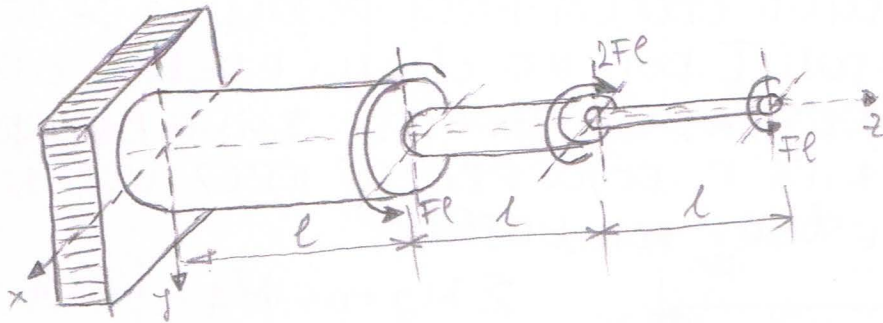


OTPORNOST MATERIJALA I

PISANA PREDAVANJA

⑤ KOLOKVIJUM

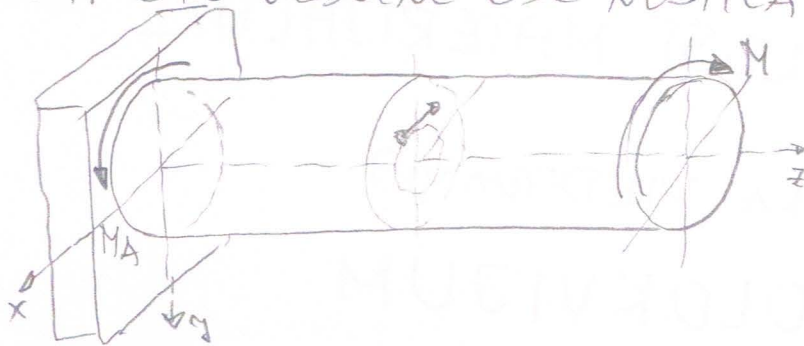


UVIJANJE
KOMBINOVANO NAPREZANJE SA
VIJANJE SA UVIJANJEM

PODGORICA, PLEVLJA 2012 god.

UVIJANJE GREDNOSG NOSAČA KRUŽNOSG I PRSTENASTOSG POPREČNOSG PRESJETA

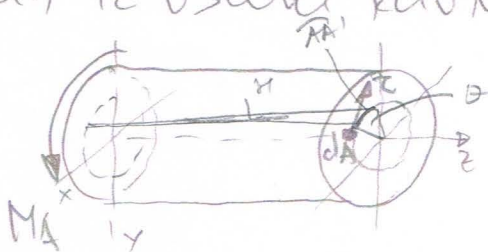
Pod uvijanjem grednosg nosača podrazumijeva se takva vrsta njegovosg opterećivanja kada je nosač opterećen sa spregom-momentom koji ima obrtni efekat oko vrdunne ose nosača (sl.)



U ukhestenu se pojavljuje reakcivni moment koji ima suprotni obrtni efekat u odnosu na dati moment M.

$$\text{Iz } \sum M_z = 0: M_A - M = 0 \Rightarrow M_A = M$$

U proizvoljno uocenoj tački poprečnog presjeka nosača i u proizvoljno uocenoj tački pojavljuje se tangencijalni napon τ koji ima obrtni efekat oko vrdunne ose nosača, što znači da tangencijalna krugnicu poluprečnika r koja prolazi kroz uocenu tačku (sl.) iz uslova ravnoteže:



$$\sum M_z = 0: M_A - \int \tau dA \cdot r = 0$$

Nalozimo napon τ .

Nosač opterećen na uvijanje deformise setako što se pojedini poprečni presjeci zakreću u odnosu na poprečni presjek koji pripada ukhestenu i koji je nepokretan (sl.).

Taj ugao zakretanja se zove ugao uvijanja i označavamo ga sa θ . Uocivemo jednu proizvoljno vladno iz unutrašnjosti. Prije deformisanja nosača to vladno je prava linija paralelna sa osom z (sl.) Nakon deformisanja nosača to vladno se

ZADORRECE ZA UGAO γ ZBOG TOGA STO SE TAČKA A ZAROTIRA ZA UGAO θ JER JE SE KRAJNJI POPREČNI PRESJEK ZADORREKNO ZA TAJ UGAO.

VAZI: $l \cdot \gamma = r \cdot \theta = \widehat{AA'}$

Dakle, $\gamma = \frac{r \cdot \theta}{l}$. Postoji je $\gamma = \frac{l}{G}$, TO JE USLOVA RAVNOTEZE:

$M_A - \int \tilde{L} dA \cdot r = 0$ DOBIJAMO ($M_A = M$):

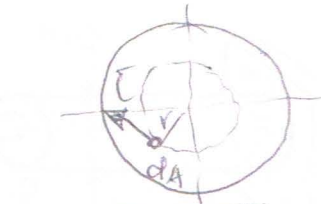
$$\int_A \gamma \cdot G \cdot r \cdot dA = \int_A \frac{r \cdot \theta \cdot G}{l} \cdot r \cdot dA = \frac{\theta G}{l} \int_A r^2 dA = M$$

odnosno

$$\frac{G \cdot \gamma}{r} \cdot I_0 = M$$

jer je $I_0 = \int_A r^2 dA$. Dakle,

$$G \cdot \frac{\gamma}{r} = \frac{M}{I_0} \Rightarrow \frac{\tilde{L}}{r} = \frac{M}{I_0} \Rightarrow$$



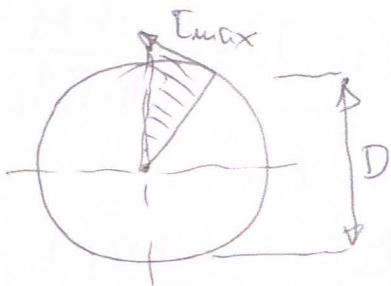
$$\boxed{\tilde{L} = \frac{M}{I_0} \cdot r} \quad (*)$$

Postoji je: $\theta = \frac{\gamma \cdot l}{r} = \frac{\tilde{L} \cdot l}{G \cdot r} = \frac{M \cdot l}{I_0 G r}$ DOBIJAMO

$$\boxed{\theta = \frac{M l}{G I_0}} \quad (**)$$

NAJVEĆI TANGENCIJALNI NAPON \tilde{L} SE POJAVLJUJE U TAČKAMA POPREČNOG PRESJEKA KOJE IMAJU NAJVEĆU UVIJEDNOST ZA r A TO SU TAČKE KOJE SE NALAZE NA OKLONICI POLUPREČNIKA $r = \frac{D}{2}$. NAJMANJA UVIJEDNOST TANGENCIJALNOG NAPONA JE U CENTRU KRUGA ($\tilde{L} = 0$ ZA $r = 0$).

$$\tilde{L}_{max} = \frac{M}{I_0} \cdot r_{max} = \frac{M}{I_0} \cdot \frac{D}{2}$$



Postoji je: $I_0 = \frac{\pi D^4}{32}$ TO JE:

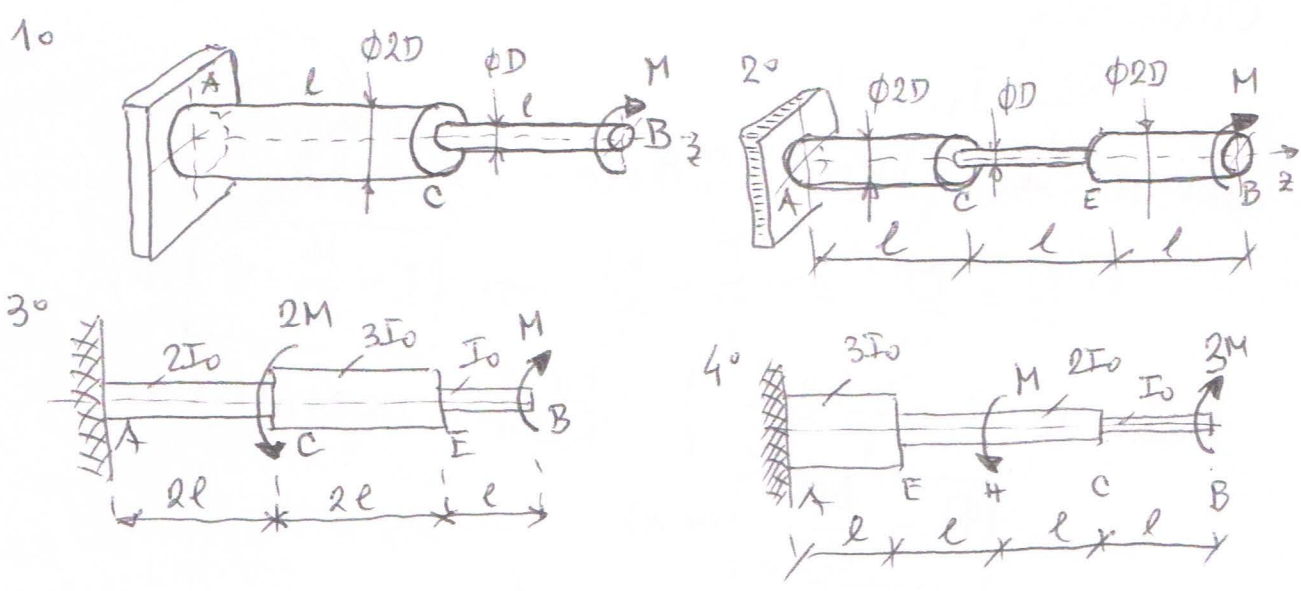
$$\tilde{L}_{max} = \frac{M}{\frac{\pi D^4}{32}} = \frac{16M}{\pi D^3}$$

$$\tilde{L}_{max} \text{ ne smije doći preko } \tau_{diz} \quad \boxed{\tilde{L}_{max} = \frac{16M}{\pi D^3} \leq \tau_{diz}}$$

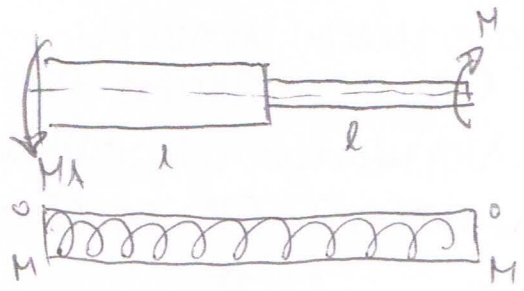
ZADATAK: Za gredni nosač opterećen na uvijanje momentom M kao na slici:

- a) Odrediti reaktivni moment i nacrtati dijagram promjene momenta uvijanja.
- b) Izračunati τ_{max} i dimenzionirati nosač
- c) Odrediti ugao uvijanja presjera B u odnosu na A tj. $\theta_{B,A}$.

Dato je: F, l, E_{dv} i G .



RJEŠENJE: 1° Iz $\sum M_2 = 0$ dobivamo $M_A - M = 0$ tj. $M_A = M$.
 Diagram promjene momenta uvijanja je dat na slici.



$$\tau_{max} = \frac{M}{I_0} \cdot \frac{D}{2} = \frac{M}{\frac{\pi D^4}{32}} \cdot \frac{D}{2} = \frac{16M}{\pi D^3}$$

Iz uslova

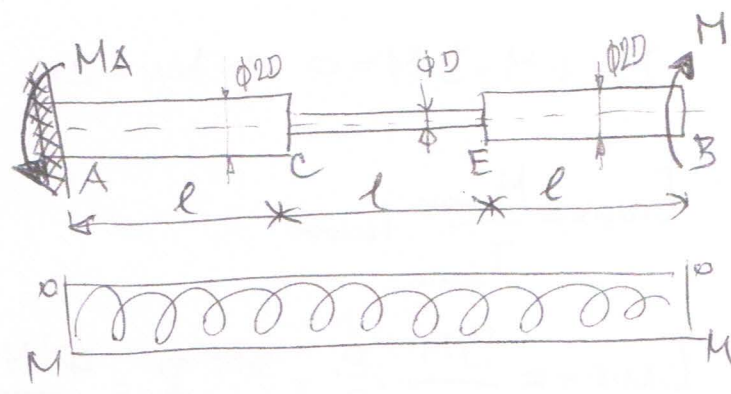
$$\tau_{max} = \frac{16M}{\pi D^3} \leq \tau_{dov} \text{ dobivamo } D \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{16M}{\pi \cdot \tau_{dov}}}$$

Ugao uvijanja $\theta_{B,A}$ dobivamo kao

$$\theta_{B,A} = \theta_{C,A} + \theta_{B,C} = \frac{M \cdot l}{\frac{\pi (2D)^4 G} {32}} + \frac{M \cdot l}{\frac{\pi D^4 G} {32}} = \frac{M l 32}{\pi D^4 G} \left(\frac{1}{16} + 1 \right)$$

$$\theta_{B,A} = 34 \frac{M l}{\pi D^4 G}$$

2°



$M_A = M$

$$\tau_{max} = \frac{M}{\frac{\pi D^4}{32}} \cdot \frac{D}{2} = \frac{16M}{\pi D^3}$$

iz uslova $\tau_{max} \leq \tau_{dov}$

Dobijamo

$$\frac{16M}{\pi D^3} \leq \tau_{dov} \Rightarrow D \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{16M}{\pi \tau_{dov}}}$$

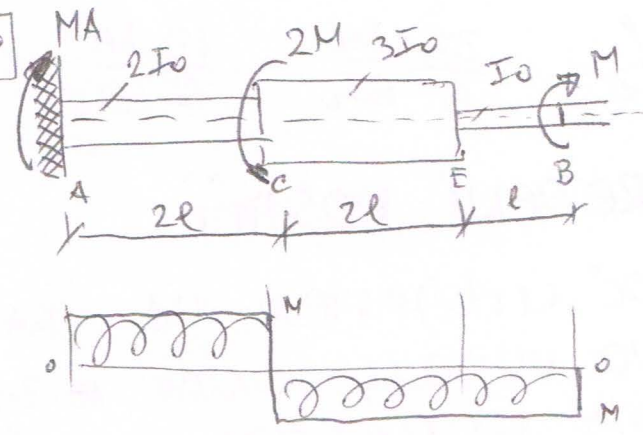
Uocao uvrzavanja $\theta_{B,A}$ ip.

$$\theta_{B,A} = \theta_{C,A} + \theta_{E,C} + \theta_{B,E} = \frac{Ml}{G \cdot \frac{\pi (2D)^4}{32}} + \frac{M \cdot l}{G \cdot \frac{\pi D^4}{32}} + \frac{Ml}{G \cdot \frac{\pi (2D)^4}{32}}$$

$$\theta_{B,A} = \frac{32Ml}{G \cdot \pi D^4} \left(\frac{1}{16} + 1 + \frac{1}{16} \right) = \frac{36 \cdot M \cdot l}{G \cdot \pi D^4} //$$

$D_{EB} = D$
 $I_{AC} = 2I_0 = 2I_{EB}$
 $\frac{\pi D_{AC}^4}{32} = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi D^4}{32}$
 $D_{AC} = \sqrt[4]{2} \cdot D$
 $I_{CE} = 3I_0 = 3I_{EB}$
 $\frac{\pi D_{CE}^4}{32} = 3 \cdot \frac{\pi D^4}{32}$
 $D_{CE} = \sqrt[4]{3} \cdot D$

3°



$$M_A - 2M + M = 0 \Rightarrow M_A = M$$

$M_{max} = M$

$$\tau_{max} = \frac{M_{max}}{I_{min}} \cdot r_{max}$$

$\sqrt[4]{2} = 1,187$
 $\sqrt[4]{3} = 1,316$

EB: $\tau_{max} = \frac{M}{\frac{\pi D^4}{32}} \cdot \frac{D}{2} = \frac{16M}{\pi D^3} \leq \tau_{dov} \Rightarrow D \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{16M}{\pi \tau_{dov}}}$

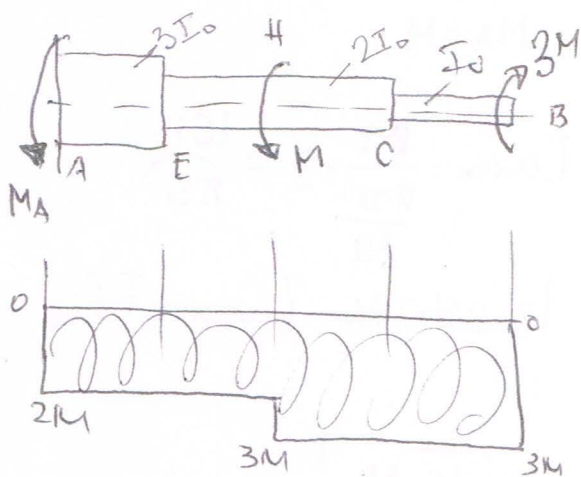
$$\theta_{B,A} = \theta_{B,A}^{(1M)} + \theta_{B,A}^{(2M)}$$

$$\theta_{B,A}^{(1M)} = \theta_{C,A}^{(1M)} + \theta_{E,C}^{(1M)} + \theta_{B,E}^{(1M)} = \frac{M \cdot 2l}{G \cdot 2I_0} + \frac{M \cdot 2l}{G \cdot 3I_0} + \frac{M \cdot l}{G \cdot I_0} = \frac{Ml}{GI_0} \left(1 + \frac{2}{3} + 1 \right) = \frac{8Ml}{3GI_0}$$

$$\theta_{B,A}^{(2M)} = \theta_{C,A}^{(2M)} + \theta_{E,C}^{(2M)} + \theta_{B,E}^{(2M)} = -\frac{2M \cdot 2l}{G \cdot 2I_0} + 0 + 0 = -\frac{2Ml}{GI_0}$$

Dobijamo $\theta_{B,A} = \frac{8Ml}{3GI_0} - \frac{2Ml}{GI_0} = \frac{2Ml}{3GI_0}$

40



$$M_A + M - 3M = 0 \Rightarrow M_A = 2M$$

$$\tau_{max} = \frac{M_{max}}{J_{min}} \cdot r_{max}$$

$$\tau_{max} = \frac{3M}{I_0} \cdot \frac{D}{2} = \frac{3M}{\frac{\pi D^4}{32}} \cdot \frac{D}{2} = \frac{48M}{\pi D^3}$$

$$\tau_{max} \leq \tau_{dop} \Rightarrow D \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{48 \cdot M}{\pi \cdot \tau_{dop}}}$$

$$\theta_{B,A} = \theta_{B,A}^{(M)} + \theta_{B,A}^{(3M)}$$

$$\theta_{B,A}^{(M)} = \frac{M \cdot l}{G \cdot 3I_0} + \frac{M \cdot l}{2G I_0} = \frac{5}{6} \frac{M l}{G I_0}$$

$$\theta_{B,A}^{(3M)} = -\frac{3M \cdot l}{3I_0 \cdot G} - \frac{3M \cdot l}{G \cdot 2I_0} - \frac{3M \cdot l}{G \cdot 2I_0} - \frac{3M \cdot l}{G I_0} = -\frac{M l}{G I_0} \left(1 + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 3\right) = -\frac{7M l}{G I_0}$$

$$D_{dop}, \theta_{B,A} = \frac{5}{6} \frac{M l}{G I_0} - \frac{7M l}{G I_0} = -\frac{38}{6} \frac{M l}{G I_0} = -\frac{19}{2} \frac{M l}{G I_0}$$

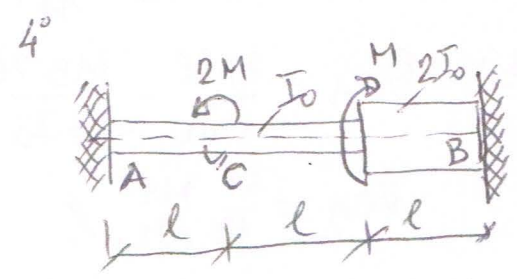
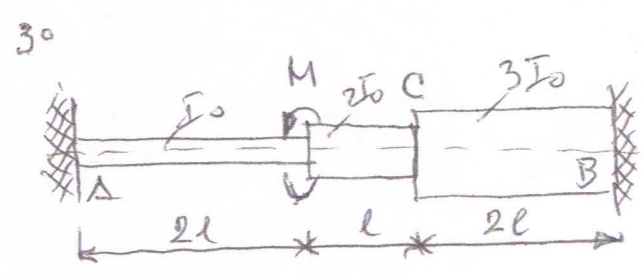
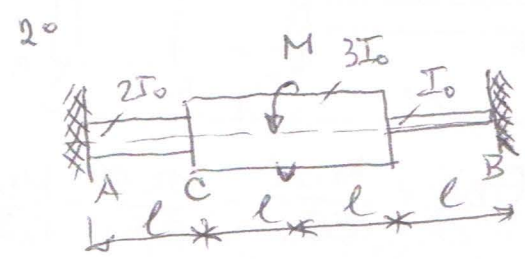
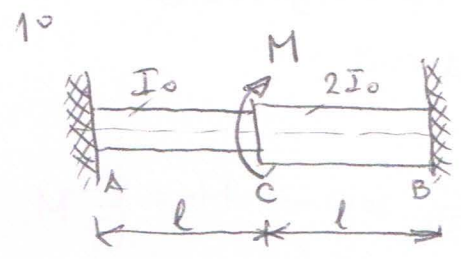
STATIČKI NEODREĐENI NOSAČI

Ukoliko je gredni nosač uklješten na oba kraja i opterećen na vijaču, onda je za određivanje reaktivnih momenata u vrpstjenjima imamo samo jednu jednačinu ravnoteže iz statike, to $\sum M_z = 0$, gdje je z-uzdužna osa. Za određivanje dvije nepoznate na raspolaganju nam stoji samo jedna jednačina pa je sistem 1x statički neodređen. Iz činjenice da je vjao uklješten jednog vjao stenoš presjera nosača u odnosu na drugi vjao stenoš presjek nosača jednak, nužno dobijemo

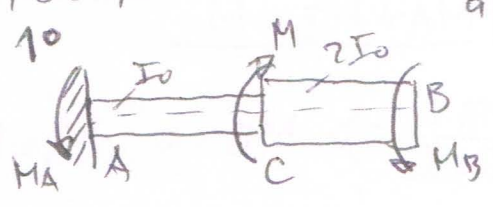
TIH REAKTIVNIH MOMENATA.

PRIMER: ZA GREDNE NOSAČE UKLJUČENE NA OBA KRAJA I OPTEREĆENE KAO NA SLICI ODRE-
DITI: a) MOMENTE U UKLJUČENJIMA
b) UGAO UVIJANJA $\theta_{C,A} = ?$

Dato je: M, l, G, I_0 .



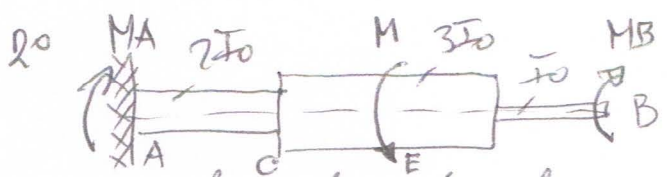
RIJEŠENJE:



a) $M_A + M_B - M = 0$
 $\theta_{B,A} = 0 = \theta_{B,A}^{(M)} + \theta_{B,A}^{(M_B)}$
 $\theta_{B,A}^{(M)} = \theta_{CA}^{(M)} + \theta_{BC}^{(M)} = \frac{M \cdot l}{G I_0} + 0 = \frac{Ml}{G I_0}$
 $\theta_{B,A}^{(M_B)} = \theta_{CA}^{(M_B)} + \theta_{BC}^{(M_B)} = -\frac{M_B l}{G I_0} + \frac{M_B l}{G \cdot 2 I_0} = -\frac{3 M_B l}{2 G I_0}$

Datje, $\frac{Ml}{G I_0} - \frac{3 M_B l}{2 G I_0} = 0 \Rightarrow M_B = \frac{2}{3} M, M_A = M - M_B = \frac{1}{3} M$

b) $\theta_{CA} = \theta_{CA}^{(M)} + \theta_{CA}^{(M_B)} = \frac{Ml}{G I_0} - \frac{M_B \cdot l}{G I_0} = \frac{Ml}{G I_0} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{Ml}{G I_0} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{Ml}{G I_0}$

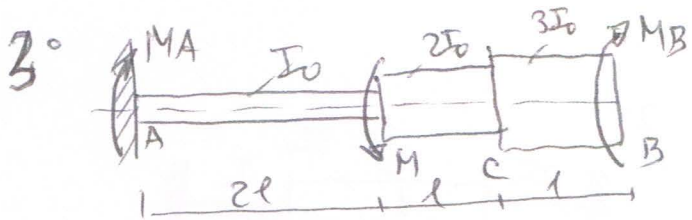


a) $M_A + M_B - M = 0$
 $\theta_{B,A} = 0 = \theta_{B,A}^{(M)} + \theta_{B,A}^{(M_B)}$

$$\theta_{B,A} = 0 = \frac{M \cdot l}{2GI_0} + \frac{Ml}{3GI_0} - \frac{M_B \cdot l}{2GI_0} - \frac{M_B \cdot 2l}{3GI_0} - \frac{M_B l}{6I_0} = \frac{5Ml}{6GI_0} - \frac{13M_B l}{6GI_0} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow M_B = \frac{5}{13} M, \quad M_A = \frac{8}{13} M //$$

$$b) \theta_{CA} = \frac{Ml}{2GI_0} - \frac{M_B \cdot l}{2GI_0} = \frac{Ml}{6GI_0} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{8}{13} \right) = \frac{5}{26} \frac{Ml}{6GI_0}$$



$$a) M_A + M_B - M = 0$$

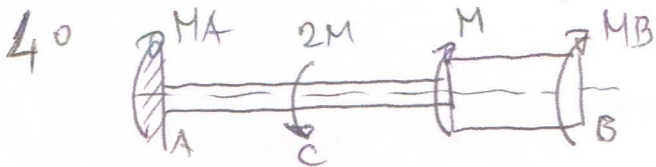
$$\theta_{BA} = 0$$

$$\theta_{BA} = \frac{M \cdot 2l}{GI_0} - \frac{M_B \cdot 2l}{GI_0} - \frac{M_B l}{G \cdot 2I_0} - \frac{M_B \cdot l}{G \cdot 3I_0} = 0 \Rightarrow M_B = \frac{12}{17} M$$

$$M_A = M - M_B = \frac{5}{17} M$$

$$b) \theta_{CA} = \frac{M \cdot 2l}{GI_0} - \frac{M_B \cdot 2l}{GI_0} - \frac{M_B \cdot l}{G \cdot 2I_0} = \frac{Ml}{6I_0} \left(2 - 2 \cdot \frac{12}{17} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{12}{17} \right)$$

$$\theta_{CA} = \frac{4}{17} \frac{Ml}{6GI_0} //$$



$$a) M_A + M + M_B - 2M = 0$$

$$M_A + M_B = M$$

$$\theta_{BA} = 0 = \frac{2Ml}{GI_0} - \frac{M \cdot 2l}{GI_0} - \frac{M_B \cdot 2l}{6I_0} - \frac{M_B l}{6 \cdot 2I_0} \Rightarrow M_B = 0, \quad M_A = M$$

$$b) \theta_{CA} = \frac{2Ml}{GI_0} - \frac{Ml}{GI_0} - \frac{M_B l}{6I_0} = \frac{Ml}{6GI_0} //$$

ZADACI ZA VJEZBANJE

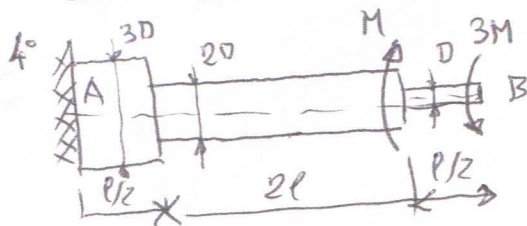
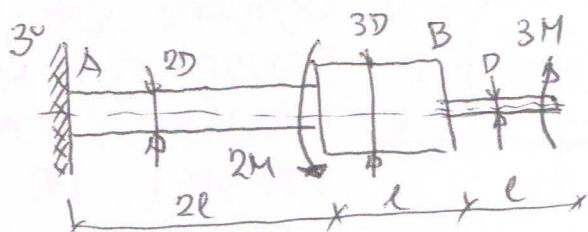
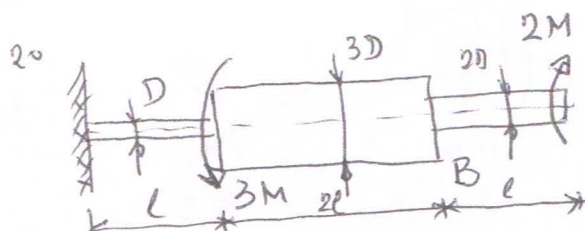
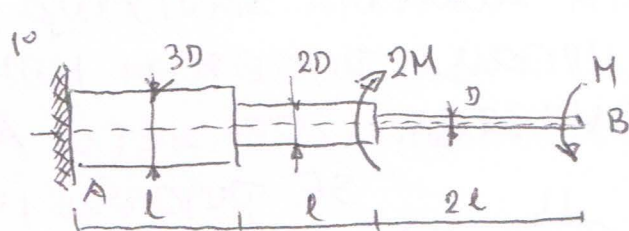
- ZA GREĐNE NOSAČE OPTEREĆENE KAO NA SLICI NA UVIJANJE:

a) ODREDITI REAKTIVNI MOMENT I NACRTATI DIJAGRAM PROMJENE MOMENTA UVIJANJA

b) IZRAČUNATI T_{max} I DIMENZIONISATI NOSAČ AKO JE POZNATO T_{diz} .

c) ODREDITI UGAO UVIJANJA PRESJEKA B U ODNOSU NA A.

Dato je: F, l, I_{d02} i G .

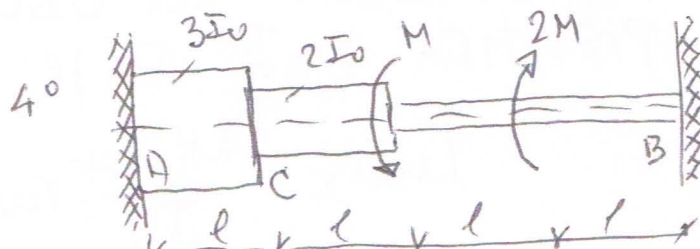
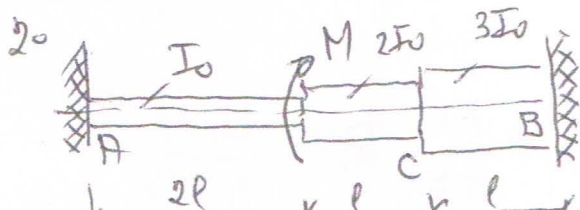
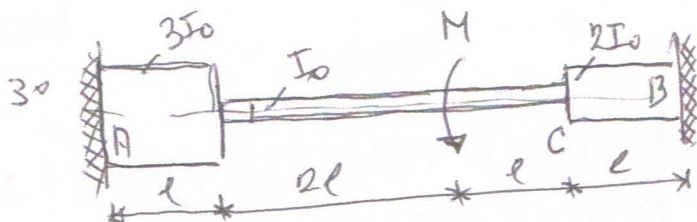
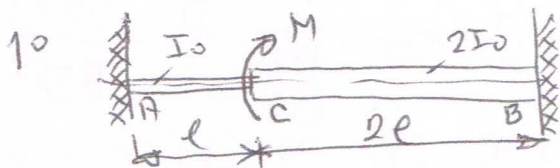


- ZA GREĐNE NOSAČE UČESTENE NA OBA KRAJA I OPTEREĆENE KAO NA SLICI ODREDITI:

a) MOMENTE U UČESTENJIMA

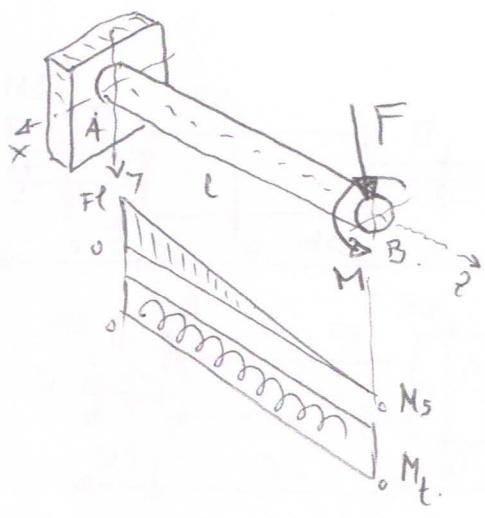
b) UGAO UVIJANJA $\theta_{CA} = ?$

Dato je: M, l, I_0 i G .

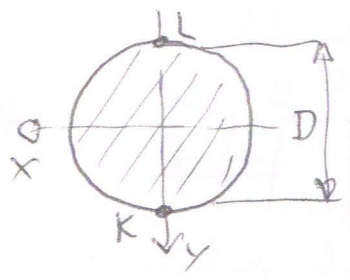


SAVIJANIE SA UVIJANIEM GREDNOS NOŠAČA

Ako je GREDNI NOŠAČ KRUŽNOS ILI PRSTENASTOS POPREČNOS PRESIEKA OPTEREČEN ISTOVREMENO NA SAVIJANIE SILAMA U VERTICALNOJ RAVNI I NA UVIJANIE, KAZEMO DA SE RADI O KOMBINOVANOM NAPREZANJU KOJE SE ZOVE SAVIJANIE SA UVIJANIEM. (SLIKA). OD SAVIJANJA POSTOJI DIAGRAM MOMENTA SAVIJANJA A OD UVIJANJA DIAGRAM MOMENTA UVIJANJA. U PRESIEKU A SE POJAVLJUJU



GRAM MOMENTA SAVIJANJA A OD UVIJANJA DIAGRAM MOMENTA UVIJANJA. U PRESIEKU A SE POJAVLJUJU



NOTVORE VRIJEDNOSTI TIT MOMENATA I TAJ PRESIEK JE KRITICAN. U

TOM POPREČNOS PRESIEKU NOTVORE NORMALNI NAPON σ_z OD SAVIJANJA SE POJAVLJUJE U TACKAMA K I L KOJE SU NOTVISE VTAHENE OD OSE X.

$$\sigma_{zmax} = \sigma_{zK} = \frac{M_{smax} \cdot y}{I_x} = \frac{F \cdot l}{\frac{\pi D^4}{64}} \cdot \frac{D}{2} = \frac{32Fl}{\pi D^3}$$

NOTVOREI TANGENCIJALNI NAPON OD UVIJANJE SE POJAVLJUJE U TACKAMA POPREČNOS PRESIEKA KOJE SE NALAZE NA OBOJNOJ KRUŽNICI POLUPREČNICA $r = \frac{D}{2}$ PA JE:

$$\tau_{max} = \frac{M_{tmax}}{I_p} \cdot r_{max} = \frac{M}{\frac{\pi D^4}{32}} \cdot \frac{D}{2} = \frac{16M}{\pi D^3}$$

Postoje su naponi $\sigma_{z\max}$ i τ_{\max} veličine istog reda postavila se pitanje koji je od njih ili koja je njihova kombinacija mjerodavna za dimenzionisanje? Odgovor na ovo pitanje dala su eksperimentalna istraživanja koja su pokazala da je za dimenzionisanje nosača mjerodavan neki ekvivalentni ili uporedni napon σ_{u} koji napone $\sigma_{z\max}$ i τ_{\max} uzima u obzir na jedan od sljedećih dva načina:

$$I: \sigma_{uI} = \sqrt{\sigma_z^2 + 4\tau^2} \leq \sigma_{dovz}$$

$$II: \sigma_{uII} = \sqrt{\sigma_z^2 + 3\tau^2} \leq \sigma_{dovz}$$

Postoje li:

$$\sigma_{z\max} = \frac{M_s}{I_x} \cdot r_{\max} = \frac{M_s}{\frac{\pi D^4}{64}} \cdot \frac{D}{2} = \frac{32 M_s}{\pi D^3}$$

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_t}{I_0} \cdot r_{\max} = \frac{M_t}{\frac{\pi D^4}{32}} \cdot \frac{D}{2} = \frac{16 M_t}{\pi D^3}$$

to izračunati za σ_{uI} i σ_{uII} imamo u izgljed

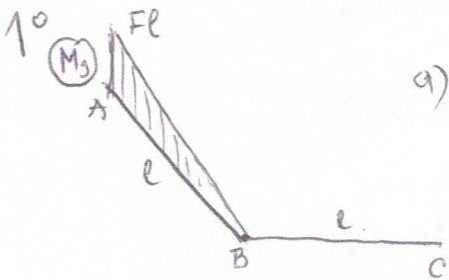
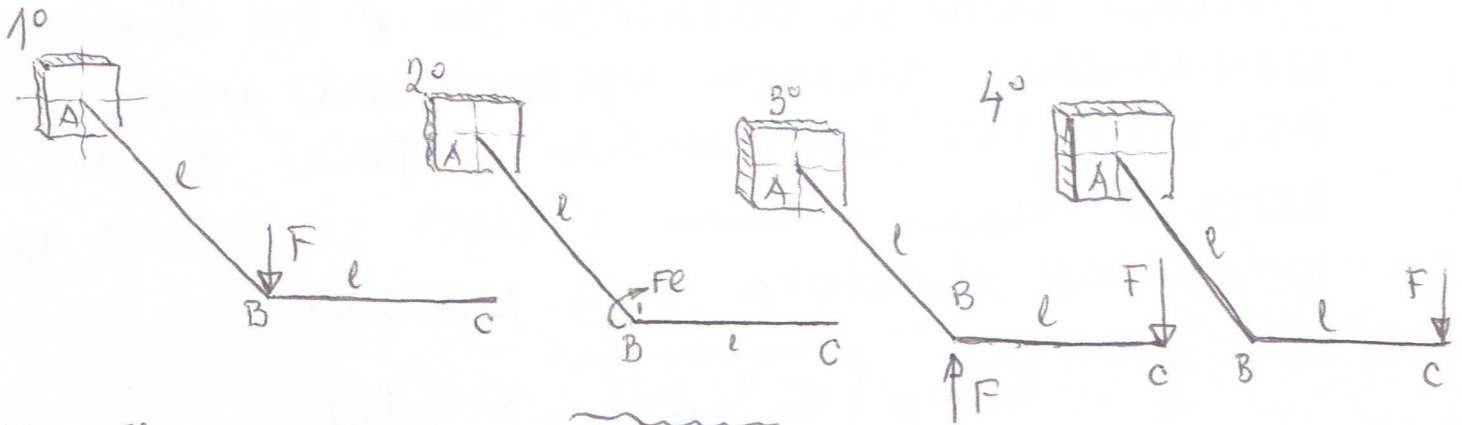
$$\sigma_{uI} = \frac{\sqrt{M_s^2 + M_t^2}}{\frac{\pi D^3}{32}} = \frac{1}{W_x} \sqrt{M_s^2 + M_t^2}; \quad W_x = \frac{\pi D^3}{32}$$

$$\sigma_{uII} = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi D^3}{32}} \sqrt{M_s^2 + \frac{3}{4} M_t^2} = \frac{1}{W_x} \sqrt{M_s^2 + \frac{3}{4} M_t^2}$$

PRIMER: ZA 6 REDNI NOSAČ KRUGLOG POPREČNOG PRESJEKA:

- IZRAČUNATI Maksimalni NAPON σ_u
- IZVESTI DIMENZIONISANJE
- IZRAČUNATI VERTikalno POMJEKANJE TAČKE C.

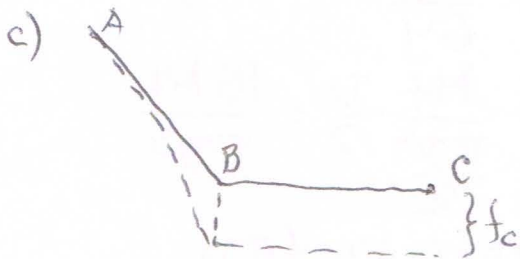
Dato je: $F, l, E=2G, \sigma_{doz}, \sigma_u = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2}$; $\tau_{doz} = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{doz}$



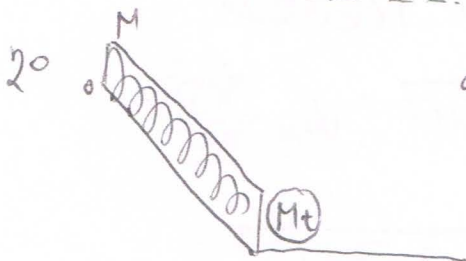
a) U PRESJEKU A SE POJAVLJUJE Najveći NORMA LNI NAPON

$$\sigma_u = \sigma_{2max} = \frac{M_{3max} \cdot y_{max}}{I_x} = \frac{F \cdot l \cdot \frac{D}{2}}{\frac{\pi D^4}{64}} = \frac{32Fl}{\pi D^3}$$

b) $\sigma_{2max} \leq \sigma_{doz} \Rightarrow \frac{32Fl}{\pi \cdot D^3} \leq \sigma_{doz} \Rightarrow D \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{32Fl}{\pi \sigma_{doz}}}$



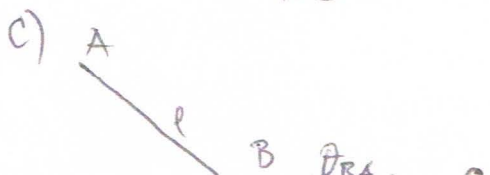
$$f_c = \sqrt[3]{f_{B,AB}} = \frac{Fl^3}{3EI_x} = \frac{Fl^3}{3 \cdot E \cdot \frac{\pi D^4}{64}} = \frac{64 Fl^3}{3\pi E D^4}$$



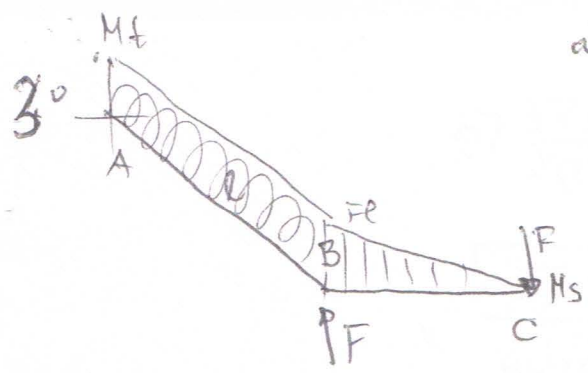
a) DO MOMENTA UVIJAJA $M_4 = Fl$ Najveći TANGENCIJALNI NAPON τ .

$$\tau_{max} = \frac{M_t}{I_0} \cdot r_{max} = \frac{Fl \cdot \frac{D}{2}}{\frac{\pi D^4}{32}} = \frac{16Fl}{\pi D^3}$$

b) $\tau_{max} = \frac{16Fl}{\pi D^3} \leq \tau_{doz} = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{doz} \Rightarrow D \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{32Fl}{\pi \sigma_{doz}}}$



$$f_c = \theta_{BA} \cdot l = \frac{M_t \cdot l}{GI_0} = \frac{Fl \cdot l}{E \cdot \frac{\pi D^4}{2 \cdot 32}} = \frac{64 Fl^2}{\pi E D^4}$$



a) U presjeku B imamo normalni napon od savijanja:

$$\sigma_{z \max} = \frac{M_s \cdot y_{\max}}{I_x} = \frac{F \cdot l \cdot \frac{D}{2}}{\frac{\pi D^4}{64}} = \frac{32 F l}{\pi D^3}$$

U presjeku A imamo tangencijalni napon od savijanja

U presjeku A imamo tangencijalni napon od savijanja

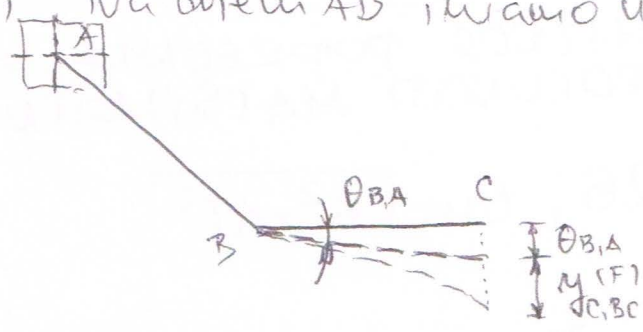
$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{F l}{I_0} \cdot r_{\max} = \frac{F l \cdot \frac{D}{2}}{\frac{\pi D^4}{32}} = \frac{16 F l}{\pi D^3}$$

b) Dimenzionisanje u skladu sa uslovima

$$\sigma_{z \max} \leq \sigma_{dovz} \Rightarrow D \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{32 F l}{\pi \sigma_{dovz}}}$$

$$\tau_{\max} \leq \tau_{dovz} = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{dovz} \Rightarrow D \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{32 F l}{\pi \sigma_{dovz}}}$$

c) Na odelu AB imamo uvijanje a na odelu BC imamo savijanje. Vertikalno pomerenje tačke C je:

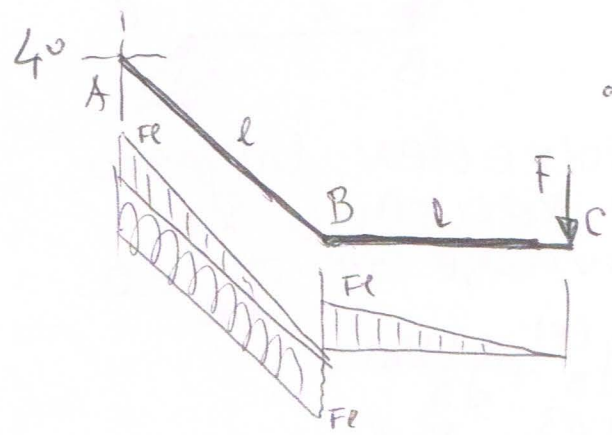


$$\delta_C = \theta_{BA} \cdot l + \int_C^{(F)} \delta_{C,BC}$$

$$\delta_C = \frac{F l \cdot l}{I_0 G} + \frac{F l^3}{3 E I_x} = \frac{4 F l^3}{3 E I_x}$$

$$\delta_C = \frac{4 F l^3}{3 E \cdot \frac{\pi D^4}{64}} = \frac{256 F l^3}{3 \pi E D^4}$$

gde je $E I_x = G I_0$.



a) kritičan je presjek A u kojem se pojavljuje normalni napon od savijanja i tangencijalni napon od uvijanja.

$$\sigma_{z \max} = \frac{F l \cdot \frac{D}{2}}{\frac{\pi D^4}{64}} = \frac{32 F l}{\pi D^3}$$

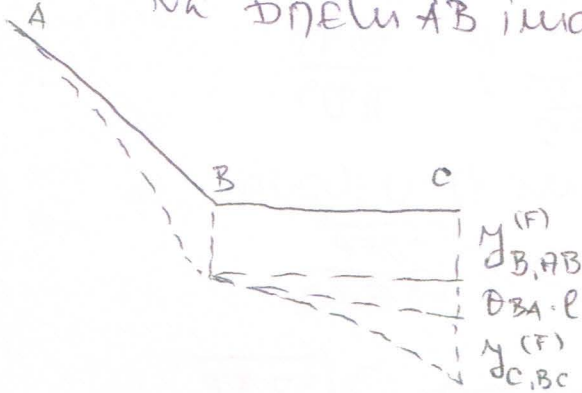
$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{F l \cdot \frac{D}{2}}{\frac{\pi D^4}{32}} = \frac{16 F l}{\pi D^3}$$

$$\sigma_u = \sqrt{\left(\frac{32Fe}{\pi D^3}\right)^2 + 4\left(\frac{16Fe}{\pi D^3}\right)^2} = \frac{32Fe}{\pi D^3} \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

b) Iz uslova

$$\sigma_u \leq \sigma_{dovz} \Rightarrow D \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{32\sqrt{2} \cdot Fe}{\pi \cdot \sigma_{dovz}}}$$

c) Na dijelu AB imamo savijanje i uvijanje a na dijelu BC samo savijanje:



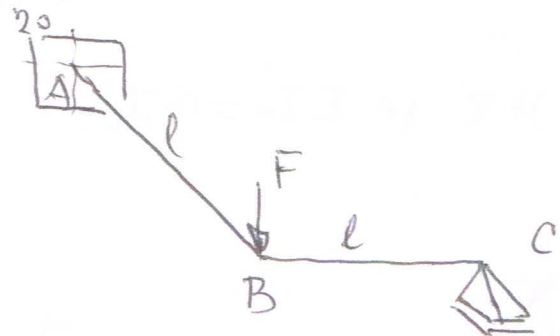
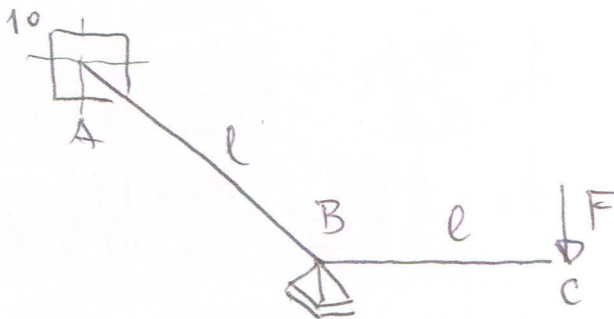
$$f_c = \frac{1}{3} \frac{Fl^3}{EI_x} + \frac{Fl \cdot l}{GI_D} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{Fl^3}{EI_x}$$

$$f_c = \frac{5}{3} \frac{Fl^3}{EI_x} = \frac{5}{3} \frac{Fl^3}{E \cdot \frac{\pi D^4}{64}} = \frac{320 Fl^3}{3 \pi E D^4}$$

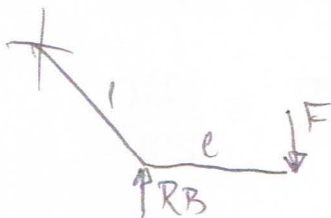
- STATIČKI NEODREĐENI SISTEMI -

PRIMJER: ZA NOSAČE PRUŽNOG POPREČNOG PRE-SIJEKA PREČNIKA d IZRAČUNATI Maksimalni NAPON.

Dato je: $F, l, d, E=2G$; $\sigma_u = \sqrt{5^2 + 4l^2}$

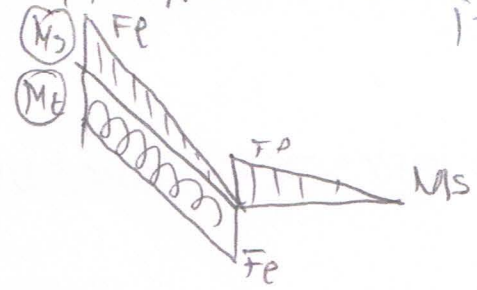


10 Sistem je statički neodređen. Umjesto oslonca B postaviceмо реакцију R_B . Uslov za NIE NO odmotivase je $\sum M_B = 0$



$$\begin{aligned} M_B &= M_B^{(F)} + M_B^{(R_B)} = \\ &= \frac{Fl^3}{3EI_x} - \frac{R_B \cdot l^3}{3EI_x} = 0 \Rightarrow R_B = F \end{aligned}$$

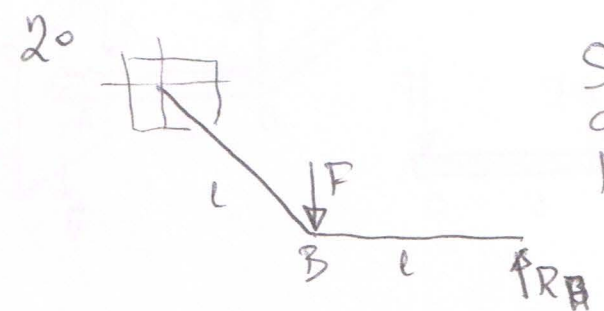
14 -
 Diagrami momenata i mdu izglj. Kritičan je presjek A:



$$\sigma_{2max} = \frac{F \cdot l}{\frac{\pi D^4}{64} \cdot \frac{D}{2}} = \frac{32 F l}{\pi D^3}$$

$$\tau_{max} = \frac{F l}{\frac{\pi D^4}{32} \cdot \frac{D}{2}} = \frac{16 F l}{\pi D^3}$$

$$\sigma_u = \sqrt{\sigma_{2max}^2 + 4\tau_{max}^2} = \dots = \frac{32 F l}{\pi D^3} //$$

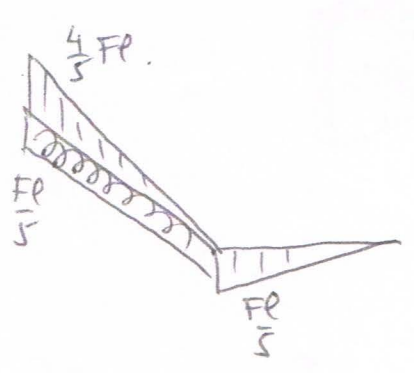


Sistem je statički neodređen. Reakciju u osloncu A određujemo iz uslova $\sum M_A = 0$

$$\sum M_A = M_A(F) + M_A(R_B) = \frac{F l^3}{3 E I_x} - \left(\frac{1}{3} \frac{R_B l^3}{E I_x} + \frac{R_B \cdot l \cdot l}{G I_0} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{R_B l^3}{E I_x} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{F l^3}{3 E I_x} - \frac{5 R_B l^3}{3 E I_x} = 0 \Rightarrow R_B = \frac{F}{5}$$

Diagrami momenata i mdu izglj



Kritičan je presjek A. Uzevši je:
 $M_{smax} = \frac{4}{5} F l$; $M_t = \frac{F l}{5}$
 Doble

$$\sigma_u = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi D^3}{32}} \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{4}{5} F l\right)^2 + 4\left(\frac{1}{5} F l\right)^2}$$

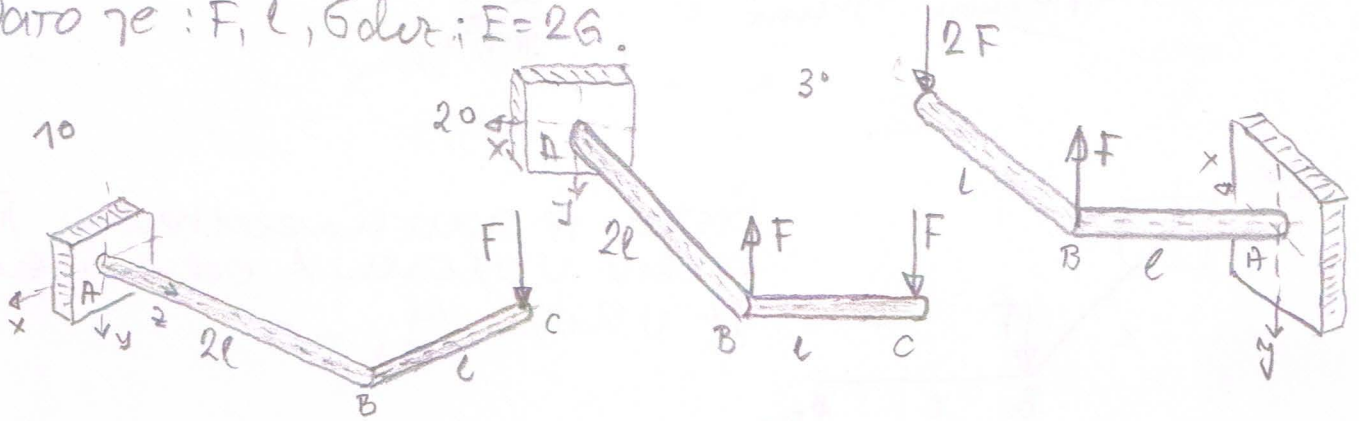
$$\sigma_u = \frac{32}{\pi D^3} \sqrt{\frac{20}{25} F l^2} = \frac{32 \cdot F l \cdot 2\sqrt{2}}{\pi D^3 \cdot 5} = \frac{64\sqrt{2} \cdot F l}{5 \pi \cdot D^3} //$$

- NOSAČ ABC KRUŽNOS POPREČNOS PRESJEDA PREČNIKA d OPTEREČEN JE KAO NA SLICI

a) IZRACUNATI Maksimalni NAPON

b) ODREDITI VERTICALNO POMIĆENJE TACKE C.

Dato je : $F, l, \sigma_{dov}; E=2G.$



- KOD NOSAČA KRUŽNOS POPREČNOS PRESJEDA PREČNIKA d OPTEREČENOS KAO NA SLICI

a) ODREDITI SUVISNU STATIČKU NEPOZNATU

b) ODREDITI Maksimalni NAPON.

Dato je : $F, l, E=2G, d.$

