

## 第10章

# 弯曲变形

## 工程力学



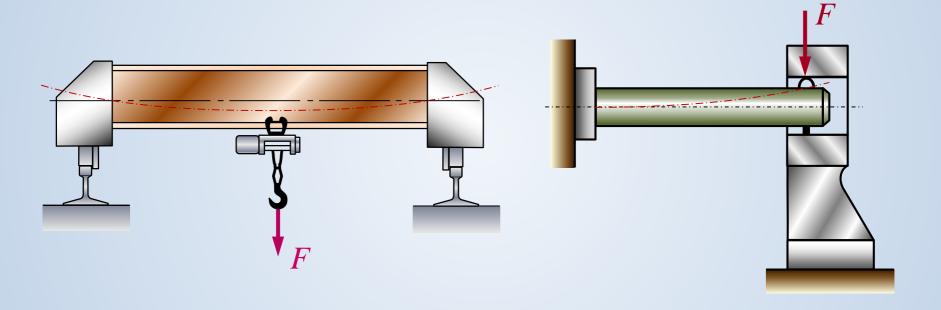


#### 第10章 弯曲变形

- § 10.1 概述
- § 10.2 挠曲线的微分方程 刚度条件
- § 10.3 用积分法求弯曲变形
- § 10.4 用叠加法求弯曲变形
- §10.5 提高弯曲刚度的一些措施

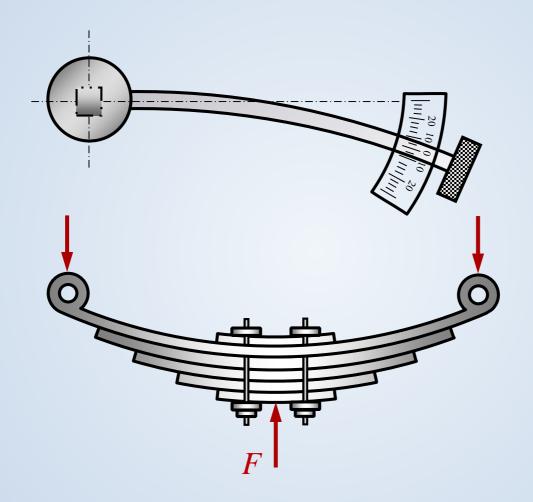


#### 一. 工程中弯曲变形实例



#### 限制变形





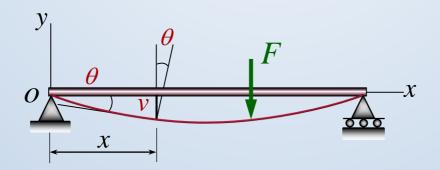
利用变形



- 二. 定义弯曲变形的物理量
- 1.挠度v 横截面形心(轴线上点)沿y方向的垂直位移。(符号:向上为正)

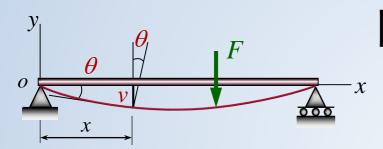
挠曲线方程 v = f(x) 平坦曲线

2.转角*θ*— 横截面相对其原来位置转过的 角度。(符号: 逆时针为正)





#### 3. 挠度与转角的关系:



因挠曲线非常平坦  $\theta \approx 1^{\circ} \sim 2^{\circ}$ 

$$\theta \approx \tan \theta = \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}x} = f'(x)$$

ν, θ关系 — 截面转角近似等于挠曲线上与该 截面对应点切线的斜率.

只要求解出一个,就可以根据 $\nu$ ,  $\theta$ 关系求解出另一个.



#### 10.2 挠曲线的微分方程 刚度条件

#### 一. 挠曲线近似微分方程

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M}{EI_z}$$

从力学方面:

横力弯曲 
$$\frac{1}{\rho(x)} = \frac{M(x)}{EI_z}$$

从数学方面: 
$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{\pm v''}{(1+v'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

略去
$$v'^2$$
, 得:  $\frac{1}{\rho} = \pm v''$ 



#### 10.2 挠曲线的微分方程 刚度条件

$$\frac{1}{\rho(x)} = \frac{M(x)}{EI_z}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \pm v''$$

## $\frac{1}{\rho(x)} = \frac{M(x)}{EI_x}$ 综合力学、数学两方面

$$\frac{M(x)}{EI} = \pm v''$$

$$v'' = \frac{M(x)}{EI}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
v \\
M > 0 \\
\hline
v'' > 0
\end{array}$$

$$EIv'' = M(x)$$



#### 10.2 挠曲线的微分方程 刚度条件

#### 二. 刚度条件

$$|f|_{\max} \leq [f]$$

转角

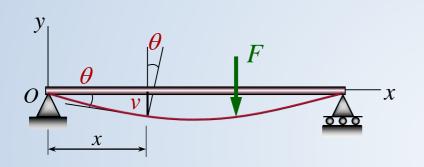
$$|\theta|_{\max} \leq [\theta]$$

[f], $[\theta]$ 是工程中规定的许可挠度和转角

$$|f|_{\text{max}} = ? |\theta|_{\text{max}} = ?$$



#### 一.转角方程和挠度方程



根据

$$EIv'' = M(x)$$

当梁内 l 段 EI = C,

弯矩方程为M(x)时

等式两边积分一次  $EI\theta(x) = EIv' = \int M(x) dx + C$ 

等式两边积分二次  $EIv(x) = \int [\int M(x) dx] dx + Cx + D$ 

式中C,D为积分常数



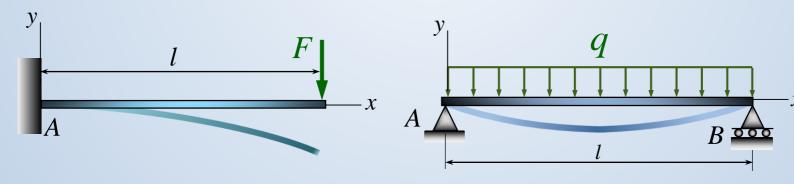
#### 二. 确定积分常数

若梁需分*n*段方程,出现2*n*积分常数,根据 变形的边界条件,确定积分常数。

边界条件 = 支撑条件 + 连续条件

#### 1. 支撑条件

#### 刚性支撑

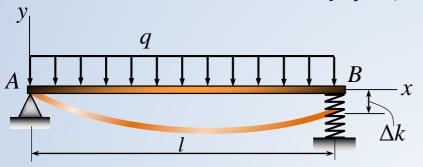


$$x = 0$$
,  $v_A = 0$ ,  $\theta_A = 0$ 

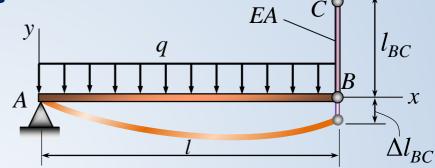
$$x = 0$$
,  $v_A = 0$ ;  $x = l$ ,  $v_B = 0$ 



#### 弹性支撑



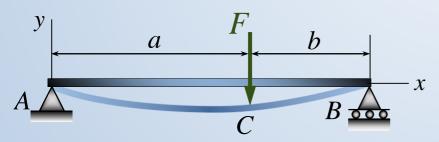
$$x = 0$$
,  $v_A = 0$ ;  $x = l$ ,  $v_B = -\Delta k$ 



$$x = 0$$
,  $v_A = 0$ ;  $x = l$ ,  $v_B = -\Delta l_{BC}$ 

#### 2. 连续条件

#### M(x), EI 分段C处梁光滑连续

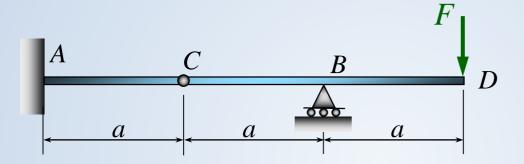


#### 挠度连续 + 转角连续

$$x = a$$
,  $v_C^- = v_C^+$ ;  $x = a$ ,  $\theta_C^- = \theta_C^+$ 



#### 写出梁确定变形方程积分常数的边界条件



$$x = 0$$
,  $v = 0$ ,  $\theta = 0$ ;

$$x = 2a, v = 0;$$

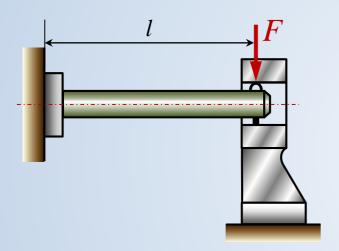
$$x = a, \ v_C^- = v_C^+;$$

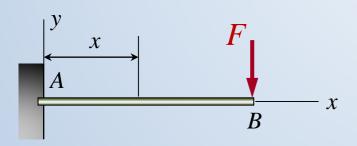
$$x = 2a, \ v_B^- = v_B^+, \ \theta_B^- = \theta_B^+$$



例1 镗床镗孔,F=200N, d=10mm, l=50mm. E=210GPa

求:  $1.f_{\text{max}}$  2.  $\theta_{\text{max}}$ 





解:1.列出挠曲线微分方程

$$M(x) = -F(l-x)$$

$$EIv'' = -F(l-x)$$

2.积分求转角方程挠曲线方程

$$EIv' = \frac{1}{2}Fx^2 - Flx + C$$

$$EIv = \frac{1}{6}Fx^3 - \frac{1}{2}Flx^2 + Cx + D$$

3. 利用边界条件确定积分常数

$$\theta_A = v'_{r=0} = 0$$
  $C = EI\theta_A = 0$ 

$$f_A = v_{x=0} = 0$$
  $D = EIv_A = 0$ 



#### $4. 菜\theta_{\text{max}}$

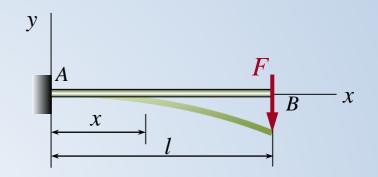
得 
$$x = l$$
 代入  $v' = \theta(x)$ , 得

$$\theta_{\text{max}} = \theta_{B} = -\frac{Fl^2}{2EI}$$

#### $5. 求 f_{\text{max}}$

令 
$$EIv' = \frac{1}{2}Fx^2 - Flx = 0$$
 得  $x = 0$  或  $l$ 

显然 
$$x = l$$
 时  $f_{\text{max}} = v_B = -\frac{Fl^3}{3EI}$ 

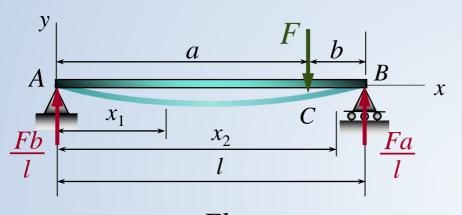


$$EIv' = \frac{1}{2}Fx^2 - Flx$$

$$EIv = \frac{1}{6}Fx^3 - \frac{1}{2}Flx^3$$



#### 例2 讨论简支梁的弯曲变形.



$$EIv_1'' = \frac{Fb}{l}x_1$$

#### 解: 1. 列出挠曲线微分方程

$$M_{1} = \frac{Fb}{l} x_{1} \qquad (0 \le x_{1} \le a)$$

$$M_{2} = \frac{Fb}{l} x_{2} - F(x_{2} - a) \quad (a \le x_{2} \le l)$$

$$EIv_{2}'' = \frac{Fb}{l} x_{2} - F(x_{2} - a)$$

#### 2. 积分求转角方程挠曲线方程

$$AC$$

$$EIv'_{1} = \frac{Fb}{l} \cdot \frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} + C_{1}$$

$$EIv_{1} = \frac{Fb}{l} \cdot \frac{x_{1}^{3}}{6} + C_{1}x_{1} + D_{1}$$

$$EIv_{2}' = \frac{Fb}{2l}x_{2}^{2} - \frac{F}{2}(x_{2} - a)^{2} + C_{2}$$

$$EIv_{2} = \frac{Fb}{6l}x_{2}^{3} - \frac{F}{6}(x_{2} - a)^{3} + C_{2}x_{2} + D_{2}$$



## 3. 利用边界条件确定积分常数连续条件

$$v'_{ACx_1=a} = v'_{CBx_2=a}, \quad v_{ACx_1=a} = v_{CBx_2=a}$$

#### 代入转角方程, 挠度方程, 得:

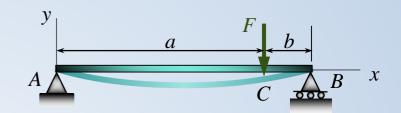
$$C_1 = C_2, D_1 = D_2$$

#### 支撑条件

$$v_{ACx_1=0}=0, \quad v_{CBx_2=l}=0$$

#### 代入挠度方程,得:

$$D_1 = D_2 = 0;$$
  $C_1 = C_2 = \frac{-Fb}{6l}(l^2 - b^2)$ 

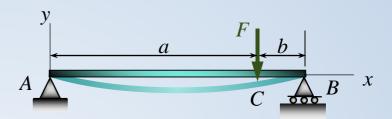


### AC段 $EIv'_1 = \frac{Fb}{l} \cdot \frac{x_1^2}{2} + C_1$ $EIv_1 = \frac{Fb}{l} \cdot \frac{x_1^3}{6} + C_1 x_1 + D_1$

# CB $EIv_{2}' = \frac{Fb}{2l}x_{2}^{2} - \frac{F}{2}(x_{2} - a)^{2} + C_{2}$ $EIv_{2} = \frac{Fb}{6l}x_{2}^{3} - \frac{F}{6}(x_{2} - a)^{3} + C_{2}x_{2} + D_{2}$



#### 4. 得转角方程和挠度方程



AC段	CB段
$EIv_1' = \frac{-Fb}{6l}(l^2 - b^2 - 3x_1^2) $ (8)	$EIv_2' = \frac{-Fb}{6l}[(l^2 - b^2 - 3x_2^2) + \frac{3l}{b}(x_2 - a)^2] \text{ (c)}$
$EIv_1 = \frac{-Fbx_1}{6l}(l^2 - b^2 - x_1^2) $ (8)	$EIv_2 = \frac{-Fbx_2}{6l}[(l^2 - b^2 - x_2^2) + \frac{l}{b}(x_2 - a)^3] $ (d)

#### $5. 求最大转角<math>\theta_{max}$

在(a)中令 $x_1=0$ ,在(c)中,令 $x_2=l$ ,得

$$\theta_A = -\frac{Fab(l+b)}{6EIl}$$
,  $\theta_B = \frac{Fab(l+a)}{6EIl}$  当  $a>b$  时  $\theta_{\text{max}} = \theta_B$ 



#### 6. 求最大挠度 $f_{\text{max}}$

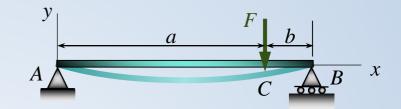
当 
$$\theta = dv/dx = 0$$
 时,  $v$  有极值

当 
$$a>b$$
 时  $\theta_C = \frac{Fab(a-b)}{3EIl} > 0$ 

故 $f_{\text{max}}(\theta=0)$ 在AC段上

$$\frac{Fb}{6l}(l^2 - b^2 - 3x_1^2) = 0 \quad x_0 = \sqrt{\frac{l^2 - b^2}{3}}$$

$$f_{\text{max}} = \frac{-Fb}{9\sqrt{3}EIl} \sqrt{\left(l^2 - b^2\right)^3}$$



$$\theta_{A} = -\frac{Fab(l+b)}{6EIl} < 0$$

$$\theta_{B} = \frac{Fab(l+a)}{6EIl}$$

#### AC段

$$EIv'_1 = \frac{-Fb}{6l}(l^2 - b^2 - 3x_1^2)$$
 (a)

$$EIv_1 = \frac{-Fbx_1}{6l}(l^2 - b^2 - x_1^2)$$
 (b)



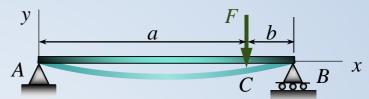
#### (1)当F作用在中点时

$$a = b = \frac{l}{2}, \quad x_0 = \frac{l}{2} \quad f_{\text{max}} = \frac{Fl^3}{48EI}$$

#### 最大挠度发生在中点

(2)当F 无限接近于B时  $b \rightarrow 0$ 

$$x_0 = \frac{l}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.557l$$
  $f_{\text{max}} = -\frac{Fbl^2}{9\sqrt{3}EI}$ ;  $x = \frac{l}{2}$   $f_{l/2} = -\frac{Fbl^2}{16EI}$ 



$$x_0 = \sqrt{\frac{l^2 - b^2}{3}}$$

$$f_{\text{max}} = \frac{-Fb}{9\sqrt{3}EIl} \sqrt{\left(l^2 - b^2\right)^3}$$

$$x = \frac{l}{2}$$
  $f_{l/2} = -\frac{Fbl^2}{16EI}$ 

误差  $\Delta = \frac{f_{\text{max}} - f_{l/2}}{f} = 2.65\%$  最大挠度仍在跨度中点附近

在简支梁中,可用跨度中点的挠度代替最大挠度,且 不会引起很大误差。



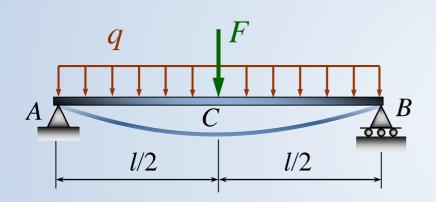
在小变形,  $\sigma \leq \sigma_p$  时, 弯曲变形与载荷成线性关系, 满足叠加原理。

当梁上同时作用几个载荷时,可分别求出每 个载荷单独作用时引起的变形,然后把所得的 变形叠加。

书中给出常见梁在简单载荷作用下的变形 (P162 表6-1),可利用叠加法求几个载荷共同作用下的梁的弯曲变形。

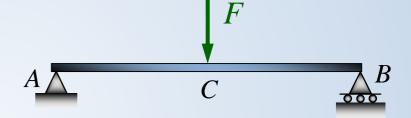


例3. 桥式起重机大梁在自重q及吊重F作用下,试求大梁跨度中点C的挠度和A截面的转角。

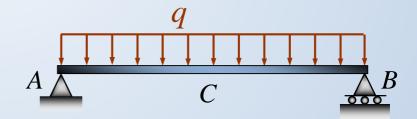


$$f_C = (f_C)_F + (f_C)_q = -\frac{Fl^3}{48EI} - \frac{5ql^4}{384EI}$$

$$\theta_{A} = (\theta_{A})_{F} + (\theta_{A})_{q} = -\frac{Fl^{2}}{16EI} - \frac{ql^{3}}{24EI}$$



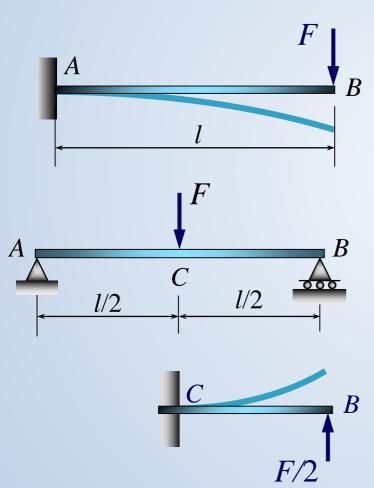
$$(f_C)_F = -\frac{Fl^3}{48EI} (\theta_A)_F = -\frac{Fl^2}{16EI}$$



$$(f_C)_q = -\frac{5ql^4}{384EI} (\theta_A)_q = -\frac{ql^3}{24EI}$$



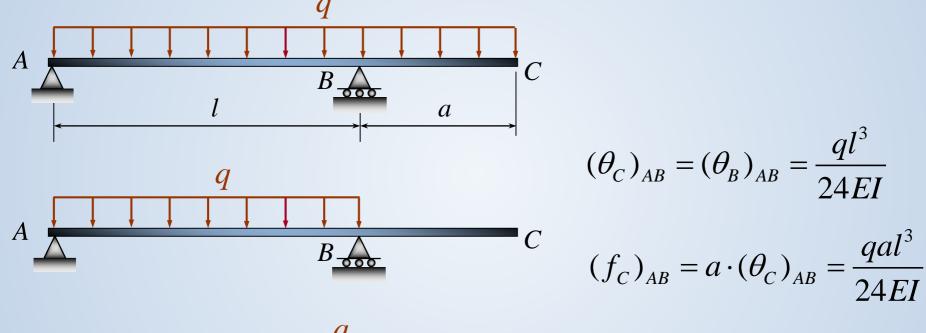
例4 已知: 悬臂梁  $f_B = \frac{Fl^3}{3EI}$  求:简支梁中点  $f_C = ?$ 

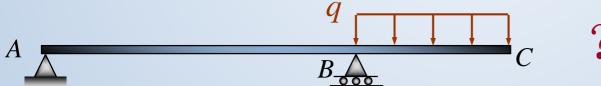


$$f_C = f_B = \frac{F\left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^3}{3EI} = \frac{Fl^3}{48EI}$$

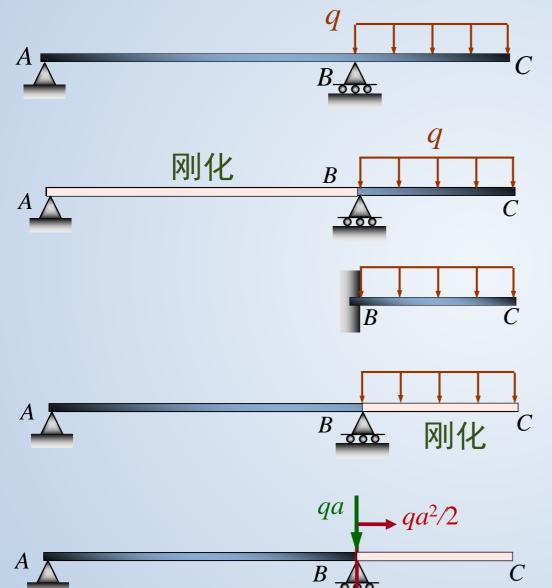


#### 例5. 用叠加法求图示外伸梁C截面的挠度 $f_C$ 转角 $\theta_C$ 。









$$(\theta_C)_{BC} = (\theta_{C1})_{BC} + (\theta_{C2})_{BC}$$

$$(\theta_{C1})_{BC} = -\frac{qa^3}{6EI}$$

$$(\theta_{C2})_{BC} = -\frac{qa^2l}{6EI}$$

$$(\theta_{C2})_{BC} = -\frac{qa^2l}{6EI}$$

$$(\theta_C)_{BC} = -\frac{qa^2}{6EI}(a+l)$$

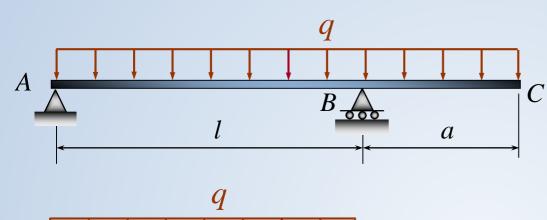
$$(f_C)_{BC} = (f_{C1})_{BC} + (f_{C2})_{BC}$$

$$(f_{C1})_{BC} = -\frac{qa^4}{8EI}$$

$$(f_{C2})_{BC} = -\frac{qa^3l}{6EI}$$

$$(f_C)_{BC} = -\frac{qa^3}{24EI}(3a+4l)$$





$$\theta_C = (\theta_C)_{AB} + (\theta_C)_{BC}$$

$$\theta_C = \frac{q}{24EI}(l^3 - 4a^3 - 4a^2l)$$

$$f_C = (f_C)_{AB} + (f_C)_{BC}$$

$$A$$
 $B$ 
 $O$ 

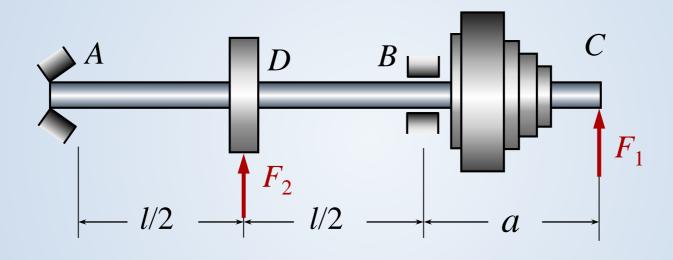
$$f_C = -\frac{qa}{24EI}(3a^3 + 4a^2l - l^3)$$

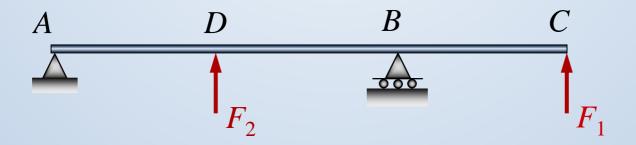
$$(\theta_C)_{AB} = \frac{ql^3}{24EI} \qquad (\theta_C)_{BC} = -\frac{qa^2}{6EI}(a+l)$$

$$(f_C)_{AB} = \frac{qal^3}{24EI}$$
  $(f_C)_{BC} = -\frac{qa^3}{24EI}(3a+4l)$ 

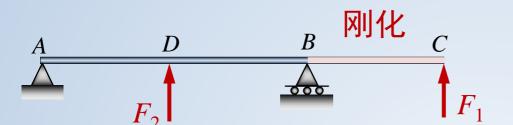


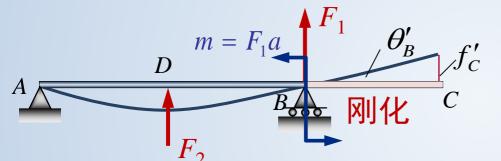
例6 求车床主轴截面B的转角和端点C的挠度。















#### 1.求B截面转角

$$(\theta_B)_m = \frac{ml}{3EI} = \frac{F_1 al}{3EI}$$

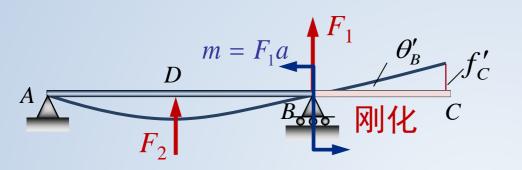
$$(\theta_B)_{F_2} = -\frac{F_2 l^2}{16EI} \quad )$$

$$\theta_B' = (\theta_B)_m + (\theta_B)_{F_2}$$
$$= \frac{F_1 al}{3EI} - \frac{F_2 l^2}{16EI}$$

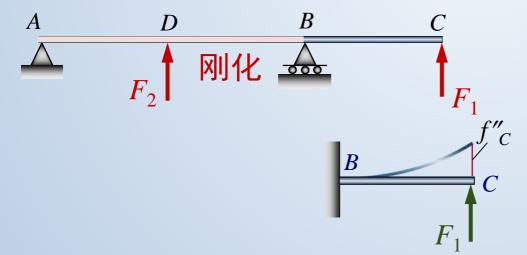
$$\theta_B'' = 0$$

$$\theta_B = \theta_B' + \theta_B'' = \frac{F_1 al}{3EI} - \frac{F_2 l^2}{16EI}$$





$$\theta_B' = \frac{F_1 a l}{3EI} - \frac{F_2 l^2}{16EI}$$



#### 2. 求C截面挠度

#### 刚化BC段

$$f_C' = -\frac{F_1 a^2 l}{3EI} - \frac{F_2 l^2 a}{16EI}$$

#### 刚化AB段

$$f_{C}'' = \frac{F_{1}a^{3}}{3EI} \uparrow$$

$$f_{C} = f'_{C} + f'_{C}''$$

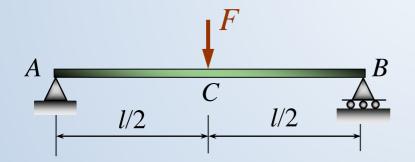
$$= -\frac{F_{1}a^{2}(a+l)}{3EI} - \frac{F_{2}l^{2}a}{16EI}$$



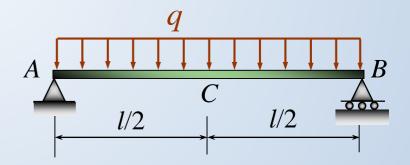
#### 10.5 提高弯曲刚度的主要措施

$$\frac{\theta}{v} =$$
系数  $\frac{$  载荷• 长度 $^n$  刚度

- 一.改善结构形式,减小弯矩的数值.
  - 1. 把集中力变为分布载荷



$$f_{\text{max}} = \frac{Fl^3}{48EI}$$

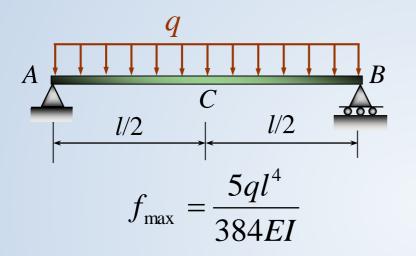


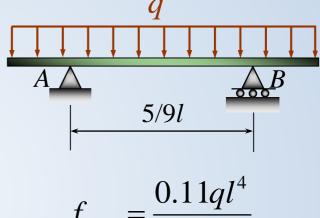
$$f_{\text{max}} = \frac{5ql^4}{384EI}$$



#### 10.5 提高弯曲刚度的主要措施

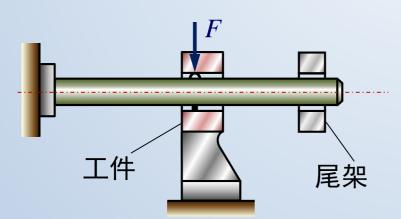
#### 2. 合理分布支座位置

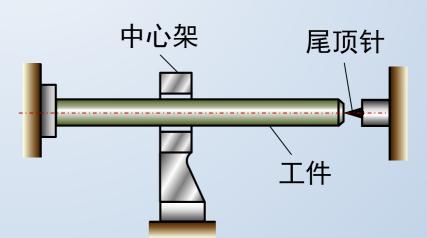




$$f_{\text{max}} = \frac{0.11qt}{384EI}$$

#### 3. 尽量缩小跨度



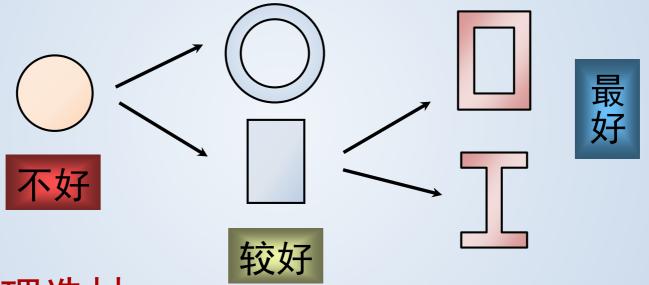




#### 10.5 提高弯曲刚度的主要措施

#### 二. 选择合理的截面形状

相同面积下, 增大I, 刚度提高, 强度增大.



#### 三. 合理选材

各类钢材E变化不大,所以为提高弯曲刚度而采用高强度钢材,并不会达到预期的效果。



## Thank you!