

多思題要

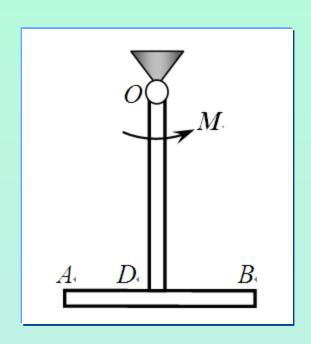
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- 1、质杆AB(质量为m)和OD(质量为2m),长度都为l,垂直固接成T字型,点D为AB杆的中点,置于铅垂平面内,该T型杆可绕光滑固定轴O转动,如图所示,开始时系统静止,OD杆铅垂。在常值力矩M=20mgl/π的作用下T型杆开始转动。求:
 - (1) OD杆至水平位置时的角速度和角加速度;
 - (2) 轴承O处的约束力。



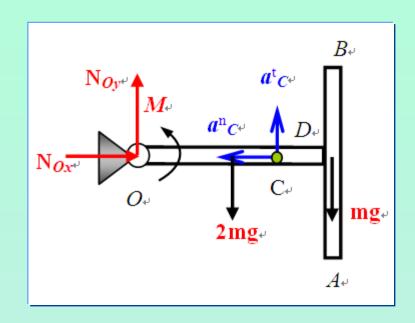
应用动能定理:

$$T_1 = 0$$
, $T_2 = \frac{1}{2}J_0\omega^2 = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{7}{4}ml^2)\omega^2$

$$\sum W = M \times \frac{\pi}{2} - 2mg \cdot \frac{l}{2} - mgl = 8mgl$$

代入
$$T_2-T_1=\sum W$$

$$\omega = 8\sqrt{\frac{g}{7l}}$$

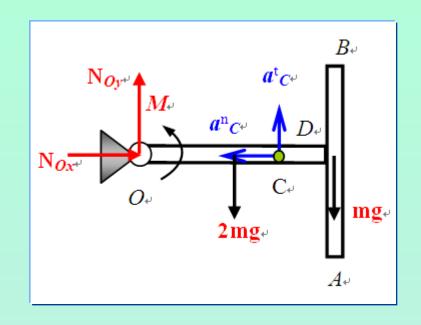


应用动量矩定理, 当OD杆在水平位置时

$$J_o\varepsilon = M - 2mg \cdot \frac{l}{2} - mgl$$

$$\frac{7}{4}ml^2\varepsilon = \left(\frac{20}{\pi} - 2\right)mgl$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{8g}{7\pi l}(10 - \pi)$$



系统质心在图示C点处。

$$a_C^n = \frac{2l}{3} \cdot \omega^2 = \frac{128}{21} g,$$

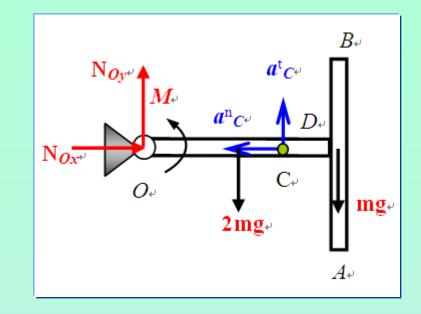
$$a_C^{t} = \frac{2}{3}l \cdot \varepsilon = \frac{16g}{21\pi}(10 - \pi)$$

应用质心运动定理得

$$-3ma_C^n = N_{ox},$$

$$3ma_C^t = N_{oy} - 3mg$$

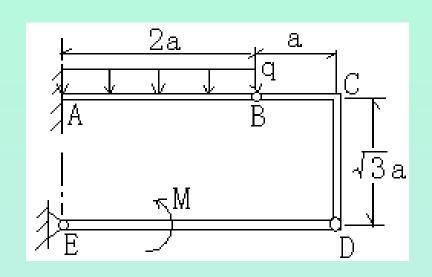
解得



$$N_{ox} = -\frac{128}{7}mg; \quad N_{oy} = 3mg + \frac{48mg}{21\pi}(10 - \pi)$$



- 2. 在图示平面构架中,A处为固定端,E为固定铰链支座,杆AB,ED与直角曲杆BCD铰接。已知AB杆受均布载荷作用,载荷集度为q,杆ED处有一矩为M的力偶。不计杆重及摩擦,求:
 - (1) E处的约束力;
 - (2) A处的约束力。





(1)分析受力,BCD为二力杆,画BCD受力图。

分析杆DE受力, 画受力图。杆 DE受平面力偶系平衡, 其平衡方 程为

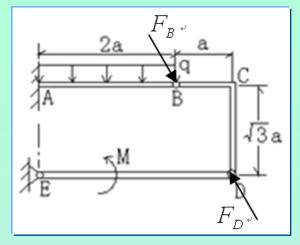
$$\sum M(F_i) = 0, \quad M - F_E l = 0$$

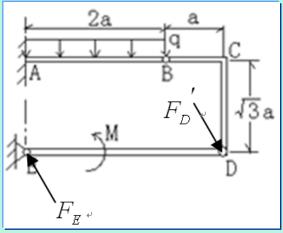
其中1为力偶臂。

$$l = 3a \times \sin 60^\circ = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}a$$

解得

$$F_E = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9} \frac{M}{a}$$



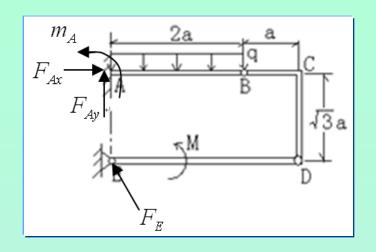


(2) 取整体做研究对象, 画受力图。

列平衡方程:

$$\sum F_x = 0 \quad F_{Ax} - F_E \times \sin 30^\circ = 0$$

$$\sum F_{v} = 0$$
 $F_{Av} + F_{E} \times \sin 60^{\circ} - 2aq = 0$



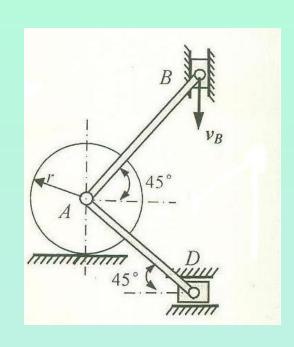
$$\sum M_A(F) = 0 \qquad m_A + M - F_E l' - 2aq \times a = 0$$

其中l'为A点到 F_E 的距离,

$$l' = \sqrt{3}a \times \sin 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$$

解得
$$\begin{cases} F_{Ax} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} \frac{M}{a} \\ F_{Ay} = 2aq - \frac{M}{3a} \\ m_A = 2qa^2 - \frac{2M}{3} \end{cases}$$

- 3. 图中滑块B、D分别沿铅直和水平导槽滑动,AB杆和AD杆与圆轮中心A铰接,圆轮作纯滚动。图示瞬时滑块B速度 v_B =0.5m/s,加速度 a_B =0。已知AB=0.5m,r=0.2m。试求:
 - (1) AB杆和圆轮的角速度;
 - (2) 滑块D的速度;
 - (3) 轮心A的加速度。





(1) A、D点速度均水平向左

解法一:

作出AB杆的速度瞬心P,

AB杆的角速度 $\omega_{AB}=v_B/PB=0.5/(\sqrt{2}/4)=\sqrt{2}rad/s$,

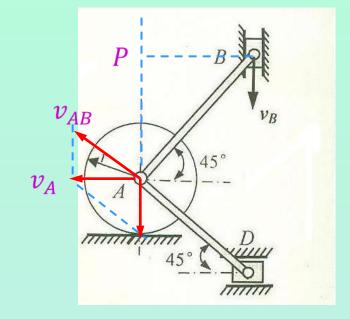
A点速度 v_A = ω_{AB} ·PA= $\sqrt{2}$ · $(\sqrt{2}/4)$ =0.5m/s,

圆轮角速度 $\omega_A = v_A/r = 2.5 \text{rad/s}$ 。

解法二:

以B为基点,作出A点速度分析图,

相对速度 v_{AB} = $\sqrt{2}\cdot v_{B}$ = $\sqrt{2}/2$ m/s, ω_{AB} = v_{AB} /AB= $\sqrt{2}$ rad/s,



A点速度 $v_A = v_B = 0.5 \text{m/s}$, 圆轮角边

圆轮角速度 $\omega_A = v_A/r = 2.5 \text{ rad/s}$ 。

(2) 判断出AD杆作平移运动,

滑块D速度 $v_D = v_A = 0.5 \text{m/s}$,

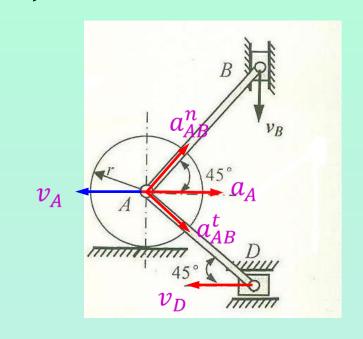
(3) 以B为基点,分析A点的加速度如下:

$$\left| \vec{a}_A = \vec{a}_B + \vec{a}_{AB}^t + \vec{a}_{AB}^n \right|$$

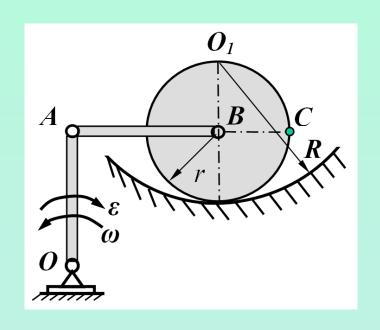
其中:
$$a_B = 0$$

$$a_{AB}^n = \frac{v_{AB}^2}{AB} = \omega_{AB}^2 \cdot \overline{AB} = 1 \,\mathrm{m/s^2}$$

$$a_A = \sqrt{2}a_{AB}^n = \sqrt{2} \text{ m/s}^2$$



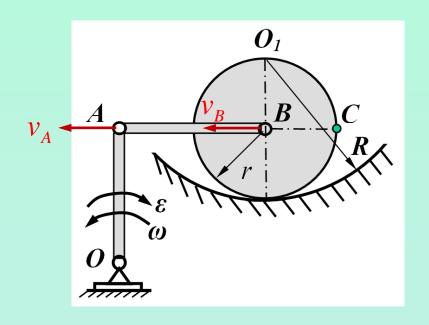
- 4. 平面机构如图所示,曲柄OA绕轴O转动,角速度 ω =2rad/s,角加速度 ε =2rad/s²,借助连杆AB驱动半径为r的轮子在半径为R的圆弧槽中作无滑动滚动。已知OA=AB=R=2r=1m,在图示瞬时,曲柄OA处于铅直位置,且OA \perp AB。试求:
 - (1) 该瞬时轮子中心B点的速度和加速度;
 - (2) 水平直径端点C的速度和加速度。





解:(1)A点和B点的速度均水平向左,因此AB杆作瞬时平移。

$$v_B = v_A = \omega \cdot \overline{OA} = 2$$
m/s



解:(1)A点和B点的速度均水平向左,因此AB杆作瞬时平移。

$$v_B = v_A = \omega \cdot \overline{OA} = 2$$
m/s

A点的加速度为 $a_A^n = \omega^2 \cdot \overline{OA} = 4 \text{m/s}^2$, $a_A^t = \varepsilon \cdot \overline{OA} = 2 \text{m/s}^2$

$$a_A^t = \varepsilon \cdot \overline{OA} = 2$$
m/s²

以A点为基点,分析B点的加速度:

$$\vec{a}_{B}^{t} + \vec{a}_{B}^{n} = \vec{a}_{A}^{t} + \vec{a}_{A}^{n} + \vec{a}_{BA}^{t} + \vec{a}_{BA}^{n}$$

$$a_B^n = v_B^2 / r = 8\text{m/s}^2$$

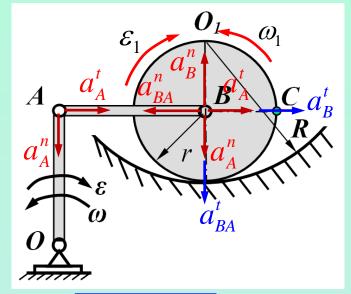
$$a_B^t = \varepsilon_B r = ?$$

$$a_{BA}^n = v_{BA}^2 / AB = \omega_{AB}^2 \cdot AB = 0$$

$$\therefore v_B = \omega_1 \cdot r = \omega_B \cdot r \qquad \therefore \omega_1 = \omega_B, \quad \varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_B$$

将矢量式沿水平方向投影:

$$a_B^t = a_A^t - a_{BA}^n = 2\text{m/s}^2$$
 $\varepsilon_B = 4\text{rad/s}^2$



$$a_B = \sqrt{(a_B^t)^2 + (a_B^n)^2} = 2\sqrt{17} \text{m/s}^2$$

(2) B点的加速度为 $a_B^n = 8\text{m/s}^2$, $a_B^t = 2\text{m/s}^2$

以B为基点,分析C点的加速度:

$$|\vec{a}_C = \vec{a}_B^t + \vec{a}_B^n + \vec{a}_{CB}^t + \vec{a}_{CB}^n|$$

$$a_{CR}^n = \omega_1^2 r = 8 \text{m/s}^2$$

$$\omega_1 = v_B/r = 4 \text{rad/s}$$

$$a_{CR}^t = \varepsilon_1 r = 2\text{m/s}^2$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_R = 4 \text{rad/s}^2$$

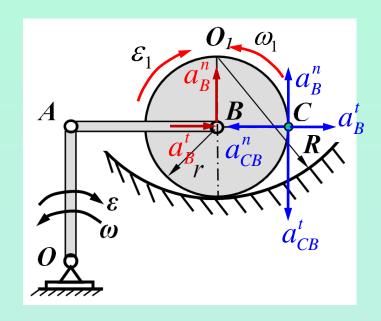
将矢量式沿x方向投影:

$$a_{Cx} = a_B^t - a_{CB}^n = -6 \text{m/s}^2$$

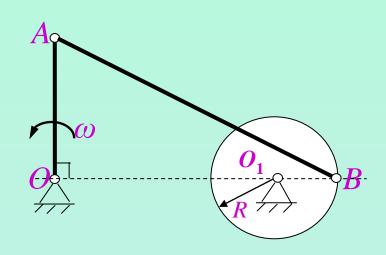
将矢量式沿y方向投影:

$$a_{Cy} = a_B^n - a_{CB}^t = 6\text{m/s}^2$$

$$a_C = \sqrt{(a_{Cx})^2 + (a_{Cy})^2} = 6\sqrt{2}$$
m/s²



- 5. 图示平面机构中,曲柄OA长为r,以匀角速度 ω 绕O轴转动;连杆AB长为l,通过销钉B带动圆轮绕 O_1 轴转动,圆轮半径为R。在图示位置时,求:
 - (1) B点的速度;
 - (2) B点的加速度。



解: (1) 杆OA作定轴转动,杆AB作平面运动

$$v_A = \omega \cdot \overline{OA} = \omega r$$

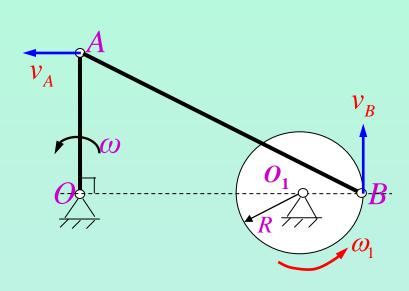
A点速度水平向左,B点的速度垂直向上,因此,AB杆的速度瞬心为O点,其角速度为

$$\omega_{AB} = v_A/r = \omega$$

$$v_B = \omega_{AB} \cdot OB = \omega \sqrt{l^2 - r^2}$$

圆轮转动的角速度:

$$\omega_1 = \frac{v_B}{R} = \frac{\sqrt{l^2 - r^2}}{R} \,\omega$$



(2) B点作圆周运动。以A为基点分析B点的加速度

$$|\vec{a}_B^t + \vec{a}_B^n = \vec{a}_A + \vec{a}_{BA}^t + \vec{a}_{BA}^n|$$

其中,

$$a_A = \omega^2 r$$

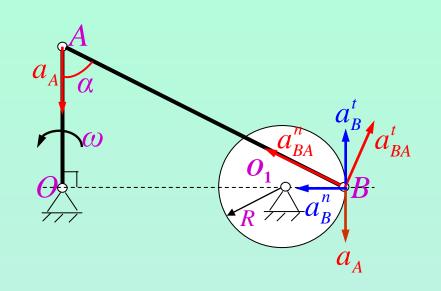
$$a_{BA}^n = \omega_{AB}^2 \cdot AB = \omega^2 l$$

$$a_B^n = \frac{v_B^2}{R} = \frac{\omega^2 (l^2 - r^2)}{R}$$

将矢量式沿AB杆方向投影:

$$a_B^t \cos \alpha + a_B^n \sin \alpha = -a_A \cos \alpha + a_{BA}^n$$

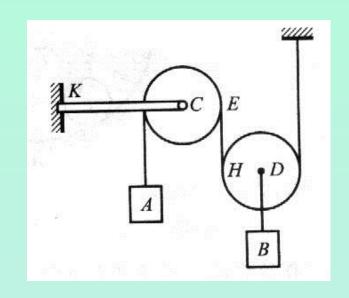
$$a_B^t = \frac{a_{BA}^n - a_B^n \sin \alpha - a_A \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$



$$a_B = \sqrt{(a_B^t)^2 + (a_B^n)^2}$$



- 6. 图示机构中,物块A、B的质量均为m,两均质圆轮C、D的质量均为2m,半径均为R。轮C铰接于无重悬臂梁CK上,D为动滑轮,梁长度为3R,绳与轮间无滑动。系统由静止开始运动,求:
 - (1) A物块上升的加速度;
 - (2) HE段绳的拉力;
 - (3) 固定端K处的约束反力。





解: (1) 选整个系统为研究对象,初动能 T_1 为零。设物体A的位移 y_A ,则

系统的末动能为

$$y_B = \frac{1}{2} y_A, \quad v_B = \frac{1}{2} v_A, \quad \omega_D = \frac{1}{2} \omega_C, \quad \omega_C = \frac{v_A}{R}$$

$$T_{2} = T_{A} + T_{B} + T_{C} + T_{D}$$

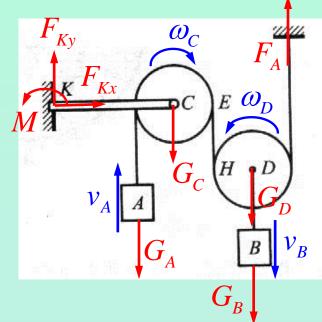
$$= \frac{1}{2} m v_{A}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} m v_{B}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{2} 2mR^{2} \cdot) \omega_{C}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} 2m v_{B}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2mR^{2}) \omega_{D}^{2} = \frac{3}{2} m v_{A}^{2}$$

重力做功为

$$W = (m_D + m_B)gy_B - m_Agy_A$$
$$= (2m + m)g \cdot \frac{y_A}{2} - mgy_A = \frac{1}{2}mgy_A$$

由动能定理 T_2 - T_1 =W,有:

$$\frac{3}{2}mv_A^2 = \frac{1}{2}mgy_A \Rightarrow 3mv_A a_A = \frac{1}{2}mgv_A \Rightarrow a_A = \frac{1}{6}g$$



(2) 选滑轮C和物体A为研究对象,应用动量矩定理,有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[J_C \omega_c + m v_A R \right] = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\frac{1}{2} 2mR^2 \omega_c + m v_A R \right] = F_{EH} R - mgR$$

有
$$(F_{EH} - mg)R = mR^2 \varepsilon_C + mRa_A$$
 $\varepsilon_C = \frac{a_A}{R}$

$$F_{EH} - mg = mR \cdot \frac{g}{6R} + m \cdot \frac{g}{6}$$

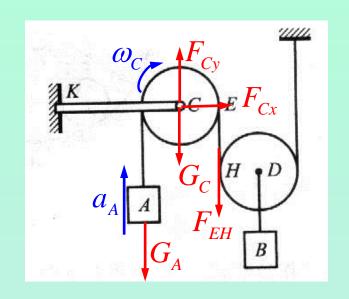
得出
$$F_{EH} = \frac{4}{3}mg$$

(3) 求K处约束力。应用质心运动定理,有

$$\begin{cases}
ma_A = F_{Cy} - G_C - G_A - F_{EH} \\
F_{Cx} = 0
\end{cases}$$

得出铰链C处的约束力为

$$\begin{cases} F_{Cx} = 0 \\ F_{Cy} = 9mg/2 \end{cases}$$



(3) 应用质心运动定理,有

$$\begin{cases}
ma_A = F_{Cy} - G_C - G_A - F_{EH} \\
F_{Cx} = 0
\end{cases}$$

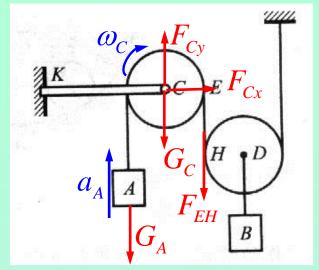
得出铰链C处的约束力为

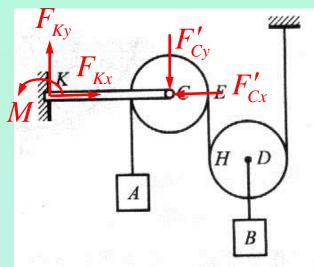
$$\begin{cases} F_{Cx} = 0 \\ F_{Cy} = 9mg/2 \end{cases}$$

分离杆CK作为研究对象,受力如图。列平 衡方程求解K处约束力如下:

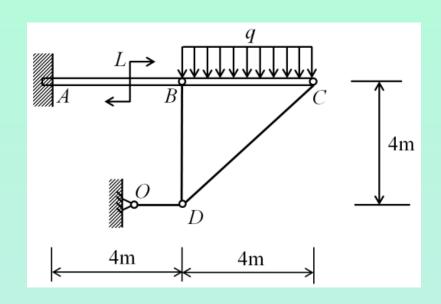
$$\begin{cases} \sum F_{x} = 0, & F_{Kx} - F'_{Cx} = 0\\ \sum F_{y} = 0, & F_{Ky} - F'_{Cy} = 0\\ \sum M_{K} = 0, & M - F'_{Cy} \cdot \overline{CK} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F_{Kx} = 0$$
, $F_{Ky} = 9mg/2$, $M = 27mgR/2$





- 7. 在图示结构中, $O \setminus B \setminus C \setminus D$ 处均为光滑铰链。已知:载荷集度q=1kN/m,主动力矩L=2kN·m,各杆自重不计。求:
 - (1) 杆BD的内力;
 - (2) 固定端A处的约束力。

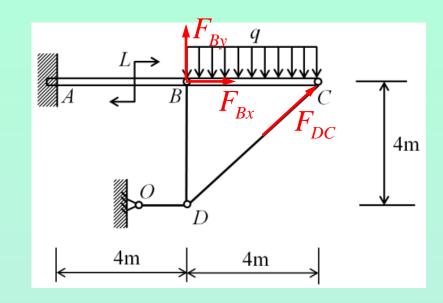


解: (1)杆OD、BD和CD均为二力杆。以杆BC为研究对象,画受力图

列平衡方程: $\sum M_B = 0$, $F_{DC} \cos 45^\circ \times 4 - 4q \times 2 = 0$

得出: $F_{DC} = 2\sqrt{2}$ KN

以铰链D为研究对象,画受力图





解: (1)杆OD、BD和CD均为二力杆。以杆BC为研究对象,画受力图

列平衡方程: $\sum M_B = 0$, $F_{DC} \cos 45^\circ \times 4 - 4q \times 2 = 0$

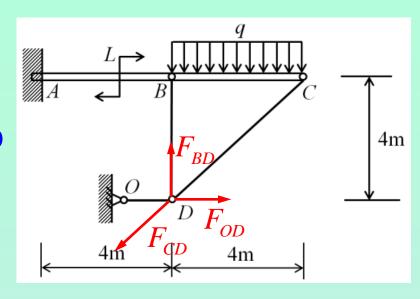
得出: $F_{DC} = 2\sqrt{2}$ KN

以铰链D为研究对象,画受力图

列平衡方程: $\sum F_{v} = 0$, $F_{BD} - F_{CD} \cos 45^{\circ} = 0$

得出: $F_{RD} = 2KN$

以杆AB和BC为研究对象,画受力图



解: (1)杆OD、BD和CD均为二力杆。以杆BC为研究对象,画受力图

列平衡方程: $\sum M_B = 0$, $F_{DC} \cos 45^{\circ} \times 4 - 4q \times 2 = 0$

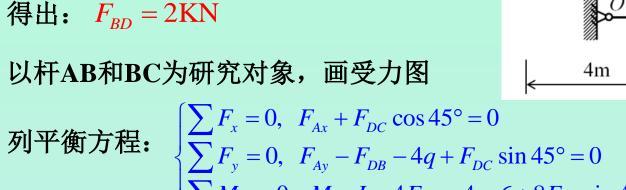
得出: $F_{DC} = 2\sqrt{2}KN$

以铰链D为研究对象,画受力图

列平衡方程: $\sum F_{v} = 0$, $F_{BD} - F_{CD} \cos 45^{\circ} = 0$

列平衡方程:
$$\begin{cases} \sum F_x = 0, & F_{Ax} + F_{DC} \cos 45^\circ = 0 \\ \sum F_y = 0, & F_{Ay} - F_{DB} - 4q + F_{DC} \sin 45^\circ = 0 \\ \sum M_A = 0, & M - L - 4F_{DB} - 4q \cdot 6 + 8F_{DC} \sin 45^\circ = 0 \end{cases}$$

得出: $F_{Ax} = -2KN$, $F_{Ay} = 4KN$, $M = 18KN \cdot m$



另解: (1)以杆BC(不带销钉)为研究对象,画受力图

列平衡方程:

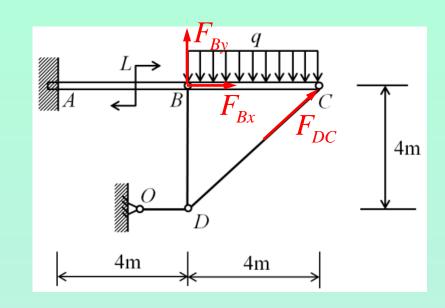
$$\sum M_{B} = 0, \quad F_{DC} \cos 45^{\circ} \times 4 - 4q \times 2 = 0$$

$$\sum F_{x} = 0, \quad F_{Bx} + F_{DC} \cos 45^{\circ} = 0$$

$$\sum F_{y} = 0, \quad F_{By} + F_{DC} \sin 45^{\circ} - 4q = 0$$

得出:
$$\begin{cases} F_{DC} = 2\sqrt{2}KN \\ F_{Bx} = -2KN \\ F_{By} = 2KN \end{cases}$$

以销钉D为研究对象,画受力图





以铰链D为研究对象,画受力图

列平衡方程: $\sum F_y = 0$, $F_{BD} - F_{CD} \cos 45^\circ = 0$

得出: $F_{RD} = 2KN$

以杆AB(带销钉)为研究对象,画受力图列平衡方程:

$$\begin{cases} \sum F_x = 0, & F_{Ax} - F'_{Bx} = 0\\ \sum F_y = 0, & F_{Ay} - F_{DB} - F'_{By} = 0\\ \sum M_A = 0, & M - L - 4F_{DB} - 4F'_{By} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F_{Bx} = -2KN$$
, $F_{By} = 2KN$

得出固定端A的约束力为:

$$F_{Ax} = -2KN, F_{Ay} = 4KN, M = 18KN \cdot m$$

