

第四章 弯曲内力 (Internal forces in beams)

- ■§ 4-1 基本概念及工程实例
  (Basic concepts and example problems)
- ▶§ 4-2 梁的剪力和弯矩(Shear- force and bending- moment in beams)
- ▶ 4-3剪力方程和弯矩方程·剪力图和弯矩图 (Shear-force& bending-moment equations; shear-force & bending- moment diagrams)

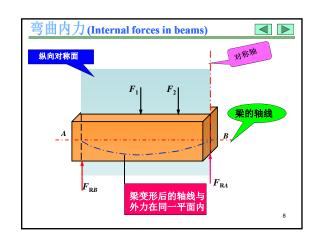
# 弯曲内力 (Internal forces in beams) ■ \$ 4-4 剪力、弯矩与分布荷载集度间的关系(Relationships between load, shear force, and bending moment) ■ \$ 4-5 叠加原理作弯矩图 (Drawing bending-moment diagram by superposition method) ■ \$ 4-6 平面刚架和曲杆的内力图 (Internal diagrams for frame members & curved bars)

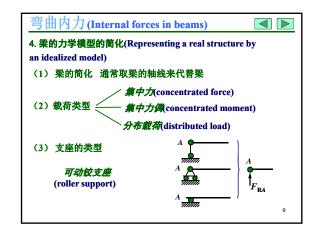


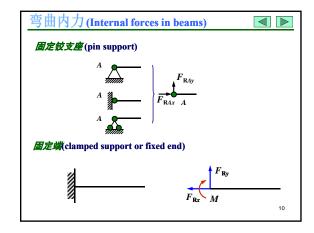


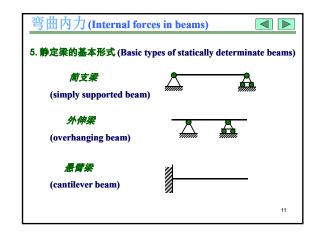




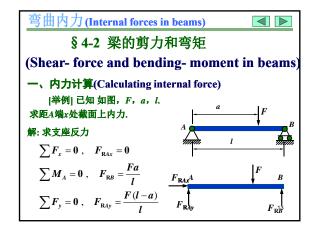


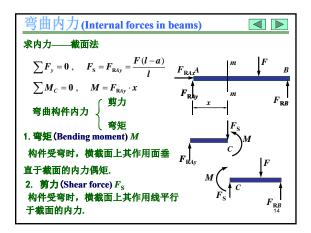


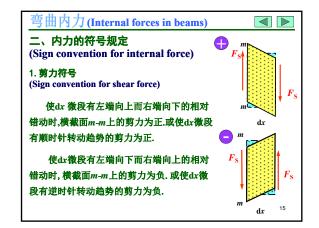


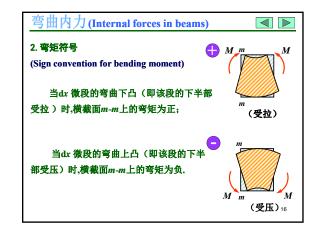


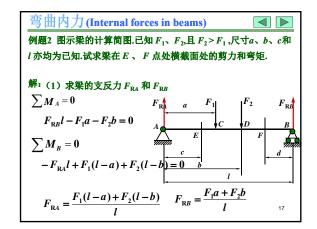


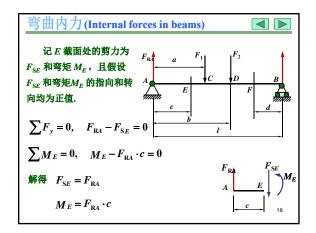


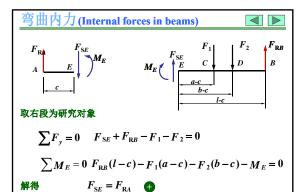


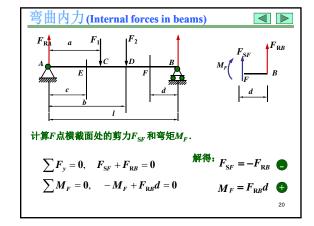












 $M_E = F_{RA} \cdot c \oplus$ 

三、计算规律 (Simple method for calculating shearforce and bending-moment)

1. 剪力 (Shear force)

$$F_{\rm S} = \sum_{i=1}^n F_i$$

左侧 梁段: 向上的外力引起正值的剪力 向下的外力引起负值的剪力

右侧 梁段:向下的外力引起正值的剪力向上的外力引起负值的剪力

21

#### 弯曲内力(Internal forces in beams)



2. **弯矩**(Bending moment)

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^{n} F_i a_i + \sum_{k=1}^{m} M_k$$

不论在截面的左侧或右侧向上的外力均将引起正值的弯矩, 而向下的外力则引起负值的弯矩。

左侧梁段 顺时针转向的外力偶引起正值的弯矩 逆时针转向的外力偶引起负值的弯矩

右侧梁段 逆时针转向的外力偶引起正值的弯矩 顺时针转向的外力偶引起负值的弯矩

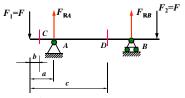
22

#### 弯曲内力(Internal forces in beams)



23

例题3 轴的计例算简图如图所示,已知  $F_1 = F_2 = F = 60$ kN, a = 230mm,b = 100 mm 和c = 1000 mm. 求  $C \times D$  点处横截面上的剪力和弯矩.



解:(1) 求支座反力

$$F_{RA} = F_{RB} = F = 60 \text{kN}$$

#### 弯曲内力(Internal forces in beams)



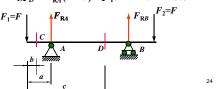
(2) 计算C 横截面上的剪力 $F_{SC}$ 和弯矩  $M_C$ 

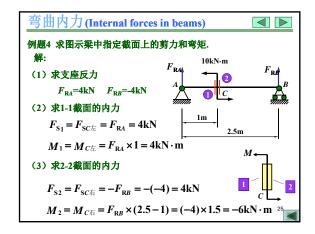
看左侧  $F_{SC} = -F_1 = -60$ kN  $M_C = -F_1 b = -6.0$ kN·m

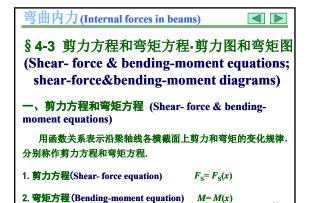
(3) 计算D横截面上的剪力 $F_{SD}$ 和弯矩 $M_D$ 

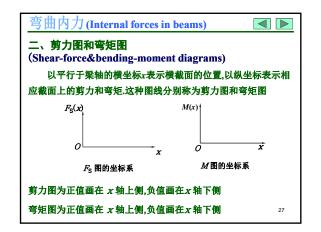
看左侧  $F_{SD} = F_{RA} - F_1 = 60 - 60 = 0$ 

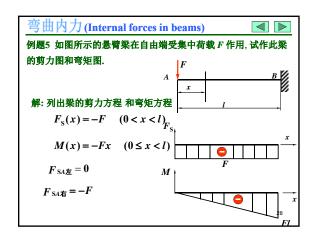
 $M_D = F_{RA}(c-a) - F_1c = -Fa = -13.8 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$ 

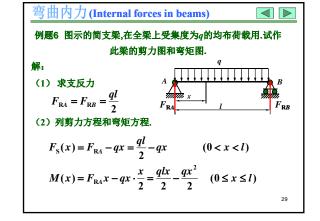


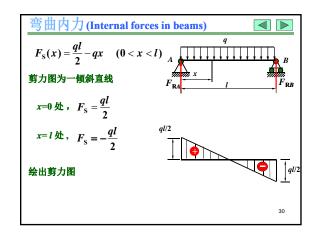


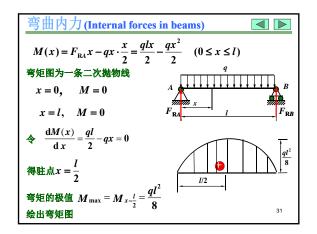


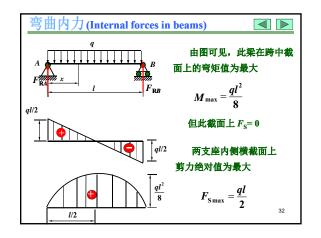


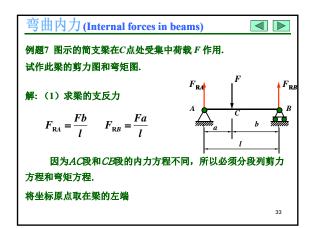


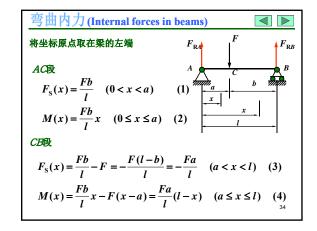


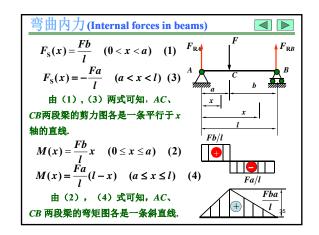


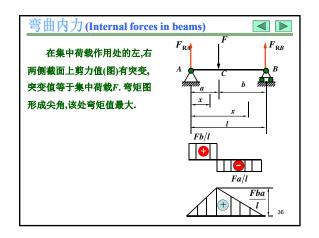


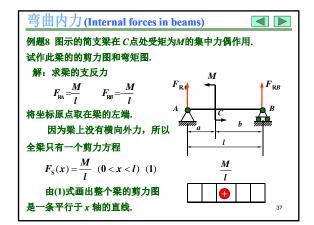


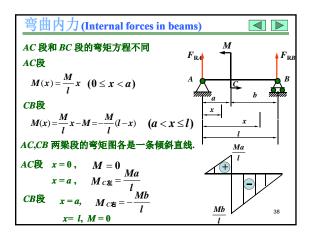


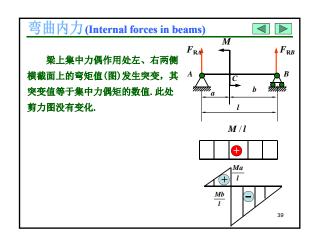


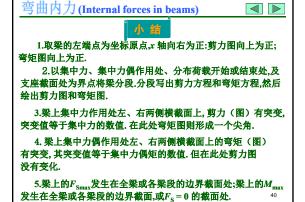


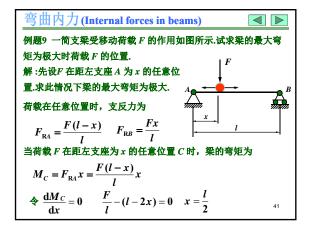


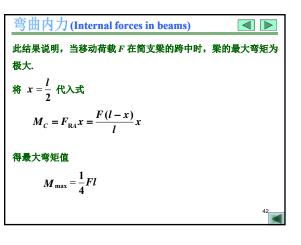


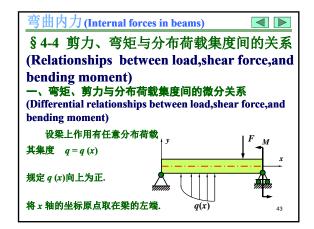


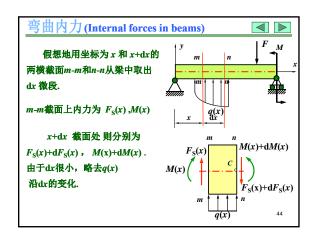


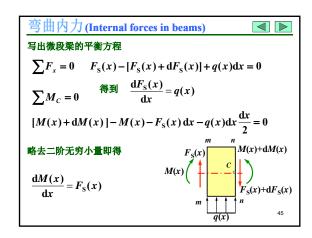


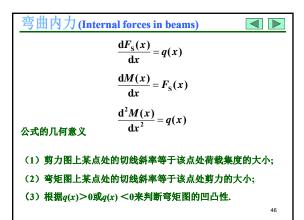


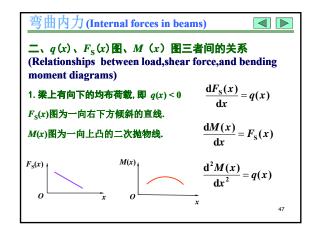


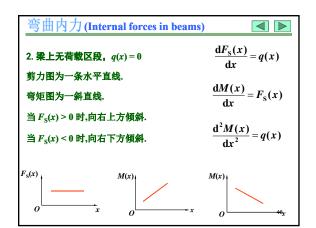












- 3. 在集中力作用处剪力图有突变,其突变值 等于集中力的值.弯矩图有转折.
- $\frac{\mathrm{d}F_{\mathrm{S}}(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = q(x)$
- 4. 在集中力偶作用处弯矩图有突变,其突变值等于集中力偶的值,但剪力图无变化.
- $\frac{\mathrm{d}M(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = F_{\mathrm{S}}(x)$
- 5. 最大剪力可能发生在集中力所在截面的一侧;或分布载荷发生变化的区段上.
- 聚上最大弯矩  $M_{\text{max}}$ 可能发生在 $F_{\text{S}}(x) = 0$  的截面上; 或发生在集中力所在的截面上: 或集中力偶作用处的一侧.
- $\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 M(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = q(x)$

49

弯曲内力 (Internal forces in beams)				
表 4-1 在几种荷载下剪力图与弯矩图的特征				
一段梁上 的外力情 况	向下的均布荷载 q<0	无荷载	集中力 ↓ F C	集中力偶 M C
剪力图的特征	向下倾斜的直线	水平直线	在C处有突变	在C处无变化 C
弯矩图 的特征	上凸的二次抛物线	一般斜直线	在C处有转折	在C处有突变
M <sub>max</sub> 所在 截面的可 能位置	在F <sub>S</sub> =0的截面		在剪力突变 的截面	在紧靠C的某 一侧截面50

#### 弯曲内力(Internal forces in beams)



三、分布荷载集度、剪力和弯矩之间的积分关系 (Integral relationships between load, shear force, and bending moment)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}F_{\mathrm{S}}(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = q(x)$$

若在  $x=x_1$  和  $x=x_2$  处两个横截面无集中力则

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \mathbf{d}F_{S}(x) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} q(x) dx$$

$$F_{S}(x_{2}) - F_{S}(x_{1}) = \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{2}} q(x) dx$$

$$F_{\rm S}(x_2) - F_{\rm S}(x_1) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} q(x) dx$$

#### 弯曲内力(Internal forces in beams)



 $F_{S}(x_{2}) - F_{S}(x_{1}) = \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{2}} q(x) dx$ 

式中,  $F_S(x_1)$   $F_S(x_2)$ 分别为在  $x=x_1$  和  $x=x_2$  处两个横截面上的剪力.

等号右边积分的几何意义是x1,x2两横截面间分布荷载图的面积.

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}M(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = F_{\mathrm{S}}(x)$$

若横截面x=x1, x=x2 间无集中力偶作用则得

$$M(x_2) - M(x_1) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F_S(x) dx$$

式中  $M(x_1)$ ,  $M(x_2)$ 分别为在 $x=x_1$ 和  $x=x_2$ 处两个横截面上的弯矩.

等号右边积分的几何意义是 x1, x2两个横截面间剪力图的面积2

#### 弯曲内力(Internal forces in beams)



53

51

例题10 一筒支梁受两个力F作用,如图所示.已知F= 25.3kN,有关尺寸如图所示.试用本节所述关系作剪力图和弯矩图.

解: (1) 求梁的支反力

$$F_{RA} = 23.6 \text{kN}$$
  $F_{RB} = 27 \text{kN}$ 

将梁分为AC、CD、DB 三段。 每一段均属无载荷区段。

(2) 剪力图

每段梁的剪力图均为水平直线

$$AC$$
段  $F_{SA}$  =  $F_{RA}$  = 23.6kN

#### 弯曲内力(Internal forces in beams)

CD段  $F_{SC}$  =  $F_{RA}$  - F = -1.7kN

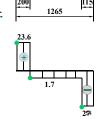


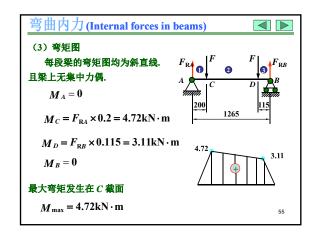
DB段  $F_{SD$ 右 =  $-F_{RB}$  = -27kN

 $F_{SB/E} = 0$ kN

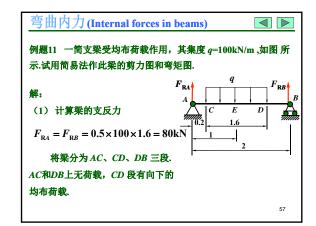
最大剪力发生在DB段中的任一横截面上

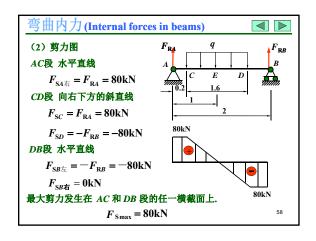
 $F_{\rm Smax} = 27 {\rm kN}$ 

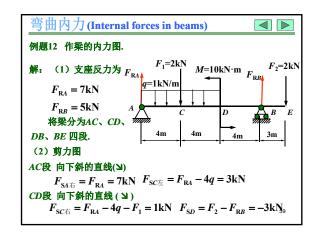


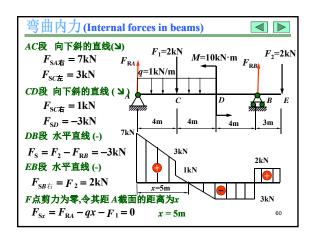


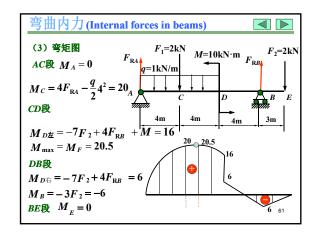


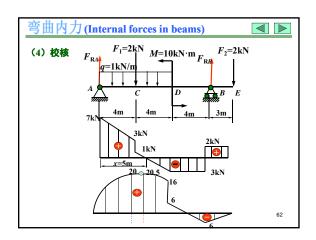


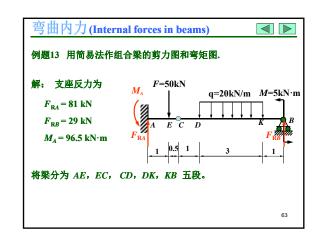


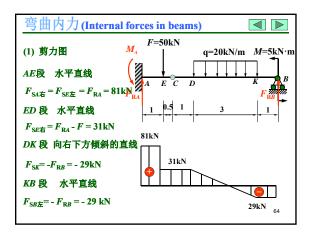


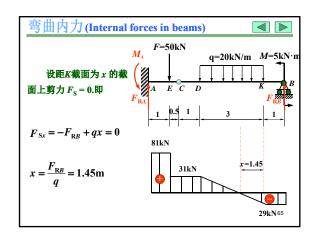


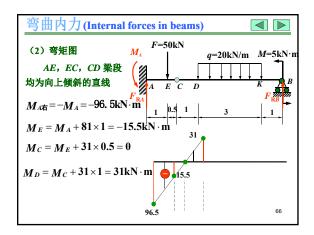


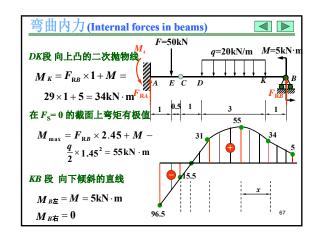


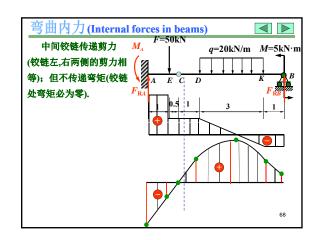


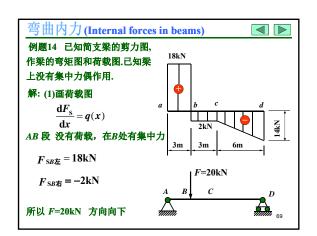


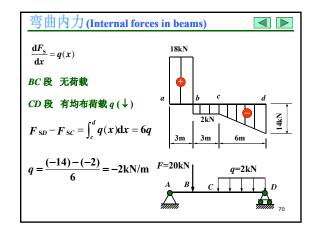


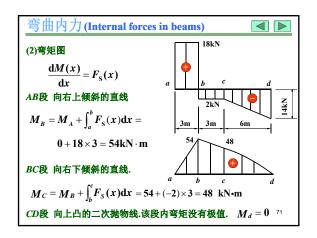


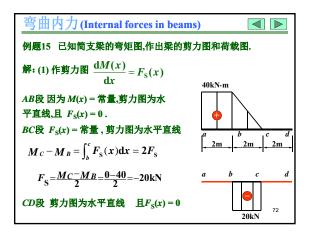


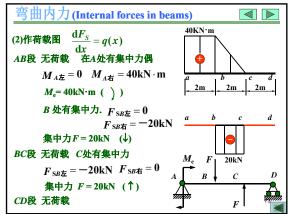














§ 4-5 按叠加原理作弯矩图

(Drawing bending-moment diagram by superposition method)

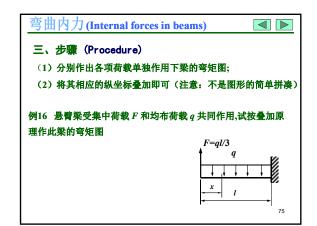
一、叠加原理 (Superposition principle)

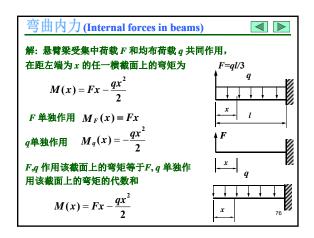
多个载荷同时作用于结构而引起的内力等于每个载荷单独 作用于结构而引起的内力的代数和.

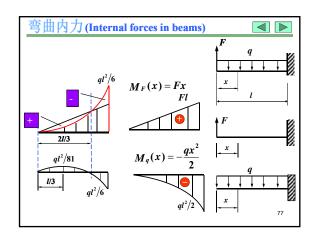
$$F_{S}(F_{1}, F_{2}, \dots, F_{n}) = F_{S1}(F_{1}) + F_{S1}(F_{2}) + \dots + F_{Sn}(F_{n})$$
  
 $M(F_{1}, F_{2}, \dots, F_{n}) = M_{1}(F_{1}) + M_{2}(F_{2}) + \dots + M_{n}(F_{n})$ 

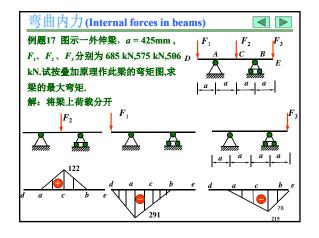
二、适用条件 (Application condition)

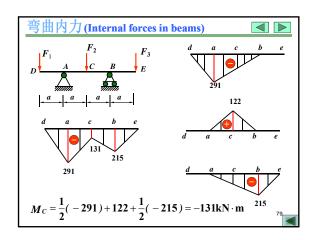
所求参数(内力、应力、位移)必然与荷载满足线性关系. 即在弹性限度内满足胡克定律.

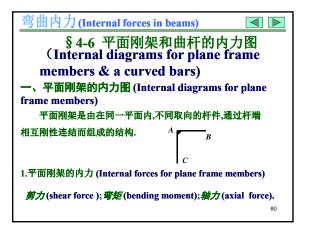












弯曲内力 (Internal forces in beams)

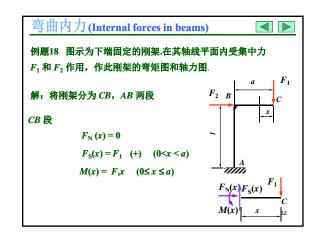
2、内力图符号的规定 (Sign convention for internal force diagrams)

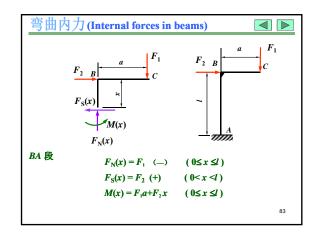
弯矩图 (bending moment diagram)

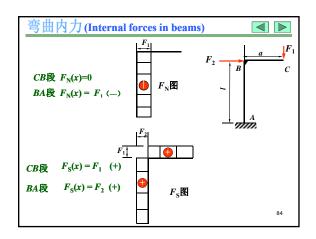
画在各杆的受压侧,不注明正、负号.

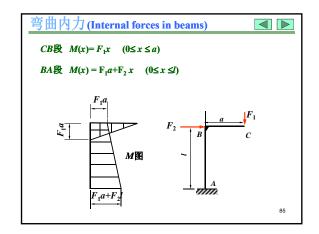
剪力图及轴力图 (shear force and axial force diagrams)

可画在刚架轴线的任一侧(通常正值画在 刚架的外侧).
注明正,负号.

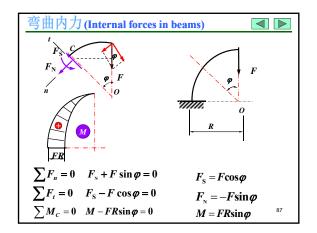


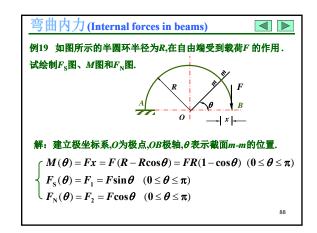


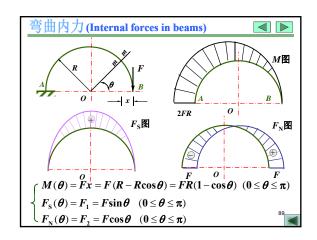
















#### 小结

- 1、熟练求解各种形式静定梁的支 座反力
- 2、明确剪力和弯矩的概念,理解 剪力和弯矩的正负号规定
- 3、熟练计算任意截面上的剪力和 弯矩的数值
- 4、熟练建立剪力方程、弯矩方程, 正确绘制剪力图和弯矩图

## 弯曲内力(Internal forces in beams)

# 弯曲内力重点与难点

- 1. 平面弯曲的概念
- 2. 梁及其分类
- 3. 剪力与弯矩
- 4. 剪力与弯矩的表示形式
- 5. 载荷集度与剪力、弯矩间的平衡微分 关系

92