



Engineering mechanics Theoretical mechanics



静力学

第三章 空间力系



§ 3-1 空间汇交力系

当空间力系中各力作用线汇交于一点时,称其为空间汇交力系...

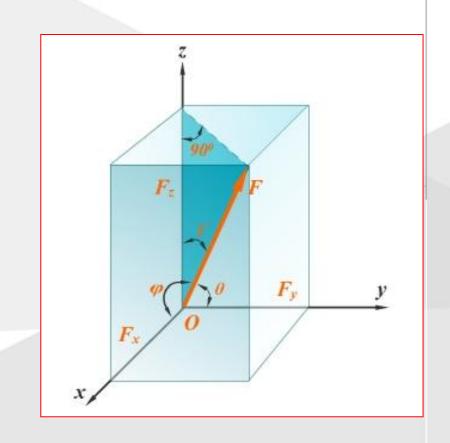
一. 力在直角坐标轴上的投影

直接投影法

$$F_x = F \cos \varphi$$

$$F_v = F \cos \theta$$

$$F_z = F \cos \gamma$$





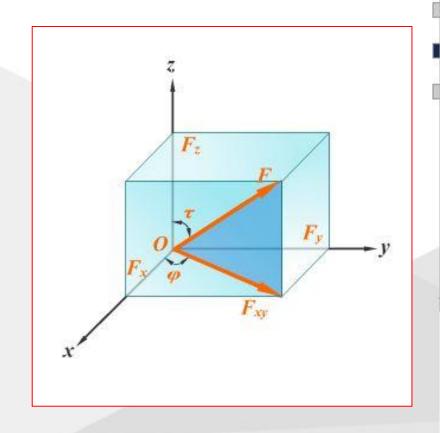
间接(二次)投影法

$$F_{xy} = F \sin \tau$$

$$F_{x} = F \sin \tau \cos \varphi$$

$$F_{y} = F \sin \tau \sin \varphi$$

$$F_z = F \cos \tau$$





二. 空间汇交力系的合力与平衡条件

空间汇交力系的合为 $\vec{F}_{\mathrm{R}} = \sum \vec{F}_{i}$ 合矢量(力)投影定理

$$F_{\mathrm{R}x} = \sum F_{\mathrm{i}x} = \sum F_{\mathrm{x}}$$
 $F_{\mathrm{R}y} = \sum F_{\mathrm{i}y} = \sum F_{\mathrm{y}}$ $F_{\mathrm{R}z} = \sum F_{\mathrm{i}z} = \sum F_{\mathrm{z}}$

合力的大小
$$F_{R} = \sqrt{(\sum F_{x})^{2} + (\sum F_{y})^{2} + (\sum F_{z})^{2}}$$

方向余弦

$$\cos(\vec{F}_{R}, \vec{i}) = \frac{\sum F_{x}}{F_{R}} \quad \cos(\vec{F}_{R}, \vec{j}) = \frac{\sum F_{y}}{F_{R}} \quad \cos(\vec{F}_{R}, \vec{k}) = \frac{\sum F_{z}}{F_{R}}$$



空间汇交力系的合力等于各分力的矢量和,合力的作用线通过汇交点.

空间汇交力系平衡的充分必要条件是:

该力系的合力等于零,即 $\vec{F}_{R}=0$

$$\sum F_{x} = 0$$

$$\sum F_{y} = 0$$

$$\sum F_z = 0$$

--称为空间汇交力系的平衡方程

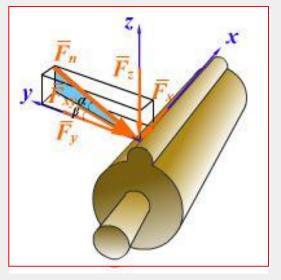
空间汇交力系平衡的充要条件:该力系中所有各力在三个坐标轴上的投影的代数和分别为零.

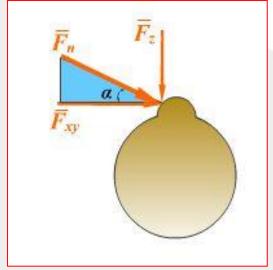


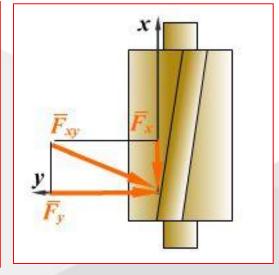
例3-1

已知: \vec{F}_n , β , α

求:力 \vec{F}_n 在三个坐标轴上的投影.







解:

$$F_z = -F_n \sin \alpha$$
 $F_{xy} = F_n \cos \alpha$

$$F_x = -F_{xy} \sin \beta = -F_n \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$F_{v} = -F_{xv}\cos\beta = -F_{n}\cos\alpha\cos\beta$$



例3-2 已知:物重P=10kN,CE=EB=DE; $\theta=30^{\circ}$

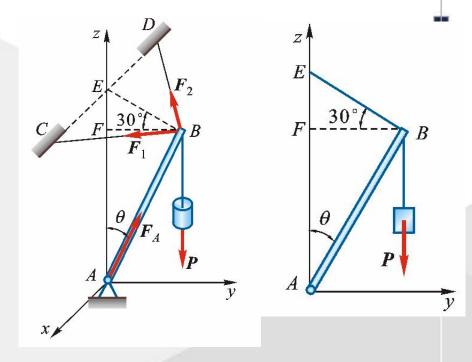
求: 杆受力及绳拉力

解: 画受力图,列平衡方程

$$\sum F_{x} = 0$$

$$F_1 \sin 45^\circ - F_2 \sin 45^\circ = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$



$$F_A \sin 30^\circ - F_1 \cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - F_2 \cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ = 0$$

$$\sum F_z = 0 \quad F_1 \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ + F_2 \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ + F_A \cos 30^\circ - P = 0$$

$$F_1 = F_2 = 3.54 \text{kN} \qquad F_4 = 8.66 \text{kN}$$

例3-3

已知: P=1000N, 各杆重不计.

求:三根杆所受力.

解: 各杆均为二力杆,取球铰0, 画受

$$\sum F_x = 0$$
 $F_{OB} \sin 45^{\circ} - F_{OC} \sin 45^{\circ} = 0$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

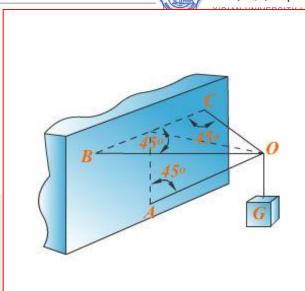
$$-F_{OB}\cos 45^{\circ} - F_{OC}\cos 45^{\circ} - F_{OA}\cos 45^{\circ} = 0$$

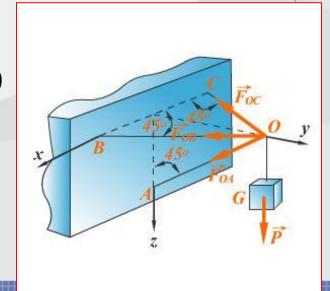
$$\sum F_z = 0$$

$$F_{OA} \sin 45^{\circ} + P = 0$$



$$F_{OA} = -1414$$
N $F_{OB} = F_{OC} = 707$ N (拉)







§ 3-2 力对点的矩和力对轴的矩

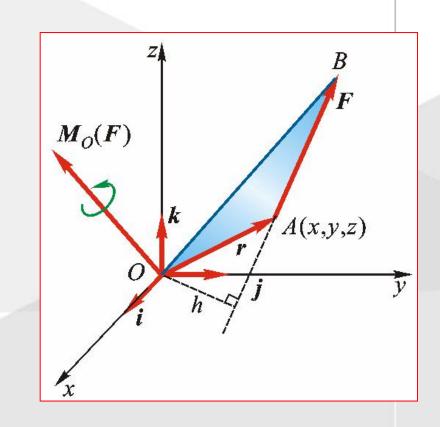
一. 力对点的矩以矢量表示 ——力矩矢

三要素:

- (1) 大小:力产与力臂的乘积
- (2) 方向:转动方向
- (3) 作用面: 力矩作用面.



$$\vec{M}_{O}(\vec{F}) = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$





$$\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$$
 $\vec{F} = F_x\vec{i} + F_y\vec{j} + F_z\vec{k}$

$$\overrightarrow{M}_{O}(\overrightarrow{F}) = (\overrightarrow{r} \times \overrightarrow{F}) = (x\overrightarrow{i} + y\overrightarrow{j} + z\overrightarrow{k}) \times (F_{x}\overrightarrow{i} + F_{y}\overrightarrow{j} + F_{z}\overrightarrow{k})$$

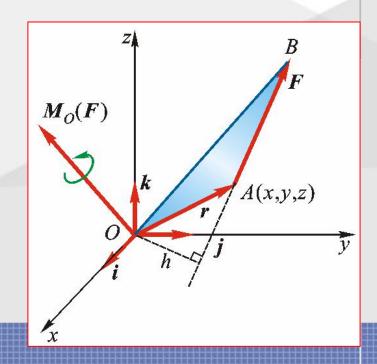
$$= (yF_z - zF_y)\vec{i} + (zF_x - xF_z)\vec{j} + (xF_y - yF_x)\vec{k}$$

→ 力对点 ② 的矩在三个坐标轴上的投影为

$$\left[\vec{M}_O(\vec{F})\right]_x = yF_z - zF_y$$

$$\left[\vec{M}_O(\vec{F})\right]_v = zF_x - xF_z$$

$$\left[\vec{M}_O(\vec{F})\right]_z = xF_y - yF_x$$

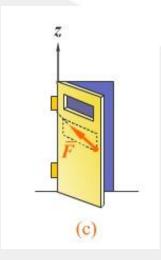


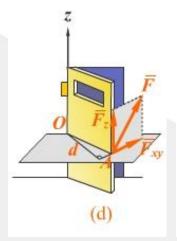


力对轴的矩定义为力在与该轴垂直面上 二.力对轴的矩 的投影对该轴与此垂直平面交点的矩.











$$M_z(\vec{F}) = M_O(\vec{F}_{xy}) = \pm F_{xy} \cdot d$$
 符号规定: 逆正顺负

力与轴相交或与轴平行(力与轴在同一平面内),力对该轴 的矩为零,当力沿作用线移动时,它对于轴的矩不变。



三. 力对点的矩与力对过该点的轴的矩的关系

$$M_{x}(\vec{F}) = M_{x}(\vec{F}_{x}) + M_{x}(\vec{F}_{y}) + M_{x}(\vec{F}_{z}) = F_{z} \cdot y - F_{y} \cdot z$$

空间力对点的矩矢在通过该点的某轴上的投影等于该力对该轴的矩。

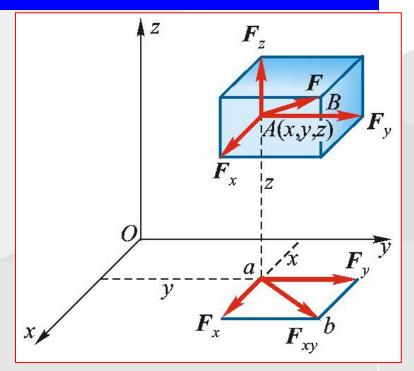
$$M_z(\vec{F}) = F_y \cdot x - F_x \cdot y$$



$$\left[\vec{M}_O(\vec{F})\right]_x = yF_z - zF_y = M_x(\vec{F})$$

$$\left[\vec{M}_O(\vec{F})\right]_v = zF_x - xF_z = M_y(\vec{F})$$

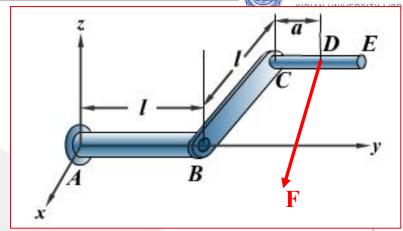
$$\left[\vec{M}_O(\vec{F})\right]_z = xF_y - yF_x = M_z(\vec{F})$$



例3-4

已知: F, l, a, θ

求:
$$M_x(\vec{F}), M_y(\vec{F}), M_z(\vec{F})$$

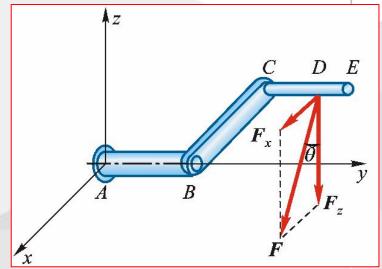


解: 把力产分解如图

$$M_{x}(\vec{F}) = -F(l+a)\cos\theta$$

$$M_{y}(\vec{F}) = -Fl\cos\theta$$

$$M_z(F) = -F(l+a)\sin\theta$$

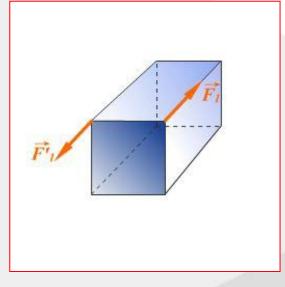


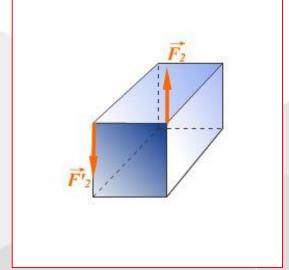


§3-3 空间力偶

一. 力偶矩以矢量表示——力偶矩矢

$$F_1 = F_2 = F_1' = F_2'$$

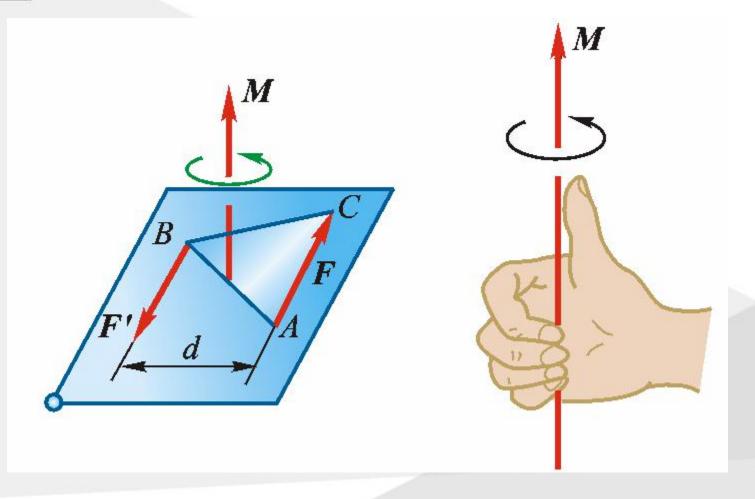




空间力偶的三要素

- (1) 大小: 力与力偶臂的乘积;
- (2) 方向: 转动方向;
- (3) 作用面: 力偶作用面。



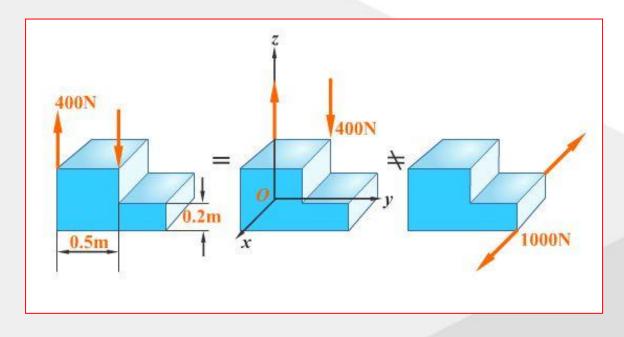


$$\vec{M} = \vec{r}_{BA} \times \vec{F}$$



二. 力偶的等效定理

实例



空间力偶的等效定理:作用在同一刚体上的两个力偶,如果其力偶矩相等,则它们彼此等效。

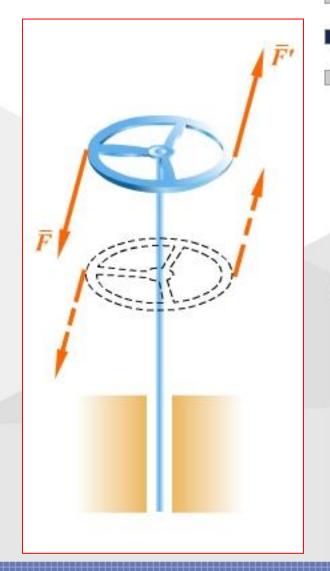


空间力偶可以平移到与其作用面平行的任意平面上而不

改变力偶对刚体的作用效果.

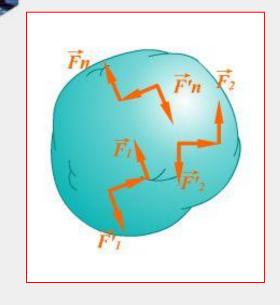
只要保持力偶矩不变,力偶可在其作用面内任意移转,且可以同时改变力偶中力的大小与力偶臂的长短,对刚体的作用效果不变.

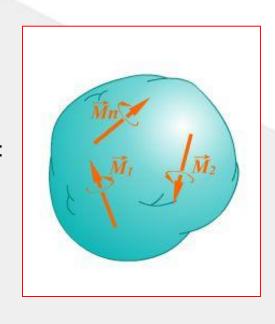
力偶矩矢是自由矢量





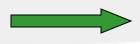
三. 力偶系的合成与平衡条件







$$\vec{M}_1 = \vec{r}_1 \times \vec{F}_1, \vec{M}_2 = \vec{r}_2 \times \vec{F}_2, \dots, \vec{M}_n = \vec{r}_n \times \vec{F}_n$$



$$\vec{M} = \sum \vec{M}_i$$

M 为合力偶矩矢,等于各分力偶矩矢的矢量和.



$$M_x = \sum M_x$$
, $M_y = \sum M_y$, $M_z = \sum M_z$

合力偶矩矢的大小和方向余弦

$$M = \sqrt{(\sum M_x)^2 + (\sum M_y)^2 + (\sum M_z)^2}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\sum M_x}{M} \qquad \cos \beta = \frac{\sum M_y}{M} \qquad \cos \gamma = \frac{\sum M_z}{M}$$

空间力偶系平衡的充分必要条件是:合力偶矩矢等于零,即

$$\vec{M} = 0$$



一称为空间力偶系的平衡方程.



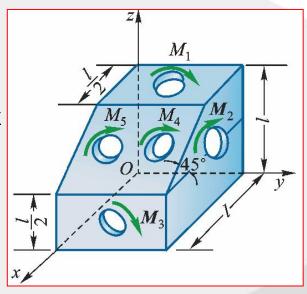
例3-5

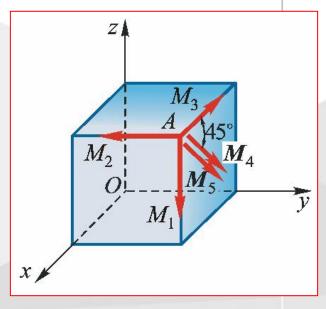
已知: 在工件四个面上同时钻5个孔,每个孔所受切削力偶矩均为80N•m.

求:工件所受合力偶矩在x,y,z 轴上的投影.

解:

把力偶用力偶矩矢 表示,平行移到点 *A*.





$$\begin{split} M_x &= \sum M_{ix} = -M_3 - M_4 \cos 45^\circ - M_5 \cos 45^\circ = 193.1 \text{N} \cdot \text{m} \\ M_y &= \sum M_{iy} = -M_2 = -80 \text{N} \cdot \text{m} \\ M_z &= \sum M_{iz} = -M_1 - M_4 \cos 45^\circ - M_5 \cos 45^\circ = -193.1 \text{N} \cdot \text{m} \end{split}$$

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例3-6

已知:两圆盘半径均为200 mm,AB = 800 mm,圆盘面 O_1 垂直于Z轴,圆盘面 O_2 垂直于Z轴,圆盘面 O_3 垂直于Z轴,两盘面上作用有力偶, $F_1 = 3N$,

 F_2 =5N,构件自重不计.

求:轴承A, B处的约束力.

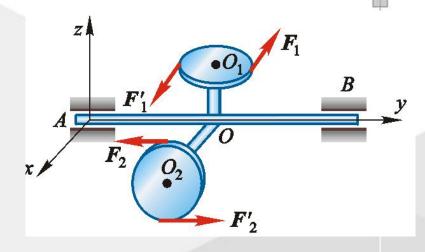
解: 取整体,受力图如图所示.

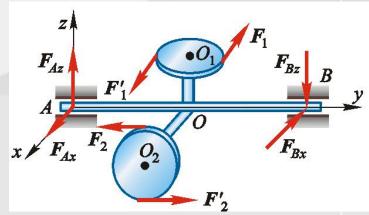
$$\sum M_x = 0$$
 $F_2 \cdot 400 - F_{Bz} \cdot 800 = 0$

$$\sum M_z = 0 \qquad F_1 \cdot 400 + F_{Bx} \cdot 800 = 0$$



$$F_{Ax} = F_{Bx} = -1.5$$
N $F_{Az} = F_{Bz} = 2.5$ N

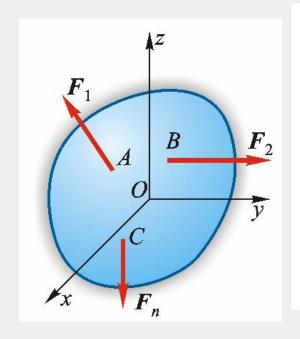


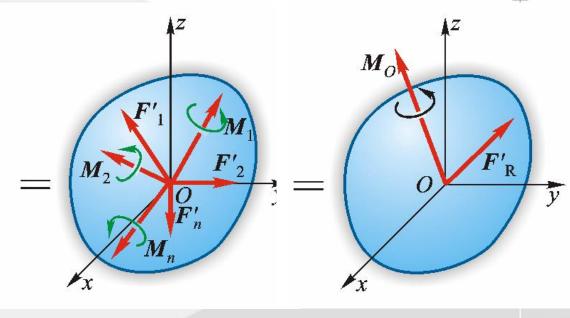




§ 3-4 空间任意力系向一点的简化·主矢和主矩

一.空间任意力系向一点的简化





$$\vec{F}_i' = \vec{F}_i \quad \vec{M}_i = \vec{M}_O(\vec{F}_i)$$

空间汇交与空间力偶系等效代替一空间任意力系.



空间汇交力系的合力

$$\vec{F}_{\mathrm{R}}' = \sum \vec{F}_{i} = \sum F_{x}\vec{i} + \sum F_{y}\vec{j} + \sum F_{z}\vec{k} \implies \dot{\Xi}$$

空间力偶系的合力偶矩

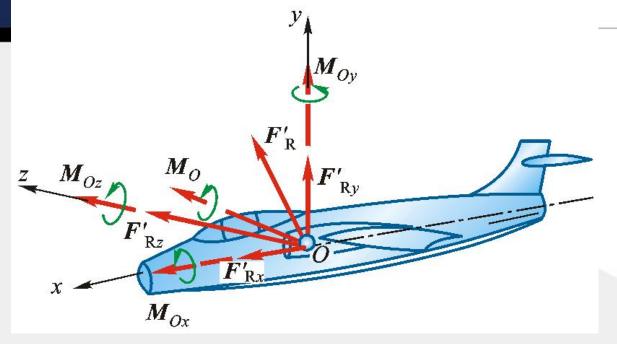
$$\vec{M}_O = \sum \vec{M}_i = \sum \vec{M}_O(\vec{F}_i)$$



由力对点的矩与力对轴的矩的关系,有

$$\vec{M}_{\scriptscriptstyle O} = \sum M_{\scriptscriptstyle x}(\vec{F}_{\scriptscriptstyle i})\vec{i} + \sum M_{\scriptscriptstyle y}(\vec{F}_{\scriptscriptstyle i})\vec{j} + \sum M_{\scriptscriptstyle z}(\vec{F}_{\scriptscriptstyle i})\vec{k}$$





 \vec{F}'_{Rx} — 有效推进力

,一有效升力

 \vec{F}'_{Rz} —侧向力

 \vec{M}_{Ox} — 滚转力矩

 M_{O_v} — 偏航力矩

 M_{Oz} — 俯仰力矩

飞机向前飞行

飞机上升

飞机侧移

飞机绕x轴滚转

飞机转弯

飞机仰头

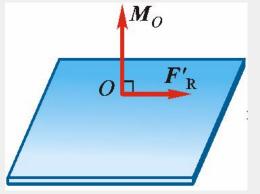


二. 空间任意力系的简化结果分析

合力

$$\vec{F}'_{R} \neq 0, \vec{M}_{O} = 0$$
 — 过简化中心合力

$$\vec{F}_{\rm R}' \neq 0, \vec{M}_O \neq 0, \vec{F}_{\rm R}' \perp \vec{M}_O \Longrightarrow$$
 合力. 合力作用线距简化中心为
$$d = \left| \vec{M}_O \right| / F_{\rm R}'$$



$$= \frac{F''_{R} O F'_{R}}{d F_{R}}$$

$$= \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \bullet O \\ \hline O' \hline \hline & F_R \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\vec{M}_O = \vec{d} \times \vec{F}_R = \vec{M}_O(\vec{F}_R) = \sum \vec{M}_O(\vec{F})$$

合力矩定理:合力对某点(轴)之矩等于各分力对同一点(轴)之矩的矢量和(代数和).

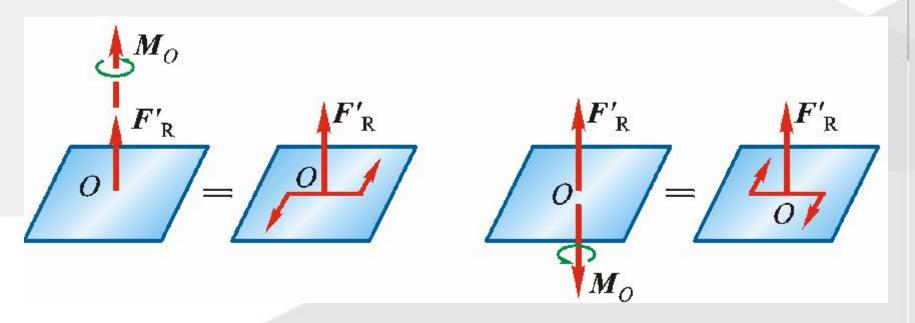


合力偶

$$\vec{F}'_{R} = 0, \vec{M}_{O} \neq 0$$
 — 一个合力偶,此时与简化中心无关。

力螺旋

$$F_R' \neq 0, M_O \neq 0, F_R' / / M_O \implies$$
 中心轴过简化中心的力螺旋



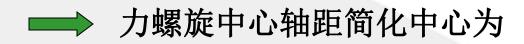


钻头钻孔时施加的力螺旋

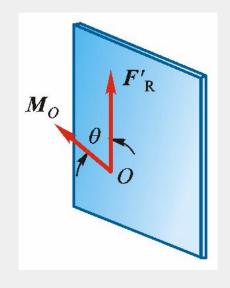


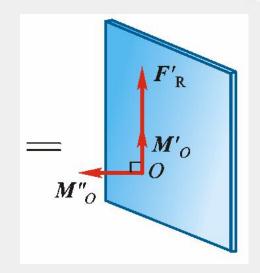


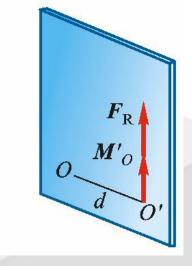
$\vec{F}_{\rm R}' \neq 0, \vec{M}_O \neq 0, \vec{F}_{\rm R}', \vec{M}_O$ 既不平行也不垂直



$$d = \frac{M_O \sin \theta}{F_{\rm R}'}$$







平衡

$$\vec{F}_{\rm R}' = 0, \vec{M}_{\rm O} = 0$$
 平衡



§3-5 空间任意力系的平衡方程

一. 空间任意力系的平衡方程

空间任意力系平衡的充要条件: 该力系的主矢、主矩分别为零.



$$\sum F_x = 0 \quad \sum F_y = 0 \quad \sum F_z = 0$$

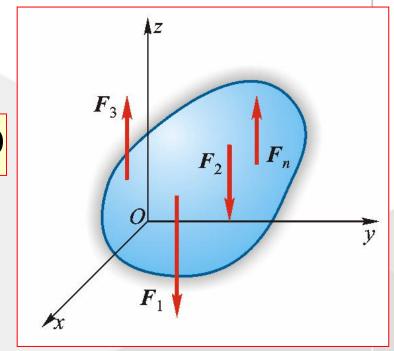
$$\sum M_x = 0 \quad \sum M_y = 0 \quad \sum M_z = 0$$

空间任意力系平衡的充要条件: 所有各力在三个坐标轴中每一个轴上的投影的代数和等于零, 以及这些力对于每一个坐标轴的矩的代数和也等于零.



二. 空间平行力系的平衡方程

$$\sum F_z = 0 \quad \sum M_x = 0 \quad \sum M_y = 0$$



三. 空间约束类型



已知: F、P及各尺寸

杆内力

研究对象,长方板,列平衡方程

$$\sum M_{AB}(\vec{F}) = 0 - F_6 \cdot a - \frac{a}{2} \cdot P = 0 \ F_6 = -\frac{P}{2}$$

$$\sum M_{AE}(\vec{F}) = 0$$

$$\sum M_{AC}\left(\vec{F}\right) = 0$$

$$\sum_{n} M_{AC}(\Gamma) = 0$$

$$\sum M_{EF}(\vec{F}) = 0 - F_6 \cdot a - \frac{a}{2} \cdot P - F_1 \cdot \frac{ab}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$\sum M_{FG}\left(\vec{F}\right) = 0$$

$$\sum M_{BC} \left(\vec{F} \right) = 0$$

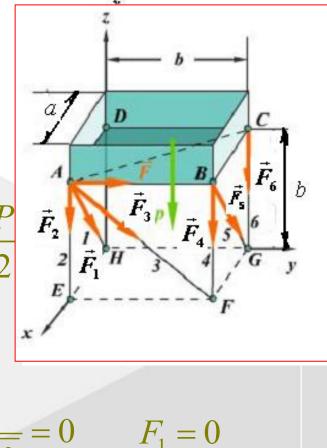
$$F_5 = 0$$

$$F_{4}=0$$

$$\frac{ab}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}=0$$

$$-Fb + \frac{b}{2b} \cdot P + F_2b = 0$$

$$F_2 \cdot b + \frac{b}{2} \cdot P + F_3 \cdot \cos 45^\circ \cdot b = 0$$



$$F_2 = 1.5P$$

$$F_3 = -2\sqrt{2}P$$



§3-6 重 心

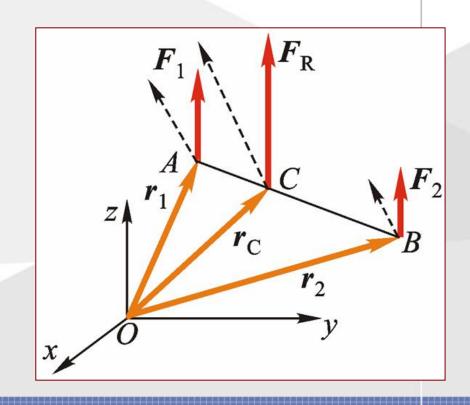
一. 平行力系中心

平行力系合力作用点的位置仅与各平行力系的大小和作用位置有关,而与各平行力的方向无关。

合力矩定理
$$\vec{r}_C = \frac{F_1 \vec{r}_1 + F_2 \vec{r}_2}{F_1 + F_2}$$

$$\vec{r}_C = \frac{\sum F_i \vec{r}_i}{\sum F_i}$$

$$x_C = \frac{\sum F_i x_i}{\sum F_i}$$





计算重心坐标的公式

$$x_C = \frac{\sum P_i x_i}{P} \qquad y_C = \frac{\sum P_i y_i}{P}$$

$$y_C = \frac{\sum P_i y_i}{P}$$

$$z_C = \frac{\sum P_i z_i}{P}$$

对均质物体,均质板状物体,有

$$x_C = \frac{\sum V_i x_i}{V}$$
 $y_C = \frac{\sum V_i y_i}{V}$ $z_C = \frac{\sum V_i z_i}{V}$

$$x_C = \frac{\sum A_i x_i}{A} \quad y_C = \frac{\sum A_i y_i}{A} \quad z_C = \frac{\sum A_i z_i}{A}$$

--称为重心或形心公式



对于均质物体、均质板或均质杆,其重心坐标分别为:

$$x_C = \frac{\int_V x dV}{V}$$
, $y_C = \frac{\int_V y dV}{V}$, $z_C = \frac{\int_V z dV}{V}$

$$x_C = \frac{\int_A x dA}{A}$$
, $y_C = \frac{\int_A y dA}{A}$, $z_C = \frac{\int_A z dA}{A}$

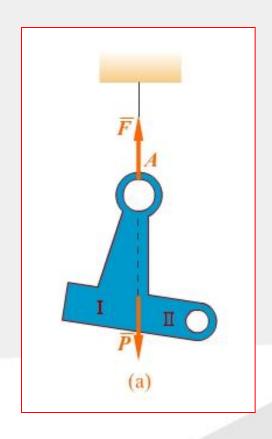
$$x_C = \frac{\int_l x dl}{l}, y_C = \frac{\int_l y dl}{l}, z_C = \frac{\int_l z dl}{l}$$

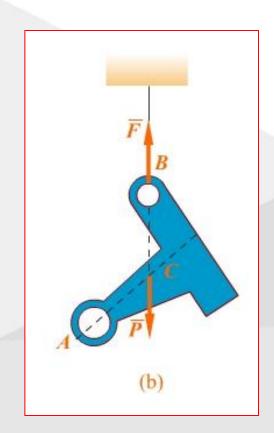
均质物体的重心就是几何中心,即形心。



三. 确定重心的实验法

悬挂法







称重法

$$P \cdot x_C = F_1 \cdot l$$
 则

$$x_C = \frac{F_1}{P}l$$

有
$$x_C' = \frac{F_2}{P}l'$$

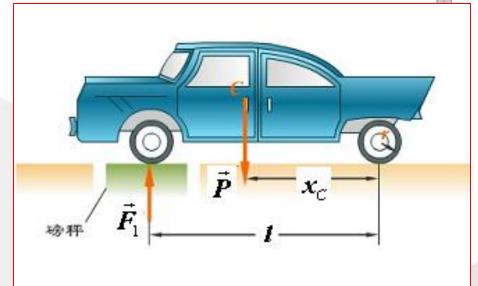
$$l' = l \cos \theta$$

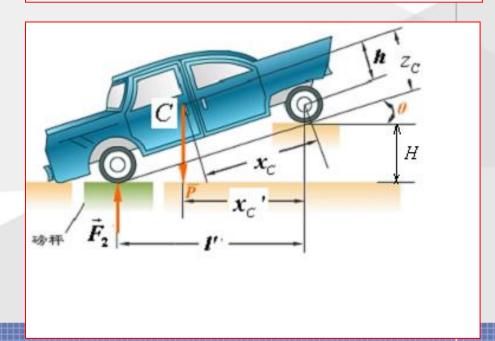
$$x_C' = x_C \cos \theta + h \sin \theta$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{H}{l} \qquad \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{l^2 - H^2}}{l}$$



$$z_{C} = r + \frac{F_{2} - F_{1}}{P} \cdot \frac{1}{H} \cdot \sqrt{l^{2} - H^{2}}$$







四. 确定重心的解析法

1、简单几何形状物体的重心

如果均质物体有对称面,或对称轴,或对称中心,则 该物体的重心必相应地在这个对称面,或对称轴,或对称 中心上。简单形状物体的重心可从工程手册上查到。



2、用组合法求重心

①分割法

如果一个物体由几个简单形状的物体组合而成,而这些物体的重心是已知的,那么整个物体的重心可由下式求出。

$$x_C = \frac{\sum P_i x_i}{\sum P_i}, \quad y_C = \frac{\sum P_i y_i}{\sum P_i}, \quad z_C = \frac{\sum P_i z_i}{\sum P_i}$$

②负面积法

若在物体或薄板内切去一部分(例如有空穴或孔的物体),则这类物体的重心,仍可应用与分割法相同的公式求得,只是切去部分的体积或面积应取负值。



例3-12

已知:均质等厚Z字型薄板尺寸如图所示.

求: 其重心坐标

解: 厚度方向重心坐标已确定,只求重心的*x, y*坐标即可. 用虚线分割如图,为三个小矩形,其面积与坐标分别为

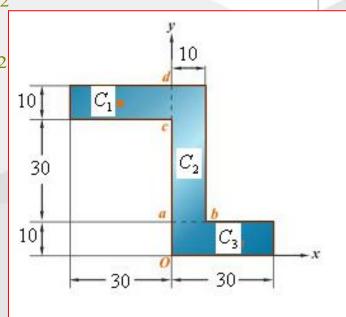
$$x_1 = -15 \text{mm}$$
 $y_1 = 45 \text{mm}$ $A_1 = 300 \text{mm}^2$

$$x_2 = 5 \text{mm}$$
 $y_2 = 30 \text{mm}$ $A_2 = 400 \text{mm}^2$

$$x_3 = 15 \text{mm}$$
 $y_3 = 5 \text{mm}$ $A_3 = 300 \text{mm}^2$

$$x_{C} = \sum \frac{A_{i}x_{i}}{A} = \frac{A_{1}x_{1} + A_{2}x_{2} + A_{3}x_{3}}{A_{1} + A_{2} + A_{3}} = 2mm$$

$$y_C = \sum \frac{A_i y_i}{A} = \frac{A_1 y_1 + A_2 y_2 + A_3 y_3}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3} = 27 \text{mm}$$



例3-13



已知: 等厚均质偏心块的 R = 100 mm, r = 17 mm, b = 13 mm

求: 其重心坐标.

解: 用负面积法,为三部分组成.

由对称性,有 $x_C = 0$

$$A_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}R^2, A_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}(r+b)^2, A_3 = -\pi r^2$$

$$y_1 = \frac{4R}{3\pi}, y_2 = -\frac{4(r+b)}{3\pi}, y_3 = 0$$

得
$$y_C = \frac{A_1 y_1 + A_2 y_2 + A_3 y_3}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3} = 40.01$$
mm

