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# § 2-4 几何方程 刚体位移

建立: 平面问题中应变与位移的关系 —— 几何方程

# 1. 几何方程

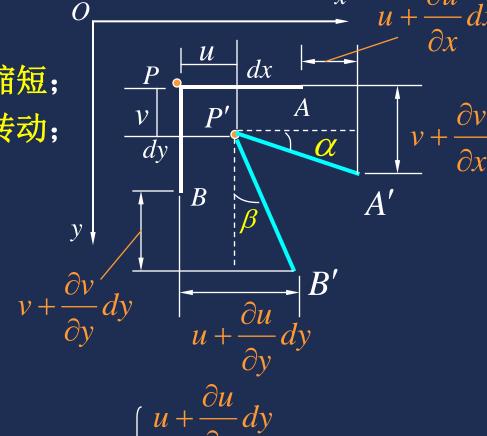
考察P点邻域内线段的变形:

$$PA = dx$$
  $PB = dy$ 

变形前 ——— 变形后

$$P \longrightarrow P' \begin{cases} u \\ v \end{cases}$$

$$A \longrightarrow A' \begin{cases} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx \\ v + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx \end{cases}$$



注: 这里略去了二阶以上高阶无穷小量。

### PA的正应变:

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx - u}{dx} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

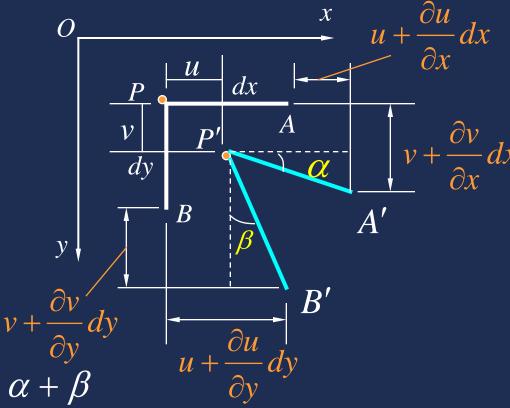
## PB的正应变:

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{v + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy - v}{dy} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

## P点的剪应变:

P点两直角线段夹角的变化  $\gamma_{xy} = \alpha + \beta$ 

$$\chi \gamma_{xy} = \alpha + \mu$$

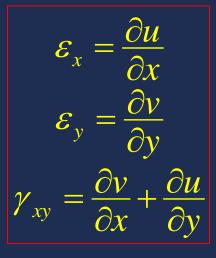


$$\tan \alpha = \frac{v + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx - v}{dx} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \approx \alpha$$

$$n \beta = \frac{u + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} ay - u}{dy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \approx \beta$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

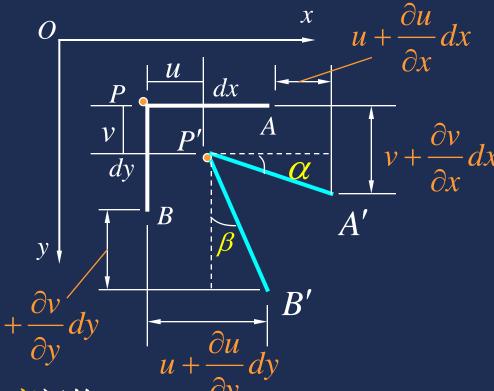
### 整理得:



(2-9)

——几何方程

说明:



- (1) 反映任一点的<mark>位移</mark>与该点<u>应变</u>间的 关系,是弹性力学的基本方程之一。
- (2) 当 u、v 已知,则  $\mathcal{E}_x$ ,  $\mathcal{E}_y$ ,  $\gamma_{xy}$  可完全确定,反之,已知  $\mathcal{E}_x$ ,  $\mathcal{E}_y$ ,  $\gamma_{xy}$ , 不能确定u、v。("积分需要确定积分常数,由边界条件决定。)
- (3)  $\gamma_{xy}$  —— 以两线段夹角减小为正,增大为负。

## 2. 刚体位移

当
$$\varepsilon_x = 0, \varepsilon_y = 0, \gamma_x = 0$$
时,

物体无变形,只有刚体位移。即:

$$\begin{cases}
\mathcal{E}_{x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 & \text{(a)} \\
\mathcal{E}_{y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 & \text{(b)} \\
\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 & \text{(c)}
\end{cases}$$

由(a)、(b)可求得:

$$\begin{cases}
 u = f_1(y) \\
 v = f_2(x)
\end{cases}$$
(d)

将(d)代入(c), 得:

$$\frac{df_1(y)}{dy} + \frac{df_2(x)}{dx} = 0$$

或写成:  $-\frac{df_1(y)}{dy} = \frac{df_2(x)}{dx}$ 

:上式中,左边仅为y的函数,右边仅x的函数,:两边只能等于同一常数,即

$$\frac{df_1(y)}{dy} = -\omega \quad \frac{df_2(x)}{dx} = \omega$$
(d)

积分(e),得:

$$\begin{cases} f_1(y) = u_0 - \omega y \\ f_2(x) = v_0 + \omega x \end{cases}$$
 (e)

其中, $u_0$ 、 $v_0$ 为积分常数。(x、y方向的刚体位移),代入( $\mathbf{d}$ )得:

$$u = u_0 - \omega y$$

$$v = v_0 + \omega x$$
(2-10)

刚体位移表达式

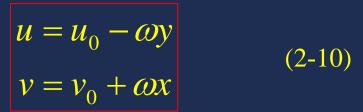
### 讨论:

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\omega y}{\omega x} = \frac{y}{x} = \tan \varphi$$
  $\therefore \alpha = \varphi$ 

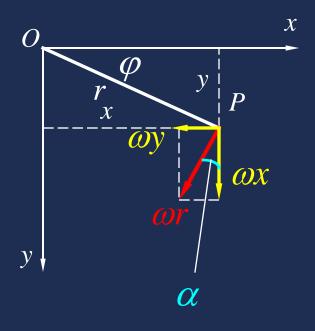
——P点沿切向绕O点转动

说明:  $\omega r \perp OP$ 

 $\omega = 60$ 点转过的角度(刚性转动)



### —— 刚体位移表达式



# 斜方向的应变及位移

# 1. 斜方向的正应变 $\varepsilon_{\scriptscriptstyle N}$

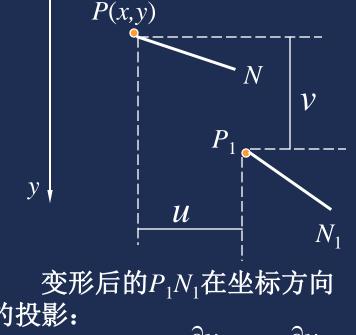
问题: 已知 $\mathcal{E}_x$ ,  $\mathcal{E}_y$ ,  $\mathcal{I}_{xy}$ , 求任意方 向的线应变 $\mathcal{E}_N$ 和线段夹角的 变化。

设 P 点的坐标为 (x, y), N 点的坐标为 (x+dx, y+dy), PN 的长度为 dr, PN 的 方向余弦为:

$$\cos(PN, x) = l, \cos(PN, y) = m$$
  
于是 $PN$  在坐标轴上的投影为:  
 $dx = ldr, dy = mdr$ 

N 点位移:

$$\begin{cases} u_N = u + du = u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy \\ v_N = v + dv = v + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy \end{cases}$$



的投影:

$$\begin{cases} dx + u_N - u = dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy \\ dy + v_N - v = dy + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy \end{cases}$$

设PN变形后的长度  $P_1N_1=dr'$ , PN 方向的应变为 $\mathcal{E}_N$ , 由应变 的定义:

$$\varepsilon_{N} = \frac{dr' - dr}{dr} \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbb{R}} dr' = dr + \varepsilon_{N} dr$$

$$(dr')^{2} = (dr + \varepsilon_{N} dr)^{2}$$

$$= (dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy)^{2} + (dy + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy)^{2}$$

两边同除以  $(dr)^2$ , 得

$$(1+\varepsilon_N)^2 = \left(\frac{dx}{dr} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\frac{dx}{dr} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\frac{dy}{dr}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dr} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\frac{dx}{dr} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\frac{dy}{dr}\right)^2$$
$$= \left[l\left(1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) + m\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right]^2 + \left[m\left(1 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) + l\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right]^2$$

化开上式,并将  $\varepsilon_N$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$  的二次项略去,有

$$1 + 2\varepsilon_N = l^2(1 + 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) + 2lm\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + m^2(1 + 2\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}) + 2lm\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$1 + 2\varepsilon_{N} = l^{2}(1 + 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) + 2lm\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + m^{2}(1 + 2\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}) + 2lm\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$= l^{2} + m^{2} + 2l^{2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2m^{2}\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + 2lm\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} | & | & | \\ 1 & \varepsilon_{x} & \varepsilon_{y} & \gamma_{xy} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\varepsilon_{N} = l^{2}\varepsilon_{x} + m^{2}\varepsilon_{y} + lm\gamma_{xy} \qquad (2-11)$$

## 2. P点两线段夹角的改变

变形前: 
$$\begin{cases} PN \text{ 的方向余弦} & l, m \\ PN' \text{ 的方向余弦} & l', m' \end{cases}$$

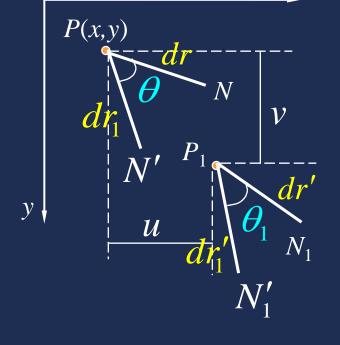
$$\cos\theta = l'l + m'm$$

变形后: 
$$\begin{cases} P_1N_1 & \text{的方向余弦} & l_1, m_1 \\ P_1N_1' & \text{的方向余弦} & l_1', m_1' \\ \cos\theta_1 = l_1'l_1 + m_1'm_1 & \end{cases}$$

$$l_{1} = \cos(P_{1}N_{1}, x) = \frac{dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}dy}{dr(1 + \varepsilon_{N})}$$

$$m_{1} = \cos(P_{1}N_{1}, y) = \frac{dy + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}dy}{dr(1 + \varepsilon_{N})}$$

化简,得: 
$$\begin{cases} l_1 = l \left( 1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \varepsilon_N \right) + m \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ m_1 = m \left( 1 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \varepsilon_N \right) + l \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$



利用:

$$\begin{cases} dx = dr \cdot l \\ dy = dr \cdot m \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1+\varepsilon_N)} \approx 1 - \varepsilon_N$$
略去二阶小量;

# 2. P点两线段夹角的改变

变形前:  $\begin{cases} PN & \text{的方向余弦} \\ PN' & \text{的方向余弦} \end{cases}$ l, m

l', m'

变形后:  $\{P_1N_1 \text{ 的方向余弦}\}$   $\{P_1N_1' \text{ 的方向余弦}\}$  $l_1, m_1$  $l_1', m_1'$ 

$$\int l_1 = l \left( 1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \varepsilon_N \right) + m \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$m_1 = m \left( 1 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \varepsilon_N \right) + l \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

PN 与 PN'变形后的夹角改变为:

$$\begin{cases} \cos \theta = l'l + m'm \\ \cos \theta_1 = l'_1 l_1 + m'_1 m_1 \end{cases}$$

代入,并利用:  $\varepsilon_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \varepsilon_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$  并略去高阶小量,有

$$\cos \theta_1 = (l'l + m'm)(1 + \varepsilon_N - \varepsilon_{N'}) + 2(l'l\varepsilon_x + m'm\varepsilon_y) + (lm' + l'm)\gamma_{xy}$$

$$\begin{cases} l'_1 = l' \left( 1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \varepsilon_{N'} \right) + m' \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ m'_1 = m' \left( 1 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \varepsilon_{N'} \right) + l' \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

$$m_1' = m' \left( 1 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \varepsilon_{N'} \right) + l' \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

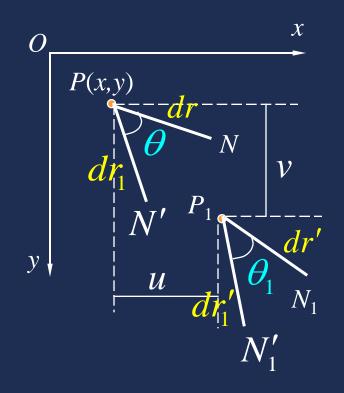
# 2. P点两线段夹角的改变

变形前:  $\begin{cases} PN & \text{的方向余弦} & l,m \\ PN' & \text{的方向余弦} & l',m' \end{cases}$ 

变形后:  $P_1N_1$  的方向余弦  $l_1, m_1$   $P_1N_1'$  的方向余弦  $l_1', m_1'$ 

PN 与 PN'变形后的夹角改变为:  $\theta_1 - \theta$ 

$$\begin{cases} \cos \theta = l'l + m'm \\ \cos \theta_1 = l'_1 l_1 + m'_1 m_1 \end{cases}$$



$$\cos \theta_1 = \cos \theta \left( 1 + \varepsilon_N - \varepsilon_{N'} \right) + 2(l'l\varepsilon_x + m'm\varepsilon_y) + (lm' + l'm)\gamma_{xy}$$

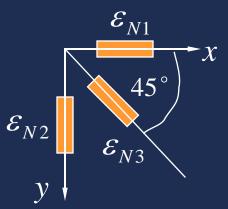
从中求出变形后两线段间的夹角  $heta_1$ ,进一步求出  $heta_1 - heta$  (2-12)

## 3. 斜方向应变公式的应用

## 3. 斜方向应变公式的应用

- (1) 已知一点的应变  $\mathcal{E}_{x}$ ,  $\mathcal{E}_{y}$ ,  $\mathcal{Y}_{xy}$  ,可计算任意方向的 应变  $\mathcal{E}_{N}$ 。  $\mathcal{E}_{N}$  的最大值、最小值。主应变、主应 变方向等。
- (2) 已知一点任意三方向的应变  $\varepsilon_{N1}, \varepsilon_{N2}, \varepsilon_{N3}$ ,可求得该点的应变分量  $\varepsilon_{x}, \varepsilon_{y}, \gamma_{xy}$

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_{N1} = l_1^2 \varepsilon_x + m_1^2 \varepsilon_y + l_1 m_1 \gamma_{xy} \\ \varepsilon_{N2} = l_2^2 \varepsilon_x + m_2^2 \varepsilon_y + l_2 m_2 \gamma_{xy} \\ \varepsilon_{N3} = l_3^2 \varepsilon_x + m_3^2 \varepsilon_y + l_3 m_3 \gamma_{xy} \end{cases}$$



若用45°应变花测构件表面应变:

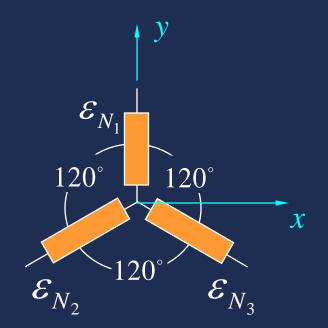
$$\begin{cases} l_1 = 1, m_1 = 0 \\ l_2 = 0, m_2 = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \mathcal{E}_x = \mathcal{E}_{N1} \\ \mathcal{E}_y = \mathcal{E}_{N2} \end{cases} \longrightarrow \sigma_x, \sigma_y, \tau_{xy} \\ \gamma_{xy} = 2\mathcal{E}_{N3} - \mathcal{E}_{N1} - \mathcal{E}_{N2} \end{cases}$$

若 用120° 应变花测构件表面应变,即:

$$\mathcal{E}_{N1}, \mathcal{E}_{N2}, \mathcal{E}_{N3}$$

求得该点的应变分量:  $\mathcal{E}_x$ ,  $\mathcal{E}_y$ ,  $\mathcal{Y}_{xy}$ 

$$\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \tau_{xy}$$



# § 2-5 物理方程

建立: 平面问题中应力与应变的关系 物理方程也称: 本构方程、本构关系、物性方程。

## 1. 各向同性弹性体的物理方程

在完全弹性和各向同性的情况下,物性方程即为材料力学中的广义虎克(Hooke)定律。

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_{x} = \frac{1}{E} \left[ \sigma_{x} - \mu(\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{z}) \right] & \gamma_{yz} = \frac{1}{G} \tau_{yz} \\ \varepsilon_{y} = \frac{1}{E} \left[ \sigma_{y} - \mu(\sigma_{z} + \sigma_{x}) \right] & \gamma_{zx} = \frac{1}{G} \tau_{zx} \end{cases}$$
(2-13)  

$$\varepsilon_{z} = \frac{1}{E} \left[ \sigma_{z} - \mu(\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}) \right] \qquad \gamma_{xy} = \frac{1}{G} \tau_{xy}$$
  
其中: E为拉压弹性模量; G为剪切弹性模量;  $\mu$ 为侧向收

其中:E为拉压弹性模量;G为剪切弹性模量; $\mu$ 为侧向收缩系数,又称泊松比。G = E

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

### (1) 平面应力问题的物理方程

由于平面应力问题中 
$$\sigma_z = \tau_{yz} = \tau_{zx} = 0$$

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_{x} - \mu \sigma_{y})$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_{y} - \mu \sigma_{x})$$
 (2-15)

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{2(1+\mu)}{E} \tau_{xy}$$
 
- 平面应力问题的物理方程

注: (1) 
$$\sigma_x = \frac{E}{1-\mu^2}(\varepsilon_x + \mu\varepsilon_y)$$

$$\sigma_{y} = \frac{\dot{E}}{1 - \mu^{2}} (\varepsilon_{y} + \mu \varepsilon_{x})$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} \gamma_{xy}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{z} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\gamma_{yz} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\gamma_{zx} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{1}{E} \left[ \sigma_x - \mu (\sigma_x + \sigma_z) \right]$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{1}{E} \left[ \sigma_{y} - \mu (\sigma_{z} + \sigma_{x}) \right]$$

$$\varepsilon_z = \frac{1}{F} \left[ \sigma_z - \mu (\sigma_x + \sigma_y) \right]$$

$$\gamma_{yz} = \frac{1}{G} \tau_{yz}$$

$$\gamma_{zx} = \frac{1}{G} \tau_{zx}$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{1}{G} \tau_{xy}$$

物理方程的另一形式

(2) 
$$\varepsilon_z \neq 0 \Longrightarrow \varepsilon_z = -\frac{\mu}{F}(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)$$

### (2) 平面应变问题的物理方程

由于平面应变问题中  $\varepsilon_z = \gamma_{yz} = \gamma_{zx} = 0$ 由式(2-13)第三式,得  $\sigma_z = -\mu(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)$ 

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{1 - \mu^{2}}{E} (\sigma_{x} - \frac{\mu}{1 - \mu} \sigma_{y})$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{1 - \mu^{2}}{E} (\sigma_{y} - \frac{\mu}{1 - \mu} \sigma_{x})$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{2(1 + \mu)}{E} \tau_{xy}$$
(2-16)

### —— 平面应变问题的 物理方程

### 注:

(1) 平面应变问题中 
$$\varepsilon_z=0$$
,但  $\sigma_z\neq 0$  
$$\sigma_z=-\mu(\sigma_x+\sigma_y)$$

(2) 平面应变问题物理方程的另一形式:

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{1}{E} \left[ \sigma_{x} - \mu(\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{z}) \right]$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{1}{E} \left[ \sigma_{y} - \mu(\sigma_{z} + \sigma_{x}) \right]$$

$$\varepsilon_{z} = \frac{1}{E} \left[ \sigma_{z} - \mu(\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}) \right]$$

$$\gamma_{yz} = \frac{1}{G} \tau_{yz}$$

$$\gamma_{zx} = \frac{1}{G} \tau_{zx}$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{1}{G} \tau_{xy}$$
(2-13)

### (3) 两类平面问题物理方程的转换:

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_{x} - \mu \sigma_{y})$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_{y} - \mu \sigma_{x})$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{2(1+\mu)}{E} \tau_{xy}$$
(2-15)

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{1 - \mu^{2}}{E} (\sigma_{x} - \frac{\mu}{1 - \mu} \sigma_{y})$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{1 - \mu^{2}}{E} (\sigma_{y} - \frac{\mu}{1 - \mu} \sigma_{x})$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{2(1 + \mu)}{E} \tau_{xy}$$
(2-16)

### —— 平面应变问题的 物理方程

## —— 平面应力问题的 物理方程

(1) 平面应力问题 平面应变问题 材料常数的转换为:

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow \frac{E}{1-\mu^2} \\ \mu \longrightarrow \frac{\mu}{1-\mu} \end{cases}$$

(2) 平面应变问题 — 平面应力问题 材料常数的转换为:

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow \frac{E(1+2\mu)}{(1+\mu)^2} \\ \mu \longrightarrow \frac{\mu}{1+\mu} \end{cases}$$

# § 2-6 边界条件

## 1. 弹性力学平面问题的基本方程

### (1) 平衡方程:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \sigma_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + f_{x} = 0\\ \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{y}}{\partial y} + f_{y} = 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
(2-2)

### (2) 几何方程:

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

### (3) 物理方程:

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_{x} - \mu \sigma_{y})$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_{y} - \mu \sigma_{x})$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{2(1+\mu)}{E} \tau_{xy}$$
(2-15)

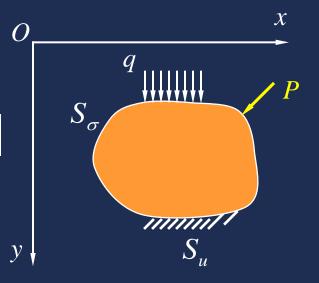
结论: 在适当的边界条件下,上述8个方程可解。

## 2. 边界条件及其分类

边界条件: 建立边界上的物理量与内部物理量间的关系。

是力学计算模型建立的重要环节。

- (1) 位移边界  $S_u$
- 边界分类 $\left\{ (2)$  应力边界  $S_{\sigma} \right\}$



 $S = S_{\sigma} + S_{\mu}$ 

### (1) 位移边界条件

位移分量已知的边界 —— 位移边界

用 $u_s$ 、 $v_s$ 表示边界上的位移分量, $\overline{u}_s\overline{v}_s$  表 示边界上位移分量的已知函数,则位移边界条件 可表达为:

说明: 
$$\exists \overline{u} = \overline{v} = 0$$
时,称为固定位移边界。

$$\begin{cases} u_s = \overline{u} \\ v_s = \overline{v} \end{cases}$$

(2-17)

—— 平面问题的位移边界条件

三类边界

### (2) 应力边界条件

给定面力分量  $f_x$ ,  $f_y$  边界 —— 应力边界 由前面斜面的应力分析,得

$$\begin{cases} p_x = l\sigma_x + m\tau_{yx} \\ p_y = m\sigma_y + l\tau_{xy} \end{cases}$$

式中取: 
$$p_{x} = \overline{f_{x}} \quad p_{y} = \overline{f_{y}}$$

$$\sigma_{x} = (\sigma_{x})_{s}, \sigma_{y} = (\sigma_{y})_{s}, \tau_{xy} = (\tau_{xy})_{s}$$

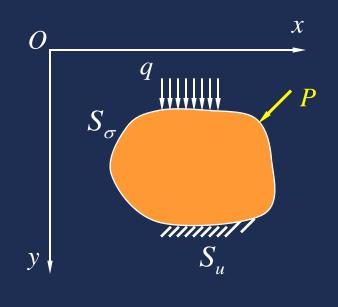
$$\begin{vmatrix} l(\sigma_x)_s + m(\tau_{xy})_s = f_x \\ m(\sigma_y)_s + l(\tau_{xy})_s = \overline{f_y} \end{vmatrix}$$
 (2-18)

### —— 平面问题的应力边界条件

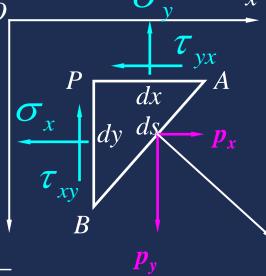
式中: 1、 m 为边界外法线关于 x、 y 轴的方向余弦。如:

垂直 
$$x$$
 轴的边界:  $l = \pm 1, m = 0.(\sigma_x)_s = \overline{f_x}, (\tau_{xy})_s = \overline{f_y}$ 

垂直 y 轴的边界: 
$$l=0, m=\pm 1$$
  $(\sigma_y)_s=\overline{f_y}, (\tau_{yx})_s=\overline{f_x}$ 



$$S = S_{\sigma} + S_{u}$$



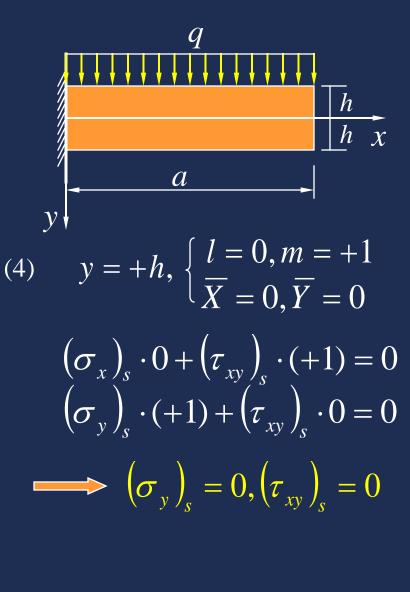
**M1** 如图所示,试写出其边界条件。

(1) 
$$x = 0$$
, 
$$\begin{cases} u_s = 0 & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ v_s = 0 & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2) 
$$x = a, \begin{cases} l = 1, m = 0 \\ \overline{f_x} = 0, \overline{f_y} = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$l(\sigma_x)_s + m(\tau_{xy})_s = \overline{f_x}$$
$$m(\sigma_y)_s + l(\tau_{xy})_s = \overline{f_y}$$

$$(\sigma_x)_s = 0, (\tau_{xy})_s = 0$$

(3) 
$$y = -h$$
, 
$$\begin{cases} l = 0, m = -1 \\ \overline{X} = 0, \overline{Y} = q \end{cases}$$
$$(\sigma_x)_s \cdot 0 + (\tau_{xy})_s \cdot (-1) = 0$$
$$(\sigma_y)_s \cdot (-1) + (\tau_{xy})_s \cdot 0 = q$$
$$(\sigma_y)_s = -q, (\tau_{xy})_s = 0$$



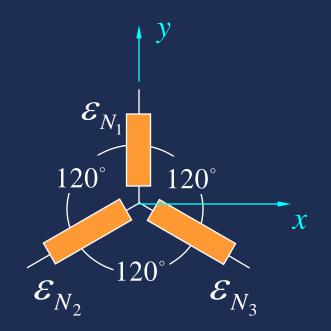
# 作业:

**题** 用120°应变花测得构件表面应变:

$$\mathcal{E}_{N1}, \mathcal{E}_{N2}, \mathcal{E}_{N3}$$

求该点的应变分量:  $\mathcal{E}_x$ ,  $\mathcal{E}_y$ ,  $\mathcal{Y}_{xy}$ 

<mark>题2</mark> 将平面应变问题的物理方程(2-16), 变换为用应变表示应力形式。



P34 2-14, 2-15 (选2) 第四版 2-15, 2-16