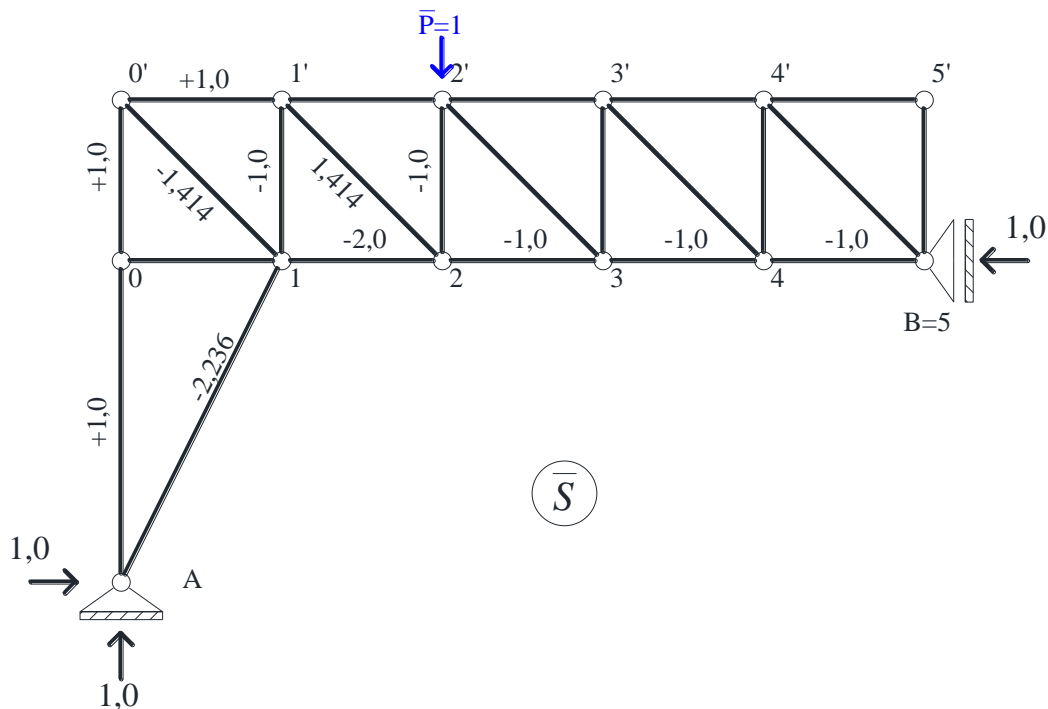


STATIKA KONSTRUKCIJA 1 - VEŽBE

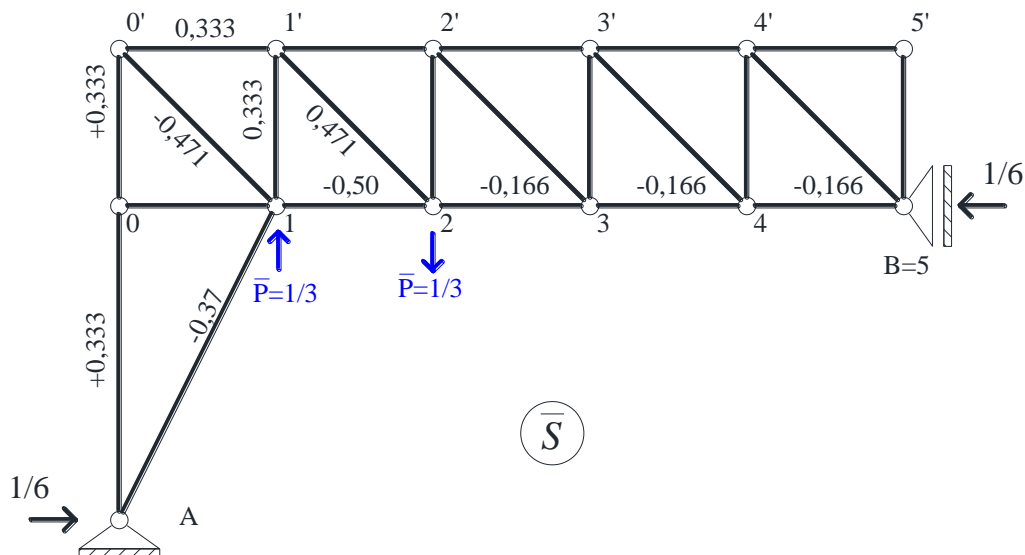
a) Vertikalno pomjeranje čvora „2'“



$$EF_C v = \sum S \cdot \bar{S} \cdot L''$$

$$= 10 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 + 10 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 + 30 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 + (-14,14) \cdot (-1,414) \cdot 4,243 + (-44,72) \cdot (-2,236) \cdot 6,708 + (-30) \cdot (-1) \cdot 3 + 42,43 \cdot 1,414 \cdot 4,243 + (-30) \cdot (-2) \cdot 3 = 1460,2$$

b) Obrtanje štapa „1-2“ (U_2)



$$EF_C \varphi = \sum S \cdot \bar{S} \cdot L''$$

$$= 10 \cdot 0,333 \cdot 6 + 10 \cdot 0,333 \cdot 3 + 30 \cdot 0,333 \cdot 3 + (-14,14) \cdot (-0,471) \cdot 4,243 + (-44,72) \cdot (-0,37) \cdot 6,708 + (-30) \cdot (-0,333) \cdot 3 + 42,43 \cdot 0,471 \cdot 4,243 + (-30) \cdot (-0,5) \cdot 3 = 359,65$$

Dijagram pomeranja punih nosača - Statičko kinematička analogija štapa

Pomeranje tačaka analitički primenjujemo samo u jednostavnijim slučajevima, uglavnom za prav štاپ konstantnog poprečnog preseka koji je opterećen jednostavnim oblicima opterećenja. U ostalim slučajevima pomeranja određujemo grafički ili numerički, pri čemu koristimo analogiju koja postoji između diferencijalnih jednačina za pomeranja tačaka ose štapa sa jedne strane i uslova ravnoteže elemenata jednog pravog fiktivnog štapa s druge strane.

Odnosno, pomeranje v datog štapa usled datih spoljašnjih uticaja su jednaka momentima M^f a uglovi obrtanja poprečnog preseka $\varphi - \varphi_T$ jednaki transverzalnim silama T^f fiktivnog štapa koji je opterećen sa fiktivnim raspedeljenim silama:

$$p^f = \left(\frac{M}{EI} + \alpha_t \frac{\Delta t}{h} \right) \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$$

i fiktivnim raspedeljenim momentima:

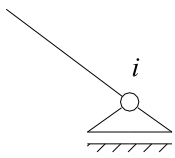
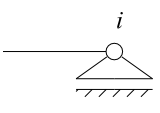
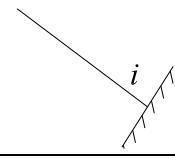

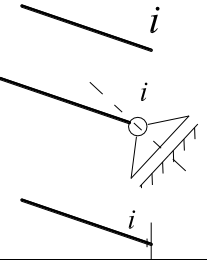
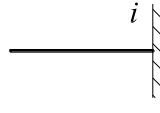
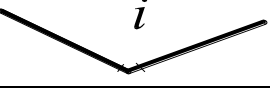
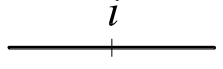
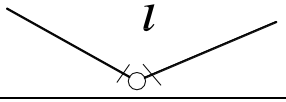
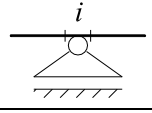
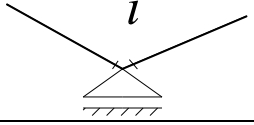
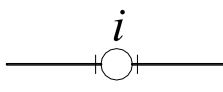
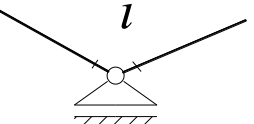
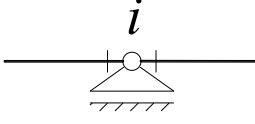
$$m^f = \left(\frac{N}{EF} + \alpha_t t^\circ \right) \cdot t g \alpha + k \frac{T}{FG}$$

Da bi ovaj uslov bio ispunjen potrebno je da **granični uslovi fiktivnog nosača po silama budu jednaki graničnim uslovima datog štapa po pomeranjima i obrtanjima.**

$$M_{ik}^f = v_i, \quad M_{ki}^f = v_k, \quad T_{ik}^f = (\varphi - \varphi_T)_i, \quad T_{ki}^f = (\varphi - \varphi_T)_k$$

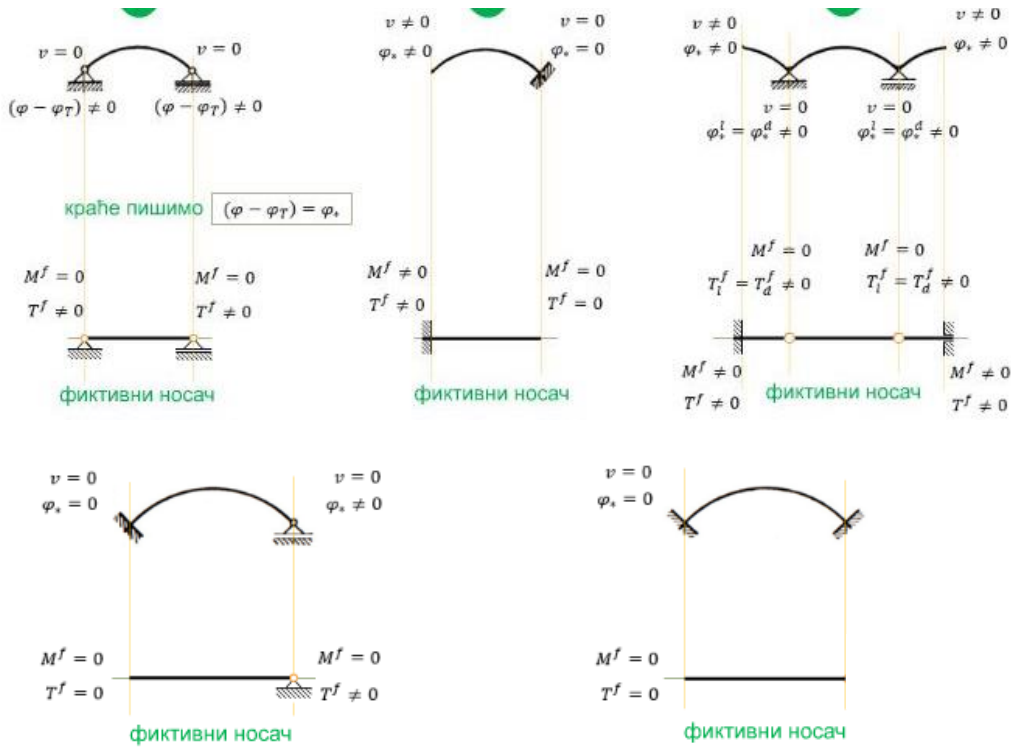
Stvarni nosač

Fiktivni nosač

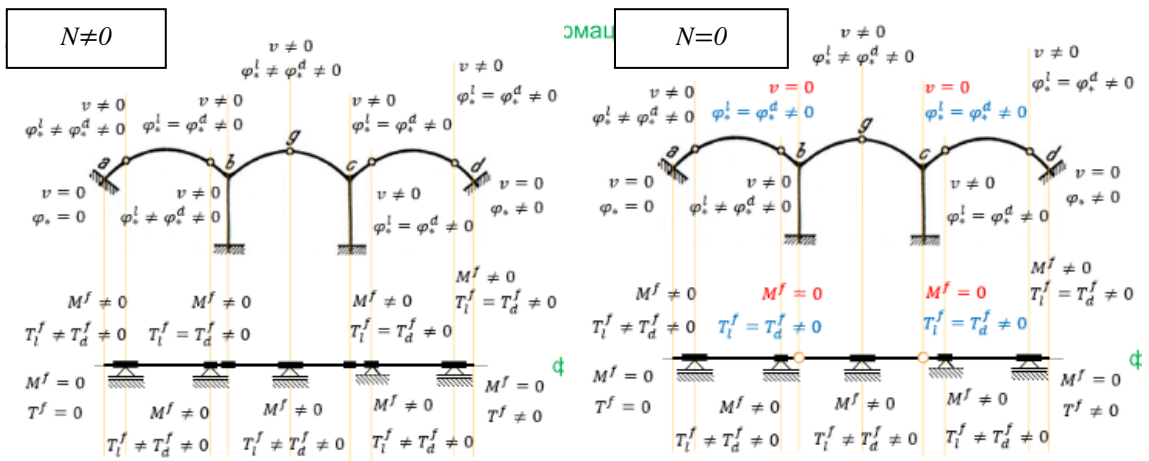
1.		$v_i = 0$ $(\varphi - \varphi_T)_i \neq 0$		$M_i^f = 0$ $T_i^f \neq 0$
2.		$v_i = 0$ $(\varphi - \varphi_T)_i = 0$		$M_i^f = 0$ $T_i^f = 0$
3.		$v_i \neq 0$ $(\varphi - \varphi_T)_i \neq 0$		$M_i^f \neq 0$ $T_i^f \neq 0$
4.		$v_{i,l} = v_{i,d} \neq 0$ $(\varphi - \varphi_T)_{i,l} = (\varphi - \varphi_T)_{i,d} \neq 0$		$M_{i,l}^f = M_{i,d}^f \neq 0$ $T_{i,l}^f = T_{i,d}^f \neq 0$
5.		$v_{i,l} = v_{i,d} \neq 0$ $(\varphi - \varphi_T)_{i,l} \neq (\varphi - \varphi_T)_{i,d} \neq 0$		$M_{i,l}^f = M_{i,d}^f \neq 0$ $T_{i,l}^f \neq T_{i,d}^f \neq 0$
6.		$v_{i,l} = v_{i,d} = 0$ $(\varphi - \varphi_T)_{i,l} = (\varphi - \varphi_T)_{i,d} \neq 0$		$M_{i,l}^f = M_{i,d}^f = 0$ $T_{i,l}^f = T_{i,d}^f \neq 0$
7.		$v_{i,l} = v_{i,d} = 0$ $(\varphi - \varphi_T)_{i,l} \neq (\varphi - \varphi_T)_{i,d} \neq 0$		$M_{i,l}^f = M_{i,d}^f = 0$ $T_{i,l}^f \neq T_{i,d}^f \neq 0$

Primeri – Određivanje fiktivnog nosača

Fiktivni nosač je nosač čija je osa normalna na pravac traženog pomeranja, opterećen raspodeljenim fiktivnim opterećenjem p^f i m^f i čiji su granični uslovi po silama jednaki graničnim uslovima datog nosača po pomeranjima.



Postoji mogućnost da fiktivni nosač bude kinematički labilan nosač!



3x statički neodređen fiktivni nosač

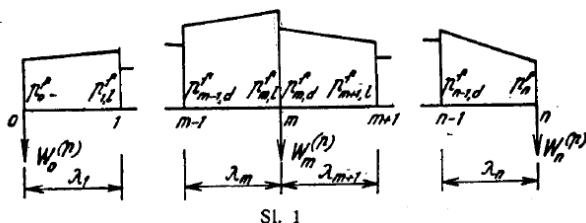
1x statički neodređen fiktivni nosač

Elastične težine

Kada je opterećenje fiktivnog nosača komplikovano, uticaje T^f i M^f određujemo numerički. Pri tome uticaje od p^f i m^f zamenjujemo koncentrisanim silama u tačkama za koje tražimo pomeranja, odnosno obrtanja. Te sile obilježavamo sa W i nazivamo ih *elastičnim težinama*.

1. Linearna promjena između čvorova

- Fiktivno opterećenje p^f



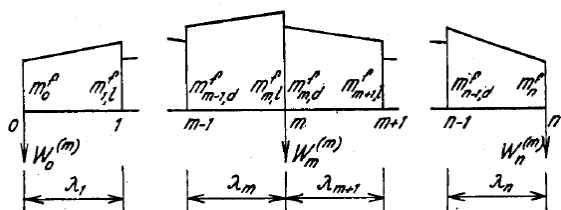
$$W_0^{(p)} = \frac{\lambda_1}{6} (2 p_0^f + p_1^f),$$

$$W_m^{(p)} = \frac{\lambda_m}{6} (p_{m-1,d}^f + 2 p_{m,i}^f) + \frac{\lambda_{m+1}}{6} (2 p_{m,d}^f + p_{m+1,i}^f),$$

$m = 1, 2, \dots, m-1$

$$W_n^{(p)} = \frac{\lambda_n}{6} (p_{n-1,d}^f + 2 p_n^f).$$

- Fiktivno opterećenje m^f



$$W_0^{(m^f)} = - \frac{m_0^f + m_1^f}{2}$$

$$W_m^{(m^f)} = \frac{m_{m-1,d}^f + m_{m,i}^f}{2} - \frac{m_{m,d}^f + m_{m+1,i}^f}{2},$$

$m = 1, 2, \dots, n-1,$

$$W_n^{(m^f)} = \frac{m_{n-1,d}^f + m_n^f}{2}.$$

• Ukoliko nema skokova kod opterećenja

$$W_0^{(p)} = \frac{\lambda}{6} (2 p_0^f + p_1^f),$$

$$W_m^{(p)} = \frac{\lambda}{6} (p_{m-1}^f + 4 p_m^f + p_{m+1}^f), \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, n-1,$$

$$W_n^{(p)} = \frac{\lambda}{6} (p_{n-1}^f + 2 p_n^f),$$

$$W_0^{(m^f)} = - \frac{m_0^f + m_1^f}{2},$$

$$W_m^{(m^f)} = \frac{m_{m-1}^f - m_{m+1}^f}{2}, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, n-1,$$

$$W_n^{(m^f)} = \frac{m_{n-1}^f + m_n^f}{2}.$$

2. Promjena opterećenja po zakonu kvadratne parabole

$$W_0^{(p)} = \frac{\lambda}{24} (7 p_0^f + 6 p_1^f - p_2^f),$$

$$W_m^{(p)} = \frac{\lambda}{12} (p_{m-1}^f + 10 p_m^f + p_{m+1}^f), \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, n-1,$$

$$W_n^{(p)} = \frac{\lambda}{24} (7 p_n^f + 6 p_{n-1}^f - p_{n-2}^f).$$