第二章 应力理论和应变理论

- 2—3. 试求图示单元体斜截面上的 σ_{30} 和 τ_{30} (应力单位为 MPa) 并说明使用材料力学求 斜截面应力为公式应用于弹性力学的应力计算时,其符号及 正负值应作何修正。
- 解:在右图示单元体上建立 xoy 坐标,则知

$$\sigma_x = -10$$
 $\sigma_y = -4$ $\tau_{xy} = -2$

(以上应力符号均按材力的规定)

代入材力有关公式得:

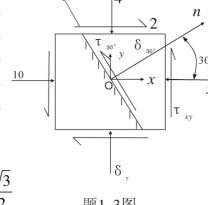
$$\sigma_{30^{\circ}} = \frac{\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}}{2} + \frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2} \cos 2\alpha - \tau_{xy} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$= \frac{-10 - 4}{2} + \frac{-10 + 4}{2} \cos 60^{\circ} + 2 \sin 60^{\circ} = -7 - 3 \times \frac{1}{2} + 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= -6.768 \quad -6.77 \quad (MPa)$$

$$\tau_{30^{\circ}} = \frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2} \cdot \sin 2\alpha + \tau_{xy} \cos 2\alpha = \frac{-10 + 4}{2} \cdot \sin 60^{\circ} - 2 \cos 60^{\circ}$$

$$= -3 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = -3.598 \quad -3.60 \quad (MPa)$$



题1-3图

代入弹性力学的有关公式得: 己知 $\sigma_x = -10$ $\sigma_y = -4$ $\tau_{xy} = +2$

$$\sigma_{30^{\circ}} = \frac{\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}}{2} + (\frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2})\cos 2\alpha + \tau_{xy}\sin 2\alpha$$

$$= \frac{-10 - 4}{2} + \frac{-10 + 4}{2}\cos 60^{\circ} + 2\sin 60^{\circ} = -7 - 3 \times \frac{1}{2} + 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= -6.768 \quad -6.77 \quad (MPa)$$

$$\tau_{30^{\circ}} = -\frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2} \cdot \sin 2\alpha + \tau_{xy}\cos 2\alpha = -\frac{-10 + 4}{2} \cdot \sin 60^{\circ} + 2\cos 60^{\circ}$$

$$= 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3.598 \quad 3.60 \quad (MPa)$$

由以上计算知,材力与弹力在计算某一斜截面上的应力时,所使用的公式是不同的,所得 结果剪应力的正负值不同,但都反映了同一客观实事。

- 2-6. 悬挂的等直杆在自重 W 作用下(如图所示)。材料比重为 Y 弹性模量为 E, 横 截面面积为 A。试求离固定端 z 处一点 C 的应变 ε_z 与杆的总伸长量 Δ l。
- 解:据题意选点如图所示坐标系 xoz, 在距下端 (原点)为 z 处的 c 点取一截面考虑下 半段杆的平衡得:

 \mathbf{c} 截面的内力: $N_z = \mathbf{Y} \cdot \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{z}$;

$$\mathbf{c}$$
 截面上的应力: $\sigma_z = \frac{N_z}{A} = \frac{\gamma \cdot A \cdot z}{A} = \gamma \cdot z$;

所以离下端为 z 处的任意一点 c 的线应变 ϵ_z 为:

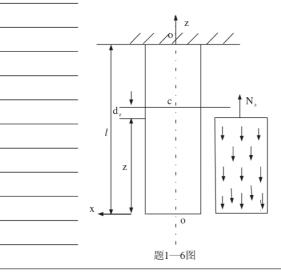
$$\varepsilon_z = \frac{\sigma_z}{E} = \frac{\gamma z}{E}$$
;

则距下端(原点)为z的一段杆件在自重作用下,其伸长量为:

$$l_z = \int_{\circ}^{z} d \left(\Delta l \right) = \int_{\circ}^{z} \varepsilon_z \cdot d_z = \int_{\circ}^{z} \frac{\gamma z}{E} d_z = \frac{\gamma}{E} \int_{\circ}^{z} z d_y = \frac{\gamma z^2}{2E};$$

显然该杆件的总的伸长量为(也即下端面的位移):

$$l = \int_{0}^{l} d(\Delta l) = \frac{\gamma \cdot l^{2}}{2E} = \frac{\gamma \cdot A \cdot l \cdot l}{2EA} = \frac{W \cdot l}{2EA}; \quad (\mathbf{W} = \gamma \mathbf{A} \mathbf{I})$$



2—9.己知物体内一点的应力张量为:
$$\sigma_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 500 & 300 & -800 \\ +300 & 0 & -300 \\ -800 & -300 & 1100 \end{bmatrix}$$

应力单位为 kg/cm^2 。

试确定外法线为 n_i { $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ } (也即三个方向余弦都相等)的微分斜截面上的总

应力 \bar{P}_n 、正应力 σ_n 及剪应力 τ_n 。

解: 首先求出该斜截面上全应力 \bar{P}_n 在 x 、 y 、 z 三个方向的三个分量: $n'=n_x=n_y=n_z$

$$P_x = (\sigma_x + \tau_{xy} + \tau_{xz}) n' = [5 + 3 + (-8)] \times 10^2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 0$$

$$P_y = (\tau_{yx} + \sigma_y + \tau_{yz}) n' = [3 + 0 + (-3)] \times 10^2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 0$$

$$P_z = (\tau_{zx} + \tau_{yz} + \sigma_z) n' = [(-8) + (-3) + 11] \times 10^2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 0$$

所以知,该斜截面上的全应力 \bar{P}_n 及正应力 σ_n 、剪应力 τ_n 均为零,也即:

 $P_n=\sigma_n=~\tau_n=0$

2—15.如图所示三角形截面水坝材料的比重为 γ ,水的比重为 γ_1 。己求得应力解为:

$$\sigma_x = ax + by$$
, $\sigma_y = cx + dy - yy$, $\tau_{xy} = -dx - ay$;

试根据直边及斜边上的边界条件,确定常数a、b、c、d。

解: 首先列出 OA、OB 两边的应力边界条件:

OA 边: l_1 =-1 ; l_2 =0 ; $T_{x=}$ $Y_1 y$; T_y =0 则 σ_x =- $Y_1 y$; x_y =0

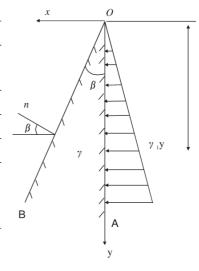
代入: $\sigma_x = ax + by$; $\tau_{xy} = -dx - ay$ 并注意此时: x = 0

得: $b=-Y_1$; a=0;

OB 边: $l_1=\cos \beta$; $l_2=-\sin \beta$, $T_x=T_y=0$

则:
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x \cos \beta + \tau_{xy} \sin \beta = 0 \\ \tau_{yx} \cos \beta + \sigma_y \sin \beta = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (a)

将己知条件: $\sigma_{x=}$ - $\gamma_1 y$; $\tau_{xy}=-dx$; $\sigma_y=cx+dy$ - γ_y 代入 (a) 式得:



$$\begin{cases} -\gamma_1 y \cos \beta + dx \sin \beta = 0 \cdots (b) \\ -dx \cos \beta - (cx + dy - \gamma y) \sin \beta = 0 \cdots (c) \end{cases}$$

化简 (b) 式得: $d = Y_1 ctg^2 \beta$;

化简 (c) 式得: $c = \gamma ctg \beta - 2 \gamma_1 ctg^3 \beta$

2—17.己知一点处的应力张量为 $\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 6 & 0 \\ 6 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times 10^3 Pa$

试求该点的最大主应力及其主方向。

解:由题意知该点处于平面应力状态,且知: $\sigma_x=12\times10^3$ $\sigma_y=10\times10^3$ $\tau_{xy}=6\times10^3$,且该点的主应力可由下式求得:

$$\sigma_{1.2} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} = \left[\frac{12 + 10}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{12 - 10}{2}\right)^2 + 6^2}\right] \times 10^3$$
$$= \left(11 \pm \sqrt{37}\right) \times 10^3 = \left(11 \pm 6.0828\right) \times 10^3 = \frac{17.083 \times 10^3}{4.91724 \times 10^3} (Pa)$$

则显然: $\sigma_1 = 17.083 \times 10^3 Pa$ $\sigma_2 = 4.917 \times 10^3 Pa$ $\sigma_3 = 0$

 σ_1 与 x 轴正向的夹角为: (按材力公式计算)

$$tg \, 2\theta = \frac{-2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y} = \frac{-2\times(-6)}{12-10} = \frac{+12}{2} = +6$$
 $\frac{\sin 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta} = \frac{+}{+}$

显然 2 θ为第 I 象限角: 2 θ=arctg (+6) =+80.5376°

则: θ =+40.2688 40° 16′ 或 (-139° 44′)

2—19.己知应力分量为: $\sigma_x = \sigma_y = \sigma_z = \tau_{xy} = 0$, $\tau_{zy} = a$, $\tau_{zx} = b$, 试计算出主应力 σ_1 、 σ_2 、 σ_3 并求出 σ_2 的主方向。

解:由2-11题计算结果知该题的三个主应力分别为:

$$\sigma_1 = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$
; $\sigma_2 = 0$; $\sigma_3 = -\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$;

设 σ_2 与三个坐标轴 x、y、z 的方向余弦为: l_{21} 、 l_{22} 、 l_{23} ,于是将方向余弦和 σ_2 值代入下式即可求出 σ_2 的主方向来。

$$\begin{cases} l_{21}(\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{2}) + l_{22}\tau_{yx} + l_{23}\tau_{xz} = l_{23}\tau_{xz} = 0 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (1) \\ l_{21}\tau_{yx} + l_{22}(\sigma_{y} - \sigma_{2}) + l_{23}\tau_{yz} = l_{23}\tau_{zy} = 0 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (2) \\ l_{21}\tau_{zx} + l_{22}\tau_{zy} + l_{23}(\sigma_{z} - \sigma_{2}) = l_{21}\tau_{yx} + l_{22}\tau_{zy} = 0 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (3) \end{cases}$$

以及: $l_{21}^2 + l_{22}^2 + l_{23}^2 = 1 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (4)$

由 (1) (2) 得:
$$l_{23}=0$$
 由 (3) 得: $\frac{l_{21}}{l_{22}}=-\frac{a}{b}$; $\frac{l_{22}}{l_{21}}=-\frac{b}{a}$;

将以上结果代入(4)式分别得:
$$l_{21} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{l_{22}}{l_{21}}\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{b}{a}\right)^2}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$
;

$$l_{22} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{l_{21}}{l_{22}}\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{a}{b}\right)^2}} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$
;

$$l_{21} = -\frac{a}{b}l_{22}$$
 : $l_{22} = -\frac{b}{a}\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = -\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$ | $ign = l_{21} = -\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$

于是主应力 σ_2 的一组方向余弦为: $(\pm \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}, \mp \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}, \mathbf{0});$

$$\sigma_3$$
的一组方向余弦为($\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}b}{2\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$, $\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{2\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$, $\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$);

2-20.证明下列等式:

(1):
$$J_2=I_2+\frac{1}{3}I_1^2$$
; (3): $I_2=-\frac{1}{2}(\sigma_{ii}\sigma_{kk}-\sigma_{ik}\sigma_{ik})$;

证明 (1): 等式的右端为:
$$I_2 + \frac{1}{3}I_1^2 = -(\sigma_1\sigma_2 + \sigma_2\sigma_3 + \sigma_3\sigma_1) + \frac{1}{3}(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3)^2$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}(\sigma_{1}^{2}+\sigma_{2}^{2}+\sigma_{3}^{2}+2\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}+2\sigma_{2}\sigma_{3}+2\sigma_{3}\sigma_{1})-(\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}+\sigma_{2}\sigma_{3}+\sigma_{3}\sigma_{1})$$

$$= \frac{2}{6} \left(\sigma_{1}^{2} + \sigma_{2}^{2} + \sigma_{3}^{2} \right) + \frac{4}{6} \left(\sigma_{1} \sigma_{2} + \sigma_{2} \sigma_{3} + \sigma_{3} \sigma_{1} \right) - \frac{6}{6} \left(\sigma_{1} \sigma_{2} + \sigma_{2} \sigma_{3} + \sigma_{3} \sigma_{1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{6} \left[\sigma_{1}^{2} + \sigma_{2}^{2} + \sigma_{3}^{2} - \sigma_{1} \sigma_{2} - \sigma_{2} \sigma_{3} - \sigma_{3} \sigma_{1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[\sigma_{1}^{2} - 2\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2} + \sigma_{2}^{2} + \sigma_{2}^{2} - 2\sigma_{2}\sigma_{3} + \sigma_{3}^{2} + \sigma_{3}^{2} - 2\sigma_{3}\sigma_{1} + \sigma_{1}^{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[(\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{2})^{2} + (\sigma_{2} - \sigma_{3})^{2} + (\sigma_{3} - \sigma_{1})^{2} \right] = J_{2}$$

故左端=右端

证明 (3):
$$I_2 = -\frac{1}{2} (\sigma_{ii} \sigma_{kk} - \sigma_{ik} \sigma_{ik})$$

右端=
$$\frac{1}{2}(\sigma_{ii}\sigma_{kk}-\sigma_{ik}\sigma_{ik})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sigma_{x}^{2} + \sigma_{y}^{2} + \sigma_{z}^{2} + 2(\tau_{xy}^{2} + \tau_{yz}^{2} + \tau_{zx}^{2}) - (\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y} + \sigma_{z})(\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y} + \sigma_{z}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sigma_{x}^{2} + \sigma_{y}^{2} + \sigma_{z}^{2} + 2(\tau_{xy}^{2} + \tau_{yz}^{2} + \tau_{zx}^{2}) - \sigma_{x}^{2} - \sigma_{y}^{2} - \sigma_{z}^{2} - 2(\sigma_{x}\sigma_{y} + \sigma_{y}\sigma_{z} + \sigma_{z}\sigma_{x}) \right]$$

$$= -\left(\sigma_x \sigma_y + \sigma_y \sigma_z + \sigma_z \sigma_x - \tau_{xy}^2 - \tau_{yz}^2 - \tau_{zx}^2\right) = I_2$$

2—28: 设一物体的各点发生如下的位移。
$$\begin{cases} u = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 z \\ v = b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 y + b_3 z \\ w = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 y + c_3 z \end{cases}$$

式中 a_0 、 a_1 ······· c_1 、 c_2 均为常数,试证各点的应变分量为常数。

证明: 将己知位移分量函数式分别代入几何方程得:

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = a_1$$
 ; $\varepsilon_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = b_2$; $\varepsilon_z = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = c_3$; $\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = b_1 + a_2$;

$$\gamma_{yz} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = c_2 + b_3; \qquad \gamma_{zx} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = a_3 + c_1;$$

2-29: 设己知下列位移, 试求指定点的应变状态。

(1):
$$\begin{cases} u = (3x^2 + 20) \times 10^{-2} \\ v = (4yx) \times 10^{-2} \end{cases}$$
 \dot{x} \dot{x} \dot{x} \dot{x}

$$\mathbf{W} \quad (1): \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varepsilon_x = 6x \cdot 10^{-2} \qquad \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \varepsilon_y = 4x \cdot 10^{-2} \qquad \quad \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 + 4y \cdot 10^{-2}$$

在 (0, 2) 点处,该点的应变分量为: $\varepsilon_{x} = \varepsilon_{y} = 0$; $\gamma_{xy} = 8 \times 10^{-2}$;

写成张量形式则为:
$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times 10^{-2}$$
;

解(2): 将己知位移分量函数式代入几何方程求出应变分量函数式,然后将己知点坐标(1,3,4)代入应变分量函数式。求出设点的应变状态。

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 12x10^{-2} = 12 \times 10^{-2}; \qquad \varepsilon_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 8z10^{-2} = 32 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\varepsilon_z = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 6z10^{-2} = 24 \times 10^{-2}; \qquad \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\gamma_{yz} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \left[8y + (-2x) \right] 10^{-2} = (24 - 2) \times 10^{-2} = 22 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\gamma_{zx} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = (-2y + 0)10^{-2} = -6 \times 10^{-2};$$

用张量形式表示则为:

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 32 & 11 \\ -3 & 11 & 24 \end{bmatrix} \times 10^{-2}$$

2—32: 试说明下列应变状态是否可能(式中a、b、c均为常数)

(1):
$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} c(x^2 + y^2) & cxy & 0 \\ cxy & cy^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2):
$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} axy^2 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}(ax^2 + by^2) \\ 0 & ax^2y & \frac{1}{2}(az^2 + by^2) \\ \frac{1}{2}(ax^2 + by^2) & \frac{1}{2}(az^2 + by^2) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3):
$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} c(x^2 + y^2)z & cxyz & 0 \\ cxyz & cy^2z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

解(1):由应变张量 ε_{ij} 知: $\varepsilon_{xx}=\varepsilon_{yz}=\varepsilon_{zx}=\varepsilon_{zy}=\varepsilon_{z}=0$ 而 ε_{x} 、 ε_{y} 、 ε_{xy} 及 ε_{yx} 又都是 x、y 坐标的函数,所以这是一个平面应变问题。

将 ε_x 、 ε_y 、 ε_x 代入二维情况下,应变分量所应满足的变形协调条件知:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}_y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \gamma_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} \quad \text{也即: } 2c + 0 = 2c \quad \text{知满足}.$$

所以说,该应变状态是可能的。

解(2): 将己知各应变分量代入空间问题所应满足的变形协调方程得:

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{x}}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{y}}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} \gamma_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{y}}{\partial z^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{z}}{\partial y^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} \gamma_{yz}}{\partial y \partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{z}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{z}}{\partial z^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} \gamma_{zx}}{\partial z \partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \gamma_{zx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{xy}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \gamma_{yz}}{\partial x} \right) = 2 \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{x}}{\partial y \partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial \gamma_{xy}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{yz}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \gamma_{zx}}{\partial y} \right) = 2 \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{y}}{\partial z \partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial \gamma_{yz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{zx}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \gamma_{xy}}{\partial z} \right) = 2 \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{z}}{\partial x \partial y}$$

..... (1)

$$2ax + 2ay = 0$$

$$0 + 0 = 0$$

$$0 + 0 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$2b \neq 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

不满足,因此该应变状态是不可能的。

解(3): 将己知应变分量代入上(1)式得:

$$2cz + 0 = 2cz$$

$$0 + 0 \neq 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$2cy = 2cy$$

$$2cx \neq 0$$

不满足,因此该点的应变状态是不可能的。

第三章: 弹性变形及其本构方程

3-5. 试依据物体三向受拉,体积不会缩小的体积应变规律,来证明泊松比 V 的上下限为 0 $< V < \frac{1}{2}$;

证明: 当材料处于各向等值的均匀拉伸应力状态下时,其应力分量为:

$$\sigma_{11}$$
= σ_{22} = σ_{33} = p

 $\sigma_{12} = \sigma_{23} = \sigma_{31} = 0$

如果我们定义材料的体积弹性模量为 k,则显然: $k = \frac{p}{e}$, e 为体积应变。

将上述应力分量的值代入广义胡克定律: $\sigma_{ij} = 2G\varepsilon_{ij} + \lambda \delta_{ij}e$ 得:

$$\begin{cases} p = 2G\varepsilon_1 + \lambda e \\ p = 2G\varepsilon_2 + \lambda e \end{cases} \Rightarrow \Xi 式相加得: 3p = (3\lambda + 2G)e$$
$$p = 2G\varepsilon_3 + \lambda e \end{cases}$$

将
$$p=ke$$
 代入上式得: $k=\frac{1}{3}(2G+3\lambda)=\lambda+\frac{2}{3}G$ (1)

由弹性应变能 u_0 的正定性(也就是说在任何非零的应力值作用下,材料变形时,其弹性应变能总是正的。)知 k>0,E>0,G>0。

因:
$$u_0 = u_{or} + u_{od} = \frac{1}{18k}I_1^2 + \frac{1}{2G}J_2 = \frac{1}{2}ke^2 + Ge_{ij}e_{ij}$$

我们知道体积变形 e 与形状变化部分,这两部分可看成是相互独立的,因此由 u_0 的正定性可推知:

k>0, G>0.

而又知:
$$E = \frac{9kG}{3k+G}$$
 所以: $E > 0$ 。

我们将(1)式变化为:

$$k = \frac{2}{3}G + \lambda = \frac{2}{3}G + \frac{2GV}{1 - 2V} = \frac{2G(1 - 2V) + 6GV}{3(1 - 2V)} = \frac{2G(1 + V)}{3(1 - 2V)} = \frac{2(1 + V)E}{3(1 - 2V)2 \cdot (1 + V)} = \frac{E}{3(1 - 2V)}$$

$$=\frac{2G(1+V)}{3(1-2V)}$$
 (2)

由 (2) 式及 k>0, G>0, E>0知: $1+V\geqslant 0$, $1-2V\geqslant 0$.

解得:
$$-1 \le V \le \frac{1}{2}$$
.

但是由于到目前为止,还没有发现有 V<0 的材料,而只发现有 V 值接近于其极限值 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的材料(例如:橡胶、石腊)和 V 值几乎等于零的材料(例如:软木)。因此,一般认为泊松比 V 的上、下限值为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 和 0,所以得: $0< V< \frac{1}{2}$ 或: $0 \le V \le \frac{1}{2}$;

3-10. 直径为 **D**=40mm 的铝圆柱体,紧密地放入厚度为 $\delta = 2mm$ 的钢套中,圆柱受轴向压力 P=40KN。若铝的弹性常数据 E_1 =70G p_a . V_1 =0.35,钢的弹性常数 E=210G p_a 。试求筒内的周向应力。

解:设铝块受压 $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = -q$

$$\overline{m} \, \sigma_3 = \frac{-40 \times 10^3}{\frac{1}{4} \pi \times 4^2 \times 10^{-4}} = -\frac{100}{\pi}$$

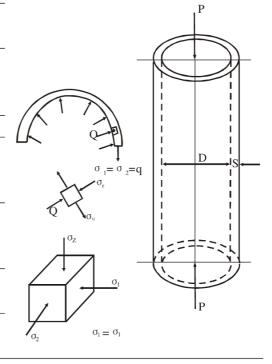
则周向应变

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{\tiny HI}} = \frac{1}{E_{\text{\tiny HI}}} \left[-q - r \left(-q - \frac{100}{\pi} \right) \right]$$

$$\varepsilon_{\text{fil}} = \frac{1}{E_{\text{fil}}} \frac{q \times 4 \times 10^{-2}}{2 \times 0.2 \times 10^{-2}} = \frac{10q}{E_{\text{fil}}}$$

$$arphi$$
 $arepsilon_{ ext{#}} = arepsilon_{ ext{#}} \qquad q=2.8MN/m^2$

钢套 $\sigma_{\theta} = \frac{qD}{2t} = 28MN/m^2$



$$\sigma_r = \frac{qv}{2t}$$
; $\sigma_\theta = \frac{qr}{t}$; $\sigma_z = 0$; $\sigma_r = E \cdot \varepsilon_1$;

4-14.试证明在弹性范围内剪应力不产生体积应变,并由纯剪状态说明 $\nu=0$ 。

证明: 在外力作用下,物体将产生变形,也即将产生体积的改变和形状的改变。前者称为体变,后者称为形变。

并且可将一点的应力张量 σ_{ij} 和应变张量 ε_{ij} 分解为,球应力张量、球应变张量和偏应力张量、偏应变张量。

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{ij} = \sigma_m \delta_{ij} + s_{ij} \\ \varepsilon_{ij} = \varepsilon_m \delta_{ij} + e_{ij} \end{cases}$$

而球应变张量只产生体变,偏应变张量只引起形变。

通过推导,我们在小变形的前提下,对于各向同性的线弹体建立了用球应力、球应变 分量和偏应力分量,偏应变分量表示的广义胡克定律:

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_m = 3k\varepsilon_m = k_e & \cdots \\
s_{ij} = 2Ge_{ij} & \cdots \\
\end{cases}$$

(1) 式中: e 为体积应变 $e = \mathcal{E}_x + \mathcal{E}_y + \mathcal{E}_z = \mathcal{E}_1 + \mathcal{E}_2 + \mathcal{E}_3 = I_1'$

由(1)式可知,物体的体积应变是由平均正力 σ_m 确定,由 e_{ij} 中的三个正应力之和为令,以及(2)式知,应变偏量只引起形变,而与体变无关。这说明物体产生体变时,只能是平均正应力 σ_m 作用的结果,而与偏应力张量无关进一步说就是与剪应力无关。物体的体积变形只能是并且完全是由球应力张量引起的。

由单位体积的应变比能公式: $u_o = u_{ov} + u_{od} = \frac{3}{2}\sigma_m \varepsilon_m + \frac{1}{2}s_{ij}e_{ij}$; 也可说明物体的体变

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只能是由球应力分量引起的。

当某一单元体处于纯剪切应力状态时: 其弹性应变比能为:

$$u_o = u_{ov} + u_{od} = 0 + \frac{1}{2G} \tau_{xy}^2 = \frac{1+v}{E} \tau_{xy}^2$$

由 u_o 的正定性知: E>0, 1+v>0.得: v>-1。

由于到目前为止还没有 v<0 的材料, 所以, v 必须大于零。即得: v>0。

3-16. 给定单向拉伸曲线如图所示, ε_s 、E、E' 均为已知,当知道 B 点的应变为 ε 时,试 求该点的塑性应变。

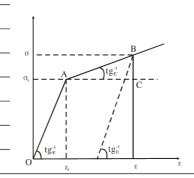
解:由该材料的 σ — ε 曲线图可知,该种材料为线性强化弹塑性材料。由于 B 点的应变已进入弹塑性阶段,故该点的应变应为: $\varepsilon_B = \varepsilon = \varepsilon_e + \varepsilon_p$

故: $\varepsilon_n = \varepsilon - \varepsilon_n$

$$=\varepsilon-\frac{\sigma}{E}=\varepsilon-\frac{1}{E}\Big[\sigma_{e}+E'\big(\varepsilon-\varepsilon_{e}\big)\Big]=\varepsilon-\frac{1}{E}\Big[E\varepsilon_{s}+E'\big(\varepsilon-\varepsilon_{s}\big)\Big]$$

$$= \varepsilon - \frac{E}{E} \varepsilon_s - \frac{E_1}{E} \varepsilon + \frac{E'}{E} \varepsilon_s = \varepsilon \left(1 - \frac{E'}{E} \right) - \varepsilon_s \left(1 - \frac{E'}{E} \right)$$

$$=(\varepsilon-\varepsilon_s)\left(1-\frac{E'}{E}\right);$$



3-19. 已知藥壁圆筒承受拉应力 $\sigma_z = \frac{\sigma_s}{2}$ 及扭矩的作用,若使用 Mises 条件,试求屈服时扭转应力应为多大?并求出此时塑性应变增量的比值。

解:由于是藻壁圆筒,所可认圆筒上各点的应力状态是均匀分布的。据题意圆筒内任意一点的应力状态为:(采用柱坐标表示)

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$$\sigma_{\theta}=0$$
 , $\sigma_{r}=0$, $\sigma_{z}=\frac{\sigma_{s}}{2}$; $\tau_{r\theta}=0$, $\tau_{\theta z}=\tau$; $\tau_{zr}=0$;

于是据 miess 屈服条件知,当该藻壁圆筒在轴向拉力(固定不变) ρ 及扭矩 M(遂渐增大,直到材料产生屈服)的作用下,产生屈服时,有:

$$\sigma_{s} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\left(\sigma_{r} - \sigma_{\theta} \right)^{2} + \left(\sigma_{\theta} - \sigma_{z} \right)^{2} + \left(\sigma_{z} - \sigma_{r} \right)^{2} + 6 \left(\tau_{r\theta}^{2} + \tau_{\theta z}^{2} + \tau_{zr}^{2} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\left(-\frac{\sigma_s}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_s}{2} \right)^2 + 6\tau^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{\sigma_s^2}{2} + 6\tau^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

解出 τ 得: $\tau = \frac{\sigma_s}{2}$;

₹就是当圆筒屈服时其横截面上的扭转应力。

任意一点的球应力分量
$$\sigma_m$$
 为: $\sigma_m = \frac{\sigma_\theta + \sigma_r + \sigma_z}{3} = \frac{\sigma_s}{6}$

应力偏量为:
$$s_{\theta} = \sigma_{\theta} - \sigma_{m} = -\frac{\sigma_{s}}{6}$$
; $s_{r} = \sigma_{r} - \sigma_{m} = -\frac{\sigma_{s}}{6}$; $s_{z} = \sigma_{z} - \sigma_{m} = \frac{\sigma_{s}}{2} - \frac{\sigma_{s}}{6} = \frac{\sigma_{s}}{3}$;

$$s_{\theta r} = s_{rz} = \tau_{\theta r} = \tau_{rz} = 0 \; ; \; s_{z\theta} = \tau_{z\theta} = \tau = \frac{\sigma_s}{2} \; ;$$

由增量理论知: $d\varepsilon_{ij}^p = s_{ij}d\lambda$

于是得:
$$d\varepsilon_{\theta}^{p} = d\lambda s_{\theta} = -\frac{\sigma_{s}}{6}d\lambda$$
; $d\varepsilon_{r}^{p} = d\lambda s_{r} = -\frac{\sigma_{s}}{6}d\lambda$; $d\varepsilon_{z}^{p} = d\lambda s_{z} = \frac{\sigma_{s}}{3}d\lambda$;

$$d\varepsilon_{\theta r}^{p} = d\lambda s_{\theta r} = 0$$
; $d\varepsilon_{rz}^{p} = d\lambda s_{rz} = 0$; $d\varepsilon_{z\theta}^{p} = d\lambda s_{z\theta} = \frac{\sigma_{s}}{2}d\lambda$

所以此时的塑性应变增量的比值为:

$$d\varepsilon_{\theta}^{p}: d\varepsilon_{r}^{p}: d\varepsilon_{r}^{p}: d\varepsilon_{\theta r}^{p}: d\varepsilon_{\theta r}^{p}: d\varepsilon_{r z}^{p}: d\varepsilon_{z \theta}^{p}=\left(-\frac{\sigma_{s}}{6}\right): \left(-\frac{\sigma_{s}}{6}\right): \frac{\sigma_{s}}{3}: \mathbf{0}: \mathbf{0}: \frac{\sigma_{s}}{2}$$

也即: $d\varepsilon_{\theta}^{p}$: $d\varepsilon_{r}^{p}$: $d\varepsilon_{z}^{p}$: $d\gamma_{\theta r}^{p}$: $d\gamma_{rz}^{p}$: $d\gamma_{z\theta}^{p}$ = (-1): (-1): 2: 0: 6;

3-20. 一藻壁圆筒平均半径为r, 壁厚为t, 承受内压力p作用,且材料是不可压缩的, $v = \frac{1}{2}$; 讨论下列三种情况:

- (1): 管的两端是自由的;
- (2): 管的两端是固定的;
- (3): 管的两端是封闭的;

分别用 mises 和 Tresca 两种屈服条件讨论 p 多大时,管子开始屈服,如已知单向拉伸试验 σ_r 值。

解:由于是藻壁圆筒,若采用柱坐标时, $\sigma_r \approx 0$,据题意首先分析三种情况下,圆筒内任意

一点的应力状态:

(1):
$$\sigma_{\theta} = \frac{pr}{t} = \sigma_1$$
; $\sigma_r = 0 = \sigma_z = \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = 0$

(2):
$$\sigma_{\theta} = \frac{pr}{t} = \sigma_1$$
; $\sigma_r = 0 = \sigma_3$; $\sigma_z = v \cdot \sigma_{\theta} = \frac{vpr}{t} = \frac{pr}{2t} = \sigma_2$;

(3):
$$\sigma_{\theta} = \frac{pr}{t} = \sigma_{1}; \quad \sigma_{r} = 0 = \sigma_{3}; \quad \sigma_{z} = \frac{pr}{2t} = \sigma_{2};$$

显然知, 若采用 Tresca 条件讨论时, (1)、(2)、(3) 三种情况所得结果相同, 也即:

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = k = \tau_s = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = \frac{\sigma_\theta}{2} = \frac{pr}{2t} = \frac{\sigma_s}{2};$$

解出得: $p = \frac{\sigma_s t}{r}$;

若采用 mises 屈服条件讨论时,则(2)(3)两种情况所得结论一样。于是得:

(1):
$$2\sigma_s^2 = (\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2 = \left(\frac{pr}{t}\right)^2 = \left(-\frac{pr}{2t}\right)^2$$

解出得: $p = \frac{\sigma_s t}{r}$;

(2), (3):
$$2\sigma_s^2 = \left(\frac{pr}{t} - \frac{pr}{2t}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{pr}{2t} - 0\right)^2 + \left(0 - \frac{pr}{t}\right)^2$$

解出得: $p = \frac{2\sigma_s t}{\sqrt{3}r}$;

- 3-22. 给出以下问题的最大剪应力条件与畸变能条件:
- (1): 受内压作用的封闭藻壁圆管。设内压 q, 平均半径为 r, 壁厚为 t, 材料为理想弹塑性。
- (2): 受拉力p 和旁矩作用的杆。杆为矩形截面,面积 $b \times h$,材料为理想弹塑性。

解(1):由于是藻壁圆管且 $\frac{t}{r}$ <<1。所以可以认为管壁上任意一点的应力状态为平面应力状态,即 σ_r =0,且应力均匀分布。那么任意一点的三个主应力为:

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$$\sigma_{\theta} = \frac{qr}{t} = \sigma_1; \quad \sigma_r = 0 = \sigma_3; \quad \sigma_z = \frac{qr}{2t} = \sigma_2;$$

若采用 Tresca 屈服条件,则有:

$$\tau_{\max} = \tau_s = \frac{\sigma_s}{2} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = \frac{\sigma_\theta - \sigma_r}{2} = \frac{qr}{2t};$$

故得: $\sigma_s = \frac{qr}{t}$; 或: $\tau_s = \frac{qr}{2t}$;

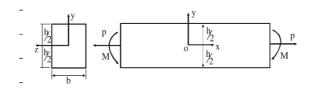
若采用 mises 屈服条件,则有:

$$2\sigma_{s}^{2} = 6\tau_{s}^{2} = (\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{2})^{2} + (\sigma_{2} - \sigma_{3})^{2} + (\sigma_{3} - \sigma_{1})^{2}$$

$$= (\sigma_{\theta} - \sigma_{z})^{2} + (\sigma_{z} - \sigma_{r})^{2} + (\sigma_{r} - \sigma_{\theta})^{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{qr}{t} - \frac{qr}{2t}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{qr}{2t}\right)^{2} + \left(-\frac{qr}{t}\right)^{2} = \frac{3q^{2}r^{2}}{2t^{2}};$$

故得:
$$\sigma_s = \frac{\sqrt{3}qr}{2t}$$
; 或: $\tau_s = \frac{qr}{2t}$;



解(2):该杆内任意一点的应力状态为单向应力状态,(受力如图示)

$$\sigma_{x} = \frac{P}{F} + \frac{My}{J_{z}} = \sigma_{1}$$

$$\sigma_{v} = \sigma_{z} = \sigma_{2} = \sigma_{3} = 0$$

且知,当杆件产生屈服时,首先在杆件顶面各点屈服,故知 $y = +\frac{h}{2}$

得:
$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_x = \frac{P}{bh} + \frac{6M}{bh^2}$$
; $\sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = 0$

若采用 Tresca 屈服条件,则有:

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \tau_s = \frac{\sigma_s}{2} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = \left(\frac{P}{bh} + \frac{6M}{bh^2}\right) \frac{1}{2};$$

故得:
$$\sigma_s = \frac{1}{bh} \left(P + \frac{6M}{h} \right)$$
; 或: $\tau_s = \frac{1}{2bh} \left(P + \frac{6M}{h} \right)$;

若采用 mises 屈服条件,则有:

$$2\sigma_s^2 = 6\tau_s^2 = (\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2 = 2\sigma_1^2 = 2\left(\frac{P}{bh} + \frac{6M}{bh^2}\right)^2$$

故得:
$$\sigma_s = \frac{1}{bh} \left(P + \frac{6M}{h} \right)$$
; 或: $\tau_s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}bh} \left(P + \frac{6M}{h} \right)$;

一般以 σ。为准(拉伸讨验)

第五章 平面问题直角坐标解答

5-2: 给出 $\varphi = axy$; (1): 捡查 φ 是否可作为应力函数。(2): 如以 φ 为应力函数,求出应力分量的表达式。(3): 指出在图示矩形板边界上对应着什么样的边界力。(坐标如图所示)

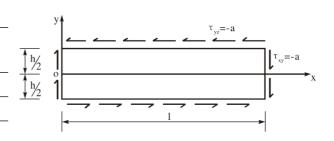
解: 将
$$\varphi = axy$$
 代入 $\nabla^4 \varphi = 0$ 式

得: $\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \varphi = 0$ 满足。

故知 $\varphi = axy$ 可作为应力函数。

求出相应的应力分量为:

$$\sigma_x = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
; $\sigma_y = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} = 0$; $\tau_{xy} = -\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x \partial y} = -a$;

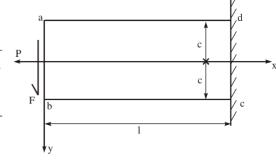


上述应力分量 $\sigma_x = \sigma_y = 0$; $\tau_{xy} = -a$ 在图示矩形板的边界上对应着如图所示边界面力,该板处于纯剪切应力状态。

5-4: 试分析下列应力函数对一端固定的直杆可解出什么样的平面问题。

$$\varphi = \frac{3F}{4c} \left(xy - \frac{xy^3}{3c^2} \right) + \frac{q}{2} y^2;$$

解: 首先将函数 φ 式代入 $\nabla^2 \varphi = 0$ 式知,满足。故该函数可做为应力函数求得应力分量为:



$$\sigma_{x} = \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial y^{2}} = \frac{3F}{4c} \left(-\frac{2x}{c^{2}} y \right) + q = q - \frac{3F}{2c^{3}} xy; \quad \sigma_{y} = \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial x^{2}} = 0;$$

$$\tau_{xy} = -\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{3F}{4c} \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{c^2} \right) = -\frac{12F}{2h^3} \left(\frac{h^2}{4} - y^2 \right) = -\frac{F}{2J_z} \left(\frac{h^2}{4} - y^2 \right);$$

显然上述应力分量在 ad 边界及 bc 边界上对应的面力分量均为零,而在 ad 边界上则切向面力分量呈对称于原点 o 的抛物线型分布,指向都朝下,法向面力为均布分布的载荷 g。

显然法向均布载荷 q 在该面上可合成为一轴向拉力 p 且 p=2cq; 而切向面力分量在该面上则可合成为一切向集中力:

$$F = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} F dy = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} -\tau_{xy} dy = +\frac{6F}{h^3} \left[\int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \frac{h^2}{4} dy - \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} y^2 dy \right] = \frac{-6F}{3h^3} y^3 \Big|_{-h/2}^{h/2} + \frac{6Fh^2}{4h^3} y \Big|_{-h/2}^{h/2}$$
$$= -\frac{2F}{h^3} \left(\frac{h^3}{8} + \frac{h^3}{8} \right) + \frac{6Fh^2}{4h^3} \left(\frac{h}{2} + \frac{h}{2} \right) = -\frac{F}{2} + \frac{3F}{2} = +F$$

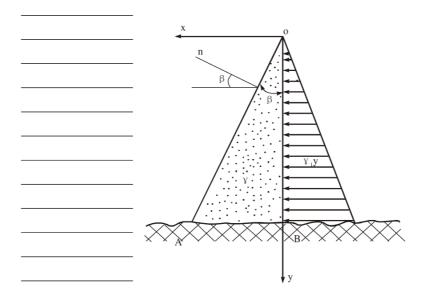
而 cd 边界则为位移边界条件要求,u=0,v=0,w=0 以及转角条件。

由以上分析可知,该应力函数对于一端固定的直杆(坐标系如图示),可解决在自由端受轴向拉伸(拉力为p=2cq)和横向集中力 \mathbf{F} 作用下的弯曲问题。(如图示)

5-6: 已求得三角形坝体的应力 为:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = ax + by \\ \sigma_y = cx + dy \end{cases}$$
$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} = -dx - ay - \gamma x$$
$$\tau_{xz} = \tau_{xz} = \tau_{zy} = \tau_{yz} = \sigma_z = 0$$

其中 γ 为坝体的材料容重, γ_1 为水的容重,试据边界条件求出常数 $a \times b \times c \times d$ 的值。



解:据图示列出水坝 OA 边界和 OB 边界面上的应力边界条件:

OB 2: x=0, $l=\cos(180^{\circ})=-1$, m=0, $T_x=Yy$, $T_y=0$

故得:
$$\begin{cases} -\sigma_x = T_x = \gamma_1 y & \cdots \\ -\tau_{xy} = T_y = 0 & \cdots \\ \end{cases}$$

OA 边: $x=y \log \beta$, $l=\cos \beta$, $m=\cos (90^{\circ} + \beta)=-\sin \beta$, $T_x=T_y=0$

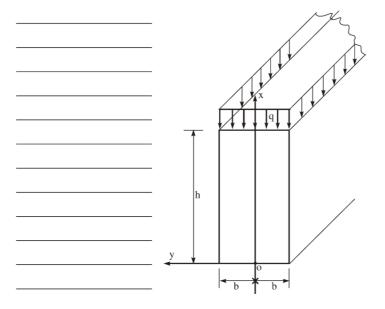
将
$$\sigma_x|_{x=0} = ax + by = by$$
 代入 (a) 式得: $b = -\gamma_1$;

将:
$$\tau_{xy}|_{x=0} = -ay$$
 代入(b)式得: $-(-ay) = 0$ 得 a=0;

将 σ_x 、 τ_{xy} 代入(c)式得: $d = \gamma_1 ctg^2 \beta - \gamma$;

将 σ_{v} 、 τ_{vx} 代入(d)式得: $c = \gamma ctg \beta - 2\gamma_{1}ctg^{3}\beta$;

5-7: 很长的直角六面体,在均匀压力 q 的作用下,放置在绝对刚性和光滑和基础上,不计体力。试确定其应力分量和位移分量。



解:由题意知,该问题为一平面应变问题。由于不计体力所以平面应力与平面应变的变形协调方程是一样的,故可取一单位长度的直角六面体来研究其应力状态。当求知应力分量函数后,再由平面应变的本构关系求得应变分量,进一步积分再利用有关位移边界条件确定积分常数后求得位移分量。

这里我们采用逆解法,首先据题目设应力函数 $\varphi=ay^2$ 显然 φ 式满足双调和方程式 $\nabla^4\varphi=0$ 。相应应力分量为: $\sigma_x=2a$, $\sigma_y=0$, $\tau_{xy}=0$ 显然直角六面体左右两面的应力边界条件自动满足。

对于项边: y=h, $l=1,m=0,T_x=-q$, $T_y=0$ 则可定出: $a=\frac{-q}{2}$;

对于底边: y=0, $l=-1,m=0,T_x=q$, $T_y=0$ 同样定出: $a=-\frac{q}{2}$;

因此满足该问题所有应力边界条件的解为:

$$\sigma_{x}=-q$$
 , $\sigma_{y}=0$, $\tau_{xy}=\tau_{yx}=0$

应这分量为:

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{1 - v^2}{E} \sigma_x = \frac{v^2 - 1}{E} q$$
, $\varepsilon_y = \frac{(1 + v)v}{E} q$, $\gamma_{xy} = 0$

积分得:
$$\begin{cases} u = \frac{v^2 - 1}{E} qx + f(y) + A \\ v = \frac{(1+v)v}{E} qy + f_1(x) + B \\ w = 0 \end{cases}$$

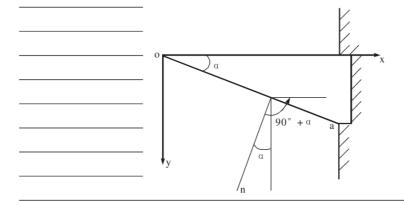
利用位移边界条件确定积分常数:

- (1) 当 x=0, y=0 时, u=0 则: A=0
- (2) 当 x=0, y=0 时, v=0 则: B=0
- (3) 当 x=0 时, u=0 则: f(y)=0
- (4) 当 y=0 时, v=0 则: $f_1(x)=0$

因此知该问题的位移分量为:

$$u = \frac{v^2 - 1}{E} qx$$
; $v = \frac{(1 + v)v}{E} qy$; $w = 0$

5-10: 设图中的三角形悬臂梁只受重力作用。而梁的比重为 p,试用纯三次式: $\varphi = ax^3 + bx^2y + cxy^2 + dy^3$ 的应力函数求解应力分量?



解:显然 φ 式满足 $\nabla^2 \varphi = 0$ 式,可做为应力函数,相应的应力分量为:

$$\sigma_{x} = 2cx + 6by$$

$$\sigma_{y} = \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial x} - py = 6ax + 2by - py$$

$$\tau_{xy} = -\frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial x \partial y} = -2bx - 2cy$$
(a)

边界条件:

ox 边: y=0, l=0, m=-1, $F_x=F_y=0$

则: 2bx=0 得: b=0

-6ax=0 得: a=0

oa 边: $y = xtg\alpha$, $l = \cos(90^{\circ} + \alpha) = -\sin\alpha$; $m = \cos\alpha$; $F_x = F_y = 0$

则:
$$\begin{cases} -(2cx + 6dxtg\alpha)\sin\alpha - 2cxtg\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha = 0 \cdot \dots \cdot (a) \\ 2cxtg\alpha \cdot \sin\alpha - pxtg\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha = 0 \cdot \dots \cdot (b) \end{cases}$$

由 (c) 式得: $c = \frac{p}{2} ctg\alpha$;

代入(b)式得: $d = -\frac{p}{3}ctg^2\alpha$;

所以(a)式变为:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{x} = pxctg\alpha - 2pyctg^{2}\alpha \\ \sigma_{y} = -py \\ \tau_{xy} = -pyctg\alpha \end{cases}$$

第六章 平面问题的极坐标解

6-3:在极坐标中取 $\varphi = A \ln r + C r^2$, 式中 A 与 C 都是常数。(i):检查 φ 是否可作应力函数? (ii):写出应力分量表达式? (iii):在 r=a 和 r=b 的边界上对应着怎样的边界条件?

解: 首先将 φ 式代入 $\nabla^4 \varphi = 0$ 式, 其中:

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = A \frac{1}{r} + 2Cr; \qquad \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = \frac{A}{r^2} + 2C; \qquad \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} = -\frac{A}{r^2} + 2C; \qquad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \theta^2} = 0.$$

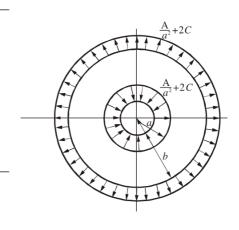
故:
$$\nabla^4 \varphi = \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}\right) \left(-\frac{A}{r^2} + 2C + \frac{A}{r^2} + +2C + 0\right) = 0;$$

故: φ 式可作为应力函数。应力分量为:

$$\sigma_r = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{A}{r^2} + 2C;$$
 (a)

$$\sigma_{\theta} = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} = -\frac{A}{r^2} + 2C; \qquad (b)$$

$$\tau_{r\theta} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r \partial \theta} = 0; \qquad (c)$$



对于右图所示圆环,上述应力分量对应着如下边界条件:

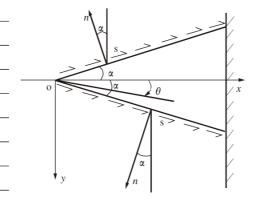
当 r=a 时 (内环): (l=-1, m=0.)

$$F_r = -\sigma_r \Big|_{r=a} = -\left(\frac{A}{a^2} + 2C\right); \quad F_\theta = -\tau_{r\theta} \Big|_{r=a} = 0;$$

当 r= b 时 (外环): (l=1, m=0.)

$$F_r = \sigma_r \bigg|_{r=b} = \left(\frac{A}{b^2} + 2C\right); \quad F_\theta = \tau_{r\theta} \bigg|_{r=b} = 0;$$

- 6-5: 试确定应力函数 $\varphi = cr^2(\cos 2\theta \cos 2\alpha)$ 中的常数 c 值。使满足题 6-5 图中的条件:
- (1) 在 $\theta = \alpha$ 面上 , $\sigma_{\theta} = 0$ $\tau_{r\theta} = s$; (2) 在 $\theta = -\alpha$ 面上 , $\sigma_{\theta} = 0$ $\tau_{r\theta} = -s$; 并证明楔 顶不有集中力与力偶作用。



解: 首先将 φ 式代入 $\nabla^4 \varphi = 0$ 式, 知其满足,故可做为应力函数。相应的应力分量为:

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = 2cr(\cos 2\theta - \cos 2\alpha); \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} = -2cr^2 \sin 2\theta; \quad \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} = 2c(\cos 2\theta - \cos 2\alpha); \quad \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \theta^2} = -4cr^2 \cos 2\theta;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r \partial \theta} = -4cr \sin 2\theta; \qquad \text{則得:}$$

$$\sigma_r = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \theta^2} = -2c(\cos 2\theta - \cos 2\alpha). \qquad (a)$$

$$\sigma_\theta = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} = 2c(\cos 2\theta - \cos 2\alpha). \qquad (b)$$

$$\tau_{r\theta} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r \partial \theta} = 2c \sin 2\theta. \qquad (c)$$

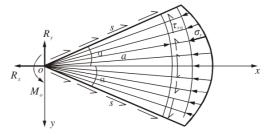
边界条件: 当 $\theta = \alpha$ 时, $\sigma_{\theta} = 0$. $\tau_{r\theta} = s$; 则: $-2c(\cos 2\alpha - \cos 2\alpha) = 0$ 得0 = 0. 自动满足 $2c\sin 2\alpha = s$. 得: $c = \frac{s}{2\sin 2\alpha}$; $\theta = -\alpha$ 时. $\sigma_{\theta} = 0$, $\tau_{r\theta} = -s$; 当 $-2c[\cos(-2\alpha) - \cos 2\alpha] = 0$.

因 $\cos(-\alpha) = \cos \alpha$, 则0 = 0, $2c\sin(-2\alpha) = -2c\sin 2\alpha = -s$ 得 $c = \frac{s}{2\sin 2\alpha}$;故得:

$$\varphi = \frac{sr^2}{2\sin 2\alpha} (\cos 2\theta - \cos 2\alpha); \tag{e}$$

$$\sigma_r = \frac{-s}{\sin 2\alpha} (\cos 2\theta + \cos 2\alpha); \ \sigma_\alpha = \frac{s}{\sin 2\alpha} (\cos 2\theta - \cos 2\alpha); \ \tau_{r\theta} = \frac{s}{\sin 2\alpha} \cdot \sin 2\theta \qquad (f)$$

由 (e) 式可知,该应力函数在 r=0 处并不适用,所以 (f) 式也不反映 o 点处的应力状态。如果我们以 a 为半径截取一部分物体为研究对象(见 右图示),并假设在 o 点处存在集中力 R_x 、 R_y 、及集中力偶 M_o ,那么这部分物体在 R_x 、 R_y 、 M_o 、以及 s、 σ_x 和 τ_{vo} 这一力系的作用下应保持平衡状



态。但事实上,由于 s 及 σ_r 力的作用线都通过 o 点, $\tau_{r\theta}$ 及 σ_r 、 s 的分布又都对称为 s 轴,所以当考虑 $\sum M_o(\bar{F})=0$,及 $\sum F_y=0$ 两平衡条件时,要求 $M_o=R_y=0$ 否则该物体将不平衡。

$$R_{y} = \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} [\sigma_{r} \sin \theta + \tau_{r\theta} \cos \theta] r d\theta = 0; \quad M_{o} = -\int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} [\sigma_{r} \sin \theta + \tau_{r\theta} \cos \theta] r^{2} d\theta = 0$$

如果存在 R_x ,则由楔形尖项处承受集中载荷的应力的讨论知(8-25)式,在楔形体内就一定存在有随 \mathbf{r} 和 θ 而变化的应力分量 σ_r 。然而我们在上述讨论中所得结果(f)中第一式中,并不存在随 \mathbf{r} 而变化的这部分 σ_r 应力,所以要求 $R_x=0$ 。因此知,在楔顶(就题 8-5 图所示问题)不存在集中力与集中力偶的作用。

$$\left(R_{x} = \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \left[\sigma_{r} \cos \theta - \tau_{r\theta} \sin \theta\right] r d\theta = -2sr \cos \alpha \qquad (5 \text{ in } \beta)$$

 $(F_{\gamma}$ =0) 和大小等于 $\frac{c}{a^2}$ 的负的切向面力分量 $F_{\theta} = -\frac{c}{a^2}$. (θ 以逆时针转向为正)。如

果将内圆环上的切向面力分量 F_{θ} 对中心点 $\mathbf{0}$ 取矩,则得: $F_{\theta} \cdot 2\pi a \cdot a \cdot = \frac{c}{a^2} \cdot 2\pi \cdot a^2 = M$. 故: $c = \frac{M}{2\pi}$; 于是上式得:

$$\sigma_r = 0;$$
 $\sigma_\theta = 0;$ $\tau_{r\theta} = \frac{M}{2\pi r^2} \cdots (a)$

①则当 r=a 时,对于内环边界对应着面力分量: $F_{\theta} = \frac{-M}{2\pi a^2}$; $F_{r} = 0$;

当 r=b 时,对于外环边界对应着面力分量: $F_{\theta} = \frac{M}{2\pi b^2}$; $F_{r} = 0$;

②如果: r=a (内环), $r=b\to\infty$.则为一无限大平板上挖有一半径为 a 的圆孔。在孔壁上作用有切向面力分量: $F_{\theta}=\frac{-M}{2\pi a^2}$;

③如果: $r=a\rightarrow 0$, $r=b\rightarrow \infty$, 则为一无限大平板, 在 o 点作用有一集中力偶 M。

第七章 柱体的扭转

7-1: 试用半逆解法求圆截面柱体的扭转问题的解。

解:圆截面柱体,设其半径为a,则圆截面的边界的方程为: $x^2 + y^2 = r^2 = a^2 \dots (a)$

设柱端作用有扭矩 M_T 。采用半逆解法。据材料力学的有关理论知,该问题的应力解为:

为:
$$\sigma_{x} = \sigma_{y} = \sigma_{z} = \tau_{yx} = \tau_{xy} = 0; \quad \tau_{zy} = Ax; \quad \tau_{zx} = -Ay; 或 \sigma_{r} = \sigma_{\theta} = \sigma_{z} = \tau_{rz} = \tau_{rz} = \tau_{\theta r} = \tau_{r\theta} = 0; \quad \tau_{z\theta} = \tau_{\theta z} = Ar;$$

所以由边界方程、上述应力分解以及
$$\tau_{zx} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}; \quad \tau_{zy} = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$
或: $\tau_{z\theta} = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r}$;并设

满足 $\varphi_c = 0$ (设边界r = a)的应力函数为:

$$\varphi(r) = B(r^2 - a^2)....(a)$$

$$\varphi(x, y) = B(x^2 + y^2 - a^2)$$
....(b)

上(a)、(b)式中的 B 为待定常数。将(a)(b)分别代入应满足的应变协调方程得:

$$\nabla^2 \varphi = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = -2G\theta \dots (c)$$

得:
$$B = -\frac{1}{2}G\theta$$
; 故 $\varphi = -\frac{1}{2}G\theta(r^2 - a^2)$, $\varphi = -\frac{1}{2}G\theta(x^2 + y^2 - a^2)$(d)

将 (d) 式代入
$$M_T = 2 \iint \varphi dx dy$$
 式得: $M_T = 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} G \theta \right) \left[\iint x^2 dx dy + \iint y^2 dx dy - a^2 \iint dx dy \right]$

因:
$$\iint x^2 dx dy = \frac{\pi a^4}{4}; \quad \iint y^2 dx dy = \frac{\pi a^4}{4}; \quad \iint dx dy = \pi a^2; M_T = \frac{\pi G \theta a^4}{2}; 得: \theta = \frac{2M_T}{\pi G a^4}$$

$$\varphi = -\frac{M_T}{\pi a^4} (r^2 - a^2) = -\frac{M_T}{\pi a^4} (x^2 + y^2 - a^2) \cdot \dots (e)$$

由(e)式求得应力分量如下:

$$\tau_{zx} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = -\frac{2M_T}{\pi a^4} y; \quad \tau_{zy} = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{2M_T}{\pi a^4} x; \quad \tau_{z\theta} = \tau_{\hat{\pm}} = \left(\tau_{zx}^2 + \tau_{zy}^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = \frac{2M_T}{\pi a^4} r;$$

位移分量为:
$$u = -\theta \cdot zy = -\frac{2M_T}{G\pi a^4} \cdot zy;$$
 $v = \theta zx = \frac{2M_T}{\pi Ga^4} \cdot zx;$ $w = 0;$

或:
$$S = (u^2 + v^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2M_T}{\pi G a^4} \cdot zr; \qquad w = 0;$$

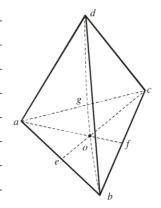
由式:

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}; \quad \gamma_{yz} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x};$$
及上 u 、 v 式得: $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0$, $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 0$ 。 积分得:

 $w = f(y), w = f_1(x)$ 只能等于一常数 w_0 ,而 w_0 就是圆柱体在 z 方向的刚性位移,略去刚性

位移,则w=0。只能等于一常数 w_0 ,而 w_0 就是圆体在y方向的刚性位移略去,则w=0

7-10: 求边长为 2a 的等边三角形截面柱体的极限扭矩。



解: 做出边长为 2a 的等边三角形的三棱锥体如右图。显然:

$$\overline{ab} = \overline{bc} = \overline{ca} = 2a$$
, $\overline{ae} = \overline{eb} = \overline{bf} = \overline{fc} = \overline{cg} = \overline{ga} = a$, $\overline{eo} = \overline{fo} = \overline{go} = atg30^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a$;

设:od=h, 则:
$$tg\alpha = \frac{h}{eo} = \frac{3h}{\sqrt{3}a}$$
 令: $tg\alpha = K$, 则: $h = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}aK$

故: $M_s = 2V = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} Sh = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (2a)^2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} aK = \frac{2}{3} a^3 K$; 上式中 K 为纯剪屈服应力。