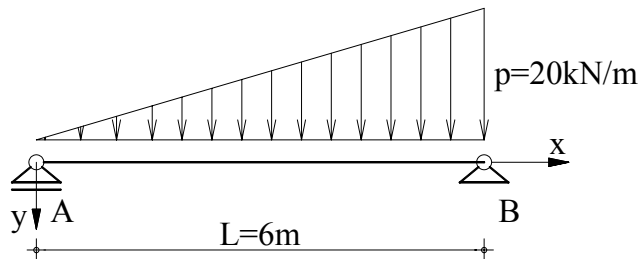
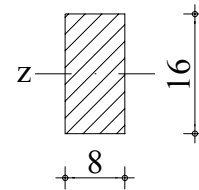


1.1. Za zadani nosač analitičkom metodom odrediti maksimalni progib i kut zaokreta uz oba ležaja.

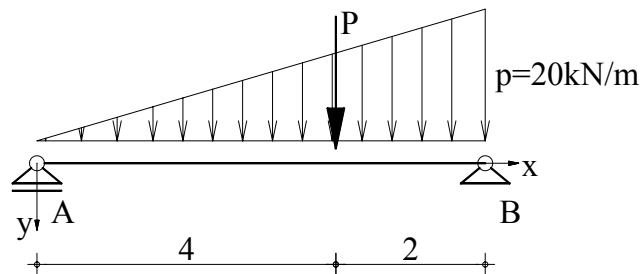
$$E = 20 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{cm}^2}$$



Pop. presjek
[cm]



Reakcije



Jednadžbe ravnoteže

$$\sum M_A = 0$$

$$R_B \cdot L - P \frac{2L}{3} = 0$$

$$R_B \cdot 6\text{m} - P 4\text{m} = 0$$

$$R_B \cdot 6\text{m} - \left(\frac{p \cdot L}{2}\right) \cdot 4\text{m} = 0$$

$$R_B = \frac{20 \cdot 6 \cdot 2}{6} = 40\text{kN}$$

$$\sum M_B = 0$$

$$R_A \cdot L - P \frac{L}{3} = 0$$

$$R_A \cdot 6\text{m} - P 2\text{m} = 0$$

$$R_A \cdot 6\text{m} - \left(\frac{p \cdot L}{2}\right) \cdot 2\text{m} = 0$$

$$R_A = \frac{p \cdot L}{6} = \frac{20 \cdot 6}{6} = 20\text{kN}$$

$$\sum V = 0$$

$$R_A + R_B = \frac{p \cdot L}{2}$$

$$20\text{kN} + 40\text{kN} = \frac{20\text{kN/m} \cdot 6\text{m}}{2}$$

$$60\text{kN} = 60\text{kN}$$

Moment tromosti poprečnog presjeka.

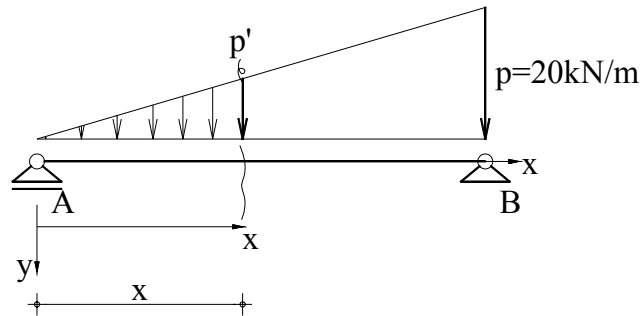
$$I_z = \frac{b \cdot h^3}{12} = \frac{8 \cdot 16^3}{12} = 2730.67\text{cm}^4$$

Jednadžba elastične linije

Jednadžbe za elastičnu liniju; kut zaokreta i progib, se mogu dobiti iz neposrednog integriranja jednadžbe:

$$\frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} = -\frac{M_z}{E \cdot I_z} \quad (1)$$

Moment je potrebno zapisati kao funkciju od položaja po gredi (x) i opterećenja



Moment na nekoj proizvoljnoj udaljenosti x od početka nosača:

$$M_z = R_A \cdot x - \frac{p' \cdot x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} x \quad \frac{p}{L} = \frac{p'}{x} \Rightarrow p' = \frac{px}{L} \quad R_A = \frac{p \cdot L}{6}$$

$$M_z = \frac{p \cdot L}{6} \cdot x - \frac{p \cdot x \cdot x}{L} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} x = \frac{p \cdot L}{6} \cdot x - \frac{p}{6L} \cdot x^3 \quad (2)$$

Uvrštavajući izraz za moment (2) u jednadžbu (1)

$$\frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} = -\frac{M_z}{E \cdot I_z}$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} = -\frac{\frac{p \cdot L}{6} \cdot x - \frac{p}{6L} \cdot x^3}{E \cdot I_z}$$

Dobivamo diferencijalnu jednadžbu elastične linije.

$$E \cdot I_z \cdot \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} = -\left(\frac{p \cdot L}{6} \cdot x - \frac{p}{6L} \cdot x^3\right) \quad (3)$$

Jednstrukim integriranjem dolazimo do izraza za kut zaokreta u nosaču (na bilo kojem mjestu), dok dvostrukim integriranjem možemo doći do izraza za progib elastične linije. Izrazi su u funkciji položaja na elastičnoj liniji (x). Uvrštavanjem željene udaljenosti x dobivamo odgovor za progib i kut zaokreta u željenoj točki.

$$E \cdot I_z \cdot \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{p}{6L} \cdot x^3 - \frac{p \cdot L}{6} \cdot x\right) \Big| \int \quad (4)$$

$$E \cdot I_z \cdot \frac{dw}{dx} = E \cdot I_z \cdot \varphi = \frac{p}{24L} \cdot x^4 - \frac{p \cdot L}{12} \cdot x^2 + C$$

Kada izraz za kut zaokreta (4) integriramo još jednom dobiti ćemo izraz za progib (5).

$$E \cdot I_z \cdot \frac{dw}{dx} = \frac{p}{24L} \cdot x^4 - \frac{p \cdot L}{12} \cdot x^2 + C \Big| \int \quad (5)$$

$$E \cdot I_z \cdot w = \frac{p}{120L} \cdot x^5 - \frac{p \cdot L}{36} \cdot x^3 + Cx + D$$

Integracijom smo dobili i dvije konstante "C" i "D". Vrijednost konstanti možemo odrediti iz rubnih uvjeta.

$x = 0 \Rightarrow w = 0$ - uvrstimo u jednadžbu (5) i dobivamo:

$$D = 0$$

$x = L \Rightarrow w = 0$ - uvrstimo u jednadžbu (5) uz $D=0$:

$$0 = \frac{p}{120L} \cdot x^5 - \frac{p \cdot L}{36} \cdot x^3 + Cx + D$$

$$0 = \frac{p}{120L} \cdot L^5 - \frac{p \cdot L}{36} \cdot L^3 + CL$$

$$C \cdot L = -\frac{p}{120} \cdot L^4 + \frac{p}{36} \cdot L^4$$

$$C = \frac{7 \cdot p \cdot L^3}{360}$$

Uvrštavanjem vrijednosti konstante u izraze (4) i (5) dobivamo izraze za kut zaokreta i progib.

$$E \cdot I_z \cdot \frac{dw}{dx} = E \cdot I_z \cdot \varphi = \frac{p}{24L} \cdot x^4 - \frac{p \cdot L}{12} \cdot x^2 + \frac{7 \cdot p \cdot L^3}{360} \quad (6)$$

$$E \cdot I_z \cdot w = \frac{p}{120L} \cdot x^5 - \frac{p \cdot L}{36} \cdot x^3 + \frac{7 \cdot p \cdot L^3}{360} x \quad (7)$$

Maksimalni progib

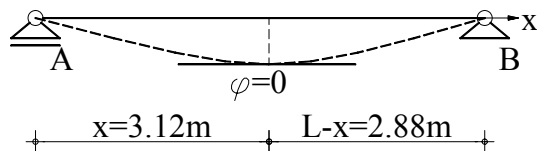
Maksimalni progib tražimo na mjestu gdje je kut zaokreta jednak nuli s obzirom da je kut zaokreta prva derivacija progiba.

$$\varphi = 0 = \frac{p}{24L} \cdot x_0^4 - \frac{p \cdot L}{12} \cdot x_0^2 + \frac{7 \cdot p \cdot L^3}{360}$$

$$0 = \frac{20}{24 \cdot 6} \cdot x_0^4 - \frac{20 \cdot 6}{12} \cdot x_0^2 + \frac{7 \cdot 20 \cdot 6^3}{360}$$

$$0 = \frac{20}{144} \cdot x_0^4 - \frac{120}{12} \cdot x_0^2 + 84$$

$$x_0 = 3.12\text{m}$$



Dobivenu udaljenost je potrebno uvrstiti u (7) kako bi odredili progib u toj točki, što je ujedno i maksimalni progib.

$$E \cdot I_z \cdot w = \frac{p}{120L} \cdot x^5 - \frac{p \cdot L}{36} \cdot x^3 + \frac{7 \cdot p \cdot L^3}{360} x \Big|_{x=3.12\text{m}}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{E \cdot I_z} \left(\frac{p}{120L} \cdot (3.12\text{m})^5 - \frac{p \cdot L}{36} \cdot (3.12\text{m})^3 + \frac{7 \cdot p \cdot L^3}{360} (3.12\text{m}) \right)$$

$$w = \frac{1}{E \cdot I_z} \left(\frac{20\text{kN/m}}{120 \cdot 6\text{m}} \cdot (3.12\text{m})^5 - \frac{20\text{kN/m} \cdot 6\text{m}}{36} \cdot (3.12\text{m})^3 + \frac{7 \cdot 20\text{kN/m} \cdot (6\text{m})^3}{360} (3.12\text{m}) \right)$$

$$w = \frac{1}{20 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{cm}^2} \cdot 2730.67\text{cm}^4} \left(\frac{20\text{kN/m}}{120 \cdot 6\text{m}} \cdot (3.12\text{m})^5 - \frac{20\text{kN/m} \cdot 6\text{m}}{36} \cdot (3.12\text{m})^3 + \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{7 \cdot 20\text{kN/m} \cdot (6\text{m})^3}{360} (3.12\text{m}) \right) = \frac{169.1\text{kNm}^3}{20 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 2730.67\text{kNcm}^2} = 3.095\text{cm}$$

Kut zaokreta uz ležajeve

Potrebno je uvrstiti vrijednost x u jednadžbu (6)

$$x_A = 0$$

$$x_B = 6\text{m}$$

Kuta zaokreta uz ležaj "A"

$$\varphi_A = \frac{1}{E \cdot I_z} \left(\frac{p}{24L} \cdot x^4 - \frac{p \cdot L}{12} \cdot x^2 + \frac{7 \cdot p \cdot L^3}{360} \right) \Big|_{x=0}$$

$$\varphi_A = \frac{1}{20 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{cm}^2} \cdot 2730.67 \text{cm}^4} \left(\frac{7 \cdot 20 \text{kN/m} \cdot (6\text{m})^3}{360} \right) = 0.01538 \text{rad} = 0.8819^\circ$$

Kuta zaokreta uz ležaj "B"

$$\varphi_B = \frac{1}{E \cdot I_z} \left(\frac{p}{24L} \cdot x^4 - \frac{p \cdot L}{12} \cdot x^2 + \frac{7 \cdot p \cdot L^3}{360} \right) \Big|_{x=6\text{m}}$$

$$\varphi_B = \frac{1}{20 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{cm}^2} \cdot 2730.67 \text{cm}^4} \left(\frac{20 \text{kN/m}}{24L} \cdot (6\text{m})^4 - \frac{20 \text{kN/m} \cdot 6\text{m}}{12} \cdot (6\text{m})^2 + \frac{7 \cdot 20 \text{kN} \cdot (6\text{m})^3}{360} \right) =$$

$$\varphi_B = -0.017578 \text{rad} = -1.007656^\circ$$

