

第12章

组合变形构件的强度计算

工程力学





第12章 组合变形构件的强度计算

- §12.1 组合变形和叠加原理
- §12.2 斜弯曲(两向弯曲)
- §12.3 拉伸(压缩)与弯曲的组合

偏心拉伸(压缩)

§12.4 扭转与其他变形的组合



12.1 组合变形和叠加原理

- 一. 什么叫组合变形? 构件同时发生两种以上基本变形的情况。
- 二. 对组合变形的研究方法
 - 1. 前提条件 材料服从胡克定律和小变形条件
 - 2. 在以上条件下,力的独立作用原理成立,即满足叠加原理
 - 3. 采用叠加法



12.1 组合变形和叠加原理

- 三. 组合变形分类
- 1. 两个平面弯曲的组合(斜弯曲)
- 2. 拉伸(压缩)与弯曲的组合偏心拉伸或压缩
- 3. 弯曲和扭转 拉伸(压缩)和扭转 拉伸(压缩), 弯曲和扭转



12.1 组合变形和叠加原理

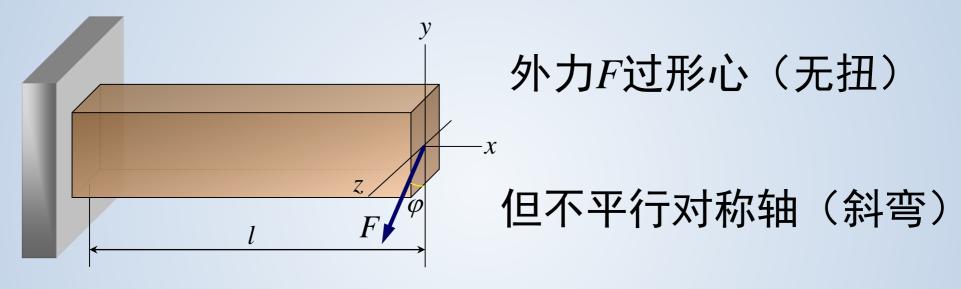
四. 组合变形强度计算的一般

步骤

- 1. 外力分析 将外力向截面形心简化,或沿对称轴方向 分解,从而把外力分组,使每组外力作用 只产生一种基本变形。
- 2. 内力分析 计算构件在每一种基本变形下的内力,画出内力图,从而确定危险截面位置。
- 3. 应力分析 画出每种基本变形下应力分图,从而确定 危险截面上危险点的位置,并画出危险点 的应力状态。
- 4. 强度计算 根据应力状态和构件的材料, 选择强度理论 进行强度计算

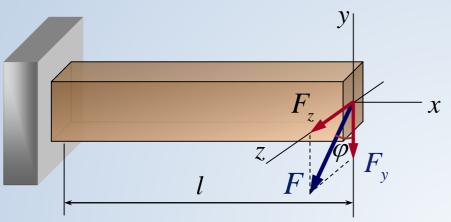


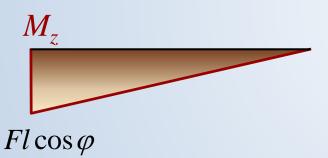
对图示矩形截面梁作强度和变形分析

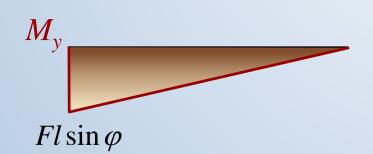


思路: 可分解成两个平面内的平面弯曲的组合









解: 1. 外力分析

$$F_{v} = F \cos \varphi \longrightarrow M_{z}$$

$$F_z = F \sin \varphi \longrightarrow M_y$$

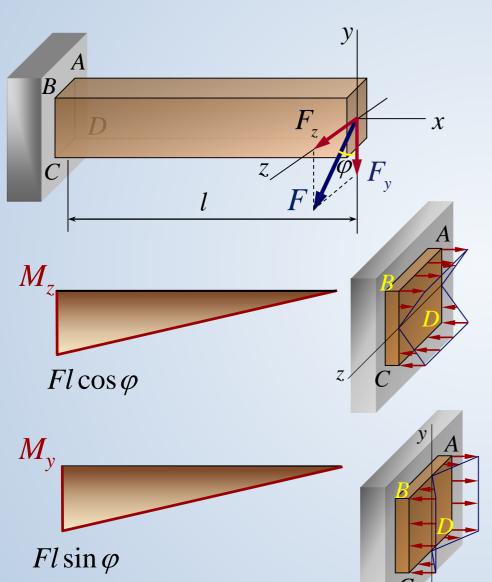
2. 内力分析

危险截面: 固定端

$$M_{z \max} = Fl \cos \varphi$$

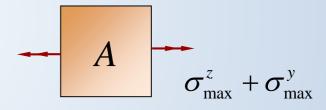
$$M_{y \max} = Fl \sin \varphi$$





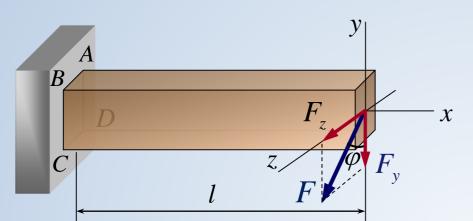
3. 应力分析

危险点: A、C



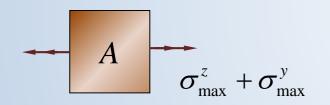
$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & \sigma_{\max}^z + \sigma_{\max}^y \end{array}$$





4. 强度计算

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{M_{z \text{ max}}}{W_z} + \frac{M_{y \text{ max}}}{W_y}$$



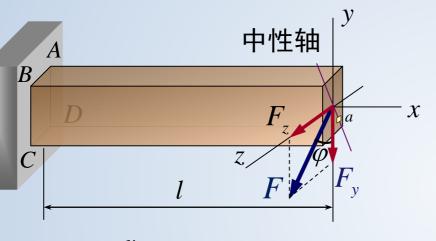
因危险点处于单向应力状态, $\sigma_{max}^z + \sigma_{max}^y$ 又矩形截面对称

$$\sigma_{\text{t max}} = \sigma_{\text{c max}} \leq [\sigma_{\text{t}}]$$

对有棱角的截面, 危险点一定发生在外棱角上



5. 中性轴: 横截面上正应力为零的各点连线



设a在中性轴上

$$\sigma = Fl(\frac{\cos\varphi}{I_z}y_o + \frac{\sin\varphi}{I_y}z_o) = 0$$

$$\frac{\cos\varphi}{I_z}y_o + \frac{\sin\varphi}{I_z}z_o = 0$$

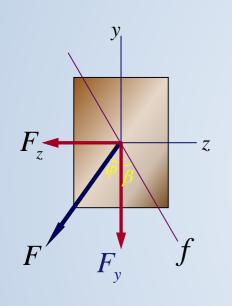
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{z_o}{y_o} = -\frac{I_y}{I_z} \cot \varphi$$

当 $I_y \neq I_z$ 时, $\tan \alpha \cdot \tan \varphi \neq -1$

即力F的方向与中性轴不垂直



6.变形的计算



叠加法

$$f_{y} = \frac{F_{y}l^{3}}{3EI_{z}} = \frac{Fl^{3}\cos\varphi}{3EI_{z}} \qquad f_{z} = \frac{Fl^{3}\sin\varphi}{3EI_{y}}$$

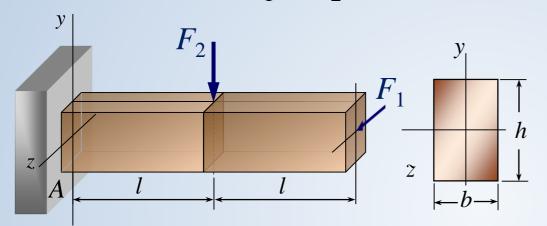
$$f = \sqrt{f_y^2 + f_z^2} \qquad \tan \beta = \frac{f_z}{f_y} = \frac{I_z}{I_y} \tan \varphi$$

 $I_y \neq I_z$ 时, $\beta \neq \varphi$ 故称斜弯曲。

 $I_y = I_z$ 时, $\beta = \varphi$,F 与挠曲线仍在同一纵向平面内、即为平面弯曲。



例1 已知 F_1 , F_2 , l, $[\sigma]$ 试作强度校核



解: 1.外力分析

 M_y , M_z 两个平面 弯曲的组合

2.内力分析

危险截面:固定端

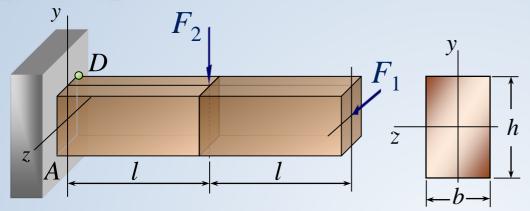
$$M_{zmax} = F_2 \cdot l$$

$$M_{\text{ymax}} = 2F_1 \cdot l$$









3. 应力分析

危险点: D

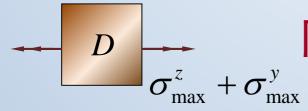
4. 强度校核

$$M_z$$
 $F_2 \cdot l$

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{M_{y \text{max}}}{W_{y}} + \frac{M_{z \text{max}}}{W_{z}} = \frac{2F_{1}l}{\frac{1}{6}hb^{2}} + \frac{F_{2}l}{\frac{1}{6}bh^{2}}$$



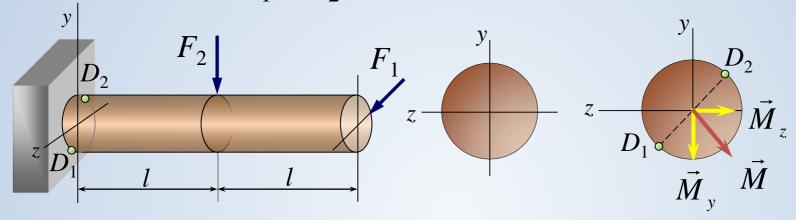
$$= \frac{6l}{bh} \left(\frac{2F_1}{b} + \frac{F_2}{h} \right) \le \left[\sigma \right]$$



同一点的"量"才能相加

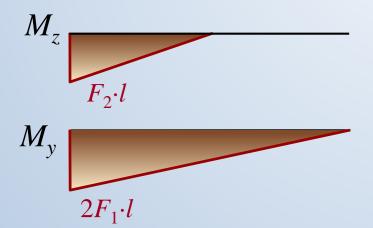


例2 已知 F_1 , F_2 , l, d, $[\sigma]$ 试作强度校核



解: 1.外力分析 M_y , M_z 两个平面弯曲的组合

2. 内力分析 危险截面: 固定端

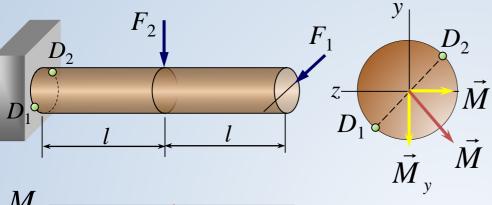


$$M_{\text{zmax}} = F_2 \cdot l$$
 $M_{\text{ymax}} = 2F_1 \cdot l$

$$M_{\text{max}} = \sqrt{M_{z \text{max}}^2 + M_{y \text{max}}^2}$$







3. 应力分析

 \vec{M}_z D_1 , D_2 为危险点

4. 强度校核

$$M_z$$
 $F_2 \cdot l$

$$M_y$$
 $2F_1 \cdot l$

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{M_{\text{max}}}{W} = \frac{\sqrt{M_{y \text{max}}^2 + M_{z \text{max}}^2}}{W}$$
$$= \frac{32}{\pi d^3} \sqrt{(2F_1 l)^2 + (F_2 l)^2}$$

对圆截面必须先求合成

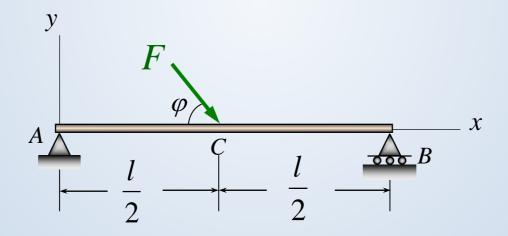
 $M_{\rm max}$ 才能求 $\sigma_{\rm max}$

$$= \frac{321}{\pi d^3} \sqrt{4F_1^2 + F_2^2} \le [\sigma]$$

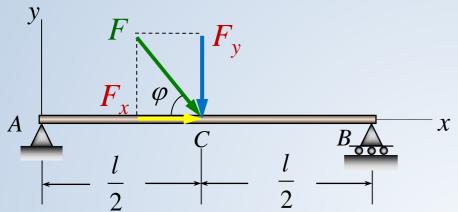


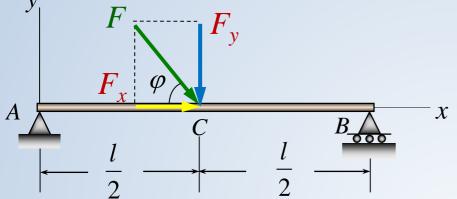
一. 拉伸(压缩)与弯曲的组合

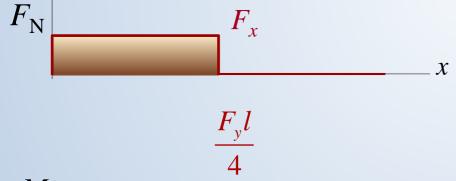
F作用在xy平面内但与轴线有一夹角











M

1.外力分析

$$F\Rightarrow F_{x} \longrightarrow$$
弯曲
$$F \Rightarrow F_{x} \longrightarrow$$
拉伸

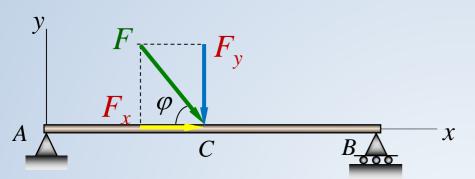
2.内力分析

危险截面: C

$$F_{N_{\text{max}}} = F_x = F \cos \varphi$$

$$M_{\text{max}} = \frac{F_y l}{4}$$

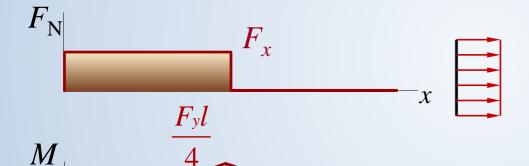




3.应力分析

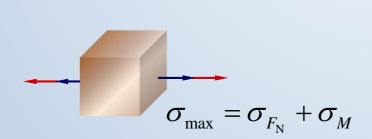
危险点: C下表面

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{F_{N_{\max}}}{A} + \frac{M_{\max}}{W}$$



4. 强度计算

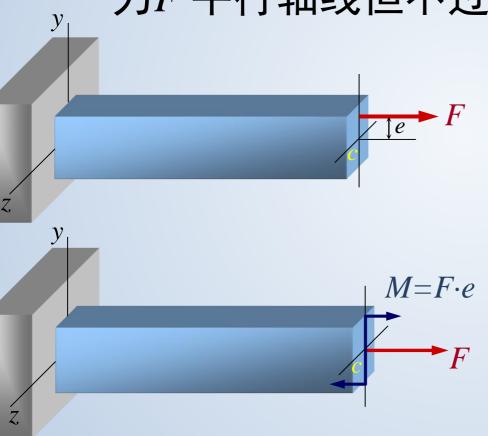
$$\sigma_{\max} \leq [\sigma_{_{\mathrm{t}}}]$$





二.偏心拉伸(压缩)

力F 平行轴线但不过形心 ⇒偏心载荷



1.外力分析

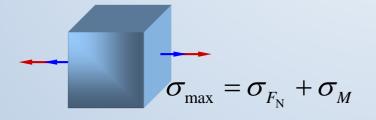
$$F \Rightarrow \begin{cases} F \longrightarrow \text{拉伸} \\ M \longrightarrow \text{弯曲} \end{cases}$$











2.内力分析

$$F_{N_{\text{max}}} = F_{N} = F$$

$$M_{\text{max}} = M = F \cdot e$$

3.应力分析

危险点:上表面

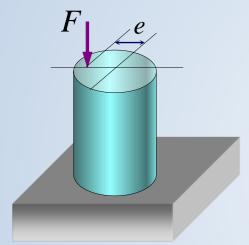
$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{F_{\text{N}}}{A} + \frac{M}{W_{z}}$$

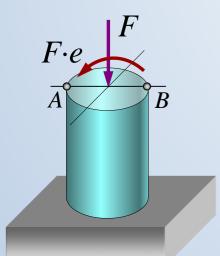
4.强度计算

$$\sigma_{t_{\max}} \leq [\sigma_{t}] \quad \sigma_{\max} \leq [\sigma]$$



三. 偏心压缩截面核心的概念





1. 外力分析 2. 内力分析

$$F_{\rm N} = F$$
, $M = F \cdot e$

3. 应力分析



$$\sigma_{\rm t_{max}} = \frac{M}{W} - \frac{F_{\rm N}}{A}$$



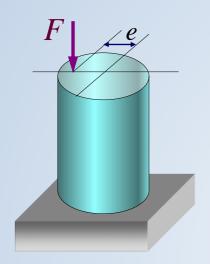
$$\sigma_{\rm c_{max}} = \frac{M}{W} + \frac{F_{\rm N}}{A}$$

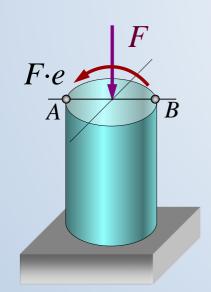
4. 强度计算

$$\sigma_{\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{max}}} \leq \! \left[\sigma_{\mathrm{t}} \right]$$

$$\sigma_{t_{\max}} \leq [\sigma_{t}] \qquad |\sigma_{c}|_{\max} \leq [\sigma_{c}]$$





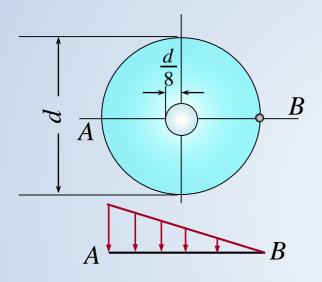


偏心压缩总可以简化为压 缩与弯曲的组合. 对于拉应力 的危险点, 当压缩引起的压应 力等于弯曲引起的最大拉应力 时,就可据此求出不产生拉应 力时的偏心距的极限值.即

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = -\frac{F_{\text{N}}}{A} + \frac{M}{W} \le 0$$



圆形截面杆的截面核心

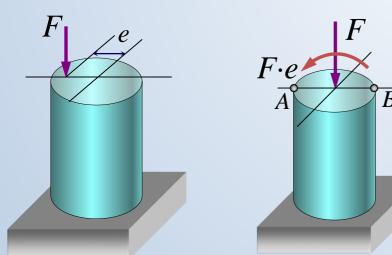


对于圆杆,不产生拉应力的极限偏心距的条件为:

$$\sigma_{\text{t max}} = -\frac{F_{\text{N}}}{A} + \frac{M}{W} \le 0$$

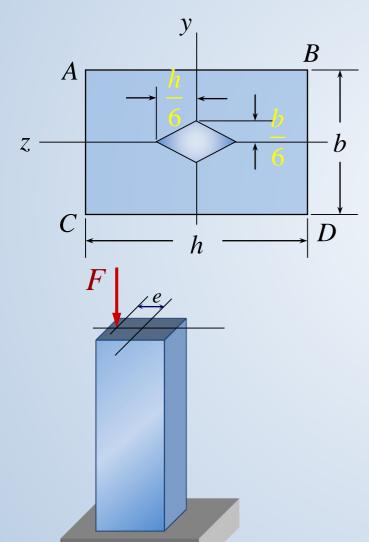
$$-\frac{F}{\frac{1}{4}\pi d^{2}} + \frac{F \cdot e}{\frac{1}{32}\pi d^{3}} \le 0$$







矩形截面杆的截面核心



若中性轴与AB边重合,则

$$\sigma_{\text{t max}} = -\frac{F_{\text{N}}}{A} + \frac{M_{\text{z}}}{W_{\text{z}}} \le 0 \qquad -\frac{F}{bh} + \frac{F \cdot e}{\frac{1}{6}hb^2} \le 0$$
偏心距 $e \le \frac{b}{6}$

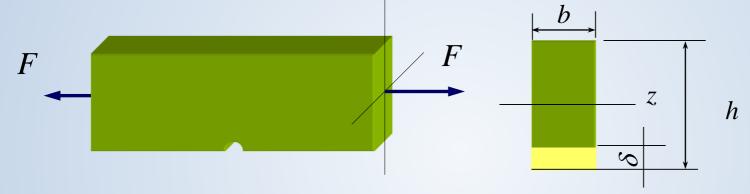
若中性轴与AC边重合,则

$$\sigma_{\text{t max}} = -\frac{F}{A} + \frac{M}{W_{y}} \le 0 \qquad -\frac{F}{bh} + \frac{F \cdot e}{\frac{1}{6}bh^{2}} \le 0$$

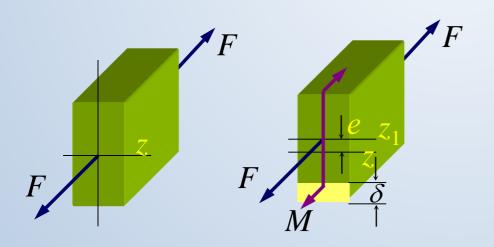
偏心距
$$e \leq \frac{h}{\epsilon}$$



例3 已知h=8cm, b=4cm, δ =1 cm, F=320N, $[\sigma]$ =150MPa, 不考虑应力集中的影响,试校核其强度。



解: 1.外力分析



平行移F 至轴线 Z_1 ,

附加弯矩 $M = F \cdot e$

$$e = \frac{h}{2} - \frac{h - \delta}{2} = \frac{\delta}{2} = 0.5 \text{ cm}$$





2.内力分析

缺口截面为危险截面

$$F_{\rm N} = F = 320 \,\mathrm{kN}$$

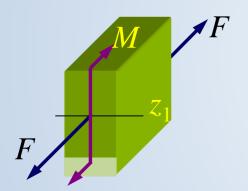
$$M = F \cdot e = 1.6 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

3.应力分析 危险点在缺口顶端

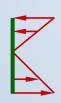
$$\sigma_{F_{N}} = \frac{F_{N}}{A} = \frac{320 \times 10^{3}}{40 \times (80 - 10)} = 114 \text{ MPa}$$

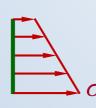
$$\sigma_M = \frac{M}{W} = \frac{16 \times 10^3}{\frac{1}{6} 40 \times (80 - 10)^2} = 49 \text{ MPa}$$

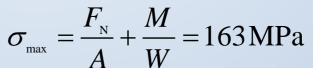
$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{F_{\text{N}}}{A} + \frac{M}{W} = 163 \,\text{MPa}$$









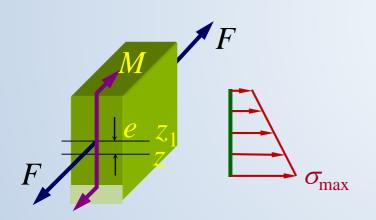






4.强度计算

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = 163 \text{MPa} > [\sigma] = 150 \text{MPa}$$



$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{t max}} - [\sigma]}{[\sigma]} = 8.7\% > 5\%$$

所以,杆件的强度不够.









5. 讨论

不开口时

$$\sigma = \frac{F_{\rm N}}{A} = 100 \,\text{MPa} < [\sigma]$$

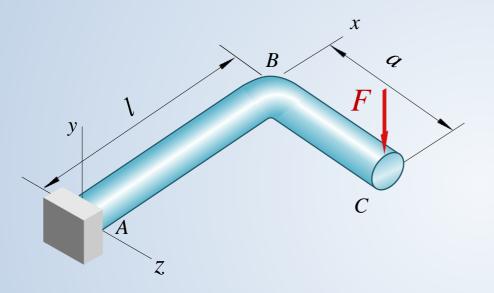
对称开口时

$$\sigma = \frac{F_{\rm N}}{A_{\rm min}} = 133 \,\text{MPa} < [\sigma]$$

尽可能不要造成偏心载荷, 若要开槽 尽量对称开。



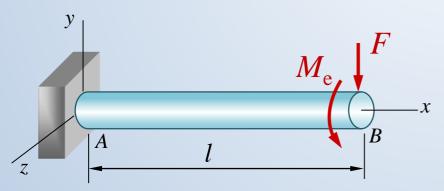
一. 圆轴扭转与一个平面弯曲的组合



以直角曲拐为例,讨论杆AB的强度问题。

1.外力分析

将F平移到B截面

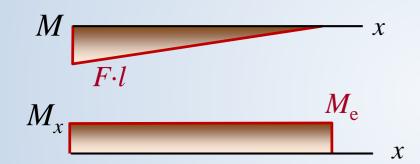


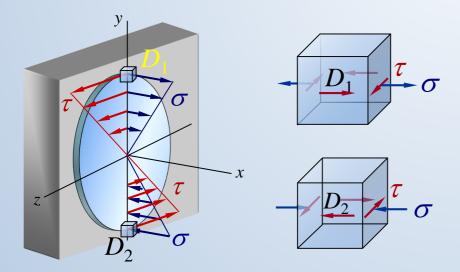


$$M_{\rm e} = F \cdot a$$
 山 扭转









2.内力分析(危险截面)

危险截面: A

$$M_{\text{max}} = F \cdot l$$

$$M_{x \text{max}} = M_{e} = F \cdot a$$

3. 应力分析(危险点)

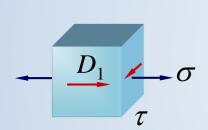
危险点: D_1 , D_2

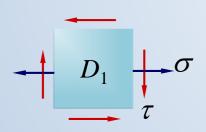
$$M \Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{M_{\text{max}}}{W}$$

$$M_x \Longrightarrow au = rac{M_{x\, ext{max}}}{W_{ ext{p}}}$$









4. 强度计算

危险点属二向应力状态,

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sigma}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma}{2}\right)^2 + \tau^2}$$
$$= \frac{\sigma}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2}$$

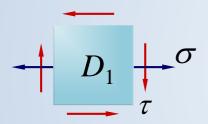
$$\sigma_{1} = \sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sigma}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\sigma^{2} + 4\tau^{2}}$$

$$\sigma_{2} = 0$$

$$\sigma_{3} = \sigma_{\text{min}} = \frac{\sigma}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\sigma^{2} + 4\tau^{2}}$$







$$\sigma_{1} = \sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sigma}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\sigma^{2} + 4\tau^{2}}$$

$$\sigma_{2} = 0$$

$$\sigma_{3} = \sigma_{\text{min}} = \frac{\sigma}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\sigma^{2} + 4\tau^{2}}$$

对于塑性材料

由第三强度理论

$$\sigma_{\rm r3} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3$$

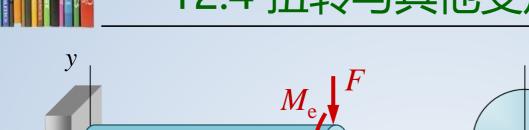
$$\sigma_{\rm r3} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2} \le [\sigma]$$

由第四强度理论

$$\sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2 \right]}$$

$$\sigma_{\rm r4} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2} \le \left[\sigma\right]$$





$$W_{\rm P} = 2W$$

将
$$\sigma = \frac{M_{\text{max}}}{W}$$
 $\tau = \frac{M_{x \text{ max}}}{W_p}$ 代入

$$\sigma_{\rm r3} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2} \le \sigma$$

得

$$\sigma_{r3} = \frac{1}{W} \sqrt{M_{\text{max}}^2 + M_{x \text{max}}^2} \leq [\sigma]$$

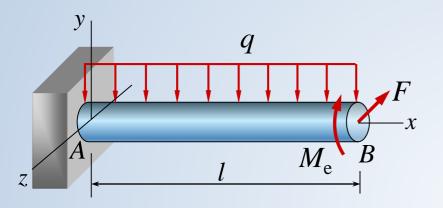
同理

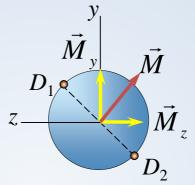
$$\sigma_{\rm r4} = \frac{1}{W} \sqrt{M_{\rm max}^2 + 0.75 M_{x \, \rm max}^2} \le \left[\sigma\right]$$

圆轴弯扭组合 强度条件



二. 圆轴扭转与两个平面弯曲的组合





1. 外力分析

$$F \Rightarrow M_{y}$$

$$q \Rightarrow M_{z}$$

$$M_{\rm e} \Rightarrow M_{\rm x}$$

M_x M_a

2. 内力分析 危险截面: A

$$M_z$$
 $\frac{ql^2}{2}$
 $F \cdot l$
 M_v

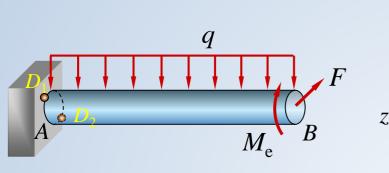
$$M_{x \max} = M_{e}$$

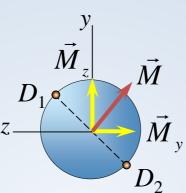
$$M_{z \max} = \frac{ql^{2}}{2}$$

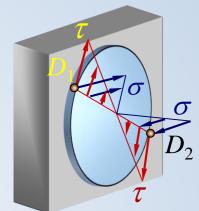
$$M_{y \max} = F \cdot l$$
 $M_{y \max} = F \cdot l$
 $M_{x \max} = \sqrt{M_{y \max}^{2} + M_{z \max}^{2}}$

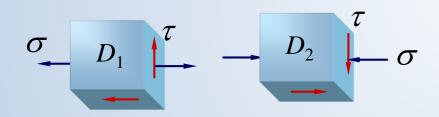


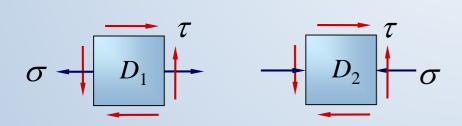












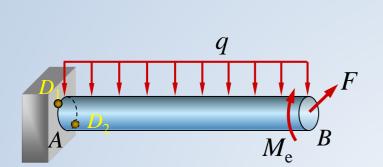
3. 应力分析

危险点: D_1 , D_2

$$\sigma = \frac{M_{\text{max}}}{W} = \frac{\sqrt{M_{y \text{max}}^2 + M_{z \text{max}}^2}}{W}$$

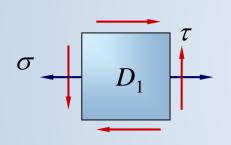
$$\tau = \frac{M_{x \max}}{W_{p}} = \frac{M_{x \max}}{2W}$$





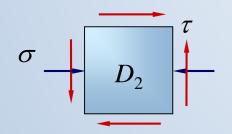
4.强度计算

危险点属二向应力状态 根据材料确定强度理论



$$\sigma_{r3} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2} = \frac{1}{W} \sqrt{M_{x \text{max}}^2 + M_{y \text{max}}^2 + M_{z \text{max}}^2}$$

$$\sigma_{r3} = \frac{1}{W} \sqrt{M_{\text{max}}^2 + M_{x \text{max}}^2} \le [\sigma]$$



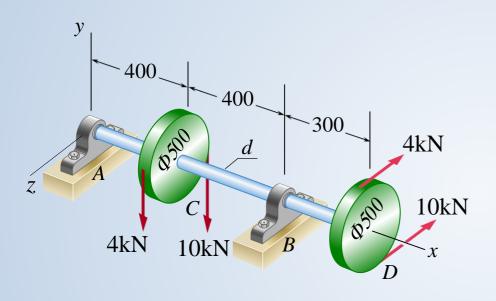
圆轴(两个)弯(与)扭组合

注意 $M_{y \max}, M_{z \max}, M_{x \max}$ 为危险

截面上的内力

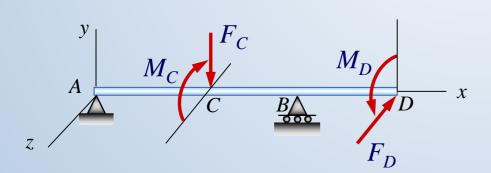


例4 已知[σ]=120MPa 试设计轴径d



解: 1. 外力分析

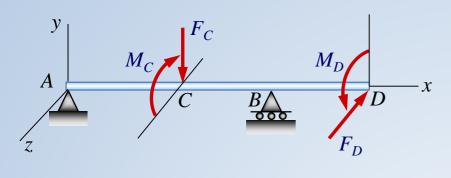
$$F_C = F_D = 14 \text{ kN}$$
 $M_C = M_D$
 $= (10-4) \times 10^3 \times 250 \times 10^{-3}$
 $= 1.5 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$



$$F_{C} \Rightarrow M_{y}$$

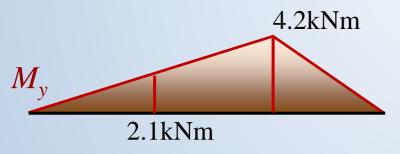
$$F_{D} \Rightarrow M_{z}$$

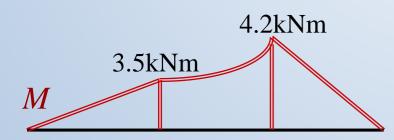
$$M_{C}, M_{D} \Rightarrow M_{x}$$











2. 内力分析

危险截面: B

$$M_{\text{max}} = 4.2 \,\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_{x \text{max}} = 1.5 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

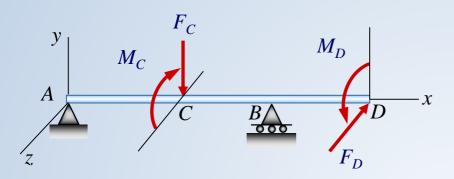
3.强度计算---设计d

$$\sigma_{r3} = \frac{1}{W} \sqrt{M_{\text{max}}^2 + M_{x \text{max}}^2} \le [\sigma]$$

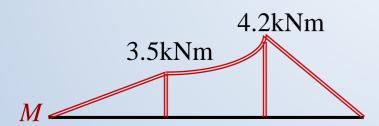
$$W \ge \frac{1}{[\sigma]} \sqrt{M_{\text{max}}^2 + M_{x \text{max}}^2}$$

$$\frac{\pi d^3}{32} \ge \frac{1}{[\sigma]} \sqrt{M_{\text{max}}^2 + M_{x \text{max}}^2}$$









3. 强度计算---设计d

$$\frac{\pi d^3}{32} \ge \frac{1}{\left[\sigma\right]} \sqrt{M_{\text{max}}^2 + M_{x \text{max}}^2}$$

$$d \ge \sqrt[3]{\frac{32}{\pi[\sigma]}\sqrt{M_{\text{max}}^2 + M_{x\text{max}}^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\frac{32}{\pi \times 120 \times 10^6}} \sqrt{4200^2 + 1500^2}$$

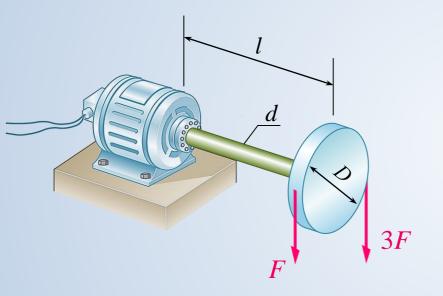
$$=72.3\times10^{-3}$$
 m

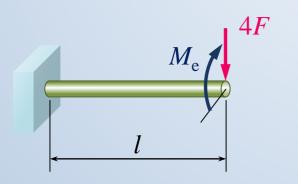
取 d = 74mm



例5 图示传动轴,d=80mm, 转速n=110r/min, P=11.77kW,

D = 660mm, $[\sigma] = 70$ MPa, 试按第三强度理论计算 [l]。





解: 1. 外力分析

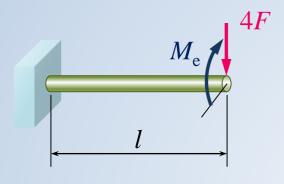
将P向截面形心平移

$$M_{\rm e} = 9549 \frac{P}{n} = 1022 \,\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$$

$$M_{\rm e} = (3F - F) \frac{D}{2}$$

故
$$F = \frac{M_e}{D} = 1548 \,\mathrm{N}$$





2. 内力分析

危险截面:固定端

$$M_{x \text{max}} = M_{e} = 1022 \,\text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_{\text{max}} = 4Fl = 4 \times 1548l = 6192l \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$



3. 用强度理论求[1]

$$\sigma_{\rm r3} = \frac{1}{W} \sqrt{M_{\rm max}^2 + M_{x \, \rm max}^2} \leq \left[\sigma\right]$$

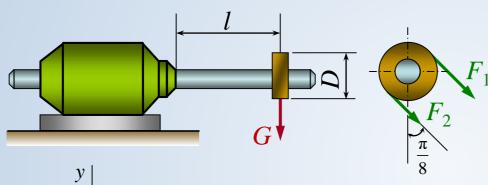
$$(6192l)^{2} \le \left(\frac{120 \times 10^{6} \cdot \pi \cdot 80 \times 10^{-3}}{32}\right)^{2} - 1022^{2}$$

得 [*l*]=0.54m



例6 图示电动机, P=9.8kW, n=800r/min, 皮带轮

D=25cm, G=700N, $F_1=2F_2$, l=1.2m, $[\sigma]=100$ MPa, 试选择轴的直径d.

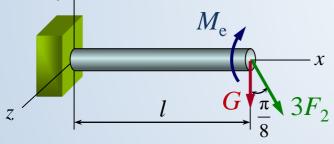


解: 1. 外力分析

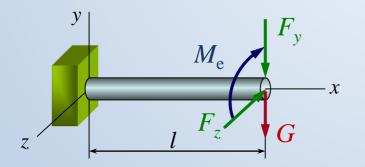
$$M_{\rm e} = 9549 \frac{P}{n} = 9549 \times \frac{9.8}{800} = 117 \,\text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

将 F_1 , F_2 向形心简化

$$(F_1 - F_2) \cdot \frac{D}{2} = F_2 \cdot \frac{D}{2} = M_e$$



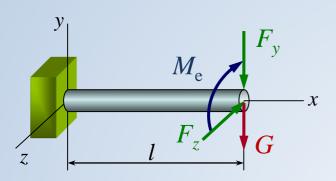
解得:
$$F_2 = \frac{2M_e}{D} = \frac{2 \times 117}{25 \times 10^{-2}} = 936 \text{ N}$$



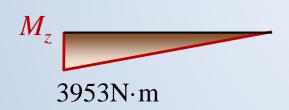
$$F_y = 3F_2 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{8} = 3 \times 936 \times \cos \frac{\pi}{8} = 2594 \,\text{N}$$

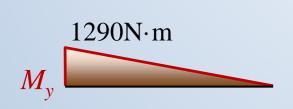
$$F_z = 3F_2 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{8} = 3 \times 936 \times \sin \frac{\pi}{8} = 1075 \,\text{N}$$











2. 内力分析

$$M_{\rm rmax} = M_{\rm e} = 117 \, \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_{z \text{max}} = (F_y + G) \cdot l = (2594 + 700) \times 1.2 = 3953 \,\text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_{y \text{ max}} = F_z \cdot l = 1075 \times 1.2 = 1290 \,\text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

危险截面:固定端

$$M_{\text{max}} = \sqrt{M_{y \text{max}}^2 + M_{z \text{max}}^2}$$

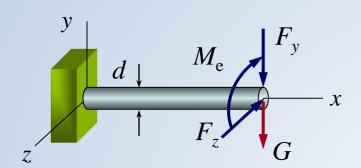
$$= \sqrt{3953^2 + 1290^2} = 4158 \,\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$$

3. 用第三强度理论设计d

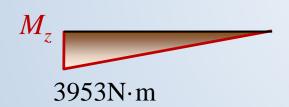
$$\sigma_{\rm r3} = \frac{1}{W} \sqrt{M_{\rm max}^2 + M_{x \, \rm max}^2} \le \left[\sigma\right]$$

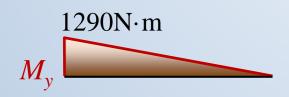
$$W \ge \frac{1}{\lceil \sigma \rceil} \sqrt{M_{\text{max}}^2 + M_{x \text{max}}^2} \qquad W = \frac{\pi d^3}{32}$$











3. 用第三强度理论设计d

$$\frac{\pi d^3}{32} \ge \frac{1}{\left[\sigma\right]} \sqrt{M_{\text{max}}^2 + M_{x \text{max}}^2}$$

解得:

$$d \ge \sqrt[3]{\frac{32}{\pi[\sigma]}} \sqrt{M_{\text{max}}^2 + M_{x \text{max}}^2}$$

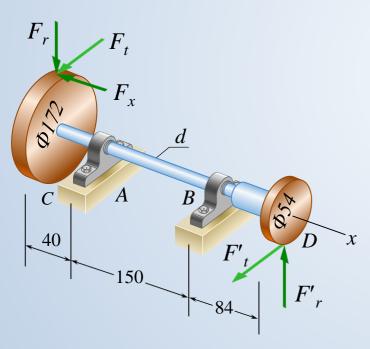
$$=\sqrt[3]{\frac{32}{100\times10^6\pi}}\sqrt{4158^2+117^2}$$

$$= 0.075 \,\mathrm{m}$$

取
$$d=76$$
mm



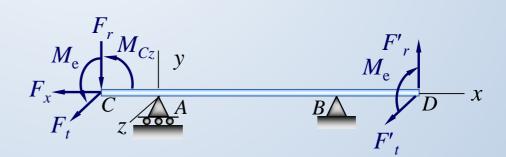
例7 左斜齿轮 F_t =4.55kN, F_x =1.22kN, F_r =1.72kN,右直 齿轮 F'_t =14.49kN, F'_r =5.25kN,d=4cm, [σ]=210MPa, 试对CD轴作强度校核。



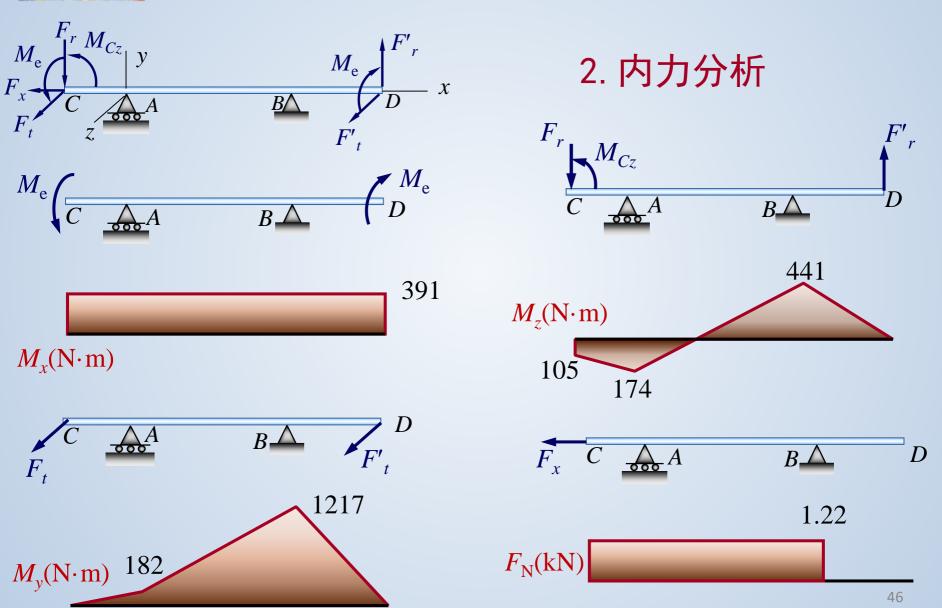
解: 1. 外力分析

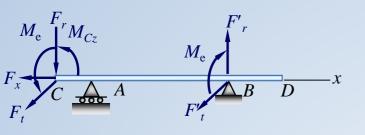
$$M_{Cz} = F_x \cdot \frac{172}{2} = 1.22 \times \frac{172}{2} = 105 \,\text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

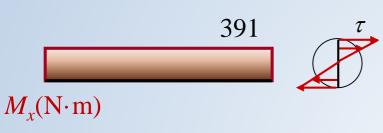
$$M_e = F_t \cdot \frac{172}{2} = F_t' \cdot \frac{54}{2} = 4.55 \times \frac{172}{2} = 391 \,\text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

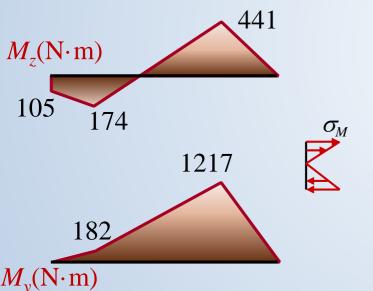












$F_{N}(kN)$ 1.22

2. 内力分析

危险截面: B

$$M_{\text{max}} = \sqrt{M_{By\,\text{max}}^2 + M_{Bz\,\text{max}}^2}$$

= $\sqrt{441^2 + 1217^2} = 1294\,\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$

$$M_{x \text{max}} = 391 \,\text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$
 $F_{\text{N max}} = 1220 \,\text{N}$

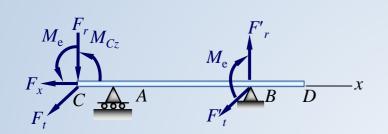
3. 应力分析

$$\sigma = \frac{F_{\text{N max}}}{A} + \frac{M_{\text{max}}}{W}$$

$$= \frac{1220}{\pi \cdot 4 \times 10^{-2} / 4} + \frac{1294}{\pi \cdot (4 \times 10^{-2})^3 / 32} = 207.3 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau = \frac{M_{x \text{max}}}{W_{\text{P}}} = \frac{391}{\pi \cdot \left(4 \times 10^{-2}\right)^3 / 16} = 31.1 \text{MPa}$$





4. 强度校核

根据第四强度理论,有

$$\sigma$$

$$\sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2} = \sqrt{207.3^2 + 3 \times 31.1^2}$$

$$= 214.2 \,\text{MPa} > [\sigma]$$

$$\underline{\text{IB}} \quad \frac{\sigma_{\text{r4}} - [\sigma]}{[\sigma]} \times 100\% = \frac{214.2 - 210}{210} \times 100\%$$

$$\sigma = 207.3 \text{MPa}$$

$$\tau = 31.1 \text{MPa}$$

故该轴还可以正常工作



Thank you!