

专接本工程力学模拟试卷（一）参考答案

一、单项选择题

1B 2D 3A 4B 5A

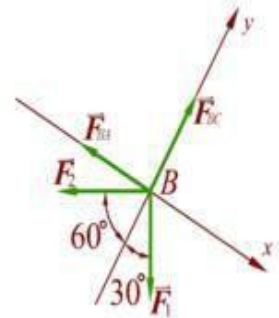
二、计算题

1、解： 二、解：取滑轮（或点），画受力图。

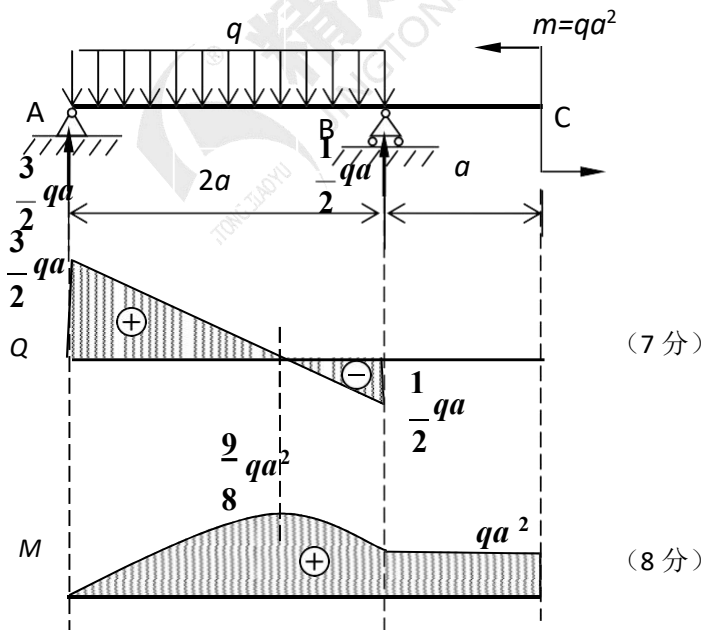
$$\sum F_x = 0 \quad F_1 \sin 30^\circ - F_2 \cos 30^\circ - F_{BA} = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \quad -F_2 \sin 30^\circ - F_1 \cos 30^\circ + F_{BC} = 0$$

$$F_{BA} = -7.321\text{kN} \quad F_{BC} = 27.32\text{kN}$$



2、解：



3、解:

:

(1) $T=1kNm$ (5分)

(2) 强度校核 $\tau = \frac{T_{\max}}{W_t} = \frac{T_{\max}}{\frac{\pi D^3}{16}} = \frac{1 \times 10^6}{\frac{\pi}{16} \times 55^3} = 30.62MPa < [\sigma]$

(3) 刚度校核 强度满足要求。(10分)

$$\varphi_{\max} = \frac{T_{\max}}{GI_p} \times \frac{180}{\pi} = \frac{1000 \times 180}{80 \times 10^9 \times \frac{\pi}{32} \times 0.055^4 \times \pi} = 0.798 \text{ } ^\circ < [\theta]$$

刚度满足要求。(10分)

4、解: $M_{\max}=PL=80kNm$ (5分)

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_z} \leq [\sigma] \quad (10 \text{分})$$

$$\frac{M_{\max}}{\frac{bh^2}{6}} = \frac{M_{\max}}{\frac{2b^3}{3}} \leq [\sigma], b \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{3M_{\max}}{2[\sigma]}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3 \times 80 \times 10^6}{2 \times 15}} = 200mm, h \geq 400mm \quad (10 \text{分})$$

5、解: $\sigma_1 = 32.01MPa, \sigma_2 = 0, \sigma_3 = -7.01 MPa, \sigma_{r3} = 64.02 MPa。$



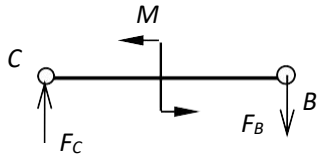
专接本工程力学模拟试卷（二）参考答案

一、单项选择题

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. D
5. d

二、计算题（本大题共 5 小题，共 125 分）

1、取 CB 杆为研究对象，受力如图：

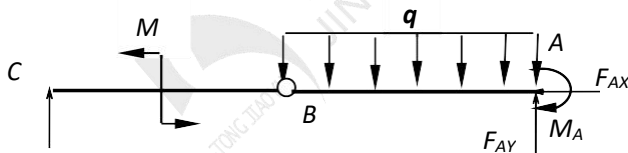


列方程，得：

$$\sum M_B(F) = 0, F_C \times 2 - M = 0$$

$$F_C = 15\text{KN} \quad (15 \text{分})$$

选整体为研究对象，受力如图：



列方程，得：

$$\sum F_X = 0, F_{AX} = 0$$

$$\sum F_Y = 0, F_{AY} + F_C - q \times 2 = 0$$

$$\sum M_A(F) = 0, M_A + F_C \times 4 - 2q \times 1 - M = 0$$

$$\text{解得： } F_{AX} = 0, F_{AY} = 15\text{KN}, M_A = 0 \quad (15 \text{分})$$



2、(25分)

(1) $F_N = F$ (5分)

(3) 强度分析 (15分)

$$\sigma = \frac{F_N}{A} = \frac{F}{ab} = \frac{F}{2a^2} \leq [\sigma]$$

$$a \geq \sqrt{\frac{F}{2[\sigma]}} = \sqrt{\frac{40 \times 10^3}{200 \times 10^6}} = 14.14 \text{mm}$$

取 $a = 15 \text{mm}, b = 30 \text{mm}$ (5分)

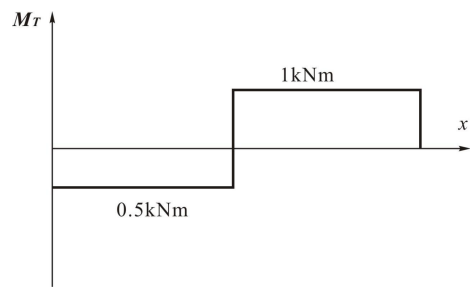
3、(25分)

1. 扭矩图: 最大扭矩 $M_{T,\max} = 1 \text{kNm}$ (10分)

2. (15分)

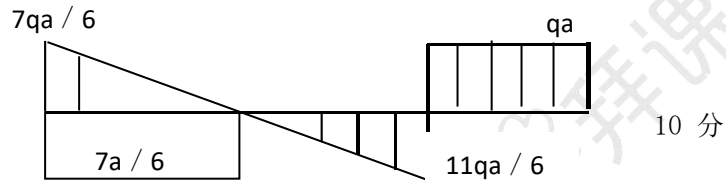
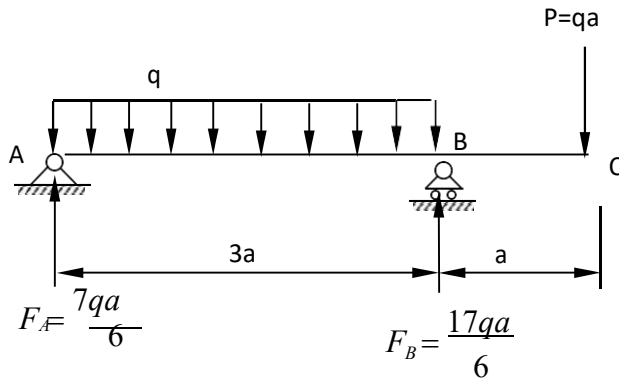
$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_{T,\max}}{W_p} = \frac{16M_{T,\max}}{\pi d^3} \leq [\tau]$$

$$d \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{16M_{T,\max}}{\pi[\tau]}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{16 \times 1000}{\pi \times 40 \times 10^{-6}}} = 50.3 \text{mm}$$



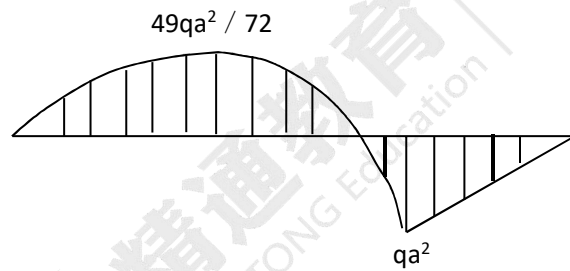
4

剪力图试作如图所示简支梁的剪力图和弯矩图。（20分）



10分

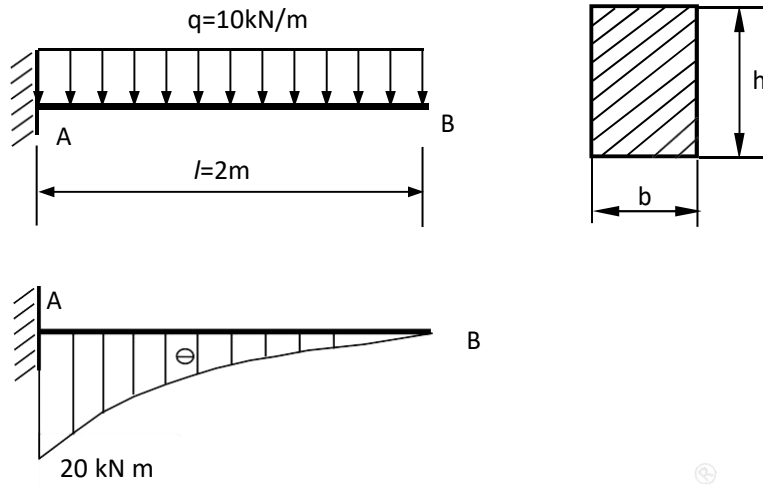
弯矩图



10分



5、(30分)



$|M|_{\max} = 20\text{KNm}$, A 截面为危险截面。 (10分)

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_Z} \leq [\sigma] \quad (15\text{分})$$

$$W_Z = \frac{bh^2}{6}, h = 2b$$

$$b \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{6M_{\max}}{4[\sigma]}} = 0.057\text{m} = 57\text{mm}$$

取 $b=60\text{mm}, h=120\text{mm}$ (5分)



专接本工程力学模拟试卷（三）参考答案

一、单项选择题

1A ; 2C ; 3D ; 4D; 5D

二、计算题

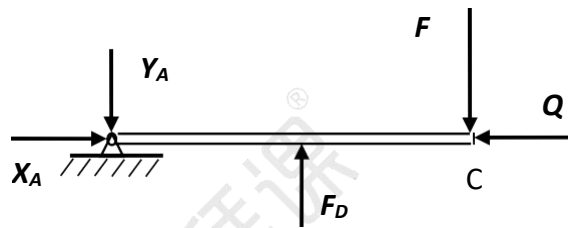
1、

解：1、（12分）分析 AC 受力如图，DE 为二力杆

$$\sum X = 0, X_A - Q = 0, X_A = 5kN$$

$$\sum M_D = 0, -F \cdot 1.5 + Y_A \cdot 1.5 = 0$$

$$Y_A = F = 10kN$$



2.（18分）分析整体受力如图，

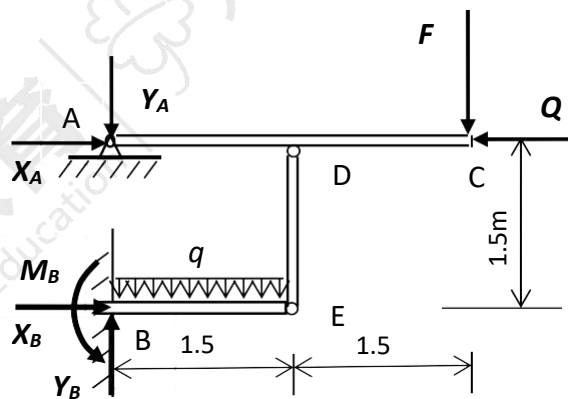
$$\sum X = 0, X_A + X_B - Q = 0, X_B = 0$$

$$\sum Y = 0, Y_B - Y_A - F - 1.5q = 0$$

$$Y_B = Y_A + F + 1.5q = 26kN$$

$$\sum M_B = 0, M_B - 3F - 1.5X_A + 1.5Q - 1.5 \times 0.75 \times q = 0$$

$$M_B = 34.5kN$$



2、解：

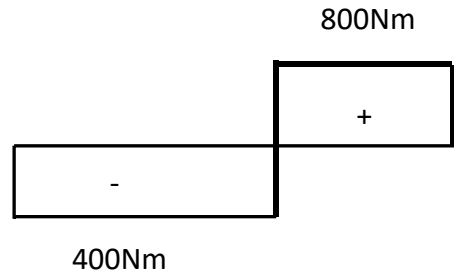
(1) 扭矩 (10分)

$$M_{T,\max} = 800Nm$$

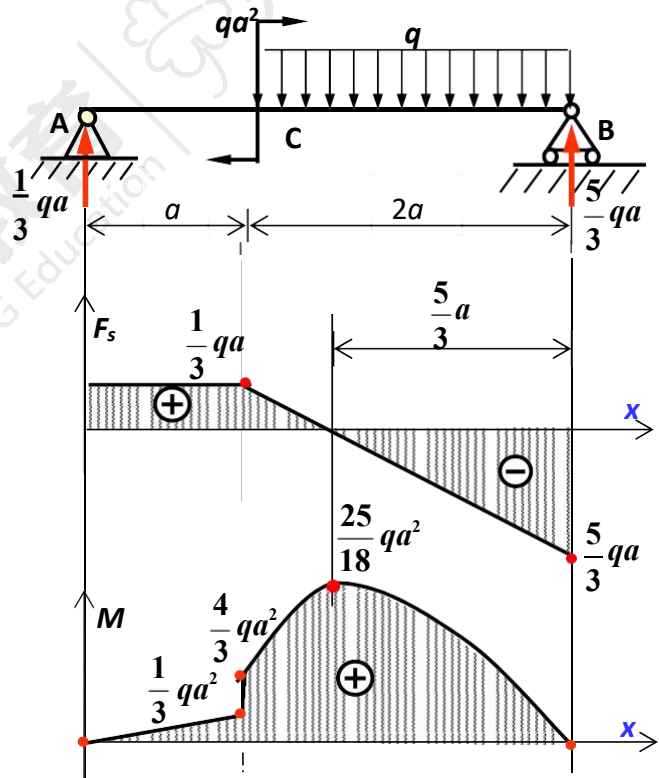
(2) 强度条件设计直径 (15分)

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_{T,\max}}{W_p} \leq [\tau]$$

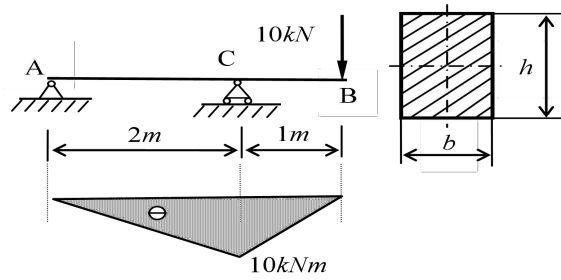
即 $\frac{800 \times 10^3}{\frac{\pi d^3}{16}} \leq 50$ 解得 $d \geq 43mm$



3、解： (F_s 图 10分, M 图 15分)



4、(25分)



解: $M_{max} = 10kNm$ 5分

$$\sigma_{max} = \frac{M_{max}}{W_z} \leq [\sigma] \quad 10分$$

$$\frac{bh^2}{6} = \frac{4b^3}{6} \geq \frac{Pa}{[\sigma]} = \frac{10 \times 10^6}{10} = 10 \times 10^5$$

$$b \geq 114.5mm$$

取 $b = 115mm$, $h = 230mm$

5、(20) (1)、主应力大小 $\sigma_1 = 120MPa$, $\sigma_2 = 20MPa$, $\sigma_3 = 0$

(2)、最大切应力 $\tau_{max} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = 60MPa$



专接本工程力学模拟试卷（四）参考答案

一、概念题（25分,每小题5分）

1 D 2 C 3 B 4 D 5 D

二、计算题（本大题共5小题，）

1、解：以 CB 为研究对象，建立平衡方程

$$\sum M_B(F) = 0: 10 \times 1 \times 0.5 - F_C \times 2 = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: F_B + F_C - 10 \times 1 = 0$$

解得： $F_B = 7.5\text{kN}$ $F_C = 2.5\text{kN}$

以 AC 为研究对象，建立平衡方程

$$\sum F_y = 0: F_{Ay} - F_C = 0$$

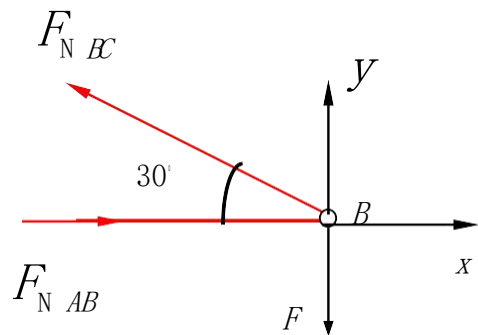
$$\sum M_A(F) = 0: M_A + 10 - F_C \times 2 = 0$$

解得： $F_{Ay} = 2.5\text{kN}$ $M_A = -5\text{kN}\cdot\text{m}$

2、解

解：(1) 求内力：如图所示。

$$\begin{aligned} \sum Y = 0 \quad F_{N_{BC}} \sin 30^\circ - F = 0 \quad & F_{N_{BC}} = 2F \\ \sum X = 0 \quad F_{N_{AB}} - F_{N_{BC}} \cos 30^\circ = 0 \quad & F_{N_{AB}} = \sqrt{3}F \quad (10 \text{分}) \end{aligned}$$



(2) 由强度条件得：

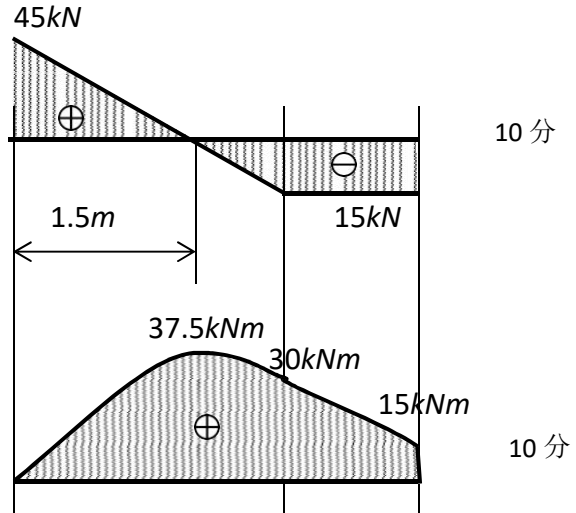
$$\frac{F_{N_{AB}}}{A_{木}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}F}{A_{木}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \times 45000}{10000} = 7.79\text{MPa} < [\sigma]_{木} \quad (7 \text{分})$$

$$\frac{F_{N_{BC}}}{A_{钢}} = \frac{2F}{A_{钢}} = \frac{2 \times 45000}{600} = 150\text{MPa} \leq [\sigma]_{钢} \quad (7 \text{分})$$

强度满足要求(1分)



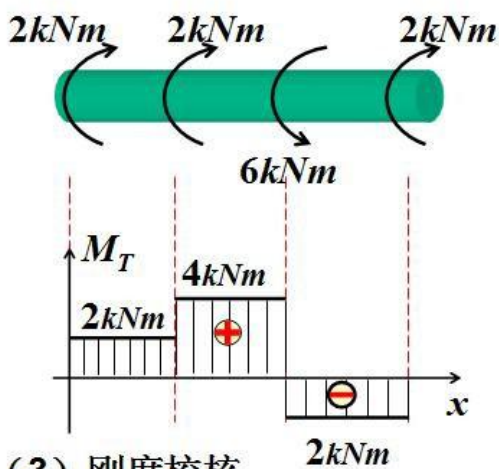
3、解



10 分

10 分

4、解



(3) 刚度校核

$$\theta_{max} = \frac{M_{Tmax}}{GI_p} \times \frac{180}{\pi} = \frac{4000 \times 180}{80 \times 10^9 \times \frac{\pi}{32} \times 0.080^4 \times \pi} = 0.713 \text{ } ^\circ/m < [\theta]$$

刚度满足要求。(7分)

解：(1) 画扭矩图

$$M_{Tmax} = 4kNm \quad (6分)$$

(2) 校核强度：

$$\tau_{max} = \frac{M_{Tmax}}{W_p} = \frac{M_{Tmax}}{\frac{\pi}{16} d^3}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 10^6}{\frac{\pi}{16} \times 80^3} = 39.8MPa < [\tau]$$

强度满足要求。(7分)

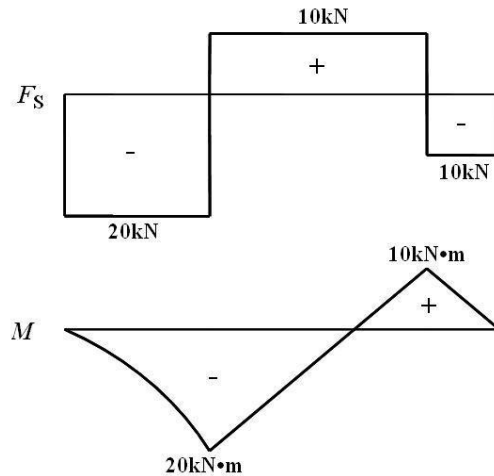


5 解：①求支座约束力，作剪力图、弯矩图

$$\sum M_B(F) = 0: \quad 10 \times 2 \times 1 - 20 \times 3 + F_D \times 4 = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: \quad F_B + F_D - 10 \times 2 - 20 = 0$$

解得： $F_B = 30\text{kN}$ $F_D = 10\text{kN}$



②梁的强度校核

$$y_1 = 157.5\text{mm} \quad y_2 = 230 - 157.5 = 72.5\text{mm}$$

拉应力强度校核

B 截面

$$\sigma_{\text{tmax}} = \frac{M_B y_2}{I_z} = \frac{20 \times 10^3 \times 72.5 \times 10^{-3}}{60125000 \times 10^{-12}} = 24.1\text{MPa} \leq [\sigma_t]$$

C 截面

$$\sigma_{\text{tmax}} = \frac{M_C y_1}{I_z} = \frac{10 \times 10^3 \times 157.5 \times 10^{-3}}{60125000 \times 10^{-12}} = 26.2\text{MPa} \leq [\sigma_t]$$

压应力强度校核（经分析最大压应力在 B 截面）

$$\sigma_{\text{cmax}} = \frac{M_B y_1}{I_z} = \frac{20 \times 10^3 \times 157.5 \times 10^{-3}}{60125000 \times 10^{-12}} = 52.4\text{MPa} \leq [\sigma_c]$$

所以梁的强度满足要求



专接本工程力学模拟试卷（五）参考答案

一、单项选择题

一、1 A 2 A 3 A 4 A 5 C

二、计算题

1、（25分）

取 BC 杆研究：

$$\sum M_C = 0 \quad F_{By}4 + F_{Bx}4 - M = 0$$

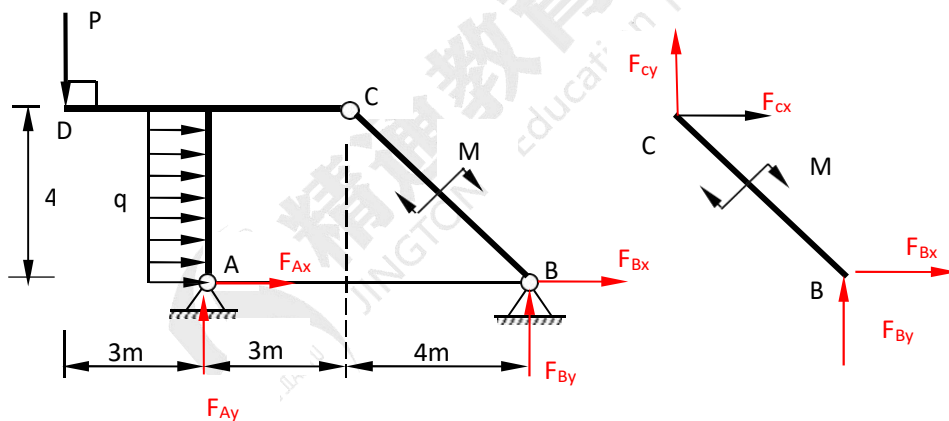
取整体研究：

$$\sum F_x = 0 \quad F_{Ax} + F_{Bx} + q4 = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \quad F_{Ay} + F_{By} - P = 0$$

$$\sum M_A = 0 \quad F_{By}7 + P3 - 4q2 - M = 0$$

$$F_{By} = 1.57\text{kN} \quad F_{Bx} = 4.68\text{kN} \quad F_{Ax} = -12.68\text{kN} \quad F_{Ay} = 8.42\text{kN}$$



2、（25分）

(1) 内力分析

AB 段: $M_{T1} = 7\text{kNm}$

BC 段: $M_{T2} = 4\text{kNm}$

$M_{T,\max} = 7\text{kNm}$

(2) τ_{\max}

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_{T,\max}}{W_p} = \frac{16 \times 7 \times 10^3}{\pi 0.1^3} = 35.65 \text{ MPa}$$



(3) φ_A

$$\varphi_{CA} = \frac{M_{T1} \times 0.5}{GI_p} + \frac{M_{T2} \times 0.5}{GI_p} = \frac{2.2}{100\pi} \times \frac{180}{\pi} = 0.4^\circ$$

3、(25分)

(1) 作内力图

切力图 (5分)

弯矩图 (5分)

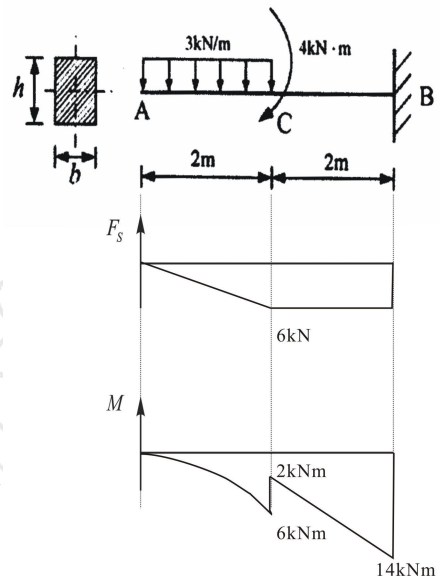
(2) 校核强度

$$M_{\max} = 14\text{kNm} \quad (5\text{分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{\max} &= \frac{M_{\max}}{W_z} \\ &= \frac{6 \times 14 \times 10^3}{0.14 \times 0.28^2} = 7.65\text{MPa} < [\sigma] \end{aligned}$$

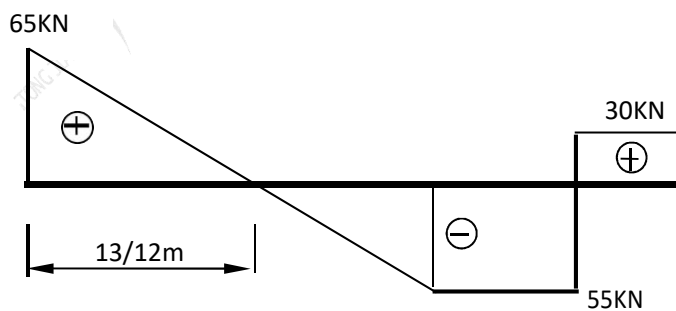
所以梁的强度足够。

(5分)

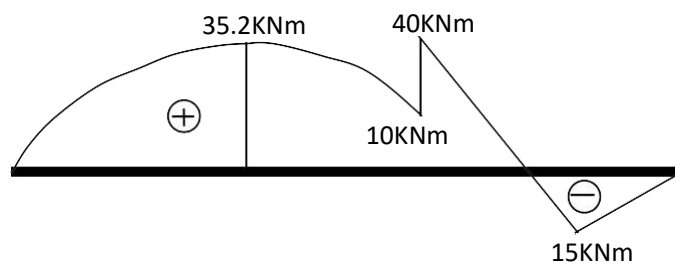


4、(25分) 梁的剪力图和弯矩图

剪力图 10分



弯矩图 15分



5、解：

$$\lambda_p = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 E}{\sigma_p}} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 \times 200 \times 10^9}{200 \times 10^6}} = 99.3 \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

假使杆在 xy 平面内失稳，此时可看作两端铰支， (分)

$$\lambda = \frac{\mu}{i} = \frac{1 \times 2.3}{\sqrt{\frac{0.03 \times 0.07^3 / 12}{0.03 \times 0.07}}} = 113.8$$

假使杆在 xz 平面内失稳，此时可看作两端固定， (分)

$$\lambda = \frac{\mu}{i} = \frac{0.5 \times 2.3}{\sqrt{\frac{0.07 \times 0.03^3 / 12}{0.03 \times 0.07}}} = 132.8$$

所以弯曲只能发生在 xz 平面内，且因为 $\lambda > \lambda_p$ 即为长细杆； (分)

$$F_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2} \cdot A = \frac{\pi^2 \times 200 \times 10^9 \times 0.03 \times 0.07}{132.8^2} = 235 \text{KN}$$



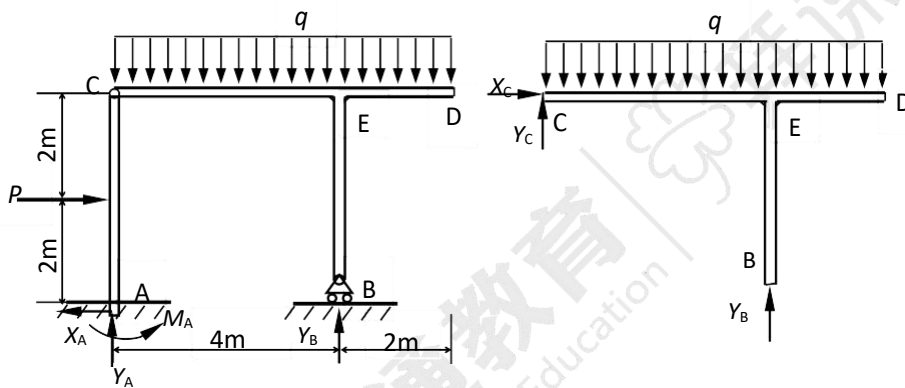
专接本工程力学模拟试卷（六）参考答案

一、单项选择题

- 1 C
- 2 B
- 3 D
- 4 A
- 5 C

二、计算题

1、解



解：（1）研究对象：CDE （10分）

$$\sum X = 0 \quad X_C = 0 \quad Y_C + Y_B - 6 \times 10 = 0$$

$$\sum Y = 0 \quad 10 = 0 \quad Y_C = 15 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M_C(F) = 0 \quad Y_B \times 4 - 10 \times 6 \times 3 = 0 \quad Y_B = 45 \text{ kNm}$$

（2）研究对象：整体 （15分）

$$\sum X = 0 \quad P - X_A = 0 \quad X_A = 4 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum Y = 0 \quad Y_A + Y_B - 6 \times 10 = 0 \quad Y_A = 15 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M_A(F) = 0 \quad Y_B \times 4 - 10 \times 6 \times 3 + M_A - 4 \times 2 = 0$$

$$M_A = 8 \text{ kNm}$$



2、解

1. ()

平衡方程

$$N_1 + N_2 + N_3 = P$$

$$N_1 = N_3$$

2. 几何方程

$$\Delta l_2 = (\Delta l_1 + \Delta l_3)$$

3. 物理方程

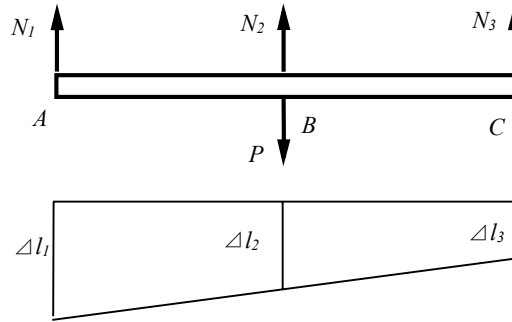
$$\Delta l_1 = (N_1 l_1) / (EA)$$

$$\Delta l_2 = (N_2 l_2) / (EA)$$

$$\Delta l_3 = (N_3 l_3) / (EA)$$

得

$$N_1 = 2P/7 (\text{拉}), N_2 = 3P/7 (\text{拉}), N_3 = 2P/7 (\text{拉})$$



3、解

解： (1) 计算传动轴的扭矩 (分)

$$M_T = M_e = 9550 \frac{N}{n} = 9550 \times \frac{30}{1400} = 204 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

(2) 强度校核 (分)

根据式强度条件:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_T}{W_p} = \frac{M_T}{\pi d^3 / 16} = \frac{16 \times 204}{\pi \times 0.04^3} = 16.2 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 16.2 \text{ MPa} < [\tau]$$

(3) 刚度校核 (分)

根据刚度条件: $\frac{M_{T\max}}{GI_p} \times \frac{180}{\pi} \leq [\theta]$, $I_p = \frac{\pi D^4}{32}$

$$\theta = \frac{M_T}{G \pi d^4 / 32} = \frac{32 \times 204 \times 180}{8 \times 10^{10} \times 0.04^4 \times \pi^2} = 0.58 \text{ } ^\circ/\text{m} < [\theta]$$

由此可见, 此轴分别满足强度条件和刚度条件的要求。



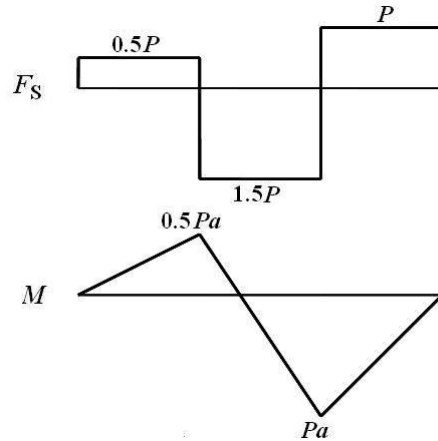
4、解：①求支座约束力，作剪力图、弯矩图

$$\sum M_A(F) = 0: F_{Dy} \times 2 - 2P \times 1 - P \times 3 = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: F_{Ay} + F_{Dy} - 2P - P = 0$$

解得：

$$F_{Ay} = \frac{1}{2}P \quad F_{Dy} = \frac{5}{2}P$$



②梁的强度校核

拉应力强度校核

C截面

$$\sigma_{tmax} = \frac{M_C y_2}{I_z} = \frac{0.5Pa \cdot y_2}{I_z} \leq [\sigma]_t$$

$$\therefore P \leq 24.5\text{kN}$$

D截面

$$\sigma_{tmax} = \frac{M_D y_1}{I_z} = \frac{Pa \cdot y_1}{I_z} \leq [\sigma]_t$$

$$\therefore P \leq 22.1\text{kN}$$

压应力强度校核（经分析最大压应力在 D截面）

$$\sigma_{cmax} = \frac{M_D y_2}{I_z} = \frac{Pa \cdot y_2}{I_z} \leq [\sigma]_c$$

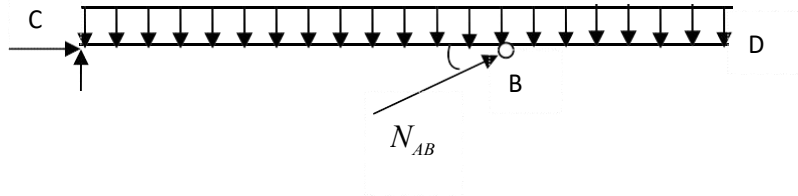
$$\therefore P \leq 42.0\text{kN}$$

所以梁载荷 $P \leq 22.1\text{kN}$



5、解

1、求 AB 杆受力：由 $\sum M_C(\bar{F})=0$ ，得 $N_{AB} = 2.25q$ (5分)



2、判定压杆类型：

$$\lambda = \frac{\mu l}{i} = \frac{1 \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}{\frac{0.04}{4}} = 115.5 \quad \lambda_p = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 E}{\sigma_p}} = 99.3$$

$\lambda > \lambda_p$ 属于大柔度杆 (10分)

3、由稳定条件确定 $[q]$

$$P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(\mu)^2} \quad \frac{P}{N_{AB}} \geq n = 2$$

$$\therefore \frac{\pi^2 EI}{2.25q l^2} \geq 2$$

$$\text{得 } q \leq \frac{\pi^2 EI}{4.5l^2} = 41.3 \text{ kN/m} \quad (10分)$$



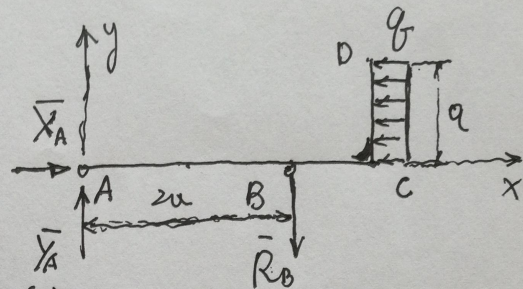
专接本工程力学模拟试题（七）答案

一. 1.C. 2.B. 3.B. 4.A. 5.D

二. 计算题

1. 解: 一对象 ABCD

二. 画受力图



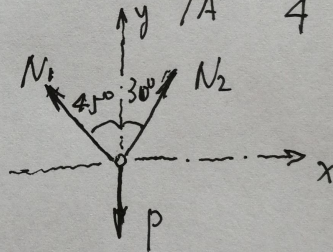
三. 建坐标列方程求解

$$\sum X = 0 \quad X_A = qa$$

$$\sum M_A(\bar{F}) = 0 \quad qa \cdot \frac{a}{2} - R_B \cdot 2a \quad R_B = \frac{qa}{4}$$

$$\sum Y = 0 \quad Y_A - R_B = 0 \quad Y_A = \frac{3qa}{4}$$

3. 解: 一. 求两杆轴力



$$N_1 = \frac{2P}{\sqrt{2}(1+\sqrt{3})}$$

$$N_2 = \frac{2P}{(1+\sqrt{3})}$$

二. 校核强度. 1. 杆. $\sigma_{max} = \frac{N_1}{A_1} = \frac{2 \times 50 \times 10^3 \times 4}{\sqrt{2}(1+\sqrt{3}) \pi 15^2} = 147 \text{ MPa} < [\sigma]$

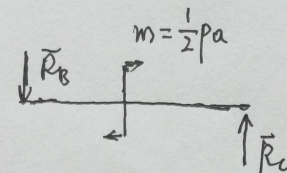
2. 杆. $\sigma_{max} = \frac{N_2}{A_2} = 117 \text{ MPa} < [\sigma]$.

杆架安全.

(1)

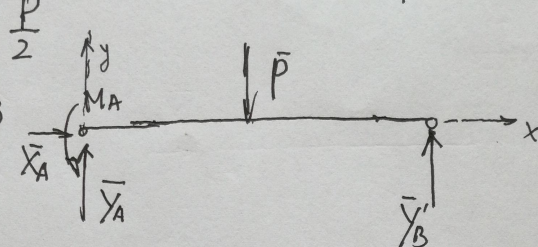


2. 解: - 对象 BC



$$R_C = R_B = \frac{P}{2}$$

= 对象 AB



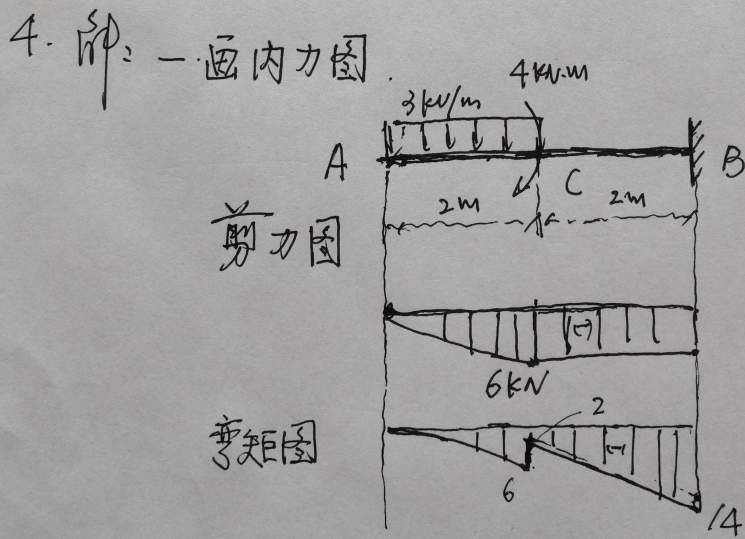
$$\sum X = 0 \quad X_A = 0$$

$$\sum M_A(\bar{F}) = 0 \quad M_A + Y_B \cdot 2a - p \cdot a = 0$$

$$M_A = 0$$

$$\sum Y = 0 \quad Y_A - p + Y_B = 0$$

$$Y_A = \frac{P}{2}$$



二. 校核正应力强度

$$M_{\max} = 14 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_z} = \frac{14 \times 10^6 \times 6}{140 \times 280^2} = 7.6 \text{ MPa} < [\sigma]$$

强度足够

5. 解: - 判断压杆类型

$$\lambda = \frac{\mu l}{i} = \frac{0.7 \times 1 \times 10^3}{\frac{22}{4}} = 127 > \lambda_p$$

大柔度杆

= 确定 [P]

$$P_{cr} = A \sigma_{cr} = A \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2} = \frac{\pi \cdot 22^2}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi^2 \cdot 2 \times 10^5}{127^2} = 46.5 \text{ kN}$$

由稳定条件 $n_{st} \geq [n]$

$$\frac{P_{cr}}{P} \geq [n] \quad \therefore \frac{46.5}{P} \geq 3$$

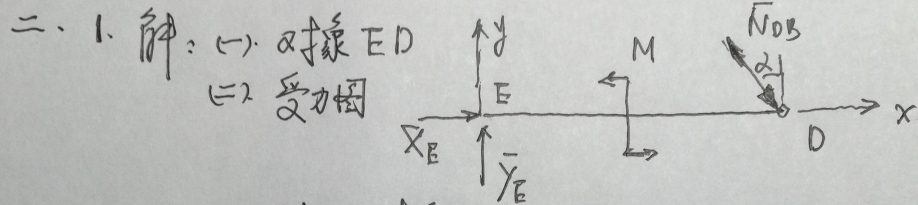
$$P \leq \frac{46.5}{3} = 15.5 \text{ kN}$$



专接本工程力学模拟试题（八）答案

模拟试卷(八)答案

一. 1. A. 2. B. 3. A 4. D 5. D



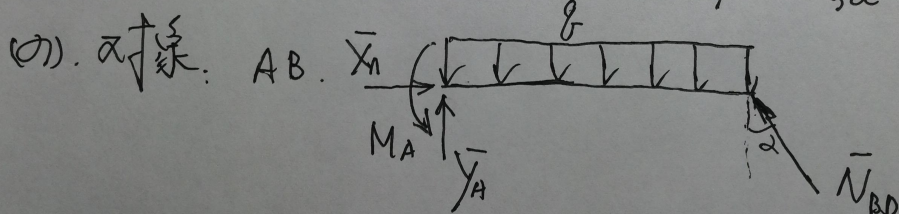
(三) 列方程求解:

$$\sum M_E(\vec{F}) = 0 \quad M - N_{DB} \cos \alpha \cdot 3a = 0$$

$$N_{DB} = \frac{M}{\cos \alpha \cdot 3a} = \frac{2M}{3\sqrt{3} \cdot a}$$

$$\sum X = 0 \quad X_E + N_{DB} \sin \alpha \quad X_E = -\frac{M}{3\sqrt{3} \cdot a}$$

$$\sum Y = 0 \quad Y_E - N_{DB} \cos \alpha \quad Y_E = \frac{M}{3a}$$



$$\sum X = 0 \quad X_A - N_{BD} \sin \alpha = 0 \quad X_A = \frac{M}{3\sqrt{3} a}$$

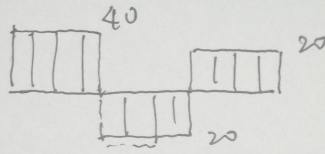
$$\sum Y = 0 \quad Y_A - 2qa + N_{BD} \cos \alpha = 0 \quad Y_A = 2qa - \frac{M}{3a}$$

$$\sum M_A(\vec{F}) = 0 \quad M_A - q \cdot 2a \cdot a + N_{BD} \cos \alpha \cdot 2a = 0$$

$$M_A = 2qa^2 - \frac{2}{3}M$$



2. 解: (一) 轴力图



(一) 最大正应力

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{N_{AB}}{A} = \frac{40 \times 10^3}{4 \times 100} = 100 \text{ MPa}$$

(二) 最大伸长

$$\epsilon_{\max} = \frac{\sigma_{\max}}{E} = \frac{100}{200 \times 10^3} = \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}$$

(三) 最大切应力 $\tau_{\max} = \frac{\sigma_{\max}}{2} \cdot \sin 90^\circ$
 $= 50 \text{ MPa}$

(四) 杆总变形

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta l_{AD} &= \Delta l_{AB} + \Delta l_{BC} + \Delta l_{CD} \\ &= \frac{N_{AB} \cdot l}{EA} + \frac{N_{BC} \cdot l}{EA} + \frac{N_{CD} \cdot l}{EA} \end{aligned}$$

3. 解: (一) 外力偶 $M_c = 9549 \cdot \frac{P_c}{n} = 9549 \cdot \frac{16}{200}$
 $= 764 \cdot \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$

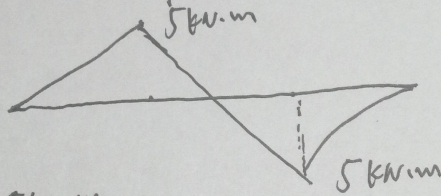
(二) 校核强度: $M_{T\max} = M_c = 764 \cdot \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_{T\max}}{W_p} = \frac{764 \times 16 \times 10^3}{\pi \cdot 40^3} = 60.8 \text{ MPa} > [\tau]$$

强度不够



4. 解: 弯矩分析危险截面



$$M_{max} = 5 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$$

= 设计尺寸

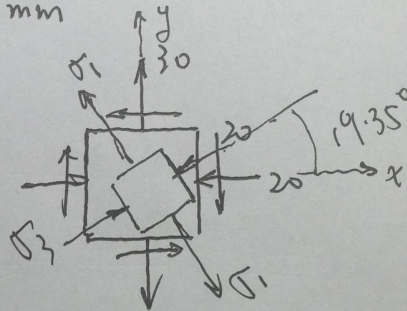
$$\sigma_{max} = \frac{M_{max}}{W_z} = \frac{5 \times 10^6}{\frac{b \times (2b)^2}{6}} \leq 160$$

解得 $b \geq 36 \text{ mm}$

5. 解:

1. 主应力大小

$$\sigma_x = -20 \quad \sigma_y = 30 \quad \tau_x = 20$$



$$\left. \begin{matrix} \sigma_{max} \\ \sigma_{min} \end{matrix} \right\} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_x^2} = \begin{cases} 37 \\ -27 \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma_1 = 37 \quad \sigma_2 = 0 \quad \sigma_3 = -27$$

2. 主平面方位 $\tan 2\alpha_0 = \frac{-2\tau_x}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y} = 0.8 \quad \alpha_0 = 19.35^\circ$

3. 最大切应力 $\tau_{max} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = 32$



专接本工程力学模拟试题（九）答案

一. 1.A 2.B 3.B 4.D 5.A

二. 计算题.

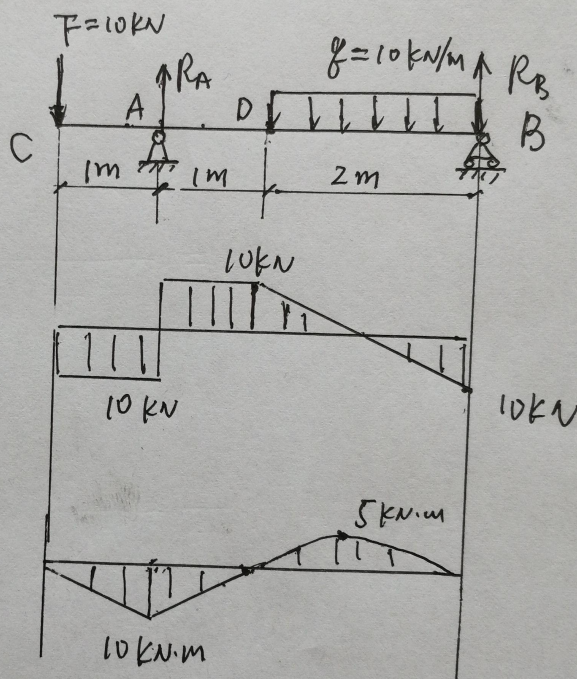
1. 解:

一. 求支反力.

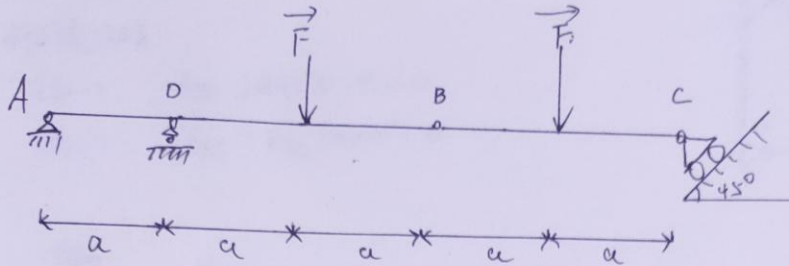
$$R_A = 20 \text{ kN}$$

$$R_B = 10 \text{ kN}$$

二. 作内力图



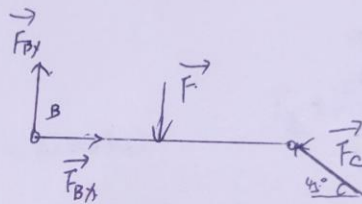
2. $F=10\text{kN}$ $a=1\text{m}$. 试求支座 A, C 和 D 的约束力



解: 先局部分析 BC 段.

列平衡方程

$$\begin{cases} \sum F_x = 0 \\ \sum F_y = 0 \\ \sum M_B(F) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} F_{Bx} - F_c \cos 45^\circ = 0 \\ F_{By} + F_c \sin 45^\circ - F = 0 \\ -F \cdot a + F_c \sin 45^\circ \cdot 2a = 0 \end{cases}$$

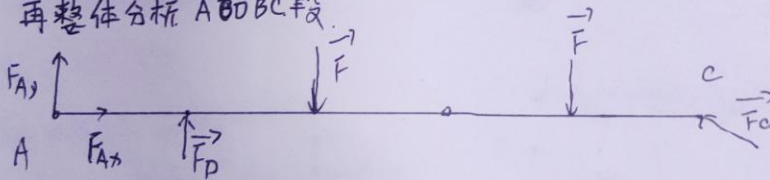


解得 $F_c = \frac{Fa}{\sin 45^\circ \cdot 2a} = 5\sqrt{2} \text{ kN}$.

$F_{Bx} = 0.5 \text{ kN}$

$F_{By} = 5 \text{ kN}$

再整体分析 ABDBC 段



列平衡方程

$$\begin{cases} \sum F_x = 0 \\ \sum F_y = 0 \\ \sum M_A(F) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} F_{Ax} - F_c \cos 45^\circ = 0 \\ F_{Ay} + F_D - F - F + F_c \sin 45^\circ = 0 \\ F_D \cdot a - F \cdot 2a - F \cdot 2a + F_c \sin 45^\circ \cdot 5a = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $F_D = 35 \text{ kN}$.

$F_{Ax} = 5 \text{ kN}$

$F_{Ay} = -20 \text{ kN}$

综上所述 A 点约束 $F_x = 5 \text{ kN}$
 $F_{Ay} = -20 \text{ kN}$

D: $F_D = 35 \text{ kN}$

C: ~~$F_c = 5\sqrt{2} \text{ kN}$~~
 $F_c = 5\sqrt{2} \text{ kN}$



杆BC和杆BD横截面积 $A=400\text{mm}^2$ 材料 $[6]=200\text{MPa}$
试确定起重架的最大许用载荷 P 。

受力如图所示。

列平衡方程

$$\sum F_x = 0 \quad F_{BD} \cdot \sin 45^\circ - P = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \quad F_{BC} + F_{BD} \cdot \cos 45^\circ = 0$$

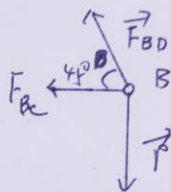
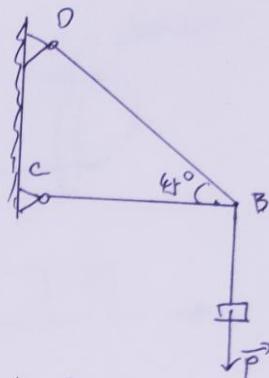
根据 $\sigma_{\max} = \frac{F_{\max}}{A} \leq [6]$

$$F_N \leq [6] \cdot A$$

$$F_{BD} \leq 200 \cdot 400 = 80\text{ kN}$$

解得 $P = F_{BD} \cdot \sin 45^\circ = 80 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 40\sqrt{2}\text{ kN}$

∴ 起重架的最大许用载荷 $P = 40\sqrt{2}\text{ kN}$ 。



4. 已知 $[6]=180\text{MPa}$ $[2]=50\text{MPa}$

1. 作剪力和弯矩图

2. 校核梁的强度。

(1) 如右图所示。

(2) 由图可知 $h=50$ $b=60$

$$F_{s\max} = 30\text{ kN} \quad M_{\max} = 60\text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$$

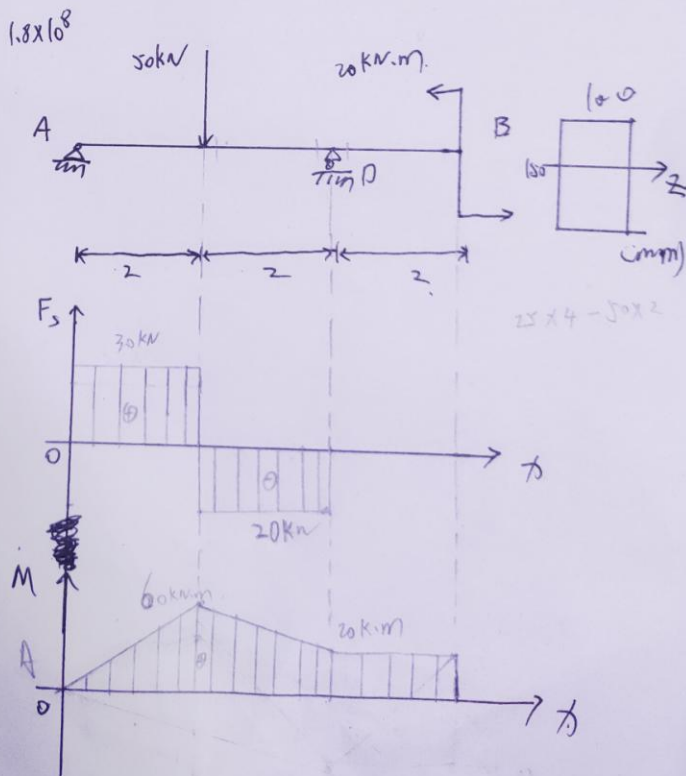
$$I_z = \frac{bh^3}{12} = \quad w_z = \frac{bh^2}{6} =$$

$$\sigma = \frac{M}{w_z} = 1.6 \times 10^8 < [6]$$

$$\tau = \frac{F_s}{A} = 2 \times 10^6 < [2]$$

综上所述

梁的强度合理



已知: $d = 80 \text{ mm}$. 材料容许 $[\tau] = 40 \text{ MPa}$
试校核该杆的强度.

受力如右图所示.

$$T_{\max} = \pi r_{\max} = 4 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}.$$

$$T_{\max} = \frac{T_{\max}}{W_p} \leq [\tau]$$

$$W_p = \frac{\pi d^3}{16} = \frac{\pi 80^3}{16}$$

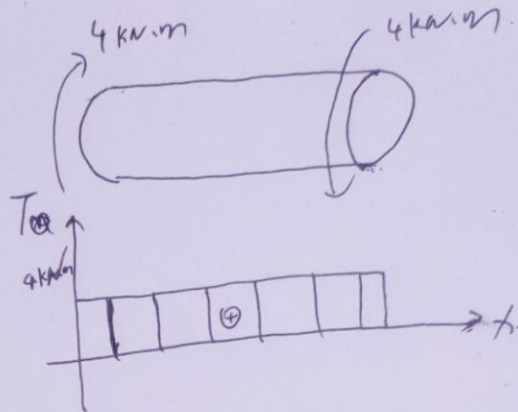
代入得

$$T_{\max} = \frac{4 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}}{\frac{\pi d^3}{16}} = \frac{4 \times 10^3}{\frac{\pi 80^3}{16}}$$

$$= 39 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa} < 4 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa}$$

$$[\tau] = 40 \text{ MPa} = 4 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa}$$

综上所述. 该杆的强度足够.



专接本工程力学模拟试题（十）答案

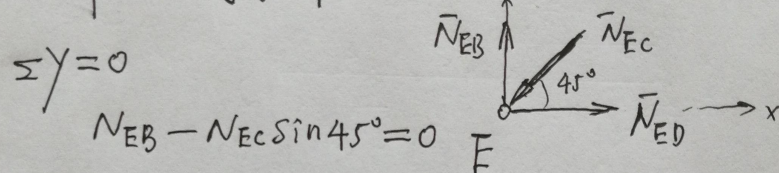
一 1A 2D 3C 4D 5D

一. 1D. 2A. 3D. 4C. 5D.

二.

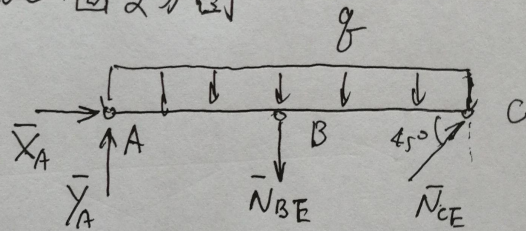
1. 略

2. 解：一对象节点 E 画受力图



$$N_{EC} = \sqrt{2} N_{EB}$$

二. 对象 ABC 画受力图

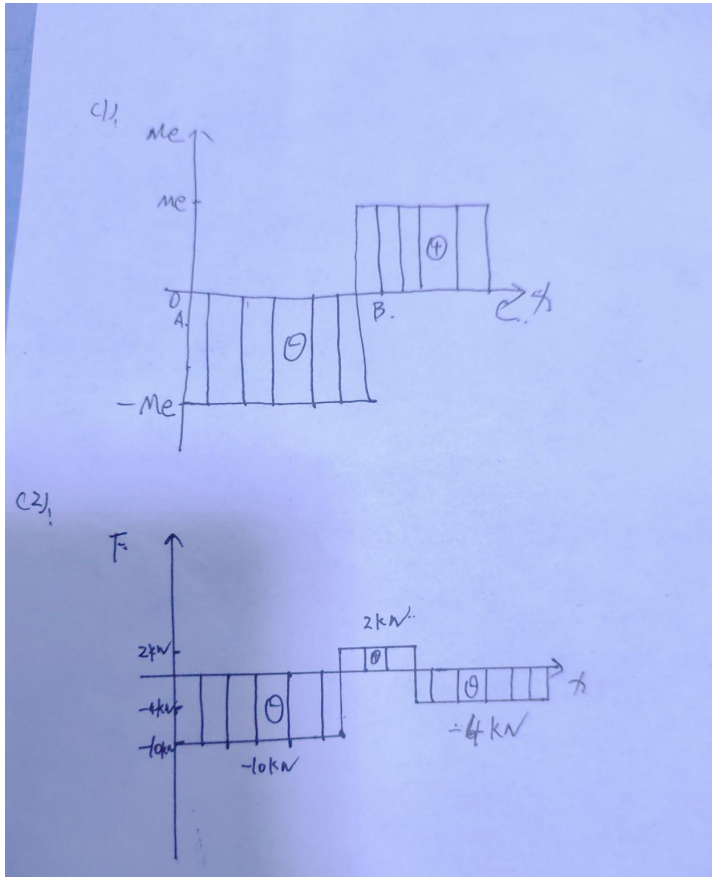


$$\sum M_A(\bar{F}) = 0 \quad -N_{BE} \cdot a + N_{CE} \cdot \sin 45^\circ \cdot 2a - 2qa^2 = 0$$

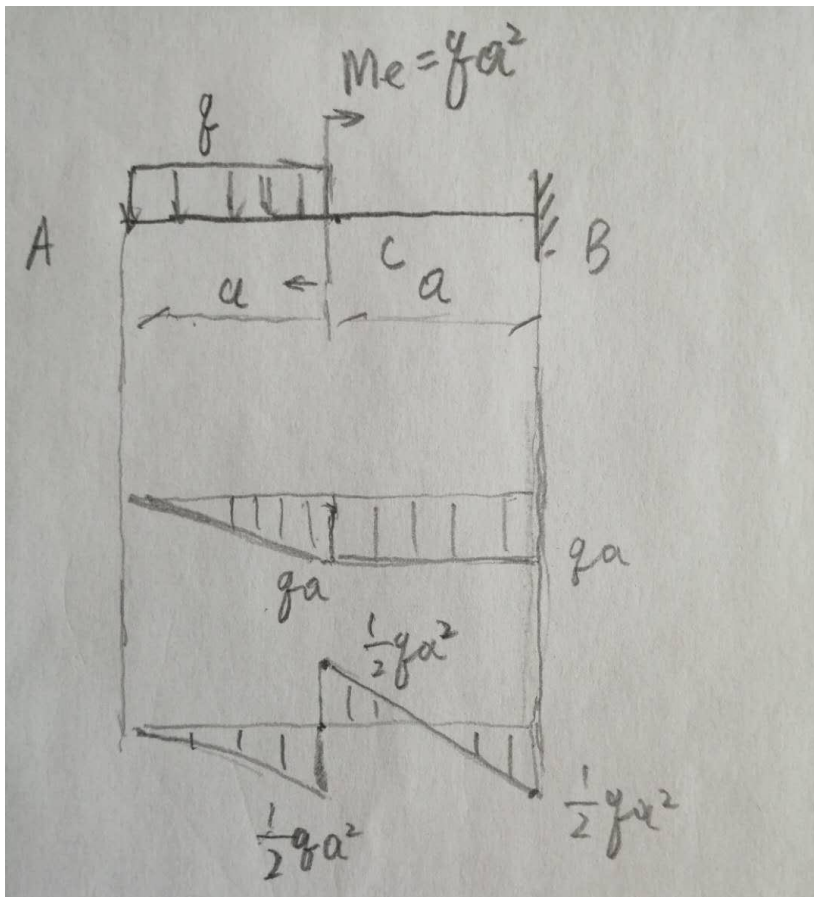
$$\therefore N_{EB} = 2qa$$



3.



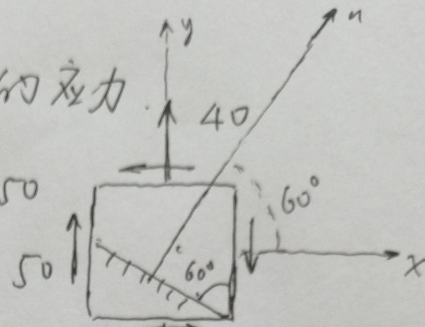
(3)



4. 例: - 斜截面上的应力

$$\sigma_x = 0 \quad \sigma_y = 40 \quad \tau_x = 50$$

$$\alpha = 60^\circ$$



$$\sigma_{60^\circ} = \frac{0+40}{2} + \frac{0-40}{2} \cos 120^\circ - 50 \sin 120^\circ$$

$$= 30 - 25\sqrt{3}$$

$$\tau_{60^\circ} = \frac{0-40}{2} \sin 120^\circ + 50 \cos 120^\circ$$

$$= -10\sqrt{3} - 25$$

= 最大应力

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sigma_{\max} \\ \sigma_{\min} \end{array} \right\} = \frac{0+40}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{0-40}{2}\right)^2 + 50^2} = \begin{cases} 20 + \sqrt{2900} \\ 20 - \sqrt{2900} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \sigma_{\max} = 20 + \sqrt{2900}$$

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = \frac{20 + \sqrt{2900} - 20 - \sqrt{2900}}{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2900}$$

5. $\frac{17}{10}$

5. 补充 (下方)



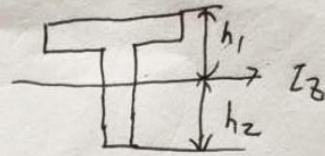
5. $Z_z = 4500 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$ $h_1 = 62.3 \text{ mm}$ $h_2 = 137.8 \text{ mm}$ $[6t] = 40 \text{ MPa}$ $[6c] = 120 \text{ MPa}$

由题意知 M_{\max} 在 B 点

① 根据平衡方程得

~~M_{\max}~~ $M_{\max} = 1.2F \cdot N \cdot m$

B 截面所受力如图所画



$$\sigma_c = \frac{M_{\max} \cdot h_1}{Z_z} \leq [6t]$$

$$\sigma_c = \frac{M_{\max} \cdot h_2}{Z_z} \leq [6c]$$

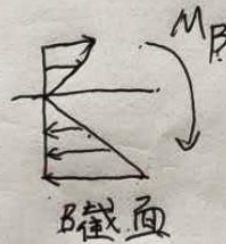
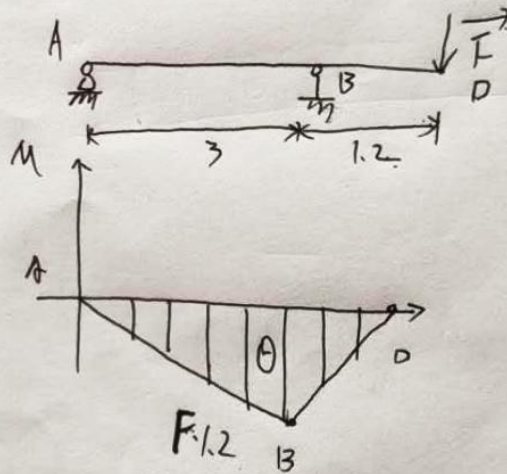
综上所述:

①: $F = 24077.047 \text{ N}$

②: $F = 32656.023 \text{ N}$

~~梁的~~

梁的许可载荷 $F = 24077.047 \text{ N}$



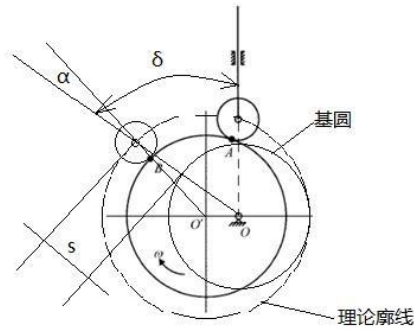
机械设计基础 模拟卷一

一、ADABA DDDCB CBDBD

二、350、点蚀、内圈、滚动体、左右两侧面、曲柄、余、基圆、小、好

三、

23. 解:



24.

$$\text{解: } F_0 = F'' + \frac{F_\Sigma}{Z}$$

$$\frac{1.3F_0}{\frac{\pi d_1^2}{4}} \leq [\sigma]$$

四、

25.

解: G是复合铰链, C或E之一是虚约束, B是局部自由度

$$n=7, P_L=9, P_H=2$$

$$\text{自由度: } F=3n-2P_L-P_H=1$$

26.

解:

$$(1) a = \frac{m(30+z_2)}{2} \quad \therefore z=90$$

$$i = \frac{z_2}{z_1} = 3,$$

$$(2) d_1 = mz_1 = 10 \times 30 = 300\text{mm}$$

$$d_{a1} = d_1 + 2h_a = 300 + 2 \times 10 = 320\text{mm}$$

$$d_{f1} = d_1 - 2h_f = 300 - 2 \times 1.25 \times 10 = 275\text{mm}$$

$$d_{b1} = d_1 \times \cos 20 = 300 \times 0.94 = 282\text{mm}$$



机械设计基础 模拟卷二

一、DCBAB DBADD AADDA

二、小、直动、 $\eta = \frac{\tan \psi}{\tan \psi + \rho}$ 、小、=、齿数、大端模数相等、大端压力角相等、

防止螺纹副相对转动、高速级

三、25.

解：

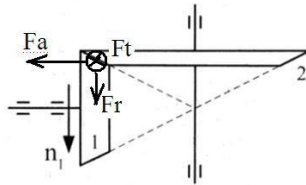
$$\theta = 180^\circ \frac{K-1}{K+1} = 36^\circ$$

作图如下：曲柄长=22.43

连杆长=42.18

26.

解：



27.

解：

$$\frac{1.3F_0}{\pi d_1^2} \leq [\sigma]$$

$$F_0 \mu \frac{D}{2} z \geq KT$$

上面两个式子整理可得： $d_1 = \dots$ 略

四、28.

解：C是局部自由度，E或G之一是虚约束

$$n=4, P_L=5, P_H=1$$

$$\text{自由度：} F=3n-2P_L-P_H=1$$



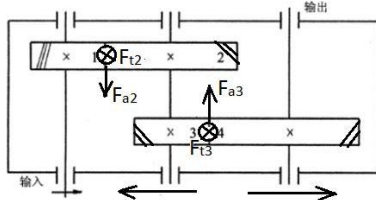
机械设计基础 模拟卷三

一、DABCD ADBBC DACAC

二、 \leq 、增大、上下两面、 $\lambda \leq \rho v$ 、疲劳破坏、 \geq 、脉动循环、压溃、剪断、圆锥滚子轴承

三、25.

解：



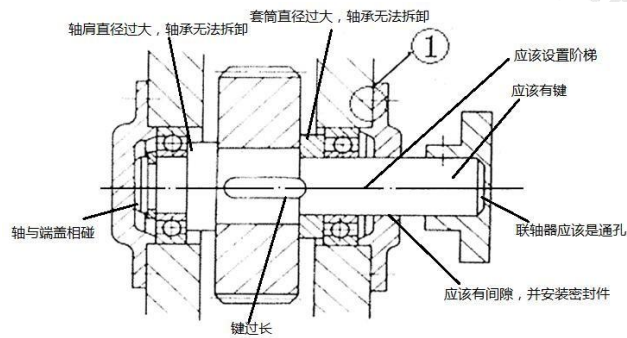
26.

解：

四、26.

解：

$$F = F_{r1}$$



$$s_1 = \frac{F_{r1}}{2 \times 2.1} = 1190.5 \text{ (N)}$$

$$F_{s2} = \frac{F_{r2} \cdot 2}{1.6} = 952 \text{ (N)}$$

$$\therefore F_{s2} + F_A = 952 + 600 = 1552 > F_{s1}$$

\therefore 1压紧, 2放松

$$F_{a2} = F_{s2} = 952$$

$$F_{a1} = F_{s2} + F_A = 1552$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_{a1}}{F_{r1}} = \frac{1552}{5000} = 0.31 > e$$

$$\therefore X_1 = 0.4, Y_1 = 2.1$$

$$\therefore P_1 = X_1 F_{r1} + Y_1 F_{a1} = \text{略}$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_{a2}}{F_{r2}} = \frac{952}{4000} = 0.23 < e$$

$$\therefore X_2 = 1, Y_1 = 0$$

$$P_2 = X_2 F_{r2} + Y_2 F_{a2} = \text{略}$$



28.

解：该轮系属于行星轮系

$$i_{13}^H = \frac{n_1 - n_H}{n_3 - n_H} = \frac{z_2 z_3}{z_1 z_2'} = \frac{24 \times 40}{20 \times 30} = \dots \quad (a)$$

将 $n_1 = 200$, $n_3 = -100$ 代入

整理可得 $n_H = \dots$ 略，正号，表示转向与 n_1 相同，否则，相反



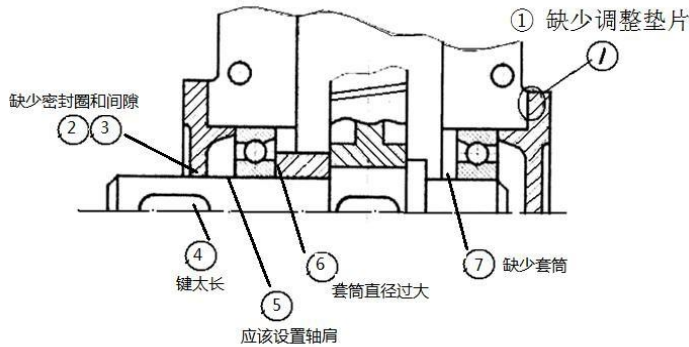
机械设计基础 模拟卷四

一、DDDD ABBCB CDBAC

二、运动副、摇杆、双摇杆、间歇运动、机械、硬度、根切、当量、低、75

三、26.

解：



四、27.

解：

$$i_{12} = \frac{z_2}{z_1} = 3, \therefore z_2 = 75$$

$$a = \frac{m(z_1 + z_2)}{2} = 200 \therefore m = 4$$

$$d_1 = mz_1 = 4 \times 25 = 100\text{mm}$$

$$d_{a1} = d_1 + 2h_a = 100 + 2 \times 4 = 108\text{mm}$$

$$d_{f1} = d_1 - 2h_f = 100 - 2 \times 1.25 \times 4 = 90\text{mm}$$

$$d_2 = mz_2 = 4 \times 75 = 300\text{mm}$$

$$d_{a2} = d_2 + 2h_a = 300 + 2 \times 4 = 308\text{mm}$$

$$d_{f2} = d_2 - 2h_f = 300 - 2 \times 1.25 \times 4 = 290\text{mm}$$

28.

解：

(1) 该轮系属于复合轮系。

因为1,2齿轮组成定轴轮系、其他齿轮组成行星轮系。

$$(2) \text{定轴轮系 } i_{12} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = -\frac{z_2}{z_1} = -\frac{38}{20} \quad (a)$$

$$\text{行星轮系 } i_{35}^2 = \frac{n_3 - n_2}{\omega - \omega} = \frac{z_4 z_5}{z_3 z_{4'}} = \frac{42 \times 36}{18 \times 24} \quad (b)$$

由上面两个式子，并且代入， $n_A = n_1 = 350$ ， $n_B = n_3 = -400$

整理可得 $n_C = n_5$ ---略，正号，表示转向与 n_1 相同，否则，相反

29.



解：F是复合铰链，GD为虚约束，B是局部自由度

$$n=6, P_L=8, P_H=1$$

$$\text{自由度: } F=3n-2P_L-P_H=1$$



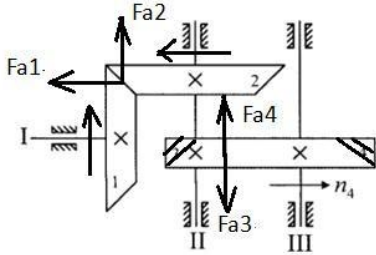
机械设计基础 模拟卷五

一、BBCAD AACBD BCDDC

二、1 或 2、导杆、小、摩擦、弹性滑动、 $\sigma_{H1} = \sigma_{H2}$ 、磨损、边界膜、脉动循环、2

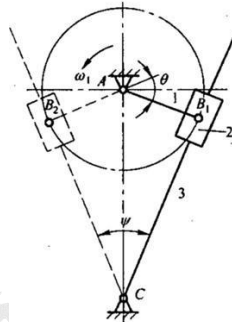
三、26.

解：



27.

解：



极位夹角 $\theta = 60^\circ$ ，行程速比系数 $K = (180 + \theta) / (180 - \theta) = 2$

四、28.



解:

$$F_{s1} = \frac{F_{r1}}{2 \times 1.6} = 1875 \text{ (N)}$$

$$F_{s2} = \frac{F_{r2}}{2} = 625 \text{ (N)}$$

$$\therefore F_{s1} + F_A = 1875 + 250 = 2125 > F_{s2}$$

\therefore 2压紧,1放松

$$F_{a1} = F_{s1} = 1875$$

$$F_{a1} = F_{s1} + F_A = 2125$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_{a1}}{F_{r1}} = \frac{2125}{6000} = 0.35 < e$$

$$\therefore X_1 = 1, Y_1 = 0$$

$$\therefore P_1 = X_1 F_{r1} + Y_1 F_{a1} = \text{略}$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_{a2}}{F_{r2}} = \frac{2125}{2000} = 1.06 > e$$

$$\therefore X_2 = 0.4, Y_2 = 1.6$$

$$P_2 = X_2 F_{r2} + Y_2 F_{a2} = \text{略}$$

29.

解:

$$\frac{1.3F_0}{\frac{\pi d_1^2}{4}} \leq [\sigma]$$

$$F_0 f_z \geq K_f R$$

上面两个式子整理可得: $R_{\max} = \text{---略}$



机械设计基础 模拟卷六

一、AABAD BBBAB DDADD

二、

增大、增大、曲柄摇杆机构、双曲柄机构、双摇杆机构、等速运动、偶、法面模数相等、法面压力角相等、螺旋角大小相等，旋向相反

三、21.

- 解：1. 应设密封圈并留间隙；
 2. 套筒不可同时接触内、外圈；
 3. 轮毂应比轴段长 1-2mm；
 4. 联轴器应给定位台阶；
 5. 应有紧作用向定位；
 6. 此处不必卡圈固定内圈；
 7. 轴承内圈装入应有台阶；
 8. 联轴器应为通孔，且应有轴端档圈固定；
 9. 箱体端盖应有加工凸台并加垫片；
 10. 轴环高不能超过内圈厚度；
 11. 键太长，套筒不能起定位作用；
 12. 轴承盖凸缘内应切倒角槽；
 13. 应加挡油环。

四、22.

$$\text{解： } T = 9.55 \times 10^6 \frac{P}{n} = (\text{代入数据}) \text{ (Nmm)}$$

$$\frac{T}{0.2d^3} \leq [\tau]$$

解得：d=略

23.

$$\text{解： } i_{18} = \frac{n_1}{n_8} = \frac{z_2 z_4 z_6 z_8}{z_1 z_3 z_5 z_7} = \dots (\text{代入数据}) \text{ 略}$$

蜗轮顺时针转

24.



解:

$$F_{s1} = \frac{F_{r1}}{2 \times 1.7} = 1176.5 \text{ (N)}$$

$$F_{s2} = \frac{F_{r2} \cdot 2}{\times 1.7} = 1470.6 \text{ (N)}$$

$$\because F_{s2} + F_A = 1470.6 + 2000 = 3470.6 > F_{s1}$$

\therefore 1压紧, 2放松

$$F_{a2} = F_{s2} = 1470.6$$

$$F_{a1} = F_{s2} + F_A = 3470.6$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_{a1}}{F_{r1}} = \frac{3470.6}{4000} = 0.87 > e$$

$$\therefore X_1 = 0.4, Y_1 = 1.7$$

$$\therefore P_1 = X_1 F_{r1} + Y_1 F_{a1} = \text{略}$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_{a2}}{F_{r2}} = \frac{1470.6}{5000} = 0.29 < e$$

$$\therefore X_2 = 1, Y_2 = 0$$

$$P_2 = X_2 F_{r2} + Y_2 F_{a2} = \text{略}$$



机械设计基础 模拟卷七

一、ABBAB AAABD ADCBC

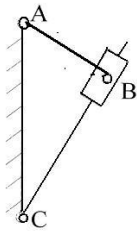
二、刚性、大、左右两个侧面、运动副、法面、脉动、扭转、油沟、摩擦、零件

三、26.

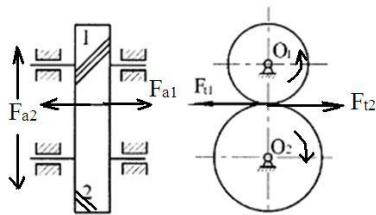
解：k=2

$$\theta = 180^\circ \times \frac{k-1}{k+1} = 60^\circ$$

所以，作图如下：角 $\angle ACB=30^\circ$ ， $AB \perp BC$ ， $\therefore AB=25\text{mm}$



27.



四、28.

解：

(1) 该轮系属于复合轮系。

因为1、2齿轮组成定轴轮系、其他齿轮组成行星轮系。

$$(2) \text{定轴轮系 } i = \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} = -\frac{z_2}{z_1} = -\frac{40}{20} \quad (a)$$

$$\text{行星轮系 } i_{24}^H = \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_H}{\omega_4 - \omega_H} = -\frac{z_3 z_4}{z_2 z_3} = -\frac{30 \times 30}{50 \times 20} \quad (b)$$

由上面两个式子，并且由图可知， $\omega_2 = \omega_4$ ， $\omega_H = 0$

整理可得 i_{24}^H ---略，正号，表示转向相同，否则，相反

29.



解:

$$F_{s1} = 0.68F_{r1} = 680$$

$$F_{s2} = 0.68F_{r2} = 1400.8$$

$$\therefore F_{s2} + F_A = 1400.8 + 880 = 2280.8 > F_{s1}$$

\therefore 1压紧, 2放松

$$F_{a2} = F_{s2} = 1400.8$$

$$F_{a1} = F_{s2} + F_A = 2280.8$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_{a1}}{F_{r1}} = \frac{2280.8}{1000} = 2.3 > e$$

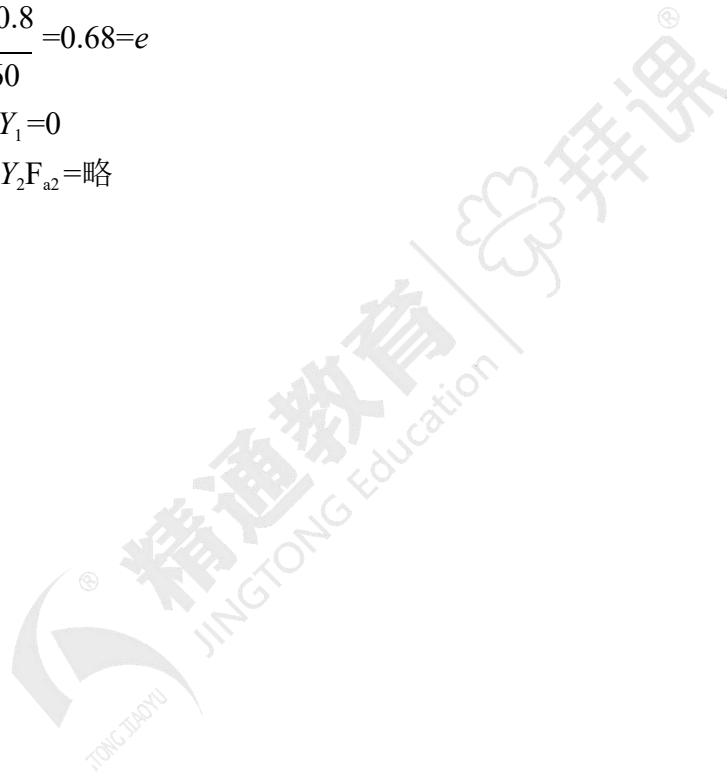
$$\therefore X_1 = 0.41, Y_1 = 0.87$$

$$\therefore P_1 = X_1 F_{r1} + Y_1 F_{a1} = \text{略}$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_{a2}}{F_{r2}} = \frac{1400.8}{2060} = 0.68 = e$$

$$\therefore X_2 = 1, Y_2 = 0$$

$$P_2 = X_2 F_{r2} + Y_2 F_{a2} = \text{略}$$



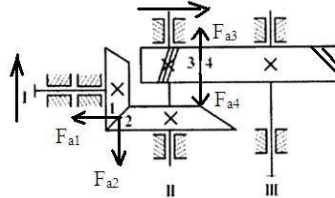
机械设计基础 模拟卷八

一、CCABB ADCCA DBCBC

二、运动规律、弯曲应力、升角≤当量摩擦角、主动链轮、基、法面模数相等、法面压力角
等、螺旋角大小相等，旋向相反、心、大

三、24.

解：



25.

解：由 $\frac{1.3F_0}{\pi \frac{d_1}{4}} \leq [\sigma]$ ---(a)

$2 \times 2 \times F_0 \times \mu \geq KF$ ---(b)

由上面两个式子整理，可得F---略

四、26.

解：

(1) 该轮系属于复合轮系。

因为1、2齿轮组成定轴轮系、其他齿轮组成行星轮系。

(2) 定轴轮系 $i_{12} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{z_2}{z_1} = \frac{40}{20}$ ---(a)

行星轮系 $i_{35}^H = \frac{n_3 - n_H}{n_5 - n_H} = \frac{z_4 z_5}{z_3 z_4} = \frac{32 \times 88}{24 \times 32}$ ---(b)

由上面两个式子，并且由图可知， $n_1 = 1500 r / \min$, $n_H = n_2$, $n_3 = n_{II}$

整理可得 n_{II} ---略，正号，表示转向与 n_1 相同，否则，相反

27.



解:

$$F_{s1} = \frac{F_{r1}}{2 \times 1.6} = 468.75 \text{ (N)}$$

$$F_{s2} = \frac{F_{r2}}{2} = 1093.75 \text{ (N)}$$

$$\therefore F_{s2} + F_A = 1093.75 + 560 = 1653.75 > F_{s1}$$

\therefore 1压紧, 2放松

$$F_{a2} = F_{s2} = 1093.75$$

$$F_{a1} = F_{s2} + F_A = 1653.75$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_{a1}}{F_{r1}} = \frac{1653.75}{1500} = 1.1 > e$$

$$\therefore X_1 = 0.4, Y_1 = 1.6$$

$$\therefore P_1 = X_1 F_{r1} + Y_1 F_{a1} = \text{略}$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_{a2}}{F_{r2}} = \frac{1093.75}{3500} = 0.31 < e$$

$$\therefore X_2 = 1, Y_2 = 0$$

$$P_{II} = X_2 F_{r2} + Y_2 F_{a2} = \text{略}$$



机械设计基础 模拟卷九

一、CBABC CBDAA CCBBC

二、高副、大于、相反、轴径、基准、开式、周转轮系、80mm、低、低

三、26.

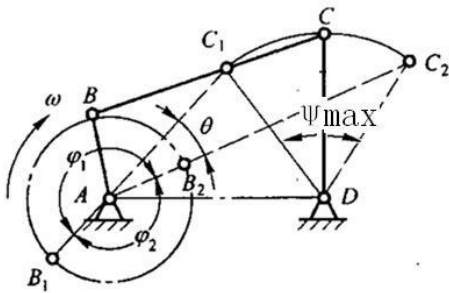
解：

$$\because 50+110 < 80+100$$

又 \because 以50的临边为机架，所以是曲柄摇杆机构

AB为曲柄

$$K = \frac{180^\circ + \theta}{180^\circ - \theta}$$



四、27.

解：

$$i_{12} = \frac{z_2}{z_1} = 3,$$

$$a = \frac{m(z_1 + z_2)}{2} = 200$$

$$\therefore z_1 = 25, z_2 = 75$$

$$d_1 = mz_1 = 4 \times 25 = 100\text{mm}$$

$$d_{a1} = d_1 + 2h_a = 100 + 2 \times 4 = 108\text{mm}$$

$$d_2 = mz_2 = 4 \times 75 = 300\text{mm}$$

$$d_{a2} = d_2 + 2h_a = 300 + 2 \times 4 = 308\text{mm}$$

28.



解:

(1) 该轮系属于复合轮系。

因为4,5齿轮组成定轴轮系、其他齿轮组成行星轮系。

$$(2) \text{ 定轴轮系 } i_{45} = \frac{\omega_4}{\omega_5} = \frac{z_5}{z_4} = \frac{32}{35} \quad (a)$$

$$\text{行星轮系 } i_{13}^H = \frac{\omega_1 - \omega_H}{\omega_3 - \omega_H} = \frac{z_2 z_3}{z_1 z_2'} = \frac{15 \times 105}{60 \times 30} \quad (b)$$

由上面两个式子, 并且由图可知, $\omega_H = \omega$

整理可得 i_{15} ---略, 正号, 表示转向相同, 否则, 相反

29.

解:

$$F_{s1} = \frac{F_{r1}}{2 \times 1.6} = 802.5 \text{ (N)}$$

$$F_{s2} = \frac{F_{r2}}{2 \times 1.6} = 1235 \text{ (N)}$$

$$\therefore F_{s2} + F_A = 802.5 + 980 = 1782.5 > F_{s1}$$

\therefore 1压紧, 2放松

$$F_{a2} = F_{s2} = 1235$$

$$F_{a1} = F_{s2} + F_A = 1782.5$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_{a1}}{F_{r1}} = \frac{1782.5}{2568} = 0.7 > e$$

$$\therefore X_1 = 0.4, Y_1 = 1.6$$

$$\therefore P_1 = X_1 F_{r1} + Y_1 F_{a1} = \text{略}$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_{a2}}{F_{r2}} = \frac{1235}{3952} = 0.31 < e$$

$$\therefore X_2 = 1, Y_2 = 0$$

$$P_2 = X_2 F_{r2} + Y_2 F_{a2} = \text{略}$$



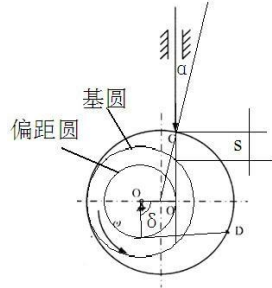
机械设计基础 模拟卷十

一、ABACB BACCD DABBD

二、低副、1.4、防止棘轮逆转、相对转动、节距、螺旋角、轮齿折断、转速、完全液体润滑
轴径

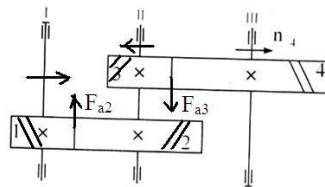
三、26.

解：



27.

解



四、28.

解：

$$\frac{1.3F_{\text{单}}}{\frac{\pi d_1^2}{4}} \leq [\sigma] \Rightarrow F_{\text{单}}$$

$$\text{由 } F = F_{\text{单}} - F''$$

$$\therefore F_{\Sigma} = zF$$

29.

解：G或H有一处是虚约束，E和C是复合铰链

$$n=7, P_L=10, P_H=0$$

$$\text{自由度： } F=3n-2P_L-P_H=1$$

