# 附录I 平面图形的几何性质第 10 讲

# 前面已经接触到的几个截面几何性质

拉压: 横截面的面积 A, 形心位置(简单截面形状)

扭转: 横截面的极惯性矩 $I_p$ 

截面几何性质只与截面的几何形状有关。

后续分析和计算中还会用到其他平面图形的几何性质:

形心、静矩、惯性矩、惯性半径、惯性积、主惯性矩、形心主惯性矩等,并且截面形状更加多样。



圆形截面、矩形截面



工字形截面



L形截面



中空截面

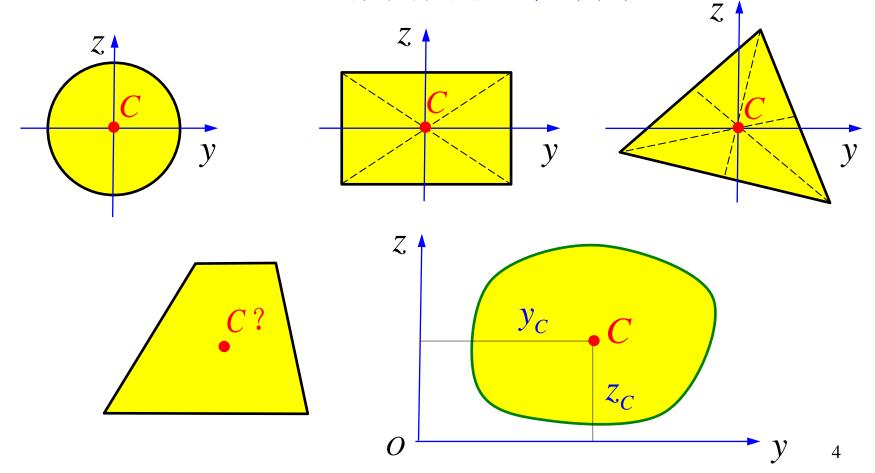


铝合金型材截面



高铁桥板截面

# 形心: 截面图形的几何中心



# § I.1 截面的静矩和形心

$$S_z = \int_A y \, dA$$
 称为: 对 $z(y)$  的静矩   
定义:  $S_y = \int_A z \, dA$ 

单位: m³ (cm³, mm³)

注意:静矩值可正、可负,也可为0。

# 形心坐标

$$y_{C} = \frac{\int_{A} y \, dA}{A} = \frac{S_{z}}{A}$$

$$S_{z} = y_{C}A$$

$$S_{y} = z_{C}A$$

$$S_{y} = z_{C}A$$

$$S_z = y_C A$$
$$S_y = z_C A$$

# 例1 计算三角形截面对底边的静矩和形心。

$$S_{y} = \int_{A} z dA$$

$$dA = b_{z} dz$$

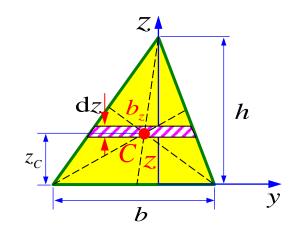
$$\frac{b_{z}}{b} = \frac{h - z}{h}$$

$$dA = \frac{b}{h} (h - z) dz$$

$$S_{y} = \int_{0}^{h} z \cdot \frac{b}{h} (h - z) dz$$

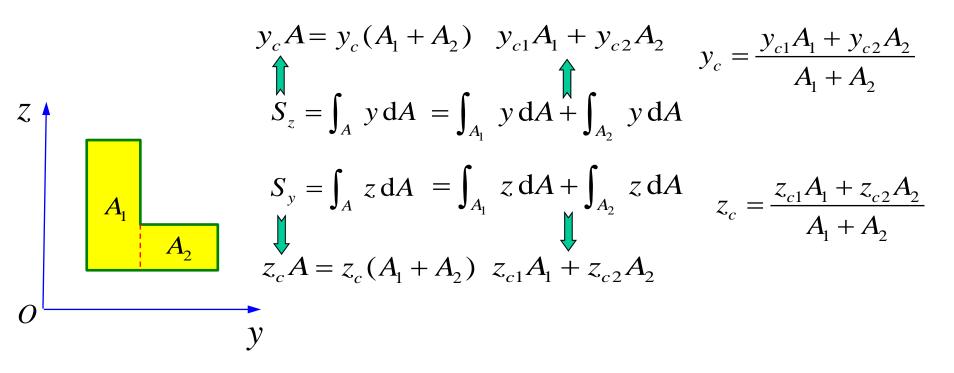
$$= \frac{b}{h} (h \cdot \frac{1}{2} z^{2} \Big|_{0}^{h} - \frac{1}{3} z^{3} \Big|_{0}^{h}) = \frac{1}{6} bh^{2}$$

$$S_{y} = \frac{bh^{2}}{h} h$$



$$z_c = \frac{S_y}{A} = \frac{\frac{bh^2}{6}}{\frac{bh}{2}} = \frac{h}{3}$$
 形心是三角形中线的交点!

# 组合截面的静矩和形心



# 组合截面的静矩和形心

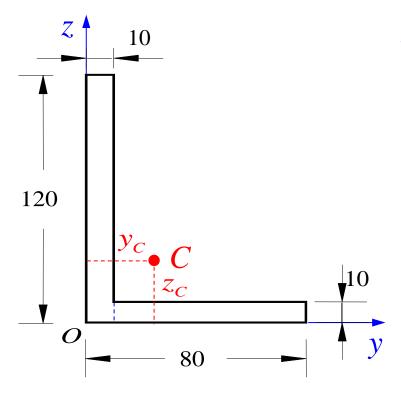
$$S_z = \int_A y dA = \sum_{i=1}^n y_{ci} A_i$$

$$y_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_{ci} A_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i}$$

$$S_y = \int_A z \, \mathrm{d}A = \sum_{i=1}^n z_{ci} A_i$$

$$Z_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n z_{ci} A_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i}$$

# 例2 确定图示图形形心C的位置。



# 解:建立坐标系如图

$$y_C = \frac{S_z}{A}$$

$$= \frac{10 \times 120 \times 5 + 70 \times 10 \times (10 + 35)}{1200 + 700}$$

$$= 19.7 \text{mm}$$

$$z_C = \frac{S_y}{A}$$

$$= \frac{10 \times 120 \times 60 + 70 \times 10 \times 5}{1200 + 700}$$

$$= 39.7 \text{mm}$$

# § I.2 惯性矩和惯性半径

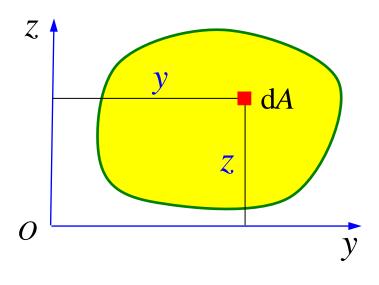
# 一、惯性矩

$$I_y = \int_A z^2 dA$$
 称为对y轴或z轴的惯性矩   
 $I_z = \int_A y^2 dA$  (或称截面二次轴矩)

单位: m<sup>4</sup> (cm<sup>4</sup>, mm<sup>4</sup>)

注: 惯性矩恒为正值。

# 二、惯性半径



工程中常把惯性矩表示为平面图形的面积与某一长度平方的乘积,即

i<sub>v</sub>和i<sub>z</sub>分别称为平面图形对y轴和z轴的惯性半径。

# 三、极惯性矩

$$I_{\rm p} = \int_{A} \rho^2 \mathrm{d}A$$

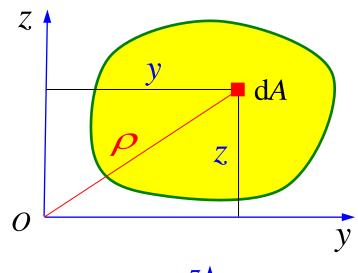
# 称为截面对*O*点的极惯性矩 (或称截面的二次极矩)

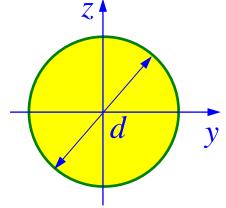
$$\therefore \quad \rho^2 = y^2 + z^2$$

$$\therefore I_{p} = I_{y} + I_{z}$$

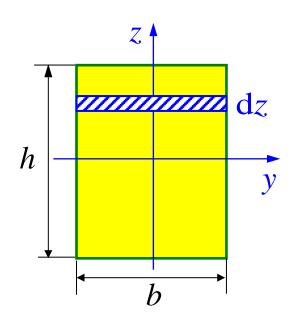
# 圆形截面

$$I_{p} = \int_{A} \rho^{2} dA$$
$$= \int_{0}^{d/2} \rho^{2} \cdot 2\pi \rho d\rho = \frac{1}{32} \pi d^{4}$$





# 例3 求图示矩形对对称轴y、z的惯性矩



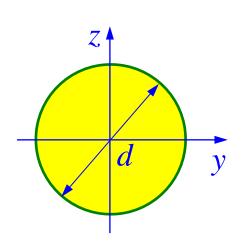
解: 
$$I_y = \int_A z^2 dA$$
  

$$= \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} z^2 b dz = \frac{1}{3} b z^3 \Big|_{-h/2}^{h/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} b \left[ \left( \frac{h}{2} \right)^3 - \left( -\frac{h}{2} \right)^3 \right] = \frac{bh^3}{12}$$

同理: 
$$I_z = \frac{hb^3}{12}$$

# 例4 求图示圆平面对y、z 轴的惯性矩



**M:** 
$$I_y = I_z$$
,  $I_p = I_y + I_z$   
 $I_y = I_z = \frac{1}{2}I_p$   
 $I_p = \int_A \rho^2 dA = \frac{1}{32}\pi d^4$   
 $I_y = I_z = \frac{1}{2}I_p = \frac{1}{64}\pi d^4$ 

# § I.3 惯性积

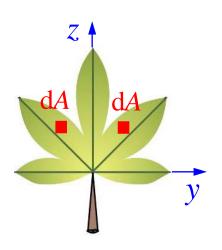
$$I_{yz} = \int_A yz \, \mathrm{d}A$$

称为截面对y、z轴的惯性积

注: 惯性积可正、可负,也可为0。

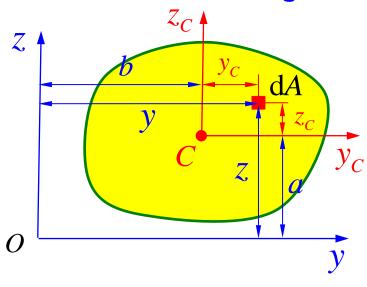
如果所选的正交坐标轴中,有一个坐标轴是截面的对称轴,则其惯性积必等于零,即

$$I_{yz} \equiv 0$$



# § I.4

# 平行移轴公式



坐标转换公式: 
$$y = y_c + b$$
$$z = z_c + a$$

$$I_{y} = \int_{A} z^{2} \, \mathrm{d}A$$

$$I_z = \int_A y^2 \, \mathrm{d}A$$

$$I_{yz} = \int_A yz \, \mathrm{d}A$$

$$y_c - z_c$$
坐标系中

$$I_{y_c} = \int_A z_c^2 \, \mathrm{d}A$$

$$I_{z_c} = \int_A y_c^2 \, \mathrm{d}A$$

$$I_{y_c z_c} = \int_A y_c z_c \, \mathrm{d}A$$

$$z = z_c + a$$

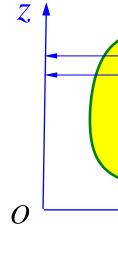
$$I_{y} = \int_{A} z^{2} dA$$

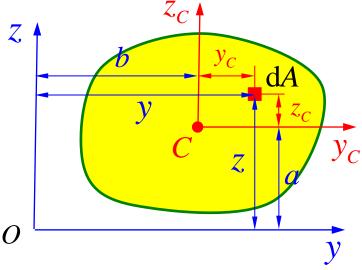
$$= \int_{A} (z_{c} + a)^{2} dA \qquad 0$$

$$= \int_{A} z_{c}^{2} dA + 2a \int_{A} z_{c} dA + a^{2} \int_{A} dA$$

$$= I_{y_{c}} + a^{2} A$$

即有:  $I_{y} = I_{y_{C}} + a^{2}A$ 





$$y = y_c + b$$

$$I_z = \int_A y^2 dA$$

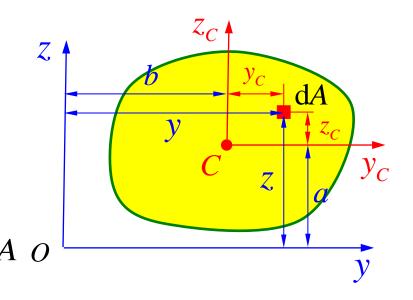
$$= \int_A (y_c + b)^2 dA \qquad 0$$

$$= \int_A (y_c + b)^2 dA \qquad 1$$

$$= \int_A y_c^2 dA + 2b \int_A y_c dA + b^2 \int_A dA \qquad 0$$

$$= I_{z_c} + b^2 A$$

即有: 
$$I_z = I_{z_C} + b^2 A$$



$$y = y_c + b, \quad z = z_c + a$$

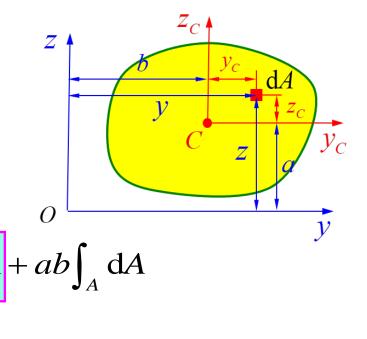
 $=I_{y_c z_c} + abA$ 

$$I_{yz} = \int_{A} yz \, dA$$

$$= \int_{A} (y_c + b)(z_c + a) \, dA$$

$$= \int_{A} y_c z_c \, dA + a \int_{A} y_c \, dA + b \int_{A} z_c \, dA + ab \int_{A} dA$$

即有: 
$$I_{yz} = I_{y_c z_c} + abA$$

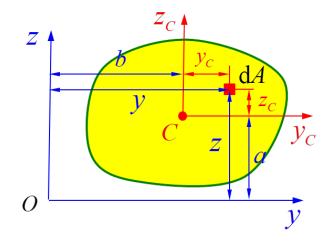


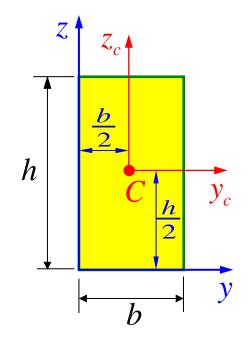
# 平行移轴公式

$$I_{y} = I_{y_{C}} + a^{2}A$$

$$I_{z} = I_{z_{C}} + b^{2}A$$

$$I_{yz} = I_{y_{z}z_{0}} + abA$$





# 例5 求矩形截面对y、z 坐标轴的惯性矩和惯性积

解:确定形心位置,建立 $y_CCz_C$ 坐标系

$$I_{y} = I_{y_{c}} + \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^{2} A = \frac{bh^{3}}{12} + \frac{bh^{3}}{4} = \frac{bh^{3}}{3}$$
$$I_{z} = I_{z_{c}} + \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^{2} A = \frac{hh^{3}}{12} + \frac{hh^{3}}{4} = \frac{hh^{3}}{3}$$

$$I_{yz} = I_{y_c z_c} + \frac{h}{2} \cdot \frac{b}{2} \cdot A = \frac{h^2 b^2}{4}$$

# 附录II 常用截面的平面图形几何性质

14	$\rightarrow$
237	
	78

截面形状和原点	面积	面积 至形心 $C$ 的距离		惯性矩		惯性积	
在形心的坐标轴	A	$\frac{-}{x}$	$\overline{y}$	$I_{x}$	$I_{y}$	$I_{xy}$	
y Z	bh	<u>b</u> 2	$\frac{h}{2}$	$\frac{bh^3}{12}$	$\frac{hb^3}{12}$	0	
Z C X	$\frac{bh}{2}$	<u>b</u> 3	$\frac{h}{3}$	$\frac{bh^3}{36}$	$\frac{hb^3}{36}$	$-\frac{b^2h^2}{72}$	
D C X	$\frac{\pi d^2}{4}$	$\frac{d}{2}$	$\frac{d}{2}$	$\frac{\pi d^4}{64}$	$\frac{\pi d^4}{64}$	0	
	$\frac{\pi(D^2-d^2)}{4}$	<u>D</u>	<u>D</u>	$\frac{\pi(D^4-d^4)}{64}$	$\frac{\pi(D^4-d^4)}{64}$	0	
	πab	a	Ь	$\frac{\pi ab^3}{4}$	$rac{\pi ba^3}{4}$	0	

截面形状和原点	面积	至形心。	2 的距离	惯	性矩	惯性积
在形心的坐标轴	A	- x	<del>y</del>	$I_z$	$I_{y}$	$I_{xy}$
y δ δ √ x δ δ × r	2πιδ	r	r	$\pi r^3 \delta$	$\pi r^3 \delta$	0
y x x x	$\frac{\pi r^2}{2}$	r	$\frac{4r}{3\pi}$	$\frac{(9\pi^2 - 64)r^4}{72\pi}$ $\approx 0.109 \ 8r^4$	$\frac{\pi r^4}{8}$	0
$ \begin{array}{c c} \hline x \\ \hline \delta \ll r \end{array} $	πτδ	r	$\frac{2r}{\pi}$	$\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi}\right) r^3 \delta$	$\frac{\pi}{2}r^3\delta$	0
$\alpha \ll \pi/2$	$lpha r^2$	rsin α	$\frac{2r\sin\alpha}{3\alpha}$	$\frac{r^4}{4} \left( \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - \frac{16 \sin^2 \alpha}{9\alpha} \right)$	$\frac{r^4}{4}(\alpha-\sin\alpha\cos\alpha)$	0
$\frac{\overline{x}}{\overline{x}}$ $\delta \ll r$	2ατδ	rsin α	$\frac{r \sin \alpha}{\alpha}$	$r^{3}\delta\left(\frac{2\alpha+\sin 2\alpha}{2}-\frac{1-\cos 2\alpha}{\alpha}\right)$	$r^3\delta(\alpha-\sin\alpha\cos\alpha)$	0

# 例6 求图示平面图形对y和z轴的惯性矩

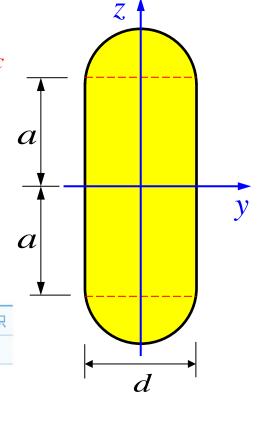
解: 
$$I_z = \frac{2a \cdot d^3}{12} + 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi d^4}{64}\right)$$

$$= \frac{(3\pi d + 32a)}{192} d^3$$

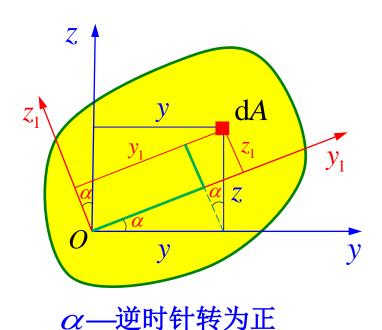
$$I_y = \frac{d(2a)^3}{12}$$

$$= \frac{a(2a)}{12} + \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi d^4}{64} - \frac{\pi d^2}{8} \left( \frac{2d}{3\pi} \right)^2 + \frac{\pi d^2}{8} \left( \frac{2d}{3\pi} + a \right)^2 \right\} \times 2$$

截面形状和原点	面积	至形心 C 的距离		惯性矩		惯性积
在形心的坐标轴	A	$\overline{x}$	y	$I_{\scriptscriptstyle \chi}$	$I_{\gamma}$	$I_{_{\infty\gamma}}$
$\frac{y}{\overline{x}}$	$\frac{\pi r^2}{2}$	r	$\left(\frac{4r}{3\pi}\right)$	$(9\pi^{2}-64)r^{4}$ $72\pi$ $\approx 0. \ 109 \ 8r^{4}$	$\frac{\pi r^4}{8}$	0



# § I.5 转轴公式 主惯性轴



# 坐标转换公式:

$$y_1 = y \cos \alpha + z \sin \alpha$$
$$z_1 = z \cos \alpha - y \sin \alpha$$

$$I_{y_1} = \int_A z_1^2 dA$$

$$= \int_A (z \cos \alpha - y \sin \alpha)^2 dA$$

$$= \int_A (z^2 \cos^2 \alpha - 2yz \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + y^2 \sin^2 \alpha) dA$$

$$= I_y \cos^2 \alpha + I_z \sin^2 \alpha - I_{yz} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$= \int_A (z^2 \cos^2 \alpha - 2yz \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + y^2 \sin^2 \alpha) dA$$

$$= I_y \cos^2 \alpha + I_z \sin^2 \alpha - I_{yz} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$= \frac{I_y + I_z}{2} + \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \cos 2\alpha - I_{yz} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2}$$
$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2}$$

$$I_{z_1} = \int_A y_1^2 dA = \int_A (y \cos \alpha + z \sin \alpha)^2 dA$$

$$= \int_A (y^2 \cos^2 \alpha + 2yz \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + z^2 \sin^2 \alpha) dA$$

$$= I_z \cos^2 \alpha + I_y \sin^2 \alpha + I_{yz} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$= \frac{I_y + I_z}{2} - \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \cos 2\alpha + I_{yz} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$I_{y_1 z_1} = \int_A y_1 z_1 dA = \int_A (y \cos \alpha + z \sin \alpha)(z \cos \alpha - y \sin \alpha) dA$$

$$= \int_A [(z^2 - y^2) \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + yz(\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha)] dA$$

$$= \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \sin 2\alpha + I_{yz} \cos 2\alpha$$

# 主惯性轴和主惯性矩

# 一定存在 $\alpha_0$ ,使得

$$I_{y_1z_1}(\alpha_0)=0$$

此时对应的坐标轴  $y_0$ 、 $z_0$ 称为主惯性轴。

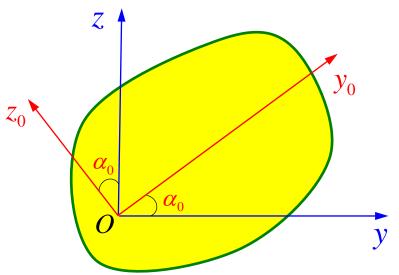
对主惯性轴  $y_0$ 、 $z_0$ 的惯性矩称为主惯性矩。

# 转轴公式

$$I_{y_1} = \frac{I_y + I_z}{2} + \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \cos 2\alpha - I_{xy} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$I_{z_1} = \frac{I_y + I_z}{2} - \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \cos 2\alpha + I_{xy} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$I_{y_1 z_1} = \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \sin 2\alpha + I_{yz} \cos 2\alpha$$



# 形心主惯性轴和形心主惯性矩

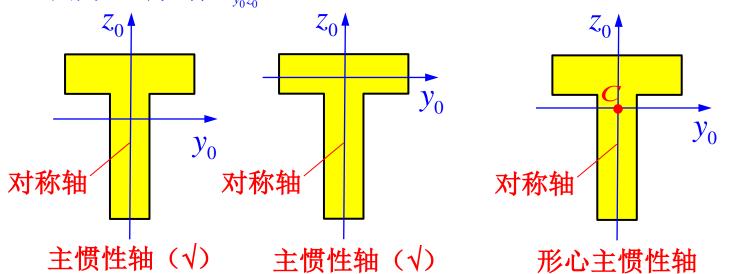
过形心的主惯性轴称为形心主惯性轴。

任意平面图形必定存在一对相互垂直的形心主惯性轴。

平面图形对形心主惯性轴的惯性矩称为形心主惯性矩。

说明:具有一个或两个对称轴的正交坐标轴一定是平面图形的主惯性轴。

(因为此时恒有  $I_{v_0z_0} \equiv 0$  )

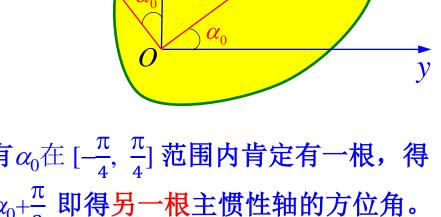




设正交坐标轴  $y_0$ 、 $z_0$ 为主惯性轴,其方位角为 $\alpha_0$ ,则

$$I_{y_1 z_1}(\alpha) = \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \sin 2\alpha + I_{yz} \cos 2\alpha = 0$$

$$\tan(2\alpha_0) = -\frac{2I_{yz}}{I_y - I_z}$$



 $2\alpha_0$ 在  $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$  范围内肯定有一根,有 $\alpha_0$ 在  $\left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$  范围内肯定有一根,得其中一根主惯性轴的方位角 $\alpha_0$ ;取  $\alpha_0+\frac{\pi}{2}$  即得另一根主惯性轴的方位角。

# 计算主惯性矩的大小:

 打算主版性知人小:
$$I_{y_1 z_1}(\alpha) = 0 \Longrightarrow \alpha_0 = \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(-\frac{2I_{yz}}{I_y - I_z}\right)$$

$$I_{y_1} = \frac{I_y + I_z}{2} + \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \cos 2\alpha_0 - I_{xy} \sin 2\alpha_0$$

$$I_{z_1} = \frac{I_y + I_z}{2} - \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \cos 2\alpha_0 + I_{xy} \sin 2\alpha_0$$

# 考察惯性矩的极值:

$$I_{y_1} = \frac{I_y + I_z}{2} + \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \cos 2\alpha - I_{xy} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$I_{y_1 z_1} = 0$$

$$\frac{dI_{y_1}}{d\alpha} = 0$$

$$-(I_y - I_z) \sin 2\alpha - 2I_{yz} \cos 2\alpha = 0$$

$$\frac{dI_{z_1}}{d\alpha} = 0$$

$$(I_y - I_z) \sin 2\alpha + 2I_{yz} \cos 2\alpha = 0$$

$$I_{y_1 z_1} = \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \sin 2\alpha + I_{yz} \cos 2\alpha = 0$$

$$I_{y_1 z_1} = \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \sin 2\alpha + I_{yz} \cos 2\alpha = 0$$

$$I_{y_1 z_1} = \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \sin 2\alpha + I_{yz} \cos 2\alpha = 0$$

$$I_{y_1 z_1} = \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \sin 2\alpha + I_{yz} \cos 2\alpha = 0$$

$$I_{y_1 z_1} = \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \sin 2\alpha + I_{yz} \cos 2\alpha = 0$$

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$$I_{y_1} = \frac{I_y + I_z}{2} + \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \cos 2\alpha_0 - I_{xy} \sin 2\alpha_0$$

$$I_{z_1} = \frac{I_y + I_z}{2} - \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \cos 2\alpha_0 + I_{xy} \sin 2\alpha_0$$

惯性矩达到极值时正好对应

$$I_{y_1z_1}=0$$
 的情形。

$$I_{y_1 z_1} = \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \sin 2\alpha + I_{yz} \cos 2\alpha \equiv 0$$

$$\sum_{z=0}^{\infty} \frac{(I_y - I_z)}{2} \sin 2\alpha + I_{yz} \cos 2\alpha = 0$$

₩ 极值的惯性矩 即是主惯性矩!

# 计算主惯性矩的大小(另一种方法):

$$I_{y_1} = \frac{I_y + I_z}{2} + \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \cos 2\alpha - I_{xy} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$I_{z_1} = \frac{I_y + I_z}{2} - \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \cos 2\alpha + I_{xy} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$I_{\text{max}} = \frac{I_y + I_z}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{I_y - I_z}{2}\right)^2 + I_{yz}^2}$$

$$I_{\min} = \frac{I_y + I_z}{2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{I_y - I_z}{2}\right)^2 + I_{yz}^2}$$

角 
$$y = a\cos\theta \pm b\sin\theta$$
$$y = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}\cos(\theta \mp \varphi)$$
$$\varphi = \arctan(b/a)$$

最大值 
$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{I_y - I_z}{2}\right)^2 + I_{yz}^2}$$

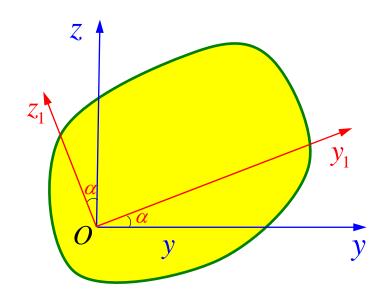
最小值 
$$-\sqrt{\left(\frac{I_y-I_z}{2}\right)^2+I_{yz}^2}$$

# 小 结

- 1.  $I_{y_1}$ 和 $I_{z_1}$ 同时达到极值。其中一个是极大值,另一个必为极小值。
- 2.  $I_{y_1}$ 和 $I_{z_1}$ 达到极值时。恒有 $I_{y_1z_1}$ = 0,即此时 $y_1$ 和 $z_1$ 轴为主惯性轴。
- 3. 恒有关系式  $I_{y_1} + I_{z_1} = I_y + I_z = I_p$

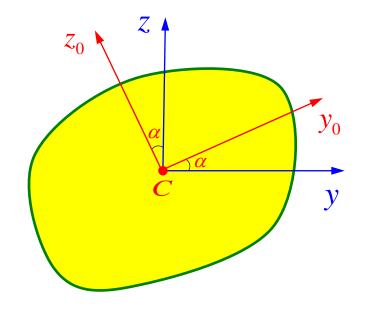
$$I_{y_1} = \frac{I_y + I_z}{2} + \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \cos 2\alpha - I_{yz} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$I_{z_1} = \frac{I_y + I_z}{2} - \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \cos 2\alpha + I_{yz} \sin 2\alpha$$

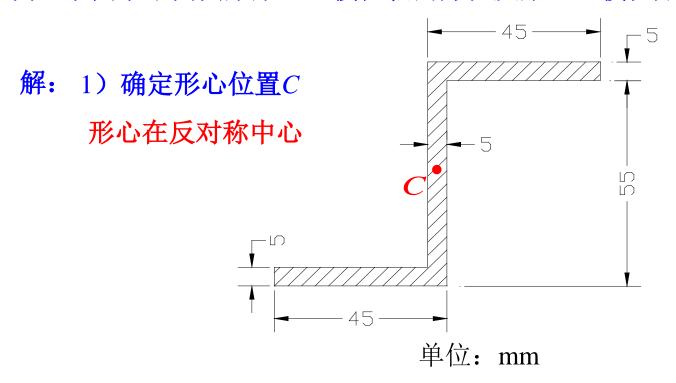


# 确定形心主惯性轴的位置及形心主惯性矩大小的步骤:

- 1) 确定形心位置C;
- 2) 通过形心C 建立参考坐标 yCz, 求出  $I_y$ 、 $I_z$ 、 $I_{yz}$ ;
- 3)求出 $\alpha_0$ 及 $I_{y0}$ 、 $I_{z0}$ 。



# 例7 求图示平面图形形心主惯性轴的方位及形心主惯性矩的大小。



# 2) 通过形心C 建立参考坐标 yCz;

求出
$$I_y$$
、 $I_z$ 、 $I_{yz}$ ;

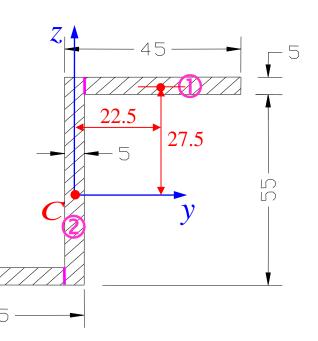
(I) 计算对y轴的惯性矩:

# 将平面图形分成①、②和③三个矩形

$$I_{y} = I_{y}^{(1)} + I_{y}^{(2)} + I_{y}^{(3)} = 2I_{y}^{(1)} + I_{y}^{(2)}$$

$$= 2 \times \left(\frac{40 \times 5^{3}}{12} + 40 \times 5 \times 27.5^{2}\right) + \frac{5 \times 60^{3}}{12}$$

$$= 393333 \text{ mm}^{4} = 39.33 \text{ cm}^{4}$$



# (II) 计算对z轴的惯性矩:

$$I_z = 2I_z^{(1)} + I_z^{(2)} = 2 \times \left(\frac{5 \times 40^3}{12} + 40 \times 5 \times 22.5^2\right) + \frac{60 \times 5^3}{12}$$
$$= 256458 \,\text{mm}^4 = 25.65 \,\text{cm}^4$$

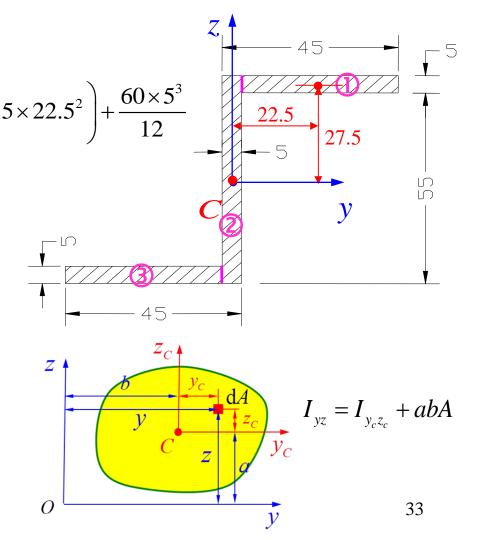
# (III) 计算惯性积:

$$I_{yz} = I_{yz}^{(1)} + I_{yz}^{(2)} + I_{yz}^{(3)}$$

$$= 40 \times 5 \times 27.5 \times 22.5 + 0$$

$$+ 40 \times 5 \times (-27.5) \times (-22.5)$$

$$= 247500 \text{ mm}^4 = 24.75 \text{cm}^4$$



# 形心主惯性轴的方位:

$$\tan 2\alpha_0 = -\frac{2I_{yz}}{I_y - I_z} = -\frac{2 \times 24.75}{39.33 - 25.65} = -3.618$$

$$\alpha_0 = -37.3^{\circ}$$
 α 逆时针转为正

# 形心主惯性矩的大小:

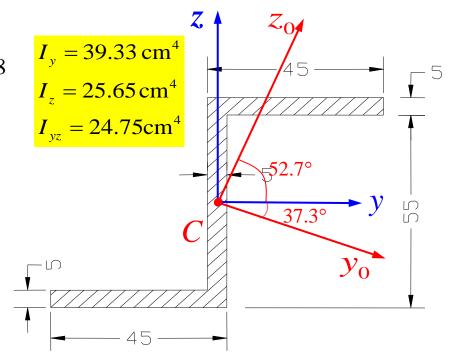
$$I_{y_0} = \frac{I_y + I_z}{2} + \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \cos 2\alpha_0 - I_{yz} \sin 2\alpha_0$$

$$I_{z_0} = \frac{I_y + I_z}{2} - \frac{I_y - I_z}{2} \cos 2\alpha_0 + I_{yz} \sin 2\alpha_0$$

$$\alpha_0 = -37.3^{\circ}$$

$$I_{y_0} = 58.17 \text{ cm}^4 = I_{\text{max}}$$
 截面离开轴越远,惯性矩越大!

$$I_{z_0} = 6.81 \, \text{cm}^4 = I_{\text{min}}$$



# 谢谢各位!

作业

P361: I.2(b)

P362-363: I.9 (b) \ I.10

对应第6版的题号 P349-350: I.2(b); P351: I.9 (b); P352: I.10

下次课讲 第四章 弯曲内力