

土力学课后习题答案

第一章

1-1:

已知: $V=72\text{cm}^3$ $m=129.1\text{g}$ $m_s=121.5\text{g}$ $G_s=2.70$

$$\text{则: } w = \frac{m - m_s}{m_s} = \frac{129.1 - 121.5}{121.5} = 6.3\%$$

$$\gamma = \rho g = \frac{m}{V} g = \frac{129.1}{72} * 10 = 17.9 \text{KN} / \text{m}^3$$

$$V_s = \frac{m_s}{\rho_s} = \frac{121.5}{2.7} = 45 \text{cm}^3$$

$$V_v = V - V_s = 72 - 45 = 27 \text{cm}^3$$

$$\gamma_{sat} = \rho_{sat} g = \frac{m_{sat}}{V} g = \frac{\rho_w V_v + m_s}{V} g = \frac{1.0 * 27 + 121.5}{72} * 10 = 20.6 \text{KN} / \text{m}^3$$

$$\gamma' = \gamma_{sat} - \gamma_w = 20.6 - 10 = 10.6 \text{KN} / \text{m}^3$$

$$\gamma_d = \frac{m_s}{V} g = \frac{121.5}{72} * 10 = 16.9 \text{KN} / \text{m}^3$$

$$\text{则 } \gamma_{sat} > \gamma > \gamma_d > \gamma'$$

1-2:

已知: $G_s=2.72$ 设 $V_s=1\text{cm}^3$

$$\rho_s = 2.72 \text{g} / \text{cm}^3$$

$$m_s = 2.72 \text{g}$$

$$\gamma_d = \rho_d g = \frac{m_s}{V} g = \frac{2.72}{1.7} * 10 = 16 \text{KN} / \text{m}^3$$

$$\gamma = \rho g = \frac{m_s + V_v \rho_w}{V} g = \frac{2.72 + 0.7 * 1}{1.7} * 10 = 20.1 \text{KN} / \text{m}^3$$

$$\text{则 } \gamma' = \gamma - \gamma_w = 20.1 - 10 = 10.1 \text{KN} / \text{m}^3$$

当 $S_r = 75\%$ 时,

$$m_w = \rho_w V_v S_r = 1.0 * 0.7 * 75\% = 0.525 \text{g}$$

$$w = \frac{m_w}{m_s} = \frac{0.525}{2.72} = 19.3\%$$

$$\gamma = \rho g = \frac{m_w + m_s}{V} g = \frac{0.525 + 2.72}{1.7} * 10 = 19.1 \text{KN} / \text{m}^3$$

1-3:

$$m_s = \rho_d V = 1.70 * 10^3 * 8 * 10^4 = 13.6 * 10^7 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_w = m_s w = 13.6 * 10^7 * 20\% = 2.72 * 10^7 \text{ kg}$$

$$V_{\text{挖}} = \frac{m_s + m_w}{\rho} = \frac{13.6 * 10^7 + 2.72 * 10^7}{1.92 * 10^3} 85000 \text{ m}^3$$

1-4:

甲:

$$I_p = w_L - w_p = 40 - 25 = 15$$

设 $V_s = 1$ 则

$$m_s = \rho_s * V_s = 2.7 \text{ g}$$

$$m_w = 2.7 * 30\% = 0.81 \text{ g}$$

又因为 $S_r = 100\%$

$$\therefore V_v = \frac{m_w}{\rho_w} = 0.81$$

$$\rho = \frac{m_s + m_w}{V_s + V_w} = \frac{2.7 + 0.81}{1 + 0.81} = 1.94 \text{ g / cm}^3$$

$$\gamma = \rho g = 19.4 \text{ KN / m}^3$$

$$\rho_d = \frac{m_s}{V_s + V_w} = \frac{2.7}{1.81} = 1.48 \text{ g / cm}^3$$

$$\gamma_d = \rho_d g = 14.8 \text{ KN / m}^3$$

$$e = \frac{V_v}{V_s} = 0.81$$

乙:

$$I_p = w_L - w_p = 8$$

设 $V_s = 1$ 则 $m_s = \rho_s V_s = 2.68 \text{ g}$

$$m_w = m_s w = 2.68 * 22\% = 0.4796 \text{ g}$$

则 $V_v = 0.4796 \text{ cm}^3$

$$\rho = \frac{m_s + m_w}{V_s + V_v} = \frac{2.68 + 0.4796}{1 + 0.4796} = 2.14 \text{ g / cm}^3$$

$$\gamma = \rho g = 2.14 * 10 = 21.4 \text{ KN / m}^3$$

$$\rho_d = \frac{m_s}{V_s + V_w} = \frac{2.68}{1.4796} = 1.84 \text{ g / cm}^3$$

$$\gamma_d = \rho_d g = 1.84 * 10 = 18.4 \text{ KN / m}^3$$

$$e = \frac{V_v}{V_s} = 0.4796$$

$$\therefore \gamma_{\text{甲}} < \gamma_{\text{乙}} \quad \gamma_{d\text{甲}} < \gamma_{d\text{乙}} \quad e_{\text{甲}} > e_{\text{乙}} \quad I_{p\text{甲}} > I_{p\text{乙}}$$

则 (1)、(4) 正确

1-5:

$$\rho_d = \frac{G_s \rho_w}{1+e} \quad \text{则}$$

$$e = \frac{G_s \rho_w}{\rho_d} - 1 = \frac{2.7 * 1}{1.70} - 1 = 0.59$$

$$S_r = \frac{w G_s}{e} = \frac{22\% * 2.7}{0.59} = 1 > 85\%$$

所以该料场的土料不适合筑坝，建议翻晒，使其含水率降低。

1-6:

$$D_r = \frac{(\rho_d - \rho_{d \min}) \rho_{d \max}}{(\rho_{d \max} - \rho_{d \min}) \rho_d}$$

$$\text{式中 } D_r = 0.7 \quad \rho_{d \max} = 1.96 \text{ g/cm}^3 \quad \rho_{d \min} = 1.46 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$\text{则可得: } \rho_d = 1.78 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

1-7:

$$\text{设 } S=1, \quad \text{则 } V_s = Sh = h$$

则压缩后:

$$m_s = V_s G_s = 2.7h \quad m_w = m_s w = 2.7h * 28\% \quad \text{则 } V_w = \frac{m_w}{\rho_w} = 2.7h * 28\%$$

$$V_s + V_w = 2.7h * 28\% + h = 1.95 \quad \text{则 } h = 1.11 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore h_v = 2.0 - 1.11 = 0.89 \text{ cm}$$

$$e = \frac{V_v}{V_s} = \frac{h_v}{h} = \frac{0.89}{1.11} = 0.8$$

1-8:

$$\text{甲: } I_L = \frac{w - w_p}{w_L - w_p} = \frac{45 - 25}{40 - 25} = 1.33 \quad \text{流塑状态}$$

$$\text{乙: } I_L = \frac{w - w_p}{w_L - w_p} = \frac{20 - 25}{40 - 25} = -0.33 \quad \text{坚硬 (半固态)}$$

$$I_p = w_L - w_p = 15 \quad \text{属于粉质粘土 (中液限粘质土)}$$

乙土较适合作天然地基

1-9:

$$A_{\text{甲}} = \frac{I_{p\text{甲}}}{P_{0.002\text{甲}}} = \frac{53-36}{55} = 0.31 < 0.75 \quad \text{属非活性粘土}$$

$$A_{\text{乙}} = \frac{I_{p\text{乙}}}{P_{0.002\text{乙}}} = \frac{70-35}{27} = 1.3 > 1.25 \quad \text{属活性粘土}$$

乙土活动性高，可能为伊利石，及少量的高岭石，工程性质乙土的可能较

第二章

2-1 解:

根据渗流连续原理, 流经三种土样的渗透速度 v 应相等, 即 $v_A = v_B = v_C$

$$\text{根据达西定律, 得: } R_A \frac{\Delta h_A}{L_A} = R_B \frac{\Delta h_B}{L_B} = R_C \frac{\Delta h_C}{L_C}$$

$$\therefore \Delta h_A : \Delta h_B : \Delta h_C = 1 : 2 : 4$$

$$\text{又 } Q \Delta h_A + \Delta h_B + \Delta h_C = 35 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \Delta h_A = 5 \text{ cm}, \Delta h_B = 10 \text{ cm}, \Delta h_C = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$V = k_A \frac{\Delta h_A}{L_A} = 1 * 10^{-3} \text{ cm} / \text{s}$$

$$V_{\text{加水}} = V * A * t = 0.1 \text{ cm}^3$$

2-2 解:

$$i_{cr} = \frac{G_s - 1}{1 + e} = \frac{2.70 - 1}{1 + 0.58} = 1.076$$

2-3 解:

$$(1) \text{ 土样单位体积所受的渗透力 } j = 1 * r_w \frac{\Delta h}{L} = 1 * 9.8 * \frac{20}{30} = 6.53 \text{ N}$$

$$(2) i_{cr} = \frac{G_s - 1}{1 + e} = \frac{2.72 - 1}{1 + 0.63} = 1.055$$

$$i = \frac{\Delta h}{L} = \frac{20}{30} = 0.667$$

$Q i < i_{cr}$ 则土体处于稳定状态, 不会发生流土现象

$$(3) \text{ 当 } i > i_{cr} \text{ 时, 会发生流土破坏, 即 } \frac{h}{L} > i_{cr} \text{ 时}$$

$$h > L * i_{cr} = 30 * 1.055 = 31.65 \text{ cm}$$

水头差值为 32cm 时就可使土样发生流土破坏

2-4 解:

$$(1) h_A = 6 \text{ m}, h_C = 7.5 \text{ m}, h_B = \frac{h_A + h_C}{2} = 6.75 \text{ m}$$

$$j = r_w * i = \frac{r_w * \Delta h}{l} = 3.675 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^3$$

$$(2) \text{ 若要保持水深 } 1 \text{ m}, i = \frac{\Delta h}{L} = 0.625$$

$$\text{而 } Q = Akv = 20 * 10 * 1.5 * 10^{-8} * 0.625 = 1.875 * 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3 / \text{s}$$

故单位时间内抽水量为 $1.875 \times 10^{-6} m^3 / s$

2-5: 解:

$$\rho_{sat} = \frac{G_s + e}{1 + e} \rho_w = \frac{G_s + e}{1 + e}, \text{ 而 } i_{cr} = \frac{G_s - 1}{1 + e}$$
$$\therefore i_{cr} = \frac{G_s + e - (1 + e)}{1 + e} = \frac{G_s + e}{1 + e} - 1 = \rho_{sat} - 1$$

又 $Q \rho_{sat \text{粘土}} < \rho_{sat \text{砂层}}$, 故只考虑 $\rho_{sat \text{粘土}}$ 就可以

$$i_{cr} = \rho_{sat \text{粘土}} - 1 = 2.04 - 1 = 1.04 g / cm^3$$

$$\text{又 } Q i_{cr} \geq \frac{\Delta h}{L} = \frac{7.5 - (h + 3)}{3} = \frac{4.5 - h}{3}$$

则 $h \geq 1.38$

故开挖深度为 6m 时, 基坑中水深至少 1.38m 才能防止发生流土现象

2-6: 解:

(1) 地基中渗透流速最大的不为在等势线最密集处, 故在第二根流线上

$$\Delta h = \frac{\Delta H}{N} = \frac{\Delta H}{n-1} = \frac{(5-1)m}{16-1} = 0.267m$$

$$i = \frac{\Delta h}{L} = \frac{0.267}{0.667} = 0.4$$

$$v = ki = 1 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.4 = 4 \times 10^{-4} cm / s$$

$$(2) i_{均} = \frac{\Delta h}{L_{均}} = \frac{0.267}{2.5} = 0.1068$$

$$i_{cr} = \rho_{sat} - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1$$

则 $i_{均} < i_{cr}$ 故地基土处于稳定状态

$$(3) q = M \Sigma q = Mk \Delta h = 5 \times 1 \times 10^{-5} \times 0.267 = 1.335 \times 10^{-5} m^2 / s$$

2-7: 解:

$$(1) \Delta H = 3.6m, \Delta h = \frac{\Delta H}{14} = \frac{3.6}{14} = 0.257m$$

$$q = M \Delta q = Mk \Delta h = 6 \times 1.8 \times 10^{-4} \times 0.257 = 2.776 \times 10^{-4} m^3 / s = 1.666 \times 10^{-2} m^3 / min$$

$$(2) i_{cr} = \frac{r'}{r_w} = \frac{r_{sat}}{r_w} - 1 = \frac{18.5}{9.8} - 1 = 0.888$$

$$i = \frac{\Delta h}{L} = \frac{0.257}{0.5} = 0.514, \text{ 故 } i < i_{cr}, \text{ 不可能发生流土破坏}$$

$$F_s = \frac{i_{cr}}{i} = \frac{0.888}{0.514} = 1.73$$

第三章 土体中的应力计算

3-1: 解:

$$41.0\text{m: } \sigma_{s1} = \gamma_1 H_1 = 1.70 * 10 * 3 = 51\text{kpa}$$

$$40.0\text{m: } \sigma_{s2} = \sigma_{s1} + \gamma_2 H_2 = 51 + (1.90 - 1.0) * 10 * 1 = 60\text{kpa}$$

$$38.0\text{m: } \sigma_{s3} = \sigma_{s2} + \gamma_3 H_3 = 60 + (1.85 - 1.0) * 10 * 2 = 77\text{kpa}$$

$$35.0\text{m: } \sigma_{s4} = \sigma_{s3} + \gamma_4 H_4 = 77 + (2.0 - 1.0) * 10 * 3 = 107\text{kpa}$$

水位降低到 35.0m

$$41.0\text{m: } \sigma_{s1} = 51\text{kpa}$$

$$40.0\text{m: } \sigma_{s2} = \sigma_{s1} + \gamma_2 H_2 = 51 + 1.90 * 10 * 1 = 70\text{kpa}$$

$$38.0\text{m: } \sigma_{s3} = \sigma_{s2} + \gamma_3 H_3 = 70 + 1.85 * 10 * 1 = 88.5\text{kpa}$$

$$35.0\text{m: } \sigma_{s4} = \sigma_{s3} + \gamma_4 H_4 = 88.5 + 1.82 * 10 * 3 = 143.1\text{kpa}$$

3-2: 解:

偏心受压:

$$e = 0.2\text{m}$$

$$p_{\max} = \frac{p}{B} \left(1 + \frac{6e}{B}\right) = \frac{700}{10} \left(1 + \frac{6 * 0.2}{10}\right) = 78.4\text{kN}$$

$$p_{\min} = 61.6\text{kN}$$

$$\text{由于是中点, 故 } F_s = \frac{\gamma' H \cos \alpha \tan \phi + F_c}{\gamma' H \sin \alpha + J} = 1.097$$

z (m)	n=z/B	均布荷载	61.6	三角形荷载 p	16.8	水平附加应力	总附加应力 σ (kPa)
		p= K	σ	K	σ		
0.1	0.01	0.999	61.5384	0.5	8.4	0	69.9384
1	0.1	0.997	61.4152	0.498	8.3664	0	69.7816
2	0.2	0.978	60.2448	0.498	8.3664	0	68.6112
4	0.4	0.881	54.2696	0.441	7.4088	0	61.6784
6	0.6	0.756	46.5696	0.378	6.3504	0	52.92
8	0.8	0.642	39.5472	0.321	5.3928	0	44.94
10	1	0.549	33.8184	0.275	4.62	0	38.4384
12	1.2	0.478	29.4448	0.239	4.0152	0	33.46
14	1.4	0.42	25.872	0.21	3.528	0	29.4
20	2	0.306	18.8496	0.153	2.5704	0	21.42

3-3: 解:

(1)

可将矩形分为上下两部分, 则为 2 者叠加

$$m = \frac{L}{B}, n = \frac{z}{B}, \text{查表得 } K, \sigma_{zo} = 2K * \sigma$$

(2)

可将该题视为求解条形基础中线下附加应力分布, 上部荷载为 50kN/m^2 的均布荷载与 100kN/m^2 的三角形荷载叠加而成。

3-4: 解:

只考虑 B 的影响:

用角点法可分为 4 部分,

$$m_1 = \frac{L_1}{B_1} = 1.5, n_1 = \frac{z}{B_1} = 0.5, \text{得 } K_1 = 0.2373$$

$$m_2 = \frac{L_2}{B_2} = 3, n_2 = \frac{z}{B_2} = 1, \text{得 } K_2 = 0.2034$$

$$m_3 = \frac{L_3}{B_3} = 2, n_3 = \frac{z}{B_3} = 1, \text{得 } K_3 = 0.1999$$

$$m_4 = \frac{L_4}{B_4} = 1, n_4 = \frac{z}{B_4} = 1, \text{得 } K_4 = 0.1752$$

$$\sigma_z = (K_1 - K_2 - K_3 + K_4)\sigma = 2.76\text{kN/m}^2$$

只考虑 A: 为三角形荷载与均布荷载叠加

$$m = 1, n = 1, K_1 = 0.1752, \sigma_{z1} = K_1\sigma_1 = 0.1752 * 100 = 17.52\text{kN/m}^2$$

$$K_2 = 0.0666, \sigma_{z2} = K_2\sigma_2 = 0.066 * 100 = 6.6\text{kN/m}^2$$

$$\sigma_z = \sigma_{z1} + \sigma_{z2} = 24.12\text{kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{则 } \sigma_{z\text{总}} = 2.76 + 24.12 = 26.88\text{kN/m}^2$$

3-6: 解:

(1) 不考虑毛细管升高:

深度 z (m)	σ (kN/m ²)	u (kN/m ²)	σ' (kN/m ²)
0.5	$16.8 * 0.5 = 8.4$	0	8.4
2	$16.8 * 2 = 33.6$	0	33.6
4	$33.6 + 19.4 * 2 = 72.4$	$2 * 9.8 = 19.6$	52.8
8(上)	$72.4 + 20.4 * 4 = 154$	$6 * 9.8 = 58.8$	95.2
8(下)	$72.4 + 20.4 * 4 = 154$	$10 * 9.8 = 98$	56
12	$154 + 19.4 * 4 = 231.6$	$14 * 9.8 = 137.2$	94.4

(2) 毛细管升高 1.5m

深度 z (m)	σ (kN/m ²)	u (kN/m ²)	σ' (kN/m ²)
0.5	$16.8 \times 0.5 = 8.4$	$9.8 \times (-1.5) = (-14.7)$	23.1
2	$8.4 + 19.4 \times 1.5 = 37.5$	0	37.5
4	$37.5 + 19.4 \times 2 = 76.3$	$2 \times 9.8 = 19.6$	56.7
8(上)	$76.3 + 20.4 \times 4 = 157.9$	$6 \times 9.8 = 58.8$	99.1
8(下)	$76.3 + 20.4 \times 4 = 157.9$	$10 \times 9.8 = 98$	59.9
12	$157.9 + 19.4 \times 4 = 235.5$	$14 \times 9.8 = 137.2$	98.3

3-7: 解:

点号	σ (kN/m ²)	u (kN/m ²)	σ' (kN/m ²)
A	$2 \times 9.8 = 19.6$	$2 \times 9.8 = 19.6$	0
B	$19.6 + 2 \times 20 = 59.6$	$5.5 \times 9.8 = 53.9$	5.7
C	$59.6 + 2 \times 20 = 99.6$	$7.5 \times 9.8 = 73.5$	26.1

3-8: 解:

试件饱和, 则 B=1

$$\text{可得 } A = \frac{\Delta u_{A_1}}{\Delta \sigma_1 - \Delta \sigma_3} = 0.5$$

$$\Delta u_{A_2} = A(\Delta \sigma'_1 - \Delta \sigma_3) = 75 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^3$$

$$\text{则水平向总应力 } \sigma_3 = 100 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^3 \quad \text{有效应力 } \sigma'_3 = \sigma_3 - \Delta u_{A_2} = 25 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^3$$

$$\text{竖直向总应力 } \sigma_1 = \Delta \sigma_{12} = 150 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^3 \quad \text{有效应力 } \sigma'_1 = \sigma_1 - \Delta u_{A_2} = 75 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^3$$

3-10: 解:

(1) 粉质粘土饱和, $G_s = 2.7, w = 26\%$

$$\rho_s = 2.7 \text{ g} / \text{cm}^3$$

$$m = m_s + m_w = \rho_s V_s + \rho_w V_w = \rho_s V_s (1 + w)$$

$$V = V_s + V_w = V_s + \frac{m_w}{\rho_w} = V_s \left(1 + \frac{\rho_s}{\rho_w} w \right)$$

$$\rho_{sat} = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{\rho_s (1 + w)}{1 + \frac{\rho_s}{\rho_w} w} = 2 \text{ g} / \text{cm}^3$$

由图可知, 未加载前 M 点总应力为:

竖直向: $\sigma_1 = \sigma_{\text{砂}} + \sigma_{\text{粉粘}} = \gamma_{\text{砂}} H_1 + \gamma_{\text{粉粘}} H_2 = 1.8 * 10 * 2 + 2 * 10 * 3 = 96 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$

孔隙水压力为: $u_1 = \gamma_w H_2 = 1.0 * 10 * 3 = 30 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$

有效应力: $\sigma'_1 = \sigma - u = 66 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$

水平向: $\sigma'_{x1} = K_0 \sigma'_1 = 0.6 * 66 = 39.6 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$

$u_{x1} = u_1 = 30 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$, $\sigma_{x1} = u_{x1} + \sigma'_{x1} = 69.6 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$

(2)加荷后, M 点的竖直向附加应力为: $\sigma_z = K^s p = 0.5 * 100 = 50 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$

水平向附加应力为: $\sigma_x = 0.3 \sigma_z = 0.3 * 50 = 15 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$

在加荷瞬间, 上部荷载主要有孔隙水压力承担, 则:

竖直向: $\sigma_2 = \sigma_1 + \sigma_z = 96 + 50 = 146 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$

$u_2 = u_1 + \sigma_z = 30 + 50 = 80 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$

$\sigma'_2 = \sigma_2 - u_2 = 146 - 80 = 66 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$

水平向: $u_{x2} = u_2 = 80 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$

$\sigma'_{x2} = K_0 \sigma'_2 = 0.6 * 66 = 39.6 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$

$\sigma_{x2} = \sigma'_{x2} + u_{x2} = 119.6 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$

(3) 土层完全固结后, 上部荷载主要由有效应力部分承担

竖直向: $\sigma_3 = \sigma_1 + \sigma_z = 96 + 50 = 146 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$

$u_3 = u_1 = 30 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$

$\sigma'_3 = \sigma'_1 + \sigma_z = 66 + 50 = 116 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$

水平向: $u_{x3} = u_3 = 30 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$

$\sigma'_{x3} = K_0 \sigma'_3 = 0.6 * 116 = 69.6 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$

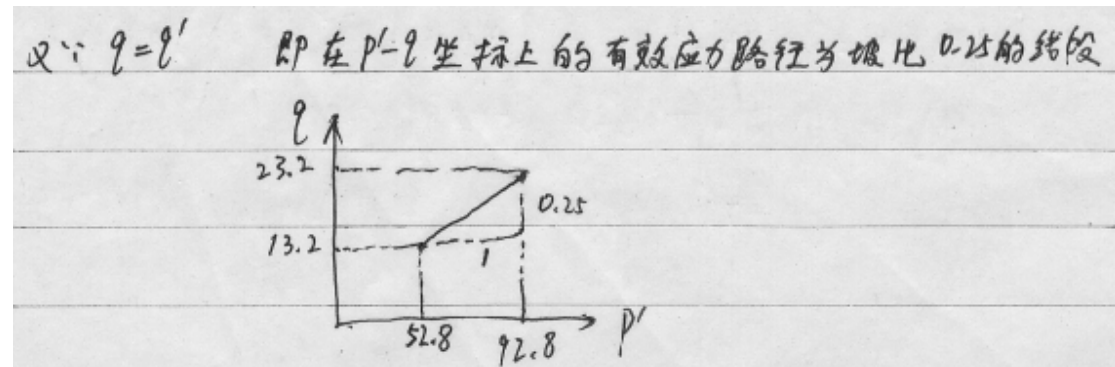
$\sigma_{x3} = \sigma'_{x3} + u_{x3} = 99.6 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$

(4) $K_0 = 0.6$, 即 $\sigma'_x = 0.6 \sigma'_z$

$\Delta p' = \frac{1}{2} (\Delta \sigma'_z + \Delta \sigma'_x) = 0.8 \Delta \sigma'_z$

$$\Delta q' = \frac{1}{2}(\Delta \sigma'_z - \Delta \sigma'_x) = 0.2 \Delta \sigma'_z$$

$$\therefore \frac{\Delta q'}{\Delta p'} = 0.25$$



第四章

4-1: 解:

$$\text{试验结束时, } e = \frac{w\rho_s}{S_r} = \frac{0.278 \times 2.7}{1} = 0.7506$$

此过程中, 土样变化 $s = 2.0 - 1.98 = 0.02\text{cm}$

$$\text{初始孔隙比 } e_0 = \frac{e + s / H_0}{1 - s / H_0} = \frac{0.7506 + 0.02 / 2.0}{1 - 0.02 / 2.0} = 0.768$$

$$\text{孔隙比 } e = e_0 - (1 + e_0) \frac{s}{H_0} = 0.768 - (1 + 0.768) * \frac{s}{2.0} = 0.768 - 0.884s$$

$$\text{当 } \sigma_1 = 200\text{kPa} \text{ 时, } s_1 = 2.0 - 1.990 = 0.01\text{cm}, \quad e_1 = 0.768 - 0.884 * 0.01 = 0.7592$$

$$\text{当 } \sigma_2 = 300\text{kPa} \text{ 时, } s_1 = 2.0 - 1.970 = 0.03\text{cm}, \quad e_1 = 0.768 - 0.884 * 0.03 = 0.7415$$

$$a_{2-3} = -\frac{\Delta e}{\Delta \sigma} = \frac{0.7592 - 0.7415}{100} = 0.18\text{MPa}^{-1}$$

4-4: 解:

- (1) 两基础中心点沉降量不相同
- (2) 通过调整两基础的 H 和 B, 可使两基础的沉降量相近

调整方案有: 方案一: 增大 B_2 使 $B_2 > 2B_1$, 则附加应力 $p_{0Z} < p_{0甲}$

而 $K_{zZ}^s > K_{z甲}^s$, 故可能有 $\sigma_{zZ} = p_{0Z} K_{zZ}^s = \sigma_{z甲}$

方案二: 使 $B_2 = B_1$, 则 $K_{zZ}^s = K_{z甲}^s$, 即增加 H1 或减小 H2

方案三: 增大 B2, 使 $B_1 < B_2 < 2B_1$, 同时, 减小 H2 或增大 H1

(3) 方案三较好, 省原料, 方便施工

4—5: 解:

(1) $t=0$, $t=4$ 个月, $t=\infty$ 大时土层中超静水压力沿深度分布如图所示:

(2) 由图可知 4 个月时 $U_t \approx 45.3\%$

$$T_v = \frac{\pi}{4} U_t^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} * 0.453^2 = 0.161$$

$$C_v = \frac{T_v H^2}{t} = 39.22\text{m}^2 / \text{年}$$

$$\text{当 } U_t = 90\% \text{ 时, } T_v = -0.933 \lg(1 - U_t) - 0.085 = 0.933 \lg 0.1 - 0.085 = 0.848$$

$$t = \frac{T_v H^2}{C_v} = \frac{0.848 * 9^2}{39.22} = 1.75\text{年}$$

4-6: 解:

$$(1) S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1+e_1} AH = \frac{0.25MPa^{-1}}{1+0.8} * 240kN/m^2 * 10m = 0.33m$$

$$C_v = \frac{k(1+e_1)}{a\gamma_w} = \frac{2.0cm/年 * 1.8}{0.25MPa * 9.8kN/m^3} = 14.69m^2/年$$

$$T_v = \frac{C_v}{H^2} t = \frac{14.69m^2/年}{100m^2} * 1年 = 0.1469$$

$$U_t = 1 - \frac{8}{\pi^2} e^{-(\frac{\pi^2}{4})T_v} = 0.4359$$

$$\text{则 } S_t = U_t * S_{\infty} = 0.142m$$

(2) 当 $S_t = 0.2m$ 时,

$$U_t = \frac{S_t}{S_{\infty}} = \frac{0.2}{0.33} = 0.6061$$

查表有: $T_v = 0.293$

$$t = \frac{T_v H^2}{C_v} = \frac{0.293 * 100m^2}{14.69m^2/年} = 1.99年 \approx 2年$$

故加荷历史 2 年地面沉降量可达 20cm

第五章 土的抗剪强度

5-2

解：由剪破面与大主应力面交角 60° $60^\circ = \alpha = 45^\circ + \Phi/2$ 得： $\Phi = 30^\circ$
由试样达到破坏状态的应力条件：

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_3 \tan^2(45^\circ + \phi/2) + 2c \tan(45^\circ + \phi/2)$$

$$\sigma_3 = \sigma_1 \tan^2(45^\circ - \phi/2) - 2c \tan(45^\circ - \phi/2)$$

已知：

$$\sigma_1 = 500 \text{KN} / \text{m}^2$$

$$\sigma_3 = 100 \text{KN} / \text{m}^2$$

$$\text{则 } c = 100 / \sqrt{3} = 57.7 \text{KN} / \text{m}^2$$

$$\text{法向应力: } \sigma = (\sigma_1 + \sigma_3) / 2 + (\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) * \cos 2\alpha / 2 = 300 + 200 * (-0.5) = 200 \text{kpa}$$

$$\text{剪应力: } \tau = (\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) * \sin 2\alpha / 2 = 200 * \sqrt{3} / 2 = 173 \text{kpa}$$

5-3

解：（1）求该点主应力值

$$\sigma'_3 = \frac{\sigma_z + \sigma_x}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_z - \sigma_x}{2}\right)^2 + \tau^2} = 175 \pm 85$$

$$\therefore \sigma_1 = 260 \text{kpa}$$

$$\sigma_3 = 90 \text{kpa}$$

（2）该点破坏可能性判断

$$\because c=0$$

$$\sigma_{1f} = \sigma_{3m} \tan^2(45^\circ + \phi/2) = 90 * \tan^2(45^\circ + 15^\circ) = 270 > \sigma_{1m} = 260 \text{kpa}$$

$$\text{改用式: } \sigma_{3f} = \sigma_{1m} \tan^2(45^\circ - \phi/2) = 260 * \tan^2(45^\circ - 15^\circ) = 86.67 < \sigma_3 = 90 \text{kpa}$$

\therefore 该点未剪破

（3）当 τ 值增加至 60KN/m^2 时

$$\sigma_{1f} = \sigma_3 \tan^2(45^\circ + \phi/2) = 236.7 < 271 \text{kpa}$$

$$\sigma_{3f} = \sigma_{1m} \tan^2(45^\circ - \phi/2) = 271 * \tan^2(45^\circ - 15^\circ) = 90.33 > \sigma_{3m}$$

$$(\sigma'_3 = 175 \pm 96, \text{则 } \sigma_3 = 79 \text{kpa}, \sigma_1 = 271 \text{kpa})$$

即实际的小主应力低于维持极限平衡状态所要求的小主应力，故土体破坏

5-4

解：（1）绘总应力圆图如下

由图可量得，总应力强度指标： $C_{cu} = 17.5 \text{kpa}, \phi_{cu} = 16^\circ$

（2）计算有效应力

$$\textcircled{1} \sigma_1' = \sigma_1 - u = 145 - 31 = 114 \text{ kpa}$$

$$\sigma_3' = 60 - 31 = 29 \text{ kpa}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sigma_1' = 228 - 55 = 173 \text{ kpa}, \sigma_3' = 100 - 55 = 45 \text{ kpa}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \sigma_1' = 310 - 92 = 218 \text{ kpa}, \sigma_3' = 150 - 92 = 58 \text{ kpa}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \sigma_1' = 401 - 120 = 281 \text{ kpa}, \sigma_3' = 200 - 120 = 80 \text{ kpa}$$

绘有效应力圆图如下

由图可量得: $c' = 7.5 \text{ kpa}, \phi' = 32^\circ$

(3) 破坏主应力线如上图中的虚线表示:

可得 $a = 7 \text{ kpa}, \alpha = 27.4^\circ$

$$\therefore \phi = \sin^{-1}(\tan \alpha) = \sin^{-1}(\tan 27.4^\circ) = 31.2^\circ$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\cos \phi} = \frac{7}{\cos 31.2^\circ} = 8.18 \text{ kpa}$$

5-5

解: (1) 砾砂粘聚力 $c=0$

$$\sigma_3' = \frac{\sigma_z + \sigma_x}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_z - \sigma_x}{2}\right)^2 + \tau^2} = \frac{350 + 150}{2} \pm \sqrt{100^2 + (-100)^2} = 250 \pm 100\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sigma_1 = 250 + 100\sqrt{2} = 391.4 \text{ kpa}, \sigma_3 = 250 - 100\sqrt{2} = 108.6 \text{ kpa}$$

\because M 点处于极限平衡状态, 则

$$\phi = \sin^{-1} \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{\sigma_1 + \sigma_3} = \sin^{-1} 0.5656 = 34.4^\circ$$

(2) 求大主应力方向:

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{\tau}{\frac{\sigma_z - \sigma_x}{2}} = \frac{100 * 2}{350 - 150} = 1$$

$$2\alpha = 45^\circ, \alpha = 22.5^\circ$$

由于破裂面与最大主应力面成 $45^\circ + \phi/2$ 的夹角, 故:

$$\beta = \alpha + 45^\circ + \phi/2 = 22.5^\circ + 45^\circ + 34.4^\circ/2 = 84.7^\circ$$

滑裂面通过 M 点的方向如图:

5-6

解： $u = \Delta\sigma_3 + A(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$

$$u_1 = 50 + 0.2 * 85 = 67kpa$$

$$u_2 = 100 + 0.2 * 83 = 116.5kpa$$

$$u_3 = 150 + 0.2 * 87 = 167.4kpa$$

$$\text{试件①: } \sigma'_3 = \sigma_3 - u_1 = 33kpa, \sigma'_1 = \sigma_1 - u_1 = 118kpa$$

$$\text{试件②: } \sigma'_3 = \sigma_3 - u_2 = 33.4kpa, \sigma'_1 = \sigma_1 - u_2 = 116.4kpa$$

$$\text{试件③: } \sigma'_3 = \sigma_3 - u_3 = 32.6kpa, \sigma'_1 = \sigma_1 - u_3 = 119.6kpa$$

5-7

解：由图可知

$$C_u = \sin \phi' \left(\frac{\sigma'_1 + \sigma'_3}{2} + c' \operatorname{ctg} \phi' \right) = \sin \phi' * \frac{\sigma'_1 + \sigma'_3}{2} + c' \cos \phi'$$

$$\because C_u = \frac{\sigma'_1 - \sigma'_3}{2}$$

$$\text{即 } \sigma'_1 = 2C_u + \sigma'_3$$

$$C_u = (C_u + \sigma'_3) \sin \phi' + c' \cos \phi'$$

$$C_u = \frac{\sin \phi' \sigma'_3 + c' \cos \phi'}{1 - \sin \phi'}$$

5-10

解：① σ_3 等于常量，增大 σ_1 直至试件剪切破坏

$$\text{当开始固结 } P = \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_3}{2} = \frac{2\sigma_3}{2} = \sigma_3, q = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = 0$$

当开始剪切时， σ_3 等于常量

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1 = \frac{\sigma_3 + \sigma_1 + \Delta\sigma_1}{2} - \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_3}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1$$

$$\Delta q = q_2 - q_1 = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 + \Delta\sigma_1}{2} - \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1$$

p-q 坐标上的三轴试验应力路径为：

② σ_1 等于常量，减小 σ_3 直至试件剪切破坏，固结同①剪切过程， σ_1 为常量

6-1: 解:

$$\text{静止土压力系数: } K_0 = 1 - \sin \phi' = 0.357$$

$$\text{主动土压力系数: } K_a = \tan^2(45^\circ - \phi/2) = 0.217$$

$$\text{被动土压力系数: } K_p = \tan^2(45^\circ + \phi/2) = 4.6$$

$$\text{静止土压力: } E_0 = \frac{1}{2} \gamma H^2 K_0 = 80.33 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{主动土压力: } E_a = \frac{1}{2} \gamma H^2 K_a = 48.8 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{被动土压力: } E_p = \frac{1}{2} \gamma H^2 K_p = 1035 \text{ kN/m}$$

$\delta = 20^\circ$ 时:

$$\text{主动土压力系数为: } K_a = 0.199$$

$$\text{主动土压力: } E_a = \frac{1}{2} \gamma H^2 K_a = 44.775 \text{ kN/m}$$

6-2: 解:

$$(1) K_a = \tan^2(45^\circ - \phi/2) = 0.455$$

$$p_a = qK_a + \gamma zK_a - 2c\sqrt{K_a} = 20 \times 0.455 + 18 \times 0.455z - 2 \times 16\sqrt{0.455} = 8.19z - 12.5$$

z	0	1	1.53	2	3	4	5	6
pa	0	0	0	3.88	12.07	20.26	28.45	36.64

(2)

$$E_a = \frac{1}{2} p_z (H - z_0) = 0.5 \times 36.64 \times (6 - 1.53) = 81.9$$

作用点在 $z=4.51\text{m}$ 处

(3)

$$z_0 = 1.53\text{m}$$

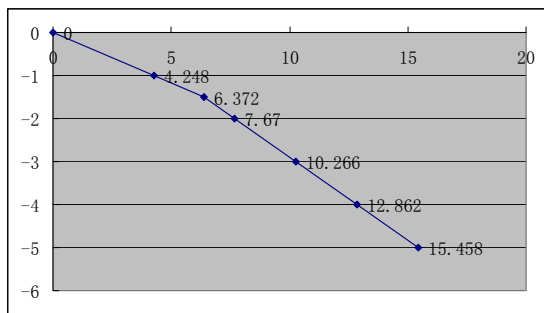
6-4: 解:

$$\text{查表得: } K_a = 0.236$$

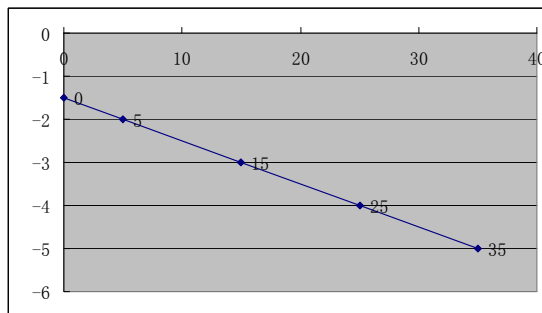
$$\text{水位以上土压力: } p_a = \gamma z K_a \quad \text{水位以下土压力: } p_a = \gamma'(z - 1.5) K_a + \gamma H_1 K_a$$

结果如下:

z	0	1	1.5	2	3	4	5
pa	0	4.248	6.372	7.67	10.266	12.862	15.458



主动土压力分布图



水压力分布图

水压力: $p_w = \gamma_w (z - H_1)$ 结果如下:

z	1.5	2	3	4	5
pw	0	5	15	25	35

6-5: 解:

$$K_a = \frac{\cos^2(\phi - \alpha)}{\cos^2 \alpha * \cos(\alpha + \delta) * [1 + \sqrt{\frac{\sin(\phi + \delta) * \sin(\phi - \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \delta) * \cos(\alpha - \beta)}}]^2} = 0.755$$

$$E_a = \frac{1}{2} \gamma H^2 K_a + q H K_a = 278.142$$

方向与水平向呈 64 度角, 指向墙背; 作用点为梯形面积重心

第七章 土坡稳定分析

7-1: 解:

渗流出段内水流的方向平行于地面故 $\theta = 0$

$$i = \tan \alpha = 0.364$$

土坡的稳定安全系数

$$F_s = \frac{[\gamma'V \cos \alpha - \gamma_w i V \sin(\alpha - \theta)] \tan \phi}{\gamma'V \sin \alpha + \gamma_w i V \cos(\alpha - \theta)} = 0.755$$

7-2: 解:

从无限长坡中截取单宽土柱进行稳定分析, 单宽土柱的安全系数与全坡相同

$$\text{土柱重量: } W = \gamma H$$

$$\text{沿基面滑动力: } T = W \sin \alpha$$

$$\text{沿基面抗滑力: } R = W \cos \alpha \tan \phi$$

$$\text{粘性土的粘聚力: } F_c = c * l = cb / \cos \alpha$$

$$F_s = \frac{R + F_c}{T} = \frac{W \cos \alpha \tan \phi + cb / \cos \alpha}{W \sin \alpha}$$

$$\text{又 } F_s = 1.0, \text{ 则 } H = 7.224m$$

7-3: 解:

$$\gamma_{sat} = \frac{G_s(1+w)}{1+e} * g = 19.31kN / m^3$$

$$i = \frac{\Delta h}{\Delta s} = \frac{b \tan \alpha}{b / \cos \alpha} = \sin \alpha = 0.342$$

$$J = Aj = H \gamma_w i = 9.8 * 4 * 0.342 = 13.41kN$$

$$\text{安全系数: } F_s = \frac{\gamma' H \cos \alpha \tan \phi + F_c}{\gamma' H \sin \alpha + J} = 1.097$$

第八章

8-1: 解:

- (1) 基础宽度、基础埋深和粘聚力同时增加 1 倍时, 地基的承载力也增加 1 倍, 地基的承载力随基础宽度、基础埋深和粘聚力成倍增长, 随着内摩擦角 Φ 的增加, N_r , N_q , N_c 增加很大, 承载力也增大很多。
- (2) 对砂土地基, 其 $c=0$, 这时基础的埋深对极限承载力起重要作用, 若此时基础埋深太浅 ($D < 0.5B$), 地基的极限承载力会显著下降
- (3) 由极限承载力公式 $P_{uv} = 9N_q + cN_c + \frac{1}{2}\gamma BN_r$ 可知, 基础宽度的增加会引起承载力的增加。

8-2: 解:

$$\text{均布荷载 } q = \gamma D = 19 * 2 = 38 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$$

$$\text{查表可得 } N_r = 1.51, N_q = 4.65, N_c = 10.0$$

极限承载力

$$P_{vh} = \frac{1}{2}\gamma BN_r + qN_q + cN_c = \frac{1}{2} * 19 * 3 * 1.51 + 38 * 4.65 + 10 * 10 = 299.4 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$$

8-3: 解:

- (1) 地基产生整体剪切破坏时,

$$P_u = \frac{1}{2}\gamma' BN_r + qN_q + cN_c$$

$$\text{查表得: } N_r = 5.0, N_q = 7.5, N_c = 18.0$$

$$P_u = \frac{1}{2}(19.2 - 9.8) * 2.4 * 5.0 + 18.4 * 2 * 7.5 + 8 * 18.0 = 476.4 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$$

- (2) 局部剪切破坏时:

$$P_u = \frac{\gamma' B}{2} N'_r + qN'_q + \frac{2}{3}cN'_c$$

$$\text{查图 8-18 可得: } N'_r = 0.5, N'_q = 4.0, N'_c = 12.0$$

$$P_u = \frac{1}{2} * (19.2 - 9.8) * 2.4 * 0.5 + 18.4 * 2 * 4.0 + 8 * 12.0 = 248.84 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$$

8-5: 解:

- (1) 天然容重: $\gamma_0 = 1.79 * 9.8 = 17.54 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^3$

$$\text{浮容重: } \gamma' = (1.96 - 1) * 9.8 = 9.41 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^3$$

- (2) 求公式 8-57 中承载力系数

$$N_c = \frac{\pi \text{ctg} \phi}{\text{ctg} \phi - \frac{\pi}{2} + \phi} = \frac{3.14 * \text{ctg} 25^\circ}{\text{ctg} 25^\circ - 3.14 / 2 + \frac{25}{360} * 2\pi} = 6.67$$

$$N_q = 1 + \frac{\pi}{ctg\phi - \frac{\pi}{2} + \phi} = 1 + N_c tg\phi = 4.11$$

$$N_{r(\frac{1}{4})} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{ctg\phi - \frac{\pi}{2} + \phi} = 1.56$$

$$N_{r(\frac{1}{3})} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{\pi}{ctg\phi - \frac{\pi}{2} + \phi} = 2.07$$

(3) 求 $P_{cr}, P_{\frac{1}{4}}, P_{\frac{1}{3}}$

$$P_{cr} = \gamma_0 DN_q + cN_c = 17.5 * 1.5 * 4.11 + 15 * 6.67 = 208.18 kN / m^2$$

$$P_{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\gamma_1 B}{2} N_{r(\frac{1}{4})} + P_{cr} = \frac{1}{2} * 9.41 * 3 * 1.56 + 208.18 = 230.20 kN / m^2$$

$$P_{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\gamma_1 B}{2} N_{r(\frac{1}{3})} + P_{cr} = \frac{1}{2} * 9.41 * 3 * 2.07 + 208.18 = 237.40 kN / m^2$$

按普朗德理论:

$$N_q = tg^2(45 + \frac{\phi}{2}) e^{\pi tg\phi} = tg^2(45 + \frac{25^\circ}{2}) e^{\pi tg 25^\circ} = 10.66$$

$$N_c = (N_q - 1) tg 25^\circ = 20.7$$

$$P_u = qN_q + cN_c = \gamma_0 DN_q + cN_c = 17.54 * 1.5 * 10.66 + 15 * 20.7 = 590.96 kN / m^2$$

按太沙基理论: $P_u = \frac{\gamma' B}{2} N_r + cN_c + qN_q$

查图 8-18 有: $N_r = 4.5, N_c = 26.0, N_q = 13.0$

$$P_u = 0.5 * 9.41 * 3 * 4.5 + 15 * 26.0 + 17.54 * 1.5 * 13.0 = 795.55 kN / m^2$$

$$(4) P_u = \frac{1}{2} \gamma' B N_r S_r d_r + qN_q S_q d_q + cN_c S_c d_c$$

$$S_c = 1 + \frac{N_q B}{N_c L} = 1 + \frac{13.0 * 3}{26.0 * 8} = 1.1875$$

$$S_q = 1 + \frac{B}{L} tg\phi = 1 + \frac{3}{8} tg 25^\circ = 1.1749$$

$$S_r = 1 - 0.4 \frac{B}{L} = 1 - 0.4 * \frac{3}{8} = 0.85$$

$$d_c = 1 + 0.4 \frac{B}{L} = 1 + 0.4 * \frac{3}{8} = 1.2$$

$$d_q = 1 + 2tg\phi(1 - \sin\phi)^2 \frac{D}{B} = 1 + 2 * tg 25^\circ (1 - \sin 25^\circ)^2 \frac{1.5}{3} = 1.155$$

$$d_r = 1.0$$

$$N_q = tg^2(45^\circ + \phi/2)e^{\pi tg\phi} = 10.66$$

$$N_c = (N_q - 1)ctg\phi = 20.7$$

$$N_r = 1.8(N_q - 1)tg\phi = 8.11$$

$$\text{代入得 } P_u = 920.36kN/m^2$$