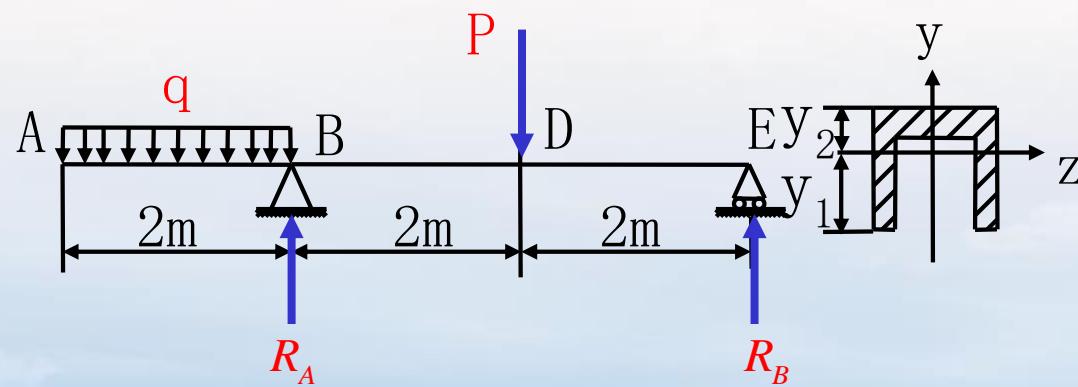


例題二

梁的应力 例题

如图所示，外伸梁用铸铁作成，横截面为槽形，受力如图。
已知 $q=20\text{kN/m}$, $P=50\text{kN}$, $J_z=12500\text{cm}^4$, $y_1=15\text{cm}$, $y_2=8\text{cm}$,
 $[\sigma_{\text{拉}}]=35\text{MPa}$, $[\sigma_{\text{压}}]=100\text{MPa}$, 试校核梁的强度。



解：

$$\sum m_A = 0, q \times 2 \times 1 + R_B \times 4 - P \times 2 = 0$$

$$R_B = \frac{1}{4}(P \times 2 - q \times 2 \times 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(50 \times 2 - 20 \times 2 \times 1) \text{kN}$$

$$= 15\text{kN}$$

$$\sum m_B = 0, q \times 2 \times 5 - R_A \times 4 + P \times 2 = 0$$

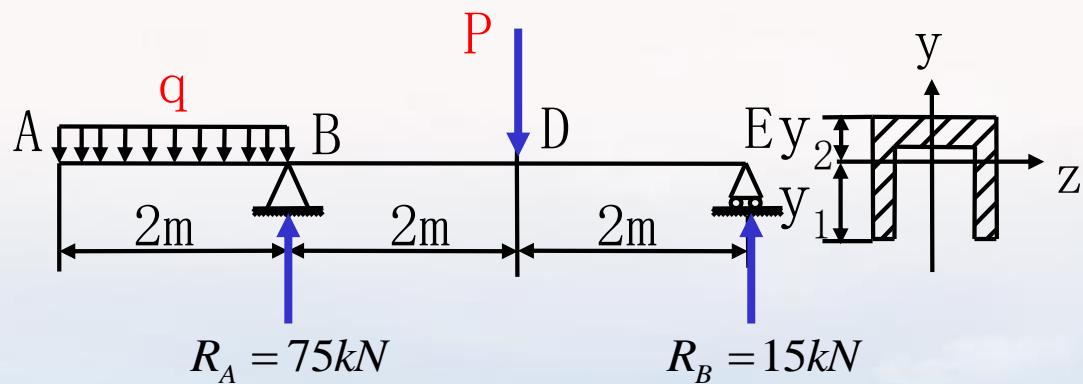
$$R_A = 75\text{kN}$$



梁的应力 例题

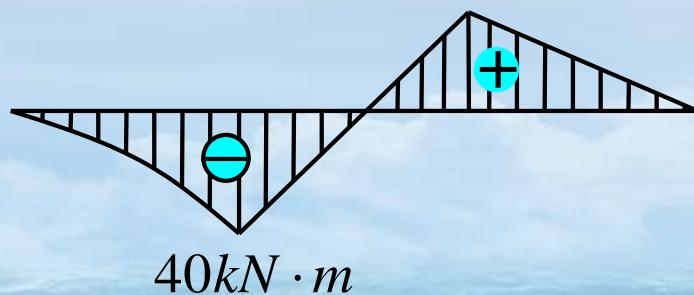
如图所示，外伸梁用铸铁作成，横截面为槽形，受力如图。

已知 $q=20\text{kN/m}$, $P=50\text{kN}$, $J_z=12500\text{cm}^4$, $y_1=15\text{cm}$, $y_2=8\text{cm}$,
 $[\sigma_{\text{拉}}]=35\text{MPa}$, $[\sigma_{\text{压}}]=100\text{MPa}$, 试校核梁的强度。

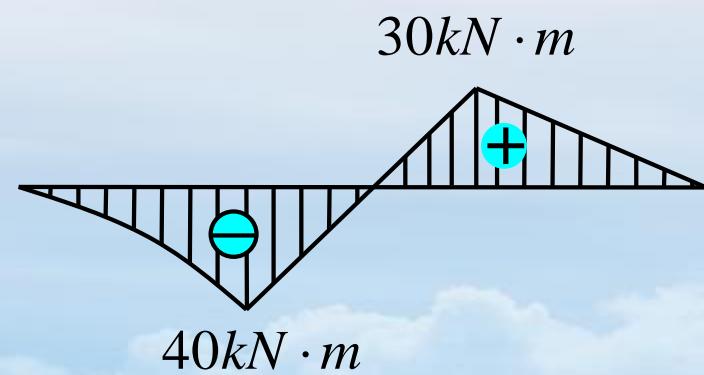
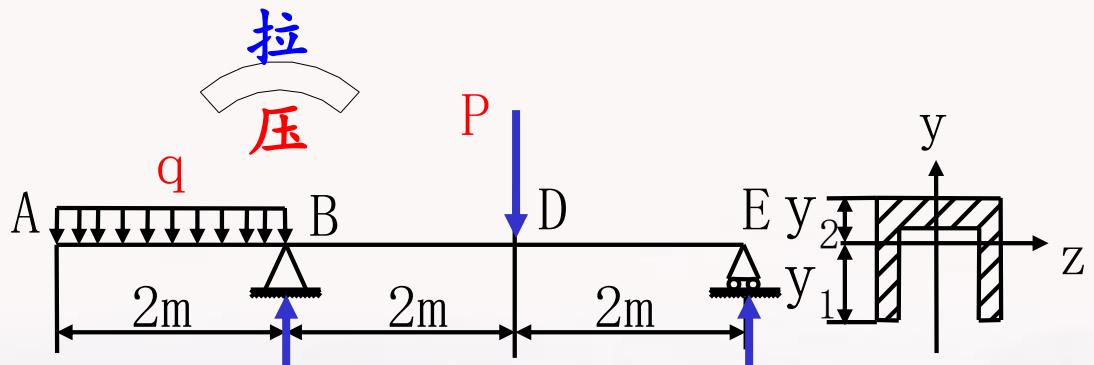


$$M_1 = -\frac{1}{2}qx_1^2 \quad (0 \leq x_1 \leq 2\text{m})$$

$$M_2 = R_B \cdot x_2 - P(x_2 - 2) \quad (2\text{m} \leq x_2 \leq 4\text{m})$$



梁的应力 例题



校核B截面：

B截面上弯矩小于零，所以上面受拉，下面受压

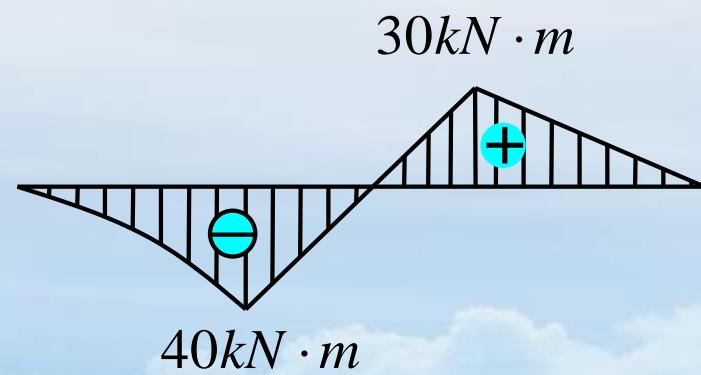
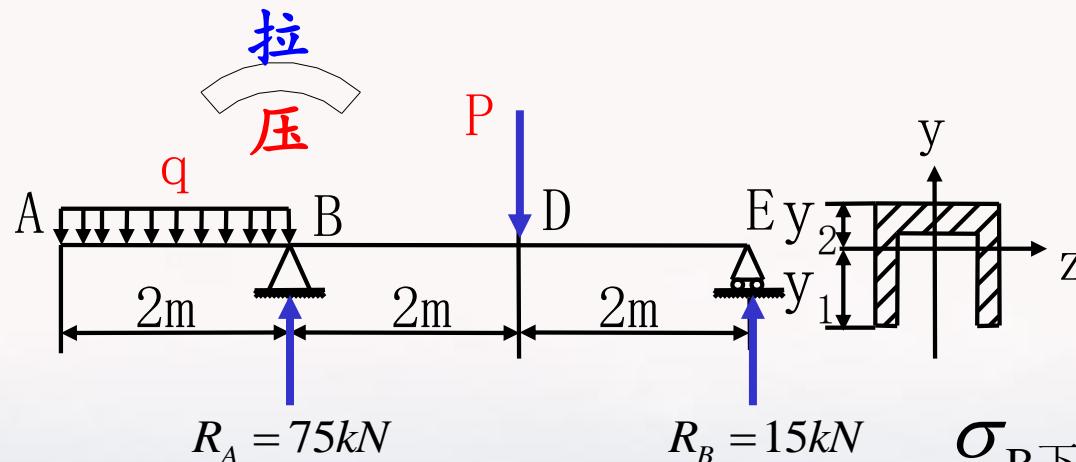
$$\sigma_{B\text{上拉}} = \frac{|M_B|}{J_z} y_2$$

$$= \frac{40 \times 10^6}{12500 \times 10^4} \times 8 \times 10 MPa$$

$$= 25.6 MPa < [\sigma_{\text{拉}}] = 35 MPa$$



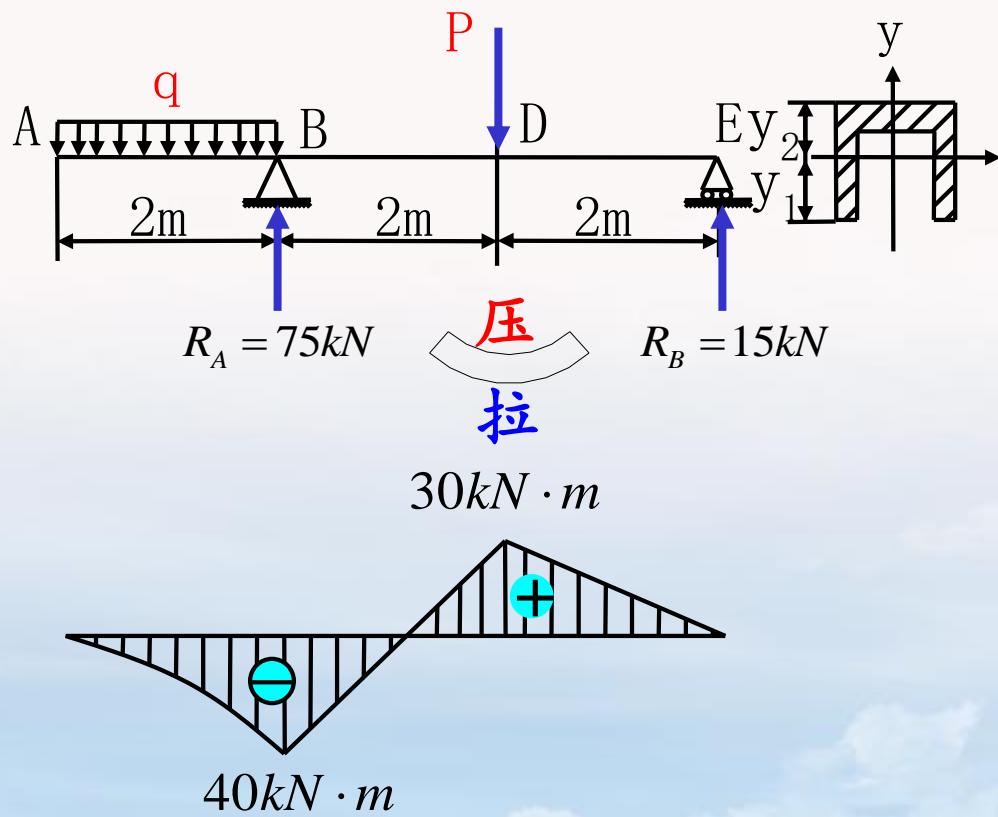
梁的应力 例题



$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{B\text{下压}} &= \frac{M_B}{J_z} y_1 \\ &= \frac{40 \times 10^6}{12500 \times 10^4} \times 15 \times 10 MPa \\ &= 48 MPa < [\sigma_{\text{压}}] = 100 MPa\end{aligned}$$



梁的应力 例题



校核D截面：

D截面上弯矩大于零，所以上面受压，下面受拉

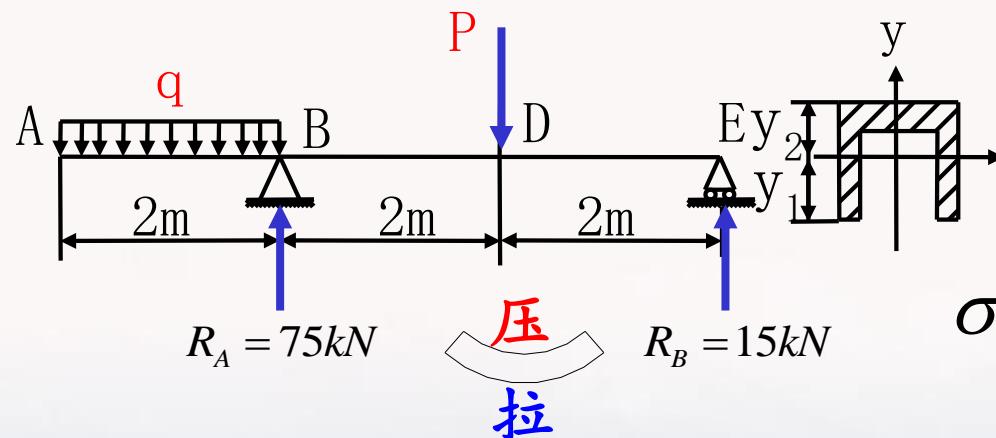
$$\sigma_{D\text{下拉}} = \frac{M_D}{J_z} y_1 \\ = \frac{30 \times 10^6}{12500 \times 10^4} \times 15 \times 10 MPa$$

$$= 36 MPa > [\sigma_{\text{拉}}] = 35 MPa$$

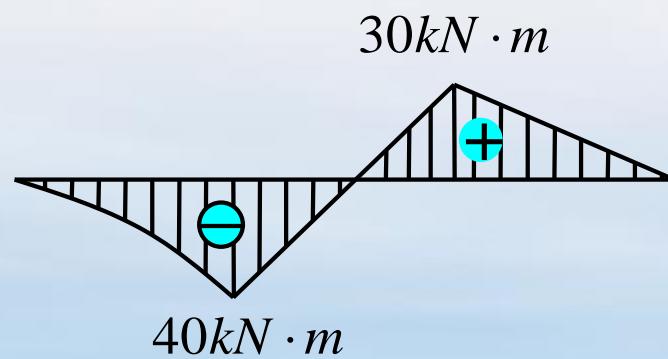
D截面 $\sigma_{\text{拉}}$ 比 $[\sigma_{\text{拉}}]$ 大 $\frac{36 - 35}{35} \times 100\% = 2.9\% < 5\%$, 在工程上是允许的



梁的应力 例题



$$\sigma_{D\text{上压}} = \frac{M_B}{J_z} y_2$$



$$= \frac{30 \times 10^6}{12500 \times 10^4} \times 8 \times 10 MPa$$

$$= 19.2 MPa < [\sigma_{压}] = 100 MPa$$

所以，此梁满足强度要求。

