

第十三章 能量法

Chapter13 Energy Method



第十三章 能量法 (Energy Methods)

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§ 13-1 概述 (Introduction)

一、能量方法 (Energy methods)

利用**功能原理** $V_{\varepsilon} = W$ 来求解可变形固体的位移,变形和内力等的方法.

二、外力功 (Work of the external force)

固体在外力作用下变形,引起力作用点沿力作用方向位移,外力因此而做功,则成为外力功.

三、变形能 (Strain energy)

在弹性范围内,弹性体在外力作用下发生变形而在体内积蓄的能量,称为**弹性变形能**,简称变形能.



四、功能原理 (Work-energy principle)

可变形固体在受外力作用而变形时,外力和内力均将做功. 对于弹性体,不考虑其他能量的损失,外力在相应位移上作的功,在数值上就等于积蓄在物体内的应变能.

$$V_{\varepsilon} = W$$

§ 13-2 杆件变形能的计算 (Calculation of strain energy for various types of loading)

一、杆件变形能的计算 (Calculation of strain energy for various types of loading)

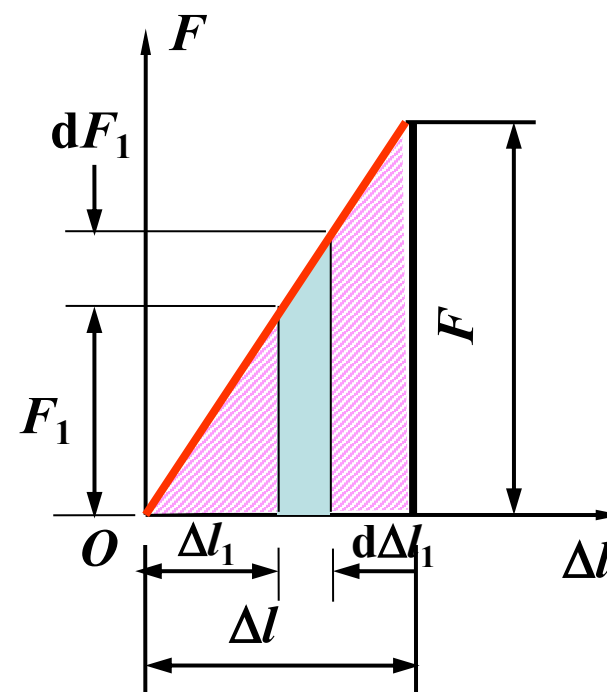
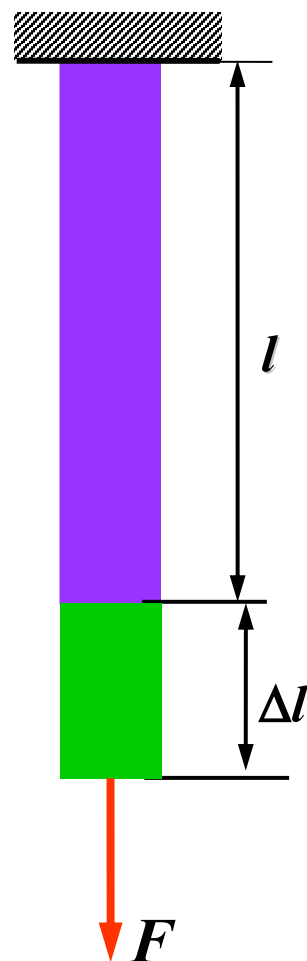
1. 轴向拉压的变形能 (Strain energy for axial loads)

当拉力为 F_1 时,杆件的伸长为 Δl_1

当再增加一个 dF_1 时,相应的变形增量为 $d(\Delta l_1)$

此外力功的增量为:

$$dW = F_1 d(\Delta l_1) \quad d(\Delta l_1) = \frac{dF_1 l}{EA}$$



积分得:
$$W = \int dW = \int_0^F F_1 \frac{l}{EA} dF_1 = \frac{F^2 l}{2EA} = \frac{F}{2} \Delta l$$

根据功能原理

$V_\varepsilon = W$, 可得以下变形能表达式

$$V_\varepsilon = W = \frac{1}{2} F \Delta l = \frac{1}{2} F_N \Delta l$$

$$\Delta l = \frac{Fl}{EA} = \frac{F_N l}{EA}$$

$$V_\varepsilon = \frac{F^2 l}{2EA} = \frac{F_N^2 l}{2EA}$$

当轴力或截面发生变化时:

$$V_\varepsilon = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{F_{Ni}^2 l_i}{2E_i A_i}$$



当轴力或截面连续变化时: $V_{\varepsilon} = \int_0^l \frac{F_N^2(x) dx}{2EA(x)}$

比能 (strain energy density) :

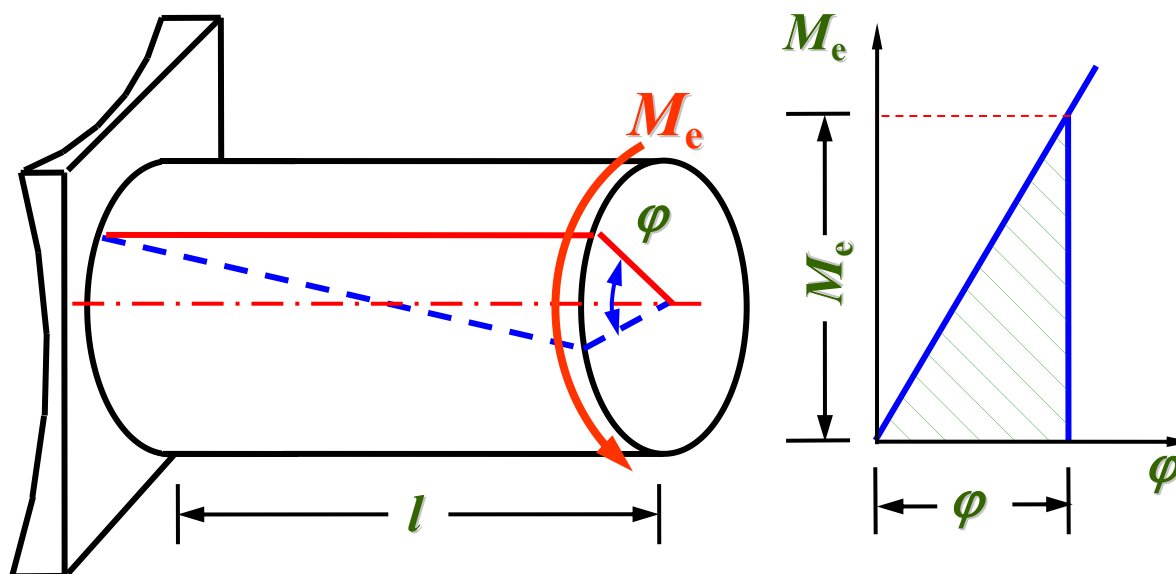
单位体积的应变能. 记作 υ

$$\upsilon_{\varepsilon} = \frac{U}{V} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} F \Delta l}{Al} = \frac{1}{2} \sigma \varepsilon$$

$$\sigma = E \varepsilon$$

$$\upsilon_{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2} \sigma \varepsilon = \frac{\sigma^2}{2E} = \frac{E \varepsilon^2}{2} \quad (\text{单位 } \text{J/m}^3)$$

2. 扭转杆内的变形能 (Strain energy for torsional loads)



$$V_{\varepsilon} = W = \frac{1}{2} M_e \cdot \Delta\varphi = \frac{1}{2} M_e \frac{M_e l}{GI_p} = \frac{M_e^2 l}{2GI_p} = \frac{T^2 l}{2GI_p}$$

$$V_{\varepsilon} = \int_l \frac{T^2(x)}{2GI_p(x)} dx$$

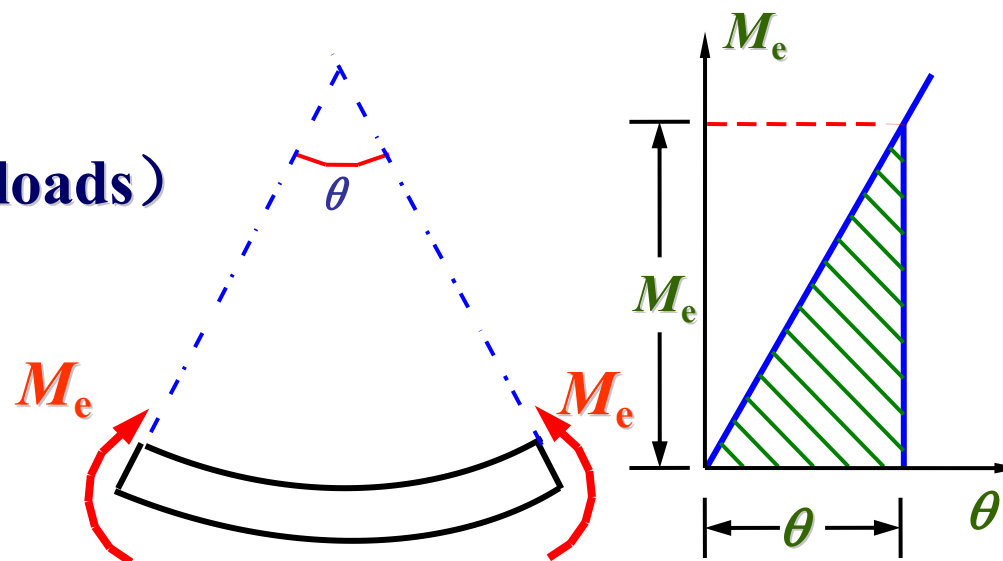
或

$$V_{\varepsilon} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{T_i^2 l_i}{2G_i I_{pi}}$$

3. 弯曲变形的变形能

(Strain energy for flexural loads)

- 纯弯曲 (pure bending)



$$V_{\varepsilon} = W = \frac{1}{2} M_e \cdot \theta = \frac{1}{2} M_e \frac{M_e l}{EI} = \frac{M^2 l}{2EI}$$

- 横力弯曲 (nonuniform bending)

$$V_{\varepsilon} = \int_l \frac{M_e^2(x)}{2EI(x)} dx$$

4. 组合变形的变形能 (Strain energy for combined loads)

截面上存在几种内力,各个内力及相应的各个位移相互独立,力独立作用原理成立,各个内力只对其相应的位移做功.

$$V_{\varepsilon} = \int_l \frac{F_N^2(x)}{2EA(x)} dx + \int_l \frac{T^2(x)}{2GI_p(x)} dx + \int_l \frac{M^2(x)}{2EI(x)} dx$$

三、变形能的应用 (Application of strain energy)

例题1 试求图示梁的变形能,并利用功能原理求C截面的挠度.

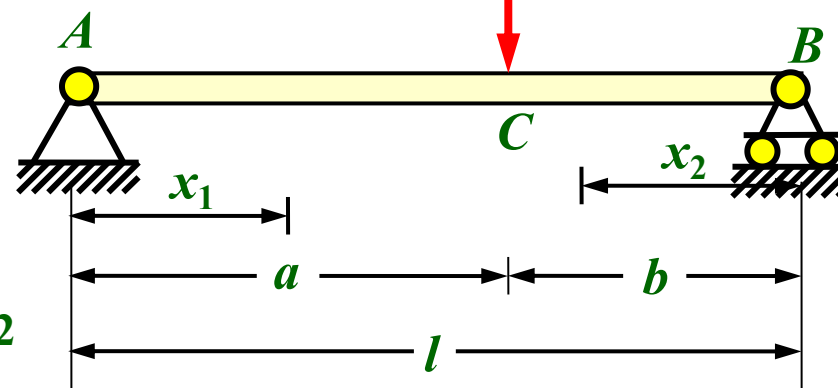
解:

$$V_{\varepsilon} = \int_l \frac{M^2(x)}{2EI} dx$$

$$= \int_0^a \frac{\left(\frac{Fb}{l}x_1\right)^2}{2EI} dx_1 + \int_0^b \frac{\left(\frac{Fa}{l}x_2\right)^2}{2EI} dx_2$$

$$= \frac{F^2 b^2}{2EI l^2} \frac{a^3}{3} + \frac{F^2 a^2}{2EI l^2} \frac{b^3}{3} = \frac{F^2 a^2 b^2}{6EI l}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} F \cdot w_C \quad \text{由 } V_{\varepsilon} = W \text{ 得} \quad w_C = \frac{Fa^2 b^2}{3EI l}$$



例题2 试求图示四分之一圆曲杆的变形能,并利用功能原理求 B 截面的垂直位移. 已知 EI 为常量. 不计轴力和剪力影响

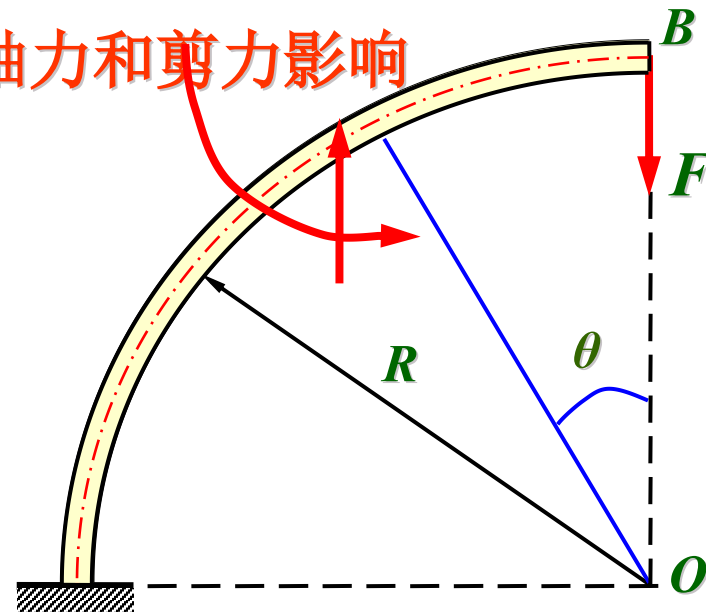
解: $M(\theta) = FR\sin\theta$

$$V_\varepsilon = \int_l \frac{M^2(\theta)}{2EI} R d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(FR\sin\theta)^2}{2EI} R d\theta = \frac{\pi F^2 R^3}{8EI}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} F \cdot \delta_y$$

$$\text{由 } V_\varepsilon = W \text{ 得 } \delta_y = \frac{\pi FR^3}{4EI}$$

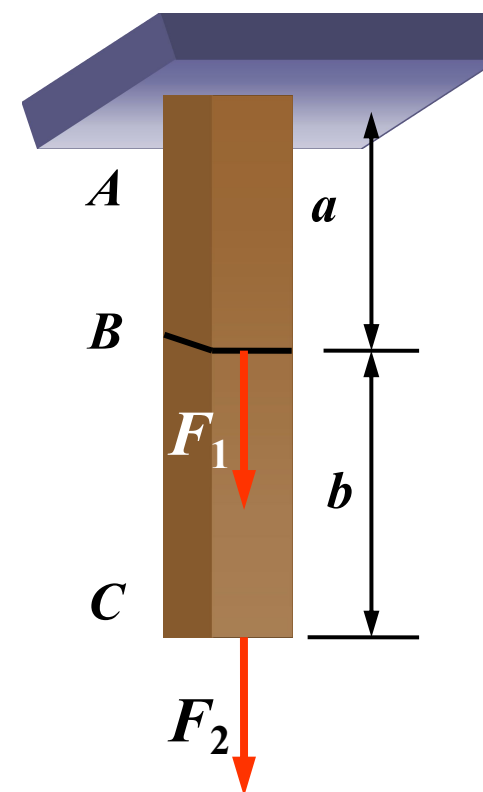


例题3 拉杆在线弹性范围内工作.抗拉刚度 EI ,受到 F_1 和 F_2 两个力作用.

(1) 若先在 B 截面加 F_1 ,
然后在 C 截面加 F_2 ;

(2) 若先在 C 截面加 F_2 ,
然后在 B 截面加 F_1 .

分别计算两种加力方法拉杆的应变能.



(1) 先在 B 截面加 F_1 , 然后在 C 截面加 F_2

(a) 在 B 截面加 F_1 , B 截面的位移为

$$\delta_{B1} = \frac{F_1 a}{EA}$$

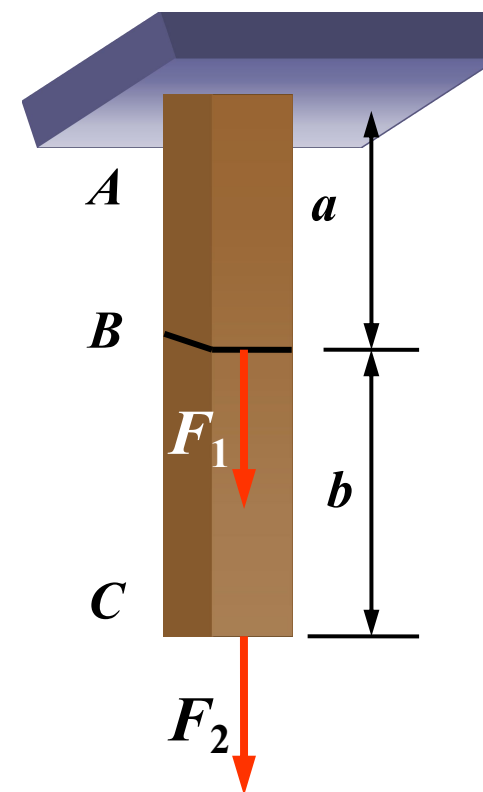
外力做功为

$$W_1 = \frac{1}{2} F_1 \delta_{B1} = \frac{F_1^2 a}{2EA}$$

(b) 再在 C 上加 F_2

C 截面的位移为 $\delta_{C2} = \frac{F_2(a+b)}{EA}$

F_2 做功为 $W_2 = \frac{1}{2} F_2 \delta_{C2} = \frac{F_2^2(a+b)}{2EA}$



(c) 在加 F_2 后, B 截面又有位移

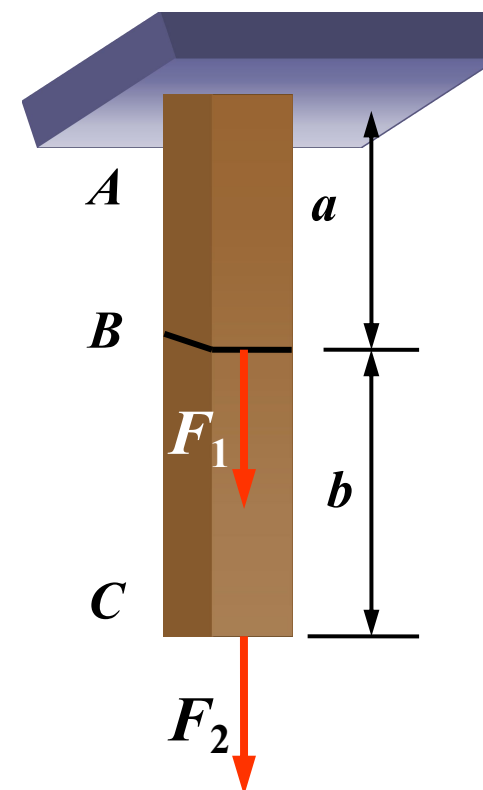
$$\delta_{B2} = \frac{F_2 a}{EA}$$

在加 F_2 过程中 F_1 做功 (常力做功)

$$W_3 = F_1 \delta_{B2} = \frac{F_1 F_2 a}{EA}$$

所以应变能为

$$\begin{aligned} V_\varepsilon = W &= \frac{1}{2} F_1 \delta_{B1} + \frac{1}{2} F_2 \delta_{C2} + F_1 \delta_{B2} \\ &= \frac{F_1^2 a}{2EA} + \frac{F_2^2 (a+b)}{2EA} + \frac{F_1 F_2 a}{EA} \end{aligned}$$



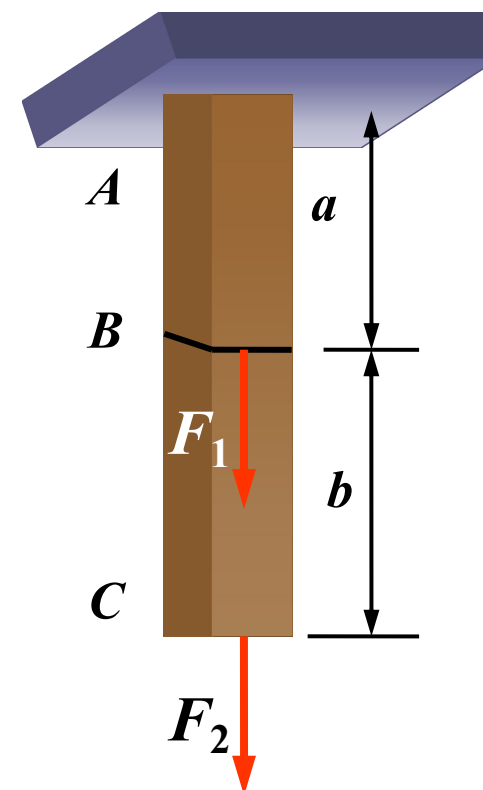
(2) 若先在C截面加 F_2 , 然后B截面加 F_1 .

(a) 在C截面加 F_2 后, F_2 做功

$$\frac{F_2^2(a+b)}{2EA}$$

(b) 在B截面加 F_1 后, F_1 做功

$$\frac{F_1^2 a}{2EA}$$



(c) 加 F_1 引起 C 截面的位移 $\frac{F_1 a}{EA}$

在加 F_1 过程中 F_2 做功 (常力做功) $\frac{F_1 F_2 a}{EA}$

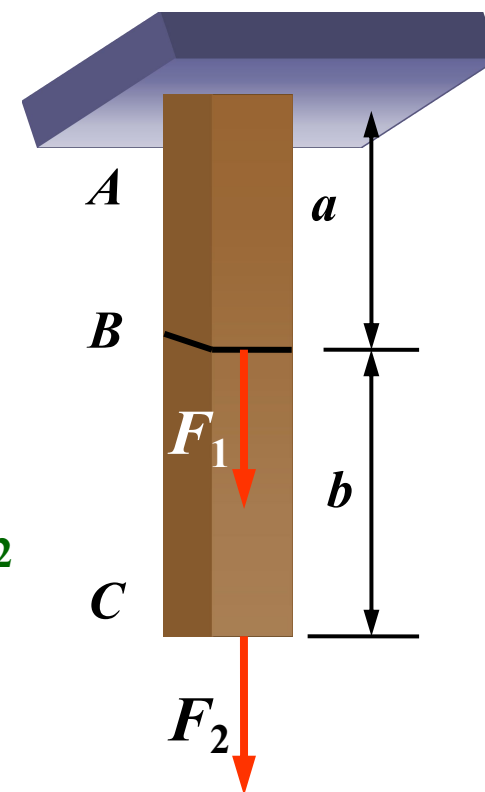
所以应变能为

$$\begin{aligned} V_\varepsilon = W &= \frac{1}{2} F_1 \delta_{B1} + \frac{1}{2} F_2 \delta_{C2} + F_1 \delta_{B2} \\ &= \frac{F_1^2 a}{2EA} + \frac{F_2^2 (a+b)}{2EA} + \frac{F_1 F_2 a}{EA} \end{aligned}$$

注意:

(1) 计算外力做功时,注意变力做功与常力做功的区别.

(2) 应变能 V_ε 只与外力的最终值有关,而与加载过程和加载次序无关.



§ 13-3 互等定理 (Reciprocal Theorems)

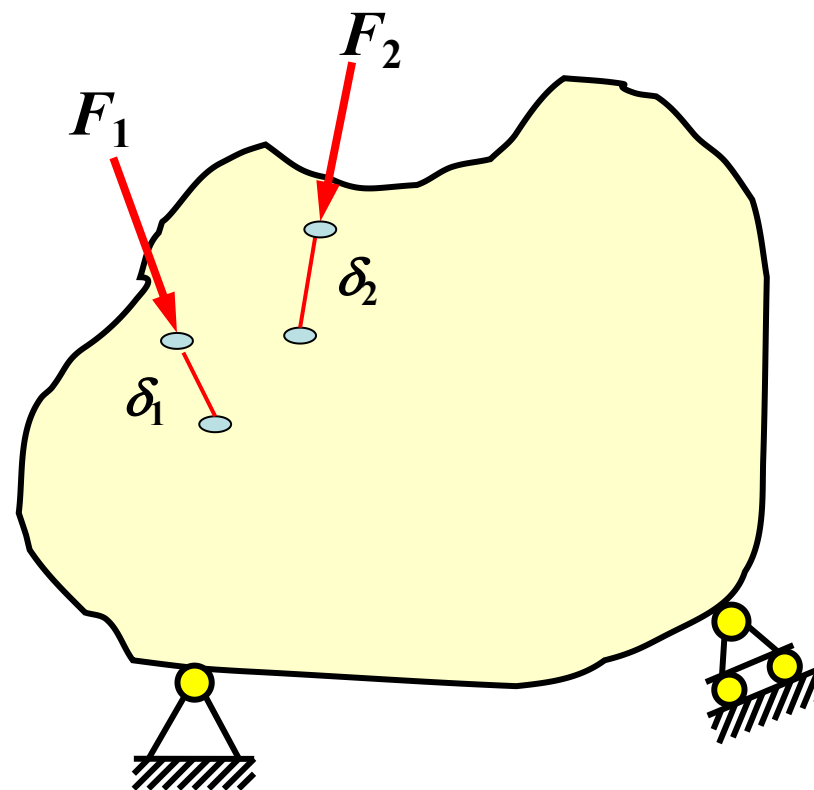
一、功的互等定理 (Reciprocal work theorem)

(1) 设在线弹性结构上作用力

$$F_1, \quad F_2$$

两力作用点沿力作用方向的位移分别为

$$\delta_1, \quad \delta_2$$



F_1 和 F_2 完成的功应为

$$\frac{1}{2} F_1 \delta_1 + \frac{1}{2} F_2 \delta_2$$

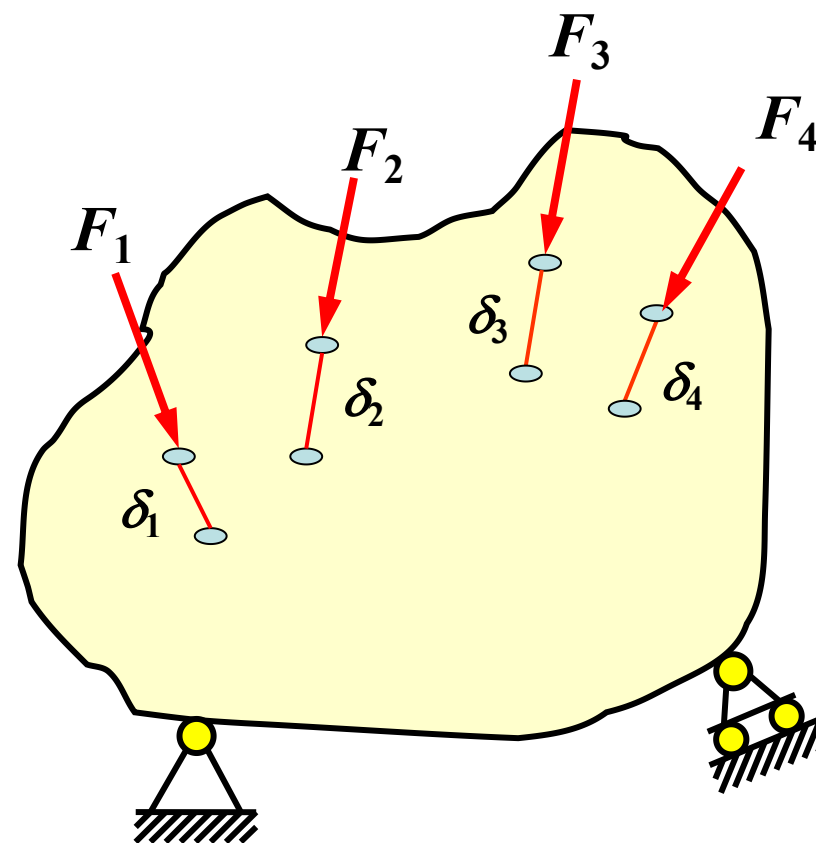
(2) 在结构上再作用有力

F_3, F_4

沿 F_3 和 F_4 方向的相应位移为

δ_3, δ_4

F_3 和 F_4 完成的功应为 $\frac{1}{2} F_3 \delta_3 + \frac{1}{2} F_4 \delta_4$



(3) 在 F_3 和 F_4 的作用下, F_1 和 F_2 的作用点又有位移

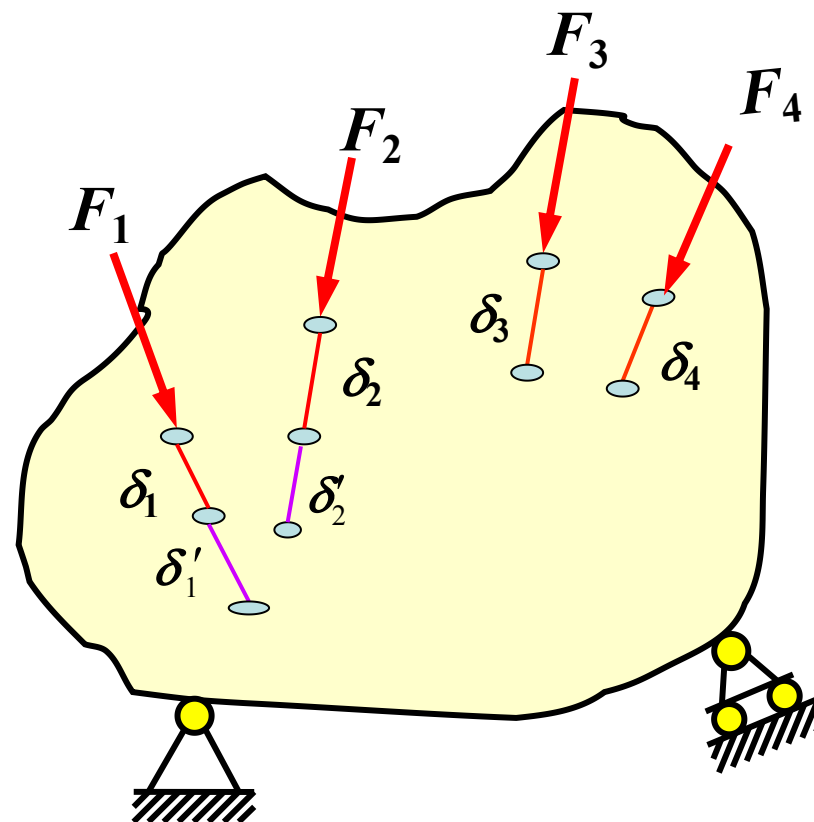
δ_1' 和 δ_2'

F_1 和 F_2 在 δ_1' 和 δ_2' 上完成的功应为

$$F_1 \delta_1' + F_2 \delta_2'$$

因此,按先加 F_1, F_2 后 F_3, F_4 的次序加力,结构的应变能为

$$V_{\varepsilon 1} = \frac{1}{2} F_1 \delta_1 + \frac{1}{2} F_2 \delta_2 + \frac{1}{2} F_3 \delta_3 + \frac{1}{2} F_4 \delta_4 + F_1 \delta_1' + F_2 \delta_2'$$



能量法 (Energy Method)



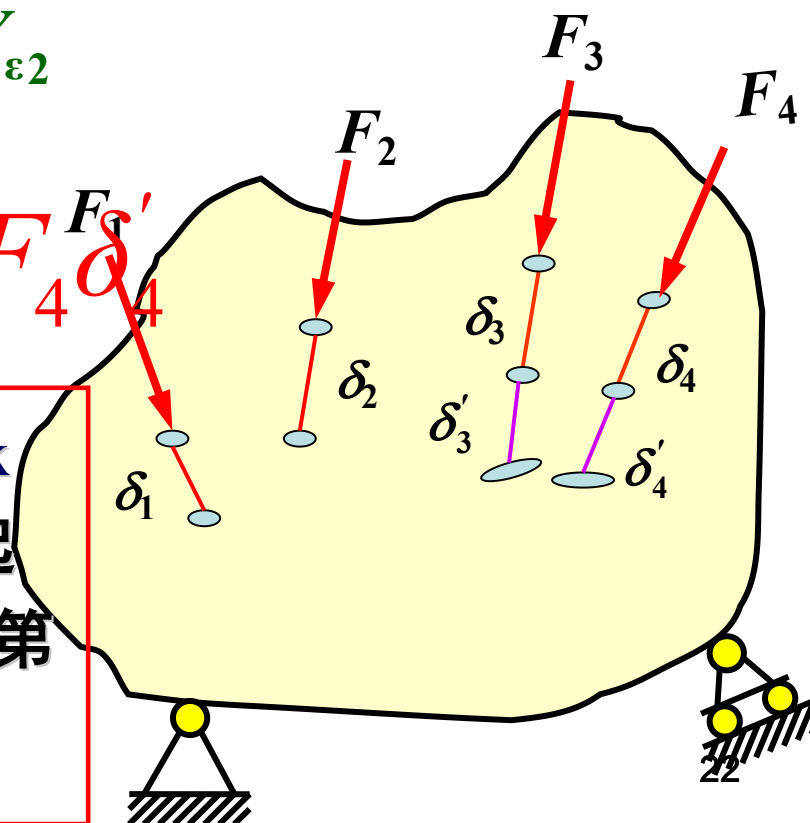
若按先加 F_3, F_4 后加 F_1, F_2 的次序加力,又可求得结构的应变能为

$$V_{\varepsilon 2} = \frac{1}{2} F_1 \delta_1 + \frac{1}{2} F_2 \delta_2 + \frac{1}{2} F_3 \delta_3 + \frac{1}{2} F_4 \delta_4 + F_3 \delta'_3 + F_4 \delta'_4$$

由于应变能只决定于力和位移的最终值,与加力的次序无关,故 $V_{\varepsilon 1} = V_{\varepsilon 2}$

$$F_1 \delta'_1 + F_2 \delta'_2 = F_3 \delta'_3 + F_4 \delta'_4$$

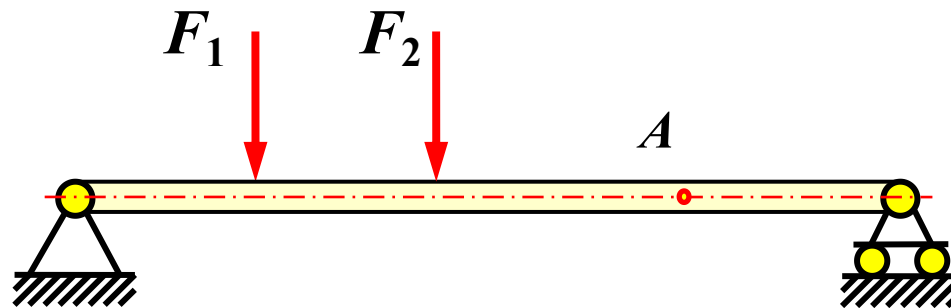
功的互等定理 (reciprocal work theorem) : 第一组力在第二组力引起的位移上所作的功, 等于第二组力在第一组力引起的位移上所作的功.



§ 13-4 单位载荷法 (莫尔定理) (Unit-load method or mohr's theorem)

一、莫尔定理的推导 (Derivation of mohr's theorem)

求任意点 A 的位移 w_A



能量法 (Energy Method)



(1) 先作用单位力
 F_0 , 再作用 F_1 、 F_2 力

变形能为

$$V_{\varepsilon} = \int_l \frac{M^2(x)}{2EI} dx$$

$$\bar{V}_{\varepsilon} = \int_l \frac{\bar{M}^2(x)}{2EI} dx$$

$$V_{\varepsilon 1} = V_{\varepsilon} + \bar{V}_{\varepsilon} + 1 \times w_A$$

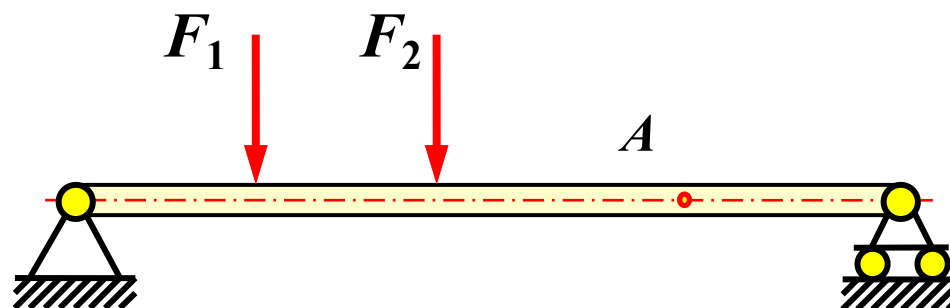


图 a

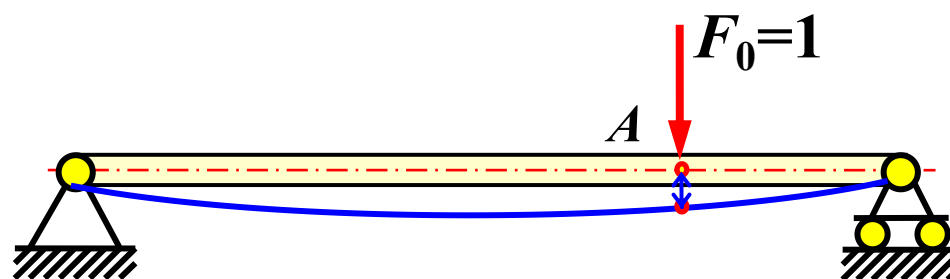


图 b

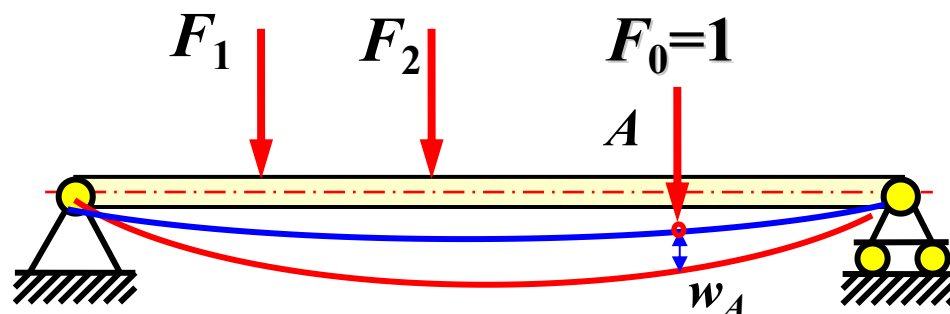


图 c

(2) 单位载荷与真实载荷同时作用时

任意截面的弯矩: $M(x) + \bar{M}(x)$

变形能: $V_{\varepsilon 2} = \int_l \frac{[M(x) + \bar{M}(x)]^2}{2EI} dx$

$$V_{\varepsilon 2} = V_{\varepsilon 1} \quad \longrightarrow \quad V_{\varepsilon} + \bar{V}_{\varepsilon} + 1 \cdot w_A = \int_l \frac{[M(x) + \bar{M}(x)]^2}{2EI} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\varepsilon} + \bar{V}_{\varepsilon} + 1 \cdot w_A &= \int_l \frac{[M(x) + \bar{M}(x)]^2}{2EI} dx \\ &= \int_l \frac{M^2(x)}{2EI} dx + \int_l \frac{\bar{M}^2(x)}{2EI} dx + \int_l \frac{M(x)\bar{M}(x)}{EI} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$w_A = \int_l \frac{M(x)\bar{M}(x)}{EI} dx \quad (\text{Mohr's Theorem})$$

$$\theta = \int_l \frac{M(x)\bar{M}(x)}{EI} dx \quad \Delta = \int_l \frac{M(x)\bar{M}(x)}{EI} dx$$

桁架:

$$\Delta = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\bar{F}_{Ni} F_{Ni} l_i}{EA}$$

二、普遍形式的莫尔定理

(General formula for mohr's theorem)

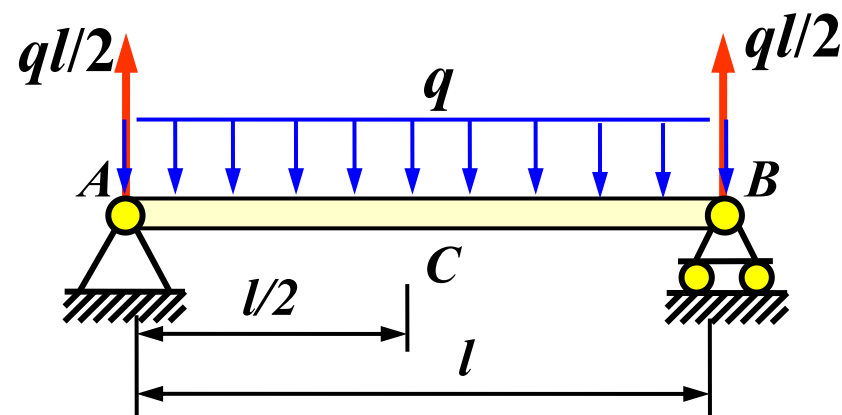
$$\Delta = \int_l \frac{F_N(x)\bar{F}_N(x)}{EA} dx + \int_l \frac{T(x)\bar{T}(x)}{GI_p} dx + \int_l \frac{M(x)\bar{M}(x)}{EI} dx$$

注意:上式中 Δ 应看成广义位移,把单位力看成与广义位移相对应的广义力.

三、使用莫尔定理的注意事项

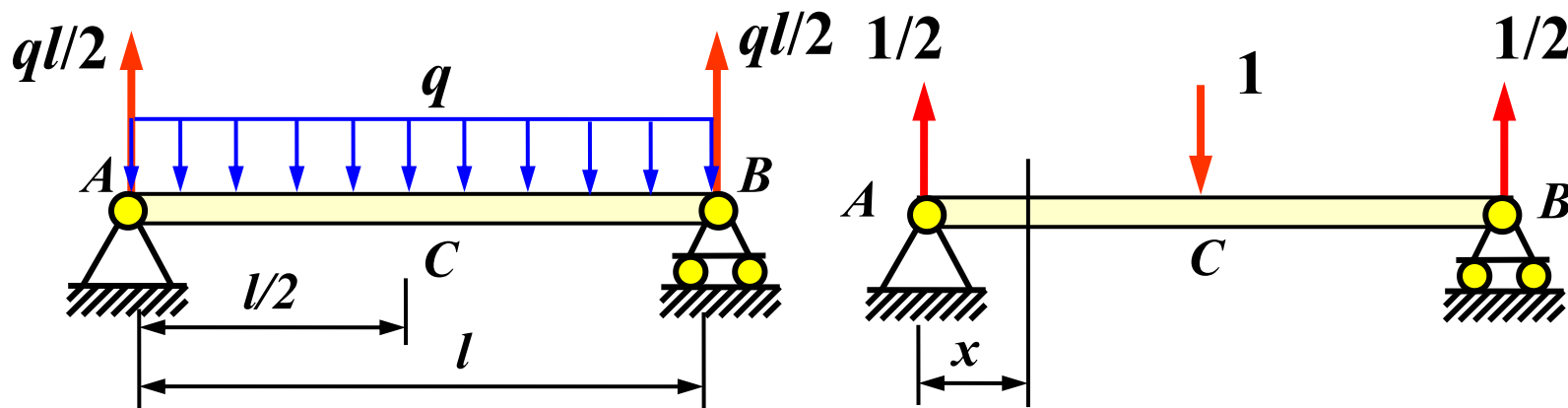
- (1) $M(x)$: 结构在原载荷下的内力;
- (2) \bar{M} ——去掉主动力,在所求 广义位移点,沿所求广义位移的方向加广义单位力时,结构产生的内力;
- (3) 所加广义单位力与所求广义位移之积,必须为功的量纲;
- (4) $\bar{M}(x)$ 与 $M(x)$ 的坐标系必须一致,每段杆的坐标系可自由建立;
- (5) 莫尔积分必须遍及整个结构.

例题 抗弯刚度为 EI 的等截面简支梁受均布荷载作用,用单位载荷法求梁中点的挠度 w_C 和支座 A 截面的转角.剪力对弯曲的影响不计.



解: 在实际荷载作用下,任一 x 截面的弯矩为 **实际载荷系统**

$$M(x) = \frac{ql}{2}x - \frac{qx^2}{2} \quad (0 \leq x \leq l)$$



单位载荷系统

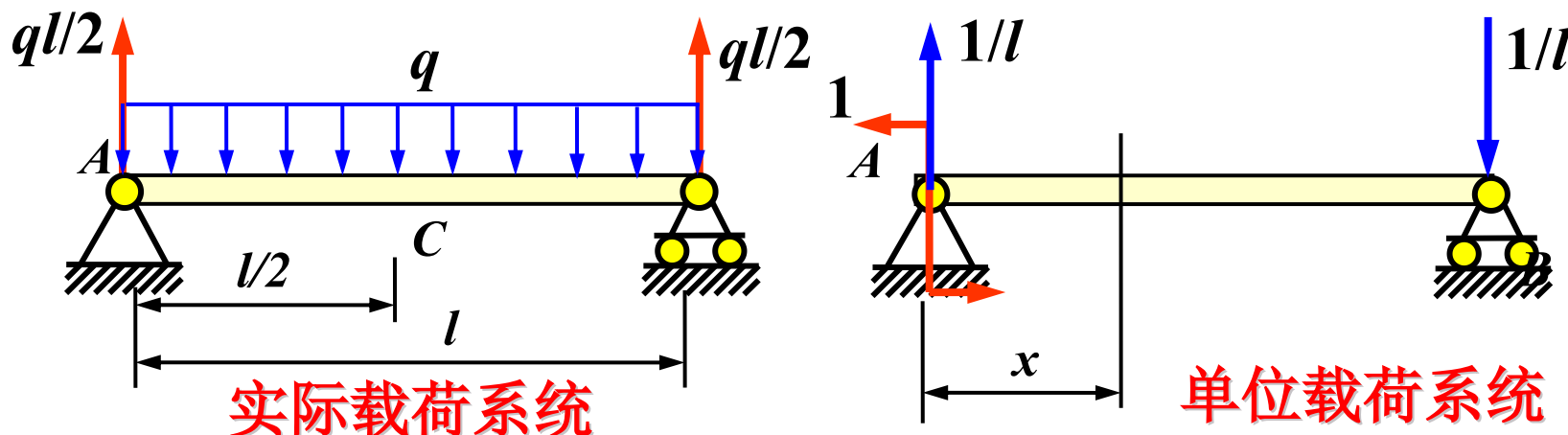
(1) 求C截面的挠度

在C点加一向下的单位力,

任一 x 截面的弯矩为 $\bar{M}(x) = \frac{1}{2}x \quad (0 \leq x \leq \frac{l}{2})$

$$w_C = \int_l \bar{M}(x) \cdot \frac{M(x)dx}{EI} = 2 \cdot \int_0^{l/2} \frac{x}{2EI} \cdot \left(\frac{ql}{2}x - \frac{qx^2}{2} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{5ql^4}{384EI} \quad (\downarrow)$$



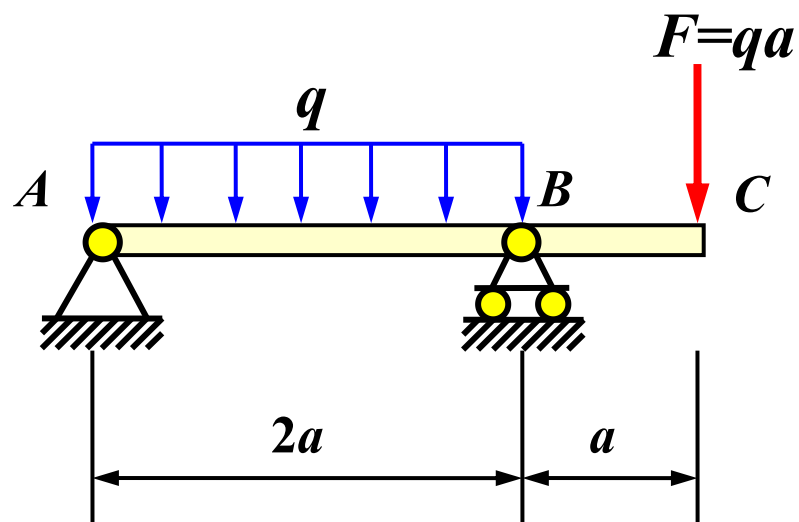
(2) 求A截面的转角

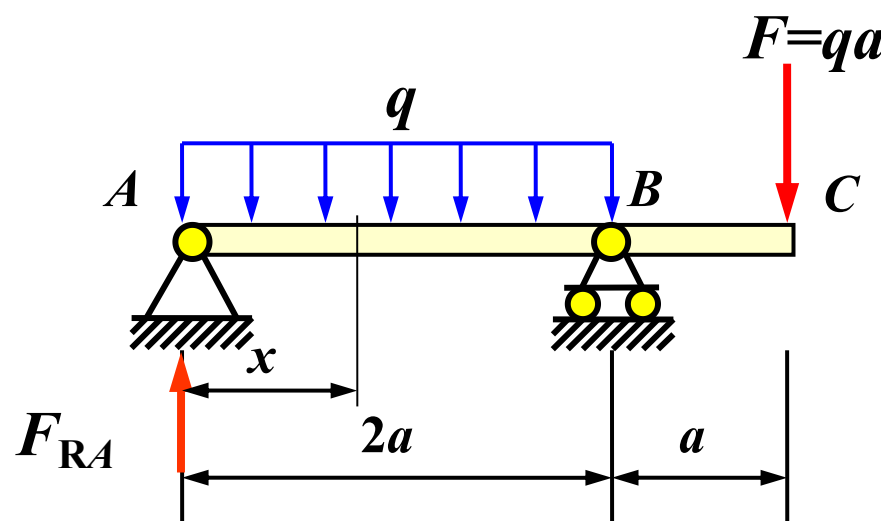
在A截面加一单位力偶

引起的x截面的弯矩为 $\bar{M}(x) = \frac{1}{l}x - 1 \quad (0 \leq x \leq l)$

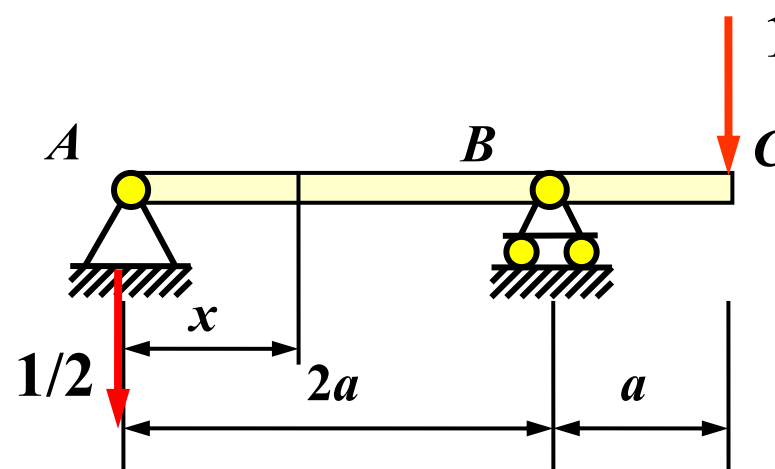
$$\begin{aligned} \theta_A &= \int_0^l \bar{M}(x) \cdot \frac{M(x)dx}{EI} = \int_0^l \frac{1}{EI} \left(\frac{x}{l} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{ql}{2}x - \frac{qx^2}{2} \right) dx \\ &= -\frac{ql^3}{24EI} \quad (\text{顺时针}) \end{aligned}$$

例题 图示外伸梁,其抗弯刚度为 EI . 用单位载荷法求 C 点的挠度和转角.





实际载荷系统



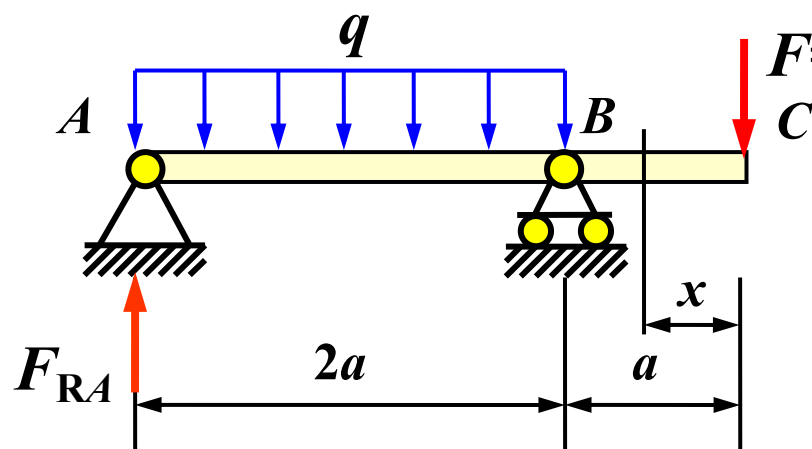
单位载荷系统

解:
$$F_{RA} = \frac{qa}{2}$$

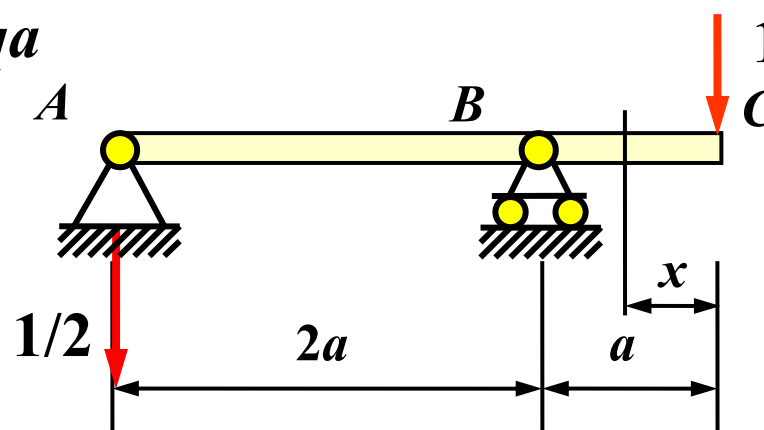
(1) 求截面的挠度 (在C处加一单位力“1”)

AB:
$$M(x) = \frac{qa}{2}x - \frac{qx^2}{2}$$

$$\overline{M}(x) = -\frac{x}{2}$$



实际载荷系统



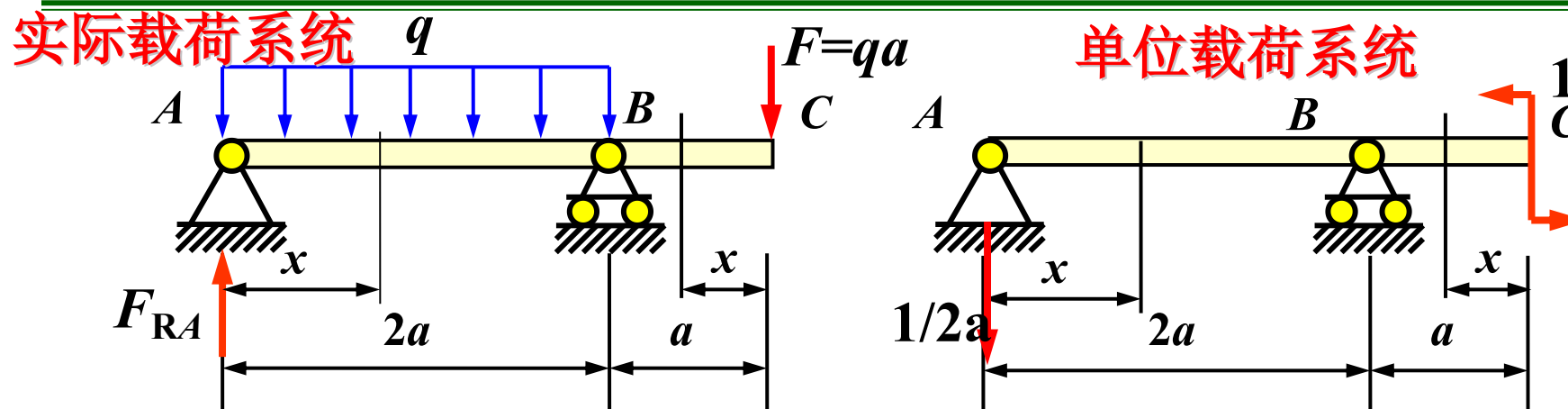
单位载荷系统

BC: $M(x) = -qa \cdot x$ $\bar{M}(x) = -x$

$$w_C = \frac{1}{EI} \left[\int_0^{2a} \left(\frac{qa}{2}x - \frac{qx^2}{2} \right) \left(-\frac{x}{2} \right) dx + \int_0^a (-qax)(-x) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{2qa^4}{3EI} \quad (\downarrow)$$

能量法 (Energy Method)



(2) 求C截面的转角 (在C处加一单位力偶)

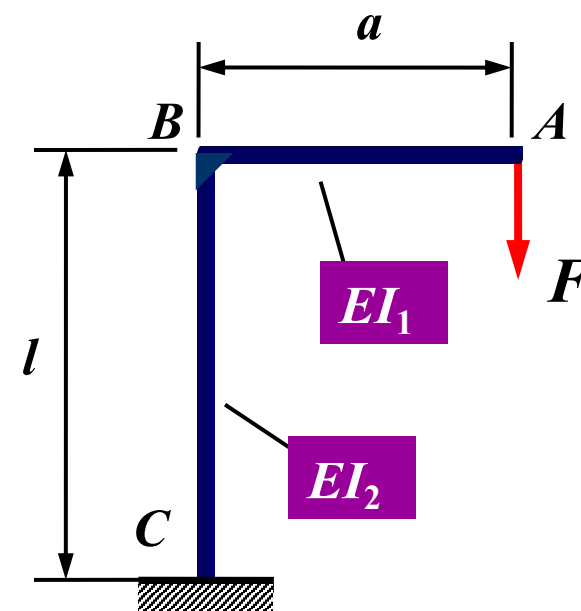
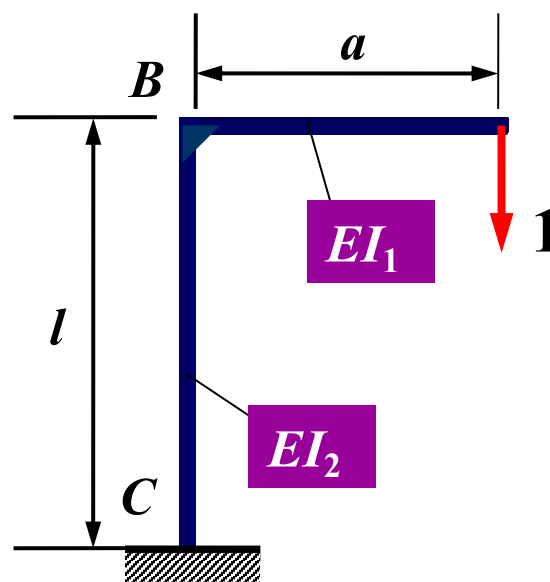
$$AB: \quad M(x) = \frac{qa}{2}x - \frac{qx^2}{2} \quad \bar{M}(x) = \frac{x}{2a}$$

$$BC: \quad M(x) = -qa \cdot x \quad \bar{M}(x) = 1$$

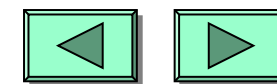
$$\begin{aligned} \theta_C &= \frac{1}{EI} \left[\int_0^{2a} \left(\frac{qa}{2}x - \frac{qx^2}{2} \right) \left(\frac{x}{2a} \right) dx + \int_0^a (-qax)(1) dx \right] \\ &= -\frac{5qa^3}{6EI} \quad (\curvearrowright) \end{aligned}$$

例题 刚架的自由端 A 作用集中力 F .刚架各段的抗弯刚度已于图中标出. 不计剪力和轴力对位移的影响. 计算 A 点的垂直位移及 B 截面的转角.

解: (1) 计算 A 点的垂直位移, 在 A 点加垂直向下的单位力



能量法 (Energy Method)



$$AB: \quad M(x) = -Fx \quad \bar{M}(x) = -x$$

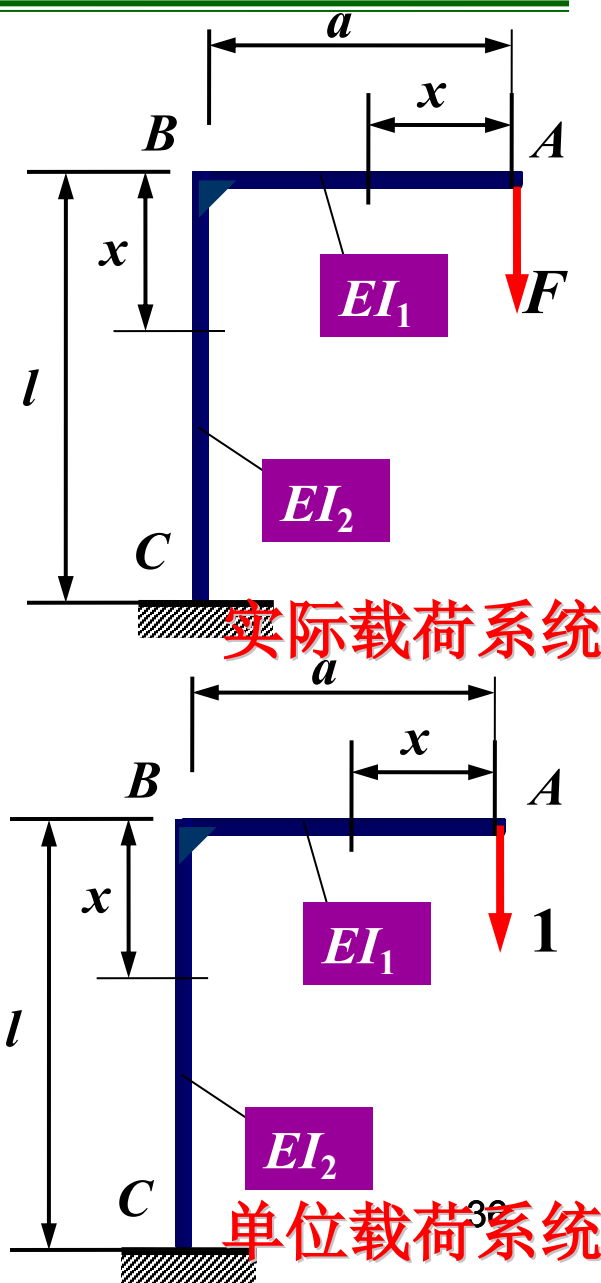
$$BC: \quad M(x) = -Fa \quad \bar{M}(x) = -a$$

$$\delta_y = \int_0^a \frac{M(x)\bar{M}(x)}{EI_1} dx + \int_0^l \frac{M(x)\bar{M}(x)}{EI_2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{EI_1} \int_0^a (-Fx)(-x) dx +$$

$$\frac{1}{EI_2} \int_0^l (-Fa)(-a) dx$$

$$= \frac{Fa^3}{3EI_1} + \frac{Fa^2l}{EI_2} \quad (\downarrow)$$



能量法 (Energy Method)



(2) 计算B截面的转角,在B上加一个单位力偶矩

$$AB: M(x) = -Fx \quad \bar{M}(x) = 0$$

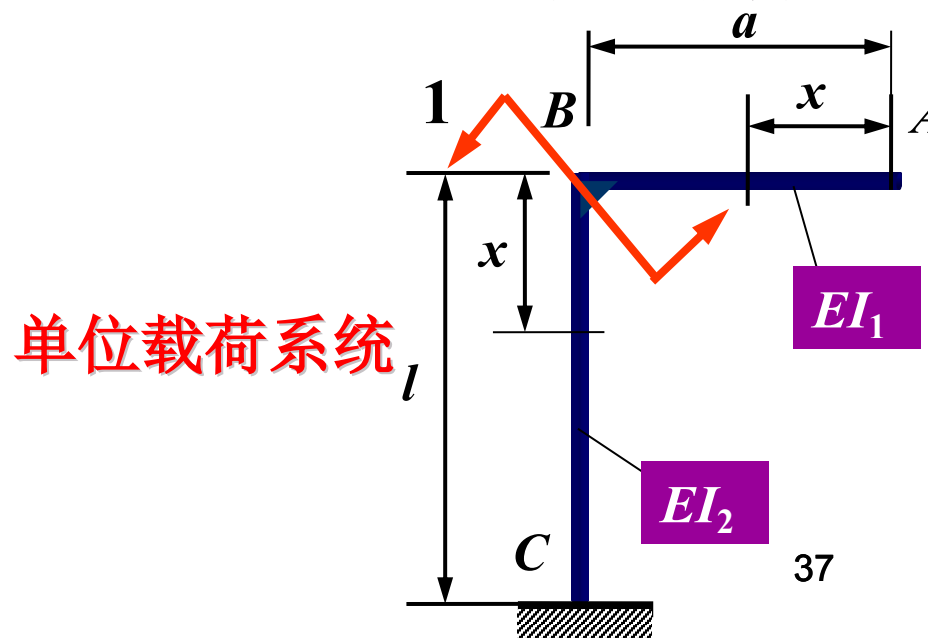
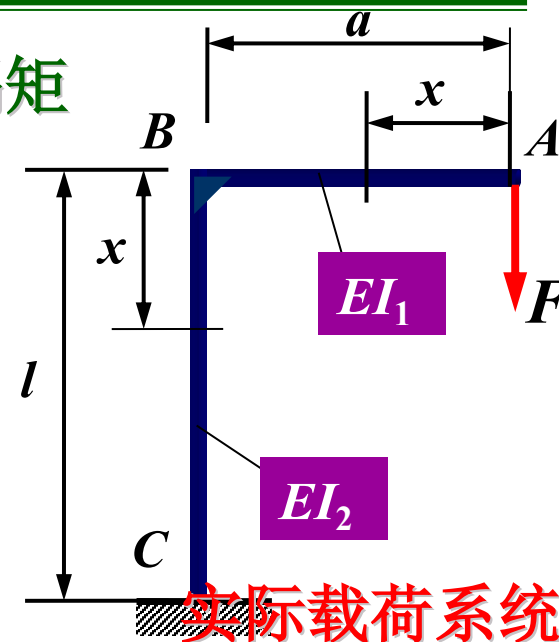
$$BC: M(x) = -Fa \quad \bar{M}(x) = 1$$

$$\theta_B = \int_0^a \frac{M(x)\bar{M}(x)}{EI_1} dx + \int_0^l \frac{M(x)\bar{M}(x)}{EI_2} dx$$

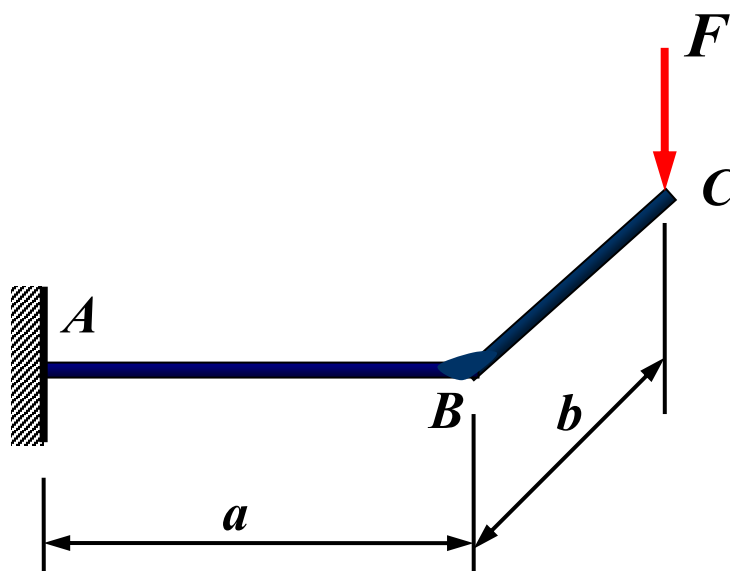
$$= \frac{1}{EI_1} \int_0^a (-Fx)(0) dx +$$

$$\frac{1}{EI_2} \int_0^l (-Fa)(1) dx$$

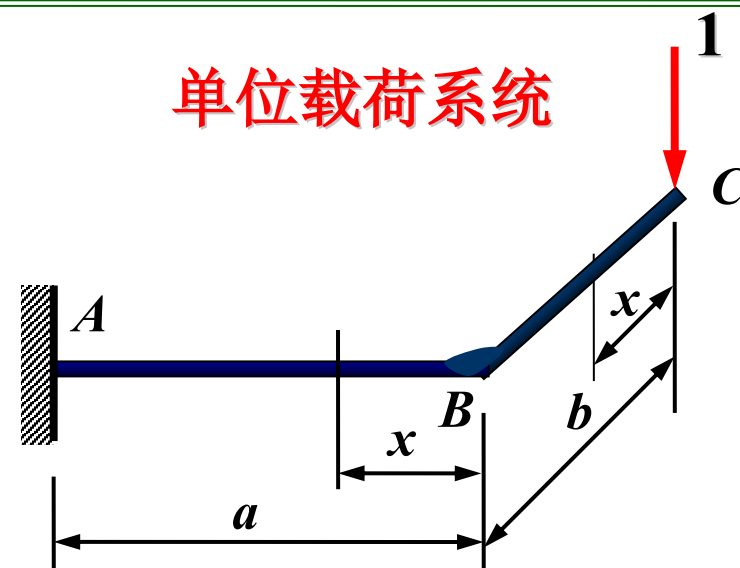
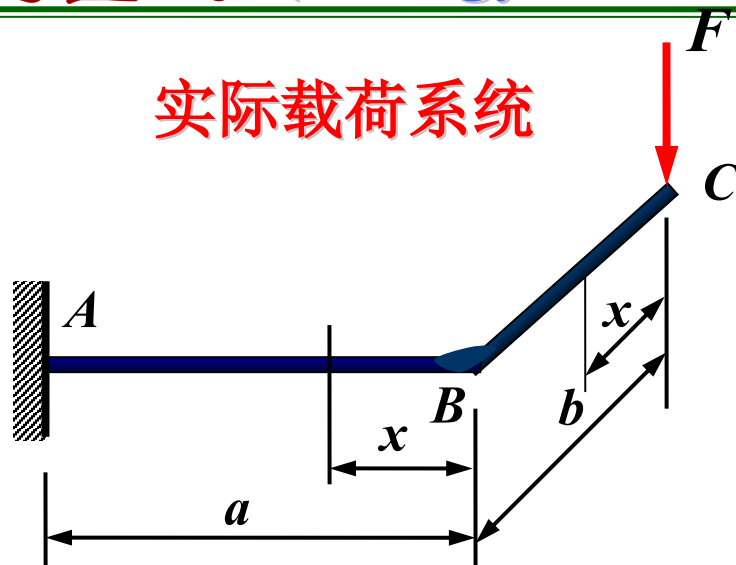
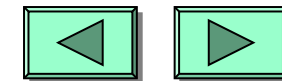
$$= -\frac{Fal}{EI_2} \quad (\curvearrowright)$$



例题 图示为一水平面内的曲杆， B 处为一刚性节点， $\angle ABC=90^\circ$ 在 C 处承受竖直力 F ，设两杆的抗弯刚度和抗扭刚度分别是 EI 和 GI_p ，求 C 点竖向的位移。



能量法 (Energy Method)



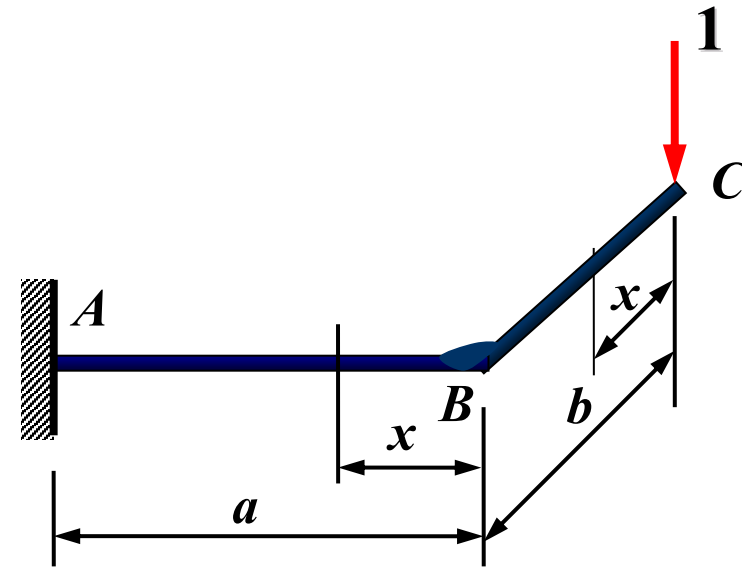
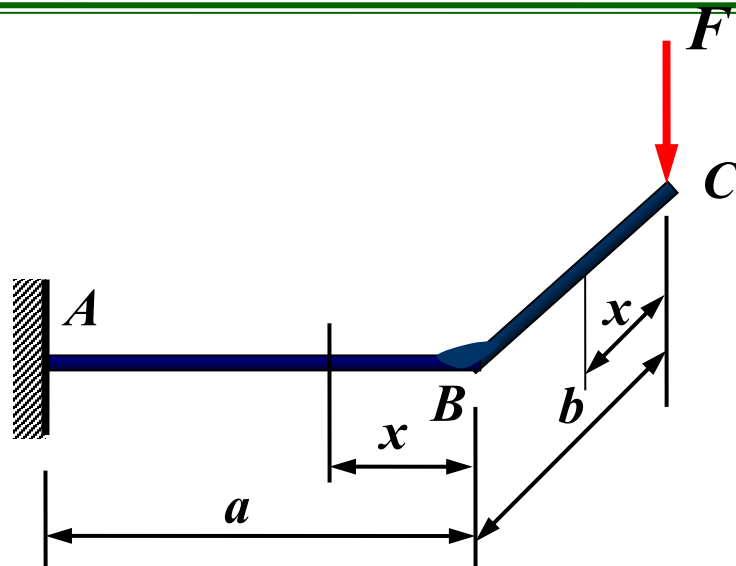
解:在 C 点加竖向单位力

$$BC: \quad M(x) = -Fx \quad \bar{M}(x) = -x$$

$$T(x) = 0 \quad \bar{T}(x) = 0$$

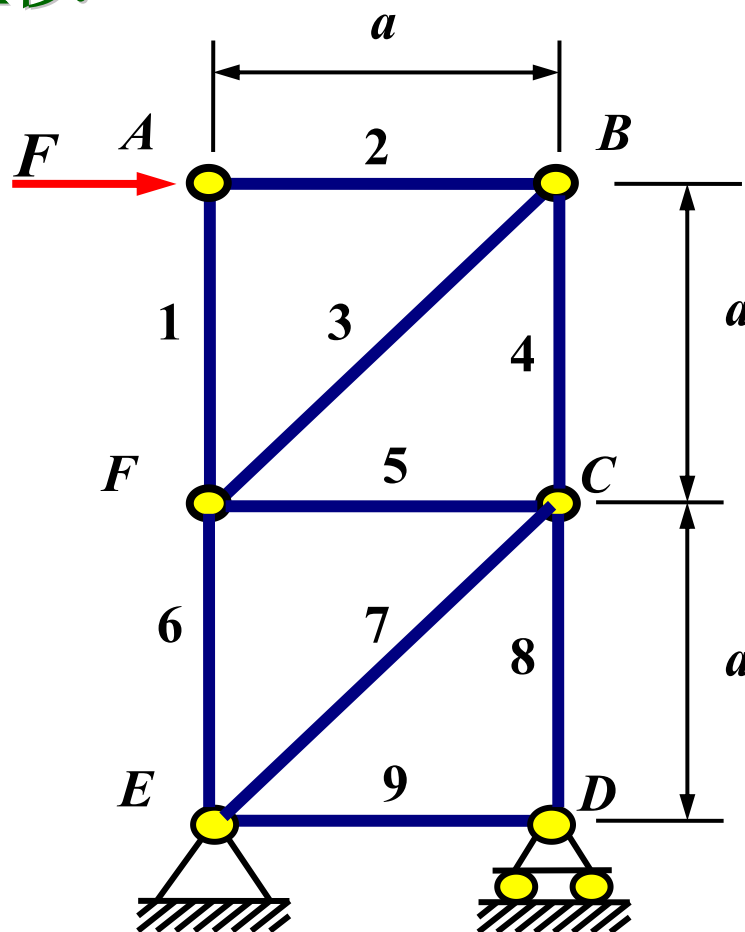
$$AB: \quad M(x) = -Fx \quad \bar{M}(x) = -x$$

$$T(x) = -Fb \quad \bar{T}(x) = -b$$

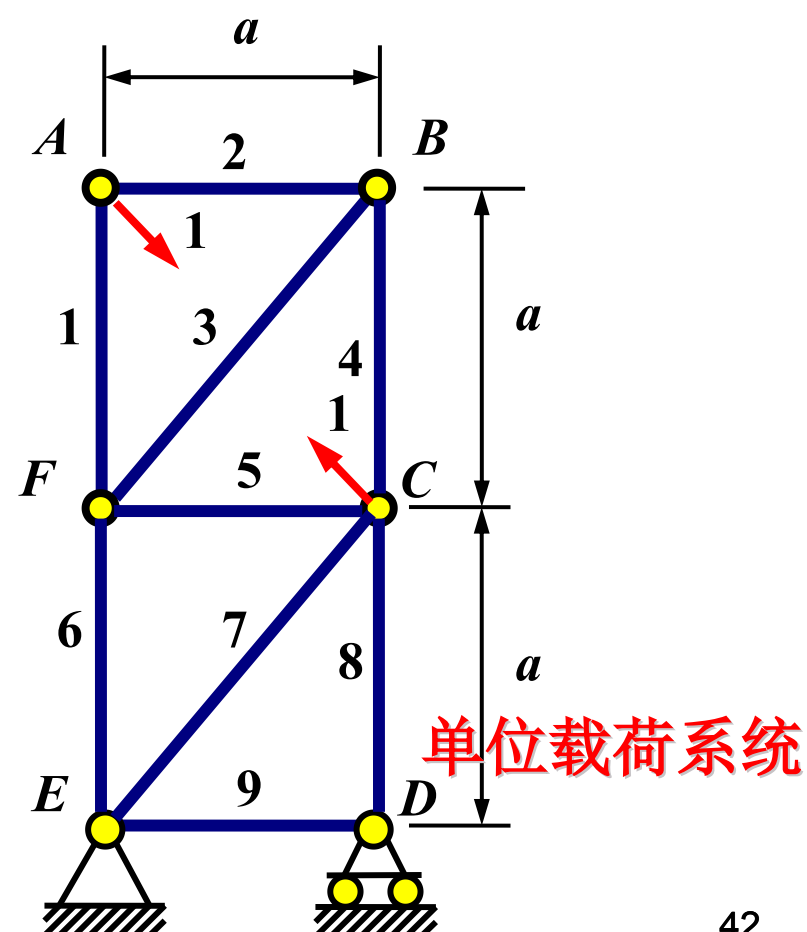
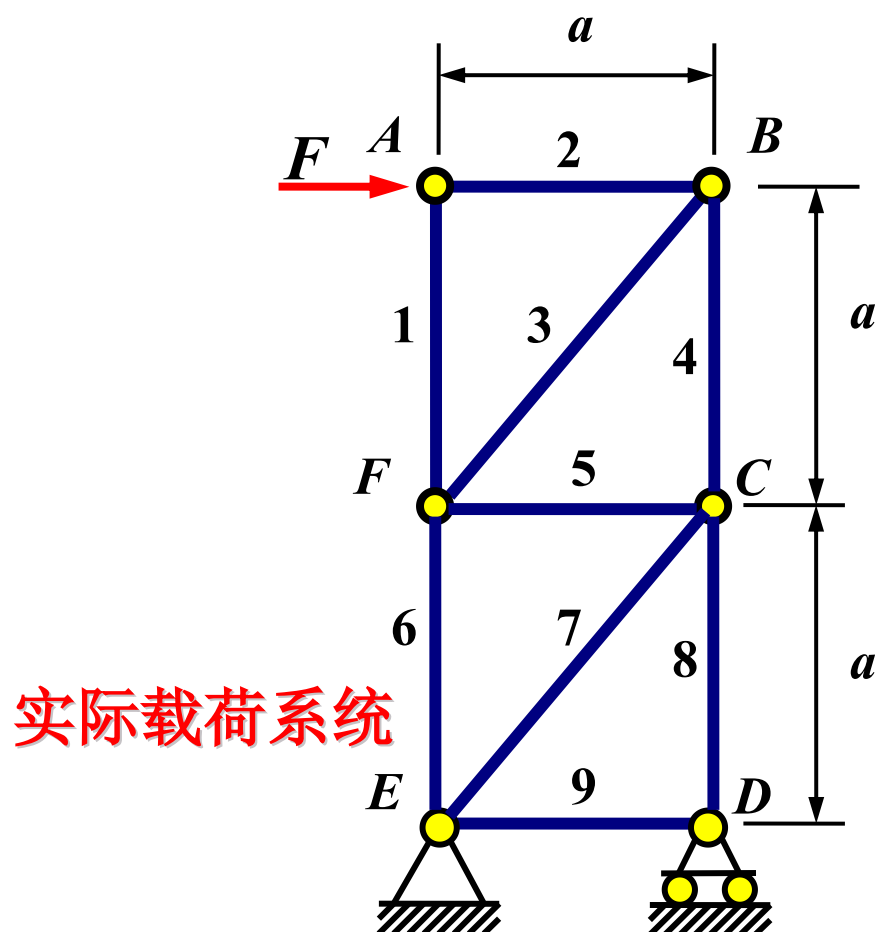


$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta_C &= \frac{1}{EI} \int_l M(x) \bar{M}(x) dx + \frac{1}{GI_p} \int_l T(x) \bar{T}(x) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^a (-Fx)(-x) dx + \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^b (-Fx)(-x) dx + \\
 &\quad \frac{1}{GI_p} \int_0^a (-Fb)(-b) dx = \frac{F}{3EI} (a^3 + b^3) + \frac{Fab^2}{GI_p} (\downarrow)
 \end{aligned}$$

例题 图示为一简单桁架,其各杆的 EA 相等. 在图示荷载作用下 A 、 C 两节点间的相对位移.



桁架求位移的单位载荷法为
$$\Delta = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\bar{F}_{Ni} F_{Ni} l_i}{EA}$$

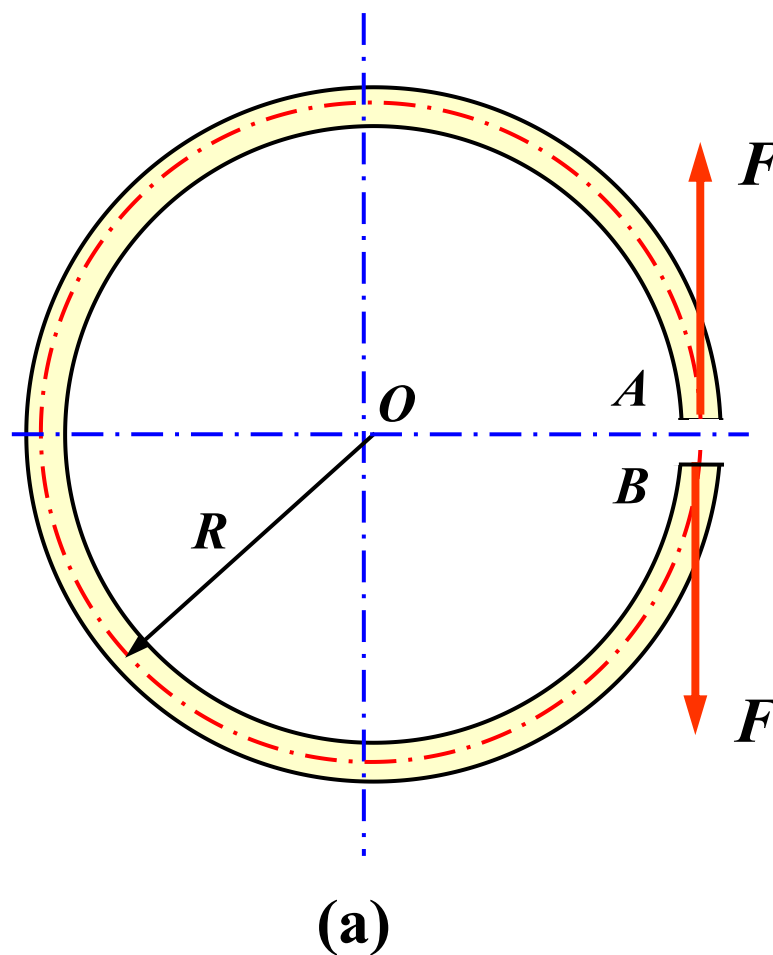


杆件编号	F_{Ni}	\bar{F}_{Ni}	l_i	$\bar{F}_{Ni}F_{Ni}l_i$
1	0	$-1/\sqrt{2}$	a	0
2	$-F$	$-1/\sqrt{2}$	a	$Fa/\sqrt{2}$
3	$\sqrt{2}F$	1	$\sqrt{2}a$	$2Fa$
4	$-F$	$-1/\sqrt{2}$	a	$Fa/\sqrt{2}$
5	$-F$	$-1/\sqrt{2}$	a	$Fa/\sqrt{2}$
6	F	0	a	0
7	$\sqrt{2}F$	0	$\sqrt{2}a$	0
8	$-2F$	0	a	0
9	0	0	a	0

$$\delta_{AC} = \sum_{i=1}^9 \frac{\bar{F}_{Ni}F_{Ni}l_i}{EA} = \left(2 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \frac{Fa}{EA} = 4.12 \frac{Fa}{EA}$$

A,C两点间的距离缩短.

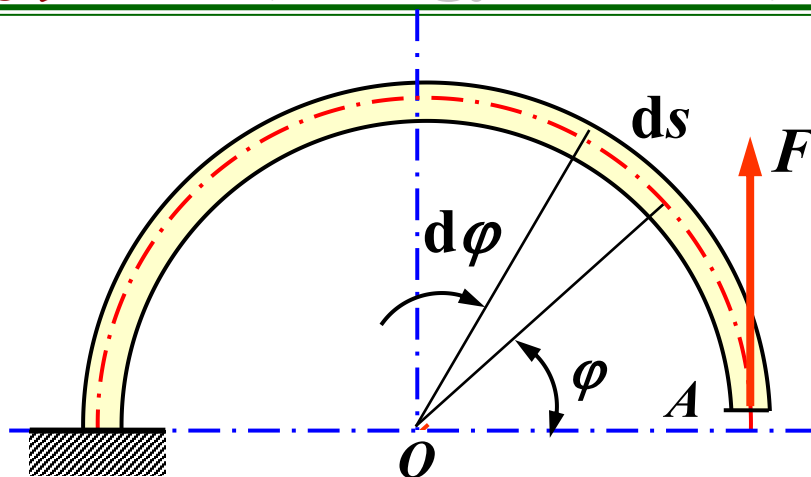
例题 计算图 (a) 所示开口圆环在 F 力作用下切口的张开量 Δ_{AB} .
 EI =常数.



能量法 (Energy Method)



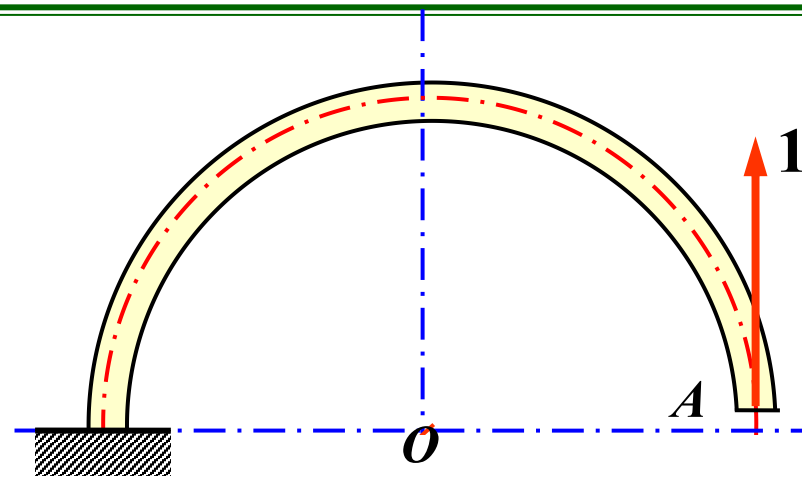
解:



(b)

实际载荷系统

$$M(\varphi) = -FR(1 - \cos \varphi)$$



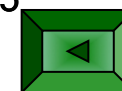
(c)

单位载荷系统

$$\bar{M}(\varphi) = -R(1 - \cos \varphi)$$

$$\Delta_{AB} = 2 \int_0^\pi \frac{M(\varphi) \bar{M}(\varphi)}{EI} R d\varphi$$

$$= 2 \int_0^\pi \frac{FR^2 (1 - \cos \varphi)^2}{EI} R d\varphi = \frac{3\pi FR^3}{EI}$$



§ 13-5 卡氏定理(Castigliano's Theorem)

设弹性结构在支座的约束下无任何刚性位移。

作用有外力:

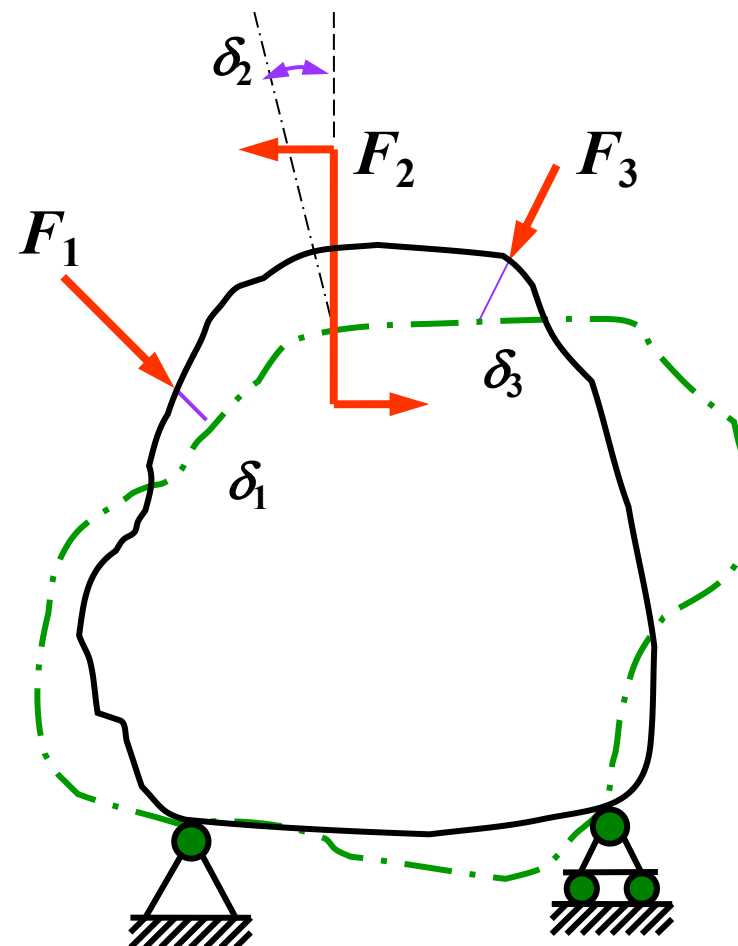
$$F_1, F_2, \dots, F_i, \dots$$

相应的位移为:

$$\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_i, \dots$$

结构的变形能

$$V_\varepsilon = W = \frac{1}{2} F_1 \delta_1 + \frac{1}{2} F_2 \delta_2 + \frac{1}{2} F_3 \delta_3 + \dots$$



只给 F_i 一个增量 ΔF_i .

引起所有力的作用点沿力方向的位移增量为 $\Delta\delta_1, \Delta\delta_2, \dots, \Delta\delta_3, \dots$

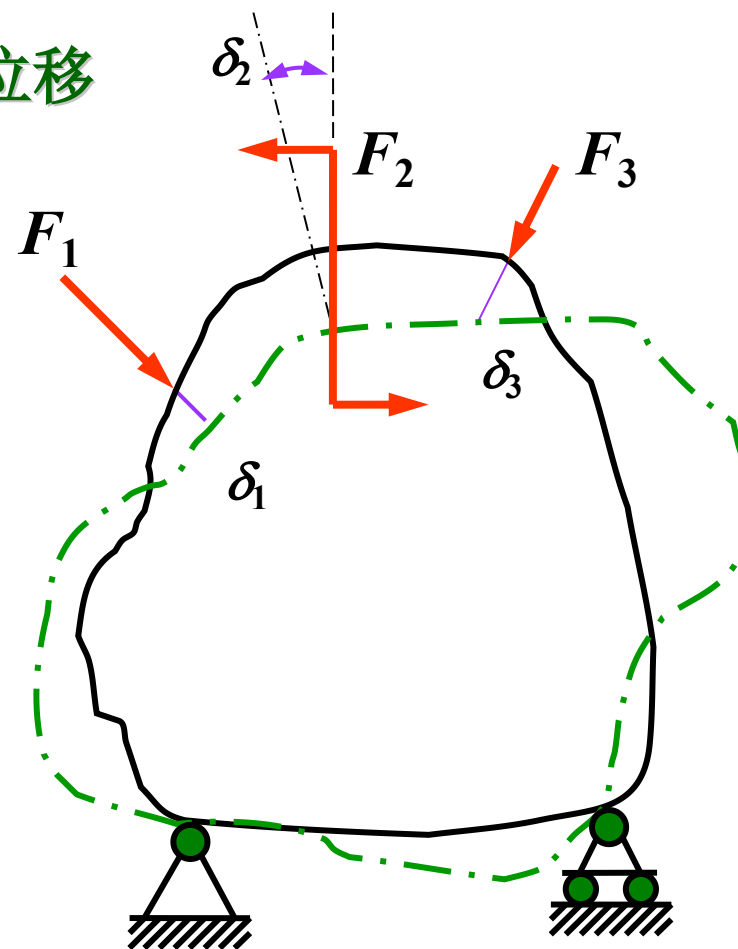
在作用 ΔF_i 的过程中, ΔF_i 完成的功为 $\frac{1}{2} \Delta F_i \Delta\delta_i$

原有的所有力完成的功为

$$F_1 \Delta\delta_1 + F_2 \Delta\delta_2 + \dots + F_i \Delta\delta_i + \dots$$

结构应变能的增量为

$$\Delta V_\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} \Delta F_i \Delta\delta_i + F_1 \Delta\delta_1 + F_2 \Delta\delta_2 + \dots + F_i \Delta\delta_i + \dots$$



略去高阶微量 $\frac{1}{2}\Delta F_i \Delta \delta_i$

$$\Delta V_\varepsilon = F_1 \Delta \delta_1 + F_2 \Delta \delta_2 + \cdots + F_i \Delta \delta_i + \cdots$$

如果把原来的力看作第一组力,而把 ΔF_i 看作第二组力.

根据功的互等定理

$$F_1 \Delta \delta_1 + F_2 \Delta \delta_2 + \cdots + F_i \Delta \delta_i + \cdots = \Delta F_i \cdot \delta_i$$

$$\Delta V_\varepsilon = \Delta F_i \cdot \delta_i \quad \text{或者} \quad \frac{\Delta V_\varepsilon}{\Delta F_i} = \delta_i$$

当 ΔF_i 趋于零时,上式为

$$\frac{\partial V_\varepsilon}{\partial F_i} = \delta_i$$

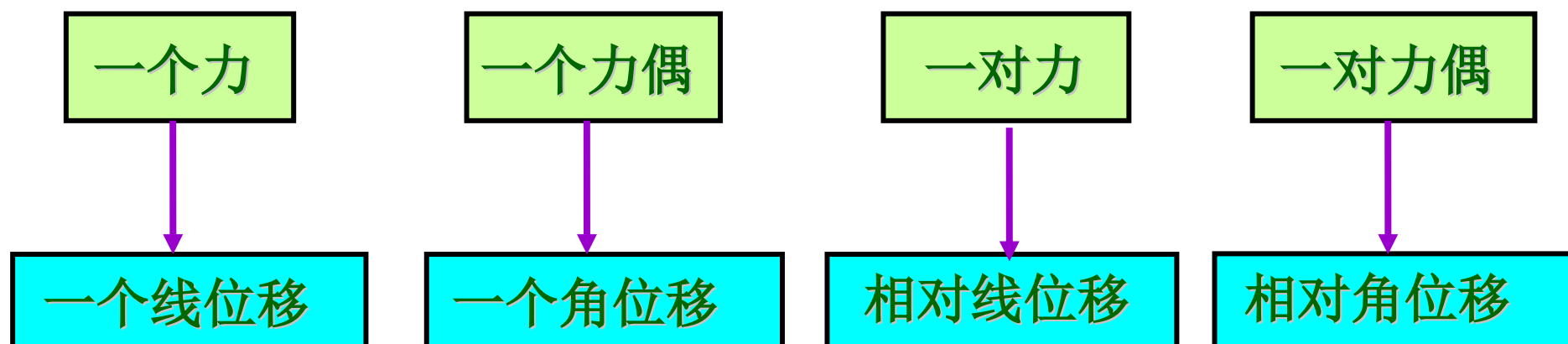
这就是 **卡氏第二定理** (Castigliano's Second Theorem) (**卡氏定理**) (Castigliano's Theorem)

说明 (Directions) :

(1) 卡氏第二定理只适用于线性弹性体

$$\delta_i = \frac{\partial V_\varepsilon}{\partial F_i}$$

(2) F_i 为广义力, δ_i 为相应的位移



(3) 卡氏第二定理的应用

(a) 轴向拉伸与压缩

$$\delta_i = \frac{\partial V_\varepsilon}{\partial F_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial F_i} \int \frac{F_N^2(x) dx}{2EA} = \int \frac{F_N(x)}{EA} \cdot \frac{\partial F_N(x)}{\partial F_i} dx$$

(b) 扭转

$$\delta_i = \frac{\partial V_\varepsilon}{\partial F_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial F_i} \int \frac{T^2(x) dx}{2GI_p} = \int \frac{T(x)}{GI_p} \cdot \frac{\partial T(x)}{\partial F_i} dx$$

(c) 弯曲

$$\delta_i = \frac{\partial V_\varepsilon}{\partial F_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial F_i} \int \frac{M^2(x) dx}{2EI} = \int \frac{M(x)}{EI} \cdot \frac{\partial M(x)}{\partial F_i} dx$$

(4) 平面桁架

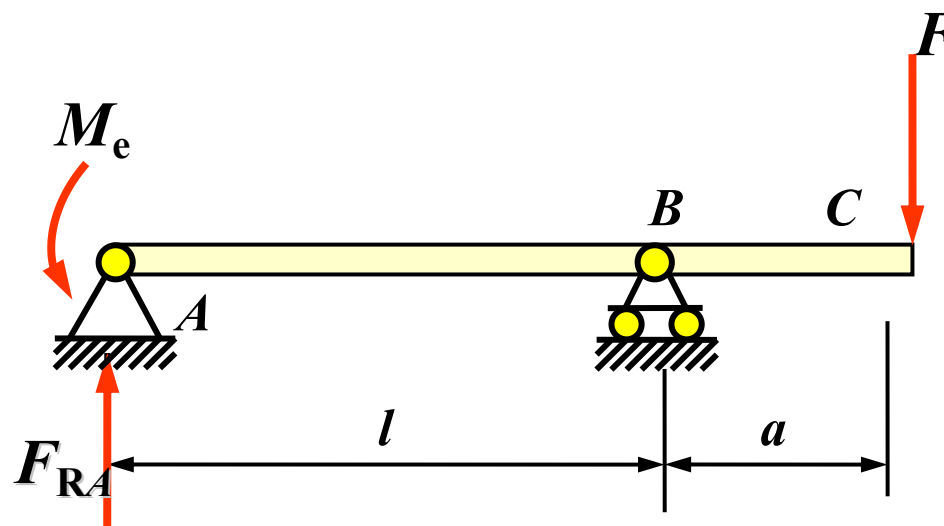
$$\delta_i = \frac{\partial V_\varepsilon}{\partial F_i} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{F_{Nj} l_j}{EA} \cdot \frac{\partial F_{Nj}}{\partial F_i}$$

(5) 组合变形

$$\delta_i = \frac{\partial V_\varepsilon}{\partial F_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial F_i} \left[\int_l \frac{F_N^2(x) dx}{2EA} + \int_l \frac{T^2(x) dx}{2GI_p} + \int_l \frac{M^2(x) dx}{2EI} \right]$$

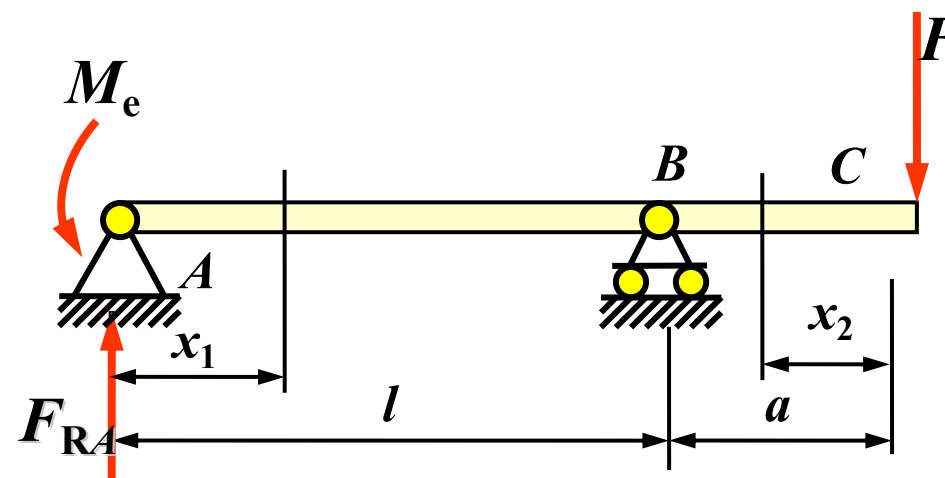
$$= \int \frac{F_N(x)}{EA} \cdot \frac{\partial F_N(x)}{\partial F_i} dx + \int \frac{T(x)}{GI_p} \cdot \frac{\partial T(x)}{\partial F_i} dx + \int \frac{M(x)}{EI} \cdot \frac{\partial M(x)}{\partial F_i} dx$$

例题 外伸梁受力如图所示, 已知弹性模量 EI . 梁材料为线弹性体.
求梁 C 截面的挠度和 A 截面的转角.



解:

$$F_{RA} = \frac{M_e}{l} - \frac{Fa}{l}$$



$$AB: M_1(x_1) = \left(\frac{M_e}{l} - \frac{Fa}{l}\right)x_1 - M_e$$

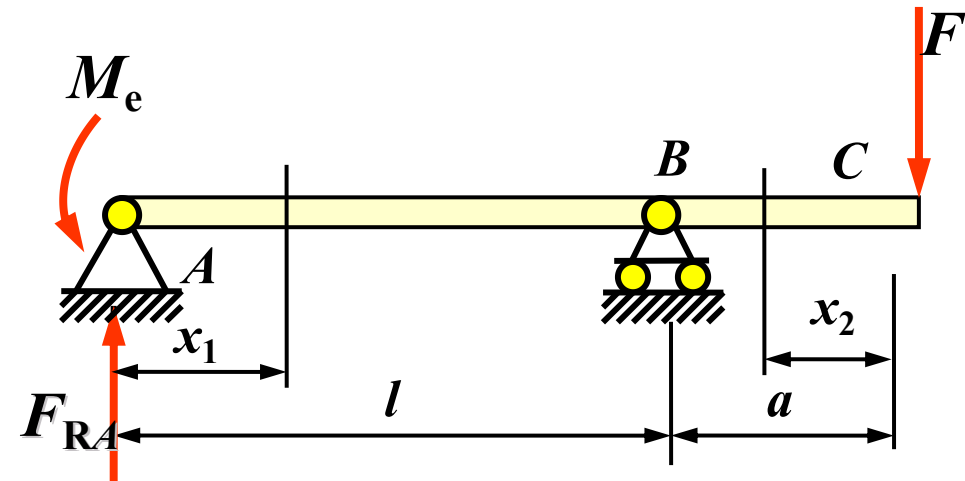
$$\frac{\partial M_1(x_1)}{\partial F} = -\frac{a}{l}x_1 \qquad \frac{\partial M_1(x_1)}{\partial M_e} = \frac{x_1}{l} - 1$$

$$BC: M_2(x_2) = -Fx_2$$

$$\frac{\partial M_2(x_2)}{\partial F} = -x_2 \qquad \frac{\partial M_2(x_2)}{\partial M_e} = 0$$

$$w_C = \int_0^l \frac{M_1(x)}{EI} \cdot \frac{\partial M_1(x)}{\partial F} dx_1 + \int_0^a \frac{M_2(x_2)}{EI} \cdot \frac{\partial M_2(x_2)}{\partial F} dx_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{EI} \left(\frac{Fl a^2}{3} + \frac{M_e l a}{6} + \frac{F a^3}{3} \right) \quad (\downarrow)$$



$$\theta_A = \int_0^l \frac{M_1(x)}{EI} \cdot \frac{\partial M_1(x)}{\partial M_e} dx_1 + \int_0^a \frac{M_2(x_2)}{EI} \cdot \frac{\partial M_2(x_2)}{\partial M_e} dx_2$$

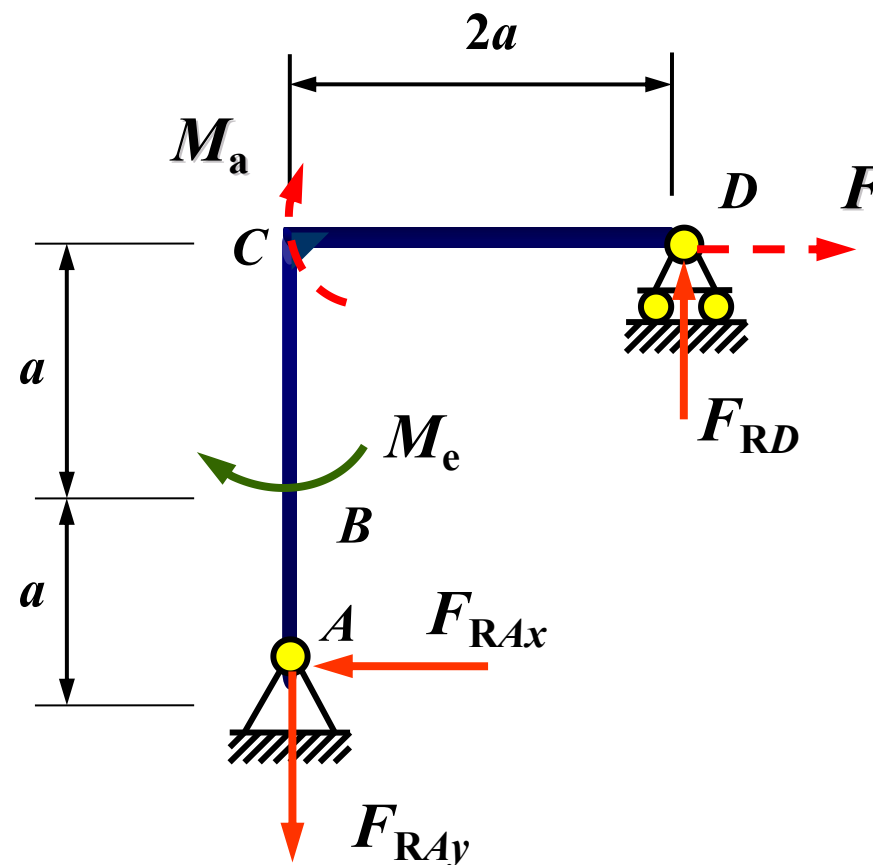
$$= \frac{1}{EI} \left(\frac{M_e l}{3} + \frac{F l a}{6} \right) \quad (\curvearrowright)$$

例题 刚架结构如图所示. 弹性模量 EI 已知。材料为线弹性. 不考虑轴力和剪力的影响, 计算 C 截面的转角和 D 截面的水平位移。

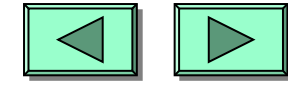
解：在 C 截面虚设一力偶 M_a ，
在 D 截面虚设一水平力 F 。

$$\begin{aligned} F_{RD} &= F_{RAy} \\ &= F + \frac{1}{2a}(M_a + M_e) \end{aligned}$$

$$F_{RAx} = F$$



能量法 (Energy Method)



$$CD: M(x) = [F + \frac{1}{2a}(M_e + M_a)]x$$

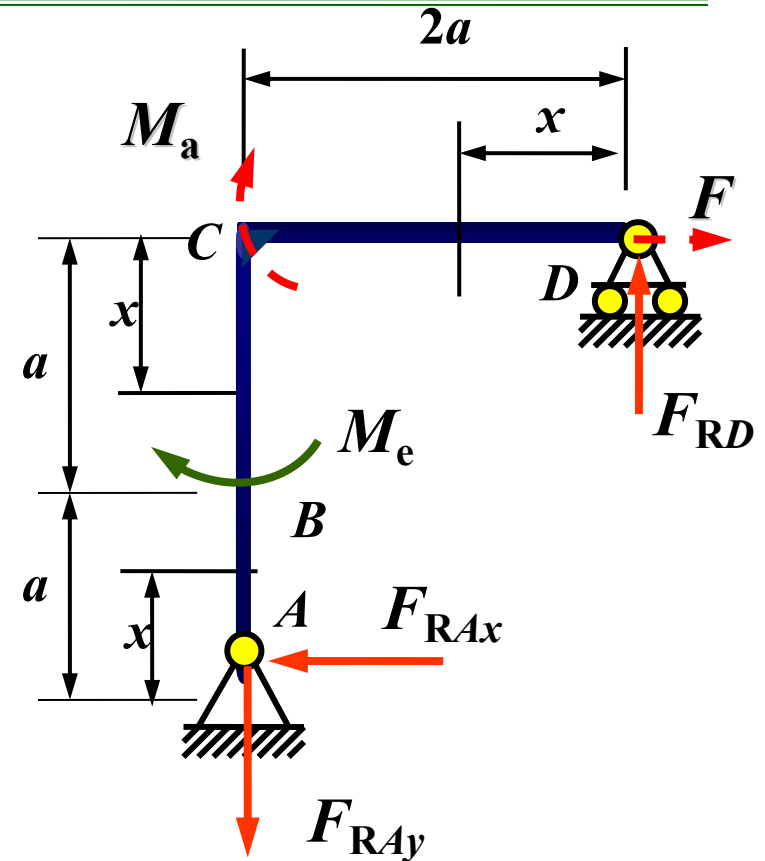
$$\frac{\partial M(x)}{\partial F} = x \quad \frac{\partial M(x)}{\partial M_a} = \frac{x}{2a}$$

$$CB: M(x) = [F + \frac{1}{2a}(M_e + M_a)] \cdot 2a$$

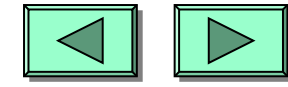
$$- M_a - Fx$$

$$\frac{\partial M(x)}{\partial F} = 2a - x \quad \frac{\partial M(x)}{\partial M_a} = 0$$

$$AB: M(x) = Fx \quad \frac{\partial M(x)}{\partial F} = x \quad \frac{\partial M(x)}{\partial M_a} = 0$$



能量法 (Energy Method)



$$\delta_x = \frac{\partial V_\varepsilon}{\partial F} \bigg|_{\substack{M_a=0 \\ F=0}} = \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^{2a} \frac{M_e x}{2a} \cdot x dx +$$

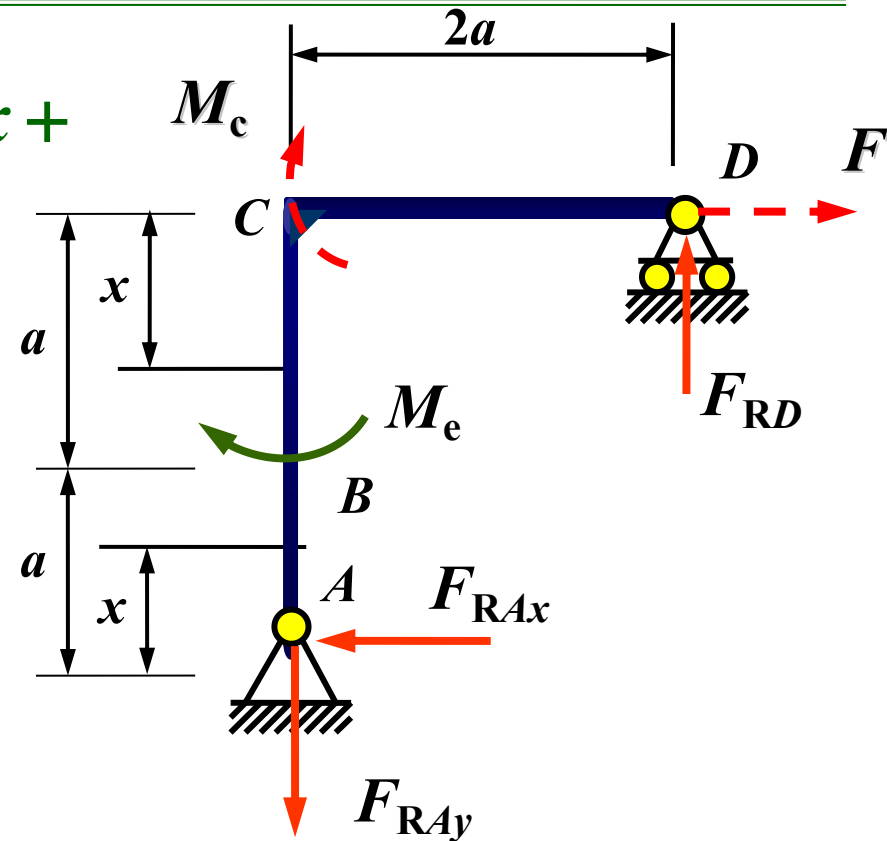
$$\frac{1}{EI} \int_0^a M_e \cdot (2a - x) dx +$$

$$\frac{1}{EI} \int_0^a 0 \cdot x dx = \frac{17 M_e a^2}{6EI} (\rightarrow)$$

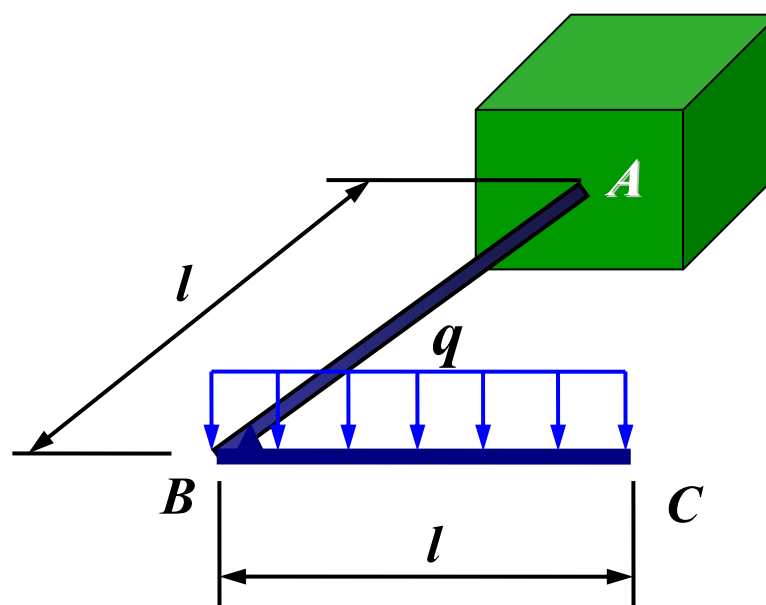
$$\theta_C = \frac{\partial V_\varepsilon}{\partial M_a} \bigg|_{\substack{M_a=0 \\ F=0}}$$

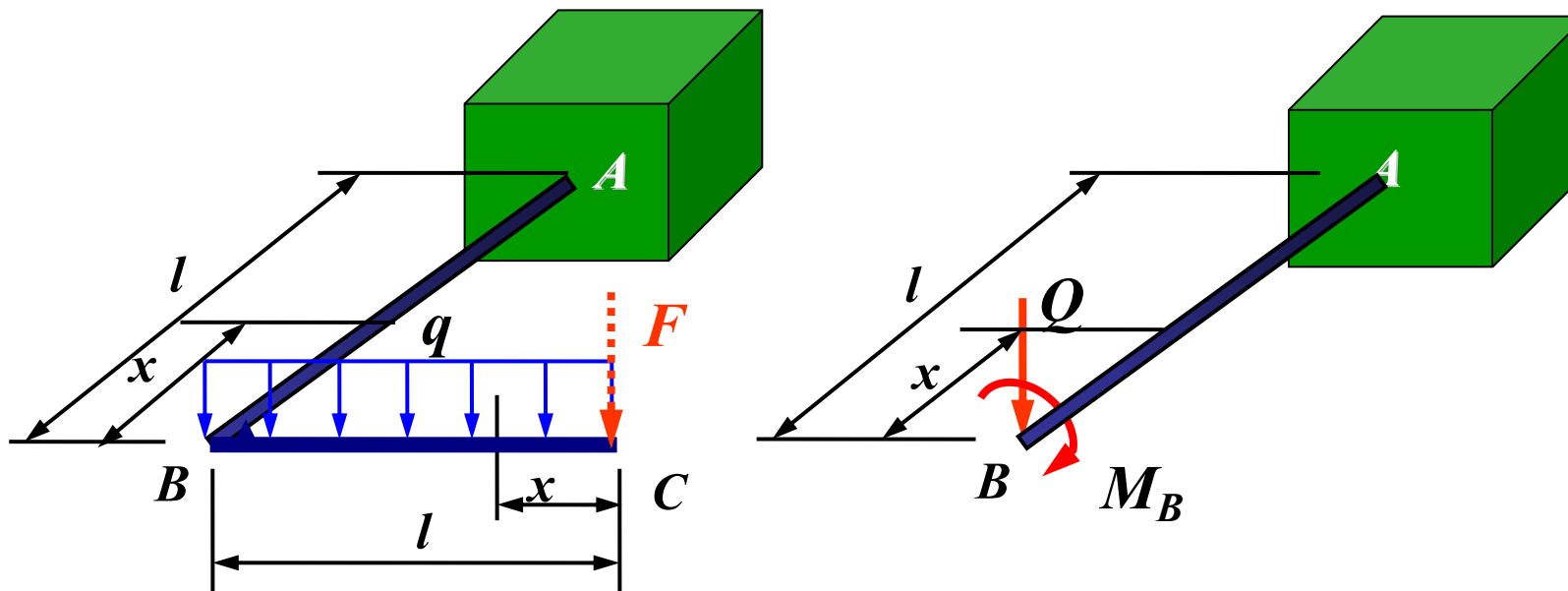
$$= \frac{1}{EI} \left[\int_0^{2a} \frac{M_e x}{2a} \cdot \frac{x}{2a} dx + \int_0^a M_e \cdot 0 dx + \int_0^a 0 \cdot 0 dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{2 M_e a}{3EI} \quad (\curvearrowright)$$



例题 圆截面杆 ABC , ($\angle ABC=90^\circ$) 位于水平平面内, 已知杆截面直径 d 及材料的弹性常数 E, G . 求 C 截面处的铅垂位移. 不计剪力的影响.





BC: 弯曲变形 $M(x) = -Fx - \frac{qx^2}{2} \quad \frac{\partial M(x)}{\partial F} = -x$

AB: 弯曲与扭转的组合变形

$F = F + ql$ (弯曲变形) $M(x) = Qx = (F + ql)x \quad \frac{\partial M(x)}{\partial F} = x$

$M_B = Fl + \frac{ql^2}{2}$ (扭转变形) $T(x) = M_B = Fl + \frac{ql^2}{2} \quad \frac{\partial T(x)}{\partial F} = l$

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_i &= \left. \frac{\partial V_\varepsilon}{\partial F} \right|_{F=0} \\&= \int_0^l \frac{M(x)}{EI} \frac{\partial M(x)}{\partial F} dx + \left\{ \int_0^l \left[\frac{M(x)}{EI} \frac{\partial M(x)}{\partial F} dx + \frac{T(x)}{GI_p} \frac{\partial T(x)}{\partial F} dx \right] \right\} \\&= \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^l \left(-\frac{qx^2}{2} \right) (-x) dx + \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^l qlx \cdot x dx + \frac{1}{GI_p} \int_0^l \frac{ql^2}{2} \cdot l dx \\&= \frac{11ql^4}{24EI} + \frac{ql^4}{GI_p} (\downarrow)\end{aligned}$$

$$I = \frac{\pi d^4}{64}$$

$$I_p = \frac{\pi d^4}{32}$$

第十三章结束

作业:

13.9, 13.17(卡氏定理)

13.29(莫尔定理)

13.33 (方法不限)

复习13.27