

## 二〇一一年答案解析

解：设 B 端铰对杆的力  $F_B$ ，记  $L-a$  为  $b$ ，则列弯矩方程

BC 段：  $M(x) = F_B x, 0 \leq x \leq L-a$

CA 段：  $M(x) = F_B x - F(x-L+a), L-a \leq x \leq L$

由于  $EI\omega'' = -M(x)$  可知

$$\theta = \begin{cases} \omega_1' = \frac{1}{EI} \left( -\frac{1}{2} F_B x^2 + C_1 \right) & 0 \leq x \leq L-a \\ \omega_2' = \frac{1}{EI} \left( -\frac{1}{2} F_B x^2 + \frac{1}{2} F(x-L+a)^2 + C_2 \right) & L-a \leq x \leq L \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_1 = \frac{1}{EI} \left( -\frac{1}{6} F_B x^3 + C_1 x + D_1 \right) & 0 \leq x \leq L-a \\ \omega_2 = \frac{1}{EI} \left( -\frac{1}{6} F_B x^3 + \frac{1}{6} F(x-L+a)^3 + C_2 x + D_2 \right) & L-a \leq x \leq L \end{cases}$$

由边界连续性，当  $x=0$  时，  $\omega_1=0, D_1=0$

当  $x=L$  时，  $\omega_2 = \frac{1}{EI} \left( -\frac{1}{6} F_B L^3 + \frac{1}{6} F a^3 + C_2 L \right) = 0, C_2 = C_1 = \frac{1}{6} F_B L^2 - \frac{1}{6} F \frac{a^3}{L}$

因此弯矩方程为  $M(x) = \begin{cases} F_B x & 0 \leq x \leq L-a \\ F_B x - F(x-L+a), & L-a \leq x \leq L \end{cases}$

挠曲线方程为 BC：  $\omega_1 = \frac{1}{EI} \left( -\frac{1}{6} F_B x^3 + \frac{1}{6} F L^2 x + \frac{1}{6} F \frac{a^3 x}{L} \right)$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{1}{EI} \left( -\frac{1}{6} F_B x^3 + \frac{1}{6} F(x-L+a)^2 x + \frac{1}{6} F_B L^2 x - \frac{1}{6} F \frac{a^3 x}{L} \right)$$

当  $L=1.7a$  时，  $\theta_C=0$ ，即令  $x=L-a=0.7a$ ，

$$\omega_1' = \frac{1}{EI} \left( -\frac{1}{2} F_B (0.7a)^2 + \frac{1}{6} F_B L^2 - \frac{1}{6} F_B \frac{a^3}{1.7a} \right) = 0$$

即  $F_B = 0.41F$

二、解：(1)、 $\sigma_y = 50MPa$  可作为一个主应力

$$\sigma_x = 50 \text{ MPa}, \tau_{xy} = 40 \text{ MPa} \text{ (逆时针为正)}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sigma_{\max} \\ \sigma_{\min} \end{array} \right\} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left( \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} = \frac{60 + 0}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left( \frac{60 - 0}{2} \right)^2 + 40^2} = \begin{cases} 80 \text{ MPa} \\ -20 \text{ MPa} \end{cases}$$

所以,  $\sigma_1 = 80 \text{ MPa}$ ,  $\sigma_2 = 50 \text{ MPa}$ ,  $\sigma_3 = -20 \text{ MPa}$

$$(2)、\text{最大主应力 } \tau_{\max} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = 50 \text{ MPa}$$

$$(3)、\varepsilon_x = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_x - \nu(\sigma_y + \sigma_z)] = \frac{1}{200 \times 10^9} [60 - 0.3 \times 50] \times 10^6 = 2.25 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\varepsilon_y = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_y - \nu(\sigma_x + \sigma_z)] = \frac{1}{200 \times 10^9} [50 - 0.3 \times 60] \times 10^6 = 1.6 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\varepsilon_z = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_z - \nu(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)] = \frac{1}{200 \times 10^9} [-0.3 \times (60 + 50)] \times 10^6 = -1.65 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$(4)、V_\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} (\varepsilon_x \sigma_x + \varepsilon_y \sigma_y) + \frac{\tau^2}{2G} = 10750 + 10400 = 2.116 \times 10^4 \text{ J/m}^3$$

$$(5)、\sigma_{r3} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3 = 100 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2} = 88.88 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{三、(1)、} F_N = F, M_y = Fb, M_z = \frac{1}{2} Fb$$

$$(2)、\sigma_{\max} = \frac{F_N}{A} + \frac{M_y}{W_y} + \frac{M_z}{W_z} = \frac{F}{2b^2} + \frac{Fb}{\frac{1}{6}b(2b)^2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}Fb}{\frac{1}{6}2bb^2} = \frac{7F}{2b^2}$$

$$(3)、\sigma_B = \frac{F_N}{A} + \frac{M_y}{W_y} + \frac{M_z}{W_z} = \frac{F}{2b^2}$$

$$\Delta L_{AB} = L \cdot \frac{\sigma_B}{E} = \frac{FL}{2Eb^2}$$

$$\text{四、解：(1)、} M_{A,x} = 2Fa, T = Fa, F_S = F$$

$$(2)、\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{A,x}}{W_x} = \frac{2Fa}{\frac{1}{32}\pi(2d)^3 \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^4 \right]} = \frac{128Fa}{15\pi d^3}$$

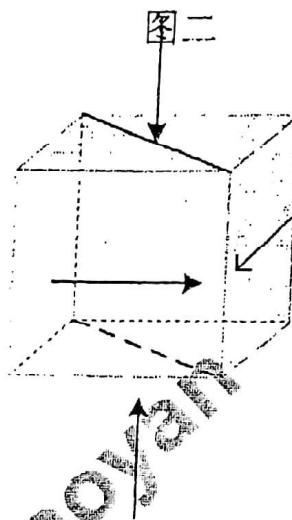
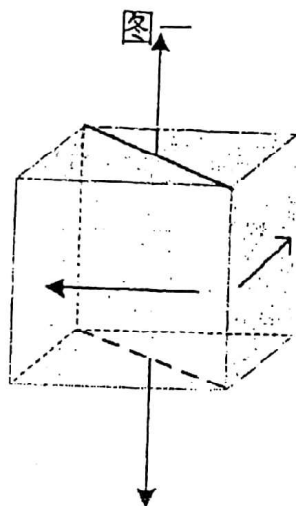
$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{T}{W_t} = \frac{Fa}{\frac{1}{16}\pi(2d)^3 \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^4 \right]} = \frac{32Fa}{15\pi d^3}$$

(3)、

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \sigma_{\max} \\ \sigma_{\min} \end{matrix} \right\} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left( \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} = \frac{64Fa}{15\pi d^3} \pm \frac{32\sqrt{2}Fa}{15\pi d^3} = \begin{cases} 2.32 \frac{Fa}{\pi d^3} \\ 0.40 \frac{Fa}{\pi d^3} \end{cases}$$

故  $\sigma_1 = 2.32 \frac{Fa}{\pi d^3}$ ,  $\sigma_2 = 0.40 \frac{Fa}{\pi d^3}$ ,  $\sigma_3 = 0$

(4)、该点的应力状态为:



对于图一

$$\tau_{xy} = -\tau = -\frac{32Fa}{15\pi d^3}$$

$$\sigma_y = 0, \sigma_z = 0$$

所以  $\sigma_{45^\circ} = \tau$ ,  $\sigma_{-45^\circ} = -\tau$

所以

$$\varepsilon_{45^\circ} = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_{45^\circ} - \nu(\sigma_{-45^\circ} + \sigma_x)] = \frac{1}{E} \left[ \frac{32Fa}{15\pi d^3} - \nu \left( \frac{32Fa}{15\pi d^3} + \frac{128Fa}{15\pi d^3} \right) \right] = -(0.68 + 3.40\nu) \frac{Fa}{E\pi d^3}$$

对于图二, 则方向相反,  $\varepsilon_{45^\circ} = (0.68 + 3.40\nu) \frac{Fa}{E\pi d^3}$

五、解: (1)、受力分析

$$F_{NCD} = F$$

$$F_{NBC} = F_{NAC} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} F$$

$$F_{NBD} = F_{NAD} = \frac{1}{2} F$$

$$\Delta_D = \sum \frac{\partial F_{Ni} \cdot L_i}{EA_i} \frac{\partial F_{Ni}}{\partial F} = \frac{Fa}{EA} + \frac{Fa}{4EA} \times 2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}F \cdot \sqrt{2}a}{EA} \times 2 = \frac{(3+2\sqrt{2})Fa}{2EA}$$

(2)、在 B 处加一水平向右的单位力，则仅在单位力作用下各杆轴力分别为：

$$\bar{F}_{NBD} = 1, \bar{F}_{NAD} = 1$$

$$\text{则 } \Delta_B = \sum \frac{F_{Ni} \cdot \bar{F}_{Ni} \cdot L_i}{EA_i} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}Fa}{EA} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}Fa}{EA} = \frac{Fa}{EA}$$

$$(3)、\text{当力 } F \text{ 作用于 } C \text{ 时, } F_{Ay}' = F_{By}' = \frac{1}{2}F, F_{NB}' = F_{NA}' = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}F$$

$$F_{NB}' = F_{NA}' = \frac{1}{2}F, F_{NC} = -2F$$

易知，CD 杆内力发生变化，由于 CD 能量变动，使 C、D 节点位移发生变化，而 B 不发生变化

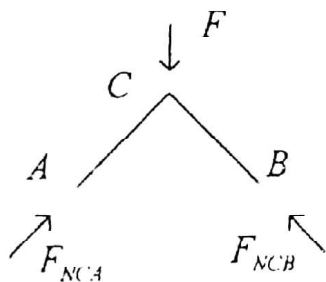
$$(4)、\text{大柔度条件: } \lambda_p = \pi \sqrt{\frac{E}{\sigma_p}}, \lambda = \frac{\mu_1 L}{i_{\min}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{i_{\min}}$$

$$\lambda > \lambda_p, \text{ 即 } i_{\min} < \sqrt{\frac{2\sigma_p}{E}} \frac{a}{\pi} \text{ 或 } I_{\min} < \frac{2a^2 \sigma_p}{\pi^2 E}$$

$$F_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(\mu L)^2} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{2a^2} \geq \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}F}{n_{st}}$$

$$\text{即 } F_{cr} \leq \frac{3\pi^2 EI}{2\sqrt{2}a^2}, \text{ 则 } [\sigma] = \frac{3\pi^2 EI}{2\sqrt{2}a^2 A}$$

六、解：截开 AB，分析 AB



$$1. \text{由于结构对称性, } F_{NCA} = F_{NCB} = \frac{F}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{分析 A 点, 可知 } F_{Ay} = \frac{F}{2} (\downarrow)$$

$$2. \text{AC 杆弯矩为 } 0, \text{ 则 } \Delta_C = 0$$

$$\text{则 } \Delta_D = \frac{F(\sqrt{2}a)^3}{48EI} = \frac{\sqrt{2}Fa^3}{24EI}, \text{ 故 } \Delta_D = \frac{\sqrt{2}Fa^3}{24EI}$$

3. 当考虑拉压杆变形时, 竖直方向  $F_{Ay} = \frac{F}{2}(\downarrow)$  不变,

A、B 两点有伸长趋势, AB 受压, 考虑压缩变形, 则  $F_{Ax}(\leftarrow)$  的力减小

及时更新研考博网  
微信公众号: zju\_kaoyan  
QQ: 602318502