

## 第五章 位移法

- 本章主要内容及重点、难点
  - 符号法则、位移法原理
  - 弯矩分配(自学)
  - 求解复杂刚架及弯矩图



## 总结:

- 若*i*点处有*S*根杆汇交，具有外加集中力矩*m<sub>i</sub>*（顺时针），则平

衡方程：
$$\sum_{j=1}^S (\bar{M}_{ij} + M'_{ij}) - m_i = 0$$

- 若*i*点处为弹性固定端，则：
$$\bar{M}_{ij} + M'_{ij} + \frac{\theta_i}{\alpha_i} = 0$$

若*i*点处为弹性支座，则：
$$\sum \bar{N}_{ij} + N'_{ij} + \frac{v_i}{A_i} = 0$$



## § 5-2 位移法在杆系中的应用

- 不可动节点复杂刚架和连续梁
- 阶梯形变断面梁；
- 可动节点刚架；
- 简单板架(复杂板架用力法)



# 一、位移法求解不可动节点复杂刚架

■ 例：(P94 例2)

■ 已知：  $l_{01} = 2.2l_0, I_{01} = 6.8I_0,$

$$l_{12} = l_0, I_{12} = I_0,$$

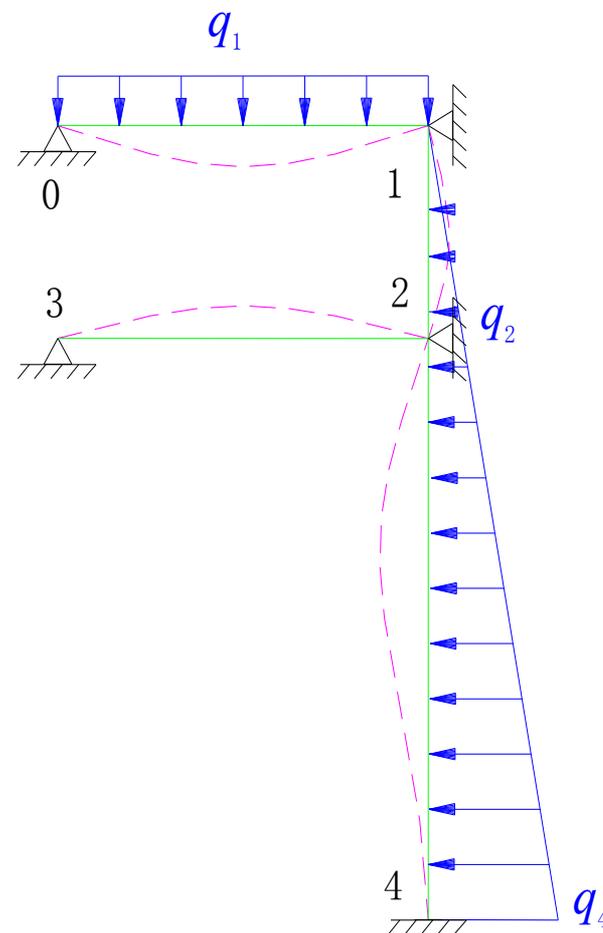
$$l_{23} = 2.2l_0, I_{23} = 1.29I_0$$

$$l_{24} = 2.7l_0, I_{24} = 3.8I_0,$$

$$q_1 = 2q_0, q_2 = q_0, q_4 = 3.7q_0$$

分析：

1)、确定未知转角  $\theta_0, \theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3$



## 2)、约束结构, 计算外载荷引起的固端弯矩 (查附表A-4)

$$\overline{M}_{01} = -\overline{M}_{10} = -\frac{1}{12} q_1 l_{01}^2 = -0.807 q_0 l_{01}^2$$

$$\overline{M}_{12} = -\frac{1}{30} q_2 l_{12}^2 = -0.0333 q_0 l_{01}^2$$

$$\overline{M}_{21} = -\frac{1}{20} q_2 l_{12}^2 = -0.05 q_0 l_{01}^2$$

$$\overline{M}_{24} = -\frac{1}{12} q_2 l_{24}^2 - \frac{1}{30} (q_4 - q_2) l_{24}^2 = -1.26 q_0 l_0^2$$

$$\overline{M}_{42} = \frac{1}{12} q_2 l_{24}^2 - \frac{1}{20} (q_4 - q_2) l_{24}^2 = 1.592 q_0 l_0^2$$



3)、杆端总弯矩:

$$M_{ij} = \overline{M}_{ij} + M'_{ij} = \overline{M}_{ij} + \frac{4EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}}\theta_i + \frac{2EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}}\theta_j$$

4)、对发生转角的各节点列弯矩（力）平衡方程:

$$0 \text{ 节点: } M_{01} = 0$$

$$1 \text{ 节点: } M_{10} + M_{12} = 0$$

$$2 \text{ 节点: } M_{21} + M_{23} + M_{24} = 0$$

$$3 \text{ 节点: } M_{32} = 0$$



$$\text{整理得: } \begin{cases} 12.4\theta_0 + 6.2\theta_1 = 0.807 \frac{q_0 l_0^3}{EI_0} \\ 6.2\theta_0 + 16.4\theta_1 + 2\theta_2 = -0.774 \frac{q_0 l_0^3}{EI_0} \\ 2\theta_1 + 11.98\theta_2 + 1.172\theta_3 = 1.212 \frac{q_0 l_0^3}{EI_0} \\ 1.172\theta_2 + 2.34\theta_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解之得: } \begin{cases} \theta_0 = 0.1187 \frac{q_0 l_0^3}{EI_0}, & \theta_1 = -0.1074 \frac{q_0 l_0^3}{EI_0} \\ \theta_2 = 0.1261 \frac{q_0 l_0^3}{EI_0}, & \theta_3 = -0.0631 \frac{q_0 l_0^3}{EI_0} \end{cases}$$

### 5)、求杆端总弯矩:

$$M_{ij} = \overline{M}_{ij} + M'_{ij} = \overline{M}_{ij} + \frac{4EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}} \theta_i + \frac{2EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}} \theta_j$$



$$M_{01} = \bar{M}_{01} + \frac{4EI_{01}}{l_{01}}\theta_0 + \frac{2EI_{01}}{l_{01}}\theta_1$$

$$= (0.807 + 4 \times 3.1 \times 0.1187 - 2 \times 3.1 \times 0.1074)q_0 l_0^2 = 0$$

$$M_{10} = 42.38 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_{12} = -41.98 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

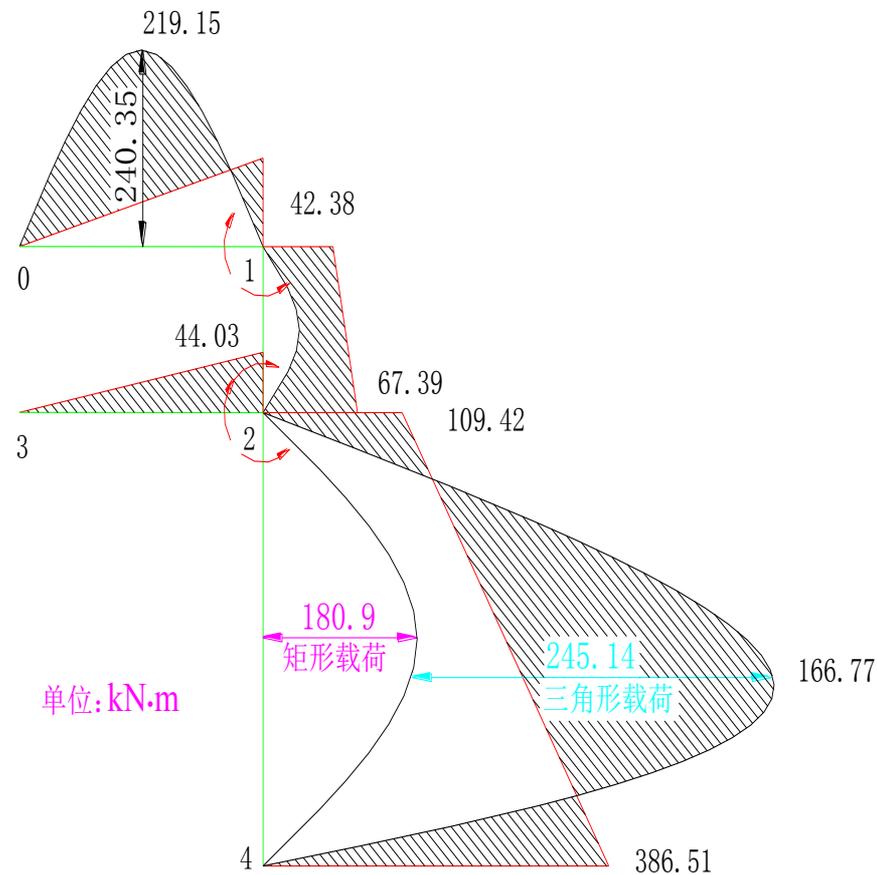
$$M_{21} = 67.39 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_{23} = 44.03 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_{24} = -109.42 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_{32} = 0$$

$$M_{42} = 386.51 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$



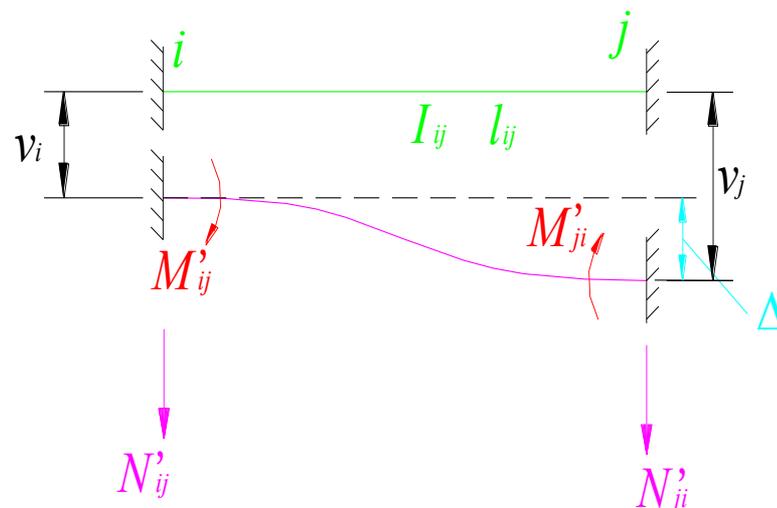
## 二、可动节点刚架

$$M'_{ij} = M'_{ji} = -\frac{6EI_{ij}\Delta}{l_{ij}^2}$$

$$N'_{ij} = -\frac{12EI_{ij}\Delta}{l_{ij}^3}, N'_{ji} = \frac{12EI_{ij}\Delta}{l_{ij}^3}$$

$$\begin{cases} M'_{ij} = \frac{6EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}^2}v_i - \frac{6EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}^2}v_j \\ M'_{ji} = \frac{6EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}^2}v_i - \frac{6EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}^2}v_j \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} N'_{ij} = \frac{12EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}^3}v_i - \frac{12EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}^3}v_j \\ N'_{ji} = -\frac{12EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}^3}v_i + \frac{12EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}^3}v_j \end{cases}$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} M'_{ij} &= \frac{4EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}} \theta_i + \frac{6EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}^2} v_i + \frac{2EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}} \theta_j - \frac{6EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}^2} v_j \\ M'_{ji} &= \frac{2EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}} \theta_i + \frac{6EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}^2} v_i + \frac{4EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}} \theta_j - \frac{6EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}^2} v_j \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} N'_{ij} &= \frac{6EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}^2} \theta_i + \frac{12EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}^3} v_i + \frac{6EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}^2} \theta_j - \frac{12EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}^3} v_j \\ N'_{ji} &= -\frac{6EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}^2} \theta_i - \frac{12EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}^3} v_i - \frac{6EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}^2} \theta_j + \frac{12EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}^3} v_j \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} M'_{ij} \\ N'_{ij} \\ M'_{ji} \\ N'_{ji} \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{EI_{ij}}{l_{ij}} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6/l_{ij} & 2 & -6/l_{ij} \\ 6/l_{ij} & 12/l_{ij}^2 & 6/l_{ij} & -12/l_{ij} \\ 2 & 6/l_{ij} & 4 & -6/l_{ij} \\ -6/l_{ij} & -12/l_{ij} & -6/l_{ij} & 12/l_{ij}^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_i \\ v_i \\ \theta_j \\ v_j \end{Bmatrix}$$



例2 (P100 例2) 计算图示可动节点刚架。

分析：

1)、确定未知节点位移  $\theta_2, \theta_3, v$

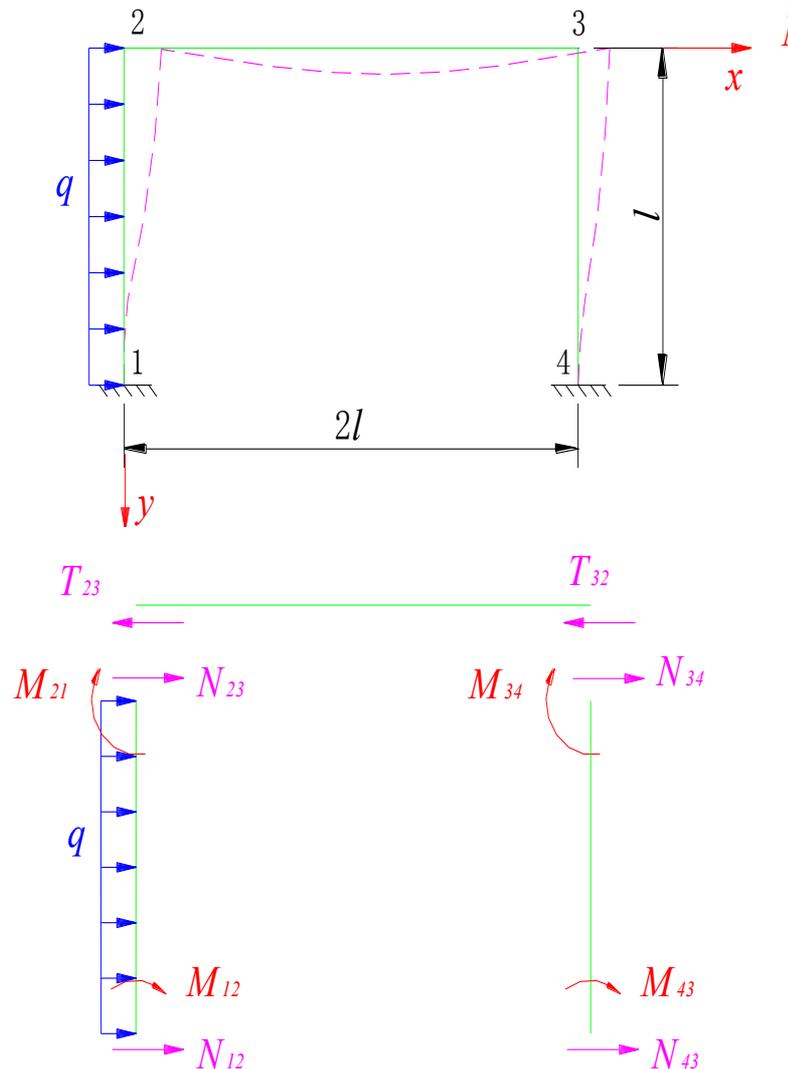
2)、查表求外载荷引起的固端力

$$\bar{M}_{12} = -\bar{M}_{21} = -\frac{ql^2}{12}$$

$$\bar{N}_{12} = \bar{N}_{21} = -\frac{ql}{2}$$

3)、杆端位移引起的杆端力

$$M'_{21} = \frac{4EI}{l}\theta_2 - \frac{6EI}{l^2}v$$



$$M'_{23} = \frac{4EI}{2l}\theta_2 + \frac{2EI}{2l}\theta_3$$

$$M'_{32} = \frac{2EI}{2l}\theta_2 + \frac{4EI}{2l}\theta_3$$

$$M'_{34} = \frac{4EI}{l}\theta_3 - \frac{6EI}{l^2}v$$

$$N'_{21} = -\frac{6EI}{l^2}\theta_2 + \frac{12EI}{l^3}v$$

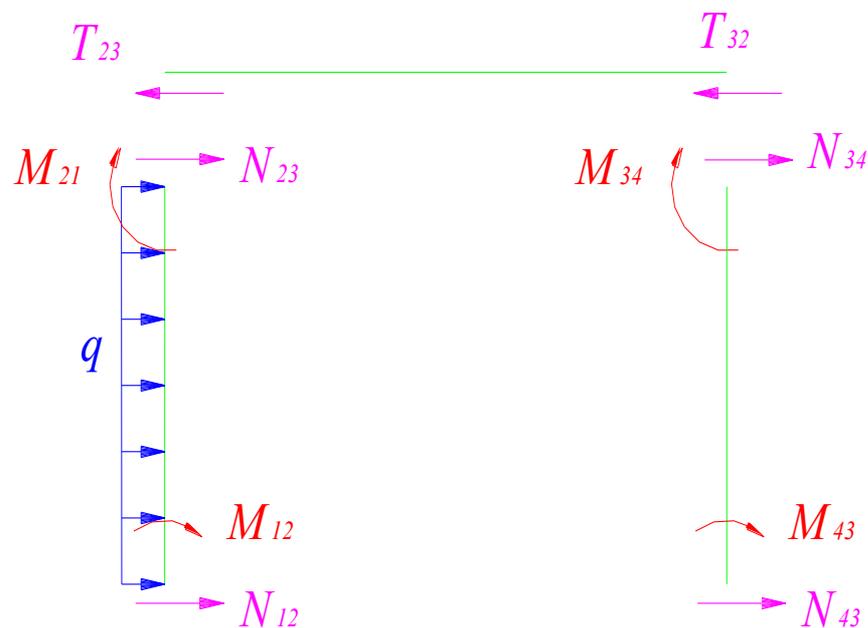
$$N'_{34} = -\frac{6EI}{l^2}\theta_3 + \frac{12EI}{l^3}v$$

#### 4)、列节点平衡方程

2节点:  $M_{21} + M_{23} = 0$

3节点:  $M_{32} + M_{34} = 0$

补充:  $N_{21} + N_{34} = 0$



$$\text{代入整理得: } \begin{cases} 6\theta_2 + \theta_3 - 6\frac{v}{l} = -\frac{1}{12} \frac{ql^3}{EI} \\ \theta_2 + 6\theta_3 - 6\frac{v}{l} = 0 \\ -6\theta_2 - 6\theta_3 + 24\frac{v}{l} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{ql^3}{EI} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解之得: } \theta_2 = \frac{1}{80} \frac{ql^3}{EI} \quad \theta_3 = \frac{7}{240} \frac{ql^3}{EI} \quad v = \frac{1}{32} \frac{ql^4}{EI}$$

5)、总杆端力:

$$M_{12} = -\frac{ql^2}{12} + \frac{2EI}{l} \theta_2 - \frac{6EI}{l^2} v = -0.246ql^2 = -M_{23}$$

$$M_{21} = \frac{ql^2}{12} + \frac{4EI}{l} \theta_2 - \frac{6EI}{l^2} v = -0.054ql^2$$



$$M_{32} = \frac{EI}{l} \theta_2 + \frac{2EI}{l} \theta_3 = 0.071ql^2 = -M_{34}$$

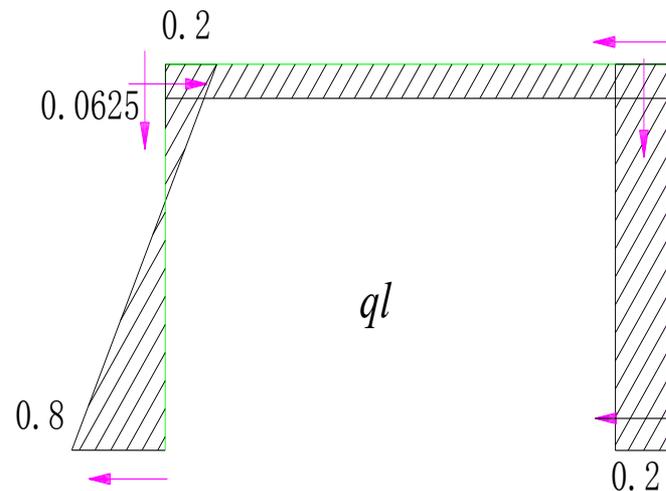
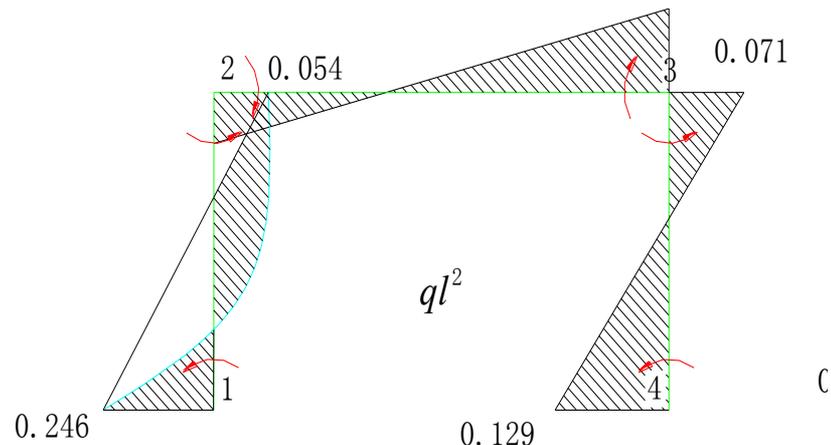
$$M_{43} = \frac{2EI}{l} \theta_3 - \frac{6EI}{l^2} v = -0.129ql^2$$

$$N_{12} = -\frac{ql}{2} + \frac{6EI}{l^2} \theta_2 - \frac{12EI}{l^3} v = -0.8ql$$

$$N_{21} = -\frac{ql}{2} - \frac{6EI}{l^2} \theta_2 + \frac{12EI}{l^3} v = -0.2ql$$

$$N_{23} = \frac{6EI}{(2l)^2} (\theta_2 + \theta_3) = 0.0625ql = -N_{32}$$

$$N_{34} = -\frac{6EI}{l^2} \theta_3 + \frac{12EI}{l^3} v = 0.2ql = -N_{43}$$



## 例2、计算阶梯变断面梁 (P98)

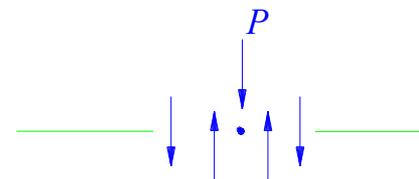
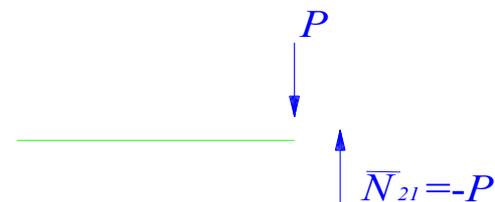
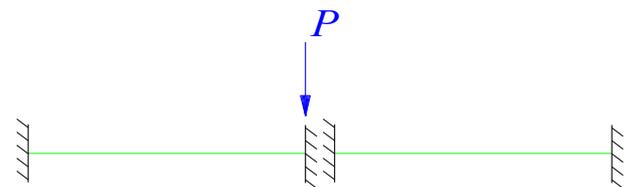
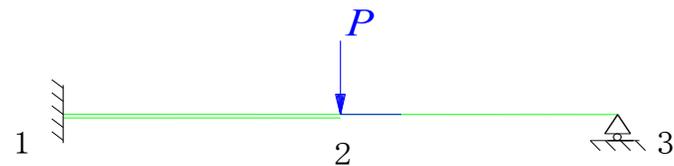
■ 未知节点位移  $\theta_2, v_2, \theta_3$

■ 力平衡方程

$$M_{12} + M_{23} = 0$$

$$M_{32} = 0$$

$$N_{12} + N_{23} = 0$$



### 例3、计算简单板架 (P102 自学)



## 本章小结：

- 位移法的符号法则；
- 位移法原理（基本结构、未知数、方程）；
- 弯矩图剪力图的画法；
- 位移法可求哪些杆件。

复习：本章内容

作业：5.5 5.8

习题课题目

