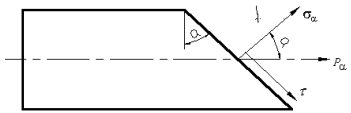


材料力学公式汇总

第二章：拉伸、压缩与剪切

序号	名称	公式	备注	页码
1	正应力	$\sigma = \frac{F_N}{A}$	应用条件：外力合力作用线沿杆的轴线	P12
2	斜截面上的正应力与切应力	$\sigma_\alpha = \sigma \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{\sigma}{2}(1 + \cos 2\alpha)$ $\tau_\alpha = \frac{\sigma}{2} \sin 2\alpha$		P16
3	胡克定律	$\sigma = E\varepsilon$		P19
3	剪切胡克定律	$\tau = G\gamma$	式中： γ --切应变； $\gamma = \frac{r\varphi}{l}$	P53
4	拉压杆轴向变形	$\Delta l = \pm \frac{F_N L}{EA} \quad (\sigma \leq \sigma_p \text{ 时})$	式中： EA --抗拉（压）刚度	P18
5	泊松比(横向变形系数)	$\nu = \left \frac{\varepsilon'}{\varepsilon} \right = -\frac{\varepsilon'}{\varepsilon} \quad \varepsilon' = -\nu\varepsilon = -\nu\sigma/E$	式中： ε' --横向正应变 ε --轴向正应变	P19
5	G、E、μ 关系	$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} \leftarrow \begin{cases} \left. \begin{matrix} \varepsilon_x = \varepsilon_y = 0 \\ \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\tau}{G} \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \varepsilon_{45^\circ} = -\frac{\gamma_{xy}}{2} = -\frac{\tau}{2G} \dots (a) \\ \left. \begin{matrix} \sigma_1 = \tau \\ \sigma_3 = -\tau \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \varepsilon_{45^\circ} = \frac{1}{E}(\sigma_3 - \mu\sigma_1) = -\frac{(1+\mu)\tau}{G} \dots (b) \end{cases}$	式中：G--切变模量 E—弹性模量 μ--泊松比	
6	杆件轴向拉压应变能	$V_\varepsilon = W = \frac{1}{2} F_\Delta l = \frac{F_N^2 l}{2EA}$	$\left(\because \Delta l = \frac{F_N L}{EA} \right)$	P23
6	应变能密度 (单位体积应变能)	$\nu = \frac{1}{2} \sigma \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} E \varepsilon^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{2E}$	单位： $\frac{J}{m^3}$ ；总应变能 $V_\varepsilon = \int_V \nu_\varepsilon dv$	P23
7	杆件温度变形量	$\Delta l_T = \alpha_l \cdot \Delta T \cdot l$ $\Delta l_T = \Delta l = \frac{F_{RB} l}{EA} \Rightarrow \alpha_l \cdot \Delta T \cdot l = \frac{F_{RB} l}{EA} \Rightarrow F_{RB} = E \cdot \alpha_l \cdot \Delta T \cdot A \Rightarrow \sigma_{T(\text{热应力})} = \frac{F_{RB}}{A} = \alpha_l \cdot E \cdot \Delta T$	式中： α_l 为材料线胀系数	P188

附录 I：截面的几何性质

1	静矩	$S_z = \int_A y dA$	2	形心	$y_c = \frac{\int_A y dA}{A} = \frac{S_z}{A}$	P322
3	组合截面形心	$y_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i}$	惯性矩	$y_x = \int_A x^2 dA$	惯性积 $y_{xy} = \int_A xy dA$	P323
4	极惯性矩	$I_p = \int_A \rho^2 dA$	实心圆轴： $I_p = \int_0^{\frac{d}{2}} \rho^2 \cdot 2\pi\rho d\rho = \frac{\pi d^4}{32}$ 空心圆轴： $I_p = \frac{\pi}{32}(D^4 - d^4) = \frac{\pi D^4}{32}(1 - \alpha^4)$ 薄壁圆截面： $I_p = 2\pi R_0^3 \delta$			

材料力学公式汇总

5	惯性矩	$I_z = \int_A y^2 dA$	圆形截面: $I_z = I_y = \frac{1}{2} I_p = \frac{\pi d^4}{64}$	矩形截面: $I_z = \frac{bh^3}{12}$	
			空心截面: $I_z = \frac{\pi D^4}{64} (1 - \alpha^4)$	三角形: $I_z = \frac{bh^3}{36}$	
6	平行移轴定理	$I_y = I_{y_0} + Ab^2 \rightarrow I_{y_0} = I_y - Ab^2$			P327
7	惯性矩和惯性轴的转轴公式				

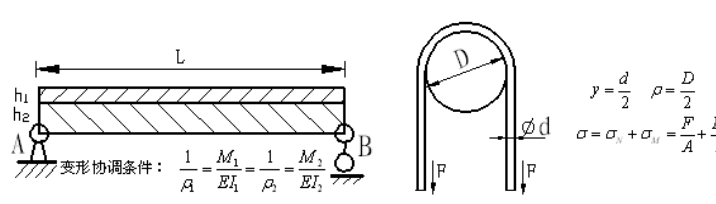
第三章：扭转

1	功率与扭力矩的转换		$\{M_e\}_{N \cdot M} = 9549 \frac{\{P\}_{KW}}{\{n\}_{r/min}} = 159.2 \frac{\{P\}_{KW}}{\{n\}_{r/s}}$	$M_e \times \omega_{(rad/s)} =$ $M_e \times 2\pi \times \frac{n}{60} = 1000P$	P55
2	薄壁圆筒扭转切应力		$\tau = \frac{M_e}{2\pi R_0^2 \delta}$	式中: δ ---壁厚 $R_0 = \frac{d + \delta}{2} = \frac{D - \delta}{2}$	
3	圆轴扭转切应力 (横截面上距圆心为 ρ 的任意点 τ)		$\tau_\rho = \frac{T\rho}{I_p}$	适用于线弹性材料圆截面	P59
4	圆轴扭转强度条件		$\tau_{\max} = \frac{T_{\max} R}{I_p} = \frac{T_{\max}}{W_p} \leq [\tau]$	式中: $W_p = \frac{I_p}{R}$ --抗扭截面系数	P60
	实心圆轴: $I_p = \frac{\pi d^4}{32}; W_t = \frac{\pi d^3}{16}$		空心圆轴: $I_p = \frac{\pi D^4}{32} (1 - \alpha^4); W_t = \frac{\pi D^3}{16} (1 - \alpha^4)$		
5	圆轴扭转角	等截面圆轴	$\varphi = \frac{Tl}{GI_p}$	式中: (1) GI_p ---抗扭刚度; (2) 此式若长度单位用 mm, 则 G 单位用 MPa	LP86
		等截面薄壁圆管	$\varphi = \frac{Tl}{2G\pi R_0^3 \delta}$	$I_{p\text{薄}} = 2\pi R_0^3 \delta \rightarrow \tau_{\text{薄圆管}} = \frac{M_e}{2\pi R_0^2 \delta}$	
6	刚度条件 (单位长度扭转角)		$\varphi'_{\max} = \frac{\varphi}{l} = \frac{T_{\max}}{GI_p} \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} \leq [\varphi']$	单位: $(^\circ)/m$	LP87
7	单位体积剪切应变能密度		$\nu_\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} \tau r = \frac{\tau^2}{2G}$		
	等直圆杆扭转时的应变能		$V_\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} \frac{T^2 l}{GI_p} = \frac{GI_p}{2l} \varphi^2 \rightarrow$ 弹簧变形量: $V_\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} \frac{T^2 l}{GI_p} = \frac{(FR)^2 2\pi R n}{2GI_p} = W = \frac{1}{2} F \cdot \Delta \Rightarrow \Delta = \dots = \frac{8FD^3 n}{Gd^4}$		
8	弹簧丝横截面上最大剪应力 (强度条件)		$\tau_{\max} = k \frac{8FD}{\pi d^3} = \left(\frac{4c-1}{4c-4} + \frac{0.615}{c} \right) \frac{8FD}{\pi d^3} \leq [\tau]$	式中: k ---曲度系数; c ---弹簧指数 ($c = \frac{D}{d}$)	
	弹簧变形量		$\lambda = \frac{F}{C} = \frac{8FD^3 n}{Gd^4} \leq \lambda_{\max} = l - nd$	式中: C ---弹簧刚度, 即弹簧抵抗变形的能力; n ---弹簧有效圈数; l ---弹簧自由长度	LP93

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9	矩形截面轴扭转切应力	$\tau_{\max} = \frac{T}{w_t} = \frac{T}{\alpha h b^2}; \quad \tau_1 = \nu \tau_{\max}$	式中: τ_{\max} ---最大切应力, 发生在截面长边 h 的中点处; τ_1 ---短边 b 中点处切应力; $\alpha \nu$ ---与比值 h/b 有关的系数。	P74
	矩形截面轴扭转切角	$\varphi = \frac{Tl}{GI_t} = \frac{Tl}{G\beta h b^3}$		
10	狭长矩形截面轴 (当 h/b ≥ 10 时, $\alpha, \beta \approx 1/3$)	$\tau_{\max} = \frac{3T}{h\delta^2}; \quad \varphi = \frac{3Tl}{Gh\delta^3}$		P75
11	开口薄壁杆扭转切应力	$\tau_{\max} = \frac{3T\delta_{\max}}{\sum_{i=1}^n h_i \delta_i^3}$	式中: h_i, δ_i ---狭长矩形长、厚度。	P77
	开口薄壁杆扭转角	$\varphi = \frac{3Tl}{G \sum_{i=1}^n h_i \delta_i^3}$		
12	闭口薄壁杆扭转切应力	$\tau_{\max} = \frac{T}{2A_0 \delta_{\min}}$		P80
	闭口薄壁杆扭转角、许用扭转角	$\varphi = \frac{Tl}{GI_t} \quad [\theta] = \frac{T}{GI_t}$	式中: $I_t = \frac{4A_0^2}{\oint \frac{ds}{\delta}} \rightarrow$ (等厚薄壁圆杆) $= \frac{4A_0^2}{\frac{s}{\delta}} = \frac{4\Omega^2 \delta}{S}$ 其中: Ω ---所围截面的面积; S ---沿截面中心线长度。	

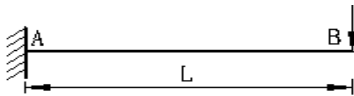
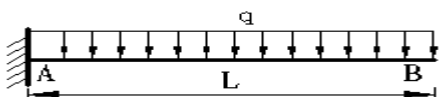
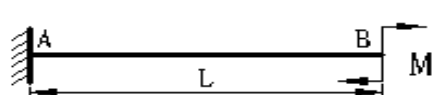
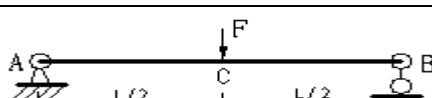
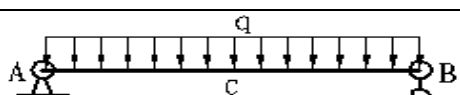

第四章：弯曲应力

1	弯曲正应力	$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma &= E \cdot \varepsilon = \frac{E y}{\rho} \\ \sigma &= \frac{M y}{I_z} \\ \frac{1}{\rho} &= \frac{\sigma}{E y} = \frac{M}{E I_z} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$	 <p>变形协调条件: $\frac{1}{\rho_1} = \frac{M_1}{EI_1} = \frac{1}{\rho_2} = \frac{M_2}{EI_2}$</p> <p>$y = \frac{d}{2} \quad \rho = \frac{D}{2}$ $\sigma = \sigma_s + \sigma_{el} = \frac{F}{A} + \frac{E d}{D}$</p>	P116
2	最大弯曲正应力	$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M y_{\max}}{I_z} = \frac{M}{W_z}$ <p>其中: $W_z = \frac{I_z}{y_{\max}} = \left(\frac{bh^3}{6}, \frac{\pi d^3}{32}, \frac{\pi D^3(1-\alpha^4)}{32} \right)$</p>	应用条件: a、各向同性线弹性材料; b、小变形。	P117
3	弯曲切应力 $\tau = \frac{F_s S_z^*}{I_z b}$	矩形: $\tau_{(y)} = \frac{3F_s}{2bh} \left(1 - \frac{4y^2}{h^2}\right); \quad \tau_{\max} = \tau_{(y=0)} = \frac{3F_s}{2bh} = \frac{3F_s}{2A} = \frac{3}{2} \bar{\tau}$		P129
		圆形: $\tau_{\max} = \frac{4}{3} \bar{\tau}$ 薄壁圆环: $\tau_{\max} = 2\bar{\tau}$		

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		<p>工字钢: $\tau_{\max} = \tau_{(y=0)} = \frac{F_S}{I_Z b_0} \left[\frac{bh^2}{8} - (b-b_0) \frac{h_0^2}{b} \right]$</p> <p>$\tau_{\min} = \tau_{(y=\pm \frac{h_0}{2})} = \frac{F_S}{I_Z b_0} \left(\frac{bh^2}{8} - \frac{8h_0^2}{8} \right)$</p>		
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第五章：弯曲变形

1	挠曲轴近似微分方程	$\frac{d^2w}{dx^2} = \frac{M}{EI} \Rightarrow EIw'' = M$ $EIw' = EI\theta = -\int M(x)dx + C$ $EIw'' = -\iint (M(x)dx)dx + Cx + D)$		<u>应用条件</u> : a、应力小于比例极限; b、小变形条件下; c、剪力对变形的影响可以忽略。 <u>近似</u> : ①忽略 $(w')^2$; ②忽略剪力对变形的影响。		P158
2	常见挠度及转角		$w_B = -\frac{Fl^3}{3EI}$	$\theta_B = -\frac{Fl^2}{2EI}$		
			$w_B = -\frac{ql^4}{8EI}$	$\theta_B = -\frac{ql^3}{6EI}$		
			$w_B = -\frac{Ml^2}{2EI}$	$\theta_B = -\frac{Ml}{EI}$		
			$w_C = -\frac{Fl^3}{48EI}$	$\theta_A = -\theta_B = -\frac{Fl^2}{16EI}$		
			$w_C = -\frac{5ql^4}{384EI}$	$\theta_A = -\theta_B = -\frac{ql^3}{24EI}$		
			$w_{\max} = -\frac{Ml^2}{9\sqrt{3}EI} \quad (x=\frac{l}{\sqrt{3}} \text{处});$ $w_C = \frac{Ml^2}{16EI}$	$\theta_A = -\frac{Ml}{6EI}$ $\theta_B = -\frac{Ml}{3EI}$		
3	弯曲应变能	纯弯曲时: $v_\varepsilon = \frac{M^2l}{2EI}$	横力弯曲时: $v_\varepsilon = \int_l \frac{M^2(X)}{2EI}dx = \frac{1}{2}EI\int_l (w'')^2dx$			P174

第七章：应力和应变分析、强度理论

1	薄壁圆筒	<p>纵截面应力 (周向): $\sigma_t = \frac{pD}{2\delta} = \sigma_1$</p> <p>横截面应力 (轴向): $\sigma_x = \frac{pD}{4\delta} = \sigma_2$</p> <p>径向应力: $\sigma_r = -p \approx 0 = \sigma_3$</p>		P215
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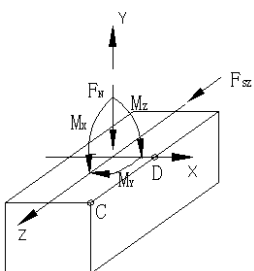
材料力学公式汇总

2	斜截面上的应力	$\sigma_{\alpha} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \cos 2\alpha - \tau_{xy} \sin 2\alpha$ $\tau_{\alpha} = \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \sin 2\alpha + \tau_{xy} \cos 2\alpha$	式中：代数值较大的正应力为 σ_x ， α 指斜截面法线与 σ_x 的夹角；逆时针为正、顺时针为负。	P211
3	最大/最小正应力	$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm R$ $\sigma_{\min} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \mp \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$		P213
4	主应力方向角	$\tan 2\alpha_0 = -\frac{2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y} \quad \tan \alpha_0 = -\frac{\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_{\min}} = -\frac{\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_{\max} - \sigma_y}$	注意：求解时，令代数值较大的正应力为 σ_x ，它所在平面的切应力为 τ_x 。	P214
5	最大/最小切应力	$\tau_{\max} = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} = \pm \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = \pm R$ $\tau_{\min} = \mp \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$	最大切应力 τ_{\max} 所在平面与主应力 σ_2 平行，与 σ_1 σ_3 各成 45°	P220
6	应力圆方程	$\left(\sigma_{\alpha} - \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{\alpha}^2 = \left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2 = R^2$		P211
7	斜截面上的应变	$\varepsilon_{\alpha} = \frac{\varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon_x - \varepsilon_y}{2} \cos 2\alpha - \frac{\gamma_x}{2} \sin 2\alpha$ $\frac{\gamma_{\alpha}}{2} = \frac{\varepsilon_x - \varepsilon_y}{2} \sin 2\alpha + \frac{\gamma_x}{2} \cos 2\alpha$		L P233
8	最大/最小应变、方向角	$\varepsilon_{\max} = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\varepsilon_x - \varepsilon_y}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\gamma_{xy}}{2}\right)^2} ; \quad \tan 2\alpha_0 = -\frac{\gamma_{xy}}{\varepsilon_x - \varepsilon_y}$		L P234
9	ε 、 γ 、 σ 间的关系	$\varepsilon_x = \frac{1}{E}(\sigma_x - \mu\sigma_y) \rightarrow \varepsilon_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{E}(\sigma_{\alpha} - \mu\sigma_{-(90^\circ-\alpha)})$ $\gamma_x = \frac{\tau_{xy}}{G} \rightarrow \tau_{xy} = G \cdot \gamma_{xy} = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} \cdot \gamma_{xy}$ $\sigma_x = \frac{E}{1-\mu^2}(\varepsilon_x + \mu\varepsilon_y) \rightarrow \sigma_1 = \frac{E}{1-\mu^2}[\varepsilon_1 + \mu(\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3)]$		P223
10	广义胡克定律	$\varepsilon_x = \frac{1}{E}[\sigma_x - \mu(\sigma_y + \sigma_z)]$ $\varepsilon_1 = \frac{1}{E}[\sigma_1 - (\mu\sigma_2 + \mu\sigma_3)] \rightarrow \varepsilon_{\max} = \varepsilon_1 \geq 0$		P223
11	体应变(体积应变)	$\theta = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 = \frac{1-2\mu}{2}(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3) = \sigma_m / k$ <p>式中：$k = \frac{E}{3(1-2\mu)}$---体积弹性模量；$\sigma_m = \frac{1}{3}(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3)$---主应力平均值。</p>		
12	应变能密度(弹性比能)	$v_{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1\varepsilon_1 + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2\varepsilon_2 + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_3\varepsilon_3$ $= \frac{1}{2E}[\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_3^2 - 2\mu(\sigma_1\sigma_2 + \sigma_2\sigma_3 + \sigma_3\sigma_1)]$ $= \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_x\varepsilon_x + \sigma_y\varepsilon_y + \sigma_z\varepsilon_z + \tau_{xy}\gamma_{xy} + \tau_{yz}\gamma_{yz} + \tau_{zx}\gamma_{zx}) = v_v + v_d$		

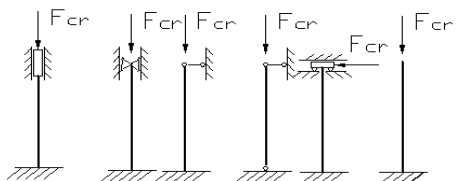
材料力学公式汇总

	体积改变能密度	$\nu_v = \frac{1-2\nu}{6E}(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3)^2$				
	形状改变能密度	$\nu_d = \frac{1+\nu}{6E}\left[(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2\right]$			P229	
13	☆ 强度理论	第一强度理论 (最大拉应力理论)	$\sigma_{r1} = \sigma_1 \leq [\sigma]$	铸铁等脆性 校核	P230	
		第二强度理论 (最大拉应变理论)	$\sigma_{r2} = \sigma_1 - \nu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) \leq [\sigma]$		P231	
		第三强度理论 (最大切应力理论)	$\sigma_{r3} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3 \leq [\sigma]$	钢件等塑性 校核	P232	
			圆杆适用: $\sigma_{r3} = \frac{1}{W}\sqrt{M^2 + T^2} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2} \leq [\sigma]$		P268	
		第四强度理论 (畸变能密度理论)	$\sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\left[(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_1)^2\right]} \leq [\sigma]$		设计的轴径比 σ_{r4} 大	P232
			圆杆适用: $\sigma_{r4} = \frac{1}{W}\sqrt{M^2 + 0.75T^2} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2} \leq [\sigma]$			P268

第八章：组合变形及连接部分的计算

14	组合变形叠加	$M = \sqrt{M_{y_{\max}}^2 + M_{z_{\max}}^2}$	注意：此式仅适用于圆截面杆，若不是则求应力时分别 在各点叠加比较（如下）。		L P278
		① $\sigma_C = \sigma_N + \sigma_x + \sigma_z = \frac{F_N}{bh} + \frac{M_x}{W_x} + \frac{M_z}{W_z}$ ② $\sigma_D = \sqrt{\sigma_{D'}^2 + 3\tau_D^2} \rightarrow$ (使用第四强度理论) \Leftarrow $\sigma_{D'} = \frac{F_N}{A} + \frac{M_z}{W_z} = \frac{F_N}{bh} + \frac{6M_z}{hb^2}$; $\tau_D = \tau_1 + \tau_2 = \frac{M_y}{\alpha hb^2} + \frac{3F_{sz}}{2bh}$			
*15	莫尔强度理论	$\sigma_{rm} = \sigma_1 - \frac{[\sigma_t]}{[\sigma_c]} \sigma_3 \leq [\sigma_t]$	$[\sigma_t]$ --抗拉许用应力 $[\sigma_c]$ --抗压许用应力		
*16	构件含裂纹时的 断裂准则	$K_I = \sigma \sqrt{\pi a} \leq K_{IC}$ $\sigma_{cr} = \sigma_s$	K_I ---应力强度因子 K_{IC} ---断裂韧性		

第九章：压杆稳定

1	杆的类型 判别	$\lambda = \frac{\mu l}{i}$ (其中: $i = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}} \rightarrow$ 圆杆: $i = \frac{d}{4}$) 与 λ_0 、 λ_p 比较 $\rightarrow \lambda_0 = \frac{a - \sigma_s}{b}$ 、 $\lambda_p = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 E}{\sigma_p}}$		P302
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材料力学公式汇总

2	临界压力	$F_{cr} = \sigma_{cr} \cdot A = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2} \cdot A = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(\mu l)^2} & (\text{大柔杆}) \\ (a - b\lambda) \cdot A & (\text{中柔杆}) \\ \sigma_s \cdot A & (\text{小柔杆}) \end{cases}$		P306
3	临界应力 (大柔杆)	$\sigma_{cr} = \frac{F_{cr}}{A} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(\mu l)^2 \cdot A} \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\mu l}{i} \rightarrow \sigma_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2} \leq \sigma_p$		P303
4	校核 (安全系数法)	$n = \frac{F_{cr}}{F} = \frac{\sigma_{cr}}{\sigma} \geq n_{st}$		P310

第十章：动载荷

1	动荷系数	$k_d = 1 + \frac{a}{g}$	$\Delta_d = k_d \cdot \Delta_{st}$	P136
		$k_d = 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2h}{\Delta_{st}}}$	$\sigma_d = k_d \cdot \sigma_{st}$	P142
		$k_d = \frac{v}{\sqrt{g \cdot \Delta_{st}}} = \sqrt{\frac{v^2}{g \cdot \Delta_{st}}}$		P148
2	惯性力	$F = m a_n^2 = m r \omega^2 = \frac{m v^2}{r}$ $\rightarrow (\text{惯性增量}) \Delta_F = \frac{m v^2}{r} = \frac{W v^2}{g l}$		
3	速度位移	$s = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \quad 2as = v^2$		

第十一章：交变应力

1	循环特征	$r = \frac{\sigma_{\min}}{\sigma_{\max}} = [1, -1]$	P151
2	平均应力 (交变应力的静应力部分)	$\sigma_m = \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_{\max} + \sigma_{\min})$	
3	应力幅 (交变应力的动应力部分)	$\sigma_\alpha = \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_{\max} - \sigma_{\min})$	
4	构件在对称循环下的持久极限	$\sigma_{-1}^{\text{构}} (\sigma_{-1}^0) = \frac{\varepsilon_\sigma \beta}{k_\sigma} \sigma_{-1} \rightarrow \sigma_{\max} \leq [\sigma_{-1}] = \frac{\sigma_{-1}^0}{n} - \frac{\varepsilon_\sigma \beta}{n k_\sigma} \sigma_{-1}$	