第一篇

(特力学)

第一章 静力学公理和物体的受力分析

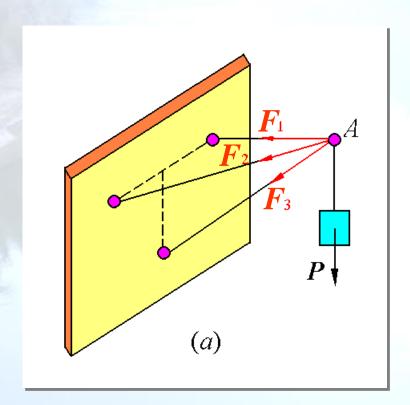
第二章 平面力系

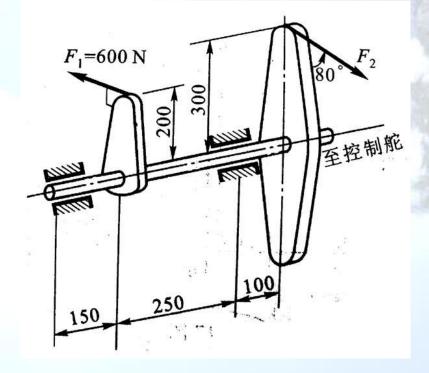
第三章 空间力系

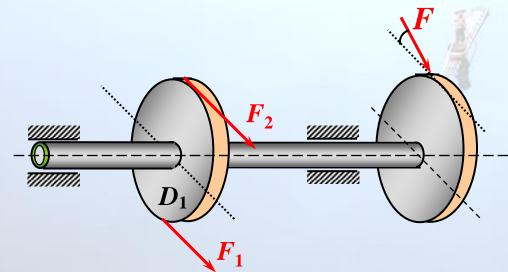
第四章 摩擦

理论力学

第三章空间为系







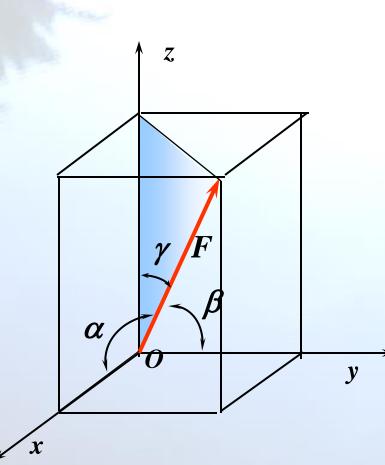
第三章 空间力系

- § 3-1 空间汇交力系
- § 3-2 力对点的矩和力对轴的矩
- § 3-3 空间力偶
- § 3-4 空间任意力系向一点的简化· 主矢和主矩
- § 3-5 空间任意力系的平衡方程
- § 3-6 重心

习题课

§ 3-1 空间汇交力系

1. 力在直角坐轴上的投影



★力在空间的表示:

力的三要素:

大小、方向、作用点(线)

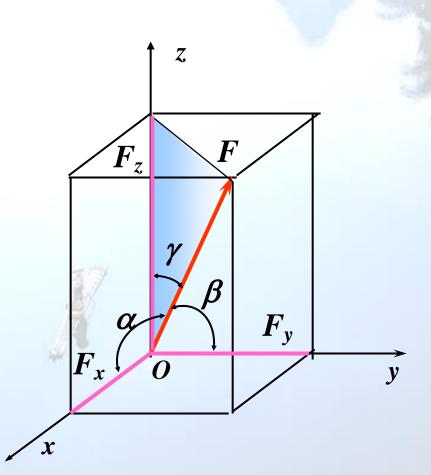
大小: $F = |\overline{F}|$

作用点: 在物体的哪点就是哪点

方向: 由 α 、 β 、 γ 三个方向角确定

★一次投影法(直接投影法)

由图可知: $F_x = F \cdot \cos \alpha$, $F_y = F \cdot \cos \beta$, $F_z = F \cdot \cos \gamma$



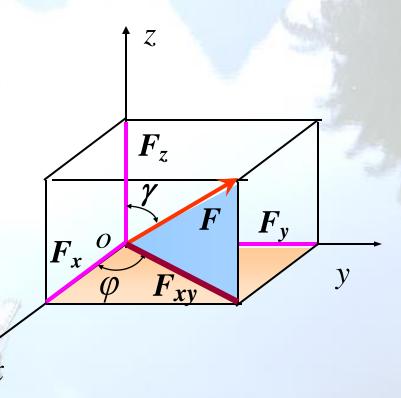


当力与各轴正向夹角不易确定时,可先将 \overline{F} 投影到xy面上,得到 F_{xy} ,然后再投影到x、y轴上,即

$$F_{x} = F \cdot \sin \gamma \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$F_{y} = F \cdot \sin \gamma \cdot \sin \varphi$$

$$F_{z} = F \cdot \cos \gamma$$



$$F_{xy} = F \cdot \sin \gamma$$

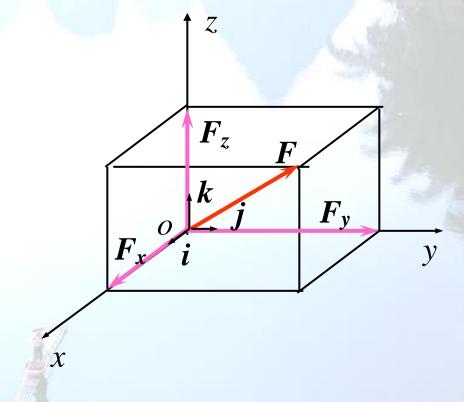
★力沿坐标轴分解:

若以 \overline{F}_x , \overline{F}_y , \overline{F}_z 表示力沿直角坐标轴的正交分量,则:

$$\overline{F} = \overline{F}_x + \overline{F}_y + \overline{F}_z$$

$$\begin{cases} \overline{F}_x = F_x \overline{i} \\ \overline{F}_y = F_y \overline{j} \\ \overline{F}_z = F_z \overline{k} \end{cases}$$

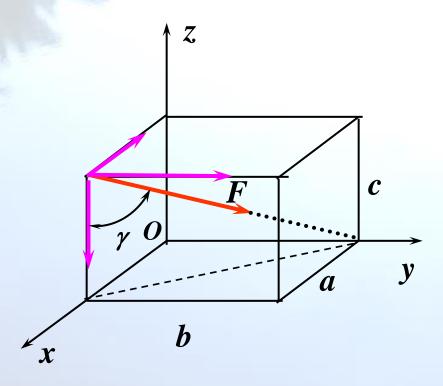
所以:
$$\overline{F} = F_x \overline{i} + F_y \overline{j} + F_z \overline{k}$$



空间力的解析式

$$F = \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2 + F_z^2} \qquad \cos \alpha = \frac{F_x}{F}, \cos \beta = \frac{F_y}{F}, \cos \gamma = \frac{F_z}{F}$$

[例1] 已知: $F \setminus a \setminus b \setminus c$, 求: F_z ,



解:

$$F_z = -F \cdot \cos \gamma$$

$$= -\frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} F$$

$$F_x = -\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}F$$

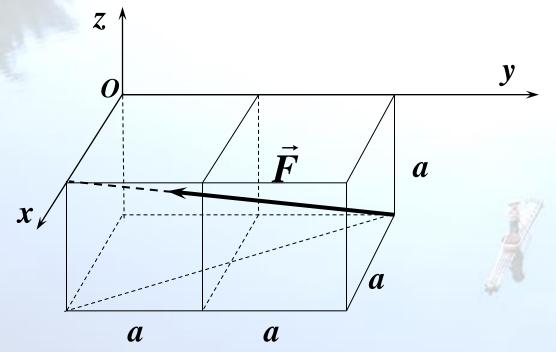
$$F_{y} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} F$$



[例2] 已知: F、a、

求: F_x , F_y , F_z

解:
$$F_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}F$$



$$F_{y} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}F$$

$$F_z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}F$$



2. 空间汇交力系的合力与平衡条件

与平面汇交力系的合成方法相同,也可用力多边形方法求合力:

空间汇交力系的合力等于各分力的矢量和,合力的作用线通过汇交点。

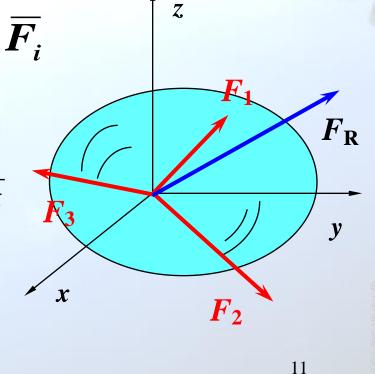
$$\overline{F}_{R} = \overline{F}_{1} + \overline{F}_{2} + \overline{F}_{3} + \dots + \overline{F}_{n} = \sum \overline{F}_{i}$$

用 $\overline{F}_i = F_{ix}\overline{i} + F_{iy}\overline{j} + F_{iz}\overline{k}$ 代入上式

合力
$$\overline{F}_{R} = (\sum F_{ix})\overline{i} + (\sum F_{iy})\overline{j} + (\sum F_{iz})\overline{k}$$

合力在轴的投影为: $F_{\mathbf{R}y} = \sum F_{iy}$

$$\begin{cases} F_{Rx} = \sum F_{ix} \\ F_{Ry} = \sum F_{iy} \\ F_{Rz} = \sum F_{iz} \end{cases}$$





合力:
$$F_{\mathbf{R}} = \sqrt{F_{\mathbf{R}x}^2 + F_{\mathbf{R}y}^2 + F_{\mathbf{R}z}^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(\sum F_x)^2 + (\sum F_y)^2 + (\sum F_z)^2}$$

方向:
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{F_{Rx}}{F_{R}}$$
,

$$\cos\beta = \frac{F_{\rm Ry}}{F_{\rm R}},$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{F_{Rz}}{F_{R}}$$



空间汇交力系平衡的充要条件: 力系的合力为零

即:
$$\overline{F}_{\mathrm{R}}=0$$

$$F_{R} = \sqrt{F_{Rx}^{2} + F_{Ry}^{2} + F_{Rz}^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{(\sum F_{x})^{2} + (\sum F_{y})^{2} + (\sum F_{z})^{2}}$$

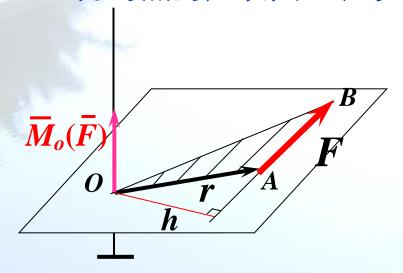
: 平衡充要条件为:

$$\begin{cases}
\sum F_x = 0 \\
\sum F_y = 0 \\
\sum F_z = 0
\end{cases}$$

称为空间汇交力系的平衡方程

§ 3-2 力对点的矩与力对轴的矩

1. 力对点的矩以矢量表示



在平面问题中

$$M_O(\overline{F}) = \pm F \cdot h$$

$$= \pm 2A_{\Delta AOB}$$

$$= \pm |\overline{r} \times \overline{F}|$$

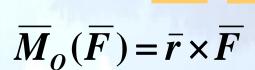
力对点的矩是力对物体产生转 动效应的度量,用力矩表示,在平 面问题中,力对点的矩是代数量, 其正负表示转动的方向。

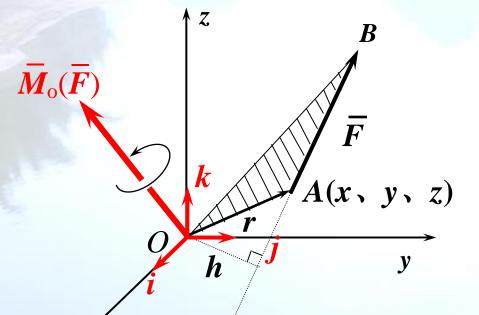
在空间问题中,为了表示力矩的转动方向,需要用矢量表示力对点的矩,其矢量为**r**和**r**的矢量积,即:

$$\overline{M}_{O}(\overline{F}) = \overline{r} \times \overline{F}$$

即:力对点的矩等于矩心到该力作用点的矢径与该力的矢量积。







由于
$$\overline{F} = F_x \overline{i} + F_y \overline{j} + F_z \overline{k}$$

$$\overline{r} = x \overline{i} + y \overline{j} + z \overline{k}$$

$$\therefore \overline{M}_{O}(\overline{F}) = \overline{r} \times \overline{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \overline{i} & \overline{j} & \overline{k} \\ x & y & z \\ F_{x} & F_{y} & F_{z} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (yF_z - zF_y)\bar{i} + (zF_x - xF_z)\bar{j} + (xF_y - yF_x)\bar{k}$$

 $\overline{M}_{o}(\overline{F})$ 在轴上的投影:

$$[\overline{M}_{O}(\overline{F})]_{x} = yF_{z} - zF_{y}$$

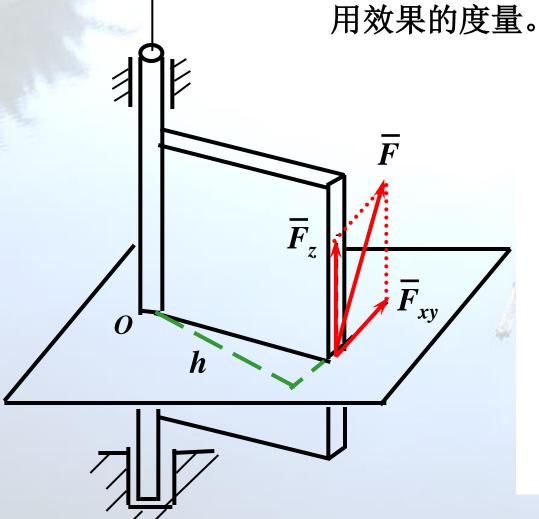
$$[\overline{M}_{O}(\overline{F})]_{y} = zF_{x} - xF_{z}$$

$$[\overline{M}_{O}(\overline{F})]_{z} = xF_{y} - yF_{x}$$



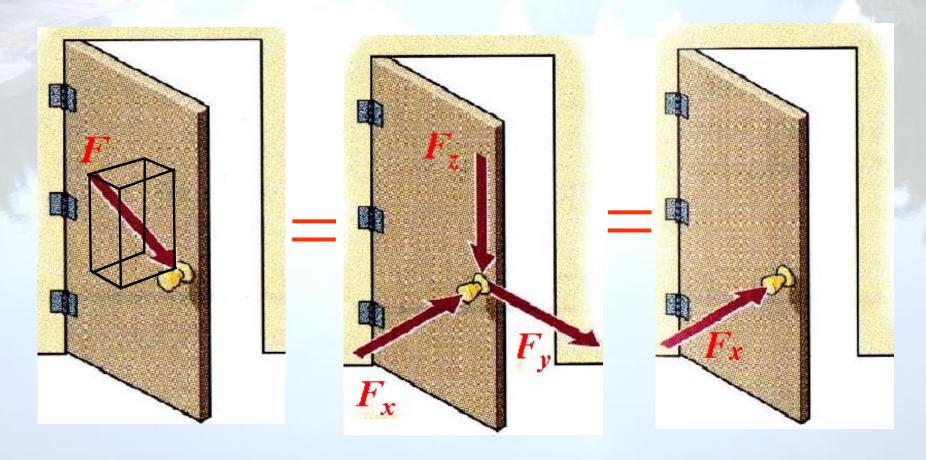
2. 力对轴的矩

工程中经常遇到刚体绕定轴转动的情形。力对轴的矩是力对定轴转动刚体的作用效果的度量。





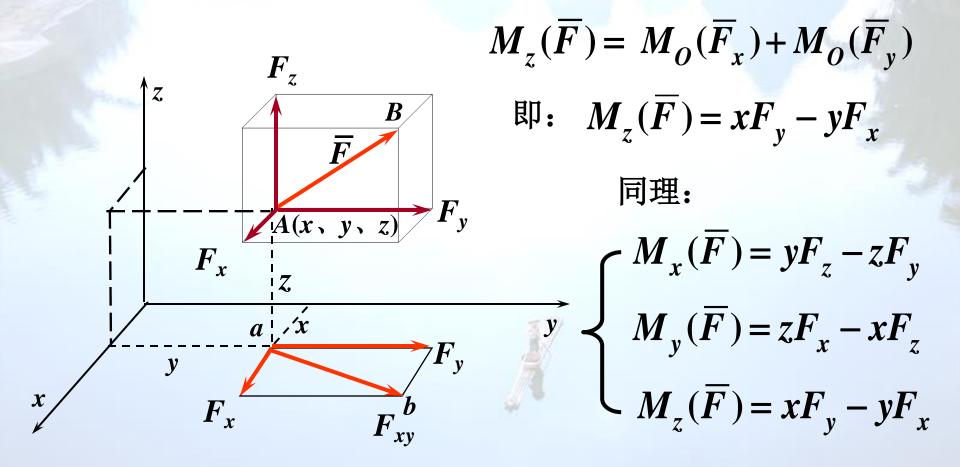
力对轴的矩等于零的情形:



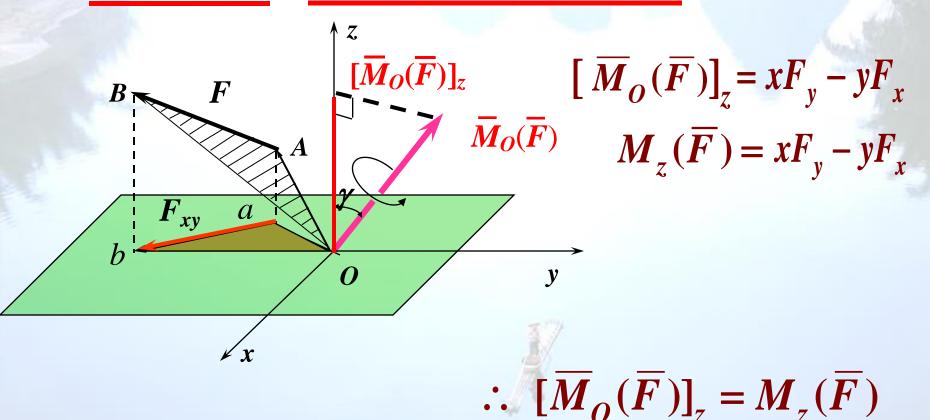
{ (1)力与轴平行 (2)力与轴相交

力F与轴共面时,力对轴之矩为零。

力对轴的矩的解析式表示



3. 力对点的矩与力对通过该点的轴之矩的关系



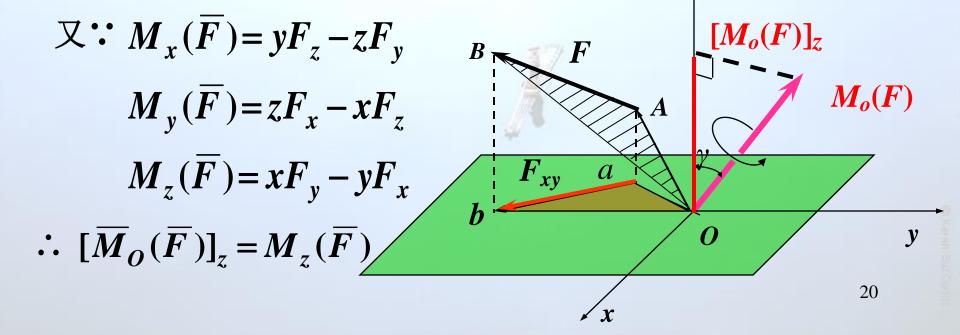
力对点的矩矢在通过该点的某轴上的投影,等于这力对于该轴的矩。

[证]

$$\overline{M}_{O}(\overline{F}) = \overline{r} \times \overline{F}$$

$$= (yF_{z} - zF_{y})\overline{i} + (zF_{x} - xF_{z})\overline{j} + (xF_{y} - yF_{x})\overline{k}$$

$$= [\overline{M}_{O}(\overline{F})]_{x}\overline{i} + [\overline{M}_{O}(\overline{F})]_{y}\overline{j} + [\overline{M}_{O}(\overline{F})]_{z}\overline{k}$$

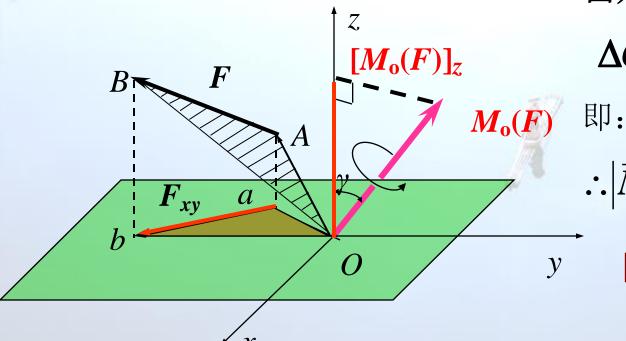




[另证]
$$: |\overline{M}_O(\overline{F})| = 2A\Delta OAB$$

通过O点作任一轴Z,则:

$$M_z(\overline{F}) = M_z(\overline{F}_{xy}) = 2A \triangle Oab$$



由几何关系:

$$\Delta OAB \cdot \cos \gamma = \Delta Oab$$

$$||\overline{M}_{O}(\overline{F})| \cdot \cos \gamma = M_{z}(\overline{F})$$

$$y \quad [\overline{M}_o(\overline{F})]_z = M_z(\overline{F})$$

由力对轴的矩计算力对点的矩

$$\left|\overline{M}_{O}(\overline{F})\right| = \sqrt{\left[M_{x}(\overline{F})\right]^{2} + \left[M_{y}(\overline{F})\right]^{2} + \left[M_{z}(\overline{F})\right]^{2}}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{M_x(F)}{\left|\overline{M}_O(\overline{F})\right|},$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{M_y(\overline{F})}{\left|\overline{M}_O(\overline{F})\right|},$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{M_z(\overline{F})}{\left|\overline{M}_O(\overline{F})\right|}$$



[例3] 已知: $F \setminus a \setminus b \setminus c$, 求: $M_x(\overline{F})$

$$\frac{z}{b}$$

解:
$$M_x(\overline{F}) = -F_y \cdot c$$

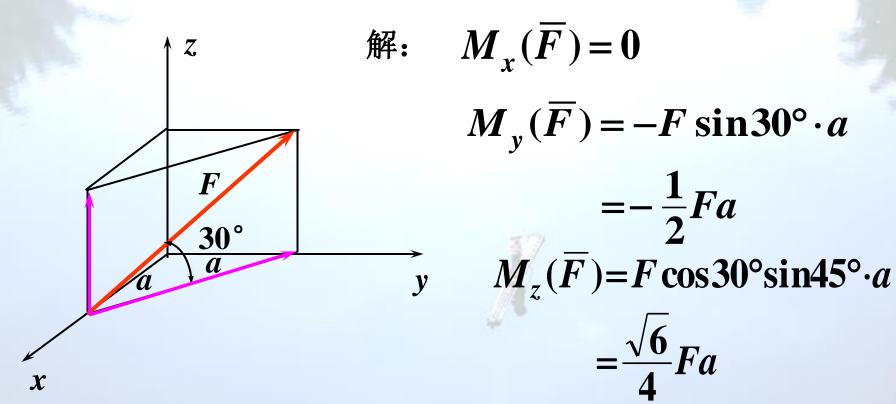
$$= -\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} F \cdot c$$

$$= -\frac{bc}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} F$$



[例4] 已知: $F \times a \times$ 不要应用 $\vec{r} \times \vec{F}$ 计算

求:
$$M_x(\overline{F})$$
, $M_y(\overline{F})$, $M_z(\overline{F})$ 和 $\overline{M}_O(\overline{F})$



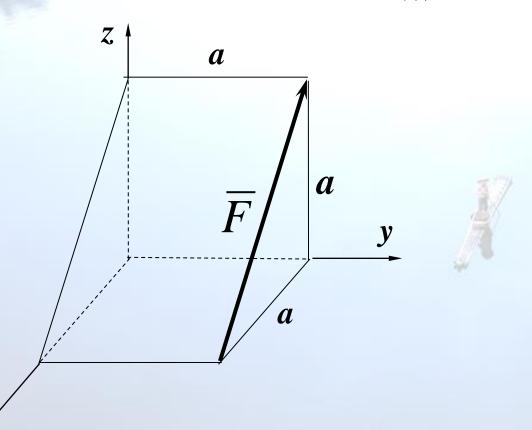
$$\overline{M}_{O}(\overline{F}) = (-\frac{1}{2}Fa)\overline{j} + (\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}Fa)\overline{k}$$



[例5] 已知: F=60kN, a=10cm

求: $M_x(\overline{F})$, $M_y(\overline{F})$, $M_z(\overline{F})$

解:





[题3-9] (P107) 已知:F=1000N

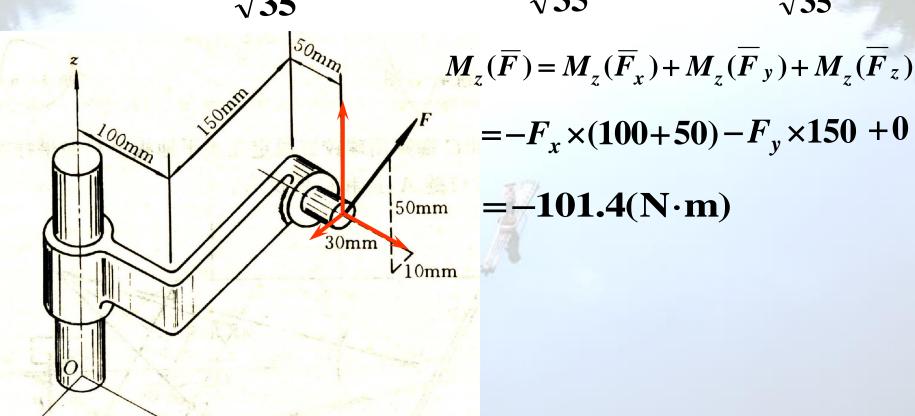
求: 力P对z轴的矩

解:

$$F_z = \frac{5}{\sqrt{35}}F$$

$$F_{y} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{35}}F \qquad F_{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{35}}F$$

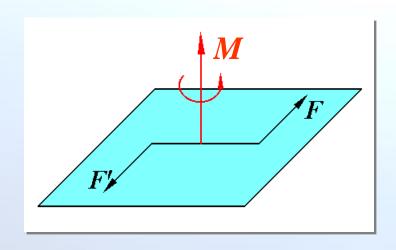
$$F_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{35}}F$$

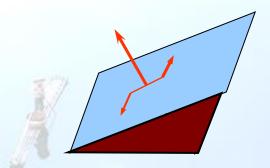




1. 力偶矩用矢量表示

由于空间力偶除大小、转向外,还必须确定力偶的作用面 的方位,所以空间力偶矩必须用矢量表示。



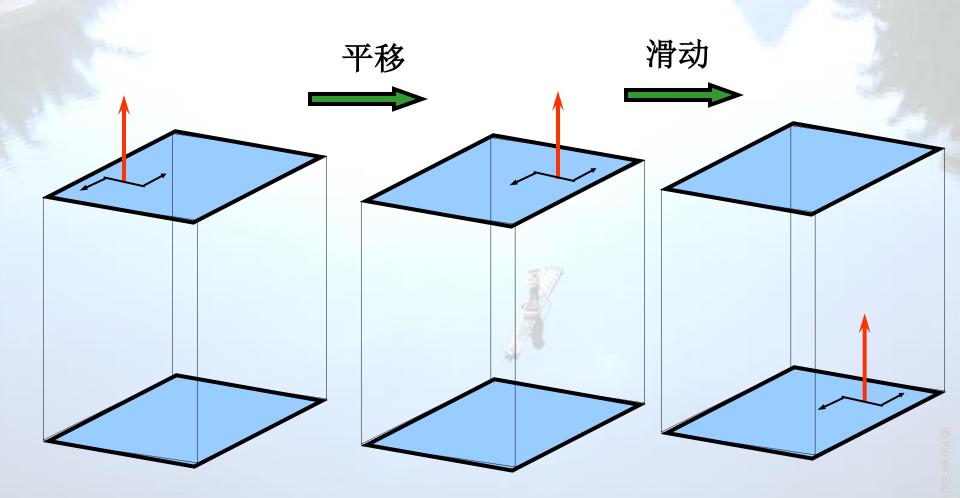


力偶的转向为右手螺旋定则。 从力偶矢末端看去, 逆时针转动 为正。

27

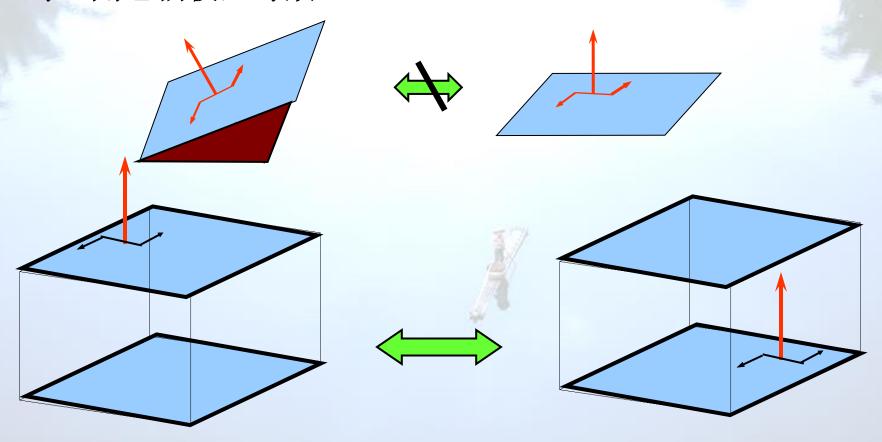


空间力偶是一个自由矢量:可以进行平移和滑动。



2. 空间力偶等效定理

作用在同一刚体上的两个空间力偶,如果其力偶矩矢相等,则它们彼此等效。



力偶矩矢相等 力偶矩矢的大小相等、方位、转向相。同。



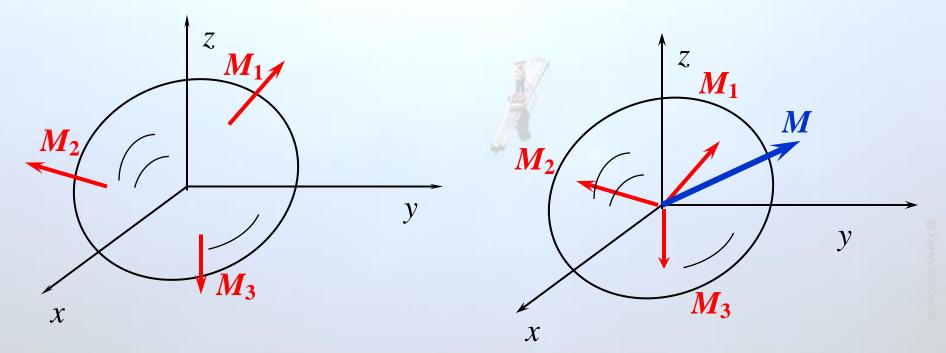
由此可得出,空间力偶矩是自由矢量,它有三个要素:

- ①力偶矩的大小 $= |\overline{M}|$
- ②力偶矩的方向——与力偶作用面法线方向相同
- ③转向——遵循右手螺旋规则。

3. 空间力偶系的合成与平衡条件

由于空间力偶系是自由矢量,只要方向不变,可移至任意 一点,故可使其滑至汇交于某点,由于是矢量,它的合成符合 矢量运算法则。 合力偶矢 = 分力偶矩的矢量和

$$\overline{M} = \overline{M}_1 + \overline{M}_2 + \overline{M}_3 + \dots + \overline{M}_n = \sum \overline{M}_i$$

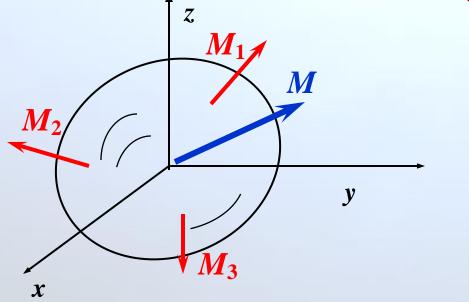




解析式:
$$\overline{M} = M_x \overline{i} + M_y \overline{j} + M_z \overline{k}$$

$$\begin{cases} M_x = \sum M_{ix} \\ M_y = \sum M_{iy} \\ M_z = \sum M_{iz} \end{cases}$$

合力偶矢的大小和方向: $M = \sqrt{M_x^2 + M_y^2 + M_z^2}$



$$\cos \alpha = \frac{M_x}{M},$$

$$\cos\beta = \frac{M_y}{M},$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{M_z}{M}$$



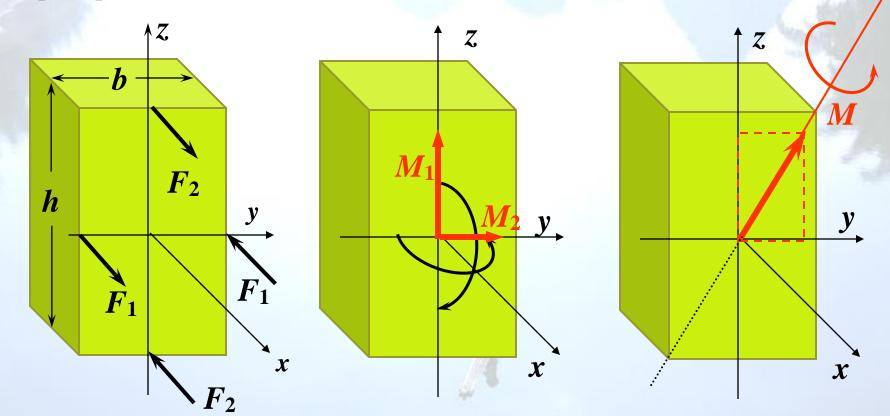
空间力偶系的平衡条件是:

$$\overline{M} = \sum \overline{M}_i = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\sum M_x = 0 \\
\sum M_y = 0 \\
\sum M_z = 0
\end{array}$$

空间力偶系的平衡方程

[例3]求合力偶



$$M_1 = F_1 \cdot b$$
$$M_2 = F_2 \cdot h$$

$$M = \sqrt{M_1^2 + M_2^2}$$



§ 3-4 空间任意力系向一点简化 · 主矢和主矩

1. 空间任意力系向一点的简化

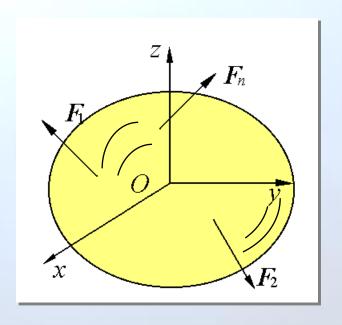
把研究平面一般力系的简化方法拿来研究空间一般力系的简化问题,但须把平面坐标系扩充为空间坐标系。

设作用在刚体上有

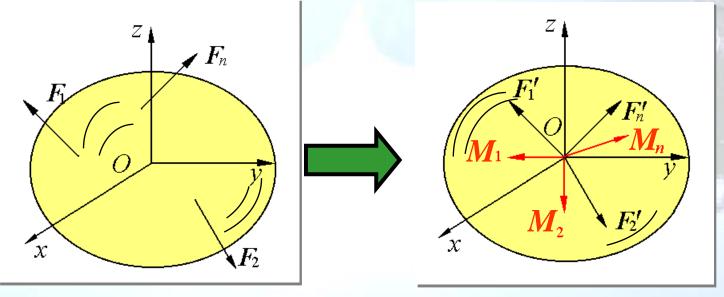
空间一般力系

$$\overline{F}_1,\overline{F}_2,\overline{F}_3...\overline{F}_n$$

向*O*点简化 (*O*点任选)





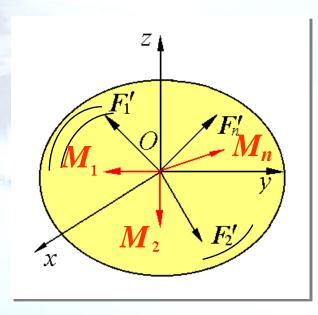


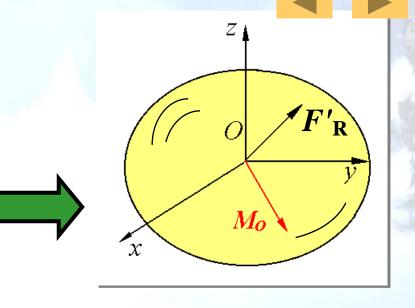
①根据力线平移定理,将各力平行移到0点,得到一

空间汇交力系: $\overline{F_1'},\overline{F_2'},\overline{F_3'}...\overline{F_n'}$ 和附加力偶系 $\overline{M_1},\overline{M_2},...\overline{M_n}$

$$\overline{F}_i' = \overline{F}_i \qquad \overline{M}_i = \overline{M}_O(\overline{F}_i)$$

②由于空间力偶是自由矢量,总可汇交于0点。





③合成 $\overline{F}_1', \overline{F}_2', \overline{F}_3' \dots \overline{F}_n'$ 得主矢 \overline{F}_R' $\overline{F}_R' = \sum \overline{F}_i' = \sum \overline{F}_i$

(主矢 F'_R 过简化中心O,其大小和方向与O点的选择无关)

合成 $\overline{M}_1,\overline{M}_2,...\overline{M}_n$ 得主矩 \overline{M}_0

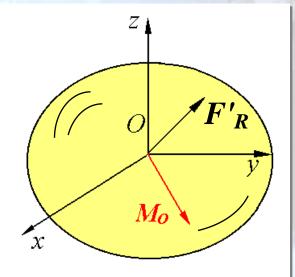
$$\overline{M}_O = \sum \overline{M}_i = \sum \overline{M}_O(\overline{F}_i)$$

(主矩 \overline{M}_o 与简化中心O有关)



主矢大小:

$$F_{\rm R}' = \sqrt{F_{\rm Rx}'^2 + F_{\rm Ry}'^2 + F_{\rm Rz}'^2}$$



$$= \sqrt{(\sum F_{ix})^2 + (\sum F_{iy})^2 + (\sum F_{iz})^2}$$

主矢方向:
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\sum F_{ix}}{F'_{R}}, \cos \beta = \frac{\sum F_{iy}}{F'_{R}}, \cos \gamma = \frac{\sum F_{iz}}{F'_{R}}$$

主矩:

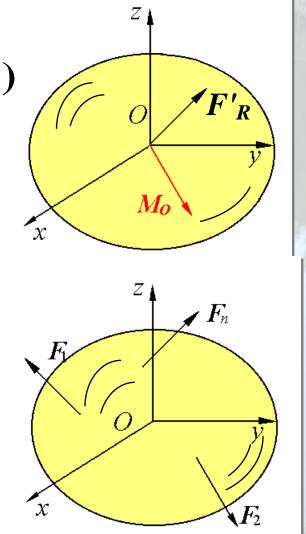
$$\begin{split} \overline{M}_{O} &= \sum \overline{M}_{i} = \sum \overline{M}_{O}(\overline{F}_{i}) = \sum (\overline{r}_{i} \times \overline{F}_{i}) \\ &= \sum (y_{i}F_{iz} - z_{i}F_{iy})\overline{i} \\ &+ \sum (z_{i}F_{ix} - x_{i}F_{iz})\overline{j} \\ &+ \sum (x_{i}F_{iy} - y_{i}F_{ix})\overline{k} \end{split}$$

根据力对轴的矩计算公式:

$$\sum M_{x}(\overline{F}_{i}) = \sum (y_{i}F_{iz} - z_{i}F_{iy})$$

$$\sum M_{y}(\overline{F}_{i}) = \sum (z_{i}F_{ix} - x_{i}F_{iz})$$

$$\sum M_{z}(\overline{F}_{i}) = \sum (x_{i}F_{iy} - y_{i}F_{ix})$$



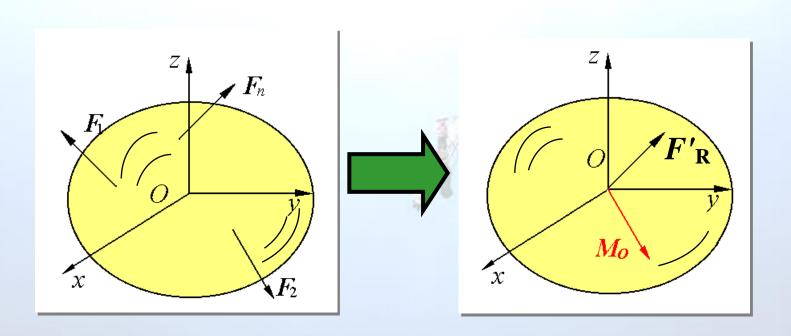
: 主矩大小
$$M_o = \sqrt{\left[\sum M_x(\overline{F})\right]^2 + \left[\sum M_y(\overline{F})\right]^2 + \left[\sum M_z(\overline{F})\right]^6}$$



2. 空间任意力系简化结果分析

空间一般力系向一点简化得一主矢和主矩,下面针对主矢、主矩的不同情况分别加以讨论。

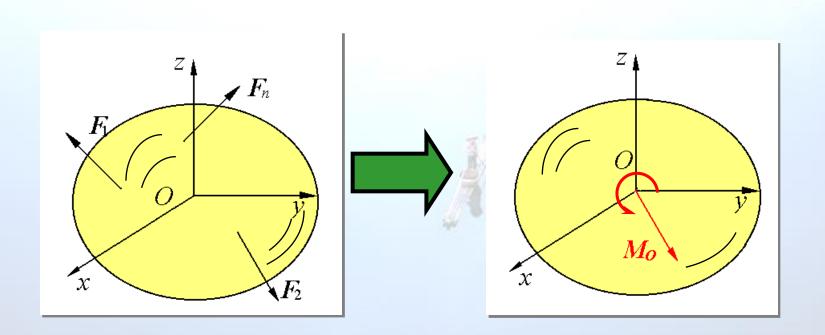
(1) 若 $\overline{F}'_{R}=0, \overline{M}_{O}=0$, 则该力系平衡(下节专门讨论)。



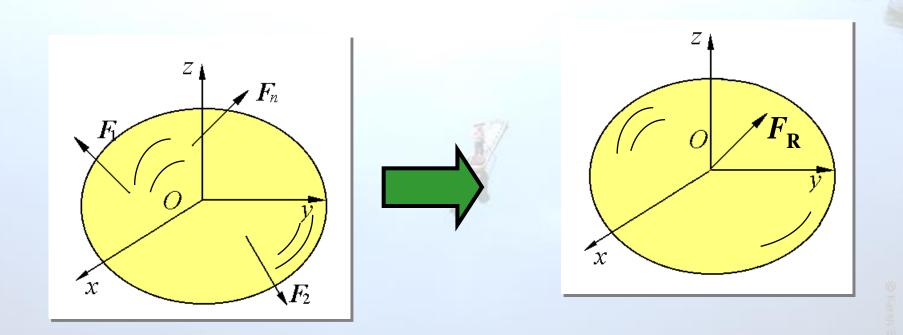


(2) 若 $F_{R}' = 0, \overline{M}_{o} \neq 0$ 则力系可合成一个合力偶,其合力偶矩等于原力系对于简化中心的主矩 M_{o} 。

此时主矩与简化中心的位置无关。



(3) 若 $F_{R}' \neq 0$, $M_{O} = 0$ 则力系可合成为一个合力,原力系合力为 F_{R} ,等于主矢 F_{R}' ,合力 F_{R} 的作用线通过简化中心 O点。(此时与简化中心有关,换个简化中心,主矩不为零)

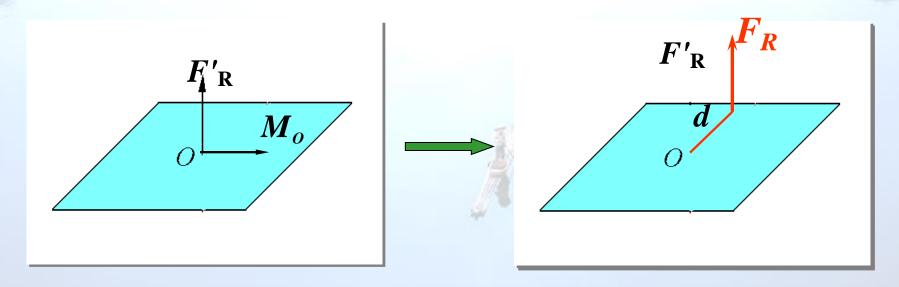




(4) 若 $\overline{F}'_{R} \neq 0$, $\overline{M}_{O} \neq 0$

此时分两种情况讨论。即: ① $\overline{F}'_{\mathbf{R}} \perp \overline{M}_{O}$

- $\overline{\mathbf{P}}_{\mathbf{R}}' / \overline{M}_{O}$
- ① $\overline{F}_{\mathbf{R}}' \perp \overline{M}_{O}$ 可进一步简化,原力系合成为一个合力 $F_{\mathbf{R}}$ 。



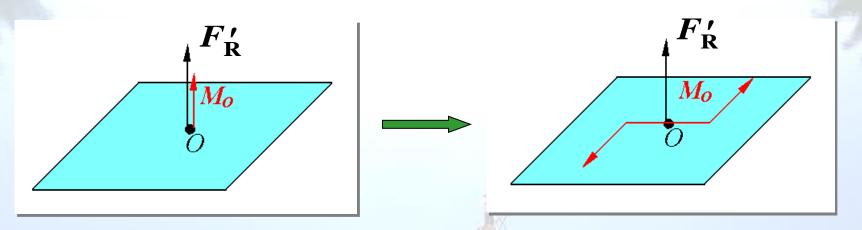
$$d=rac{\left|\overline{M}_{O}
ight|}{F_{\mathrm{R}}^{\,\prime}}$$

合力:
$$\overline{F}_{\mathbf{R}} = \sum \overline{F}_{i}$$



 $\overline{\mathbf{P}}_{\mathbf{R}}' / \overline{M}_{O}$

—为力螺旋的情形(新概念,又移动又转动)



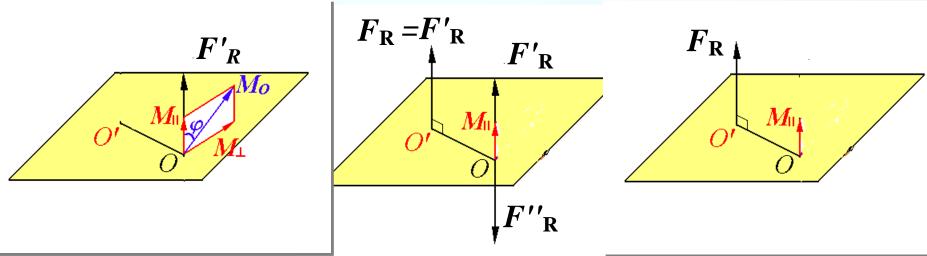
[例] ①拧螺丝

②炮弹出膛时炮弹螺线



③ F'_{R} 不平行也不垂直 M_{0} ,最一般的成任意角 φ 在此种情况下,〈1〉首先把 M_{O} 分解为 M_{\bot} 和 $M_{//}$ 〈2〉将 M_{\bot} 和 $M_{//}$ 分别按①、②处理。

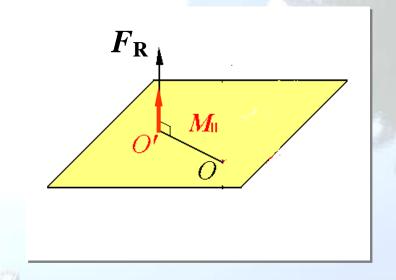
 M_{\perp} 使主矢 F'_R 搬家,搬家的矩离: $OO' = \frac{M_{\perp}}{F'_{R}} = \frac{M_O \sin \varphi}{F'_{R}}$

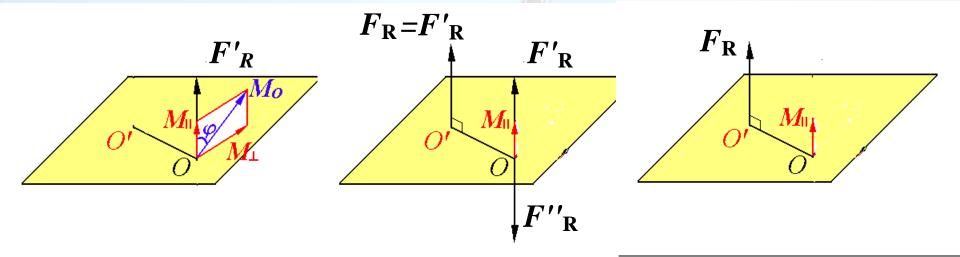


因为 $M_{//}$ 是自由矢量,

可将 $M_{//}$ 搬到O'处, $M_{//}$ 不变,

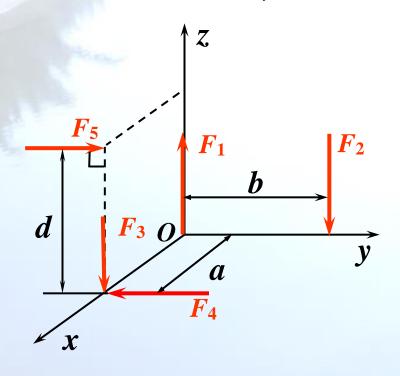
所以在O'点处形成一个力螺旋。





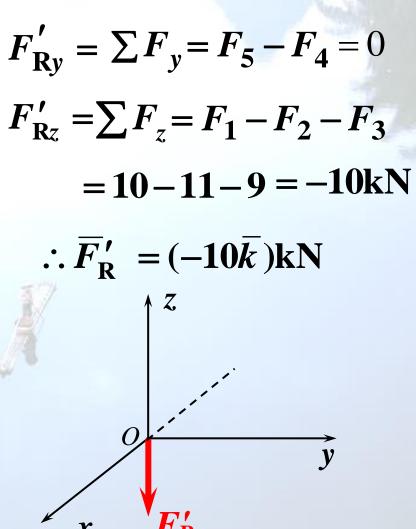
[例5]

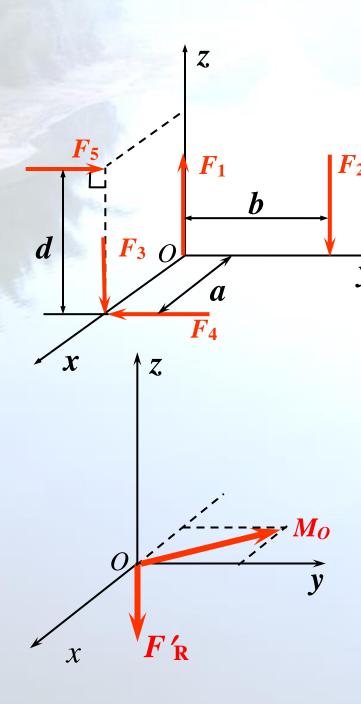
求所示力系向O点简化的结果,已知: $F_1 = F_4 = F_5$ = 10kN, $F_2 = 11$ kN, $F_3 = 9$ kN, $F_4 // F_5$,a = 4m,b = d = 3m。



解: [主矢]

$$F_{\mathbf{R}x}' = \sum F_x = 0$$





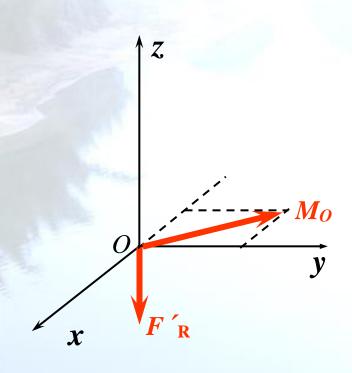
[主矩]

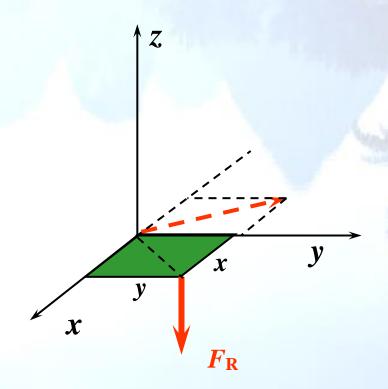
$$M_{Ox} = \sum M_x = -F_2 \times b - F_5 \times d$$
$$= -11 \times 3 - 10 \times 3 = -63 (kN \cdot m)$$

$$M_{Oy} = \sum M_y = F_3 \times a = 9 \times 4$$
$$= 36(kN \cdot m)$$

$$M_{Oz} = \sum M_z$$
$$= -F_4 \times a + F_5 \times a = 0$$

$$\therefore \overline{M}_O = (-63\overline{i} + 36\overline{j}) \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$





$$: \overline{F}_{\mathbf{R}} \perp \overline{M}_{o}$$

::可以进一步简化为一恰力

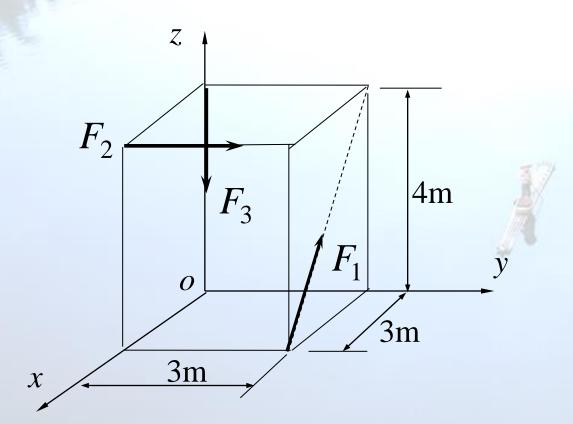
$$x = \frac{M_{Oy}}{F_{R}'} = \frac{36}{10} = 3.6$$
m

$$y = \frac{M_{Ox}}{F_{R}'} = \frac{63}{10} = 6.3$$
m





[例5] 求所示力系向O点简化的结果,已知: F_1 = 10kN, F_2 = 11kN, F_3 = 9kN。



§ 3-5 空间任意力系的平衡方程

1. 空间任意力系的平衡方程

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{F}_{\mathbf{R}}' &= \mathbf{0} , \quad \overline{M}_{O} = \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{\nabla} : \left| \overline{F}_{\mathbf{R}}' \right| &= \sqrt{(\sum F_{x})^{2} + (\sum F_{y})^{2} + (\sum F_{z})^{2}} \\ \left| \overline{M}_{O} \right| &= \sqrt{[\sum M_{x}(\overline{F})]^{2} + [\sum M_{y}(\overline{F})]^{2} + [\sum M_{z}(\overline{F})]^{2}} \end{aligned}$$

所以空间任意力系的平衡方程为:

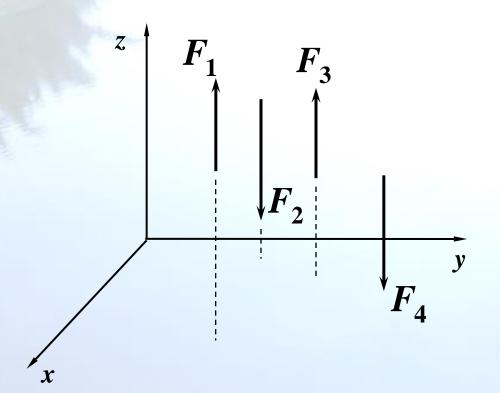
$$\sum F_{x} = 0, \qquad \sum M_{x}(\overline{F}) = 0$$

$$\sum F_{y} = 0, \qquad \sum M_{y}(\overline{F}) = 0$$

$$\sum F_{z} = 0, \qquad \sum M_{z}(\overline{F}) = 0$$



空间平行力系的平衡方程



$$\Sigma F_{x} \equiv 0,$$

$$\sum F_{y} \equiv 0,$$

$$\sum M_{z}(\overline{F}) \equiv 0$$

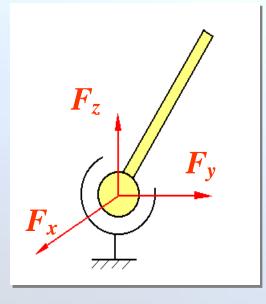
空间平行力系的平衡方程

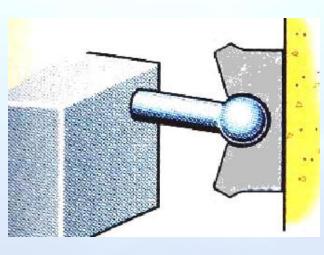


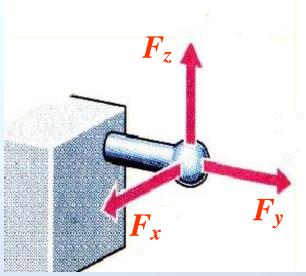
2. 空间约束

观察物体在空间的六种(沿三轴移动和绕三轴转动)可能 的运动中,有哪几种运动被约束所阻碍,有阻碍就有约束反力。 阻碍移动为反力,阻碍转动为反力偶。[例]

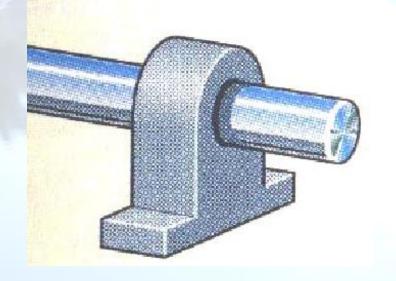
(1) 球形铰链

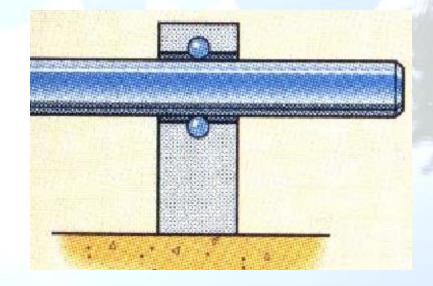


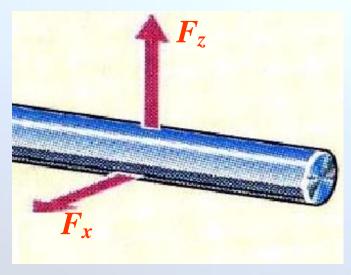


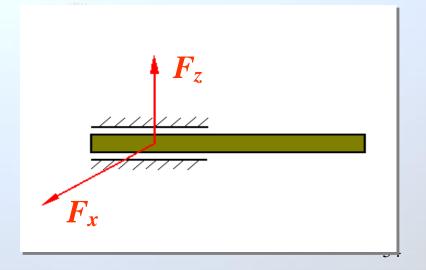




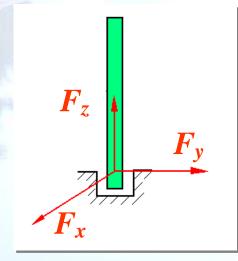


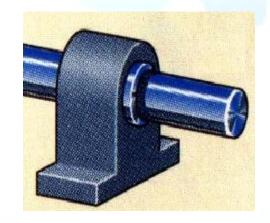


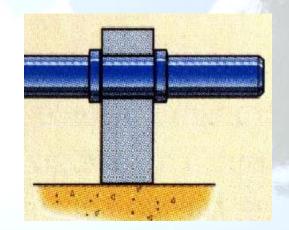




(3) 止推轴承

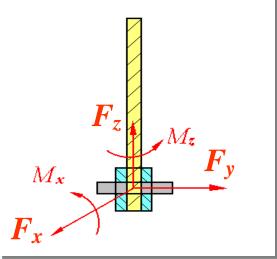


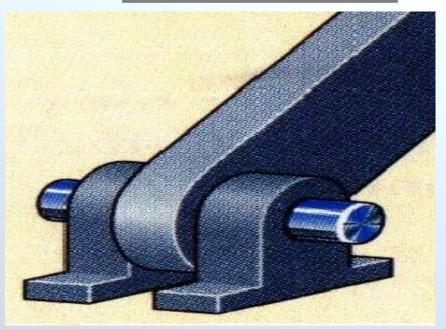


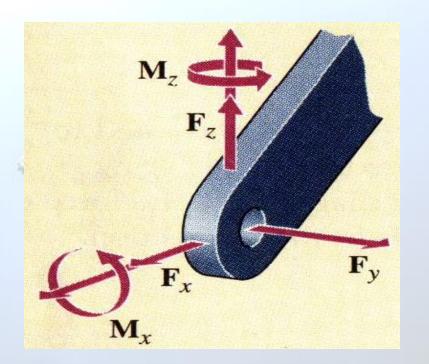




(4) 带有销子的夹板

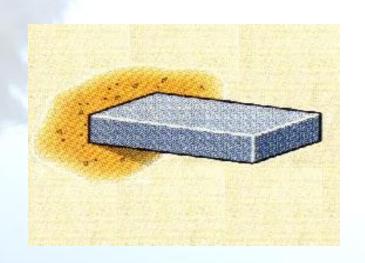


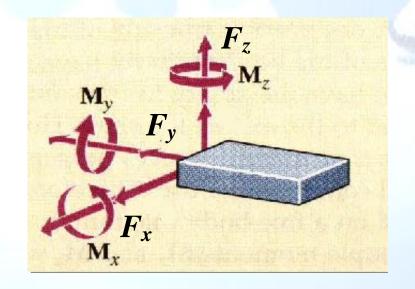


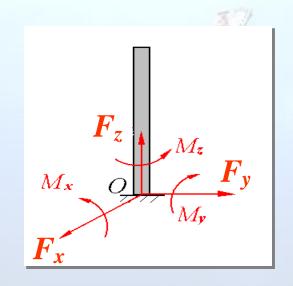




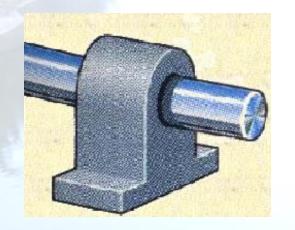
(5) 空间固定端

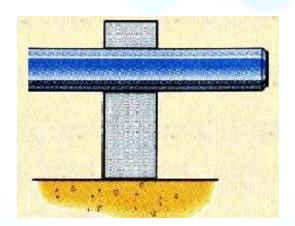


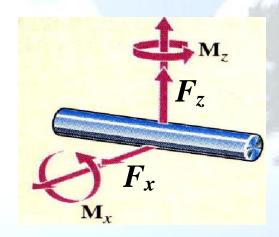




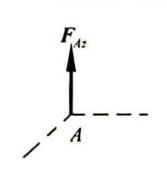
(6) 滑动轴承



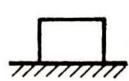










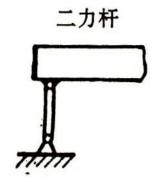


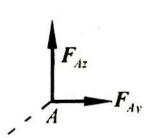
滚动轴承

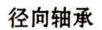




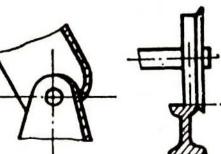
铁轨



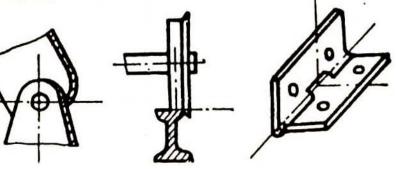


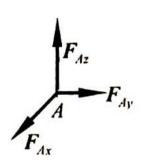






蝶铰链

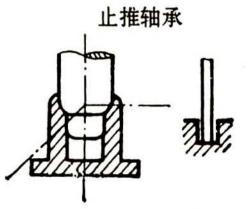


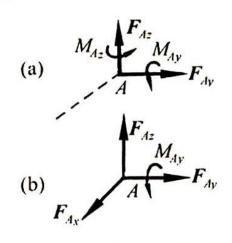


球形铰链

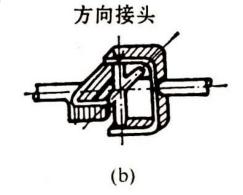


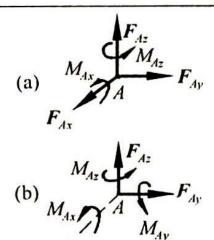




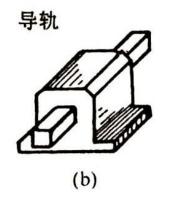


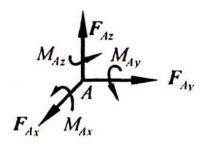


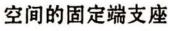


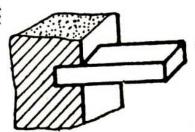




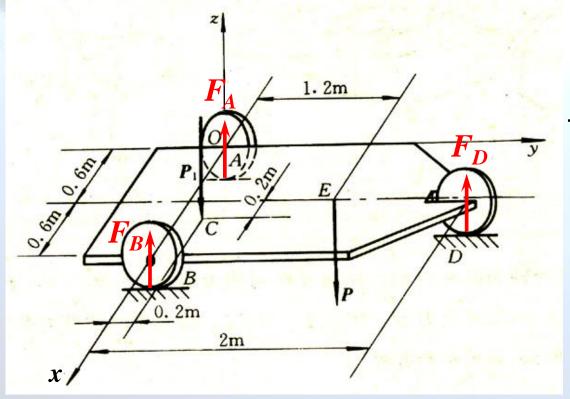








解:
$$\sum M_x(\overline{F}) = 0$$
, $-0.2P_1 - 1.2P + 2F_D = 0$ $\therefore F_D = 5.8$ kN $\sum M_y(\overline{F}) = 0$, $0.8P_1 + 0.6P - 0.6F_D - 1.2F_B = 0$ $\therefore F_B = 7.78$ kN

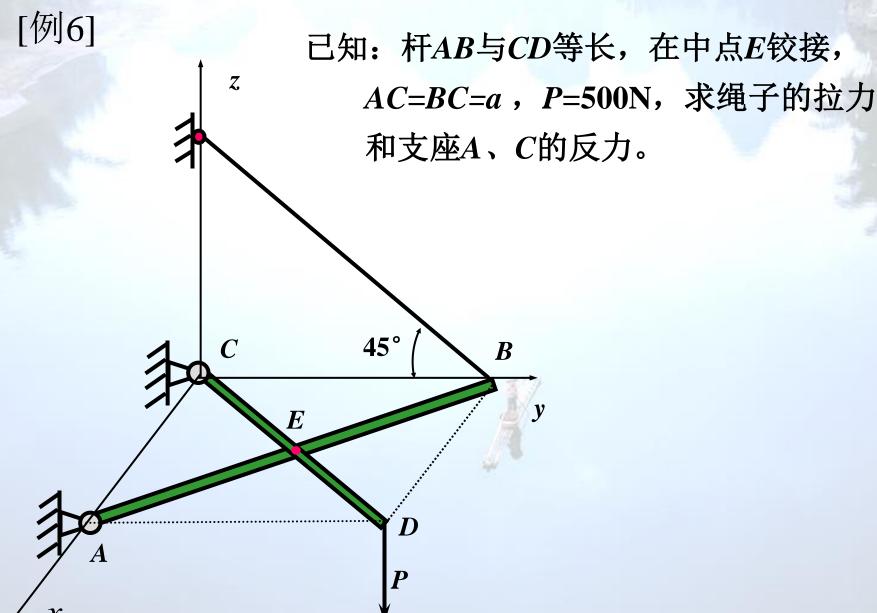


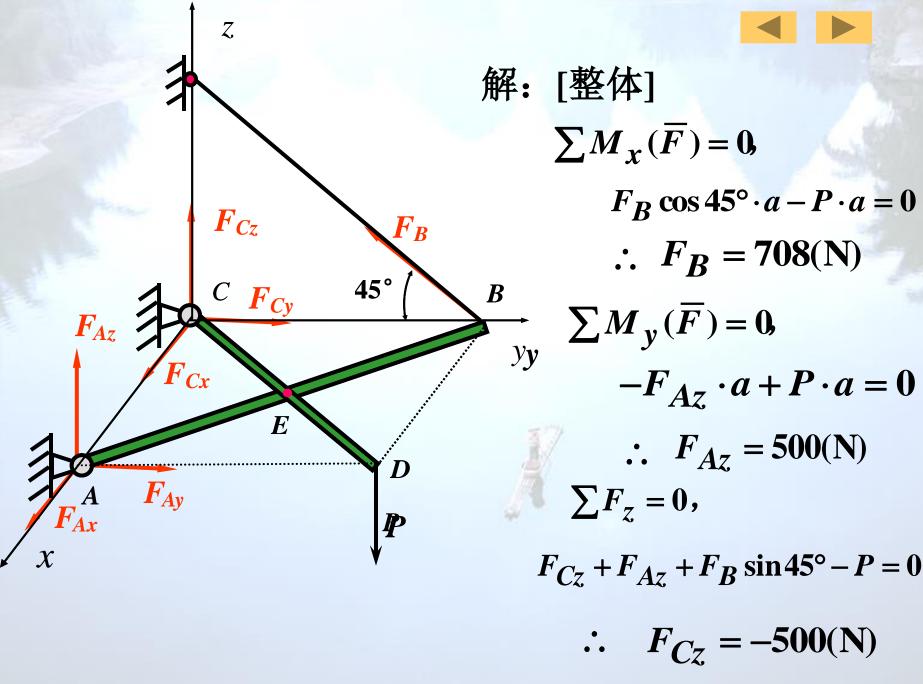
$$\sum F_z = 0,$$

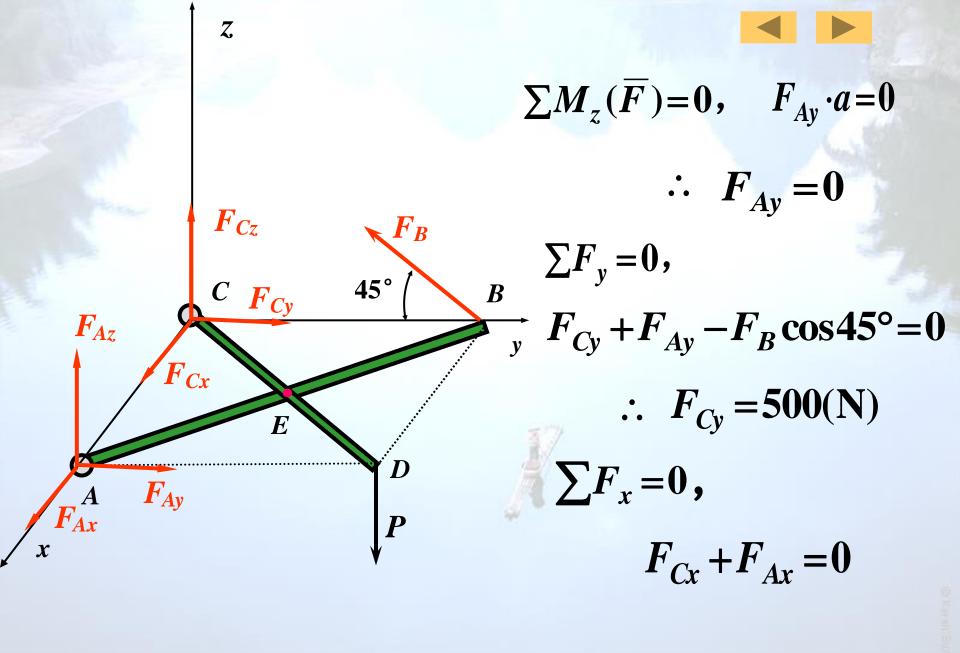
$$-P_1 - P + F_A + F_B + F_D = 0$$

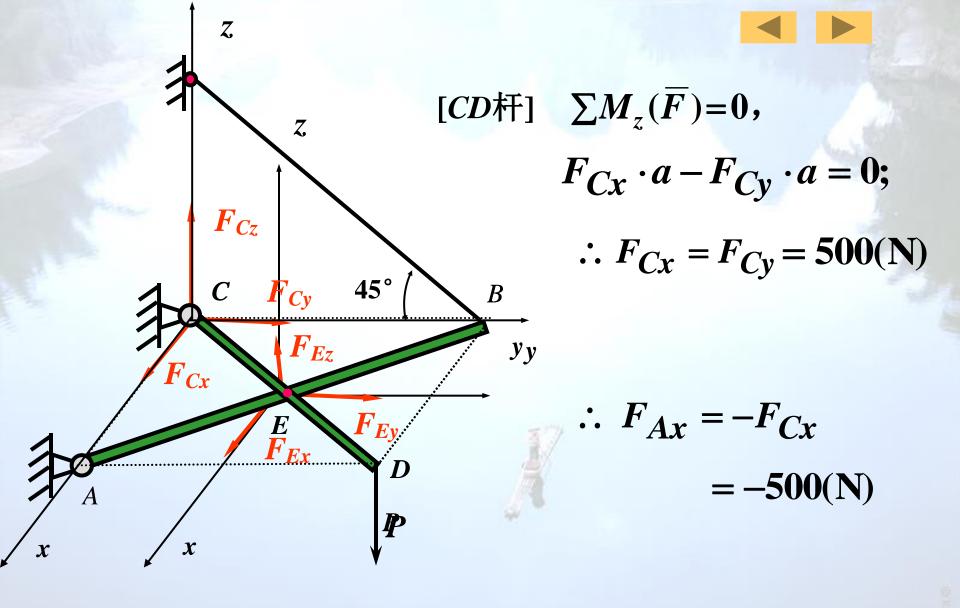
$$\therefore F_A = 4.423 \text{kN}$$





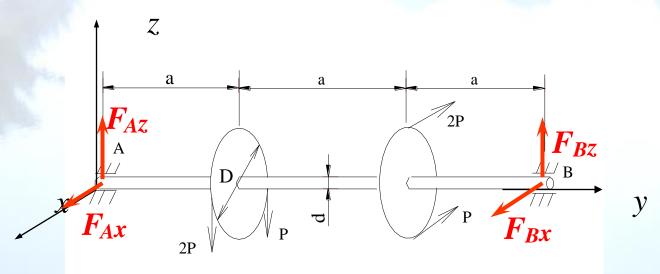








[例7] 已知: P、D、a,求A、B 处的支反力。



解:
$$\sum F_x = 0$$
, $\sum M_x(\overline{F}) = 0$
 $\sum F_y = 0$, $\sum M_y(\overline{F}) = 0$
 $\sum F_z = 0$, $\sum M_z(\overline{F}) = 0$



解:

$$\sum_{x} M_{x}(\overline{F}) = 0$$

$$\sum F_z = 0,$$

$$\sum M_z(\overline{F}) = 0$$

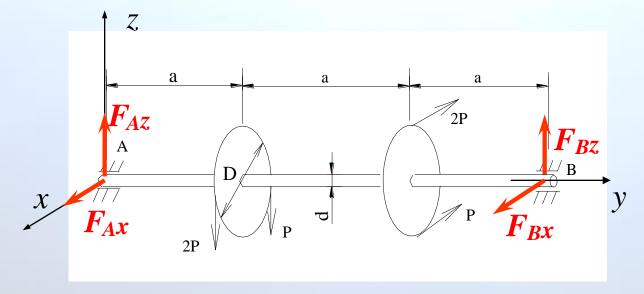
$$\sum F_{x} = 0,$$

$$F_{Bz}\cdot 3a-3P\cdot a=0,$$

$$F_{Az} + F_{Bz} - 3P = 0$$

$$-F_{Bx}\cdot 3a+3P\cdot 2a=0$$
,

$$F_{Ax} + F_{Bx} - 3P = 0$$



$$F_{Bz}=P$$
,

$$F_{Az}=2P$$
,

$$F_{Bx}=2P,$$

$$F_{Ax} = P$$



[例4] 已知:皮带轮皮带张力 T_1 =200N, T_2 =100N,皮带轮直径 D_1 =160mm,齿轮节圆直径D=200mm,压

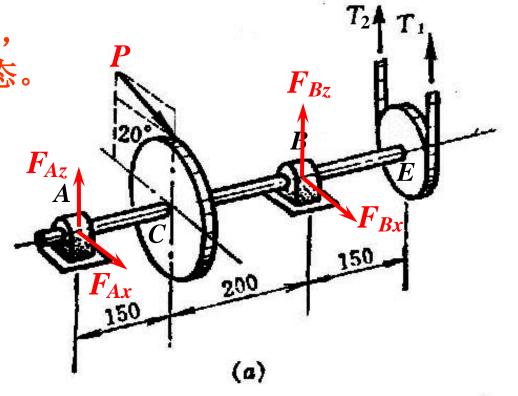
力角 $\alpha = 20^{\circ}$

求: 力P大小及A、B处的约束力。

解:传动轴AB匀速转动时,

可以认为处于平衡状态。

以AB轴及其上的齿轮和皮带轮所组成的系统为研究对象。





$$P_x = P\cos 20^{\circ}$$

$$P_z = P \sin 20^\circ$$

$$\sum M_{y}(F)=0$$
,

$$P_x \cdot \frac{D}{2} + (T_2 - T_1) \frac{D_1}{2} = 0$$

解得:P=71N

$$\sum M_z(F) = 0$$
,

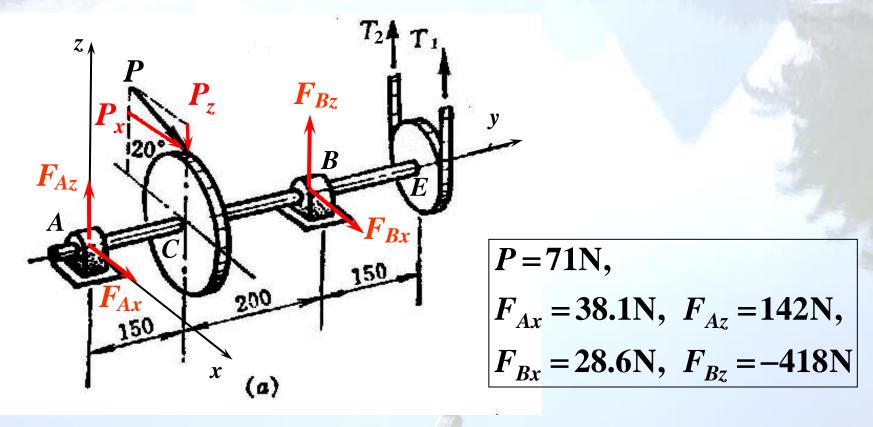
$$-P_x \cdot 150 - F_{Bx} \cdot 350 = 0$$

解得: $F_{Bx} = 28.6 \,\mathrm{N}$

$$\sum M_x(F) = 0$$
, $-P_z \cdot 150 + F_{Bz} \cdot 350 + (T_1 + T_2) \cdot 500 = 0$

解得:
$$F_{Bz} = -418 \,\mathrm{N}$$





$$\sum F_x = 0, \qquad P_x - F_{Bx} - F_{Ax} = 0$$



$$\sum F_z = 0$$
, $F_{Az} + F_{Bz} + T_1 + T_2 - P_z = 0$



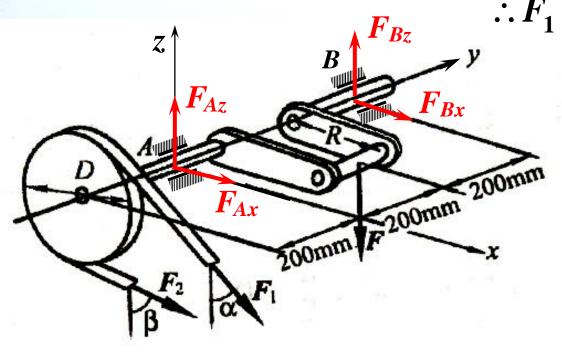
[例3-8] (P95)

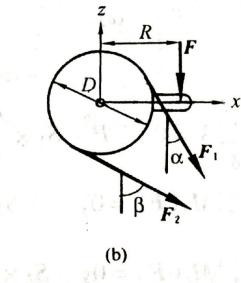
皮带拉力 $F_2=2 F_1$,F=2kN,D=0.4m,R=0.3m, $\alpha=30$ °, $\beta=60$ °,求皮带的拉力和轴承反力。

解: [整体]
$$\sum M_y(\overline{F}) = 0$$
, $FR - F_2 \cdot \frac{D}{2} + F_1 \cdot \frac{D}{2} = 0$

$$:: F_2 = 2F_1$$

 $\therefore F_1 = 3kN$





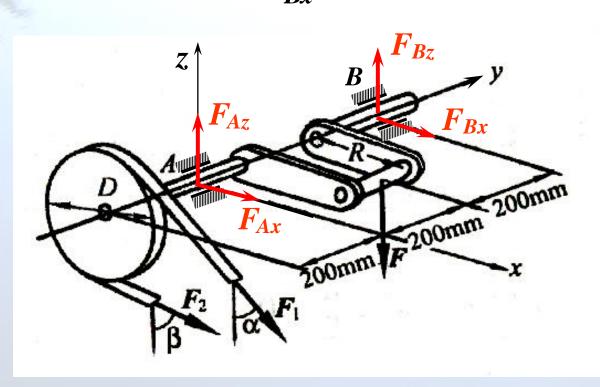


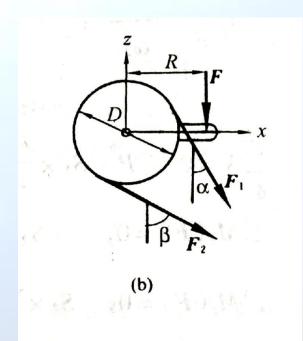
$$\sum M_x(\overline{F}) = 0$$
, $F_1 \cos 30^\circ \times 0.2 + F_2 \cos 60^\circ \times 0.2 - F \times 0.2 + F_{Bz} \times 0.4 = 0$

$$\therefore F_{Bz} = -1799N$$

$$\sum M_z(\overline{F}) = 0$$
, $F_1 \sin 30^\circ \times 0.2 + F_2 \sin 60^\circ \times 0.2 - F_{Bx} \times 0.4 = 0$

$$\therefore F_{Rr} = 3348N$$





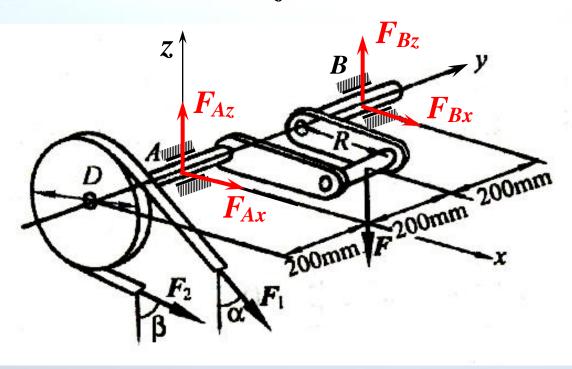


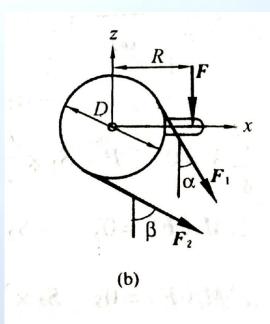
$$\sum F_{x} = 0, F_{1} \sin 30^{\circ} + F_{2} \sin 60^{\circ} + F_{Ax} + F_{Bx} = 0$$

$$\therefore F_{Ax} = -1004 \text{N}$$

$$\sum F_{z} = 0, -F_{1} \cos 30^{\circ} - F_{2} \cos 60^{\circ} - F + F_{Az} + F_{Bz} = 0$$

$$\therefore F_{Az} = 9397N$$

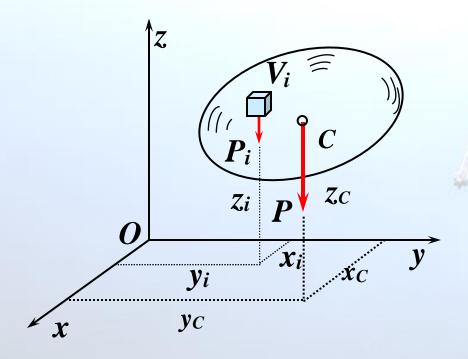




§ 3-6 重心

1. 重心的概念及其坐标公式

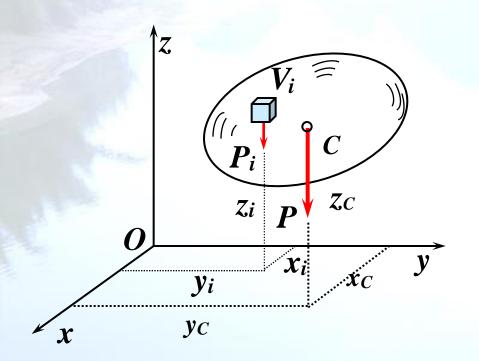
地球对物体的引力称为重力。重力作用于物体内每一微小部分,是一个分布力系,由于物体的尺寸与地球的半径相比小得多,因此可近似地认为这个力系是空间平行力系,此平行力系的合力一般称为物体的重力。



不论物体如何放置,其 重力的作用线总是通过物体 内的一个确定的点,这一点 称为物体的重心。

重心的位置在工程中由重要意义。



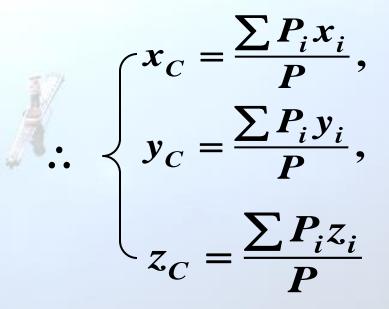


物体重心的坐标公式:

$$: P = \sum P_i$$
 由合力矩定理:

$$-P \cdot y_C = -\sum P_i y_i$$
$$P \cdot x_C = \sum P_i x_i$$

物体分割的越多,每一小部分体积越小,求得的重心位置就越准确。在极限情况下, $(n \rightarrow \infty)$,常用积分法求物体的重心位置。





对于均质物体,单位体积的重量 γ =常数; V_i 为第i个小体积,

$$P_i = \gamma \cdot V_i$$
$$P = \gamma \cdot V$$

$$x_C = \frac{\sum \gamma V_i x_i}{\gamma V}, \quad y_C = \frac{\sum \gamma V_i y_i}{\gamma V}, \quad z_C = \frac{\sum \gamma V_i z_i}{\gamma V}$$

$$\therefore x_C = \frac{\sum V_i x_i}{V}, \quad y_C = \frac{\sum V_i y_i}{V}, \quad z_C = \frac{\sum V_i z_i}{V}$$

积分表达式为: $x_C = \frac{\sum P_i x_i}{P}$,

$$x_C = \frac{\int_V x \cdot dV}{V}, \quad y_C = \frac{\int_V y \cdot dV}{V}, \quad z_C = \frac{\int_V z \cdot dV}{V}$$

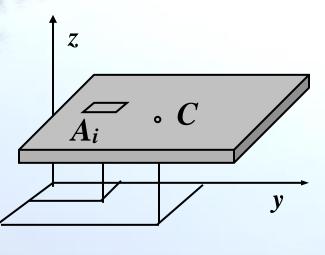


可见:对于均质物体,重心与物体的单位体积的重量(比重)无关,只与物体的形状有关,因此均质物体的重心也称为物体的形心

薄板的重心(形心)公式:

$$V_i = t A_i$$

V=tA



$$x_C = \frac{\sum V_i x_i}{V} = \frac{\sum t \cdot A_i x_i}{t \Delta} = \frac{\sum A_i x_i}{\Delta}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_C = \frac{\sum A_i x_i}{A}, \\ y_C = \frac{\sum A_i y_i}{A}, \end{cases} \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbb{R}}: \begin{cases} x_C = \frac{\int_A x \cdot dA}{A}, \\ y_C = \frac{\int_A y \cdot dA}{A}, \end{cases}$$



组合法和实验法

- (1)组合法(分割法和负面积法)
- ①分割法

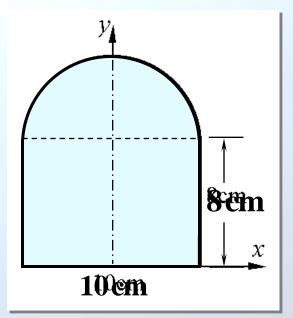
[例10] 己知:
$$A_1 = 80 \text{cm}^2$$
, $A_2 = \frac{1}{2}\pi R^2$, $y_1 = 4 \text{cm}$, $y_2 = (8 + \frac{4R}{3\pi}) \text{cm}$

求: 该组合体的重心?

解: 由
$$y_C = \frac{\sum A_i y_i}{A}$$

$$= \frac{A_1 y_1 + A_2 y_2}{A_1 + A_2}$$

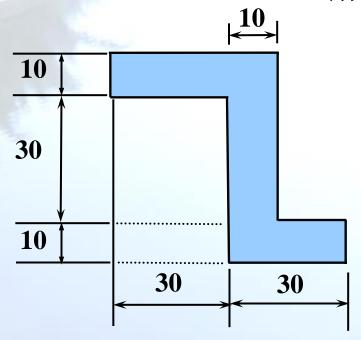
$$= 6.0 \text{ cm}$$





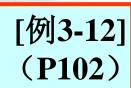
求Z形截面重心的位置。

解:

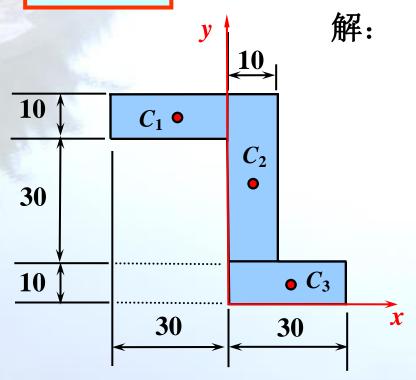








求Z形截面重心的位置。



$$x_{C} = \frac{\sum A_{i} x_{i}}{A}$$

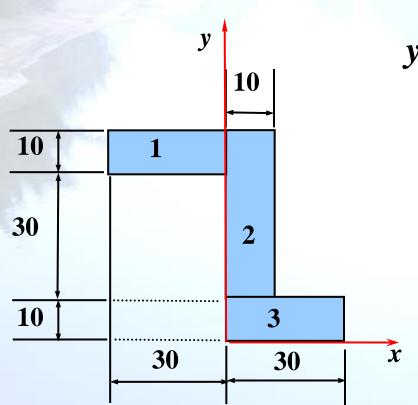
$$= \frac{A_{1} x_{1} + A_{2} x_{2} + A_{3} x_{3}}{2A_{1} + A_{2}}$$

$$= \frac{300 \times (-15) + 400 \times 5 + 300 \times 15}{300 + 400 + 300}$$

$$= 2(mm)$$

$$A_1 = 30 \times 10$$
 $x_1 = -15 \text{mm}$
 $A_2 = 10 \times 40$ $x_2 = 5 \text{mm}$
 $A_3 = 30 \times 10$ $x_3 = 15 \text{mm}$





$$y_C = \frac{\sum A_i y_i}{A}$$

$$= \frac{A_1 y_1 + A_2 y_2 + A_3 y_3}{2A_1 + A_2}$$

$$= \frac{300 \times 45 + 400 \times 30 + 300 \times 5}{300 + 400 + 300}$$

=27mm

$$A_1 = 30 \times 10$$
 $y_1 = 45 \text{mm}$
 $A_2 = 10 \times 40$ $y_2 = 30 \text{mm}$
 $A_3 = 30 \times 10$ $y_3 = 5 \text{mm}$

②负面积法

[例11] 已知: r=2cm

求: 该组合体的重心?

解:

$$A_1 = 80 \text{cm}^2, A_2 = \frac{1}{2}\pi R^2, y_1 = 4 \text{cm}, y_2 = (8 + \frac{4R}{3\pi}) \text{cm}$$

$$A_3 = -\pi r^2$$
, $y_3 = 8$ cm

