

材料力学习题解

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第十章 能量法

10-3 计算图示各杆的变形能。

(a)



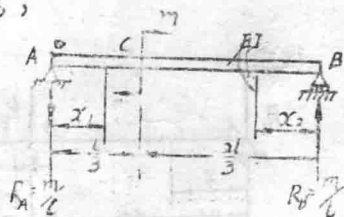
题10-3(a)图

解: (a) 一杆AC各横截面轴力 $N = P$

$$\text{由 } U = \frac{N^2 l}{2EA}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U &= U_{AB} + U_{BC} = \frac{P^2 l}{2E(2A)} + \frac{P^2 l}{2EA} \\ &= \frac{3P^2 l}{4EA} \end{aligned}$$

(b)



题10-3(b)图

(b) 梁各段弯矩为

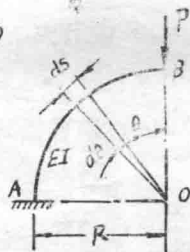
$$AC: M(x_1) = -\frac{m}{l} x_1^2$$

$$CB: M(x_2) = \frac{m}{l} x_2$$

$$\text{由 } U = \int_0^l \frac{M^2(x)}{2EI} dx$$

$$U = U_{AC} + U_{CB} = \int_0^l \frac{\left(-\frac{m}{l} x_1\right)^2}{2EI} dx_1 + \int_0^l \frac{\left(\frac{m}{l} x_2\right)^2}{2EI} dx_2 = \frac{m^2 l}{18EI}$$

(c)



题10-3(c)图

(c) 小曲率曲杆弯矩

$$M(\theta) = PR \sin \theta \quad \left(0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$dU = \frac{M^2(\theta)}{2EI} R d\theta$$

$$U = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{M^2(\theta)}{2EI} R d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{P^2 R^3 \sin^2 \theta}{2EI} d\theta = \frac{\pi P^2 R^3}{8EI}$$

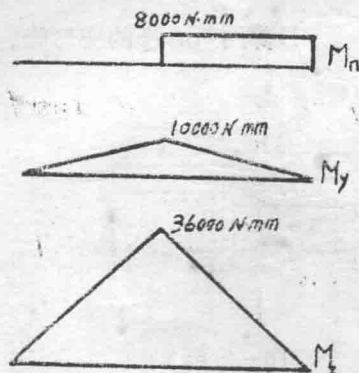
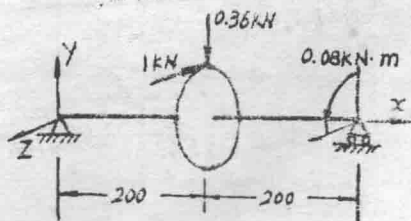
10-4 传动轴受力情况如图所示。轴的直径为40mm, 材料为45号钢, $E = 210 \text{GN/m}^2$, $G = 80 \text{GN/m}^2$ 。试计算轴的变形能。

解: 杆内力图如图。

$$U = \int_1 \frac{M_x^2 dx}{2GI_p} + \int_1 \frac{M_y^2 dx}{2EI_y} + \int_1 \frac{M_z^2 dx}{2EI_z}$$

$$= \frac{64}{210 \cdot 10^3 \cdot \pi \cdot 40^3} \left[\frac{(8 \cdot 10^4)^2 \cdot 210}{2^2 \cdot 80 \cdot 10^3} + \int_0^{200} ((50x)^2 + (180x)^2) dx \right]$$

$$= 60.4 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}$$



题10—4图

10—5 车床主轴如图所示,在转化为当量轴以后,其抗弯刚度 EI 可以作为常量。试求在载荷 P 作用下,截面 C 的挠度和前轴承 B 处的截面转角,

解: 求 f_c : 支反力 $R_A = \frac{P}{4}$, $R_B = \frac{5}{4}P$

各段弯矩为 AB : $M(x_1) = -\frac{P}{4}x_1$

CB : $M(x_2) = -Px_2$

由 $U=W$ 得 $\int_0^a \frac{\left(-\frac{Px_1}{4}\right)^2 dx_1}{2EI} + \int_0^a \frac{(-Px_2)^2}{2EI} dx_2 = \frac{P \cdot f_c}{2}$

解得 $f_c = \frac{5Pa^3}{3EI}$ (向下)。

求 θ_B : 于 B 加单位力偶, 引起的弯矩为

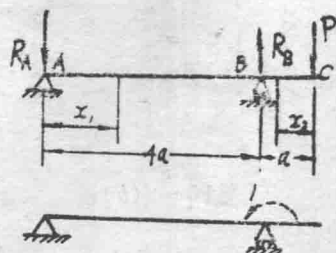
AB : $M^\circ(x_1) = \frac{x_1}{l}$, CB : $M^\circ(x_2) = 0$

由卡氏定理 $\theta_B = \int_0^a \frac{M(x)M^\circ(x)}{EI} dx = \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^a \left(-\frac{Px_1}{4}\right) \left(\frac{x_1}{l}\right) dx_1$

$$= -\frac{4Pa^3}{3EI} \text{ (顺)}$$

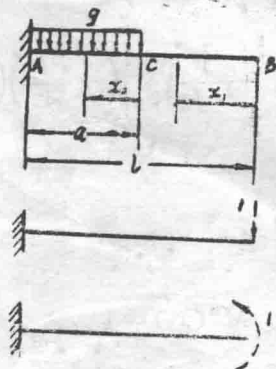
10—6 试求图示各梁的截面 B 的挠度和转角, EI =常数。

解: (a) 图示梁弯矩



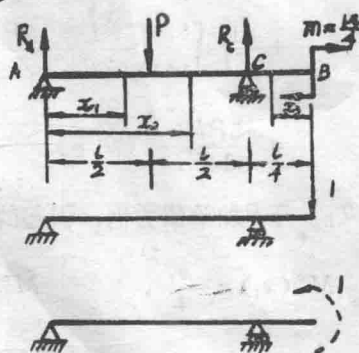
题10—5图

(a)



题10—6 (a)图

(b)



题10—6 (b)图

$$M(x_1) = 0 \quad (0 \leq x_1 \leq l-a), \quad M(x_2) = -\frac{qx_2^2}{2} \quad (0 \leq x_2 \leq a)$$

求 f_B : 于B加图示单位力, 引起的弯矩为 $M^\circ(x_2) = -(l-a+x_2) \quad (0 \leq x_2 \leq a)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解得} \quad f_B &= \int_1 \frac{M(x)M^\circ(x)}{EI} dx = \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^a \frac{qx_2^2(l-a+x_2)}{2} dx_2 \\ &= \frac{qa^3}{24EI} (4l-a) \quad (\text{向下}) \end{aligned}$$

求 θ_B : 于B加一图示单位力偶. 引起的弯矩为 $M^\circ(x_2) = 1 \quad (0 \leq x_2 \leq a)$

$$\theta_B = \int_1 \frac{M(x)M^\circ(x)}{EI} dx = \int_0^a \frac{(-qx_2^2/2) \cdot 1}{EI} dx_2 = -\frac{qa^3}{6EI} \quad (\text{顺})$$

$$(b) \quad \text{支反力 } R_A = \frac{P}{2} - \frac{m}{l} = \frac{P}{4}, \quad R_C = \frac{P}{2} + \frac{m}{l} = \frac{3P}{4}$$

$$\text{图示梁弯矩 } M(x_1) = \frac{Px_1}{4} \quad (0 \leq x_1 \leq l/2)$$

$$M(x_2) = \frac{P}{4}x_2 - P(x_2 - l/2) = \frac{Pl}{2} - \frac{3P}{4}x_2 \quad (l/2 \leq x_2 \leq l)$$

$$M(x_3) = -m = -\frac{Pl}{4} \quad (0 < x_3 \leq l/4)$$

求 f_B : 于B加图示单位力, 引起的弯矩

$$M^\circ(x_1) = -\frac{x_1}{4}, \quad M^\circ(x_2) = -\frac{x_1}{4}, \quad M^\circ(x_3) = -x_3$$

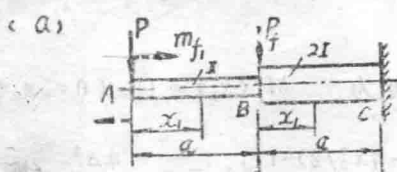
$$\begin{aligned}
 f_B &= \int_1 \frac{M(x)M^{\circ}(x)}{EI} dx = \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^{l/2} \left(\frac{Px_1}{4} \right) \left(-\frac{Px_1}{4} \right) dx_1 \\
 &+ \frac{1}{EI} \int_{l/2}^l \left(\frac{Pl}{2} - \frac{3P}{4}x_2 \right) \left(-\frac{x_2}{4} \right) dx_2 + \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^{l/4} \left(-\frac{Pl}{4} \right) \left(-x_3 \right) dx_3 \\
 &= \frac{5Pl^3}{384EI} \quad (\text{向下})
 \end{aligned}$$

求 θ_B : 于B加单位力偶, 引起的弯矩

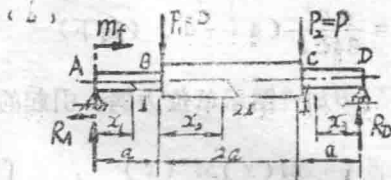
$$M^{\circ}(x_1) = \frac{x_1}{l}, \quad M^{\circ}(x_2) = \frac{x_2}{l}, \quad M^{\circ}(x_3) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \theta_B &= \int_1 \frac{M(x)M^{\circ}(x)}{EI} dx = \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^{l/2} \left(\frac{Px_1}{4} \right) \left(\frac{x_1}{l} \right) dx_1 \\
 &+ \frac{1}{EI} \int_{l/2}^l \left(\frac{Pl}{2} - \frac{3P}{4}x_2 \right) \left(\frac{x_2}{l} \right) dx_2 + \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^{l/4} \left(-\frac{Pl}{4} \right) \cdot 1 \cdot dx_3 \\
 &= \frac{-Pl^2}{12EI} \quad (\text{顺})
 \end{aligned}$$

10—7 图示变截面梁, 试求在 P 力作用下截面 B 的竖向位移和截面 A 的转角。



题10—7 (a) 图



题10—7 (b) 图

解: (a) 加图示附加力 P_f 及附加力偶 m_f

弯矩: $M(x_1) = m_f - Px_1 \quad (0 < x_1 \leq a)$

$$M(x_2) = m_f - P(a + x_2) - P_fx_2 \quad (0 \leq x_2 \leq a)$$

$$\text{求 } f_B: \quad \frac{\partial M(x_1)}{\partial P_f} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial M(x_2)}{\partial P_f} = -x_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_B &= \int_1 \frac{M(x)}{EI} \frac{\partial M(x_1)}{\partial P_f} dx_1 = \frac{1}{2EI} \int_0^a (-P(a + x_2))(-x_2) dx_2 \\
 &= \frac{5}{12} \frac{Pa^3}{EI} \quad (\text{向下})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{求 } \theta_A: \quad \frac{\partial M(x_1)}{\partial m_f} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial M(x_2)}{\partial m_f} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_A &= \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^a (-P x_1) \cdot 1 dx_1 + \frac{1}{2EI} \int_0^a (-P(a+x_2)) \cdot 1 dx_2 \\ &= -\frac{5Pa^2}{4EI} \quad (\text{逆})\end{aligned}$$

(b) 加图示附加力偶 m_f , 并以 P_1 、 P_2 表示作用于 B 、 C 处的力 P

$$\text{支反力 } R_A = -\frac{m_f}{4a} + \frac{3P_1}{4} + \frac{P_2}{4}, \quad R_D = \frac{m_f}{4a} + \frac{P_1}{4} + \frac{3P_2}{4}$$

梁各段弯矩

$$M(x_1) = m_f + R_A x_1 \quad (0 < x_1 \leq a),$$

$$M(x_2) = m_f + R_A(a+x_2) - P_1 x_2 \quad (0 < x_2 \leq 2a),$$

$$M(x_3) = R_D \cdot x_3 \quad (0 \leq x_3 < a)$$

$$\text{求 } f_B: \quad \frac{\partial M(x_1)}{\partial P_1} = x_1 \frac{\partial R_A}{\partial P_1} = \frac{3}{4} x_1, \quad \frac{\partial M(x_2)}{\partial P_1} = (a+x_2) \frac{\partial R_A}{\partial P_1} - x_2 = \frac{3a}{4} - \frac{x_2}{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial M(x_3)}{\partial P_1} = x_3 \frac{\partial R_D}{\partial P_1} = \frac{x_3}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}f_B &= \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^a (P x_1) \left(\frac{3}{4} x_1 \right) dx_1 + \frac{1}{2EI} \int_0^{2a} (P a) \left(\frac{3a}{4} - \frac{x_2}{4} \right) dx_2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^a (P x_3) \frac{x_3}{4} dx_3 \\ &= \frac{5Pa^3}{6EI} \quad (\text{向下})\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{求 } \theta_A: \quad \frac{\partial M(x_1)}{\partial m_f} = 1 + x_1 \frac{\partial R_A}{\partial m_f} = 1 - \frac{x_1}{4a},$$

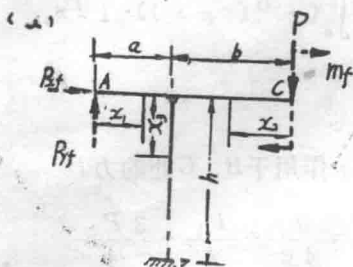
$$\frac{\partial M(x_2)}{\partial m_f} = 1 + (a+x_2) \cdot \frac{\partial R_A}{\partial m_f} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{x_2}{4a},$$

$$\frac{\partial M(x_3)}{\partial m_f} = x_3 \frac{\partial R_D}{\partial m_f} = \frac{x_3}{4a}.$$

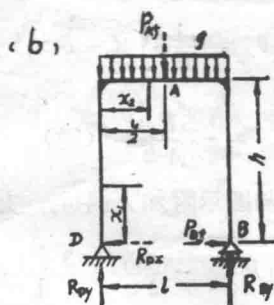
$$\begin{aligned}\theta_A &= \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^a (P x_1) \left(1 - \frac{x_1}{4a} \right) dx_1 + \frac{1}{2EI} \int_0^{2a} (P a) \left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{x_2}{4a} \right) dx_2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^a (P x_3) \cdot \frac{x_3}{4a} dx_3 \\ &= \frac{Pa^2}{EI} \quad (\text{顺})\end{aligned}$$

10—8 图示刚架的各杆的 EI 皆相等, 试求截面 A 、 B 的位移和截面 C 的转角。

解: (a) 加图示附加力 P_{xf} 、 P_{yf} 及附加力偶 m_f 。各段梁弯矩



题10—8(a)图



题10—8(b)图

$$M(x_1) = P_{yf} x_1 \quad (0 \leq x_1 \leq a), \quad M(x_2) = -m_f - P x_2 \quad (0 < x_2 \leq b)$$

$$M(x_3) = -P_{xf} x_3 - P_{yf} a - P b - m_f \quad (0 \leq x_3 \leq h)$$

$$\text{求 } u_A: \quad \frac{\partial M(x_2)}{\partial P_{xf}} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial M(x_3)}{\partial P_{xf}} = -x_3.$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_A &= \int_0^h \frac{M(x)}{EI} \frac{\partial M(x)}{\partial P_{xf}} dx = \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^h (-P b) (-x_3) dx_3 \\ &= \frac{P b h^2}{2EI} \quad (\text{向右}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{求 } v_A: \quad \frac{\partial M(x_2)}{\partial P_{yf}} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial M(x_3)}{\partial P_{yf}} = -a.$$

$$v_A = \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^h (-P b) \cdot (-a) dx_3 = \frac{P a b h}{EI} \quad (\text{向上})$$

$$\text{求 } \theta_c: \quad \frac{\partial M(x_2)}{\partial m_f} = -1, \quad \frac{\partial M(x_3)}{\partial m_f} = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_c &= \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^b (-P x_2) \cdot (-1) dx_2 + \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^h (-P b) \cdot (-1) dx_3 \\ &= \frac{P b}{2EI} (b + 2h) \quad (\text{顺}) \end{aligned}$$

(b) 加图示附加力 P_{Af} 、 P_{Bf} 。支反力 $R_{Dx} = P_{Bf}$, $R_{Bx} = R_{Dx} = \frac{ql}{2} + \frac{P_{Af}}{2}$ 。结构,

载荷对称, 只分析一半。各梁段弯矩为

$$M(x_1) = P_{Bf} \cdot x_1 \quad (0 \leq x_1 \leq h)$$

$$M(x_2) = P_{Bf} h + \left(\frac{ql}{2} + \frac{P_{Af}}{2} \right) x_2 - \frac{q x_2^2}{2} \quad (0 \leq x_2 \leq l/2)$$

$$\text{求 } v_A: \quad \frac{\partial M(x_2)}{\partial P_{Af}} = \frac{x_2}{2}$$

$$v_A = \int_1 \frac{M(x)}{EI} \frac{\partial M(x)}{\partial P_{Af}} dx = \frac{2'}{EI} \int_0^{l/2} \left(\frac{ql}{2} x_2 - \frac{qx_2^2}{2} \right) dx_2$$

$$= \frac{5ql^4}{384EI} \quad (\text{向下})$$

求 u_B : $\frac{\partial M(x_2)}{\partial P_{Bf}} = h$

$$u_B = \frac{2}{EI} \int_0^{l/2} \left(\frac{ql}{2} x_2 - \frac{qx_2^2}{2} \right) \cdot h \cdot dx_2 = \frac{ql^3 h}{12EI} \quad (\text{向右})$$

求 u_A : $u_A = \frac{u_B}{2} = \frac{ql^3 h}{24EI} \quad (\text{向右})$

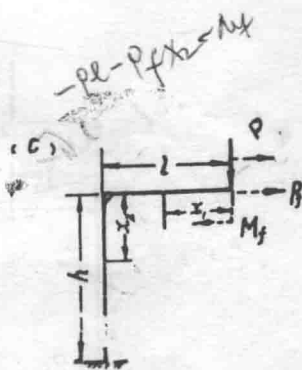
(c) 加图示附加力 P_f 及附加力偶 m_f 。各梁段弯矩

$$M(x_1) = -m_f - P x_1 \quad (0 < x_1 \leq l)$$

$$M(x_2) = -m_f - Pl - P_f x_2 \quad (0 \leq x_2 \leq h)$$

求 u_A : $\frac{\partial M(x_1)}{\partial P_f} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial M(x_2)}{\partial P_f} = -x_2$

$$u_A = \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^h (-Pl) (-x_2) dx_2 = \frac{Plh^2}{2EI} \quad (\text{向右})$$



题10—8(c)图

求 v_A : $\frac{\partial M(x_1)}{\partial P} = -x_1, \quad \frac{\partial M(x_2)}{\partial P} = -l$

$$v_A = \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^l (-P x_1) (-x_1) dx_1 + \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^h (-Pl) (-l) dx_2$$

$$= \frac{Pl^2}{3EI} (l + 3h) \quad (\text{向下})$$

求 θ_A : $\frac{\partial M(x_1)}{\partial m_f} = \frac{\partial M(x_2)}{\partial m_f} = -1$

$$\theta_A = \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^l (-P x_1) (-1) dx_1 + \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^h (-Pl) (-1) dx_2$$

$$= \frac{Pl}{2EI} (l + 2h) \quad (\text{顺})$$

10—9 刚架各杆的材料相同，但截面尺寸不一，所以抗弯刚度 EI 不同，试求在 P 力作用下，截面 A 的位移和转角。

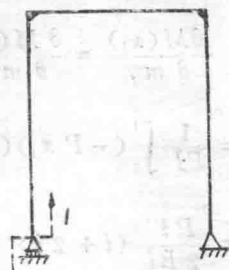
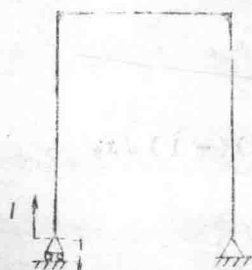
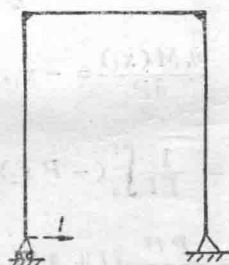
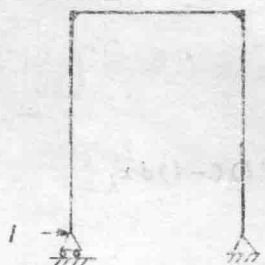
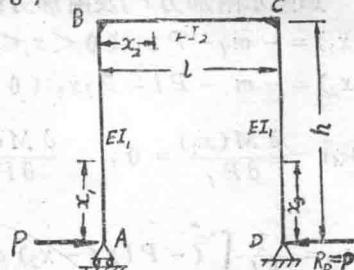
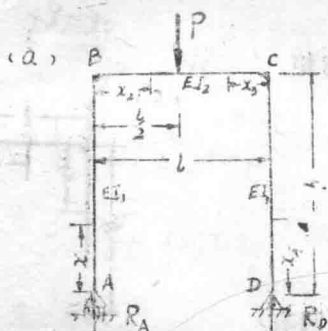
解：(a) 支反力 $R_A = R_D = \frac{P}{2}$ 。各段弯矩 $M(x_1) = 0 \quad (0 \leq x_1 \leq h)$,

$$M(x_2) = \frac{P x_2}{2} \quad (0 \leq x_2 \leq l/2),$$

$$M(x_3) = \frac{P x_3}{2} \quad (0 \leq x_3 \leq l/2), \quad M(x_4) = 0 \quad (0 \leq x_4 \leq h)。$$

求 u_A : 于A加水平单位力, 引起的弯矩 $M^\circ(x_2) = h$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由对称性 } u_A &= \int_1 \frac{M(x)M^\circ(x)}{EI} dx = \frac{2}{EI} \int_0^{l/2} \left(\frac{P x_2}{2} \right) \cdot h \cdot dx_2 \\ &= \frac{Phl^2}{8EI_2} \quad (\text{向左}) \end{aligned}$$



题10—9(a)图

题10—9(b)图

求 θ_A : 于A加单位力偶, 引起的弯矩 $M^\circ(x_2) = 1 - \frac{x_2}{l}$, $M^\circ(x_3) = \frac{x_3}{l}$

$$\theta_A = \frac{1}{EI_2} \left(\int_0^{l/2} \left(\frac{Px_2}{2} \right) \left(1 - \frac{x_2}{l} \right) dx_2 + \int_0^{l/2} \left(\frac{Px_3}{2} \right) \frac{x_3}{l} dx_3 \right) \\ = \frac{Pl^2}{16EI_2} \quad (\text{顺})$$

(b) 图示刚架各梁弯矩为

$$M(x_1) = -Px_1 \quad (0 \leq x_1 \leq h) \quad M(x_2) = -Ph \quad (0 \leq x_2 \leq l)$$

$$M(x_3) = -Px_3 \quad (0 \leq x_3 \leq h)$$

求 u_A : 于A加水平单位力, 引起的弯矩

$$M^0(x_1) = -x_1, \quad M^0(x_2) = -h$$

$$\text{由对称性 } u_A = \frac{2}{EI_1} \int_0^h (-Px_1) \cdot (-x_1) dx_1 + \frac{2}{EI_2} \int_0^{l/2} (-Ph) \cdot (-h) dx_2 \\ = \frac{Ph^2}{3E} \left(\frac{2h}{I_1} + \frac{3l}{I_2} \right) \quad (\text{向右})$$

求 θ_A : 于A加单位力偶, 引起的弯矩 $M^0(x_1) = -1, \quad M^0(x_2) = -1 + \frac{x_2}{l}$

$$M^0(x_3) = 0$$

$$\theta_A = \frac{1}{EI_1} \int_0^h (-Px_1)(-1) dx_1 + \frac{1}{EI_2} \int_0^l (-Ph) \left(-1 + \frac{x_2}{l} \right) dx_2 \\ = \frac{Ph}{2E} \left(\frac{h}{I_1} + \frac{l}{I_2} \right) \quad (\text{逆})$$

10-10 图示刚架, 已知AC和CD两部分的 $I = 3 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^4$, $E = 200 \text{ GN/m}^2$, 试求截面D的水平位移和转角, 若 $P = 10 \text{ kN}$, $l = 1 \text{ m}$ 。

解: 刚架各段弯矩

$$M(x_1) = -2Px_1 - 2Pl \quad (0 \leq x_1 \leq l)$$

$$M(x_2) = -2Pl \quad (0 \leq x_2 \leq l)$$

$$M(x_3) = -Px_3 \quad (0 \leq x_3 \leq 2l)$$

求 u_D : 于D加水平单位力, 引起的弯矩

$$M^0(x_1) = M^0(x_2) = -2l,$$

$$M^0(x_3) = -x_3$$

$$u_D = \int_1 \frac{M(x)M^0(x)}{EI} dx \\ = \frac{1}{EI} \left(\int_0^l (-2Px_1 - 2Pl)(-2l) dx_1 + \int_0^l (-2Pl)(-2l) dx_2 \right. \\ \left. + \int_0^{2l} (-Px_3)(-x_3) dx_3 \right)$$

$$= \frac{38}{3} \frac{Pl^3}{EI} = \frac{38 \times 10 \times 10^3 \times 10^3}{3 \times 200 \times 10^3 \times 3 \times 10^7}$$

$$= 21.1 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{向左})$$

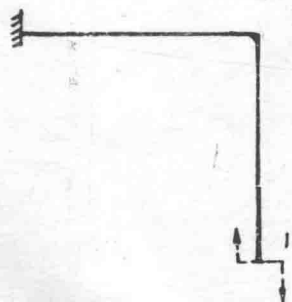
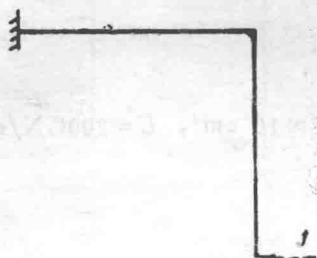
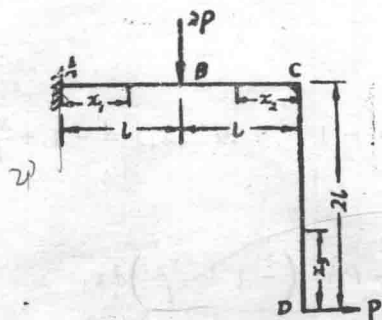
求 θ_D : 于 D 加单位力偶, 引起的弯矩

$$M^0(x_1) = M^0(x_2) = M^0(x_3) = -1$$

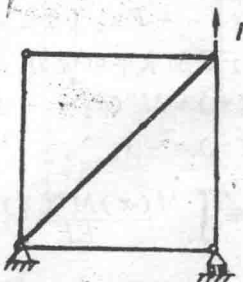
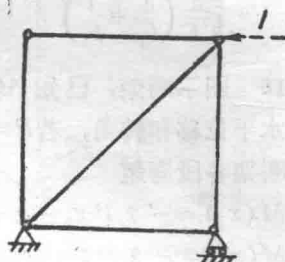
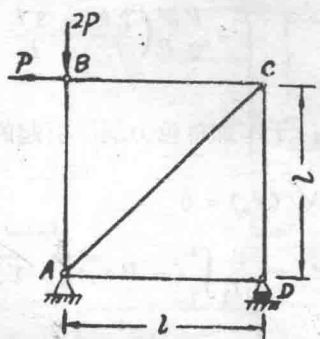
$$\theta_D = \frac{1}{EI} \left(\int_0^l (-2Plx_1 - 2Pl)(-1) dx_1 + \int_0^l (-2Pl)(-1) dx_2 \right.$$

$$\left. + \int_0^{2l} (-Px_3)(-1) dx_3 \right)$$

$$= \frac{7Pl^2}{EI} = \frac{7 \times 10^4 \times 10^6}{2 \times 10^5 \times 3 \times 10^7} = 0.0117 \text{ rad} \quad (\text{顺})$$



题10—10图



题10—11图

10—11 图示桁架各杆的材料相同, 截面面积相等, 试求节点 C 处的水平位移和垂直位移。

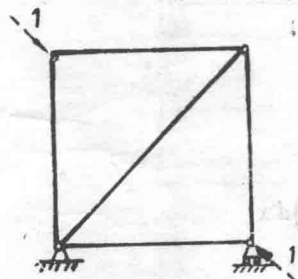
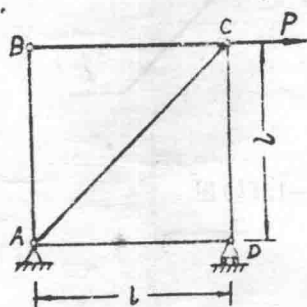
解：于C分别加水平和铅垂单位力。各杆由载荷和各单位力引起的轴力以及按公式

$$\Delta = \sum_i \frac{N_i N_i^0}{EA} l_i \quad \text{算位移的计算过程，列表如下。}$$

杆	N_i	N_{ui}^0	N_{vi}^0	l_i	$N_i N_{ui}^0 l_i$	$N_i N_{vi}^0 l_i$
AB	$-2P$	0	0	l	0	0
BC	P	0	0	l	0	0
CD	P	1	1	l	Pl	Pl
DA	0	0	0	l	0	0
AC	$-\sqrt{2}P$	$-\sqrt{2}$	0	$\sqrt{2}l$	$2\sqrt{2}Pl$	0
Σ					$(1 + 2\sqrt{2})Pl$	Pl

得 $u_c = \frac{(1 + 2\sqrt{2})Pl}{EA} = 3.83 \frac{Pl}{EA}$ (向左)

$v_c = \frac{Pl}{EA}$ (向上)



题10—12图

10—12 图示桁架各杆的材料相同，截面面积相等，在载荷P作用下，试求节点B与D间的相对位移。

解：于B、D加一对单位力，各杆由载荷、单位力引起的轴力及由 $\Delta = \sum_i \frac{N_i N_i^0}{EA} l_i$ 算位移的计算过程列表如下：

杆	N_i	N_i^0	l_i	$N_i N_i^0 l_i$
AB	0	$-\sqrt{2}/2$	l	0
BC	0	$-\sqrt{2}/2$	l	0
CD	$-P$	$-\sqrt{2}/2$	l	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}Pl$
DA	0	$-\sqrt{2}/2$	l	0
AC	$\sqrt{2}P$	1	$\sqrt{2}l$	$2Pl$
Σ				$(2 + \sqrt{2}/2)Pl$

得 $\delta_{BD} = \frac{(2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})Pl}{EA} = 2.71 \frac{Pl}{EA}$ (相近)

10—13 刚架各部分的 EI 相等, 试求在图示一对 P 力作用下, A 、 B 两点之间的相对位移。

解: (a) 刚架各段梁弯矩

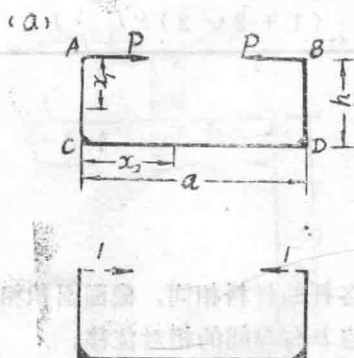
$$M(x_1) = P x_1 \quad (0 \leq x_1 \leq h)$$

$$M(x_2) = P h \quad (0 \leq x_2 \leq a)$$

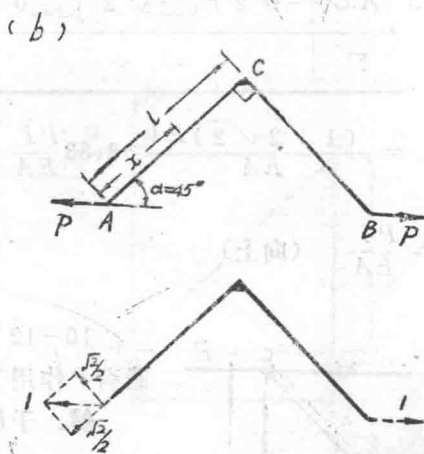
于 A 、 B 加一对单位力, 引起的弯矩 $M^\circ(x_1) = x_1, \quad M^\circ(x_2) = h$

$$\text{由对称性 } \delta_{AB} = \frac{2}{EI} \left(\int_0^h P x_1 \cdot x_1 dx_1 + \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} P h \cdot h dx_2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{P h^2}{3 EI} (2h + 3a) \quad (\text{相近})$$



题10—13(a)图



题10—13(b)图

(b) 刚架弯矩

$$M(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} P x \quad (0 \leq x \leq l)$$

于 A 、 B 加一对单位力, 引起的弯矩 $M^\circ(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x$

$$\delta_{AB} = \int_0^l \frac{M(x) M^\circ(x)}{EI} dx = \frac{2}{EI} \int_0^l \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} P x \right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{P l^3}{3 EI} \quad (\text{相离})$$

若考虑轴力影响, 再附加

$$N_{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} P, \quad N_{AC}^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\Delta \delta_{AB} = \sum_i \frac{N_i N_i^0}{EA} l_i = \frac{2}{EA} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} P \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} l = \frac{Pl}{EA} \quad (\text{相离})$$

$$\delta_{AB} = \frac{Pl^3}{3EI} + \frac{Pl}{EA} \quad (\text{相离})$$

10—15 试求题10—13中所示刚架的A、B两截面的相对转角。

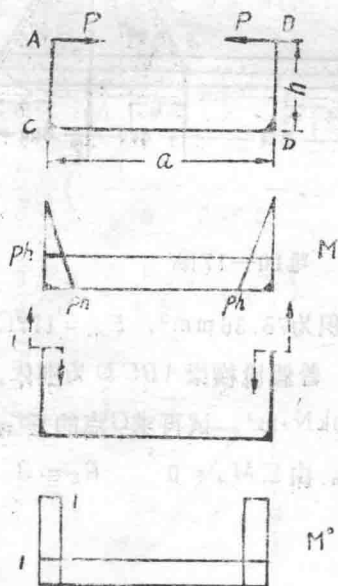
解：(a) 于A、B加一对单位力。刚架M图、 M^0 图如图。由图乘法

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_B &= \sum_i \frac{\omega_i M_i^0}{EI} = \frac{2}{EI} \left(\frac{1}{2} Ph \cdot h \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{2} Ph \cdot a \cdot 1 \right) \\ &= \frac{Ph^2}{EI} (h + a) \quad (\text{B对A逆}) \end{aligned}$$

(b) 于A、B加一对单位力偶。刚架M图、 M^0 图如图。由图乘法

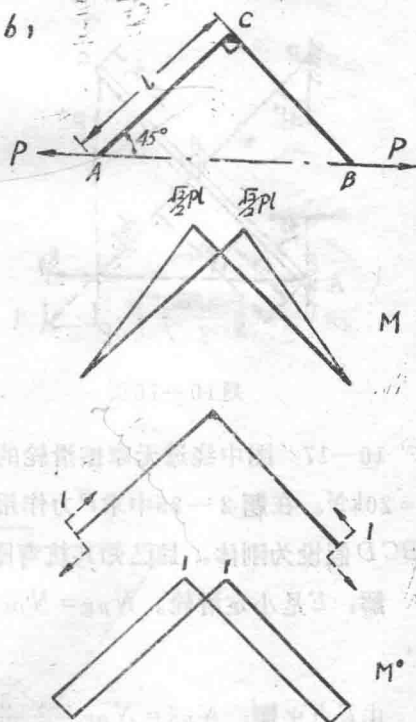
$$\begin{aligned} \theta_B &= \sum_i \frac{\omega_i M_i^0}{EI} = \frac{2}{EI} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2} Pl}{2} \cdot l \cdot 1 \right) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2} Pl^2}{2EI} \quad (\text{B对A逆}) \end{aligned}$$

(a)



题10—15(a)图

(b)



题10—15(b)图

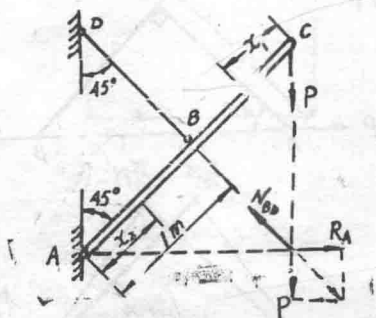
10—16 图示简易吊车的吊重 $P = 2.83 \text{ kN}$ 。撑杆 AC 长为 2 m ，截面的惯性矩为 $I = 8.53 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$ 。拉杆 BD 的横截面面积为 600 mm^2 。如撑杆只考虑弯曲的影响，试求 C 点的垂直位移。设 $E = 200 \text{ GN/m}^2$ 。

解： BD 是二力杆，由 AC 受三力平衡易求 $N_{BD} = \sqrt{2} P$ 。故各杆内力

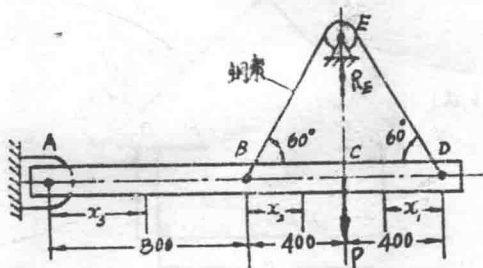
$$BC: M(x_1) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} P x_1 \quad (0 \leq x_1 \leq 1) \quad BD: N_{BD} = \sqrt{2} P$$

而 $\frac{\partial M(x_1)}{\partial P} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x_1, \quad \frac{\partial N_{BD}}{\partial P} = \sqrt{2}$

于是
$$\begin{aligned} v_c &= \sum_i \frac{N_i}{EA} \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial P} l_i + \int_1 \frac{M(x) \partial M(x)}{EI \partial P} dx \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2} P}{EA} \sqrt{2} l + \frac{2}{EI} \int_0^1 \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} P x_1 \right) \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x_1 \right) dx_1 \\ &= \frac{Pl}{E} \left(\frac{l^2}{3I} + \frac{2}{A} \right) = \frac{2830 \times 10^3}{2 \times 10^5} \left(\frac{10^6}{3 \times 8.53 \times 10^6} + \frac{2}{600} \right) \\ &= 0.600 \text{ mm (向下)} \end{aligned}$$



题10—16图



题10—17图

10—17 图中绕过无摩擦滑轮的钢索的截面面积为 76.36 mm^2 ， $E_{\text{索}} = 177 \text{ GN/m}^2$ 。
 $P = 20 \text{ kN}$ 。在题 2—25 中求 P 力作用点 C 的位移时，曾假设横梁 $ABCD$ 为刚体。若不把 $ABCD$ 假设为刚体，且已知其抗弯刚度为 $EI = 1440 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}^2$ 。试再求 C 点的垂直位移。

解： E 是小定滑轮。 $N_{BE} = N_{DE}$ ， R_E 与 P 共线。由 $\sum M_A = 0$ $R_E = P$ 。易知 $R_A = 0$ ，

由 E 点平衡： $N_{BE} = N_{DE} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} P$

DC 弯矩： $M(x_1) = \frac{P}{2} x_1 \quad (0 \leq x_1 \leq l/2)$ ， AB ： $M(x_3) = 0 \quad (0 \leq x_3 \leq l)$ 。