

弹性地基结构

上册

黎紹敏 編著

哈尔滨建筑工程学院

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第一章 弹性地基梁的计算理论

§ 1. 绪 论

1801年富斯提出每单位长度地基梁的压力与地基沉陷成正比, 这个假设只适用于等宽度的地基梁。1867年文克勒提出每单位面积上所受的压力与地基沉陷成正比。即 $\gamma = Kby$

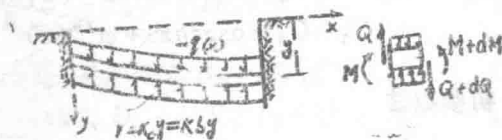


图 1-1

式中 γ 是地基地面任意一点的压力 (kg/cm^2), y 是该任意一点的沉陷值 (cm), b 是该任意一点梁的宽度 (cm), K 是地基系数 (kg/cm^3) 这个假设可用于变宽度的地基梁和板的计算。

§ 2. 等断面弹性地基梁计算的基本方程

$$\frac{d^2 M}{dx^2} = q(x) + Kby, \quad \frac{d^4 M}{dx^4} = q''(x) + Kby''$$

因 $y'' = -\frac{M}{EJ}$, 得 $\frac{d^4 M}{dx^4} + \frac{Kb}{EJ} M = q''(x)$

式中 $q(x)$ 假设向上、

令 $k = \sqrt{\frac{Kb}{4EJ}}$, 得 $\frac{d^4 M}{dx^4} + 4k^4 M = q''(x)$ (1-1)

若为均布荷载, $q''(x) = 0$, 则 $\frac{d^4 M}{dx^4} + 4k^4 M = 0$ (1-2)

(1-2) 的解为

$$M = A_1 e^{kx} \cos kx + A_2 e^{kx} \sin kx + A_3 e^{-kx} \cos kx + A_4 e^{-kx} \sin kx \quad (1-3)$$

已知 $ch kx = \frac{1}{2}(e^{kx} + e^{-kx})$, $sh kx = \frac{1}{2}(e^{kx} - e^{-kx})$,

并引入 $z = kx$, 于是 (1-3) 式为

$$M = C_1 \sin z \sinh z + C_2 \sin z \cosh z + C_3 \cos z \sinh z + C_4 \cos z \cosh z \quad (1-4)$$

若非均布荷载 $q''(x) \neq 0$, (1-1) 的全解为

$$M = C_1 \sin z \sinh z + C_2 \sin z \cosh z + C_3 \cos z \sinh z + C_4 \cos z \cosh z + \varphi(x) \quad (1-5)$$

式中 $\varphi(x) = \frac{q''}{4k^4} - \frac{q''}{16k^8} + \frac{q''}{64k^{12}} \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1} q^{[2+4(n-1)]}}{(4k^4)^n} + \frac{(-1)^n q^{[2+4n]}}{(4k^4)^{n+1}}$ (1-6)

($n = 0, 1, n \dots$) 将 (1-5) 依次微分得:

$$Q = \frac{dM}{dx} = k[(C_2 - C_3)\sin zshz + (C_1 - C_4)\sin zchz + (C_1 + C_4)\cos zshz + (C_2 + C_3)\cos zchz] + \varphi'(x) \quad (1-7)$$

$$q + Kby = 2k^3[-C_4\sin zshz - C_3\sin zchz + C_2\cos zshz + C_1\cos zchz] + \varphi''(x) \quad (1-8)$$

$$q' + Kby' = 2k^3[-(C_2 + C_3)\sin zshz - (C_1 + C_4)\sin zchz + (C_1 - C_4)\cos zshz + (C_2 - C_3)\cos zchz] + \varphi'''(x) \quad (1-9)$$

§ 3. 初参数法

第 I 段 $0 \leq x \leq a$, 当 $x = 0$,

$$M = M_0, Q = Q_0,$$

$$q + Kby = q_0 + Kby_0,$$

$$q' + Kby' = q'_0 + Kby'_0$$

因 $x = 0, z = kx = 0$, 则

$\cos zchz = 1$, 其余均为零, 由 (1

— 5) ~ (1-9) 得 $M_0 = C_4 +$

$$\varphi(0), Q_0 = k(C_2 + C_3) + \varphi'(0)$$

$$q_0 + Kby_0 = 2k^2 C_1 + \varphi''(0), q'_0 + Kby'_0 = 2k^3(C_2 - C_3) + \varphi'''(0)$$

解上四式得 $C_1 = \frac{q_0 + Kby_0}{2k^2} - \frac{\varphi''(0)}{2k^2}$

$$C_2 = \frac{Q_0}{2k} + \frac{q'_0 + Kby'_0}{4k^3} - \frac{\varphi'(0)}{2k} - \frac{\varphi'''(0)}{4k^3},$$

$$C_3 = \frac{Q_0}{2k} - \frac{q'_0 + Kby'_0}{4k^3} - \frac{\varphi'(0)}{2k} + \frac{\varphi'''(0)}{4k^3}, C_4 = M_0 - \varphi(0),$$

将求得的 C_1, C_2, C_3 和 C_4 代入 (1-5) ~ (1-9) 并引入

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S_0 &= \frac{q_0 + Kby_0}{k^2}, N_0 = \frac{q'_0 + Kby'_0}{k^3}, A_z = \cos zchz, \\ B_z &= \frac{\sin zchz + \cos zshz}{2}, C_z = \frac{\sin zshz}{2}, D_z = \frac{\sin zchz - \cos zshz}{4} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1-10)$$

得:

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 &= [M_0 - \varphi(0)] A_z + \frac{[Q_0 - \varphi'(0)]}{k} B_z + \left[S_0 - \frac{\varphi''(0)}{k^2} \right] C_z + \\ &+ \left[N_0 - \frac{\varphi'''(0)}{k^3} \right] D_z + \varphi(x) \end{aligned} \quad (1-11)$$

$$Q_1 = -4k[M_0 - \varphi(0)] D_z + [Q_0 - \varphi'(0)] A_z + \left[kS_0 - \frac{\varphi''(0)}{k} \right] B_z +$$

$$\left[kN_0 - \frac{\varphi'''(0)}{k^2} \right] C_z + \varphi'(x) \quad (1-12)$$

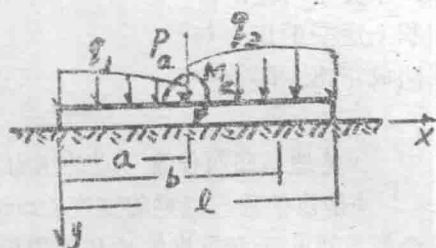


图 1-2

$$q_1 + Kby_1 = -4k^2[M_0 - \varphi(0)]C_z - 4k[Q_0 - \varphi'(0)]D_z + [k^2S_0 - \varphi''(0)]A_z + \left[k^2N_0 - \frac{\varphi'''(0)}{k}\right]B_z + \varphi''(x) \quad (1-13)$$

$$q'_1 + Kby'_1 = -4k^3[M_0 - \varphi(0)]B_z - 4k^2[Q_0 - \varphi'(0)]C_z - 4k[k^2S_0 - \varphi''(0)]D_z + [k^3N_0 - \varphi'''(0)]A_z + \varphi'''(x) \quad (1-14)$$

若为线性变化的分布荷载, 则 $q''(x) = 0$, $\varphi(x) = 0$, 得:

$$M_1 = M_0A_z + \frac{Q_0}{k}B_z + S_0C_z + N_0D_z \quad (1-15)$$

$$Q_1 = -4kM_0D_z + Q_0A_z + kS_0B_z + kN_0C_z \quad (1-16)$$

$$q_1 + Kby_1 = -4k^2M_0C_z - 4kQ_0D_z + k^2S_0A_z + k^2N_0B_z \quad (1-17)$$

$$q'_1 + Kby'_1 = -4k^3M_0B_z - 4k^2Q_0C_z - 4k^3S_0D_z + k^3N_0A_z \quad (1-18)$$

第Ⅱ段 $a \leq x \leq b$, 令 $kx = z$, $ka = \alpha$, 由 (1-11) ~ (1-14) 得

$$M_2 = M_1 + [\Delta M_a - \Delta\varphi(a)]A_{z-\alpha} + \frac{\Delta Q_a - \Delta\varphi'(a)}{k}B_{z-\alpha} + \frac{\Delta q_a - \Delta\varphi''(a)}{k^2}C_{z-\alpha} + \frac{\Delta q'_a - \Delta\varphi'''(a)}{k^3}D_{z-\alpha} + \Delta\varphi(x) \quad (1-19)$$

$$Q_2 = Q_1 - 4k[\Delta M_a - \Delta\varphi(a)]D_{z-\alpha} + [\Delta Q_a - \Delta\varphi'(a)]A_{z-\alpha} + \frac{\Delta q_a - \Delta\varphi''(a)}{k}B_{z-\alpha} + \frac{\Delta q'_a - \Delta\varphi'''(a)}{k^3}C_{z-\alpha} + \Delta\varphi'(x) \quad (1-20)$$

$$q_2 + Kby_2 = q_1 + Kby_1 - 4k^2[\Delta M_a - \Delta\varphi(a)]C_{z-\alpha} - 4k[\Delta Q_a - \Delta\varphi'(a)]D_{z-\alpha} + [\Delta q_a - \Delta\varphi''(a)]A_{z-\alpha} + \frac{\Delta q'_a - \Delta\varphi'''(a)}{k}B_{z-\alpha} + \Delta\varphi''(x) \quad (1-21)$$

$$q'_2 + Kby'_2 = q'_1 + Kby'_1 - 4k^3[\Delta M_a - \Delta\varphi(a)]B_{z-\alpha} - 4k^2[\Delta Q_a - \Delta\varphi'(a)]C_{z-\alpha} - 4k[\Delta q_a - \Delta\varphi''(a)]D_{z-\alpha} + [\Delta q'_a - \Delta\varphi'''(a)]A_{z-\alpha} + \Delta\varphi'''(x) \quad (1-22)$$

若为连续不断的分布荷载, $\Delta\varphi(x) = 0$, 得

$$M_2 = M_1 + \Delta M_a A_{z-\alpha} + \frac{\Delta Q_a}{k}B_{z-\alpha} + \frac{\Delta q_a}{k^2}C_{z-\alpha} + \frac{\Delta q'_a}{k^3}D_{z-\alpha} \quad (1-23)$$

$$Q_2 = Q_1 - 4k\Delta M_a D_{z-\alpha} + \Delta Q_a A_{z-\alpha} + \frac{\Delta q_a}{k}B_{z-\alpha} + \frac{\Delta q'_a}{k^3}C_{z-\alpha} \quad (1-24)$$

$$q_2 + Kby_2 = q_1 + Kby_1 - 4k^2\Delta M_a C_{z-\alpha} - 4k\Delta Q_a D_{z-\alpha} + \Delta q_a A_{z-\alpha} + \frac{\Delta q'_a}{k}B_{z-\alpha} \quad (1-25)$$

$$q'_2 + Kby'_2 = q'_1 + Kby'_1 - 4k^3\Delta M_a B_{z-\alpha} - 4k^2\Delta Q_a C_{z-\alpha} - 4k\Delta q_a D_{z-\alpha} + \Delta q'_a A_{z-\alpha} \quad (1-26)$$

§ 4. 分布力偶作用下弹性地基梁的计算

第 I 段 $0 \leq x \leq a$,

当 $x = 0$, $M_0 = Q_0 = 0$,

$y'_0 \neq 0$, $y_0 \neq 0$,

则 $N_0 \neq 0$, $S_0 \neq 0$,

由 (1-15)~(1-18) 得

$$M_1 = S_0 C_z + N_0 D_z,$$

$$Q_1 = k S_0 B_z + k N_0 C_z,$$

$$q_1 + K b y_1 = k^2 S_0 A_z + k^2 N_0 B_z, \quad q'_1 + K b y'_1 = -4k^3 S_0 D_z + k^3 N_0 A_z$$

第 II 段 $a \leq x \leq b$, 由 (1-23)~(1-26) 得

$$M_2 = M_1 + \int_a^x m d\eta \cdot A_{k(x-\eta)}, \quad Q_2 = Q_1 + \int_a^x -4k m d\eta \cdot D_{k(x-\eta)},$$

$$q_2 + K b y_2 = q_1 + K b y_1 + \int_a^x -4k^2 m d\eta \cdot C_{k(x-\eta)}$$

$$q'_2 + K b y'_2 = q'_1 + K b y'_1 + \int_a^x -4k^3 m d\eta \cdot B_{k(x-\eta)}$$

若令 $k(x-\eta) = \xi$, $-k d\eta = d\xi$, $\therefore d\eta = -\frac{d\xi}{k}$, 于是得

$$M_2 = M_1 - \frac{m}{k} \int_a^x A_\xi d\xi, \quad Q_2 = Q_1 + 4m \int_a^x D_\xi d\xi$$

$$q_2 + K b y_2 = q_1 + K b y_1 + 4km \int_a^x C_\xi d\xi, \quad q'_2 + K b y'_2 = q'_1 + K b y'_1 + 4k^2 m \int_a^x B_\xi d\xi$$

因 $\int_a^x A_\xi d\xi = B_\xi \Big|_a^x = B_{k(x-\eta)} \Big|_a^x = B_{k(x-x)} - B_{k(x-a)} = -B_{k(x-a)}$,

$$\int_a^x D_\xi d\xi = -\frac{A_\xi}{4} \Big|_a^x = -\frac{1}{4} A_{k(x-\eta)} \Big|_a^x = -\frac{1}{4} [A_{k(x-x)} - A_{k(x-a)}] = \frac{-1 + A_\xi(x-a)}{4}$$

$$\int_a^x C_\xi d\xi = D_\xi \Big|_a^x = D_{k(x-\eta)} \Big|_a^x = D_{k(x-x)} - D_{k(x-a)} = -D_{k(x-a)},$$

$$\int_a^x B_\xi d\xi = C_\xi \Big|_a^x = C_{k(x-\eta)} \Big|_a^x = C_{k(x-x)} - C_{k(x-a)} = -C_{k(x-a)}$$

代入得最后结果: 令 $z = kx$, $a = ka$

$$M_2 = M_1 + \frac{m}{k} B_{z-a} \quad (1-27)$$

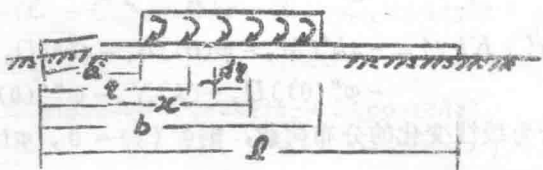
$$Q_2 = Q_1 + m(A_{z-a} - 1) \quad (1-28)$$

$$q_2 + K b y_2 = q_1 + K b y_1 - 4km D_{z-a} \quad (1-29)$$

$$q'_2 + K b y'_2 = q'_1 + K b y'_1 - 4k^2 m C_{z-a} \quad (1-30)$$

第 III 段 $b \leq x \leq l$ 令 $\beta = kb$ 得

$$M_3 = M_1 + \frac{m}{k} B_{z-a} - \frac{m}{k} B_{z-\beta} \quad (1-31)$$



图(1-3)

$$Q_3 = Q_1 + m(A_{z-a} - 1) - m(A_{z-\beta} - 1) \quad (1-32)$$

$$O + Kby_3 = q_1 + Kby_1 - 4kmD_{z-a} + 4kmD_{z-\beta} \quad (1-33)$$

$$O + Kby'_3 = q'_1 + Kby'_1 - 4k^2mC_{z-a} + 4k^2mC_{z-\beta} \quad (1-34)$$

§ 5. 弹性地基梁断面阶梯形改变时的计算

承受线性变化的分布荷载

$$\text{令 } k_1 = \sqrt[4]{\frac{Kb}{4EJ_1}},$$

$$k_2 = \sqrt[4]{\frac{Kb}{4EJ_2}}$$

当 $0 \leq x \leq a$, 由 (1-15) ~

(1-18) 得

$$M_1 = M_0 A_z + \frac{Q_0}{k_1} B_z + S_0 C_z + N_0 D_z \quad (1-35)$$

$$Q_1 = -4k_1 M_0 D_z + Q_0 A_z + k_1 S_0 B_z + k_1 N_0 C_z \quad (1-36)$$

$$q_1 + Kby_1 = -4k_1^2 M_0 C_z - 4k_1 Q_0 D_z + k_1^2 S_0 A_z + k_1^2 N_0 B_z \quad (1-37)$$

$$q'_1 + Kby'_1 = -4k_1^3 M_0 B_z - 4k_1^2 Q_0 C_z - 4k_1^3 S_0 D_z + k_1^3 N_0 A_z \quad (1-38)$$

式中 $z = k_1 x$, 当 $x = a$, $z = ma$ 代入上式得 M_a , Q_a , y_a 和 y'_a

当 $a \leq x \leq l$, 得

$$M_2 = M_a A_z + \frac{Q_a}{k_2} B_z + S_a C_z + N_a D_z \quad (1-39)$$

$$Q_2 = -4k_2 M_a D_z + Q_a A_z + k_2 S_a B_z + k_2 N_a C_z \quad (1-40)$$

$$q_2 + Kby_2 = -4k_2^2 M_a C_z - 4k_2 Q_a D_z + k_2^2 S_a A_z + k_2^2 N_a B_z \quad (1-41)$$

$$q'_2 + Kby'_2 = -4k_2^3 M_a B_z - 4k_2^2 Q_a C_z - 4k_2^3 S_a D_z + k_2^3 N_a A_z \quad (1-42)$$

$$\text{式中 } k_2 x = z, \quad S_a = \frac{q_{(a+dx)} + Kby_a}{k_2^2}, \quad N_a = \frac{q'_{(a+dx)} + Kby'_a}{k_2^3},$$

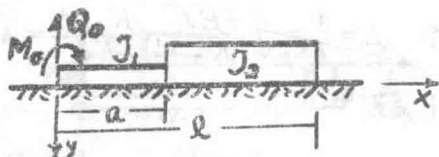
若坐标原点固定不移动, 则当 $a \leq x \leq l$ 时的第二段中上式的 A_z , B_z , C_z 和 D_z 要用 A_{z-a} , B_{z-a} , C_{z-a} 和 D_{z-a} 代入, $z = k_2 x$, $\alpha = k_2 a$

§ 6 考虑剪力影响的地基梁计算

在梁的横断面除弯矩外, 一般还有剪力作用, 引起的剪切对梁的变形有时需考虑, 因此总挠度为 $y(x) = y_1(x) + y_2(x)$ 式中 $y_1(x)$ 为弯矩引起的挠度, $y_2(x)$ 为剪力引起的挠度, 将上式微分四次得 $\frac{d^4 y(x)}{dx^4} = \frac{d^4 y_1(x)}{dx^4} + \frac{d^4 y_2(x)}{dx^4}$, (a)

由于纯弯矩引起的 $\frac{d^4 y_1(x)}{dx^4} = -4k^4 y(x) = -\frac{K_0}{EJ} y(x)$, 而剪力引起的曲率

$$\text{表达式为 } \frac{d^4 y_2(x)}{dx^4} = \frac{\alpha}{FG} \frac{d^2 M}{dx^2} = \frac{\alpha K_0}{FG} y(x)$$



图(1-4)

代入 (a) 式得 $\frac{d^4 y(x)}{dx^4} - \frac{\alpha K_0}{FG} \frac{d^2 y(x)}{dx^2} + \frac{K_0}{EJ} y(x) = 0$

若引用相对横坐标 $\xi = \frac{x}{L}$, 上式为 $\frac{d^4 y(\xi)}{d\xi^4} - \frac{\alpha K_0 L^2}{FG} \cdot \frac{d^2 y(\xi)}{d\xi^2} + \frac{K_0 L^4}{EJ} y(\xi) = 0$

令 $L = \frac{1}{k} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{4EJ}{K_0}}$, $\frac{K_0 L^4}{EJ} = 4$, $\frac{\alpha K_0 L^2}{FG} = 4s$, $s = \frac{\alpha K_0 L^2}{4FG}$,

于是上式为

$$\frac{d^4 y(\xi)}{d\xi^4} - 4s \frac{d^2 y(\xi)}{d\xi^2} + 4y(\xi) = 0 \quad (1-43)$$

EJ 和 FG 为梁的抗弯和抗剪刚度, α 为横断面剪应力不均匀分布修正系数, 对于园形 $\alpha = 1.22$, 矩形 $\alpha = 1.2$

利用初参法得其解为:

$$y(\xi) = y(0) A_\xi + y'(0) B_\xi + y''(0) C_\xi + y'''(0) D_\xi \quad (1-44)$$

函数

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_\xi &= chu\xi \cos v\xi - \frac{u^2 - v^2}{2uv} shu\xi \sin v\xi; & C_\xi &= \frac{1}{2uv} shu\xi \sin v\xi \\ B_\xi &= \frac{3v^2 - u^2}{2v(u^2 + v^2)} chu\xi \sin v\xi + \frac{3u^2 - v^2}{2u(u^2 + v^2)} shu\xi \cos v\xi; \\ D_\xi &= \frac{1}{2(u^2 + v^2)} \left(\frac{chu\xi \sin v\xi}{v} - \frac{shu\xi \cos v\xi}{u} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1-45)$$

式中初参数为:

$$y(0) = y_0; \quad y'(0) = \Delta \varphi_0; \quad y''(0) = \frac{L^2}{EJ} M_0; \quad y'''(0) = \frac{L^3}{EJ} Q_0; \quad u = \sqrt{1 - G};$$

$$v = \sqrt{1 + G} \quad (1-46)$$

若 $G = 0$, 即不考虑切力影响, 则得 $u = v = 1$, (1-45) 变成 (1-10)

第二章 各种荷重作用下等断面地基梁

§ 1. 承受均布荷重

解：利用边界条件：

当 $x = 0$, $M_0 = 0$, $Q_0 = 0$, 未知

初参数为 y_0 和 y'_0 , 即

$$S_0 = \frac{q_0 + Kby_0}{k^2} \quad (1)$$

$$N_0 = \frac{q'_0 + Kby'_0}{k^3} \quad (2)$$



图(2-1)

当 $x = l$, $M_l = 0$, $Q_l = 0$, 由 (1-15) ~ (1-18) 得

$$M = S_0 C_x + N_0 D_x, \quad Q = kS_0 B_x + kN_0 C_x$$

当 $x = l$, $z = kl = \lambda$, 得 $M_l = S_0 C_\lambda + N_0 D_\lambda = 0$,

$$Q_l = k(S_0 B_\lambda + N_0 C_\lambda) = 0, \text{ 由上二式解得 } S_0 = 0, N_0 = 0,$$

$\therefore M = 0, Q = 0$, 即梁不承受弯曲, 均匀下降, 由 (1) 和 (2) 得

$$y_0 = \frac{q}{Kb}, \quad y'_0 = 0,$$

§ 2. 承受线性变化的分布荷重

$$\text{令 } q = -(q_0 + q'_0 x)$$

解：当 $x = 0$, $M_0 = 0$, $Q_0 = 0$,

未知初参数 $y_0 = ?$ $y'_0 = ?$

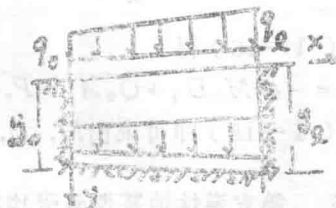
即 $S_0 = ?$ $N_0 = ?$

利用 $x = l$, $M_l = 0$, $Q_l = 0$ 来求

由 (1-15) ~ (1-18) 得

$$M_l = S_0 C_\lambda + N_0 D_\lambda = 0,$$

$$Q_l = k(S_0 B_\lambda + N_0 C_\lambda) = 0, \quad \lambda = kl,$$



图(2-2)

由上二式解得

$S_0 = 0, N_0 = 0, \therefore M = 0, Q = 0$, 梁不承受弯曲, 由 (1-17) 式得 $q + Kby = 0$, 由此得

$$y = \frac{-q}{Kb} = \frac{q_0 + q'_0 x}{Kb}, \quad x = 0, \quad y_0 = \frac{q_0}{Kb}, \quad x = l, \quad y_l = \frac{q_0 + q'_0 l}{Kb}$$

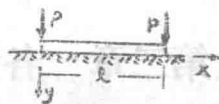
§ 3. 梁两端对称作用集中力

解：当 $x = 0$, $M_0 = 0$, $Q_0 = -P$,

未知初参数为 $y_0 = ?$ $y'_0 = ?$

即 $S_0 = ?$ $N_0 = ?$

利用 $x = \frac{l}{2}, Q_{l/2} = 0, y'_{l/2} = 0$ 来求,



或者利用 $x = l, M_l = 0, Q_l = P$ 来求,

由 (1-16) 得: 当 $x = l/2$,

图(2-3)

$$Q_{l/2} = -PA_x + kS_0B_x + kN_0C_x,$$

$$\text{和 } 0 + Kb y'_{l/2} = 4Pk^2C_x - 4k^3S_0D_x + k^3N_0A_x,$$

$$\text{令 } z = \frac{kl}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\lambda, \quad Q_{l/2} = -PA_{\frac{\lambda}{2}} + kS_0B_{\frac{\lambda}{2}} + kN_0C_{\frac{\lambda}{2}} = 0$$

$$Kb y'_{l/2} = 4Pk^2C_{\frac{\lambda}{2}} - 4k^3S_0D_{\frac{\lambda}{2}} + k^3N_0A_{\frac{\lambda}{2}} = 0$$

由上二式可以解得 S_0 和 N_0 , 再将 S_0 和 N_0 代入 (1-15) ~ (1-18) 即可求出 M, Q, y 和 y' 图

§ 4. 一端完全固定、另一端自由并作用集中力和力偶

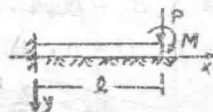
解: $x = 0, M_0 = ?, Q_0 = ?$

由于 $y_0 = 0, y'_0 = 0, \therefore S_0 = 0,$

$$N_0 = 0,$$

利用 $x = l, M_l = -M, Q_l = P$ 来求

由 (1-15), 令 $z = kl = \lambda$ 代入得



$$M_l = M_0 \cdot A_\lambda + \frac{Q_0}{k} B_\lambda = -M,$$

图(2-4)

由 (1-16) 得

$Q_l = -4kM_0D_\lambda + Q_0A_\lambda = P$, 解上二式求得 M_0 和 Q_0 , 再将 M_0 和 Q_0 代入 (1-15) ~ (1-18) 即可求出 M, Q, y 和 y' 图,

§ 5. 简支弹性地基梁承受均布荷重

解: $x = 0, M_0 = 0, y_0 = 0$, 即 $S_0 = \frac{-q}{k^2}$

未知初参数为 $Q_0 = ? y'_0 = ?$ 即 $N_0 = ?$

利用 $x = l, z = kl = \lambda, M_l = 0$ 或 $y_l = 0$,



$$x = l/2, \quad z = \frac{kl}{2} = \frac{\lambda}{2}, \quad Q_{l/2} = 0, \quad \text{或}$$

图(2-5)

$y'_{l/2} = 0$ 来求 由 (1-15) 和 (1-

16) 得 $M_l = \frac{Q_0}{k} B_\lambda - \frac{q}{k^2} C_\lambda + N_0 D_\lambda = 0$ 和 $Q_{l/2} = Q_0 A_{\frac{\lambda}{2}} - \frac{q}{k} B_{\frac{\lambda}{2}} + kN_0 C_{\frac{\lambda}{2}} = 0$, 由上二式解得 Q_0 和 N_0 , 再将 Q_0 和 N_0 代入 (1-15) ~ (1-18) 即可求出 M, Q, y 和 y' 图.

§ 6. 同时承受集中力和集中力偶作用

解: $x = 0, M_0 = 0, Q_0 = 0,$

未知初参数 $y_0 = ? y'_0 = ?$

即 $S_0 = ? N_0 = ?$

利用当 $x = l, M_l = 0$ 和 $Q_l = P$ 来求:



由 (1-15) ~ (1-18) 和 (1-32) ~ (1-26) 此处 $\Delta M = M, \Delta Q = -P,$

图(2-6)

I	II	III
$0 \leq x \leq a$	$a \leq x \leq b$	$b \leq x \leq l$
$M_1 = S_0 C_x + N_0 D_x$	$+ M A_{x-a}$	$-\frac{P}{k} B_{x-b}$
$Q_1 = k S_0 B_x + k N_0 C_x$	$- 4k M D_{x-a}$	$- P A_{x-b}$

此处 $\alpha = ka, \beta = kb, x = l, z = mx = ml = \lambda$ 得

$$M_l = S_0 C_\lambda + N_0 D_\lambda + M A_{\lambda-a} - \frac{P}{k} B_{\lambda-b} = 0$$

$$Q_l = k S_0 B_\lambda + k N_0 C_\lambda - 4k M D_{\lambda-a} - P A_{\lambda-b} = P$$

由上二式解得 S_0 和 N_0 , 再将 S_0 和 N_0 代入 (1-23) ~ (1-26) 即可求出 M, Q, y 和 y' 图。

§ 7. 两端完全固定、一端转动单位角度

解: $x = 0, y_0 = 0, S_0 = 0,$

$$y'_0 = 1, N_0 = \frac{Kb}{k^3}$$

未知初参数为 $M_0 = ? Q_0 = ?$

利用 $x = l, y_l = 0, y'_l = 0$ 来求, 由



图(2-7)

(1-17) ~ (1-18) 得:

$$Kb y_l = -4k^2 M_0 C_\lambda - 4k Q_0 D_\lambda + k^2 \frac{Kb}{k^3} B_\lambda = 0$$

$$Kb y'_l = -4k^3 M_0 B_\lambda - 4k Q_0 C_\lambda + k^3 \frac{Kb}{k^3} A_\lambda = 0$$

此处 $x = l, z = kx = kl = \lambda$

由上二式可解得 M_0 和 Q_0 , 再代入 (1-15) ~ (1-18) 即可求出 M, Q, y 和 y'

§ 8. 计算举例

例 (2-1): 如图 (2-8) 所示简支地基梁承受均布荷重, 试求弯矩图、

已知 $l=5m$, $b=60cm$,

$$K=21kg/cm^3, J=24 \cdot 10^5$$

$$cm^4, E=2.1 \cdot 10^5 kg/cm^2$$

解: $k = \sqrt{\frac{Kb}{4EJ}} = 0.5 \frac{1}{m}$

当 $x=0$, $M_0=0$, $y_0=0$, 即

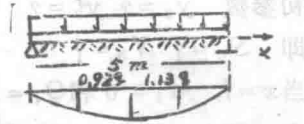


图 (2-8)

$$S_c = \frac{-q}{k^2} \text{ 未知初参数为 } y'_0 \text{ (即 } N_0 \text{) 和 } Q_0$$

利用 $x=l$, $z=kx=kl=\lambda$, $M_l=0$, 和 $x=\frac{l}{2}$, $z=\frac{\lambda}{2}$, $Q_{l/2}=0$

$$\text{由 (1-15) 得 } M_l = \frac{Q_0}{k} B_\lambda - \frac{q}{k^2} C_\lambda + N_0 D_\lambda = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{由 (1-16) 得 } Q_{l/2} = Q_0 A_{\frac{\lambda}{2}} - \frac{q}{k} B_{\frac{\lambda}{2}} + k N_0 C_{\frac{\lambda}{2}} = 0 \quad (2)$$

A , B , C , D 查函数表得

x	$z=kx$	A_x	B_x	C_x	D_x
5	2.5	-4.9128	-0.5885	1.81045	2.12925
2.5	1.25	0.5955	1.1486	0.7601	0.32175
1.25	0.625	0.9745	0.6200	0.1960	0.0400

$$\text{由 (1) } -\frac{Q_0}{0.5} \cdot 0.5885 - \frac{q}{0.25} \cdot 1.81045 + 2.12925 N_0 = 0$$

$$\text{由 (2) } 0.5955 Q_0 - \frac{q}{0.5} \cdot 1.1486 + 0.7601 \cdot 0.5 N_0 = 0$$

由上二式解得 $Q_0=1.248q$, $N_0=4.096q$

将 Q_0 和 N_0 代入 (1-15) 得 $M_x = 2.496q B_z - 4q C_z + 4.096q D_z \quad (3)$

式中 $z=kx$, 当 $x=2.5$, $z=1.25$ 由 (3) 式得

$$M_{2.5} = 2.496q \cdot 1.1486 - 4q \cdot 0.7601 + 4.096q \cdot 0.32175 = 1.13q$$

当 $x=1.25$, $z=0.625$, 由 (3) 式得

$$M_{1.25} = 2.496q \cdot 0.62 - 4q \cdot 0.196 + 4.096q \cdot 0.04 = 0.92q$$

例 (2-2): 如图 (2-9) 所示跨度为 12m 的简支地基梁, 承受均布荷重、

已知 $b=60cm$, $K=21kg/cm^3$, $J=24 \cdot 10^5 cm^4$, $E=2.1 \cdot 10^5 kg/cm^2$,

求弯矩图

解: $k = \sqrt{\frac{Kb}{4EJ}} = 0.5 \frac{1}{m}$, $x=0$, $M_0=0$, $y_0=0$ 得 $S_c = \frac{-q}{k^2} = -4q$

未知初参数为 y'_0 (即 N_0) 和 Q_0 , 利用 $x=l$, $z=kx=kl=\lambda$, $M_l=0$ 和

$$x=\frac{l}{2}, z=\frac{\lambda}{2}, Q_{l/2}=0 \quad \text{来求}$$

$$\text{由 (1-15)} \quad M_l = \frac{Q_0}{k} B_\lambda - \frac{q}{k^2} C_\lambda + N_0 D = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{由 (1-16)} \quad Q_{l/2} = Q_0 A_{\frac{\lambda}{2}} - \frac{q}{k} B_{\frac{\lambda}{2}} + k N_0 C_{\frac{\lambda}{2}} = 0 \quad (2)$$

A, B, C, D 查函数表得

x	z	A_x	B_x	C_x	D_x
12	6	193.6813	68.6578	-28.2116	-62.5106
6	3	9.9669	-4.2485	0.7069	2.8346
3	1.5	0.1664	1.2486	1.0620	0.5490

$$\text{由 (1)} \quad 2 \cdot 68.6578 Q_0 + 4q \cdot 28.2116 - 62.5106 N_0 = 0$$

$$\text{由 (2)} \quad 9.9669 Q_0 + 2q \cdot 4.2485 + 0.5 \cdot 0.7069 N_0 = 0$$

解上二式得 $Q_0 = 0.999q$, $N_0 = 3.99q$

将 Q_0, N_0 代入 (1-15), $z=kx$

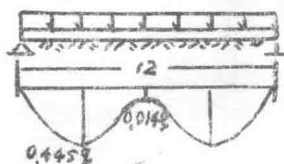
$$M_x = 1.998q B_x - 4q C_x + 3.99q D_x$$

当 $x=6$, $z=3$,

$$M_6 = -1.998q \cdot 4.2485 - 4q \cdot 0.7069 + 3.99q \cdot 2.8346 = 0.014q$$

当 $x=3$, $z=1.5$,

$$M_3 = 1.998q \cdot 1.2486 - 4q \cdot 1.062 + 3.99q \cdot 0.549 = 0.445q$$



图(2-9)

习 题

2-1: 如图(2-10)所示地基梁, 试求梁的位移、转角和内力方程式



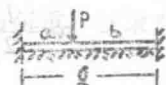
图(2-10)

2-2: 如图(2-11)所示地基梁承受线性分布荷重 $q(x) = a + bx$ 试求梁的位移和内力,



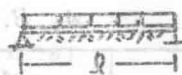
图(2-11)

2—3: 如图(2—12)的地基梁试求固端弯矩和剪力



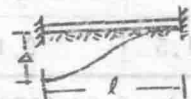
图(2—12)

2—4: 如图(2—13)的地基梁、试求两端的反力



图(2—13)

2—5: 如图(2—14)的地基梁, 左端下沉 Δ , 求两端弯矩和剪力



图(2—14)



梁求力, 梁的示意图(2—10)图式, 1—2

先求式(2—10)中各参数, 将式(2—10)



自始至终梁的示意图(2—11)图式, 2—2



分求重 $\rho(x) = a + bx$ 的梁的示意图(2—12)图式, 3—3

第三章 差分法计算弹性地基梁

§1. 差分法的基本公式

该法对于弹性地基梁的数值计算非常方便、如图(3-1)示的曲线函数为 $y(x)$,

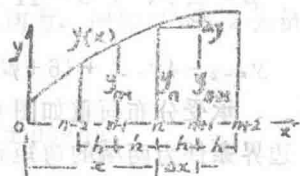
此时 $y(x)$ 的一阶导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 和二阶导数 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ 为

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta}{\Delta x} \left(\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \right),$$

在上式中,如果不取 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$,而取 $\Delta x = h$ 的有限值、则

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \approx \frac{1}{h} (y_{n+1} - y_n), \text{ 或 } \frac{1}{2h} (y_{n+1} - y_{n-1})$$

(3-1)



图(3-1)

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \approx \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{y_{n+1} - y_n}{h} - \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{h} \right) = \frac{1}{h^2} (y_{n+1} - 2y_n + y_{n-1}) \quad (3-2)$$

若令 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \alpha$, 则 $\alpha_{n+1} = \frac{1}{h^2} (y_{n+2} - 2y_{n+1} + y_n)$,

$\alpha_{n-1} = \frac{1}{h^2} (y_n - 2y_{n-1} + y_{n-2})$, 于是推得:

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = \frac{d\alpha}{dx} \approx \frac{1}{2h^3} (y_{n+2} - 2y_{n+1} + 2y_{n-1} - y_{n-2}) \quad (3-3)$$

$$\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} = \frac{d^2\alpha}{dx^2} \approx \frac{1}{h^4} (\alpha_{n+1} - 2\alpha_n + \alpha_{n-1}) = \frac{1}{h^4} (y_{n+2} - 4y_{n+1} + 6y_n - 4y_{n-1} + y_{n-2}) \quad (3-4)$$

§2. 差分法解弹性地基梁

$$\text{已知 } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{M(x)}{EJ}, \quad \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = -\frac{Q(x)}{EJ}, \quad \frac{d^4y}{dx^4} = \frac{q(x) - K_0 y}{EJ} \quad (3-5)$$

式中 $K_0 = Kb$, 若为变断面地基梁, 由(3-2)~(3-4)得

$$y_{n+1} - 2y_n + y_{n-1} = -\frac{h^2 M_n^{(x)}}{EJ_n} \quad (3-6)$$

$$y_{n+2} - 2y_{n+1} + 2y_{n-1} - y_{n-2} = -\frac{2h^3 Q_n^{(x)}}{EJ_n} \quad (3-7)$$

$$y_{n+2} - 4y_{n+1} + 6y_n - 4y_{n-1} + y_{n-2} = \frac{h^4 [q_n(x) - K_0 y_n]}{EJ_n} \quad (3-8)$$

若为等断面：即 $EJ = \text{常数}$ ，则上式为

$$M_n(x) = -\frac{EJ}{h^2}(y_{n+1} - 2y_n + y_{n-1}) \quad (3-9)$$

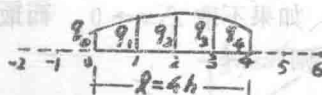
$$Q_n(x) = -\frac{EJ}{2h^3}(y_{n+2} - 2y_{n+1} + 2y_{n-1} - y_{n-2}) \quad (3-10)$$

$$y_{n+2} - 4y_{n+1} + 6y_n - 4y_{n-1} + y_{n-2} = \frac{h^4}{EJ}(q_n(x) - K_{0n}y_n) \quad (3-11)$$

令 $\beta = \frac{h^4}{EJ}$ ，(3-11) 式为

$$y_{n+2} - 4y_{n+1} + (6 + \beta K_{0n})y_n - 4y_{n-1} + y_{n-2} = \beta q_n(x) \quad (3-12)$$

A. 承受分布荷重如图 (3-2) 2)、边界条件为两端的弯矩和剪力为零



图(3-2)

即 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 0$ 和 $\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = 0$

可用差分方程来表达这些条件如下：

左端 0 点： $\frac{1}{h^2}(y_{-1} - 2y_0 + y_1) = 0$ 和 $\frac{1}{2h^3}(y_{-2} - 2y_{-1} + 2y_1 - y_2) = 0$

右端 m 点： $\frac{1}{h^2}(y_{m+1} - 2y_m + y_{m-1}) = 0$ 和 $\frac{1}{2h^3}(y_{m+2} - 2y_{m+1} + 2y_{m-1} - y_{m-2}) = 0$

由此得：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y_{-1} &= 2y_0 - y_1, & y_{-2} &= 4y_0 - 4y_1 + y_2, \\ y_{m+1} &= 2y_m - y_{m-1}, & y_{m+2} &= 4y_m - 4y_{m-1} + y_{m-2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3-13)$$

若将梁 m 等分， $h = \frac{l}{m}$ ，差分方程为：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} n=0, & \quad (2 + \beta K_{00})y_0 - 4y_1 + 2y_2 = \beta q_0 \\ n=1, & \quad -2y_0 + (5 + \beta K_{01})y_1 - 4y_2 + y_3 = \beta q_1 \\ n=2, & \quad y_0 - 4y_1 + (6 + \beta K_{02})y_2 - 4y_3 + y_4 = \beta q_2 \\ n=3, & \quad y_1 - 4y_2 + (6 + \beta K_{03})y_3 - 4y_4 + y_5 = \beta q_3 \\ \dots & \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ n=m-2, & \quad y_{m-4} - 4y_{m-3} + (6 + \beta K_{0(m-2)})y_{m-2} - 4y_{m-1} + y_m = \beta q_{m-2} \\ n=m-1, & \quad y_{m-3} - 4y_{m-2} + (6 + \beta K_{0(m-1)})y_{m-1} - 2y_m = \beta q_{m-1} \\ n=m, & \quad 2y_{m-2} - 4y_{m-1} + (2 + \beta K_{0m})y_m = \beta q_m \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3-14)$$

例 (3-1)：承受左端为零右端为 q 的三角形分布荷重的等断面地基梁， K_{0n} 为常数，且 $l^4 \sqrt{\frac{K_{0n}}{EJ}} = 4$ 。

解：令 $n = 4$ ， $h = \frac{l}{4}$ ，则 $(4h)^4 \frac{K_{0n}}{EJ} = 4^4$ ，

$$\frac{K_0 h^4}{EJ} = \beta K_0 = 1, \quad q_0 = 0, \quad q_1 = \frac{1}{4}q, \quad q_2 = \frac{2}{4}q, \quad q_3 = \frac{3}{4}q, \quad q_4 = q,$$

由 (3-14) 得 $3y_0 - 4y_1 + 2y_2 = 0, \quad -2y_0 + 6y_1 - 4y_2 + y_3 = \frac{1}{4}q\beta$

$$y_0 - 4y_1 + 7y_2 - 4y_3 + y_4 = \frac{2}{4}q\beta, \quad y_1 - 4y_2 + 6y_3 - 2y_4 = \frac{3}{4}q\beta$$

$2y_2 - 4y_3 + 3y_4 = q\beta$, 解上面五个方程得

$$y_0 = 0.007q\beta, \quad y_1 = 0.245q\beta, \quad y_2 = 0.493q\beta, \quad y_3 = 0.751q\beta, \quad y_4 = 1q\beta.$$

再利用 (3-9) ~ (3-10) 求各等分点的弯矩和切力, 例如以 $n=2$ 为例计算

$$M_2 = -qh^2(0.751 - 0.986 + 0.245) = -0.01qh^2$$

$$Q_2 = -\frac{qh}{2}(1.00 - 1.502 + 0.490 - 0.007) = 0.009qh$$

B. 承受集中荷重如图 (3-3)

$$\text{已知 } \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -\frac{M}{EJ}$$

其差分方程为

$$y_{n-1} - 2y_n + y_{n+1} = -\frac{h^2}{EJ} M_n \quad (3-15)$$

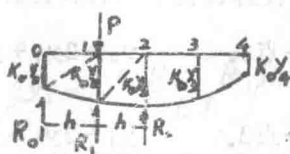


图 (3-3)

地基的反力是分布的, 可以假定各等分段的反

力为线性分布、或抛物线分布、而各等分点的反力为 $K_0 y_0, K_0 y_1, K_0 y_2, K_0 y_3$ 和 $K_0 y_4$, 而后将分布反力转化成等效集中反力作用在等分点上, 此处设地基系数 K_0 为常数, 并假令各等分段的分布反力为直线、于是分段点 0 和 1 的等效集中反力为

$$R_0 = \frac{1}{2} K_0 y_0 h \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} K_0 y_1 h \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{K_0 h}{6} (2y_0 + y_1),$$

$$R_1 = \frac{1}{2} K_0 y_0 h \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \left(\frac{1}{2} K_0 y_1 h \cdot \frac{2}{3} \right) \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{2} K_0 y_2 h \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{K_0 h}{6} (y_0 + 4y_1 + y_2)$$

$$\text{类推在 } n \text{ 点的反力为 } R_n = \frac{K_0 h}{6} (y_{n-1} + 4y_n + y_{n+1}) \quad (3-16)$$

若假定各等分段的反力分布为抛物线:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} R_0 &= \frac{K_0 h}{24} (7y_0 + 6y_1 - y_2), \quad R_1 = \frac{K_0 h}{12} (y_0 + 10y_1 + y_2) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3-17)$$

$$\text{类推得 } R_n = \frac{K_0 h}{12} (y_{n-1} + 10y_n + y_{n+1})$$

将分布反力变换成分点的集中反力后, 就可求出各分点的 M_n , 代入 (3-15) 即得到用 y 表示的差分方程、

例 (3-2): 在离梁左端 $\frac{l}{4}$ 处作用集中力 P 。

解：假设 $n=4$ ， $h=\frac{l}{4}$ ，并设各等分段的反力分布为抛物线，由（3—17）得各等

分点的集中反力为：

$$R_0 = \frac{K_0 h}{24}(7y_0 + 6y_1 - y_2), \quad R_1 = \frac{K_0 h}{12}(y_0 + 10y_1 + y_2),$$

$$R_2 = \frac{K_0 h}{12}(y_1 + 10y_2 + y_3), \quad R_3 = \frac{K_0 h}{12}(y_2 + 10y_3 + y_4),$$

$$R_4 = \frac{K_0 h}{24}(-y_2 + 6y_3 + 7y_4),$$

各等分点的弯矩为：

$$M_1 = R_0 h, \quad M_2 = R_0 \cdot 2h + R_1 h - Ph = (2R_0 + R_1 - P)h \text{ (左侧)},$$

$$M_2 = R_4 \cdot 2h + R_3 h \text{ (右侧)}, \quad M_3 = R_4 h$$

将等分点弯矩代入（3—15）得差分方程：

$$\text{分点1.} \quad y_0 - 2y_1 + y_2 = -\frac{R_0 h^3}{EJ}$$

$$\text{分点2.} \quad y_1 - 2y_2 + y_3 = -\frac{(2R_0 + R_1 - P)h^3}{EJ} \quad \text{(左侧)}$$

$$\text{分点2.} \quad y_1 - 2y_2 + y_3 = -\frac{(2R_4 + R_3)h^3}{EJ} \quad \text{(右侧)}$$

$$\text{分点3.} \quad y_2 - 2y_3 + y_4 = -\frac{R_4 h^3}{EJ}$$

利用 $\sum y = 0$ ，得 $R_0 + R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + R_4 = P$

将求得的 $R_0, R_1 \dots R_4$ 代入上方程，并令 $\frac{h^4}{EJ} = \beta$ 得：

$$\left(1 + \frac{7}{24}K_0\beta\right)y_0 - \left(2 - \frac{6}{24}K_0\beta\right)y_1 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{24}K_0\beta\right)y_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{16}{24}K_0\beta y_0 + \left(1 + \frac{32}{24}K_0\beta\right)y_1 - 2y_2 + y_3 = \frac{Ph^3}{EJ}$$

$$y_1 - 2y_2 + \left(1 + \frac{32}{24}K_0\beta\right)y_3 + \frac{16}{24}K_0\beta y_4 = 0$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{24}K_0\beta\right)y_2 - \left(2 - \frac{6}{24}K_0\beta\right)y_3 + \left(1 + \frac{7}{24}K_0\beta\right)y_4 = 0$$

$$(9y_0 + 28y_1 + 22y_2 + 28y_3 + 9y_4) \frac{1}{24}K_0\beta = \frac{Ph^3}{EJ}$$

$K_0\beta=1$ 时，得 $1.292y_0 - 1.75y_1 + 0.958y_2 = 0$

$$0.667y_0 + 2.333y_1 - 2y_2 + y_3 = \frac{Ph^3}{EJ}$$

$$y_1 - 2y_2 + 2.333y_3 + 0.667y_4 = 0, \quad 0.958y_2 - 1.75y_3 + 1.292y_4 = 0$$