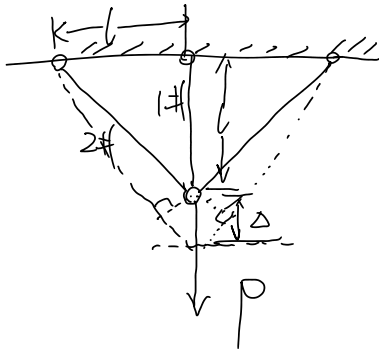


作业1.1

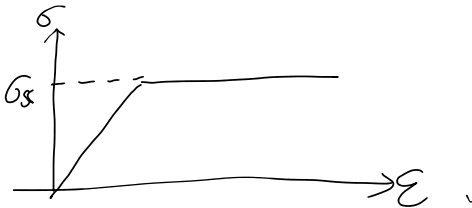
Wednesday, February 22, 2023 7:36 PM



如图所示,三根杆材料相同,横截面积均为A,均为理想弹性材料①按弹性设计,即任何一根杆达屈服 σ_s 的载荷 P_e 。

②按塑性设计的载荷 P_p 。

解:没有伸长 Δ ,则: $\epsilon_1 = \frac{\Delta}{l}$, $\epsilon_2 = \epsilon_3 = \frac{\frac{\Delta}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}l}{2}} = \frac{\Delta}{2l}$ 。



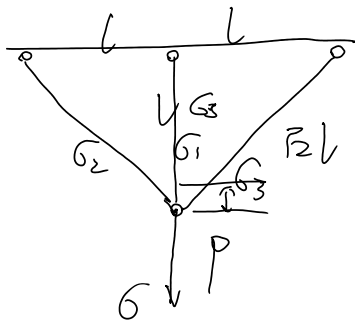
则 $\sigma_1 = E \frac{\Delta}{l}$, $\sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = \frac{E \Delta}{2l}$, 则: σ_1 先到 σ_s ,

$$\frac{E \Delta}{l} = \sigma_s \quad \Delta \quad \text{令 } \sigma_1 = \sigma_s \text{ 则: } P = (1 + \sqrt{2}) \sigma_s A$$

\therefore 当 $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = \sigma_s$ 时完全屈服, 易知 $P_p = (1 + \sqrt{2}) \sigma_s A$ 。

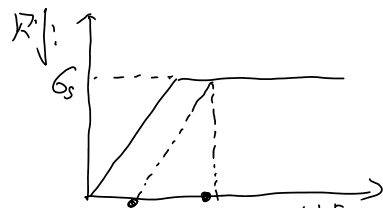
$$\text{有: } \frac{P - P_e}{P_e} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 0.414$$

②: $P < P_e$ 时, 卸载, 结构中残留的变形的应力为0, 求 $P_e < P < P_p$ 时, 结构中残留变形。



解: 有: 设 Δ , 则中间杆为 σ_s ,

$$\text{若两杆为 } \epsilon = \frac{\frac{\Delta}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}l}{2}} = \frac{\Delta}{2l} \rightarrow F = \frac{E \Delta}{2l} A$$



$$\text{则有: } P = \sigma_s A + \frac{\sqrt{2} E \Delta}{2l} A$$

$$\text{则有: } \Delta = \frac{(P - \sigma_s A) l}{\sqrt{2} E A} \quad \text{即: } \epsilon = \frac{\Delta}{2l}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{E(P - \sigma_s A)}{E} \quad \text{则: 卸载时: 反向叠加一个 } P$$

并假设了造成的均为弹性,

$$\therefore P \in (1 + \sqrt{2}) \sigma_s A \sim 1.414 \sigma_s A$$

开级数 (泰勒级数) 得到:

$$\therefore P = (1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) G_s A, \text{ 其中:}$$

$$\Delta l_1 = \frac{G_s}{E} l, \quad \Delta l_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Delta l_1 = \frac{G_s \sqrt{2}}{2E} l = \frac{\sqrt{2} G_s}{2E} l$$

\therefore 代入: 只需要 Δl_1

$$\therefore P = (1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \frac{E \Delta l_1}{l} \cdot A \rightarrow \Delta l_1 = \frac{P}{(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})} \cdot \frac{l}{EA}$$

$$\text{则: } \Delta - \Delta l_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}(P - G_s A)l}{EA} - \frac{(2 - \sqrt{2})Pl}{EA}$$

$$= \frac{(2\sqrt{2} - 2)Pl}{EA} - \frac{\sqrt{2}G_s l}{EA}$$

残留变形,

$$\left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \right) = \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2 - \sqrt{2}}$$

线性强化子午线性 \rightarrow

随机应变模型

$$\frac{1}{2} (G_{ij}^p - C \varepsilon_{ij}^p) = G_s$$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{2} (S_{ij} - C \varepsilon_{ij}^p) (S_{ij} - C \varepsilon_{ij}^p) = G_s^2$$

\therefore 利用单一曲线, 采用字拉进行证明 $\rightarrow G_i = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} G_s^2 + G_s^2} = G_s$

$$S_1 = \frac{2}{3} G, S_2 = -\frac{G}{3}, S_3 = -\frac{G}{3}, \quad G_i = G_s + E_p \varepsilon_p$$

$$\text{有: } \varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_p, \quad \varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon_3 = -\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_p = -\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_p$$

$$\text{则: } \frac{3}{2} \left[\left(\frac{2}{3} G - C \varepsilon_p \right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} G + \frac{C}{2} \varepsilon_p \right)^2 \right] = G_s^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} G - \frac{C}{2} \varepsilon_p \right)^2 \right] = G_s^2$$

$$9 \left(\frac{1}{3} G - \frac{C}{2} \varepsilon_p \right)^2 = G_s^2$$

$$G - \frac{3}{2} C \varepsilon_p = G_s \rightarrow G = G_s + \frac{3}{2} \frac{C \varepsilon_p}{1} = G_s + \frac{3}{2} C \varepsilon_p$$

$$\sigma - \frac{3}{2} C \varepsilon_p = G \dot{\varepsilon}_p \quad \rightarrow \quad \sigma = G \dot{\varepsilon}_p + \frac{3}{2} C \varepsilon_p$$

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