

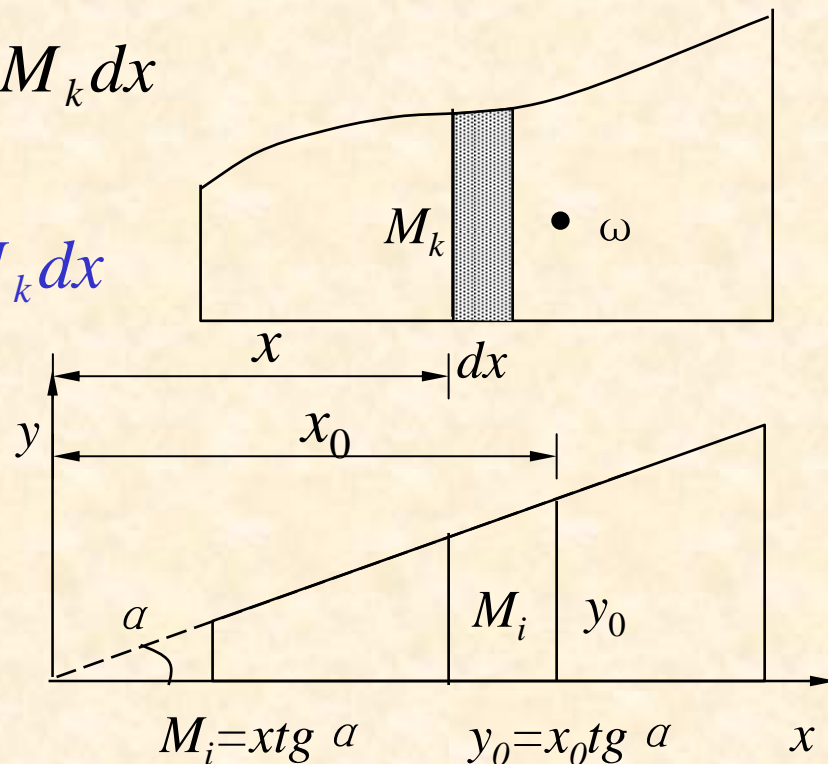
§ 9-5 图乘法 位移计算举例

$$\int \frac{M_i M_k}{EI} ds \xrightarrow{\text{直杆}} \int \frac{M_i M_k}{EI} dx \xrightarrow{EI=C} \frac{1}{EI} \int M_i M_k dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{M_i \text{是直线}} \frac{1}{EI} \int_A^B M_k x \operatorname{tg} \alpha dx = \frac{1}{EI} \operatorname{tg} \alpha \int_A^B x M_k dx \\ & \Rightarrow \frac{1}{EI} \int_A^B M_k x \operatorname{tg} \alpha dx = \frac{1}{EI} \operatorname{tg} \alpha \int_A^B x M_k dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{EI} \operatorname{tg} \alpha \times \omega x_0 = \frac{1}{EI} \omega y_0$$

$$\Delta = \sum \int \frac{\overline{MM}_P}{EI} dx = \sum \frac{\omega y_0}{EI}$$



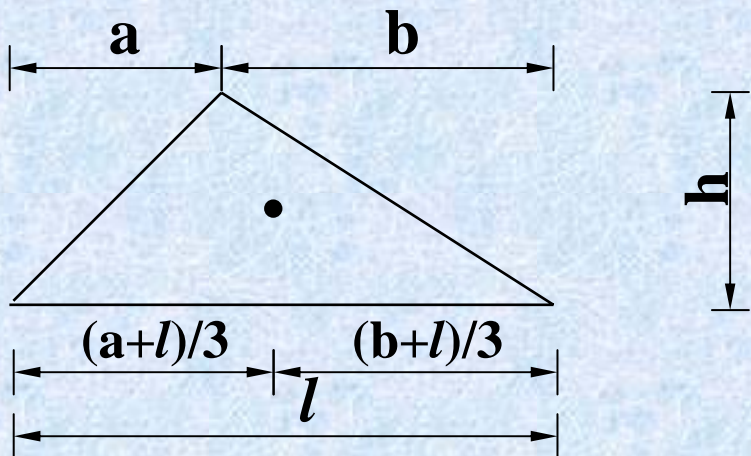
注： ① Σ 表示对各杆和各杆段分别图乘再相加。

② 图乘法的应用条件：**a)** EI =常数；**b)** 直杆；**c)** 两个弯矩图至少有一个是直线。

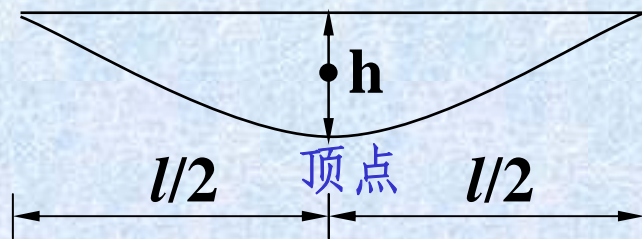
③ 竖标 y_0 取在直线图形中，对应另一图形的形心处。

④ 面积 ω 与竖标 y_0 在杆的同侧， ωy_0 取正号，否则取负号。

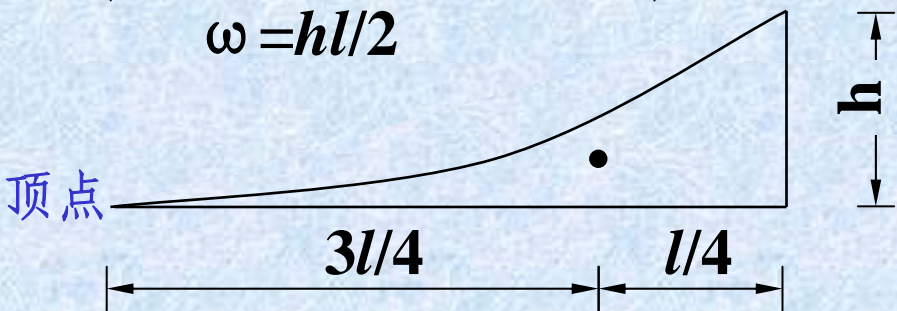
⑤几种常见图形的面积和形心的位置:



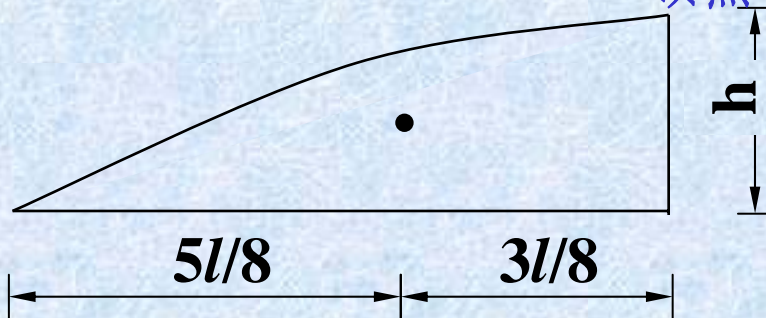
$\omega = hl/2$



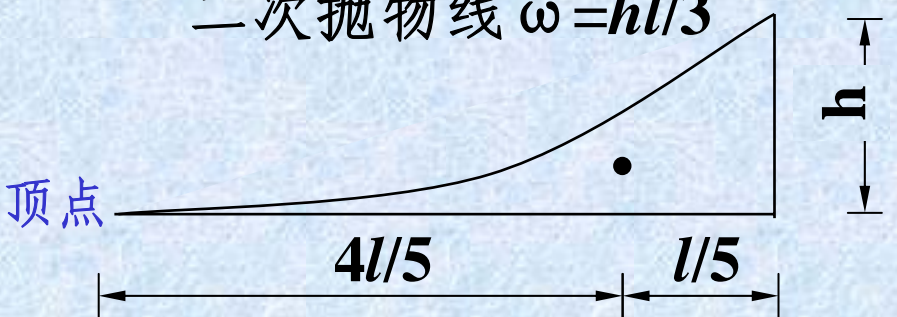
二次抛物线 $\omega = 2hl/3$ 顶点



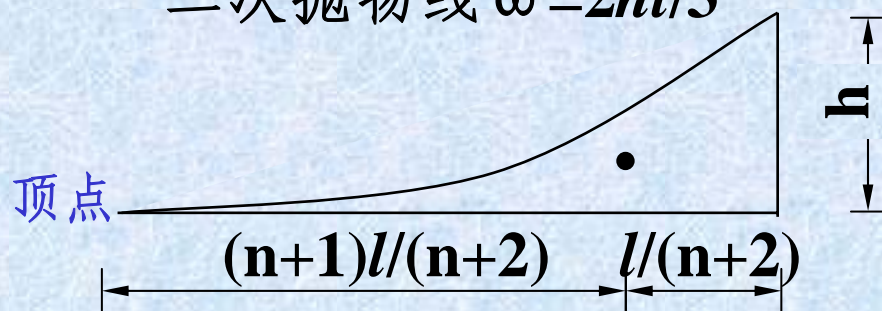
二次抛物线 $\omega = hl/3$



二次抛物线 $\omega = 2hl/3$

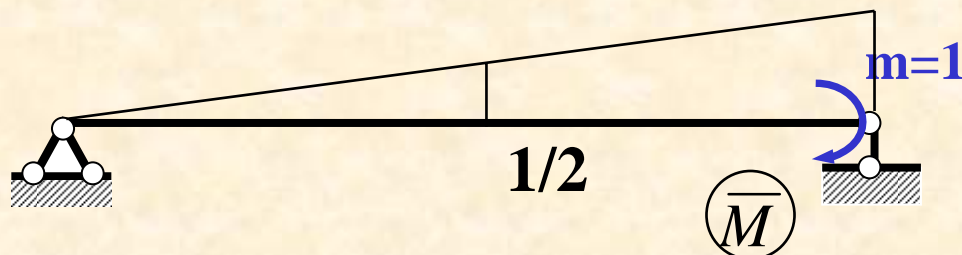
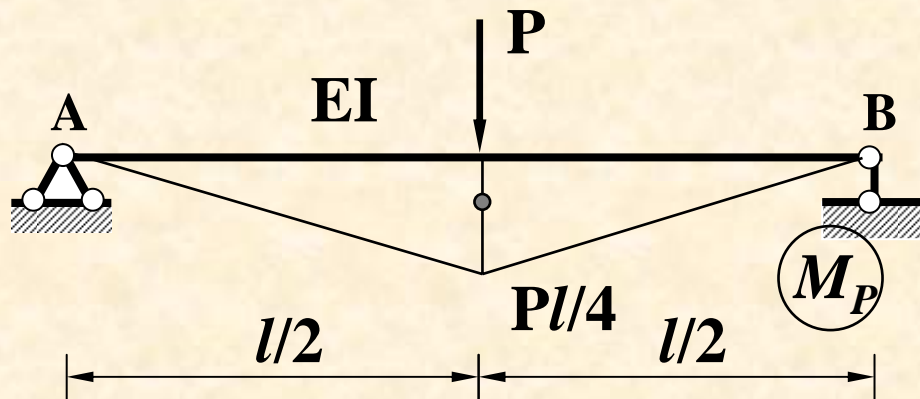


三次抛物线 $\omega = hl/4$



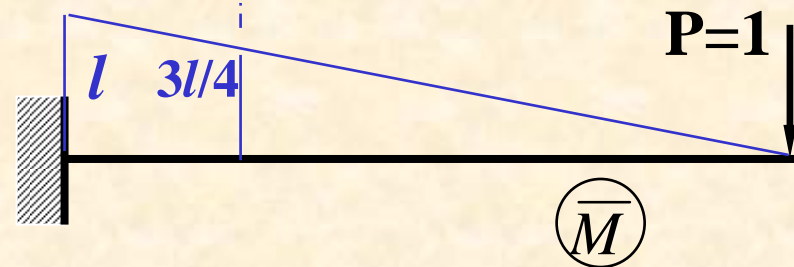
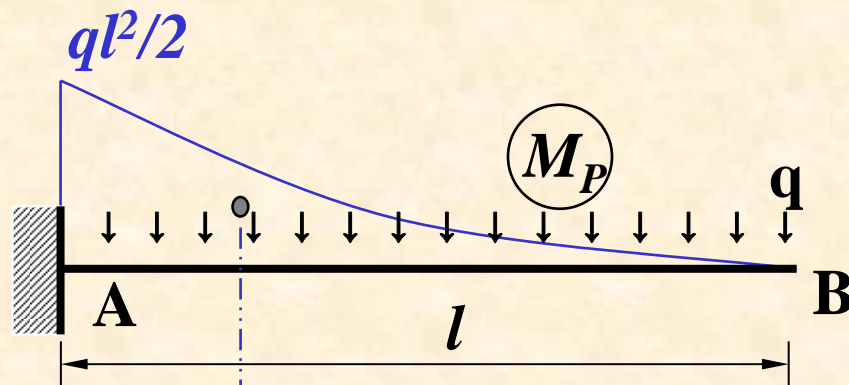
n 次抛物线 $\omega = hl/(n+1)$

例：求梁B点转角位移。



$$\varphi_B = -\frac{1}{EI} \frac{1}{2} \frac{Pl}{4} l \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{Pl^2}{16EI}$$

例：求梁B点竖向线位移。



$$\Delta_B = \frac{1}{EI} \frac{1}{3} \frac{ql^2}{2} l \cdot \frac{3}{4} l = \frac{ql^4}{8EI}$$

⑥ 当图乘法的适用条件不满足时的处理方法：

a) 曲杆或 $EI=EI(x)$ 时，只能用积分法求位移；

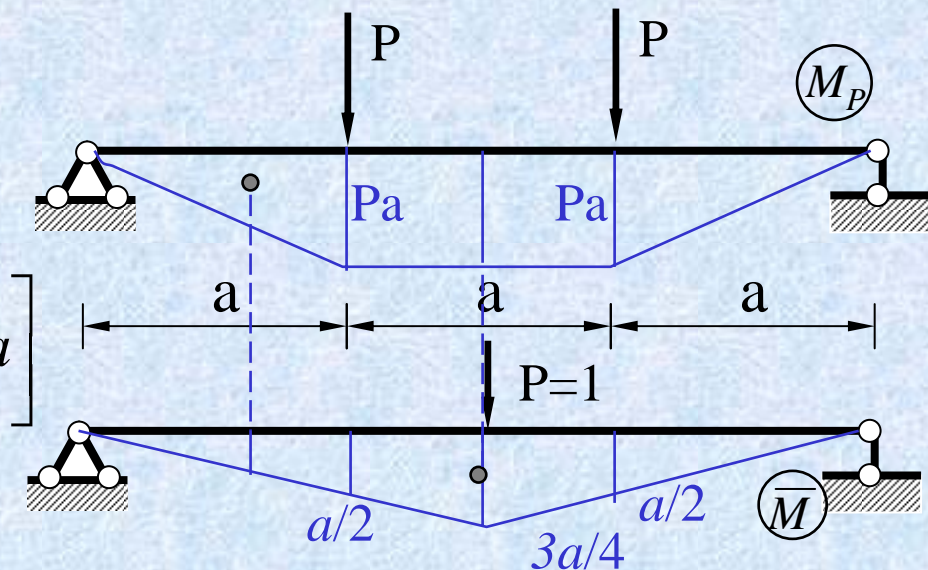
b) 当 EI 分段为常数或 \bar{M} 、 M_p 均非直线时，应分段图乘再叠加。

例：求图示梁中点的挠度。

~~$$\Delta = \frac{1}{EI} \left[\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3a}{4} \times 3a \times Pa \right] ?$$~~

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{EI} \left[\frac{Pa \times a}{2} \times \frac{2a}{3} \times 2 + \frac{a/2 + 3a/4}{2} \times \frac{a}{2} \times 2 \times Pa \right]$$

$$= \frac{23Pa^3}{24EI}$$

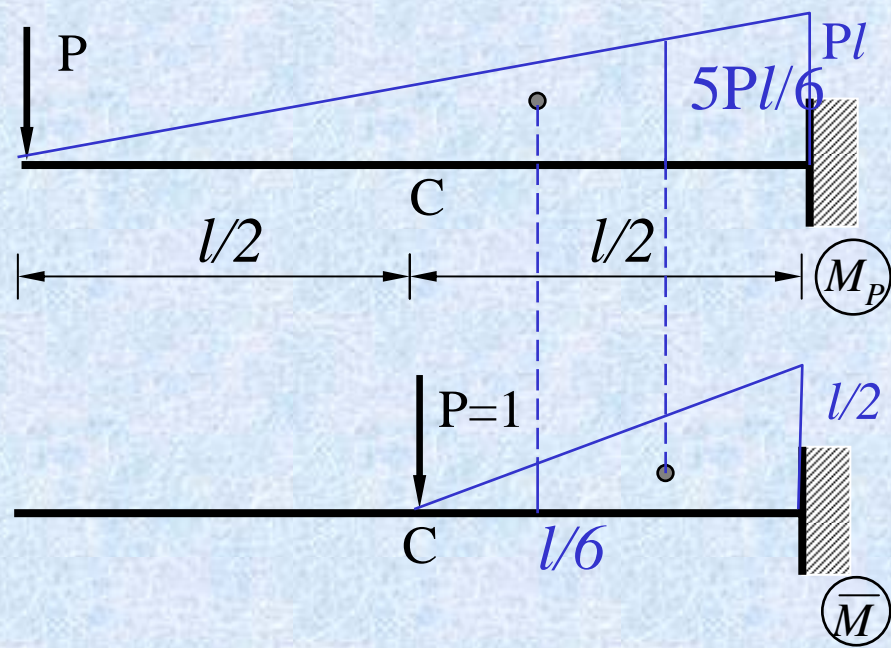


例：求图示梁C点的挠度。

~~$$D_C = \frac{1}{EI} \left[\frac{Pl^2}{2} \times \frac{l}{6} \right] = \frac{Pl^3}{12EI} ?$$~~

$$\Delta_C = \frac{\omega y_0}{EI} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{l}{2} \times \frac{l}{2} \right) \times \frac{5Pl}{6}$$

$$= \frac{5Pl^3}{48EI}$$



⑦非标准图形乘直线形

a) 直线形乘直线形

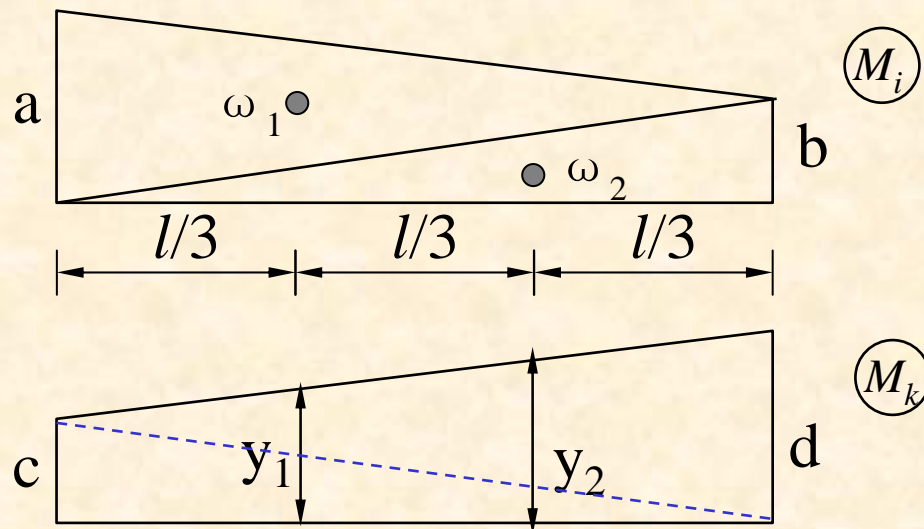
$$\int M_i M_k dx = \omega_1 y_1 + \omega_2 y_2$$

$$= \frac{al}{2} \left(\frac{2c}{3} + \frac{d}{3} \right) + \frac{bl}{2} \left(\frac{c}{3} + \frac{2d}{3} \right)$$

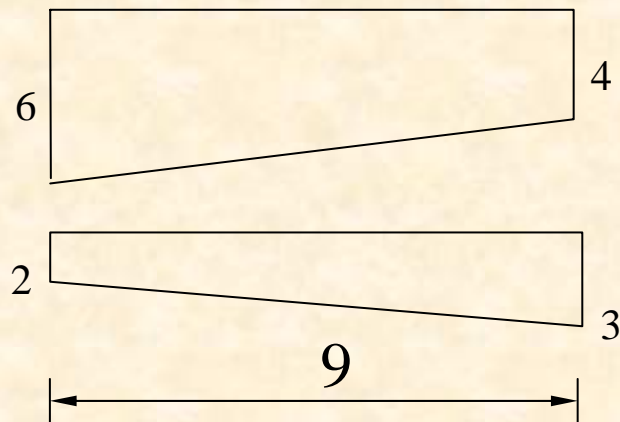
$$= \frac{l}{6} (2ac + 2bd + ad + bc)$$

各种直线形乘直线形，都可以用该公式处理。如竖标在基线同侧乘积取正，否则取负。

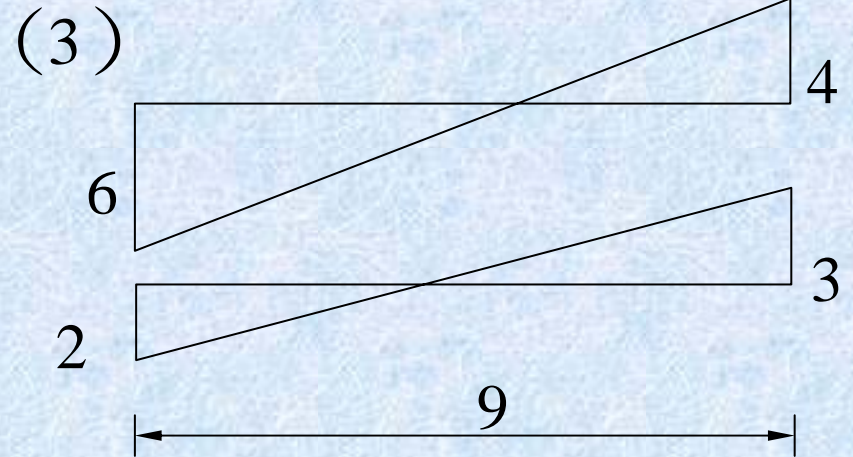
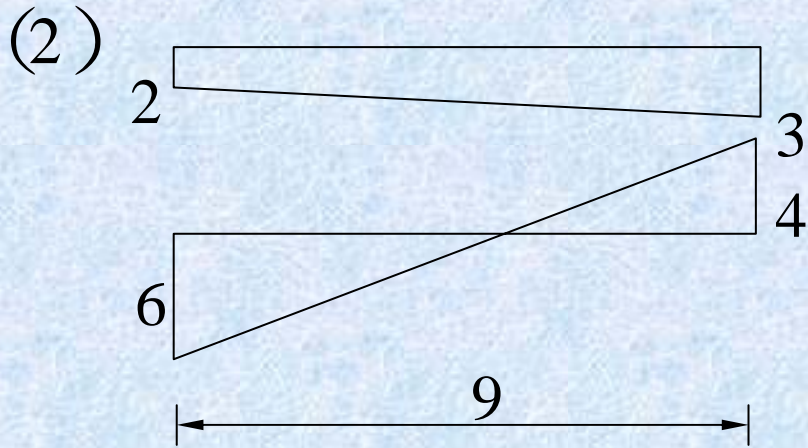
$$S = 9/6 \times (2 \times 6 \times 2 + 2 \times 4 \times 3 + 6 \times 3 + 4 \times 2) = 111$$



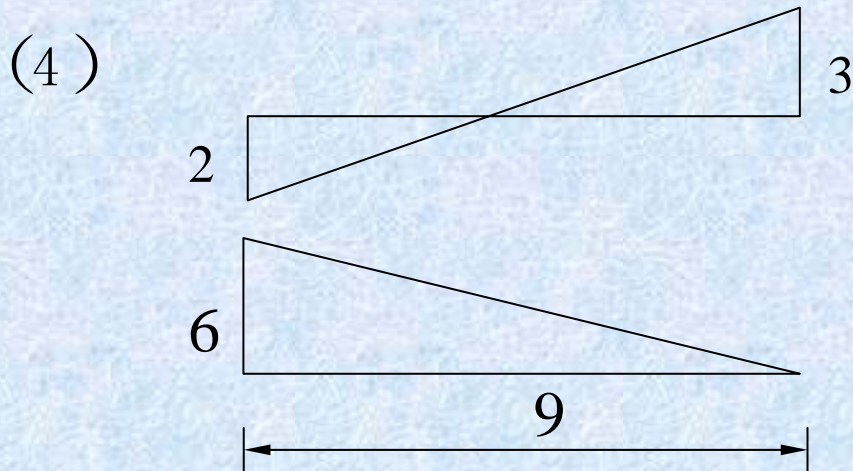
(1)



$$S = 9/6 \times (2 \times 6 \times 2 - 2 \times 4 \times 3 + 6 \times 3 - 4 \times 2) = 15$$

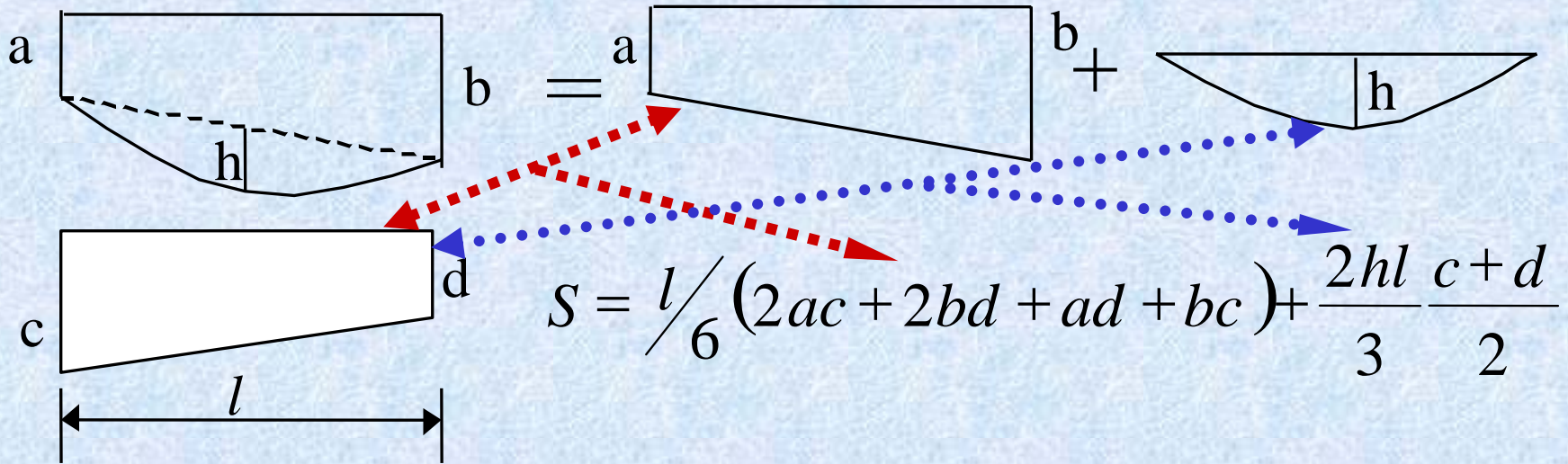


$$S = 9/6 \times (2 \times 6 \times 2 + 2 \times 4 \times 3 - 6 \times 3 - 4 \times 2) = 33$$



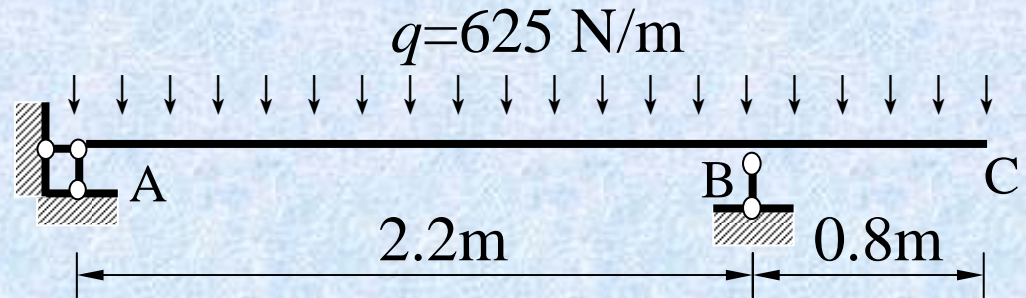
$$S = 9/6 \times (-2 \times 6 \times 2 + 2 \times 0 \times 3 + 6 \times 3 - 0 \times 2) = -9$$

b) 非标准抛物线乘直线形



例：预应力钢筋混凝土墙板单点起吊过程中的计算简图。

已知：板宽1m，厚2.5cm，混凝土容重为25000N/m³，求C点的挠度。



解： $q = 25000 \times 1 \times 0.025 = 625 \text{ N/m}$

$$E = 3.3 \times 10^{10} \text{ N/m}^2 \quad I = 1/12 \times 100 \times 2.5^3 \text{ cm}^4 = 1.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4$$

$$\text{折减抗弯刚度 } 0.85EI = 0.85 \times 1.30 \times 10^{-6} \times 3.3 \times 10^{10}$$

$$= 3.6465 \times 10^4 \text{ N m}^2$$

折减抗弯刚度

$$0.85EI = 3.6465 \times 10^4 \text{Nm}^2$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} 200 \cdot 2.2 = 220$$

$$y_1 = \frac{2}{3} 0.8 = 0.533$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{2}{3} 378 \cdot 2.2 = 555$$

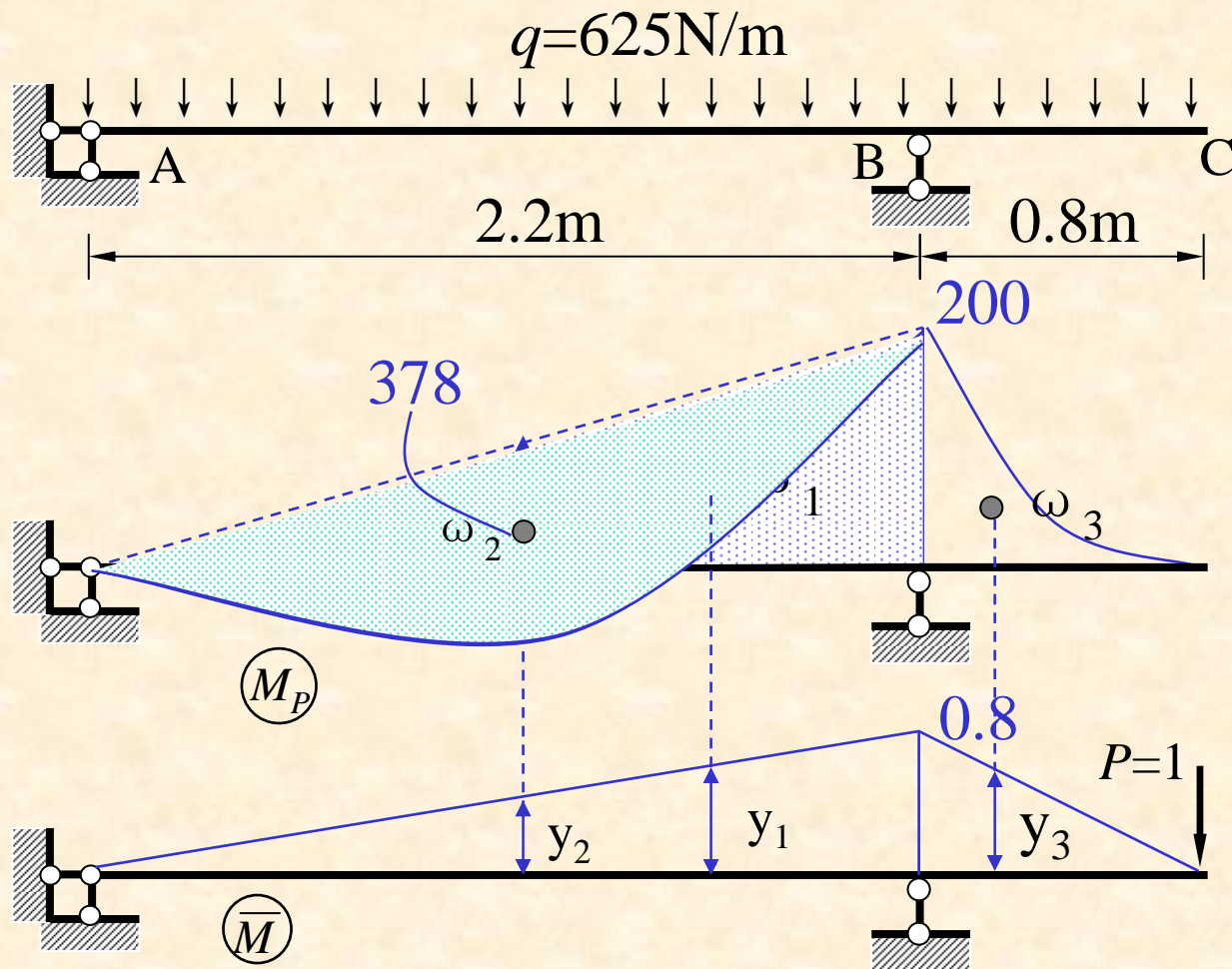
$$y_2 = -\frac{1}{2} 0.8 = -0.4$$

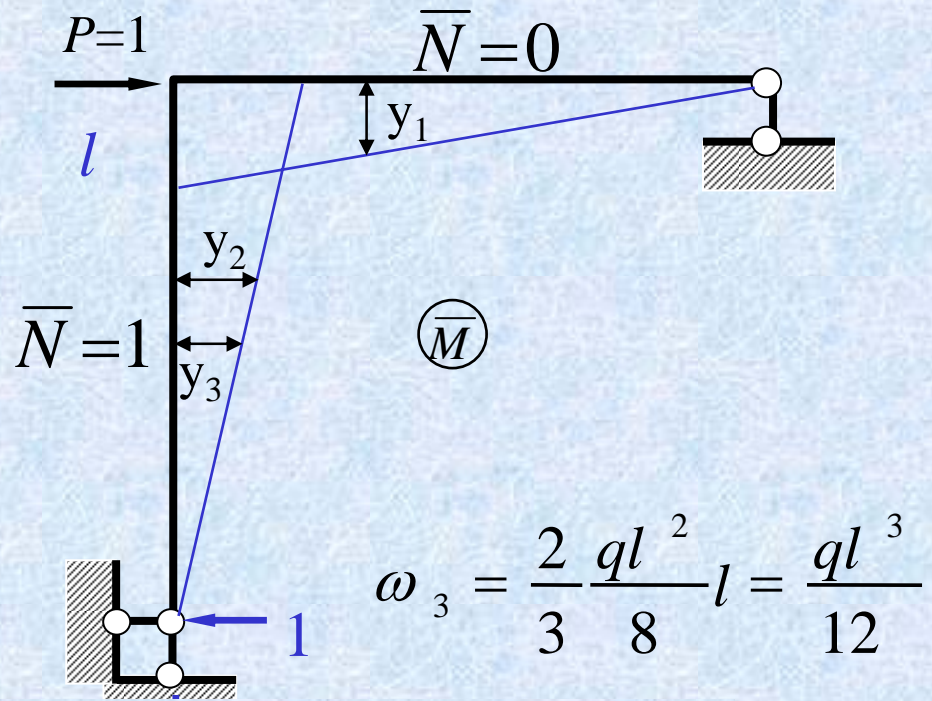
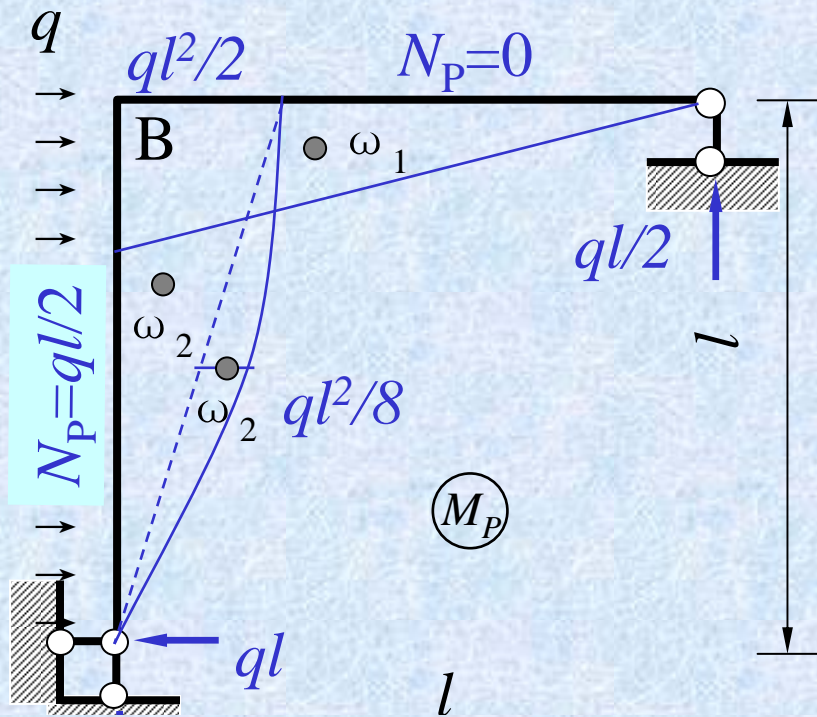
$$\omega_3 = \frac{1}{3} 200 \cdot 0.8 = 53.3$$

$$y_3 = \frac{3}{4} 0.8 = 0.6$$

$$\Delta_C = \frac{1}{0.85EI} (\omega_1 y_1 + \omega_2 y_2 + \omega_3 y_3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3.6465} (220 \cdot 0.533 - 555 \cdot 0.4 + 53.3 \cdot 0.6) = -2 \times 10^{-3} \text{m} = -0.2 \text{cm} \uparrow$$





$$\omega_3 = \frac{2}{3} \frac{ql^2}{8} l = \frac{ql^3}{12}$$

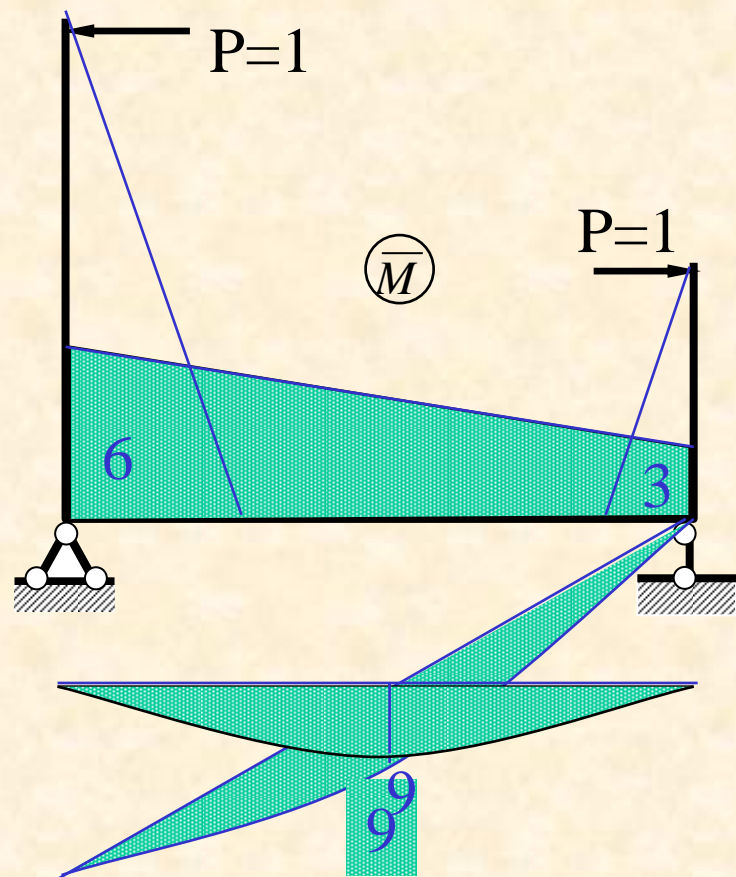
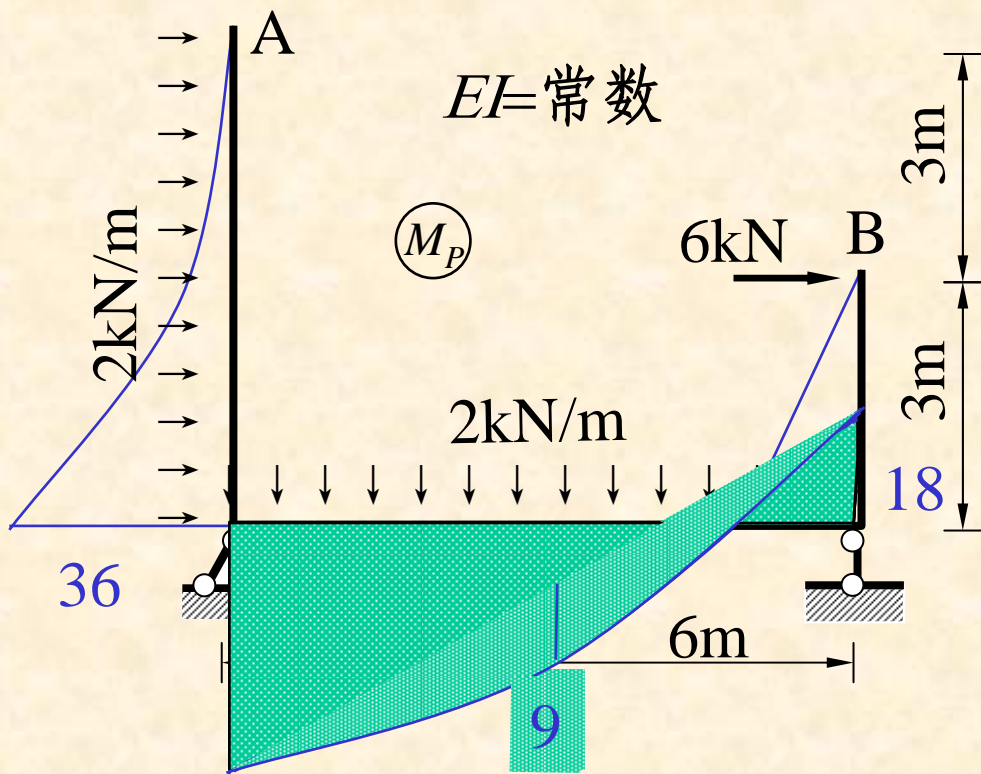
$$\Delta_N = \sum \frac{\bar{N} N_p l}{EA} = \frac{ql}{2} \times 1 \times \frac{l}{EA} = \frac{ql^2}{2EA}$$

$$\Delta_M = \frac{1}{EI} (\omega_1 y_1 + \omega_2 y_2 + \omega_3 y_3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{EI} \left(\frac{ql^2}{4} \frac{2l}{3} + \frac{ql^2}{4} \frac{2l}{3} + \frac{ql^2}{12} \frac{l}{2} \right) = \frac{3ql^4}{8EI}$$

$$\frac{\Delta_N}{\Delta_M} = \frac{ql^2}{2EA} \bigg/ \frac{3ql^4}{8EI} = \frac{4I}{3Al^2} = \frac{4bh^3/12}{3bhl^2} = \frac{h^2}{9l^2} \bigg|_{\frac{h}{l} = \frac{1}{10}} = \frac{1}{900}$$

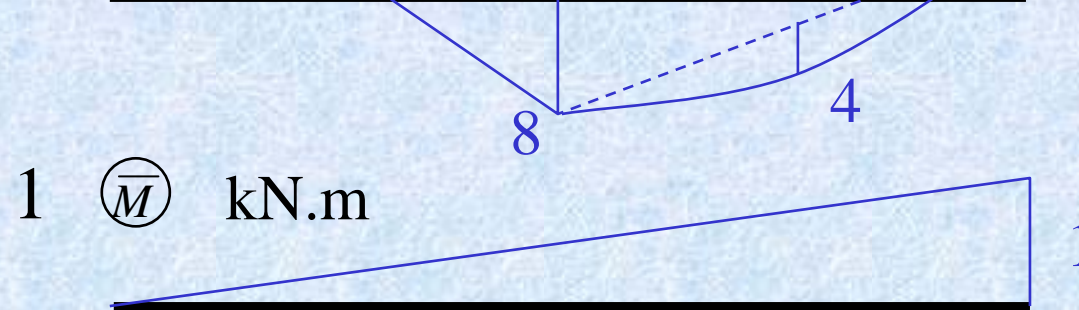
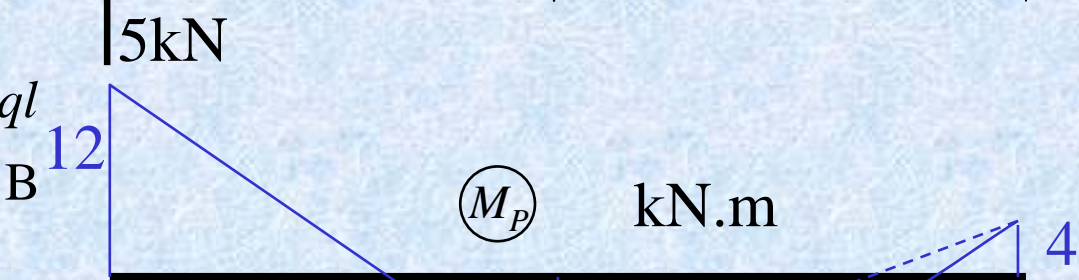
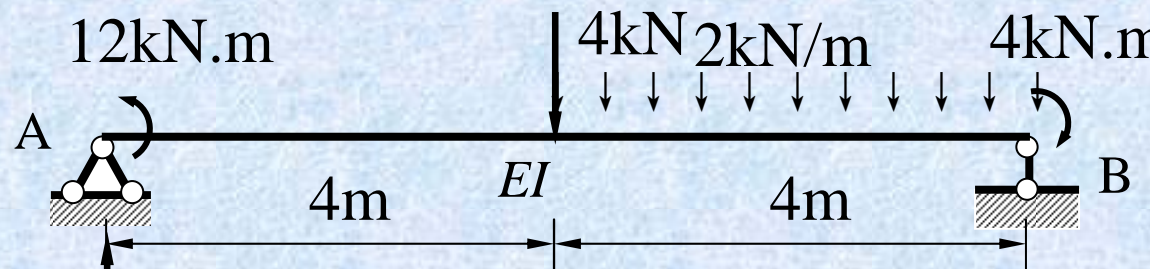
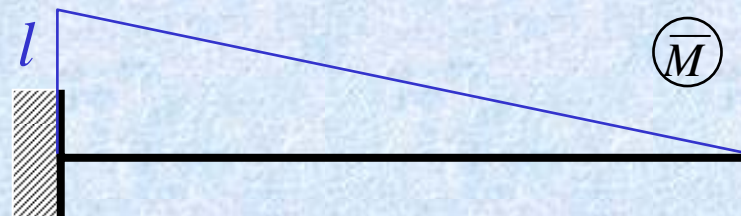
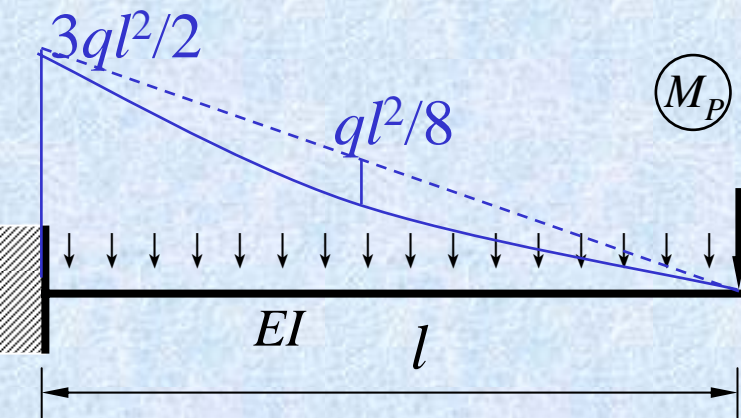
求AB两点的相对水平位移。



$$\Delta = \frac{1}{EI} \left(\frac{6}{6} (-2 \times 36 \times 6 + 2 \times 18 \times 3 - 36 \times 3 + 18 \times 6) - \frac{2}{3} \times 6 \times 9 \times \frac{3+6}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{EI} \left(-\frac{1}{3} \times 36 \times 6 \times \frac{3}{4} \times 6 + \frac{18 \times 3}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times 3 \right) = \frac{-756}{EI} \quad (\rightarrow \leftarrow)$$

求B点竖向位移。

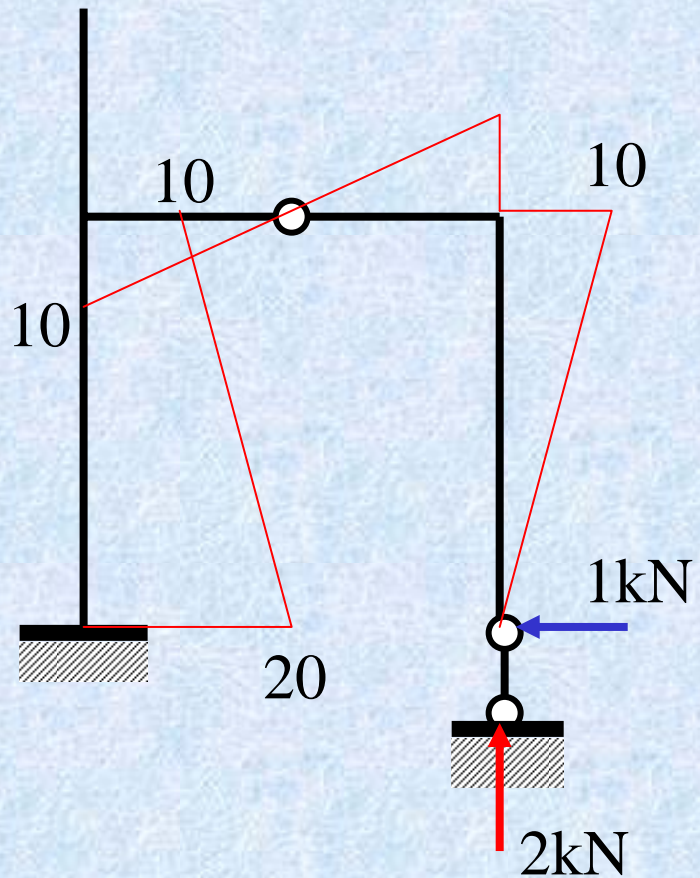
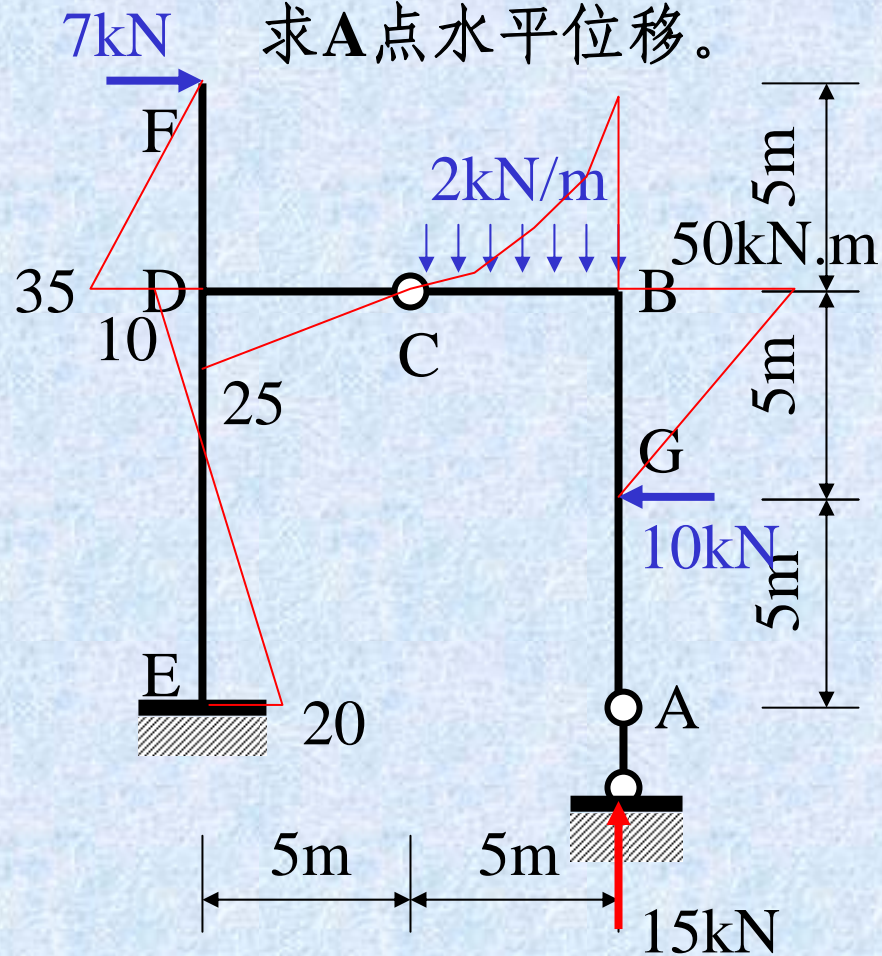
求 θ_B



$$\Delta_{BV} = \frac{1}{EI} \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{3ql^2}{2} l \frac{2l}{3} - \frac{2l}{3} \frac{ql^2}{8} \frac{l}{2} \right] = \frac{11ql^4}{24EI} - \frac{2}{3} \times 4 \times 4 \bullet 0.75 = -\frac{20}{3EI}$$

$$\theta_B = \frac{1}{EI} \left[\frac{4}{6} (2 \times 12 \times 0.5 - 8 \times 0.5) + \frac{4}{6} (-2 \times 8 \times 0.5 + 2 \times 4 \times 1 - 8 \times 1 + 4 \times 0.5) \right]$$

求A点水平位移。



$$\Delta_{AH} = \frac{3187.5}{EI} = 1.594 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

求B点的竖向位移。

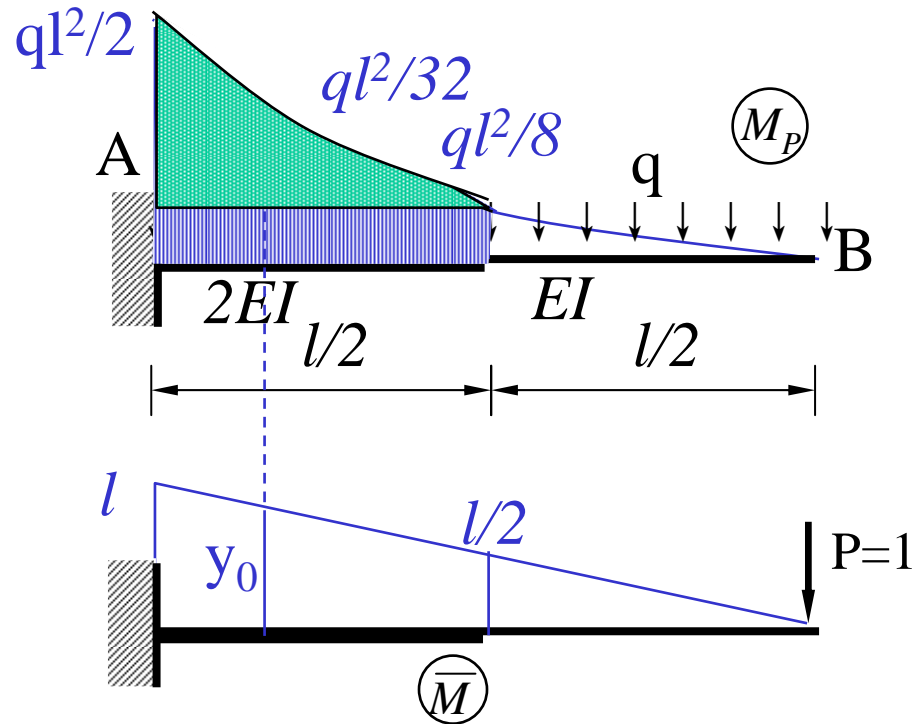
~~$$\Delta_B = \frac{1}{EI} \frac{1}{3} \frac{ql^2}{2} \cdot \frac{3l}{4} = \frac{ql^4}{8EI} \quad ?$$~~

~~$$\Delta_B = \frac{1}{2EI} \frac{1}{3} \frac{3ql^2}{8} \frac{l}{2} \cdot y_0 + \dots \quad ?$$~~

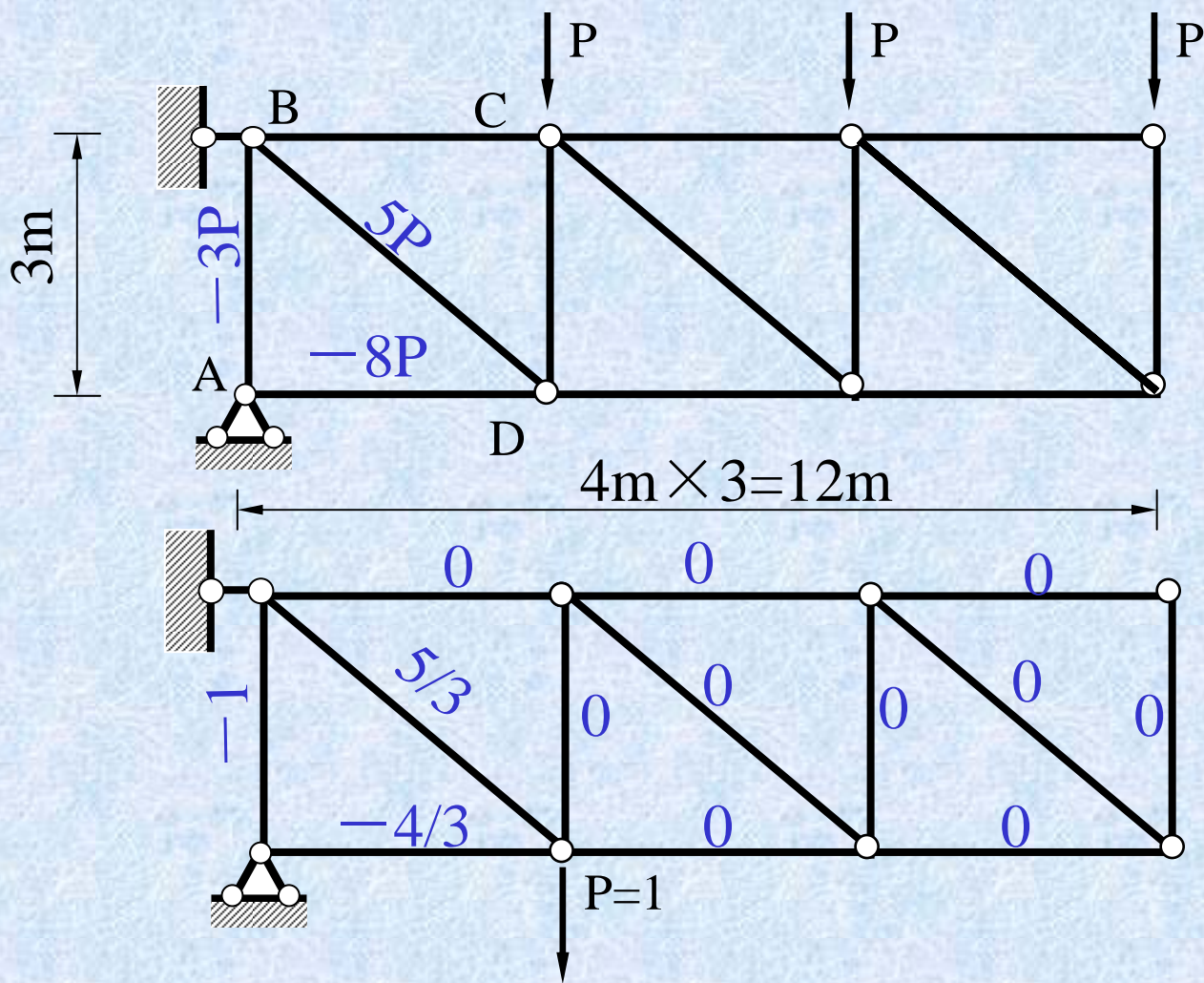
$$\Delta_B = \frac{1}{EI} \frac{1}{3} \frac{ql^2}{8} \frac{l}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2EI} \frac{0.5l}{6} \left[2 \frac{ql^2}{2} l + 2 \frac{ql^2}{8} \frac{l}{2} + \frac{ql^2}{2} \frac{l}{2} + \frac{ql^2}{8} l \right]$$

$$- \frac{1}{2EI} \frac{2}{3} \frac{ql^2}{32} \frac{l}{2} \cdot \frac{l+0.5l}{2} = \frac{17ql^4}{256EI}$$



求 Δ_{DV}

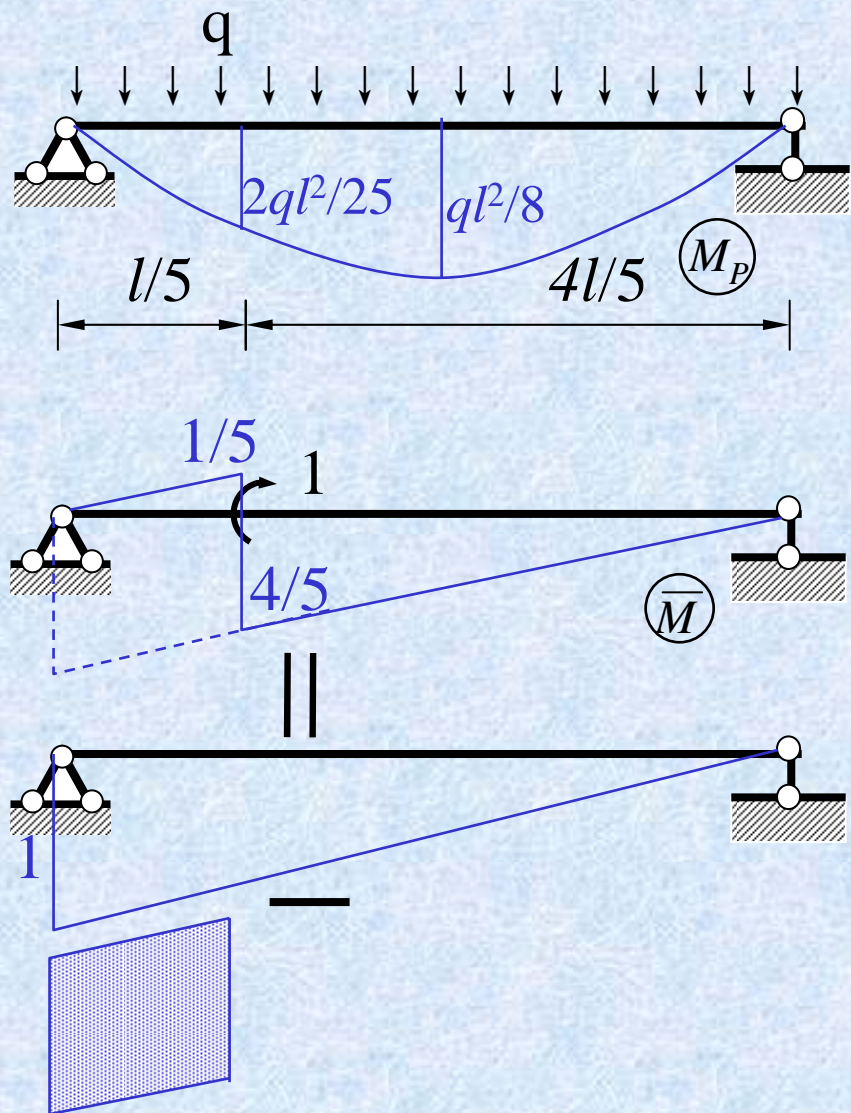


$$\Delta_{DV} = \frac{1}{EA} \left[3P \cdot 1 \cdot 3 + 5P \frac{5}{3} \cdot 5 + 8P \frac{4}{3} \cdot 4 \right] = \frac{280P}{3EA}$$

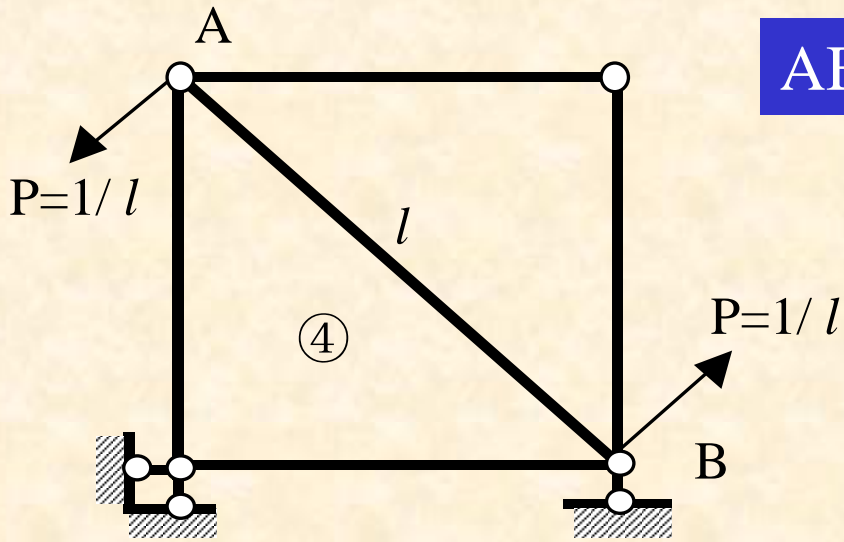
例：试求等截面简支梁C截面的转角。

$$\theta_C = \frac{1}{EI} \left[\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{ql^2}{8} \cdot l \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{l}{5} \cdot \frac{2ql^2}{25} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{l}{5} \cdot \frac{ql^2}{8 \cdot 25} \right) \cdot 1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{33ql^3}{100EI} \quad \curvearrowright$$

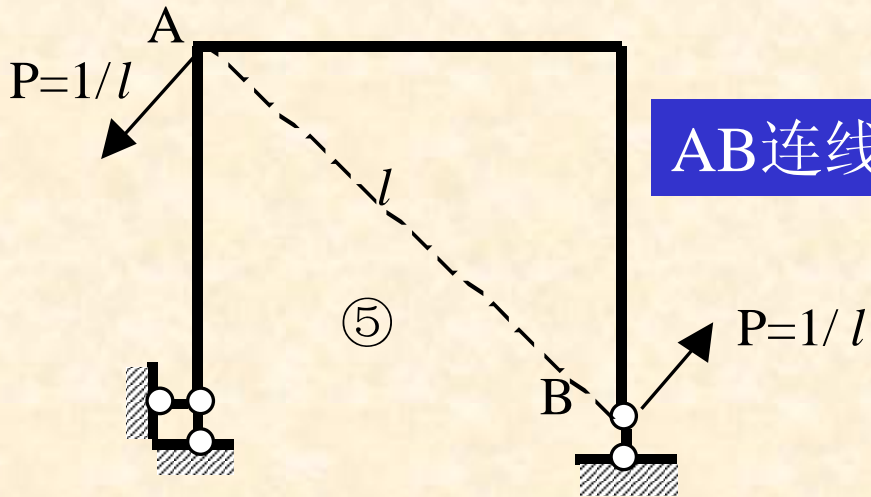


2-1、图示虚拟的广义单位力状态，可求什么位移。

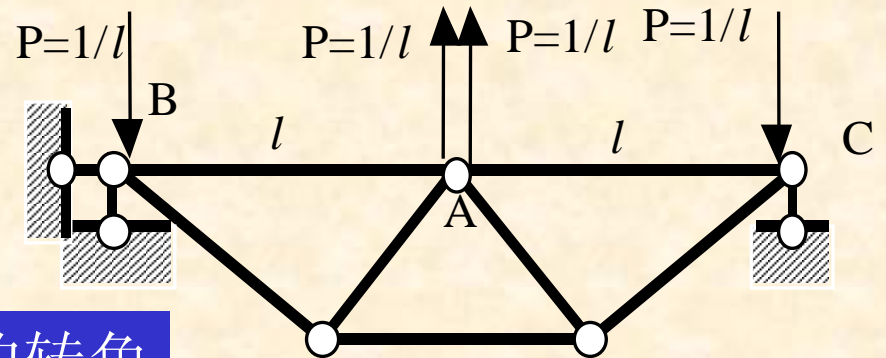


AB杆的转角

()



AB连线的转角



AB杆和AC杆的相对转角

§ 9-6 静定结构由于温度改变而产生的位移计算

1) 温度改变对静定结构不产生内力，变形和位移是材料自由膨胀、收缩的结果。

2) 假设： t_0 = 温度沿截面高度为线性分布。

$$\Delta t = t_2 - t_1$$

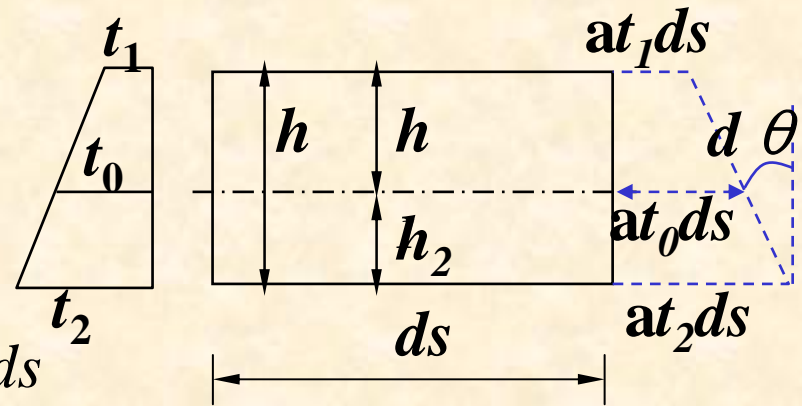
3) 微段的变形

$$e = \alpha t_0$$

$$\kappa = d\theta / ds = [\alpha(t_2 - t_1)ds / h] / ds$$

$$= \alpha \Delta t / h$$

$$\gamma = 0$$



$$\Delta = \sum \int (\bar{M} \kappa_2 + \bar{Q} \gamma_2 + \bar{N} \epsilon_2) ds - \sum \bar{R}_k c_k$$

$$D_{it} = \dot{\mathbf{a}} \dot{\mathbf{0}} \bar{N} \alpha t_0 ds \pm \dot{\mathbf{a}} \dot{\mathbf{0}} \bar{M} \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{h} ds$$

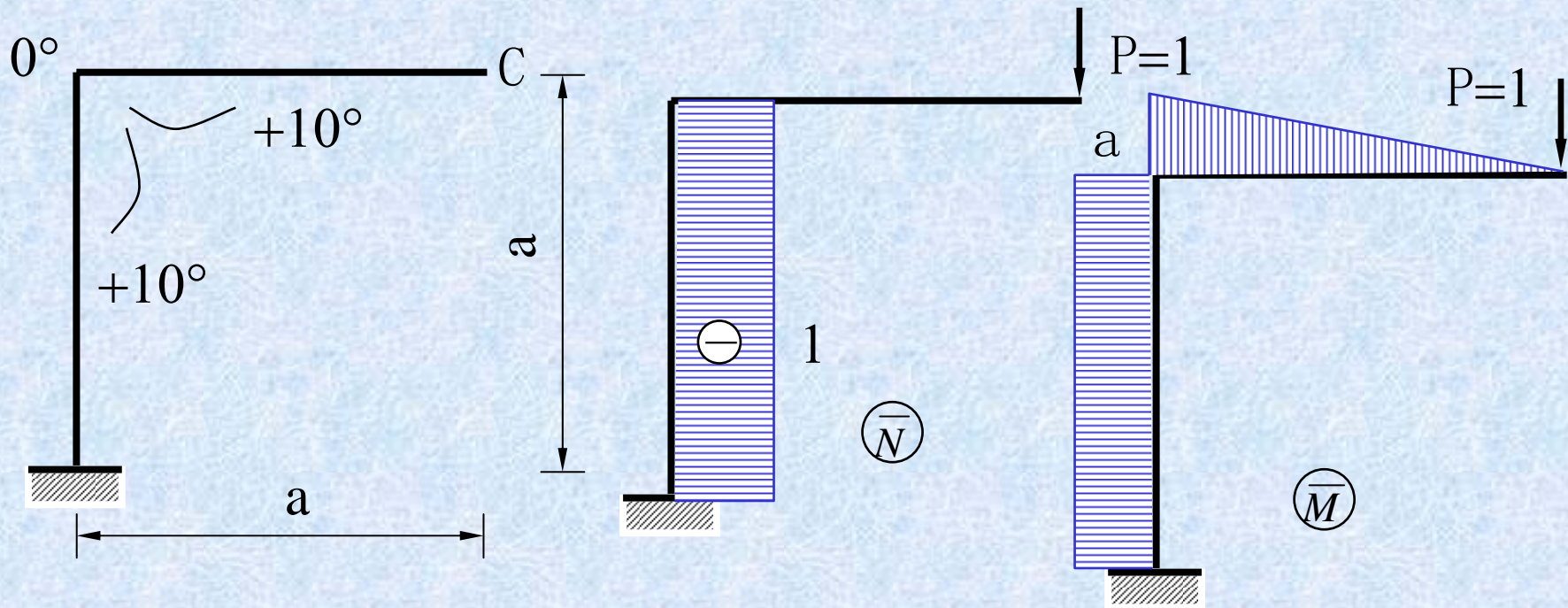
$$= \dot{\mathbf{a}} \alpha t_0 \dot{\mathbf{0}} \bar{N} ds \pm \dot{\mathbf{a}} \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{h} \dot{\mathbf{0}} \bar{M} ds$$

$$\Delta_{it} = \dot{\mathbf{a}} \alpha t_0 w_{\bar{N}} \pm \dot{\mathbf{a}} \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{h} w_{\bar{M}}$$

\bar{N} 拉为正， t_0 升温为正； Δt 、 ω_M 取绝对值计算，正负号直观确定。

该公式仅适用于静定结构

例9-11 求图示刚架C点的竖向位移。各杆截面为矩形。



$$t_0 = \frac{10^\circ + 0}{2} = 5^\circ \quad \Delta t = 10^\circ - 0^\circ = 10^\circ$$

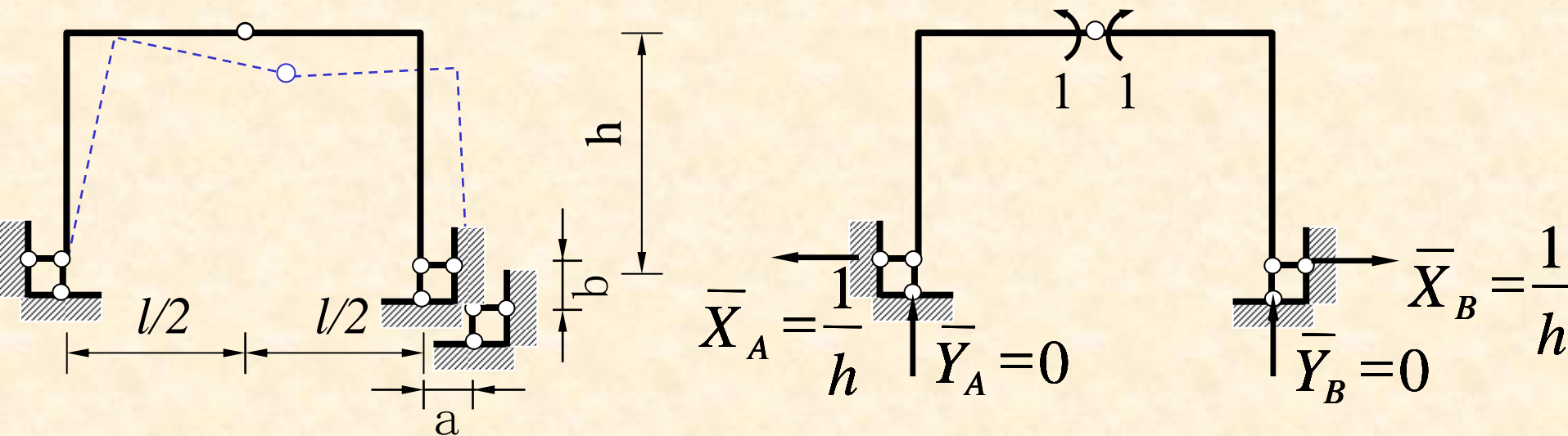
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_c &= \sum \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{h} \omega_{\bar{M}} + \sum \alpha t_0 \omega_{\bar{N}} \\ &= \frac{-10\alpha}{h} \frac{3a^2}{2} + 5\alpha(-a) = -5\alpha a \left(1 + \frac{3a}{h} \right) \end{aligned}$$

§ 9-7 静定结构由于支座移动而产生的位移计算

静定结构由于支座移动不会产生内力和变形，所以 $\varepsilon=0$ ， $\kappa=0$ ， $\gamma=0$ 。代入

$$\Delta = \sum \int (\bar{M}\kappa_2 + \bar{Q}\gamma_2 + \bar{N}\varepsilon_2) ds - \sum \bar{R}_k c_k$$

得到： $\Delta_{ic} = -\sum \bar{R}_K \bullet c_K$ 仅用于静定结构



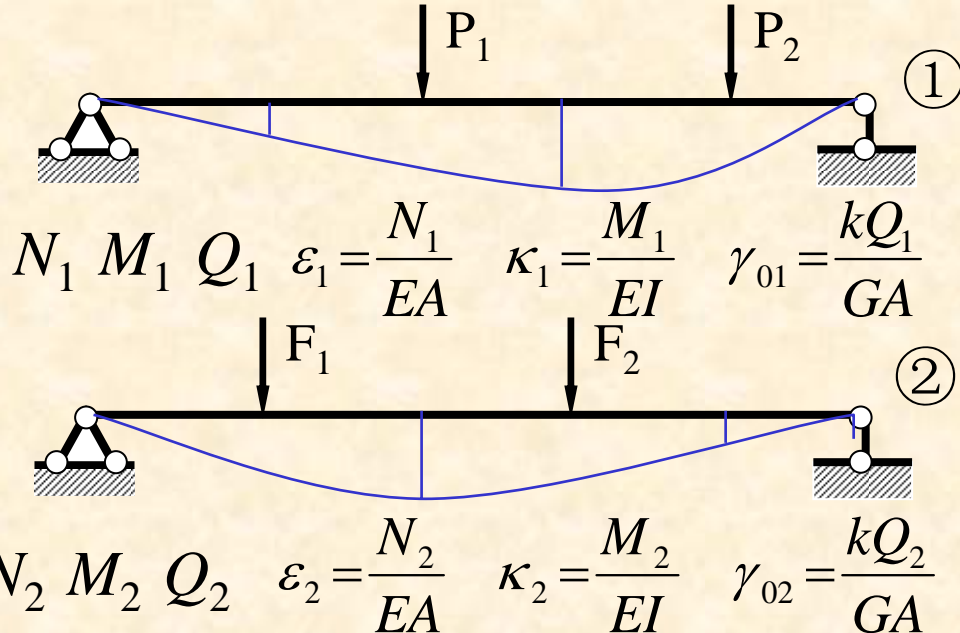
$$\Delta = -\sum \bar{R}c = -\frac{a}{h} (\text{弧度})$$

§ 9-7 互等定理

应用条件: 1) 应力与应变成正比;
2) 变形是微小的。

即: 线性变形体系。

一、功的互等定理



$$W_{12} = \sum P_1 \Delta_2 = \sum \int \left(\frac{N_1 N_2}{EA} + \frac{M_1 M_2}{EI} + \frac{k Q_1 Q_2}{GA} \right) ds$$

$$W_{21} = \sum F_2 \Delta_1 = \sum \int \left(\frac{N_2 N_1}{EA} + \frac{M_2 M_1}{EI} + \frac{k Q_2 Q_1}{GA} \right) ds$$

功的互等定理: 在任一线性变形体系中, 状态①的外力在状态②的位移上作的功 W_{12} 等于状态②的外力在状态①的位移上作的功 W_{21} 。即: $W_{12} = W_{21}$

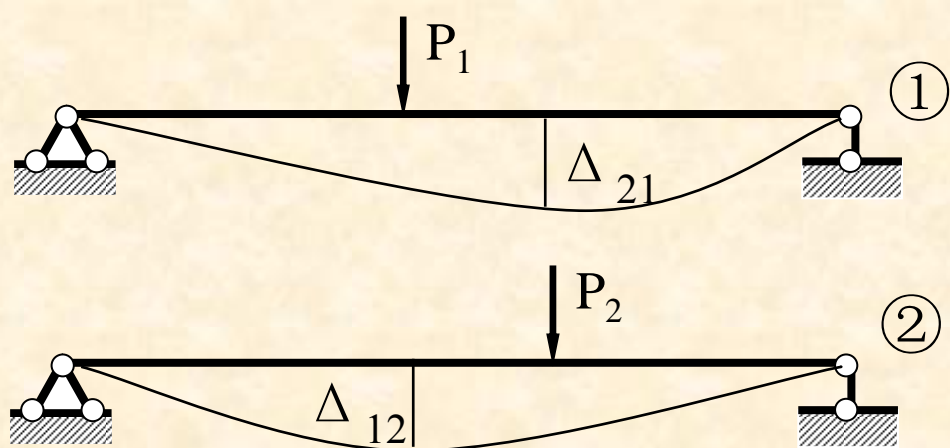
二、位移互等定理

$$P_1 \Delta_{12} = P_2 \Delta_{21}$$

$$\frac{\Delta_{12}}{P_2} = \frac{\Delta_{21}}{P_1}$$

$$\delta_{ij} = \frac{\Delta_{ij}}{P_j} \quad \text{称为位移影响系数, 等于 } P_j=1 \text{ 所引起的与 } P_i \text{ 相应的位移。}$$

$$\delta_{12} = \delta_{21}$$



位移互等定理: 在任一线性变形体系中, 由荷载 P_1 所引起的与荷载 P_2 相应的位移影响系数 δ_{21} 等于由荷载 P_2 所引起的与荷载 P_1 相应的位移影响系数 δ_{12} 。或者说, 由单位荷载 $P_1=1$ 所引起的与荷载 P_2 相应的位移 δ_{21} 等于由单位荷载 $P_2=1$ 所引起的与荷载 P_1 相应的位移 δ_{12} 。

注意: 1) 这里荷载可以是广义荷载, 位移是相应的广义位移。

2) δ_{12} 与 δ_{21} 不仅数值相等, 量纲也相同。

三、反力互等定理

$$R_{11} \times 0 + R_{21} \times c_2$$

$$= R_{12} \times c_1 + R_{22} \times 0$$

$$\frac{R_{21}}{c_1} = \frac{R_{12}}{c_2}$$

$$r_{ij} = \frac{R_{ij}}{c_j}$$

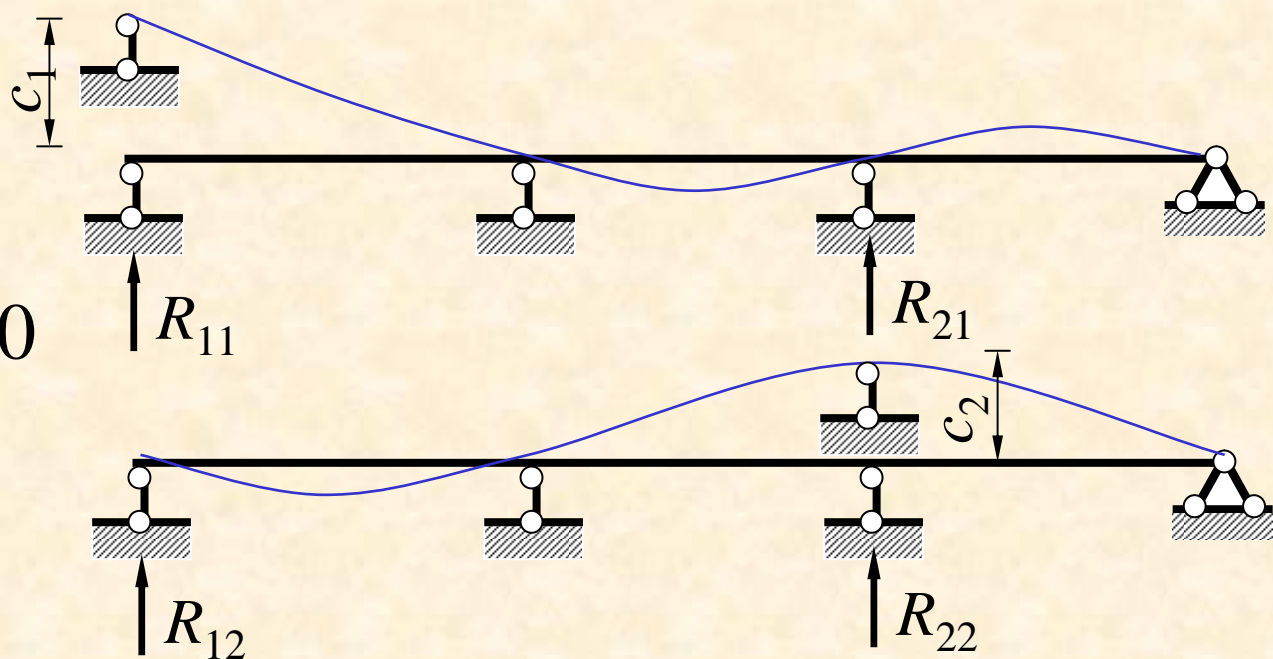
称为反力影响系数，等于 $c_j=1$ 所引起的与 c_i 相应的反力。

$$r_{12} = r_{21}$$

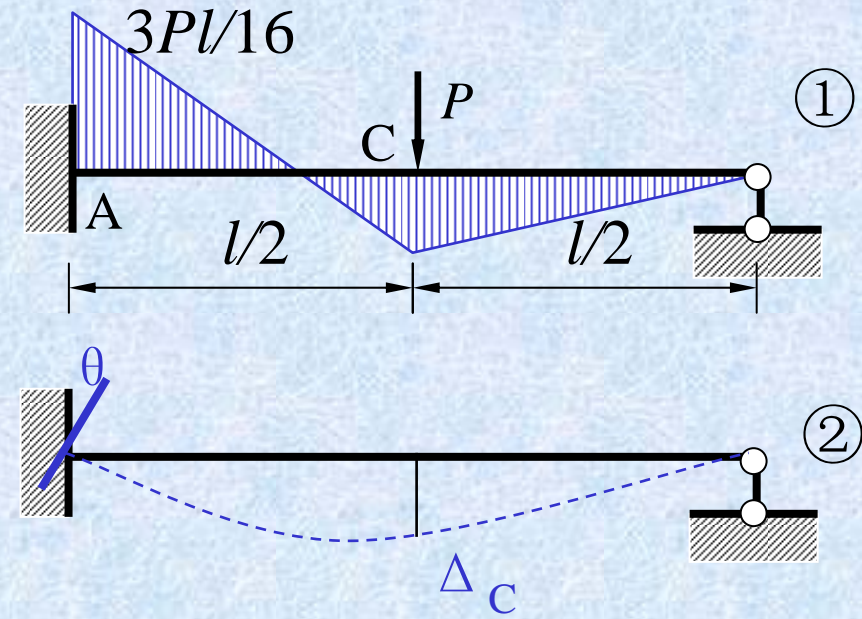
反力互等定理： 在任一线性变形体系中，由位移 c_1 所引起的与位移 c_2 相应的反力影响系数 r_{21} 等于由位移 c_2 所引起的与位移 c_1 相应的反力影响系数 r_{12} 。或者说，由单位位移 $c_1=1$ 所引起的与位移 c_2 相应的反力 r_{21} 等于由单位位移 $c_2=1$ 所引起的与位移 c_1 相应的反力 r_{12} 。

注意：1) 这里支座位移可以是广义位移，反力是相应的广义力。

2) 反力互等定理仅用于超静定结构。



例：已知图①结构的弯矩图
求同一结构②由于支座A的转动
引起C点的挠度。



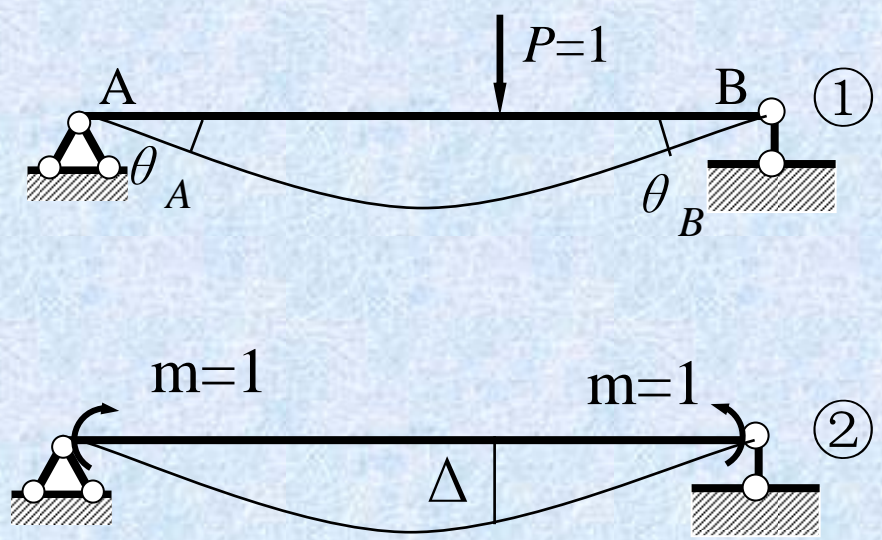
解： $W_{12}=W_{21}$

$\therefore T_{21}=0$

$\therefore W_{12}=P \Delta_C - 3Pl/16 \times \theta = 0$

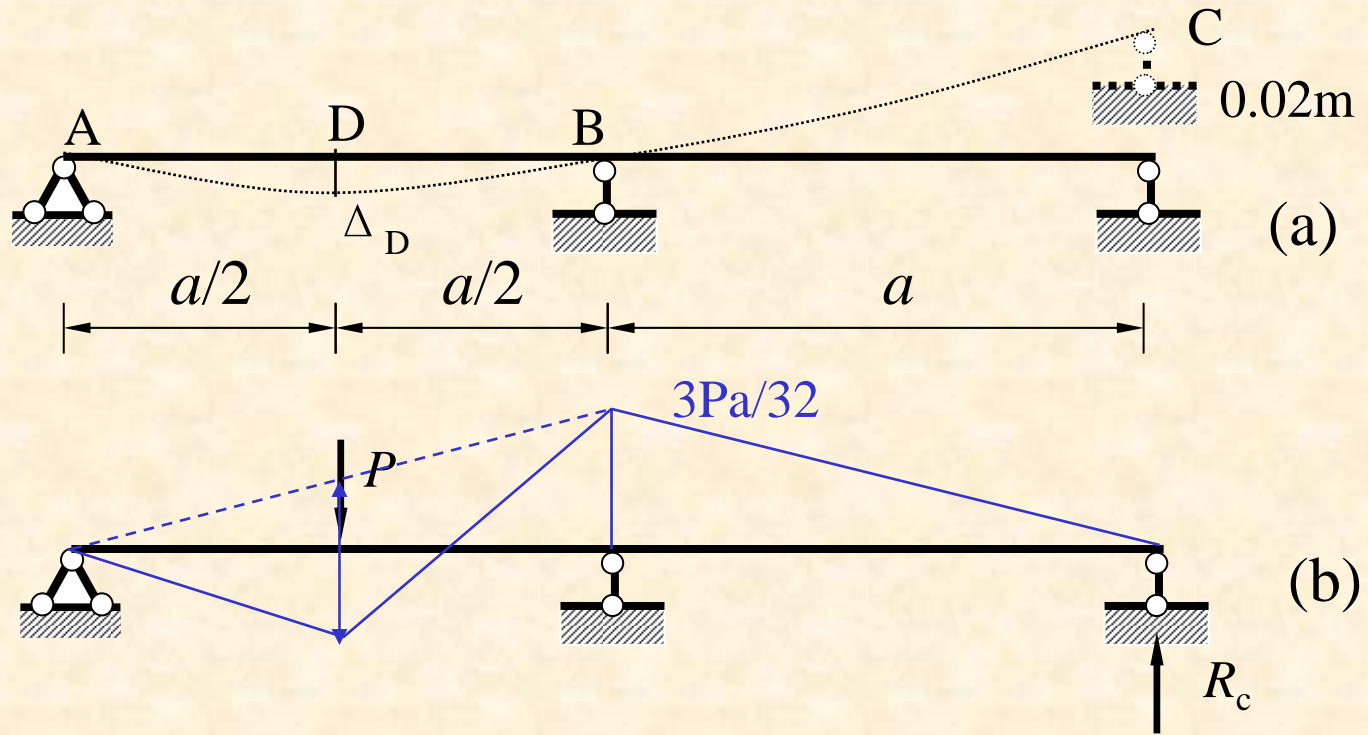
$\Delta_C = 3l \theta / 16$

例：图示同一结构的两种状态，
求 $\Delta = ?$



$\Delta = \theta_A + \theta_B$

已知图a梁支座C上升0.02m引起的 $\Delta_D=0.03m/16$ ，试绘图b的M图。



$$W_{ab}=0= W_{ba}=P \cdot \Delta_D + R_C \cdot \Delta_C$$

$$R_C = -3P/32$$

小结

- 一、虚功原理 $W_e = W_i$
- 力：满足平衡
 - 位移：变形连续
- 虚设位移 \longrightarrow
- 虚设力系 \longrightarrow
- 虚位移原理（求未知力）
虚功方程等价于平衡条件
- 虚力原理（求未知位移）
虚功方程等价于位移条件

$$\Delta = \underbrace{\sum \int \frac{\bar{M}M_P}{EI} ds + \sum \frac{\bar{N}N_P}{EA} l}_{\text{组合结构、拱}} - \sum \bar{R}_K \cdot c_K$$

刚架、梁 桁架 支座移动

- 各项含义
- 虚设广义单位荷载的方法

三、图乘法求位移 $\Delta = \sum \int \frac{\bar{M}M_P}{EI} dx = \sum \frac{\omega y_0}{EI}$

- 图乘法求位移的适用条件
- y_0 的取法

- 标准图形的面积和形心位置
- 非标准图形乘直线形的处理方法

四、互等定理

- 适用条件
- 内容 $W_{12} = W_{21}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta_{12} = \delta_{21} \\ r_{12} = r_{21} \end{array} \right.$