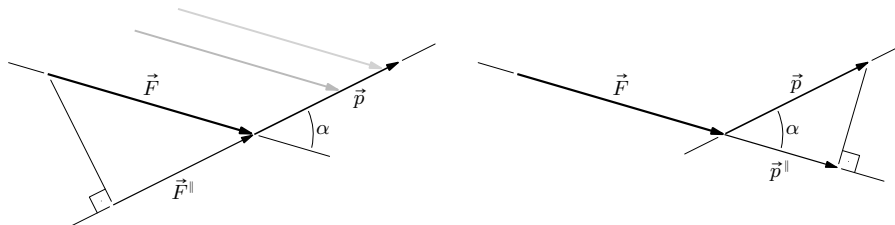


Mehanički rad i virtualni pomaci

K. F.

mehanički rad:

poseban slučaj: rad nepromjenjive sile na pravocrtnom putu



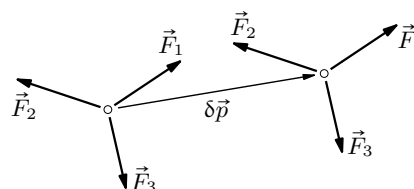
$$W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{p} = \|\vec{F}\| \|\vec{p}\| \cos \alpha = |F| |p| \cos \alpha = F^\parallel p = F p^\parallel$$

$$W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{p} = F_x p_x + F_y p_y + F_z p_z$$

drugi poseban slučaj: rad nepromjenivoga momenta na zaokretu oko osi koja se poklapa s pravcem vektora momenta

$$W = M \cdot \varphi$$

teorem o virtualnom radu za materijalnu točku:



1. ako je materijalna točka, na koju djeluju sile, u ravnoteži, onda je zbroj radova tih sila na bilo kojemu virtualnom pomaku točke jednak nuli:

$$\sum_i \vec{F}_i = \vec{0} \quad \implies \quad \delta W = 0 \quad \forall \delta \vec{p}$$

„dokaz“: $\delta W = \sum_i \delta W_i = \sum_i (\vec{F}_i \cdot \delta \vec{p}) = \left(\sum_i \vec{F}_i \right) \cdot \delta \vec{p} = \vec{0} \cdot \delta \vec{p} = 0$

2. i obratno, ako je zbroj radova sila, koje djeluju na materijalnu točku, na bilo kojemu virtualnom pomaku te točke jednak nuli, onda je točka u ravnoteži:

$$\delta W = 0 \quad \forall \delta \vec{p} \quad \implies \quad \sum_i \vec{F}_i = \vec{0}$$

dokaz:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \delta W = \sum_i (\vec{F}_i \cdot \delta \vec{p}) = \sum_i (F_{i,x} \delta p_x + F_{i,y} \delta p_y + F_{i,z} \delta p_z) \\ &= \left(\sum_i F_{i,x} \right) \delta p_x + \left(\sum_i F_{i,y} \right) \delta p_y + \left(\sum_i F_{i,z} \right) \delta p_z \end{aligned}$$

(1) $f(x) + g(y) + h(z) = 0$ i f, g, h nezavisne $\implies f = 0$ i $g = 0$ i $h = 0$

(2) $ax = 0 \quad \forall x \implies a = 0$, tako da

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left(\sum_i F_{i,x} \right) \delta p_x = 0 \quad \forall \delta p_x &\implies \sum_i F_{i,x} = 0 \\ \left(\sum_i F_{i,y} \right) \delta p_y = 0 \quad \forall \delta p_y &\implies \sum_i F_{i,y} = 0 \\ \left(\sum_i F_{i,z} \right) \delta p_z = 0 \quad \forall \delta p_z &\implies \sum_i F_{i,z} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \sum_i \vec{F}_i = \vec{0}$$

teorem o virtualnom radu za kruto tijelo:

1. ako je kruto tijelo, na koje djeluju sile i momenti, u ravnoteži, onda je zbroj radova tih sila i momenata na bilo kojim virtualnim pomacima i zaokretima tijela jednak nuli:

$$\sum_i \vec{F}_i = \vec{0} \quad \& \quad \sum_j \vec{M}_j = \vec{0} \quad \implies \quad \delta W = 0 \quad \forall \delta \vec{p}$$

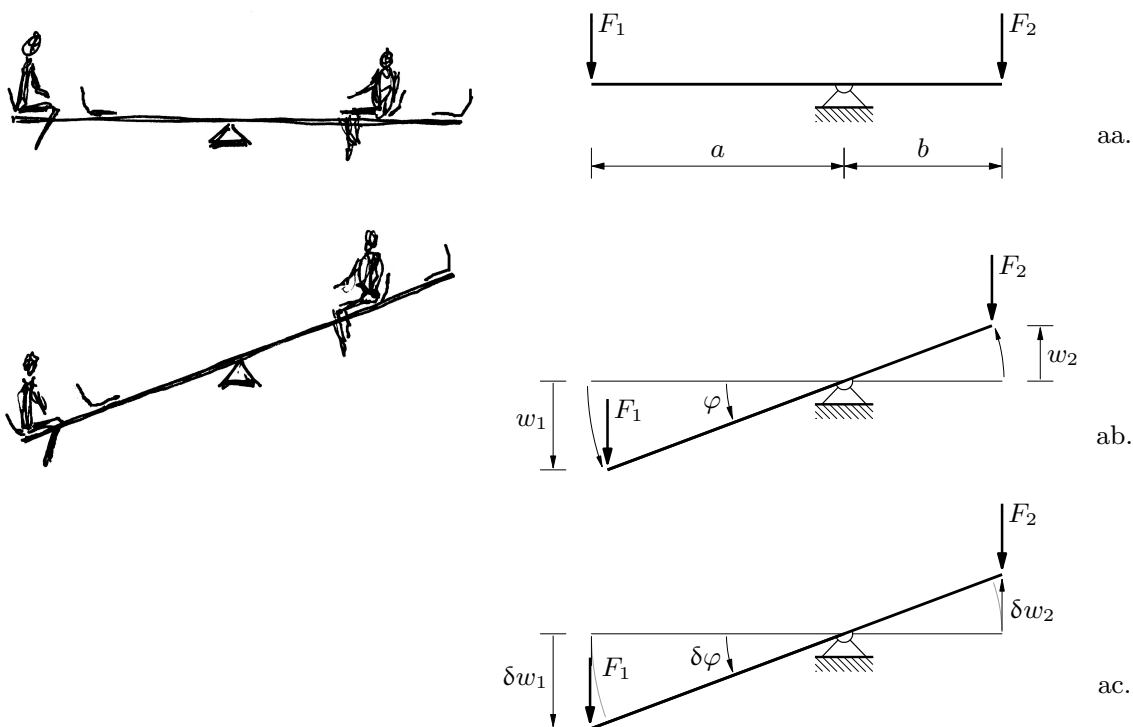
2. i obratno, ako je zbroj radova sila i momenata na bilo kojim virtualnim pomacima i zaokretima krutoga tijela na koje djeluju jednak nuli, onda je tijelo u ravnoteži:

$$\delta W = 0 \quad \forall \delta \vec{p} \quad \implies \quad \sum_i \vec{F}_i = \vec{0} \quad \& \quad \sum_j \vec{M}_j = \vec{0}$$

ili, sažeto,

$$\sum_i \vec{F}_i = \vec{0} \quad \& \quad \sum_j \vec{M}_j = \vec{0} \quad \iff \quad \delta W = 0 \quad \forall \delta \vec{p}$$

primjer (koji, naravno, nije dokaz):



izmjerivi (konačni) pomaci i zaokreti (sl. aa. i ab.):

ravnoteža \implies nema rada:

$$\sum M_{/le\dot{z}a,j} = 0 : \quad F_1 a - F_2 b = 0$$

$$w_1 = a \sin \varphi \quad \& \quad w_2 = b \sin \varphi \quad \text{za neki (bilo koji) } \varphi$$

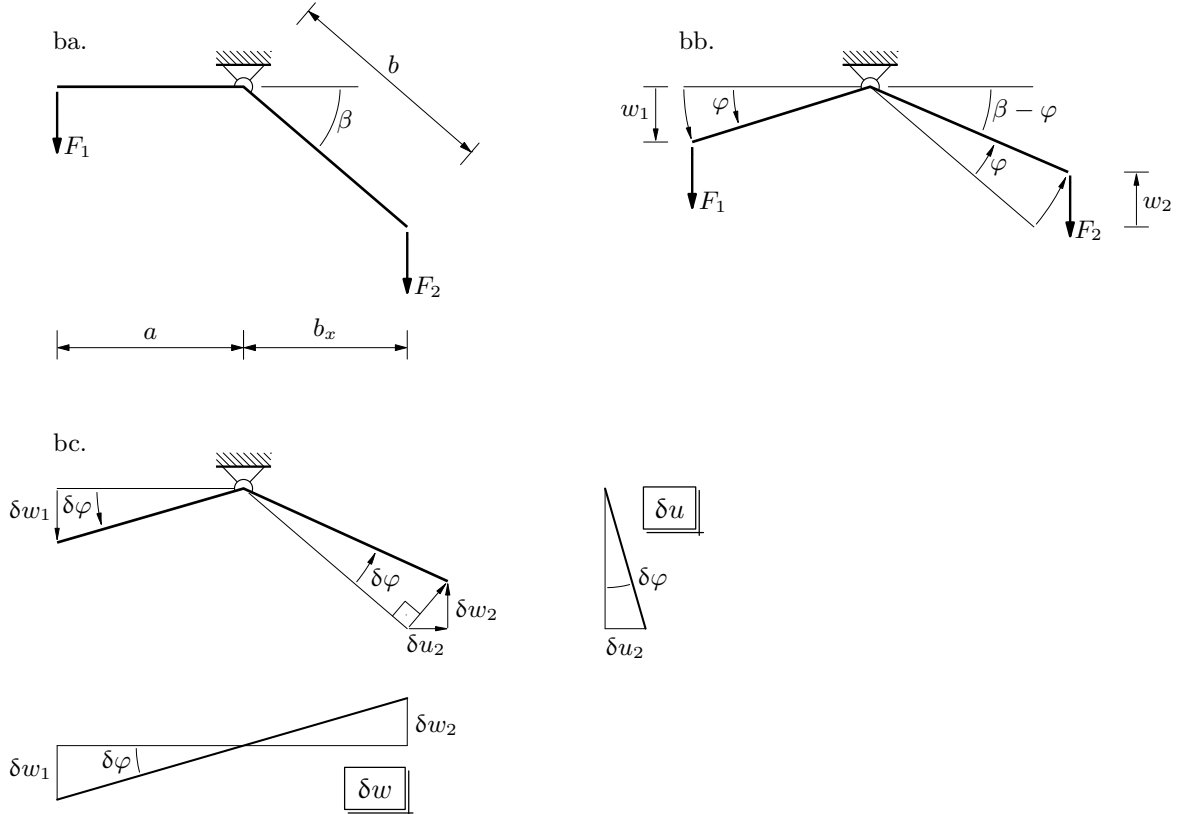
$$F_1 w_1 - F_2 w_2 = F_1 a \sin \varphi - F_2 b \sin \varphi = (F_1 a - F_2 b) \sin \varphi = 0 \cdot \sin \varphi = 0$$

nema rada \Rightarrow ravnoteža:

$$0 = F_1 w_1 - F_2 w_2 = F_1 a \sin \varphi - F_2 b \sin \varphi = (F_1 a - F_2 b) \sin \varphi$$

$$(F_1 a - F_2 b) \sin \varphi = 0 \quad \forall \varphi \quad \Rightarrow \quad F_1 a - F_2 b = 0$$

... ali, za izmjerive pomake teorem ne vrijedi uvijek — stoga, protuprimjer (sl. ba. i bb.):



ravnoteža \Rightarrow nema rada

$$F_1 a - F_2 b_x = 0, \quad b_x = b \cos \beta, \quad F_1 a - F_2 b \cos \beta = 0$$

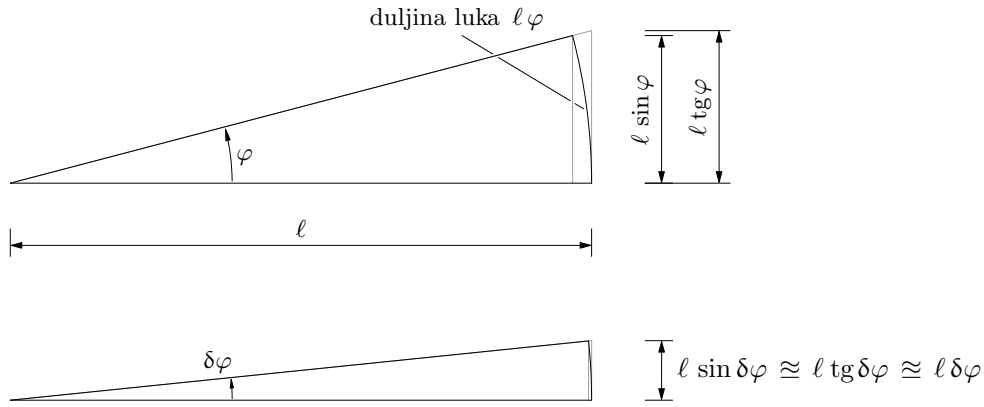
$$w_1 = a \sin \varphi \quad \& \quad w_2 = b \sin \beta - b \sin (\beta - \varphi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 w_1 - F_2 w_2 &= F_1 a \sin \varphi - F_2 [b \sin \beta - b \sin (\beta - \varphi)] \\ &= F_1 a \sin \varphi - F_2 b \sin \beta + F_2 b (\cos \varphi \sin \beta - \sin \varphi \cos \beta) \\ &= (F_1 a - F_2 b \cos \beta) \sin \varphi + F_2 b (\cos \varphi - 1) \sin \beta \\ &= 0 \cdot \sin \varphi + F_2 b (\cos \varphi - 1) \sin \beta \\ &= F_2 b (\cos \varphi - 1) \sin \beta \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

neizmjereno mali (infinitesimalni) pomaci i zaokreti (slika na sljedećoj stranici):

$$l \sin \delta \varphi \approx l \operatorname{tg} \delta \varphi \approx l \delta \varphi \quad \& \quad l \cos \delta \varphi \approx l$$

$$\text{pa uzimamo} \quad l \sin \delta \varphi = l \operatorname{tg} \delta \varphi = l \delta \varphi \quad \& \quad l \cos \delta \varphi = l$$



... i, protuprimjer postaje primjer (sl. ba. i bc.):

ravnoteža \Rightarrow nema rada:

$$\delta w_1 = a \delta \varphi \quad \& \quad \delta w_2 = b_x \delta \varphi \quad \text{za neki (bilo koji) } \delta \varphi$$

$$F_1 \delta w_1 - F_2 \delta w_2 = F_1 a \delta \varphi - F_2 b_x \delta \varphi = (F_1 a - F_2 b_x) \delta \varphi = 0$$

nema rada \Rightarrow ravnoteža:

$$0 = F_1 \delta w_1 - F_2 \delta w_2 = F_1 a \delta \varphi - F_2 b_x \delta \varphi = (F_1 a - F_2 b_x) \delta \varphi$$

$$(F_1 a - F_2 b_x) \delta \varphi = 0 \quad \forall \delta \varphi \quad \Rightarrow \quad F_1 a - F_2 b_x = 0$$

prvi primjer, ponovo, ali s neizmjerljivo malim pomacima (sl. aa. i ac.):

ravnoteža \Rightarrow nema rada:

$$F_1 a - F_2 b = 0$$

$$\delta w_1 = a \delta \varphi \quad \& \quad \delta w_2 = b \delta \varphi \quad \text{za neki } \delta \varphi$$

$$F_1 \delta w_1 - F_2 \delta w_2 = F_1 a \delta \varphi - F_2 b \delta \varphi = (F_1 a - F_2 b) \delta \varphi = 0$$

nema rada \Rightarrow ravnoteža:

$$0 = F_1 \delta w_1 - F_2 \delta w_2 = F_1 a \delta \varphi - F_2 b \delta \varphi = (F_1 a - F_2 b) \delta \varphi$$

$$(F_1 a - F_2 b) \delta \varphi = 0 \quad \forall \delta \varphi \quad \Rightarrow \quad F_1 a - F_2 b = 0$$

teorem o virtualnom radu za sistem krutih tijela:

1. ako su tijela sistema krutih tijela, na koja djeluju sile i momenti, u ravnoteži, onda je zbroj radova tih sila i momenata na bilo kojim virtualnim pomacima i zaokretima tijela jednak nuli:

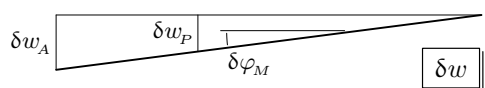
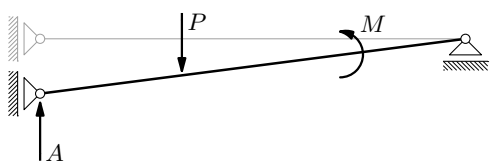
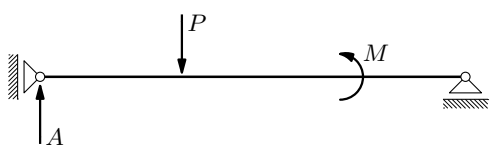
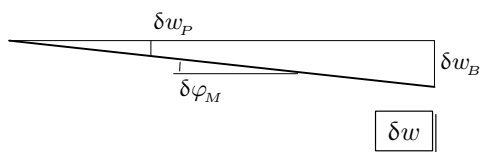
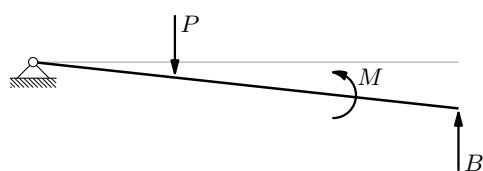
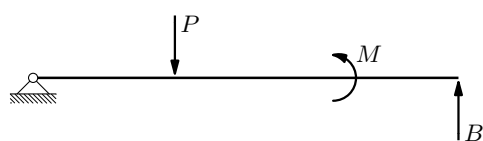
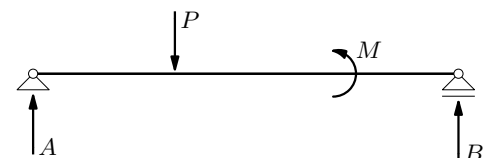
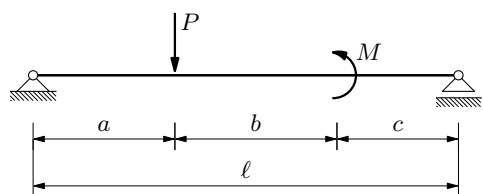
$$\sum_i \vec{F}_i = \vec{0} \quad \& \quad \sum_j \vec{M}_j = \vec{0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \delta W = 0 \quad \forall \delta \vec{p}$$

2. i obratno, ako je zbroj radova sila i momenata na bilo kojim virtualnim pomacima i zaokretima tijela sistema krutih tijela na koja djeluju jednak nuli, onda su tijela u ravnoteži:

$$\delta W = 0 \quad \forall \delta \vec{p} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sum_i \vec{F}_i = \vec{0} \quad \& \quad \sum_j \vec{M}_j = \vec{0}$$

primjene teorema o virtualnom radu za kruto tijelo:

izračunavanje vrijednosti reakcija:



vrijednost reakcije B:

rad na virtualnim pomacima izazvanima pomakom δw_B ležaja B

$$P \delta w_P - M \delta \varphi_M - B \delta w_B = 0$$

$$\delta \varphi_M = \frac{\delta w_B}{\ell}$$

$$\delta w_P = a \delta \varphi_M = \frac{a}{\ell} \delta w_B$$

$$P \frac{a}{\ell} \delta w_B - M \frac{\delta w_B}{\ell} - B \delta w_B = 0$$

$$\left(P \frac{a}{\ell} - M \frac{1}{\ell} - B \right) \delta w_B = 0 \quad \forall \delta w_B$$

$$P \frac{a}{\ell} - M \frac{1}{\ell} - B = 0$$

$$B = \frac{a}{\ell} P - \frac{1}{\ell} M$$

vrijednost reakcije A:

rad na virtualnim pomacima izazvanima pomakom δw_A ležaja A

$$-A \delta w_A + P \delta w_P + M \delta \varphi_M = 0$$

$$\delta \varphi_M = \frac{\delta w_A}{\ell}$$

$$\delta w_P = (\ell - a) \delta \varphi_M = \frac{\ell - a}{\ell} \delta w_A$$

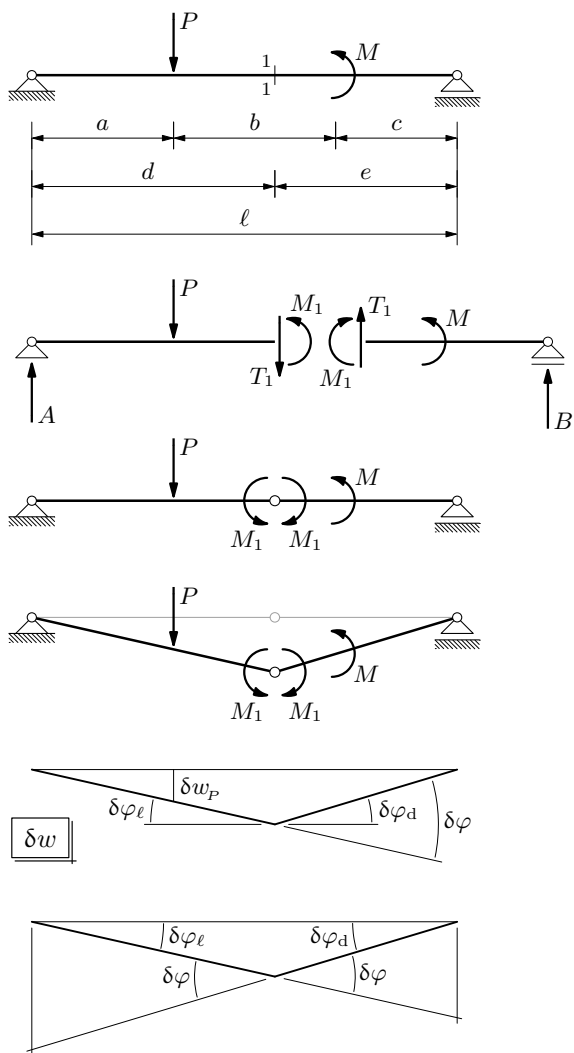
$$-A \delta w_A + P \frac{\ell - a}{\ell} \delta w_A + M \frac{\delta w_A}{\ell} = 0$$

$$\left(-A + P \frac{\ell - a}{\ell} + M \frac{1}{\ell} \right) \delta w_A = 0 \quad \forall \delta w_A$$

$$-A + P \frac{\ell - a}{\ell} + M \frac{1}{\ell} = 0$$

$$A = \frac{\ell - a}{\ell} P + \frac{1}{\ell} M$$

izračunavanje vrijednosti unutarnjih sila:



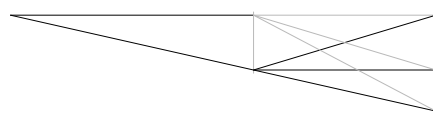
vrijednost momenta savijanja u presjeku 1-1:

rad na virtualnim pomacima izazvanima relativnim zaokretom $\delta\varphi$ u presjeku 1-1

$$P \delta w_p - M_1 \delta\varphi_\ell - M_1 \delta\varphi_d + M \delta\varphi_d = 0$$

$$P \delta w_p - M_1 (\delta\varphi_\ell + \delta\varphi_d) + M \delta\varphi_d = 0$$

$$P \delta w_p - M_1 \delta\varphi + M \delta\varphi_d = 0$$



$$\delta\varphi_\ell \ell = \delta\varphi e \Rightarrow \delta\varphi_\ell = \frac{e}{\ell} \delta\varphi$$

$$\delta\varphi_d \ell = \delta\varphi d \Rightarrow \delta\varphi_d = \frac{d}{\ell} \delta\varphi$$

$$\delta w_p = a \delta\varphi_\ell = \frac{ae}{\ell} \delta\varphi$$

$$\left(P \frac{ae}{\ell} - M_1 + M \frac{d}{\ell} \right) \delta\varphi = 0 \quad \forall \delta\varphi$$

$$P \frac{ae}{\ell} - M_1 + M \frac{d}{\ell} = 0$$

$$M_1 = \frac{ae}{\ell} P + \frac{d}{\ell} M$$

vrijednost poprečne sile u presjeku 1-1:

rad na virtualnim pomacima izazvanima relativnim pomakom δw u presjeku 1-1

$$-P \delta w_p - T_1 \delta w_\ell - T_1 \delta w_d + M \delta\varphi = 0$$

$$-P \delta w_p - T_1 (\delta w_\ell + \delta w_d) + M \delta\varphi = 0$$

$$-P \delta w_p - T_1 \delta w + M \delta\varphi = 0$$

$$\delta\varphi = \frac{\delta w}{\ell}$$

$$\delta w_p = a \delta\varphi = \frac{a}{\ell} \delta w$$

$$\left(-P \frac{a}{\ell} - T_1 + M \frac{1}{\ell} \right) \delta w = 0 \quad \forall \delta w$$

$$-P \frac{a}{\ell} - T_1 + M \frac{1}{\ell} = 0$$

$$T_1 = -\frac{a}{\ell} P + \frac{1}{\ell} M$$