理论力学

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摩擦及摩擦平衡

摩擦

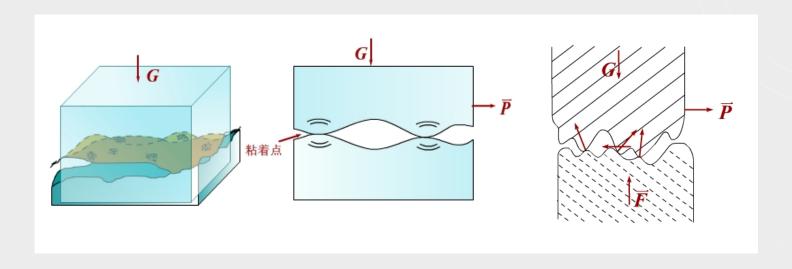








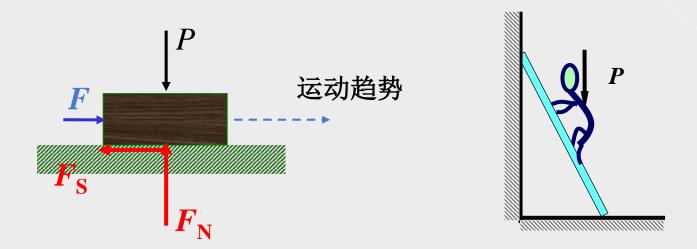
▶机理



> 分类

滑动摩擦 | 干摩擦 | 静摩擦 | 滚动摩擦 | 湿摩擦 | 动摩擦

1. 滑动摩擦

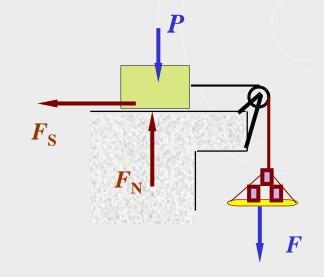


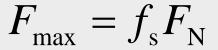
 F_s : 静滑动摩擦力,方向与运动趋势相反。

滑动摩擦力分为三个阶段:

(1) 大小: $F_s = F$, 范围: $0 \le F_s \le F_{\text{max}}$

(2) 静摩擦定律(Coulomb)





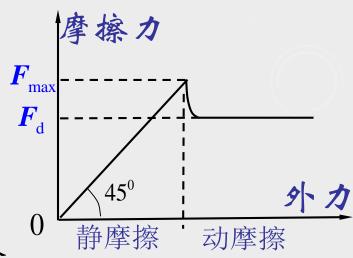
f。静摩擦因数

(3) 动滑动摩擦力

$$F_{\rm d} = f_{\rm d} F_{\rm N}$$

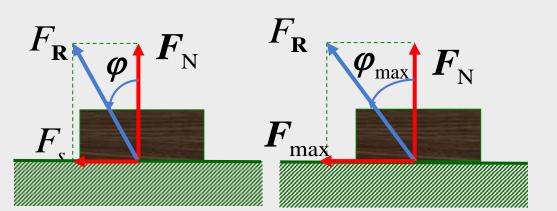


查尔斯·奥古斯丁·库仑 1736-1806



2. 摩擦角和自锁现象

(1) 摩擦角



$$\vec{F}_{\mathbf{R}} = \vec{F}_{s} + \vec{F}_{\mathbf{N}}$$

$$F_{\mathbf{R}} = \sqrt{F_{s}^{2} + F_{N}^{2}}$$

$$\tan \varphi_{f} = \frac{F_{\max}}{F_{N}}$$

$$tan \varphi_{f} = \frac{F_{\max}}{F_{N}}$$

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

$$\therefore \tan \varphi_{f} = f_{s}$$

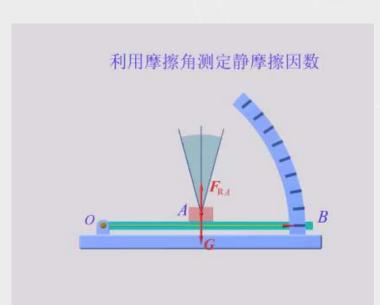
$$\therefore \tan \varphi_{f} = f_{s}$$

$$\vec{F}_{\mathbf{R}} = \vec{F}_{\mathbf{max}} + \vec{F}_{\mathbf{N}}$$

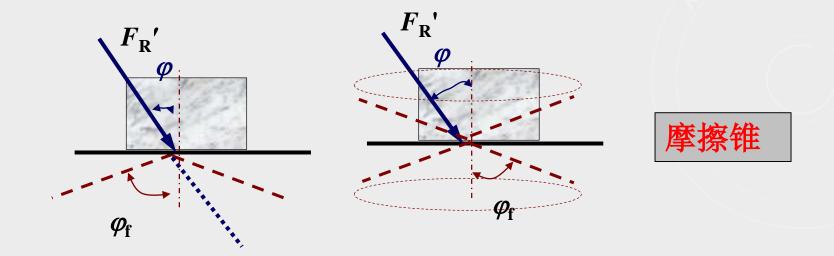
$$\tan \varphi_f = \frac{F_{\mathbf{max}}}{F_N}$$

$$\therefore F_{\mathbf{max}} = f_s F_N$$

$$\therefore \tan \varphi_f = f_s$$



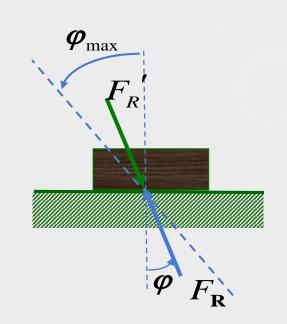
摩擦角的正切值等于静摩擦因数



(2) 自锁

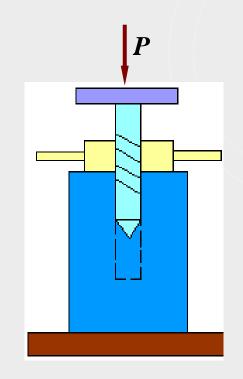
自锁条件 $\varphi \leq \varphi_{\text{max}}$ (不滑动的条件)

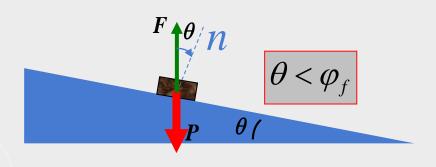
主动力的合力位于摩擦锥之内,则无论这个力有多大,物体总处于平衡



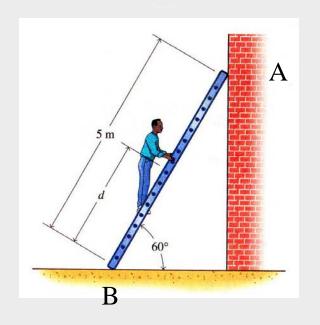
千斤顶楔螺纹角值











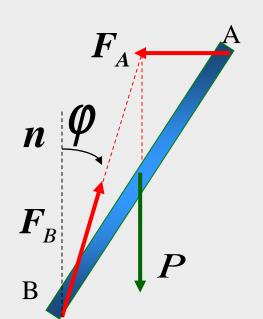
问题:假设墙壁光滑,若使梯子不滑动,地面与梯子间的静滑动摩擦因数 fs 至少为多大(不计梯子自重,人重为W).

研究梯子, 画受力图

 $\tan \varphi \leq \tan \varphi_{\max} = f_{s}$

$$\therefore 0 \le \varphi \le 30^{\circ}$$

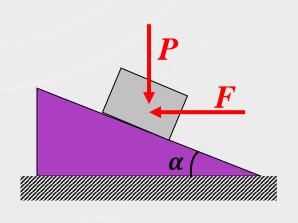
 $\therefore \tan 30^{\circ} \le f_{\rm s}$

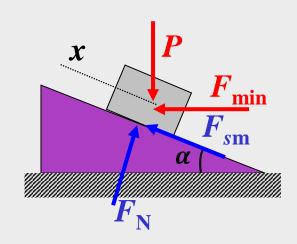


3. 考虑摩擦时物体的平衡问题

- (1) 几何法: 利用摩擦角的概念
- (2) 解析法: 平衡方程+补充方程

例1: 重P的物块放在倾角 α ($\alpha > \varphi_m$)的斜面上,另加水平力F使物块保持平衡。已知摩擦因数 f_s ,求力F的最小值和最大值。





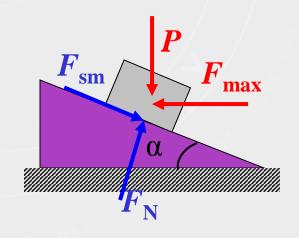
解:解析法 1、求最小值

$$\sum F_{ix} = 0 \qquad F_{\min} \cos \alpha + F_{sm} - P \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$\sum F_{iy} = 0 \qquad F_{N} - F_{\min} \sin \alpha - P \cos \alpha = 0 \qquad F_{sm} = f_{s} F_{N}$$

$$F_{\min} = \frac{\sin \alpha - f_s \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha + f_s \sin \alpha} P = P \tan(\alpha - \varphi_m)$$

2、求最大值



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

$$F_{\text{max}}\cos\alpha - F_{\text{sm}} - P\sin\alpha = 0$$

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

$$F_{\rm N} - F_{\rm max} \sin \alpha - P \cos \alpha = 0$$

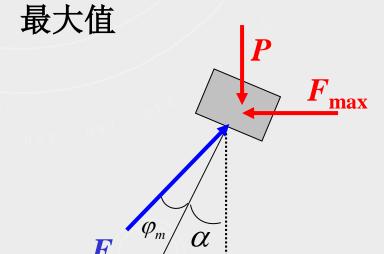
$$F_{\rm sm} = f_{\rm s} F_{\rm N}$$

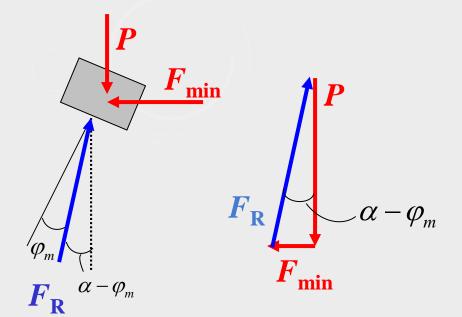
$$F_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sin \alpha + f_s \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha - f_s \sin \alpha} P = P \tan(\alpha + \varphi_m)$$

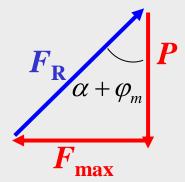
几何法

最小值

$$F_{\min} = P \tan(\alpha - \varphi_m)$$







$$F_{\max} = P \tan(\alpha + \varphi_m)$$

例2:人重为P,不计重量的梯子放在粗糙的地面、墙面上,梯长L,求平衡时 x_{min} 。

$$\Sigma F_{ix} = 0$$
, $F_{BN} - F_{Am} = 0$,

$$\Sigma F_{iy} = 0$$
, $F_{AN} + F_{Bm} - P = 0$,

$$\sum M_{iB} = 0$$
, $F_{Am} L \sin \alpha + Px_{min} - F_{AN} L \cos \alpha = 0$,

$$F_{Am} = f_A F_{AN}$$
, $F_{Bm} = f_B F_{BN}$

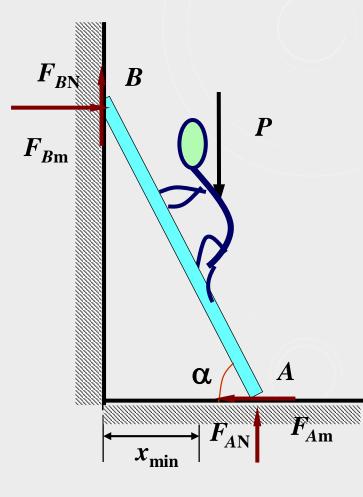
$$x_{\min} = \frac{(\cos\alpha - f_A \sin\alpha)L}{1 + f_A f_B}$$

讨论:

$$1.f = f_A = f_B$$

$$x_{\min} = \frac{(\cos\alpha - f\sin\alpha)L}{1 + f^2}$$

2. x_{\min} 与P无关。



制动器如图所示。制动块与鼓轮表面间的摩擦因数为 f_s ,

试求制动鼓轮转动所必需的力 F_1 。

解: [鼓轮] $\sum M_{O1}(\mathbf{F}) = 0$, $Fr - F_f R = 0$

$$F_{\rm f} = \frac{r}{R}F = \frac{r}{R}G$$

[杠杆] $\sum M_o(\mathbf{F}) = 0$, $F_1 a + F_1' c - F_N' b = 0$

$$F'_{N}b - F_{1}a = F'_{f}c = \frac{r}{R}Gc$$

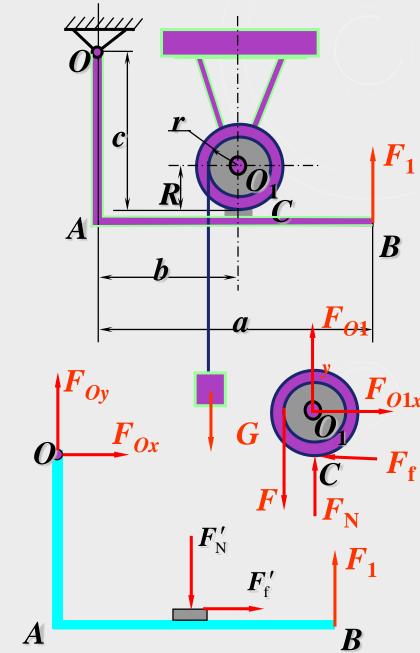
$$F'_{N} = \frac{F_{1}a + \frac{r}{R}Gc}{b}$$

$$F_{\rm N}' = \frac{F_1 a + \frac{r}{R} Gc}{b}$$

 $abla F_{\rm f}' \leq f_{\rm s} F_{\rm N}'$

所以
$$\frac{rG}{R} \le f_s \frac{F_1 a + \frac{r}{R} Gc}{b}$$

$$F_1 \geq \frac{rG(b-f_sc)}{f_sRa}$$



例4: 支架套在固定圆柱上,h = 20cm。支架和圆柱间的摩擦因数 f_s 为0.25。问x至少多远才能使支架不致下滑(支架自重不计)。

解: [支架]

$$\sum F_x = 0, \quad -F_{NA} + F_{NB} = 0$$

$$\sum F_{y} = 0, \quad F_{A} + F_{B} - F = 0$$

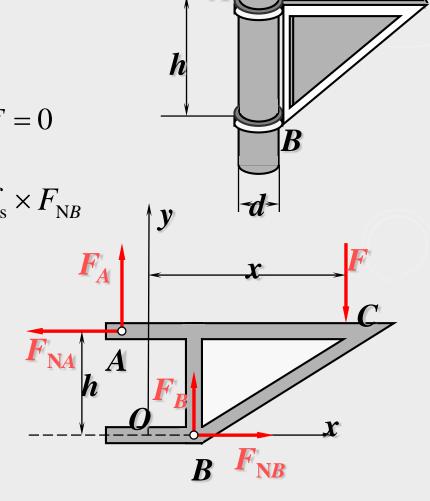
$$\sum M_O = 0$$
, $hF_{NA} - \frac{d}{2}(F_A - F_B) - xF = 0$

补充方程:
$$F_A = f_s \times F_{NA}$$
, $F_B = f_s \times F_{NB}$

$$F_{NA} = F_{NB} = 2F$$

$$x = 2h = 40$$
 cm

讨论: x与F无关。



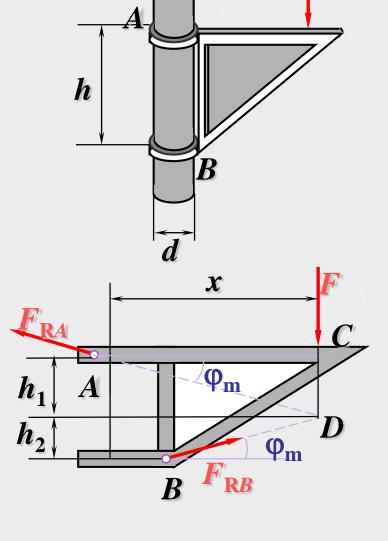
[几何法]

支架受力分析如图所示。

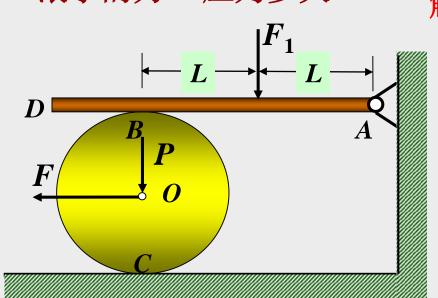
由几何关系得
$$h = h_1 + h_2$$

$$= (x + \frac{d}{2}) \tan \varphi_{\rm m} + (x - \frac{d}{2}) \tan \varphi_{\rm m}$$

解得
$$x = \frac{h}{2 \tan \varphi_{\rm f}} = 40 \, \text{cm}$$



例5: 已知如图所示系统中: L=25cm, $F_1=20$ kN,P=20kN,B、C处的静摩擦因数分别为 $f_{Bs}=0.6$ 与 $f_{Cs}=0.3$ 。试求欲拉动滚子的力F应为多大? 解: 取杆为研究对象:



$$F_{BS} \xrightarrow{F}_{BN} F_{Ax}$$

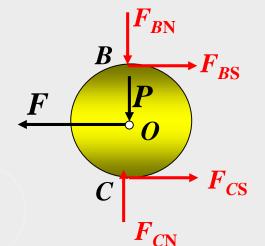
$$F_{BN} \xrightarrow{F}_{A} F_{Ax}$$

$$\sum M_A(\vec{F}) = 0 \qquad F_1 L - F_{NB} 2L = 0$$

$$F_{NB} = \frac{1}{2} F_1$$

取轮为研究对象:

a) 设B处先滑



$$\sum M_C(\vec{F}) = 0$$
 $FR - F'_{BS} 2R = 0$ $F'_{BS} = \frac{1}{2}F$

欲滑动,应有

$$F_{CS}$$
 $F'_{BS} = F_{BS} \ge f_{BS} \cdot F_{NB}$, $F \ge f_{Bs}F_1 = 12 \text{ kN}$

b) 设C处先滑
$$\sum_{F} F_{BS}$$

$$\sum_{F} F_{CS}$$

$$\sum_{F} F_{CS}$$

$$\sum_{F} F_{y} = 0$$

$$\sum M_{B}(\vec{F}) = 0 \quad F_{CS} 2R - F_{1}R = 0 \quad F_{CS} = \frac{F_{1}}{2}$$

$$\sum F_{y} = 0 \quad F_{NC} - P - F_{NB}' = 0$$

$$F'_{NB} = F_{NB} \quad F_{NC} = P + \frac{F_{1}}{2}$$

欲滑动,应有 $F_{CS} \ge f_{Cs} F_{NC}$ 即 $F \ge 2f_{s} (P + \frac{1}{2}F_{1}) = 18$

c) F > 12kN时可拉动滚子。

4. 有摩擦力存在时的翻倒问题

例6: 矩形柜如图,柜重G,重心C在其几何中心,柜与地面间的静摩擦因数是 F_S ,施加水平向右的力F,试求平衡时地面的约束力,并求能使柜翻倒或滑动所需推力F的最小值。

解: 〔矩形柜〕

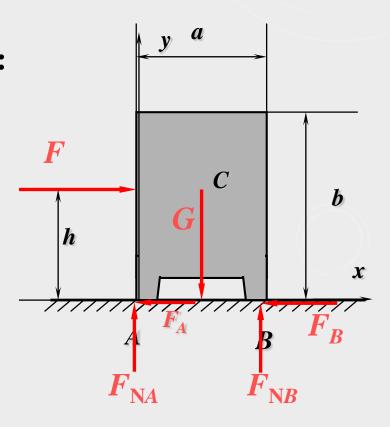
1. 假设不翻倒但即将滑动,临界平衡:

$$\sum F_x = 0 \qquad F - F_A - F_B = 0$$

$$\sum F_{y} = 0 \qquad F_{NA} + F_{NB} - G = 0$$

补充方程:

$$F_A = f_{\rm s} F_{\rm NA}$$
, $F_B = f_{\rm s} F_{\rm NB}$



$$F_{\min 1} = Gf_{\rm s}$$

2.假设矩形柜不滑动但将绕 B 翻倒。

$$\sum M_B = 0 \qquad G \times \frac{a}{2} - F \times h - F_{NA} \times F = 0$$

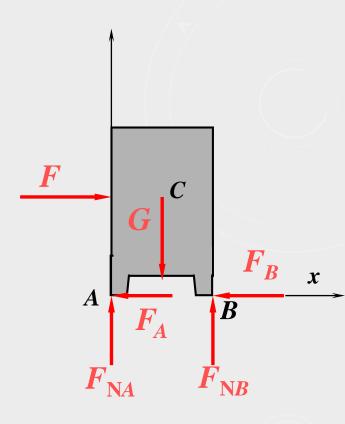
柜不绕 B 翻倒条件: $F_{NA} \ge 0$

$$F \le \frac{Ga}{2h}$$

使柜翻倒的最小推力为:

$$F_{\min 2} = \frac{Ga}{2h}$$

$$F = F_{\min 1} = Gf_{\rm s}$$



常见摩擦问题

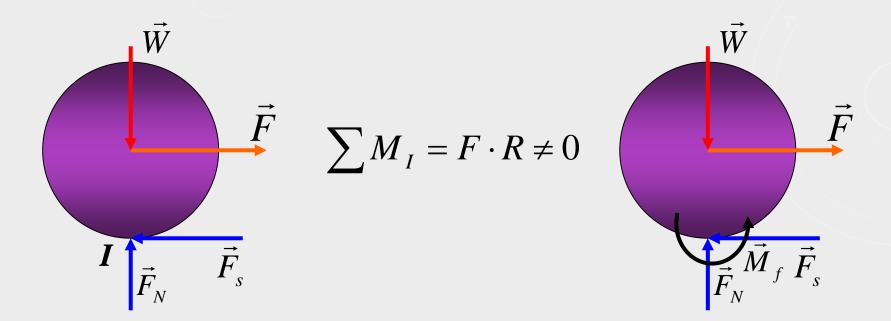
<u>类型:</u> 平衡判断, 临界平衡, 平衡范围

核心: 临界平衡。

关键: 临界状态判断。

方法: 合理选用解析法和几何法

5. 滚动摩阻



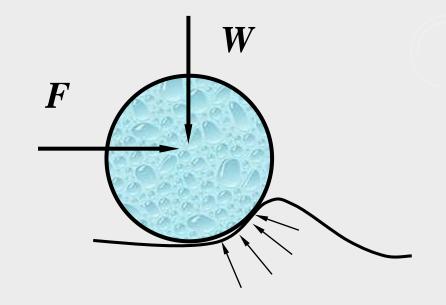
M_f 滚动摩擦力偶

与轮子滚动(趋势)方向相反

$$\sum F_{ix} = 0 \qquad F - F_s = 0$$

$$\sum F_{iy} = 0 \qquad W - F_N = 0$$

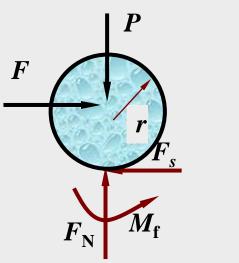
$$\sum M_I = 0 \qquad M_f - Fr = 0$$

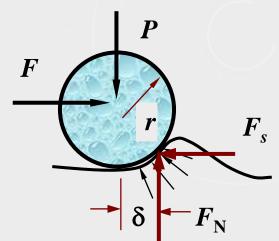


$$0 \le M_{\rm f} \le M_{\rm f max}$$

$$M_{\rm f \, max} = \delta F_{\rm N}$$

 δ ---滚动摩阻系数 (mm)





滑动 or 滚动?

滚动条件: $Fr \ge M_{\mathbf{f}} = \delta F_{\mathbf{N}}$,

滑动条件:
$$F \ge F_s = f_s F_{N_o}$$

$$\frac{\delta}{r} << f_s$$

易滚难滑

例7: 一手拉小车,已知: D = 80cm, $\delta = 0.15$ cm, P = 1kN, 试求: 拉动时力F的值。

解: [整体] $\sum M_A = 0 \quad F \frac{D}{2} - M_f = 0$

$$\sum F_{iy} = 0 \qquad -P + F_{N} = 0$$

$$M_{f}$$

$$F_{N}$$

$$M_{\rm f} = \delta \cdot F_{\rm N}$$
 $F = 2\delta \frac{P}{D} = 3.75 \,\mathrm{N}$

例8: 总重W的拖车在牵引力F 作用下要爬上倾角为 θ 的斜坡。设车轮半径为r,轮胎与路面的滚动摩阻系数为 δ ,尺寸如图。试求拖车所需的牵引力。

解: [拖车]

$$\sum F_{x} = 0: F - F_{1} - F_{2} - W \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\sum F_{y} = 0: F_{N1} + F_{N2} - W \cos \theta = 0$$

$$\sum M_{A}(F) = 0,$$

$$-W \cos \theta \times b + W \sin \theta \times H + F_{N1}(a + b)$$

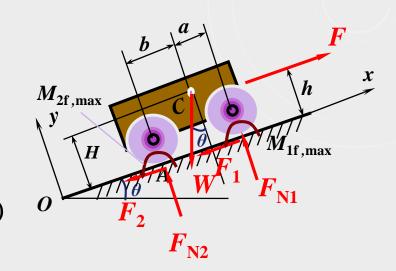
$$-F \times h + M_{1f, \max} + M_{2f, \max} = 0$$

[前轮]
$$\sum M_o(F) = 0$$
: $M_{1f, \text{max}} - F_1 r = 0$

同样由后轮得
$$M_{2f,max} - F_2 r = 0$$

临界时的方程
$$M_{1f, \text{max}} = \delta F_{N1}$$
 $M_{2f, \text{max}} = \delta F_{N2}$

解方程可得
$$F = W \left(\sin \theta + \frac{\delta}{r} \cos \theta \right) = 10.6 \text{ kN}$$

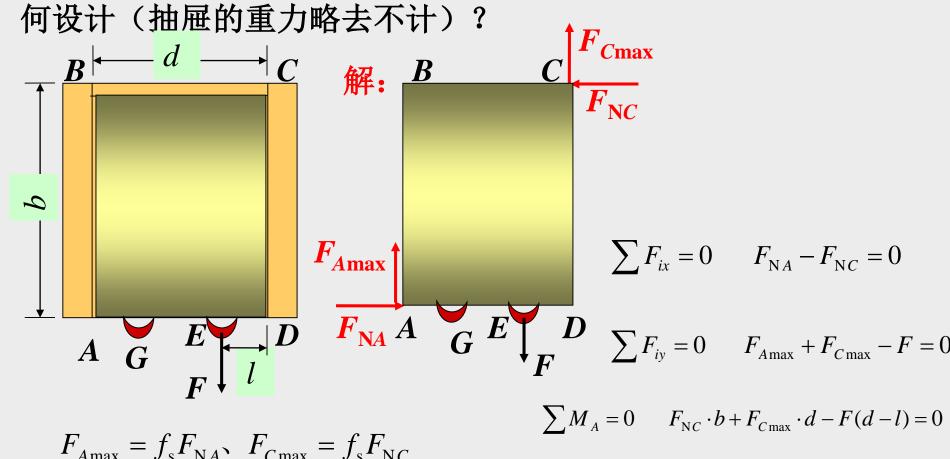


$$F_{\text{N1}}$$
 F_{N1}
 F_{N1}

TAKE-HOME MESSAGE

- ✓ 受力分析时画一般情形
- ✓ 要判断需补充几个方程
- ✓ 几何法 VS 解析法

抽屉ABCD的宽为d、长为b,与侧面导轨之间的静摩擦因数 均为f。为了使用一个手拉抽屉也能顺利抽出,试问各尺寸应如



联立解得: $b=f_s(d-2l)$ 能拉动: $b>f_s(d-2l)$

例7: 坑道施工中的联结结构装置如图。它包括顶梁I,楔块II,用于调节高度的螺旋III及底座IV。螺旋杆给楔块以向上的推力 F_{N1} 。已知楔块与上下支柱间的静摩擦因数均为 F_{S} 。求楔块不致滑出所需顶角的大小。

解: (楔块)

$$\sum F_{x} = 0: \quad F_{1} + F_{2} \cos \theta - F_{N2} \sin \theta = 0$$
 (1)

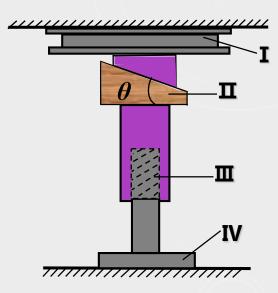
$$\sum F_{y} = 0$$
: $F_{N1} - F_{2} \sin \theta - F_{N2} \cos \theta = 0$ (2)

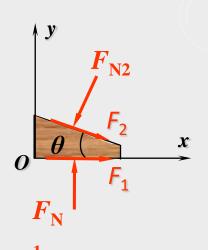
补充方程:
$$F_2 = F_{\text{m2}} = f_{\text{s}} F_{\text{N2}}$$
 $F_1 = F_{\text{m1}} = f_{\text{s}} F_{\text{N1}}$

代入 (1) 得
$$f_s(F_{N1} + F_{N2}\cos\theta) - F_{N2}\sin\theta = 0$$

得
$$\frac{F_{N1}}{F_{N2}} = \frac{\sin \theta - f_s \cos \theta}{f_s}$$

代入 (2) 得 $F_{N1} - f_s F_{N2} \sin \theta - F_{N2} \cos \theta = 0$





$$\frac{F_{\rm N1}}{F_{\rm N2}} = f_{\rm s} \sin \theta + \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\sin\theta - f_s \cos\theta}{f_s} = f_s \sin\theta + \cos\theta \quad (3)$$

$$f_s = \tan \varphi_m$$
 代入 (3) 式

$$\tan \varphi_m = \frac{\sin \theta - \tan \varphi_m \cos \theta}{\tan \varphi_m \sin \theta + \cos \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\tan \theta - \tan \varphi_m}{\tan \varphi_m \tan \theta + 1} = \tan(\theta - \varphi_m)$$

即:
$$\theta = 2\varphi_m$$

所以楔块不致滑出的条件为 $\theta \leq 2\varphi_m$

