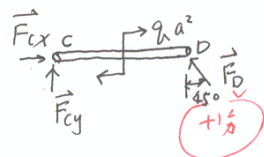


答案:

1. (1) A (2) C (3) B (4) 3段, 6个, 约束条件 $W_A=0, \theta_A=0, W_C=0$
 光滑连续条件 $W_{B左}=W_{B右}, W_{C左}=W_{C右}, \theta_{C左}=\theta_{C右}$

- (5) 最大切应力理论认为最大切应力是引起材料塑性屈服的主要原因, 屈服条件是 $\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 \leq [\sigma]$
 畸变能密度理论认为最大畸变能密度是引起材料塑性屈服的主要原因, 屈服条件是 $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}[(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2]} \leq [\sigma]$

2. 解: 取CD段为研究对象, 作受力分析:

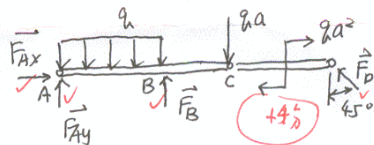


列平衡方程:

$$\begin{cases} \sum F_x = 0, & F_{Cx} - F_D \sin 45^\circ = 0 \text{ (可不写)} \\ \sum F_y = 0, & F_{Cy} + F_D \cos 45^\circ = 0 \text{ (可不写)} \\ \sum M_C = 0, & -q a^2 + F_D \cos 45^\circ \cdot 2a = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得: $F_D = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} q a, +1.5$

再取整体为研究对象, 作受力分析



列平衡方程:

$$\begin{cases} \sum F_x = 0, & F_{Ax} - F_D \sin 45^\circ = 0 \\ \sum F_y = 0, & F_{Ay} + F_B + F_D \cos 45^\circ - 3q a - q a = 0 \\ \sum M_A = 0, & -q \cdot 3a \cdot \frac{3}{2}a + F_B \cdot 3a - q a \cdot 4a - q a^2 + F_D \cos 45^\circ \cdot 6a = 0 \end{cases}$$

3 { 解出: $F_B = \frac{13}{6} q a, F_{Ax} = \frac{1}{2} q a, F_{Ay} = \frac{4}{3} q a + 3.5$

3. 解: 设各杆均受拉力,

以B点为研究对象, 作受力分析, 列平衡方程

$\begin{cases} \sum F_x = 0, & -F_1 - \frac{4}{5} F_3 = 0 \\ \sum F_y = 0, & \frac{3}{5} F_3 - F_P = 0 \end{cases}$ 解出: $F_3 = \frac{5}{3} F_P, F_1 = -\frac{4}{3} F_P$

以C点为研究对象, 作受力分析,

$\begin{cases} \sum F_x = 0, & -F_4 + F_3 \frac{4}{5} = 0 \\ \sum F_y = 0, & -F_3 \frac{3}{5} - F_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 解出: $F_4 = \frac{4}{3} F_P, F_2 = -F_P$

由 $|F_1| \leq [\sigma] L, |F_2| \leq [\sigma] L, |F_3| \leq [\sigma] L, |F_4| \leq [\sigma] L$ 解出 $[F_P] = \min\{60, 80, 57.6, 72\}$

4. 解: BC段最大切应力 $\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_{e2}}{W_p} = \frac{1171}{\frac{\pi}{32} \times 50^3 \times 10^9} = 47.7 \text{ (MPa)} +3$

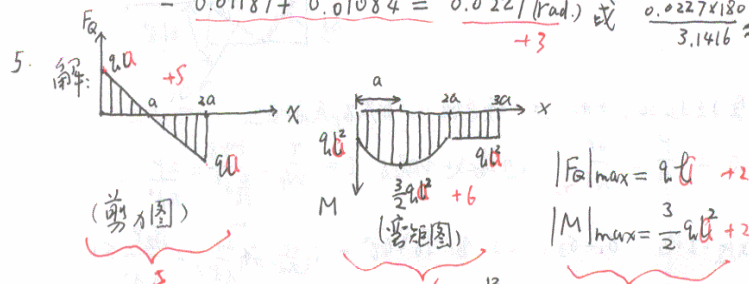
8 } AB段最大切应力 $\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_{e1} + M_{e2}}{W_p} = \frac{1171 + 1765}{\frac{\pi}{32} \times 70^3 \times 10^9} = 43.6 \text{ (MPa)} +3$

轴内最大切应力为 $\tau_{\max}$ 等于 47.7 MPa , 发生在BC段截面边缘处。 +1

(2) 轴内最大相对扭转角为

7 }
$$\varphi_{CA} = \frac{M_{e1} l_{BC}}{G I_{pBC}} + \frac{(M_{e1} + M_{e2}) l_{AB}}{G I_{pAB}} = \frac{1171 \times 500 \times 10^{-3}}{80.4 \times 10^9 \times \frac{\pi}{32} \times 50^4 \times 10^{-12}} + \frac{(1171 + 1765) \times 700 \times 10^{-3}}{80.4 \times 10^9 \times \frac{\pi}{32} \times 70^4 \times 10^{-12}}$$

$$= 0.01187 + 0.01084 = 0.0227 \text{ (rad.)} \text{ 或 } \frac{0.0227 \times 180}{3.1416} \approx 1.30^\circ +3$$



6. 解: 先作悬臂梁弯矩图

2 } 可知A、B截面是危险截面

由 $\sigma_{\max} \leq [\sigma]^+$, $\sigma_{\max} \leq [\sigma]^-$

得: A处: $\frac{16 \times 10^3 \times (50 - 96.4) \times 10^3}{1.02 \times 10^8 \times 10^{-12}} \leq 40 \times 10^6 = 24.0 \text{ MPa} \leq [\sigma]^+ \quad \left(\frac{M_y}{I_z} \leq [\sigma]^+ \right)$

18 } $\frac{16 \times 10^3 \times 96.4 \times 10^3}{1.02 \times 10^8 \times 10^{-12}} = 15.12 \text{ MPa} \leq [\sigma]^-$

18 } B处: $\frac{12 \times 10^3 \times (200 + 50 - 96.4) \times 10^3}{1.02 \times 10^8 \times 10^{-12}} \leq 18.07 \text{ MPa} \leq [\sigma]^-$

18 } $\frac{12 \times 10^3 \times 96.4 \times 10^3}{1.02 \times 10^8 \times 10^{-12}} = 11.34 \text{ MPa} \leq [\sigma]^+$

2 } 所以, 该梁的强度安全 +2

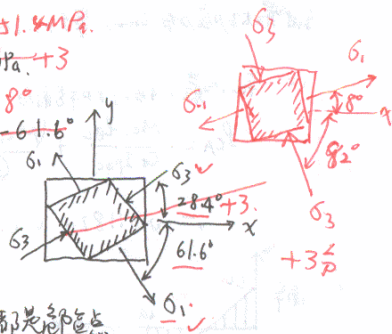
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7. 解: $\sigma' = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2 + 4\tau_{xy}^2} = \frac{20 - 50}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(20 + 50)^2 + 4(-10)^2} = \frac{-30}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4900 + 400} = -15 \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{5300}$

1 $\sigma'' = 0 \text{ MPa}$

3 按大小排序有 $\sigma_1 = 21.5 \text{ MPa}$, $\sigma_2 = 0 \text{ MPa}$, $\sigma_3 = -51.5 \text{ MPa}$

5 $\tan 2\theta_p = \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2\tau_{xy}} = \frac{20 - (-50)}{-20} = -1.5$, $\theta_p = -36.9^\circ$



8. 解: 杆件受拉扭组合作用, 任一横截面上边缘点都是危险点

6 横截面上 $\sigma = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{4P}{\pi d^2}$, 边缘处切应力 $\tau = \frac{T}{W_p} = \frac{Pd/8}{\frac{\pi d^3}{16}} = \frac{2P}{\pi d^2}$

7 按第三强度理论 $\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 \leq [\sigma]$, 有: $\sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2} = \sqrt{(\frac{4P}{\pi d^2})^2 + 4(\frac{2P}{\pi d^2})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{20}P}{\pi d^2} \leq [\sigma]$

$[P] = \pi d^2 [\sigma] / \sqrt{20} = 9.44 \text{ (kN)}$

7 按第四强度理论 $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}[(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2]} \leq [\sigma]$

即 $\sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2} \leq [\sigma]$, $\sqrt{(\frac{4P}{\pi d^2})^2 + 3(\frac{2P}{\pi d^2})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{28}P}{\pi d^2} \leq [\sigma]$

$[P] = \pi d^2 [\sigma] / \sqrt{28} = 10.09 \text{ (kN)}$

9. 解: 该材料 $\lambda_p = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\sigma_p}} = \sqrt{\frac{3.14 \times 10^4}{200 \times 10^6}} = 101$

$\lambda_s = \frac{a - \sigma_s}{b} = \frac{304 - 235}{1.12} = 61.7$

BC杆 柔度 $\lambda = \frac{\mu L}{i} = \frac{1 \times 2 / \cos 30^\circ}{\frac{0.06}{4}} = 154$

$\sigma_{cr} = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\lambda^2}} = \frac{3.14 \times 10^4}{154^2} = 85.6 \text{ (MPa)}$

该杆许用应力容许值为 $[\sigma]$, 应有 $F_{BC} \sin 30^\circ \leq \frac{1}{2} [\sigma] \cdot 3^2 = 0$

$F_{BC} = \frac{9}{2} [\sigma]$, 又由 $\frac{F_{BC}}{A_{BC}} = \sigma_{cr}$, 解得 $\frac{9}{2} [\sigma] = 85.6 \times 10^6$