

变截面及等截面框架通用程序

黄振国

(土建系)

提 要

本文导出了楔形变截面杆的刚度矩阵。并根据有限元位移法原理,采用扩展 BASIC 语言编制了可计算带有楔形变截面杆的钢筋混凝土框架计算程序。该程序可计算具有任何几何形式和支承方式的框架。在计算机上输出:①各结点线位移及转角,②各杆端内力(N、Q、M),③梁、柱截面配筋。

该程序已用于实际工程设计中。

一、简 介

在工程实际中常遇到一些变截面杆件,如门式刚架的梁和柱均为变截面杆,其截面高度按直线变化,而带加腋梁的框架和连续梁均带有楔形变截面杆。在很多情况下,采用变截面杆则为了适应内力分布需要。如在弯矩和剪力较大的截面上增加截面高度,可减少钢筋用量,增加抗剪能力等。同时也使结点处钢筋的布置比较方便。为了解决这类工程结构的计算,编制了带楔形直杆的钢筋混凝土框架通用程序。本程序是在 DJS-130 机上用 BASIC 语言编制成的。

该程序已用于某大学物理楼及某些多层多跨工业厂房,带楔形变截面梁的框架设计中。实践证明:采用该程序计算速度快,精确可靠,使用简便。

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [R_n(-1)]^{k_1} \text{收敛}$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [R_n(-1)]^{k_1} = 0$$

$$\text{从而可知 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(-1) = 0$$

由(i)与(ii)我们得到下面的结论:

当等式(*)右端的级数在 $|x|=1$ 处收敛时,等式(*)也成立。

参 考 文 献

[1] Γ. M. 菲赫金哥尔茨著:微积分学教程,一卷一分册,二卷二分册。

[2] 侯双印,二项式 $(1+x)^n$ 级数,郑州大学学报,(1963) NO. 2, 5.

二、程序适用范围及输出结果

1. 结构形式: 框架可具有任何几何形式(可有斜梁斜柱), 结点为刚结点(也可简化为铰接), 各杆可为: ①等截面直杆; ②阶梯形变截面杆; ③楔形变截面杆。如计算机容量许可, 能计算任意层数和跨数之框架。

2. 支承方式: 支座可为固定端、铰支座、沿垂直或水平方向的辊轴支承。

3. 荷载类型: 可作用结点荷载和非结点荷载

非结点荷载包括四种情况:

- a) 部分垂直均布荷载;
- b) 垂直杆轴的集中荷载;
- c) 平行于杆轴的集中荷载;
- d) 集中力偶矩。

4. 输出形式及结果

计算结果在宽行打印机上打印出:

- (1) 各结点水平、垂直位移及转角(单位米或弧度);
- (2) 各杆之杆端内力(轴力N, 剪力Q, 弯矩M);
- (3) 各梁接九等分输出九个截面的配筋面积(cm^2), 各柱给出上、下端截面配筋(cm^2)。

三、计算方法

1. 基本原理: 本程序采用有限元位移法, 把框架的每根杆(梁或柱)看作一个单元(有截面改变时分为两个单元)考虑在结点处相连接组成整体框架。其解题步骤是: 先将框架分割成单元, 建立每个单元的杆端力与杆端位移的关系式, 即单元刚度方程。由于汇交于某一结点的各杆端内力应与该结点的外力平衡, 可建立结点力与结点位移的关系式, 即位移法方程组。解方程求得各结点位移, 知道各结点位移后, 根据单元刚度方程可求得各杆端内力。

2. 单元分析——组成单元刚度矩阵(杆坐标系)

(1) 等截面杆

首先建立单元体(每根杆)杆端内力与杆端位移的关系式。下图是框架中一个单元(e)杆长为L, 截面积为A, 截面惯性矩为I, 弹性横量为E。计算时采用杆坐标系(局部坐标系)以杆轴正向为 \bar{x} , 逆时针转 90° 为 \bar{y} 正向。

在杆坐标系中, 单元每个端点有三个位移分量(图示为正向)。

$$\text{用矩阵表示 } \begin{Bmatrix} \bar{\delta}_1 \\ \bar{\delta}_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \bar{u}_1 \\ \bar{v}_1 \\ \bar{\theta}_1 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \begin{Bmatrix} \bar{\delta}_2 \\ \bar{\delta}_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \bar{u}_2 \\ \bar{v}_2 \\ \bar{\theta}_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

每个端点有三个力分量(图示为正向)

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \bar{F}_1 \\ \bar{F}_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \bar{N}_1 \\ \bar{Q}_1 \\ \bar{M}_1 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \begin{Bmatrix} \bar{F}_3 \\ \bar{F}_4 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \bar{N}_2 \\ \bar{Q}_2 \\ \bar{M}_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$



图 1

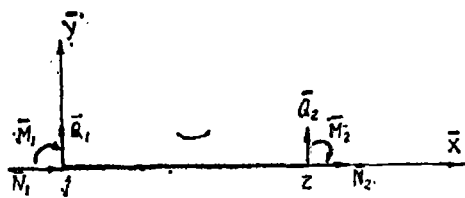


图 2

对于等截面杆，由结构力学可知：

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \bar{N}_1 \\ \bar{Q}_1 \\ \bar{M}_1 \\ \bar{N}_2 \\ \bar{Q}_2 \\ \bar{M}_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{EA}{L} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{EA}{L} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{12EI}{L^3} & -\frac{6EI}{L^2} & 0 & -\frac{12EI}{L^3} & \frac{6EI}{L^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{6EI}{L^2} & \frac{4EI}{L} & 0 & \frac{6EI}{L^2} & \frac{2EI}{L} \\ -\frac{EA}{L} & 0 & 0 & \frac{EA}{L} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{12EI}{L^3} & \frac{6EI}{L^2} & 0 & -\frac{12EI}{L^3} & \frac{6EI}{L^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{6EI}{L^2} & \frac{2EI}{L} & 0 & \frac{6EI}{L^2} & \frac{4EI}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \bar{u}_1 \\ \bar{v}_1 \\ \bar{\theta}_1 \\ \bar{u}_2 \\ \bar{v}_2 \\ \bar{\theta}_2 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \dots\dots(1)$$

(2) 楔形变截面直杆

下图为楔形变截面杆

为计算需要先得导出变截面积分公式

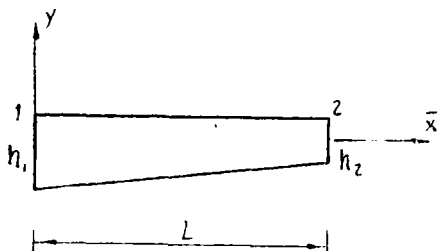


图3

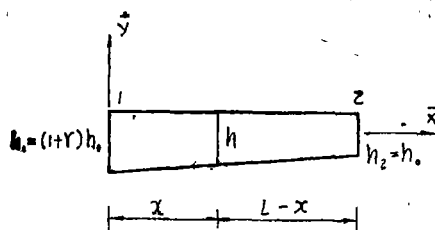


图4

令 $h_2 = h_0$.

$h_1 = h_2 (1+r) = h_0 (1+r)$ 其中 $r = \frac{h_1 - h_2}{h_2}$

则 $h = h_0 + \left(\frac{L-x}{L}\right) rh_0 = \left[1 + r\left(1 - \frac{x}{L}\right)\right] h_0 = \mu h_0$.

故 $\frac{h}{h_0} = \mu \left\{ \text{其中 } \mu = 1 + r\left(1 - \frac{x}{L}\right), d\mu = -\frac{r}{L} dx \right\}$

$$\text{令 } y = \frac{I_0}{I} = \frac{bh_0^3}{bh^3} = \left(\frac{h_0}{h}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{\mu^3}$$

$$\text{取 } A_0 = \int_0^L y dx = \int_{1+r}^1 \frac{1}{\mu^3} \left(-\frac{L}{r} d\mu\right) = -\frac{L}{r} \int_{1+r}^1 \frac{d\mu}{\mu^3} = \frac{2+r}{2(1+r)^2} L$$

$$A_1 = \int_0^L y x dx = \int_{1+r}^1 \frac{1}{\mu^3} \left[L \left(1 - \frac{\mu-1}{r}\right) \left(-\frac{L}{r} d\mu\right) \right] = \frac{1}{2(1+r)} L^2$$

$$A_2 = \int_0^L y x^2 dx = \left[\frac{1}{r^3} \ln(1+r) - \frac{2-r}{2r^2} \right] L^3$$

下面建立楔形变截面杆的杆端内力与杆端位移的关系式。首先导出1端有位移分量 $\theta_1 = 1$ 时, 在杆两端产生的力分量。

$$\text{用结构力学方法有 } \begin{cases} \delta_{11} \bar{M}_1 + \delta_{12} \bar{M}_2 = \theta_1 \\ \delta_{21} \bar{M}_1 + \delta_{22} \bar{M}_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \dots (2)$$

其中 δ_{11} 为可端铰支楔形杆在1端作用 $\theta_1 = 1$ 时, 在 \bar{M}_1 方向上产生的位移分量(即 \bar{M}_1 方向) δ_{22} , δ_{12} , δ_{21} 类同, 其中 $\delta_{12} = \delta_{21}$

因变截面杆惯性矩 I 为变值, δ_{11} , δ_{22} , δ_{12} 必须用积分求得。由图5知

$$\bar{M}_1 = -\left(\frac{L-x}{L}\right) \quad \bar{M}_2 = \frac{x}{L}$$

$$\text{则 } \delta_{11} = \int_0^L \frac{1}{EI} \bar{M}_1^2 dx = \frac{1}{EI_0} \int_0^L \frac{I_0}{I} \left(\frac{L-x}{L}\right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{EI_0} \int_0^L y \left(1 - \frac{2x}{L} + \frac{x^2}{L^2}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{EI_0} \left[A_0 - \frac{2}{L} A_1 + \frac{1}{L^2} A_2 \right]$$

$$\text{同理求得 } \delta_{22} = \int_0^L \frac{\bar{M}_2^2}{EI} dx = \frac{1}{EI_0} \left[\frac{1}{L^2} A_2 \right]$$

$$\delta_{12} = \delta_{21} = \int_0^L \frac{\bar{M}_1 \bar{M}_2}{EI} dx = -\frac{1}{EI_0} \left[\frac{1}{L} A_1 - \frac{1}{L^2} A_2 \right]$$

解方程(2)得

$$\bar{M}_1 = \frac{\delta_{22}}{\delta_{11}\delta_{22} - \delta_{12}^2} \theta_1 \quad \bar{M}_2 = -\frac{\delta_{12}}{\delta_{11}\delta_{22} - \delta_{12}^2} \theta_1$$

$$\text{令 } \delta_0 = \delta_{11}\delta_{22} - \delta_{12}^2$$

$$\text{则有 } \bar{M}_1 = \frac{\delta_{22}}{\delta_0} \theta_1 \quad \bar{M}_2 = -\frac{\delta_{12}}{\delta_0} \theta_1$$

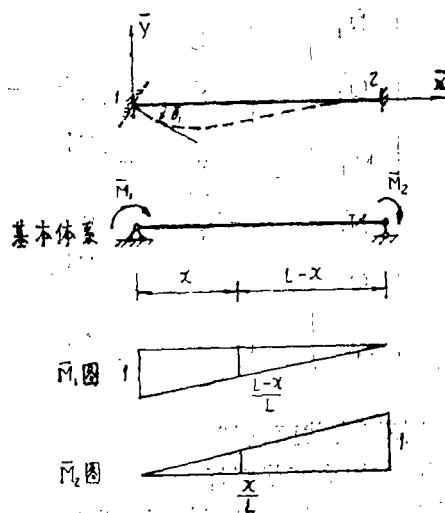


图5

$$\bar{Q}_1 = -\frac{\delta_{22}-\delta_{12}}{\delta_0 L} \bar{\theta}_1, \quad \bar{Q}_2 = \frac{\delta_{22}-\delta_{12}}{\delta_0 L} \bar{\theta}_1$$

同理可求出, 位移分量 $\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2, \bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2, \bar{\theta}_1, \bar{\theta}_2$ 产生的力分量。则有:

$$\bar{N}_1 = \frac{EF_0}{L} \frac{r}{\ln(1+r)} \bar{u}_1 - \frac{EF_0}{L} \frac{r}{\ln(1+r)} \bar{u}_2$$

$$\bar{N}_2 = -\frac{EF_0}{L} \frac{v}{\ln(1+r)} \bar{u}_1 + \frac{EF_0}{L} \frac{r}{\ln(1+r)} \bar{u}_2$$

$$\bar{Q}_1 = \frac{\delta_{11}+\delta_{22}-2\delta_{12}}{\delta_0 L^2} \bar{v}_1 - \frac{\delta_{22}-\delta_{12}}{\delta_0 L} \bar{\theta}_1 - \frac{\delta_{11}+\delta_{22}-2\delta_{12}}{\delta_0 L^2} \bar{v}_2 - \frac{\delta_{11}-\delta_{12}}{\delta_0 L} \bar{\theta}_2$$

$$\bar{Q}_2 = -\frac{\delta_{11}+\delta_{22}-2\delta_{12}}{\delta_0 L} \bar{v}_1 + \frac{\delta_{22}-\delta_{12}}{\delta_0 L} \bar{\theta}_1 + \frac{\delta_{11}+\delta_{22}-2\delta_{12}}{\delta_0 L^2} \bar{v}_2 + \frac{\delta_{11}-\delta_{12}}{\delta_0 L} \bar{\theta}_2$$

$$\bar{M}_1 = -\frac{\delta_{22}-\delta_{12}}{\delta_0 L} \bar{v}_1 + \frac{\delta_{22}}{\delta_0} \bar{\theta}_1 + \frac{\delta_{22}-\delta_{12}}{\delta_0 L} \bar{v}_2 - \frac{\delta_{12}}{\delta_0} \bar{\theta}_2$$

$$\bar{M}_2 = -\frac{\delta_{11}-\delta_{12}}{\delta_0 L} \bar{v}_1 - \frac{\delta_{12}}{\delta_0} \bar{\theta}_1 + \frac{\delta_{11}-\delta_{12}}{\delta_0 L} \bar{v}_2 + \frac{\delta_{11}}{\delta_0} \bar{\theta}_2$$

式中 $F_0 = bh_0$

如令 $\Delta_0 = \delta_{11} + \delta_{22} - 2\delta_{12}$

$\Delta_1 = \delta_{11} - \delta_{12}$

$\Delta_2 = \delta_{22} - \delta_{12}$

同前也写成矩阵形式

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \bar{N}_1 \\ \bar{Q}_1 \\ \bar{M}_1 \\ \bar{N}_2 \\ \bar{Q}_2 \\ \bar{M}_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{EF_0}{L} \frac{r}{\ln(1+r)} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{EF_0}{L} \frac{r}{\ln(1+r)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\Delta_0}{\delta_0 L^2} - \frac{\Delta_2}{\delta_0 L} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{\Delta_0}{\delta_0 L^2} - \frac{\Delta_1}{\delta_0 L} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\Delta_2}{\delta_0 L} & \frac{\delta_{22}}{\delta_0} & 0 & \frac{\Delta_2}{\delta_0 L} & -\frac{\delta_{12}}{\delta_0} \\ -\frac{EF_0}{L} \frac{r}{\ln(1+r)} & 0 & 0 & \frac{EF_0}{L} \frac{r}{\ln(1+r)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\Delta_0}{\delta_0 L^2} - \frac{\Delta_2}{\delta_0 L} & 0 & 0 & \frac{\Delta_0}{\delta_0 L^2} - \frac{\Delta_1}{\delta_0 L} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\Delta_1}{\delta_0 L} - \frac{\delta_{12}}{\delta_0} & 0 & 0 & \frac{\Delta_1}{\delta_0 L} & \frac{\delta_{11}}{\delta_0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \bar{u}_1 \\ \bar{v}_1 \\ \bar{\theta}_1 \\ \bar{u}_2 \\ \bar{v}_2 \\ \bar{\theta}_2 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \dots (3)$$

(1) 式和 (3) 式可简写为

$$\{\bar{F}\}^{(e)} = [C]^{(e)} \{\bar{\delta}\}^{(e)} \quad \dots (4)$$

$[C]^{(e)}$ 为 6×6 阶矩阵, 称为局部坐标系中单元刚度矩阵。

3. 坐标转换及公共坐标系单元刚度矩阵

上面所述杆端内力和杆端位移都是以杆件本身的坐标 (局部坐标) 为基准的。由于结构

中各杆体的方向不一致,因而列出方程式就不统一。为了便于建立整个结构的位移方程,应将杆端内力及杆端位移都换成统一的公共坐标系为基准来表示。

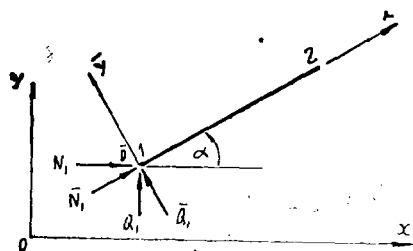


图 6

如图6所示,结构中任一杆, $\bar{x} \bar{o} \bar{y}$ 为杆坐标系。

xoy 为公共坐标系。

α 表示由 x 轴到 \bar{x} 轴的角度逆时针为正, 则有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{N}_1 &= N_1 \cos \alpha + Q_1 \sin \alpha \\ \bar{Q}_1 &= -N_1 \sin \alpha + Q_1 \cos \alpha \\ \bar{M}_1 &= M_1 \end{aligned} \right\} \dots\dots (5)$$

同理可列出另一端的关系统, 两组方程合成一矩阵

方程为:

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \bar{N}_1 \\ \bar{Q}_1 \\ \bar{M}_1 \\ \bar{N}_2 \\ \bar{Q}_2 \\ \bar{M}_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} N_1 \\ Q_1 \\ M_1 \\ N_2 \\ Q_2 \\ M_2 \end{Bmatrix} \dots\dots (6)$$

上式可简写为

$$\{ \bar{F} \}^{(e)} = [T] \{ F \}^{(e)} \dots\dots (7)$$

其中 $[T]$ 称为 (e) 单元坐标转换矩阵。

可证明 $[T]$ 的逆矩阵等于它的转置矩阵, 即

$$[T]^{-1} = [T]^T$$

则 (7) 式的逆转换式为

$$\{ F \}^{(e)} = [T]^{-1} \{ \bar{F} \}^{(e)} = [T]^T \{ \bar{F} \}^{(e)} \dots\dots (8)$$

对结点位移也作同样处理, 则

$$\{ \bar{\delta} \}^{(e)} = [T] \{ \delta \}^{(e)} \dots\dots (9)$$

$$\{ \delta \}^{(e)} = [T]^T \{ \bar{\delta} \}^{(e)} \dots\dots (10)$$

将 (4) 代入 (8)

$$\{ F \}^{(e)} = [T]^T \{ \bar{F} \}^{(e)} = [T]^T [C]^{(e)} \{ \bar{\delta} \}^{(e)}$$

再将 (9) 式代入

$$\{F\}^{(e)} = [T]^T [C]^{(e)} [T] \{\delta\}^{(e)}$$

$$\text{取 } [B]^{(e)} = [T]^T [C]^{(e)} [T] \quad \dots\dots (11)$$

$$\text{则 } \{F\}^{(e)} = [B]^{(e)} \{\delta\}^{(e)} \quad \dots\dots (12)$$

上式即公共坐标系单元杆端力与杆端位移关系式

$[B]^{(e)}$ 为公共坐标系的单元刚度矩阵

4. 整体刚度矩阵

由于汇交于某一结点的杆端内力，应与该结点的外力平衡，可建立结点力与结点位移关系式。又每杆的杆端内力由固端内力 F^0 和位移内力 $F^{(e)}$ 两部分组成。如结点外力为 \bar{P} ，则

$$\bar{P} = \sum F^0 + \sum F^{(e)} \quad \dots\dots (13)$$

位移内力已由 (12) 式求出，祇与结点位移有关，代入 (13) 式得

$$\bar{P} = \sum F^0 + \sum [B]^{(e)} \{\delta\}^{(e)} \quad \dots\dots (14)$$

将固端内力移到等号左边，并与 \bar{P} 合并为 P

$$P = \bar{P} - \sum F^0 \quad \dots\dots (15)$$

$$\text{则 } P = \sum [B]^{(e)} \{\delta\}^{(e)} \quad \dots\dots (16)$$

(16) 式即某结点，某位移方向上，结点力与结点位移关系式。

整体结构有几个结点位移分量，就能列出同样数目的与位移相应的方程式，组成一个方程组，写成矩阵形式为

$$\{P\} = [k] \{\delta\} \quad \dots\dots (17)$$

式中 $[k]$ 一称为整体刚度矩阵，由每个单元刚度矩阵，在相应结点位移方向上叠加形成，其步骤可参看结构力学，矩阵分析部分。

$\{\delta\}$ ——是整个结构的结点位移向量。

5. 非结点荷载

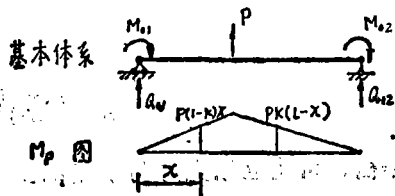
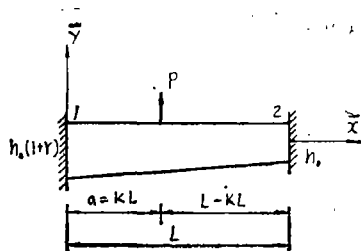
由前节 (15) 式知，结点荷载由两部分组成：①直接作用在结点的外荷载；②非结点荷载产生的固端内力。因此非结点荷载可转化为等效结点荷载。其步骤是：先在各结点加约束，求出各杆的固端内力，然后反号进行集成，即得出等效结点荷载。

(1) 等截面直杆的固端内力

从略，见结构力学。

(2) 楔形变截面杆的固端内力。

a) 垂直杆轴的集中荷载



M_p 图

M_{11} 图

M_{22} 图

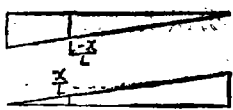


图 7

$$a = kL$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq x \leq kL \text{ 时 } M_p' &= P(1-k)x \\ kL \leq x \leq L \text{ 时 } M_p'' &= P(L-x)k \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{M}_1 = -\frac{L-x}{L}$$

$$\bar{M}_2 = \frac{x}{L}$$

$$\delta_{11} = \int_0^L \frac{1}{EI} \bar{M}_1^2 dx = \frac{1}{EI_0} \left[A_0 - \frac{2}{L} A_1 + \frac{1}{L^2} A_2 \right]$$

$$\delta_{22} = \int_0^L \frac{1}{EI} \bar{M}_2^2 dx = \frac{1}{EI_0} \left[\frac{1}{L^2} A_2 \right]$$

$$\delta_{12} = \delta_{21} = \int_0^L \frac{1}{EI} \bar{M}_1 \bar{M}_2 dx = -\frac{1}{EI_0} \left[\frac{1}{L} A_1 - \frac{1}{L^2} A_2 \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{1P} &= \int_0^L \frac{M_p \bar{M}_1}{EI} dx = \frac{1}{EI_0} \int_0^L \frac{I_0}{I} M_p \bar{M}_1 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{EI_0} \left[\int_0^a y M_p' \bar{M}_1 dx + \int_0^L y M_p'' \bar{M}_1 dx \right] \\ &= \frac{-P}{EI_0} \left[A_1(a, a) - KA_1 - \frac{1}{L} A_2(a, a) + \frac{K}{L} A_2 + KLA_0(a, L) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - KA_1(a, L) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同理 } \Delta_{2P} = \int_0^L \frac{M_p \bar{M}_2}{EI} dx = \frac{P}{EI_0} \left[\frac{1}{L} A_2(a, a) + KA_1(a, L) - \frac{K}{L} A_2 \right]$$

其中 A_0, A_1, A_2 同前

$$A_{0(0,a)} = \int_0^a y dx \quad A_{0(a,L)} = \int_a^L y dx$$

$$A_{1(0,a)} = \int_0^a y x dx \quad A_{1(a,L)} = \int_a^L y x dx$$

$$A_{2(0,a)} = \int_0^a y x^2 dx \quad A_{2(a,L)} = \int_a^L y x^2 dx$$

$$A_{3(0,a)} = \int_0^a y x^3 dx \quad A_{3(a,L)} = \int_a^L y x^3 dx$$

由定义知:

$$A_0 = \int_0^L y dx = \int_0^a y dx + \int_a^L y dx = A_{0(0,a)} + A_{0(a,L)}$$

$$A_1 = A_{1(0,a)} + A_{1(a,L)}$$

$$A_2 = A_{2(0,a)} + A_{2(a,L)}$$

$$A_3 = A_{3(0,a)} + A_{3(a,L)}$$

$$\text{则 } A_{1(a,L)} = A_1 - A_{1(0,a)}$$

因此只需求出楔形梁的 $0 \sim a$ 段积分, 同前方法

$$A_{0(0,a)} = \frac{[2 + \gamma(2-k)]k}{2(1+\gamma)^2 [1 + \gamma(1-k)]^2} L$$

$$A_{1(0,a)} = \left\{ \frac{k^2}{2(1+\gamma) [1 + \gamma(1-k)]^2} \right\} L^2$$

$$A_{2(0,a)} = \left\{ \frac{1}{\gamma^3} \ln \left(\frac{1+\gamma}{1+\gamma(1-k)} \right) - \frac{[2(1+\gamma) - 3\gamma k]k}{2\gamma^2 [1 + \gamma(1-k)]^2} \right\} L^3$$

$$A_{3(0,a)} = \left\{ \frac{3(1+\gamma)}{\gamma^4} \ln \left[\frac{1+\gamma}{1+\gamma(1-k)} \right] - \frac{[2\gamma^2 k^2 - 9\gamma(1+\gamma)k + 6(1+\gamma)^2]k}{2\gamma^3 [1 + \gamma(1-k)]^2} \right\} L^4$$

由图7楔形梁两段变形协调条件得

$$\begin{cases} \delta_{11}M_{01} + \delta_{12}M_{02} + \Delta_{1p}^0 = 0 \\ \delta_{21}M_{01} + \delta_{22}M_{02} + \Delta_{2p}^0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解方程得

$$\begin{cases} M_{01} = -\frac{\Delta_{1p}^0 \delta_{22} - \Delta_{2p}^0 \delta_{12}}{\delta_0} \\ M_{02} = -\frac{\Delta_{2p}^0 \delta_{11} - \Delta_{1p}^0 \delta_{12}}{\delta_0} \\ Q_{01} = -P(1-k) - \frac{M_{01} + M_{02}}{L} \\ Q_{02} = -Pk + \frac{M_{01} + M_{02}}{L} \\ N_{01} = N_{02} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{式中 } \delta_0 = \delta_{11}\delta_{22} - \delta_{12}^2$$

b) 部分均布荷载

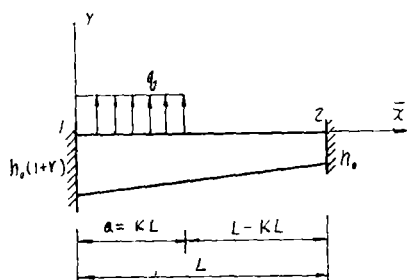


图 8

$0 \leq x \leq a$ 时

$$M'_p = q(kLx - \frac{k^2L}{2}x^2 - \frac{x^2}{2})$$

$a \leq x \leq L$ 时

$$M''_p = \frac{qLk^2}{2}(1-x)$$

同上节导出固端内力

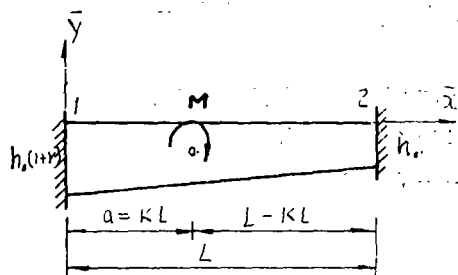
$$\begin{cases} N_{01} = 0 \\ Q_{01} = -qkL(1 - \frac{k}{2}) - \frac{(M_{01} + M_{02})}{L} \\ M_{01} = -\frac{\Delta_{1p}^0 \delta_{22} - \Delta_{2p}^0 \delta_{12}}{\delta_0} \\ N_{02} = 0 \\ Q_{02} = -qk^2L/2 + \frac{(M_{01} + M_{02})}{L} \\ M_{02} = -\frac{\Delta_{2p}^0 \delta_{11} - \Delta_{1p}^0 \delta_{12}}{\delta_0} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{其中 } \Delta f_p = \frac{-q}{EI_0} \left[\frac{K^2 L^2}{2} A_0(a, L) - \frac{K^2 L}{2} A_1 - \frac{K^2 L}{2} A_1(a, L) \right.$$

$$\left. + KLA_1(0, a) - \frac{1}{2}A_2(a, a) - KA_2(0, a) + \frac{K^2}{2}A_2 + \frac{1}{2L}A_3(0, a) \right]$$

$$\Delta_{2p}^2 = \frac{q}{EI_0} \left[\frac{K^2 L}{2} A_1(a, L) - \frac{K^2}{2} A_2 + KA_2(0, a) - \frac{1}{2L} A_3(0, a) \right]$$

c) 集中力偶矩



$$0 \leq x \leq a \text{ 时 } M'_p = \frac{Mx}{L}$$

$a \leq x \leq L$ 时

$$M''_p = -\frac{M}{L}(L-x)$$

同前面方法求出固端内力

图9

$$\begin{cases} N_{01} = 0 \\ Q_{01} = -\frac{M}{L} - \frac{M_{01} + M_{02}}{L} \\ M_{01} = -\frac{\Delta_{1p}^m \delta_{22} - \Delta_{2p}^m \delta_{12}}{\delta_{00}} \\ N_{02} = 0 \\ Q_{02} = \frac{M}{L} + \frac{M_{01} + M_{02}}{L} \\ M_{02} = -\frac{\Delta_{2p}^m \delta_{11} - \Delta_{1p}^m \delta_{12}}{\delta_{00}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{其中 } \Delta_{1p}^m = \frac{M}{EI_0} \left[A_0(a, L) - \frac{1}{L}A_1 - \frac{1}{L}A_1(a, L) + \frac{1}{L^2}A_2 \right]$$

$$\Delta_{2p}^m = \frac{M}{EI_0} \left[-\frac{1}{L}A_1(a, L) + \frac{1}{L^2}A_2 \right]$$

d) 平行杆轴的集中荷载

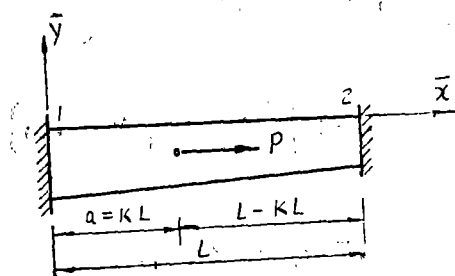


图 10

$$N_{01} = \left\{ \frac{\ln [1+r(1-k)]}{\ln(1+r)} - 1 \right\} P$$

$$Q_{01} = 0$$

$$M_{01} = 0$$

$$N_{02} = - \frac{\ln [1+r(1-k)]}{\ln(1+r)} P$$

$$Q_{02} = 0$$

$$M_{02} = 0$$

6、引入支承条件

如第*i*个位移方向受到支承约束不能有位移时，即 $\delta_i = 0$ 。则要使 $\delta_i = 0$ ，必须(17)式修改

①矩阵[K]中第*i*行与*i*列中主对角线元素 K_{ii} 改为1，其他元素为0。

②荷载向量{P}中，第*i*行元素为0，修改后的(17)式为

$$[K] \cdot \{\delta\} = \{P\} \cdot \dots\dots\dots (18)$$

7、解方程求出结点位移

解方程 $[K] \cdot \{\delta\} = \{P\}$ ，即求出整个结构的结点位移 $\{\delta\}$ 。解方程的方法很多，为了节省存贮单元，本程采用带消去法。

8、求各杆的杆端内力

各杆的杆端内力由两部分组成：一部分是杆端位移内力（由(4)式求得）；另一部分是非结点荷载的固端内力。将两部分叠加，即得杆端内力。

$$\{\bar{s}\}^{(e)} = [c]^{(e)} \{\bar{\delta}\}^{(e)} + \{\bar{F}^0\}^{(e)} \dots\dots\dots (19)$$

其中 $\{\bar{\delta}\}^{(e)}$ 可由(9)式求得。

9、计算配筋

按现行规范《钢筋混凝土结构设计规范》(TJ-10-74)

(1) 梁配筋

$$F_s = \frac{R_w}{R_s} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{|KM|}{0.5bh_0^2R_w}} \right) bh_0 \dots\dots\dots (20)$$

式中 $h_0 = h - 0.035$

k ——为安全系数

(2) 柱配筋

$$e_0 = \left| \frac{M}{N} \right|$$

$$\text{偏心距有关系数 } \alpha_e = \begin{cases} 0.22 & \text{当 } \frac{e_0}{h} \geq 1 \text{ 时} \\ \frac{0.1}{0.3 + \frac{e_0}{h}} + 0.143 & \text{当 } \frac{e_0}{h} < 1 \text{ 时} \end{cases}$$

偏心距增大系数

$$\eta = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{当 } \frac{L_0}{h} \leq 8 \text{ 时} \\ \frac{1}{1 - \frac{KN}{10\alpha_e EI} L_0^2} & \text{当 } \frac{L_0}{h} > 8 \text{ 时} \end{cases}$$

$$e_1 = \eta e_0 + \frac{h}{2} - 0.035$$

$$e_2 = \eta e_0 - \frac{h}{2} + 0.035$$

钢筋面积

$$F_A = \begin{cases} \frac{KNe_2}{R_g(h_0 - 0.035)} & \text{当 } \frac{KN}{R_w b} < 0.07 \text{ 时} \\ \left(\frac{KN}{R_g} \right) \frac{e_1 - h_0 \left(1 - \frac{KN}{2R_w b h_0} \right)}{h_0 - 0.035} & \text{当 } 0.07 \leq \frac{KN}{R_w d} \leq 0.55h_0 \\ \frac{KNe_1 - 0.4R_w b h_0^2}{R_g(h_0 - 0.035)} & \text{当 } \frac{KN}{R_w b} > 0.55h_0 \end{cases}$$

还应满足最小配筋率条件

$$F_A \geq 0.002bh_0$$

以上公式单位用吨·米。

四、程序设计

本程序用扩展BASIC语言编制。

1. 框架原程序中所用符号

- Z_1 ——单元数（即杆数）
- Z_2 ——结点数。
- Z_3 ——支承数（支座约束数）
- P_1 ——结点荷载数
- P_2 ——非结点荷载数。
- E_1 ——弹性模量

D_5 ——半带宽(等于杆两端编号最大差加1乘3)

W_1 ——位移分量个数($W_1 = 3 \times Z_2$)

$Z(Z_1, 2)$ ——杆端结点码数组

$L(Z_1)$ ——杆长数组(米)

$O(Z_1)$ ——杆倾角数组(度)

$A(Z_1, 3)$ ——杆截面宽度及高度数组,(第一个数为宽度,第二数为始端高,第三数为末端高)

$D(Z_3)$ ——支承约束数组

$P(P_1, 2)$ ——结点荷载数组,(第一数为荷载值,第二数为荷载方向,即对应位移分量的编码)。

$Q(P_2, 4)$ ——非结点荷载数组,(4个数分别为荷载值,荷载长度或位置,荷载所在杆编号,荷载类型)

$S(6)$ ——固端内力数组,

$T(6, 6)$ ——坐标转换矩阵,

$C(6, 6)$ ——杆坐标系单元刚度矩阵

$B(6, 6)$ ——公共坐标系单元刚度矩阵

$F(W_1)$ ——结点荷载向量。

$K(W_1, D_5)$ ——整体刚度矩阵,

R_1 ——混凝土抗弯强度,

R_2 ——钢筋计算强度。

K_1, K_2 ——梁、柱安全系数

$G(Z_1)$ ——柱的计算长度数组,如为梁构件时,输入0。

2. 框架源程序

框 架 原 程 序

```
0100 REM      KNANJIA NEILI JI      0154 NEXT J
      PEIJIN (注)                    0156 NEXT I
0110 REM      SHURU SHUJU           0158 FOR I=1 TO Z1
0120 READ Z1,Z2, Z3, P1, P2, E1, D5  0160 READ L(I)
0130 LET W1=3*Z2                    0162 NEXT I
0135 DIM G(Z1)                      0164 FOR I=1 TO Z1
0140 DIM Z(Z1,2),L(Z1),O(Z1),A(Z1,3) 0166 READ O(I)
0142 DIM D(Z3),P(P1,2),Q(P2,4)       0168 NEXT I
0144 DIM S(6),T(6,6),C(6,6),B(6,6),  0170 FOR I=1 TO Z1
      F(W1)                          0172 FOR J=1 TO 3
0146 DIM U(6),K(W1,D5),W(6),N(6)     0174 READ A(I,J)
0148 FOR I=1 TO Z1                   0176 NEXT J
0150 FOR J=1 TO 2                     0178 NEXT I
0152 READ Z(I,J)                     0182 FOR I=1 TO Z3
```

```

0184 READ D(I)
0186 NEXT I
0187 IF P1=0 THEN 0194
0188 FOR I=1 TO P1
0190 FOR J=1 TO 2
0191 READ P(I,J)
0192 NEXT J
0193 NEXT I
0194 IF P2=0 THEN 0212
0195 FOR I=1 TO P2
0196 FOR J=1 TO 4
0197 READ O(I,J)
0198 NEXT J
0199 NEXT I
0210 REM XINGCHENG JIEDIAN
      ZHONGHEZAI
0212 FOR I=1 TO W1
0214 LET F(I)=0
0216 NEXT I
0218 IF P1=0 THEN 0228
0220 FOR I=1 TO P1
0222 LET J=P(I,2)
0224 LET F(J)=P(I,1)
0226 NEXT I
0228 IF P2=0 THEN 0310
0229 FOR H=1 TO P2
0230 LET E=Q(H,3)
0231 IF A(E,3)<>0 THEN 0234
0232 GOSUB 0710
0233 GOTO 0235
0234 GOSUB 1710
0235 GOSUB 0810
0236 FOR J=1 TO 6
0237 LET U(J)=0
0238 FOR R=1 TO 6
0240 LET U(J)=U(J)-T(R,J)
      •S(R)
0242 NEXT R
0244 NEXT J
0246 LET A1=Z(E,1)
0248 LET B1=Z(E,2)
0250 LET F(3•A1-2)=F(3•A1-2)
      +U(1)

```

```

0252 LET F(3•A1-1)=F(3•A1-1)
      +U(2)
0254 LET F(3•A1)=F(3•A1)
      +U(3)
0256 LET F(3•B1-2)=F(3•B1-2)
      +U(4)
0258 LET F(3•B1-1)=F(3•B1-1)
      +U(5)
0260 LET F(3•B1)=F(3•B1)+U(6)
0262 NEXT H
0300 REM XINGCHENG ZHE-
      ENGTI GANGDU
0310 FOR I=1 TO W1
0320 FOR J=1 TO D5
0322 LET K(I,J)=0
0324 NEXT J
0326 NEXT I
0330 LET E=1
0332 GOSUB 0910
0334 FOR I=1 TO 2
0336 FOR X=1 TO 3
0338 LET H1=3•(I-1)+X
0340 LET H2=3•(Z(E,I)-1)+X
0342 FOR J=1 TO 2
0344 FOR Y=1 TO 3
0346 LET H3=3•(J-1)+Y
0348 LET H4=3•(Z(E,J)-1)+Y
0349 IF H2>H4 THEN 0352
0350 LET H4=H4-H2+1
0351 LET K(H2,H4)=K(H2,H4)
      +B(H1,H3)
0352 NEXT Y
0354 NEXT J
0356 NEXT X
0358 NEXT I
0360 LET E=E+1
0362 IF E<=Z1 THEN 0332
0400 REM YINRU ZHICHENG
      TIAOJIAN
0410 FOR I=1 TO Z3
0414 LET J=D(I)
0416 LET K(J,1)=1
0418 LET F(J)=0

```

```

0420 IF J=1 THEN 0436
0422 IF J<D5 THEN 0428
0424 LET J1=D5-1
0426 GOTO 0430
0428 LET J1=J-1
0430 FOR R=1 TO J1
0432 LET K(J-R,R+1)=0
0434 NEXT R
0436 FOR R=2 TO D5
0438 LET K(J,R)=0
0440 NEXT R
0442 NEXT I
0500 REM JIE FANGCHENG
      SHUCHU WEIYI
0510 FOR R=1 TO W1-1
0512 IF W1>R+D5-1 THEN 0518
0514 LET I1=W1
0516 GOTO 0520
0518 LET I1=R+D5-1
0520 FOR I=R+1 TO I1
0522 LET G=I-R+1
0524 LET C1=K(R,G)/K(R,1)
0526 FOR J=1 TO D5-G+1
0528 LET M=J+I-R
0530 LET K(I,J)=K(I,J)-C1*K
      (R,M)
0532 NEXT J
0534 LET F(I)=F(I)-C1*F(R)
0536 NEXT I
0538 NEXT R
0540 LET F(W1)=F(W1)/K(W1,1)
0542 FOR I=W1-1 TO 1 STEP -1
0544 IF D5>W1-I+1 THEN 0550
0546 LET J1=D5
0548 GOTO 0552
0550 LET J1=W1-I+1
0552 FOR J=2 TO J1
0554 LET H=J+I-1
0556 LET F(I)=F(I)-K(I,J)*
      F(H)
0558 NEXT J
0560 LET F(I)=F(I)/K(I,1)
0561 NEXT I

```

```

0563 GOTO 0610
0564 PRINT "Z", "U", "V", "W"
0566 FOR I=1 TO Z2
0568 PRINT I,F(3*I-2),F(3*I-1),
      F(3*I)
0570 NEXT I
0600 REM OIU NEILI SHUCHU NEILI
0610 FOR E=1 TO Z1
0611 IF A(E,3)=0 THEN 0614
0612 GOSUB 1610
0613 GOTO 0616
0614 GOSUB 1010
0616 GOSUB 0810
0618 FOR I=1 TO 2
0620 FOR V=1 TO 3
0622 LET H1=3*(I-1)+V
0624 LET H2=3*(Z(E,I)-1)+V
0626 LET W(H1)=F(H2)
0628 NEXT V
0630 NEXT I
0632 FOR I=1 TO 6
0634 LET N(I)=0
0636 FOR J=1 TO 6
0638 FOR R=1 TO 6
0640 LET N(I)=N(I)+C(I,J)*T
      (J,R)*W(R)
0642 NEXT R
0644 NEXT J
0645 LET K(E,I)=N(I)
0646 NEXT I
0648 IF P2=0 THEN 0666
0650 FOR H=1 TO P2
0651 IF Q(H,3)=E THEN 0653
0652 GOTO 0664
0653 IF A(E,3)=0 THEN 0656
0654 GOSUB 1710
0655 GOTO 0658
0656 GOSUB 0710
0658 FOR J=1 TO 6
0660 LET N(J)=N(J)+S(J)
0661 LET K(E,J)=N(J)
0662 NEXT J
0664 NEXT H

```



```

0665 NEXT E
0666 OPEN FILE(0, 1), "¥LPT"
0668 PRINT FILE(0), "KJ-1-3"
      (81.4.10)"
0670 PRINT FILE(0), "Z", "U",
      "V", "W"
0672 FOR I=1 TO Z2
0673 PRINT FILE(0), I, F(3*I-2),
      F(3*I-1), F(3*I)
0674 NEXT I
0676 FOR E=1 TO Z1
0678 PRINT FILE(0), "E=", E
0680 PRINT FILE(0), "N1=",
      K(E, 1), "Q1=", K(E, 2),
      "M1=", K(E, 3)
0682 PRINT FILE(0), "N2=",
      K(E, 4), "Q2=", K(E, 5),
      "M2=", K(E, 6)
0684 NEXT E
0686 CLOSE FILE(0)
0688 GOTO 1105
0700 REM ZICE-HENGXUQIU GUDUAN
      NEILI
0710 LET G1=Q(H, 1)
0714 LET S1=Q(H, 2)
0716 LET E=Q(H, 3)
0718 LET V1=Q(H, 4)
0720 LET L1=L(E)
0722 LET S2=L1-S1
0724 IF V1=2 THEN 0744
0726 IF V1=3 THEN 0758
0728 IF V1=4 THEN 0772
0730 LET S(1)=0
0732 LET S(2)=-G1*S1*(2-2*S1*
      S1/L1↑2+S1↑3/L1↑3)/2
0734 LET S(3)=G1*S1*S1*(6-8*S1/
      L1+3*S1*S1/L1↑2)/12
0736 LET S(4)=0
0738 LET S(5)=-G1*S1-S(2)
0740 LET S(6)=-G1*S1↑3*(4-3*S1/
      L1)/(12*L1)
0742 GOTO 0784
0744 LET S(1)=0
0746 LET S(2)=-G1*S2*S2*(L1+3*
      S1)/L1↑3
0748 LET S(3)=G1*S1*S1*S2/L1↑2
0750 LET S(4)=0
0752 LET S(5)=-G1*S1*S1*(L1+2*
      S2)/L1↑3
0754 LET S(6)=-G1*S1*S1*S2/L1↑2
0756 GOTO 0784
0758 LET S(1)=-G1*S2/L1
0760 LET S(2)=0
0762 LET S(3)=0
0764 LET S(4)=-G1*S1/L1
0766 LET S(5)=0
0768 LET S(6)=0
0770 GOTO 0784
0772 LET S(1)=0
0774 LET S(2)=-6*G1*S1*S2/L1↑3
0776 LET S(3)=G1*S2*(2*L1-3*S2)
      /L1↑2
0778 LET S(4)=0
0780 LET S(5)=6*G1*S1*S2/L1↑3
0782 LET S(6)=G1*S1*(2*L1-3*S1)
      /L1↑2
0784 RETURN
0800 REM ZICHEGXU ZUOBIAO ZHU*
      ANHUAN JUZHEN
0810 LET X=O(E)*3.14159/180
0814 FOR I=1 TO 6
0816 FOR J=1 TO 6
0818 LET T(I, J)=0
0820 NEXT J
0822 NEXT I
0824 LET T(1, 1)=cos(X)
0826 LET (1, 2)=sin(X)
0828 LET (2, 1)=-sin(X)
0830 LET (2, 2)=cos(X)
0832 LET (3, 3)=1
0834 FOR I=1 TO 3
0836 FOR J=1 TO 3
0838 LET T(I+3, J+3)=T(I, J)
0840 NEXT J
0842 NEXT I
0844 RETURN

```

```

0900 REM ZICHNGXU DANYUAN GA-
      NGDU JUZHEN
0910 IF A(E, 3) <> 0 THEN 0913
0911 GOSUB 1010
0912 GOTO 0914
0913 GOSUB 1610
0914 GOSUB 0810
0916 FOR I=1 TO 6
0918 FOR J=1 TO 6
0920 LET B(I, J) = 0
0922 FOR R=1 TO 6
0924 FOR M=1 TO 6
0926 LET B(I, J) = B(I, J) + T(R, I)
      * C(R, M) * T(M, J)
0928 NEXT M
0930 NEXT R
0932 NEXT J
0934 NEXT I
0936 RETURN
1000 REM ZICHEGXU JUBU DANYU-
      AN GANGDU JUZHEN
1010 LET B1 = A(E, 1)
1012 LET H1 = A(E, 2)
1014 LET L1 = L(E)
1015 LET A1 = B1 * H1
1016 LET J1 = B1 * H1 * H1 * H1/12
1018 FOR I=1 TO 6
1020 FOR J=1 TO 6
1021 LET C(I, J) = 0
1022 NEXT J
1024 NEXT I
1026 LET C(1, 1) = E1 * A1/L1
1028 LET C(2, 2) = 12 * E1 * J1/L1↑3
1030 LET C(3, 2) = -6 * E1 * J1/L1↑2
1032 LET C(3, 3) = 4 * E1 * J1/L1
1034 LET C(4, 1) = -C(1, 1)
1036 LET C(4, 4) = C(1, 1)
1038 LET C(5, 2) = -C(2, 2)
1040 LET C(5, 3) = -C(3, 2)
1042 LET C(5, 5) = C(2, 2)
1044 LET C(6, 2) = C(3, 2)
1046 LET C(6, 3) = 2 * E1 * J1/L1
1048 LET C(6, 5) = -C(3, 2)

1050 LET C(6, 6) = C(3, 3)
1052 FOR I=1 TO 6
1054 FOR J=1 TO I
1056 LET C(J, I) = C(I, J)
1058 NEXT J
1060 NEXT I
1062 RETURN
1105 REM PEIJIN
1110 READ R1, R2, K1, K2
1120 FOR I=1 TO Z1
1125 READ G(I)
1130 NEXT I
1132 OPEN FILE(0, 1), "¥LPT"
1135 FOR E=1 TO Z1
1140 PRINT FILE(0), "E=", E
1145 LET B1 = A(E, 1)
1150 LET H1 = A(E, 2)
1155 PRINT
1160 LET L1 = L(E)
1165 IF G(E) = 0 THEN 1410
1170 GOTO 1210
1185 NEXT E
1188 CLOSE FILE(0)
1190 END
1205 REM ZICHEGXU, ZU PEIJIN
1210 LET C1 = G(E)
1215 LET L0 = L1 * C1
1220 IF A(E, 3) = 0 THEN 1235
1222 LET H2 = A(E, 3)
1225 LET H3 = (H1 + H2)/2
1228 LET J1 = B1 * H3 * H3 * H3/12
1230 GOTO 1240
1235 LET J1 = B1 * H1 * H1 * H1/12
1240 PRINT FILE(0), "Z", "M",
      "N", "FA"
1245 FOR J=1 TO 2
1250 LET M1 = K(E, 3 * J)
1255 LET N1 = K(E, 3 * J - 2)
1258 LET N1 = ABS(N1)
1260 LET E0 = ABS(M1)/N1
1261 IF J=1 THEN 1264
1262 IF A(E, 3) = 0 THEN 1264
1263 LET H1 = H2

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1264 LET H0=H1-.035
1265 IF E0/H1<1 THEN 1280
1270 LET C2=.22
1275 GOTO 1285
1280 LET C2=.1/(.3+E0/H1)+.143
1285 IF L0/H1>8 THEN 1300
1290 LET C3=1
1295 GOTO 1305
1300 LET C3=1/(1-K2*N1*L0*L0/(10
    *C2*E1*J1))
1305 LET C4=C3*E0
1310 LET C5=C4+H1/2-.035
1315 LET C6=C4-H1/2+.035
1320 IF K2*N1/(R1*B1)<.07 THEN 1345
1325 IF K2*N1/(R1*B1)>.55*H0 THEN 1355
1330 LET X1=1-K2*N1/(2*R1*B1
    *H0)
1335 LET F2=K2*N1*(C5-H0*X1)/
    (R2*(H0-.035))
1340 GOTO 1360
1345 LET F2=K2*N1*C6/(R2*(H0-
    .035))
1350 GOTO 1360
1355 LET F2=(K2*N1*C5-.4*R1*B1
    *H0*H0)/(R2*(H0-.035))
1360 LET F3=.002*B1*H0
1365 IF F2>F3 THEN 1380
1370 LET F1=F3
1375 GOTO 1385
1380 LET F1=F2
1385 PRINT FILE(0), J, M1, N1, F1
    *10000
1390 NEXT J
1395 GOTO 1185
1405 REM ZICHENGXU LIAN PEIJN
1410 LET M4=K(E, 3)
1415 LET M5=K(E, 6)
1420 PRINT FILE(0), "L", "M",
    "FA"
1425 FOR X=0 TO 1 STEP.125
1430 LET X1=X*L1
1431 IF A(E, 3)=0 THEN 1434
1432 LET H2=A(E, 3)
1433 LET H1=(H2-H1)*X/L1+H1
1434 LET H0=H1+.035
1435 LET M1=0
1440 FOR I=1 TO P2
1445 LET Y=Q(I, 3)
1450 IF Y=E THEN 1460
1455 GOTO 1565
1460 LET Q1=Q(I, 1)
1465 LET S1=Q(I, 2)
1470 LET S2=L1-S1
1475 IF Q(I, 4)=1 THEN 1495
1480 IF Q(I, 4)=2 THEN 1520
1485 IF Q(I, 4)=3 THEN 1545
1490 IF Q(I, 4)=4 THEN 1565
1495 IF X1<=S1 THEN 1510
1500 LET M1=M1-Q1*S1*(L1
    -X1)/(2*L1)
1505 GOTO 1565
1510 LET M1=M1-Q1*S1*(2-S1/L1)
    *X1/2+Q1*X1*X1/2
1515 GOTO 1565
1520 IF X1<=S1 THEN 1535
1525 LET M1=M1-Q1*S1*(L1-X1)
    L1
1530 GOTO 1565
1535 LET M1=M1-Q1*S2*X1/L1
1540 GOTO 1565
1545 IF X1<=S1 THEN 1560
1550 LET M1=M1+Q1*(L1-X1)/L1
1555 GOTO 1565
1560 LET M1=M1-Q1*X1/L1
1565 NEXT I
1570 LET M1=M1+M4*(1-X)-M5*X
1575 LET U1=1-K1*ABS(M1)/(.5*B1
    *H0*H0*R1)
1580 LET F1=R1*(1-SQR(U1))*B1*
    H0/R2
1585 PRINT FILE(0), X, "L", M1,
    F1*10000
1590 NEXT X
1595 GOTO 1185

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1605 REM ZICHEGXU, JUBU
      DANYUAU GANGDU JUZHEN
1610 LET B1=A ( E, 1 )
1612 LET H1=A ( E, 2 )
1614 LET H2=A ( E, 3 )
1616 LET L1=L ( E )
1618 LET F1=B1 • H2
1620 LET J0=B1 • H2 • H2 • H2/12
1622 LET R0=(H1-H2)/H2
1624 LET A0=(2+R0) • L1/(2 • (1+R0)
      • (1+R0) )
1626 LET A1= L1 • L1/(2 • (1+R0) )
1628 LET A2=( LOG(1+R0)/R0 ↑ 3 - (2-
      R0)/(2 • R0 • R0) ) • L1 ↑ 3
1630 LET C1= ( A0-2 • A1/L1+A2/( L1
      • L1) ) / ( E1 • J0 )
1632 LET C2= ( A2/( L1 • L1) ) / ( E1 •
      J0 )
1634 LET C3= - ( A1/L1-A2/( L1 •
      L1) ) / ( E1 • J0 )
1636 LET C0=C1 • C2-C3 • C3
1638 FOR I=1 TO 6
1640 FOR J=1 TO 6
1642 LET C ( I, J ) = 0
1644 NEXT J
1646 NEXT I
1648 LET C ( 1, 1 ) = ( E1 • F1/L1 ) • R0/
      LOG ( 1+R0 )
1650 LET C ( 2, 2 ) = ( C1+C2-2 • C3 ) /
      ( C0 • L1 • L1 )
1652 LET C ( 3, 2 ) = - ( C2-C3 ) / ( C0
      • L1 )
1654 LET C ( 3, 3 ) = C2/C0
1656 LET C ( 4, 1 ) = - C ( 1, 1 )
1658 LET C ( 4, 4 ) = C ( 1, 1 )
1660 LET C ( 5, 2 ) = - C ( 2, 2 )
1662 LET C ( 5, 3 ) = - C ( 3, 2 )
1664 LET C ( 5, 5 ) = C ( 2, 2 )
1666 LET C ( 6, 2 ) = - ( C1-C3 ) / ( C0
      • L1 )
1668 LET C ( 6, 3 ) = - C3/C0
1670 LET C ( 6, 5 ) = - C ( 6, 2 )
1672 LET C ( 6, 6 ) = C1/C0

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1674 FOR I=1 TO 6
1676 FOR J=1 TO I
1678 LET C ( J, I ) = C ( I, J )
1680 NEXT J
1682 NEXT I
1684 RETURN
1705 REM QIU, GUDUAN NEILI
1710 LET G1=Q ( H, 1 )
1712 LET S1=Q ( H, 2 )
1714 LET E=Q ( H, 3 )
1716 LET V1=Q ( H, 4 )
1718 LET L1= L ( E )
1720 LET B1=A ( E, 1 )
1722 LET H1=A ( E, 2 )
1724 LET H2=A ( E, 3 )
1726 LET J0=B1 • H2 • H2 • H2/12
1728 LET R0= ( H1-H2 ) /H2
1730 LET A0= ( 2+R0 ) • L1/( 2 • ( 1+
      R0 ) • ( 1+R0 ) )
1732 LET A1= L1 • L1/( 2 • ( 1+R0 ) )
1734 LET A2= ( LOG ( 1+R0 ) /R0 ↑ 3 -
      ( 2-R0 ) / ( 2 • R0 • R0 ) ) • L1 ↑ 3
1736 LET C1= ( A0-2 • A1/L1+A2/
      ( L1 • L1 ) ) / ( E1 • J0 )
1738 LET C2= ( A2/( L1 • L1 ) ) / ( E1
      • J0 )
1740 LET C3= - ( A1/L1-A2/( L1
      • L1 ) ) / ( E1 • J0 )
1742 LET C0=C1 • C2-C3 • C3
1744 LET K= S1/L1
1746 LET R6=R0+1
1748 LET X0= ( 1+R0 • ( 1-K ) ) • ( 1
      +R0 • ( 1-K ) )
1750 LET D0= L1 • ( 2+R0 • ( 2-K ) )
      • K/( 2 • R6 • R6 • X0 )
1752 LET D1= K • K • L1 • L1/( 2 • R6
      • X0 )
1754 LET X1=R6/( 1+R0 • ( 1-K ) )
1756 LET D2= ( LOG ( X1 ) /R0 ↑ 3 - ( 2
      • R6-3 • R0 • K ) • K/( 2 • R0 • R0
      • X0 ) • L1 ↑ 3
1758 LET X2= ( 2 • R0 • R0 • K • K-9
      • R0 • R6 • K+6 • R6 • R6 ) • K

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1760 LET D3 = (3 * R6 * LOG(X1) / R0 *
      4 - X2 / (2 * R0 * 3 * X0)) * L1 * 4
1762 LET S(1) = 0
1764 LET S(4) = 0
1766 IF V1 = 2 THEN 1786
1767 IF V1 = 3 THEN 1812
1768 IF V1 = 4 THEN 1800
1770 LET X3 = K * K * L1 / 2 * ((A0 -
      D0) * L1 - 2 * A1 + D1) + K * L1
      * D1
1772 LET Y1 = G1 / (E1 * J0) * (X3 -
      D2 / 2 - K * D2 + K * K * A2 / 2 + D3 / (2
      * L1))
1774 LET Y2 = G1 / (E1 * J0) * (K * K / 2
      * (L * (A1 - D1) - A2) + K * D2 -
      D3 / (2 * L1))
1776 LET S(3) = - (Y1 * C2 - Y2 * C3) /
      C0
1778 LET S(6) = - (Y2 * C1 - Y1 * C3) /
      C0
1780 LET S(2) = - G1 * K * L1 * (1 - K /
      2) - (S(3) + S(6)) / L1
1782 LET S(5) = - G1 * K * K * L1 / 2 +
      (S(3) + S(6)) / L1
1784 GOTO 1812
1786 LET Y1 = - G1 / (E1 * J0) * (D1 - 2
      * K * A1 + K * D1 - D2 / L1 + K * A2 /
      L1 + K * L1 * (A0 - D0))
1788 LET Y2 = G1 / (E1 * J0) * (D2 / L1
      + K * (A1 - D1) - K * A2 / L1)
1790 LET S(3) = (Y2 * C3 - Y1 * C2) /
      C0
1792 LET S(6) = (Y1 * C3 - Y2 * C1) /
      (C0)
1994 LET S(2) = - G * (1 - K)) - (S
      (3) + S(6)) / L1
1796 LET S(5) = - G1 * K + (S(3) +
      S(6)) / L1
1798 GOTO 1812
1800 LET Y1 = G1 / (E1 * J0) * (A0 -
      D0) - 2 * A1 / L1 + D1 / L1 + A2 /
      (L1 * L1)
1802 LET Y2 = G1 / (E1 * J0) * ((D1 -
      A1) / L1 + A2 / (L1 * L1))
1804 LET S(3) = (Y2 * C3 - Y1 * C2) /
      C0
1806 LET S(6) = (Y1 * C3 - Y2 * C1) /
      C0
1808 LET S(2) = - G1 / L1 - (S(3) +
      S(6)) / L1
1810 LET S(5) = G1 / L1 + (S(3) +
      S(6)) / L1
1812 RETURN

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(注)：因版面所限，长的语句现暂移至下行接排，类似情况程序中还有，请阅读时注意。

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