



第四章 摩擦





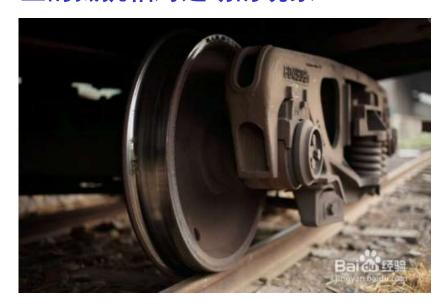








摩擦被定义为"在两个粗糙表面之间发生的抵抗相对运动的现象。"

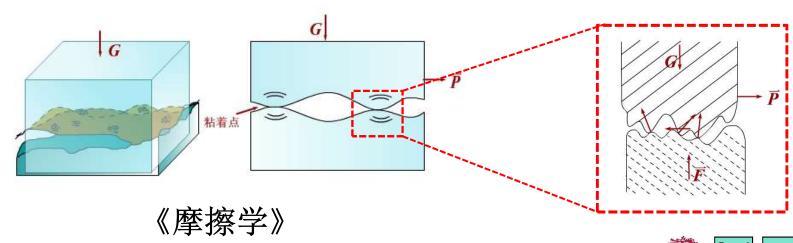


滑动摩擦

摩擦

滚动摩擦

静滑动摩擦 动滑动摩擦 静滚动摩擦 动滚动摩擦





两本电话本交叠,产生的摩擦力可以有多大?



https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1aB4y1J72P/?share_source=copy_web&vd_source=4340fc1f5ffdd1da9b42868674483118







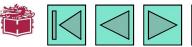






本章主要内容:

- 1. 掌握静、动摩擦系数,了解摩擦角、自锁和滚动摩阻的概念。
- 2. 能<mark>熟练应用</mark>解析法求解考虑摩擦时物体的平衡问题。(摩擦力与法向约束力的作用点)



§ 4-1 滑动摩擦

1. 滑动摩擦力

接触面对物体作用的切向约束力

2. 平衡状态

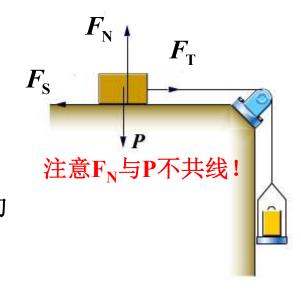
A)静止;

B) 临界(将滑未滑); C) 匀速滑动

3. 静滑动摩擦力的特点

方向:沿接触处的公切线, 与相对滑动趋势反向;

大小: $0 \le F_{\rm s} \le F_{\rm max}$ (范围) $F_{\rm max} = f_{\rm s} F_{\rm N} \quad (库仑摩擦定律)$



$$\sum F_x = F_T - F_S = 0$$
$$F_S = F_T$$









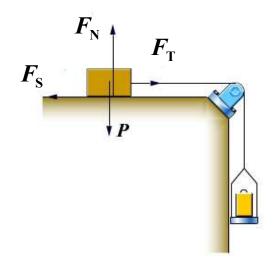


§ 4-1 滑动摩擦

4. 临界滑动摩擦力的特点

方向: 沿接触处的公切线,与相对滑动趋势反向;

大小:
$$F_{\text{max}} = f_s F_{\text{N}}$$

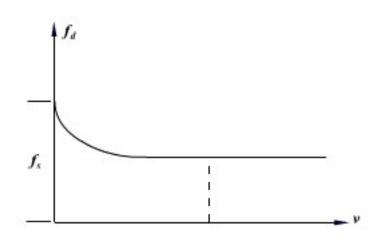


5. 动滑动摩擦力的特点

方向:沿接触处的公切线,与相对滑动方向反向;

大小:
$$F_d = f_d F_N$$

 $f_{\rm d} < f_{\rm s}$ (对多数材料,通常情况下, $f_{\rm s}$ 随着速度增加而下降)













一. 摩擦角

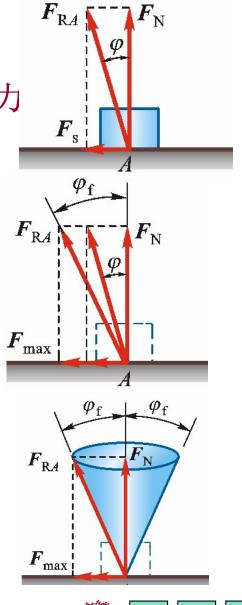
 \vec{F}_{RA} --全约束力: 法向约束力+切向摩擦力

物体处于临界平衡状态时,全约束力和法线间的夹角--摩擦角

$$\tan \varphi_{f} = \frac{F_{\text{max}}}{F_{N}} = \frac{f_{s}F_{N}}{F_{N}} = f_{s}$$

全约束力和法线间的夹角的正切等于静滑动摩擦系数.

摩擦锥 $0 \le \varphi \le \varphi_f$ (全约束力只能在摩擦锥内部)





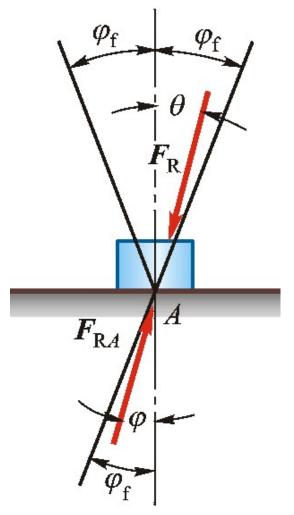




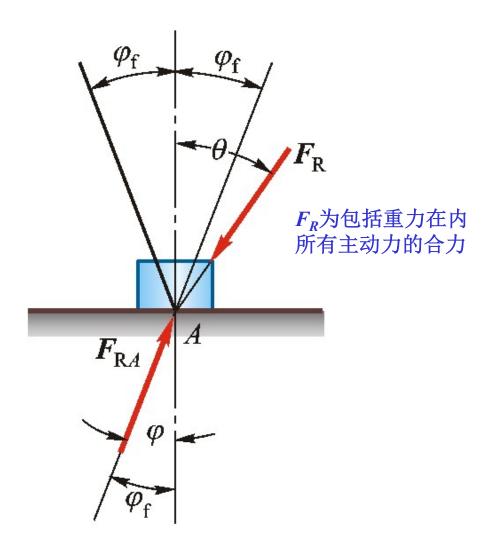




二. 自锁现象



二力平衡, 自锁



全约束力最大角度为 φ_f ,移动



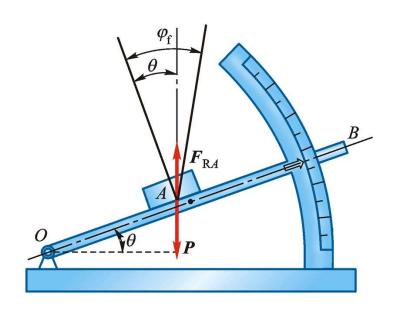








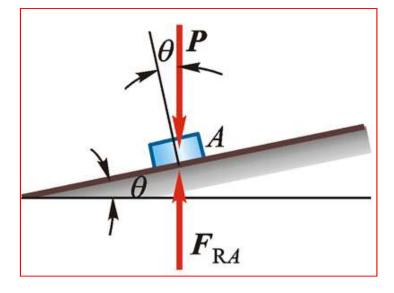
三. 测定摩擦系数的一种简易方法



$$\tan \theta = \tan \varphi_{\rm f} = f_{\rm s}$$

斜面自锁条件

$$\theta \leq \varphi_{\scriptscriptstyle \mathrm{f}}$$







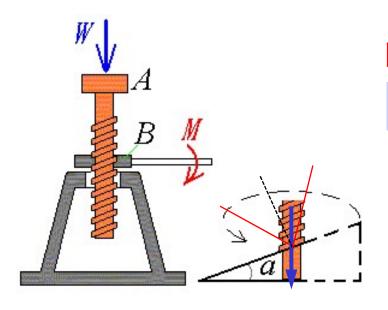






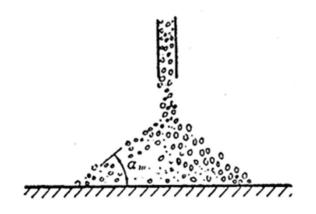
千斤顶

粮食、沙子等最大堆放角度

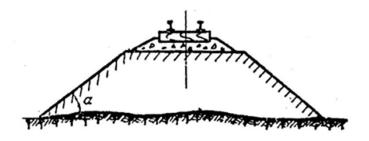


自锁条件

$$\alpha \leq \varphi_f$$

















仍为平衡问题,平衡方程照用,求解步骤与前面基本相同.

几个新特点

- 1 画受力图时,必须考虑摩擦力以及法向约束力的作用点(法向约束力不一定与重力重合);
- 2严格区分物体处于临界、非临界状态;
- 3因 $0 \le F_s \le F_{max}$,问题的解有时在一个范围内(可以先假设平衡,进行求解).
- 4摩擦面全约束反力 F_R 的作用线一定位于摩擦锥内;







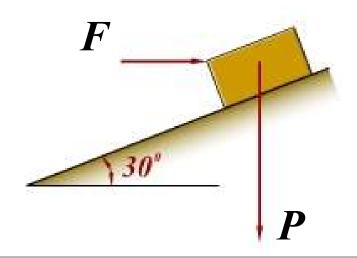




例4-1(平衡判断)

已知: P = 1500N, $f_s = 0.2$, $f_d = 0.18$, F = 400N。

求: 物块是否静止,摩擦力的大小和方向.



解此类问题的思路是: 先假设物体静止和摩擦力的方向, 应用平衡方程求解, 将求得的摩擦力与最大静摩擦力比较, 确定物体是否静止











设物块平衡,假设摩擦力向下,画受力图

$$\sum F_x = 0 \qquad F \cos 30^\circ - P \sin 30^\circ - F_s = 0$$

$$\sum F_{y} = 0 \qquad -F \sin 30^{\circ} - P \cos 30^{\circ} + F_{N} = 0$$

$$F_{\rm s} = -403.6 \, {\rm N}$$
 (向上) $F_{\rm N} = 1499 \, {\rm N}$

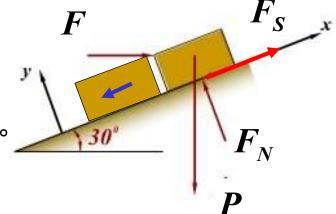
$$F_{\rm N} = 1499 \, {\rm N}$$

$$\overline{m} F_{\text{max}} = f_{\text{s}} F_{\text{N}} = 299.8 \,\text{N}$$

 $|F_s| > F_{\text{max}}$,物块不可能在斜面上静止, 而是向下滑动

→ 物块沿斜面向下运动(非平衡状态) 摩擦力为动滑动摩擦力,动摩擦力方 向沿斜面向上。

$$F_{\rm d} = f_{\rm d} F_{\rm N} = 269.8 \, {\rm N}$$
,向上.





静滑动摩擦力的特点

动滑动摩擦力的特点

大小: $0 \le F_{\rm s} \le F_{\rm max}$ (范围)

大小: $F_d = f_d F_N$

 $F_{\text{max}} = f_{\text{s}} F_{\text{N}}$ (库仑摩擦定律)

方向:沿接触处的公切线,与相对滑动趋势/方向反向;

带摩擦力的平衡问题几个新特点

- 1 画受力图时,必须考虑摩擦力以及法向约束力的作用点(法向约束力不一定与重力重合);
- 2严格区分物体处于临界、非临界状态;
- 3 因 $0 \le F_s \le F_{max}$, 问题的解有时在一个范围内(可以先假设平衡,进行求解).





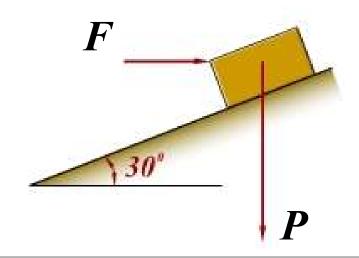




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求: 物块是否静止, 摩擦力的大小和方向.



解此类问题的思路是: 先假设物体静止和摩擦力的 方向,应用平衡方程求解,将求得的摩擦力(大小 与方向)与最大静摩擦力比较,确定物体是否静止







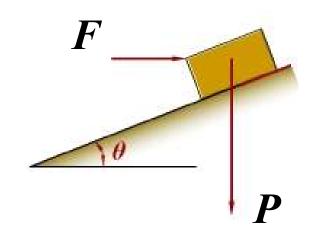




例4-2(临界滑动状态)

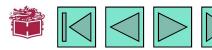
已知: $P,\theta,f_{\rm s}$.

求: 使物块静止,水平推力F的大小.



分析使物块静止的临界条件

(最大静摩擦力,两个趋势方向)



解:使物块有上滑趋势时,摩擦力向下,推力为 F_1 画物块受力图

$$\sum F_x = 0 \qquad F_1 \cos \theta - P \sin \theta - F_{\text{max}} = 0$$

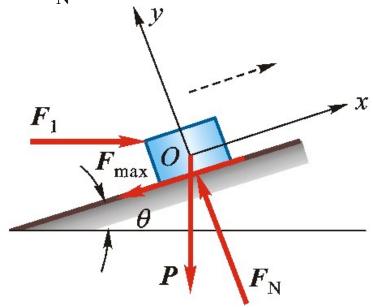
$$\sum F_{y} = 0 \qquad -F_{1}\sin\theta - P\cos\theta + F_{N} = 0$$

$$F_{\text{max}} = f_{\text{s}} F_{\text{N}}$$

$$F_{1} = \frac{\sin \theta + f_{s} \cos \theta}{\cos \theta - f_{s} \sin \theta} P$$

物块静止时候,推力满足

$$F \leq F_1$$













设物块有下滑趋势时,摩擦力向上,推力为 F_2 画物块受力图

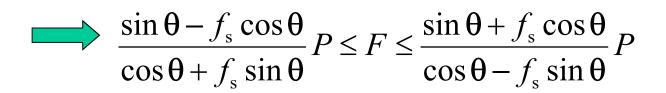
$$\Sigma F_{x} = 0 \qquad F_{2} \cos \theta - P \sin \theta + F_{\text{max}}' = 0$$

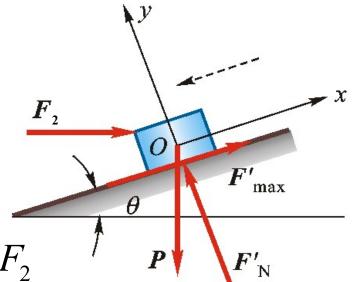
$$\Sigma F_y = 0$$
 $-F_2 \sin \theta - P \cos \theta + F_N'$

$$F_{\text{max}}' = f_{\text{s}} F_{N}'$$

$$F_2 = \frac{\sin \theta - f_s \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + f_s \sin \theta} P$$











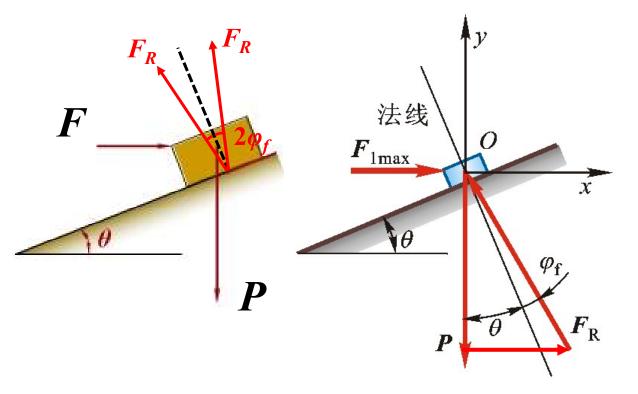






用几何法求解:摩擦角

物块有向上滑动趋势时,最大约束反力在摩擦角内



物块平衡一

力三角形封闭

$$F_{1\text{max}} = P \tan(\theta + \varphi_f)$$





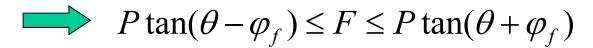






物块有向下滑动趋势时,最大约束反力在斜面法线另一侧,

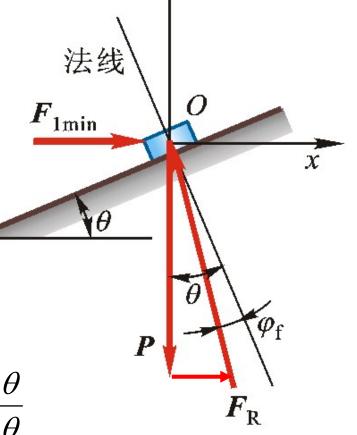
$$F_{1\min} = P \tan(\theta - \varphi_f)$$



利用三角公式与 $\tan \varphi_f = f_s$,

tan(A+B) = (tanA+tanB)/(1-tanAtanB)

$$P \frac{\sin \theta - f_s \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + f_s \sin \theta} \le F \le P \frac{\sin \theta + f_s \cos \theta}{\cos \theta - f_s \sin \theta}$$











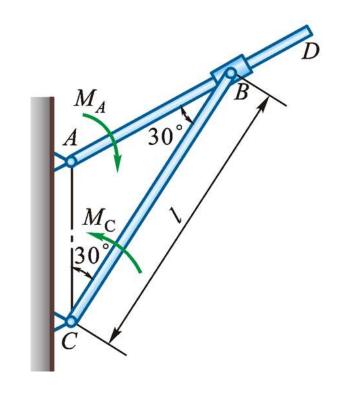


例4-3(主动力为力偶)

已知: $M_A = 40 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$, $f_s = 0.3$, 各构件自重不计,

尺寸如图;

求:保持系统平衡的力偶矩 Mc







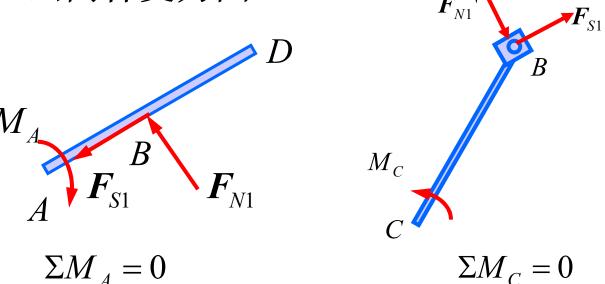


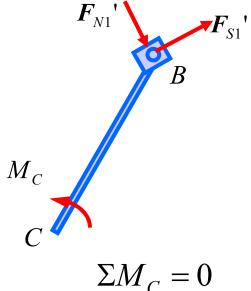


设 $M_C = M_{C1}$ 时, 解:

系统即将逆时针方向转动

画两杆受力图.





$$F_{\rm N1} \cdot AB - M_{A} = 0$$

$$F_{N1} \cdot AB - M_A = 0$$
 $M_{C1} - F'_{N1} \cdot l \sin 60^{\circ} - F'_{s1} \cdot l \cos 60^{\circ} = 0$

$$F'_{s1} = F_{s1} = f_s F_{N1} = f_s F'_{N1}$$
 $M_{C1} = 70.39 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$



$$M_{C1} = 70.39 \,\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$$











设 $M_C = M_{C2}$ 时,系统有顺时针方向转动趋势

画两杆受力图.

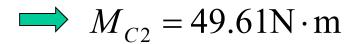
$$\Sigma M_A = 0$$

$$F_{N2} \cdot AB - M_A = 0$$

$$\Sigma M_C = 0$$

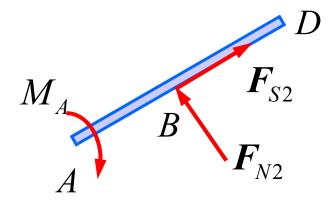
$$M_{C2} - F'_{N2} \cdot l \sin 60^{\circ} - F'_{s2} \cdot l \cos 60^{\circ} = 0$$

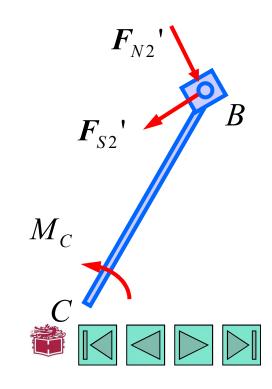
$$F'_{s2} = F_{s2} = f_s F_{N2} = f_s F'_{N2}$$



→ 系统平衡时

 $49.61 \text{N} \cdot \text{m} \le M_C \le 70.39 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$





例4-4(箱子倾覆问题)

已知均质木箱重P=5kN, f=0.4, h=2a=2m, $\theta=30$ °. 求

- (1)当D处为拉力F=1kN时,木箱是否平衡?
- (2)能保持木箱平衡的最大拉力.

解: (1) 取木箱,设其处于平衡状态

$$\Sigma F_x = 0$$
 $F_s - F \cos \theta = 0$

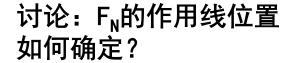
$$\Sigma F_{y} = 0$$
 $F_{N} - P + F \sin \theta = 0$

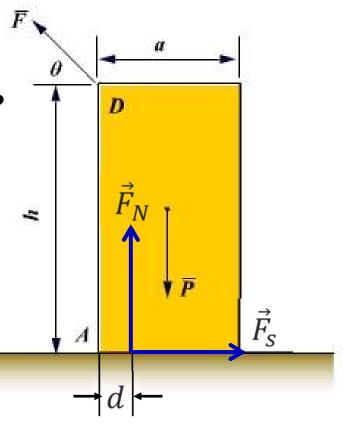
$$\sum M_A = 0 \qquad hF\cos\theta - P \cdot \frac{a}{2} + F_N d = 0$$

因此 $F_s = 866$ N $F_N = 4500$ N d = 0.171m

$$F_N = 4500 \text{N}$$

$$d = 0.171$$
m















$$F_{\text{max}} = f_s F_N = 1800 \text{N}$$

 $F_s < F_{\text{max}}$,木箱不会滑动

又 d>0,木箱无翻倒趋势.

木箱平衡

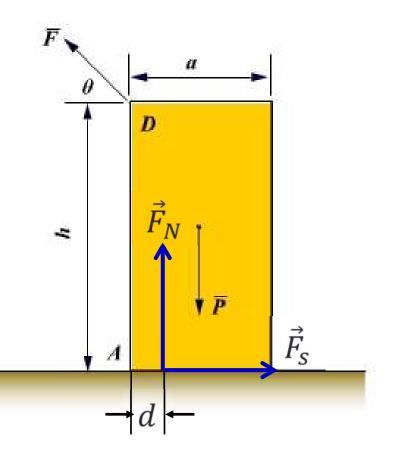
(2) 设木箱将要滑动时拉力为 F_1

$$\Sigma F_x = 0$$
 $F_s - F_1 \cos \theta = 0$

$$\Sigma F_v = 0$$
 $F_N - P + F_1 \sin \theta = 0$

$$F_{s} = F_{\text{max}} = f_{s} F_{N}$$

解得
$$F_1 = \frac{f_s P}{\cos \theta + f_s \sin \theta} = 1876$$
N













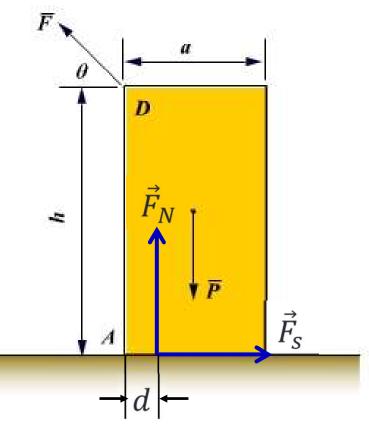
设木箱有翻动趋势时拉力为 F_2

此时支撑力 F_N 作用线满足d=0

$$\sum M_A = 0 \quad F_2 \cos \theta \cdot h - P \cdot \frac{a}{2} = 0$$

解得
$$F_2 = \frac{Pa}{2h\cos\theta} = 1443$$
N

能保持木箱平衡的最大拉力为1443N



木箱将要滑动(向左侧)时拉力为 F_1 =1876N 木箱将要翻动(绕A点)时拉力为 F_2 =1443N 因此,木箱在拉力F增大过程中,会先发生翻动。











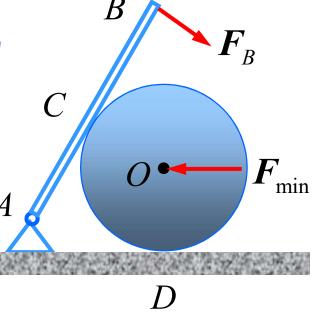
例4-5 均质轮重 P = 100N,杆无重,r,l, $\theta = 60$ °时,

$$AC = CB = \frac{l}{2}$$
; $F_B = 50$ N, $f_C = 0.4$ (杆与轮间)

求: 若要维持系统平衡

- (1) $f_D = 0.3$ (轮与地面间静摩擦系数),轮心O处水平推力 F_{\min}
- (2) f_D =0.15(轮与地面间静摩擦系数),轮心O处水平推力 F_{\min} .

两个摩擦力 作用



 f_D 大于某值,轮将沿AB板滑动.

 f_D 小于某值,轮将向右滑动.

轮离开平衡状态,开始滑动有两种可能:沿杆AB滑动,沿地面滑动











我们是否可以直接代入静摩擦系数,假设C与D两处的摩擦力均达到最大值,直接进行平衡分析?

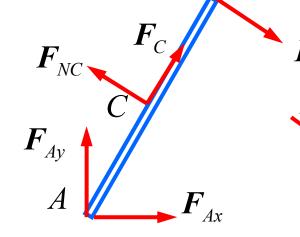
C,D 两处有一处摩擦力达最大值,系统即将运动.

解: 先设 C 处摩擦力达最大值,开始滑动(D不动).

$$\Sigma M_A = 0$$
 $F_{NC} \cdot \frac{l}{2} - F_B \cdot l = 0$

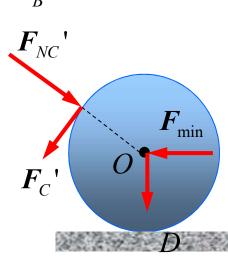
$$F_{NC} = 100N$$

$$F_C = F_{C \max} = f_C F_{NC} = 40 \text{N}$$



为什么C处的最大静摩擦力沿CB方向向上?可以沿CA吗?

因为我们要求的是最小水平力 F_{min} ,此时轮在 F_B 作用下相对平板AB向B运动,板对轮摩擦力指向A,反作用力指向B











对轮列平衡方程

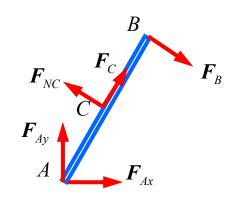
$$\Sigma M_O = 0$$
 $F_C' \cdot r - F_D \cdot r = 0$

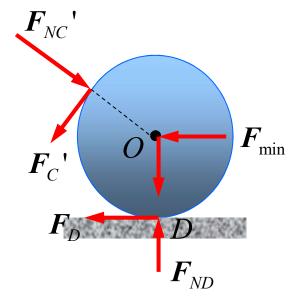
$$\Sigma F_x = 0$$
 $F'_{NC} \sin 60^{\circ} - F'_{C} \cos 60^{\circ} - F_{\min} - F_{D} = 0$

$$\Sigma F_{v} = 0$$
 $F_{ND} - P - F_{NC}' \cos 60^{\circ} - F_{C}' \sin 60^{\circ} = 0$

$$F_{NC}' = F_{NC} = 100N$$

$$F_D = F_C' = 40 \text{N}$$
 $F_{\text{min}} = 26.6 \text{N}$ $F_{\text{ND}} = 184.6 \text{N}$















假设D处摩擦力达最大值,C处不滑动

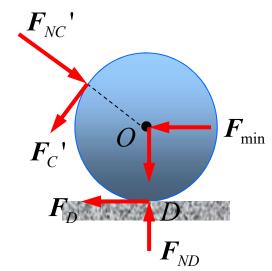
取杆AB.

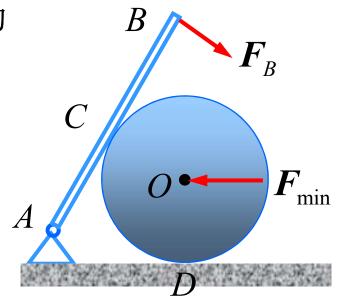
$$\sum M_A = 0 \qquad F_{NC} \cdot \frac{l}{2} - F_B \cdot l = 0$$

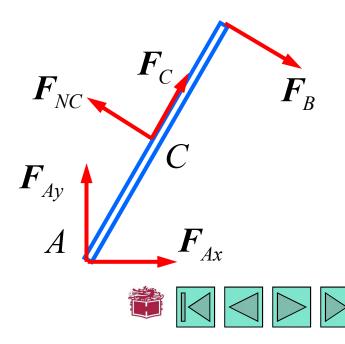
$$\rightarrow$$
 $F_{NC} = 100N$ 不变

恒
$$F_C \neq F_{C \text{max}} = f_C F_{NC} = 40N$$

F_{C} 必须由轮的平衡条件决定









対轮
$$\Sigma M_O = 0$$
 $F'_C \cdot r - F_D \cdot r = 0$ $\Longrightarrow F'_C = F_D$
$$\Sigma F_x = 0 \qquad F'_{NC} \sin 60^\circ - F'_C \cos 60^\circ - F_{\min} - F_D = 0$$

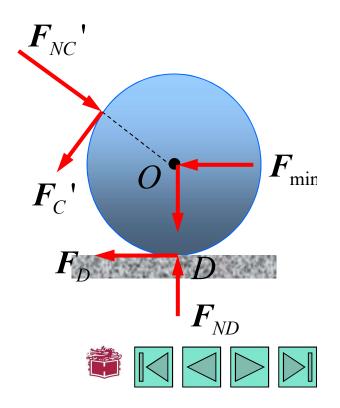
$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \qquad F_{ND} - P - F'_{NC} \cos 60^\circ - F'_C \sin 60^\circ = 0$$

$$F_D = f_D F_{ND}$$
 (D将要滑动) $F_{NC}' = 100N$, 代入上式

$$\Sigma F_{y} = 0 \Longrightarrow \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} f_{D}\right) F_{ND} = P + 0.5 F_{NC}'$$

$$\Sigma F_{x} = 0 \Longrightarrow F_{\min} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} F_{NC}' - 1.5 f_{D} F_{ND}$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$



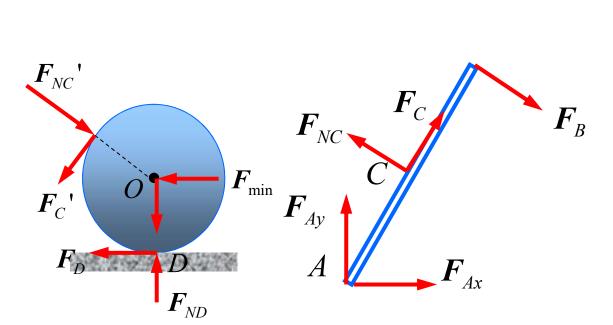


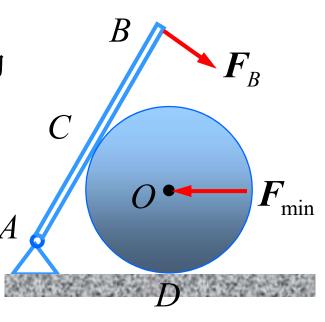
我们讨论了两个可能性:

- (1) C处滑动(最大静摩擦力), D处不滑动
- (2) C处不滑动, D处滑动(最大静摩擦力)

摩擦系数: 轮与杆 $f_C = 0.4$

轮与地面 $f_D = 0.3$ 或者0.15





$$F_{NC} = F_{NC}' = 100N$$

不随着摩擦系数变化

$$F_D = F_C'$$

摩擦力大小随着摩擦系数、滑动情况变化



(1)C处滑动(最大静摩擦力),D处不滑动

$$F_C = F_{C \max} = f_C F_{NC} = 40 \text{N}$$



$$F_D = F_C' = 40 \text{N}$$
 $F_{\text{min}} = 26.6 \text{N}$

$$F_{ND} = 184.6 \text{ N}$$

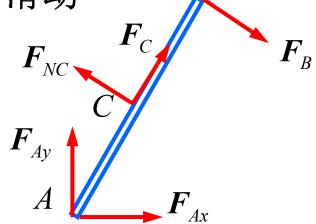


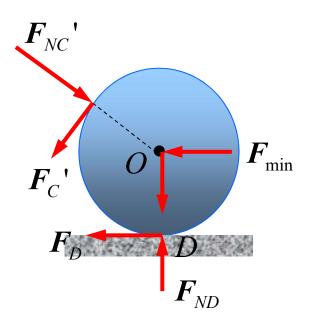
当
$$f_D = 0.3$$
时, $F_{D \max} = f_D F_{ND} = 55.39$ N

$$F_D = 40 \text{N} < F_{D\text{max}}$$
,满足假设,**D**不滑动

当
$$f_D = 0.15$$
时, $F_{Dmax} = f_D F_{ND} = 27.69$ N

$$F_D = 40 \text{N} > F_{D\text{max}}$$
,不满足假设,**D**滑动













(2)C处不滑动,D处滑动(最大静摩擦力)

$$F_C = F_D = f_D F_{ND}$$

 $F_C = F_D = f_D F_{ND}$ (大小需要通过 F_{ND} 求得) F_{NC}

$$F_{ND} = \frac{P + 0.5 F_{NC}'}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} f_D}$$

$$F_{ND} = \frac{P + 0.5F_{NC}^{'}}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}f_{D}} \qquad F_{\min} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}F_{NC}^{'} - \frac{1.5f_{D}\left(P + 0.5F_{NC}^{'}\right)}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}f_{D}} \quad \boldsymbol{F}_{Ay}$$



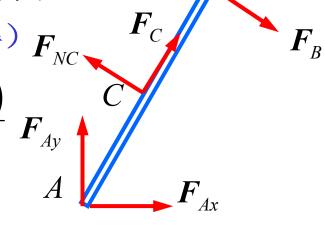
当 $f_D = 0.3$ 时, $F_C = f_D F_{ND} = 60.80$ **N**

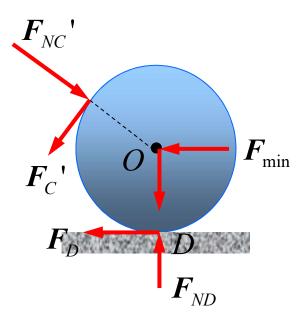
$$F_C > F_{Cmax} = 40$$
N,不满足假设,C滑动

当
$$f_D = 0.15$$
时, $F_C = f_D F_{ND} = 25.86$ N

$$F_C < F_{C max} = 40 N$$
, 满足假设,C不滑动 $F_{min} = 47.81 N$,

$$\Longrightarrow$$
 当 $f_D = 0.15$ 时, $F_{\min} = 47.81$ N

















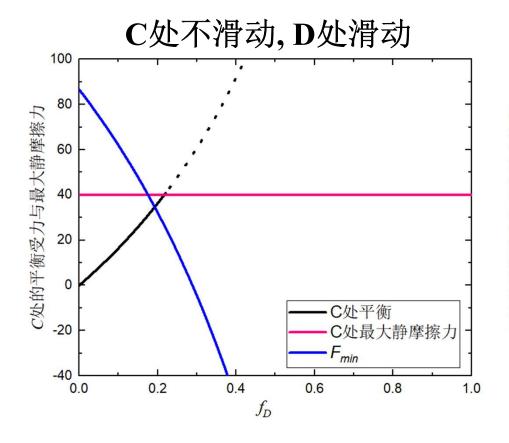
§ 4-4 滚动摩阻(擦)的概念

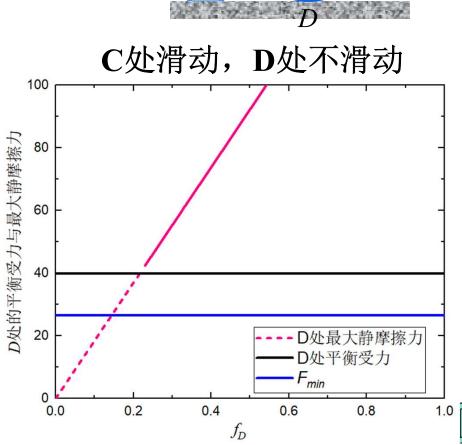
思考: 给定 f_{C} , 增大 f_D 是否可以降低 F_{min} ?

当 f_D 从0开始增加,先发生D处滑动(左图)

当 f_D =0.22,C与D两处同时达到最大静摩擦力

当f_D>0.22, C处开始滑动





 F_{B}



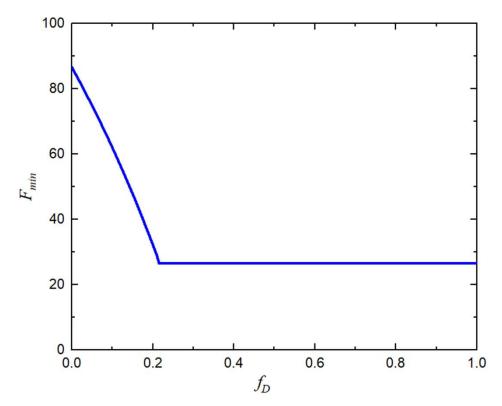
§ 4-4 滚动摩阻(擦)的概念

思考: 给定 f_{C} , 增大 f_D 是否可以降低 F_{min} ?

当 f_D 从0开始增加,先发生D处滑动(左图)

当 f_D =0.22,C与D两处同时达到最大静摩擦力

当f_D>0.22, C处开始滑动



在D处滑动(f_D <0.22),增大 f_D 可以降低 F_{min} 。当C处开始滑动(f_D >0.22),增大 f_D 可以不影响 F_{min} 。







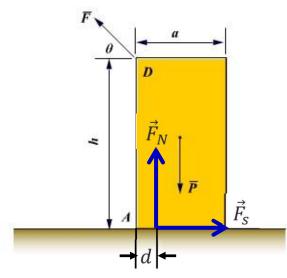






考虑滑动摩擦时物体的平衡问题-解题思路小结

正向问题:已知主动力(F),求解带摩擦条件是否平衡



思路--静力学平衡问题分析:

相似点: 判断平衡需要的约束力

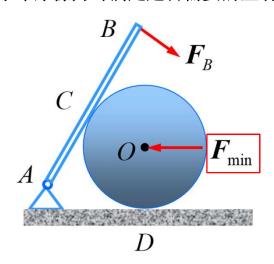
(法向约束力+切向约束力(摩擦力))

不同点: 法向约束力作用点(d);

切向约束力与最大静摩擦力比较

(判断平衡)

反向问题: 求带摩擦力时满足题目需要的主动力的范围



思路一考虑不平衡/平衡的条件:

不平衡:滑动(两个方向、多个位置);翻到(d=0); 平衡:卡住(保持自锁)

为什么要考虑将滑未滑的临界条件?

- 1. 这是系统打破平衡时候的条件:
- 2. 我们可以确定力作用点(比如C或D)
- 3. 我们可以确定摩擦力的条件($F_{\max} = f_s F_N$)

如果有多个摩擦力作用点,需要单独讨论其中一个将滑未滑时,其他点最大静摩擦力是否满足平衡。











作业

教材习题: 4-3, 4-7, 4-15

(注: 4-15中失去平衡有四种情况

: 上滑、下滑、前翻、后翻)







