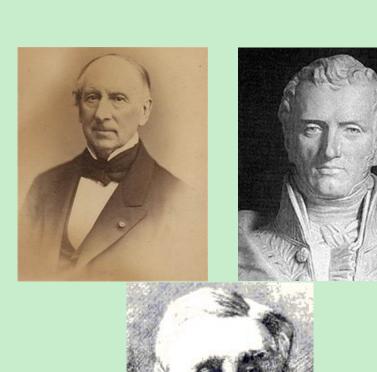
弹性力学

付佳豪

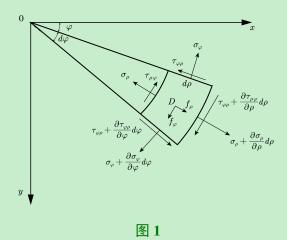
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- 1 平面问题的直角坐标解答
- 1.1 逆解法
- 1.1.1 含义

2 平面问题的极坐标解答

2.1 极坐标中的平衡微分方程



2.1.1 极坐标中的平衡微分方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma_{\rho}}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \tau_{\rho\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\sigma_{\rho} - \sigma_{\varphi}}{\rho} + f_{\rho} = 0\\ \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \sigma_{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial \tau_{\rho\varphi}}{\partial \rho} + \frac{2\tau_{\rho\varphi}}{\rho} + f_{\varphi} = 0 \end{cases}$$
(1)

2.2 极坐标中的几何方程和物理方程

2.2.1 极坐标中的几何方程

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_{\rho} = \frac{\partial u_{\rho}}{\partial \rho} \\ \varepsilon_{\varphi} = \frac{u_{\rho}}{\rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u_{\rho}}{\partial \varphi} \\ \gamma_{\rho\varphi} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u_{\rho}}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial u_{\rho}}{\partial \rho} - \frac{u_{\varphi}}{\rho} \end{cases}$$
(2)

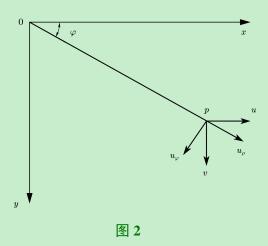
2.2.2 极坐标中的物理方程

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_{\rho} = \frac{1}{E} \left(\sigma_{\rho} - \mu \sigma_{\varphi} \right) \\ \varepsilon_{\varphi} = \frac{1}{E} \left(\sigma_{\varphi} - \mu \sigma_{\rho} \right) \\ \gamma_{\rho\varphi} = \frac{1}{G} \tau_{\rho\varphi} = \frac{2(1+\mu)}{E} \tau_{\rho\varphi} \end{cases}$$
(3)

平面应变的情况下,需将上式中的E换为 $\frac{E}{1-\mu^2}$, μ 换为 $\frac{\mu}{1-\mu}$ 。

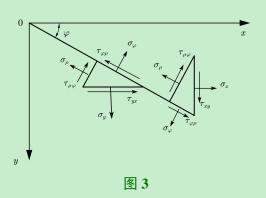
2.3 坐标变换

2.3.1 位移分量的坐标变换



$$\begin{cases}
 u_{\rho} = u\cos\varphi + v\sin\varphi \\
 u_{\varphi} = -u\sin\varphi + v\cos\varphi
\end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u_{\rho} \\ u_{\varphi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\varphi & \sin\varphi \\ -\sin\varphi & \cos\varphi \end{bmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\varphi & -\sin\varphi \\ \sin\varphi & \cos\varphi \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{\rho} \\ u_{\varphi} \end{pmatrix} \tag{4}$$

2.3.2 应力分量的坐标变换



$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{x} = \sigma_{\rho} \cos^{2} \varphi + \sigma_{\varphi} \sin^{2} \varphi - 2\tau_{\rho\varphi} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \\ \sigma_{y} = \sigma_{\rho} \sin^{2} \varphi + \sigma_{\varphi} \cos^{2} \varphi + 2\tau_{\varphi\rho} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \\ \tau_{xy} = \frac{\sigma_{\rho} - \sigma_{\varphi}}{2} \sin 2\varphi + \tau_{\rho\varphi} \cos 2\varphi \end{cases}$$
 (5)

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{x} = \frac{\sigma_{\rho} + \sigma_{\varphi}}{2} + \frac{\sigma_{\rho} - \sigma_{\varphi}}{2} \cos 2\varphi - \tau_{\rho\varphi} \sin 2\varphi \\
\sigma_{y} = \frac{\sigma_{\rho} + \sigma_{\varphi}}{2} - \frac{\sigma_{\rho} - \sigma_{\varphi}}{2} \cos 2\varphi - \tau_{\rho\varphi} \sin 2\varphi \\
\tau_{xy} = \frac{\sigma_{\rho} - \sigma_{\varphi}}{2} \sin 2\varphi + \tau_{\rho\varphi} \cos 2\varphi
\end{cases} (6)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{x} & \tau_{xy} \\ \tau_{yx} & \sigma_{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi \\ -\sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{\rho} & \tau_{\varphi\rho} \\ \tau_{\rho\varphi} & \sigma_{\varphi} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi \\ -\sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$
(7)

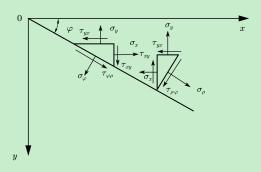


图 4

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\rho} = \sigma_{x} \cos^{2} \varphi + \sigma_{y} \sin^{2} \varphi + 2\tau_{xy} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \\ \sigma_{\varphi} = \sigma_{x} \sin^{2} \varphi + \sigma_{y} \cos^{2} \varphi - 2\tau_{xy} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \\ \tau_{\rho\varphi} = (\sigma_{y} - \sigma_{x}) \sin \varphi \cos \varphi + \tau_{xy} (\cos^{2} \varphi - \sin^{2} \varphi) \end{cases}$$
(8)

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{\rho} = \frac{\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}}{2} + \frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2} \cos 2\varphi + \tau_{xy} \sin 2\varphi \\
\sigma_{\varphi} = \frac{\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}}{2} - \frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2} \cos 2\varphi - \tau_{xy} \sin 2\varphi \\
\tau_{\varphi\rho} = \frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2} \sin 2\varphi + \tau_{xy} \cos 2\varphi
\end{cases} \tag{9}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{\rho} & \tau_{\varphi\rho} \\ \tau_{\rho\varphi} & \sigma_{\varphi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\varphi & \sin\varphi \\ -\sin\varphi & \cos\varphi \end{bmatrix}^{T} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{x} & \tau_{xy} \\ \tau_{yx} & \sigma_{y} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\varphi & \sin\varphi \\ -\sin\varphi & \cos\varphi \end{bmatrix}$$
(10)

2.4 极坐标中的应力函数与相容方程

当 $f_{\rho} = f_{\varphi} = 0$ 时:

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{\rho} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} \Phi}{\partial \varphi^{2}} \\
\sigma_{\varphi} = \frac{\partial^{2} \Phi}{\partial \rho^{2}} \\
\tau_{\rho \varphi} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \varphi} \right)
\end{cases} \tag{11}$$

2.4.1 相容方程

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}\right)^2 \Phi = 0 \tag{12}$$

2.5 轴对称应力和相容的位移

所谓轴对称问题,是指物体几何形状或某物理量是绕某一轴对称的,凡通过此轴 的任何面均为对称面。如果该物体所受外部荷载也对称于该轴,那么相应所产生的应 力也必对称该轴。

$$\diamondsuit \Phi = \Phi(\rho)$$

$$\sigma_{\rho} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\Phi}{d\rho} , \sigma_{\varphi} = \frac{d^2\Phi}{d\rho^2}, \tau_{\rho\varphi} = 0$$
 (13)

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho}\right) \Phi = 0 \tag{14}$$

即

$$\Phi = A \ln \rho + B\rho^2 \ln \rho + C\rho^2 + D \tag{15}$$

应力分量

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{\rho} = \frac{A}{\rho^{2}} + B(1 + 2\ln\rho) + 2C \\
\sigma_{\varphi} = -\frac{A}{\rho^{2}} + B(3 + 2 + \ln\rho) + 2C \\
\tau_{\rho\varphi} = 0
\end{cases} \tag{16}$$

代入物理方程和几何方程可得位移分量

$$\begin{cases} u_{\rho} = \frac{1}{E} \left[-(1+\mu)\frac{A}{\rho} + 2(1-\mu)B\rho(\ln\rho - 1) + (1-3\mu)B\rho + 2(1-\mu)C\rho \right] + I\cos\varphi + K\sin\varphi \\ u_{\varphi} = \frac{4B\rho\varphi}{E} + H\rho - I\sin\varphi + K\cos\varphi \end{cases}$$
(17)

- (1). 在轴对称应力条件下,应力、应变和位移的通解,适用于任何轴对称应力问题。
- (2). 在轴对称应力条件下,应变也是轴对称的,但位移不一定是轴对称的。
- (3). 实现轴对称应力的条件是: 物体形状、体力和面力应是轴对称的。
- (4). 轴对称应力及对应的位移的通解已满足相容方程,它们还需满足边界条件及多连体中的位移单值条件,并由此求出系数A、B、C。

注 欧拉方程:

$$x^{n}y^{(n)} + P_{1}x^{n-1}y^{(n-1)} + \dots + P_{n-1}xy' + P_{n}y = 0$$

特征方程为:

$$[k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+1)+P_1[k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+2)]+\cdots+P_{n-1}k+P_n]=0$$

关于K的n次代数方程,可解得n个特征根 k_1 、 k_2 、... k_n

(1). 当它们是互不相等的实根时, 通解具有幂函数的形式

$$y = C_1 x^{k_1} + C_2 x^{k_2} + \dots + C_n x^{k_n}$$

(2). 每当出现重根时,每多一重根,就多乘一个 $\ln x$ 如: $3k_1 \to m (m < n)$ 重根时,通解为

$$y = C_1 x^{k_1} + C_2 x^{k_2} \ln x + \dots + C_m x^{k_1} \ln^{m-1} x + C_{m+1} x^{k_{m+1}} + \dots + C_n x^{k_n}$$

(3). 出现共轭复根时,则虚部是三角函数因子如: 当 $k_{1,2} = \alpha \pm i\beta$,通解为

$$y = C_1 x^{\alpha} \cos(\beta \ln x) + C_2 x^{\alpha} \sin(\beta \ln x) + C_3 x^{k_3} + \dots + C_n x^{k_n}$$

(4). 当出现复重根,则实部要多乘因子ln x

如: $k_{1,2} = \alpha \pm i\beta$ 为m($m < \frac{n}{2}$)重共轭复根时,通解为

$$y = [C_1 x^{\alpha} + C_2 x^{\alpha} \ln x + \dots + C_m x^{\alpha} \ln^{m-1} x] \cos(\beta \ln x) +$$

$$[C_{m+1} x^{\alpha} + C_{m+2} x^{\alpha} \ln x + \dots + C_{2m} x^{\alpha} \ln^{m-1} x] \sin(\beta \ln x) +$$

$$C_{2m+1} x^{k_{2m+1}} + \dots + C_n x^{k_n}$$

例 2.1 试求解平面轴对称应力问题的相容方程

$$\rho^4 \Phi^{(4)} + 2\rho^3 \Phi^{(3)} - \rho^2 \Phi'' + \rho \Phi' = 0$$

解 特征方程:

$$k(k-1)(k-2)(k-3) + 2k(k-1)(k-2) - k(k-1) + k = 0$$

解得:

$$k_{12} = 0, k_{34} = 2$$

得:

$$\Phi = A \ln \rho + B\rho^2 \ln \rho + C\rho^2 + D$$

例 2.2 试求解如下的常微分方程

$$\rho^4 f^{(4)}(\rho) + 2\rho^3 f'''(\rho) - 9\rho^2 f''(\rho) + 9\rho f'(\rho) = 0$$

解 特征方程:

$$k(k-1)(k-2)(k-3) + 2k(k-1)(k-2) - 9k(k-1) + 9k = 0$$

解得:

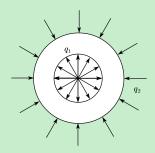
$$k_1 = 4, k_2 = 2, k_3 = 0, k_4 = -2$$

得:

$$f(\rho) = A\rho^4 + B\rho^2 + C + D\rho^{-2}$$

2.6 圆环或圆筒受均布压力

例 2.3 设有圆环(平面应力问题)或圆筒(平面应变问题)受均匀内压力 q_1 ,和外压力 q_2 作用;内半径为r;外半径为R。试求应力分量;位移分量。



解 轴对称应力问题的应力通解:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\rho} = \frac{A}{\rho^{2}} + B(1 + 2\ln\rho) + 2C \\ \sigma_{\varphi} = -\frac{A}{\rho^{2}} + B(3 + 2 + \ln\rho) + 2C \\ \tau_{\rho\varphi} = 0 \end{cases}$$

应力边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} (\sigma_{\rho})_{\rho=r} = -q_1 \\ (\sigma_{\rho})_{\rho=R} = -q_2 \\ (\tau_{\rho\varphi})_{\rho=r} = (\tau_{\rho\varphi})_{\rho=R} = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \frac{A}{r^2} + B(1 + 2\ln r) + 2C = -q_1 \\ \frac{A}{R^2} + B(1 + 2\ln r) + 2C = -q_2 \end{cases}$$

圆环或圆筒具有贯穿孔洞, 为多连体, 故需进一步考虑位移单值条件: 由

$$u_{\varphi} = \frac{4B\rho\varphi}{E} + H\rho - I\sin\varphi + K\cos\varphi$$

考虑 (ρ,φ) 和 $(\rho,\varphi+2\pi)$ 同一点只能有一确定的位移,故B=0。则:

$$\begin{cases} A = \frac{r^2 R^2 (q_2 - q_1)}{R^2 - r^2} \\ C = \frac{q_1 r^2 - q_2 R^2}{R^2 - r^2} \end{cases}$$

得(拉梅的解答):

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\rho} = \frac{\frac{R^{2}}{\rho^{2}} - 1}{\frac{R^{2}}{r^{2}} - 1} q_{1} - \frac{1 - \frac{r^{2}}{\rho^{2}}}{1 - \frac{r^{2}}{R^{2}}} q_{2} \\ \sigma_{\varphi} = \frac{\frac{R^{2}}{\rho^{2}} + 1}{\frac{R^{2}}{r^{2}} - 1} q_{1} - \frac{1 + \frac{r^{2}}{\rho^{2}}}{1 - \frac{r^{2}}{R^{2}}} q_{2} \end{cases}$$

例 2.4 轴对称应力条件下的应力和位移的通解,可以应用于各种应力边界条件和位移 边界条件的情形,试考虑下列圆环或圆筒的问题应如何求解

(1). 内边界受均布压力q1作用, 而外边界为固定边.

- (2). 外边界受均布压力q2作用,而内边界为固定边.
- (3). 外边界受到强迫的均匀位移 $u_0 = -\Delta$, 而内边界为自由边(如车辆的轮毂的作用.
- (4). 内边界受到强迫的均匀位移 $u_{\rho}=\Delta$, 而外边界为自由边.

解

(1). 应力边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} (\sigma_{\rho})_{\rho=r} = -q_1 \\ (\tau_{\rho\varphi})_{\rho=r} = 0 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \frac{A}{r^2} + 2C = -q_1$$

位移边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} (u_{\rho})_{\rho=R} = 0 \\ (u_{\varphi})_{\rho=R} = 0 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} H = I = K = 0 \\ -(1+\mu)\frac{A}{R} + 2(1-\mu)CR = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2). 应力边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} (\sigma_{\rho})_{\rho=R} = -q_2 \\ (\tau_{\rho\varphi})_{\rho=R} = 0 \end{cases} \implies \frac{A}{R^2} + 2C = -q_2$$

位移边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} (u_{\rho})_{\rho=r} = 0 \\ (u_{\varphi})_{\rho=r} = 0 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} H = I = K = 0 \\ -(1+\mu)\frac{A}{r} + 2(1-\mu)Cr = 0 \end{cases}$$

(3). 应力边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} (\sigma_{\rho})_{\rho=r} = 0 \\ (\tau_{\rho\varphi})_{\rho=r} = 0 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \frac{A}{r^2} + 2C = 0$$

位移边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} (u_{\rho})_{\rho=R} = -\Delta \\ (u_{\varphi})_{\rho=R} = 0 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} H = I = K = 0 \\ -(1+\mu)\frac{A}{R} + 2(1-\mu)CR = -E\Delta \end{cases}$$

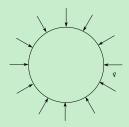
(4). 应力边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} (\sigma_{\rho})_{\rho=R} = 0 \\ (\tau_{\rho\varphi})_{\rho=R} = 0 \end{cases} \implies \frac{A}{R^2} + 2C = 0$$

位移边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} (u_{\rho})_{\rho=r} = -\Delta \\ (u_{\varphi})_{\rho=r} = 0 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} H = I = K = 0 \\ -(1+\mu)\frac{A}{r} + 2(1-\mu)Cr = -E\Delta \end{cases}$$

例 2.5 实心圆盘在 $\rho=r$ 的圆周上受有均布压力q的作用, 试求其应力分量。



解 平面轴对称应用问题, 应力通解为:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\rho} = \frac{A}{\rho^{2}} + B(1 + 2\ln\rho) + 2C \\ \sigma_{\varphi} = -\frac{A}{\rho^{2}} + B(3 + 2 + \ln\rho) + 2C \\ \tau_{\rho\varphi} = 0 \end{cases}$$

应力的有界性,圆盘中心处($p_0 = 0$)处的应力值应当有界,不能是无限大的故A = 0B = 0

应力边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} (\sigma_{\rho})_{\rho=r} = -q \\ (\tau_{\rho\varphi})_{\rho=r} = 0 \end{cases} \implies C = -\frac{q}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\rho} = \sigma_{\varphi} = -q \\ \tau_{\rho\varphi} = 0 \end{cases}$$

故实心圆盘的应力解答:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\rho} = \sigma_{\varphi} = -q \\ \tau_{\rho\varphi} = 0 \end{cases}$$

压力隧洞 2.7

问题描述: 圆筒埋在无限大弹性体中, 受有均布内压力q, 设圆筒和无限大弹性体 的弹性常数分别为 $E, \mu, \pi E', \mu'$

问题本质:本题是两个圆筒的接触问题,两个圆筒均为轴对称问题(平面应变问 题),因为不符合均匀性假定,必须分别采用两个轴对称解答。

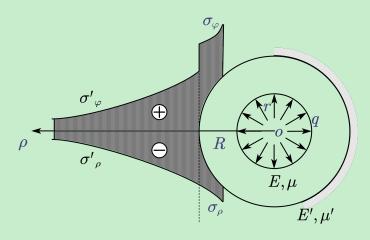


图 **5:** n < 1

不管是内圆筒还是外弹性体,都有贯穿孔道,属于多连体,故需要考虑位移单值条件有B=0,B'=0。

内圆筒应力表达式:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\rho} = \frac{A}{\rho^2} + 2C \\ \sigma_{\varphi} = -\frac{A}{\rho^2} + 2C \end{cases}$$

无限大弹性体应力表达式:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma'_{\rho} = \frac{A'}{\rho^2} + 2C' \\ \sigma'_{\varphi} = -\frac{A'}{\rho^2} + 2C' \end{cases}$$

根据圣维南原理,离内圆筒的无穷远处的应力应为零。并且圆筒和无限大弹性体的接触面上的应力应当相等则边界条件为:

$$\begin{cases} (\sigma_{\rho})_{\rho=r} = -q \\ (\sigma'_{\rho})_{\rho\to\infty} = 0 \\ (\sigma_{\rho})_{\rho=R} = (\sigma'_{\rho})_{\rho=R} \end{cases}$$

即:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{A}{r^2} + 2C = -q \\ C' = 0 \\ \frac{A}{R^2} + 2C = \frac{A'}{R^2} + 2C' \end{cases}$$

在接触面上圆筒和无限大弹性体应当具有相同的位移,得:

$$\left(u_{\rho}\right)_{\rho=R} = \left(u_{\rho}'\right)_{\rho=R}$$

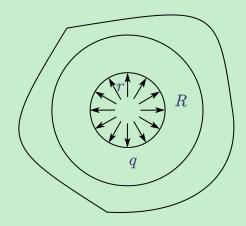
即:

$$\frac{1+\mu}{E}\left[2\left(1-2\mu\right)CR-\frac{A}{R}\right]+I\cos\varphi+K\sin\varphi=\frac{1+\mu'}{E'}\left[2\left(1-2\mu'\right)C'R-\frac{A'}{R}\right]+I'\cos\varphi+K'\sin\varphi$$

因为在接触面的任意一点都要满足上式,则有:

$$\frac{1+\mu}{E} \left[2(1-2\mu)CR - \frac{A}{R} \right] = \frac{1+\mu'}{E'} \left[2(1-2\mu')C'R - \frac{A'}{R} \right]$$

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{\rho} = -q \frac{[1+(1-2\mu)n] \frac{R^{2}}{\rho^{2}} - (1-n)}{[1+(1-2\mu)n] \frac{R^{2}}{r^{2}} - (1-n)} \\
\sigma_{\rho} = q \frac{[1+(1-2\mu)n] \frac{R^{2}}{\rho^{2}} + (1-n)}{[1+(1-2\mu)n] \frac{R^{2}}{r^{2}} - (1-n)} \\
\sigma'_{\rho} = -\sigma'_{\varphi} = -q \frac{2(1-\mu)n \frac{R^{2}}{\rho^{2}}}{[1+(1-2\mu)n] \frac{R^{2}}{r^{2}} - (1-n)}
\end{cases} (18)$$



例 2.6 设有一刚体,具有半径R圆柱形孔道,孔道内放置外半径为R,内半径为r的圆筒,圆筒受均布压力q,试求出圆筒的应力。

解 圆筒轴对称应力问题的通解为:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\rho} = \frac{A}{\rho^2} + 2C \\ \sigma_{\varphi} = -\frac{A}{\rho^2} + 2C \\ \tau_{\rho\varphi} = 0 \end{cases}$$

位移通解:

$$\begin{cases} u_{\rho} = \frac{1+\mu}{E} \left[-\frac{A}{\rho} + 2(1-2\mu)C\rho \right] + I\cos\varphi + K\sin\varphi \\ u_{\varphi} = H\rho - I\sin\varphi + K\cos\varphi \end{cases}$$

应力边界条件:

$$(\sigma_\rho)_{\rho=r}=-q$$

刚体是不可形变的, 它能起到限制圆筒外边界径向位移的作用, 因此位移边界条件:

$$(u_{\rho})_{\rho=R}=0$$

解得:

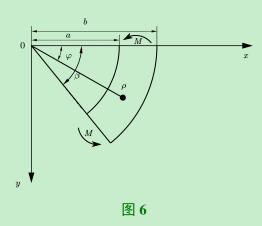
$$\begin{cases} A = \frac{-q}{\frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{1-2\mu} \frac{1}{R^2}} \\ C = \frac{-q}{2R^2 \left(\frac{1-2\mu}{r^2} + \frac{1}{R^2}\right)} \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \sigma_\rho = \frac{\frac{1-2\mu}{\rho^2} + \frac{1}{R^2}}{\frac{1-2\mu}{r^2} + \frac{1}{R^2}} q \\ \sigma_\varphi = \frac{\frac{1-2\mu}{\rho^2} - \frac{1}{R^2}}{\frac{1-2\mu}{r^2} + \frac{1}{R^2}} q \end{cases}$$

注 本题不能按照压力隧洞的方式求解,因为在外部与圆筒相接触的是一个刚体,而刚体是不能引用弹性力学的解答

2.8 曲梁的纯弯曲

2.8.1 问题及其描述

矩形截面曲梁: 内半径为a,外半径为b,在两端受有大小相等而转向相反的力偶M作用(梁的厚度为一个单位): a为曲梁的曲率转中心,两端面间极角为 β ,



梁的全部边界都没有剪力。

在梁的内外两面,边界要求: $(\sigma_{\rho})_{\rho=a} = 0, (\sigma_{\rho})_{\rho=b} = 0$ 代入应力通解得:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{A}{a^2} + B(1 + \ln 2a) + 2C = 0\\ \frac{A}{b^2} + B(1 + \ln 2b) + 2C = 0 \end{cases}$$

根据圣维南原理,环向正应力 σ_{φ} 的主矢量应当为零,并合成弯矩M,因此要求:

$$\int_{a}^{b} \sigma_{\varphi} d\rho = 0, \int_{a}^{b} \rho \sigma_{\varphi} d\rho = M$$

可求得:

$$-\left(\Phi \right) _{a}^{b}=M$$

即

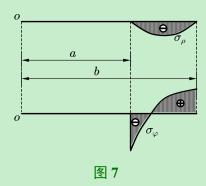
$$-\left(A\ln\frac{b}{a} + Bb^{2}\ln b + Cb^{2} + D\right) + \left(A\ln a + Ba^{2}\ln a + Ca^{2} + D\right) = -M$$
令 $N = \left(\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} - 1\right)^{2} - 4\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}}\left(\ln\frac{b}{a}\right)^{2}$: 可得:

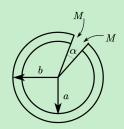
$$\begin{cases} A = \frac{4M}{N} \frac{b^2}{a^2} \ln \frac{b}{a} \\ B = \frac{2M}{a^2 N} \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1 \right) \\ C = -\frac{M}{a^2 N} \left[\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1 + 2 \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} \ln b - \ln a \right) \right] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{\rho} = -\frac{4M}{Na^{2}} \left(\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} \ln \frac{b}{\rho} + \ln \frac{\rho}{a} - \frac{b^{2}}{\rho^{2}} \ln \frac{b}{a} \right) \\
\sigma_{\varphi} = \frac{4M}{Na^{2}} \left(\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} - 1 - \frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} \ln \frac{b}{\rho} - \ln \frac{\rho}{a} - \frac{b^{2}}{\rho^{2}} \ln \frac{b}{a} \right) \\
\tau_{\rho\varphi} = 0
\end{cases} \tag{19}$$

注

- (1). $\rho = a, \sigma_{\varphi}$ 取得最大值。
- (2). 中性轴($\sigma_{\varphi}=0$ 距内侧纤维较近,离外侧较远,中心轴不在过截面形心。
- (3). 与材料力学比较, σ_{φ} 关于截面不再成双曲线分布,但曲率不大时这种情况影响较小,挤压应力 σ_{φ} 实际不为零。





解 要使该圆环焊成一整环,需在两端加上一对平衡力矩M,使其产生环向位移 δ = $\rho \alpha$ 由两端受力偶作用时环向位移计算式

$$u_{\varphi} = \frac{4B}{E}\rho\varphi + H\rho - I\sin\varphi + K\cos\varphi$$

可得:

$$u_{\varphi}|_{\varphi=2\pi} - u_{\varphi}|_{\varphi=0} = \frac{8B\rho\pi}{E} = \delta = \rho\alpha \Rightarrow B = \frac{E\alpha}{8\pi}$$

代入B的计算式

$$B = \frac{2M}{a^2N} \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1 \right)$$

得:

$$M = \frac{E\alpha a^4 N}{16\pi \left(b^2 - a^2\right)}$$

2.9 圆孔的孔口应力集中

背景:工程结构中常开设孔口,最简单的为圆孔,本节研究"小圆孔孔口应力集中问题"

小孔的条件:

- (1). 孔口尺寸≪弹性体尺寸,孔口引起的应力扰动局限于小范围内。
- (2). 孔边距边界较远(>1.5倍孔口尺寸),孔口与边界互不干扰。