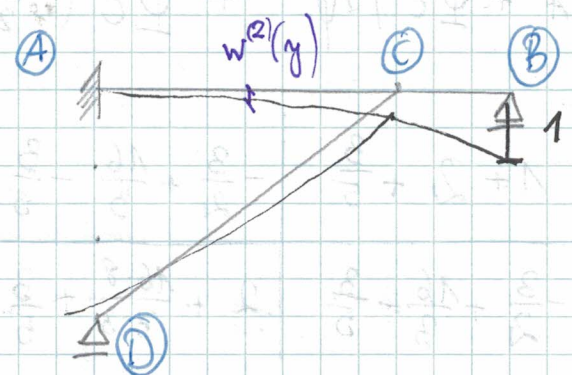
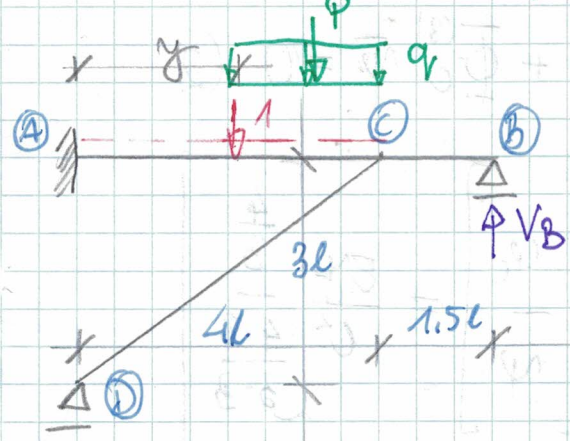


# Kolokwium 1.1. r.a. 2023/24

układ nr 1

$$P = ql$$

układ nr 2

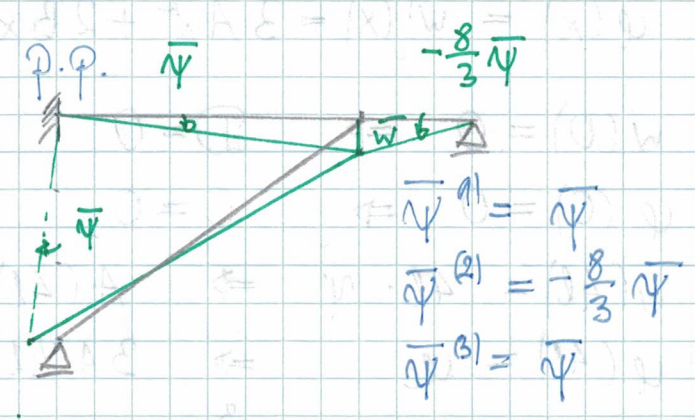
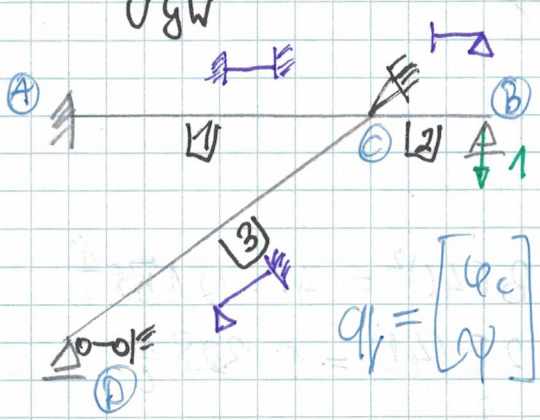


$$EY = \text{const.} \quad EA \rightarrow \infty$$

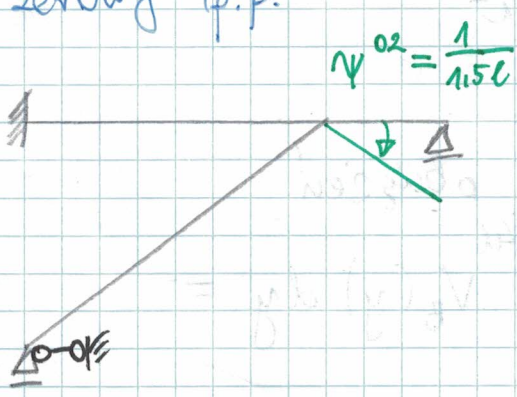
2. tw. Bettiego  $L_{12} = 1 \cdot w^2(y) + V_B(-1) \quad L_{21} = 0$   
 $V_B(y) = w^2(y)$

Deformacja układu nr 2 - MP

UGW



zerowy p.p.



WT 1)  $\leftarrow$

$$\Phi_A^1 = \frac{2EY}{4l} [4c - 3\psi] = \frac{EY}{2l} \left[ \frac{1}{2}4c - \frac{3}{2}\psi \right]$$

$$\Phi_C^1 = \frac{EY}{c} [4c - \frac{3}{2}\psi] \quad (-1)$$

2)  $\leftarrow$

$$\Phi_C^2 = \frac{3EY}{1.5l} [4c + \frac{8}{3}\psi] + \frac{3EY}{1.5l} \left[ -\frac{1}{1.5l} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{EY}{c} \left[ 24c + \frac{16}{3}\psi \right] + \frac{EY}{c} \left[ -\frac{4}{3c} \right] \quad \left( \frac{8}{3} \right)$$

3)  $\swarrow$

$$\Phi_C^3 = \frac{3EY}{5l} [4c - \psi] = \frac{EY}{c} \left[ \frac{3}{5}4c - \frac{3}{5}\psi \right] \quad (-1)$$

r. r. MP

$$\overline{\Phi}_c^{(1)} + \overline{\Phi}_c^{(2)} + \overline{\Phi}_c^{(3)} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$(\overline{\Phi}_A^{(1)} + \overline{\Phi}_c^{(1)}) \overline{\psi} + \overline{\Phi}_c^{(2)} \left(-\frac{8}{3} \overline{\psi}\right) + \overline{\Phi}_c^{(3)} \overline{\psi} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{EY}{e} \begin{bmatrix} 1+2+\frac{3}{5} & -\frac{3}{2}+\frac{16}{3}-\frac{3}{5} \\ -\frac{3}{2}+\frac{16}{3}-\frac{3}{5} & 3+\frac{16 \cdot 8}{3 \cdot 3}+\frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \overline{\psi}_c \\ \overline{\psi} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{EY}{e^2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{3} \\ \frac{4 \cdot 8}{3 \cdot 3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{\psi}_c = 0,228 \frac{1}{e} \quad \overline{\psi} = 0,158 \frac{1}{e}$$

Linia ugięcia (A) - (C)

$$w(x) = Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D$$

$$q(x) = w'(x) = 3Ax^2 + 2Bx + C$$

$$w(0) = 0 \Rightarrow D = 0$$

$$q(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0$$

$$w(4l) = 4l \cdot \overline{\psi} \Rightarrow A(4l)^3 + B(4l)^2 = 4l \cdot 0,158 \frac{1}{e}$$

$$q(4l) = \overline{\psi}_c \Rightarrow 3A(4l)^2 + 2B(4l) = 0,228 \frac{1}{e}$$

$$w(x) = -0,0055 \frac{x^3}{e^3} + 0,0615 \frac{x^2}{e^2}$$

$$V_B(y) = w(y)$$

Wartość reakcji od zadanych obciążeń

$$V_B = q_l \cdot V_B(3l) + q \cdot \int_{2l}^{4l} V_B(y) dy =$$

$$= 1,223 q_l$$