





第八章 组合变形

(Combined deformation)

- **▶ § 8-1 组合变形和叠加原理** (Combined deformation and
 - superposition method)
- ■§ 8-2 拉伸(压缩)与弯曲的组合 (Combined axial and flexural loads)
- § 8-3 偏心拉(压)·截面核心(选讲,不考)(Eccentric loads & the kern (or core)
- of &-see盘转与弯曲的组合

²⁰¹⁴⁻⁵(Combined torque and flexural loads)



§ 8-1 组合变形和叠加原理(Combined deformation and superposition method)

一、组合变形的概念(Concepts of combined deformation)

构件在荷载作用下发生两种或两种以上的基本变形,则构件的变形称为组合变形.

二、解决组合变形问题的基本方法一叠加法

(Basic method for sloving combined deformation-superposition method)

叠加原理的成立要求:内力、应力、应变、变形等与外力之间微线性关系.
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三、工程实例(Engineering examples)

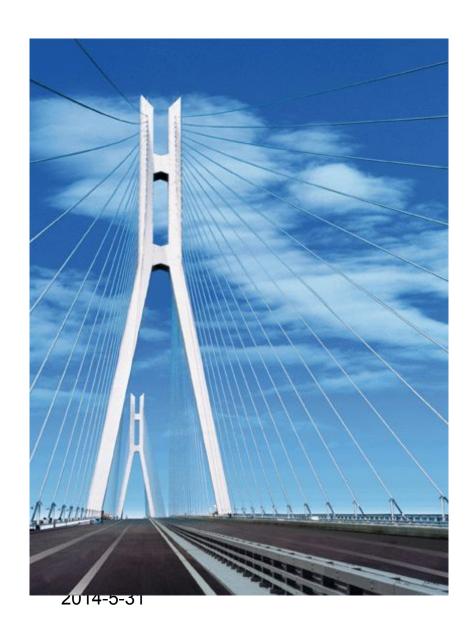


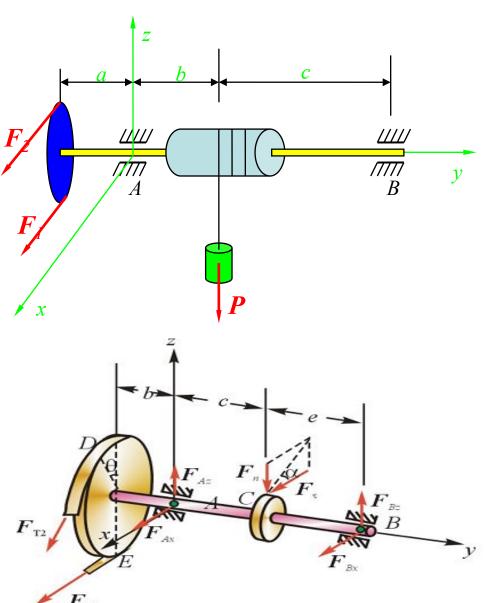


2007/2006/equation (Combined Deformation)



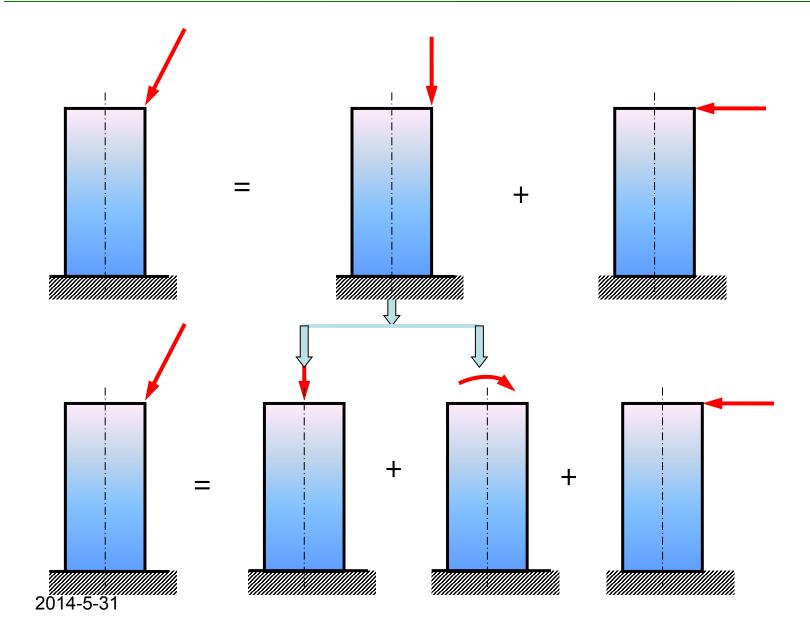
















§ 8-2 拉伸(或压缩)与弯曲的组合

(Combined axial loading and bending)

一、受力特点 (Character of external force) 作用在杆件上的外力既有轴向拉(压)力,还有横向力

二、变形特点(Character of deformation)

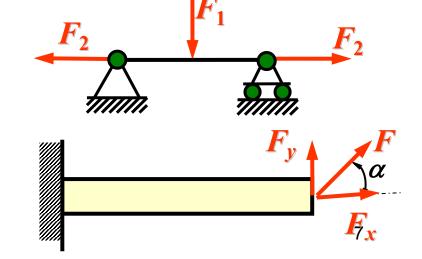
杆件将发生拉伸 (压缩)与弯曲组合变形

示例1 F_1 产生弯曲变形

 F_2 产生拉伸变形

示例2 F_v 产生弯曲变形

 $F_{\rm v}$ 产生拉伸变形



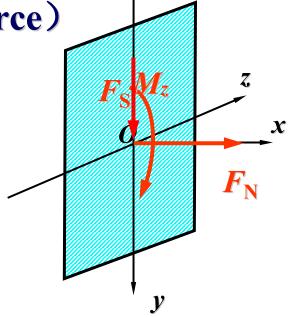




三、内力分析(Analysis of internal force)

横截面上内力 (internal force on cross section)

1. 拉(压): $轴力 F_N$ (axial force)



因为引起的切应力较小,故一般不考虑.





四、应力分析(Analysis of stress)

横截面上任意一点 (z,y) 处的正应 力计算公式为

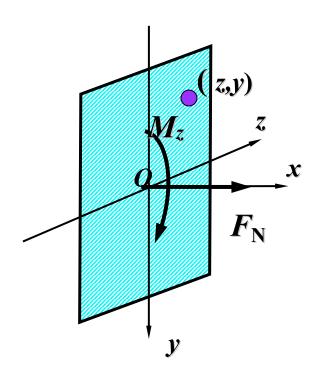
$$\sigma' = \frac{F_{\rm N}}{A}$$

(Axial normal stress)

$$\sigma'' = \frac{M_z \cdot y}{I_z}$$

(Bending normal stress)

$$\sigma = \sigma' + \sigma'' = \frac{F_{\rm N}}{A} + \frac{M_z \cdot y}{I_z}$$







3. 危险截面的确定(Determine the danger cross section)

作内力图

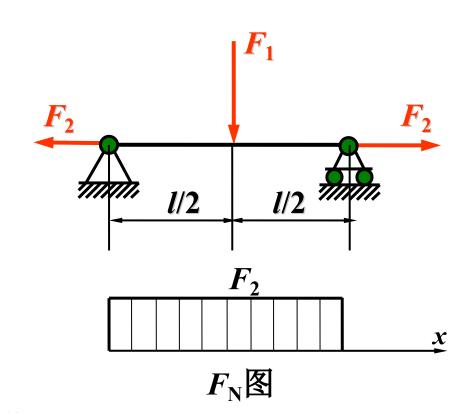
轴力 (axial force)

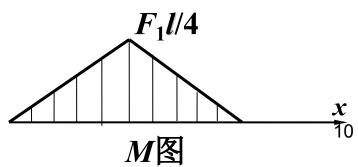
$$F_{\rm N} = F_2$$

弯矩 (bending moment)

$$M_{\text{max}} = \frac{F_1 l}{4}$$

所以跨中截面是杆的危险截面



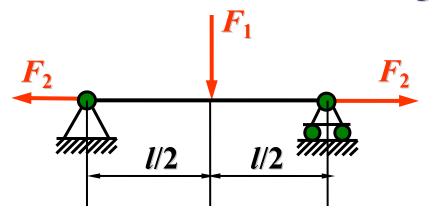


20 (Combined Deformation)





4.计算危险点的应力(Calculating stress of the danger point)

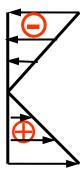


$$\sigma' = \frac{F_2}{A}$$

$$F_2 \qquad \sigma' = \frac{F_2}{A} \qquad \sigma'' = \pm \frac{M_{\text{max}}}{W}$$







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拉伸正应力

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$$\sigma' = \frac{F_2}{A}$$

最大弯曲正应力
$$\sigma''_{\text{max}} = \pm \frac{M_{\text{max}}}{W} = \pm \frac{F_1 l}{4W}$$

杆危险截面下边缘各点处上的拉应力为

$$\sigma_{\text{tmax}} = \sigma' + \sigma''_{\text{max}} = \frac{F_2}{A} + \frac{F_1 l}{4W}$$





五、强度条件(Strength condition)

由于危险点处的应力状态仍为单向应力状态,故其强度条件为:

$$\sigma_{\max} \leq [\sigma]$$

当材料的许用拉应力和许用压应力不相等时,应分别建立杆件的抗拉和抗压强度条件.

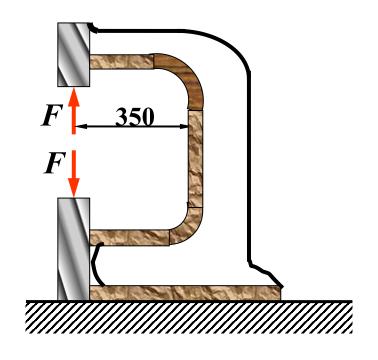
$$\sigma_{\rm tmax} \leq [\sigma_{\rm t}]$$

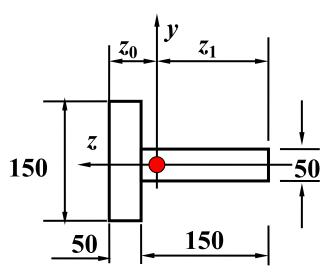
$$\sigma_{\rm cmax} \leq [\sigma_{\rm c}]$$





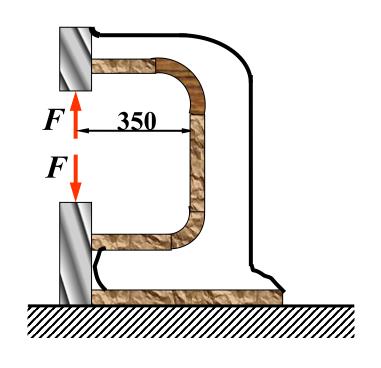
例题 小型压力机的铸铁框架如图所示.已知材料的许用拉应力 [σ_c] =30MPa,许用压应力 [σ_c] =160MPa.试按立柱的强度确定压力机的许可压力F.

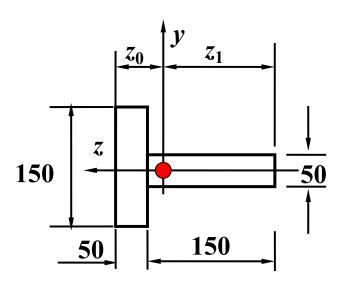












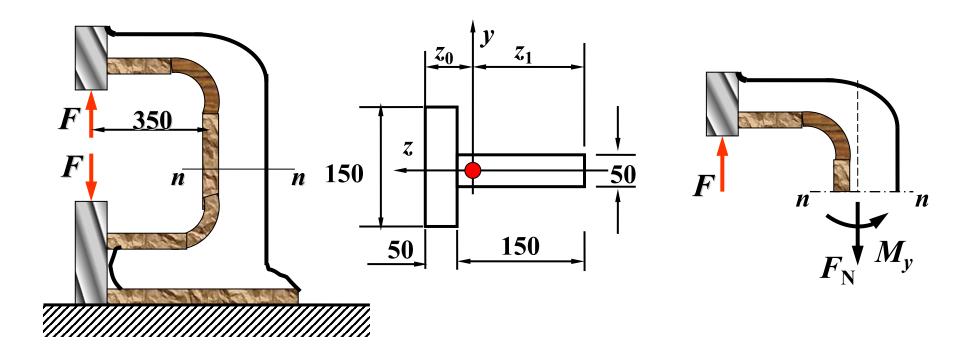
解: (1) 确定形心位置 $A=15\times10^{-3}$ m² $z_0=7.5$ cm

计算截面对中性轴 y 的惯性矩 $I_v = 5310$ cm⁴

$$I_{y} = 5310 \text{ cm}^{4}$$







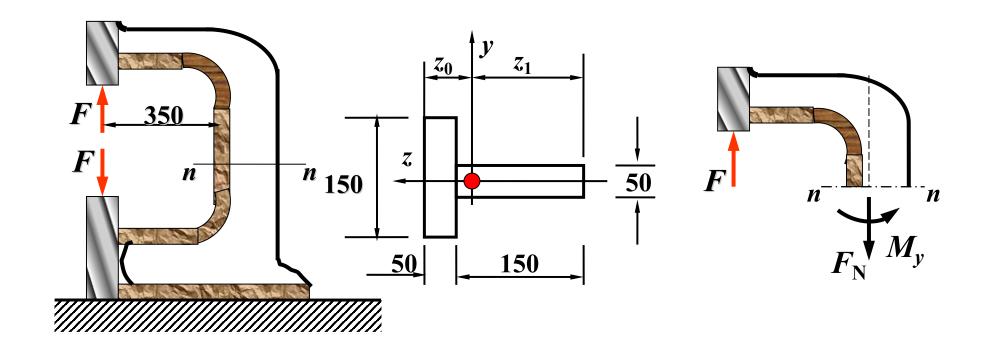
(2) 分析立柱横截面上的内力和应力 E_{N} 在 n-n 截面上有轴力 E_{N} 及弯矩 M_{ν}

$$F_{\rm N} = F$$

$$_{2014-5}M_{_{1}_{V}} = [(35+7.5)\times10^{-2}]F = 42.5\times10^{-2}F$$





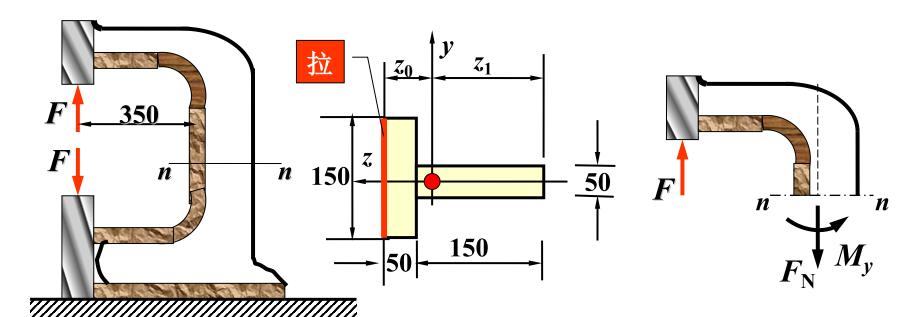


由轴力 F_N 产生的拉伸正应力为

$$\sigma' = \frac{F_{\rm N}}{A} = \frac{F}{15}$$
MPa







由弯矩M,产生的最大弯曲正应力为

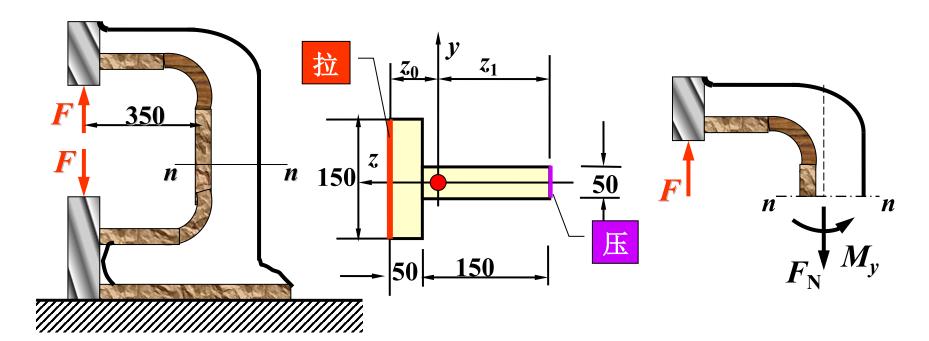
$$\sigma''_{\text{tmax}} = \frac{M_y z_0}{I_y} = \frac{425 \times 7.5 F}{5310} \text{MPa} (+)$$

$$\sigma_{2014-5-39}^{"} = \frac{M_y z_1}{I_v} = \frac{425 \times 12.5F}{5310} \text{MPa} \quad (-)$$

200 (Combined Deformation)





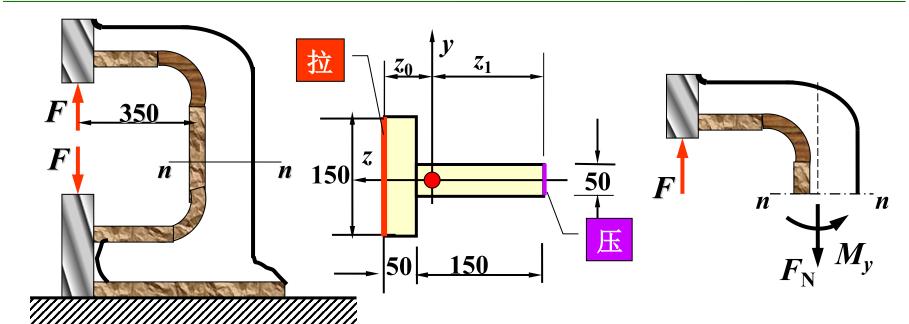


(3) 叠加 在截面内侧有最大拉应力

$$\sigma_{\text{tmax}} = \sigma' + \sigma''_{\text{tmax}} = \frac{F}{15} + \frac{425 \times 7.5F}{5310} \le [\sigma_{\text{t}}]$$







在截面外侧有最大压应力

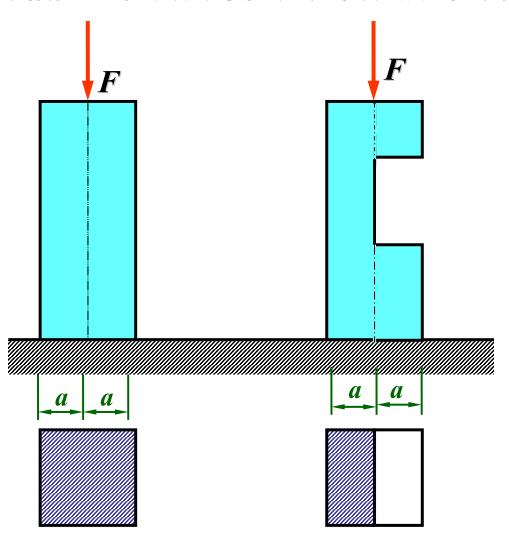
$$\sigma_{\text{cmax}} = |\sigma' + \sigma''_{\text{cmax}}| = \left| \frac{F}{A} - \frac{425 \times 12.5F}{5310} \right| \le [\sigma_{\text{c}}]$$

$$\longrightarrow$$
 $[F] \le 171.3 \text{ kN}$





例题 正方形截面立柱的中间处开一个槽,使截面面积为原来截面面积的一半,求开槽后立柱的的最大压应力是原来不开槽的几倍.







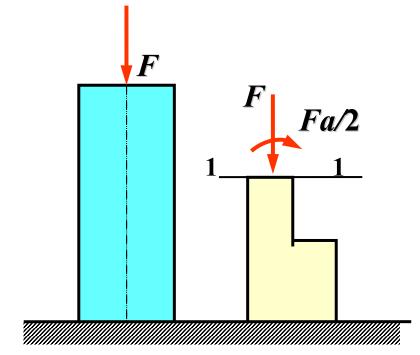
解: 未开槽前立柱为轴向压缩

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{F_N}{A} = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{F}{(2a)^2} = \frac{F}{4a^2}$$

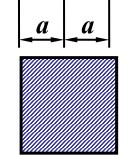
开槽后1-1是危险截面

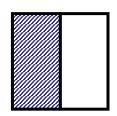
危险截面为偏心压缩

将力 F 向1-1形心简化



$$\sigma_2 = \frac{F_N}{A} + \frac{M}{W} = \frac{F}{2a \cdot a} + \frac{Fa/2}{\frac{1}{6}2a \cdot a^2} = \frac{2F}{a^2}$$





开槽后立柱的最大压应力 = $\frac{2F/a^2}{F/4a^2}$ = 8

$$=\frac{2F/a^2}{F/4a^2}=8$$

無方 (Combined Deformation) 100 <a href="mailt

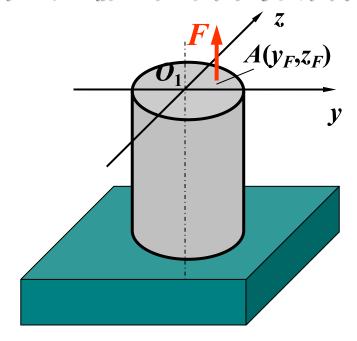




§ 8-3 偏心拉(压)• 截面核心(Eccentric loads & the kern of a section)

一、偏心拉(压)(Eccentric loads)

1.定义(Definition) 当外力作用线与杆的轴线平行但不重合时, 将引起轴向拉伸(压缩)和平面弯曲两种基本变形.



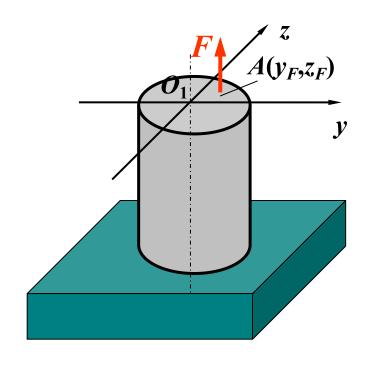


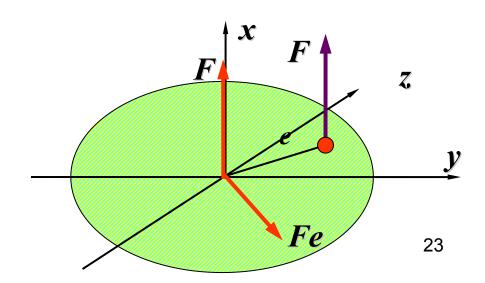


2. 等直杆承受偏心拉力F

轴向拉力 F 力偶矩 M = Fe,

将
$$M$$
向 y 轴和 z 轴分解
$$\begin{cases} M_y = Fe \sin \alpha = Fz_F \\ M_z = Fe \cos \alpha = Fy_F \end{cases}$$





(Combined Deformation)

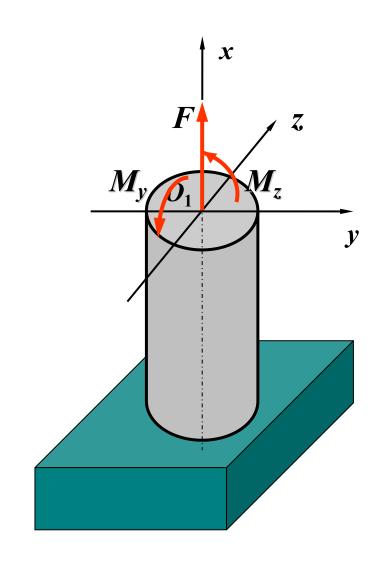




F使杆发生拉伸变形

 M_y 使杆发生xOz平面内的弯曲变形(y 为中性轴)

 M_z 使杆发生 xOy 平面内的弯曲变形(z 为中性轴)







二、任意横截面 上 С点的应力分析

(Stress analysis at point C on cross section n-n)

由F产生的正应力

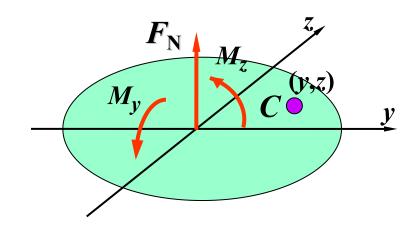
$$\sigma' = \frac{F_{\rm N}}{A} = \frac{F}{A}$$

由 M_y 产生的正应力

$$\sigma'' = \frac{M_y \cdot z}{I_y} = \frac{F \cdot z_F \cdot z}{I_y}$$

由 M_z 产生的正应力

$$\sigma''' = \frac{M_z \cdot y}{I_z} = \frac{F \cdot y_F \cdot y}{I_z}$$





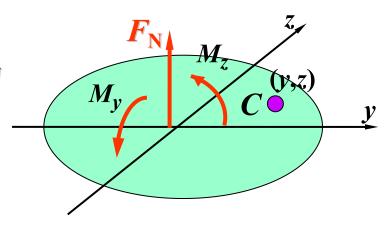


由于 C 点在第一象限内,根据杆件的变形可知,

$$\sigma',\sigma'',\sigma'''$$
均为拉应力

由叠加原理,得 C点处的正应力为

$$\sigma = \sigma' + \sigma'' + \sigma''' = \frac{F_{N} + F \cdot z_{F} \cdot z}{I_{v}} + \frac{F \cdot y_{F} \cdot y}{I_{z}}$$



中

A为横截面面积;

 I_y , I_z 分别为横截面对y 轴和z 轴的惯性矩;

 (z_F, y_F) 为力 F 作用点的坐标;

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(z, y) 为所求应力点的坐标.





三、中性轴的位置(The location of neutral axis)

$$\sigma = \frac{F_{N}}{A} + \frac{F \cdot z_{F} \cdot z}{I_{y}} + \frac{F \cdot y_{F} \cdot y}{I_{z}}$$

$$I_{y} = A \cdot i_{y}^{2} \qquad I_{z} = A \cdot i_{z}^{2}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{F_{N}}{A} \left(1 + \frac{z_{F} \cdot z}{i_{v}^{2}} + \frac{y_{F} \cdot y}{i_{z}^{2}}\right)$$

上式是一个平面方程. 表明正应力在横截面上按线性规律变化. 应力平面与横截面的交线(直线 $\sigma = 0$)就是中性轴.





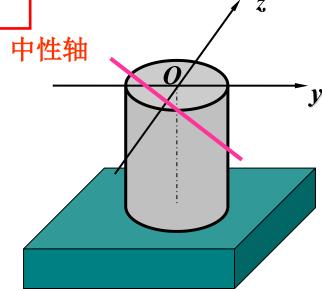
$$\sigma = \frac{F_{N}}{A} \left(1 + \frac{z_{F} \cdot z}{i_{y}^{2}} + \frac{y_{F} \cdot y}{i_{z}^{2}}\right)$$

令 y₀, z₀ 代表中性轴上任一点的坐标,即得中性轴方程

$$1 + \frac{z_F \cdot z_0}{i_y^2} + \frac{y_F \cdot y_0}{i_z^2} = 0$$

讨论

(1) 在偏心拉伸 (压缩) 情况下, 中性轴是一条不通过截面形心的直线





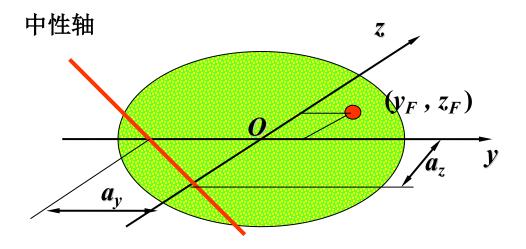


$$1 + \frac{z_F \cdot z_0}{i_y^2} + \frac{y_F \cdot y_0}{i_z^2} = 0$$

(2) 用 a_v 和 a_z 表示中性轴在 y, z 两轴上的截距,则有

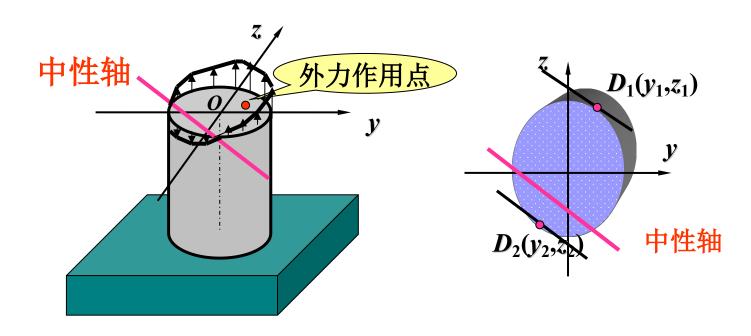
$$a_y = -\frac{i_z^2}{y_F} \quad a_z = -\frac{i_y^2}{z_F}$$

(3) 中性轴与外力作用点分别处于截面形心的相对两侧





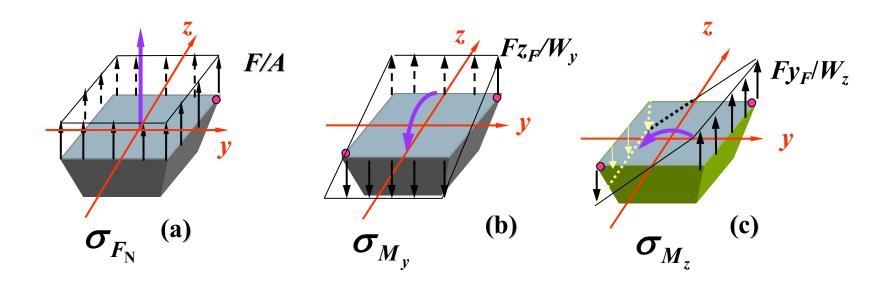




(4)中性轴将横截面上的应力区域分为拉伸区和压缩区 横截面上最大拉应力和最大压应力分别为**D**₁,**D**₂两切点







(5) 对于周边具有棱角的截面,其危险点必定在截面的棱角处,并可根据杆件的变形来确定





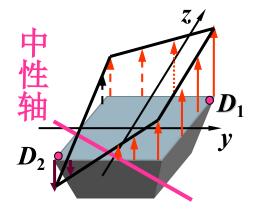
最大拉应力 σ_{tmax} 和最大压应力 σ_{cmin} 分别在截面的棱角 $D_1 D_2$ 处.无需先确定中性轴的位置,直接观察确定危险点的位置即可

$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{max}}}{\sigma_{\text{min}}} = \frac{F}{A} \pm \frac{F \cdot z_F}{W_y} \pm \frac{F \cdot y_F}{W_z}$$

四、强度条件(Strength condition)

由于危险点处仍为单向应力状态,因此,求得最大正应力后,建立的强度条件为

$$\sigma_{\max} \leq [\sigma]$$







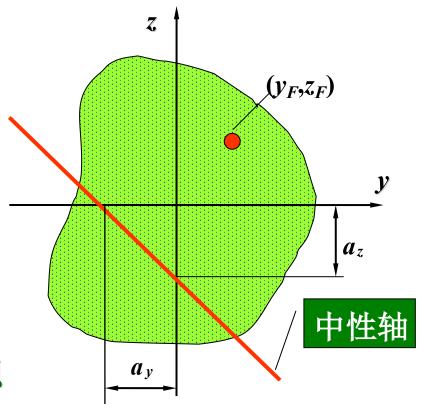
五、截面核心(The kern of a section)

$$a_y = -\frac{i_z^2}{y_F}$$
 $a_z = -\frac{i_y^2}{z_F}$

 (y_F, z_F) 为外力作用点的坐标

 a_v,a_z 为中性轴在y轴和z轴上的截距

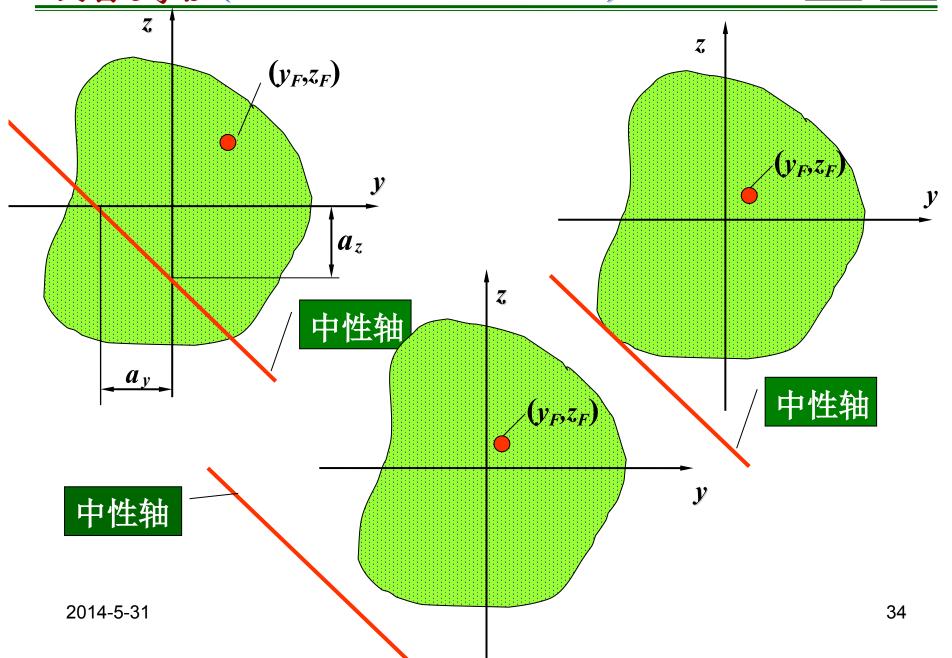
当中性轴与图形相切或远离图 形时,整个图形上将只有拉应力或只 有压应力



20px (Combined Deformation)



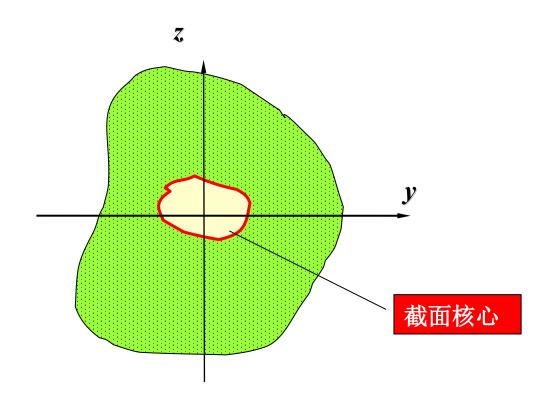








1. 定义(Definition)当外力作用点位于包括截面形心的一个区域内时,就可以保证中性轴不穿过横截面(整个截面上只有拉应力或压应力),这个区域就称为截面核心(the kern of a section)



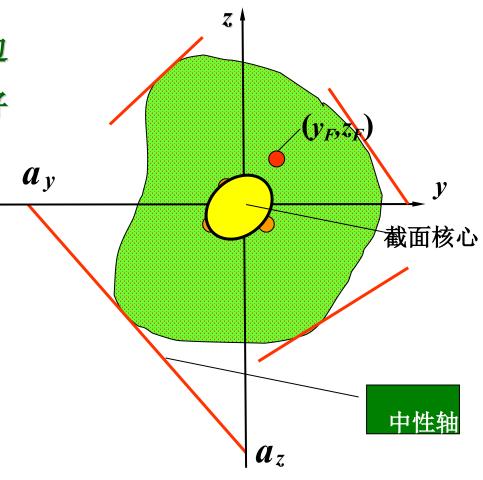




2. 截面核心的确定 (Determine the kern of a section)

当外力作用在截面核心的边界上时,与此相应的中性轴正好与截面的周边相切.截面核心的边界就由此关系确定.

$$y_F = -\frac{i_z^2}{a_y} \quad z_F = -\frac{i_y^2}{a_z}$$



無合変形 (Combined Deformation)





例 求圆形截面的截面核心

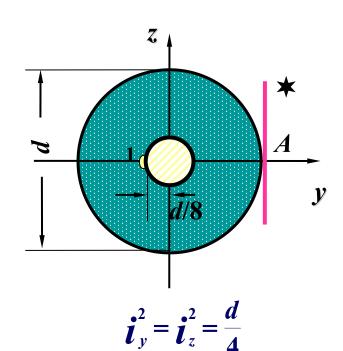
解:

(1)作切线 ★ 为中性轴,在两个形心主惯性轴上的截距分别为

$$a_{y1}=\frac{d}{2}, \quad a_{z1}=\infty$$

圆截面的惯性半径

$$y_{F1} = -\frac{i_z^2}{a_{y1}} = -\frac{d^2}{16} = -\frac{d}{8},$$
 $z_{F1} = -\frac{i_y^2}{a_{z1}} = 0$



(2)由于圆截面对于圆心O是对称的,因而,截面核心的边界对于圆也应是对称的,从而可知,截面核心边界是一个以O为圆心,以d/8为半径的圆



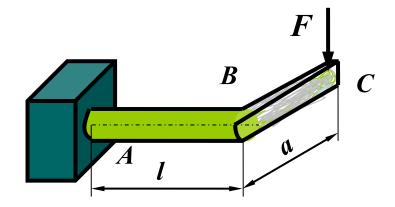


§ 8-4 扭转与弯曲的组合 (Combined bending and torsion)

研究对象(research object) 圆截面杆 (circular bars)

受力特点(character of external force) 杆件同时承受转矩和横向力作用

变形特点(character of deformation) 发生扭转和弯曲两种基本变形



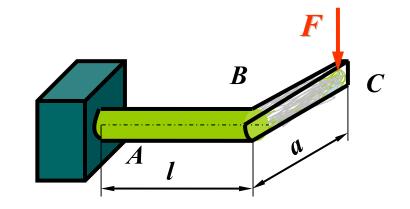




一、 内力分析

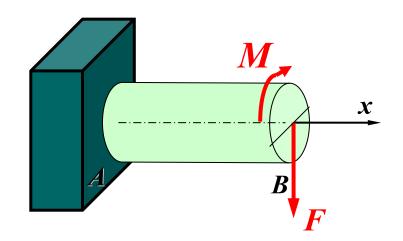
(Analysis of internal force)

将力F向AB杆右端截面的形心B简化得



横向力 F (引起平面弯曲)

力偶矩 M= Fa (引起扭转)

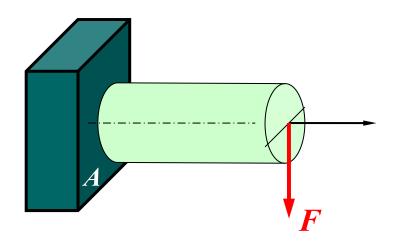


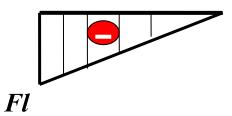
2007/2006/equation (Combined Deformation)



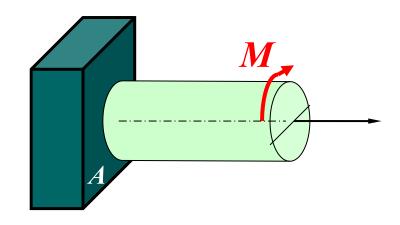


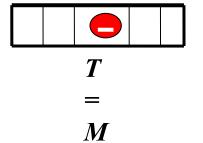
画内力图确定危险截面

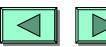




固定端4截面为危险截面









二、应力分析(Stress analysis)

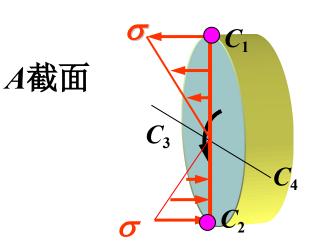
危险截面上的最大弯曲正应力 σ 发生在 C_1 、 C_2 处

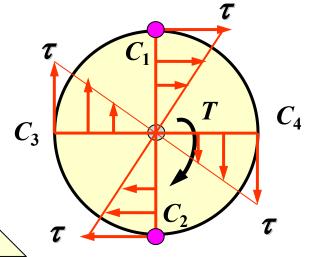
最大扭转切应力*t*发生在截面周边上的各点处.

危险截面上的危险点为 C_1 和 C_2 点

对于许用拉压应力相等的塑性材料制成的杆,这两点的危险程度是相同的.可取任意点 C_1 来研究.

 C_1 点处于平面应力状态,该 点的单元体如图示 σ







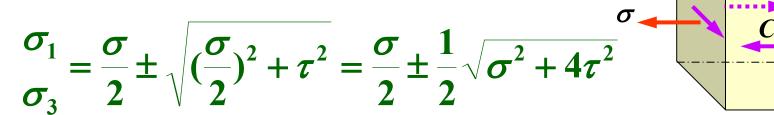
無方変形 (Combined Deformation)





三、强度分析(Analysis of strength condition)

1. 主应力计算 (Calculating principal stress)



$$\sigma_2 = 0$$

2. 相当应力计算(Calculating equal stress)

第三强度理论,计算相当应力 $\sigma_{r3}=\sigma_1-\sigma_3=\sqrt{\sigma^2+4 au^2}$

第四强度理论,计算相当应力 $\sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2}$

3. 强度校核(Check the strength) $\sigma_r \leq [\sigma]$

20px (Combined Deformation)

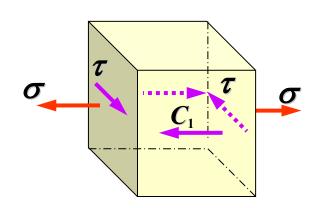




讨论

(1)
$$\sigma_{r3} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3 = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2}$$

$$\sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2}$$



该公式适用于图示的平面应力状态. σ 是危险点的正应力, τ 是危险点的切应力.且横截面不限于圆形截面

该公式适用于弯扭组合变形;拉(压)与扭转的组合变形;以 及拉(压)扭转与弯曲的组合变形

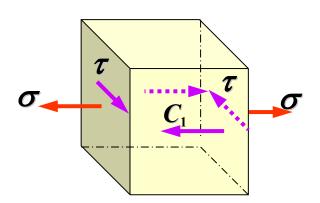
無方変形 (Combined Deformation)





(2) 对于圆形截面杆有

$$W_{\rm t}=2W=\frac{\pi d^3}{16}$$



弯扭组合变形时,相应的相当应力表达式可改写为

$$\sigma_{r3} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{M}{W}\right)^2 + 4\left(\frac{T}{W_t}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{M^2 + T^2}}{W}$$

$$\sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{M}{W}\right)^2 + 3\left(\frac{T}{W_t}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{M^2 + 0.75T^2}}{W}$$

式中W为杆的抗弯截面系数.M,T分别为危险截面的弯矩和扭矩.以上两式只适用于弯扭组合变形下的圆截面杆(实心、空心均可2014-5-31





例题 空心圆杆AB和CD杆焊接成整体结构,受力如图.AB杆的外径 D=140mm,内外径之比 $\alpha = d/D$ =0.8,材料的许用应力[σ] = 160MPa.试用第三强度理论校核AB杆的强度

解:(1)外力分析

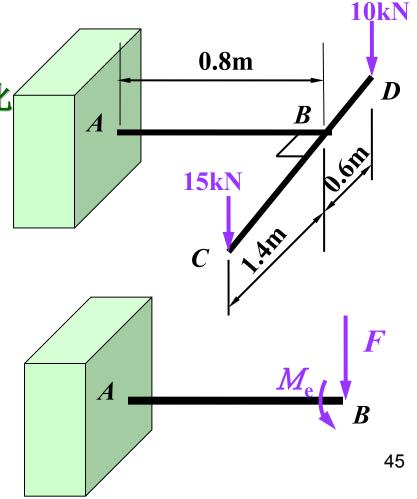
将力向AB杆的B截面形心简化

得

$$F = 25$$
kN

$$M_{\rm e} = 15 \times 1.4 - 10 \times 0.6$$
$$= 15 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

AB杆为扭转和平面弯曲的组 合变形



無方変形 (Combined Deformation)





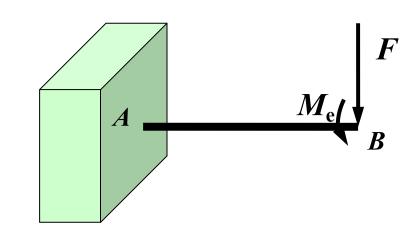
(2) 画扭矩图和弯矩图

固定端截面为危险截面

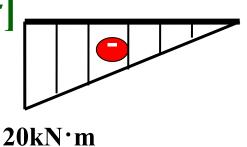
$$T = 15$$
kN·m

$$M_{\rm max} = 20 {\rm kN \cdot m}$$

$$W=\frac{\pi D^3}{32}(1-\alpha^4)$$



$$\sigma_{\rm r3} = \frac{\sqrt{M^2 + T^2}}{W} = 157.26 \text{MPa} < [\sigma]$$



無方変形 (Combined Deformation)





例题 传动轴如图所示.在A处作用一个外力偶扭矩 M_e =1kN·m,皮带轮直径D=300mm,皮带轮紧边拉力为 F_1 ,松边拉力为 F_2 .且 F_1 =2 F_2 ,l=200mm,轴的许用应力[σ]=160MPa.试用第三强度理论设

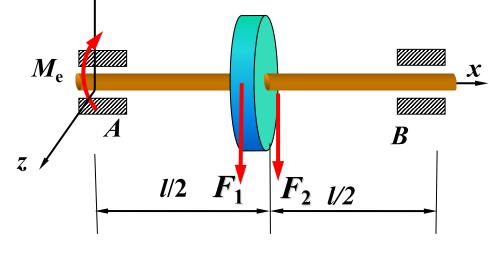
计轴的直径。

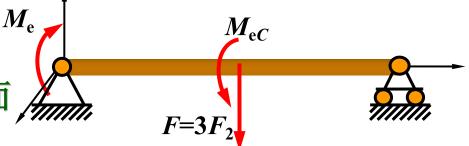
解:将力向轴的形心简化

$$M_{eC} = (F_1 - F_2) \cdot \frac{D}{2} = \frac{F_2 \cdot D}{2}$$
 $F_2 = \frac{20}{3} \text{kN}$

$$F = 20$$
kN

轴产生扭转和纵向对称面内的平面 弯曲





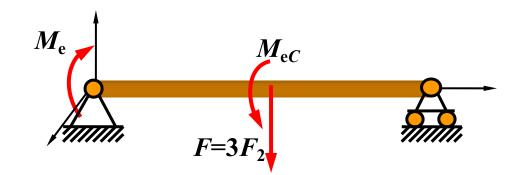




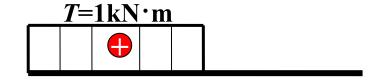
中间截面为危险截面

$$T = 1 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_{\text{max}} = 1 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

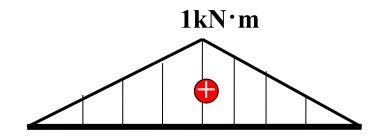


$$\sigma_{r3} = \frac{1}{W} \sqrt{M^2 + T^2} \le [\sigma]$$



$$W=\frac{\pi d^3}{32}$$

$$d = 44.83$$
mm

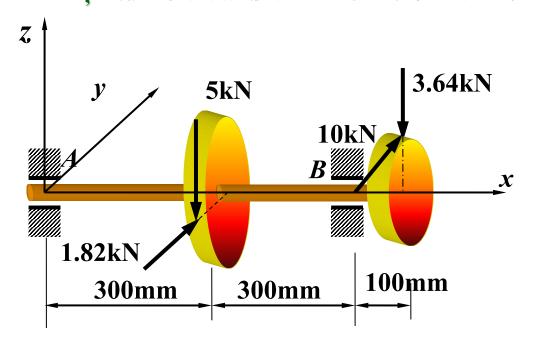


無方質形 (Combined Deformation)





例题 图示一钢制实心圆轴,轴上的齿轮C上作用有铅垂切向力 5 kN,径向力 1.82 kN;齿轮 D上作用有水平切向力10 kN,径向力 3.64 kN.齿轮 C 的节圆直径 d_1 = 400 mm,齿轮 D 的节圆直径 d_2 =200mm. 许用应力 [σ]=100 MPa 试按第四强度理论设计轴的直径.





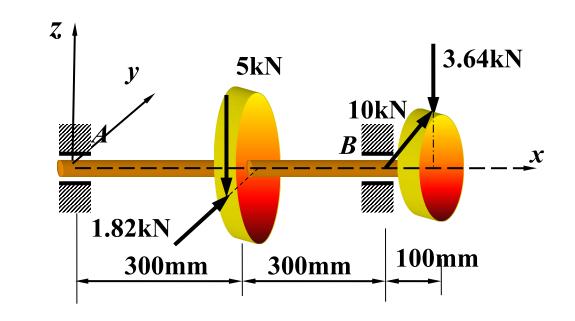
解: (1) 外力简化 向截面形心简化

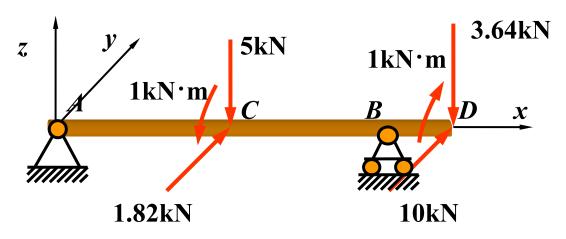
(2) 轴的变形分析

5kN,3.64kN 使轴在 xz 纵对称面内产生弯曲

1.82kN,10kN 使轴在 xv 纵对称面内产生弯曲

1 kN·m使轴产生扭转





無方変形 (Combined Deformation)



(3) 绘制轴的内力图

$$M_{vC} = 0.57 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_{vB} = 0.36 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

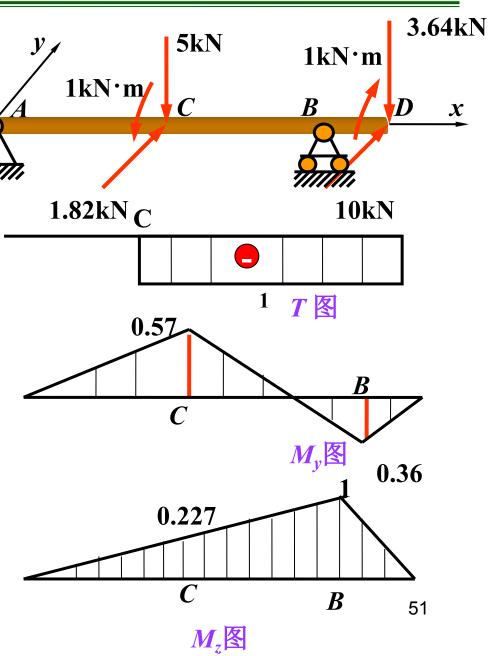
$$M_{zC} = 0.227 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_{zB} = 1 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$T = 1 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

斜弯曲与扭转的组合变形

由于通过圆轴轴线的任一 平面都是纵向对称平面,故轴在 xz和xy两平面内弯曲的合成结 果仍为平面弯曲,从而可用总弯 矩率计算该截面正应力







(4) 危险截面上的内力计算

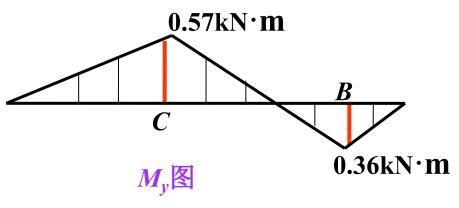
$$M_{vC} = 0.57 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

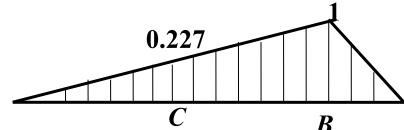
$$M_{zC} = 0.227 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_{vB} = 0.36 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_{7R} = 1 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

B和C截面的总弯矩为

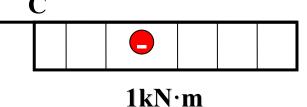




$$M_B = \sqrt{M_{yB}^2 + M_{zB}^2} = 1.063 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_z$$
图

$$M_C = \sqrt{M_{yC}^2 + M_{zC}^2} = 0.36 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$



$$T_B = T_C = 1$$
kN·m

20148-截面是危险截面

T图

無方変形 (Combined Deformation)





(5) 由第四强度理论设计轴的直径

$$\sigma_{r4} = \frac{\sqrt{M_B^2 + 0.75T_B^2}}{W} = \frac{1372}{W} \le [\sigma]$$

$$W = \frac{\pi d^3}{32}$$

轴需要的直径为

$$d \ge \sqrt[3]{\frac{32 \times 1372}{\pi \times 100 \times 10^6}} = 51.9 \text{mm}$$

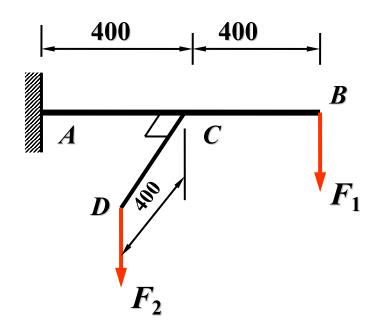
無方質形 (Combined Deformation)





例题 $F_1=0.5$ kN, $F_2=1$ kN, $[\sigma]=160$ MPa.

- (1) 用第三强度理论设计圆杆 AB 的直径
- (2) 若AB杆的直径 d = 40mm,并在B端加一水平力 $F_3 = 20$ kN,校核AB杆的强度.







解: F_2 向AB轴线简化

$$F_2 = 1$$
kN

$$M_{\rm e} = 0.4 {\rm kN \cdot m}$$

AC段为弯扭组合变形

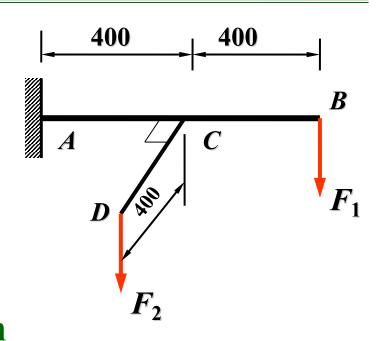
固定端截面是危险截面

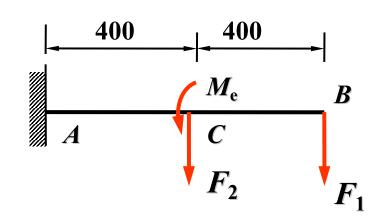
$$M_{\text{max}} = 0.8F_1 + 0.4F_2 = 0.8\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$T_{\text{max}} = 0.4 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\sigma_{r3} = \frac{\sqrt{M_{\text{max}}^2 + T_{\text{max}}^2}}{W} \leq [\sigma]$$

 $d \ge 38.5$ mm



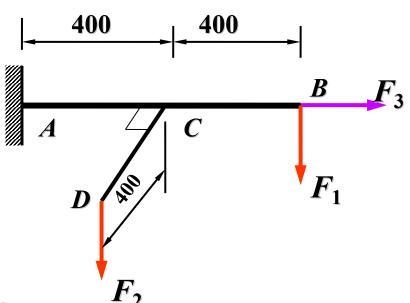






(2) 在B端加拉力 F_3

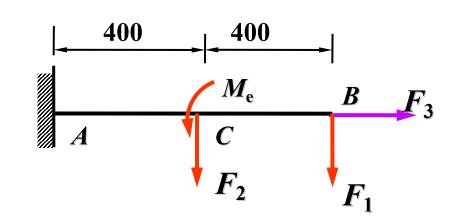
AB 为弯,扭与拉伸组合变形 固定端截面是危险截面



$$M_{\text{max}} = 0.8F_1 + 0.4F_2 = 0.8 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$T_{\text{max}} = 0.4 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$F_{\rm N} = F_3 = 20 \rm kN$$



無方変形 (Combined Deformation)





固定端截面最大的正应力为

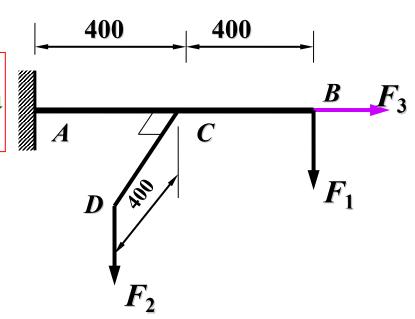
$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{M_{\text{max}}}{W_z} + \frac{F_{\text{N}}}{A} = 143\text{MPa}$$

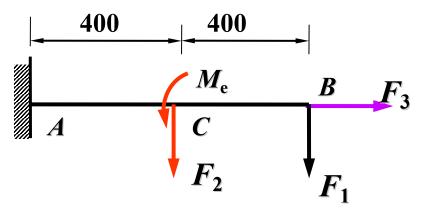


$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{T_{\text{max}}}{W_{\text{t}}} = 31.8 \text{MPa}$$

由第三强度理论

$$\sigma_{r3} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2} = 157 \text{MPa} \le [\sigma]$$

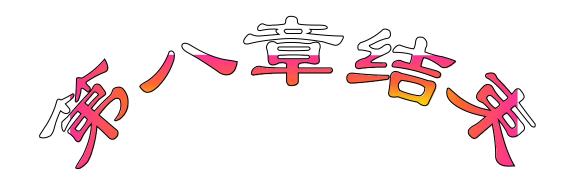












本章作业:

8.6 8.7 8.14

8.16 8.23