

EKSAMEN I FAG TKT4126 MEKANIKK

Onsdag 9. desember 2009, kl 0900 - 1300

Faglig kontakt under eksamen: Professor Einar Strømmen, tlf. 73594697 eller 41215460

Tillatte hjelpemidler: C Godkjent kalkulator
 Rottmann: Matematisk formelsamling
 Irgens: Formelsamling Mekanikk

Sensur: 6. januar 2010

Oppgave 1

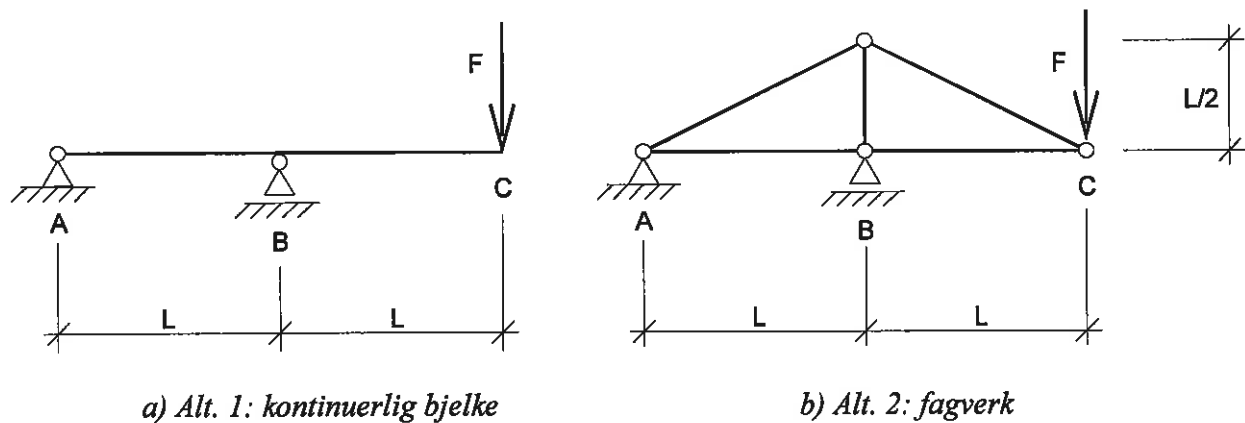


Fig. 1

Fig. 1 viser to alternative utførelser av et bæresystem som er utsatt for punktlasten F på tuppen (i punkt C).

- Beregn og tegn opp skjærkraft- og momentdiagram for den kontinuerlige bjelken i alternativ 1.
- Beregn aksialkreftene i alle stavnene for fagverket i alternativ 2.

Oppgave 2

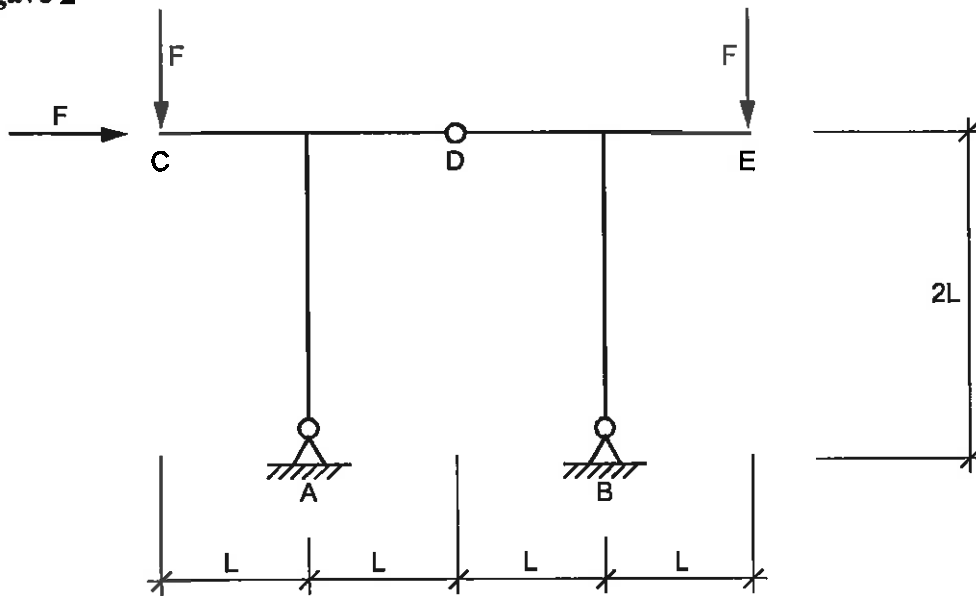


Fig. 2 Treleddsramme

Gitt en treleddsramme som vist i Fig. 2. Rammen er utsatt for vertikallasten F i punktene C og E samt en horisontallast med samme størrelse i punkt C.

- Beregn opplagerkreftene i A og B samt leddkreftene i D.
- Beregn og tegn opp moment-, skjærkraft- og aksialkraftdiagram for rammen.

Oppgave 3

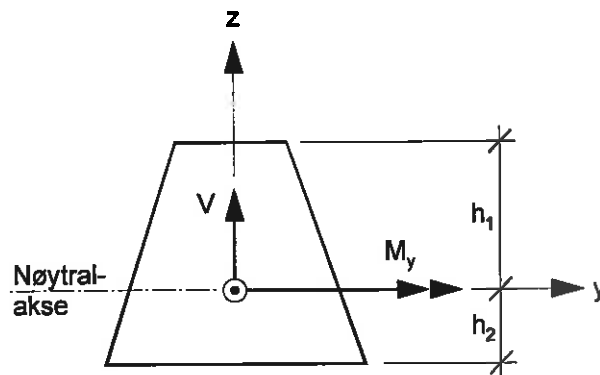


Fig. 3 Vilkårleg enkeltsymmetrisk tverrsnitt utsatt for bøyning og skjær

Gitt et vilkårlig enkeltsymmetrisk tverrsnitt som vist på Fig. 3 (symmetri om z-aksen). Tverrsnittet er utsatt for bøyning (M_y) og skjær (V). Generelt er bøye- og skjærspenningene gitt ved formlene

$$\sigma_x = \frac{M_y}{I_y} z \quad \text{og} \quad \tau_z = \frac{V}{bI_y} S_z$$

hvor: $I_y = \int_A z^2 dA$, $S_z = \int_{A_1} z dA$ og b er tverrsnittsbredden (på tvers av retningen til V).

- a) Forklar hva som menes med tverrsnittets nøytralakse og vis at den er definert ved $\int_A z dA = 0$
- b) Gi en fysisk forklaring på at $\tau_{xz} = 0$ i øvre og nedre ytterkanter av tverrsnittet, dvs. at $\tau_{xz} = 0$ når $z = h_1$ og $z = -h_2$.

Oppgave 4

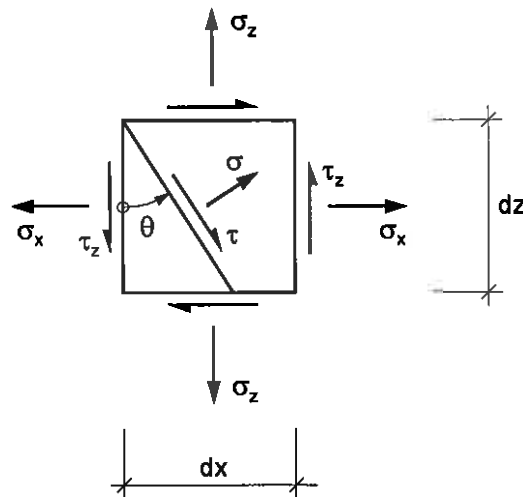


Fig. 4 Infinitesimalt element $dx \cdot dz$ utsatt for σ_x , σ_z og τ_{xz}

Gitt et materiale med elastisitetsmodul $E = 2 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N/mm}^2$, flytespenning $f_y = 200 \text{ N/mm}^2$ og tverrkontraksjonstall $\nu = 0.3$. I et bestemt punkt i materialet er spenningstilstanden gitt ved $\sigma_x = \sigma_z = 100 \text{ N/mm}^2$ og $\tau_{xz} = 50 \text{ N/mm}^2$.

- Beregn tilhørende tøyninger ε_x , ε_z og γ_{xz} .
- Beregn hovedspenninger og tilhørende hovedspenningsretninger.
- Beregn sikkerheten mot materialflytning i henhold til von Mises flytekriterium.

Oppgave 5

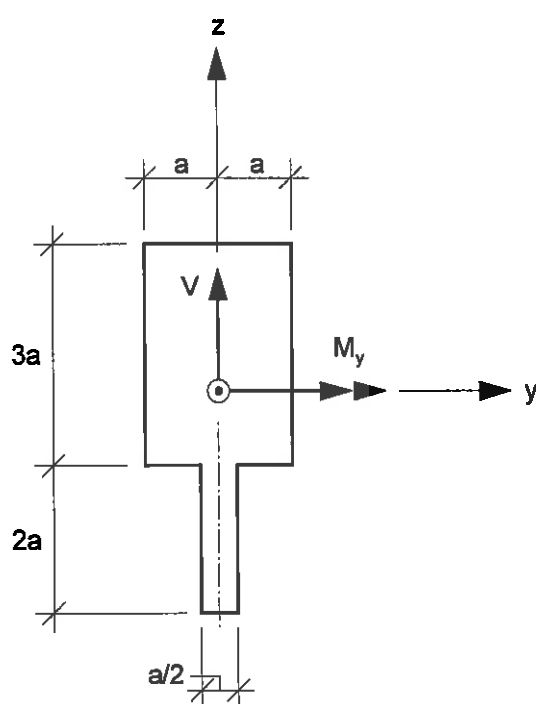


Fig. 5 Tverrsnitt sammensatt av rektangulære deler

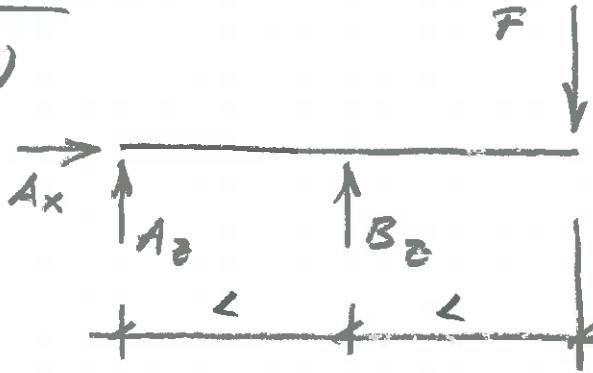
Gitt et tverrsnitt som vist i Fig. 5. Tverrsnittet er utsatt for et moment $M_y = 50 \text{ kNm}$ (og ingen skjærkraft, dvs. $V = 0$). Beregn hvor stor a må være for at materialets flytegrense $f_y = 200 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ikke skal overskrides på noe sted i tverrsnittet.



LØSNINGSFORSLAG TIL EKSAMEN 9.12.2009

Oppg. 1

a)



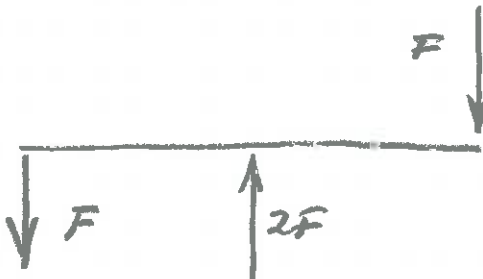
$$\sum M_A = 0 : F \cdot 2L - B_z L = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow B_z = 2F$$

$$\sum F_z = 0 : A_z + B_z - F = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A_z = -F$$

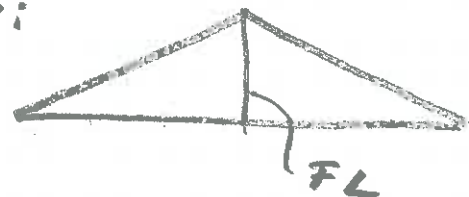
$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow A_x = 0$$



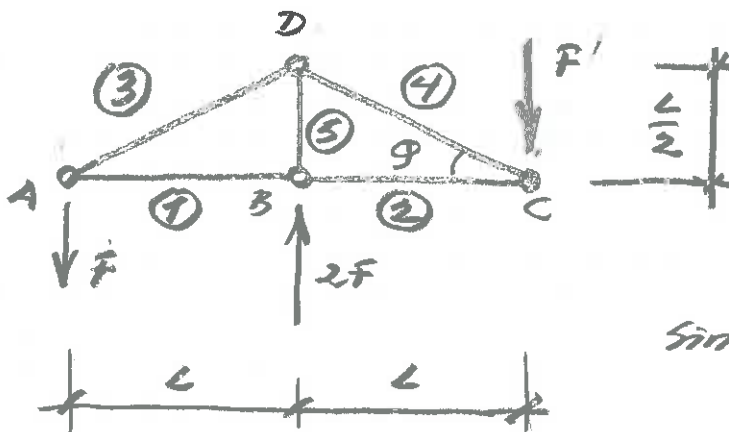
V:



M:

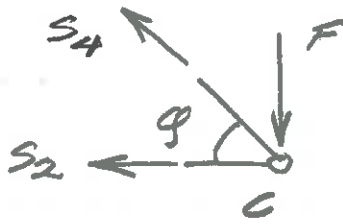


b)



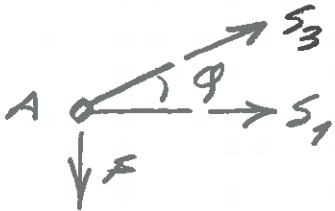
$$\sin \theta = \frac{L/2}{\sqrt{(L/2)^2 + L^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{L}{\sqrt{(L/2)^2 + L^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$



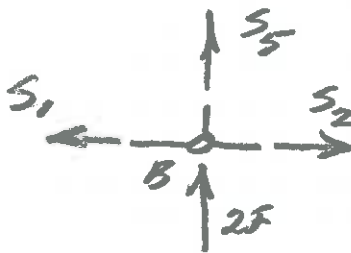
$$\Sigma F_z = 0 : S_4 \sin \varphi - F = 0 \Rightarrow S_4 = \underline{\underline{F\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$\Sigma F_x = 0 : -S_2 - S_4 \cos \varphi = 0 \Rightarrow S_2 = \underline{\underline{-2F}}$$



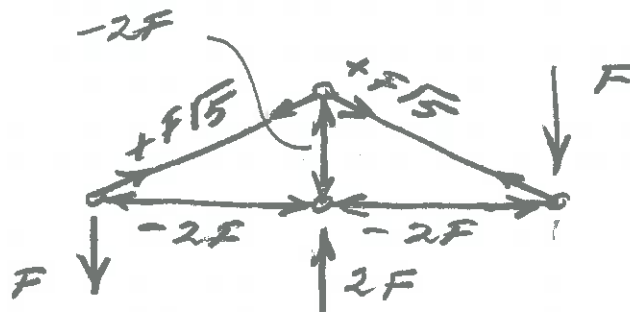
$$\Sigma F_z = 0 : S_3 \sin \varphi - F = 0 \Rightarrow S_3 = \underline{\underline{F\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$\Sigma F_x = 0 : S_1 + S_3 \cos \varphi = 0 \Rightarrow S_1 = \underline{\underline{-2F}}$$

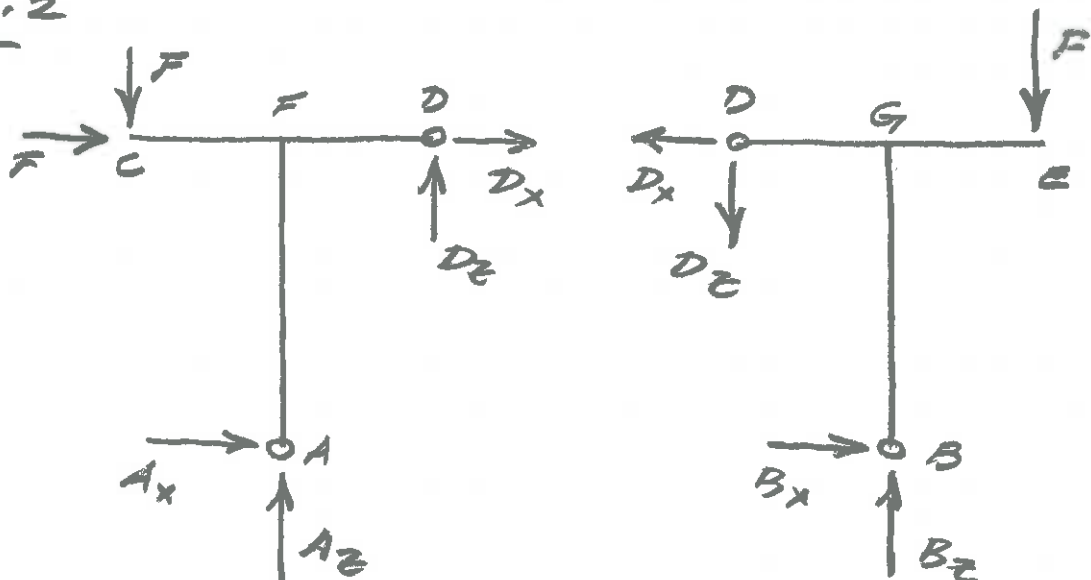


$$\Sigma F_z = 0 : S_5 + 2F = 0 \Rightarrow S_5 = \underline{\underline{-2F}}$$

$$\Sigma F_x = 0 : -S_1 + S_2 = 0 \Rightarrow S_1 = S_2 \quad \text{OK}$$



Oppg. 2





Venstre del: $\Sigma M_A = 0$:

$$1) \rightarrow F \cdot 2L - F \cdot L + D_x \cdot 2L - D_z \cdot L = 0 \Rightarrow 2D_x - D_z = -F$$

Høyre del: $\Sigma M_B = 0$:

$$2) \rightarrow F \cdot L - D_x \cdot 2L - D_z \cdot L = 0 \rightarrow 2D_x + D_z = F$$

$$1) + 2) \Rightarrow 4D_x = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{D_x = 0}} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{D_z = F}}$$

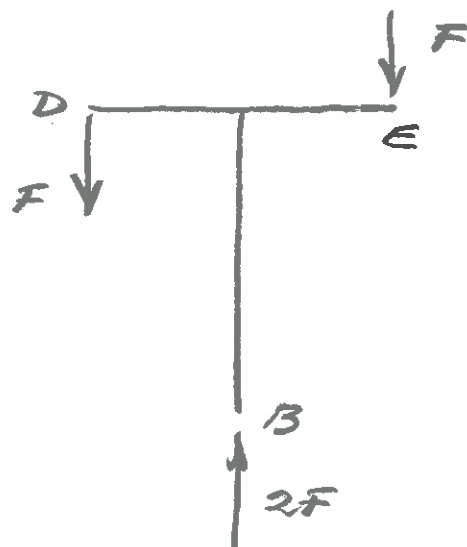
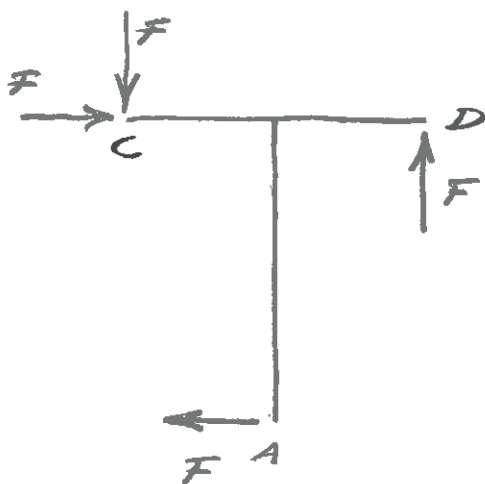
Venstre del:

$$\Sigma F_x = 0: A_x + F = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{A_x = -F}}$$

$$\Sigma F_z = 0: A_z + D_z - F = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{A_z = 0}}$$

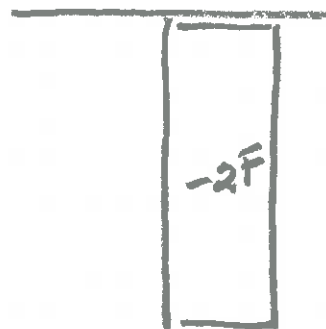
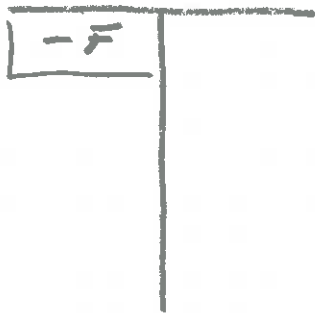
Høyre del:

$$\Sigma F_x = 0: \underline{\underline{B_x = 0}}, \quad \Sigma F_z = 0: B_z - D_z - F = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{B_z = 2F}}$$

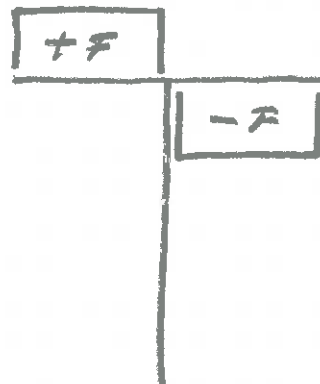
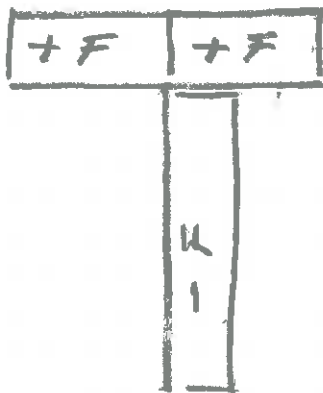




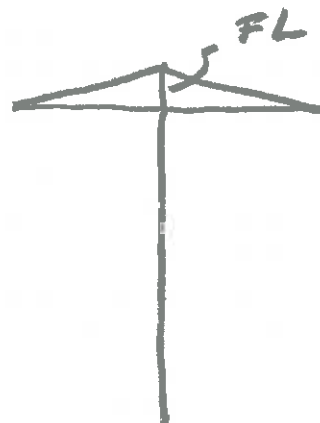
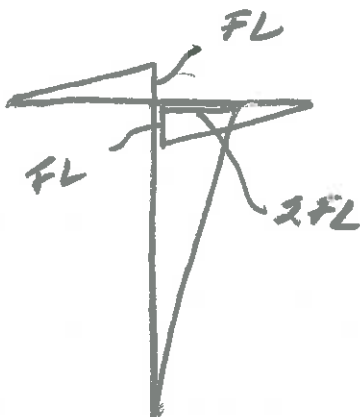
Aksiallast diagram:



Skjærkraftdiagram:



Momentdiagram:



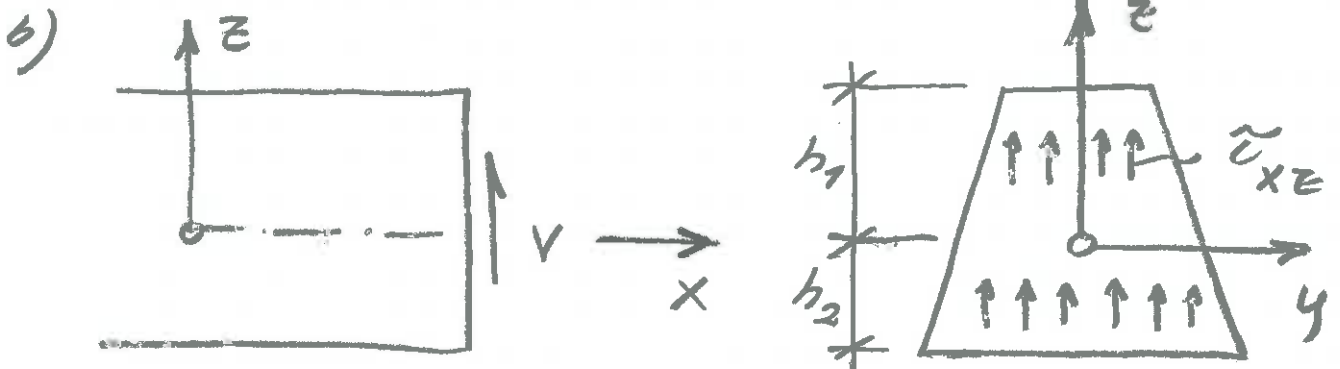


Oppg. 3

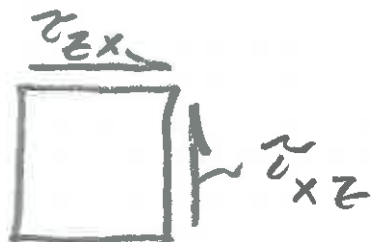
a) Nøytralakse def. ved den akse hvor σ_x (og ϵ_x) = 0 når $M_y \neq 0$ og $N = 0$.

$$N = \int_A \sigma_x dA = \int_A \frac{M_y}{I_y} z dA = \frac{M_y}{I_y} \int_A z dA = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_A z dA = 0 \quad \text{når} \quad \begin{cases} M_y \neq 0 \\ N = 0 \end{cases}$$



Skjærspenningeren pairwise opptrer.



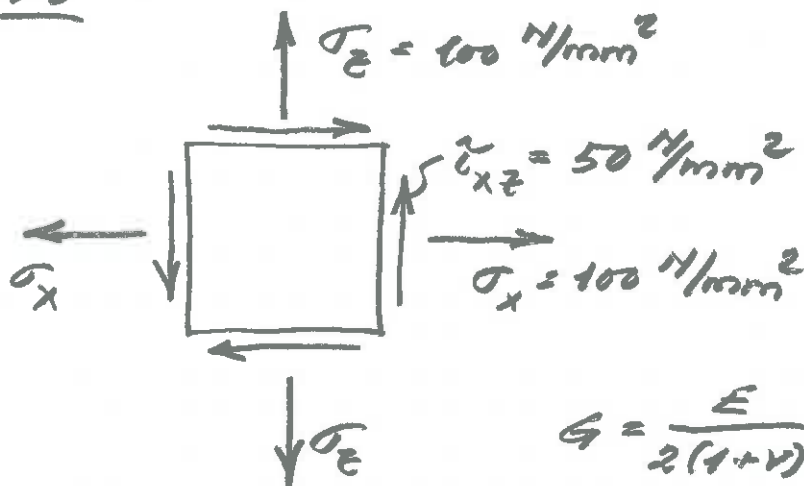
$$\tau_{xz} = \tau_{zx}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tau_{zx}(z=h_1) \\ \tau_{zx}(z=-h_2) \end{aligned} \right\} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \tau_{xz}(z=h_1) = 0 \\ \tau_{xz}(z=-h_2) = 0 \end{cases}$$



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Oppg. 4



$$E = 2 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$f_y = 200 - \dots$$

$$\nu = 0.3$$

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^5}{2(1+0.3)} = 0.77 \cdot 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{mm}^2}$$

$$a) \quad \epsilon_x = \frac{1}{E}(\sigma_x - \nu\sigma_z) = \frac{100(1-0.3)}{2 \cdot 10^5} = \underline{\underline{3.5 \cdot 10^{-4}}}$$

$$\epsilon_z = \frac{1}{E}(\sigma_z - \nu\sigma_x) = \dots = \underline{\underline{3.5 \cdot 10^{-4}}}$$

$$\gamma_{xz} = \frac{1}{G} \cdot \tau_{xz} = \frac{50}{0.77 \cdot 10^5} = \underline{\underline{6.5 \cdot 10^{-4}}}$$

$$b) \quad \left. \begin{matrix} \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_2 \end{matrix} \right\} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_z}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_z}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xz}^2}$$

$$= \frac{100 + 100}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{100 - 100}{2}\right)^2 + 50^2} = 100 \pm 50$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\sigma_1 = 150 \text{ N/mm}^2}} \quad \wedge \quad \underline{\underline{\sigma_2 = 50 \text{ N/mm}^2}}$$

$$\tan 2\varphi = \frac{\tau_{xz}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_z} = \frac{50}{100 - 100} = \infty \Rightarrow 2\varphi = 90$$



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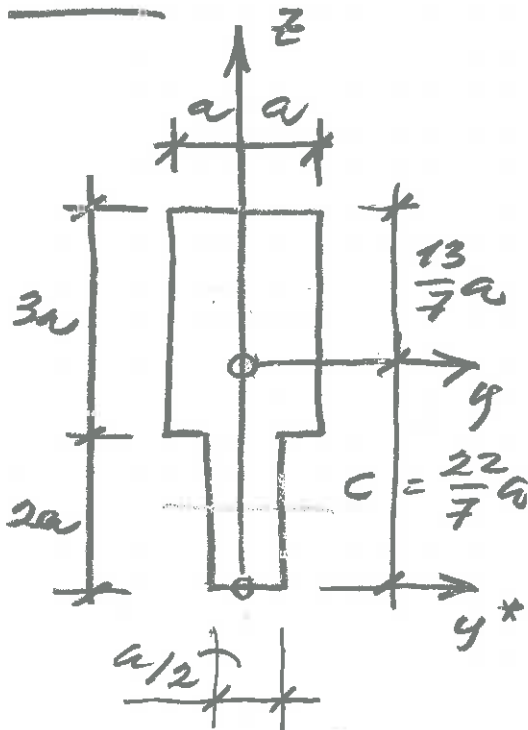
$$\Rightarrow \underline{\varphi_1 = 45^\circ} \quad \& \quad \underline{\varphi_2 = \varphi_1 + 90^\circ = 135^\circ}$$

c) von reiss: $\sigma_j = \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - \sigma_1 \sigma_2}$, $\gamma \sigma_j = f_y$

$$\sigma_j = \sqrt{150^2 + 50^2 - 100 \cdot 50} = 132 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{f_y}{\sigma_j} = \frac{200}{132} = \underline{\underline{1.51}}$$

Oppg. 5



$$A = 3a \cdot 2a + 2a \cdot \frac{a}{2} = 7a^2$$

$$C = \frac{2a \cdot \frac{a}{2} \cdot a + 3a \cdot 2a \cdot 3.5a}{7a^2} = \frac{22}{7} a$$

$$I_y = \frac{(2a) \cdot (3a)^3}{12} + 6a^2 \left(\frac{13}{7} a - \frac{3}{2} a \right)^2$$

$$+ \frac{a}{2} \frac{(2a)^3}{12} + a^2 \left(\frac{22}{7} a - a \right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{9}{2} + \frac{75}{98} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{225}{49} \right) a^4$$

$$\Rightarrow I_y = (4.5 + 0.765 + 0.333 + 4.592) a^4$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{I_y = 10.19 a^4}}$$



$$\sigma_x = \frac{M}{I_y} z \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma_x (\text{overkant}) = \frac{M_y}{I_y} \cdot \frac{13}{7} a \\ \sigma_x (\text{underkant}) = \frac{M_y}{I_y} \left(-\frac{22}{7} a\right) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{M}{I_y} \cdot \frac{22}{7} a \leq f_y$$

$$\therefore \frac{M_y}{10.19 a^4} \cdot \frac{22}{7} a = \frac{0.308}{a^3} M_y \leq f_y$$

$$\Rightarrow a \geq \left(\frac{0.308 M_y}{f_y} \right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{0.308 \cdot 50 \cdot 10^6}{200} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\Rightarrow a \geq \underline{\underline{42.5 \text{ mm}}}$$