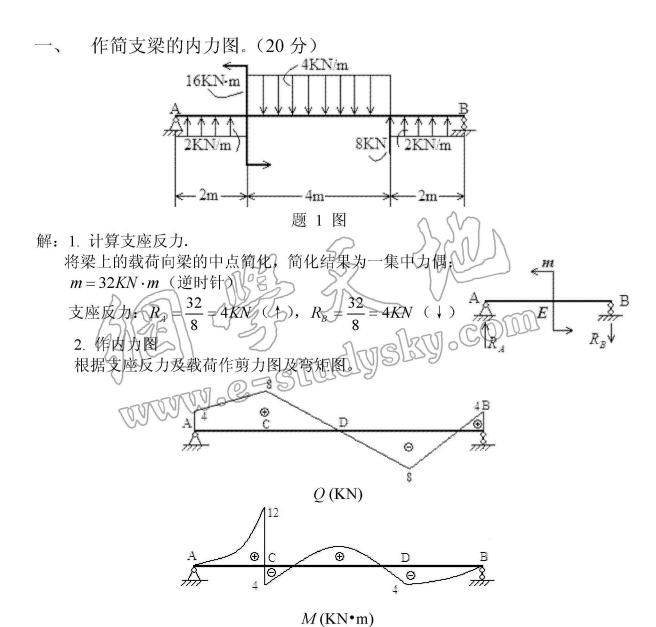
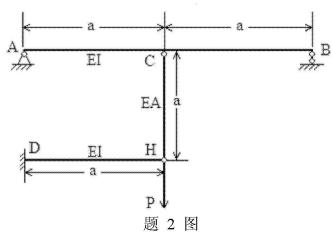
重庆大学 材料力学 课程试题 (A卷)



二、 简支梁 AB 和悬臂梁 DH 用直杆 CH 相联。C 点和 H 点均为铰接,H 点承受垂直载荷 P 的作用。已知梁 AB 和 DH 的抗弯刚度为 EI,杆 CH 的抗拉刚度为 EA,试求杆 CH 的轴力及点 H 的垂直位移。(20 分)

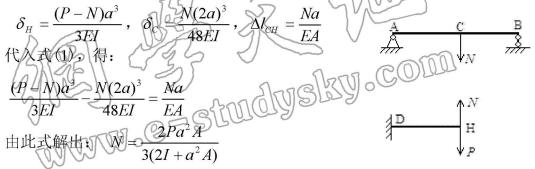


解: 1. 静不定次数确定 m=3, n=2, r=6

结构的自由度 $D=3m-2n-r=3\times3-2\times2-6=-1$ 1次静不定结构

2. 分析计算

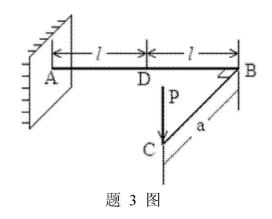
去掉二力杆 CH,即可得到基本结构,设 CH 杆轴向拉力为 N,梁的挠度 δ_c 、 δ_H 以向下为正,则变形集合条件为: δ_H $-\delta_C = \Delta l_{CH}$ (1)



代入 δ_H ,即得H点的垂直位移为:

$$\delta_H = \frac{Pa^3}{9EI} \left(\frac{6I + a^2 A}{2I + a^2 A} \right)$$

三、 直径为 20mm的圆截面平面折杆ADBC在C点受竖向力P的作用, \angle ABC=90 度,杆的弹性模量E=200Gpa,泊松比 μ =0.3,现由实验测得 D点截面处的顶部表面的主应变 ε _=508×10 $^{\circ}$, ε _=-288×10 $^{\circ}$, 试确定外力P及BC段的长度 α 的大小。已知 α =314mm。(20 分)



解: 1. 应力状态分析

AB 杆为弯曲和扭转组合变形,D 点所在截面上的弯矩M = Pa,D 点为二向

应力状态
$$\sigma = \frac{M}{W}$$
, $W = \frac{\pi d^3}{32}$, $\tau = \frac{T}{W_t}$, $W_t = \frac{\pi d^3}{16}$

2. 分析计算

D 点的主应力
$$\sigma_1 = \frac{\sigma}{2} + \sqrt{(\frac{\sigma}{2})^2 + \tau}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{\sigma}{2} - \sqrt{(\frac{\sigma}{2})^2 + \tau}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{\sigma}{2} - \sqrt{(\frac{\sigma}{2})^2 + \tau}$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{\sigma}{2} - \sqrt{(\frac{\sigma}{2})^2 + \tau}$$

$$\sigma_3 = \frac{\sigma}{2} - \sqrt{(\frac{\sigma}{2})^2 + \tau}$$

$$\sigma_4 = \frac{\sigma}{2} - \sqrt{(\frac{\sigma}{2})^2 + \tau}$$

$$\sigma_5 = \frac{\sigma}{2} + \sqrt{(\frac{\sigma}{2})^2 + \tau}$$

$$\sigma_5 = \frac{\sigma}{2} + \sqrt{(\frac{\sigma}{2})^2 + \tau}$$

$$\sigma_7 = \frac{\sigma}{2} - \sqrt{(\frac{\sigma}{2})^2 + \tau}$$

由广义虎克定律: $\varepsilon_1 = \frac{1}{E}(\sigma_1 - \mu\sigma_3)$, $\varepsilon_3 = \frac{1}{E}(\sigma_3 - \mu\sigma_1)$ 可以求得:

$$\sigma_{1} = \frac{E}{1 - \mu^{2}} (\varepsilon_{1} + \mu \varepsilon_{3})$$

$$\sigma_{3} = E (\varepsilon_{3} + \mu \varepsilon_{1})$$

$$(2)$$

联立求解方程(1),(2)可得

$$\tau = \frac{E}{2} \sqrt{\frac{(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_3)^2}{(1 + \mu)^2}}$$

$$(4)$$

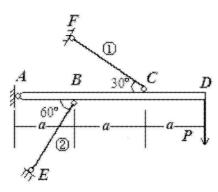
E = 200GPa, $\mu = 0.3$, $\varepsilon_1 = 508 \times 10^{-6}$, $\varepsilon_3 = -288 \times 10^{-6}$

代入式 (3), (4), 得: $\sigma = 62.86MPa$, $\tau = 52.55MPa$

$$\sigma = \frac{M}{W} = \frac{Pl}{\pi d^3 / 32} \quad \therefore \quad P = \frac{\sigma}{l} \cdot \frac{\pi d^3}{32} = \frac{62.86}{314} \times \frac{\pi \times 20^3}{32} = 157.2N$$

$$\tau = \frac{T}{W_t} = \frac{Pa}{\pi d^3 / 16} \quad \therefore \quad a = \frac{\tau}{P} \cdot \frac{\pi d^3}{16} = \frac{52.55}{157.2} \times \frac{\pi \times 20^3}{16} = 525.1mm$$

四、 水平梁ABCD视为刚性杆,杆BE和CF采用相同材料制成,其比例极限 σ_p =200Mpa,许用应力[σ]=140Mpa,稳定安全系数 n_{sl} =2,弹性模量E=200Gpa,①杆CF直径 d_I =10mm,长度 l_I =1000mm;②杆BE直径 d_2 =20mm,长度 l_2 =1000mm,试求结构容许承受的最大载荷P。(20 分)



题 4 图

AD 为刚性杆,此结构为一次静不定结构

1. 计算杆 1、2 的轴力

静力平衡方程 $\Sigma m_{\lambda} = 0$,

 $(N_1 Sin 30^\circ) 2a + (N_2 Sin 60^\circ) \cdot a - P \cdot 3a = 0$

$$\therefore 2N_1 + \sqrt{3}N_2 = 6P$$

变形几何方程:

$$\delta_C = 2\delta_B$$
, $\Delta l_1 = \delta_C Sin 30^\circ$ $\Delta l_2 = \delta_B \sin 60^\circ$, $\therefore \sqrt{3}\Delta l_1 = 2\Delta l_2$

$$\Delta l_1 = \frac{N_1 l_1}{EA_1}, \quad \Delta l_2 = \frac{N_2 l_2}{EA_2} \ \ \vdots \ \ N_2 = N_1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{A_2 l_1}{A_1 l_2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(\frac{d_2}{d_1}\right)^2 \frac{l_1}{l_2} N_1$$
 代入数据后得: $N_2 = 2\sqrt{3}N_1$ (2) 联立求解方程(1), (2) 可得: $N_1 = \frac{3}{4}P$, $N_2 = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}P$

联立求解方程(1), (2) 可得.
$$N_1 = \frac{3}{4}P$$
, $N_2 = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}P$

1. 确定结构的许可载荷

由杆①的拉伸强度,杆②的稳定性综合确定结构的许可载荷。

(1) 杆①的拉伸强度

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{N_1}{A_1} = \frac{3P}{4A_1} \le \left[\sigma\right]$$

$$\therefore P \leq \frac{4}{3} A_1 [\sigma] = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi d_1^2}{4} \cdot [\sigma] = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi d_1^2 [\sigma] = \frac{\pi}{3} \times 10^2 \times 140 \times 10^{-3} = 14.66 KN$$

(2) 杆②的稳定性条件

$$i_2 = \frac{d_2}{4} = \frac{20}{4} = 5mm$$
, $\mu = 1$, $l_2 = 1000mm$, $\lambda = \frac{\mu \cdot l_2}{i_2} = 200 > \lambda_P = 100$

$$\lambda_P = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 E}{\sigma_P}} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 \times 200 \times 10^3}{200}} \approx 100$$
 杆②为大柔度杆

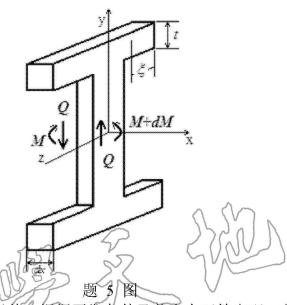
$$\sigma_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2}$$
 $P_{cr} = \sigma_{cr} A_2 = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2} A^2$

工作安全系数 $n_{st} = \frac{P_{cr}}{N}$

$$n_{st} = \frac{P_{cr}}{N_2} = \frac{\pi^2 E A_2 / \lambda^2}{3\sqrt{3}P/2} \ge [n_{st}]$$

$$\therefore P \le \frac{2\pi^2 E A_2}{3\sqrt{3}\lambda^2 [n_{st}]} = \frac{\pi^3 E d_2^2}{6\sqrt{3}\lambda^2 [n_{st}]}$$
$$P \le \frac{\pi^3 \times 200 \times 20^2}{6\sqrt{3} \times 200^2 \times 2} = 2.98KN$$

五、 从工字型截面梁取出微分段 dx,左截面内力为 MQ 右截面内力为 M+DMQ 翼板厚度为 t。求翼板水平(z 方向)剪应力 τ 的表达式。(20 分)



解: 在题图所示处取单元体,根据平衡条件及剪应力互等定理,单元体受力如图所示

单元体平衡方程: $\Sigma X = 0$, $N + \tau v dx - (N + dN) = 0$ $\tau't dx = dN$

$$dN = \int_{A_1} \frac{dM}{I_Z} dA = \frac{dM}{I_Z} \int_{A_1} y dA$$

$$\Leftrightarrow S_Z^* = \int_{A_2} y dA$$

則:
$$dN = \frac{dM}{I_Z} S_Z^*$$
 $\therefore \tau' t dx = \frac{dM}{I_Z} S_Z^*$, $\tau' = \frac{dM}{dx} \cdot \frac{S_Z^*}{I_Z t}$

$$\frac{dM}{dx} = Q , \quad \tau' = \tau \qquad \therefore \qquad \text{iff} \quad \text{iff} \quad \tau = \frac{QS_Z^*}{I_Z t}$$

$$(1)$$

$$S_Z^* = A_1 \cdot y_{c1} \ A_1 = \xi t \ y_{c1} = \frac{h}{2} - \frac{t}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(h - t)$$
 ::

$$S_Z^* = \frac{1}{2}\xi t(h-t)$$

代入式(1),得:
$$\tau = \frac{Q\xi(h-t)}{2I_Z}$$

