弹性力学简明教程 (第三版)徐芝纶

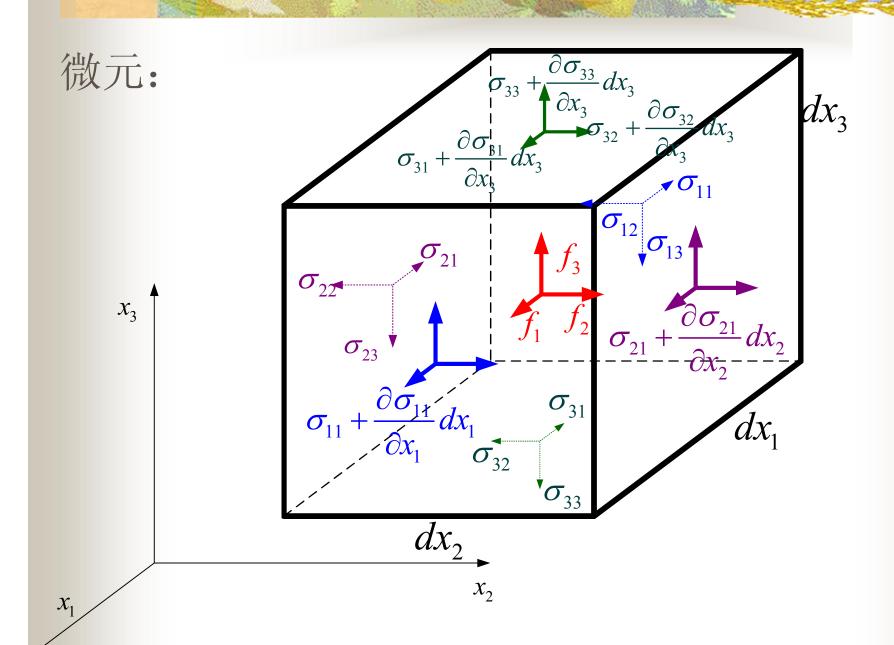
第七章 空间问题的基本理论

平衡微分方程

一点的应力状态

几何方程和物理方程

轴对称的基本问题



考虑X方向的力平衡条件,有:

$$\left(\sigma_{11} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{11}}{\partial x_1} dx_1\right) dx_2 dx_3 - \sigma_{11} dx_2 dx_3$$

$$+\left(\sigma_{21} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{21}}{\partial x_2} dx_2\right) dx_3 dx_1 - \sigma_{21} dx_3 dx_1$$

$$+ \left(\sigma_{31} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{31}}{\partial x_3} dx_3\right) dx_1 dx_2 - \sigma_{31} dx_1 dx_2 + f_1 dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = 0$$

同理可列出Y、Z方向的力平衡条件。

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{11}}{\partial x_{1}} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{21}}{\partial x_{2}} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{31}}{\partial x_{3}} + f_{1} = 0;$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{12}}{\partial x_{1}} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{22}}{\partial x_{2}} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{32}}{\partial x_{3}} + f_{2} = 0;$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{13}}{\partial x_{1}} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{23}}{\partial x_{2}} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{33}}{\partial x_{3}} + f_{3} = 0;$$

$$\sigma_{ji,j} + f_i = 0$$

对于弹性动力学问题,惯性力作为体力考虑,有:

$$\sigma_{ji,j} + f_i = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial t^2}$$

考虑微元体的力矩平衡,对通过形心沿x3方向的轴取矩:

$$(\sigma_{12}dx_2dx_3)dx_1 - (\sigma_{21}dx_3dx_1)dx_2 = 0$$

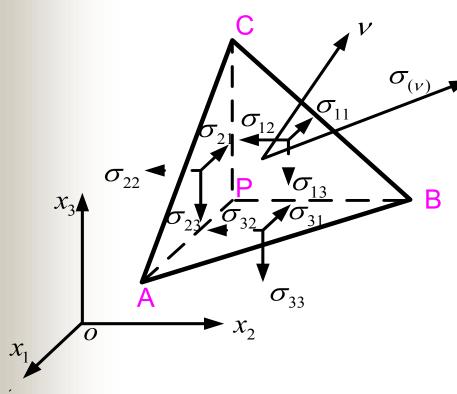
$$\therefore \sigma_{12} = \sigma_{21}$$
; 剪应力互等定理

同理可得:

$$\sigma_{23}=\sigma_{32}; \qquad \sigma_{31}=\sigma_{13}$$

体力和惯性力的存在不影响张量的对称性。

思路1:平衡法。



斜面法线:

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 \mathbf{e}_2 + \mathbf{v}_3 \mathbf{e}_3 = \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{e}_i$$

$$v_i = \cos(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{e}_i) = \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{e}_i$$

$$\Delta PBC$$
: $dS_1 = v_1 dS$;

$$\Delta PCA$$
: $dS_2 = v_2 dS$;

$$\Delta PAB$$
: $dS_3 = v_3 dS$;

$$dV = \frac{1}{3}dh \cdot dS$$

X1方向的平衡方程:

$$\sigma_{(v)1}dS + f_1dV = \sigma_{11}dS_1 + \sigma_{21}dS_2 + \sigma_{31}dS_3$$

$$\sigma_{(v)1} = v_1 \sigma_{11} + v_2 \sigma_{21} + v_3 \sigma_{31} = v_1 \sigma_x + v_2 \tau_{yx} + v_3 \tau_{zx}$$

同理:

$$\sigma_{(v)2} = v_1 \sigma_{12} + v_2 \sigma_{22} + v_3 \sigma_{32} = v_1 \tau_{xy} + v_2 \sigma_y + v_3 \tau_{zy}$$

$$\sigma_{(v)3} = v_1 \sigma_{13} + v_2 \sigma_{23} + v_3 \sigma_{33} = v_1 \tau_{xz} + v_2 \tau_{zy} + v_3 \sigma_y$$

写成教程使用的分量形式:

$$p_{x} = l\sigma_{x} + m\tau_{yx} + n\tau_{zx}$$

$$p_{y} = l\tau_{xy} + m\sigma_{y} + n\tau_{zy}$$

$$p_{z} = l\tau_{xz} + m\tau_{yz} + n\sigma_{z}$$

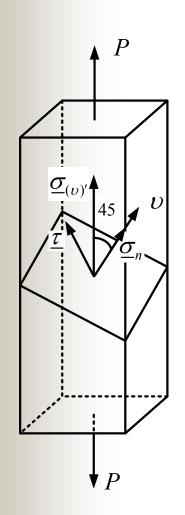
$$\sigma_{n} = lp_{x} + mp_{y} + np_{z}$$

$$\sigma_n = l^2 \sigma_x + m^2 \sigma_y + n^2 \sigma_z + 2mn \tau_{yz} + 2nl \tau_{zx} + 2lm \tau_{xy}$$

$$p^{2} = \sigma_{n}^{2} + \tau_{n}^{2} = p_{x}^{2} + p_{y}^{2} + p_{z}^{2}$$

$$\tau_n^2 = p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2 - \sigma_n^2$$

EXAMPLE:



如图, 受单向拉伸的方形杆。

已知: 拉力P=1000N,

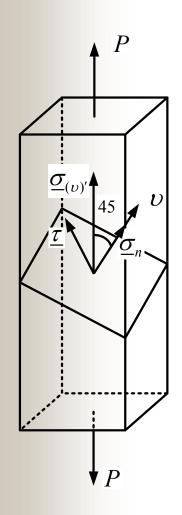
截面积A=1cm²,

求:法线与Z轴成45度,并与X、Y轴夹角相等的斜面上的应力矢量、正应力和剪应力。

解:1、求方形杆横截面上的应力。

 $\sigma_z = 10 \,\mathrm{MPa}$

其余应力分量为零。



2、求斜面的法线方向余弦。

$$v_3 = 1/\sqrt{2}$$

$$Q v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2 = 1 \qquad v_1 = v_2$$

$$\therefore v_1 = v_2 = 1/2$$

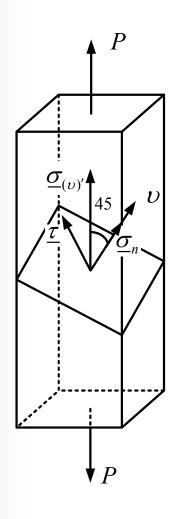
3、求斜面上的应力。

$$\sigma_{(v)} = \sigma \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

$$\sigma_{(\nu)1} = \sigma_{(\nu)2} = 0$$

$$\sigma_{(v)3} = \sigma_z / \sqrt{2} = 10 / \sqrt{2} \text{ MPa}$$

4、求斜面上的正应力和剪应力。



$$\sigma_n = \sigma_z / 2 = 5$$
MPa

$$\tau = 5$$
MPa

■主应力和主平面

■主应力分析

$$(\sigma_{x} - \sigma)l + \tau_{xy}m + \tau_{xz}n = 0$$

$$\tau_{xy}l + (\sigma_{y} - \sigma)m + \tau_{yz}n = 0$$

$$\tau_{xz}l + \tau_{yz}m + (\sigma_{z} - \sigma)n = 0$$

$$|\sigma_{x} - \sigma| \quad \tau_{xy} \quad \tau_{xz}$$

$$\tau_{yx} \quad \sigma_{y} - \sigma \quad \tau_{yz}$$

$$\tau_{zx} \quad \tau_{zy} \quad \sigma_{z} - \sigma$$
展开

关于1, m, n的齐次线 性方程组, 非零解的条件为方程 组的系数行列式等于

展开

$$\sigma^3 - I_1 \sigma^2 + I_2 \sigma - I_3 = 0$$

其中:

主应力特征方程
$$\sigma^3 - I_1 \sigma^2 + I_2 \sigma - I_3 = 0$$

$$I_1 = \sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z$$

$$|\sigma_{ij}|$$
 主元之和

$$I_2 = \sigma_x \sigma_y + \sigma_y \sigma_z + \sigma_z \sigma_x - \tau_{xy}^2 - \tau_{yz}^2 - \tau_{xz}^2$$

$$I_3 = egin{array}{ccccc} \sigma_x & au_{xy} & au_{xz} \ au_{yx} & \sigma_y & au_{yz} \ au_{zx} & au_{zy} & \sigma_z \ \end{array}$$

代数主子式之和

应力张量元素 构成的行列式

- *I*₁、*I*₂、*I*₃ 分别称为应力张量的第一、第 二和第三不变量。
- 特征方程的根是确定的,即 I₁、 I₂、 I₃的值 是不随坐标轴的改变而变化的。
- 主应力和应力主轴方向取决于载荷、形状和 边界条件等,与坐标轴的选取无关。
- 如何确定弹性体内部任意一点主应力和应力 主轴方向。

σ₁, σ₂, σ₃分别表示特征方程的三个实数根,

代表某点三个主应力。

对于应力主方向,将 σ_1 , σ_2 , σ_3 分别代入

$$(\sigma_x - \sigma)l + \tau_{xy}m + \tau_{xz}n = 0$$

$$\tau_{xy}l + (\sigma_y - \sigma)m_1 + \tau_{yz}n = 0$$

$$\tau_{xz}l + \tau_{yz}m + (\sigma_z - \sigma)n = 0$$

$$l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 1$$

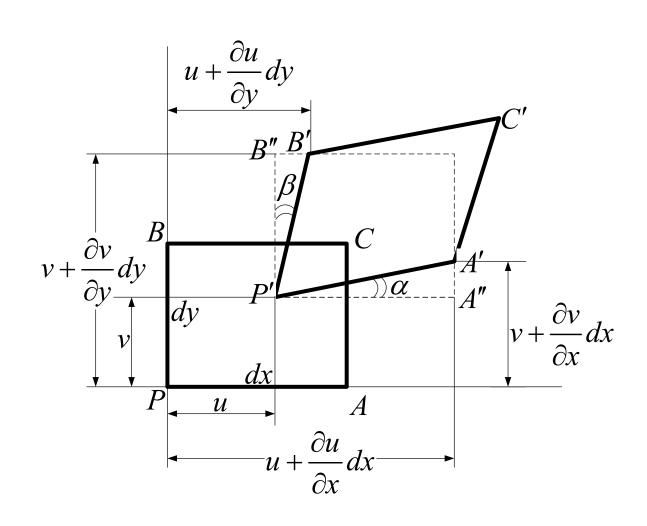
则可求应力主方向。

和

应力不变量性质

- ●不变性 •主应力和应力主方向取决于结构外力和 约束条件,与坐标系无关。
- ●实数性 •特征方程的三个根,即一点的三个主应力均为实数。
- ●正交性 •任意一点三个应力主方向是相互垂直的——三个应力主轴正交的。
- ●极值性 •按代数值: 主应力 σ₁和 σ₃是考察点处 所有可能截面上正应力之最大值和最小值
- •坐标系的改变导致应力张量分量变化,但应力状态不变。
- •应力不变量正是对应力状态性质的描述。

微分线段上的形变分量与位移分量的关系



应变位移公式或几何方程

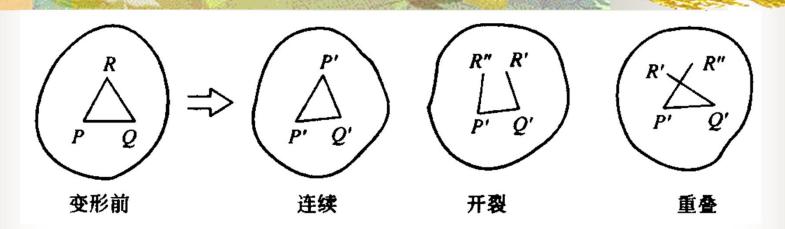
$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}; \qquad \varepsilon_{xy} = \varepsilon_{yx} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right);$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}; \qquad \varepsilon_{yz} = \varepsilon_{zy} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right);$$

$$\varepsilon_z = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}; \qquad \varepsilon_{zx} = \varepsilon_{xz} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right);$$

形变协调条件

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_y}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \gamma_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$$



从几何上看, 变形前连续的物体变形后应该仍然保持连续, 若任意给定六个应变分量,则物体可能出现开裂或重叠现象(参见图), 这样的应变场是不协调的, 所以可积条件就是保证变形协调的条件, 称为应变协调方程。

例: 二维问题。已知 $\varepsilon_x = x$ $\varepsilon_y = x^2 + y$ $\gamma_{xy} = 0$

上列应变场是否可能?

解:
$$Q \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial y^2} = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}_y}{\partial x^2} = 2 \qquad \frac{\partial^2 \gamma_{xy}}{\partial y \partial x} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_y}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \gamma_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} = 2 \neq 0$$

该应变场不可能存在。

体应变的概念:每单位体积的体积改变

$$\theta = \frac{(dx + \varepsilon_x dx)(dy + \varepsilon_y dy)(dz + \varepsilon_z dz) - dx dy dz}{dx dy dz}$$

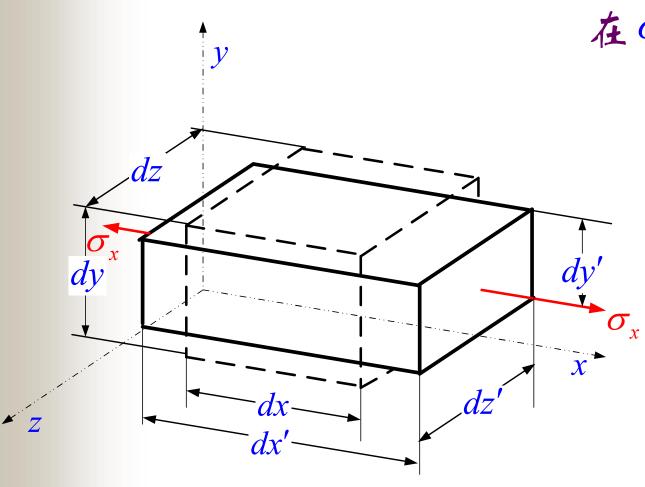
$$= (1 + \varepsilon_x)(1 + \varepsilon_y)(1 + \varepsilon_z) - 1$$

$$= \varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y + \varepsilon_z + \varepsilon_y \varepsilon_z + \varepsilon_z \varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_x \varepsilon_y + \varepsilon_x \varepsilon_y \varepsilon_z$$

根据小应变假设, 略去线应变的乘积项

$$\theta = \varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y + \varepsilon_z = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$

各向同性弹性体:



在σx的作用下:

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{\sigma_{x}}{E}$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \varepsilon_{z} = -\frac{v\sigma_{x}}{E}$$

同理, 在₀,的作用下:

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{\sigma_{y}}{E}$$

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \varepsilon_{z} = -\frac{v\sigma_{y}}{E}$$

在σz 的作用下:

$$\varepsilon_{z} = \frac{\sigma_{z}}{E}$$

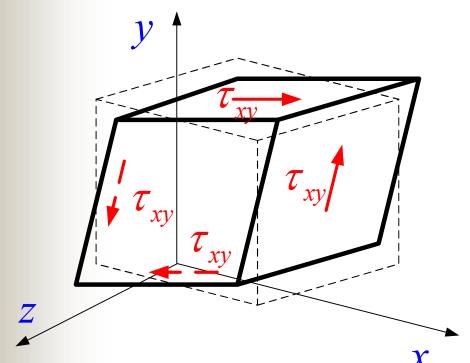
$$\varepsilon_{x} = \varepsilon_{y} = -\frac{v\sigma_{z}}{E}$$

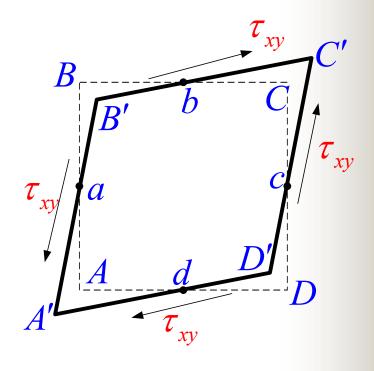
$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{1}{E} \left[\sigma_{x} - \nu \left(\sigma_{y} + \sigma_{z} \right) \right]$$

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

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

各向同性弹性体:





在 纯剪力的作用下:

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\tau_{xy}}{G}, \quad \gamma_{yz} = \frac{\tau_{yz}}{G}, \quad \gamma_{zx} = \frac{\tau_{zx}}{G}$$

各向同性弹性体:

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

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

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

$$\xi_{z} = \frac{1}{E} \left[\sigma_{z} - \nu \left(\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y} \right) \right] = \frac{1 + \nu}{E} \sigma_{z} - \frac{\nu}{E} \Theta;$$

$$\xi_{z} = \frac{1}{E} \left[\sigma_{z} - \nu \left(\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y} \right) \right] = \frac{1 + \nu}{E} \sigma_{z} - \frac{\nu}{E} \Theta;$$

$$\xi_{xy} = \frac{1}{G} \tau_{xy};$$

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

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

体积应力

其中,
$$\Theta = \sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z$$

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

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

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

以上三项相加

$$\theta = \frac{1 - 2\nu}{E} \Theta$$

$$\theta = \varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y + \varepsilon_z = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \quad , \quad \Theta = \sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z$$

说明:体积应力与体积应变间存在线性关系

$$\theta = \frac{1 - 2\nu}{E} \Theta$$

$$\sigma_0 = \frac{1}{3}(\sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z) = \frac{1}{3}\Theta$$

$$\sigma_0 = K\theta$$

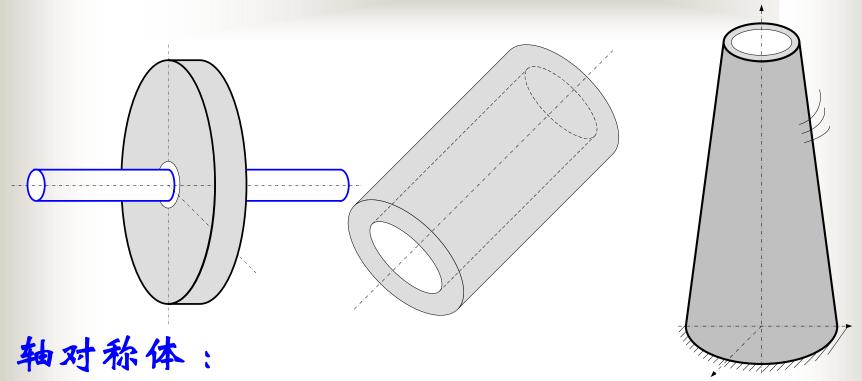
体积弹性模量:
$$K = \frac{E}{3(1-2\nu)}$$

引入拉密常数
$$\lambda = \frac{\nu E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}$$
 和G:

デ义
$$\sigma_x = 2G\varepsilon_x + \lambda\theta;$$
 $\tau_{xy} = G\gamma_{xy};$
切克 $\sigma_y = 2G\varepsilon_y + \lambda\theta;$ $\tau_{yz} = G\gamma_{yz};$
定理 $\sigma_z = 2G\varepsilon_z + \lambda\theta;$ $\tau_{zx} = G\gamma_{zx};$

弹性常数互换表

	基本常数		
	E, ν	λ,G	K,G
E		$\frac{G(3\lambda + 2G)}{\lambda + G}$	$\frac{9KG}{3K+G}$
		$\frac{\lambda}{2(\lambda+G)}$	$\frac{3K - 2G}{6K + 2G}$
λ	$\frac{\nu E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}$	——	$K-\frac{2}{3}G$
G	$\frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}$		
K	$\frac{E}{3(1-2\nu)}$	$\lambda + \frac{2}{3}G$	



对称轴一侧的平面图形绕对称轴旋转一周形成 轴对称问题:轴对称体承受的载荷和约束也是 轴对称的,则其变形状态也将是轴对称的。

空间轴对称问题的特点:

其变形状态对任何径向I-Z平面都是对称的

- (1) 所有物理量均与环向坐标θ无关,因而简化为平面r-Z内的二维问题。
- (2) 环向位移U₀为零,即所有质点只能在r-Z 平面内运动,平面始终保持平面。
- (3) 剪应力 $T_{r\theta}$ 和 $T_{z\theta}$ 为零,非零应力分量只有四个,即 $\sigma_r, \sigma_\theta, \sigma_z, \tau_{rz}$

1. 平衡方程

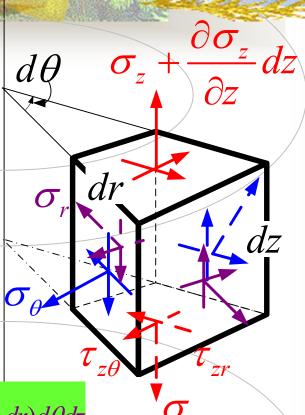
$$r$$
 σ_r $\tau_{r\theta}$ τ_{rz} $rd\theta dz$ 负面: θ $\tau_{\theta r}$ σ_{θ} $\tau_{\theta z}$ $drdz$ z τ_{zr} $\tau_{z\theta}$ σ_z $rd\theta dr$

正面:

$$r \quad \sigma_{r} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{r}}{\partial r} dr \quad \tau_{r\theta} + \frac{\partial \tau_{r\theta}}{\partial r} dr \quad \tau_{rz} + \frac{\partial \tau_{rz}}{\partial r} dr \quad (r+dr)d\theta dz$$

$$\theta \quad \tau_{\theta r} + \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta r}}{\partial \theta} d\theta \quad \sigma_{\theta} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{\theta}}{\partial \theta} d\theta \quad \tau_{\theta z} + \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta z}}{\partial \theta} d\theta \quad dr dz$$

$$z \quad \tau_{zr} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zr}}{\partial z} dz \quad \tau_{z\theta} + \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta z}}{\partial z} dz \quad \sigma_{z} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{z}}{\partial z} dz \quad r d\theta dr$$



空间轴对称问题的基本方程:

平
$$\frac{\partial \sigma_r}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \tau_{rz}}{\partial z} + \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta}{r} + f_r = 0;$$

 $\frac{\partial \sigma_r}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\tau_{rz}}{r} + f_z = 0;$
程 $\frac{\partial \sigma_r}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\tau_{rz}}{r} + f_z = 0;$

几何
$$\varepsilon_r = \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial x}; \qquad \varepsilon_\theta = \frac{u_r}{r}; \qquad \varepsilon_z = \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z};$$
 $\gamma_{zr} = \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial z};$

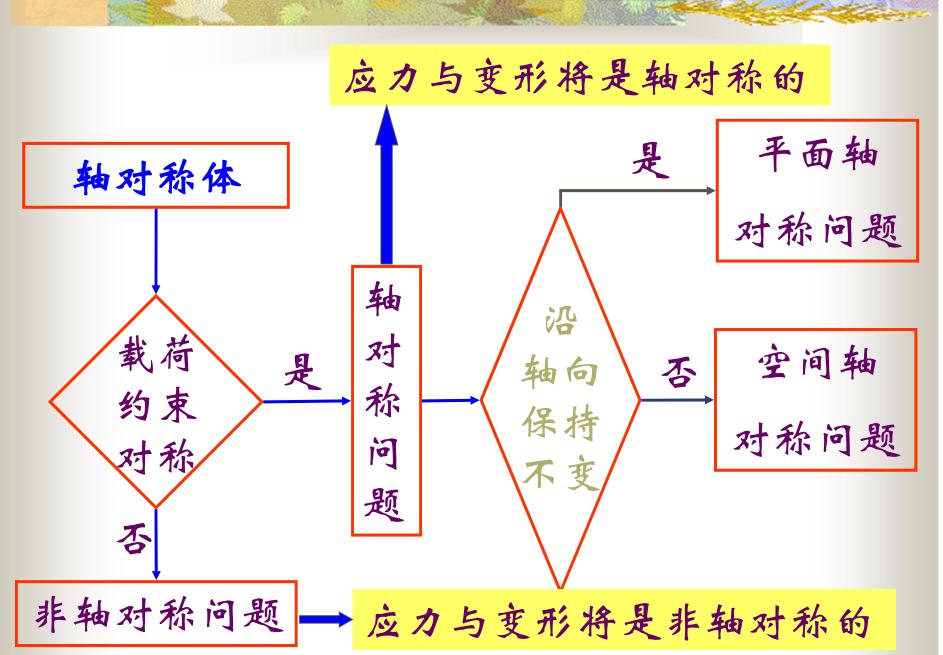
空间轴对称问题的基本方程:

及

$$\varepsilon_r = \frac{1}{E} \left[\sigma_r - v \left(\sigma_\theta + \sigma_z \right) \right];$$

 $\varepsilon_\theta = \frac{1}{E} \left[\sigma_\theta - v \left(\sigma_z + \sigma_r \right) \right];$
力
 $\varepsilon_z = \frac{1}{E} \left[\sigma_z - v \left(\sigma_r + \sigma_\theta \right) \right];$
 $\gamma_{zr} = \frac{1}{G} \tau_{zr};$

柱坐标 正交坐标



特点: 当几何形状、载荷、约束都沿轴向保持不变时, 空间轴对称问题退化为平面轴对称问题。

- 1) 平面轴对称问题是轴对称问题
 - ——与环向坐标无关
- 2) 平面轴对称问题是平面问题
 - ——与轴向坐标z无关

平面轴对称问题是沿径向r的一维问题。

基本方程

平衡方程:
$$\frac{d\sigma_r}{dr} + \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta}{r} + f_r = 0$$

几何方程:
$$\varepsilon_r = \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}r}; \qquad \varepsilon_\theta = \frac{u}{r};$$

物理方程(平面应力情况):

$$\varepsilon_{r} = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_{r} - \nu \sigma_{\theta}); \qquad \gamma_{r\theta} = 0;$$

$$\varepsilon_{\theta} = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_{\theta} - \nu \sigma_{r});$$

$$\varepsilon_{z} = -\frac{\nu}{E} (\sigma_{r} + \sigma_{\theta}) = -\frac{\nu}{1 - \nu} (\varepsilon_{r} + \varepsilon_{\theta});$$

$$\sigma_{r} = \frac{E}{1 - \nu^{2}} (\varepsilon_{r} + \nu \varepsilon_{\theta});$$

$$\sigma_{\theta} = \frac{E}{1 - \nu^{2}} (\varepsilon_{\theta} + \nu \varepsilon_{r});$$

$$\tau_{r\theta} = 0;$$