村 料 力 省

第為常勢數學

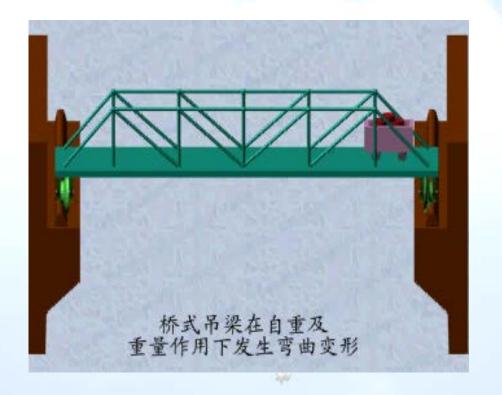
第六章 弯曲变形

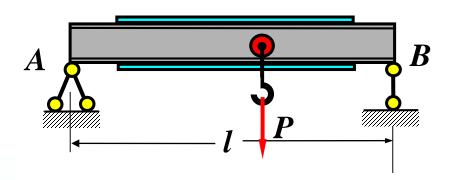
- § 6-1 工程中的弯曲变形问题
- § 6-2 挠曲线的微分方程
- § 6-3 用积分法求弯曲变形
- § 6-4 用叠加法求弯曲变形
- § 6-5 简单超静定梁
- § 6-6 提高弯曲刚度的一些措施

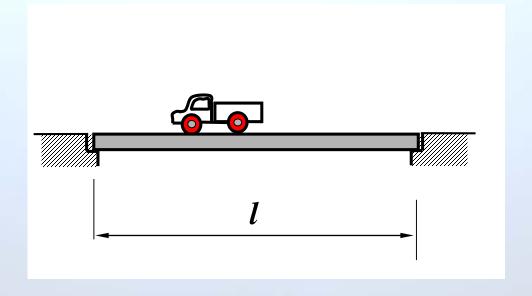




§ 6-1 工程中的弯曲变形问题







研究范围: 等直梁在平面弯曲时位移的计算。

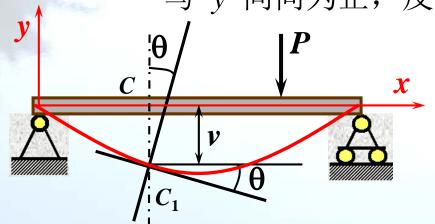
研究目的: ①对梁作刚度校核;

②解超静定梁(由变形几何条件提供补充方程)。

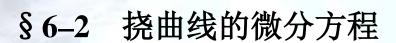
一、度量梁变形的两个基本位移量

1. 挠度v: 横截面形心在垂直于x轴方向的线位移。

与 y 同向为正, 反之为负。

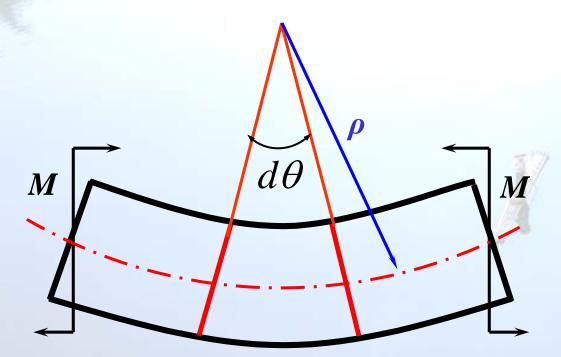


- 2. 转角θ: 横截面绕其中性 轴转动的角度。反时针转 动为正。
- 二、挠曲线:变形后,轴线由直线变为光滑曲线,该曲线称为挠曲线。其方程为:v = f(x)
- 三、转角与挠曲线的关系: $\theta \approx \tan \theta = f'(x)$ 条件: 小变形





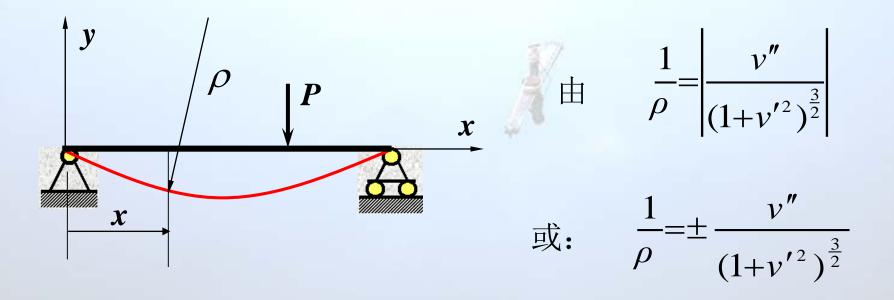
 EI_z 一梁的抗弯刚度。





在纯弯曲时
$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M}{EI_{\tau}}$$

在横力弯曲时,忽略剪力对梁位移的影响 $\frac{1}{\rho}$



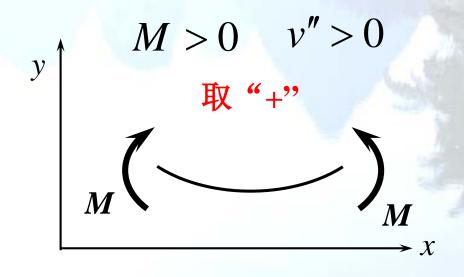
$$\pm \frac{v''}{(1+v'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{M(x)}{EI_z}$$

::在小变形的条件下,

$$1+v'^2\approx 1$$

$$\therefore \pm v'' = \frac{M(x)}{EI_7}$$

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



挠曲线近似微分方程



§ 6-3 用积分法求弯曲变形

对于等截面直梁, 挠曲线近似微分方程可写成如下形式:

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

$$EIv' = \int M(x) dx_{+C}$$

$$EIv = \int (\int M(x) dx) dx + Cx + D$$

积分常数C、D由边界条件确定。

[例6-1]P180 求梁的挠曲线方程和转角方程、最大挠度

及最大转角。

解:

(1) 建立坐标系并写出弯矩方程

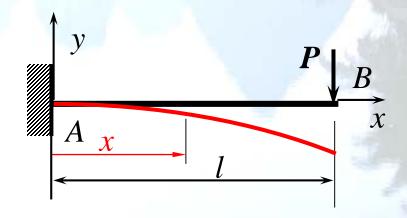
$$M(x)=-P(l-x)=-Pl+Px$$

(2) 写出微分方程并积分

$$EIv'' = M(x) = -Pl + Px$$

$$EIv' = -Plx + \frac{1}{2}Px^{2} + C$$

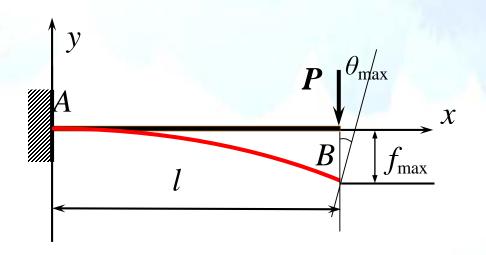
$$EIv = -\frac{1}{2}Plx^{2} + \frac{1}{6}Px^{3} + Cx + D$$



(3) 应用位移边界条件求积分常数

$$\theta = v' = 0$$

$$\therefore D=0 \qquad C=0$$



(4) 写出弹性曲线方程并画出曲线

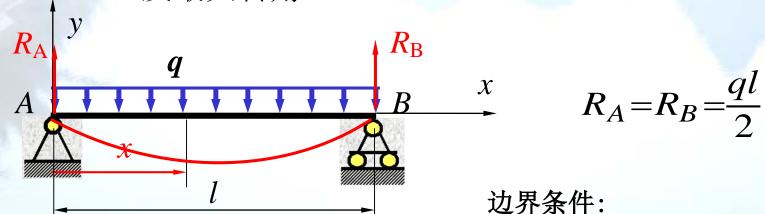
$$v = -\frac{P}{6EI}(3lx^2 - x^3)$$
 $\theta = -\frac{P}{2EI}(2lx - x^2)$

(5) 最大挠度及最大转角

$$x=l$$
时, $\left|\theta\right|_{\max} = \frac{Pl^2}{2EI}$ ()) $\left|f\right|_{\max} = \frac{Pl^3}{3EI}$ (↓)



[例6-2] 求梁的挠曲线方程和转角方程、最大挠度 及最大转角。



解:
$$M(x) = \frac{ql}{2}x - \frac{q}{2}x^2$$

$$EIv'' = M(x) = \frac{ql}{2}x - \frac{q}{2}x^2$$

$$EIv' = \frac{ql}{4}x^2 - \frac{q}{6}x^3 + C$$

$$EIv = \frac{ql}{12}x^3 - \frac{q}{24}x^4 + Cx + D$$

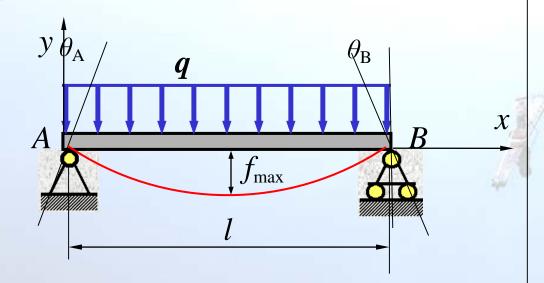
由(1)得: D=0

曲 (2) 得:
$$0 = \frac{ql^4}{12} - \frac{q}{24}l^4 + Cl$$

$$\therefore C = -\frac{ql^3}{24}$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{EI} \left[\frac{ql}{4} x^2 - \frac{q}{6} x^3 - \frac{ql^3}{24} \right]$$

$$v = \frac{1}{EI} \left[\frac{ql}{12} x^3 - \frac{q}{24} x^4 - \frac{ql^3}{24} x \right]$$



最大挠度及最大转角

当
$$x = \frac{l}{2}$$
时,

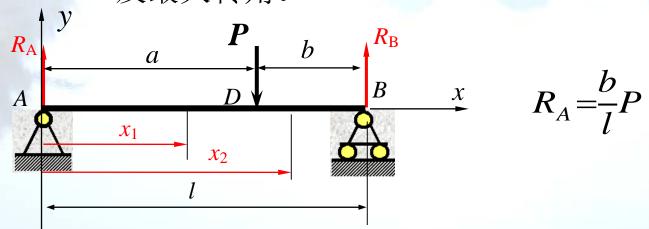
$$\left| f \right|_{\text{max}} = \frac{5ql^4}{384EI} \ (\downarrow)$$

当
$$x=0$$
和 $x=l$ 时,

$$|\theta|_{\text{max}} = \frac{ql^3}{24EI}$$



[例6-3] 求梁的挠曲线方程和转角方程、最大挠度 及最大转角。



解:
$$M(x_1)=R_Ax_1$$

$$EIv_1'' = M(x_1) = R_A x_1$$

$$EIv_1' = \frac{R_A}{2}x_1^2 + C_1$$

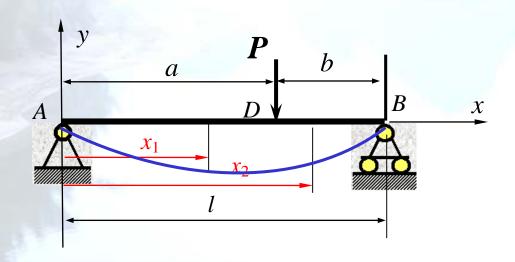
$$EIv_1 = \frac{R_A}{6}x_1^3 + C_1x_1 + D_1$$

$$M(x_2) = R_A x_2 - P(x_2 - a)$$

$$EIv_2'' = M(x_2) = R_A x_2 - P(x_2 - a)$$

$$EIv_2' = \frac{R_A}{2}x_2^2 - \frac{P}{2}(x_2 - a)^2 + C_2$$

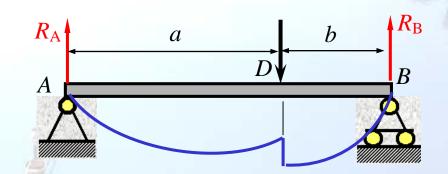
$$EIv_2 = \frac{R_A}{6}x_2^3 - \frac{P}{6}(x_2 - a)^3 + C_2x_2 + D_2$$

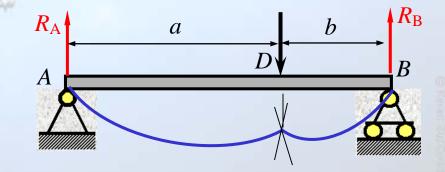


边界条件:

连续条件:

光滑条件:





 $\begin{cases} (l-a=b) \\ (R_A = \frac{b}{1}P) \end{cases}$

由(4)得:
$$C_1=C_2$$

由(3)得:
$$D_1=D_2$$

由(1)得:
$$D_1=0$$
, $\therefore D_2=0$

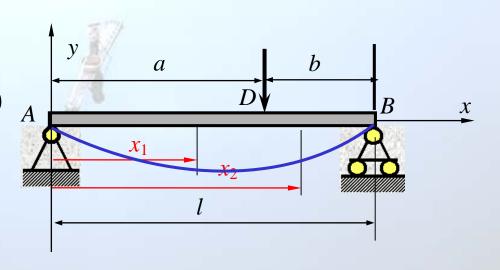
曲 (2) 得:
$$EIv_2 = \frac{R_A}{6}l_2^3 - \frac{P}{6}(l-a)^3 + C_2l = 0$$

$$\therefore C_2 = C_1 = -\frac{Pb}{6l}(l^2 - b^2)$$

确定最大挠度及最大转角

当
$$x_1$$
=0时, θ_A = $-\frac{Pba}{6EIl}(l+b)$ A

$$\therefore a > b$$
 $\therefore |\theta|_{\max} = |\theta_B|$



$$\theta_A < 0 , \theta_B > 0$$

$$\theta_D = \frac{Pba}{3EIl}(a-b) > 0$$

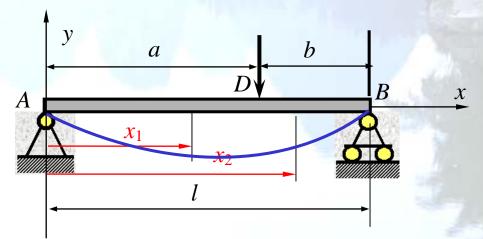
::最大挠度发生在AD段。

$$\Leftrightarrow v_1'=0$$

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

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

$$f_{l/2} = -\frac{Pb}{48EI}(3l^2 - 4b^2)$$



$$b \to 0, x_0 \to \frac{l}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.577l$$

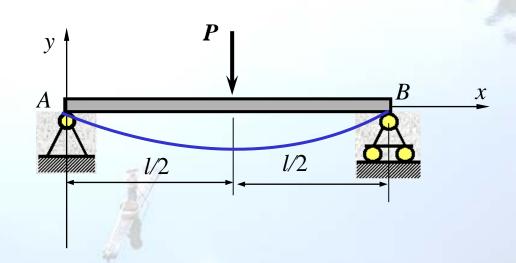
$$f_{\text{max}} \to -\frac{Pbl^2}{9\sqrt{3}EI}$$

$$f_{l/2} \to -\frac{3Pbl^2}{48EI}$$

$$\frac{f_{\text{max}} - f_{l/2}}{f_{l/2}} = 2.65\%$$

$$f_{\text{max}} = f_{l/2} = -\frac{Pl^3}{48EI}$$

$$\theta_{\text{max}} = \frac{Pl^2}{16EI}$$



梁的刚度条件

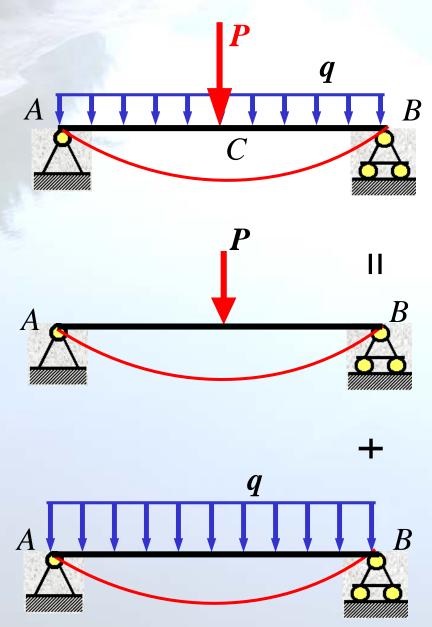
$$|\theta|_{\max} \leq [\theta]$$

$$\left| \frac{f_{\max}}{l} \right| \leq \left[\frac{f}{l} \right]$$

其中 $[\theta]$ 称为许用转角; $\left| \begin{array}{c} f \\ l \end{array} \right|$ 称为许用挠跨比。

$$(\square \square \square \square : \boxed{\frac{f}{l}} = (\frac{1}{250} \sim \frac{1}{1000}))$$

§ 6-4 用叠加法求弯曲变形

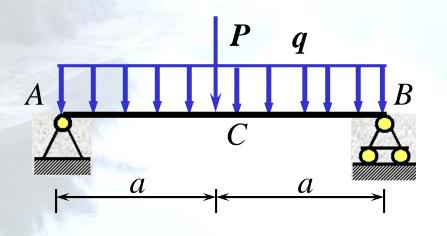


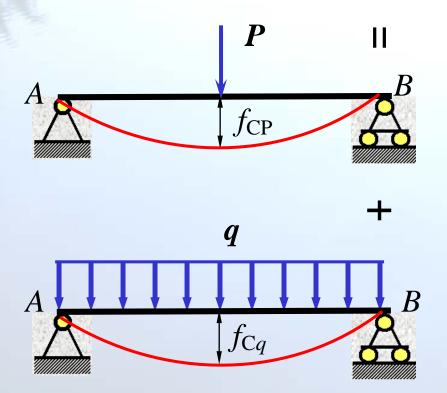
叠加原理:多个载荷同时作用于结构而引起的变形等于每个载荷单独作用于结构而引起的变形的代数和。

叠加原理的使用条件:

小变形、材料在线弹性范围内工作。







[例1] 按叠加原理求C点挠度 和A点转角。

解、(1)载荷分解如图

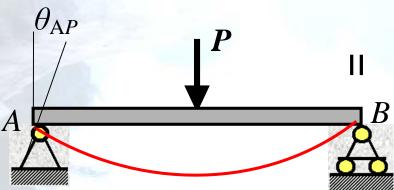
(2) 查表计算简单载荷引起的变形。

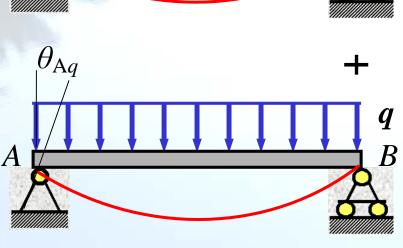
$$f_{CP} = -\frac{P(2a)^{3}}{48EI} = -\frac{Pa^{3}}{6EI}$$

$$f_{Cq} = -\frac{5q(2a)^{4}}{384EI} = -\frac{5qa^{4}}{24EI}$$

$$f_{C} = f_{CP} + f_{Cq}$$

$$= -\frac{Pa^{3}}{6EI} - \frac{5qa^{4}}{24EI} (\downarrow)$$





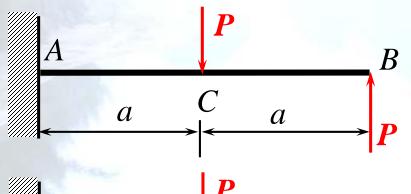
$$\theta_{AP} = -\frac{P(2a)^2}{16EI} = -\frac{Pa^2}{4EI}$$

$$\theta_{Aq} = -\frac{q(2a)^3}{24EI} = -\frac{qa^3}{3EI}$$

$$\theta_{A} = \theta_{AP} + \theta_{Aq}$$

$$= -\frac{a^2}{12EI}(3P + 4qa)$$





[例2] 按叠加原理求B点挠度。

解、(1) 载荷分解如图
$$f_B = f_1 + f_2$$

(2) 查表计算简单载荷引起的变形。

$$f_{1} = f_{c1} + \theta_{c1} \cdot a = -\frac{Pa^{3}}{3EI} - \frac{Pa^{2}}{2EI} \cdot a = -\frac{5Pa^{3}}{6EI}$$

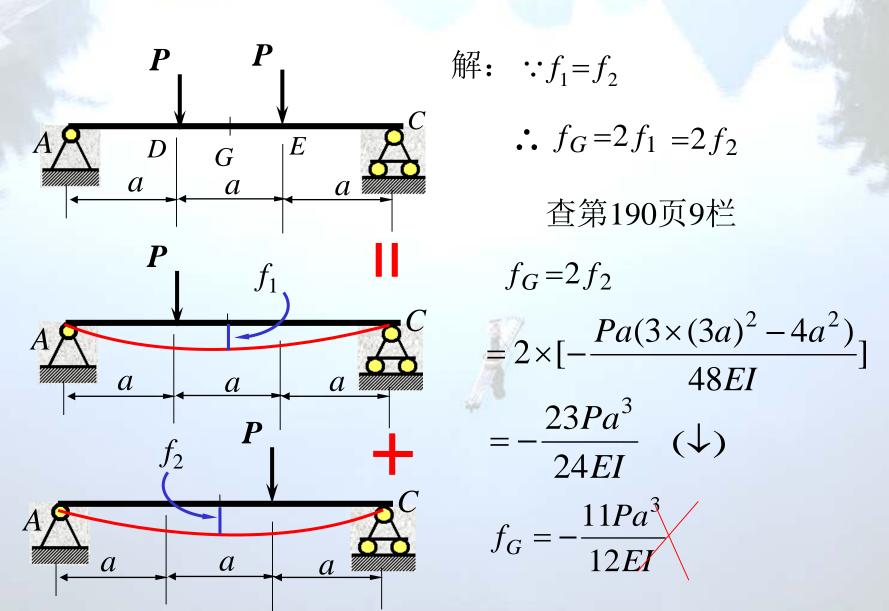
$$f_{2} = \frac{P(2a)^{3}}{3EI} = \frac{8Pa^{3}}{3EI}$$

$$= -\frac{5Pa^3}{6EI} + \frac{8Pa^3}{3EI}$$

 $f_{R} = f_{1} + f_{2}$

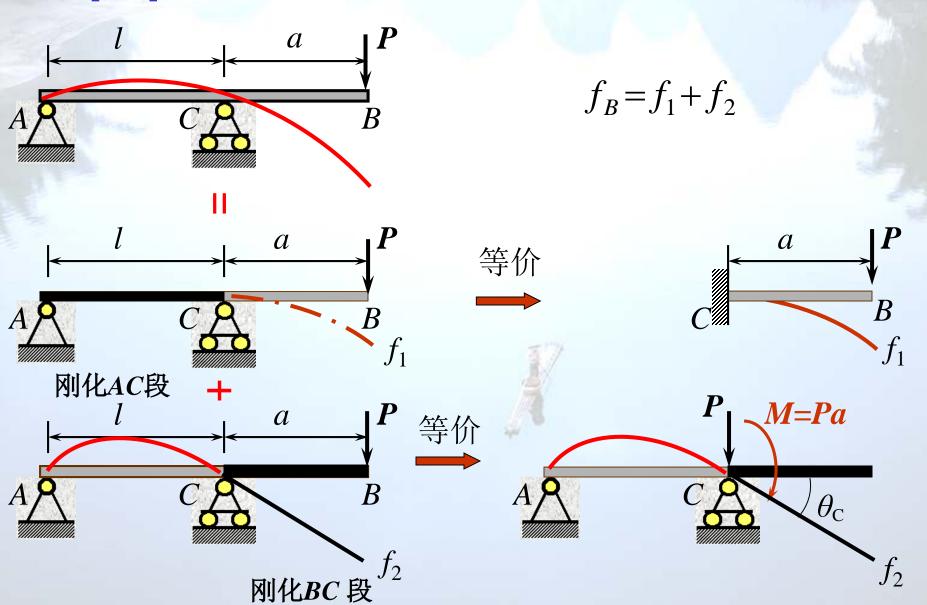
$$=\frac{11Pa^3}{6EI} \quad (\uparrow)$$

[例3] 按叠加原理求跨中G点挠度。

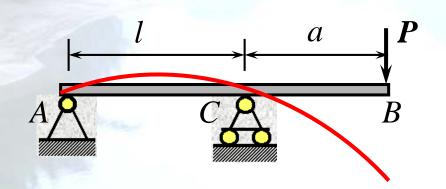


◀ ▶

[例4] 用逐段刚化法求B点挠度。







解:

$$f_1 = -\frac{Pa^3}{3EI}$$

$$f_2 = \theta_C \cdot a = -\frac{Ml}{3EI} \cdot a$$

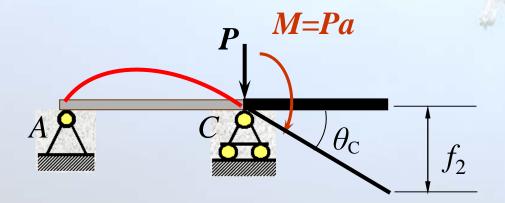
$$a$$
 B
 f_1

$$= -\frac{(Pa)l}{3EI} \cdot a = -\frac{Pla^2}{3EI}$$

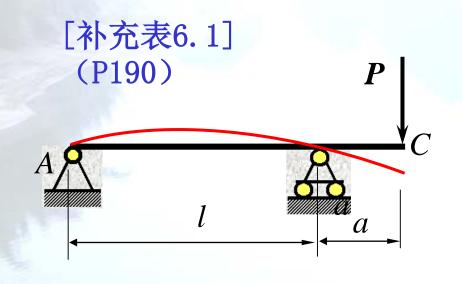
$$f_B = f_1 + f_2$$

$$= -\frac{Pa^3}{3EI} - \frac{Pla^2}{3EI}$$

$$(\downarrow)$$



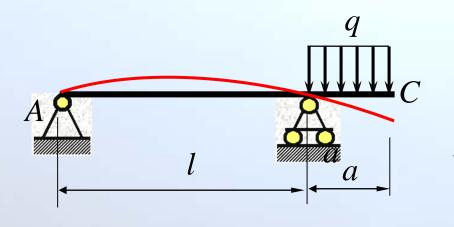




$$0 \le x \le l \qquad v = \frac{Pax}{6lEI}(l^2 - x^2)$$

$$l \le x \le l + a$$

$$v = \frac{P(l-x)}{6EI} [a(3x-l) - (x-l)^{2}]$$



$$0 \le x \le l \qquad v = \frac{qa^2}{12EI} (lx - \frac{x^3}{l})$$

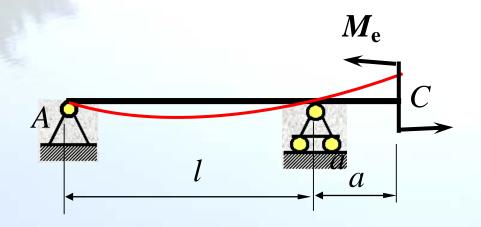
$$l \le x \le l + a$$

$$v = -\frac{qa^2}{12EI} \left[\frac{x^3}{l} - \frac{(2l+a)(x-l)^3}{al} \right]$$

$$+\frac{(x-l)^4}{2a^2}-lx$$





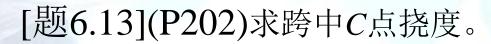


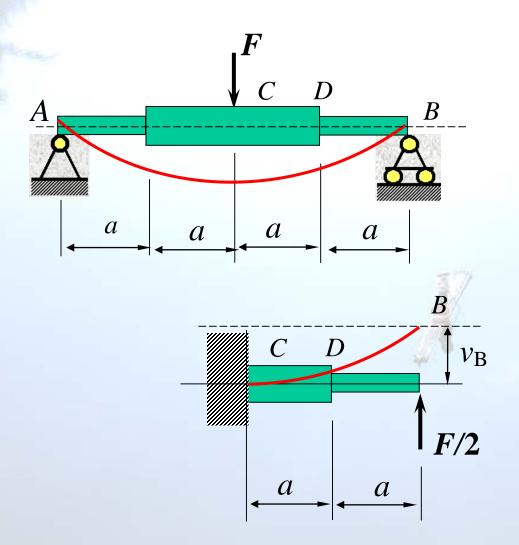
$0 \le x \le l$

$$v = -\frac{M_e x}{6lEI}(l^2 - x^2)$$

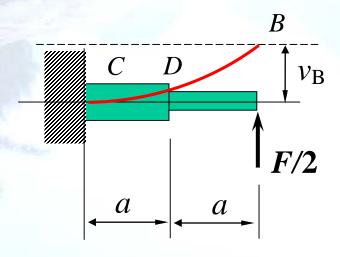
$$l \le x \le l + a$$

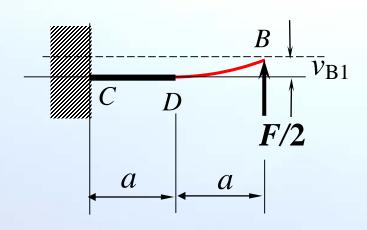
$$v = \frac{M_{\rm e}}{6EI} [3x^2 - 4lx + l^2]$$

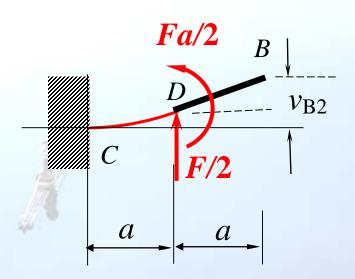






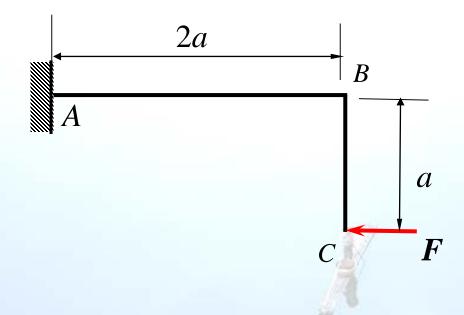




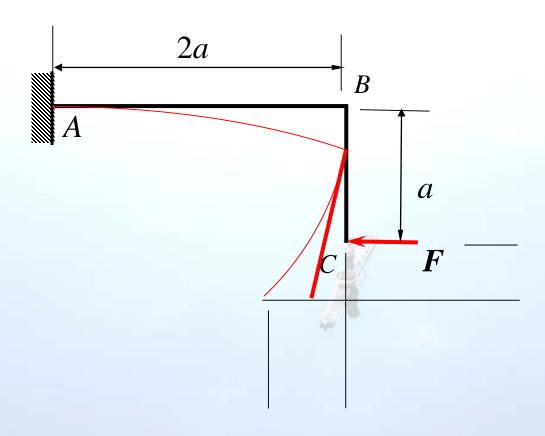




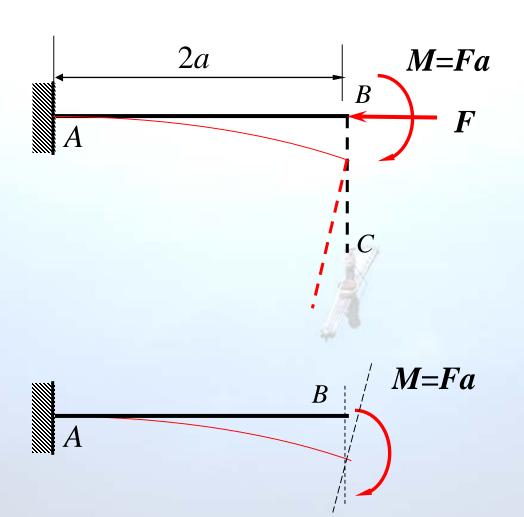
[题6.20](P205) 求C点的水平和垂直位移。

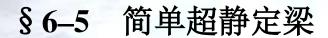


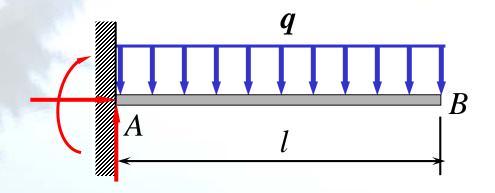




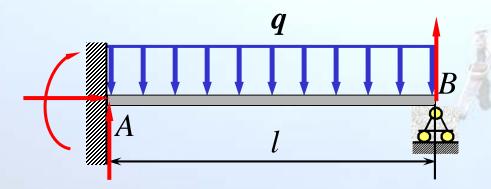








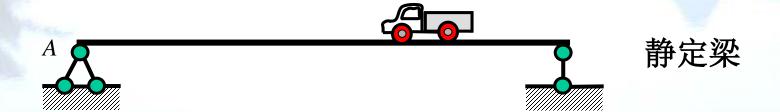
静定梁

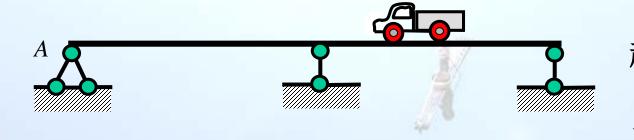


超静定梁

一次静不定



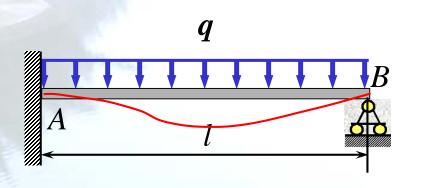


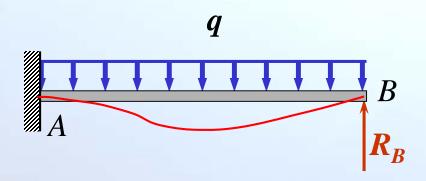


超静定梁

一次静不定

用比较变形法解超静定梁





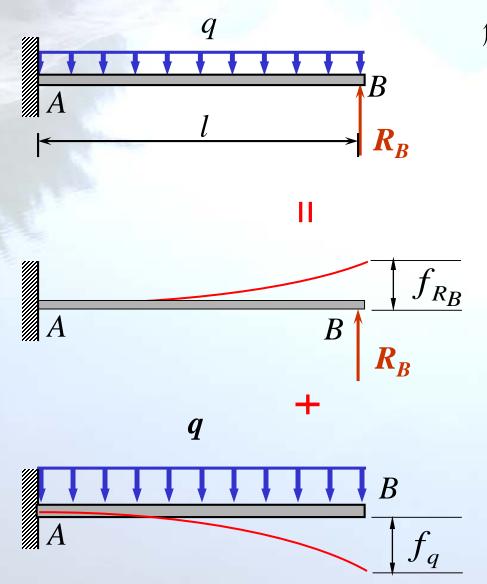
已知: $q_{\mathcal{L}}$ $\mathcal{E}I$ 、l

试画出梁的弯矩图

解题步骤:

- (1) 去掉多余约束得到静定基。
- (2) 加上原载荷。
- (3) 加上多余约束反力,得到相当系统。
- (4)比较原系统和相当系统的变形,解出多余约束反力。
- (5) 在相当系统上求其他量。





解: 比较变形法

$$f_B = 0$$

变形协调方程:

$$f_B = f_{Bq} + f_{BR} = 0$$

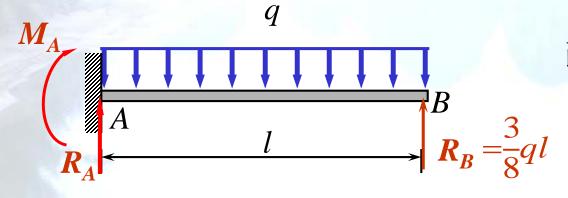
$$f_{Bq} = -\frac{ql^4}{8EI} \qquad f_{BR} = \frac{R_B l^3}{3EI}$$

$$-\frac{ql^4}{8EI} + \frac{R_B l^3}{3EI} = 0$$

$$\therefore R_B = \frac{3}{8}ql$$

方向假设正确, 向上

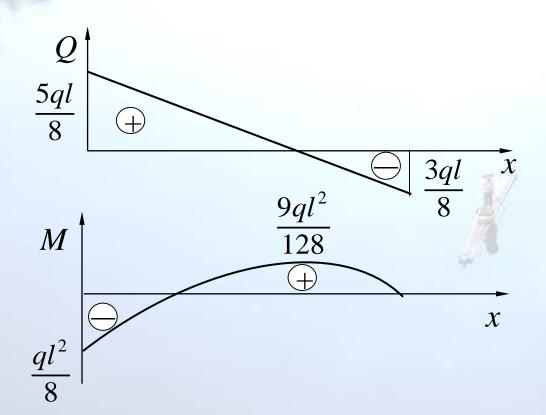


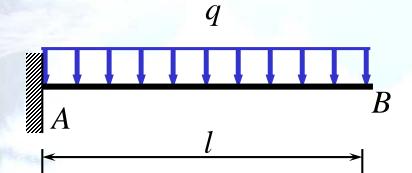


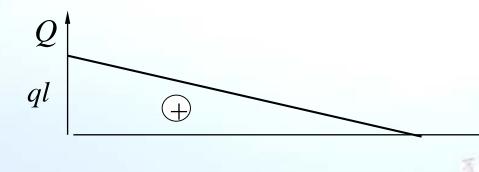
画剪力图和弯矩图

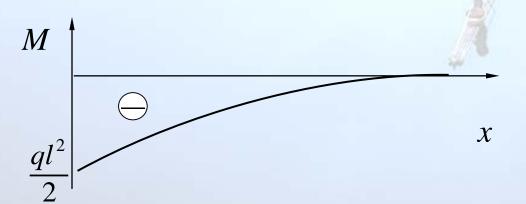
$$R_A = \frac{5ql}{8}$$

$$M_A = \frac{ql^2}{8}$$









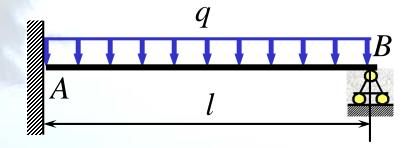
若没有支座*B*,则梁内最大弯矩将增加:

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

$$\frac{ql^2}{8}$$

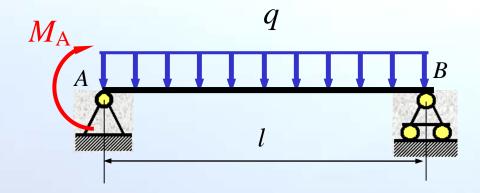
最大弯矩将增加3倍

静定基的另一种取法:



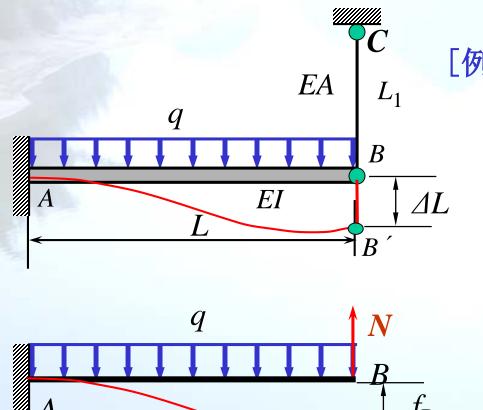
变形协调方程:

$$\theta_{\scriptscriptstyle A}\!=\!\theta_{\scriptscriptstyle Aq}\!+\!\theta_{\scriptscriptstyle AM}\!=\!0$$









[例10] 结构如图, 求BC 杆拉力。

解:变形协调方程:

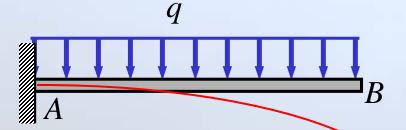
$$f_{B} = \Delta L$$

$$\therefore \Delta L = \frac{NL_{1}}{EA}$$

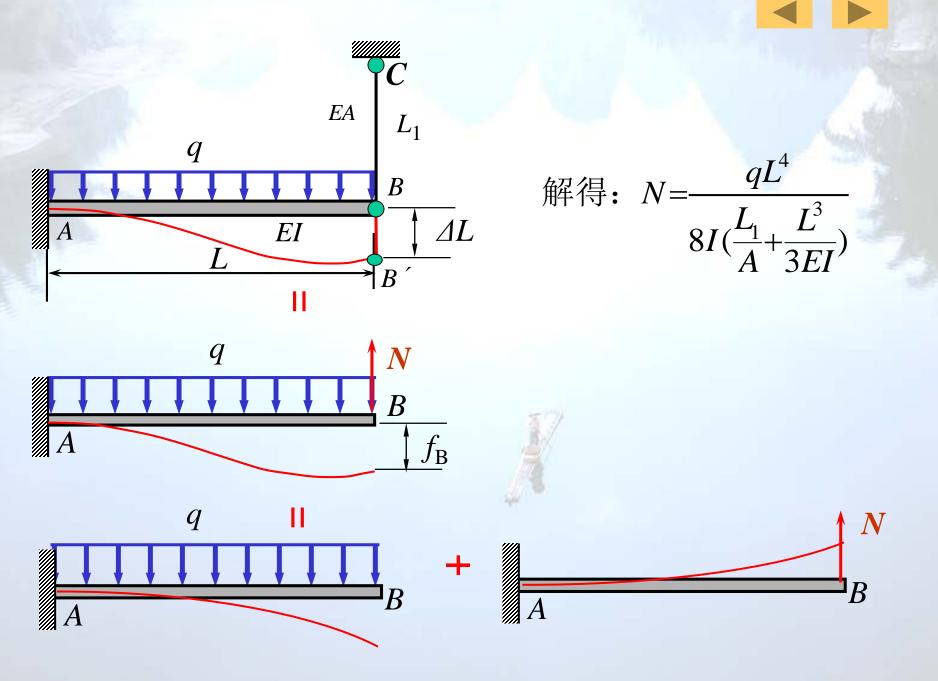
$$f_{B} = f_{q} + f_{N}$$

$$= \frac{qL^{4}}{8EI} - \frac{NL^{3}}{3EI}$$

$$\therefore \frac{qL^4}{8EI} - \frac{NL^3}{3EI} = \frac{NL_1}{EA}$$

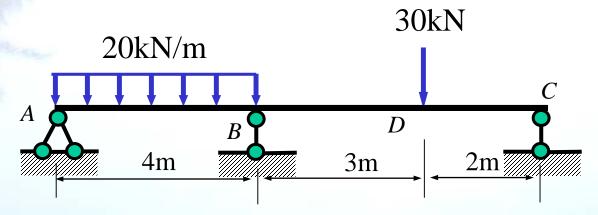


Ā

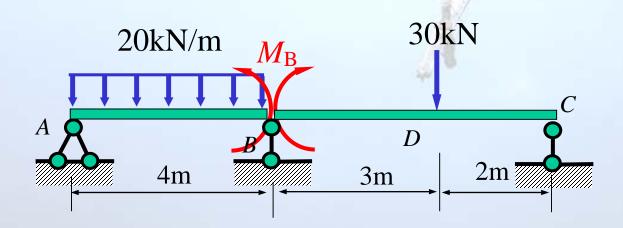


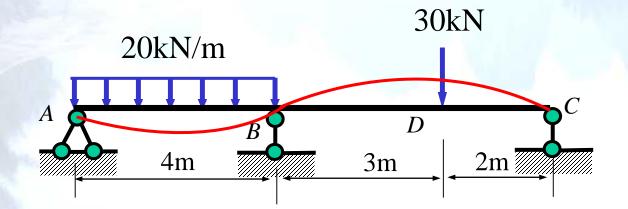


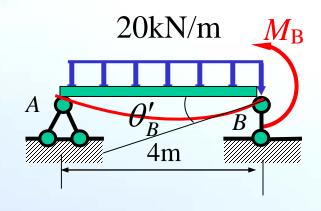
[例6-11] 己知: $EI=5\times10^3 \, \text{kN}\cdot\text{m}^2$ 。 绘梁的剪力图和弯矩图 **P297**

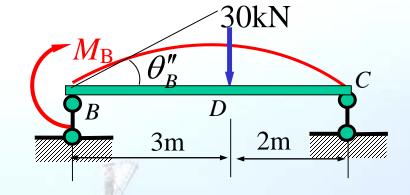


解: 变形协调方程:









变形协调方程: $\theta_B' = \theta_B''$

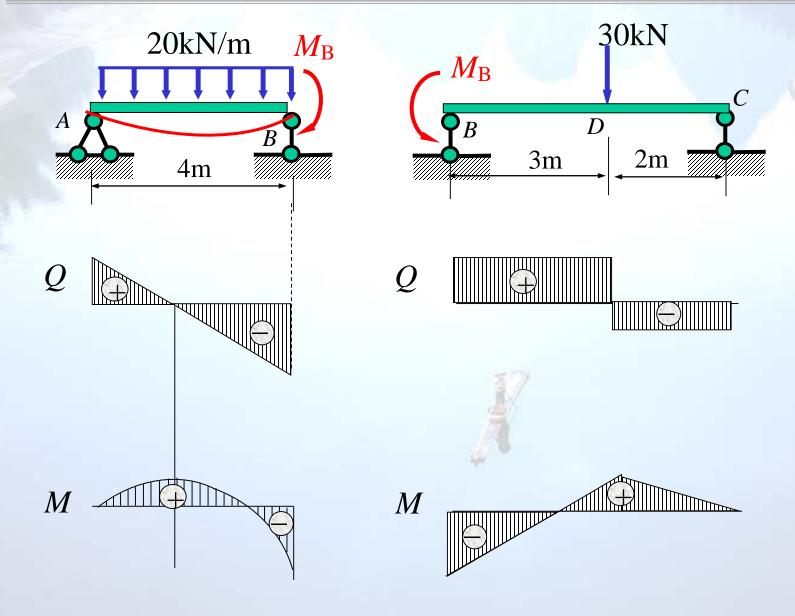
$$\theta_B' = -\frac{20 \times 10^4}{24EI} - \frac{M_B \times 4}{3EI}$$

$$\theta_B'' = \frac{30 \times 3 \times 2 \times (5+2)}{6EI \times 5} + \frac{M_B \times 5}{3EI}$$

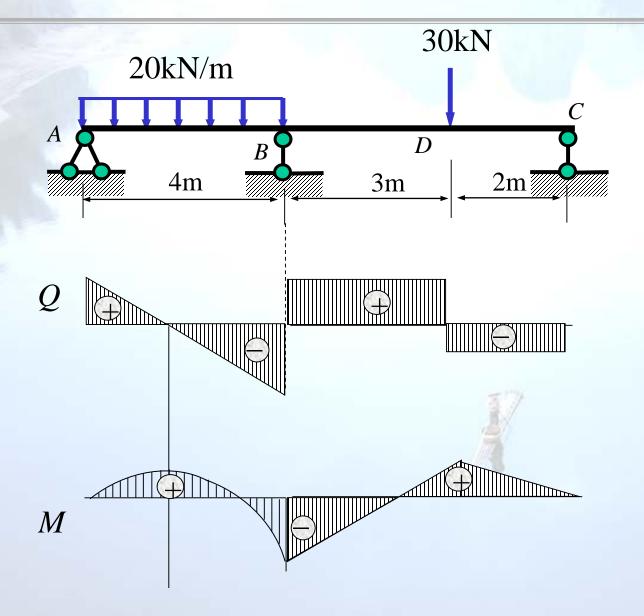
代入变形协调方程,解得:

$$M_{\rm B}=-31.8{\rm kN\cdot m}$$

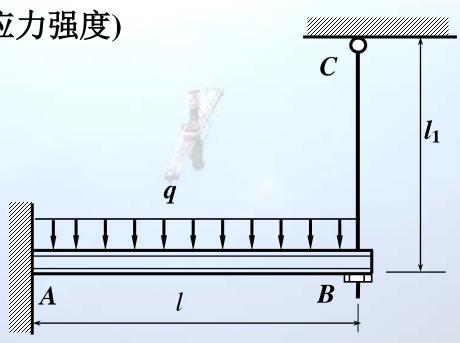


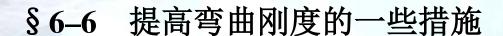


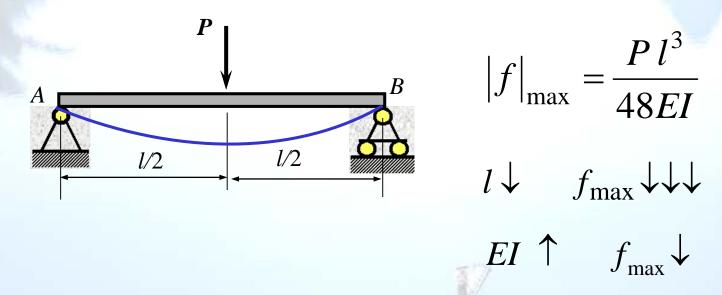




[例] 如图所示的结构,AB梁为16号工字钢,I=1130cm⁴,W=141cm³,I=3m,CB 杆为圆截面杆,直径d=20mm, $I_1=2$ m。材料均为Q235钢,E=210 GPa, $[\sigma]=160$ MPa。加载前螺母B刚与梁底面接触,螺母的螺距s=2mm。试调节螺母,使结构能承受的载荷q值为最大。问:(1)最大的q值为多大?(2)螺母应如何调节(拧紧或拧松)?调节多少圈?(不考虑弯曲剪应力强度)







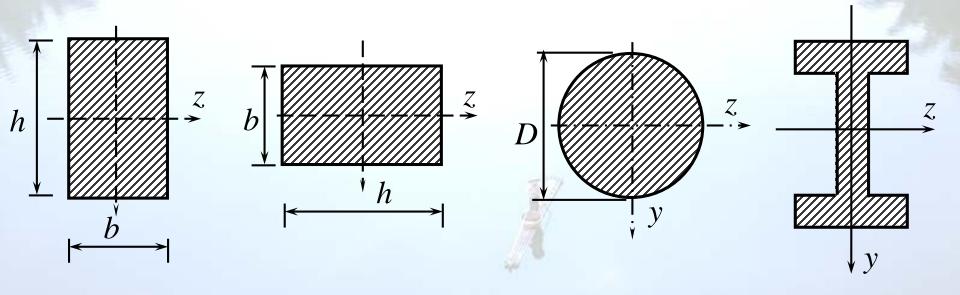
提高梁的刚度的措施:

减小梁的跨度1、增大梁的抗弯刚度EI、改变梁的结构。

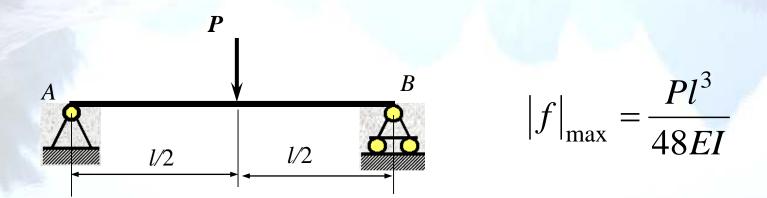


(1) 合理选取截面形状

在面积相等的情况下, 选择惯性矩大的截面



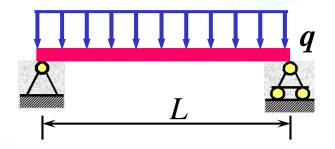
工字形、箱形截面比较好



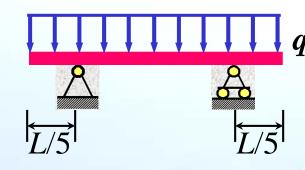
对于钢材,采用高强度钢可以大大提高梁的强度,但却不能提高梁的刚度,因为高强度钢和普通钢的弹性模量 E 值是相近的。

不同类材料,E值相差很多(钢E=200GPa ,铜E=100GPa),故可选用不同的材料以达到提高刚度的目的。但是,改换材料,其原材料费用也会随之发生很大的改变!

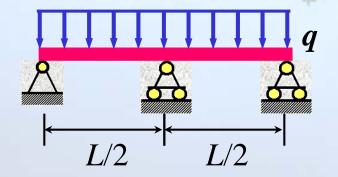
(2) 改变梁的结构



$$y_{\text{max}} = 13 \times 10^{-3} \frac{qL^4}{EI}$$



$$y_{\text{max}} = 0.7875 \times 10^{-3} \frac{qL^4}{EI}$$



$$y_{\text{max}} = 0.326 \times 10^{-3} \frac{qL^4}{EI}$$

奉 章 糖 東