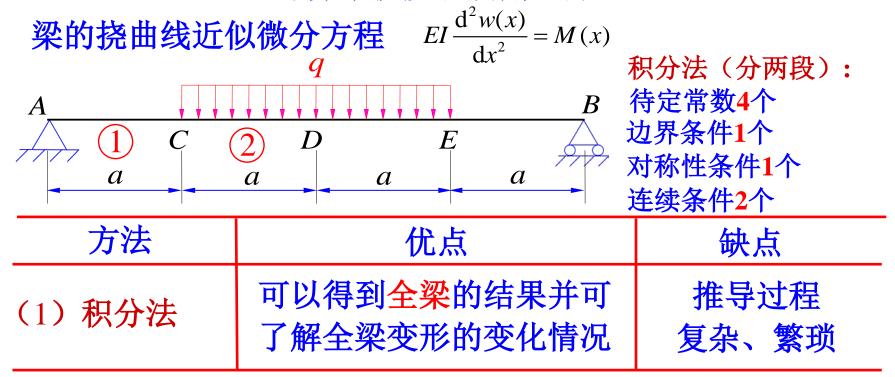
## 第六章 弯曲变形(二)

## 第16讲

#### 计算梁挠度和转角的方法



(2)叠加原理

工程中通常关心的是最大挠度和最大转角,或计算梁上指定截面处的挠度和转角。

2

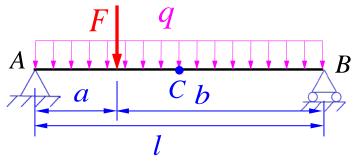
## § 6.4 按叠加原理求弯曲变形

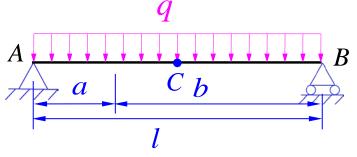
### 一、用叠加原理计算梁的变形

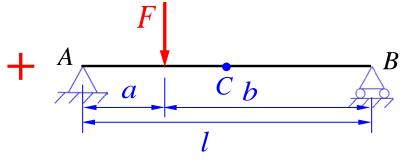
在材料服从胡克定律、且是小变形的前提下,载荷与它所引起的变形成线性关系。

当梁上同时作用几个载荷时,各个载荷所引起的变形是各自独立的,互不影响。

若计算几个载荷共同作用下在某截面上引起的变形,则可 分别计算各个载荷单独作用下的变形,然后进行叠加。







## 叠加原理

$$\begin{aligned} w_C &= w_{C,q} + w_{C,F} & \theta_A &= \theta_{A,q} + \theta_{A,F} & M_C &= M_{C,q} + M_{C,F} \\ \theta_C &= \theta_{C,q} + \theta_{C,F} & \theta_B &= \theta_{B,q} + \theta_{B,F} & F_{SC} &= F_{SC,q} + F_{SC,F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\theta_{\!\scriptscriptstyle A} \! = \! \theta_{\!\scriptscriptstyle A,q} + \theta_{\!\scriptscriptstyle A,F}$$

$$\theta_{\scriptscriptstyle B} = \theta_{\scriptscriptstyle B,q} + \theta_{\scriptscriptstyle B,F}$$

$$M_C = M_{C,q} + M_{C,F}$$

$$F_{SC} = F_{SC,q} + F_{SC,F}$$

#### pp. 200–202

#### 表6.1 梁在简单载荷作用下的变形

#### 挠度w向上为正 转角θ逆时针转动为正

· 序 号	梁 的 简 图	挠曲线方程	端截面转角	最大挠度
1	$\begin{array}{c} A \\ B \\ B \\ \hline \\ B \\ \\ B \\ \hline \\ B \\ B \\ B \\ \\ B \\$	$w = -\frac{M_e x^2}{2EI}$	$\theta_B = -\frac{M_e l}{EI}$	$w_B = -\frac{M_e l^2}{2EI}$
2	$\begin{array}{c c} A & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & &$	$w = -\frac{Fx^2}{6EI}(3l - x)$	$\theta_B = -\frac{Fl^2}{2EI}$	$w_B = -\frac{Fl^3}{3EI}$
3	$ \begin{array}{c c} A & C & F \\ \hline  & I & B \\ \hline  & I & $	$w = -\frac{Fx^2}{6EI}(3a - x) (0 \le x \le a)$ $w = -\frac{Fa^2}{6EI}(3x - a) (a \le x \le l)$	$\theta_B = -\frac{Fa^2}{2EI}$	$w_B = -\frac{Fa^2}{6EI}(3l - a)$
4	$\begin{array}{c c} q \\ \hline A \\ \hline \\ l \\ \hline \end{array}$	$w = -\frac{qx^2}{24EI}(x^2 - 4lx + 6l^2)$	$\theta_B = -\frac{ql^3}{6EI}$	$w_B = -\frac{ql^4}{8EI}$

续表

 序 号	梁的简图	挠曲线方程	端截面转角	最大挠度
5	$A$ $\theta_A$ $\theta_B$ $B$	$w = -\frac{M_e x}{6EIl}(l-x)(2l-x)$	$\theta_{A} = -\frac{M_{e}l}{3EI}$ $\theta_{B} = \frac{M_{e}l}{6EI}$	$x = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)l,$ $w_{\text{max}} = -\frac{M_e l^2}{9\sqrt{3}EI}$ $x = \frac{l}{2}, w_{\frac{l}{2}} = -\frac{M_e l^2}{16EI}$
6	$A$ $\theta_A$ $\theta_B$ $B$	$w = -\frac{M_e x}{6EII} (l^2 - x^2)$	$\theta_{A} = -\frac{M_{e}l}{6EI}$ $\theta_{B} = \frac{M_{e}l}{3EI}$	$x = \frac{l}{\sqrt{3}},$ $w_{\text{max}} = -\frac{M_e l^2}{9\sqrt{3} EI}$ $x = \frac{l}{2}, w_{\frac{l}{2}} = -\frac{M_e l^2}{16EI}$
7	$ \begin{array}{c} M_{c} \\ \theta_{A} \\ \downarrow \theta_{B} \end{array} $	$w = \frac{M_e x}{6EIl} (l^2 - 3b^2 - x^2)$ $(0 \le x \le a)$ $w = \frac{M_e}{6EIl} [-x^3 + 3l(x - a)^2 + (l^2 - 3b^2)x]  (a \le x \le l)$	$\theta_A = \frac{M_e}{6Ell}(l^2 - 3b^2)$ $\theta_B = \frac{M_e}{6Ell}(l^2 - 3a^2)$	

	梁 的 简 图	挠曲线方程	端截面转角	最大挠度
8	$ \begin{array}{c c} A & F & \theta_B \\ \hline  & W_{\text{max}} & \overline{P} \\ \hline  & \overline{P} & \overline{P} \\ \hline $	$w = -\frac{Fx}{48EI} (3l^2 - 4x^2)$ $\left(0 \le x \le \frac{l}{2}\right)$	$\theta_A = -\theta_B = -\frac{Fl^2}{16EI}$	$w_{\text{max}} = -\frac{Fl^3}{48EI}$
9		$w = -\frac{Fbx}{6EIl}(l^2 - x^2 - b^2)$ $(0 \le x \le a)$ $w = -\frac{Fb}{6EIl} \left[ \frac{l}{b} (x - a)^3 + (l^2 - b^2)x - x^3 \right]$ $(a \le x \le l)$	$\theta_{A} = -\frac{Fab(l+b)}{6EIl}$ $\theta_{B} = \frac{Fab(l+a)}{6EIl}$	设 $a > b$ ,在 $x =$ $\sqrt{\frac{l^2 - b^2}{3}}  \text{处} ,$ $w_{\text{max}} = -\frac{Fb(l^2 - b^2)^{3/2}}{9\sqrt{3}  E l l}$ $\text{在 } x = \frac{l}{2}  \text{\diamondsuit} ,$ $w_{\frac{l}{2}} = -\frac{Fb(3l^2 - 4b^2)}{48EI}$
10	$ \begin{array}{c c} q \\ \hline A & \downarrow $	$w = -\frac{qx}{24EI}(t^3 - 2lx^2 + x^3)$	$\theta_A = -\theta_B = -\frac{ql^3}{24EI}$	$w_{\text{max}} = -\frac{5ql^4}{384EI}$

#### 小结: 表格中仅给出

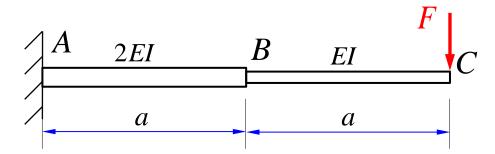
两种梁: 悬臂梁、简支梁

简单载荷:集中力、集中力偶;均布载荷;三角形载荷

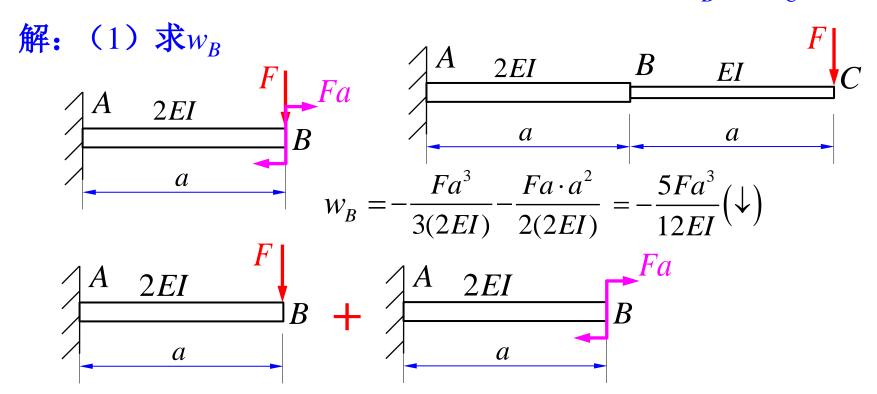
$$w = -\frac{q_0 x^2}{120EIl} (10l^3 - 10l^2 x + 5lx^2 - x^3)$$

$$w_B = -\frac{q_0 l^4}{30EI}, \quad \theta_B = -\frac{q_0 l^3}{24EI}$$

工程实际问题: 梁和载荷的形式复杂多样,如何处理?



## 例1 用叠加法求图示变截面梁B和C 截面的挠度 $w_B$ 和 $w_C$ 。



$$w_{C} = w_{C1} + w_{C2}$$

$$w_{C} = w_{B} + \theta_{B} \cdot a$$

$$\theta_{B} = -\frac{Fa^{2}}{2(2EI)} - \frac{Fa \cdot a}{2EI} = -\frac{3Fa^{2}}{4EI} ( 顺時中)$$

$$w_{C1} = -\frac{5Fa^{3}}{12EI} - \frac{3Fa^{2}}{4EI} \cdot a = -\frac{7Fa^{3}}{6EI} - \frac{7Fa^{3}}{3EI}$$

$$w_{C2} = -\frac{Fa^{3}}{3EI}$$

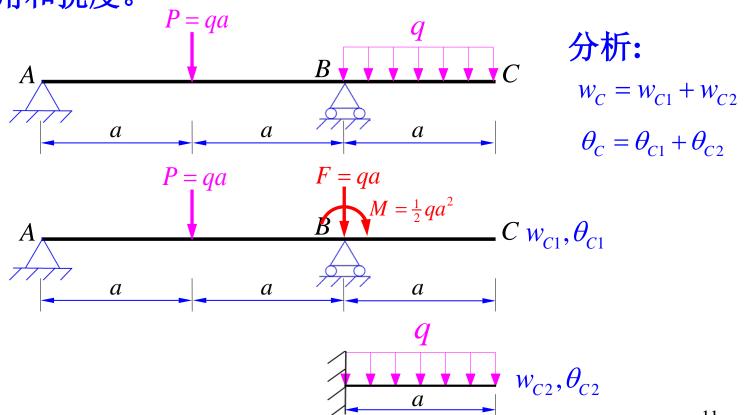
$$w_{C3} = w_{C1} + w_{C2} = -\frac{7Fa^{3}}{6EI} - \frac{Fa^{3}}{3EI}$$

$$w_{C4} = w_{C1} + w_{C2} = -\frac{7Fa^{3}}{6EI} - \frac{Fa^{3}}{3EI}$$

$$w_{C5} = -\frac{3Fa^{3}}{2EI} ( \downarrow )$$

What is a sum of the property of the prop

#### 例2 已知外伸梁的弯曲刚度均为EI,用叠加法求图示梁C端的 转角和挠度。



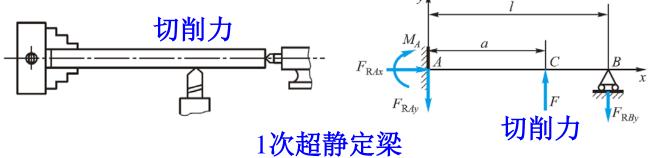
 $w_{c2}, \theta_{c2}$ 

8EI 12

## § 6.5 简单超静定梁

## 一、超静定梁工程实例



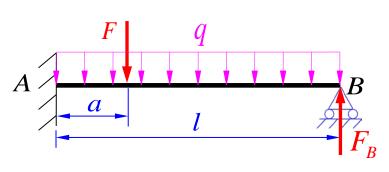




2次 超静定梁

#### 二、超静定梁问题的解法

1. 解除多余约束,用未知反力代替,得到基本静定系。



- 2. 根据变形协调方程和物理关系,建立补充方程。
- 3. 解出多余未知约束力。

多余的未知约束力解出之后,原问题即转化为静定梁问题,可根据实际需要,进一步求解出内力、应力、挠度、转角等! 然后可进行强度和刚度校核!

## 例3 求图示超静定梁支座的约束力。

解:将支座B看成多余约束

变形协调方程:  $W_B = 0$ 

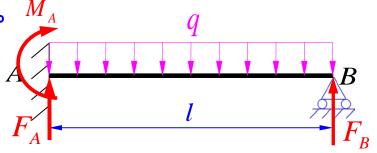
有: 
$$\frac{F_B l^3}{3EI} - \frac{ql^4}{8EI} = 0$$

$$F_B = \frac{3}{8}ql$$

#### 求支座A处的约束力:

$$\sum F_{y} = 0: F_{A} + F_{B} - ql = 0 \Rightarrow F_{A} = \frac{5}{8}ql$$

$$\sum M_A = 0: M_A + ql \times \frac{l}{2} - F_B l = 0 \Rightarrow M_A = -\frac{1}{8}ql^2$$



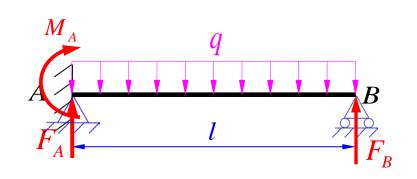
分析: 超静定次数?

1次超静定

## 另解: 将支座A对截面转动的 约束看成多余约束

## 变形协调方程: $\theta_A = 0$

$$\mathbb{E}I - \frac{M_A l}{3EI} - \frac{ql^3}{24EI} = 0 \longrightarrow M_A = -\frac{1}{8}ql^2$$

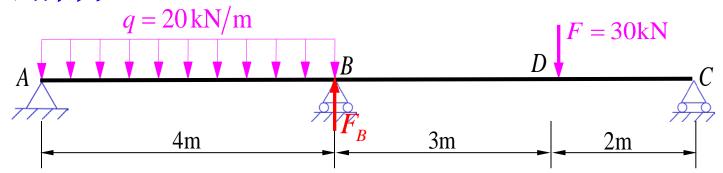


### 求支座的约束力:

$$\sum M_A = 0$$
:  $F_B l - M_A - q l \cdot (\frac{l}{2}) = 0$   $\longrightarrow$   $F_B = \frac{3}{8} q l$ 

$$\sum F_y = 0$$
:  $F_A + F_B = ql$   $\longrightarrow$   $F_A = \frac{5}{8}ql$  与前面计算结果相同

例4 图示超静定梁,弯曲刚度 $EI = 5 \times 10^6 \, \text{N·m}^2$ ,试求梁的支座约束力。



分析: 1次超静定

将支座B看成多余约束,变形协调方程:  $W_B = 0$ 

采用P. 205的 例6.6的方法 计算简支梁上部分受均布 载荷作用下指定点的挠度

$$F_B = \frac{732F + 320ql}{1200} = 66.3$$
kN

## 另解:

解除B处对转角的约束,

施加一对力偶矩 M<sub>B</sub>

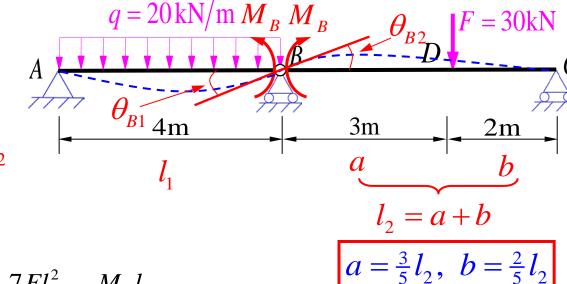
变形协调方程  $\theta_{B1} = \theta_{B2}$ 

$$\theta_{B1} = \frac{q l_1^3}{24EI} + \frac{M_B l_1}{3EI}$$

$$\theta_{B2} = -\frac{Fab(l_2 + b)}{6EIl_2} - \frac{M_B l_2}{3EI} = -\frac{7Fl_2^2}{125EI} - \frac{M_B l_2}{3EI}$$

$$\theta_{B1} = \theta_{B2}$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $\frac{ql_1^3}{24EI} + \frac{M_B l_1}{3EI} = -\frac{7Fl_2^2}{125EI} - \frac{M_B l_2}{3EI}$ 

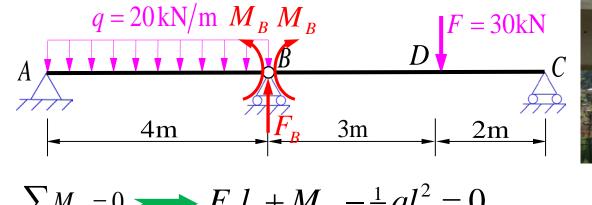
$$M_B = -\frac{1}{l_1 + l_2} \left( \frac{q l_1^3}{8} + \frac{21 F l_2^2}{125} \right) = -\frac{1}{9} \left( \frac{20 \times 4^3}{8} + \frac{21 \times 30 \times 5^2}{125} \right) = -31.78 \text{ kN.m}$$

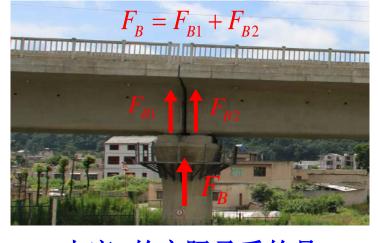


18

$$求F_{B}$$

$$M_{R} = -31.78$$
kN.m





## $\sum M_A = 0$ $\longrightarrow$ $F_R l_1 + M_R - \frac{1}{2} q l_1^2 = 0$

$$F_B = \frac{1}{2}ql_1 - \frac{M_B}{l_1} = \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 4 - \frac{-31.78}{4} = 47.9 \text{kN}$$

$$\sum M_C = 0 \Longrightarrow F_B l_2 + M_B - Fb = 0$$

$$F_B = F_D \frac{b}{l_2} - \frac{M_B}{l_2}$$

$$=30\times\frac{2}{5}-\frac{-31.78}{5}=18.4$$
kN

### 支座B的实际承受的是 左右两段梁反力之和

$$F_B = 66.3 \text{ kN}$$



## § 6.6 提高梁弯曲刚度的措施

## 一、梁的刚度校核

刚度条件: 
$$\frac{w_{\text{max}}}{l} \le \left[\frac{w}{l}\right], \quad \theta_{\text{max}} \le [\theta]$$

在土木工程(梁): 
$$\left[\frac{w}{l}\right] = \frac{1}{250} \sim \frac{1}{1000}$$

在机械工程(轴): 
$$\left[\frac{w}{l}\right] = \frac{1}{5000} \sim \frac{1}{10000}$$

传动轴: 
$$[\theta] = 0.005 \sim 0.001 \,\mathrm{rad}$$

例5 图示I20a工字钢梁 l=8m, E=200GPa, [w]=l/500,  $[\sigma]=100$ MPa。试根据梁的刚度条件,确定梁的许可载荷 [F],并校核强度。

$$A$$
 $\frac{1}{2}l$ 
 $\frac{1}{2}l$ 

查表: P374  $I_z$ =2370 cm<sup>4</sup>  $W_z$ =237 cm<sup>3</sup>

解: 由刚度条件 
$$w_{\text{max}} = \frac{Fl^3}{48EI} \le [w] = \frac{l}{500}$$

得 
$$F \le \frac{48EI}{500I^2} = 7.11 \text{ kN}$$
 [F] = 7.11kN

该梁满足强度条件。

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{M_{\text{max}}}{W_z} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}Fl}{W_z} = 60\text{MPa} \le [\sigma] = 100\text{MPa}$$

#### 二、提高梁弯曲刚度的措施

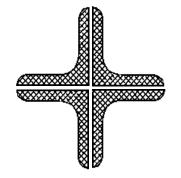
- 1. 增大梁的抗弯刚度 EI
  - (a) 增大*E*

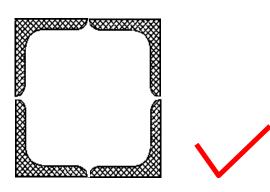
选用弹性模量E较高的材料也能提高梁的刚度。

注意: 对于各种钢材,弹性模量的数值相差甚微,因而与

一般钢材相比,选用高强度钢材并不能提高梁的刚度。

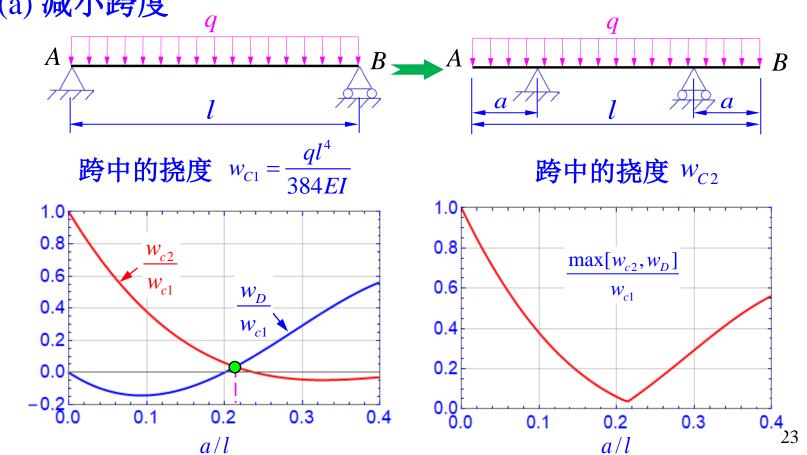
#### (b) 增大 I

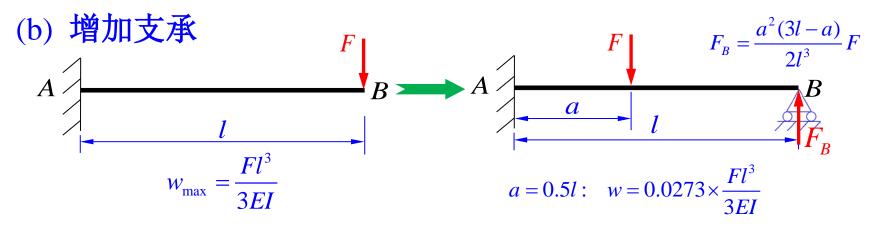




## 2. 减小跨度或增加支承

(a) 减小跨度



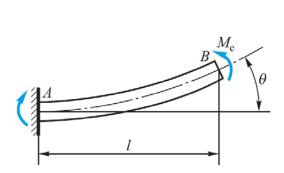


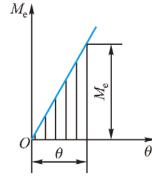
$$a = 0.55l$$
:  $w_{\text{max}} = 0.02795 \times \frac{Fl^3}{3EI}$ 



## § 6.7 弯曲变形的应变能

悬臂梁的右端受弯曲力偶矩 $M_e$ 作用,该梁发生纯弯曲变形。在线弹性范围内, $M_e$ 由零逐渐增加到最终值,B端截面的转角 $\theta$ 与 $M_e$ 的关系是线性的。





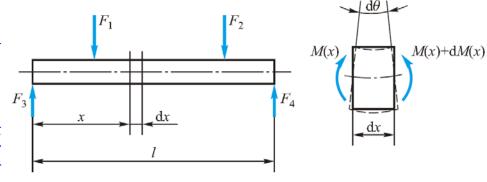
弯曲力偶矩所做的功 
$$W = \frac{1}{2}M_{e}\theta$$
  $\theta = \frac{M_{e}l}{FI}$ 

根据功能原理, 纯弯曲的应变能为  $V_{\varepsilon} = W = \frac{1}{2} M_{e} \theta = \frac{M_{e}^{2} l}{2EI}$ 

横力弯曲时梁横截面上同时有弯矩和 剪力,且弯矩和剪力都随截面位置而 变化,都是x的函数。

细长梁的情况下,对应于剪切的应变 能与弯曲应变能相比,一般很小,可 以不计,所以只需要计算弯曲应变能。

梁微段的应变能为 
$$dV_{\varepsilon} = \frac{M^{2}(x)dx}{2EI}$$



全梁的应变能为 
$$V_{\varepsilon} = \int_{l} \frac{M^{2}(x)}{2EI} dx$$

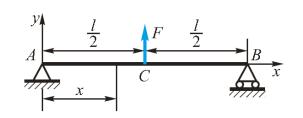
利用挠曲线的近似微分方程,应变能可以改写成

$$V_{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{l} EI \left[ \frac{\mathrm{d}w^{2}(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^{2}} \right]^{2} \mathrm{d}x$$

例6 弯曲刚度为EI的简支梁,长度为长l,跨度中点受向上 的集中力F作用。试求梁跨度中点的挠度。

## 解: 梁的弯曲应变能为

$$V_{\varepsilon} = \int_{l} \frac{M^{2}(x)}{2EI} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{l}{2}} \frac{\left(\frac{F}{2}x\right)^{2}}{2EI} dx = \frac{F^{2}l^{3}}{96EI}$$



设梁跨度中点的挠度为wc,则外力所做的功为

$$W = \frac{1}{2} F w_C$$

根据功能原理 
$$V_{\varepsilon} = W \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} F w_{C} = \frac{F^{2} l^{3}}{96EI} \longrightarrow w_{C} = \frac{F l^{3}}{48EI}$$

# Thank you!

作业

P. 215: 6.10(a), 6.11(c)

P. 222: 6.35

对应第6版的题号 P. 209: 6.10(a)、6.11(c); P. 216-217: 6.35

下次课讲 第七章 应力和应变分析 强度理论