

第六章 弯曲内力

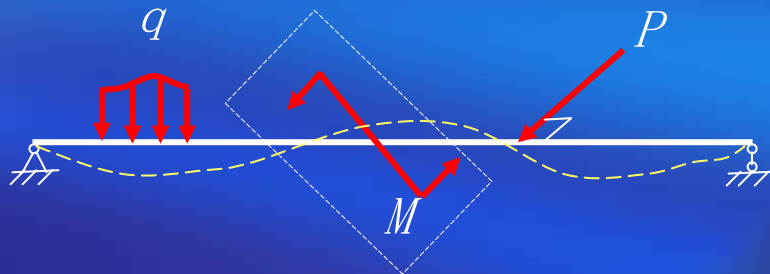
第六章 弯曲内力

§ 6.1 平面弯曲的概念及实例

1 工程中的弯曲问题

起重机大梁

车轴



2 弯曲的特点

受力特点：

变形特点：

梁：以弯曲变形为主的杆件。





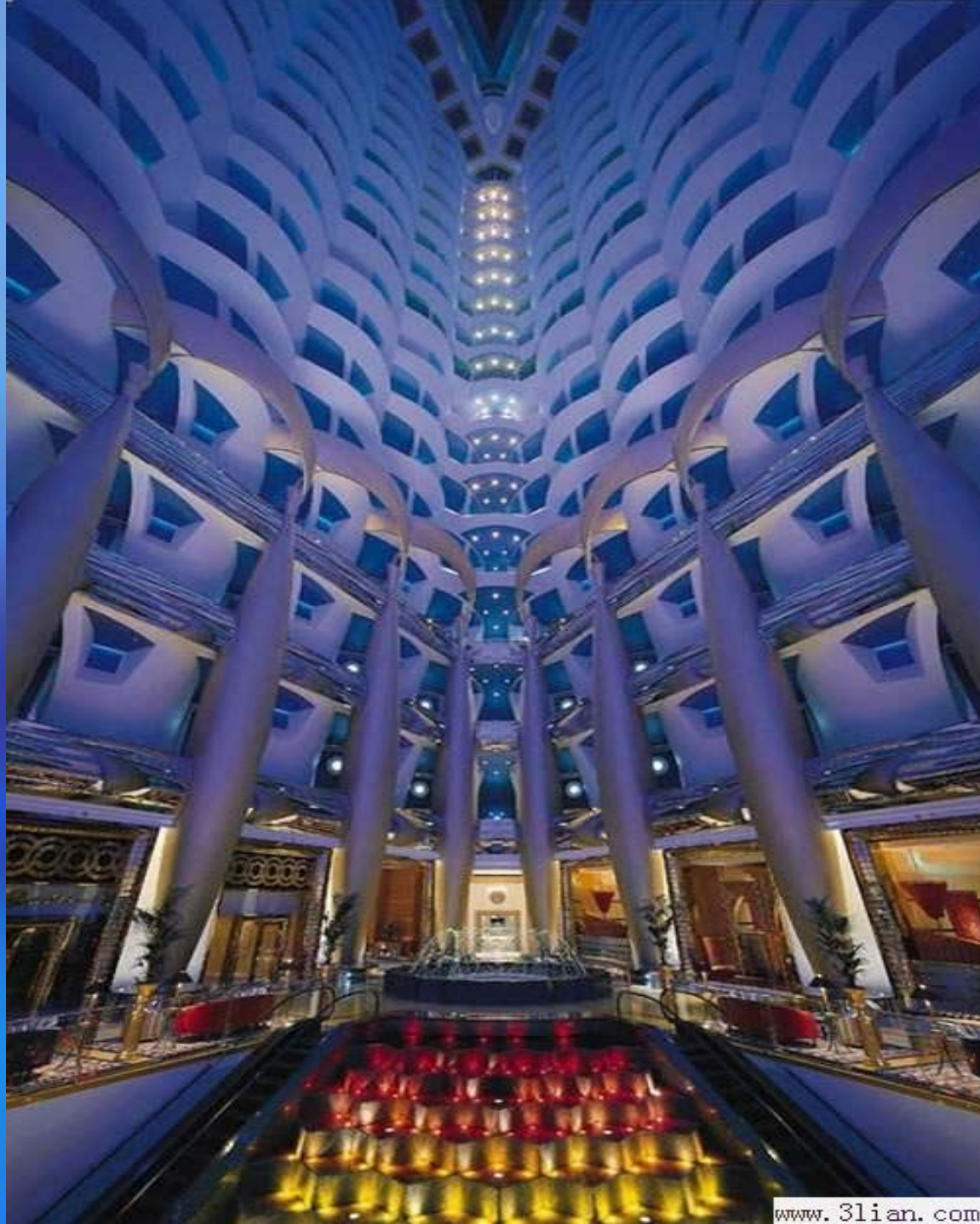


美国旧金山金门大桥





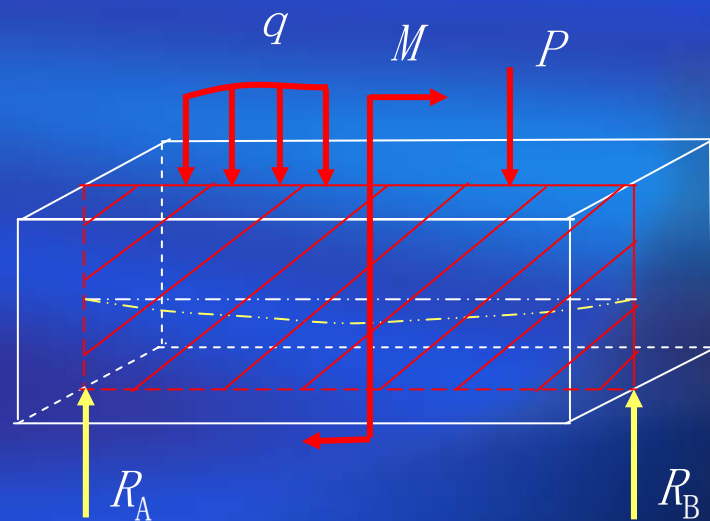






3 平面弯曲

- (1) 梁有一个纵向对称面；
- (2) 外力作用在纵向对称面内；
- (3) 梁的轴线在纵向对称面内弯曲成一条平面曲线。



§ 6.2 梁的简化

一 三种约束

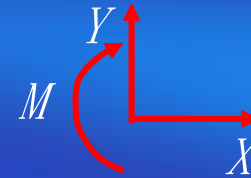
1 可动铰



2 固定铰



3 固定端



二 三种载荷

1 分布载荷 q

2 集中载荷 P

3 集中力偶 M



三 三种静定梁

1 简支梁

2 外伸梁

3 悬臂梁



§ 6.3 剪力和弯矩

1 剪力

$$\sum Y = 0, \quad -Q + R_A - P_1 - P_{q_1} = 0$$

$$Q = R_A - P_1 - P_{q_1}$$

$$Q = \int_A \tau dA \quad (\text{实质上})$$

$$\sum Y = 0, \quad Q' = -R_B + P_2 + P_{q_2}$$

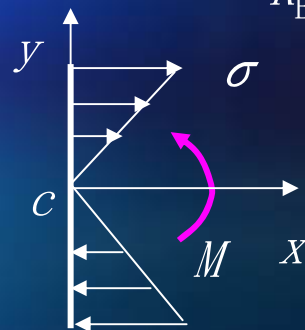
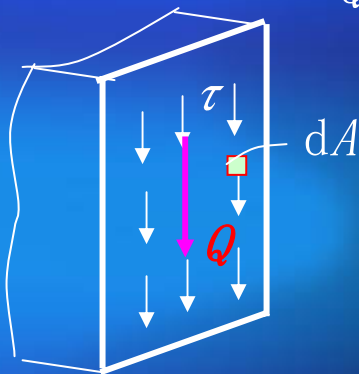
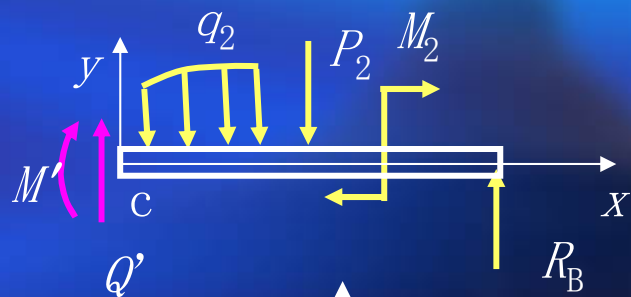
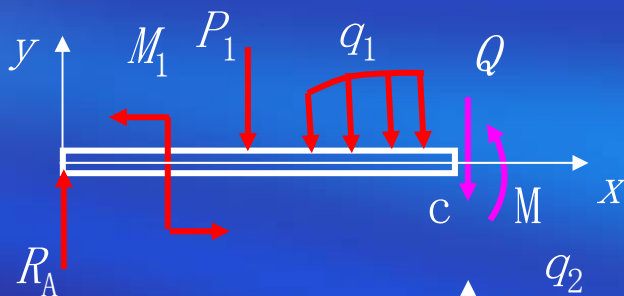
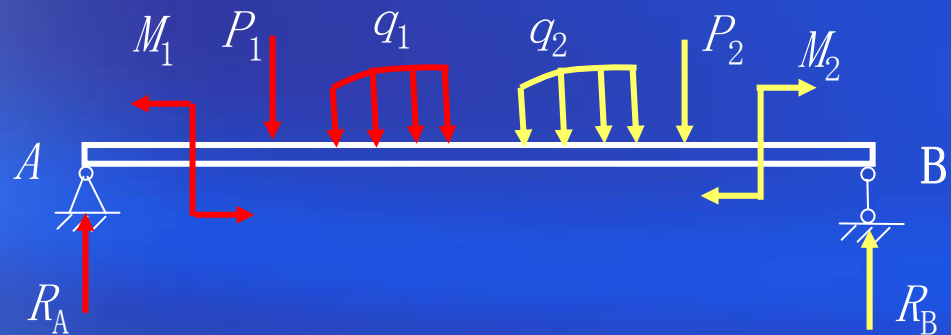
2 弯矩

$$\sum m_c = 0, \quad M - M_{R_A} + M_{P_1} + M_{q_1} + M_1 = 0$$

$$M = M_{R_A} - M_{P_1} - M_{q_1} - M_1$$

$$M = \int_A y \sigma dA \quad (\text{实质上})$$

$$\sum m_c = 0, \quad M' = M_{R_B} - M_{q_2} - M_{P_2} - M_2$$

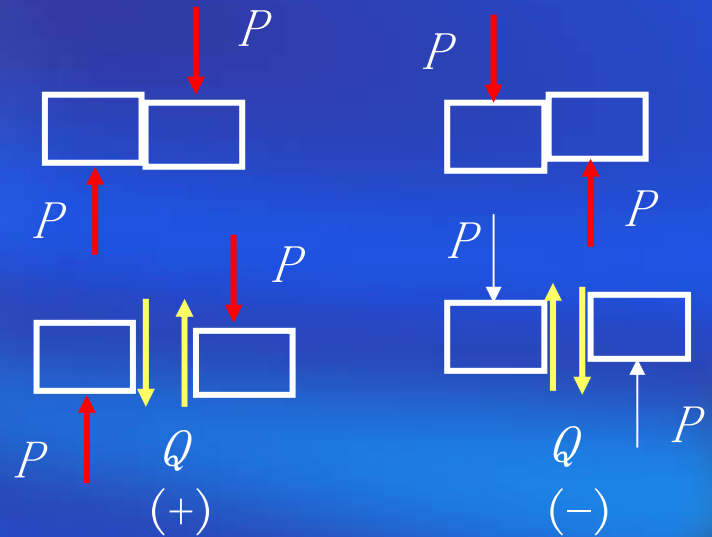


3 剪力和弯矩的符号规则

(1) 剪力的符号规则

‘左上右下, 剪力为正’

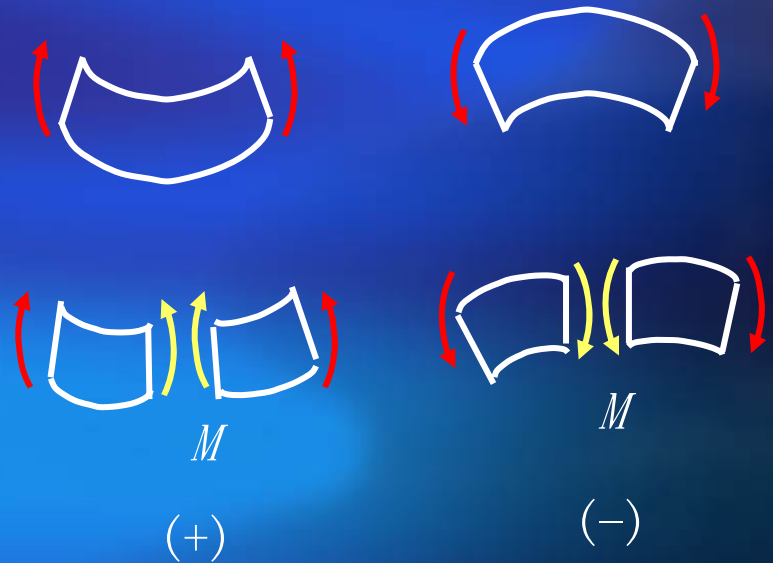
左, 右—外力的作用点相
对于截面的位置.
上, 下—外力的方向.



(2) 弯矩的符号规则

‘左顺右逆, 弯矩为正’

左, 右—外力的作用点相
对于截面的位置.
顺, 逆—外力对截面形
心取矩的转向.



§ 6.4 剪力方程和弯矩方程 剪力图和弯矩图

剪力方程 $Q = Q(x)$

弯矩方程 $M = M(x)$

已知: P, l

求: Q_{\max} 和 M_{\max}

解: 1 剪力方程和弯矩方程

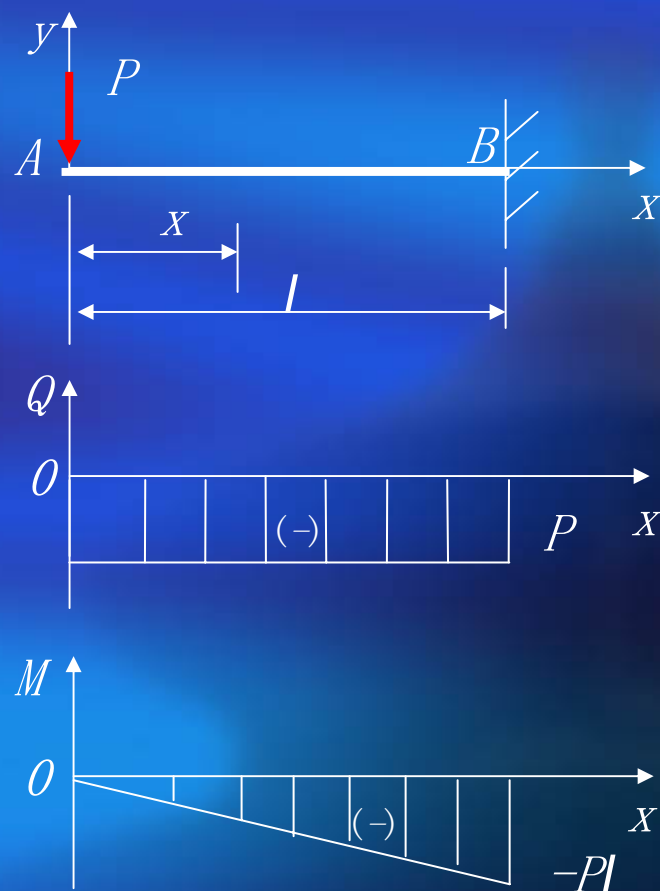
$$Q(x) = -P \quad (0 < x < l)$$

$$M(x) = -Px \quad (0 < x < l)$$

2 作剪力图和弯矩图

$$Q_{\max} = P$$

$$M_{\max} = Pl$$



已知: q, l

求: Q_{\max} 和 M_{\max}

解: 1 支反力

由对称性 $R_A = R_B = \frac{ql}{2}$

2 剪力方程和弯矩方程

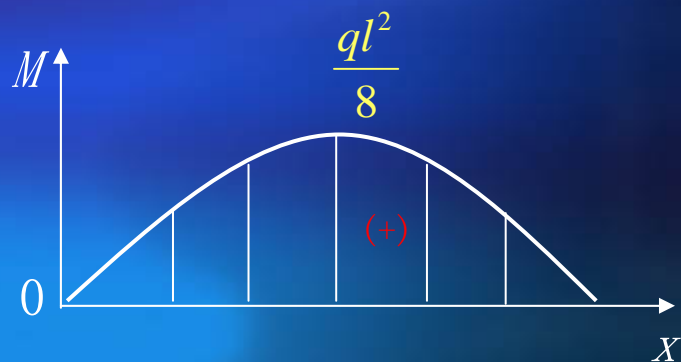
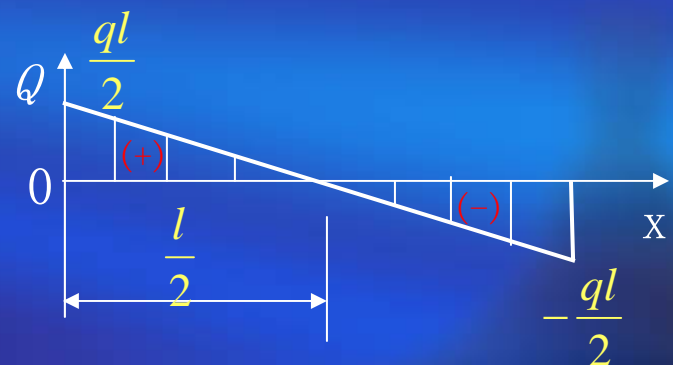
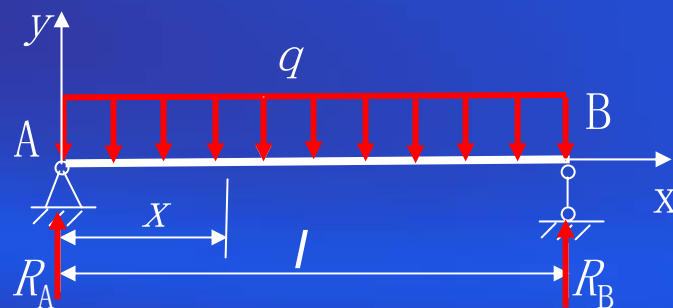
$$Q(x) = R_A - qx = \frac{ql}{2} - qx$$

$$M(x) = R_A x - \frac{qx^2}{2} = \frac{qlx}{2} - \frac{qx^2}{2}$$

3 作剪力图和弯矩图

x	0	$\frac{l}{2}$	l
Q	$\frac{ql}{2}$	0	$-\frac{ql}{2}$
M	0	$\frac{ql^2}{8}$	0

$$Q_{\max} = \frac{ql}{2} \quad M_{\max} = \frac{ql^2}{8}$$



已知: $P, l, a < b$

求: Q_{\max} 和 M_{\max}

解: 1 支反力

$$R_A = \frac{Pb}{l} \quad R_B = \frac{Pa}{l}$$

2 剪力方程和弯矩方程

AC ($0 < x_1 < a$)

$$Q(x_1) = R_A = \frac{Pb}{l} \quad M(x_1) = R_A x_1 = \frac{Pb x_1}{l}$$

CB ($a < x_2 < l$)

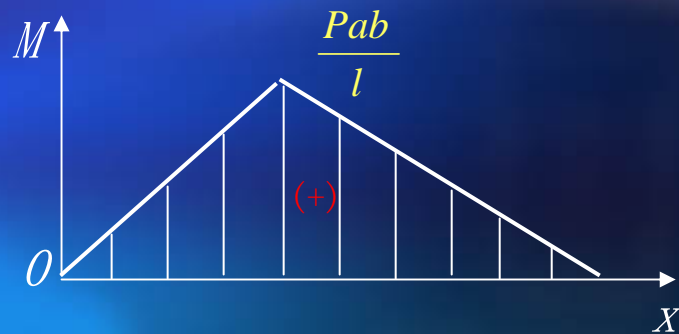
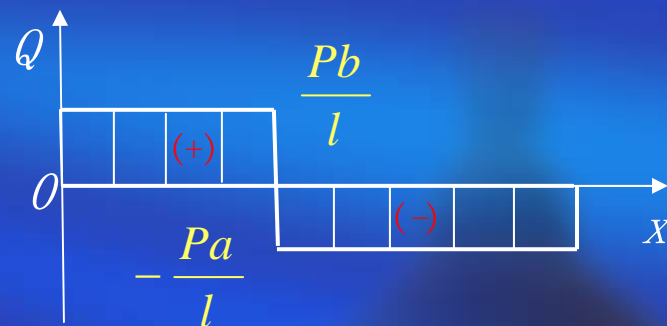
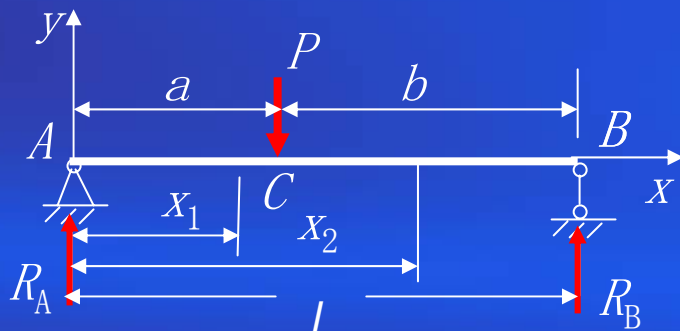
$$Q(x_2) = -R_B = -\frac{Pa}{l}$$

$$M(x_2) = R_B(l - x_2) = \frac{Pa(l - x_2)}{l}$$

3 作剪力图和弯矩图

$$Q_{\max} = \frac{Pb}{l}$$

$$M_{\max} = \frac{Pab}{l}$$



已知: $m, l, a < b$

求: Q_{\max} 和 M_{\max}

解: 1 支反力

$$R_A = \frac{m}{l} \quad R_B = -\frac{m}{l}$$

2 剪力方程和弯矩方程

AC ($0 < x_1 < a$)

$$Q(x_1) = R_A = \frac{m}{l} \quad M(x_1) = R_A x_1 = \frac{m x_1}{l}$$

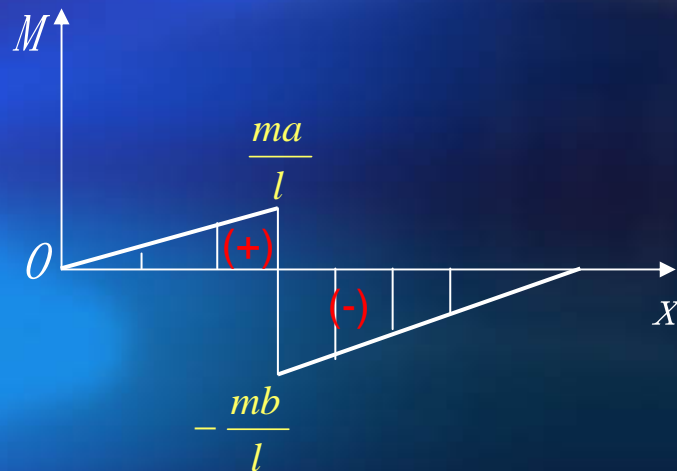
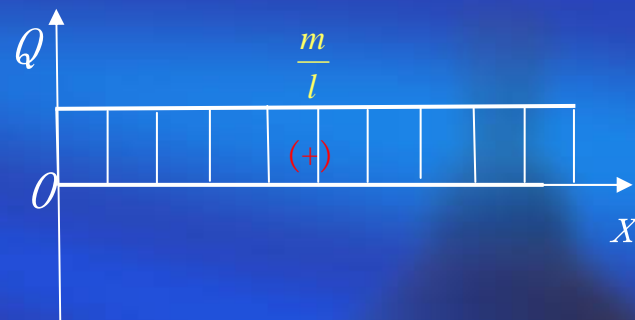
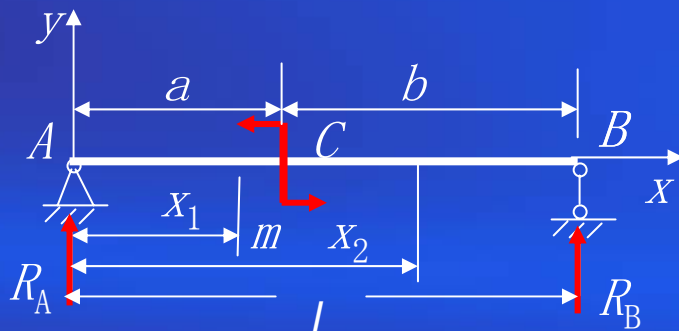
CB ($a < x_2 < l$)

$$Q(x_2) = -R_B = \frac{m}{l}$$

$$M(x_2) = R_B(l - x_2) = -\frac{m(l - x_2)}{l}$$

3 作剪力图和弯矩图

$$Q_{\max} = \frac{m}{l} \quad M_{\max} = \frac{mb}{l}$$



已知： q, l

求： 内力图

解： 刚架：有刚节点的框架。

刚节点：具有力和力矩的
约束的连接。

1 求支反力

$$\sum X = 0 \quad ql - H_A = 0$$

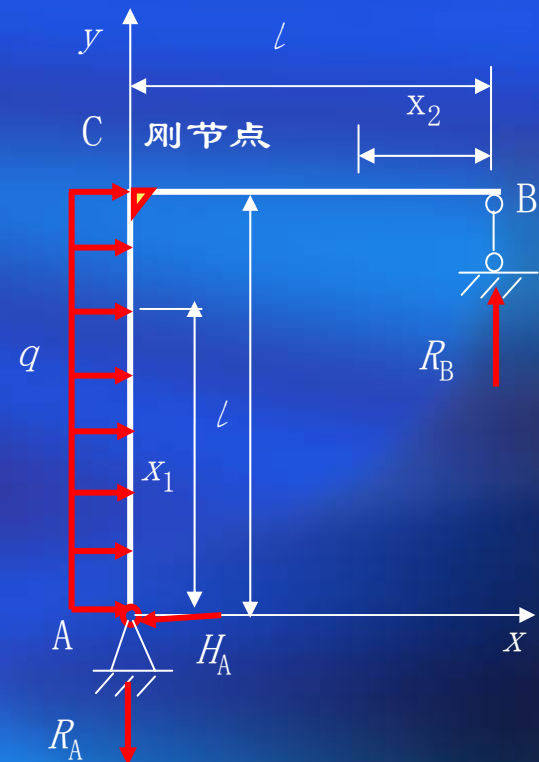
$$H_A = ql$$

$$\sum m_A = 0 \quad R_B l - \frac{ql^2}{2} = 0$$

$$R_B = \frac{ql}{2}$$

$$\sum Y = 0 \quad R_B - R_A = 0$$

$$R_A = R_B = \frac{ql}{2}$$



2 内力方程

AC段 ($0 < x_1 < l$)

$$N(x_1) = R_A = \frac{ql}{2}$$

$$Q(x_1) = H_A - qx_1 = ql - qx_1$$

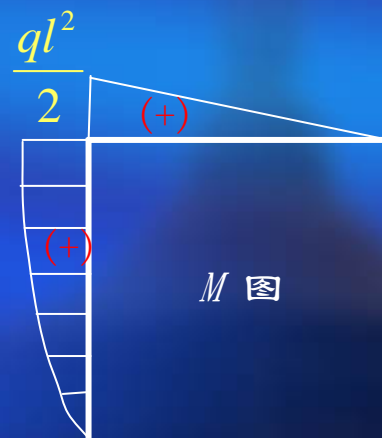
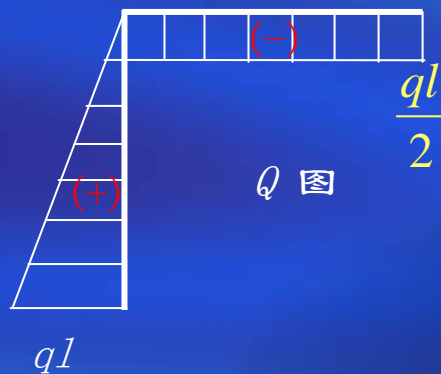
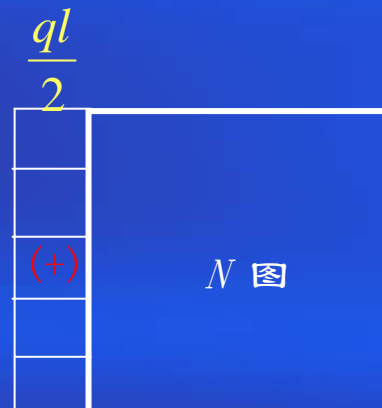
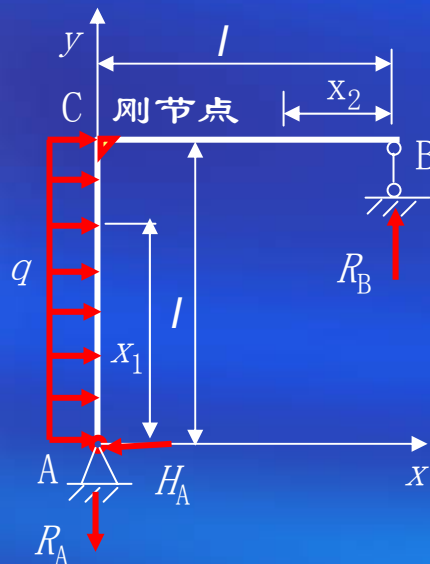
$$M(x_1) = H_A x_1 - \frac{qx_1^2}{2} = qlx_1 - \frac{qx_1^2}{2}$$

CB段 ($0 < x_2 < l$)

$$N(x_2) = 0$$

$$Q(x_2) = -R_B = -\frac{ql}{2}$$

$$M(x_2) = R_B x_2 = \frac{qlx_2}{2}$$



3 内力图

$$N_{\max} = \frac{ql}{2}$$

$$Q_{\max} = ql$$

$$M_{\max} = \frac{ql^2}{2}$$

§ 6.5 用叠加法作弯矩图

叠加原理：

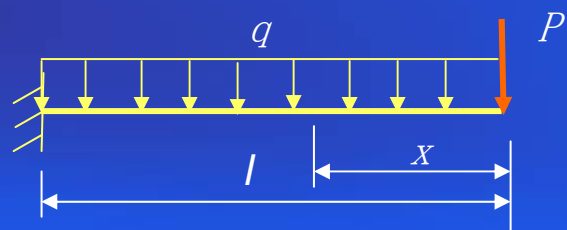
$$M = M_1 + M_2 + \cdots + M_n = \sum M_i$$

例如图示悬臂梁总弯矩

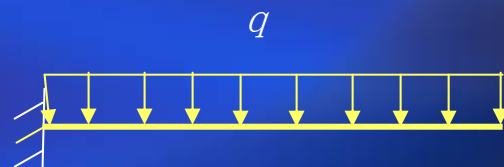
P单独作用 $M_1 = -Px$

q单独作用 $M_2 = -\frac{q}{2}x^2$

总弯矩 $M = M_1 + M_2 = -Px - \frac{q}{2}x^2$



+



已知: P, q, l, C 为 midpoint

求: M_C

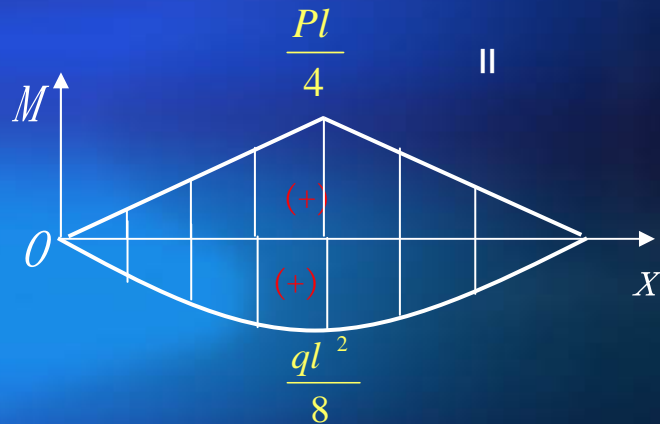
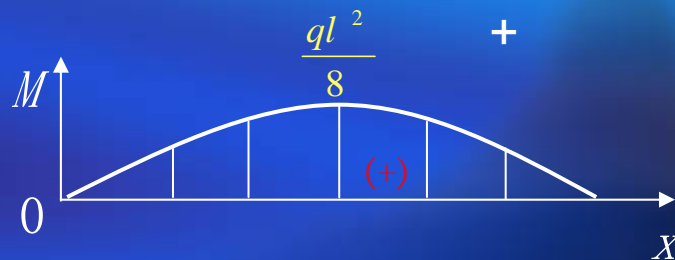
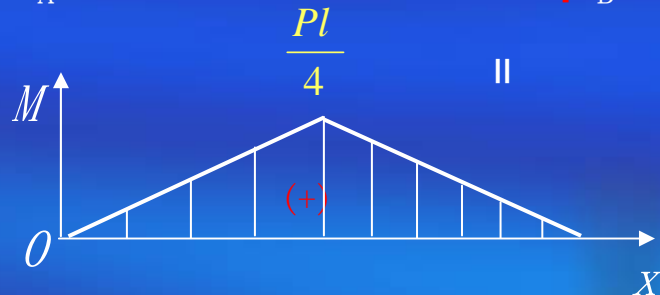
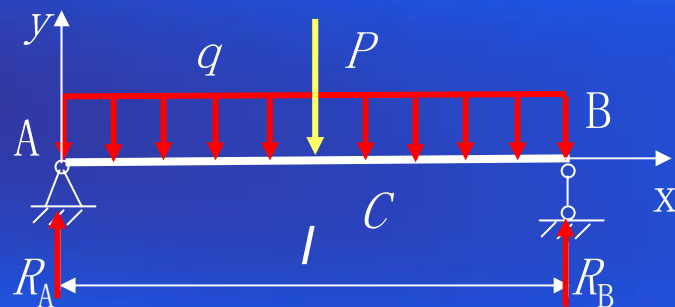
解:

P 单独作用 $M_{cP} = \frac{Pl}{4}$

q 单独作用 $M_{cq} = \frac{ql^2}{8}$

P, q 共同作用

$$M_C = M_{cP} + M_{cq} = \frac{Pl}{4} + \frac{ql^2}{8}$$



§ 6.6 载荷集度、剪力和弯矩之间的微分关系

1 q , Q 和 M 之间的微分关系

$$\sum F=0,$$

$$Q(x) - [Q(x) + dQ(x)] + q(x) dx = 0$$

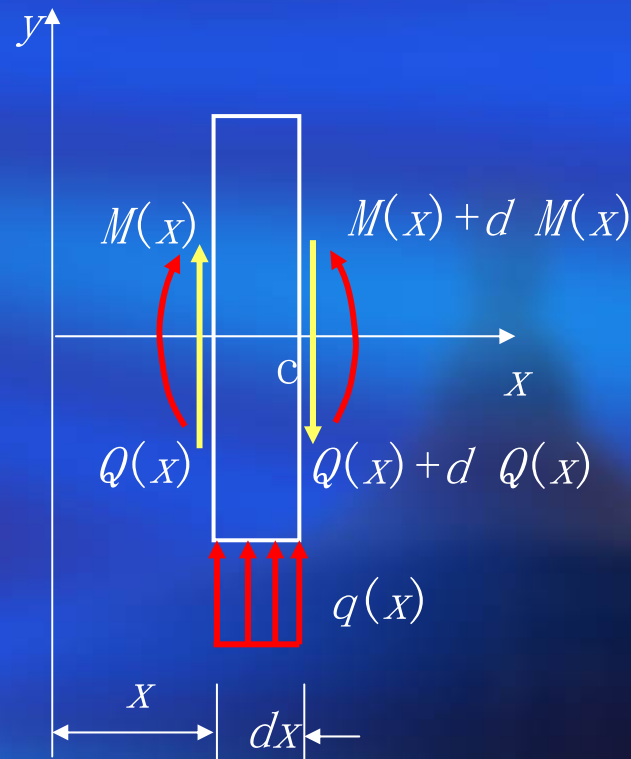
$$\frac{dQ(x)}{dx} = q(x)$$

$$\sum m_c = 0,$$

$$-M(x) + [M(x) + dM(x)] - Q(x)dx - \frac{q(x)(dx)^2}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{q(x)(dx)^2}{2} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{dM(x)}{dx} = Q(x) \quad \frac{d^2M(x)}{dx^2} = q(x)$$



2 利用 q 、 Q 和 M 之间的微分关系绘制和校核剪力图和弯矩图

(1) $q(x)=0$

$$\frac{dQ(x)}{dx} = q(x) = 0 \quad Q(x) = c \quad \text{水平线或与x轴重合}$$

$$\frac{d^2M(x)}{dx^2} = q(x) = 0 \quad M(x) = ax+b \quad \text{斜直线 } Q > 0 / , Q < 0 \backslash$$

(2) $q(x)=c$ $\frac{dQ(x)}{dx} = q(x) = q$

$$Q(x) = ax+b \quad \text{斜直线 } q > 0 / , q < 0 \backslash$$

$$\frac{d^2M(x)}{dx^2} = q(x) = q$$

$$M(x) = ax^2+bx+c \quad \text{抛物线 } q > 0 \cup , q < 0 \cap$$

(3) $Q=0$ (或 Q 图变号) 处

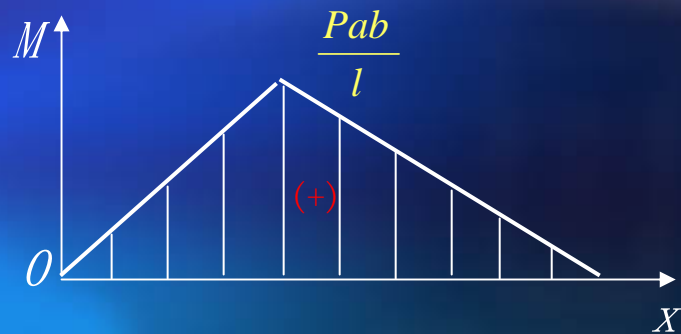
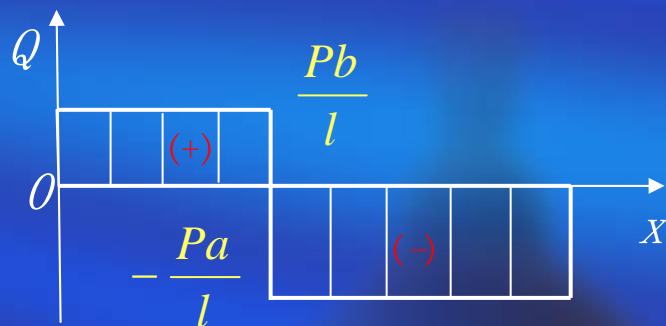
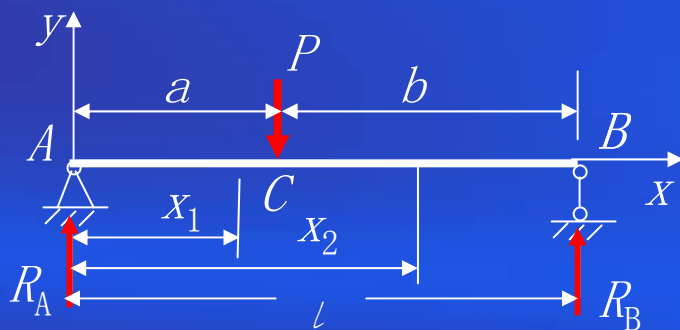
$M'(x)=0$ 处弯矩 M 取得极值

(4) 在集中力作用处, 剪力图有突变, 变化数值等于集中力, 弯矩图突变成尖点.

在集中力偶作用处, 弯矩图有突变, 变化数值等于集中力偶.

(5) M_{\max} 可能发生处: $Q=0$ 、集中力或集中力偶作用处.

(6) $M=0$ 处: 无集中力偶作用的端面铰或自由端.



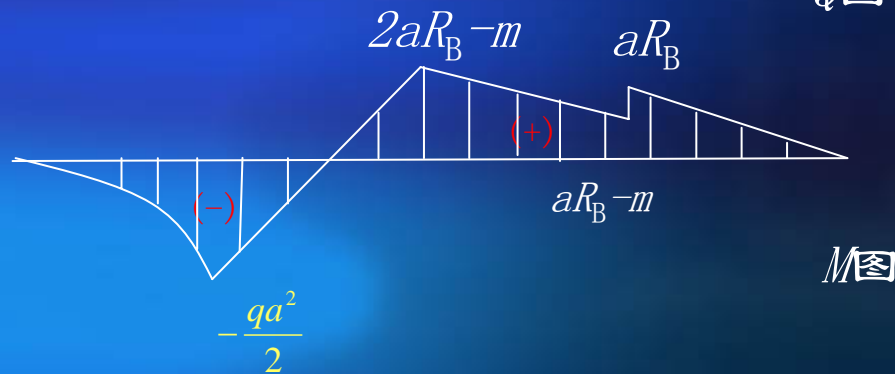
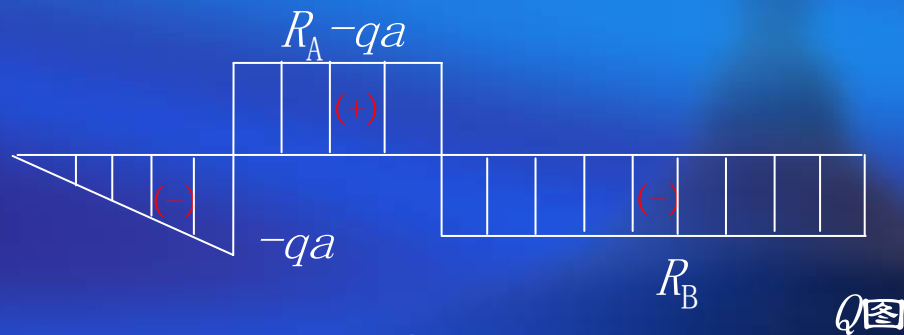
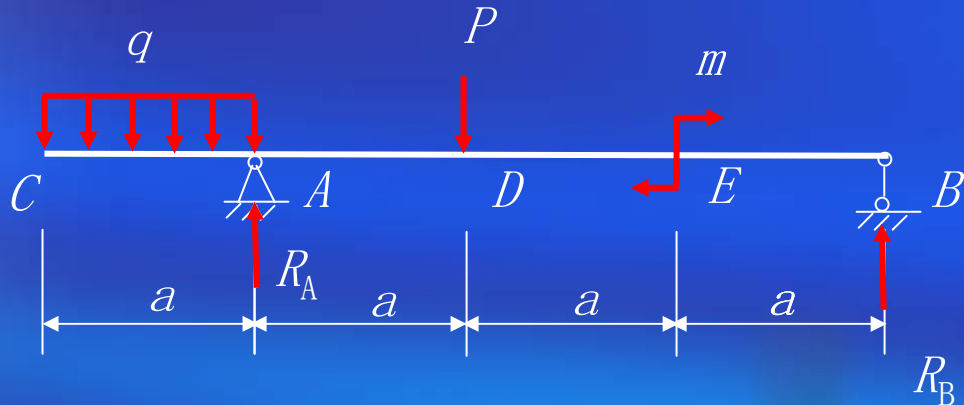
已知: $q P m a$

求: 剪力图和弯矩图

解: 1 求反力

$R_A R_B$

2 利用微分关系作图



作业

- 6.6(b)(f)
- 6.9
- 6.10 (b)(f)
- 6.11(e)
- 6.12(b)
- 6.13(b)