

# 一九九九年答案解析

一、第一强度理论——最大拉应力理论  $\sigma_{r1} = \sigma_1 \leq [\sigma]$

第二强度理论——最大拉应变理论  $\sigma_{r2} = \sigma_1 - \nu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) \leq [\sigma]$

第三强度理论——最大切应力理论  $\sigma_{r3} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3 \leq [\sigma]$

第四强度理论——形状改变能密度理论

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

① 脆性材料，非三向压应力状态下，脆性破坏，可用第一式

②、脆性材料，三向压应力状态下，屈服失效，可用第三或第四式

③、塑性材料，非三向压应力状态下，屈服失效，可用第三或第四式

④、塑性材料，三向压应力状态下，脆性破坏，可用第一或第二式

$$(2) \begin{cases} \sigma_{\max} \\ \sigma_{\min} \end{cases} = \frac{\sigma}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma}{2}\right)^2 + \tau^2} = \begin{cases} \frac{\sigma}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{4} + \tau^2} \\ \frac{\sigma}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{4} + \tau^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{所以 } \sigma_1 = \frac{\sigma}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{4} + \tau^2}, \sigma_2 = 0, \sigma_3 = \frac{\sigma}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{4} + \tau^2}$$

$$\text{二、解：(1)、} K_d = 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2h}{\Delta_{st}}}$$

$$\Delta_{st} = \frac{PL}{EA} = \frac{10 \times 10^3 \times 2}{20 \times 10^9 \times 0.1^2} = 1 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$K_d = 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2h}{\Delta_{st}}} = 45.73$$

$$(2)、\sigma_{d,\max} = K_d \cdot \Delta_{st} = K_d \frac{P}{A} = 45.73 \text{ MPa}$$

(3)、下端插入刚性基础部分，故  $\varepsilon_x = \varepsilon_y = 0$

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{1}{E}[\sigma_x - (\sigma_y + \sigma_z)] = 0$$

$$\varepsilon_y = \frac{1}{E}[\sigma_y - (\sigma_x + \sigma_z)] = 0$$

$$\sigma_z = -45.73 \text{ MPa}$$



$$\text{得 } \sigma_x = \sigma_y = -1643 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\varepsilon_z = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_z - (\sigma_x + \sigma_y)] = -2.06 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{所以 } \sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = -11.43 \text{ MPa}, \quad \sigma_3 = -45.73 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{三、解: (1)、} \sum F_y = 0, \quad F_{Ay} = F_{By} = qL = 6 \text{ KN}$$

$$\sum M_C = 0 \quad F_{Ay} \cdot L \cdot \cos 30^\circ - \frac{1}{2} (q \cos 30^\circ) \cdot L^2 - F_{NAB} \cdot L \cdot \sin 30^\circ = 0$$

$$\text{得 } F_{NAB} = 5.20 \text{ KN}$$

(2)、AC 段:

$$M(x) = F_{Ay} \cos 30^\circ x - \frac{1}{2} (q \cos 30^\circ) x - qx \sin 30^\circ - F_{NAB} x \cdot \sin 30^\circ = 2.60x - 1.3x^2$$

$$\sigma_c(x) = \left| \frac{F_N \cos 30^\circ + F_{Ay} \sin 30^\circ - qx \sin 30^\circ}{A} + \frac{M(x)}{\frac{1}{6}bh^2} \right| = |1.875 + 38.625x - 19.5x^2|$$

$$\sigma_t(x) = \left| \frac{M(x)}{\frac{1}{6}bh^2} - \frac{F_N \cos 30^\circ + F_{Ay} \sin 30^\circ - qx \sin 30^\circ}{A} \right| = |39.375x - 19.5x^2 - 1.875|$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_c(x)}{\partial x} = 0, \quad 38.625 - 39x = 0, \quad x = 0.99 \text{ m}, \quad \sigma_{c,\max} = 21.00 \text{ MPa}$$

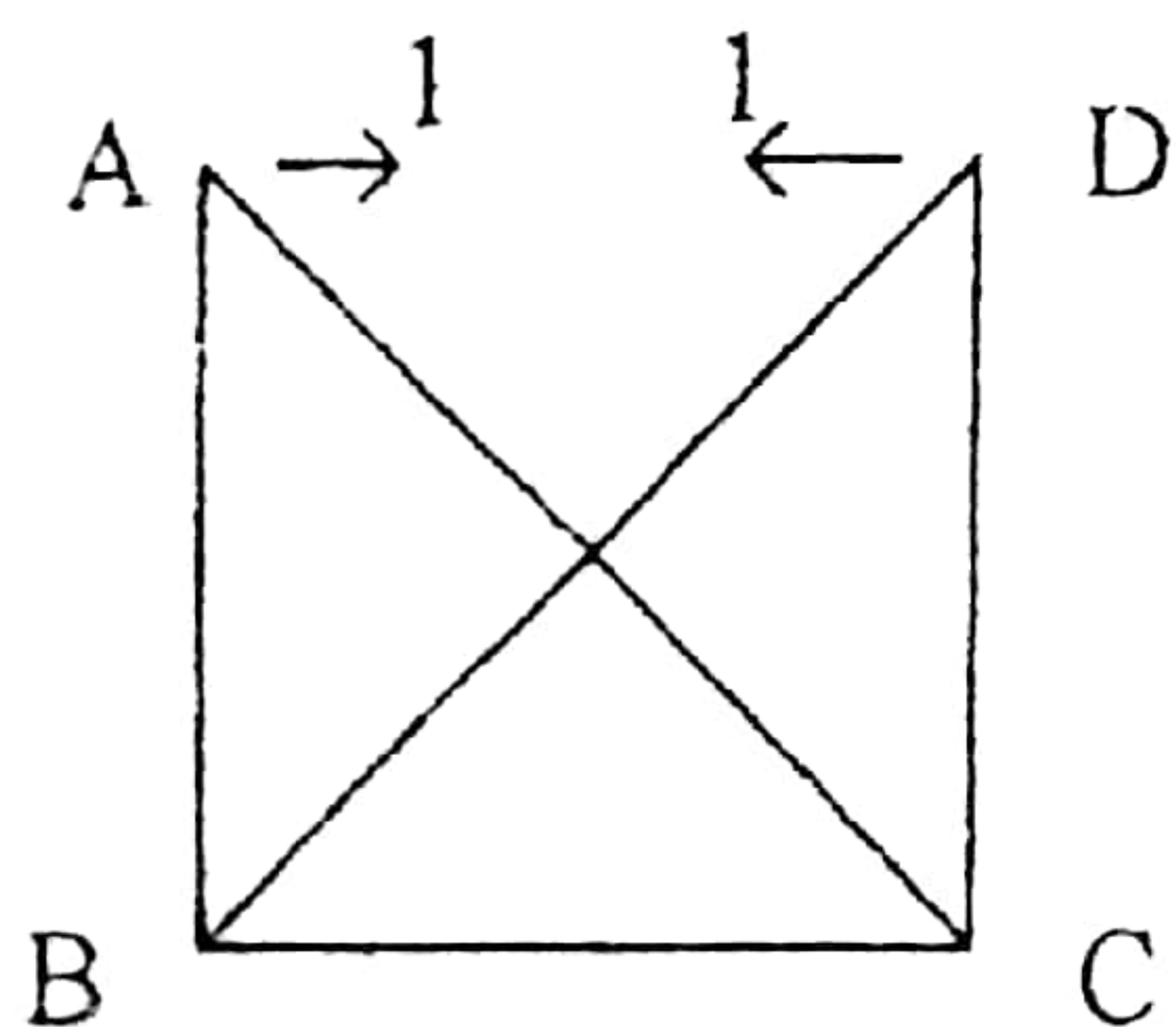
$$\frac{\partial \sigma_t(x)}{\partial x} = 0, \quad 39.375 - 39x = 0, \quad x = 1.01 \text{ m}, \quad \sigma_{t,\max} = 18.00 \text{ MPa}$$

故危险截面位置在  $x=0.99\text{m}$  处, 位置是截面的上边缘,  $\sigma_{\max} = 21.00 \text{ MPa}$

四、解: 自由度:  $4 \times 2 - 6 - 3 = -1$ , 结构为一次超静定结构

断开多余约束 AB 杆, 代之以一对约束反力 X

用单位力法, 当  $X=1$  时,





杆件

$\bar{F}_{Ni}$

$F_{Ni}$

AB	1	0
BD	1	-P
AC	1	-P
CD	$-\sqrt{2}$	-P
BC	$-\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{2}P$
AD	$-\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{2}P$

$$\text{故 } \delta_{11} = \sum \frac{\bar{F}_{Ni} \bar{F}_{Ni} L_i}{EA_i} = \frac{1 \cdot a}{EA} \times 4 + \frac{2\sqrt{2}a}{2EA} \times 2 = \frac{(4 + 2\sqrt{2})a}{EA}$$

$$\Delta_{1P} = \sum \frac{\bar{F}_{Ni} F_{Ni} L_i}{EA_i} = \frac{-P \cdot a}{EA} \times 3 + \frac{-\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}P \times \sqrt{2}a}{2EA} \times 2 = -\frac{(3 + 2\sqrt{2})Pa}{EA}$$

$$\text{故 } X = -\frac{\Delta_{1P}}{\delta_{11}} = \frac{3 + 2\sqrt{2}}{4 + 2\sqrt{2}} P = 0.854P$$

$$\text{即 } F_{NAB} = 0.854P$$

(2)、实际受力情况:  $F_{Ni} = \bar{F}_{Ni} X + F_{Ni}^0$

杆件	$F_{Ni}$	$\frac{\partial F_{Ni}}{\partial P}$	$\frac{F_{Ni} \cdot \frac{\partial F_{Ni}}{\partial P} \cdot L_i}{EA_i}$	L
AB	0.854P	0.854	0.729	L
BD	-0.146P	-0.146	0.021	a
AC	-0.146P	-0.146	0.021	a
CD	-0.146P	-0.146	0.021	a
BC	0.206P	0.206	0.030	$\sqrt{2}a$
AD	0.206P	0.206	0.030	$\sqrt{2}a$

$$\text{则 } \Delta_{AB} = \sum \frac{F_{Ni} \cdot \frac{\partial F_{Ni}}{\partial P} \cdot L_i}{EA_i} = 0.852 \frac{Pa}{EA}$$

(3)、将两个力转  $180^\circ$  , 则上述分析的  $\Delta_{1P} = \frac{Pa(3 + 2\sqrt{2})}{EA}$



则  $F_{NAB} = -0.854P$ ,  $F_{N1} = X \cdot \bar{F}_{N1} + \Delta_{1P}$ , 可知, 各杆内力均发生方向变化, 而大小不变。

五、解: BC 杆:  $M_x(x) = Px$   $0 \leq x \leq 1$

$$M_y(x) = Px \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

AB 杆:  $M_z(x) = Px$   $0 \leq x \leq 2$

$$M_y(x) = 1 \cdot P$$

$$T = 1 \cdot P$$

设 BD 杆轴力为  $X$ , 则  $\omega_B = \Delta L_{BD}$

$$\omega_B = \frac{(P - X)L^3}{EI}$$

$$\Delta L_{BD} = \frac{2X}{EA}$$

$$\text{联立, } \frac{8P}{EI} = \frac{8X}{EI} + \frac{2X}{EA}$$

$$\text{其中 } I = \frac{1}{64} \pi d^4 = 2.5 \times 10^{-9} \times \pi$$

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \pi d^2 = 1 \times 10^{-4} \times \pi$$

故  $X \approx P$

$$\text{对于 BD 杆而言, } P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(\mu L)^2} = \frac{\pi^2 \times 100 \times 10^9}{4} \times \frac{1}{64} \pi \times 0.02^4 \leq \frac{[\sigma]}{n_s}$$

解得  $P \leq 630N$

对于 AB 杆而言, A 为危险截面

$$\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{M_z^2 + M_y^2}}{W} = \frac{32\sqrt{5}P}{\pi d^3} \quad \tau = \frac{T}{W_t} = \frac{16P}{\pi d^3}$$

$$\sigma_{r3} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2} = \frac{32\sqrt{6}P}{\pi d^3} \leq [\sigma]$$

$$\text{所以 } P \leq \frac{[\sigma] \pi d^3}{64} = 48.1N$$

$$\text{对于 BC 杆而言, B 为危险截面 } \sigma = \frac{\sqrt{M_x^2 + M_y^2}}{W} = \frac{32\sqrt{2}P}{\pi d^3}$$

$$\sigma_{\tau} = \frac{32\sqrt{2}P}{\pi d^3} \leq [\sigma]$$

$$\text{所以 } P \leq \frac{150 \times 10^6 \times \pi \times 0.02^3}{32\sqrt{2}} = 83.3N$$

综上,  $[P] = 48.1N$ .

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