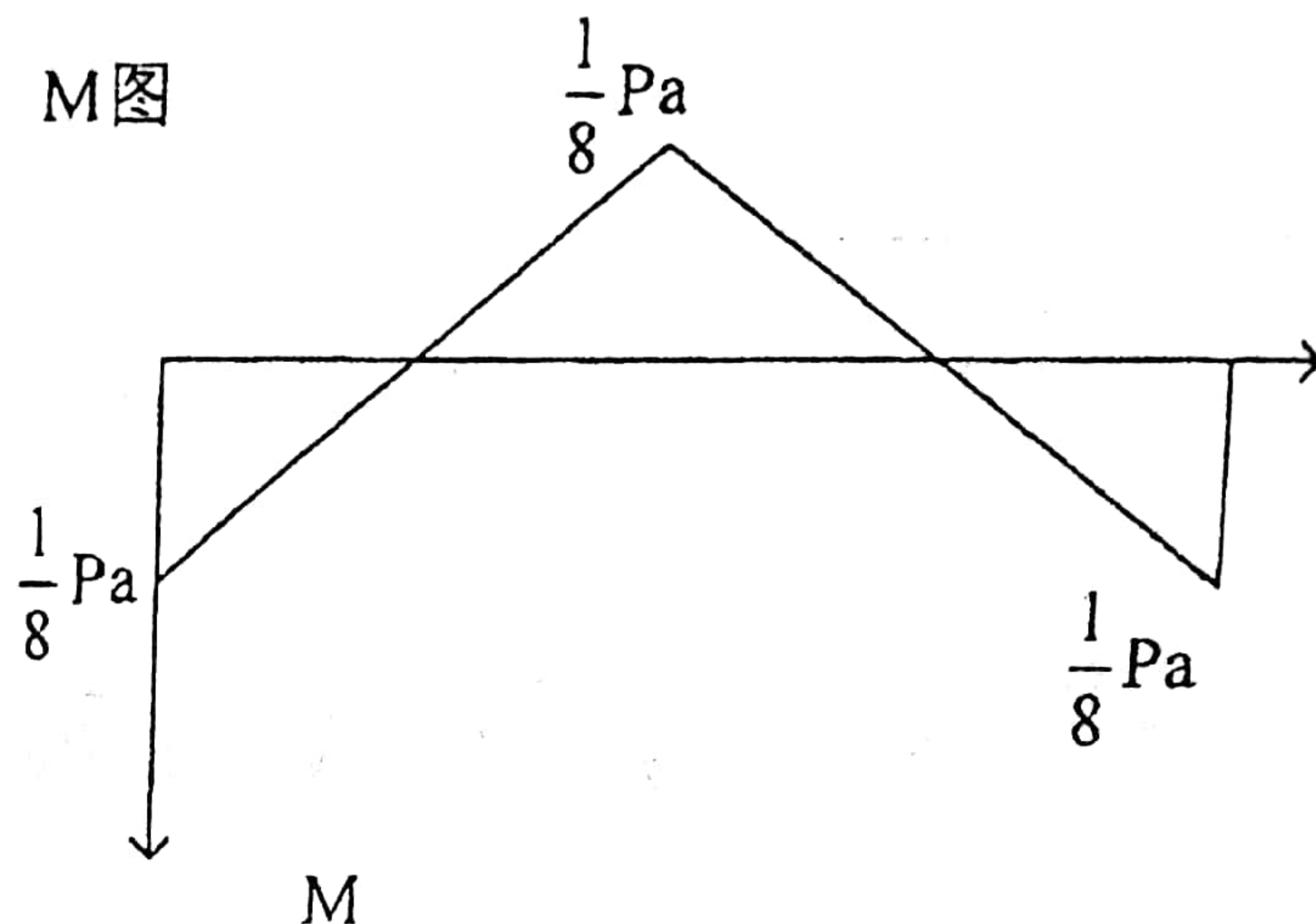
故 B 点  $M = \frac{Pa}{8}$ ，即  $M_A = \frac{Pa}{8}$ 。(或用能量法)

(2)、

Fs图



M图



(3)、利用(1)，在 GH 两点加单位力 1，则 QB 段  $\bar{M}(x) = \frac{a}{8}$ ，BG 段  $\bar{M}(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{a}{8}$

所以

$$\Delta = 4 \int \frac{M(x) \bar{M}(x)}{EI} dx = 4 \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} \frac{\frac{a}{8} \cdot \frac{Pa}{8}}{EI} dx + 4 \int_{\frac{a}{2}}^a \frac{\frac{P}{2}x + \frac{Pa}{8} \left( \frac{a}{8} - x \right)}{EI} dx$$

$$= 4 \left[ \frac{Pa^3}{EI} \cdot \frac{1}{128} + \frac{1}{3EI} \left( x - \frac{a}{8} \right)^3 \right]_{\frac{a}{2}}^a = \frac{26Pa^3}{24EI} + \frac{Pa^3}{32EI}$$

及时的图书资料  
微信/QQ: 602318502