# 第六章

弯曲变形



# 第六章 弯曲变形

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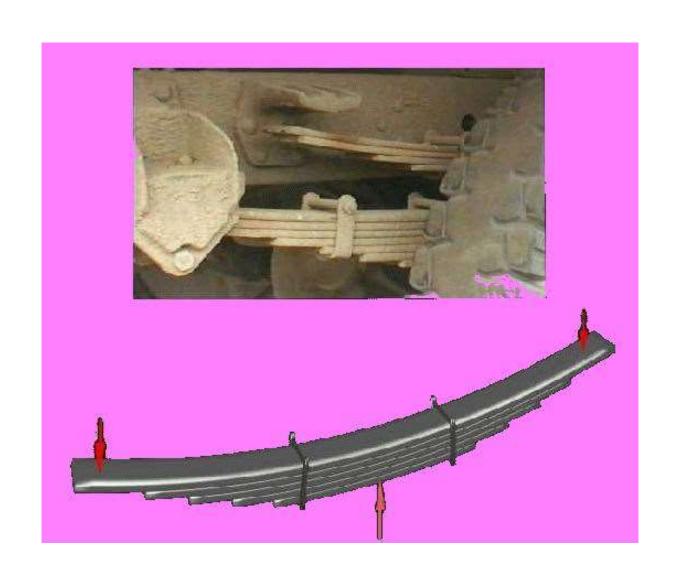
# § 6-1 工程中的弯曲变形问题



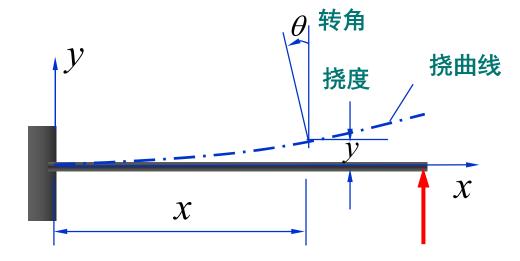
# § 6-1 工程中的弯曲变形问题



# § 6-1 工程中的弯曲变形问题



#### 1. 基本概念



#### 挠曲线方程:

$$y = y(x)$$

挠度y: 截面形心 在y方向的位移

y 向上为正

转角  $\theta$ : 截面绕中性轴转过的角度。 $\theta$  逆时针为正

由于小变形,截面形心在x方向的位移忽略不计

挠度转角关系为: 
$$\theta \approx \tan \theta = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

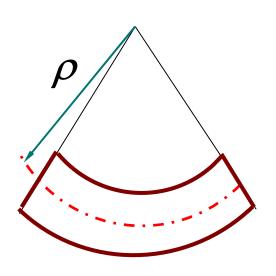
#### 2. 挠曲线的近似微分方程

推导弯曲正应力时,得到:

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

#### 忽略剪力对变形的影响

$$\frac{1}{\rho(x)} = \frac{M(x)}{EI_z}$$



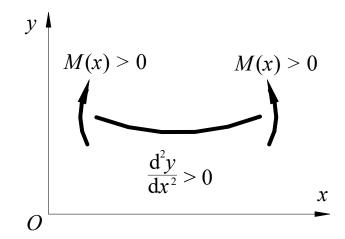
#### 由数学知识可知:

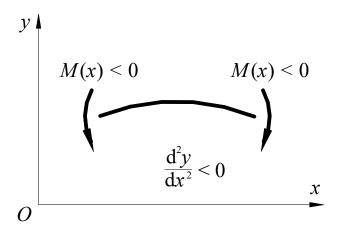
$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \pm \frac{\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}}{\sqrt{\left[1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right]^3}}$$

#### 略去高阶小量,得

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \pm \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$

所以 
$$\pm \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{M(x)}{EI_z}$$





由弯矩的正负号规定可得,弯矩的符号与挠曲线的二阶导数符号一致,所以挠曲线的近似微分方程为:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{M(x)}{EI_Z}$$

由上式进行积分,就可以求出梁横截面的转角和挠度。

#### 挠曲线的近似微分方程为:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{M(x)}{EI_z} \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad EI_z \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = M(x)$$

#### 积分一次得转角方程为:

$$EI_z \frac{dy}{dx} = EI_z \theta = \int M(x) dx + C$$

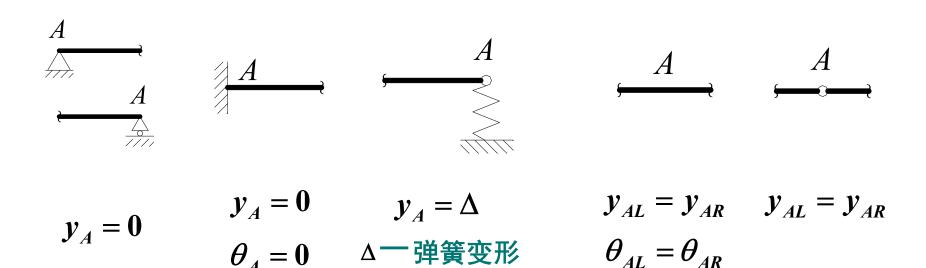
#### 再积分一次得挠度方程为:

$$EI_{z}y = \iint M(x)dxdx + Cx + D$$

积分常数C、D 由梁的位移边界条件和光滑连续条件确定。

#### 位移边界条件

#### 光滑连续条件



例1 求梁的转角方程和挠度方程,并求最大转角和最大挠度,梁的E/已知。

1)由梁的整体平衡分析可得:

$$M(x) = -F(l-x) = F(x-l)$$

3) 列挠曲线近似微分方程并积分

$$EI\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = M(x) = F(x-l)$$
  
积分一次 
$$EI\frac{dy}{dx} = EI\theta = \frac{1}{2}F(x-l)^2 + C$$
再积分一次 
$$EIy = \frac{1}{6}F(x-l)^3 + Cx + D$$

#### 4) 由位移边界条件确定积分常数

5) 确定转角方程和挠度方程

$$EI\theta = \frac{1}{2}F(x-l)^{2} - \frac{1}{2}Fl^{2}$$

$$EIy = \frac{1}{6}F(x-l)^{3} - \frac{1}{2}Fl^{2}x + \frac{1}{6}Fl^{3}$$

6) 确定最大转角和最大挠度

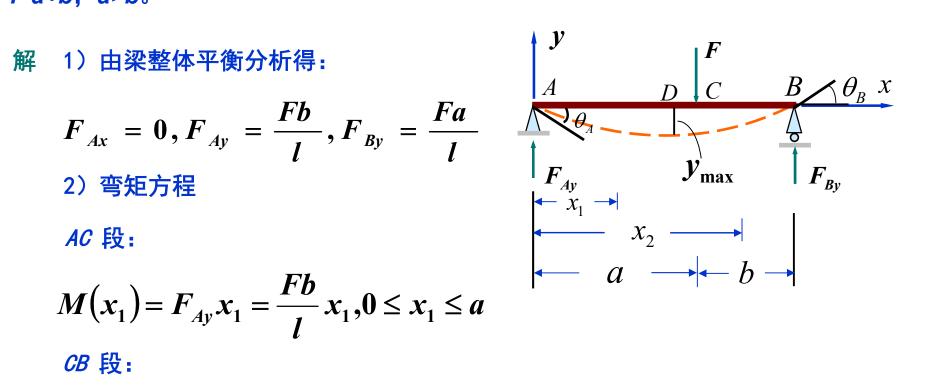
$$x = l$$
,  $\theta_{\text{max}} = \left| \theta_B \right| = \frac{Fl^2}{2EI}$ ,  $y_{\text{max}} = \left| y_B \right| = \frac{Fl^3}{3EI}$ 

求梁的转角方程和挠度方程。并求最大转角和最大挠度。梁的E/已知。 *I*=a+b, a>b.

$$F_{Ax} = 0, F_{Ay} = \frac{Fb}{l}, F_{By} = \frac{Fa}{l}$$

$$M(x_1) = F_{Ay}x_1 = \frac{Fb}{I}x_1, 0 \le x_1 \le a$$

$$M(x_2) = F_{Ay}x_2 - F(x_2 - a) = \frac{Fb}{l}x_2 - F(x_2 - a), \quad a \le x_2 \le l$$



#### 3) 列挠曲线近似微分方程并积分

AC 段: 
$$0 \le x_1 \le a$$

$$EI\frac{d^2y_1}{dx_1^2} = M(x_1) = \frac{Fb}{l}x_1$$

$$EI\frac{dy_1}{dx_1} = EI\theta(x_1) = \frac{Fb}{2l}x_1^2 + C_1$$

$$EIy_1 = \frac{Fb}{6l}x_1^3 + C_1x_1 + D_1$$

$$CB 段: a \le x_2 \le l$$

$$EI\frac{d^2y_2}{dx_2^2} = M(x_2) = \frac{Fb}{l}x_2 - F(x_2 - a)$$

$$EI\frac{dy_2}{dx_2} = EI\theta(x_2) = \frac{Fb}{2l}x_2^2 - \frac{F}{2}(x_2 - a)^2 + C_2$$

$$EIy_2 = \frac{Fb}{6l}x_2^3 - \frac{F}{6}(x_2 - a)^3 + C_2x_2 + D_2$$

#### 4) 由边界条件确定积分常数

#### 位移边界条件

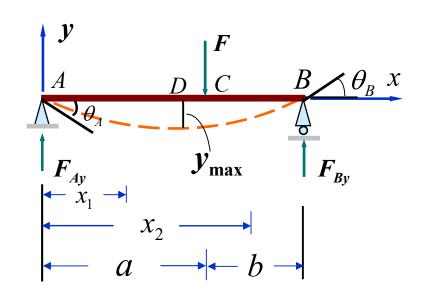
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0, & y_1(0) = 0 \\ x_2 = l, & y_2(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

#### 光滑连续条件

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 = a, & \theta_1(a) = \theta_2(a) \\ x_1 = x_2 = a, & y_1(a) = y_2(a) \end{cases}$$

#### 代入求解,得

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = C_2 = -\frac{1}{6}Fbl + \frac{Fb^3}{6l} \\ D_1 = D_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$



#### 5) 确定转角方程和挠度方程

AC 段: 
$$0 \le x_1 \le a$$

$$EI\theta_1 = \frac{Fb}{2l} x_1^2 - \frac{Fb}{6l} (l^2 - b^2)$$

$$EIy_1 = \frac{Fb}{6l}x_1^3 - \frac{Fb}{6l}(l^2 - b^2)x_1$$

CB 段:  $a \leq x_2 \leq l$ 

$$EI\theta_2 = \frac{Fb}{2l}x_2^2 - \frac{F}{2}(x_2 - a)^2 - \frac{Fb}{6l}(l^2 - b^2)$$

$$EIy_2 = \frac{Fb}{6l}x_2^3 - \frac{F}{6}(x_2 - a)^3 - \frac{Fb}{6l}(l^2 - b^2)x_2$$

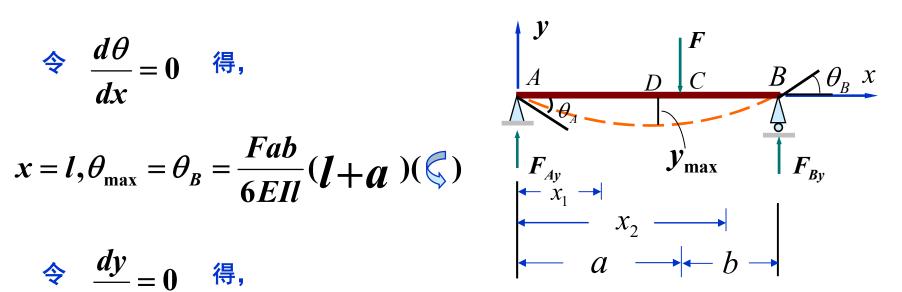
#### 6) 确定最大转角和最大挠度

$$riangle frac{d\theta}{dx} = 0$$
 得,

$$x = l, \theta_{\text{max}} = \theta_B = \frac{Fab}{6EIl}(l+a)(\zeta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$
 得,

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{l^2 - b^2}{3}}, \quad y_{\text{max}} = -\frac{Fb\sqrt{(l^2 - b^2)^3}}{9\sqrt{3}EIl}(\ \ \ \ \ )$$



讨 论

积分法求变形有什么优缺点?

设梁上有n 个载荷同时作用,任意截面上的弯矩为M(x),转角为  $\theta$  ,挠度为y,则有:

$$EI\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = EIy'' = M(x)$$

若梁上只有第 i个载荷单独作用,截面上弯矩为  $M_i(x)$  ,转角为  $\theta_i$  ,挠度为  $y_i$  ,则有:

$$EIy''_i = M_i(x)$$

由弯矩的叠加原理知:  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} M_i(x) = M(x)$ 

所以, 
$$EI\sum_{i=1}^{n}y''_{i}=EI(\sum_{i=1}^{n}y_{i})''=M(x)$$

故

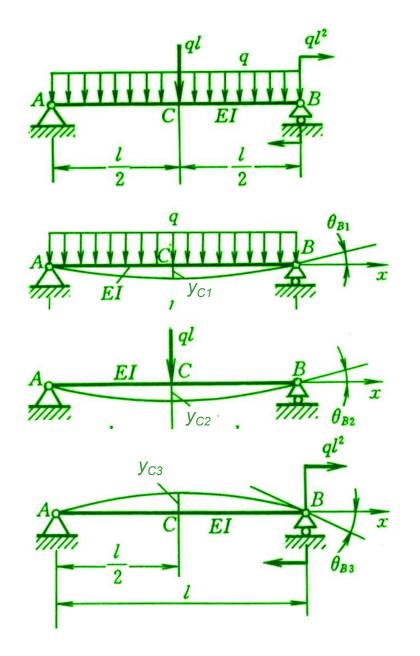
$$y'' = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i\right)''$$

由于梁的边界条件不变, 因此

$$y = \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i \qquad \theta = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \theta_i,$$

#### 重要结论:

梁在若干个载荷共同作用时的挠度或转角,等于在各个载荷单独作用时的挠度或转角的代数和。这就是计算弯曲变形的叠加原理。



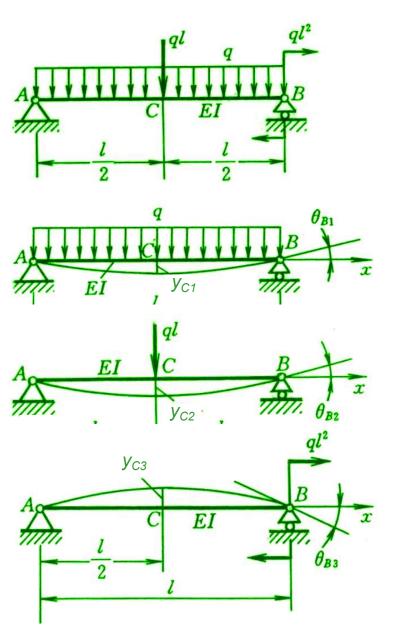
例3 已知简支梁受力如图示, q, I, EI 均为已知。求C 截面的挠度 $y_C$ ; B截面的转角 $\theta_B$ 

#### 解 1)将梁上的载荷分解

$$y_C = y_{C1} + y_{C2} + y_{C3}$$
  
 $\theta_B = \theta_{B1} + \theta_{B2} + \theta_{B3}$ 

2)查表得3种情形下*C*截面的挠度和*B*截面的转角。

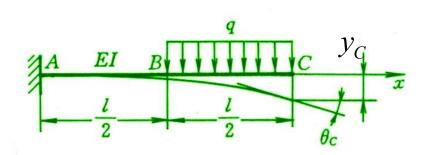
$$y_{C1} = -\frac{5ql^4}{384EI}$$
  $\theta_{B1} = \frac{ql^3}{24EI}$   $y_{C2} = -\frac{ql^4}{48EI}$   $\theta_{B1} = \frac{ql^3}{16EI}$   $\theta_{B1} = \frac{ql^3}{16EI}$   $\theta_{B3} = -\frac{ql^3}{3EI}$ 



# 3) 应用叠加法,将简单载荷作用时的结果求和

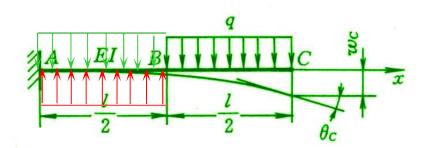
$$y_{C} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} y_{Ci} = -\frac{5ql^{4}}{384EI} - \frac{ql^{4}}{48EI} + \frac{ql^{4}}{16EI}$$
$$= \frac{11ql^{4}}{384EI} (\uparrow )$$

$$\theta_{B} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \theta_{Bi} = \frac{ql^{3}}{24EI} + \frac{ql^{3}}{16EI} - \frac{ql^{3}}{3EI}$$
$$= -\frac{11ql^{3}}{48EI} (\cite{2})$$

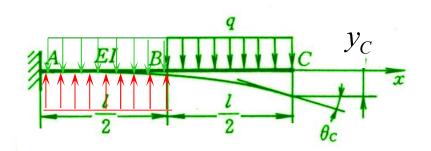


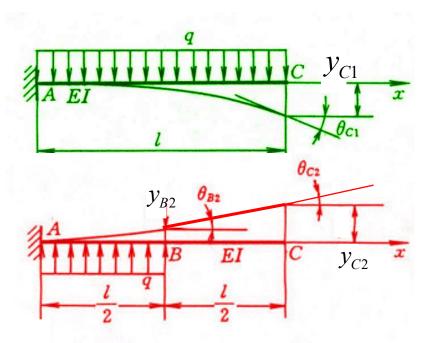
例4 已知:悬臂梁受力如图示,q、I、E/均为已知。求 $\mathcal{C}$ 截面的挠度y<sub> $\mathcal{C}$ </sub>和转角 $\theta$ <sub> $\mathcal{C}$ </sub>

解 1)首先,将梁上的载荷变成有表可查的情形



为了利用梁全长承受均布载荷的已知结果,先将均布载荷延长至梁的全长,为了不改变原来载荷作用的效果,在AB 段还需再加上集度相同、方向相反的均布载荷。





2)再将处理后的梁分解为简单载荷作用的情形,计算各自*c*截面的挠度和转角。

$$y_{C1} = -\frac{ql^4}{8EI}, \quad \theta_{C1} = -\frac{ql^3}{6EI}$$

$$y_{C2} = y_{B2} + \theta_{B2} \times \frac{l}{2} \quad \theta_{C2} = \frac{ql^3}{48EI}$$

$$= \frac{ql^4}{128EI} + \frac{ql^3}{48EI} \times \frac{l}{2},$$

3) 将结果叠加

$$y_C = \sum_{i=1}^{2} y_{Ci} = -\frac{41ql^4}{384EI}$$

$$\theta_C = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \theta_{Ci} = -\frac{7ql^3}{48EI}$$

讨 论

叠加法求变形有什么优缺点?

#### 1. 基本概念:

超静定梁: 支反力数目大于有效平衡方程数目的梁

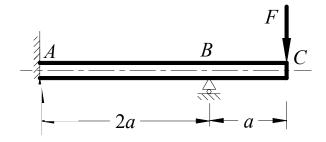
多余约束: 从维持平衡角度而言, 多余的约束

超静定次数:多余约束或多余支反力的数目。

相当系统: 用多余约束力代替多余约束的静定系统

#### 2. 求解方法:

解除多余约束,建立相当系统——比较变形,列变形协调条件——由物理关系建立补充方程——利用静力平衡条件求其他约束反力。

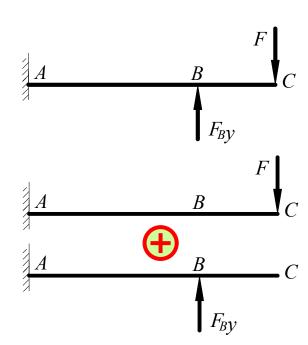


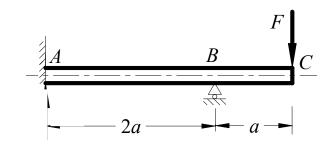
M6 求梁的支反力,梁的抗弯 刚度为EI。

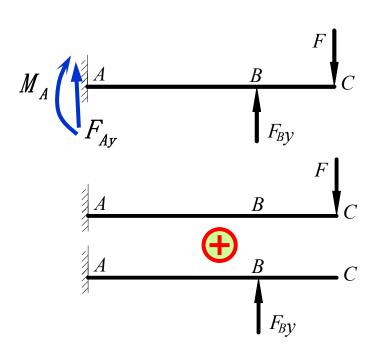


- 1) 判定超静定次数
- 2) 解除多余约束,建立相当系统
- 3) 进行变形比较,列出变形协调条件

$$y_B = (y_B)_F + (y_B)_{F_{By}} = 0$$







# 4) 由物理关系,列出补充方程

$$(y_B)_F = -\frac{F(2a)^2}{6EI}(9a - 2a) = -\frac{14Fa^3}{3EI}$$

$$(y_B)_{F_{By}} = \frac{8F_{By}a^3}{3EI}$$

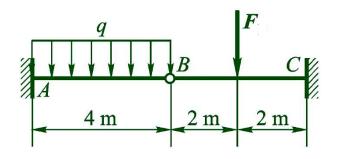
$$-\frac{14Fa^3}{3EI} + \frac{8F_{By}a^3}{3EI} = 0$$

$$F_{By} = \frac{7}{4}F$$

#### 5) 由整体平衡条件求其他约束反力

$$M_A = \frac{Fa}{2} (\cite{R}), \quad F_{Ay} = -\frac{3}{4} F(\cite{R})$$

例7 梁AB 和BC 在B 处铰接,A、C 两端固定,梁的抗弯刚度均为EI,F = 40kN,q = 20kN/m。画梁的剪力图和弯矩图。

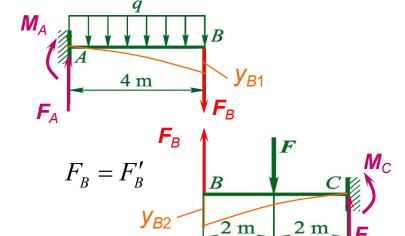


解

AB 处拆开,使超静定结构变成两个悬臂 AB 梁。

变形协调方程为:

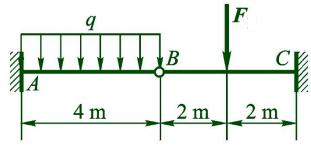
$$y_{B1} = y_{B2}$$

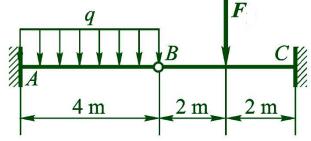


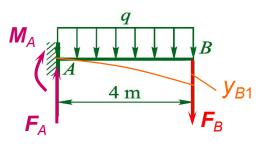
#### 物理关系

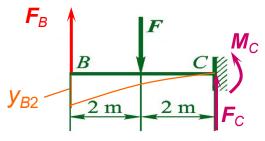
$$y_{B1} = \frac{q \times 4^4}{8EI} + \frac{F_B \times 4^3}{3EI}$$

$$y_{B2} = \frac{F \times 2^2}{6EI} (3 \times 4 - 2) - \frac{F_B \times 4^3}{3EI}$$









#### 代入得补充方程:

$$\frac{q \times 4^{4}}{8EI} + \frac{F_{B} \times 4^{3}}{3EI} = \frac{F \times 2^{2}}{6EI} (3 \times 4 - 2) - \frac{F_{B} \times 4^{3}}{3EI}$$

$$F_{B} = \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{40 \times 10}{6 \times 4^{2}} - \frac{20 \times 4^{4}}{8 \times 4^{3}} \right) = -8.75 \text{ kN}$$

#### 确定A端约束力

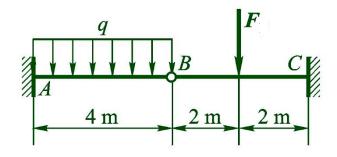
$$\sum_{F_B} F_y = 0, \quad F_A - F_B - 4q = 0$$

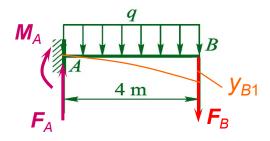
$$F_A = 4q + F_B = 4 \times 20 - 8.75 = 71.25 \text{ kN}$$

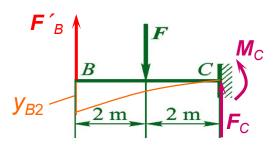
$$\sum_{B} M_A = 0, \quad M_A + 4q \times 2 + 4F_B = 0$$

$$M_A = -4q \times 2 - 4F_B$$

$$= -4 \times 20 \times 2 - 4 \times (-8.75) = -125 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$







#### 确定C 端约束力

$$\sum F_{y} = 0, \quad F_{B'} + F_{C} - F = 0$$

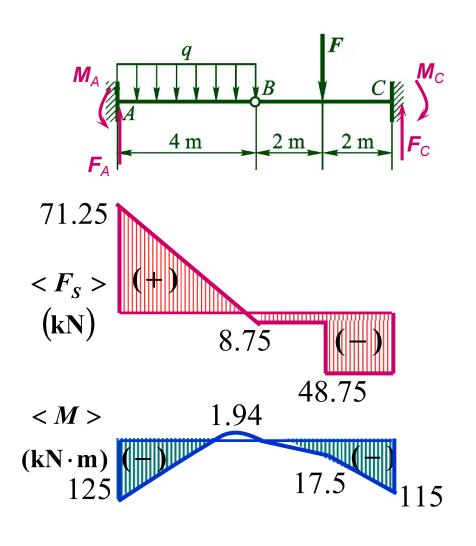
$$F_{C} = F - F_{B'} = 40 - (-8.75)$$

$$= 48.75 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M_{C} = 0, \quad M_{C} + 2F - 4F_{B'} = 0$$

$$M_{C} = 4F_{B'} - 2F$$

$$= 4 \times (-8.75) - 2 \times 40 = -115 \text{ kN.m}$$



#### A、C 端约束力已求出

$$F_A = 71.25 \text{ kN}(1)$$

$$M_A = 125 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}(\zeta)$$

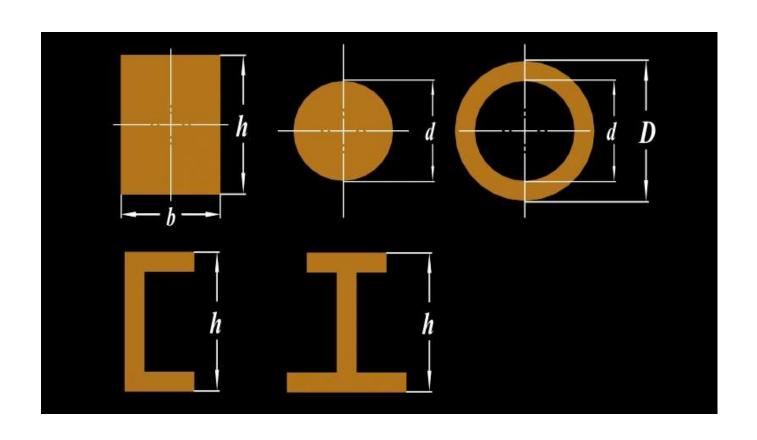
$$F_C = 48.75 \text{ kN}(1)$$

$$M_C = 115 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}(\ \ )$$

最后作梁的剪力图和弯矩图

# § 6-6 提高弯曲刚度的一些措施

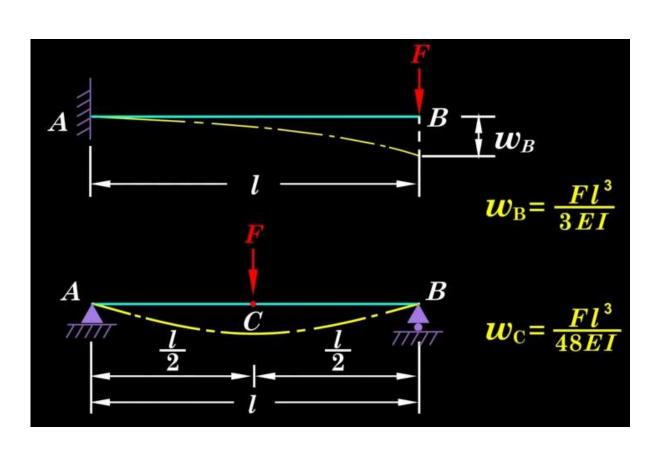
#### 1) 选择合理的截面形状



# § 6-6 提高弯曲刚度的一些措施

#### 2) 改善结构形式,减少弯矩数值

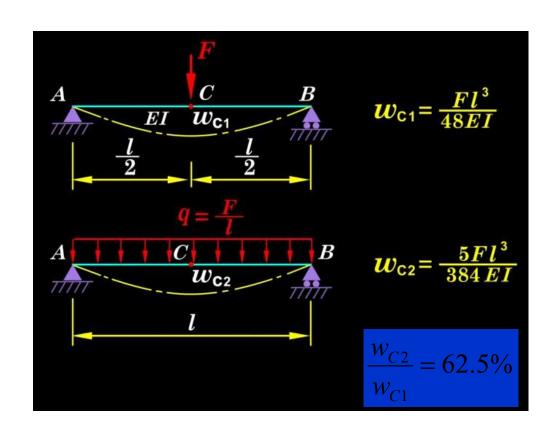
改变支座形式



# § 6-6 提高弯曲刚度的一些措施

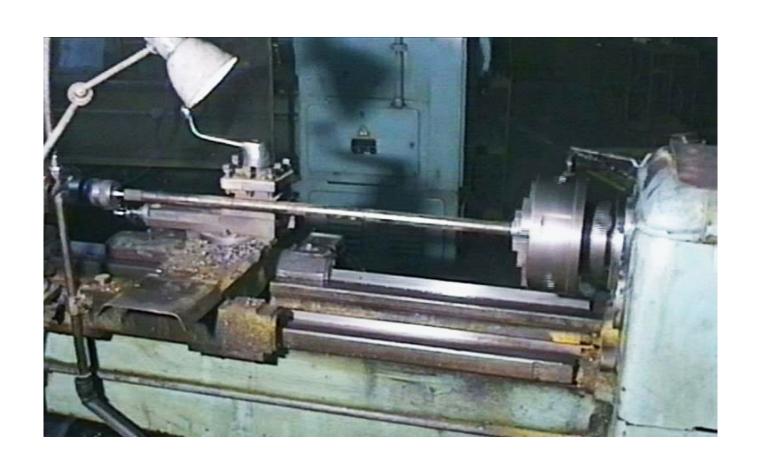
#### 2) 改善结构形式,减少弯矩数值

改变载荷类型



### § 6-6 提高弯曲刚度的一些措施

#### 3) 采用超静定结构



### § 6-6 提高弯曲刚度的一些措施



#### 小结

- 1、明确挠曲线、挠度和转角的概念
- 2、掌握计算梁变形的积分法和叠加法
- 3、学会用变形比较法解简单超静定问题

# 第七章

# 应力和应变分析 强度理论

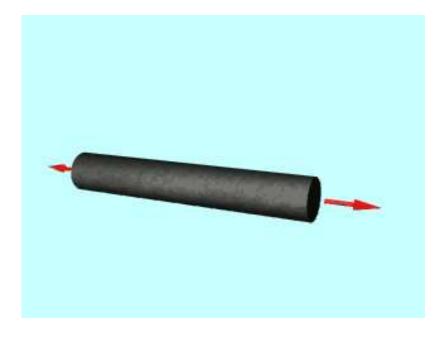
## 第七章 应力和应变分析 强度理论

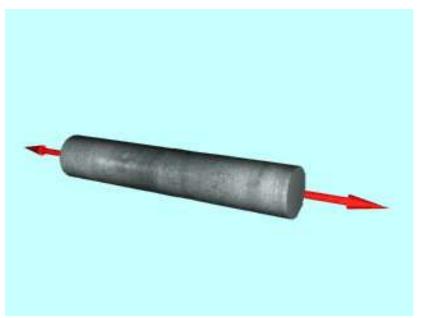
- □ 7-1 应力状态的概念
- 7-3 二向应力状态分析-解析法
- □ 7-4 二向应力状态分析-n图解法
- 7-5 三向应力状态
- 7-8 广义胡克定律
- □ 7-11 四种常用强度理论

问题的提出

铸铁

低碳钢

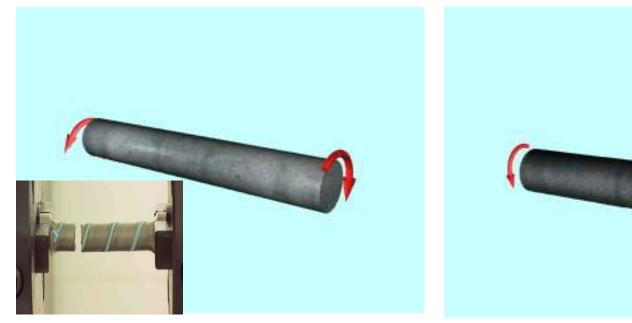




塑性材料拉伸时为什么会出现滑移线?

低碳钢

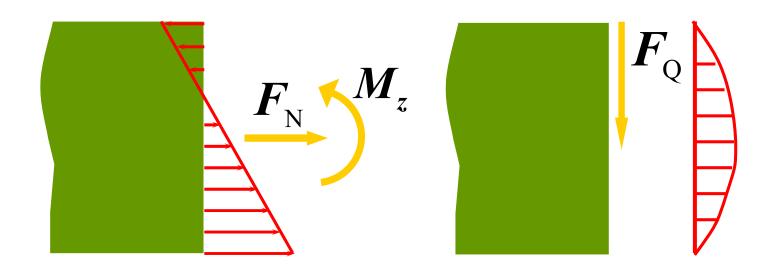
铸铁





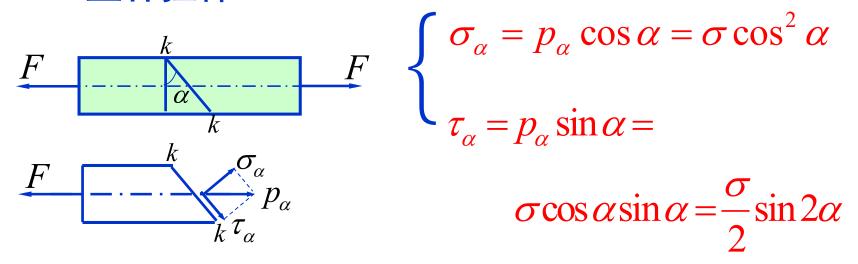
脆性材料扭转时为什么沿45°螺旋面断开?

#### 横力弯曲

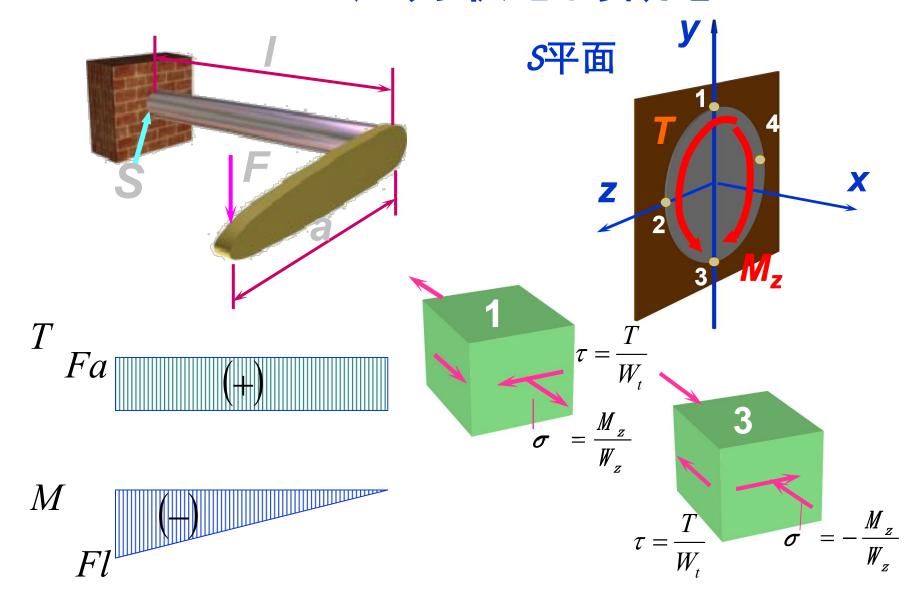


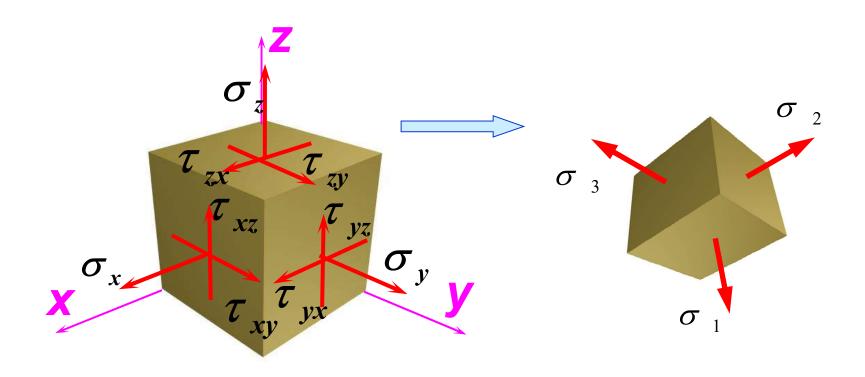
横截面上正应力分析和切应力分析的结果表明:同一面上不同点的应力各不相同,此即应力的点的概念。

#### 直杆拉伸



直杆拉伸应力分析结果表明:即使同一点不同方向面上的应力也是各不相同的,此即应力的面的概念。





单元体上没有切应力的面称为主平面;主平面上的正应力称为主应力,分别用  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$  表示,并且  $\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \sigma_3$  该单元体称为主应力单元体。



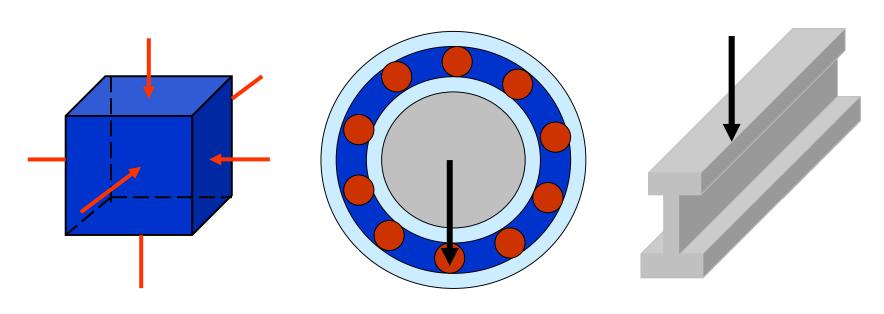


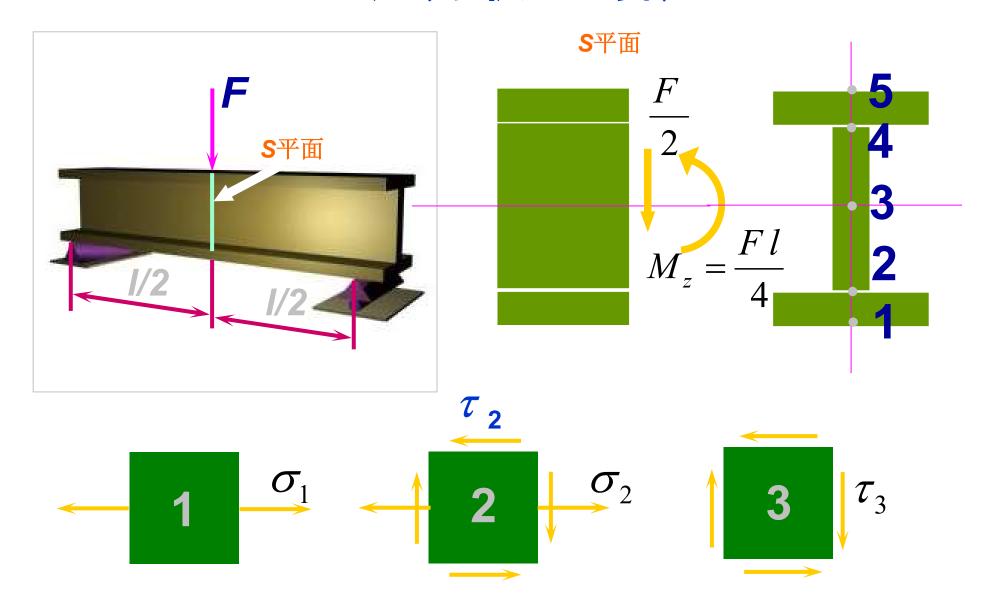
(1) 单向应力状态: 三个主应力中只有一个不为零

(2) 平面应力状态: 三个主应力中有两个不为零

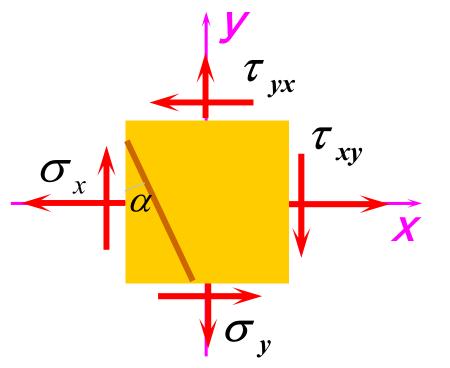
(3) 空间应力状态: 三个主应力都不等于零

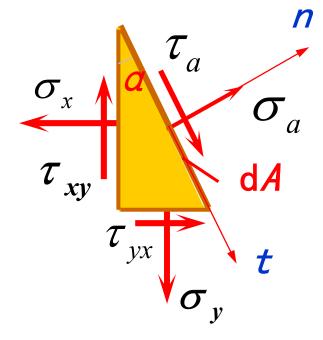
平面应力状态和空间应力状态统称为复杂应力状态





#### 1. 斜截面上的应力





$$\sum F_n = 0 \qquad \sum F_t = 0$$

#### 列平衡方程

$$\sum F_n = 0$$

 $\sigma_{\alpha} dA + \tau_{xy} (dA \cos \alpha) \sin \alpha - \sigma_{x} (dA \cos \alpha) \cos \alpha +$   $\tau_{yx} (dA \sin \alpha) \cos \alpha - \sigma_{y} (dA \sin \alpha) \sin \alpha = 0$ 

$$\sum F_{t} = 0$$

 $\tau_{\alpha} dA - \tau_{xy} (dA \cos \alpha) \cos \alpha - \sigma_{x} (dA \cos \alpha) \sin \alpha +$  $\tau_{yx} (dA \sin \alpha) \sin \alpha + \sigma_{y} (dA \sin \alpha) \cos \alpha = 0$ 







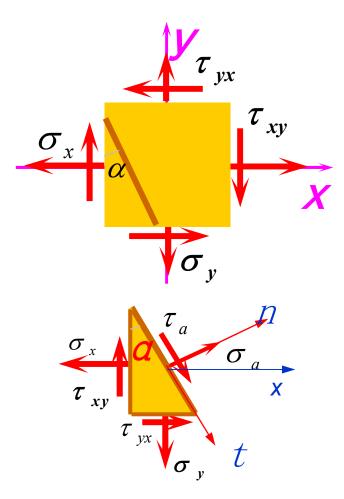
利用三角函数公式 
$$\begin{cases} \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\alpha) \\ \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\alpha) \\ 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \sin 2\alpha \end{cases}$$

### 并注意到 $\tau_{yx} = \tau_{xy}$ 化简得

$$\sigma_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_x + \sigma_y) + \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)\cos 2\alpha - \tau_{xy}\sin 2\alpha$$

$$\tau_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}) \sin 2\alpha + \tau_{xy} \cos 2\alpha$$

#### 2. 正负号规则



正应力: 拉为正; 压为负

切应力:使微元顺时针方向转动为正;反之为负。

a角:由x 轴正向逆时针转 到斜截面外法线时为正;反 之为负。

#### 3. 正应力极值和方向

#### 确定正应力极值

$$\sigma_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}) + \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y})\cos 2\alpha - \tau_{xy}\sin 2\alpha$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\alpha}}{d\alpha} = -(\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y})\sin 2\alpha - 2\tau_{xy}\cos 2\alpha$$

#### 设 $a = a_0$ 时,上式值为零,即

$$-(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)\sin 2\alpha_0 - 2\tau_{xy}\cos 2\alpha_0 = 0$$

$$-2\left[\frac{(\sigma_{x}-\sigma_{y})}{2}\sin 2\alpha_{0}+\tau_{xy}\cos 2\alpha_{0}\right]=-2\tau_{\alpha_{0}}=0$$

即  $\alpha = \alpha_0$  时,切应力为零

$$\tan 2\alpha_0 = -\frac{2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}$$

由上式可以确定出两个相互垂直的平面,分别为最大正应力和最小正应力(主应力)所在平面。

所以,最大和最小正应力分别为:

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2 + 4\tau_{xy}^2}$$

$$\sigma_{\min} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2 + 4\tau_{xy}^2}$$

主应力按代数值排序:  $\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \sigma_3$ 

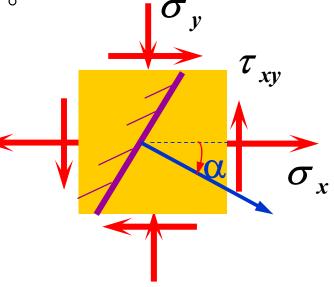
例题1:一点处的平面应力状态如图所示。

已知 
$$\sigma_x = 60 \text{MPa}$$
,  $\tau_{xy} = -30 \text{MPa}$ ,

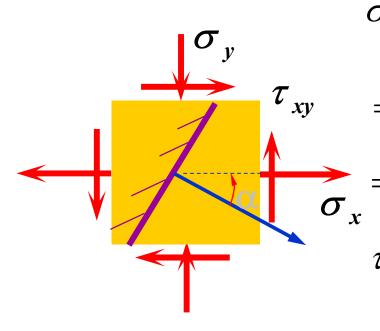
$$\sigma_y = -40 \text{MPa}, \quad \alpha = -30^{\circ}$$

试求(1) $\alpha$  斜面上的应力;

- (2) 主应力、主平面;
- (3) 绘出主应力单元体。



#### $\mathbf{m}$ : (1) $\alpha$ 斜面上的应力



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

$$\tau_{xy} = \frac{60-40}{2} + \frac{60+40}{2}\cos(-60^{\circ}) + 30\sin(-60^{\circ})$$

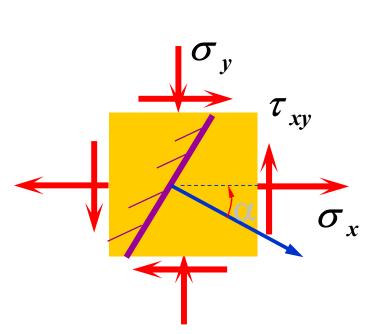
$$=9.02$$
MPa

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

$$=\frac{60+40}{2}\sin(-60^\circ)-30\cos(-60^\circ)$$

$$= -58.3$$
MPa

#### (2) 主应力、主平面



$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau^2_{xy}}$$
$$= 68.3 \text{MPa}$$

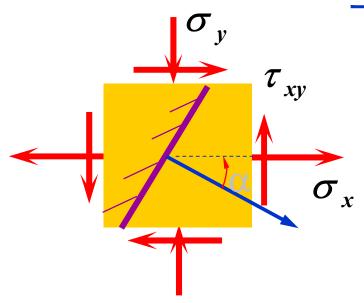
$$\sigma_{x} \sigma_{min} = \frac{\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}}{2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2}\right)^{2} + \tau^{2}_{xy}}$$
$$= -48.3 \text{MPa}$$

$$\sigma_1 = 68.3 \text{MPa}, \quad \sigma_2 = 0, \quad \sigma_3 = -48.3 \text{MPa}$$





#### 主平面的方位:



$$tg2\alpha_0 = -\frac{2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y} = -\frac{-60}{60 + 40} = 0.6$$

$$\alpha_0 = 15.5^{\circ}$$
,

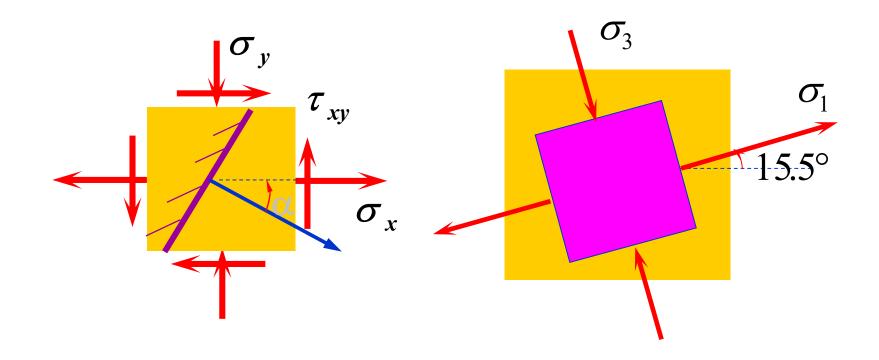
代入  $\sigma_{\alpha}$  表达式可知

$$\alpha_0 = 15.5^{\circ} + 90^{\circ} = 105.5^{\circ}$$

主应力  $\sigma_1$  方向:  $\alpha_0 = 15.5^\circ$ 

主应力  $\sigma_3$  方向:  $\alpha_0 = 105.5^\circ$ 

#### (3) 主应力单元体:



### 纯剪切应力状态

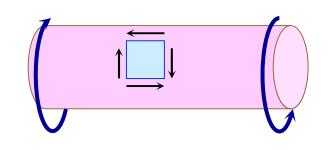
$$tg2\alpha_0 = \frac{-2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y} \to -\infty$$

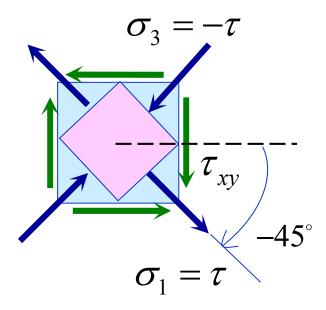
$$\alpha_0 = -45^{\circ}$$
 或  $-135^{\circ}$ 

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

$$\sigma_{\max} = \sigma_1 = \tau_{xy}$$

$$\sigma_{\min} = \sigma_3 = -\tau_{xy}$$





#### 此现象称为纯剪切

$$\sigma_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}) + \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y})\cos 2\alpha - \tau_{xy}\sin 2\alpha$$

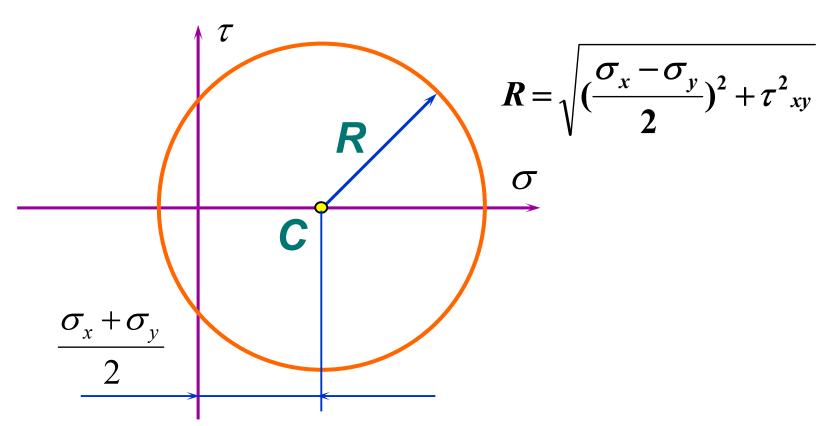
$$\tau_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}) \sin 2\alpha + \tau_{xy} \cos 2\alpha$$

$$(\sigma_{\alpha} - \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2})^2 + \tau^2_{\alpha} = (\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2})^2 + \tau^2_{xy}$$

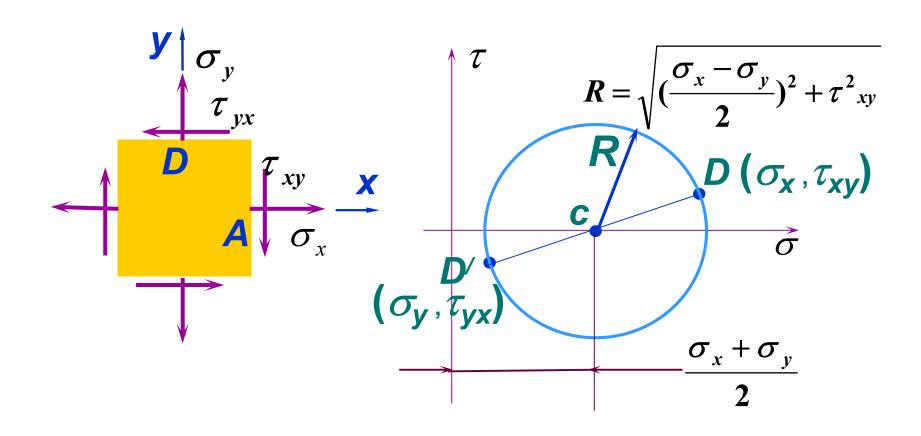
这个方程恰好表示一个圆,这个圆称为应力圆





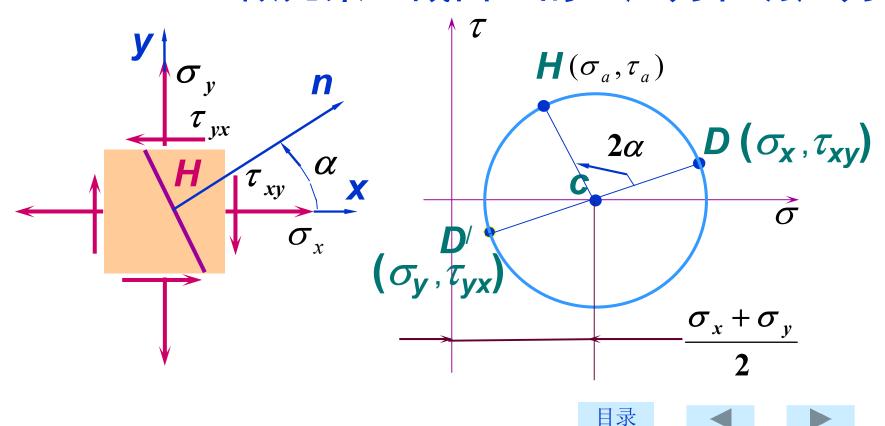


### 2. 应力圆的画法

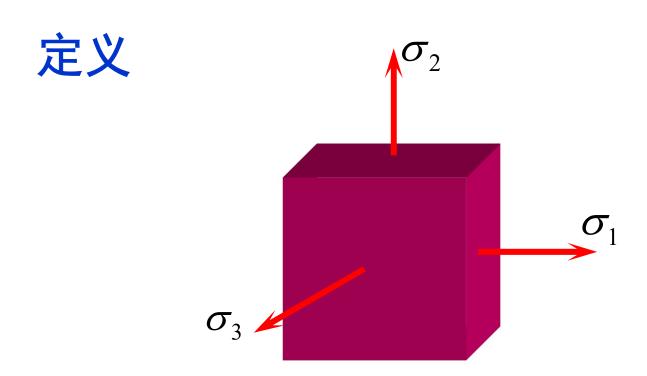


#### 3、几种对应关系

点面对应—应力圆上某一点的坐标值对应着 微元某一截面上的正应力和切应力

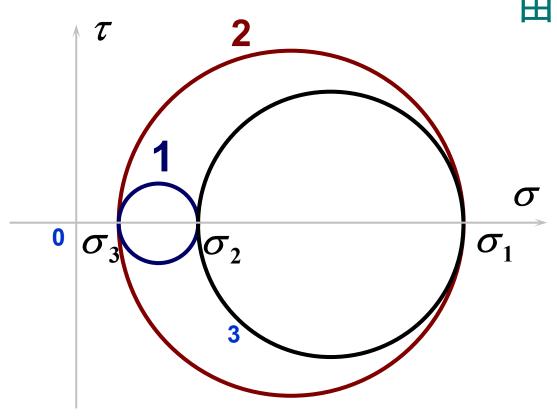


### 7-5 三向应力状态



三个主应力都不为零的应力状态

### 7-5 三向应力状态



#### 由三向应力圆可以看出:

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2}$$

#### 结论:

代表单元体任意斜 截面上应力的点, 必定在三个应力圆 圆周上或圆内。