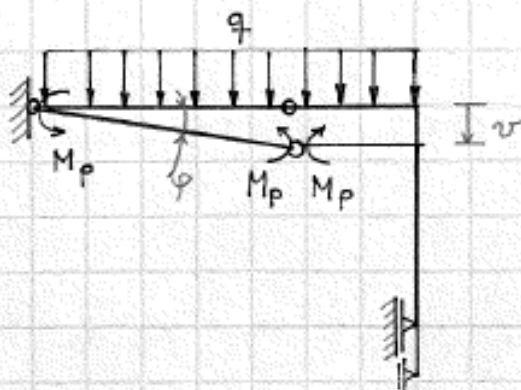


1. Määritä kuvan kehän rajakuormitus mekanismimenetelmällä eli kinemaattisella menetelmällä valitsemalla plastiset nivelet jäykälle tuelle ja vaakapalkin kohtaan $2a$. Määritä taivutusmomenttikuvio ja skaalaa sitä tarvittaessa. Palkkien plastinen momentti on M_p .



Annetaan virtuaalinen pieni siirtymä v .

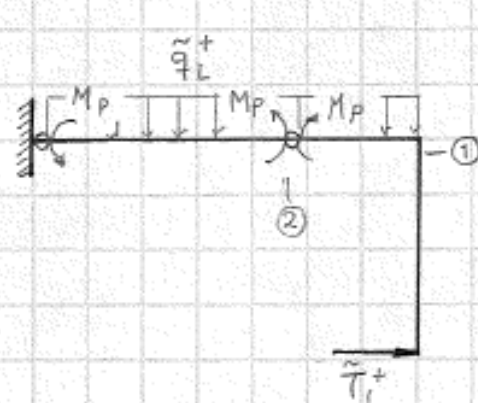
$$\Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{v}{2a}$$

$$\delta W_u = +q \cdot 2a \cdot \frac{v}{2} + q a v = 2 q a v$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta W_s &= M_p \varphi + M_p \cdot \varphi = 2 M_p \varphi \\ &= 2 M_p \frac{v}{2a} = \frac{M_p}{a} v \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta W_u = \delta W_s$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \tilde{q}_L^+ a v = \frac{M_p}{a} v, \quad \forall v \Rightarrow \tilde{q}_L^+ = \frac{1}{2} \frac{M_p}{a^2}$$



$$\textcircled{2}) M_t = +\tilde{T}_L^+ \cdot 2a - \tilde{q}_L^+ \cdot a \cdot \frac{a}{2} = M_p$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \tilde{T}_L^+ &= \frac{M_p}{2a} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{M_p}{a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} a^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \right) \frac{M_p}{a} = \frac{5}{8} \frac{M_p}{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1}) M_t = +\tilde{T}_L^+ \cdot 2a = \frac{5}{8} \frac{M_p}{a} \cdot 2a$$

$$M_t = \frac{10}{8} M_p = \frac{5}{4} M_p > M_p \quad \triangleleft$$

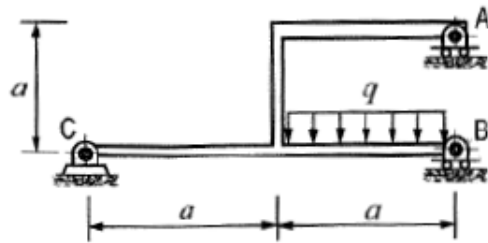
skaalaus: $\mu = \frac{4}{5}$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{q}_L^- = \mu \tilde{q}_L^+ = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{M_p}{a^2}$$

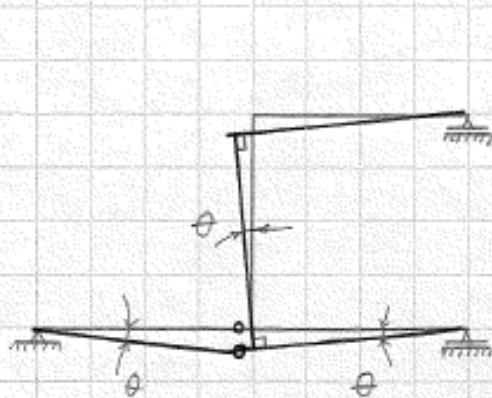
$$\Rightarrow \tilde{q}_L^- = \frac{2}{5} \frac{M_p}{a^2} \quad \triangleleft$$

$$\frac{4}{10} \frac{M_p}{a^2} \leq q_L \leq \frac{5}{10} \frac{M_p}{a^2} \quad \triangleleft$$

$$q_L \approx \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{10} + \frac{5}{10} \right) \frac{M_p}{a^2} \approx \frac{9}{20} \frac{M_p}{a^2} \approx 0,45 \frac{M_p}{a^2}, \quad \text{tarkka } \frac{4}{9} \frac{M_p}{a^2} \approx 0,444 \frac{M_p}{a^2}$$



2. Määritä oheisen kuvan tasokehän rajakuormitus *mekanismimenetelmällä* eli *kinemaattisella menetelmällä*. Totea, että tulos on tarkka rajakuormitus. Ylimmän vaakapalkin plastinen momentti on $2M_p$ ja muiden palkkien plastinen momentti M_p .



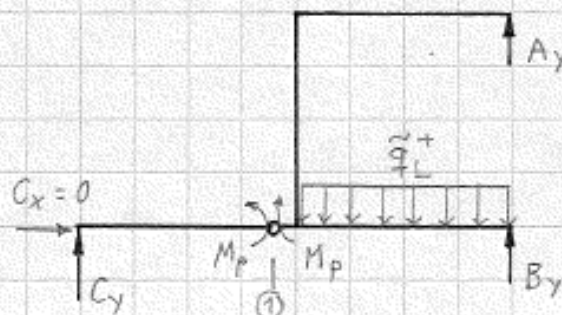
Valitaan kuvan mekanismi (vain 1 plastinen nivel!)

$$\delta W_u = q a \cdot \frac{a}{2} \theta = \frac{1}{2} q a^2 \theta$$

$$|\delta W_s| = 2 M_p \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} q a^2 \theta = 2 M_p \theta, \forall \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{q}_L^+ = 4 M_p / a^2$$

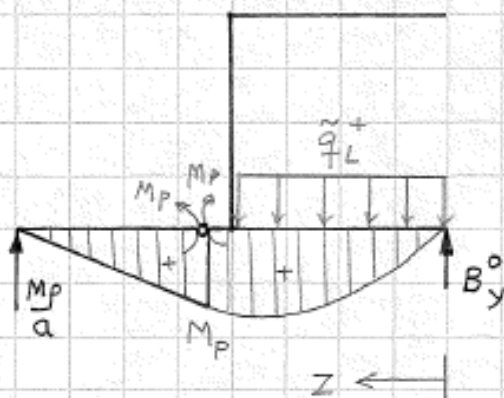


$$\uparrow \textcircled{1} + C_y \cdot a = M_p$$

$$\Rightarrow C_y = M_p / a$$

Käytetään joustakertoimien menetelmää tukireaktioiden B_y ja A_y laskemiseksi:

Isostaattinen perusmuoto:



$$\uparrow + B_y^0 + \frac{M_p}{a} - \tilde{q}_L^+ a = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow B_y^0 = (4-1) \frac{M_p}{a} = 3 \frac{M_p}{a}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \uparrow + B_y^0 \cdot a - \tilde{q}_L^+ \cdot \frac{a^2}{2} = M_p \quad /$$

$$M_L(z) = + B_y^0 \cdot z - \tilde{q}_L^+ \frac{z^2}{2}$$

$$= 3 \frac{M_p}{a} z - 2 \frac{M_p}{a^2} z^2$$

(jatkuu)

(jatkoa)

Tehtävä 32



$$\curvearrowright B) \Rightarrow \bar{C}_y = 0$$

$$\uparrow + 1 + \bar{B}_y = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{B}_y = -1$$

$$\bar{M}(z) = -1 \cdot z = -z$$

$$u_{01} = \int_s \frac{M_{\bar{x}} \bar{M}_{\bar{x}}}{EI} ds$$

$$EI u_{01} = \int_0^a \left(3 \frac{z}{a} - 2 \frac{z^2}{a^2} \right) M_P \cdot (-z) dz = -M_P \int_0^a \left(-3 \frac{z^2}{a} + 2 \frac{z^3}{a^2} \right) dz$$

$$= M_P \int_0^a \left(-\frac{z^3}{a} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{z^4}{a^2} \right) dz = -\frac{a^2}{2} M_P$$

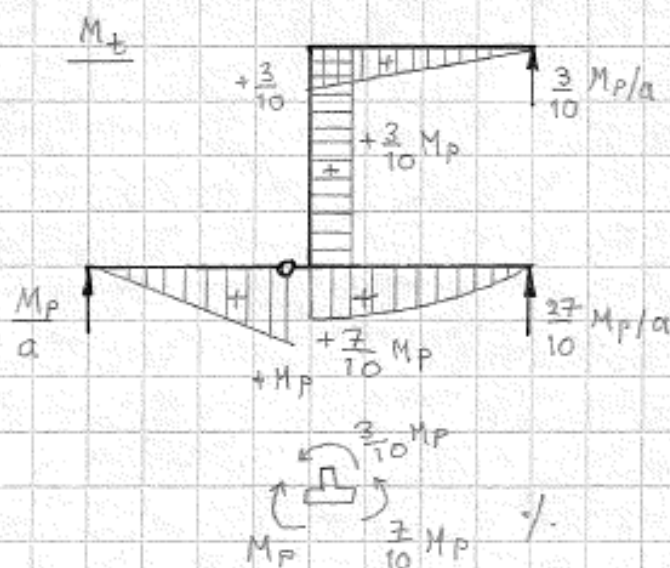
$$EI a_{11} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot a \cdot (-a)^2 + \frac{1}{3} a \cdot a^2 + \frac{1}{2} a (a+a) \cdot a \quad \text{Mohr's teoreemit}$$

$$\Rightarrow EI a_{11} = \frac{5}{3} a^3 \quad \Rightarrow \bar{X} = -\frac{-\frac{a^2}{2} M_P}{\frac{5}{3} a^3} = +\frac{3}{10} M_P/a$$

$$\Rightarrow A_y = \bar{X} = \frac{3}{10} M_P/a, \quad B_y = \left(3 + \frac{3}{10} \cdot (-1) \right) = \frac{27}{10} \frac{M_P}{a}$$

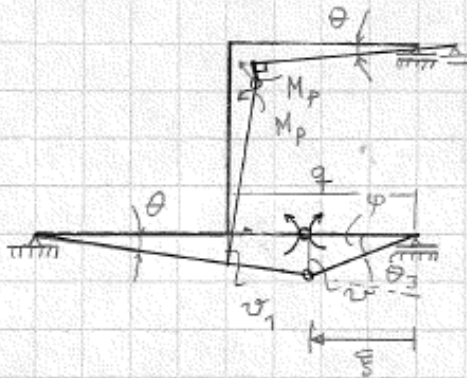
$$C_y = M_P/a$$

Myötöehtoa ei rikota.
Tulos tarkka



$$\Rightarrow q_{\pm L} = 4 M_P/a^2 \rightarrow$$

2. mekanismi:



$$v_1 = a\theta, \quad v = \xi\varphi = (2a - \xi)\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{2a - \xi}{\xi} \theta$$

$$\theta_3 = \theta + \varphi = \left(1 + \frac{2a - \xi}{\xi}\right) \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_3 = \frac{2a}{\xi} \theta$$

$$\delta W_s = M_p \cdot 2\theta + M_p \cdot \theta_3$$

$$= 2M_p\theta + 2M_p \frac{a}{\xi} \theta$$

$$= \frac{2M_p(a + \xi)}{\xi} \theta$$

$$\delta W_u = q\xi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \xi \varphi + q \cdot \frac{1}{2} (a - \xi)(v_1 + v)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} q \xi^2 \cdot \frac{2a - \xi}{\xi} \theta + \frac{1}{2} q (a - \xi)(a\theta + (2a - \xi)\theta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} qa(3a - 2\xi) \theta$$

$$\delta W_s = \delta W_u \Rightarrow 2M_p \frac{(a + \xi)}{\xi} = \frac{1}{2} qa(3a - 2\xi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{q}_L^+ = \frac{4M_p}{a} \left(\frac{a + \xi}{3a\xi - 2\xi^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{d\ddot{q}_L^+}{d\xi} = \frac{4M_p}{a} \left(\frac{(3a - 2\xi^2) \cdot 1 - (a + \xi)(3a - 4\xi)}{(3a\xi - 2\xi^2)^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \xi^2 + 2a\xi - \frac{3}{2}a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \xi_{1,2} = -a \pm \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{3}{2}a^2} = -a(-1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}})$$

$$\Rightarrow \xi = (\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} - 1)a \approx 0,5811a$$

$$\ddot{q}_L^+(0,5811a) = \frac{4M_p}{a^2} \left(\frac{1,5811}{3 \cdot 0,5811 - 2 \cdot 0,5811^2} \right) \approx 5,921 \frac{M_p}{a^2}$$

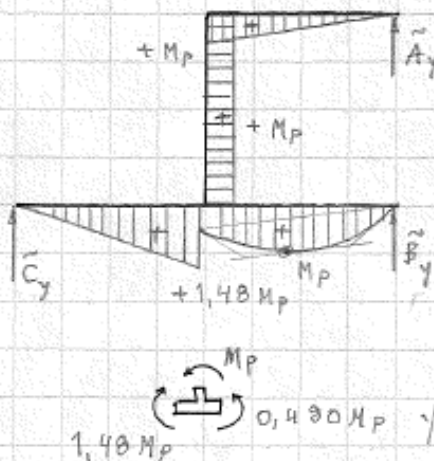
$$+\ddot{A}_y \cdot a = M_p \Rightarrow \ddot{A}_y = M_p/a$$

$$+\ddot{B}_y \cdot \xi - \ddot{q}_L^+ \cdot \frac{\xi^2}{2} = M_p \Rightarrow \ddot{B}_y \approx 3,441 \frac{M_p}{a}$$

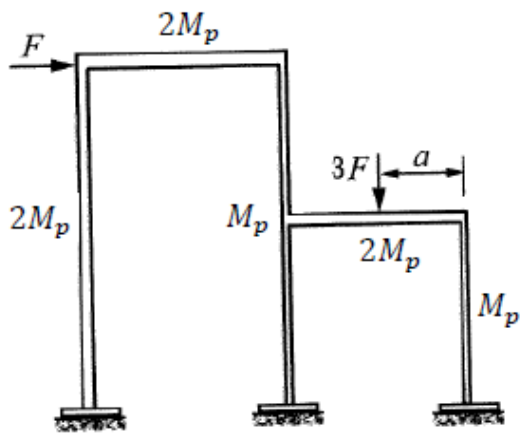
$$\uparrow + \ddot{A}_y + \ddot{B}_y + \ddot{C}_y - \ddot{q}_L^+ a = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{C}_y = 1,48 M_p/a$$

Momenttipinta rikkoo myötö-ehtoa \Rightarrow ei tarkka raja-kuormitus!



Ts. 30.5.2011



3. Määritä kuvan tasokehän rajakuormitus mekanismimenetelmällä eli kinemaattisella menetelmällä. Tutki ainakin 5 kinemaattisesti käypää mekanismia. Vaakapalkkien sekä pitkän pystypalkin plastinen momentti on $2M_p$ ja muiden pystypalkkien M_p . Palkkien pituudet ovat $2a$ ja $4a$.

$\delta W_u = 3F \cdot a \theta$
 $|\delta W_s| = 2M_p \cdot \theta + 2M_p \cdot 2\theta + M_p \theta$
 $= 7M_p \theta$
 $3Fa\theta = 7M_p \theta, \forall \theta$
 $\Rightarrow \tilde{F}_L^+ = \frac{7}{3} \frac{M_p}{a} \approx 2,333 M_p/a \quad (1)$

$\delta W_u = F \cdot 4a \theta$
 $|\delta W_s| = 2M_p(\theta + \theta) + M_p(2\theta + 2\theta)$
 $= 8M_p \theta$
 $4Fa\theta = 8M_p \theta, \forall \theta$
 $\Rightarrow \tilde{F}_L^+ = 2,000 M_p/a \quad (2)$

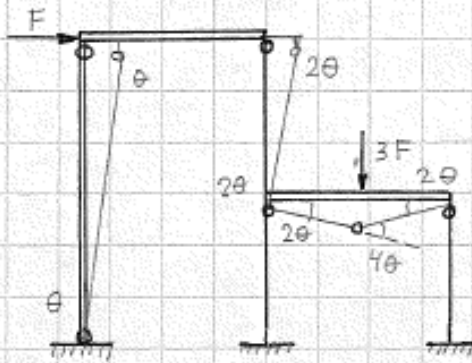
$\delta W_u = F \cdot 4a \theta$
 $|\delta W_s| = 2M_p(\theta + \theta) + M_p \cdot (\theta + \theta) + 2M_p \theta + M_p(\theta + \theta)$
 $= 10M_p \theta$
 $\Rightarrow 4Fa\theta = 10M_p \theta, \forall \theta$
 $\Rightarrow \tilde{F}_L^+ = 2,500 M_p/a \quad (3)$

(jatkuu)

(jatkoa)

2/2

Tehdäsvä 41

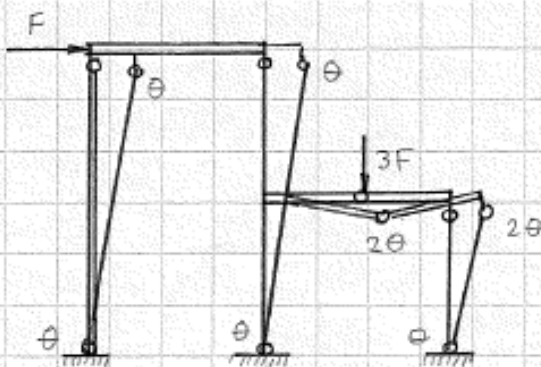


$$\begin{aligned}\delta W_u &= F \cdot 4a\theta + 3F \cdot a \cdot 2\theta \\ &= 10Fa\theta\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}|\delta W_s| &= 2M_p(\theta + \theta) + M_p(2\theta + 2\theta) + \\ &\quad + 2M_p(4\theta) + M_p \cdot 2\theta \\ &= 18M_p\theta\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10Fa\theta = 18M_p\theta, \forall \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{F}_L^+ = 1,800 M_p/a \quad (4)$$



$$\delta W_u = F \cdot 4a\theta + 3F \cdot a \cdot \theta = 7Fa\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}|\delta W_s| &= 2M_p(\theta + \theta) + M_p(\theta + \theta) + \\ &\quad + 2M_p \cdot 2\theta + M_p(2\theta + \theta) \\ &= 13M_p\theta\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 7Fa\theta = 13M_p\theta, \forall \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{F}_L^+ \approx 1,857 M_p/a \quad (5)$$

Mekanismi 4 tuottaa pienimmän estimaatin, joten

$$\tilde{F}_L^+ = 1,800 M_p/a$$

Tuloksen tarkistaminen momenttipinnan avulla on hankalaa, sillä mekanismi (4) on sisäisesti kerran hyperstaattinen.

TS 27.7.2011