

习3-3: 上段重 $F_1=8\text{kN}$, 下段重 $F_2=37\text{kN}$,
 $F_3=6\text{kN}$, 求力系向柱底中心简化的结果。

解: 取坐标如图示

$$R_x = -6\text{kN}$$

$$R_y = -45\text{kN}$$

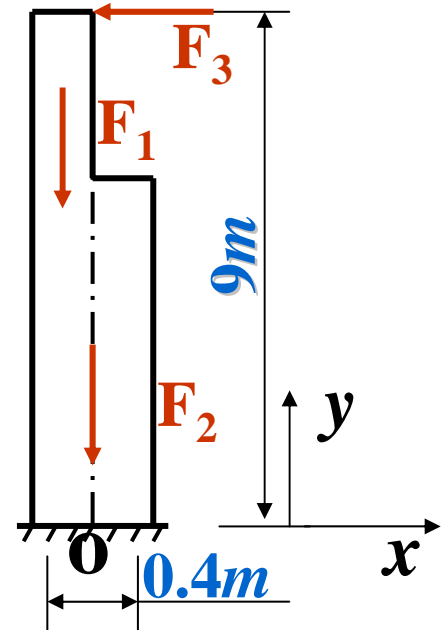
主矢: $R = \sqrt{R_x^2 + R_y^2}$

$$= \sqrt{(-6)^2 + (-45)^2} \approx 45.4\text{kN}$$

$$\alpha = \arctan |45/6| \approx 82.4^\circ$$

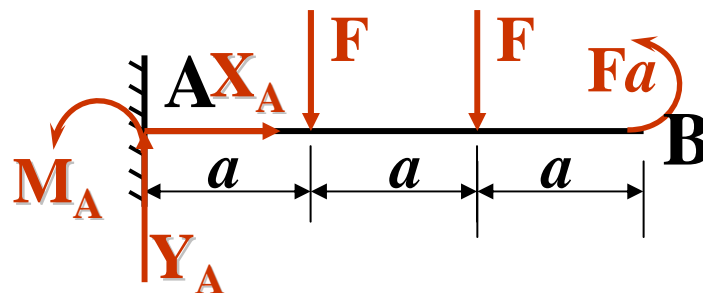
主矩:

$$M_o = 0.1 \times 8 + 9 \times 6 = 54.8\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$



题3-7(b)解:

梁受力如图所示:



$$\sum X = 0 : X_A = 0$$

$$\sum Y = 0 : Y_A = 2F$$

$$\sum m_A = 0 : M_A = aF + 2aF - aF$$

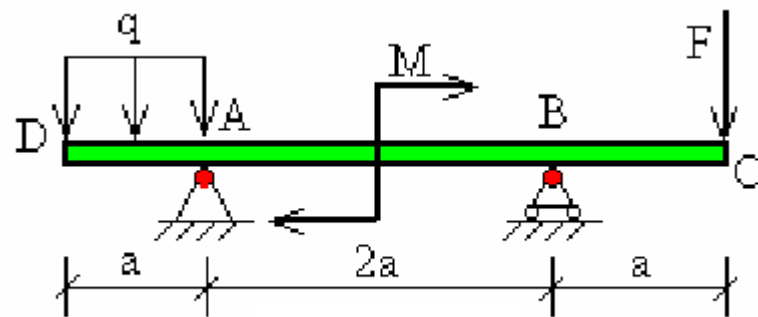
$$M_A = 2aF$$



题3-8(b)解:

研究刚架:

受力如图所示:



$$\sum X = 0 : X_A = 0$$

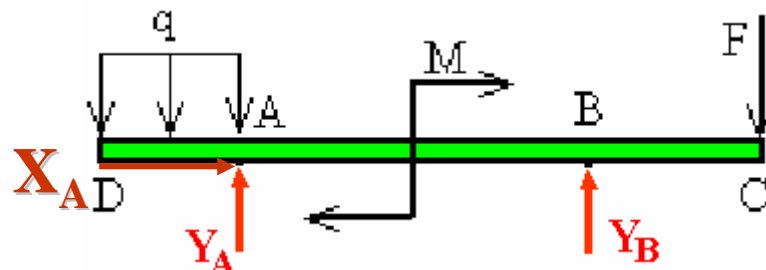
$$\sum M_A = 0 : qa^2/2 - M + 2aY_B - 3aF = 0$$

$$\sum Y = 0 : Y_A + Y_B - F - qa = 0$$

解方程, 得:

$$Y_A = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{5}{2} qa - F - \frac{M}{a} \right),$$

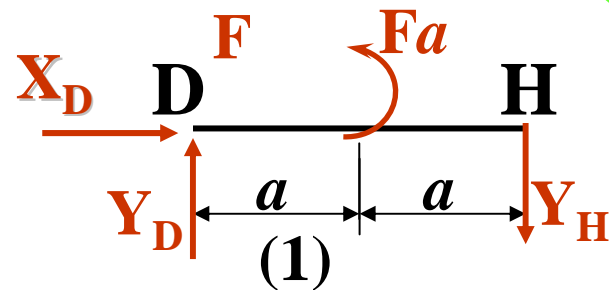
$$Y_B = \frac{1}{2} \left(3F + \frac{M}{a} - \frac{1}{2} qa \right).$$





题3-13(a)解:

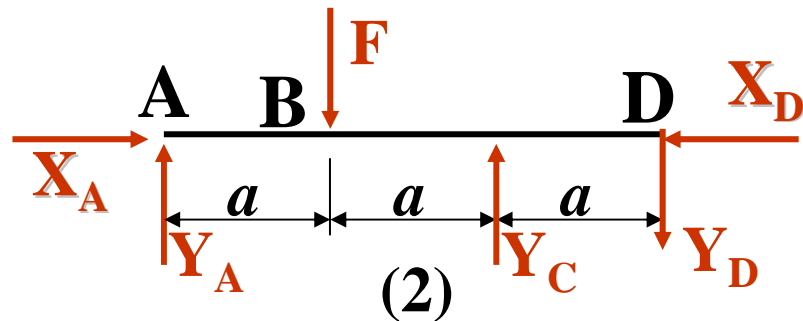
分析DH, 因H是可动铰支座,
 Y_H 沿竖向, DH受力如图(1);



$$\sum M = 0 : Y_D = Y_H = F/2$$

$$\sum X = 0 : X_D = 0$$

AD受力如图(2);



$$\sum m_A = 0 : 2aY_C - aF - 3aY_D = 0$$

$$Y_C = 5F/4$$

$$\sum Y = 0 : Y_A - F + Y_C - Y_D = 0$$

$$Y_A = F/4$$



题3-13(b) $F=2qa$

解: CD受力如图(1);

$$\sum X = 0 : X_C = 0$$

$$\sum M_D = 0 : 9qa^2/2 - 3aY_C = 0$$

$$\sum Y = 0 : Y_C + Y_D = 3qa$$

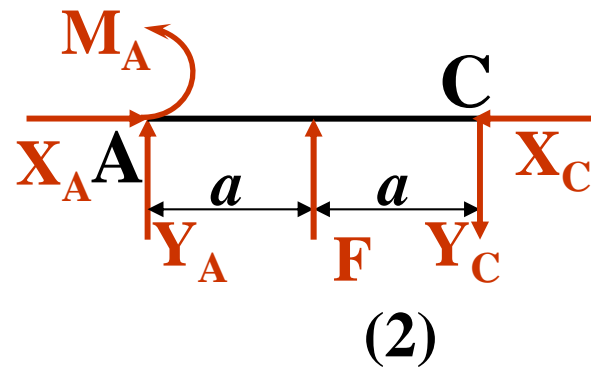
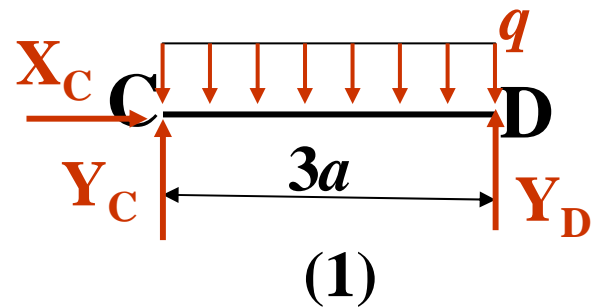
$$\rightarrow Y_C = Y_D = 3qa/2$$

AC受力如图(2);

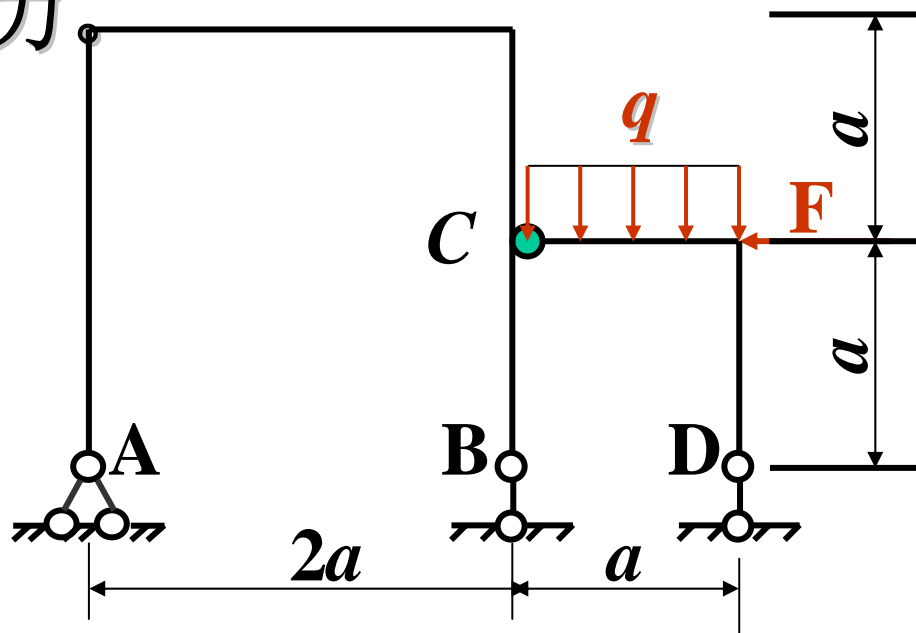
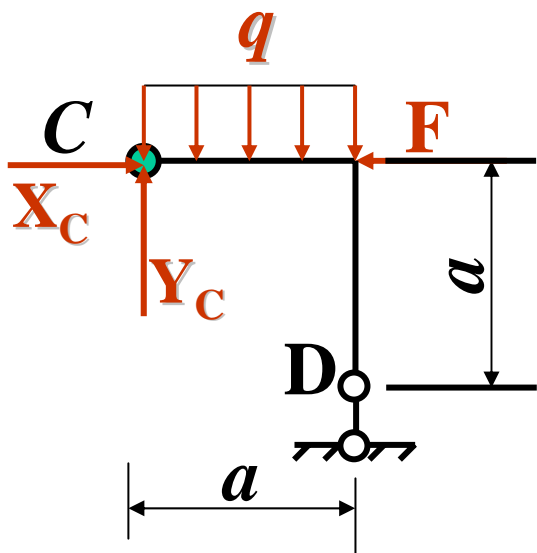
$$\sum X = 0 : X_A = 0$$

$$\sum Y = 0 : Y_A = Y_C - F = -qa/2$$

$$\sum m_A = 0 : M_A = 2aY_C - aF \Rightarrow M_A = a^2q$$



题3-14: 已知: $a=3m$, $q=10kN/m$, $F=30kN$, 求
 支座A、B和铰C的反力



解:
 CD受力如图示;

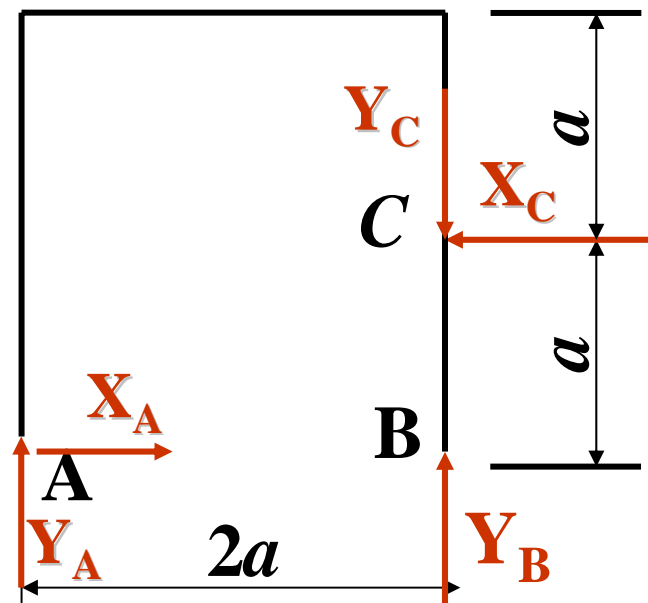
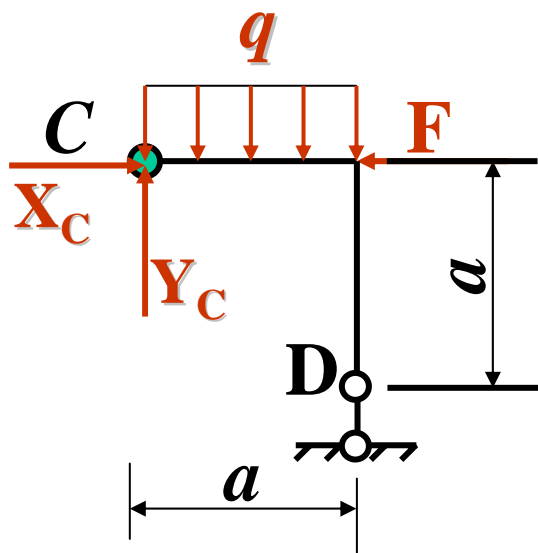
$$\sum X = 0 : X_C = F$$

$$\sum M_D = 0 : qa^2/2 = aY_C$$

→ $X_C = 30kN, Y_C = 15kN$



$$X_C = 30kN, \quad Y_C = 15kN$$



2) ABC受力如图所示;

$$\sum X = 0 : X_A = X_C$$

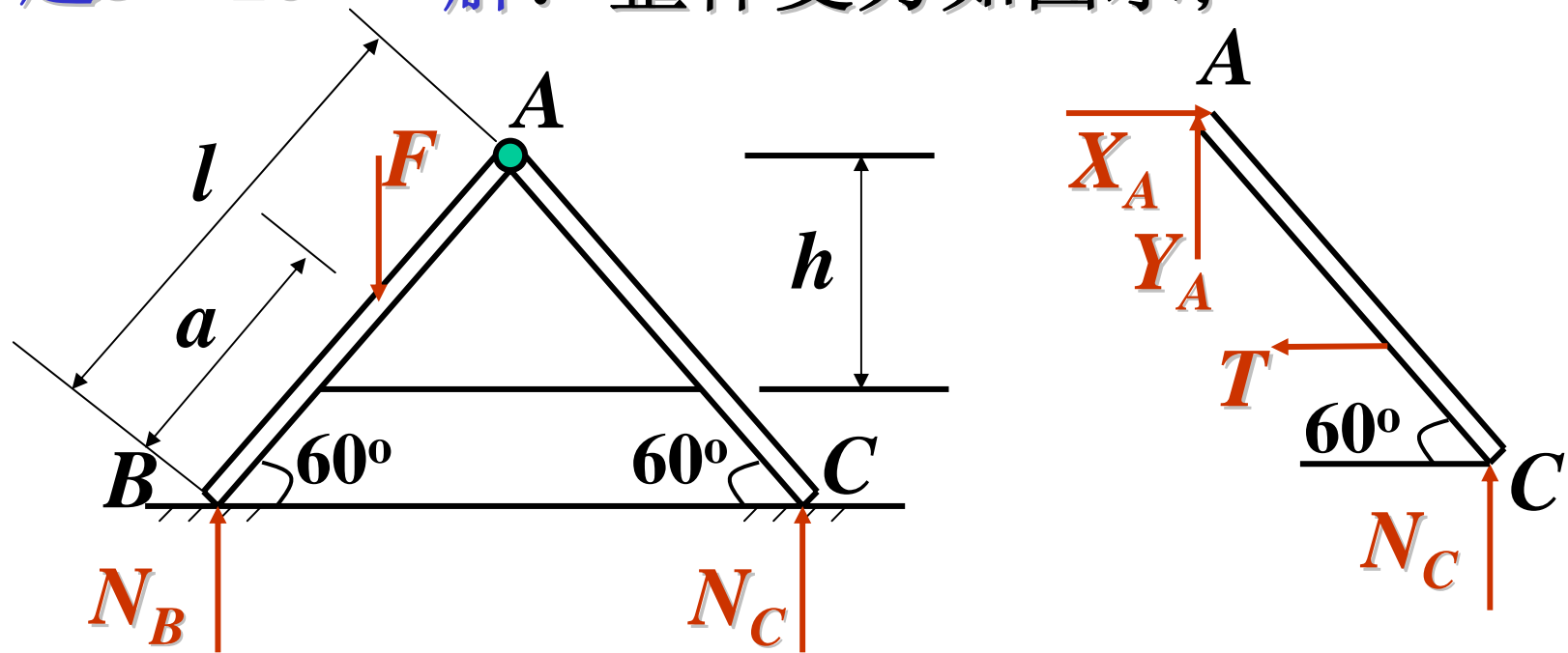
$$\sum M_C = 0 : aX_A = 2aY_A$$

$$\sum Y = 0 : Y_B = Y_C - Y_A$$

→ $X_A = 30kN, \quad Y_A = 15kN, \quad Y_B = 0$



题3-16 解：整体受力如图所示；



$$\sum M_B = 0 : (2lN_C - aF) \cos 60^\circ = 0$$

AC受力如图所示；

$$\sum M_A = 0 : N_C l \cos 60^\circ = hT$$

→ $N_C = aF / (2l), \quad T = aF / (4h)$

题3-18 已知： $W=30\text{N}$ ， $f_s=0.25$ ， $f=0.24$ 。
 $F=10\text{kN}$ 。 求：① 求滑块是否平衡状态？
 ② 并求实际摩擦力。

解： 设摩擦力向上，

① 滑物受力如图(1)

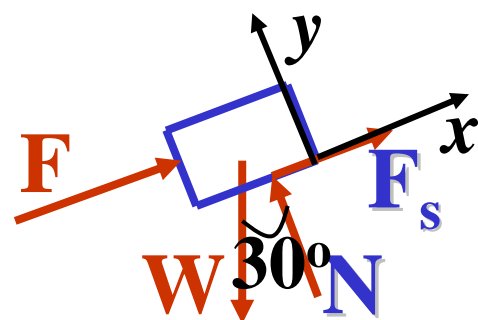
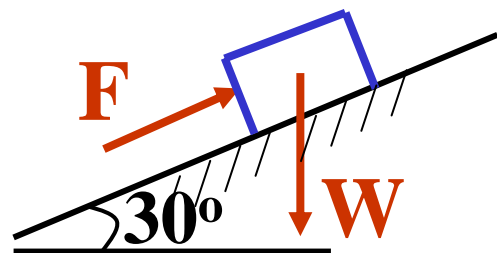
$$\sum X = 0 : F_s = W \sin \alpha - F$$

$$F_s = 5\text{kN}$$

$$\sum Y = 0 : N = W \cos \alpha \approx 25.9\text{kN}$$

$$F_{s\max} = f_s N \approx 6.5\text{kN} > F_s = 5\text{kN}$$

滑块处于平衡状态，实际摩擦力为5kN。



(1)



题3-18: 1m长的水坝受到水压力 $F=9930\text{kN}$ ，
 砼的堆密度为 22kN/m^3 ，静摩擦因素 $f_s=0.6$ 。

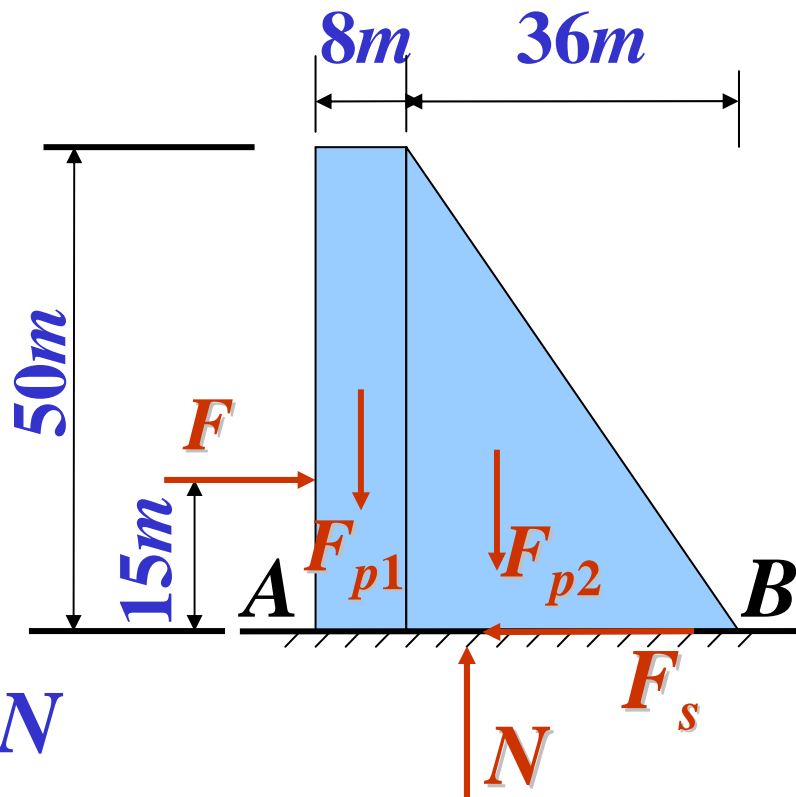
试问：

- (1) 此坝是否会滑动？
- (2) 此坝是否会绕B翻转？

解：

坝受力如图所示；

自重：



$$F_{p1} = 22 \times 50 \times 8 \times 1 = 8800\text{kN}$$

$$F_{p2} = 22 \times 50 \times 36 \times 1/2 = 19800\text{kN}$$



$$F = 9930 \text{ kN}, f_s = 0.6。$$

$$F_{p1} = 8800 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{p2} = 19800 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum X = 0: F_s = -F$$

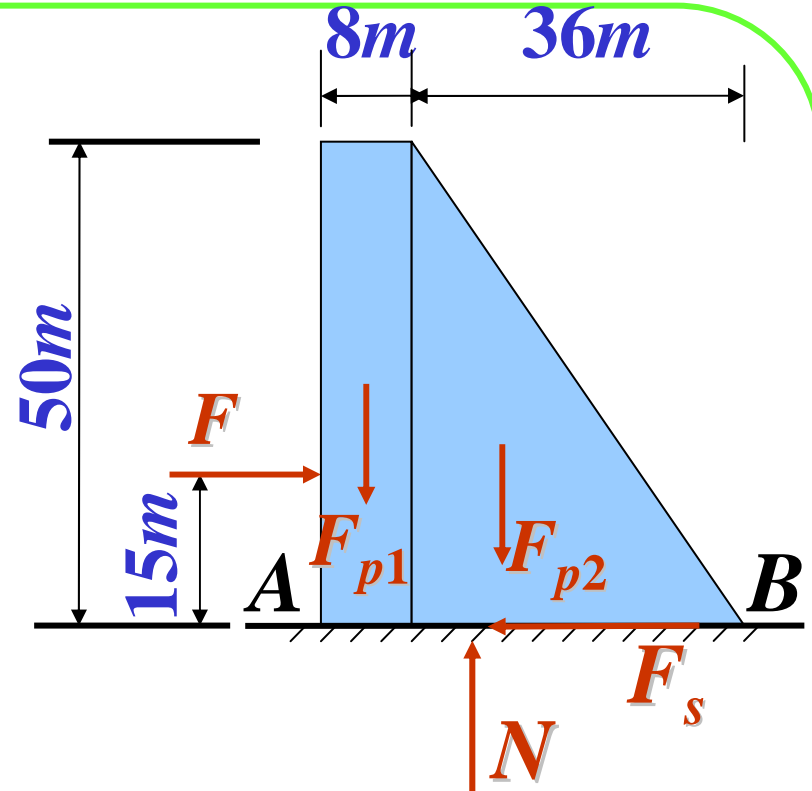
$$F_s = 9930 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum Y = 0: N = F_{p1} + F_{p2}$$

$$N = 28600 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{s \max} = f_s N = 17160 \text{ kN} > F_s = 9930 \text{ kN}$$

坝不会滑动。





$$F = 9930 \text{ kN},$$

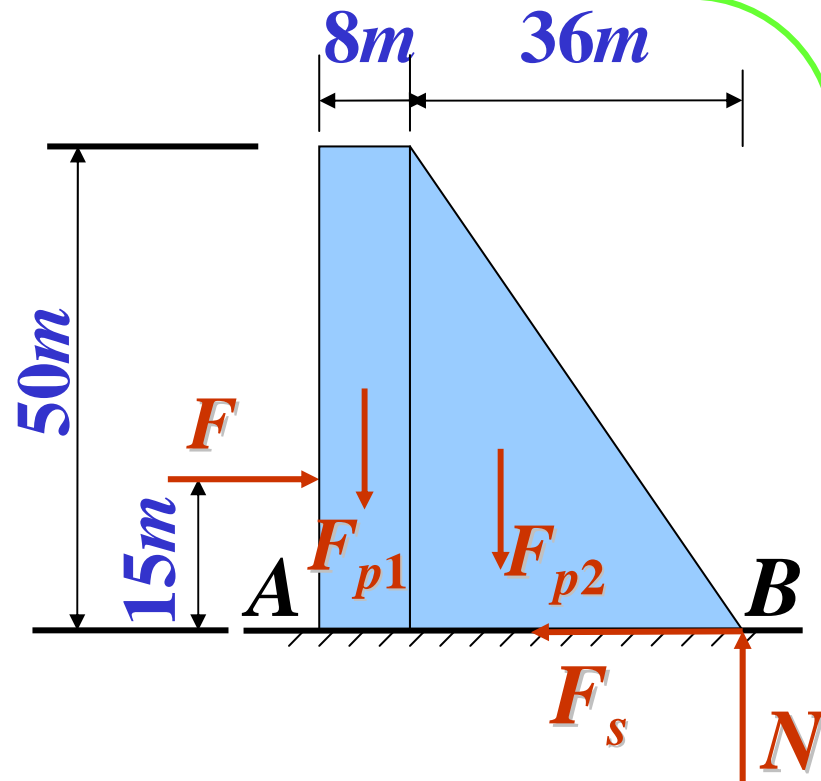
$$F_{p1} = 8800 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{p2} = 19800 \text{ kN}$$

$$N = 28600 \text{ kN}$$

考虑坝是否会绕B翻转

此时N位于B点，如图示。



$$M_{B翻} = 15F = 148950 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$M_{B稳} = 40F_{p1} + 36F_{p2} = 1064800 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$$

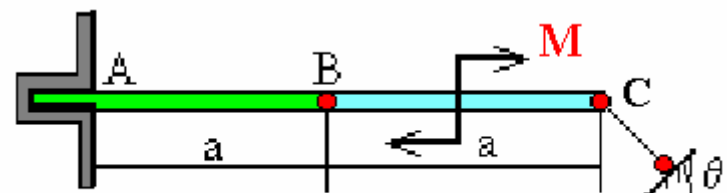
$$M_{B稳} > M_{B翻}$$

坝不会绕B翻转。



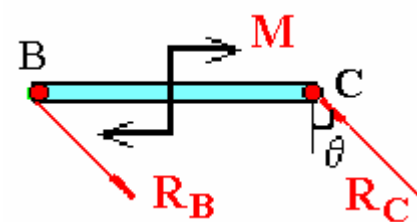
补充题 解:

研究BC, 受力如图示;



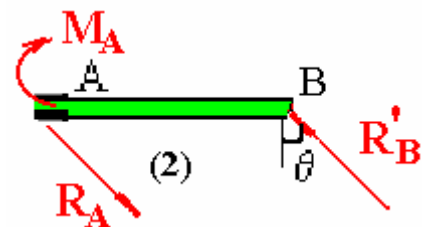
题 3-12 图

$$\begin{aligned} \sum M = 0 : R_B \cdot a \cdot \sin \varphi &= M \\ \Rightarrow R_B = R_C &= M / (a \cdot \sin \varphi) \end{aligned}$$



研究AB, 受力如图 (2) ;

$$\begin{aligned} \sum M = 0 : R_B \cdot a \cdot \sin \varphi &= M_A \\ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R_A = R_B = M / (a \cdot \sin \varphi) \\ M_A = M \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

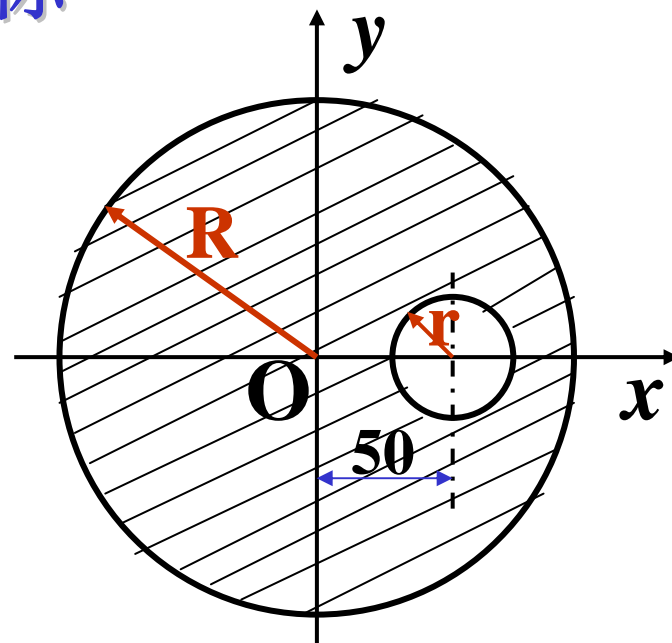


4-9 计算图示平面图形的坐标

(a) $R=100\text{mm}, r=25\text{mm}$

解：取坐标系如图所示：

将截面分为实心、空心二圆， x 是对称轴



$$A_1 = \pi R^2, \quad x_{c1} = y_{c1} = 0$$

$$A_2 = -\pi r^2, \quad x_{c1} = 5\text{cm}, \quad y_{c1} = 0$$

$$y_c = 0$$

$$x_c = \frac{\sum A_i x_i}{\sum A_i} = \frac{0 - \pi r^2}{\pi(R^2 - r^2)} \approx -0.07\text{cm}$$



4-9 计算图示平面图形的坐标

(b)解:

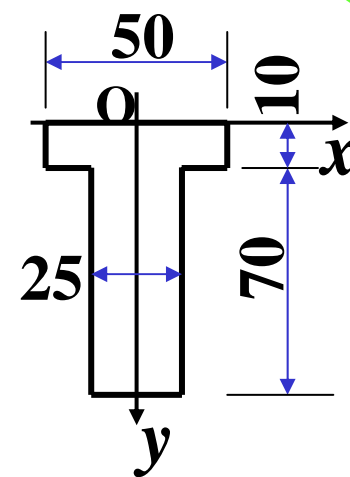
将截面分为上下二矩形, y 是对称轴, 形心在 y 轴上。

$$A_1 = 5\text{cm}^2, \quad y_{c1} = 0.5\text{cm}$$

$$A_2 = 17.5\text{cm}^2, \quad y_{c2} = 4.5\text{cm},$$

$$x_c = 0$$

$$y_c = \frac{\sum A_i x_i}{\sum A_i} = \frac{5 \times 0.5 + 17.5 \times 4.5}{5 + 17.5} \approx 36.1\text{cm}$$





4-9 计算图示平面图形的坐标

(d)解:

将截面分为下、上三矩形, y 是对称轴, 形心在 y 轴上。

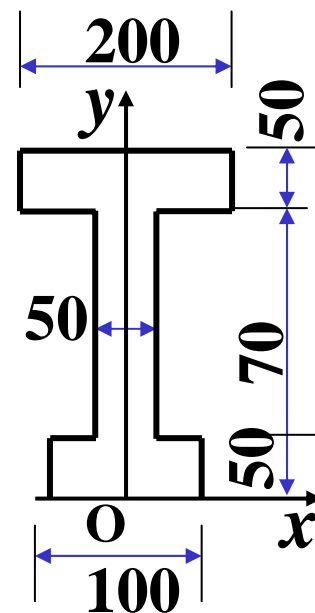
$$A_1 = 50\text{cm}^2, \quad y_{c1} = 2.5\text{cm}$$

$$A_2 = 100\text{cm}^2, \quad y_{c2} = 15\text{cm},$$

$$A_3 = 100\text{cm}^2, \quad y_{c3} = 27.5\text{cm},$$

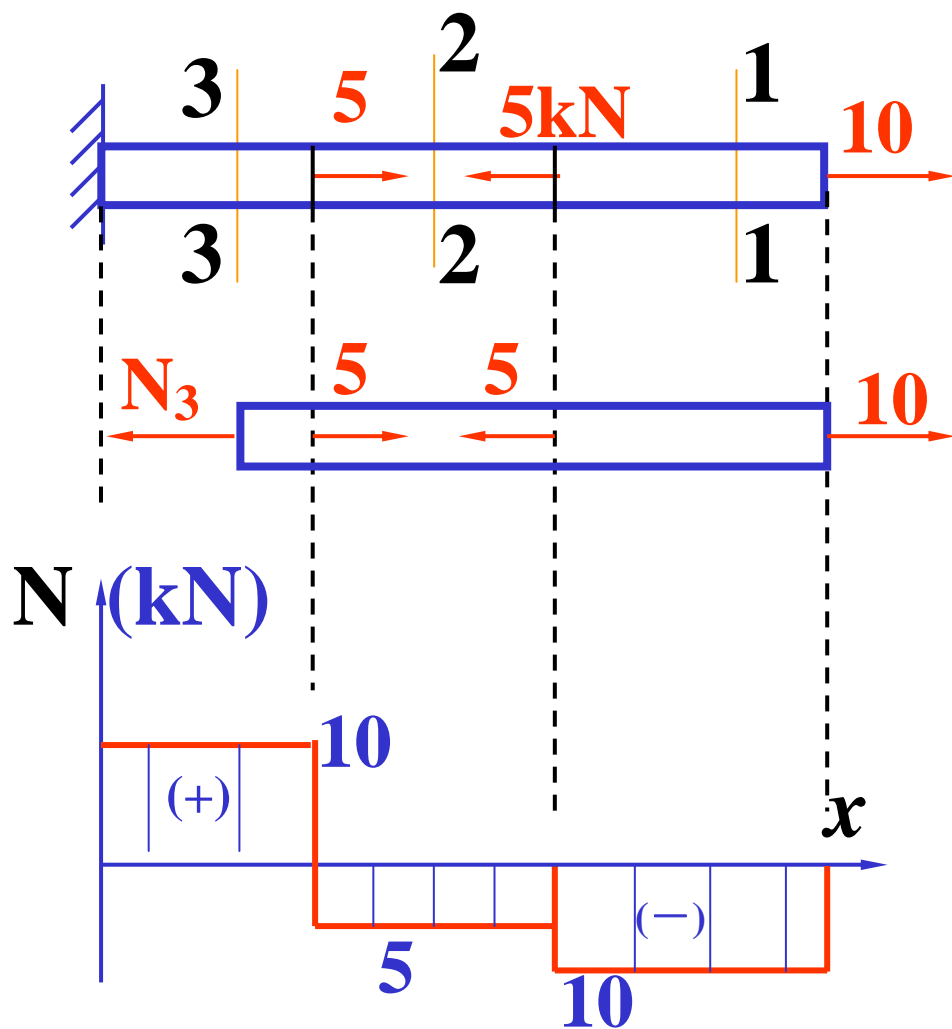
$$x_c = 0$$

$$y_c = \frac{\sum A_i x_i}{\sum A_i} = \frac{50 \times 2.5 + 100 \times (15 + 27.5)}{50 + 200} = 17.5\text{cm}$$





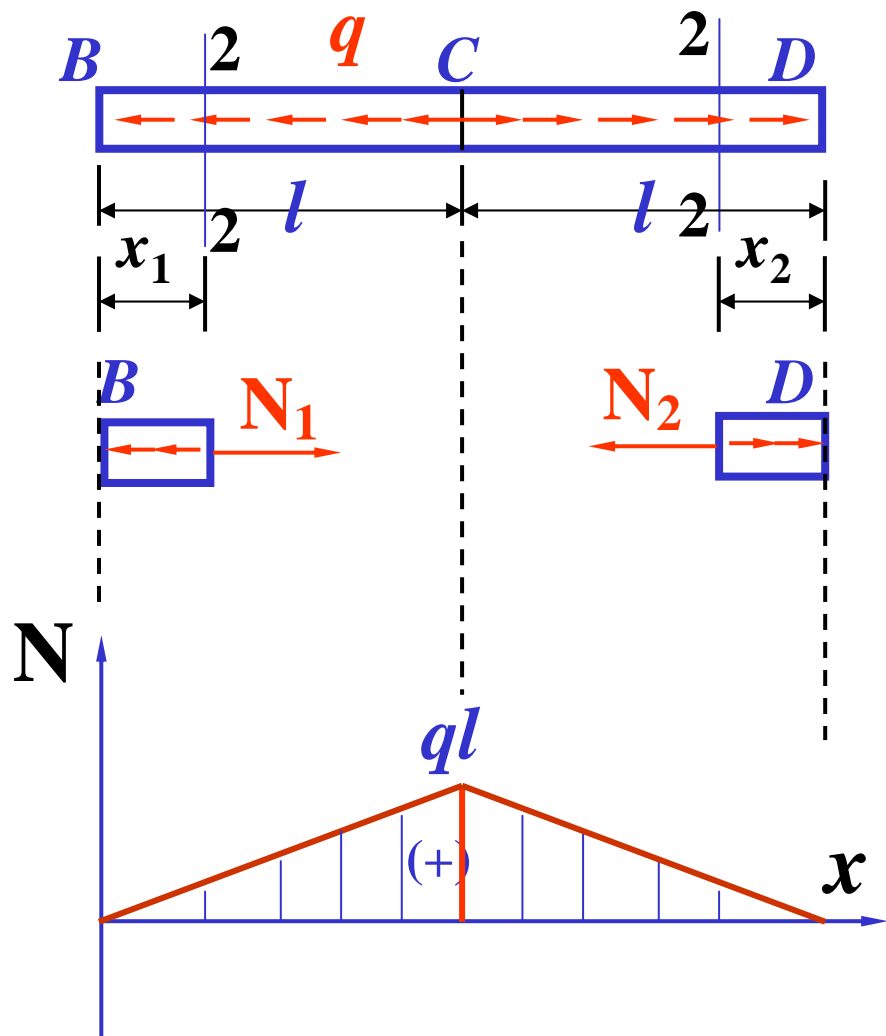
习5-1 绘下列杆件的轴力图



(b)解：用截面法，
如取3-3截面右边
分析，如图示：
由平衡方程得：
 $N_3=10\text{kN}$ ，
同理取1-1、2-2截
面右边分析，得
 $N_2=5\text{kN}$ ，
 $N_1=10\text{kN}$ ，
作轴力图。



习5-1 (c)



解：用截面法，
如取1-1截面左边、
2-2截面右边分析，
如图示：

由平衡方程得：

$$N_1 = qx_1, \quad (0 < x_1 < l),$$

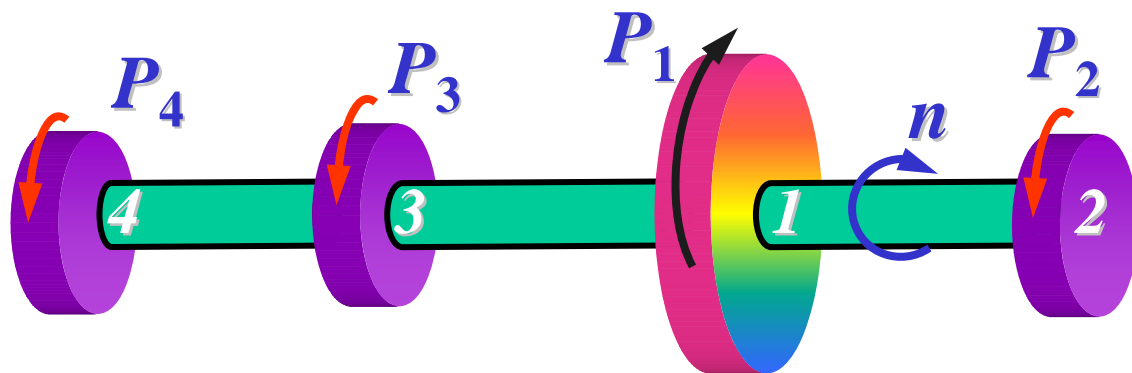
$$N_2 = qx_2, \quad (0 < x_2 < l)$$

作轴力图；

习5-3: 传动轴转速 $n = 300 \text{rpm}$, 主动轮输入功率 $P_1 = 50 \text{kW}$, 从动轮功率分别为 $P_2 = 10 \text{kW}$, $P_3 = P_4 = 20 \text{kW}$ 。试求:(1)作轴的扭矩图;
(2) 1、3位置对换, 扭矩图有何变化?

解:

外力偶矩:



$$m_1 = 9550 \frac{P_1}{n} = 9550 \times \frac{50}{300} = 1590 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$m_2 = 318, \quad m_3 = m_4 = 637 \text{N} \cdot \text{m},$$



$$m_1 = 1590, m_2 = 318, m_3 = m_4 = 637 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m},$$

求扭矩

$$\Sigma M_x = 0:$$

$$T_1 + m_4 = 0$$

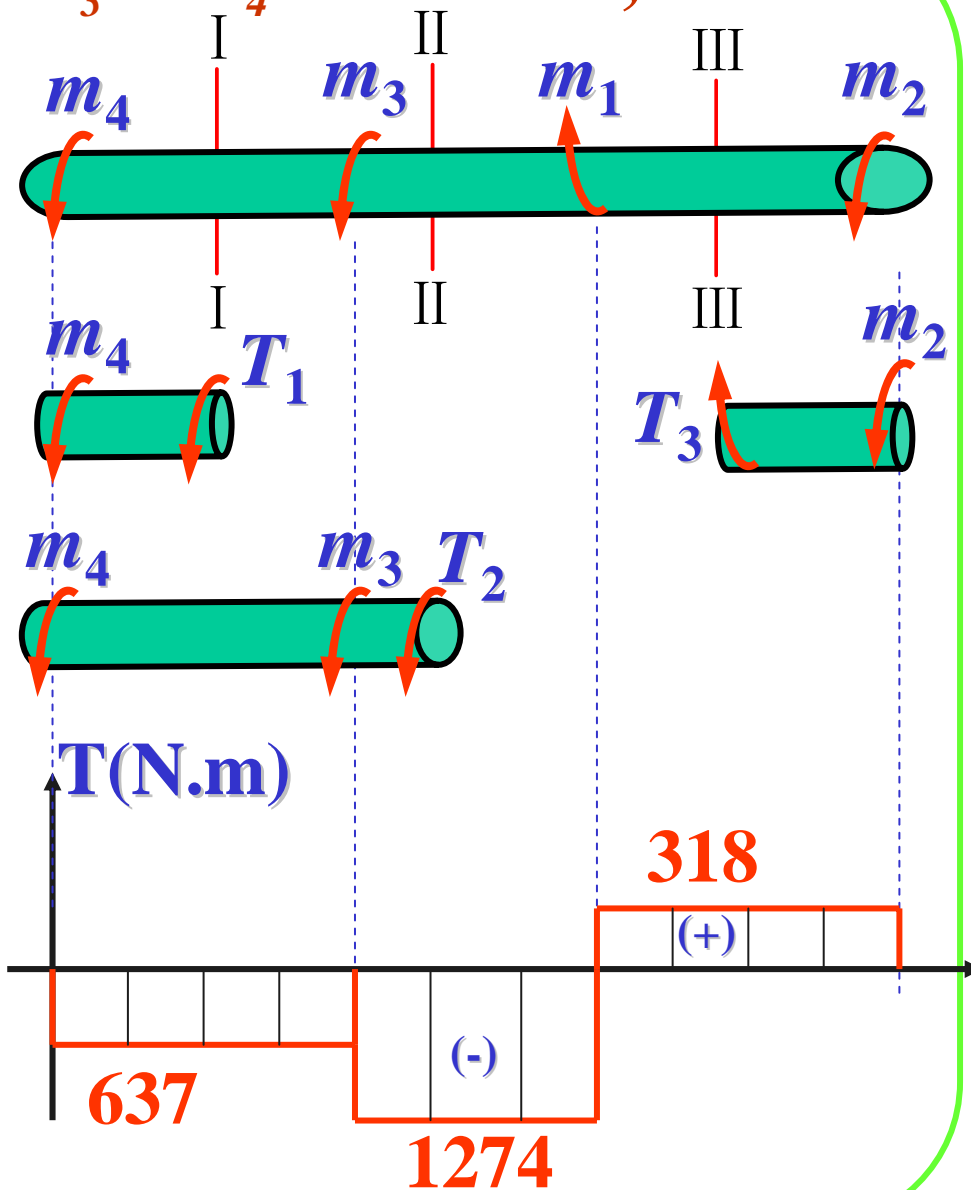
$$T_1 = -637 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

同理，得：

$$T_2 = -1274 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$T_3 = 318 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

作扭矩图：
如图示。





$$m_1 = 1590, m_2 = 318, m_3 = m_4 = 637 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m},$$

1、3位置对换后，
扭矩计算如图示

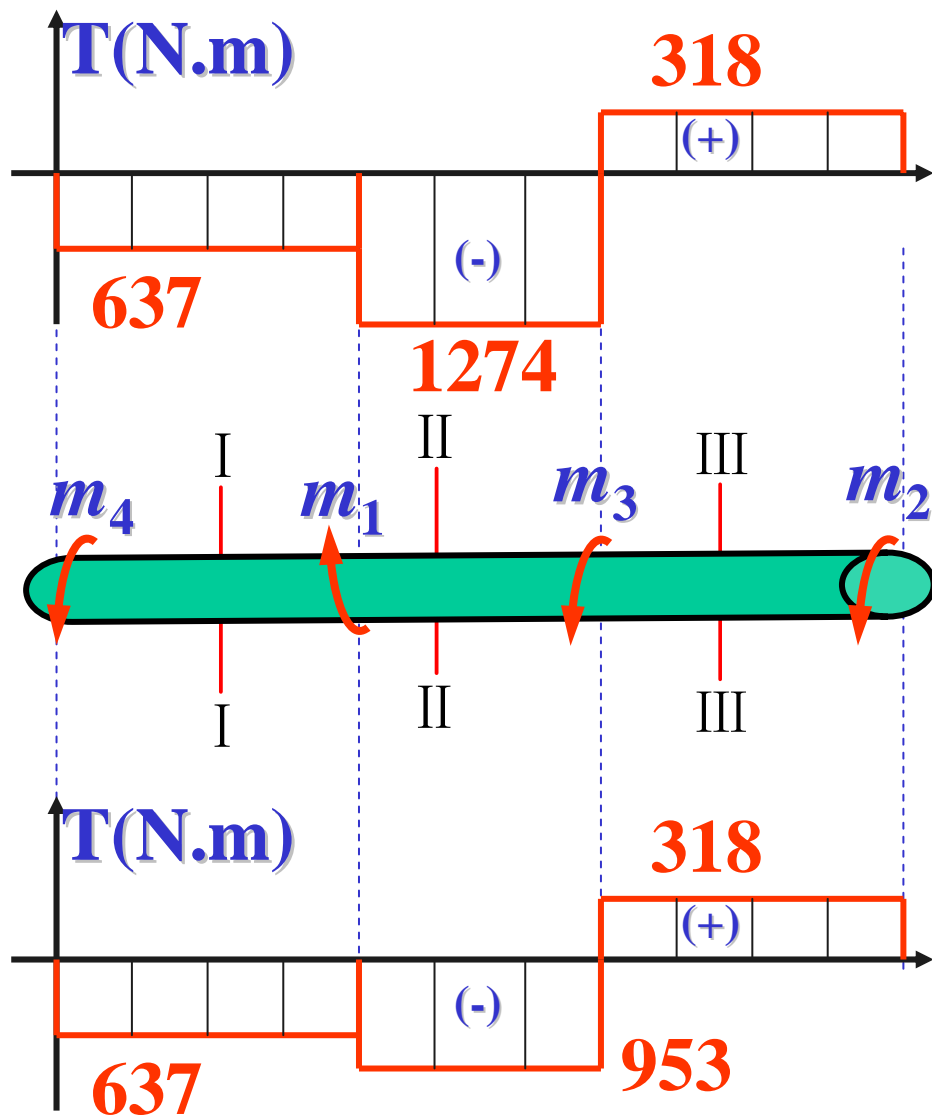
$$T_1 = -637 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$T_2 = 953 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$T_3 = 318 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

扭矩图如图示。

1、3位置对换后，中
间段的扭矩变小了。





5-4 (a) 求指定截面的内力。

解：求支反力

$$R_A = 7qa/4, \quad R_B = 5qa/4$$

1-1面内力：

分析1-1面右边：

$$F_{Q1} = 2qa - R_B = 3qa/4$$

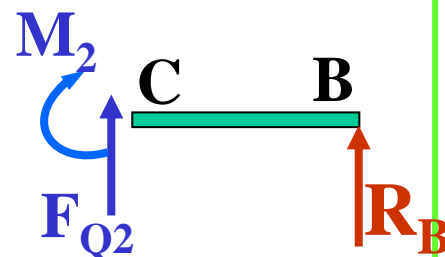
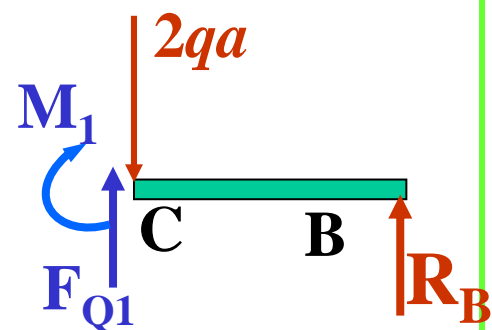
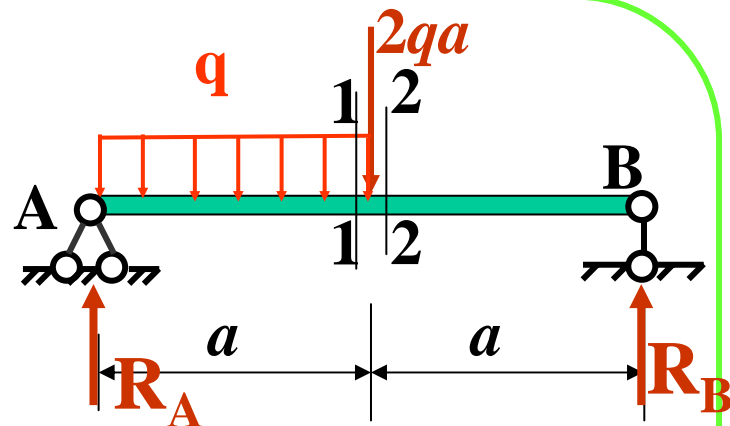
$$M_1 = aR_B = 5qa^2/4$$

2-2面内力：

分析2-2面右边：

$$F_{Q2} = -R_B = -5qa/4$$

$$M_1 = aR_B = 5qa^2/4$$





5-4 (c) 求指定截面的内力。

解：求支反力

$$R_A = 3qa/2, \quad R_B = qa/2$$

1-1面内力：

分析1-1面右边：

$$F_{Q1} = qa - R_B = qa/2$$

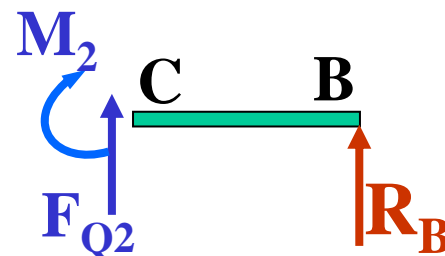
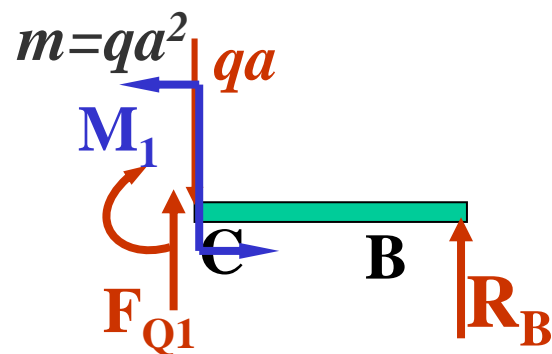
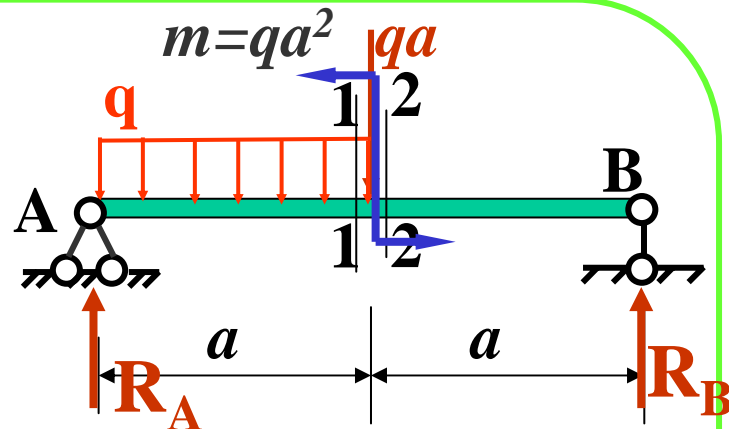
$$M_1 = aR_B + M = 3qa^2/2$$

2-2面内力：

分析2-2面右边：

$$F_{Q2} = -R_B = -qa/2$$

$$M_1 = aR_B = qa^2/2$$



$$m = qa^2$$

5-5 (a) 写出梁的内力方程。并作内力图。

解： 内力方程

取任一截面右边分析

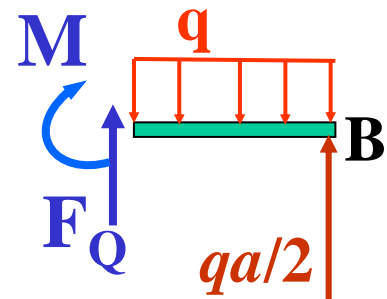
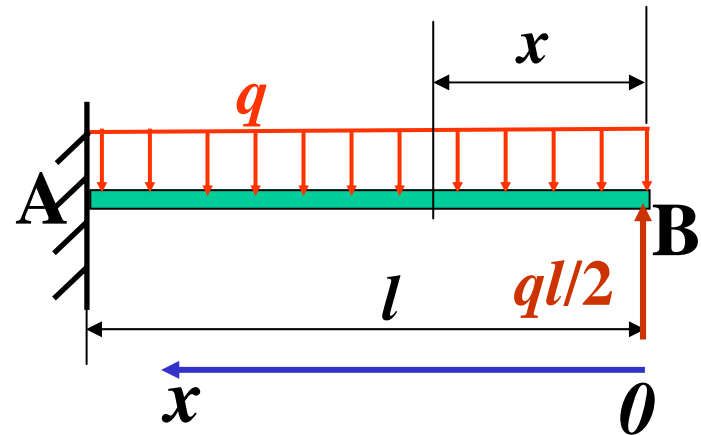
$$F_Q(x) = qx - \frac{ql}{2} \quad (0 \leq x < l)$$

$$M(x) = \frac{ql}{2}x - \frac{qx^2}{2} \quad (0 \leq x < l)$$

求控制截面的剪力

$$x = 0 : F_Q = -ql/2$$

$$x = l : F_Q = ql/2$$





$$M(x) = \frac{qx}{2}(l-x); \quad (0 \leq x < l)$$

$$x = 0 : F_Q = -ql/2$$

$$x = l : F_Q = ql/2$$

绘剪力图。

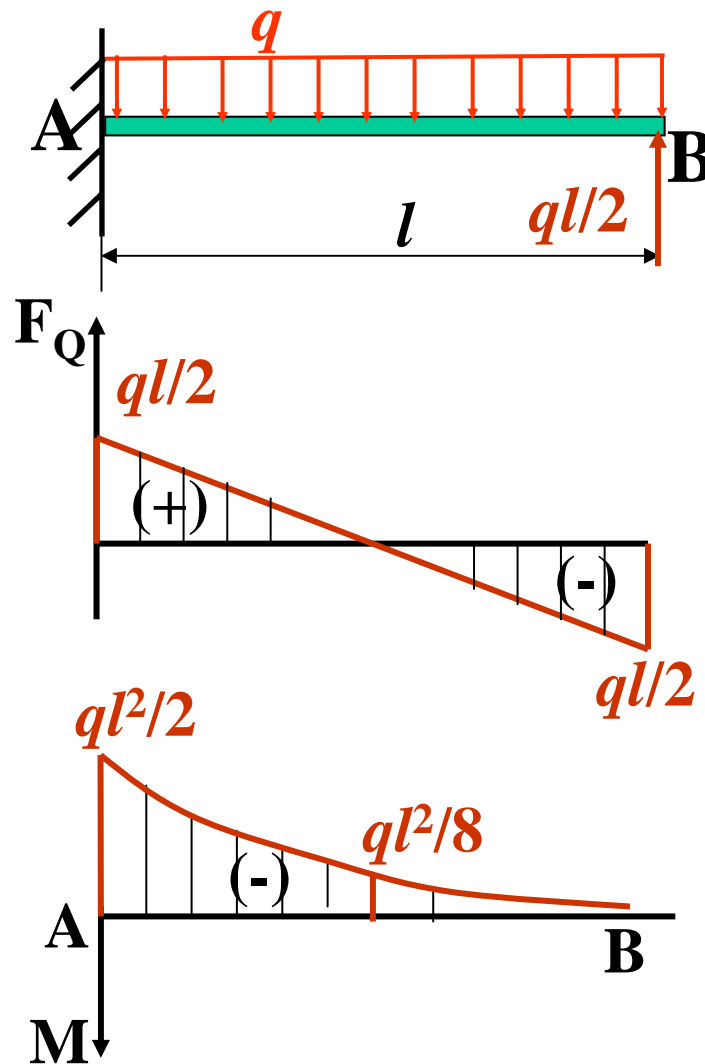
求控制截面的M:

$$x = 0 : M = 0;$$

$$x = l/2 : M = ql^2/8$$

$$x = l : M = ql^2/2$$

绘M图。





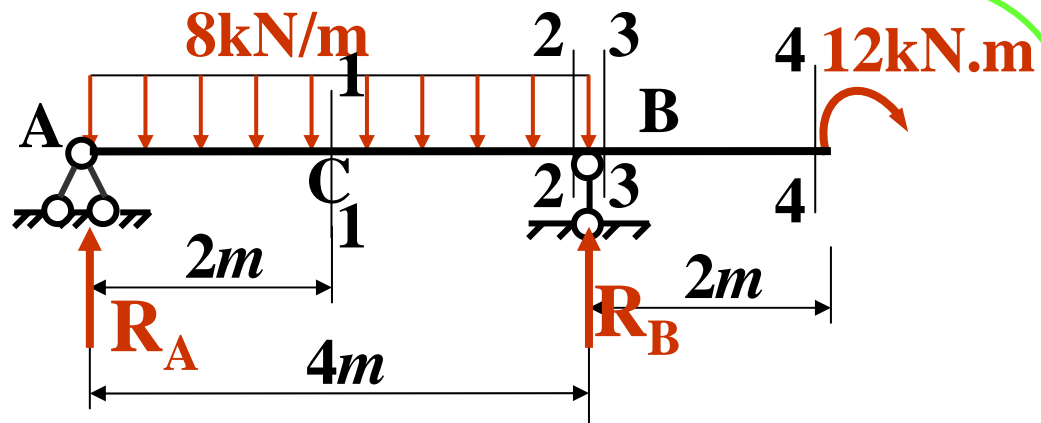


6-20(d): 解:

(1)求支反力

$$R_A = 13 \text{ kN},$$

$$R_B = 19 \text{ kN}$$



1-1面: $F_{s1} = 13 - 16 = -3 \text{ kN}$

$$M_1 = 13 \times 2 - 8 \times 2 \times 1 = 10 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

2-2面: $F_{s2} = -19 \text{ kN}$

$$M_2 = -12 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

3-3面: $F_{s3} = 0 \text{ kN}, \quad M_3 = -12 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$

4-4面: $F_{s4} = 0 \text{ kN}, \quad M_4 = -12 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$



解 (5) :

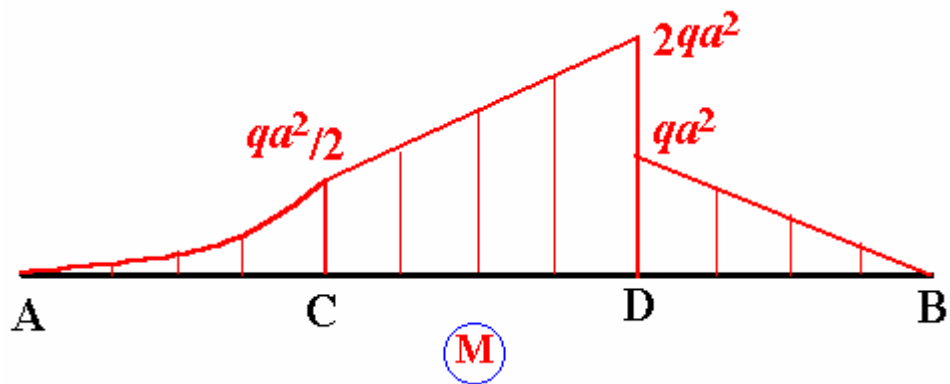
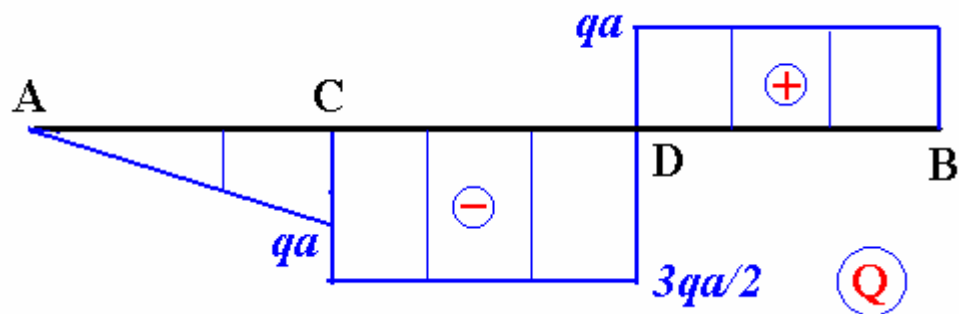
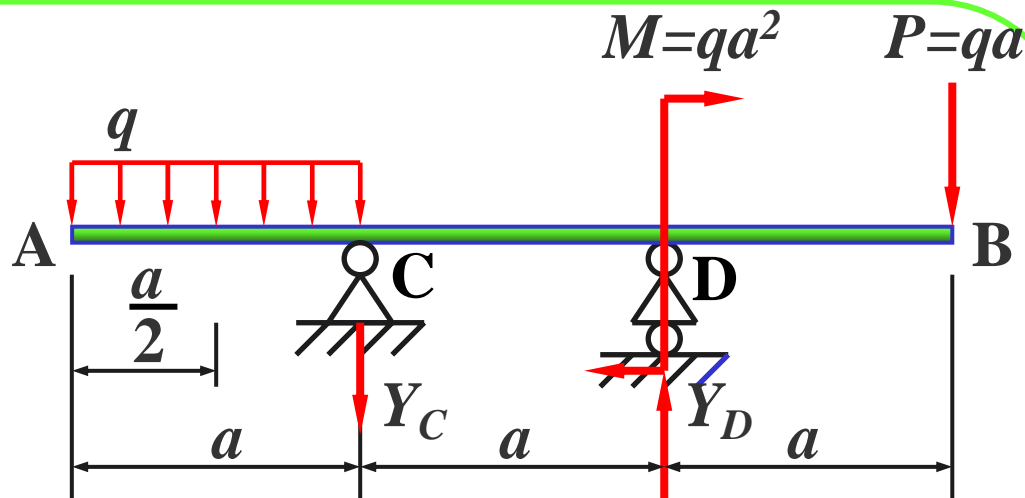
支反力:

$$Y_C = qa/2$$

$$Y_D = 5qa/2$$

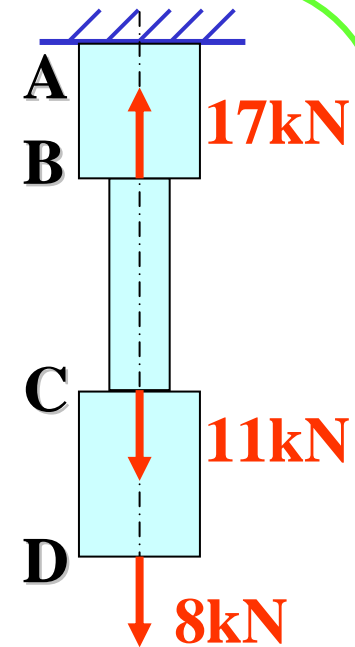
作Q图,

作M图.





习6-1(a) 求杆内最大应力。AB、BC、CD的横截面面积分别为： 80mm^2 、 20mm^2 、 120mm^2 。



解：用截面法得AB、BC、CD段的轴力分别为： $N_1=2\text{kN}$ ，

$N_2=19\text{kN}$ ， $N_3=8\text{kN}$ ，

应力：
$$\sigma_1 = \frac{N_1}{A_{AB}} = \frac{2000}{80} = 25\text{MPa}$$

$$\sigma_2 = N_2 / A_{BC} = 950\text{MPa}$$

$$\sigma_3 = N_3 / A_{CD} = 66.7\text{MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{max} = 950\text{MPa}$$



习6-2(a) 求直径
 $d=20\text{mm}$ 的拉杆的应力。

解：分析整体：

$$\sum M_A = 0 : X_E = 10\text{kN}$$

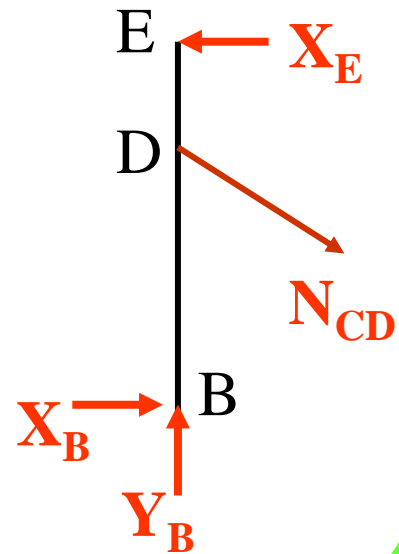
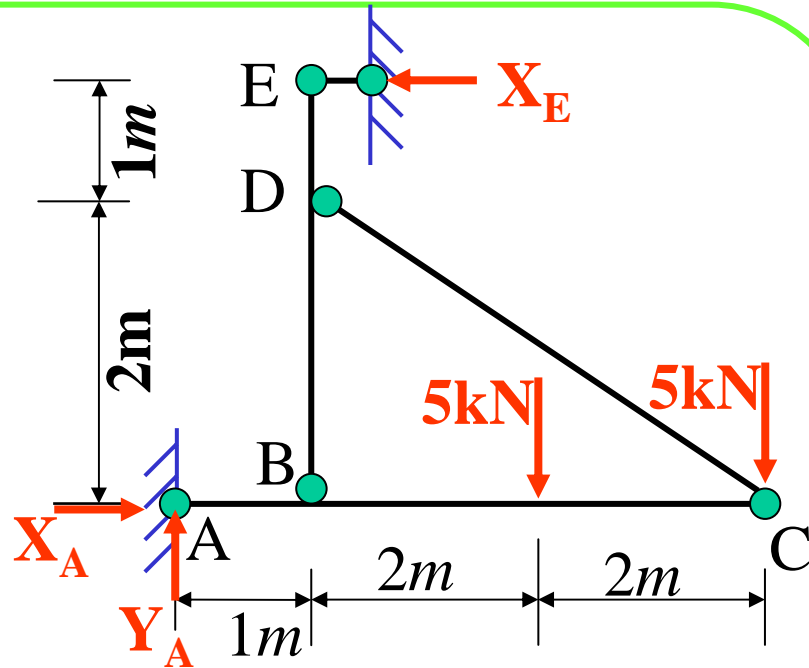
分析BE杆：

$$\sum M_B = 0 : N_{CD} = (50/3)\text{kN}$$

CD杆的面积： $A_{CD} = (2^2 \times 10^{-4} \pi / 4) \text{m}^2$

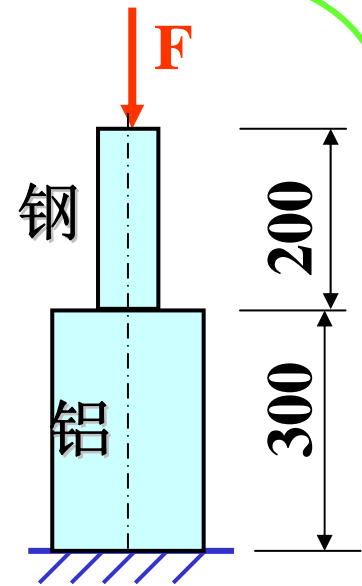
CD的应力：

$$\sigma = N_{CD} / A_{CD} = 500 / (3\pi) \approx 53\text{MPa}$$





习6-4 上段横截面是边长为100mm的正方形，下段横截面是边长为200mm的正方形，总长度减小了0.4mm， $E_{\text{钢}}=200\text{GPa}$ ， $E_{\text{铝}}=70\text{GPa}$ 。求F值。



解：轴力 $N=-F$

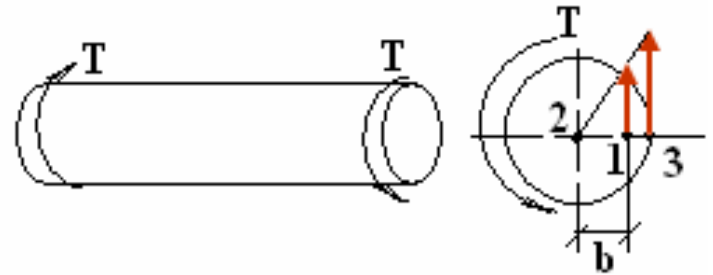
$$\Delta l = F \left[\left(\frac{l}{EA} \right)_1 + \left(\frac{l}{EA} \right)_2 \right] = 0.4\text{mm}$$

$$F = \frac{4 \times 10^{-4}}{\frac{0.2}{2 \times 10^{11} \times 0.1^2} + \frac{0.3}{7 \times 10^{10} \times 0.2^2}} \approx 1931\text{kN}$$



习6-7 轴直径 $d=60\text{mm}$ ， $T=2\text{kN}\cdot\text{m}$ ，求截面上1、2、3点的 τ 和 τ_{\max} ，并在图画出切应力的方向， $b=20\text{mm}$ 。

解：极惯性矩：



$$I_p = \frac{\pi \times 6^4 \times 10^{-8}}{32} \approx 1.27 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4$$

$$\tau_1 = \frac{T}{I_p} \cdot b = \frac{2 \times 10^3}{1.27 \times 10^{-6}} \times 2 \times 10^{-2} \approx 31.5 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_2 = 0$$

$$\tau_3 = \frac{T}{I_p} \cdot \frac{d}{2} = \frac{2 \times 10^3}{1.27 \times 10^{-6}} \times 3 \times 10^{-2} \approx 47.15 \text{ MPa}$$

习6-9 求图示轴的 τ_{\max} 和两端的相对扭转角
 ($G=80\text{GPa}$)。 $D=30\text{mm}$, $d=10\text{mm}$ 。

解：作扭矩图

求极惯性矩：

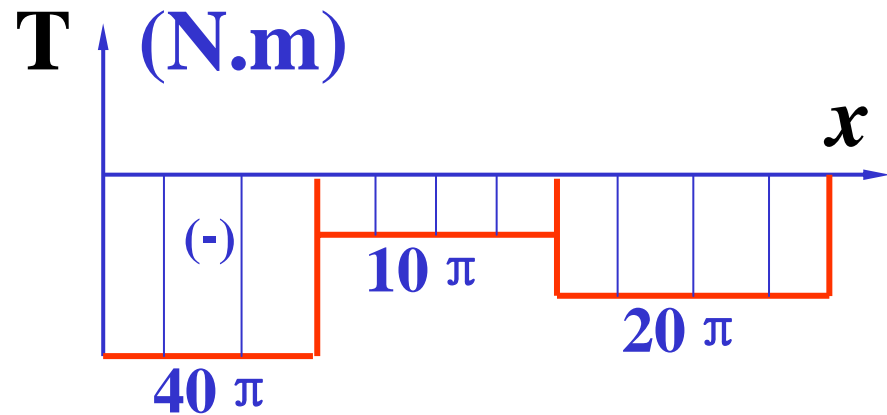
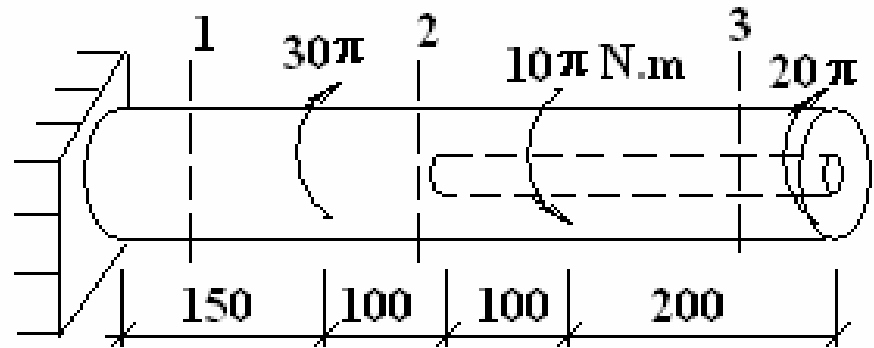
分两段计算，

实心段：

$$I_{p1} = \frac{81\pi}{32} (\text{cm})^4$$

空心段：

$$I_{p3} = \frac{80\pi}{32} (\text{cm})^4$$





计算 τ_{\max} :

$$\tau_1 = \frac{T_1}{I_{p1}} \frac{D}{2}$$

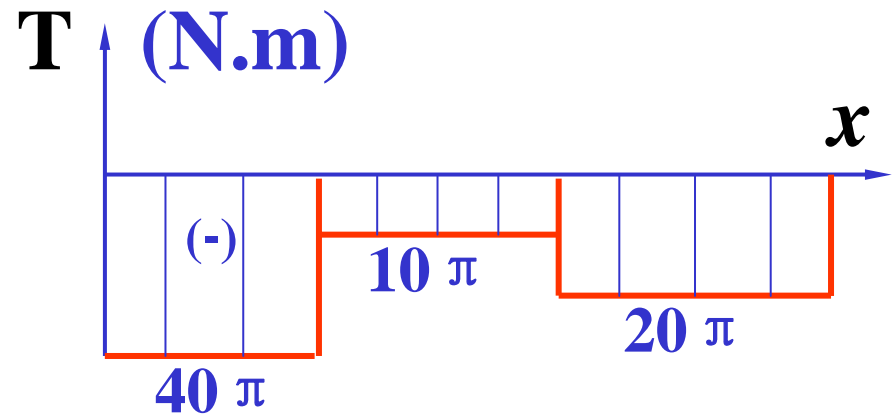
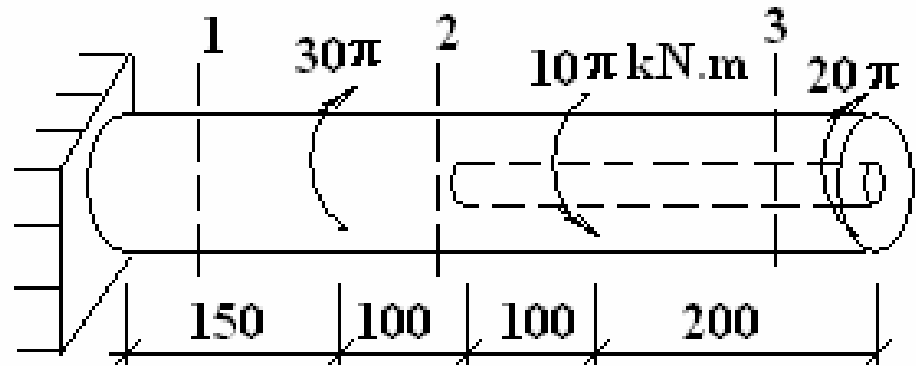
$$= \frac{40\pi \times 32}{81\pi \times 10^{-8}} \cdot \frac{30}{2} \times 10^{-3}$$

$$= 23.7 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_3 = \frac{T_3}{I_{p3}} \frac{D}{2}$$

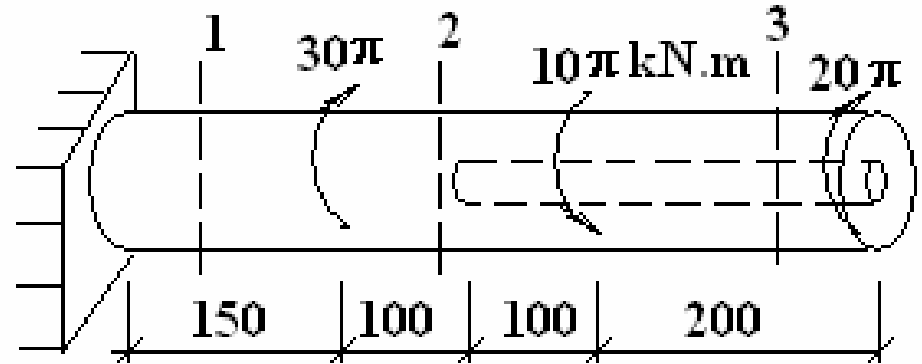
$$= \frac{20\pi \times 32}{80\pi \times 10^{-8}} \cdot \frac{30}{2} \times 10^{-3} = 12 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{\max} = 23.7 \text{ MPa}$$





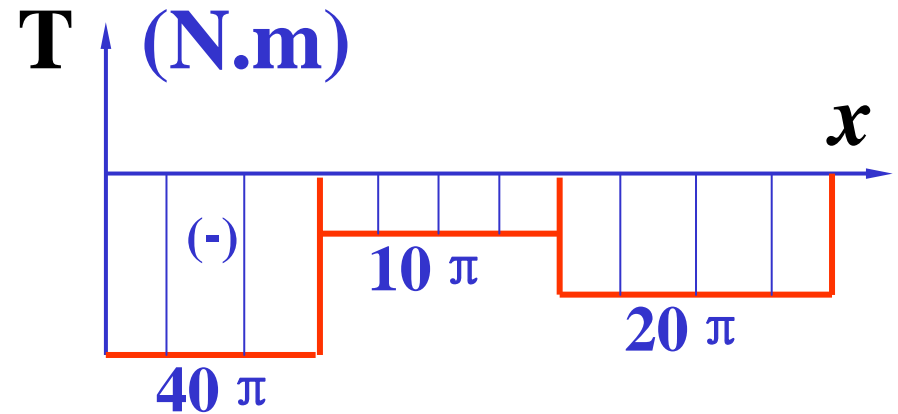
计算两端的扭转角：
要分四段计算



$$\varphi = \frac{0.15T_1 + 0.1T_2}{GI_{p1}} + \frac{0.1T_2 + 0.2T_3}{GI_{p3}}$$

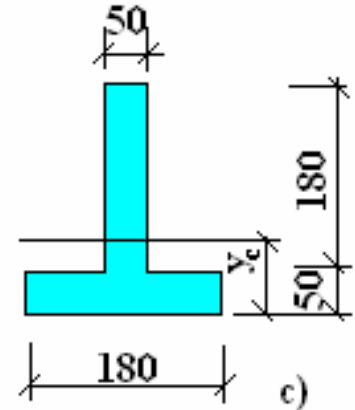
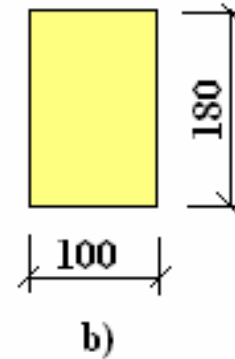
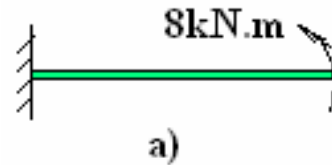
$$= \frac{32\pi \times 10^8}{8\pi \times 10^{10}} \left(\frac{0.15 \times 40 + 0.1 \times 10}{81} + \frac{0.1 \times 10 + 0.2 \times 20}{80} \right)$$

$\varphi = 0.00597rad$



习6-12 求图示梁的两截面形式，分别求梁的曲率半径、最大拉、压应力及所在位置（ $E=200\text{GPa}$ ）。

解：惯性矩：



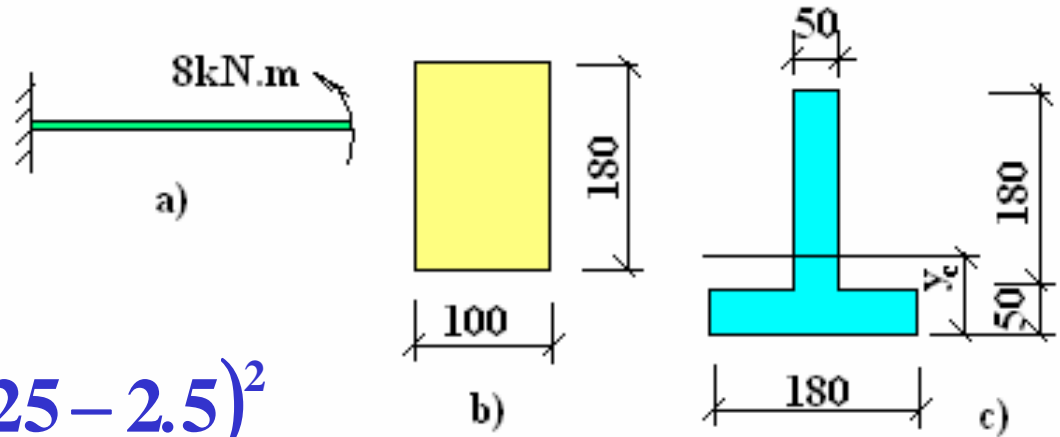
$$I_{zb} = \frac{b}{12} h^3 = 4.86 \times 10^{-5} (\text{m})^4$$

c)图的形心位置：

$$y_c = \frac{18 \times 5 (2.5 + 14)}{18 \times 5 \times 2} = 8.25 (\text{cm})$$

c)图的惯性矩：

$$I_{zb} = 4.86 \times 10^{-5} (m)^4$$



c) 图的惯性矩:

$$I_{zc} = \frac{18}{12} \times 5^3 + 18 \times 5 (8.25 - 2.5)^2$$

$$+ \frac{5}{12} \times 18^3 + 18 \times 5 (14 - 8.25)^2 = 8.57 \times 10^{-5} (m)^4$$

b) 梁的曲率半径、最大拉、压应力:

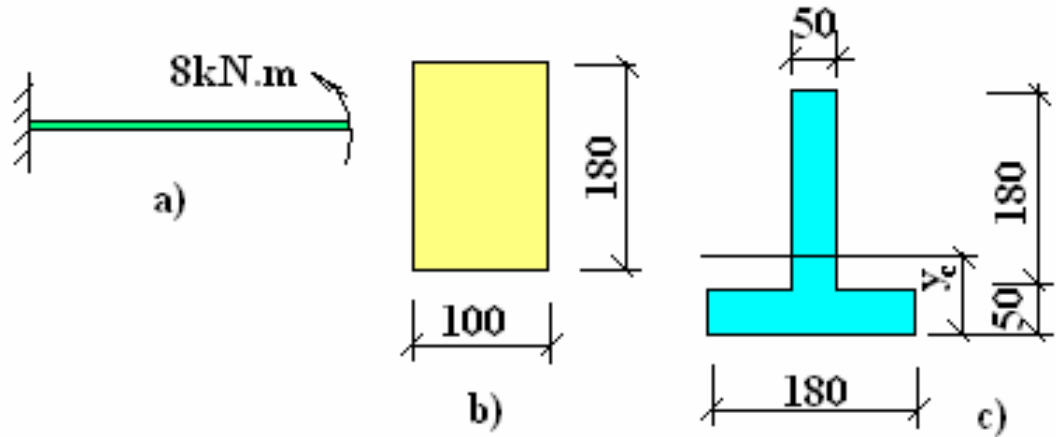
$$\rho = \frac{EI_z}{M} = \frac{2 \times 10^{11} \times 4.86 \times 10^{-5}}{8 \times 10^3} = 1215 m$$

$$\sigma_{max}^+ = \sigma_{max}^- = \frac{M}{I_z} \cdot \frac{h}{2} = \frac{8 \times 10^3}{4.86 \times 10^{-5}} \times 90 \times 10^{-3} = 14.8 MPa$$



$$y_c = 8.25(\text{cm})$$

$$I_{zc} = 8.57 \times 10^{-5} (\text{m})^4$$



c) 梁的曲率半径、最大拉、压应力:

$$\rho = \frac{EI_z}{M} = \frac{2 \times 10^{11} \times 8.75 \times 10^{-5}}{8 \times 10^3} = 2187.5 \text{m}$$

$$\sigma_{max}^+ = \frac{M}{I_z} \cdot y_c = \frac{8 \times 10^3}{8.57 \times 10^{-5}} \times 8.25 \times 10^{-2} = 7.7 \text{MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{max}^- = \frac{8 \times 10^3}{8.57 \times 10^{-5}} \times (23 - 8.25) \times 10^{-2} = 13.77 \text{MPa}$$



习6-14(a) 图示两梁的横截面最大正应力 40MPa 。问：（1）梁矩形截面挖去图中虚线内面积时，弯矩减小百分之几？

解：实心时承担的弯矩

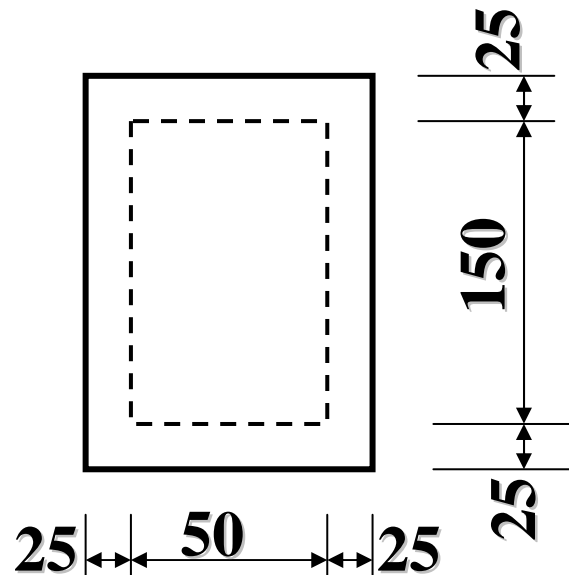
$$M_1 = 2\sigma I_{z1} / h$$

空心时承担的弯矩

$$M_2 = 2\sigma I_{z2} / h$$

挖空后弯矩减小的百分数：

$$\frac{M_1 - M_2}{M_1} = \frac{2\sigma(I_{z1} - I_{z2})h}{2\sigma h I_{z1}} = \frac{(I_{z1} - I_{z2})}{I_{z1}} 100\%$$



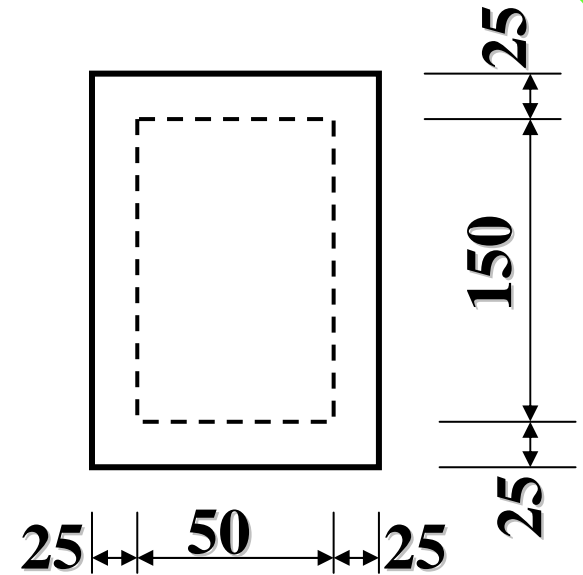


挖空后弯矩减小的百分数:

$$\frac{M_1 - M_2}{M_1} = \frac{(I_{z1} - I_{z2})}{I_{z1}} 100\%$$

$$I_{z1} = \frac{10}{12} \times 20^3 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_{z2} = \frac{10 \times 20^3 - 5 \times 15^3}{12} \text{ cm}^4$$



$$\frac{M_1 - M_2}{M_1} = \frac{(8 - 8 + 0.5 \times 1.5^3) \times 10^4}{8 \times 10^4} 100\%$$

$$\approx 21.1\%$$

习6-16: 梁为I45a, 测得A、B两点的伸长量为0.012mm, $E=200\text{GPa}$, 问力 $F=?$

解: 中间段纯弯曲,

其弯矩 $M=2F$

A、B点的应力:

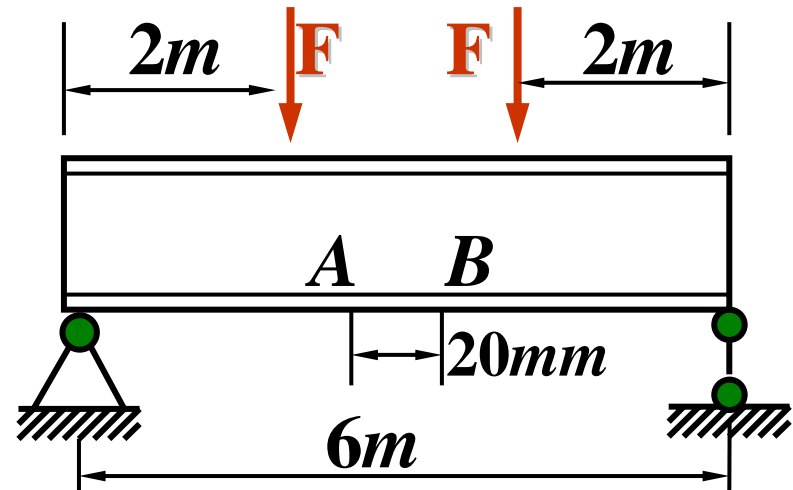
$$\sigma = M_1/W_z = 2F/W_z$$

$$W_z = 1430\text{cm}^3$$

由胡克定律:

$$\sigma = E\varepsilon, \quad \Delta l = 1.2 \times 10^{-5} = 2 \times 10^{-3} \cdot \varepsilon$$

$$F = \frac{E\varepsilon W_z}{2} = \frac{1.2 \times 10^{-5} E W_z}{2 \times 2 \times 10^{-2}} \approx 85.5\text{kN}$$





习6-18: 梁由两个18号槽钢组成，**a-a**面上的 $F_Q=18\text{kN}$ ， $M=55\text{kN}\cdot\text{m}$ ，求**b-b**面中性轴以下40mm处的正应力和剪应力。

解: 由图知，**b-b**的内力与**a-a**面的相同。

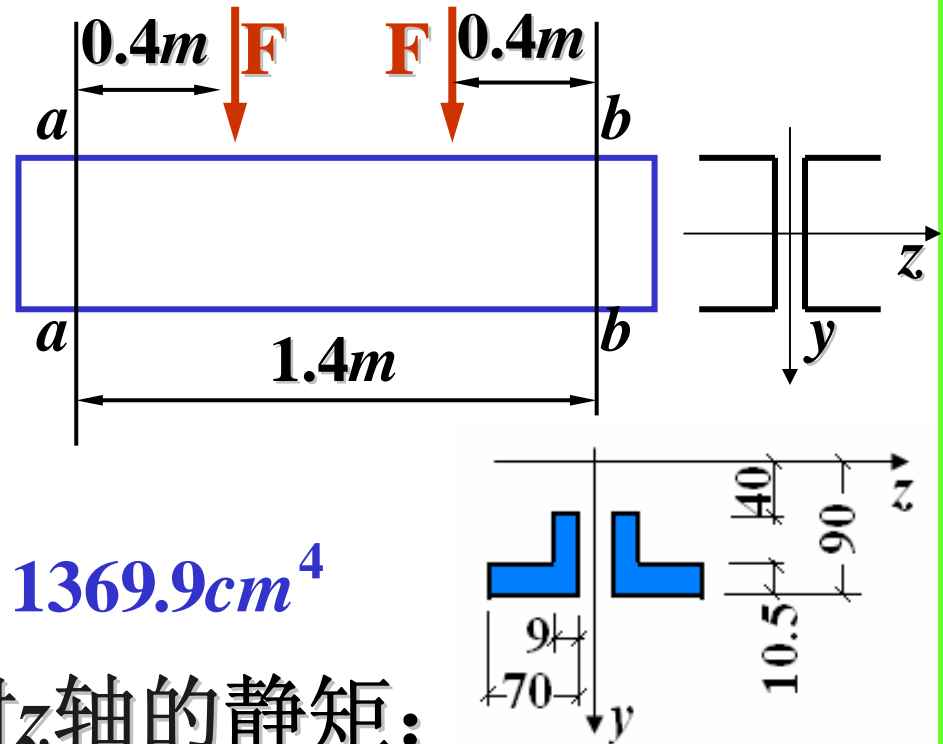
查表得一个18号槽钢的截面几何特性：

$$b = 70\text{mm}, h = 180\text{mm},$$

$$d = 9\text{mm}, t = 10.5\text{mm}, I_{z1} = 1369.9\text{cm}^4$$

z轴以下40mm处面积对**z**轴的静矩：

$$S_{z1} = 50 \times 9 \times 65 + 61 \times 10.5 \times (90 - 5.25) = 8.353 \times 10^4 \text{mm}^3$$





18号槽钢的:

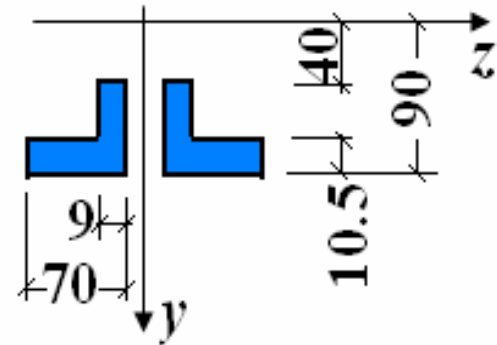
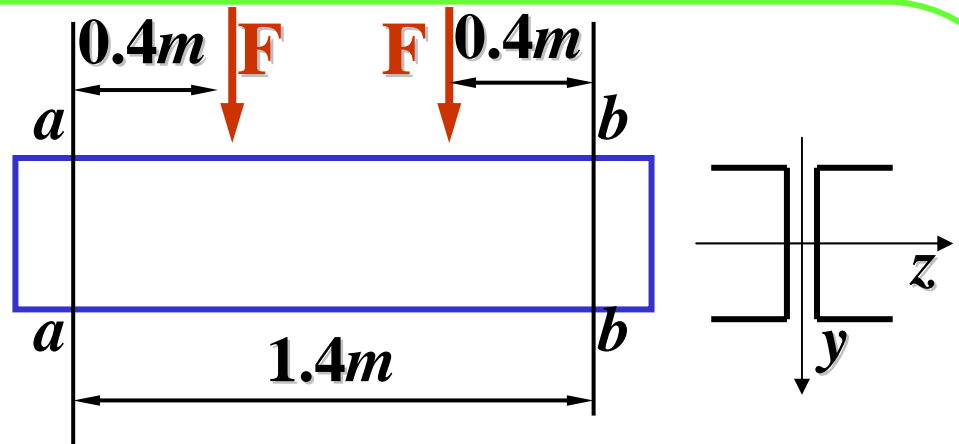
$$I_{z1} = 1369.9 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$S_{z1} = 8.353 \times 10^4 \text{ mm}^3$$

所求点的应力:

$$\sigma = \frac{M \times 0.04}{2I_{z1}} = \frac{55 \times 10^3 \times 40 \times 10^{-3}}{2 \times 1369.9 \times 10^{-8}} \approx 80.3 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau = \frac{F_Q \times 2S_{z1}}{2dI_{z1}} = \frac{18 \times 10^3 \times 8.353 \times 10^{-5}}{9 \times 10^{-3} \times 1369.9 \times 10^{-8}} \approx 12.2 \text{ MPa}$$



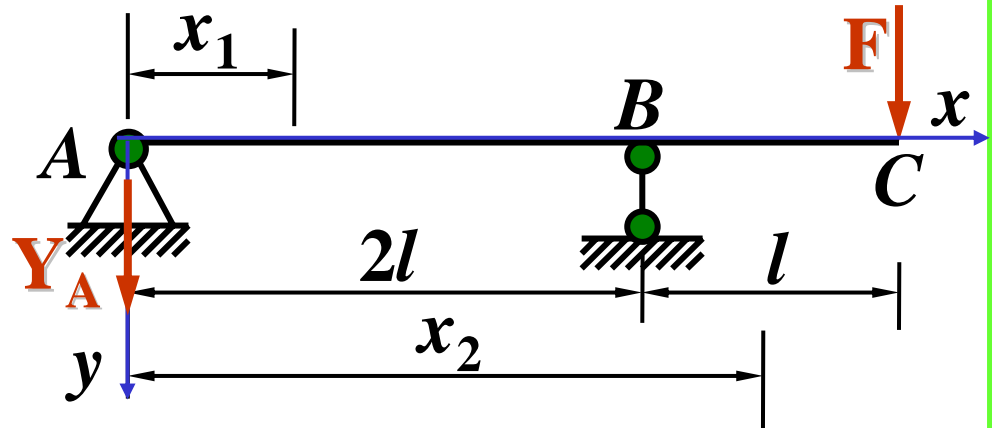
习6-20 (a) 用积分法求 w_C 、 θ_C 。 EI =常数

解：支反力： $R_A = F/2$

取坐标轴 x 如图

分段列弯矩方程，得

挠曲线微分方程：



AB段：

$$EI_Z \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{F}{2} x_1 \quad (0 \leq x_1 < 2l)$$

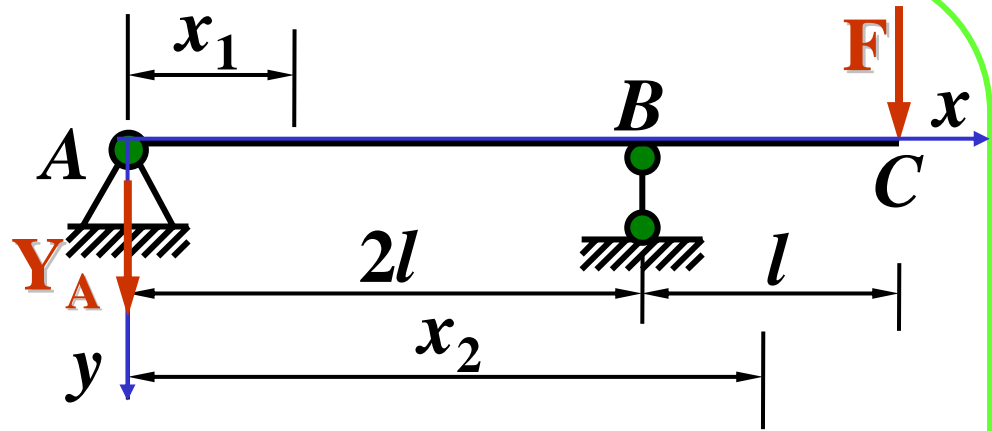
BC段：

$$EI_Z \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = F(3l - x_2) \quad (2l \leq x_2 < 3l)$$



$$EI_z \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{F}{2} x_1$$

$$EI_z \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = F(3l - x_2)$$



积分:

$$EI_z \theta_1 = Fx_1^2/4 + C_1; \quad EI_z y_1 = Fx_1^3/12 + C_1 x_1 + D_1$$

$$EI_z \theta_2 = -F(3l - x_2)^2/2 + C_2;$$

$$EI_z y_2 = -F(3l - x_2)^3/6 + C_2(3l - x_2) + D_2$$

确定积分常数: $x_1 = 0 : y_1 = 0 \Rightarrow D_1 = 0$

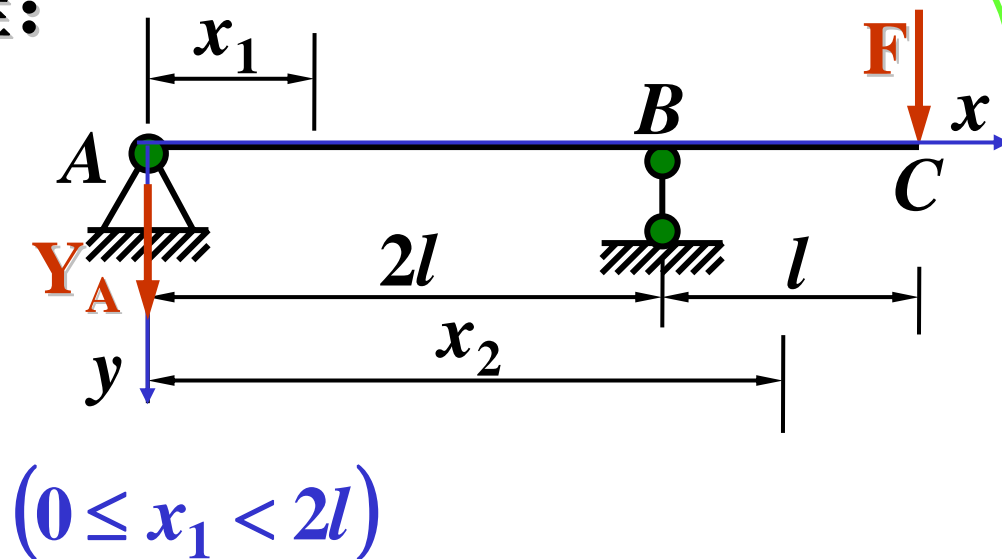
$$x_1 = 2l : y_1 = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = -Fl^2/3$$

$$x_2 = 2l : y_2 = 0, \theta_1 = \theta_2 \Rightarrow C_2 = 7Fl^2/6; D_2 = Fl^3;$$



各段挠曲线微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} \theta_1 = \frac{Fx_1^2}{4EI_z} - \frac{Fl^2}{3EI_z}; \\ y_1 = \frac{Fx_1^3}{12EI_z} - \frac{Fl^2 x_1}{3EI_z} \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} \theta_2 = -\frac{F(3l-x_2)^2}{2EI_z} + \frac{7Fl^2}{6EI_z} \\ y_2 = -\frac{F(3l-x_2)^3}{6EI_z} + \frac{7Fl^2(3l-x_2)}{6EI_z} + \frac{Fl^3}{EI_z} \end{cases}$$

$$(2l \leq x_2 < 3l)$$

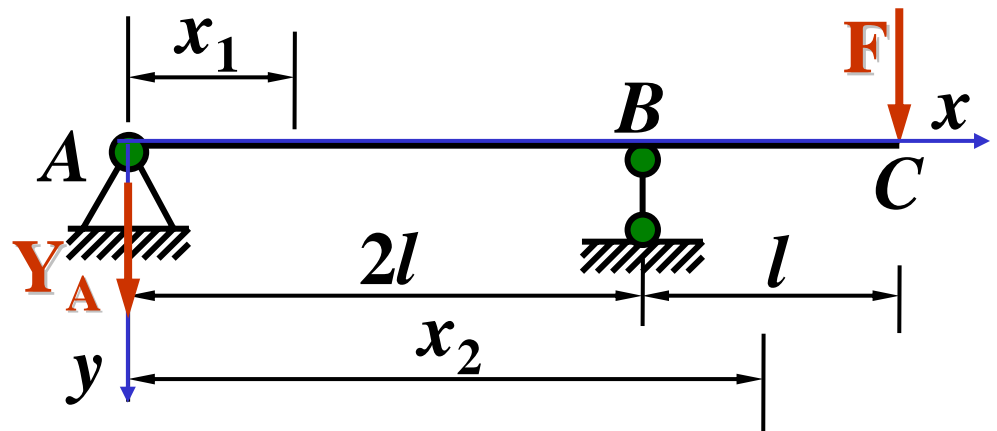


$$\begin{cases} \theta_2 = -\frac{F(3l-x_2)^2}{2EI_Z} + \frac{7Fl^2}{6EI_Z} \\ y_2 = -\frac{F(3l-x_2)^3}{6EI_Z} + \frac{7Fl^2(3l-x_2)}{6EI_Z} + \frac{Fl^3}{EI_Z} \end{cases}$$

C处的挠度和转角:

令 $x_2=3l$: 得

$$\begin{cases} \theta_C = \theta_2 = \frac{7Fl^2}{6EI_Z} \\ w_C = y_2 = \frac{Fl^3}{EI_Z} \end{cases}$$



习6-22 (a) 用迭加法求 w_C 、 θ_C 。EI=常数

解：将荷载分组,如图

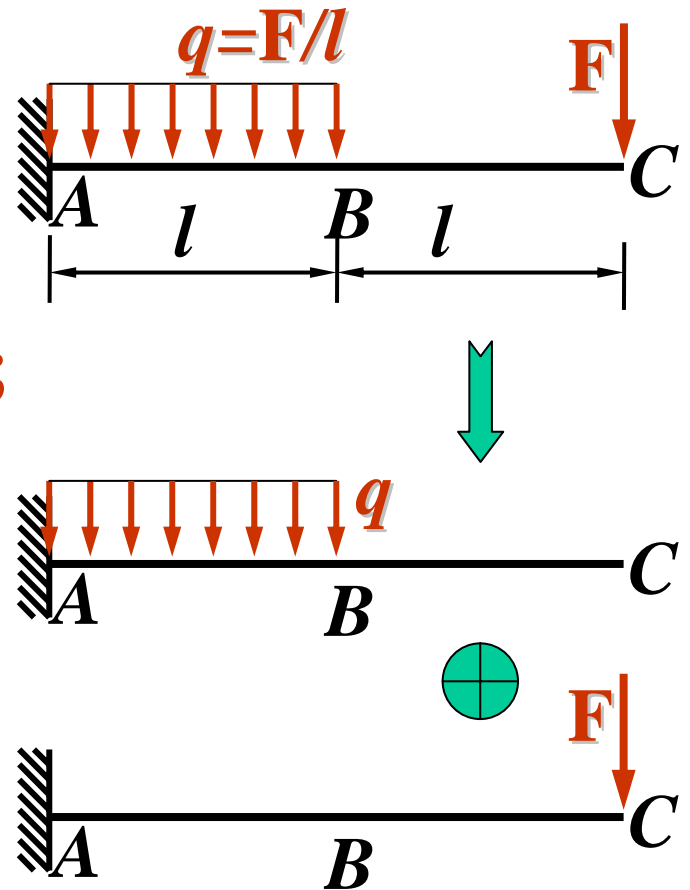
$$\theta_{Bq} = \frac{ql^3}{6EI}; y_{Bq} = \frac{ql^4}{8EI}$$

$$y_{Cq} = y_{Bq} + l\theta_{Bq} = 7ql^3 / (24EI);$$

$$\theta_{CF} = \frac{F(2l)^2}{2EI}; y_{CF} = \frac{F(2l)^3}{3EI}$$

$$\theta_C = \theta_{Bq} + \theta_{CF} = \frac{13Fl^2}{6EI};$$

$$w_C = y_{Cq} + y_{CF} = \frac{71Fl^3}{24EI}$$





习7-2 已知砗的堆密度 $\gamma = 2220 \text{kN/m}^3$, $[\sigma] = 2 \text{MPa}$ 。求上段、下段所需的横截面面积。

解: 上段、下段的最大轴力

$$N_1 = -100 - 0.2A_1\gamma \text{ (kN)}$$

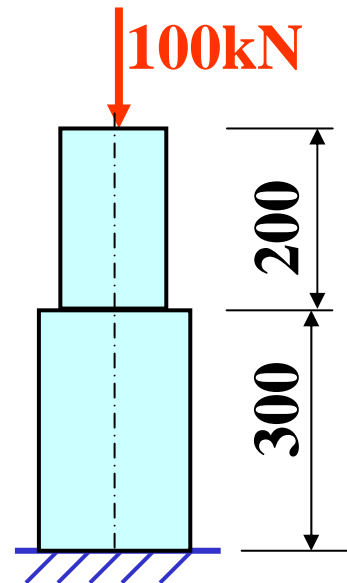
$$N_2 = -100 - 0.2A_1\gamma - 0.3A_2\gamma \text{ (kN)}$$

强度条件:

$$A \geq N/[\sigma]$$

$$A_1 \geq \frac{|N_1|}{[\sigma]} = \frac{(100 + 0.2 \times 2220 A_1) \times 10^3}{2 \times 10^6}$$

$$A_2 \geq \frac{|N_2|}{[\sigma]} = \frac{100 \times 10^3 + (0.2 A_1 + 0.3 A_2) \times 222 \times 10^4}{2 \times 10^6}$$





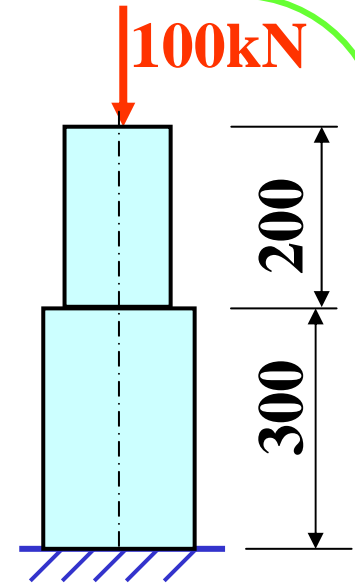
$$A_1 \geq \frac{(100 + 0.2 \times 2220 A_1) \times 10^3}{2 \times 10^6}$$

$$A_2 \geq \frac{100 \times 10^3 + (0.2 A_1 + 0.3 A_2) \times 222 \times 10^4}{2 \times 10^6}$$

解得上段、下段所需的横截面面积：

$$A_1 \geq 0.0643 m^2$$

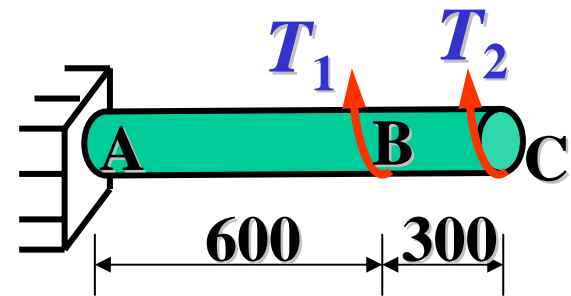
$$A_2 \geq 0.0964 m^2$$





习7-5: 实心钢轴，直径 $d=100\text{mm}$ ，受外力偶矩 T_1 、 T_2 作用， $[\tau]=80\text{MPa}$ ，在 0.9m 长度内的许可扭转角 $[\varphi]=0.014\text{rad}$ ， $G=80\text{GPa}$ ，试求 T_1 、 T_2 的值。

解: BC、AB段的扭矩分别为：



$$T_{BC} = -T_1, T_{AB} = -T_1 - T_2,$$

截面几何特性： $W_p = \pi 0.1^3 / 16, I_p = \pi 0.1^4 / 32,$

强度条件：
$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{|-T_1 - T_2|}{W_p} \leq [\tau],$$

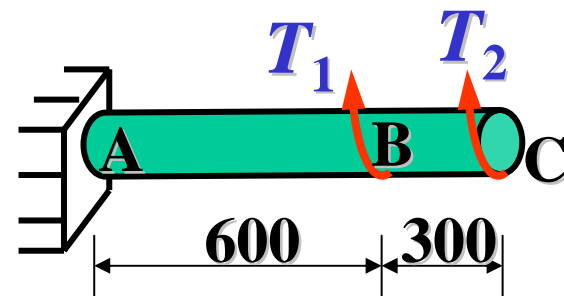


$$[\tau] = 80 \text{ MPa} \quad [\varphi] = 0.014 \text{ rad}$$

$$W_p = \pi 0.1^3 / 16, \quad I_p = \pi 0.1^4 / 32,$$

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{W_p} \leq [\tau],$$

刚度条件:
$$\varphi = \frac{0.3T_1 + 0.6(T_1 + T_2)}{GI_p} \leq [\varphi],$$



解得:
$$T_1 = 10\pi/6 = 5.23 \text{ (kN} \cdot \text{m)},$$

$$T_2 = 10\pi/3 = 10.47 \text{ (kN} \cdot \text{m)},$$

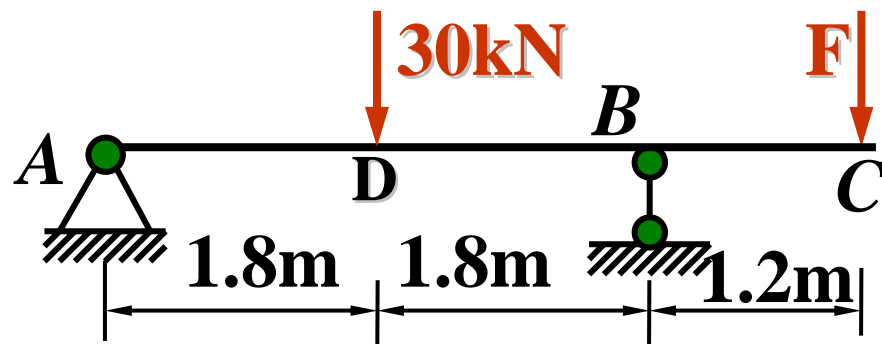
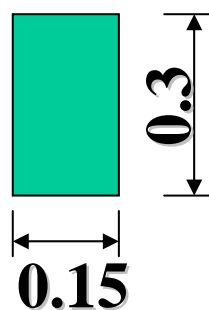


习7-6: 梁的许用应力 $[\sigma] = 8.5 \text{ MPa}$

单独受30kN的荷时梁的强度不够，为使梁满足强度在求，试求C点力F的值。

解：

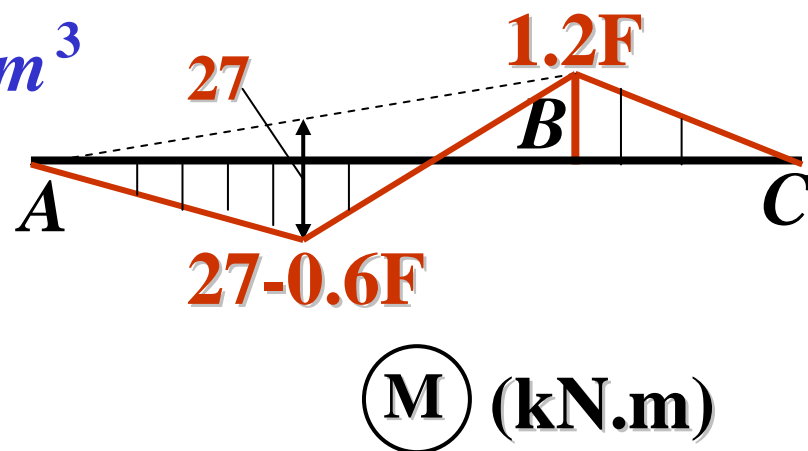
作梁的M图



$$W_z = \frac{0.15 \times 0.3^2}{6} = 2.25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

按 M_D 设计：

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{27 - 0.6F}{W_z} \times 10^3 \leq [\sigma]$$





$$[\sigma] = 8.5 \text{ MPa} \quad W_z = 2.25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{27 - 0.6F}{W_z} \times 10^3 \leq [\sigma],$$

$$F \leq \frac{27 \times 10^3 - W_z [\sigma]}{0.6 \times 10^3}$$

$$= \frac{27 \times 10^3 - 2.25 \times 10^{-3} \times 8.5 \times 10^6}{0.6 \times 10^3} = 13.1 \text{ kN}$$

按 M_B 设计:

$$F \leq \frac{W_z [\sigma]}{1.2} = \frac{2.25 \times 10^{-3} \times 8.5 \times 10^6}{1.2} = 15.94 \text{ kN}$$

综合考虑, 取 $F \leq 13.1 \text{ kN}$



习7-10: 梁的许用应力 $[\sigma]=160\text{MPa}$,许用挠度 $[w]=l/400$, $E=200\text{GPa}$, 截面为两根槽钢组成, 试选槽钢型号。

解:

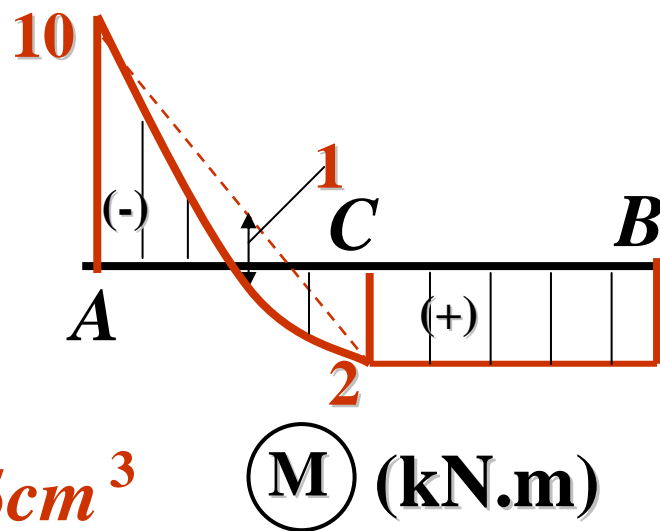
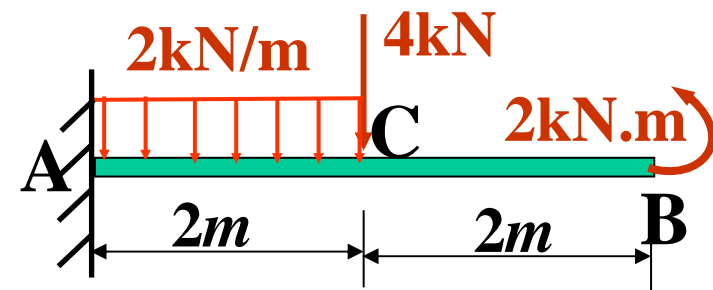
作梁的M图

1) 按强度条件设计

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{10 \times 10^3}{W_z} \leq [\sigma]$$

$$W_z \geq \frac{10 \times 10^3}{[\sigma]} = \frac{10^4}{16 \times 10^7} = 62.5\text{cm}^3$$

$\perp z$



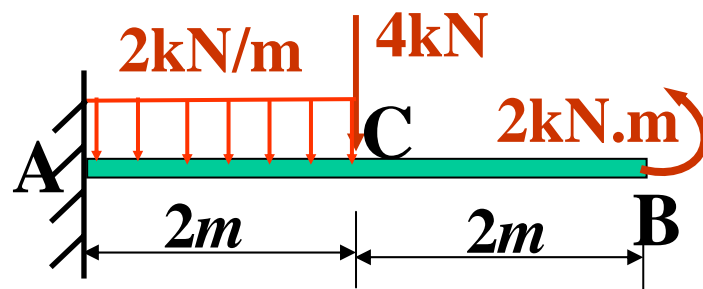
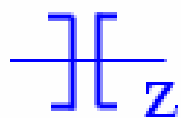


$[w]=l/400$, $E=200\text{GPa}$, 试选槽钢型号。

$$W_z \geq 62.5\text{cm}^3$$

每个槽钢所需的:

$$W_{z1} \geq 31.3\text{cm}^3$$



查表: 初选两根10号槽钢,

其 $W_z = 2 \times 39.7\text{cm}^3$

2) 按刚度条件设计

先按迭加法求挠度:

将荷载分组, 如图示



$$[w]=l/400, \quad E=200\text{GPa},$$

查表求最大挠度:

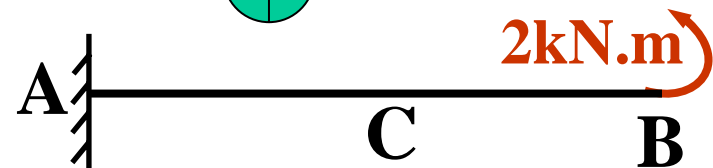
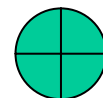
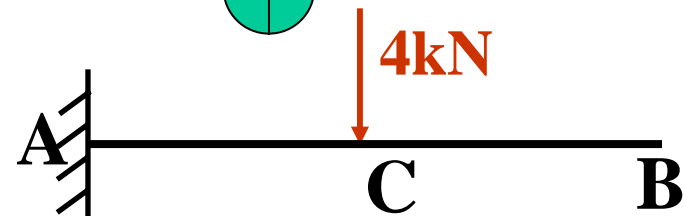
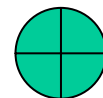
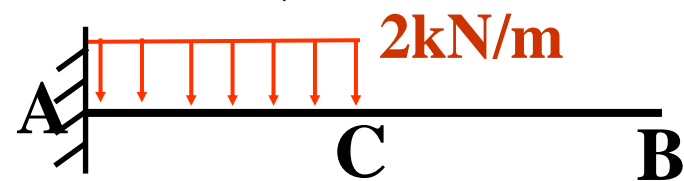
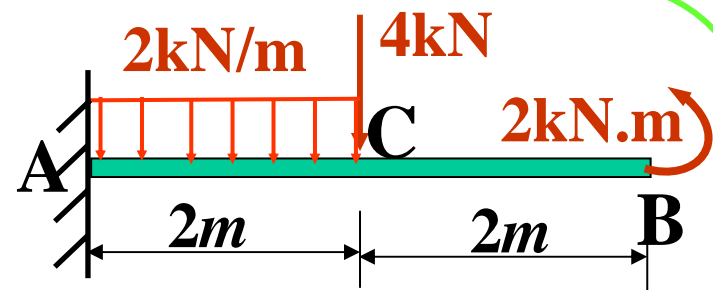
$$y_{Bq} = \left(\frac{2 \times 2^4}{8EI} + 2 \times \frac{2 \times 2^3}{6EI} \right) \times 10^3 = \frac{28 \times 10^3}{3EI}$$

$$y_{BF} = \left(\frac{4 \times 2^3}{3EI} + 2 \times \frac{4 \times 2^2}{2EI} \right) \times 10^3 = \frac{8 \times 10^4}{3EI}$$

$$y_{BM} = -\frac{2 \times 4^2}{2EI} \times 10^3 = -\frac{16 \times 10^3}{EI}$$

$$y_B = y_{Bq} + y_{BF} + y_{BM} \leq [w]$$

$$\text{即} \quad \frac{2 \times 10^4}{EI} \leq \frac{4}{400} \Rightarrow I \geq 10^{-5} \text{m}^4$$





由 W_z 初选两根10号槽钢,

$$I_z \geq 10^{-5} m^4$$

一个槽钢所需的 $I_{z1} = 500 \text{cm}^4$

由I查表：初选两根14a号槽钢,

其 $I_z = 2 \times 563.7 \text{cm}^3$

综合考虑，此梁应选两根14a号槽钢。

习7-12: 试校核销钉的剪切强度。已知 $F=120\text{kN}$ ，销钉直径 $d=30\text{mm}$ ，材料的 $[\tau]=70\text{MPa}$ ，若强度不够，改选直径 $d=?$ 。

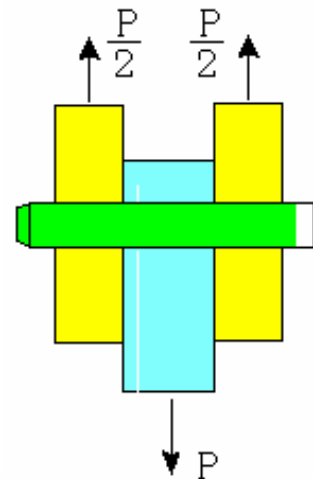
解: 销钉双剪

每个剪切面的剪力

$$Q=P/2=60\text{kN}$$

$$\tau = \frac{Q}{A_s} = \frac{6 \times 10^4}{\pi \times 3^2 \times 10^{-4} / 4} \approx 84.9\text{MPa} > [\tau] = 70\text{MPa}$$

强度不够。



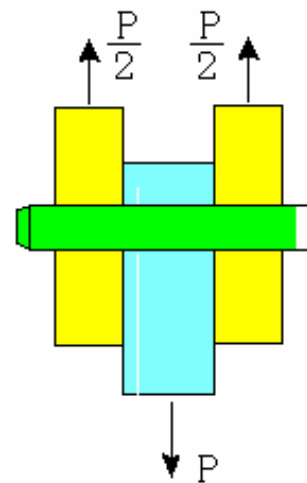


改选直径

$$d \geq \sqrt{\frac{4Q}{\pi[\sigma]}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 6 \times 10^4}{7\pi \times 10^7}}$$

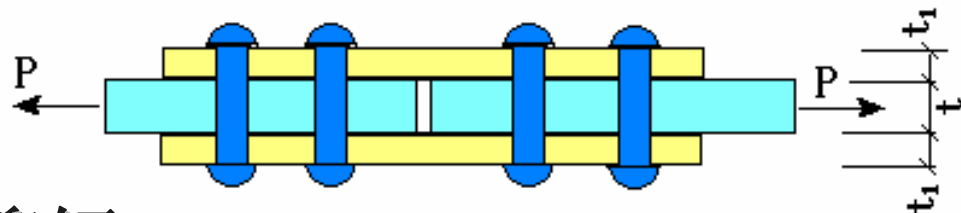
$$d \geq 33.04 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \approx 33 \text{ mm}$$

改用直径 $d=33\text{mm}$ 的销钉。



习7-14: 图示接头，板厚 $t=10\text{mm}$ ，上、下盖板厚 $t_1=6\text{mm}$ ，材料的 $[\tau]=100\text{MPa}$ ， $[\sigma_{bs}]=280\text{MPa}$ ， $P=200\text{kN}$ 。试问共需要多少个直径 $d=17\text{mm}$ 的铆钉。

解: 销钉双剪



设一块拉板上要 n 个铆钉

每个剪切面的剪力 $Q = P/2n = 100\text{kN}/n$

由剪切强度计算:

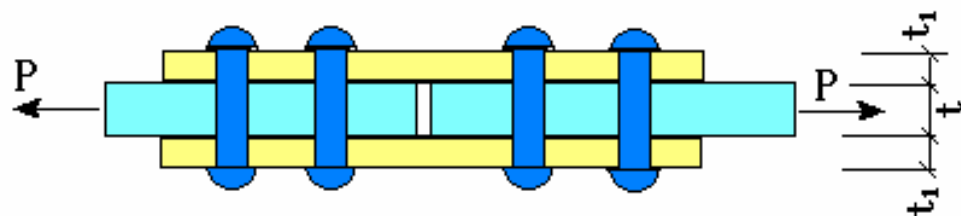
$$\frac{Q}{nA_s} \leq [\tau] \Rightarrow n \geq \frac{4 \times 10^5}{\pi \times 17^2 \times 10^{-6} \times 10^8} = 4.4$$

一块拉板上要5个铆钉。



习7-14: $t=10\text{mm}$, $t_1=6\text{mm}$, $[\tau]=100\text{MPa}$,
 $[\sigma_{bs}]=280\text{MPa}$, $d=17\text{mm}$ 试问共需要多少个铆钉。

挤压剪力 $P_{bs}=P/n$



由挤压强度计算:

$$\frac{P_{bs}}{nA_{bs}} \leq [\sigma_{bs}] \Rightarrow n \geq \frac{2 \times 10^5}{17 \times 10^{-5} \times 28 \times 10^7} = 4.2$$

一块拉板上要5个铆钉。

综合考虑，一块拉板上至少需要5个铆钉，
 总共至少需要10个铆钉。



8-1(b) 计算图示单元体指定斜截面上的应力

解: 1) 由已知条件知

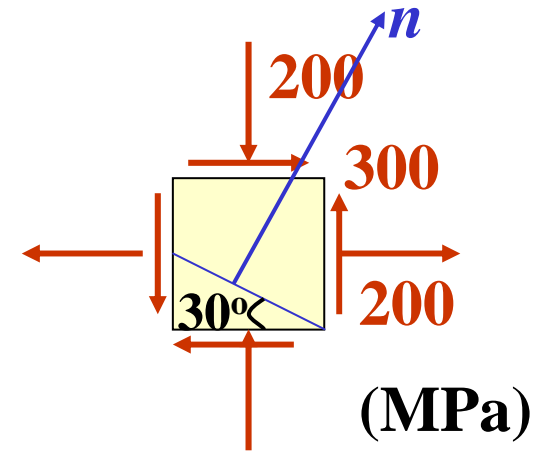
$$\sigma_x = 200, \sigma_y = -200 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_x = 300 \text{ MPa}, \alpha = 60^\circ$$

2) 计算 σ_{60° , τ_{60° :

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{60^\circ} &= \frac{200 - 200}{2} + \frac{200 + 200}{2} \cos 120^\circ + 300 \sin 120^\circ \\ &\approx 159.8 \text{ (MPa)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{30^\circ} &= \frac{200 + 200}{2} \sin 120^\circ - 300 \cos 120^\circ \\ &\approx 323.2 \text{ (MPa)} \end{aligned}$$





8-4 已知平面应力状态的 $\sigma_x = 120, \sigma_y = 40 \text{MPa}$
 又知其中两个主应力=0, 求另一个主应力和 τ_x

解: 1) 由公式: $\sigma_{\max} + \sigma_{\min} = \sigma_x + \sigma_y$

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_{\max} + 0 = 160 \text{MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{\min} = \frac{160}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{80}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_x^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad 0 = \frac{160}{2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{80}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau_x = \sqrt{4800} \approx \pm 69.3 \text{MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{\max} = 160 \text{MPa}$$



习8-8 已知轴的直径 $d=320\text{mm}$ ，测得 45° 方向的

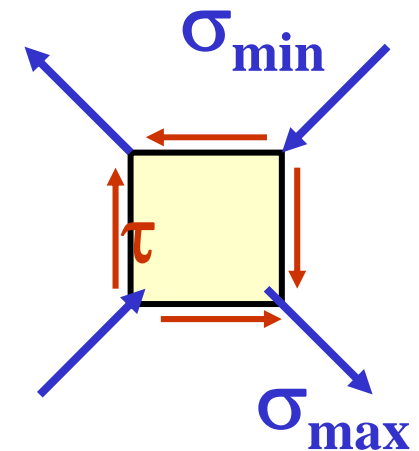
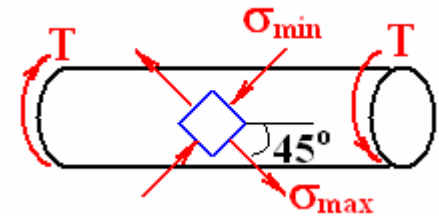
$\sigma_{\max} = 89 \text{ MPa}$ ，求轴的扭矩 T 。

解： $W_p = \frac{\pi d^3}{16}$, $\tau_x = \frac{T}{W_p}$,

应力单元体如图示。

$$\sigma_{\max} = \tau_x = T/W_p,$$

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \sigma_{\max} W_p = \sigma_{\max} \pi d^3 / 16, \\ &= 89 \times 10^6 \pi \times 0.32^3 / 16 \\ &\approx 572.6 \times 10^3 (\text{N} \cdot \text{m}) \end{aligned}$$

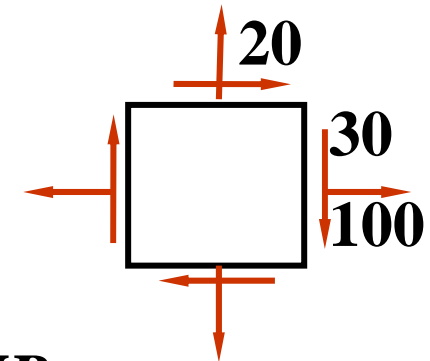
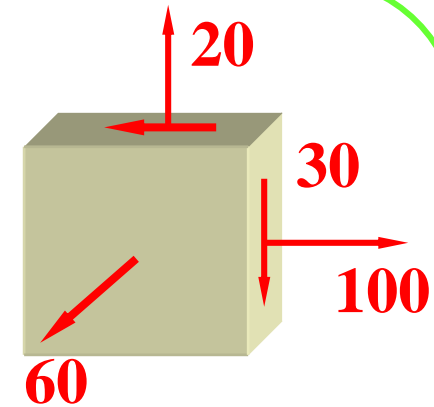




习8-9 (a) 应力状态如图所示。
求主应力和最大切应力。

解：

这里已知一个主应力为 **60MPa**，
利用平面应力状态分析方法求另
外两个主应力。如图所示：



$$\sigma_x = 100, \sigma_y = 20, \tau_{xy} = 30 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \sigma_{\max} \\ \sigma_{\min} \end{matrix} = \frac{100 + 20}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{100 - 20}{2}\right)^2 + 30^2} = \begin{cases} 110 \text{ MPa} \\ 10 \text{ MPa} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \sigma_1 = 110, \sigma_2 = 60, \sigma_3 = 10 \text{ MPa}$$

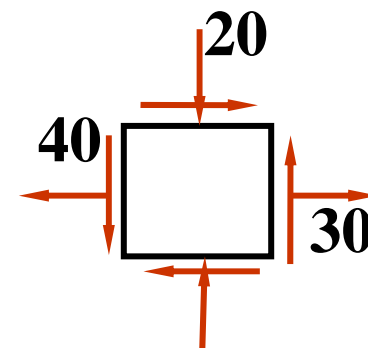
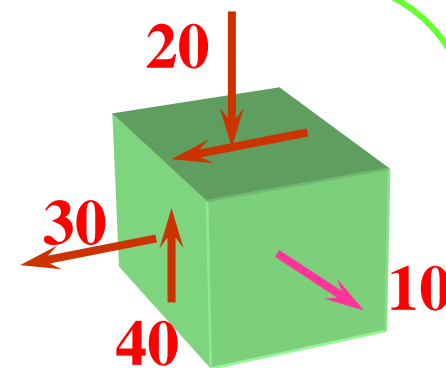
$$\tau_{\max} = (\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) / 2 = 50 \text{ MPa}$$



习8-9 (b) 应力状态如图所示。
求主应力和最大切应力。

解：

这里已知一个主应力为 **10MPa**，
利用平面应力状态分析方法求另
外两个主应力。如图所示：



$$\sigma_x = 30, \sigma_y = -20, \tau_{xy} = -40 \text{MPa}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \sigma_{\max} \\ \sigma_{\min} \end{matrix} = \frac{30 - 20}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{30 + 20}{2}\right)^2 + 40^2} = \begin{cases} 52.2 \text{MPa} \\ -42.2 \text{MPa} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \sigma_1 = 52.2, \sigma_2 = 10, \sigma_3 = -42.2 \text{MPa}$$

$$\tau_{\max} = (\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) / 2 = 47.2 \text{MPa}$$



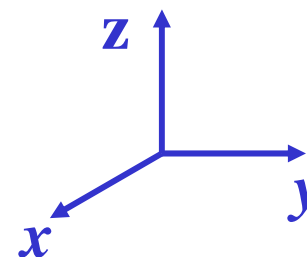
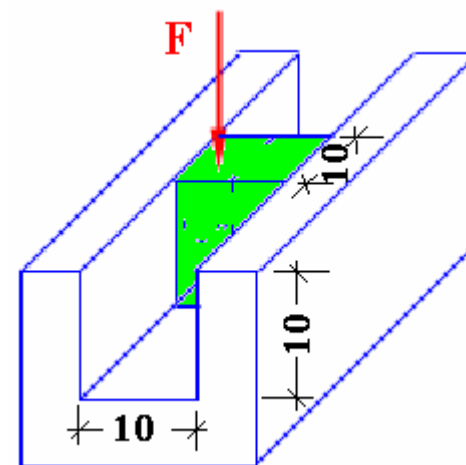
习8-13: 边长为为10mm的铝立方块，放在宽度为10mm的刚性槽内。已知铝的泊松比 $\nu = 0.33$, 竖直向下的力 $F = 6\text{kN}$, 试求铝块的三个主应力。

解：取坐标系如图所示，
已知条件有：

$$\varepsilon_y = 0, \sigma_x = 0, \sigma_z = -\frac{F}{A} = -60\text{MPa},$$

由

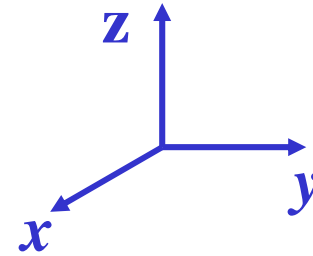
$$\begin{cases} E\varepsilon_x = \sigma_x - \nu(\sigma_y + \sigma_z) \\ E\varepsilon_y = \sigma_y - \nu(\sigma_z + \sigma_x) \\ E\varepsilon_z = \sigma_z - \nu(\sigma_x + \sigma_y) \end{cases}$$





$$\varepsilon_y = 0, \sigma_x = 0, \sigma_z = -60 \text{ MPa},$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_y = \nu \sigma_z = -19.8 \text{ MPa} \\ \varepsilon_x = -\frac{1+\nu}{E} \sigma_y = 3.762 \times 10^{-4} \\ \varepsilon_z = \frac{1-\nu^2}{E} \sigma_z = -7.638 \times 10^{-4} \end{array} \right.$$



$$\therefore \sigma_1 = 0, \sigma_2 = -19.8, \sigma_3 = -60 \text{ MPa}$$



习8-17 已知危险点的应力状态如图示。 $[\sigma] = 160\text{MPa}$ ，试按第三强度理论校核强度。

解： 已知一个 $\sigma = 50\text{MPa}$ ，利用平面应力状态分析方法求另外两个主应力。如图示：

$$\sigma_x = 60, \sigma_y = 60, \tau_{xy} = -50\text{MPa},$$

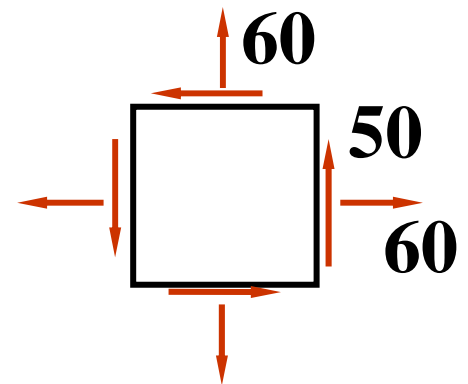
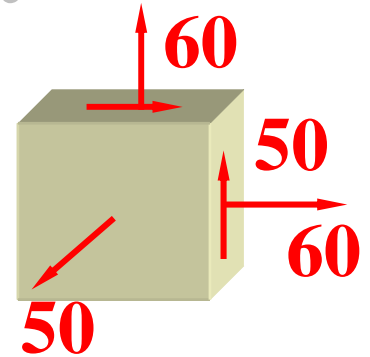
$$\sigma_{max} = \frac{60 + 60}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{60 - 60}{2}\right)^2 + 50^2}$$

$$\sigma_{min}$$

$$\sigma_{max} = 110\text{MPa}, \quad \sigma_{min} = 10\text{MPa}$$

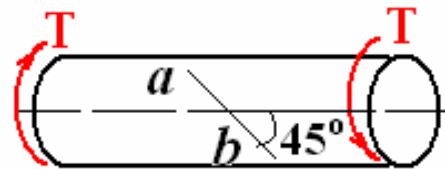
$$\therefore \sigma_1 = 110, \sigma_2 = 50, \sigma_3 = 10\text{MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{r3} = (\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) = 100 < [\sigma] = 160\text{MPa} \quad \text{满足。}$$





习8-18 已知轴的直径 $d=30\text{mm}$, $E=210\text{GPa}$,
 $\nu=0.3$, $\sigma_s=240\text{MPa}$, 测得 ab 方向的应变 $\varepsilon=$
 0.0002 。试按第三强度理论设计该轴时的安
 全因数。



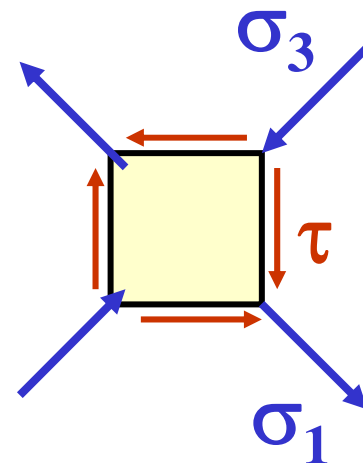
解: ab 线上中点的应力单
 元体如图所示:

$$\because \sigma_3 = -\sigma_1$$

$$E\varepsilon_1 = \sigma_1 - \nu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)$$

$$\therefore E\varepsilon_1 = \sigma_1(1 + \nu)$$

$$\sigma_1 = 21 \times 10^4 \times 2 \times 10^{-4} / 1.3 = 32.3\text{MPa}$$





$$\sigma_1 = 32.3, \sigma_3 = -32.3, \sigma_s = 240 \text{MPa},$$

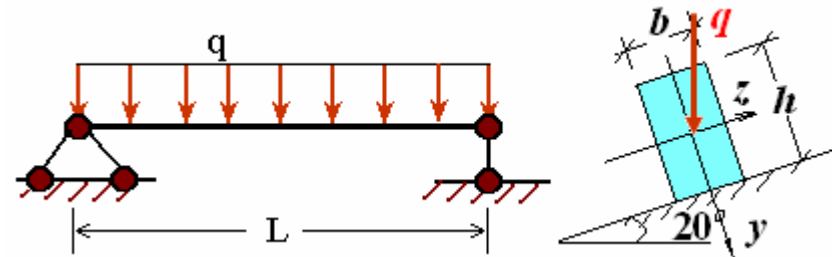
三强度理论: $\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 \leq [\sigma] = \frac{\sigma_s}{n}$

$$n \leq \frac{\sigma_s}{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3} = \frac{240}{32.3 + 32.3} = 3.715$$



习9-1 矩形截面梁受载如图所示。已知 $\alpha = 30^\circ$ ， $q = 1.6 \text{ kN/m}$ ， $L = 4 \text{ m}$ ， $h = 160 \text{ mm}$ ， $b = 110 \text{ mm}$ ；许用应力 $[\sigma] = 10 \text{ MPa}$ 。试校核梁的强度。

解：(1) 属斜弯曲，
危险面—跨中。



(2) M_{\max} :

$$M_{y_{\max}} = q \sin \theta L^2 / 8 = 1.094 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m},$$

$$M_{z_{\max}} = q \cos \theta L^2 / 8 = 3.007 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m},$$

(3) 截面几何特征: $W_z = \frac{bh^2}{6} = 469.3$, $W_y = 322.7 \text{ cm}^3$

(4) 强度计算

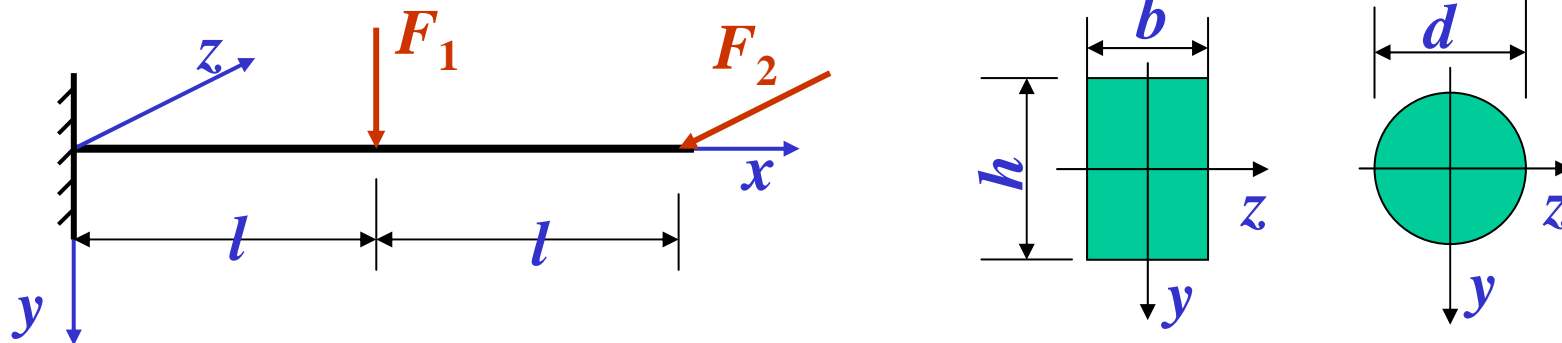
$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{y_{\max}}}{W_y} + \frac{M_{z_{\max}}}{W_z} \approx 9.8 \text{ MPa} < [\sigma] = 10 \text{ MPa},$$

强度满足要求。



习9-2: 悬臂梁如图示, $l=1\text{m}$, $F_1=800\text{N}$, $F_2=1600\text{N}$, 试求以下两种情况下, 梁的最大正应力并指出作用位置。

- 1) $b=90\text{mm}$ 、 $h=180\text{mm}$ 的矩形截面;
- 2) 直径 $d=130\text{mm}$ 的圆形截面。





$l=1\text{m}$, $F_1=800\text{N}$, $F_2=1600\text{N}$,
 $b=90\text{mm}$ 、 $h=180\text{mm}$; $d=130\text{mm}$ 。

解:

(1) 属斜弯曲,
危险面—固定端。

(2) M_{\max} :

$$M_{z_{\max}} = 0.8\text{kN} \cdot \text{m},$$

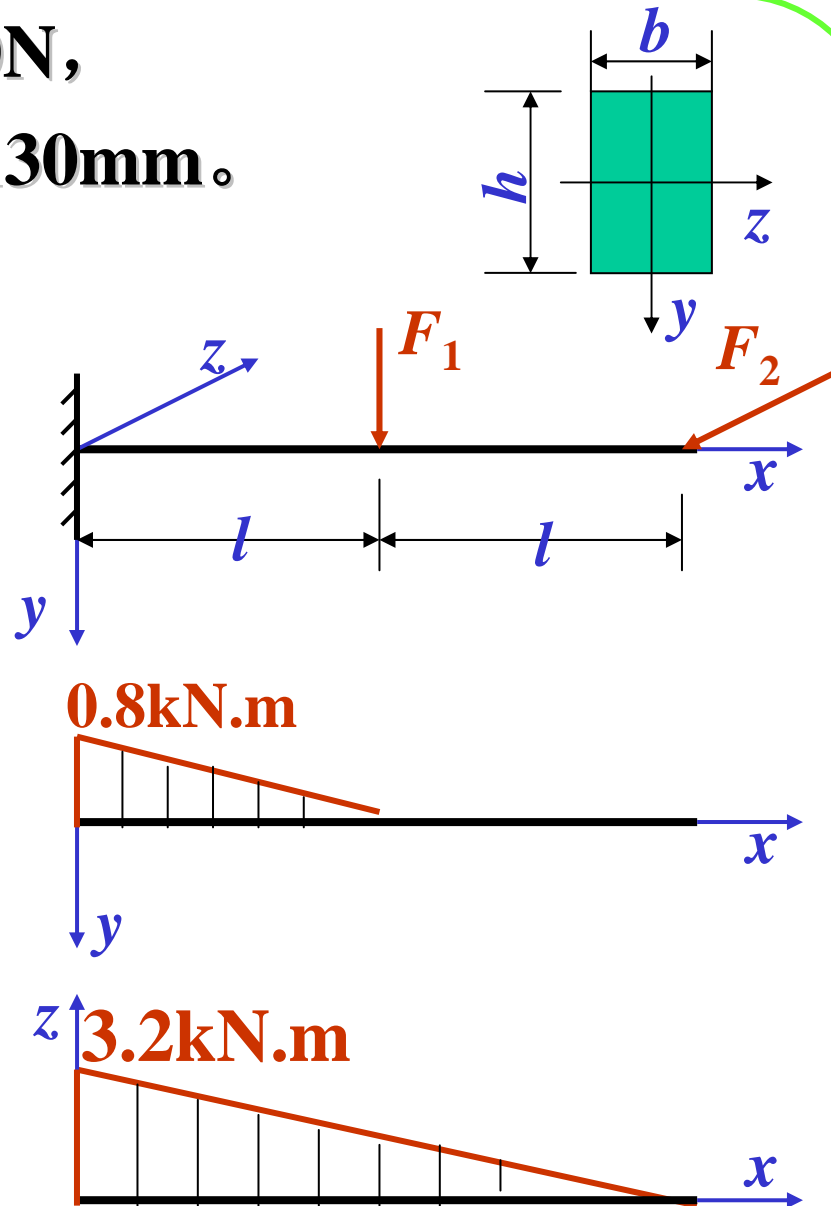
$$M_{y_{\max}} = 3.2\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

(3) 最大正应力计算

矩形截面:

$$W_z = bh^2/6 = 486,$$

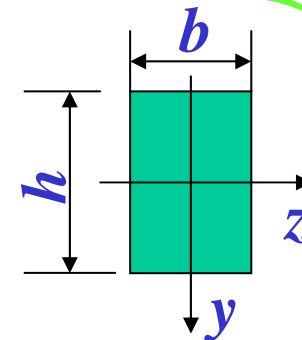
$$W_y = hb^2/6 = 243\text{cm}^3$$





$$M_{z \max} = 0.8 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}, \quad W_z = bh^2/6 = 486,$$

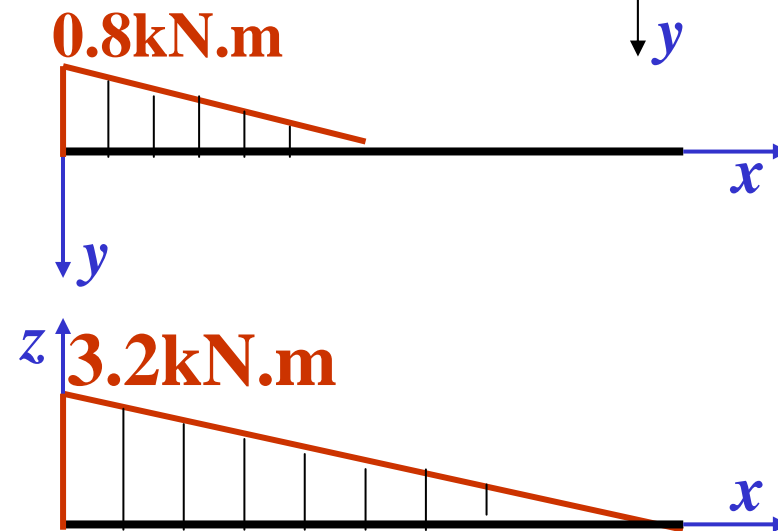
$$M_{y \max} = 3.2 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \quad W_y = hb^2/6 = 243 \text{ cm}^3$$



$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{\max} &= \frac{M_{y \max}}{W_y} + \frac{M_{z \max}}{W_z} \\ &= \left(\frac{3200}{243} + \frac{800}{486} \right) \times 10^6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_{\max} \approx 14.8 \text{ MPa}$$

位于固定端右上角。





$$M_{z \max} = 0.8, M_{y \max} = 3.2 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}, d = 13 \text{ cm}$$

圆形截面:

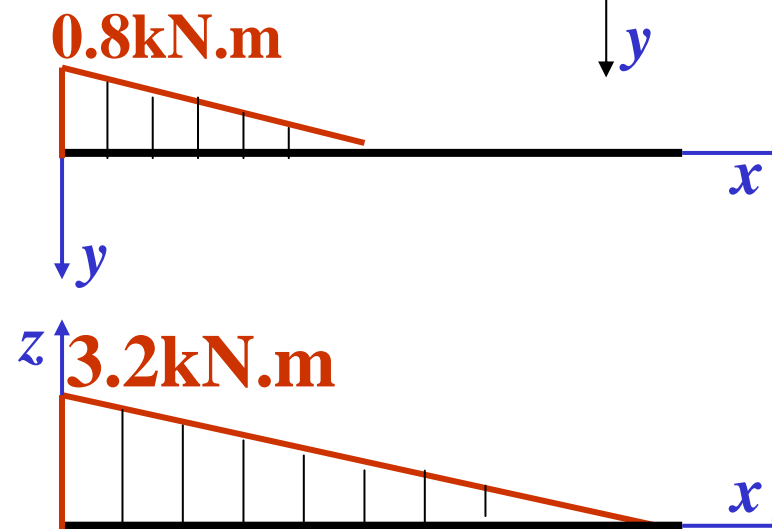
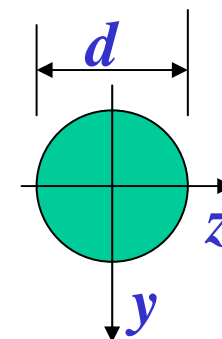
$$W_z = W_y = \pi d^3 / 32 \approx 216 \text{ cm}^3$$

固定端的合成矩:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{M} &= \sqrt{M_y^2 + M_z^2} \\ &= \sqrt{3.2^2 + 0.8^2} \approx 3.3 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \end{aligned}$$

最大正应力计算

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{\bar{M}}{W_z} = \frac{3300}{216 \times 10^{-6}} \approx 15.28 \text{ MPa}$$





习9-6 受偏心拉力的矩形截面杆如图示，测得两偶面的纵向线应变 ε_1 和 ε_2 ，试证明偏心距 e 满足以下关系式。

$$e = \frac{\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2} \cdot \frac{b}{6}$$

解：

1) 外内力分析(轴力、弯矩)

$$N = F, M = e \cdot F$$

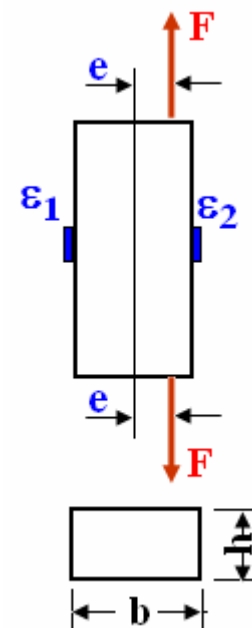
2) 两侧点的应力 $\sigma_1 = \frac{F}{bh} - \frac{6eF}{b^2h}$; $\sigma_2 = \frac{F}{bh} + \frac{6eF}{b^2h}$

3) 由胡克定律 $E\varepsilon_1 = \frac{F}{bh} - \frac{6eF}{b^2h}$; $E\varepsilon_2 = \frac{F}{bh} + \frac{6eF}{b^2h}$

4) 两式相加、减: $\frac{2F}{bh} = E(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)$; $\frac{12eF}{b^2h} = E(\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1)$

→ $e = \frac{\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2} \cdot \frac{b}{6}$

<证毕>





习9-8 短受柱载如图所示。已知 $F_1=25\text{kN}$ ， $F_2=5\text{kN}$ 。求固定端面角点A、B、C、D的应力。

解：

(1) 属斜弯曲+轴向压缩，
危险面—固定端。

(2) 危险面的内力

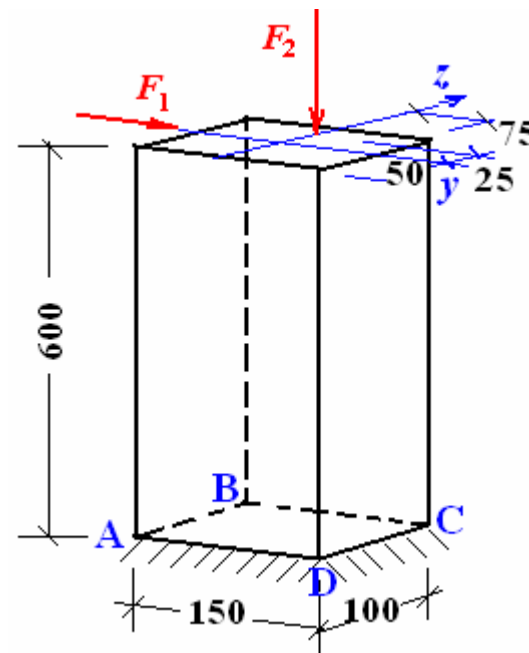
$$F_N = -F_2 = -5\text{kN}$$

$$M_{z\max} = 0.6F_1 = 15\text{kN} \cdot \text{m},$$

$$M_{y\max} = 0.025F_2 = 125\text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

(3) 截面几何特性：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = 150\text{ cm}^2 \\ W_y = hb^2/6 = 250\text{ cm}^3 \\ W_z = bh^2/6 = 375\text{ cm}^3 \end{array} \right.$$





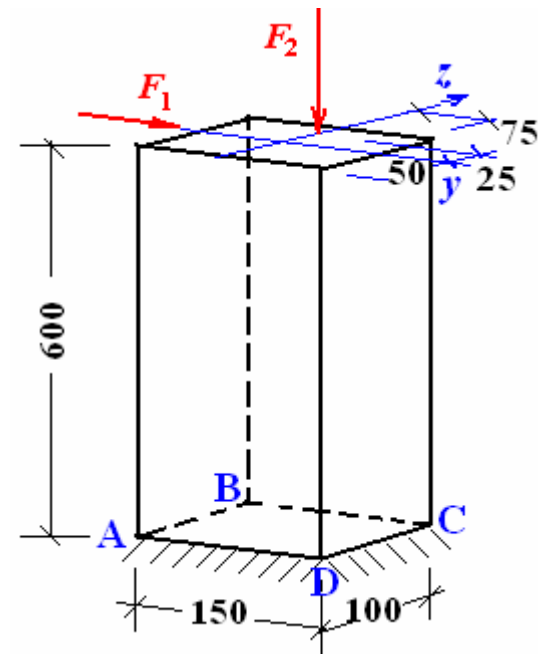
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = 150\text{cm}^2 \\ W_y = hb^2/6 = 250\text{cm}^3 \\ W_z = bh^2/6 = 375\text{cm}^3 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} F_N = -5\text{kN} \\ M_{z\max} = 15\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}, \\ M_{y\max} = 125\text{N} \cdot \text{m} \end{array}$$

(4) 各内力引起的应力

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_N = -5 \times 10^3 / (15 \times 10^{-3}) = -0.333\text{MPa} \\ \sigma_{M_y} = 125 / (25 \times 10^{-5}) = 0.5\text{MPa} \\ \sigma_{M_z} = 15 \times 10^3 / (375 \times 10^{-6}) = 40\text{MPa} \end{array} \right.$$

(5) A、B、C、D的应力

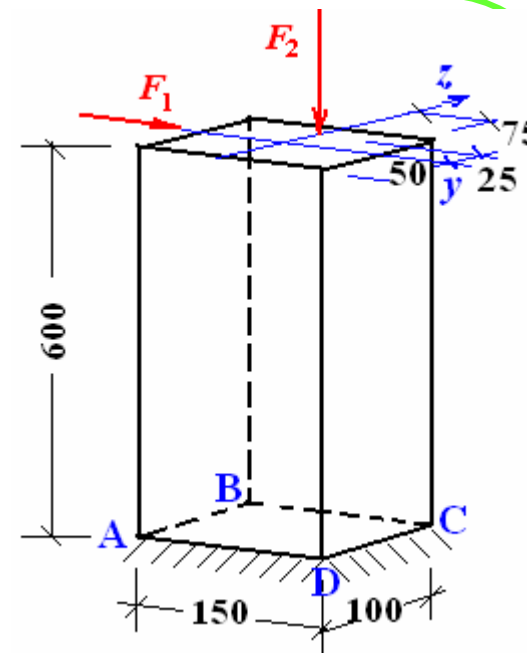
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_A = \sigma_N + \sigma_{M_z} + \sigma_{M_y}, \sigma_B = \sigma_N + \sigma_{M_z} - \sigma_{M_y} \\ \sigma_C = \sigma_N - \sigma_{M_y} - \sigma_{M_z}, \sigma_D = \sigma_N - \sigma_{M_z} + \sigma_{M_y} \end{array} \right.$$





$$\sigma_N = -0.333, \sigma_{M_y} = 0.5, \sigma_{M_z} = 40 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_A = \sigma_N + \sigma_{M_z} + \sigma_{M_y} = 40.167 \\ \sigma_B = \sigma_N + \sigma_{M_z} - \sigma_{M_y} = 31.167 \\ \sigma_C = \sigma_N - \sigma_{M_z} - \sigma_{M_y} = -40.833 \\ \sigma_D = \sigma_N - \sigma_{M_z} + \sigma_{M_y} \approx -39.833 \text{ MPa} \end{array} \right.$$





习9-9 短柱受力如图所示，测得A点纵向线应变 $\varepsilon_A = 500 \times 10^{-6}$ ， $E = 10 \text{GPa}$ ，试求压力P。

解：1) 外内力分析(轴力、弯矩)

$$N = -P \quad M_y = 0.06P \quad M_z = 0.09P$$

2) A点处属单向应力状态

$$\sigma_A = -\frac{N}{A} + \frac{M_y}{W_y} + \frac{M_z \cdot y_A}{I_z}$$

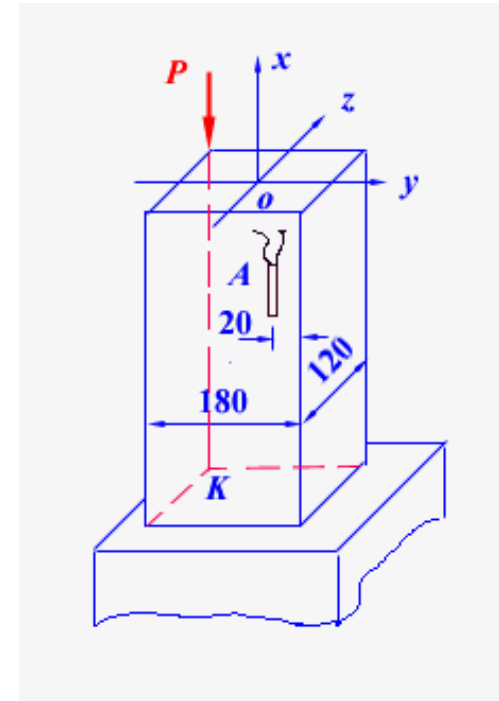
$$= -\frac{P}{0.12 \times 0.18} + \frac{6 \times 0.06P}{0.12^2 \times 0.18} + \frac{12 \times 0.09 \times 0.07P}{0.12 \times 0.18^2}$$

$$\sigma_A = -46.3P + 139P + 108P$$

$$\approx 200P (\text{Pa})$$

3) $\because \varepsilon_A = \sigma_A / E, \quad \longrightarrow \quad 500 \times 10^{-6} = \frac{200P}{10 \times 10^9},$

$\longrightarrow \quad P = 25 (\text{kN})$





习9-15: 图示水平面内等截面直角拐，受竖直向下的均布荷载作用，已知 $l=800\text{mm}$ ， $d=40\text{mm}$ ， $q=1\text{kN/m}$ ， $[\sigma]=170\text{MPa}$ 。

试按第三强度理论
校核曲拐的强度。

解:

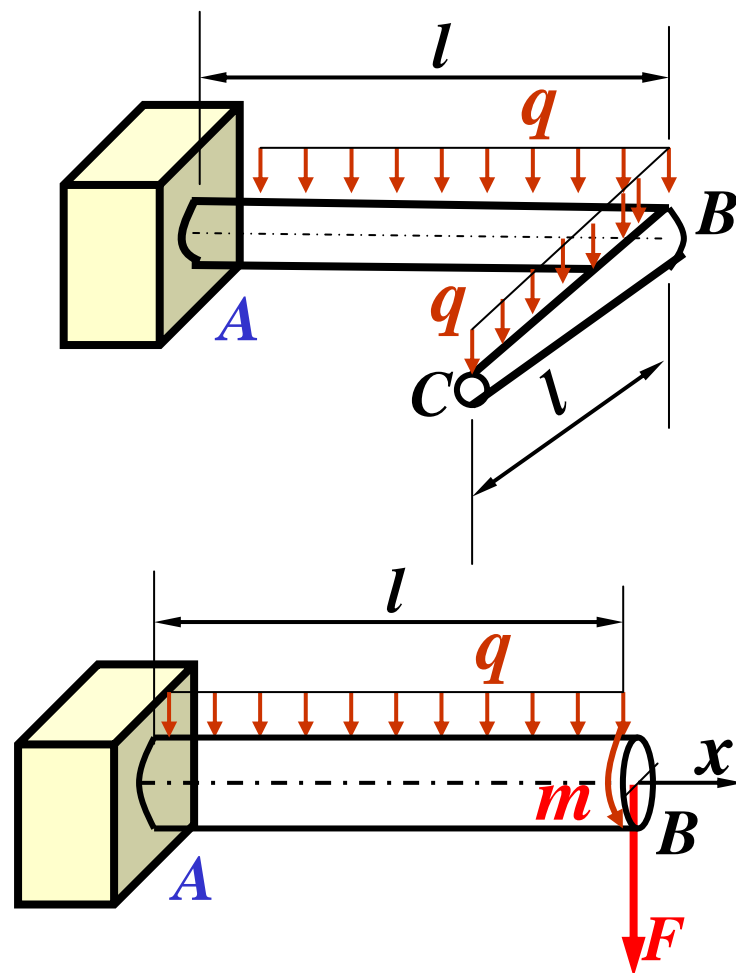
1) 将BC上的力向 AB 杆右端截面的形心 B 简化得:

$$F = ql = 0.8\text{kN},$$

$$m = ql^2 / 2 = 0.32\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

m : 引起扭转

F 、 q : 引起平面弯曲。





$$F = 0.8\text{kN}, m = 0.32\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

AB 杆为弯、扭组合变形

2) 将荷载分组,

3) 画内力图,

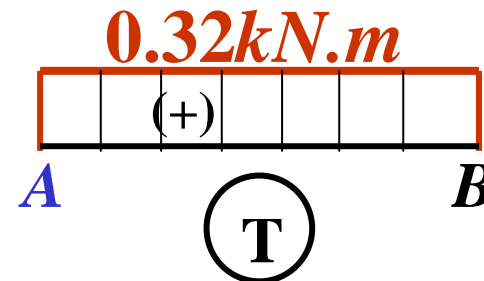
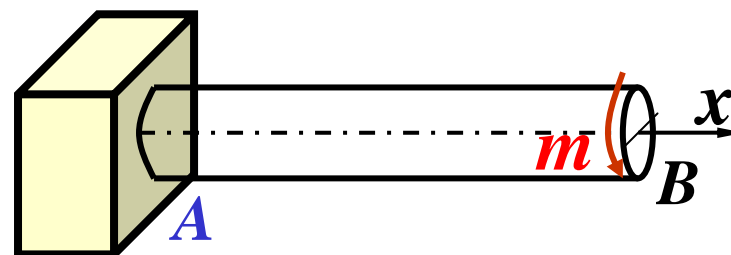
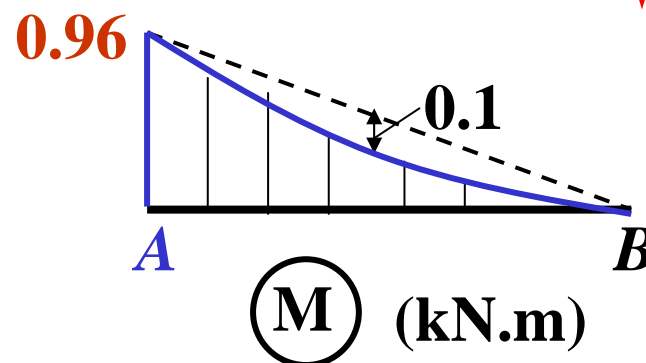
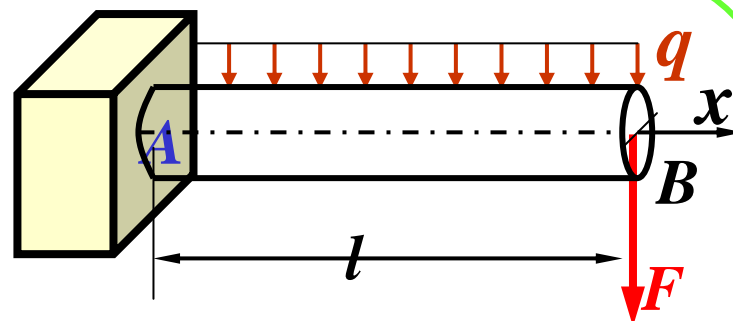
固定端A截面为危险截面.

4) 截面几何特性:

$$W_p = \pi \times (4 \times 10^{-2})^3 / 16$$

$$= 4\pi \times 10^{-6} \text{m}^3$$

$$W_z = 2\pi \times 10^{-6} \text{m}^3$$





$$W_p = 4\pi \times 10^{-6} m^3; \quad W_z = 2\pi \times 10^{-6} m^3 \quad 0.96$$

5) 应力分析

$$\sigma = \frac{M}{W_z} = \frac{960}{2\pi \times 10^{-6}} = 152.79 MPa$$

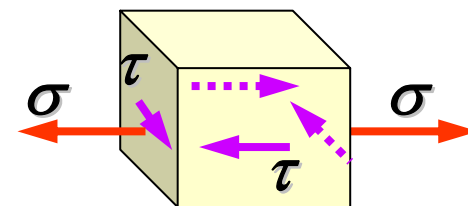
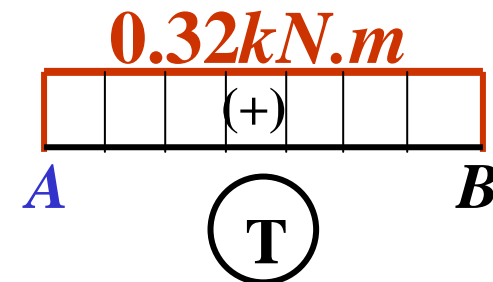
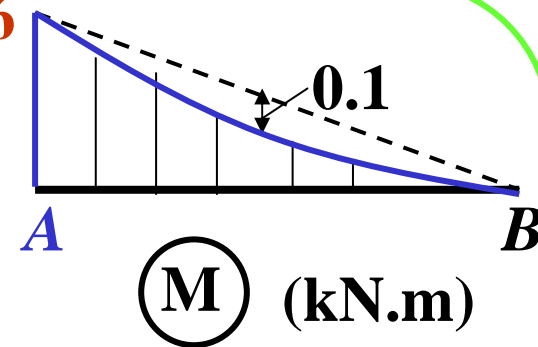
$$\tau = \frac{M}{W_p} = \frac{320}{4\pi \times 10^{-6}} = 25.1 MPa$$

危险点在A面的上、下边缘点，
处于二向应力状态。

6) 第三强度理论计算

$$\sigma_{r3} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2} = \sqrt{152.79^2 + 4 \times 25.1^2}$$

$$\approx 160.8 MPa < [\sigma] = 170 MPa$$





【习10-4】图示各圆形压杆均的直径为 d ，材料均相同。试问哪杆的 F_{cr} 最大、哪杆的最小。

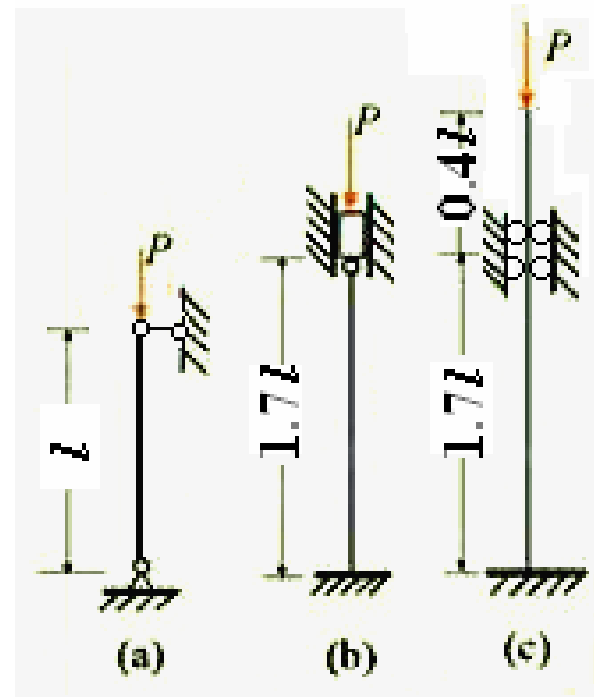
解：各杆的 i 相同，
1) 求各杆的柔度：

$$\lambda_a = l/i$$

$$\lambda_b = \frac{0.7 \times 1.7l}{i} = \frac{1.19l}{i}$$

$$\lambda_{c上} = \frac{2 \times 0.4l}{i} = \frac{0.8l}{i}$$

$$\lambda_{c下} = \frac{0.5 \times 1.7l}{i} = \frac{3.4l}{i}$$





$$\lambda_a = l/i, \quad \lambda_b = 1.19l/i,$$

$$\lambda_{c上} = 0.8l/i, \quad \lambda_{c下} = 3.4l/i,$$

2) 比较最大、最小临界力:

$$\lambda_{c下} > \lambda_b > \lambda_a > \lambda_{c上}$$

$$\therefore (F_{cr})_{c下} > (F_{cr})_b > (F_{cr})_a > (F_{cr})_{c上}$$

即图(c) 下段的**F_{cr}**最小、图(c) 上段的**F_{cr}**最大。



习10-5 两端铰支压杆，材料为Q235钢，图示四种截面形状，截面面积均为 $4.0 \times 10^3 \text{mm}^2$ ，试比较它们的 F_{cr} ，设 $d_2=0.7d_1$ 。

解： 1) 各杆的 i ,

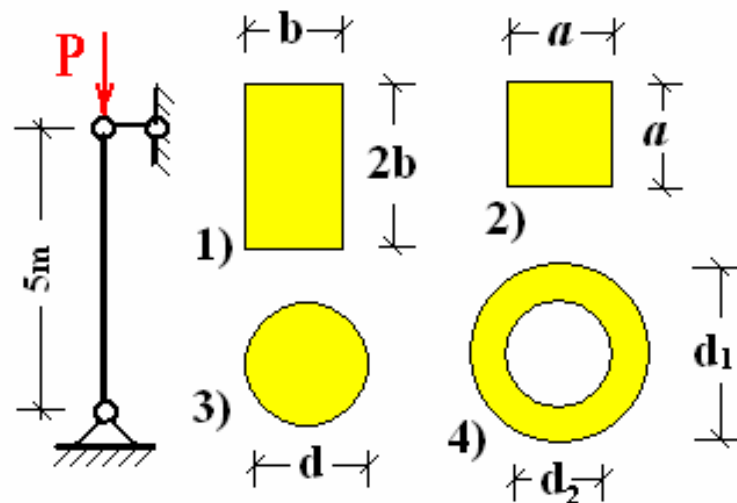
$$(1) \quad b^2 = 2 \times 10^3 \text{mm}^2$$

$$i_1^2 = \frac{2b^4}{12 \times 2b^2} = \frac{b^2}{12}$$

$$(2) \quad a^2 = 4 \times 10^3 \text{mm}^2; \quad i_2^2 = a^2/12$$

$$(3) \quad d^2 = 16 \times 10^3 \text{mm}^2 / \pi; \quad i_3^2 = d^2/16$$

$$(4) \quad d_1^2 = \frac{4A}{\pi(1-\alpha^2)}; \quad i_4^2 = d_1^2(1+\alpha^2)/16$$





2) 求各杆的柔度:

$$\lambda_1 = l/i_1 \approx 387.3 \quad ; \quad \lambda_2 = l/i_2 \approx 273.86;$$

$$\lambda_3 = l/i_3 \approx 280.2; \quad \lambda_4 = l/i_4 \approx 164 > \lambda_c = 123$$

各杆细长杆。

临界压力:
$$F_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2} \cdot A$$

各杆临界压力之比:

矩形: 圆形: 正方形: 空心圆 =

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_1^2} : \frac{1}{\lambda_3^2} : \frac{1}{\lambda_2^2} : \frac{1}{\lambda_4^2} = \frac{1}{387.3^2} : \frac{1}{280.2^2} : \frac{1}{273.86^2} : \frac{1}{164^2}$$
$$= 1 : 1.91 : 2.0 : 5.57$$



【习10-7】 长度 $l=3.4\text{m}$ 的两端铰支压杆，由两根**75×75×5**的等边角钢焊接而成，形状如图示，属**b类**截面，材料为Q235钢， $[\sigma]=160\text{MPa}$ 。问此杆在 **$F=60\text{kN}$** 作用是否安全？

解：

查得一根角钢截面几何特性：

$$A_1 = 7.367\text{cm}^2, i_{y1} = 2.33\text{cm},$$

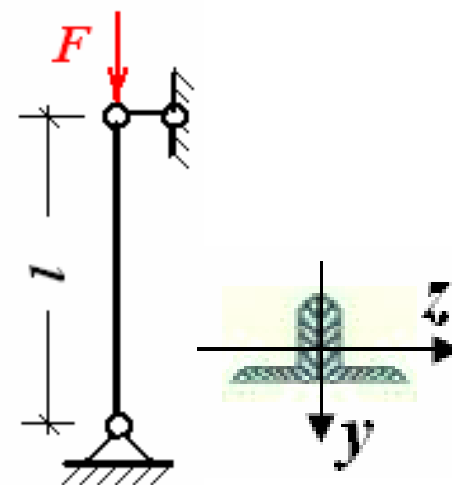
$$I_{z1} = 39.97\text{cm}^4, y_o = 2.04\text{cm}$$

该组合截面的几何特性：

$$I_z = 2(39.97 + 7.367 \times 2.04^2) \approx 141.257\text{cm}^4$$

$$i_z = \sqrt{I_z/A} \approx 3.097\text{cm}$$

$$i_{\min} = i_y = 2.33\text{cm}$$





$$i_{\min} = i_y = 2.33\text{cm}$$

两端铰支，取 $\mu=1$ ，则柔度为：

$$\lambda = \mu l / i = 3400 / 2.33 = 145.92$$

查表得稳定因数：

$$\varphi = 0.383 - \frac{0.383 - 0.339}{10} \times 5.92 \approx 0.357$$

$$\frac{F}{A} = \frac{6 \times 10^4}{2 \times 7.367 \times 10^{-4}} \approx 40.72\text{MPa}$$

$$< \varphi[\sigma] = 0.357 \times 160 = 49.98\text{MPa}$$

稳定。



【习10-8】 长度 $l=9\text{m}$ 的上端铰支下端固定的压杆，其直径 $d=150\text{mm}$ ，Q235钢，属a类截面， $[\sigma]=160\text{MPa}$ 求此杆的许可荷载 $[F]$ 。

解：截面几何特性：

$$A = \pi d^2 / 4 \approx 176.7\text{cm}^2,$$

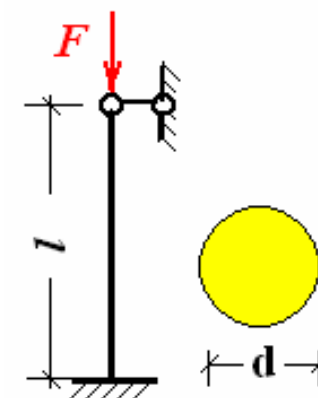
$$i = d / 4 = 37.5\text{mm},$$

$$\mu=0.7, \text{ 柔度为: } \lambda = \mu l / i = 0.7 \times 9000 / 37.5 = 168$$

$$\text{查表得: } \varphi = 0.302 - \frac{0.302 - 0.27}{10} \times 8 \approx 0.276$$

$$F \leq \varphi A [\sigma] = 0.276 \times 176.7 \times 10^{-4} \times 16 \times 10^7 = 780.3\text{kN}$$

此杆的许可压力： $[F]=\text{kN}$ 。





习11-2 作图示刚架的内力图。

习11-2(a) 解：

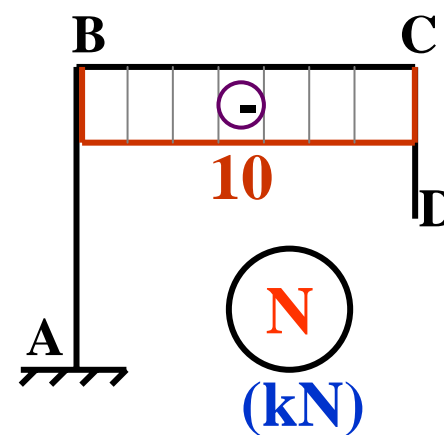
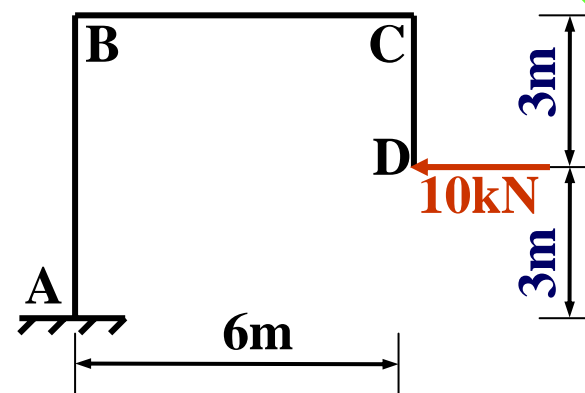
1) 分DC、CB、BA三段作图：

无分布荷载作用，各轴力图和剪力图无为平直线；M图为平直线或斜直线。

求控制截面的轴力值：

$$N_{DC}=0, \quad N_{CB}=-10\text{kN}, \quad N_{AB}=0,$$

2) 作N图，如图示。





求控制截面的剪力:

$$Q_{DC}=10\text{kN}, \quad Q_{CB}=0, \quad Q_{AB}=-10\text{kN},$$

3) 作Q图, 如图示。

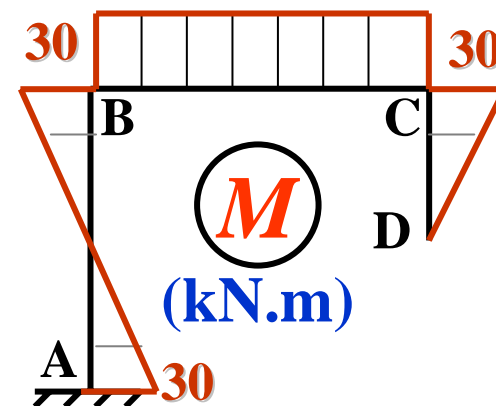
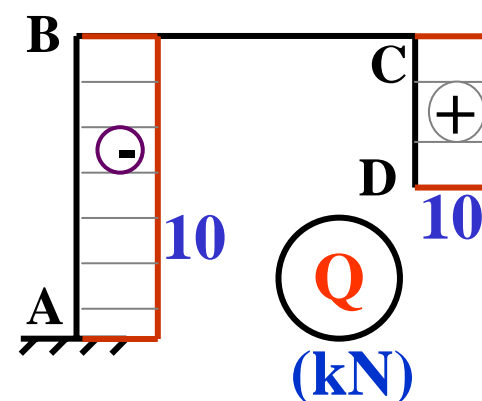
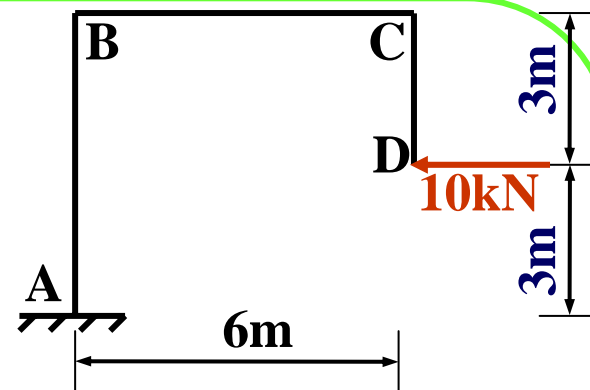
求控制截面的M值:

$$M_{DC}=0, \quad M_{CD}=30\text{kN.m(外拉)},$$

$$M_{CB}=M_{BC}=30 \text{ kN.m(外拉)} = M_{BA},$$

$$M_{AB}=30\text{kN.m(内拉)}。$$

4) 作M图, 如图示。





习11-2(b) 解:

解: 1、求支反力,

$X_D=6$, $Y_D=2\text{kN}$, $M_D=16\text{ kN.m}$,
方向如图

2、分段、分析图的形状,

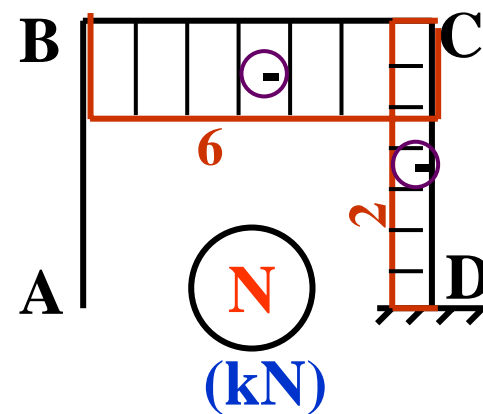
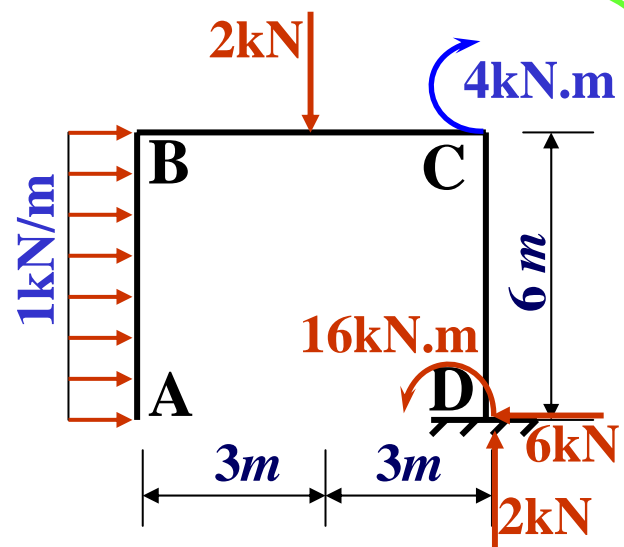
求控制截面的N值:

$$N_{AB}=0,$$

$$N_{BC}=-6\text{kN},$$

$$N_{CD}=-2\text{kN}$$

绘N图。



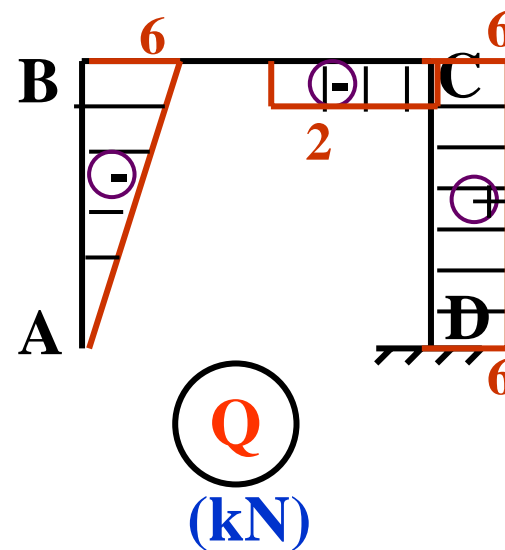
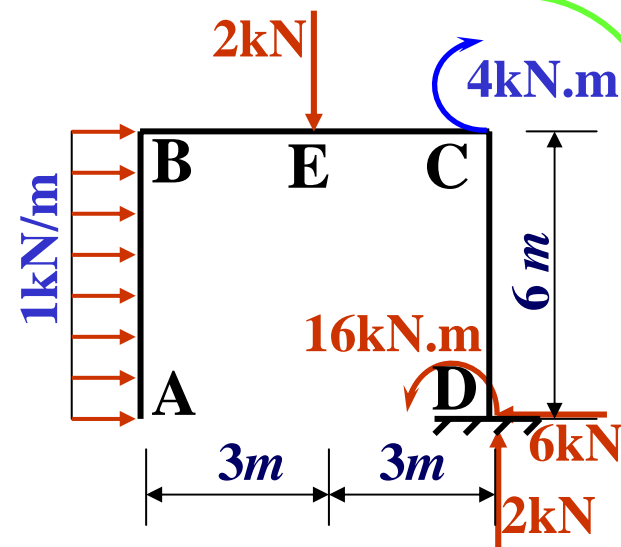


求控制截面的Q值:

$$Q_A=0、Q_{BA}=-6、Q_{BE}=0、$$

$$Q_{EC}=-2\text{kN}、Q_{CD}=6\text{kN}。$$

3) 作Q图, 如图示。





求控制截面的M值:

$$M_A = 0,$$

$$M_{BA} = M_{BE} = 18 \text{ kN.m (外拉)}$$

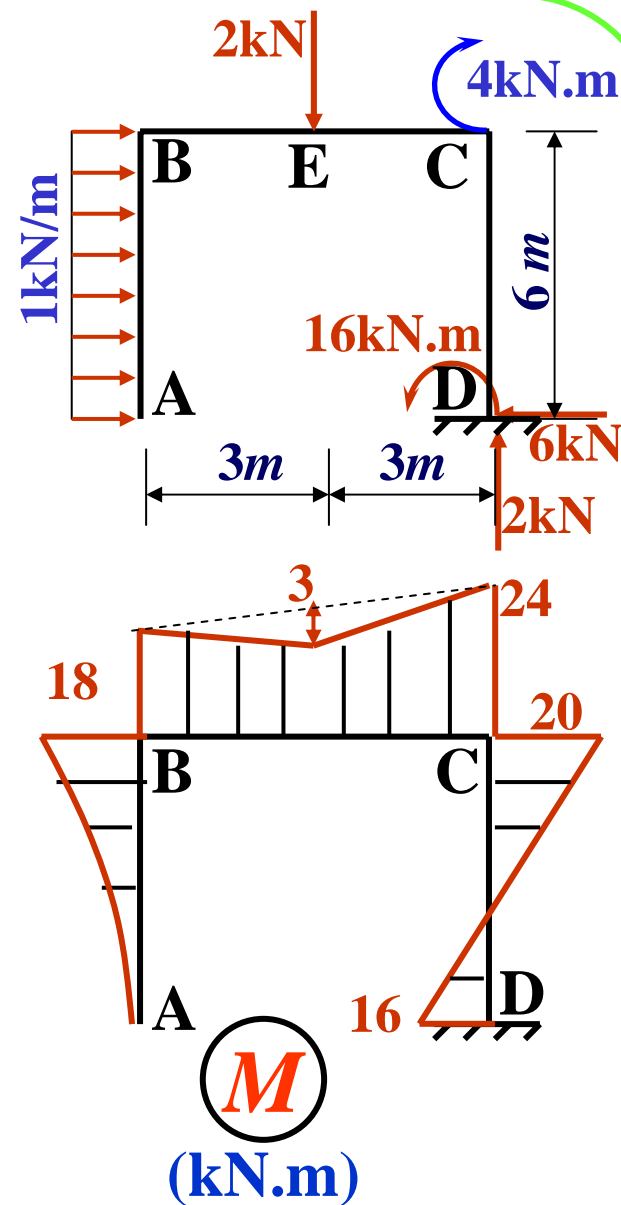
$$M_{CE} = 24 \text{ kN.m (外拉)},$$

$$M_{CD} = 20 \text{ (外拉)},$$

$$M_{DC} = 16 \text{ kN.m (内拉)}.$$

在E点向下迭加3kN.m。

4) 作M图, 如图示。





习11-2(c) 解:

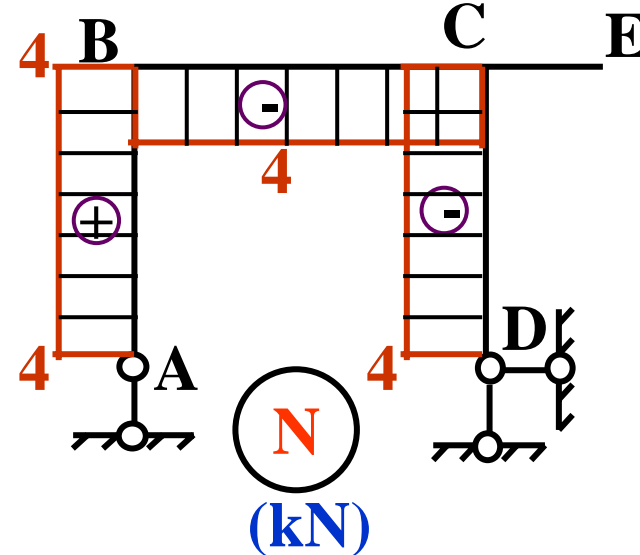
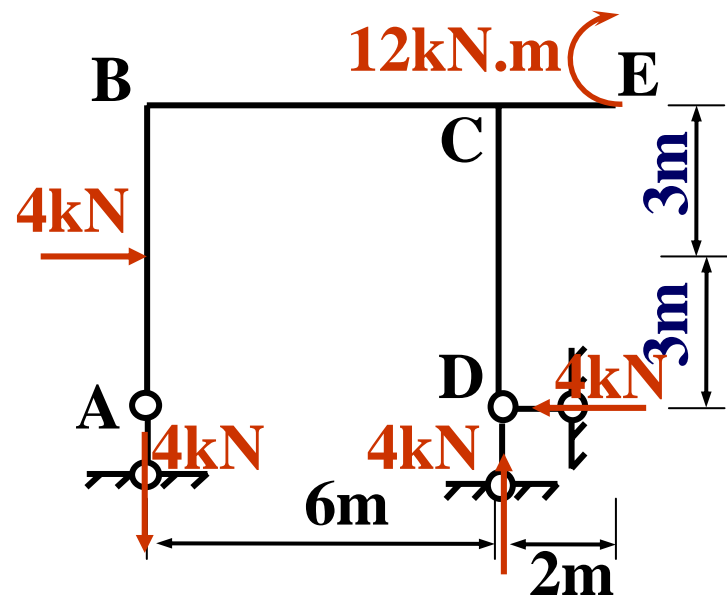
解: 1、求支反力,
如图示

2、分段、
分析图的形状,
求控制截面的N值:

$$N_{AB} = 4\text{kN}, \quad N_{BC} = -4\text{kN},$$

$$N_{CE} = 0, \quad N_{CD} = -4\text{kN}$$

绘N图。





求控制截面的Q值:

$$Q_{AO}=0、$$

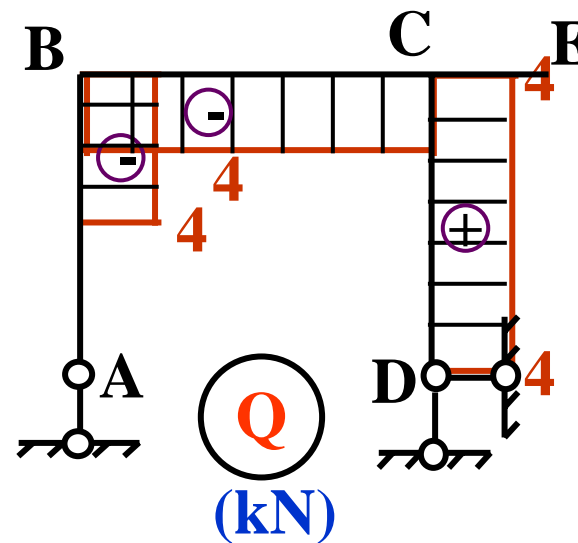
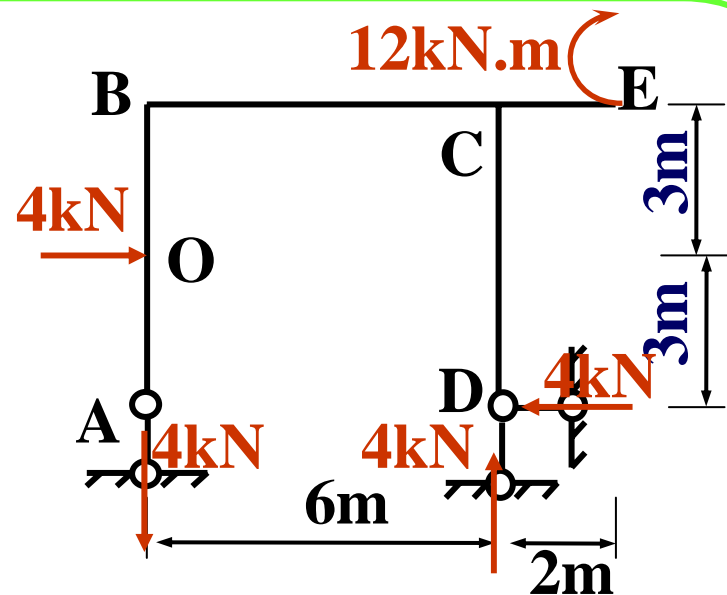
$$Q_{BO}=-4、$$

$$Q_{BC}=-4 \text{ kN}、$$

$$Q_{EC}=0、$$

$$Q_{CD} = 4\text{kN}。$$

3) 作Q图, 如图示。





求控制截面的M值:

$$M_A = M_O = 0,$$

$$M_{OB} = M_{BC} = 12 \text{ kN.m (外拉)}$$

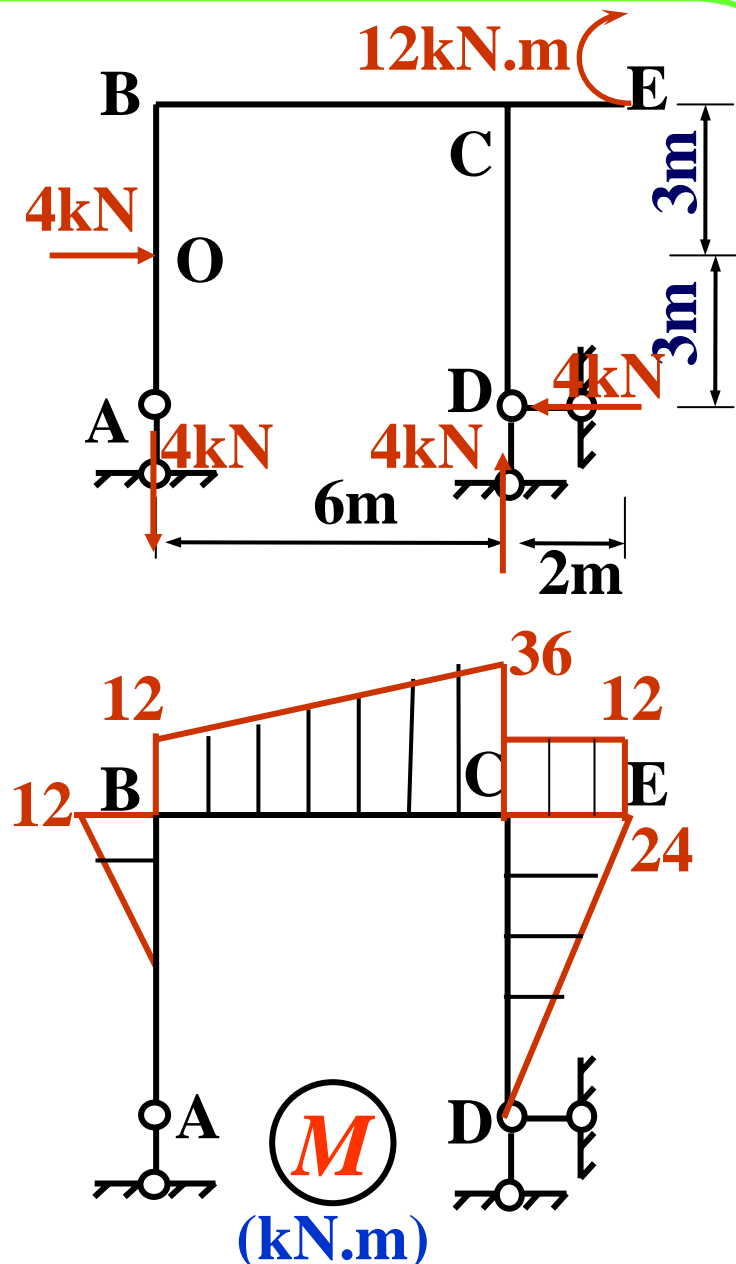
$$M_{CB} = 36 \text{ (外拉)},$$

$$M_{CE} = M_E = 12 \text{ (外拉)},$$

$$M_{CD} = 24 \text{ kN.m (内拉)},$$

$$M_D = 0.$$

4) 作M图, 如图示。





习11-2(f) 解:

解:

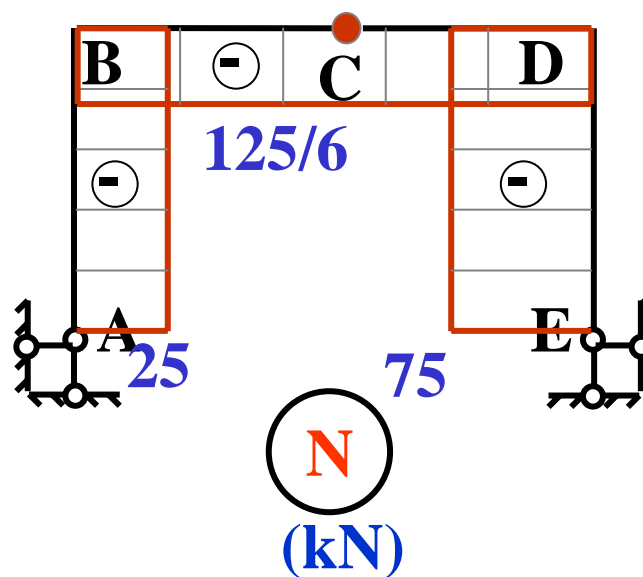
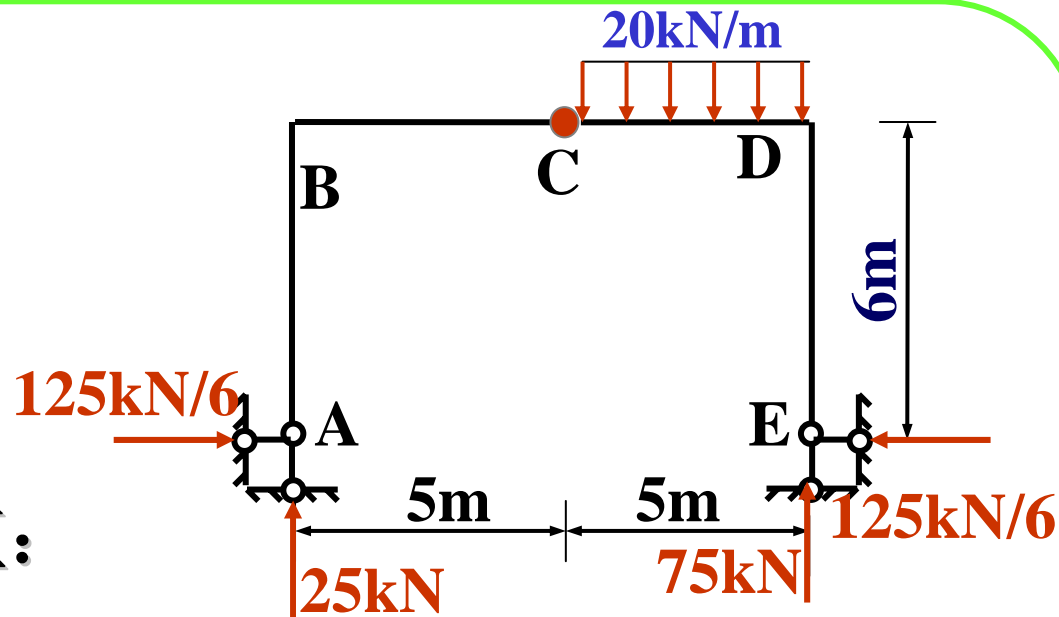
- 1、求支反力，图示
- 2、分段、
- 3、求控制截面的N值:

$$N_{AB} = -25kN,$$

$$N_{BC} = \frac{-125}{6}kN = N_{CD},$$

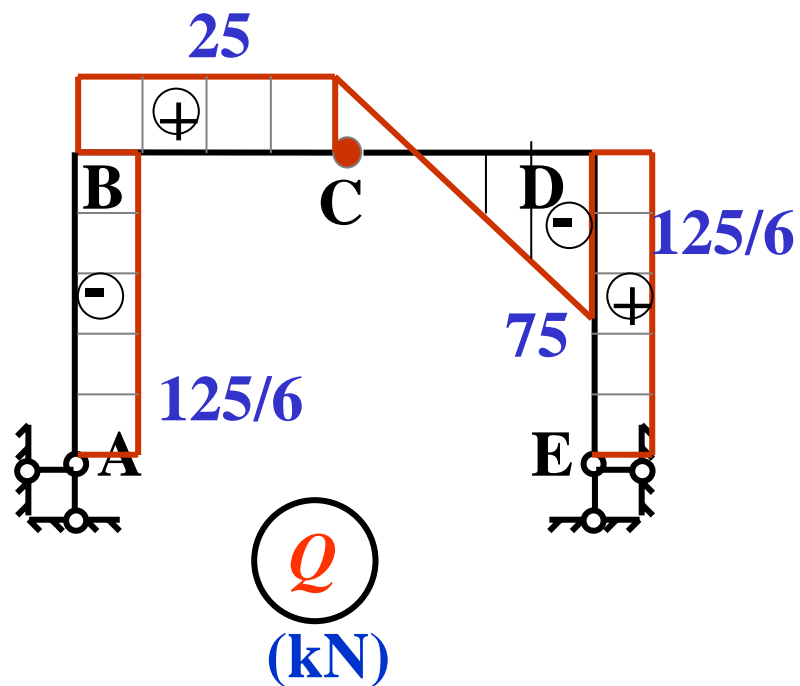
$$N_{DE} = -75kN,$$

- 4、绘轴力图。

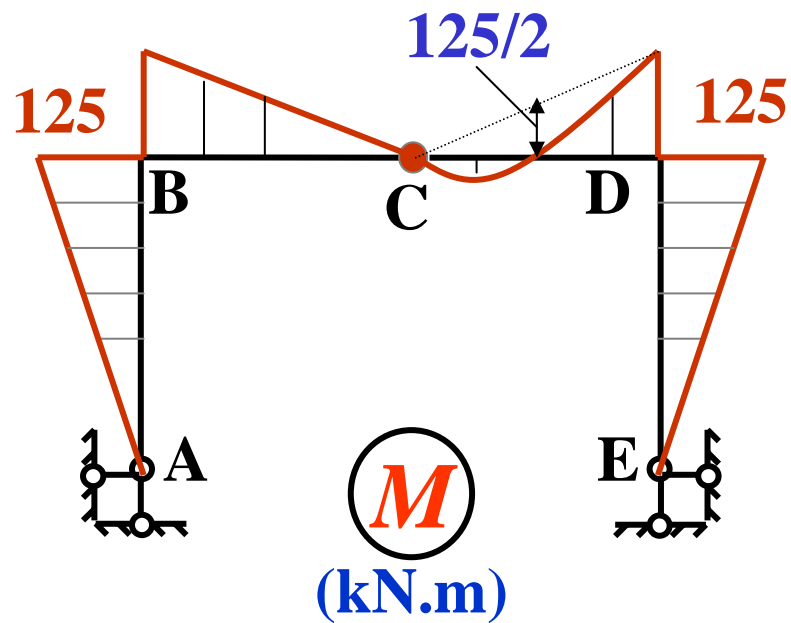




5、求控制截面的Q值，作Q图：



6、求控制截面的M值，作M图：

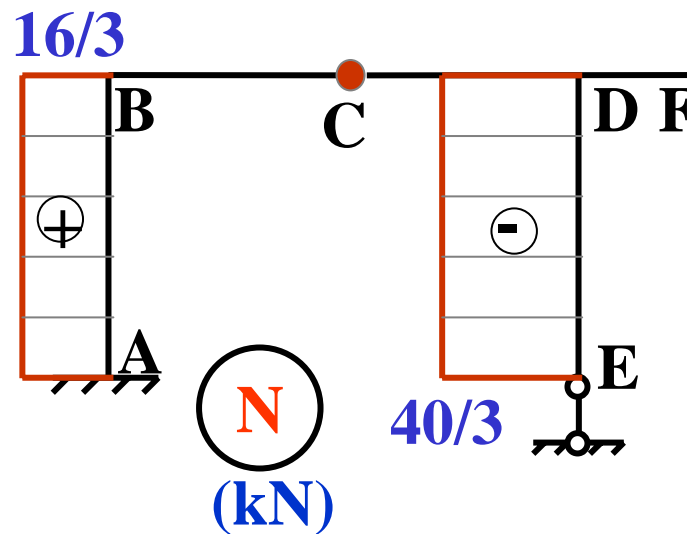
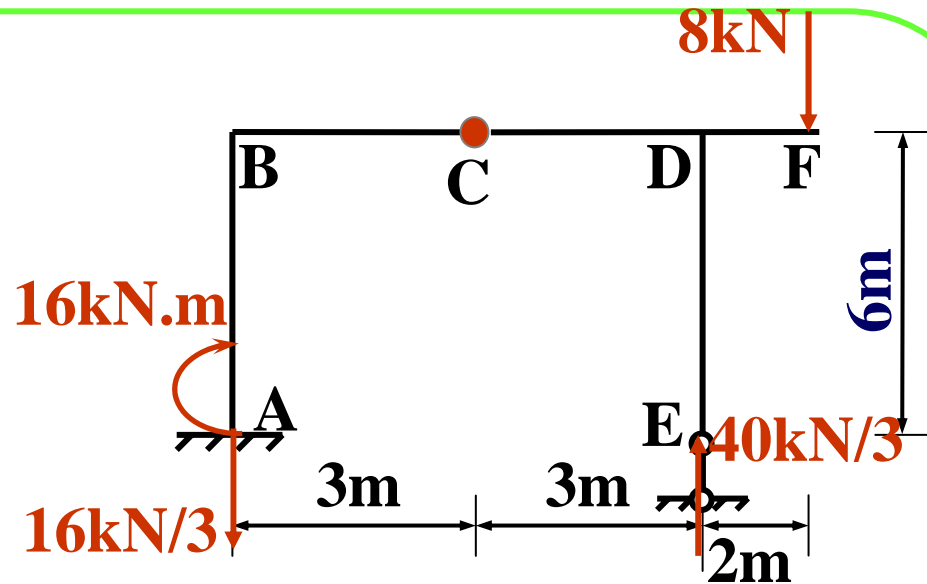




习11-2(h) 解:

解:

- 1、求支反力，图示
- 2、分段、
- 3、求控制截面的N值：
 $N_{AB} = 16kN/3,$
 $N_{BC} = 0 = N_{CD},$
 $N_{DE} = -40kN/3,$
- 4、绘轴力图。





5、求控制截面的剪力

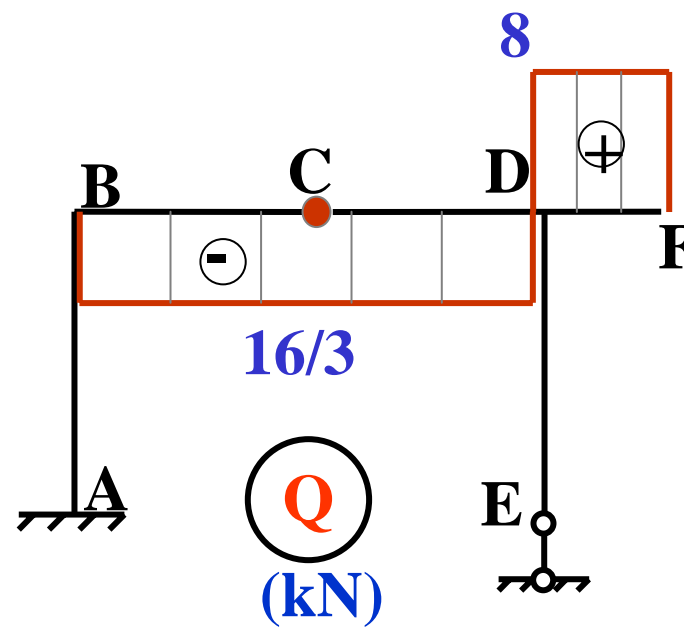
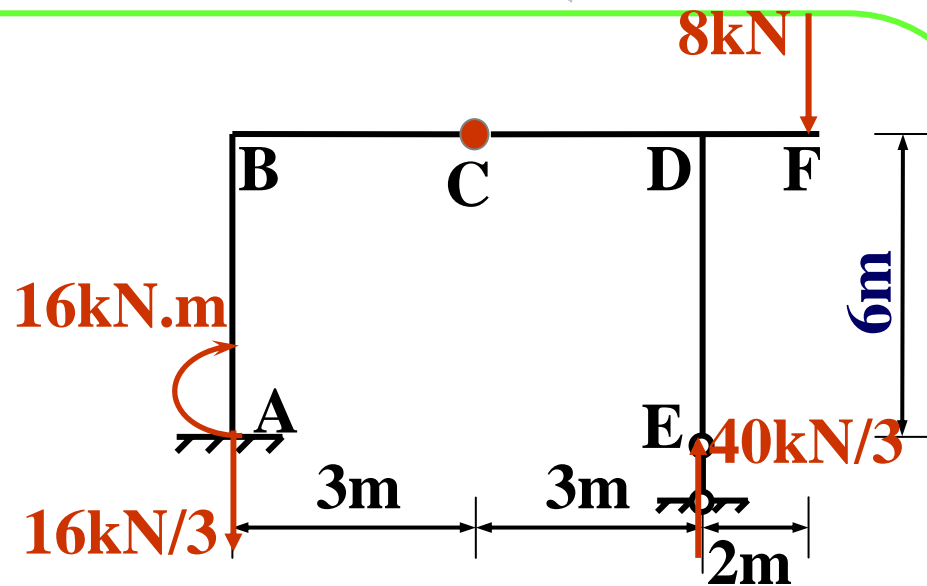
$$Q_{AB} = 0 = Q_{DE},$$

$$Q_{BC} = -16kN/3$$

$$Q_{CD} = Q_{BC}$$

$$Q_{DF} = 8kN,$$

绘剪力图。





6、求控制截面的弯矩

$$M_{CB} = M_{CD} = 0$$

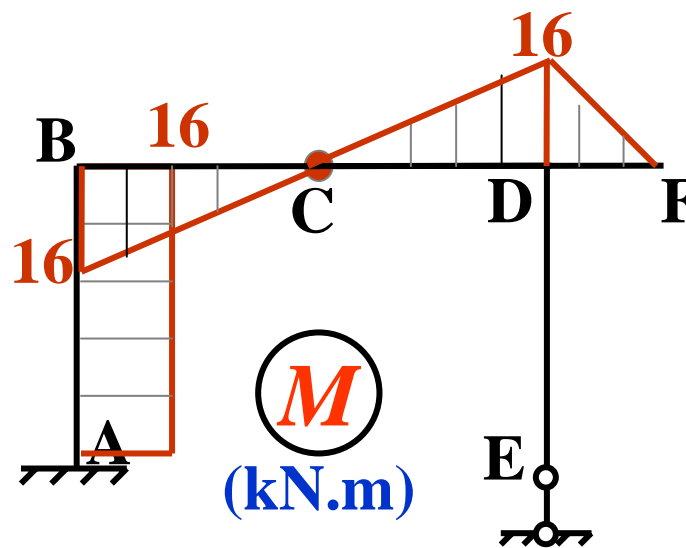
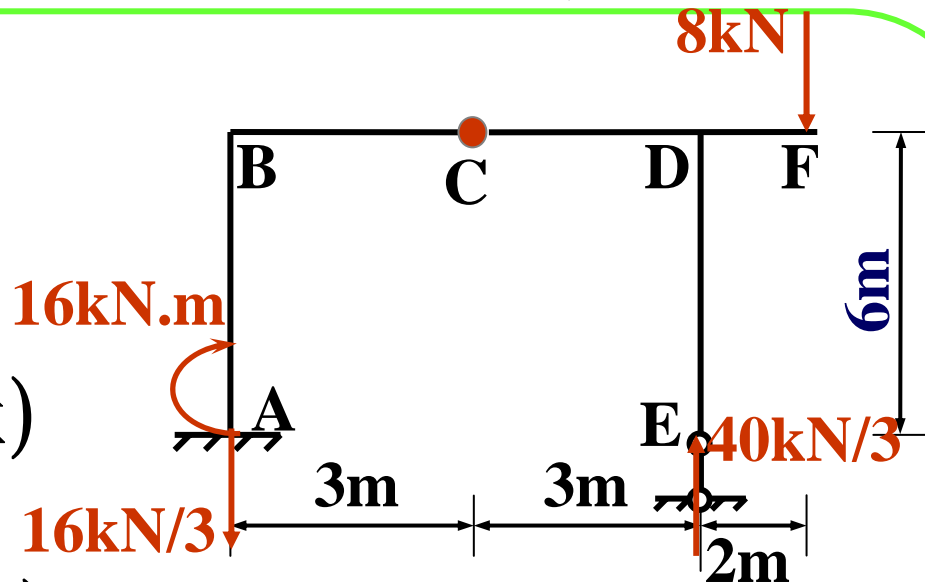
$$M_{ED} = M_E = M_F = 0$$

$$M_{AB} = M_{BA} = 16\text{kN} \cdot \text{m} (\text{外拉})$$

$$M_{BC} = 16\text{kN} \cdot \text{m} (\text{外拉})$$

$$M_{DF} = M_{DC} = 16\text{kN} \cdot \text{m} (\text{外拉})$$

绘弯矩图。





习 11-4 (a) 求各杆的内力。

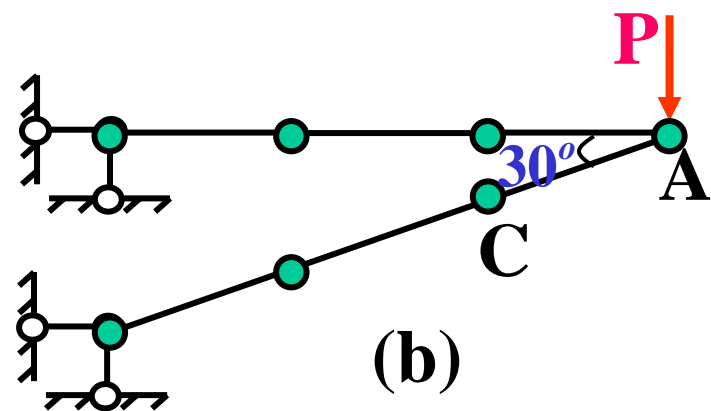
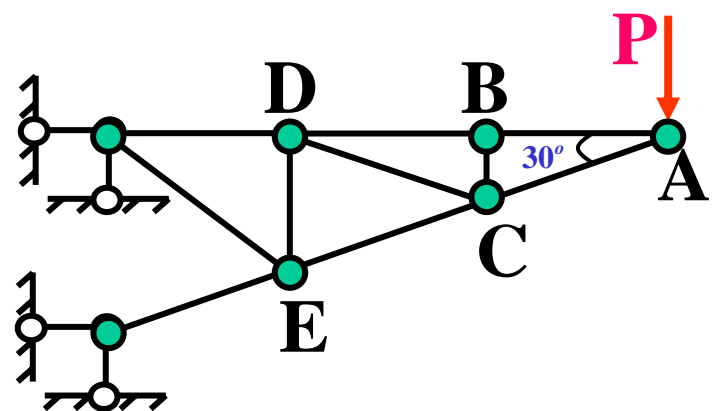
解： 判得所腹杆全为零杆。结构简化为(b)图示。
各横杆轴力相等、各斜杆轴力相等。

取A结点为分离体，
分别求得横杆、斜杆轴力，

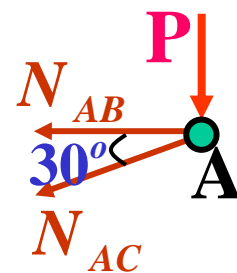
$$\sum Y = 0: N_{AC} \sin 30^\circ = -P$$

$$\sum X = 0: N_{AC} \cos 30^\circ = -N_{AB}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} N_{AB} = -2P \\ N_{AC} = -\sqrt{3}P \end{cases}$$



(b)



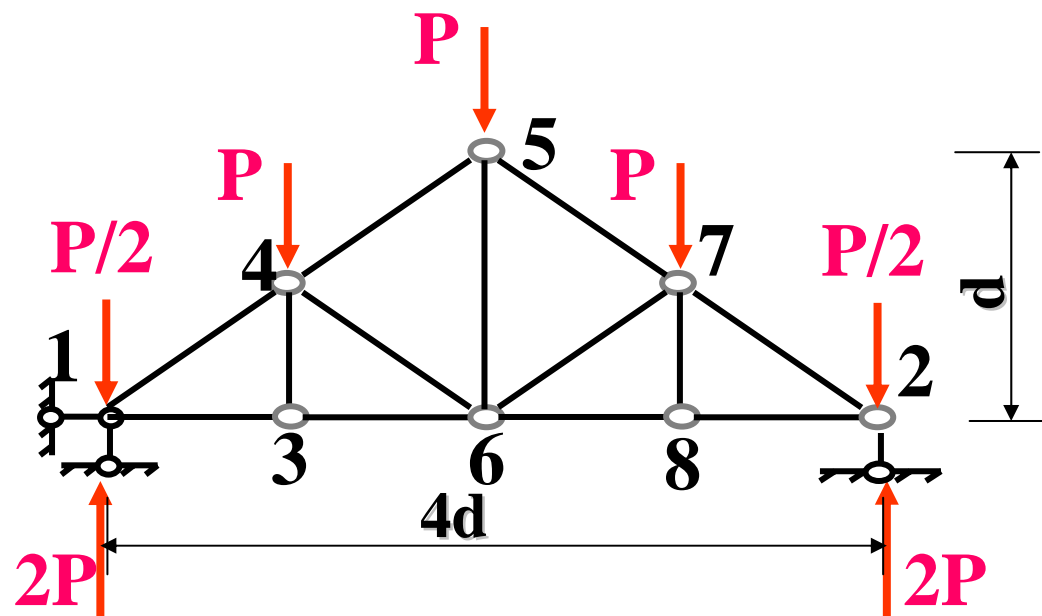
习 11-4 (b) 求各杆的内力。 $d=3m$ 。

解：求支反力：

用结点法求解，由于对称，只求半边的轴力。分别取2、8、7、5结点为分离体，

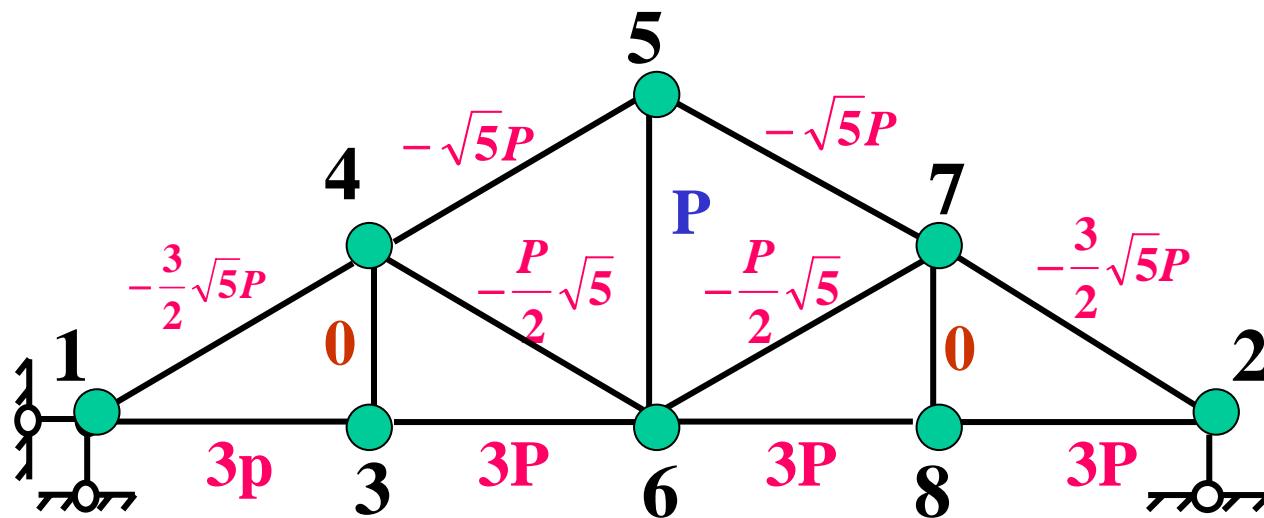
求得各杆的内力。

各杆的内力如图所示。





轴力图。





习 11-5 求指定杆的内力。

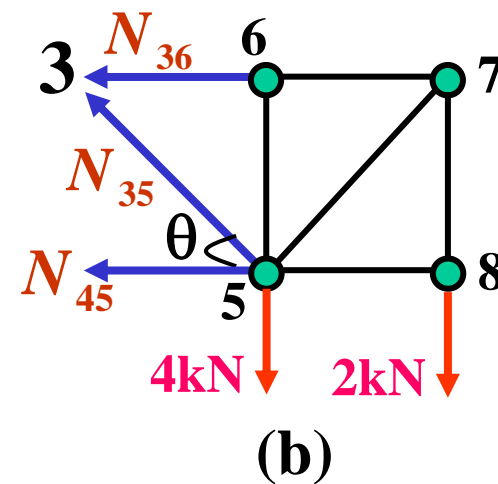
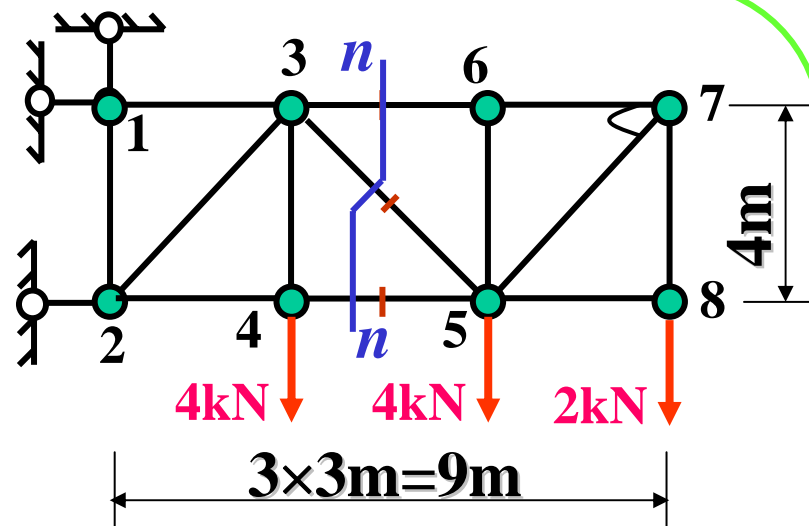
解：取 nn 截面右边为分离体，受力如图(b)所示。

$$\sum M_5 = 0: 4N_{45} = 4 \times 3 + 2 \times 6$$

$$\sum M_3 = 0: 4N_{36} = 2 \times 3 = 6kN$$

$$\sum X = 0: N_{35} \sin \theta = -N_{36} - N_{45}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} N_{36} = 1.5kN \\ N_{35} = 7.5kN \\ N_{45} = -6kN \end{cases}$$

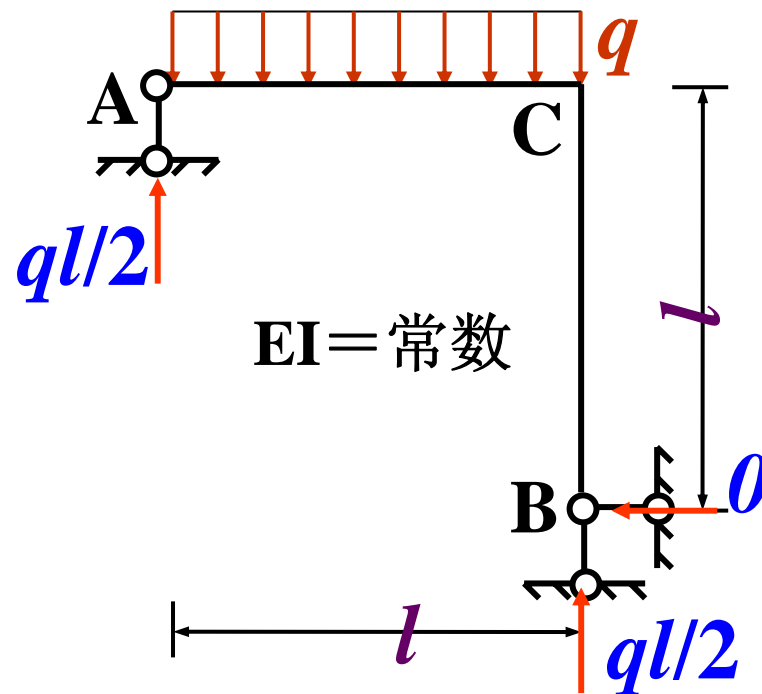




习12-5 求图示刚架C点的水平位移和A端的转角。

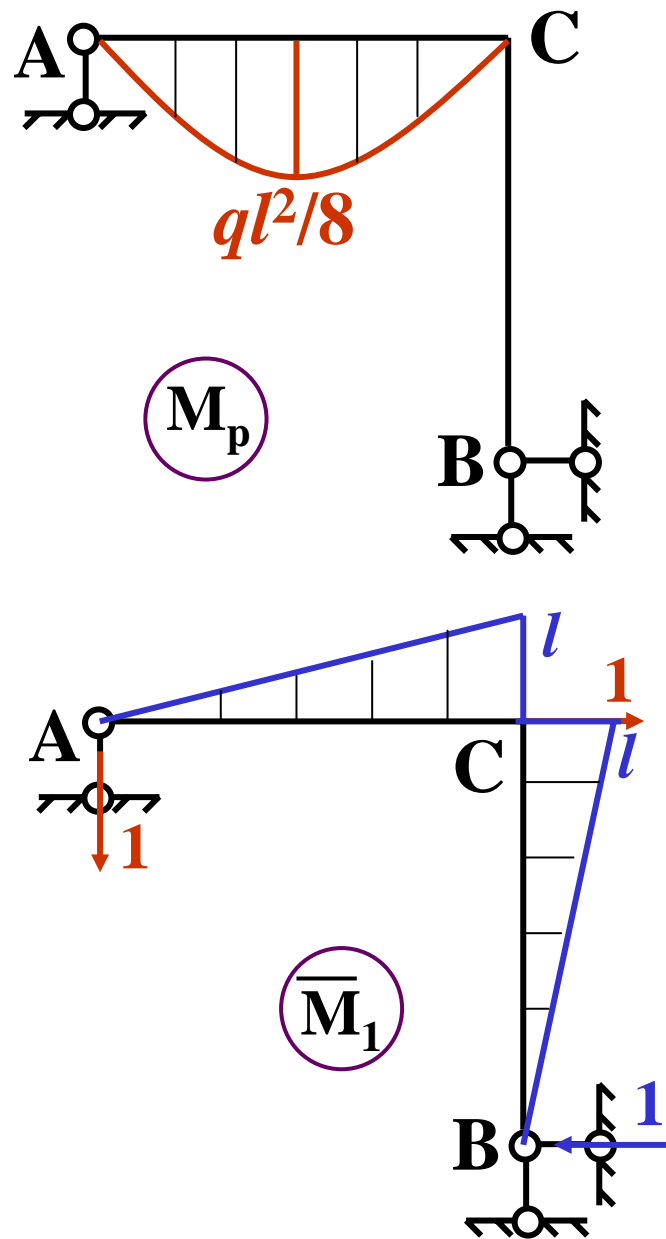
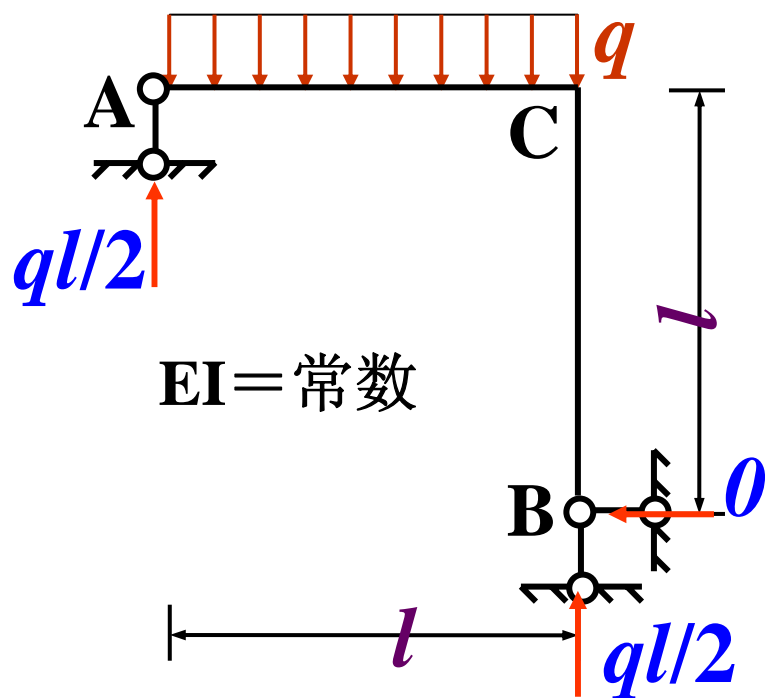
解：

- 1) 求支反力，如图示
- 2) 作荷载弯矩图，
如M_p图，
- 3) 设虚力状态(在C点加水平单位力)，作单位弯矩图，
- 4) 图乘，求C点的水平位移

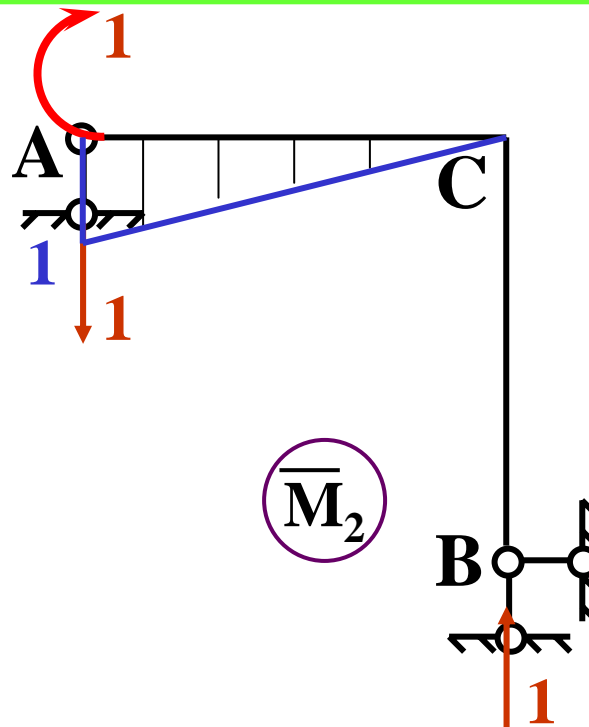
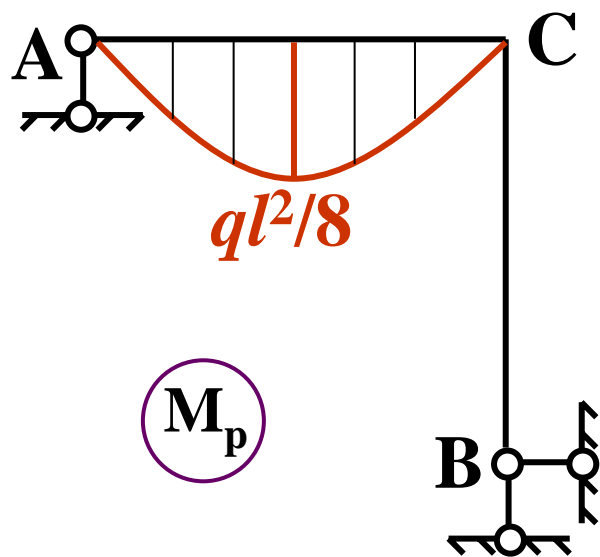


$$A = \frac{2}{3} \cdot l \cdot \frac{ql^2}{8}, \quad y_1 = -\frac{l}{2}$$

$$\Delta_C^H = \frac{Ay_1}{EI} = \frac{-ql^3}{12EI} \cdot \frac{l}{2} = \frac{-ql^4}{24EI} (\leftarrow)$$



- 5) 设虚力状态(在A点加单位力偶), 作单位弯矩图,
- 6) 图乘, 求A端的转角



$$A = \frac{2}{3} \cdot l \cdot \frac{ql^2}{8} = \frac{ql^3}{12}, \quad y_2 = \frac{l}{2}$$

$$\varphi_A = \frac{Ay_1}{EI} = \frac{ql^3}{12EI} \cdot \frac{l}{2} = \frac{ql^4}{24EI}$$



习 12-7 求C的竖向位移。各杆的EA相同。

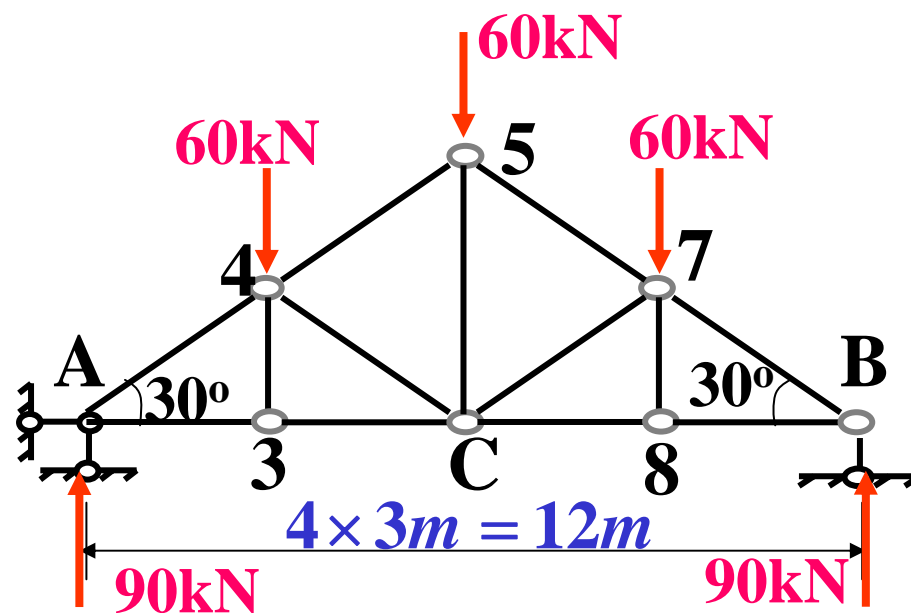
解：求支反力：

用结点法求解，由于对称，只求半边的轴力。

求得各杆的内力。

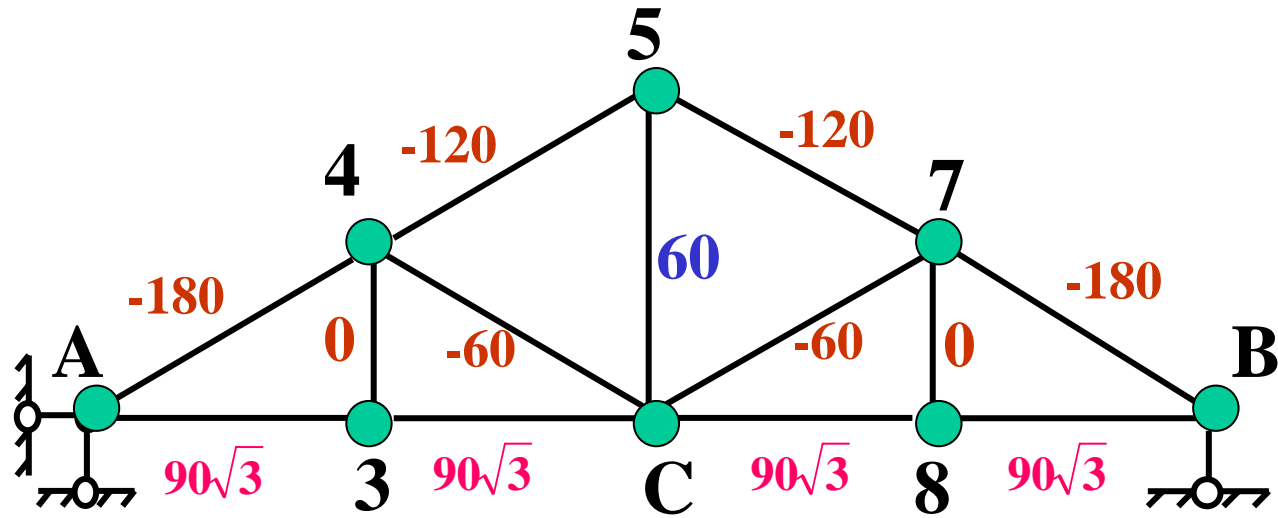
作已知状态下的轴力图。

设虚力状态(在C点加单位力)，作单位轴力图，

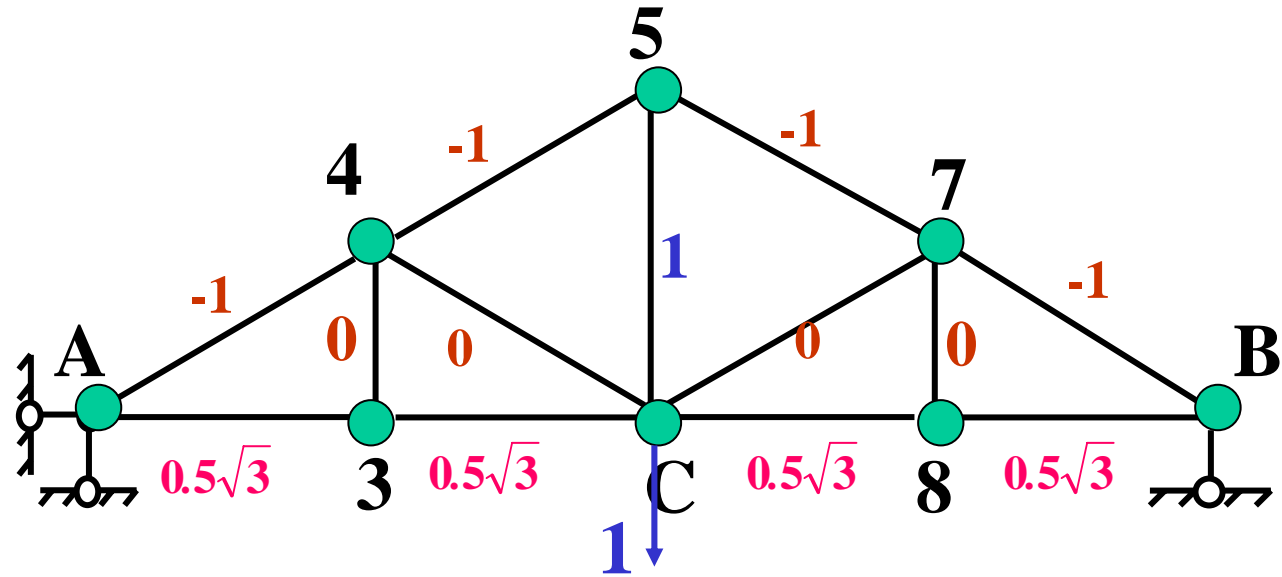




N_p



\bar{N}





图乘，得C的竖向位移

$$\Delta_{CV} = \frac{10^3}{EA} \left[4 \times 90\sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 3 + \frac{2(180 + 120) + 60}{\cos 30^\circ} \times 1 \times 3 \right]$$

 $\Delta_{CV} = \frac{10^3}{EA} [1620 + 1320\sqrt{3}]$



习12-8. 求图示桁架C点的竖向位移。EA相同。

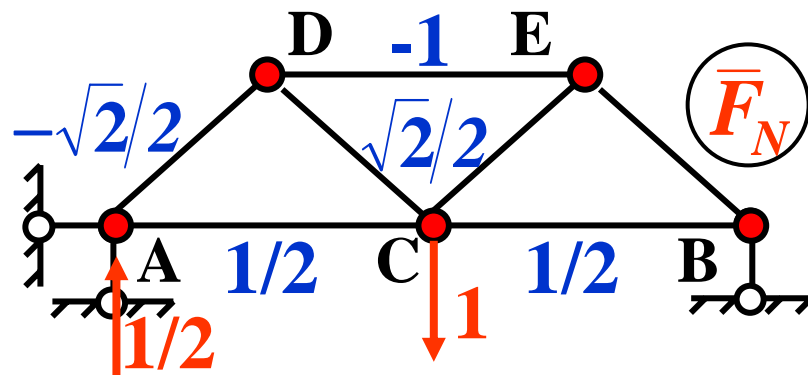
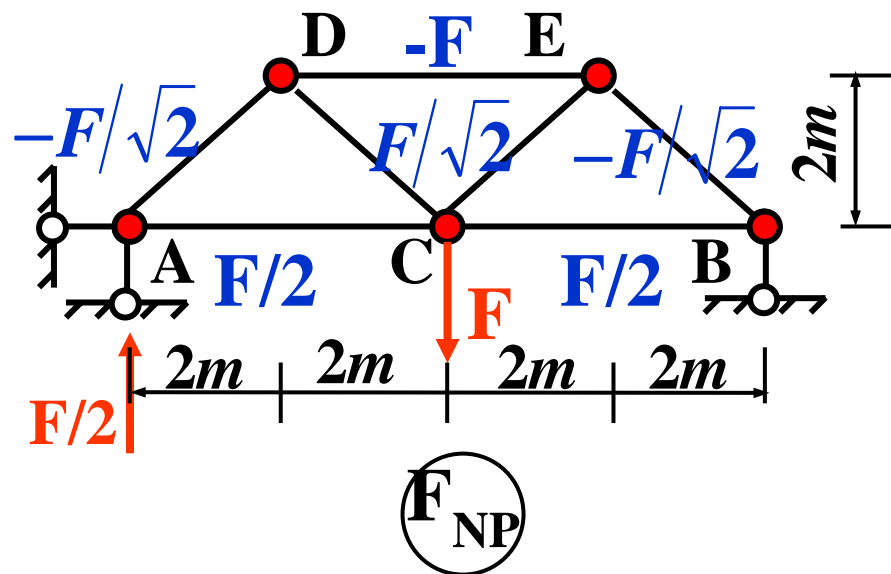
解:

- 1) 求支座反力,
- 2) 求 F_{NP} 图;
- 3) 在C处虚设单位力, 并作 \bar{F}_N 图;

虚功方程:

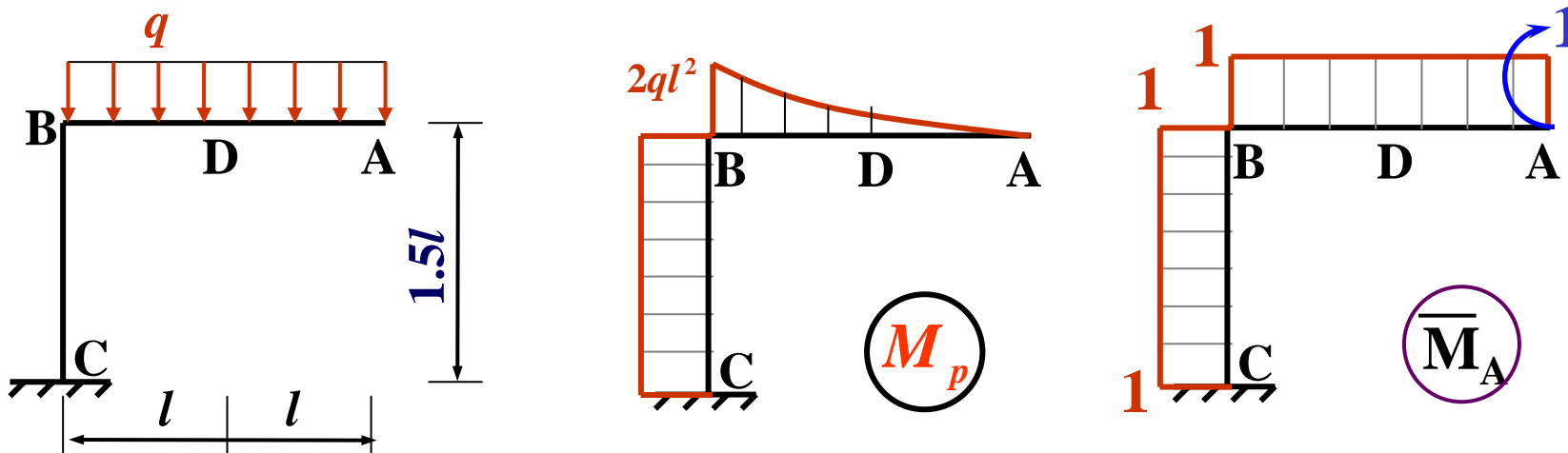
$$\Delta_C^V = \sum \left(\frac{\bar{F}_N F_{NP} l}{EA} \right)$$

$$\Delta_C^V = \frac{(6 + 4\sqrt{2})F}{EA} (\downarrow)$$





习12-10 作求图示刚架A截面的转角和D点的竖向位移。CB刚度为EI，AB的为2EI。



解：

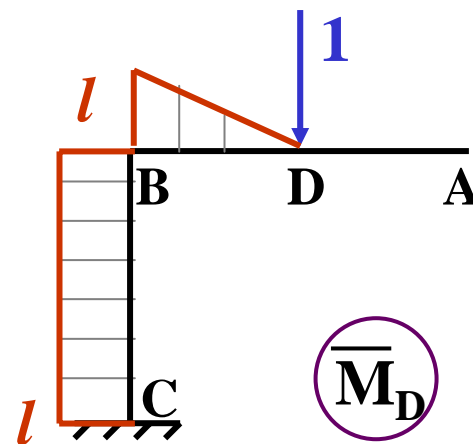
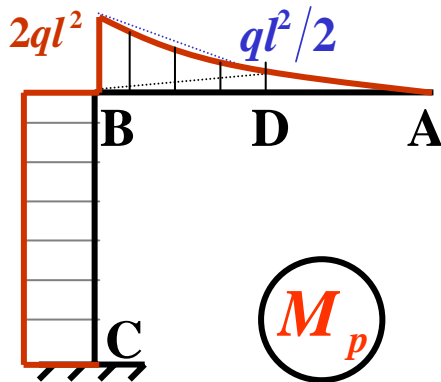
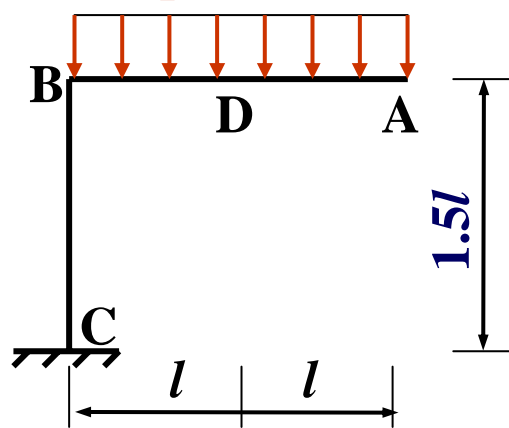
- 1) 作荷载弯矩图，如图示：
- 2) 在A处虚设单位力偶，并作 \bar{M}_A 图；
- 3) 图乘，求A端的转角

$$\varphi_A = \frac{1}{EI} (2ql^2 \times 1.5l \times 1) + \frac{1}{2EI} \left(\frac{2ql^2 \cdot 2l \cdot 1}{3} \right) = \frac{11ql^3}{3EI}$$





q CB刚度为EI, AB的为2EI。



4) 在D处虚设单位力, 并作 \bar{M}_D 图;

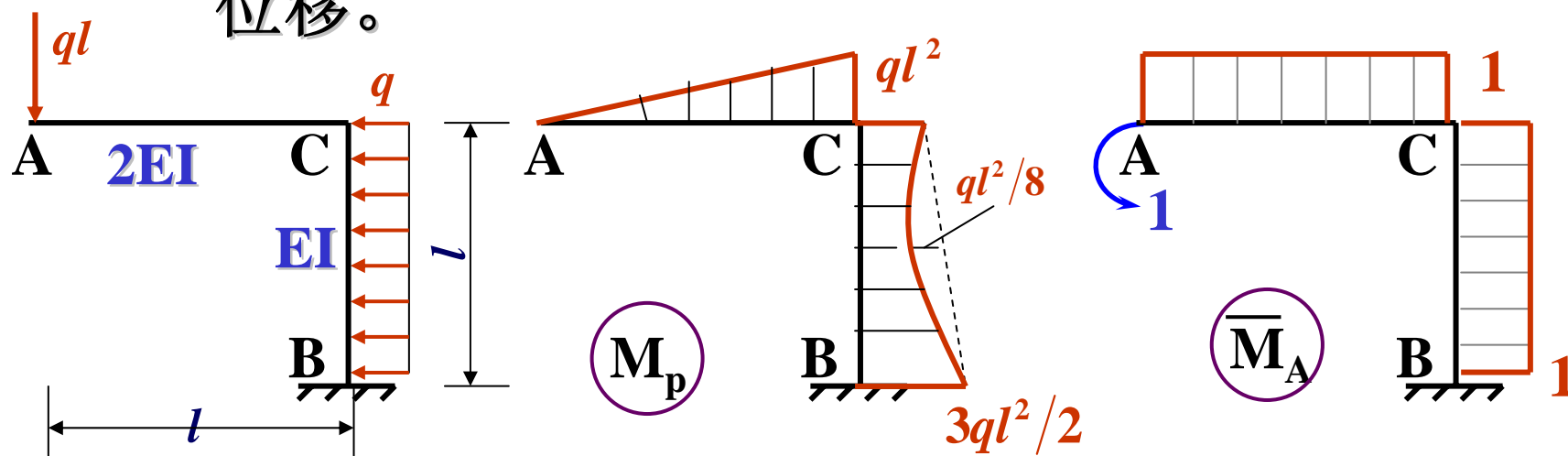
5) 图乘, 求D点的竖向位移: 将BD段的 M_p 图分为二个三角形和一个二次抛物线。

$$\Delta_{DV} = \frac{1}{EI} (2ql^2 \times 1.5l \times l) +$$

$$+ \frac{ql^2}{2EI} \left(\frac{2 \cdot l}{2} \times \frac{2l}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{l}{2} \times \frac{l}{3} - \frac{2l}{3} \times \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{l}{2} \right) = \frac{161ql^4}{48EI}$$



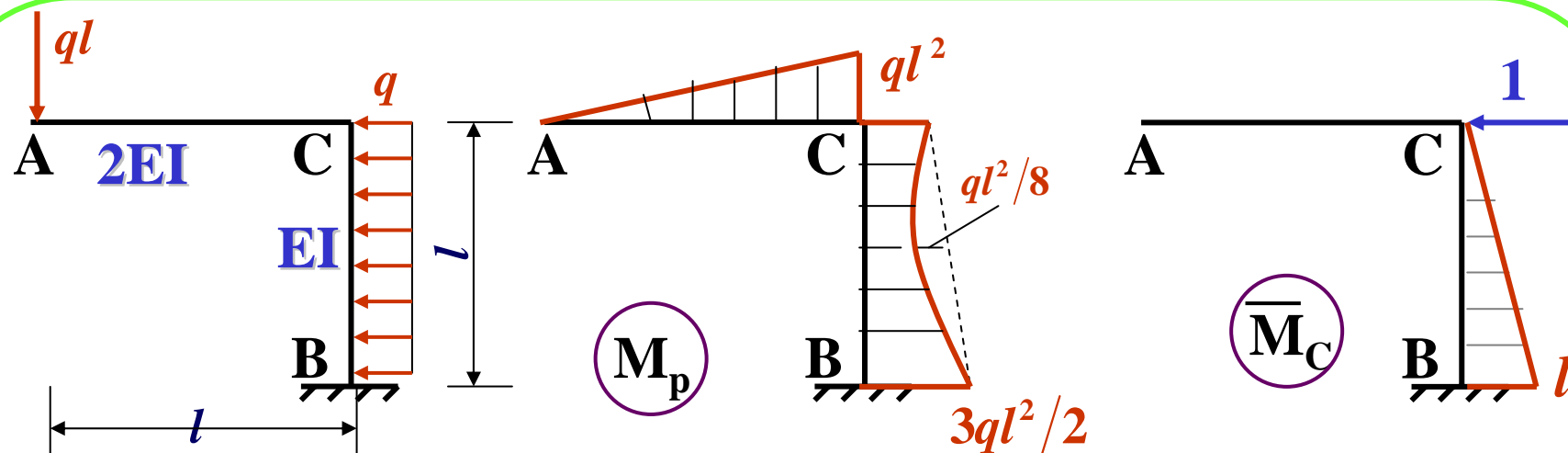
习12-13 求图示刚架A截面的转角和C点的水平位移。



解：

- 1) 作荷载弯矩图，如图示：
- 2) 在A处虚设单位力偶，并作 \bar{M}_A 图；
- 3) 图乘，求A端的转角，将BC段的 M_p 图分为二个三角形和一个二次抛物线。

$$\varphi_A = \frac{ql^2}{2EI} \left(\frac{l}{2} \times 1 \right) + \frac{ql^2}{EI} \left(\frac{l}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3l}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{l}{8} \right) \times 1 = \frac{17ql^3}{12EI}$$



4) 在C处虚设单位水平力, 并作 \bar{M}_C 图;

5) 图乘, 求A端的转角, 将BC段的 M_p 图分为二个三角形和一个二次抛物线。

$$\Delta_{CH} = \frac{ql^2}{EI} \left(\frac{1 \times l}{2} \times \frac{l}{3} + \frac{l}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2l}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{l}{8} \times \frac{l}{2} \right) = \frac{5ql^4}{8EI}$$

水平向左。

习12-11 求图示梁C点的挠度。已知 $F=9\text{kN}$ ， $q=15\text{kN/m}$ ， $EI=$ 常数。

解：（方法一）积分法

1) 求支反力：

$$Y_A = 18\text{kN}$$

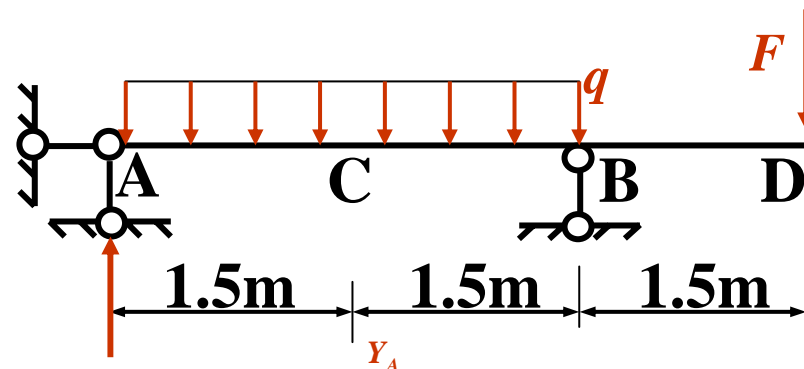
2) 荷载作用的弯矩方程：

AB段： $M_p = 18x - 7.5x^2 \quad (0 \leq x \leq 3)$

DB段：以D为原点， x 向左为正

$$M_p = -9x^2 \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1.5)$$

3) 在C处虚设单位竖向力，
列单位弯矩方程：





单位弯矩方程:

AC段: $Y_A = 0.5$

$$\bar{M} = 0.5x \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1.5)$$

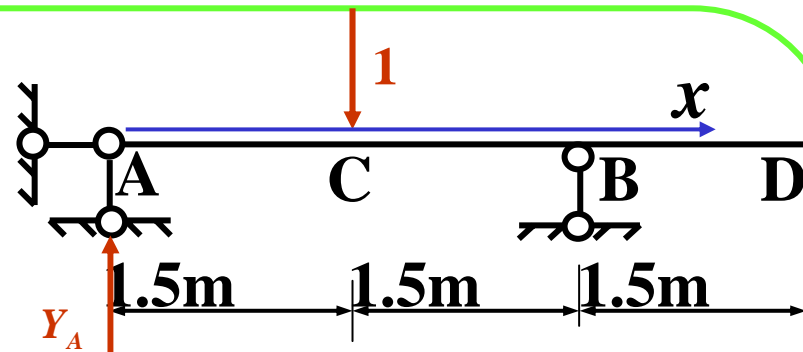
$$\text{CB段: } \bar{M} = 1.5x - (x - 1.5) \quad (1.5 \leq x \leq 3)$$

4) 积分:

$$\Delta_{CV} = \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^{1.5} (18x - 7.5x^2) 0.5x dx$$

$$+ \frac{1}{EI} \int_{1.5}^3 (18x - 7.5x^2) [1.5x - (x - 1.5)] dx + 0$$

$$\Delta_{CV} \approx \frac{8.227}{EI} \times 10^3$$





求C点的挠度。 $F=9\text{kN}$ ， $q=15\text{kN/m}$ ， $EI=\text{常数}$ 。

(方法二) 图乘法:

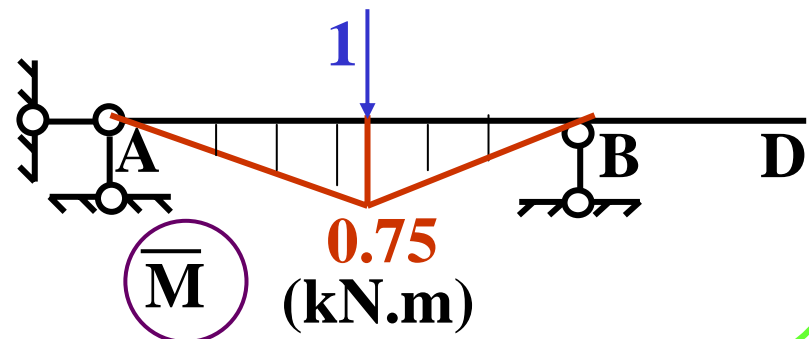
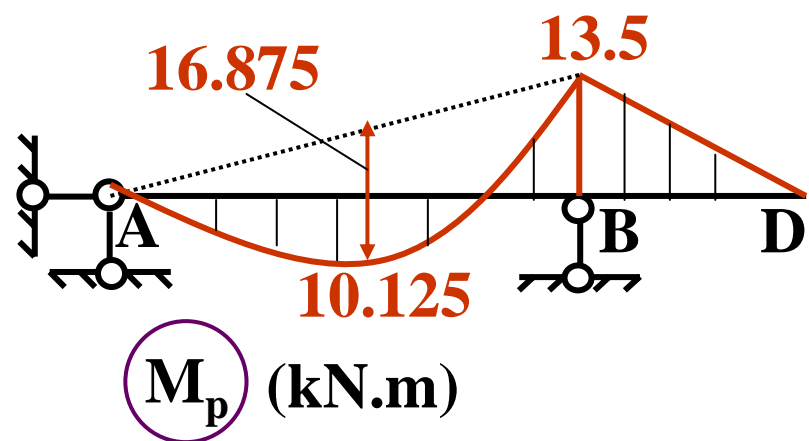
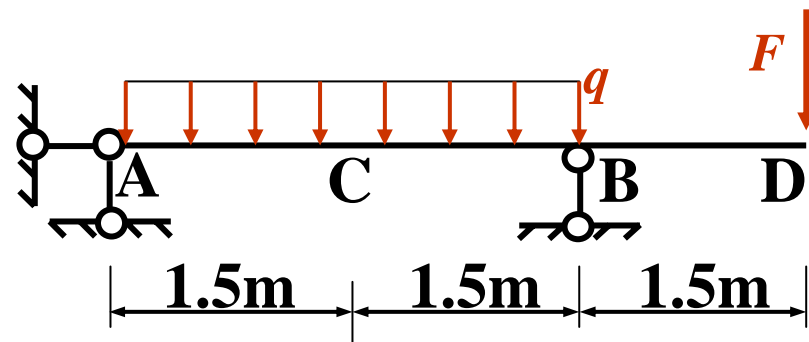
1) 作荷载弯矩图,

如图所示:

2) 在C处虚设竖向单位力, 并作 \bar{M} 图;

因为单位弯矩图是折线图, 这里较复杂。

将 M_p 图分解为一个三角形和一个二次抛物线, 二次抛物线又分为两半图乘。

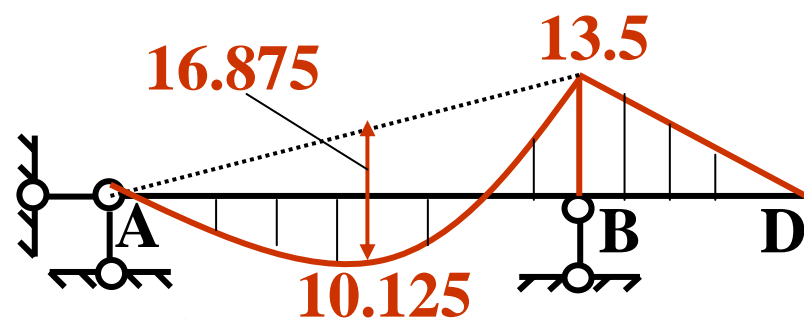
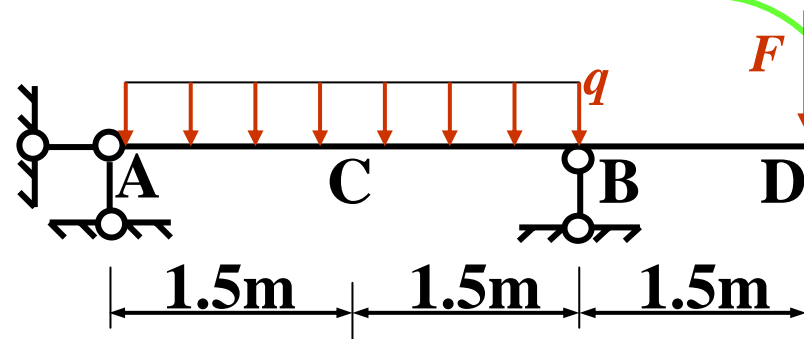




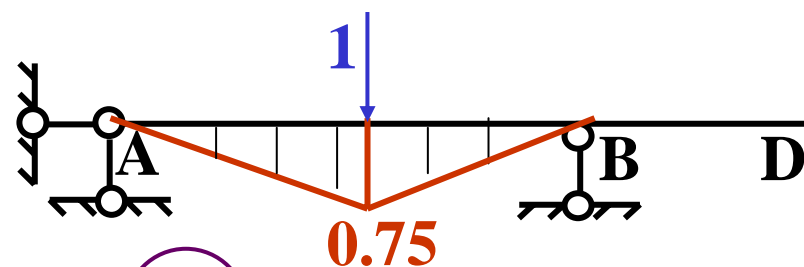
$$\Delta_{cv} = \frac{10^3}{EI} \left(-\frac{0.75 \times 3}{2} \times \frac{13.5}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \times 16.875 \times 1.5 \times \frac{5}{8} \times 0.75 \times 2 \right)$$

$$\approx \frac{8.227}{EI} \times 10^3$$

$$\Delta_{cv} \approx \frac{8.227}{EI} \times 10^3$$



M_p (kN.m)

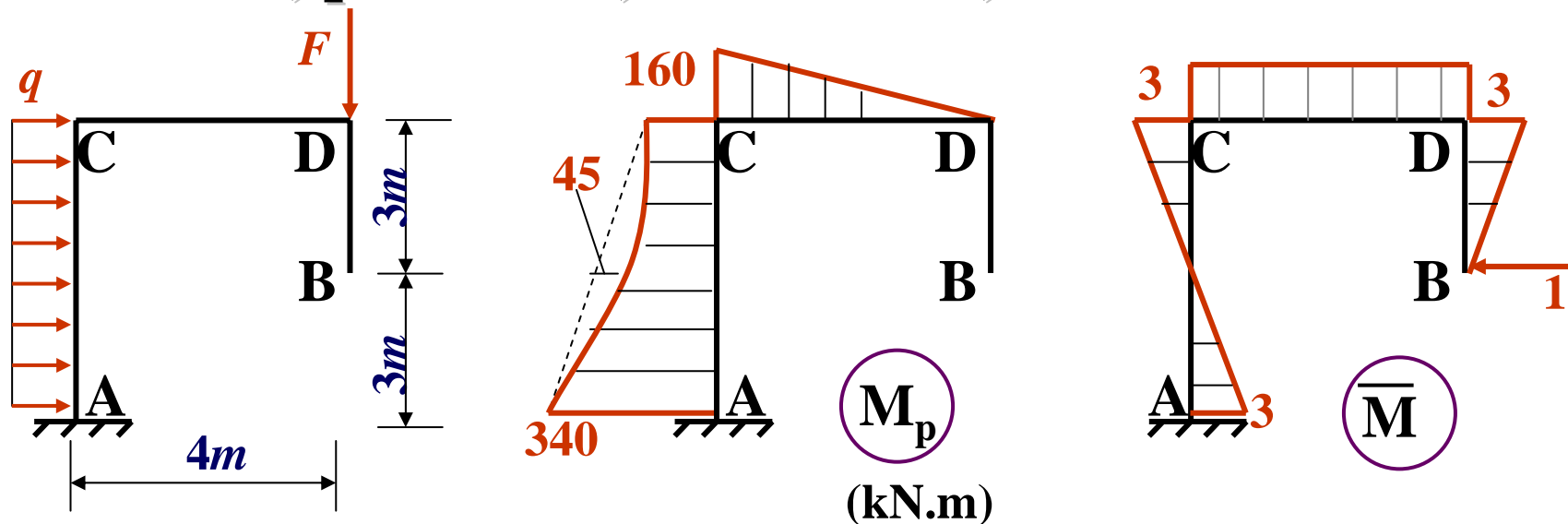


\bar{M} (kN.m)



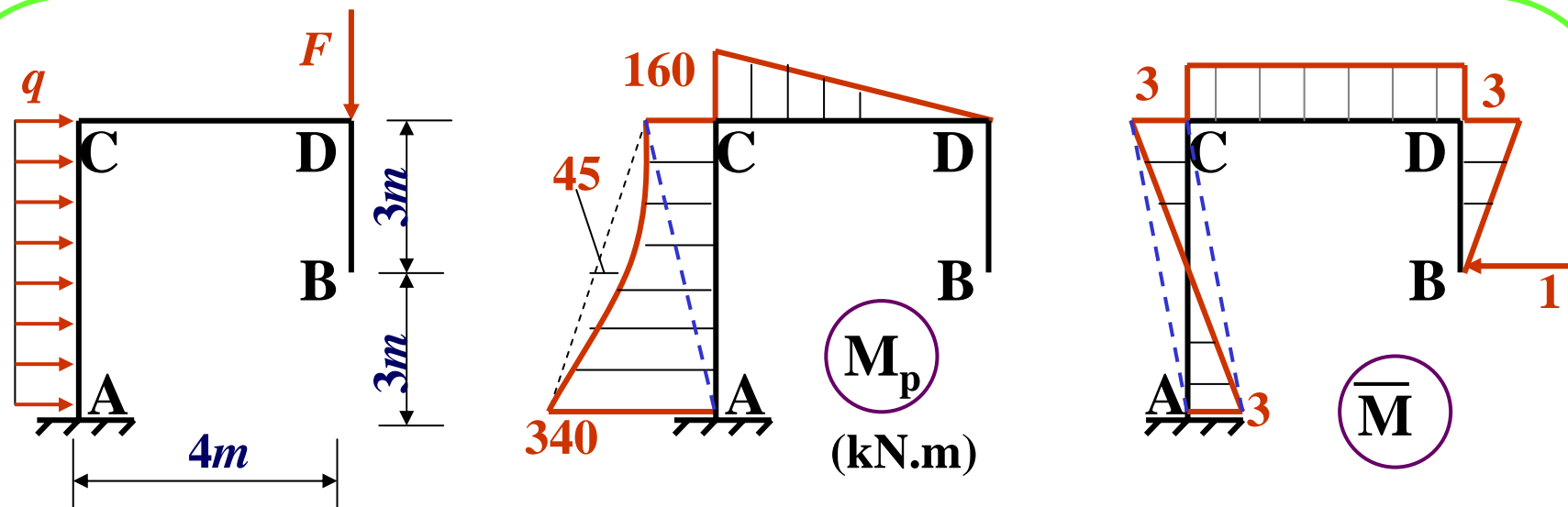
习12-14 求图示刚架B点的水平位移。已知：

$F=40\text{kN}, q=10\text{kN/m}, EI=210\text{GPa}, I = 2.4 \times 10^4 \text{cm}^4$

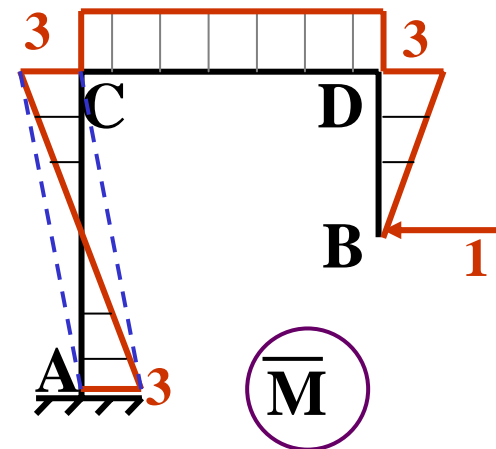
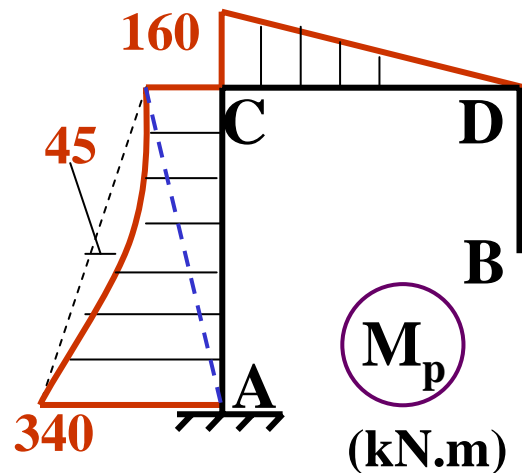
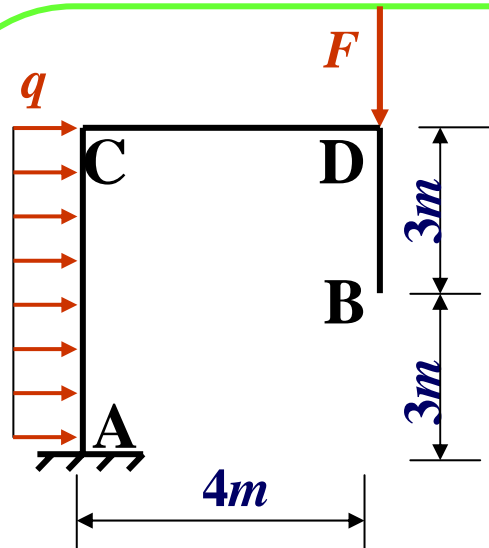


解：

- 1) 作荷载弯矩图，如图示：
- 2) 在B处虚设水平单位力，并作 \bar{M} 图；



4) 图乘，求B的水平位移，
 将AC段的 M_p 图分为二个三角形和一个二次抛物线。
 将AC段的单位弯矩图分为长度为AC的二个三角形。

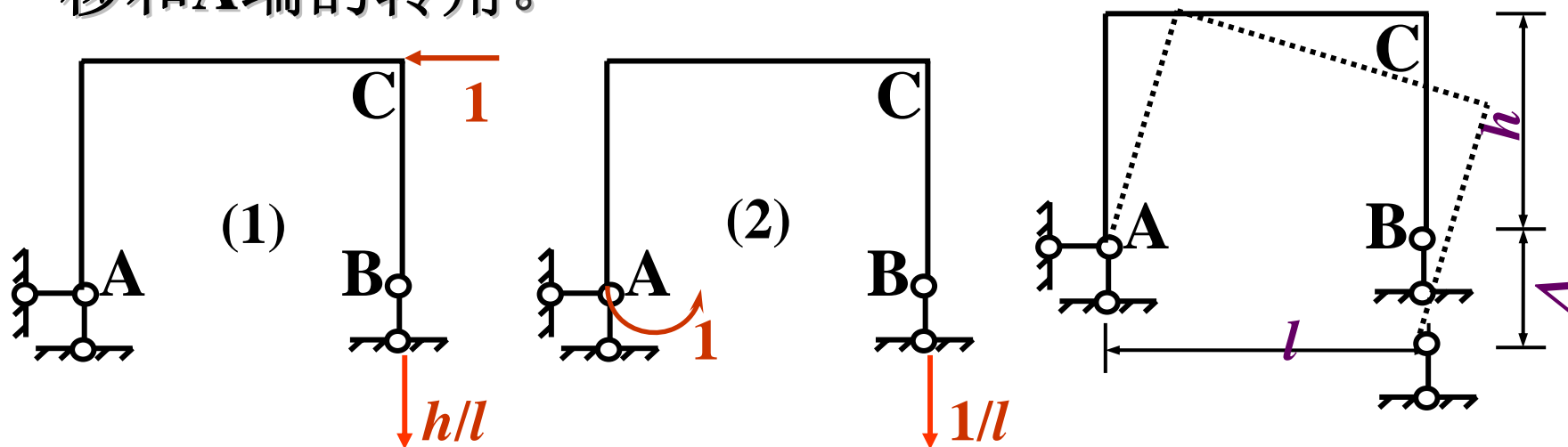


$$\Delta_{BH} = \frac{10^3}{EI} \left[\frac{2}{3} \times 45 \times 0 + \frac{340 \times 6}{2} \times (1 - 2) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{160 \times 6}{2} \times (2 - 1) + \frac{160 \times 4}{2} \times 3 \right] = \frac{2046 \times 10^3}{EI}$$

$$\Delta_{BH} = \frac{2046 \times 10^3}{21 \times 10^{10} \times 2.4 \times 10^{-4}} \approx 8.33 \times 10^{-3} m$$

水平向左。

习12-15 图示刚架支座B下沉 Δ ，求C点的水平位移和A端的转角。



解：1)求C点的水平位移：

在C点加水平单位力，求支反力，如图(1)示

$$\Delta_C^H = -\sum \bar{R}_k \cdot c_k = -h\Delta/l \quad (\rightarrow)$$

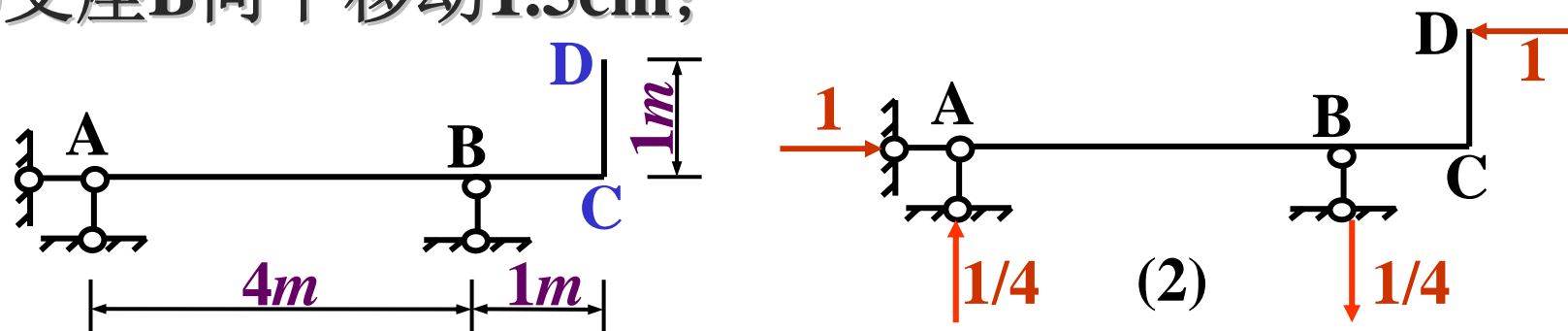
2)求A端的转角：在A点加单位力偶，支反力如图(2)。

$$\varphi_A = -\sum \bar{R}_k \cdot c_k = -\Delta/l \quad \curvearrowright$$



习12-16 求图示刚架支座移动引起D点的水平位移。

- (1) 支座A向右移动2cm; (2) 支座A向下移动1cm;
 (3) 支座B向下移动1.5cm;



解: 在D点加水平单位力, 求支反力, 如图(2)所示

1) 支座A向右移动2cm:

$$\Delta_D^H = -\bar{R}_{Ax} \cdot c_{Ax} = -1 \times 2 = -2\text{cm} (\rightarrow)$$

2) 支座A向下移动1cm:

$$\Delta_D^H = -c_{Ay} \cdot \bar{R}_{Ay} = 1 \times 1/4 = 0.25\text{cm} (\leftarrow)$$

3) 支座B向下移动1.5cm:

$$\Delta_D^H = -c_{By} \cdot \bar{R}_{By} = -1.5 \times 1/4 = -0.375\text{cm} (\rightarrow)$$



习13-2 用力法求作图示结构的M、F_Q图。EI=常数

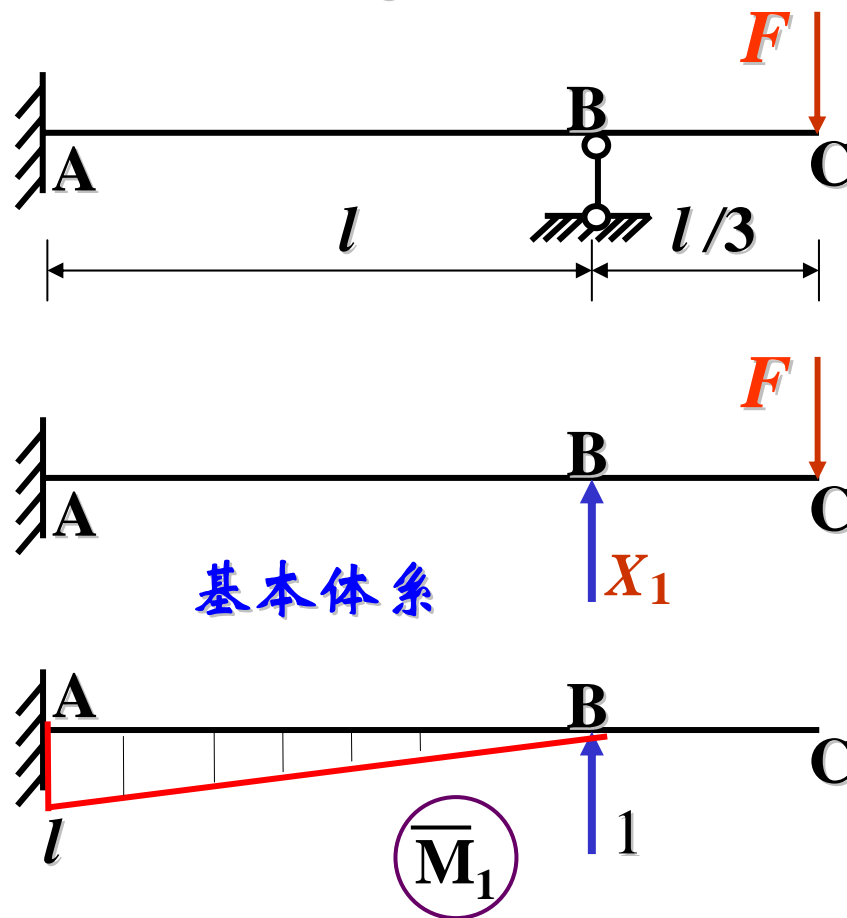
(a) 解:

- 1) 选择基本体系
- 2) 建立力法典型方程

$$\delta_{11}X_1 + \Delta_{1P} = 0$$

- 3) 求系数项和自由项
作单位弯矩图,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{11} &= \sum \int \frac{\overline{M}_1 \overline{M}_1}{EI} \\ &= \frac{l \times l \times l}{3EI} = \frac{l^3}{3EI} \end{aligned}$$





$$\delta_{11} X_1 + \Delta_{1P} = 0$$

作荷载弯矩图，
两弯矩图图乘：

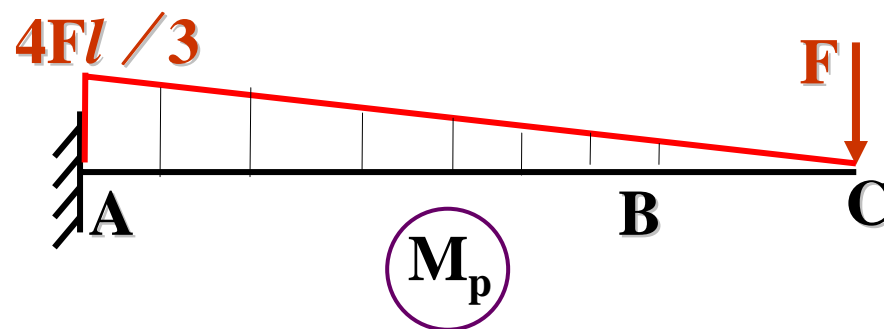
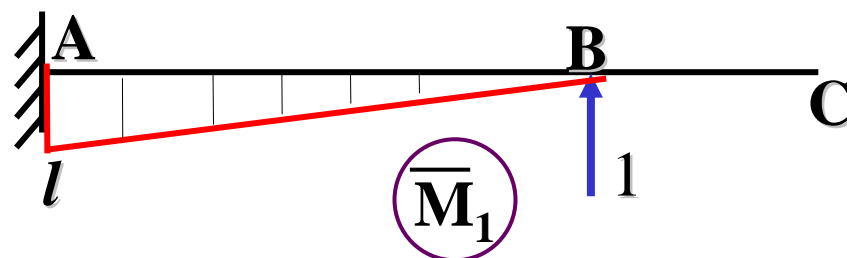
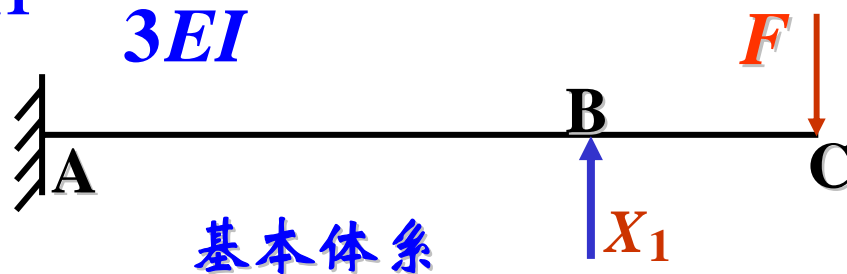
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{1P} &= \frac{-l^2}{2EI} \cdot Fl \\ &= -Fl^3 / (2EI) \end{aligned}$$

4) 解方程，
求多余未知力

$$\frac{l^3}{3EI} X_1 - \frac{Fl^3}{2EI} = 0$$

→ $X_1 = 3F/2$

$$\delta_{11} = \frac{l^3}{3EI}$$





$$X_1 = 3F/2$$

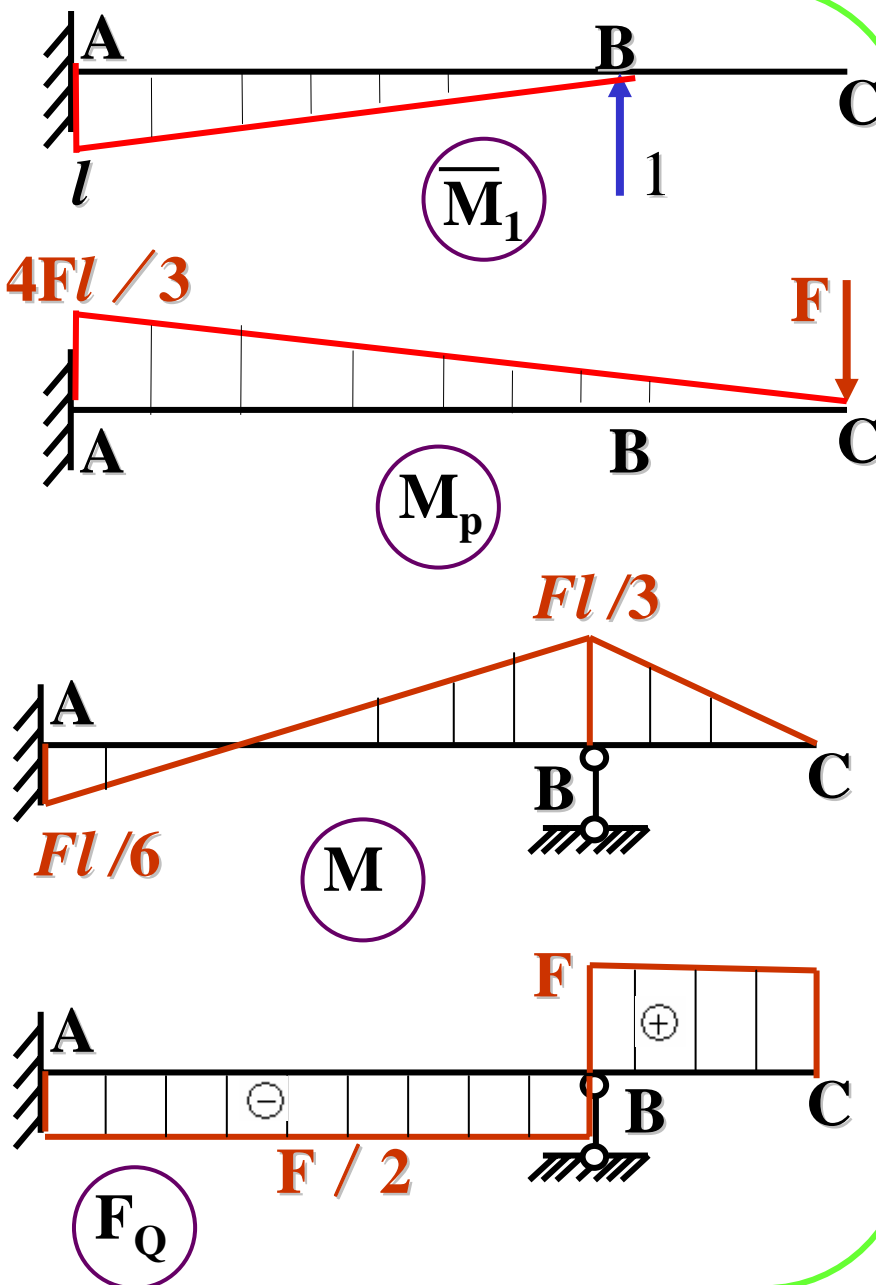
由迭加原理作原结构的弯矩图

$$M_A = l \frac{3F}{2} - \frac{4Fl}{3} = \frac{Fl}{6}$$

$$M_B = 0 - \frac{Fl}{3} = -\frac{Fl}{3}$$

原结构的弯矩图
如图M

原结构的剪力图
如图F_Q

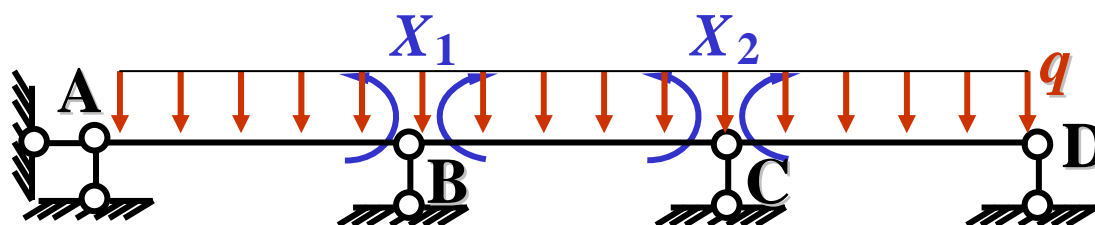
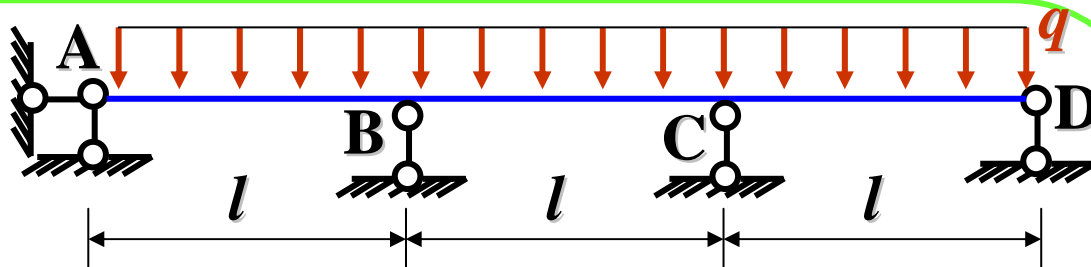




习13-2 (d) 解:

1) 选择基本体系

2) 力法典型方程



基本体系

$$\begin{cases} \delta_{11}X_1 + \delta_{12}X_2 + \Delta_{1P} = 0 \\ \delta_{21}X_1 + \delta_{22}X_2 + \Delta_{2P} = 0 \end{cases}$$

3) 求系数和自由项

作单位弯矩图，如下图示

图乘，得系数：

$$\delta_{11} = \delta_{22} = \frac{2l}{3EI} \quad \delta_{12} = \frac{l}{6EI}$$

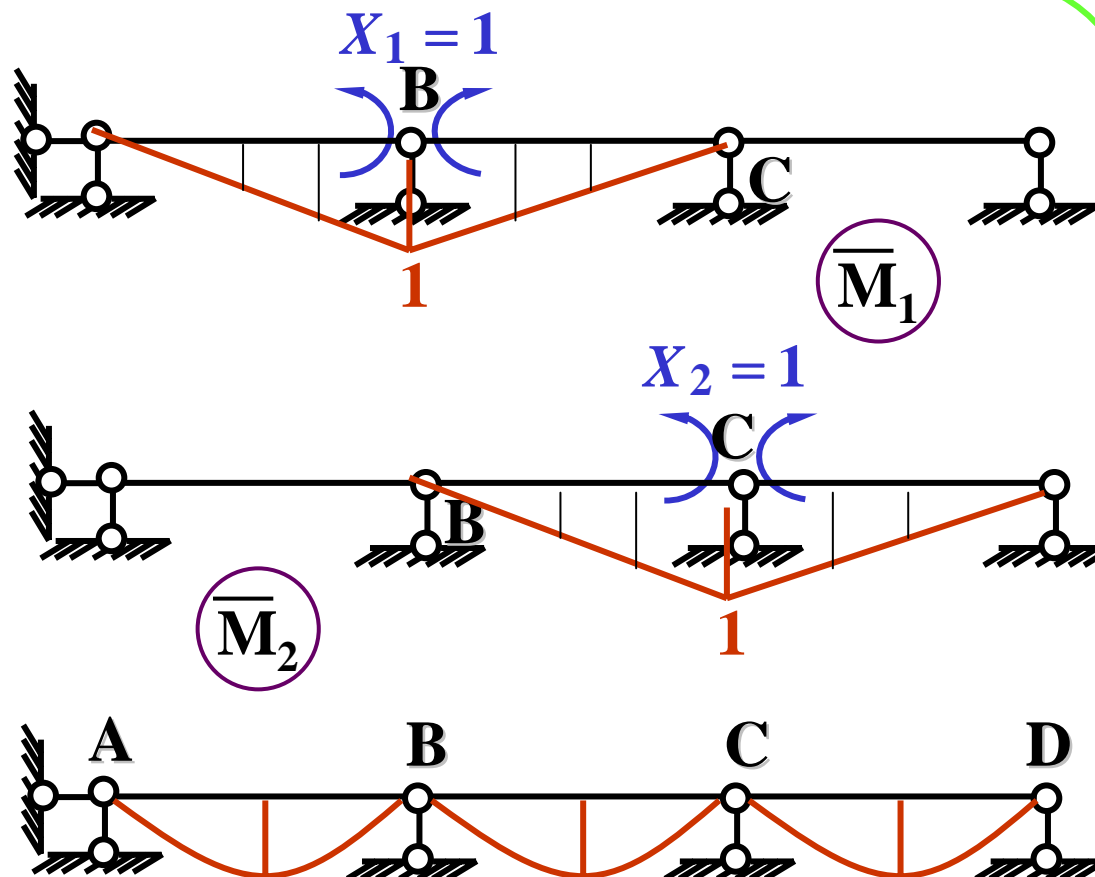


作荷载弯矩图,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{1P} &= \frac{2ql^3}{3EI} \cdot \frac{2}{2} \\ &= \frac{2ql^3}{3EI} = \Delta_{2P} \end{aligned}$$

4) 解方程,
求多余未知力

$$\begin{cases} \frac{l}{3} X_1 + \frac{l}{6} X_2 + \frac{2}{3} ql^3 = 0 \\ \frac{l}{6} X_1 + \frac{2l}{3} X_2 + \frac{2}{3} ql^3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

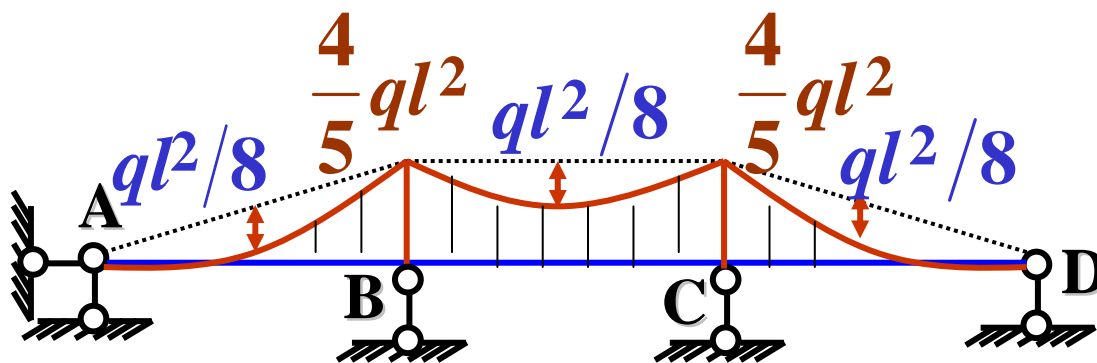




$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}X_1 + \frac{1}{6}X_2 + \frac{2}{3}ql^3 = 0 \\ \frac{1}{6}X_1 + \frac{2}{3}X_2 + \frac{2}{3}ql^3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$X_1 = X_2 = -\frac{4}{5}ql^2$$

由迭加原理作原结构的弯矩图





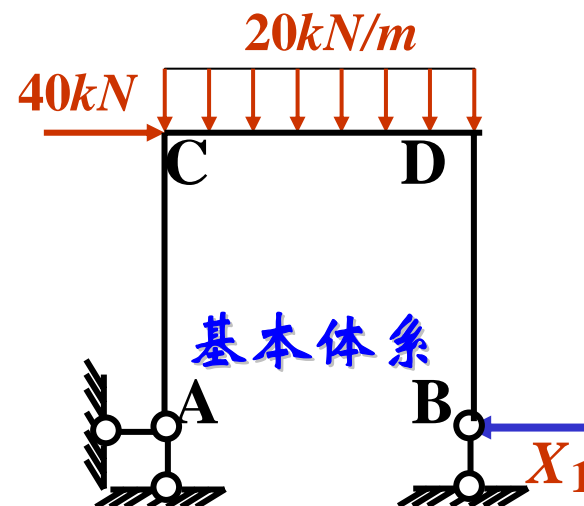
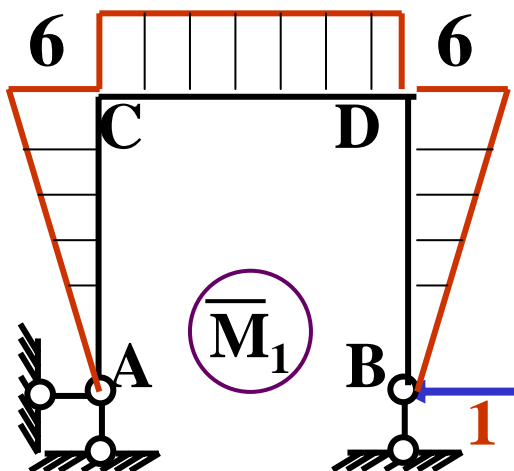
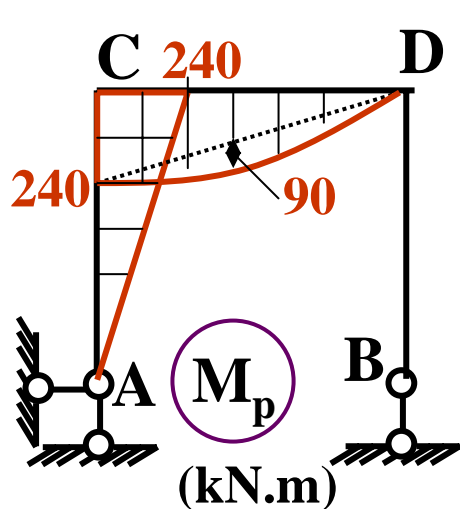
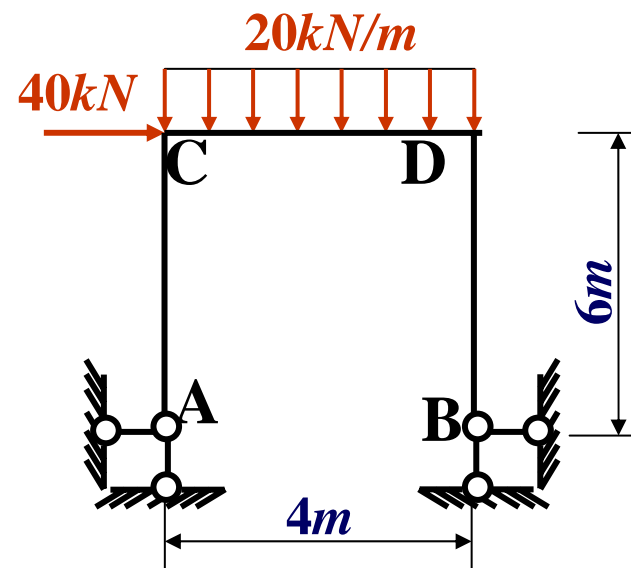
习13-3 用力法求作图示结构的M图。EI=常数

13-3 (a) 解:

- 1) 选择基本体系
- 2) 建立力法典型方程

$$\delta_{11} X_1 + \Delta_{1P} = 0$$

- 3) 求系数项和自由项
作单位、荷载弯矩图,





$$\delta_{11} X_1 + \Delta_{1P} = 0$$

$$EI\delta_{11} = \frac{2 \times 6^3}{3} + 6^3 = 360$$

$$EI\Delta_{1P} = -\frac{240 \times 6^2}{3}$$

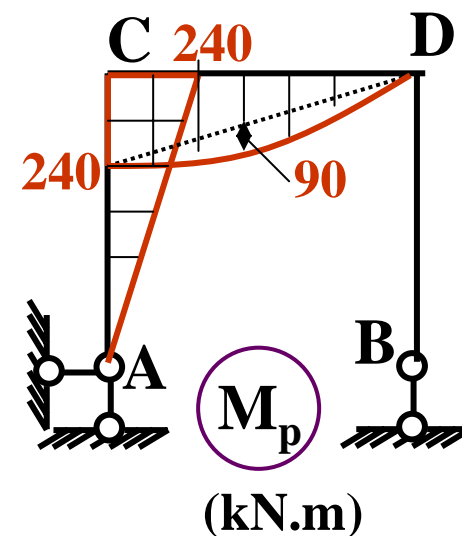
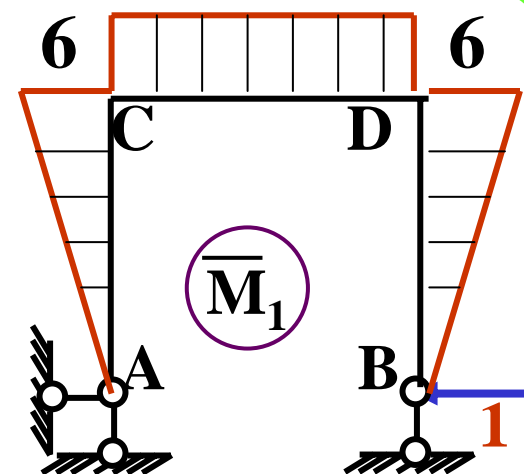
$$\left(\frac{6}{2} \times 240 + \frac{2}{3} \times 6 \times 90 \right) 6 = -9360$$

4) 解方程, 求多余未知力

$$X_1 = 26 \text{ kN}$$

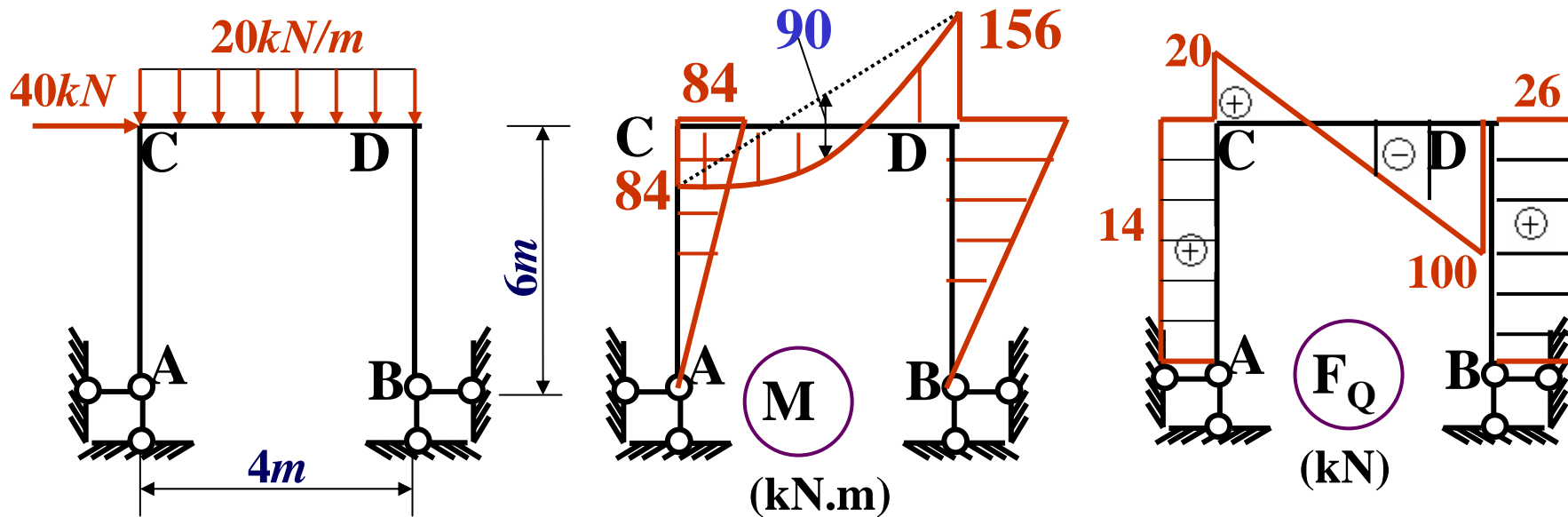
求其余支反力

$$X_A = 14 (\leftarrow), Y_A = 20 (\uparrow), Y_B = 100 (\uparrow) \text{ kN}$$

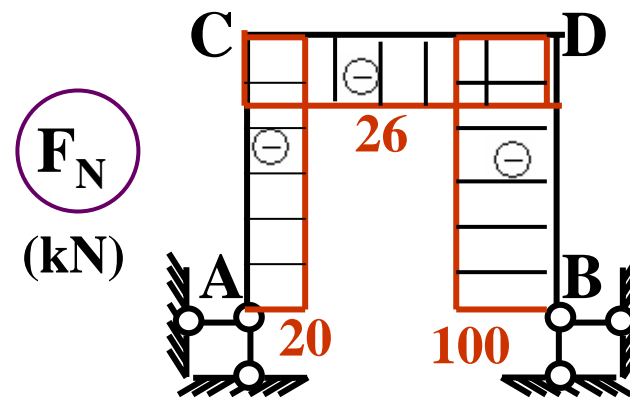




$X_1 = 26kN$ 由迭加原理作原结构的弯矩图



作原结构的剪力图和轴力图





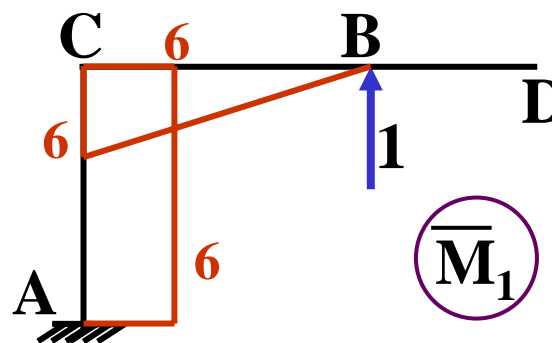
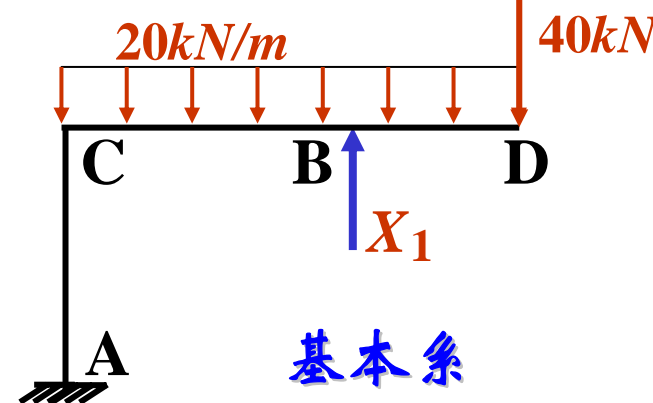
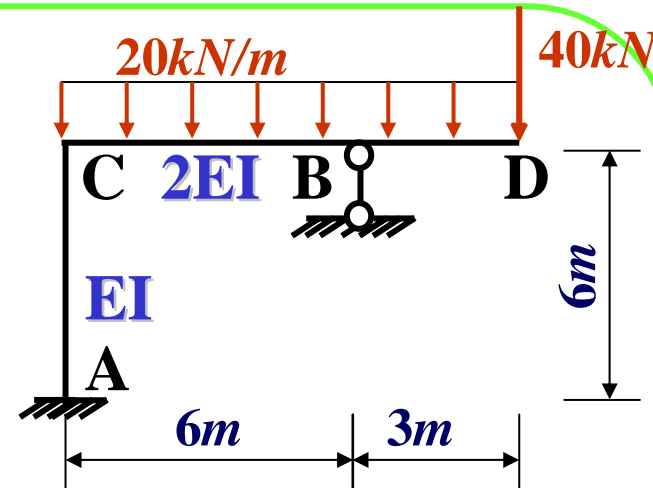
习13-3 (b) 解:

- 1) 选择基本体系
- 2) 建立力法典型方程

$$\delta_{11} X_1 + \Delta_{1P} = 0$$

- 3) 求系数项和自由项
作单位、荷载弯矩图,

$$\delta_{11} = \frac{6^3}{EI} + \frac{6^3}{6EI} = \frac{252}{EI}$$





$$\delta_{11} = \frac{6^3}{EI} + \frac{6^3}{6EI} = \frac{252}{EI}$$

$$\Delta_{1p} = -\frac{1170 \times 6^2}{EI}$$

$$\frac{1}{2EI} \left[\frac{1170}{3} \times 6^2 + \frac{210}{6} \times 6^2 - \frac{2 \times 90}{3} \times 6 \times 3 \right]$$

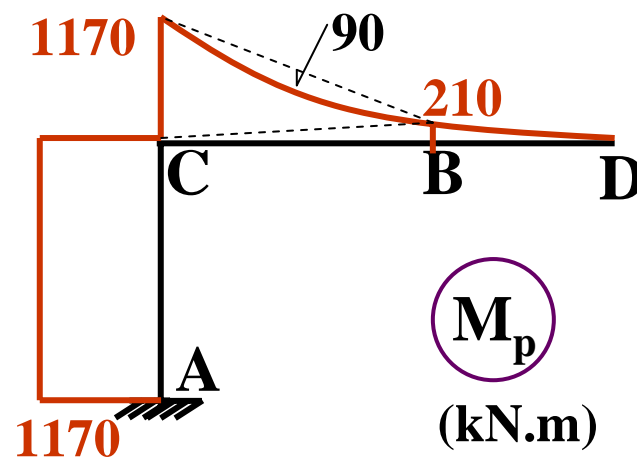
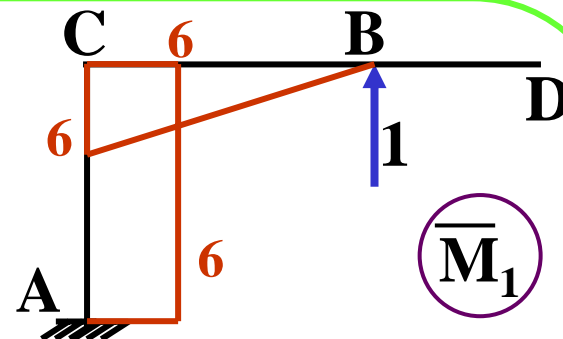
$$= -49230/EI$$

4) 解方程，求多余未知力

$$X_1 \approx 195.36 \text{ kN}$$

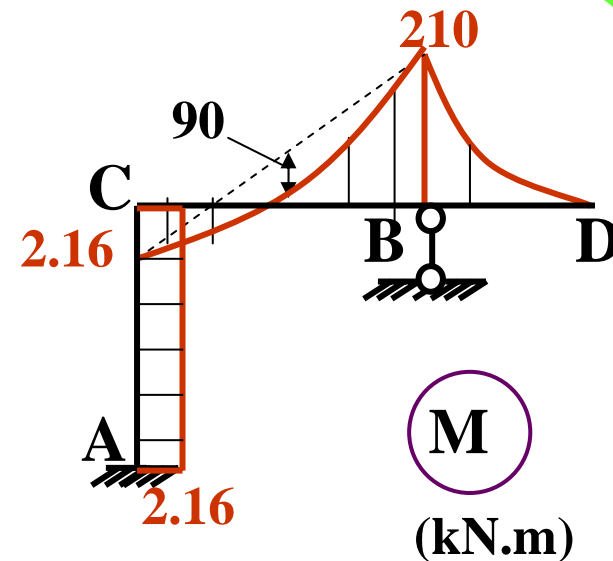
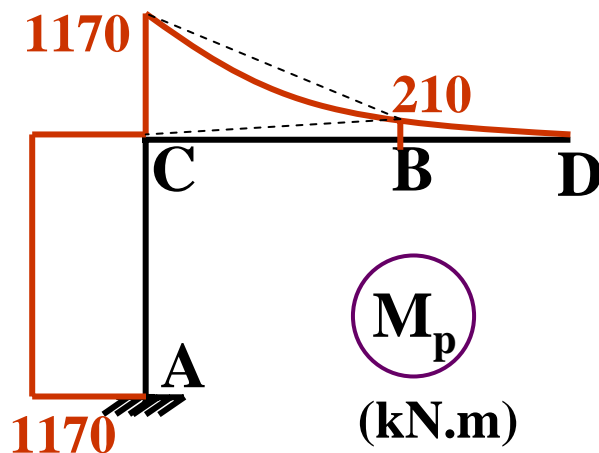
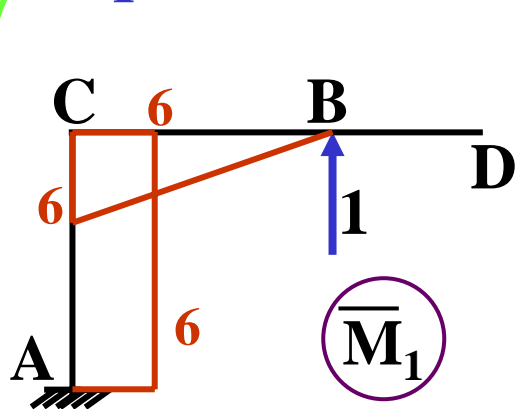
由迭加原理作原结构的弯矩图，如下图所示。

$$M_{CA} = M_{AC} = M_{CB} = 2.16 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \quad (\text{内侧拉})$$





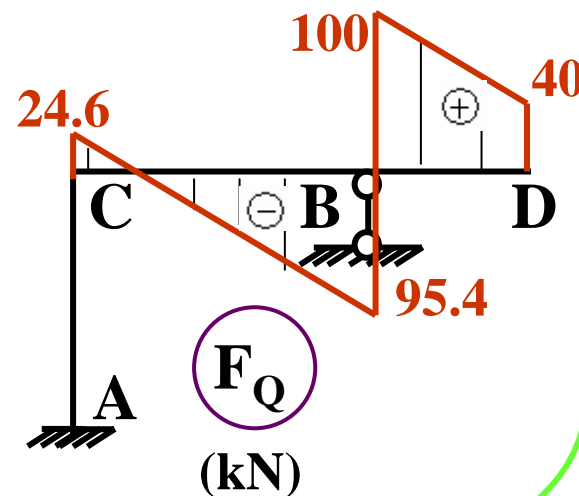
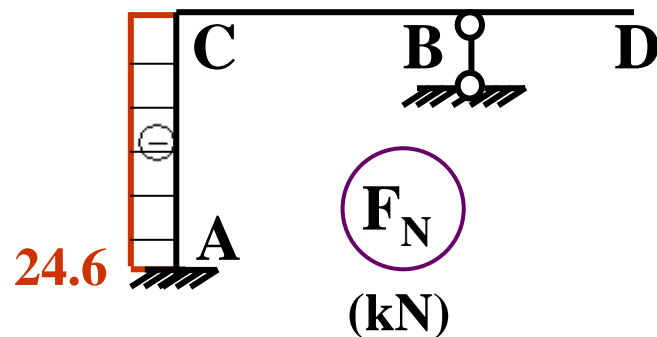
$X_1 \approx 195.36 \text{ kN}$



$M_{CA} = M_{AC} = M_{CB} = 2.16 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$

原结构的弯矩图 如图示。

作结构的剪力图和轴力图。





习13-3 (c) EI=常数

解:

- 1) 选择基本体系
- 2) 建立力法典型方程

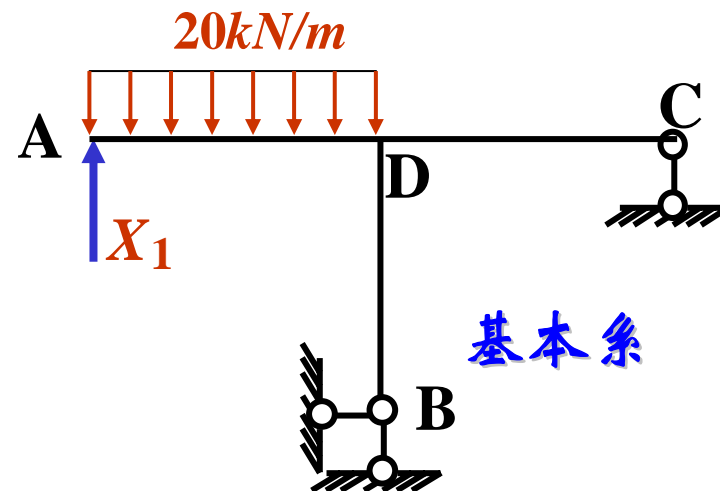
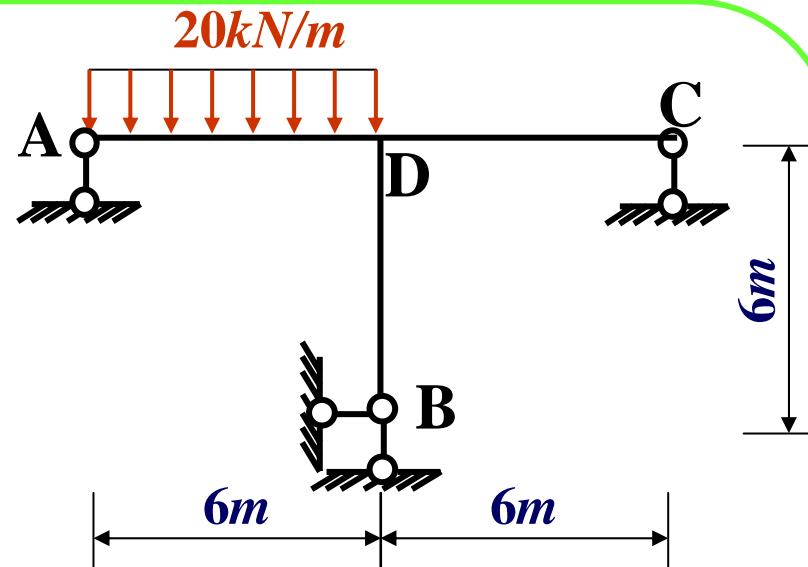
$$\delta_{11} X_1 + \Delta_{1P} = 0$$

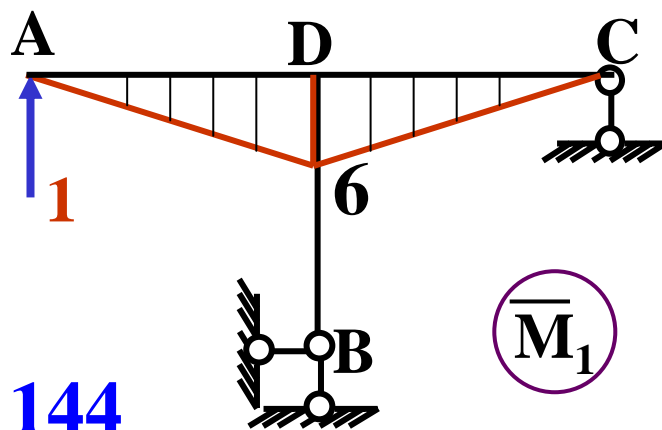
- 3) 求系数项和自由项
作单位、荷载弯矩图,

$$EI\delta_{11} = 2 \times 6^3 / 3 = 144$$

$$EI\Delta_{1P} = -\frac{360 \times 6}{3} \cdot \frac{6 \times 3}{4}$$

$$-\frac{360 \times 6^2}{3} = -720$$





$$EI\delta_{11} = 144$$

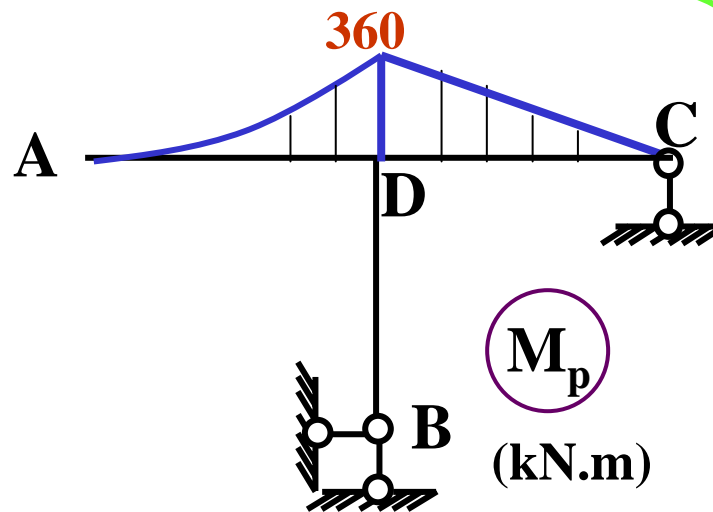
$$EI\Delta_{1p} = -720$$

4) 解方程, 求多余未知力

$$X_1 = 52.5 \text{ kN}$$

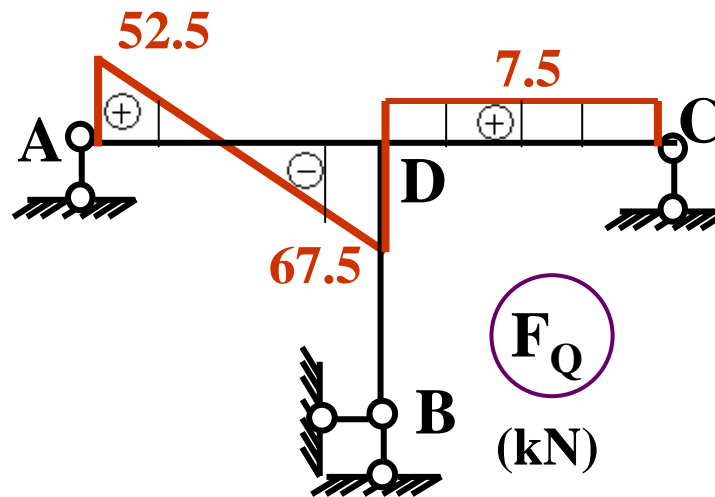
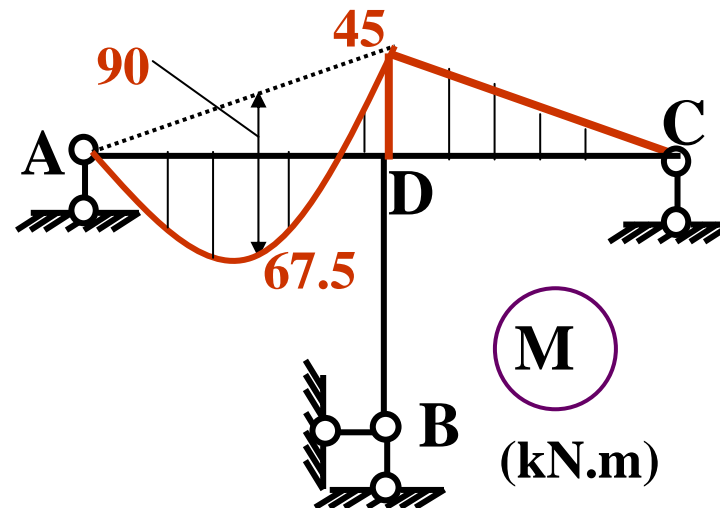
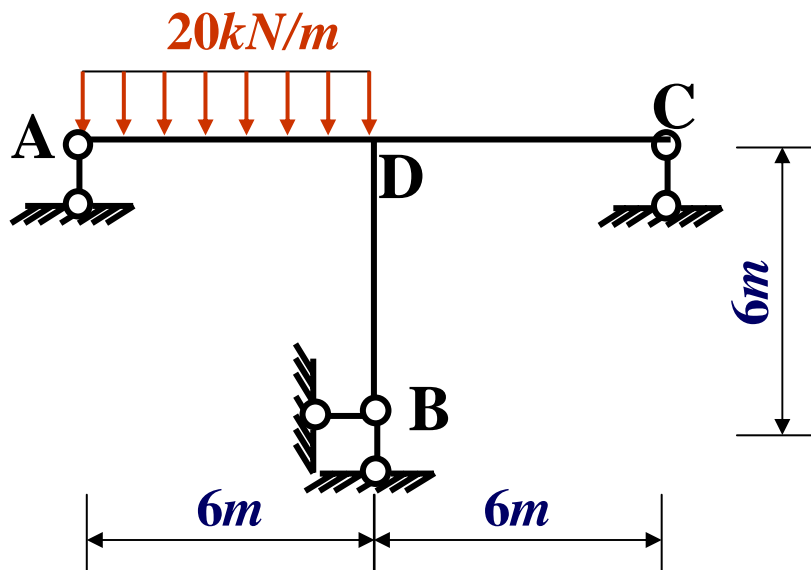
由迭加原理作原结构的弯矩图, 如下图示。

由弯矩图作剪力图, 如下图示。



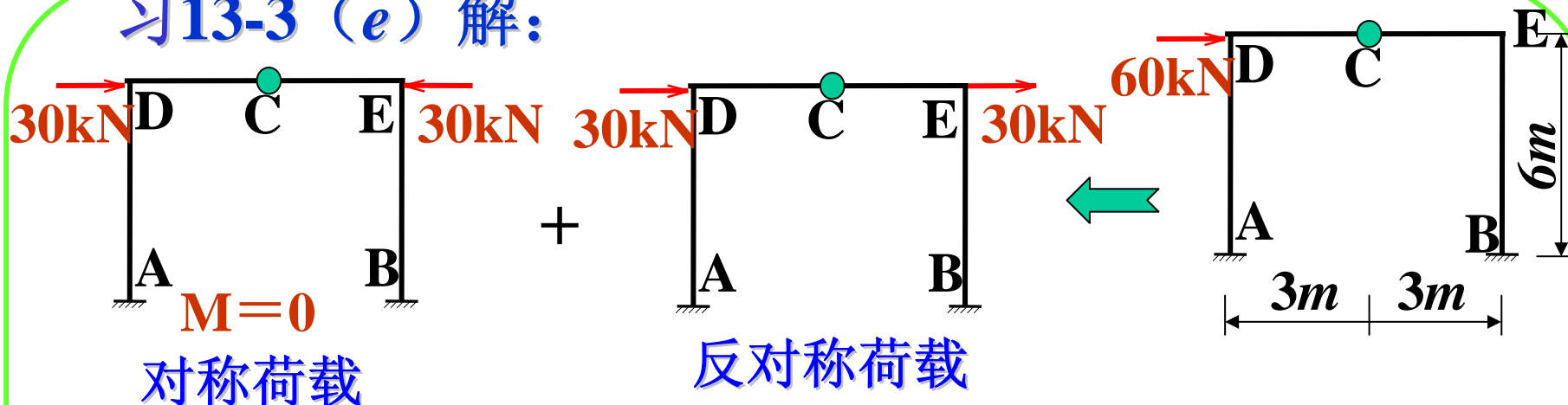


$$X_1 = 52.5 \text{ kN}$$





习13-3 (e) 解:



解:

荷载分解为对称与反对称之和;

对对称荷载作用时 $M=0$,

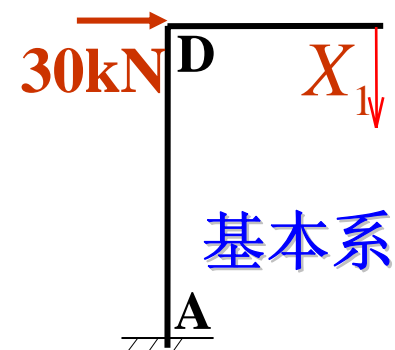
只需计算反对称作用的 M 。

1) 选基本体系 取基本系如图示:

2) 建立方程 $\delta_{11}X_1 + \Delta_{1P} = 0$

3) 求解系数项和自由项

作单位弯矩图和荷载弯矩图, 图乘得:





$$\delta_{11} X_1 + \Delta_{1P} = 0$$

$$EI\delta_{11} = 3^2 + 6 \times 3^2 = 63$$

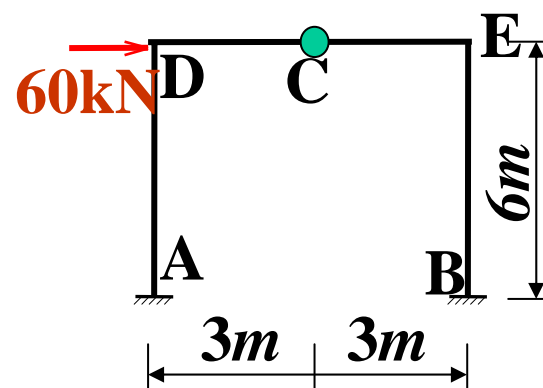
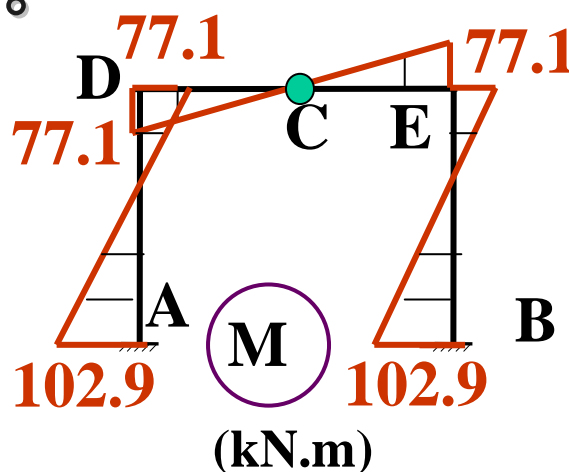
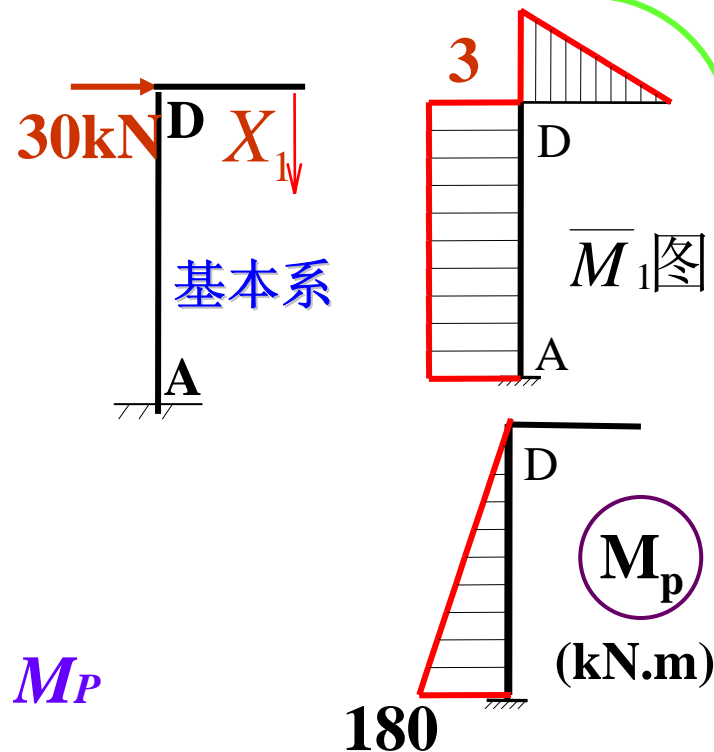
$$EI\Delta_{1P} = 90 \times 6 \times 3 = 1620$$

4) 解方程, 求多余未知力

$$X_1 = -\frac{\Delta_{1P}}{\delta_{11}} = -\frac{1620}{63} \approx -25.7 \text{ kN}$$

5) 根据叠加原理 $M = \bar{M}_1 X_1 + M_P$

绘 M 图如图示。





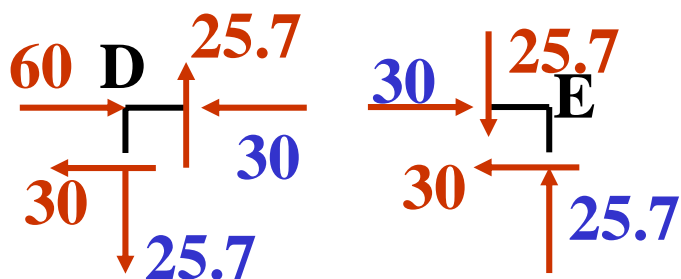
$$X_1 = -25.7 \text{ kN}$$

由杆件平衡，
求得剪力

$$F_{QAD} = F_{QBE} = 30 \text{ kN}$$

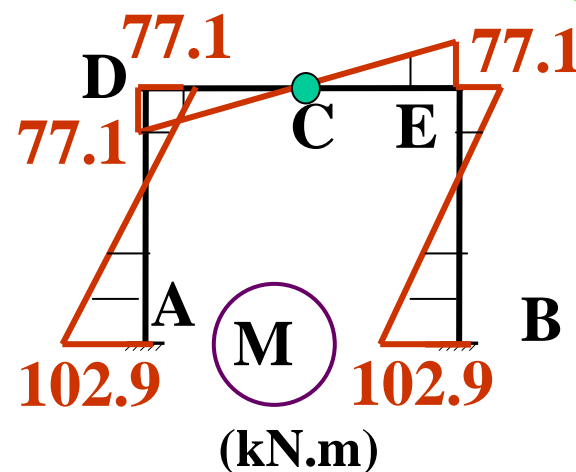
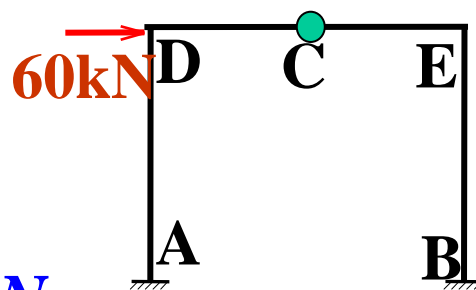
$$F_{QDC} = F_{QCE} = -25.7$$

由结点平衡，求得轴力



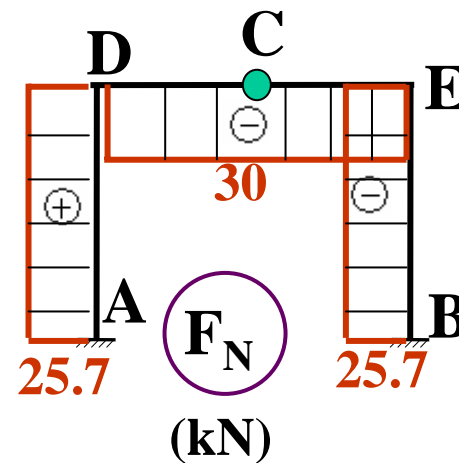
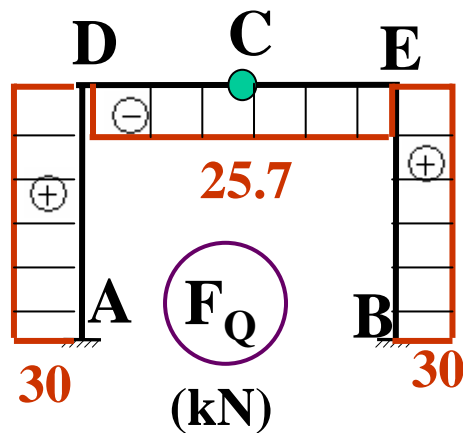
绘 F_Q 图和

F_N 图如图示。



$$F_{NAD} = 25.7 = -F_{NBE},$$

$$F_{NDC} = -30 \text{ kN} = F_{NDC}$$





习题13-4(a): 排架

解:1) 取基本系,

2) 力法方程:

$$\delta_{11}X_1 + \Delta_{1P} = 0$$

3) 作单位、荷载弯矩图

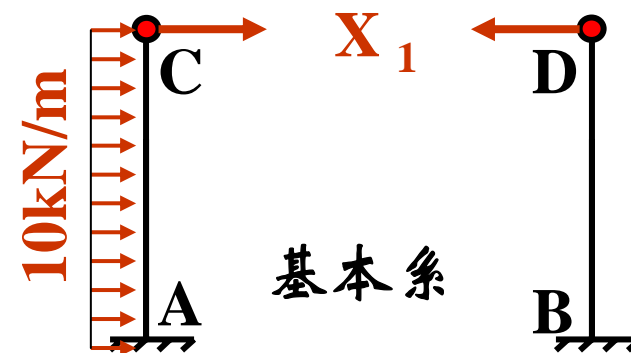
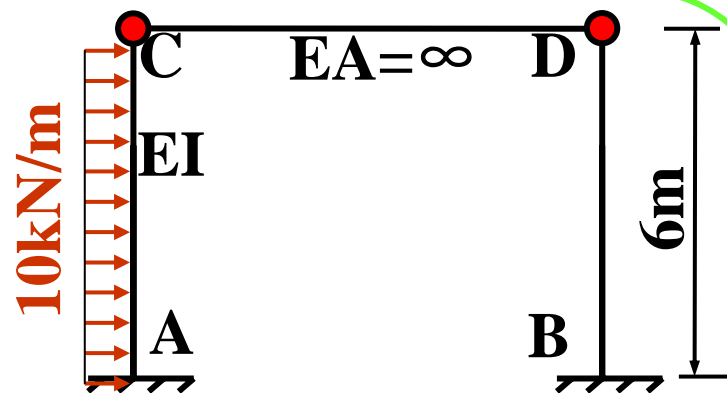
如下图示:

$$\text{系数: } \delta_{11} = \frac{2}{3EI} \times 6^3 = \frac{4 \times 36}{EI}$$

自由项:

$$\Delta_{1P} = \frac{6 \times 180}{3EI} \times \frac{6}{4} \times 3 = \frac{9 \times 180}{EI}$$

$$4) \text{ 解方程, 得: } X_1 = -\frac{\Delta_{1P}}{\delta_{11}} = -\frac{45}{4} kN$$





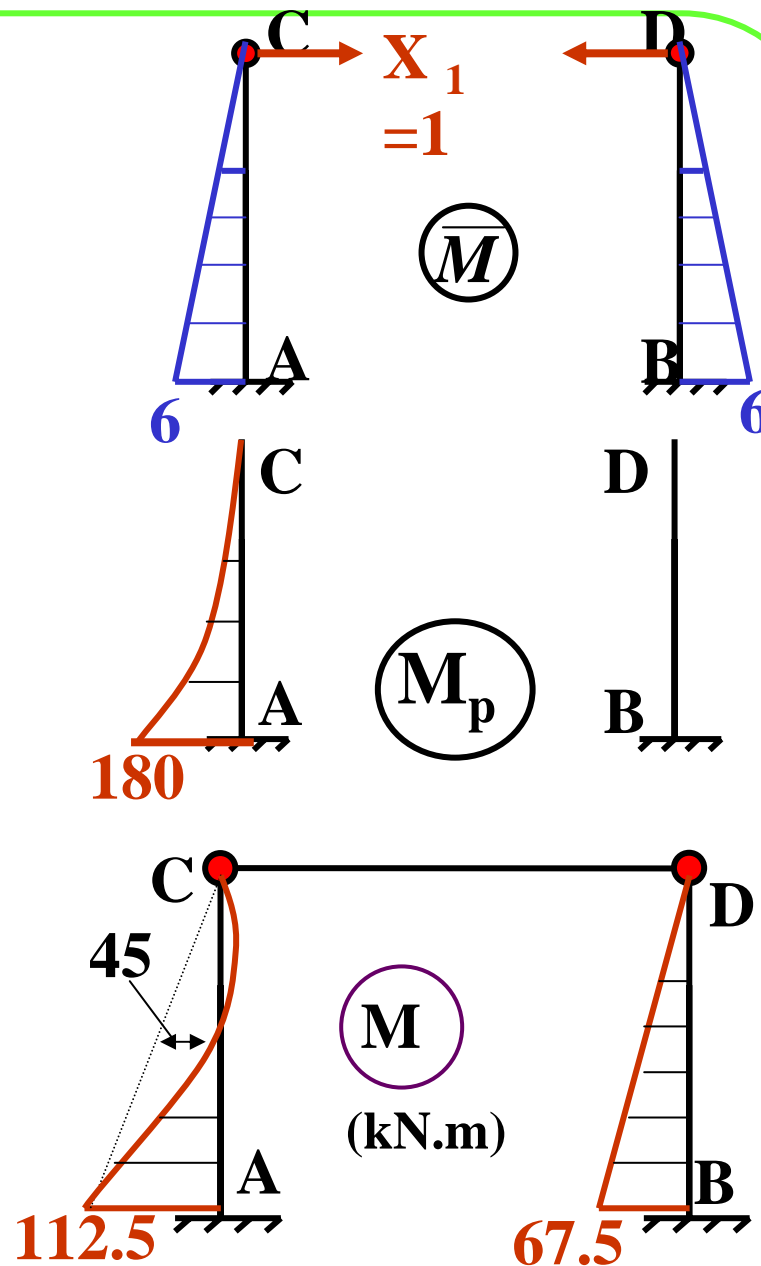
$$X_1 = -\frac{45}{4} kN$$

5) 用迭加法作原结构M图

$$M_A = 112.5 \text{ (左拉)}$$

$$M_B = 67.5 \text{ (左拉)}$$

原结构M图如图示。





习13-5 用位移法求作图示刚架的M图。

习13-5(a):解: 系统在D处有一个角位移,

1) 故基本求知量为 φ ,

对CD段作静定处理

$$m=40\text{kN}\cdot\text{m}, \text{ 令 } i=EI/4$$

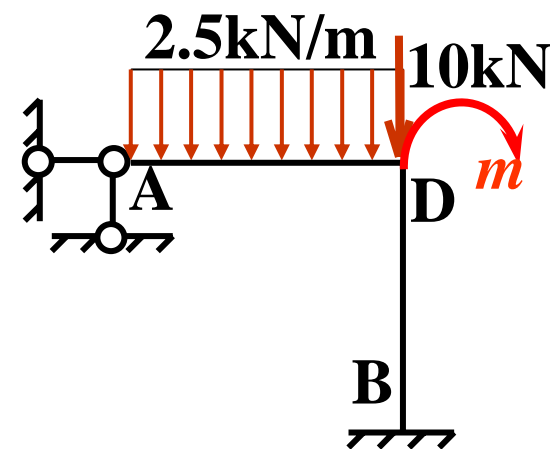
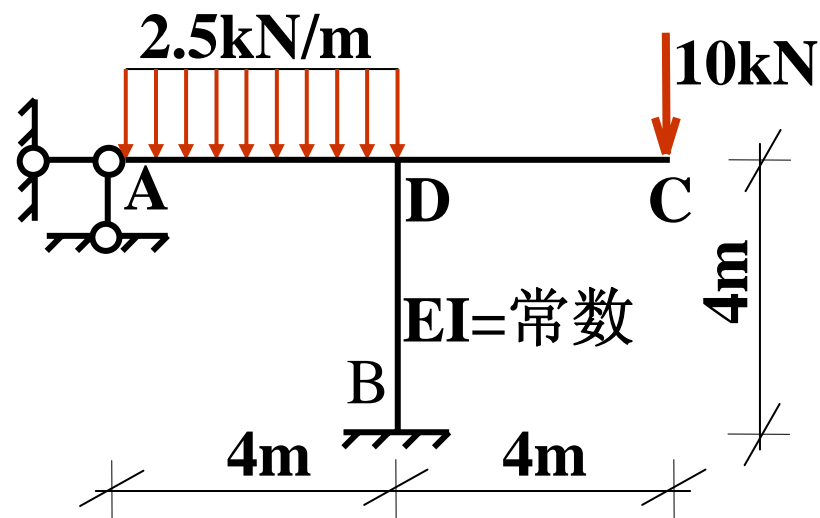
2) 转角位移方程

$$M_{DA} = 3\varphi i + ql^2/8,$$

$$M_{DB} = 4\varphi i,$$

$$M_{BD} = 2\varphi i,$$

$$M_{DC} = 40\text{kN}\cdot\text{m},$$





3) 建立平衡方程

取刚结点D为分离体，
如图示：

$$\sum M_D = 0: M_{DA} + M_{DB} + M_{DC} = 0$$

$$7\varphi i + ql^2 / 8 = 40$$

$$7\varphi i = 35$$

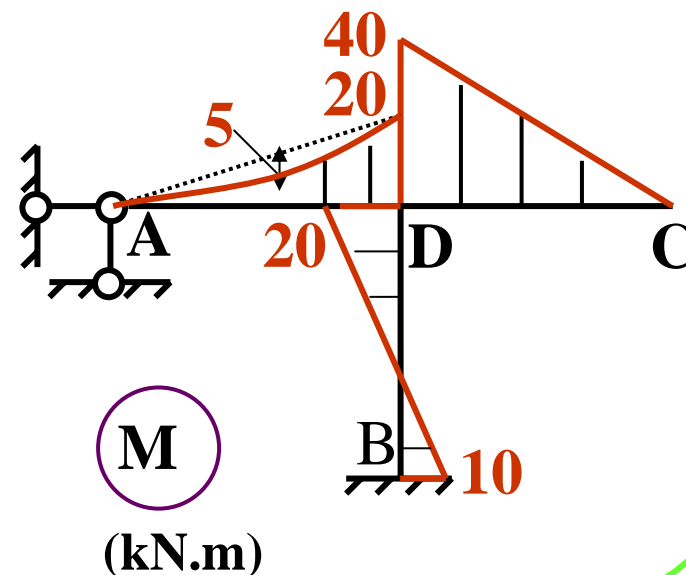
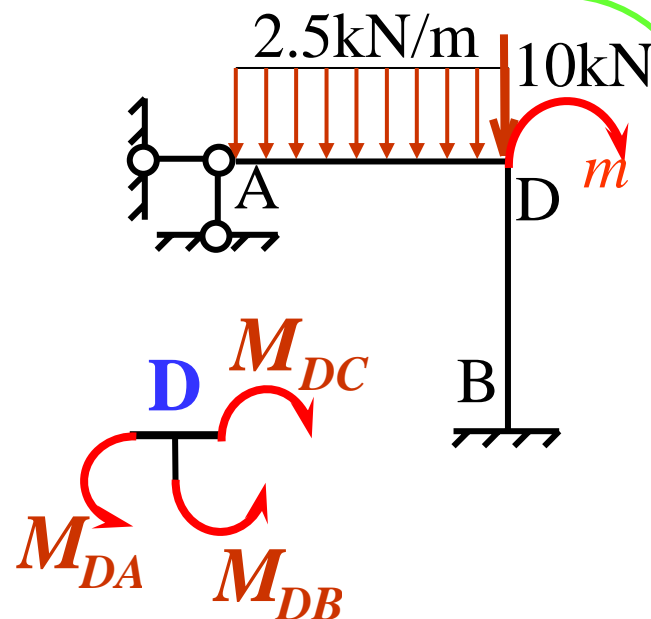
4) 解方程，得： $i\varphi = 5$

5) 求杆端弯矩，作M图：

$$M_{DA} = 15 + 5 = 20,$$

$$M_{DB} = 20, M_{BD} = 10,$$

$$M_{DC} = 40 \text{ kN.m},$$



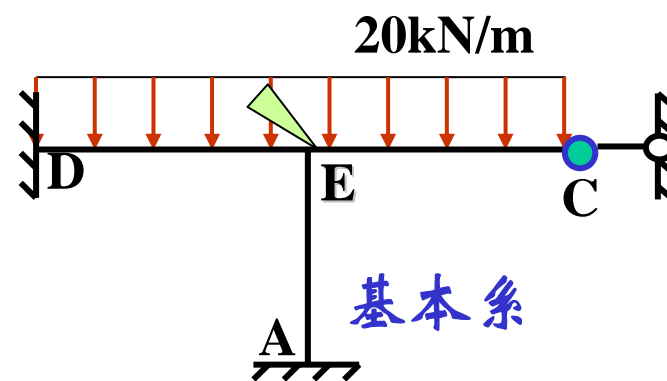
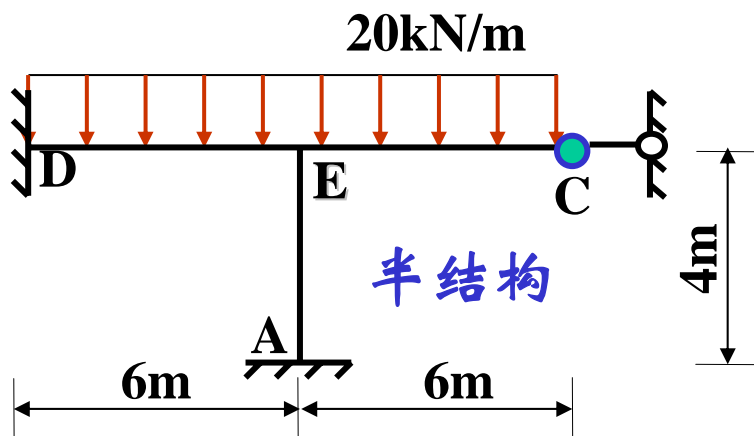
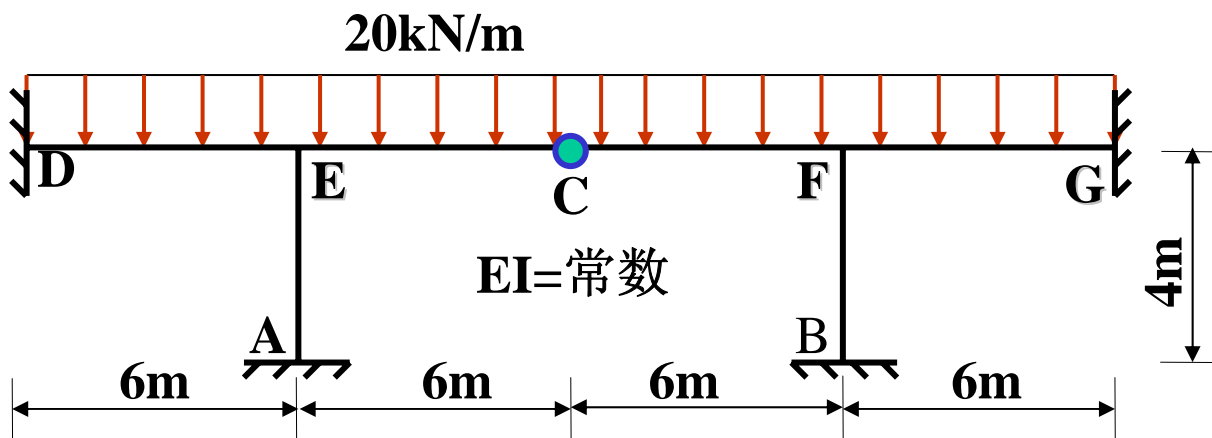


习13-6 利用对称性求作图示刚架的M图。

习13-6(b):解:

取半结构如图;

在E处有一个角位移, C处侧移不作为基本未知量, 取基本系如图





取基本系如图示，令 $EI=1$ ，
位移法典型方程：

$$k_{11}\Delta_1 + F_{1p} = 0$$

$$i_{DE} = 1/6, i_{AE} = 1/4$$

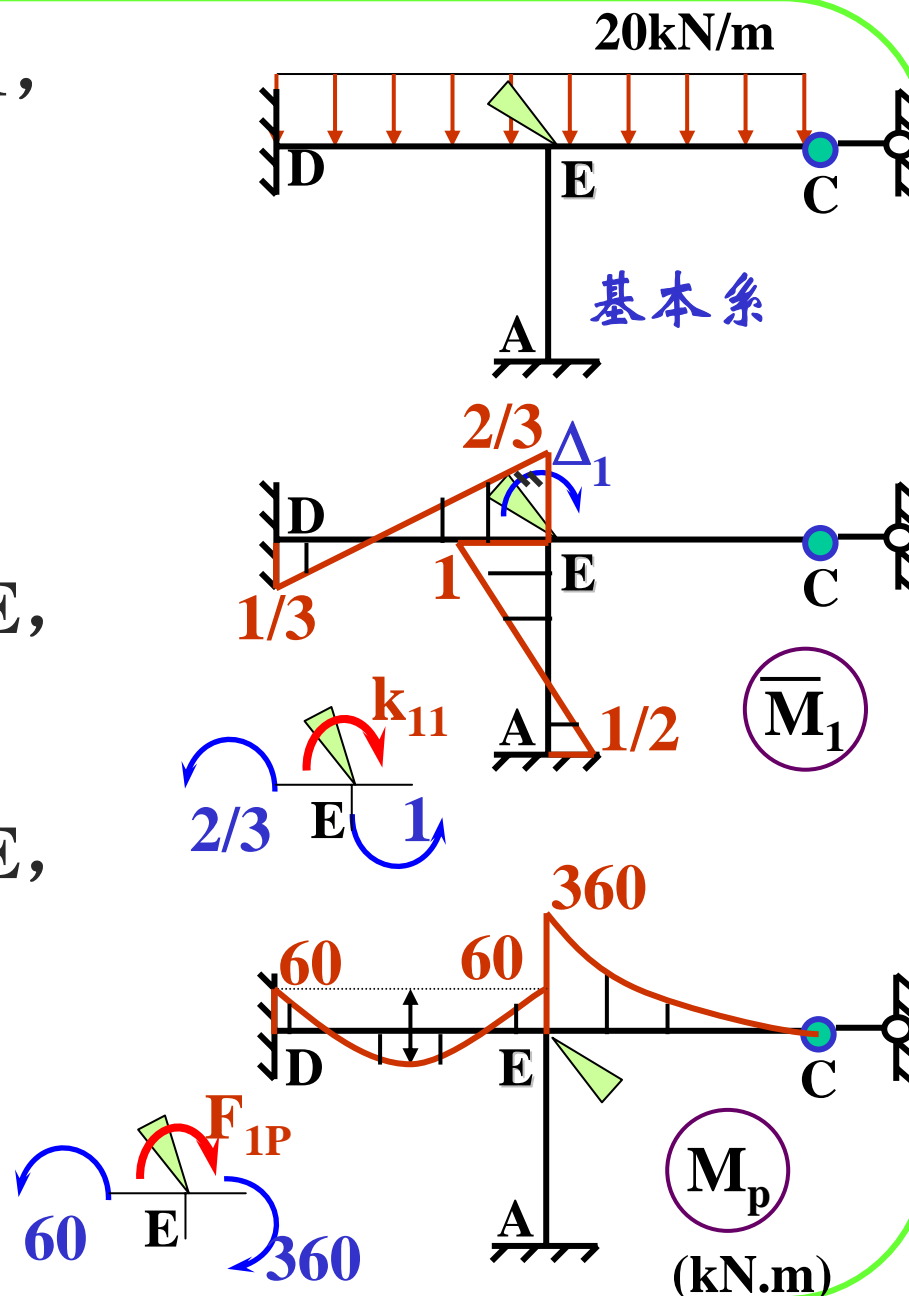
求系数和自由项：

作单位弯矩图，分析结点E，

$$\sum M_E = 0: k_{11} = 5/3$$

作荷载弯矩图，分析结点E，

$$\sum M_E = 0: F_{1p} = -300$$





$$k_{11}\Delta_1 + F_{1p} = 0$$

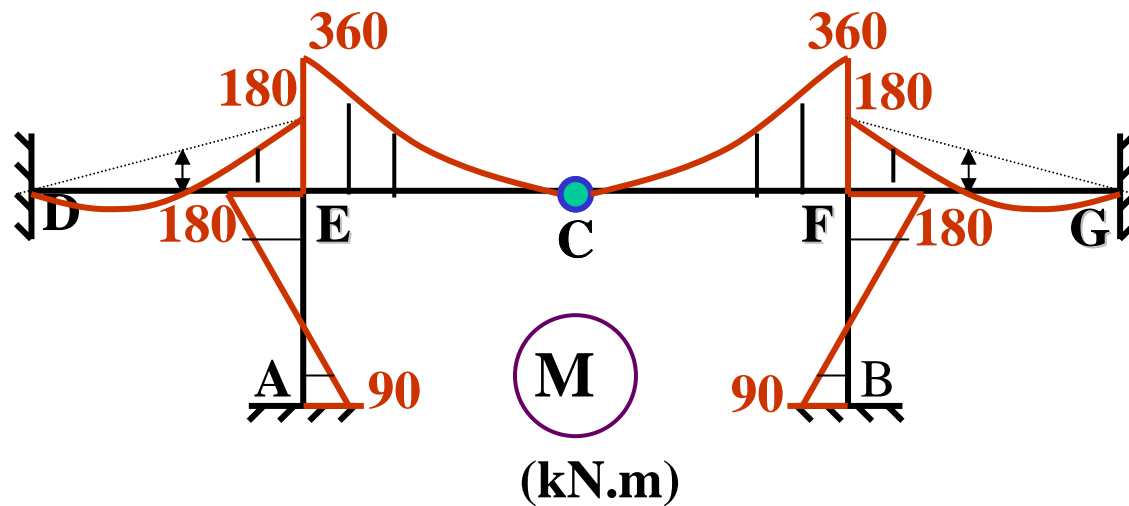
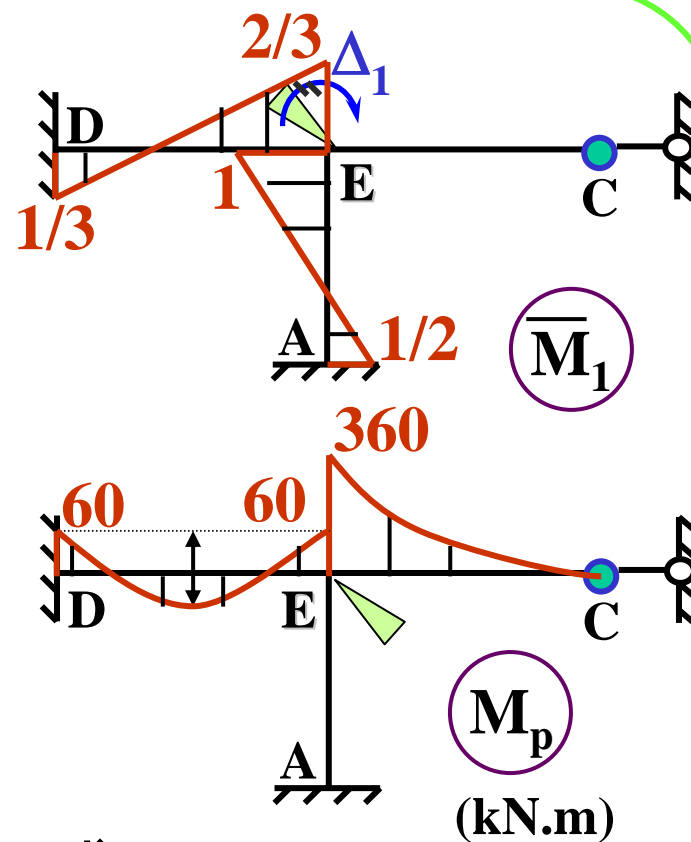
$$k_{11} = 5/3 \quad F_{1p} = -300$$

代入位移法典型方程：

$$\Delta_1 = 180$$

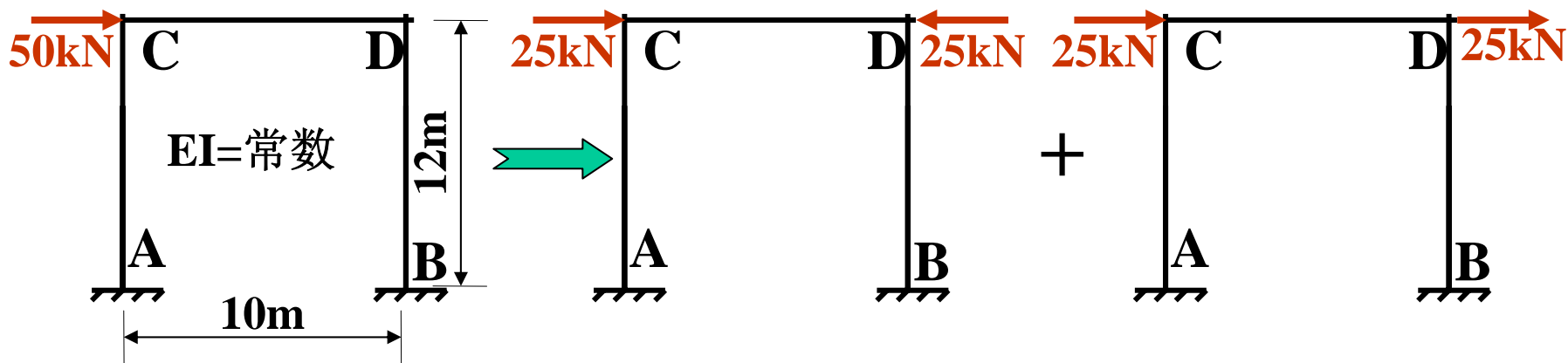
按迭加原理作弯矩图。

$$M = \bar{M}_1\Delta_1 + M_p$$



习13-6 利用对称性求作图示刚架的M图。

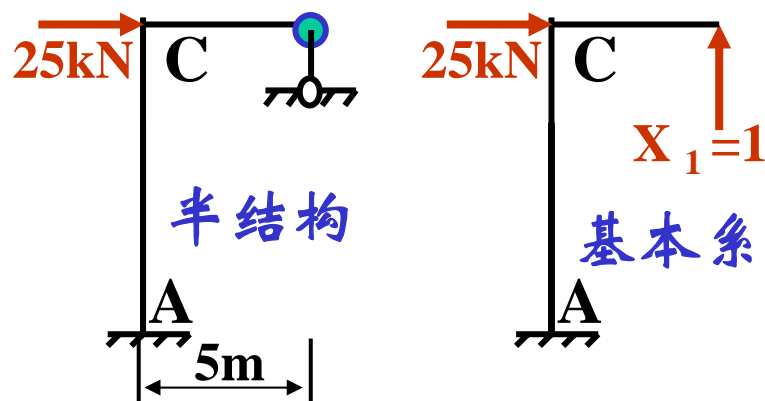
习13-6(d) 解：将荷载分解为对称+反对称，在对称荷载作用无弯矩，只考虑反对称荷载作用时的弯矩，取半结构如图；



用力法求解：
取基本系如图示。

力法典型方程：

$$\delta_{11} X_1 + \Delta_{1P} = 0$$





$$\delta_{11} X_1 + \Delta_{1P} = 0$$

求系数项和自由项

作单位弯矩图，求得：

$$EI\delta_{11} = \left(\frac{1}{3} + 1\right) \times 5^3 = \frac{500}{3}$$

作荷载弯矩图，求得：

$$EI\Delta_{1P} = -\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 300 \times 5 = -9000$$

解力法典型方程，得：

$$X_1 = 54kN$$

利用迭加原理和对称性质

作原结构的弯矩图：

