

② 環形積法 (r 為變數)



$$dA = 2\pi r dr$$

$$A = \int dA = \int_0^r 2\pi r dr = \pi r^2$$

$$J = \int r^2 dA$$

變數為 r 採用環形積分

$$= \int_0^r r^2 \cdot 2\pi r dr$$

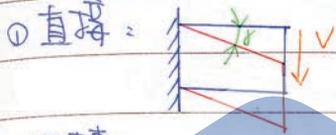
$$= \frac{1}{2} \pi r^4 = \frac{\pi r^4}{2}$$

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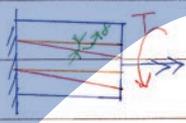
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直接剪應力 vs. 扭轉剪應力

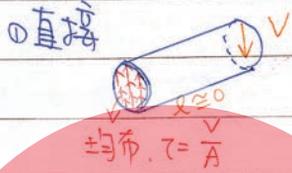
相同處:



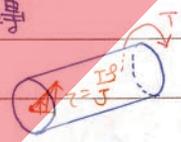
② 扭轉:



相異處:



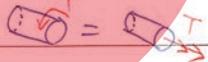
② 扭轉



背:

$$\begin{cases} \tau = \frac{V}{A} \\ \phi = \frac{TL}{GJ} \end{cases}$$

T: 軸所受扭矩, 由靜力平衡求出 $\begin{cases} \text{SI: N}\cdot\text{mm} \\ \text{英: lb}\cdot\text{in} \end{cases}$

\Rightarrow 方法軸向負荷類比法 

l: 軸長, 已知數 $\begin{cases} \text{SI: mm} \\ \text{英: in} \end{cases}$

J: 軸端面之面積對圓心極慣性矩 $\begin{cases} \text{SI: mm}^4 \\ \text{英: in}^4 \end{cases}$

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G: 材料係數 - 剪彈性模數, 已知數 $\begin{cases} \text{SI: MPa} \\ \text{英: psi} \end{cases}$

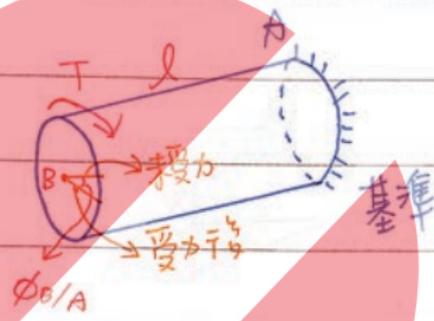
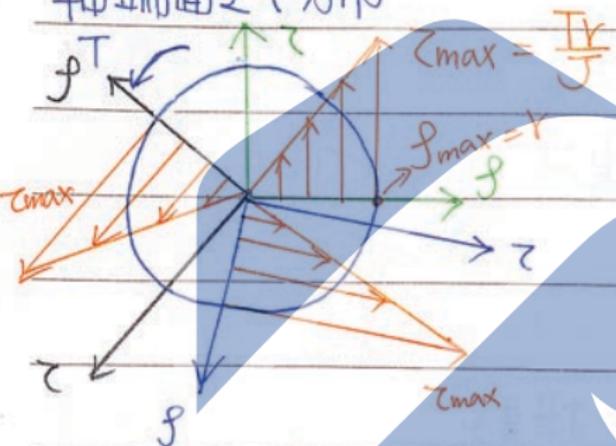
r: 圓端面之欲求應力之突到圓心的距離 $\begin{cases} \text{SI: mm} \\ \text{英: in} \end{cases}$

r: 圓端面在 r 處的剪力 $\begin{cases} \text{SI: MPa} \\ \text{英: psi} \end{cases}$

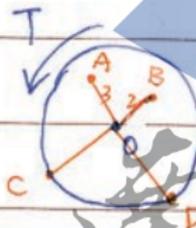
ϕ : 軸端面受 T 作用所旋轉之角度 (扭轉角) = rad

軸端面之分布

軸端面之扭轉角



ex:



在T作用下, τ 由小排到大

$$0 < B < A < C = D$$

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