

2.9. Lomljeni konzolni štap okruglog poprečnog presjeka se nalazi u horizontalnoj ravnini, a u vertikalnoj je opterećen koncentriranom silom P kako je prikazano crtežom. Potrebno je:

- odrediti dijagrame momenta savijanja, momenta torzije i poprečnih sila na nosaču
- dimenzionirati nosač koristeći 5. teoriju čvrstoće

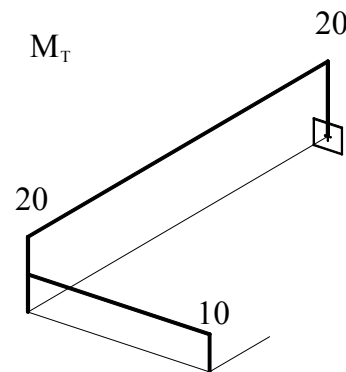
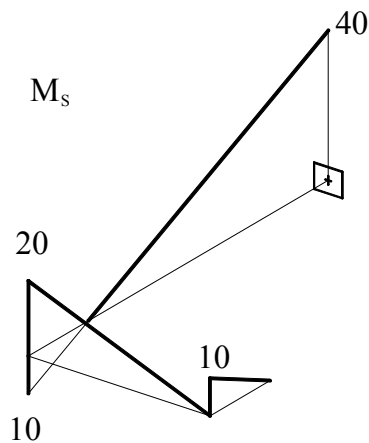
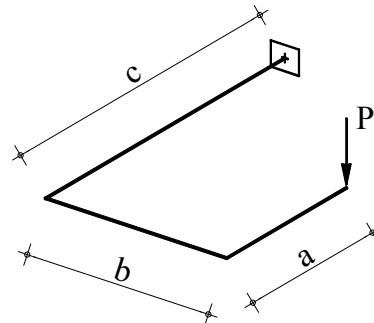
$$P = 20.0 \text{ kN}$$

$$a = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

$$b = 1.0 \text{ m}$$

$$c = 2.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{dop}} = 12 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{cm}^2}$$



Kritični presjek je na mjestu upetosti.

$$M_s = 40 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_T = 20 \text{ kNm}$$

Prema 5. teoriji čvrstoće: $\sigma_{\text{ekv}} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2}$

$$\sigma = \frac{M_s}{W} = \frac{M_s}{\frac{d^3 \pi}{32}}$$

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

$$\sigma_{\text{ekv}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{M_s}{W}\right)^2 + 3\left(\frac{M_T}{W_p}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{M_s}{W}\right)^2 + 3\left(\frac{M_T}{2W}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{4M_s^2 + 3M_T^2}}{2W} \leq \sigma_{\text{dop}}$$

$$W = \frac{d^3 \pi}{32} \geq \frac{\sqrt{4M_s^2 + 3M_T^2}}{2\sigma_{\text{dop}}} \Rightarrow d \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{32\sqrt{4M_s^2 + 3M_T^2}}{2\sigma_{\text{dop}} \cdot \pi}}$$

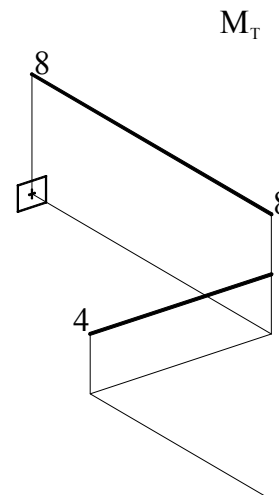
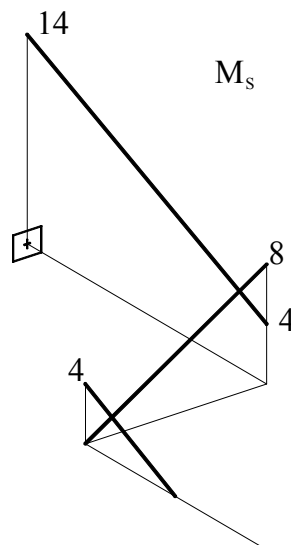
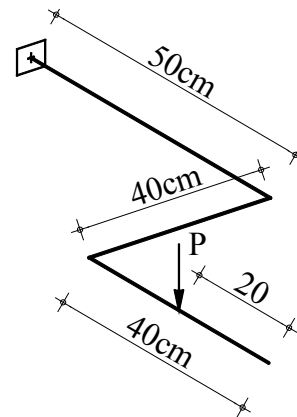
$$d \geq 15.47 \text{ cm}$$

Odabrano $d = 16 \text{ cm}$

2.10. Lomljeni konzolni štap okruglog poprečnog presjeka se nalazi u horizontalnoj ravnini, a u vertikalnoj je opterećen koncentriranom silom P kako je prikazano crtežom. Primjenom teorije najvećih posmičnih naprezanja dimenzionirati štap ako je:

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

$$\sigma_{\text{dop}} = 150 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{mm}^2}$$



Kritični presjek je na mjestu upetosti.

$$M_S = 14 \text{ kNm}$$

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

Prema 3.teoriji čvrstoće: $\sigma_{\text{ekv}} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2}$

$$\sigma = \frac{M_S}{W} = \frac{M_S}{\frac{d^3 \pi}{32}}$$

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

$$\sigma_{\text{ekv}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{M_S}{W}\right)^2 + 4\left(\frac{M_T}{W_p}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{M_S}{W}\right)^2 + 4\left(\frac{M_T}{2W}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{M_S^2 + M_T^2}}{W} \leq \sigma_{\text{dop}}$$

$$W = \frac{d^3 \pi}{32} \geq \frac{\sqrt{M_S^2 + M_T^2}}{\sigma_{\text{dop}}} \Rightarrow d \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{32 \sqrt{M_S^2 + M_T^2}}{\pi \cdot \sigma_{\text{dop}}}}$$

$$d \geq 10.306 \text{ cm}$$

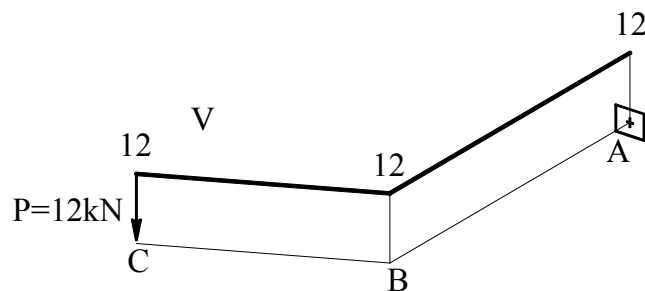
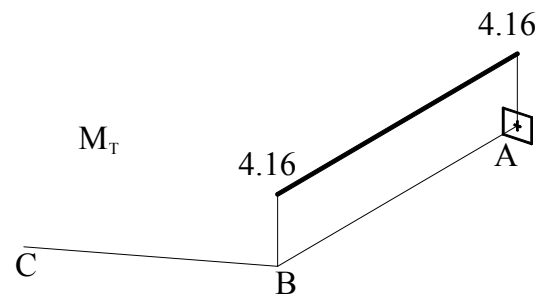
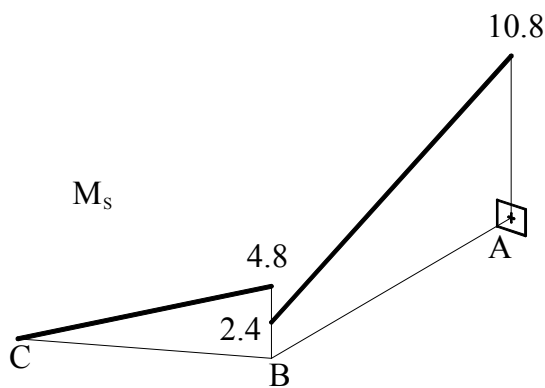
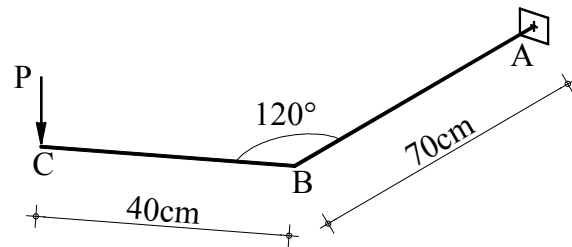
Odabrano $d=11 \text{ cm}$

2.11. Lomljeni konzolni štap okruglog poprečnog presjeka se nalazi u horizontalnoj ravnini, a u vertikalnoj je opterećen koncentriranom silom P kako je prikazano crtežom. Potrebno je:

- odrediti dijagrame momenta savijanja, momenta torzije i poprečnih sila na nosaču
- za najviše naprezani element štapa naći položaj i veličinu glavnih naprezanja
- dimenzionirati nosač koristeći potencijalne energije promjene oblika

$$P = 12.0 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{dop}} = 12 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{cm}^2}$$



Kritično stanje naprezanje je u presjeku A-A

$$M_s = 10.8 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_T = 4.16 \text{ kNm}$$

$$V = 12 \text{ kN}$$

Potrebno je dimenzionirati presjek, te za odabrane dimenzije naći glavna naprezanja u presjek A-A.

Prema 5.teoriji čvrstoće: $\sigma_{\text{ekv}} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2}$

$$\sigma = \frac{M_s}{W} = \frac{M_s}{\frac{d^3 \pi}{32}}$$

$$\tau = \frac{M_T}{W_p} = \frac{M_s}{\frac{d^3 \pi}{16}}$$

Zašto nismo uzeli u obzir posmično naprezanje od poprečne sile?

$$\sigma_{\text{ekv}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{M_s}{W}\right)^2 + 3\left(\frac{M_T}{W_p}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{M_s}{W}\right)^2 + 3\left(\frac{M_T}{2W}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{4M_s^2 + 3M_T^2}}{2W} \leq \sigma_{\text{dop}}$$

$$W = \frac{d^3 \pi}{32} \geq \frac{\sqrt{4M_s^2 + 3M_T^2}}{2\sigma_{\text{dop}}} \Rightarrow d \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{32\sqrt{4M_s^2 + 3M_T^2}}{2\sigma_{\text{dop}} \cdot \pi}}$$

$$d \geq 9.98 \text{ cm}$$

Odabrano $d=10 \text{ cm}$

Položaj i veličina glavnih naprezanja:

$$\sigma = \frac{M_s}{W} = \frac{M_s}{\frac{d^3 \pi}{32}} = 10.98 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{cm}^2}$$

$$\tau = \frac{M_T}{W_p} = \frac{M_s}{\frac{d^3 \pi}{16}} = 2.18 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{cm}^2}$$

$$\sigma_{1,2} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2 + 4\tau^2} = \frac{\sigma}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2}$$

$$\sigma_1 = 11.38 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{cm}^2}$$

$$\sigma_2 = -0.40 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{cm}^2}$$

$$\text{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{2\tau}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y} = \frac{2\tau}{\sigma} \Rightarrow \alpha = 10.53^\circ = 10^\circ 32'$$