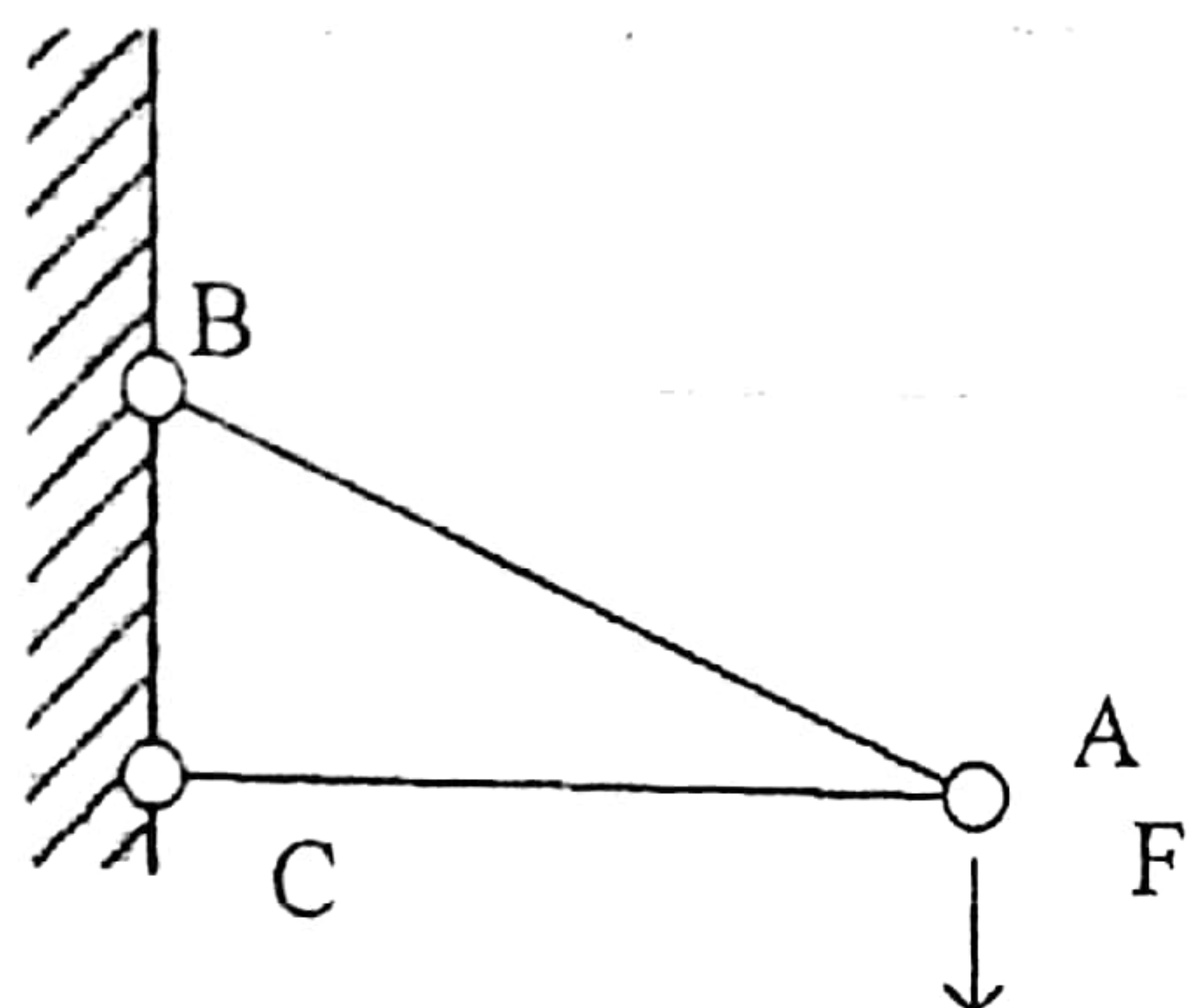


二〇〇五年答案解析

一、解：



(1) 静力分析, $F_{NAC} = F \cot \alpha = -\sqrt{3}F$ (压应力)

$$F_{NAB} = \frac{F}{\sin \alpha} = 2F$$

故, $\sigma_{\max} = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{2F}{\frac{1}{4}\pi d^2} = \frac{8F}{\pi d^2}$

(2) 在 A 端虚设水平力 F_1

静力分析,

$$F_{NAC} = -\sqrt{3}F + F_1; \frac{\partial F_{NAC}}{\partial F} = -\sqrt{3}; \frac{\partial F_{NAC}}{\partial F_1} = 1$$

$$F_{NAB} = 2F; \frac{\partial F_{NAB}}{\partial F} = 2; \frac{\partial F_{NAB}}{\partial F_1} = 0$$

用能量法

$$\Delta_{\text{竖直}} = \int \frac{F_{Ni}}{EA_i} \frac{\partial F_{Ni}}{\partial F} ds = \frac{2F \times 2 \times a}{EA} + \frac{\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3} \times a \cos 30^\circ}{EA} = (16 + 6\sqrt{3}) \frac{Fa}{\pi d^2} (\downarrow)$$

$$\Delta_{\text{水平}} = \int \frac{F_{Ni}}{EA_i} \frac{\partial F_{Ni}}{\partial F_1} ds = \frac{-\sqrt{3}F \times 1 \times a \times \cos 30^\circ}{EA} = \frac{-6Fa}{E\pi d^2} (\leftarrow)$$

(3) AC 为受压杆, $F_{NAC} = -\sqrt{3}F$

两端铰支, 故 $\mu=1$

$$F_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(\mu l)^2} = \frac{\pi^2 E \frac{1}{64} \pi d^4}{(1 \times a \cos 30^\circ)^2} = \frac{\pi^3 E d^4}{48 a^2}$$

(4) 要考虑 AB、AC 的强度校核，AC 的稳定性校核。

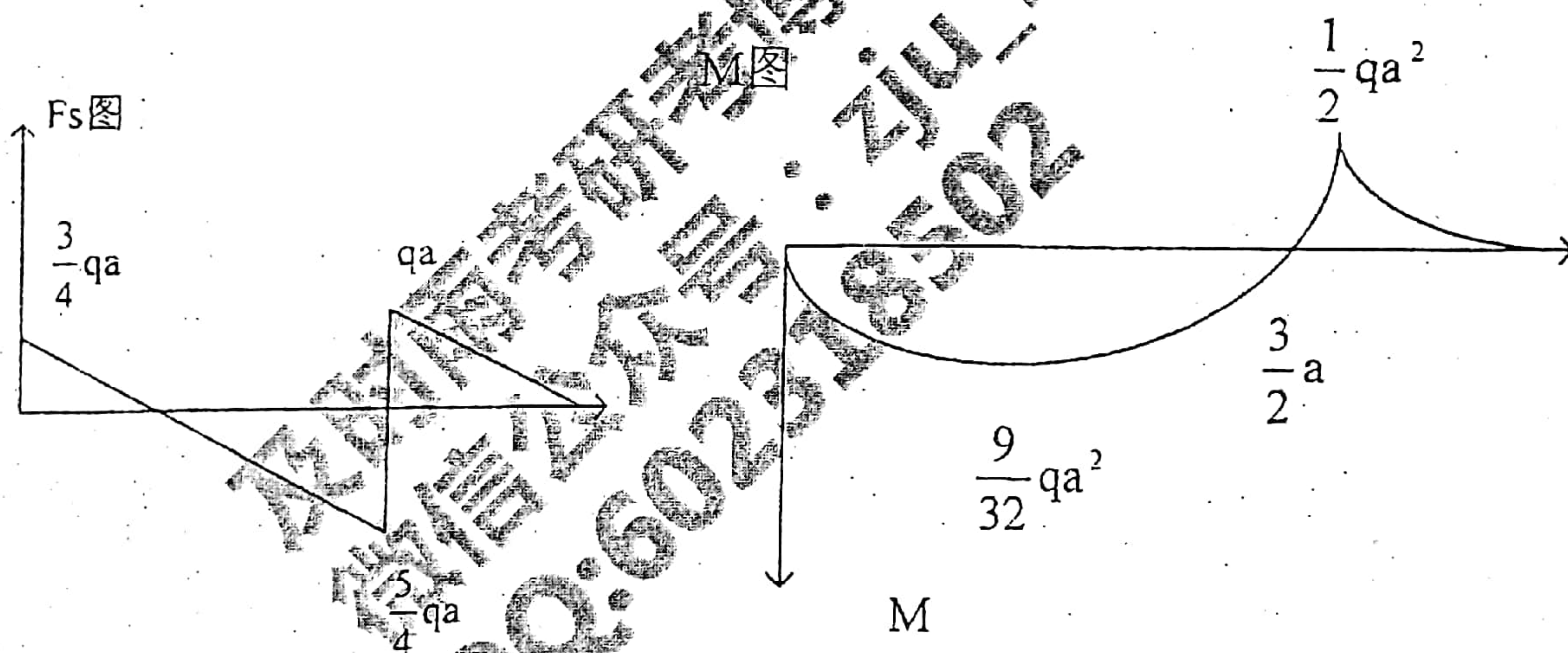
二、有争议的题，即集度 q 为单位面积的大小，但我人为何 04 年的 2 题相比， q 就是单位长力，查阅资料，集度可以指以上两种，

$$\text{解: (1) } \sum M_A = 0, -\frac{1}{2} q(3a)^2 + F_B 2a = 0, F_B = \frac{9qa}{4} (\uparrow)$$

$$\sum F_A = 0, F_A = 3qa - \frac{9qa}{4} = \frac{3qa}{4} (\uparrow)$$

$$F_s(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3qa - qx}{4}, & 0 \leq x \leq 2a \\ 3qa - qx, & 2a \leq x \leq 3a \end{cases}$$

$$M(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4} qax - \frac{1}{2} qx^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 2a \text{ 从右向左} \\ -\frac{1}{2} qx^2, & 0 \leq x \leq a \text{ 从左向右} \end{cases}$$



——画法箭头向下是孙训芳版本的标准画法，而向上是刘鸿文版本的画法，这里我建议选择孙训芳版本，因为曾有真题题干的画法就是向下

(2) 由 M 图知，

$$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} qa^2, \sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} qa^2}{\frac{1}{6} b(2b)^2} = \frac{3qa^2}{4b^3}$$

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{3F_{s,\max}}{2A} = \frac{15qa}{16b^2}$$

$$(3) \quad \varepsilon(x) = \frac{M(x)}{EI} = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2b^3E} \left(\frac{3}{4} qax - \frac{1}{2} qx^2 \right), 0 \leq x \leq 2a \\ \frac{3qx^2}{4b^3E}, 0 \leq x \leq a \end{cases}$$

则

$$I = \int_L \varepsilon(x) ds = \int_0^{2a} \frac{3}{2b^3E} \left(\frac{3}{4} qax - \frac{1}{2} qx^2 \right) dx + \int_0^a \frac{3qx^2}{4b^3E} dx$$

$$= \frac{3qa^3}{2b^3E} \left(\frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 8 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \right) = 0$$

三、解：(1) 由题可知， σ_z 可以作为一个主应力， $\sigma_z = -50 \text{ MPa}$

$$\sigma_x = 80 \text{ MPa}, \quad \sigma_{xy} = 40 \text{ MPa}, \quad \sigma_y = 20 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \sigma' \\ \sigma'' \end{matrix} \right\} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} = \frac{80 + 20}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{80 - 20}{2} \right)^2 + 40^2} = 50 \pm 50 \begin{cases} 100 \text{ MPa} \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

故， $\sigma_1 = 100 \text{ MPa}$ ， $\sigma_2 = 0$ ， $\sigma_3 = -50 \text{ MPa}$

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_1 - \nu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)] = \frac{1}{200 \times 10^9} [100 - 0.3(0 - 50)] \times 10^6 = 5.75 \times 10^{-4}$$

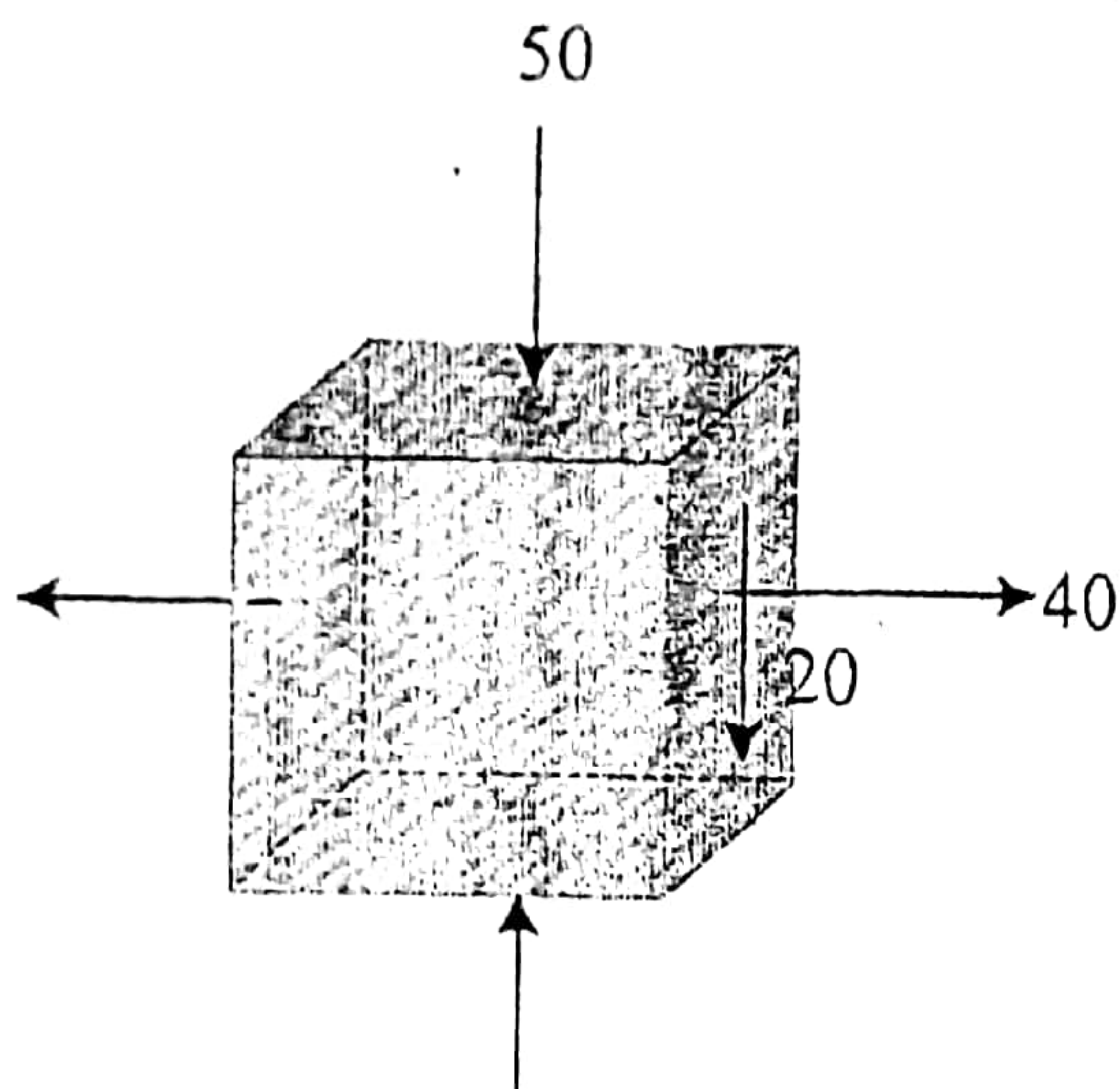
$$\varepsilon_2 = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_2 - \nu(\sigma_1 + \sigma_3)] = 7.5 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_3 - \nu(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)] = -4 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$(2) \quad \sigma_{r3} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3 = 150 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} [(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2]} = 132.29 \text{ MPa}$$

(3) 即将 xoz 面应力叠加至 yox 和 yoz 面，即



$$\text{故, } \sigma_{45^\circ} = \frac{40 - 50}{2} + \frac{40 + 50}{2} \cos 90^\circ + \tau \sin 90^\circ = -5 + 20 = 15 \text{ MPa}$$

四、解: (1)

$$E_p = P(h + \Delta_{st})$$

$$V_{sd} = \frac{1}{2} F_d \Delta_d = \frac{\Delta_d^2}{2\Delta_{st}} P$$

$$\text{因 } E_p = V_{sd}, \text{ 得到 } \Delta_d = \Delta_{st} \left(1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2h}{\Delta_{st}}} \right)$$

$$\text{又因为 } \Delta_{st} = \frac{PL}{EA} = \frac{PL}{Ea^2}$$

$$K_d = 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2Ea^2h}{PL}}$$

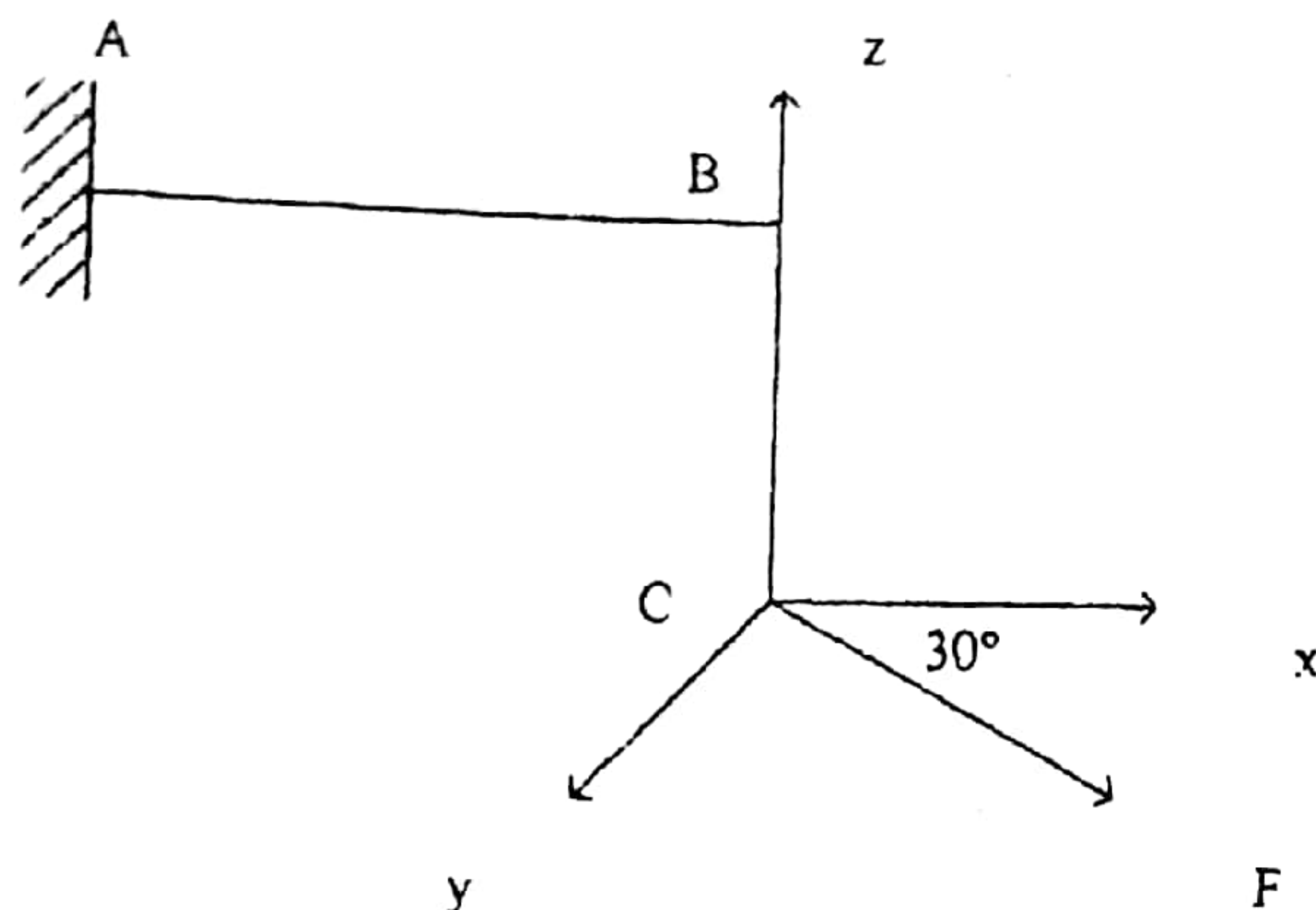
$$\sigma_{d,\max} = \sigma_{st,\max} \cdot K_d = \frac{P}{a^2} \left(1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2Ea^2h}{PL}} \right)$$

(2) 能量守恒原理, 由于为微小变形, 不考虑轴向引起的能量变化, 那么

$$E_p = V_{sd}, \quad Ph = \frac{(K_d Pe)^2 L}{2EI}, \quad \text{得 } K_d' = \sqrt{\frac{2EIh}{PLe^2}}$$

$$\sigma_{d,\max}' = \frac{1}{a^2} \sqrt{\frac{2PEIh}{Le^2}} = \frac{1}{e} \sqrt{\frac{PEh}{6L}}$$

五、解: (1)



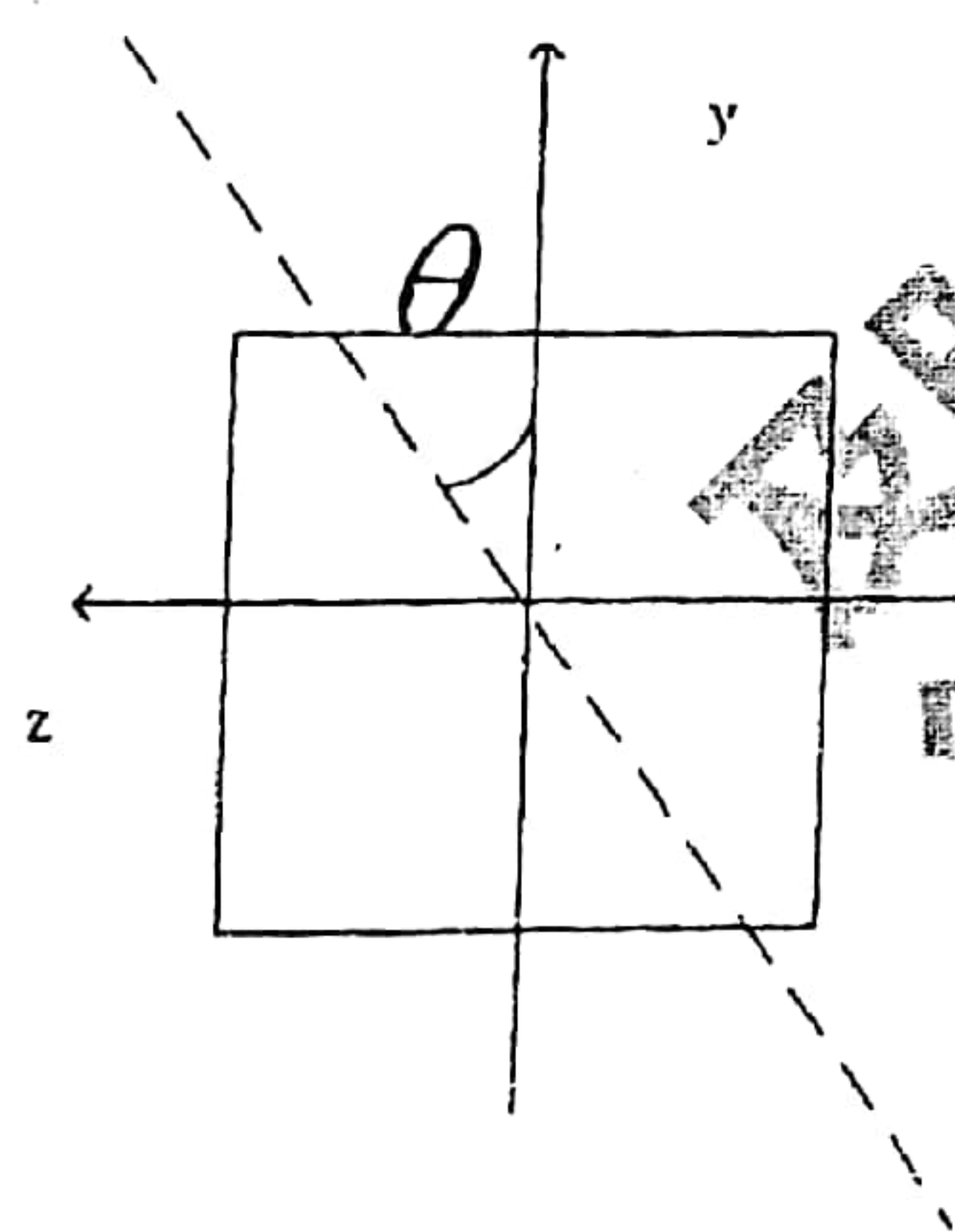
BC 段: $M_y(x_1) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} Fx_1, 0 \leq x_1 \leq a$

$$M_x(x_1) = \frac{1}{2} Fx_1, 0 \leq x_1 \leq a$$

AB 段: $M_z(x_2) = \frac{1}{2} Fx_2, 0 \leq x_2 \leq 2a$

$$M_y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} Fa, T = \frac{1}{2} Fa$$

故 A 端截面上的内力为 $M_z = Fa, M_y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} Fa, T = \frac{1}{2} Fa$



设夹角为 θ , 则 $\tan \theta = \frac{M_z}{M_y} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$, 故 $\theta = \arctan \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

(2) 由于 A 截面为圆, 故 $\sigma_{\max} = \frac{1}{W} \sqrt{M_z^2 + M_y^2} = \frac{32}{\pi d^3} \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{4}} Fa = \frac{16\sqrt{7}Fa}{\pi d^3}$

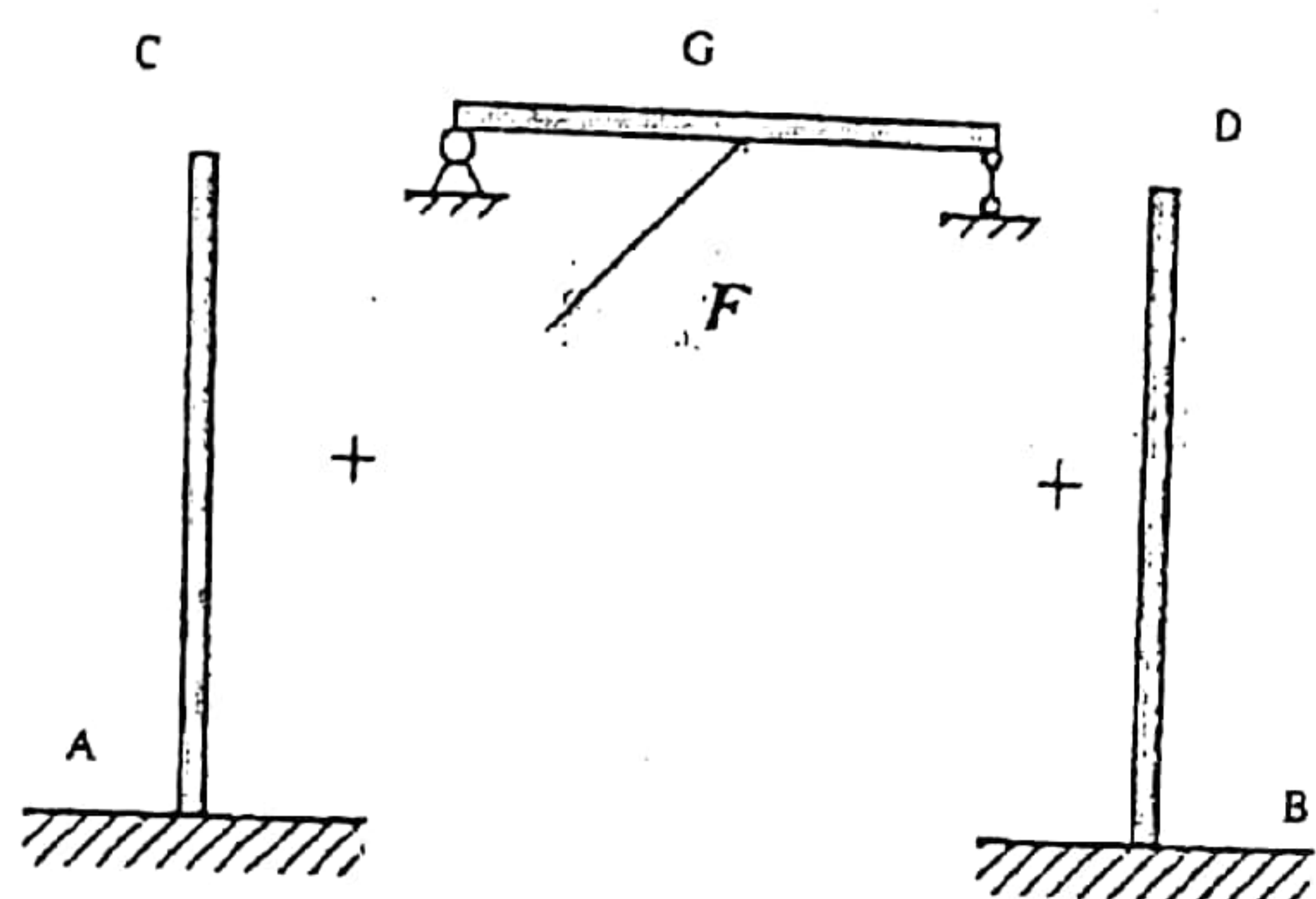
$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{T}{W_t} = \frac{16 \cdot \frac{1}{2} Fa}{\pi d^3} = \frac{8Fa}{\pi d^3}$$

$$(3) \quad \tau_{\max} = \frac{4F}{3A} = \frac{4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} F}{3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi d^3} = \frac{8F}{3\pi d^3}$$

六、浙大特色的题型，考验基本功。

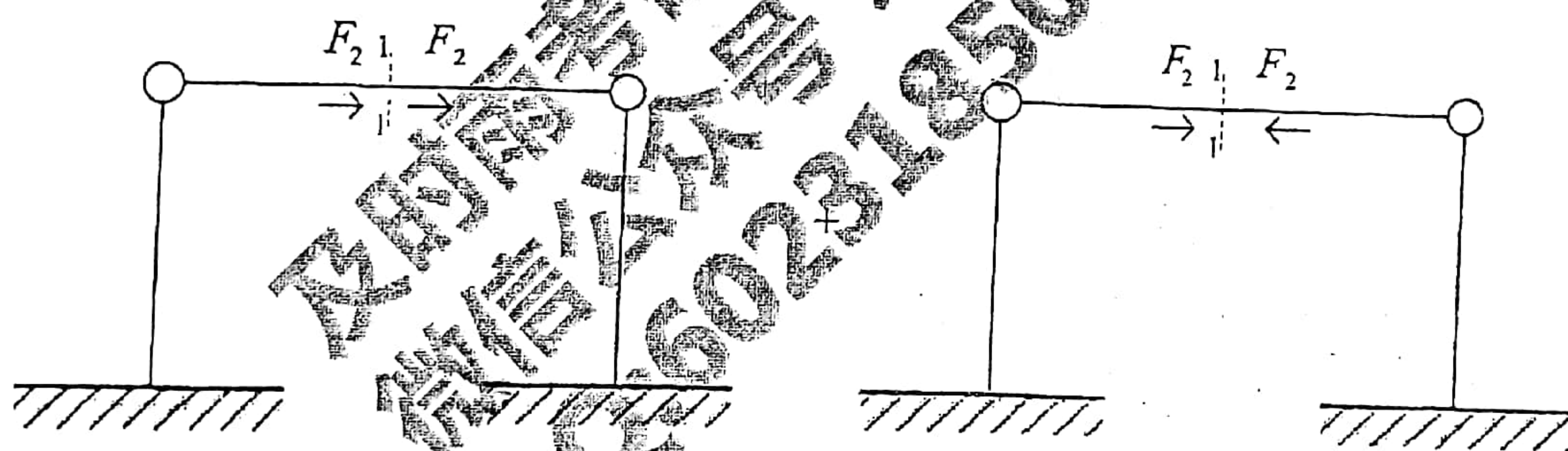
近年来最后一道大题都是结构正反对称题，如果没有熟练掌握（即按部就班的写），题一难就很难作对，如果不利用对称性解题的话运算量也会变大，所以一遇到有对称性问题的题，十有八九都是要利用一下对称性。

解：（1）当 $F_2 = 0$ 时，可将结构看作



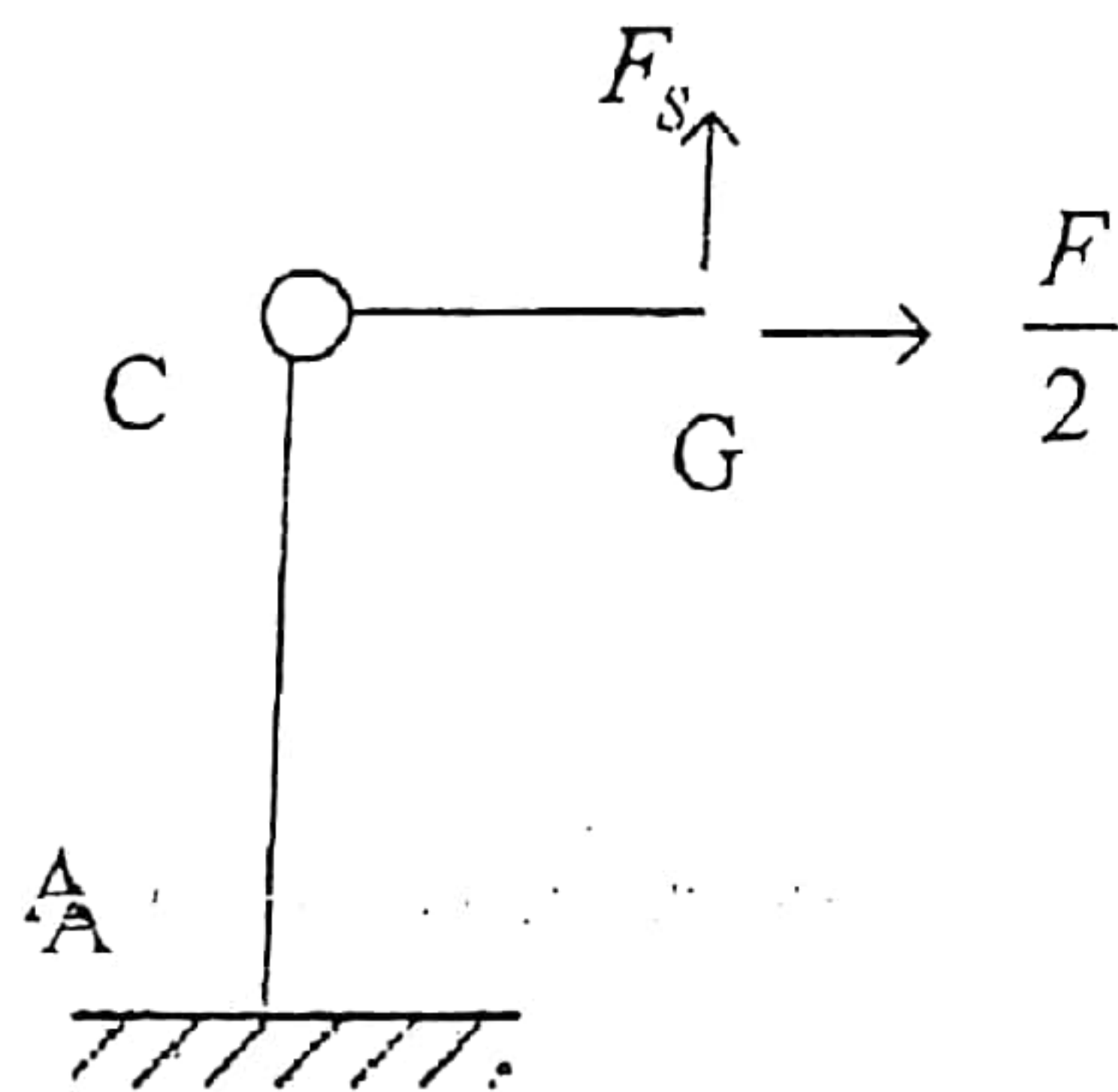
$$\text{故, } W_G = \frac{Fa^3}{3EI \times 2} + \frac{Fa^3}{48EI} = \frac{3Fa^3}{16EI} = \frac{12Fa^3}{\pi d^4}$$

（2） $F_1 = 0, F_2 \neq 0$ ，此时将结构分为正反对称的叠加



图A

则分析图 A 一半结构，只存在反对称力剪力 F_s



由图可知，即可等效为 A 图，B 图各杆力为 0，
故 C 铰 X 方向约束力为 $0.5F$ ，