

梁的纯弯曲的位移分量求解

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以矩形梁的纯弯曲问题为例说明通过应力求解相应位移分量:

①: 对纯弯曲问题, 有: $\phi = \frac{My^3}{6I}$

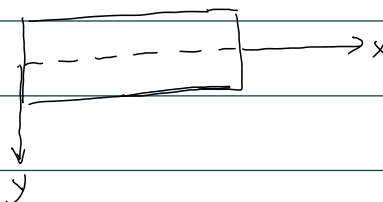
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = \frac{My}{I} \\ \sigma_y = 0 \\ \tau_{xy} = 0 \end{cases}$$

本构方程

$$\epsilon_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{E}(\sigma_x - \nu \sigma_y)$$

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{E}(\sigma_y - \nu \sigma_x)$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\tau_{xy}}{G}$$



则: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{My}{EI}$

$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{-\nu My}{EI}$

而: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$

对此进行积分

$$u = \frac{Mxy}{EI} + f_1(y) + u_0$$

$$v = -\frac{\nu My^2}{2EI} + f_2(x) + v_0$$

其中: $\frac{Mx}{EI} + f_1'(y) + f_2'(x) = 0$

分离变量

由于 $f_1(y) = -f_2'(x) - \frac{Mx}{EI}$ 两边只能等于常数 $-W$

$$\begin{cases} f_1(y) = -W \\ f_2'(x) = W - \frac{Mx}{EI} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{积分}} \begin{cases} f_1(y) = -Wy \quad (\text{略 } C) \\ f_2(x) = Wx - \frac{Mx^2}{2EI} \end{cases}$$

分别将下式代入 u, v

则有:

$$u = \frac{Mxy}{EI} - Wy + u_0$$

$$v = -\frac{\nu My^2}{2EI} + Wx - \frac{Mx^2}{2EI} + v_0$$

其中: u_0, v_0, W 由边界条件确定

另外讨论:

$$(1) \begin{cases} u = \frac{M}{EI}xy - Wy + u_0 \\ v = -\frac{\nu M}{2EI}y^2 - \frac{M}{2EI}x^2 + Wx + v_0 \end{cases}$$

(转角)

有: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{Mx}{EI} - W$, 若 $x = x_0 = \text{constant}$,

则必有 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{x=x_0} = \text{constant}$, 即材料横“平面假设”成立

(横截面上各点至线转角相同)

(2): 将第一式对 x 求二阶导数

有: $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{M}{EI} = \frac{1}{\rho} = \text{constant}$, 则在微小位移下, 梁纵向纤维的曲率相同

即: $\frac{1}{\rho} = -\frac{M}{EI}$, 为材料力学中的挠曲线微分方程

(3): 不同边界条件的应用:

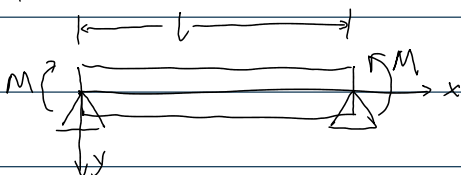
①: 两端简支: 可令:

$$\begin{cases} u|_{x=0} = 0 \\ v|_{x=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

代入上式有: $u_0 = 0, v_0 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ v|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$-\frac{Ml^2}{2EI} + Wl = 0$, 得: $W = \frac{Ml}{2EI}$



因此有: 位移

简支梁方程:

$$\begin{cases} u = \frac{M}{EI}xy - \frac{Ml}{2EI}y = \frac{M}{EI}(x - \frac{l}{2})y \\ v = -\frac{\nu M}{2EI}y^2 + \frac{Mx}{2EI}(l - x) \end{cases}$$

上式与材料力学中解得结果相同

②: 右端固定的是悬臂梁: 令:

$$\begin{cases} u|_{x=0} = 0 \\ v|_{x=0} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{则} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{x=l} = \frac{Ml}{EI} - W = 0 \quad \rightarrow W = \frac{Ml}{EI}$$

得到: $\begin{cases} u_0 = 0 \\ v_0 = 0 \end{cases}$

Ml^2

Ml^2

1. $y=0$

得到: $\begin{cases} u_0=0, \\ V_0 = -\frac{Ml}{2EI} + Wl + V_0 = 0 \end{cases}$ 代入有: $V_0 = \frac{Ml^2}{2EI} - Wl = -\frac{Ml^2}{2EI}$

故代入得到悬臂梁位移公式为:

$$\begin{cases} u = \frac{M}{EI}xy - \frac{Ml}{EI}y \\ v = -\frac{2M}{2EI}y^2 - \frac{M}{2EI}x^2 + \frac{Mlx}{EI} - \frac{Ml^2}{2EI} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = \frac{My}{EI}(x-l) = -\frac{M}{EI}(l-x)y \\ v = -\frac{M}{2EI}(x-l)^2 - \frac{My^2}{2EI} = -\frac{M}{2EI}(l-x)^2 - \frac{My^2}{2EI} \end{cases}$$

挠曲线方程为:

$$v|_{y=0} = -\frac{M}{2EI}(l-x)^2, \text{与材料中的结果相同,}$$