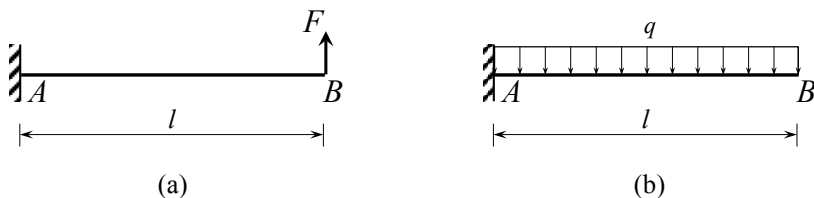


第 16 章 梁的弯曲变形 习题解答

16-1 试用积分法建立图示梁的转角方程与挠曲线方程，并计算梁的绝对值最大的转角与绝对值最大的挠度。已知梁的  $EI$  为常量。



习题 16-1 图

题 16-1(a)解:

弯矩方程:  $M(x) = F(l-x) \quad (0 < x \leq l)$

转角方程:  $\theta(x) = \int \frac{M(x)}{EI} dx + C = \int \frac{F(l-x)}{EI} dx + C = \frac{F}{EI} \int (l-x) dx + C$   
 $= \frac{F}{EI} (lx - \frac{1}{2}x^2) + C = \frac{Fx}{2EI} (2l-x) + C$

挠曲线 (挠度) 方程:  $w(x) = \int (\int \frac{M(x)}{EI} dx) dx + Cx + D = \int \frac{F}{EI} (lx - \frac{1}{2}x^2) dx + Cx + D$   
 $= \frac{F}{EI} (l \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3) + Cx + D = \frac{Fx^2}{6EI} (3l-x) + Cx + D$

由边界条件确定积分常数:

当  $x=0$  时,  $\theta(0)=0 \Rightarrow C=0$ ;  $w(0)=0 \Rightarrow D=0$

则  $\theta(x) = \frac{Fx}{2EI} (2l-x)$ ,  $w(x) = \frac{Fx^2}{6EI} (3l-x)$

确定转角和挠度的最大值:

当  $x=l$  时,

$\theta_{\max} = \theta_B = \theta(l) = \frac{Fx}{2EI} (2l-x) \Big|_{x=l} = \frac{Fl}{2EI} (2l-l) = \frac{Fl^2}{2EI}$  (逆时针)

$w_{\max} = w_B = w(l) = \frac{Fx^2}{6EI} (3l-x) \Big|_{x=l} = \frac{Fl^2}{6EI} (3l-l) = \frac{Fl^3}{3EI}$  ( $\uparrow$ )

题 16-1(b)解:

$$\text{弯矩方程: } M(x) = -\frac{1}{2}q(l^2 + x^2) + qlx = -\frac{1}{2}q(l-x)^2 \quad (0 < x \leq l)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{转角方程: } \theta(x) &= \int \frac{M(x)}{EI} dx + C = \int -\frac{\frac{1}{2}q(l-x)^2}{EI} dx + C = -\frac{q}{2EI} \int (l-x)^2 dx + C \\ &= -\frac{q}{2EI} \cdot \left[ -\frac{1}{3}(l-x)^3 \right] + C = \frac{q(l-x)^3}{6EI} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{挠曲线 (挠度) 方程: } w(x) &= \int \left( \int \frac{M(x)}{EI} dx \right) dx + Cx + D = \int \left[ \frac{q(l-x)^3}{6EI} \right] dx + Cx + D \\ &= \frac{q}{6EI} \int [(l-x)^3] dx + Cx + D = \frac{q}{6EI} \cdot \left[ -\frac{1}{4}(l-x)^4 \right] + Cx + D = -\frac{q(l-x)^4}{24EI} + Cx + D \end{aligned}$$

由边界条件确定积分常数:

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } \theta(0)=0 \Rightarrow C = -\frac{ql^3}{6EI}; \quad w(0)=0 \Rightarrow D = \frac{ql^4}{24EI}$$

$$\text{则 } \theta(x) = \frac{q(l-x)^3}{6EI} - \frac{ql^3}{6EI} = \frac{q}{6EI} [(l-x)^3 - l^3] = \frac{qx}{6EI} (-x^2 + 3lx - 3l^2)$$

$$w(x) = -\frac{q(l-x)^4}{24EI} - \frac{ql^3}{6EI}x + \frac{ql^4}{24EI} = \frac{q}{24EI} [-(l-x)^4 - 4l^3x + l^4]$$

$$= \frac{qx^2}{24EI} (4lx - 6l^2 - x^2)$$

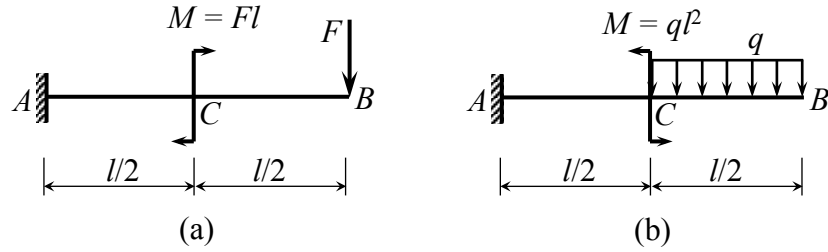
确定转角和挠度的最大值:

当  $x=l$  时,

$$\theta_{\max} = \theta_B = \theta(l) = \frac{qx}{6EI} (-x^2 + 3lx - 3l^2) \Big|_{x=l} = \frac{ql}{6EI} (-l^2 + 3l \cdot l - 3l^2) = -\frac{ql^3}{6EI} \quad (\text{顺时针})$$

$$w_{\max} = w_B = w(l) = \frac{qx^2}{24EI} (4lx - 6l^2 - x^2) \Big|_{x=l} = \frac{ql^2}{24EI} (4l \cdot l - 6l^2 - l^2) = -\frac{ql^4}{8EI} \quad (\downarrow)$$

16-2 试用积分法建立图示各梁的转角方程与挠曲线方程,并计算截面  $B$  的转角与挠度。已知梁的  $EI$  为常量。



习题 16-2 图

题 16-2(a)解:

弯矩方程:

$$AC \text{ 段: } M_1(x_1) = F(x_1 - 2l) \quad (0 < x_1 < \frac{1}{2}l)$$

$$CB \text{ 段: } M_2(x_2) = F(x_2 - l) \quad (\frac{1}{2}l < x_2 \leq l)$$

转角方程:

$$\begin{aligned} AC \text{ 段: } \theta_1(x_1) &= \int \frac{M_1(x_1)}{EI} dx_1 + C_1 = \int \frac{F(x_1 - 2l)}{EI} dx_1 + C_1 = \frac{F}{EI} (\frac{1}{2}x_1^2 - 2lx_1) + C_1 \\ &= \frac{Fx_1}{2EI} (x_1 - 4l) + C_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} CB \text{ 段: } \theta_2(x_2) &= \int \frac{M_2(x_2)}{EI} dx_2 + C_2 = \int \frac{F(x_2 - l)}{EI} dx_2 + C_2 = \frac{F}{EI} (\frac{1}{2}x_2^2 - lx_2) + C_2 \\ &= \frac{Fx_2}{2EI} (x_2 - 2l) + C_2 \end{aligned}$$

挠曲线 (挠度) 方程:

$$\begin{aligned} AC \text{ 段: } w_1(x_1) &= \int (\int \frac{M_1(x_1)}{EI} dx_1) dx_1 + C_1 x_1 + D_1 = \int [\frac{F}{EI} (\frac{1}{2}x_1^2 - 2lx_1)] dx_1 + C_1 x_1 + D_1 \\ &= \frac{F}{EI} (\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} x_1^3 - 2l \cdot \frac{1}{2} x_1^2) + C_1 x_1 + D_1 = \frac{Fx_1^2}{6EI} (x_1 - 6l) + C_1 x_1 + D_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} CB \text{ 段: } w_2(x_2) &= \int (\int \frac{M_2(x_2)}{EI} dx_2) dx_2 + C_2 x_2 + D_2 = \int [\frac{F}{EI} (\frac{1}{2}x_2^2 - lx_2)] dx_2 + C_2 x_2 + D_2 \\ &= \frac{Fx_2^2}{6EI} (x_2 - 3l) + C_2 x_2 + D_2 \end{aligned}$$

由边界条件和连续条件确定积分常数:

$$\text{当 } x_1 = 0 \text{ 时, } \theta_1(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0; \quad w_1(0) = 0 \Rightarrow D_1 = 0$$

当  $x_1 = x_2 = \frac{1}{2}l$  时,

$$\theta_1\left(\frac{1}{2}l\right) = \theta_2\left(\frac{1}{2}l\right) \Rightarrow \frac{Fx_1}{2EI}(x_1 - 4l) \Big|_{x_1=\frac{1}{2}l} = \frac{Fx_2}{2EI}(x_2 - 2l) \Big|_{x_2=\frac{1}{2}l} + C_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{F \cdot \frac{1}{2}l}{2EI} \left(\frac{1}{2}l - 4l\right) = \frac{F \cdot \frac{1}{2}l}{2EI} \left(\frac{1}{2}l - 2l\right) + C_2 \Rightarrow C_2 = -\frac{Fl^2}{2EI}$$

$$w_1\left(\frac{1}{2}l\right) = w_2\left(\frac{1}{2}l\right) \Rightarrow \frac{Fx_1^2}{6EI}(x_1 - 6l) \Big|_{x_1=\frac{1}{2}l} = \frac{Fx_2^2}{6EI}(x_2 - 3l) + C_2 x_2 \Big|_{x_2=\frac{1}{2}l} + D_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{F \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}l\right)^2}{6EI} \left(\frac{1}{2}l - 6l\right) = \frac{F \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}l\right)^2}{6EI} \left(\frac{1}{2}l - 3l\right) - \frac{Fl^2}{2EI} \cdot \frac{1}{2}l + D_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$D_2 = \frac{F \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}l\right)^2}{6EI} \left(\frac{1}{2}l - 6l - \frac{1}{2}l + 3l\right) + \frac{Fl^2}{2EI} \cdot \frac{1}{2}l = \frac{Fl^3}{8EI}$$

则  $\theta_1(x_1) = \frac{Fx_1}{2EI}(x_1 - 4l), \quad w_1(x_1) = \frac{Fx_1^2}{6EI}(x_1 - 6l);$

$$\theta_2(x_2) = \frac{Fx_2}{2EI}(x_2 - 2l) - \frac{Fl^2}{2EI} = \frac{F}{2EI}(x_2^2 - 2lx_2 - l^2),$$

$$w_2(x_2) = \frac{Fx_2^2}{6EI}(x_2 - 3l) - \frac{Fl^2}{2EI}x_2 + \frac{Fl^3}{8EI} = \frac{F}{24EI}(4x_2^3 - 12lx_2^2 - 12l^2x_2 + 3l^3)$$

截面 B 的转角为  $\theta_B = \theta_2(l) = \frac{F}{2EI}(x_2^2 - 2lx_2 - l^2) \Big|_{x_2=l} = -\frac{Fl^2}{EI}$

截面 B 的挠度为  $w_B = w_2(l) = \frac{F}{24EI}(4x_2^3 - 12lx_2^2 - 12l^2x_2 + 3l^3) \Big|_{x_2=l} = -\frac{17Fl^3}{24EI}$

题 16-2(b)解:

弯矩方程:

$$AC \text{ 段: } M_1(x) = \frac{1}{2}qlx + \frac{5}{8}ql^2 \quad (0 < x < \frac{1}{2}l)$$

$$CB \text{ 段: } M_2(x) = \frac{5}{8}ql^2 + \frac{1}{2}qlx - \frac{1}{2}q(x - \frac{1}{2}l)^2 - ql^2 = -\frac{1}{2}q(x - \frac{1}{2}l)^2 + \frac{1}{2}qlx - \frac{3}{8}ql^2 \\ = -\frac{1}{2}q(x-l)^2 \quad (\frac{1}{2}l < x \leq l)$$

转角方程:

$$AC \text{ 段: } \theta_1(x) = \int \frac{M_1(x)}{EI} dx + C_1 = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}qlx + \frac{5}{8}ql^2}{EI} dx + C_1 = \frac{q}{8EI} \int (4lx + 5l^2) dx + C_1 \\ = \frac{q}{8EI} (4l \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 5l^2x) + C_1 = \frac{ql}{8EI} (2x^2 + 5lx) + C_1$$

$$CB \text{ 段: } \theta_2(x) = \int \frac{M_2(x)}{EI} dx + C_2 = \int \frac{-\frac{1}{2}q(x-l)^2}{EI} dx + C_2 = -\frac{q}{2EI} \int (x-l)^2 dx + C_2 \\ = -\frac{q}{2EI} \cdot \frac{1}{3}(x-l)^3 + C_2 = -\frac{q(x-l)^3}{6EI} + C_2$$

挠曲线 (挠度) 方程:

$$AC \text{ 段: } w_1(x) = \int (\int \frac{M_1(x)}{EI} dx) dx + C_1x + D_1 = \int [\frac{ql}{8EI} (2x^2 + 5lx)] dx + C_1x + D_1 \\ = \frac{ql}{8EI} \cdot (2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 5l \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2) + C_1x + D_1 = \frac{qlx^2}{48EI} \cdot (4x + 15l) + C_1x + D_1$$

$$CB \text{ 段: } w_2(x) = \int (\int \frac{M_2(x)}{EI} dx) dx + C_2x + D_2 = \int [-\frac{q(x-l)^3}{6EI}] dx + C_2x + D_2 \\ = -\frac{q}{6EI} \int (x-l)^3 dx + C_2x + D_2 = -\frac{q}{6EI} \cdot \frac{1}{4}(x-l)^4 + C_2x + D_2 = -\frac{q(x-l)^4}{24EI} + C_2x + D_2$$

由边界条件和连续条件确定积分常数:

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } \theta_1(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0; \quad w_1(0) = 0 \Rightarrow D_1 = 0$$

当  $x = \frac{1}{2}l$  时,

$$\theta_1\left(\frac{1}{2}l\right) = \theta_2\left(\frac{1}{2}l\right) \Rightarrow \frac{ql}{8EI}(2x^2 + 5lx)\Big|_{x=\frac{1}{2}l} + C_1 = -\frac{q(x-l)^3}{6EI}\Big|_{x=\frac{1}{2}l} + C_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{ql}{8EI}\left[2\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}l\right)^2 + 5l\cdot\frac{1}{2}l\right] = -\frac{q\left(\frac{1}{2}l-l\right)^3}{6EI} + C_2 \Rightarrow C_2 = \frac{3ql^3}{8EI} - \frac{ql^3}{48EI} = \frac{17ql^3}{48EI}$$

$$w_1\left(\frac{1}{2}l\right) = w_2\left(\frac{1}{2}l\right) \Rightarrow \frac{qlx^2}{48EI}\cdot(4x+15l)\Big|_{x=\frac{1}{2}l} = -\frac{q(x-l)^4}{24EI} + C_2x + D_2\Big|_{x=\frac{1}{2}l} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{ql\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}l\right)^2}{48EI}\cdot\left(4\cdot\frac{1}{2}l+15l\right) = -\frac{q\left(\frac{1}{2}l-l\right)^4}{24EI} + \frac{17ql^3}{48EI}\cdot\frac{1}{2}l + D_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$D_2 = \frac{17ql^4}{4\times 48EI} + \frac{ql^4}{16\times 24EI} - \frac{17ql^4}{2\times 48EI} = \frac{ql^4}{48EI}\left(\frac{17}{4} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{17}{2}\right) = -\frac{33ql^4}{384EI}$$

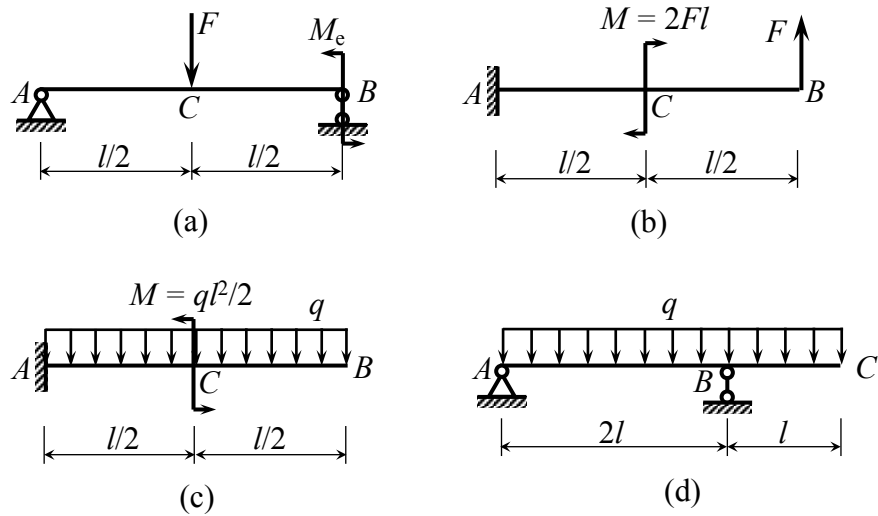
则 AC 段:  $\theta_1(x) = \frac{ql}{8EI}(2x^2 + 5lx)$ ,  $w_1(x) = \frac{qlx^2}{48EI}(4x + 15l)$

CB 段:  $\theta_2(x) = -\frac{q(x-l)^3}{6EI} + \frac{17ql^3}{48EI}$ ,  $w_2(x) = -\frac{q(x-l)^4}{24EI} + \frac{17ql^3}{48EI}x - \frac{33ql^4}{384EI}$

截面 B 的转角为  $\theta_B = \theta_2(l) = \frac{17ql^3}{48EI}$  (逆时针)

截面 B 的挠度为  $w_B = w_2(l) = \frac{17ql^4}{48EI} - \frac{33ql^4}{384EI} = \frac{103ql^4}{384EI}$  ( $\uparrow$ )

16-3 试用叠加法计算图示各梁截面  $B$  的转角与截面  $C$  的挠度。已知梁的  $EI$  为常量。



习题 16-3 图

题 16-3(a)解:

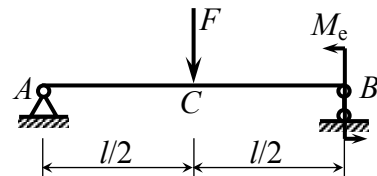
查“表格 7-1 梁在简单载荷作用下的变形 - 8”得到

$$w_C^F = \frac{Fl^3}{48EI} \quad (\downarrow), \quad \theta_B^F = \frac{Fl^2}{16EI} \quad (\text{逆时针})$$

查“表格 7-1 梁在简单载荷作用下的变形 - 6”得到

$$w_C^{M_e} = \frac{M_e x}{6EI} (l^2 - x^2) \Big|_{x=\frac{1}{2}l} = \frac{M_e \cdot \frac{1}{2}l}{6EI} (l^2 - \frac{1}{4}l^2)$$

$$= \frac{M_e l^2}{16EI} \quad (\downarrow)$$



习题 16-3(a)图

$$\theta_B^{M_e} = \frac{M_e l}{3EI} \quad (\text{逆时针})$$

$$\text{叠加法: } w_C = w_C^F + w_C^{M_e} = \frac{Fl^3}{48EI} + \frac{M_e l^2}{16EI} \quad (\downarrow)$$

$$\theta_B = \theta_B^F + \theta_B^{M_e} = \frac{Fl^2}{16EI} + \frac{M_e l}{3EI} \quad (\text{逆时针})$$

题 16-3(b)解:

查“表格 7-1 梁在简单载荷作用下的变形 - 3”得到

$$\theta_B^F = \frac{Fl^2}{2EI} \text{ (逆时针)}, \quad w_C^F = \frac{Fx^2}{6EI}(3l-x) \Big|_{x=\frac{1}{2}l} = \frac{F \cdot (\frac{1}{2}l)^2}{6EI} (3l - \frac{1}{2}l) = \frac{5Fl^3}{48EI} \text{ (}\uparrow\text{)}$$

查“表格 7-1 梁在简单载荷作用下的变形 - 1”得到

$$\theta_B^M = \theta_C^M = \frac{M \cdot (\frac{1}{2}l)}{EI} = \frac{2Fl \cdot (\frac{1}{2}l)}{EI} = \frac{Fl^2}{EI} \text{ (顺时针)},$$

$$w_C^M = \frac{M \cdot (\frac{1}{2}l)^2}{2EI} = \frac{2Fl \cdot (\frac{1}{2}l)^2}{2EI} = \frac{Fl^3}{4EI} \text{ (}\downarrow\text{)}$$

叠加法:

$$w_C = w_C^F + w_C^M = \frac{5Fl^3}{48EI} (\uparrow) - \frac{Fl^3}{4EI} (\downarrow) = -\frac{7Fl^3}{48EI} \text{ (负号表示截面 } C \text{ 的挠度向下)}$$

$$\theta_B = \theta_B^F + \theta_B^M = \frac{Fl^2}{2EI} \text{ (逆时针)} - \frac{Fl^2}{EI} \text{ (顺时针)} = -\frac{Fl^2}{2EI} \text{ (负号表示截面 } B \text{ 的转角为}$$

顺时针)



题 16-3(c)解:

查“表格 7-1 梁在简单载荷作用下的变形 - 5”得到

$$\theta_B^q = \frac{ql^3}{6EI} \quad (\text{顺时针}),$$

$$w_C^q = \frac{qx^2}{24EI} (4lx - 6l^2 - x^2) \Big|_{x=\frac{1}{2}l} = \frac{q \cdot (\frac{1}{2}l)^2}{24EI} [4l \cdot \frac{1}{2}l - 6l^2 - (\frac{1}{2}l)^2] = -\frac{17ql^4}{384EI} \quad (\text{负号表示}$$

截面 C 的挠度向下)

查“表格 7-1 梁在简单载荷作用下的变形 - 1”得到

$$\theta_B^M = \theta_C^M = \frac{M \cdot \frac{1}{2}l}{EI} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}ql^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}l}{EI} = \frac{ql^3}{4EI} \quad (\text{逆时针})$$

$$w_C^M = \frac{M \cdot (\frac{1}{2}l)^2}{2EI} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}ql^2 \cdot (\frac{1}{2}l)^2}{2EI} = \frac{ql^4}{16EI} \quad (\uparrow)$$

叠加法:

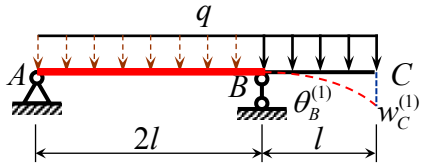
$$w_C = w_C^q + w_C^M = -\frac{17ql^4}{384EI} + \frac{ql^4}{16EI} = \frac{7ql^4}{384EI} \quad (\uparrow)$$

$$\theta_B = \theta_B^q + \theta_B^M = -\frac{ql^3}{6EI} + \frac{ql^3}{4EI} = \frac{3l^3}{12EI} \quad (\text{逆时针})$$

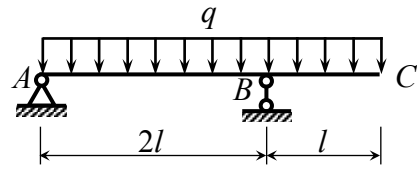
题 16-3(d)解:

1. 刚化  $AB$  段, 只考虑  $BC$  段的变形:

如图(a)所示。



习题 16-3(d)解答图 (a)



习题 16-3(d)图

查“表格 7-1 梁在简单载荷作用下的变形 -5”得到  $w_C^{(1)} = \frac{ql^4}{8EI}$  ( $\downarrow$ ),  $\theta_B^{(1)} = 0$

2. 刚化  $BC$  段, 只考虑  $AB$  段的变形:

如图(b)所示。

2.1 仅考虑均匀分布载荷  $q$  的作用:

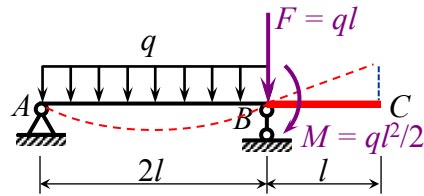
如图(c)所示

查“表格 7-1 梁在简单载荷作用下的

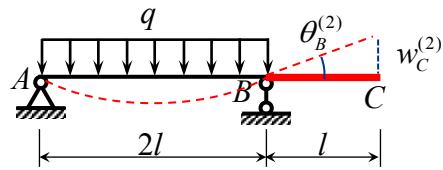
变形 -5”得到

$$\theta_B^{(2)} = \frac{q \cdot (2l)^3}{24EI} = \frac{ql^3}{3EI} \quad (\text{逆时针})$$

$$w_C^{(2)} = l\theta_B^{(2)} = \frac{ql^4}{3EI} \quad (\uparrow),$$



习题 16-3(d)解答图 (b)



习题 16-3(d)解答图 (c)

2.2 仅考虑集中力偶  $M = ql^2/2$  的作用:

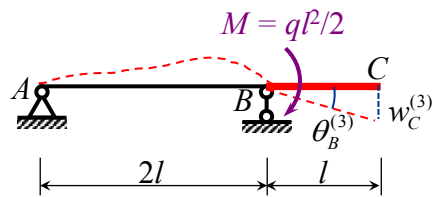
如图(d)所示

查“表格 7-1 梁在简单载荷作用下的

变形 -6”得到

$$\theta_B^{(3)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}ql^2 \cdot (2l)}{3EI} = \frac{ql^3}{3EI} \quad (\text{顺时针})$$

$$w_C^{(3)} = l\theta_B^{(3)} = \frac{ql^4}{3EI} \quad (\downarrow)$$



习题 16-3(d)解答图 (d)

2.3 仅考虑集中力  $F = ql$  的作用: 由于集中力  $F$  作用于支座处, 梁无变形。

3. 叠加法:

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$$w_C = w_C^{(1)} + w_C^{(2)} + w_C^{(3)} = -\frac{ql^4}{8EI} + \frac{ql^4}{3EI} - \frac{ql^4}{3EI} = -\frac{ql^4}{8EI} \quad (\text{负号表示截面 } C \text{ 的挠度向下})$$

$$\theta_B = \theta_B^{(1)} + \theta_B^{(2)} + \theta_B^{(3)} = 0 + \frac{ql^3}{3EI} - \frac{ql^3}{3EI} = 0$$

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