

## 第 2 章

# 汇交力系

### 力偶系

### 工程力学





#### 第2章 汇交力系 力偶系

- 2.1 汇交力系的简化
- 2.2 汇交力系的平衡
- 2.3 力偶系的简化
- 2.4 力偶系的平衡



#### 力系的分类

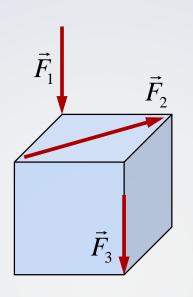
#### 力系的分类:

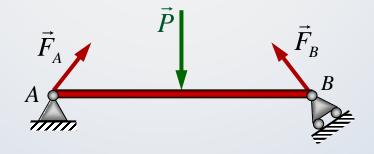
一. 空间力系:

力线空间分布

二. 平面力系:

力线平面分布







#### 力系的分类

1. 平面汇交力系:

力线共面,且汇交一点。

2. 平面力偶系:

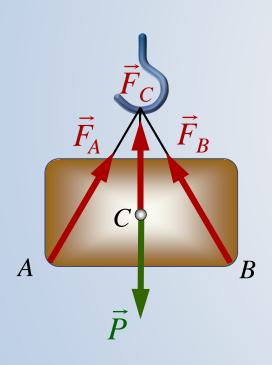
力线共面, 且相互平行, 构成力偶

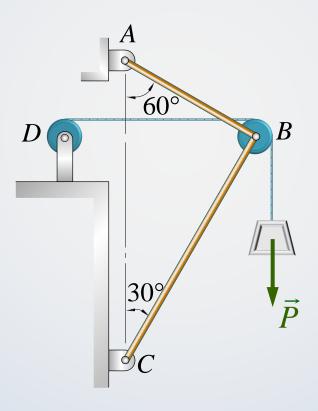
3. 平面任意力系:

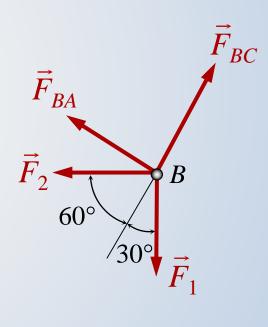
力线共面, 且任意分布。



#### 一、平面汇交力系实例

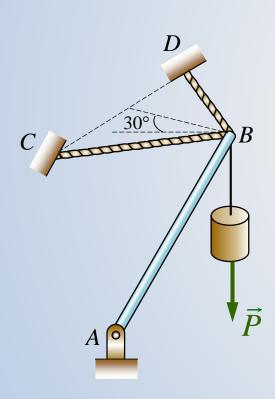


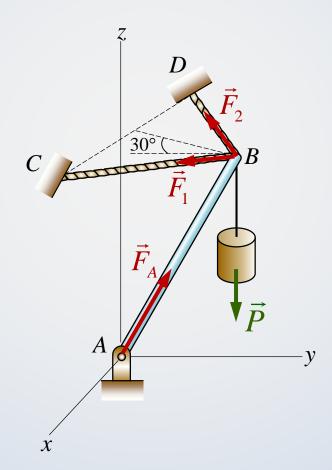






#### 二、空间汇交力系实例







#### 三、汇交力系的简化

1、几何法: (作图)

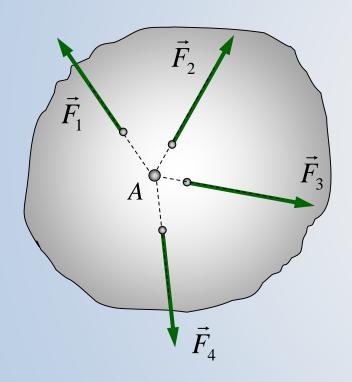
直观、简单

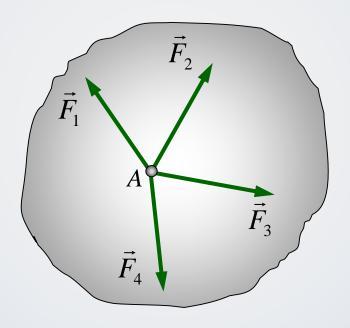
2、解析法: (列投影式)

解决复杂问题

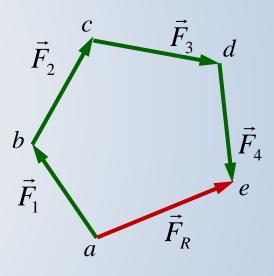


#### 1、几何法





力的多边形法则



$$\vec{F}_R = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \vec{F}_3 + \vec{F}_4$$



#### 2、解析法

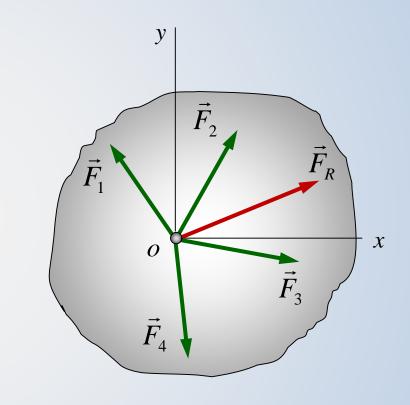
#### (1) 合力投影定理

$$\vec{F}_{R} = \vec{F}_{1} + \vec{F}_{2} + \dots + \vec{F}_{n}$$

$$F_{Rx} = F_{x1} + F_{x2} + \dots + F_{xn} = \sum F_{x}$$

$$F_{Ry} = F_{y1} + F_{y2} + \dots + F_{yn} = \sum F_{y}$$

$$F_{Rz} = F_{z1} + F_{z2} + \dots + F_{zn} = \sum F_{z}$$



#### 汇交力系的合力在某轴上的投影=各分力在同一轴上投影的代数和。

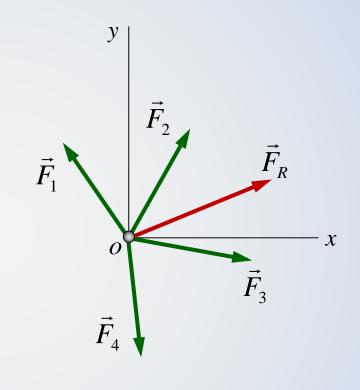


#### (2)由合力投影定理求合力。

$$\vec{F}_R = F_{Rx}\vec{i} + F_{Ry}\vec{j} + F_{Rz}\vec{k}$$

$$F_R = \sqrt{F_{Rx}^2 + F_{Ry}^2 + F_{Rz}^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\Sigma F_{x}\right)^{2} + \left(\Sigma F_{y}\right)^{2} + \left(\Sigma F_{z}\right)^{2}}$$



$$\cos(\vec{F}_{R}, \vec{i}) = \frac{F_{Rx}}{F_{R}} \cos(\vec{F}_{R}, \vec{j}) = \frac{F_{Ry}}{F_{R}} \cos(\vec{F}_{R}, \vec{k}) = \frac{F_{Rz}}{F_{R}}$$



#### 一、平面汇交力系的平衡条件及平衡方程

1. 简化: 
$$\vec{F}_R = \sum \vec{F}_i$$

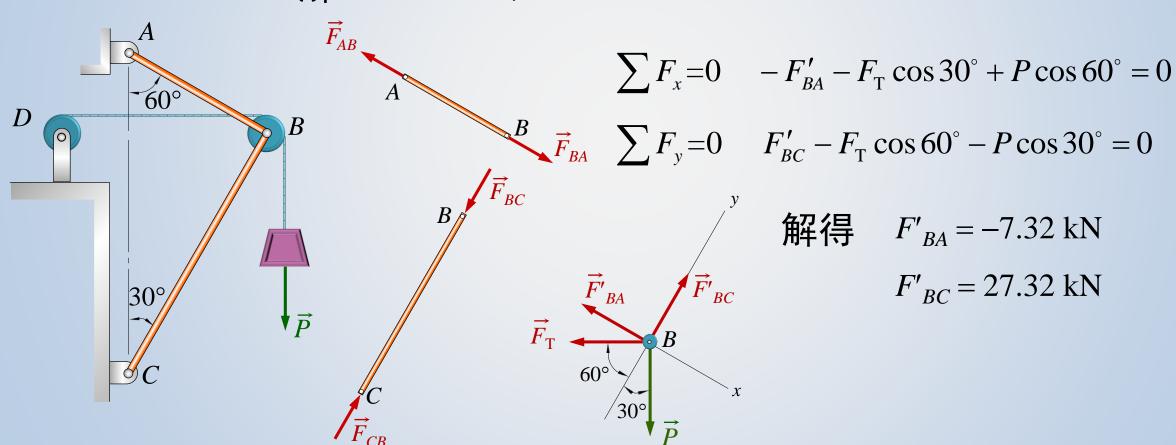
$$F_{Rx} = \sum F_x$$
  $F_{Ry} = \sum F_y$   $F_R = \sqrt{\sum F_x^2 + \sum F_y^2}$ 

- 2. 平衡条件:  $\vec{F}_R = 0$
- 3. 平衡方程:  $\sum F_x = 0$   $\sum F_y = 0$



例1 重物P = 20 kN,不计其它物体重量。求平衡时杆AB, BC 所受的力。

解:取滑轮B,画受力图





#### 二、空间汇交力系的平衡条件及平衡方程

1. 简化: 
$$\vec{F}_R = \sum \vec{F}_i$$

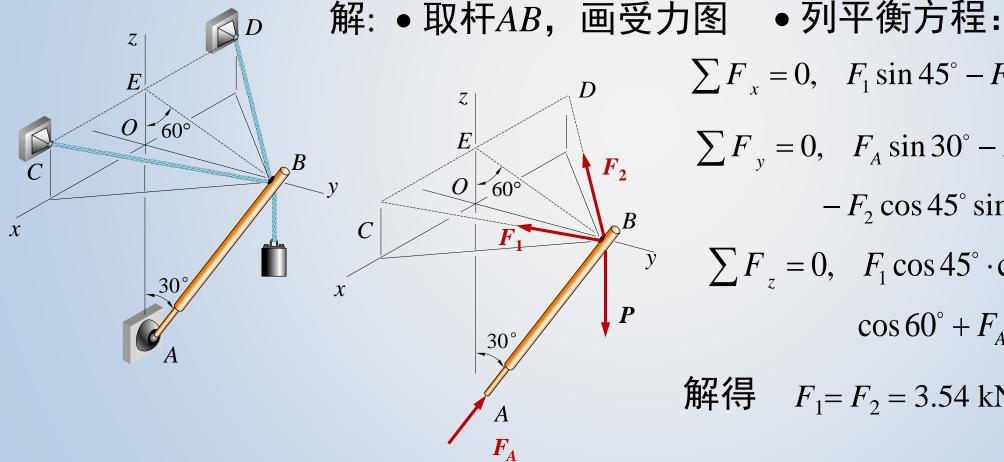
$$F_{Rx} = \sum F_{xi}$$
  $F_{Ry} = \sum F_{yi}$   $F_{Rz} = \sum F_{zi}$   $F_{R} = \sqrt{\sum F_{x}^{2} + \sum F_{y}^{2} + \sum F_{z}^{2}}$ 

2. 平衡条件:  $\vec{F}_R = 0$ 

3. 平衡方程:  $\sum F_x = 0$   $\sum F_y = 0$   $\sum F_z = 0$ 



例2 己知: CE = EB = ED, 物重 P = 10kN。起重杆重量不计,与z轴夹角 为30°,  $\angle OEB = 60^{\circ}$ , 求起重杆和绳所受的力。



$$\sum F_x = 0$$
,  $F_1 \sin 45^\circ - F_2 \sin 45^\circ = 0$ 

$$\sum F_{y} = 0, \quad F_{A} \sin 30^{\circ} - F_{1} \cos 45^{\circ} \sin 60^{\circ}$$
$$-F_{2} \cos 45^{\circ} \sin 60^{\circ} = 0$$

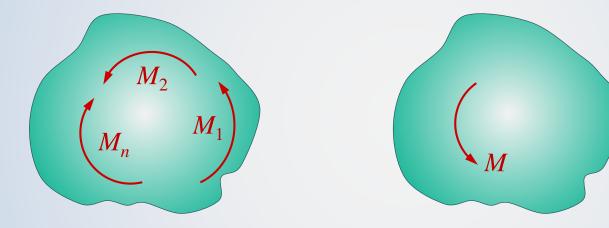
$$\sum F_z = 0, \quad F_1 \cos 45^{\circ} \cdot \cos 60^{\circ} + F_2 \cos 45^{\circ} \cdot \cos 60^{\circ} + F_4 \cos 30^{\circ} - P = 0$$

解得 
$$F_1 = F_2 = 3.54 \text{ kN}$$
,  $F_A = 8.66 \text{ kN}$ 



#### 一、力偶系的简化

1. 平面力偶系的简化



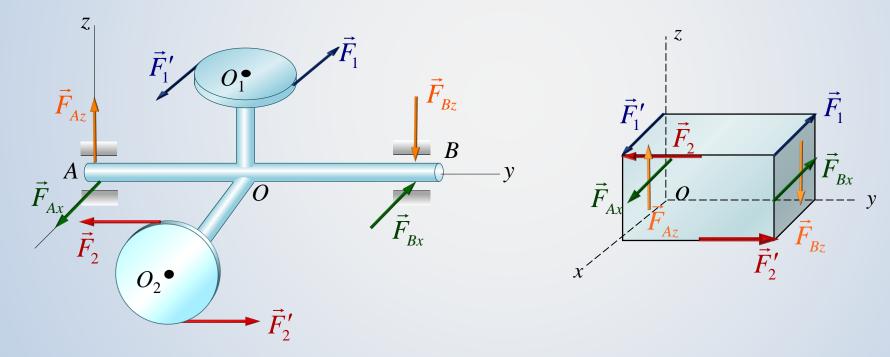
结论 平面力偶系合成为一个合力偶,合力偶矩等于各分力 偶矩的代数和。

$$M = M_1 + M_2 + \cdots + M_n = \sum M_i$$



#### 2. 空间力偶系的简化

#### 实例





#### 2、空间力偶系的合成

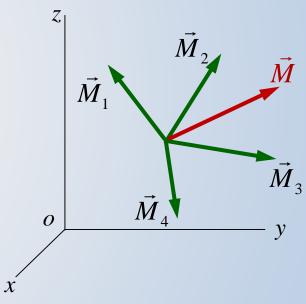
空间力偶系合成的结果为一合力偶,其力偶矩矢*㎡*等于各力偶矩矢的矢量和。

$$\vec{M} = \vec{M}_1 + \vec{M}_2 + \dots + \vec{M}_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{M}_i$$

$$M_x = \sum_{i=1}^n M_{ix}$$
  $M_y = \sum_{i=1}^n M_{iy}$   $M_z = \sum_{i=1}^n M_{iz}$ 

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

$$\cos(\vec{M}, \vec{i}) = \frac{M_x}{M} \quad \cos(\vec{M}, \vec{j}) = \frac{M_y}{M} \quad \cos(\vec{M}, \vec{k}) = \frac{M_z}{M}$$





例3 已知  $F_1 = F_1' = 3$ kN,  $F_2 = F_2' = 5$ kN,  $F_3 = F_3' = 2$ kN 求: 合力偶

解: 
$$\vec{M}_1 = \vec{M}(\vec{F}_1, \vec{F}_1') = 3 \times 4i = 12i$$

$$\vec{M}_2 = \vec{M}(\vec{F}_2, \vec{F}_2') = -5 \times 2j = -10j$$

$$\vec{M}_3 = \vec{M}(\vec{F}_3, \vec{F}_3') = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}_3 = (3i + 4j - 2k) \times (-2j) = -4i - 6k$$

$$\vec{F}_1'$$
 $\vec{F}_2'$ 
 $\vec{F}_3'$ 
 $\vec{F}_1'$ 
 $\vec{F}_2'$ 
 $\vec{F}_3'$ 
 $\vec{F}_1'$ 
 $\vec{F}_2'$ 
 $\vec{F}_3$ 
 $\vec{F}_1$ 
 $\vec{F}_1'$ 
 $\vec{F}_2'$ 
 $\vec{F}_3$ 

合力偶 
$$\vec{M} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \vec{M}_i = 8i - 10j - 6k$$

$$M = \sqrt{8^2 + (-10)^2 + (-6)^2} = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ kN}$$

$$\cos(\vec{M}, \vec{i}) = \frac{8}{10\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{5} \quad \cos(\vec{M}, \vec{j}) = \frac{-10}{10\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \cos(\vec{M}, \vec{k}) = \frac{-6}{10\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{10}$$



#### 一、平面力偶系的平衡

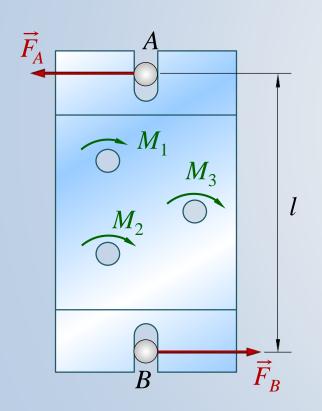
1. 简化: 
$$M = M_1 + M_2 + \cdots + M_n = \sum M_i$$

2. 平衡条件: 
$$M=0$$

3. 平衡方程: 
$$\sum M_i = 0$$



例4 钻头对工件作用有三个力偶,其矩分别为 $M_1 = M_2 = 10$  N·m,  $M_3 = 20$ N·m, 固定螺栓A和B的距离l = 200mm。 求两个光滑螺栓所受的水平力。



解: 选工件, 画受力图

$$\sum M_i = 0$$
,  $F_A \cdot l - M_1 - M_2 - M_3 = 0$ 

解得

$$F_A = \frac{M_1 + M_2 + M_3}{l} = \frac{10 \times 2 + 20}{200 \times 10^{-3}} = 200$$
N



例5 一块木板用两根钉子固定在工作台上如图所示。

已知转孔机工作时的力偶矩为12N·m,当钉子分别位

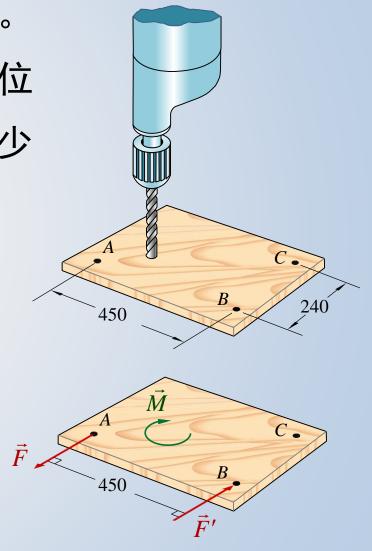
于(1)A和B; (2) B和C; (3)A和C时,钉子承受的力至少

为多少?

解: (1) • 取板作为研究对象;

• 力 序 至少为

$$F = \frac{M}{d} = \frac{12}{450 \times 10^{-3}} = 26.7$$
N





#### 二、空间力偶系的平衡

1. 平衡条件: 
$$\vec{M}_o = 0$$

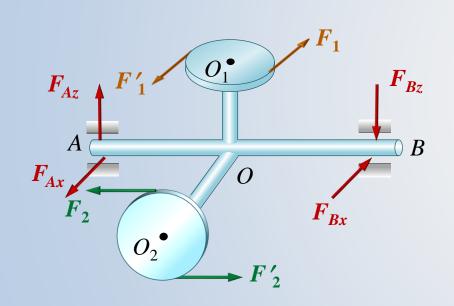
2. 平衡方程: 
$$\sum M_x = 0$$

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

$$\sum M_z = 0$$



例6 已知AB=800mm,两圆盘半径均为200mm, $F_1$ =30N, $F_2$ =50N。 求轴承A和B处的约束力。



解: • 取整体为研究对象;

• 由力偶系的平衡方程,

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

$$\sum M_z = 0$$
,  $400 \cdot F_1 + 800 \cdot F_{Ax} = 0$ 

解得: 
$$F_{Ax} = F_{Bx} = -15$$
N,  $F_{Az} = F_{Bz} = 25$ N

 $F_{Ax}$ ,  $F_{Bx}$ 的方向与假设相反。



### 谢谢!