# 工程力学习题解答

吴 莹 王元勋 杨新华 编

高等教育出版社
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

# 内容提要

本解答是教育部"普通高等教育'十一五'国家级重点教材"《工程力学》(陈传尧教授主编)(高等教育出版社出版)的全书习题解答。可作为高等学校、高职高专及成人教育院校工程力学课程的教学参考书,也可供工程技术人员和报考研究生者使用参考。

## 前言

华中科技大学陈传尧教授编写《工程力学》教材已试用三年,历年来总有不少师生和其他读者向我们索取教材的习题解答。经高等教育出版社同意,华中科技大学土木工程与力学 学院工程力学教研室吴莹副教授、王元勋教授、杨新华教授合作编写了本题解,以谢读者。

本书编写力求概念准确,叙述简明,解题步骤清晰,启发思维。宥于水平所限,书中疏漏与不足之处难免,敬请读者批评指正。

衷心感谢为这本教材的编写、试用、出版提供支持和方便的所有同志们。

编者 2008 年 12 月于华中科技大学

# 工程力学习题解答

# 目 录

第一章	绪论(略)	
第二章	刚体静力学基本概念与理论	(1)
第三章	静力平衡问题	(48)
第四章	变形体静力学基础	(86)
第五章	材料的力学性能	(10)
第六章	强度与连接件设计	(10)
第七章	流体力、容器	(159)
第八章	圆轴的扭转······	(183)
第九章	梁的平面弯曲······	(211)
第十章	强度理论与组合变形	(265)
第十一章	章 压杆的稳定	(291)
第十二章	章 疲劳与断裂	(314)

## 第二章 刚体静力学基本概念与理论

2-1 求图中作用在托架上的合力  $F_R$ 。

解: 
$$F_x$$
=200cos30° -400sin30° =-26.8(N)

$$F_v = 400\cos 30^\circ -200\sin 30^\circ = -246.4(N)$$

$$F_R = \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2} = \sqrt{(-26.8)^2 + (246.4)^2}$$
  
= 247.9(N)

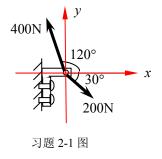
$$tgx = \left| \frac{F_y}{F_x} \right| = 9.194$$

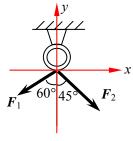
x=83.8°,根据 $F_x$ 、 $F_y$ 的正负判断合力 $F_R$ 在第II象限。

2-2 已知 $F_1$ =7kN, $F_2$ =5kN,求图中作用在耳环上的合力 $F_R$ 。

解: 
$$F_x = F_1 \sin 60^\circ + F_2 \sin 45^\circ = -2.53 \text{(kN)}$$
  
 $F_y = -F_1 \cos 60^\circ - F_2 \cos 45^\circ = -7.04 \text{(kN)}$   
 $F_R = \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2} = 7.48 \text{(kN)}$   
 $tgx = \left| \frac{F_y}{F} \right| = 2.783$ 

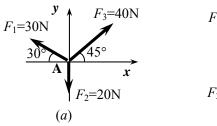
 $x=70.2^{\circ}$  ,根据 $F_x$ 、 $F_y$ 的正负判断合和在第III象限。





习题 2-2 图

#### 2-3 求图中汇交力系的合力 $F_R$ 。



习题 2-3 图

(b)

解: (a) 
$$F_x = F_3 \cos 45^\circ - F_1 \cos 30^\circ = 2.31(N)$$

$$F_y = F_1 \sin 30^\circ + F_3 \sin 45^\circ = -23.39(N)$$

$$F_R = \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2} = 23.5(N)$$

$$tgx = \left| \frac{F_y}{F_x} \right| = 10.078$$

x=84.33°,根据 $F_x$ 、 $F_y$ 的正负,判断合力在 I 象限。

(b) 
$$F_x = -F_1 \sin 45^\circ - F_2 \sin 60^\circ = -1030.5(N)$$

$$F_y = F_1 \cos 45^\circ - F_2 \cos 60^\circ - F_3 = -425.7(N)$$

$$F_R = \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2} = 1115(N)$$

$$tgx = \left| \frac{F_y}{F_x} \right| = 0.413$$

x=22.5°, 根据  $F_x$ 、 $F_y$  的正负判断合力在第Ⅲ象限。

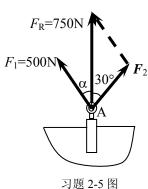
2-4 求图中力  $F_2$  的大小和其方向角 $\alpha$ 。使 a)合力  $F_R$ =1.5kN, 方向沿 x 轴。b)合力为零。

解: a) 
$$F_x = F_2 \cos \alpha + F_1 \cos 70^\circ = F_R = 1.5$$
 
$$F_y = F_1 \cos 70^\circ - F_2 \cos \alpha = 0$$
 联立求解得:  $F_2 = 1.59 \, \mathrm{kN}$  ,  $\alpha = 47.6^\circ$ 

b) 
$$Fx = F_2 \cos \alpha + F_1 \cos 70^\circ = 0$$
 
$$F_y = F_1 \sin 70^\circ - F_2 \sin \alpha = 0$$
 联立求解得:  $F_2 = 1.25 \, \mathrm{kN}$  ,  $\alpha = 110^\circ$ 

习题 2-4 图

- 2-5 二力作用如图, $F_1$ =500N。为提起木桩,欲使垂直向上的合力为  $F_R$ =750N,且  $F_2$  力尽量小,试求力  $F_2$  的大小和 $\alpha$  角。
- 解: 在图示力三角形中, 根据正弦定理



$$\frac{F_R}{\sin(180^\circ - 30^\circ - \alpha)} = \frac{F_1}{\sin 30^\circ} \Rightarrow$$

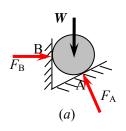
$$\sin(30^\circ + \alpha) = 0.75$$

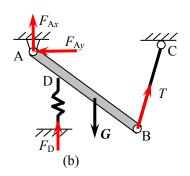
$$\alpha = 18.6^\circ$$

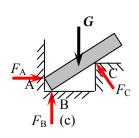
$$\frac{F_2}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{F_1}{\sin 60^\circ}$$

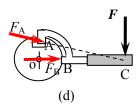
$$F_2 = 318.9(N)$$

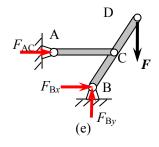
#### 2-6 画出图中各物体的受力图。

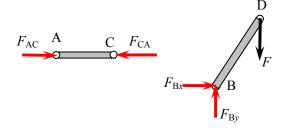


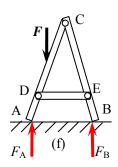


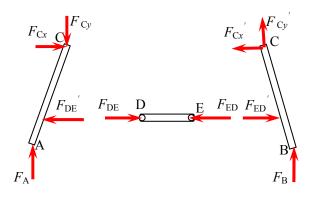


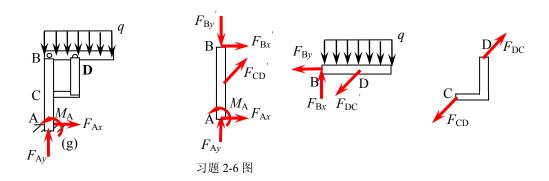




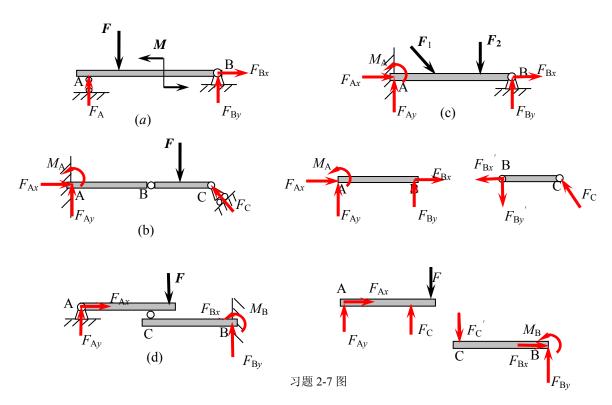




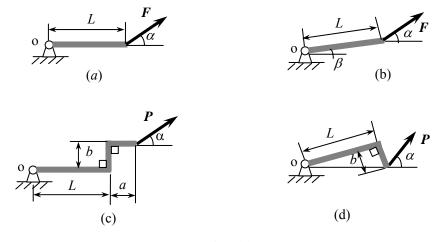




## 2-7 画出图中各物体的受力图。



2-8 试计算图中各种情况下 F 力对 o 点之矩。



习题 2-8 图

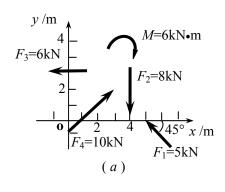
$$\mathfrak{M}$$
: (a)  $F_{O} = F \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot L$ 

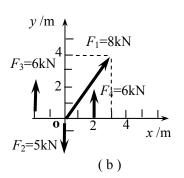
(b) 
$$F_0 = F \cdot \sin \alpha L$$

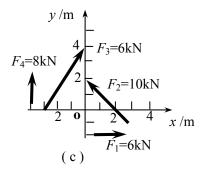
(c) 
$$F_{0} = -F \cos \alpha \cdot b + F \cdot \sin \alpha (L+a)$$
$$= F \sin \alpha (L+a) - F \cos \alpha \cdot b$$

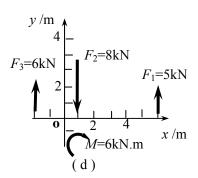
(d) 
$$F_0 = F \cdot \sqrt{L^2 + b^2} \cdot \sin \alpha$$

#### 2-9 求图中力系的合力 $F_R$ 及其作用位置。









习题 2-9 图

## 解: (a) 将力向 O 点简化得

$$F_x = -F_1 \cos 45^\circ - F_3 + F_4 \cos 45^\circ = -2.47 \text{(kN)}$$

$$F_y = F_1 \sin 45^\circ + F_4 \sin 45^\circ - F_2 = 2.61 \text{(kN)}$$

$$F_R = \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2} = 3.59 \text{(kN)}$$

$$tg\alpha = \left| \frac{F_y}{F_x} \right| = 1.057 \qquad \alpha = 46.59^\circ$$

主矢在第Ⅱ象限。

$$M_R = F_{1y} \times 5 - F_2 \times 4 + F_3 \times 3 + F_{4x} \times 1 - M = 4.75 (\text{kN} \cdot \text{m})$$

将主矢向右平移 h

$$h = \left| \frac{M_R}{F_R} \right| = 1.32(\text{m})$$

合力与主矢平行, 距主矢 1.32m。

(b) 1) 将力向 O 点简化,得

$$F_{y} = 6 + 6 + 8 \times \frac{4}{5} - 5 = 13.4(kN)$$

$$F_{x} = 8 \times \frac{3}{5} = 4.8(kN)$$

$$F_{R} = \sqrt{F_{x}^{2} + F_{y}^{2}} = 14.2(kN)$$

$$M_{R} = 0$$

$$tg\alpha = \left| \frac{F_{y}}{F_{x}} \right| = 2.79$$

$$\alpha = 70.28^{\circ}$$

2) 平行移动力  $F_{R}$ 。移动距离

$$h = \frac{M_R}{F_P} = 0$$

∴合力过 O点,在 I 象限。

(c) 将力向 O 点简化,得

$$F_x = F_1 - F_2 \cos 45^\circ + F_3 \times \frac{3}{5} = 2.53(kN)$$

$$F_y = F_2 \sin 45^\circ + F_3 \times \frac{4}{5} + F_4 = 19.87(kN)$$

$$F_R = \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2} = 20.03(kN)$$

$$tg\alpha = \left| \frac{F_y}{F_x} \right| = 7.85 \qquad \alpha = 82.75^\circ$$

$$M_R = 6 \times 2 + F_{2y} \times 2 - F_{3y} \times 3 - F_4 \times 4$$

$$= -20.26(kN \cdot m)$$

将主矢平移 h

$$h = \frac{M_R}{F_R} = 1.01(\text{m})$$

合力为 20.03kN, 距 O 点 1.01m 与主矢平行。

(d) 1) 将力向 O 点简化,得

$$F_{y} = 6 + 5 - 8 = 3(kN)$$

$$F_{x} = 0$$

$$F_{R} = \sqrt{F_{y}^{2} + F_{x}^{2}} = 3(kN)$$

$$M_{R} = 5 \times 6 - 8 \times 1 - 6 \times 2 - 6$$

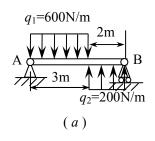
$$= 4(kN \cdot m)$$

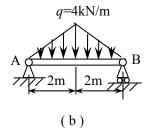
2) 平行移动主矢  $F_R$ 

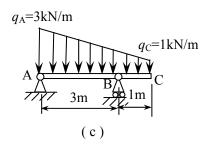
$$h = \frac{4}{3} = 1.33$$

合力平行y轴,距O点 $\frac{4}{3}$ m

2-10 求图中作用在梁上的分布载荷的合力  $F_R$  及其作用位置。







习题 2-10 图

解: (a) 将力简化到 A 点, 主矢为

$$F_R = q_1 \times 3 - q_2 \times 2 = 1400(N)$$
  
 $M_R = -q_1 \times 3 \times \frac{3}{2} + q_2 \times 2 \times 4$   
 $= 1100(N \cdot m)$ 

合力距 A 点

$$h = \frac{M_R}{F_R} = 0.79(\text{m})$$

合力作用在距 A 点 0.79m 的地方,方向向下。

(b) 将力简化到梁的中点

:: 合力作用在梁中点,方向向下。

(c) 合力大小为梯形的面积

$$F_R = \frac{1}{2}(q_A + q_C) \times AC$$
$$= 8(kN)$$

合力作用在梯形形心距 A 点为 h,根据合力矩定理得,

$$F_{Rh} = 2 \times \frac{8}{3} + 6 \times \frac{4}{3} = 13.33$$
  
 $h = 1.67(\text{m})$ 

合力大小 8kN , 方向向下, 距 A 端 1.67m。

2-11 图示悬臂梁 AB 上作用着分布载荷, $q_1$ =400N/m, $q_2$ =900N/m,若欲使作用在梁上的合力为零,求尺寸 a、b 的大小。

解:

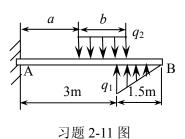
$$F_{R} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1.5 \times q_{1} - q_{2} \times b$$

$$= 300 - 900b = 0$$

$$b = \frac{1}{3}$$
利用合力矩定理,
$$M_{A}(F_{R}) = 300 \times (3 + 0.5)$$

$$-900b(a + \frac{1}{2}b) = 0$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{20}{6} = \frac{10}{3}$$



## 第三章 静力平衡问题

- 3-1 图示液压夹紧装置中,油缸活塞直径 D=120mm,压力 p=6N/mm²,若 $\alpha$ =30°,求工件 D 所受到的夹紧力  $F_D$ 。
- 解:研究整体,画受力图

$$\sum F_{x} = 0 F_{Bx} - F_{Cx} = 0$$
 
$$\sum F_{y} = 0 F_{By} + F_{Cy} - p(\frac{\pi}{4}D^{2}) = 0$$

$$\sum M_{\rm B} = 0 \quad F_{\rm Cy} \cdot 2AC \cos \alpha - p(\frac{\pi}{4}D^2)AC \cos \alpha = 0$$

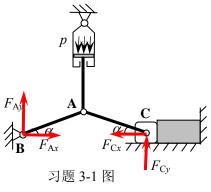
求解得:
$$F_{Cv} = 33.91(kN)$$

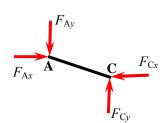
$$F_{Cx} = F_{Bx}$$
$$F_{By} = 33.91(kN)$$

再取AC杆为研究对象,受力如图

$$\sum M_{A} = 0 \qquad F_{Cy} \cdot AC \cos \alpha - F_{Cx} = 0$$
$$F_{Cx} = 58.74 (kN)$$

工件D受到了夹紧力 $F_D = F_{Cx} = 58.74$ kN

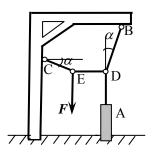




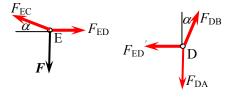
- 3-2 图中为利用绳索拔桩的简易方法。若施加力 F=300N, $\alpha$ =0.1 弧度,求拔桩力 F<sub>AD</sub>。(提示:  $\alpha$  较小时,有  $\operatorname{tg}\alpha \approx \alpha$ )。
- 解:取节点 E 受力如图,平衡条件

 $F_{\rm DA} = 30000 \,\mathrm{N} = 30 \,\mathrm{kN}$ 

$$\begin{split} \sum F_y &= 0 \qquad F_{\text{EC}}.\sin\alpha = F \\ \sum F_x &= 0 \qquad F_{\text{EC}}.\cos\alpha = F_{\text{ED}} \\ \text{求解得}: \frac{F}{F_{\text{ED}}} &= \text{tg}\alpha \qquad F_{\text{ED}} = 3000\text{N} \\ \text{取节点D} \\ \sum F_x &= 0 \Rightarrow F_{\text{DB}} \bullet \sin\alpha = F_{\text{ED}} \\ \sum F_y &= 0 \Rightarrow F_{\text{DB}} \bullet \cos\alpha = F_{\text{DA}} \\ \text{求解得}: \frac{F_{\text{ED}}}{F_{\text{DA}}} &= \text{tg}\alpha \end{split}$$



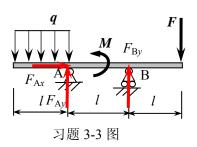
习题 3-2 图



3-3 已知 q=20kN/m, F=20kN, M=16kN•m, l=0.8m, 求梁 A、B 处的约束力。

解: 受力分析如图所示, 平衡方程

$$\begin{split} \sum F_x &= 0 \Rightarrow F_{Ax} = 0 \\ \sum F_y &= 0 \Rightarrow F_{Ay} + F_{By} - F - ql = 0 \\ \sum M_A &= 0 \Rightarrow \\ M + F_{By} \times l - F \times 21 + ql \times \frac{1}{2} = 0 \\ \text{求解得} : F_{By} &= 12 \text{(kN)} \\ F_{Ay} &= 24 \text{(kN)} \\ \text{A处的约束力} F_{By} &= 0 \qquad F_{Ay} = 24 \text{(kN)} \\ \text{B处的约束力} F_{By} &= 12 \text{(kN)} \end{split}$$



- 3-4 若  $F_2$ =2 $F_1$ , 求图示梁 A、B 处的约束力。
- 解:研究整体,受力图如图所示。平衡条件

$$\sum F_{x} = 0 \qquad F_{Ax} - F_{1} \cos 30^{\circ} = 0$$

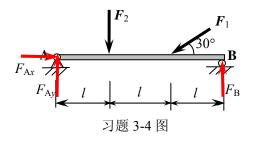
$$\sum F_{y} = o \qquad F_{Ay} + F_{B} - F_{2} - F_{1} \sin 30^{\circ} = 0$$

$$\sum M_{A} = 0 \qquad F_{2} l + F_{1y} \cdot 2l - F_{B} \cdot 3l = 0$$
求解得:

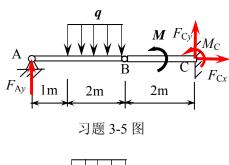
$$F_{Ax} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} F_1$$

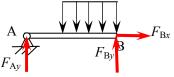
$$F_{Ay} = \frac{3}{2} F_1$$

$$F_{B} = F_1$$



- 3-5 图示梁 AB 与 BC 在 B 处用中间铰连接,受分布载荷 q=15kN/m 和集中力偶 *M*=20kN•m 作用,求各处约束力。
- 解: 1) 分析整体,受力如图所示,平衡条件





$$\sum F_{x} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{Cx} = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$\sum F_{y} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{Ay} + F_{Cy} - 28 = 0 \tag{2}$$

$$\sum M_{\rm C} = 0 \Rightarrow -F_{\rm Av} \times 5 + q \times 2 \times 3 + M + M_{\rm C} = 0$$
 (3)

2)取AB为隔离体,受力如图示平衡条件:

$$\sum M_{\rm B} = 0 \Longrightarrow F_{\rm Av} \times 3 = q \times 2 \times 1$$

$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow F_{Bx} = 0$$

$$\sum F_v = 0 \Rightarrow F_{Bv} = 20(kN)$$

代入(2)(3)得:

$$F_{Cv} = 20(kN)$$
  $M_C = -60(kN)$ 

:: A处的约束力  $F_{Av} = 10(kN)$ 

B处的约束力  $F_{Bx} = 0$   $F_{By} = 20(kN)$ 

C处的约束力  $F_{Cx} = 0$   $F_{Cy} = 20(kN)$ 

 $M_{\rm C} = -50({\rm kN}\cdot{\rm m})$ 

- 3-6 偏心夹紧装置如图,利用手柄绕 O 点转动夹紧工件。手柄 DE 和压杆 AC 处于水平位置时, $\alpha$ =30°,偏心距 e=15mm,r=40mm,a=120mm,b=60mm,求在力 F 作用下,工件受到的夹紧力。
- 解: (1) 分析手柄, 受力如图, 平衡方程:

$$\sum M_{\rm O} = 0$$

 $F(L + e \sin \alpha) = F_C \cdot e \sin \alpha$ 

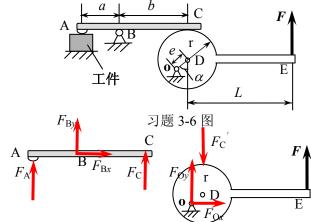
$$F_C = 14.33F$$

(2)分析工件,受力如图

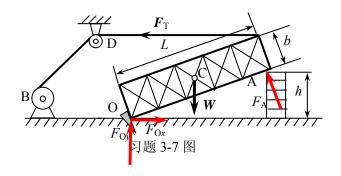
$$\sum M_{\rm B} = 0 \Longrightarrow F_{\rm A} \times a = F_{\rm C} \times b$$

$$F_{A} = 2F_{C} = 28.66F$$

工件受到的夹紧力为 28.66F。



- 3-7 塔架 L=10m,b=1.2m,重 W=200kN。为将其竖起,先在 O 端设基桩如图,再将 A 端垫
  - 高 h,然后用卷扬机起吊。若钢丝绳在图示位置时水平段最大拉力为 $F_T$ =360kN,求能吊起塔架的最小高度h 及此时 O 处的反力。
- 解:分析塔架当拉力为  $F_{T}$  最大时,塔架与 A 点的接触力为零。平稳条件:



$$\sum F_{x} = 0 \quad F_{Ox} - F_{T} = 0$$
 (1)

$$\sum F_{y} = 0 \quad F_{0y} - W = 0$$
 (2)

$$\sum M_{\rm O} = 0 \quad W \cdot x_{\rm I} = F_{\rm T}(h + y_{\rm I})$$
 (3)

由此求得: 
$$F_{Ox} = F_T = 360$$
kN  $F_{Oy} = W = 200$ kN

曲(3)式  $x_1 = 1.8(h + y_1)$ 

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{L^2 - h^2}$$
  $y_1 = b \cdot \frac{\sqrt{L^2 - h^2}}{L}$ 

求解得 h=1.56(m)

$$\therefore$$
 o处反力 $F_{Ox} = F_T = 360$ kN, $F_{Oy} = 200$ kN

能吊起塔架的最小高度 h=1.56m

3-8 汽车吊如图。车重  $W_1$ =26kN,起吊装置重  $W_2$ =31kN,作用线通过 B 点,起重臂重 G=4.5kN,求最大起重量  $P_{\max}$ 。

(提示:起重量大到临界状态时,A 处将脱离接触,约束力为零。)

解:分析汽车吊的整体平衡受力如图,研究 P 最大的临界状态,A 处的约束力  $F_A=0$ 

平衡条件: 
$$\sum M_{\rm B} = 0$$

$$\mathbb{E}PW_1 \times 2 - G \times 2.5 - P \times 5.5 = 0$$

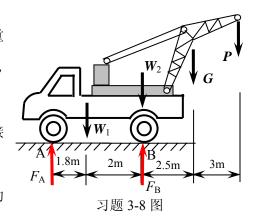
求解得:P=7.41(kN)

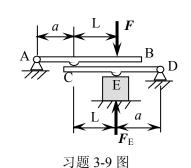
该汽车吊所能起吊的最大重量为 7.41kN。

- 3-9 求图示夹紧装置中工件受到的夹紧力 $F_E$ 。
- 解: 1) 分析 AB 受力图如图所示, 平衡条件:

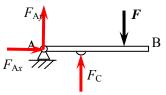
$$\begin{split} F_{\mathrm{Ax}} &= 0 \\ F_{\mathrm{Ax}} + F_{\mathrm{C}} - F &= 0 \\ F_{\mathrm{C}} \cdot a - F \cdot (a + L) &= 0 \end{split}$$
 求得:  $F_{\mathrm{C}} = F(1 + \frac{L}{a})$ 

2) 分析 CD 杆, 受力图如图所示, 平衡条件:

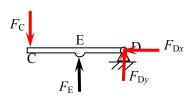




7度3-7国



$$\begin{split} \sum M_{\rm D} &= 0 \qquad F_{\rm C} \cdot (a+L) = F_{\rm E} \cdot a \\ F_{\rm E} &= F_{\rm C} \cdot (1 + \frac{L}{a}) \\ 将 F_{\rm C} 表达式代入得 \\ F_{\rm E} &= F(1 + \frac{L}{a})^2 \end{split}$$

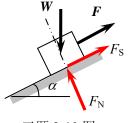


 $F_E$ 为工件受到的夹紧力。

- 3-10 重 **W** 的物体置于斜面上,摩擦系数为 f, 受一与斜面平行的力 **F** 作用。 已知摩擦角  $\rho < \alpha$ ,求物体在斜面上保持平衡时,**F** 的最大值和最小值。
- 解: (1) 求 F 的最大值,此时物体有上滑的趋势,受力图如下,平

$$\sum F_{\rm N} = 0 \qquad F_{\rm N} - W \cos \alpha = 0$$
 
$$\sum F_{\rm S} = 0 \qquad F_{\rm max} - F_{\rm S} - W \sin \alpha = 0$$
 
$$F_{\rm S} = f \cdot F_{\rm N}$$

求解得: $F_{\text{max}} = W \sin \alpha + f \cdot W \cos \alpha$ 

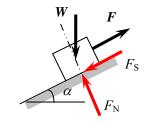


习题 3-10 图

(2) 求 F 的最小值,物体有下滑趋势,物体受力如图,平衡条件:

$$\sum F_{\rm N} = 0 \qquad F_{\rm N} - \cos \alpha = 0$$
 
$$\sum F_{\rm s} = 0 \qquad F_{\rm min} + F_{\rm S} - W \sin \alpha = 0$$
 
$$F_{\rm S} = f \cdot F_{\rm N}$$

求得: $F_{\min} = W \sin \alpha - fW \cos \alpha$ 



- 3-11 梯子 AB 长 L,重 W=200N,靠在光滑墙上,与地面间的摩擦系数为 f=0.25。要保证重 P=650N 的人爬至顶端 A 处不至滑倒,求最小角度 $\alpha$ 。
- 解:分析梯子,受力如图所示梯子不滑倒,则梯子处于平衡状态,

平衡方程:

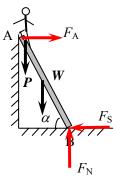
$$\sum F_{x} = 0 \qquad F_{A} = F_{S}$$

$$\sum F_{y} = 0 \qquad P + W = F_{B} \qquad F_{B} = 850(N)$$

$$\sum M_{B} = 0 \qquad W \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha - F_{A} \cdot L \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$F_{S} = f \cdot F_{B} = 212.5(N)$$

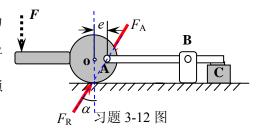
联主求解得:  $\alpha = 74.18$ 



习题 3-11 图

即梯子不到滑的最小高度 74.18°

- 3-12 偏心夹具如图。偏心轮 O 直径为 D,与工作台面间摩擦系数为 f,施加 F 力后可夹紧工件,此时 OA 处于水平位置。欲使 F 力除去后,偏心轮不会自行松脱,试利用自锁原理确定偏心尺寸 e。
- 解:分析偏心轮 偏心轮在与地面接触处受到法向压力和摩擦力作用,铰A处受到约束力作用,偏心轮平衡,则这两处的合力必然为平衡力系,如图,自锁条件为:



$$\alpha \le \rho$$
  $tg\rho = f$   
  $tg\alpha \le tg\rho$ 

在ΔOAC中 
$$tg\alpha = OA/OC = e/(\frac{d}{2}) \le f$$
  

$$\therefore e \le f \cdot \frac{d}{2}$$

- 3-13 尖劈顶重装置如图。斜面间摩擦系数为 f= $tg\rho$ 。试确定:
  - a)不使重物 W 下滑的最小 F 值。
  - b)能升起重物 W 的最小 F 值。
- 解:整体受力分析如图,

$$F_1 + F_2 = W$$

分析小车:

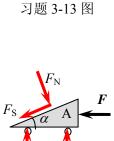


$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow F_N \sin \alpha - F_S \cos - F = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N_1 + N_2 - F_N \cos \alpha - F_S \sin \alpha = 0$$

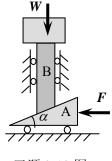
$$F_S = f \cdot F_N$$
求解得: 
$$F_S = \frac{F(\sin - f \cos \alpha)}{\cos + \operatorname{tg} \rho \cos \alpha}$$

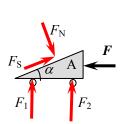
$$= \frac{F(\sin \alpha - \operatorname{tg} \rho \sin \alpha)}{(\cos + \operatorname{tg} \rho \sin \alpha)}$$



2)能使重物升起,摩擦力指向右上,则  $\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow F_S \cos \alpha + F_N \sin \alpha - F = 0$   $\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow F_1 + F_2 + F_S \sin \alpha - F_N \cos \alpha = 0$   $\sin \alpha f \cos \alpha$ 

求得: 
$$F_{\rm S} = \frac{\sin \alpha f \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha - f \sin \alpha}$$





- 3-14 凸轮机构如图。凸轮在力偶 M 作用下可绕 O 点转动。推杆可在滑道内上下滑动,摩擦系数为 f。假设推杆与凸轮在 A 点为光滑接触,为保证滑道不卡住推杆,试设计滑道的尺寸 b。
- 解:分析推杆将要滑动的临界状态,分析凸轮,

$$\sum M_{\rm O} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{\rm A} \cdot d = M$$
  $F_{\rm A} = \frac{M}{d}$ 

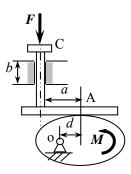
分析推杆:

(1)推杆有上滑趋势,左上右下两点与滑道接触受力分析如图,由平衡条件得:

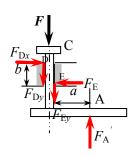
$$\begin{split} \sum F_{_{X}} &= 0 \Rightarrow F_{\text{Dx}} = F_{\text{Ex}} \\ \sum F_{_{Y}} &= 0 \Rightarrow F_{\text{Dy}} + F_{\text{Ey}} + F = F_{\text{A}} \\ \sum M_{_{A}} &= 0 \Rightarrow F \cdot a - F_{\text{Dx}} \cdot b + F_{\text{Dy}} \cdot a + F_{\text{Ey}} \cdot a = 0 \\ F_{\text{Dx}} &= f \cdot F_{\text{Dy}} \qquad F_{\text{Ex}} = f \cdot F_{\text{Ey}} \\ \\ \vec{x}解得: b &= \frac{2maf}{m - Fd} \end{split}$$

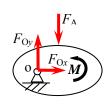


∴为保证滑道不卡住 
$$b \le \frac{2maf}{m - Fd}$$



习题 3-14 图





- 3-15 图示为辊式破碎机简图。轧辊直径 D=500mm,相对匀速转动以破碎球形物料若物料与轧辊间摩擦系数为 f=0.3,求能进入轧辊破碎的最大物料直径 d。(物料重量不计)
- 解:分析物料:物料与左轮接触处受法向压力与摩擦力作

用,与右轮接触处也同样受到法向压力和摩擦力的作用。 物料平衡,两处的全反力 $F_R$ 必然大小相等,方向相反, 在一条直线上,如图所示。临界状态时:

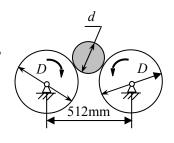
$$tgx = f = 0.3$$

$$\alpha = 16.7^{\circ}$$

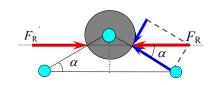
由几何关系:  $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}/(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{D}{2})$ 

求解得: *d* ≤34mm

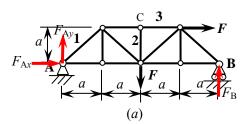
轧辊破碎的最大物料直径为 34mm。



习题 3-15 图



3-16 求图示桁架中1、2、3杆的内力。



习题 3-16 图

(a) 解: 1) 求支座反力

$$\sum F_{x} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{Ax} + F = 0$$

$$\sum F_{y} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{Ay} + F_{B} - F = 0$$

$$\sum M_{A} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{B} \cdot 4a - F \cdot 2a - F \cdot a = 0$$
求解得:  $F_{Ax} = -F$   $F_{Ay} = \frac{1}{4}F$ 

$$F_{B} = \frac{3}{4}F$$

2) 分析节点 A, 受力如图,

平衡条件:
$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$F_1 \sin 45^\circ + F_{Ay} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

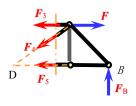
$$F_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}F$$



根据节点 C 平衡条件得  $\Rightarrow$   $F_2 = 0$ 

3) 截面法切开桁架,取隔离体,如图所示,

$$\begin{split} \sum M_{\mathrm{D}} &= 0 \Rightarrow F_{\mathrm{B}} \cdot 2a + F_{3} \cdot a - Fa = 0 \\ \Rightarrow F_{3} &= -0.5F \\$$
 杆 1, 2, 3的内力为, 
$$F_{1} &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}F \qquad F_{2} &= 0 \qquad F_{3} &= -0.5F \end{split}$$



(b) 解:用截面法载取桁架如图

由平衡条件得:

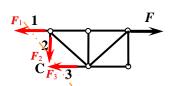
$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow F_1 + F_3 = F$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow F_2 + F = 0$$

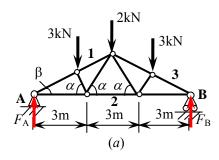
$$\sum M_c = 0 \Rightarrow F_1 \cdot a - F \cdot a - F \cdot 2a = 0$$
求解得:  $F_1 = 3F(拉)$ 

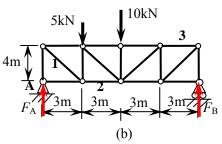
$$F_2 = -F(\mathbb{E})$$

$$F_3 = -2F(\mathbb{E})$$



3-17 计算图示桁架中指定杆的内力,请指出杆件受拉还是受压? (α=60°,β=30°)





习题 3-17 图

(a) 解: 1) 求约束反力,

$$F_A = F_B = 4 \text{ (kN)}$$

2) 用截面法求 1、2 杆内力, 用假想截面截取桁架如图

由平衡条件得:

$$\Sigma M_{\rm C}=0$$

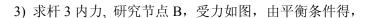
$$F_{\rm B} \times 4.5 - 3 \times \frac{4.5}{2} - F_2 \times 1.5 \, \text{tg} \, \alpha = 0$$

$$F_2 = 4.33(kN)(拉力)$$

$$\sum M_{\rm D} = 0 \Longrightarrow$$

$$F_{\rm B} \times 6 - 3 \times 3.75 - 2 \times 1.5 + F_{\rm I} \times \frac{3}{2} = 0$$

$$F_1 = -6.5(kN)(压力)$$



$$\sum F_{y} = 0 \qquad F_{3} \cdot \sin \beta + F_{B} = 0$$

$$F_3 = -8(kN)(压力)$$

:. 杆1,2,3内力分别为

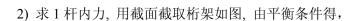
$$F_1 = -6.5(kN)(压力)$$

$$F_2 = 4.33(kN)(压力)$$

$$F_3 = -8(kN)(压力)$$

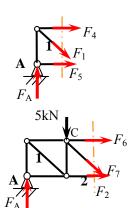


$$\sum M_{\rm A} = 0 \quad F_{\rm B} \times 12 - 5 \times 3 - 10 \times 6 = 0 \Rightarrow F_{\rm B} = 6.25 (\rm kN)$$
$$\sum F_{\rm y} = 0 \quad F_{\rm A} + F_{\rm B} - 5 - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow F_{\rm A} = 8.75 (\rm kN)$$



$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow F_A - F_1 \cos \alpha = 0 \quad \Rightarrow F_1 = 10.94 (kN)$$

3) 求杆 2 的内力,用截面法截取桁架如图,由平衡条件得,



$$\sum M_{\rm C} = 0 \Rightarrow F_2 \times 4 - F_{\rm A} \times 3 = 0$$
  $F_2 = 6.56 ({\rm kN})$   
4)求杆3内力,用截面法截取桁架如图,由平衡条件得,  
 $\sum M_{\rm D} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{\rm B} \times 3 - F_3 \times 4 = 0$   $F_3 = -4.69 ({\rm kN})$   
∴杆1、2、3的内力分别为,  
 $F_1 = 10.94 ({\rm kN}) (拉力)$   $F_2 = 6.56 ({\rm kN}) (拉力)$   $F_3 = -4.69 ({\rm kN}) (压力)$ 

3-18 传动轴如图。AC=CD=DB=200mm,C 轮直径  $d_1=100mm$ ,D 轮直径  $d_2=50mm$ ,圆柱 齿轮压力角 $\alpha$ 为 20°,已知作用在大齿轮上的力  $F_1=2kN$ ,求轴匀速转动时小齿轮传递的力  $F_2$  及二端轴承的约束力。

解: 受力分析如图,由平衡方程得,

$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow F_{Ax} - F_1 \sin \alpha + F_2 \cos \alpha + F_{Bx} = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow F_{Ay} = 0$$

$$\sum F_z = 0 \Rightarrow F_{Az} + F_1 \cos \alpha - F_2 \sin \alpha + F_{Bz} = 0$$

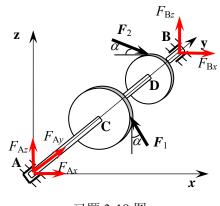
$$\sum M_x = 0 \Rightarrow F_1 \cos \cdot AC - F_2 \sin \alpha \cdot AD + F_{Bz} \cdot AB = 0$$

$$\sum M_y = 0 \Rightarrow F_1 \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{d_1}{2} - F_2 \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{d_2}{2} = 0$$

$$\sum M_z = 0 \Rightarrow F_1 \sin \alpha \cdot AC - F_2 \cos \alpha \cdot AD - F_{Bx} \cdot AB = 0$$
求解得:  $F_{Ax} = -0.79(kN)$   $F_{Ay} = 0$ 

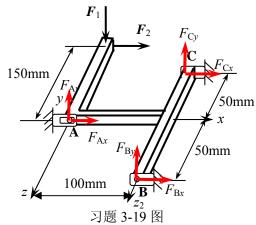
$$F_{Az} = 0.801(kN)$$
  $F_{Bx} = -2.28(kN)$ 

$$F_{Bz} = 0.29(kN)$$
  $F_2 = 4(kN)$ 



习题 3-18 图

- 3-19 图中钢架由三个固定销支承在 A、B、C 支座处,受力  $F_1$ =100kN, $F_2$ =50kN 作用,求 各处约束力。
- 解:建立坐标系如图,进行受力分析,画出受力 图如图,
  - z 方向无外荷载,各约束处 z 方向反力为零。 由平衡方程得:



$$\sum F_x = 0$$
  $F_{Ax} + F_{Bx} + F_{Cx} + F_2 = 0$ 

$$\sum F_{y} = 0$$
  $F_{Ay} + F_{By} + F_{Cy} - F_{1} = 0$ 

$$\sum F_z = 0$$
(自然满足)

$$\sum M_x = 0 \qquad F_{\text{By}} \times 50 - F_{\text{Cy}} \times 50 + F_1$$

$$\sum M_{x} = 0 \qquad F_{\text{By}} \times 50 - F_{\text{Cy}} \times 50 + F_{1} \times 150 = 0$$

$$\sum M_{y} = 0 \qquad F_{\text{Bx}} \times 50 - F_{\text{Cx}} \times 50 - F_{2} \times 150 = 0$$

$$\sum M_{z2} = 0 \qquad F_{\text{Ay}} \times 100 - F_{1} \times 100 = 0$$

$$\sum M_{z2} = 0$$
  $F_{Av} \times 100 - F_1 \times 100 = 0$ 

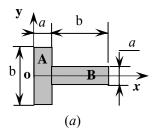
考虑到三铰装配时,在其中一铰(A)

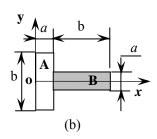
的x方向留间隙,  $\therefore F_{Ax} = 0$ 

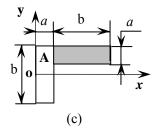
求解得各处的约束反力:

$$F_{AX} = 0$$
  $F_{Ay} = 100 \text{kN}$   $F_{Bx} = 10 \text{kN}$   $F_{By} = -150 \text{kN}$ 

- $F_{Cx} = -100 \text{kN}$   $F_{Cy} = 150 \text{kN}$
- 3-20 试确定下述由 AB 二均质部分组成之物体的重心坐标  $x_{\rm C}$  和  $y_{\rm C}$ 。
  - a) 物体关于 x 轴对称,且单位体积的重量 $\gamma_{A} = \gamma_{B}$ 。
  - b) 物体关于 x 轴对称,单位体积的重量 $\gamma_A = \gamma_B/2$ 。
  - c) 物体无对称轴,单位体积的重量 $\gamma_{A} = \gamma_{B}/2$ 。







习题 3-20 图

(a) 解:设物体 A、B 的厚度为 1

$$W_{\rm A} = ab \times 1 \times \gamma_{\rm A}$$
  $W_{\rm B} = ab \times \gamma_{\rm B} \times 1$ 

$$W=W_{\rm A}+W_{\rm B}=2ab\gamma_{\rm A}$$

由合力距定理得,

$$W \cdot x_{\rm C} = W_{\rm A} \cdot \frac{a}{2} + W_{\rm B}(a + \frac{b}{2})$$

$$x_{\rm C} = \frac{3}{4}a + \frac{b}{4}$$

物体的重心为  $(\frac{3}{4}a + \frac{b}{4}, 0)$ 

(b) 解:

$$W_{\rm A} = ab\gamma_{\rm A}$$
  $W_{\rm B} = ab\gamma_{\rm A}$   $W = W_{\rm A} + W_{\rm B} = 3ab\gamma_{\rm A}$  由合力矩定理得,  $W x_{\rm C} = W_{\rm A} \cdot \frac{a}{2} + W_{\rm B} (a + \frac{b}{2})$   $x_{\rm C} = \frac{5a}{6} + \frac{b}{3}$  物体的重心为 $(\frac{5a}{6} + \frac{6}{3}, 0)$ 

(c) 解:

$$W_{\rm A} = ab\gamma_{\rm A}$$
  $W_{\rm B} = ab\gamma_{\rm A}$   $W = ab\gamma_{\rm A} + ab\gamma_{\rm B} = 3ab\gamma_{\rm A}$  由合力矩定理得,  $W x_{\rm C} = W_{\rm A} \cdot \frac{a}{2} + W_{\rm B}(a + \frac{b}{2})$   $x_{\rm C} = \frac{5a}{6} + \frac{b}{3}$  将物体转90°如图所示,由合力矩定理得,  $W \cdot y_{\rm C} = W_{\rm A} \times 0 + W_{\rm B}(\frac{b}{2} - \frac{a}{2})$   $y_{\rm C} = \frac{1}{3}(b - a)$  物体重心为 $(\frac{5a}{6} + \frac{b}{3}, \frac{b}{3} - \frac{a}{3})$ 

- 3-21 直径为 D 的大圆盘,比重 $\gamma$ ,在 A 处挖有一直径为 d 的圆孔。若 d=OA=D/4,试确定带孔圆盘的重心位置。
- 解:设大园盘重量为 $W_1$ ,小园盘重量为 $W_2$

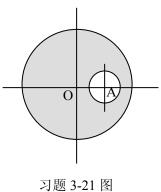
$$W = W_1 - W_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot \gamma - \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 \cdot \gamma$$

$$= \frac{15}{64} \pi D^2 \cdot \gamma$$
设重心距O点为 $x_{\rm C}$ ,根据合力矩定理得,
$$W \cdot x_{\rm C} = W_1 \cdot x_1 - W_2 \cdot x_2$$

$$x_1 = 0 \qquad x_2 = {\rm OA}$$

$$\therefore x_{\rm C} = -\frac{W_1}{W} \cdot {\rm OA} = -\frac{D}{60}$$

$$\therefore 重心位置为 (-\frac{D}{60}, 0)$$



3-22 用称重法求图示连杆的重心时,将连杆小头 A 支撑或悬挂,大头 B 置于磅秤上,调整轴线 AB 至水平,由磅秤读出 C 处的反力  $F_{C}$ 。C 与 B 在同一铅垂线上,AB=L,若  $F_{C}$ =0.7W,试确定其重心到 A 点的距离 x。

解:

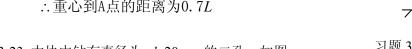
$$\sum M_{A} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$F_{C} \cdot AB - W \cdot x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.7W \cdot L = W \cdot x$$

$$x = 0.7L$$

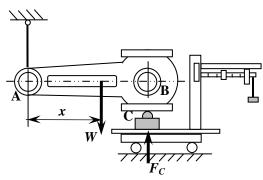
:: 重心到A点的距离为0.7L



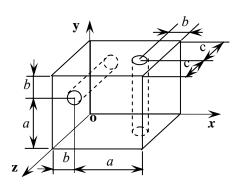
3-23 木块中钻有直径为 d=20mm 的二孔,如图

所示。若 a=60mm,b=20mm,c=40mm,

试确定块体重心的坐标。



习题 3-22 图



习题 3-23 图

解:设正方体木块的重量为 $W_1$ ,去掉的孔的重量分别为 $W_2$ , $W_3$ 

$$W_1 = (a+b)^3 \cdot \gamma = 512000\gamma$$

$$W_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}d^2 \cdot (a+b) \cdot \gamma = 25120\gamma = W_3$$
总重:  $W = W_1 - W_2 - W_3$ 
= 461760 $\gamma$ 

设重力距点 $(x_c, z_c)$ ,根据合力距定理得,

$$W \cdot x_{\rm C} = W_1 \times 40 - W_2 \times 20 - W_3 \times 60$$

$$W \cdot z_{\rm C} = W_{\rm 1} \times 40 - W_{\rm 2} \times 40 - W_{\rm 3} \times 40$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{\rm C} = 40$$
  $z_{\rm C} = 40$ 

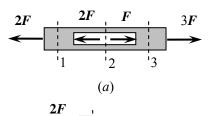
将立方体转90°, 同理可求出 $x_c$ ,

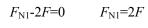
$$y_{\rm C} = 38.9$$

:. 该立方体的重心为: (40, 38. 9, 40)

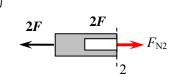
# 第四章 变形体静力学基础

- 4-1 试用截面法求指定截面上内力。
- (a)解:截面1:沿截面1将杆件截开,取右段为隔离体,由平衡方程得,





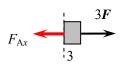
截面 2: 沿截面 2 截开杆件, 取左段为隔离体, 取左段为隔离体, 由平衡方程得,



$$F_{N2}=4F$$

截面 3: 沿截面 3 截开杆件, 取右段为隔离体, 由平衡方程得,

$$F_{N3}=3F$$



(b)解:截面 1:沿截面截开杆件,取右段为隔离体,由平衡方程得:

$$A \xrightarrow{1 \\ L/2} \xrightarrow{12} B$$
(b)

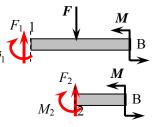
$$\sum F_{y} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{1} = F$$

$$\sum M_{1} = 0 \Rightarrow M_{1} + F \cdot L - M = 0$$

$$M_{1} = M - F \cdot L$$

截面2:沿截面2截开杆件,取右段为隔离体,由平衡方程得

$$\sum F_{y} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{2} = 0$$
$$\sum M_{2} = 0 \Rightarrow M_{2} = M$$

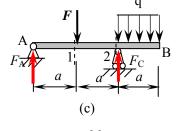


(c) 解: 1) 求支座反力

$$\sum F_{y} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{A} + F_{C} = F + q \cdot a$$

$$\sum M_{A} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{C} \cdot 2a - F \cdot a - q \cdot a \cdot \frac{5}{2} a = 0$$

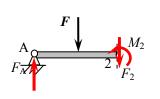
$$\therefore F_{C} = \frac{F}{2} + \frac{5}{4} qa \qquad F_{A} = \frac{F}{2} - \frac{1}{4} qa$$



2) 截面 1: 沿截面 1 截开杆件,取左段为隔离体,根据平衡条件得:

$$F_1 = F_A$$
  $M_1 = (\frac{F}{2} - \frac{1}{4}qa)a$ 

截面 2: 沿截面 2 截开杆件,取左段为隔离体,根据平

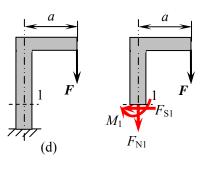


衡条件得:

$$F_2 = -\frac{F}{2} - \frac{1}{4}qa$$
  $M_2 = -\frac{1}{2}qa^2$ 

(d)解:沿截面1将杆件截开,取上半部分为隔离体,根据平衡方程得,

$$\begin{split} \sum F_x &= 0 \Rightarrow F_{\text{S1}} = 0 \\ \sum F_y &= 0 \Rightarrow F + F_{\text{N1}} = 0 \\ \sum M_1 &= 0 \Rightarrow F \cdot a + M_1 = 0 \\ \text{求解得} : F_{\text{N1}} &= -1 \\ M_1 &= Fa \end{split}$$



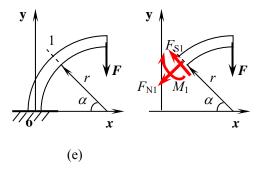
(e)解:沿截面 1 将杆件截开,取上部分为隔离体,根据平衡方程得,

$$\sum F_{N} = 0 \qquad F_{N1} + F \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$\sum F_{t} = 0 \qquad F_{S1} - F \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$\sum M_{1} = 0 \qquad M_{1} + Fr \cos \alpha = 0$$
求解得:  $F_{N1} = -F \cos \alpha \qquad F_{S1} = F \sin \alpha$ 

$$M_{1} = -Fr \cos \alpha$$

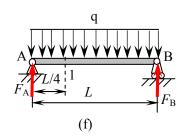


(f)解:求支座反力,根据平衡方程得,

$$\sum F_{y} = 0 \qquad F_{A} + F_{B} = q \cdot L$$

$$\sum M_{A} = 0 \qquad F_{B} \cdot L - q \cdot L \cdot \frac{L}{2} = 0$$

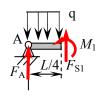
$$\therefore F_{A} = F_{B} = \frac{1}{2}qL$$



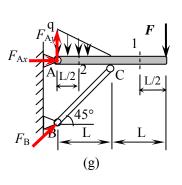
用截面截开杆件,取左段为隔离体,由平衡方程得,

$$\sum F_{y} = 0 \qquad F_{A} - q \cdot \frac{1}{4} + F_{S1} = 0$$

$$\sum M_{1} = 0 \qquad F_{A} \cdot \frac{L}{4} - q \cdot \frac{L}{4} \cdot \frac{L}{8} - M_{1} = 0$$
求解得:  $F_{S1} = -\frac{1}{4}qL \qquad M_{1} = \frac{3}{32}qL^{2}$ 



(g)解: 求约束反力,由平衡方程得,



$$\sum M_{A} = 0 \Rightarrow F \cdot 2L + \frac{1}{2}q \cdot L \times \frac{L}{3} - F_{B} \cdot L \cos 45^{\circ} = 0$$

$$F_{B} = \sqrt{2}F + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}qL$$



截面 1: 沿截面 1 截开杆件, 取右段为隔离体, 由平衡方程得,

$$\sum F_y = 0 \implies F_{S1} = F$$

$$\sum M_1 = 0 \Rightarrow M1 = -F \cdot \frac{L}{2}$$

沿截面2截开杆件,取右段为隔离体,由平衡方程得:

$$\sum F_{x} = 0 \qquad F_{Bx} - F_{N2} = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$
  $F_{By} + F_{S2} - F - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{q}{2} \cdot \frac{L}{2} = 0$ 

$$\sum F_{y} = 0 \qquad F_{By} + F_{S2} - F - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{q}{2} \cdot \frac{L}{2} = 0$$

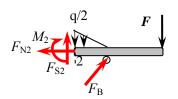
$$\sum M_{2} = 0 \qquad F_{By} \cdot L - F \cdot 2L - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{q}{2} \cdot \frac{L}{2} \cdot \frac{L}{6} + M_{2} = 0$$



$$F_{\rm N2} = 2F + \frac{1}{6}qL$$

$$F_{\rm S2} = -F - \frac{1}{24} qL$$

$$M_2 = -\frac{7}{48}qL^2$$



#### (h)解:1)求约束力,整体受力图如图所示,

$$\sum F_x = 0 \qquad F_{Ax} + F_{Bx} = 0$$
  
$$\sum F_y = 0 \qquad F_{Ay} - F = 0$$

$$\sum F_{\nu} = 0$$
  $F_{\Delta\nu} - F = 0$ 

$$\sum M_A = 0 \qquad F_{Bx} \times 2 - F \times 1 = 0$$

解得: $F_{Bx} = 1$ kN

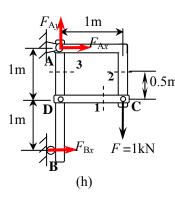
$$F_{Ax} = -1kN$$

$$F_{Av} = 2kN$$

研究铰链C, 受力如图所示, 根据平衡条件得,

$$\sum F_y = F - F_{AC} \sin 45^\circ = 0 \qquad F_{AC} = \sqrt{2} (kN)$$

$$\sum F_y = F - F_{AC} \sin 45^\circ = 0 \qquad F_{AC} = \sqrt{2} (kN)$$
$$\sum F_x = F_{AC} \cos 45^\circ + F_{CD} = 0 \qquad F_{CD} = -1 (kN)$$

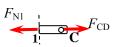




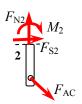
#### 2) 各截面内力

截面 1: 沿截面将 CD 截开,取右段为隔离体,由平衡条件得:

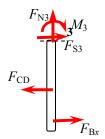
$$F_{N1} = F_{CD} = -1(kN)$$



截面 2: 沿截面 2 将 AC 截开,取下段为隔离体,由平衡条件得:



$$\begin{split} \sum F_x &= 0 \qquad F_{\text{S2}} + F_{\text{AC}} \cos 45^\circ = 0 \\ \sum F_y &= 0 \qquad F_{\text{N2}} - F_{\text{AC}} \sin 45^\circ = 0 \\ \sum M_2 &= 0 \qquad M_2 - F_{\text{AC}} \cos 45^\circ \times 0.5 = 0 \\ \text{求解得:} F_{\text{N2}} &= 1\text{kN} \qquad F_{\text{S2}} = -1\text{kN} \qquad M_2 = 0.5\text{kN} \cdot \text{m} \end{split}$$



截面3:用截面截开杆件AB,取下段为隔离体,平衡方程:

$$F_{\text{N3}} = 0$$
  
 $F_{\text{S3}} - F_{\text{CD}} + F_{\text{Bx}} = 0$ 

$$F_{\rm CD} \times 0.5 + M_3 - F_{\rm Bx} \times 1.5 = 0$$

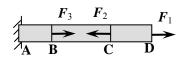
求解得: $F_{N3} = 0$ ;  $F_{S3} = 0$ ;  $M_3 = 1$ kN

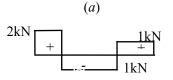
- 4-2 图示等直杆截面面积  $A=5cm^2$ , $F_1=1kN$ , $F_2=2kN$ , $F_3=3kN$ 。试画出轴力图并求图中各截面应力。
- (a)解:1)画轴力图如图

$$\sigma_{\rm CD} = \frac{F_{\rm CD}}{A} = \frac{1000}{500} = 2({\rm MPa})(\stackrel{\triangle}{\cancel{2}})$$

$$\sigma_{\rm BC} = 2{\rm MPa}(\stackrel{\triangle}{\cancel{B}})$$

$$\sigma_{\rm AB} = \frac{F_{\rm AB}}{A} = \frac{2000}{500} = 4({\rm MPa})$$



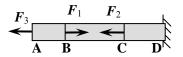


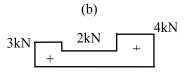
(b)解:1) 画轴力图如图所示.

$$\sigma_{AB} = \frac{F_{AB}}{A} = \frac{3000}{500} = 6 \text{(MPa)}$$

$$\sigma_{BC} = \frac{F_{BC}}{A} = \frac{2000}{500} = 4 \text{(MPa)}$$

$$\sigma_{CD} = \frac{F_{CD}}{A} = \frac{4000}{500} = 8 \text{(MPa)}$$





上述各段应力均为拉应力。

4-3 若题 4-2 中杆 AB=CD=0.5m,材料为铜合金, $E_{ij}=100GPa$ ;杆中段 BC=1m,材料为铝合金, $E_{ij}=70GPa$ 。求杆的总伸长。

解: 题 4-2(a)

$$\begin{split} \Delta l &= \Delta l_{\rm AB} + \Delta l_{\rm BC} + \Delta l_{\rm CD} = \frac{F_{\rm AB} \cdot l_{\rm AB}}{E_{\rm fil} A} + \frac{F_{\rm BC} \cdot l_{\rm BC}}{E_{\rm fil} \cdot A} + \frac{F_{\rm CD} \cdot l_{\rm CD}}{E_{\rm fil} \cdot A} \\ &= \frac{2000 \times 500}{100 \times 10^3 \times 500} - \frac{1000 \times 1000}{70 \times 10^3 \times 500} + \frac{1000 \times 500}{100 \times 10^3 \times 500} \\ &= 0.02 - 0.029 + 0.02 = 0.011 (\text{mm}) \end{split}$$

题 4-2(b)

$$\Delta l = \Delta l_{AB} + \Delta l_{BC} + \Delta l_{CD}$$

$$= \frac{3000 \times 500}{100 \times 10^{3} \times 500} + \frac{2000 \times 1000}{70 \times 10^{3} \times 500} + \frac{4000 \times 500}{100 \times 10^{3} \times 500}$$

$$= 0.03 + 0.057 + 0.04 = 0.127 \text{(mm)}$$

4-4 圆截面台阶轴受力如图,材料的弹性模量  $E=200\times10^3 MPa$ ,画轴力图,求各段应力、应变和杆的伸长 $\Delta L_{AB}$ 。

解:轴力图如图所示,各段的应力为,

$$\sigma_{AC} = \frac{F_{N}}{A_{AC}} = \frac{4000}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times 40^{2}} = 31.85 \text{MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{BC} = \frac{F_{N}}{A_{BC}} = \frac{4000}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times 20^{2}} = 127.39 \text{MPa}$$

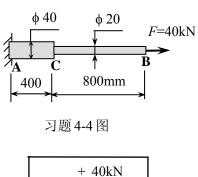
各段应变为,

$$\varepsilon_{\rm AC} = \frac{\sigma_{\rm AC}}{E} = 1.59 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\rm BC} = \frac{\sigma_{\rm BC}}{E} = 6.37 \times 10^{-4}$$

杆的伸长为,

$$\Delta l_{\rm AB} = \Delta l_{\rm AC} + \Delta l_{\rm BC}$$
$$= \varepsilon_{\rm AC} \cdot l_{\rm AC} + \varepsilon_{\rm BC} \cdot l_{\rm BC}$$
$$= 0.57 (\rm mm)$$

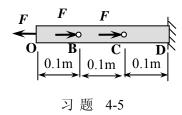


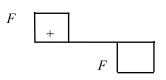
4-5 杆 OD 横截面面积  $A=10\text{cm}^2$ ,弹性模量 E=200GPa,F=50kN。画轴力图,求各段应力及 杆端 O 处的位移。

解: 1) 画轴力图如图所示。

2) 各段的应力为,

$$\begin{split} &\sigma_{\rm OB} = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{50000}{1000} = 50 ({\rm MPa}) ( \dot{\Sigma} ) \ &\sigma_{\rm BC} = 0 \ &\sigma_{\rm CD} = \frac{F}{A} = 50 ({\rm MPa}) ( {\rm E} ) \ &3) {\rm O} 处的位移为, \ &\Delta_{\rm O} = \Delta l_{\rm OD} = \Delta l_{\rm OB} + \Delta l_{\rm BC} - \Delta l_{\rm CD} = 0 \end{split}$$





4-6 图示杆中 AB 段截面面积为  $A_1$ =200mm²,BC 段截面面积为  $A_2$ =100mm²,材料弹性模量 E=200GPa。求截面 B、C 的位移和位移为零的横截面位置 x。

解:作AC杆件轴力图,BC段受拉,AB段受压,

B 截面位移为,

$$\Delta_B = \Delta l_{AB} = \frac{F_{NAB} \cdot l_{AB}}{EA_1}$$
$$= \frac{30 \times 10^3 \times 1000}{200 \times 10^3 \times 200} = 0.75 \text{(mm)}$$

C截面的位移为,

$$\Delta_{\rm C} = \Delta l_{\rm AC} = \Delta l_{\rm BC} - \Delta l_{\rm AB}$$
$$= \frac{F_{\rm NBC} \cdot l_{\rm BC}}{EA_2} - 0.75 = 0.25 (\text{mm})$$

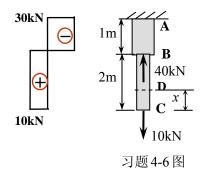
位移为零的截面为,

$$\Delta_{D} = \Delta l_{AD} = \Delta l_{BD} - \Delta l_{AB} = 0$$

$$\Delta l_{BD} = \frac{F_{NBC} \cdot l_{BD}}{EA_{2}} = \frac{10 \times 10^{3} (2000 - x)}{EA_{2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{10000(2000 - x)}{200 \times 10^{3} \times 100} = 0.75$$

$$x = 0.5(m)$$



4-7 图示钢性梁 AB 置于三个相同的弹簧上,弹簧刚度为 k,力 F 作用于图示位置,求平衡时弹簧 A、B、C 处所受的力。

解:受力分析如图所示, 根据平衡方程得,

$$F_{A} + F_{B} + F_{C} = F$$

$$F_{C} \times 2a + F_{B} \times 4a = F \times 3a$$

(2)变形协调条件

$$\delta_{\rm A} + \delta_{\rm B} = 2\delta_{\rm C}$$

(3)力与变形的物理关系

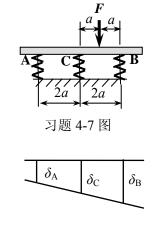
$$F_{\rm A} = k \cdot \delta_{\rm A}$$
  $F_{\rm B} = k \cdot \delta_{\rm B}$   $F_{\rm C} = k \cdot \delta_{\rm C}$ 

联立求解得:

$$F_{\rm A} = \frac{1}{12}F$$
  $F_{\rm B} = \frac{7}{12}F$   $F_{\rm C} = \frac{F}{3}$ 

平衡时弹簧A,B,C处所受力为,

A处
$$\frac{1}{12}F$$
 B处 $\frac{7}{12}F$  C处 $\frac{F}{3}$ 



4-8 杆二端固定,横截面面积为  $A=10cm^2$ , F=100kN,弹性模量 E=200GPa。求各段应力。

解: 受力分析如图, 建立平衡方程,

$$F_{\scriptscriptstyle A} + F_{\scriptscriptstyle B} = F + 2F = 3F$$

(2)变形协调条件,

$$\delta_{\rm AC} + \delta_{\rm CD} + \delta_{\rm DB} = 0$$

(3)力与变形的物理关系,

$$\begin{split} \delta_{\text{AD}} &= \frac{F_{\text{A}} \times 0.4}{EA} \qquad \delta_{\text{CD}} &= \frac{(F_{\text{A}} - F) \times 0.5}{EA} \\ \delta_{\text{BD}} &= \frac{-F_{\text{B}} \times 0.3}{EA} \end{split}$$

联立求解得:  $F_{A} = \frac{7}{6}F = 116.7$ kN

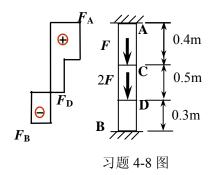
$$F_{\rm B} = 183.3 {\rm kN}$$

(4)各段的应力为,

AC段: 
$$\sigma_{AC} = \frac{F_A}{A} = 116.7 \text{MPa}(拉)$$

CD段: 
$$\sigma_{CD} = \frac{(F_A - F)}{A} = 6.7 \text{MPa}(拉)$$

BD段: 
$$\sigma_{BD} = \frac{F_B}{A} = 183.3 \text{MPa}(压)$$



4-9 钢筋混凝土立柱的矩形截面尺寸为 0.5m×1m,用均匀布置的 8 根 $\phi$ 20 的钢筋增强。钢筋  $E_1$ =200GPa,混凝土  $E_2$ =20GPa,受力如图。求钢筋和混凝土内的应力。

解: 设钢筋的内力  $F_{N1}$ , 混凝土内力为  $F_{N2}$ ,

$$F_{\rm N1} + F_{\rm N2} = F$$

变形条件:  $\Delta l_1 = \Delta l_2$ 

物理关系: 
$$\Delta l_1 = \frac{F_{\text{N1}} l}{E_1 A_1}$$
  $\Delta l_2 = \frac{F_{\text{N2}} l}{E_2 A_2}$ 

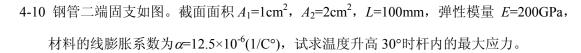
$$A_1 = 8 \times \frac{\pi}{4} d^2$$
  $A_2 = 0.5 \times 1 - A_1$ 

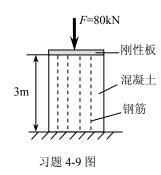
联立求解得: $F_{N1} = 38.5$ kN

$$F_{\rm N2} = 761.4 {\rm kN}$$

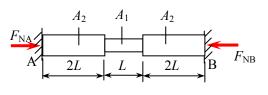
钢筋应力: 
$$\sigma_1 = \frac{F_{\text{NI}}}{A_1} = 15.3 \text{MPa}(压)$$

混凝地应力: 
$$\sigma_2 = \frac{F_{\text{N2}}}{A_2} = 1.53 \text{MPa}(E)$$





解: 温度升高时, 杆件 AB 要伸长, 由于两端固定约束 限制其伸长, 引起约束力作用, 受力图如图所示。



习题 4-10 图

#### (1) 平衡方程

$$F_{NA} = F_{NB} = F_{NB}$$

(2)变形协调条件

$$2\Delta l_2 + \Delta l_1 = \Delta l_T$$

(3)力与变形的物理关系

$$\Delta l_T = \alpha \cdot \Delta T \cdot \Delta l_1 = \frac{F_{\rm N} \cdot L}{EA_{\rm l}} \qquad \Delta l_2 = \frac{F_{\rm N} \cdot 2L}{EA_{\rm 2}}$$

联立求解得:

$$F_{\rm N} = 125 {\rm kN}$$

杆内最大应力发生在中间段,

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{F_{\text{N}}}{A_{\text{I}}} = 125 \text{MPa}(\mathbb{H})$$

## 第五章 材料的力学性能

5-1 平板拉伸试件如图。横截面尺寸为 b=30mm,t=4mm,在纵、横向各贴一电阻应变片测量应变。试验时每增加拉力 $\Delta F=3$ kN,测得的纵、横向应变增量为 $\Delta \varepsilon_1=120\times10^{-6}$ , $\Delta \varepsilon_2=-38\times10^{-6}$ ,求所试材料的弹性模量 E、泊松比 $\mu$ ,和 F=3kN 时的体积变化率 $\Delta V/V_0$ 。

解: 应力增量:

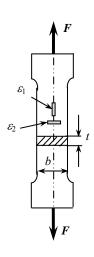
$$\Delta \sigma = \frac{\Delta F}{A} = \frac{3000}{30 \times 4} = 25 \text{MPa}$$

$$\therefore \Delta \sigma = E \cdot \Delta \varepsilon \qquad \therefore E = \frac{\Delta \sigma}{\Delta \varepsilon} = \frac{\Delta \sigma}{\Delta \varepsilon_1}$$

$$E = \frac{25}{120 \times 10^{-6}} = 208.3 \text{GPa}$$

$$\mu = -\frac{\Delta \varepsilon_2}{\Delta \varepsilon_1} = \frac{38 \times 10^{-6}}{120 \times 10^{-6}} = 0.317$$

$$\frac{\Delta V}{V_0} = (1 - 2M) \cdot \varepsilon = 4.4 \times 10^{-5}$$



习题 5-1 图

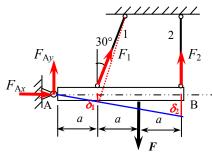
5-2 如果工程应变 e=0.2%或 1%,试估计真应力 $\sigma$ 、真应变 $\varepsilon$ 与工程应力 S、工程应变 e 的差别有多大?

解: 真应力
$$\sigma$$
=  $\frac{F_{\rm N}}{A}$  假定均匀变形阶段体积不变 $A_0 l_0 = A l$   $\therefore \sigma = \frac{A_{\rm N} l}{A_0 l_0} = \frac{F_{\rm N}}{A_0} [(l_0 + \Delta l)/l_0] = S(1-e)$  真应力与工程应力的差别  $\frac{\sigma - S}{S} = e = 0.2\%$ 或1% 真应变  $\varepsilon = \int_{l_0}^{l} d\varepsilon = \int_{l_0}^{l} \frac{dl}{l} = \ln(\frac{l}{l_0}) = \ln\frac{l + \Delta l}{l_0} = \ln(1+e)$   $= e - \frac{e^2}{2} + \frac{e^3}{3} - ... \approx e - \frac{e^2}{2}$  与工程应变的差别:  $\frac{e - \varepsilon}{e} = \frac{e}{2} = 0.1\%$ 或0.5%

5-3 图示结构中 AB 为刚性梁,二拉杆截面面积为 A,材料均为弹性—理想塑性,弹性模量为 E,屈服应力为 $\sigma_{ys}$ 。杆 1 长度为 L,求结构的屈服载荷  $F_S$ 和极限载荷  $F_U$ 。

解: 受力分析如图所示, 建立平衡方程得,

$$F_{Ay} + F_1 \cos 30^\circ + F_2 = F$$
 $F_{Ax} + F_1 \sin 30^\circ = 0$ 
 $F_1 \cos 30^\circ \times a + F_2 \times 3a + F \cdot 2a = 0$ 
变形协调条件:  $3\delta_1 / \cos 30^\circ = \delta_2$ 
力与变形的物理关系:  $\delta_1 = \frac{F_1 \cdot L}{EA}$ 
 $\delta_2 = \frac{F_2 \cdot L \cos 30^\circ}{EA}$ 
求解得: $F_1 = \frac{4F}{\sqrt{3} + 24}$ 
 $F_2 = \frac{16F}{\sqrt{3} + 24}$ 
 $\therefore F_2 > F_1$  ∴ 杆2先屈服
 $F_2 = \sigma_{ys} \cdot A = \frac{16F_s}{\sqrt{3} + 24}$ 
∴  $F_S = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 24}{16} \sigma_{ys} \cdot A = (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{16} + \frac{3}{2})\sigma_{ys} \cdot A$ 
结构到达极限状态时,杆1也进入屈服
 $F_1 = \sigma_{ys} \cdot A$   $F_2 = \sigma_{ys} \cdot A$ 



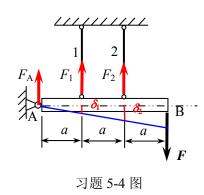
习题 5-3 图

- 5-4 图中 AB 为刚性梁。杆 1、2 的截面积 A 相同,材料也相同,弹性模量为 E。
  - a) 应力—应变关系用线弹性模型,即σ=Eε。求二杆内力。
  - b) 若材料应力—应变关系用非线性弹性模型 $\sigma=k\epsilon^n$ , 再求各杆内力。
  - c) 若材料为弹性理想塑性, 试求该结构的屈服载荷  $F_{\rm S}$  和极限载荷  $F_{\rm U}$ 。

解: a) 分析 AB 杆件的受力, 由平衡方程得,

平衡条件:  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}F_1 + 3F_2 = 2F$ 

 $\therefore F_{\rm U} = (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{3}{2})\sigma_{ys} \cdot A$ 



$$F_1 + F_2 + F_A = F$$

$$F_1 \cdot a + F_2 \cdot 2a = F \cdot 3a$$
变形协调条件:  $2\delta_1 = \delta_2$ 

力与变形的物理关系: 
$$\delta_1 = \frac{F_1 l}{EA}$$
;  $\delta_2 = \frac{F_2 l}{EA}$ 

联立求解得:

$$F_1 = \frac{3}{5}F$$
;  $F_2 = \frac{6}{5}F$ 

b) 若材料应力--应变关系采用 $\sigma = k\varepsilon^n$ 

则平衡条件: 
$$\begin{cases} F_1 + F_2 + F_A = F \\ F_1 \cdot a + F_2 \cdot 2a = F \cdot 3a \end{cases}$$

变形协调条件:  $2\delta_1 = \delta_2$ 

$$\frac{F_1}{A} = k(\frac{\delta_1}{l})^n; \quad \frac{F_2}{A} = k(\frac{\delta_2}{l})^n$$

联立求解得: 
$$F_1 = \frac{3F}{1+2^{n+1}}$$
;  $F_2 = \frac{2^n \cdot 3F}{1+2^{n+1}}$ 

c)求结构的屈服载荷和极限载荷

$$:: F_2 > F_1$$
 : . 杆2先发生屈服

$$\sigma_2 = \sigma_{ys}$$
  $\therefore F_2 = \frac{6}{5}F = \sigma_2 \cdot A$ 

$$\therefore \frac{6}{5}F_{\rm S} = \sigma_{ys} \cdot A \Rightarrow F_{\rm S} = \frac{5}{6}A \cdot \sigma_{ys}$$

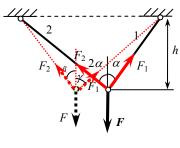
两杆都屈服时,  $\sigma_1 = \sigma_{ys}$ ;  $\sigma_2 = \sigma_{ys}$ 

平衡方程: 
$$F_1 \cdot a + F_2 \cdot 2a = F \cdot 3a$$

$$A \cdot \sigma_{vs} \cdot a + \sigma_{vs} \cdot A \cdot 2a = F_{U} \cdot 3a$$

$$\therefore F_{\rm U} = A \cdot \sigma_{vs}$$

- 5-5\* 图中二杆截面积均为 A,  $\alpha$ =30°,若材料为弹性—理想塑性,弹性模量为 E,屈服应力为 $\sigma_{ys}$ ,求结构的屈服载荷  $F_{S}$ 。试讨论载荷 F 超过屈服载荷  $F_{S}$ 后杆系的变形、再平衡情况并求杆系能承受的最终极限载荷  $F_{U}$ 。
- 解: (1) 考虑结点的平衡, 由平衡方程得,



习题 5-5 图

$$F_1 \cos \alpha + F_2 \cos 2\alpha = F$$
$$F_1 \sin \alpha = F_2 \sin 2\alpha$$

求解得: 
$$F_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}F$$

$$F_2 = \frac{1}{2}F$$

$$\therefore F_1 > F_2$$
  $\therefore$  杆1先屈服

杆1屈服时 
$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_{vs}$$

$$\therefore F_1 = \sigma_1 \cdot A = \sigma_{ys} \cdot A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} F_S$$

结构屈服载荷: 
$$F_{\rm S} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\sigma_{\rm ys} \cdot A$$

(2) 载荷F超过屈服载荷 $F_s$ 后,杆系产生大变形,变形后两杆与竖向线的夹向分别为 $\beta$ , $\gamma$ ; 再平衡时取节点分析其受力, 由平衡方程得,

$$F_1 \cos \gamma + F_2 \cos \beta = F$$

$$F_1 \sin \gamma = F_2 \sin \beta$$

当杆2屈服时 
$$F_2 = \sigma_2 \cdot A = \sigma_{vs} \cdot A$$

$$F_1 = \sigma_1 \cdot A = \sigma_{vs} \cdot A$$

代入平衡方程得: 
$$\beta = \gamma$$

$$F_{\rm U} = 2\sigma_{\rm vs} \cdot A \cdot \cos \gamma$$

由几何关系确定 $\gamma$ ,

$$AB = htg\alpha + htg2\alpha = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}h$$

$$AC = \frac{h}{\cos 2\alpha} = 2h$$

$$CD = \sqrt{AC^2 - (\frac{AB}{2})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}h$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{\text{CD}}{\text{AC}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

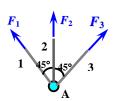
$$\therefore F_{\rm U} = 2A\sigma_{ys} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} = 1.63A \cdot \sigma_{ys}$$

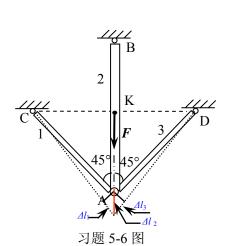
5-6 图中各杆截面积均为A,AK=BK=L,材料为弹性理想塑性, 弹性模量为E,屈服应力为

 $\sigma_{\!\scriptscriptstyle ext{VS}\,^{\circ}}$ 

- 1) 材料为线性弹性,求各杆的内力。
- 2) 材料为弹性理想塑性,求结构的屈服载荷  $F_{\rm S}$  和极限载荷  $F_{\rm U}$ 。
- 解: 1) 研究节点 A, 受力如图所示,由

平衡方程得,





$$F_1 \sin 45^{\circ} = F_3 \sin 45^{\circ}$$

$$F_1 \cos 45^\circ + F_2 + F_3 \cos 45^\circ = 0$$

变形协调条件:

$$\Delta l_1 = \Delta l_3 = \Delta l_2 \cos 45^\circ$$

力与变形的物理关示

$$\Delta l_1 = \frac{F_1 \cdot \mathrm{AC}}{EA} \qquad \quad \Delta l_2 = \Delta l_{\mathrm{Ak}} + \Delta l_{\mathrm{BK}}$$

$$\Delta l_2 = \Delta l_{\rm Ak} + \Delta l_{\rm BK}$$

$$\Delta l_{\rm AK} = \frac{F_2 \cdot R}{EA}$$

$$\Delta l_{\text{AK}} = \frac{F_2 \cdot l}{EA}$$
  $\Delta l_{\text{BK}} = \frac{(F_2 + F)l}{EA}$ 

联立求解得:

$$F_1 = F_3 = \frac{(\sqrt{2} - 1)F}{2}$$

$$F_2 = F_{AK} = \frac{(\sqrt{2} - 2)F}{2}$$

$$F_{\rm BK} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}F$$

### 2) 求屈服载荷和极限载荷

$$F_{\rm BK} > F_1$$

$$:: F_{BK} > F_1$$
 :: BK段先屈服,

此时 
$$F_{\text{BK}} = \sigma_{ys} \cdot A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} F_{\text{S}}$$

$$\therefore F_{\rm S} = \sqrt{2}\sigma_{\rm vs} \cdot A$$

极限载荷: 当结构整体进入极限状态时,

因塑性变形而丧失承载能力,极限状态下,

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = \sigma_{vs}$$

$$F_1 = F_2 = F_3 = \sigma_{vs} \cdot A$$

研究整体,由平衡方程得,

$$2F_1 \cos 45^\circ + F_2 = F$$

$$\therefore F_{\rm U} = 2\sigma_{ys} \cdot A\cos 45^{\circ} + \sigma_{ys} \cdot A$$
$$= (\sqrt{2} + 1)\sigma_{ys} \cdot A$$

## 第六章 强度与连接件设计

- 6-1 图示桁架中各杆材料相同,其许用拉应力[ $\sigma$ ] $_{\pm}$ =160MPa,许用压应力[ $\sigma$ ] $_{\Xi}$ =100MPa,F=100kN,试计算杆 AD、DK 和 BK 所需的最小截面面积。
- 解: 首先计算杆 AD, DK 和 BK 的内力。用截面切开杆 AD, AK

和 BK, 取隔离体如图, 建立平衡方程,

$$\sum M_{K} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{AD} \cdot DK - F \cdot DC = 0$$

$$\sum M_{\rm A} = 0 \Longrightarrow F_{\rm BK} \cdot {\rm AC} \cdot \sin 30^{\circ} + F \cdot {\rm AC} = 0$$

$$\overline{x}$$
得:  $F_{AD} = 173.5$ kN  $F_{Bk} = -200$ kN

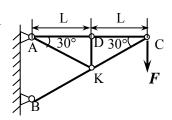
由节点D确定 $F_{DK}=0$ 

(2)由强度条件确定各杆面积

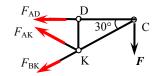
AD杆: 
$$\frac{F_{\rm AD}}{A_{\rm AD}} \le [\sigma]_{\stackrel{\text{fill}}{\sim}} \Rightarrow A_{\rm AD} \ge 10.8 \text{cm}^2$$

DK杆:  $A_{DK} = 0$ 

BK杆: 
$$\frac{F_{\text{BK}}}{A_{\text{RK}}} \le [\sigma]_{\text{E}} \Rightarrow A_{\text{BK}} \ge 20 \text{cm}^2$$



习题6-1图



- 6-2 铰接正方形铸铁框架如图,边长 a=100mm,各杆横截面面积均为 A=20mm<sup>2</sup>。材料许用应力为[ $\sigma$ ] $_{\mathbb{H}}=80$ MPa,[ $\sigma$ ] $_{\mathbb{H}}=240$ MPa,试计算框架所能承受的最大载荷  $F_{\text{max}}$ 。
- 解: (1) 确定各杆的内力, 分析节点 A, 由平衡方程得,

$$F_{AD} \sin 45^{\circ} - F_{AB} \sin 45^{\circ} = 0$$
 
$$F - F_{AD} \cos 45^{\circ} - F_{AB} \cos 45^{\circ} = 0$$
 求解:  $F_{AD} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} F = F_{AB}$  同理分析节点C 求得:  $F_{DC} = F_{CB} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} F$ 

求得: 
$$F_{DC} = F_{CB} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}F$$
  
分析节点D, 由平衡方程得,  $2F_{AD} \cdot \cos 45^{\circ} + F_{DB} = 0$   
 $F_{DB} = -\sqrt{2}F$ 

(2)根据强度条件确定框架所能承受的载荷,

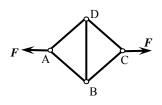
受拉各杆: 
$$\frac{F_{\text{AD}}}{A_{\text{AD}}} \leq [\sigma]_{\dot{\text{D}}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}F \le [\sigma]_{\frac{\pi}{12}} \cdot A_{AD} \Rightarrow F \le 2.26 \text{kN}$$

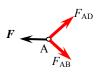
受压BD杆: 
$$\frac{F_{\text{BD}}}{A_{\text{BD}}} \leq [\sigma]_{\mathbb{H}}$$

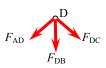
$$\sqrt{2}F \le [\sigma]_{\mathbb{H}} \cdot A_{\text{BD}} \Rightarrow F \le 3.39 \text{kN}$$

::框架所能承受的最大载荷  $F_{max} = 2.26$ kN



习题 6-2 图





- 6-3 图中 AB 为刚性杆,拉杆 BD 和撑杆 CK 材料及截面面积均相同,BD=1.5m,CK=1m,  $[\sigma]$ =160MPa,E=200GPa,试设计二杆的截面面积。
- 解: (1) 求 BD、CK 杆的内力,分析 AB 杆,由平

$$F_{Ax} = 0;$$
 
$$F_{Ay} + F_{CK} + F_{BD} = q \cdot AB$$
 
$$F_{CK} \cdot AC + F_{BD} \cdot AB - q \cdot AB \cdot \frac{AB}{2} = 0$$
 变形协调条件:  $3\delta_{CK} = \delta_{BD}$ 

力与变形物理关系: 
$$\delta_{CK} = \frac{F_{CK} \cdot CK}{EA}$$

$$\delta_{\rm BD} = \frac{F_{\rm BD} \cdot \rm BD}{EA}$$

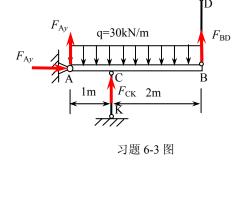
联立求解得:
$$F_{CK} = \frac{135}{7} \text{kN}$$

$$F_{\rm BD} = \frac{270}{7} \, \mathrm{kN}$$

(2)根据强度条件设计面积

$$A_{\rm CK} \ge \frac{F_{\rm CK}}{\lceil \sigma \rceil} \Rightarrow A_{\rm CK} \ge 121 \text{mm}^2$$

$$A_{\rm BD} \ge \frac{F_{\rm BD}}{\lceil \sigma \rceil} \Rightarrow A_{\rm BD} \ge 241 \text{mm}^2$$



- 6-4 图中刚性梁由三根长为 L=1m 的拉杆吊挂,杆截面积均为  $2cm^2$ ,材料许用应力为  $[\sigma]=120MPa$ ,若其中一根杆尺寸短了 0.05%L,按下述二种情况安装后,试计算各杆应力并校核其强度。
  - a) 短杆置于中间(图 a)。
  - b) 短杆置于一边(图b)。
- 解: a) 分析刚性梁, 受力图如图所示, 由平衡分程得,

$$F_{\mathrm{N1}} + F_{\mathrm{N3}} = F_{\mathrm{N2}}$$
 
$$F_{\mathrm{N2}} \cdot a = F_{\mathrm{N3}} \cdot 2a$$
 变形协调条件:  $\delta_3 + \delta_2 = 0.05\%L$  
$$\delta_2 = \frac{F_{\mathrm{N2}}L}{EA} \qquad \delta_3 = \frac{F_{\mathrm{N3}}L}{EA}$$

联立求解得: 
$$F_{N1} = 6666.67N$$

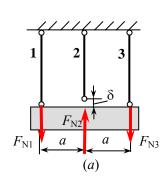
$$F_{N2} = 13333.33N$$

$$F_{N3} = 6666.67N$$

各杆的应力: 
$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_3 = \frac{F_{\text{N1}}}{A} = 33.3 \text{MPa} < [\sigma]$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{F_{\text{N2}}}{A} = 66.7 \text{MPa} < [\sigma]$$

满足强度条件.



解: b) 刚性梁的受力图如图所示,由平衡条件得,

$$F_{N1} + F_{N3} = F_{N2}$$
 $F_{N2} \cdot a = F_{N3} \cdot a$ 
变形协调条件:  $2\delta_2 + \delta_1 = \delta - \delta_3$ 
 $\delta_1 = \frac{F_{N1}L}{EA}$ 
 $\delta_2 = \frac{F_{N2}L}{EA}$ 
 $\delta_3 = \frac{F_{N3}L}{EA}$ 
联立求解得:  $F_{N1} = \frac{\delta EA}{6L} = 3333.3N$ 
 $F_{N3} = \frac{\delta EA}{6L} = 3333.3N$ 
 $F_{N2} = 2F_{N3} = 6666.7N$ 
各杆应力:  $\sigma_1 = \sigma_3 = \frac{F_{N1}}{A} = 16.7 \text{MPa} < [\sigma]$ 
 $\sigma_2 = \frac{F_{N2}}{A} = 33.4 \text{MPa} < [\sigma]$ 

满足强度条件.

6-5 钻井装置如图所示。钻杆为空心圆管,外径 D=42mm,内径 d=36mm,单位长度重量为 q=40N/m。材料的许用应力为[ $\sigma$ ]=120MPa,求其最大悬垂长度 L。

解: 钻杆的总重量为:
$$W = q \cdot L = 40L$$

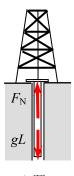
最危险截面内力:
$$F_N - W = 0$$

$$\therefore F_{\rm N} = W = 40L$$

强度条件:
$$\frac{F_{N}}{A} \leq [\sigma]$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{4}(D^2 - d^2)$$

$$\therefore L \le 1102$$
m

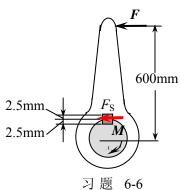


习题 6-5

6-6 图中 5mm×5mm 的方键长 L=35mm,许用剪应力[ $\tau$ ]=100MPa,许用挤压应力为 [ $\sigma$ ]=220MPa。若轴径 d=20mm,试求键允许传递给轴的最大扭矩 M 及此时在手柄处所 施加的力 F。

解 (1)求键所能承受的最大剪力, 根据剪切强度条件得,

$$\begin{split} &\frac{F_{\rm S}}{A} \leq [\tau] \\ &\therefore F_{\rm S} \leq [\tau] \cdot A \qquad F_{\rm S} = 17.5 \text{kN} \\ &\text{根据挤压强度条件:} \\ &\frac{F_{\rm j}}{A_{\rm j}} \leq [\sigma_{\rm j}] \qquad \therefore \ F_{\rm j} \leq [\sigma_{\rm j}] A_{\rm j} \qquad F_{\rm j} = 19.25 \text{kN} \\ &\text{键不发生破坏,} \ \text{取} F_{\rm S} = 17.5 \text{kN} \\ &M = F_{\rm S} \cdot \frac{d}{2} = 175 \text{kN} \cdot \text{mm} \\ &F \cdot 600 = M \qquad \therefore F = 0.292 \text{kN} \end{split}$$



- ∴键允许传递给轴的最大扭矩为 175kN·mm, 此时在手柄处施加的力为 0.292kN。
- 6-7 图示接头中二端被连接杆直径为 D, 许用应力为[ $\sigma$ ]。若销钉许用剪应力[ $\tau$ ]=0.5[ $\sigma$ ], 试 确定销钉的直径 d。若钉和杆的许用挤压应力为 $[\sigma]=1.2[\sigma]$ ,销钉的工作长度 L 应为多 大?
- 解 (1) 确定销钉的直径 d

$$2F_{\rm S} = F$$
  $\therefore F_{\rm S} = \frac{F}{2}$  剪切强度条件:  $\frac{F_{\rm S}}{\frac{\pi}{4}d^2} \leq [\tau]$ 

$$\frac{\frac{F}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{4}d^2} \le [\tau]$$

确定F,考虑杆件的拉压强度£,

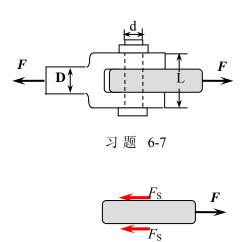
确定
$$F$$
,考虑杆件的拉压强度£,
$$\frac{F}{\frac{\pi}{4}D^2} \le [\sigma] \qquad \therefore F \le [\sigma] \frac{\pi}{4}D^2$$

综上所述, 求得: $d \ge D$ 

(2)确定销钉的工作长度

$$\begin{split} F_{jl} &= F = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 [\sigma] \\ \frac{F_{jl}}{t_1 \cdot d} &\leq [\sigma_j] \Rightarrow t_1 \geq \frac{5\pi}{24} D \\ F_{j2} &= \frac{F}{2} = \frac{\pi}{8} D^2 [\sigma] & \frac{F_{j2}}{t_2 d} \leq [\sigma_j] \Rightarrow t_2 \geq \frac{5\pi}{48} D \end{split}$$

∴ 销钉的工作长度  $L \ge 2t_2 + t_1 = \frac{5}{12}\pi D$ 



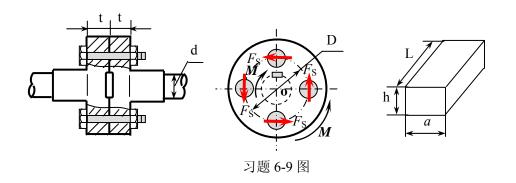
6-8 欲在厚度为 1.2mm 的板材上冲制一  $100 \times 100$ mm 的方孔,材料的剪切强度  $\pi = 250$ MPa, 试确定所需的冲压力F。

解:根据剪断条件:  $\frac{F}{4} > \tau_b$ 

A 为方孔的侧面积  $A=100\times1.2\times4=480 \text{(mm}^2\text{)}$ 

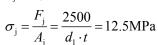
$$F > \tau_{b} \cdot A = 250 \times 480 = 120000 \text{N}$$
  
= 120kN

6-9 联轴节如图。4 个直径  $d_1$ =10mm 的螺栓布置在直径 D=120mm 的圆周上。轴与连接法兰间用平键连接,平键尺寸为 a=10mm,h=8mm,L=50mm。法兰厚 t=20mm,轴径 d=60mm,传递扭矩 M=0.6kN•m,设[t]=80MPa,[t]=180MPa,试校核键和螺栓的强度。



解: (1)螺栓强度, 求螺栓所承受的剪力,

$$4F_{\rm S} \cdot \frac{D}{2} = M$$
  $F_{\rm S} = 2.5 {\rm kN}$  螺栓剪切强度:  $\tau = \frac{F_{\rm S}}{A} = \frac{2.5 \times 1000}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times 10^2} = 31.85 {\rm MPa}$  螺栓侧面挤压:  $F_{\rm I} = F_{\rm S} = 2.5 {\rm kN}$ 





(2)键的强度:

键所承受的剪力: 
$$F_{S1} \cdot \frac{d}{2} = M \Rightarrow F_{S1} = 20$$
kN

$$\tau = \frac{F_{SI}}{A_1} = \frac{20000}{aL} = 40 \text{MPa}$$

键侧面挤压  $F_{j1} = F_{S1}$ 

$$\sigma_{\rm j} = \frac{F_{\rm jl}}{A_{\rm jl}} = \frac{F_{\rm jl}}{\frac{h}{2} \cdot L} = 100 \text{MPa}$$

螺栓和键均满足强度条件.

6-10 图示搭接接头中,五个铆钉排列如图所示。铆钉直径 d=25mm,[ $\tau$ ]=100MPa。板 1、2 的厚度分别为  $t_1$ =12mm, $t_2$ =16mm,宽度分别为  $b_1$ =250mm, $b_2$ =180mm。 板、钉许用挤压应力均为[ $\sigma$ ]=280MPa,许用拉应力[ $\sigma$ ]=160MPa,求其可以传递的最大载荷  $F_{max}$ 。

#### 解: (1)考虑铆钉的剪切强度

$$5F_{\rm S} = F$$
  $F_{\rm S} = \frac{F}{5}$  
$$\tau = \frac{F_{\rm S}}{A} \le [\tau]$$
 
$$F \le 245.3 \text{kN}$$

(2)考虑铆钉的挤压强度

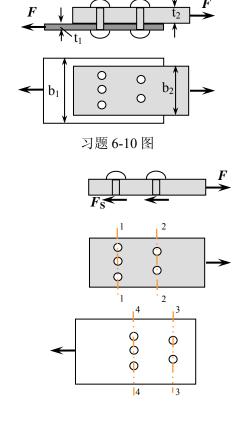
$$5F_{j} = F \qquad F_{j} = \frac{F}{5}$$

$$\frac{F_{j}}{A_{j}} \le [\sigma_{j}] \qquad A_{j} = dt_{1}$$

 $F \le 420 \text{kN}$ 

(3)考虑铆钉的拉压强度

1截面: 
$$\frac{\frac{3}{5}F}{(b_2-3d)t_2} \le [\sigma] \Rightarrow F \le 420 \text{kN}$$
2截面: 
$$\frac{F}{(b_2-2d)t_2} \le [\sigma] \Rightarrow F \le 332.8 \text{kN}$$
3截面: 
$$\frac{\frac{2}{5}F}{(b_1-2d)t_1} \le [\sigma] \Rightarrow F \le 960 \text{kN}$$
4截面: 
$$\frac{F}{(b_1-3d)t_1} \le [\sigma] \Rightarrow F \le 336 \text{kN}$$

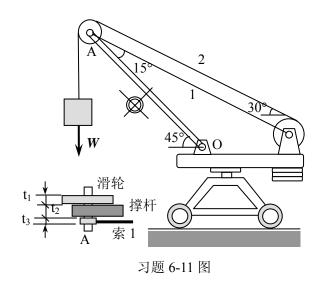


取 F = 245.3kN

综上所述,要保证搭接接头安全,其可传递的最大载荷为245.3kN。

- 6-11 起重机撑杆 AO 为空心钢管, $D_1$ =105mm,  $d_1$ =95mm; 钢索 1、2 直径均为  $d_2$ =25mm; 材料许用应力均为[ $\sigma$ ]=60MPa,[ $\tau$ ]=50MPa,[ $\sigma$ ]=80MPa。
  - 1) 试确定起重机允许吊重 W。
  - 2) 设计 A 处销钉直径 d 和长度

 $L_{\circ}$ 



解: (1)求撑杆和钢索的内力。A 点受力如图, 由平衡方程,

$$\sum F_x = 0$$
  $\sum F_y = 0$   $\sum M_A(F) = 0$ 

可求得:

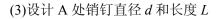
$$F_{\text{T1}} = 1.732W$$
,  $F_{\text{T2}} = W$ ,  $F_{\text{N}} = 3.35W$ 

(2)根据撑杆和钢索的强度条件,确定起重机允许吊重.

撑杆 
$$F_{\text{N}} = 3.35W \le [\sigma]A_{\text{管}}$$
  $A_{\text{管}} = \frac{\pi}{4}(D_{\text{I}}^2 - d_{\text{I}}^2)$ 
 $W \le 28\text{kN}$ 

钢索1 
$$F_{\text{Tl}} = 1.732W \le [\sigma]_{\bar{x}}$$
  $A_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\pi}{4}d_2^2$   $W \le 17\text{kN}$ 

$$\therefore W_{\text{max}} = 17 \text{kN}$$



剪切面 a:

$$F_{\rm Sa} = F_{\rm T1} = 1.732W$$

剪切而b

$$\sum F_x = W \cos 30^\circ - F_{\rm Sb} \cos 60^\circ = 0$$

$$\therefore F_{\rm Sb} = 1.732W$$

剪切强度条件: 
$$\frac{F_s}{A} \le [\tau]$$
  $\frac{1.732}{\frac{\pi}{4}d^2} \le [\tau] \Rightarrow d \ge 27.5$ mm

(4)销钉长度:考虑销钉侧面挤压

$$F_{\rm jl} = F_{\rm T1} = 1.732W = 29.44 \text{kN}$$
  $\frac{F_{\rm jl}}{t_3 d} \le [\sigma_{\rm j}] \Rightarrow t_3 \ge 13.38 \text{mm}$ 

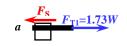
$$F_{j2} = F_N = 3.35W = 56.9 \text{kN}$$
  $F_{j2} / t_2 d \le [\sigma_j] \Rightarrow t_2 \ge 25.89 \text{mm}$ 

$$F_{i3} = F_{Sb} = 1.732W = 29.44$$
kN  $\therefore t_1 \ge 13.38$ mm

销钉的长度 $L \ge t_1 + t_2 + t_3 = 52.65$ mm











## 第七章 流体力、容器

7-1 某水渠木闸门如图。已知 $\gamma$  =9.8kN/m³,宽度 b =2m,h =1.5m,求闸门上承受的水的总压力及其作用位置。

解: 闸门上的压力呈线性规律分布,

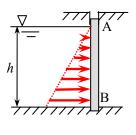
A点的压力集度: $q_A = 0$ 

B点的压力集度:  $q_{\text{B}} = \gamma \cdot h \cdot b = 29.4 \text{kN/m}$ 

闸门上的总压力大小等于载荷分布图形的面积,

$$F_R = \frac{1}{2} \times q_b \times h = 22.05 \text{kN}$$

合力作用在图形的形心, 即距A点为  $\frac{2}{3}h = \text{lm}$  处.



习题 7-1 图

- 7-2 如图所示闸门 AB,宽度为 1 米,可绕铰链 A 转动。已知 h=1m,H=3m, $\gamma=9.8$ kN/m³,不计闸门自重,求通过拉索开启闸门所须拉力 F。
- 解: 闸门受力如图所示, O点的载荷集度,

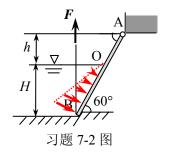
 $q_0 = 0$ , B点的载荷集度  $q_B = \gamma \cdot H \cdot b = 29.4 \text{kN/}m$  闸门上的总压力,

$$F_{\rm R} = \frac{1}{2} \times q_{\rm B} \times \text{OB}$$
  $OB = \frac{H}{\sin 60^{\circ}}$ 

合力作用在距O点  $\frac{2}{3}$ OB = 2.309处. 由平衡方程得,

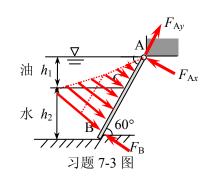
$$\sum M_{\rm A} = 0$$
  $F(H+h)/tg60^{\circ} = F_{\rm R}(AO + \frac{2}{3}OB)$ 

:: F = 76-38kN(开启所需拉力)



- 7-3 闸门 AB 宽为 1 米,左侧油深  $h_1$ =1m, $\gamma_{\dot{m}}$ =7.84kN/m³;水深  $h_2$ =3m, $\gamma_{\dot{m}}$ =9.81kN/m³,
  - a) 求闸门所受到的液体总压力及其作用位置。
  - b) 求 A、B 处的约束力。
  - c) 求 C 截面上作用内力。

解: a) 求闸门所受到的液体压力。A、C、B 各点的压力 集度为,



$$q_{\rm A} = 0$$
  $q_{\rm C} = \gamma \cdot h_1 \cdot b = 7.84 \text{kN/m}$ 

$$q_{\rm B} = q_{\rm C} + \gamma_{\star k} \cdot h_2 \cdot b = 37.27 \text{kN/m}$$

将作用在用门上的分布力分成三部分,各部分合力分别为:

$$F_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times q_C \times AC = \frac{1}{2} q_C \cdot \frac{h_1}{\sin 60^\circ} = 4.53 \text{kN}$$

$$F_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (q_B - q_C) \times \frac{h_1}{\sin 60^\circ} = 50.97 \text{kN}$$

$$F_3 = q_C \cdot \frac{h_2}{\sin 60^\circ} = 27.16 \text{kN}$$

合力大小 
$$F_R = F_1 + F_2 + F_3 = 82.66$$
kN

作用点:设合力作用在距A点x处.

根据合力距定理:

$$F_{R} \cdot x = F_{1} \times \frac{2}{3} AC + F_{2} (AC + \frac{2}{3} BC)$$
  
+  $F_{3} (AC + \frac{1}{2} BC)$ 

$$F_R x = 258.468$$
  $x = 3.13$ 

b)求约束反力,闸门受力如图,由平衡方程得,

$$\sum M_A = 0$$
  $F_R \cdot x = F_B \cdot AB$ 

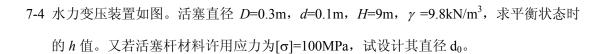
$$F_{\rm B} = 55.95 \,\text{kN}$$
  $F_{\rm Ax} = 26.71 \,\text{kN}$   $F_{\rm Ay} = 0$ 

c)C截面内力, 受力如图所示, 由平衡方程得,

$$F_{Ax} - F_1 - F_{CS} = 0$$
  $F_{CS} = 22.18$ kN

$$\sum M_{\rm C} = 0$$
  $M_{\rm C} + F_1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} AC - F_{\rm Ax} = 0$ 

 $M_{\rm C} = 29.11 {\rm kNm}$ 



#### 解:活塞受力如图所示

平衡时:
$$F_1 = F_2$$

$$F_1 = (H - h) \cdot \gamma \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} D^2$$

$$F_2 = H \cdot \gamma \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 = 692.37 \text{kN}$$

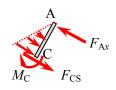
由
$$F_1 = F_2$$
求得

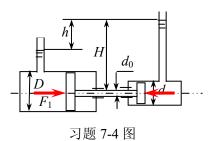
h = 8m

活塞为受压杆件,根据强度条件,

有塞列文 座刊 行,根始 短反 第
$$\frac{F_2}{\pi d_0^2} \le [\sigma] \Rightarrow d_0 \ge 14.85 \text{mm}$$

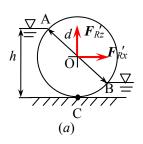
$$\mathfrak{R}d_0 = 15$$
mm

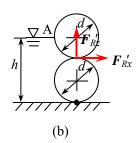


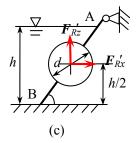


7-5 求图中壁面上所受到的水的总压力, $\gamma$ =9.8kN/m³。

- a) d=10m, h=8m, 宽度 b=2m;
- b) *d*=4m, *h*=6m, 宽度 *b*=1m;
- c) *d*=4m, *h*=10m, 宽度 *b*=2m;







习题 7-5

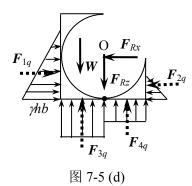
解 a) 取筒体圆周及与其相切的垂直、水平截面间的水体作为研究对象,水体受力如图 7-5(d) 所示。水体上边大气压力不计,左边压力线性分布,其总压力为:

$$F_{1q} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h \cdot \gamma \cdot h \cdot b = \frac{1}{2} \gamma b h^2$$

右边压力也为线性分布,且其总压力为:

$$F_{2q} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (h - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}d) \cdot \gamma \cdot (h - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}d) \cdot b = \frac{1}{2} \gamma b (h - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}d)^2$$

底面是均匀分布压力,但注意 C 处将水分为二部分,二边 压强各为 $\gamma h$  和 $\gamma (h-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}d)$ ; 故分布压力载荷为:



$$F_{3q} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h \cdot \gamma \cdot d \cdot b = \frac{1}{2} \gamma b dh$$

$$F_{4q} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (h - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}d) \cdot \gamma \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}d \cdot b = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \gamma b d(h - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}d)$$

水体的重力为:

$$W = \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot (h + h - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}d) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}d + h \cdot (\frac{d}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{d}{2})\right] \cdot b \cdot \gamma = \frac{1}{4} \gamma b d [(2 + \sqrt{2})h - d]$$

设流体总压力的水平和垂直分力如图,由平衡方程有:

$$F_{Rx} = F_{1q} - F_{2q} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma b h^2 - \frac{1}{2} \gamma b (h - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} d)^2$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \gamma b h (2h - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} d) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \times 9.8 \times 2 \times 8 \times (2 \times 8 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 10)$$

=494.98kN

$$F_{Ry} = F_{3q} + F_{4q} - W = \frac{1}{2}\gamma bdh + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}\gamma bd(h - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}d) - \frac{1}{4}\gamma bd[(2 + \sqrt{2})h - d]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}\gamma bd(d - \sqrt{2}h) = \frac{1}{8}\times 9.8\times 2\times 10\times (10 - \sqrt{2}\times 8)$$

$$= -32.14\text{kN}$$

简体实际所受流体总压力示如图 7-5 (a) 所示。同样,因为圆筒壁上各点的水压力均垂直于壁面,过圆心 O,故其合力(总压力  $F_R$ )也必过 O 点。

解 b) 取筒体左侧圆周及与其相切的垂直、水平截面间的水体作为研究对象,水体受力如图 7-5(e)所示。水体上边大气压力不计,左边压力线性分布,其总压力为:

$$F_{1q} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h \cdot \gamma \cdot b \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} \gamma b h^2$$

底面是均匀分布压力,压强为水,分布压力载荷为:

$$F_{2q} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \gamma \cdot h \cdot b \cdot d = \frac{1}{2} \gamma b dh$$

水体的重力为:

$$W = (h \cdot \frac{1}{2}d - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi d^2}{4}) \cdot b \cdot \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \gamma b d(\frac{1}{2}h - \frac{3}{8}\pi d)$$

设流体总压力的水平和垂直分力如图,由平衡方程有:

$$F_{Rx} = F_{1q} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma b h^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 9.8 \times 1 \times 6^2 = 176.4 \text{kN}$$

$$F_{Ry} = F_{2q} - W = \frac{1}{2} \gamma b d h - \frac{1}{2} \gamma b d (\frac{1}{2} h - \frac{3}{8} \pi d)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \gamma b d (h + \frac{3}{4} \pi d) = \frac{1}{4} \times 9.8 \times 1 \times 4 \times (6 + \frac{3}{4} \times \pi \times 4)$$

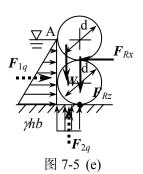
$$=151.12kN$$

筒体实际所受流体总压力示如图 7-5(b) 所示。

解 c) 取筒体左侧圆周的水体作为研究对象,水体及受力如图 7-5(f)所示。水体上边大气压力不计,左边压力线性分布,其总压力为:

$$F_{1q} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h \cdot \gamma \cdot b \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} \gamma b h^2$$

水体的重力为:



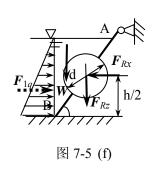
$$W = (h \cdot \frac{1}{2}h - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi d^2}{4}) \cdot b \cdot \gamma = \frac{1}{2}\gamma b(h^2 - \frac{1}{4}\pi d^2)$$

设流体总压力的水平和垂直分力如图,由平衡方程有:

$$F_{Rx} = F_{1q} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma b h^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 9.8 \times 2 \times 10^2 = 980 \text{kN}$$

$$F_{Ry} = -W = -\frac{1}{2}\gamma b(h^2 - \frac{1}{4}\pi d^2)$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} \times 9.8 \times 2 \times (10^2 - \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 4^2)$$

=-856.91kN



筒体实际所受流体总压力示如图 7-5(c)所示。

7-6 图示压力容器,内径 d=1m,壁厚 t=10mm,材料许用应力为[ $\sigma$ ]=120MPa,试计算其最大许用压力 p。

解:

横截面上的纵向应力 
$$\sigma_z = \frac{pd}{4t}$$

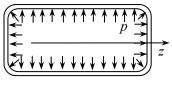
纵截面上的环向应力
$$\sigma_{\rm C} = \frac{pd}{2t}$$

强度条件: $\sigma_{r} \leq [\sigma]$ 

$$\frac{pd}{4t} \le [\sigma]$$
  $p \le \frac{[\sigma] \cdot 4t}{d} = 4.8 \text{MPa}$ 

$$\sigma_{\rm C} = \frac{pd}{2t} \le [\sigma]$$
  $p \le \frac{[\sigma] \cdot 2t}{d} = 2.4 \text{MPa}$ 

:. 压力容器允许的最大压力p = 2.4MPa



习题 7-6 图

7-7 球形压力容器外径 D=2m,工作压力为 20 个大气压,材料许用应力为[ $\sigma$ ]=150MPa,试设计其壁厚 t。

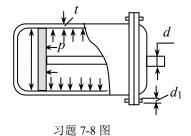
解:压力容器内的压力 $p = 20 \times 0.1013$ MPa = 2.026MPa

並力
$$\sigma_{\rm C} = \frac{pr}{2t} \le [\sigma]$$

$$t \ge \frac{pr}{2[\sigma]} = \frac{2.026 \times 1000}{2 \times 150} = 6.75$$
mm

- 7-8 图示油缸内径 D=560mm,油压 p=2.5MPa,活塞杆直径 d=100mm。
  - a)若活塞杆材料 $\sigma_{vs}$ =300MPa, 求其工作安全系数 n。
  - b)若缸盖用直径  $d_1$ =30mm 的螺栓与油缸连接,螺栓材 料许用应力为[ $\sigma$ ]=100MPa, 求所需的螺栓个数 k。
  - c)若缸体材料许用应力[ $\sigma$ ]=120MPa、试确定其壁厚 t。

解: 活塞所受的轴力 
$$F_{\rm N} = p \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} (D^2 - d^2) = 595815$$
N



$$\sigma = \frac{F_{\rm N}}{\frac{\pi}{4}d^2} = 75.9 \text{MPa}$$

强度条件
$$\sigma \leq \frac{\sigma_{ys}}{n}$$
 :  $n \leq 3.952$ 

b)螺栓承受的拉力 $F_{NS}$ 

$$k \cdot F_{\text{NS}} = F_{\text{N}}$$
  $\therefore F_{\text{NS}} = \frac{F_{\text{N}}}{k}$ 

螺栓强度条件: 
$$\frac{F_{\text{NS}}}{\frac{\pi}{4}d_1^2} \le [\sigma]$$
  $\frac{F_{\text{N}}/k}{\frac{\pi}{4}d_1^2} \le [\sigma] \Rightarrow k = 8.433$  取 $k = 9$ 

c)缸体的轴向拉力为 $F_N$ ,强度条件

$$\frac{F_{\rm N}}{\frac{\pi}{4}(D+t)^2 - \frac{\pi}{4}D^2} \le \left[\sigma\right] \Rightarrow t \ge 5.8$$
mm

- 7-9 球形压力容器直径为 D=2m,工作压力为 p=2MPa,[ $\sigma$ ]=100MPa;二半球用 d=30mm 的 螺栓紧固, $[\sigma]=200$ MPa。试设计其壁厚 t 并确定螺栓数 n。
- 解: (1) 截面设计,由强度条件有,

$$\sigma_{\rm C} = p \cdot r / 2t \le [\sigma]$$

$$t \ge pr/2[\sigma] = 10$$
mm

(2)研究下半球,在螺栓连接处受拉力 $F_{
m N}$ ,由平衡方程得,

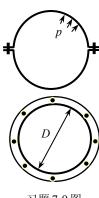
$$F_{\rm N} = F / n = p \cdot \pi r^2 / n$$

螺栓强度条件

$$\sigma = F_{\rm N} / (\frac{\pi}{4} d^2) \leq [\sigma]$$

$$n \ge 4p\pi r^2 / \pi d^2 [\sigma] = 40$$

: 需要40颗螺栓。



习题 7-9 图

- 7-10 水槽闸门开启机构如图。水深 h=1m, 水槽宽度为 b=2m,  $\gamma=9.8$ kN/m³。
  - a) 求为使水槽关闭,所需的最小力F。

- b) 若 B 处销钉的直径 d=20mm,材料的许用应力为[ $\tau$ ]=120MPa,[ $\sigma_j$ ]=200MPa,试校核其强度。
- 解: a) 求水对闸门的作用力,

$$F_1 = \gamma \cdot b \cdot h \cdot \frac{1}{2}h = 9800$$
N作用在距水面 $\frac{2}{3}h$ 处 
$$F_2 = \gamma hb \cdot h = 19600$$
N

水重
$$W = \gamma(h \cdot h \cdot b - \pi \cdot \frac{h^2}{4} \cdot b) = 4214$$
N

水对闸门作用的合力

$$F_x = F_1 = 9800$$
N  
 $F_y = F_2 - W = 15386$ N

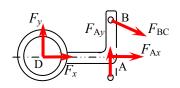
合力过D点

取闸门为研究对象,闸门受力如图所示,由平衡条件得,

闸门刚关闭时, 
$$F_N = 0$$
,  $\sum M_A = 0$   $\Rightarrow$ 

$$F_y \cdot 2 + F_{BCx} \cdot AB = 0$$
  $AB = AC \cdot tg30^{\circ}$   
  $\therefore F_{BCx} = 17766N = F$ 

F 即为使水槽关闭的最小为 F。



习题 7-10

### b) 校核销钉强度

满足强度条件。

# 第八章 圆轴的扭转

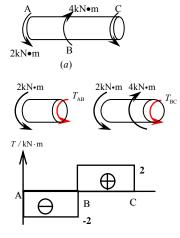
- 8-1 试作图示各杆的扭矩图。
  - (a)解:用截面法求AB,BC段的扭矩

$$T_{AB} + 2 = 0$$

$$T_{AB} = -2(kN \cdot m)$$

$$T_{BC} - 4 + 2 = 0$$

$$T_{BC} = 2(kN \cdot m)$$



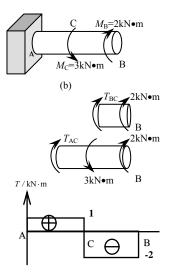
(b)解:用截面法求BC,AC段的扭矩

$$T_{BC} + 2 = 0$$

$$T_{BC} = -2(kN \cdot m)$$

$$T_{AC} + 2 - 3 = 0$$

$$T_{AC} = 1(kN \cdot m)$$



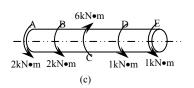
(c)解:用截面法求AB、BC、CD、DE各段的 扭矩得,

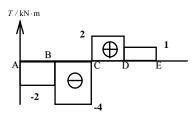
$$T_{AB} = -2(kN \cdot m)$$

$$T_{BC} = -4(kN \cdot m)$$

$$T_{DC} = 2(kN \cdot m)$$

$$T_{DE} = 1(kN \cdot m)$$





8-2 一实心圆杆直径d=100mm,扭矩 $M_T$ =100kN•m,试求距圆心d/8、d/4及d/2处的剪应力,并绘出横截面上剪应力分布图。

解: 
$$\tau = \frac{T}{I_{\rho}} \rho$$
 对空心圆轴:  $I_{\rho} = \frac{\pi}{32} d^4$ 

$$I_{\rho} = \frac{\pi}{32} \times (100)^4 = 9812500 \text{mm}^4$$

距园心 $\frac{d}{8}$ 处的剪应力:

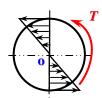
$$\tau = \frac{T}{I_o} \cdot \frac{d}{8} = \frac{100 \times 10^6}{9812500} \times \frac{100}{8} = 127.4 \text{MPa}$$

距园心d/4处的剪应力:

$$\tau = \frac{T}{I_{\rho}} \cdot \frac{d}{4} = 254.8 \text{MPa}$$

距园心
$$\frac{d}{2}$$
处的剪应力:

$$\tau = \frac{T}{I_{\rho}} \cdot \frac{d}{2} = 509.6 \text{MPa}$$



横截面上剪应力分布图为:

- 8-3 圆轴A端固定,受力如图。AC=CB=1m,剪切弹性模量G=80GPa,试求:
  - (1) 实心和空心段内的最大和最小剪应力,并绘出横截面上剪应力分布图;
  - (2) )B截面相对A截面的扭转角 $\varphi_{BA}$ 。
- 解: 作园轴的扭矩图, d<sub>1</sub>=80, d<sub>2</sub>=60
- (1)求AC、BC段的最大最小剪应力。

$$I_{\rho AC} = \frac{\pi}{32} d_1^4 = \frac{\pi}{32} \times 80^4 = 4019200 \text{mm}^4$$

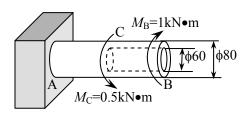
$$I_{\rho BC} = \frac{\pi}{32} (d_1^4 - d_2^4) = 2747500 \text{mm}^4$$

$$\tau_{\text{ACmax}} = \frac{T_{\text{AC}}}{I_{o\text{AC}}} \cdot \frac{d_1}{2} = 14.56 \text{MPa}$$

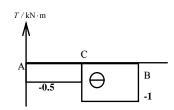
$$\tau_{\text{ACmin}} = \frac{T_{\text{AC}}}{I_{\text{oAC}}} \cdot \frac{d_2}{2} = 10.92 \text{MPa}$$

(2)B截面相对于A截面的扭转角

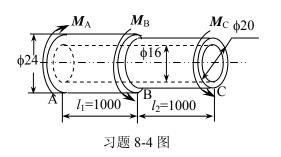
$$\varphi_{AB} = \varphi_{AC} + \varphi_{BC} = \left(\frac{T_{AC}l}{GI_{\rho AC}} + \frac{T_{BC}l}{GI_{\rho BC}}\right) \times \frac{180^{\circ}}{\pi} = 0.35^{\circ}$$

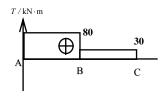


习题 8-3 图



8-4 阶梯形空心圆轴如图所示。已知A、B和C处的外力偶矩分别为 $M_A$ =80N•m、 $M_B$ =50N•m、 $M_C$ =30N•m,材料的剪切弹性模量G=80GPa,轴的许用剪应力[ $\tau$ ]=60MPa,许用扭转角 [ $\theta$ ]=1°/m,试校核轴的强度与刚度。





解:

$$AB$$
段:  $d_1 = 24$ mm  $d_2 = 16$ mm

$$BC$$
段:  $d_1 = 20$ mm  $d_2 = 16$ mm

作圆轴的扭矩图如图所示。

$$I_{\rho AB} = \frac{\pi}{32} (24^4 - 16^4) = 26124.8 \text{mm}^4$$

$$I_{\rho BC} = \frac{\pi}{32} (20^4 - 16^4) = 9269.28 \text{mm}^4$$

求各段的最大剪应力:

$$\tau_{ABmax} = \frac{T_{AB}}{I_{\rho AB}} \cdot \frac{24}{2} = 36.75 \text{MPa} < [\tau]$$

$$\tau_{ABmax} = \frac{T_{BC}}{I_{oBC}} \cdot \frac{20}{2} = 32.37 \text{MPa} < [\tau]$$

满足强度条件.

最大扭转角发生在AB段,

$$Q_{AB} = \frac{T_{AB}}{GI_{\rho AB}} = \frac{80000}{80000 \times 26124.8} \times \frac{180}{\pi}$$
$$= 0.0022^{\circ} / \text{mm} = 2.2^{\circ} / \text{m} > [\theta]$$

不满足刚度要求。

8-5 实心轴和空心轴通过牙嵌式离合器连接在一起。已知其转速n=98r/min,传递功率 $N_p=7.4$ kW,轴的许用剪应力[ $\tau$ ]=40MPa。试设计实心轴的直径 $D_1$ ,及内外径比值为 $\alpha$ =0.5的空心轴的外径 $D_2$ 和内径 $d_2$ 。

习题 8-5 图

解: (1) 计算外力偶距

$$M = 9.55 \frac{Np}{n} = 9.55 \times \frac{7.4}{98} = 0.72 \text{kNm}$$

实心轴:
$$I_{\rho} = \frac{\pi}{32}D^4$$

强度条件: 
$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{T}{I_{\rho}} \cdot \frac{D}{2} = \frac{m}{I_{\rho}} \cdot \frac{D}{2} \leq [\tau]$$

$$\frac{0.72 \times 10^6}{\frac{\pi}{32}D^4} \cdot \frac{D}{2} \le [\tau] \Rightarrow D \ge 45.1 \text{mm}$$

空心轴: 
$$I_{\rho} = \frac{\pi}{32} (D_{2}^{4} - d_{2}^{4})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{32} ((2d_{2})^{4} - d_{2}^{4}) = \frac{15\pi}{32} d_{2}^{4}$$

强度条件: 
$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{T}{I_{\rho}} \cdot \frac{D_2}{2} = \frac{M}{\frac{15\pi}{32} d_2^4} \cdot d_2 \le [\tau] \Rightarrow d_2 \ge 23.1 \text{mm}$$

$$D_2 = 2d_2 = 46.2$$
mm

8-6 机械设计中, 初步估算旋转轴直径时, 强度与刚度条件常分别采用下列公式:

$$d \ge A(N_{\rm p}/n)^{1/3}$$
;  $d \ge B(N_{\rm p}/n)^{1/4}$ 

式中 $N_P$ 为功率(kW), n为转速(r/min)。试推证上述公式并导出A、B的表达式。

解: 旋转轴的强度条件:  $\tau_{\text{max}} \leq [\tau]$ 

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{T}{W_{\rho}} \qquad T = 9.55 \frac{Np}{n} (\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}) = 9550 (\frac{Np}{n}) (N \cdot m) \qquad W_{\rho} = \frac{\pi}{16} d^{3}$$

$$\therefore \tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{9550 (\frac{Np}{n})}{\frac{\pi}{16} d^{3}} \le [\tau] \qquad 9550 (\frac{Np}{n}) \le [\tau] \cdot \frac{\pi}{16} d^{3}$$

$$d \ge \frac{36.51}{([\tau])^{1/3}} (\frac{Np}{n})^{1/3} \qquad \therefore A = \frac{36.51}{[\tau]^{1/3}}$$

旋转轴的刚度条件:  $\theta_{max} \leq [\theta]$ 

$$\frac{T}{GI_{\rho}} \cdot \frac{180}{\pi} \le \left[\theta\right] \qquad \frac{9550(\frac{Np}{n})}{G \cdot \frac{\pi}{32} d^4} \cdot \frac{180}{\pi} \le \theta$$

$$d \ge \frac{48.6}{\left(\left[\theta\right] \cdot G\right)} \left(\frac{Np}{n}\right)^{1/4} \qquad \therefore B = -\frac{48.6}{\left(\left[\theta\right] G\right)^{1/4}}$$

8-7 空心钢轴的外径*D*=100mm,内径*d*=50mm,材料的剪切弹性模量*G*=80GPa。若要求轴在2m内的最大扭转角不超过1.5°,试求所能承受的最大扭矩及此时轴内的最大剪应力。

解: 
$$I_{\rho} = \frac{\pi}{32}(D^4 - d^4) = 9199218.75 \text{mm}^4$$
  
刚度条件:  $\varphi = \frac{Tl}{GI_{\rho}} = \frac{T \times 2000}{80000 \times 9199218.75} \times \frac{180}{\pi} \le 1.5$ 

 $\therefore T \le 9.63 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$ 

即钢轴所能承受的最大扭矩为9.63kN·m 求轴内最大剪应力

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{T}{I_o} \cdot \frac{D}{2} = \frac{9.63 \times 10^6}{9199218.75} \times \frac{100}{2} = 52.3 \text{MPa}$$

解: 计算外力偶矩

$$M_{\rm A} = 9.55 \frac{N_{\rm pA}}{n} = 7.01 \,\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$
  
 $M_{\rm B} = 9.55 \frac{N_{\rm pB}}{n} = 2.81 \,\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$   
 $M_{\rm C} = 9.55 \frac{N_{\rm pC}}{n} = 4.20 \,\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$ 

作轴的扭矩图如图所示.

$$I_{
ho AB} = \frac{\pi}{32} d_1^4$$
  $I_{
ho BC} = \frac{\pi}{32} d_2^2$  强度条件:  $\tau_{
m AB max} = \frac{T_{
m AB}}{I_{
m AB}} \cdot \frac{d_1}{2} \le [\tau]$ 

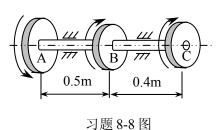
 $\therefore d_1 \ge 79.9$ mm

$$\tau_{\text{AC max}} = \frac{T_{\text{BC}}}{I_{\text{oBC}}} \cdot \frac{d_2}{2} \leq [\tau]$$

 $\therefore d_2 \ge 6.74$ mm

刚度条件: 
$$\theta_{\mathrm{AB}} = \frac{T_{\mathrm{AB}}}{G_{I\rho}} \leq [\theta] \Rightarrow d_1 \geq 84.6 \mathrm{mm}$$
 
$$\theta_{\mathrm{BC}} = \frac{T_{\mathrm{BC}}}{G_{I\rho}} \leq [\theta] \Rightarrow d_2 \geq 74.4 \mathrm{mm}$$

综上所述, AB段的直径d, 为84.6mm, AC段的直径d, 为74.4mm.



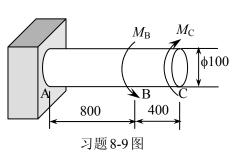
7 / kN·m

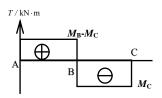
A B C

-7.01

- 8-9 一端固定的钢制圆轴如图。在转矩 $M_{\rm B}$ 和 $M_{\rm C}$ 的作用下,轴内产生的最大剪应力为40.8MPa,自由端转过的角度为 $\varphi_{\rm AC}$ =0.98×10<sup>-2</sup>rad。已知材料的剪切弹性模量G=80GPa,试求作用在轴上的转矩 $M_{\rm B}$ 和 $M_{\rm C}$ 的大小。
- 解: 作轴的扭矩图如图所示

$$\begin{split} I_{\rho} &= \frac{\pi}{32} d^4 = \frac{\pi}{32} \times 100^4 = 9812500 \text{mm}^4 \\ \text{轴内产生的最大剪应力发生在BC段,} \\ \tau_{\text{max}} &= \frac{T}{I_{\rho}} \cdot \frac{d}{2} = 40.8 \\ \therefore T &= M_{\text{C}} = 8.01 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m} \\ \varphi_{\text{AC}} &= \varphi_{\text{AB}} + \varphi_{\text{BC}} = \frac{(M_{\text{B}} - M_{\text{C}}) \cdot L_{\text{AB}}}{G \cdot I_{\rho}} - \frac{M_{\text{C}} \cdot L_{\text{BC}}}{GI_{\rho}} \\ \varphi_{\text{AC}} &= 0.98 \times 10^{-2} rad 代入上式求得,\end{split}$$

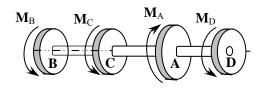




- 8-10 实心圆轴如图,已知输出扭矩 $M_{\rm B}$ = $M_{\rm C}$ =1.64kN.m, $M_{\rm D}$ =2.18kN.m;材料G=80GPa, [ $\tau$ ]=40MPa ,[ $\theta$ ]=1°/m,
  - a) 求输入扭矩 $M_A$ ;

 $M_{\rm B} = 21.63 \,\mathrm{kN} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ 

- b) 试设计轴的直径。
- c)接 $\alpha$ =0.5重新设计空心轴的尺寸并与实心轴比较重量。



习题 8-10 图

解: a) 求输入的扭矩 $M_A$ , 根据平衡条件得,

$$M_{\rm A} = M_{\rm B} + M_{\rm C} + M_{\rm D} = 5.46 {\rm kN \cdot m}$$
 b)设计轴的直径. 作扭矩图如图所示,

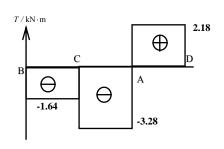
AC为危险段: 
$$W_{\rho AC} = \frac{\pi}{16} d^3$$

强度条件: 
$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{T}{W_{\rho}} \leq [\tau]$$

$$\frac{3.28 \times 10^6}{\frac{\pi}{16} d^3} \le 40 \qquad \therefore d \ge 74.84 \text{mm}$$

刚度条件: 
$$\theta = \frac{T}{GI_{\rho}} \cdot \frac{180}{\pi} \le [\theta] \Rightarrow d \ge 69.96$$
mm

综上所述取d = 74.84mm



c)按 $\alpha = 0.5$ 设计空心轴的尺寸

强度条件: 
$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{T}{W_{\rho}} \le [\tau]$$
 
$$W_{\rho} = \frac{\pi}{32} (D^4 - d^4) / \frac{D}{2} \qquad D = 2d$$
 
$$\therefore W_{\rho} = \frac{\pi}{32} [(2d)^4 - d^4] / d = \frac{15\pi}{32} d^3$$

代入强度条件: 
$$\frac{3.28 \times 10^6}{\frac{15\pi}{32}d^3} \le 40$$

求得:  $d \ge 38.2$ mm, D = 2d = 76.4mm

刚度条件: 
$$\theta = \frac{T}{GI_o} \times \frac{180}{\pi} \leq [\theta]$$

求得:  $d \ge 35.55$ mm, D = 71.1mm 综上所述, 取D = 76.4mm, d = 38.3mm 比较空心轴与实心轴的重量,

$$W_{\tilde{\Xi}} = \pi (\frac{D^2}{4} - \frac{d^2}{4}) \cdot L \cdot \gamma = 3436.5L \cdot \gamma$$

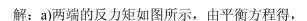
$$W_{\mathfrak{F}} = \pi \cdot \frac{D^2}{4} L \cdot \gamma = 4396.81 L \cdot \gamma$$

$$\frac{W_{\mathfrak{X}}}{W_{\mathfrak{P}}} = 1.28$$

即实心轴的重量空心轴重量的1.28倍.

- 8-11 图中实心圆轴d=50mm, 二端固定。
  - a) 已知M<sub>C</sub>=1.64kN·m, 求反力偶矩。
  - b) 若材料为理想塑性且 $au_{vs}$ =100MPa,求屈服扭矩

 $M_{\rm S}$ 和极限扭矩 $M_{\rm U}$ 。



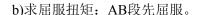
$$M_{\rm A}+M_{\rm B}=M_{\rm C}$$
  
变形协调条件:  $\varphi_{\rm AB}=\varphi_{\rm AC}+\varphi_{\rm BC}=0$   
力与变形的物理关示

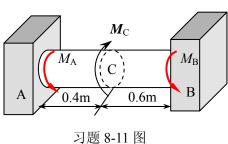
$$\varphi_{\mathrm{AC}} = -\frac{M_{\mathrm{A}}L_{\mathrm{AC}}}{GI_{\rho}}, \qquad \varphi_{\mathrm{BC}} = \frac{M_{\mathrm{B}}L_{\mathrm{BC}}}{GI_{\rho}}$$

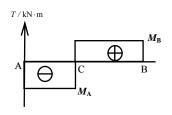
联立求解得:

$$\begin{split} M_{\rm A} &= \frac{L_{\rm BC}}{L_{\rm AB} + L_{\rm AC}} M_{\rm C}, \qquad M_{\rm B} = \frac{L_{\rm AC}}{L_{\rm AB} + L_{\rm AC}} \cdot M_{\rm C} \\ \therefore M_{\rm A} &= 0.984 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}, \qquad M_{\rm B} = 0.656 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m} \end{split}$$

$$M_{\rm p} = 0.984 \,\mathrm{kN \cdot m}$$
.  $M_{\rm p} = 0.984 \,\mathrm{kN \cdot m}$ 







当
$$T_{AC} = T_{S}$$
时,AC段进入屈服,

$$W_{\rho} = \frac{\pi}{16} d^3 = 24531.25 \text{mm}^3$$

$$\tau_{\rm max} = \frac{T_{\rm S}}{W_{\rho}} = \tau_{ys} = \frac{M_{\rm A}}{W_{\rho}}$$

$$M_{\rm A} = T_{\rm S} = \tau_{ys} \cdot \frac{\pi}{16} d^3 = 2.453 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_{\rm S} = (L_{\rm AB} + L_{\rm AC}) / L_{\rm BC} \cdot T_{\rm S} = 4.089 {\rm kN \cdot m}$$

求极限扭矩 $M_{\mathrm{U}}$ ,此时AC杆完全屈服, $au_{\mathrm{AC}} = au_{\mathrm{max}} = au_{\mathrm{ys}}$ ;

截面上应力对轴心的矩为:  $\tau_{ys} \cdot \rho \cdot dA$ ,

在整个面积上积分为极限扭矩 $T_{\rm U}$ 

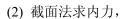
$$T_{\rm U} = \int_{A} \tau_{ys} \cdot \rho \cdot dA = \tau_{ys} \int_{0}^{R} \rho \cdot 2\pi \rho \cdot d\rho = \frac{2\pi}{3} \tau_{ys} \cdot R^{3}$$
$$= 3.27 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m} = M_{\rm A} \quad \therefore M_{\rm U} = 5.45 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

# 第九章 梁的平面弯曲

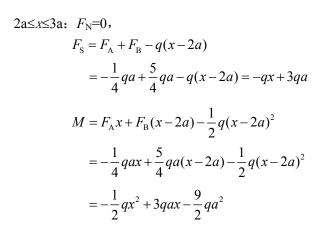
9-1 试画出图中各梁的剪力图与弯矩图,并确定梁中的 $\left|F_{\varrho}\right|_{\max}$  和 $\left|M\right|_{\max}$ 。

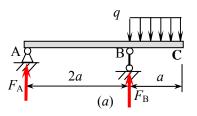
(a) 解: (1) 求支座反力,根据平衡方程得,

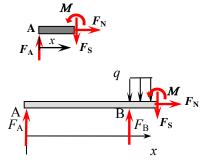
$$\sum F_{y} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{A} + F_{B} = q \cdot a$$
 
$$\sum M_{A} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{B} \cdot 2a - q \cdot a \times (2a + \frac{a}{2}) = 0$$
 求得:  $F_{B} = \frac{5}{4}q \cdot a$ ,  $F_{A} = -\frac{1}{4}q \cdot a$ 

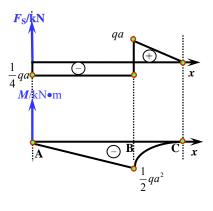


$$0 \le x < 2a$$
:  $F_N=0$ , 
$$F_S = F_A = -\frac{1}{4}qa$$
 
$$M = F_A x = -\frac{1}{4}qax$$









(3) 画梁的剪力图与弯矩图,

根据剪力方程和弯矩方程计算A、B、C各点的剪力和弯矩,

$$M_{\rm A}=0$$
  $M_{\rm B}=rac{1}{2}qa^2$   $M_{\rm C}=0$  
$$F_{\rm SA}=-rac{1}{4}qa$$
  $F_{\rm SB}^{\ \pm}=-rac{1}{4}qa$   $F_{\rm SC}=0$  
$$F_{\rm SB}^{\ \pm}=qa$$

显然,在
$$x = 2a$$
处有, $\left| F_{\rm S} \right|_{\rm max} = qa$ ,  $\left| M \right|_{\rm max} = \frac{1}{2}qa^2$ 

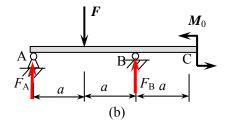
(b) 解: (1) 求支座反力,根据平衡方程得,

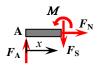
$$\begin{split} F_{\mathrm{A}} + F_{\mathrm{B}} &= F \\ F \cdot a - F_{\mathrm{B}} \cdot 2a - M_{0} &= 0 \\$$
求得:  $F_{\mathrm{A}} &= (Fa + M_{0})/2a \\ F_{\mathrm{B}} &= (Fa - M_{0})/2a \end{split}$ 

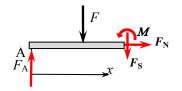
(2) 截面法求内力,

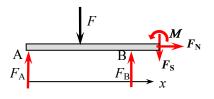
$$0 \le x < a$$
:  $F_N = 0$ ,  
 $F_S = F_A = (Fa + M_0)/2a$   
 $M = F_A x = (Fa + M_0)x/2a$ 

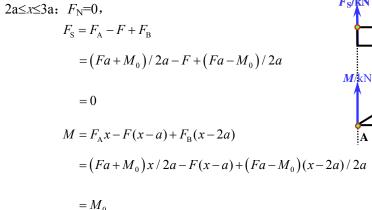
a 
$$\leq x < 2a$$
:  $F_N = 0$ ,  
 $F_S = F_A - F = (Fa + M_0)/2a - F$   
 $= (M_0 - Fa)/2a$   
 $M = F_A x - F(x - a)$   
 $= (Fa + M_0)x/2a - F(x - a)$   
 $= (F + M_0/2a)x + Fa$ 

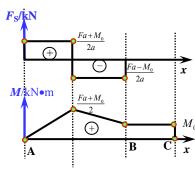












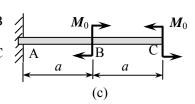
(3) 画梁的剪力图与弯矩图,

根据剪力方程和弯矩方程计算A、B、C各点的剪力和弯矩

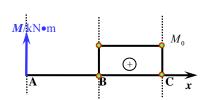
$$M_{\rm A} = 0$$
,  $M_{\rm B} = M_{\rm 0}$ ,  $M_{\rm C} = M_{\rm 0}$   
 $F_{\rm SA} = \frac{Fa + M_{\rm 0}}{2a}$ ,  $F_{\rm SB} = -\frac{Fa - M_{\rm 0}}{2a}$ ,  $F_{\rm SB} = 0$ ,  $F_{\rm SC} = 0$ 

显然,在
$$x = a$$
处有,  $\left| F_{\rm S} \right|_{\rm max} = \frac{Fa + M_0}{2a}$ ,  $\left| M \right|_{\rm max} = \frac{Fa + M_0}{2}$ 

(c) 解: (1) 根据平衡方程,显然固定端A处没有约束反力。AB 段没有内力,BC段只受弯矩的作用,弯矩大小为 $M_0$ ,A、B、C 各点的剪力和弯距为,



$$M_{\mathrm{A}} = 0$$
  $M_{\mathrm{B}}^{\pm} = M_{\mathrm{0}}$   $M_{\mathrm{B}}^{\pm} = 0$   $M_{\mathrm{C}} = 0$   $F_{\mathrm{SA}} = 0$   $F_{\mathrm{SB}} = 0$   $F_{\mathrm{SC}} = 0$ 



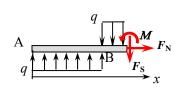
(2) 画剪力图和弯矩图。各截面均无剪力, 弯矩图如图所示。

显然, 
$$\left|F_{\rm S}\right|_{\rm max}=0$$
,  $\left|M\right|_{\rm max}=M_0$ 

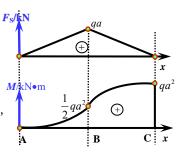
(d) 解: (1) 截面法求内力,

$$0 \le x < a$$
:  $F_N = 0$ , 
$$F_S = qx$$
 
$$M = qx \cdot \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{1}{2}qx^2$$

a 
$$\leq x \leq 2a$$
:  $F_N = 0$ ,  
 $F_S = qa - q(x - a)$   
 $= 2qa - qx$   
 $M = qa(x - \frac{1}{2}a) - q(x - a) \cdot \frac{1}{2}(x - a)$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2}q(x - 2a)^2 + qa^2$ 



(2) 画梁的剪力图与弯矩图,



根据剪力方程和弯矩方程计算A、B、C各点的剪力和弯矩,

$$M_{\rm A} = 0$$
  $M_{\rm B} = \frac{1}{2}qa^2$   $M_{\rm C} = qa^2$   $F_{\rm SA} = 0$   $F_{\rm SB} = qa$   $F_{\rm SC} = 0$ 

显然,在
$$x = 2a$$
处有, $\left| F_{\rm S} \right|_{\rm max} = qa$ ,  $\left| M \right|_{\rm max} = qa^2$ 

(e) 解: (1) 求支座反力,根据整体平衡条件

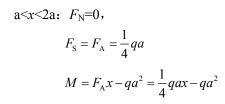
求得,
$$F_{A} = \frac{1}{4}qa$$
,  $F_{C} = \frac{3}{4}qa$ 

(2) 截面法求内力,

$$0 \le x < a$$
:  $F_N = 0$ ,  

$$F_S = F_A = \frac{1}{4} qa$$

$$M = F_A x = \frac{1}{4} qax$$

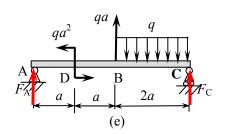


 $2a \le x < 4a$ :  $F_N = 0$ ,

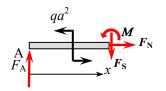
$$F_{\rm S} = F_{\rm A} + qa - q(x - 2a) = \frac{13}{4}qa - qx$$

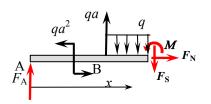
$$M = F_{A}x - qa^{2} + qa(x - 2a) - q(x - 2a) \cdot \frac{1}{2}(x - 2a)$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2}qx^{2} + \frac{13}{4}qax - 5qa^{2}$$

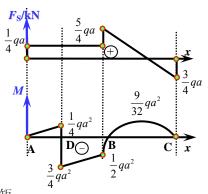
(3) 画梁的剪力图与弯矩图,











根据剪力方程和弯矩方程计算
$$A$$
、 $D$ 、 $B$ 、 $C$ 各点的剪力和弯矩, 
$$M_{\rm A}=0 \qquad M_{\rm D}{}^{\pm}=\frac{1}{4}qa^2 \qquad M_{\rm D}{}^{\pm}=-\frac{3}{4}qa^2 \qquad M_{\rm B}=-\frac{1}{2}qa^2 \qquad M_{\rm C}=0$$
 
$$F_{\rm SA}=\frac{1}{4}qa \qquad F_{\rm SD}=\frac{1}{4}qa \qquad F_{\rm SB}{}^{\pm}=\frac{1}{4}qa \qquad F_{\rm SB}{}^{\pm}=\frac{5}{4}qa \qquad F_{\rm SC}=-\frac{3}{4}qa$$
 
$$\text{RPCPC PSETED PARTE IN PARTE.}$$

求BC段弯矩的极值,由 
$$\frac{dM}{dx} = -qx + \frac{13}{4}qa = 0$$
 得,  $x = \frac{13}{4}a$ ,

$$x = \frac{13}{4}a$$
  $\text{Hy}, M = \frac{9}{32}qa^2$ 

显然,在
$$x=2a$$
处有  $\left|F_{\rm S}\right|_{\rm max}=\frac{5}{4}qa$ ,在 $x=a$ 处有  $\left|M\right|_{\rm max}=\frac{3}{4}qa^2$ 

(f) 解: (1) 求支座反力,根据整体平衡条件

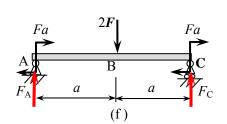
求得: 
$$F_A = 0$$
,  $F_C = 2F$ 

(2) 截面法求内力,

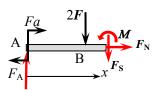
$$0 \le x < a$$
:  $F_N = 0$ , 
$$F_S = F_A = 0$$
 
$$M = F_A x + Fa = Fa$$

a
$$\leq x < 2a$$
:  $F_N=0$ , 
$$F_S = F_A - 2F = -2F$$
 
$$M = F_A x + Fa - 2F(x-a) = -2Fax + 3Fa$$

(3) 画梁的剪力图与弯矩图,



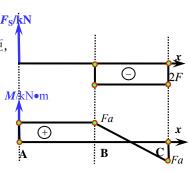




根据剪力方程和弯矩方程计算A、B、C各点的剪力和弯矩,

$$F_{\mathrm{SA}} = 0$$
  $F_{\mathrm{SB}}^{\ \pm} = 0$   $F_{\mathrm{SB}}^{\ \pm} = -2F$   $F_{\mathrm{SC}} = -2F$   $M_{\mathrm{A}} = Fa$   $M_{\mathrm{B}} = Fa$   $M_{\mathrm{C}} = -Fa$ 

根据剪力方程和弯矩方程画梁的剪力图与弯矩图如图所示。

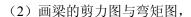


## 显然, $|F_s|_{\text{max}} = 2F$ $|M|_{\text{max}} = Fa$

(g) 解: (1) 截面法求内力,

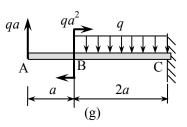
$$0 \le x < a$$
:  $F_N = 0$ ,  
 $F_S = qa$   
 $M = qax$ 

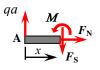
a
$$\leq x < 3a$$
:  $F_N=0$ ,  
 $F_S = qa - q(x-a) = -qx + 2qa$   
 $M = qax + qa^2 - q(x-a) \cdot \frac{1}{2}(x-a)$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2}qx^2 + 2qax + \frac{1}{2}qa^2$ 

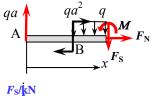


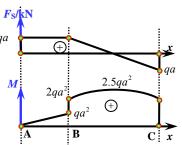
求A、B、C各点的内力值,

$$M_{\mathrm{A}} = 0$$
  $M_{\mathrm{B}}^{\pm} = qa^2$   $M_{\mathrm{B}}^{\pm} = 2qa^2$   $M_{\mathrm{C}} = 2qa^2$   $F_{\mathrm{SA}} = qa$   $F_{\mathrm{SB}} = qa$   $F_{\mathrm{SC}} = -qa$ 









求BC段弯矩的极值,由  $\frac{dM}{dx} = -qx + 2qa = 0$  得, x = 2a,  $M = 2.5qa^2$ 

根据剪力方程和弯矩方程画梁的剪力图与弯矩图如图所示。

显然, 
$$|F_{\rm S}|_{\rm max} = qa$$
,  $|M|_{\rm max} = 2.5qa^2$ 

(h) 解: (1) 求支座反力,根据平衡条件求得,

$$F_{\rm A} = qa$$
  $F_{\rm B} = qa$ 

(2) 截面法求内力,

$$0 \le x < a$$
:  $F_N = 0$ , 
$$F_S = -qx$$
$$M = \frac{1}{2}qx^2$$

a 
$$\leq x \leq 2a$$
:  $F_N = 0$ ,  
 $F_S = F_A - qa = qa - qa = 0$   
 $M = -qa(x - \frac{1}{2}a) + F_A(x - a)$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2}qa^2$ 



$$F_{\rm S} = F_{\rm A} - qa + F_{\rm B} - q(x - 2a) = 3qa - qx$$

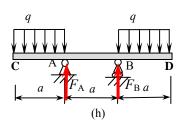
$$M = -qa(x - \frac{1}{2}a) + F_{A}(x - a) + F_{B}(x - 2a) - \frac{1}{2}q(x - 2a)^{2}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2}qx^{2} + 3qax - \frac{9}{2}qa^{2}$$

(3) 画梁的剪力图与弯矩图,

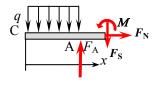
根据剪力方程和弯矩方程计算A、B、C各点的剪力和弯矩,

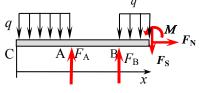
$$egin{aligned} F_{
m SC} &= 0 & F_{
m SA}^{\ \ \pm} = -qa & F_{
m SA}^{\ \ \pm} = 0 & F_{
m SB}^{\ \ \pm} = 0 \ \\ F_{
m SB}^{\ \ \pm} &= qa & F_{
m SD} = 0 & \\ M_{
m C} &= 0 & M_{
m A} = -rac{1}{2}qa^2 & M_{
m B} = -rac{1}{2}qa^2 & M_{
m D} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

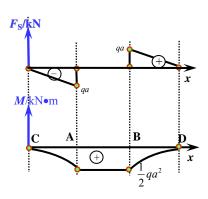
显然,
$$|F_{\rm S}|_{\rm max} = qa$$
,  $|M|_{\rm max} = \frac{1}{2}qa^2$ 











### (i) 解: (1) 求支座反力,根据整体平衡条件

求得: 
$$F_A = \frac{5}{4}F$$
 ,  $F_C = \frac{3}{4}$ 

(2) 截面法求内力,

$$0 \le x < a$$
:  $F_N = 0$ , 
$$F_S = F_A = \frac{5}{4}F$$
 
$$M = F_A x = \frac{5}{4}Fx$$

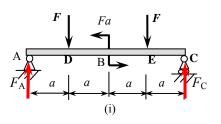
a 
$$\leq x < 2a$$
:  $F_N = 0$ ,  
 $F_S = F_A - F = \frac{1}{4}F$   
 $M = F_A x - F(x - a) = \frac{1}{4}Fx + Fa$ 

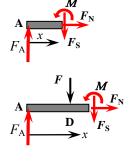
2a
$$\leq x < 3a$$
:  $F_N = 0$ , 
$$F_S = F_A - F = \frac{1}{4}F$$
 
$$M = F_A x - F(x - a) - Fa = \frac{1}{4}Fx$$

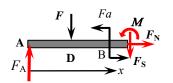
 $3a \le x < 4a$ :  $F_N = 0$ ,

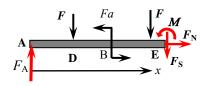
$$F_{\rm S} = F_{\rm A} - F - F = -\frac{3}{4}F$$

$$M = F_{A}x - F(x - a) - Fa - F(x - 3a) = -\frac{3}{4}Fx + 3Fa$$









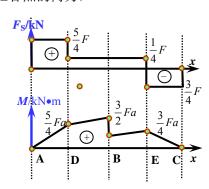
(3) 画梁的剪力图与弯矩图, 先求A、B、C、D、E各点的内力,

$$F_{\text{SA}} = \frac{5}{4}F \qquad F_{\text{SD}}^{\pm} = \frac{5}{4}F \qquad F_{\text{SD}}^{\pm} = \frac{1}{4}F$$

$$F_{\text{SB}} = \frac{1}{4}F \qquad F_{\text{SE}}^{\pm} = \frac{1}{4}F \qquad F_{\text{SE}}^{\pm} = -\frac{3}{4}F \qquad F_{\text{SC}} = -\frac{3}{4}F$$

$$M_{\text{A}} = 0 \qquad M_{\text{D}} = \frac{5}{4}Fa \qquad M_{\text{B}}^{\pm} = \frac{3}{2}Fa$$

$$M_{\text{B}}^{\pm} = \frac{1}{2}Fa \qquad M_{\text{E}} = \frac{3}{4}Fa \qquad M_{\text{C}} = 0$$



可见, 
$$\left|F_{\rm S}\right|_{\rm max} = \frac{5}{4}F$$
 ,  $\left|M\right|_{\rm max} = \frac{3}{2}Fa$ 

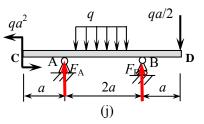
(j) 解: 求支座反力,根据整体平衡条件求得,

$$F_{\rm A} = \frac{5}{4}qa \qquad F_{\rm B} = \frac{5}{4}qa$$

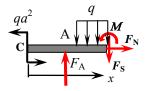
(2) 截面法求内力,

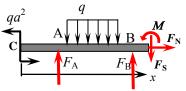
$$0 \le x \le a$$
:  $F_N = 0$ ,  
 $F_S = 0$   
 $M = -qa^2$ 

a
$$\leq x < 3a$$
:  $F_N=0$ , 
$$F_S = F_A - q(x-a) = -qx + \frac{9}{4}qa$$
 
$$M = -qa^2 + F_A(x-a) - q(x-a) \cdot \frac{1}{2}(x-a)$$
 
$$= -\frac{1}{2}qx^2 + \frac{9}{4}qax - \frac{11}{4}qa^2$$



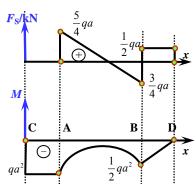






(3) 画梁的剪力图与弯矩图, 先求A、B、C、D各点的内力,

$$\begin{split} F_{\rm SC} &= 0 \qquad F_{\rm SA}{}^{\pm} = 0 \qquad F_{\rm SA}{}^{\pm} = \frac{5}{4} q a \\ F_{\rm SB}{}^{\pm} &= -\frac{3}{4} q a \qquad F_{\rm SB}{}^{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} q a \qquad F_{\rm SD} = \frac{1}{2} q a \\ M_{\rm C} &= -q a^2 \qquad M_{\rm A} = -q a^2 \qquad M_{\rm B} = -\frac{1}{2} q a^2 \qquad M_{\rm D} = 0 \end{split}$$



求AB段弯矩的极值,由  $\frac{dM}{dx} = -qx + \frac{9}{4}qa = 0$  得,  $x = \frac{9}{4}a$ ,

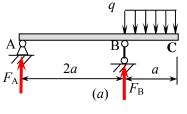
$$x = \frac{9}{4}a^{\text{[h]}}, \qquad M = -\frac{7}{32}qa^2$$

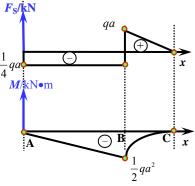
可见, 
$$\left|F_{\rm S}\right|_{\rm max} = \frac{5}{4} qa$$
,  $\left|M\right|_{\rm max} = qa^2$ 

- 9-2 利用平衡微分方程,快速画出题 9-1 图中各梁的剪力图与弯矩图。
- (a) 解: (1)求支座反力,根据平衡方程得,

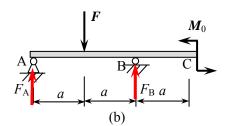
$$F_{\rm A} + F_{\rm B} = q \cdot a$$
 
$$F_{\rm B} \cdot 2a - q \cdot a \times (2a + \frac{a}{2}) = 0$$
 求得:  $F_{\rm B} = \frac{5}{4}q \cdot a$  ,  $F_{\rm A} = -\frac{1}{4}q \cdot a$  (2)计算A、B、C各点的剪力和弯矩 
$$M_{\rm A} = 0 \qquad M_{\rm B} = \frac{1}{2}qa^2 \qquad M_{\rm C} = 0$$
 
$$F_{\rm SA} = -\frac{1}{4}qa \qquad F_{\rm SB}{}^{\pm} = -\frac{1}{4}qa \qquad F_{\rm SC} = 0$$
 
$$F_{\rm SB}{}^{\pm} = qa$$

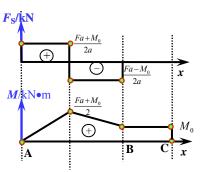
(3)利用微分关系,快速作梁的内力图如图。





(b) 解: (1) 求支座反力,根据平衡方程得,

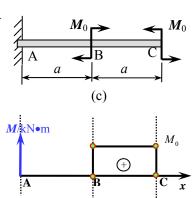




(c) 解: (1) 不用求支座反力,根据平衡条件求A、B、C各点的剪 力和弯距

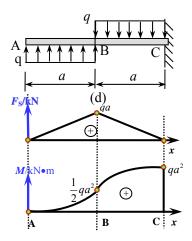
$$M_{\rm A} = 0$$
  $M_{\rm B}^{\pm} = M_{\rm 0}$   $M_{\rm B}^{\pm} = 0$   $M_{\rm C} = 0$   $F_{\rm SA} = 0$   $F_{\rm SB} = 0$   $F_{\rm SC} = 0$ 

(2) 利用微分关系,快速作内力图。各截面均无剪力,弯矩 图如图所示。



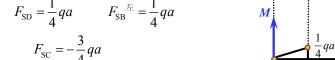
(d) 解:根据平衡条件求A、B、C各点的内力

$$M_{\rm A} = 0$$
  $M_{\rm B} = \frac{1}{2} q a^2$   $M_{\rm C} = q a^2$   $F_{\rm SA} = 0$   $F_{\rm SB} = q a$   $F_{\rm SC} = 0$  利用微分关系快速作用内力图如图所示。

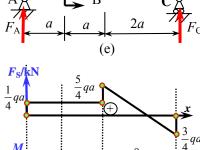


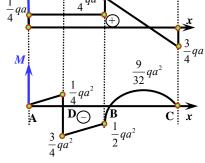
(e) 解: (1) 求支座反力,根据整体平衡条件

求得, 
$$F_{A} = \frac{1}{4}qa$$
  $F_{C} = \frac{3}{4}qa$  (2) 求 $A$ 、 $D$ 、 $B$ 、 $C$ 各截面的内力  $M_{A} = 0$   $M_{D}^{\pm} = \frac{1}{4}qa^{2}$   $M_{D}^{\pm} = -\frac{3}{4}qa^{2}$   $M_{D}^{\pm} = -\frac{3}{4}qa^{2}$   $M_{C} = 0$   $F_{SA} = \frac{1}{4}qa$   $F_{SD} = \frac{1}{4}qa$   $F_{SB}^{\pm} = \frac{1}{4}qa$   $F_{SB}^{\pm} = \frac{1}{4}qa$ 



(3)利用微分关系快速作内力图如图所示。

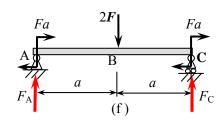


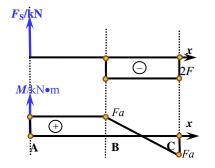


(f) 解: (1) 求支座反力,根据整体平衡条件

求得: 
$$F_{\rm A}=0$$
  $F_{\rm C}=2F$  (2) 求A、B、C各点的内力值  $M_{\rm A}=Fa$   $M_{\rm B}=Fa$   $M_{\rm C}=-Fa$   $F_{\rm SA}=0$   $F_{\rm SB}^{\ \ \pm}=0$   $F_{\rm SB}^{\ \ \pm}=-2F$   $F_{\rm SC}=-2F$ 

(3) 利用微分关系快速内力图如图所示。

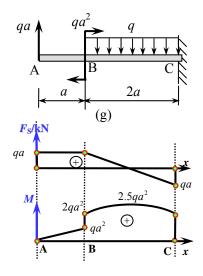




(g) 解: 求A、B、C各点的内力值,

$$M_{\rm A}=0$$
  $M_{\rm B}{}^{\stackrel{\perp}{\pm}}=qa^2$   $M_{\rm B}{}^{\stackrel{\perp}{\pm}}=2qa^2$   $M_{\rm C}=2qa^2$   $F_{\rm SA}=qa$   $F_{\rm SB}=qa$   $F_{\rm SC}=-qa$ 

利用微分关系快速内力图如图所示。



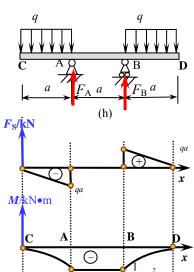
(h) 解: (1) 求支座反力F<sub>A</sub>、F<sub>B</sub>,

根据平衡条件求得:

$$F_{A} = qa$$
  $F_{B} = qa$ 

 $F_{A} = qa$   $F_{B} = qa$  (2) 求C、A、B、D各点的内力,

$$\begin{split} M_{\rm C} &= 0 \qquad M_{\rm A} = -\frac{1}{2} q a^2 \qquad M_{\rm B} = -\frac{1}{2} q a^2 \qquad M_{\rm D} = 0 \\ F_{\rm SC} &= 0 \qquad F_{\rm SA}^{\ \pm} = -q a \qquad F_{\rm SA}^{\ \pm} = 0 \qquad F_{\rm SB}^{\ \pm} = 0 \\ F_{\rm SB}^{\ \pm} &= q a \qquad F_{\rm SD} = 0 \end{split}$$



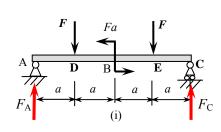
(i) 解: (1) 求支座反力,根据整体平衡条件

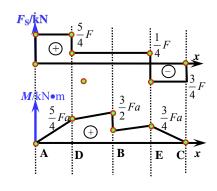
求得: 
$$F_A = \frac{5}{4}F$$
 ,  $F_C = \frac{3}{4}$ 

(2) 求A、B、C、D、E各点的内力,

$$M_{\rm A} = 0$$
  $M_{\rm D} = \frac{5}{4}Fa$   $M_{\rm B}^{\pm} = \frac{3}{2}Fa$ 
 $M_{\rm B}^{\pm} = \frac{1}{2}Fa$   $M_{\rm E} = \frac{3}{4}Fa$   $M_{\rm C} = 0$ 
 $F_{\rm SA} = \frac{5}{4}F$   $F_{\rm SD}^{\pm} = \frac{5}{4}F$   $F_{\rm SD}^{\pm} = \frac{1}{4}F$ 
 $F_{\rm SB} = \frac{1}{4}F$   $F_{\rm SE}^{\pm} = \frac{1}{4}F$   $F_{\rm SE}^{\pm} = -\frac{3}{4}F$ 
 $F_{\rm SC} = -\frac{3}{4}F$ 

(3) 利用微分关系快速作用内力图。



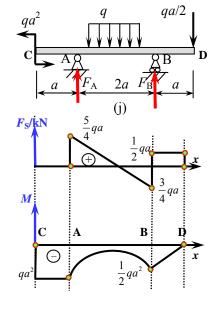


(j) 解: 求支座反力,根据整体平衡条件求得,

$$F_{\rm A} = \frac{5}{4}qa \qquad F_{\rm B} = \frac{5}{4}qa$$

(2) 求A、B、C、D各点的内力值,

$$\begin{split} M_{\rm C} &= -qa^2 & M_{\rm A} = -qa^2 \\ M_{\rm B} &= -\frac{1}{2}qa^2 & M_{\rm D} = 0 \\ F_{\rm SC} &= 0 & F_{\rm SA}{}^{\pm} = 0 & F_{\rm SA}{}^{\pm} = \frac{5}{4}qa \\ F_{\rm SB}{}^{\pm} &= -\frac{3}{4}qa & F_{\rm SB}{}^{\pm} = \frac{1}{2}qa & F_{\rm SD} = \frac{1}{2}qa \end{split}$$

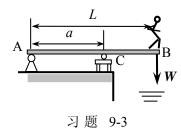


- (3) 利用微分关系快速作内力图。
- 9-3 跳板如图。A 端固支,C 处为滚动铰支承,距离 a 可调。为使不同体重的跳水者跳水时在跳板中引起的最大弯矩都相同,试问距离 a 应随体重 W 如何变化?
- 解:梁中最大弯矩发生在 C 截面

$$M_{\rm C} = W(L-a)$$

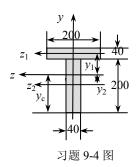
要使不同体重的跳水者在跳水时引起的最大弯矩相同,即

$$W - (L-a) = W_1(L-a) = W_2(L-a) = const$$
  
∴  $W(L-a) = const$ 即为a随W变化的条件。



- 9-4 T形截面梁如图所示,试确定中性轴的位置 $y_c$ ; 计算截面惯性矩 $I_z$ 。若承受的弯矩 $M=-M_0$ ,求梁中的最大拉应力和最大压应力。
- 解:设中性轴距最下端为yc

$$y_{c} = \frac{A_{1}y_{1} + A_{2}y_{2}}{A_{1} + A_{2}} = \frac{40 \times 200 \times 100 + 40 \times 200 \times 220}{40 \times 200 \times 2}$$
$$= 160 \text{(mm)}$$



两矩形的形心轴到z轴的距离分别为,

$$y_1 = (200 - 160) + 20 = 60$$
mm  
 $y_2 = 160 - 100 = 60$ mm

截面惯性矩

$$I_z = I_{z1} + y_1^2 A_1 + I_{z2} + y_z^2 A_z$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \times 200 \times 40^3 + 60^2 \times 200 \times 40 + \frac{1}{12} \times 40 \times 200^3 + 60^2 \times 200 \times 40$$

$$= 8.53 \times 10^7 \,\text{mm}^4$$

截面弯矩 $M = -M_0$ ,则梁上面受拉,下面受压,

$$\sigma_{\text{max} \pm 2} = \frac{M_0}{I_z} \cdot y_{\text{max}} = \frac{M_0 (\text{kN} \cdot \text{m})}{8.53 \times 10} \times 80$$

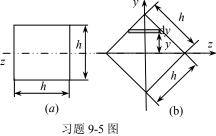
$$= 0.938 M_0 (\text{MPa})$$

$$\sigma_{\text{max} \pm} = \frac{M_0}{I_z} y_{z \text{max}} = \frac{M_0 (\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}) \times 10^6}{8.53 \times 107} \times 106$$

$$= 1.876 M_0 (\text{MPa})$$

9-5 正方形截面处于图示两不同位置时,如二者的最大弯曲正应力*σ*相等,试求二者作用弯矩之比。

解:图 (a) 的最大正应力
$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{M_a}{W_{za}}$$
,  $W_{za} = \frac{h^3}{6}$  图(b)的最大正应力 $\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{M_b}{W_{zb}}$ ,  $W_{zb} = I_{zb} / \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} h$  
$$I_{zb} = \int y^2 \cdot dA = 2 \int_0^2 y^2 \cdot 2(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} h - y) \cdot dy = \frac{1}{12} h^4$$
 
$$W_{zb} = \frac{1}{12} h^4 / \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} h = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} h^3$$
 
$$\therefore \frac{M_a}{M_b} = \frac{W_{zb}}{W_{za}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} h^3 / \frac{h^3}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



9-6 空心活塞销 AB 受力如图。已知 D=20mm,d=13mm, $q_1$ =140kN/m, $q_2$ =233.3kNm, 许用应力[ $\sigma$ ]=240MPa,试校核其强度。

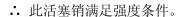
解: AB 杆件中点的弯矩最大,为危险截面,求此截面弯矩,

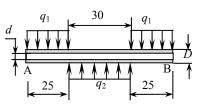
$$M = -q_1 \times 25 \times (\frac{25}{2} + 15) + q_2 \times 15 \times \frac{15}{2} = -70003.75 \,\text{N} \cdot \text{mm}$$

$$I_z = \frac{\pi}{64} (D^4 - d^4) = 6448.7 \,\text{mm}^4$$

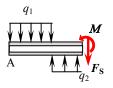
$$W_z = I_z / \frac{D}{2} = 644.87 \,\text{mm}^3$$

$$\therefore \sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{M}{W_z} = 108.6 \text{MPa} < [\sigma]$$





习题 9-6 图

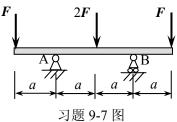


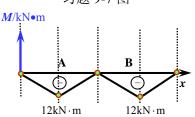
- 9-7 矩形截面木梁如图所示。已知 F=10kN,a=1.2m,许用应力[ $\sigma$ ]=10MPa。设截面的高宽比为 h/b=2,试设计梁的尺寸。
- 解: (1) 作梁的弯矩图如图所示, 危险截面 A、B 截面。
  - (2) 强度条件:

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M}{W_z} \leq [\sigma]$$

$$M = 12$$
kN·m  $W_z = \frac{bh^2}{6}$  代入上式

求得: 
$$b = 121.6$$
mm  $h = 2b = 243.3$ mm





- 9-8 梁AB由固定铰支座A及拉杆CD支承,如图所示。已知圆截面拉杆CD的直径d=10mm,材料许用应力[ $\sigma$ ]<sub>CD</sub>=100MPa;矩形截面横梁AB的尺寸为h=60mm,b=30mm,许用应力为[ $\sigma$ ]<sub>AB</sub>=140MPa。试确定可允许使用的最大载荷F<sub>max</sub>。
- 解: 求约束反力,梁的受力图如图所示,

平衡方程:

$$F_{A} + F_{CD} = F$$
$$F_{CD} \times 400 - F \times 800 = 0$$

求解得:  $F_{CD} = 2F$ 

作梁的弯矩图如图所示。

强度条件:

$$\text{CDFT:} \frac{F_{\text{CD}}}{A_{\text{CD}}} \leq \left[\sigma\right]_{\text{CD}}$$

梁的D截面: 
$$\sigma = \frac{M_{\rm D}}{W_{\rm z}} \le [\sigma]_{\rm AB}$$

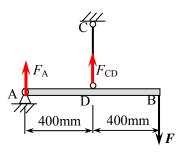
$$A_{\rm CD} = \frac{\pi}{4}d^2 = 78.5 \text{mm}^2$$

$$W_z = \frac{1}{6}bh^2 = 18000$$
mm<sup>3</sup>

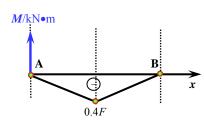
由CD杆强度条件求得:F≤3.925kN

由梁的正应力强度条件求得: $F \leq 6.3$ kN

综上所述,结构允许使用的最大载荷为, $F_{\text{max}}=3.925 \text{kN}$ 



习题 9-8 图



9-9 欲从直径为d的圆木中锯出一矩形截面梁,如图所示。试求使其强度为最大v

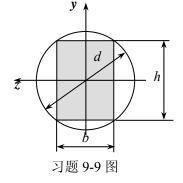
时的截面高宽比h/b。

解:矩形截面梁的弯曲正应力,

$$\sigma = \frac{M}{W_z} = \frac{M}{bh^2}$$

$$b^2 + h^2 = d^2 \qquad h^2 = d^2 - b^2$$

$$\therefore \sigma = \frac{M}{b(d^2 - b^2)} = \frac{6M}{(d^2b - b^3)}$$



要使梁的强度最大 $\sigma'=0$ 

$$\sigma' = \frac{6M(d^2 - 3b^2)}{(d^2b - b^3)^2} = 0$$

$$\therefore b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}d, \qquad h = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}d$$

$$h/b = \sqrt{2}$$

9-10 梁承受最大弯矩  $M_{\text{max}}$ =3.5kN•m 作用,材料的许用应力[ $\sigma$ ]=140MPa。试求选用高宽比为 h/b=2 的矩形截面与选用直径为 d 的圆形截面时,两梁的重量之比 $\lambda$ 。

解: 若选用矩形截面梁, h/b=2, h=2b

$$I_z = \frac{1}{12}bh^3 \qquad W_z = \frac{1}{6}bh^2 = \frac{1}{6}b(2b)^2 = \frac{2}{3}b^3$$

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{M_{\text{max}}}{W_z} = \frac{3.5 \times 10^6}{\frac{2}{3}b^3} \le [\sigma] = 140$$

$$\therefore b = 33.48$$
mm,  $h = 2b = 66.94$ mm

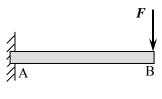
若选用圆形截面梁,

$$I_z = \frac{\pi}{64} d^4$$
 ,  $W_z = \frac{\pi}{32} d^3$    
  $\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_z} = \frac{3.5 \times 10^6}{\pi/32 d^3} \le 140$    
  $\therefore d = 63.4 \text{mm}$    
 重量:  $W_{\text{短形}} = h \cdot b \cdot L \cdot \gamma = 2241.15 L \gamma$    
  $W_{\text{圆形}} = \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 L \cdot \gamma = 3155.35 L \gamma$    
 两梁的重量之比为,   
  $\lambda = \frac{2241.15 \gamma L}{3155.35 \gamma L} \approx 0.71$ 

- 9-11 矩形截面悬臂梁受力 F 作用,如图所示。已知截面高为 h,宽为 b,梁长为 L。如果 L/h=8,试问梁中的最大正应力  $\sigma_{\max}$  值与最大剪应力  $\tau_{\max}$  值之比为多少?
- 解:梁中最大应力发生在 A 截面

$$M_{\rm A} = F \cdot L$$

$$\sigma_{\rm max} = \frac{M_{\rm A}}{W_z} = \frac{F \cdot L}{\frac{1}{6}bh^2}$$



习题 9-11 图

最大剪应力:

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{F}{bh}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} : \tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{F \cdot L}{\frac{1}{6}bh^2} : \frac{3}{2}\frac{F}{bh} = \frac{4L}{h}$$

$$\not Z \quad L = 8h$$

$$\therefore \sigma_{\text{max}} : \tau_{\text{max}} = 32 : 1$$

- 9-12 试用积分法求图示梁的挠度方程和转角方程,并求B处的挠度与转角。已知各梁的 $EI_z$ 为常量。
- (a) 解:建立如图所示的坐标系,梁的弯矩方程为:

$$M(x) = M_0$$

挠曲线近似微分方程为,

$$y" = \frac{M(x)}{EI_z} = \frac{M_0}{EI_z}$$
 $y' = \frac{M_0}{EI_z} x + C_1$ 
 $y = \frac{M_0}{2EI_z} x^2 + C_1 x + C_2$ 
位移边界条件:  $x = L$  ,  $y = 0$ ,  $y' = 0$ 

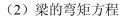
将边界条件代入y, y'的表达式求得,

$$\begin{split} \theta &= \frac{M_0}{EI_z} x - \frac{M_0}{WI_z} L \\ y &= \frac{M_0}{2EI_z} x^2 - \frac{M_0 l}{EI_z} x + \frac{M_0 l^2}{2EI_z} \\ B$$
处的挠度与转角为,

$$y_{\rm B} = \frac{M_{\rm 0}l^{\,2}}{2EI_z} \ , \qquad \theta_{\rm B} = -\frac{M_{\rm 0}l}{EI_z} \label{eq:yB}$$

(b) 解: (1)求支座反力,根据平衡条件求得,

$$F_{\mathrm{A}} = \frac{1}{2} q l \quad , \qquad F_{\mathrm{B}} = \frac{1}{2} q l \label{eq:F_A}$$



$$M(x) = \frac{1}{2}qlx = -\frac{1}{2}qx^2$$

(3) 梁的挠度方程和转角方程,

挠曲线近似微分方程: 
$$EI_zy" = \frac{1}{2}qlx - \frac{1}{2}qx^2$$

积分得:
$$EI_zy' = \frac{1}{4}qlx^2 - \frac{1}{6}qx^3 + C_1$$

$$EI_zy = \frac{1}{12}qlx^3 - \frac{1}{24}qx^4 + C_1x + C_2$$

边界条件: x=0, y=0; x=L, y=0

将边界条件代入挠度方程和转角方程,求得,

$$C_2 = 0$$
,  $C_1 = -\frac{1}{24}al^3$ 

::梁的转角方程和挠度方程为,

$$\begin{split} \theta &= \frac{1}{4EI_z} q l x^2 - \frac{1}{6EI_z} q x^3 - \frac{1}{24EI_z} q l^3 \\ y &= \frac{1}{12EI_z} q l x^3 - \frac{1}{24EI_z} q x^4 - \frac{1}{24EI_z} q l^3 x \\ 梁中点的转角为, \theta &= 0 \\ 梁中点的挠度为, y &= \frac{5}{384EI_z} q l^4 \end{split}$$

(c) 解: 求梁的弯矩方程,

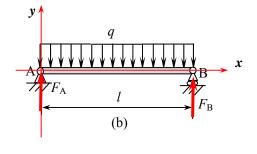
AC段: 
$$M(x) = -\frac{1}{2}qx^2 + \frac{3}{2}qlx - \frac{9}{8}ql^2$$

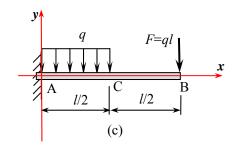
BC段:  $M(x) = -qlx - ql^2$ 

梁的挠曲线近似微分方程:

AC段: 
$$EI_z y_1 = -\frac{1}{2}qx^2 + \frac{3}{2}qlx - \frac{9}{8}ql^2$$

BC段: 
$$EI_z y_2$$
"= $qlx-ql^2$ 





积分得梁的转角方程和挠度方程为,

AC段:

$$EI_{z}y_{1}' = -\frac{1}{6}qx^{3} + \frac{3}{4}qlx^{2} - \frac{9}{8}ql^{2}x + C_{1}$$

$$EI_{z}y_{1} = -\frac{1}{24}qx^{4} + \frac{3}{12}qlx^{3} - \frac{9}{16}ql^{2}x^{2} + C_{1}x + C_{2}$$

BC段:

$$EI_{z}y_{2}^{1} = \frac{ql}{2}x^{2} - ql^{2}x + C_{1}'$$

$$EI_{z}y_{2} = \frac{ql}{6}x3 - \frac{ql^{2}}{2}x^{2} + C_{1}'x + C_{2}'$$

边界条件:
$$x=0, y_1'=0, y_1=0$$

将边界条件代入AC段挠度方程和转角方程, 求得,

$$C_2 = 0$$
,  $C_1 = 0$ 

位移连续边界条件:  $x = \frac{l}{2}$ ,  $y_1' = y_2'$ ,  $y_1 = y_2$  代入挠度方程和转角方程, 求得,

$$C_1' = -\frac{1}{48}ql^3$$
,  $C_2' = \frac{1}{384}ql^4$ 

梁的转角方程和挠度方程为,

AC党: 
$$\theta = -\frac{1}{6EI_z}qx^3 + \frac{3}{4EI_z}qlx^2 - \frac{9}{8}ql^2x$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{24EI_z}qx^4 + \frac{3}{12}qlx^3 - \frac{9}{16}ql^2x^2$$
BC段:  $\theta = \frac{ql}{2EI_z}x^2 - \frac{ql^2}{EI_z}x - \frac{ql^3}{48EI_z}$ 

$$y = \frac{ql}{6EI_z}x^3 - \frac{ql}{2EI_z}x^2 - \frac{ql^3}{48EI_z} + \frac{ql^4}{38EI_z}$$

自由端 B 的挠度和转角为,

$$\theta_{\rm B} = -\frac{25}{48}ql^3(\downarrow)$$

$$y_{\rm B} = -\frac{135}{384EI_{-}}ql^4(\downarrow)$$

(d) 解: (1) 求约束力,根据平衡条件,求得

$$F_{\rm B} = \frac{M_{\rm 0}}{V} \ , \qquad F_{\rm A} = \frac{M_{\rm 0}}{V} \label{eq:FB}$$

(2) 梁的弯矩方程,

AB段: 
$$M(x) = \frac{M_0}{V}x$$

BC段: 
$$M(x) = \frac{M_0}{V} x = M_0$$



AB段: 
$$EI_z y_1' = \frac{M_0}{V} x$$

BC段: 
$$EI_z y_2$$
" =  $\frac{M_0}{V} x - M_0$ 

积分得,

AB段: 
$$EI_z y_1' = \frac{M_0}{2I} x^2 + C_1$$

$$EI_z y_1 = \frac{M_0}{6l} x^3 + C_1 x + C_2$$

BC段: 
$$EI_z y_2' = \frac{M_0}{2I} x^2 - M_0 x + C_1'$$

$$EI_z y_2 = \frac{M_0}{2I} x^3 - \frac{M_0}{2} x^2 + C_1' x + C_2'$$

边界条件:x=0,  $y_1=0$ ; x=l,  $y_2=0$ 

代入 AB、BC 段的挠曲线方程,求得,
$$C_2 = 0$$
,  $C_2' = \frac{M_0 l}{24}$ 

位移连续边界条件:
$$x = \frac{l}{2}$$
,  $y_1' = y_2'$ ,  $y_1 = y_2$ 

代入挠度方程和转角方程,求得, 
$$C_1' = -\frac{11M_0l}{24}$$
,  $C_2' = -\frac{M_0l^2}{8}$ ,  $C_1 = -\frac{M_0l}{24}$ 

:. 梁的转角方程和挠度方程为:

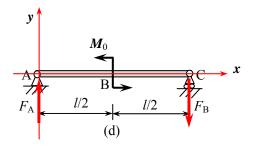
AB段: 
$$\theta = \frac{M_0}{2EI_z y} x^2 - \frac{M_0 l}{24EI_z}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{M_0}{6EI_z} x^3 - \frac{M_0 l}{24EI_z} x$$

BC段: 
$$\theta = \frac{M_0}{2lEI_z} x^2 - \frac{M_0}{EI_z} x + \frac{11E_0 l}{24EI_z}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{M_0}{6lEI_z}x^3 - \frac{M_0}{2EI_z}x^2 + \frac{11M_0l}{24EI_z}x - \frac{M_0l^2}{8}$$

梁中点的挠度和转角: 
$$y_{\rm B}=0$$
 ,  $Q_{\rm B}=\frac{M_{\rm o}l}{12EI_{\rm e}}$ 



(e) 解:求AC、BC 段的弯矩方程,

$$AC$$
段: $M(x) = Fx$ 

$$BC$$
段:  $M(x) = Fx - Fl$ 

AC 段的挠曲线微分方程:

$$EI_z y_1 " = Fx$$

BC 段的挠曲线微分方程:

$$EI_z y_2 " = Fx - Fl$$

积分得,

AC段: 
$$EI_z y_1' = \frac{F}{2} x^2 + C_1$$

$$EI_z y_1 = \frac{F}{6} x^3 + C_1 x + C_2$$

BC段: 
$$EI_z y_2' = \frac{F}{2} x^2 - Flx + C_1'$$

$$EI_z y_2 = \frac{F}{6} x^3 - \frac{Fl}{2} x^2 + C_1' x + C_2'$$

边界条件:x = 0,  $y_1' = 0$ ,  $y_1 = 0$ 

求得: 
$$C_1 = 0$$
,  $C_2 = 0$ 

位移连续条件: 
$$x = \frac{l}{2}$$
,  $y_1' = y_2'$ ,  $y_1 = y_2$ 

求得: 
$$C_1' = \frac{Fl^2}{2}$$
,  $C_2' = -\frac{Fl^3}{8}$ 

挠度方程和转角方程如下:

$$AC段: \theta_1 = \frac{F}{2EI_z} x^2$$

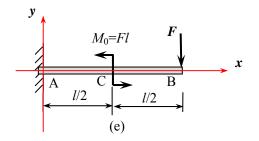
$$y_1 = \frac{F}{6EI_z}x^3$$

BC段: 
$$\theta_2 = \frac{F}{2EI_z}x^2 - \frac{Fl}{EI_z}x + \frac{Fl^2}{2EI_z}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{F}{6EI}x^3 - \frac{Fl}{2EI}x^2 + \frac{Fl^2}{2EI}x - \frac{Fl^3}{8EI}$$

B 截面的挠度和转角为:

$$y_{\rm B} = \frac{Fl^3}{24EI_z} \ , \qquad \theta_{\rm B} = 0$$



(f) 解: (1) 求支座反力,根据平衡条件,求得,

$$F_{\rm A} = \frac{Fa}{l}$$
 ,  $F_{\rm C} = \frac{F(l+a)}{l}$ 

(2) 梁的弯曲方程,

AB段: 
$$M(x) = -\frac{Fa}{l}x$$

BC段: 
$$M(x) = -F(l+a-x) = Fx - F(l+a)$$

(3) 梁的挠曲线微分方程,

AB段: 
$$EI_z y_1$$
" =  $-\frac{Fa}{l}x$ 

BC段: 
$$EI_zy_2$$
" =  $Fx - F(l+a)$ 

积分得:

ACEX: 
$$EI_z y_1' = -\frac{Fa}{2l} x^2 + C_1$$
  
 $EI_z y_1 = -\frac{Fa}{6l} x^3 + C_1 x + C_2$ 

BC段: 
$$EI_z y_2' = \frac{F}{2} x^2 - F(l+a)x + C_1$$

$$EI_z y_2 = \frac{F}{6} x^3 - \frac{F(l+a)}{2} x^2 + C_1' + C_2'$$

边界条件:
$$x = 0$$
 ,  $y_1 = 0$  ;  $x = l$  ,  $y_1 = 0$ 

求得: 
$$C_2 = 0$$
,  $C_1 = \frac{Fal}{6}$ 

位移连续条件:
$$x = l$$
,  $y_1' = y_2'$ ,  $y_1 = y_2$ 

求得: 
$$C_1' = \frac{Fl^2}{2} + \frac{2}{3}Fal$$
,  $C_2' = -\frac{Fal^2}{6} - \frac{Fl^3}{6}$ 

(4) 梁的挠度方程和转角方程如下:

AC段: 
$$\theta_1 = -\frac{Fa}{2lEI_z}x^2 + \frac{Fal}{6EI_z}$$

$$y_1 = -\frac{Fa}{6lEI_z}x^3 + \frac{Fal}{6EI_z}x$$
BC段:  $\theta_2 = \frac{F}{2EI_z}x^2 - \frac{F(l+a)}{EI_z}x + \frac{Fl^2}{2EI_z} + \frac{2Fal}{3EI_z}$ 

$$y_2 = \frac{F}{6EI_z}x^3 - \frac{F(l+a)}{2EI_z}x^2 + \frac{Fl^2}{2EI_z}x + \frac{2Fal}{3EI_z}x - \frac{Fal^2}{6EI_z} - \frac{Fl^3}{6EI_z}$$

B 截面的挠度和转角为:

$$y_{\rm B} = -\frac{Fa^2(l+a)}{3EI_z}$$
,  $\theta_{\rm B} = -\frac{Fa(2l+3a)}{6EI_z}$ 

- \*9-13 宽为 b、高为 h 的矩形截面梁静不定连续梁 ABC 如图, 弹性模量为 E, 屈服强度为 $\sigma_{vs}$ 。
  - 1) 试求各处支反力。
  - 2) 试求梁的屈服载荷  $q_s$  和极限载荷  $q_u$ 。

#### 解: 1) 求支座反力

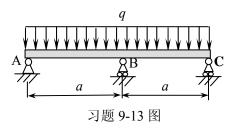
a)选取静定的基本梁如图

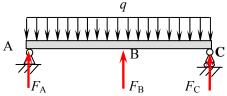
b)梁的平衡条件

$$\begin{cases} F_{\mathrm{A}} + F_{\mathrm{B}} + F_{\mathrm{C}} = 2qa \\ F_{\mathrm{B}} \cdot a + F_{\mathrm{C}} \cdot 2a - q \cdot 2a \cdot a = 0 \end{cases}$$

c) 变形几何条件

$$y_{\rm B} = y_{{\rm B}(q)} + y_{{\rm B}(F_{\rm B})} = 0$$



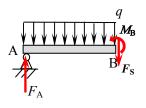


d) 力与变形的物理关系(用积分法或叠加法可求得),

$$y_{{
m B}(q)} = -rac{5qa^4}{24EI} \; , \qquad y_{{
m B}(F_{
m B})} = rac{F_{
m B}a^3}{6EI}$$
   
联立求解得 :  $F_{
m A} = rac{3}{8}qa \; , \qquad F_{
m B} = rac{5}{4}qa \; , \qquad F_{
m C} = rac{3}{8}qa$ 

- 2) 求梁的屈服载荷  $q_s$  和极限载荷 qu
- a) 确定梁的危险截面为 B 截面, 此截面的弯矩为,

$$egin{aligned} M_{
m B} &= -rac{1}{2}qa^2 + rac{3}{8}qa^2 = -rac{1}{8}qa^2 \ &= rac{1}{8}m^2 \ &= rac{M_{
m B}}{W_z} \ , \qquad W_z = rac{bh^2}{6} \ &= rac{1}{8}qa^2 \ &= rac{1}{8}qa^2 \ &= rac{1}{8}da^2 \ &= rac{3qa^2}{4bh^2} \end{aligned}$$



b) 当q增大到主屈服截荷 $q_s$ 时,B截面开始进入屈服,

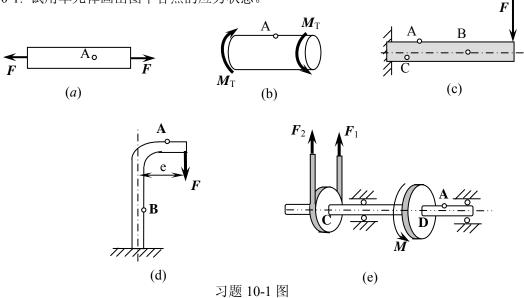
$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \sigma_{\text{ys}} = \frac{3q_{\text{s}}a^2}{4bh}$$
  $\therefore q_{\text{s}} = \frac{4\sigma_{\text{ys}}bh^2}{3a^2}$ 

c) 当 q 增大至某一临界值  $q_u$ 时,B 截面各点均达到屈服,中性轴以上应力的合力  $\sigma_{ys}\cdot b\cdot h/2$ ,中性轴以下应力的合力同样等于  $\sigma_{ys}bh/2$ ,两力方向相反,形成力偶。其对中性轴的力偶矩为,  $\sigma_{ys}bh^2/4=M_u=\frac{1}{8}q_ua^2$ 。

$$\therefore q_{\rm u} = \frac{2\sigma_{\rm ys}bh^2}{a^2}$$

## 第十章 应力状态、强度理论与组合变形

10-1. 试用单元体画出图中各点的应力状态。



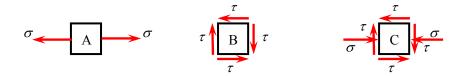
(a)解:过A点取微单元体,单元体的左右相邻截面为与轴线垂直的横截面,上下相邻截面分别为与轴线平行的水平截面,前后截面为与轴线平行的竖直截面,单元体厚度为单位长1。由于物体只受轴向拉力,A点为单向拉应力状态,如图所示。



(b)解:过A点取单位长为1的微单元体,单元体的左右相邻截面为与轴线平行的竖直截面,上下相邻截面为与轴线平行的水平截面,前后截面为与轴线垂直的横截面。由于物体只受纯扭转作用,A点为纯剪应力状态,如图所示。



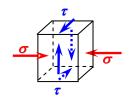
(c)解:过A、B、C各点取微单元体,单元体的左右相邻截面为与轴线垂直的横截面,上下相邻截面分别为与轴线平行的水平截面,前后截面为与轴线平行的竖直截面,单元体厚度为单位长1。物体受横向力 *F* 作用,各点应力状态如图所示。



(d)解:过 A、B 各点取微单元体,单元体厚度为单位长 1。A 单元体的左右相邻截面为与轴线垂直的横截面,上下相邻截面分别为与轴线平行的水平截面,前后截面为与轴线平行的竖直截面; B 单元体的上下左右相邻截面为与轴线垂直的横截面,左右相邻截面和前后截面分别为与轴线平行的两个竖直截面; 物体受横向力 F 作用,A 点只受弯曲作用,B 点受弯曲和轴向压力作用,A、B 两点应力状态如图所示。



(e)解:过A点取单位长为1的微单元体,单元体的左右相邻截面为与轴线垂直的横截面,上下相邻截面为与轴线平行的水平截面,前后截面为与轴线平行的竖直截面。由于物体在A点受扭转和弯曲作用,A点应力状态如图所示。



10-2 一点的应力状态如图,单位均为 MPa。1) 求主应力和主平面位置; 2) 求最大剪应力。

(a) 解: 
$$\sigma_{x} = 50 \text{MPa}$$
,  $\sigma_{y} = 0$ ,  $\tau_{xy} = -20 \text{MPa}$ 

$$(1) 求主应力和主平面位置$$

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} \begin{cases} \sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y} \\ 2 \end{cases} \pm \sqrt{(\frac{\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}}{2})^{2} - \tau_{xy}^{2}} = \begin{cases} 57.02 \text{MPa} \\ -7.02 \text{MPa} \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma_{1} = \sigma_{\text{max}} = 57.02 \text{MPa}, \quad \sigma_{2} = \sigma_{\text{min}} = -7.02 \text{MPa}$$

$$\text{主平面} \quad \text{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2\tau_{xy}} = -1.25$$

$$\alpha = -25.67^{\circ}; \quad \alpha + 90^{\circ} = 64.33^{\circ}$$

主应力 $\sigma_1$ 的方位角为 $-25.67^\circ$ , $\sigma_2$ 的方位角为 $64.33^\circ$ 。

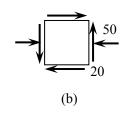
(2) 最大应力为,

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + {\tau_{xy}}^2} = 32.02$$

(b) **M**: 
$$\sigma_x = -50$$
MPa,  $\sigma_y = 0$ ,  $\tau_{xy} = -20$ MPa

(1) 求主应力和主平面位置

$$\begin{split} & \sigma_{\text{max}} \\ & \sigma_{\text{min}} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} = \begin{cases} -57.02 \text{MPa} \\ 7.02 \text{MPa} \end{cases} \\ & \sigma_1 = \sigma_{\text{max}} = 7.02 \text{MPa} , \qquad \sigma_2 = \sigma_{\text{min}} = -57.02 \text{MPa} \end{split}$$



主平面: 
$$tg2\alpha = \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2\tau_{xy}} \Rightarrow \alpha = 25.67^\circ$$
,  $\sigma + 90^\circ = 115.67^\circ$ 

(2) 最大应力 
$$au_{\text{max}} = \sqrt{(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2})^2 + {\tau_{xy}}^2} = 32.02 \text{MPa}$$

(c) 解: 
$$\sigma_x = 10$$
MPa,  $\sigma_y = 20$ MPa

(1) 求主应力和主平面位置

$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{max}}}{\sigma_{\text{min}}} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + {\tau_{xy}}^2} = \begin{cases} 61.61\text{MPa} \\ -1.63\text{MPa} \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma_1 = 61.63 \text{MPa}$$
,  $\sigma_2 = -1.63 \text{MPa}$ 

主平面 
$$tg2\alpha = \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2\tau_{xy}} = 0.3333$$
 $\alpha = 18.44^\circ, \quad \alpha + 90^\circ = 108.44^\circ$ 

(2) 最大应力

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \sqrt{(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}) + {\tau_{xy}}^2} = 31.63 \text{MPa}$$

(d) 
$$\text{MF:}~~\sigma_x = 10\text{MPa}$$
,  $\sigma_y = 20\text{MPa}$ ,  $\tau_{xy} = -30\text{MPa}$ 

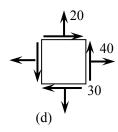
(1) 求主应力和主平面位置

$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{max}}}{\sigma_{\text{min}}} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} = \begin{cases} 61.63\text{MPa} \\ -1.63\text{MPa} \end{cases}$$

$$\pm \cancel{\text{D}} \quad \sigma_1 = 61.63\text{MPa} \qquad \sigma_2 = -1.63\text{MPa}$$

主平面 
$$tg2\alpha = \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2\tau_{xy}} = -0.3333$$

$$\alpha = -18.44^\circ, \quad \alpha + 90^\circ = 71.56^\circ$$

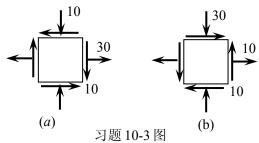


习题 10-2 图

(2) 最大应力

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \sqrt{(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2})^2 + {\tau_{xy}}^2} = 31.63\text{MPa}$$

10-3 某构件危险点应力状态如图,图中应力的单位均为MPa。E=200GPa, $\mu=0.3$ ,求其最大拉应力和最大拉应变。



(a) 解: 
$$\sigma_x = 30 \mathrm{MPa}$$
 ,  $\sigma_y = -10 \mathrm{MPa}$  ,  $\tau_{xy} = 10 \mathrm{MPa}$  最大拉应力,

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\text{max}} \\ \sigma_{\text{min}} \end{cases} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} = \begin{cases} 32.36 \text{MPa} \\ -12.36 \text{MPa} \end{cases}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{E} \left[ \sigma_{1} - \mu (\sigma_{2} + \sigma_{3}) \right]$$

$$\sigma_{1} = 32.36 \text{MPa}, \quad \sigma_{2} = 0, \quad \sigma_{3} = -12.36 \text{MPa}$$

$$\therefore \varepsilon_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{200 \times 10^{3}} \left[ 32.36 - 0.3(0 - 12.36) \right]$$

(b) 解: 
$$\sigma_x = 10$$
MPa,  $\sigma_y = -30$ MPa,  $\tau_{xy} = -10$ MPa  
最大拉应力,

$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{max}}}{\sigma_{\text{min}}} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} = \begin{cases} 12.36 \text{MPa} \\ -32.36 \text{MPa} \end{cases}$$

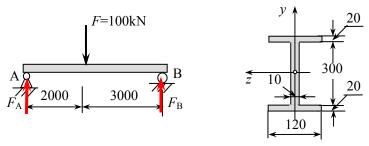
:. 最大拉应力 $\sigma_1$  = 12.36MPa

最大拉应变,

$$\sigma_1 = 12.36 \text{MPa}$$
,  $\sigma_2 = 0$ ,  $\sigma_3 = -32.36 \text{MPa}$ 

$$\varepsilon_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_1 - \mu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)]$$
$$= \frac{1}{200 \times 10^3} [12.36 - 0.3(0 - 32.36)] = 2.2 \times 10^4$$

10-4 工字钢截面简支梁如图,材料许用应力为[ $\sigma$ ]=160MPa,试按第三强度理论校核其强度。



习题 10-4 图

解: (1) 求支座反力并作梁的内力图,由平衡方程可求得,

$$F_{\Delta} = 60 \text{kN}$$
,  $F_{B} = 40 \text{kN}$ 

作梁的内力图如图的示,显然,C截面为危险截面,

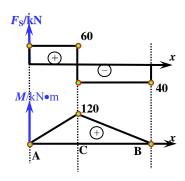
$$M_C = 120 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$
,  $F_{SC} = 60 \text{kN}$ 

(2) 求截面的正应力

$$\sigma = \frac{M}{I_z} \cdot y , \qquad I_z = \frac{1}{12} (BH^3 - bh^3)^4$$

$$B = 120 , \qquad H = 300 + 2 \times 20 = 340$$

$$b = 120 - 10 = 110 , \qquad h = 300 , \qquad b_1 = 10$$



$$y=0$$
 处,  $\sigma=0$ 

(3) 截面剪应力

$$y = 0$$
处,  $\tau = \tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{F_{\text{S}}S_z}{I_z \cdot b_1} = \frac{60 \times 10^3 \times 496500}{1.4554 \times 10^8 \times 10} = 20.47 \text{MPa}$  
$$(S_z = \frac{b_1 h_2}{8} + \frac{B}{8} (H^2 - h^2) = 4965 \text{mm}^3)$$
 
$$y = \frac{h}{2} \text{处} , \quad \tau = \frac{F_{\text{S}}S_z}{I_z \cdot b_1} = \frac{60 \times 10^3 \times 384000}{1.4554 \times 10^8 \times 10} = 15.83 \text{MPa} ,$$
 
$$(S_z = \frac{B}{8} (H^2 - h^2) = 384000 \text{mm}^3)$$

(4) 强度校核: 
$$y = \frac{H}{2}$$
处,  $\tau = 0$  应力状态为单向应力状态

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_{\text{max}} = 140.17 \text{MPa}$$
 ,  $\sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = 0$ 

$$\therefore \sigma_{r_3} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3 = 140.17 \text{MPa} < [\sigma]$$
 强度足够

y=0处,为纯剪切应力状态

$$\sigma = 0$$
,  $\tau = \tau_{\text{max}} = 20.47 \text{MPa}$ ,  $\sigma_{\text{l}} = \tau = 20.47 \text{MPa}$ 

$$\sigma_2 = 0$$
,  $\sigma_3 = -\tau = -20.4$ MPa,

$$\therefore \sigma_{r3} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3 = 2\tau = 40.94 \text{MPa} < [\sigma]$$
 强度足够

$$y = \frac{h}{2}$$
处,为平面应力状态

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} (\sigma \pm \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2})$$

$$\sigma_{r_3} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3 = \sqrt{\sigma_2 + 4\tau^2} = 124.7 \text{MPa} < [\sigma]$$
 满足强度条件。

- 10-5 吊车可在横梁AB上行走,横梁AB由二根20号槽钢组成。由型钢表可查得20号槽钢的截面积为A=32.84cm<sup>2</sup>, $W_z$ =191 cm<sup>3</sup>。若材料的许用应力[ $\sigma$ ]=120MPa,假定拉杆BC强度足够,试确定所能允许的最大吊重 $G_{\max}$ 。
- 解: (1) 求支座反力及BC杆的拉力

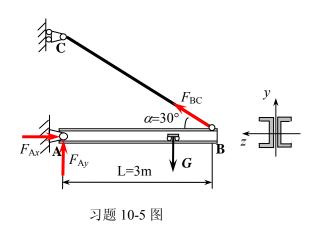
$$G \cdot x = F_{\text{BC}y} \cdot L \Rightarrow F_{\text{BC}y} = \frac{Gx}{L}$$

$$F_{\text{Ay}} = G - F_{\text{BC}y} = \frac{G(L - x)}{L}$$

$$F_{\text{BC}x} = F_{\text{Ax}} = \text{ctg}30^{\circ} \cdot F_{\text{BC}y} = \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{Gx}{L}$$

(2) 求梁的弯矩

$$M(x) = F_{BCy} \cdot (L - x) = \frac{Gx}{L} \cdot (L - x)$$



(3) 确定弯矩的最大值

$$\frac{dM(x)}{dx}$$
 = 0 得,  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ ,即在梁中点,弯矩最大  $M_{\text{max}} = \frac{GL}{4} = \frac{3}{4}G(\mathbf{N} \cdot \mathbf{m})$ 

(4) 确定最大吊重 $G_{max}$ 

梁的变形为压弯组合变形

$$\sigma' = \frac{F_{N}}{2A} = \frac{F_{BCx}}{2A} , \quad F_{BCx} = \sqrt{3} \frac{Gx}{L} = \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{G \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{L} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} G$$

$$\sigma' = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} G / 2A = \frac{\sqrt{3}G}{4A}$$

$$\sigma'' = \frac{M}{2W_{z}} = \frac{3}{4} G / 2W_{z} = \frac{3G}{8W_{z}}$$

$$\sigma = \sigma' + \sigma'' = \frac{\sqrt{3}G}{4A} + \frac{3G}{8W_{z}} \le [\sigma]$$

由此求得 $G_{\text{max}} = 57.27 \text{kN}$ 

- : 此吊梁所能允许的最大吊重为 57.27kN。
- 10-6 图示矩形截面悬臂木梁高为h, [ $\sigma$ ]=10MPa, 若h/b=2, 试确定其截面尺寸。
- 解:梁的固定端为危险截面,固定端的弯矩为,

$$M_1 = F_1 \times 2 = 1.6 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$
  
 $M_2 = F_2 \times 1 = 1.65 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$ 

固定端截面的最大应力为,

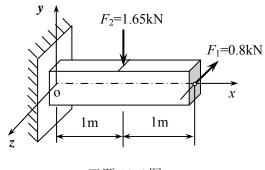
$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{M}{W_z}$$

由 $M_1$ 引起的应力,前面受拉,后面受压,

$$W_{z1} = \frac{bh^2}{6} = \frac{b^2 \cdot 2b}{6} = \frac{b^3}{3}$$
$$\therefore \sigma_{\text{max1}} = \frac{M_1}{W_{z1}} = \frac{1.6 \times 10^6}{\frac{b^3}{3}} = \frac{4.8 \times 10^6}{b^3}$$

由 $M_2$ 引起的应力,上侧受拉,下侧受压,

$$\begin{split} W_{z2} &= \frac{bh^2}{6} = \frac{b(2b)^2}{6} = \frac{2b^3}{3} \\ \sigma_{\max 2} &= \frac{M_2}{W_{z2}} = \frac{1.65 \times 10^6}{\frac{2b^3}{3}} \\ \sigma_{\max} &= \sigma_{\max 1} + \sigma_{\max 2} \\ &= \frac{4.8 \times 10^6}{b^3} + \frac{1.65 \times 3 \times 10^6}{2b^3} \leq \left[\sigma\right] \\ \&[\sigma] 代入上式求得 \\ b \approx 90 \text{mm}, \quad h = 2b = 180 \text{mm} \end{split}$$



习题 10-6 图

10-7 直径为d=80mm的圆截面杆在端部受力 $F_1$ =60kN、 $F_2$ =3kN和扭矩 $M_T$ =1.6kN•m的载荷作

用,L=0.8m,[ $\sigma$ ]=160MPa,试按第四强度理论校核其强度。

解: 危险截面为固定端, 由 $F_1$ 引起的拉应力:

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{F_1}{\frac{\pi}{4}d^2} = \frac{60 \times 10^3}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times 80^2} = 11.94 \text{MPa}$$

由 $F_2$ 引起的弯曲应力:

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{M_{\text{max}}}{W_z} = \frac{F_2 \cdot L}{\frac{\pi}{32} d^3} = 47.77 \text{MPa}$$

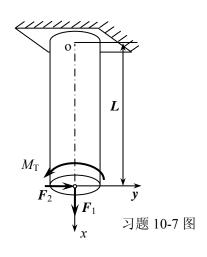
$$\sigma = \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 = 59.71 \text{MPa}$$

由 $M_T$ 引起的扭应力:

$$\tau = \frac{M_T}{W_T} = \frac{M_T}{\frac{\pi}{16}d^3} = \frac{1.6 \times 10^6 \times 16}{3.14 \times 80^3} = 15.92 \text{MPa}$$

根据第四强度理论:

$$\sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2} = 65.77 \text{MPa} < [\sigma]$$
 满足强度条件。



- 10-8 钢传动轴如图。齿轮A直径 $D_A$ =200mm,受径向力 $F_{Ay}$ =3.64kN、切向力 $F_{Az}$ =10kN作用;齿轮C直径 $D_C$ =400mm,受径向力 $F_{Cz}$ =1.82kN、切向力 $F_{Cy}$ =5kN作用。若 $[\sigma]$ =120MPa,试按第三强度理论设计轴径d。
- 解: (1) 求约束反力,轴的受力如图所示,平衡方程:

$$\sum F_x = F_{Bx} = 0$$
 
$$\sum F_y = F_{By} + F_{Dy} - F_{Ay} - F_{Cy} = 0$$
 
$$\sum F_z = F_{Bz} + F_{Dz} - F_{Cz} - F_{Az} = 0$$
 
$$\sum M_x = F_{Az} \times 0.1 - F_{Cy} \times 0.2 = 0$$
 (满足) 
$$\sum M_y = -F_{Dz} \cdot AD + F_{Cz} \cdot AC - F_{Bz} \cdot AB = 0$$
 
$$\sum M_z = F_{Dy} \cdot AD - F_{Cy} \cdot AC + F_{By} \cdot AB = 0$$
 联立求解得:

$$F_{\text{Bx}} = 0$$
,  $F_{\text{By}} = 1.89 \text{kN}$ ,  $F_{\text{Bz}} = -0.76 \text{kN}$   
 $F_{\text{Dy}} = 6.75 \text{kN}$ ,  $F_{\text{Dz}} = 12.5 \text{kN}$ 

#### (2) 作轴的内力图

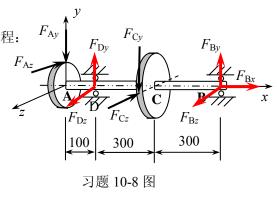
轴发生弯扭组合变形, xy与xz平面内的弯矩图及 扭矩图如图所示。由内力图可确定D截面为危险截面。

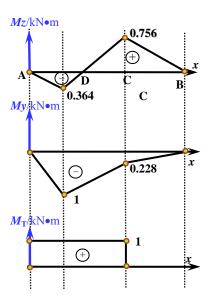
$$M_D = \sqrt{0.364^2 + 1^2} = 1.064 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

根据第三强度理论得,

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{W} \sqrt{M_{\rm D}^2 + M_{\rm T}^2} \le \left[\sigma\right], \quad W = \frac{\pi}{32} d^3$$
$$\frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{32} d^3} \sqrt{1.064^2 + 1^2} \le \left[\sigma\right]$$

 $d \ge 49.87$ mm



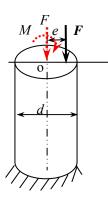


- 10-9 混凝土圆柱如图,受偏心压缩载荷F作用。为保证截面各处均不出现拉应力,试确定所允许的最大偏心距离e。
- 解:将力移到轴线上,得到圆柱的受力图所示。

$$M = F \cdot e$$

由F引起的轴向压应力,

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{F}{\frac{\pi}{A}d^2} = \frac{4F}{\pi d^2}$$



习题 10-9

由*M*引起的轴向弯曲应力,

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{M}{W} = \frac{F \cdot e}{\frac{\pi}{32} d^3} = \frac{32Fe}{\pi d^3}$$

$$\sigma_{\underline{1}\underline{0}} = \sigma_2 - \sigma_1 = \frac{32Fe}{\pi d^3} - \frac{4F}{\pi d^2}$$

要保证截面不出现拉应力,  $\sigma_{\rm t}=0$ 

$$\mathbb{RP} \frac{32Fe}{\pi d^3} - \frac{4F}{\pi d^2} = 0$$

$$\therefore e = \frac{d}{8}$$

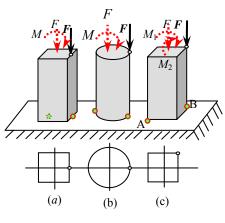
即
$$e \le \frac{d}{8}$$
截面上不会出现拉应力。

- 10-10 三种情况下杆的受力如图所示。若杆的横截面面积相等,试求三杆中最大拉、压应力之比。 F
- 解:图 (a)所示情况,将力F移至杆件轴线,则杆受到轴向力F和力矩M的作用,设矩形截面边长为a,则, $a^2=A$ ,

$$M = F \cdot a / 2 = F \cdot \sqrt{A/2}$$

杆中最大拉应力在左侧边界上,

$$\sigma_{\text{atimax}} = \frac{M}{W_z} - \frac{F}{A} = \frac{F \cdot \frac{\sqrt{A}}{2}}{\frac{A\sqrt{A}}{6}} - \frac{F}{A} = \frac{2F}{A}$$



习题 10-10

最大压应力出现在右侧边界,

$$\sigma_{\text{a} \pm \text{max}} = \frac{M}{W_z} + \frac{F}{A} = \frac{4F}{A}$$

图(b)所示情况,将力移至杆件轴线,杆受到轴向力F和力矩M的作用,设圆柱截面直径

为
$$d$$
,则, $\frac{\pi}{4}d^2 = A$ , $d = 2\sqrt{\frac{A}{\pi}}$ ,

$$M = F \cdot d / 2 = F \sqrt{\frac{A}{\pi}}$$

杆中最大拉应力和最大压应力分别为,

$$\sigma_{ ext{b} ilde{ ilde{ imes}} ext{max}} = rac{M}{W} - rac{F}{A} = rac{F\sqrt{rac{A}{\pi}}}{rac{\pi}{32}(2\sqrt{rac{A}{\pi}})^3} - rac{F}{A} = rac{3F}{A}$$

$$\sigma_{ ext{b} ilde{ imes} ext{max}} = rac{M}{W} + rac{F}{A} = rac{5F}{A}$$

图(c)所示情况,将力移至杆件轴线,杆受到轴向压力和力矩 $M_1$ 和 $M_2$ 的作用,设矩形截面边长为a,则, $a^2 = A$ ,

$$M_1 = M_2 = F \cdot a / 2 = F \sqrt{A/2}$$

最大拉应力出现在A点,最大压应力出现在B点,

$$\begin{split} \sigma_{\text{c} \not \equiv \text{max}} &= \frac{M_1}{W} + \frac{M_2}{W} - \frac{F}{A} = \frac{5F}{A} \\ \sigma_{\text{c} \boxplus \text{max}} &= \frac{M_1}{W} + \frac{M_2}{W} + \frac{F}{A} = \frac{7F}{A} \end{split}$$

:. 最大拉应力之比为:  $\sigma_{
m cmmax}$ :  $\sigma_{
m cmmax}$ :  $\sigma_{
m cmmax}$ :  $\sigma_{
m cmmax}$ 

最大压力之比为:  $\sigma_{c \in max}$ :  $\sigma_{c \in max}$ :  $\sigma_{c \in max}$  = 4:5:7

10-11 斜齿轮传动轴如图所示,斜齿轮直径D=300mm,轴径d=50mm。齿面上受径向力  $F_y$ =1kN、切向力 $F_z$ =2.4kN及平行于轴线的力 $F_x$ =0.8kN作用。若[ $\sigma$ ]=160MPa,试按第四强度理论校核轴的强度。

解: (1) 求支座反力, 轴受力如图所示, 建立平衡方程,

$$\sum F_x = F_{Ax} + F_x = 0$$

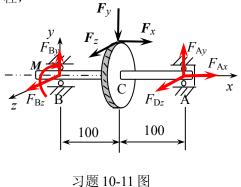
$$\sum F_y = F_{By} + F_{Ay} - F_y = 0$$

$$\sum F_z = F_{Az} + F_{Bz} + F_z = 0$$

$$\sum M_x = F_z \cdot \frac{D}{2} - M = 0$$

$$\sum M_y = -F_z \cdot BC - F_{Az} \cdot AB = 0$$

$$\sum M_z = -F_y \cdot BC - F_x \cdot \frac{D}{2} + F_{Ay} \cdot AB = 0$$



联立求解得,

$$F_{Ax} = -0.8 \text{kN}$$
,  $F_{Ay} = 1.1 \text{kN}$ ,  $F_{Az} = -1.2 \text{kN}$   
 $F_{By} = -0.1 \text{kN}$ ,  $F_{Bz} = -1.2 \text{kN}$ ,  $M = 0.36 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$ 

(2) 作轴的内力图

轴发生弯扭组合变形,xy与xz平面内的内力图如图所示。由内力图可确定C截面为

危险截面。

## (3) 危险点应力

合成弯矩: 
$$M = \sqrt{M_y^2 + M_z^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{0.11^2 + 0.12^2} = 0.163 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{(5)}} = \frac{M}{W} = \frac{0.16^3 \times 10^6}{\frac{\pi}{32} \times 50^3} = 13.29 \text{MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{(E)}} = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{0.8 \times 10^3}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times 50^2} = 0.41 \text{MPa}$$

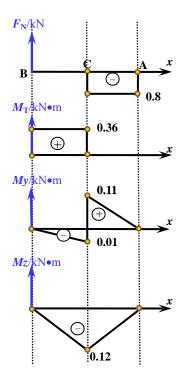
$$\tau = \frac{M_T}{W_T} = \frac{0.36 \times 10^6}{\frac{\pi}{16} \times 50^3} = 14.68 \text{MPa}$$

### (4) 根据强度理论校核轴的强度

$$\sigma = \sigma_{\text{ff}} + \sigma_{\text{ff}} = 17.39 \text{MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2} = 30.8 \text{MPa} < [\sigma]$$

满足强度条件。



# 第十一章 压杆的稳定

- 11-1 一端固定,另一端自由的细长压杆如图所示。假定在微弯平衡状态时自由端的挠度为 $\delta$ ,试由挠曲线近似微分方程求解临界载荷 $F_{cr}$ 。
- 解:杆在任一截面处弯矩为:

$$M(x) = M - Fy$$

挠曲线近似微分方程为:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{M(x)}{EI} = \frac{M - Fy}{EI}$$

定义, 
$$k^2 = \frac{F}{EI}$$
, 上式成为,

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + k^2y = \frac{M}{EI}$$

上述二阶常微分方程的通解为,

$$y = A\sin kx + B\cos kx + M/F$$

为确定积分常数 A、B, 将挠度方程微分得到截面转角为,

$$y' = \theta = Ak \cos kx - Bk \sin kx$$

边界条件为:

$$x = 0$$
,  $y_0 = 0$ ,  $\theta_0 = 0$   
 $x = l$ ,  $y_l = \delta$ 

将边界条件代入通解,得到,

$$B + M / F = 0$$

$$Ak = 0$$

$$A \sin kx + B \cos kx + M / F = \delta$$

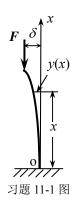
$$M = F \delta$$

由上面几式得, A=0 ,  $\cos kl=0$ 

$$kl = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$
,  $n = 1$ ,  $kl = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 

所以压杆的临界载荷为,

$$F_{\rm cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{4l^2}$$



11-2 图中AB为刚性梁,低碳钢撑杆CD直径 d=40mm,长l=1.2m,E=200GPa,试计算失稳时的载荷 $F_{max}$ 。

解: 
$$\lambda_p = 100$$
,  $\lambda_S = 60$ ,  $a = 310$ MPa,  $b = 1.14$ MPa

$$\lambda = \mu l / i$$
,  $\mu = 1$ 

$$i = (I/A)^{1/2} = 10$$
mm

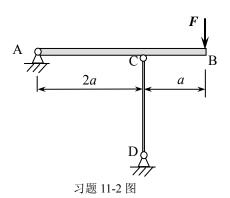
$$\lambda = 120$$
 ,  $\lambda > \lambda_{P}$  , 为大柔度杆。

故, 
$$\sigma_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2} = 136.94$$
MPa

$$F_{\rm cr} = \sigma_{\rm cr} A = 136.94 \times 40^2 \, \pi / 4 \, \text{N} = 172.0 \, \text{kN}$$

又由
$$M(\mathbf{A}) = 0$$
,有 $F \times 3a = F_{cr} \times 2a$ 

得
$$F = \frac{2}{3}F_{cr} = 114.66$$
kN



- 11-3 二端球形铰支的细长压杆,截面积A=1500mm<sup>2</sup>,l=1.5m,E=200GPa,试计算下述不同截面情况下的临界载荷 $F_{cr}$ ,并进行比较。
  - a) 直径为d的圆形截面;
  - b) 边长为a的方形截面;
  - c) b/h=3/5的矩形截面。

解: 
$$F_{\rm cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(\mu l)^2} \tag{1}$$

其中, E = 200GPa, l = 1.5m, A = 1500mm<sup>2</sup>,

由题意  $\mu = 1$ 

a) 
$$I = \pi d^4 / 64$$
 (2)

由 A = 1500mm<sup>2</sup> =  $\pi d^2 / 4$ ,得,d=43.71mm,代入(2)得, $I=179\times10^{-9}$ 

于是,由(1)式得 $F_{cr} = 156.9$ kN。

b) 由 
$$A = 1500$$
mm<sup>2</sup> =  $a^2$ , 且  $I = a^4/12$ , 得,  $I = 187.5 \times 10^{-9}$ 

代入(1)式得: 
$$F_{cr} = 163.9 \text{kN}$$

c) 由 A=1500mm<sup>2</sup>,且 b/h=3/5,易知 b=30mm, h=50mm

考虑两个方向上的 $F_{cr}$ , 当  $I_1 = bh^3/12 = 312 \times 10^{-9}$  时,

$$F_{\text{crl}} = \frac{\pi^2 E I_1}{(\mu l)^2} = 273.44 \text{kN}$$

同样地,当  $I_2 = hb^3/12 = 112 \times 10^{-9}$  时,

$$F_{\text{cr2}} = \frac{\pi^2 E I_2}{(\mu l)^2} = 98.16 \text{kN}$$

故取  $F_{cr} = F_{cr2} = 98.16$ kN。

- 11-4 一端固定、另一端铰支的细长压杆,截面积 $A=16\text{cm}^2$ ,承受压力F=240kN作用,E=200GPa,试用欧拉公式计算下述不同截面情况下的临界长度 $l_{cr}$ ,并进行比较。
  - a) 边长为4cm的方形截面;
  - b) 外边长为5cm、内边长为3cm的空心方框形截面。

解: 依题意, 
$$F = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(\mu l_{cr})^2}$$
 故,  $l_{cr} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 EI}{\mu^2 F}}$ 

其中 
$$\mu = 0.7$$
,  $E = 200$ GPa,  $F = 240$ kN

a) 当边长a=4cm时, $I_1$ = $a^4/12 = 213 \times 10^{-9}$  m

故,
$$l_{\rm crl} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 E I_1}{\mu^2 F}} = 1892$$
mm

b) 当边长 *a*=3cm, *b*=5cm 时,

$$I_2 = (b^4 - a^4)/12 = 453 \times 10^{-9}$$

故,
$$l_{cr2} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 E I_2}{\mu^2 F}} = 2758$$
mm

所以第二种情况 lcr 要长些。

11-5 图中矩形截面低碳钢制连杆AB受压。在*xy*平面内失稳时,可视为二端铰支;在*xz*平面内失稳时,可视为二端固定,考虑接触面间隙后取*μ*=0.7;若按大柔度杆设计,试问截面尺寸*B/H*设计成何值为佳?讨论按中柔度杆、小柔度杆设计又如何?

解:对于大柔度杆情况,

在xy平面内,有,

$$F_{\text{crl}} = \frac{\pi^2 E I_1}{(\mu_i l)^2} = \frac{\pi^2 E B H^3 / 12}{(1 \times l)^2} = \frac{\pi^2 E B H^3}{12 l^2}$$

在xz平面内,有,

$$F_{\text{cr2}} = \frac{\pi^2 E I_2}{(\mu, l)^2} = \frac{\pi^2 E H B^3 / 12}{(0.7 \times l)^2} = \frac{\pi^2 E H B^3}{12(0.7 l)^2}$$

当 $F_{crl} = F_{cr2}$ 时最稳定,此时有,

$$\frac{\pi^2 EBH^3}{12l^2} = \frac{\pi^2 EHB^3}{12(0.7l)^2},$$

所以, B/H = 0.7

对于中柔度杆情况,有, $\lambda = \mu l/i$ 

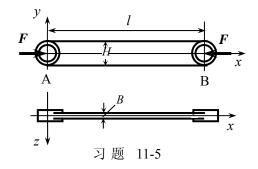
临界应力 
$$\sigma_{cr} = a - b\lambda$$

当
$$\sigma_{crl} = \sigma_{cr2}$$
时最稳定,此时, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$ ,则

$$\mu_1 / i_1 = \mu_2 / i_2$$

所以B/H = 0.7

对于大柔度杆情况,失稳与B/H 无关。



- **11-6** 图示矩形截面木杆,二端约束相同,B=0.2m,H=0.3m, $\it l$ =10m。已知 $\it F$ =120kN,  $\sigma_{ys}$ =20MP $\it a$ ,E=10GPa。若取 $\it n_{st}$ =3.5,试校核杆的稳定性。
- 解: 首先判断杆的类型。

$$\lambda_{\rm p} = \pi \sqrt{E/\sigma_{\rm s}} = \pi \sqrt{10 \times 10^9 / 20 \times 10^6} = 22.4$$

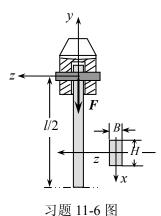
因为 
$$I = BH^3 = 0.2 \times 0.3^3 / 12 = 4.5 \times 10^{-4} \,\mathrm{m}^4$$
,

或, 
$$I = HB^3/12 = 0.3 \times 0.2^3/12 = 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^4$$

取 
$$I = 4.5 \times 10^{-4} \,\mathrm{m}^4$$
,则  $i = (I/A)^{1/2} = 0.0866$ 

得 
$$\lambda = \mu l/i = 57.73 > \lambda_p$$
, 因此属于大柔度杆。

由于B=0.2 < H=0.3,所以只需校核vz平面内的F即可。



在 
$$yz$$
 平面内,  $F_{cr2} = \frac{\pi^2 E I_2}{(\mu l)^2} = \frac{\pi^2 E H B^3 / 12}{(0.5 \times l)^2} = 789 \text{kN}$ 

$$n = F_{cr2} / F = 6.57 > 3.5$$

所以系统稳定。

- 11-7 某铬锰钢制挺杆二端铰支,直径 d=8mm,L=100mm。若规定的许用稳定安全系数为  $n_{\rm st}$ =4,试确定杆的许用载荷  $F_{\rm max}$ 。
- 解:杆两端铰支,故 $\mu=1$ ,

惯性矩 
$$I = \pi d^4 / 64 = 200.96$$
mm<sup>4</sup>,

惯性半径 
$$i = (I/A)^{1/2} = 2$$
mm,

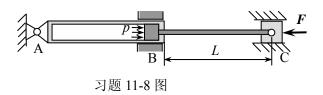
因此, 其柔度 
$$\lambda = \mu l/i = 100/2 = 50$$

对于铬锰钢  $\lambda_{\rm p} = 55$  ,  $\lambda < \lambda_{\rm p}$  , 所以属于小柔度杆。

查表得  $\sigma_s = 780$ MPa

故 
$$F_{\text{max}} = F_{\text{cr}} / n = \sigma_{\text{s}} A / n = 780 \times 10^6 \times \pi \times 64 \times 10^{-6} / 16 = 9.8 \text{kN}$$

11-8 活塞杆 BC 由优质碳钢制成,E=210GPa,直径 d=40mm,L=1m,若规定稳定安全系数为  $n_{\rm st}$ =5,试确定许用最大压力  $F_{\rm max}$ 。



解:活塞杆可以简化为B端固定,C端铰支的压杆, $\mu = 0.7$ ,惯性半径为i=10mm。

柔度: 
$$\lambda = \mu l / i = 0.7 \times 1000 / 10 = 70$$

查表得优质碳钢  $\lambda_{\rm p} = 100$ ,  $\lambda_{\rm s} = 60$ 

 $\lambda_{\rm P} > \lambda > \lambda_{\rm s}$ , 为中柔度杆, 查得  $a = 461 {\rm MPa}$ ,  $b = 2.57 {\rm MPa}$ 

$$\sigma_{cr} = a - b\lambda = 281.1 \text{MPa},$$

$$F_{max} = F_{cr} / n_{st} = \sigma_{cr} A / n_{st}$$

$$= 281.1 \times 10^6 \times \pi \times 40 \times 40 \times 10^{-6} / 4 \times 5 = 70.6 \text{kN}$$

11-9 图示简易起重机的起重臂为 E=200GPa 的优质碳钢钢管制成,长 L=3m,截面外径 D=100mm,内径 d=80mm,规定的稳定安全系数为  $n_{st}$ =4,试确定允许起吊的载荷 W。(提示:起重臂支承可简化为 O 端固定,A 端自由。)

解: AO 杆的惯性矩为,

$$I = \frac{\pi(D^4 - d^4)}{64}, \quad i = \sqrt{I/A},$$

将 D=100mm, d=80mm 代入上式

得,

A=2826mm $^2$ , I=2896.7×10 $^3$ mm $^4$ , i = 32mm

$$\therefore$$
  $\lambda = \mu l/i = 187.5 > \lambda_p$ , 为大柔度

习题 11-9 图

杆。 AO 杆上的最大压力为,

$$F = F_{\rm cr} / n_{\rm st} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(\mu I)^2} / 4 = 39.7 \,\text{kN}$$
.

因为 
$$F_x = F \cos 45^\circ = 28 \text{kN} = T_x$$

所以 
$$T_v = T_x \text{tg} 30^\circ = 16.17 \text{kN}$$

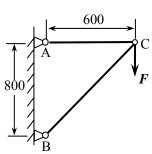
故, 
$$W = F_x - T_v = 11.83$$
kN

11-10 图中AC、BC均为低碳钢圆截面杆,载荷F=120kN,若许用应力[ $\sigma$ ]=180MPa,许用稳定安全系数 $n_{st}$ =4,试设计二杆的直径。

解:由于 BC 杆上的压力比 AC 杆大,因此这里只需考虑 AC 杆即可。

$$F=120$$
kN,  $F_{BC}=150$ kN

当杆为大柔度杆时,钢材使用最少。因为,



习题 11-10 图

$$F_{\rm cr} = F_{\rm BC} n_{\rm st} = 600 \text{kN} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(\mu l)^2}$$

其中, $I=\pi d^4/64$ , $\mu=0.7$ ,I=200GPa,

解得,d = 41.8mm

11-11 长 L=6m 的 20a 号工字钢(低碳钢制)直杆,在温度为  $T_1$ =20°C 时二端固定安装,此时杆不受力。若已知材料的线膨胀系数  $\alpha$ =1.2×10<sup>-5</sup>/°C,E=200GPa,试估计温度升至  $T_2$ =50°C 时,工作安全系数 n 为多大?

(提示: 查附录中型钢表可知,20a 号工字钢截面积 A=35.6 cm<sup>2</sup>, $I_y=158$  cm<sup>4</sup>, $W_y=31.5$  cm<sup>3</sup>, $I_z=2370$  cm<sup>4</sup>, $W_z=237$  cm<sup>4</sup>)

解:  $\lambda = \mu l/i$ , 由于两端固定, 故取  $\mu = 0.5$ ,

而,
$$l=6$$
, $i=(I/A)^{1/2}$ ,得, $i_y=2.1$ cm

$$\lambda_{\min} = 142.9 > 100$$
 为大柔度杆。

查低碳钢, $\sigma_{\rm cr}=180{
m MPa}$ 

所以,
$$F_{cr} = \sigma_{cr} A = 640.8$$
kN

当 T 升高  $30^{\circ}$  C 时,  $\Delta L = \alpha \Delta T L = 1.08 \times 10^{-3}$  m

$$F = \frac{\Delta LEA}{L} = \frac{1.08 \times 10^{-3} \times 200 \times 10^{9} \times 35.6 \times 10^{-4}}{6} = 128.1 \text{kN}$$

$$n = \frac{F_{\rm cr}}{F} = \frac{640.8}{128.1} = 5$$

# 第十二章 疲劳与断裂

12-1 已知循环最大应力  $S_{\text{max}}$ =200MPa,最小应力  $S_{\text{min}}$ =50MPa,计算循环应力变程 $\Delta S$ 、应力幅  $S_a$ 、平均应力  $S_m$ 和应力比 R。

解: 
$$\Delta S = S_{\text{max}} - S_{\text{min}} = 200 - 50 = 150 \text{MPa}$$

$$S_a = \frac{\Delta S}{2} = 75 \text{MPa}$$

$$S_m = \frac{S_{\text{max}} + S_{\text{min}}}{2} = \frac{200 + 50}{2} = 125 \text{MPa}$$

$$R = \frac{S_{\text{min}}}{S_{\text{max}}} = \frac{50}{200} = 0.25$$

12-2 已知循环应力幅  $S_a$ =100MPa,R=0.2,计算  $S_{\max}$ 、 $S_{\min}$ 、 $S_{\min}$  和 $\Delta S$ 。

解: 
$$\Delta S = 2S_a = 200$$
MPa

$$S_{\text{max}} - S_{\text{min}} = \Delta S = 200\text{MPa} \cdot \text{(a)}$$

$$R = S_{\min} / S_{\max} = 0.2 \dots$$
 (b)

结合 a、b 两式,计算得到:  $S_{\text{max}} = 250 \text{MPa}$  ,  $S_{\text{min}} = 50 \text{MPa}$ 

则: 
$$S_{\rm m} = (S_{\rm max} + S_{\rm min})/2 = (250 + 50)/2 = 150$$
MPa

12-3. 若疲劳试验频率选取为f=20Hz,试估算施加 $10^7$ 次循环需要多少小时。

解: 
$$t = \frac{10^7}{20 \text{Hz}} = 5 \times 10^5 \text{ s} = 139$$
 小时

- 12-4. 某构件承受循环应力  $S_{\text{max}}$ =525MPa, $S_{\text{min}}$ = -35MPa 作用,材料的基本 S-N 曲线为  $S^3_{\text{max}}N$ =8.2×10<sup>12</sup>, $S_{\text{u}}$ =900MPa,试估算构件的寿命。
- 解: 1) 确定工作循环应力幅和平均应力,

$$S_{\rm a} = \frac{1}{2}(S_{\rm max} - S_{\rm min}) = 280 {\rm MPa}$$

$$S_{\rm m} = \frac{1}{2}(S_{\rm max} + S_{\rm min}) = 245 \text{MPa}$$

2) 估算对称循环下的基本 S-N 曲线,  $m=3/\lg(0.9/k)=11.752$ 

$$C = (0.9S_u)^m \times 10^3 = 7.904 \times 10^{35}$$

3) 循环应力水平等寿命转换,

为了利用基本 S-N 曲线估计疲劳寿命, 需要将实际工作循环应力水平等寿命地转换 为对称循环(R=-1,  $S_m=0$ )的应力水平  $S_{-1}$ 。由  $S_a/S_{-1}+S_m/S_u=1$  可知,

$$S_{-1}$$
=430.77MPa

4) 估计构件寿命,

对称循环( $S_{-1}$ =430.77MPa, $S_{\rm m}$ =0)条件下的寿命,可由基本 S-N 曲线得到,即,

$$N=C/S^m = 7.904 \times 10^{35} / 430.77^{11.752} = 87136 \%$$

由于工作循环应力水平( $S_{\max}$  =525MPa, $S_{\min}$  = -35 MPa)与转换后的对称循环( $S_{-1}$ =430.77MPa, $S_{\min}$ =0)是等寿命的,故可估计构件寿命为N=87136次循环。

- 12-5. 某起重杆承受脉冲循环(R=0)载荷作用,每年作用的载荷谱统计如下表所示,S-N 曲线可用  $S^3$ <sub>max</sub>N=2.9×10<sup>13</sup>。
  - a) 试估算拉杆的寿命为多少年?
  - b) 若要求使用寿命为5年, 试确定可允许的 $S_{max}$ 。

$S_{maxi}$ (MPa)	500	400	300	200
$n_i$ ( $10^6$ 次)	0.01	0.03	0.1	0.5

解:根据已知得S-N曲线得到不同 $S_{max}$ 下的寿命,见下表:

$S_{\max i}/\text{MPa}$	500	400	300	200
N <sub>i</sub> /10 <sup>6</sup> 次	0.232	0.453	1.074	3.625

则,

a) 根据,
$$D = \lambda \sum \frac{n_i}{N_i}$$

得, 
$$\lambda = D / \sum \frac{n_i}{N_i} = 1 / \left( \frac{0.01}{0.232} + \frac{0.03}{0.453} + \frac{0.1}{1.074} + \frac{0.5}{3.625} \right) = 2.94$$

b) 由相对 Miner 理论可得,

$$\frac{\sum \left(\frac{n_i}{N_i}\right)_{\rm B}}{\sum \left(\frac{n_i}{N_i}\right)} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda'} = \frac{2.94}{5}$$

又因为, 
$$S_{\text{max}}^3 N = 2.9 \times 10^{13} = \text{Const}$$

上式可写成,

$$\frac{S_{\text{max}}^{'3}}{S_{\text{max}}^3} = \frac{2.94}{5}$$

得,
$$S'_{\text{max}} = 0.838S_{\text{max}} = 419\text{MPa}$$

- 12-6 某材料 $\sigma_{ys}$ =350MPa,用 B=50mm,W=100mm,L=4W 的标准三点弯曲试样测试的断裂 韧性,预制裂纹尺寸 a=53mm。由试验得到的 F-V 曲线知断裂载荷  $F_Q$ =54 kN,试计算该材料的断裂韧性  $K_{IC}$  并校核其有效性。
- 解:标准三点弯曲试样的应力强度因子为,

$$K_{Q} = \frac{3F_{Q}L}{2BW^{2}}\sqrt{\pi a}f(\frac{a}{w})$$
 (1)   
 其中:  $f(\frac{a}{w}) = 1.090 - 1.735(\frac{a}{w}) + 8.20(\frac{a}{w})^{2} - 14.18(\frac{a}{w})^{3} + 14.57(\frac{a}{w})^{4}$    
 已知:  $\frac{a}{w} = 0.53$ , 得:  $f(\frac{a}{w}) = 1.5124$ 。

将各项数据代入(1)式,得:  $K_0 = 40.0 \text{MPa} \sqrt{\text{m}}$ 。

对其进行有效性验证.

$$B = 50 \text{mm} \ge 2.5 (K_Q / \sigma_{ys})^2 = 32.6 \text{mm}$$

满足有效性条件,即得到, $K_{1C}=K_{Q}=40.0 \mathrm{MPa}\sqrt{\mathrm{m}}$ 。

- 12-7 材料同上题,若采用 B=50mm,W==100mm 的标准紧凑拉伸试样测试其断裂韧性, 预制裂纹尺寸仍为 a=53mm。试估算试验所需施加的断裂载荷 F。
- 解: 若采用标准紧凑拉伸试样, 断裂时有:

$$K_1 = \frac{P\sqrt{a}}{BW} f(\frac{a}{w}) = K_{1C} \tag{1}$$

转换得到,

$$F = \frac{K_{1C}BW}{\sqrt{a}f(\frac{a}{w})}$$
 (2)

其中,
$$f(\frac{a}{w}) = 29.6 - 185.5(\frac{a}{w}) + 655.7(\frac{a}{w})^2 - 1017.0(\frac{a}{w})^3 + 638.9(\frac{a}{w})^4$$
。  
已知, $\frac{a}{w} = 0.53$ ,计算得到, $f(\frac{a}{w}) = 14.4755$ 。

将各项数据代入(2)式,得到,F = 60kN。

- 12-8 已知某一含中心裂纹 2a=100mm 的大尺寸钢板,受到拉应力 $\sigma_{c1}=304$ MPa 作用时发生断裂,若在另一相同的钢板中,有一中心裂纹 2a=40mm,试估计其断裂应力 $\sigma_{c2}$ 。
- 解:有 $K=f\sigma\sqrt{\pi a}$ ,又因为两个钢板的材料相同,所以K1=K2

因为,
$$\sigma_{c1}\sqrt{\pi a_1} = \sigma_{c2}\sqrt{\pi a_2}$$
 所以,

$$\sigma_{c2} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi a_1}}{\sqrt{\pi a_2}} \sigma_{c1} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi \times 100/2}}{\sqrt{\pi \times 40/2}} \times 304$$
  
= 480 MPa

- 12-9 某合金钢在不同热处理状态下的性能为:
  - 1) 275°C回火:  $\sigma_{ys}$ =1780 MPa, $K_{IC}$ =52MPa $\sqrt{m}$ ;
  - 2) 600°C 回火:  $\sigma_{ys}$ =1500 MPa, $K_{IC}$ =100MPa $\sqrt{m}$ ;

设工作应力 $\sigma$ =750MPa,应力强度因子表达式为 K=1.12 $\sigma\sqrt{\pi a}$  ,试问二种情况下的临界裂纹长度  $a_{\rm c}$ 各为多少?

解: 由 
$$K=1.12\sigma\sqrt{\pi a}$$
,  $a_c = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{K_{\rm IC}}{1.12\sigma_{\rm ys}}\right)^2$ 

275°C 回火: 
$$a_{c1} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{K_{IC1}}{1.12\sigma_{vs1}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{3.14} \left( \frac{52}{1.12 \times 1780} \right)^2 = 0.00022 \text{m}$$

600 °C 回火: 
$$a_{c2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{K_{\text{IC2}}}{1.12\sigma_{\text{ys2}}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{3.14} \left( \frac{100}{1.12 \times 1500} \right)^2 = 0.001 \text{ Im}$$

- 12-10 某宽板含有中心裂纹  $2a_0$ ,受 R=0 的循环载荷作用, $K_C$ =120MPa $\sqrt{m}$  ,裂纹扩展速率为 da/dN=2×10<sup>-12</sup>( $\Delta K$ )³m/c(K 的单位为 MPa $\sqrt{m}$ );试对于  $a_0$ =0.5mm,2mm 二种情况分别计算 $\sigma_{max}$ =300MPa 时的寿命。
- 解: 为宽板中心裂纹, 所以: f=1 ,  $K=\sigma\sqrt{\pi a}$

故, 
$$\Delta K = K_{\text{max}} - K_{\text{min}} = (\sigma_{\text{max}} - \sigma_{\text{min}}) \sqrt{\pi a} = \Delta \sigma \sqrt{\pi a}$$
。

根据裂纹扩展速率公式, 得: m=3,  $C=2\times10^{-12}$ 。

将 
$$a_{\rm c} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{K_{\rm C}}{\sigma_{\rm max}} \right)^2$$
代入Paris公式得,

$$N_{\rm C} = \frac{1}{C(f\Delta\sigma\sqrt{\pi})^m (0.5m-1)} \left(\frac{1}{a_0^{\frac{m}{2}-1}} - \frac{1}{a_{\rm c}^{\frac{m}{2}-1}}\right) \circ$$

即可求出寿命 $N_c$ 为,

$$a_0 = 0.5 \text{mm} \text{ fb}, \quad N_C = 2.680 \times 10^5 \text{ ;}$$

$$a_0 = 2$$
mm 时,  $N_C = 1.293 \times 10^5$ 。

12-11 某构件含一边裂纹。受 $\sigma_{max}$ =200MPa, $\sigma_{min}$ =20MPa 的循环应力作用,已知 $K_{C}$ =150MPa $\sqrt{m}$ ,构件的工作频率为f=0.1Hz,为保证安全,每 1000 小时进行一次无损检查,试确定检查时所能允许的最大裂纹尺寸 $a_i$ 。

[可用裂纹扩展速率为:  $da/dN=4\times10^{-14}(\Delta K)^4 m/c$ )]

解: 1) 计算临界裂纹尺寸,

对于边裂纹构件, 
$$f = 1.12$$
 ,  $K = \sigma \sqrt{\pi a}$  。有

$$a_{\rm c} = \frac{1}{\pi} (\frac{K_{\rm C}}{f \sigma_{\rm max}})^2 = 0.143 \,\mathrm{m}$$

2) 检查期间的循环次数,

$$N = 0.1 \times 3600 \times 1000 = 3.6 \times 10^5 \ \text{\%}$$

3) 检查时所能允许的裂纹尺寸 $a_i$ ,在下一次检查周期内经历N次循环后,将不应扩展到引起破坏的裂纹尺寸 $a_c$ ,故在临界状态下,由公式可得,

$$\frac{1}{a_i} = N_{\rm C} C (f \Delta \sigma \sqrt{\pi})^m + \frac{1}{a_{\rm c}} = 241.5$$

注意本题 m=4,应力幅  $\Delta\sigma=\sigma_{\max}-\sigma_{\min}=180 \mathrm{MPa}$ ,解得,

$$a_i = (\frac{1}{241.5})$$
m = 4.14mm

所以,检查中所能允许的最大裂纹尺寸为 $a_i = 4.14$ mm。

- 12-12 某中心裂纹宽板承受循环载荷作用,R=0。已知  $K_{\rm c}$ =100MPa $\sqrt{\rm m}$ , $\Delta K_{\rm th}$ =6MPa $\sqrt{\rm m}$ ,da/dN=3×10<sup>-12</sup>( $\Delta K$ )<sup>3</sup> m/c;假定  $a_0$ =0.5mm,试估算:
  - a) 裂纹不扩展时的最大应力 $\sigma_{max1}$ 。
  - b) 寿命为  $N=0.5\times10^6$  次时所能允许的最大循环应力 $\sigma_{max2}$ 。

解: a) 对于中心裂纹宽板, f=1, 则:

$$K = \sigma \sqrt{\pi a}$$

$$\Delta K = K_{\text{max}} - K_{\text{min}} = (\sigma_{\text{max}} - \sigma_{\text{min}})\sqrt{\pi a} = \sigma_{\text{max}}\sqrt{\pi a}$$

由 
$$\Delta K \le \Delta K_{\text{th}} = 6 \text{MPa} \sqrt{\text{m}} \ \ \overrightarrow{\Box}$$
得:  $\sigma_{\text{max}} \le \frac{\Delta K_{\text{th}}}{\sqrt{\pi a}} = 151.4 \text{MPa}$ 

即裂纹不扩展时的最大应力为 151.4Mpa。

b) 临界裂纹尺寸
$$a_{\rm c}$$
为:  $a_{\rm c} = \frac{1}{\pi} (\frac{K_{\rm c}}{S_{\rm max}})^2$ 

临界状态时有,
$$S_{\max}^{m} = \frac{1}{CN(\sqrt{\pi})^{m}(0.5m-1)}(\frac{1}{a_0^{\frac{m}{2}-1}} - \frac{1}{a_c^{\frac{m}{2}-1}})$$

其中: 
$$m=3$$
,  $C=3\times10^{-12}$ ,  $N=0.5\times10^6$ ,  $a_0=0.5\times10^{-3}\,\mathrm{m}$ 

代入上述两式,得,
$$S_{\text{max}} = 214\text{MPa}$$