# 第八章 **组合变形** (2)

第八章 组合变形

§8.1 组合变形和叠加原理

§8.2 拉伸或压缩与弯曲的组合

§8.3 偏心压缩与截面核心

§8.4 扭转与弯曲的组合

§8.x 承压薄壁圆筒的强度计算

1

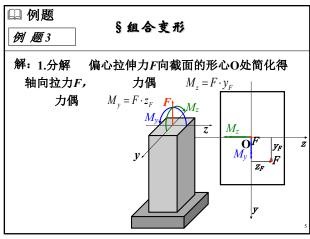
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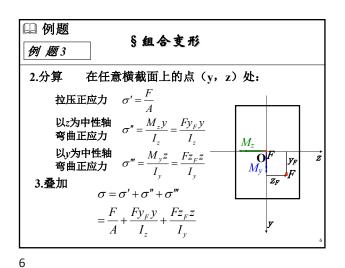
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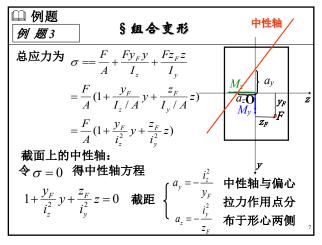
一拉(压)弯组合、偏心拉压 拉(压)弯组合——载荷为轴向力+横向力(或轴向平面内力偶) 偏心拉压——所受轴向力作用线不与轴线重合(偏心力) 拉弯组合 □ 例题
例 题 3

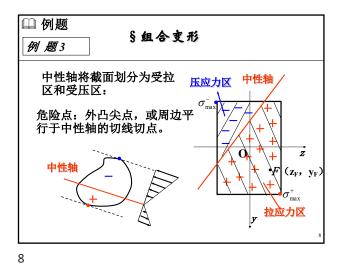
□ 例 题 3

□ 短形截面偏心拉伸
 载荷作用在杆顶面任意 (yp, zp)
 位置,求与轴线
垂直的横截面上
任意点 (y, z)
的应力。

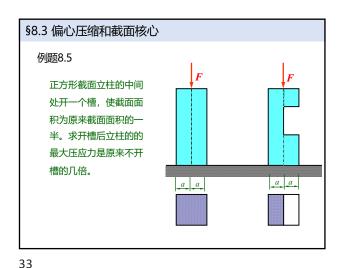






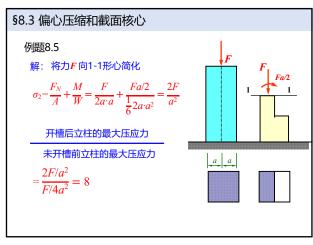


截面核心的概念: 对偏心压缩杆 轴向压力F 作用点若在靠近横截面 形心的某一区域内,则横截面上的 正应力均为压应力,该区域称为该 截面的核心。  $-\frac{F}{z}$   $-\frac{i_z^2}{z_F}$  截距  $a_z=-\frac{i_y^2}{z_F}$   $a_z=-\frac{i_y^2}{z_F}$   $a_z=-\frac{i_y^2}{z_F}$ 



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§8.3 偏心压缩和截面核心 例题8.5 解: 未开槽前立柱为轴向压缩  $\sigma_1 = \frac{F_N}{A} = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{F}{(2a)^2} = \frac{F}{4a^2}$  开槽后1-1是危险截面 危险截面为偏心压缩



34 35

### 第八章 组合变形

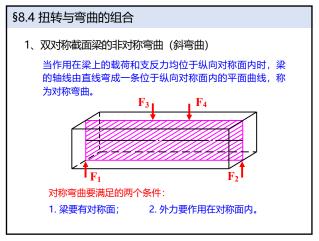
§8.1 组合变形和叠加原理

§8.2 拉伸或压缩与弯曲的组合

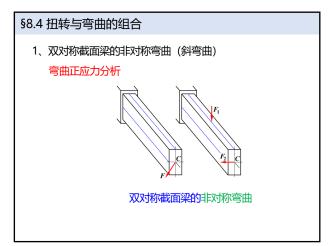
§8.3 偏心压缩与截面核心

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§8.x 承压薄壁圆筒的强度计算

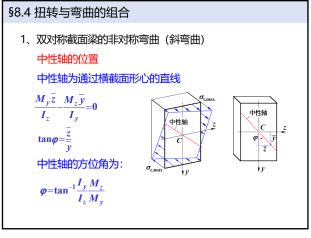


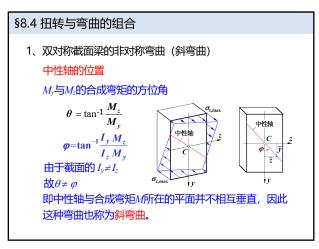
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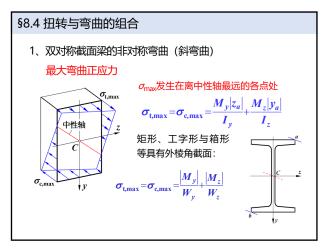


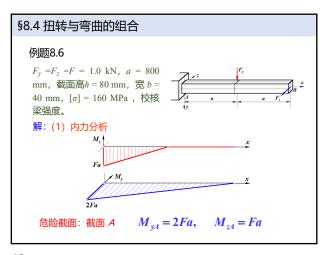
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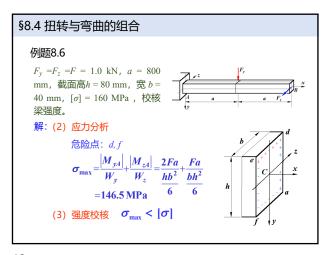
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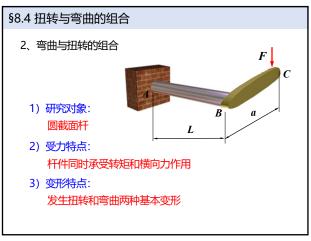


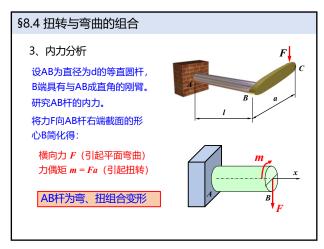


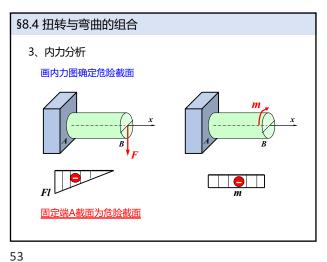


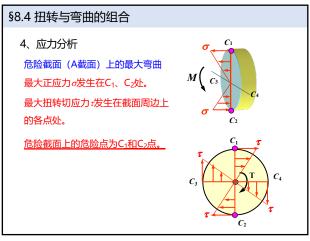
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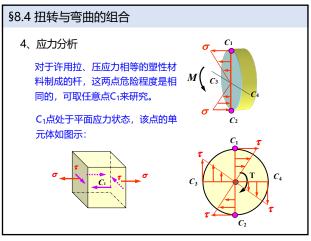




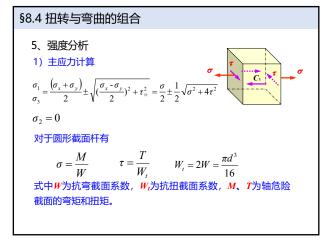


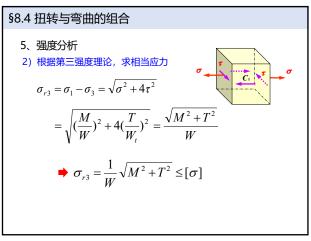






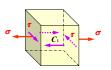
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- 5、强度分析
- 3) 根据第四强度理论,求相当应力

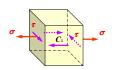


$$\sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[ (\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2 \right]}$$
$$= \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{M}{W}\right)^2 + 3\left(\frac{T}{W_t}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{M^2 + 0.75T^2}}{W}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_{r4} = \frac{1}{W} \sqrt{M^2 + 0.75T^2} \le [\sigma]$$

# §8.4 扭转与弯曲的组合 5、强度分析





$$\sigma_r \leq [\sigma]$$

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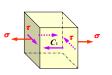
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# §8.4 扭转与弯曲的组合

- 5、强度分析
- 5) 讨论

$$\sigma_{r3} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3 = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2}$$

$$\sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2}$$

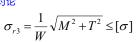


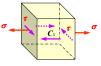
o是危险点的正应力, r是危险点的切应力

- > 该公式适用于图示的平面应力状态,且横截面不限于圆形
- ▶ 该公式适用于<u>弯+扭</u>组合变形、<u>拉(压)+扭转</u>的组合变 形、以及拉(压)+扭转+弯曲的组合变形;
- ▶ 切应力的方向可以不用考虑。

§8.4 扭转与弯曲的组合

- 5、强度分析





$$\sigma_{r4} = \frac{1}{W} \sqrt{M^2 + 0.75T^2} \le [\sigma]$$

W为抗弯截面系数,M、T为轴危险截面的弯矩和扭矩。

▶ 该公式仅适用于塑性材料发生弯+扭组合变形时,且其截 面为<u>实心圆截面或空心圆截面</u>。

$$W = \frac{\pi d^3}{32} \qquad W = \frac{\pi D^3}{32} \left( 1 - \alpha^4 \right)$$

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# §8.4 扭转与弯曲的组合

- 6、弯拉(压)扭组合
  - 1) 研究对象: 2) 受力特点:

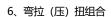
圆截面杆

杆件同时承受转矩、横向力和纵向力作用

3) 变形特点:

发生拉伸、扭转和弯曲三种基本变形

§8.4 扭转与弯曲的组合







5) 危险点a:

$$\sigma_a = \sigma_M + \sigma_N = \frac{M}{W} + \frac{F_N}{A}$$

$$\tau_a = \tau_T = \frac{T}{W} = \frac{T}{2W}$$

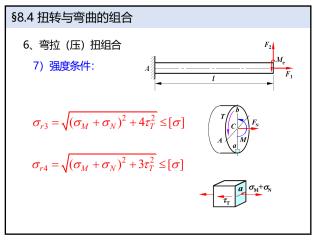


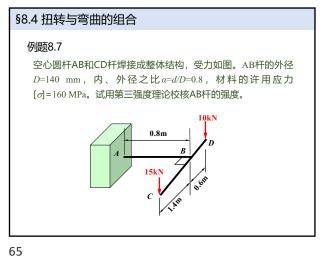
6) 应力状态:

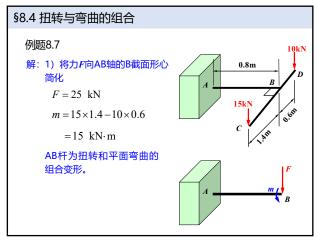
单向应力状态 + 纯剪切

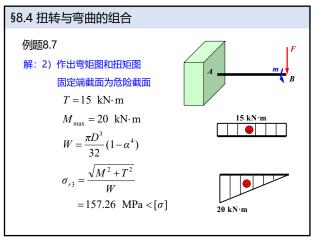


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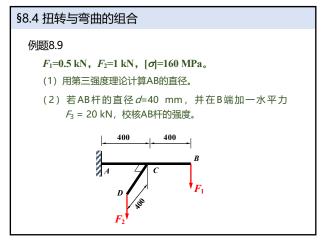


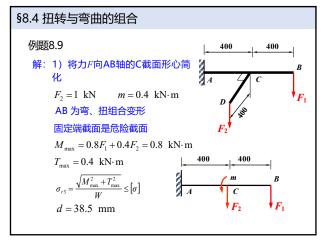


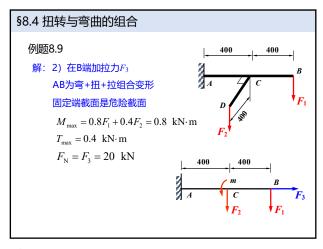


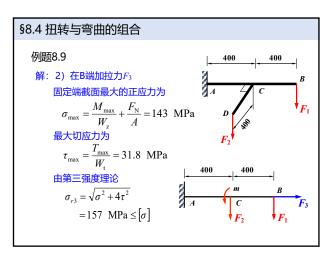


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作到上 8.13, 8.14, 8.25