第五章 弯曲应力



弯曲应力

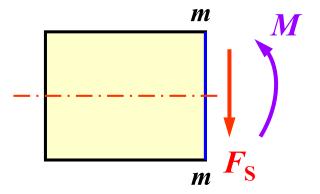
- §5.1 纯弯曲
- §5.2 纯弯曲时的正应力
- §5.3 横力弯曲时的正应力
- §5.4 弯曲切应力
- §5.6 提高弯曲强度的措施

1、回顾与比较

	受力特点	内力	应力
拉伸	F. F.	Fx F	$\sigma = \frac{F_N}{A}$
扭转	Me Me	Me	$\tau = \frac{T\rho}{I_{\rm P}}$
弯曲	F $Q(x)$ Me	A M M X M X M X	$\sigma = ?$ $\tau = ?$

2、弯曲构件横截面上的应力

当梁上有横向外力作用时,一般情况下,梁的横截面上既有弯矩M,又有剪力 F_S 。

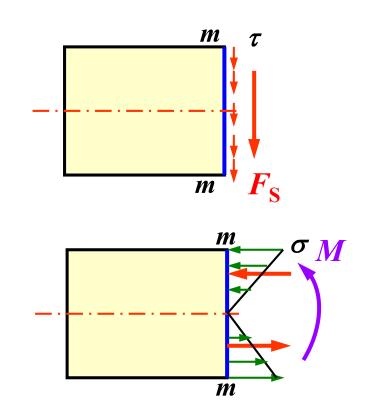


2、弯曲构件横截面上的应力



切向内力元素 $dF_S = \tau dA$

法向内力元素 $dF_N = \sigma dA$



所以,在梁的横截面上一般既有正应力又有切应力。

3、纯弯曲和横力弯曲



$$P = G$$

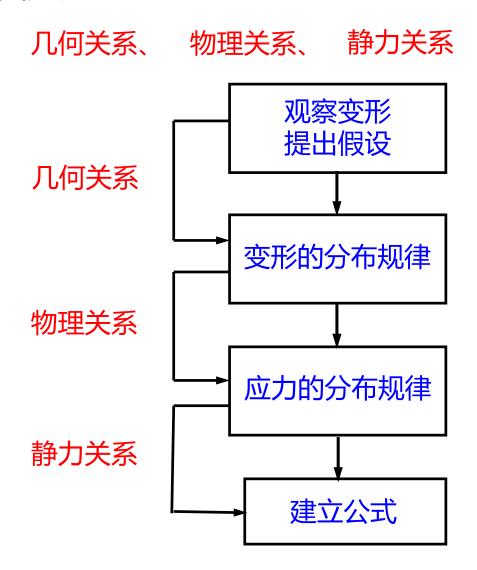
内力图中

AB段: $F_{\rm s} = 0$, M = const

(纯弯曲)

AC和BD段: $F_s \neq 0$, $M \neq 0$ (横力弯曲)

求解弯曲应力



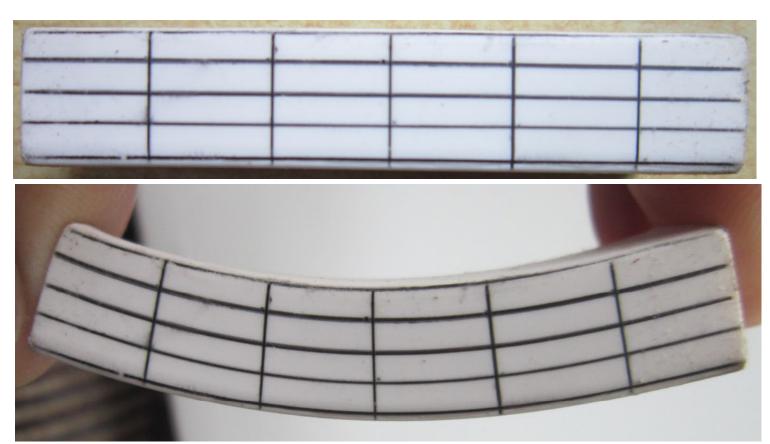
纯弯曲情形:

$$F_s = 0 \Rightarrow \tau = 0$$

$$M \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sigma = ?$$

1、几何关系

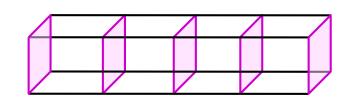
实验现象

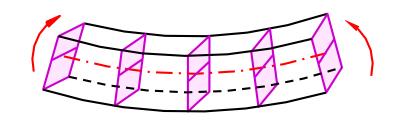


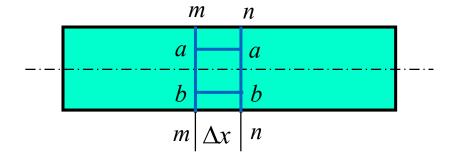
矩形截面等直梁

1、几何关系

变形观察





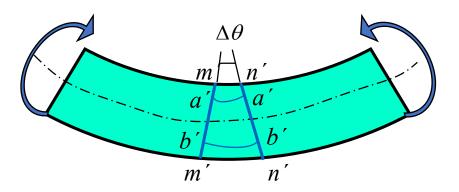




各纵向线段弯成弧线;

靠近顶端的纵向线段缩短;

靠近底端的纵向线段伸长。



横向线

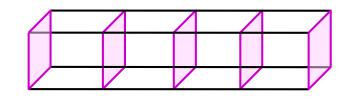
各横向线仍保持为直线;

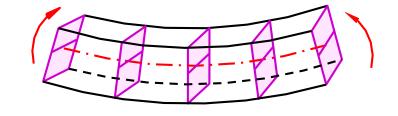
相对转过了一个角度;

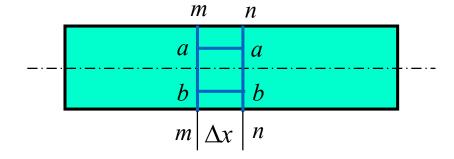
仍与变形后的纵向弧线垂直。

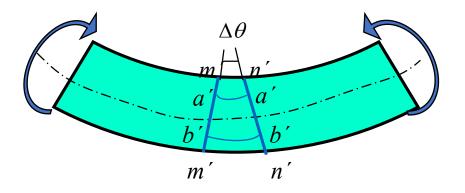
1、几何关系

变形观察







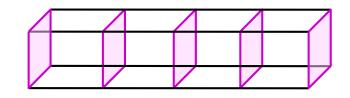


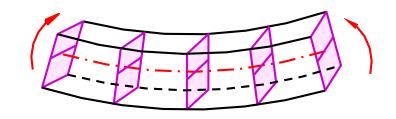
(1) 平面假设:

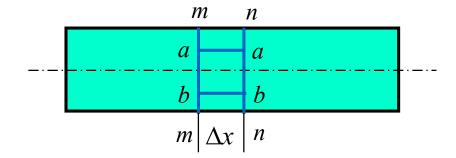
变形前为平面的横截面变形后仍保持为平面,且垂直于变形后的梁轴线,只是绕截面内某一轴线偏转了一个角度。

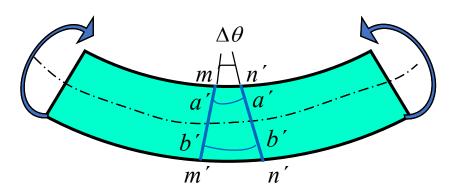
1、几何关系

变形观察





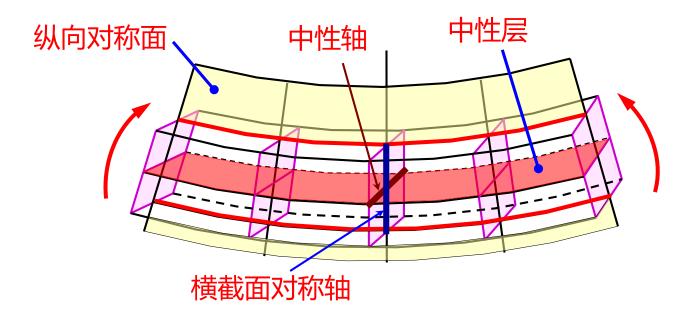




(2) 单向受力假设: 纵向纤维不相互挤压, 只受单向拉压。

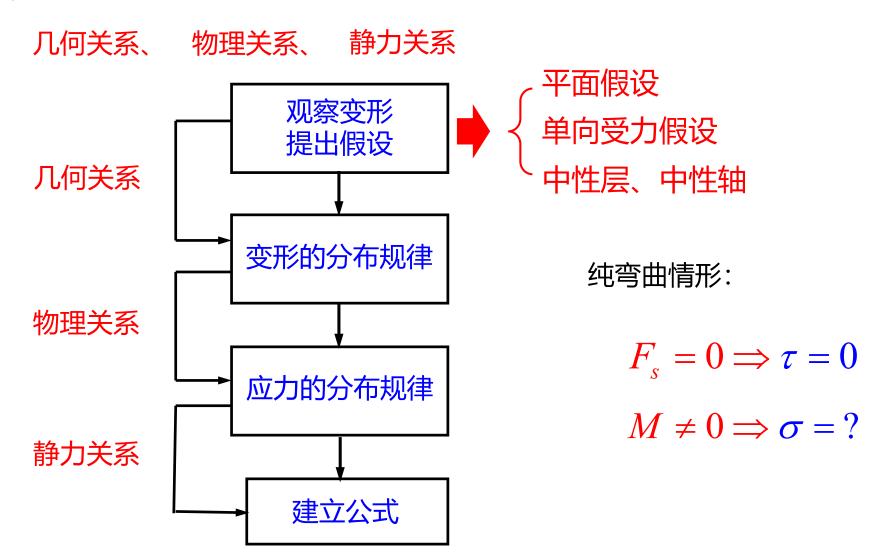
1、几何关系

中性层和中性轴



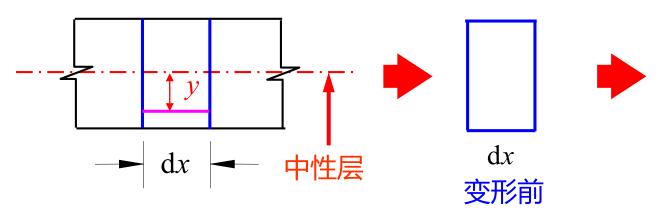
- ▶ 变形前后长度不变的纤维层:中性层
- > 中性层与横截面的交线: 中性轴

求解弯曲应力



1、几何关系

几何关系的二维图示



横截面上距中性层(轴)*y*处 的纵向纤维 其纵向线应变为

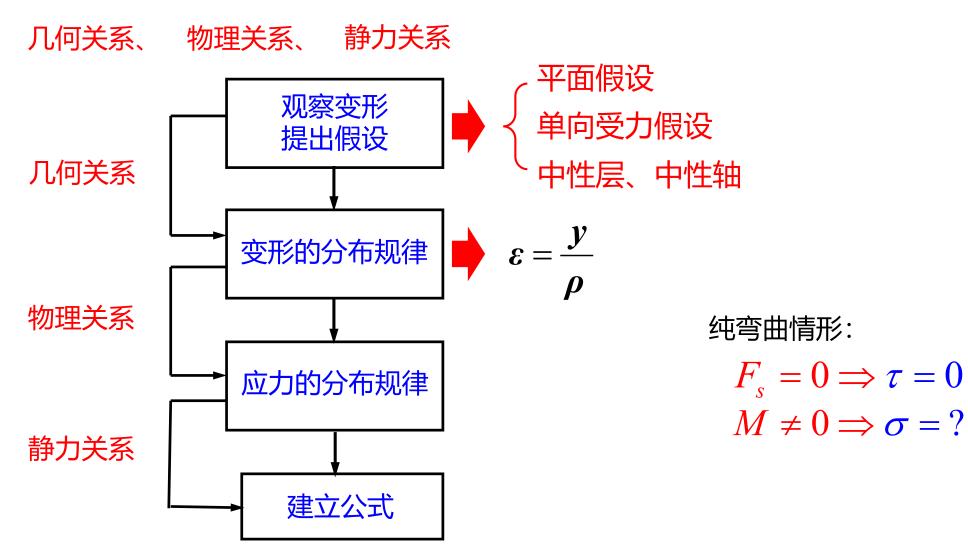
$$\varepsilon = \frac{(\rho + y)d\theta - \rho d\theta}{\rho d\theta} = \frac{y}{\rho}$$

 $d\theta$ 中性层 弧长=dx 变形后

应变分布规律

直梁纯弯曲时纵向线应变与它到中性层的距离成正比

从三方面考虑变形问题:

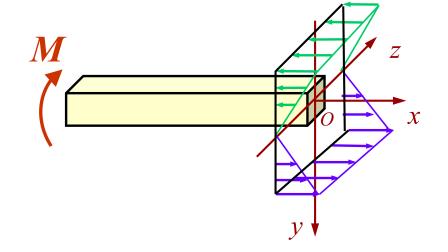


2、物理关系

单向受力假设: 假设各纵向纤维之间互不挤压。

根据胡克定律 $\sigma = E\varepsilon$

$$\sigma = E \frac{y}{\rho}$$



应力分布规律:

等直梁纯弯曲时横截面上任意一点的正应力,与它到中性轴的距离成正比。

3、静力关系

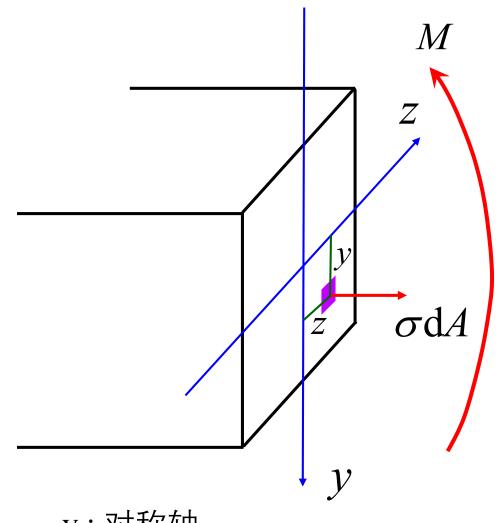
横截面上存在正应力

正应力能得到哪些内力分量?

$$F_{N} = \int_{A} \sigma dA = 0$$

$$M_{y} = \int_{A} z \cdot \sigma dA = 0$$

$$M_{z} = \int_{A} y \cdot \sigma dA$$



y:对称轴

z:中性轴

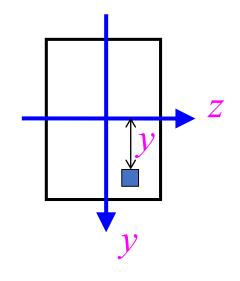
3、静力关系

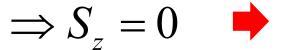
考察轴力

$$F_{N} = \int_{A} \sigma dA = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{A} E \frac{y}{\rho} dA = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{A} y dA = 0$$





z轴 (即中性轴) 必然通过截面的形心

Now you know where the neutral axis is!

3、静力关系

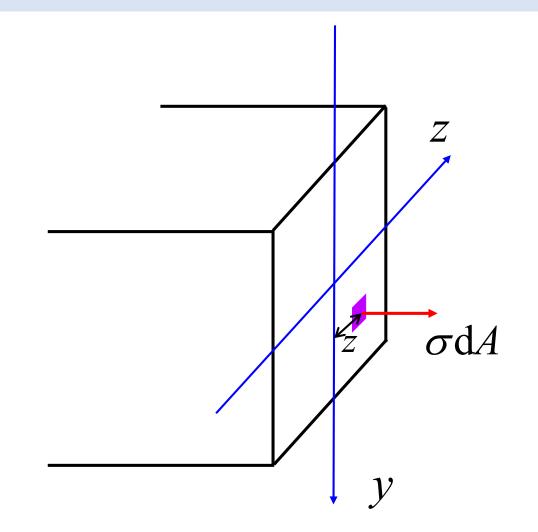
考察对y轴的弯矩

$$M_{y} = \int_{A} z \cdot \sigma dA = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{A} z \cdot E \frac{y}{\rho} dA = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{A} yz dA = 0$$

$$I_{yz} = \int_{A} yz dA = 0$$



因为y轴是横截面的对称轴(对称弯曲或平面弯曲)

故截面对坐标系的惯性积必为零

3、静力关系

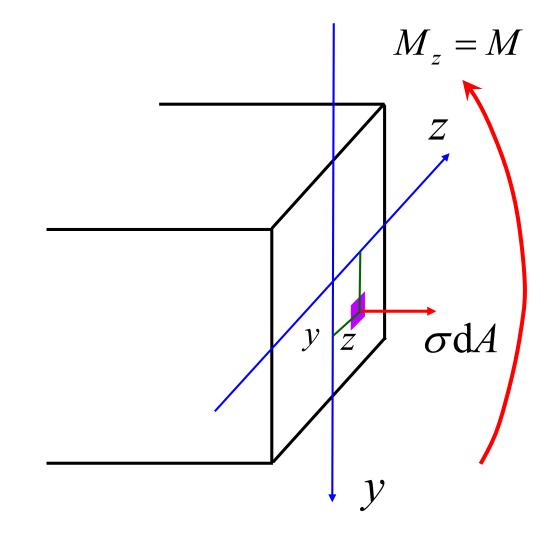
对z轴的弯矩

$$\int_{A} y \cdot \sigma dA = M_{z} = M$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{A} y \cdot E \frac{y}{\rho} dA = M$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{E}{\rho} \int_{A} y^{2} dA = M$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{EI_{z}}{\rho} = M$$





$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M}{EI_z}$$

曲率 curvature

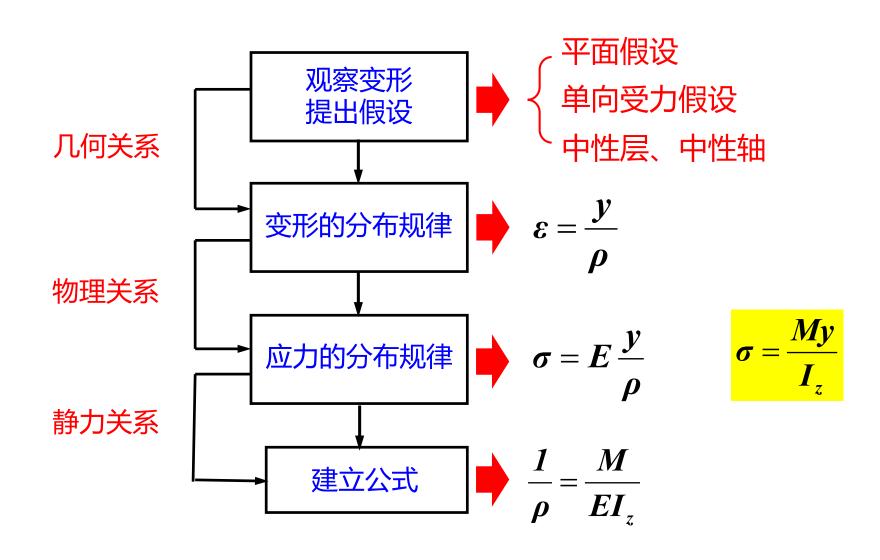
3、静力关系

$$\sigma = E \frac{y}{\rho}$$

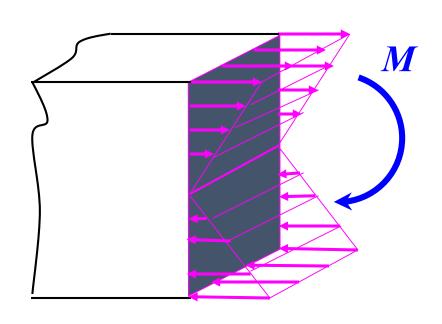
$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M}{EI_z}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{My}{I_z}$$

- ρ为曲率半径
- 1/p 为梁弯曲后的曲率
- M 为梁横截面上的弯矩
- Iz为梁横截面对中性轴的惯性矩
- y为梁横截面上任意一点到中性轴的距离



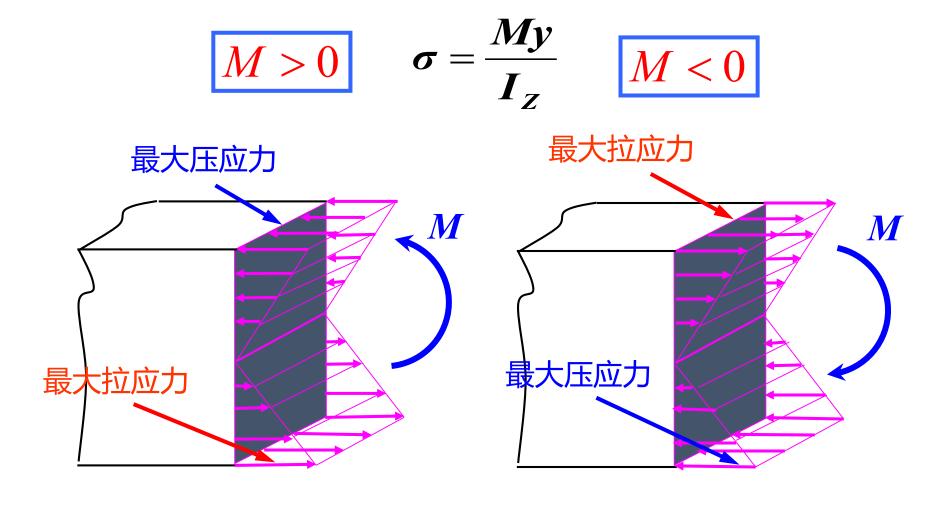
4、横截面上的正应力分布



$$\sigma = \frac{My}{I_Z}$$

- > 正应力大小与其到中性轴距离成正比;
- > 与中性轴距离相等的点正应力相等;
- > 中性轴上正应力为零。

4、横截面上的正应力分布

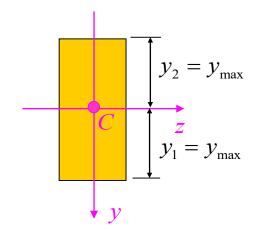


4、横截面上的正应力分布

当中性轴是横截面的对称轴时:

$$y_1 = y_2 = y_{\text{max}}$$
 $\sigma_{t \text{max}} = \sigma_{c \text{max}}$

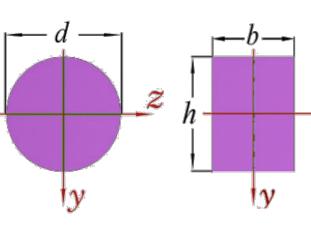
$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{M y_{\text{max}}}{I_Z} = \frac{M}{W_Z} \qquad \sigma_{\text{min}} = -\frac{M}{W_Z}$$

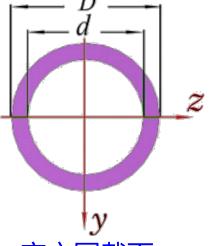


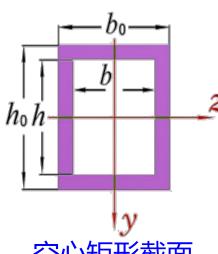
5、常见截面的
$$I_Z$$
和 W_Z

$$I_{Z} = \int_{A} y^{2} dA \qquad W_{z} = \frac{I_{Z}}{y_{\text{max}}}$$

$$W_z = \frac{I_Z}{y_{\text{max}}}$$







圆截面

矩形截面

空心圆截面

空心矩形截面

$$I_{\rm Z} = \frac{\pi d^4}{64}$$

$$I_{\rm Z} = \frac{bh^3}{12}$$

$$I_{\rm Z} = \frac{\pi D^4}{64} (1 - \alpha^4)$$

$$I_{z} = \frac{\pi d^{4}}{64}$$
 $I_{z} = \frac{bh^{3}}{12}$ $I_{z} = \frac{\pi D^{4}}{64}(1-\alpha^{4})$ $I_{z} = \frac{b_{0}h_{0}^{3}}{12} - \frac{bh^{3}}{12}$

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

$$W_z = \frac{bh^2}{6}$$

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

$$W_z = \frac{\pi d^3}{32}$$
 $W_z = \frac{bh^2}{6}$ $W_z = \frac{\pi D^3}{32}(1-\alpha^4)$ $W_z = (\frac{b_0 h_0^3}{12} - \frac{bh^3}{12})/(h_0/2)$