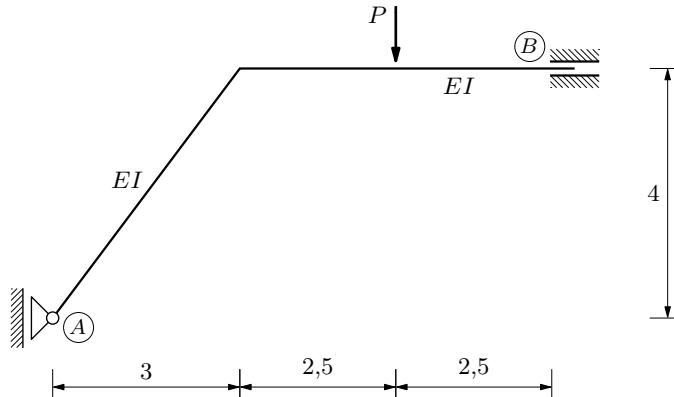


GS 2. — 20. veljače 2024.

Zadatak 4.

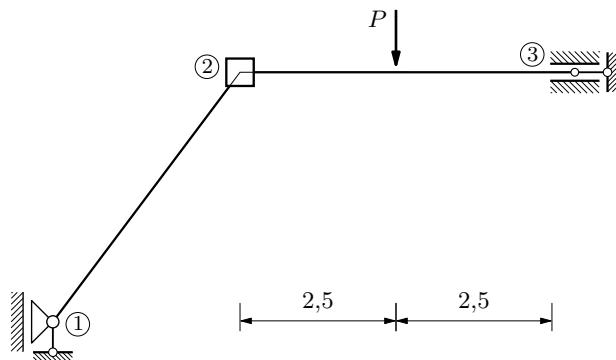
Relaksacijskim postupkom nacrtajte momentni dijagram! Izračunajte duljine pomakā točaka A i B!

$$P = 125 \text{ kN}$$



prvi korak: Crossov postupak na nepomičnom sistemu:

vrijednosti momenata upetosti:



$$\bar{M}_{2,3} = \bar{M}_{3,2} = \frac{P_1 \ell_{\{2,3\}}}{8} = \frac{125 \cdot 5}{8} = 78,125 \text{ kNm}$$

razdjelni koeficijenti:

$$k_{\{1,2\}} = k_{\{2,3\}} = k$$

$$k_2 = 3k + 4k = 7k$$

$$\mu_{3,1} = \frac{3k}{k_2} = \frac{3}{7} = 0,43$$

$$\mu_{3,2} = \frac{4k}{k_2} = \frac{4}{7} = 0,57$$

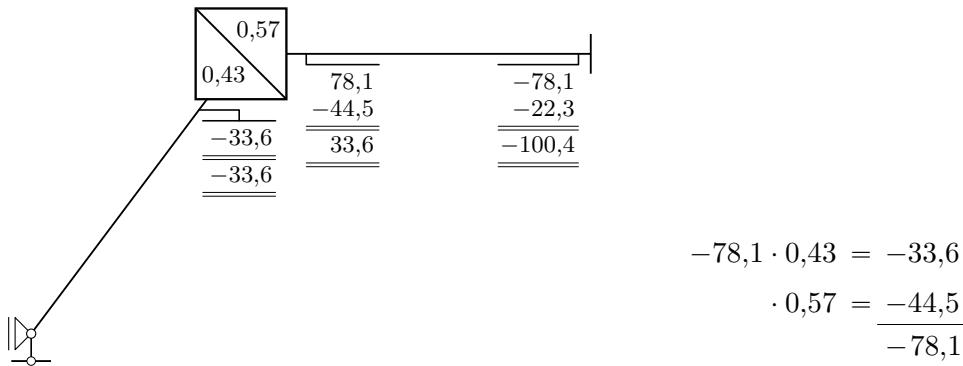
$$\mu_{3,1} + \mu_{3,2} = 0,43 + 0,57 = 1$$

Kako, zašto i odakle 4 u $\mu_{3,2}$ i 3 u $\mu_{3,1}$ (i 3 i 4 u k_2)?

Četvornu, empedoklovsku, starohelensku formulu o vatri, o zemlji, o vodi i o uzduhu, kao osnovnim ovozemaljskim počelima, Paracelzo je sveo na kabalističku trojku. Po njegovoj kategorizaciji elemenata, oni su sastavljeni od tri osnovna dijela: od soli, od sumpora i od žive.

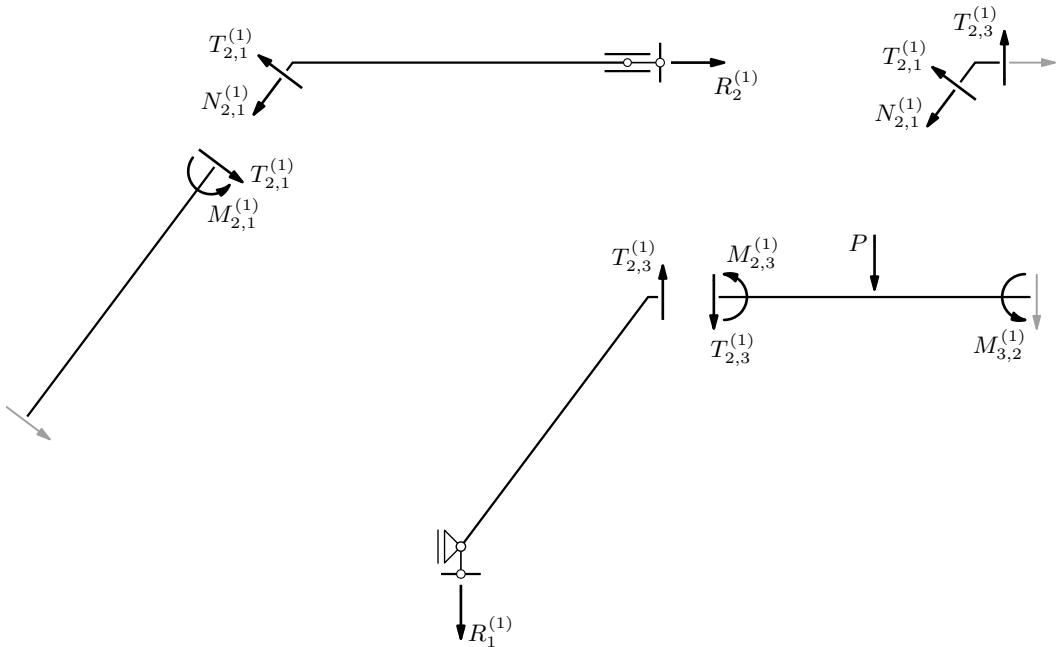
Miroslav Krleža: *O Paracelzu*

raspodjela i prijenos momenata:



vrijednosti reakcija u zamišljenim spojevima (primjenom jednadžbi ravnoteže):

(na crtežima su prikazane samo sile koje su važne za oblikovanje izrazā)



$$-\frac{4}{5} T_{2,1}^{(1)} - \frac{3}{5} N_{2,1}^{(1)} + R_2^{(1)} = 0$$

$$R_2^{(1)} = \frac{4}{5} T_{2,1}^{(1)} + \frac{3}{5} N_{2,1}^{(1)}$$

$$-5 \cdot T_{2,1}^{(1)} + M_{2,1}^{(1)} = 0$$

$$T_{2,1}^{(1)} = \frac{M_{2,1}^{(1)}}{5} = \frac{-33,6}{5} = -6,7 \text{ kN}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} N_{2,1}^{(1)} - \frac{3}{5} T_{2,1}^{(1)} - T_{2,3}^{(1)} = 0$$

$$N_{2,1}^{(1)} = \frac{3}{4} T_{2,1}^{(1)} - \frac{5}{4} T_{2,3}^{(1)}$$

$$5 \cdot T_{2,3}^{(1)} + M_{2,3}^{(1)} + M_{3,2}^{(1)} + 2,5 \cdot P = 0$$

$$T_{2,3}^{(1)} = -\frac{M_{2,3}^{(1)} + M_{3,2}^{(1)}}{5} - \frac{P}{2} = -\frac{33,6 - 100,4}{5} - \frac{125}{2} = -49,1 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{2,1}^{(1)} = \frac{3}{4} T_{2,1}^{(1)} - \frac{5}{4} T_{2,3}^{(1)} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot (-6,7) + \frac{5}{4} \cdot (-49,1) = -66,4 \text{ kN}$$

$$R_2^{(1)} = \frac{4}{5} T_{2,1}^{(1)} + \frac{3}{5} N_{2,1}^{(1)} = \frac{4}{5} \cdot (-6,7) + \frac{3}{5} (-66,4) = -45,2 \text{ kN}$$

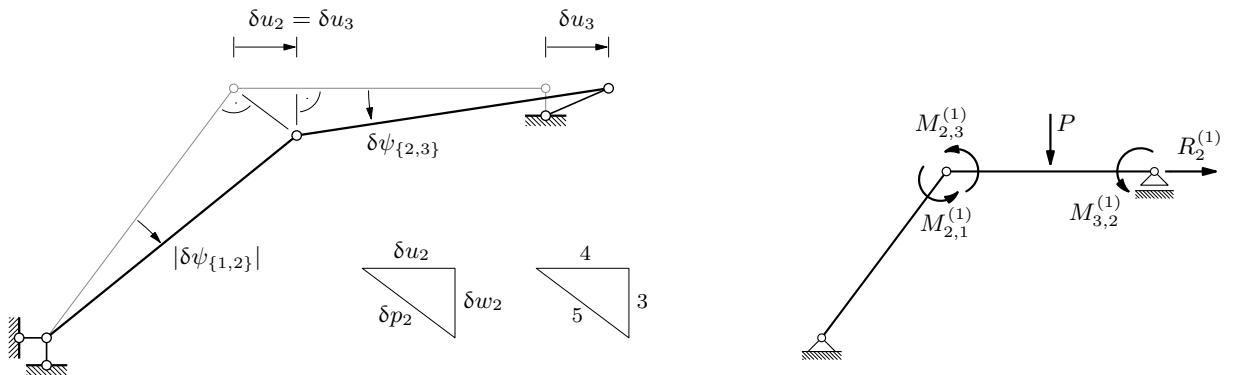
$$R_1^{(1)} - T_{2,3}^{(1)} = 0$$

$$R_1^{(1)} = T_{2,3}^{(1)} = -49,1 \text{ kN}$$

ili vrijednosti reakcija u zamišljenim spojevima primjenom virtualnoga rada:

(za izračunavanje $R_2^{(1)}$ ne treba računati $N_{2,1}^{(1)}$)

(crtanje planova pomakā nije uzaludan trud — trebat će nam i za izračunavanje vrijednosti momenata upetosti u proširenju Crossova postupka)



$$\delta w_2 = \frac{3}{4} \delta u_2 = \frac{3}{4} \delta u_3 \quad \& \quad \delta p_2 = \frac{5}{4} \delta u_2 = \frac{5}{4} \delta u_3$$

$$\delta \psi_{\{1,2\}} = -\frac{\delta p_2}{5} = -\frac{1}{4} \delta u_3 = -0,25 \delta u_3 \quad \& \quad \delta \psi_{\{2,3\}} = \frac{\delta w_2}{5} = \frac{3}{20} \delta u_3 = 0,15 \delta u_3$$

$$M_{2,1}^{(1)} \delta \psi_{\{1,2\}} + (M_{2,3}^{(1)} + M_{3,2}^{(1)}) \delta \psi_{\{2,3\}} + P \frac{\delta w_2}{2} + R_2^{(1)} \delta u_3 = 0$$

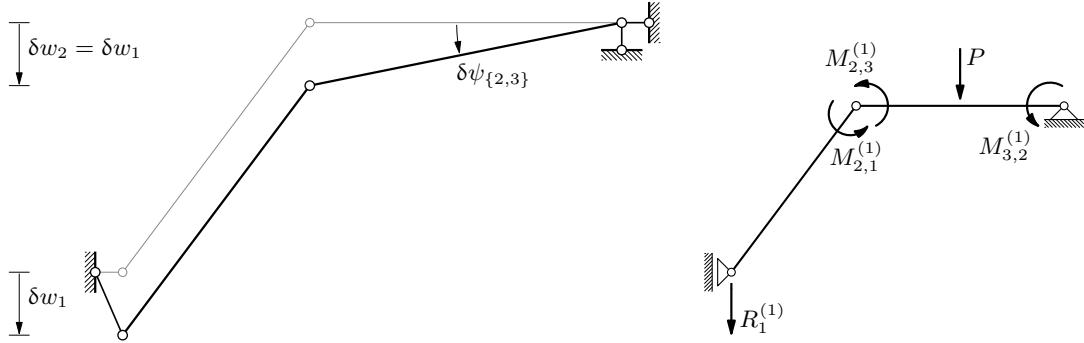
$$(-33,6) \cdot (-0,25 \delta u_3) + (33,6 - 100,4) \cdot (0,15 \delta u_3) + 125 \cdot 0,375 \delta u_3 + R_2^{(1)} \delta u_3 = 0$$

$$\forall \delta u_3$$

$$33,6 \cdot 0,25 + (33,6 - 100,4) \cdot 0,15 + 125 \cdot 0,375 + R_2^{(1)} = 0$$

$$R_2^{(1)} = -45,3 \text{ kN}$$

(neznatna razlika u odnosu na rješenje jednadžbi ravnoteže posljedica je gomilanja pogrešaka zaokruživanja (u oba postupka))



$$\delta\psi_{\{1,2\}} = 0 \quad \text{et} \quad \delta\psi_{\{2,3\}} = \frac{\delta w_2}{5} = \frac{\delta w_1}{5} = 0,2 \delta w_1$$

$$M_{2,1}^{(1)} \delta\psi_{\{1,2\}} + (M_{2,3}^{(1)} + M_{3,2}^{(1)}) \delta\psi_{\{2,3\}} + P \frac{\delta w_2}{2} + R_1^{(1)} \delta w_1 = 0$$

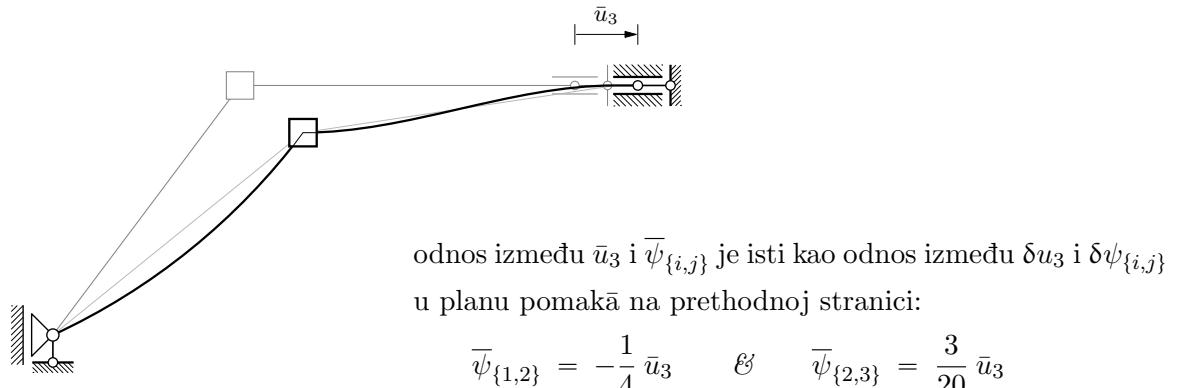
$$(33,6 - 100,4) \cdot (0,2 \delta w_1) + 125 \cdot 0,5 \delta w_1 + R_1^{(1)} \delta w_1 = 0 \quad \forall \delta w_1$$

$$(33,6 - 100,4) \cdot 0,2 + 125 \cdot 0,5 + R_1^{(1)} = 0$$

$$R_1^{(1)} = -49,1 \text{ kN}$$

drugi korak: proširenje Crossova postupka:

vrijednosti momenata upetosti:



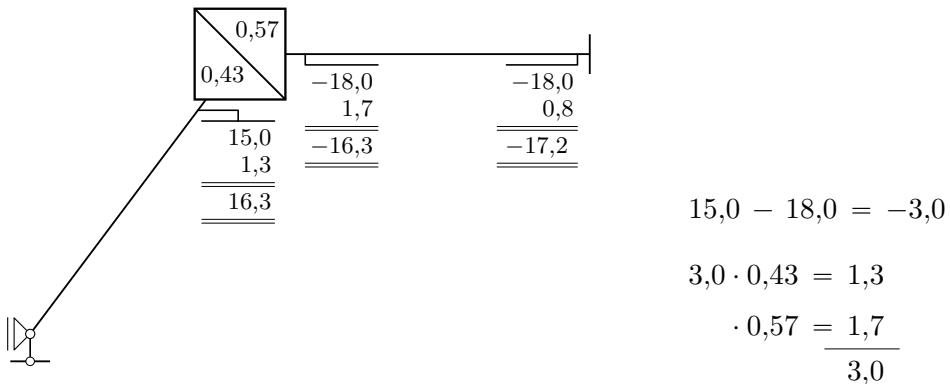
$$\bar{\psi}_{\{1,2\}} = -\frac{1}{4} \bar{u}_3 \quad \text{et} \quad \bar{\psi}_{\{2,3\}} = \frac{3}{20} \bar{u}_3$$

$$\bar{u}_3 = \frac{100}{EI}$$

$$\overline{M}_{2,1}^{(c)} = -3 k_{\{1,2\}} \bar{\psi}_{\{1,2\}} = -3 \frac{EI}{5} \left(-\frac{\bar{u}_3}{4} \right) = 3 \cdot \frac{EI}{5} \cdot \frac{100}{4} = 15,0 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\overline{M}_{2,3}^{(c)} = \overline{M}_{3,2}^{(c)} = -6 k_{\{2,3\}} \bar{\psi}_{\{2,3\}} = -6 \frac{EI}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{20} \bar{u}_3 = -6 \cdot \frac{EI}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{20} \frac{100}{EI} = -18,0 \text{ kNm}$$

raspodjela i prijenos momenata:



vrijednosti reakcija u zamišljenim spojevima (primjenom virtualnoga rada):

plan pomakā na stranici 3

umjesto momenata $M_{i,j}^{(1)}$ i sile $R_2^{(1)}$ „rade” momenti $M_{i,j}^{(2)}$ i sila $R_2^{(2)}$ (nema sile P !)

$$M_{2,1}^{(2)} \delta\psi_{\{1,2\}} + (M_{2,3}^{(2)} + M_{3,2}^{(2)}) \delta\psi_{\{2,3\}} + R_2^{(2)} \delta u_3 = 0$$

$$16,3 \cdot (-0,25 \delta u_3) + (-16,3 - 17,2) \cdot (0,15 \delta u_3) + R_2^{(2)} \delta u_3 = 0 \quad \forall \delta u_3$$

$$-16,3 \cdot 0,25 - (16,3 + 17,2) \cdot 0,15 + R_2^{(2)} = 0$$

$$R_2^{(2)} = 9,1 \text{ kN}$$

plan pomakā na stranici 4; „rade” momenti $M_{i,j}^{(2)}$ i sila $R_1^{(2)}$ (i nema sile P)

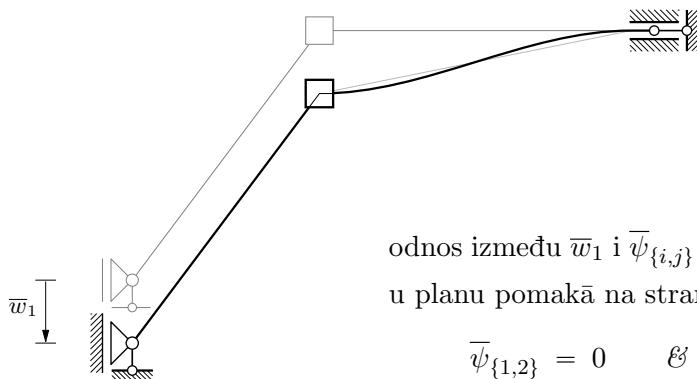
$$(M_{2,3}^{(2)} + M_{3,2}^{(2)}) \delta\psi_{\{2,3\}} + R_1^{(2)} \delta w_1 = 0$$

$$(-16,3 - 17,2) \cdot (0,2 \delta w_1) + R_1^{(2)} \delta w_1 = 0 \quad \forall \delta w_1$$

$$R_1^{(2)} = 6,7 \text{ kN}$$

treći korak: proširenje Crossova postupka:

vrijednosti momenta upetosti:



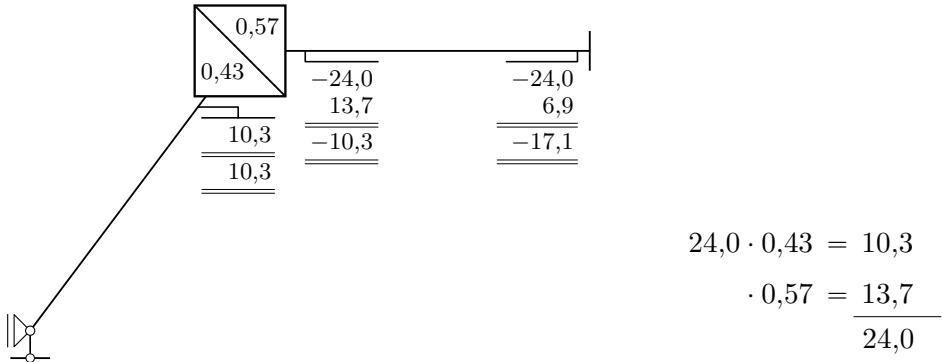
odnos između \bar{w}_1 i $\bar{\psi}_{\{i,j\}}$ je isti kao odnos između δw_1 i $\delta\psi_{\{i,j\}}$ u planu pomakā na stranici 4:

$$\bar{\psi}_{\{1,2\}} = 0 \quad \& \quad \bar{\psi}_{\{2,3\}} = \frac{\bar{w}_1}{5}$$

$$\bar{w}_1 = \frac{100}{EI}$$

$$\overline{M}_{2,3} = \overline{M}_{3,2} = -6 k_{\{1,2\}} \bar{\psi}_{\{2,3\}} = -6 \frac{EI}{5} \frac{\bar{w}_1}{5} = -6 \cdot \frac{EI}{5} \cdot \frac{\frac{100}{EI}}{5} = -24,0 \text{ kNm}$$

raspodjela i prijenos momenata:



vrijednosti reakcija u zamišljenim spojevima (primjenom virtualnoga rada):

plan pomakā na stranici 3; „rade” momenti $M_{i,j}^{(3)}$ i sila $R_2^{(3)}$

$$M_{2,1}^{(3)} \delta \psi_{\{1,2\}} + (M_{2,3}^{(3)} + M_{3,2}^{(3)}) \delta \psi_{\{2,3\}} + R_2^{(3)} \delta u_3 = 0$$

$$10,3 \cdot (-0,25 \delta u_3) + (-10,3 - 17,1) \cdot (0,15 \delta u_3) + R_2^{(3)} \delta u_3 = 0 \quad \forall \delta u_3$$

$$-10,3 \cdot 0,25 - (10,3 + 17,1) \cdot 0,15 + R_2^{(3)} = 0$$

$$R_2^{(3)} = 6,7 \text{ kN}$$

plan pomakā na stranici 4; „rade” momenti $M_{i,j}^{(3)}$ i sila $R_1^{(3)}$

$$(M_{2,3}^{(3)} + M_{3,2}^{(3)}) \delta \psi_{\{2,3\}} + R_1^{(3)} \delta w_1 = 0$$

$$(-10,3 - 17,1) \cdot (0,2 \delta w_1) + R_1^{(3)} \delta w_1 = 0 \quad \forall \delta w_1$$

$$R_1^{(3)} = 5,5 \text{ kN}$$

... i, na kraju:

$$R_1^{(1)} + R_1^{(2)} \varrho_1 + R_1^{(3)} \varrho_2 = 0$$

$$R_2^{(1)} + R_2^{(2)} \varrho_1 + R_2^{(3)} \varrho_2 = 0$$

$$-49,1 + 6,7 \varrho_1 + 5,5 \varrho_2 = 0$$

$$-45,3 + 9,1 \varrho_1 + 6,7 \varrho_2 = 0$$

$$\varrho_1 = -15,47 \quad \& \quad \varrho_2 = 27,77$$

konačne vrijednosti momenata:

$$M_{i,j} = M_{i,j}^{(1)} + \varrho_1 M_{i,j}^{(2)} + \varrho_2 M_{i,j}^{(3)}$$

$$M_{2,1} = -33,6 - 15,47 \cdot 16,3 + 27,77 \cdot 10,3 = 0,3 \approx 0$$

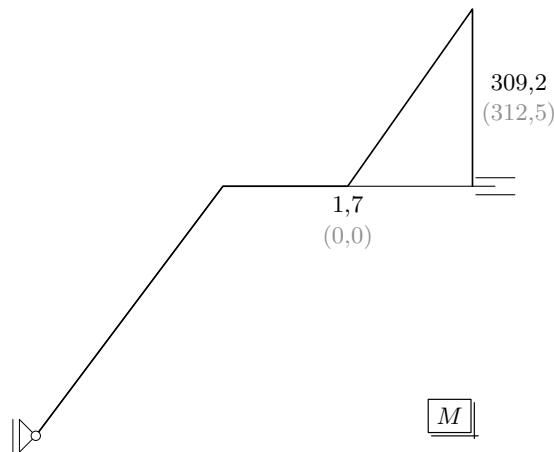
$$M_{2,3} = 33,6 - 15,47 \cdot (-16,3) + 27,77 \cdot (-10,3) = -0,3 \approx 0$$

$$M_{3,2} = -100,4 - 15,47 \cdot (-17,2) + 27,77 \cdot (-17,1) = -309,2 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{u hvatištu sile } P: M_P = \frac{309,2}{2} - \frac{125 \cdot 5}{4} = 1,7 \text{ kNm}$$

(Sistem je statički određen, pa je lako pokazati (bez računanja) da su zaista $M_{2,1} = M_{2,3} = 0$ i da je $M_P = 0$ te izračunati $M_{3,2} = 312,5 \text{ kN}$. „Netočne” vrijednosti izračunane Crossovim postupkom posljedica su (kao i uvijek) gomilanja pogrešaka zaokruživanja. No, i uz „grube” pogreške zaokruživanja (na samo jednu decimalu) konačne su (relativne) pogreške vrlo male: $0,3/312,5 = 1\%$, $1,7/312,5 = 5\%$ i $(312,5 - 309,2)/312,5 = 1\%$.)

dijagram momenata savijanja (točne su vrijednosti napisane sivom bojom):



duljine pomakā točaka A i B :

$$u_3 = \varrho_1 \bar{u}_3 = -15,47 \cdot \frac{100}{EI} \quad (\text{zdesna ulijevo})$$

$$w_1 = \varrho_2 \bar{w}_1 = 27,77 \cdot \frac{100}{EI} \quad (\text{prema dolje})$$

primjerice, neka su $b/h = 30/50$ [cm] i $E = 3 \cdot 10^7 \text{ kN/m}^2$

$$I = \frac{0,3 \cdot 0,6^2}{12} = 0,0054 \text{ m}^4 \quad \& \quad EI = 162000 \text{ kNm}^2$$

$$u_3 = -0,0096 \text{ m} = -9,6 \text{ mm}$$

$$w_1 = 0,0171 \text{ m} = 1,71 \text{ cm}$$