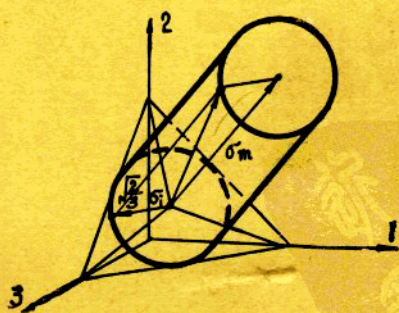


塑性理论基础

习题解答

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前 言

塑性理论和弹性理论一样都是固体力学的重要内容。它不仅在理论上对研究非线性的本构方程具有重要意义，而且在结构和机械设计以及金属成型等工程领域都有着广泛的应用前景。

由于在塑性理论中，变形体的数学模型较多，处理起来也比较复杂，需要建立许多新的概念。在这些概念未建立之前，初学这门课程的读者往往感到许多问题难于理解，遇到问题时经常无从入手。为了建立这些新的重要的概念，除了要加深对课程基本内容的理解外，非常需要多作一些习题练习。

但是在目前塑性力学的教材和讲义中，习题都比较少，有的根本没有习题。为了弥补这个缺陷，我们在编写“塑性理论基础”的教材时，尽量收集了各种典型的习题，以便读者练习。然而，由于这门课程内容多，有的题目难度较大，为了帮助读者尽快地掌握它的基本内容，我们编写了这本“塑性理论基础”习题解答，供读者参考。为了使读者易于理解本课程的基本内容，尽量地使用一般的数学工具。由于在原选的习题中，个别习题在内容上有些重复，故在题解中已予删去。

我们希望这本习题解答能对初学这门课程的读者有所帮助。

在编写这本习题解答的过程中，工程力学系固体力学教研组刘信声同志和基础部力学教研组陈季筠同志曾验算了部分习题，并提出了改进意见，作者对此表示感谢！

由于作者水平所限和编写时间仓促，许多问题分析还嫌不够，错误和不妥之处也一定不少，诚恳地欢迎读者批评指正。

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第二章 应力状态

1. 设在物体中某一点的应力张量分量为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{kg/mm}^2$$

求作用在过此点的平面 $x + 3y + z = 1$ 的应力向量（设外法线为离开原点的方向），求应力向量的法向与切向分量。

解：根据空间平面和直线的关系式有

$$\text{平面方程是} \quad Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$

$$\text{直线方程是} \quad \frac{x-a}{m} = \frac{y-b}{n} = \frac{z-c}{p}$$

m, n, p 是此直线的一组方向数，而直线的方向数是与直线的方向余弦成比例的一组数。

直线与平面垂直的必要且充分的条件是 $\frac{A}{m} = \frac{B}{n} = \frac{C}{p}$ ， $x + 3y + z = 1$ 平面上法线单位矢量 $\vec{v}$

$$\frac{A}{v_1} = \frac{B}{v_2} = \frac{C}{v_3} \quad \frac{1}{v_1} = \frac{3}{v_2} = \frac{1}{v_3} \quad v_1 = v_3 \quad v_2 = 3v_1 = 3v_3$$

$$v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2 = 1 \quad v_1 = v_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \quad v_2 = \frac{3}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$$\vec{T}_i^v = \sigma_{ji} v_j = \sigma_{1i} v_1 + \sigma_{2i} v_2 + \sigma_{3i} v_3$$

$$\vec{T}_1^v = \sigma_{11} v_1 + \sigma_{21} v_2 + \sigma_{31} v_3 = 1 \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{11}} + 2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$$\vec{T}_2^v = \sigma_{12} v_1 + \sigma_{22} v_2 + \sigma_{32} v_3 = 1 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} + 2 \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{11}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$$\vec{T}_3^v = \sigma_{13} v_1 + \sigma_{23} v_2 + \sigma_{33} v_3 = 2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} + 1 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$$\sigma_n = \vec{T}_i^v \cdot \vec{v}_i = \vec{T}_1^v \cdot v_1 + \vec{T}_2^v \cdot v_2 + \vec{T}_3^v \cdot v_3 = \frac{5}{\sqrt{11}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} + \frac{7}{\sqrt{11}} \frac{3}{\sqrt{11}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{11}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} = \frac{29}{11}$$

$$r^2 = \frac{\nu}{T_i} \frac{\nu}{T_i} - \sigma_n^2 = \frac{25}{11} + \frac{49}{11} + \frac{9}{11} - \left(\frac{29}{11}\right)^2 = \frac{72}{121} = 0.595$$

$$r = 0.771$$

$$\left(\frac{\nu}{T_i}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}(5, 7, 3) \text{ kg/mm}^2, \quad \sigma_n = \frac{29}{11} \text{ kg/mm}^2,$$

$$r = 0.771 \text{ kg/mm}^2$$

$$\frac{\nu}{T} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}(5i + 7j + 3k), \quad \frac{\nu}{T} \text{ 为应力向量}$$

$$\left|\frac{\nu}{T}\right|^2 = \left|\frac{\nu}{T_i}\right|^2 = \frac{25 + 49 + 9}{11} = \frac{83}{11}$$

2. 对于 x, y, z 轴, 物体内一点的应力状态为

$$(\sigma_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 200 & 400 & 300 \\ 400 & 0 & 0 \\ 300 & 0 & -100 \end{pmatrix} \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

求作用在过此点且平行于 $x + 2y + 2z - 6 = 0$ 的面上的应力向量。

解: $\frac{1}{\nu_1} = \frac{2}{\nu_2} = \frac{2}{\nu_3} \quad \nu_2 = \nu_3 = 2\nu_1 \quad \nu_1^2 + \nu_2^2 + \nu_3^2 = 1$

$$\nu_1 = \frac{1}{3} \quad \nu_2 = \nu_3 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\nu}{T_1} &= \sigma_{11}\nu_1 + \sigma_{21}\nu_2 + \sigma_{31}\nu_3 = 200 \times \frac{1}{3} + 400 \times \frac{2}{3} + 300 \times \frac{2}{3} \\ &= \frac{1600}{3} = 533 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\nu}{T_2} = \sigma_{12}\nu_1 + \sigma_{22}\nu_2 + \sigma_{32}\nu_3 = 400 \times \frac{1}{3} = 133 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\frac{\nu}{T_3} = \sigma_{13}\nu_1 + \sigma_{23}\nu_2 + \sigma_{33}\nu_3 = 300 \times \frac{1}{3} - 100 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{100}{3} = 33 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\frac{\nu}{T} = 533i + 133j + 33k \quad \text{或} \quad \left(\frac{\nu}{T_i}\right) = (533, 133, 33) \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

3. 一点的应力为 $\sigma_x = 500 \text{ kg/cm}^2$, $\sigma_y = 500 \text{ kg/cm}^2$

$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{xz} = \tau_{yz} = \sigma_z = 0$, 求作用于过此点的一切平面上剪应力的最大值

解: $\sigma_x = \sigma_1 = 500 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \quad \sigma_y = \sigma_2 = 500 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \quad \sigma_z = \sigma_3 = 0$

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = \frac{500 - 0}{2} = 250 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 500 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 500 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

4. 若在 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 点的应力状态为

$$\sigma_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 100 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 50 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -100 \end{pmatrix} \text{ kg/cm}^2,$$

求作用于 $x - x_0 + y - y_0 + z - z_0 = 0$ 面上的应力向量及正应力与剪应力

解：平面方程为

$$x + y + z - x_0 - y_0 - z_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{v_1} = \frac{1}{v_2} = \frac{1}{v_3} \quad v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2 = 1 \quad v_1 = v_2 = v_3 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{v}{T_1} = \sigma_{11}v_1 + \sigma_{21}v_2 + \sigma_{31}v_3 = 100 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{100}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{v}{T_2} = \sigma_{12}v_1 + \sigma_{22}v_2 + \sigma_{32}v_3 = 50 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{50}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{v}{T_3} = \sigma_{13}v_1 + \sigma_{23}v_2 + \sigma_{33}v_3 = (-100) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{100}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\sigma_n = \frac{v}{T_i} v_i = \frac{v}{T_1} v_1 + \frac{v}{T_2} v_2 + \frac{v}{T_3} v_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (100 + 50 - 100) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{50}{3} = 16.7$$

$$\tau^2 = \frac{v}{T_i} \frac{v}{T_i} - \sigma_n^2 = \frac{10^4}{3} + \frac{2500}{3} + \frac{10^4}{3} - \frac{2500}{9} = \frac{6.5 \times 10^4}{9}$$

$$\tau = \frac{\sqrt{6.5}}{3} \times 10^2 = \frac{2.55}{3} \times 10^2 = 85$$

$$\left(\frac{v}{T_i} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (100, 50, -100) \text{ kg/cm}^2 \quad \sigma_n = 16.7 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau = 85 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

5. 已知 $\sigma_{xx} = 1000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$, $\sigma_{yy} = -1000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$, $\sigma_{zz} = 0$, $\tau_{xy} = 500 \text{ kg/cm}^2$, $\tau_{yz} = -200 \text{ kg/cm}^2$, $\tau_{zx} = 0$

试求法线向量为 $\vec{n} = 0.10i + 0.30j + \sqrt{0.90}K$ 的截面上的应力状态:

- ① 截面上应力向量沿 x, y, z 轴方向的三个分量;
 ② 截面上总的应力向量;
 ③ 截面上 σ_n, τ_n 。

解: $\nu_1^2 + \nu_2^2 + \nu_3^2 = 1$ 而 $(0.10)^2 + (0.30)^2 + (\sqrt{0.90})^2 = 1$

即 $\vec{\nu} = 0.10i + 0.30j + \sqrt{0.90}K$ 为法线单位向量

$$\frac{\nu}{T_i} = \tau_{ij}\nu_j$$

$$\frac{\nu}{T_1} = \sigma_{1j}\nu_j = \sigma_{11}\nu_1 + \sigma_{12}\nu_2 + \sigma_{13}\nu_3 = 1000(0.1) + 500(0.3) = 250$$

$$\frac{\nu}{T_2} = \sigma_{2j}\nu_j = \sigma_{21}\nu_1 + \sigma_{22}\nu_2 + \sigma_{23}\nu_3 = 500(0.1) - 1000(0.3) - 200(\sqrt{0.90}) = -440$$

$$\frac{\nu}{T_3} = \sigma_{3j}\nu_j = \sigma_{31}\nu_1 + \sigma_{32}\nu_2 + \sigma_{33}\nu_3 = -200(0.3) = -60$$

$$\left| \frac{\nu}{T} \right|^2 = \left| \frac{\nu}{T_i} \right|^2 = (250)^2 + (-440)^2 + (-60)^2$$

$$= 6.25 \times 10^4 + 19.36 \times 10^4 + 0.36 \times 10^4 = 25.97 \times 10^4$$

$$\left| \frac{\nu}{T} \right| = 509.6 \approx 510$$

$$\sigma_n = \frac{\nu}{T_i} \nu_i = \frac{\nu}{T_1} \nu_1 + \frac{\nu}{T_2} \nu_2 + \frac{\nu}{T_3} \nu_3$$

$$= 250(0.1) - 440(0.3) - 60\sqrt{0.9} = -164$$

$$\tau_n^2 = \left| \frac{\nu}{T_i} \right|^2 - \sigma_n^2 = 25.97 \times 10^4 - 2.69 \times 10^4 = 23.28 \times 10^4$$

$$\tau_n = 482.5$$

$$(T_i) = 250, -440, -60) kg/cm^2$$

$$\left(\frac{\nu}{T} \right) = 510 kg/cm^2 \quad \sigma_n = -164 kg/cm^2 \quad \tau_n = 482 kg/cm^2$$

6. 物体中某一点的应力分量 (相对于直角坐标系 $0x_1 x_2 x_3$) 为

$$(\sigma_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} kg/mm^2$$

试求不变量 I_1, I_2, I_3 , 主应力的数值, 以及应力偏量不变量 I_1', I_2', I_3' 。

解:

$$I_1 = \sigma_{11} + \sigma_{22} + \sigma_{33} = 1 - 1 + 1 = 1$$

$$I_2 = \sigma_{11}\sigma_{22} + \sigma_{22}\sigma_{33} + \sigma_{33}\sigma_{11} - \tau_{31}^2 - \tau_{12}^2 - \tau_{23}^2 = -1 - 1 + 1 - (-1)^2 = -2$$

$$I_3 = \begin{vmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \tau_{12} & \tau_{13} \\ \tau_{21} & \sigma_{22} & \tau_{23} \\ \tau_{31} & \tau_{32} & \sigma_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 + 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = -\sigma^3 + I_1\sigma^2 - I_2\sigma + I_3 = 0$$

$$-\sigma^3 + \sigma^2 - (-2)\sigma = 0, \quad \sigma^3 - \sigma^2 - 2\sigma = 0,$$

$$\sigma(\sigma^2 - \sigma - 2) = 0, \quad \sigma(\sigma + 1)(\sigma - 2) = 0,$$

$$\sigma_1 = 2, \quad \sigma_2 = 0, \quad \sigma_3 = -1, \quad \sigma_m = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$I_1' = \sigma_1' + \sigma_2' + \sigma_3' = (\sigma_1 - \sigma_m) + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_m) + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_m) = 0$$

$$I_2' = \sigma_1'\sigma_2' + \sigma_2'\sigma_3' + \sigma_3'\sigma_1' = I_2 - \frac{I_1^2}{3} = -2 - \frac{1^2}{3} = -2\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_3' &= \sigma_1'\sigma_2'\sigma_3' = (\sigma_1 - \sigma_m)(\sigma_2 - \sigma_m)(\sigma_3 - \sigma_m) \\ &= \left(2 - \frac{1}{3}\right)\left(0 - \frac{1}{3}\right)\left(-1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{5}{3} \times \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \times \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right) = \frac{20}{27} \end{aligned}$$

$$I_3' = I_3 - \frac{I_1 I_2}{3} + \frac{2}{27} I_1^3 = 0 - \frac{1(-2)}{3} + \frac{2}{27}(1)^3 = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{27} = \frac{20}{27}$$

$$I_1 = 1 \text{ kg/mm}^2 \quad I_2 = -2 \quad I_3 = 0$$

$$(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3) = (2, 0, -1) \text{ kg/mm}^2$$

$$I_1' = 0 \quad I_2' = -2\frac{1}{3} \quad I_3' = \frac{20}{27}$$

7. 已知物体中一点的应力分量为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 500 & 500 & 800 \\ 500 & 0 & -750 \\ 800 & -750 & -300 \end{pmatrix} \text{ kg/cm}^2,$$

试求法线用方向余弦 $l = \frac{1}{2}$, $m = \frac{1}{2}$, $n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 表示的截面上的应力: 总应力 $\left| \frac{\nu}{T} \right|$, 正应力 σ_n 、剪应力 τ_n 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \frac{\nu}{T_1} &= \sigma_{11}\nu_1 + \sigma_{12}\nu_2 + \sigma_{13}\nu_3 = 500 \times \frac{1}{2} + 500 \times \frac{1}{2} + 800 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= 500 + 400\sqrt{2} = 1065 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\nu}{T_2} = \sigma_{21}\nu_1 + \sigma_{22}\nu_2 + \sigma_{23}\nu_3 = 500 \times \frac{1}{2} - 750 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= 250 - 375\sqrt{2} = -280$$

$$\frac{\nu}{T_3} = \sigma_{31}\nu_1 + \sigma_{32}\nu_2 + \sigma_{33}\nu_3 = 800 \times \frac{1}{2} - 750 \times \frac{1}{2} - 300 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= 25 - 150\sqrt{2} = -187$$

$$\left| \frac{\nu}{T} \right|^2 = (1065)^2 + (-280)^2 + (-187)^2$$

$$= 113.4 \times 10^4 + 7.84 \times 10^4 + 3.497 \times 10^4 = 124.74 \times 10^4$$

$$\left| \frac{\nu}{T} \right| = 1117 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_n = \frac{\nu}{T_1} \nu_1 + \frac{\nu}{T_2} \nu_2 + \frac{\nu}{T_3} \nu_3 = 1065 \times \frac{1}{2} + (-280) \frac{1}{2} - 187 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= 260.5 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau_n^2 = \left| \frac{\nu}{T_i} \right|^2 - \sigma_n^2 = (1117)^2 - (260.5)^2 = 124.7 \times 10^4 - 6.786 \times 10^4 = 122 \times 10^4$$

$$\tau_n = 1086 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

8. 试求如下二种复杂剪切情形下应力张量不变量 I_1, I_2, I_3 , 主应力和八面体剪应力, ① $\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yz} = \tau$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \tau_{xy} = \tau_{yz} = \tau_{zx} = \tau$$

$$\text{解: } \textcircled{1} \quad \tau_{xy} = \tau_{yz} = \tau; \quad \sigma_x = \sigma_y = \sigma_z = \tau_{zx} = 0$$

$$I_1 = \sigma_{11} + \sigma_{22} + \sigma_{33} = 0$$

$$I_2 = \sigma_{11}\sigma_{22} + \sigma_{22}\sigma_{33} + \sigma_{33}\sigma_{11} - \tau_{12}^2 - \tau_{23}^2 - \tau_{31}^2 = -\tau^2 - \tau^2 = -2\tau^2$$

$$I_3 = \begin{vmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \tau_{12} & \tau_{13} \\ \tau_{21} & \sigma_{22} & \tau_{23} \\ \tau_{31} & \tau_{32} & \sigma_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \tau & 0 \\ \tau & 0 & \tau \\ 0 & \tau & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Delta = -\sigma^3 + I_1\sigma^2 - I_2\sigma + I_3 = 0$$

$$-\sigma^3 - (2\tau^2)\sigma = 0, \quad \sigma^3 - 2\tau^2\sigma = 0,$$

$$\sigma(\sigma^2 - 2\tau^2) = 0, \quad \sigma(\sigma + \sqrt{2}\tau)(\sigma - \sqrt{2}\tau) = 0$$

$$\sigma_1 = \sqrt{2}\tau \quad \sigma_2 = 0 \quad \sigma_3 = -\sqrt{2}\tau$$

$$\tau_s = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{2\tau^2 + 2\tau^2 + 8\tau^2} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{3}\tau$$

②

$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yz} = \tau_{xz} = \tau, \quad \sigma_x = \sigma_y = \sigma_z = 0$$

$$I_1 = \tau_{11} + \tau_{22} + \tau_{33} = 0$$

$$I_2 = -3\tau^2$$

$$I_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \tau & \tau \\ \tau & 0 & \tau \\ \tau & \tau & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \tau^3 + \tau^3 = 2\tau^3$$

$$\Delta = -\sigma^3 + I_1\sigma^2 - I_2\sigma + I_3 = 0$$

$$-\sigma^3 - (-3\tau^2)\sigma + 2\tau^3 = 0, \quad \sigma^3 - 3\tau^2\sigma - 2\tau^3 = 0$$

$$(\sigma^2 + 2\tau\sigma + \tau^2)(\sigma - 2\tau) = 0, \quad (\sigma + \tau)^2(\sigma - 2\tau) = 0$$

$$\sigma_1 = 2\tau \quad \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = -\tau$$

$$\tau_s = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{9\tau^2 + 9\tau^2} = \sqrt{2}\tau$$

9. 一点具有应力分量 $\sigma_x = \sigma_y = \tau_{xy} = 0$, $\sigma_z = 2000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$, $\tau_{yz} = \tau_{zx} = 1000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ 试计算主应力

解: $I_1 = 2000$

$$I_2 = \sigma_{11}\sigma_{22} + \sigma_{22}\sigma_{33} + \sigma_{33}\sigma_{11} - \tau_{12}^2 - \tau_{23}^2 - \tau_{31}^2 = -10^6 - 10^6 = -2 \times 10^6$$

$$I_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1000 \\ 0 & 0 & 1000 \\ 1000 & 1000 & 2000 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Delta = -\sigma^3 + I_1\sigma^2 - I_2\sigma + I_3 = 0,$$

$$-\sigma^3 + 2000\sigma^2 - \sigma(-2 \times 10^6) = 0, \quad \sigma^3 - 2000\sigma^2 - 2 \times 10^6\sigma = 0$$

$$\sigma(\sigma^2 - 2 \times 10^3\sigma - 2 \times 10^6) = 0$$

$$\sigma = 0, \quad \sigma = \frac{-(-2 \times 10^3) \pm \sqrt{4 \times 10^6 + 8 \times 10^6}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 10^3 = (1 \pm \sqrt{3}) \times 10^3$$

$$\sigma_1 = 2.732 \times 10^3 = 2732 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_2 = 0$$

$$\sigma_3 = -732 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

10. 在物体中一点的应力分量为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 500 & 300 & -800 \\ 300 & 0 & -300 \\ -800 & -300 & 1100 \end{pmatrix} \text{ kg/cm}^2,$$

试确定在具有外法线 ν 的截面上的总应力、正应力和剪应力的数值，法线相对于各座标轴的方向余弦彼此相等。

解: $\nu_1^2 + \nu_2^2 + \nu_3^2 = 1 \quad \nu_1 = \nu_2 = \nu_3 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$\frac{\nu}{T_1} = \sigma_{11}\nu_1 + \sigma_{12}\nu_2 + \sigma_{13}\nu_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(500 + 300 - 800) = 0$$

$$\frac{\nu}{T_2} = \sigma_{21}\nu_1 + \sigma_{22}\nu_2 + \sigma_{23}\nu_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(300 + 0 - 300) = 0$$

$$\frac{\nu}{T_3} = \sigma_{31}\nu_1 + \sigma_{32}\nu_2 + \sigma_{33}\nu_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(-800 - 300 + 1100) = 0$$

$$\left| \frac{\nu}{T} \right| = 0 \quad \sigma_n = \tau_n = 0$$

即所研究的截面上没有应力。

11. 在上题中如应力 $\sigma_y = 1000\sqrt{3} \text{ kg/cm}^2$ ，其结果将怎样变化？

解：该点的应力张量为

$$(\sigma_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 500 & 300 & -800 \\ 300 & 1000\sqrt{3} & -300 \\ -800 & -300 & 1100 \end{pmatrix} \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\frac{\nu}{T_1} = 0$$

$$\frac{\nu}{T_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(300 + 1000\sqrt{3} - 300) = 1000$$

$$\frac{\nu}{T_3} = 0$$

$$\left| \frac{\nu}{T} \right| = \frac{\nu}{T_2} = 1000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_n = \frac{\nu}{T_1} \nu_1 + \frac{\nu}{T_2} \nu_2 + \frac{\nu}{T_3} \nu_3 = \frac{\nu}{T_2} \nu_2 = 1000 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\tau_n^2 = (1000)^2 - \left(\frac{1000}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 = \frac{2 \times 10^6}{3}, \quad \tau_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \times 10^3 = \sqrt{2} \sigma_n$$

$$\left| \frac{\nu}{T} \right| = 10^3 \text{ kg/cm}^2, \quad \sigma_n = \frac{1000}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ kg/cm}^2, \quad \tau_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \times 1000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

12. 已知在物体中的一点应力状态为

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_y = 500 \text{ kg/cm}^2, \quad \sigma_z = -1000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yz} = \tau_{zx} = 0$$

试求在通过此已知点的八面体面上的正应力、剪应力和总应力的值。

解: $\sigma_8 = \sigma_m = \frac{1}{3} (\sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z) = \frac{1}{3} (500 + 500 - 1000) = 0$

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sigma_x = \sigma_y = 500 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \quad \sigma_3 = \sigma_z = -1000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau_8 = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(1500)^2 + (1500)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \times 1500 = 500\sqrt{2} \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\left| \frac{8}{T} \right|^2 = \sigma_8^2 + \tau_8^2 = (500\sqrt{2})^2 = 2 \times (500)^2$$

$$\left| \frac{8}{T} \right| = 500\sqrt{2} \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

13. 已知物体中某一点的应力张量为

$$(\sigma_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 20 & -15 \\ 15 & -15 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ kg/mm}^2,$$

试将它分解为球形张量和应力偏量，并计算应力偏量的第二不变量。

解:

$$\sigma_m = \frac{1}{3}(\sigma_{11} + \sigma_{22} + \sigma_{33}) = \frac{1}{3}(10 + 20 + 0) = 10 \text{ kg/mm}^2$$

$$(\sigma_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_m & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_m & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_m \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} - \sigma_m & \tau_{12} & \tau_{13} \\ \tau_{21} & \sigma_{22} - \sigma_m & \tau_{23} \\ \tau_{31} & \tau_{32} & \sigma_{33} - \sigma_m \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 10 & -15 \\ 15 & -15 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

球形张量

应力偏量

$$I_2' = I_2 - \frac{I_1^2}{3} = \sigma_{11}\sigma_{22} + \sigma_{22}\sigma_{33} + \sigma_{33}\sigma_{11} - \tau_{12}^2 - \tau_{23}^2 - \tau_{31}^2 - \frac{(3\sigma_m)^2}{3} =$$

$$= 10 \times 20 - (-15)^2 - (15)^2 - \frac{(30)^2}{3} =$$

$$= 200 - 450 - 300 = -550 (\text{kg/cm}^2)^2$$

14. 某点应力分量为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1000 & 400 & -200 \\ 400 & 500 & 300 \\ -200 & 300 & -100 \end{pmatrix} \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

试求该点中主应力的方向和大小, 同时计算主剪应力的方向。

解:

$$I_1 = \sigma_{11} + \sigma_{22} + \sigma_{33} = 1000 + 500 - 100 = 1400$$

$$I_2 = \sigma_{11}\sigma_{22} + \sigma_{22}\sigma_{33} + \sigma_{33}\sigma_{11} - \tau_{12}^2 - \tau_{23}^2 - \tau_{31}^2 =$$

$$= 1000 \times 500 + 500(-100) + (-100)1000 - (400)^2 -$$

$$- (300)^2 - (-200)^2 = 10^6(50 - 5 - 10 - 16 - 9 - 4) = 6 \times 10^4$$

$$I_3 = \begin{vmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \tau_{12} & \tau_{13} \\ \tau_{21} & \sigma_{22} & \tau_{23} \\ \tau_{31} & \tau_{32} & \sigma_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1000 & 400 & -200 \\ 400 & 500 & 300 \\ -200 & 300 & -100 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= 10^6(-50 - 24 - 24 - 20 - 90 + 16) = -192 \times 10^6$$

$$\Delta = -\sigma^3 + I_1\sigma^2 - I_2\sigma + I_3 = 0$$

$$-\sigma^3 + 1400\sigma^2 - 6 \times 10^4\sigma - 192 \times 10^6 = 0$$

$\sigma^3 - 14 \times 10^4 \sigma^2 + 6 \times 10^4 \sigma + 192 \times 10^6 = 0$, 这是一元三次代数方程式,
根据一元三次代数方程式解法可得:

$$\sigma_1 = 1222 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_2 = 494 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_3 = -317 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau_{12} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_2}{2} = \frac{1222 - 494}{2} = 364 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau_{23} = \frac{\sigma_2 - \sigma_3}{2} = \frac{494 + 317}{2} = 405.5 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau_{13} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = \frac{1222 + 317}{2} = 769.5 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

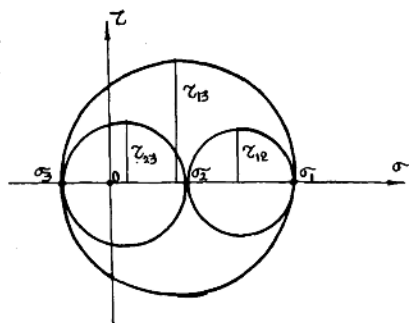


图 2-1

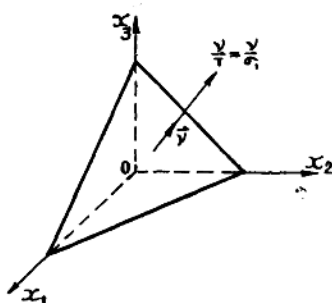


图 2-2

计算主应力 σ_1 相对于直角坐标系 oxy 的方向余弦:

$$\begin{cases} (\sigma_{11} - \sigma_1)v_1 + \tau_{12}v_2 + \tau_{13}v_3 = 0 \\ \tau_{21}v_1 + (\sigma_{22} - \sigma_1)v_2 + \tau_{23}v_3 = 0 \\ \tau_{31}v_1 + \tau_{32}v_2 + (\sigma_{33} - \sigma_1)v_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (1000 - 1222)v_1 + 400v_2 - 200v_3 = 0 = -222v_1 + 400v_2 - 200v_3 \\ 400v_1 + (500 - 1222)v_2 + 300v_3 = 0 = 400v_1 - 722v_2 + 300v_3 \\ -200v_1 + 300v_2 + (-100 - 1222)v_3 = 0 = -200v_1 + 300v_2 - 1322v_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -1.11\nu_1 + 2\nu_2 - \nu_3 = 0 \\ 4\nu_1 - 7.22\nu_2 + 3\nu_3 = 0 \\ -2\nu_1 + 3\nu_2 - 13.22\nu_3 = 0 \\ \nu_1^2 + \nu_2^2 + \nu_3^2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} \nu_3 &= -1.11\nu_1 + 2\nu_2 = \frac{7.22\nu_2 - 4\nu_1}{3} \\ &= \sqrt{1 - \nu_1^2 - \nu_2^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\nu_1 = 0.88, \quad \nu_2 = 0.48, \quad \nu_3 = 0.0025$$

15. 已知单元体的应力状态如图 2-3, σ_x , τ_{xy} 为已知, 求主应力大小及主平面的位置, $\sigma_x = 1000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$, $|\tau_{xy}| = 500 \text{ kg/cm}^2$

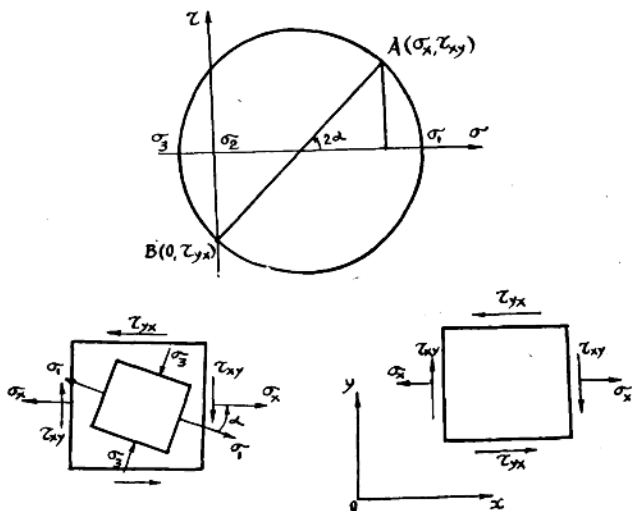


图 2-3

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1 &= \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} = \frac{1000}{2} + \sqrt{500^2 + 500^2} = \\ &= 500 (1 + \sqrt{2}) = 1207 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_2 = 0$$

$$\sigma_3 = 500 (1 - \sqrt{2}) = -207 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{\tau_{xy}}{\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}} = \frac{500}{\frac{1000}{2}} = 1, \quad 2\alpha = 45^\circ, \quad \alpha = 22.5^\circ$$

16. 某一点应力分量如图 2—4, 试计算其主应力并画出应力圆。

解: 根据已知条件, σ_x 是被研究点的主应力之一, 另二个主应力必然与 σ_x 互相垂直, 即另二个主应力作用面必然与 σ_x 平行,

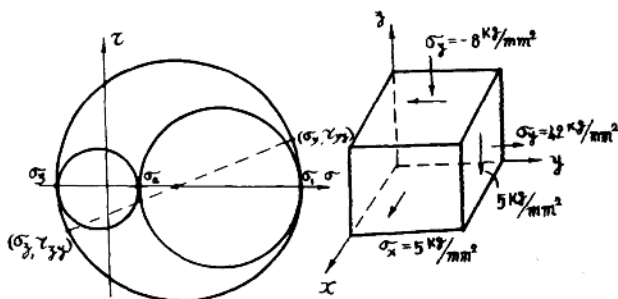


图 2—4

因此有

$$\sigma = \frac{\sigma_y - \sigma_z}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_y - \sigma_z}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{yz}^2} =$$

$$= \frac{42 - 8}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{42 + 8}{2}\right)^2 + 5^2} = 17 \pm 25.5$$

$$\sigma_1 = 42.5 \text{ kg/mm}^2 \quad \sigma_2 = 5 \text{ kg/mm}^2 \quad \sigma_3 = -8.5 \text{ kg/mm}^2$$

17. 试求图示各应力状态的主应力及最大剪应力(应力单位 kg/cm^2)并画出应力圆。

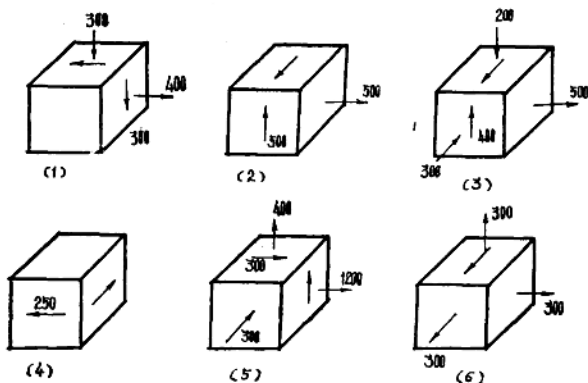


图 2—5

解:

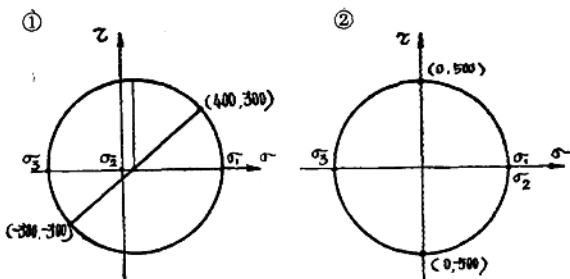


图 2-6

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{400 - 300}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{400 - 300}{2}\right)^2 + 300^2}$$

$$\sigma_1 = 500 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$= 50 + 100\sqrt{3.5^2 + 9} = 511 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_2 = 0$$

$$\sigma_2 = 500 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

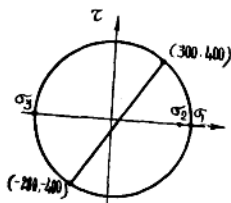
$$\sigma_3 = 50 - 461 = -411 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_3 = -500 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{511 + 411}{2} = 461 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau_{\max} = 500 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

③



④

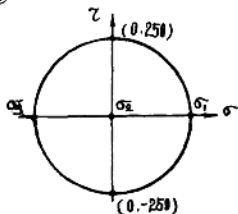


图 2-7

$$\sigma_2 = 500 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_1 = 250 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{300 - 200}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{300 - 200}{2}\right)^2 + 400^2}$$

$$\sigma_2 = 0$$

$$= 50 + 100\sqrt{6.25 + 16} = 50 + 472$$

$$= 522 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_3 = 50 - 472 = -422 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_3 = -250 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau_{\max} = 472 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau_{\max} = 250 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$