# 第六章 弯曲变形(一)

# 第15讲

# 组合梁问题 (内容见第II册§12.4)

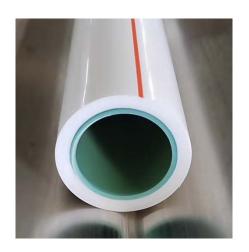
#### 在加固工程中:



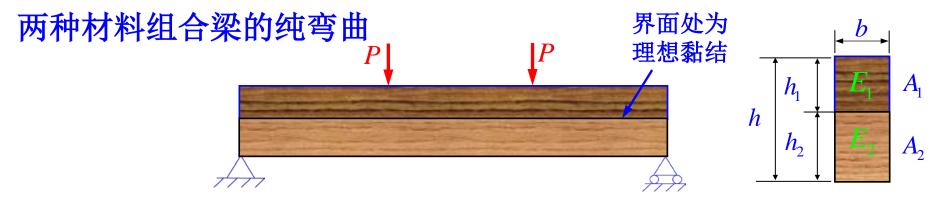
粘贴了钢板的梁



粘贴了碳纤维层的梁



双层管的弯曲



#### 实验表明: 纯弯曲情形的平面假设和单轴应力状态假设仍可用!

几何关系	物理关系	静力关系
$\varepsilon = \frac{y}{\rho} \ (\sqrt{)}$	$\sigma_1 = E_1 \frac{y}{\rho}$ $\sigma_2 = E_2 \frac{y}{\rho}$	$F_{N} = \int_{A} \sigma dA = \int_{A_{1}} \sigma_{1} dA + \int_{A_{2}} \sigma_{2} dA = 0$ $M_{y} = \int_{A} z \cdot \sigma dA = \int_{A_{1}} z \cdot \sigma_{1} dA + \int_{A_{2}} z \cdot \sigma_{2} dA \equiv 0$ $M_{z} = \int_{A} y \cdot \sigma dA = \int_{A_{1}} y \cdot \sigma_{1} dA + \int_{A_{2}} y \cdot \sigma_{2} dA = M$

y-距离中性轴的距离  $\rho$ -中性层的曲率半径

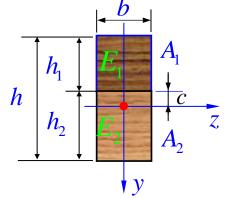
首先要确定中性层(中性轴)的位置

$$F_{N} = \int_{A} \sigma dA = \int_{A_{1}} \sigma_{1} dA + \int_{A_{2}} \sigma_{2} dA = 0$$

假设中性轴在下层材料的截面内, 离交界面(interface)的距离为c。

$$\int_{A_{1}} E_{1} \frac{y}{\rho} dA + \int_{A_{2}} E_{2} \frac{y}{\rho} dA = 0$$

$$E_{1} \int_{A_{1}} y dA + E_{2} \int_{A_{2}} y dA = 0$$



上层材料截面的形心位置: 
$$y_{c1} = -(c + \frac{h_1}{2})$$

下层材料截面的形心位置:  $y_{c2} = \frac{h_2}{2} - c$ 

$$E_1bh_1[-(\frac{h_1}{2}+c)] + E_2bh_2(\frac{h_2}{2}-c) = 0$$

$$c = \frac{E_2 h_2^2 - E_1 h_1^2}{2(E_1 h_1 + E_2 h_2)} \xrightarrow{h_1 = h_2 = \frac{h}{2}} c = \frac{E_2 - E_1}{E_1 + E_2} \times \frac{h}{4}$$

$$E_2 > E_1$$
:有 $c > 0$ 

当两种材料的截面宽度和高度 相同时,中性轴在弹性模量较 大的一侧。

# 关于正应力在横截面上合成的轴力等于零条件的再考察:

$$F_{N} = \int_{A} \sigma dA = \int_{A_{1}} \sigma_{1} dA + \int_{A_{2}} \sigma_{2} dA = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{A_{1}} E_{1} \frac{y}{\rho} dA + \int_{A_{2}} E_{2} \frac{y}{\rho} dA = 0$$

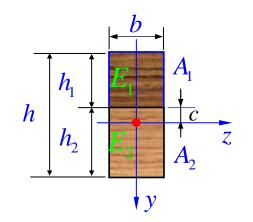
$$\Rightarrow E_{1} \int_{A_{1}} y dA + E_{2} \int_{A_{2}} y dA = 0$$

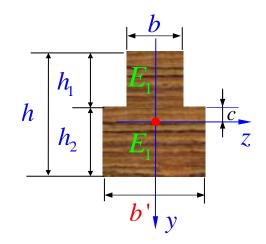
$$\Rightarrow E_{1} \int_{A_{1}} y b dy + E_{2} \int_{A_{2}} y b dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{1} \int_{A_{1}} y b dy + E_{1} \int_{A_{2}} y \frac{E_{2}}{E_{1}} b dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{1} \int_{A_{1}} y b dy + E_{1} \int_{A_{2}} y b' dy = 0 \quad (b' = \frac{E_{2}}{E_{1}} b)$$

原问题可等效为材料的弹性模量为 $E_1$ 的T形截面均匀材料梁的弯曲。





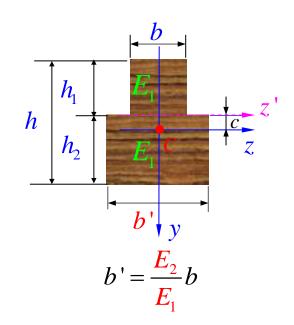
#### 求等效成T形截面的形心:

$$c = \frac{bh_1(-\frac{h_1}{2}) + b'h_2(\frac{h_2}{2})}{bh_1 + b'h_2} = \frac{bh_1(-\frac{h_1}{2}) + \frac{E_2}{E_1}bh_2(\frac{h_2}{2})}{bh_1 + \frac{E_2}{E_1}bh_2}$$

$$c = \frac{h_1(-\frac{h_1}{2}) + \frac{E_2}{E_1}h_2(\frac{h_2}{2})}{h_1 + \frac{E_2}{E_1}h_2} = \frac{E_1h_1(-\frac{h_1}{2}) + E_2h_2(\frac{h_2}{2})}{E_1h_1 + E_2h_2}$$

$$c = \frac{E_2 h_2^2 - E_1 h_1^2}{2(E_1 h_1 + E_2 h_2)}$$
 与前面导出的结果一致!

确定了两种材料组合梁弯曲问题的中性轴位置! (√)



#### 由正应力在横截面上合成的弯矩等于M,得

$$M_z = \int_A y \cdot \sigma dA = \int_{A_1} y \cdot \sigma_1 dA + \int_{A_2} y \cdot \sigma_2 dA = M$$

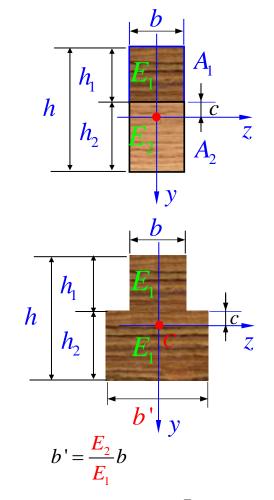
$$\int_{A_{1}} y \cdot E_{1} \frac{y}{\rho} dA + \int_{A_{2}} y \cdot E_{2} \frac{y}{\rho} dA = M \implies \frac{1}{\rho} (E_{1} \int_{A_{1}} y^{2} dA + E_{2} \int_{A_{2}} y^{2} dA) = M$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} (E_1 \int_{A_1} y^2 b dy + E_1 \int_{A_2} y^2 \frac{E_2}{E_1} b dy) = M$$

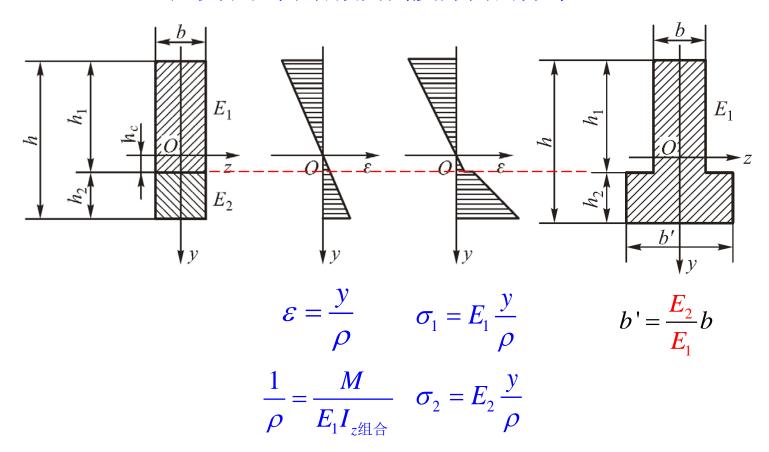
$$\frac{E_1}{\rho} \left( \int_{A_1} y^2 b dy + \int_{A_2} y^2 b' dy \right) = M \quad (b' = \frac{E_2}{E_1} b)$$

$$\frac{E_1}{\rho}I_{zale} = M$$
 ( $I_{zale}$ : T形截面对中性轴z的惯性矩)

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M}{E_1 I_{z \text{def}}}$$
  $\varepsilon = \frac{y}{\rho}, \ \sigma_1 = E_1 \frac{y}{\rho}, \ \sigma_2 = E_2 \frac{y}{\rho}$ 



#### 应变和应力沿截面高度方向的分布



### 第六章 弯曲变形

前面我们处理了梁弯曲的强度问题  $\sigma = \frac{My}{I_z}, \quad \tau = \frac{F_s S_z}{I_z b}$  刚度问题

#### § 6.1 工程中的弯曲变形问题







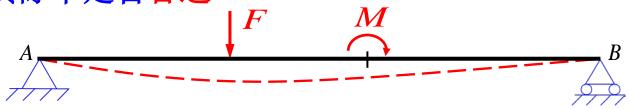
# § 6.2 挠曲线的近似微分方程

一、梁的位移 挠度和转角 梁的变形程度该如何描述?

#### 回顾:

- 1. 杆件在受轴向拉伸或压缩情形的变形程度描述  $\frac{d(\delta x)}{dx} = \varepsilon(x) = \frac{F_{N}}{FA} \quad EA 抗拉刚度$
- 2. 轴在受扭转情形的变形程度描述  $\frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}x} = \varphi'(x) = \frac{T}{GI_p} \qquad GI_p 抗扭刚度$
- 3. 梁在受弯曲情形的变形程度描述  $|k| = \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{d\theta}{ds} = \frac{M}{EI_z} \quad EI_z 抗弯刚度$

思考: 用曲率来描述梁的变形程度肯定是可以的,但在工程实际中是否合适?



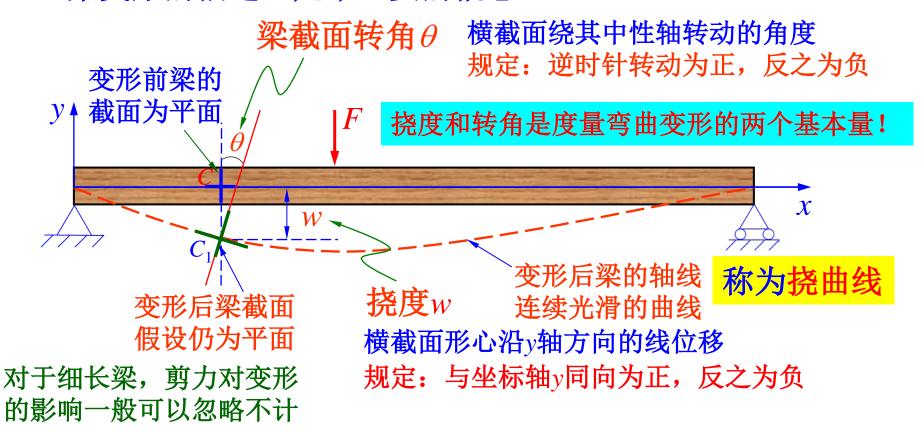
梁变形以后:对于对称弯曲情形,变形后的轴线是平面曲线;对于非对称弯曲情形,变形后的轴线将会是空间曲线。

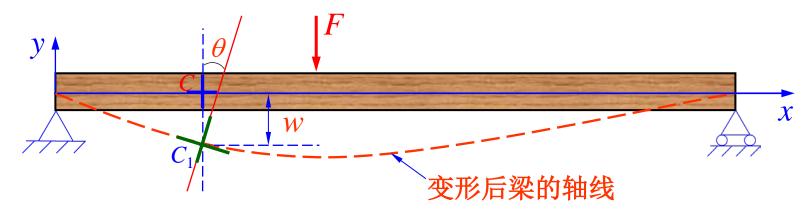
平面曲线的曲率很难测量,空间曲线的曲率更难测量!

用什么量来度量比较合适?



#### 二、梁变形的描述(几个重要的概念)

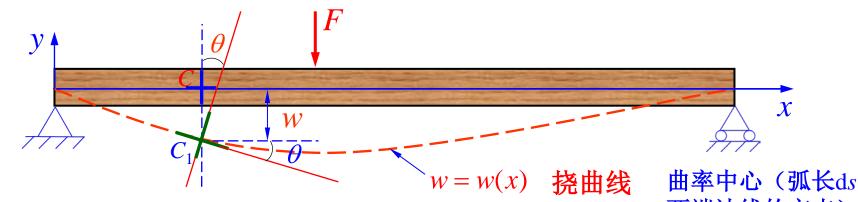




◆ 特别指出,梁的轴线弯曲成曲线后,各横截面形心沿x轴方向是有位移的。

但在小变形情况下,梁的挠度远小于跨长,变形后的轴线是一条平坦的光滑曲线,横截面形心沿x轴方向的线位移与挠度相比属于高阶小量,可略去不计。

挠度可表示为 w = w(x)



#### 转角与挠曲线的关系:

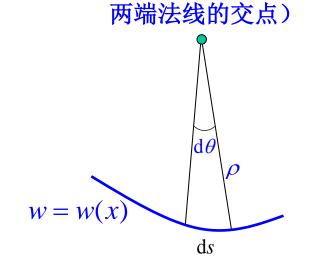
$$\tan \theta = \frac{\mathrm{d}w}{\mathrm{d}x} = w'$$

$$\tan \theta \approx \theta$$

$$\theta = w'$$

曲线w = w(x)的曲率:

$$|k| = \frac{1}{\rho}$$
  $ds = \rho d\theta \Longrightarrow \frac{1}{\rho} = \left| \frac{d\theta}{ds} \right|$ 



曲率公式的推导 
$$|k| = \frac{1}{\rho} = \left| \frac{d\theta}{ds} \right|$$

$$ds = \sqrt{(dx)^{2} + (dw)^{2}} = dx\sqrt{1 + (\frac{dw}{dx})^{2}} = dx\sqrt{1 + (w')^{2}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{dw}{dx} \implies \frac{d}{dx}(\tan \theta) = w''$$

$$= \sec^{2} \theta \frac{d\theta}{dx}$$

$$= (1 + \tan^{2} \theta) \frac{d\theta}{dx} = (1 + w'^{2}) \frac{d\theta}{dx} \qquad d\theta = \frac{w''}{1 + w'^{2}} dx$$

$$\left| \frac{w''}{(1 + w'^{2})^{3/2}} \right| = \left| \frac{w''}{1 + w'^{2}} \frac{dx}{dx} \right| = \left| \frac{d\theta}{ds} \right| = \frac{1}{\rho}$$

$$|k| = \frac{1}{\rho} \qquad \frac{1}{\rho} = \left| \frac{d\theta}{ds} \right| = \left| \frac{w''}{(1+w'^2)^{3/2}} \right|$$

$$|k| = \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{|w''|}{(1+w'^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \pm \frac{w''}{(1+w'^2)^{3/2}}$$

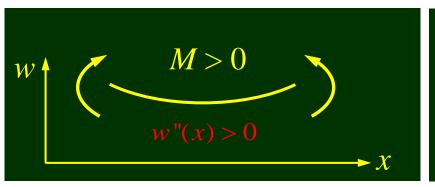
#### 三、梁的挠曲线近似微分方程

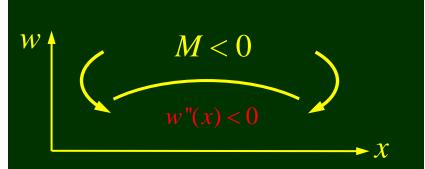
工程中常用的梁,其跨长l 往往大于横截面高度h的10倍,剪力对梁的位移影响很小,可略去不计。

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M}{EI_z}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \pm \frac{w''}{(1+w'^2)^{3/2}} \approx \pm w''$$
与1相比很小
$$\frac{M}{EI_z} = \pm w''$$
或  $EIw'' = \pm M$ 

#### 考察弯矩M与二阶导数 w" 间的关系





#### 弯矩与二阶导数的符号总是相同

故 $EIw'' = \pm M$ 式中应取正号

$$EIw'' = M(x)$$
  $\frac{d^2w(x)}{dx^2} = \frac{M(x)}{FI}$  梁的挠曲线近似微分方程

# 梁的挠曲线近似微分方程的另一种形式

$$EI\frac{d^2w}{dx^2} = M(x) \qquad \frac{d^2M(x)}{dx^2} = q(x)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left( EI \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} \right) = q(x) \quad (q \,$$
 向上为正)

#### 理解近似的含义: EIw'' = M(x)

- 1. 略去了剪力的影响; (利用了纯弯曲变形公式)
- 2. 略去了曲率公式中 w'的影响; (利用了挠曲线的平坦特性)

$$EI\frac{\mathrm{d}^4 w}{\mathrm{d}x^4} = q(x)$$

#### 欧拉—伯努利(Euler-Bernoulli)梁理论,也称经典梁理论

欧拉-伯努利梁方程约形成于1750年。瑞士学者莱昂哈德·欧拉(Leonhard Euler, 1707–1783)与丹尼尔·伯努利(Daniel Bernoulli, 1700–1782)。



Leonhard Euler



Jacob Bernoulli

# § 6.3 用积分法求弯曲变形

积分 
$$\frac{d^2w(x)}{dx^2} = \frac{M(x)}{EI}$$

$$\theta(x) = \frac{dw(x)}{dx} = \int \frac{M(x)}{EI} dx + C_1$$

$$w(x) = \int \left[ \int \frac{M(x)}{EI} dx \right] dx + C_1 x + C_2$$

式中积分常数 $C_1$ 、 $C_2$ 由边界条件确定

$$w(x) = w_0$$
,  $w'(x) = \theta_0$ 

在分段处理时,还需利用连续条件。

# 例1 已知梁的抗弯刚度为EI。试求图示简支梁在均布载荷q作用 下的转角方程、挠曲线方程,并确定 $\theta_{max}$ 和 $w_{max}$ 。

# 解:建立如图坐标系

$$M(x) = \frac{ql}{2}x - \frac{q}{2}x^2$$
$$EIw'' = \frac{ql}{2}x - \frac{q}{2}x^2$$

$$\frac{q\iota}{2}x - \frac{q}{2}x$$

$$EIw' = \frac{ql}{4}x^2 - \frac{q}{6}x^3 + C$$
 转角方程  $\theta = w' = \frac{1}{EI} \left( \frac{ql}{4}x^2 - \frac{q}{6}x^3 - \frac{ql^3}{24} \right)$ 

$$EIw = \frac{ql}{12}x^3 - \frac{q}{24}x^4 + Cx + D$$
 挠曲线方程  $w = \frac{1}{EI} \left( \frac{ql}{12}x^3 - \frac{q}{24}x^4 - \frac{ql^3}{24}x \right)$ 

#### 由边界条件:

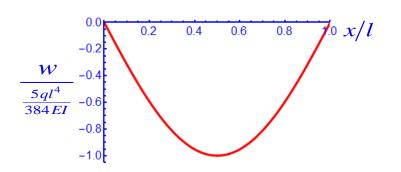
$$x = 0$$
:  $w = 0 \implies D = 0$ 

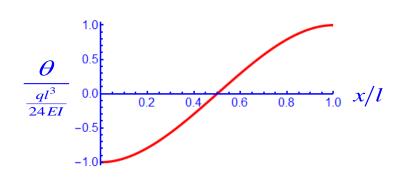
$$x = l$$
:  $w = 0$   $\Rightarrow \frac{ql^4}{12} - \frac{ql^4}{24} + Cl = 0$   $\Rightarrow C = -\frac{ql^3}{24}$ 

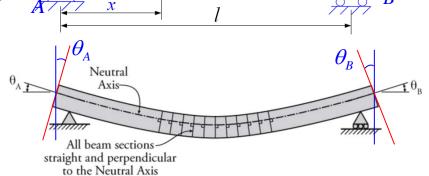
#### 梁的挠曲线方程和转角方程分别为:

$$w = \frac{qx}{24EI}(2lx^2 - x^3 - l^3) \qquad \theta = \frac{q}{24EI}(6lx^2 - 4x^3 - l^3)$$

$$\theta = \frac{q}{24FI}(6lx^2 - 4x^3 - l^3)$$







最大挠度为:

$$w_{\text{max}} = w \bigg|_{x=\frac{l}{2}} = -\frac{5ql^4}{384EI}$$

 $W_{\text{max}}$ 为负:梁的中点向下移动

最大转角为: 
$$\theta_{\text{max}} = \theta_{\text{B}} = -\theta_{\text{A}} = \frac{ql^3}{24EI}$$

转角 $\theta_A$ 为负:表明A端的横截面 顺时针方向转动

### 例2 已知梁的抗弯刚度为EI。试求图示悬臂梁在集中力F作用 下的转角方程、挠曲线方程,并确定 $\theta_{max}$ 和 $w_{max}$ 。

### 解: 建立如图坐标系

$$M(x) = -F(l-x)$$

$$EIw'' = -F(l-x)$$

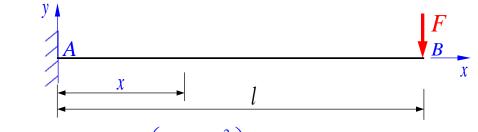
$$EIw' = -Flx + \frac{F}{2}x^2 + C$$

$$EIw = -\frac{Fl}{2}x^2 + \frac{F}{6}x^3 + Cx + D$$

#### 由边界条件:

$$x = 0$$
:  $w = 0 \implies D = 0$ 

$$x = 0$$
:  $w' = 0 \implies C = 0$ 



$$w' = \frac{F}{EI} \left( -lx + \frac{x^2}{2} \right)$$

挠曲线方程 
$$w = \frac{F}{EI} \left( -\frac{lx^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} \right)$$

最大挠度: 
$$W_{\text{max}} = W_B = -\frac{Fl^3}{3EI}$$

最大转角: 
$$\theta_{\text{max}} = \theta_{\text{B}} = -\frac{Fl^2}{2FI}$$

# 例3 试求图示简支梁在集中力F 作用下的转角方程、挠曲线 方程,并确定 $\theta_{\text{max}}$ 和 $w_{\text{max}}$ 。已知梁的抗弯刚度为EI。

### 解: 建立如图坐标系

$$AC$$
段:  $M(x) = \frac{F}{2}x$ 
 $EIw'' = \frac{F}{2}x$ 

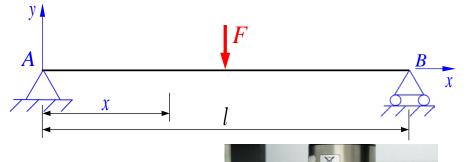
$$EIw' = \frac{F}{4}x^2 + C$$

$$EIw = \frac{F}{12}x^3 + Cx + D$$

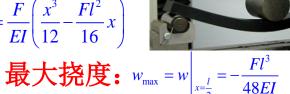
#### 转角方程

由边界条件: 
$$x=0$$
:  $w=0$  得:  $D=0$ 

由对称条件: 
$$x = \frac{l}{2}$$
:  $w' = 0$  得:  $C = -\frac{Fl^2}{16}$ 



转角方程 
$$\theta = \frac{F}{EI} \left( \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{l^2}{16} \right)$$
 挠曲线方程 
$$w = \frac{F}{EI} \left( \frac{x^3}{12} - \frac{Fl^2}{16} x \right)$$



最大转角: 
$$\theta_{\text{max}} = \theta_{\text{B}} = -\theta_{\text{A}} = \frac{Fl^2}{16EI}$$

# 例4 试求悬臂梁在图示集中力F 作用下的转角方程、挠曲线方程,并确定 $\theta_{max}$ 和 $w_{max}$ 。已知梁的抗弯刚度为EI。

### 解: 建立如图坐标系

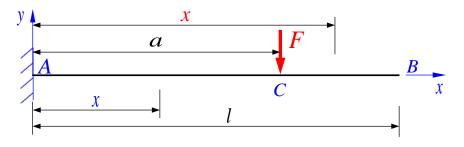
**AC**段: 
$$M_1(x) = -F(a-x)$$
  $(0 \le x \le a)$ 

$$CB$$
段:  $M_2(x) = 0$   $(a \le x \le l)$ 

$$\begin{cases}
EIw_1^{"} = -F(a-x) & (0 \le x \le a) \\
EIw_2^{"} = 0 & (a \le x \le l)
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} EIw_{1}^{'} = -Fax + \frac{1}{2}Fx^{2} + C_{1} & (0 \le x \le a) \\ EIw_{2}^{'} = D_{1} & (a \le x \le l) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
EIw_1 = -\frac{1}{2}Fax^2 + \frac{1}{6}Fx^3 + C_1x + C_2 & (0 \le x \le a) \\
EIw_2 = D_1x + D_2 & (a \le x \le l)
\end{cases}$$



#### 待定常数4个

边界条件2个 连续条件2个

$$w_1 \Big|_{x=a_-} = w_2 \Big|_{x=a_+}$$

$$w_1 \Big|_{x=a_-} = w_2 \Big|_{x=a_+}$$

在两段的连接处: 挠度和转角相等

$$\begin{cases} EIw_1' = -Fax + \frac{1}{2}Fx^2 + C_1 & (0 \le x \le a) \\ EIw_2' = D_1 & (a \le x \le l) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} EIw_1 = -\frac{1}{2}Fax^2 + \frac{1}{6}Fx^3 + C_1x + C_2 & (0 \le x \le a) \\ EIw_2 = D_1x + D_2 & (a \le x \le l) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} W_{\text{max}} = w\Big|_{x=l} = -\frac{Fa^2}{6El}(3l - a) \\ \theta_{\text{max}} = -\frac{Fa^2}{2El}CB$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta_1 = \frac{F}{El}\left(-ax + \frac{x^2}{2}\right) & (0 \le x \le a) \\ \theta_2 = -\frac{Fa^2}{2El} & (a \le x \le l) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta_1 = \frac{F}{El}\left(-ax + \frac{x^2}{2}\right) & (a \le x \le l) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta_2 = -\frac{Fa^2}{2El} & (a \le x \le l) \end{cases}$$

$$x = 0: w_1 = 0 \implies C_2 = 0$$

# Thank you!

作业

Page 212-213: 6.3 (d); 6.4(f)

Page 214: 6.8(a)

对应第6版的题号 Page 206: 6.3 (d)、6.4(f); Page 208: 6.8(a)

下次课讲按叠加原理计算梁的变形