

弯曲应力 (Stresses in Beams)



讨论

(1) 应用公式时,一般将 My 以绝对值代入. 根据梁变形的情 况直接判断 σ的正负号. 以中性轴为界,梁变形后凸出边的应 力为拉应力(σ 为正号).凹入边的应力为压应力(σ 为负号);

(2) 最大正应力发生在横截面上离中性轴最远的点处.

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M y_{\max}}{I_z}$$

引用记号 $W=\frac{I_z}{y_{\rm max}}$ —抗弯截面系数 则公式改写为 $\sigma_{\rm max}=\frac{M}{W}$

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(1) 当中性轴为对称轴时

实心圆截面
$$W = \frac{I_z}{d/2} = \frac{\pi d^4 / 64}{d/2} = \frac{\pi d^3}{32}$$



矩形截面
$$W = \frac{I_z}{h/2} = \frac{bh^3/12}{h/2} = \frac{bh^2}{6}$$



空心團截面
$$W = \frac{\pi D^3}{32} (1 - \alpha^4)$$
 $\alpha = \frac{d}{D}$



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(2) 对于中性轴不是对称轴的横截面 应分别以横截面上受拉和受压部分距中性轴最远的距离

 y_{cmax} 和 y_{tmax} 直接代入公式



$$\sigma_{\rm tmax} = \frac{M y_{\rm tn}}{I_z}$$

$$\sigma_{\rm cmax} = \frac{My_{\rm cmax}}{I_z}$$

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§ 5-3 横力弯曲时的正应力

(Normal stresses of the beam in nonuniform bending)

- 、横力弯曲(Nonuniform bending) 当梁上有横向力作用时,横截面上既又弯矩又有剪力. 梁在 此种情况下的弯曲称为横力弯曲.

横力弯曲时,梁的横截面上既有正应力又有切应力.切应力 使横截面发生翘曲, 横向力引起与中性层平行的纵截面的挤压 应力,纯弯曲时所作的平面假设和单向受力假设都不成立.

虽然横力弯曲与纯弯曲存在这些差异,但进一步的分析表 明,工程中常用的梁,纯弯曲时的正应力计算公式,可以精确的 计算横力弯曲时横截面上的正应力.

等直梁横力弯曲时横截面上的正应力公式为 $\sigma = \frac{M(x)}{W}$

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二、公式的应用范围

(The applicable range of the flexure formula)

1. 在弹性范围内

(All stresses in the beam are below the proportional limit)

- 2. 具有切应力的梁(The beam with the shear stress) $l/h \ge 5$
- 3. 平面弯曲(Plane bending)
- 4. 直梁 (Straight beams)
- 三、强度条件(Strength condition)

梁内的最大工作应力不超过材料的许用应力.

1. 数学表达式(Mathematical formula) $\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W} \leq [\sigma]$

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- 2. 强度条件的应用(Application of strength condition)
 - (1) 强度校核 $\frac{M_{\text{max}}}{W} \le [\sigma]$ (2) 设计截面 $W \ge \frac{M_{\text{max}}}{[\sigma]}$
 - (3) 确定许可载荷 $M_{\text{max}} \leq W[\sigma]$

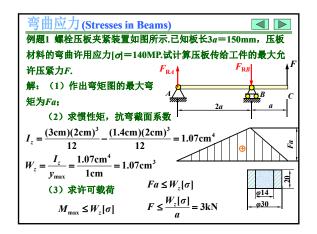
对于铸铁等脆性材料制成的梁,由于材料的 $[\sigma_i] \neq [\sigma_c]$ 且梁横截面的中性轴一般也不是对称轴,所以梁的

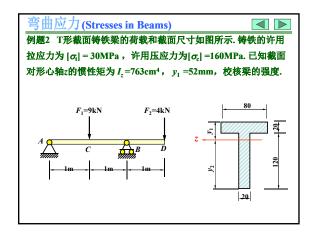
σ_{tmax} ≠ σ_{cmax} (两者有时并不发生在同一横截面上)

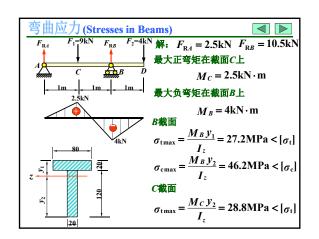
要求分别不超过材料的许用拉应力和许用压应力

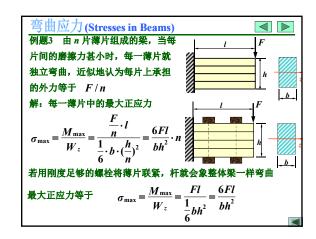
$$\sigma_{\text{tmax}} \leq [\sigma_{\text{t}}]$$

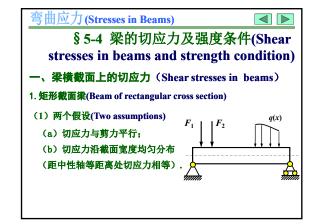
$$\sigma_{\rm cmax} \leq [\sigma_{\rm c}]$$

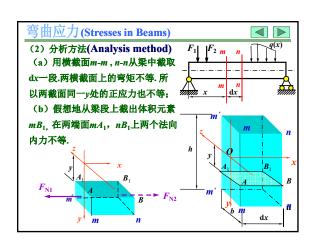


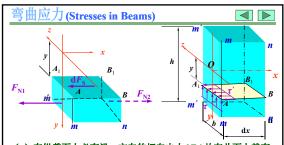






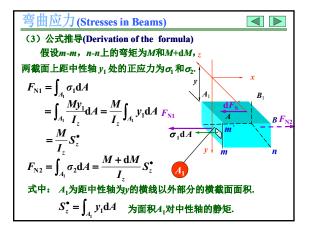


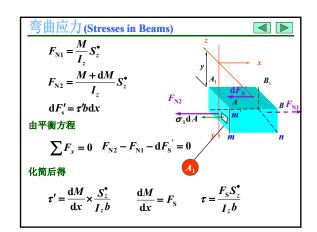


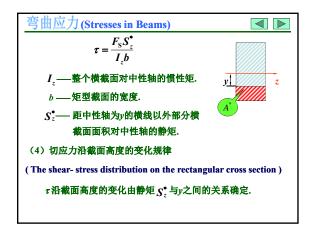


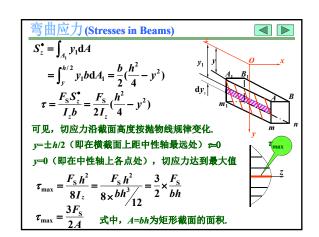
(c) 在纵截面上必有沿x方向的切向内力d F_s '.故在此面上就有切应力 τ .

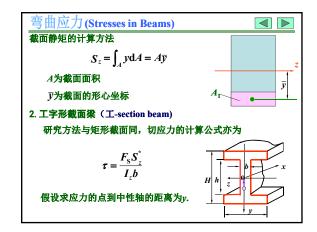
根据假设,横截面上距中性轴等远的各点处切应力大小相等. 各点的切应力方向均与截面侧边平行.取分离体的平衡即可求出.

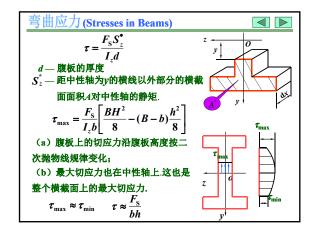


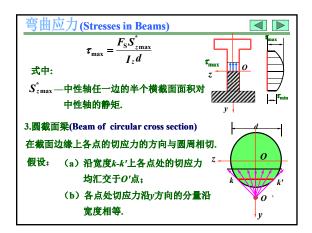


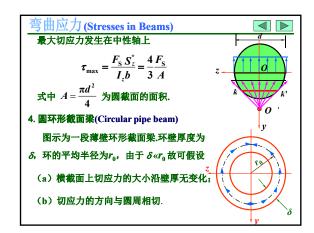


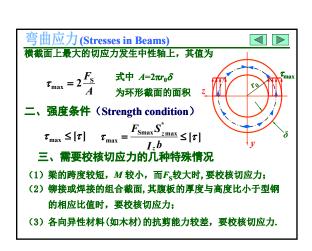


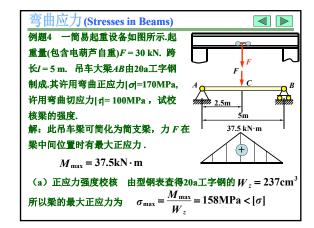


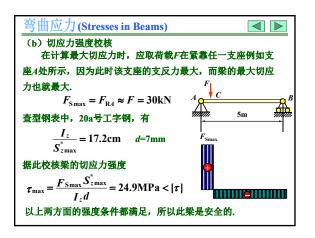


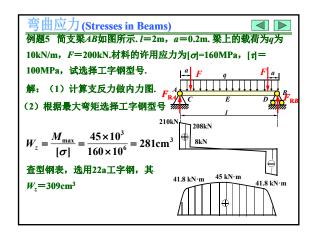


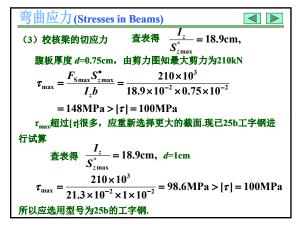


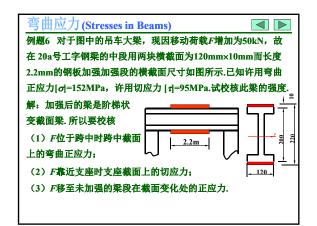


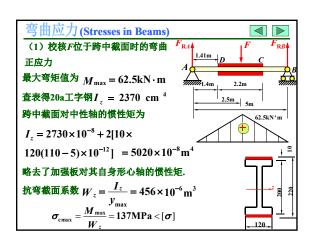


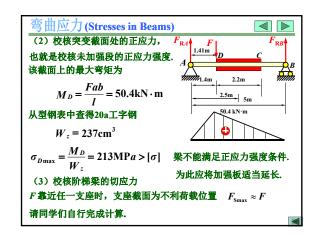


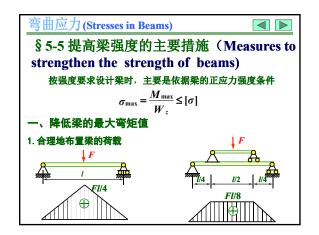


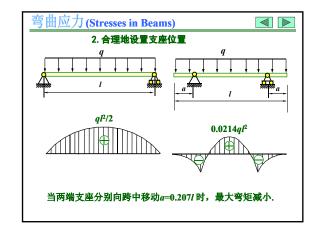


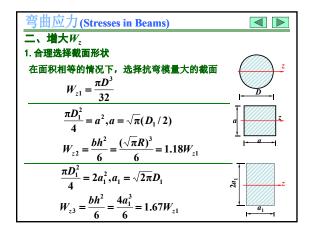


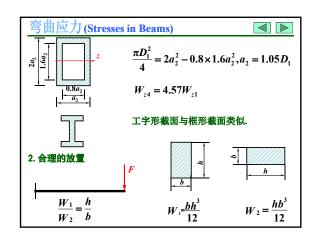


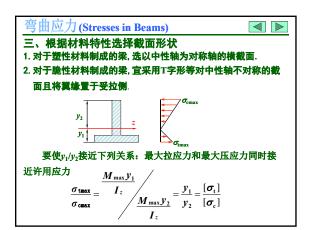


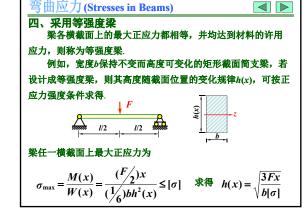


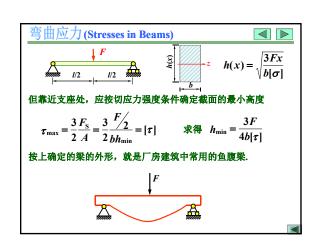














弯曲应力(Strengthin)分重点与难点

- 1. 纯弯曲与横力弯曲
- 2. 中性层与中性轴
- 3. 梁横截面上的应力
- 4. 梁横截面上的切应力
- 5. 梁的强度条件
- 6. 开口薄壁截面梁的切应力
- 7. 开口薄壁截面的弯曲中心
- 8. 平面弯曲的外力作用条件

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小结

- 1、了解纯弯曲梁弯曲正应力的推 导方法
- 2、熟练掌握弯曲正应力的计算、 弯曲正应力强度条件及其应用
- 3、了解提高梁强度的主要措施

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