

ZÁKLADY STAVEBNÍ MECHANIKY

BDA001

Diferenciální závislosti mezi zatížením, posouvajícími silami a ohybovými momenty, diferenciální podmínky rovnováhy.

Zdeněk Kala

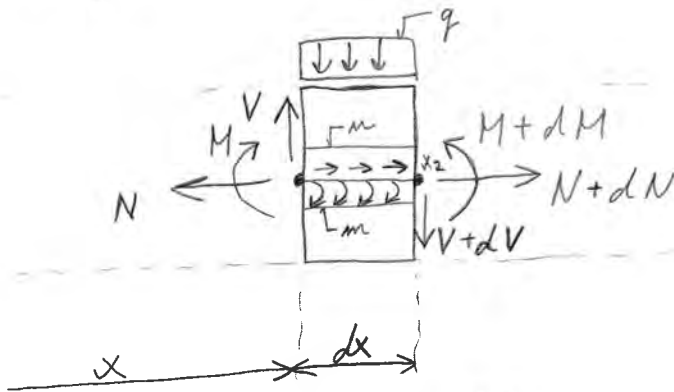
Diagramy a obráce N, V, M

Kladné N, V vynášime nad a záporné pod súčasnú stranu.

Ohybový moment kreslíme vždy na stranu záporného vlákna.

Diferenciálne podmienky rovnováhy

Volný element nosníku:



3 podmienky rovnováhy:

$$1) \sum F_{ix} = 0: -N + (N + dN) + m \cdot dx = 0$$

$$2) \sum F_{iz} = 0: -V + (V + dV) + q \cdot dx = 0$$

$$3) \sum M_{ixz} = 0: -M + (M + dM) - V \cdot dx + q \cdot dx \cdot \frac{dx}{2} - m \cdot dx = 0$$

Po úprave

$$\bullet \quad \frac{dN}{dx} = -m \quad \frac{dV}{dx} = -q$$

$$\frac{dM}{dx} = V + m$$

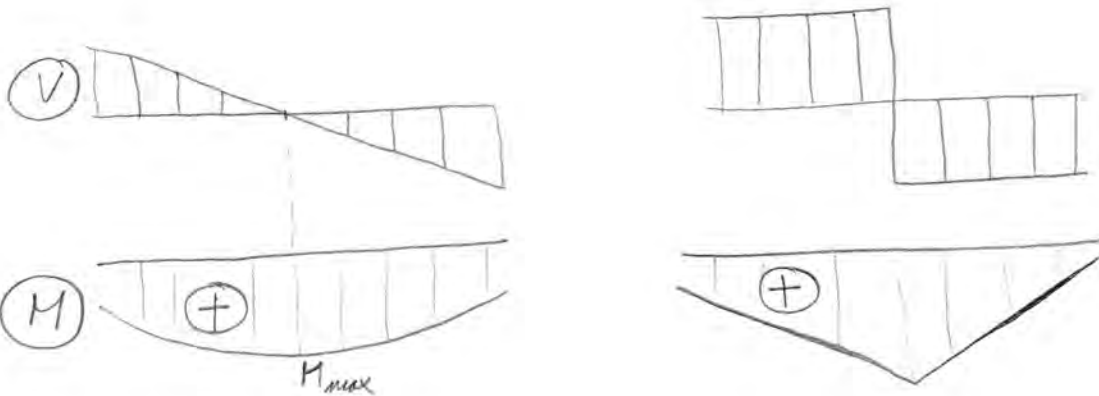
diferenciálne podmienky rovnováhy

Často pre $m = 0$ $\frac{dM}{dx} = V$... Schmedlerova veta:

Derivace ohybového momentu podle nerovinné proměnné x je rovna posuvující síle.

Expreim normálové síly N nebo posouvající síly V nosnice v průřezu, v němž je intenzita spojitého osvětlo m resp. průčného q rážlivé noma nule.

$$\frac{dM}{dx} = V = 0$$



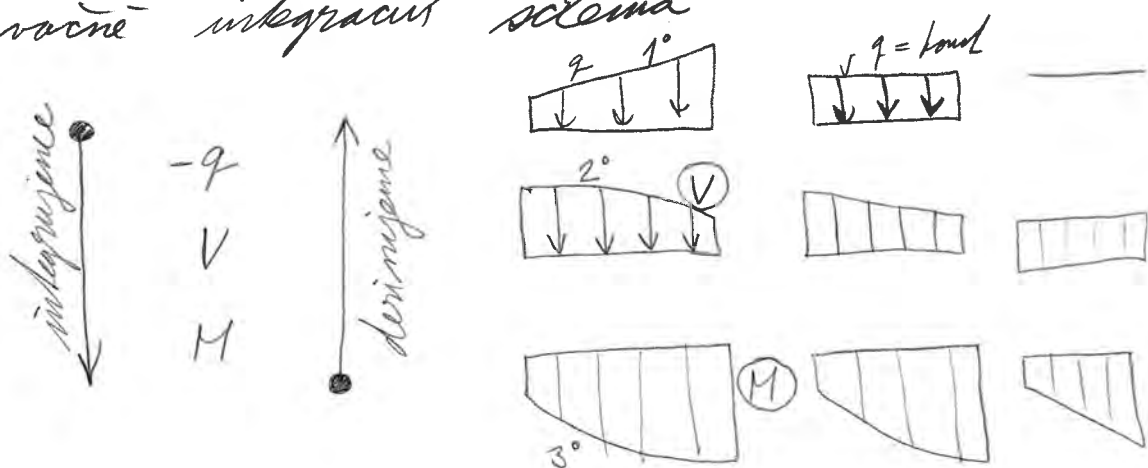
8 počně integrujeme

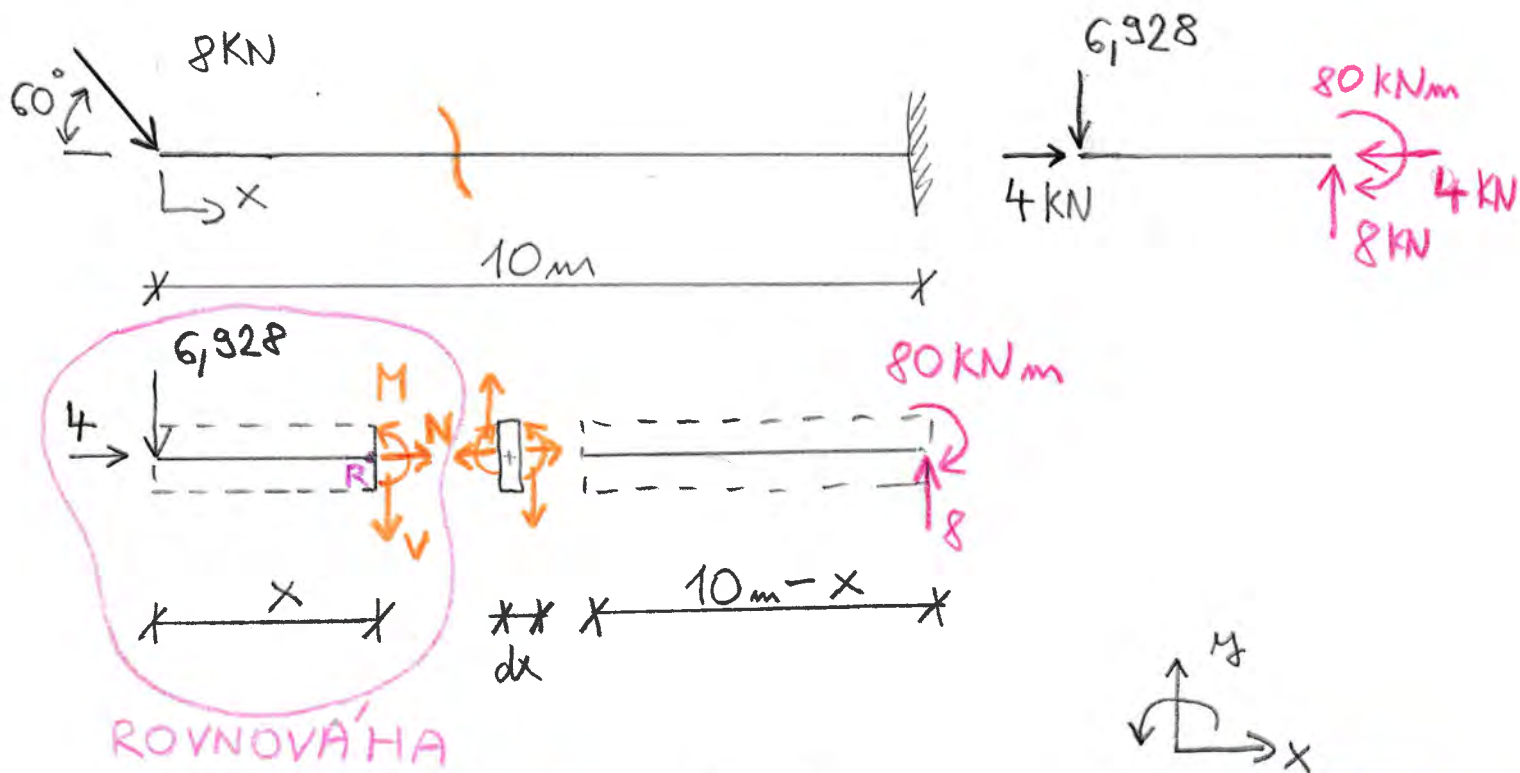
$$N(x) = - \int m(x) dx + C_1$$

$$V(x) = - \int q(x) dx + C_2$$

$$M(x) = \int V(x) dx + C_3 \quad (\text{pokud } m(x)=0)$$

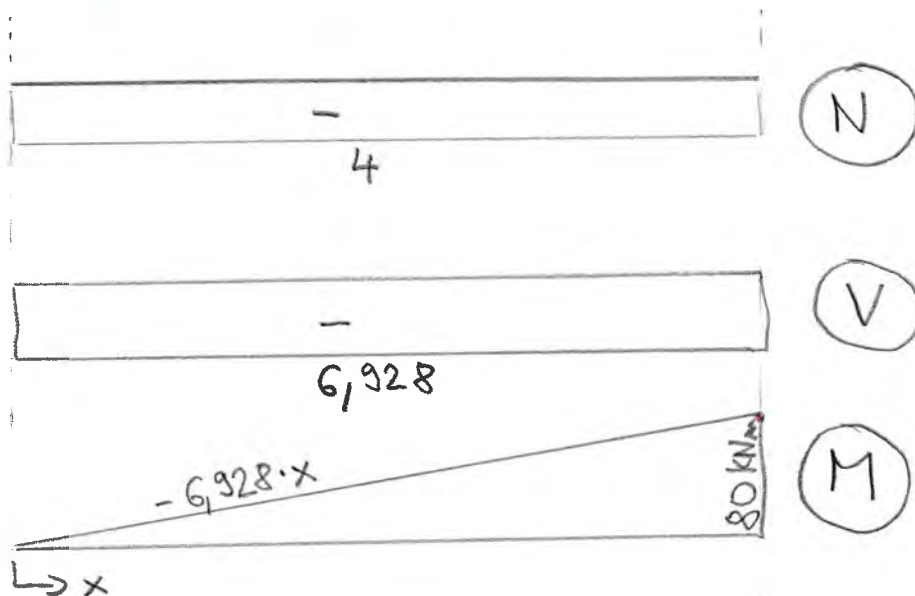
Derivačně integrační schéma



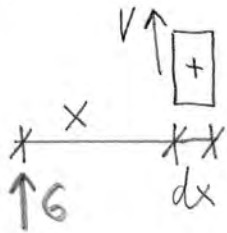
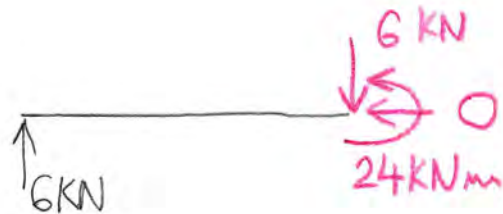
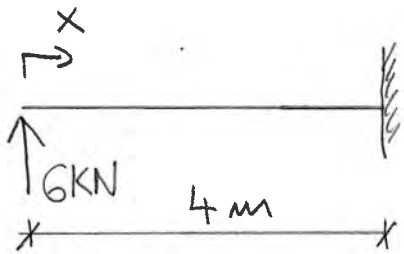


$$\begin{aligned} \sum F_x = 0 & \quad 4 + N = 0 \Rightarrow N = -4 \\ \sum F_y = 0 & \quad -6,928 - V = 0 \Rightarrow V = -6,928 \\ \sum M_R = 0 & \quad 6,928 \cdot x + M = 0 \Rightarrow M = -6,928 \cdot x \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \frac{dM}{dx}$$



- Normálová síla N je dána algebraickým součtem průmětů všech vnějších sil, působících na levou nebo pravou část prutu od průřezu, do směru osy prutu.
- Posouvající síla V je dána algebraickým součtem průmětů všech vnějších sil, působících na levou nebo pravou část prutu od průřezu, do směru kolmého k ose prutu.
- Ohybový moment M je určen algebraickým součtem statických momentů všech vnějších sil (včetně reakcí), působících na levou nebo pravou část prutu od průřezu, k těžišti průřezu.



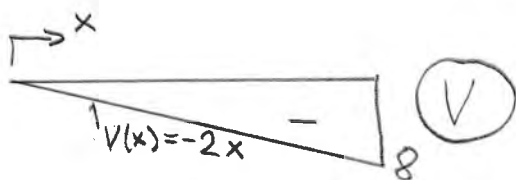
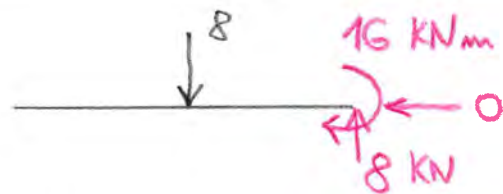
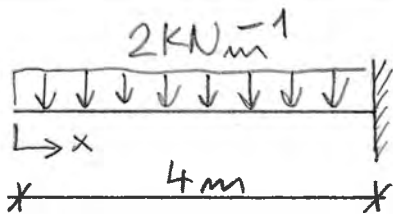
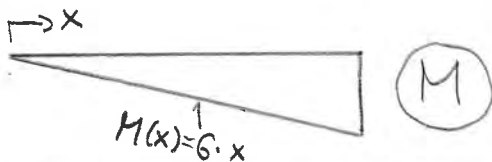
$$V(x) = 6 \text{ [kN]}$$



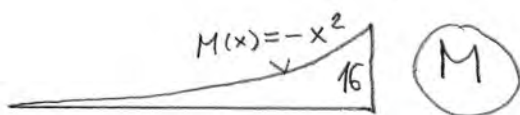
$$M(x) = 6 \cdot x \text{ [kNm]}$$



$$V(x) = \frac{dM}{dx} = 6 \text{ kN}$$

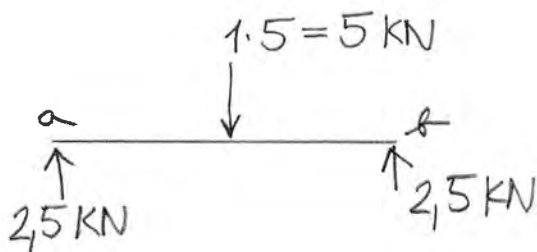
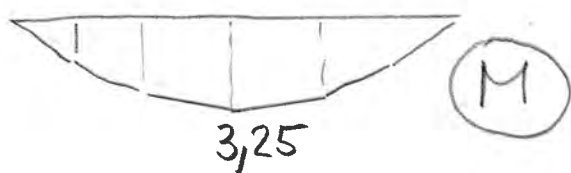
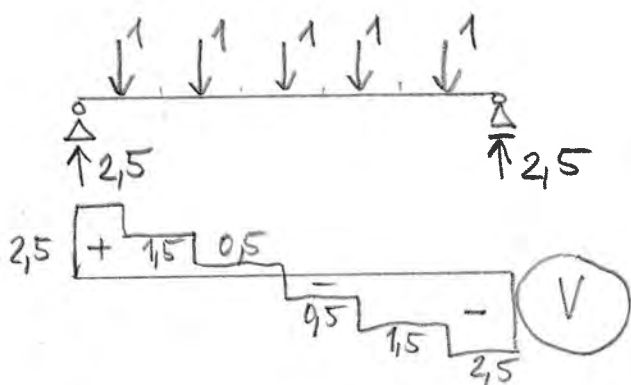
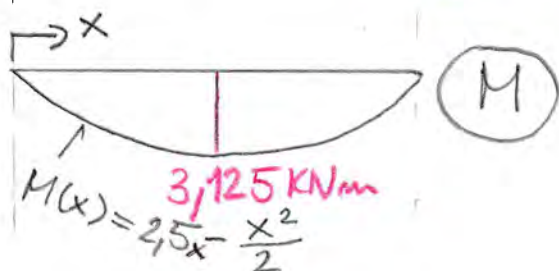
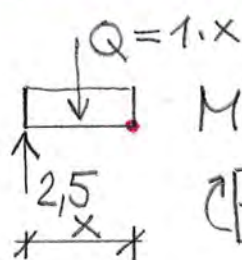
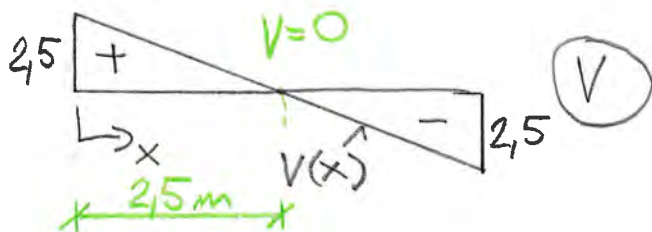
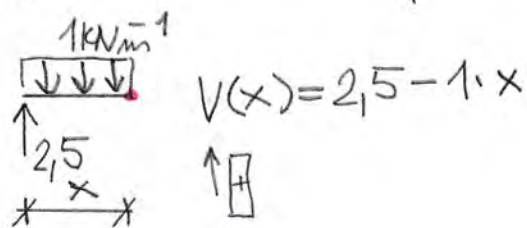
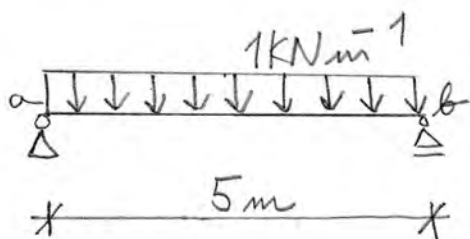


$$V(x) = -2 \cdot x \text{ [kN]}$$



$$M(x) = -Q \cdot \frac{x}{2} = -2 \cdot x \cdot \frac{x}{2} = -x^2$$

$$V(x) = \frac{dM}{dx} = \frac{d(-x^2)}{dx} = -2x$$



$$\sum M_a = 0 \quad R_b \cdot 5 - 5 \cdot 2,5 = 0$$

$$R_b = 2,5 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M_b = 0 \quad -R_a \cdot 5 + 5 \cdot 2,5 = 0$$

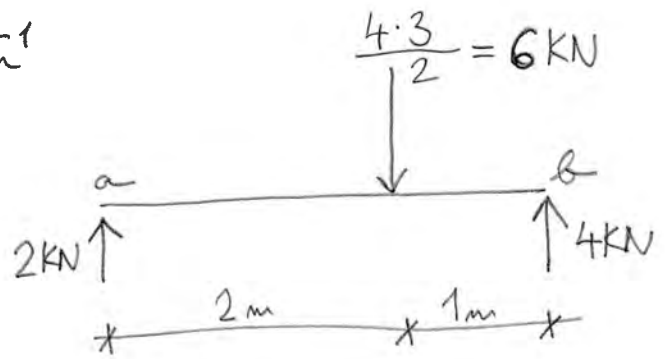
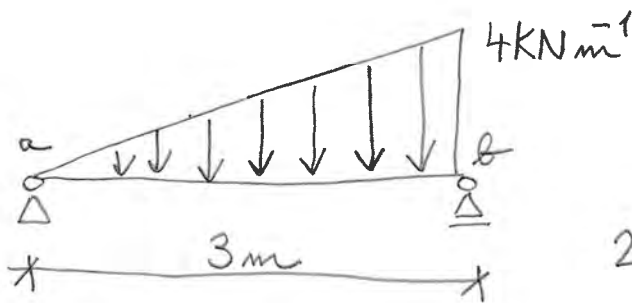
$$R_a = 2,5 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \quad 2,5 - 5 + 2,5 = 0$$

$\max M = M(2,5) = 2,5 \cdot 2,5 - \frac{2,5^2}{2} = 3,125 \text{ kNm}$
 EXTRÉM MOMENTU KDE $V(x) = 0$

$$V(x) = \frac{dM(x)}{dx} = \frac{d(2,5 \cdot x - \frac{x^2}{2})}{dx} = 2,5 - x$$

PŘÍBLIŽNÝ MODEL
 ZAHUŠŤOVÁNÍM BŘEMENY
 DOSÁHNEME APROXIMACI
 SPOJITÉHO PRŮBĚHU



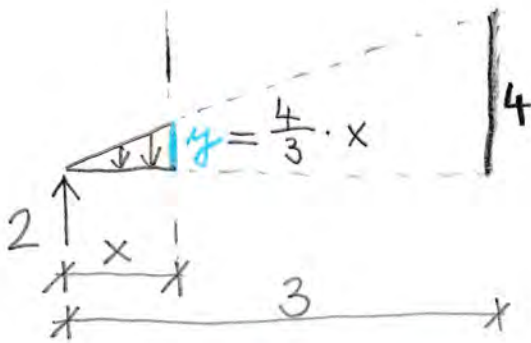
$$\sum M_a = 0 \quad -6 \cdot 2 + R_b \cdot 3 = 0$$

$$R_b = 4 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M_b = 0 \quad -R_a \cdot 3 + 6 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$R_a = 2 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \quad 2 - 6 + 4 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$



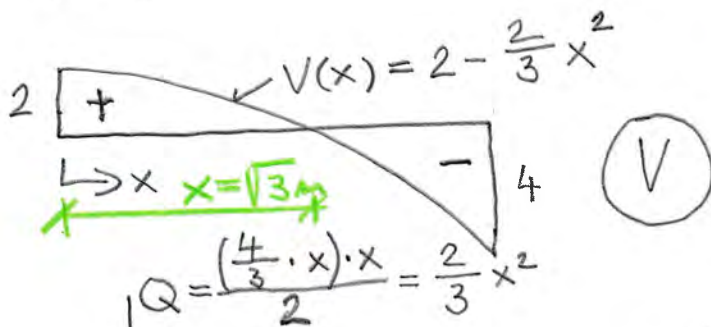
$$\frac{4}{3} = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y = \frac{4}{3} \cdot x$$

$$V(x) = 2 - \frac{\left(\frac{4}{3} \cdot x\right) \cdot x}{2} = 2 - \frac{2}{3} x^2$$

$$V(x) = 0$$

$$2 - \frac{2}{3} x^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{3} x^2 = 2 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{3} \text{ m}$$



$$Q = \frac{\left(\frac{4}{3} \cdot x\right) \cdot x}{2} = \frac{2}{3} x^2$$

$$M(x) = 2 \cdot x - Q \cdot \frac{x}{3} = 2 \cdot x - \frac{2}{3} x^2 \cdot \frac{x}{3}$$

$$M(x) = 2 \cdot x - \frac{2}{9} x^3$$

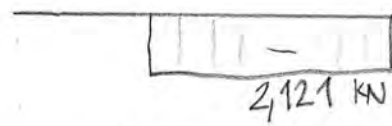
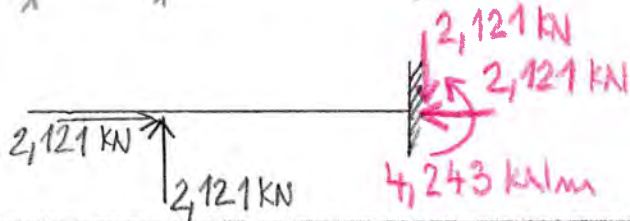
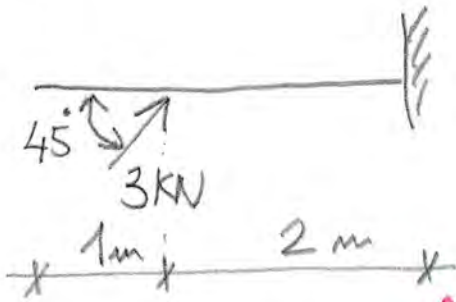
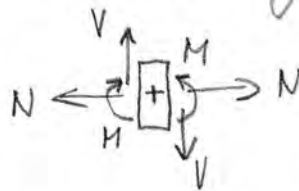
$$V(x) = \frac{dM}{dx} = 2 - \frac{2}{3} x^2$$



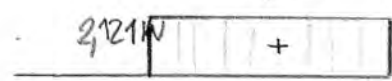
$$M(x) = 2 \cdot x - \frac{2}{9} x^3$$

$$\max M = M(\sqrt{3}) = 2 \cdot \sqrt{3} - \frac{2}{9} (\sqrt{3})^3 = \underline{\underline{2,309 \text{ kNm}}}$$

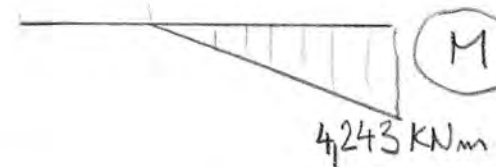
Vypočítajte reakcie a vykreslite N, V, M



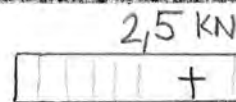
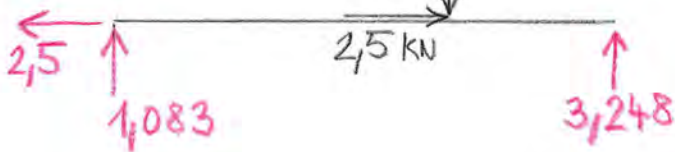
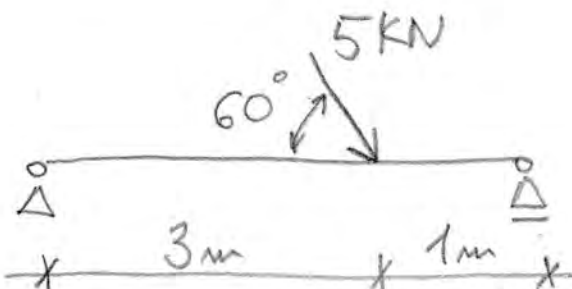
(N)



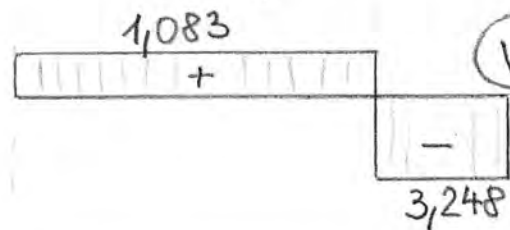
(V)



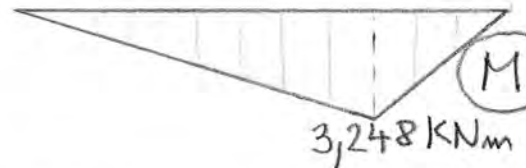
(M)



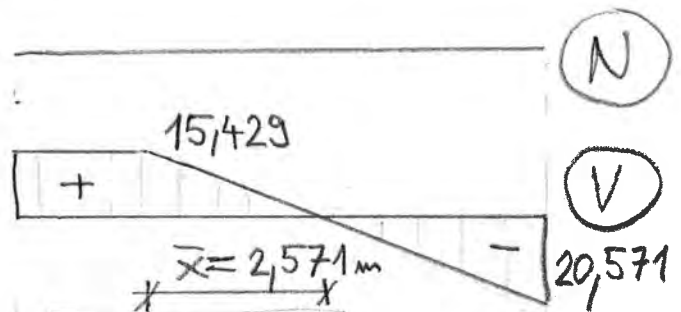
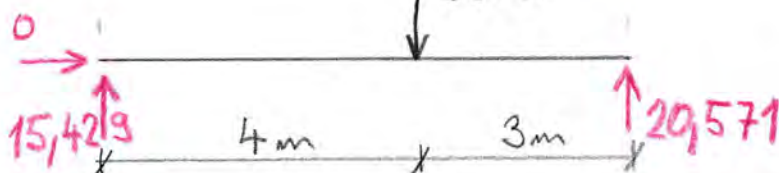
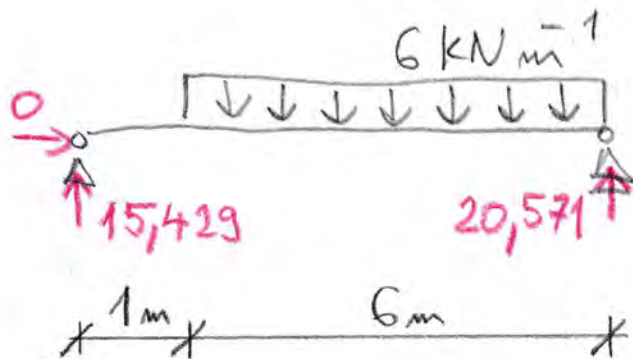
(N)



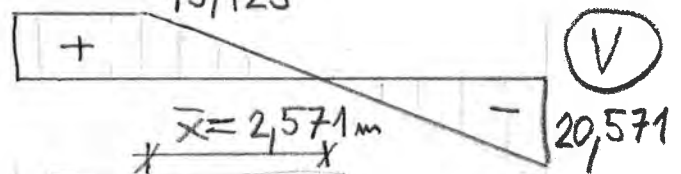
(V)



(M)



(N)



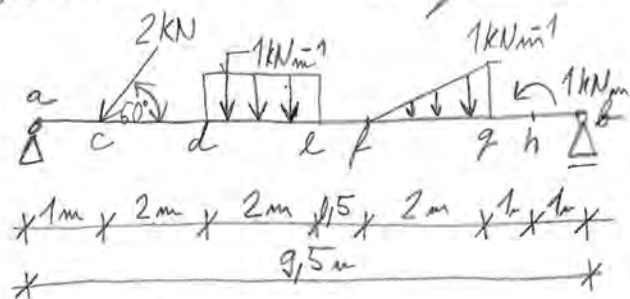
(V)



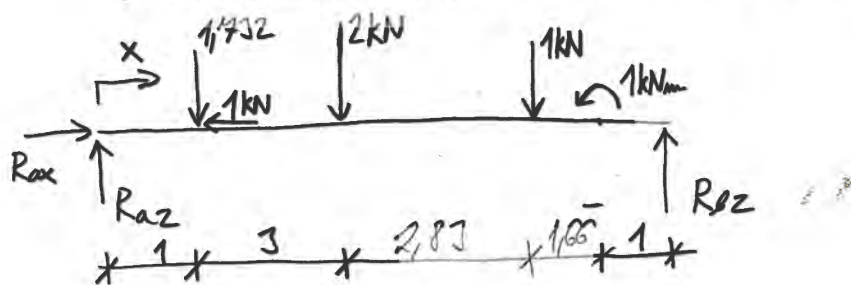
(M)

$$M_{\max} = 15,429 \cdot 3,571 - 6 \cdot 2,571 \cdot \frac{2,571}{2} = 35,265 \text{ kNm}$$

Příklad: Vypočítejte vnitřní síly na nosníku



- náčrt
nosník rozdělíme z možných vzech a ^{spojitě} nabídneme náhodnými břemeny



$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow R_{ax} = 1 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M_a = 0 \Rightarrow R_{bz} \cdot 9.5 - 1.732 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 4 - 1 \cdot 6.83 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow R_{bz} = 1.638 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M_b = 0 \Rightarrow -R_{az} \cdot 9.5 + 1.732 \cdot 8.5 + 2 \cdot 5.5 + 1 \cdot 2.666 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow R_{az} = 3.0935 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{kontrola: } 1.638 + 3.0935 - 1.732 - 2 - 1 = 0$$

- vnitřní síly

$$N_{ac} = 1 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_{ab} = 0$$

$$M_c = 3.0935 \cdot 1 = 3.0935 \text{ kNm} \quad M_d = 3.0935 \cdot 3 - 1.732 \cdot 2 = 5.814 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_e = 3.0935 \cdot 5 - 1.732 \cdot 4 - 2 \cdot 1 = 6.5395 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_f = 3.0935 \cdot 5.5 - 1.732 \cdot 4.5 - 2 \cdot 1.5 = 6.22 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_g = 3.0935 \cdot 7.5 - 1.732 \cdot 6.5 - 2 \cdot 3.5 - 1 \cdot 1.666 = 4.244 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_h = 3.0935 \cdot 8.5 - 1.732 \cdot 7.5 - 2 \cdot 4.5 - 1 \cdot 1.666 - 1 = 1.638 \text{ kNm}$$

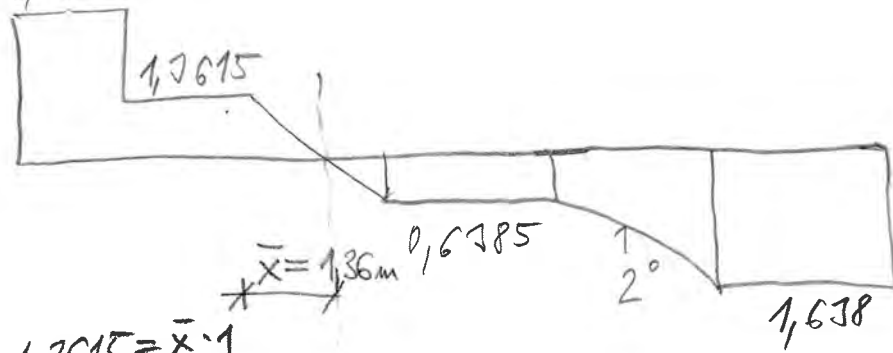
$$V_a = 3.0935 \text{ kN} \quad V_{cd} = V_a - 1.732 = 1.3615$$

$$V_{de} = V_a - 1.732 - 1 \cdot (x - 3)$$

$$V_{ef} = V_a - 1.732 - 1 \cdot 2 = -0.6385 \text{ kN}$$

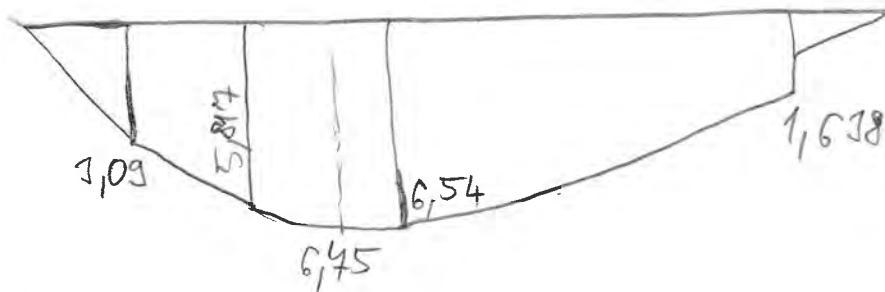
$$V_{fg} = V_a - 1.732 - 1 \cdot 2 - \frac{1 \text{ kNm}^{-1}}{2} \cdot (x - 5.5) \cdot \frac{(x - 5.5)}{2}$$

3,0935



V

$1,7615 = \bar{x} \cdot 1$



M

-

1

N