# 第六章 弯曲变形

- > 概述
- > 直接积分法
- > 查表叠加法
- > 梁的刚度条件和提高弯曲刚度的措施
- > 变形比较法求解超静定梁

#### 学前问题:

- 弯曲变形如何度量?
- 直接积分法?

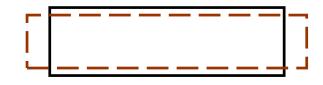




航天航空学院--力学中心

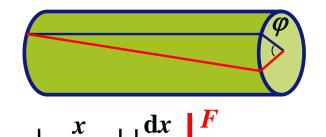
#### 6-1 概述

$$\Delta l = \frac{F_{\rm N}L}{EA}$$

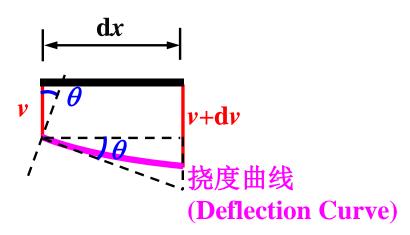


扭转变形

$$\varphi = \frac{TL}{GI_{\rm p}}$$



#### 弯曲变形



转角(Slope): 截面绕中性轴的 转角,用 $\theta$ 表示。

转角与挠度的关系: 
$$\theta \approx \tan \theta = \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}x} = v'(x)$$
 (小变形条件下)

#### 6-1 概述

纯弯曲正应力公式推导时得: 
$$\frac{1}{\rho(x)} = \frac{M(x)}{EI_z}$$
  $\frac{1}{\rho(x)}$  他率 (Curvature)  $\frac{1}{\rho(x)}$  抗弯刚度

$$\overline{\rho(x)}$$
 (Curvature)

 $EI_z$  抗弯刚度 (Bending Stiffness)

由数学关系得: 
$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{v''}{(1+v'^2)^{3/2}} \approx v''$$
  $\theta(x) \approx v'(x)$ 

$$\theta(x) \approx v'(x)$$

#### 进一步推导得: 挠曲线近似微分方程

$$v''(x) = \theta'(x) = \frac{M(x)}{E I_z}$$

v(x): 挠度曲线方程

 $\theta(x)$ : 转角方程

公式的适用条件:

- 1) 材料在线弹性范围内;
- 2) 小变形;
- 3) 忽略剪力对挠度的影响。

#### 6-2 直接积分法

● 积分法(Integration Method):对挠曲线微分方程进行积分

$$\theta(x) = v'(x) = \int \frac{M(x)}{EI_z} dx + C \qquad v(x) = \iint \frac{M(x)}{EI_z} dx dx + Cx + D$$

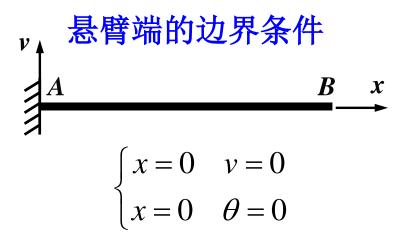
● 若为等直梁:

$$EI_z\theta(x) = \int M(x) dx + C$$

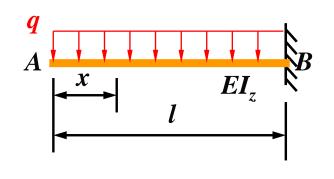
$$EI_z v(x) = \iint M(x) dx dx + Cx + D$$

其中,C、D为积分常数,由边界条件确定。

# 簡支端的边界条件 $x = 0 \quad v = 0$ $x = l \quad v = 0$



#### 6-2 直接积分法



例6-1 已知:  $q \setminus EI_z \setminus l$ ,

求挠曲线方程及最大挠度和转角。

解: 弯矩方程:  $M(x) = -\frac{q}{2}x^2$ 

$$EI_z\theta(x) = -\int \frac{q}{2} x^2 dx + C = -\frac{qx^3}{6} + C$$

**世界条件:** 
$$EI_z v(x) = \int \frac{-q}{6} x^3 dx + Cx + D = -\frac{qx^4}{24} + Cx + D$$

$$C = \frac{ql^3}{6}, \quad D = -\frac{ql^4}{8}$$

$$\theta(x) = \frac{q}{6EI_z}(l^3 - x^3) \qquad v(x) = \frac{-q}{24EI_z}(3l^4 - 4l^3x + x^4)$$

$$\left|\theta\right|_{\max} = \frac{ql^3}{6EI_z} \left(\right)$$

#### 边界条件:

$$x = l : v = 0, \theta = 0$$

$$\theta(x) = \frac{q}{6EI_z}(l^3 - x^3)$$

$$\left|v\right|_{\max} = \frac{ql^4}{8EI_z} \left(\downarrow\right)$$

#### 6-2 直接积分法

例6-2 已知:  $F \setminus EI_z \setminus a \setminus b$ ; 求挠曲线方程及最大挠度和转角。

解: 
$$R_A = Fb/l$$
  $R_B = Fa/l$ 

$$M_1(x) = \frac{Fb}{l}x \quad (0 \le x \le a)$$

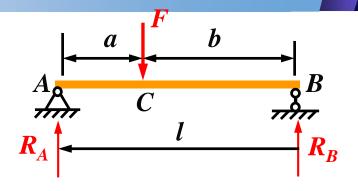
$$M_2(x) = \frac{Fb}{l}x - F(x-a) \quad (a \le x \le l)$$

$$EI_z\theta_1 = \frac{Fb}{2I}x^2 + C_1$$

$$EI_z\theta_2 = \frac{Fb}{2l}x^2 - \frac{F}{2}(x-a)^2 + C_2$$

$$EI_z v_1 = \frac{Fb}{6l} x^3 + C_1 x + D_1$$

$$EI_z v_2 = \frac{Fb}{6l} x^3 - \frac{F}{6} (x-a)^3 + C_2 x + D_2$$



#### 边界条件:

$$x = 0$$
:  $v_1 = 0$ ,  $x = l$ :  $v_2 = 0$ 

#### 连续条件:

$$x = a : \theta_1 = \theta_2, v_1 = v_2$$

**得:** 
$$D_1 = D_2 = 0$$

$$C_1 = C_2 = \frac{Fb}{6l}(l^2 - b^2)$$

继续......

## 上希课内客回顾

#### □ 弯曲切应力:

对于矩形截面: 
$$\tau = \frac{F_{\rm s}S_z^*}{bI_z}$$
  $\tau_{\rm max} = \frac{3F_{\rm s}}{2A}$  对于工字形截面:  $\tau_{\rm max} = \frac{F_{\rm s}S_{z,{\rm max}}^*}{dI_z} \approx \frac{F_{\rm s}}{A_{\rm lg}}$ 

对于实心圆截面: 
$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{4F_{\text{s}}}{3A}$$

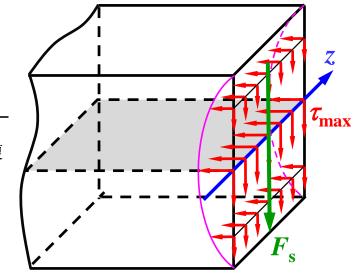
对于薄壁圆环截面: 
$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{2F_{\text{s}}}{A}$$



□ 弯曲变形: 曲率、转角、挠度 
$$\frac{1}{\rho(x)} = v''(x) = \theta'(x) = \frac{M(x)}{EI}$$

□ 直接积分法: 
$$EI_z\theta(x) = \int M(x) dx + C$$

$$EI_z v(x) = \iint M(x) dx dx + Cx + D$$



$$\tau_{\text{max}} = k \frac{F_{\text{s}}}{A} \le [\tau]$$

# 第六章 弯曲变形

- > 概述
- > 直接积分法
- > 查表叠加法
- > 梁的刚度条件和提高弯曲刚度的措施(部分自学)
- > 变形比较法求解超静定梁

#### 学前问题:

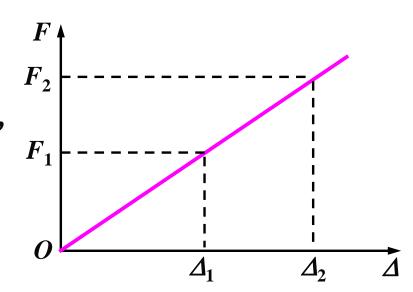
- 查表叠加法?
- 弯曲刚度条件?
- 弯曲超静定问题?

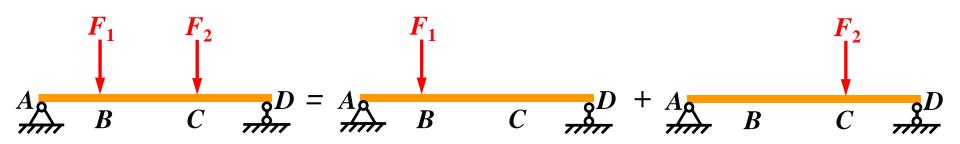




航天航空学院--力学中心

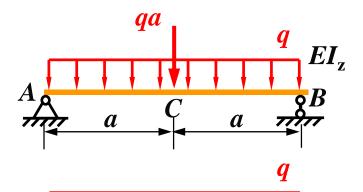
- 变形是载荷的线性函数;
- 当梁上有多个载荷同时作用时, 总的变形等于每个载荷单独作用 时变形之和,此方法称为叠加法 (Superpositon Method)。

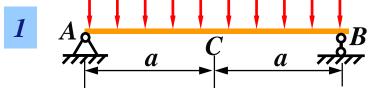




● 为提高效率,可以将几类梁在几种常见载荷作用下引起的转角、挠度以及挠曲线方程等,事先求出,列成表格 (附录B) ,以供查用。

例6-3 求下梁C截面的挠度 解: 和A截面的转角。





$$v_{C1} = \frac{5q(2a)^4}{384EI_z} = \frac{5qa^4}{24EI_z} (\downarrow)$$

$$v_{C2} = \frac{qa(2a)^3}{48EI_z} = \frac{qa^4}{6EI_z}(\downarrow)$$

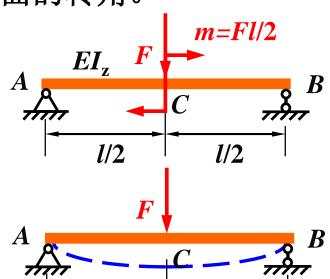
$$v_C = v_{C1} + v_{C2} = \frac{3qa^4}{8EI_z}(\downarrow)$$

$$\theta_{A1} = \frac{q(2a)^3}{24EI_z} = \frac{qa^3}{3EI_z}$$

$$\theta_{A2} = \frac{qa(2a)^2}{16EI_z} = \frac{qa^3}{4EI_z}$$

$$\theta_{A} = \theta_{A1} + \theta_{A2} = \frac{7qa^{3}}{12EI_{z}}()$$

例6-4 求C 截面的挠度和A 截面的转角。



 $\begin{array}{c|c}
 & m=Fl/2 \\
\hline
 & C \\
\hline
 & l/2 \\
\hline
 & l/2
\end{array}$ 

解:

$$v_{C} = v_{C}(F) + v_{C}(m)$$

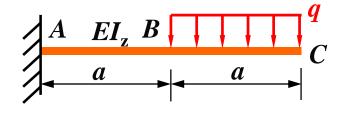
$$= v_{C}(F) = \frac{Fl^{3}}{48EI_{z}} (\downarrow)$$

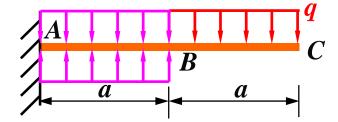
$$\theta_{A}(F) = \frac{Fl^{2}}{16EI_{z}} (\downarrow)$$

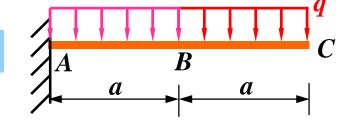
$$\theta_{A}(m) = \frac{Fl^{2}}{48EI_{z}} (\uparrow)$$

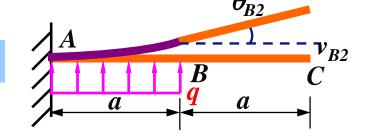
$$\theta_{A} = \theta_{A}(F) + \theta_{A}(m)$$

$$= \frac{Fl^{2}}{EI_{z}} (\frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{48}) = \frac{Fl^{2}}{24EI_{z}} (\downarrow)$$









例6-5 求图示悬臂梁C点的挠度。

解法一: 查表叠加法

$$v_C = v_{C1} + v_{C2}$$

$$v_{C1} = \frac{q(2a)^4}{8EI_z}(\downarrow)$$

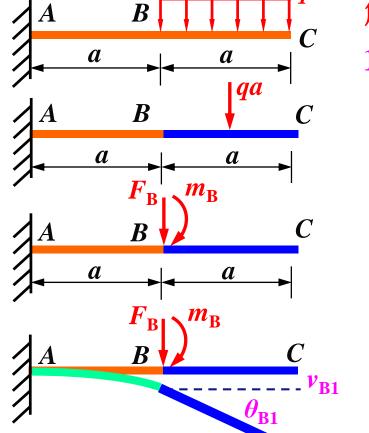
$$v_{C2} = v_{B2} + \theta_{B2}a = \frac{7qa^4}{24EI_z}(\uparrow)$$

$$v_{C2} = v_{B2} + \theta_{B2}a = \frac{7qa^4}{24EI_z}(\uparrow)$$

$$v_{B2} = \frac{qa^4}{8EI_z}(\uparrow) \qquad \theta_{B2} = \frac{qa^3}{6EI_z}(\uparrow)$$

$$v_C = v_{C1} + v_{C2}$$

$$=\frac{2qa^{4}}{EI_{z}}-\frac{7qa^{4}}{24EI_{z}}=\frac{41qa^{4}}{24EI_{z}}(\downarrow)$$



解法二: 逐段刚化法

1、先将BC段刚性,让AB段变形

$$F_B = qa$$
,  $m_B = \frac{1}{2}qa^2$   
 $v_{C1} = v_{B1} + \theta_{B1}a$ 

$$v_{B1} = \frac{F_B a^3}{3EI_z} + \frac{m_B a^2}{2EI_z} = \frac{7qa^4}{12EI_z} (\downarrow)$$

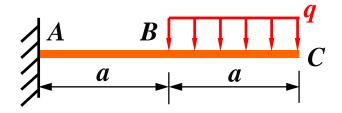
$$\theta_{B1} = \frac{F_B a^2}{2EI_z} + \frac{m_B a}{EI_z} = \frac{qa^3}{EI_z} (\downarrow)$$

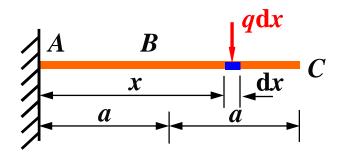
$$\theta_{B1} = \frac{F_B a^2}{2EI_z} + \frac{m_B a}{EI_z} = \frac{qa^3}{EI_z} ()$$

$$v_{C1} = v_{B1} + \theta_{B1}a = \frac{19qa^4}{12EI_z}(\downarrow)$$

再将AB 段刚性,让BC 段图

$$v_{C2} = \frac{qa^4}{8EI_z}(\downarrow)$$
  $v_C = v_{C1} + v_{C2} = \frac{41qa^4}{24EI_z}(\downarrow)$ 





#### 解法三: 微段积分法

#### 1、在x处取微段dx

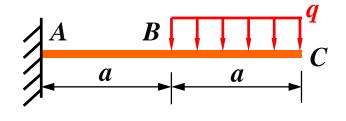
$$dv_C = dv_x + d\theta_x \cdot (2a - x)$$

$$= \frac{qdx}{3EI_z} x^3 + \frac{qdx}{2EI_z} x^2 (2a - x)$$

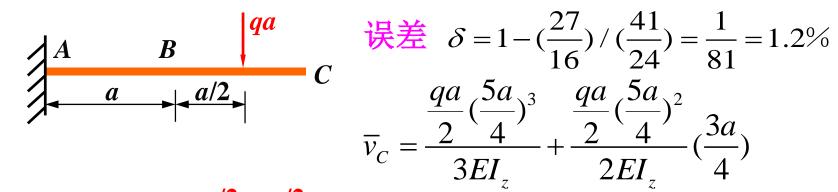
$$= \frac{qdx}{6EI_z} x^2 (6a - x)(\downarrow)$$

#### 2、积分: 从 a 到 2a

$$v_C = \int_a^{2a} dv_C = \frac{41qa^4}{24EI_z} (\downarrow)$$



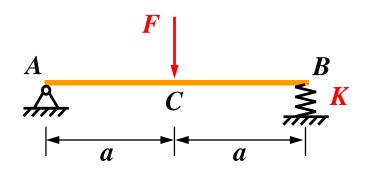
解法四: 等效载荷法 (近似)
$$\overline{v}_{C} = \frac{qa(\frac{3a}{2})^{3}}{3EI_{z}} + \frac{qa(\frac{3a}{2})^{2}}{2EI_{z}} \cdot \frac{a}{2} = \frac{27qa^{4}}{16EI_{z}}(\downarrow)$$

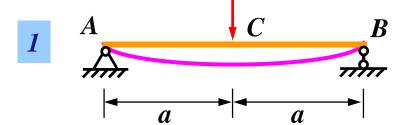


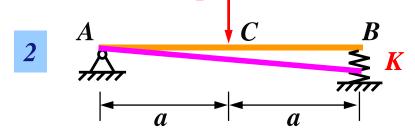
误差 
$$\delta = 1 - (\frac{27}{16}) / (\frac{41}{24}) = \frac{1}{81} = 1.2\%$$

$$\overline{v}_C = \frac{\frac{qa}{2}(\frac{5a}{4})^3}{3EI_z} + \frac{\frac{qa}{2}(\frac{5a}{4})^2}{2EI_z}(\frac{3a}{4})$$

误差 
$$\delta = 1 - (\frac{109}{64}) / (\frac{41}{24}) = \frac{1}{328} = 0.3\%$$







例6-6 已知: F、a、K、EI

求: v<sub>C</sub>

解: 先将弹簧刚化

$$v_{C1} = \frac{Fa^3}{6EI}(\downarrow)$$

再将AB梁刚化

$$v_{C2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{F/2}{K} = \frac{F}{4K}(\downarrow)$$

叠加求和

$$v_C = v_{C1} + v_{C2} = \frac{Fa^3}{6EI} + \frac{F}{4K}(\downarrow)$$

例6-7 已知: F、a, AD和EB段截面抗弯刚度为EI, DE段为2EI。

求:  $v_C$ 。

解:根据对称性,转化为

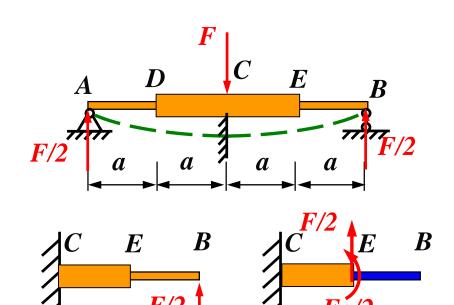
求悬臂梁B点的挠度

**刚化***CE*段 
$$v_{B1} = \frac{Fa^3}{6EI}$$
 (↑)

**刚化**EB段 
$$v_{B2} = v_E + \theta_E a$$
 (1)

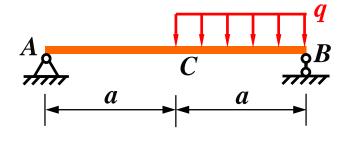
$$v_E = \frac{Fa^3}{12EI} + \frac{Fa^3}{8EI} = \frac{5Fa^3}{24EI} (\uparrow)$$

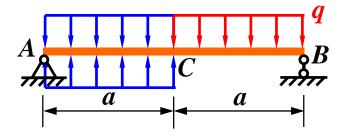
$$\theta_E = \frac{Fa^2}{8EI} + \frac{Fa^2}{4EI} = \frac{3Fa^2}{8EI} ()$$

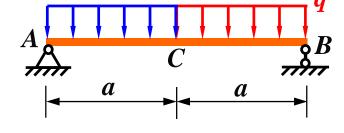


$$v_{B2} = \frac{5Fa^3}{24EI} + \frac{3Fa^3}{8EI} = \frac{7Fa^3}{12EI}(\uparrow)$$

$$v_B = \frac{Fa^3}{6EI} + \frac{7Fa^3}{12EI} = \frac{9Fa^3}{12EI}(\uparrow) = v_C(\downarrow)$$







 $\begin{array}{c|cccc}
A & C & B \\
\hline
& q & \\
\hline
& a & \\
\hline
& & \\
\end{array}$ 

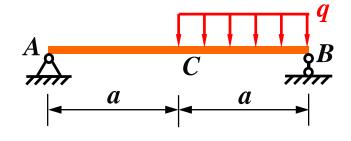
例6-8 试确定C 截面的挠度,梁的抗弯刚度为 $EI_z$ 。

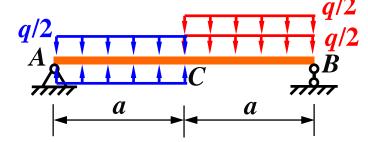
#### 解法一:

$$v_C = v_{C1} + v_{C2}$$

$$v_C = -v_{C2}$$

$$v_C = \frac{1}{2}v_{C1} = \frac{5qa^4}{48EI_z}(\downarrow)$$





#### 解法二:

$$v_C = v_{C1} + v_{C2}$$

$$v_{C2} = 0$$

$$v_C = v_{C1} = \frac{5qa^4}{48EI_z}(\downarrow)$$

例6-9 求组合梁C截面的挠度和D截面的转角。AB梁的抗弯刚度为2EI,BD梁的抗弯刚度为EI。

#### 解: 1) 刚化AB梁

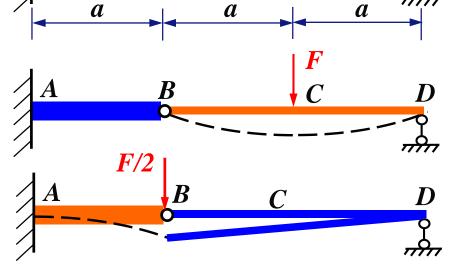
$$v_{C1} = \frac{F(2a)^3}{48EI} = \frac{Fa^3}{6EI} (\downarrow)$$

$$\theta_{D1} = \frac{F(2a)^2}{16EI} = \frac{Fa^2}{4EI} (7)$$

#### 2) 刚化BD梁

$$v_{C2} = \frac{v_{B2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(F/2)a^3}{3(2EI)} = \frac{Fa^3}{24EI} (\downarrow)$$

$$\theta_{D2} = \frac{v_{B2}}{2a} = \frac{Fa^2}{24EI} \left( \right)$$



#### 3)叠加求和

$$v_C = v_{C1} + v_{C2} = \frac{5Fa^3}{24EI} (\downarrow)$$

$$\theta_D = \theta_{D1} + \theta_{D2} = \frac{7Fa^2}{24EI} \, (\r) \, )$$

**例6-10** 已知: F、a、EA、EI

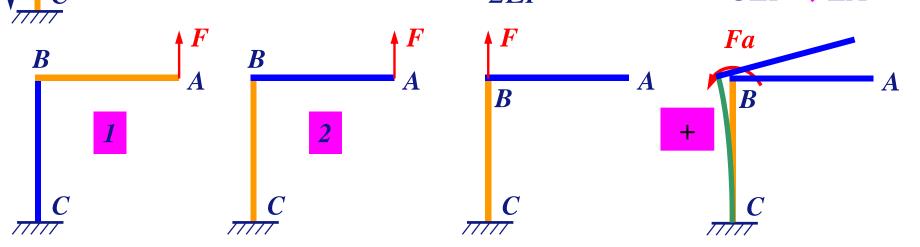
求:  $\Delta x_A$  (水平)和 $\Delta y_A$  (铅垂)

解: 先将BC刚化:  $\Delta y_{A1} = \frac{\overline{Fa^3}}{3EI}$  (1)

再将AB刚化:  $\Delta x_{A2} = \frac{Fa^3}{2EI} (\leftarrow)$ 

$$\Delta y_{A2} = \frac{Fa}{EA} + \frac{Fa^2}{EI} \times a \quad (\uparrow)$$

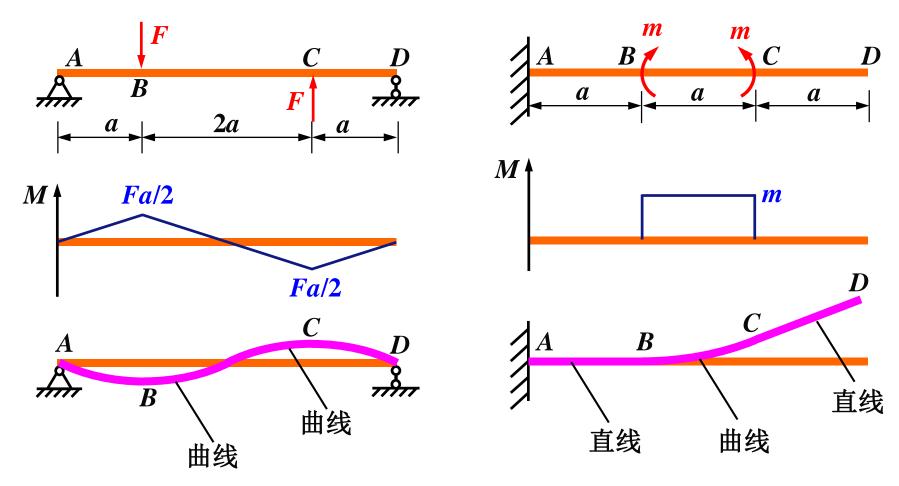
叠加求和:  $\Delta x_A = \frac{Fa^3}{2EI}$  (←)  $\Delta y_A = \frac{4Fa^3}{3EI} + \frac{Fa^3}{EA}$  (↑)



工程上,对于一般细长杆,拉压变形相对于弯曲变形可忽略。

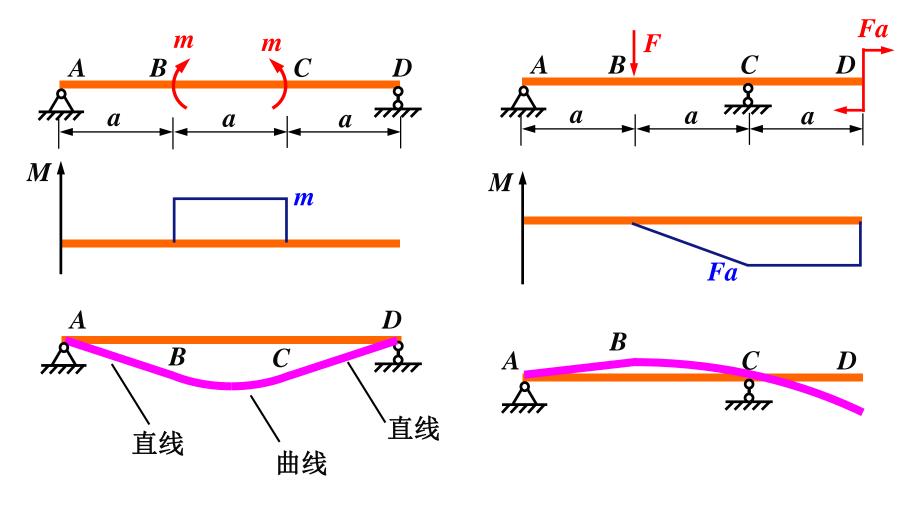
例6-11 画出下列梁的挠度曲线大致形状。

解: 综合考虑边界条件、对称性和弯矩的正负来判断

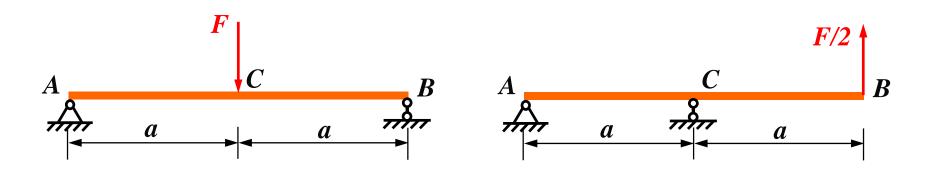


例6-11 画出下列梁的挠度曲线大致形状。

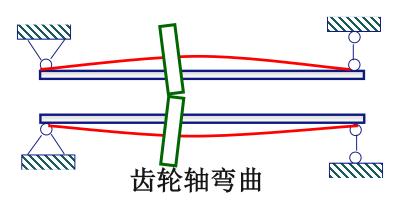
解: 综合考虑边界条件、对称性和弯矩的正负来判断



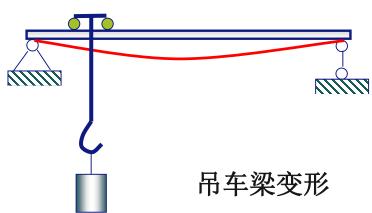
思考题: 讨论下面两根梁, 其受力、内力是否相同? 变形是否相同?



#### 一、梁的刚度条件:



齿轮轴弯曲变形过大,就要影响齿轮的正常啮合,加速齿轮的磨损,加速轴承的磨损,同时产生较大的噪音。



吊车梁若变形过大,一方面会 使吊车在行驶过程中发生较大 的振动,另一方面使得吊车出 现下坡和爬坡现象。

所以:要使梁正常安全的工作,一方面梁不仅要满足强度条件, 另一方面梁还必须满足一定的刚度条件。

$$v_{\text{max}} \leq [v]$$

[v]: 许用挠度

$$\theta_{\text{max}} \leq [\theta]$$

 $[\theta]$ : 许用转角

机床主轴  $[v] = (0.0001 \sim 0.0005)l$ 

 $[\theta] = (0.001 \sim 0.005)$ rad

起重机大梁  $[v] = (0.001 \sim 0.005)l$ 

发动机凸轮轴  $[v] = (0.05 \sim 0.06)$ mm

对于梁的弯曲,强度条件和刚度条件同等重要,一般在梁的设计中,先采用强度条件设计梁的截面尺寸,再用刚度条件进行校核。

例6-12 轴承许用转角[ $\theta$ ]= 0.05 rad,

$$F = 20 \text{ kN}, \ a = 200 \text{ mm}, \ E = 200 \text{GPa}.$$

$$[\sigma] = 60$$
MPa,  $[\tau] = 30$ MPa,

确定轴的直径d。

$$A \bigcirc \qquad \qquad \bigcirc \qquad \qquad B$$

$$\bigcirc \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \bigcirc \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \bigcirc$$

解: (1) 内力计算 
$$|M|_{\text{max}} = \frac{2Fa}{3} = 2.67 \text{kNm}$$
  $|F_s|_{\text{max}} = \frac{2F}{3} = 13.33 \text{kN}$ 

(2) 强度计算 
$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{|M|_{\text{max}}}{W_z} \le [\sigma]$$
  $d \ge \sqrt[3]{\frac{32|M|_{\text{max}}}{\pi[\sigma]}} = 76.8 \text{mm}$ 

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{|F_{\text{s}}|_{\text{max}}}{A} = 3.84 \text{MPa} \le [\tau] \quad (可忽略)$$

(3) 刚度校核

$$\theta_{\text{max}} = \theta_B = \frac{F2a \cdot a(3a + 2a)}{6(2a + a)EI} = \frac{10Fa^3 \cdot 64}{18aE\pi d^4} = 0.0013 \le [\theta]$$
 刚度足够!

(4)最终取*d* =76.8mm 或*d* =77mm

例6-13 矩形截面的悬臂梁,

q=100kN/m, L=3m,  $[\sigma]=120$ MPa,

 $[\tau]=50$ MPa, E=200GPa, [v]=L/350,

h=2b。设计截面尺寸b,h。

解: (1)内力计算 
$$|M|_{\text{max}} = \frac{qL^2}{2}$$

$$\left|F_{\rm s}\right|_{\rm max} = qL \qquad W_z = \frac{bh^2}{6} = \frac{2b^3}{3}$$

解: (1)内力计算 
$$|M|_{\text{max}} = \frac{qL^2}{2}$$
  $|F_s|_{\text{max}} = qL$   $W_z = \frac{bh^2}{6} = \frac{2b^3}{3}$  (2)强度计算  $\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{|M|_{\text{max}}}{W_z} \le [\sigma]$   $b \ge \sqrt[3]{\frac{3|M|_{\text{max}}}{2[\sigma]}} = 178 \text{mm}$ 

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{3|F_{\text{s}}|_{\text{max}}}{A} = \frac{3|qL|}{2|hh|} = 7.10 \text{MPa} \le [\tau] \quad (可忽略)$$

(3) 刚度校核 
$$I_z = \frac{bh^3}{12} = \frac{2}{3}b^4$$
  $[v] = \frac{L}{350} = 8.57 \text{mm}$ 

$$v_{\text{max}} = \frac{qL^4}{8EI_z} = 7.57 \text{mm} \le [v]$$
 刚度足够!

(4)最终取 b = 178mm, h = 356mm

#### 二、提高弯曲刚度的措施

- 合理安排载荷,改变载荷的作用方式、位置和分布情况,减小弯矩;
- 合理设计截面,提高抗弯刚度EI;
- 缩短梁的跨度,或增加支座,是提高梁刚度的最显著方法。

|     | 集中力偶  | 集中力   | 均布力   | F |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|---|
| 转角∝ | L     | $L^2$ | $L^3$ |   |
| 挠度∝ | $L^2$ | $L^3$ | $L^4$ | F |
|     |       |       |       |   |

#### 例6-14 求下列超静定梁的支反力。

解: 1、解除C处约束,代之约束力

**2、**几何方程 
$$v_C = v_{C1} + v_{C2} = 0$$

3、物理方程

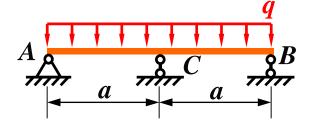
$$v_{C1} = \frac{5q(2a)^4}{384EI_z} = \frac{5qa^4}{24EI_z}(\downarrow)$$

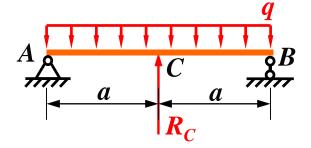
$$v_{C2} = \frac{R_C (2a)^3}{48EI_z} = \frac{R_C a^3}{6EI_z} (\uparrow)$$

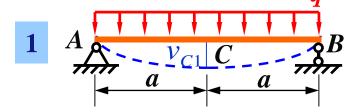
4、补充方程 
$$\frac{5qa^4}{24EI_z} - \frac{R_C a^3}{6EI_z} = 0$$

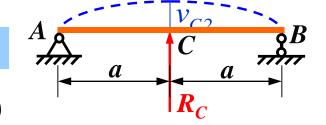
5、解得

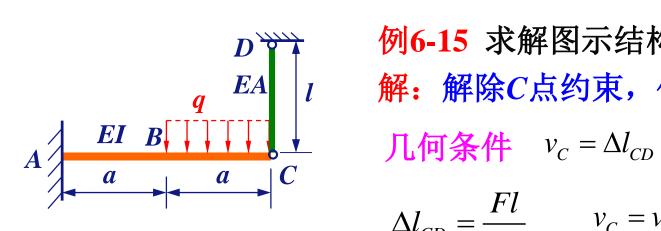
$$R_C = 5qa/4(\uparrow)$$
  $R_A = R_B = 3qa/8(\uparrow)$ 

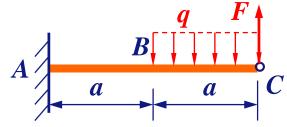


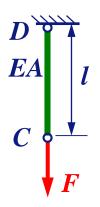












例6-15 求解图示结构的支反力。

解:解除C点约束,代之以约束反力

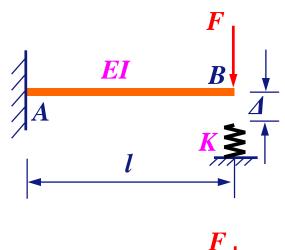
$$\Delta l_{CD} = \frac{Fl}{EA}$$
  $v_C = v_C(F) + v_C(q)$ 

$$v_C(F) = \frac{F(2a)^3}{3EI}(\uparrow)$$
  $v_C(q) = \frac{41qa^4}{24EI}(\downarrow)$ 

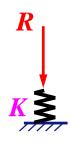
代入几何条件

$$\frac{41qa^4}{24EI} - \frac{8Fa^3}{3EI} = \frac{Fl}{EA}$$

可解得F 及所有支反力。







例6-16 求图示结构当 F 力作用后, 弹簧的压缩量 (F力足够大)。

解:用约束反力R 代替弹簧

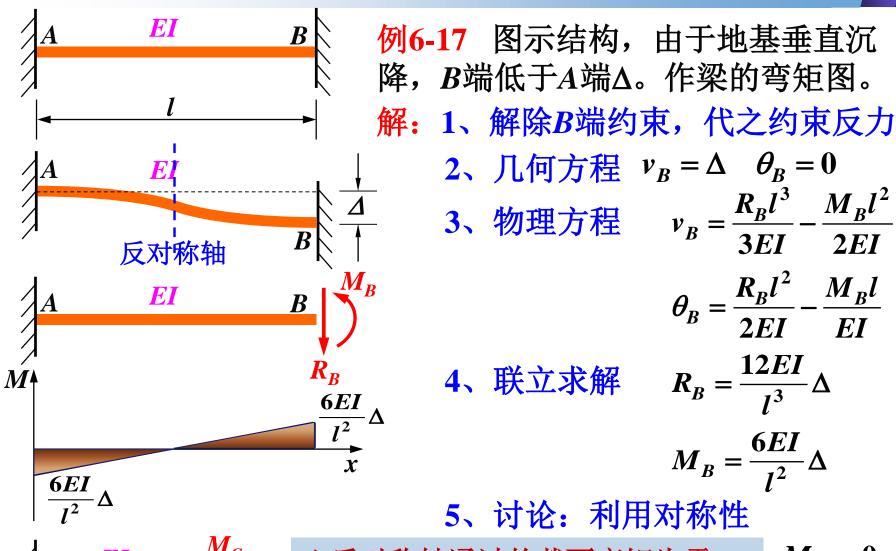
几何条件 
$$v_B - \Delta l = \Delta$$

$$v_B = \frac{(F - R)l^3}{3EI}(\downarrow) \qquad \Delta l = \frac{R}{K}$$

#### 代入几何条件

$$R = \frac{KFl^3 - 3\Delta KEI}{Kl^3 + 3EI}$$

$$\Delta l = \frac{Fl^3 - 3\Delta EI}{Kl^3 + 3EI}$$



◆反对称轴通过的截面弯矩为零, 正对称轴通过的截面剪力为零。

$$M_C = 0$$
$$v_C = \Delta/2$$

例6-18 画出图示等截面刚架弯矩图(EI为常数)

解:解除多余约束,代之约束反力

变形协调方程  $\Delta_c = 0$ 

$$\Delta_C = 0$$

#### 采用逐段刚化法:

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

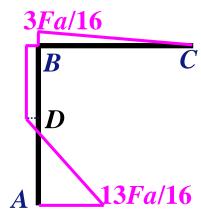
$$\Delta_{C}^{2} = \theta_{B} \cdot l_{BC} = \left[\frac{(2F_{C}a)(2a)}{EI} - \frac{Fa^{2}}{2EI}\right] \cdot 2a$$

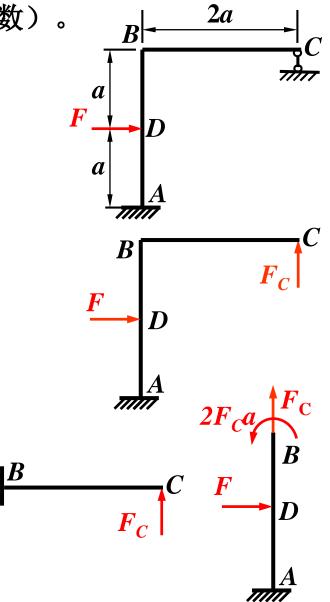
$$= \frac{8F_{C}a^{3}}{EI} - \frac{Fa^{3}}{EI}(\uparrow)$$
3Fa/16

$$=\frac{8F_Ca^3}{EI}-\frac{Fa^3}{EI}(\uparrow)$$

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

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





## 基本解题思路

### 静定结构:

外力 截面法 内力 (弯矩M, 剪力 $F_s$ ) ———

直接积分法、查表叠加法(逐段刚化法)

#### 第六章的基本要求

- 1. 明确挠曲线、挠度、转角等概念,了解梁挠曲线近似微分方程的建立过程;
- 2. 掌握利用积分法和叠加法计算梁的变形,掌握如何建立梁的刚度条件;
- 3. 掌握利用变形比较法求解超静定问题;
- 4. 了解提高弯曲刚度的一些措施。

# 今日作业

6-4, 6-5, 6-10 (a)

6-4题提示:水平面内的折杆,AB段受弯,AC段受扭。



# 请预习 第七章"应力状态分析"

