第五章

材料力学

弯曲内力

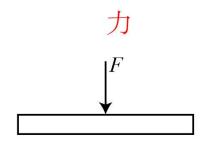
主讲: 王帅, 机电学院

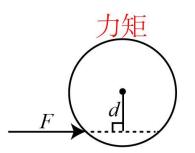
一章

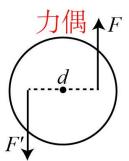
回顾1:静力学

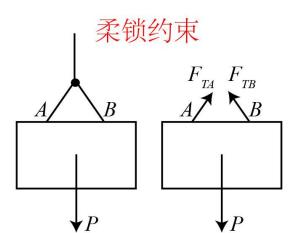


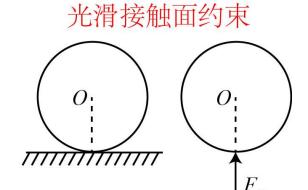
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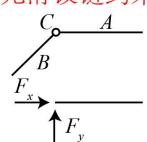




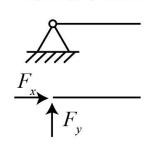




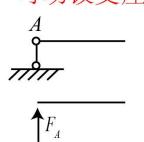


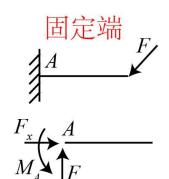


固定铰支座



可动铰支座





章



力在轴上的投影:力的大小与力与该轴夹角余弦的乘

积。

$$F_{x} = F \cos \alpha$$

合力投影定理:合力在任一轴上的投影。等于它的各

分力在同一轴上的投影的代数和。

$$R_{x} = \sum F_{ix}$$

力线平移定理:作用在刚体上的力, 可以平移至任意

一点, 但须增加附加力偶。

$$M = \pm Fd$$

合力矩定理: 合力对某一点之矩等于力系中各力对同

一点之矩的代数和。

$$M_O(\overrightarrow{F}_R) = \sum M_O(\overrightarrow{F})$$

空间力系的平衡:

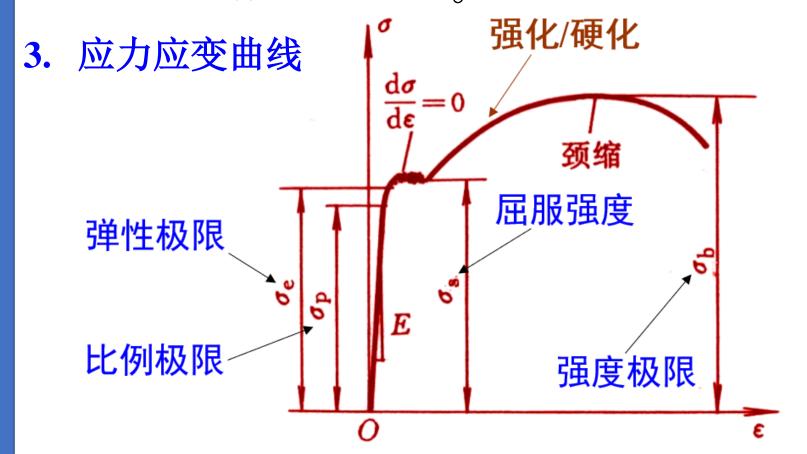
$$\overrightarrow{F}_R = \sum_{1}^{n} \overrightarrow{F}_i = 0$$
, $\overrightarrow{M}_O = \sum_{1}^{n} \overrightarrow{M}_O (\overrightarrow{F}_i) = 0$

回顾2:轴向拉压和剪切



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- 1. 轴力—截面法、轴力图
- 2. 平面假设—杆件变形前的各横截面在变形后仍为 平面且与杆的轴线垂直。



回顾2:轴向拉压和剪切

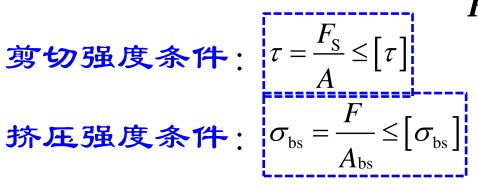


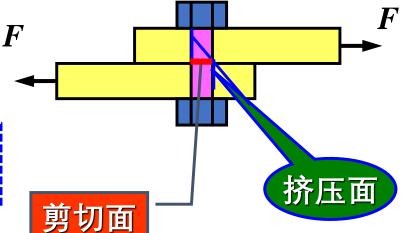
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强度条件: $\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{N_{\text{max}}}{A} \leq [\sigma]$

胡克定律:
$$\sigma = E\varepsilon$$
 $\sigma = F/A$ $\Delta l = \frac{Fl}{EA}$

泊松比: $U = -\varepsilon'/\varepsilon$





回顾3: 扭转



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薄壁圆筒: $\tau = T/2\pi r^2 \delta$

切应力互等定理: 两相互垂直平面上切应力同时存在, 大小相等, 指相或背离交线

剪切胡克定理:

$$au = G \gamma$$

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\upsilon)}$$

强度条件:

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{T_{\text{max}}}{W_{\text{t}}} \leq [\tau]$$

刚度条件:

$$\phi = \frac{Tl}{GI_P} \le [\phi]$$

或
$$\phi' = \frac{T}{GI_n} \leq [\phi']$$

回顾3: 扭转



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任意切应力:
$$au_{
ho} = rac{T
ho}{I_{
m P}}$$

极惯性矩:

$$I_{\rm p} = \int_A \rho^2 \mathrm{d}A$$

最大**切**应力:
$$\tau_{\max}$$

$$au_{ ext{max}} = \frac{T}{W_{ ext{t}}}$$

扭转截面系数:
$$W_{\rm t} = \frac{I_{\rm p}}{\rho_{\rm max}}$$

极惯性矩:

扭转截面系数:

$$I_{\rm p} = \frac{\pi d^4}{32}$$

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

$$I_{\rm p} = \frac{\pi (D^4 - d^4)}{32}$$

$$W_{\rm t} = \frac{\pi}{16D} (D^4 - d^4)$$



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1. 工程实例





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1. 工程实例





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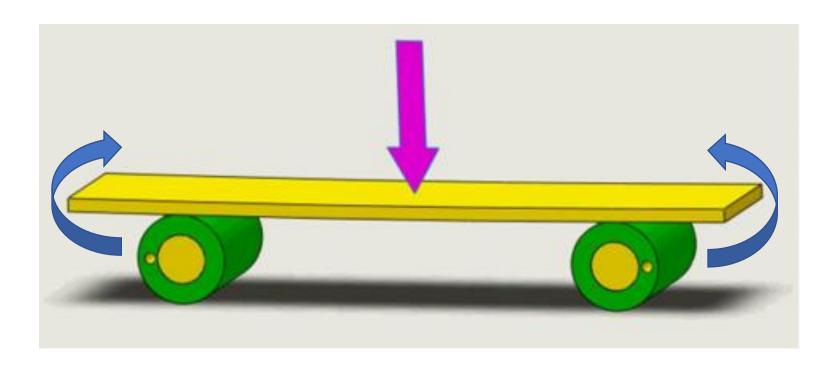


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2. 基本概念

受力特征:外力(包括力偶)的作用线垂直于杆轴线。

变形特征:变形前为直线的轴线,变形后成为曲线。





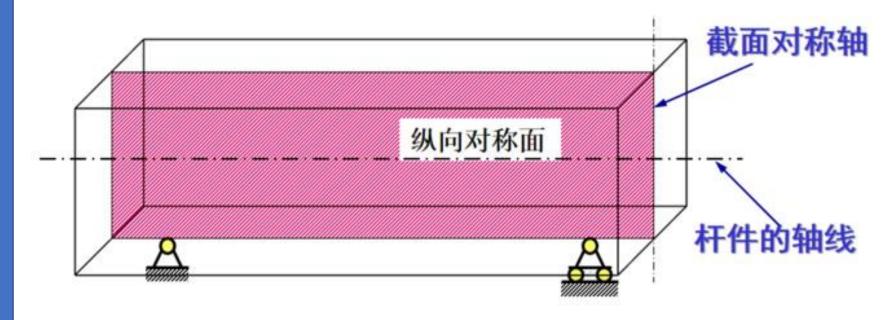
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2. 基本概念

梁: 以弯曲变形为主的杆件。

纵向对称面:由横截面的对称轴与梁轴线所构成的平

面称为梁的纵向对称面

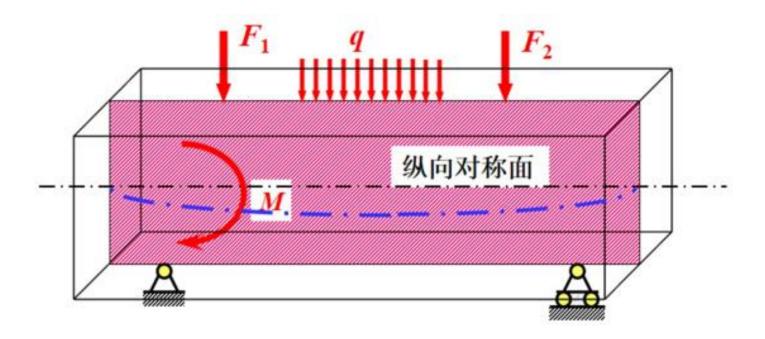




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2. 基本概念

平面弯曲:梁弯曲变形后的轴线是位于纵向对称面内的一条曲线。这种弯曲称为平面弯曲。



1. 有纵向对称面;2. 外力都在纵向对称面内;3. 弯曲

变形后的轴线还在纵向对称面内。

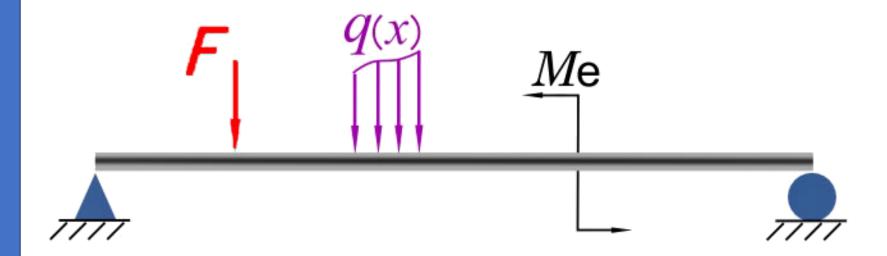


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3. 梁的计算简图和分类

梁的简化:用轴线代替杆件。

载荷类型: 集中力、集中力偶、分布载荷。

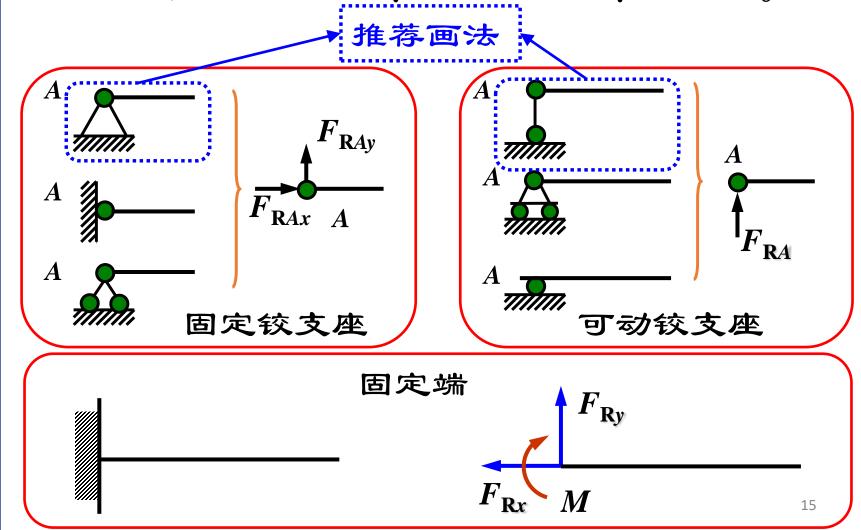




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3. 梁的计算简图和分类

支座简化: 固定铰支座、可动铰支座、固定端。





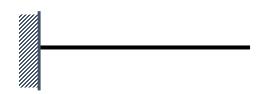
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3. 梁的计算简图和分类

梁的分类: 悬臂梁、简支梁、外伸梁。

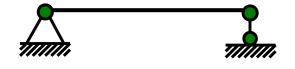
悬臂梁 简支梁 外伸梁 有图中属于超静 定问题的是?



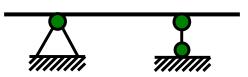


- A 悬臂梁
- B 简支梁
- 夕 外伸梁
- → 都不是

简支梁



外伸梁

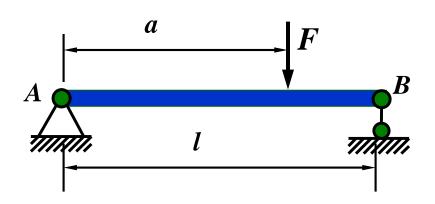




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1. 梁的内力

右图所示简支梁,已知F,a, l, 求距离A端x处的 m-m截面的内力。



求支座反力

$$\sum F_x = 0$$
, $F_{RAx} = 0$
 $\sum M_A = 0$, $F_{RB} = \frac{Fa}{l}$
 $\sum F_y = 0$, $F_{RAy} = \frac{F(l-a)}{l}$

 F_{RAx} A M B B F_{RAy} M F_{RB}

铰支座A水平方 向支反力为().

m-m截面的内力?



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1. 梁的内力

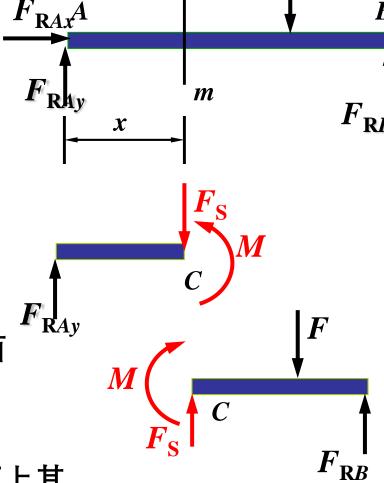
求内力-截面法

$$\sum F_{y} = 0$$
, $F_{S} = F_{RAy} = \frac{F(l-a)}{l}$

$$\sum M_C = 0$$
, $M = F_{\text{RAy}} \cdot x$ 与坐标 有关。

弯曲构件内力

- 1. 剪力 $F_{\rm S}$: 构件受弯时,横截面 上其作用线平行于截面的内力。
- 2. 弯矩M: 构件受弯时, 横截面上其 作用面垂直于截面的内力偶矩。



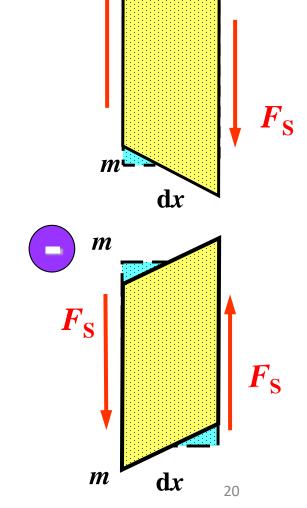


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2. 梁内力的符号规定

剪力符号

使dx 微段有左端向上而右端向下的相对错动时,横截面m-m上的剪力为正。或使dx微段有顺时针转





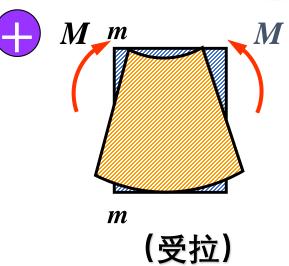
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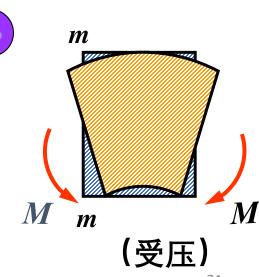
2. 梁内力的符号规定

弯矩符号

当dx 微段的弯曲下凸 (即该段的下半部受拉) 时,横截面m-m上的弯矩为正;

当dx 微段的弯曲上凸 (即该段的下半部受压) 时, 横截面 m-m上的弯矩为负。

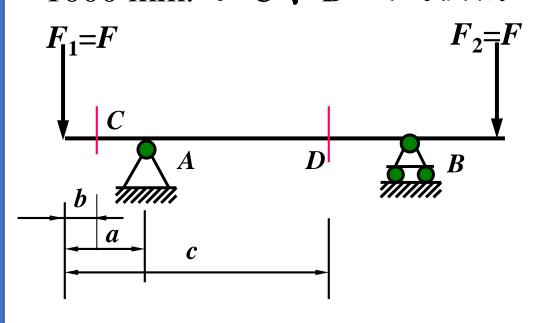






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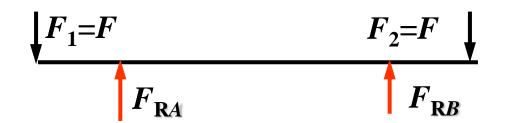
例题 如图所示外伸梁,在距A和B等距的端部分别作用 $F_1 = F_2 = F = 60 \text{kN}$; a = 230 mm, b = 100 mm 和 c = 1000 mm. 求 C、D 点处横截面上的剪力和弯矩.



(1) 求支座反力

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

 $F_{\rm RAx}$?



水平方向的支反 力自动满足。



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(2) 计算C 横截面上的剪力 F_{SC} 和弯矩 M_C

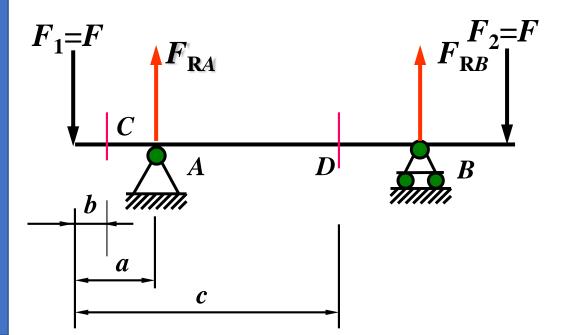
$$F_{SC} = -F_1 = -60 \text{kN}$$

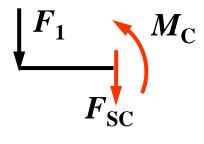
$$M_C = -F_1 b = -6.0 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

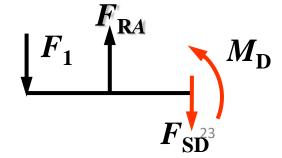
(3) 计算D横截面上的剪力 $F_{\mathrm SD}$ 和弯矩 M_D

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

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









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例题 图示梁的计算简图。已知 F_1 、 F_2 ,且 $F_2 > F_1$,

 $F_{\mathbf{R}}$

尺寸a、b、c和 l 亦均为已知。试求梁在 E 、 F 点处

C

横截面处的剪力和弯矩。

解: (1) 求梁的支反力

$$F_{\mathrm RA}
otan F_{\mathrm RB}$$

$$\sum M_A = 0$$

$$F_{RB}l - F_1a - F_2b = 0$$

$$\sum M_B = 0$$

$$-F_{RA}l + F_1(l-a) + F_2(l-b) = 0$$

$$F_{RA} = \frac{F_1(l-a) + F_2(l-b)}{l}$$

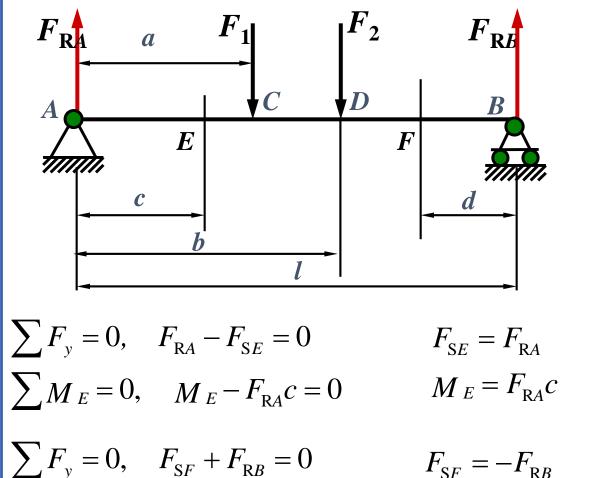
$$F_{RB} = \frac{F_1 a + F_2 b}{l}$$

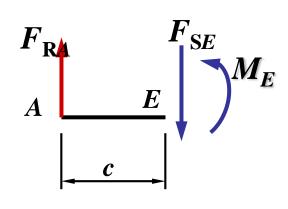


 F_{RB}



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$$F_{SF}$$
 B
 B

E和F点的弯矩,和坐标有关!

 $\sum M_F = 0, \quad -M_F + F_{RR}d = 0$

内*力方*程 和内*力*图

 $M_F = F_{RB}d$



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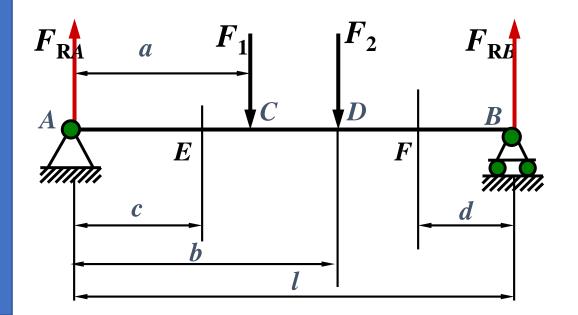
一、剪力方程和弯矩方程

用函数关系表示沿梁轴线各横截面上剪力和弯矩

的变化规律, 分别称作剪力方程和弯矩方程。

- 1. 剪力方程 $F_S = F_S(x)$
- 2. 弯矩方程 *M*= *M*(*x*)

通常需用分 段函数表示



$$F_{SE} = F_{RA}$$
$$M_E = F_{RA}c$$

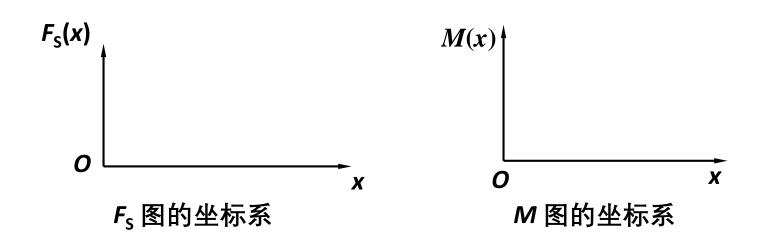
$$F_{SF} = -F_{RB}$$
$$M_F = F_{RB}d$$



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二、剪力图和弯矩图



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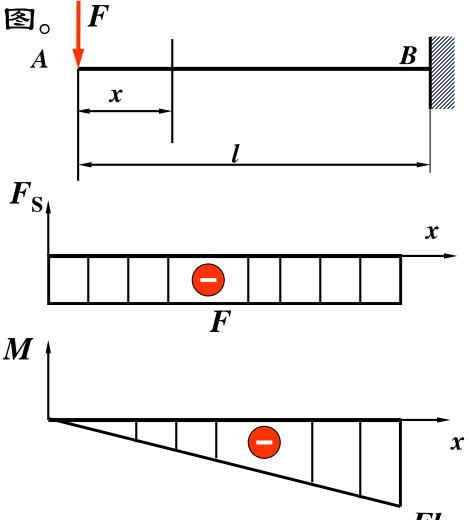
例题 如图所示的悬臂梁在自由端受集中荷载F作用,



解:列出梁的剪力方 程和弯矩方程

$$F_{S}(x) = -F \quad (0 < x < l)$$

$$M(x) = -Fx \quad (0 \le x < l)$$



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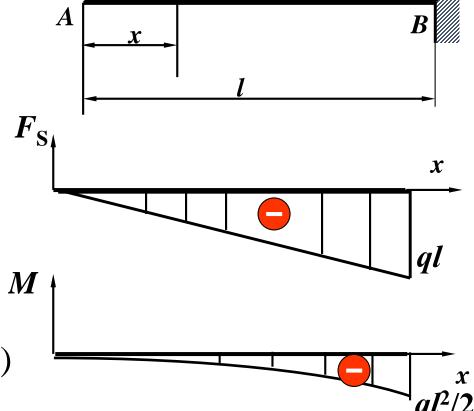
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例题 如图所示的悬臂梁在自由端受均布力q作用,试

作此梁的剪力图和弯矩图。

解:列出梁的剪力方

程和弯矩方程



$$F_{\rm S}(x) = -qx \quad (0 < x < l)$$

$$M(x) = -qx^2/2 \quad (0 \le x < l)$$



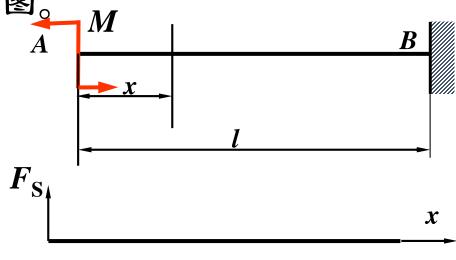
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例题 如图所示的悬臂梁在自由端受集中力偶M作用,

试作此梁的剪力图和弯矩图。

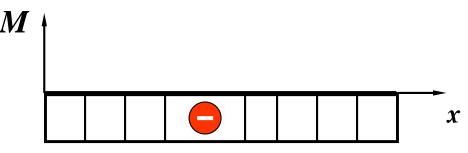
解:列出梁的剪力方

程和弯矩方程



$$F_{\rm S}(x) = 0 \quad (0 < x < l)$$

$$M(x) = -M \quad (0 \le x < l)$$





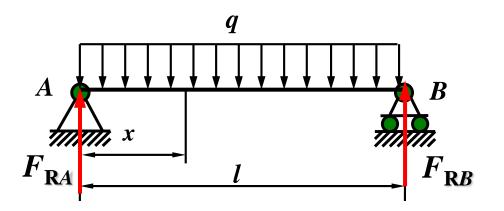
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例题 图示的简支梁,在全梁上受集度为q的均布荷载用。试作此梁的剪力图和弯矩图。

解:

(1) 求支反力

$$F_{RA} = F_{RB} = \frac{ql}{2}$$



(2) 列剪力方程和弯矩方程。

$$F_{\rm S}(x) = F_{\rm RA} - qx = \frac{ql}{2} - qx$$
 (0 < x < l)

$$M(x) = F_{RA}x - qx \cdot \frac{x}{2} = \frac{qlx}{2} - \frac{qx^2}{2}$$
 $(0 \le x \le l)$



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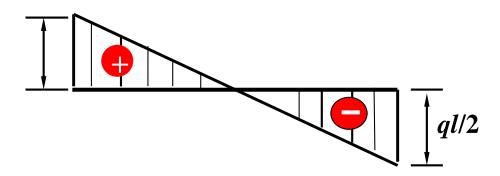
$$F_{\rm S}(x) = \frac{ql}{2} - qx \quad (0 < x < l)$$

 F_{RA}

剪力图为一倾斜直线

$$x=0 \Leftrightarrow F_{\rm S}=\frac{ql}{2}$$

$$x=l \gg r$$
, $F_{\rm S}=-\frac{ql}{2}$



绘出剪力图



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$$M(x) = F_{RA}x - qx \cdot \frac{x}{2} = \frac{qlx}{2} - \frac{qx^2}{2}$$
 $(0 \le x \le l)$

$$(0 \le x)$$

弯矩图为一条二次抛物线

$$x = 0, \quad M = 0$$

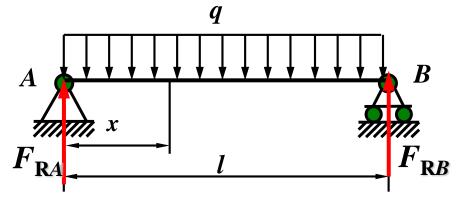
$$x = l$$
, $M = 0$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}M(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{ql}{2} - qx = 0$$

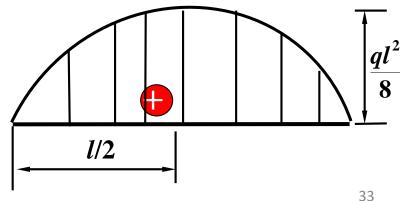
得驻点
$$x = \frac{l}{2}$$

弯矩的极值

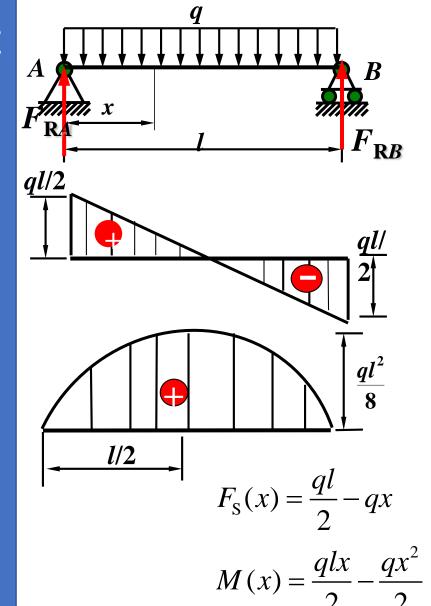
$$M_{\text{max}} = M_{x=\frac{l}{2}} = \frac{ql^2}{8}$$



绘出弯矩图







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梁在跨中截面上的弯矩值为最大 $M_{\text{max}} = \frac{ql^2}{8}$ 但此截面上 $F_{\text{s}} = 0$

两支座处内侧横截面上

剪力绝对值为最大

$$F_{\rm Smax} = \frac{ql}{2}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}M(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{ql}{2} - qx = F_{\mathrm{S}}(x)$$

剪力和弯矩的导数,恰好相等。



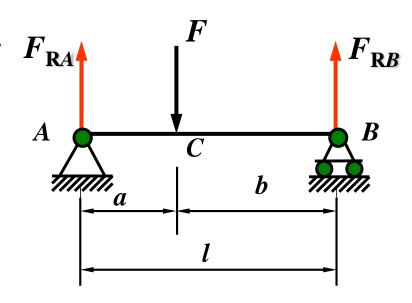
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例题 图示的简支梁在C点处受集中荷载F作用.

试作此梁的剪力图和弯矩图.

解: (1) 求梁的支反力

$$F_{RA} = \frac{Fb}{l}$$
 $F_{RB} = \frac{Fa}{l}$



因为AC段和CB段的内力方程不同,所以必须分段 列剪力方程和弯矩方程。

将坐标原点取在梁的左端



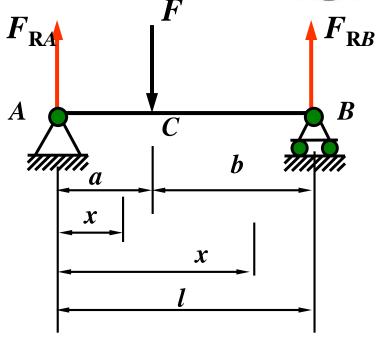
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将坐标原点取在梁的左端

AC段

$$F_{\rm S}(x) = \frac{Fb}{I} \qquad (0 < x < a) \quad (1)$$

$$M(x) = \frac{Fb}{1}x \quad (0 \le x \le a) \quad (2)$$



CB段

$$F_{\rm S}(x) = \frac{Fb}{l} - F = -\frac{F(l-b)}{l} = -\frac{Fa}{l} \quad (a < x < l) \quad (3)$$

$$M(x) = \frac{Fb}{l}x - F(x - a) = \frac{Fa}{l}(l - x) \quad (a \le x \le l) \quad (4)$$

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$$F_{\rm S}(x) = \frac{Fb}{l} \quad (0 < x < a) \quad (1)$$

$$F_{\rm S}(x) = -\frac{Fa}{l} \quad (a < x < l) \quad (3)$$

由(1),(3)两式可知, AC、CB两段

梁的剪力图各是一条平行于 χ 轴

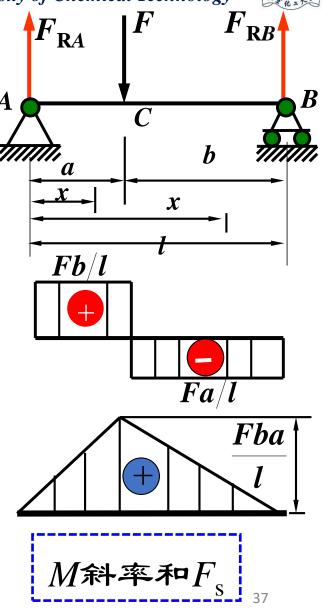
的直线.

$$M(x) = \frac{Fb}{l}x \quad (0 \le x \le a) \quad (2)$$

$$M(x) = \frac{Fa}{l}(l-x) \quad (a \le x \le l) \quad (4)$$

由(2). (4)式可知, AC、CB 两段

梁的弯矩图各是一条斜直线.



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例题 图示的简支梁在 C点处受矩为M的集中力偶作

用.试作此梁的的剪力图和弯矩图.

解:求梁的支反力

$$F_{RA} = \frac{M}{l}$$
 $F_{RB} = -\frac{M}{l}$

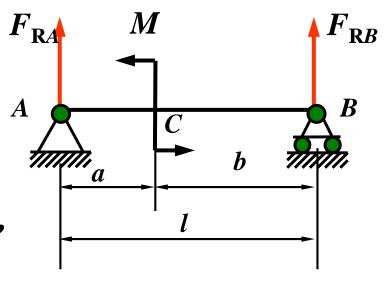
将坐标原点取在梁的左端.

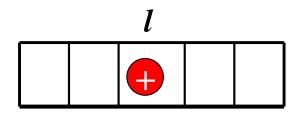
因为梁上没有横向外力, 所以全梁只有一个剪力方程

$$F_{\rm S}(x) = \frac{M}{l} (0 < x < l) (1)$$

由(1)式画出整个梁的剪

力图是一条平行于 χ 轴的直线.







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AC 段和 BC 段的弯矩方程不同

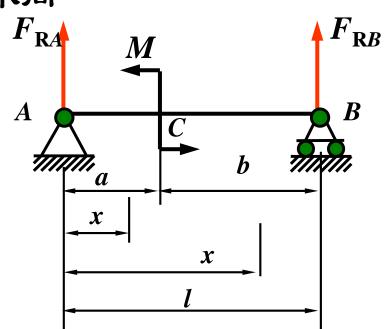
AC段

$$M(x) = \frac{M}{l}x \quad (0 \le x < a)$$

CB段

$$M(x) = \frac{M}{l}x - M = -\frac{M}{l}(l - x)$$

$$(a < x \le l)$$



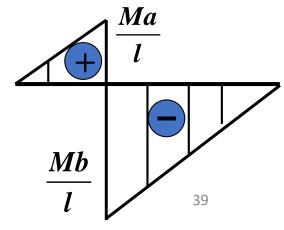
AC,CB 两梁段的弯矩图各是一条倾斜直线.

$$AC$$
段 $x=0$, $M=0$

$$x = a$$
, $M_{C/\Xi} = Ma/l$

$$CB$$
段 $x=a$, $M_{C/\pi}=-Mb/l$

$$x= l$$
, $M=0$



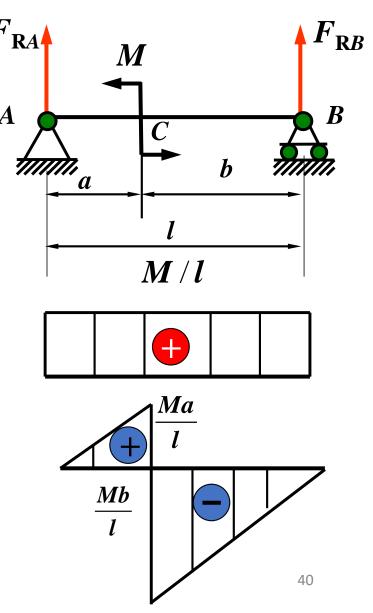


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梁上集中力偶作用处左、F_{RA} 右两侧横截面上的弯矩值(图) 发生突变,其突变值等于集 中力偶矩的数值. 此处剪力图 没有变化.

M斜率和 F_s

q、 $M和F_s$ 的关系?





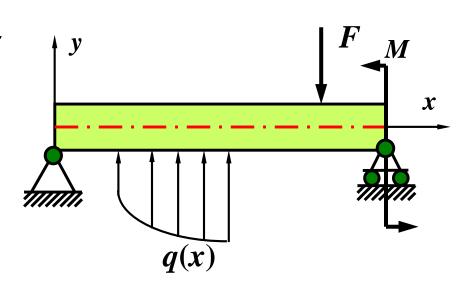
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一、弯矩、剪力与分布荷载集度间的微分关系

设梁上作用有任意分布荷

载其集度
$$q = q(x)$$

规定 q(x)向上为正。



将X轴的坐标原点取在梁的左端。

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假想地用坐标为 x 和 x+dx

的两横截面m-m和n-n从梁

中取出战微段。

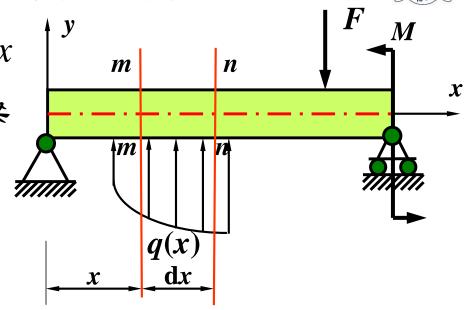
m-m截面上内力为:

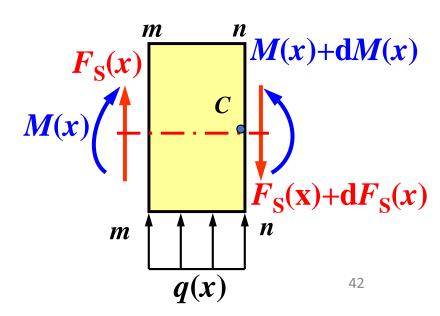
 $F_{\rm S}(x)$, M(x)

x+dx 截面处则分别为

 $F_{S}(x)+dF_{S}(x), M(x)+dM(x)$

由于dx很小,略去q(x)沿dx的变化。







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写出微段梁的平衡方程

$$\sum F_{y} = 0$$
 $F_{S}(x) - [F_{S}(x) + dF_{S}(x)] + q(x)dx = 0$

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

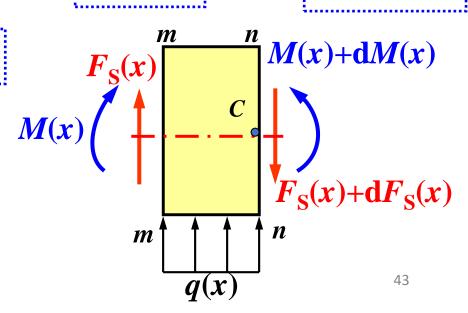
$$\sum M_C = 0$$

$$[M(x) + dM(x)] - M(x) - F_S(x) dx - q(x) dx \frac{dx}{2} = 0$$

小变形 假设!

略去二阶无穷小量即得

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





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

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

(1) 剪力图上某点处的切线斜率

等于该点处荷载集度的大小;

(2) 弯矩图上某点处的切线斜率 等于该点处剪力的大小;

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 M(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = q(x)$$

(3) 根据q(x) > 0或q(x) < 0来判断弯矩图的凹凸性。



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二、q(x)、 $F_S(x)$ 图、M(x)图三者间的关系

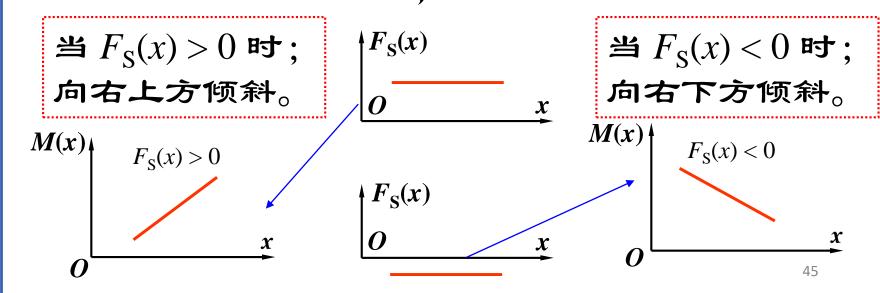
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}F_{\mathrm{S}}(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = q(x)$$

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

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 M(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = q(x)$$

1. 梁上天分布荷载的区域(天集中力和集中力偶), q(x) = 0

剪力图为一条水平直线,弯矩图为一斜直线





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二、q(x)、 $F_S(x)$ 图、M(x)图三者间的关系

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

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

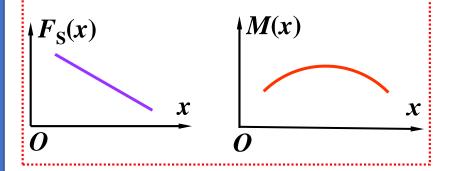
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 M(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = q(x)$$

2. 梁上只有均布荷载的区域

q(x) < 0,方向向下

 $F_{S}(x)$: 右下方倾斜的直线。

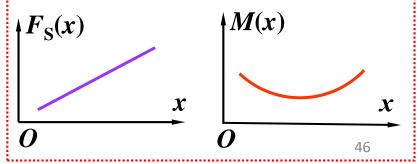
M(x): 上凸的二次抛物线。



q(x) > 0,方向向上

 $F_{\rm S}(x)$: 右上方倾斜的直线。

M(x): 下凸的二次抛物线。





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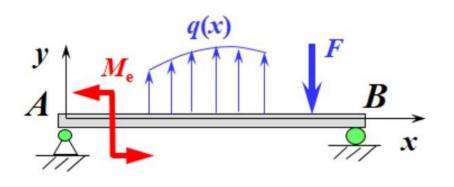
二、q(x)、 $F_S(x)$ 图、M(x)图三者间的关系

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

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}F_{\mathrm{S}}(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = q(x) \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}M(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = F_{\mathrm{S}}(x) \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}^2M(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = q(x)$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 M(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = q(x)$$

3. 在集中力作用处, 剪力有突变, 其突变值等于集中 力的值, 弯矩无变化, 但弯矩图有转折。



$$\sum_{-}F_{y}=0,$$

$$F_{S,L} = F + F_{S,R}$$

$$\sum M_{C}(F) = 0,$$

$$M_L = M_R$$



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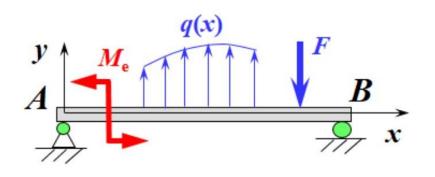
二、q(x)、 $F_S(x)$ 图、M(x)图三者间的关系

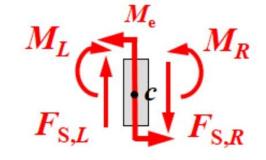
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}F_{\mathrm{S}}(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = q(x)$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}F_{\mathrm{S}}(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = q(x) \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}M(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = F_{\mathrm{S}}(x) \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}^2M(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = q(x)$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 M(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = q(x)$$

4. 在集中力偶作用处, 弯矩图突变, 其突变值等于集 中力偶的值,但剪力无变化。





$$\sum F_{y}=0,$$

$$\sum M_C(F) = 0, \qquad M_L = M_R + M_e$$

$$F_{S,L} = F_{S,R}$$

$$M_L = M_R + M_e$$



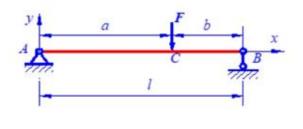
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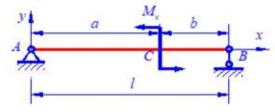
二、q(x)、 $F_S(x)$ 图、M(x)图三者间的关系

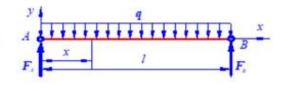
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}F_{\mathrm{S}}(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = q(x)$$

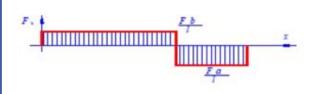
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}M(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = F_{\mathrm{S}}(x) \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}M(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^{2}} = q(x)$$

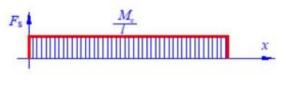
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 M(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = q(x)$$

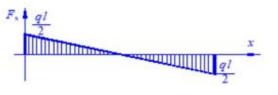


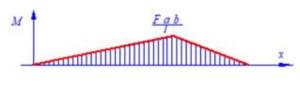


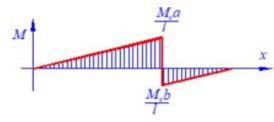


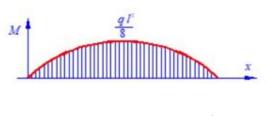












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在几种荷载下剪力图与弯矩图的特征

| 一段梁上 的外力情 况 | 向下的均布荷载 <i>q</i> <0 | 无荷载 | 集中力 F C | 集中力偶 <i>M C</i> | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 剪力图的特征 | 向下倾斜的直线 | 水平直线 | 在C处有突变 | 在 <i>C</i> 处无变化 <i>C</i> | | |
| 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℃处有突变 | | |
| $M_{ m max}$ 所在 截面的可 能位置 | 在 $F_{ m S}$ = 0 的截面 | | 在剪力突 变的截面 | 在紧靠C的某 一侧截面 50 | | |



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|-----------------|---|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| bl | 无外力段 | 均布载征 | | 集中力 | 集中力偶 |
| 力 | | q>0 $q<0$ | | F | M _e ← |
| 水平直线 | | 斜直线 | | 突变 | 无变化 |
| F _S | $\uparrow^{F_{\rm S}}$ $\uparrow^{F_{\rm S}}$ | $F_{\rm S}$ | $F_{\rm S}$ | $F_{\rm S1}$ | ${\color{red} \uparrow}^{F_{\rm S}}$ |
| 特征 | $X \longrightarrow X$ | 增函数 | 降函数 | F_{S2} | x |
| , | F _S >0 F _S <0 | | and see the see | F_{S1} - F_{S2} = F | 容亦 |
| M | 斜直线 | 曲组 | 支 | 折角 | 突变 |
| 图 | $ \uparrow^M \rangle_x \uparrow^M \rangle_x$ | M X | \bigwedge^{M} x | \uparrow^M x | $M \uparrow M_1 x$ |
| 特征 | | | | | M_2 |
| , | 增函数 降函数 | 盆状 | 山状 | 折向与 F 同向 | $M_1 - M_2 = M_e$ |

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例题 简支梁受两个力F=25.3kN的作用,有关尺寸如图所示。试作剪力图和弯矩图,并计算最大值。

解: (1) 求梁的支反力

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

(2) 剪力图

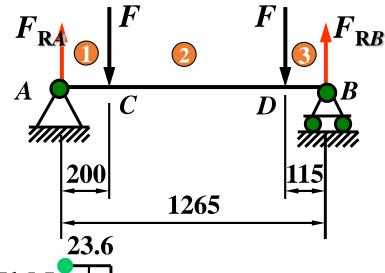
$$AC$$
段: $F_{SAC} = F_{RA} = 23.6$ kN

CD段: $F_{SCD} = F_{RA} - F = -1.7 \text{kN}$

DB段: $F_{SDB} = -F_{RB} = -27 \text{kN}$

最大剪力发生在DB段中的任一横截面上

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



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例题 简支梁受两个力F=25.3kN的作用,有关尺寸如图所示。试作剪力图和弯矩图,并计算最大值。

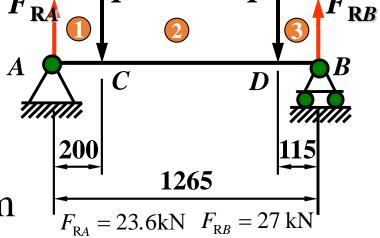
(3) 弯矩图

每段梁的弯矩图均为斜直

线。且梁上无集中力偶。

$$M_A = 0$$

$$M_C = F_{RA} \times 0.2 = 4.72 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

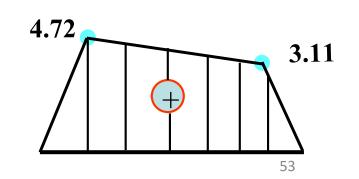


$$M_D = F_{RB} \times 0.115 = 3.11 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_B = 0$$

最大弯矩发生在 C 截面

$$M_{\text{max}} = 4.72 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$



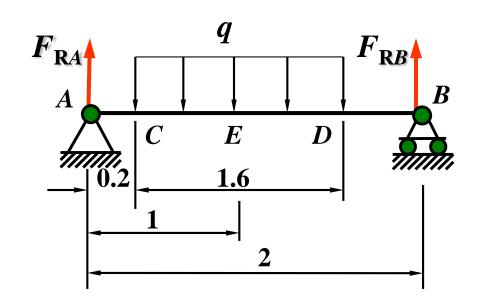


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例题 一简支梁受均布荷载作用,其集度 q=100kN/m ,如图 所示,试用简易法作此梁的剪力图和弯矩图.

(1) 计算梁的支反为

$$F_{RA} = F_{RB}$$
$$= 0.5 \times 100 \times 1.6 = 80 \text{kN}$$



将梁分为AC、CD、DB三段.

AC和DB上无荷载, CD 段有向下的均布荷载.



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(2) 剪カ图

AC段 水平直线

$$F_{SA} = F_{RA} = 80 \text{kN}$$

CD段 向右下方的斜直线

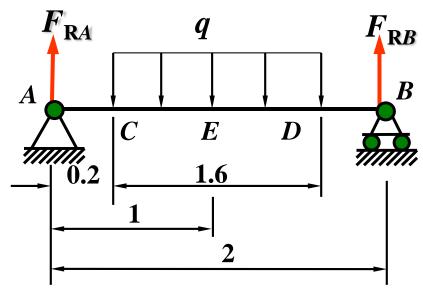
$$F_{SC} = F_{RA} = 80$$
kN

$$F_{SD} = -F_{RB} = -80 \text{kN}$$

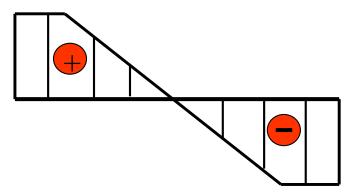
DB段 水平直线

$$F_{SB/E} = -F_{RB} = -80 \text{kN}$$

$$F_{SB/E} = 0 \text{kN}$$



80kN



最大剪力发生在 AC和 DB 段的任一横截面上.

80kN

$$F_{\rm Smax} = 80 \mathrm{kN}$$



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(3) 弯矩图

AC段 斜直线

$$M_A = 0$$

$$M_C = F_{RA}l_{AC} = 16kNm$$

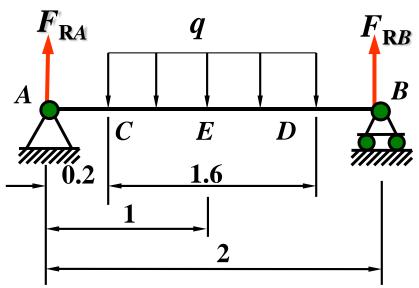
CD段 抛物线

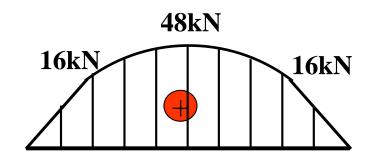
$$M_E = F_{RA}l_{AE} - ql_{CE}\frac{l_{CE}}{2} = 48kNm$$

DB段 斜直线

$$M_B = 0$$

$$M_C = F_{RR}l_{DR} = 16kNm$$

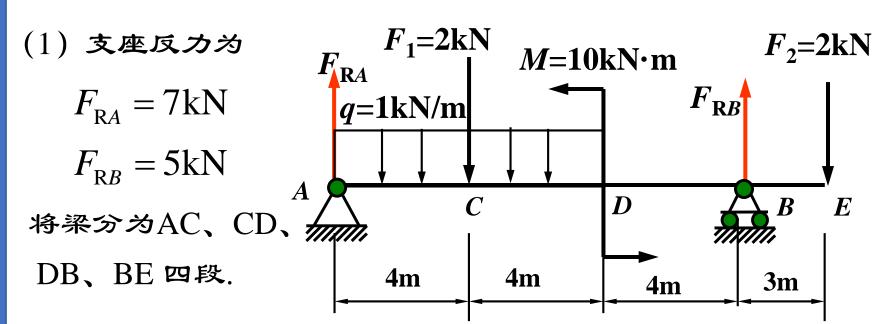






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例题12 作梁的内力图.



(2) 剪力图

AC段 向下斜的直线(Y)

$$F_{SA} = F_{RA} = 7kN$$

$$F_{SC/\pi} = F_{RA} - 4q = 3kN$$

CD段 向下斜的直线(3)

$$F_{SCE} = F_{RA} - 4q - F_1 = 1kN$$
 $F_{SD} = F_2 - F_{RB} = -3kN$

q=1kN/m

4m



 \boldsymbol{E}

3m

 $F_2=2kN$

 F_{RB}

Beijing University of Chemical Technology $F_1 = 2kN$

M=10kN·m

D

4m

AC段 向下斜的直线(\mathbf{J}) $\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{R}A}$

$$F_{SAZ} = 7kN$$

$$F_{SC\Xi} = 3kN$$

CD段 向下斜的直线(Y)

$$F_{SC} = 1kN$$

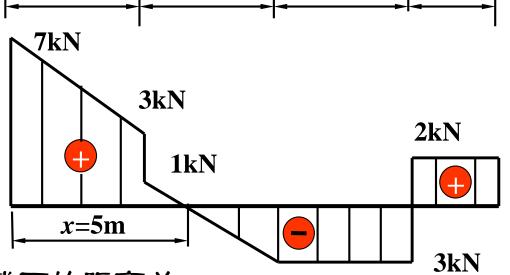
$$F_{SD} = -3kN$$

DB段 水平直线 (-)

$$F_{SB/\Xi} = F_2 - F_{RB} = -3kN$$

EB段 水平直线 (-)

$$F_{SB/\pi} = F_2 = 2kN$$



4m

F点剪力为零,令其距A截面的距离为x

$$F_{Sx} = F_{RA} - qx - F_1 = 0$$



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(3) 弯矩图

$$AC$$
段 $M_A = 0$

$$M_C = 4F_{RA} - \frac{q}{2}4^2 = 20$$

CD段

 $M_{D\Xi} = -7F_2 + 4F_{RB} + M = 16$

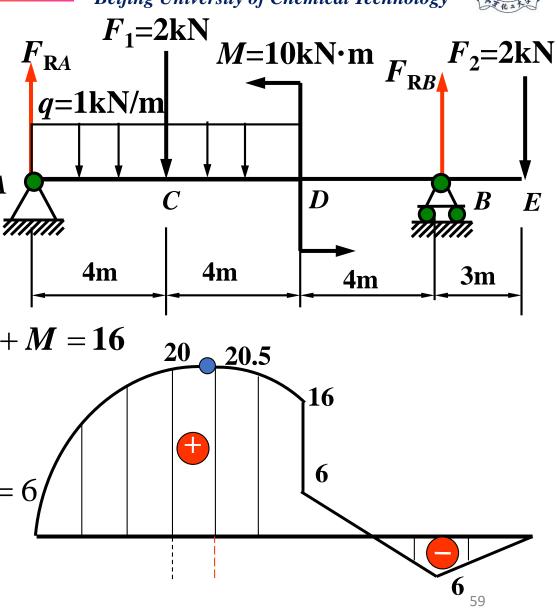
 $M_{\text{max}} = M_F = 20.5$

DB段

$$M_{D\pi} = -7F_2 + 4F_{RB} = 6$$

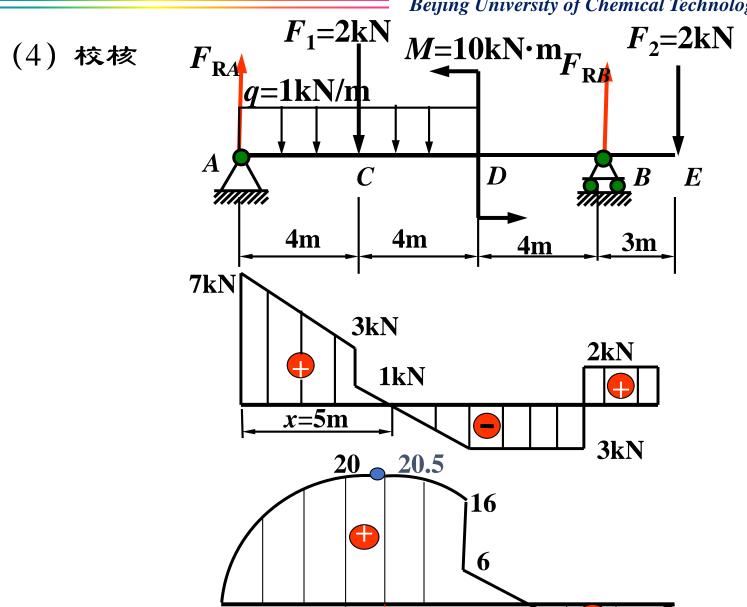
$$M_B = -3F_2 = -6$$

BE段 $M_F = 0$





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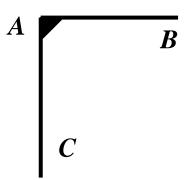




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平面刚架是由在同一平面内,不同取向的杆件,通过杆端相互刚性连结而组成的结构。

1、平面刚架的内力 剪力、弯矩、轴力。



2、内力图符号的规定

弯矩图: 画在各杆的受压侧, 不注明正、负号。

剪力图及轴力图:可画在刚架轴线的任一侧(通常

正值画在刚架的外側)。注明正, 负号。

 $M(x) = F_1 a + F_2 x$



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图示为下端固定的刚架.在其 轴线平面内受集中力 F_1 和 F_2 作用, 作此刚架的弯矩图和轴力图。 解:将刚架分为 CB, AB 两段 CB 段 $F_N(x) = 0$ $F_{S}(x) = F_{1}(+)$ F_1 F_{2B} $M(x) = F_1 x$ $F_{N}(x)$ BA 段 $F_{N}(x) = F_{1}(-)$ $F_{\rm S}(x)$ $F_{S}(x) = F_{S}(+)$

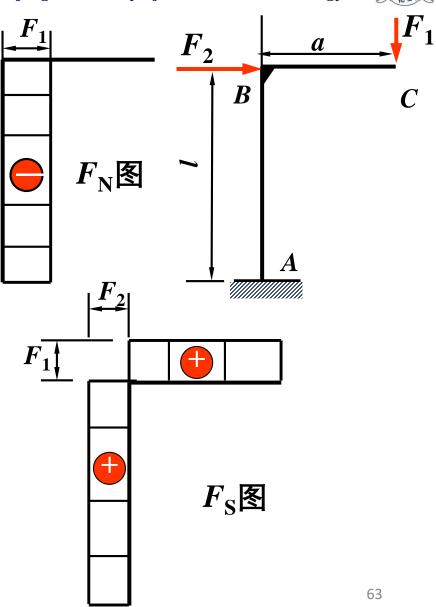


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$$CB$$
段 $F_N(x)=0$ BA 段 $F_N(x)=F_1$ (-)

$$CB$$
段 $F_{S}(x) = F_{1}$ (+)

$$BA$$
段 $F_{S}(x) = F_{2}$ (+)

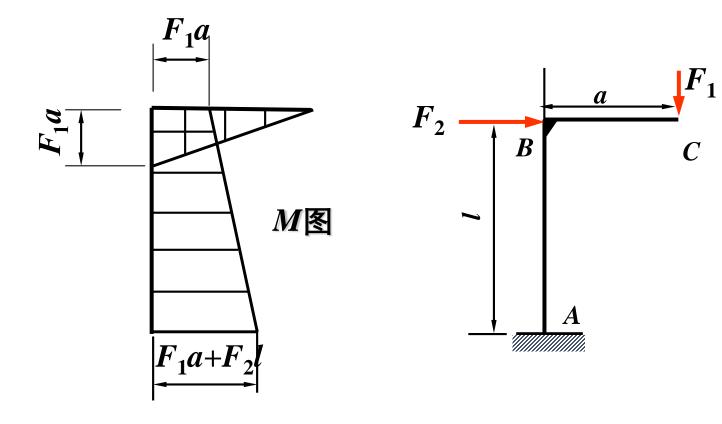




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$$CB$$
段 $M(x) = F_1 x \quad (0 \le x \le a)$

$$BA$$
段 $M(x) = F_1 a + F_2 x$ $(0 \le x \le l)$



作业



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必做题: 5.3c, 5.3f, 5.4b

参考答案: 作业3.39



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Me=50kNm, 用8个直径450mm的螺栓连接, 许用切应力是[τ]=80MPa,求直径。

求剪力

$$M_e = 8F_S \frac{d}{2}$$

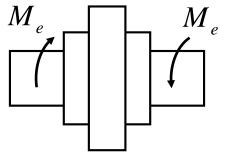
$$F_S = \frac{M_e}{4d}$$

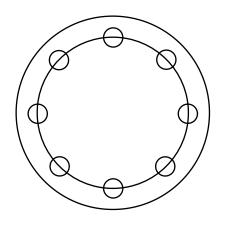
由强度条件可知

$$\frac{F_S}{\Lambda} \leq [\tau]$$

$$\frac{M_e}{4d\frac{1}{4}\pi d^2} \leq [\tau]$$

$$\frac{M_e}{4d\frac{1}{4}\pi d^2} \le [\tau]$$
戶斤以:
$$d \ge \sqrt{\frac{M_e}{\pi d[\tau]}} = 0.021m$$





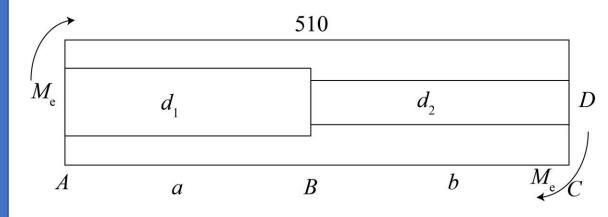
螺栓是标准件, 直径大于 0.021m的最小螺栓的直径 是0.022m

参考答案:作业4.16



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D=50mm, d_1 =25mm, d_2 =38mm, 许用切应力70MPa, 求许用扭转外力偶 M_e ; 若两扭转角相同, 求各段长



公式

$$D \qquad I_p = \frac{\pi}{32} \left(D^4 - d^4 \right)$$

$$W_d = \frac{\pi}{16D} \left(D^4 - d^4 \right)$$

$$M_{\rm e} \leq [\tau] W_{d1} = [\tau] \frac{\pi}{16D} (D^4 - d_1^4) = 1610 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$[M_e]$$
=1144N·m

$$M_{\rm e} \le [\tau] W_{d2} = [\tau] \frac{\pi}{16D} (D^4 - d_2^4) = 1144 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\frac{M_{\rm e}a}{GI_{\rm p1}} = \frac{M_{\rm e}b}{GI_{\rm p2}}$$

a+b=0.51

可以求得a、b长度