

## 理论力学

# Engineering mechanics Theoretical mechanics

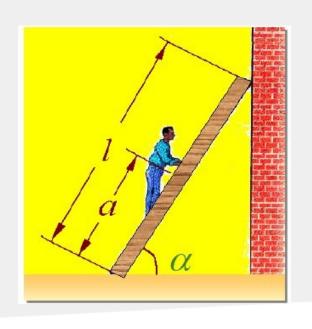


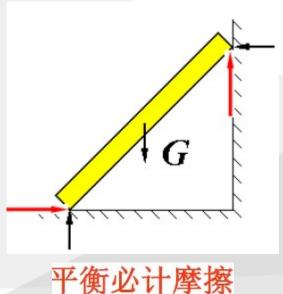
## 静力学

第四章摩擦

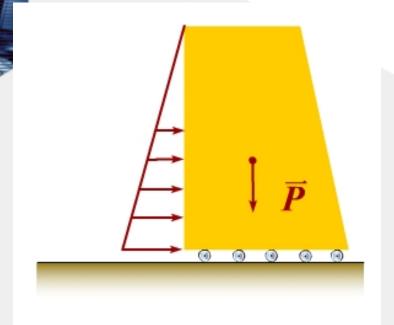


前几章我们把接触表面都看成是绝对光滑的,忽略 了物体之间的摩擦,事实上完全光滑的表面是不存在的, 一般情况下都存在有摩擦。[例]





按接触面的运动情况看摩擦分为: 滑动摩擦,滚动摩擦



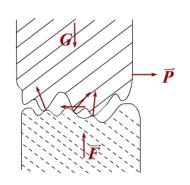
滚动摩擦

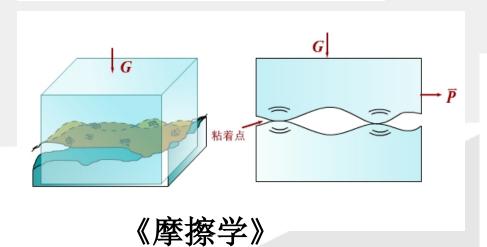
干摩擦 湿摩擦

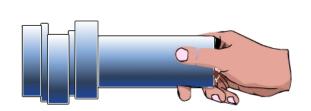
摩擦

静滑动摩擦。 动滑动摩擦。

静滚动摩擦 动滚动摩擦









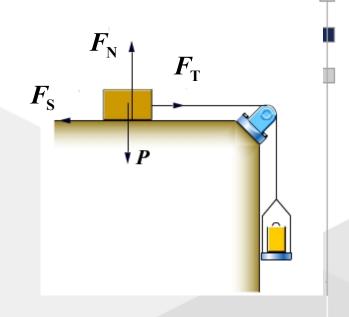
## § 4-1 滑动摩擦

$$\sum F_{x} = 0$$
  $F_{T} - F_{S} = 0$   $F_{S} = F_{T}$ 

静滑动摩擦力的特点

方向:沿接触处的公切线,

与相对滑动趋势反向;



大小:  $0 \le F_{\rm s} \le F_{\rm max}$ 

$$F_{\text{max}} = f_{\text{s}} F_{\text{N}}$$
 (库仑摩擦定律)

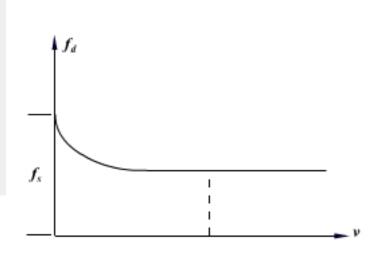


#### 动滑动摩擦力的特点

方向:沿接触处的公切线,与相对滑动方向反向;

大小: 
$$F_{\rm d} = f_{\rm d} F_{\rm N}$$

 $f_{\rm d} < f_{\rm s}$  (对多数材料,通常情况下)



## § 4-2 摩擦角和自锁现象

## 一. 摩擦角

$$\vec{F}_{RA}$$
 ---全约束力

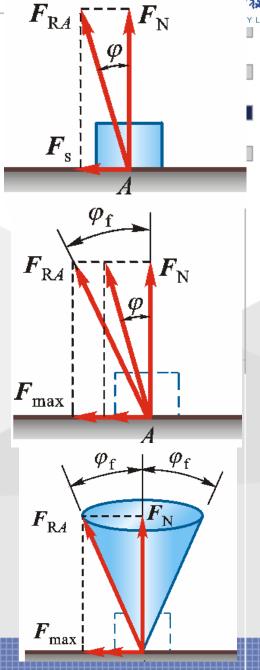
物体处于临界平衡状态时,全约束力和法线间的夹角---摩擦角

$$\tan \varphi_{\rm f} = \frac{F_{\rm max}}{F_{\rm N}} = \frac{f_{\rm s} F_{\rm N}}{F_{\rm N}} = f_{\rm s}$$

摩擦角的正切值等于静滑动摩擦系数.

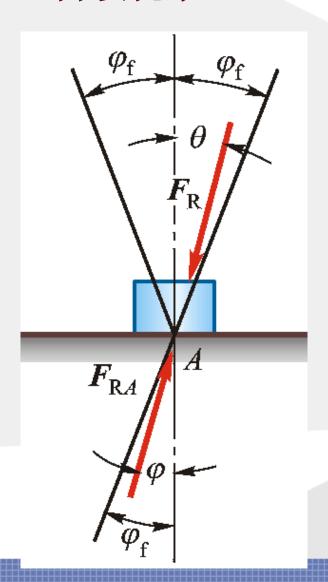
摩擦锥

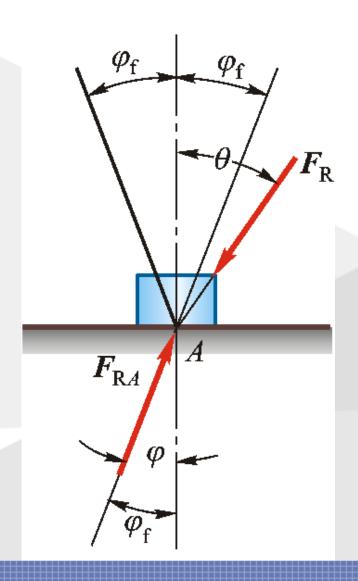
$$0 \le \varphi \le \varphi_{\scriptscriptstyle f}$$





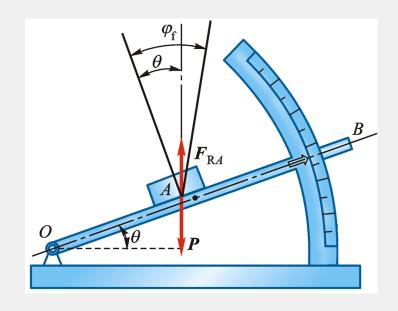
## 二. 自锁现象





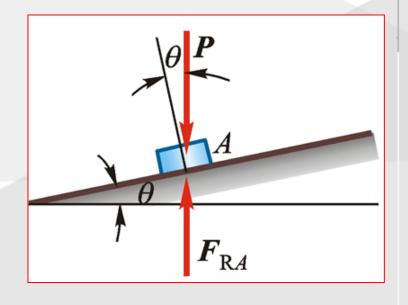


## 三. 测定静摩擦系数的一种简易方法



$$\theta \leq \varphi_{\rm f}$$

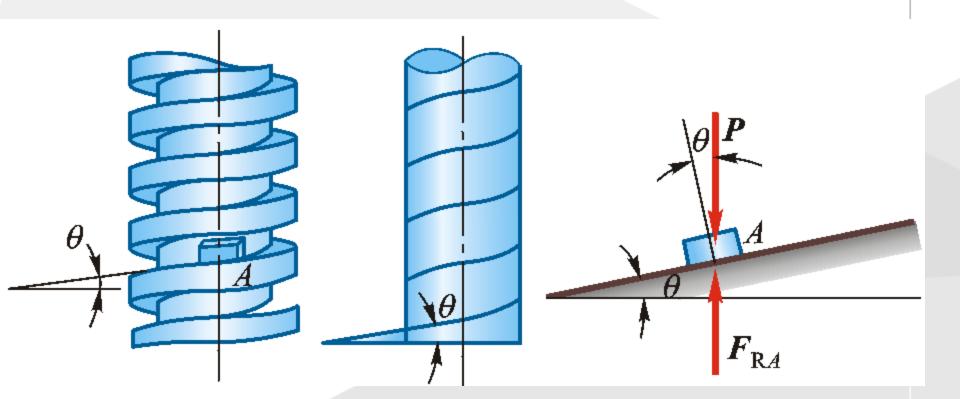
$$\tan \theta = \tan \varphi_{\rm f} = f_{\rm s}$$





## 四. 螺纹自锁条件

$$\theta \leq \varphi_{\rm f}$$





## § 4-3 考虑滑动摩擦时物体的平衡问题

仍为平衡问题,平衡方程照用,求解步骤与前面基本相同.

#### 一. 几个新特点

- 1 画受力图时,必须考虑摩擦力,未知量增加;
- 2 严格区分物体处于临界、非临界状态。若处于临界平衡状态,可用库伦摩擦定律,方程数目增加;处于非临界平衡状态,不能用库伦定律,在题目条件足够的前提下,根据平衡条件确定;
- 3 因  $0 \le F_{\rm s} \le F_{\rm max}$ ,问题的解有时在一个范围内变化,而不像之前求出的是一个确定值。



- 二. 求平衡范围问题(包括力范围与几何范围)
- 1 设物体处于某种临界平衡,摩擦力达到最大值F<sub>max</sub>,最大静摩擦力方向不能假设,要根据物体运动趋势来判断;
- 2 补充方程Fmax=f<sub>s</sub>F<sub>N</sub>,由平衡方程求未知量;
- 3 根据求得的某种临界平衡条件,分析其平衡范围。

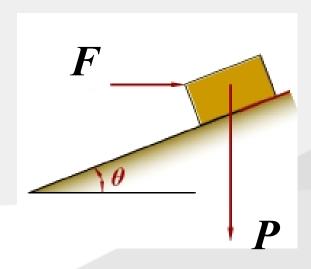
工程中有很多问题只需要分析临界平衡状态,这时静摩擦力就是最大静摩擦力。



## 例4-2

已知:  $P,\theta,f_{\rm s}$ .

求: 使物块静止,水平推力F的大小.





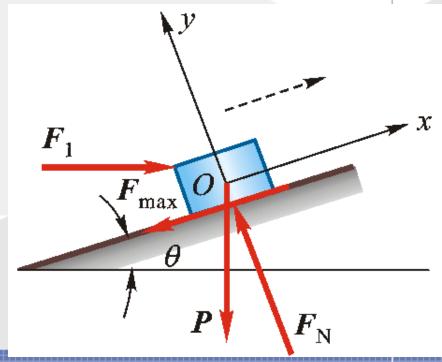
## 解: 使物块有上滑趋势时,推力为F<sub>1</sub> 画物块受力图

$$\sum_{x} F_{x} = 0 \qquad F_{1} \cos \theta - P \sin \theta - F_{\text{max}} = 0$$

$$\sum F_{y} = 0 \qquad -F_{1} \sin \theta - P \cos \theta + F_{N} = 0$$

$$F_{\rm max} = f_{\rm s} F_{\rm N}$$

$$F_{1} = \frac{\sin \theta + f_{s} \cos \theta}{\cos \theta - f_{s} \sin \theta} P$$





## 设物块有下滑趋势时,推力为Fi

## 画物块受力图

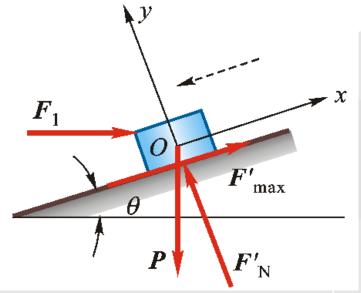
$$\Sigma F_x = 0$$
  $F_1 \cos \theta - P \sin \theta + F_{\text{max}}' = 0$ 

$$\Sigma F_y = 0$$
  $-F_1 \sin \theta - P \cos \theta + F_N' = 0$ 

$$F_{\text{max}}' = f_{\text{s}} F_{\text{N}}'$$

$$F_1 = \frac{\sin \theta - f_s \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + f_s \sin \theta} P$$



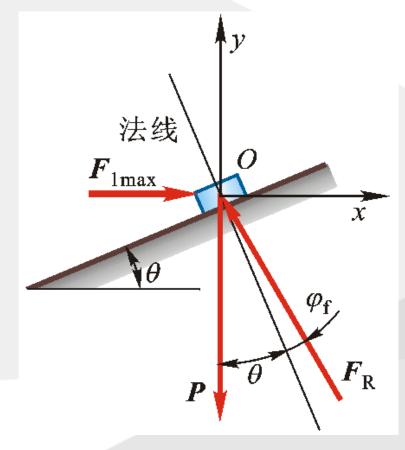


$$\frac{\sin \theta - f_{s} \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + f_{s} \sin \theta} P \le F \le \frac{\sin \theta + f_{s} \cos \theta}{\cos \theta - f_{s} \sin \theta} P$$



## 用几何法求解

## 解: 物块有向上滑动趋势时



$$F_{1\max} = P \tan(\theta + \varphi)$$

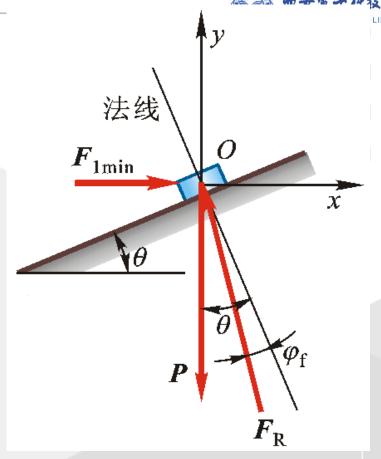
## 物块有向下滑动趋势时

$$F_{1\min} = P \tan(\theta - \varphi)$$



$$P \tan(\theta - \varphi) \le F \le P \tan(\theta + \varphi)$$

利用三角公式与  $\tan \varphi = f_s$ ,

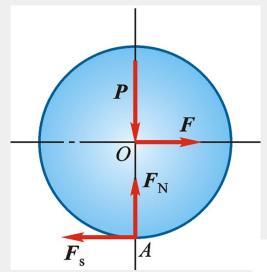


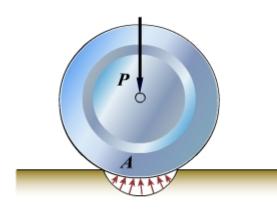
$$P \frac{\sin \theta - f_s \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + f_s \sin \theta} \le F \le P \frac{\sin \theta + f_s \cos \theta}{\cos \theta - f_s \sin \theta}$$

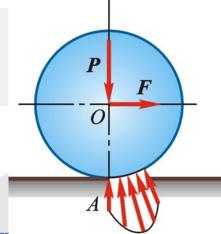


## § 4-4 滚动摩阻(擦)的概念

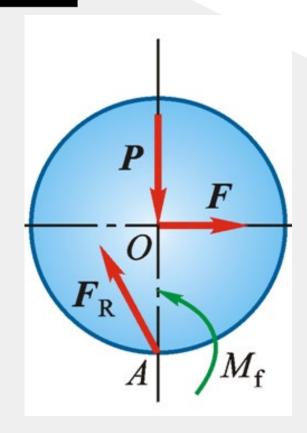
## 静滚动摩阻 (擦)

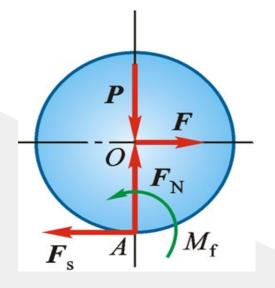












$$\sum F_{x} = 0$$

$$\sum F_{x} = 0 \qquad F - F_{s} = 0$$

$$\sum M_A = 0$$

$$M - FR = 0$$

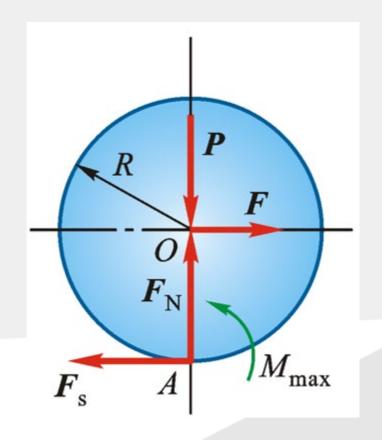
$$0 \le F_{\rm s} \le F_{\rm max}$$

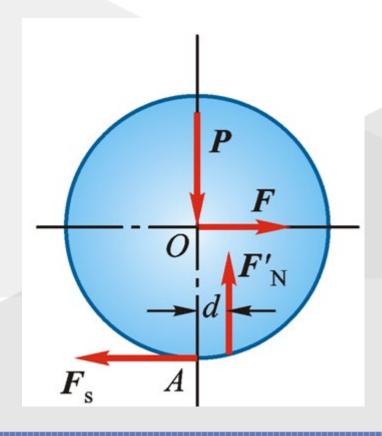
$$0 \le M \le M_{\text{max}}$$

$$F_{\text{max}} = f_{\text{s}} F_{\text{N}}$$
  $M_{\text{max}} = \delta F_{N}$  - - 最大滚动摩阻 (擦) 力偶



- $\delta$  滚动摩阻 (擦) 系数, 长度量纲(mm)
- $\delta$  的物理意义







#### 使圆轮滚动比滑动省力的原因

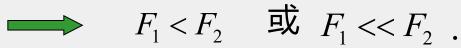
## 处于临界滚动状态

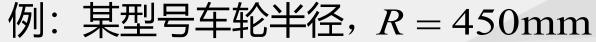
$$M_{\text{max}} = \delta F_{\text{N}} = F_{1}R$$
  $F_{1} = \frac{\delta}{R}F_{\text{N}}$ 

## 处于临界滑动状态

$$F_{\text{max}} = f_{\text{s}} F_{\text{N}} = F_{\text{2}} \qquad F_{\text{2}} = f_{\text{s}} F_{\text{N}}$$

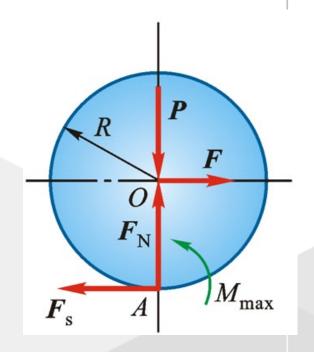
一般情况下, 
$$\frac{\delta}{R} < f_{\rm s}$$
或  $\frac{\delta}{R} << f_{\rm s}$ 





混凝土路面 
$$\delta = 3.15$$
mm  $f_s = 0.7$ 

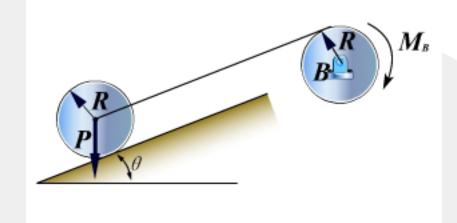
$$\frac{F_2}{F_1} = \frac{f_{\rm s}R}{\delta} = \frac{0.7 \times 350}{3.15} = 100$$





#### 例4-3

已知:P,R, $\theta$ , $\delta$ ;



- 求:(1) 使系统平衡时,力偶矩 $M_B$ ;
  - (2) 圆柱C匀速纯滚动时,静滑动摩擦系数的最小值.



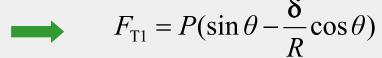
## 解: (1)设圆柱C有向下滚动趋势,取圆柱C

$$\Sigma M_A = 0$$

$$P\sin\theta \cdot R - F_{\text{T1}} \cdot R - M_{\text{max}} = 0$$

$$\Sigma F_{v} = 0$$
  $F_{N} - P\cos\theta = 0$ 

$$\nabla M_{\text{max}} = \delta F_{\text{N}}$$



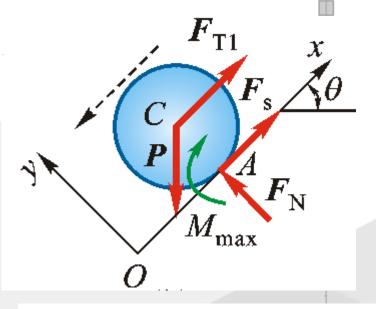
#### 设圆柱 有向上滚动趋势, 取圆柱 0

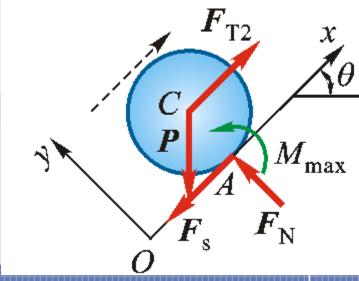
$$\Sigma M_A = 0$$

$$P\sin\theta \cdot R - F_{\text{T2}} \cdot R + M_{\text{max}} = 0$$

$$\Sigma F_{v} = 0$$
  $F_{N} - P\cos\theta = 0$ 

$$\nabla M_{\text{max}} = \delta F_{\text{N}}$$







$$F'_{\text{T max}} = P(\sin\theta + \frac{\delta}{R}\cos\theta) \quad F_{\text{s}} \leq f_{\text{s}}F_{\text{N1}} = f_{\text{s}}P\cos\theta$$

系统平衡时  $P(R\sin\theta - \delta\cos\theta) \le M_B \le P(R\sin\theta + \delta\cos\theta)$ 

(2) 设圆柱C有向下滚动趋势.

$$\sum M_C = 0$$
  $F_s \cdot R - M_{\text{max}} = 0$ 

$$\Sigma F_y = 0$$
  $F_N - P\cos\theta = 0$ 

$$\nabla M_{\text{max}} = \delta F_{\text{N}}$$

$$F_{\rm s} = \frac{\delta}{R} P \cos \theta$$

只滚不滑时,应有  $F_s \leq f_s F_N = f_s P \cos \theta$  则  $f_s \geq \frac{\delta}{R}$ 

同理,圆柱  $\sigma$ 有向上滚动趋势时 得  $f_s \ge \frac{\delta}{R}$ 

圆柱匀速纯滚时, 
$$f_{\rm s} \geq \frac{\delta}{R}$$

