

一、轴向拉伸与压缩(第8章)

正应力公式

横截面上各点处仅存在正应力, 并沿横截面均匀分布

$$\sigma = \frac{F_{\rm N}}{A}$$

切应力公式

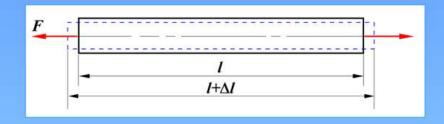
$$\tau = F_Q / A$$

A——剪切面面积

$$\sigma_{jy} = F_{jy}/A_{jy}$$

 A_{iv} ——剪切面面积

轴向变形基本公式



$$\sigma = E\varepsilon$$

一胡克定律

$$\Delta l = \frac{F_{\rm N}l}{EA}$$

- EA 一杆截面的拉压刚度
- ΔI 一伸长为正,缩短为负

二、扭矩的正负号(第9章扭转)

$$\tau = G\gamma$$

-剪切胡克定律

$$\tau_{\rho} = \frac{T\rho}{I_{\rm p}}$$

扭转应力
$$\tau_{\rho} = \frac{T\rho}{I_{p}} \qquad I_{p} = \int_{A} \rho^{2} dA \qquad - 极惯性矩$$

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{T}{W_{\rm p}}$$

$$W_{\rm p} = \frac{I_{\rm p}}{R}$$

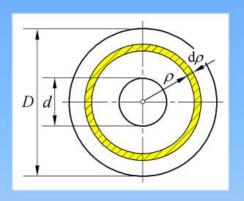
 $\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{T}{W_{\text{p}}}$ $W_{\text{p}} = \frac{I_{\text{p}}}{R}$ 一抗扭截面系数

极惯性矩与抗扭截面系数

● 空心圆截面

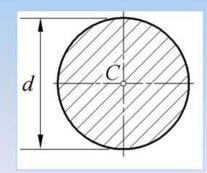
$$I_{p} = \frac{\pi D^{4}}{32} (1 - \alpha^{4}) \qquad \alpha = \frac{d}{D}$$

$$W_{p} = \frac{I_{p}}{D} = \frac{\pi D^{3}}{16} (1 - \alpha^{4})$$



2 实心圆截面

$$I_{\rm p} = \frac{\pi d^4}{32}$$
 $W_{\rm p} = \frac{\pi d^3}{16}$



扭转变形一般公式

$$\varphi = \frac{Tl}{GI_{\rm p}}$$

GIp一圆轴截面扭转刚度

$$\theta = \frac{\mathrm{d}\,\varphi}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{T}{GI_{\mathrm{p}}}$$

[q]一单位长度的许用扭转角

三、弯曲应力(第11章)

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M}{EI_z}$$

中性层曲率 $\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M}{EI_z}$ $(I_z - 惯性矩)$ $(EI_z - 截面弯曲刚度)$

弯曲应力

$$\sigma(y) = \frac{My}{I_z}$$

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M}{W_z}$$

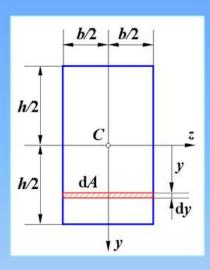
$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{M}{W_z}$$

$$W_z = \frac{I_z}{y_{\text{max}}} - 抗 弯 截 面 系 数$$

矩形截面惯性矩

$$I_z = \int_A y^2 dA = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} y^2 b dy = \frac{bh^3}{12}$$

$$W_z = \frac{I_z}{y_{\text{max}}} = \frac{\frac{bh^3}{12}}{\frac{h}{2}} = \frac{bh^2}{6}$$

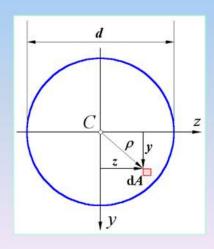


圆形截面惯性矩

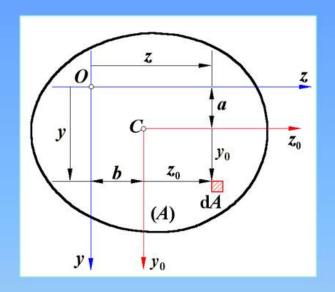
$$I_{p} = \int_{A} \rho^{2} dA = \int_{A} (y^{2} + z^{2}) dA$$

$$I_{p} = I_{z} + I_{y} \qquad I_{p} = 2I_{z}$$

$$I_{z} = \frac{I_{p}}{2} = \frac{\pi d^{4}}{64} \qquad W_{z} = \frac{\pi d^{4}}{64} \frac{2}{d} = \frac{\pi d^{3}}{32}$$



平行轴定理

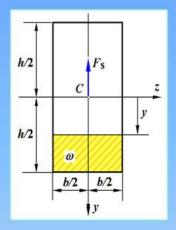


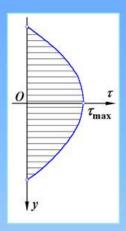
$$I_z = I_{z_0} + Aa^2$$

$$I_y = I_{y_0} + Ab^2$$

Cy₀z₀一形心直角坐标系
Oyz 一任意直角坐标系
二者平行

矩形截面弯曲切应力公式





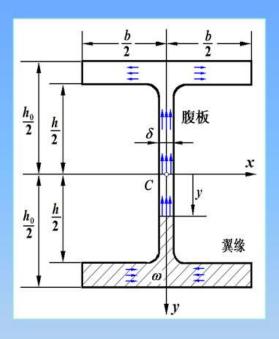
$$\tau(y) = \frac{3F_{\rm S}}{2bh} \left(1 - \frac{4y^2}{h^2} \right)$$

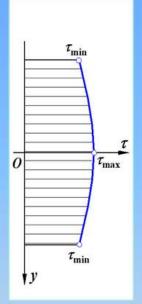
$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{3F_{\text{S}}}{2A}$$

不用记

工字形薄壁梁弯曲切应力公式

不用记



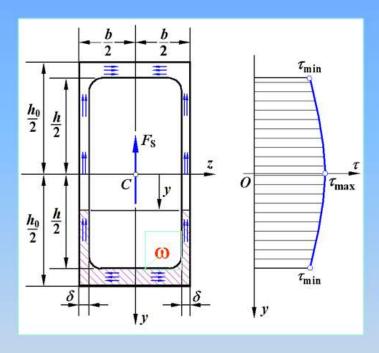


$$\tau(y) = \frac{F_{S}}{8I_{z}\delta} \left[b(h_{0}^{2} - h^{2}) + \delta(h^{2} - 4y^{2}) \right]$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \tau(0)$$
 $\tau_{\text{min}} = \tau(\pm \frac{h}{2})$

盒形薄壁梁

不用记



$$\tau(y) = \frac{F_{S}}{16I_{z}\delta} \left[b(h_{0}^{2} - h^{2}) + 2\delta(h^{2} - 4y^{2}) \right]$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \tau(0)$$
 $\tau_{\text{min}} = \tau(\pm \frac{h}{2})$

四、弯曲变形(第12章)

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

- 挠曲轴近似微分方程

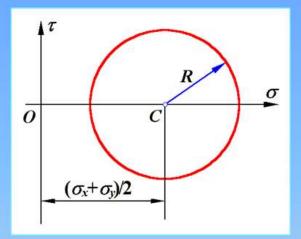
各种典型挠曲线挠度和转角不用记

五、应力状态分析(第13章)

斜截面应力公式

$$\sigma_{\alpha} = \frac{\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}}{2} + \frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2} \cos 2\alpha - \tau_{x} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$\tau_{\alpha} = \frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2} \sin 2\alpha + \tau_{x} \cos 2\alpha$$
 不用记



应力圆圆心C的坐标为:
$$(\frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2}, 0)$$

应力圆半径为:
$$R = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_x^2}$$

平面状态的极值应力

$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{max}}}{\sigma_{\text{min}}} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_x^2} \qquad \frac{\tau_{\text{max}}}{\tau_{\text{min}}} = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_x^2}$$

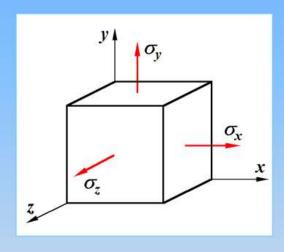
$$\tan 2\alpha_0 = -\frac{2\tau_x}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y} \qquad \tan \alpha_0 = -\frac{\tau_x}{\sigma_x - \sigma_{\min}} = -\frac{\tau_x}{\sigma_{\max} - \sigma_y}$$

广义胡克定律 (三向应力状态)

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_{x} - \mu(\sigma_{y} + \sigma_{z})]$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_{y} - \mu(\sigma_{z} + \sigma_{x})]$$

$$\varepsilon_{z} = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_{z} - \mu(\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y})]$$



六、复杂应力状态强度问题(第14章)

最大拉应力理论——第一强度理论

$$\sigma_1 \leq [\sigma]$$

最大拉应变理论——第二强度理论

$$\sigma_1 - \mu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) \leq [\sigma]$$

最大切应力理论——第三强度理论

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\mathrm{r},3} = \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 - \boldsymbol{\sigma}_3 \leq [\boldsymbol{\sigma}]$$

畸变能理论——第四强度理论

$$\sigma_{r4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2} \le [\sigma]$$

单向与纯剪切组合应力状态的强度条件

$$\sigma_{r3} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2} \le [\sigma]$$
 $\sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2} \le [\sigma]$

$$\sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2} \le [\sigma]$$

1. 弯拉(压)组合

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{F_N}{A} + \frac{M_{\max}}{W_z}$$

2. 弯扭组合(圆轴)

$$\sigma_{v3} = \sqrt{\sigma_M^2 + 4\tau_T^2} \le [\sigma]$$
 $\sigma_{v4} = \sqrt{\sigma_M^2 + 3\tau_T^2} \le [\sigma]$

$$\sigma_{v3} = \frac{\sqrt{M^2 + T^2}}{W} \leq [\sigma] \qquad \sigma_{v4} = \frac{\sqrt{M^2 + 0.75T^2}}{W} \leq [\sigma]$$

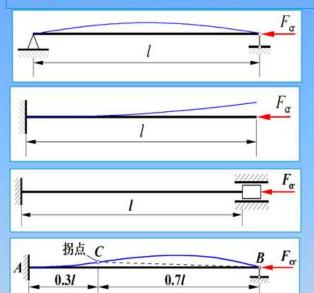
3. 弯拉扭组合

$$\sigma_{r3} = \sqrt{\left(\sigma_{M} + \sigma_{N}\right)^{2} + 4\tau_{T}^{2}} \leq [\sigma] \qquad \sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{\left(\sigma_{M} + \sigma_{N}\right)^{2} + 3\tau_{T}^{2}} \leq [\sigma]$$

$$\sigma_{\rm r4} = \sqrt{\left(\sigma_{\rm M} + \sigma_{\rm N}\right)^2 + 3\tau_{\rm T}^2} \leq [\sigma]$$

七、压杆稳定问题(第15章)

欧拉公式一般表达式



$$F_{\rm cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{I^2}$$
 两端

$$\mu = 1$$

$$F_{\rm cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(2l)^2}$$

$$F_{\rm cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(2l)^2}$$
 一端自由,一端固定

$$\mu = 2$$

$$F_{\rm cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{\left(l/2\right)^2}$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$F_{\rm cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{\left(0.7l\right)^2}$$

$$F_{\rm cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(0.7l)^2}$$
 一端铰支,另一端固定 $\mu = 0.7$

$$F_{\rm cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(\mu l)^2}$$

μ1- 相当长度—相当的 两端铰支细长压杆的长度 方式对临界载荷的影响

μ- 长度因数-代表支持

临界应力

$$\sigma_{\rm cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\left(\frac{\mu l}{i}\right)^2}$$

$$i = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}}$$
 — 截面惯性半径

$$\lambda = \frac{\mu l}{i}$$
 —柔度或细长比

$$\sigma_{\rm cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2}$$

$$\lambda \geq \lambda_{p}$$

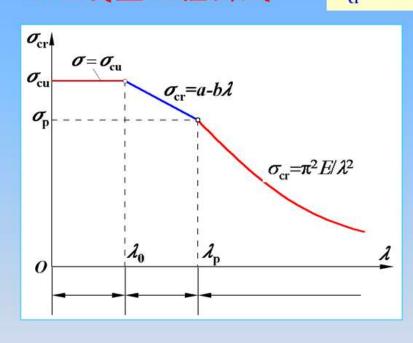
临界应力经验公式

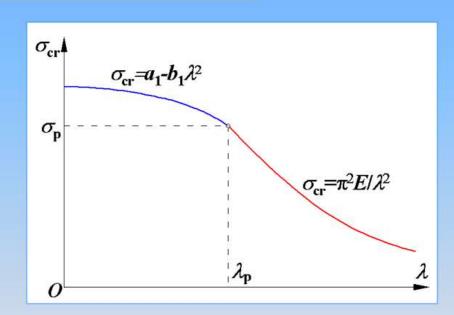
λ<λ。的压杆一非细长杆

1. 直线型经验公式 $\sigma_{cr} = a - b\lambda$ $(\lambda_0 < \lambda < \lambda_p)$

$$\sigma_{cr} = a - b\lambda$$

$$(\lambda_0 < \lambda < \lambda_p)$$





2. 抛物线型经验公式

$$\sigma_{\rm cr} = a_1 - b_1 \lambda^2 \qquad (0 < \lambda < \lambda_{\rm p})$$

$$(0<\lambda<\lambda_{\rm p})$$