#### 静滑动摩擦力的特点

动滑动摩擦力的特点

大小:  $0 \le F_{\rm s} \le F_{\rm max}$  (范围)

大小:  $F_d = f_d F_N$ 

 $F_{\text{max}} = f_{\text{s}} F_{\text{N}}$  (库仑摩擦定律)

方向:沿接触处的公切线,与相对滑动趋势/方向反向;

#### 带摩擦力的平衡问题几个新特点

- 1 画受力图时,必须考虑摩擦力以及法向约束力的作用点(法向约束力不一定与重力重合);
- 2严格区分物体处于临界、非临界状态;
- 3 因  $0 \le F_s \le F_{max}$ , 问题的解有时在一个范围内(可以先假设平衡,进行求解).





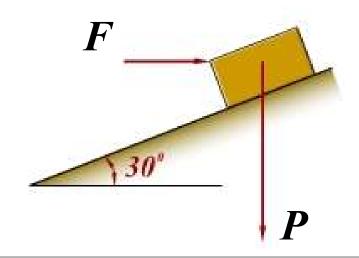




# 例4-1(平衡判断)

已知: P = 1500 N,  $f_s = 0.2$ ,  $f_d = 0.18$ , F = 400 N.

求: 物块是否静止, 摩擦力的大小和方向.



解此类问题的思路是: 先假设物体静止和摩擦力的 方向,应用平衡方程求解,将求得的摩擦力(大小 与方向)与最大静摩擦力比较,确定物体是否静止







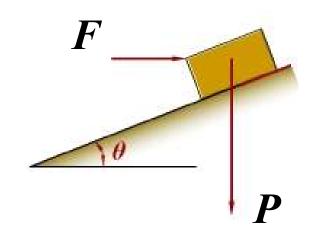




### 例4-2(临界滑动状态)

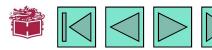
已知:  $P,\theta,f_{\rm s}$ .

求: 使物块静止,水平推力F的大小.



分析使物块静止的临界条件

(最大静摩擦力,两个趋势方向)



解:使物块有上滑趋势时,摩擦力向下,推力为 $F_1$  画物块受力图

$$\sum F_x = 0 \qquad F_1 \cos \theta - P \sin \theta - F_{\text{max}} = 0$$

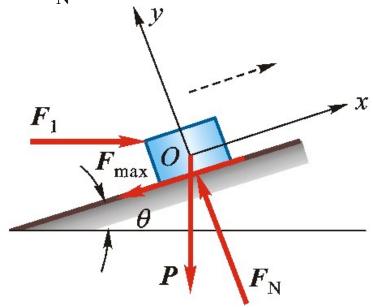
$$\sum F_{y} = 0 \qquad -F_{1}\sin\theta - P\cos\theta + F_{N} = 0$$

$$F_{\text{max}} = f_{\text{s}} F_{\text{N}}$$

$$F_{1} = \frac{\sin \theta + f_{s} \cos \theta}{\cos \theta - f_{s} \sin \theta} P$$

物块静止时候,推力满足

$$F \leq F_1$$













设物块有下滑趋势时,摩擦力向上,推力为 $F_2$ 画物块受力图

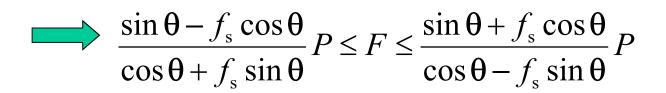
$$\Sigma F_{x} = 0 \qquad F_{2} \cos \theta - P \sin \theta + F_{\text{max}}' = 0$$

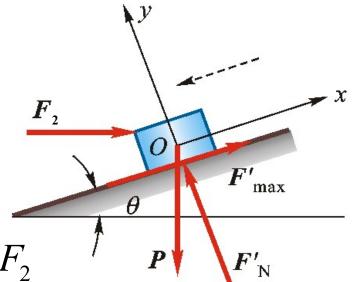
$$\Sigma F_y = 0$$
  $-F_2 \sin \theta - P \cos \theta + F_N'$ 

$$F_{\text{max}}' = f_{\text{s}} F_{N}'$$

$$F_2 = \frac{\sin \theta - f_s \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + f_s \sin \theta} P$$











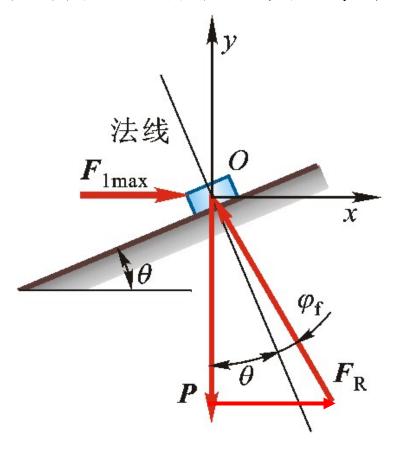






### 用几何法求解

物块有向上滑动趋势时,最大约束反力在摩擦角内



物块平衡一

力三角形封闭

$$F_{1\text{max}} = P \tan(\theta + \varphi_f)$$







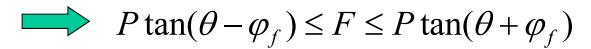




 $oldsymbol{F}_{1 ext{min}}$ 

物块有向下滑动趋势时,最大约束反力在斜面 法线另一侧,

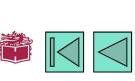
$$F_{1\min} = P \tan(\theta - \varphi_f)$$



利用三角公式与 $\tan \varphi_f = f_s$ ,

tan(A+B) = (tanA+tanB)/(1-tanAtanB)

$$P \frac{\sin \theta - f_s \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + f_s \sin \theta} \le F \le P \frac{\sin \theta + f_s \cos \theta}{\cos \theta - f_s \sin \theta}$$











# 例4-3(箱子倾覆问题)

已知均质木箱重 $P=5kN, f_s=0.4$ ,

h=2a=2m,  $\theta=30^{\circ}$ . 求

- (1)当D处为拉力F=1kN时,木箱是否平衡?
- (2)能保持木箱平衡的最大拉力.

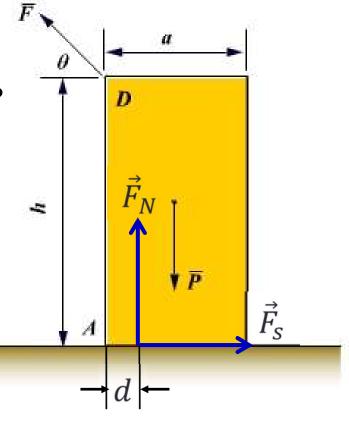
解: (1) 取木箱,设其处于平衡状态

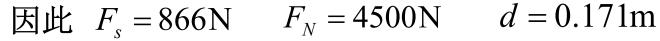
$$\Sigma F_x = 0$$
  $F_s - F \cos \theta = 0$ 

$$\Sigma F_{v} = 0$$
  $F_{N} - P + F \sin \theta = 0$ 

$$\sum M_A = 0 \qquad hF\cos\theta - P \cdot \frac{a}{2} + F_N d = 0$$

讨论: F<sub>N</sub>的作用线位置 如何确定?





$$F_N = 4500$$
N

$$d = 0.171$$
m











$$F_{\text{max}} = f_s F_N = 1800 \text{N}$$

 $F_s < F_{\text{max}}$ ,木箱不会滑动

又 d>0,木箱无翻倒趋势.

木箱平衡

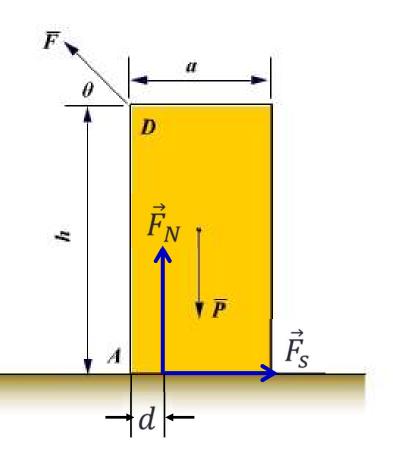
(2) 设木箱将要滑动时拉力为 $F_1$ 

$$\Sigma F_x = 0$$
  $F_s - F_1 \cos \theta = 0$ 

$$\Sigma F_v = 0$$
  $F_N - P + F_1 \sin \theta = 0$ 

$$F_{s} = F_{\text{max}} = f_{s} F_{N}$$

解得 
$$F_1 = \frac{f_s P}{\cos \theta + f_s \sin \theta} = 1876$$
**N**













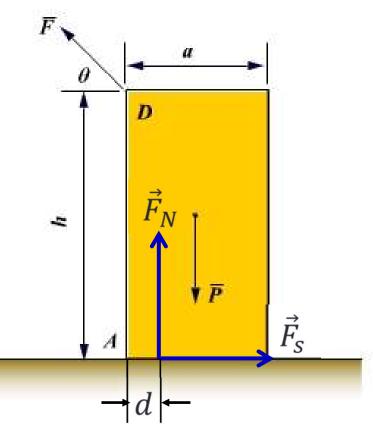
设木箱有翻动趋势时拉力为 $F_2$ 

此时支撑力 $F_N$ 作用线满足d=0

$$\sum M_A = 0 \quad F_2 \cos \theta \cdot h - P \cdot \frac{a}{2} = 0$$

解得 
$$F_2 = \frac{Pa}{2h\cos\theta} = 1443$$
N

能保持木箱平衡的最大拉力为1443N



木箱将要滑动(向左侧)时拉力为 $F_1$ =1876N 木箱将要翻动(绕A点)时拉力为 $F_2$ =1443N 因此,木箱在拉力F增大过程中,会先发生翻动。











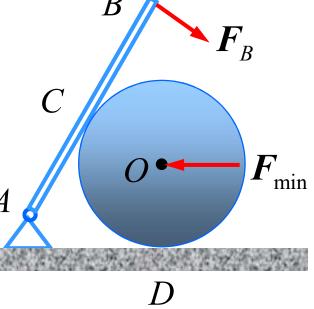
例4-4 均质轮重 P = 100N,杆无重,r,l, $\theta = 60$ °时,

$$AC = CB = \frac{l}{2}$$
;  $F_B = 50$ N,  $f_C = 0.4$  (杆与轮间)

求: 若要维持系统平衡

- (1)  $f_D = 0.3$  (轮与地面间静摩擦系数),轮心O处水平推力 $F_{\min}$
- (2)  $f_D = 0.15$  (轮与地面间静摩擦系数),轮心O处水平推力 $F_{\min}$ .

两个摩擦力 作用



 $f_D$ 大于某值,轮将沿AB板滑动.

 $f_D$ 小于某值,轮将向右滚动.

轮离开平衡状态,开始滑动有两种可能:沿杆AB滑动,沿地面滑动











我们是否可以直接代入静摩擦系数,假设C与D两处的摩擦力均达到最大值,直接进行平衡分析?

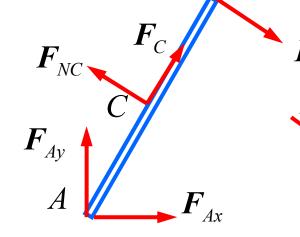
C,D 两处有一处摩擦力达最大值,系统即将运动.

解: 先设 C 处摩擦力达最大值,开始滑动(D不动).

$$\Sigma M_A = 0$$
  $F_{NC} \cdot \frac{l}{2} - F_B \cdot l = 0$ 

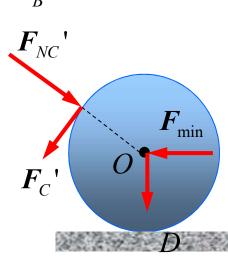
$$F_{NC} = 100N$$

$$F_C = F_{C \max} = f_C F_{NC} = 40 \text{N}$$



为什么C处的最大静摩擦力沿CB方向向上?可以沿CA吗?

因为我们要求的是最小水平力 $F_{min}$ ,此时轮在 $F_B$ 作用下相对平板AB向B运动,板对轮摩擦力指向A,反作用力指向B











#### 对轮列平衡方程

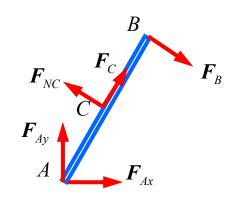
$$\Sigma M_O = 0$$
  $F_C' \cdot r - F_D \cdot r = 0$ 

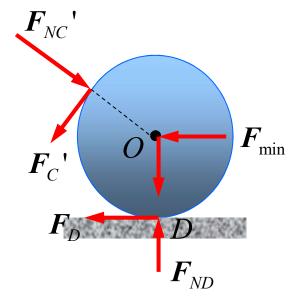
$$\Sigma F_x = 0$$
  $F'_{NC} \sin 60^{\circ} - F'_{C} \cos 60^{\circ} - F_{\min} - F_{D} = 0$ 

$$\Sigma F_{v} = 0$$
  $F_{ND} - P - F_{NC}' \cos 60^{\circ} - F_{C}' \sin 60^{\circ} = 0$ 

$$F_{NC}' = F_{NC} = 100N$$

$$F_D = F_C' = 40 \text{N}$$
  $F_{\text{min}} = 26.6 \text{N}$   $F_{\text{ND}} = 184.6 \text{N}$ 















假设D处摩擦力达最大值,C处不滑动

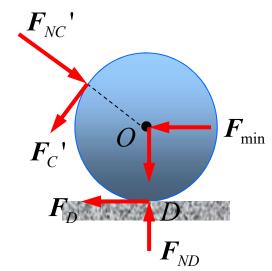
#### 取杆AB.

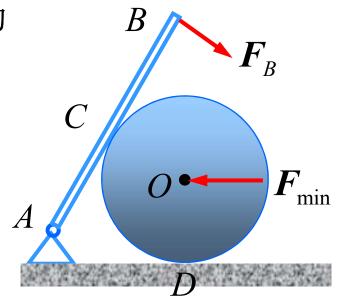
$$\sum M_A = 0 \qquad F_{NC} \cdot \frac{l}{2} - F_B \cdot l = 0$$

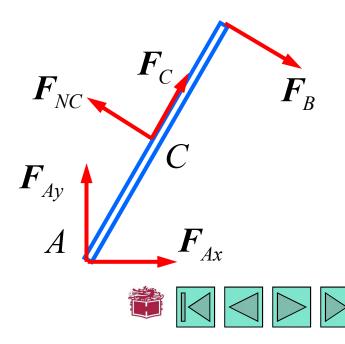
$$\rightarrow$$
  $F_{NC} = 100N$  不变

恒 
$$F_C \neq F_{C \text{max}} = f_C F_{NC} = 40N$$

# $F_{C}$ 必须由轮的平衡条件决定









対轮 
$$\Sigma M_O = 0$$
  $F'_C \cdot r - F_D \cdot r = 0$  
$$\Sigma F_x = 0 \qquad F'_{NC} \sin 60^{\circ} - F'_C \cos 60^{\circ} - F_{\min} - F_D = 0$$
 
$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \qquad F_{ND} - P - F'_{NC} \cos 60^{\circ} - F'_C \sin 60^{\circ} = 0$$

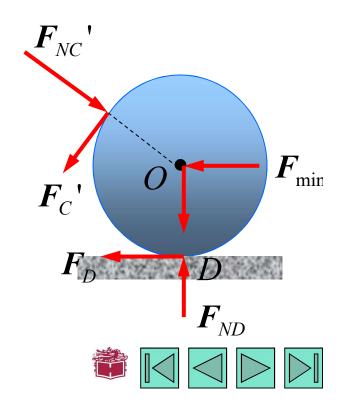
$$F_D = f_D F_{ND}$$
 (D将要滑动)  $F_{NC}' = 100N$  , 代入上式

$$(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} f_D) F_{ND} = P + 0.5 F_{NC}'$$

$$F_{\min} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} F'_{NC} - 1.5 f_D F_{ND}$$

$$F_C = F_D = \frac{f_D \left(P + 0.5 F'_{NC}\right)}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} f_D}$$

$$F_{\min} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} F'_{NC} - \frac{1.5 f_D \left(P + 0.5 F'_{NC}\right)}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} f_D}$$



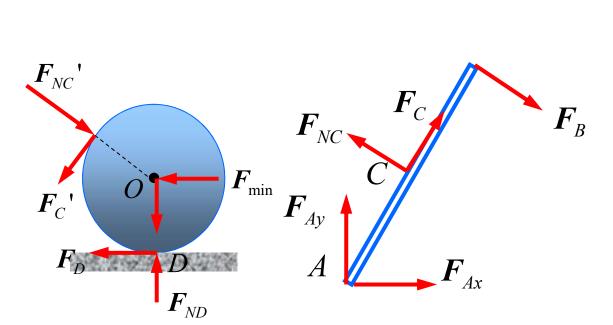


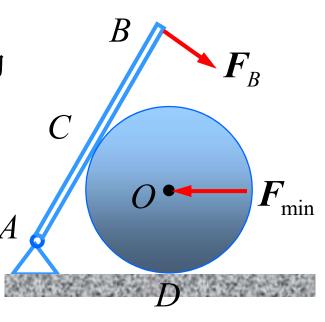
#### 我们讨论了两个可能性:

- (1) C处滑动(最大静摩擦力), D处不滑动
- (2) C处不滑动, D处滑动(最大静摩擦力)

摩擦系数: 轮与杆  $f_C = 0.4$ 

轮与地面  $f_D = 0.3$ 或者0.15





$$F_{NC} = F_{NC}' = 100N$$

不随着摩擦系数变化

$$F_D = F_C'$$

摩擦力大小随着摩擦系数、滑动情况变化



# (1)C处滑动(最大静摩擦力),D处不滑动

$$F_C = F_{C \max} = f_C F_{NC} = 40 \text{N}$$



$$F_D = F_C' = 40 \text{N}$$
  $F_{\text{min}} = 26.6 \text{N}$ 

$$F_{ND} = 184.6 \text{ N}$$

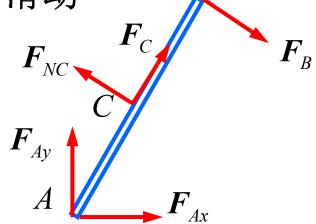


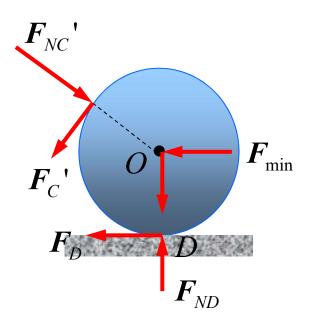
当
$$f_D = 0.3$$
时, $F_{D \max} = f_D F_{ND} = 55.39$ N

$$F_D = 40 \text{N} < F_{D\text{max}}$$
,满足假设,**D**不滑动

当
$$f_D = 0.15$$
时, $F_{Dmax} = f_D F_{ND} = 27.69$ N

$$F_D = 40 \text{N} > F_{D\text{max}}$$
,不满足假设,**D**滑动













# (2)C处不滑动,D处滑动(最大静摩擦力)

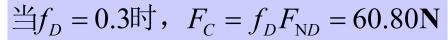
$$F_C = F_D = f_D F_{ND}$$

 $F_C = F_D = f_D F_{ND}$  (大小需要通过 $F_{ND}$ 求得)  $F_{NC}$ 

$$F_{ND} = \frac{P + 0.5 F_{NC}^{'}}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} f_D}$$

$$F_{ND} = \frac{P + 0.5F_{NC}^{'}}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}f_{D}} \qquad F_{\min} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}F_{NC}^{'} - \frac{1.5f_{D}\left(P + 0.5F_{NC}^{'}\right)}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}f_{D}} \quad F_{Ay}$$



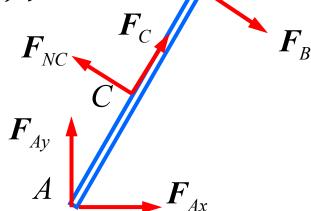


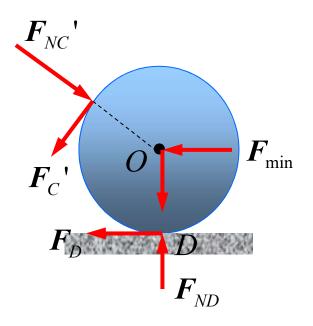
$$F_C > F_{C \text{max}} = 40 \text{N}$$
,不满足假设,**C**滑动  $F_{\text{min}} = -4.59 \text{N}$ ,

当
$$f_D = 0.15$$
时, $F_C = f_D F_{ND} = 25.86$ N

$$F_C < F_{C max} = 40 N$$
, 满足假设,C不滑动  $F_{min} = 47.81 N$ ,

$$\Longrightarrow$$
 当 $f_D = 0.15$ 时, $F_{\min} = 47.81$ N

















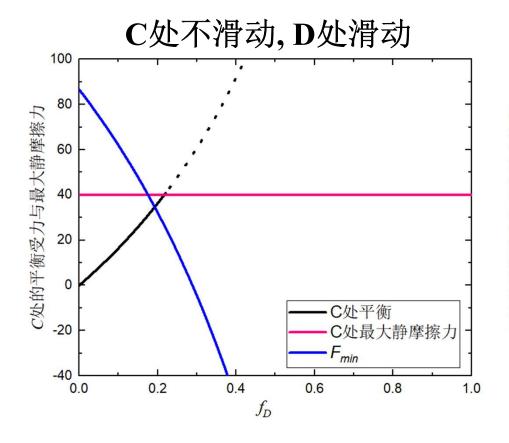
# § 4-4 滚动摩阻(擦)的概念

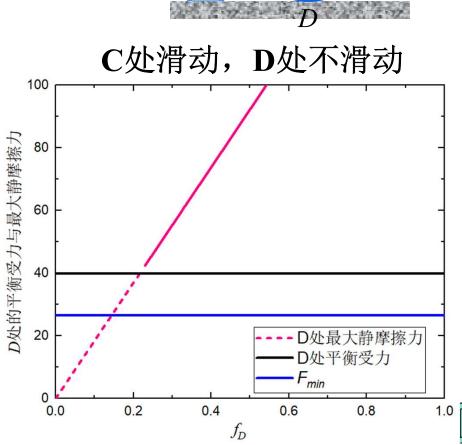
思考: 给定 $f_{C}$ , 增大 $f_D$ 是否可以降低 $F_{min}$ ?

当fn从0开始增加,先发生D处滑动(左图)

当 $f_D$ =0.22,C与D两处同时达到最大静摩擦力

当f<sub>D</sub>>0.22, C处开始滑动





 $F_{B}$ 



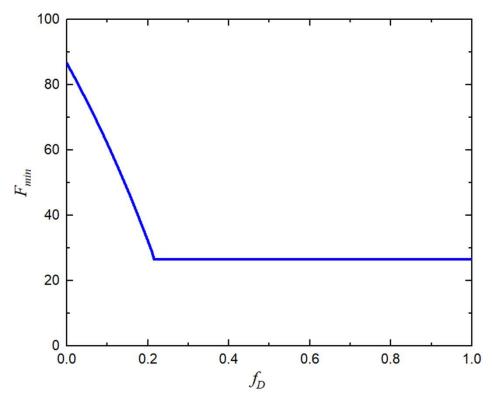
# § 4-4 滚动摩阻(擦)的概念

### 思考: 给定 $f_C$ , 增大 $f_D$ 是否可以降低 $F_{min}$ ?

当 $f_D$ 从0开始增加,先发生D处滑动(左图)

当 $f_D$ =0.22,C与D两处同时达到最大静摩擦力

当f<sub>D</sub>>0.22, C处开始滑动



在D处滑动( $f_D$ <0.22),增大 $f_D$ 可以降低 $F_{min}$ 。当C处开始滑动( $f_D$ >0.22),增大 $f_D$ 可以不影响 $F_{min}$ 。









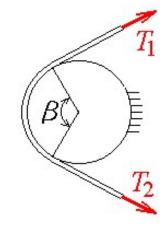


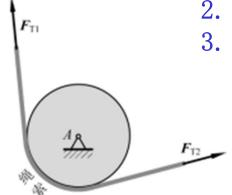
### 思考题

皮带与轮之间的摩擦系数为 $f_s$ ,轮半径为r,皮带包角为 $\beta$ ,皮带不滑动时张力 $T_1$ 与 $T_2$ 关系

#### 柔索中拉力相等( $T_1=T_2$ )的条件:

- 1. 滑轮保持平衡
- 2. 轮子形状必须是圆形
- 3. 不考虑摩擦力













已知 $T_1 > T_2$ ,画出皮带的画受力图和皮带微元的受力图。首先考虑微元的平衡:

$$\sum F_x = 0: (T + dT)\cos(d\beta/2) - T\cos(d\beta/2) = dF$$

$$\Rightarrow dT = dF \qquad \cos(d\beta/2) \sim 1$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 : dN = (T + dT) \sin(d\beta / 2) + T \sin(d\beta / 2)$$

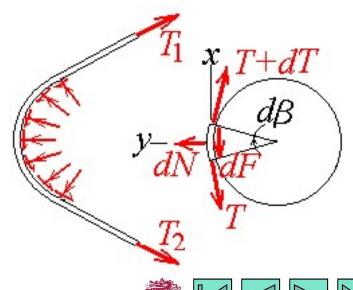
$$\Rightarrow$$
  $dN = Td\beta$   $\sin(d\beta/2) \sim d\beta/2$ ,  $dTd\beta \ll Td\beta$ 

根据静滑动摩擦  $dF = f_s dN$ 

$$dT = f_s T d\beta \qquad \int_{T_2}^{T_1} \frac{dT}{T} = f_s \int_0^{\beta} d\beta$$

$$\ln \frac{T_1}{T_2} = f_s \beta \qquad T_1 = T_2 e^{f_s \beta}$$

$$T_1:T_2=e^{f_s\beta}$$











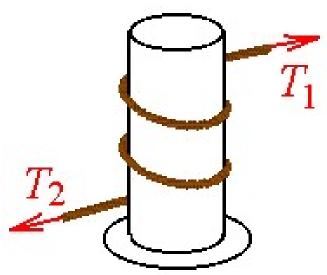
例如,

已知绳绕树两圈, $f_s = 0.5$ , $T_2 = 500$ N。 求使绳子不打滑的 $T_1$ 范围。

$$T_1 / T_2 \le e^{f_s \beta}$$

$$\beta = 4\pi$$

$$T_1 = 267000N$$









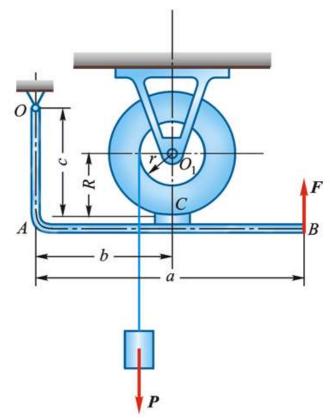




### 例4-5

已知:物块重P,鼓轮重心位于 $O_1$ 处,闸杆重量不计, $f_s$ ,各尺寸如图所示.

求: 制动鼓轮所需铅直力F.





#### 解: 分别取闸杆与鼓轮

设鼓轮被制动处于平衡状态

对鼓轮, 
$$\sum M_{o_1} = 0$$
  $rF_T - RF_s = 0$ 

$$rF_{\rm T} - RF_{\rm s} = 0$$

对闸杆, 
$$\Sigma M_o = 0$$
  $Fa - F'_N b - F'_s c = 0$ 

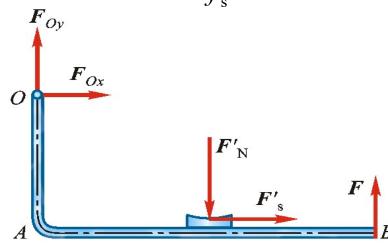
$$Fa - F_{N}'b - F_{s}'c = 0$$

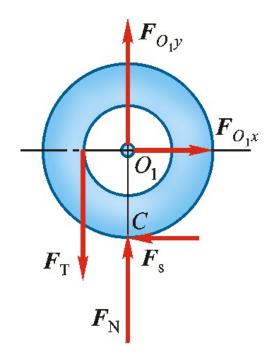
$$\underline{\underline{\mathbf{H}}} \quad F_{s}' \leq f_{s} F_{N}'$$

$$\overline{\mathbb{m}} F_{\mathsf{T}} = P, \qquad F_{\mathsf{s}}' = F_{\mathsf{s}}$$

$$F_{s}' = F_{s}$$

解得 
$$F \ge \frac{rP(b - f_s c)}{f_s R a}$$













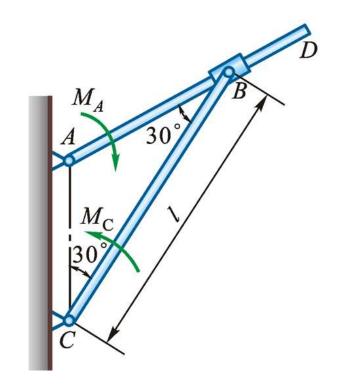


### 例4-6

已知:  $M_A = 40 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$ ,  $f_s = 0.3$ , 各构件自重不计,

尺寸如图;

求:保持系统平衡的力偶矩 M<sub>C</sub>







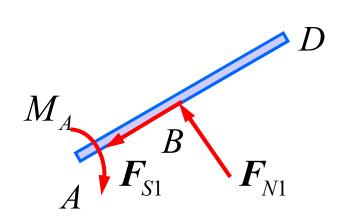






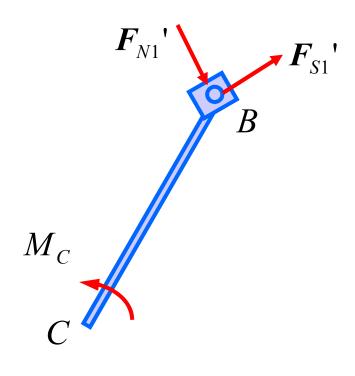
设 $M_c = M_{c_1}$ 时,系统即将逆时针方向转动 解:

画两杆受力图.



$$\Sigma M_A = 0$$

$$F_{\rm N1} \cdot AB - M_{A} = 0$$



$$\Sigma M_C = 0$$

$$F_{N1} \cdot AB - M_A = 0$$
  $M_{C1} - F'_{N1} \cdot l \sin 60^{\circ} - F'_{s1} \cdot l \cos 60^{\circ} = 0$ 











$$X$$
  $F'_{s1} = F_{s1} = f_s F_{N1} = f_s F'_{N1}$ 

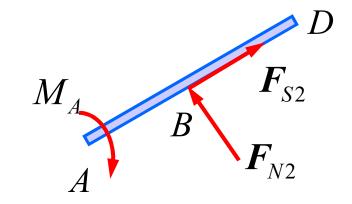
$$M_{C1} = 70.39 \,\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$$

设  $M_C = M_C$ , 时,系统有顺时针方向转动趋势

画两杆受力图.

$$\Sigma M_A = 0$$

$$F_{_{\rm N2}} \cdot AB - M_{_A} = 0$$











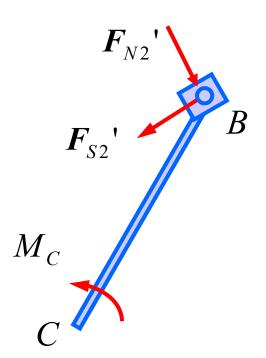
$$\sum M_C = 0 \qquad M_{C2} - F'_{N2} \cdot l \sin 60^{\circ} - F'_{s2} \cdot l \cos 60^{\circ} = 0$$

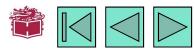
$$X F'_{s2} = F_{s2} = f_s F_{N2} = f_s F'_{N2}$$

$$M_{C2} = 49.61 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$



 $49.61 \text{N} \cdot \text{m} \le M_C \le 70.39 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$ 



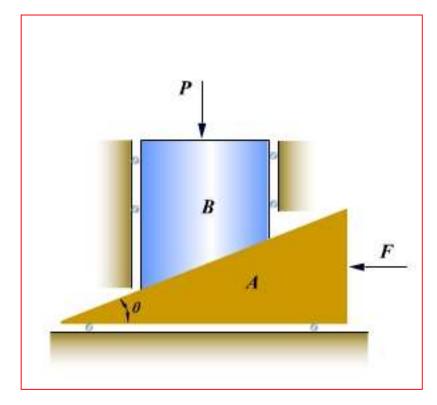


### 例4-8

已知: 力P, 角 $\theta$ , 不计自重的A, B 块间的

静摩擦因数为ƒ,,其它接触处光滑;

求: 使系统保持平衡的力产的值.













 $oldsymbol{F}_{\mathit{NB}}$ 

### 解:

取整体分析, 画受力图

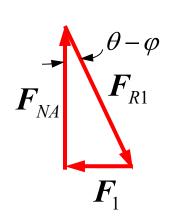
$$\Sigma F_{y} = 0 \quad F_{NA} - P = 0$$

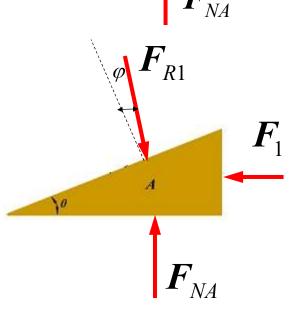
$$\longrightarrow F_{NA} = P$$

楔块A向右运动,全约束力为 $F_{R1}$ 设力F小于 $F_1$ 时,取楔块A分析,画受力图

$$F_{1} = F_{NA} \tan(\theta - \varphi)$$

$$= P \tan(\theta - \varphi)$$









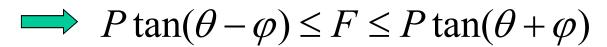


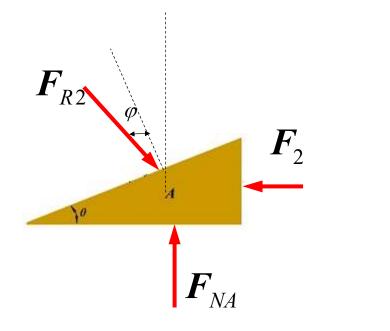


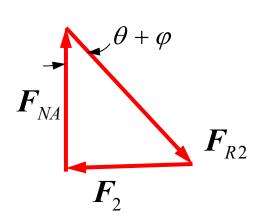


楔块A向左运动,全约束力为 $F_{R2}$ ,力F大于 $F_2$  取楔块A分析,画受力图

$$F_2 = F_{NA} \tan(\theta + \varphi) = P \tan(\theta + \varphi)$$















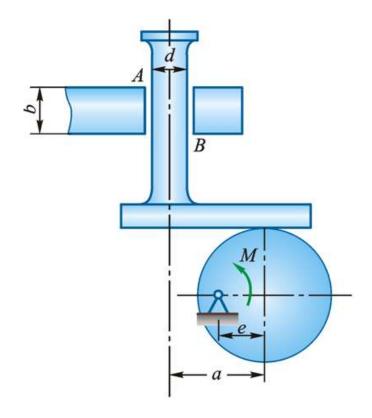




## 例4-9(自锁问题)

已知: b, d,  $f_s$ , 不计凸轮与挺杆处摩擦, 不计挺杆质量;

求: 挺杆不被卡住之 a 值.















# 解: 取挺杆,设挺杆处于刚好卡住位置(处于平衡)

$$\Sigma F_{x} = 0 \qquad F_{NA} - F_{NB} = 0$$

$$\Sigma F_{y} = 0 \qquad -F_{A} - F_{B} + F = 0$$

$$\Sigma M_{A} = 0 \qquad F(a + \frac{d}{2}) - F_{B}d - F_{NB}b = 0$$

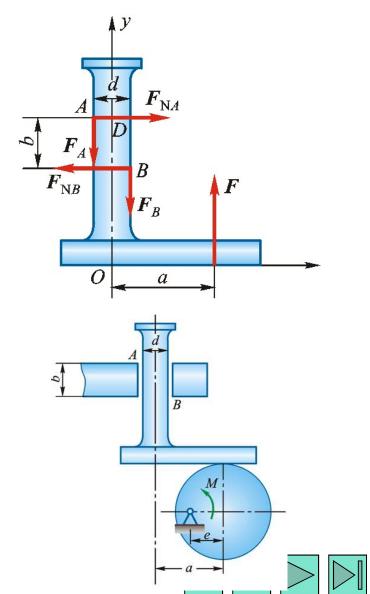
$$F_{NA} = F_{NB} \Longrightarrow F_{A} = f_{s}F_{NA}, F_{B} = f_{s}F_{NB}$$

$$F_{A} = F_{B} = \frac{F}{2} \Longrightarrow F_{NA} = F_{NB} = \frac{F}{2f_{s}}$$

$$F(a + \frac{d}{2}) - \frac{F}{2}d - \frac{F}{2f_{s}}b = Fa - \frac{F}{2f_{s}}b = 0$$

$$\Longrightarrow a = \frac{b}{2f_{s}}$$

$$\Longrightarrow$$
挺杆不被卡住时





# 思考: 为什么不卡住(不平衡)条件 $a < \frac{b}{2f_s}$

$$\Sigma F_{x} = 0 F_{NA} - F_{NB} = 0$$

$$\Sigma F_{y} = 0 -F_{A} - F_{B} + F = 0$$

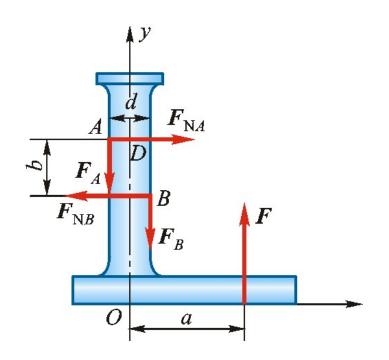
$$\Sigma M_{A} = F(a + \frac{d}{2}) - F_{B}d - F_{NB}b < 0$$

### 用最大摩擦系数分析

极限情况为无摩擦,则一定不会卡住

#### 因此不被卡住条件为

$$0 < f_{\rm s} < \frac{b}{2a} \qquad \Longrightarrow \quad a < \frac{b}{2 f_{\rm s}}$$













### 用几何法求解-自锁条件

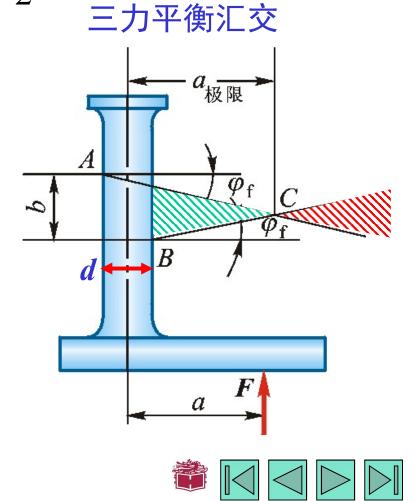
解:  $b = (a_{\text{KR}} + \frac{d}{2})\tan\varphi + (a_{\text{KR}} - \frac{d}{2})\tan\varphi$ 

 $=2a_{\mathrm{KR}}\tan\varphi=2a_{\mathrm{KR}}f_{\mathrm{s}}$ 

当 $a < a_{\text{WR}}$ ,在A与B的摩擦角外,不满足三力平衡汇交,不可以卡住!

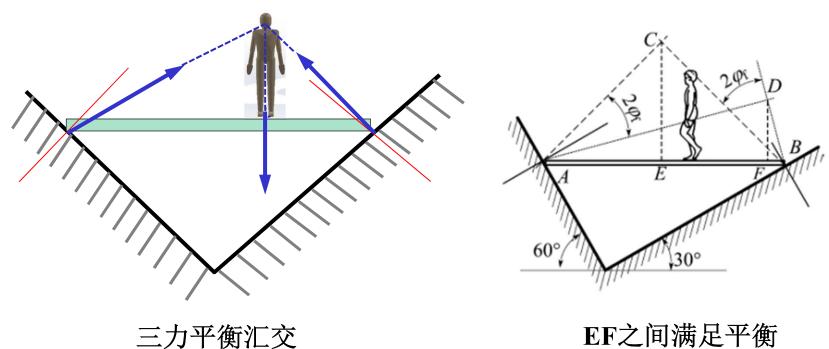
当 $a > a_{\text{WR}}$ ,在A与B的摩擦角内,可以在任意点平衡,可以卡住!

$$\Rightarrow a < \frac{b}{2f_{\rm s}}$$



### 思考题:

水平梯子放在直角V形槽内,略去梯重,梯子与两个槽面的摩擦角均为 $\phi_f$ 。考虑人体重,则人在梯子哪些区域运动时,梯子不滑动。



EF之间满足平衡







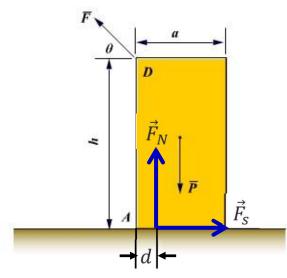






#### 考虑滑动摩擦时物体的平衡问题-解题思路小结

正向问题:已知主动力(F),求解带摩擦条件是否平衡



思路--静力学平衡问题分析:

相似点: 判断平衡需要的约束力

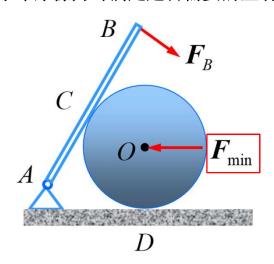
(法向约束力+切向约束力(摩擦力))

不同点: 法向约束力作用点(d);

切向约束力与最大静摩擦力比较

(判断平衡)

反向问题: 求带摩擦力时满足题目需要的主动力的范围



思路一考虑不平衡/平衡的条件:

不平衡:滑动(两个方向、多个位置);翻到(d=0); 平衡:卡住(保持自锁)

为什么要考虑将滑未滑的临界条件?

- 1. 这是系统打破平衡时候的条件:
- 2. 我们可以确定力作用点(比如C或D)
- 3. 我们可以确定摩擦力的条件( $F_{\max} = f_s F_N$ )

如果有多个摩擦力作用点,需要单独讨论其中一个将滑未滑时,其他点最大静摩擦力是否满足平衡。













作业

教材习题: 4-18, 4-26, 4-27 (4-26中摩擦力在垂直速度方向分量为0)

