

上一讲回顾

建立强度条件的依据

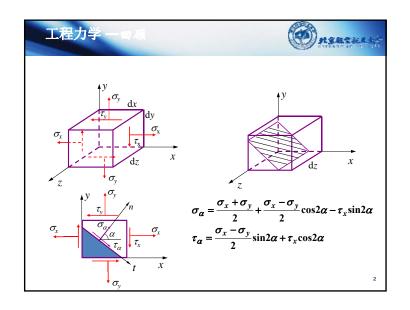
材料基本实验

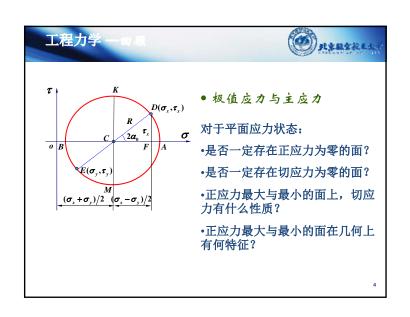
材料物质点应力状况

通过构件内一点,所作各微 截面的应力状况,称为该点 处的应力状态

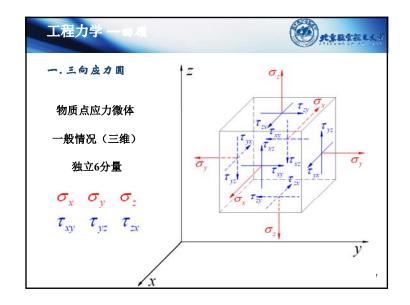
平面应力状态应力分析 微体有一对平行表面不受力的应力状态。

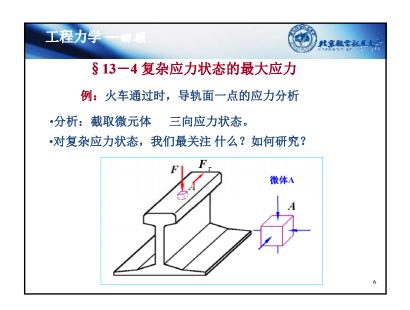
(C) nining 工程力学 •应力圆的画法:确定x面 $D(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{_{\mathrm{r}}},\boldsymbol{\tau}_{_{\mathrm{r}}})$ 和y面的应力坐标点D、E $2\alpha_0$ 以DE为直径作应力圆。 o B •应力圆点与微体面对应关系 $E(\sigma_{_{y}}, \tau_{_{y}})$ ● 点面对应: 微体截面上的应力值 $(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)/2 (\sigma_x - \sigma_y)/2$ 与应力圆上点的坐标值一一对应。 ● 二倍角对应: 应力圆半径转过的角 度是微体截面方位角变化的两倍,且 二者转向相同。

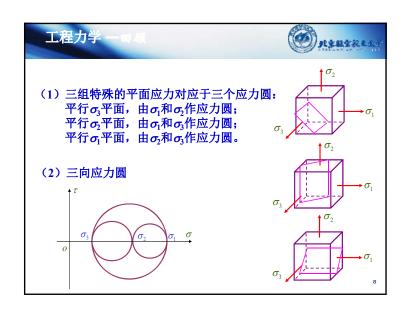


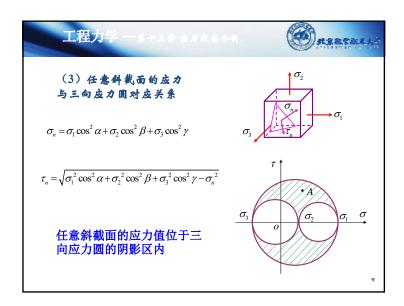


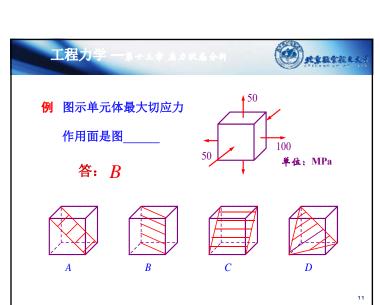


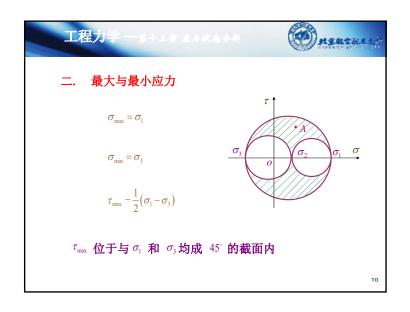


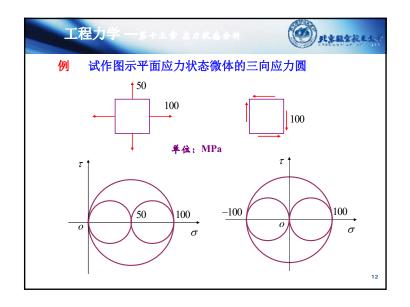


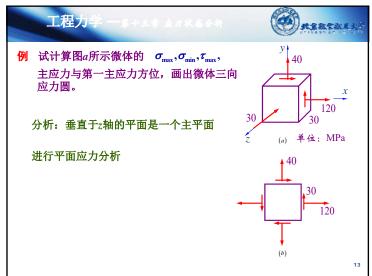




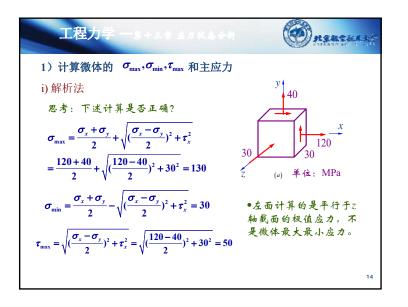


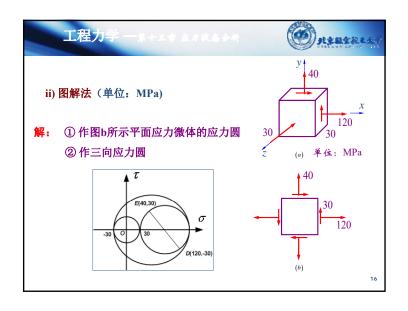










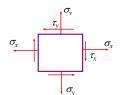


工程力量



§13-5 广义胡克定律

- •单向应力状态的胡克定理:
- •纯剪应力状态的胡克定理:
- $\tau = G\gamma$
- •如何确定复杂应力状态下,应力与应变关系?



$$\begin{array}{c}
\sigma_x = E \varepsilon_x \\
\sigma_y = E \varepsilon_y
\end{array}$$

$$\tau_x = G\gamma_{xy}$$



▶平面应力状态的广义胡克定理

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{x} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{x}}{E} - \frac{\boldsymbol{\mu}\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{y}}{E}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{x} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{x}}{E} - \frac{\mu \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{y}}{E} \qquad \qquad \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{x} = \frac{E}{1 - \mu^{2}} (\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{x} + \mu \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{y})$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{\sigma_{y}}{E} - \frac{\mu \sigma_{x}}{E}$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{\sigma_{y}}{E} - \frac{\mu \sigma_{x}}{E} \qquad \overrightarrow{E} \qquad \overrightarrow{\sigma}_{y} = \frac{E}{1 - \mu^{2}} (\varepsilon_{y} + \mu \varepsilon_{x})$$

$$\mathbf{r} = \frac{\mathbf{r}_{xy}}{\mathbf{r}}$$

$$\tau_{xy} = G\gamma_{xy}$$

▶三向应力状态的广义胡克定理

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_x}{E} - \frac{\mu \sigma_y}{E} - \frac{\mu \sigma}{E}$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \tau_{xy} / G$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{\sigma_{y}}{\sigma_{y}} - \frac{\mu \sigma_{y}}{\sigma_{y}}$$

$$\gamma_{yz} = \tau_{yz} / G$$

$$\varepsilon_z = \frac{\sigma_z}{E} - \frac{\mu \sigma_x}{E} - \frac{\mu \sigma}{E}$$

- •各向同性材料; •线弹性范围内;
- >以上结果成立的条件: *谷冋內下
 •小变形.

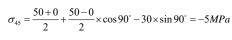
(P) HERERAL 工程力 •研究方法:利用叠加原 理,由单向受力和纯剪状 态的胡克定理推导复杂应 $\varepsilon_x = -\frac{\mu \, \sigma_y}{E}$ 力状态的广义胡克定理。



例 已知平面应力状态如图所示,E=70GPa,泊松比 $\mu=0.33$ 求45°方向的应变



$$\mathscr{H}: \qquad \sigma_{x} = 50MPa, \sigma_{y} = 0, \tau_{x} = 30MPa$$





$$\sigma_{135} = \frac{50+0}{2} + \frac{50-0}{2} \times \cos 270^{\circ} - 30 \times \sin 270^{\circ} = 55MPa$$

$$\varepsilon_{45^0} = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_{45^0} - \mu \sigma_{135^0})$$
$$= \frac{1}{70 \times 10^3} \times (-5 - 0.33 \times 55)$$

 $=-3.31\times10^{-4}$

