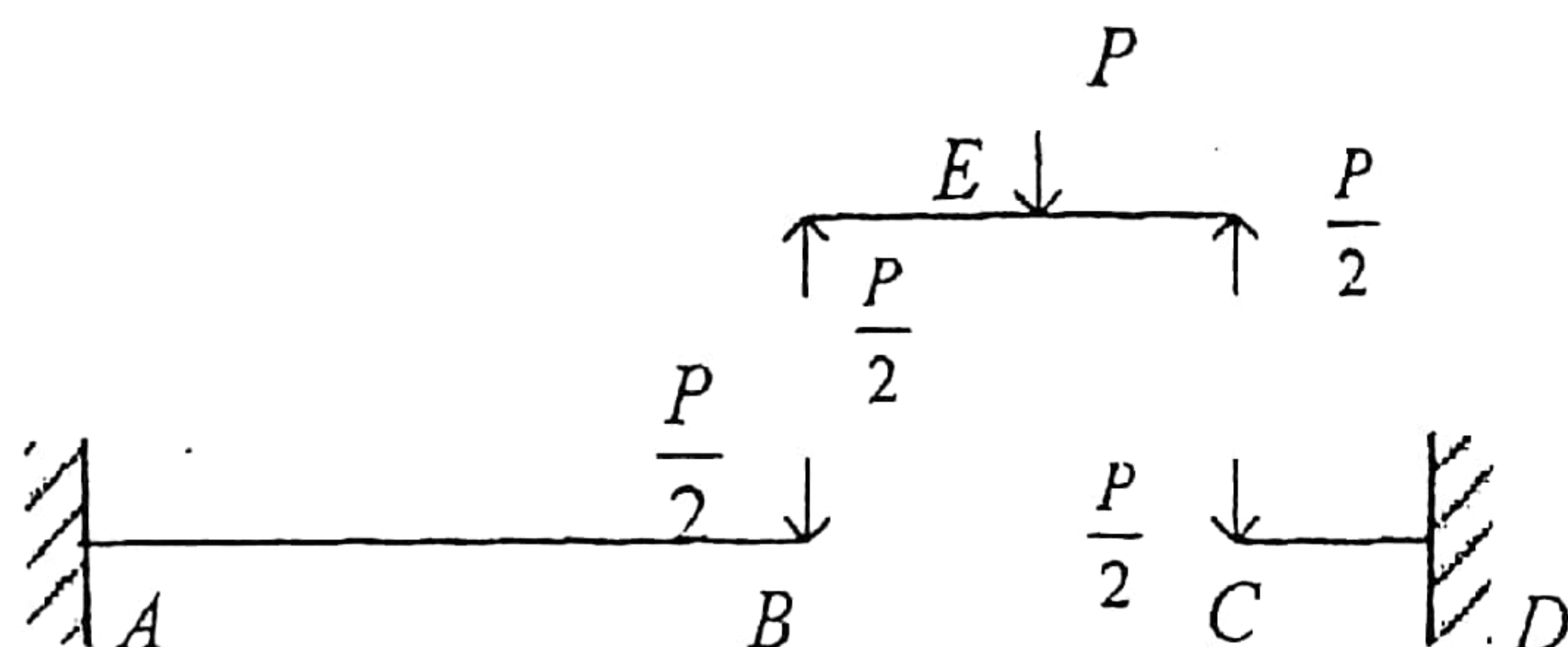


# 二〇〇九年答案解析

一、(1)



用叠加法:

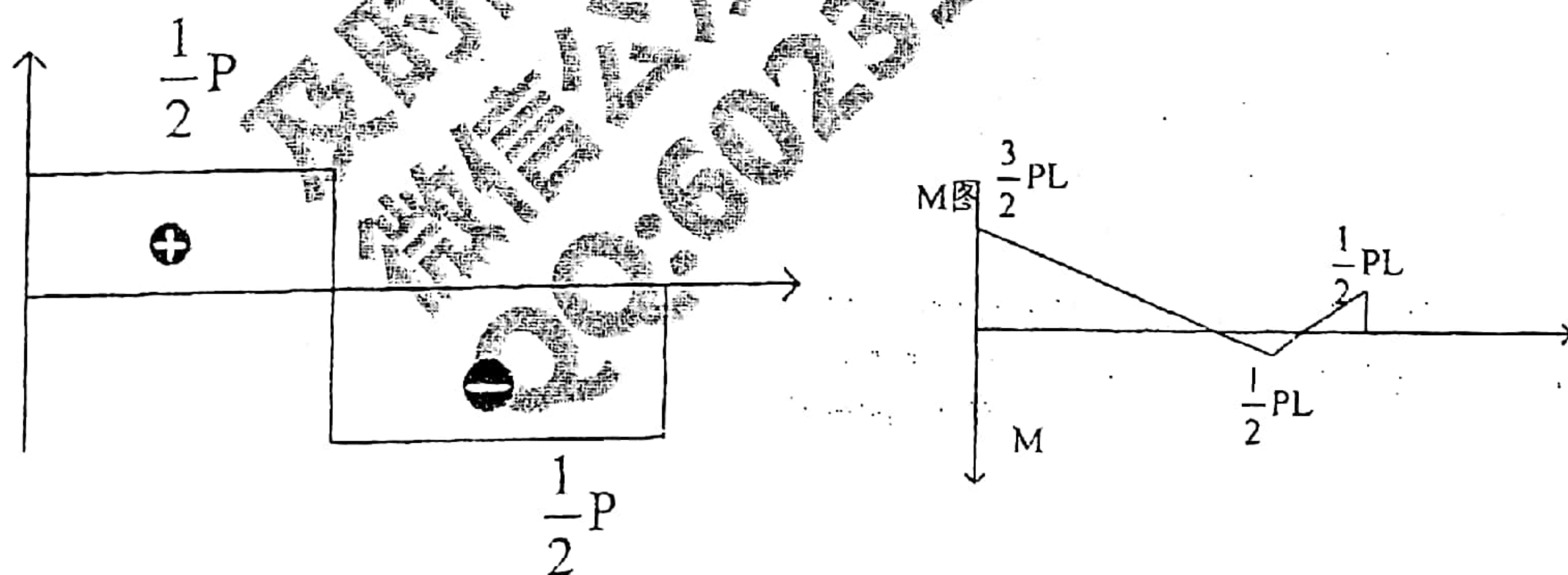
$$\varpi_B = \frac{\frac{P}{2}(3L)^3}{3EI} = \frac{9PL^3}{2EI}$$

$$\varpi_C = \frac{\frac{P}{2}L^3}{3EI} = \frac{PL^3}{6EI}$$

$$\varpi_E = \frac{\varpi_B + \varpi_C}{2} + \varpi_P = \frac{\frac{9PL^3}{2EI} + \frac{PL^3}{6EI}}{2} + \frac{P(2L)^3}{48EI} = \frac{5PL^3}{2EI}$$

(2)、

Fs图



(3)、画法在结构力学中有介绍, 或者可以列出  $M(x)$  方程, 由  $EI\varpi'' = -M(x)$

的形状

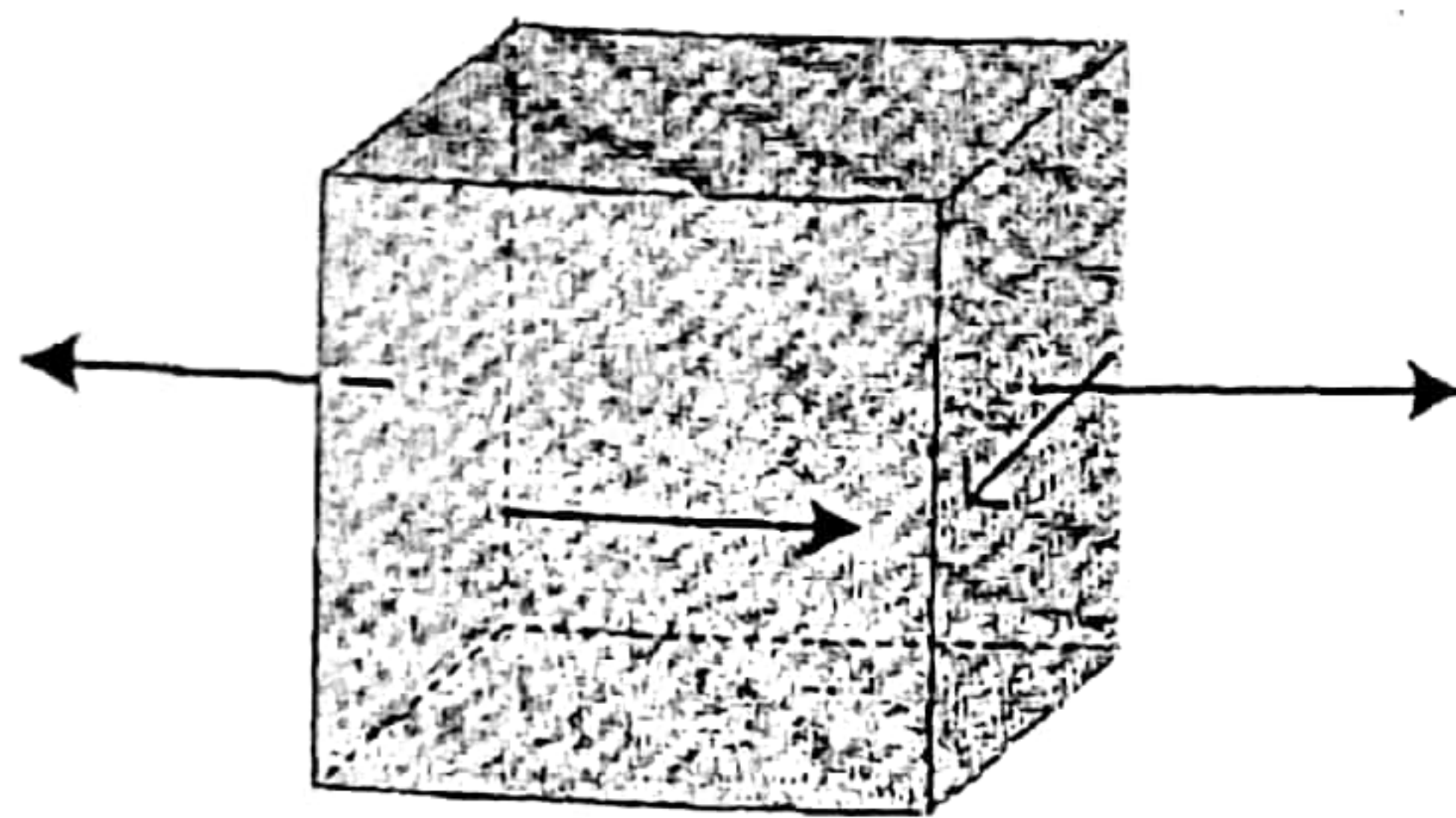


(我画的不光滑, 软件作图太恼火)

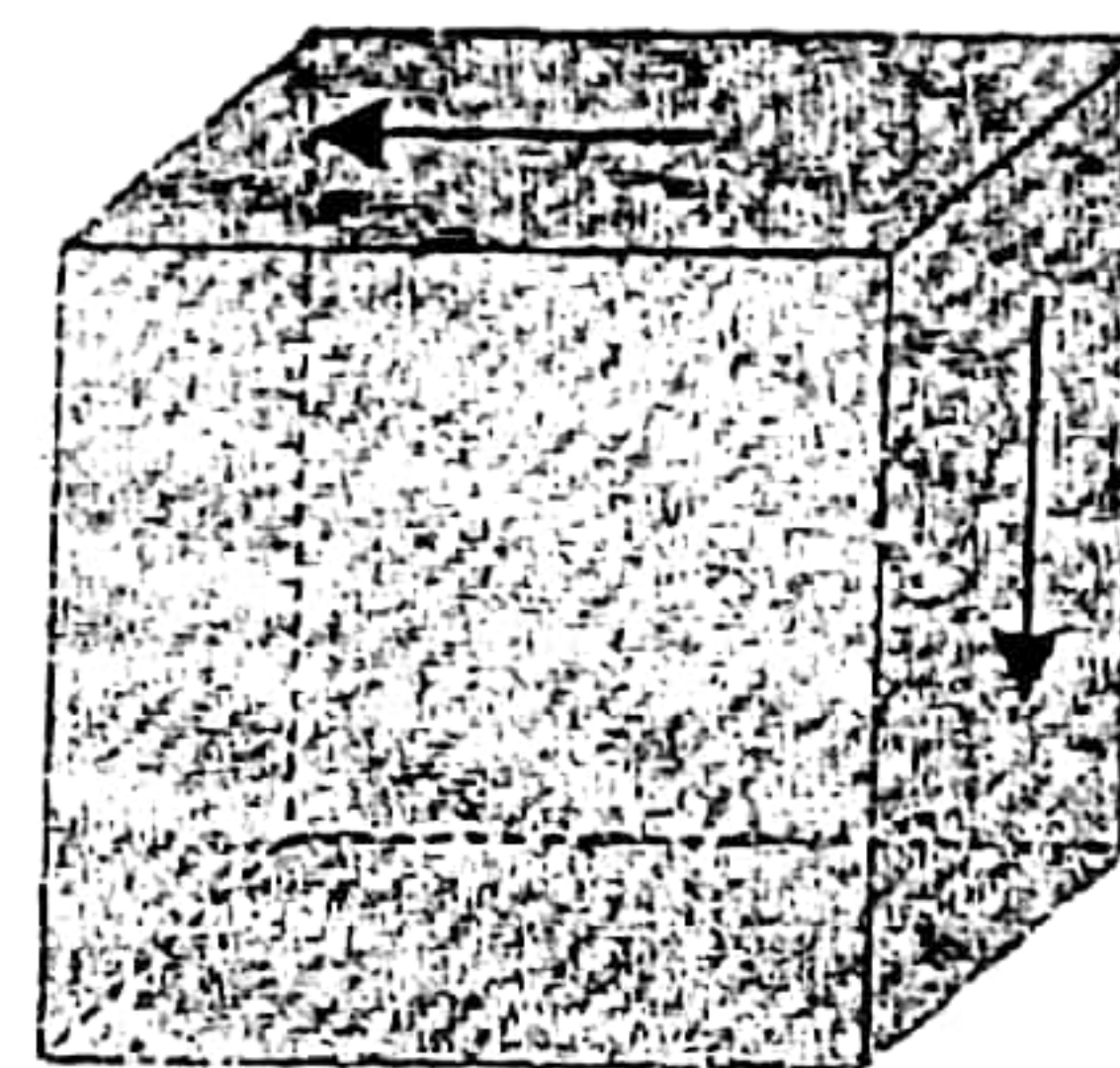
二、解: (1)、



A

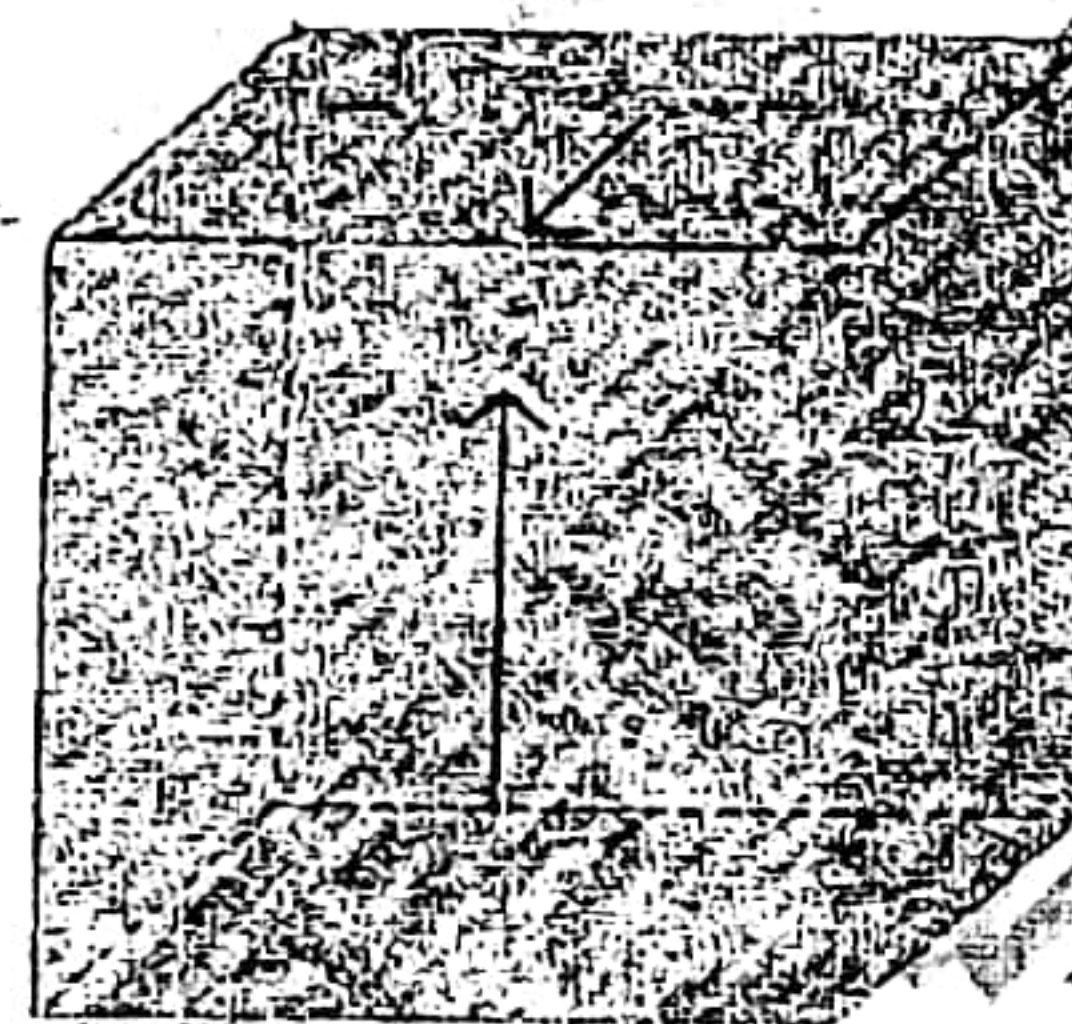
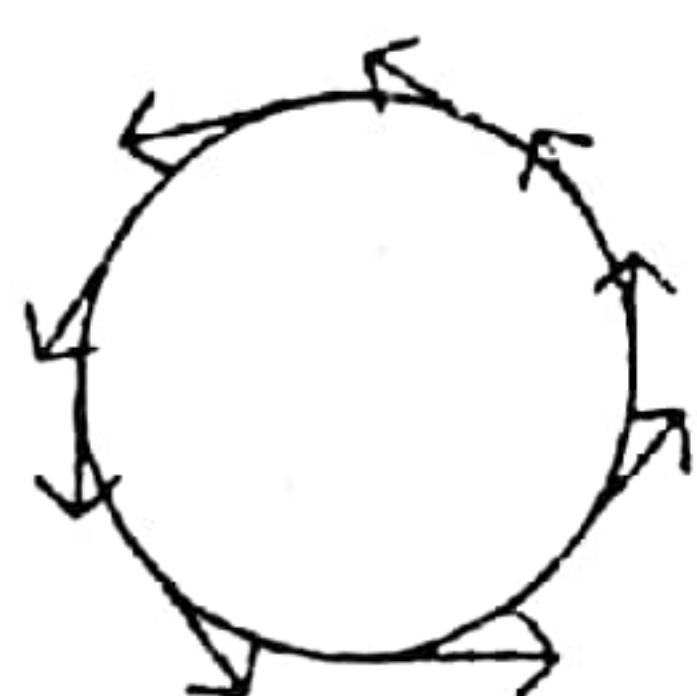


B



这里值得一提，上边缘的应力状态如何画？对于网上所谓的来自某学长之手的答案真的错误很多，如果这里不强调一下真的好多人要迷惑很久。请参照孙训方材料力学的第 7-1 题，以及刘鸿文第 7.1 题 (c) 图，以及 7.8 题的答案解析，7.9 题。

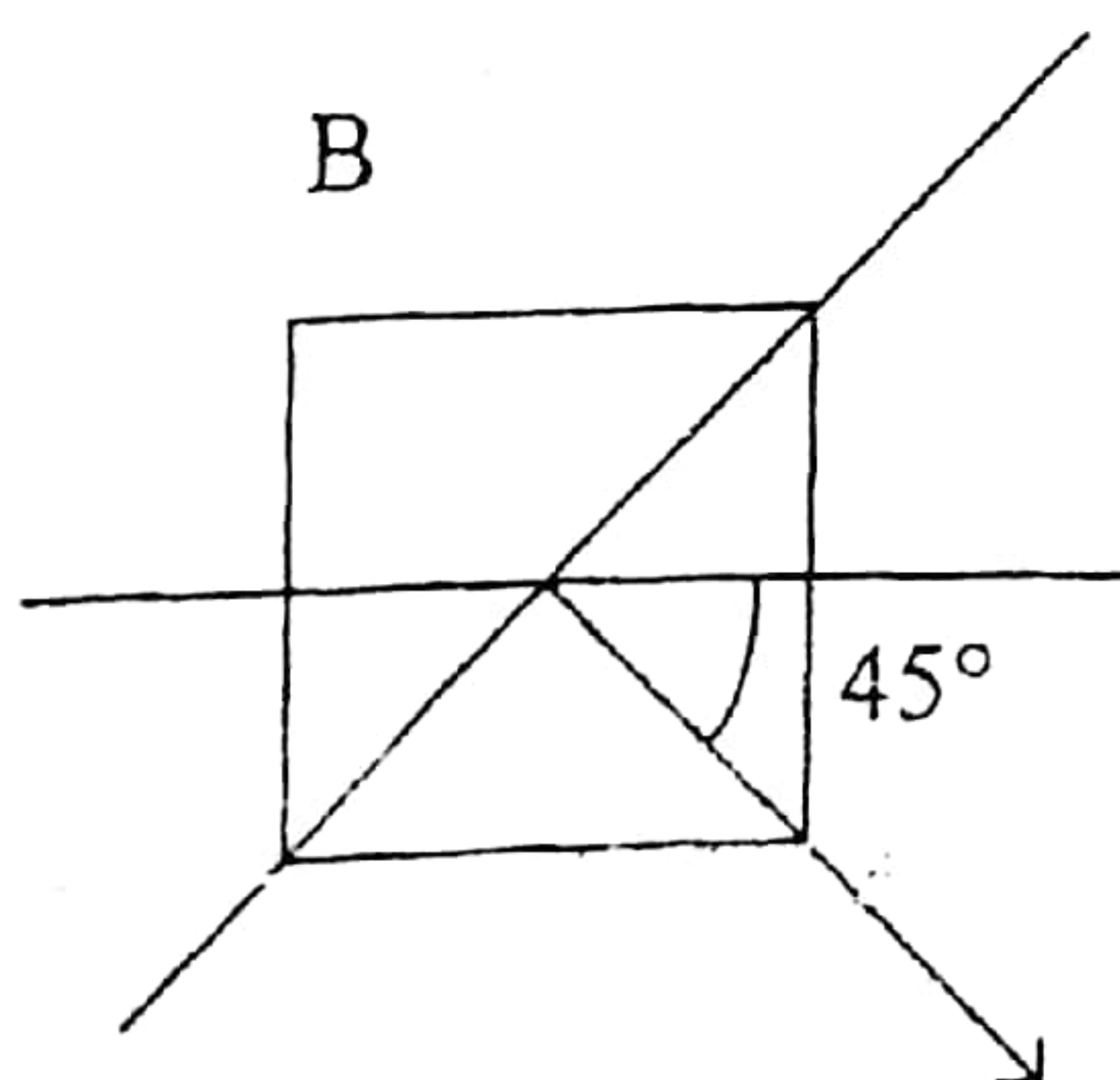
画法：将 A 处所在截面截开，即一个圆，切应力方向是圆上该点的切线，顺时针，将截面向里旋转，则 A 点即上边缘点



(2)、 $\varepsilon_1$  是纵向线应变，A 点横向线应变为  $\varepsilon = -\nu\varepsilon_1$ ，

$$-\nu\varepsilon_1 = \frac{\sigma}{E}, \sigma = \frac{Fa}{W} = \frac{32Fa}{\pi d^3}$$

$$\text{故 } F = \frac{-\nu\varepsilon_1 \pi d^3}{32a}$$



B 点纯剪应力状态， $\sigma_{-45^\circ} = \tau \sin -90^\circ = -\tau$



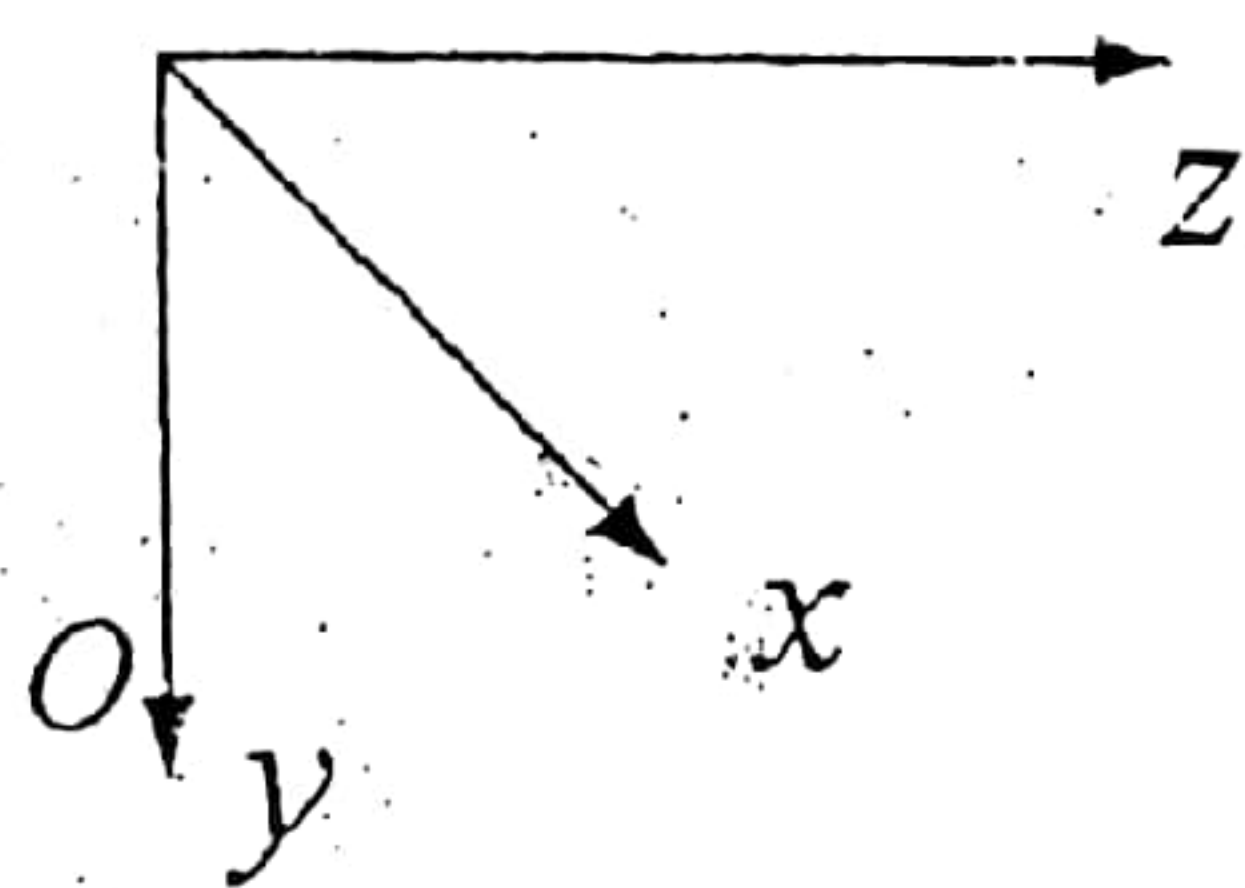
$$\sigma_{45^\circ} = \tau \sin 90^\circ = \tau$$

$$\varepsilon_2 = \frac{1}{E}(-\tau - \nu\tau) = -\frac{(1+\nu)}{E}\tau$$

$$T = -\frac{E\varepsilon_2\pi d^3}{16(1+\nu)}$$

三、解：(1)、AB 段是弯曲变形

(2)、A 截面为危险截面



则有  $M_y = 2PL$

$$M_z = 2PI$$

$$F_{Sy} = 2P$$

$$F_{Sz} = P$$

(3)、最大拉应力位于 A 截面的  $(z, b)$ 、 $(-\frac{b}{2}, -b)$  点

$$\sigma_t = \frac{M_y}{W_y} + \frac{M_z}{W_z} = \frac{2PL}{\frac{1}{6}2bb^2} + \frac{2PL}{\frac{1}{6}b(2b)^2} = \frac{9PL}{b^3}$$

(4)、利用叠加法

$$\omega_{cz} = -\frac{P(2L)^3}{3EI_y} = -\frac{16PL^3}{Eb^4}$$

$$\omega_{By} = -\frac{2PL^3}{3EI_z}, \quad \theta_{By} = \frac{2PL^2}{2EI_z} = \frac{PL^2}{EI_z}$$

$$\omega_{Cy} = \omega_{By} + \theta_{By}L = \frac{5PL^3}{3EI_z} = \frac{5PL^3}{3E \times \frac{b}{12}(2b)^3} = \frac{5PL^3}{2Eb^4}$$



$$\text{故自由端 } \varpi = \sqrt{\varpi_{cy}^2 + \varpi_{cz}^2} = \frac{PL^3}{Eb^4} \sqrt{16^2 + 2.5^2} = \frac{\sqrt{1049}PL^3}{2Eb^4}$$

四、解：(1)、能量法：C 处得竖直力和水平力分别记为  $P_1$ ,  $P_2$

$$\text{BC 段 } M(x_1) = -P_1 x_1$$

$$\text{BA 段 } M(x_2) = -P_1 L - P_2 x_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{cy} &= \int_0^L \frac{\partial M(x_1)}{\partial P_1} \cdot \frac{M(x_1)}{EI} dx_1 + \int_0^L \frac{\partial M(x_2)}{\partial P_1} \cdot \frac{M(x_2)}{EI} dx_2 \\ &= \int_0^L \frac{P_1 x_1^2}{EI} dx_1 + \int_0^L \frac{P_1 L^2 + P_2 x_2 L}{EI} dx_2 = \frac{P_1 L^3}{3EI} + \frac{P_1 L^3}{EI} + \frac{P_2 L^3}{2EI} = \frac{11PL^3}{6EI} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{cx} &= \int_0^L \frac{\partial M(x_1)}{\partial P_2} \cdot \frac{M(x_1)}{EI} dx_1 + \int_0^L \frac{\partial M(x_2)}{\partial P_2} \cdot \frac{M(x_2)}{EI} dx_2 \\ &= \int_0^L \frac{P_1 L x_2 + P_2 x_2^2}{EI} dx_2 = \frac{P_1 L^3}{2EI} + \frac{P_2 L^3}{3EI} = \frac{5PL^3}{6EI} \end{aligned}$$

或者用叠加法：

$$\varpi_{cx} = \frac{PL^3}{3EI} + \frac{PL^2}{2EI} L = \frac{5PL^3}{6EI}$$

$$\varpi_{cy} = \frac{P_1 L^3}{3EI} + \frac{(P_1 L)L}{EI} + \frac{P_2 L^2}{2EI} = \frac{11PL^3}{6EI}$$

$$(2)、V_c = \int_0^L \frac{M^2(x)}{2EI} dx + \int_0^L \frac{M^2(x)}{2EI} dx = \int_0^L \frac{P^2 x^2}{2EI} dx + \int_0^L \frac{P^2 (L+x)^2}{2EI} dx = \frac{4P^2 L^3}{3EI}$$

$$(3)、\frac{\partial V_c}{\partial P} = \frac{8PL^3}{3EI}$$

物理意义： $\frac{\partial V_c}{\partial P}$  表示弹性杆在  $P$  作用下得所有位移之和。

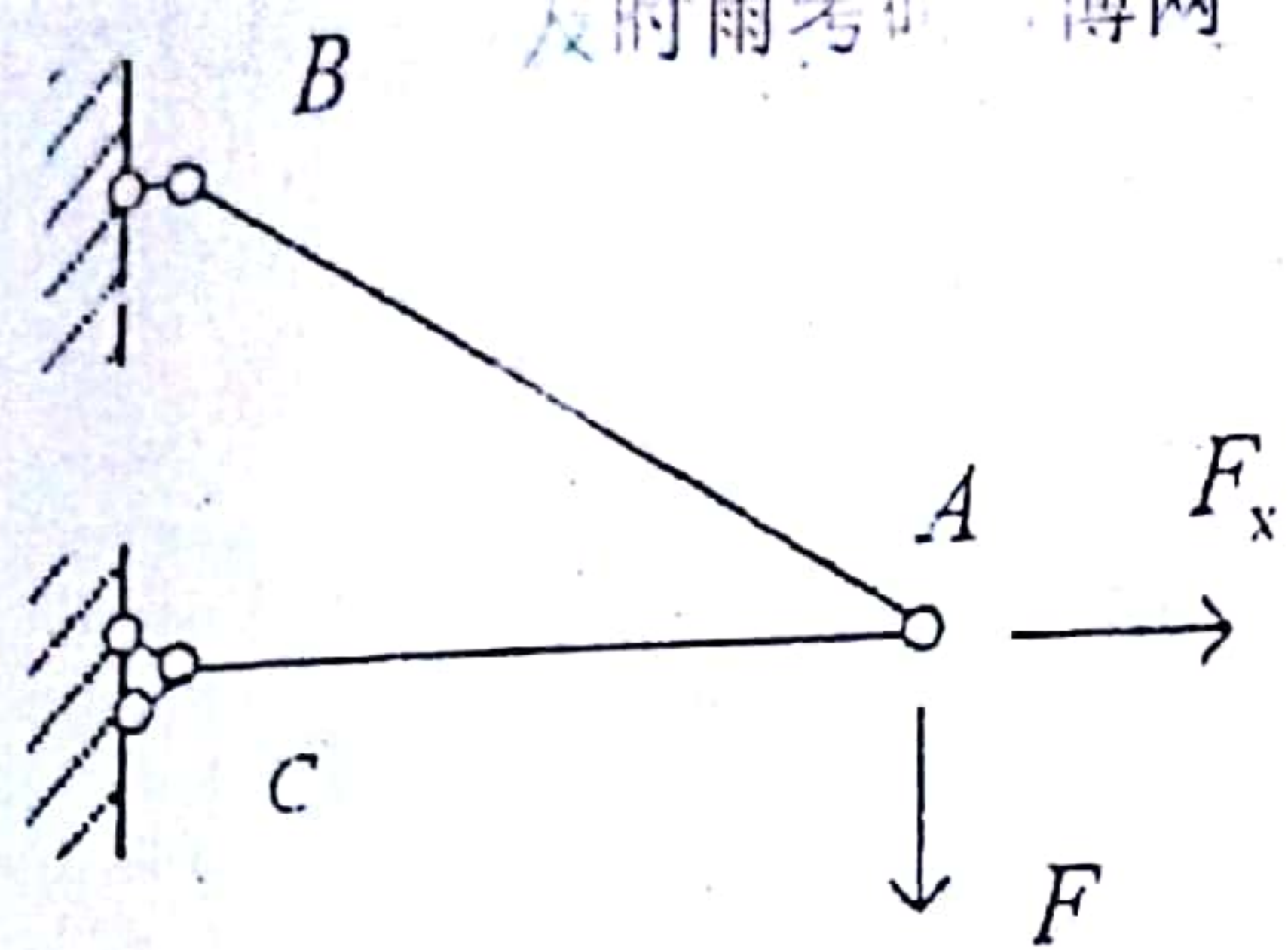
备注：如刘鸿文教材中的例 13.11，用余能定理做具有普遍性，而教材上用的是

位移关系，不容易想到。这里再次申明，注意余能定理的使用，尤其在做  $\sigma = K\varepsilon$

类型题，注意使用约束条件。

五、解：(1)、教材上的原题，刘鸿文和孙训方上都有





在 A 处虚设一水平力  $F_x$ , 受力分析,  $F_{NAC} = -F + F_x$ ,  $\frac{\partial F_{NAC}}{\partial F} = -1$ ,  $\frac{\partial F_{NAC}}{\partial F_x} = 1$

$$F_{NAB} = \sqrt{2}F, \quad \frac{\partial F_{NAC}}{\partial F} = \sqrt{2}, \quad \frac{\partial F_{NAC}}{\partial F_x} = 0$$

$$\text{故水平位移 } \Delta_x = \int_0^a \frac{F_{NAC}}{EA} \cdot \frac{\partial F_{NAC}}{\partial F_x} dx = \frac{-Fa}{EA} = \frac{-Fa}{2b^2E} \quad (\text{向左})$$

$$\text{竖直位移 } \Delta_y = \frac{\sqrt{2}F \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}a}{EA} + \frac{F \times 1 \times a}{EA} = \frac{(2\sqrt{2}+1)Fa}{2b^2E} \quad (\text{向下}),$$

(2)、 $F_{NAC} = -F$ , 两端球铰,  $\mu = 1$

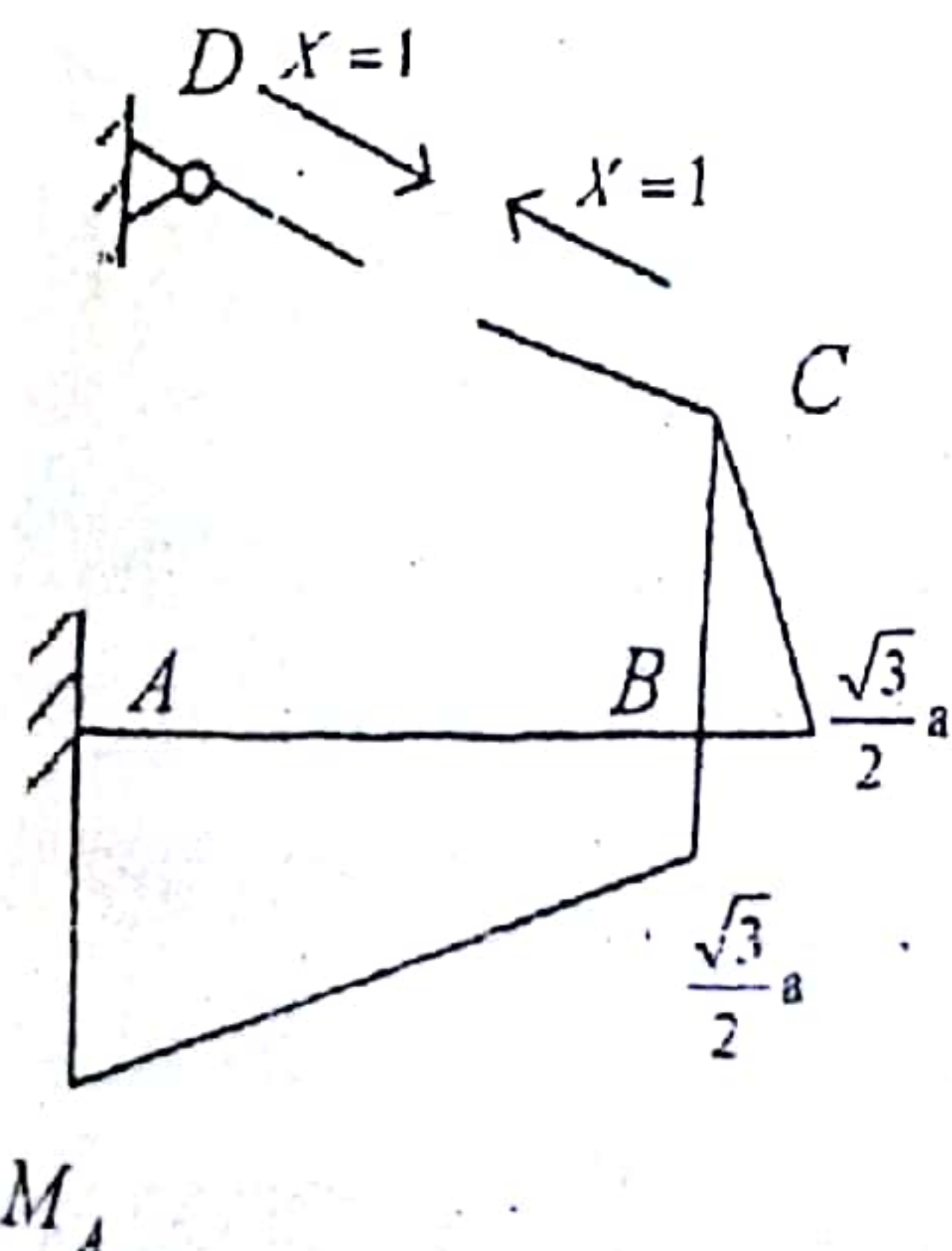
$$I_{\min} = \frac{\pi^2 \times E \times \frac{b^4}{6}}{a^2} = \frac{\pi^2 Eb^4}{6a^2} \geq F$$

$$\text{故 } [F] = \frac{\pi^2 Eb^4}{6a^2}$$

6、解：(1)、结构为一次超静定，用单位力法来做：

断开 DC 杆，代之以未知力  $X$

在单位力作用下，



$$\text{DC 段: } \bar{F}_{NDC} = 1$$

$$\text{CB 段: } \bar{M}(x_1) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x_1, \quad 0 \leq x_1 \leq a$$

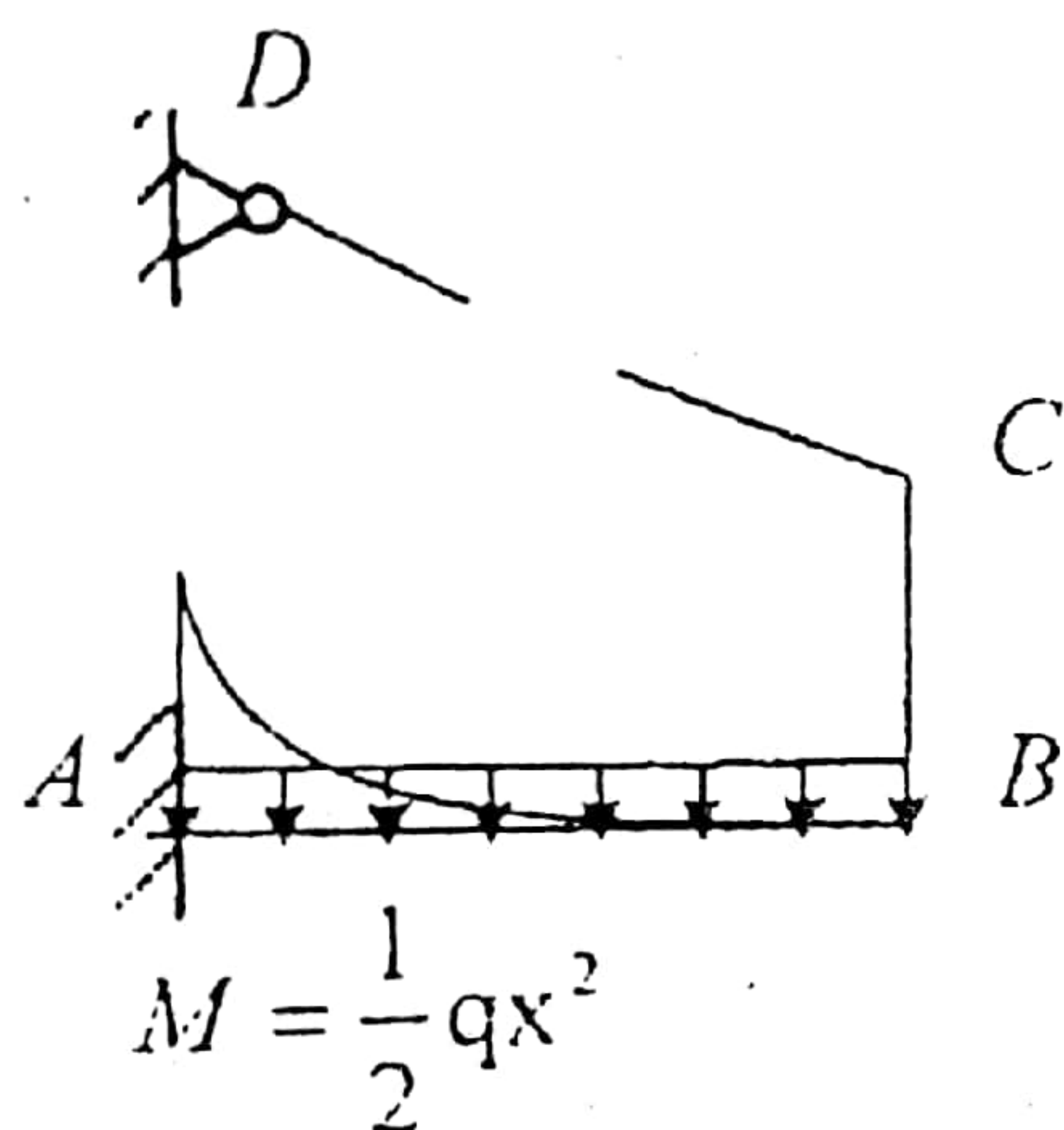


反力网考研考博网  
http://www.kaoyan.com

AB 段:  $\overline{M}(x_2) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}x_2$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{则 } \delta_{11} &= \frac{1}{EA} + \frac{1}{EI} \left( \frac{1}{2} \times a \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a \right) + \int_0^{2a} \frac{\left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}x \right)^2}{EI} dx \\ &= \left( \frac{29}{12} + \sqrt{3} \right) \frac{a^3}{EI} + \frac{1}{EA} = \left( \frac{41}{12} + \sqrt{3} \right) \frac{a^3}{EI}\end{aligned}$$

在实际力作用下: BA 段:  $M(x_2) = -\frac{1}{2}qx_2^2$



$$\text{故 } \Delta_{1p} = - \int_0^{2a} \frac{\frac{1}{2}qx^2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}x \right)}{EI} dx = - \frac{q}{EI} \int_0^{2a} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}ax^2 + \frac{x^3}{4} \right) dx = - \left( \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} + 1 \right) \frac{qa^4}{EI}$$

由正则方程, 则  $X = -\frac{\Delta_{1p}}{\delta_{11}} = qa \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} + 1}{\frac{41}{12} + \sqrt{3}} = qa \frac{8\sqrt{3} + 12}{41 + 12\sqrt{3}} = 0.418qa$

(2)、BA 段:  $M(x) = -\frac{1}{2}qx^2 + X \cdot \overline{M}(x) = -\frac{1}{2}qx^2 + \frac{8\sqrt{3} + 12}{41 + 12\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}a + x}{2}$

令  $x=2a$ , 解得  $M_A = -1.219qa^2$