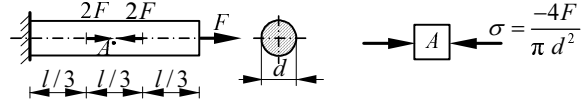


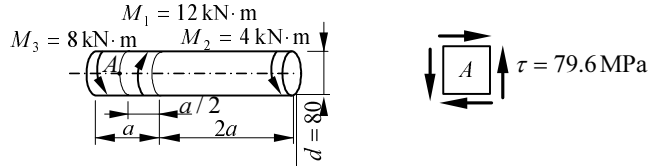
第七章 应力状态和强度理论

7-1 试从图示各构件中 A 点和 B 点处取出单元体,并表明单元体各面上的应力。

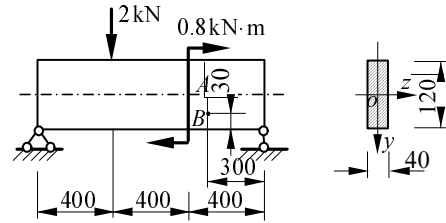
解: (a) $\sigma = \frac{-4F}{\pi d^2}$



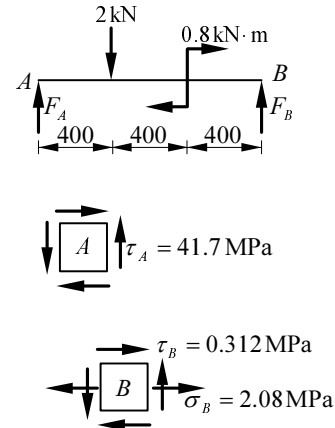
$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad \tau &= \frac{M_3}{W_p} = \frac{16M_3}{\pi d^3} \\ &= \frac{16 \times 8 \times 10^3}{\pi \times 80^3 \times 10^{-9}} \\ &= 79.6 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} \\ &= 79.6 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c)} \quad \sum M_A &= 0 \\ F_B \times 1.20 - 0.8 - 2 \times 0.4 &= 0 \\ F_B &= 1.333 \text{ kN} \\ M &= F_B \times 0.3 = 0.4 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \\ F_S &= -1.3333 \text{ kN} \\ \sigma_A &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

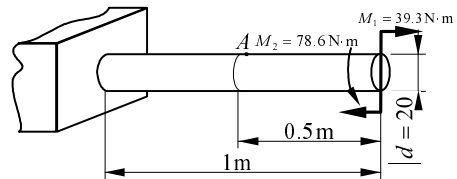


$$\begin{aligned} \tau_A &= \tau_{\max} = \frac{3 F_S}{2 b h} = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1.333 \times 10^3}{40 \times 120 \times 10^{-6}} \\ &= 0.417 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 0.417 \text{ MPa} \\ \sigma_B &= \frac{M}{I_z} y = \frac{0.4 \times 10^3}{\frac{40 \times 120^3 \times 10^{-12}}{12}} \times 30 \times 10^{-3} \\ &= 2.08 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 2.08 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} S_z^* &= 40 \times 30 \times 45 \times 10^{-9} = 54 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3 \\ I_z &= \frac{40 \times 120^3}{12} \times 10^{-12} = 5.76 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4 \\ \tau_B &= \frac{F_B S_z^*}{b I_z} = \frac{1.333 \times 10^3 \times 54 \times 10^{-6}}{40 \times 10^{-3} \times 5.76 \times 10^{-6}} = 0.312 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 0.312 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(d)} \quad \sigma &= \frac{M}{W_z} = \frac{39.3}{\frac{\pi \times 20^3}{32} \times 10^{-9}} \\ &= 50.0 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 50.0 \text{ MPa} \\ \tau &= \frac{T}{W_p} = \frac{78.6}{\frac{\pi \times 20^3}{16} \times 10^{-9}} \\ &= 50.0 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 50.0 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$



7-2 有一拉伸试样，横截面为 $40\text{mm} \times 5\text{mm}$ 的矩形。在与轴线成 $\alpha = 45^\circ$ 角的面上切应力 $\tau = 150\text{MPa}$ 时，试样上将出现滑移线。试求试样所受的轴向拉力 F 的数值。

解： $\sigma = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{F}{40 \times 5 \times 10^{-6}} = \sigma_0$

$$\tau_{45^\circ} = \frac{\sigma_0}{2} \sin 2(45^\circ) = \frac{F}{2 \times 40 \times 5 \times 10^{-6}} = 150\text{MPa}$$

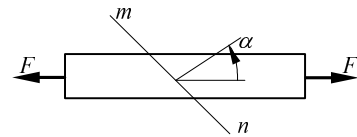
$$F = 150 \times 10^6 \times 2 \times 40 \times 5 \times 10^{-6} = 60 \times 10^3 \text{ N} = 60\text{kN}$$

7-3 一拉杆由两段杆沿 $m-n$ 面胶合而成。由于实用的原因，图中的 α 角限于 $0 \sim 60^\circ$ 范围内。作为“假定计算”，对胶合缝作强度计算时可以把其上的正应力和切应力分别与相应的许用应力比较。现设胶合缝的许用切应力 $[\tau]$ 为许用拉应力 $[\sigma]$ 的 $3/4$ ，且这一拉杆的强度由胶合缝的强度控制。为了使杆能承受最大的荷载 F ，试问 α 角的值应取多大？

解：按正应力强度条件求得的荷载以 F_σ 表示：

$$\sigma_\alpha = \frac{F_\sigma}{A} \cos^2 \alpha \leq [\sigma]$$

$$F_\sigma = [\sigma] A \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

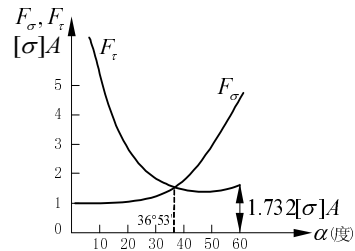


按切应力强度条件求得的荷载以 F_τ 表示，则

$$\tau_\alpha = \frac{F_\tau}{A} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha = [\tau]$$

即： $\tau_\alpha = \frac{F_\tau}{2A} \sin 2\alpha = \frac{3}{4} [\sigma]$

$$F_\tau = \frac{1.5[\sigma]A}{\sin 2\alpha}$$



当 $\alpha = 0^\circ$ 时， $F_\sigma = [\sigma]A$ ， $F_\tau = \infty$ ，

$\alpha = 20^\circ$ 时， $F_\sigma = 1.13[\sigma]A$ ， $F_\tau = 2.31[\sigma]A$ ，

$\alpha = 45^\circ$ 时， $F_\sigma = 2[\sigma]A$ ， $F_\tau = 1.5[\sigma]A$

$\alpha = 60^\circ$ 时， $F_\sigma = 4[\sigma]A$ ， $F_\tau = 1.732[\sigma]A$

由 F_σ 、 F_τ 随 α 而变化的曲线图中得出，当 $\alpha = 60^\circ$ 时，杆件承受的荷载最大， $[F]_{\max} = 1.732[\sigma]A$ 。

若按胶合缝的 σ_α 达到 $[\sigma]$ 的同时， τ_α 亦达到 $[\tau]$ 的条件计算

$$\sigma_\alpha = \frac{F}{A} \cos^2 \alpha \leq [\sigma]$$

$$\tau_\alpha = \frac{F}{A} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \leq \frac{3}{4} [\sigma]$$

则 $\tau_\alpha = \frac{3}{4} \sigma_\alpha$

即： $\frac{F}{A} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{4} \frac{F}{A} \cos^2 \alpha$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}, \quad \alpha = 36^\circ 53'$$

则
$$\sigma_{\alpha} = \frac{F}{A} \cos^2(36^{\circ}53') = [\sigma], F = \frac{[\sigma]A}{0.64} = 1.56[\sigma]A$$

故此时杆件承受的荷载，并不是杆能承受的最大荷载 $[F]_{\max}$ 。

7-4 若上题中拉杆胶合缝的许用应力 $[\tau] = 0.5[\sigma]$ ，而 $[\tau] = 7 \text{ MPa}$ ， $[\sigma] = 14 \text{ MPa}$ ，则 α 值应取多大？若杆的横截面面积为 1000 mm^2 ，试确定其最大许可荷载 F 。

解：
$$\sigma_{\alpha} = \frac{F_{\sigma}}{A} \cos^2 \alpha \leq [\sigma], F_{\sigma} = \frac{[\sigma]A}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$\tau_{\alpha} = \frac{F_{\tau}}{A} \cdot \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{2} \leq [\tau] = 0.5[\sigma], F_{\tau} = \frac{[\sigma]A}{\sin 2\alpha}$$

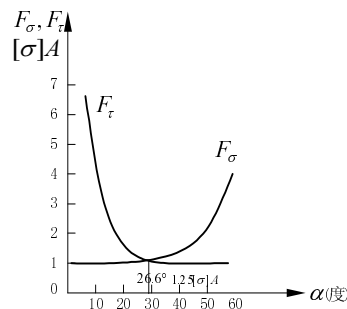
当 $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$ 时， $F_{\sigma} = [\sigma]A, F_{\tau} = \infty$

$\alpha = 10^{\circ}$ 时， $F_{\sigma} = 1.06[\sigma]A, F_{\tau} = 2.94[\sigma]A$

$\alpha = 25^{\circ}$ 时， $F_{\sigma} = 1.22[\sigma]A, F_{\tau} = 1.31[\sigma]A$

$\alpha = 45^{\circ}$ 时， $F_{\sigma} = 2[\sigma]A, F_{\tau} = [\sigma]A$

$\alpha = 60^{\circ}$ 时， $F_{\sigma} = 4[\sigma]A, F_{\tau} = 1.16[\sigma]A$



由 F_{σ}, F_{τ} 曲线图可知：

$$F_{\sigma} = F_{\tau} = [F]_{\max}, \text{ 即 } \frac{[\sigma]A}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{[\sigma]A}{\sin 2\alpha}$$

即 $2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \alpha = 26.6^{\circ}$$

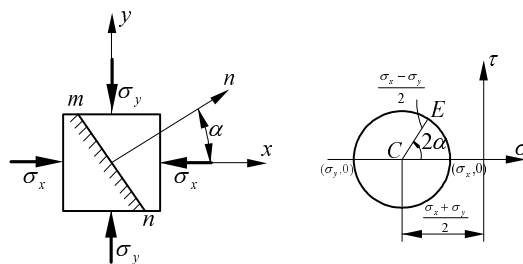
$$[F]_{\max} = \frac{[\sigma]A}{[\cos 26.6^{\circ}]^2} = 1.25 \times 14 \times 10^6 \times 1000 \times 10^{-6} = 17.5 \text{ kN}$$

7-5 试根据相应的应力圆上的关系，写出图示单元体任一斜截面 $m-n$ 上正应力及切应力的计算公式。设截面 $m-n$ 的法线与 x 轴成 α 角如图所示（作图时可设 $|\sigma_y| > |\sigma_x|$ ）。

解：由应力圆可知：

$$\sigma_{\alpha} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \cos 2\alpha$$

$$\tau_{\alpha} = \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \sin 2\alpha$$



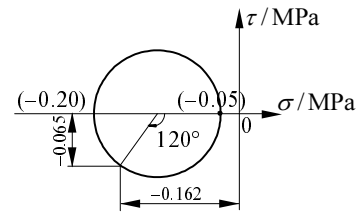
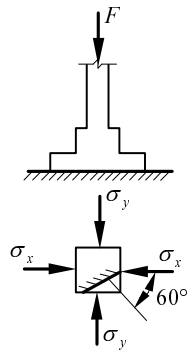
7-6 某建筑物地基中的一单元体如图所示, $\sigma_y = -0.2 \text{ MPa}$ (压应力), $\sigma_x = -0.05 \text{ MPa}$ (压应力)。试用应力圆求法线与 x 轴成顺时针 60° 夹角且垂直于纸面的斜面上的正应力及切应力, 并利用习题 7-5 中得到的公式进行核对。

解: 由应力圆得: $\sigma_\alpha = -0.162 \text{ MPa}$

$$\tau_\alpha = -0.065 \text{ MPa}$$

用 σ_α 及 τ_α 的计算公式计算得:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_\alpha &= \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \cos 2\alpha \\ &= \frac{-0.05 - 0.2}{2} + \frac{-0.05 + 0.2}{2} \cos(-120^\circ) \\ &= -0.1625 \text{ MPa} \\ \tau_\alpha &= \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \sin 2\alpha \\ &= \frac{-0.05 - (-0.2)}{2} \sin(-120^\circ) \\ &= -0.065 \text{ MPa}\end{aligned}$$



7-7 试用应力圆的几何关系求图示悬臂梁距离自由端为 0.72 m 的截面上, 在顶面以下 40 mm 的一点处的最大及最小主应力, 并求最大主应力与 x 轴之间的夹角。

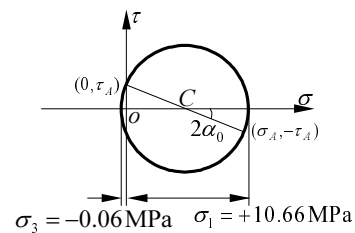
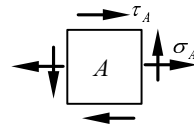
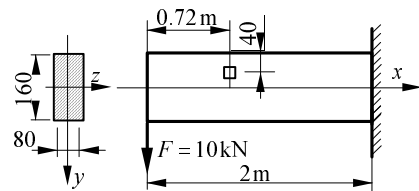
解: $M_A = 10 \times 0.72 = 7.2 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$

$$\begin{aligned}I_z &= \frac{bh^3}{12} = \frac{80 \times (160)^3 \times 10^{12}}{12} \\ &= 27.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4 \\ S_z^* &= 80 \times 40 \times 60 \times 10^{-9} = 192 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3 \\ \sigma_A &= \frac{M_A y}{I_z} = \frac{7.2 \times 10^3 \times 40 \times 10^{-3}}{27.3 \times 10^{-6}} \\ &= 10.55 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2 = 10.55 \text{ MPa} \\ \tau_A &= \frac{F_S S_z^*}{b I_z} = \frac{10 \times 10^3 \times 192 \times 10^{-6}}{80 \times 10^{-3} \times 27.3 \times 10^{-6}} = 0.88 \text{ MPa}\end{aligned}$$

由应力圆得 $\sigma_1 = +10.66 \text{ MPa}$

$$\sigma_3 = -0.06 \text{ MPa}$$

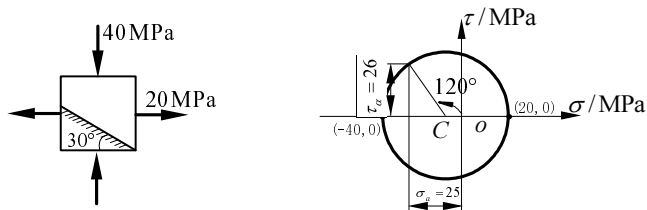
$$\alpha_0 = 4.75^\circ$$



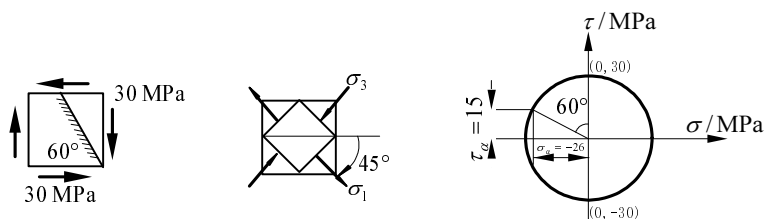
7-8 各单元体面上的应力如图所示。试利用应力圆的几何关系求:

- (1) 指定截面上的应力;
- (2) 主应力的数值;
- (3) 在单元体上绘出主平面的位置及主应力的方向。

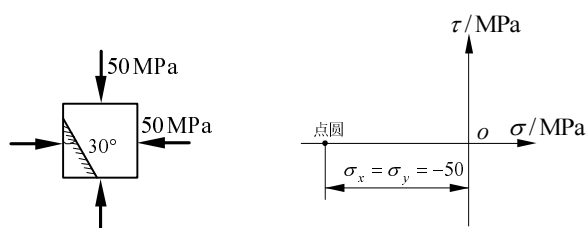
解: (a) $\sigma_\alpha = 25 \text{ MPa}$
 $\tau_\alpha = 26 \text{ MPa}$
 $\sigma_1 = 20 \text{ MPa}$
 $\sigma_2 = 0$
 $\sigma_3 = -40 \text{ MPa}$



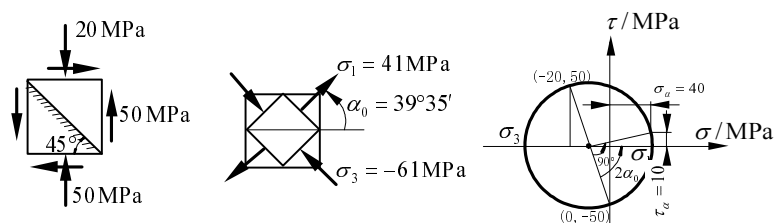
(b) $\sigma_\alpha = -26 \text{ MPa}$
 $\tau_\alpha = 15 \text{ MPa}$
 $\sigma_1 = 30 \text{ MPa}$
 $\sigma_2 = 0$
 $\sigma_3 = -30 \text{ MPa}$



(c) $\sigma_\alpha = -50 \text{ MPa}$
 $\tau_\alpha = 0$
 $\sigma_1 = 0$
 $\sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = -50 \text{ MPa}$



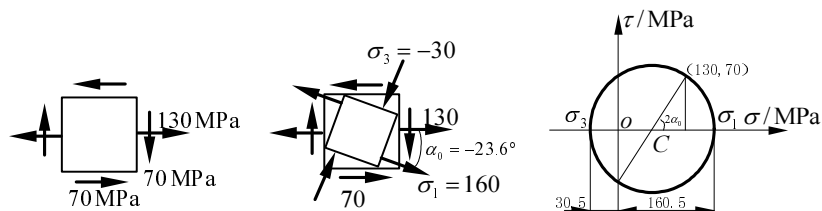
(d) $\sigma_\alpha = 40 \text{ MPa}$
 $\tau_\alpha = 10 \text{ MPa}$
 $\sigma_1 = 41 \text{ MPa}$
 $\sigma_2 = 0$
 $\sigma_3 = -61 \text{ MPa}$
 $\alpha_0 = 39^\circ 35'$



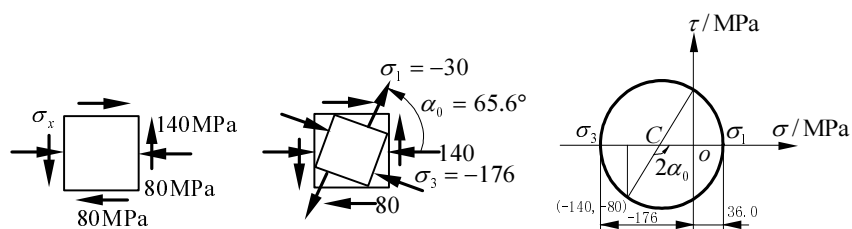
7-9 各单元体如图所示。试利用应力圆的几何关系求:

- (1) 主应力的数值;
- (2) 在单元体上绘出主平面的位置及主应力的方向。

解: (a) $\sigma_1 = 160.5 \text{ MPa}$
 $\sigma_2 = 0$
 $\sigma_3 = -30.5 \text{ MPa}$
 $\alpha_0 = -23.56^\circ$



(b) $\sigma_1 = 36.0 \text{ MPa}$
 $\sigma_2 = 0$
 $\sigma_3 = -176 \text{ MPa}$
 $\alpha_0 = 65.6^\circ$

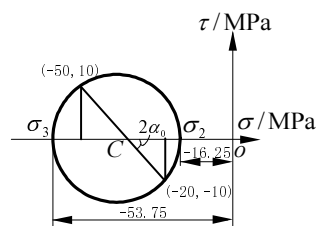
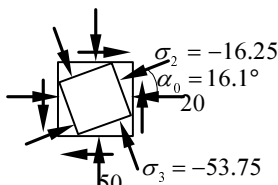
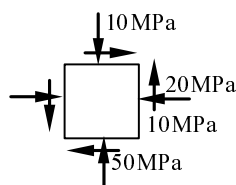


(c) $\sigma_2 = -16.25 \text{ MPa}$

$\sigma_2 = 0$

$\sigma_3 = -53.75 \text{ MPa}$

$\alpha_0 = 16.1^\circ$

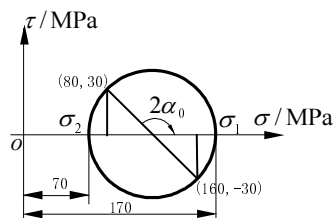
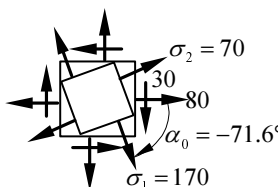
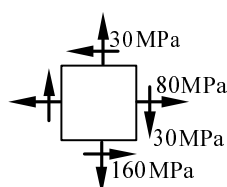


(d) $\sigma_1 = 170 \text{ MPa}$

$\sigma_2 = 70 \text{ MPa}$

$\sigma_3 = 0$

$\alpha_0 = -71.6^\circ$



7-10 已知平面应力状态下某点处的两个截面上的应力如图所示。试利用应力圆求该点处的主应力值和主平面方位，并求出两截面间的夹角 α 值。

解：由已知按比例作图中 A, B 两点，作 AB 的垂直平分线交 σ 轴于点 C ，以 C 为圆心， CA 或 CB 为半径作圆，得

(或由 $28^2 + x^2 = (114 - 38 - x)^2 + 48^2$

得 $x = 48$

半径 $r = \sqrt{28^2 + 48^2} = 55.57$)

(1) 主应力

$\sigma_1 = 86 + 55.57 = 141.6 \text{ MPa}$

$\sigma_2 = 86 - 55.57 = 30.43 \text{ MPa}$

$\sigma_3 = 0$

(2) 主方向角

$\tan 2\alpha_2 = \frac{28}{48}$

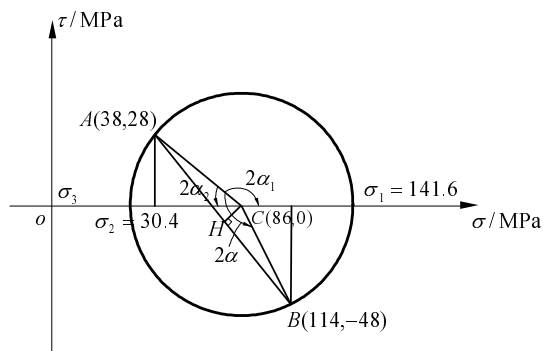
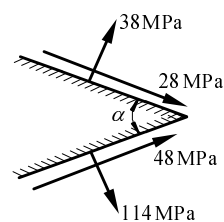
$\alpha_2 = 15.13^\circ$

$\alpha_1 = -74.87^\circ$

(3) 两截面间夹角：

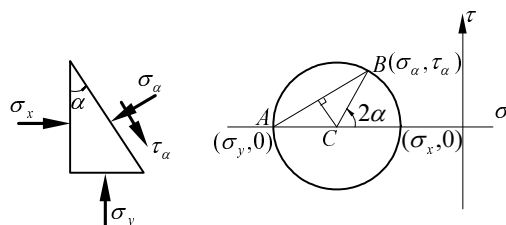
$2\alpha = [180^\circ - (90^\circ - 2\alpha_2)] + 2\alpha_2 = 90^\circ + 4\alpha_2$

$\alpha = 45^\circ + 2\alpha_2 = 75.26^\circ$



7-11 某点处的应力如图所示，设 $\sigma_\alpha, \tau_\alpha$ 及 σ_y 值为已知，试考虑如何根据已知数据直接作出应力圆。

解：已知 $\sigma_\alpha, \tau_\alpha$ 及 σ_y ，则 $A(\sigma_y, 0)$ 点及 $B(\sigma_\alpha, \tau_\alpha)$ 点均在应力圆圆周上，联结 A, B ，作 AB 线的垂直平分线交 B 轴于 C ，则 C 点为应力圆的圆心。 CA (或 CB) 为应力圆半径，作应力圆。



7-12 一焊接钢板梁的尺寸及受力情况如图所示，梁的自重略去不计。试求截面 $m-m$ 上 a, b, c 三点处的主应力。

解： 在 $m-m$ 横截面上（集中外载荷左侧）

$$M = 160 \times 0.4 = 64 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$F_S = 160 \text{ kN}$$

$$I_z = \frac{120 \times 220^3 \times 10^{-12}}{12} - 2 \times \frac{55 \times 200^3 \times 10^{-12}}{12}$$

$$= 33.15 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4$$

$$S_{\max} = 120 \times 10 \times 105 \times 10^{-9} + 100 \times 10 \times 50 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$= 1.76 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3$$

$$S_b^* = 120 \times 10 \times 105 \times 10^{-9} = 1.26 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3$$

点 a 处主应力 σ_1 为：

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_{\max} = \frac{My_{\max}}{I_z} = \frac{64 \times 10^3 \times 110}{33.15 \times 10^{-6}} = 212 \text{ MPa}$$

点 b 处：

$$\sigma_b = \frac{My}{I_z} = \frac{64 \times 10^3 \times 100}{33.15 \times 10^{-6}} = 193 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_b = \frac{F_S S_b^*}{b I_z} = \frac{160 \times 10^3 \times 1.26 \times 10^{-4}}{10 \times 10^{-3} \times 33.15 \times 10^{-6}} = 60.9 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_1 = 210.6 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_3 = -17.6 \text{ MPa}$$

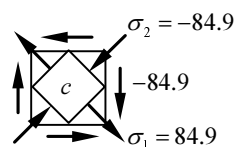
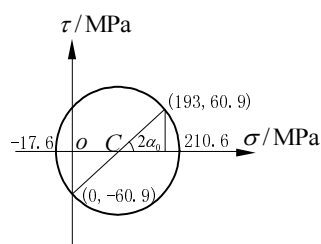
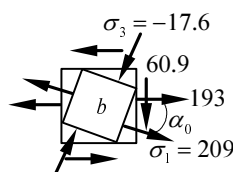
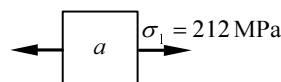
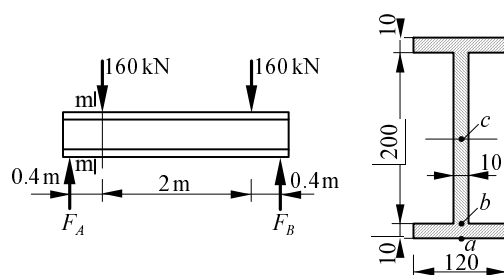
点 c 处：

$$\tau_c = \tau_{\max} = \frac{F_S S_{\max}}{b I_z}$$

$$= \frac{160 \times 10^3 \times 1.76 \times 10^{-4}}{10 \times 10^{-3} \times 33.15 \times 10^{-6}} = 84.9 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \tau_c = 84.9 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_3 = -\tau_c = -84.9 \text{ MPa}$$



7-13 在一块钢板上先画上直径 $d = 300 \text{ mm}$ 的圆，然后在板上加上应力，如图所示。试问所画的圆将变成何种图形？并计算其尺寸。已知钢板的弹性常数 $E = 206 \text{ GPa}$ ， $\nu = 0.28$ 。

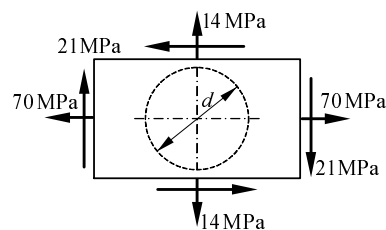
解： $\sigma_{1,2} = \frac{70+14}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{70-14}{2}\right)^2 + 21^2} = \frac{77}{7} \text{ MPa}$

$$\tan 2\alpha_0 = -\frac{2 \times 21}{70-14} = -\frac{42}{56}$$

$$\alpha_{01} = -18.43^\circ$$

$$\alpha_{02} = 71.57^\circ$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{1}{E}(\sigma_1 - \nu\sigma_2) = \frac{1}{206 \times 10^9} (77 - 0.28 \times 7) = 0.364 \times 10^{-3}$$



$$\varepsilon_2 = \frac{1}{E}(\sigma_2 - \nu\sigma_1) = \frac{1}{206 \times 10^9}(7 - 0.28 \times 77) = -0.07068 \times 10^{-3}$$

所画的圆变成椭圆，其中

$$d_1 = d + d\varepsilon_1 = 300 \times (1 + 0.364 \times 10^{-3}) = 300.109 \text{ mm (长轴)}$$

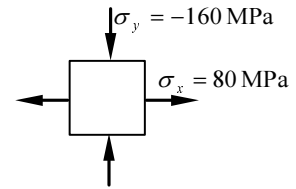
$$d_2 = d + d\varepsilon_2 = 300 \times (1 - 0.07068 \times 10^{-3}) = 299.979 \text{ mm (短轴)}$$

7-14 已知一受力构件表面上某点处的 $\sigma_x = 80 \text{ MPa}$, $\sigma_y = -160 \text{ MPa}$, $\sigma_z = 0$, 单元体三个面上都没有切应力。试求该点处的最大正应力和最大切应力。

解: $\sigma_{\max} = \sigma_x = 80 \text{ MPa}$

$$\sigma_1 = 80 \text{ MPa}, \sigma_3 = -160 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = \frac{80 + 160}{2} = 120 \text{ MPa}$$



7-15 单元体各面上的应力如图所示。试用应力圆的几何关系求主应力及最大切应力。

解: (a) 由 xy 平面内应力值作 a, b 点, 连接 ab 交 σ 轴得圆心 $C(50, 0)$

应力圆半径

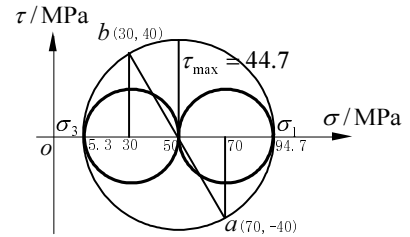
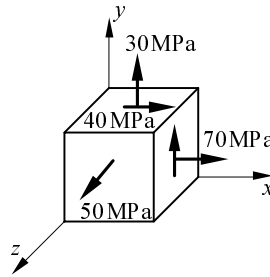
$$r = \sqrt{\left(\frac{70 - 30}{2}\right)^2 + 40^2} = 44.7$$

故 $\sigma_1 = 50 + 44.7 = 94.7 \text{ MPa}$

$$\sigma_3 = 50 - 44.7 = 5.3 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_2 = 50 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = 44.7 \text{ MPa}$$



(b) 由 xz 平面内应力作 a, b 点, 连接 ab 交 σ 轴于 C 点, $OC=30$, 故应力圆半径

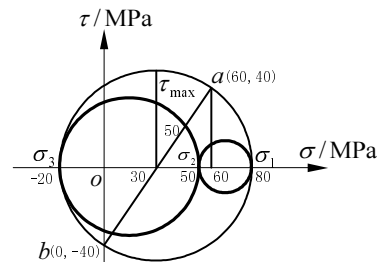
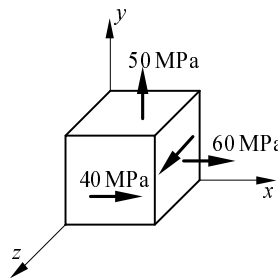
$$r = \sqrt{30^2 + 40^2} = 50$$

则: $\sigma_1 = 30 + 50 = 80 \text{ MPa}$

$$\sigma_2 = 50 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_3 = -20 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{80 - (-20)}{2} = 50 \text{ MPa}$$

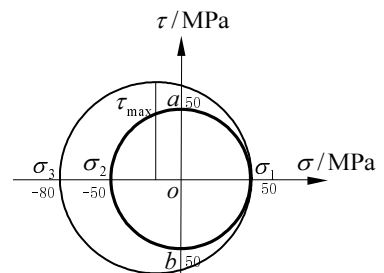
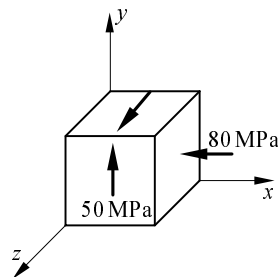


(c) 由图 7-15 (c) yz 平面内应力值作 a, b 点, 圆心为 O , 半径为 50, 作应力圆得

$$\sigma_1 = 50 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_2 = -50 \text{ MPa}$$

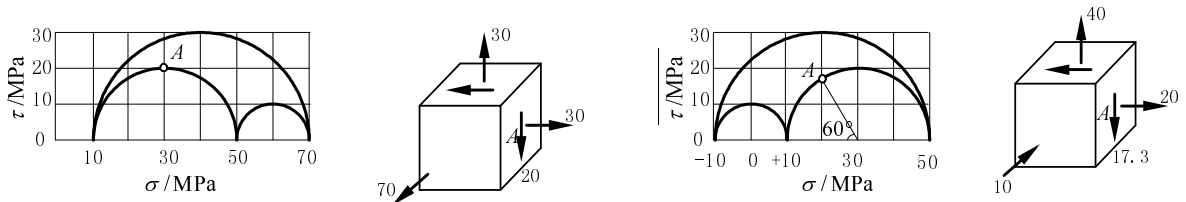
$$\sigma_3 = -80 \text{ MPa}$$



$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = 65 \text{ MPa}$$

7-16 已知一点处应力状态的应力圆如图所示。试用单元体示出该点处的应力状态，并在该单元体上绘出应力圆上点 A 所代表的截面。

解：



7-17 有一厚度为 6mm 的钢板在两个垂直方向受拉，拉应力分别为 150MPa 及 55MPa。钢材的弹性常数为 $E=210\text{GPa}$ ， $\nu=0.25$ 。试求钢板厚度的减小值。

解：设钢板厚度的减小值为 Δh ，沿钢板厚度方向的应变为 ε_z ，则

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_z &= -\frac{\nu}{E}(\sigma_x + \sigma_y) = \frac{-0.25}{210 \times 10^9} (150 + 55) \times 10^6 \\ &= -2.43 \times 10^{-4} \\ \Delta h &= |\varepsilon_z| \times 6 = 2.43 \times 10^{-4} \times 6 = 1.46 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

7-18 边长为 20mm 的钢立方体置于钢模中，在顶面上受力 $F=14\text{kN}$ 作用。已知 $\nu=0.3$ ，假设钢模的变形以及立方体与钢模之间的摩擦力可略去不计。试求立方体各个面上的正应力。

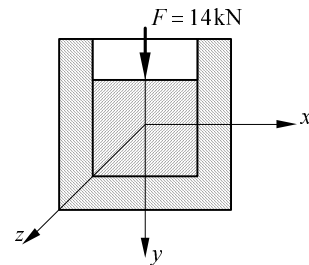
解： $\sigma_y = \frac{-F}{A} = \frac{-14 \times 10^3}{20 \times 20 \times 10^{-6}} = -35 \text{ MPa (压)}$

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_x &= \frac{\sigma_x}{E} - \frac{\nu}{E}(\sigma_y + \sigma_z) = 0 \\ \sigma_y - 0.3(-35 + \sigma_z) &= 0\end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_z &= \frac{\sigma_z}{E} - \frac{\nu}{E}(\sigma_y + \sigma_x) = 0 \\ \sigma_z - 0.3(-35 + \sigma_x) &= 0\end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

联解式 (1)，(2) 得

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_z = -15 \text{ MPa (压)}$$

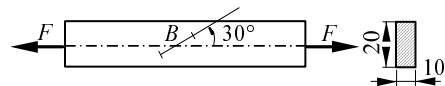


7-19 在矩形截面钢拉伸试样的轴向拉力 $F = 20\text{kN}$ 时，测得试样中段 B 点处与其轴线成 30° 方向的线应变为 $\varepsilon_{30^\circ} = 3.25 \times 10^{-4}$ 。已知材料的弹性模量 $E = 210\text{GPa}$ ，试求泊松比 ν 。

解： $\sigma = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{20 \times 10^3}{20 \times 10 \times 10^{-6}} = 100 \text{ MPa}$

$$\sigma_{30^\circ} = \sigma \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{3}{4} \sigma = 75 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{120^\circ} = \sigma \cos^2 \alpha = 25 \text{ MPa}$$



$$\varepsilon_{30^\circ} = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_{30^\circ} - \nu \sigma_{120^\circ}]$$

$$3.25 \times 10^{-4} \times 210 \times 10^9 = (75 - \nu \times 25) \times 10^6$$

$$\nu = 0.27$$

7-20 $D=120\text{mm}$, $d=80\text{mm}$ 的空心圆轴, 两端承受一对扭转力偶矩 M_e , 如图所示。在轴的中部表面 A 点处, 测得与其母线成 45° 方向的线应变为 $\varepsilon_{45^\circ} = 2.6 \times 10^{-4}$ 。已知材料的弹性常数 $E = 200\text{GPa}$, $\nu = 0.3$, 试求扭转力偶矩 M_e 。

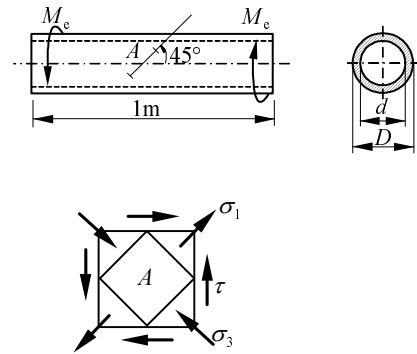
解: $\tau = \frac{T}{W_p} = \frac{M_e}{W_p}$ 方向如图

$$\sigma_1 = \tau, \sigma_3 = -\tau, \sigma_2 = 0$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_{45^\circ} = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_1 - \nu \sigma_3) = \frac{1+\nu}{E} \tau$$

$$2.6 \times 10^{-4} = \frac{1+0.3}{200 \times 10^9} \cdot \frac{M_e}{\frac{\pi \times 120^3 \times 10^{-9}}{16} [1 - (\frac{80}{120})^4]}$$

$$M_e = 10891 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} = 10.9 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$



7-21 在受集中力偶矩 M_e 作用的矩形截面简支梁中, 测得中性层上 k 点处沿 45° 方向的线应变为 ε_{45° 。已知材料的弹性常数 E , ν 和梁的横截面及长度尺寸 b , h , a , d , l 。试求集中力偶矩 M_e 。

解: k 点弯曲上应力为零。只有剪力 $F_S = F_A = \frac{M_e}{l}$ 引起纯剪切状态。

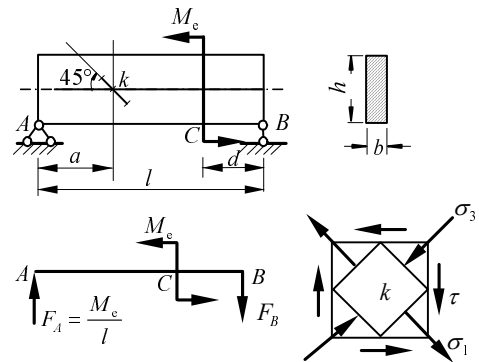
$$\tau = \frac{F_S S_z^*}{I_z b} = \frac{3F_S}{2bh} = \frac{3M_e}{2bhl}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \tau, \sigma_3 = -\tau$$

$$\varepsilon_{45^\circ} = \varepsilon_1 = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_1 - \nu \sigma_3) = \frac{\tau}{E} (1 + \nu)$$

$$\varepsilon_{45^\circ} = \frac{1+\nu}{E} \cdot \frac{3M_e}{2bhl}$$

$$M_e = \frac{2bhlE}{3(1+\nu)} \varepsilon_{45^\circ}$$



7-22 一直径为 25mm 的实心钢球承受静水压力, 压强为 14MPa 。设钢球的 $E=210\text{GPa}$, $\nu=0.3$ 。试问其体积减小多少?

解: 体积应变 $\theta = \frac{1-2\nu}{E} (\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3) = \frac{1-2\nu}{E} (-3\sigma) = -\frac{3(1-2\nu)}{E} \sigma$

$$\Delta V = \theta V = \theta \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} D^3 = \frac{-3\pi(1-2\nu)\sigma D^3}{6E} = \frac{-3\pi \times (1-2 \times 0.3) \times 14 \times 10^6 \times 25^3 \times 10^{-9}}{6 \times 210 \times 10^9}$$

$$= 6.54 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^3 = 0.654 \text{ mm}^3$$

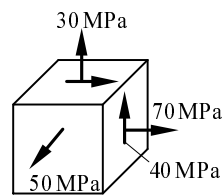
7-23 已知图示单元体材料的弹性常数 $E = 200\text{GPa}$, $\nu = 0.3$ 。试求该单元体的形状改变能密度。

解: 主应力: $\sigma_{1,3} = \frac{70+30}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{70-30}{2}\right)^2 + 40^2} = \frac{94.7}{5.3} \text{ MPa}$

$$\sigma_2 = 50 \text{ MPa}$$

形状改变能密度:

$$\begin{aligned} v_d &= \frac{1+\nu}{6E} \nu [(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2] \\ &= \frac{1+0.3}{6 \times 200 \times 10^9} (44.7^2 + 44.7^2 + 89.4^2) \times 10^{12} \\ &= 12.99 \times 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2 = 13.0 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$



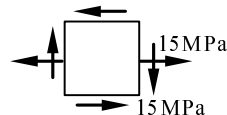
7-24 从某铸铁构件内的危险点处取出的单元体, 各面上的应力分量如图所示。已知铸铁材料的泊松比 $\nu = 0.25$, 许用拉应力 $[\sigma_t] = 30 \text{ MPa}$, 许用压应力 $[\sigma_c] = 90 \text{ MPa}$ 。试按第一和第二强度理论校核其强度。

解: 主应力: $\sigma = \frac{15}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{15}{2}\right)^2 + 15^2} = 7.5 \pm 16.77 = \frac{24.3}{-9.27} \text{ MPa}$

$$\sigma_1 = 24.3 \text{ MPa}, \sigma_2 = 0, \sigma_3 = -9.27 \text{ MPa}$$

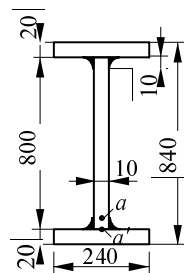
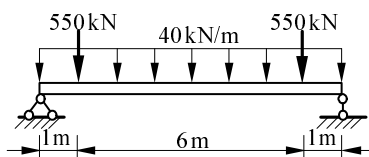
按第一强度理论: $\sigma_{r1} = \sigma_1 < [\sigma_t]$, 安全

按第二强度理论: $\sigma_{r2} = \sigma_1 - \nu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) = 24.3 - 0.25 \times (0 - 9.27) < [\sigma_t]$, 安全



7-25 一简支钢板梁承受荷载如图 a 所示, 其截面尺寸见图 b。已知钢材的许用应力为 $[\sigma] = 170 \text{ MPa}$, $[\tau] = 100 \text{ MPa}$ 。试校核梁内的最大正应力和最大切应力, 并按第四强度理论校核危险截面上的点 a 的强度。

注: 通常在计算点 a 处的应力时近似地按点 a' 的位置计算。



解: $S_{\max}^* = 240 \times 20 \times 410 \times 10^{-9} + 10 \times 400 \times 200 \times 10^{-9}$
 $= 2.77 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$

$$S_{a'}^* = 240 \times 20 \times 410 \times 10^{-9} = 1.97 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

(1) 梁内最大正应力发生在跨中截面的上、下边缘

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max} y_{\max}}{I_z} = \frac{870 \times 10^3 \times 420 \times 10^{-3}}{2.04 \times 10^{-3}} = 179 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{\max} - [\sigma]}{[\sigma]} = \frac{179 - 170}{170} \times 100\% = 5.3\%$$

σ_{\max} 超过 $[\sigma]$ 的 5.3% 尚可。

(2) 梁内最大剪应力发生在支承截面的中性轴处

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{F_{S\max} S_{\max}^*}{b \cdot I_z} = \frac{710 \times 10^3 \times 2.77 \times 10^{-3}}{10 \times 10^{-3} \times 2.04 \times 10^{-3}} = 98 \text{ MPa} < [\tau]$$

(3) 在集中力作用处偏外横截面上校核点 a 的强度

$$M_C = M_D = 690 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$F_{SC\text{左}} = F_{SD\text{右}} = 670 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sigma_{Ca} = \frac{690 \times 10^3 \times 400 \times 10^{-3}}{2.04 \times 10^{-3}} = 134 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{Ca} = \frac{670 \times 10^3 \times 1.97 \times 10^{-3}}{10 \times 10^{-3} \times 2.04 \times 10^{-3}} = 64 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{\sigma_{Ca}^2 + 3\tau_{Ca}^2} = \sqrt{134^2 + 3 \times 64^2} = 176 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{r4} - [\sigma]}{[\sigma]} = \frac{176 - 170}{170} \times 100\% = 3.53\%$$

σ_{r4} 超过 $[\sigma]$ 的 3.53%，在工程上是允许的。

7-26 已知钢轨与火车车轮接触点处的正应力 $\sigma_1 = -650 \text{ MPa}$ ， $\sigma_2 = -700 \text{ MPa}$ ， $\sigma_3 = -900 \text{ MPa}$ （参看课本图 7-7）。若钢轨的许用应力 $[\sigma] = 250 \text{ MPa}$ ，试按第三强度理论和第四强度理论校核其强度。

解：按第三强度理论校核：

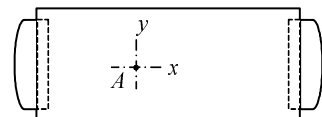
$$\sigma_{xd3} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3 = -650 - (-900) = 250 \text{ MPa} = [\sigma]，\text{满足强度条件}$$

按第四强度理论校核

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{xd4} &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}[(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2]} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}[(-650 + 700)^2 + (-700 + 900)^2 + (-900 + 650)^2]} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(50^2 + 200^2 + 250^2)} = 229 \text{ MPa} < [\sigma]，\text{满足强度条件。} \end{aligned}$$

7-27 受内压力作用的容器，其圆筒部分任意一点 A（图 a）处的应力状态如图 b 所示。当容器承受最大的内压力时，用应变计测得 $\varepsilon_x = 1.88 \times 10^{-4}$ ， $\varepsilon_y = 7.37 \times 10^{-4}$ 。已知钢材的弹性模量 $E = 210 \text{ GPa}$ ，泊松比 $\nu = 0.3$ ，许用应力 $[\sigma] = 170 \text{ MPa}$ 。试按第三强度理论校核 A 点的强度。

解：
$$\sigma_x = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2}(\varepsilon_x + \nu\varepsilon_y) = \frac{2.1 \times 10^9}{1-0.3^2}(1.88 \times 10^{-4} + 0.3 \times 7.37 \times 10^{-4}) = 62.8 \text{ MPa}$$



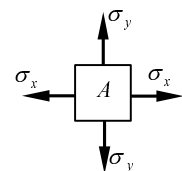
$$\sigma_y = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2}(\varepsilon_y + \nu\varepsilon_x) = \frac{2.1 \times 10^9}{1-0.3^2}(7.37 \times 10^{-4} + 0.3 \times 1.88 \times 10^{-4}) = 183 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_y = 183 \text{ MPa}, \sigma_2 = \sigma_x = 62.8 \text{ MPa}, \sigma_3 = 0$$

根据第三强度理论： $\sigma_{r3} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3 = 183 \text{ MPa}$

$$\frac{\sigma_{r3} - [\sigma]}{[\sigma]} = \frac{183 - 170}{170} \times 100\% = 7.64\%$$

σ_{r3} 超过 $[\sigma]$ 的 7.64%，不能满足强度要求。



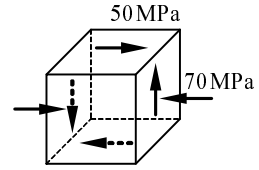
*7-28 设有单元体如图所示，已知材料的许用拉应力为 $[\sigma_t] = 60 \text{ MPa}$ ，许用压应力为 $[\sigma_c] = 180 \text{ MPa}$ 。试按莫尔强度理论校核其强度。

解：由应力圆得出

$$\sigma_1 = 26.0 \text{ MPa}, \quad \sigma_3 = -96.0 \text{ MPa}$$

按莫尔强度理论的强度条件为

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{\text{rM}} &= \sigma_1 - \sigma_3 \frac{[\sigma_t]}{[\sigma_c]} = 26.0 - (-96.0) \frac{60}{180} \\ &= 58 \text{ MPa} < [\sigma_t], \text{ 故满足强度条件。}\end{aligned}$$



7-29 图示两端封闭的铸铁薄壁圆筒, 其内径 $D=100\text{mm}$, 壁厚 $\delta=10\text{mm}$, 承受内压力 $p=5\text{MPa}$, 且在两端受轴向压力 $F=100\text{kN}$ 作用。材料的许用拉伸应力 $[\sigma_t]=40\text{MPa}$, 泊松比 $\nu=0.25$ 。试按第二强度理论校核其强度。

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \sigma' &= \frac{pD}{4\delta} - \frac{F}{A} = \frac{5 \times 10^6 \times 100 \times 10^{-3}}{4 \times 10 \times 10^{-3}} - \frac{100 \times 10^3}{\pi \times 100 \times 10 \times 10^{-6}} \\ &= (12.5 - 31.8) \times 10^6 = -19.3 \text{ MPa}\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma'' = \frac{pD}{2\delta} = 25 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma''' = -p = -5 \text{ MPa}$$

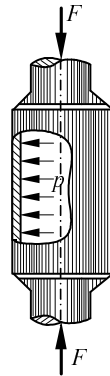
故 $\sigma_1 = 25 \text{ MPa}$

$$\sigma_2 = -5 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_3 = -19.3 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{r2} = \sigma_1 - \nu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) = 25 - 0.25(-5 - 19.3) = 31 \text{ MPa} < [\sigma_t], \text{ 安全}$$

若忽略 σ_2 , 即 $\sigma_2 \approx 0$, 则 $\sigma_{r2} = 25 - 0.25(-19.3) = 29.8 \text{ MPa} < [\sigma_t]$, 安全



*7-30 在题 7-29 中试按莫尔强度理论进行强度校核。材料的拉伸及压缩许用应力分别为 $[\sigma_t]=40\text{MPa}$ 以及 $[\sigma_c]=160\text{MPa}$ 。

$$\text{解: } \sigma_{\text{rM}} = \sigma_1 - \frac{[\sigma_t]}{[\sigma_c]} \sigma_3 = 25 - \frac{40}{160}(-19.3) = 29.8 \text{ MPa} < [\sigma_t], \text{ 安全}$$

7-31 用 Q235 钢制成的实心圆截面杆, 受轴向拉力 F 及扭转力偶矩 M_e 共同作用, 且 $M_e = \frac{1}{10}Fd$ 。

今测得圆杆表面 k 点处沿图示方向的线应变 $\varepsilon_{30^\circ} = 14.33 \times 10^{-5}$ 。已知杆直径 $d=10\text{mm}$, 材料的弹性常数 $E=200\text{GPa}$, $\nu=0.3$ 。试求荷载 F 和 M_e 。若其许用应力 $[\sigma]=160\text{MPa}$, 试按第四强度理论校核杆的强度。

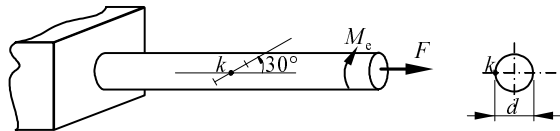
解:

$$\sigma_x = \frac{F}{A}, \quad \tau_{xy} = \frac{-M_e}{W_p}$$

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_x}{E} = \frac{F}{EA}, \quad \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\tau_{xy}}{G} = \frac{-M_e}{GW_p} = \frac{-Fd}{10GW_p}$$

$$\varepsilon_{30^\circ} = \varepsilon_x \cos^2 30^\circ - \gamma_{xy} \cos 30^\circ \cdot \sin 30^\circ$$

$$14.33 \times 10^{-5} = \frac{F}{EA} \cdot \frac{3}{4} + \frac{Fd}{10GW_p} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = F \left(\frac{3}{4EA} + \frac{\sqrt{3}d}{40GW_p} \right), \quad G = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}$$



$$14.33 \times 10^{-5} = F \left(\frac{3}{4 \times 200 \times 10^9 \times \frac{\pi \times 10^2}{4} \times 10^{-6}} + \frac{\sqrt{2} \times 10 \times 10^{-3}}{40 \times \frac{200 \times 10^9}{2(1+0.3)} \times \frac{\pi \times 10^3}{16} \times 10^{-9}} \right)$$

$$F = 2014 \text{ N} = 2.01 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_e = \frac{1}{10} Fd = \frac{1}{10} \times 2014 \times 10 \times 10^{-3} = 2.01 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\sigma_x = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{2.01 \times 10^3}{\frac{\pi \times 10^2}{4} \times 10^{-6}} = 25.6 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 25.6 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_x = -\frac{M_e}{W_p} = -\frac{2.01}{\frac{\pi \times 10^3}{16} \times 10^{-9}} = -10.24 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} = -10.2 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{1,3} = \frac{\sigma_x}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_x^2} = \frac{25.6}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{25.6}{2}\right)^2 + 10.2^2} = 12.8 \pm 16.4 = \begin{matrix} 29.2 \\ -3.60 \end{matrix} \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{r4} &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}[(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2]} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(29.2^2 + 3.60^2 + 32.8^2)} = 31.2 \text{ MPa} < [\sigma] \end{aligned}$$

7-32 内径 $D=60\text{mm}$ 、壁厚 $\delta=1.5\text{mm}$ 、两端封闭的薄壁圆筒，用来做内压力和扭转联合作用的试验。要求内压力引起的最大正应力值等于扭转力偶矩所引起的横截面切应力值的 2 倍。当内压力 $p=10\text{MPa}$ 时筒壁的材料出现屈服现象，试求筒壁中的最大切应力及形状改变能密度。已知材料的 $E=210\text{GPa}$ ， $\nu=0.3$ 。

解： $\sigma'' = \frac{pD}{2\delta} = \frac{10 \times 60}{2 \times 1.5} = 200 \text{ MPa}$ ， $\sigma' = \frac{pD}{4\delta} = 100 \text{ MPa}$

$$\tau = \frac{\sigma''}{2} = 100 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{\sigma'}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma'}{2}\right)^2 + \tau^2} = 50 \pm \sqrt{50^2 + 100^2} = 50 \pm 112 = \begin{matrix} 162 \\ -62 \end{matrix} \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma'' = 200 \text{ MPa}, \sigma_2 = 162 \text{ MPa}, \sigma_3 = -62 \text{ MPa}$$

筒壁中最大切应力： $\tau_{\max} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = 131 \text{ MPa}$

形状改变能密度：

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_d &= \frac{1+\nu}{6E}[(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2] \\ &= \frac{1+0.3}{6 \times 210 \times 10^9} (38^2 + 224^2 + 262^2) \times 10^{12} \\ &= 124 \times 10^3 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m/m}^3 = 124 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

