上专课内容回顾

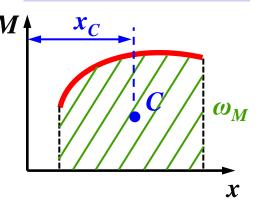
图形互乘法

$$\Delta = \frac{\omega_M}{EI} M_C^0$$

 ω_M 为M(x)图的面积;

 M_C^0 为M(x)图形心C对应的 $M^0(x)$ 图纵坐标值。

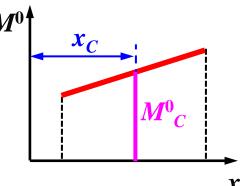
C点为M图的形心



功的互等定理

$$F_1\Delta_{12}=F_2\Delta_{21}$$

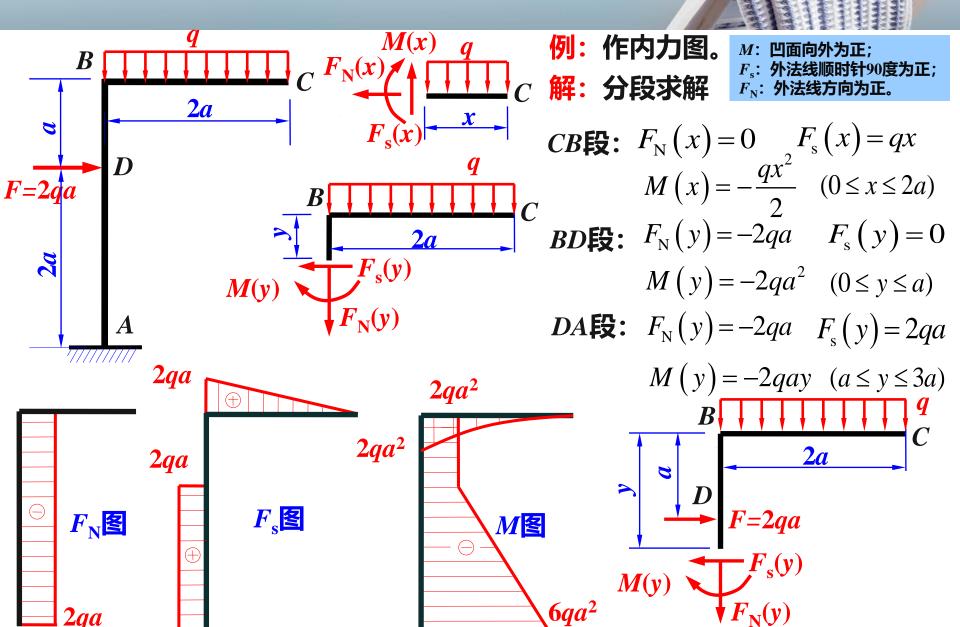
 F_1 在由于 F_2 引起的位移 Δ_{12} 上所作的功,等于 F_2 在由于 F_1 引起的位移 Δ_{21} 上所作的功。



位移互等定理

$$\Delta_{12} = \Delta_{21}$$

刚架的何作向力图?



第十一章 超静定系统

- 口 静定基与相当系统
- 口 力法正则方程
- 口 结构的对称性及其利用

学前问题:

- 静定基与相当系统?
- 力法正则方程?
- 如何求解超静定?





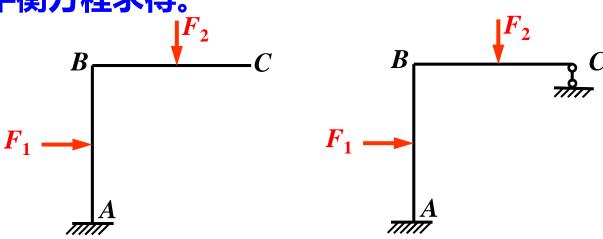
航天航空学院--力学中心

拉压、扭转、弯曲超静定问题前面已经讨论,本章将讨论较为复杂的超静定问题,如桁架、刚架、曲杆等,多为组合变形或多杆系。

一、基本概念

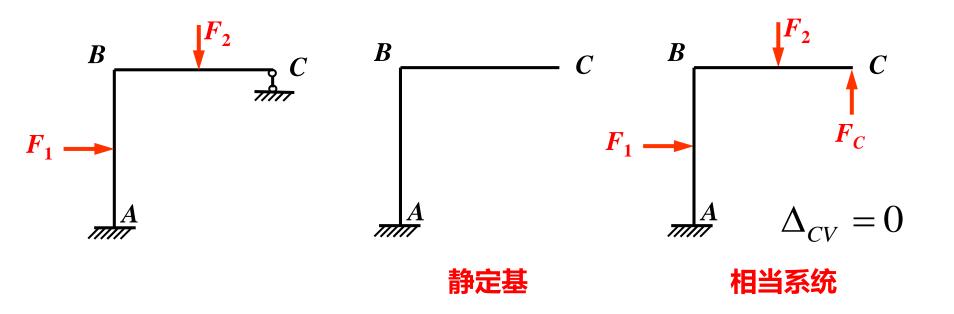
静定结构:几何不变,没有多余约束的结构,其约束反力及内力可用静力学平衡方程直接求得;

超静定结构: 具有多余约束的结构, 或其内力不能直接用静力学平衡方程求得。

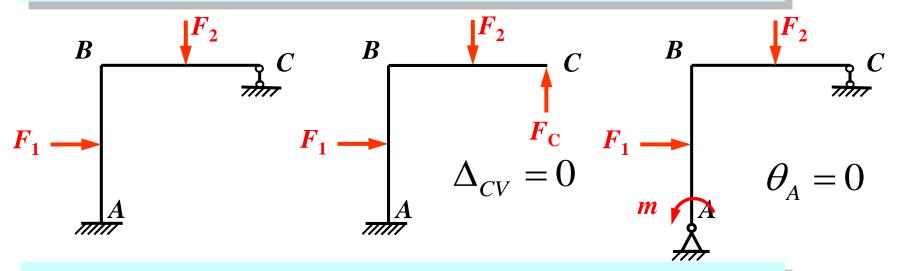


静定基:解除多余约束后,得到的静定基本系统;

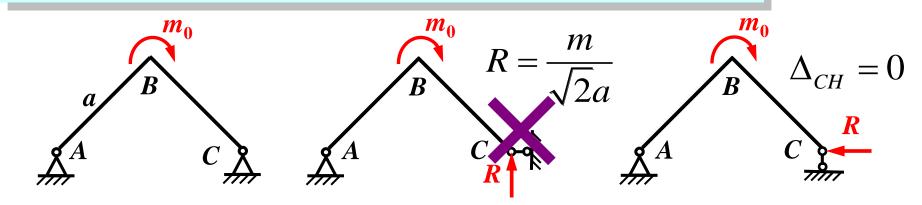
相当系统:在静定基上施加原载荷和多余约束力(未知),考虑变形协调条件,得到与原超静定结构完全等效的静定系统。



性质一:静定基不是唯一的!



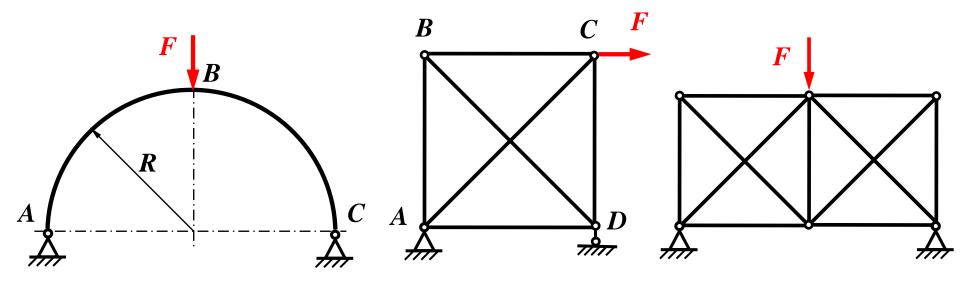
性质二: 静定基解除的约束必须是多余的。



超静定系统分成三大类: 内力超静定

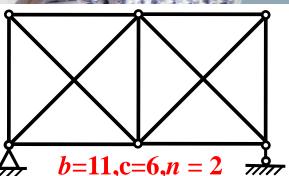
混合超静定

外力超静定



二、超静定次数的判断

超静定次数:未知力的个数-独立平衡方程数



- 1、外力超静定:约束力个数-独立平衡方程数
- 2、内力超静定:

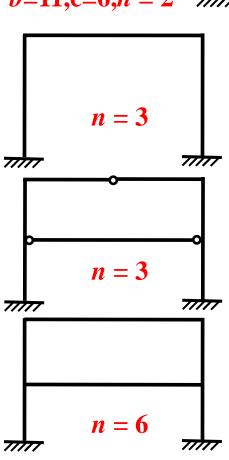
桁架 $(b \land T)$ $(c \land T)$ $(c \land T)$ $(c \land T)$ $(c \land T)$

刚架:一个封闭刚架为三次超静定;

增加一个铰接杆,增加一次超静定;

增加一个铰链,减少一次超静定。

3、混合超静定:两者之和



一般解题步骤:

- 1、判断超静定类型,超静定次数;
- 2、解除多余约束,代之以未知的约束力,建立相当系统;
- 3、建立变形协调条件(在解除约束处);
- 4、求解变形(传统方法或能量法);
- 5、求出多余约束力;
- 6、求出其他约束或内力,进而可以作内力图,求解相当系统的强度和刚度问题。

例11-1 求图示超静定梁的支反力 (EI为常数)。

解:解除多余约束,施加多余约束力 F_c

变形协调方程为
$$\Delta_C = \Delta_C^{F_C} + \Delta_C^{q} = 0$$

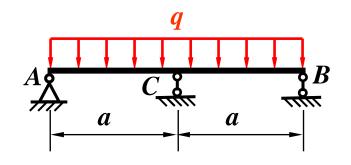
利用查表叠加法

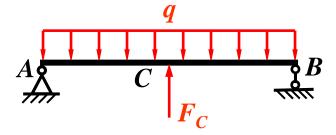
$$\Delta_{C}^{F_{C}} = \frac{F_{C}(2a)^{3}}{48EI} = \frac{F_{C}a^{3}}{6EI}$$

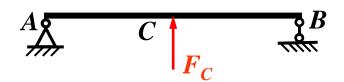
$$\Delta_{C}^{q} = -\frac{5q(2a)^{4}}{384EI} = -\frac{5qa^{4}}{24EI}$$

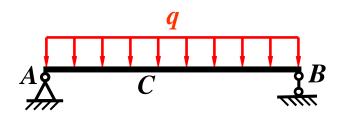
代入上式,解得:
$$F_C = \frac{5}{4}qa$$

其余支反力:
$$F_A = F_B = \frac{3}{8} qa$$









例11-1 求图示超静定梁的支反力(EI为常数)。

解法二: 解除多余约束 ,施加多余约束力 F_c

变形协调方程为
$$\Delta_C = \Delta_C^{F_C} + \Delta_C^{q} = 0$$

利用单位载荷法
$$M^{F_C} = -F_C x/2$$

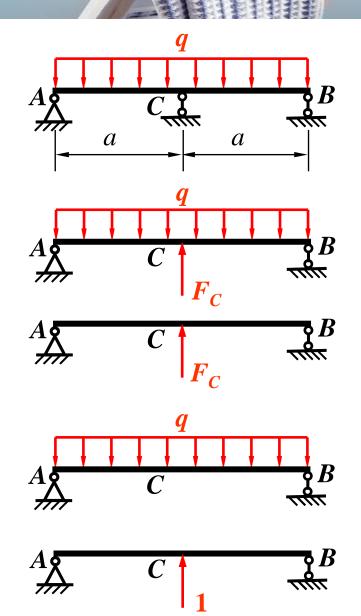
$$M^q = qax - qx^2 / 2$$

$$M^0 = -x/2$$

$$\Delta_C^{F_C} = 2 \int_0^a \frac{M^{F_C} M^0}{EI} dx = \frac{F_C a^3}{6EI}$$

$$\Delta_C^{\ q} = 2 \int_0^a \frac{M^q M^0}{EI} \, \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{5qa^4}{24EI}$$

$$F_C = \frac{5}{4}qa \qquad F_A = F_B = \frac{3}{8}qa$$



例11-1 求图示超静定梁的支反力 (EI为常数)。

解法三: 解除多余约束 ,施加多余约束力 F_c

变形协调方程为
$$\Delta_C = \Delta_C^{F_C} + \Delta_C^{q} = 0$$

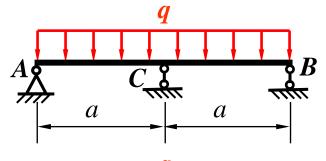
利用图形互乘法

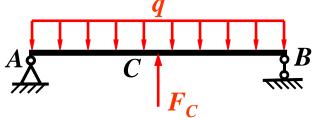
$$\Delta_C^{F_C} = 2 \times (\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{F_C a}{2} \times a) \times \frac{a}{3} = \frac{F_C a^3}{6EI}$$

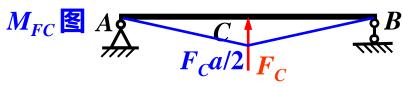
$$\Delta_C^{\ q} = 2 \times (\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{ql^2}{2} \times a) \times (-\frac{5a}{16})$$

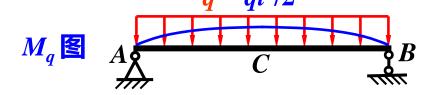
$$=-\frac{5qa^4}{24EI}$$

$$F_C = \frac{5}{4}qa \qquad F_A = F_B = \frac{3}{8}qa$$











例11-2 画出图示等截面刚架弯矩图 (EI 为常数)。

解: 解除多余约束,建立相当系统

变形协调方程为 $\Delta_C = 0$

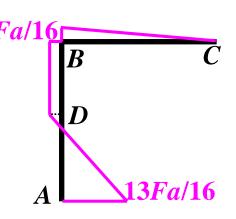
采用逐段刚化法

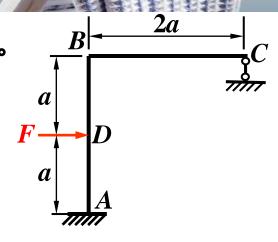
$$\Delta_C^{1} = \frac{F_C(2a)^3}{3EI} = \frac{8F_Ca^3}{3EI}$$

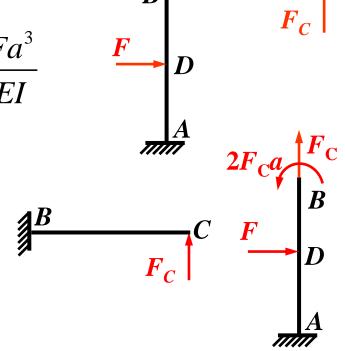
$$\Delta_C^2 = \left[\frac{(2F_C a)(2a)}{EI} - \frac{Fa^2}{2EI}\right] \cdot 2a = \frac{8F_C a^3}{EI} - \frac{Fa^3}{EI}$$

$$\Delta_C = \Delta_C^{-1} + \Delta_C^{-2} = 0$$

$$F_C = \frac{3}{32}F$$







例11-2 画出图示等截面刚架弯矩图 (EI 为常数)。

解法二:解除多余约束,建立相当系统

变形协调方程为 $\Delta_C = \Delta_C^F + \Delta_C^{F_C} = 0$

采用单位载荷法

$$CB: M^F = 0$$
 $M^{F_C} = F_C x$ $M^0 = x$

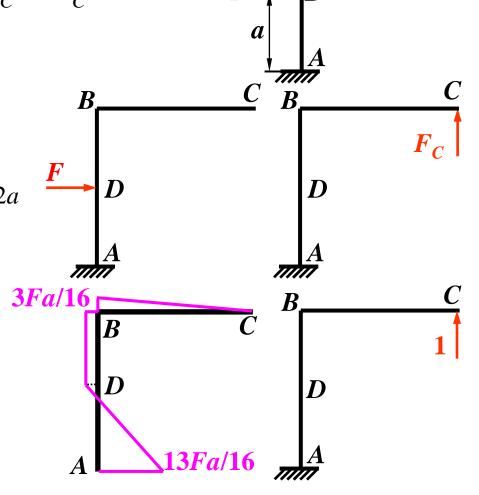
$$BD: M^F = 0$$
 $M^{F_C} = 2F_C a$ $M^0 = 2a$

$$DA: M^F = -Fx$$
 $M^{F_C} = 2F_C a$ $M^0 = 2a$

$$\Delta_C = \int_l \frac{M^F M^0}{EI} dx + \int_l \frac{M^{F_C} M^0}{EI} dx$$

$$= -\frac{Fa^3}{EI} + \frac{32F_Ca^3}{3EI}$$

$$F_C = \frac{3}{32}F$$



静定基与相当系统

例11-2 画出图示等截面刚架弯矩图 (EI 为常数)

解法三:解除多余约束,建立相当系统

变形协调方程为
$$\Delta_C = \Delta_C^F + \Delta_C^{F_C} = 0$$

采用图形互乘法

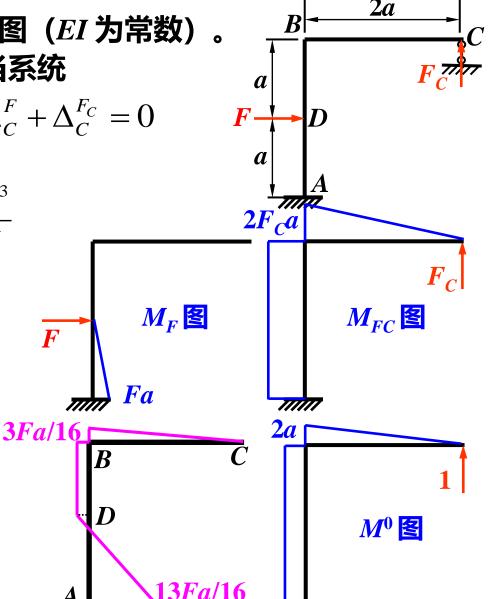
$$\Delta_C^F = \frac{1}{EI} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \times Fa \times a \right) \times 2a = -\frac{Fa^3}{EI}$$

$$\Delta_C^{FC} = \frac{1}{EI} (\frac{1}{2} \times 2F_C a \times 2a) \times \frac{4a}{3}$$

$$+\frac{1}{EI}(2F_Ca\times 2a)\times 2a$$

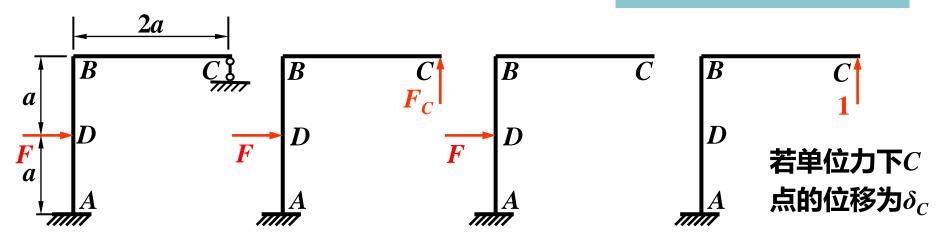
$$=\frac{32F_Ca^3}{3EI}$$

$$F_C = \frac{3}{32}F$$
 图形互乘法最快捷!



11-2 为法正则方程

- □ 以多余约束力作为未知量,通过变形协调条件建立补充方程,求解超静定问题的方法,称为力法(Force Method)。
- □ 上述例题看出,变形协调条件各异,不利于复杂超静定问题的求解。是否有统一的方法或形式? 可引入单位载荷!



变形协调方程为

$$\Delta_C^F + \Delta_C^{F_C} = 0 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \Delta_C^F + F_C \delta_C = 0$$

$$\implies F_C = -\frac{\Delta_C^F}{\delta_C}$$

那么,对于高阶超静定问题呢?

11-2 カ法正则方程

利用叠加法,得变形协调条件为:

$$\Delta_1 = \Delta_{1F_{X1}} + \Delta_{1F_{X2}} + \Delta_{1F_{X3}} + \Delta_{1F} = 0$$

$$\Delta_2 = \Delta_{2F_{X1}} + \Delta_{2F_{X2}} + \Delta_{2F_{X3}} + \Delta_{2F} = 0$$

$$\Delta_3 = \Delta_{3F_{X1}} + \Delta_{3F_{X2}} + \Delta_{3F_{X3}} + \Delta_{3F} = 0$$

设在三个广义单位力的 单独作用下,沿着 F_{X1} 方 向的广义位移分别为 δ_{11} 、 δ_{12} 和 δ_{13} ,则有:

$$\Delta_{1F_{X1}} = \delta_{11}F_{X1}$$

$$\Delta_{1F_{X2}} = \delta_{12}F_{X2}$$

$$\Delta_{1F_{X3}} = \delta_{13}F_{X3}$$

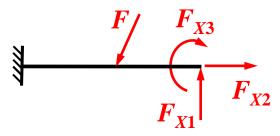
$$\Delta_1 = \delta_{11}F_{X1} + \delta_{12}F_{X2} + \delta_{13}F_{X3} + \Delta_{1F} = 0$$

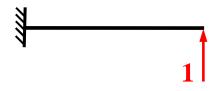
$$\Delta_2 = \delta_{21} F_{X1} + \delta_{22} F_{X2} + \delta_{23} F_{X3} + \Delta_{2F} = 0$$

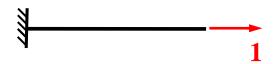
$$\Delta_3 = \delta_{31} F_{X1} + \delta_{32} F_{X2} + \delta_{33} F_{X3} + \Delta_{3F} = 0$$

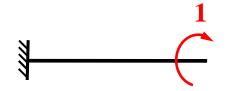
注意: δ_{ij} 的第一个下标 i 是发生广义位移的方向,第二个下标 j 是使之发生位移的广义单位力。











11-2 力法正则方程



若是 n 次超静定问题:

$$\begin{cases}
\Delta_1 \\
\Delta_2 \\
\vdots
\end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix}
\delta_{11} & \delta_{12} & \cdots \\
\delta_{21} & \delta_{22} & \cdots \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots
\end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} F_{X1} \\
F_{X2} \\
\vdots
\end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} \Delta_{1F} \\
\Delta_{2F} \\
\vdots
\end{Bmatrix} = 0$$

力法正则方程

(Regular Equation of Force Method)

$$[\delta]{F_X}+{\Delta_F}=0$$
 $[\delta]$ 为对称矩阵(根据位移互等定理)

- $\Box \Delta_i$ 为各多余约束作用方向的约束位移(\Box 知);
- 口 δ_{ij} 为影响系数,为沿 F_{Xj} 方向的广义单位力作用下,在 F_{Xi} 方向的广义位移(可求);
- $\Box F_{Xi}$ 为各多余约束力(待求);
- $\Box \Delta_{iF}$ 为原载荷(不包括各多余约束力),在 F_{Xi} 方向的广义位移(可求)。

δ_{ii} 、 Δ_{iF} 的两个下角标:前为果,后为因!

单位载荷法

$$\Delta_{iF} = \int_{l} \frac{M_{F} M_{i}^{0}}{EI} dx$$

$$\delta_{ij} = \int_{l} \frac{M_{i}^{0} M_{j}^{0}}{EI} dx$$

或图形互乘法

11-2 力法正则方程

利用力法正则方程求解超静定问题的解题步骤:

- 1、判断超静定类型,超静定次数;
- 2、解除多余约束,代之以多余约束力 F_{xi} ,建立静定基和相当系统;
- 3、用广义单位力替代各多余约束力 F_{Xi} ,以及原载荷,均单独作用在静定基上;
- 4、考虑变形协调关系(在解除约束处),建立正则方程;

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_1 \\ \Delta_2 \\ \vdots \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{11} & \delta_{12} & \cdots \\ \delta_{21} & \delta_{22} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} F_{X1} \\ F_{X2} \\ \vdots \end{cases} + \begin{cases} \Delta_{1F} \\ \Delta_{2F} \\ \vdots \end{cases} = 0$$

$$\delta_{ij} = \int_{I} \frac{M_i^0 M_j^0}{EI} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

- 5、利用能量法计算正则方程中的系数 δ_{ij} 和 Δ_{iF} ;
- $\Delta_{iF} = \int_{l} \frac{M_{F} M_{i}^{0}}{EI} dx$

- 6、联立正则方程,求出各多余约束力 F_{Xi} ;
- 7、求出其他约束或内力,进而可以作内力图,求解<mark>相当系统</mark>的强 度和刚度问题。

力法正则方程

例11-3 求图示超静定梁的支反力(EI 为常数)。

解: 建立正则方程
$$\Delta_1 = \delta_{11} F_{X1} + \delta_{12} F_{X2} + \Delta_{1q} = 0$$

$$\Delta_2 = \delta_{21} F_{X1} + \delta_{22} F_{X2} + \Delta_{2q} = 0$$

用单位载荷法

$$M_q(x) = -qx^2/2$$
 $M_1^0(x) = x$ $M_2^0(x) = 1$

$$M_{-1}^0(x) = x$$

$$M_{2}^{0}(x) = 1$$

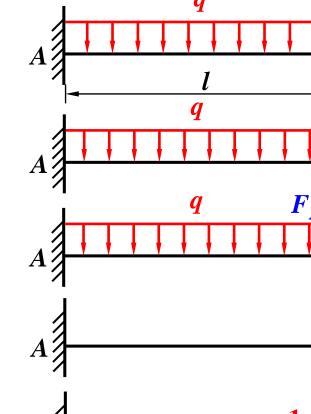
$$\delta_{11} = \int_0^l \frac{M_1^0 M_1^0}{EI} dx = \frac{l^3}{3EI}$$

$$\delta_{22} = \int_0^l \frac{M_2^0 M_2^0}{EI} dx = \frac{l}{EI}$$

$$\delta_{12} = \delta_{21} = \int_0^l \frac{M_1^0 M_2^0}{EI} dx = \frac{l^2}{2EI}$$

$$\Delta_{1q} = \int_0^l \frac{M_1^0 M_q}{EI} dx = -\frac{ql^4}{8EI}$$

$$\Delta_{2q} = \int_0^l \frac{M_2^0 M_q}{EI} dx = -\frac{ql^3}{6EI}$$



代入正则方程 A

$$\frac{l}{3}F_{X1} + \frac{1}{2}F_{X2} - \frac{l^2}{8}q = 0$$

$$\frac{l}{2}F_{X1} + F_{X2} - \frac{l^2}{6}q = 0$$

联立求解
$$F_{X1} = \frac{ql}{2}$$

$$F_{X2} = -\frac{ql^2}{12}$$

力法正则方程

例11-3 求图示超静定梁的支反力(EI为常数)。

解法二:建立正则方程
$$\Delta_1 = \delta_{11}F_{X1} + \delta_{12}F_{X2} + \Delta_{1q} = 0$$

$$\Delta_2 = \delta_{21} F_{X1} + \delta_{22} F_{X2} + \Delta_{2q} = 0$$

用图形互乘法

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

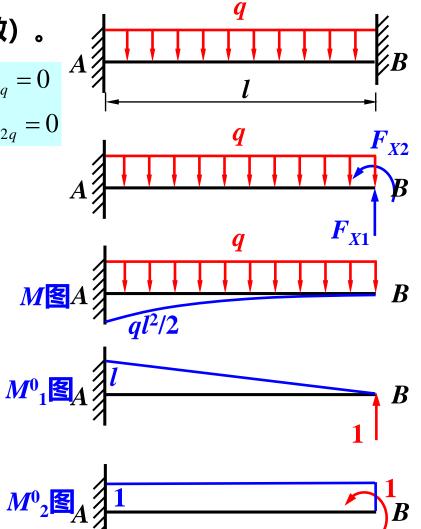
$$\delta_{22} = \frac{1}{EI}(1 \times l \times 1) = \frac{l}{EI}$$

$$\delta_{12} = \delta_{21} = \frac{1}{EI} \left(\frac{1}{2} \times l \times l \times 1 \right) = \frac{l^2}{2EI}$$

$$\Delta_{1q} = \frac{1}{EI} \left(-\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{ql^2}{2} \times l \times \frac{3l}{4} \right) = -\frac{ql^4}{8EI}$$

$$\Delta_{2q} = \frac{1}{EI} (-\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{ql^2}{2} \times l \times 1) = -\frac{ql^3}{6EI}$$

代入正则方程,解得
$$F_{X1} = \frac{ql}{2}$$
, $F_{X2} = -\frac{ql^2}{12}$

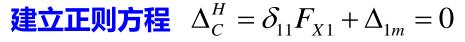


11-2 为法正则方程

例11-4 求图示刚架C点的支反力,已知刚架的EI为常数,边长为a。

解:解除多余约束,用约束力代替

变形协调方程 $\Delta_C^H = 0$

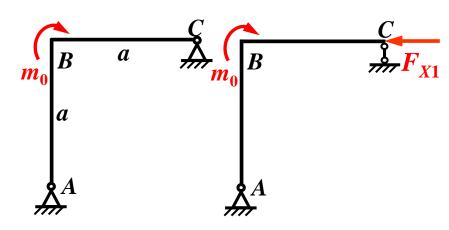


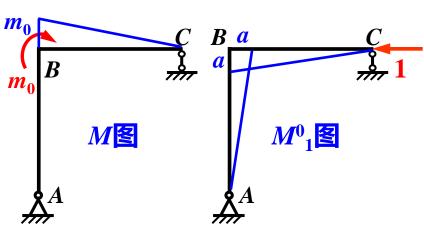
用图形互乘法

$$\delta_{11} = \frac{2}{EI} [(-\frac{1}{2} \times a \times a) \times (-\frac{2a}{3})] = \frac{2a^3}{3EI}$$

$$\Delta_{1m} = \frac{1}{EI} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \times m_0 \times a \right) \times \left(-\frac{2a}{3} \right) \right] = -\frac{m_0 a^2}{3EI}$$

代入正则方程,解得 $F_{X1} = \frac{m_0}{2a}$





$$C$$
点铅垂方向支反力: $R_C = \frac{m_0}{2a}(\uparrow)$

11-2 力法正则方程

例11-5 求图示弹性支承梁B端支反力。已知梁EI为常数,梁长为I,弹簧刚度为k。

解:解除B处的约束,用约束力代替

变形协调方程
$$\Delta_B = -\frac{F_{X1}}{k}$$

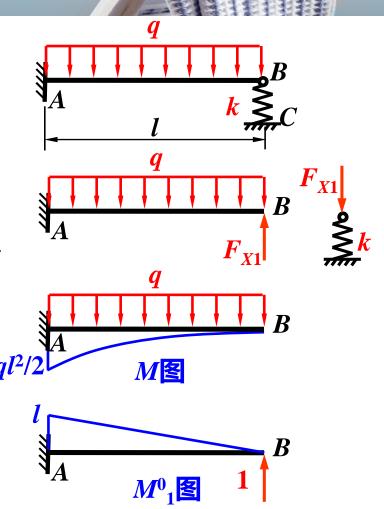
建立正则方程
$$\Delta_B = \delta_{11} F_{X1} + \Delta_{1q} = -\frac{F_{X1}}{k}$$

用图形互乘法

$$\delta_{11} = \frac{1}{EI} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \times l \times l \right) \times \frac{2l}{3} \right] = \frac{l^3}{3EI}$$

$$\Delta_{1q} = \frac{1}{EI} \left[\left(-\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{ql^2}{2} \times l \right) \times \frac{3l}{4} \right] = -\frac{ql^4}{8EI}$$

解得
$$F_{X1} = \frac{3kql^4}{24EI + 8kl^3}$$



学前问题:

- 静定基与相当系统?
- 力法正则方程?
- 如何求解超静定?



今日作业

11-8 (a), (b), (c)

11-8题提示: (a)用单位载荷法

(b)、(c)用图形互乘法



上专课内客回顾

静定基,相当系统:判断超静定的次数:

$$[\delta]\{F_X\} + \{\Delta\} = 0$$

力法正则方程:
$$\begin{cases} \Delta_1 \\ \Delta_2 \\ \vdots \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{11} & \delta_{12} & \cdots \\ \delta_{21} & \delta_{22} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} F_{X1} \\ F_{X2} \\ \vdots \end{cases} + \begin{cases} \Delta_{1F} \\ \Delta_{2F} \\ \vdots \end{cases} = 0$$
 [δ] $\{F_X\} + \{\Delta\} = 0$

 δ_{ij} 为沿 F_{Xi} 方向的广义单位力作用下,在 F_{Xi} 方向的广 义位移; Δ_{iF} 为原载荷作用下,在 F_{Xi} 方向的广义位移。

 δ_{ij} 、 Δ_{iF} 的两个下角标:前为果,后为因!

单位载荷法
$$\delta_{ij} = \int_{l}^{M_{i}^{0}M_{j}^{0}} dx \quad \Delta_{iF} = \int_{l}^{M_{F}M_{i}^{0}} dx$$
 (或图形互乘法)

第十一章 超静定系统

- □ 静定基与相当系统
- 口 力法正则方程
- 口 结构的对称性及其利用

学前问题:

- 各种对称有何特点?
- 如何运用对称性?





航天航空学院--力学中心

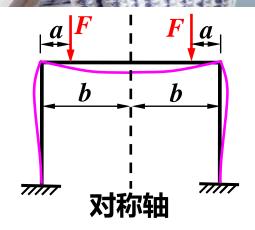
- □ 高次超静定问题,需要联立方程组求解,比较繁琐。
- □ 很多结构具有对称性,外载荷或正对称或反对称,可利 用其特性,减少未知力个数,达到简化求解的目的。
- □ 基本概念:

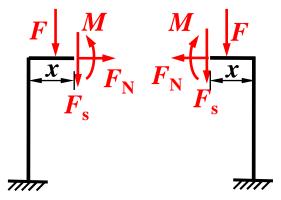
对称结构:对称轴一侧的结构,绕此轴线旋转180度后,与 另一侧的结构完全重合;

正对称载荷:对称轴一侧的载荷,绕此轴线旋转180度后,与另一侧的载荷作用点重合,大小相等,方向相同;

反对称载荷:对称轴一侧的载荷,绕此轴线旋转180度后, 与另一侧的载荷作用点重合,大小相等,但方向相反。

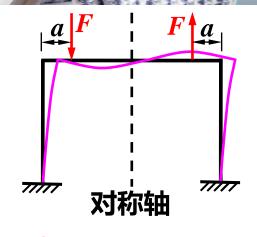
- □ 对称结构承受正对称载荷时的特性
- 1、变形、内力、约束力均正对称;
- 2、轴力图、弯矩图正对称,剪力图反对称;
- 3、在对称轴通过的截面上,剪力 F_s 为零,而弯矩M,轴力 F_N 均不为零;
- 4、在对称轴通过的截面上,垂直于对称轴的线位移为零,转角为零,沿着对称轴的线位移不为零;
- 5、若是超静定结构,沿对称轴将结构切开,可 将超静定问题的阶数降低一阶。

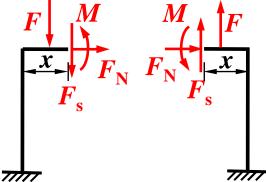




当x=b时,左右为同一截面,内力还应满足作用力和反作用力的关系!

- □ 对称结构承受反对称载荷时的特性
- 1、变形、内力、约束力均反对称;
- 2、剪力图正对称,轴力图、弯矩图反对称;
- 3、在对称轴通过的截面上,弯矩M,轴力 F_N 均为零,而剪力F。不为零;
- 4、在对称轴通过的截面上,沿着对称轴的线位 移为零,垂直于对称轴的线位移不为零,转角 不为零;
- 5、若是超静定结构,沿对称轴将结构切开,可 将超静定问题的阶数降低两阶。





当x=b时,左右为同一截面,内力还应满足作用力和反作用力的关系!

例11-3 求图示超静定梁的支反力(EI 为常数)。

解法三: 解除对称截面上的内力约束

根据对称性,得 $F_{X2}=0$

为一次超静定,正则方程为:

$$\Delta_1 = \delta_{11} F_{X1} + \Delta_{1q} = 0$$

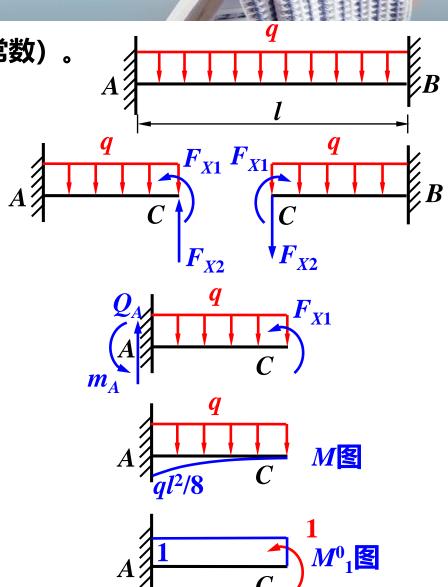
用图形互乘法

$$\delta_{11} = \frac{1}{EI} \left(\frac{l}{2} \times 1 \times 1 \right) = \frac{l}{2EI}$$

$$\Delta_{1q} = \frac{1}{EI} \left[\left(-\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{ql^2}{8} \times \frac{l}{2} \right) \times 1 \right] = -\frac{ql^3}{48EI}$$

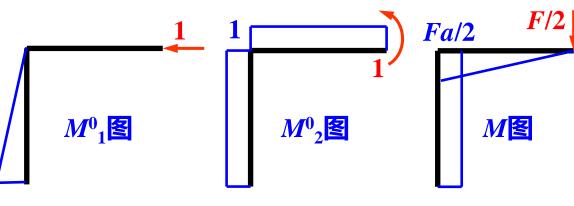
代入正则方程得 $F_{X1} = \frac{ql^2}{2\Delta}$

进一步可得
$$Q_A = \frac{ql}{2}$$
 $m_A = \frac{ql^2}{12}$



例11-6 作图示等截面刚架弯矩图 (EI为常数)。

解: 利用对称性, 解除多余约束



建立正则方程

$$\begin{split} & \delta_{11} F_{X1} + \delta_{12} F_{X2} + \Delta_{1F} = 0 \\ & \delta_{21} F_{X1} + \delta_{22} F_{X2} + \Delta_{2F} = 0 \end{split}$$

$$\delta_{11} = \frac{a^3}{3EI}$$

$$\delta_{22} = \frac{2a}{EI}$$

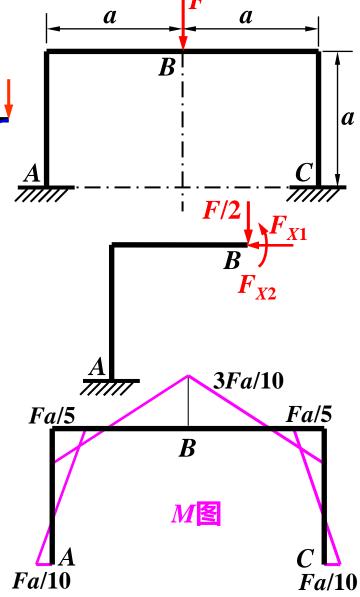
$$\delta_{12} = \delta_{21} = \frac{a^2}{2EI}$$

$$\Delta_{1F} = -\frac{Fa^3}{4EI}$$

$$\Delta_{2F} = -\frac{3Fa^2}{4FI}$$

代入正则方程

$$F_{X1} = \frac{3}{10}F$$
$$F_{X2} = \frac{3}{10}Fa$$



例11-7 求正方形刚架的AA'的位移(EI为常数)。

解:利用对称性,建立相当系统 $\theta_{R}=0$

外载荷下
$$BC$$
、 CA 段弯矩方程 $M_{BC} = m - \frac{Fx}{2}$

单位力偶下BC、CA段弯矩方程 $M^{0}_{BC} = 1$ $M^{0}_{CA} = 1$

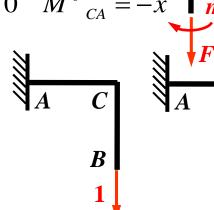
$$\theta_{B} = \int_{I} \frac{MM^{0}}{EI} dx = \int_{0}^{a} \frac{m}{EI} dx + \int_{0}^{a} \frac{m - \frac{Fx}{2}}{EI} dx = \frac{ma}{EI} + \frac{ma}{EI} - \frac{Fa^{2}}{4EI} = 0$$

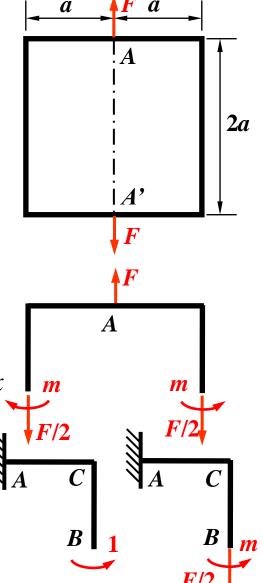
求得
$$m = \frac{Fa}{8}$$

铅垂单位力下BC、CA段弯矩方程 $M^{0'}_{BC} = 0$ $M^{0'}_{CA} = -x$ m

铅垂单位力下BC、CA段弯矩方程
$$M^{0'}_{BC} = 0$$
 $M^{0'}_{CA} = -x$
$$\Delta_{B} = \int_{l} \frac{MM^{0'}}{EI} dx = \int_{0}^{a} \frac{(\frac{Fa}{8} - \frac{Fx}{2})(-x)}{EI} dx$$

$$= \frac{5Fa^{3}}{48EI} \qquad \Delta_{AA'} = 2\Delta_{B} = \frac{5Fa^{3}}{24EI}$$





例11-7 求正方形刚架的AA'的位移(EI为常数)。

解法二:利用对称性 , 建立相当系统 $\theta_{R}=0$

$$\theta_{B} = 0$$

建立正则方程
$$\theta_B = \delta_{11} F_{X1} + \Delta_{1F} = 0$$

$$D_B - D_{11} \Gamma_{X1} + \Delta_{1F} - 0$$

用单位载荷法
$$M_{BC} = 0$$
 $M_{CA} = -\frac{Fx}{2}$

$$M^{0}_{BC} = 1$$
 $M^{0}_{CA} = 1$

$$M^0_{CA} = 1$$

$$\delta_{11} = \int \frac{M^0 M^0}{EI} dx = \frac{2a}{EI}$$

$$\delta_{11} = \int_{l} \frac{M^{0} M^{0}}{EI} dx = \frac{2a}{EI}$$

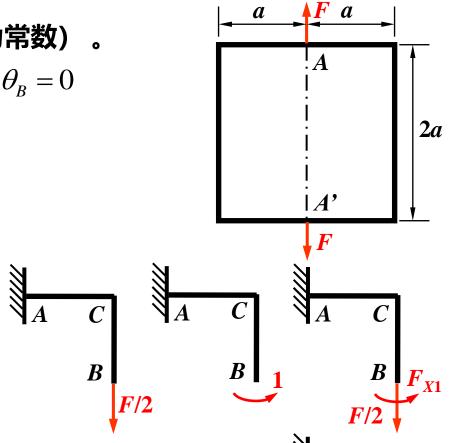
$$\Delta_{1F} = \int_{l} \frac{MM^{0}}{EI} dx = -\frac{Fa^{2}}{4EI}$$

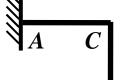
代入正则方程得
$$F_{X1} = \frac{Fa}{8}$$

求
$$B$$
点的铅垂位移 $M^{0'}_{BC} = 0$ $M^{0'}_{CA} = -x$

$$\Delta_B = \int_{I} \frac{(M + F_{X1} \cdot M^0) M^{0'}}{EI} dx = \frac{5Fa^3}{48EI} \qquad \Delta_{AA'} = 2\Delta_B = \frac{5Fa^3}{24EI}$$

$$\Delta_{AA'} = 2\Delta_B = \frac{5Fa^3}{2\Delta F}$$





例11-8 求边长为a 的正方形桁架内力(EA为常数)。

解:为一阶内力超静定,将6号杆下端节点打开

$$\Delta_{AA'} = \Delta_{AA'}^F + \Delta_{AA'}^X = 0$$

i	1	2	3	4	5	6
l_i	а	а	а	а	$\sqrt{2}a$	$\sqrt{2}a$
$F_{{f N}i}^{\;\;F}$	0	0	0	0	F	0
$F_{{f N}i}^{\;\;X}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}X$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}X$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}X$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}X$	X	X
$F_{{f N}i}^{0}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1	1

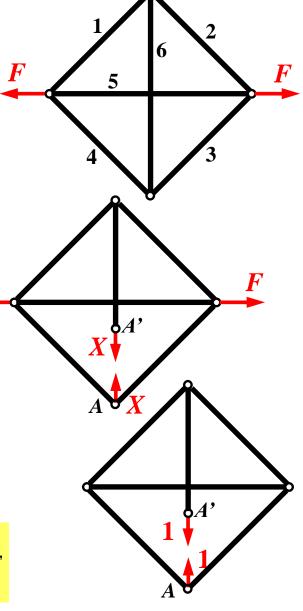
$$\Delta_{AA'}^{F} = \sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{F_{Ni}^{F} F_{Ni}^{0} l_{i}}{EA} = \frac{\sqrt{2} F a}{EA}$$

$$\Delta_{AA'}^{X} = \sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{F_{Ni}^{X} F_{Ni}^{0} l_{i}}{EA} = \frac{2Xa}{EA} (1 + \sqrt{2})$$

$$F_{N6} = X = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 2}{2}F$$
 $F_{N1-4} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{2}F$ $F_{N5} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}F$

$$F_{N_{1-4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2-1}}{2}F$$

$$F_{N5} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}F$$



结构对称性的利用

例11-8 求边长为a 的正方形桁架内力 (EA为常数)

解法二: 为一阶内力超静定, 将6号杆下端节点打开

建立正则方程 $\Delta_1 = \delta_{11} F_{X1} + \Delta_{1F} = 0$

i	1	2	3	4	5	6
l_i	а	а	a	а	$\sqrt{2}a$	$\sqrt{2}a$
$F_{{f N}i}^{\;\;F}$	0	0	0	0	F	0
$F_{{f N}i}^{}0}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1	1

$$\delta_{11} = \sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{F_{Ni}^{0} F_{Ni}^{0} l_{i}}{EA} = \frac{(2 + 2\sqrt{2})a}{EA}$$

$$\Delta_{1F} = \sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{F_{Ni}^{F} F_{Ni}^{0} l_{i}}{EA} = \frac{\sqrt{2}Fa}{EA}$$

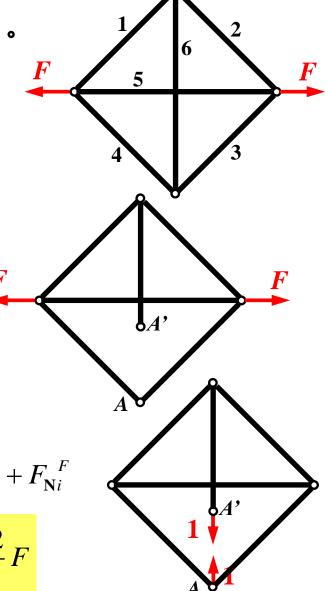
代入正则方程得 $F_{X1} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 2}{2} F$ $F_{Ni} = F_{X1} \cdot F_{Ni}^{0} + F_{Ni}^{F}$

$$F_{N_{1-4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}F$$
 $F_{N_{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}F$ $F_{N_{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-2}{2}F$

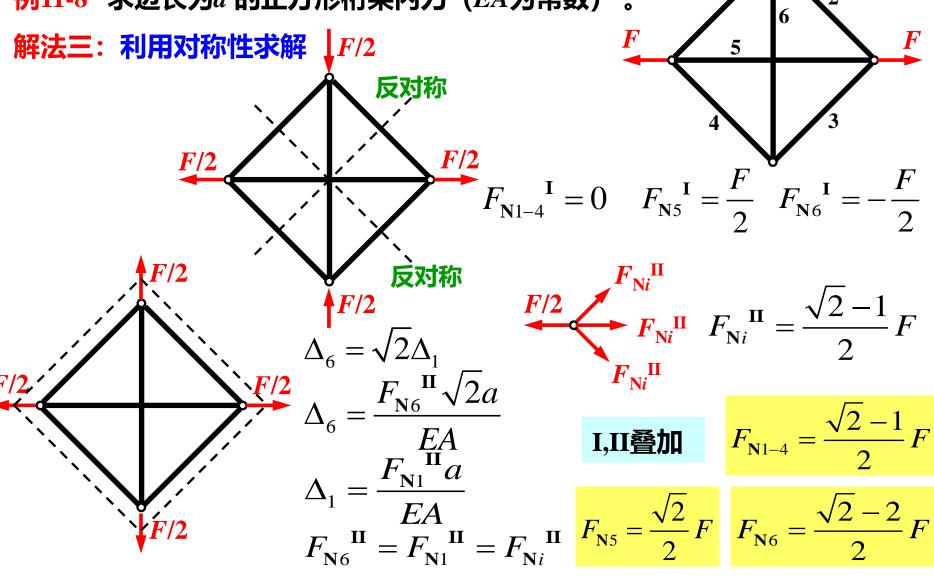
$$F_{N5} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}F$$

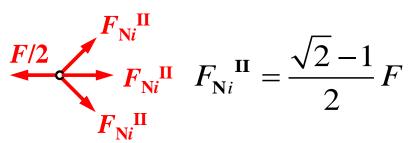
$$F_{\mathbf{N}i} = F_{X1} \cdot F_{\mathbf{N}i}^{0} + F_{\mathbf{N}i}^{F}$$

$$F_{\mathbf{N}6} = \frac{\sqrt{2-2}}{2}F$$









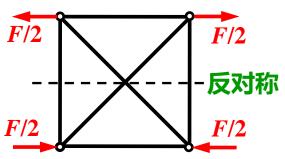
$$F_{N_{1-4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2-1}}{2}F$$

$$F_{N5} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}F$$

$$F_{\mathbf{N}6} = \frac{\sqrt{2-2}}{2}F$$

例11-9 求边长为a 的正方形桁架内力(EA为常数)。

解: 求支反力, 利用对称性

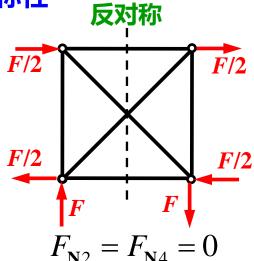


$$F_{N1} = F_{N3} = 0$$

$$F_{\mathbf{N}5} = F_{\mathbf{N}6} = 0$$

$$F_{N2} = F/2$$

$$F_{NA} = -F/2$$



$$F_{N5} = -\sqrt{2}F/2$$

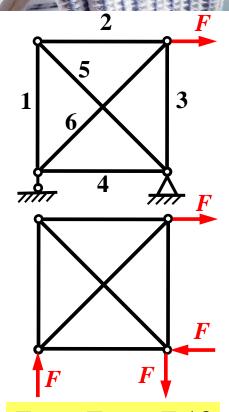
叠

加

$$F_{N6} = \sqrt{2}F/2$$

$$F_{\rm N1} = F/2$$

$$F_{N3} = -F / 2$$



$$F_{\mathbf{N}1} = F_{\mathbf{N}2} = F / 2$$

$$F_{N3} = F_{N4} = -F / 2$$

$$F_{N5} = -\sqrt{2}F/2$$

$$F_{N6} = \sqrt{2}F/2$$

解:利用对称性,变形协调方程 $\Delta_{AV}=0$

建立正则方程
$$\Delta_{AV} = \delta_{11}F_{X1} + \Delta_{1m} = 0$$

原载荷下
$$AB$$
、 BC 段弯矩方程 $M_{mAB} = -\frac{m}{2}$

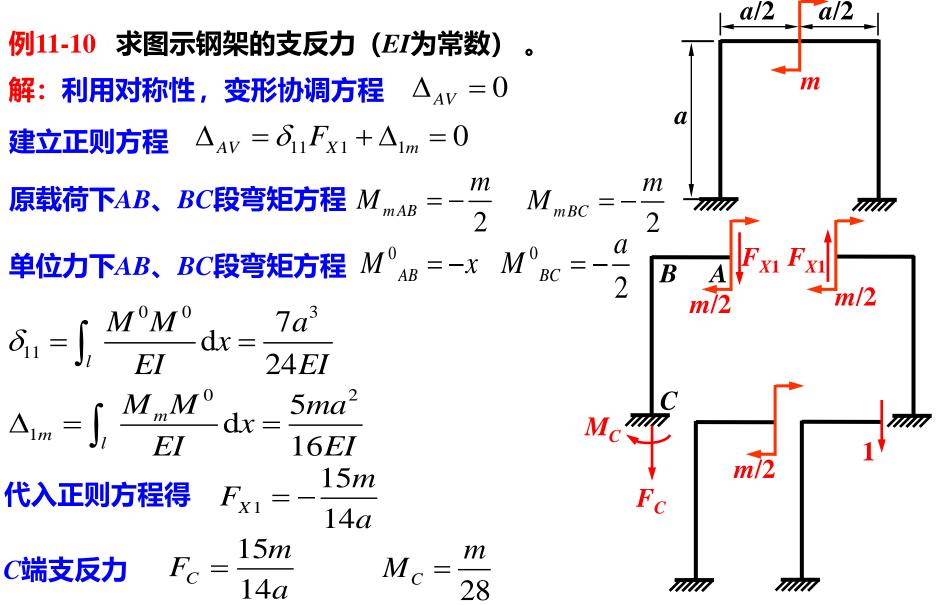
单位力下
$$AB$$
、 BC 段弯矩方程 $M^{0}_{AB} = -x$ $M^{0}_{BC} = -x$

$$\delta_{11} = \int_{l} \frac{M^{0} M^{0}}{EI} dx = \frac{7a^{3}}{24EI}$$

$$\Delta_{1m} = \int_{l} \frac{M_{m} M^{0}}{EI} dx = \frac{5ma^{2}}{16EI}$$

代入正则方程得
$$F_{X1} = -\frac{15m}{14a}$$

$$C$$
端支反力 $F_C = \frac{15m}{14a}$ $M_C = \frac{m}{28}$



例11-11 求图示钢架A点铅垂位移(EI为常数)。

解:利用对称性,变形协调方程 $\Delta_A^H = 0$

建立正则方程
$$\Delta_{\Delta}^{H} = \delta_{11}F_{Y1} + \Delta_{1E} = 0$$

原载荷下
$$AB$$
、 BC 段弯矩方程 $M_{FAB} = -\frac{Fx}{2}$ $M_{FBC} = -\frac{Fa}{4}$ $M_{FBC} = -\frac{Fa}{4}$

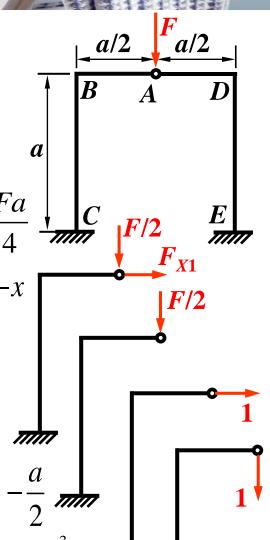


$$\delta_{11} = \int_{l} \frac{M^{0} M^{0}}{EI} dx = \frac{a^{3}}{3EI} \qquad \Delta_{1F} = \int_{l} \frac{M_{F} M^{0}}{EI} dx = \frac{Fa^{3}}{8EI}$$

代入正则方程
$$F_{X1} = -\frac{3F}{8}$$

铅垂单位力下AB、BC段弯矩方程 $M^{0'}_{AB} = -x$ $M^{0'}_{BC} = -\frac{a}{2}$

$$\Delta_A^{V} = \int_l \frac{(M_F + M_{F_{X1}})M^{0'}}{EI} dx = \int_l \frac{(M_F + F_{X1} \cdot M^0)M^{0'}}{EI} dx = \frac{5Fa^3}{96EI}$$



例11-12 求图示圆环AB两点的相对位移(EI为常数)。

解:利用对称性,建立相当系统,变形协调方程 $\theta_D = 0$

建立正则方程
$$\theta_D = \delta_{11} F_{X1} + \Delta_{1F} = 0$$

原载荷、单位力偶下的弯矩方程
$$M_F = -\frac{FR}{2}(1-\cos\theta)$$
 $M^0 = 1$

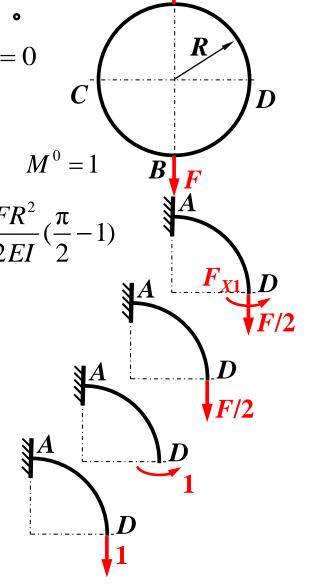
$$\delta_{11} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{M^0 M^0}{EI} R d\theta = \frac{\pi R}{2EI} \quad \Delta_{1F} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{M_F M^0}{EI} R d\theta = \frac{FR^2}{2EI} (\frac{\pi}{2} - 1)$$

代入正则方程
$$F_{X1} = FR(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi})$$

铅垂单位力下的弯矩方程 $M^{0'} = -R(1-\cos\theta)$

$$\Delta_{AB} = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(M_F + M_{F_{X1}})M^{0'}}{EI} R d\theta$$

$$=2\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(M_F + F_{X1} \cdot M^0)M^{0'}}{EI} R d\theta = \frac{FR^3}{EI} (\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{\pi})$$



000 例11-13 图示折杆截面为圆形,抗弯刚度和抗扭刚度均为k, 中面C上作用集中力F,试求C点的铅垂位移。

解:利用对称性,建立相当系统 ,变形协调方程 $heta_c=0$

建立正则方程 $\theta_C = \delta_{11} F_{X1} + \Delta_{1F} = 0$

CB段: $M_{FCB} = -\frac{Fx}{2}$ $M_{CB}^0 = 1$

BA段: $M_{FBA} = -\frac{Fx}{2}$ $T_{FBA} = \frac{Fa}{2}$ $M_{BA}^{0} = 0$ $T_{BA}^{0} = -1$ A $\delta_{11} = \int_{CB} \frac{M_{CB}^{0} M_{CB}^{0}}{k} dx + \int_{BA} \frac{T_{BA}^{0} T_{BA}^{0}}{k} dx = \frac{2a}{k}$

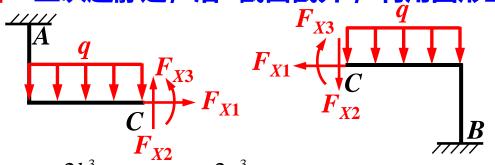
 $\Delta_{1F} = \int_{CB} \frac{M_{FCB} M_{CB}^{0}}{k} dx + \int_{BA} \frac{T_{FBA} T_{BA}^{0}}{k} dx = -\frac{3Fa^{2}}{AL} F_{X1}^{C}$

代入正则方程 $F_{X1} = \frac{3Fa}{8}$ 欲求C点铅垂位移,C点作用单位力

CB段: $M^{0'}_{CB} = -x$ BA段: $M^{0'}_{BA} = -x$ $T^{0'}_{BA} = a$

$$\theta_{C} = \int_{CB} \frac{M_{FCB}M^{0'}_{CB}}{k} dx + \int_{BA} \frac{M_{FBA}M^{0'}_{BA}}{k} dx + \int_{BA} \frac{T_{FBA}T^{0'}_{BA}}{k} dx + \int_{CB} \frac{F_{X1}M^{0}_{CB}M^{0'}_{CB}}{k} dx + \int_{BA} \frac{F_{X1}T^{0}_{BA}T^{0'}_{BA}}{k} dx = \frac{13Fa^{3}}{48k}$$

解:三次超静定,沿C截面截开,利用图形互乘法



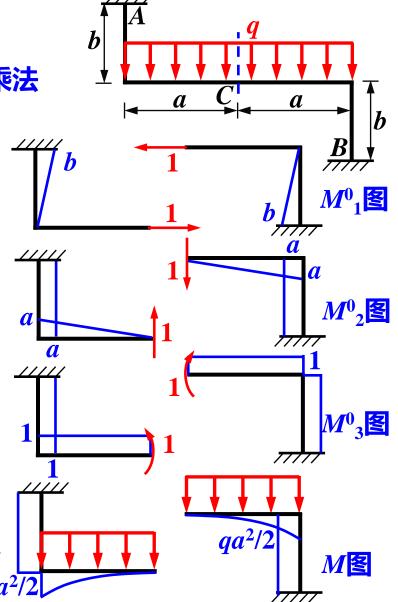
$$F_{X2}$$
 $EI\delta_{11} = \frac{2b^3}{3}$
 $EI\delta_{22} = \frac{2a^3}{3} + 2a^2b$
 $EI\delta_{33} = 2a + 2b$

$$EI\delta_{12} = ab^2$$
 $EI\delta_{13} = 0$ $EI\delta_{23} = 0$

$$EI\Delta_{1F} = 0 \qquad EI\Delta_{2F} = 0 \qquad EI\Delta_{3F} = -\frac{qa^3}{3} - qa^2b$$

代入正则方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2b^{3}}{3}F_{X1} + ab^{2}F_{X2} = 0\\ ab^{2}F_{X1} + (\frac{2a^{3}}{3} + 2a^{2}b)F_{X2} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} F_{X1} = 0\\ F_{X2} = 0\\ F_{X3} = \frac{qa^{2}(a+3b)}{6(a+b)} \end{cases}$$



结构对称性的利用

例11-14 图示刚架抗弯刚度为EI,试确定对 称中心C截面的内力。

解法二:沿C截面截开,利用结构关于C点中心反对称

$$F_{X1} = 0$$

$$F_{x2}=0$$

$$F_{x_1} = 0$$
 $F_{x_2} = 0$ $F_{x_3} \neq 0$

变形协调方程 $\theta_c = 0$

$$\theta_C = 0$$

建立正则方程
$$\delta_{33}F_{X3} + \Delta_{3F} = 0$$

利用图形互乘法

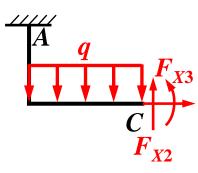
$$EI\delta_{33} = a + b$$

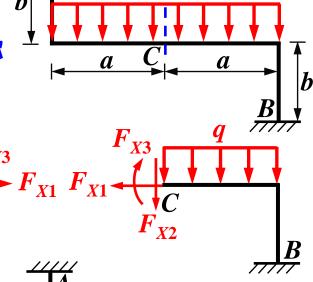
$$EI\delta_{33} = a + b \qquad EI\Delta_{3F} = -\frac{qa^3}{6} - \frac{qa^2b}{2}$$

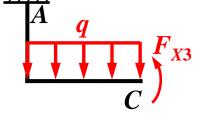
代入正则方程得

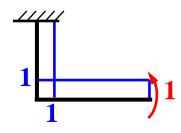
$$(a+b)F_{X3} + (-\frac{qa^3}{6} - \frac{qa^2b}{2}) = 0$$

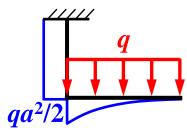
$$F_{X3} = \frac{qa^2(a+3b)}{6(a+b)}$$











学前问题:

- 各种对称有何特点?
- 如何运用对称性?



第十一章的基本要求

- 1. 掌握超静定问题的基本概念;
- 2. 掌握力法正则方程的概念;
- 3. 熟练掌握利用单位载荷法或图乘法求解超静定问题;
- 4. 掌握利用对称性求解超静定问题。

今日作业

11-13, 11-15, 11-19(c)



请预习 第十四章"压杆的稳定性"

