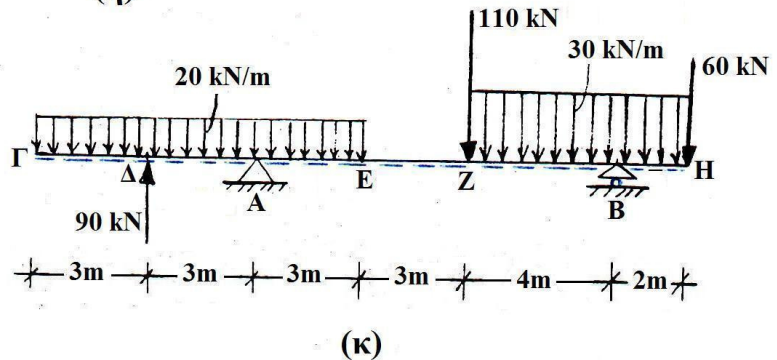
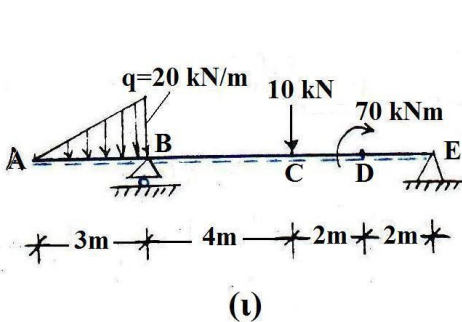
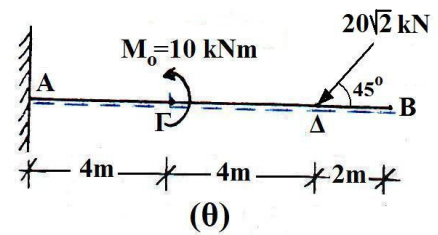
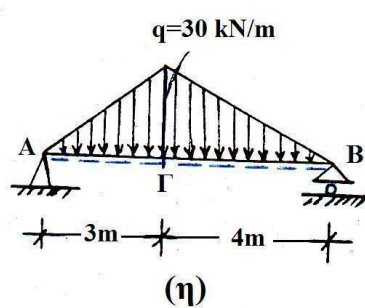
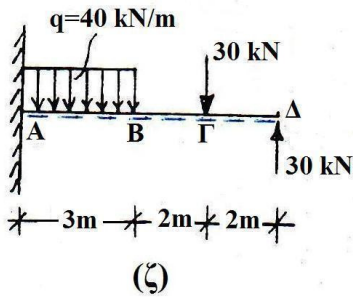
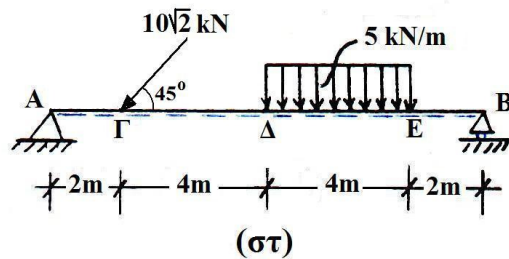
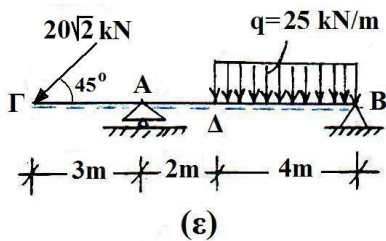
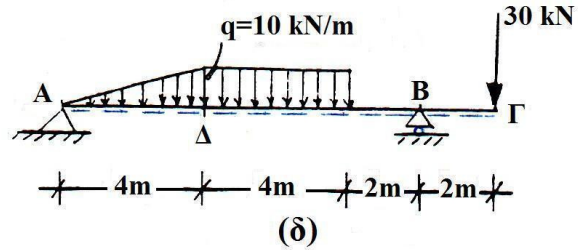
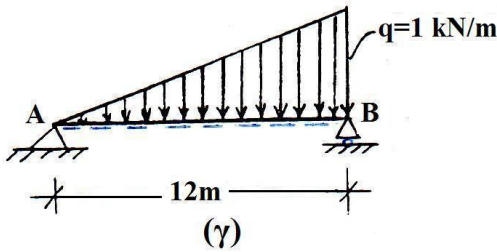
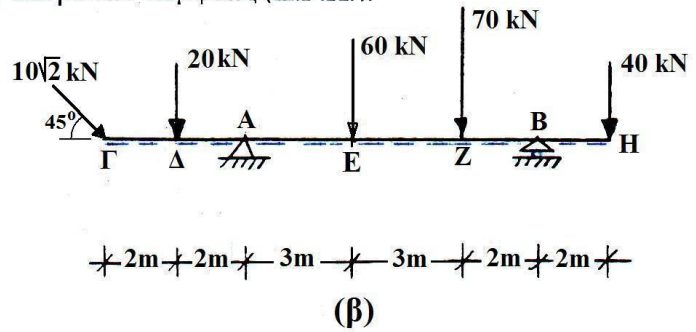
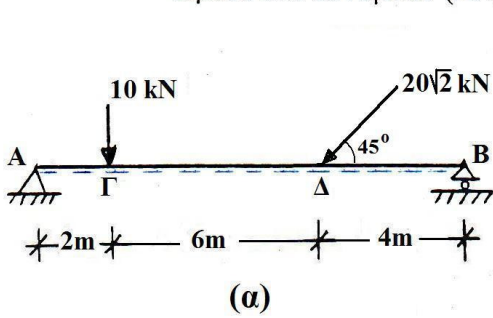
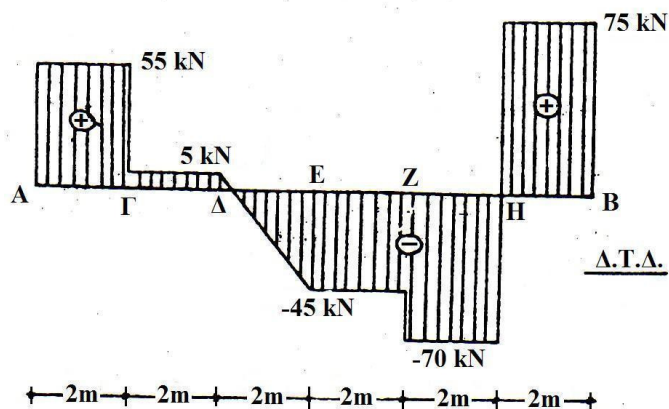


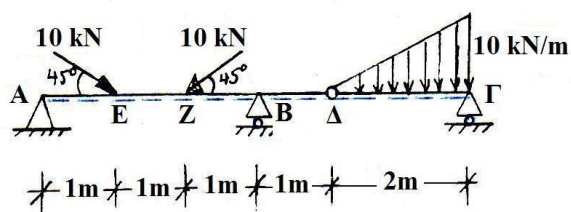
1. Στις παρακάτω δοκούς να γίνουν τα διαγράμματα αξονικών δυνάμεων (Δ.Α.Δ.), τεμνουσών δυνάμεων (Δ.Τ.Δ.) και ροπών κάμψης (Δ.Ρ.Κ.).



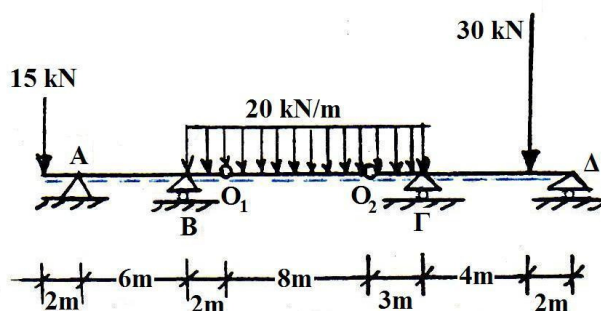
2. Δίνεται το διάγραμμα τεμνουσών δυνάμεων (Δ.Τ.Δ.) ευθύγραμμης δοκού AB. Ζητείται το διάγραμμα ροπών κάμψεως (Δ.Ρ.Κ.).



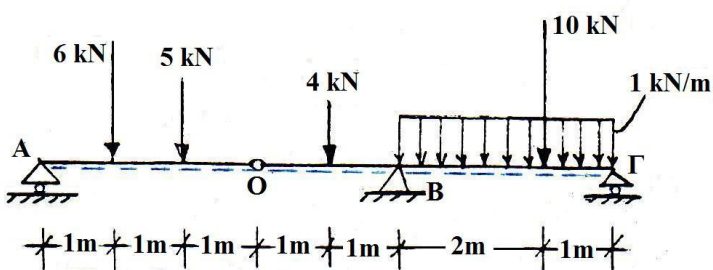
3. Στους παρακάτω αρθρωτούς φορείς (δοκοί Gerber) να γίνουν τα διαγράμματα αξονικών δυνάμεων (Δ.Α.Δ.), τεμνουσών δυνάμεων (Δ.Τ.Δ.) και ροπών κάμψεως (Δ.Ρ.Κ.).



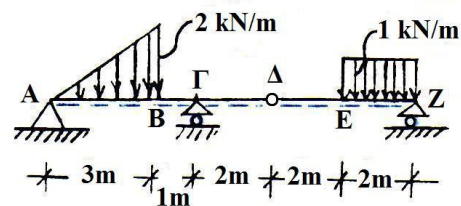
(α)



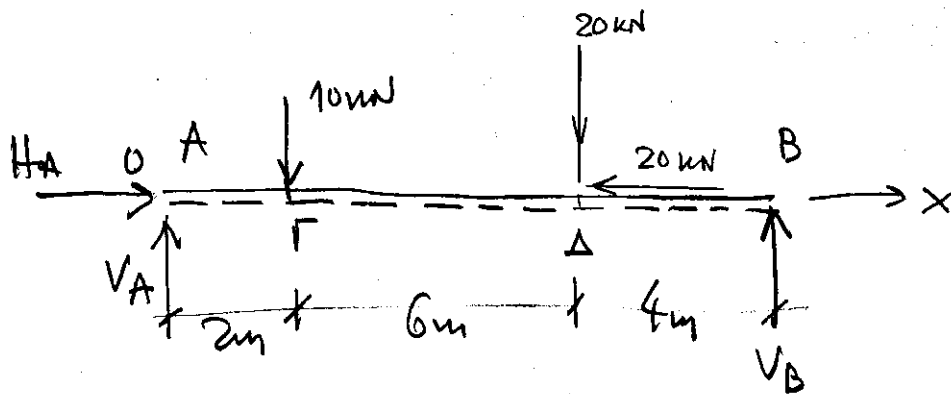
(β)



(γ)



(δ)

Πρώτη Άσκηση (α)

Υπόψη Ανάπτυξης
Εξίσω Στατ. Ισορροπ.

$$\rightarrow \sum X_i = 0 \quad \checkmark \quad H_A - 20 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{H_A = 20 \text{ kN}}$$

$$\uparrow \sum Y_i = 0 \quad \checkmark \quad V_A - 10 - 20 + V_B = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\curvearrowright \sum (M_i)_A = 0 \quad \checkmark \quad -2 \cdot 10 - 8 \cdot 20 + 12 V_B = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{V_B = 15 \text{ kN}}$$

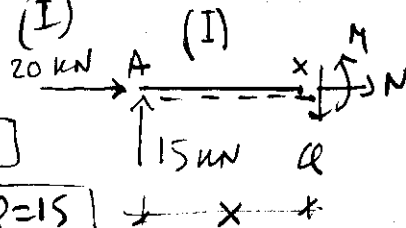
$$(1) \Rightarrow \boxed{V_A = 15 \text{ kN}}$$

Διευθύνονται: \sqrt{ME} Έλεγχος των αλληλεπιδρώντων μεγεθών $N(x)$, $Q(x)$, $M(x)$ επί "α' ζεύγος" και επί "β' ζεύγος"

ΑΓ $0 < x < 2$ 1^η επιλογή - αριστερό (I)

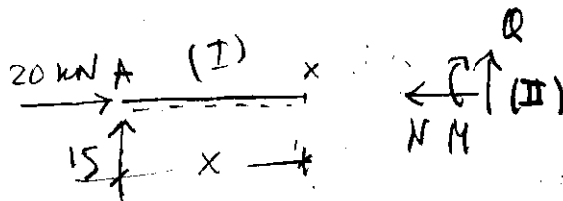
α ζεύγος
Με σταθ.
Σταθ. Ισορροπ.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum X_i = 0 \text{ ή } 20 + N = 0 &\Rightarrow N = -20 \\ \sum Y_i = 0 \text{ ή } -15 + Q = 0 &\Rightarrow Q = 15 \\ \sum (M_i)_x = 0 \text{ ή } -x \cdot 15 + M = 0 &\Rightarrow M = 15x \end{aligned}$$



β ζεύγος
Με σταθ.
σταθ. X

$$\begin{aligned} N &= -20 \text{ [kN]} \\ Q &= 15 \text{ [kN]} \\ M &= 15 \cdot x \text{ [kNm]} \end{aligned}$$

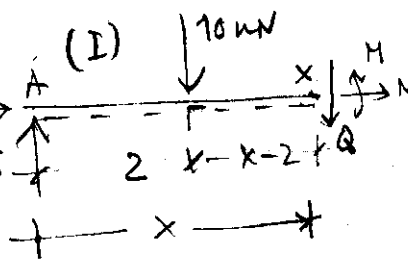


ΓΔ $2 < x < 8$

1^η επιλογή
αριστερό (I)

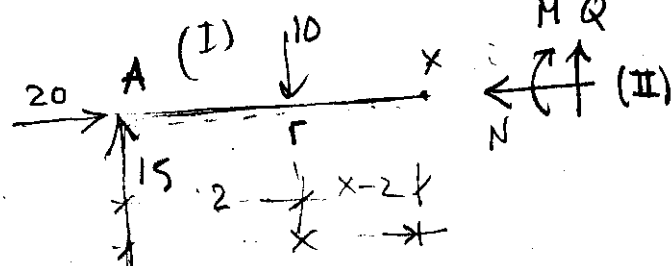
α ζεύγος
Με σταθ.
σταθ. Ισορροπ.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum X_i = 0 \text{ ή } 20 + N = 0 &\Rightarrow N = -20 \\ \sum Y_i = 0 \text{ ή } -15 + 10 + Q = 0 &\Rightarrow Q = 5 \text{ kN} \\ \sum (M_i)_x = 0 \text{ ή } -x \cdot 15 + (x-2) \cdot 10 + M = 0 &\Rightarrow M = 5x + 20 \end{aligned}$$



β ζεύγος
Με σταθ.
σταθ. X

$$\begin{aligned} N &= -20 \text{ kN} \\ Q &= 15 - 10 = 5 \text{ kN} \\ M &= 15x - (x-2) \cdot 10 = 5x + 20 \end{aligned}$$



Επιμελέθηκε το ΓΔ επί της 2^{ης} επιλογής

2^η εντομή -
- δέχομαι (II)

$\Gamma \Delta \quad 2 < x < 8$

α ζώνος
Με εταρ.
Σημ. loop.

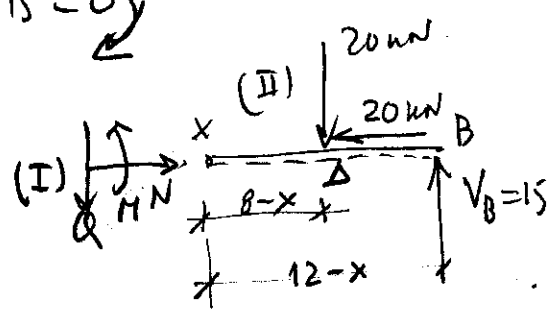
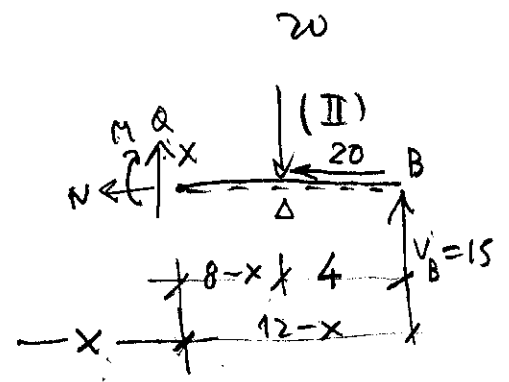
$\sum X_i = 0 \Rightarrow N + 20 = 0 \Rightarrow N = -20 \text{ kN}$
 $\sum Y_i = 0 \Rightarrow Q - 20 + 15 = 0 \Rightarrow Q = 5 \text{ kN}$

$\sum (M_i)_x = 0 \Rightarrow M + (8-x)20 - (12-x)15 = 0$

$M = 5x + 20$

β ζώνος
Με αναγωγή
στο x

$N = -20 \text{ kN}$
 $Q = 20 - 15 = 5 \text{ kN}$
 $M = -(8-x)20 + (12-x)15 = 5x + 20$



ΔB

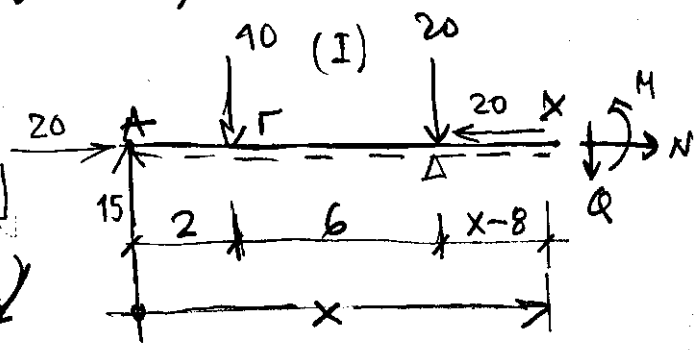
$8 < x < 12$

1^{ος} εντοπισμό -
 - λεπτομέρεια (I)

a ζώνη
 με εσω
 εσω λογαρ.

$N=0$
 $\sum X_i = 0 \Rightarrow 20 - 20 + N = 0 \Rightarrow N = 0$
 $\sum Y_i = 0 \Rightarrow -15 + 10 + 20 + Q = 0$
 $Q = -15 \text{ kN}$

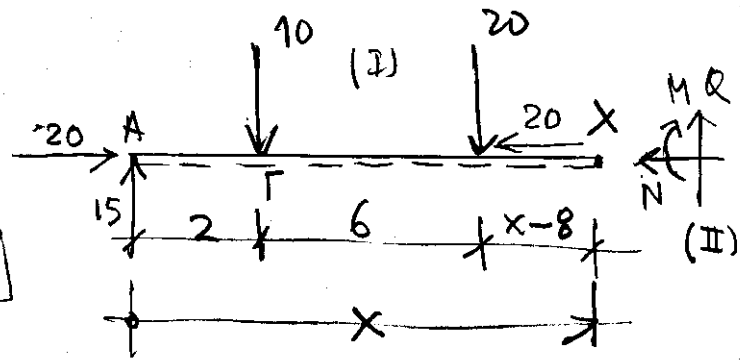
$\sum (M_i)_x = 0 \Rightarrow -x \cdot 15 + (x-2) \cdot 10 + (x-8) \cdot 20 + M = 0$
 $\Rightarrow M = -15x + 180$



b ζώνη
 με εξω
 εσω x

$N = -20 + 20 = 0$
 $Q = 15 - 10 - 20 = -15 \text{ kN}$

$M = 15x - (x-2) \cdot 10 - (x-8) \cdot 20 = -15x + 180 \text{ kNm}$

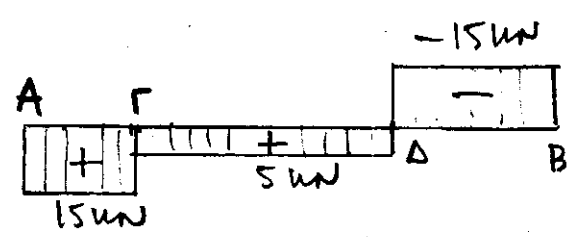


Διευκρινίσεις
 -20 kN

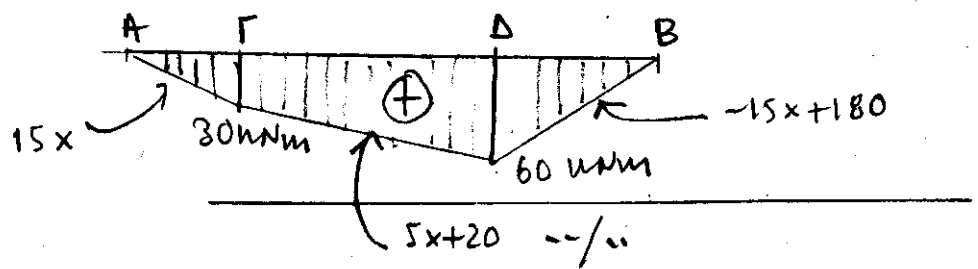
(N)



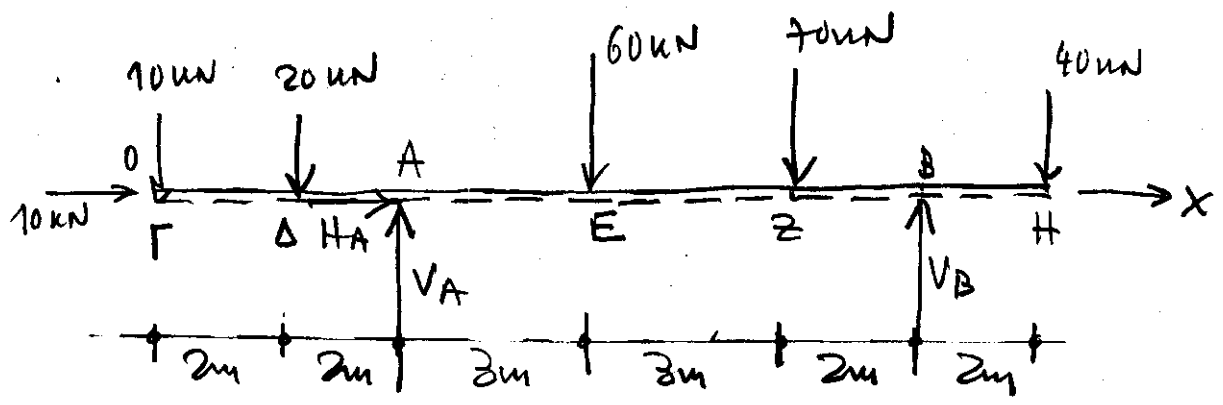
(Q)



(M)



1^η Άσκηση (b)



Υπόψη Άσκησης - Εξά ειναι loop

$\rightarrow \sum X_i = 0 \quad \downarrow \quad 10 + H_A = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{H_A = -10 \text{ kN}}$

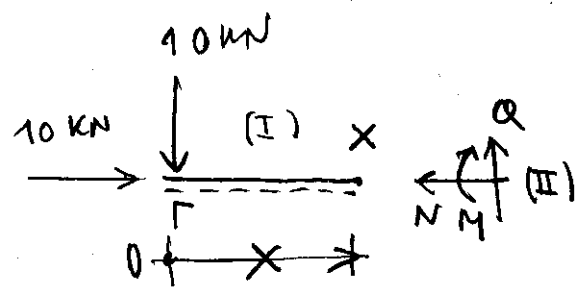
$\uparrow \sum Y_i = 0 \quad \downarrow \quad -10 - 20 + V_A - 60 - 70 + V_B - 40 = 0$
 $\downarrow \quad V_A + V_B = 200 \text{ kN} \quad (1)$

$\circlearrowleft \sum (M_i)_A = 0 \quad \downarrow \quad 4 \cdot 10 + 2 \cdot 20 - 3 \cdot 60 - 6 \cdot 70 + 8 V_B - 10 \cdot 40 = 0 \Rightarrow$
 $\rightarrow \boxed{V_B = 115 \text{ kN}}, (1) \rightarrow \boxed{V_A = 85 \text{ kN}}$

Διευκρίνιση: Με έπαιση των αλληλεπιδρώντων ενεργειών $N(x), Q(x), M(x)$ με αναφορά στο x (β' ζεύγος).

ΓΔ $0 < x < 2$ 1^η εντοχή -
- τέλει ζεύγος (I)

$N = -10 \text{ [kN]}$
$Q = -10 \text{ [kN]}$
$M = -x \cdot 10$



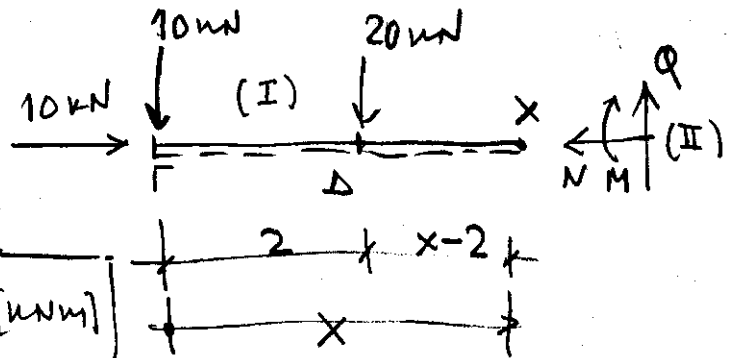
ΔA $2 < x < 4$

1^η εντομή -
- δεξιά από I

$$N = -10 \text{ [kN]}$$

$$Q = -10 - 20 = -30 \text{ [kN]}$$

$$M = -x \cdot 10 - (x-2) \cdot 20 = 40 - 30x \text{ [kNm]}$$



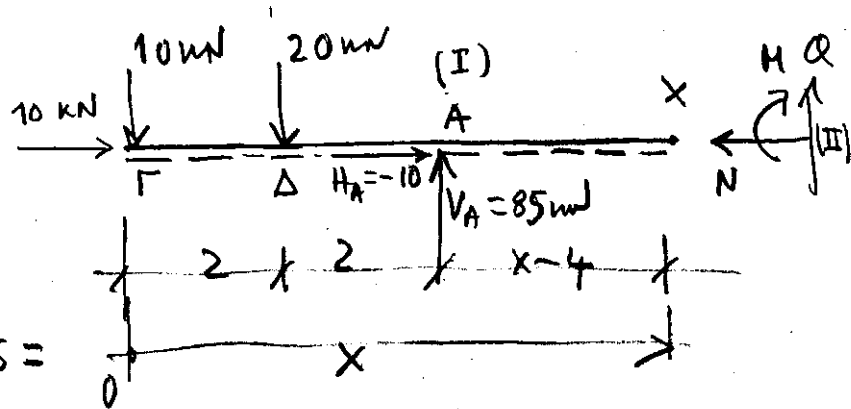
AE $4 < x < 7$

1^η εντομή -
- αριστερά από I

$$N = -10 - (-10) = 0$$

$$Q = -10 - 20 + 85 = 55 \text{ kN}$$

$$M = -x \cdot 10 - (x-2) \cdot 20 + (x-4) \cdot 85 = -300 + 55x \text{ [kNm]}$$



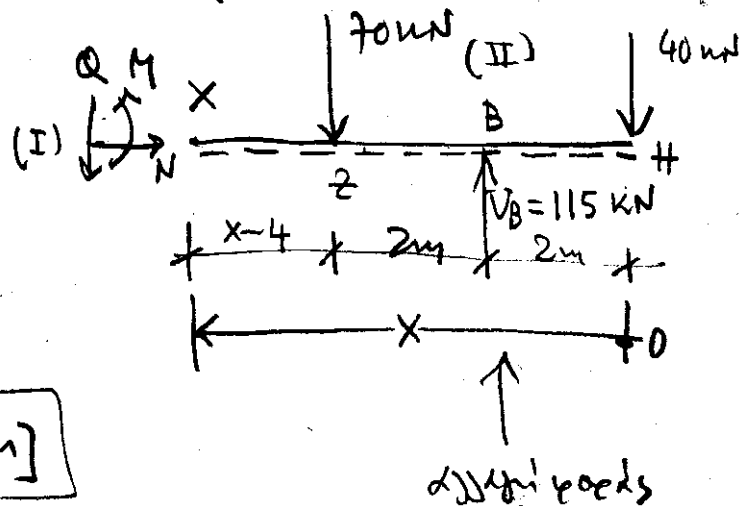
EZ $7 > x > 4$

2^η εντομή -
- δεξιά από I

$$N = 0$$

$$Q = 70 - 115 + 40 = -5 \text{ kN}$$

$$M = -(x-4) \cdot 70 + (x-2) \cdot 115 - x \cdot 40 = 50 + 5x \text{ [kNm]}$$



zB

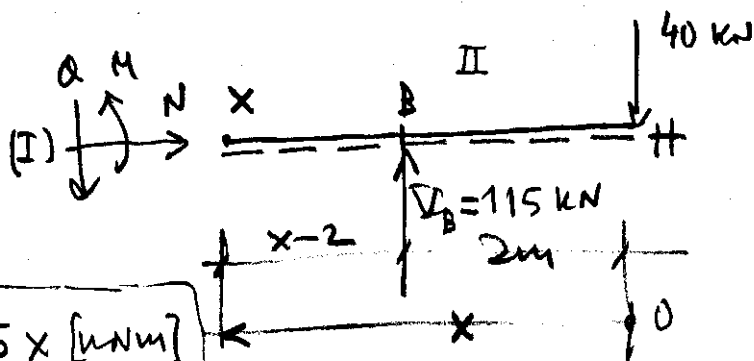
$4 > x > 2$

2^o wyszki -
- $\delta_{zB}^{(II)}$

$N=0$

$Q = -115 + 40 = -75 \text{ kN}$

$M = (x-2)115 - x \cdot 40 = -230 + 75x \text{ [kNm]}$



BH

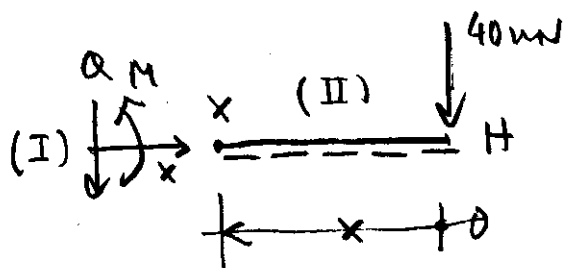
$2 > x > 0$

2^o wyszki -
- $\delta_{BH}^{(II)}$

$N=0$

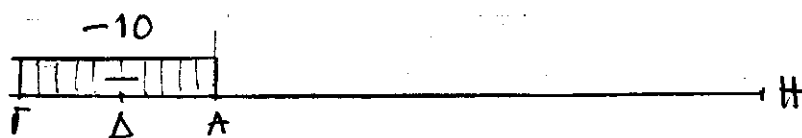
$Q = 40 \text{ kN}$

$M = -x \cdot 40$

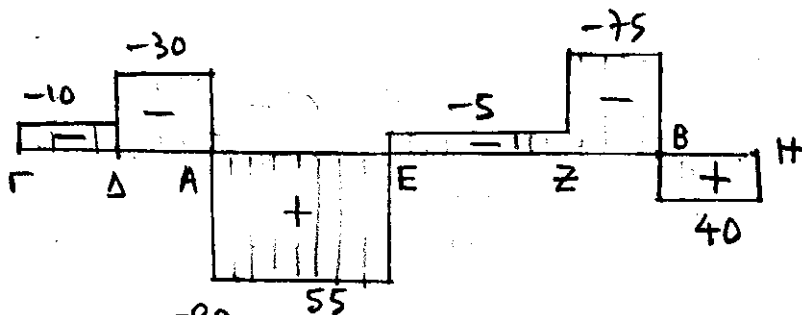


Δ wyprzedzenia

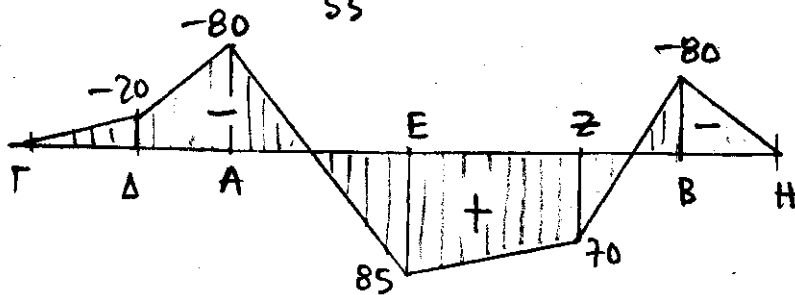
(N)



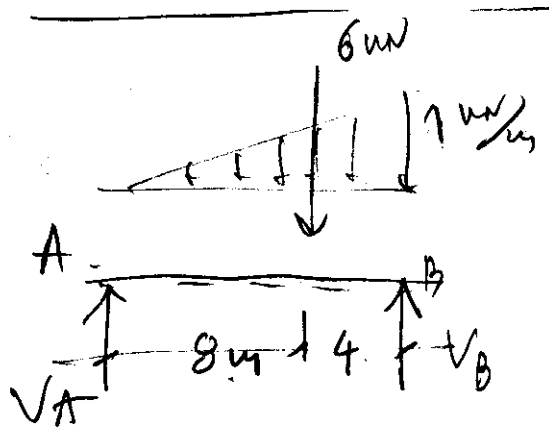
(Q)



(M)



01 MASA ET' Forum 1 (δ)

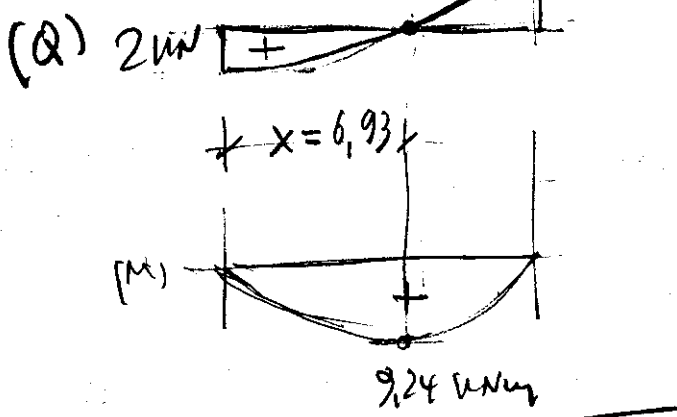


$$V_A = 2 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_B = 4 \text{ kN}$$

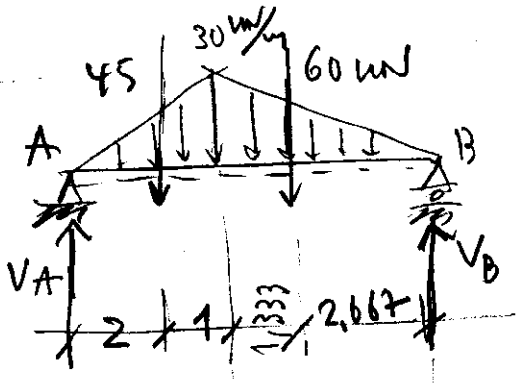
$$\sum \epsilon \theta(q) \quad \downarrow V_A$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{12} x = 2 \Rightarrow x = 6,93 \text{ m}$$



$$\epsilon \theta(q) = \frac{2}{3} 2 \cdot 6,93 = 9,24 \text{ kNm}$$

Forum 1 (η)



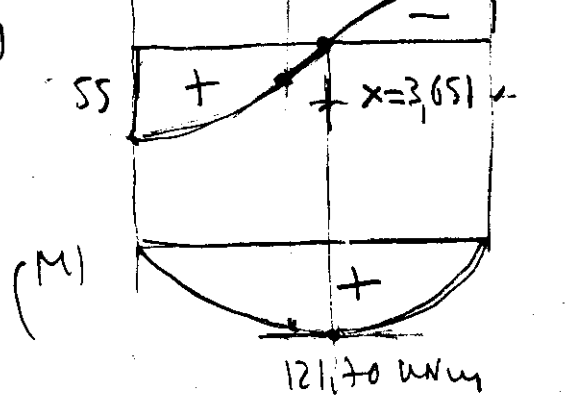
$$V_A + V_B = 45 + 60 = 105 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum \epsilon (M)_A = 0 \Rightarrow -2 \cdot 45 - 4,333 \cdot 60 + \uparrow V_B = 0$$

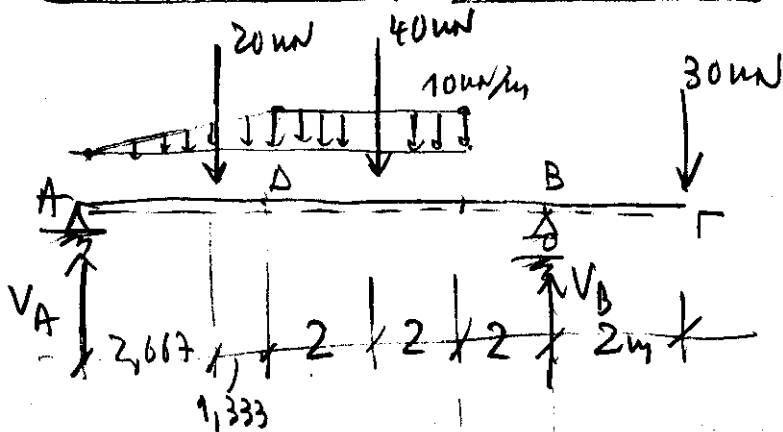
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V_B = 50 \text{ kN}} \Rightarrow \boxed{V_A = 55 \text{ kN}}$$

$$\epsilon \theta(q) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{30}{4} x = 50 \Rightarrow x = 3,651 \text{ m}$$

$$\epsilon \theta(q) = \frac{2}{3} 3,651 \cdot 50 = 121,7 \text{ kNm}$$



ΟΜΑΔΑ ΣΤ' Ασκηση 1(5)

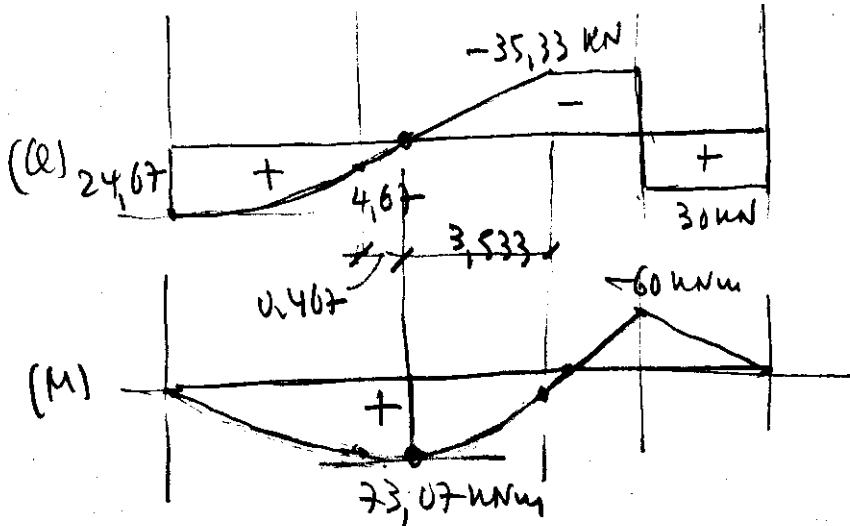


$$V_A + V_B = 20 + 40 + 30 = 90 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum (+\epsilon(M_i))_A = 0 \Rightarrow -2.607 \cdot 20 - 6 \cdot 40 - 12 \cdot 30 + 10 \cdot V_B = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_B = \frac{653,34}{10} = 65,33 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_A = 90 - 65,33 = 24,67 \text{ kN}$$



ε κρίσιμης θέσης

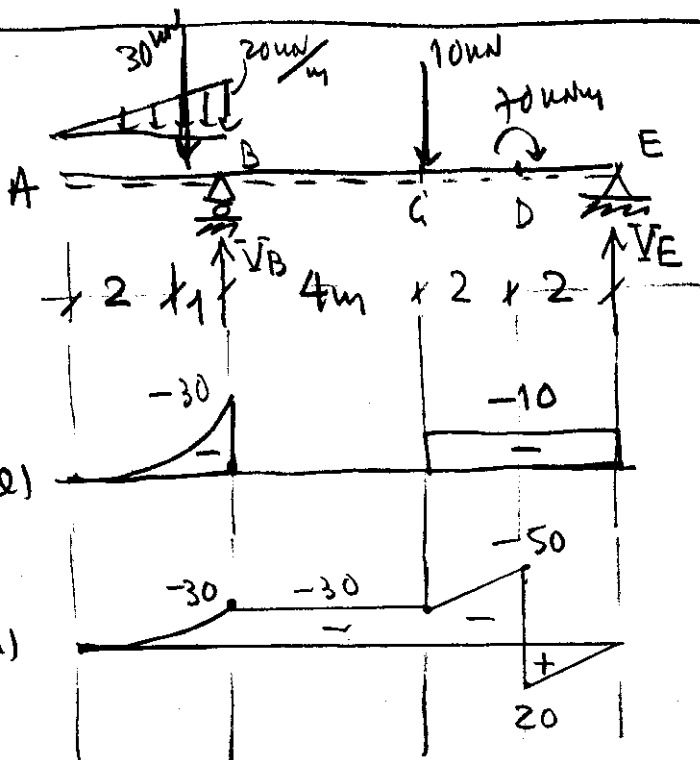
$$M_{\max} = -2 \cdot 30 + 2 \cdot 35,33 +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3,533 \cdot 35,33 = 73,07 \text{ kNm}$$

ε κρίσιμης θέσης

$$M_{\min} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 4 \cdot 20 + 4,07 \cdot 4 +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4,07 \cdot 0,407 = 73,10 \text{ kNm}$$



Ασκηση 1(7)

$$V_B + V_E = 30 + 10 = 40 \text{ kN} \Rightarrow V_B = 30 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum (+\epsilon(M_i))_B = 0 \Rightarrow 1 \cdot 30 - 4 \cdot 10 - 70 +$$

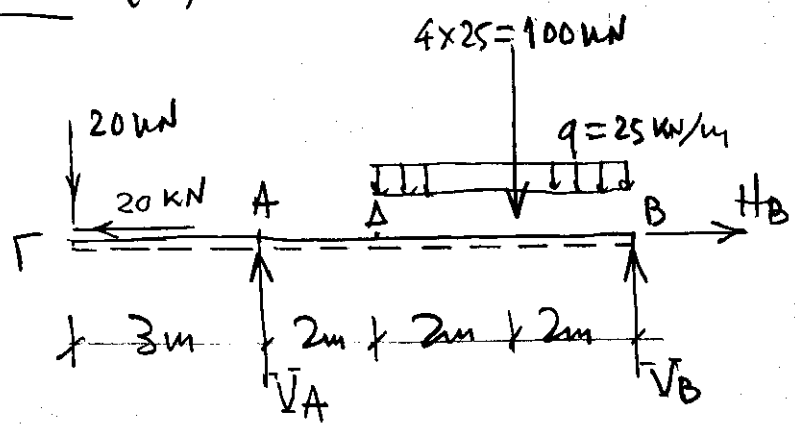
$$+ 8 \cdot V_E = 0 \Rightarrow V_E = \frac{80}{8} = 10 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_B = -1 \cdot 30 = -30 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_C = -5 \cdot 30 + 4 \cdot 30 = -30 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{D\delta} = 2 \cdot 10 = 20 \text{ kNm}$$

1^η Άσκηση (ε)



Υποψ. λυμ. - Εξ. επιτ. λυμ.

$\rightarrow \sum X_i = 0 \quad \wedge \quad -20 + H_B = 0 \Rightarrow H_B = 20 \text{ kN}$

$\uparrow \sum Y_i = 0 \quad \wedge \quad -20 + V_A - 100 + V_B = 0 \Rightarrow V_A + V_B = 120 \text{ kN} \quad (1)$

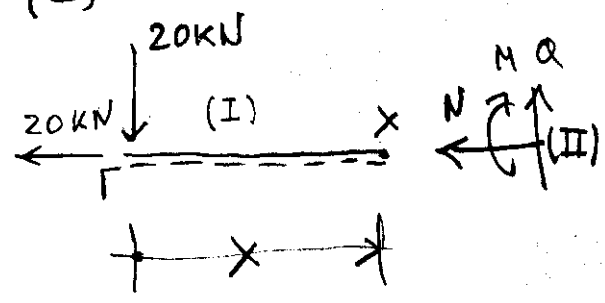
$\curvearrowright \sum (M_i)_B = 0 \quad \wedge \quad 9 \cdot 20 - 6 \cdot V_A + 2 \cdot 100 = 0 \Rightarrow V_A = 63,33 \text{ kN}$

$(1) \Rightarrow V_B = 56,67 \text{ kN}$

Διαγράμματα: ^{ΜΕ} εύρεση των αλληλοκυβερνών επιρροών $N(x), Q(x), M(x)$ σε ακριβή σω x (6^η ζήτησης)

ΓΑ $0 < x < 3$ 1^η επιλογή -
- τεταρτοβάθμιο (I)

$N = 20 \text{ kN}$
$Q = -20 \text{ kN}$
$M = -x \cdot 20 \text{ [kNm]}$



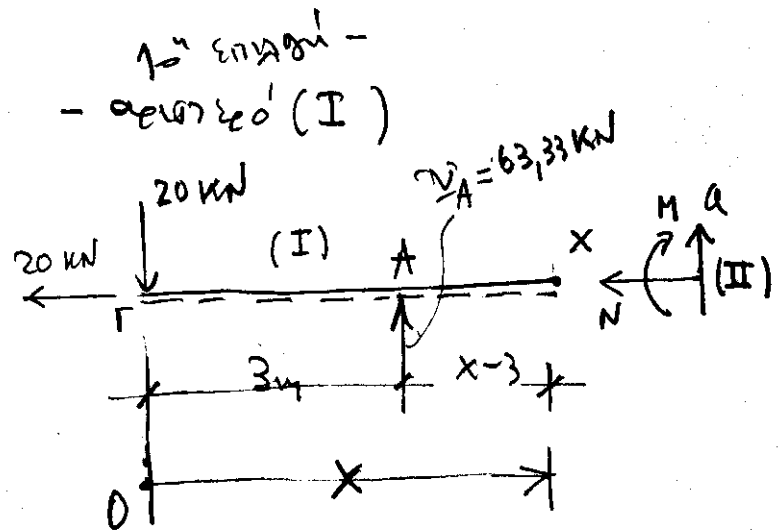
AΔ

$3 < x < 5$

$$N = 20 \text{ [kN]}$$

$$Q = -20 + 63,33 = 43,33 \text{ kN}$$

$$M = -x \cdot 20 + (x-3) \cdot 63,33 = 43,33x - 190$$

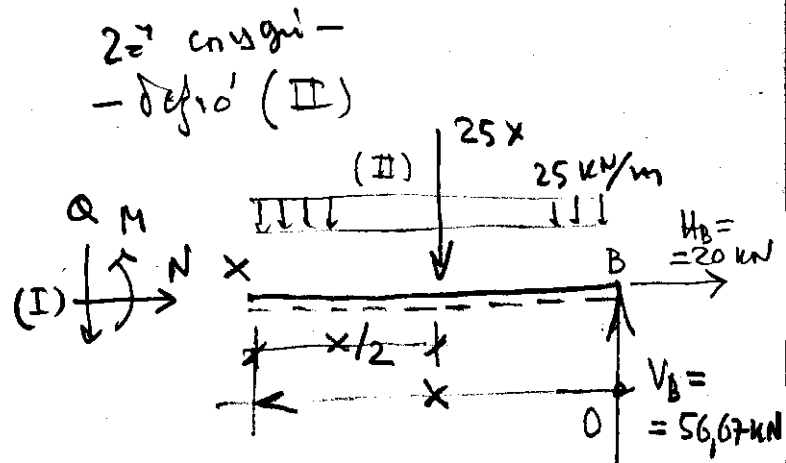
ΔB

$0 < x < 4$

$$N = 20 \text{ [kN]}$$

$$Q = 25x - 56,67 \quad (2)$$

$$M = -\frac{x}{2} \cdot 25x + x \cdot 56,67 = -12,5x^2 + 56,67x \quad (3)$$



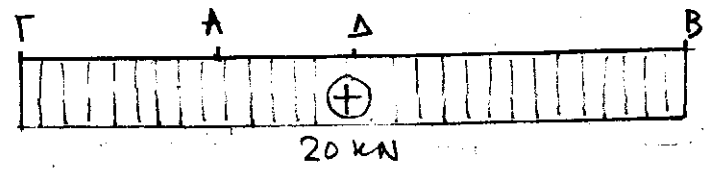
• όταν $Q=0$ και $\frac{dM}{dx} = Q=0 \Rightarrow M$: τιμής ακρότατο

$$\text{και (2)} \quad Q=0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{56,67}{25} = 2,267 \text{ m}$$

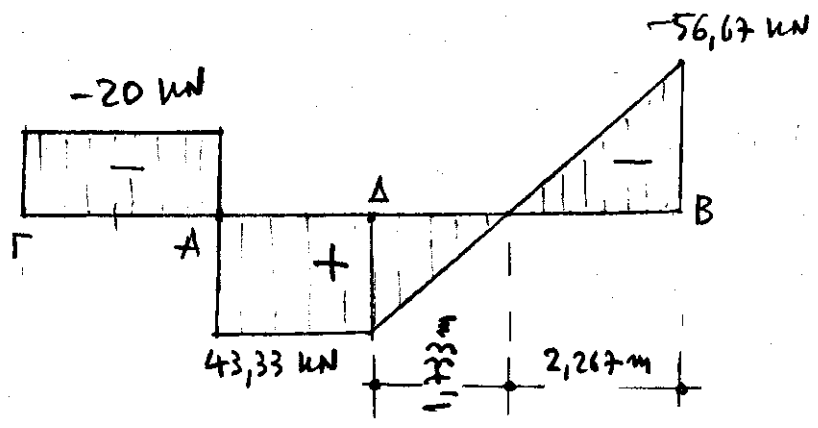
$$\text{και (3)} \Rightarrow M(2,267) = M_{\max} = 64,23 \text{ kNm}$$

Διάρθρωση

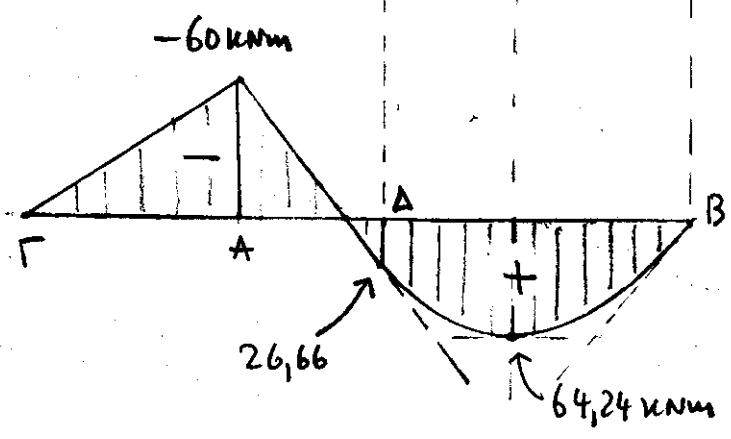
(N)



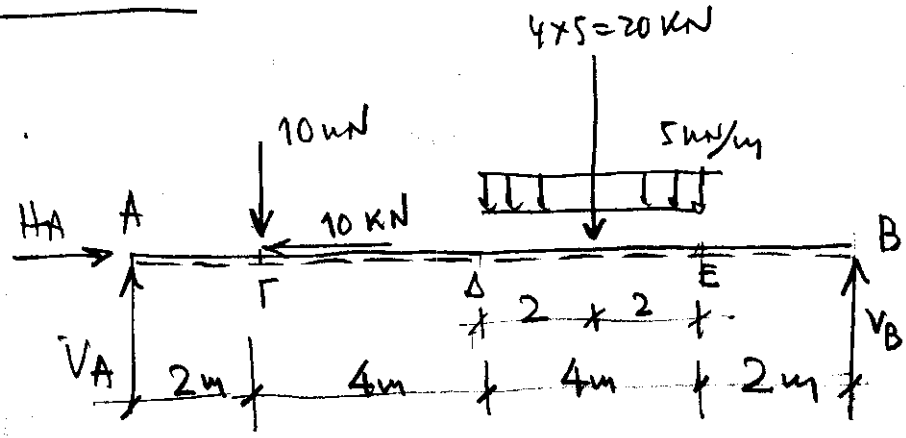
(Q)



(M)



1ο^η Άσκηση (52)



Υπόψ. Ανωψ - Εξ. στα. λογ.

$\rightarrow \sum X_i = 0 \quad \wedge \quad H_A - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{H_A = 10 \text{ kN}}$

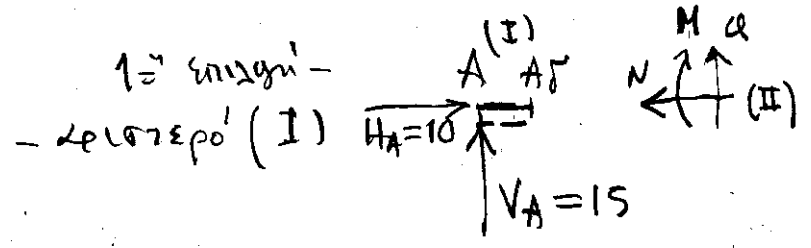
$\uparrow \sum Y_i = 0 \quad \wedge \quad V_A - 10 - 20 + V_B = 0 \quad (1)$

$\curvearrowright \sum (M_i)_A = 0 \quad \wedge \quad -2 \cdot 10 - 8 \cdot 20 + 12 V_B = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{V_B = 15 \text{ kN}}$

$(1) \Rightarrow \boxed{V_A = 15 \text{ kN}}$

Διευκρινήσεις: Βεβαιωθείτε πως οι σ_x σ_z τ_{xz} τ_{zx} τ_{xy} τ_{yx} τ_{yz} τ_{zy} τ_{xy} τ_{yx} τ_{yz} τ_{zy} και ειδικότερα οι καταστάσεις παραμένουν με λογική (b zedrus) και ειδικότερα οι καταστάσεις παραμένουν

Εμφάνω. Α:



$N_{A\delta} = -10 \text{ [kN]}$

$Q_{A\delta} = V_A = 15 \text{ [kN]}$

$M_A = 0$

Σμψω Γ

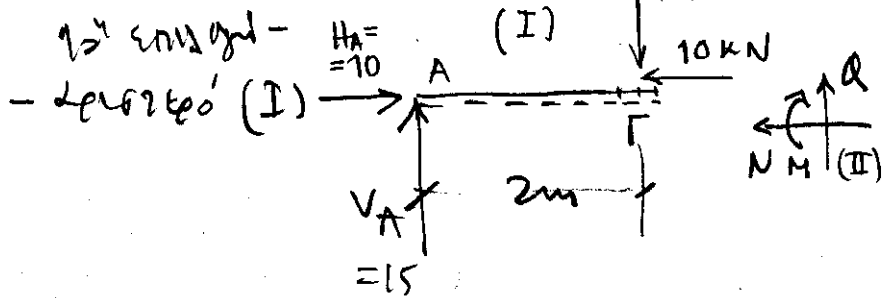
$N_{Γαφ} = -10 \text{ kN}$

$N_{Γδ} = -10 + 10 = 0$

$Q_{Γαφ} = V_A = 15 \text{ kN}$

$Q_{Γδ} = V_A - 10 = 5 \text{ kN}$

$M_{Γ} = 2 \cdot V_A = 30 \text{ kNm}$

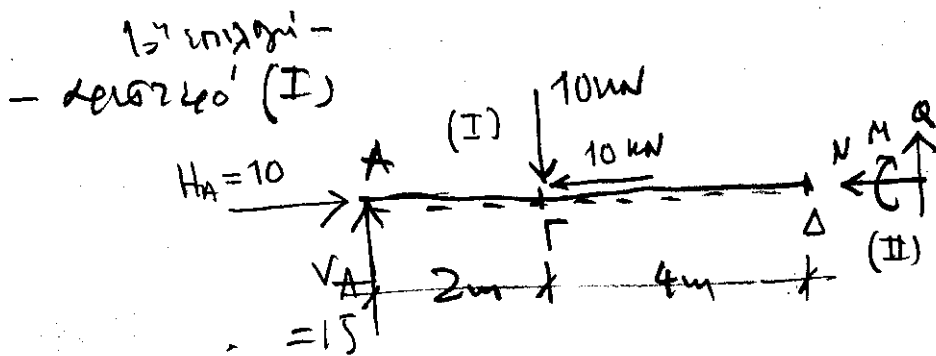


Σμψω Δ

$N_{Δ} = -10 + 10 = 0$

$Q_{Δ} = V_A - 10 = 5 \text{ kN}$

$M_{Δ} = 6 \cdot V_A - 4 \cdot 10 = 50 \text{ kNm}$

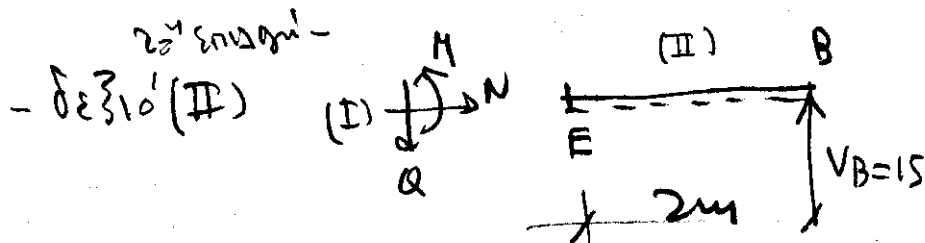


Σμψω Ε :

$N_E = 0$

$Q_E = -V_B = -15 \text{ kN}$

$M_E = 2 \cdot 15 = 30 \text{ kNm}$

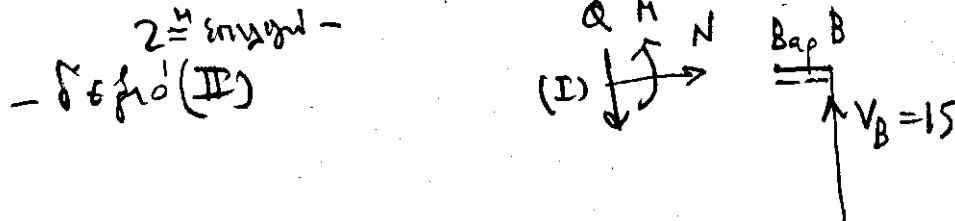


Σμψω Β :

$N_{Bαφ} = 0$

$Q_{Bαφ} = -V_B = -15 \text{ kN}$

$M_B = 0$



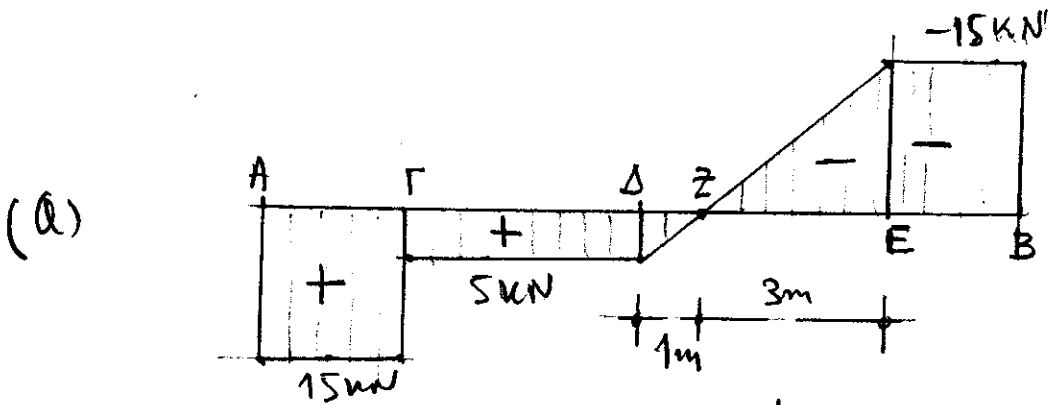
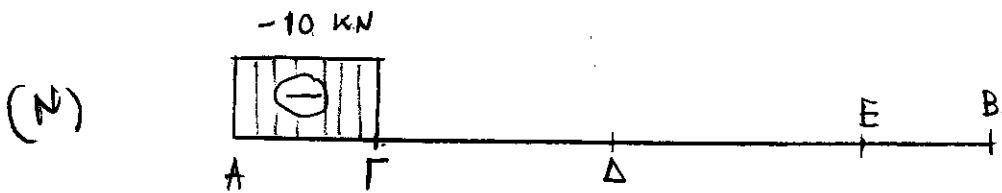
ΑΓ $q=0 \Rightarrow Q = \text{const} \rightarrow M: \text{γραμμ. μεταβολή}$

ΓΔ $q=0 \Rightarrow Q = \text{const} \rightarrow M: \text{γραμμ. μεταβολή}$

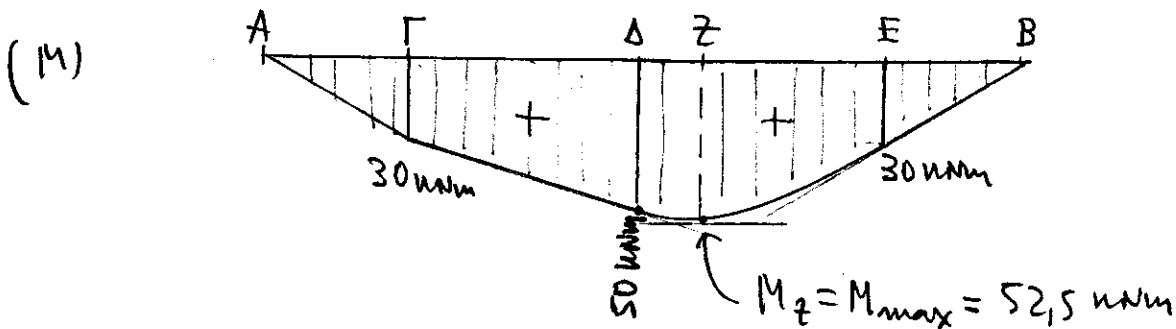
ΔΕ $q = \text{const} \rightarrow Q: \text{γραμμ. μεταβολή} \rightarrow M = \text{παραβολή}$

ΕΒ $q=0 \Rightarrow Q = \text{const} \rightarrow M: \text{γραμμ. μεταβολή}$

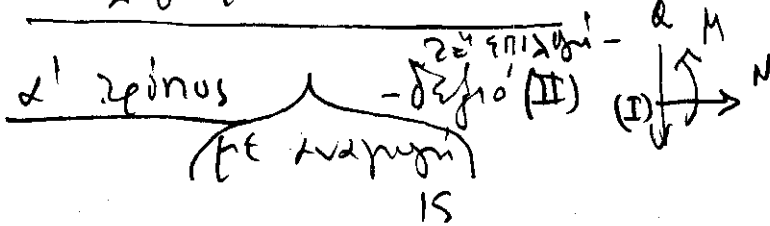
• Προσδιορίστε τις εξισώσεις των εντάσεων



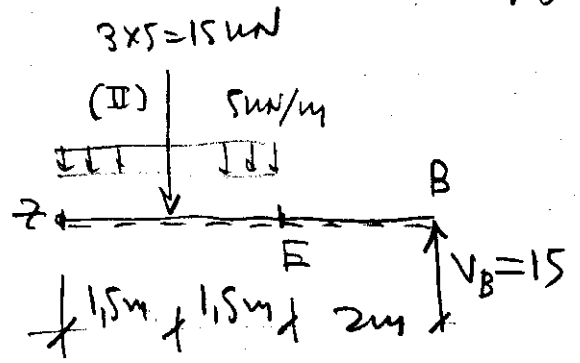
Επο Ζ: $Q=0 \Rightarrow \frac{dM}{dx} = Q = 0 \Rightarrow M: \text{αυξομειωτική (} M_{\text{max}} \text{)}$



Υπολογισμός του M_z

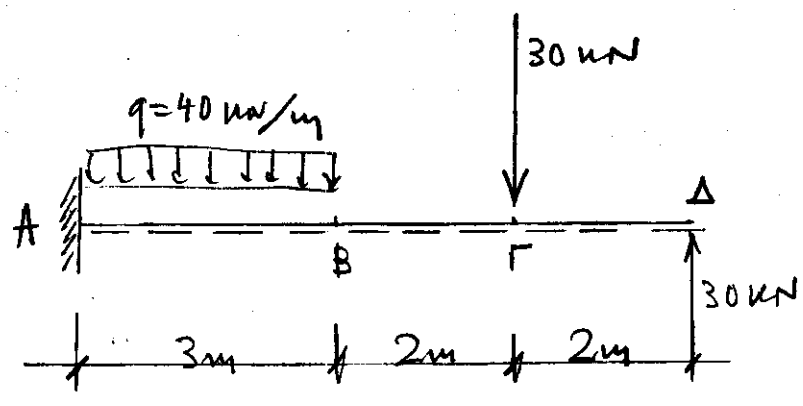


$$M_z = -1,5 \cdot 15 + 5 \cdot V_B = 52,5 \text{ kNm}$$



β' ζώνος:
$$M_z = M_A + \int_A^z q(x) dx = 50 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 1 = 52,5 \text{ kNm}$$

1^η Άσκηση (3)



Μπορούμε
 να έχουμε τις εντάσεις αναπτυσσόμενες. Από δεξιά
 • Διασπάμε την είσοδο στην N, Q, M σε x και υπολογίζουμε τα ελάττωμα
 από δεξιά (II) (6 φορές)

Σημείο Δ 2^η εντάση -
 - δεξιά (II)

$N_{\Delta\sigma\phi} = 0$

$Q_{\Delta\sigma\phi} = -30 \text{ kN}$

$M_{\Delta} = 0$

Σημείο Γ 2^η εντάση -
 - δεξιά (II)

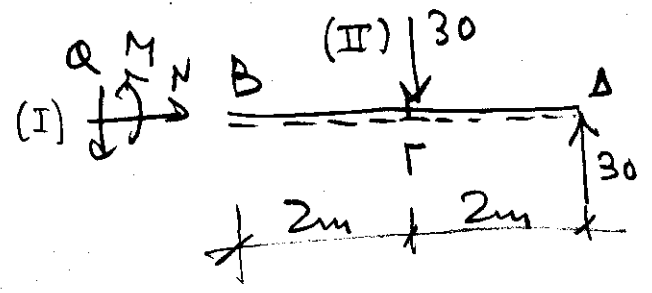
$N_{\Gamma} = 0$

$Q_{\Gamma\sigma} = -30 \text{ kN}$

$Q_{\Gamma\sigma\phi} = +30 - 30 = 0$

$M_{\Gamma} = 2 \cdot 30 = 60 \text{ kNm}$

Εμφάνο Β 2^η ενίσχυση - δεξιά (II)



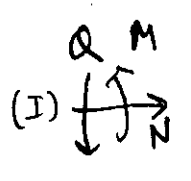
$N_B = 0$

$Q_B = 30 - 30 = 0$

$M_B = -2 \cdot 30 + 4 \cdot 30 = 60 \text{ kNm}$

Εμφάνο Α

2^η ενίσχυση - δεξιά (II)



$N_A = 0$

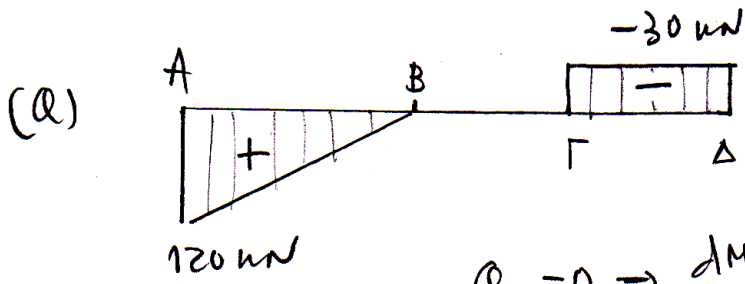
$Q_A = 120 + 30 - 30 = 120 \text{ kN}$

$M_A = -1.5 \cdot 120 - 5 \cdot 30 + 7 \cdot 30 = -120 \text{ kNm}$

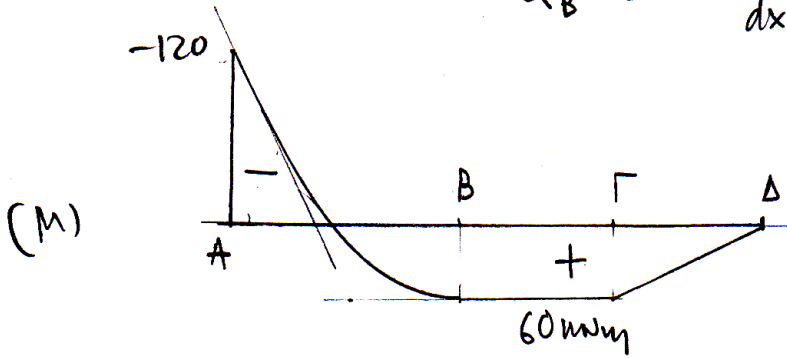
- ΑΒ: $q = \text{const} \Rightarrow Q = \text{γραμμ. μεταβ.} \rightarrow M = \text{παραβολική}$
- ΒΓ: $q = 0 \Rightarrow Q = \text{const} \rightarrow M = \text{γραμμ. μεταβ.}$
- ΓΔ: $q = 0 \Rightarrow Q = \text{const} \rightarrow M = \text{γραμμ. μεταβ.}$

• Τοποθετείται ως γραμμικός και ενώνεται.

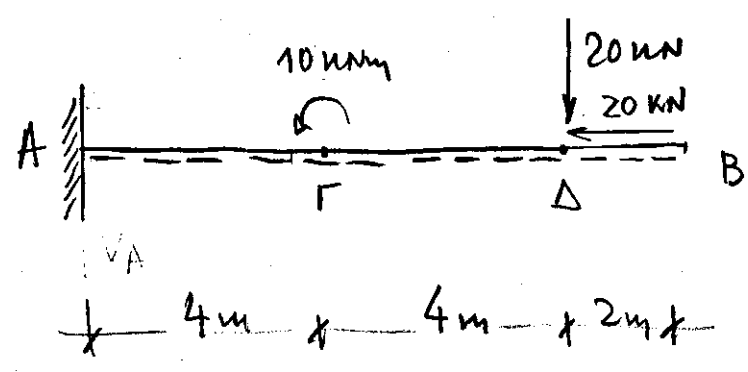




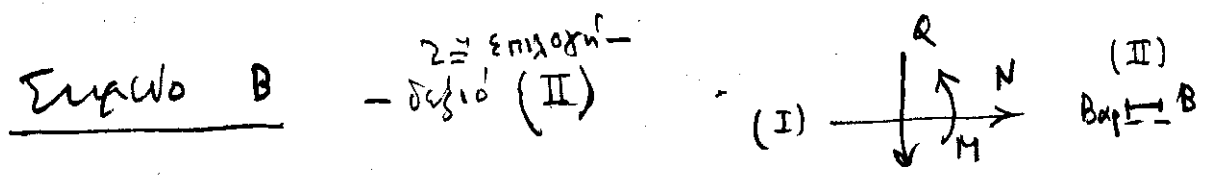
$$Q_B = 0 \rightarrow \frac{dM}{dx} \Big|_B = Q_B = 0 \quad (\text{опиЗ. сылор.})$$



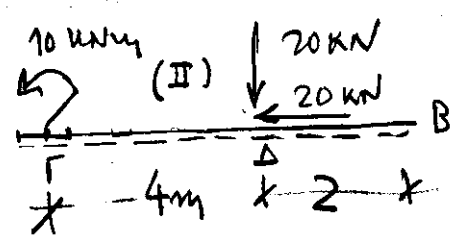
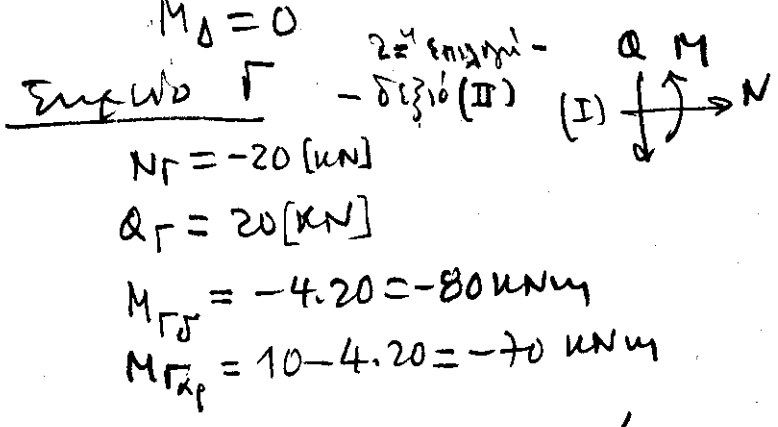
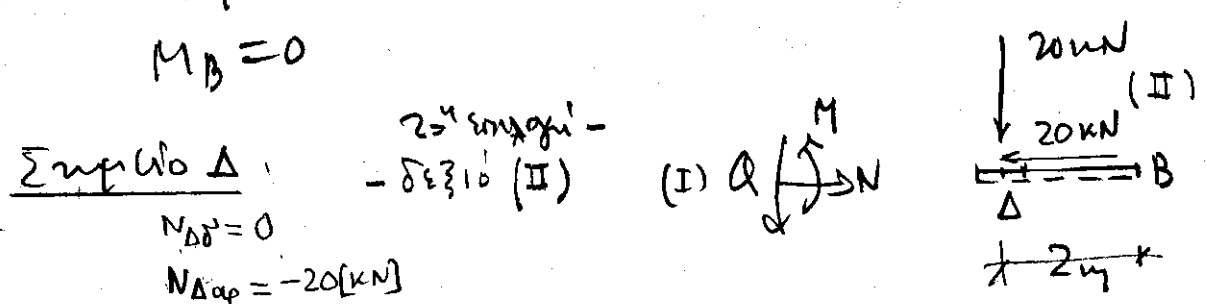
1^η Άσκηση (θ)



- Μπορούμε χωρίς πρόβλημα να υπολογίσουμε από δεξιά!
- Διαγράμματα: Έλεγχος τιμών N, Q, M σε χαρακτηριστικά σημεία με αναγωγή από δεξιά (II) (6 σημεία)



$N_{Bap} = 0$
 $Q_{Bap} = 0$
 $M_B = 0$



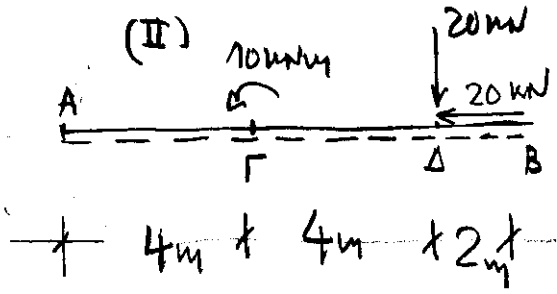
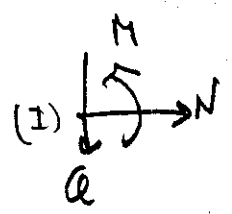
∴ ∴

2. εντοχών - διεξί (II)
Στοιχείο A

$N_A = -20 \text{ [kN]}$

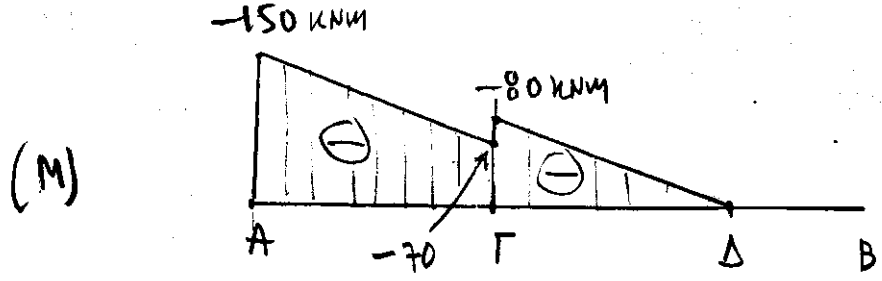
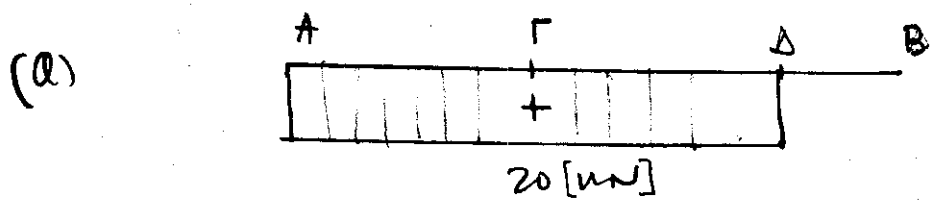
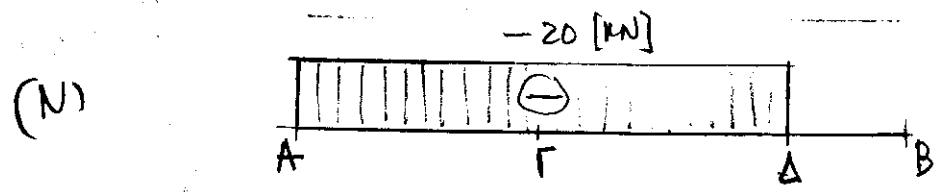
$Q_A = 20 \text{ [kN]}$

$M_A = 10 - 8 \cdot 20 = -150 \text{ kNm}$

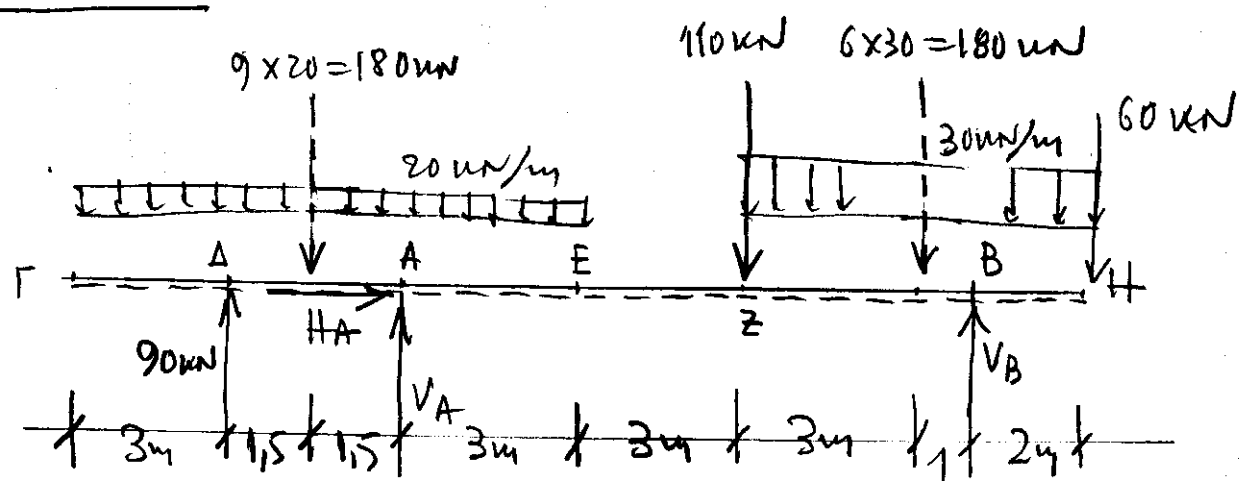


- AG : $q = 0 \Rightarrow Q = \text{const.} \Rightarrow M$: γραμμ. αυξ.
- GD : $q = 0 \Rightarrow Q = \text{const.} \Rightarrow M$: γραμμ. πηξ.
- DB : $q = 0 \Rightarrow Q = \text{const.} \Rightarrow M$: γραμμ. πηξ.

• Τονοθέρουε ως ζεταθίρες ίου εντοχέ.



1^η Άσκηση: (κ)



Υπόλ. Ανάλ. - Εξ.λ. Στάθ. Ισορρ.

$\rightarrow \sum X_i = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{H_A = 0}$

$\uparrow \sum Y_i = 0 \Rightarrow 90 - 180 + V_A - 110 - 180 + V_B - 60 = 0 \Rightarrow V_A + V_B = 440 \quad (1)$

$\sum (M_i)_A = 0 \Rightarrow -3 \cdot 90 + 1,5 \cdot 180 - 6 \cdot 110 - 9 \cdot 180 + 10 \cdot V_B - 12 \cdot 60 = 0$

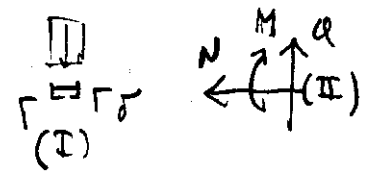
$\Rightarrow \boxed{V_B = 300 \text{ kN}}, (1) \Rightarrow \boxed{V_A = 140 \text{ kN}}$

Διακοπή: ⁴ Βρίσκουμε τους ^{N, Q, M} σ_x χρησιμοποιώντας οριζόντια

τις μεθόδους (6 ζεύγος) και ενσωματώνουμε τις κατάλληλες προσημνίες

Στοιχείο Γ

1^η εντομή - δεξιά τμήμα (I)



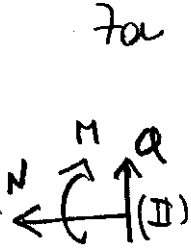
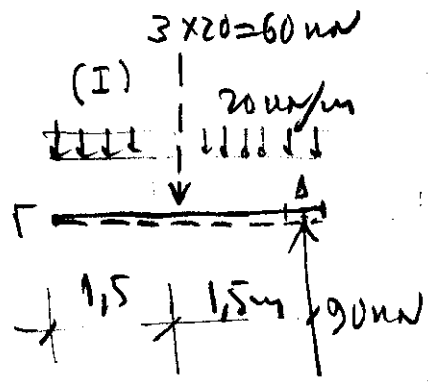
$N_{\Gamma} = 0$

$Q_{\Gamma} = 0$

$M_{\Gamma} = 0$

Σ ενφως Δ

1^η ενφως -
- 20 kN/m (I)



$N_{\Delta} = 0$

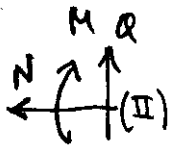
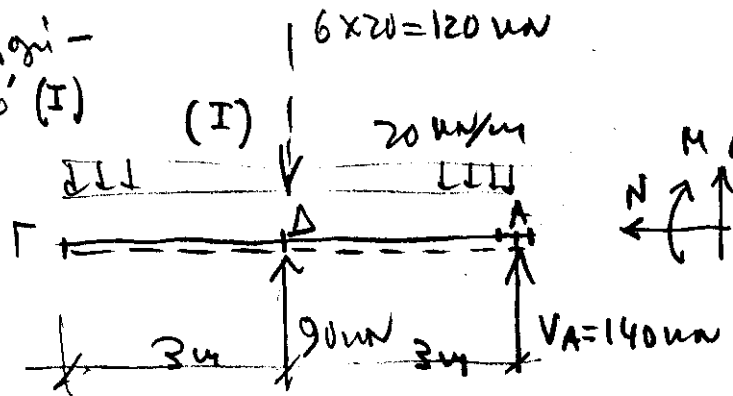
$Q_{\Delta \text{ap}} = -60 \text{ kN}$

$Q_{\Delta \gamma} = -60 + 90 = 30 \text{ kN}$

$M_{\Delta} = -1,5 \cdot 60 = -90 \text{ kNm}$

Σ ενφως Α

1^η ενφως -
- 20 kN/m (I)



$N_A = 0$

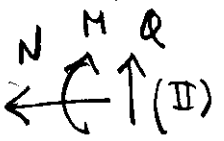
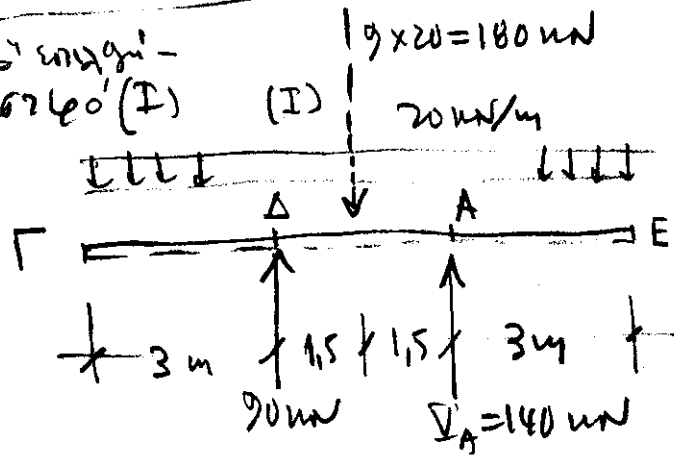
$Q_{A \text{ap}} = 90 - 120 = -30 \text{ kN}$

$Q_{A \gamma} = 90 - 120 + 140 = 110 \text{ kN}$

$M_A = 3 \cdot 90 - 3 \cdot 120 = -90 \text{ kNm}$

Σ ενφως Ε

1^η ενφως -
- 20 kN/m (I)



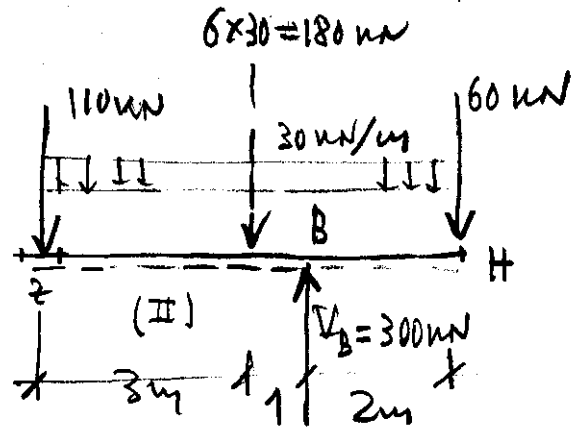
$N_E = 0$

$Q_E = 90 - 180 + 140 = 50 \text{ kN}$

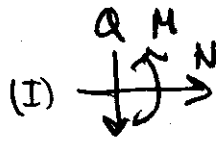
$M_E = 6 \cdot 90 - 4,50 \cdot 180 + 3 \cdot 140 = 150 \text{ kNm}$

Σμελώ Z:

2^η εντάση -
- δέξιο' (II)



$N_Z = 0$



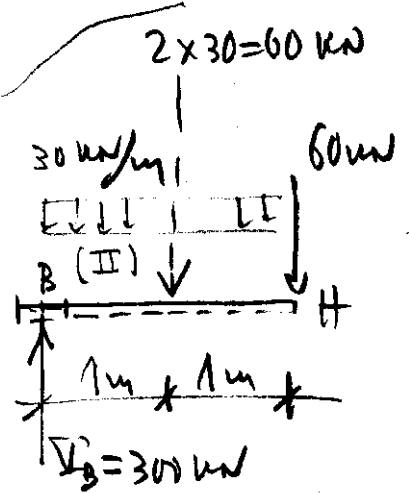
$Q_{Zδ} = 60 - 300 + 180 = -60 \text{ kN}$

$Q_{Zαρ} = 60 - 300 + 180 + 110 = +50 \text{ kN}$

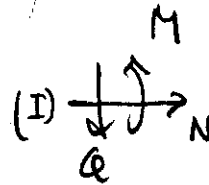
$M_Z = -6 \cdot 60 + 4 \cdot 300 - 3 \cdot 180 = 300 \text{ kNm}$

Σμελώ B:

2^η εντάση -
- δέξιο' (II)



$N_B = 0$



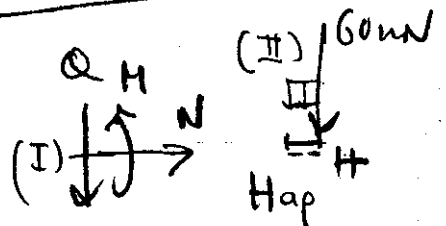
$Q_{Bδ} = 60 + 60 = 120 \text{ kN}$

$Q_{Bαρ} = 60 + 60 - 300 = -180 \text{ kN}$

$M_B = -2 \cdot 60 - 1 \cdot 60 = -180 \text{ kNm}$

Σμελώ H:

2^η εντάση -
- δέξιο' (II)



$N_H = 0$

$N_{Hαρ} = 60 \text{ kN}$

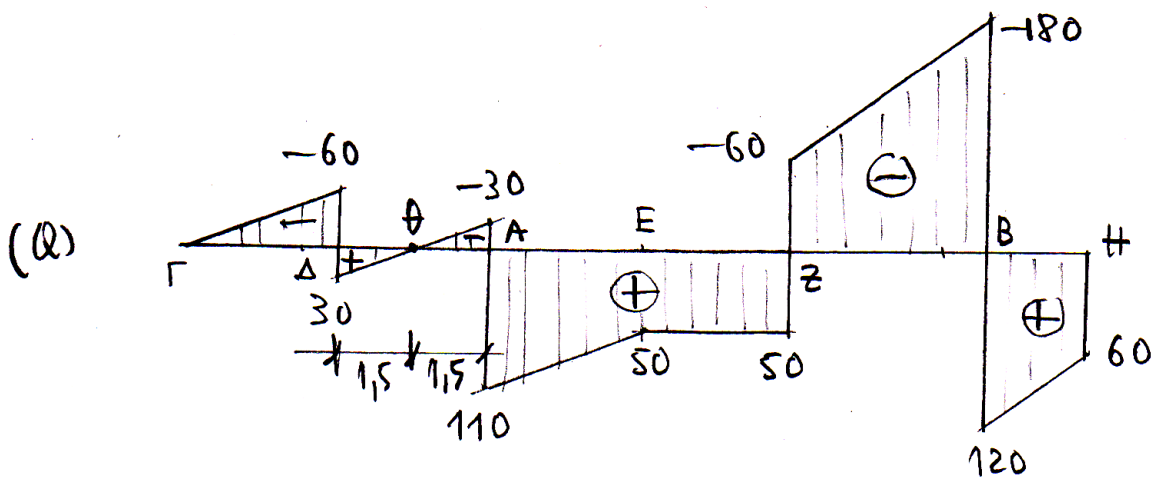
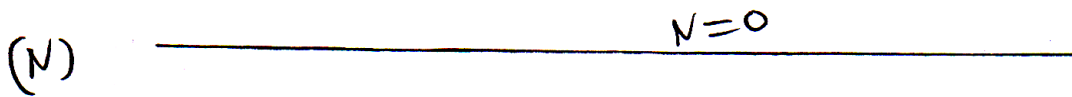
$M_H = 0$

$\Gamma\Delta, \Delta A, AE: q = \text{const} \Rightarrow Q: \text{γραμμ. μεταβ.} \Rightarrow M: \text{παράβολο!}$

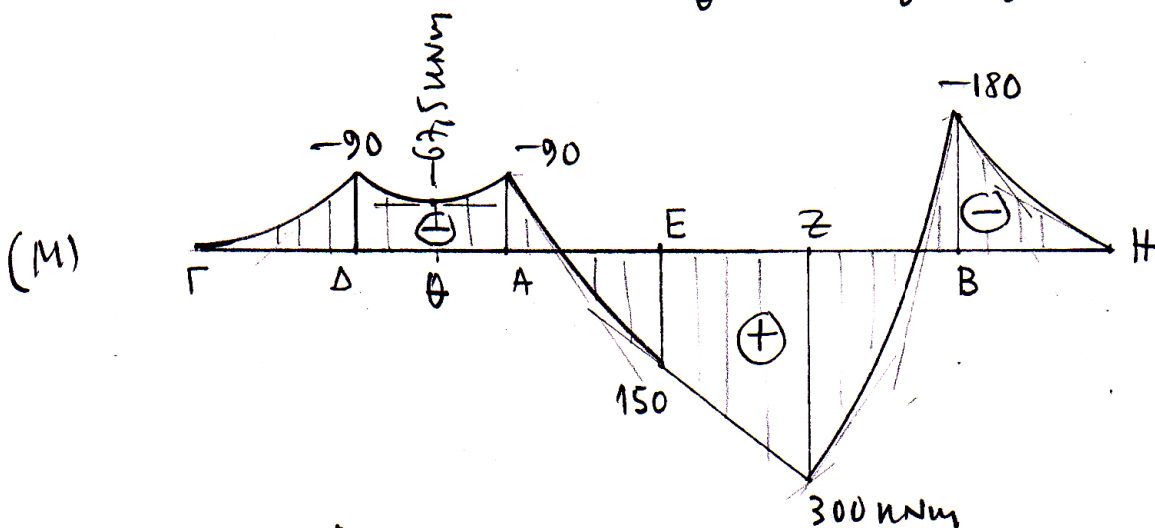
$Ez: q = 0 \Rightarrow Q = \text{const.} \Rightarrow M: \text{γραμμ. μεταβ.}$

$zB, BH: q = \text{const} \Rightarrow Q: \text{γραμμ. μεταβ.} \Rightarrow M: \text{παράβολο!}$

- υποθέτουμε να υπάρχουν και εντάσεις:



$Q_{\theta} = 0 \rightarrow M_{\theta}: \text{μετάβολο} (M'_{\theta} = Q_{\theta} = 0)$

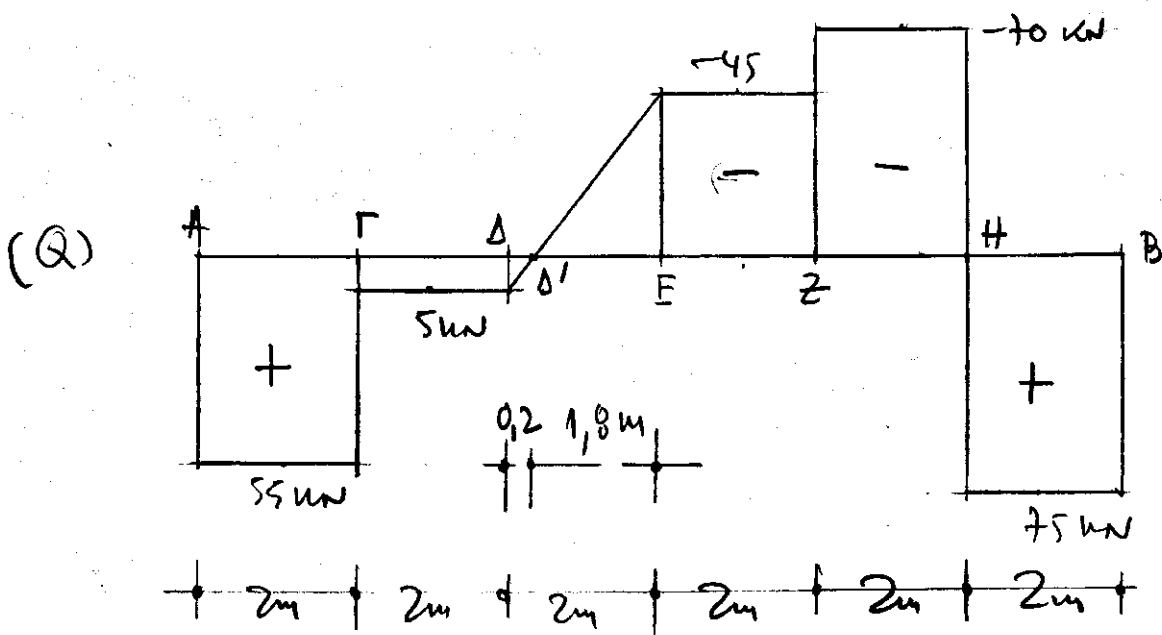


$$M_{\theta} = M_{\Delta} + \int_{\Delta}^{\theta} Q(x) dx = -90 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 30 \cdot 1,5 = 62,5 \text{ nNm}$$

.../..

2^η Άσκηση

• Δίνονται $M_A = 0$



Ξέρουμε ότι $M(x) = M(x_0) + \int_{\xi=x_0}^x q(\xi) d\xi = M(x_0) + \epsilon_{q0} [q]_{x_0}^x$

• Βρίσκουμε την M σε χθανάποσηδήποτε στιγμή

Αρα $M_{\Gamma} = M_A + \epsilon_{q1} [q]_{\Gamma}^{\Gamma} = 0 + 55 \cdot 2 = 110 \text{ kNm}$

$M_{\Delta} = M_{\Gamma} + \epsilon_{q2} [q]_{\Delta}^{\Delta} = 110 + 5 \cdot 2 = 120 \text{ kNm}$

$M_{\Delta'} = M_{\Delta} + \epsilon_{q3} [q]_{\Delta'}^{\Delta'} = 120 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,2 \cdot 5 = 120,5 \text{ kNm}$

$M_E = M_{\Delta'} + \epsilon_{q4} [q]_{\Delta'}^E = 120,5 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,8 \cdot (-45) = 80 \text{ kNm}$

$M_Z = M_E + \epsilon_{q5} [q]_E^Z = 80 + 2 \cdot (-45) = -10 \text{ kNm}$

$M_{\text{Η}} = M_Z + \epsilon_{q6} [q]_Z^{\text{Η}} = -10 + 2 \cdot (-70) = -150 \text{ kNm}$

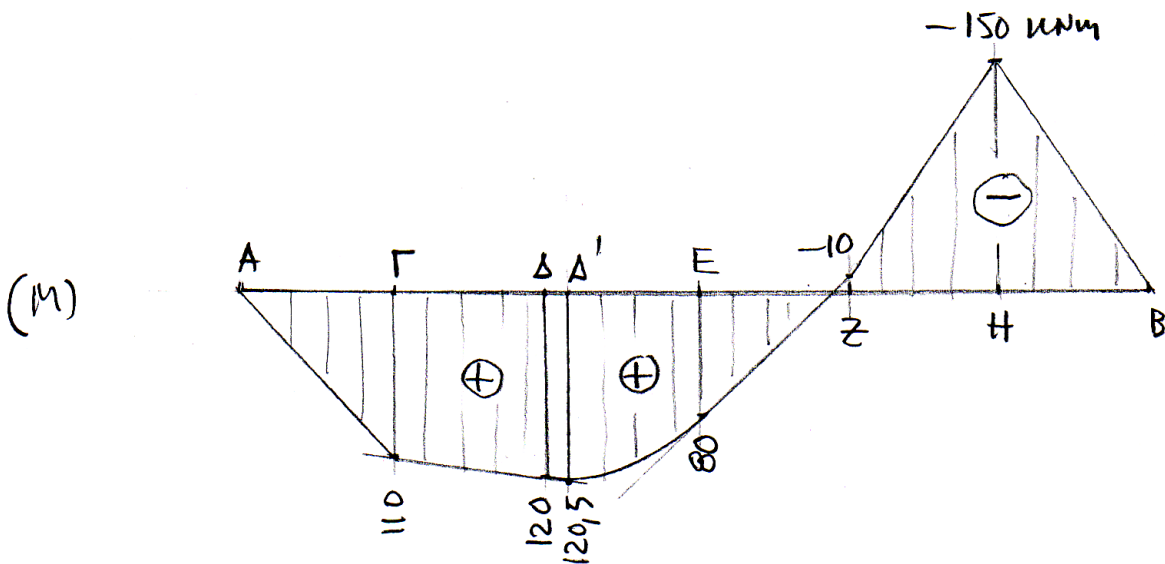
$M_B = M_{\text{Η}} + \epsilon_{q7} [q]_{\text{Η}}^B = -150 + 2 \cdot 75 = 0$

ΑΓ, ΓΔ : $Q = \text{const} \rightarrow M$: γραμμ. βήθ.β.

ΔΕ : Q : γραμμ. βήθ.β. $\Rightarrow M$: παραβολή

ΕΖ, ΖΗ, ΗΒ : $Q = \text{const} \Rightarrow M$: γραμμ. βήθ.β.

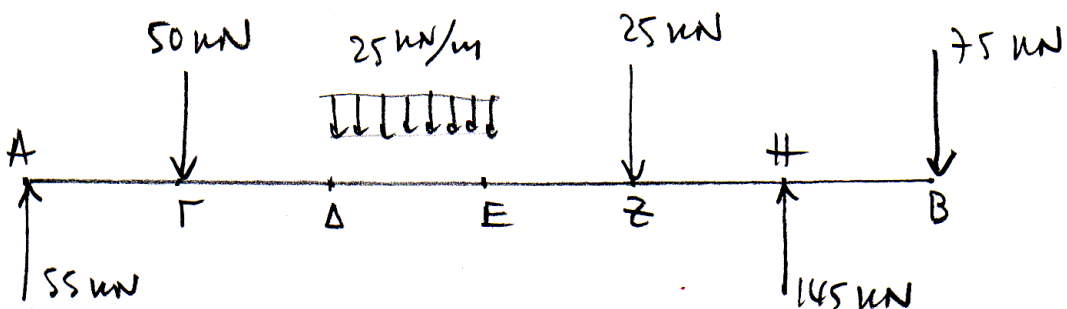
- το ποθ είναι ης 2 ετρημής και ενώνουε με μω υορδωμής γραμμής



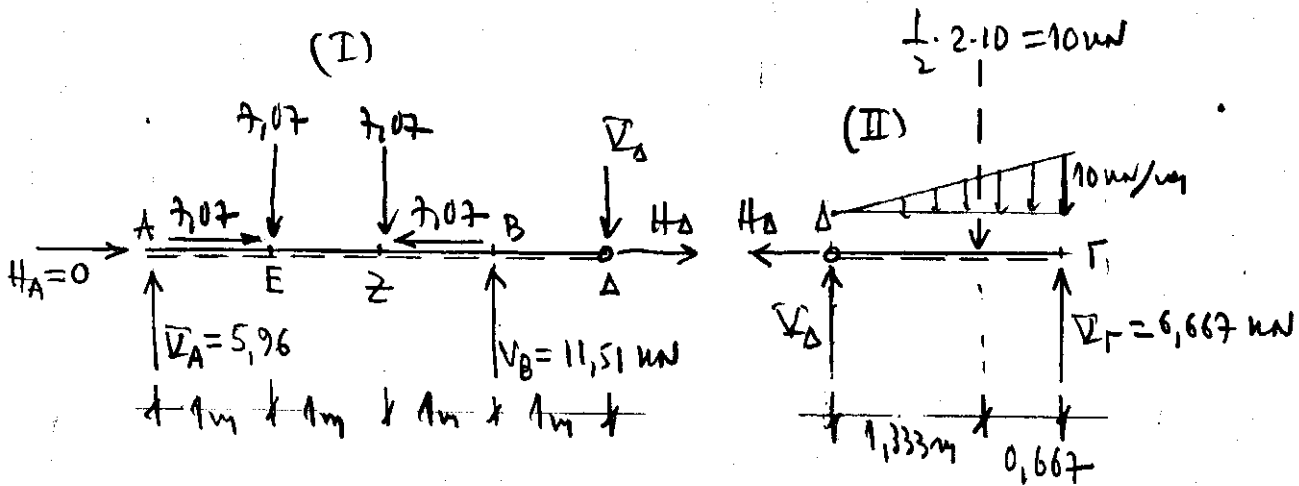
- Παράδειγμα: από το (Q) παραμυθίμουα βροχίνα ερθεί και το "διαγράμμα εδρμούς".

ΑΓ, ΓΔ, ΕΖ, ΖΗ, ΗΒ : $Q = \text{const} \rightarrow q = -\frac{dQ}{dx} = 0$

ΔΕ : Q : γραμμ. βήθ.β. $\Rightarrow q = -\frac{dQ}{dx} = -\frac{-45-5}{2} = 25 \text{ kN/m}$



3^η Άσκηση (α)



indexu $v' = 1$, $v = 2 + 1 + 1 = 4 = 3 + v'$ *επιπέδων*
κύλιων

$4 \quad 2$
 $v + u = 3n^2 \quad \checkmark$

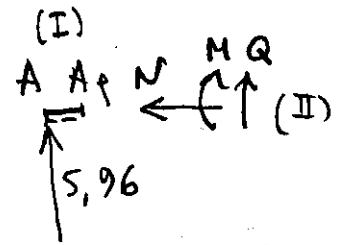
(II) υποθετίθωκε 2° - 2° ή 1°

Εξ. στατ. loop \Rightarrow $\begin{cases} H_D = 0 \\ V_D = 3,333 \text{ kN} \\ V_\Gamma = 6,667 \text{ kN} \end{cases}$

(I) υποθετίθωκε 1° - 2° ή 2°

Εξ. στατ. loop \Rightarrow $\begin{cases} H_A = 0 \\ V_A = 5,96 \text{ kN} \\ V_B = 11,51 \text{ kN} \end{cases}$

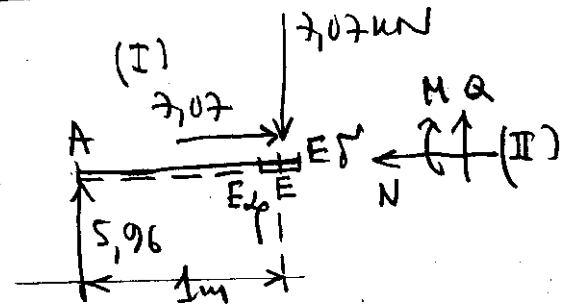
Δικυβάρωμα: βάρωμα με ^{N,Q,M} \Rightarrow χρησιμοποιούμε \Rightarrow οριζόντιο ή \Rightarrow 6 ζώνες

Σμνημα Α :1^η επιλογη -
- 2^η επιλογη (I)

$$N_{A_{xp}} = 0$$

$$Q_{A_{xp}} = 5,96$$

$$M_A = 0$$

Σμνημα Ε :1^η επιλογη -
- 2^η επιλογη (I)

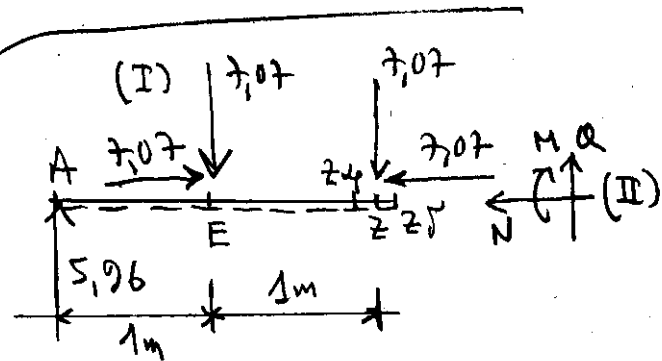
$$N_{E_{xp}} = 0$$

$$N_{E_{y}} = -7,07 \text{ kN}$$

$$Q_{E_{xp}} = 5,96 \text{ kN}$$

$$Q_{E_{y}} = 5,96 - 7,07 = -1,11$$

$$M_E = 1 \cdot 5,96 = 5,96 \text{ kNm}$$

Σμνημα Ζ : 1^η επιλογη -
- 2^η επιλογη (I)

$$N_{Z_{xp}} = -7,07$$

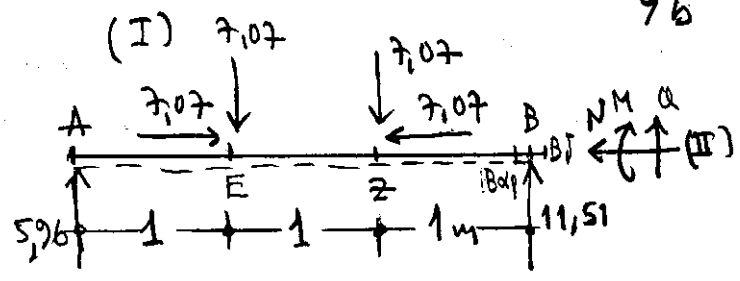
$$N_{Z_{y}} = -7,07 + 7,07 = 0$$

$$Q_{Z_{xp}} = 5,96 - 7,07 = -1,11 \text{ kN}$$

$$Q_{Z_{y}} = 5,96 - 7,07 - 7,07 = -8,18 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_Z = 2 \cdot 5,96 - 1 \cdot 7,07 = 4,85 \text{ kNm}$$

Σημείο B: 1^η εντάση - κλίση (I)



$$N_B = -7,07 + 7,07 = 0$$

$$Q_{B_{\alpha\beta}} = 5,96 - 7,07 - 7,07 = -8,18 \text{ [kN]}$$

$$Q_{B\gamma} = 5,96 - 7,07 - 7,07 + 11,51 = 3,33 \text{ [kN]}$$

$$M_B = 3 \cdot 5,96 - 2 \cdot 7,07 - 1 \cdot 7,07 = -3,33 \text{ [kNm]}$$

Σημείο ΔΓ:

1^η εντάση - κλίση (I)
 γνωστό Δ προς τα δεξιά,
 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{10}{2} x = 2,5x^2$

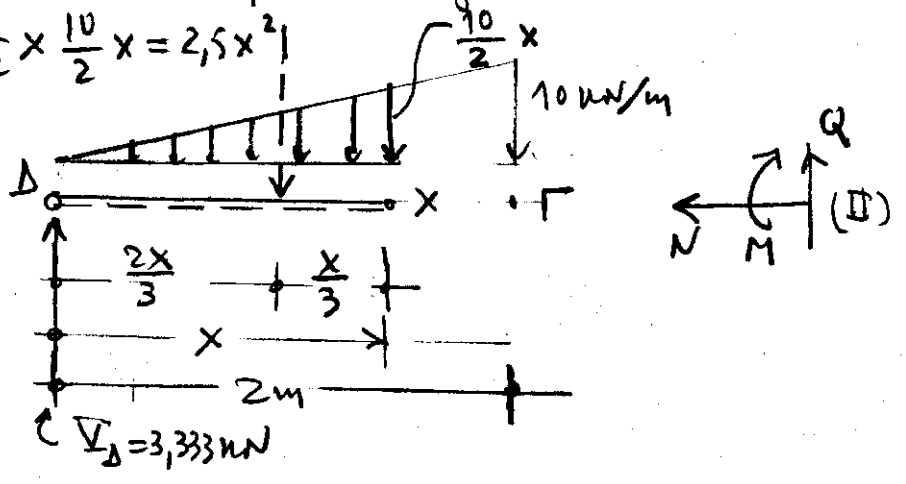
$$0 < x < 2$$

$$N(x) = 0$$

$$Q(x) = 3,333 - 2,5x^2$$

$$M(x) = x \cdot 3,333 - \frac{x}{3} \cdot 2,5x^2 =$$

$$= 3,333x - 0,8333x^3 \text{ κυβική παραβολή}$$



1. $Q_\Delta = Q(0) = 3,333 \text{ kN} \leftarrow V_\Delta$

2. $Q_\Gamma = Q(2) = -6,667 \text{ kN} \leftarrow -V_\Gamma$

3. Στο Δ : $q=0 \Rightarrow Q$: κλείσιμο - οριζόντια ευχρησιμότητα

4. Όταν $Q(x)=0 \Rightarrow M_{\max}$ π' $3,333 - 2,5x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 1,155 \text{ m}}$

$$M_{\max} = M(1,155) = 2,566 \text{ kNm στο H}$$

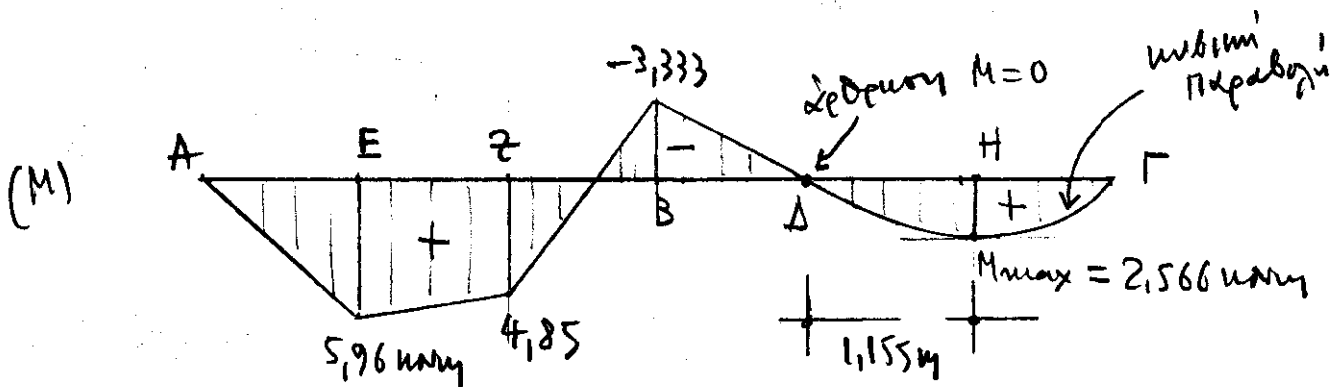
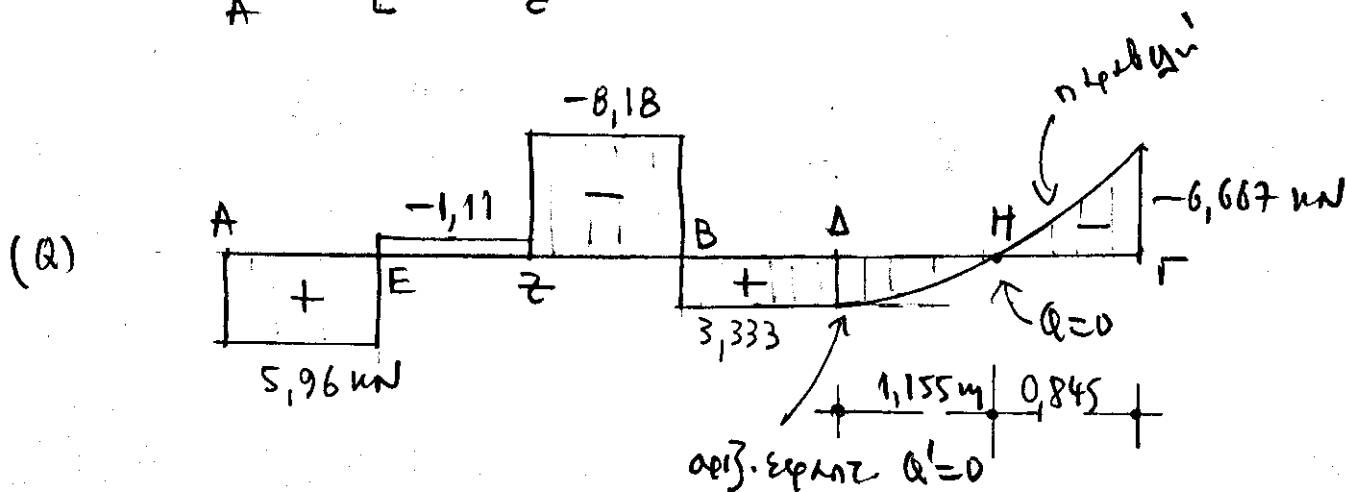
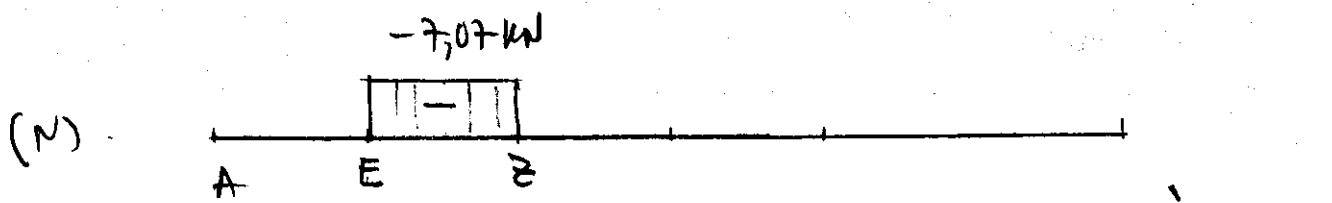
5. Αναμένεται ότι $M_\Gamma = M(2\text{m}) = 0 \checkmark$

~/.

ΑΕ, ΕΖ, ΖΒ, ΒΔ: $q=0 \Rightarrow \varphi = \text{const} \Rightarrow M$: γραμμ. βιτάβ.

ΔΓ: $q = \text{γραμμ. βιτάβ} \Rightarrow \varphi = \text{παραβ. βιτάβ} \Rightarrow M$: κωνική βιτάβ.

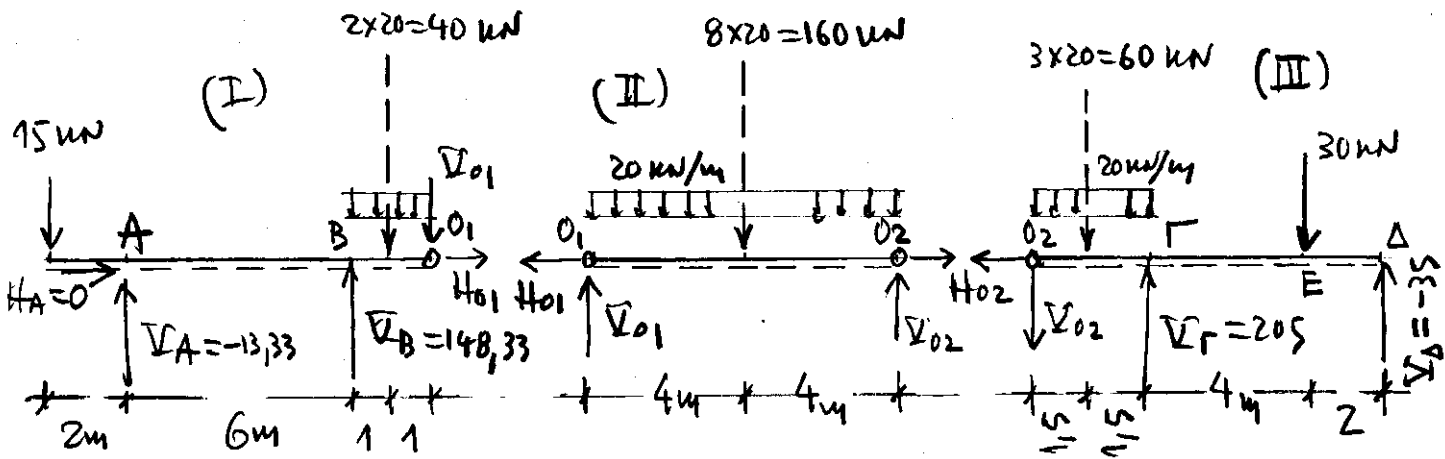
• υποθέτουμε ως εξής και ενώνουμε τις με κατάλληλη γραμμή.



3-^η Άσκηση (8)

$$r' = 2, r = (3 + 2 = 5) = (2 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 5) \quad 10$$

$\left. \begin{matrix} 5 & 2 \times 2 & 3 \\ r' + r = 3n \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} \text{αρθρώσεις} \\ \text{υπόδεκτες} \end{matrix}$



(II) υποθετίθουμε μέγιστο - λιγότερο 1^ο

Εξ. εικ. loop. \rightarrow
$$\begin{cases} H_{O1} = H_{O2} & (1) \\ V_{O1} = 80 \text{ kN} \\ V_{O2} = 80 \text{ kN} \end{cases}$$

(III) υποθετίθουμε 2^ο - λιγότερο 2^ο

Εξ. εικ. loop. \rightarrow
$$\begin{cases} H_{O2} = 0 \text{ και } (1) \Rightarrow H_{O1} = 0 \\ V_{\Gamma} = 205 \text{ kN} \\ V_{\Delta} = -35 \text{ kN} \end{cases}$$

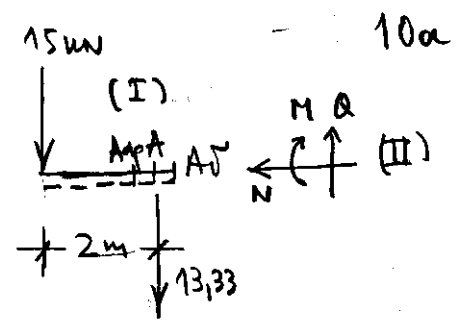
(I) υποθετίθουμε 1^ο - λιγότερο μέγιστο

Εξ. εικ. loop. \rightarrow
$$\begin{aligned} H_A &= 0 \\ V_A &= -13,33 \text{ kN} \\ V_B &= 148,33 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Δικτυακάτα: βρείτε με $\sum N, Q, M$ ή χρησιμοποιήστε
 αυτήν με αγωγή (6 ζώνες)

Σημείο A

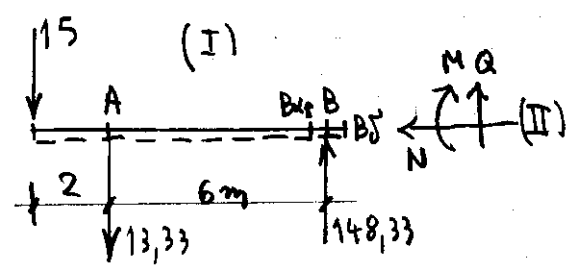
1^η στιγμή - δεξιότροπο (I)



$N_A = 0$
 $Q_{Aα} = -15 \text{ [kN]}$
 $Q_{AΓ} = -15 - 13,33 = -28,33 \text{ [kN]}$
 $M_A = -2 \cdot 15 = -30 \text{ kNm}$

Σημείο B

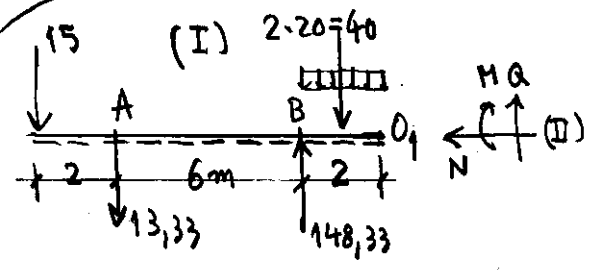
1^η στιγμή - δεξιότροπο (I)



$N_B = 0$
 $Q_{Bα} = -15 - 13,33 = -28,33 \text{ kN}$
 $Q_{BΓ} = -15 - 13,33 + 148,33 = 120 \text{ kN}$
 $M_B = -8 \cdot 15 - 6 \cdot 13,33 = -200 \text{ kNm}$

Σημείο O₁

1^η στιγμή - δεξιότροπο (I)

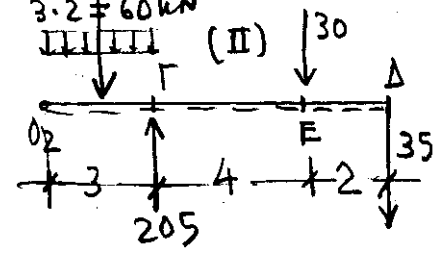


$N_{O_1} = 0$
 $Q_{O_1} = -15 - 13,33 + 148,33 - 40 = 80 \text{ kN}$
 $M_{O_1} = -10 \cdot 15 - 8 \cdot 13,33 + 2 \cdot 148,33 - 1 \cdot 40 = 0 \rightarrow$

δέξτερον - επαινήθουν !!
 $3 \cdot 2 = 60 \text{ kN}$

Σημείο O₂

2^η στιγμή - δεξιό (II)

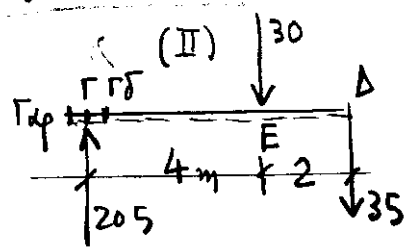


$N_{O_2} = 0$
 $Q_{O_2} = 35 + 30 - 205 + 60 = -80 \text{ kN}$
 $M_{O_2} = 9 \cdot 35 - 7 \cdot 30 + 3 \cdot 205 - 1,5 \cdot 60 = 0 \rightarrow$

δέξτερον - επαινήθουν !!

Σημείο Γ

2^η στιγμή - δεξιό (II)



$N_{\Gamma} = 0$
 $Q_{\Gamma\alpha} = -205 + 30 + 35 = -140 \text{ kN}$
 $Q_{\Gamma\beta} = 30 + 35 = 65 \text{ kN}$
 $M_{\Gamma} = -6 \cdot 35 - 4 \cdot 30 = -330 \text{ kNm}$

∴/...

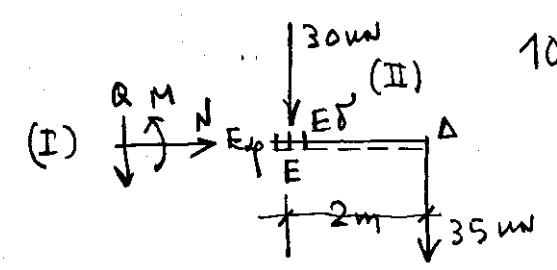
Συμψω Ε : $\sum \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = -\sigma_{\beta\gamma\alpha}^{(II)}$

$$N_E = 0$$

$$Q_{E\Gamma} = 35 \text{ kN}$$

$$Q_{E\psi} = 35 + 30 = 65 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_E = 2(-35) = -70 \text{ [kNm]}$$

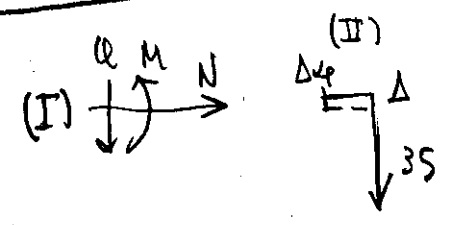


Συμψω Δ : $\sum \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = -\sigma_{\beta\gamma\alpha}^{(II)}$

$$N_{\Delta} = 0$$

$$Q_{\Delta\psi} = 35 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_{\Delta} = 0$$



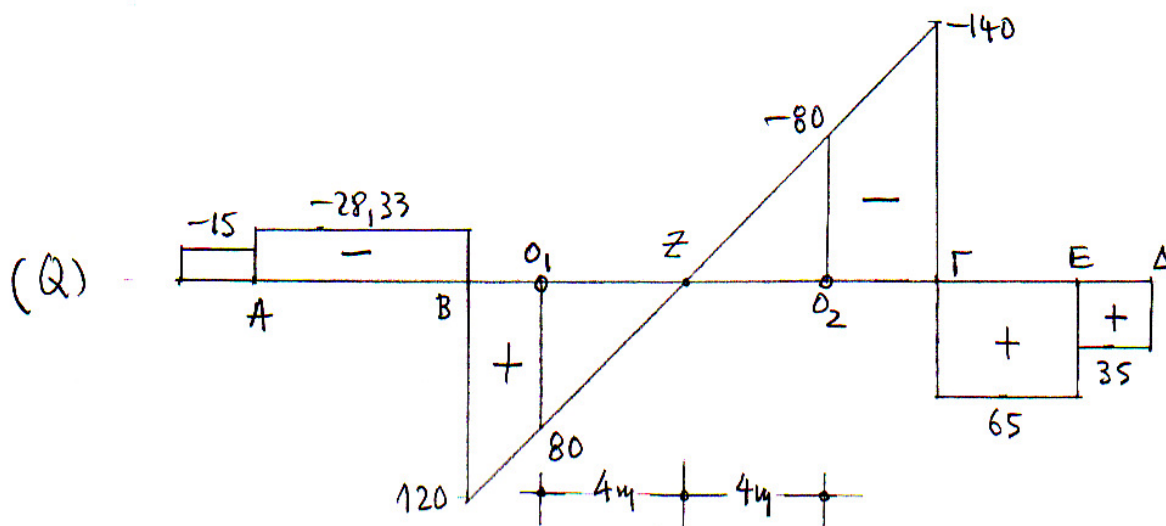
AB: $q=0 \rightarrow Q = \text{const} \rightarrow M: \text{γραμμ. μεταβολή!}$

ΒΟ, Ο, Ο, Γ: $q = \text{const} \rightarrow Q: \text{γραμμ. μεταβ.} \rightarrow M: \text{παράβολο!}$

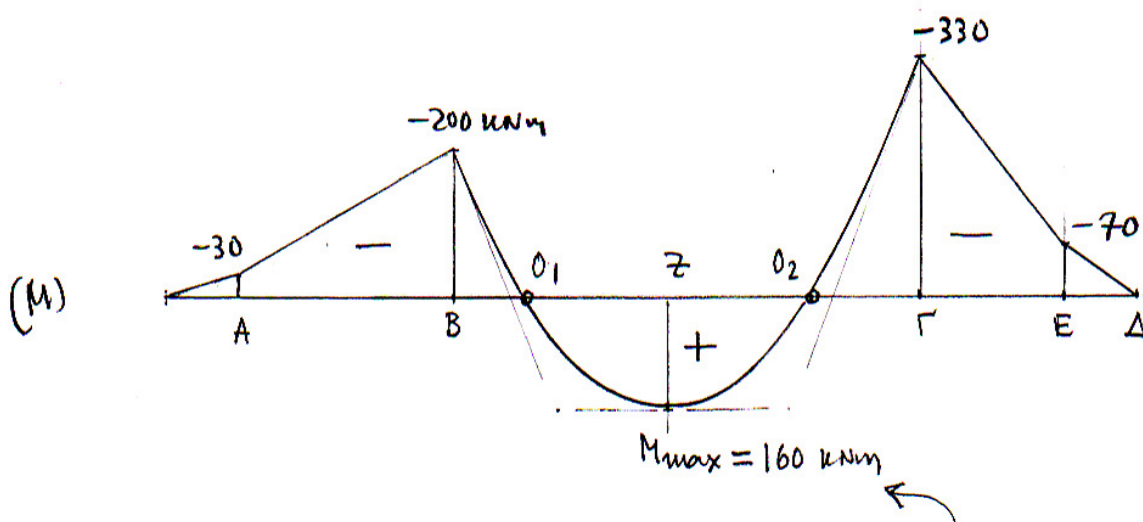
ΓΔ: $q=0 \rightarrow Q = \text{const} \rightarrow M: \text{γραμμ. μεταβολή!}$

• υποθέτουμε τις μεταβολές και εννοούμε ότι με κατάλληλη διαμερίση...

(N)

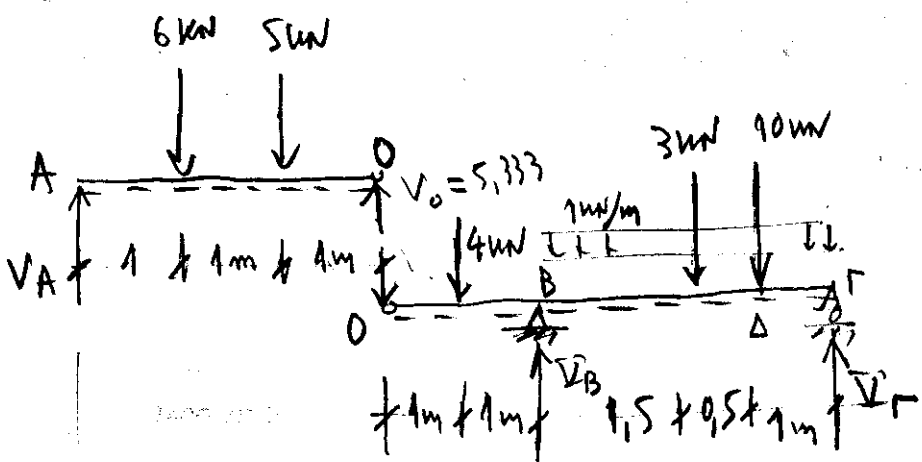


$Q_z = 0 \rightarrow M_z$: αλεφάγιο.



$$M_z = M_{O_1} + \epsilon_{\mu\beta} [Q]_{O_1}^z = 0 + \frac{1}{2} 80 \cdot 40 = 160 \text{ kNm} = M_{\max}$$

Homework 3 (8)



A0:

$$V_A + V_0 = 11 \text{ kN}$$

$$(+\Sigma(M_i))_A = 0 \Rightarrow -1.6 - 2.5 +$$

$$+ 3V_0 = 0 \Rightarrow V_0 = 5,333 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_A = 5,667 \text{ kN}$$

0 BΓ:

$$V_B + V_C = 4 + 3 + 10 = 22,333 \text{ kN}$$

$$(+\Sigma(M_i))_B = 0 \Rightarrow 1.4 - 1.5 \cdot 3 -$$

$$- 2 \cdot 10 + 3 \cdot V_C = 0 \Rightarrow$$

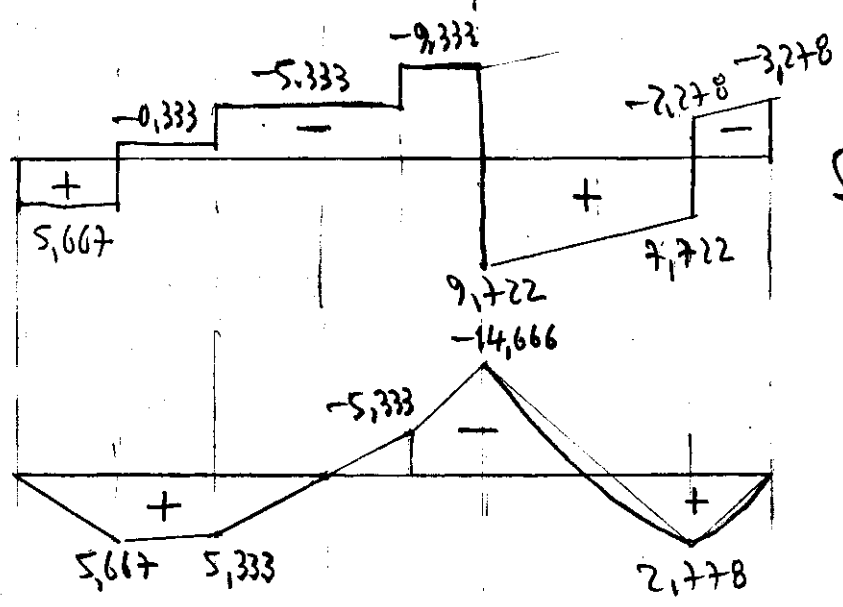
$$V_C = 3,278 \text{ kN} \rightarrow$$

$$V_B = 19,055 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_A = \frac{2.278 + 3.278}{2} \cdot 1 = 2.778$$

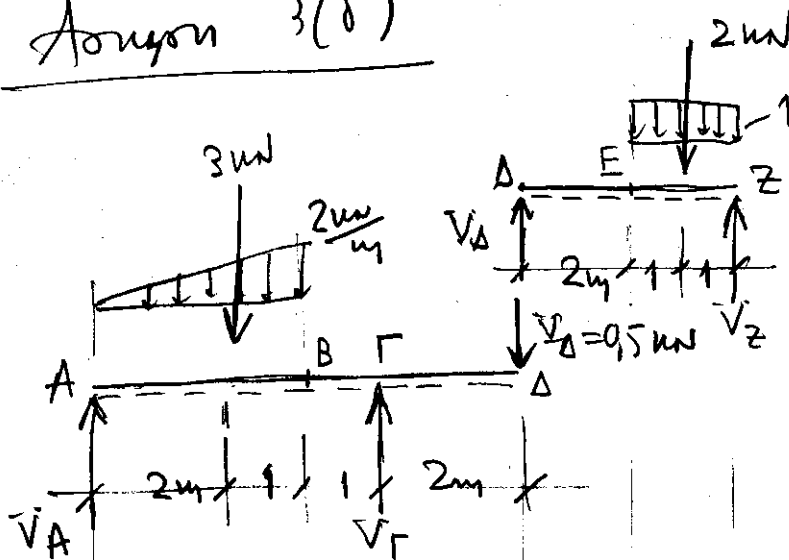
$$M_B = 2.778 - \frac{9.722 + 7.722}{2} = -14,666 \text{ kNm}$$

(Q)



(M)

Assignment 3(5)



\$\Delta z\$:

$$V_D + V_z = 2 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum (+ \varepsilon(M_i))_D = 0 \text{ m} \rightarrow -3 \cdot 2 + 4V_z = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V_z = \frac{6}{4} = 1,5 \text{ kN}}$$

$$\boxed{V_D = 0,5 \text{ kN}}$$

AD:

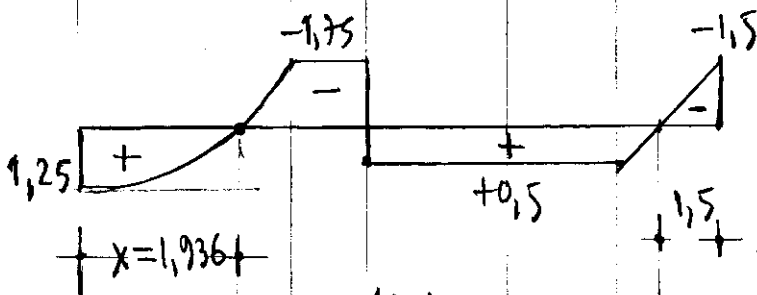
$$V_A + V_F = 3,0 + 0,5 = 3,5 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum (+ \varepsilon(M_i))_A = 0 \text{ m} \rightarrow -2 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot V_F -$$

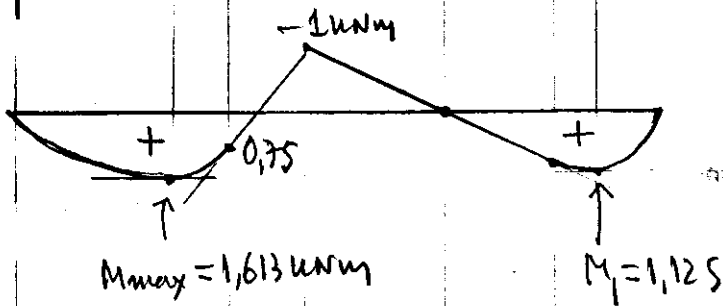
$$-6 \cdot 0,5 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{V_F = \frac{9}{4} = 2,25 \text{ kN}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V_A = 1,25 \text{ kN}}$$

(Q)



(M)



$$M_A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,5 \cdot 1,5 = 1,125 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_C = -2 \cdot 0,5 = -1 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_D = M_C + 1 \cdot 1,75 = 0,75 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} x = 1,25 \Rightarrow x = 1,936 \text{ m}$$

$$M_{max} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1,936 \cdot 1,25 = 1,613 \text{ kNm}$$