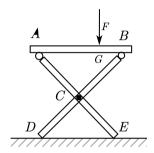
2014-2015 学年第一学期期末考试 B 卷

计算题(共5题)

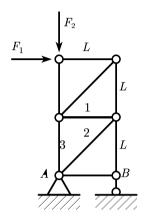
一、(20 分)图示光滑水平地面上结构,直杆AB水平,A、B、C处由光滑铰连接,C为直杆AE与BD的中点,长度AG=2BG=2a, AD=BE=DE=3a。杆AB于G处受垂直力F作用,结构 平衡, 各杆重不计。

求: (1) 较A的约束力; (2) 较C的约束力。



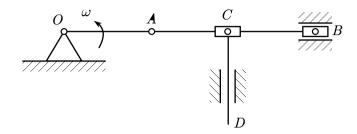
二、(20 分)图示长方形平面桁架,A处为固定铰支座,B处为滑动铰支座。长度L=2m,水平与 垂直作用力 $F_1 = F_2 = 5kN$, 各杆重不计。

求:杆1、2和3的内力。



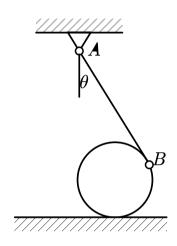
三、 $(20 \, \mathcal{G})$ 图示平面机构,杆OA 绕O 轴转动,杆OA 与AB 于A 处由光滑铰连接,滑块B 在水平槽 滑动,C处为套筒联接,杆CD在垂直槽滑动,杆长OA=r,AB=2r。图示瞬时,杆OA与AB水平, AC = BC, OA 杆的角速度为 ω , 角加速度 $\alpha = 0$ 。

求:此时,(1)杆AB的角速度,杆CD的速度;(2))杆AB的角加速度。



四、 $(25 \, \mathcal{G})$ 图示均质杆AB,长度为L,质量为3m,A端受固定铰支座约束,B端由光滑铰联接圆 轮,均质轮O的半径为R,质量为m。铰A离水平地面的高度为L+R,地面光滑,杆初始角度 $\theta = \arccos(4/5)$, 无初速运动到 $\theta = 0$ 位置时。

求:此时,(1)杆AB的角速度;(2)轮的角加速度,地面的约束力;(3)杆与轮的惯性力系 简化结果。



五、(15 分)设某两自由度保守系统的广义坐标为 q_1 、 q_2 ,动能T 与势能V 分别为 $T = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2)$,

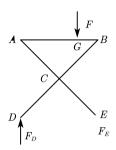
$$V = \frac{1}{2}k[q_1^2 + (q_1 - q_2)^2 + q_2^2]$$
, (m , k 为常数)

求:(1)该系统的拉格朗日方程;(2)系统的哈密顿方程。

2014-2015 学年第一学期期末考试 B 卷参考答案

计算题(共5题)

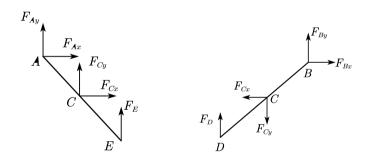
一、【解析】(1) 取整体分析:



$$\sum M_D = 0: \quad -F \times 2a + F_E \times 3a = 0 \Rightarrow F_E = \frac{2}{3}F$$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$
: $-F + F_D + F_E = 0 \Rightarrow F_D = \frac{1}{3}F$

取AE、BD分析



$$AE: \sum M_A = 0: (F_{Cy} + F_{Cx}) \frac{3}{2} a + \frac{2}{3} F \times 3a = 0$$

BD:
$$\sum M_B = 0$$
: $F_{Cy} \cdot \frac{3}{2} a - F_{Cx} \cdot \frac{3}{2} a - \frac{1}{3} F \times 3a = 0$

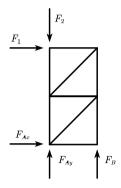
$$\Rightarrow F_{Cy} = -\frac{1}{3}F$$
 $F_{Cx} = -F$

$$AE: \sum F_x = 0: F_{Ax} + F_{Cx} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{Ax} = F$$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$
: $F_{Ay} + F_{Cy} + F_E = 0 \Rightarrow F_{Ay} = -\frac{1}{3}F$

【考点延伸】平面力系平衡方程

二、【解析】取整体分析



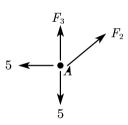
$$\sum M_A = 0$$
: $-F_1 \times 4 + F_B \times 2 = 0 \Rightarrow F_B = 10kN(\uparrow)$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$
: $-F_2 + F_{Ay} + F_B = 0 \Rightarrow F_{Ay} = -5kN(\downarrow)$

$$\sum F_x = 0$$
: $F_1 + F_{Ax} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{Ax} = -5kN(\leftarrow)$

易得AB杆为零杆

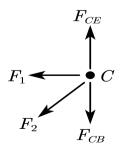
取A结点分析



$$\sum F_x = 0: F_2 \cos 45^\circ - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow F_2 = 5\sqrt{2} \, kN$$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$
: $F_3 + F_2 \cos 45^\circ - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow F_3 = 0$

取C结点分析

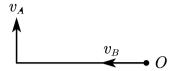


$$\sum F_x = 0$$
: $-F_1 - F_2 \cos 45^\circ = 0 \Rightarrow F_1 = -5kN$

综上,
$$F_1 = -5kN$$
 $F_2 = 5\sqrt{2}kN$ $F_3 = 0kN$

【考点延伸】平面桁架受力分析

3、【解析】(1) 取 AB 杆速度分析:



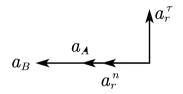
易得0为瞬心

$$\omega_{AB} = \frac{\omega r}{2r} = \frac{\omega}{2} (\text{III})$$

$$V_{CD} = V_C = \omega_{AB} \cdot r = \frac{\omega r}{2} (\uparrow)$$

(2) 以A为基点分析B

曲
$$\overrightarrow{a}_a = \overrightarrow{a}_e + \overrightarrow{a}_r$$
得



$$\Rightarrow a_r^{\tau} = 0 = \alpha 2r \Rightarrow \alpha = 0 \ rad/s$$

【考点延伸】点的速度与加速度合成

四、【解析】

(1) 当
$$\theta$$
为任意角度时, $\omega L = \omega_o R \cot \theta \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{\omega L \tan \theta}{R}$

$$v_o = \omega_o \times R \csc \theta = \frac{\omega L \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \times \frac{1}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\omega L}{\cos \theta}$$

由动能定理得 $T_2 - T_1 = \omega$ $T_1 = 0$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} m v_o^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_{o'} \omega_o^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_A \omega^2$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}m\omega^2L^2\mathrm{sec}^2\theta+\frac{1}{2}\Big(\frac{1}{2}mR^2+mR^2\mathrm{csc}^2\theta\Big)\frac{\omega^2L^2}{R^2}\mathrm{tan}^2\theta+\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{3}\cdot3mL^2\cdot\omega^2$$

$$= m\omega^2 L^2 \sec^2 \theta + \frac{1}{4} m\omega^2 L^2 \tan^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} mL^2 \omega^2$$

$$\omega = 3mg \bigg[\bigg(L + R - \frac{L}{2} \frac{4}{5} \bigg) - \bigg(L + R - \frac{L}{2} \cos \theta \bigg) \bigg] = \frac{3}{2} \, mg L \left(\cos \theta - \frac{4}{5} \right)$$

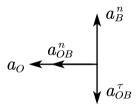
$$\Rightarrow m\omega^2 L^2 \sec^2 \theta + \frac{1}{4} m\omega^2 L^2 \tan^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} mL^2 \omega^2 = \frac{3}{2} mgL \left(\cos \theta - \frac{4}{5}\right) \tag{1}$$

令
$$\theta=0$$
 时, $m\omega^2L^2+\frac{1}{2}m\omega^2L^2=\frac{3}{10}mgL\Rightarrow\omega=\sqrt{\frac{g}{5L}}$ (順)

(2) 对 (1) 式两边对t 求导 (令 θ =0简化)

$$\frac{1}{2}mL^{2}2\omega\cdot\alpha = \frac{3}{2}mgL\sin\theta\omega = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0 \ rad/s^{2}$$

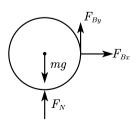
以B为基点分析 $O(\theta=0)$



$$a_O = a_{OB}^n = \omega_O^2 R = 0 \ rad/s^2$$

$$a_{OB}^{\scriptscriptstyle T} = \alpha_O R = a_B^{\scriptscriptstyle n} = a_B^{\scriptscriptstyle n} = \omega^2 L = \frac{g}{5} \Rightarrow \alpha_O = \frac{g}{5R} \, (\text{MJ})$$

取轮分析



$$mg - F_N = 0 \Rightarrow F_N = mg(\uparrow)$$

(3) 简化结果如下

$$F_{I} = \frac{3}{10} mg$$

$$M_{I} = \frac{1}{10} mgR$$

【考点延伸】动能定理,刚体平面运动微分方程,惯性力系简化

五、【解析】

$$(1) \ L = T - V = \frac{1}{2} m \left(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 \right) - k \left(q_1^2 + q_2^2 - q_1 q_2 \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_1} = m\dot{q}_1 \qquad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_2} = m\dot{q}_2$$

拉氏方程
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_k} = 0 (k = 1, 2)$$

(2) 广义动量
$$p_1 = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_1} = m \dot{q}_1 \Rightarrow \dot{q}_1 = \frac{p_1}{m}$$

$$p_2 = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_2} = m\dot{q}_2 \Rightarrow \dot{q}_2 = \frac{p_2}{m}$$

哈氏函数
$$H = \sum_{k=1}^{2} p_k \dot{q}_k - L = \frac{p_1^2}{m} + \frac{p_2^2}{m} - \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2) - k (q_1^2 + q_2^2 - q_1 q_2)$$

$$= \frac{p_1^2}{2m} + \frac{p_2^2}{2m} - k(q_1^2 + q_2^2 - q_1q_2)$$

哈氏方程
$$\begin{cases} \dot{q}_1 = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_1} = \frac{p_1}{m} , \quad \dot{q}_2 = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_2} = \frac{p_2}{m} \\ p_1 = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_1} = 2kq_1 - kq_2 , \quad p_2 = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_2} = 2kq_2 - kq_1 \end{cases}$$

【考点延伸】拉格朗日方程、哈密尔顿正则方程