

武汉科技大学

2006 年硕士研究生入学考试试题解答

一、(10 分) 解: $\frac{\pi}{4}d^2 = \frac{\pi}{4}(D^2 - d^2) \quad D = \sqrt{2}d$

原: $\tau_{\max} = \frac{T}{W_t} = \frac{T}{\frac{\pi}{16}d^3} \quad \theta = \frac{T}{GI_p} = \frac{T}{G\frac{\pi}{32}d^4}$

现: $\tau'_{\max} = \frac{T}{W'_t} = \frac{T}{\frac{\pi}{16}D^3(1-\alpha^4)} \quad \theta' = \frac{T}{GI_p} = \frac{T}{G\frac{\pi}{32}D^4(1-\alpha^4)}$

$\frac{\tau'_{\max}}{\tau_{\max}} = 2.12 \quad \frac{\theta'}{\theta} = 3$

二、(10 分) 解: $EIy'' = M(x) \quad M=2EIA$ 为常数, 纯弯曲

由 $\frac{dM}{dx} = Q \quad Q=0$ 和 $q=0$

在自由端受到逆时针的集中力偶 $m=2AEI$

三、(10 分) 解:

第一个力的功: $W_1 = \frac{1}{2}F\delta_1$

第二个力的功: $W_2 = \frac{1}{2}F_2(\delta_2 - \delta_1)$

第一个力在第二个力作用位移上的功 $W_3 = F_1(\delta_2 - \delta_1)$

$U = W_1 + W_2 + W_3 = \frac{1}{2}F_1\delta_1 + \frac{1}{2}F_2(\delta_2 - \delta_1) + F_1(\delta_2 - \delta_1)$

四、(10 分) 解: 用平行轴公式

$I_{y_c} = I_y - Ad^2 = \frac{bh^3}{12} - \frac{1}{2}bh\left(\frac{1}{3}h\right)^2 = \frac{bh^3}{36}$

$I_{y_1} = I_{y_c} + \frac{1}{2}bh\left(\frac{2}{3}h\right)^2 = \frac{bh^3}{4}$

五、(22 分) 解: $\sigma_{\max} = -\frac{F}{ab}$

$$\text{压弯组合: } \sigma'_{\max} = -\frac{F}{1.5ab} - \frac{F \frac{1.5a}{2}}{\frac{1}{6}b(1.5a)^2} = -\frac{8F}{3ab}$$

$$\frac{\sigma'_{\max}}{\sigma_{\max}} = \frac{8}{3}$$

六、(22 分) 解:

$$\sigma = E\varepsilon \quad \sigma = 200 \times 10^3 \times 300 \times 10^{-6} = 60 \text{ MPa}$$

$$M = 0.5q \times 0.3 - \frac{1}{2}q(0.5)^2 = 0.025q$$

$$\sigma = \frac{M}{W_z} \quad 0.025q = 60 \times 10^6 \times \frac{1}{6} \times 20 \times 30^2 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$q = 720 \text{ N/m}$$

七、(22 分) 解:

$$\delta = \frac{1}{EI} \left[\frac{1}{2} \times 2Fa \times 2a \times \frac{2}{3} \times 2a + \frac{1}{2} \times 2Fa \times 2a \times \left(a + a \times \frac{2}{3} \right) \right] = \frac{6Fa^3}{EI}$$

八、(22 分) 解:

$$X_1 \delta_{11} + \Delta_{1P} = 0$$

$$\delta_{11} = \frac{40a^3}{3EI} \quad \Delta_{1P} = -\frac{29Fa^3}{6EI}$$

$$X_1 = -\frac{\Delta_{1P}}{\delta_{11}} = \frac{29}{80} F$$

$$M_{\max} = \frac{29}{80} Fa$$

九、(22 分) 解:

$$\lambda_{AC} = \frac{\mu L}{i} = \frac{600 \times 4}{30} = 80 \quad \lambda_{BC} = \frac{\mu L}{i} = \frac{800 \times 4}{30} = 106.7$$

$$\lambda_p = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 E}{\sigma_p}} = 99.3 \quad \lambda_s = \frac{304 - \sigma_s}{1.12} = 61.6$$

AC 为中柔度杆, BC 为大柔度杆。

$$F_{ACcr} = (304 - 1.12 \times 80) \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times 30^2 = 151.6 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{BCcr} = \frac{\pi^2 \times 200 \times 10^3}{106.7^2} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times 30^2 = 122.6 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{\max} = \sqrt{F_{AC}^2 + F_{BC}^2} = 195 \text{ kN} \quad [F_{\max}] = 65 \text{ kN}$$

$$\theta = 38.97^\circ$$