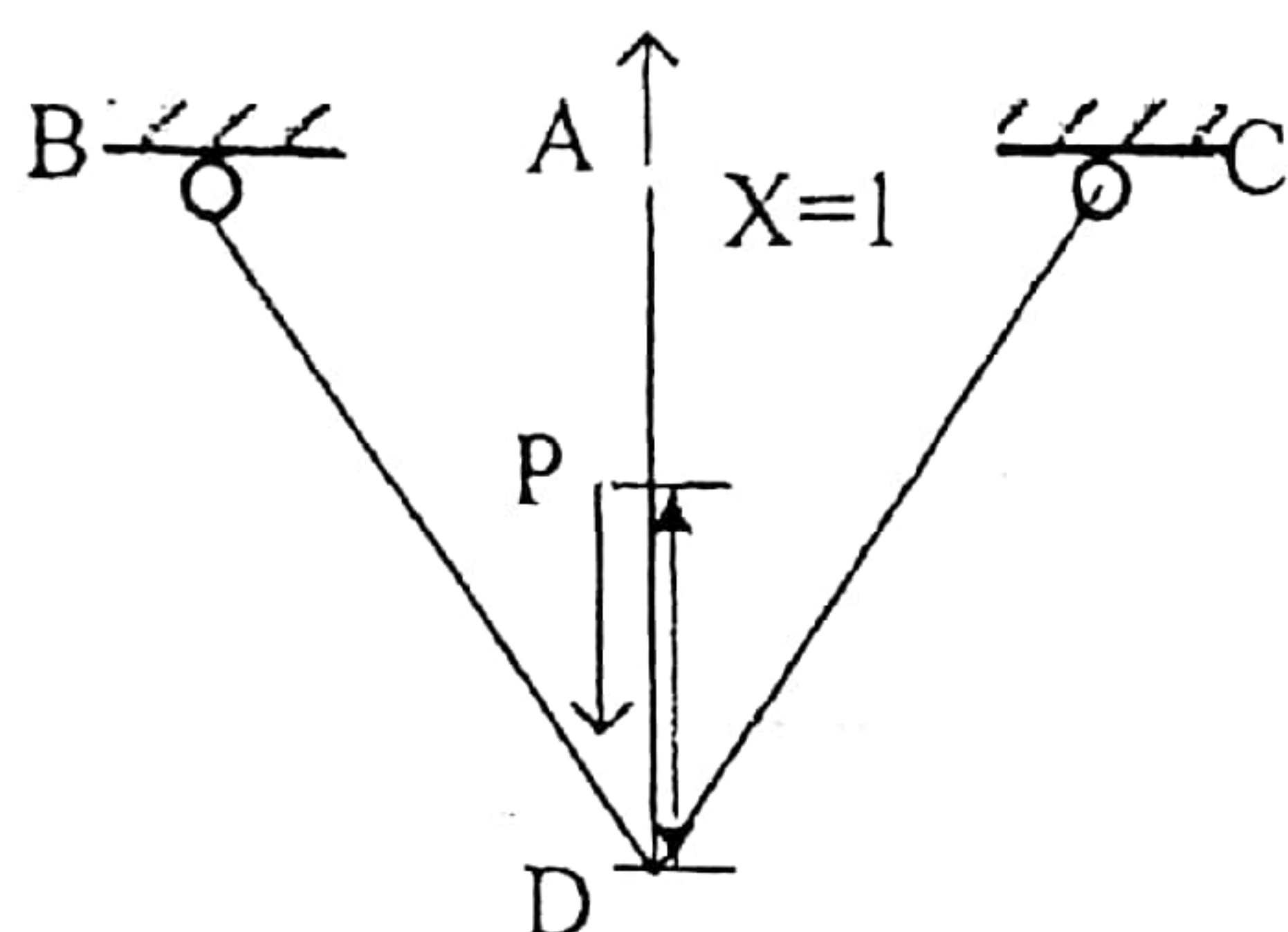


二〇〇一年答案解析



一、解：

$$A_{AB} = 2A_{CB} = 2A_{BD} = 2A$$

断开 A 端铰，代之以未知反力 X

用单位力法，令 $X=1$ ，在单位力作用下，各杆力大小：

$$\bar{F}_{NAB} = 1 \quad \bar{F}_{NBD} = \bar{F}_{NBC} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\delta_{11} = \frac{\bar{F}_{NAB} \bar{F}_{NAB} L_{AB}}{EA_{AB}} + 2 \times \frac{\bar{F}_{NCB} \bar{F}_{NCB} L_{CB}}{EA_{CB}} = \frac{1 \times 1 \times L}{2ES_{BC}} + 2 \times \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times L}{ES_{BC}} = \frac{7L}{6ES_{BC}}$$

在实际力下，各杆大小为：

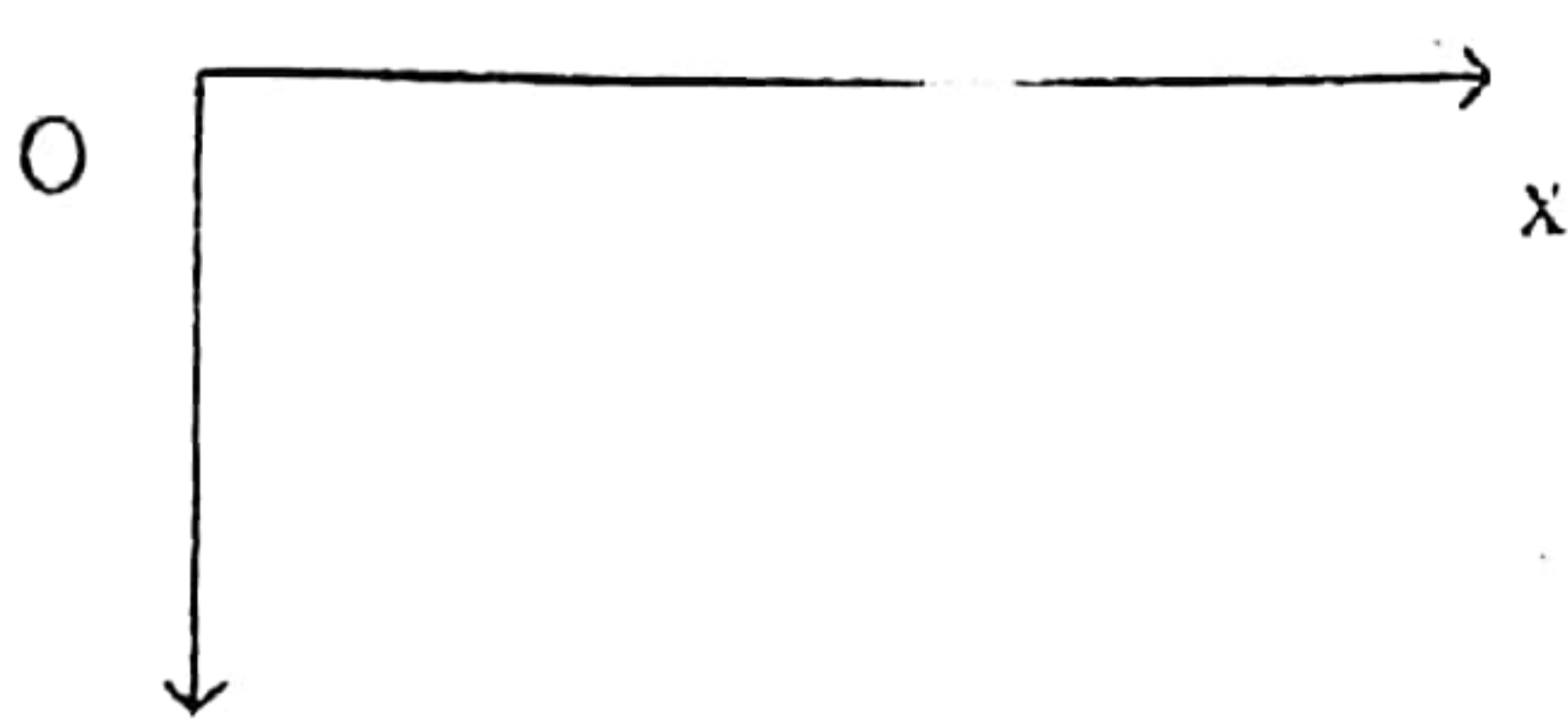
$$F_{NCD} = -P \quad F_{NAD} = 0 \quad F_{NBD} = F_{NBC} = \frac{P}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Delta_{1P} = \frac{\bar{F}_{NCD} F_{NCD} L_{CD}}{EA_{AB}} + 2 \times \frac{\bar{F}_{NCB} F_{NCB} L_{CB}}{EA_{CB}} = \frac{-P \times 1 \times \frac{L}{2}}{2ES_{BC}} + 2 \times \frac{\frac{P}{\sqrt{3}} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \times L}{ES_{BC}} = -\frac{11PL}{12ES_{BC}}$$

$$\text{故 } X_1 = -\frac{\Delta_{1P}}{\delta_{11}} = \frac{\frac{11}{12}P}{\frac{7}{6}} = \frac{11}{14}P$$

$$F_{NAD} = \frac{11}{14}P \quad F_{NCD} = -\frac{3}{14}P \text{ (压)} \quad F_{NBC} = F_{NBD} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{14}P$$

二、注意。在刘鸿文教材上，书上受力图是习惯 y 轴向上为正方向，而在孙训方上是向下，这里提醒的是，出题总是以孙训方规定为准，但是两本教材一定要都看



解:

$$\text{由 } EI\omega'' = -M(x) \quad \theta = \omega' = 4Cx^3$$

$$M(x) = -12CEIx^2$$

$$\text{当 } x=0, M=0$$

$$x=L, M(L) = -12CEIL^2$$

$$F_s(x) = \frac{\partial M(x)}{\partial x} = -24CEIx$$

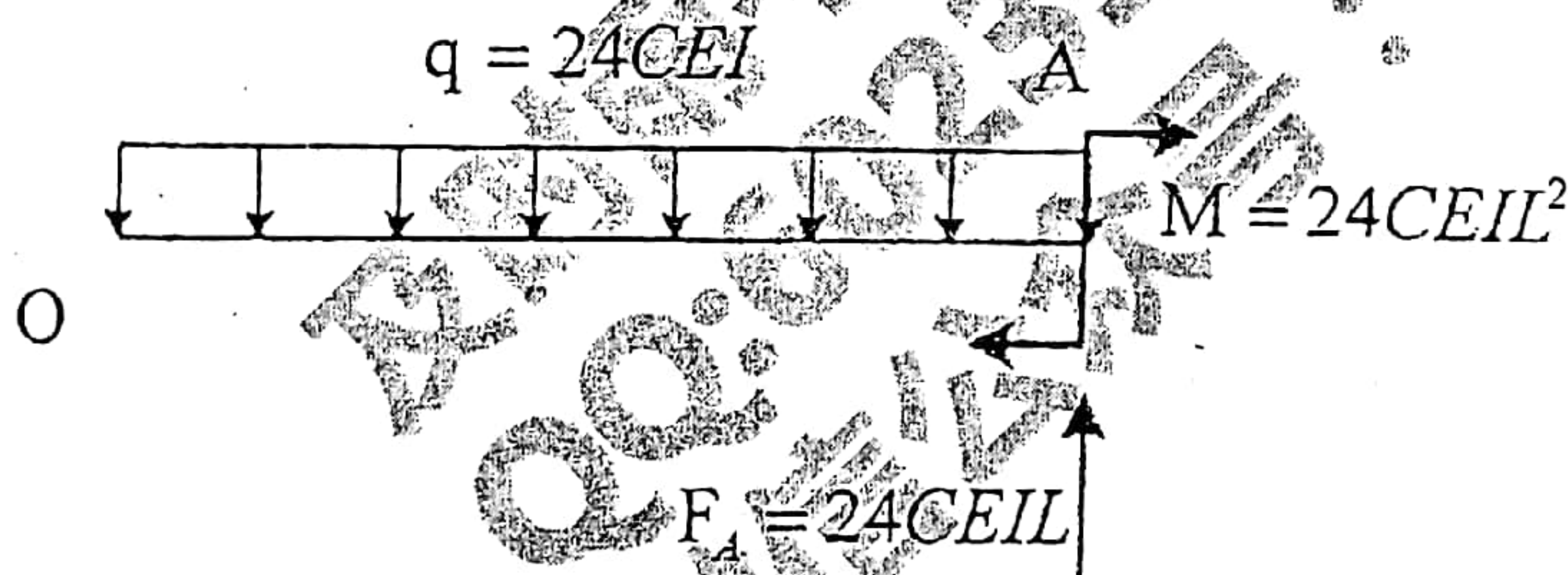
$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } F_s(0) = 0$$

$$q(x) = \frac{\partial F_s(x)}{\partial x} = -24CEI$$

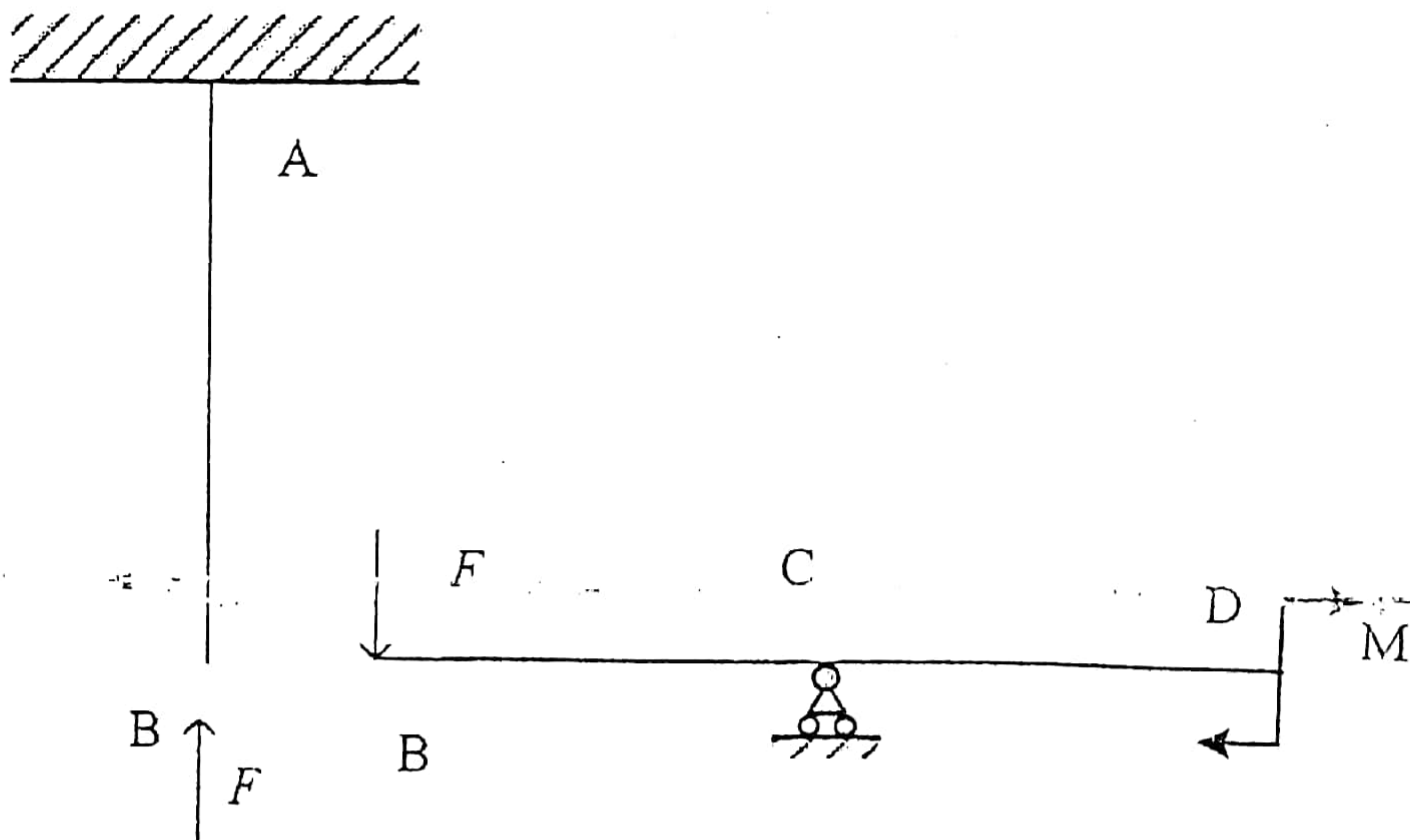
故 A 处有 $M(L) = -12CEIL^2$ (⌊)

AO 上有集度为 $24CEI$ 的均布荷载, 方向向下

又因为 $F_B = 0, F_A = 24CEIL$, 故 A 在竖直向上力为 $24CEIL$



三、解:



BD 杆而言, $\sum M_B = 0$

$$F_C \cdot 1 - M = 0, \quad F_C = M$$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$F_B = F_C = M$$

$$I_{\min} = \frac{0.06 \times (0.06)^3}{12} = 6.25 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^4$$

$$i = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}} = 0.0144 \text{ m}$$

$$\mu = 1, \quad \lambda = \frac{\mu L}{i} = \frac{1.5}{0.0144} \approx 103.9$$

$$\sigma_p = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2}, \quad \lambda_p = \pi \sqrt{\frac{E}{\sigma_p}} = \pi \sqrt{\frac{206 \times 10^9}{200 \times 10^6}} = 100.8$$

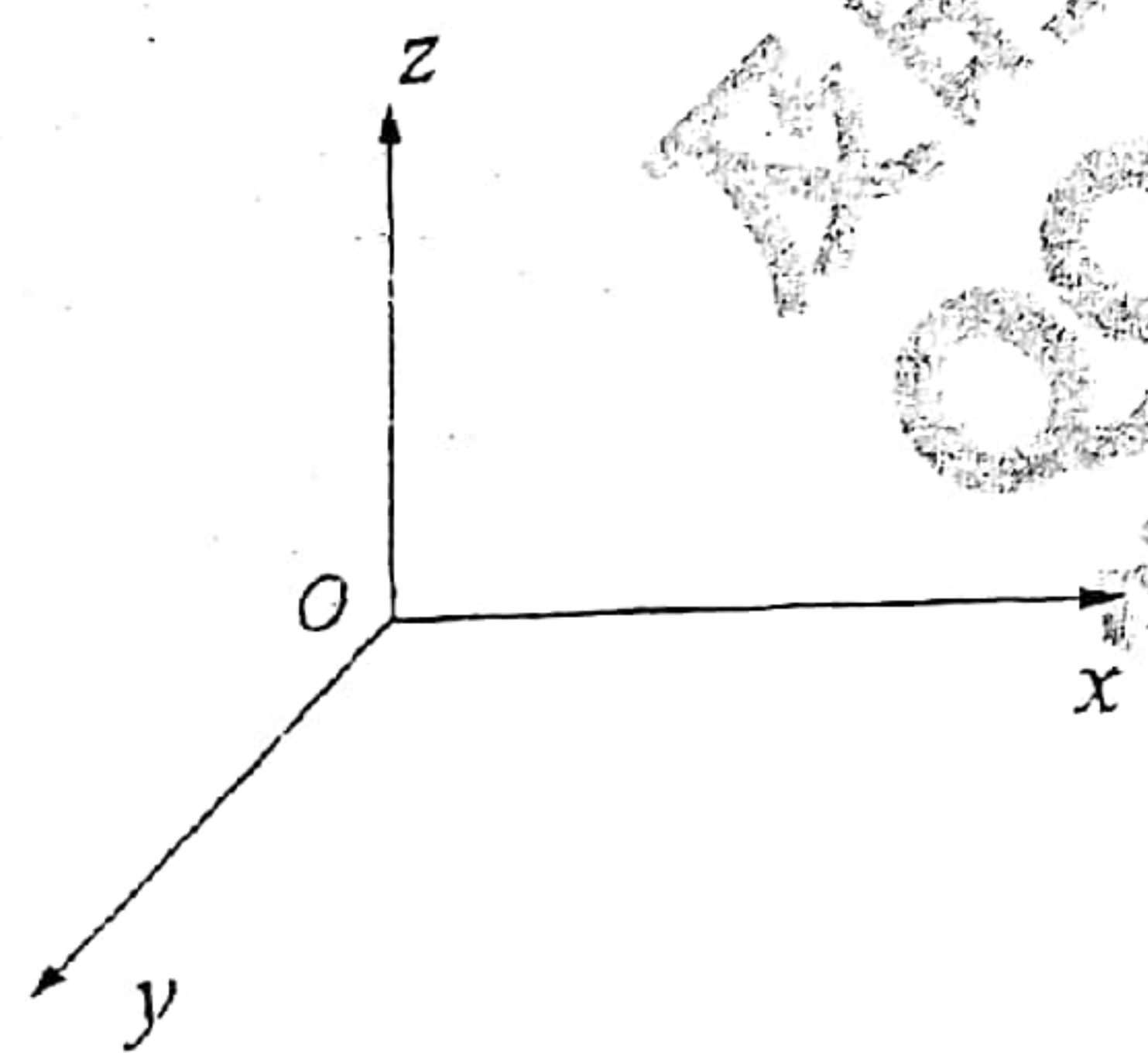
$\lambda > \lambda_p$, 故属于大柔度杆件

$$\text{故 } F_{\text{cr}} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(\mu L)^2} = \frac{\pi^2 \times 206 \times 10^9 \times 6.25 \times 10^{-7}}{1.5^2} = 564.76 \text{ KN}$$

$$\frac{F_{\text{cr}}}{n_{\text{st}}} \leq [F], \quad \text{故 } [F] = 188.25 \text{ KN}$$

$$[M] = [F] \times 1 = 188.25 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$$

四、解: (1) C 截面为危险截面



$$\text{DE 段: } M_x = Px \quad 0 \leq x \leq L$$

$$\text{CD 段: } M_y = Px \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2L$$

$$T = Px \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2L$$

所以, C 截面为危险截面

A、B 杆无相对位移, 故 $\varphi_A = \varphi_B$,

设 A 受 T_1 , B 受 T_2 , 则 $T_1 + T_2 = PL$

$$\text{由 } \varphi_A = \varphi_B, \quad \frac{T_1 L}{G_A I_{PA}} = \frac{T_2 L}{G_B I_{PB}}$$

$$I_{PA} = \frac{1}{64} \pi ((2d)^4 - d^4) = \frac{15\pi d^4}{64} \quad I_{PB} = \frac{1}{64} \pi d^4$$

$$\text{解得: } T_1 = \frac{45}{46} T, T_2 = \frac{1}{46} T$$

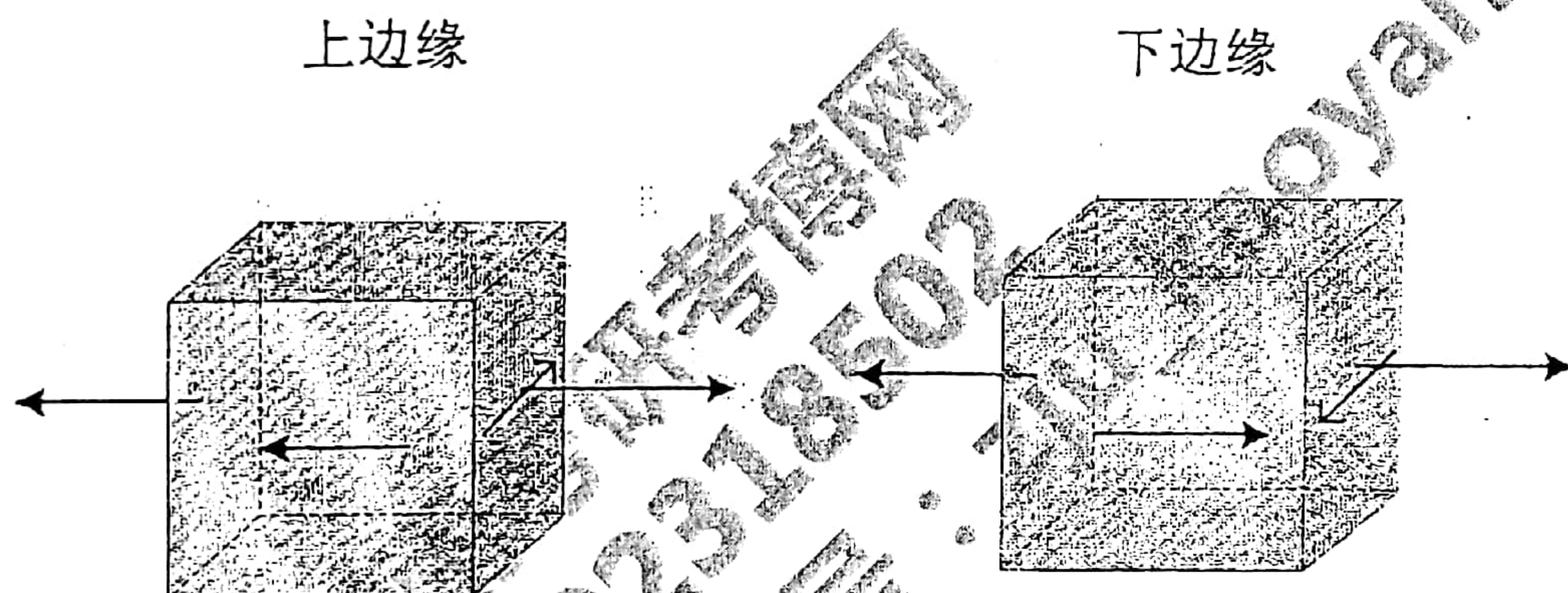
$$M_A = M_B = 2PL,$$

$$\sigma_A = \frac{M_A \cdot d}{\frac{15}{64} \pi d^3} = \frac{128PL}{15\pi d^2}, \quad \sigma_B = \frac{M_B \cdot \frac{d}{2}}{\frac{1}{64} \pi d^3} = \frac{64PL}{\pi d^2}$$

易知, A 杆受力较大

故危险截面位置 C 截面的上下边缘点

(2)、画法请详见 07 年真题讲解



(3)、对于 A 杆,

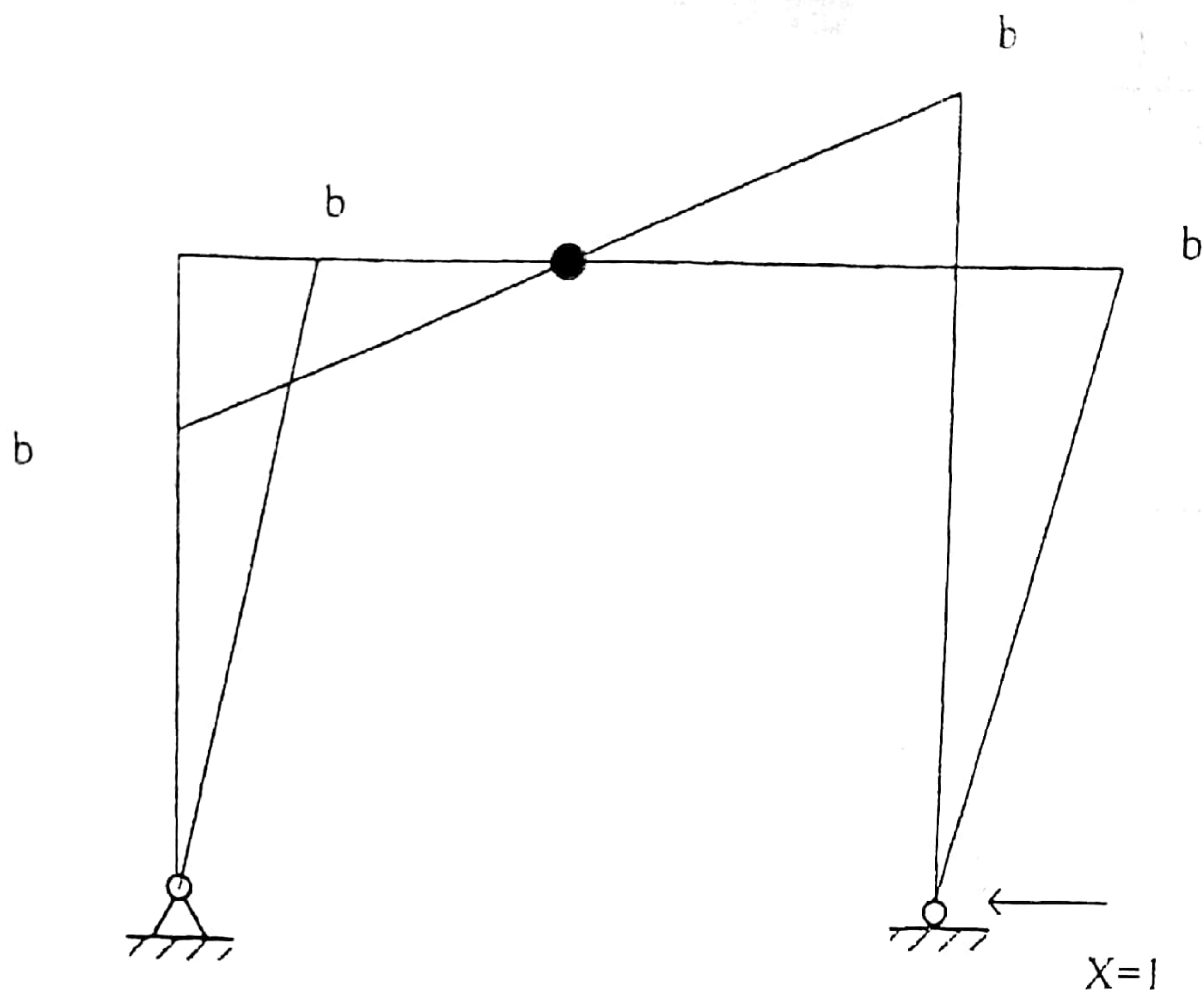
$$\sigma_{r3,A} = \frac{d}{I_{PA}} \sqrt{M_A^2 + 4T_A^2} = \frac{d}{\frac{15}{64} \pi d^4} \sqrt{(2PL)^2 + 4 \times \left(\frac{45}{46} PL \right)^2} = 3.80 \frac{PL}{d^3} \leq 2[\sigma]$$

对于 B 杆,

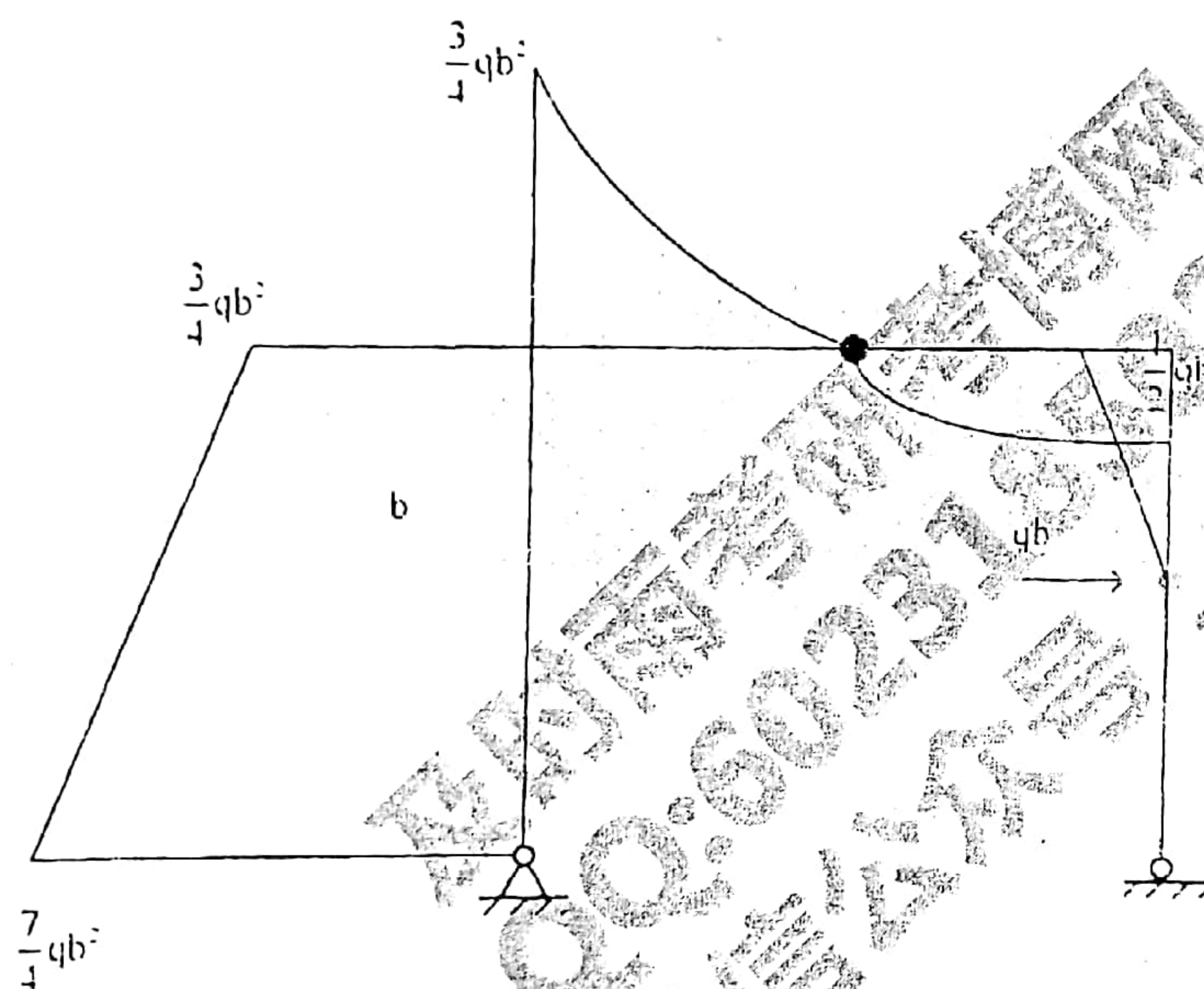
$$\sigma_{r3,B} = \frac{\frac{d}{2}}{I_{PB}} \sqrt{M_B^2 + 4T_B^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{2}}{\frac{1}{64} \pi d^4} \sqrt{(2PL)^2 + 4 \times \left(\frac{1}{46} PL \right)^2} = 20.38 \frac{PL}{d^3} \leq [\sigma]$$

综上, 满足上式要求, 则 $P \leq 0.049 \frac{[\sigma] d^3}{L}$

五、解: 用单位力法, 解除 E 端水平约束力, 代之以 $X (\leftarrow)$, 弯矩图如图



在实际力作用下，弯矩图



对于结构的右半部分， $\sum M_c = 0$ ， $-\frac{q}{8}b^2 + \frac{qb^2}{2} + F_{ly} \frac{b}{2} = 0$ $F_{ly} = -\frac{3}{4}qb(\downarrow)$

对于结构整体而言， $\sum F_y = 0$ ， $F_{ly} = \frac{7}{4}qb(\uparrow)$

DB 段： $M(x) = -\frac{3}{4}qbx - \frac{1}{2}qx^2 + \frac{qb^2}{2}$ 当 $x=b$ 时， $M(b) = -\frac{3}{4}qb^2$

对于结构的左半部分， $\sum M_c = 0$ ， $\frac{qb^2}{8} - \frac{7}{4}qb \cdot \frac{b}{2} - qb^2 + M_A = 0$ ， $M_A = \frac{7}{4}qb^2$

$$\delta_{11} = \frac{1}{EI} \left(\frac{1}{2}b \times b \times \frac{2}{3}b \times 2 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{b}{2} \times b \times \frac{2}{3}b \times 2 \right) = \frac{b^3}{EI}$$

$$\Delta_{1P} = \frac{1}{EI} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{qb^2}{2} \times \frac{b}{2} \times \frac{5}{6} b \right) - \int_0^b \frac{(b-2x) \cdot \left(\frac{qb^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} qx^2 - \frac{3}{4} qbx \right)}{EI} dx - \int_0^b \frac{(b-x) \left(\frac{3}{4} qb + qbx \right)}{EI} dx$$

$$= -\frac{41qb^4}{48EI}$$

所以 $X = -\frac{\Delta_{1P}}{\delta_{11}} = \frac{41}{48} qb$

所以 $F_{Ex} = \frac{41}{48} qb(\leftarrow)$, $F_{Ey} = -\frac{3}{4} qb + 2 \times \frac{41}{48} qb = \frac{23}{24} qb(\uparrow)$

$F_{Ay} = \frac{7}{4} qb - \frac{41}{48} qb = \frac{1}{24} qb(\uparrow)$

(2) 用能量法来做

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