上希课内容回顾

强度理论:关于材料破坏原因的一种假说

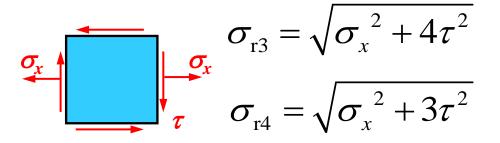
$$\sigma_{\rm r1} = \sigma_{\rm 1}$$

$$\sigma_{r2} = \sigma_1 - \mu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)$$

$$\sigma_{r3} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3$$

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

拉剪应力状态



圆柱压力容器

 $\sigma_{\rm r} \leq [\sigma]$

$$\sigma_x = \frac{pD}{4t}$$
 $\sigma_t = \frac{pD}{2t}$



第九章 组合变形

- ◆ 概述
- ◆ 斜弯曲
- ◆ 拉压与弯曲
- ◆ 弯曲与扭转
- ◆ 其它组合变形

学前问题:

- 解题思路?
- 各组合变形的特点?





航天航空学院--力学中心

概述

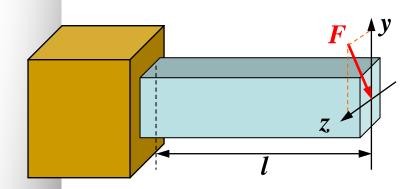
- 组合变形(Combined Deformation): 杆件中同时有两种以上 的基本变形。
- 求解方法: 叠加法(根据各个内力分量,分别计算每种基 本变形下的应力,再把计算结果叠加,得到杆件在原载荷作 用下的应力)
- 求解思路:

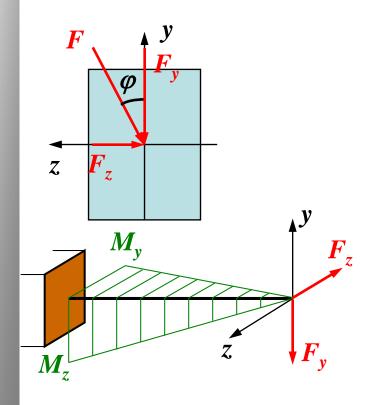
 $\sigma_{\rm r} \leq [\sigma]$

9-1 概述

常见的组合变形类型:

- ★ 斜弯曲(Skew Bending): 两个相互垂直平面内的 弯曲组合;
- **★ •** 拉伸或压缩与弯曲的组合;
 - 拉伸或压缩与扭转的组合;
- ★ 弯曲与扭转的组合;
 - 两个相互垂直平面内的弯曲与扭转的组合。





1、外力分析:

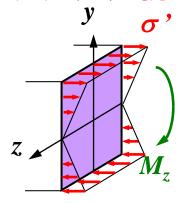
$$F_{y} = F \cos \varphi, \quad F_{z} = F \sin \varphi$$

2、内力分析:

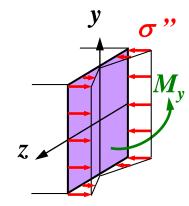
$$|M_z| = F_y l$$
 $|M_y| = F_z l$

危险截面在固定端

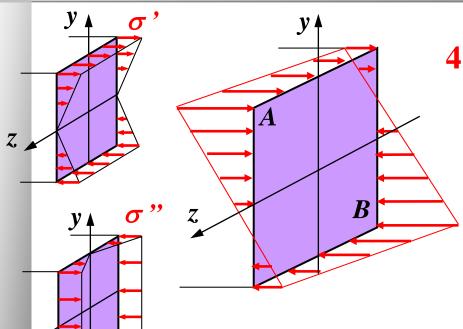
3、应力分析:



$$\sigma' = \frac{|M_z|}{I_z} y$$



$$\sigma'' = \frac{\left| M_{y} \right|}{I_{y}} z$$



4. 应力叠加

$$\sigma = \sigma' + \sigma'' = \frac{|M_z|y}{I_z} + \frac{|M_y|z}{I_y}$$

A, B 两点是危险点!

$$\sigma_{A} = \sigma_{\max}^{+} = \frac{\left| M_{z} \right|}{W_{z}} + \frac{\left| M_{y} \right|}{W_{y}}$$

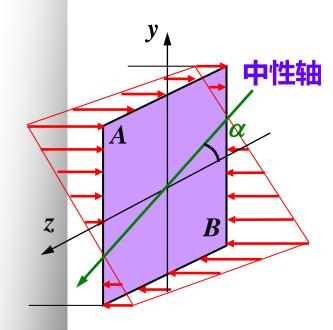
$$= Fl(\frac{\cos \varphi}{W_{z}} + \frac{\sin \varphi}{W_{y}})$$

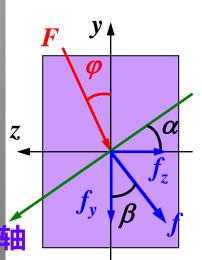
$$\sigma_{B} = \sigma_{\max}^{-} = -Fl(\frac{\cos \varphi}{W_{z}} + \frac{\sin \varphi}{W_{y}})$$

注意: 危险点的应力状 态是单向应力状态!

5. 强度条件

$$\left|\sigma_{\max}^{\scriptscriptstyle +}\right| \leq \left[\sigma^{\scriptscriptstyle +}\right] \quad \left|\sigma_{\max}^{\scriptscriptstyle -}\right| \leq \left[\sigma^{\scriptscriptstyle -}\right]$$





6. 中性轴的位置

$$\sigma = \frac{|M_z|y}{I_z} + \frac{|M_y|z}{I_y} = 0 \quad \tan \alpha = -\frac{y}{z} = \frac{I_z}{I_y} \tan \varphi$$

α≠φ,中性轴与载荷作用平面不互相垂直,最大应力在距离中性轴最远的点。

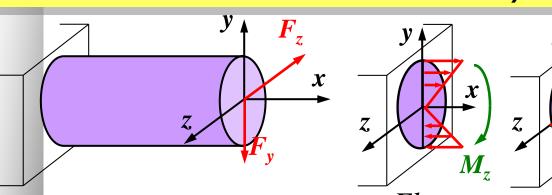
7. 自由端的挠度

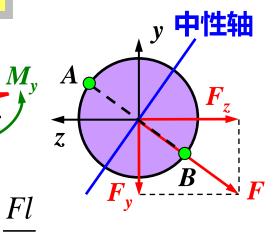
$$f_y = \frac{Fl^3}{3EI_z}\cos\varphi$$
 $f_z = \frac{Fl^3}{3EI_y}\sin\varphi$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{f_z}{f_v} = \frac{I_z}{I_v} \tan \varphi$$
 $\alpha = \beta$

挠曲线平面与中性轴仍然互相垂直。

"斜"弯曲问题: $\alpha = \beta = \varphi$

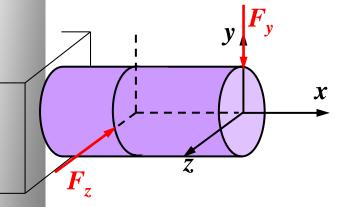


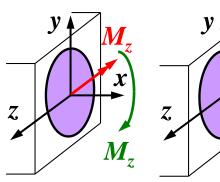


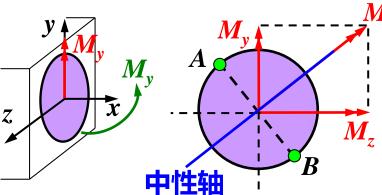
外力合成

$$\sigma_{A} = \sigma_{\max}^{+} = \frac{Fl}{W}, \quad \sigma_{B} = \sigma_{\max}^{-} = -\frac{Fl}{W}$$

$$\sigma_{\scriptscriptstyle B} = \sigma_{\scriptscriptstyle
m max}^- = -rac{F \, t}{W}$$







$$\sigma_A = \sigma_{\max}^+ = \frac{W}{W},$$

$$\sigma_{B} = \sigma_{\text{max}}^{-} = -\frac{N}{M}$$

例9-1 $F=7kN, [\sigma]=160MPa,$

 $\alpha=20^{\circ}$,试选择截面工字钢型号。

解: 1、外力分析

$$F_{\rm v} = F \cos \alpha = 6.578 \text{kN}$$

$$F_z = F \sin \alpha = 2.394$$
kN

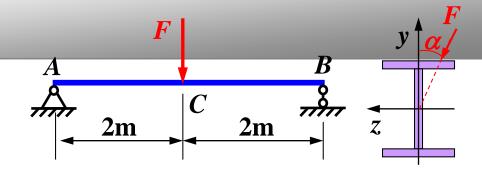
2、内力分析: C截面为危险截面

$$M_{z \max} = F_y l / 4 = 6.578 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_{y \text{ max}} = F_z l/4 = 2.394 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

3、应力分析: 危险点在右上和 左下两点

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{M_{z \text{max}}}{W_z} + \frac{M_{y \text{max}}}{W_y} \le [\sigma]$$



4、试算: $W_z/W_v = 6$

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \left(\frac{6.578}{W_z} + \frac{6 \times 2.394}{W_z}\right) \times 10^3 \le 160$$

$$W_z \ge 130.9 \text{cm}^3$$
 选择16号工字钢

$$W_z = 141 \text{cm}^3$$
 $W_y = 21.2 \text{cm}^3$

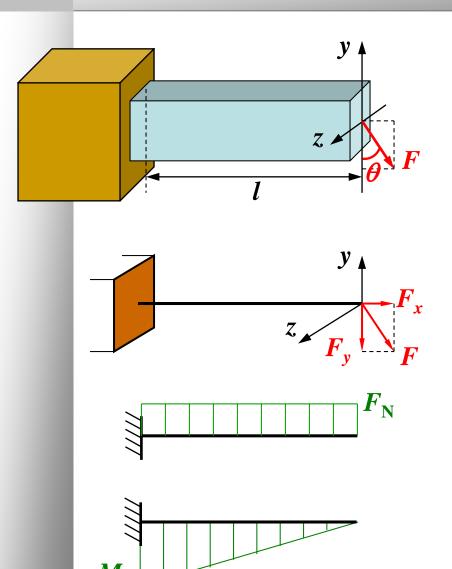
5、验算:

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = 148.5 \text{MPa}$$
 安全!

讨论:

1. 若
$$\alpha = 0^{\circ}$$
: $\sigma_{\text{max}} = 49.6 \text{MPa}$

2. 弯曲切应力忽略



1、外力分析

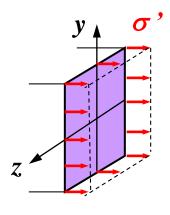
$$F_x = F \sin \theta$$
, $F_y = F \cos \theta$

2、内力分析

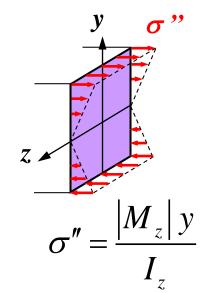
$$F_{\mathrm{N}} = F_{\mathrm{x}}, \ \left| M_{z} \right| = F_{\mathrm{y}} l$$

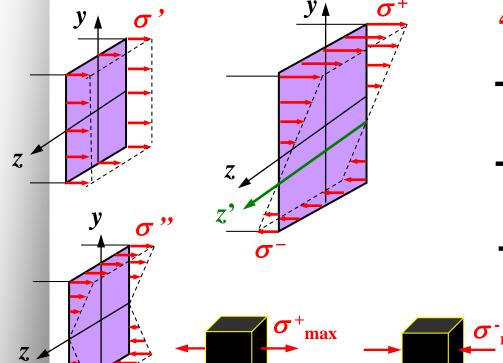
固定端为危险截面

3、应力分析



$$\sigma' = \frac{F_{\rm N}}{A}$$





4、应力叠加

上缘、下缘各点为危险点

上缘
$$\sigma_{\text{max}}^+ = \frac{F_{\text{N}}}{A} + \frac{|M_z|}{W_z}$$

下缘
$$\sigma_{\text{max}}^- = \frac{F_{\text{N}}}{A} - \frac{|M_z|}{W_z}$$

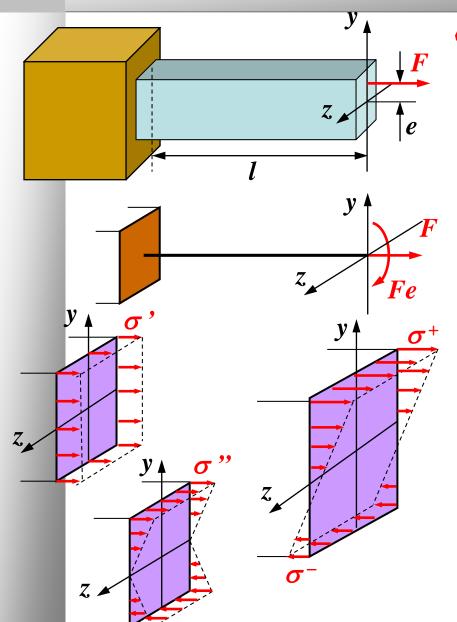
注意: 危险点的应力状态是单向应力状态!

5、强度条件:

$$\left|\sigma_{\max}^{+}\right| \leq \left[\sigma^{+}\right]$$

$$\left|\sigma_{\max}^{-}\right| \leq \left[\sigma^{-}\right]$$

6、中性轴位置: 拉伸+弯曲(向压缩区平移) 压缩+弯曲(向拉伸区平移)

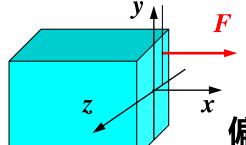


偏心拉压:轴向拉压+弯曲

- 1、外力分析: 向轴线上转移
- 2、内力分析: $F_N = F$ $M_z = -Fe$
- 3、应力分析: $\sigma' = \frac{F_N}{A}$ $\sigma'' = \frac{|M_z|y}{I_z}$
- 4、应力叠加:

$$\sigma_{\max}^{+} = \frac{F_{\text{N}}}{A} + \frac{|M_z|}{W_z} = \frac{F}{A} + \frac{Fe}{W_z}$$

$$\sigma_{\max}^{-} = -\frac{|M_z|}{W_z} + \frac{F_N}{A} = -\frac{Fe}{W_z} + \frac{F}{A}$$



思考:

偏心距: e_y , e_z

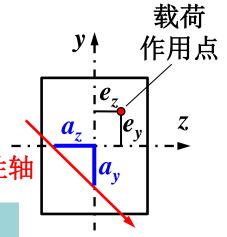
拉压与弯曲

偏心拉压中性轴方程: 引入惯性半径 $I/A = i^2$

$$\sigma = \frac{F}{A} + \frac{Fe_{y}}{I_{z}} y + \frac{Fe_{z}}{I_{y}} z = 0 \qquad 1 + \frac{e_{y}}{i_{z}^{2}} y + \frac{e_{z}}{i_{y}^{2}} z = 0$$

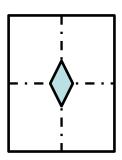
$$1 + \frac{e_y}{i_z^2} y + \frac{e_z}{i_y^2} z = 0$$

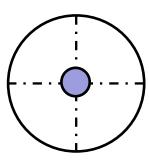
$$a_{y} = -\frac{i_{z}^{2}}{e_{y}}, a_{z} = -\frac{i_{y}^{2}}{e_{z}}$$

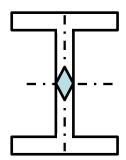


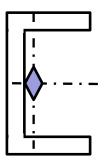
外力作用点离形心越近,中性轴距形心越远。

- 口 对于偏心压缩,当偏心距过大时,截面上除了压应力外还可能存在 拉应力,这对于抗拉强度远远低于抗压强度的材料,如砖、石、混 凝土等极为不利。这就要求限制压力的作用位置即偏心距的大小。
- 口 在截面形心附近可以找到一个区域,当压力作用在此区域上时,整 个截面上只出现压应力,这个区域称为截面核心(Core of Section)。









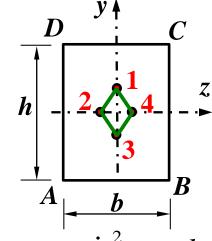
确定矩形的截面核心:

惯性半径:
$$i_z^2 = \frac{I_z}{A} = \frac{h^2}{12}, i_y^2 = \frac{I_y}{A} = \frac{b^2}{12}$$

若中性轴与AB边重合: $a_y = -\frac{h}{2}, a_z = \infty$

$$e_y = -\frac{i_z^2}{a_y} = \frac{h}{6}, e_z = 0$$

若中性轴与BC边重合: $a_y = \infty$, $a_z = \frac{b}{2}$ $e_y = 0$, $e_z = -\frac{i_y^2}{a} = -\frac{b}{6}$



$$e_y = 0, e_z = -\frac{i_y^2}{a_z} = -\frac{b}{6}$$

当中性轴绕B点从AB旋转到BC时,将得到一系列通过B点 但斜率不同的中性轴,将B点的坐标代入中性轴方程得:

$$1 + \frac{e_y}{i_z^2} y_B + \frac{e_z}{i_y^2} z_B = 0 \implies 1 + \frac{y_B}{i_z^2} e_y + \frac{z_B}{i_y^2} e_z = 0$$

上式可视为载荷作用点坐标 e_v 、 e_z 之间关系的直线方程, 即当中性轴绕B点旋转时,载荷作用点移动的轨迹是连接点 1,2的直线。同理得到3、4点,最终得到矩形截面核心。

例9-2 校核AB横梁的强度,已知: F=8kN, $[\sigma]=120$ MPa, 截面为两个 No12.6的槽钢。

解: 1. 外力分析

$$F_{CD} = 25.6$$
kN

$$F_{CD}^{\ \ x} = 22.2 \text{kN}$$

$$F_{Ax} = 22.2$$
kN

$$F_{CD}^{y} = 12.8 \text{kN}$$
 $F_{Ay} = 4.8 \text{kN}$

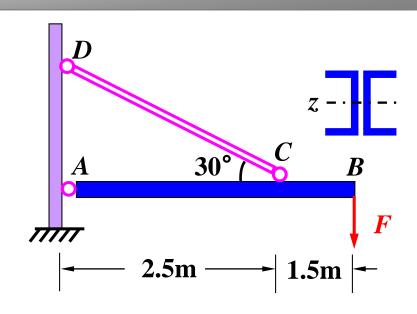
$$F_{Av} = 4.8 \text{kN}$$

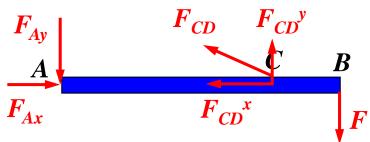
2. 内力分析





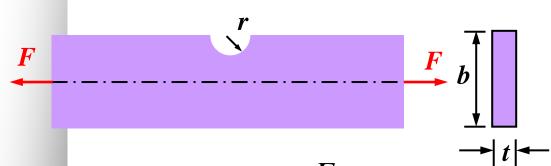
3. 应力分析 $A = 15.69 \text{cm}^2$ $W_{z} = 62.137 \text{cm}^{3}$





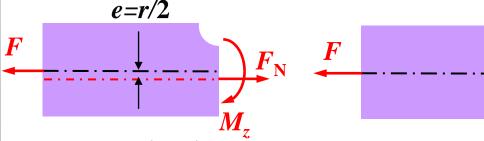
$$\left|\sigma_{\text{max}}^{-}\right| = \frac{\left|F_{\text{N}}\right|}{2A} + \frac{\left|M\right|_{\text{max}}}{2W_{z}} = 104\text{MPa} < [\sigma]$$

强度足够!



解: 1. 开孔前 $\sigma = \frac{F}{\Lambda} = 100 \text{MPa}$

2. 开孔后



$$F_{N} = F$$
 $|M_{z}| = Fe = Fr/2$

$$\sigma' = \frac{F_{\rm N}}{A} = \frac{F}{(b-r)t} = 114 \text{MPa}$$

$$\sigma'' = \frac{|M_z|}{W_z} = \frac{F r/2}{(b-r)^2 t/6} = 49 \text{MPa}$$

例9-3 梁的上缘有一裂纹,现 开一小孔去除裂纹,试问梁的 强度是否安全? $[\sigma]=140$ MPa, *b*=80mm, *t*=10mm, *r*=10mm, $F=80 \mathrm{kN}_{\circ}$

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \sigma' + \sigma'' = 163\text{MPa}$$

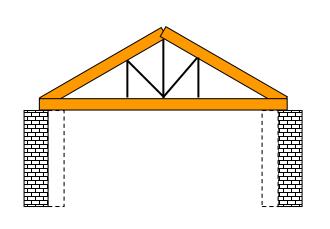
$F_{\rm N}$ 强度不够!

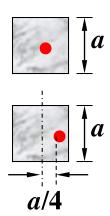
3. 对称位置再开孔

$$\sigma = \frac{F}{(b-2r)t} = 133\text{MPa}$$

强度足够!

讨论题: 为什么不能把房子盖得大一点?





分析:

(1) 移动前: 纯压缩变形 $\sigma = -F_N/a^2$

(2) 移动后: 压缩+弯曲变形

$$\sigma' = -F_{N}/a^{2} \qquad |\sigma''| = \frac{F_{N}a/4}{a^{3}/6}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{max}}^- = \sigma' - |\sigma''| = -5F_{\text{N}} / 2a^2$$

$$\sigma_{\text{max}}^{+} = \sigma' + |\sigma''| = F_{\text{N}} / 2a^2$$

例9-4 梁受力及尺寸(单位mm)如图,弹性模量 E=100GPa,

试求梁上最大正应力和最大挠度。

解: 1、内力计算: 悬臂梁根部的弯矩

$$\left| M_z \right| = \frac{ql^2}{2} = 3kN \cdot m$$

$$|M_{y}| = Fl = 2kN \cdot m$$

2. 应力计算

$$\sigma_x^{-1} = \frac{|M_z|}{W_z} = \frac{6|M_z|}{bh^2} = 4.63\text{MPa} \quad f_y = \frac{ql^4}{8EI_z} = 0.1286\text{mm} (\downarrow)$$

$$\left|\sigma_{x}^{2}\right| = \frac{\left|M_{y}^{z}\right|}{W_{y}} = \frac{6\left|M_{y}\right|}{hb^{2}} = 4.63\text{MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \sigma_x^1 + \sigma_x^2 = 9.26 \text{MPa}$$

3、挠度计算(查表)

$$f_{y} = \frac{ql^{4}}{2\pi^{2}} = 0.1286$$
mm (\downarrow

1000

q=6kN/m

F=2kN

$$f_z = \frac{Fl^3}{3EI_y} = 0.2572$$
mm (\checkmark)

$$f = \sqrt{f_y^2 + f_z^2} = 0.2876$$
mm

9-5 悬臂梁受偏心载荷F作用,梁截面为边长a的正方形, 弹性模量E,问最大拉应力、最大压应力各是多少,棱边AB、

CD的伸长量是多少?

解: 1、内力计算

$$F_{Nx} = F$$
 $|M_z| = |M_y| = Fa/2$

2、应力计算

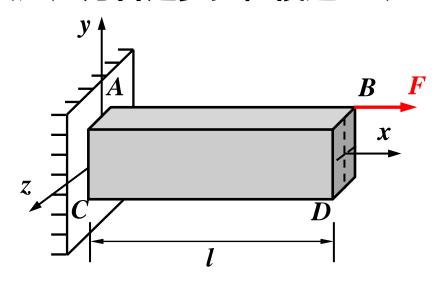
$$\sigma_x^1 = \frac{F_{Nx}}{A} = \frac{F}{a^2}$$

$$\sigma_{x}^{2} = \frac{|M_{z}|}{W_{z}} = \frac{3F}{a^{2}}$$
 $\sigma_{x}^{3} = \frac{|M_{y}|}{W_{y}} = \frac{3F}{a^{2}}$

$$\sigma_x^3 = \frac{|M_y|}{W_y} = \frac{3F}{a^2}$$

应力叠加

$$\sigma_{AB}^{+\,\text{max}} = \frac{7F}{a^2}$$
 $\sigma_{CD}^{-\,\text{max}} = -\frac{5F}{a^2}$



4、变形计算

$$\Delta l_{AB} = \frac{\sigma_{AB}^{+ \max} l}{E} = \frac{7Fl}{Ea^2}$$

$$\Delta l_{CD} = \frac{\sigma_{CD}^{-\text{max}} l}{E} = -\frac{5Fl}{Ea^2}$$

例9-5 悬臂梁受偏心载荷F作用,梁截面为边长a的正方形,弹性模量E,问最大拉应力、最大压应力各是多少,棱边AB、

CD的伸长量是多少?

解法二: 1、建立新的坐标系

$$F_{\mathrm{N}x} = F$$
 $\left| M_{z'} \right| = \sqrt{2}Fa/2$

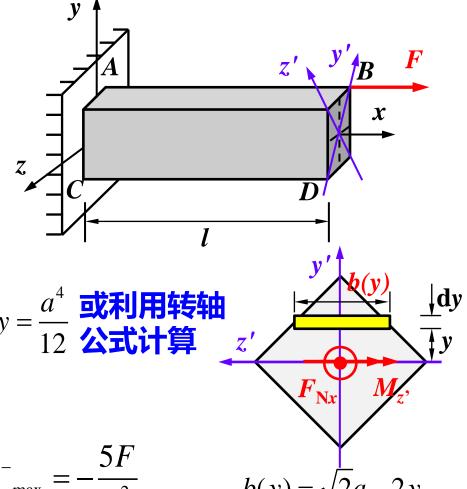
2、拉伸应力
$$\sigma_x^1 = \frac{F_{Nx}}{A} = \frac{F}{a^2}$$

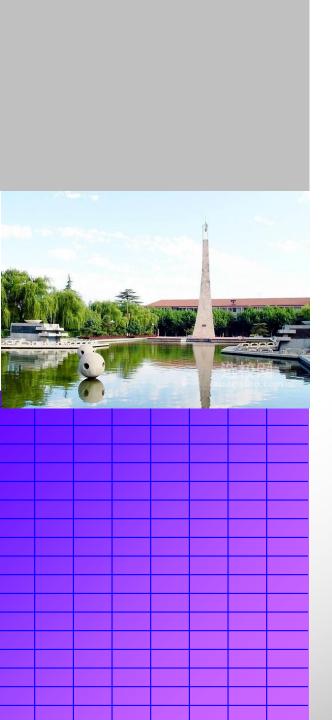
3、 弯曲应力
$$\sigma_x^2 = \frac{|M_{z'}| y'_{\text{max}}}{I}$$

$$I_{z'} = 2\int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}a/2} y^{2} dA = 2\int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}a/2} y^{2} (\sqrt{2}a - 2y) dy = \frac{a^{4}}{12}$$
 或利用转轴

$$\sigma_{x}^{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}Fa}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{2} / (\frac{a^{4}}{12}) = \frac{6F}{a^{2}}$$

4、应力叠加
$$\sigma^+_{\text{max}} = \frac{7 \Gamma}{a^2}$$





学前问题:

- 解题思路?
- 各组合变形的特点?

今日作业

9-1, 9-6, 9-9

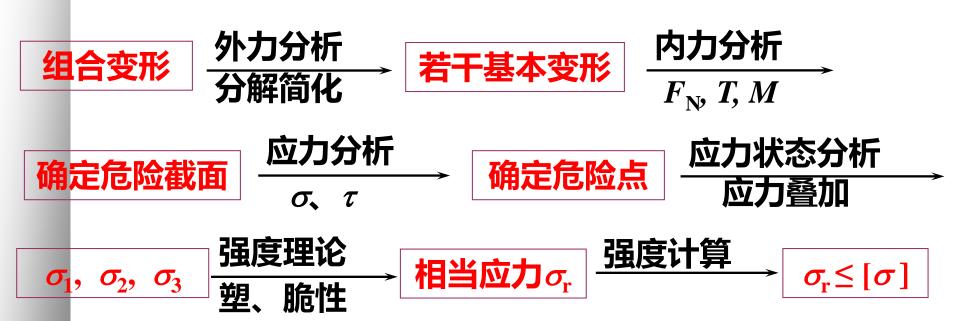
9-6题提示: 当小车走到AB梁的中间截面时最危险。

9-9题: 矩形截面的尺寸为 b 和 h。

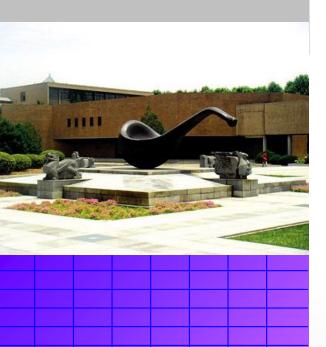


上希课向客回顾

组合变形求解思路:



<mark>斜</mark>弯曲、拉压+弯曲:危险点的应力状态都是单向应力状态!



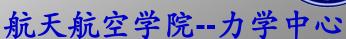
第九章 组合变形

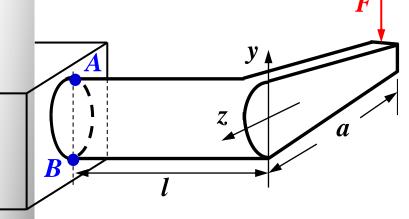
- ◆ 概述
- ◆ 斜弯曲
- ◆ 拉压与弯曲
- ◆ 弯曲与扭转
- ◆ 其它组合变形

学前问题:

- 解题思路?
- 各组合变形的特点?



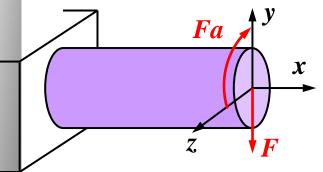


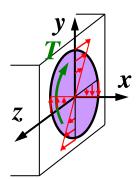


- 1、外力分析: 弯扭组合变形
- 2、内力分析: 固定端为危险截面

$$|T| = Fa$$
 $|M_z| = Fl$

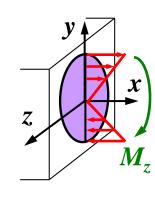
3、应力分析: 危险点为A、B点



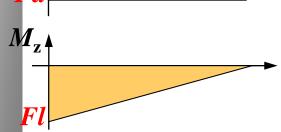


$$\tau_{\rho} = \frac{|T|\rho}{I_{p}}$$

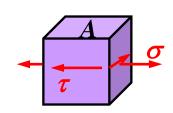
$$\sigma_{x} = \frac{|M_{z}|y}{I_{z}}$$

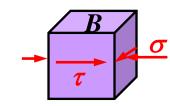




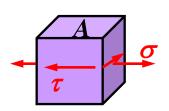


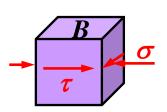
4、应力状态分析:





$$au = rac{\left|T
ight|}{W_{
m p}}$$
 $au = rac{\left|M_{z}
ight|}{W}$





$$\sigma = \frac{\left| M_z \right|}{W_z}, \tau = \frac{\left| T \right|}{W_p}$$

对于圆截面 (空心或实心)

$$W_{\rm p} = 2W_z$$

4、应力状态分析:

注意: 危险点的应力状态 是拉剪应力状态!

$$\frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_3} = \frac{\sigma}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma}{2}\right)^2 + \tau^2} \qquad \sigma_2 = 0$$

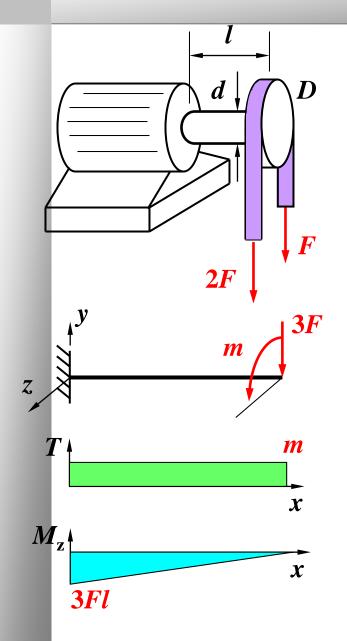
5、第三、第四强度理论:

$$\sigma_{r3} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2} = \frac{\sqrt{M_z^2 + T^2}}{W_z}$$

$$\sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2} = \frac{\sqrt{M_z^2 + 0.75T^2}}{W_z}$$

(可以当公式使用)

$$\sigma_{\rm r} \leq [\sigma]$$



例9-6 按第三强度理论校核电动机传动轴

的强度。P=9kW, n=715rpm, D=250mm,

d=40mm, l=120mm, $[\sigma]=60$ MPa

解: 1、外力分析:

$$m = (2F - F)D/2$$

 $m = 9549 P/n = 120 N \cdot m$
 $F = 960 N$

2、内力分析: 危险截面在固定端

 $|M_z| = 3Fl = 345N \cdot m, \quad |T| = 120N \cdot m$

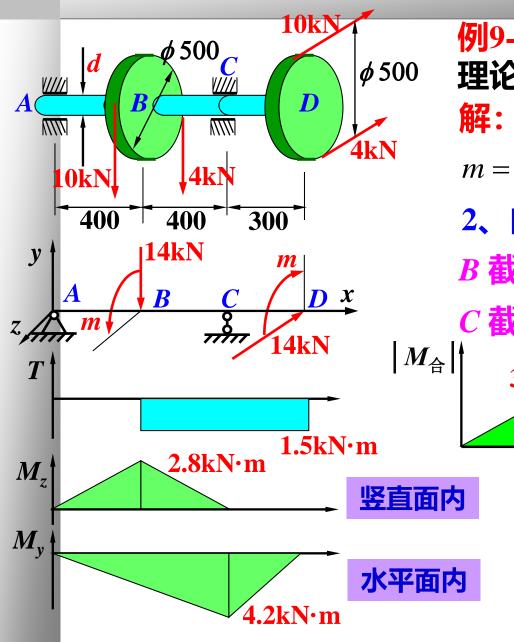
3、应力强度计算(弯曲+扭转):

$$\sigma_{\rm r3} = \frac{\sqrt{M_z^2 + T^2}}{W} = 58.1 \text{MPa}$$

讨论: 弯曲正应力: 54.9MPa

弯曲切应力: 3.05MPa (忽略)

扭转切应力: 9.55MPa



例9-7 $[\sigma]=80$ MPa,按第四强度理论设计皮带轮传动轴的直径d。

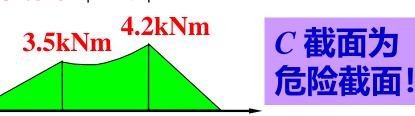
解: 1、外力分析

$$m = (10-4) \times \frac{0.5}{2} = 1.5 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

2、内力分析

B 截面:
$$|M_{B \Leftrightarrow}| = \sqrt{2.8^2 + 2.1^2} = 3.5 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$C$$
 截面: $|M_{C}| = 4.2 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$

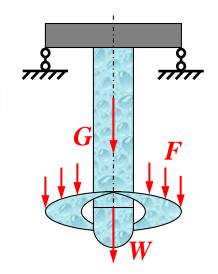


3、应力强度分析

$$\sigma_{r4} = \frac{\sqrt{M_{C \triangleq}^2 + 0.75T^2}}{W} \leq [\sigma]$$

$$d = 82.4$$
mm

例9-8 水轮机主轴输出功率P=37500kW,转速 n=150rpm, 主轴重G=120kN, 叶轮重W=180kN, 轴向推力F=5000kN,许用应力 $[\sigma]=100$ MPa,主轴 内径d=350mm,外径D=750mm,试用第四强度理 论校核叶轮主轴的强度。



解: 1、内力分析(主轴根部)

$$T = M_e = 9549P/n = 2388kN \cdot m$$

$$F_{\rightleftharpoons} = F + G + W = 5300 \text{kN}$$

扭矩

$$F_{\stackrel{}{\hookrightarrow}} = F + G + W = 5300 \mathrm{kN}$$
 軸力
2、应力分析 $\tau = \frac{T}{W_{\mathrm{p}}} = 30.27 \mathrm{MPa}$ $W_{\mathrm{p}} = \frac{\pi D^3 (1 - \alpha^4)}{16}$ $\sigma = \frac{F_{\stackrel{}{\hookrightarrow}}}{A} = 15.34 \mathrm{MPa}$ $A = \frac{\pi D^2 (1 - \alpha^2)}{4}$ 危险点为拉剪 应力状态

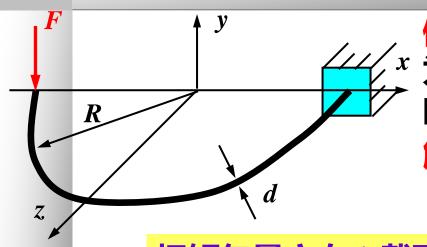
$$W_{\rm p} = \frac{\pi D^3 (1 - \alpha^4)}{16}$$

应力状态

3、强度计算(拉伸+扭转)

$$\sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2} = 54.6 \text{MPa}$$

强度足够!



M9-9 已知水平半圆曲杆半径R,杆 \sqrt{x} 为圆截面,直径 d,材料许用应力 $[\sigma]$ 。用第三强度理论计算许可载荷。

解: 1、内力分析

$$F_{\rm s} = F$$
 $m = 2FR\sin\frac{\theta}{2}$

$$T = m \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = FR(1 - \cos \theta)$$
 扭矩
$$M = m \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = FR \sin \theta$$
 章矩

$$M = m\cos\frac{\theta}{2} = FR\sin\theta$$

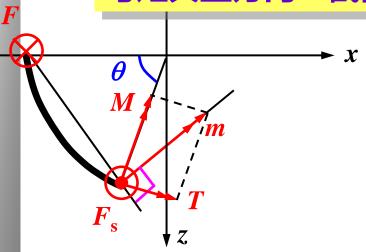
2、强度计算

$$\sigma_{r3} = \frac{\sqrt{M^2 + T^2}}{W} = \frac{m}{W} = \frac{2FR}{W} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

当
$$\theta$$
=180°时: $\sigma_{r3}^{max} = \frac{2FR}{W} \le [\sigma]$

$$[F] = \frac{\pi d^3[\sigma]}{64R}$$
 根部为扭转破坏

扭矩矢量方向丄截面 弯矩矢量方向 // 截面



圆截面的弯扭组合变形

例9-10 已知F = 50 kN, d = 120 mm, $[\sigma] = 80 \text{ MPa}.$ 按第三强度理论校核A截面的强度。

解: 1. 外力分析

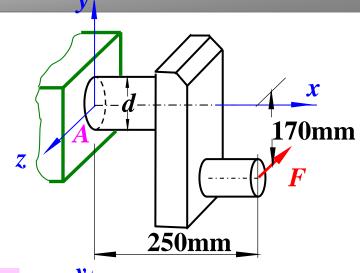
2. 内力分析 (A截面)

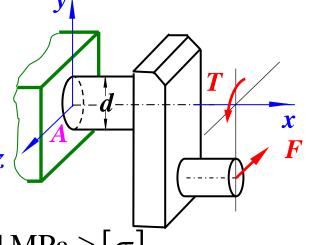
$$|T| = Fa = 50 \times 0.17 = 8.5 \,\mathrm{kN \cdot m}$$
 扭矩

$$|M_y| = Fl = 50 \times 0.25 = 12.5 \,\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

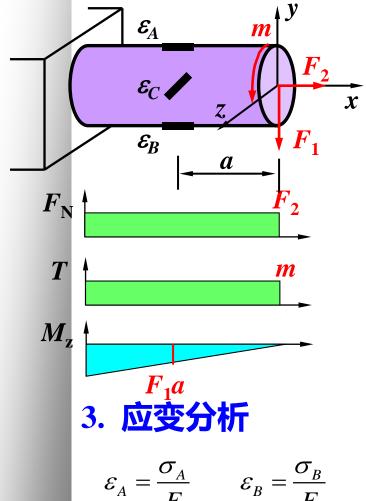
3. 强度计算 (弯扭组合变形)

$$\sigma_{r3} = \frac{\sqrt{M_y^2 + T^2}}{W_z} = \frac{32\sqrt{M_y^2 + T^2}}{\pi d^3} = 89.1 \text{ MPa} \ge \left[\sigma\right]$$





强度不够! 工程上认为: 不超过许用应力的5%仍然安全!



$$\varepsilon_{A} = \frac{\sigma_{A}}{E} \qquad \varepsilon_{B} = \frac{\sigma_{B}}{E}$$

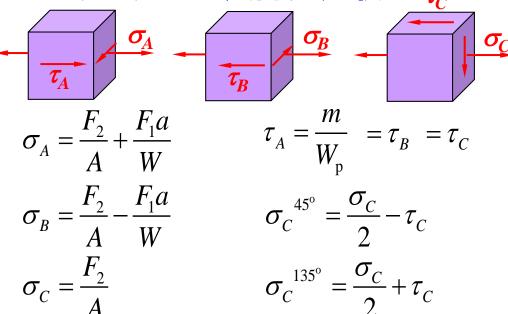
$$\varepsilon_{C} = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_{C}^{45^{\circ}} - \mu \sigma_{C}^{135^{\circ}})$$

例9-11 己知: ε_A , ε_B , ε_C , E, μ , a, d

求: F_1 , F_2 , m_{\circ}

解: 1. 内力分析

2. A、B、C 三点的应力状态 τ_c



4. 联立求解,依次求出 F_1 , F_2 , m

若考虑剪力产生的切应力: $\tau_C = \frac{m}{W_n} + \frac{4F_2}{3A}$

例9-12 标语牌自重W=150N,受水平风力F=120N作用,

钢管内外径d=45mm, D=50mm, 许用应力[σ]=70MPa。

试按第三强度理论校核钢管的强度。

$$F_{Nx} = W = -150N$$

$$F_{Nx} = W = -150N$$
 $M_{v} = W \times 0.2 = 30N \cdot m$

$$T = F \times 0.2 = 24 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$T = F \times 0.2 = 24 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$
 $M_z = F \times 2.5 = 300 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$

2、应力分析(压缩+扭转+弯曲+弯曲)

$$\left|\sigma_{F_{N}}\right| = \frac{\left|F_{Nx}\right|}{A} = 0.4 \text{MPa}$$
 $\tau = \frac{T}{W_{T}} = 2.84 \text{MPa}$

$$T = \frac{I}{W_{\rm p}} = 2.84 \text{MPa}$$

$$|\sigma_{M}| = \frac{\sqrt{M_{z}^{2} + M_{y}^{2}}}{W} = 71.44 \text{MPa}$$

3、强度计算

$$\sigma_{r3} = \sqrt{\left(\left|\sigma_{F_N}\right| + \left|\sigma_{M}\right|\right)^2 + 4\tau^2} = 72\text{MPa}$$

2.5m

4、讨论:忽略标语牌自重 $\sigma_{r3} = 71$ MPa

例9-13 两端简支的圆柱形储油罐长度l=9.6m,内径d=2.6m,厚度t=8mm,承受内压p=0.6MPa和均布载荷q,许用应力 $[\sigma]$ =160MPa。试按第三强度理论求许可分布载荷集度[q]。

解: 1、应力分析,确定危险点

2、储油罐A点的环向应力

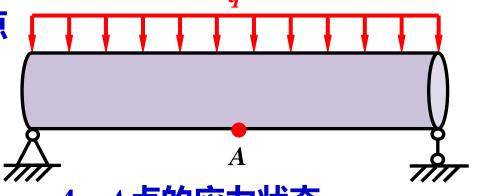
$$\sigma_{\rm t} = \frac{pd}{2t} = 97.5 \text{MPa}$$

3、储油罐A点的轴向应力

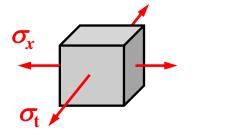
$$M = \frac{ql^2}{8} = 11.52q$$

$$\sigma_x = \frac{pd}{4t} + \frac{M}{W} = 48.75 + 0.27q$$

这里取q的单位为kN/m,应 力的单位为MPa。



4、A点的应力状态

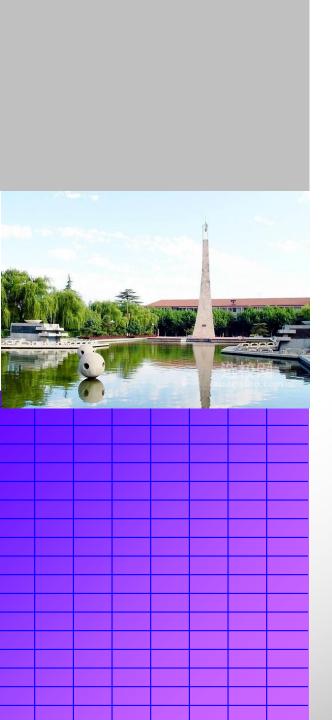


$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_x$$
$$\sigma_2 = \sigma_t$$

$$\sigma_3 = 0$$

5、强度计算

$$\sigma_{r3} = \sigma_x \le [\sigma]$$
 $q \le 412$ kN/m



学前问题:

- 解题思路?
- 各组合变形的特点?

第九章的基本要求

- 1. 了解组合变形的概念,理解运用叠加原理求解组合变形问题的思路;
- 2. 熟练掌握斜弯曲、拉压弯曲、扭转弯曲等典型组合变形强度问题的特点和求解过程。

今日作业

9-14, 9-15, 9-18

9-15题有误: 扭矩 T 的单位是 kNm

9-18题提示: 剪力产生的切应力忽略

