材料力考

第四章 第曲力力



第四章 弯曲内力

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- § 4-6 平面曲杆的内力图

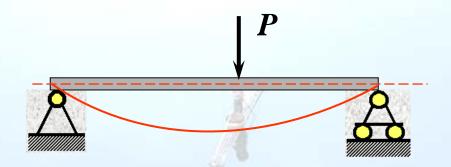


§ 4-1 弯曲的概念和实例

一、弯曲的概念

受力特点: 杆件受垂直于轴线的外力(包括外力偶)的作用。

变形特点:轴线变成了曲线。



梁: 以弯曲变形为主要变形的构件通常称为梁。





3. 工程实例







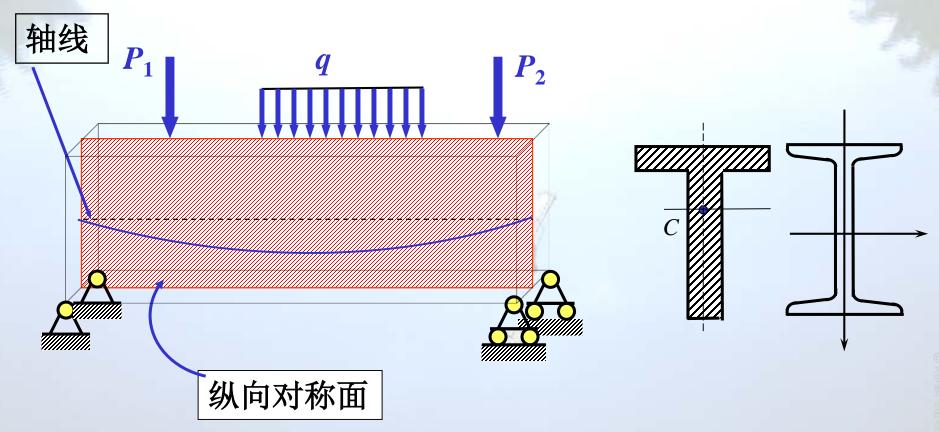




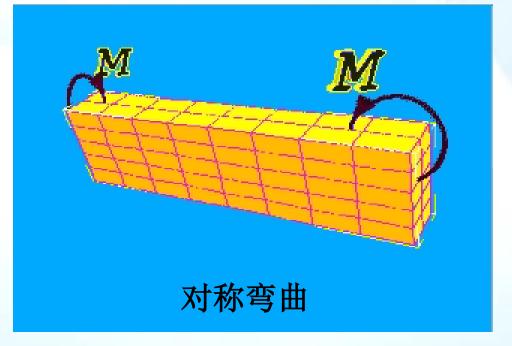


4. 平面弯曲:

梁的横截面有一对称轴,外载荷作用在纵向对称面内,杆发生弯曲变形后,轴线仍然在纵向对称面内,是一条平面曲线。







非对称弯曲—— 若梁不具有纵对称面,或者,梁虽具有纵对称面但外力并不作用在对称面内,这种弯曲则统称为非对称弯曲。

下面几章中,将以对称弯曲为主,讨论梁的应力和变形计算。

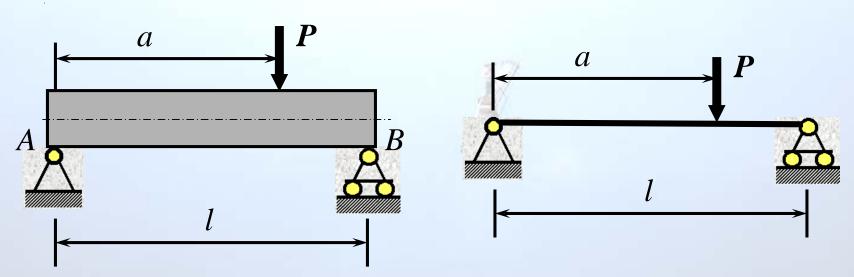


§ 4-2 受弯杆件的简化

梁的支承条件与载荷情况一般都比较复杂,为了便于分析计算,应进行必要的简化,抽象出计算简图。

1. 构件本身的简化

通常取梁的轴线来代替梁。





2. 支座简化

(1)固定较支座

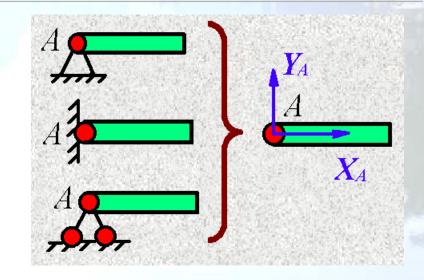
2个约束,1个自由度。

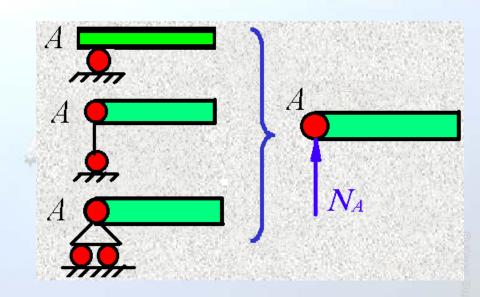
如:桥梁下的固定支座,止推滚珠轴承等。

(2)可动铰支座

1个约束,2个自由度。

如:桥梁下的辊轴支座,滚珠轴承等。





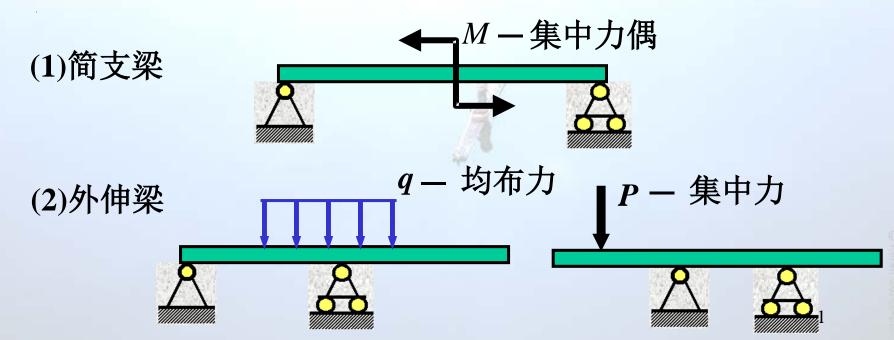


(3)固定端

3个约束,0个自由度。

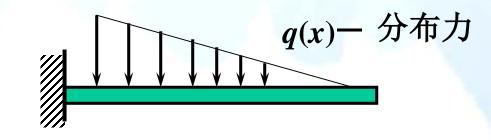
如:游泳池的跳水板支座,木桩下端的支座等。





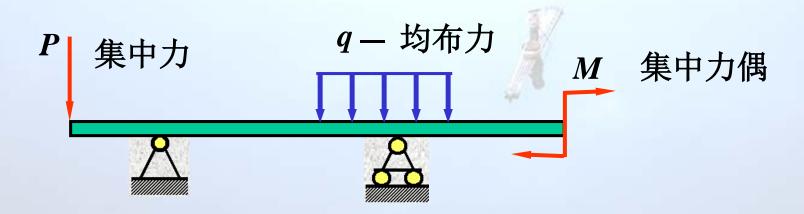


(3)悬臂梁



4. 载荷简化

作用于梁上的载荷(包括支座反力)可简化为三种类型:集中力、集中力偶和分布载荷。

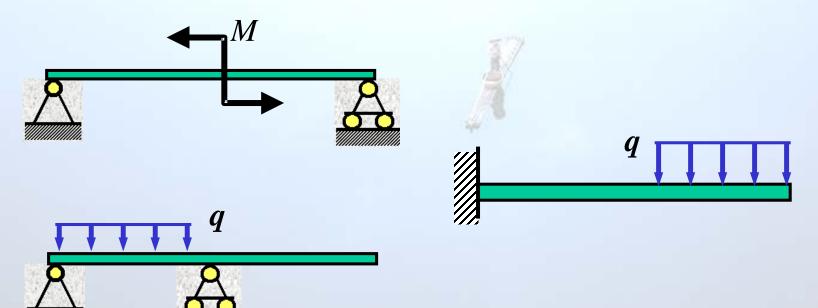




5. 静定梁与超静定梁

静定梁:由静力学方程可求出支反力,如上述三种基本形式的静定梁。

超静定梁:由静力学方程不可求出支反力或不能求出全部支反力。





§ 4-3 剪力和弯矩

弯曲内力

已知: P, a, l。

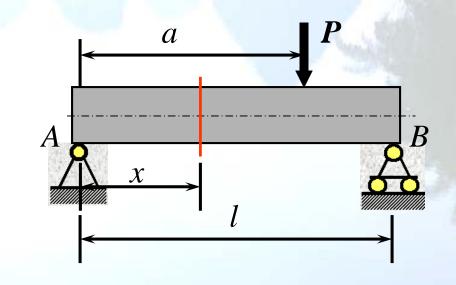
求: 距A端x处截面上内力。

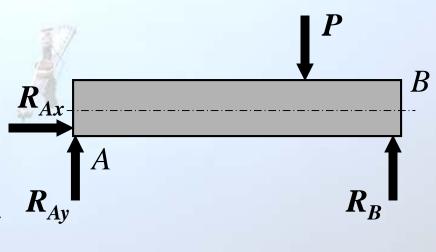
解: (1)求支座反力

$$\sum X = 0 \; , \quad \therefore \; R_{Ax} = 0$$

$$\sum m_A = 0 \; , \; \therefore \; R_B = \frac{Pa}{l}$$

$$\sum Y = 0$$
, $\therefore R_{Ay} = \frac{P(l-a)}{l}$







§ 4-3 剪力和弯矩

弯曲内力

已知: P, a, l。

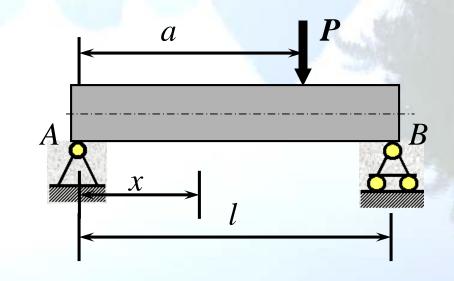
求: 距A端x处截面上内力。

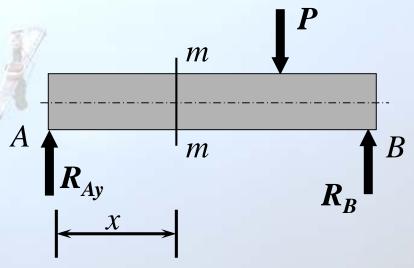
解: (1)求支座反力

$$\sum X = 0 \; , \quad \therefore \; R_{Ax} = 0$$

$$\sum m_A = 0 \; , \; \therefore \; R_B = \frac{Pa}{l}$$

$$\sum Y = 0$$
, $\therefore R_{Ay} = \frac{P(l-a)}{l}$





(2) 求内力——截面法 剪力*Q* 弯矩*M*

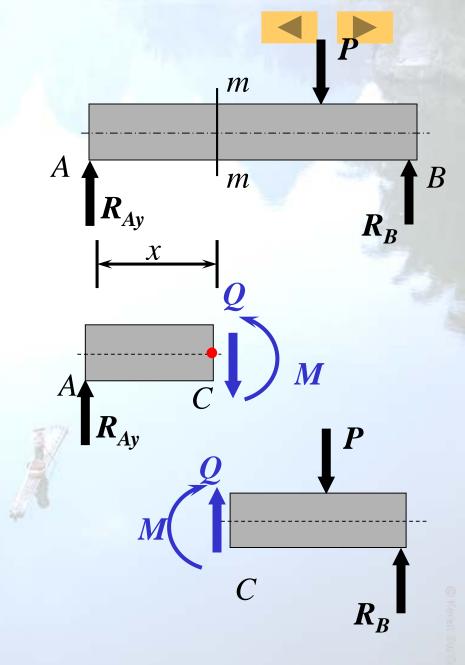
取左段:

$$\sum Y=0$$
, $R_{Ay}-Q=0$

$$\therefore Q = R_{Ay} = \frac{P(l-a)}{l}$$

$$\sum m_C = 0$$
, $-R_{Ay} \cdot x + M = 0$

$$M = R_{Ay} \cdot x$$

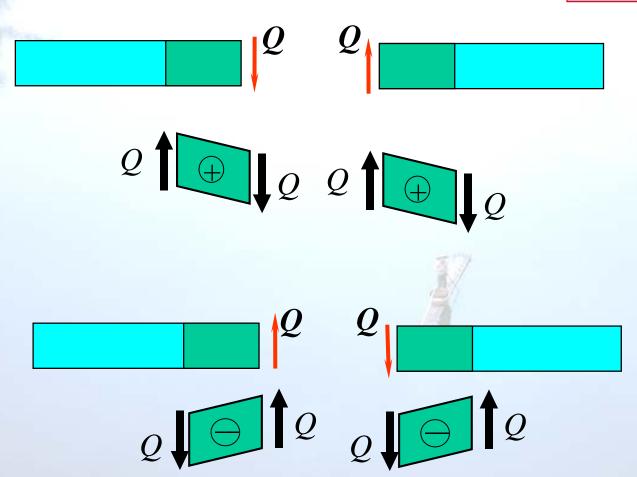




内力的正负规定:

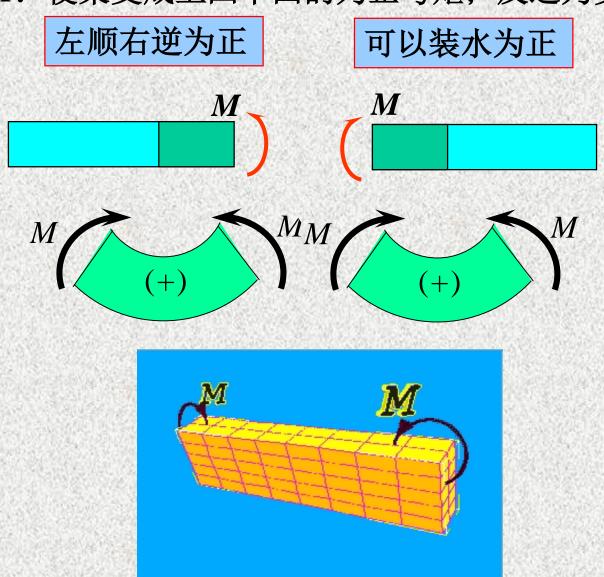
①剪力Q: 左上右下为正;反之为负。

左上右下为正



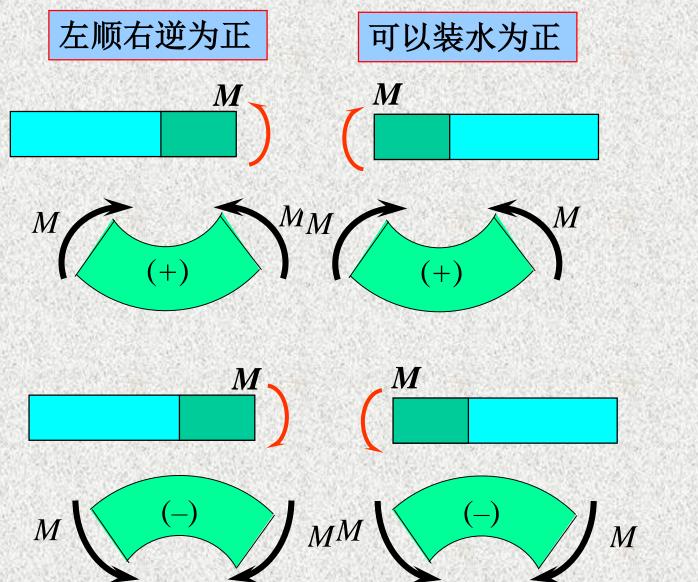


②弯矩M: 使梁变成上凹下凸的为正弯矩; 反之为负弯矩。



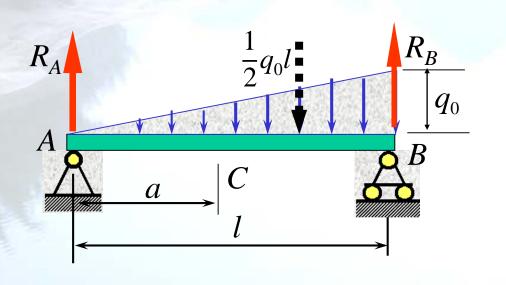


②弯矩M: 使梁变成上凹下凸的为正弯矩; 反之为负弯矩。



[例1]

求C截面上的内力。



解:
$$\sum m_A = 0$$
 , $R_B \cdot l - \frac{q_0 l}{2} \times \frac{2l}{3} = 0$,

$$\therefore R_B = \frac{1}{3}q_0l$$

$$\sum Y = 0$$
, $R_A + R_B - \frac{q_0 l}{2} = 0$,

$$\therefore R_A = \frac{1}{6}q_0l ,$$

截面法求C截面内力:

$$R_A$$
 A
 A
 C
 Q_C

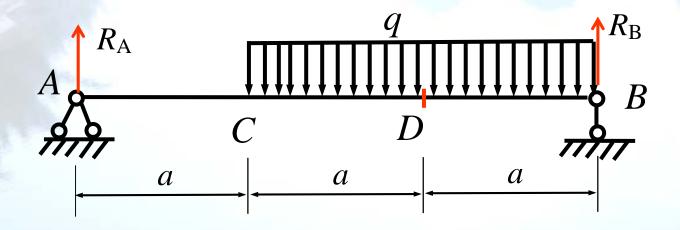
取左段:
$$\sum Y = 0$$
, $R_A - \frac{1}{2} \cdot q \cdot \frac{a}{l} \cdot a - Q_C = 0$,

$$Q_C = R_A - \frac{q_0 a^2}{2l}$$

$$\sum m_C = 0$$
, $-R_A \cdot a + \frac{q_0 a^2}{2l} \times \frac{a}{3} + M_C = 0$,

$$M_C = R_A \cdot a - \frac{q_0 a^2}{2l} \times \frac{a}{3}$$

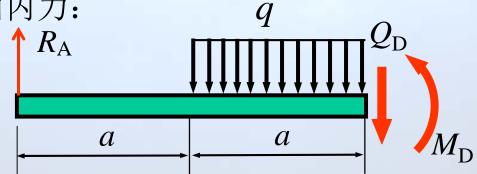
[例2] 求D截面上的内力。



解:
$$\sum m_B = 0$$
, $3R_A \cdot a - 2qa^2 = 0$, $\therefore R_A = \frac{2}{3}qa$
 $\sum Y = 0$, $R_A + R_B - 2qa = 0$, $\therefore R_B = \frac{4}{3}qa$,

截面法求D截面内力:

取左段:



$$\sum Y = 0 , \quad R_A - qa - Q_D = 0 ,$$

$$Q_D = R_A - qa$$

$$=\frac{2}{3}qa-qa=-\frac{1}{3}qa$$

$$\sum m_O = 0$$
, $R_A \cdot 2a - \frac{1}{2}qa^2 - M_D = 0$,

$$M_D = R_A \cdot 2a - \frac{1}{2}qa^2$$

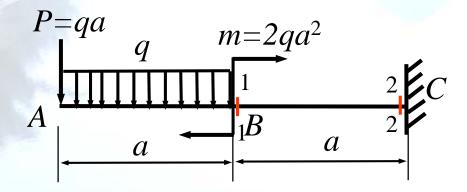
$$=\frac{2}{3}qa \cdot 2a - \frac{1}{2}qa^2 = \frac{5}{6}qa^2$$

剪力=截面左侧所有外力在y轴上投影代数之和,向上为正。

弯矩=截面左侧所有外力对该截面之矩的代数和,顺时针为正。



[例3] 求1-1、2-2截面上的内力。

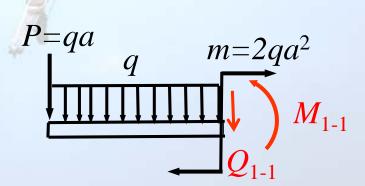


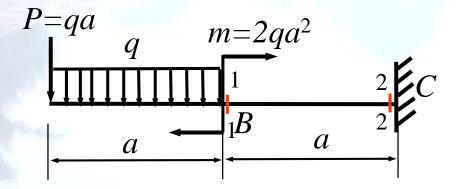
解:
$$Q_{1-1} = -P - qa = -qa - qa = -2qa$$

$$M_{1-1} = -P \cdot a - \frac{1}{2}qa^{2} + m$$

$$= -qa \cdot a - \frac{1}{2}qa^{2} + 2qa^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}qa^{2}$$

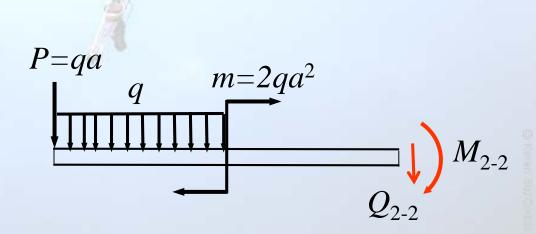




$$Q_{2-2} = -P - qa = -qa - qa = -2qa$$

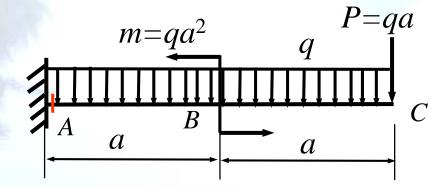
$$M_{2-2} = -P \cdot 2a - qa \cdot \frac{3}{2}a + m$$
$$= -qa \cdot 2a - \frac{3}{2}qa^2 + 2qa^2$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2}qa^2$$





[例4] 求A截面上的内力。



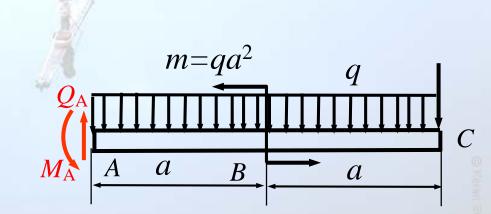
解:

$$Q_A = P + q \cdot 2a = qa + 2qa = 3qa$$

$$M_{A} = -P \cdot 2a - \frac{1}{2}q(2a)^{2} + m$$

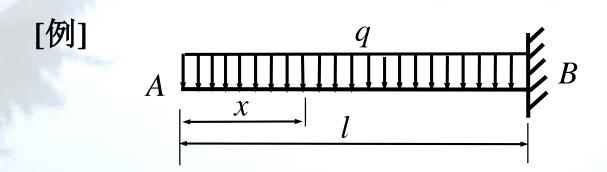
$$= -qa \cdot 2a - \frac{1}{2}q(2a)^{2} + qa^{2}$$

$$= -3qa^{2}$$



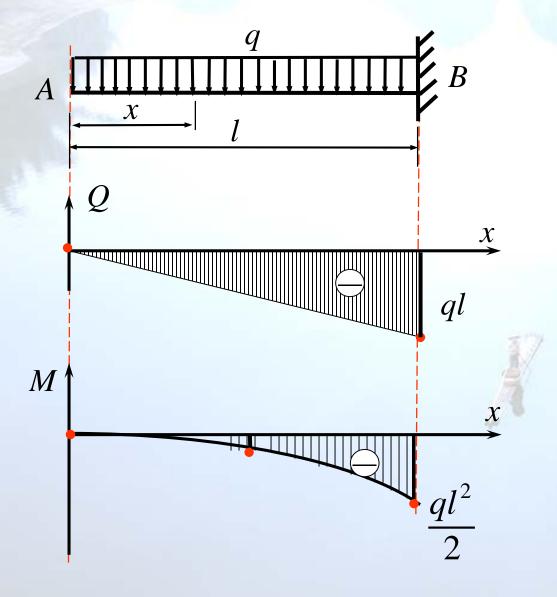


§ 4-4 剪力方程和弯矩方程 剪力图和弯矩图



求x截面上的内力。

剪力图和弯矩图:



$$Q = -qx$$

$$M = -\frac{q}{2}x^2$$

$$x=0$$
, $Q=0$

$$x=0$$
, $Q=0$
 $x=l$, $Q=-ql$

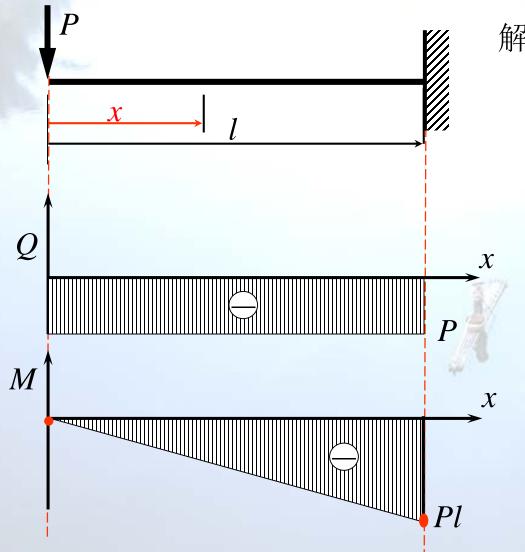
$$x=0, M=0$$

$$x=l$$
 , $M=-\frac{1}{2}ql^2$

$$x = \frac{l}{2}, M = -\frac{1}{8}ql^2$$







解: 写出内力方程

$$Q(x) = -P$$

$$M(x) = -Px$$

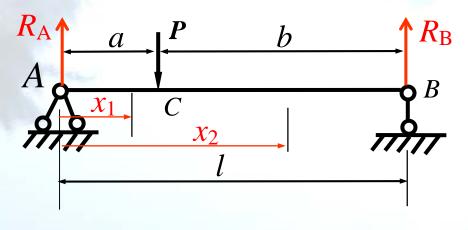
根据方程画内力图

$$x=0, M=0$$

$$x=l$$
, $M=-Pl$



[例4-2](P119) 求梁的内力方程并画出内力图。



解:(1)求支座反力

$$R_A = \frac{b}{l}P$$

$$R_B = \frac{a}{l}P$$

(2) 写出内力方程

AC段:

$$Q(x_1) = R_A = \frac{b}{l}P$$

$$M(x_1) = R_A x_1$$

$$= \frac{b}{l}Px_1$$

CB段:

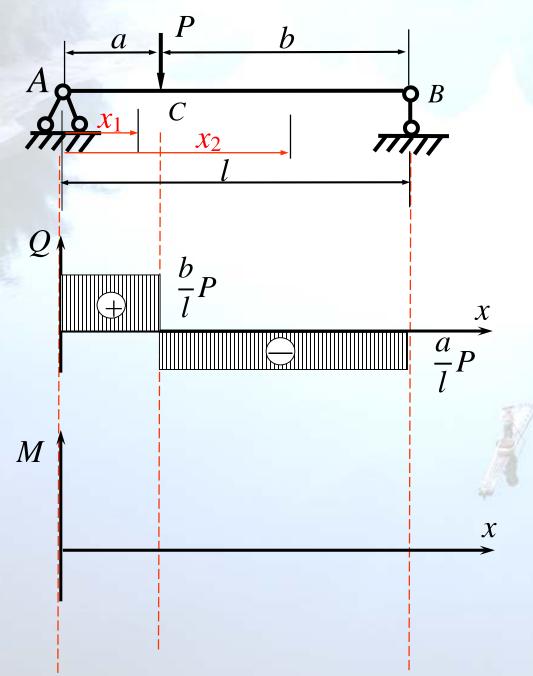
$$Q(x_{2}) = R_{A} - P = \frac{b}{l}P - P$$

$$= \frac{b-l}{l}P = -\frac{a}{l}P$$

$$M(x_{2}) = R_{B}(l - x_{2})$$

$$= \frac{a}{l}P(l - x_{2})$$
24



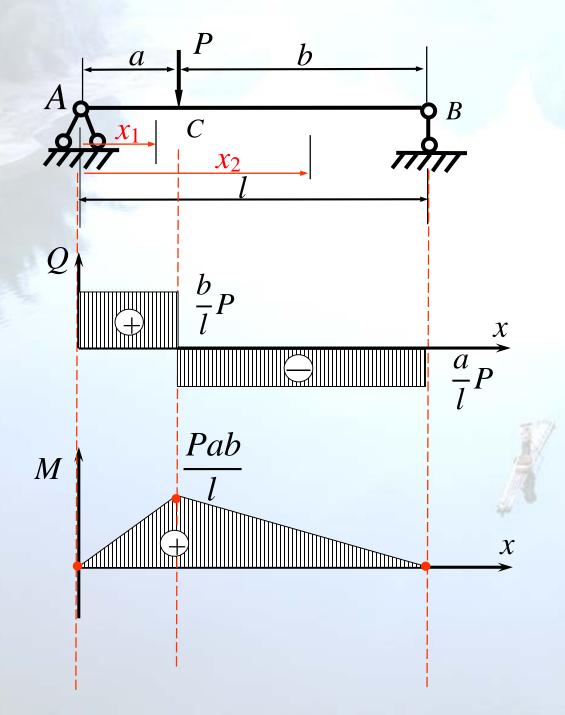


(3)根据方程画内力图

$$Q(x_1) = \frac{b}{l}P$$

$$Q(x_1) = \frac{b}{l}P$$

$$Q(x_2) = -\frac{a}{l}P$$



$$M(x_1) = \frac{b}{l} P x_1$$

$$M(x_2) = \frac{a}{l}P(l - x_2)$$

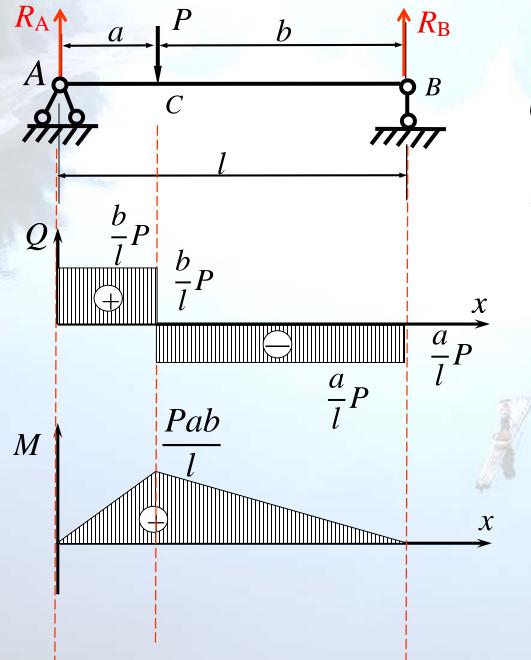
$$x_1 = 0$$
 , $M = 0$

$$x_1=a$$
, $M=\frac{Pab}{l}$

$$x_2=a$$
, $M=\frac{Pab}{l}$
 $x_2=l$, $M=0$

$$x_2 = l$$
, $M = 0$



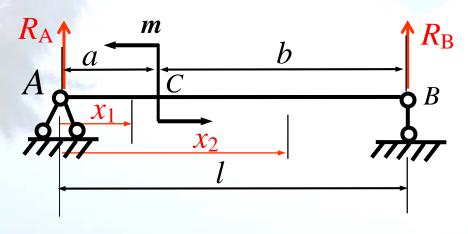


(4) 内力图特征:

在集中力作用的地方,剪力图有突变,P力向下, 剪力图有突变,P力向下, Q图向下变,变化值=P值; 弯矩图有折角。



求梁的内力方程并画出内力图。



(2) 写出内力方程

AC段:

$$Q(x_1) = R_A = \frac{m}{l}$$

$$M(x_1) = R_A x_1$$
$$= \frac{m}{l} x_1$$

解: (1)求支座反力

$$R_A = \frac{m}{l}$$

$$R_B = -\frac{m}{l}$$

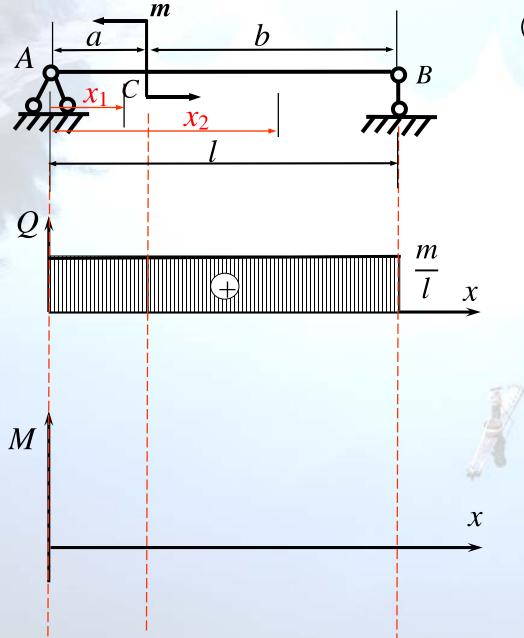
CB段:

$$Q(x_2) = -R_B = \frac{m}{l}$$

$$M(x_2) = R_B(l - x_2)$$

$$= -\frac{m}{l}(l - x_2)$$

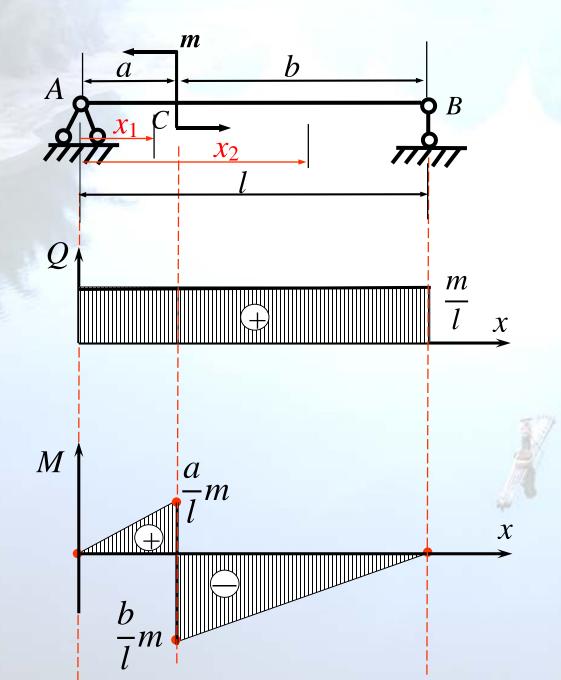


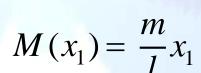


(3)根据方程画内力图

$$Q(x_1) = \frac{m}{l}$$

$$Q(x_1) = \frac{m}{l}$$
$$Q(x_2) = \frac{m}{l}$$





$$M(x_2) = -\frac{m}{l}(l - x_2)$$

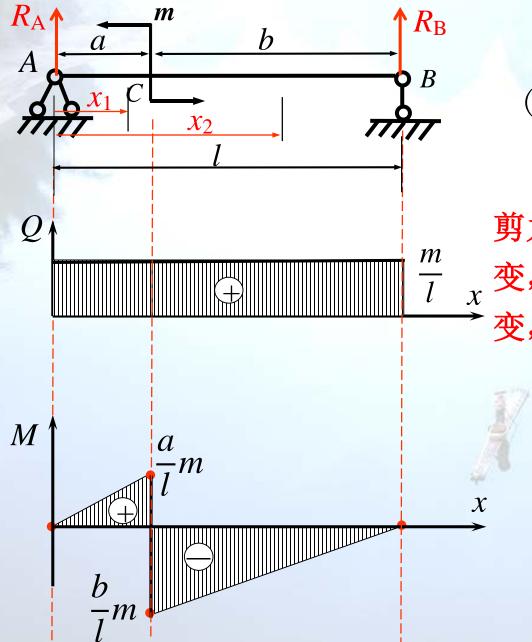
$$x_1 = 0$$
 , $M = 0$

$$x_1=a$$
, $M=\frac{a}{l}m$

$$x_2=a$$
, $M=-\frac{b}{l}m$

$$x_2 = l$$
, $M = 0$



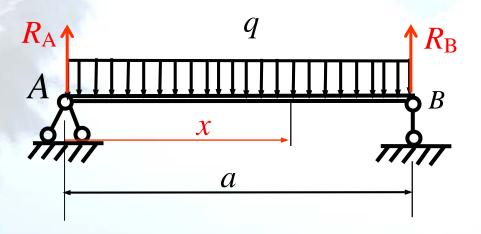


(4) 内力图特征:

在集中力偶作用的地方, 剪力图无突变; 弯矩图有突 变, *m*逆时针转, *M*图向下 变, 变化值=*m*值。



求梁的内力方程并画出内力图。



解: (1)求支座反力

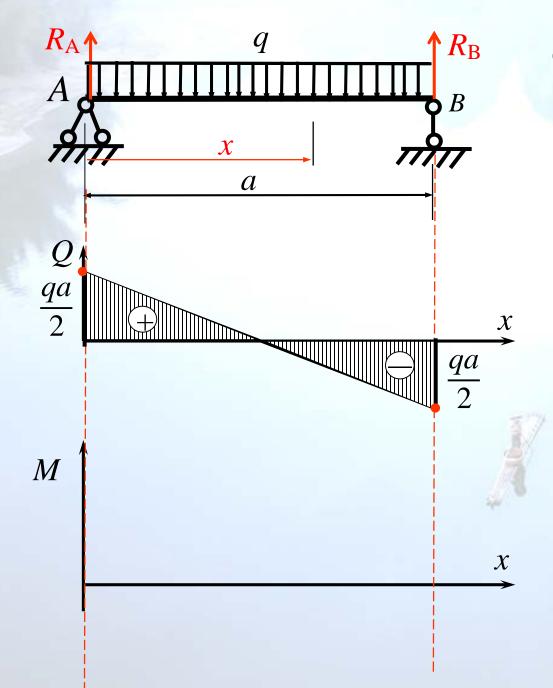
$$R_A = R_B = \frac{qa}{2}$$

(2) 写出内力方程

$$Q(x) = R_A - qx = \frac{qa}{2} - qx$$

$$M(x) = R_A x - \frac{1}{2} q x^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} q a x - \frac{1}{2} q x^2$$





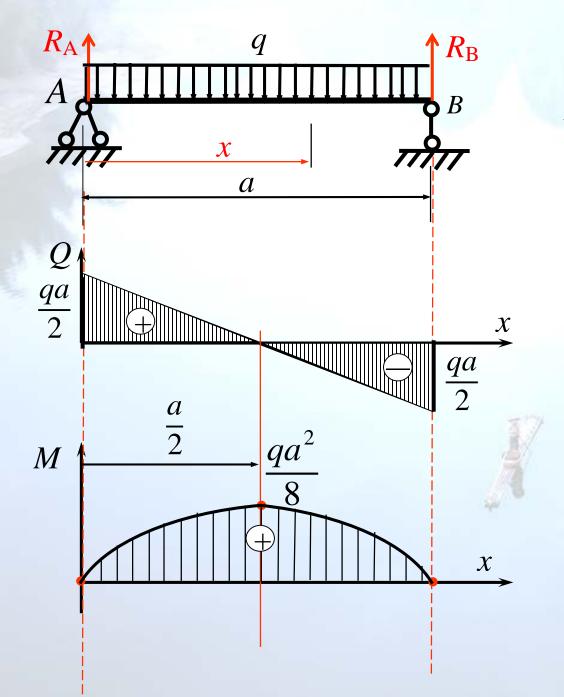
(3) 根据方程画内力图

$$Q(x) = \frac{qa}{2} - qx$$

$$x=0$$
 , $Q=\frac{qa}{2}$

$$x=a$$
, $Q=-\frac{qa}{2}$





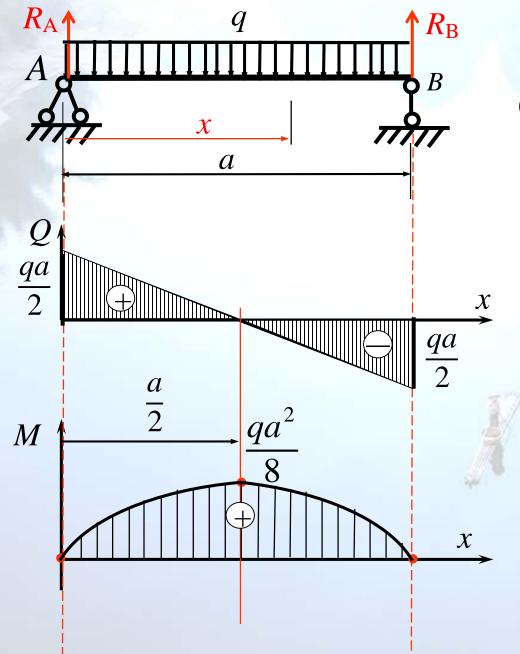
$$M(x) = \frac{1}{2}qax - \frac{1}{2}qx^2$$

$$x=0$$
 , $M=0$

$$x=a$$
, $M=0$

$$x = \frac{a}{2}, \quad M = \frac{qa^2}{8}$$



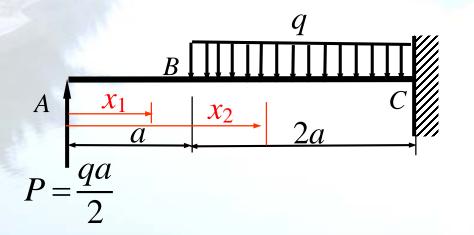


(4) 内力图特征:

在均布力作用的梁 段上,剪力图为斜直线; 弯矩图为二次抛物线, 均布力向下作用,抛物 线开口向下。

抛物线的极值在剪 力为零的截面上。

[例8] 求梁的内力方程并画出内力图。



解: (1) 写出内力方程
$$Q(x_1) = P = \frac{qa}{2}$$

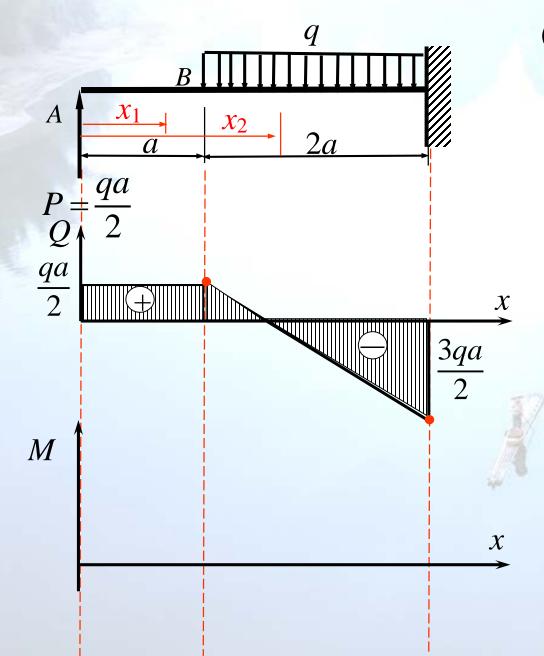
$$M(x_1) = Px_1 = \frac{1}{2}qax$$

$$Q(x_2) = P - q(x_2 - a) = \frac{qa}{2} - q(x_2 - a)$$

$$M(x_2) = Px_2 - \frac{1}{2}q(x_2 - a)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}qax_2 - \frac{1}{2}q(x_2 - a)^2$$





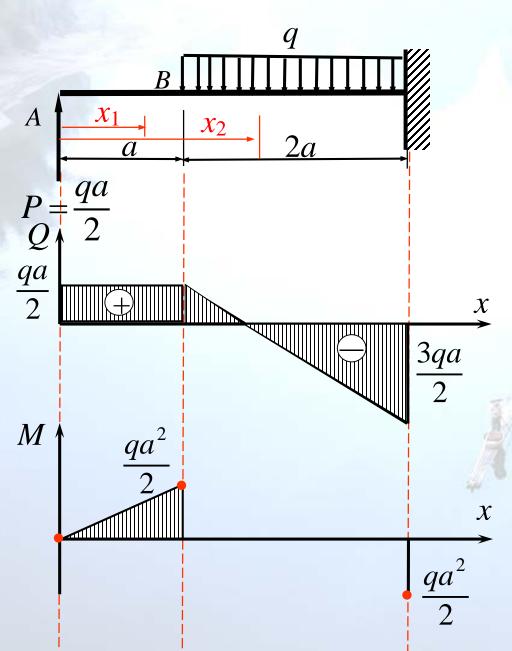
(2)根据方程画内力图

$$Q(x_1) = \frac{qa}{2}$$

$$Q(x_2) = \frac{qa}{2} - q(x_2 - a)$$

$$x_2 = a , Q = \frac{qa}{2}$$

$$x_2 = 3a$$
, $Q = -\frac{3qa}{2}$



$$M(x_1) = \frac{1}{2}qax$$

$$M(x_2) = \frac{1}{2}qax_2 - \frac{1}{2}q(x_2 - a)^2$$

$$x_1 = 0$$
 , $M = 0$

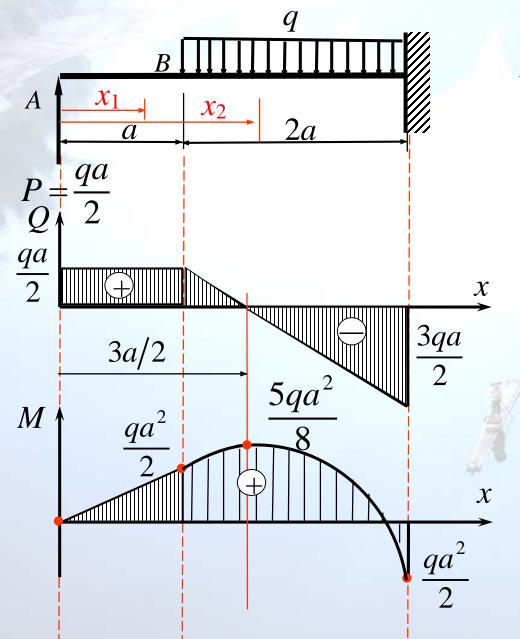
$$x_1 = a , M = \frac{qa^2}{2}$$

$$x_2 = a$$
, $M = \frac{qa^2}{2}$

$$x_2 = a$$
, $M = \frac{qa^2}{2}$
 $x_2 = 3a$, $M = -\frac{qa^2}{2}$

二次抛物线的升降, 开口方向,极值点





$$M(x_2) = \frac{1}{2}qax_2 - \frac{1}{2}q(x_2 - a)^2$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}M(x_2)}{\mathrm{d}x_2} = \frac{qa}{2} - q(x_2 - a)$$
$$= Q(x_2)$$

极值点: $\Diamond Q(x_2)=0$

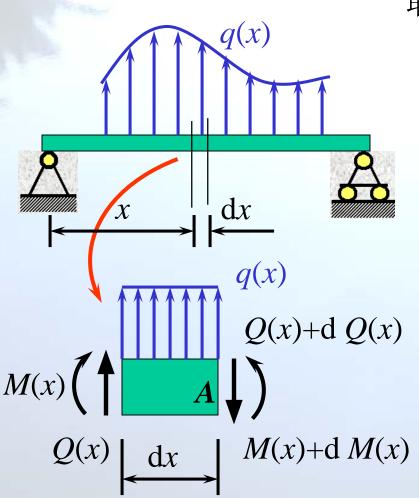
即:
$$\frac{qa}{2} - q(x_2 - a) = 0$$

得:
$$x_0 = \frac{3}{2}a$$

$$M_0 = \frac{5}{8}qa^2$$



一、剪力、弯矩与分布荷载间的关系



取一微段dx, 进行平衡分析。

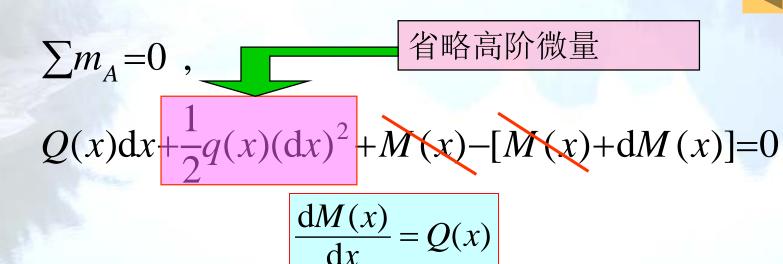
$$\sum Y = 0$$

$$Q(x) + q(x) dx - [Q(x) + dQ(x)] = 0$$

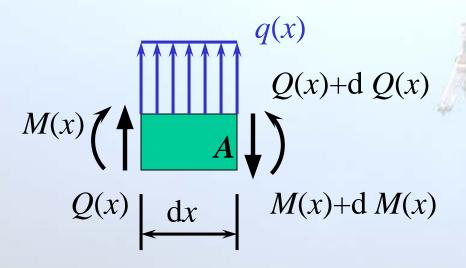
$$q(x) dx = dQ(x)$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}Q(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = q(x)$$

剪力的导数等于该点处荷载集度的大小。



弯矩图的导数等于该点处剪力的大小。



弯矩与荷载集度的关系是:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}M^2(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = q(x)$$



$$\begin{cases} \frac{dQ(x)}{dx} = q(x) \\ \frac{dM(x)}{dx} = Q(x) \\ \frac{dM^{2}(x)}{dx^{2}} = q(x) \end{cases}$$

1、若
$$q=0$$
,则 $Q=$ 常数, M 是直线;

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}M(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = Q(x)$$

$$2$$
、若 q =常数,则 Q 是斜直线, M 为二次抛物线;

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}M^2(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = q(x)$$

、M的极值发生在Q=0的截面上。

二、剪力、弯矩与外力间的关系

外	无外力段	均布载荷段	集中力	集中力偶
力	q=0	$ \begin{array}{c c} \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \\ \hline q < 0 & q > 0 \end{array} $	P C	$m \rightarrow C$
	水平直线	斜直线	向下突变	无变化
2图特征	$ \begin{array}{c c} Q & Q \\ \hline & X \\ Q > 0 & Q < 0 \end{array} $	Q Q x x x x 增函数	$Q \qquad Q_1 \qquad C \qquad X \qquad Q_1 \qquad Q_1 \qquad X \qquad Q_1 \qquad Q_$	$ \begin{array}{c} Q \\ \hline C \end{array} $
M	斜直线	曲线	有折角	向上突变
图特征	M X M X	M X X X X		$M \uparrow M_2 \downarrow x$ $M_1 \uparrow M_1$
	增函数 降函数			$M_2 - M_1 \stackrel{48}{=} m$



$$\frac{\mathrm{d}M(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = Q(x)$$

$$dM(x)=Q(x)dx$$

$$\int_{M_a}^{M_b} dM(x) = \int_a^b Q(x) dx$$

$$M_b - M_a = \int_a^b Q(x) dx$$

=ab区间上Q的面积

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}Q(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = q(x)$$

$$dQ(x)=q(x)dx$$

$$\int_{Q_a}^{Q_b} \mathrm{d}Q(x) = \int_a^b q(x) \mathrm{d}x$$

$$Q_b - Q_a = \int_a^b q(x) \mathrm{d}x$$

=ab区间上q的面积

$$M_b = M_a + ab$$
区间上Q的面积

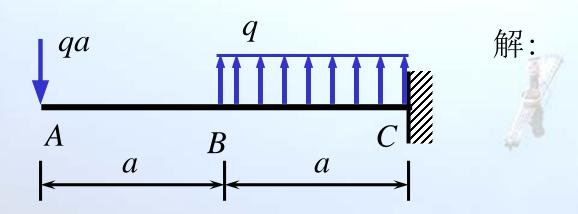
$$Q_b = Q_a + ab$$
区间上 q 的面积



简易作图法:利用内力和外力的关系及**特殊点**的内力值来作图的方法。

特殊点:端点、分区点(外力变化点)和驻点等。

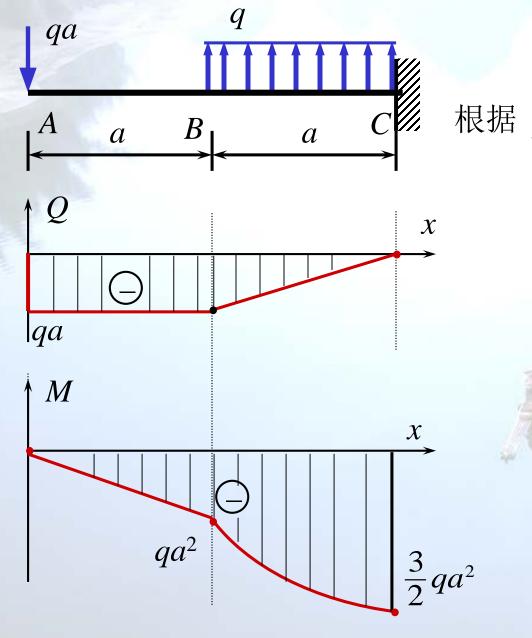
[例4] 用简易作图法画下列各图示梁的内力图。











$$\frac{\mathrm{d}Q(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = q(x)$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}M(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = Q(x)$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}M^2(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = q(x)$$

及Q图和M图的特征作图。

$$Q_C = 0$$

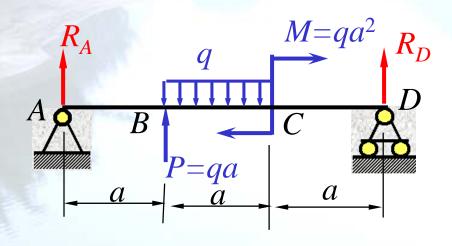
$$Q_C = 0$$

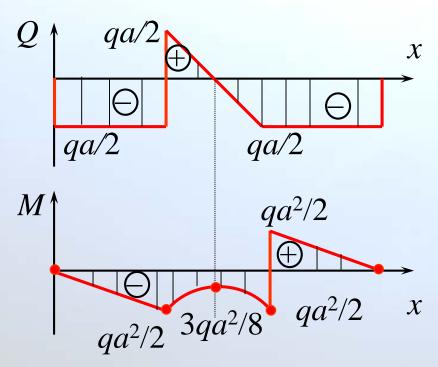
$$M_B = -qa^2$$

$$M_C = M_B - \frac{qa^2}{2}$$

$$=-\frac{3qa^{2}}{2}$$

[例9] 用简易作图法画下列各图示梁的内力图。





解: 求支反力

$$R_A = -\frac{qa}{2} \downarrow ; R_D = \frac{qa}{2} \uparrow$$

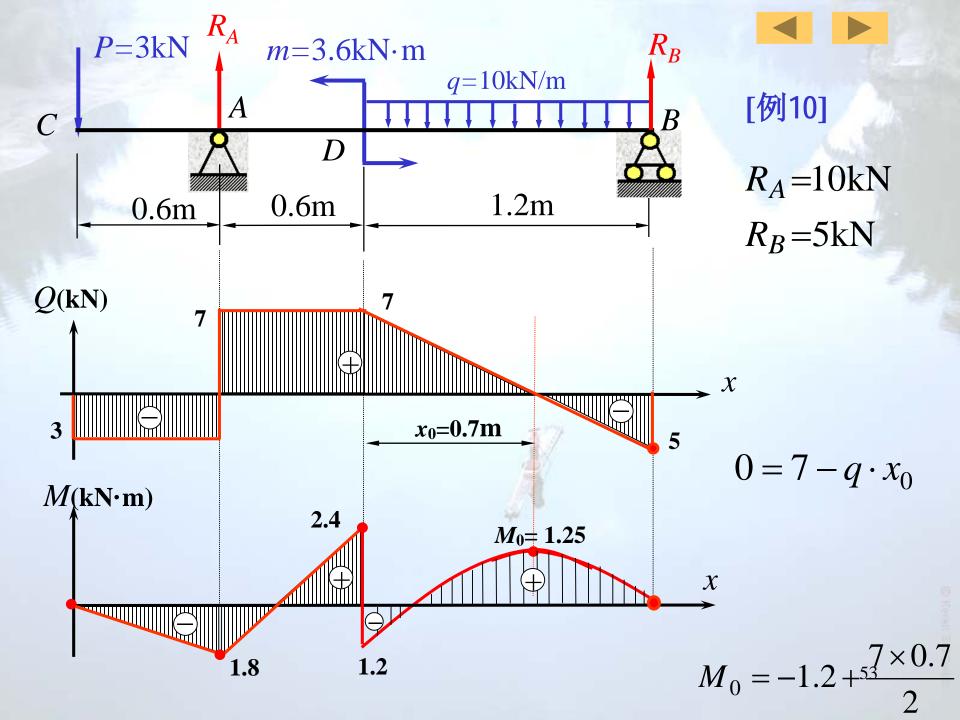
$$Q_C = \frac{qa}{2} - qa = -\frac{qa}{2}$$

$$M_B = -\frac{qa^2}{2}$$

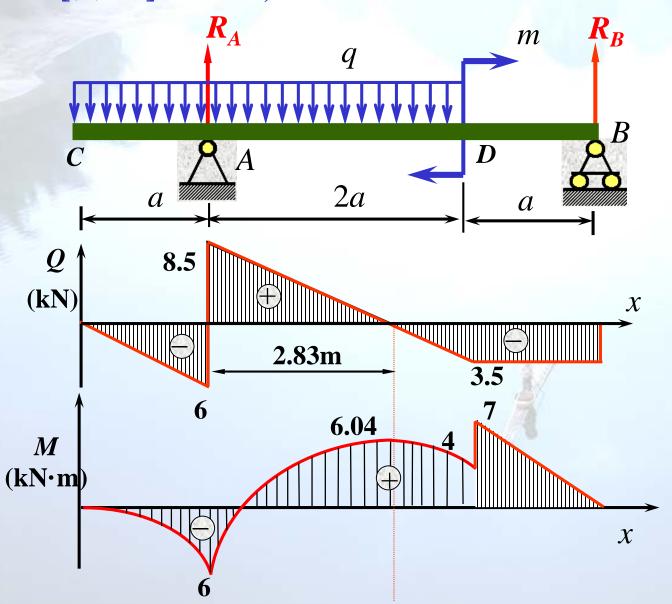
$$M_{C}^{-} = -\frac{qa^{2}}{2}$$

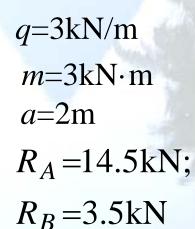
$$M_0 = -\frac{qa^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{qa}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2}$$

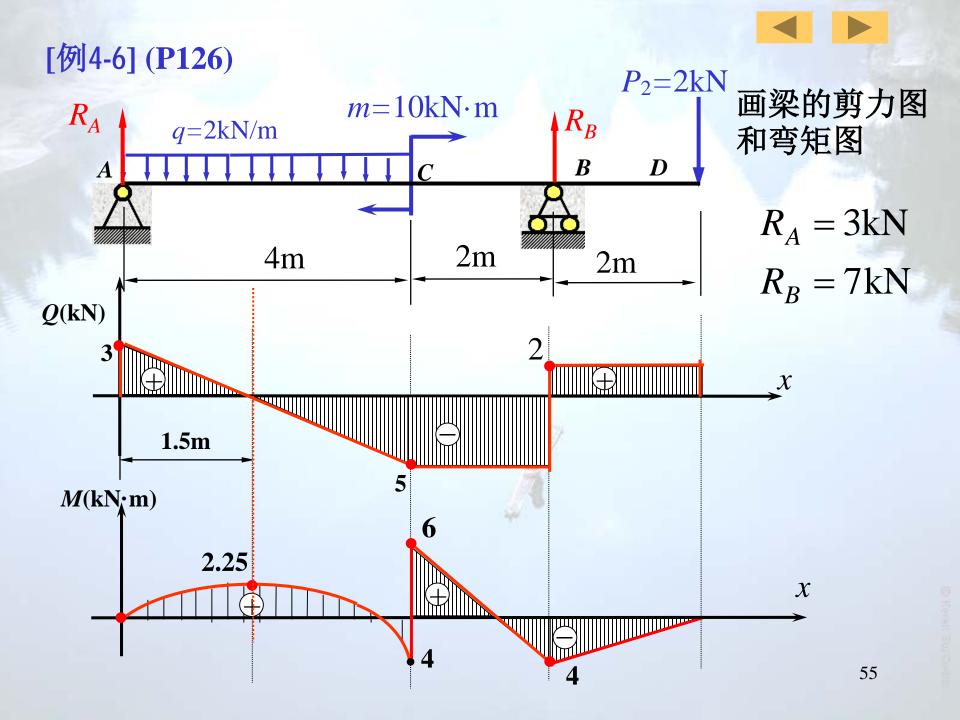
$$=-\frac{3qa^2}{8}$$

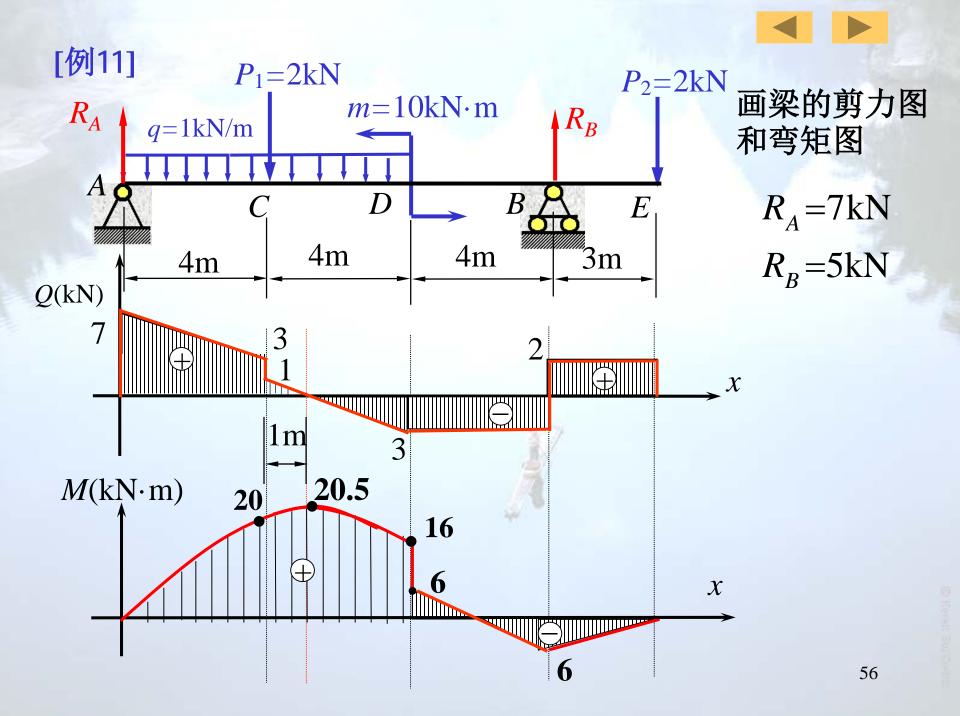


[例4-4] (P122)

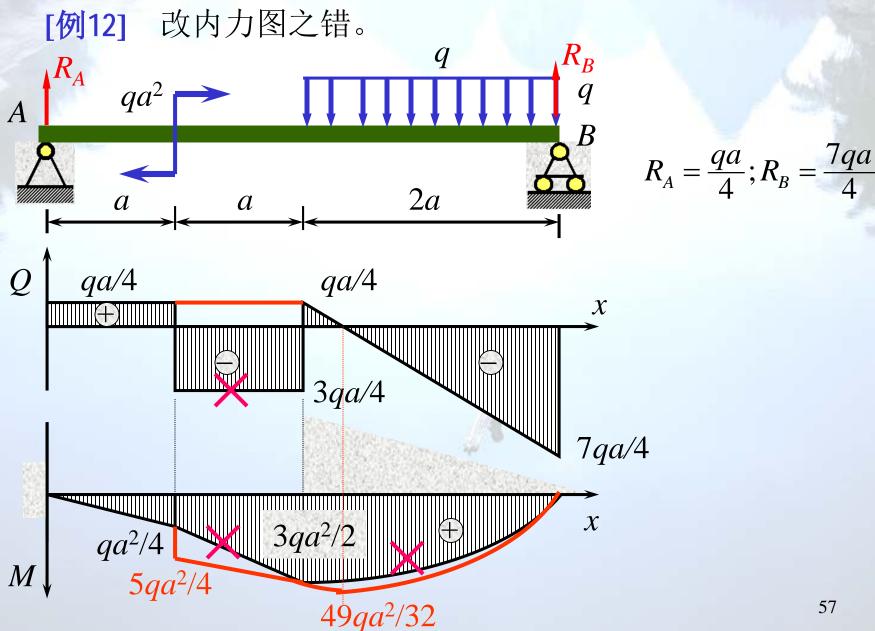






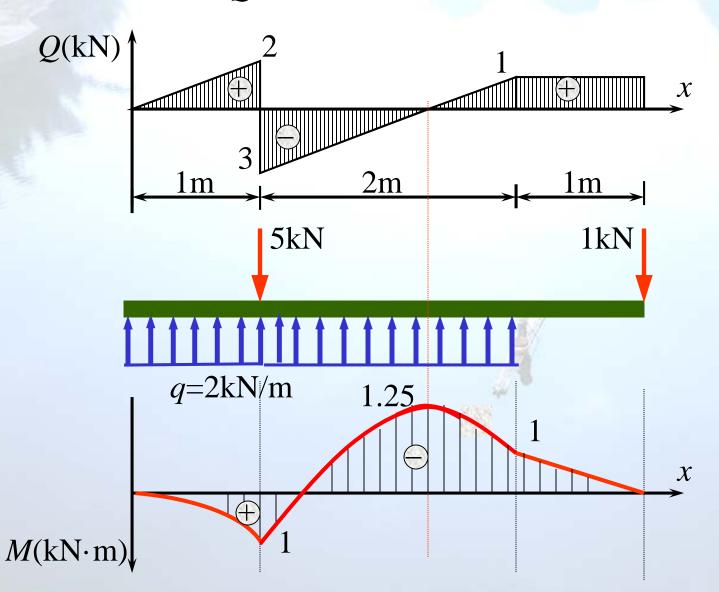








[例13] 已知Q图,求外载及M图(梁上无集中力偶)。

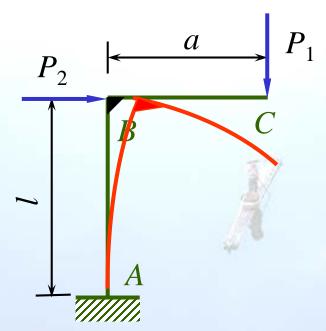




§ 4-6 平面刚架和曲杆的内力图

一、平面刚架

1. 平面刚架: 同一平面内,不同取向的杆件,通过杆端相 互<mark>刚性连接</mark>而组成的结构。



特点: 刚架各杆的内力有: $Q \setminus M \setminus N$ 。



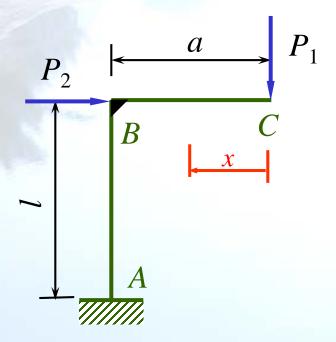
2. 内力图规定:

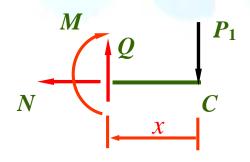
剪力图及轴力图: 可画在刚架轴线的任一侧(通常正值 画在刚架的外侧),但须注明正、负号。

弯矩图: 通常正值画在刚架的外侧,负值画在刚架的内侧,不注明正、负号。



试作图示刚架的内力图。 [例14]



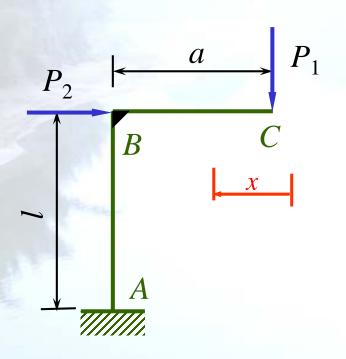


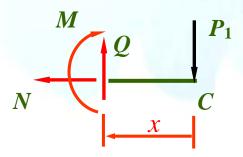
$$N = 0$$

$$Q = P_1$$

$$Q = P_1$$

$$M = -P_1 x$$





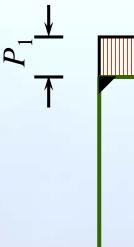


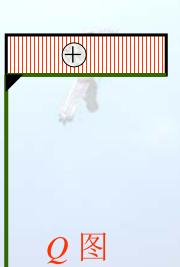
$$N = 0$$

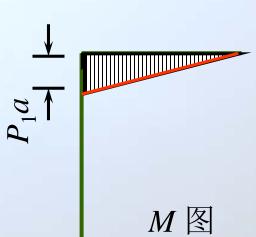
$$Q = P_1$$

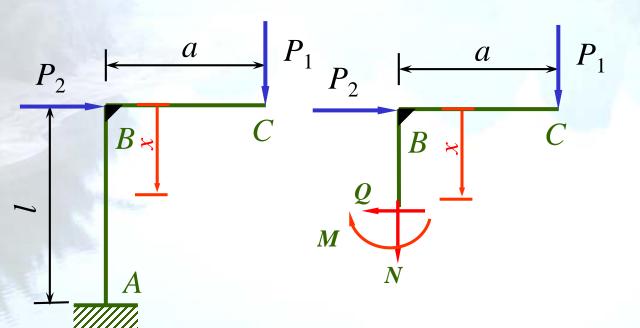
$$M = -P_1 x$$

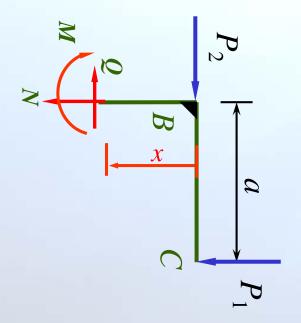








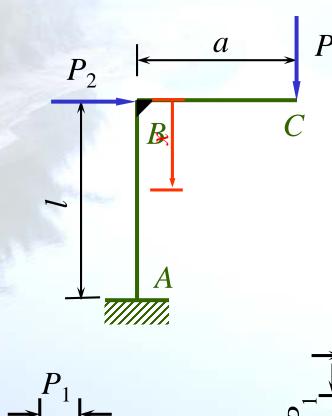


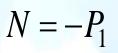


$$N = -P_1$$

$$Q = P_2$$

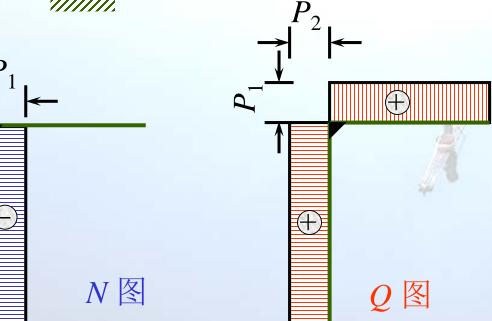
$$M = -P_1 a - P_2 x$$

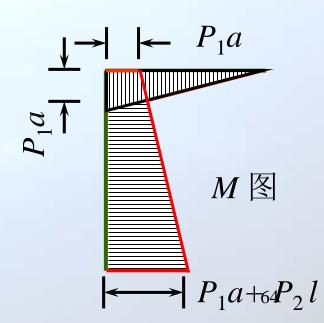




$$Q = P_2$$

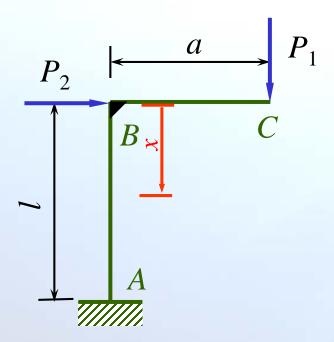
$$M = -P_1 a - P_2 x$$

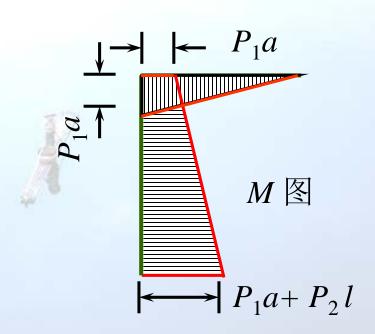






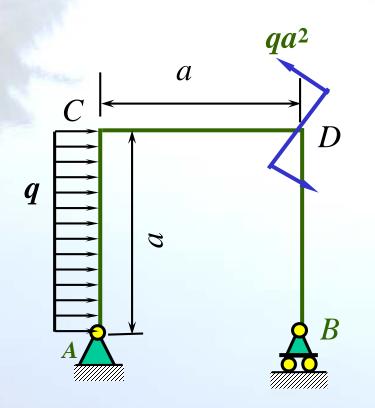








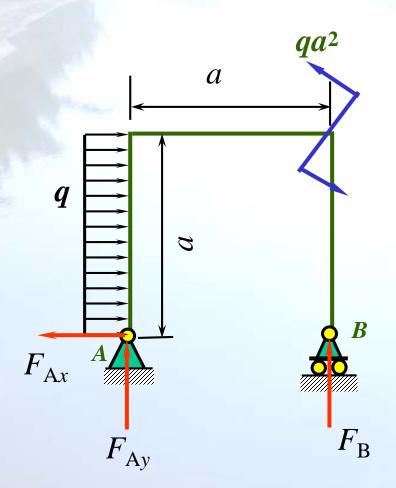
[例15] 试作图示刚架的弯矩图。







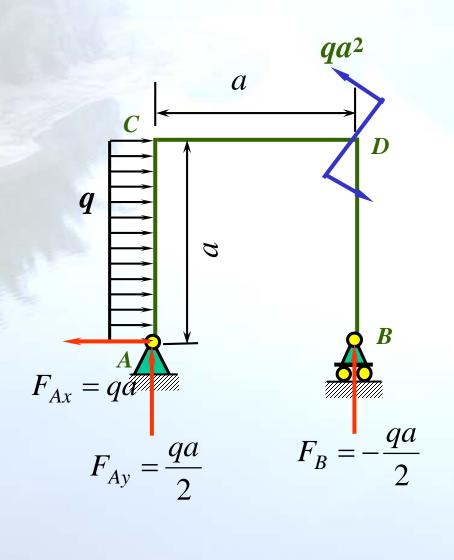
解: 1、先求支反力。

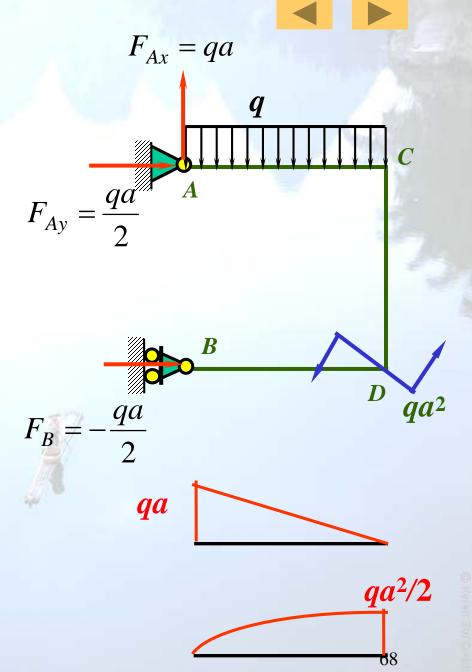


$$F_{Ax} = qa$$

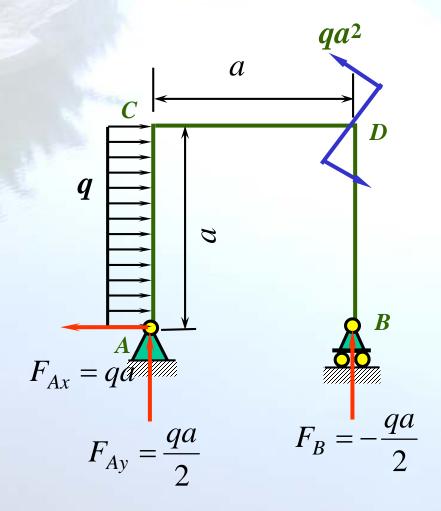
$$F_{Ay} = \frac{qa}{2}$$

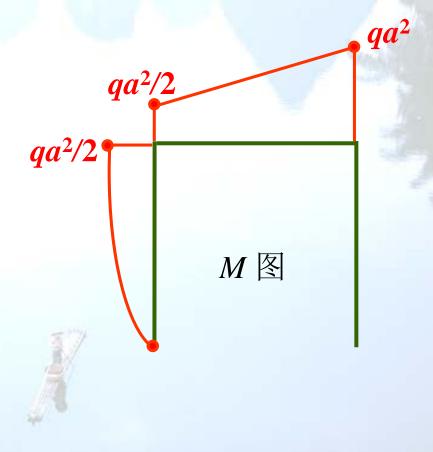
$$F_{B} = -\frac{qa}{2}$$









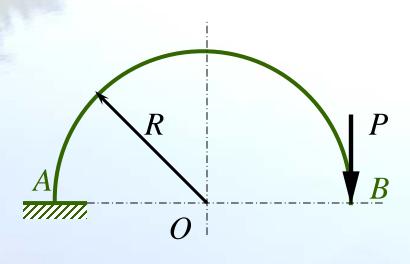




二、曲杆: 轴线为曲线的杆件。

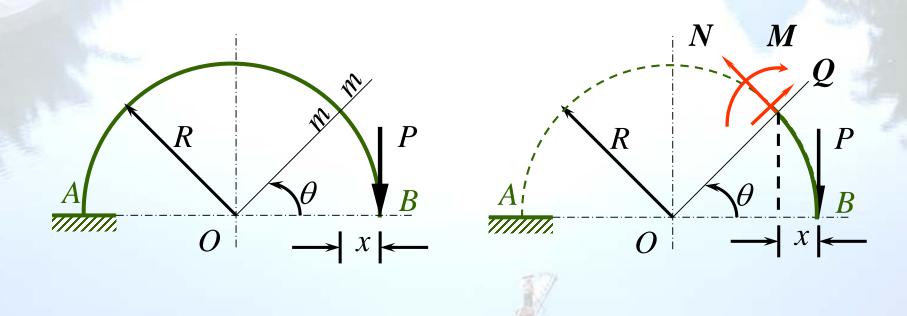
内力情况及绘制方法与平面刚架相同。

[例16] 已知:如图所示,P及R。试绘制Q、M、N图。

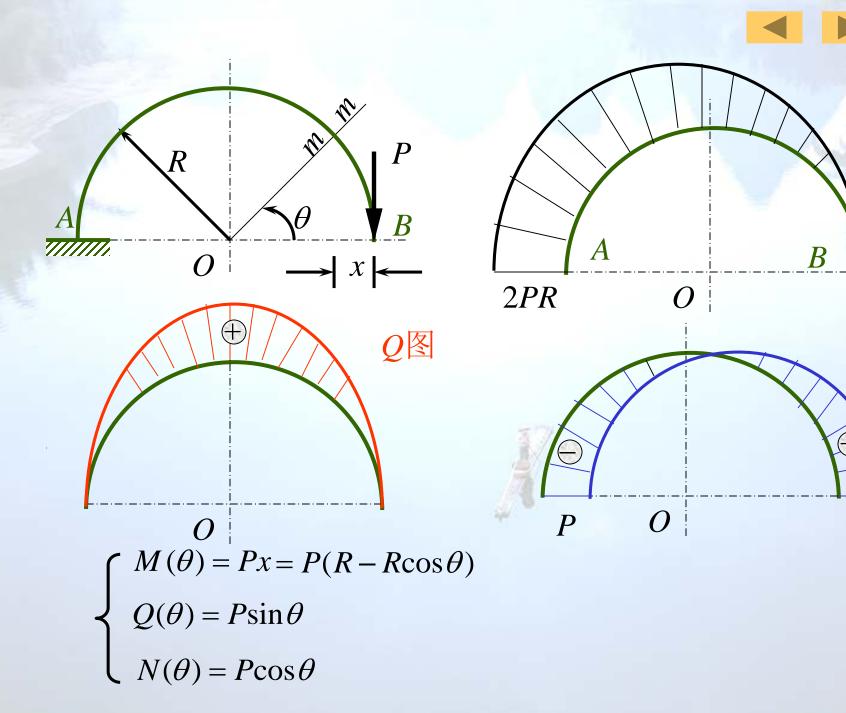




解:建立极坐标, θ 表示截面m-m的位置。



$$\begin{cases} M(\theta) = Px = P(R - R\cos\theta) \\ Q(\theta) = P\sin\theta \\ N(\theta) = P\cos\theta \end{cases}$$





M图

N图