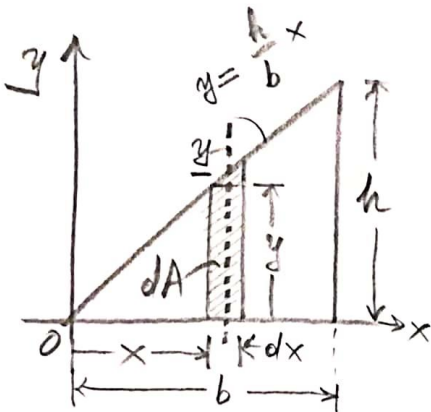


1) Ορθογώνιο τριγωνο

Από παραπάνω σελ. (27), εάν θεωρήσουμε $dA = dx dy$ θα υπάρχει κάποιος απόλυτος όρος υπολογισμός του I_{yy} . Επίσης όπως, όπως παραπάνω, θεωρούμε το dA ως λωρίδα, τότε για τον υπολογισμό αυτού χρειαζόμαστε τον Θεωρ. Παράθ. Αξον.



$$dA = y dx$$

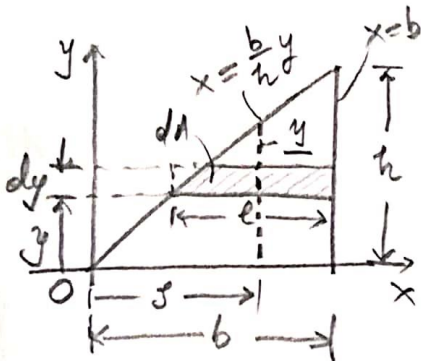
$$dI_{yy} = \frac{y dx^3}{12} \approx 0$$

$$dI_{yy} = dI_{yy} + x^2 dA = \text{(Θεωρ. Παράθ. Αξον.)}$$

$$= 0 + x^2 y dx = x^2 \frac{h}{b} x dx = \frac{h}{b} x^3 dx$$

$$I_{yy} = \int_{x=0}^{x=b} dI_{yy} = \int_0^b \frac{h}{b} x^3 dx = \frac{h}{b} \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_0^b = \boxed{I_{yy} = \frac{hb^3}{4}} \quad (4.1)$$

Εναλλακτικά



$$dA = l dy, \quad l = b - \frac{b}{h} y \quad (\text{in case of opposite reference})$$

$$s = \frac{b + \frac{b}{h} y}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (b + \frac{b}{h} y) \quad s' = \frac{b}{h} y + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$dI_{yy} = dy \frac{l^3}{12}$$

$$dI_{yy} = dI_{yy} + s^2 dA = \text{(Θεωρ. Παράθ. Αξον.)}^{(*)}$$

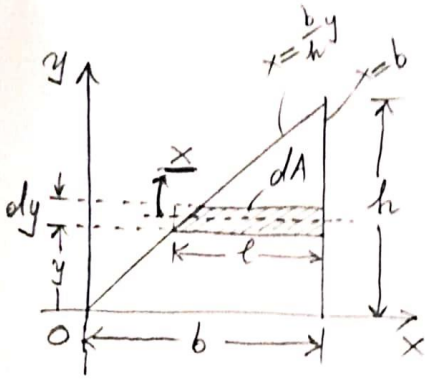
$$= \frac{l^3}{12} dy + \left(\frac{b}{h} y + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \cdot l dy = \left(\frac{l^3}{12} + \frac{b^2}{h^2} y^2 l + \frac{3}{3 \cdot 4} l^2 + \frac{b y l}{h} l\right) dy =$$

$$= \left(\frac{l^3}{3} + \frac{b y}{h} l^2 + \frac{b^2 y^2}{h^2} l\right) dy = \left[\frac{1}{3} (b - \frac{b}{h} y)^3 + \frac{b y}{h} (b - \frac{b}{h} y)^2 + \frac{b^2 y^2}{h^2} (b - \frac{b}{h} y)\right] dy =$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3} (b^3 - 3b^2 \frac{b y}{h} + 3b \frac{b^2 y^2}{h^2} - \frac{b^3 y^3}{h^3}) + \frac{b y}{h} (b^2 + \frac{b^2 y^2}{h^2} - \frac{2b y}{h}) + \frac{b^3 y^2}{h^2} - \frac{b^3 y^3}{h^3}\right] dy =$$

$$= \left[\frac{b^3}{3} - \frac{b^3 y}{h} + \frac{b^3 y^2}{h^2} - \frac{b^3 y^3}{3h^3} + \frac{b^3 y}{h} + \frac{b^3 y^2}{h^2} - \frac{2b^3 y^2}{h^2} + \frac{b^3 y^2}{h^2} - \frac{b^3 y^3}{h^3}\right] dy \Rightarrow dI_{yy} = \frac{b^3}{3} - \frac{b^3 y^3}{3h^3}$$

$$I_{yy} = \int dI_{yy} = \int_0^h \left(\frac{b^3}{3} - \frac{b^3 y^3}{3h^3}\right) dy = \frac{b^3 h}{3} - \frac{b^3}{3h^3} \frac{h^4}{4} = \frac{3b^3 h}{12} \Rightarrow \boxed{I_{yy} = \frac{b^3 h}{4}} \quad (4.1) \checkmark$$



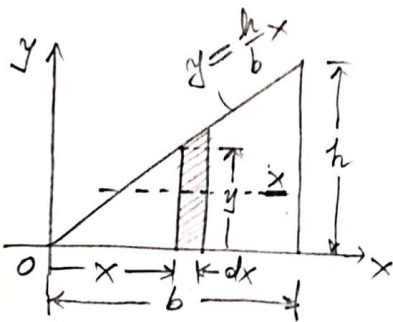
$dA = l dy$, $l = b - \frac{b}{h}y$ (n' ardi opora rpiqura)

$dI_{xx} = \frac{l dy^3}{12} \approx 0$

$dI_{xx} = d\bar{I}_{xx} + y^2 dA =$ (Osup. Parap. Afor.)
 $= 0 + y^2 l dy = y^2 (b - \frac{b}{h}y) dy$

$I_{xx} = \int dI_{xx} = \int_{y=0}^{y=h} (by^2 - \frac{b}{h}y^3) dy = b\frac{h^3}{3} - \frac{b}{h}\frac{h^4}{4} \Rightarrow \boxed{I_{xx} = \frac{bh^3}{12}}$ (4.2)

Evadlaunna



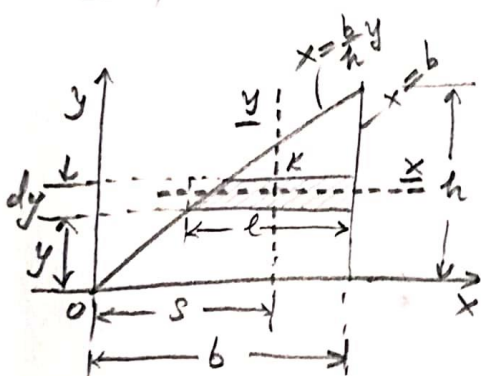
$dA = y dx$

$dI_{xx} = \frac{dx y^3}{12}$

$dI_{xx} = d\bar{I}_{xx} + (\frac{y}{2})^2 dA =$ (Osup. Parap. Afor.)
 $= \frac{y^3}{12} dx + \frac{3}{4} \frac{y^2}{3} y dx = \frac{y^3}{3} dx$

$I_{xx} = \int dI_{xx} = \int_{x=0}^{x=b} \frac{y^3}{3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^b \frac{h^3}{b^3} x^3 dx = \frac{h^3}{3b^3} \frac{b^4}{4} \Rightarrow \boxed{I_{xx} = \frac{h^3 b}{12}}$ (4.2)

Problema me arqonias (*)



$d\bar{I}_{xy} = 0$ (gnosis arqon, waphos us wpos
 60nra sto kentrois - wa
 naa naa arqon rpiqura na
 zor \bar{I}_{ii})

$dI_{xy} = d\bar{I}_{xy} + (-s)(-y) dA =$ (Osup. Par. Afor.)
 (arqon $Kxy \rightarrow Oxy$)

$s = \frac{b}{h}y + \frac{l}{2}$, $dA = l dy \Rightarrow$

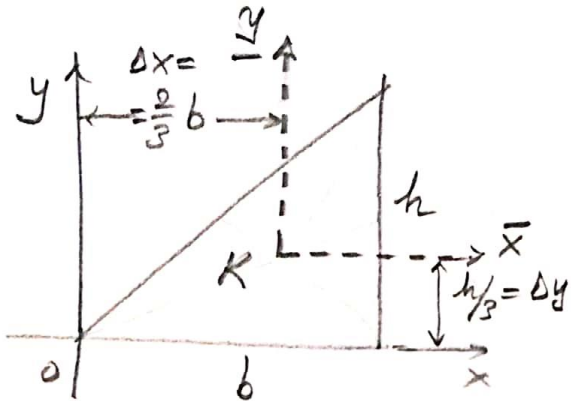
$\Rightarrow dI_{xy} = (\frac{b}{h}y + \frac{l}{2}) y l dy = (\frac{by^2}{h} + \frac{yl^2}{2}) dy$ $l = b - \frac{b}{h}y$

$= \int [\frac{b}{h}y^2(b - \frac{b}{h}y) + \frac{y}{2}(b - \frac{b}{h}y)^2] dy = (\frac{b^2}{h}y^2 - \frac{b^2}{2h^2}y^3 + \frac{yb^2}{2} + \frac{y^3b^2}{2h^2} - \frac{y^2b^2}{2h}) dy =$

$= (\frac{b^2}{2}y - \frac{b^2}{2h^2}y^3) dy$, $I_{xy} = \int dI_{xy} = \int_0^h (\frac{b^2}{2}y - \frac{b^2}{2h^2}y^3) dy = \frac{b^2}{2} \frac{h^2}{2} - \frac{b^2}{2h^2} \frac{h^4}{4} = \frac{b^2 h^2}{8}$ (4.3)

Καθορίζεται I_{ij} του ορθογώνιου. Επίσης ως προς οριζόντια
ή ως προς κάθετη του κέντρου K_{xy} , με το θετικό

σπασμένο άξονα:



$$(24.a): I_{xx} = \underline{I_{xx}} + \Delta y^2 A \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{I_{xx}} = I_{xx} - \Delta y^2 A \quad (4.2)$$

$$= \frac{bh^3}{12} - \left(\frac{h}{3}\right)^2 \frac{bh}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{bh^3}{12} - \frac{bh^3}{18} \Rightarrow \boxed{\underline{I_{xx}} = \frac{bh^3}{36}} \quad (4.4)$$

$$(24.b): I_{yy} = \underline{I_{yy}} + \Delta x^2 A \Rightarrow \underline{I_{yy}} = I_{yy} - \Delta x^2 A \quad (4.3)$$

$$= \frac{hb^3}{4} - \left(\frac{2b}{3}\right)^2 \frac{bh}{2} = \frac{hb^3}{4} - \frac{2hb^3}{9 \cdot 2} = \frac{(9-8)hb^3}{36} \Rightarrow \boxed{\underline{I_{yy}} = \frac{hb^3}{36}} \quad (4.5)$$

$$(24.c): I_{xy} = \underline{I_{xy}} + \Delta x \Delta y A \Rightarrow \underline{I_{xy}} = I_{xy} - \Delta x \Delta y A \quad (4.3)$$

$$= \frac{b^2 h^2}{8} - \left(-\frac{2b}{3}\right) \left(-\frac{h}{3}\right) \frac{bh}{2} = \frac{b^2 h^2}{8} - \frac{b^2 h^2}{9} \Rightarrow \boxed{\underline{I_{xy}} = \frac{b^2 h^2}{72}} \quad (4.6)$$