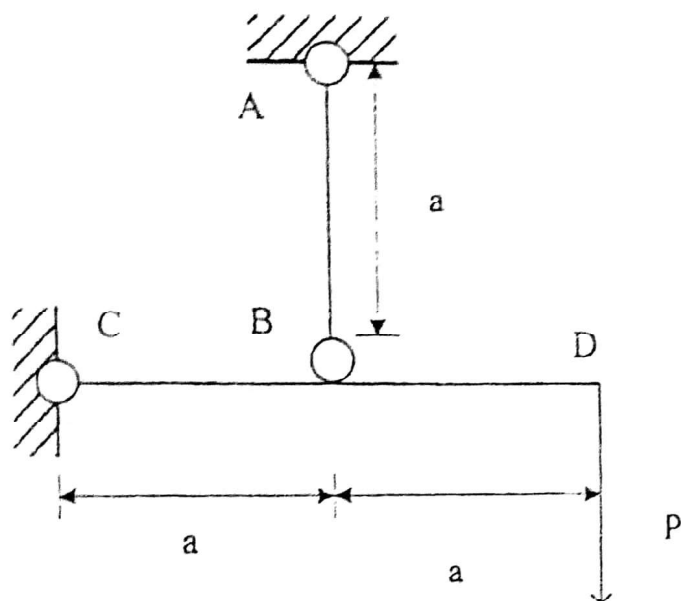


一、已知：AB 杆和 CD 杆都是半径为 d 的圆杆，AB 杆的弹性模量为 E ，其中 AB 杆纵向线应变为 ε ，BD 刚性杆（30 分）



求：(1)、 P 的大小

(2)、求 D 的竖向位移

(3)、求 AB 杆所具有的应变能

解：(1)、BD 杆为刚性杆，所以 $EI \rightarrow \infty$ ，不发生弯曲变形

$$\sum M_C = 0, \quad F_{NAB} \cdot a - P \cdot 2a = 0, \quad \text{得 } P = \frac{F_{NAB}}{2}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{F_{NAB}}{EA}, \quad A = \frac{1}{4} \pi d^2$$

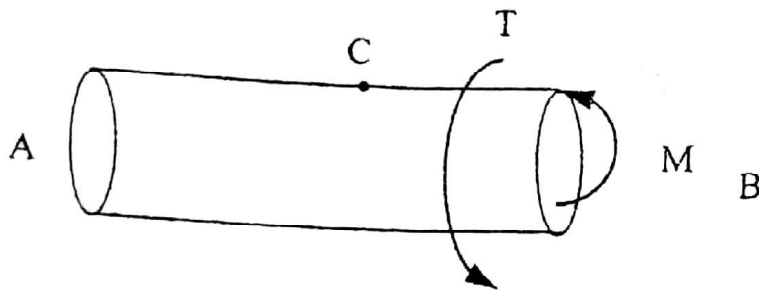
$$\text{综上, } P = \frac{\pi d^2 E \varepsilon}{8}$$

$$(2)、\Delta D_y = 2\Delta B_y \approx 2\varepsilon a$$

$$(3)、v_\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} E \varepsilon^2$$

$$V_\varepsilon = \int_V \frac{1}{2} E \varepsilon^2 dV = \frac{1}{2} E \varepsilon^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi d^2 \cdot 2a = \frac{\pi E \varepsilon^2 d^2 a}{4}$$

二、在 AB 圆杆上的 B 端受力如图，已知 $T = 2M$ ， EI ， $\nu = 0.3$



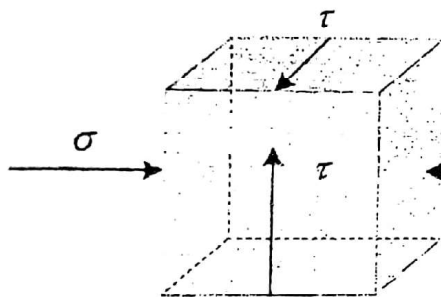
求：(1) C 处的主应力 $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$

(2)、C 处的最大切应力

(3)、 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$

(4)、C 处的第三主应力 σ_{r3}

解：(1)、C 点单元体受力情况：



其中 $\sigma = \frac{M}{W} = \frac{32M}{\pi d^3}$, $\tau = \frac{T}{W_p} = \frac{32M}{\pi d^3}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sigma_{\max} \\ \sigma_{\min} \end{array} \right\} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} = \frac{16M}{\pi d^3} \pm \frac{16\sqrt{5}M}{\pi d^3} = \begin{cases} 83.94 \frac{M}{\pi d^3} \\ -6.29 \frac{M}{\pi d^3} \end{cases}$$

所以, $\sigma_1 = 83.94 \frac{M}{\pi d^3}$, $\sigma_2 = 0$, $\sigma_3 = -6.29 \frac{M}{\pi d^3}$

(2)、最大切应力 $\tau = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = 45.12 \frac{M}{\pi d^3}$

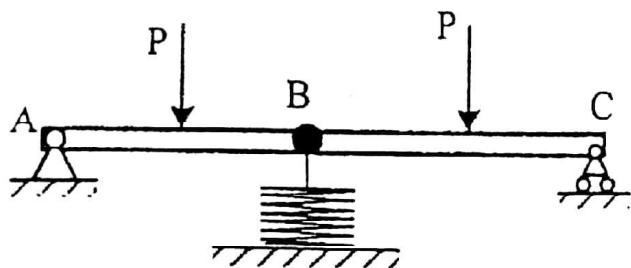
(3)、 $\varepsilon_1 = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_1 - \nu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)] = \frac{1}{E} \left[83.94 \frac{M}{d^3} - \nu \left(0 - 6.29 \frac{M}{d^3} \right) \right] = 88 \frac{M}{Ed^3}$

$\varepsilon_2 = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_2 - \nu(\sigma_1 + \sigma_3)] = \frac{1}{E} \left[0 - \nu \left(83.94 \frac{M}{d^3} - 6.29 \frac{M}{d^3} \right) \right] = -23.30 \frac{M}{Ed^3}$

$$\varepsilon_3 = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_3 - \nu(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)] = \frac{1}{E} \left[-6.29 \frac{M}{d^3} - \nu \left(83.94 \frac{M}{d^3} + 0 \right) \right] = -31.47 \frac{M}{Ed^3}$$

$$(4)、\sigma_{r3} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2} = \frac{32\sqrt{5}M}{\pi d^3} = 22.78 \frac{M}{d^3}$$

三、简支梁 AC 杆中点 B 有弹簧支撑，受力情况如图所示。



求：(1)、弹簧的反力

(2)、弹簧的刚度 k

易知， $M_B = 0$ ，分析结构的左半部分， $\sum M_H = 0$ ， $F_A \cdot 2L - PL = 0$

$$F_A = \frac{P}{2}$$

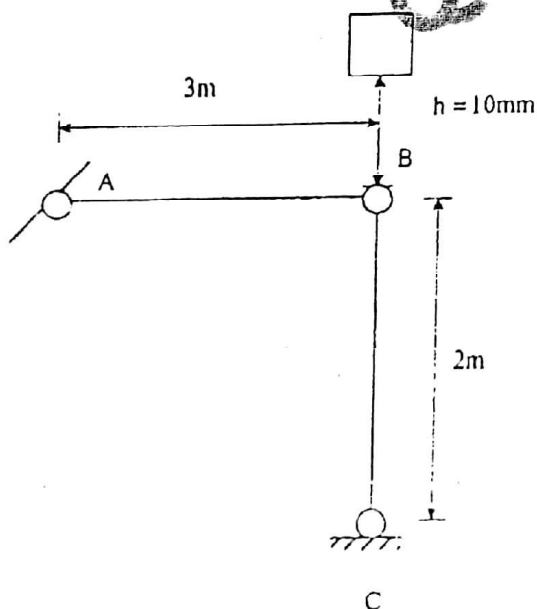
左右对称，所以 $F_B = \frac{P}{2}$ ，

整体而言， $\sum F_y = 0$ ，所以弹簧反力 $F = P$

$$(2) \text{ 分析左半部分, } \omega_{BL} = \frac{PL^3}{3EI} + \frac{PL^2}{2EI} \times L - \frac{\frac{F}{2}(2L)^3}{3EI} = \frac{FL^3}{2EI}$$

$$\text{所以弹簧的刚度 } k = \frac{\frac{F}{2}}{\omega_{BL}} = \frac{EI}{L^3}$$

四、



已知: AB 杆: $EI = 5 \times 10^6 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2$, $A = 150 \text{ cm}^2$, $n_{st} = 2.5$

AB, BC 杆: $E = 200 \text{ GPa}$, $d = 38 \text{ mm}$, $P = 300 \text{ N}$, $\sigma_p = 200 \text{ MPa}$

求: (1)、 K_d (2)、BC 杆的稳定性

解: (1)、设 BC 杆的内力为 X ,

$$\omega_B = \Delta L_{BC}, \quad \omega_B = \frac{(P-X)L_{AB}^3}{3EI}, \quad \Delta L_{BC} = \frac{XL_{BC}}{EA}$$

解得 $X = 299.85 \text{ N}$

$$\Delta_{st} = \omega_B = 2.7 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$K_d = 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2h}{\Delta_{st}}} = 87.1$$

(2)、对于 BC 杆:

$$\lambda_p = \pi \sqrt{\frac{E}{\sigma_p}} = 99.35$$

$$\lambda_{BC} = \frac{\mu L}{i} = \frac{\mu L}{\frac{d}{4}} = \frac{1 \times 2}{\frac{0.038}{4}} \geq \lambda_p, \text{ 所以 BC 杆属于大柔度杆}$$

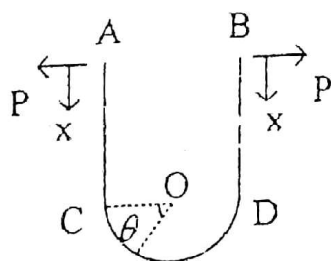
$$F_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI_{BC}}{(\mu L)^2} = \frac{\pi^3 \frac{1}{64} 0.038^4 \times 200 \times 10^9}{4} = 50.51 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sigma_{cr} = \frac{F_{cr}}{A} = 44.54 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{st, d} = K_d \frac{X}{A} = \frac{299.85}{\frac{1}{4} \pi 0.038^2} \times 87.1 = 23.03 \text{ MPa}$$

$\sigma_{st, d} \leq \sigma_{cr}$, 故结构稳定

五、



已知:

求: (1)、各杆弯矩

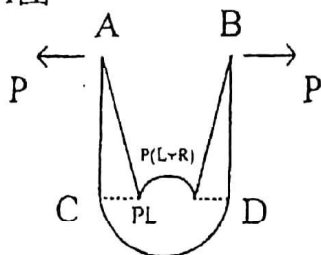
(2)、AB 之间的位移

解: (1)、AC 段: $M(x) = Px$, $0 \leq x \leq L$

CD 段: $M(\theta) = PR \cos \theta + PL, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$

BD 段: $M(x) = Px, \quad 0 \leq x \leq L$

M图

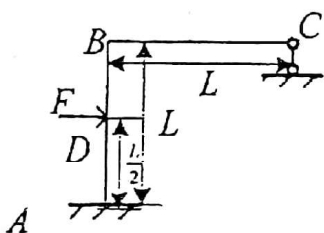


(2)、

$$\Delta_{AB} = 2 \int_0^L \frac{Px^2}{EI} dx + \int_0^\pi \frac{PR(R \cos \theta + L)^2}{EI} d\theta = \frac{2PL}{3EI} + \frac{\pi PR^3}{2EI} + \frac{\pi PL^2 R}{EI}$$

$$= \frac{P(4L^3 + 6\pi RL^2 + 3\pi R^3)}{6EI}$$

六、



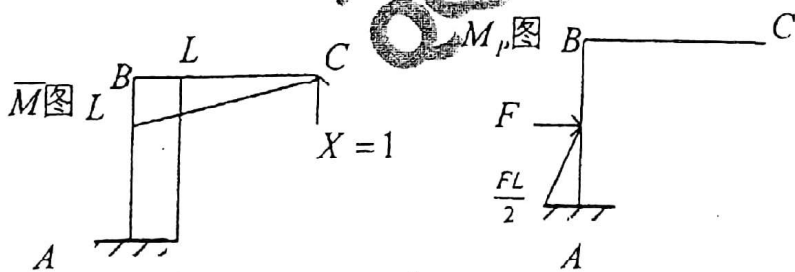
已知结构和受力情况如图所示

求: (1) A、B 处的反力

(2) 刚性杆的最大弯矩

(3) D 处的水平位移

解: (1)、用单位力法: 解除 C 处多余约束, 代之以未知反力 X, 令 X=1, 做弯矩图 and 实际受力图:



$$\text{则 } \delta_{11} = \frac{1}{EI} \left(\frac{1}{2} L^2 \times \frac{2}{3} L + L^3 \right) = \frac{4L^3}{3EI}$$

$$\Delta_{1P} = -\frac{1}{EI} \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} L \times \frac{1}{2} FL \times L \right) = \frac{FL^3}{8EI}$$

$$\text{所以, } X = -\frac{\Delta_{1P}}{\delta_{11}} = \frac{3}{32} F$$

$$\text{所以 } F_{Cy} = \frac{3}{32} F(\uparrow), \quad F_{Ay} = \frac{3}{32} F(\downarrow), \quad F_{Ax} = F(\leftarrow),$$

$$M_A = -\frac{1}{2} FL + L \times \frac{3}{32} F = -\frac{13}{32} FL (\text{逆时针})$$

$$(2)、M_{\max} = M_A = -\frac{13}{32} FL (\text{逆时针})$$

$$(3)、CB \text{ 段: } M(x) = \frac{3}{32} Fx, \quad 0 \leq x \leq L$$

$$BD \text{ 段: } M(x) = \frac{3}{32} FL, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \frac{L}{2}$$

$$DA \text{ 段: } M(x) = \frac{3}{32} FL + Fx, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \frac{L}{2}$$

$$\text{所以 } \Delta_{1x} = \int_0^L \frac{F \left(\frac{13}{32} x \right)^2}{EI} dx + \int_0^{\frac{L}{2}} \frac{F \left(\frac{13}{32} L \right)^2}{EI} dx + \int_0^{\frac{L}{2}} \frac{F \left(\frac{13}{32} L + x \right)^2}{EI} dx = \frac{23FL^3}{768EI}$$

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