



## 第三章 空间力系



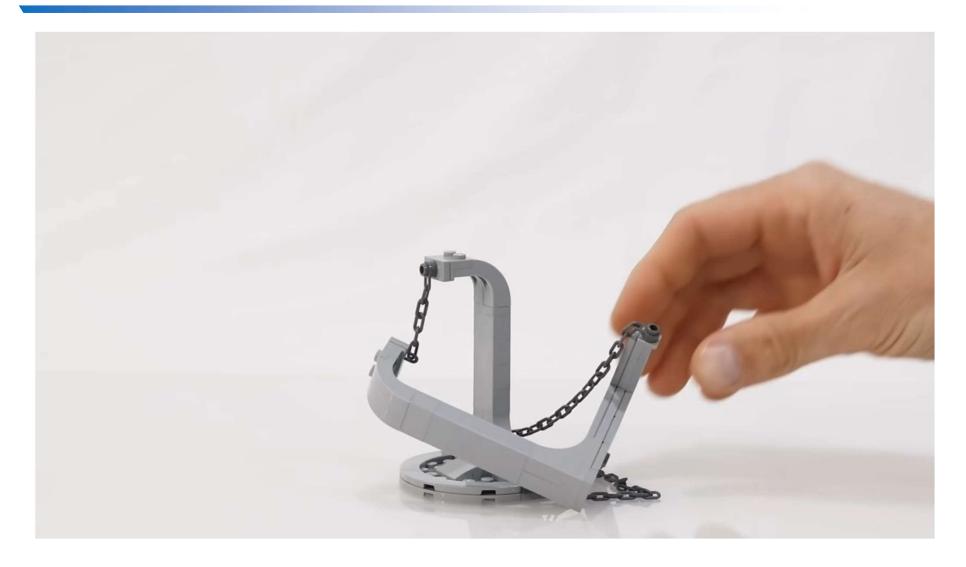












张拉整体结构 (Tensegrity)





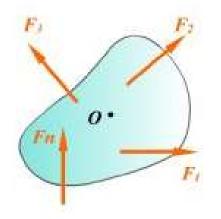












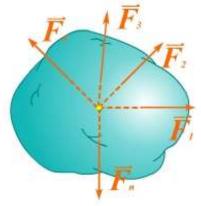
1. 另一个静力学基本要素: 力偶 (力偶矩)

描述力对刚体绕固定点0转动效果的描述:力矩

2. 两个定理: 力的平移定理一主矢与主矩 合力矩定理—合力

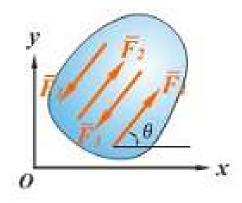
3. 平面力系的平衡方程(主矢,主矩均为0,3个平衡方程) 多物体系平衡(整体与局部) 桁架(二力杆+节点法/截面法)

#### 平面汇交力系



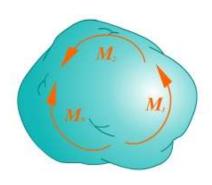
平衡方程(2个): 力矩平衡自动满足(共点) 合力为0(力多边形封闭,或两个方向投影的力为0)

#### 平面平行力系



平衡方程(2个): 一个方向力平衡自动满足(平行) 平行力系方向合力为0,力偶矩为0

#### 平面力偶系



平衡方程 (1个): 合力为0平衡自动满足(只有力偶) 合力偶矩为0





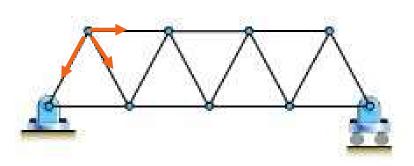




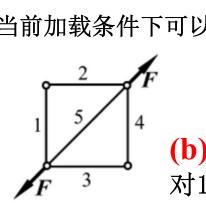




平面桁架结构: 杆件都是二力杆, 节点都是平面汇交力系



零力杆:杆件中内力为0(在当前加载条件下可以拆除)



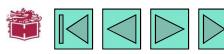
(b)

(b)零力杆: 1, 2, 3, 4 对1与2节点列平衡方程, 只能杆力 为0

#### (a)零力杆: 3,11,9

(a)

杆1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 13肯定不为0 杆2, 3, 6的节点y方向只有3, 所以3为零力杆, 同理11 杆8, 9, 11, 12节点11为零力杆, 则9必为零力杆



## 本章主要内容:

- 1. 掌握空间汇交力系的合成与平衡,力在空间直角 坐标系上的投影,力对点的矩和力对轴的矩的计 算。
- 2. 了解空间任意力系的简化过程和掌握简化结果。
- 3. 能应用空间任意力系平衡方程求解单个物体的平衡问题。
- 4. 掌握重心的计算。











当空间力系中各力作用线汇交于一点时,称其为空间汇交力系.

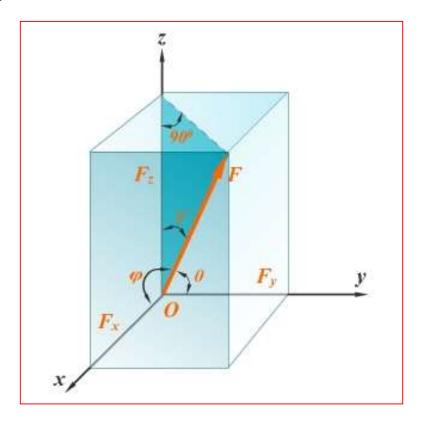
#### 一. 力在直角坐标轴上的投影

#### 直接投影法

$$F_{x} = F \cos \varphi$$

$$F_{v} = F \cos \theta$$

$$F_z = F \cos \gamma$$















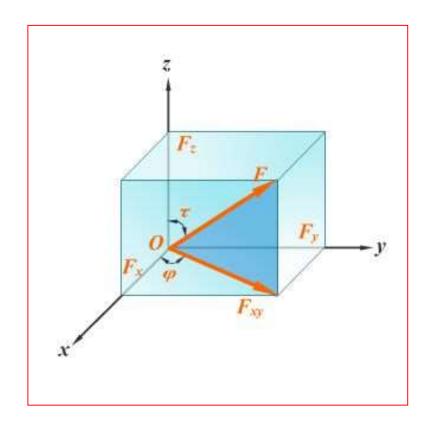
#### 间接(二次)投影法

$$F_{xy} = F \sin \tau$$

$$F_x = F \sin \tau \cos \varphi$$

$$F_{v} = F \sin \tau \sin \varphi$$

$$F_z = F \cos \tau$$













#### 二. 空间汇交力系的合力与平衡条件

空间汇交力系的合力  $\vec{F}_{\text{o}} = \sum \vec{F}_{\text{o}}$ 

$$\vec{F}_{\rm R} = \sum \vec{F}_{i}$$

合矢量(力)投影定理

$$F_{\mathrm{R}x} = \sum F_{\mathrm{i}x} = \sum F_{\mathrm{x}}$$
  $F_{\mathrm{R}y} = \sum F_{\mathrm{i}y} = \sum F_{\mathrm{y}}$   $F_{\mathrm{R}z} = \sum F_{\mathrm{i}z} = \sum F_{\mathrm{z}}$ 

合力的大小 
$$F_{R} = \sqrt{(\sum F_{x})^{2} + (\sum F_{y})^{2} + (\sum F_{z})^{2}}$$

方向余弦

$$\cos(\vec{F}_{\rm R}, \vec{i}) = \frac{\sum F_{x}}{F_{\rm R}}$$

$$\cos(\vec{F}_{R}, \vec{i}) = \frac{\sum F_{x}}{F_{R}} \quad \cos(\vec{F}_{R}, \vec{j}) = \frac{\sum F_{y}}{F_{R}} \quad \cos(\vec{F}_{R}, \vec{k}) = \frac{\sum F_{z}}{F_{R}}$$

$$\cos(\vec{F}_{\rm R}, \vec{k}) = \frac{\sum F_z}{F_{\rm R}}$$











空间汇交力系的合力等于各分力的矢量和,合力的作用线通过汇交点.

空间汇交力系平衡的充分必要条件是:

该力系的合力等于零,即  $\vec{F}_{R} = 0$ 

$$\sum F_x = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$\sum F_z = 0$$

--称为空间汇交力系的平衡方程

空间汇交力系平衡的充要条件:该力系中所有各力在三个坐标轴上的投影的代数和分别为零.







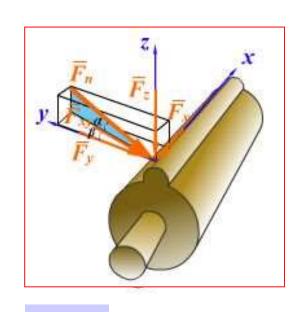


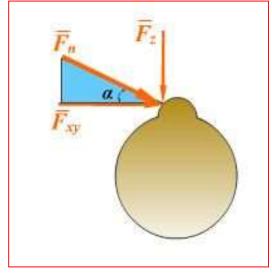


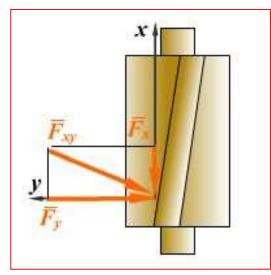
例3-1

已知:  $\vec{F}_n$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\alpha$ 

求:力 $\vec{F}_n$ 在三个坐标轴上的投影.







解:

$$F_z = -F_n \sin \alpha \qquad F_{xy} = F_n \cos \alpha$$

$$F_x = -F_{xy} \sin \beta = -F_n \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$F_{y} = -F_{xy}\cos\beta = -F_{n}\cos\alpha\cos\beta$$













例3-2 已知: 物重P=10kN, CE=EB=DE;  $\theta=30^{\circ}$ 

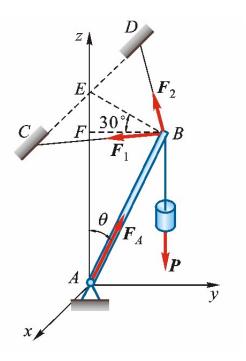
求: 杆受力及绳拉力

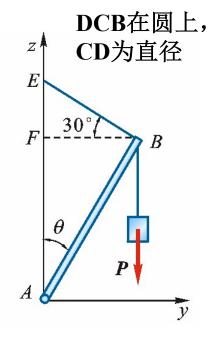
解: 画受力图,列平衡方程

$$\sum F_{x} = 0$$

 $F_1 \sin 45^{\circ} - F_2 \sin 45^{\circ} = 0$ 

$$\sum F_{y} = 0$$





 $F_4 \sin 30^{\circ} - F_1 \cos 45^{\circ} \cos 30^{\circ} - F_2 \cos 45^{\circ} \cos 30^{\circ} = 0$ 

$$\sum F_z = 0$$

 $F_1 \cos 45^{\circ} \sin 30^{\circ} + F_2 \cos 45^{\circ} \sin 30^{\circ} + F_4 \cos 30^{\circ} - P = 0$ 



$$F_1 = F_2 = 3.54 \text{kN}$$
  $F_A = 8.66 \text{kN}$ 

$$F_A = 8.66$$
kN











例3-3 已知: P=1000N,各杆重不计.

求:三根杆所受力.

解: 各杆均为二力杆,取球铰o,画受力图。

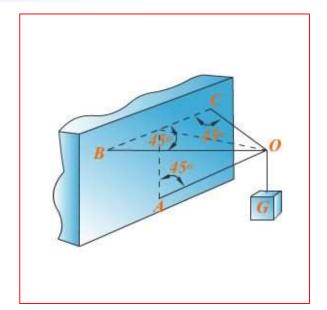
$$\sum F_x = 0$$
  $F_{OB} \sin 45^{\circ} - F_{OC} \sin 45^{\circ} = 0$ 

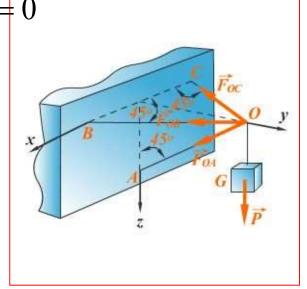
$$\sum F_y = 0 - F_{OB} \cos 45^{\circ} - F_{OC} \cos 45^{\circ} - F_{OA} \cos 45^{\circ} = 0$$

$$\sum F_z = 0$$
  $F_{OA} \sin 45^{\circ} - P = 0$ 



$$F_{OA} = -1414$$
N  $F_{OB} = F_{OC} = 707$ N ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )





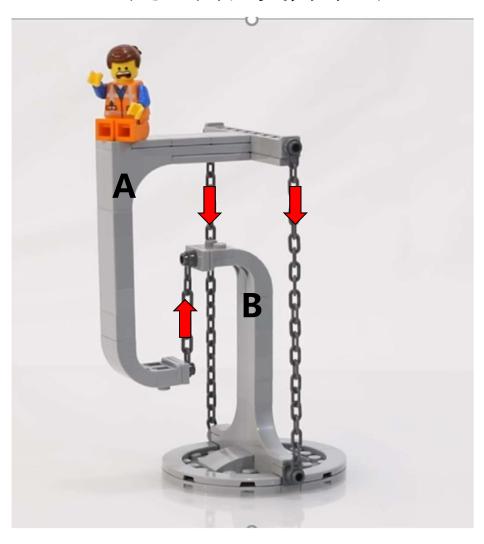








#### 这是空间汇交力系吗?



刚体A与刚体B,三根绳索组成的刚体系

绳索张力互相平行 不是空间汇交力系













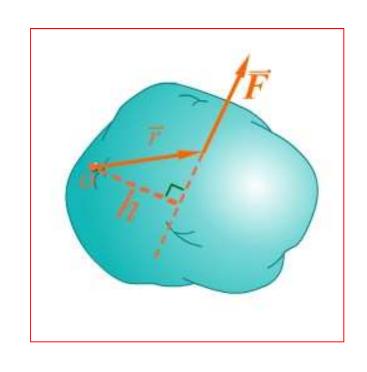
#### 一. 力对点的矩以矢量表示 ——力矩矢

#### 三要素:

- (1) 大小:力 $\vec{F}$  与力臂的乘积
- (2) 转向:转动方向
- (3) 作用面: 力矩作用面.

#### 平面力矩:

$$M_O(\vec{F}) = \pm F \cdot h$$



平面力对点之矩是一个代数量,它的绝对值等于力的大小与力臂的乘积,它的正负:力使物体绕矩心逆时针转向时为正,顺时针为负.常用单位 N·m或 kN·m











## 一. 力对点的矩以矢量表示 ——力矩矢

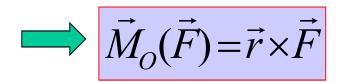
#### 三要素:

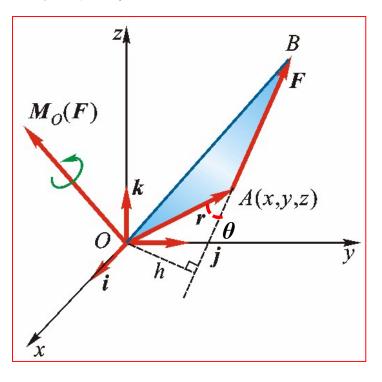
- (1) 大小:力F与力臂的乘积
- (2) 转向向:转动方向
- (3) 作用面: 力矩作用面的法向.

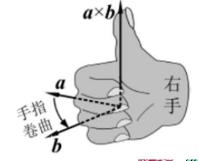
#### 空间力矩:

大小:  $F \cdot h = F \cdot r \sin \theta = 2S_{AABO}$ 

方向: 垂于与r与F组成的平面,方向满足右手法则(作用面的法向)















$$\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k} \qquad \vec{F} = F_x\vec{i} + F_y\vec{j} + F_z\vec{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{M}_O(\vec{F}) = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = (x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}) \times (F_x\vec{i} + F_y\vec{j} + F_z\vec{k})$$

$$|\vec{I}_{O}(F)| = F \times F = (xl + yj + zk) \times (F_{x}l + F_{y}J + F_{z}k)$$

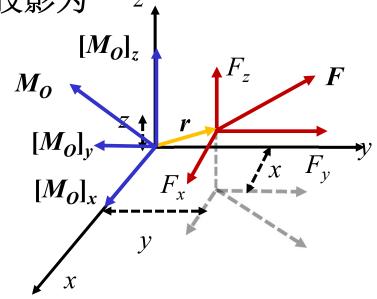
$$= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ x & y & z \\ F_{x} & F_{y} & F_{z} \end{vmatrix} = (yF_{z} - zF_{y})\vec{i} + (zF_{x} - xF_{z})\vec{j} + (xF_{y} - yF_{x})\vec{k}$$

→ 力对点O的矩在三个坐标轴上的投影为

$$\left[\vec{M}_O(\vec{F})\right]_x = yF_z - zF_y$$

$$\left[\vec{M}_O(\vec{F})\right]_y = zF_x - xF_z$$

$$\left[\vec{M}_O(\vec{F})\right]_z = xF_y - yF_x$$





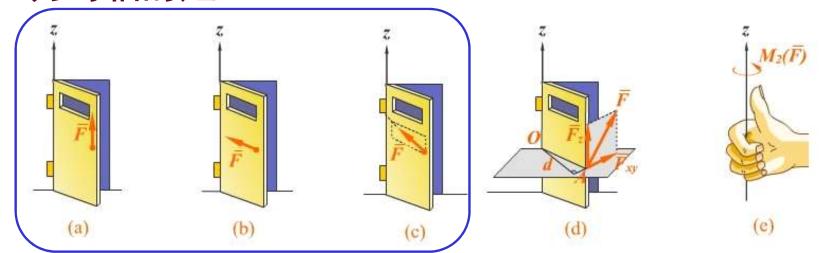








#### 二. 力对轴的矩

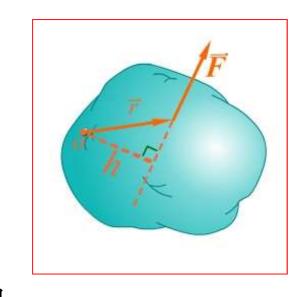


力对z轴的力矩为0

力与轴相交或与轴平行(力与轴在同一平面内),力对该轴的矩为零.

$$M_z(\vec{F}) = M_O(\vec{F}_{xy}) = \pm F_{xy} \cdot h$$

空间力对轴的矩是一个代数量,其正负根据右手法则,与坐标轴同向为正,反向为负

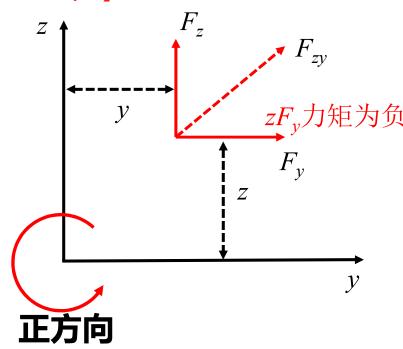




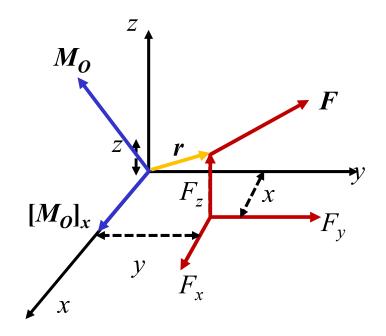
#### 三. 力对点的矩与力对过该点的轴的矩的关系

$$M_{x}(\vec{F}) = M_{x}(\vec{F}_{x}) + M_{x}(\vec{F}_{y}) + M_{x}(\vec{F}_{z}) = F_{z} \cdot y - F_{y} \cdot z$$

yF。力矩为正



$$\left[\vec{M}_O(\vec{F})\right]_x = yF_z - zF_y = M_x(\vec{F})$$







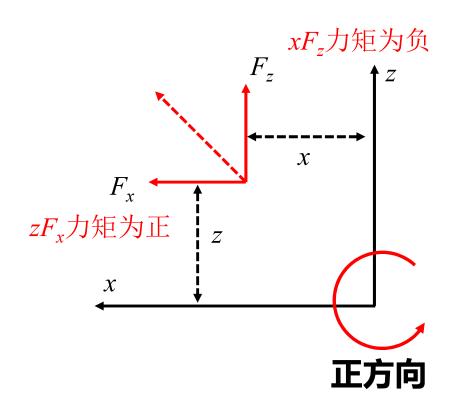




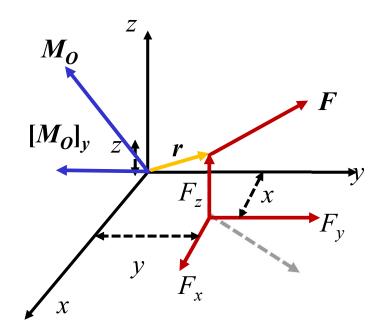


#### 三. 力对点的矩与力对过该点的轴的矩的关系

$$M_{y}(\vec{F}) = M_{y}(\vec{F}_{x}) + M_{y}(\vec{F}_{y}) + M_{y}(\vec{F}_{z}) = F_{x} \cdot z - F_{z} \cdot x$$



$$\left[\vec{M}_O(\vec{F})\right]_y = zF_x - xF_z = M_y(\vec{F})$$









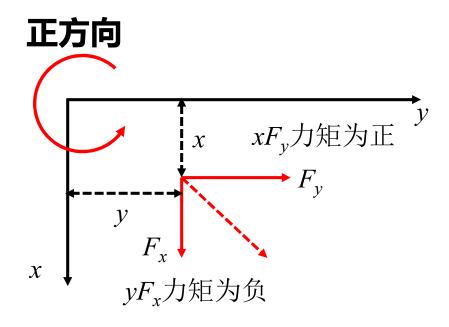


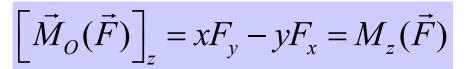


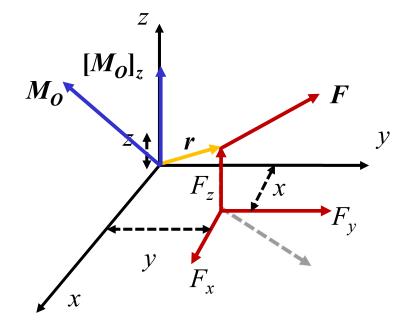


#### 三. 力对点的矩与力对过该点的轴的矩的关系

$$M_z(\vec{F}) = M_z(\vec{F}_x) + M_z(\vec{F}_y) + M_z(\vec{F}_z) = F_y \cdot x - F_x \cdot y$$

















#### 三. 力对点的矩与力对过该点的轴的矩的关系

$$M_{x}(\vec{F}) = F_{z} \cdot y - F_{y} \cdot z$$

$$M_{y}(\vec{F}) = F_{x} \cdot z - F_{z} \cdot x$$

$$M_z(\vec{F}) = F_y \cdot x - F_x \cdot y$$

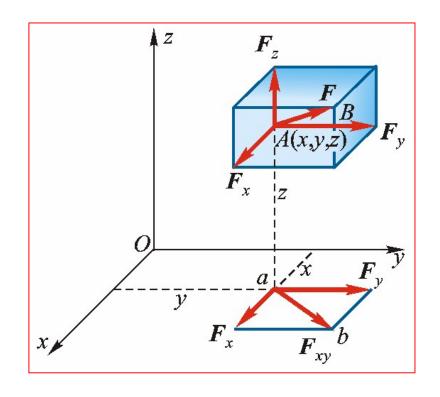


$$\left[\vec{M}_O(\vec{F})\right]_x = yF_z - zF_y = M_x(\vec{F})$$

$$\left[\vec{M}_O(\vec{F})\right]_v = zF_x - xF_z = M_y(\vec{F})$$

$$\left[\vec{M}_O(\vec{F})\right]_z = xF_y - yF_x = M_z(\vec{F})$$

空间力对轴的矩:将空间力投影到与轴 垂直平面,平面力对与轴相交的点矩。 (标量,正负由轴的正向决定)













#### 例3-4

已知:已知曲柄在xy平面上

求: 
$$M_x(\vec{F}), M_y(\vec{F}), M_z(\vec{F})$$

矢径 r=(-l, l+a, 0) (曲柄在xy平面内) 力 F= $(F\sin\theta, 0, -F\cos\theta)$ 力F对A点的力矩 $M_o(F)$ 

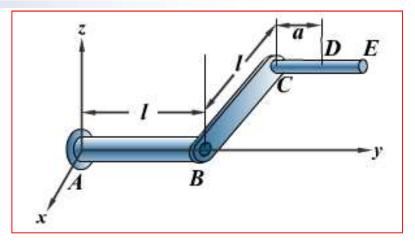
$$\vec{M}_{O}(\vec{F}) = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

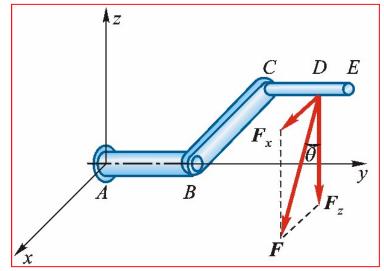
$$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ x & y & z \\ F_{x} & F_{y} & F_{z} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -l & l+a & 0 \\ F\sin\theta & 0 & -F\cos\theta \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (yF_{z} - zF_{y})\vec{i} + (zF_{x} - xF_{z})\vec{j} + (xF_{y} - yF_{x})\vec{k}$$

$$= -F(l+a)\cos\theta \vec{i} - Fl\cos\theta \vec{j} - F(l+a)\sin\theta \vec{k}$$

$$M_{x}(\vec{F}) \qquad M_{y}(\vec{F}) \qquad M_{z}(\vec{F})$$















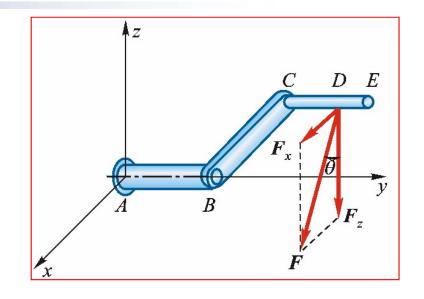
#### 例3-4

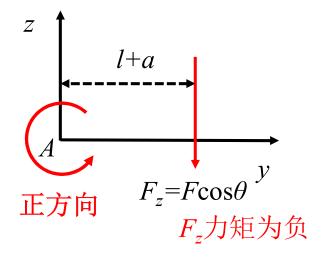
已知:  $F, l, a, \theta$ 

求:  $M_x(\vec{F}), M_y(\vec{F}), M_z(\vec{F})$ 



$$M_{x}(\vec{F}) = -F(l+a)\cos\theta$$















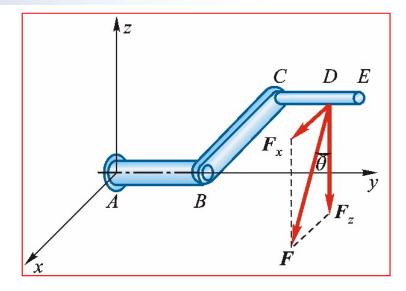
#### 例3-4

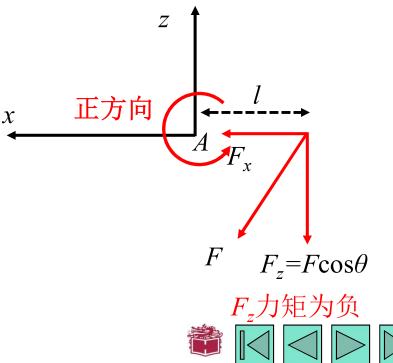
已知:  $F, l, a, \theta$ 

求:  $M_x(\vec{F}), M_y(\vec{F}), M_z(\vec{F})$ 

解: 把力产分解如图

$$M_{y}(\vec{F}) = -Fl\cos\theta$$





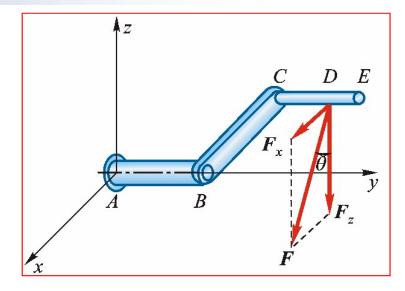
#### 例3-4

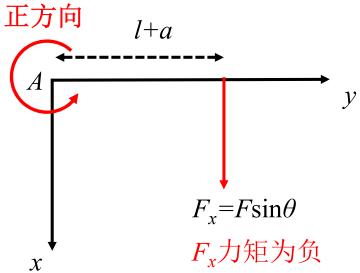
已知:  $F, l, a, \theta$ 

求:  $M_x(\vec{F}), M_y(\vec{F}), M_z(\vec{F})$ 

解: 把力产分解如图

$$M_z(F) = -F(l+a)\sin\theta$$











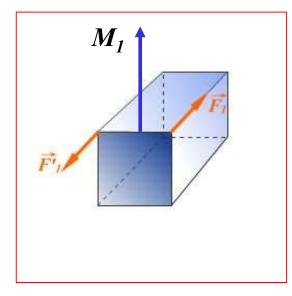


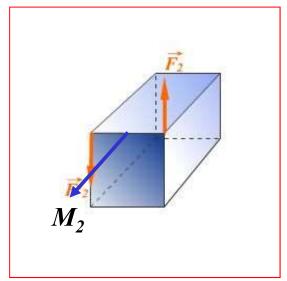




#### 一. 力偶矩以矢量表示——力偶矩矢

$$F_1 = F_2 = F_1' = F_2'$$





#### 空间力偶的三要素

- (1) 大小: 力与力偶臂的乘积;
- (2) 转向:转动方向;
- (3) 作用面: 力偶作用的平面。

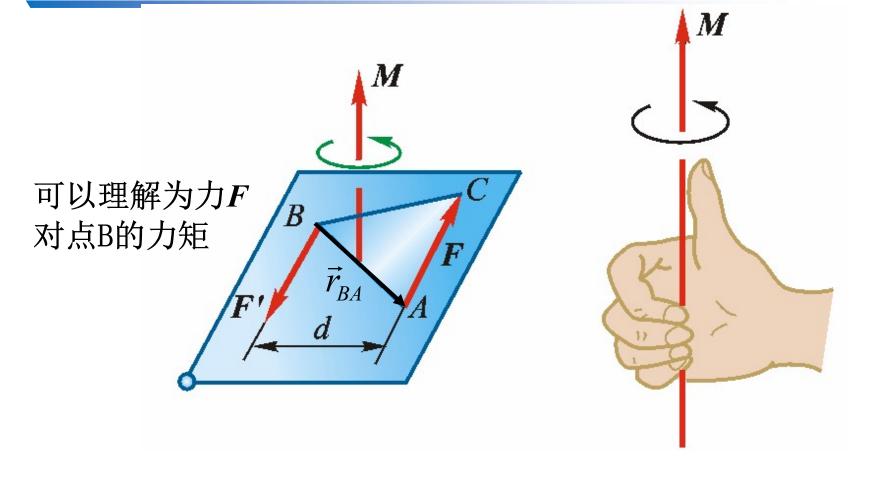












$$\vec{M} = \vec{r}_{BA} \times \vec{F}$$

力矩: r为矩心到力的矢径

力偶矩:  $r_{BA}$ 为两个力的作用点的矢径

-空间力偶与其作用面内位置无关













空间力偶可以平移到与其作用面平行的任意平面上而不改变

力偶对刚体的作用效果(矢量沿作用线)



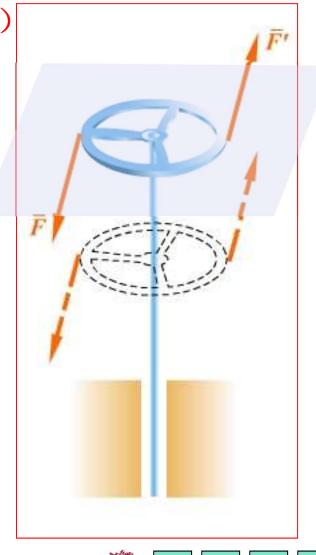
只要保持力偶矩不变,力偶可在 其作用面内任意移转,且可以同 时改变力偶中力的大小与力偶臂 的长短,对刚体的作用效果不变

(平面力偶矩)

力偶矩矢是矢量 (大小、方向、作用面)



只要保持力偶矩矢大小与方向不变, 可以在同一个刚体内自由移动

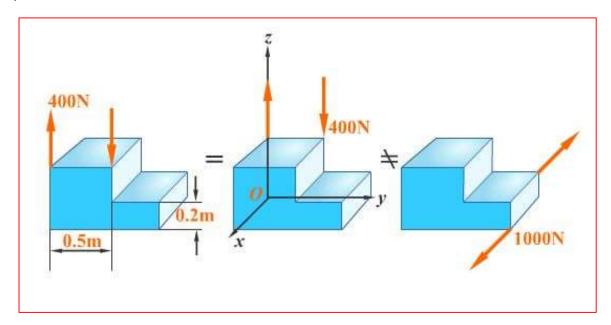






#### 二. 力偶的等效定理

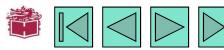
#### 实例



力偶矩大小: Fh=400\*0.5 Nm =1000\*0.2 Nm

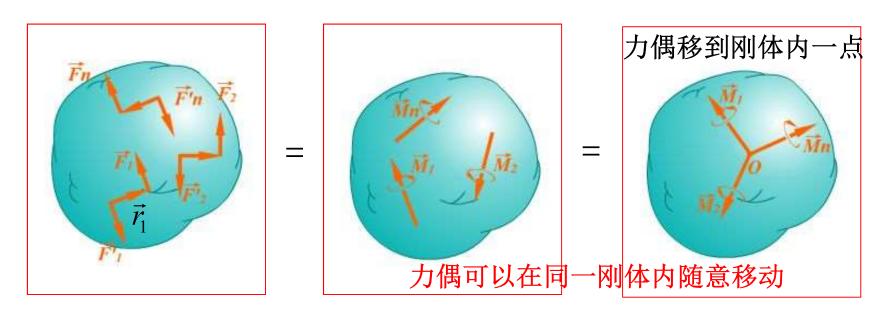
空间力偶的等效定理:作用在同一刚体上的两个力偶,如果其力偶矩相等,则它们彼此等效。

(与平面力偶相比,空间力偶需要考虑方向)





#### 三. 力偶系的合成与平衡条件



$$\vec{M}_1 = \vec{r}_1 \times \vec{F}_1, \vec{M}_2 = \vec{r}_2 \times \vec{F}_2, \dots, \vec{M}_n = \vec{r}_n \times \vec{F}_n$$



$$\vec{M} = \sum \vec{M}_i$$

 $\vec{M}$ 为合力偶矩矢,等于各分力偶矩矢的矢量和.











$$M_x = \sum M_x$$
,  $M_y = \sum M_y$ ,  $M_z = \sum M_z$ 

合力偶矩矢的大小和方向余弦

$$M = \sqrt{(\sum M_x)^2 + (\sum M_y)^2 + (\sum M_z)^2}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\sum M_x}{M}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{\sum M_y}{M}$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{\sum M_z}{M}$$

空间力偶系平衡的充分必要条件是:合力偶矩矢等于零,即

$$\vec{M} = 0$$



--称为空间力偶系的平衡方程.











# 两齿轮半径R<sub>2</sub>=2R<sub>1</sub>,分别收到力偶矩M<sub>1</sub>与M<sub>2</sub>作用,达到平衡状态,下面说法正确的是





- 可以把力偶矩M₁从齿轮O₁移动到齿轮O₂
- 以上说法都不正确



作业

教材习题: 3-2, 3-4, 3-7







