

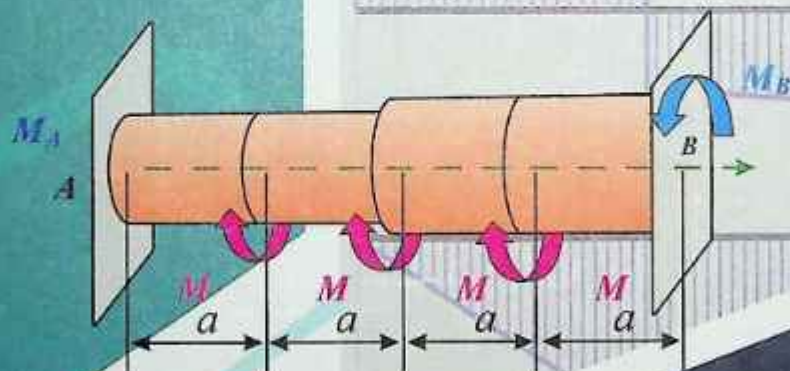
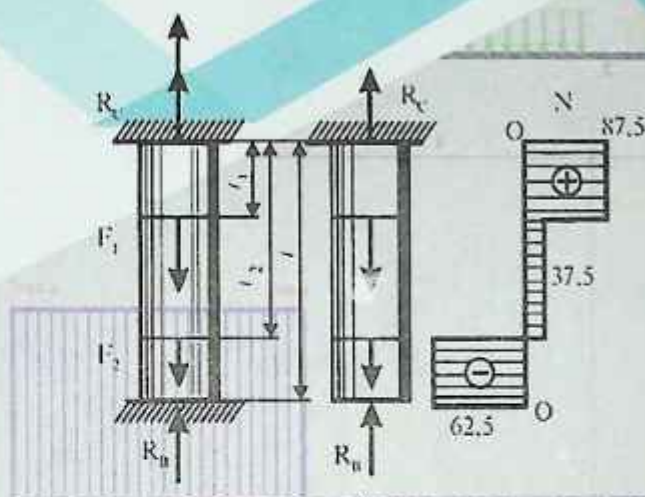
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MATERIALLAR

QARSHILIGIDAN

MISOL VA MASALALAR

22.2
11-75

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI

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MATERIALLAR QARSHILIGIDAN MISOL VA MASALALAR

I – QISM

*Ushbu o'quv qo'llanma barcha muhandislik bakalavriat ta'lim
yo'nalishlari talabalari uchun "Materiallar qarshiligi" fanidan amaliy
mashg'ulotlar o'tish uchun mo'ljallangan*

Toshkent
«ADABIYOT»
2023



620.1(0-75)

M-74

UDK: 531(075.8)

KBK: 22.2ya7

M 75

M.Mirsaidov, Sh.Xudaynazarov, E. Abdimuminov, B. Ashirov,
Materiallar qarshiligidan misol va masalalar. (1-qism) [Matn]: O'quv
qo'llanma. – Toshkent: "ADABIYOT", 2023. – 336 b.

Taqrizchilar: K.S.Sultonov

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ANNOTATSIYA

O'quv qo'llanma "Materiallar qarshiligi" fani bo'yicha nazariy bilimlarni mustahkamlash uchun qisqacha nazariy ma'lumotlar, mavzular bo'yicha masalalar yechishdan namunalar, mustaqil yechish uchun masalalar, hisob-grafik ishlari uchun topshiriqlar va nazorat test savollarini o'z ichiga olgan.

O'quv qo'llanmada "Materiallar qarshiligi" fanining asosiy muammolari, fan va texnikaning hozirgi kun talablari darajasida yoritilgan bo'lib, unda cho'zilish, siqilish, tekis kesim yuzalarining geometrik xarakteristikalarini, siljish, buralish va egilish bo'limlarini o'zlashtirib olish uchun nazariy ma'lumotlar yetarli darajada, qulay va mukammal bayon qilingan. Shuningdek, o'quv qo'llanmaning har bir bobida mavzular bo'yicha masalalar yechib ko'rsatilgan va mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar, nazorat test savollari keltirilgan.

Ushbu o'quv qo'llanma oliy o'quv yurtlarining mashinasozlik, sanoat, qurilish, suv xo'jaligi va texnikaning boshqa yo'nalishlari bo'yicha bilim oluvchi bakalavriat talabalari uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lib, undan magistrlar, ilmiy tadqiqotchi va izlanuvchilar ham keng foydalanishlari mumkin.

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Учебное пособие содержит краткие теоретические сведения для закрепления теоретических знаний по предмету «Сопротивление материалов», примеры решения задач по темам, задачи для самостоятельного решения, задания на расчетно-графические работы и контрольные тестовые вопросы.

В учебнике освещены основные проблемы науки «Сопротивление материалов» на уровне современных требований науки и техники, в ней достаточно, легко и прекрасно изложена теоретическая информация для овладения деформациями растяжения, сжатия, плоских поверхностей поперечного сечения, деформациями скольжения, скручивания и изгиба. Также в каждой главе учебного пособия решены задачи по темам, а также представлены задания для самостоятельного решения, контрольные проверочные вопросы.

Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для студентов бакалавриата высших учебных заведений, изучающих машиностроение, промышленность, строительство, водное хозяйство и другие области техники и он также может широко использоваться магистрами, научными исследователями и изыскателями.

ANNOTATION

The textbook contains brief theoretical information to consolidate theoretical knowledge in the subject "Strength of materials", examples of problem solving by topic, tasks for independent solution, tasks for calculation and graphic work and control test questions.

The textbook highlights the main problems of the science "Strength of Materials" at the level of modern requirements of science and technology, it contains enough, easily and beautifully presented theoretical information for mastering tensile, compression, flat cross-sectional surfaces, sliding deformations, twisting and bending. Also, in each chapter of the tutorial, tasks on topics are solved, as well as tasks for independent solution, control test questions.

This textbook is intended for undergraduate students of higher educational institutions studying mechanical engineering, industry, construction, water management and other fields of technology, and it can also be widely used by masters, scientific researchers and surveyors.

SO'ZBOSHI

So'nggi yillarda mamlakatimizda oliy ta'lim tizimining sifati va samaradorligini oshirish, talaba yoshlarda zamonaviy bilim va ko'nikmalarni shakllantirish, ta'lim tizimlari hamda ilm-fan sohaları o'rtasida yaqin hamkorlik va integratsiyani, ta'limning uzviyligi va uzluksizligini ta'minlash borasida tizimli ishlar amalga oshirilib kelinmoqda.

Shu bilan birga, milliy ta'lim-tarbiya tizimining amaldagi holati uni zamon talablari asosida modernizatsiya qilish, yoshlarni yuksak bilim-ma'rifat egalari, jismoniy va ma'naviy sog'lom insonlar etib tarbiyalash, ta'lim muassasalarining rahbar va pedagog xodimlari nufuzini oshirish, ularning samarali faoliyat yuritishi uchun zarur shart-sharoitlar yaratish bo'yicha izchil chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirishni talab etmoqda.

Mamlakatimiz ta'lim-tarbiya va ilm-fan sohalarini takomillashtirish, jamiyatimizda o'qituvchi va pedagog xodimlar, ilmiy va ijodkor ziyolilarga bo'lgan hurmat-e'tiborni yanada oshirish, talabalarning kasbiy mahoratini rivojlantirish maqsadida Yangi O'zbekistonning yangi taraqqiyot davrida ta'lim-tarbiya va ilm-fan sohalarini yanada rivojlantirishning asosiy yo'nalishlari etib quyidagilar belgilandi:

– mamlakat taraqqiyoti uchun yangi tashabbus va g'oyalar bilan maydonga chiqib, ularni amalga oshirishga qodir bo'lgan, intellektual va ma'naviy salohiyati yuksak yangi avlod kadrlarini tayyorlash, ta'lim tashkilotlari bitiruvchilari zamonaviy kasb egalari bo'lishlari uchun ularda zarur ko'nikma va bilimlarni shakllantirish;

– dunyo miqyosidagi bugungi keskin raqobatga bardosh bera oladigan milliy ta'lim tizimini yo'lga qo'yish, darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalarini zamon talablari asosida takomillashtirish, ularning yangi avlodini yaratish, o'quv dasturlari va standartlarini optimallashtirish;

– ta'lim-tarbiya muassasalarining rahbar xodimlari, pedagog va murabbiylari, professor-o'qituvchilari va ilm-fan sohaları vakillarining jamiyatimizdagi o'rni va maqomini oshirish, ularning mashaqqatli mehnatini munosib qadrlash va faoliyat samaradorligiga qarab moddiy rag'batlantirish;

– pedagog xodimlarning kasbiy mahorati va faoliyat samaradorligini muntazam oshirib borish uchun zarur shart-sharoitlarni yaratish, malaka oshirish tizimini “hayot davomida o‘qish” tamoyili asosida takomillashtirib borish;

– ilmiy-tadqiqot va ta’lim xizmatlarini ko‘rsatish bo‘yicha xususiy sektorning salmog‘ini kengaytirish, hududlarda nodavlat ta’lim tashkilotlarini tashkil etish orqali raqobat muhitini shakllantirish, ta’lim sohasida davlat-xususiy sheriklikni rivojlantirish;

– zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini qo‘llagan holda ta’limni boshqarishni avtomatlashtirish va har tomonlama tahlil qilib borish tizimini yaratish, elektron resurslar va masofaviy ta’limni yanada rivojlantirish, ta’lim oluvchilar o‘rtasida IT sohasidagi kasblarni ommalashtirish;

– ilm-fanni iqtisodiyotning asosiy harakatlantiruvchi kuchiga aylantirish, ilmiy tadqiqotlar ko‘lamini kengaytirish, iqtidorli yosh olimlarning innovatsion faoliyatini rag‘batlantirish, mavjud ilmiy tashkilotlar salohiyatini yanada mustahkamlash va rivojlantirish;

– ta’lim tizimiga yuqori samarali xalqaro amaliyotni joriy etish, respublika ta’lim tashkilotlarini nufuzli xalqaro reytinglarga kiritish bo‘yicha tizimli ishlarni amalga oshirish.

Yuqoridagi darslik va o‘quv qo‘llanmalarini zamon talablari asosida takomillashtirish, ularning yangi avlodini yaratish, o‘quv dasturlari va standartlarini optimallashtirish borasida universitetimizda o‘quv rejalari va fan dasturlari takomillashtirilib, bugungi talab darajasiga javob beradigan o‘quv adabiyotlarini yaratish vazifasi qo‘yilmoqda.

Ushbu qo‘llanma mazkur fan bo‘yicha o‘quv jarayonida qo‘llanilayotgan “Na‘munaviy” va “Ishchi fan dasturlar”ga mos ravishda yozildi.

Aynan shu maqsadda, ushbu o‘quv qo‘llanma “Toshkent irrigatsiya va qishloq xo‘jaligini mexanizatsiyalash muhandislari instituti” Milliy tadqiqot universiteti va Qarshi muhandislik-iqtisodiyot institutida o‘quv qo‘llanma mualliflarining uzoq yillar davomida oliy o‘quv yurtida o‘qigan ma‘ruzalari, amaliy mashg‘ulotlarda to‘plagan va sinovdan o‘tgan

tajribalari asosida yozilgan. Bunda "Materiallar qarshiligi" faninig so'ngi yutuqlariga tayangan xorijiy mualliflarning fan sohasida yaratilgan yangi avlod darsliklari va o'quv qo'llanmalaridan foydalanilgan.

Ushbu o'quv qo'llanma oliy o'quv yurtlarining 5430100 – Qishloq xo'jaligini mexanizatsiyalashtirish, 5340701 – Hidrotexnika qurilishi (suv xo'jaligida), 5450400 – Hidrotexnika inshootlari va nasos stansiyalaridan foydalanish, 5450300 – Suv xo'jaligi va melioratsiya ishlarini mexanizatsiyalashtirish, 5450700 – Suv xo'jaligi va melioratsiya, 5310201 – Elektr energetikasi, 5311001 – Texnologik jarayonlar va ishlab chiqarishni avtomatlashtirish va boshqarish (suv xo'jaligida) ta'lim yo'nalishlari sohalari bo'yicha bilim oluvchi bakalavriat talabalari uchun mo'ljallangan. Bunda, bugungi kunda qo'yilayotgan talablardan kelib chiqib, talabalarni mustaqil ta'lim olishlariga ko'proq vaqt ajratilayotganligi ham inobatga olindi.

O'quv qo'llanmani ko'rib chiqib, bildirgan foydali maslahatlari uchun mualliflar fizika-matematika fanlari doktori, professor K.S.Sultanov, texnika fanlari doktori, professor T. Mavlonov, texnika fanlari doktori, professor R.R.Ergashevlarga samimiy minnatdorchilik bildiradilar.

Qo'llanma bo'yicha bildirilgan tanqidiy fikr va mulohazalar mualliflar tomonidan mamnuniyat bilan qabul qilinadi. O'z takliflaringizni ushbu elektron manzil: **theormir@mail.ru** bo'yicha yuborishingizni so'rab qolamiz.

KIRISH

Fan-texnikaning keskin sur'atlarda rivojlanishi jarayonida kundankunga yuqori mustahkamlikka ega bo'lgan materiallar, yuqori haroratga chidamli materiallarga bo'lgan talab ham kuchayib bormoqda. Rivojlangan fan-texnikaga ega davlatlarda tobora ko'proq yirik inshootlar, baland binolar, zamonaviy samolyotlar, kemalar, mashina-mexanizmlar yaratilishida yangi zamonaviy texnologiyalar yordamida yaratilgan yangi, kam o'rganilgan materiallardan foydalanilmoqda.

Yaratilgan mashinalar, tayyorlangan konstruksiyalar va qurilgan inshootlar chidamli, mustahkam bo'lishi va uzoq vaqt xavf-xatarsiz ishlashi talab etiladi. Bunday vazifalarni bajarish uchun malakali mutaxassislarni tayyorlashda materiallar qarshiligi fanining ahamiyati juda katta. Aynan shu maqsadda, ushbu o'quv qo'llanma mualliflarning uzoq yillar davomida oliy o'quv yurtlarida o'qigan ma'ruzalari, amaliy mashg'ulotlarda to'plagan va sinovdan o'tgan tajribalari asosida tayyorlangan. O'quv qo'llanma "Materiallar qarshiligi" fanining so'ngi yutuqlariga tayangan xorijiy mualliflarning fan sohasida yaratilgan yangi avlod darsliklari va o'quv qo'llanmalaridan foydalanib yaratilgan. Shuningdek, o'quv qo'llanmada nazorat test savollari, har bir bob bo'yicha masalalarni yechish namunalari, mustaqil yechish uchun masalalar va ni topshiqalar berilgan.

Materiallar qarshiligi – muhandislik konstruksiyalari va ularning qismlarini mustahkamlik, bikrlilik va ustuvorlikka hisoblash asoslarini o'rganuvchi fandır.

Materiallar qarshiligi "Deformasiyalanuvchan qattiq jism mexanikasi" ixtisosligining bir bo'limi sifatida shakllangan bo'lib, ushbu ixtisoslikda materiallar qarshiligidan tashqari elastiklik nazariyasi, plastiklik va qovushqoqlik nazariyasi, qurilish mexanikasi, kompozitsion materiallar mexanikasi va boshqa yo'nalishlar mavjud.

Materiallar qarshiligining asosiy tushuncha va qoidalari "Nazariy mexanika" fanining nazariy qonun-qoidalari, teoremlariga tayanadi. "Nazariy mexanika" fanining statika bo'limi bo'yicha kuch, kuch momenti, kuch proyeksiyasi kabi tushunchalaridan "Materiallar qarshiligi" fanida keng foydalaniladi.

“Materiallar qarshiligi” fanining asosiy masalasi yuqori ishonchlilik va tejamkorlik talablariga javob beradigan muhandislik konstruksiyalari va uning qismlarini mustahkamlik, bikrlilik va ustuvorlikka hisoblash usullarini takomillashtirish hisoblanadi.

“Materiallar qarshiligi” fani oliy texnika o‘quv yurtlarida o‘qitiladigan fundamental fanlar (fizika, oliy matematika, nazariy mexanika va h.k.z.) masalalari bilan umummuhandislik, umumkasbiy fanlarga oid masalalarni bir–biriga bog‘lovchi ko‘prik vazifasini o‘taydi.

Fundamental fanlarga oid nazariy masalalarda qabul qilingan cheklanishlardan umummuhandislik, umumkasbiy fanlarida ko‘riladigan amaliy masalalarda voz kechilib, amaliy muhandislik masalalariga yaqinlashtiriladi. Shu usullar bilan real bino-inshootlar, konstruksiyalar loyihalanib yuqori ishonchlilik va tejamkorlik talablariga javob beradigan muhandislik konstruksiyalari va uning qismlari yaratiladi. Har qanday sohadagi muhandis “Materiallar qarshiligi” fani haqida tasavvurga va tushunchaga ega bo‘lishi kerak. “Materiallar qarshiligi” fani amaliy hisob-kitoblar va har xil materiallar ustida o‘tkaziladigan amaliy tajribalarga asoslanadi.

O‘rta asrlarda mexanika masalalarini, xususan statika masalalarini yechish bo‘yicha ilk amaliy qadamlar qo‘yildi. O‘rta asrlarning eng yetuk olimlaridan biri Leonardo da Vinchi (1452–1519 y.) tomonidan kuchlarni parallelogram usulida qo‘shish, ingichka simni uzilishga sinash, ikki tayanchda to‘rgan balkaning hisobi amaliy hisob–kitob hamda tajribalar yordamida ko‘rsatilgan.

Buyuk ital‘yan olimi G.Galiley (1564–1642 y.) asarlarida kuchlanish, mustahkamlik tushunchalari, konsol va ikki oraliqli balkalar hisobi, har xil materiallarni uzilishga sinash, konstruksiya‘ni xususiy og‘irligini hisobga olgan holda hisoblash kabi masalalar keltirilgan.

1660 yilda R.Guk tomonidan “Materiallar qarshiligi” fanining eng asosiy tushunchalari bo‘lgan kuch va deformatsiya orasidagi bog‘lanish aniqlandi va ushbu qonunga “Guk qonuni” nomi berildi.

Fanning rivojlanishiga ulkan hissa qo‘shgan olimlar sifatida Leonardo da Vinchi, Galileo Galiley, Robert Guk, Bernulli, Sen–Venan, Koshi, Lame, L. Eyler, D.I.Juravskiy, X.S.Golovin, I.G.Bubnov,

A.N.Krilov, Sh.O.Kulon, T.Yung, O.L.Koshi, S.D.Puasson, G.Lame va boshqa mashhur olimlarni keltirishimiz mumkin.

O'quv qo'llanmada klassik masalalar qatorida original misol va masalalar ham keltirilgan bo'lib, ushbu masalalar amaliy muhandislik hisob-kitoblari bilan uzviy bog'langan. Namunaviy yechib ko'rsatilgan masalalar har bir bob bo'yicha keltirilgan hisob-grafik ishlari va mustaqil ishlar mavzulariga moslashtirilganligi talabalarda o'z ustida mustaqil ishlash va bilimni mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi.

O'quv qo'llanmada hisob-grafik ishlari va mustaqil ishlarni bajarish uchun variantlar asosida masalalar keltirilgan bo'lib, har bir yo'nalishning mazmun-mohiyatidan kelib chiqib hisob-grafik ishlari va mustaqil ishlar soni tegishli kafedra mutaxassislari tomonidan belgilab olinadi.

MATERIALLAR QARSHILIGI FANIDA QO'LLANILADIGAN ASOSIY KATTALIKLAR VA ULARNING O'LCHOV BIRLIKLARI

Hozirgi vaqtda asosiy fizik kattaliklarni o'lchashda Xalqaro SI birliklar sistemasining o'lchov birliklarini ishlatish to'g'ri deb hisoblanadi. SI sistemasining mexanik kattaliklarni o'lchash uchun ishlatiladigan birliklarini MKGSS sistemasidan prinsipial farqi shundaki, SI sistemasida massa birligi asosiy o'lchov birlik bo'lib, kuch birligi undan kelib chiqadigan birlik hisoblanadi. MKGSS sistemasida esa buning aksidir.

Materiallar qarshiligida ishlatiladigan SI sistemasining asosiy birliklari quyidagilardan iborat: uzunlik – metr (m) da, massa – kilogramm (kg) da, vaqt – sekund (sek) da, yassi burchak – radian (rad) da o'lchanadi.

Bu sistemada qo'shimcha birliklar esa quyidagi o'lchov birliklarda o'lchanadi:

Yuza (A) – metr kvadrat (m^2)

Hajm (V) – metr kub (m^3)

Zichlik (ρ) – kilogramm bo'lingan metr kub (kg/m^3)

Tekis shaklning statik momentlari (S) va qarshilik momentlari (W) – metr kub (m^3)

Tekis shaklning inersiya momentlari (I) – metr to'rtinchi daraja (m^4)

Tezlik (v) – metr bo'lingan sekund (m/sek)

Tezlanish (w) – metr bo'lingan sekund kvadrat (m/sek²)

Burchak tezligi (ω) – radian bo'lingan sekund (rad/sek)

Burchak tezlanishi (ω) – radian bo'lingan sekund kvadrat (rad/sek²)

Kuch (P, F) – Nyuton (N)

Kuch momenti (M) – Nyuton ko'paytirilgan metr ($N \cdot m$)

Kuchlanish (σ yoki τ) – Nyuton bo'lingan metr kvadrat (N/m^2)

Ish, energiya (A, P, T) – joul (j)

Quvvat (N) – vatt (vt)

Solishtirma og'irlik (γ) – Nyuton bo'lingan metr kub (N/m^3)

Chastota (f) – gers (gs)

Davr (T) – sekund (sek)

Elastiklik (Yung) moduli (E) – Nyuton bo'lingan metr kvadrat (N/m^2)

Siljishdagi elastiklik moduli (G) – Nyuton bo'lingan metr kvadrat (N/m^2)

Absolyut deformatsiya ($\Delta \ell$) – metr (m) da

Nisbiy deformatsiya (ε) – o'lchovsiz kattalik

Puasson koeffitsiyenti (μ) – o'lchovsiz kattalik

Bu birliklarning ba'zilarini karrali yoki ulushli birliklari mavjud bo'lib, ular shu birliklarning oldiga quyidagi qo'shimchalarni qo'shish orqali, ya'ni: Mega (M)– 10^6 , kilo (k)– 10^3 , detsi (d)– 10^{-1} , santi (s)– 10^{-2} , milli (m)– 10^{-3} , mikro (mk)– 10^{-6} ga ko'paytirish orqali hosil qilinadi.

Materiallar qarshiligida uchraydigan ba'zi kattaliklarni odatdagi sistemaga kirmagan birliklarda o'lchanishi ham amaliyotda ko'p uchrayib turadi. Bu holda bu birliklar orasida o'zaro quyidagicha bog'lanish borligini e'tiborga olish kerak.

MKGSS va SGS birliklar sistemalari va sistemaga kirmagan birliklar	SI birliklar sistemasi	MKGSS va SGS birliklar sistemalari va sistemaga kirmagan birliklar	SI birliklar sistemasi
1	2	3	4
Yuza birligi		Hajm birligi	
1 sm ²	10 ⁻⁴ m ²	1 sm ³	10 ⁻⁶ m ³
Tekis shaklning statik va qarshilik momentlari o'lchov birligi		Kuch momenti va juft kuch momentining birliklari	
1 sm ³	10 ⁻⁶ m ³	1 kilogramm kuch · metr (kgk · m)	9,81 Nm ≈ 10 Nm
Tekis shakl inersiya momentlarining o'lchov birligi		1 kilogramm-kuch · santimetr (kgk · sm)	0,0981 Nm ≈ 10 ⁻¹ Nm
1 sm ⁴	10 ⁻⁸ m ⁴	Solishtirma og'irlik birliklari	
Massa birliklari		1 tk/m ³ yoki 1 gk/sm ³	9,81 · 10 ³ N/m ³ ≈ 10 ⁴ N/m ³
1 tonna (t)	10 ³ kg	1 kgk/sm ³	9,81 · 10 ⁶ N/m ³ ≈ 10 ⁷ N/m ³
1 sentner (s)	10 ² kg	Ish va energiya birliklari	
Burchak tezligining o'lchov birliklari		1 kilogramm kuch · metr (kgk · m)	9,81 ≈ 10 J
1 minutda aylanish soni (ayl/min)	$\frac{\pi}{30}$ rad/sek	1 kvv/soat	3,6 · 10 ⁶ J
1 ayl/sek	2π rad/sek	1 erg	10 ⁻⁷ J
Kuch birliklari		Quvvat birliklari	
1 tonna – kuch (tk)	9,81 · 10 ³ ≈ 10 ⁴ N	1 kilogramm kuch · metr bo'lingan sekund (kgk · m/sek)	9,81 ≈ 10 vt
1 – kilogramm-kuch (kgk)	9,81 ≈ 10 N	1 ot kuchi (o.k.)	735,5 vt
1 dina (dina)	≈ 10 ⁻⁵ N	1 erg/sek	10 ⁻⁷ vt
		Bosim yoki kuchlanishning o'lchov birliklari	
		1 bar (bor)	10 ⁵ N/m ²
		1 kgk/sm ² = 1 atm	9,81 · 10 ⁴ ≈ 10 ⁵ N/m ² ≈ 0.1 MPa
		1 kgk/m ²	9,81 ≈ 10 N/m ² ≈ 10 Pa
		1 tk/m ²	≈ 10000 Pa

Karrali yoki ulushli birliklar

Qo'shimcha	Giga	Mega	Kilo	Gekto	Deka	Detsi	Santi	Milli	Mikro	Nano
Belgilash	G	M	k	g	Da	d	s	m	mk	n
Ko'paytuvchi	10^9	10^6	10^3	10^2	10	10^{-1}	10^{-2}	10^{-3}	10^{-4}	10^{-9}

Mexanik qiymatlarning xalqaro o'lchov birliklar sistemasidagi (SI) o'lchov birliklari

Qiymatlar		O'lchov birliklari (SI)		
Nomi	Belgilash	Nomi	Belgilash	Birliklar nisbati
Kuch	F, Q, N	Nyuton	N	$10 \text{ N} = 1 \text{ kg kuch}$
Kuchlanish	σ, τ	Paskal	Pa	$1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N/m}^2$
Elastiklik moduli	E, G	Paskal	Pa	$1 \text{ MPa} = 10 \text{ kg-kuch/sm}^2$
Kuch momenti	M	Nyuton-metr	N·m	$1 \text{ N·m} = 0,1 \text{ kg-kuch·m}$
Tarqalgan kuch	q	Nyuton taqsim metr	N/m	$1 \text{ N/m} = 0,1 \text{ kg-kuch/m}$

I BOB. FAN HAQIDA UMUMIY MULOHAZALAR

1.1 Fanning mohiyati, o'rni va vazifasi

Ma'lumki, ishlab chiqarishda yaratilayotgan mashina, inshoot va konstruksiyalarga kam materiallar sarflanishi, ular nisbatan arzon, mumkin qadar yengil, mustahkam, qulay va uzoq vaqt xavf-xatarsiz ishlashi lozim.

Materiallar qarshiligi fani mashina, inshoot va konstruksiya qismlari yoki ularning elementlarini mustahkamlik, bikrlilik, ustuvorlikka hisoblash usullarini o'rgatadigan fandır.

"Materiallar qarshiligi" fanining asosiy masalasi yuqori ishonchlilik va tejamkorlik talablariga javob beradigan muhandislik konstruksiyalari va uning qismlarini mustahkamlik, bikrlilik va ustuvorlikka hisoblash usullarini takomillashtirish hisoblanadi.

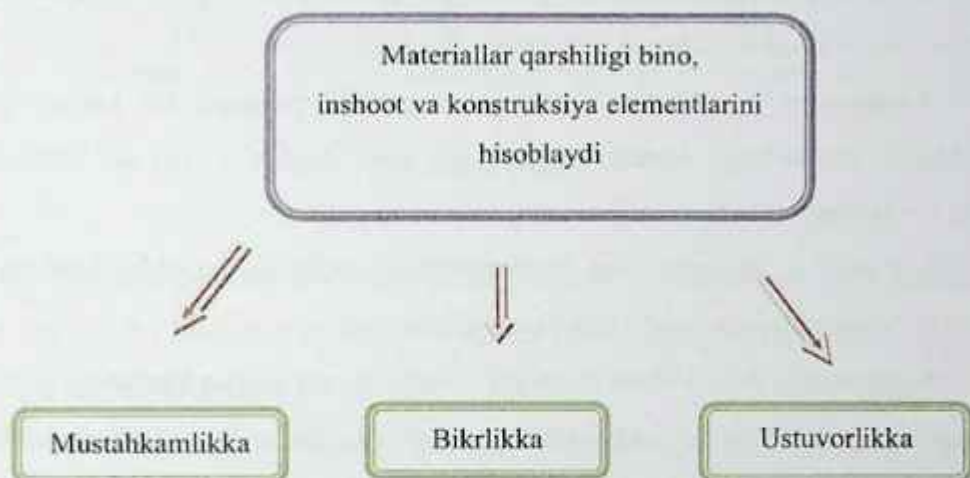
"Materiallar qarshiligi" fani oliy texnika o'quv yurtlarida o'qitiladigan fundamental fanlar (fizika, oliy matematika, nazariy mexanika va h.k.) masalalari bilan umummuhandislik, umumkasbiy fanlarga oid masalalarni bir-biriga bog'lovchi ko'priklar vazifasini o'taydi.

Mustahkamlik – inshoot va konstruksiya elementlarining tashqi kuch ta'siridan o'zining dastlabki geometrik shaklini saqlagan holda qarshilik ko'rsatish qobiliyatiga aytiladi.

Bikrlilik – inshoot, bino, konstruksiyalar va ularning qismlarini deformasiyalanishga qarshilik ko'rsatish qobiliyatiga aytiladi.

Ustuvorlik – inshoot va konstruksiya elementlarining o'zining dastlabki muvozanat holatini saqlab qolish qobiliyatiga aytiladi.

Mustahkam, birk, ustuvor qilib loyihalashtirilgan inshoot, konstruksiya yoki ularning elementlari chidamli, arzon, yengil va uzoq vaqt xavf-xatarsiz ishlaydi (1.1–shakl).



1.1.1–shakl.

1.2 Fanda qabul qilingan gipotezalar (farazlar)

Inshoot va konstruksiya elementlarini mustahkamlikka, birklikka va ustuvorlikka hisoblashni osonlashtirish maqsadida materiallar qarshiligi fanida ba'zan gipotezalarga (cheklanishlarga) yo'l qo'yiladi. Buning natijasida hisoblanishda foydalanadigan formulalarni keltirib chiqarish osonlashadi.

1-gipoteza. Jism materiali bir jinsli yaxlit (g'ovaksiz) deb qabul qilinadi, ya'ni uning xossasi elementning shakli va o'lchamlariga bog'liq emas deb qaraladi.

2-gipoteza. Jism bir jinsli, izotrop deb qabul qilinadi, ya'ni uning xossasi barcha yo'nalishlarda bir xil deb qabul qilinadi. Bu cheklanish anizotrop materiallar uchun kamroq qo'llaniladi.

3-gipoteza. Kuchlar ta'sirining mustaqillik prinsipi. Bu pirinsipda kuchlarni sterjenlarga ketma-ket qo'yish yoki birdan to'liq qo'yishdan hosil bo'ladigan ta'sirlar natijasi teng deb faraz qilinadi.

4-gipoteza. Konstruksiya elementlarida yuklanishdan oldin boshlang'ich zo'riqish kuchlari yo'q deb faraz qilinadi.

5-gipoteza. Sen-Venan prinsipi. Jismlarga qo'yilgan kuchning ta'sir nuqtasidan yetarlicha uzoqda joylashgan kesimlarda hosil bo'ladigan ichki zo'riqish kuchlari xarakteri tashqi kuch xarakteriga bog'liq emas deb qaraladi.

6-gipoteza. Tekis kesim gepotezasi (Bernulli gipotezasi). Sterjenning deformasiyalangacha bo'lgan tekis va tik kesimlari deformasiyalangandan keyin ham tekis va tikligicha qoladi deb faraz qilinadi.

7-gipoteza. Tashqi kuchlar ta'sirida sterjenlardagi ko'chish va deformasiyalar uning o'lchmlariga nisbatan juda ham kichik deb hisoblanadi.

Izotrop materiallar deb fizik, mexanik xossalari barcha yo'nalishlarda bir xil bo'lgan materiallarga aytiladi (masalan: po'lat, alyuminiy, mis, beton va boshqa materiallar).



1.2.1–shakl.

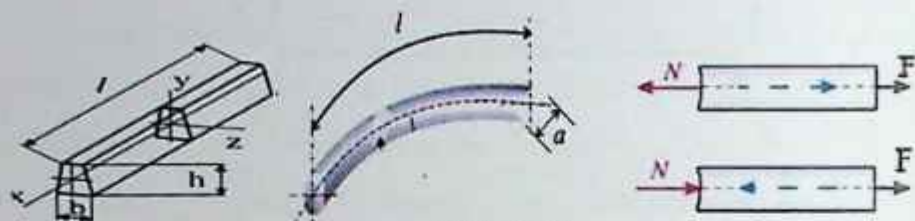
Anizotrop materiallari deb fizik, mexanik xossalari turli yoʻnalishlarda har xil boʻlgan materiallarga aytiladi (masalan: yogʻoch, faner, plastmassa va boshqalar).

Ortatrop materiallar deb maʼlum yoʻnalishlarda bir xil fizik xossalarga ega materiallarga aytiladi (masalan: prokat poʻlat va sovuqlayin sovuqtilgan boshqa materiallar) (1.2.1–shakl).

1.3 Konstruksiya elementlari. Deformasiya turlari. Hisoblash sxemasi.

Mashina, konstruksiya va inshootlarni yaratishda yoki loyihalashda, ishlatilish joyiga qarab, ular elementlarining har xil turi qoʻllaniladi. Inshoot va konstruksiya turlari xilma-xil boʻlib, ancha murakkab tuzilishga ega boʻladi. Materiallar qarshiligi fanida konstruksiya elementlari oʻlchamlariga qarab uch turga boʻlinadi:

1. Bitta o'lchami qolgan o'lchamlaridan bir necha bor katta bo'lgan konstruktsiya elementlari brus deb ataladi. (to'sin, sterjen, ustun, val, xori, havon va boshqalar). To'g'ri va egri bruslar bo'ladi (1.3.1-shakl).



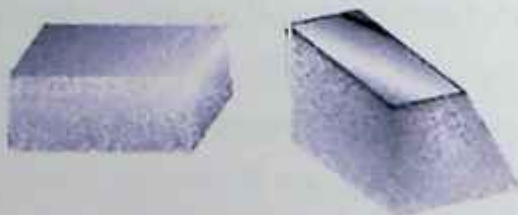
1.3.1-shakl.

2. Ikki o'lchami bir o'lchamidan bir necha marotaba katta elementlarga plastinka yoki qobiqlar deb ataladi (1.3.2-shakl).



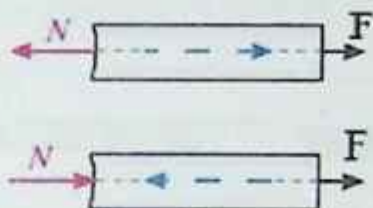
1.3.2-shakl.

3. Uchta o'lchami bir-biriga yaqin yoki taxminan teng bo'lgan konstruktsiyalarga massivlar deyiladi (g'ishtlar, ustunlar, fundamentlar, to'g'onlar) (1.3.3-shakl).



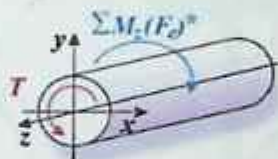
1.3.3-shakl.

Agar sterjen cho'zilish yoki siqilish deformasiyasiga ishlasa **sterjen** deyiladi (1.3.4-shakl).



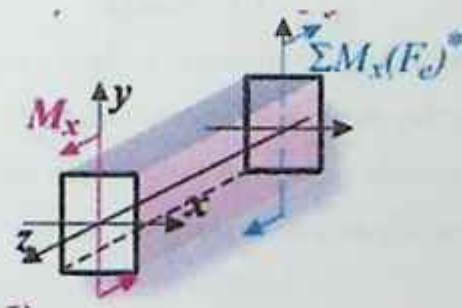
1.3.4-shakl.

Agar sterjen buralish deformasiyasiga ishlasa **val** deyiladi (1.3.5-shakl).



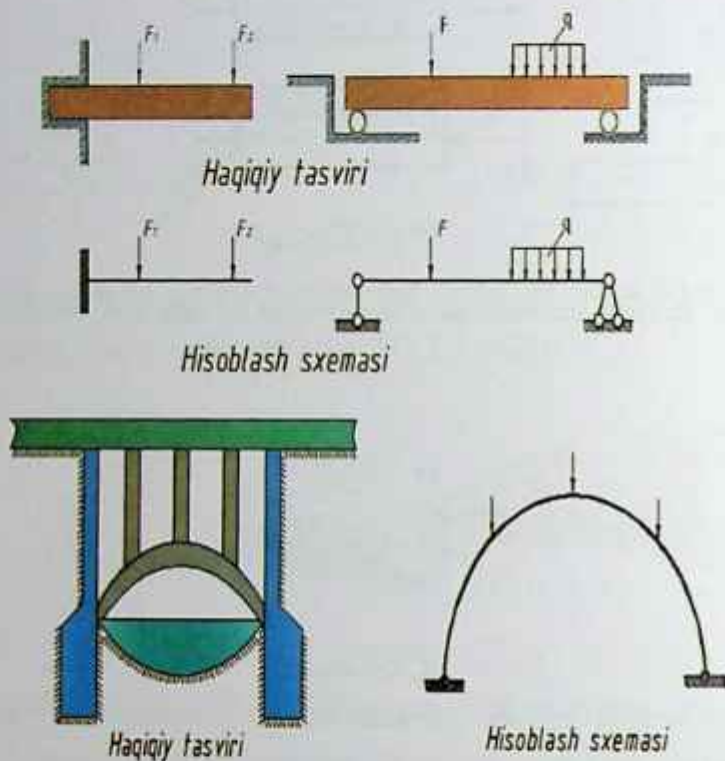
1.3.5-shakl.

Agar sterjen egilish deformasiyasiga ishlasa **to'sin** yoki **balka** deyiladi (1.3.6-shakl).



1.3.6-shakl.

Inshoot va konstruksiyalarni hisoblash uchun ularning hisoblash sxemasi qo'llaniladi. Inshootlarni **hisoblash sxemasi** deb uning haqiqiy holatini yetarlicha soddalashtirilgan tasviriga aytiladi (1.3.7–shakl).



1.3.7–shakl.

Inshootning hisoblash sxemasini tanlash murakkab va muhim ahamiyatga ega. Qaralayotgan inshoot murakkab ko'rinishga ega bo'lsa, uning hisoblash sxemasida faqat yuk ko'taruvchi qismlarigina o'z aksini topadi. Yuk ko'tarmayotgan yoki asosiy bo'lmagan qismlari esa tashlab yuboriladi.

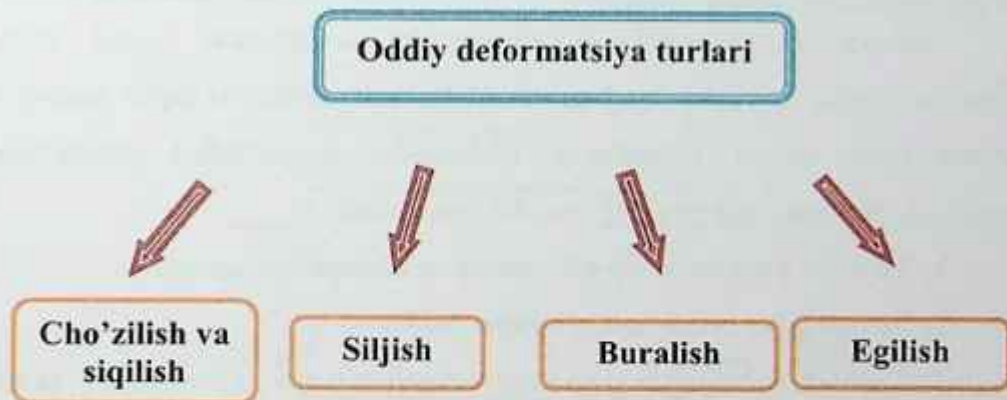
Tashqi kuchlar ta'sirida konstruksiya elementining shakli va o'lchamlarining o'zgarishi deforamatsiya deyiladi. Har xil tashqi kuchlar ta'sirida inshoot va konstruksiya qismlarida turli ko'rinishdagi deforamatsiyalar kuzatiladi. Ushbu defomatsiyalar oddiy va murakkab deformasiyalarga bo'linadi. Oddiy deformasiyalarga quyidagilar misol bo'ladi (1.3.8-shakl):

1. Cho'zilish.
2. Siqilish;
3. Siljish;
4. Buralish;
5. Egilish.

Murakkab deformasiya deb bir vaqtning o'zida oddiy deformasiyalarning bir nechitasi birgalikda hosil bo'lishiga aytiladi.

Murakkab deformasiyalarga esa quyidagilar misol bo'ladi:

1. Cho'zilish va egilishning birgalikdagi ta'siri;
2. Buralish va egilishning birgalikdagi ta'siri;
3. Qiyshiq egilish;
4. Markaziy bo'lmagan cho'zilish va siqilish.

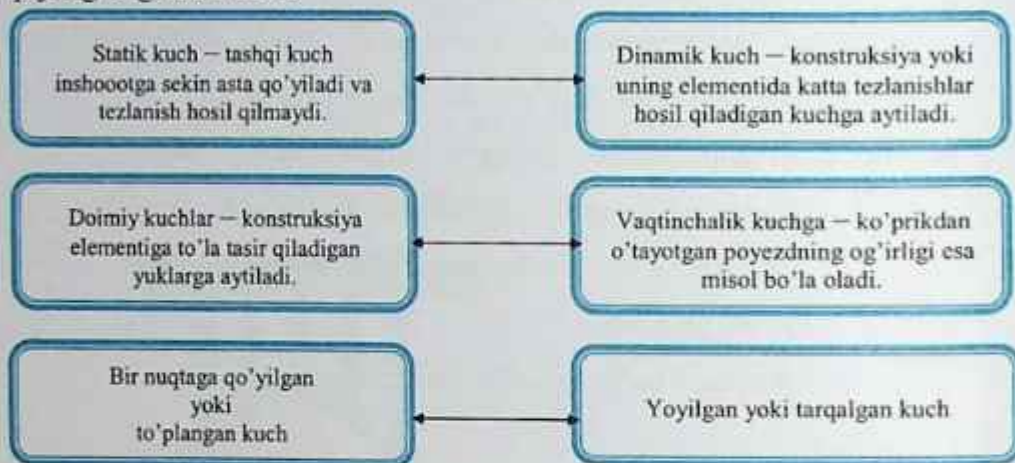


1.3.8-shakl.

1.4 Tashqi va ishki zo'riqish kuchlari. Tayanch turlari

Inshootga ta'sir qilayotgan tashqi kuchlar to'plangan kuch, yoyilgan kuch (tekis yoki notekis yoyilgan) va juft kuchlar kabi turlarga bo'linishi "Nazariy mexanika" fanidan bizga ma'lum.

Tashqi kuchlar inshoot va konstruksiyalarga ta'sir etishiga qarab quydagilarga bo'linadi:



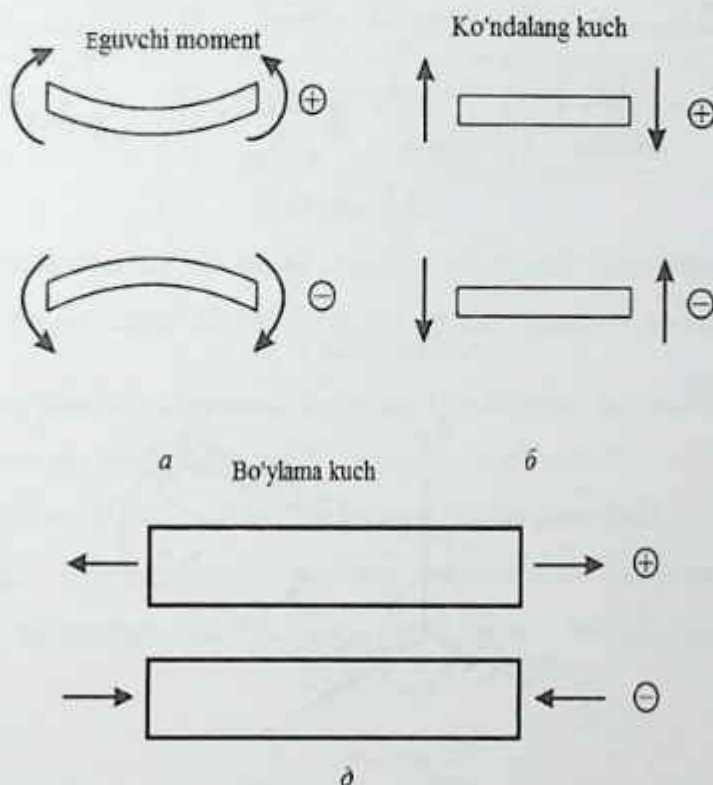
Inshoot va konstruksiya elementlari kesimlarida tashqi kuch ta'siridan ichki zo'riqish kuchlari hosil bo'ladi. Ichki zo'riqish kuchlari kesish usuli orqali statikaning muvozanat tenglamalari yordamida aniqlandi. Kesish usuli quyidagi tartibda bajariladi:

1. Xayolan jism ixtiyoriy tekislik bilan ikki qismga ajratiladi.
2. Jismning bir qismi tashlab yuboriladi.
3. Tashlab yuborilgan qismning qolgan qismga ta'sirini teng ta'sir etuvchi kuch bilan almashtiriladi.
4. Statikaning muvozanat tenglamalaridan kesimdagi ichki kuchlar aniqlanadi.

Agar brusdan ajratilgan qism fazoviy tashqi kuchlar ta'sirida bo'lsa, statikaning muvozanat tenglamalari umumiy holda quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\begin{aligned}\sum X_i = \sum F_{ix} = 0 & \quad \sum M_{xi} = \sum M_x (F_i) = 0 \\ \sum Y_i = \sum F_{iy} = 0 & \quad \sum M_{yi} = \sum M_y (F_i) = 0 \\ \sum Z_i = \sum F_{iz} = 0 & \quad \sum M_{zi} = \sum M_z (F_i) = 0\end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

Ichki zo'riqish kuchlari ishoralarini qabul qilish quyidagicha tavsiya qilinadi (1.4.1-shakl).

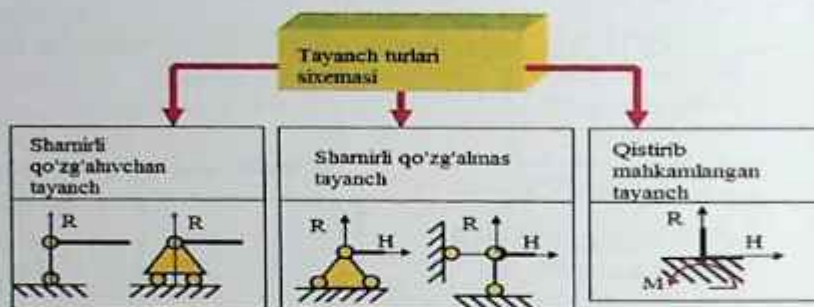


1.4.1-shakl.

Agar brusdan ajratilgan qism bitta tekislikda yotuvchi kuchlar ta'sirida bo'lsa, u holda yuqori dagi muvozanat sharti quyidagicha yoziladi:

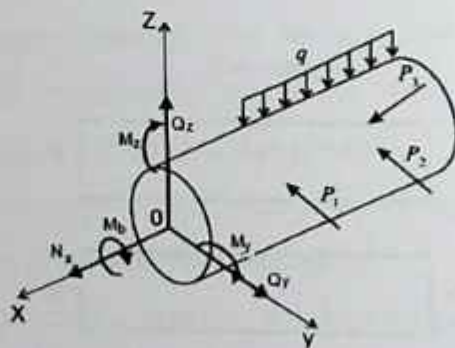
$$\Sigma X_i = 0, \Sigma Y_i = 0, \Sigma M_{xi} = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

Inshoot va konstruksiyalarga tashqi kuch ta'sir qilganda ularning tayanchlarida reaksiya (qarshilik) kuchlari hosil bo'ladi (1.4.2-shakl).



1.4.2-shakl.

Ichki zo'riqish kuchlari – jism elementar zarrachalarining o'zaro ta'sir kuchlariga aytiladi. Ichki kuchlar kesish usuli aniqlanadi (1.4.3-shakl).



1.4.3-shakl.

Ajratilgan jism kesimida 6 ta ichki zo'riqish kuchlari bo'ladi:

N_x – normal yoki bo'ylama kuch;

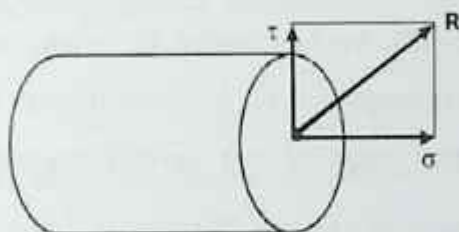
Q_y, Q_z – ko'ndalang kuchlar yoki kesuvchi kuchlar;

M_y, M_z – eguvchi momentlar;

M_b – burovchi moment.

Yuza birligiga to'g'ri keluvchi ichki zo'riqish kuchlari miqdoriga kuchlanish deyiladi (1.4.4–shakl).

$$R = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + \tau^2} \quad (1.3)$$



1.4.4–shakl.

To'liq kuchlanish normal va urinma kuchlanish yig'indisiga teng:

σ – normal kuchlanish bo'lib, yuzaga tik yo'naladi.

τ – urinma kuchlanish bo'lib, yuza bo'ylab yo'naladi.

Sterjen kesim yuzasida ajratilgan elementar yuzacha (ΔA) nolga intilganda kesimning shu nuqtadagi kuchlanishi haqiqiy kuchlanish deb ataladi:

$$P = \lim_{\Delta A \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta R}{\Delta A} \quad (1.4)$$

Materiallar qarshiligida konstruksiya elementlarining mustahkamligi bo'yicha fikr yuritish uchun nazariy va tajriba yo'llari bilan har bir material uchun kuchlanishlarning chegaraviy qiymatlari aniqlanadi, chunki kuchlanishlar ushbu qiymatlardan oshib ketganda konstruksiya materiali normal ishlashi mumkin emas. Bu kuchlanishlarga eng katta normal kuchlanish $\sigma_{m.ch.}$ – materialning mustahkamlik chegarasidagi normal kuchlanish, ruxsat etilgan normal $[\sigma]$ va ruxsat etilgan urinma $[\tau]$ kuchlanishlar kiradi. Konstruksiya'ning yemirilmay, uzoq vaqt xavfsiz ishlashini ta'minlaydigan eng katta kuchlanish ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish deb ataladi. Ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish xavfli (chekli) kuchlanishdan bir necha marta kichik bo'lishi kerak, ya'ni uning qiymati xavfli kuchlanishning tanlangan ehtiyotlik koeffitsiyentiga bo'linganligiga teng va quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$[\sigma] = \frac{\sigma_{chek}}{k} \quad (1.5)$$

bunda, $[\sigma]$ – sterjen materiali uchun ruxsat etilgan normal kuchlanish;

k – ehtiyotlik koeffitsiyent;

σ_{chek} – materialning chekli kuchlanishi.

Mo'rt materiallar uchun ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishni aniqlash quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$[\sigma] = \frac{\sigma_{ok}}{k} \text{ yoki } [\sigma] = \frac{\sigma_v}{k} \quad (1.6)$$

bunda, σ_{ok} – oquvchanlik chegarasidagi normal kuchlanish (plastik materiallar uchun);

σ_v – vaqtinchalik chegarasidagi normal kuchlanish (mo'rt materiallar uchun);

Masalan: ruxsat etilgan normal kuchlanish po'lat uchun $[\sigma]=160$ MPa, mis uchun $[\sigma]=100$ MPa, yog'och uchun $[\sigma]=8$ MPa ga teng.

Mustahkamlik chegarasidagi normal kuchlanish $\sigma_{m.ch.}$ materialning uzilishi oldidan unda hosil bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan eng katta kuchlanish bo'lib, uning ta'siridan keyin material ishga yaroqsiz bo'lib qoladi. Bu kuchlanish qiymati materialning xossalariga bog'liqdir.

Konstruksiya materiali normal ishlashi uchun har doim quyidagi shart bajarilishi lozim:

$$\sigma_{\max} \leq [\sigma] \text{ yoki } \tau_{\max} \leq [\tau].$$

Ushbu shartlar mustahkamlik shartlari deb ataladi.

Tabiatda mavjud materiallar deformasiyalanish davrida o'zini turlicha tutishiga qarab, shartli ravishda plastik va mo'rt materiallarga ajratiladi. Plastik materiallarga kam uglerodli po'lat, mis, alyuminiy va boshqa metallarni misol qilish mumkin.

Mo'rt materiallarga misol qilib cho'yan, tabiiy va sun'iy toshlar va hokazolarni keltirish mumkin. Plastik materiallar deformasiyalanish jarayonida cho'zilish va siqilishga bir hil qarshilik ko'rsatadi, ya'ni $[\sigma]_{ch} = [\sigma]_s$. Mo'rt materiallarning cho'zilishga qarshiligi, siqilishga qarshiligiga qaraganda ancha kam bo'ladi, ya'ni $[\sigma]_{ch} < [\sigma]_s$.

Bu holda mustahkamlikning qo'shimcha shartlaridan foydalanish kerak:

$$\sigma_{ch}^{max} \leq [\sigma]_{ch}$$

$$\sigma_s^{max} \leq [\sigma]_s$$

Ba'zi materiallar uchun ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish $[\sigma]$ ning qiymati 1-jadvalda keltirilgan. Agar jadvalda berilgan ma'lumotlarda $[\sigma]$ cho'zilishga yoki siqilishga tegishliligi aytilmagan bo'lsa, u holda berilgan ma'lumot faqat $[\sigma]_{ch}$ ga tegishli bo'ladi. Ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishlar haqidagi to'liq ma'lumotlar maxsus ma'lumotnomalarda berilgan.

Shunday qilib, konstruksiya elementini mustahkamlikka hisoblash uchun uning kesimlarida hosil bo'ladigan kuchlanishlarning eng katta qiymatlarini topish kerak ekan. Eng katta kuchlanishlar hosil bo'ladigan kesim xavfli kesim deyiladi.

Ichki kuchlarning brus uzunligi bo'ylab o'zgarishini ifodalovchi grafik **epyura** deb ataladi. Ko'ndalang kesimi o'zgarimas bo'lgan sterjenlarda xavfli kesimni ichki kuchlar epyurasidan aniqlash mumkin, ko'ndalang kesimi o'zgaruvchan sterjenlarda xavfli kesimni aniqlash uchun eng katta kuchlanishlar epyurasini butun sterjen uzunligi bo'yicha qurish kerak va undan eng katta kuchlanish sterjenning qaysi kesimiga to'g'ri kelayotganini aniqlash kerak.

Barcha hollarda sterjen ko'ndalang kesimida hosil bo'ladigan kuchlanishni quyidagi ifoda yordamida aniqlash mumkin:

$$\text{kuchlanish} = \frac{\text{ichki kuch}}{\text{ko'ndalang kesimning geometrik xarakteristikasi}}$$

Ko'ndalang kesimning geometrik xarakteristikasi deganda, uning o'lchamlari va shaklini matematik usulda bayon qilish hamda ularni biror sanoq sistemasiga nisbatan aniqlash tushuniladi.

Yuqori da qayd etib o'tilganidek, mustahkamlikni ta'minlash uchun kuchlanishning eng katta qiymatlari ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishga teng yoki undan kichik bo'lishi kerak.

$$\sigma_{max} \text{ yoki } \tau_{max} = \frac{\text{ichki kuchlar}}{\text{ko'ndalang kesimning geomtrik xarakteristikasi}} \leq [\sigma] \text{ yoki } [\tau]$$

Ushbu ifoda mustahkamlik sharti deb ataladi va materiallar qarshiligi-ning aksariyat masalalarini yechish uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ushbu usul ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishlar bo'yicha mustahkamlikni hisoblash usuli deyiladi.

Yuqori da aytib o'tilgan fikrlardan kelib chiqib, konstruksiya elementining mustahkamligini baholash uchun yana bir bor quyidagi xulosalarni eslatib o'tish zarur: birinchi navbatda konstruksiya elementining ko'ndalang kesimlarida paydo bo'ladigan ichki kuchlarning qiymatlari aniqlanadi, keyin ikkinchi navbatda ko'ndalang kesimlarda hosil bo'ladigan kuchlanishlarning qiymatlari aniqlanadi, keyin uchinchi navbatda xavfli kesim aniqlanadi (eng katta kuchlanishning qiymatiga qarab), to'rtinchi ishimiz esa konstruksiya'ning xavfli kesimidagi mustahkamlik holati mustahkamlik shartidan foydalanib baholash hisoblanadi.

1-jadval

Asosiy materiallar uchun $[\sigma]$ ning chegaraviy qiymatlari

Material	Ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish kgk/sm^2	
	Cho'zilishda $[\sigma]_{ch}$	Siqilishda $[\sigma]_s$
Kulrang cho'yan	28 ... 800	1200 ... 1500
Po'lat St 0 va St 2	1400	
Po'lat St 3	1600	
Po'lat St 3 (ko'priklarda)	1400	
Uglerodli po'lat (mashinasozlikda)	600 ... 2500	600 ... 2500
Ligerlangan po'lat (mashinasozlikda)	1000 ... 4000	va yuqori
Mis	300 ... 1200	
Latun	700 ... 1400	
Bronza	600 ... 1200	
Alyuminiy	300 ... 800	
Alyuminli bronza	800 ... 1200	
Dyuralyumin	800 ... 1500	
Tekstolit	300 ... 400	
Getinaks	500 ... 700	
Fanera	400 ... 500	
Qarag'ay tolalar bo'ylab tolalarga ko'ndalang	70 ... 100	100 ... 120
	—	15 ... 20
Dub tolalar bo'ylab tolalarga ko'ndalang	90 ... 130	130 ... 150
	—	20 ... 35
Tosh devor	3 gacha	4 ... 40
g'isht devor	2 gacha	6 ... 25

NAZORAT UCHUN TEST SAVOLLARI

1. Jismning ko'ndalang kesimlarida umumiy holda nechta ichki kuch komponentalari hosil bo'ladi?

- A. Oltita
- B. Bitta
- C. Ikkita
- D. To'rtta

2. Kuchlanish bu –

- A. Kesim yuzasi birligiga to'g'ri kelgan ichki kuchdir
- B. Kesim yuzasi birligiga to'g'ri kelgan tarqalgan kuchdir
- C. Kesim yuzasi birligiga to'g'ri kelgan deformasiya
- D. Kesim yuzasiga ta'sir qiluvchi ichki kuchdir

3. Kuchlanish qanday o'lchov birlik bilan o'lchanadi?

- A. N/mm^2
- B. N
- C. mm
- D. N·m

4. Kuchlanishlar orasida o'zaro qanday bog'lanish bor?

- A. $R = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + \tau^2}$
- B. $R = \sqrt{\sigma^2 - \tau^2}$
- C. $R = \sigma^2 + \tau^2$
- D. $R = \sigma + \tau$

5. *Materiallar qarshiligi faniga birinchi kimlar asos solganlar?*

- A. R.Guk, Puasson, Galiley
- B. Beruniy, Kopernik, Ibn Sino
- C. Vershagen, Ibn Sino, Guk
- D. O'rozboev, Beruniy, Kopernik

6. *Materiallar qarshiligi hisoblarida asosan nechta turdagi tayanchlardan foydalaniladi?*

- A. Uhta
- B. Ikkita
- C. Bitta
- D. To'rtta

7. *Materiallar qarshiligida nima uchun tajribalar o'tkaziladi?*

- A. Materiallarni mexanik xarakteristikalarini aniqlash uchun
- B. Materiallarni deformatsiyalarini o'lchash va analiz qilish uchun
- C. Materiallarni yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatini aniqlash uchun
- D. Materiallarning kuchlanganlik hamda deformatsiyalangan holatini o'rganish, nazariy formulalarning aniqlik darajasini tekshirish.

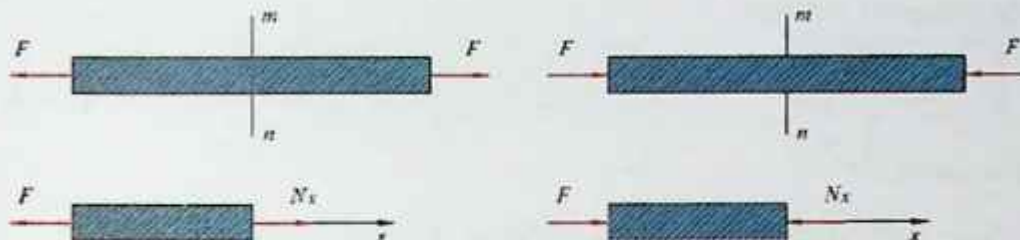
8. *Materialning mustahkamlik chegarasi deb nimaga aytiladi?*

- A. Materialning mustahkamligini ta'min etadigan kuchlanishga
- B. Material qarshilik ko'rsata oladigan eng katta kuchlanishga
- C. Uzilish vaqtidagi shartli kuchlanishga
- D. Elastik deformatsiyaga mos kelgan shartli kuchlanishga

II BOB. CHO'ZILISH VA SIQILISH

2.1. Cho'zilish va siqilishda umumiy tushunchalar

Cho'zilish va siqilishda to'g'ri bruslarning ko'ndalang kesimida faqat bo'ylama kuch N hosil bo'ladi.



2.2.1-shakl

Agar tashqi kuch ta'siridan sterjenlar cho'zilsa musbat ishorada, siqilsa manfiy ishorada olinadi.

Bo'ylama kuch deb ko'ndalang kesimda hosil bo'ladigan normal kuchlarning teng ta'sir etuvchisiga aytiladi va N_x harfi bilan belgilanib quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$N_x = \int_A \sigma dA \quad (2.1.1)$$

bu yerda, N_x –normal yoki bo'ylama kuch, A – ko'ndalang kesim yuzasi.

Umumiy holda bo'ylama kuchning qiymatlari quyidagi formula yodamida aniqlanadi:

$$N_x = \sum F + \sum \int_A q_x dx \quad (2.1.2)$$

Markaziy cho'zilish va siqilishda sterjenlarining ko'ndalang kesimida faqat normal kuchlanishlar hosil bo'ladi va quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$\sigma_x = \frac{N_x}{A} \quad (2.1.3)$$

Cho'zilgan yoki siqilgan sterjenlarning mustahkamlik sharti quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{N_{\max}}{A} \leq [\sigma] \quad (2.1.4)$$

Bu yerda:

$\sigma_{\max}$ – sterjenning ko'ndalang kesimidagi eng katta normal kuchlanish;

$N_{\max}$ – sterjen ko'ndalang kesimida hosil bo'ladigan eng katta bo'ylama kuch;

$[\sigma]$ – ruxsat etilgan normal kuchlanish.

Ushbu mustahkamlik shartidan quyidagi 3 ta masala hal qilinadi:

1. Sterjenlar mustahkamligini tekshirish:

$$\sigma_{\max} \leq [\sigma] \quad (2.1.5)$$

2. Xavfli ko'ndalang kesim o'lchamlarini tanlash:

$$A \geq \frac{N_{\max}}{[\sigma]} \quad (2.1.6)$$

3. Sterjen yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatini aniqlash:

$$N_{\max} \leq A[\sigma] \quad (2.1.7)$$

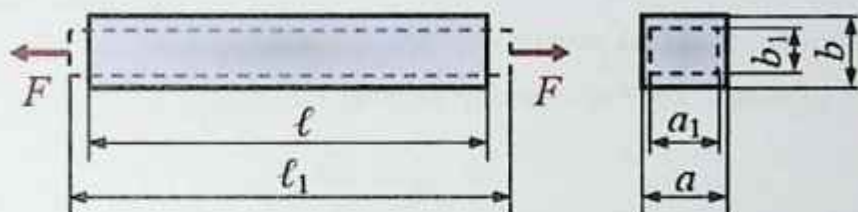
Sterjen uzunlik bo'yicha cho'zilganda absolyut cho'zilish quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$\Delta L = L_1 - L, \quad (2.1.8)$$

ΔL – absolyut cho‘zilish;

L – sterjenning dastlabki uzunligi;

L_1 – sterjenning cho‘zilgandan keyingi uzunlik.



2.2.2–shakl.

Nisbiy bo‘ylama deformasiya quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\varepsilon_b = \frac{\Delta l}{l}, \quad (2.1.9)$$

Cho‘zilish va siqilishda sterjenning absolyut cho‘zilishi (siqilishi) tashqi kuch va uzunligiga to‘g‘ri proporsional, bikrligiga teskari proporsional:

$$\Delta l = \frac{Fl}{EA}, \quad (2.1.10)$$

Sterjen cho‘zilganda uning ko‘ndalang kesimi o‘lchami kamayadi:

$$\Delta a = |a_1 - a|, \quad (2.1.11)$$

bunda, Δa – nisbiy qisqarish;

a – ko‘ndalang kesimning oldingi o‘lchami;

a_1 – ko‘ndalang kesimning deformasiyadan keyingi o‘lchami.

Nisbiy ko'ndalang deformasiya quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\varepsilon_k = \frac{\Delta a}{a} \quad (2.1.12)$$

Cho'zilish va siqilishda sterjen kesimida hosil bo'ladigan normal kuchlanish nisbiy cho'zilishga to'g'ri proporsionaldir:

$$\sigma = E \cdot \varepsilon \quad (2.1.13)$$

Ushbu formula Guk qonuni deyiladi.

Puasson koeffitsiyenti quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$\mu = \frac{\varepsilon_k}{\varepsilon_b} \quad (2.1.14)$$

Hajmning nisbiy o'zgarishi quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$\theta = \frac{\Delta V}{V} = \varepsilon(1 - 2\mu), \quad (2.1.15)$$

Cho'zilgan yoki siqilgan sterjenlarda to'plangan potensial energiya quyidagi umumiy formuladan topiladi:

$$U = \sum \int \frac{N^2 dx}{2EA} \quad (2.1.16)$$

Agar sterjenning materiali elastiklik chegarasida bo'lsa, cho'zilgan yoki siqilgan sterjen uchun potensial energiya tashqi kuchning bajargan ishiga teng bo'ladi:

$$U = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} F_i \Delta l \quad (2.1.17)$$

Sterjenning xususiy og'irligini hisobga olgan holda bo'ylama kuch va normal kuchlanish quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$N_x = F + \gamma A \cdot x \quad (2.1.18)$$

$$\sigma_x = \frac{F}{A} + \gamma x \quad (2.1.19)$$

Teng qarshilikli, ya'ni har qanday ko'ndalang kesimida normal kuchlanish bir xil bo'lgan sterjen uchun ko'ndalang kesim yuzini quyidagi formula bilan tanlanadi:

$$A_x = \frac{F}{[\sigma]} e^{\frac{\gamma}{[\sigma]} x} \text{ yoki } A_x = A_o e^{\frac{\gamma}{[\sigma]} x}; \quad (2.1.20)$$

bu yerda:

$$e - \text{natural logarifmning asosi, } A_o = \frac{F}{[\sigma]}$$

Teng qarshilikli sterjenning absolyut deformasiyasi quyidagicha topiladi:

$$\Delta l = \frac{[\sigma] \cdot l}{E}, \quad (2.1.21)$$

Pog'onali sterjenning n - pog'onasining ko'ndalang kesim yuzi quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$A_n = \frac{F[\sigma]^{n-1}}{([\sigma] - \gamma)([\sigma] - \gamma_2) \dots ([\sigma] - \gamma_n)}, \quad (2.1.22)$$

Pog'onali sterjenning absolyut deformasiyasi quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$\Delta l = \frac{[\sigma]}{E} \sum l_n \left(1 - \frac{\gamma_n}{2[\sigma]}\right), \quad (2.1.23)$$

Sterjenlarda hosil bo'ladigan zo'riqish yoki noma'lum reaksiya kuchlarining soni statikaning muvozanat tenglamalari sonidan ortiq bo'lgan sistemalar statik aniqmas sistemalar deyiladi.

Bunday sistemalarni yechish uchun statikaning muvozanat tenglamalaridan tashqari deformasiya tenglamalari deb ataluvchi qo'shimcha tenglamalar tuziladi. Bu qo'shimcha tenglamalar soni "ortiqcha" noma'lumlar soniga teng bo'ladi va u masalaning statik aniqmaslik darajasini belgilaydi, masalan, "ortiqcha" noma'lumlar soni ikkita bo'lsa, masala ikki marta statik aniqmas deyiladi va h.k. Statik aniqmas masalalarni yechish tartibini keyinroq misollar yechishda ko'rib chiqamiz.

Sterjen temperaturasining o'zgarishida absolyut cho'zilish quyidagicha topiladi:

$$\Delta l = l \alpha \Delta t \quad (2.1.24)$$

bu yerda:

α – chiziqli kengayish koeffitsiyenti deyiladi;

l – sterjen uzunligi;

Δt – temperaturaning o'zgarishi.

Temperaturaning o'zgarishidan hosil bo'lgan kuchlanish quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$\sigma = \frac{F}{A} = E \alpha \Delta t, \quad (2.1.25)$$

2.2. Cho‘zilish va siqilishda statik aniq masalalarni yechishga doir namunalar

Masalalar yechish bo‘yicha uslubiy tavsiyalar:

1. Asosiy shakl chizib olinadi.
2. Shaklda jismga ta'sir etayotgan kuchlar tegishli yo'nalishda ko'rsatiadi.
3. Bog'lanishlar tashlab yuborilib reaksiya kuchlari ko'rsatiladi.
4. Koordinata o'qlari tanlab olinadi. Bunda o'qlar shunday tanlab olinishi kerakki, noma'lum bo'lgan reaksiya kuchlari faqat bitta o'qqa proyeksiyalanishi ta'minlansin, aks holda masalani yechish murakkabroq bo'lishi mumkin.
5. Statikaning muvozanat tenglamalari tuziladi va bog'lanish reaksiya kuchlari aniqlanadi.
6. Har bir qism uchun kesish usulidan foydalanib tegishli tenglamalar tuziladi.
7. Tuzilgan tenglamalardan foydalanib noma'lum ichki kuchlar aniqlanadi.

2.2.1–masala. Ko'rsatilgan sterjenlar ko'ndalang kesimida bo'ylama kuch N_x ning qiymatlari topilsin (2.2.3–shakl).

Yechish: Sterjenning ixtiyoriy nuqtasidan ko'ndalang kesim o'tkazib bir tomonini (chap qismini) tashlab yuboramiz va ko'ndalang kesimda noma'lum bo'ylama kuch N_x yo'nalishini qo'yamiz. Yuqori dagi statik muvozanat tenglamalaridan foydalanib qiymatini aniqlaymiz:

Stejenning 1-qismi uchun (2.2.3-shakl):

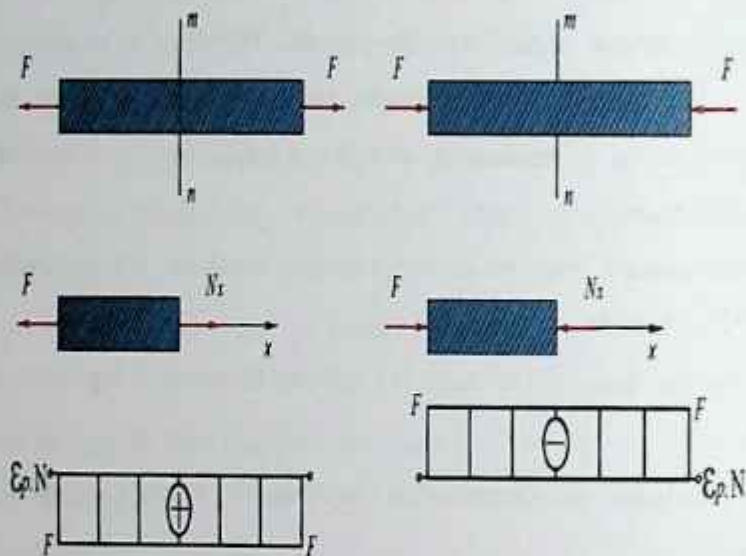
$$\sum X = 0. -F + N_x = 0.$$

$$N_x = F$$

Stejenning 2-qismi uchun (2.2.3-shakl):

$$\sum X = F - N_x = 0$$

$$N_x = F$$



2.2.3-shakl.

Stejenning 1-qismi uchun (2.2.4-shakl):

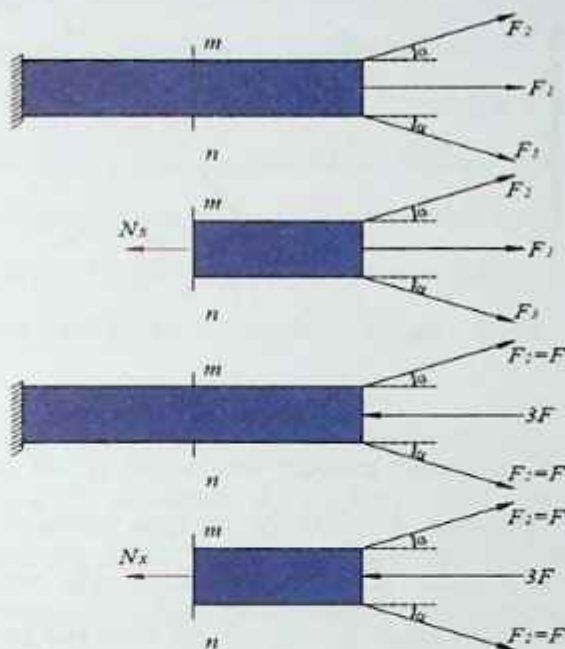
$$\sum X = -N_x + F_1 + 2F_2 \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$N_x = F_1 + 2F_2 \cos \alpha$$

Stejenning 2-qismi uchun (2.2.4-shakl):

$$\sum X = -N_x - 3F + 2F \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$N_x = 3F - 2F \cos \alpha$$

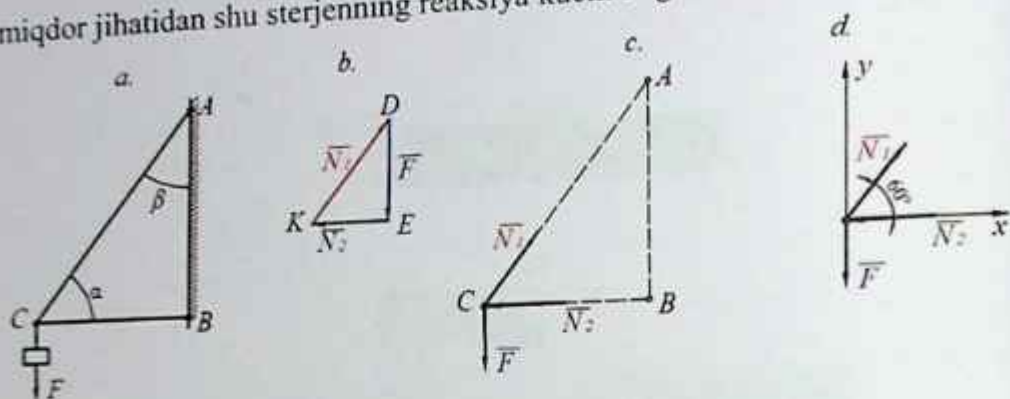


2.2.4–shakl.

2.2.2–masala. AC va BC sterjenlar o‘zaro va vertikal devor bilan sharnirlar vositasida biriktirilgan. C sharnirga og‘irligi $F=1000\text{ N}$ bo‘lgan yuk osilgan. Agar sterjenlar orasidagi burchak $\alpha = 60^\circ$ va AC sterjen bilan devor orasidagi burchak $\beta = 30^\circ$ bo‘lsa, sterjenlarning og‘irligini hisobga olmay ularda hosila bo‘ladigan zo‘riqishlar aniqlansin (2.2.5.a–shakl).

Izoh. Sterjen bo‘ylab yo‘nalgan cho‘zuvchi yoki siquvchi kuch sterjendagi zo‘riqish deb ataladi. Cho‘zuvchi kuchdan farq qilish uchun

siquvchi kuchni manfiy son bilan ifodalaymiz. Sterjendagi zo'riqish miqdor jihatidan shu sterjenning reaksiya kuchi N ga teng bo'ladi.



2.2.5-shakl.

Yechish: C sharnirni moddiy nuqta deb qarab uning muvozanatini tekshiramiz. C nuqtaga $F=1000$ N bo'lgan vertikal pastga yo'nalgan og'irlik kuchi qo'yilgan. AC va BC sterjenlarning reaksiya kuchlari shu sterjenlar bo'ylab yo'nalgan bo'lib, ularni mos ravishda N_1 va N_2 bilan belgilaymiz. Natijada F , N_1 , N_2 kuchlar C nuqtada kesishuvchi kuchlar sistemasini tashkil etadi. Reaksiya kuchini aniqlash uchun kesishuvchi kuchlar sistemasi muvozanatining geometrik shartidan foydalanamiz. Unga ko'ra (F , N_1 , N_2) kesishuvchi kuchlar sistemasi ta'siridagi C nuqta muvozanatda bo'lishi uchun ularning geometrik yig'indisi 0 ga teng bo'lishi kerak:

$$F+N_1+N_2=0$$

Ya'ni, F , N_1 , N_2 kuchlarga qurilgan kuch uchburchagi yopiq bo'lishi kerak. Kuch uchburchagini chizish uchun biror masshtabda ixtiyoriy D nuqtada kuchni o'ziga parallel ravishda o'tkazamiz (2.2.5.b-shakl).

F kuchning boshi D va uchidagi nuqtalardan AC va BC sterjenlarga parallel chiziqlar o'tkazamiz. Bu chiziqlarning kesishgan nuqtasini K bilan belgilasak, hosil bo'lgan DEK uchburchak izlanayotgan yopiq kuch uchburchagini ifodalaydi. Bunda KD va KE kattaliklar mos ravishda N_1 va N_2 reaksiya kuchlarini ifodalaydi. DEK uchburchakning KD va KE tomonlarini berilgan masshtab birligida o'lchab, N_1 va N_2 kuchlarini aniqlaymiz.

N_1 va N_2 larning qiymatlarini DEK uchburchaklardan trigonometrik yo'l bilan ham aniqlash mumkin. Unga ko'ra $AB \parallel DE$, $AC \parallel DK$ va $BC \parallel EK$ bo'lgani uchun, $KDE = \beta = 30^\circ$ va $EKD = \alpha = 60^\circ$ binobarin to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakdan quyidagi munosabatlarni chiqaramiz:

$$\frac{N_1}{\sin 90^\circ} = \frac{N_2}{\sin 90^\circ} = \frac{F}{\sin 60^\circ}$$

$$N_1 = \frac{F}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{1000}{\sqrt{3}/2} = 1154 N$$

$$N_2 = F \operatorname{ctg} 60^\circ = 1000 \sqrt{3} = 577 N$$

N_1 va N_2 lar AC va CB sterjenlarning C sharnerga ta'sir kuchini, ya'ni mazkur sterjenlarning reaksiya kuchlarini ifodalaydi. Sterjenlardagi zo'riqishlarni topish uchun sterjenlarning siqilish yoki cho'zilishini aniqlaymiz. Agar reaksiya kuchi C sharnirdan sterjen bo'ylab yo'nalsa, sterjen cho'ziladi, reaksiya kuchi C sharnirga yo'nalsa, sterjen siqiladi.

Ushbuni nazarda tutib topilgan kuchlarni C sharnirga qo'ysak (2.2.5 c shakl), AC sterjen cho'zilishi va CB sterjen siqilishini ko'ramiz. Shu sababli quyidagi natija kelib chiqadi:

$$N_1 = 1164 N, \quad N_2 = 577 N$$

Kesish usuli bilan statikaning muvozanat tenglamalaridan foydalanib ham N_1 va N_2 qiymatlarini aniqlasa bo'ladi. Barcha kuchlarni X va Y o'qlariga proyeksiyalaymiz (2.2.5.d-shakl):

$$\sum X = 0, \quad N_1 \cdot \cos 60^\circ - N_2 = 0$$

$$\sum Y = 0, \quad N_1 \cdot \cos 30^\circ - F = 0$$

(2) tenglamadan:
$$N_1 = \frac{F}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{1000 \cdot 2}{\sqrt{3}} = 1154 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_2 = N_1 \cos 60^\circ = 115 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 577 \text{ kN}$$

2.2.3-masala. C va B nuqtalari tayanchda va O nuqtada F kuch bilan yuklangan sterjenlar sistemasining ichki bo'ylama kuchlari aniqlansin (2.2.6.a-shakl).

Yechish. Sterjenlarni bo'ylama o'qiga tik tekislik bilan ixtiyoriy kesimdan qirqib ikki qismga ajratamiz va tayanch qismini tashlab yuboramiz.

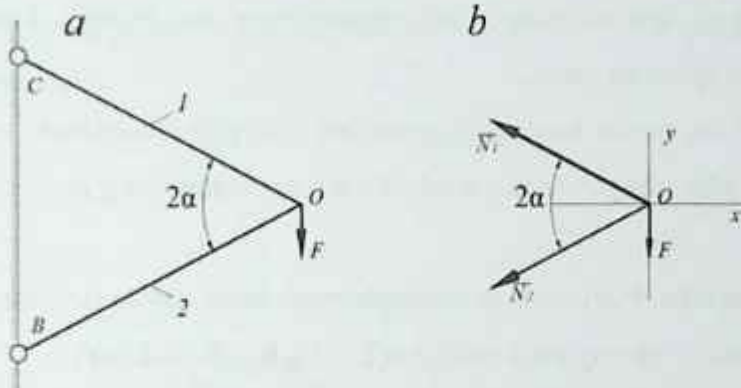
Olib qolingani har bir sterjenga tashlab yuborilgan qism N_1 va N_2 kuchlarni qo'yamiz. Sistemaning muvozanat shartini ta'minlovchi ikkita tenglama tuzamiz (2.2.6 shakl, b).

$$\sum x = -N_1 \cos \alpha - N_2 \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$\sum y = N_1 \sin \alpha - N_2 \sin \alpha - F = 0$$

(1) Tenglamadan $N_1 = -N_2$ tenglikni (2) shartga keltirib qo'ysak

$$N_2 = \frac{F}{2 \sin \alpha}$$



2.2.6–shakl.

Bruslarda ichki zo'riqish kuchlarini aniqlash uchun ularni uzunligi bo'yicha oraliqlarga ajratiladi. Oraliqlarga ajratish quyidagicha bo'ladi:

- Kuchlarning ta'sir etuvchi nuqtalari;
- Bruslarnig ko'ndalang kesim o'zgarishi chegarasi;
- Brus materialining o'zgarishi chegarasi.

Ushbu bir oraliqda bo'ylama kuch N va normal kuchlanish σ larning qiymati oraliq uzunligi bo'yicha o'zgarmaydi.

Ichki zo'riqish kuchlari yoki ko'chishlarning epyurasi quyidagicha quriladi:

1. Sterjen o'qiga parallel bo'lgan neytral chiziqli o'tkaziladi. Neytral to'g'ri chiziqdan ichki zo'riqish kuchlarini yuqori da yoki o'ng tomonda

joylashtirsak musbat, pastda yoki chap tomonda joylashgan bo'lsa manfiy deb qabul qilamiz.

2. Sterjenning har biri oraliq chegarasi belgilab olinadi;

3. Har bir ichki zo'riqish kuchi uchun alohida masshtab tanlanadi, bunda zo'riqish kuchlarining son qiymatlariga va chizma kattaligiga alohida e'tibor qaratish lozim.

4. Ichki zo'riqish kuchlari qiymatlari tik qilib, masshtab bo'yicha sterjenning oraliq chegarasiga qo'yiladi va u qiymatlar to'g'ri chiziq bilan tutashtiriladi.

2.2.4—masala. Ko'rsatilgan sterjenlar sistemasi uchun bo'ylama kuch qiymatlari topilsin va epyurasi qurilsin (2.2.7 a,b,c,d—shakllar).

YECHISH:

Bunda masalani yechish uchun quyidagilar bajariladi:

1. Sterjenlar sistemasini ulanishi chizmada ko'rsatiladi.
2. Tashqi kuchlarni qo'yilishi chizmada ko'rsatiladi.
3. B nuqtaga qo'yilgan ichki va tashqi kuchlar chizmada ko'rsatiladi.
4. AB sterjenda bo'ylama kuch epyurasi quriladi.
5. BC sterjenda bo'ylama kuch epyurasi quriladi.

AB sterjenning I oralig'ida hosil bo'luvchi ichki bo'ylama kuchni aniqlaymiz:

$$N_1 = N_{AB} = 1,73 \cdot F$$

AB sterjenning II oralig'ida hosil bo'luvchi ichki bo'ylama kuchni aniqlaymiz:

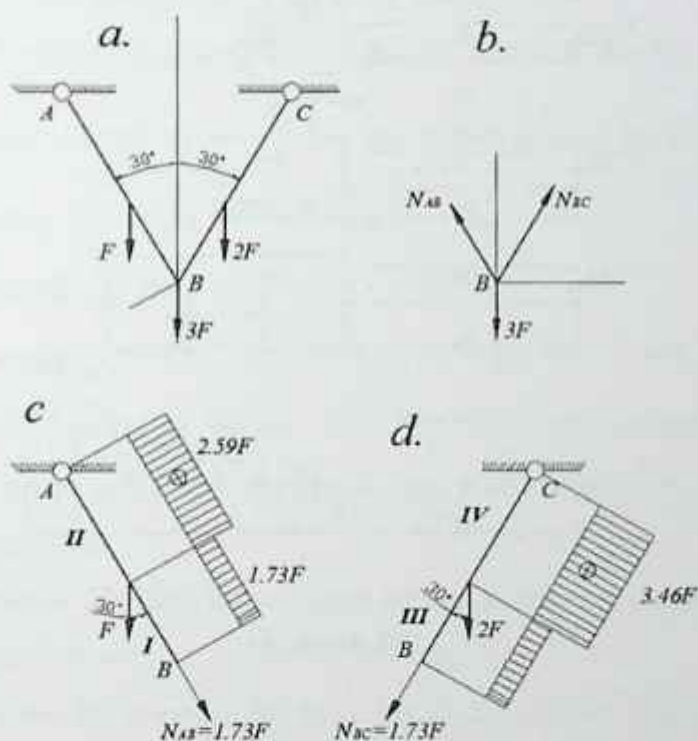
$$N_2 = N_{AB} + F \cos 30^\circ$$

AB sterjenning III oralig'ida hosil bo'luvchi ichki bo'ylama kuchni aniqlaymiz:

$$\text{BC sterjen III oraliqda: } N_3 = N_{BC} = 1.73F$$

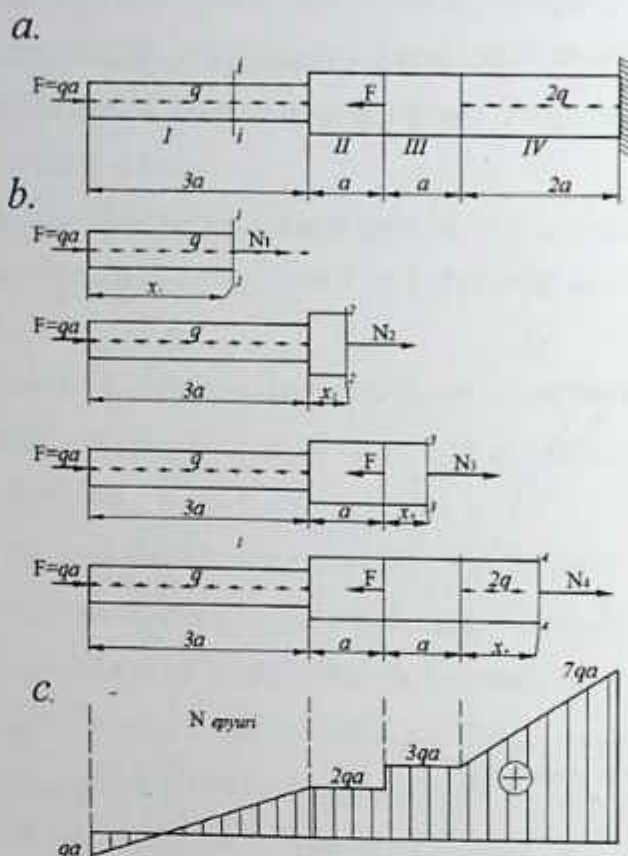
AB sterjenning IV oralig'ida hosil bo'luvchi ichki bo'ylama kuchni aniqlaymiz:

$$N_4 = N_3 + 2F \cos 30^\circ$$



2.2.7-shakl.

2.2.5–masala. To'plangan va teng tarqalgan kuchlar bilan yuklangan brus uchun bo'ylama kuch aniqlansin va epyurasi qurilsin (2.2.5–shakl).



2.2.8– shakl.

- a) Pog'onali brusning yuklanish sxemasi;
- b) Pog'onali brusning kesilish tartibi;
- c) Pog'onali brusning ichki bo'ylama kuch epyurasi.

$$\sum X = 0, \quad N_1 + F - qx = 0$$

yoki

$$N_1 = -F + qx$$

bu yerda qx – brusning olib qolingani qismidagi taqsimlangan kuchlarning teng ta'sir qiluvchisi bo'lib, $0 \leq x \leq 3a$ oraliqda chiziqli qonuniyat bilan o'zgaradi.

N_1 kuchni hisoblaymiz:

$x=0$ bo'lsa $N_1 = -F = -qa$ va bo'lsa $x=3a$ $N_1 = 2qa$.

Demak, brusning boshlang'ich nuqtasida N_1 kuch manfiy va oxirgi nuqtasida musbat ishorali va $x = \frac{F}{q} = a$ ma'nofada nolga teng bo'ladi.

II–II oraliq. $\sum X = N_2 + F - q3a$ va $N_2 = 3qa$

III–III oraliq. $\sum X = 0, \quad N_3 = 3qa$

IV–IV oraliq. $\sum X = 0, \quad N_4 + F - q3a - F - 2qx = 0, \quad x = 0$

bo'lsa $N_4 = 3qa$ va $x = 2a$ bo'lsa $N_4 = 7qa - N_x$ ichki bo'ylama kuch brus o'qining uzunligi bo'ylab o'zgarishining grafikasiga ichki bo'ylama kuch epyurasi deyiladi.

2.2.6–masala. Shaklda ko'rsatilgan sterjen uchun bo'ylama kuch va normal kuchlanish epyuralari qurilsin (2.2.9–shakl).

Yechish: Har bir uchastkadan ixtiyoriy kesim olib bo'ylama kuch va normal kuchlanish uchun quyidagi qiymatlarni topamiz:

DC uchastkada

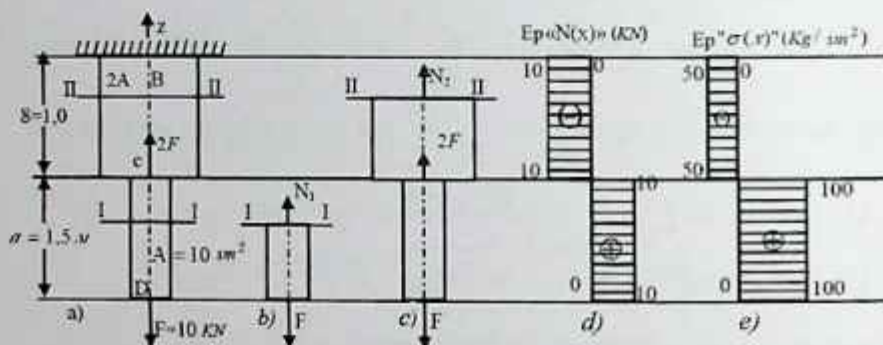
$$\sum z_1 = N_1 - F = 0; \quad N_1 = F = 10 \text{ kN} = \text{const} = 1 \cdot 10^4 \text{ N}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{N_1}{A} = -\frac{10 \cdot 10}{10 \cdot 10^{-4}} = -1 \cdot 10^7 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2} = 100 \cdot 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$$

CB uchastkada

$$\sum z_2 = N_2 + 2F - F = 0; \quad N_2 = F - 2F = -10 \text{ kN} = \text{const} = -1 \cdot 10^4 \text{ N}$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{N_2}{2A} = -\frac{10 \cdot 10^3}{2 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-4}} = -0,5 \cdot \frac{10^7 \text{ N}}{\text{m}^2} = 50 \cdot \frac{10^5 \text{ N}}{\text{m}^2}$$



2.2.9—shakl.

2.2.7—masala. Sharnirlar vositasida mahkamlangan sterjenlar sistemasining mustahkamligi tekshirilsin (2.2.10—shakl, a). OA sterjen materiali po'lat, kesim yuzasi doiraviy $d=2$ sm, OB sterjen materiali mis, kesim yuzasi kvadrat $a=2$ sm. Sterjenlar vertikal bilan $\alpha_1=30^\circ$ va $\alpha_2=45^\circ$ burchaklar hosil qiladi. Kuch $F=5 \cdot 10^4 \text{ N} = 0,05 \text{ MN}$, po'lat uchun ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish $[\sigma]_p=16 \cdot 10^7 \text{ N/m}^2$, mis uchun ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish $[\sigma]_m=1 \cdot 10^8 \text{ N/m}^2$ ga teng.

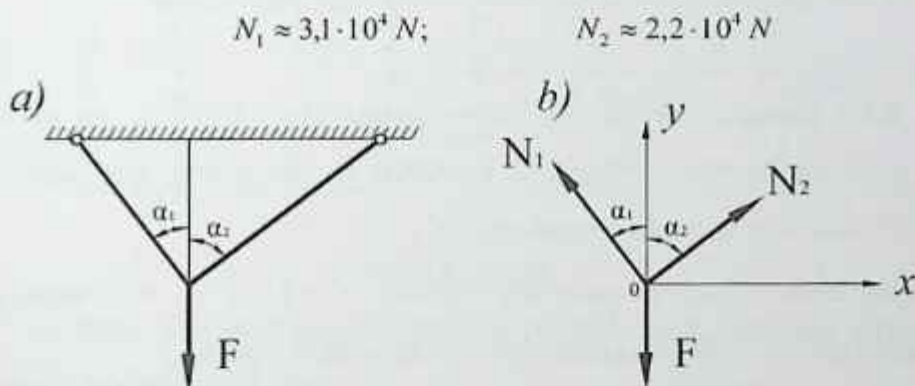
Yechish:

1. Sterjenlarni kesib, ularni cho'zuvchi yo'nalishda N_1 va N_2 bo'ylama kuchlarni qo'yamiz.
2. Kesish usulidan foydalanib qoldirilgan pastki qism muvozanatini tekshiramiz (2.2.10 shakl,b):

$$\sum X = -N_1 \cos 60^\circ + N_2 \cos 45^\circ = 0$$

$$\sum Y = N_1 \cos 30^\circ + N_2 \cos 45^\circ = 5$$

3. Tenglamani birgalikda yechamiz hamda N_1 va N_2 bo'ylama kuchlarning qiymatlarini topamiz:



2.2.10–shakl.

4. Endi esa kuchlanishlarni aniqlab, sterjenlar mustahkamligini tekshiramiz:

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{N_{\max}}{A} \leq [\sigma];$$

Po'lat sterjenning ko'ndalang kesim yuzasi quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$A_1 = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} = \frac{3,14 \cdot (2 \cdot 10^{-2})^2}{4} = 3,14 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{N_1}{A_1} = \frac{3,14 \cdot 10^4}{4 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 1 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2} = 10 \cdot 10^7 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$10 \cdot 10^7 \text{ N/m}^2 \leq 1,6 \cdot 10^7 \text{ N/m}^2$$

Xulosa: po'lat sterjenning mustahkamligi yetarli.

5. Mis sterjenning mustahkamligini tekshiramiz:

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{N_2}{A_2} = \frac{2,2 \cdot 10^4}{4 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 0,55 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2} < 1 \cdot 10^8 \text{ N/m}^2$$

Xulosa: mis sterjenning mustahkamligi ham yetarli ekan.

2.2.8 masala. Ko'ndalang kesim yuzasi $A = 0,8 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$ va uzunligi $l = 1 \text{ m}$ bo'lgan po'lat sterjenning $F = 10000 \text{ N}$ cho'zuvchi kuchdan hosil bo'lgan absolyut uzayishi aniqlansin.

Yechish. Sterjen materiali uchun $E = 2 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$ ekanligini e'tiborga olib (2.1.10) ifodadan absolyut uzayishni topamiz:

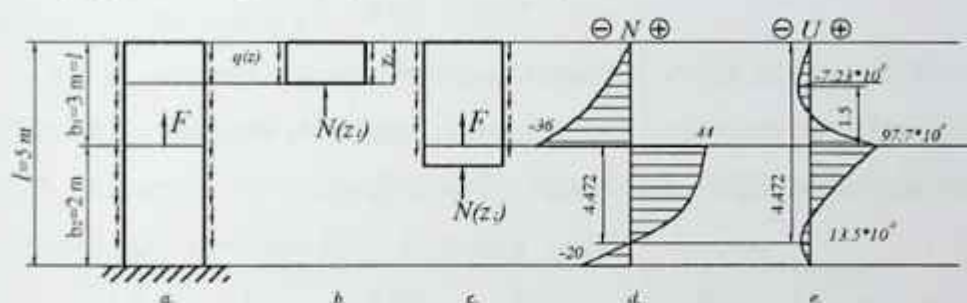
$$\Delta l = \frac{Fl}{EA} = \frac{10000 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 0,625 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

2.2.9-masala. Ko'ndalang kesimi kvadrat shaklidagi po'lat brus tashqi kuch ta'siridan bo'ylama yo'nalishda $\Delta l = 3,2 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$ ga uzayib, bo'ylama o'lchami (uzunligi) $l = 30 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$ va ko'ndalang o'lchami $h = 1 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$ bo'lsa, Puasson koeffitsiyenti nechaga teng?

Yechish. Puasson koeffitsiyenti quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$\mu = \frac{\Delta h}{\Delta l} \cdot \frac{l}{h} = \frac{0,03 \cdot 10^{-3}}{0,2 \cdot 10^{-5}} \cdot \frac{30 \cdot 10^2}{1 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 0,28$$

2.2.10–masala. Pastki uchi tayanchga qistirib mahkamlangan po‘lat sterjenga $F=80$ kN ga teng to‘plangan kuch hamda $q(z)=ql/z$ ($q=40$ N/m bo‘lib, tayanch kesimga qo‘yilgan) qonuniyat bo‘yicha o‘zgaruvchi tekis tarqalgan yuk ta’sir etmoqda. Sterjenning ko‘ndalang kesim yuzasi $A=15$ sm² $=15 \cdot 10^{-4}$ m² ga teng. Bo‘ylama kuch va ko‘ndalang kesimlar ko‘chishining epyuralari qurilsin (2.2.11–shakl, a).



2.2.11–shakl.

Yechish. Sterjenni yuqori uchidan boshlab ikkita oraliqqa ajratamiz va kesish usulini tatbiq etamiz.

I oraliq: $0 \leq z_1 \leq 3$ m

$$N(z_1) = - \int_0^{z_1} \frac{q}{l} z dz = - \frac{q z_1^2}{2l} = -4 z_1^2$$

bunda:

$$z_1 = 0, \quad N(0) = 0;$$

$$z_2 = 2, \quad N(2) = -16 \text{ kN};$$

$$z_3 = 3, \quad N(3) = -36 \text{ kN};$$

II oraliq:

$$3m \leq z_2 \leq 5m$$

$$N(z_{12}) = F - \int_0^{z_2} \frac{q}{l} z dz = F - \frac{qz_2^2}{2l}$$

yoki

$$N(z_2) = 80 - 4z_2^2$$

bunda:

$$z_2 = 3, \quad N(3) = 80 - 36 = 44 \text{ kN};$$

$$z_2 = 4,472 \quad N(4,472) = 0;$$

$$z_2 = 5 \quad N(5) = -20 \text{ kN}.$$

2.2.10-shakl, (d) da bo'ylama kuch epyurasi qurilgan.

Tayanch kesimda ko'chish nolga teng. II oraliqda yotuvchi z kesimdagi ko'chishlar quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$U(z_2) = \int_{z_1}^z \frac{N(z) dz}{EA} = \int_{z_1}^z \frac{(80 - 4z_2^2)}{EA} = \frac{1}{EA} (233,33 - 80z_2 + \frac{4}{3} z_2^2).$$

bu yerda, $EA = 15 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{11} = 3 \cdot 10^8 \frac{N}{m^2} \cdot m^2 = 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ N}$

Eng katta ko'chishni topamiz:

$$\frac{dU(z_2)}{dz_2} = -80 + 4z_2^2 = 0 \text{ bundan, } z_2 \approx 4,472 \text{ m}$$

demak, $z_2 = 5 \text{ m}$ da $U(5)=0$;

$$z_2=4,472 \text{ m da } U(4,472) = -\frac{4,0644}{EA} = -13,548 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m};$$

$$z_2=3 \text{ m da } U(3) = \frac{29,33}{EA} = 97,77 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

I oraliq uchun ko'chishning ifodasini topamiz:

$$U(z_1) = U(3) + \int_{z_1}^3 \frac{N(z) dz}{EA} = 97,77 \cdot 10^{-9} - \int_{z_1}^3 \frac{4z^2 dz}{EA} = -22,23 \cdot 10^{-9} + \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{z_1^3}{EA}$$

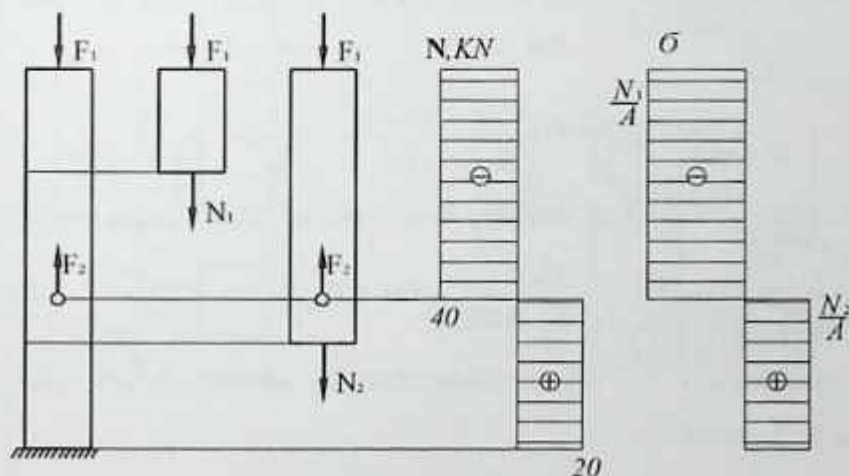
$$z_1=0 \text{ bo'lsa, } U(0);$$

$$z_1=1,5 \text{ bo'lsa, } U(1,5) = -7,23 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m;}$$

$$z_1=3 \text{ bo'lsa, } U(3) = 97,77 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m.}$$

Yuqori da hosil qilingan qiymatlar asosida ko'chish epyurasini quramiz (2.2.10-shakl, e).

2.2.11-masala. 2.2.12-shaklda ko'rsatilgan po'lat ustunga $F_1=40 \text{ kN}$ va $F_2=60 \text{ kN}$ kuch ta'sir qilyapti. Mustahkamlik va bikrlilik shartidan kelib chiqib ustunning ko'ndalang kesim o'lchamlari aniqlansin. $A=0,5 \text{ m}$; $[\sigma]=180 \text{ MPa}$; $[\delta]=1 \text{ mm}$ (2.2.12-shakl).



2.2.12-shakl.

$$z_3 = 3, \quad N(3) = -36 \text{ kN};$$

II oraliq:

$$3 \text{ m} \leq z_2 \leq 5 \text{ m}$$

$$N(z_2) = F - \int_0^{z_2} \frac{q}{l} z dz = F - \frac{q z_2^2}{2l}$$

yoki

$$N(z_2) = 80 - 4z_2^2$$

bunda:

$$z_2 = 3, \quad N(3) = 80 - 36 = 44 \text{ kN};$$

$$z_2 = 4,472 \quad N(4,472) = 0;$$

$$z_2 = 5 \quad N(5) = -20 \text{ kN}.$$

2.2.10-shakl, (d) da bo'ylama kuch epyurasi qurilgan.

Tayanch kesimda ko'chish nolga teng. II oraliqda yotuvchi z kesimdagi ko'chishlar quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$U(z_2) = \int_{z_2}^5 \frac{N(z) dz}{EA} = \int_{z_2}^5 \frac{(80 - 4z_2^2)}{EA} = \frac{1}{EA} (233,33 - 80z_2 + \frac{4}{3} z_2^2).$$

bu yerda, $EA = 15 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{11} = 3 \cdot 10^8 \frac{N}{m^2} \cdot m^2 = 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ N}$

Eng katta ko'chishni topamiz:

$$\frac{dU(z_2)}{dz_2} = -80 + 4z_2^2 = 0 \text{ bundan, } z_2 \approx 4,472 \text{ m}$$

demak, $z_2 = 5 \text{ m}$ da $U(5)=0$;

$$z_2=4,472 \text{ m da } U(4,472) = -\frac{4,0644}{EA} = -13,548 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m};$$

$$z_2=3 \text{ m da } U(3) = \frac{29,33}{EA} = 97,77 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

I oraliq uchun ko'chishning ifodasini topamiz:

$$U(z_1) = U(3) + \int_{z_1}^3 \frac{N(z) dz}{EA} = 97,77 \cdot 10^{-9} - \int_{z_1}^3 \frac{4z^2 dz}{EA} = -22,23 \cdot 10^{-9} + \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{z_1^3}{EA}$$

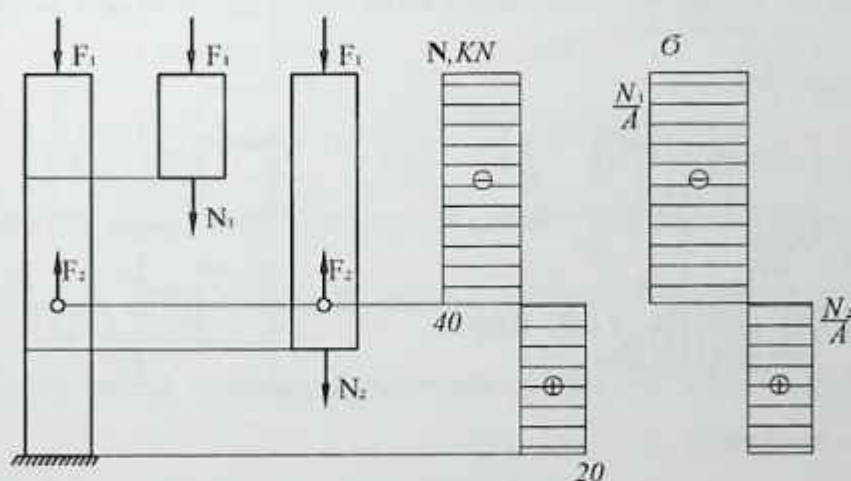
$$z_1=0 \text{ bo'lsa, } U(0);$$

$$z_1=1,5 \text{ bo'lsa, } U(1,5) = -7,23 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m;}$$

$$z_1=3 \text{ bo'lsa, } U(3) = 97,77 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m.}$$

Yuqori da hosil qilingan qiymatlar asosida ko'chish epyurasini quramiz (2.2.10-shakl, e).

2.2.11-masala. 2.2.12-shaklda ko'rsatilgan po'lat ustunga $F_1=40 \text{ kN}$ va $F_2=60 \text{ kN}$ kuch ta'sir qilyapti. Mustahkamlik va bikrlilik shartidan kelib chiqib ustunning ko'ndalang kesim o'lchamlari aniqlansin. $A=0,5 \text{ m}$; $[\sigma]=180 \text{ MPa}$; $[\delta]=1 \text{ mm}$ (2.2.12-shakl).



2.2.12-shakl.

Yechish:

1. Bo'ylama kuch qiymatlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$1\text{-oraliq: } \sum X = 0 - N_1 - F_1 = 0; \quad N_1 = F_1 = -40 \text{ kN}$$

2-oraliq:

$$\sum X = 0 - N_2 + F_2 - F_1 = 0; \quad N_2 = F_2 - F_1 = 60 - 40 = 20 \text{ kN};$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{N_1}{A} = -\frac{40}{A} \cdot \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2}; \quad \sigma_2 = \frac{N_2}{A} = \frac{20}{A} \text{ kN/m}^2$$

2. Bo'ylama kuch N va normal kuchlanish σ larning epyurasini quramiz:

$$\text{Mustahkamlik shartidan:} \quad \sigma = \frac{N_{\max}}{A} \leq [\sigma]$$

$$A = \frac{|-40 \cdot 10^3|}{180 \cdot 10^6} = 2,22 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

Bikrlik shartidan: C kesimning ko'chishi $[\delta] = 1 \text{ mm}$ dan oshmasligi kerak.

$$\delta_c = \Delta l_1 + \Delta l_{II} = \frac{N_1 \cdot 2\alpha}{EA} + \frac{N_{II}\alpha}{EA} = (N_1 \cdot 2 + N_{II}) \leq [\delta]$$

Bundan ustunning ko'ndalang kesim yuzasi quyidagicha anqlanadi:

$$A \geq \frac{\alpha}{E[\delta]} (N_1 \cdot 2 + N_{II}) = \frac{0,5}{2 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 0,001} (-40 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 2 + 20 \cdot 10^3) = |-1,5 \cdot 10^{-4}| \text{ m}^2$$

Mustahkamlik va bikrlik shartidan ko'ndalang kesim yuzasining kattasini tanlaymiz:

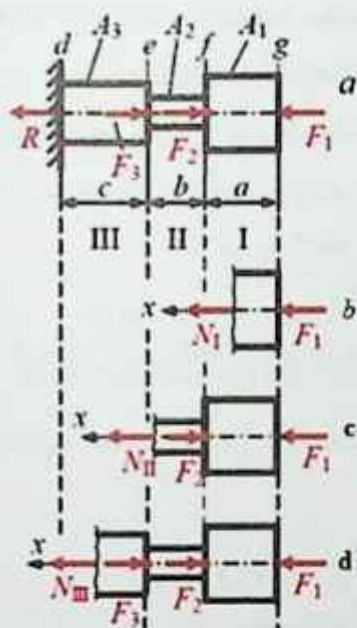
$$A \geq 2,2 \text{ sm}^2$$

2.2.12–masala. Ko'satilgan pog'onali brus uchun bo'ylama kuch N , normal kuchlanish σ va absolyut cho'zilish δ larning epyuralari qurilsin (2.2.13–shakl):

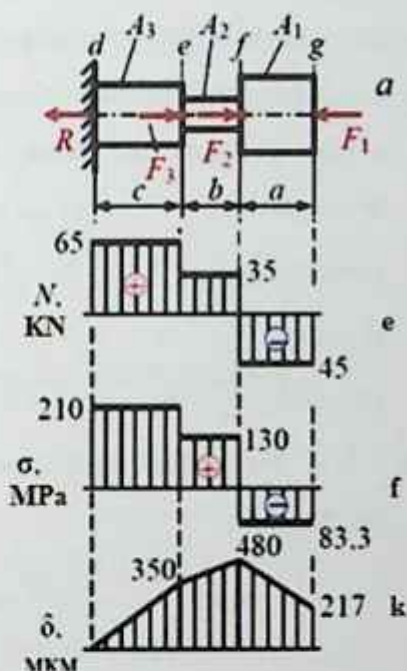
Berilgan:

$F_1=45 \text{ kN}$; $F_2=80 \text{ kN}$; $F_3=30 \text{ kN}$; Material po'lat
 $A_1=5,4 \text{ sm}^2$; $A_2=2,7 \text{ sm}^2$, $A_3=3,1 \text{ sm}^2$; $\sigma_x=250 \text{ MPa}$;
 $a=0,3 \text{ m}$; $b=0,2 \text{ m}$; $c=0,4 \text{ m}$; $E=2 \cdot 10^5 \text{ MPa}$

a)



b)



2.2.13–shakl.

YECHISH:

1. Masalani yechish uchun brusni uzunligi bo'yicha oraliqlarga ajratamiz.

2. Mahkamlangan kesimdagi reaksiya kuchi R ni aniqlaymiz:

$$\sum X=0, \quad R=F_3+F_2-F_1=0;$$

$$R=F_3+F_2-F_1=30+80-45=0$$

3. Bo'ylama kuch N ning qiymatlarini aniqlash uchun erkin (mahkamlanmagan) qismidan boshlab kesish usulidan foydalanamiz.
4. Bo'ylama kuch N ning yo'nalishini kesimdan qolgan qismga cho'zuvchi qilib qo'yamiz. Ichki zo'riqish kuchlarining yo'nalishini teskarisiga yo'naltirsak ishorasi ham teskarisiga o'zgaradi.
5. Har bir oraliq uchun bo'ylama kuch N ning qiymatlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$\text{I oraliq: } \sum X=0; \quad -N_1-F_1=0; \quad N_1=-F_1=-45 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{II oraliq: } \sum X=0; \quad -N_2+F_2-F_1=0; \quad N_2=F_2-F_1=80-45=35 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{III oraliq: } \sum X=0; \quad -N_3+F_3+F_2-F_1=0; \quad N_3=F_3+F_2-F_1=30+80-45=65 \text{ kN}$$

6. Har bir oraliq uchun normal kuchlanish σ larning qiymatini aniqlaymiz:

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{N_1}{A_1} = \frac{-45 \cdot 10^3}{5,4 \cdot 10^{-4}} = -8,33 \cdot \frac{10^7 \text{ N}}{\text{m}^2} = -83,3 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{N_2}{A_2} = \frac{35 \cdot 10^3}{2,7 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 1,30 \cdot \frac{10^8 \text{ N}}{\text{m}^2} = 130 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_3 = \frac{N_3}{A_3} = \frac{65 \cdot 10^3}{3,1 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 2,10 \cdot \frac{10^8 N}{m^2} = 210 MPa$$

7. Oquvchanlik chegarasidagi ehtiyotlik koeffitsiyentini aniqlaymiz:

$$\text{I oraliq: } n = \frac{\sigma_{ok}}{\sigma_I} = \frac{250}{|-83,3|} = 3,0; \text{ mustahkamligi ortiqcha.}$$

$$\text{II oraliq: } n = \frac{\sigma_{II}}{\sigma_{II}} = \frac{250}{130} = 1,92; \text{ mustahkamligi yetarli}$$

$$\text{III oraliq: } n = \frac{\sigma_k}{\sigma_{II}} = \frac{250}{210} = 1,19; -n \text{ yetarli emas.}$$

Odatda plastik materiallar uchun ehtiyotlik koeffitsiyentini $[n]=1,3 \div 2,2$ qabul qilinadi. Ko'rinib turibdiki, I oraliq ko'ndalang kesim o'lchamlarini kichkina tanlash mumkin. III oraliq ko'ndalang kesim o'lchamlarini oshirish kerak bo'ladi. Agar $n=2$ deb qabul qilsak, ruxsat etilgan normal kuchlanish quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:

$$[\sigma] = \frac{\sigma_{ok}}{[n]} = \frac{350}{2} = 175 MPa$$

Ko'ndalang kesim yuzalarini quyidagicha tanlash mumkin:

$$A_I \geq \frac{N_I}{[\sigma]} = \frac{|-45 \cdot 10^3|}{175 \cdot 10^6} = 2,57 \cdot 10^{-4} m^2$$

$$A_{III} \geq \frac{N_{III}}{[\sigma]} = \frac{65 \cdot 10^3}{175 \cdot 10^6} = 3,71 \cdot 10^{-4} m^2$$

8. Har bir oraliqning absolyut cho'zilishini aniqlaymiz:

$$\Delta l_I = \frac{N_I a}{EA_I} = \frac{-45 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,3}{2 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 2,57 \cdot 10^{-4}} = -263 mkm$$

$$\Delta l_2 = \frac{N_2 b}{EA_2} = \frac{35 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,2}{2 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 2,7 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 130 \text{ mkm}$$

$$\Delta l_3 = \frac{N_3 c}{EA_3} = \frac{65 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,2}{2 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 3,71 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 350 \text{ mkm}$$

9. Ko'ndalang kesimlarning ko'chishini aniqlaymiz: $\delta_d = 0$

$$\delta_e = \Delta l_{III} = 350 \text{ mkm}$$

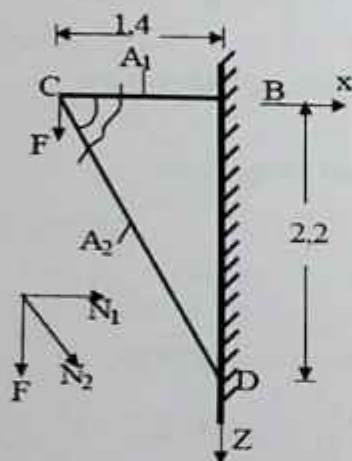
$$\delta_f = \Delta l_{III} + \Delta l_{II} = 350 + 130 = 480 \text{ mkm}$$

$$\delta_g = \Delta f + \Delta l_I = 480 - 263 = 217 \text{ mkm}$$

Yuqoridagi natijalardan foydalanib ichki kuchlarning epyuralarini quramiz.

2.2.13—masala. 2.2.14—shaklda ko'rsatilgan sterjenning mustahkamligi tekshirilsin. Quyidagilar berilgan:

$$F=250 \text{ kN}; A=4 \times 4=16 \text{ sm}^2 [\sigma]=1600 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$



2.2.14—shakl.

Yechish:

1. Statikaning muvozanat tenglamalarini tuzamiz:

$$\sum X = N_1 + N_2 \cos 45^\circ = 0$$

$$\sum Y = -N_2 \cos 45^\circ - F = 0$$

$$N_2 = -354 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_1 = 250 \text{ kN}$$

2. Sterjen ko'ndalang kesimidagi normal kuchlanishni topamiz:

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{N_1}{A} = \frac{250 \cdot 10^2}{16} = 1562,5 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{sm}^2}$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{N_2}{A} = -\frac{354 \cdot 10^2}{16} = 2210 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{sm}^2}$$

Mustahkamlik shartiga asosan $\sigma_1 \leq [\sigma]$; $1562,5 \leq 1600$.

$$\sigma_2 \geq [\sigma], 2210 \geq 1600.$$

Demak, birinchi sterjenning mustahkamligi yetarli, ikkinchi sterjenning mustahkamligi esa yetarli emas ekan.

2.2.14—masala. Sement qorishmasi yordamida g'ishtdan terilgan ustun $F=70$ kN bo'ylama kuch bilan siqilyapti. $[\sigma]=12$ kg/sm² bo'lganda ustunning ko'ndalang kesim o'lchamlari a topilsin.

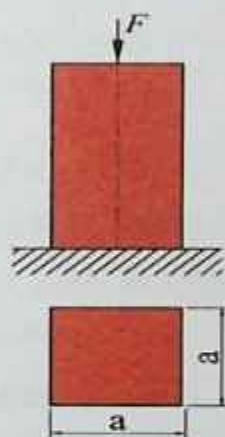
Yechish:

1. Ustunning ko'ndalang kesim yuzini mustahkamlik shartidan foydalanib aniqlaymiz:

$$A \geq \frac{N_{\max}}{[\sigma]} = \frac{F}{[\sigma]} = \frac{70 \cdot 10^2}{12} = 583,3 \text{ sm}^2$$

2. Aniqlangan yuzaning qiymati bo'yicha kvadratning tomonini aniqlaymiz:

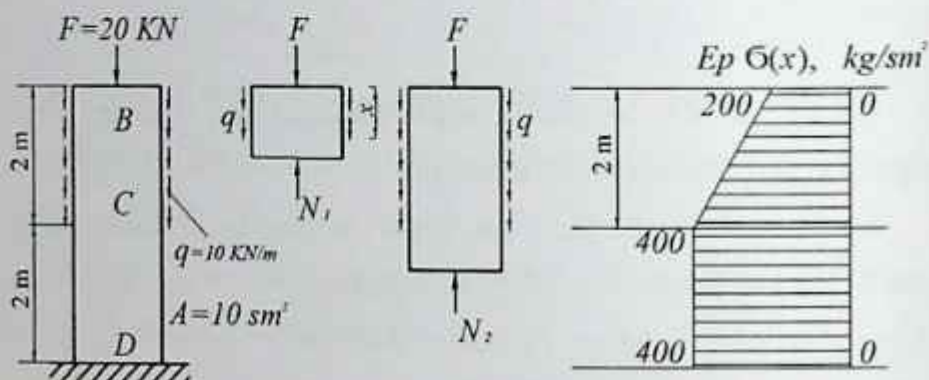
$$a = \sqrt{583,3} = 24,15 \text{ sm}.$$



2.2.15—shakl.

Demak, ustun ko'ndalang kesimning tomonini bir g'ishtdan qilib qurish kerak ekan.

2.2.15–masala. 2.16–shaklda ko‘rsatilgan po‘lat sterjen uchun normal kuchlanish epyurasi qurilsin. Agar $E = 2 \cdot 10^6 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ bo‘lsa, sterjenning absolyut cho‘zilishi va potensial energiyasi topilsin. Sterjenning yuqori qismiga uzunligi bo‘yicha tekis taqsimlangan va intensivligi $q=10 \text{ kN/m}$ bo‘lgan o‘q bo‘yicha kuch ta’sir etadi.



2.2.16–shakl.

Yechish. Kesish usulidan foydalanib har bir uchastkadagi bo‘ylama kuchlar, normal kuchlanishlarni topib, normal kuchlanishlar epyurasini quramiz:

$$\text{BC uchastkada } N_1(x) = -F - qx, \quad (0 \leq x \leq 2) \quad N_1(2) = -40 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{CD uchastkada } N_2(x) = -F - q \cdot 2 = -40 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{BC uchastkada } (0 \leq x \leq 2)$$

$$\sigma_1(0) = \frac{N_1(0)}{A} = -\frac{20 \cdot 10^2}{10} = -200 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{sm}^2},$$

CD uchastkada

$$\sigma_2(x) = \frac{N_2(x)}{A} = -\frac{40 \cdot 10^2}{10} = -400 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{sm}^2},$$

Sterjenning absolyut cho'zilishi quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta l &= -\int_0^{\frac{l}{2}} \frac{N_1(x) dx}{EA} - \frac{N_2(x) \cdot \frac{l}{2}}{EA} = -\int_0^{\frac{l}{2}} \frac{(F+qx) dx}{EA} - \frac{(F+2q)l}{2EA} = \\ &= -\frac{Fl}{2EA} - \frac{ql^2}{8EA} - \frac{Fl}{2EA} - \frac{ql}{EA} = -\frac{Fl}{EA} - \frac{ql}{EA} - \frac{ql^2}{8EA} = \\ &= -\frac{20 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 200}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10} - \frac{10 \cdot 200}{2 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10} - \frac{10 \cdot 200^2}{8 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10} = -0,0126 \text{ sm} \end{aligned}$$

Sterjendagi to'plangan potensial energiya quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$U = \frac{1}{2} F \Delta l = \frac{1}{2} 20 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 0,0126 = 12,6 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{sm}$$

2.3. Cho'zilish va siqilishda statik noaniq masalalar

Inshoot va konstruksiya elementlarida (sterjenlarida) noma'lum reaksiya kuchlari soni yoki ichki zo'riqish kuchlarining soni statik muvozanat tenglamalar sonidan ortiq bo'lsa, bunday sistemalarga statik aniqmas masalalar deyiladi.

Cho'zilish va siqilishda statik aniqmas masalalarni hisoblash quyidagi tartibda amalga oshiriladi:

1. Konstruksiyadagi tashqi, ichki zo'riqish kuchlari va reaksiya kuchlarining yo'nalishlari belgilanadi.
2. Statikaning ma'lum bo'lgan tenglamalari tuziladi.

3. Masalaning statik noaniqlik darajasi aniqlanadi: $n=S-m$;

bunda, n —masalaning noaniqlik darajasi;

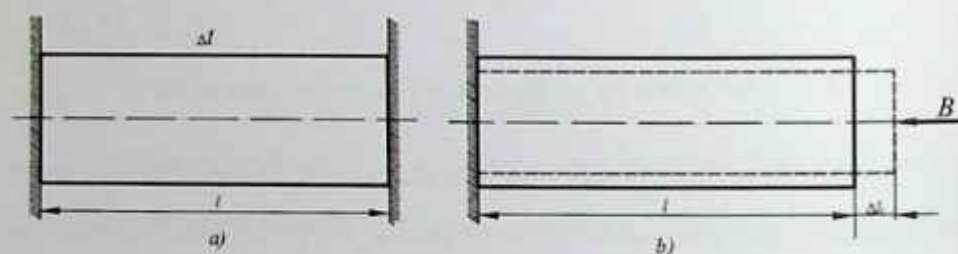
S — noma'lum kuchlar soni;

m — tuzish mumkin bo'lgan statik muvozanat tenglamalar soni.

4. Masalaning shartlaridan foydalanib qo'shimcha deformasiya tenglamalari tuziladi (qo'shimcha deformasiya tenglamalari soni statik noaniqlik darajasiga teng).

5. Qo'shimcha deformasiya va statik muvozanat tenglamalari birgalikda yechilib, masalada statik aniq masalaga aylantiriladi yoki noma'lum ichki zo'riqish kuchlarining qiymatlari aniqlanadi.

Ko'pgina holatlarda statik aniqmas masalalar asosiy sistema tanlash yo'li bilan yechiladi.



2.3.1—shakl.

Asosiy sistema sterjendagi ortiqcha bog'lanish tashlab yuborilib, o'miga bog'lanish reaksiya kuchiga teng bo'lgan noma'lum kuch qo'yilishi yo'li bilan tanlanadi, ya'ni berilgan sistemaga ekvivalent sistema hosil qilinadi. Ekvivalent sistemadagi noma'lum kuch va sistemaga ta'sir qilayotgan kuchlardan hosil bo'ladigan ko'chishlarning miqdorlari nolga

tenglashtirilib, noma'lum kuch (reaksiya kuchi) qiymati topiladi. Keyin esa statik aniq sistema kabi ichki zo'riqish kuchlari aniqlanadi.

Statik noaniq masalada harorat o'zgarishi ta'sirida hosil bo'ladigan kuchlanishlarni aniqlashda ham yuqori dagi tartib saqlanib qoladi.

Mavzu doirasida masalalar yechish.

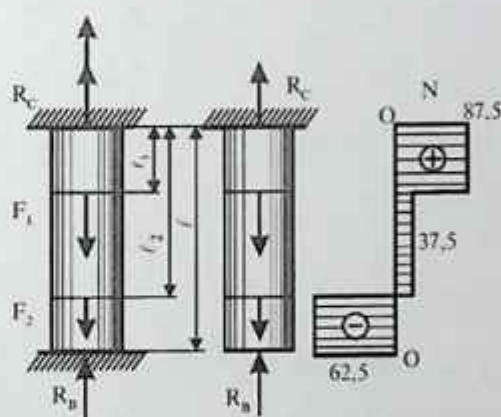
2.3.1-masala. Ko'ndalang kesim yuzasi A ga teng bo'lgan ustunning yuqori uchi shipga, pastki uchi esa polga qistirib mahkamlangan bo'lib, unga $F_1=50$ kN va $F_2=100$ kN tashqi kuchlar qo'yilgan (2.3.2-shakl).

Ustunning ko'ndalang kesimida hosil bo'luvchi zo'riqish kuchlarini topish talab etiladi. Bikrlik $EA=const$, $l_1=0.3$ m, $l_2=1.1$ m, $l=2$ m deb hisoblansin.

Yechish:

1. Masalani statik tomonini tekshiramiz. Yuqori va pastki tayanchlarni R_c va R_b reaksiya kuchlari bilan almashtiramiz.

Ustun F kuch va ship bilan polning reaksiyalari ta'sirida muvozanat holatida turadi.



2.3.2-shakl.

Shu sababli, statikaning muvozanat tenglamasi quyidagicha ko'rinishda yoziladi:

$$\sum X_i = 0, \quad \text{yoki} \quad R_c + R_B - F_1 - F_2 = 0$$

Oxirgi tenglamada ikkita noma'lum bor, ya'ni masala bir marta statik aniqmasdir. Qo'shimcha tenglama tuzish uchun deformatsiyalarni solishtirish usulidan foydalanamiz.

2. Ustunni pastki tayanchdan ozod qilib, asosiy tizim tanlaymiz. Berilgan tizimga ekvivalent tizim hosil qilish uchun asosiy tizimga F_1 , F_2 va R_B kuchlarni ta'sir ettiramiz.

3. Guk qonunidan foydalanib, B kesimning ko'chishini topamiz va uni nolga tenglashtiramiz:

$$\alpha = \frac{F_1 l_1}{EA} + \frac{F_2 l_2}{EA} - \frac{R_B}{EA} = 0$$

4. Hosil qilingan tenglamalar noma'lum reaksiya kuchlariga nisbatan yechiladi:

$$R_B = 62,5 \text{ kN}, \quad R_C = 87,5 \text{ kN}$$

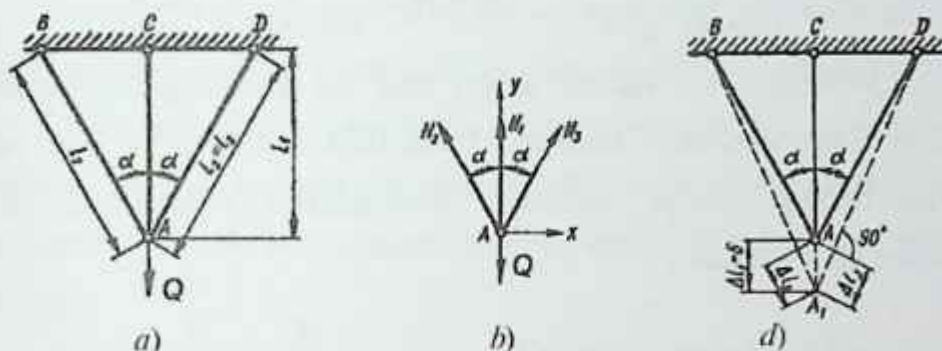
2.3.2-masala. Sterjenlar tizimining sharnirli A tuguniga Q yuk osib qo'yilgan (2.3.3.a-shakl). Sterjenlarning materiali, ko'ndalang kesim yuzasi va tashqi yuklangan hosil bo'lgan zo'riqishlar aniqlansin. Birklik $EA - \text{const}$ deb hisoblansin.

Yechish:

1. Masalaning statik tomonini tahlil qilamiz. Kesish usulidan foydalanib, A sharnirli tugunning muvozanatini tekshiramiz (2.3.3.b-shakl).

$$\sum X_i = 0; \quad N_2 \sin \alpha - N_3 \sin \alpha - Q = 0$$

$$\sum Y_i = 0; \quad N_1 + N_2 \cos \alpha + N_3 \sin \alpha = 0$$



2.3.3-shakl.

Yuqori dagi tenglamalarning birinchisidan

$$N_2 = N_3$$

ekanligi ma'lum, buni e'tiborga olib, ikkinchisini

$$N_1 + 2N_2 \cos \alpha = Q \text{ shaklida yozamiz.}$$

Oxirigi tenglama ikkita noma'lum bo'lganligi uchun masala bir marta statik aniqmas deyiladi. Masalaning geometrik tomonini tekshiramiz. (2.3.3.d-shakl) dan foydalanib, sterjenlarning deformatsiyalarining orasidagi munosabatni quyidagicha yozamiz:

$$\Delta l_2 = \Delta l_3 = \Delta l_1 \cos \alpha$$

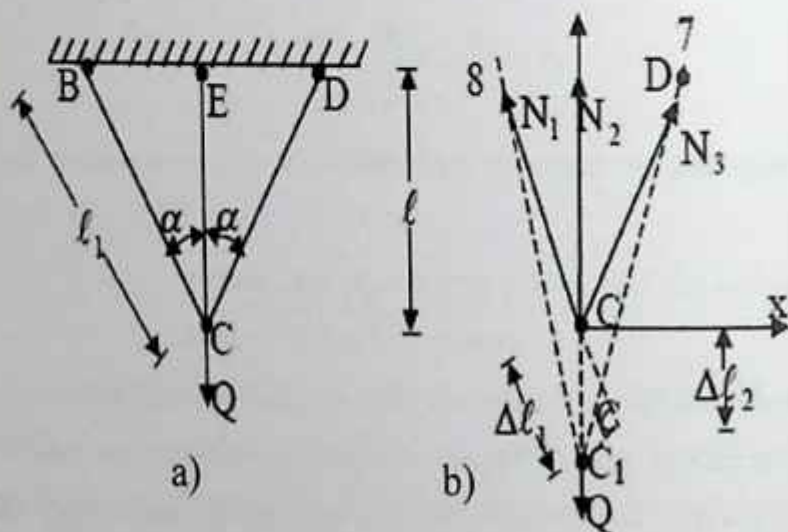
2. Masalaning fizik tomonini qarab chiqamiz. Guk qonuniga asosan sterjenlarning deformatsiyasini aniqlaymiz:

$$\Delta l_1 = \frac{N_1 l_1}{EA}; \quad \Delta l_2 = \frac{N_2 l_2}{EA}.$$

2. Yuqori da olingan tenglamalardan ichki zo'riqish kuchlarini topamiz:

$$N_1 = \frac{Q}{1+2\cos^2 \alpha}; \quad N_2 = N_3 = \frac{Q}{1+2\cos^2 \alpha} \cos \alpha$$

2.3.3—masala. Ko'ndalang kesim yuzi bir xil bo'lgan po'latdan yasalgan uchta sterjenlar sistemasi C sharnirga osilgan $Q=50$ kN yuk ta'sirida bo'ladi. $\alpha=30^\circ$ bo'lganda sterjenlardagi zo'riqish kuchlari aniqlansin (2.3.4—shakl).



2.3.4—shakl.

Yechish:

Sterjinlardagi zo'riqish kuchlarini topish uchun kesish usulidan foydalanib C sharnirning muvozatini tekshiramiz:

$$\sum X = -N_1 \sin \alpha + N_2 \sin \alpha = 0;$$

$$N_1 = N_2 \quad (1)$$

$$\sum Z = N_2 + 2N_2 \cos \alpha = Q; \quad (2)$$

Ushbu (2) tenglamada N_1 va N_2 noma'lum bo'lib, masala bir marta statik aniqmasdir. Bitta qo'shimcha tenglama tuzish talab qilinadi.

C nuqta Q yuk ta'siridan o'z o'rnini pastki nuqtaga o'zgartiradi va natijada uchta sterjen ham cho'ziladi. O'rtadagi sterjenning uzayishi Δl_2 ga teng bo'ladi. Chetki sterjenlarning uzayishi bir-biriga teng bo'lib, $\Delta l_1 = \Delta l_3$ bo'ladi.

Bu uchala sterjenlar uzayishining orasidagi munosabatlar quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$\Delta l_2 = \frac{\Delta l_1}{\cos \alpha} \quad (3)$$

Guk qonuniga asosan $\Delta l_1 = \Delta l_2$ larni N_1 va N_2 zo'riqish kuchlari orqali ifodalangan qiymatini (3) ga qo'ysak quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{N_2 l_2}{EA} = \frac{N_1 l_1}{EA \cos \alpha} \quad (4)$$

bu yerda $l_1 = \frac{l}{\cos \alpha}$; $l_1 = 1$ bo'lishini hisobga olsak va $\frac{1}{EA}$ ga qisqartirgandan keyin quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz:

$$N_1 = N_2 \cos^2 \alpha \quad (5)$$

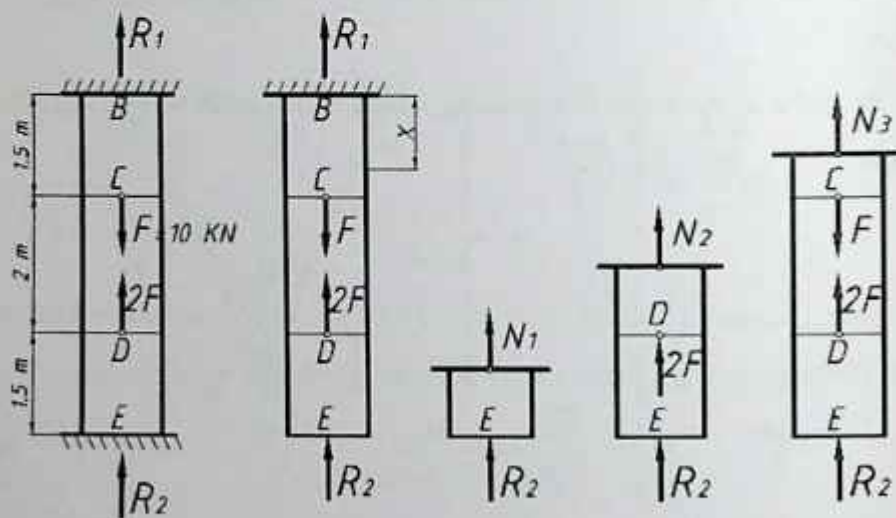
(2) va (5) ifodalarni birgalikda yechib, sterjenlardagi zo'riqish kuchlarini topamiz:

$$N_2 + 2N_2 \cos^3 \alpha = Q;$$

$$N_2 = \frac{Q}{1 + 2\cos^3 \alpha} = \frac{50}{1 + 2(0,866)^2} = 21,75 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_1 = N_3 = N_2 \cos^2 \alpha = 21,75 \cdot (0,866)^2 = 16,31 \text{ kN}$$

2.3.4—masala. Po'lat sterjenning ko'ndalang kesim yuzi o'zgarmas bo'lib, 2.3.5—shaklda ko'rsatilgandek yuklangan. Bo'ylama kuch va ko'chish epyuralari qurilsin.



2.3.5—shakl.

Yechish:

1. Sterjenning muvozanat tenglamasini tuzamiz:

$$\sum Z = R_1 - F + 2F + R_2 = 0; \quad R_1 + R_2 = F \quad (1)$$

Tenglamada ikkita noma'lum bo'lib, statik muvozanat tenglamasi bitta, demak masala bir marta statik aniqlanmasdir.

2. Bu masalani yechish uchun muvozanat tenglamasiga qo'shimcha bitta tenglama tuzamiz. Buning uchun sterjenni pastki tayanchdan ozod qilib, asosiy sistema tanlaymiz va uni berilgan hamda hozircha noma'lum bo'lgan kuchlar bilan yuklaymiz. E kesimning ko'chishini topib nolga tenglashtiramiz:

$$\delta_E = -\frac{R_2 \cdot 5}{EA} - \frac{2F \cdot 3,5}{EA} + \frac{F \cdot 1,5}{EA} = 0; \quad (2)$$

bundan,

$$R_2 = \frac{1,5F - 7F}{5} = -1,1F = -11 \text{ kN}.$$

$$(1) \text{ dan } R_1 = -F - R_2 = -10 - (-11) = 1 \text{ kN}$$

Tekshirish:

$$\sum Z = R_1 + 2F - F + R_2 = 1 + 20 - 10 - 11 = 0.$$

Demak, tayanch reaksiyalarining qiymatlari to'g'ri topilgan ekan.

3. Kesish usulidan foydalanib, har bir uchastkadagi bo'ylama kuchlarni topamiz:

$$\text{ED uchastka } \sum Z_1 = 0; \quad N_1 = -R_2 = -(-11) \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{DC uchastka } \sum Z_2 = 0; \quad N_2 = -R_2 - 2F = -(-11) - 20 = -9 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{CB uchastka } \sum Z_3 = 0; \quad N_3 = -R_2 - 2F + F = -(-11) - 20 + 10 = 1 \text{ kN}$$

4. Endi har bir uchastkaning ko'chishini topamiz. Buning uchun yuqori tayanchdan x masofada kesib olib, ko'chish formulasidan foydalanib shu uchastkaning ko'chishini topamiz:

$$\text{BC uchastkada } (0 \leq x \leq 1,5) \quad \delta_{BC}(x) = \frac{N_3 x}{EA};$$

$$\delta_B(0) = 0; \quad \delta_C(1,5) = \frac{N_3 \cdot 1,5}{EA} = \frac{1 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 150}{2 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10} = 0,00075 \text{ sm.}$$

$$\text{CD uchastkada } (0 \leq x \leq 1,5) \quad \delta_{CD}(x) = \delta_C(1,5) + \frac{N_2(x-1,5)}{EA};$$

$$\delta_C(1,5) = 0,00075 \text{ sm};$$

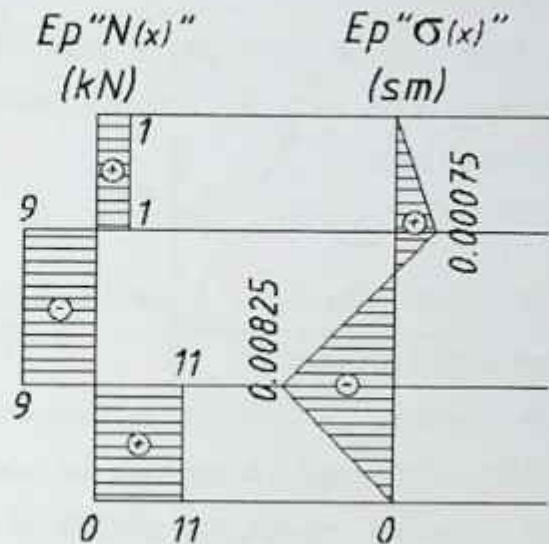
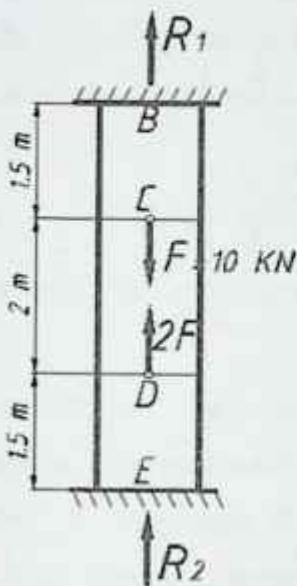
$$\delta_D(3,5) = 0,00075 - \frac{9 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 200}{2 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10} = -0,00025 \text{ sm.}$$

$$\text{DE uchastkada } (0 \leq x \leq 1,5)$$

$$\delta_{DE}(x) = \delta_D(3,5) + \frac{N_1(x-3,5)}{EA}; \quad \delta_D(1,5) = -0,00825 \text{ sm.}$$

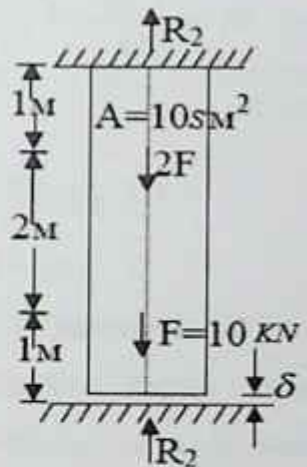
$$\delta_E(5,0) = \delta_D(3,5) + \frac{N_1 \cdot 1,5}{EA} = -0,00825 + \frac{11 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 150}{2 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10} = 0.$$

Topilgan qiymatlardan foydalanib, bo'ylama kuch va ko'chish epyurasini quramiz:



2.3.6–shakl.

2.3.5–masala. 2.3.7–shaklda ko‘rsatilgandek yuklangan sterjenning pastki uchi tayanchga $\delta = 0,01 \text{ sm}$ yetmaydi. Tayanchlarda hosil bo‘ladigan reaksiya kuchlari topilsin.



2.3.7–shakl.

Yechish:

1. F va $2F$ kuchlar sterjenga qo'yilgandan so'ng, uning pastki uchi tayanchga tegib, unda R_2 reaksiya kuchi hosil bo'ladi. Muvozanat tenglamasini tuzamiz:

$$\sum Z = R_1 - 2F - F + R_2 = 0; \quad R_1 + R_2 = 3F \quad (1)$$

Bu tenglamada R_1 va R_2 reaksiya kuchlari noma'lum bo'lib, masala bir marta statik aniqmasdir.

2. Bu masalani yechish uchun statikaning muvozanat tenglamasiga qo'shimcha deformasiya tenglamasi deb ataluvchi bitta tenglama tuzamiz. Pastki tayanchni tashlab, uning ta'sirini tayanch reaksiyasi R_2 bilan almashtirsak bo'ylama $N=3F$ hosil bo'ladi va sterjenni cho'zadi. Natijada pastki uchi ko'chadi va u quyidagicha topiladi:

$$\Delta l_f = \frac{2F \cdot 100}{EA} + \frac{F \cdot 200}{EA} - \frac{2F \cdot 100}{EA} + \frac{F \cdot 200}{EA} - \delta = \frac{R_2 \cdot 400}{EA} \quad (2)$$

bunda,

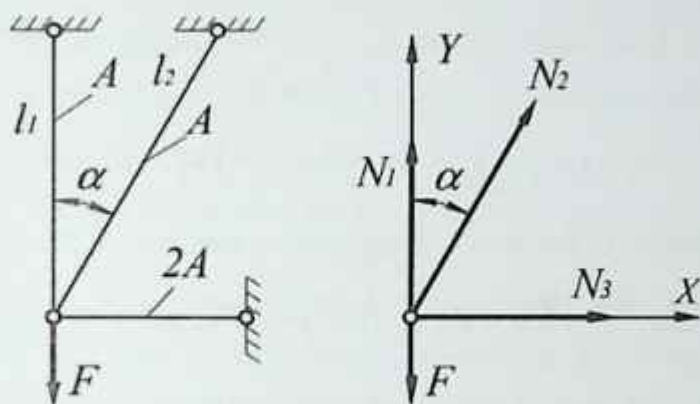
$$400F - EA\delta = R_2$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1}{400} (400 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^2 - 2 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10 \cdot 0,01) = 500 \text{ kg} = 5 \text{ kN} \text{ dan}$$

$$R_1 = 3F = R_2 = 3 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^2 - 500 = 2500 \text{ kg} = 25 \text{ kN}.$$

2.3.6-masala. Energetik usul yordamida 2.3.8-shakl (a) da tasvirlangan sterjenlar tizimidagi ichki zo'riqishlar aniqlansin. Sterjenlar bir xil materialdan yasalgan bo'lib, quyidagi ma'lumotlar ma'lum:

$$F; l; A; \alpha = 30^\circ; l_1 = l; l_2 = 1,548 \cdot l; l_3 = 0,5774 \cdot l.$$



2.3.8-shakl.

Yechish:

1. C tugunni fikran ajratib (2.3.8–shakl, b), uchta noma'lum bo'yлама kuchlar mavjudligiga ishonch hosil qilish mumkin. Ma'lumki, bir nuqta (tugun)da kesuvchi kuchlar tizimi ikkita muvozanat tenglamasini tuzishga imkon beradi:

$$\sum X_i = N_3 + N_2 \cdot \sin \alpha = 0; \quad \sum Y = N_1 + N_2 \cos \alpha - F = 0$$

Demak, masala bir marta statik noaniq ekan.

2. Deformasiya'ning potensial energiyasini aniqlash ifodasini yozamiz:

$$U = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{N_i^2 l_i}{2EA_i} = \frac{N_1^2 l_1}{2EA} + \frac{N_2^2 l_2}{2EA} + \frac{N_3^2 l_3}{2EA}.$$

3. Endi deformasiya'ning potensial energiyasini funksiya $U=U(N_2)$ shaklida yozib olamiz:

$$U(N_2) = \frac{(F - N_2 \cos \alpha)^2 l}{2EA} + \frac{N_2^2 \cdot 1,1547l}{2EA} + \frac{(-N_2 \cdot \sin \alpha)^2 \cdot 0,5774l}{4EA}$$

yoki:

$$U(N_2) = \frac{l}{2EA} [(F - N_2 \cos \alpha)^2 + 1,1547 \cdot N_2^2 + 0,0723 \cdot N_2^2].$$

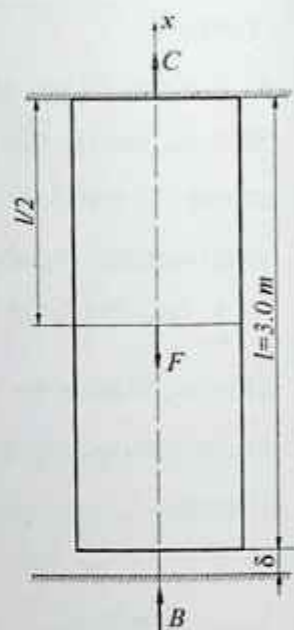
Deformasiya potensial energiyasining minimallik shartiga ko'ra:

$$\frac{dU}{dN_2} = 0 \quad \text{yoki} \quad \frac{l}{EA} [2(F - N_2 \cos \alpha) \cdot (-\cos \alpha) + 2,3094 \cdot N_2 + 0,1446 \cdot N_2] = 0;$$

bundan, $N_2 = 0,439 F$. Shu sababli, $N_2 = 0,6198 F$, $N_3 = -0,2195 F$.

Demak, 1- va 2-sterjenlar cho'zilishga, 3-sterjen esa siqilishga qarshilik ko'rsatar ekan.

2.3.7-masala. Prizmatik po'lat sterjenning yuqori uchi mahkamlangan, pastki uchi esa tayanchga $\delta = 3 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}$ yetmaydi (2.3.9-shakl). Sterjenning o'rtasiga $F = 20 \cdot 10^4 \text{ N}$ kuch qo'yilgan. A va B tayanchlardagi reaksiya kuchlar aniqlansin. Elastiklik moduli $E = 2 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ N/m}$, ko'ndalang kesim yuzi $F = 16 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$, sterjenning uzunligi $l = 3,0 \text{ m}$.



2.3.9-shakl.

Yechish:

1. F kuch brusga qo'yilgandan keyin, brusning pastki uchi bilan orasi yopilib, unda B reaksiya kuchi hosil bo'ladi. Muvozanat tenglamasini yozamiz:

$$\sum X = C + B - F = 0, \quad C + B = F, \quad (1)$$

2. Bu tenglamada ikkita noma'lum bo'lib, masala bir marta statik aniqmasdir. Bu masalani yechish uchun yana bitta qo'shimcha statik muvozanat tenglamasi tuzish kerak. Pastki tayanchni tashlab, uning ta'sirini tayanch reaksiyasi B bilan almashtiramiz.

Bunda, bo'ylama $N=P$ kuch hosil bo'ladi, u brusni cho'zadi. Buning oqibatida uning pastki uchi ko'chadi, bu ko'chish quyidagi ifodadan topiladi:

$$\Delta l_F = \frac{F \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{EA}, \quad (2)$$

3. Bu ko'chish $\delta = 0,3$ mm oraliqni yopib, butun sterjenda bo'ylama kuch ta'siridan siqilish hosil qiladi:

$$\Delta l_F - \delta = \frac{Bl}{EA}$$
$$\Delta l_F = \frac{Bl}{EA} + \delta, \quad \frac{Fl}{2EA} = \frac{Bl}{EA} + \delta, \quad (3)$$

4. Yuqori da hosil bo'lgan (1) va (3) tenglamalarni birgalikda yechamiz:

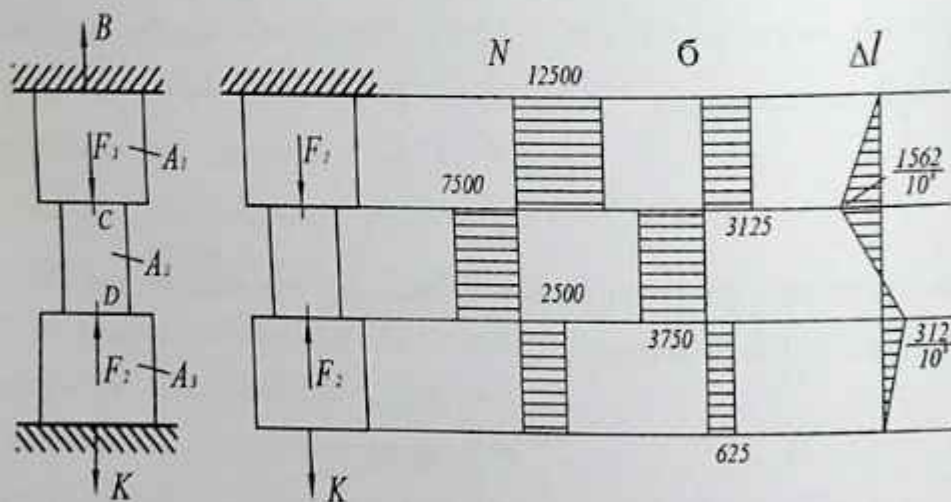
$$B = 0,8 \cdot 10^4 \text{ N} \quad \text{va} \quad C = 13,2 \cdot 10^4 \text{ N},$$

Brusning yuqori qismidagi bo'ylama kuch $N_1 = C$ va pastki qismidagi bo'ylama kuch $N_2 = C - F$ bo'ladi.

5. Endi kuchlanishlarni aniqlaymiz:

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{N_1}{A} = \frac{132000}{16 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 825 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2.$$

2.3.8-masala. Ikki uchi qistirib mahkamlangan brusning uzunligi bo'ylab N , σ va Δl epyuralarini quring. Ko'ndalang kesimlari $A_1 = A_3 = 2A_2 = 4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$ bo'lgan brus $F_1 = 20$ va $F_2 = 10 \text{ kN}$ tashqi kuchlar bilan yuklangan (2.3.10-shakl).



2.3.10-shakl.

Yechish:

1. Tashqi kuchlar ta'sirida brus uzayishiga va siqilishiga qarshilik ko'rsatadi, bunda K va B tayanchlar uzayishiga va siqilishiga qarshilik ko'rsatadi. Tayanch nuqtalaridan brusga reaksiya kuchlari ta'sir qiladi. Reaksiya kuchlarini yo'nalishini va qiymatini aniqlash uchun tuzilgan muvozanat sharti ikkita noma'lum K va B ni beradi. Ya'ni:

$$\sum X = K + B - F_1 + F_2 = 0$$

2. Sistemadagi noma'lumlar soni statik muvozanat tenglamalaridan ortiqcha, shuning uchun konstruksiya statik aniqmas masalalarga kiradi. Bunday masalalarni qo'shimcha deformasiya (deformasiya'ni taqqoslash) tenglamalarini tuzish usuli bilan yechiladi. Deformasiya'ni taqqoslash tenglamasini tuzish tashqi kuchlar ta'sirida tayanchlar oralig'ini masofasi o'zgarishidan (brusni to'liq deformasiyasi nolga teng bo'ladi), faqat brusni pog'onalar uzunligi o'zgarishi, ya'ni sistemani tashqi kuchlar ta'siridagi to'liq uzayishining absolyut qiymati K reaksiya kuchi ta'siridagi to'liq qisqarishini absolyut miqdoriga tengligiga asoslangan:

$$\Delta l_E = \Delta l_{F_1} - \Delta l_{F_2}$$

$$\Delta l_1 = \frac{F_1 \cdot l}{FA}; \quad \Delta l_2 = \frac{F_2 \cdot l}{FA_2} + \frac{F_2 \cdot l}{FA_1};$$

$$\Delta l_K = K \left[\frac{1}{FA_1} + \frac{1}{FA_2} + \frac{1}{FA_3} \right] = \frac{2A}{FA_2}$$

$$\text{Demak, } \frac{2K}{EA_2} = \frac{F_1 \cdot 1}{E_2 A} - F_2 \left(\frac{1+1}{FA_2} \right) \text{ yoki } K = -\frac{F_2}{4} = -2500 \text{ N}$$

3. Manfiy ishora K reaksiya kuchining yo'nalishini noto'g'ri qabul qilinganligini bildiradi. Demak, K reaksiya kuchini yo'nalishini teskariga yo'naltiramiz va keyingi tenglamalarda manfiy ishorasini hisobga olmaymiz. K tayanch reaksiya kuchining qiymatini sistemaning muvozanat tenglamasiga keltirib qo'ysak, ya'ni

$$\frac{F_2}{4} + B - F_1 + F_2 = 0 \text{ bu yerda } B = 12,5 \text{ N ekanligi kelib chiqadi.}$$

4. Statik aniqmaslik yo'qotilgandan keyin brusni oraliq pog'onalarida N, σ va Δl larni o'zgarishini topamiz va epyurasini quramiz. Buning uchun brusni oraliqlarga bo'lamiz. Qirqimlarni chegaralari tashqi kuchlar qo'yilgan nuqtadan va brusni kesim yuzasi o'zgarishi oraliqlaridan o'tgan.

1-1 qirqim. Ajratilgan brusni muvozanat tenglamasini tuzamiz:

$$\sum Y = N_1 - K = 0 \text{ bu yerdan } N_1 - K = 2500 \text{ N (cho'zilish)}$$

$$\text{Normal kuchlanish } \sigma_1 = \frac{N_1}{A_2} = \frac{2500}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 625 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$$

2-2-qirqim. Sxemadan $N_2 - K - F_2 = 2500 - 10000 = -7500 \text{ N}$,

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{N_2}{A_2} = \frac{7500}{2 \cdot 10^2} = -3750 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2.$$

3-3-qirqim. Brusning ajratilgan qismi F_1 , F_2 K va N_3 kuchlari ta'sirida. Muvozanat tenglamasi quyidagicha yoziladi:

$$\sum Y = N_3 - F_1 + F_2 - K = 0 \text{ bu yerdan } N_3 = 12500 \text{ N}$$

Normal kuchlanish quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$\sigma_3 = \frac{N_3}{A_1} = \frac{12500}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 3125 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$$

Brusning to'liq uzayishini topish uchun oraliqlarni chegaralaridagi N o'zgarmas bo'lganligi uchun Δl bilan bo'ylama kuch orasidagi bog'lanish to'g'ri chiziqli qonuniyat bilan o'zgaradi. K kesim qo'zg'almas.

Demak, $\Delta l_K = 0$ D nuqtani KD oraliqning uzayishiga teng, ya'ni

$$\Delta l_D = \frac{N_1 y_1}{EA_3}, \quad y_1 = 0, \quad \Delta l_D = \Delta l_K = 0, \text{ va } y_1 = 1 \text{ m,}$$

$$\Delta l_D = 312,5 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ m}, \quad \delta = 0,3$$

C nuqtaning to'liq ko'chishi KD va DC masofalarni uzayishini yig'indisiga teng, ya'ni

$$\Delta l_C = 312,5 \cdot 10^{-8} + \frac{N_2 y_2}{EA_2}$$

$$y_2 = 0 \quad \Delta l_C = \Delta l_D = 312,5 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ m}$$

$$y_2 = 1 \text{ m}; \quad \Delta l_C = -1562,5 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ m}$$

B nuqtaning ko'chishi brusning AB oralig'ini to'liq uzayishiga

$$\text{tengdir, ya'ni } \Delta l_B = -1562,5 \cdot 10^{-8} + \frac{N_3 y_3}{EA_1},$$

$$y_3 = 0; \quad \Delta l_B = -1562,5 \text{ m,}$$

$$y_3 = 1 \text{ m}; \quad \Delta l_B = -1562,5 + \frac{12500}{2 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 0$$

B nuqta joylashgan kesimining ko'chishi nolga teng, chunki bu kesim bika mahkamlangan.

2.3.9–masala. Brus tashqi kuchlar bilan yuklanganligiga qadar pastki kesimi A tayanch nuqtasi bilan $\Delta = 0,002 \text{ m}$ masofa hosil qilgan. Brusning DC oraliq uzunligi $\Delta t = 20^\circ$ ga qizdirilgan (2.3.11–shakl). Agar brusning tashqi kuchlar va harorat ta'siridagi to'liq uzayishi natijasida Δ masofa yopilib brus bilan tayanch orasida o'zaro ta'sir kuchlari hosil bo'lsa sistema statik aniqmas sistemaga aylanadi. Δ masofa yopilmasa yoki yopilib brus bilan tayanch orasida o'zaro ta'sir kuchlari hosil bo'lmasa, sistema statik aniq bo'lib qoladi. Berilgan sistema qaysi holatga to'g'ri kelishini aniqlash uchun "N" kesimni to'liq uzayishini topamiz:

$$\Delta_K = \Delta_{F_1} - \Delta_{F_2} + \Delta_t = \frac{F_1 \cdot l}{EA_1} - \frac{F_2 \cdot l}{EA_2} - \frac{F_2 \cdot l}{EA_1} + \alpha \cdot \Delta t \cdot l = 0,002375 \text{ m}$$

Demak $\Delta_H > \Delta$ yoki $0,002375 > 0,002 \text{ m}$, natijada N va A kesimlar tutashadi va A tayanchda reaktiv kuch hosil bo'lib, sistema statik noaniq bo'ladi. Masalani yechish uchun sistemani muvozanat tenglamasini tuzamiz:

$$\sum Y = K + B + F_2 - F_1 = 0 \text{ yoki } K + B = F_1 - F_2$$

Sistemaning aniqmaslik darajasini ochish uchun qo'shimcha deformasiya tenglamasini tuzamiz:

$$\Delta_H - \Delta = \Delta_K$$

bu yerda, $\Delta_K = \frac{K_1}{EA_1} + \frac{K_1}{EA_2} + \frac{K_1}{EA_3}$

Brusni K reaksiya kuchi ta'siridan uzayishi

$$0,002375 = K \left(\frac{1}{EA_1} + \frac{1}{EA_2} + \frac{1}{EA_3} \right) + \Delta \quad \text{yoki}$$

$$K = \frac{(0,002375 - 0,002) \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} = 7500 \text{ N}$$

$$B = F_1 - F_2 - K = 20000 - 10000 - 7500 = 2500 \text{ N}$$

Brusni oraliqlarga bo'lib N, σ va Δl larni hisoblaymiz.

1-1-qirgim.

$$N_1 = B - 2500 \text{ N} \quad \text{va} \quad \sigma_1 = \frac{N_1}{A_1} = \frac{2500}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 625 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$$

B kesimning ko'chishi nolga teng, ya'ni, $\Delta l_B = 0$, C kesimning ko'chishini BC masofani to'liq uzayishiga teng, ya'ni

$$\Delta l_B = \frac{N_1 \cdot l}{EA_1} = \frac{2500 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 10^{-8} \text{ m}$$

2-2-qirgim.

Bo'ylama kuch quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$N_2 = B - F_1 = 2500 - 20000 = -17500 \text{ N}$$

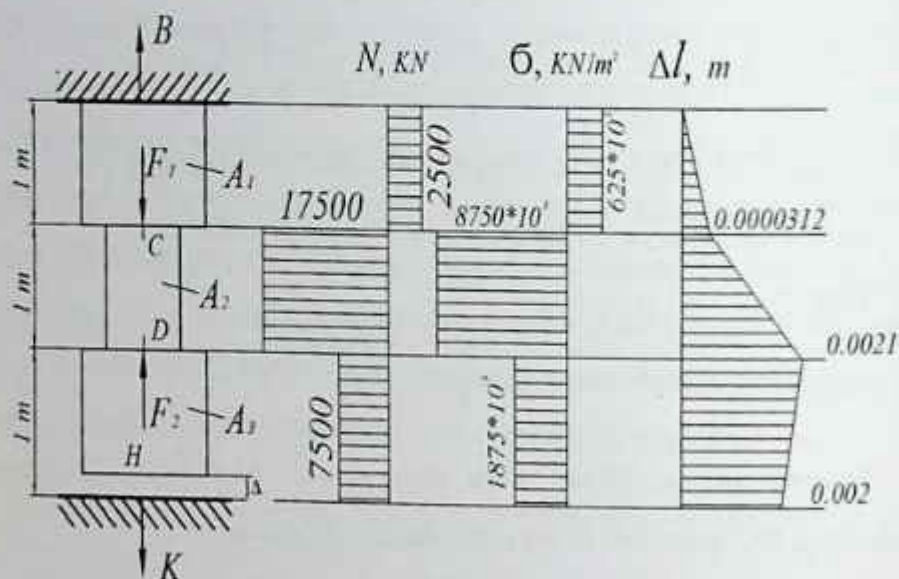
Normal kuchlanish quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{N_2}{A_2} = \frac{17500}{2 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 8750 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$$

BD oraliq masofasini to'liq uzayishi quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$\Delta l_D = 312,5 \cdot 10^{-8} + \frac{N_2 \cdot l}{EA_2} + \alpha \cdot \Delta t \cdot l$$

$$\Delta l_D = 312,5 \cdot 10^{-8} - \frac{17500 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3}} + 125 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 20 \cdot 1 = 0,00209375 \text{ m}$$



2.3.11-shakl.

3-3-qirgim

Bo'ylama kuch quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$N_3 = B - F_1 + F_2 = 2500 - 20000 + 10000 = -7500 \text{ N}$$

Normal kuchlanish quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

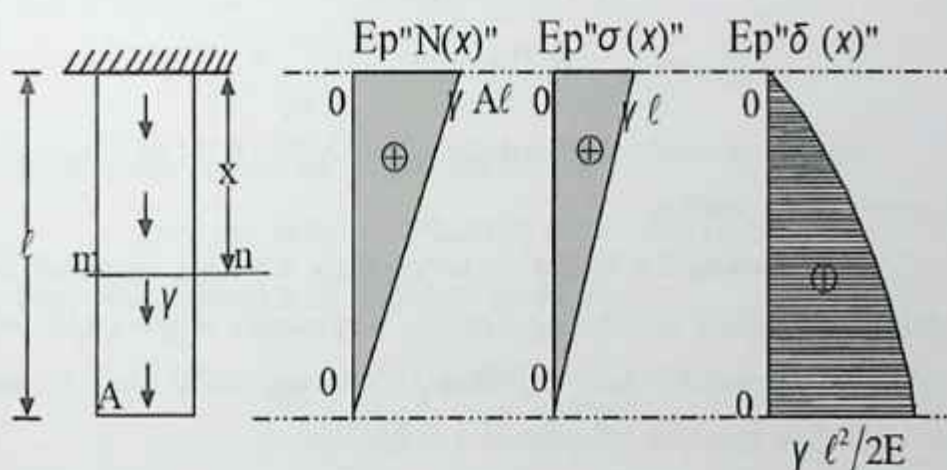
$$\sigma_3 = \frac{N_3}{A_3} = \frac{7500}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = -1875 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$$

N kesimning ko'chishi yoki brusning to'liq uzayishi quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:

$$\Delta l_i = 0,00209375 + \frac{N_3}{EA_3} = 0,00208375 - \frac{17500 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 0,002 \text{ m}$$

2.4. Cho'zilish va siqilishda bruslarning o'z og'irligi, temperatura ta'siridan hosil bo'ladigan kuchlanish va deformatsiyalar

2.4.1–masala. 2.4.1–shaklda ko'rsatilgan o'zgarmas ko'ndalang kesimli cho'ziluvchan sterjen uchun bo'ylama kuch, normal kuchlanish va ko'chish epyurasi qurilsin. Sterjenning ko'ndalang kesim yuzi A , elastiklik moduli E va materialning xususiy og'irligi γ ma'lum.



2.4.1–shakl.

Yechish:

1. Kesish usulidan foydalanib, $m-n$ kesim olib ichki kuchlarning teng ta'sir etuvchisi $N(x)$ quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:

$$N(x) = \gamma A(\ell - x)$$

2. Shu kesimdagi normal kuchlanish quyidagiga teng:

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{N(x)}{A} = \gamma(\ell - x)$$

$$(0 \leq x \leq \ell); \quad N(0) = \gamma A\ell; \quad N(\ell) = 0$$

$$\sigma(0) = \gamma\ell; \quad \sigma(\ell) = 0$$

4. $m-n$ kesimning ko'chishi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$\delta(x) = \frac{\gamma A \cdot x \cdot x}{2EA} + \frac{\gamma A(\ell - x) \cdot x}{EA} = \frac{\gamma x(2\ell - x)}{2E}$$

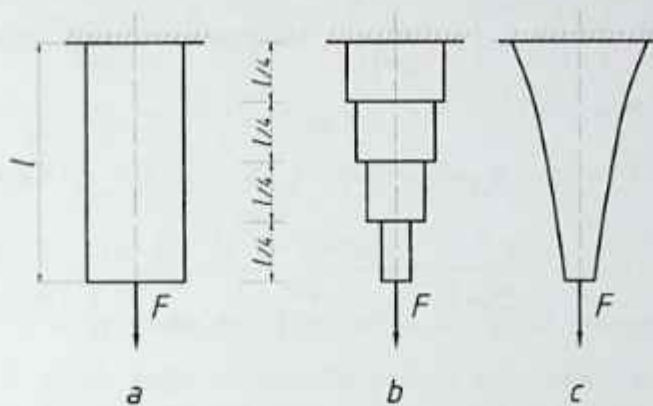
$$\delta(0) = 0; \quad \delta(\ell) = \frac{\gamma \ell^2}{2E}$$

Topilgan qiymatlardan foydalanib $N(x)$, $\sigma(x)$ va $\delta(x)$ epyuralarini quramiz (2.4.1-shakl).

2.4.2-masala. 2.4.2-shaklda ko'rsatilgan uzunligi, materiali bir xil bo'lgan o'zgarmas ko'ndalang kesimli, pog'onalar o'zgaruvchi va teng qarshilikli sterjenlar uchun eng katta ko'ndalang kesim yuzi A , xususiy og'irligi Q va absolyut deformatsiyasi aniqlansin.

Quyidagilar berilgan: $F = 20 \text{ kN}$ $\gamma = 8 \text{ g/sm}^3$

$$[\sigma] = 1600 \text{ kg/sm}^2 \quad E = 2 \cdot 10^6 \text{ kg/sm}^2 \quad l = 20 \text{ m}$$



2.4.2-shakl.

Yechish:

1. O'zgarmas ko'ndalang kesimli sterjenning yuzasini aniqlaymiz:
(2.4.2-shakl, a):

$$A = \frac{F}{[\sigma] - \gamma \ell} = \frac{20 \cdot 10^3}{1600 - 8 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^3} = 1,26 \text{ sm}^2$$

2. Sterjenning xususiy og'irligini aniqlaymiz:

$$Q = \gamma A \ell = 8 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 1,26 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^3 = 20,16 \text{ kg}$$

3. Sterjenning absolyut cho'zilishini aniqlaymiz:

$$\Delta \ell = \frac{(F + \frac{Q}{2}) 2000}{2 + 10^6 \cdot 1,26} = 1,59 \text{ sm}$$

4. Pog'onali sterjenning eng katta ko'ndalang kesim yuzini aniqlaymiz
(2.4.2-shakl, b):

$$A = \frac{F[\sigma]^3}{\left([\sigma] - \frac{\ell}{4}\gamma\right)^4} = \frac{F}{[\sigma]\left(1 - \frac{\gamma\ell}{4[\sigma]}\right)^4} = \frac{20 \cdot 10^2}{1600\left(1 - \frac{8 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^3}{4 \cdot 1600}\right)} = 1,26 \text{ sm}^2$$

$$Q = [\sigma] \cdot A - F = 1600 \cdot 1,26 - 20 \cdot 10^2 = 16 \text{ kg}$$

$$\Delta\ell = \frac{[\sigma] \cdot \ell}{E} = \left(1 - \frac{\gamma\ell}{2 \cdot 4[\sigma]}\right) = \frac{1600 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^3}{2 \cdot 10^6} \left(1 - \frac{8 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^3}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 1600}\right) = 1,6 \text{ sm}$$

5. Teng qarshilik ko'rsatuvchi sterjenning eng katta ko'ndalang kesim yuzini aniqlaymiz (2.4.2-shakl, c):

$$A = \frac{F}{[\sigma]} e^{\frac{\gamma\ell}{[\sigma]}} = \frac{20 \cdot 10^2}{1600} e^{\frac{8 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^3}{1600}} = 1,25 e^{0,01} = 1,26 \text{ sm}^2$$

$$Q = [\sigma]A - F = 1600 \cdot 1,26 - 20 \cdot 10^2 = 16 \text{ kg}$$

6. Teng qarshilik ko'rsatuvchi sterjenning absolyut cho'zilishini aniqlaymiz:

$$\Delta\ell = \frac{[\sigma]\ell}{E} = \frac{1600 \cdot 2000}{2 \cdot 10^6} = 1,6 \text{ sm}$$

2.4.3-masala. Pog'onali sterjen uchta qismdan tuzilgan (2.4.3-shakl, a). Uning AB qismi misdan, BC qismi esa alyuminiydan va CD qismi po'latdan yasalgan. Sterjen ikki devor orasiga qisilgan. Tegishli o'lchamlar shaklda ko'rsatilgan. Agar bu sterjen 55 °C isitilsa, uning ayrim qismlaridagi kuchlanishlar qanchadan bo'ladi? Boshlang'ich temperatura

$t_0=15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Elastiklik moduli, chiziqli kengayish koeffitsiyenti mis, alyuminiy va po'lat uchun quyidagiga teng:

$$E_M = 1 \cdot 10^{11} \frac{N}{m^2}, \alpha_M = 165 \cdot 10^{-6}, E_{al} = 0,7 \cdot 10^{11} \frac{N}{m^2}, \alpha_{al} = 25,5 \cdot 10^{-6},$$

$$E_p = 2 \cdot 10^{11} \frac{N}{m^2}, \alpha_p = 125 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

Yechish:

1. Sterjenning o'ng tomonini bog'lanishdan ozod qilamiz va uning ta'sirini F kuch bilan almashtiramiz (2.4.3-shakl, b). Bu holda sterjenning barcha kesimlarida bo'ylama $N=F$ kuch ta'sir qiladi. Bu kuch sterjenni siqadi va uning qismlarida har xil deformasiya hosil bo'ladi.

2. Sterjenning AB qismining deformasiyasini aniqlaymiz:

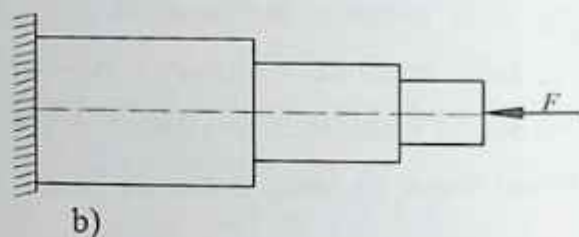
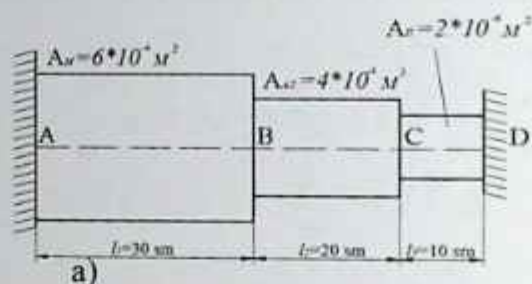
$$\Delta l_{AB} = \frac{N \cdot l_{AB}}{E_M F_M} = \frac{N \cdot 30 \cdot 10^{-2}}{1 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{-4}} = \frac{5N}{10^9} = 5N \cdot 10^{-9} m$$

3. Sterjen BC qismining deformasiyasini aniqlaymiz:

$$\Delta l_{BC} = \frac{N \cdot l_{BC}}{E_{al} F_{al}} = \frac{N \cdot 20 \cdot 10^{-2}}{0,7 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{-4}} = \frac{5N}{0,7 \cdot 10^9} = \frac{5}{0,7} N \cdot 10^{-9}$$

4. Sterjen CD qismining deformasiyasini aniqlaymiz:

$$\Delta l_{CD} = \frac{N \cdot l_{CD}}{E_p F_p} = \frac{N \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-2}}{2 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-4}} = \frac{5N}{10^9} = \frac{5}{2} N \cdot 10^{-9}$$



2.4.3-shakl.

5. F kuch ta'siridan butun sterjenning to'liq qisqarishi quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\Delta l_F = \Delta l_{AB} + \Delta l_{CD} + \Delta l_{BC} = \frac{5N}{10^{11}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{0,7} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{205N}{14 \cdot 10^9}$$

Agar sterjenga P kuch ta'sir qilmaganda edi, temperaturaning ko'tarilishi bilan u quyidagi miqdorga cho'zilgan bo'lar edi:

$$\Delta l_t = \alpha_M (t^\circ - t_0^\circ) l_{AB} + \alpha_{al} (t^\circ - t_0^\circ) l_{BC} + \alpha (t^\circ - t_0^\circ) l_{CD}$$

$$\Delta l_t = (t^\circ - t_e'')(\alpha_M l_{AB} + \alpha_{al} l_{BC} + \alpha_p l_{CD})$$

$$\Delta l_t = 40^\circ (165 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 30 + 2,55 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 20 + 125 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 10) \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$\Delta l_t = 1130 \cdot 40 \cdot 10^{-8}.$$

Haqiqatda esa sterjen qo'zg'almas ikki devor orasida bo'lganligi uchun u cho'zilmaydi, binobarin:

$$\Delta l_F = \Delta l_T \quad \text{bo'ladi.}$$

$$\text{Demak, } \frac{205 \cdot N}{14 \cdot 10^{11}} = 1130 \cdot 40 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$\text{Bundan: } N = \frac{1130 \cdot 40 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot 14 \cdot 10^{11}}{205} = 3,090 \cdot 10^5 N.$$

Endi kuchlanishlarni aniqlaymiz:

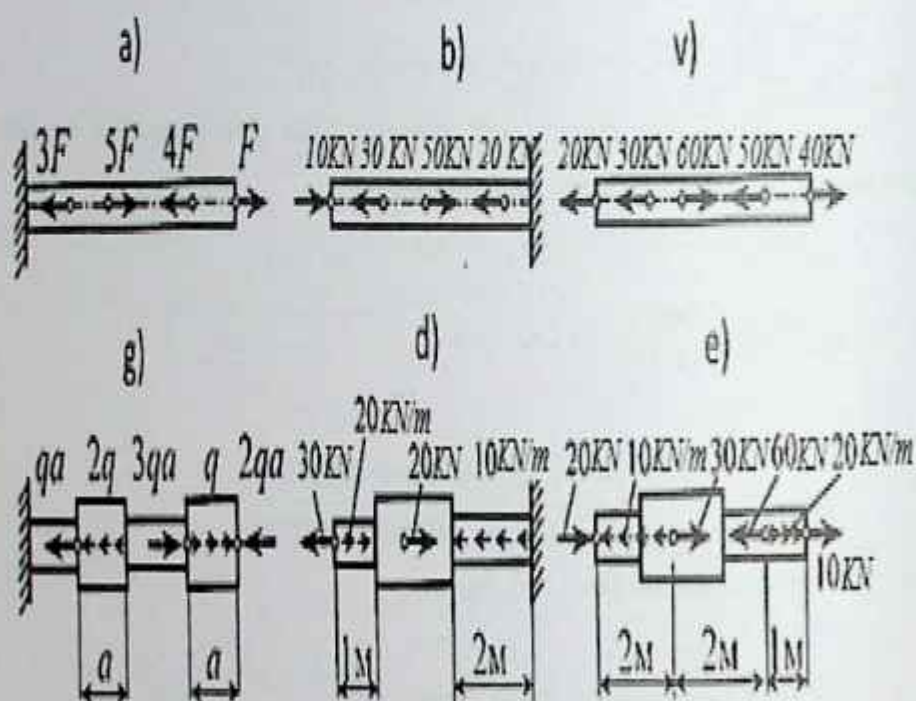
$$\sigma_M = \sigma_{AB} = \frac{3,090 \cdot 10^5}{6 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 516 \cdot 10^4 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

$$\sigma_{AB} = \sigma_{BC} = \frac{3090}{2} = 773 \cdot 10^4 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

$$\sigma_p = \sigma_{CD} = \frac{3090}{2} = 1545 \cdot 10^4 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

2.5. MUSTAQIL YECHISH UCHUN MISOL VA MASALALAR

2.5.1. Ko'rsatilgan bruslar uchun bo'ylama kuch epyuralari qurilsin.

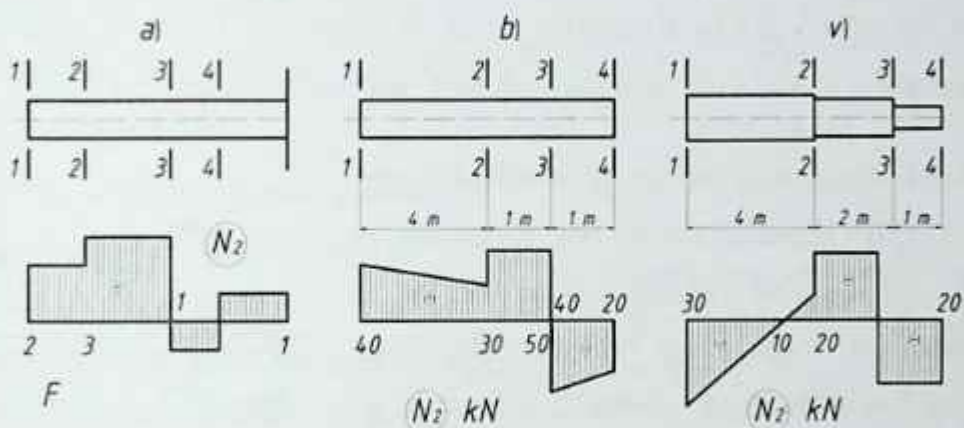


2.5.1-shakl

Javob: Eng katta kuch absolyut qiymatlari:

- a) $3F$ (siqilish); b) 30 kN (siqilish); v) 50 kN (cho'zilish);
 g) $2qa$ (cho'zilish va siqilish) d) 30 kN (cho'zilish)
 e) 30 kN (cho'zilish va siqilish)

2.5.2. Qurilgan bo'ylama kuch epyurasidan foydalanib ta'sir qilayotgan kuch qiymatlari va yo'nalishlari aniqlansin.



2.5.2-shakl.

Javob:

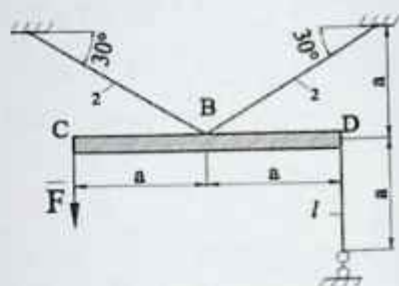
- a) $F_1 = 2F$, $F_2 = F$, $F_3 = 2F$ chapga; $F_4 = 4F$ o'nga;
- b) $F_1 = 40 \text{ kN}$, $F_2 = 20 \text{ kN}$, $q_{34} = 20 \text{ kN/m}$, $F_4 = 20 \text{ kN}$, chapga;
- $q_{12} = 5 \text{ kN/m}$, $F_3 = 90 \text{ kN}$ o'nga;
- v) $q_{12} = 10 \text{ kN}$, $F_2 = 10 \text{ kN}$, $F_4 = 20 \text{ kN}$ chapga;
- $F_1 = 30 \text{ kN}$, $F_3 = 40 \text{ kN}$ o'nga;

2.5.3. Ko'rsatilgan sterjenlar sistemasining mustahkamligi va bikrligi tekshirilsin. CD brus absolyut qattiq. $F=10\text{kN}$,

$$[\sigma]=120\text{ MPa}, [\delta_c]=10\text{ mm}.$$

$$A_1=A_2=2\text{ sm}^2, \alpha=2\text{ m}, E=200\text{ GPa}$$

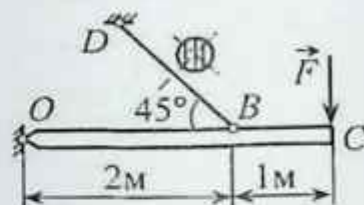
Javob: $\sigma_{\max}=\sigma_2=100\text{ MPa} < [\sigma], \delta_c=8,5\text{ mm}$



2.5.3-shakl

2.5.4. Gorizontal holatdagi absolyut qattiq OC balka uzunligi 2 m bo'lgan po'lat sterjen BD bilan ushlab turilibdi. Sterjen diametri va balka C qismining vertikal ko'chishi aniqlansin. Berilgan: $F=60\text{kN}$, $[\sigma]=140\text{ MPa}$.

Javob: $d=34\text{ mm}, \delta_c=3\text{ mm}$.

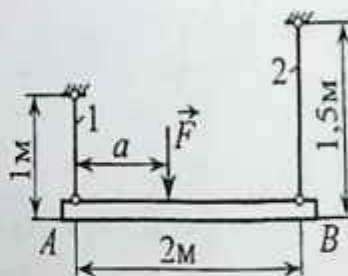


2.5.4-shakl.

2.5.5 Absolyut qattiq brus AB ikkita simga osilgan. Mis sim diametri $d_1=25\text{ mm}$, po'lat sim diametri $d_2=20\text{ mm}$. $F=30\text{ kN}$ kuch ta'siridagi simlar cho'zilgandan keyin brus AB gorizontal holatida qolsin. F kuch joylashishi masofasi a va normal kuchlanishlar σ_1 va σ_2 qiymati aniqlansin.

Javob:

$$a=0,92\text{ m}, \sigma_1=33\text{ MPa}, \sigma_2=44\text{ MPa}.$$

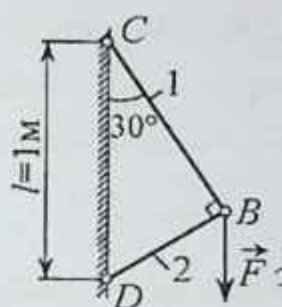


2.5.5-shakl.

2.5.6 Ko'ndalang kesimlari $A=5 \text{ sm}^2$ bo'lgan ikkita po'lat sterjenlar sistemasidagi normal kuchlanishlar va B nuqtalarning ko'chishi aniqlansin.

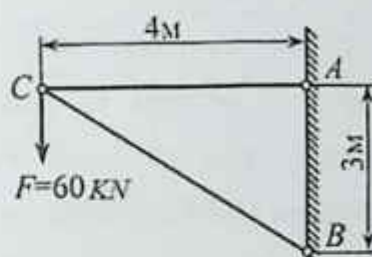
Javob:

$$\sigma_1 = 100 \text{ MPa}, \quad \sigma_2 = 173 \text{ MPa}, \quad \delta = 0,77 \text{ mm}.$$



2.5.6-shakl.

2.5.7 Ko'rsatilgan sterjenlar sistemasi diametri d bo'lgan po'lat sterjen va ko'ndalang kesim kvadrat, o'lchami b bo'lgan yog'och sterjendan tashkil topgan, sterjen ko'ndalang kesimi o'lchamlari aniqlansin.



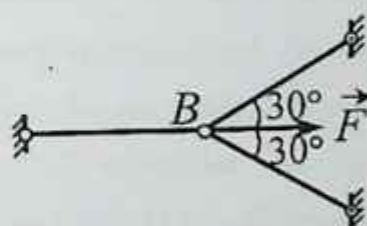
2.5.7-shakl.

Po'lat sterjen uchun ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish $[\sigma_r] = 160 \text{ MPa}$, yog'och sterjin uchun $[\sigma_1] = 10 \text{ MPa}$. C tugunning gorizontal, vertikal va to'liq ko'chishlari aniqlansin.

Javob: $d=25 \text{ mm}$, $b=100 \text{ mm}$, $\delta_x=3,2 \text{ mm}$, $\delta_y=12,6 \text{ mm}$, $\delta_c=13,0 \text{ mm}$.

2.5.8. Uchta bir xil sharnir orqali biriktirilgan B tugunga $F=120 \text{ kN}$ kuch qo'yilgan. Sterjenlarning ko'ndalang kesim yuzasi aniqlansin.

Javob: $A=3 \text{ sm}^2$.



2.5.8-shakl.

2.5.9. Po'lat ustun BD pastdan fundamentga, yuqori tomoni balkaga mahkamlangan. B nuqtada mahkamlanish muvofiqlik koefsiyenti $\alpha = 3 \frac{mkm}{kN}$. BD sterjen ko'ndalang kesimidagi kuchlanish aniqlansin. $F=675 \text{ kN}$, $A=25 \text{ sm}^2$, $a=1 \text{ m}$.

Javob: $\sigma_{BC} = 120 \text{ MPa}$, $\sigma_{CD} = -150 \text{ MPa}$.

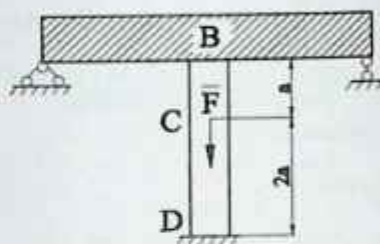
2.5.10. Absolyut qattiq BD brus, uchta yog'och ustunga F kuch ta'sirida tegishi kerak. Yog'och ustun ko'ndalang kesimi kvadrat ($b \times b$). O'rta ustun $\Delta = 2 \text{ mm}$ ga kalta qilib tayyorlangan. Ustun ko'ndalang kesimlari aniqlansin.

Ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish $[\sigma] = 15 \text{ MPa}$, $F = 1 \cdot \text{MN}$, $l = 4 \text{ m}$, $E = 10 \text{ GPa}$.

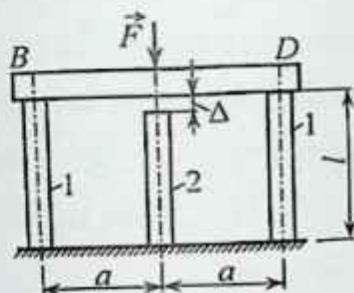
Javob: $b = 20 \text{ sm}$.

2.5.11. Ko'ndalang kesimi $A = 25 \text{ sm}^2$ bo'lgan po'lat sterjen ikki tomondan mahkamlangan. Pastki tayanchdan a masofada $\Delta = 0,0002a$ oraliq qoldirilgan. F kuchning eng katta qiymati aniqlansin. Tayanch D kesimidagi bosim $[P] = 30 \text{ MPa}$ dan oshmasligi kerak.

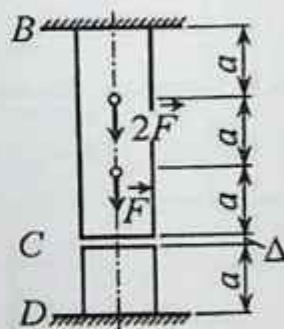
Javob: $[F] = 100 \text{ kN}$.



2.5.9-shakl.



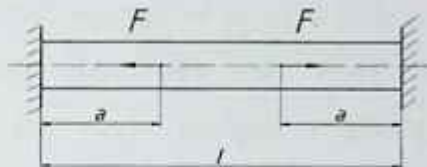
2.5.10-shakl.



2.5.11-shakl.

2.5.12. Berilgan sterjenda F kuch tayanchdan qanday a masofada ta'sir etsa, sterjen mustahkamligi uzunligi bo'yicha bir xil bo'ladi (2.5.12-shakl)?

Javob: $a=l/4$.



2.5.12-shakl.

2.5.13. Berilgan pog'onali brusning og'irligi eng yengil bo'lishi uchun a va b oraliq masofa nisbati qanday bo'lishi kerak, agar: $\frac{[\sigma_c]}{[\sigma_p]} = 4$ (2.5.13-shakl).



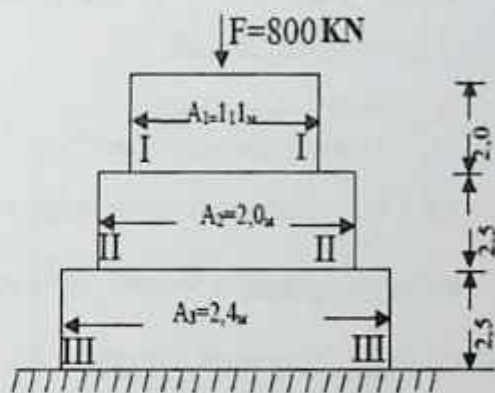
2.5.13-shakl.

Javob: $\frac{a}{b} = 4$.

2.5.14. Shaklda ko'rsatilgan kesimi kvadrat bo'lgan pog'onali fundament materialining hajmiy og'irligi $\gamma = 0,024 \text{ kg/sm}^3$ bo'lsa, I-I, II-II, III-III kesimlarida hosil bo'ladigan kuchlanishlar topilsin (2.5.14-shakl).

Javob: $\sigma_{I-I} = 7,29 \text{ kg/sm}^2$,

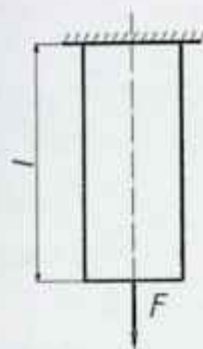
$\sigma_{II-II} = 2,75 \text{ kg/sm}^2$, $\sigma_{III-III} = 2,51 \text{ kg/sm}^2$



2.5.14-shakl.

2.5.15. Ko'ndalang kesim yuzi $6 \times 6 \text{ sm}^2$, uzunligi $l=10 \text{ m}$ bo'lgan po'lat sterjen $F=200 \text{ kN}$ kuch bilan cho'ziladi. Sterjenning o'z og'irligini hisobga olgan holda eng katta kuchlanish va uzayish aniqlansin.

Javobi: $\sigma_{\max} = 563,4 \text{ kg/sm}^2$; $\Delta l = 0,27996 \text{ sm}$

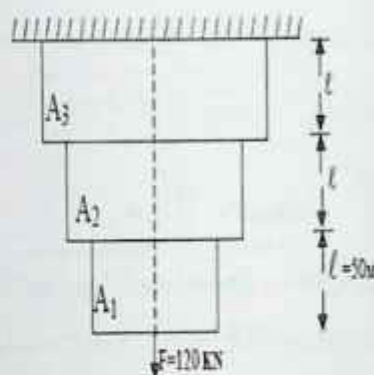


2.5.15-shakl.

2.5.16. Ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishi $[\sigma] = 500 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ bo'lgan pog'onali prizmatik po'lat shtanganing o'z og'irligini hisobga olgan holda, har bir pog'onasining ko'ndalang kesim yuzi va to'la uzayishi aniqlansin (2.5.16-shakl). **Javob:**

$$A_1 = 26 \text{ sm}^2 \quad A_2 = 28,2 \text{ sm}^2$$

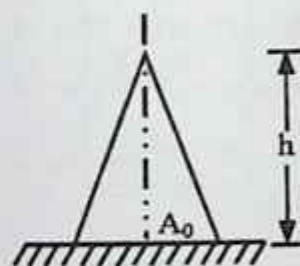
$$A_3 = 30,6 \text{ sm}^2 \quad \Delta l = 3,32 \text{ sm}$$



2.5.16-shakl.

2.5.17. Shaklda ko'rsatilgan ustunning ko'ndalang kesim yuzasi $A_1 = A_0 \frac{x}{h}$ qonunga muvofiq o'zgaradi. Agar E va γ ma'lum bo'lsa, ustunning o'z og'irligidan to'liq kattalashishini aniqlang.

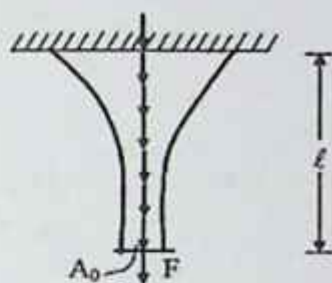
Javobi: $\Delta h = \frac{\gamma h^2}{4E}$



2.5.17-shakl.

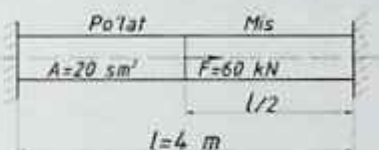
2.5.18. Teng qarshilikli sterjenning o'z og'irligini hisobga olgan holda, ko'ndalang kesimining o'zgarish qonunini aniqlang va to'la cho'zilishini aniqlang.

Javobi: $A_s = \frac{A_0}{[\sigma]} e^{\frac{\gamma}{[\sigma]} s}$; $\Delta \ell = \frac{[\sigma]}{E} \ell$



2.5.18-shakl.

2.5.19. Shaklda ko'rsatilgandek yuklangan sterjenning temperaturasi $t=20^0$ ga ko'tarilganda ikkala qismda hosil bo'ladigan kuchlanishlar hisoblansin.



2.5.19-shakl.

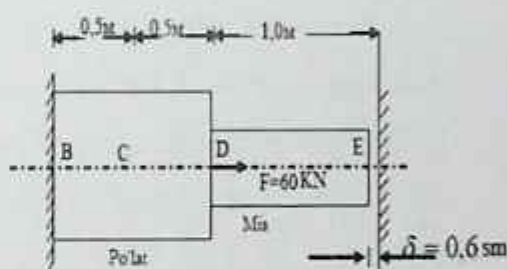
2.5.20. Shaklda ko'rsatilgan pog'onali sterjenni $t=20^0$ ga qizdirganda qismlarida hosil bo'lgan kuchlanishlar aniqlansin.

Javob:

$$\sigma_{BC} = 92,5 \text{ kg} / \text{sm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{CD} = -157,5 \text{ kg} / \text{sm}^2;$$

$$\sigma_{DE} = -315 \text{ kg} / \text{sm}^2$$



2.5.20-shakl.

2.6 MUSTAQIL YECHISH UCHUN HISOB–GRAFIK ISHLARIDAN NAMUNALAR

1–HISOB–GRAFIK ISHI

MAVZU: *STATIK ANIQ KO'P POG'ONALI STERJENLARNI MUSTAHKAMLIKKA HISOBLASH.*

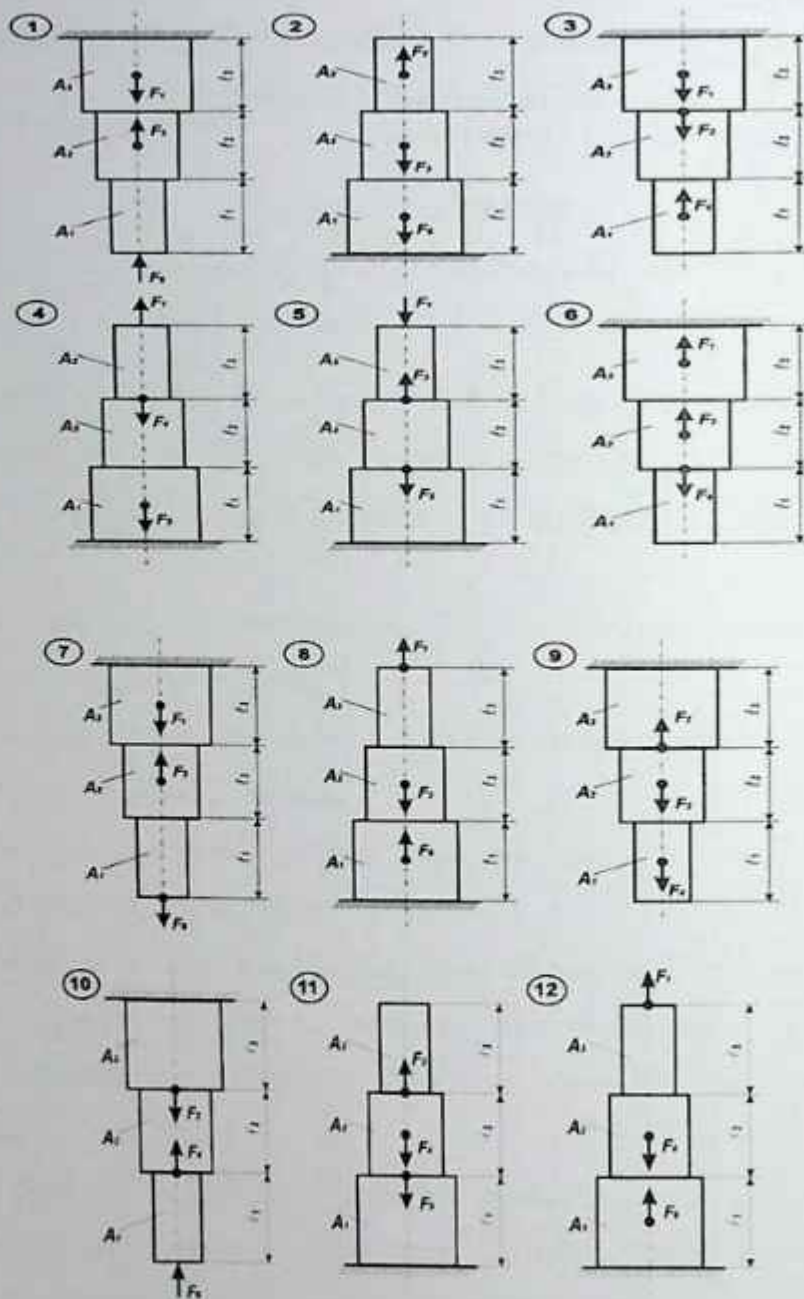
Masala sharti: Sxemalarda keltirilgan pog'onali sterjenlarga bo'ylama P_1 kuchlar ta'sir etadi. Sterjenlar materiali – po'lat bo'lib, u $E=210$ MPa ga teng elastiklik moduliga ega. Quyidagilarni aniqlash talab qilinadi:

1. Berilgan pog'onali sterjenning har bir qismi uchun bo'ylama kuch N ning qiymatlari aniqlansin.
2. Berilgan pog'onali sterjenning har bir qismi uchun normal kuchlanish σ ning qiymatlari aniqlansin.
3. Berilgan pog'onali sterjenning har bir qismi uchun bo'ylama deformasiya'ning qiymatlari aniqlansin.
4. Aniqlangan barch kattaliklarning epyuralari qurilsin.
5. Berilgan pog'onali sterjenni mustahkamlikka tekshirilsin.

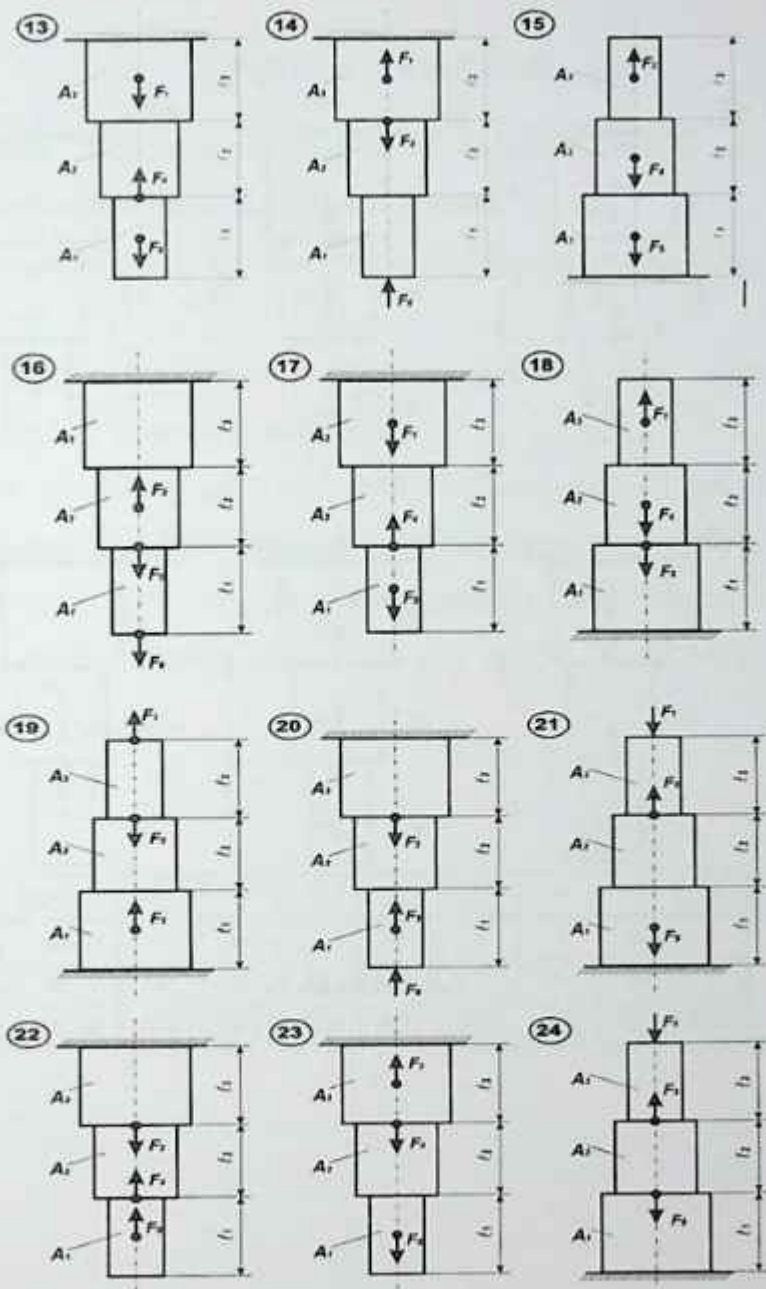
Topshiriq sxemalari quyida, kerakli son qiymatlari esa 1–jadvalda keltirilgan.

Berilgan: Talabaga o'qituvchi tomonidan topshiriq guruh jurnalidagi tartib raqami bo'yicha beriladi. Bunda talaba 1–jadvaldan berilgan ma'lumotlarni, ikkinch ilovadan topshiriq sxemasini yozib oladi.

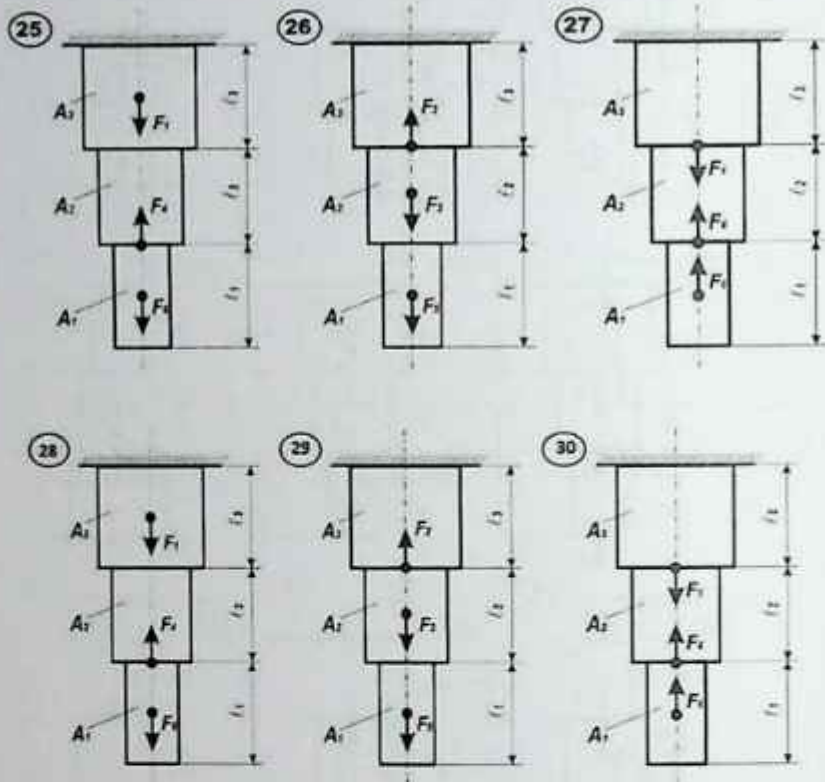
№	Uchastka uzunligi <i>li</i>			Ko'ndalang kesim yuzasi <i>Ai</i>			Ta'sir etuvchi bo'ylama kuch <i>Fi</i>					
	sm			sm ²			kN					
	11	12	13	A1	A2	A3	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	40	80	50	8	4	6	60	180	160	140	100	80
2	50	46	70	10	4	4	120	80	200	160	120	60
3	80	40	80	14	4	8	80	140	160	60	60	80
4	42	60	30	12	8	6	100	140	100	120	40	60
5	52	42	62	12	16	8	60	120	160	80	100	40
6	78	50	60	8	4	16	120	80	140	100	60	120
7	30	80	42	10	12	6	80	100	120	80	60	80
8	42	62	50	6	12	4	120	140	100	60	80	60
9	60	30	48	10	4	8	140	80	60	100	120	40
10	70	50	60	6	8	4	100	120	100	140	40	80
11	62	36	72	12	6	6	120	100	80	60	120	100
12	64	40	64	10	4	4	140	100	120	80	148	80
13	74	48	62	6	8	6	40	120	80	160	200	60
14	54	68	48	4	8	12	180	200	140	100	80	100
15	40	64	72	8	12	8	60	40	140	160	180	60
16	36	80	70	6	10	4	140	100	160	180	120	80
17	50	40	62	4	12	8	60	160	80	120	100	60
18	80	80	40	4	8	10	180	100	140	160	120	12
19	56	46	32	12	6	8	60	160	80	120	100	60
20	60	74	42	6	12	4	140	100	160	180	200	80
21	70	30	40	4	12	6	60	80	160	140	100	80
22	80	40	62	10	4	4	180	140	100	160	140	100
23	44	62	42	6	8	10	140	80	60	180	160	80
24	38	70	60	12	4	6	120	140	120	100	160	140
25	64	30	44	8	6	4	160	120	80	60	160	100
26	70	60	50	4	8	10	180	160	80	100	120	140
27	28	48	80	12	8	6	80	140	60	120	100	160
28	34	70	60	8	10	4	140	200	100	120	80	120
29	62	40	50	6	12	6	60	180	160	140	100	80
30	50	60	48	8	10	8	180	100	140	120	80	80



2.6.1-shakl, a.



2.6.1–shakl, b.



2.6.1—shakl, c.

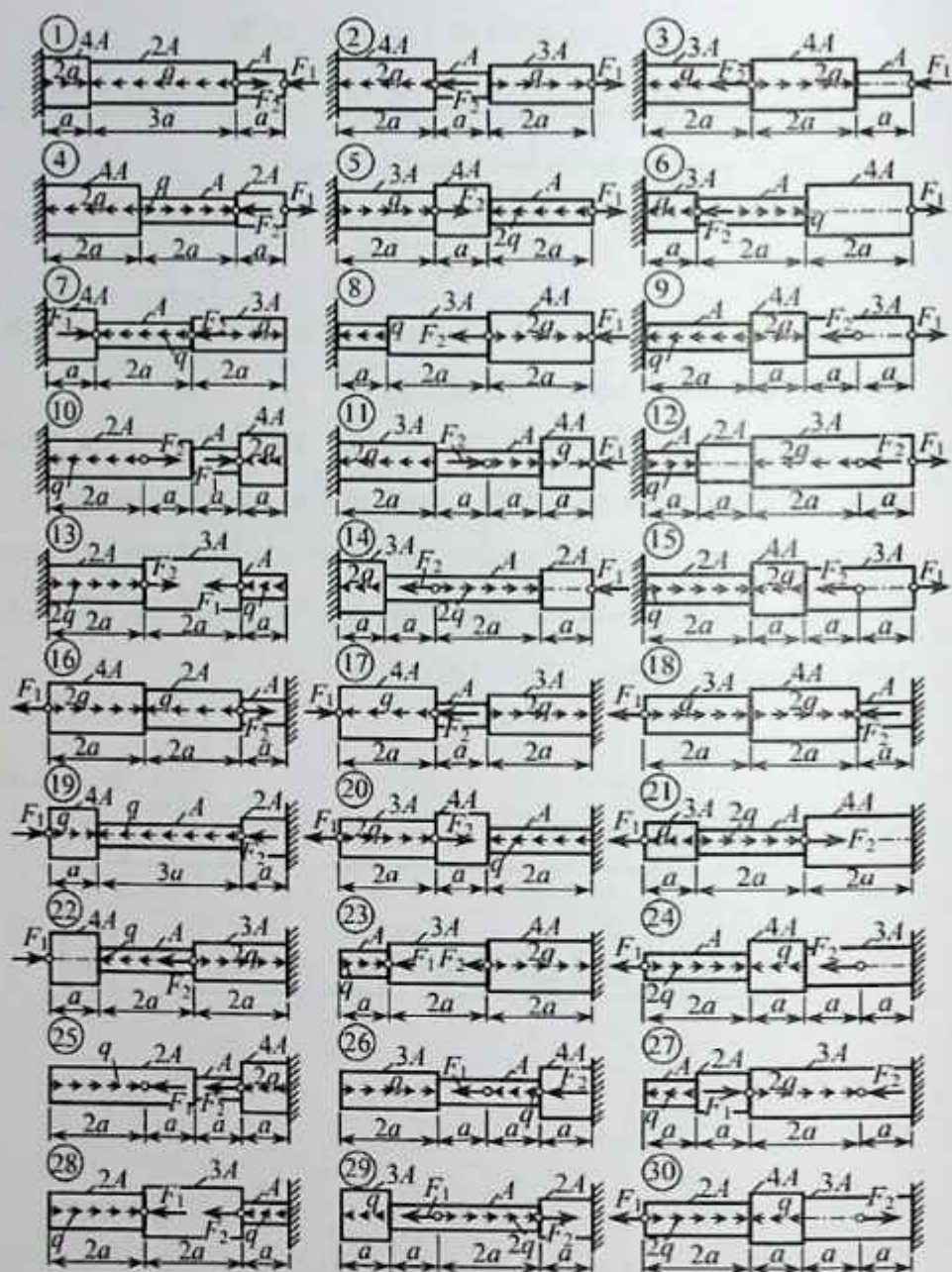
2-HISOB-GRAFIK ISHI

II. Shaklda ko'rsatilgan pog'onali bruslar uchun (2-jadval) quyidagilar bajarilishi talab qilinadi:

1. Masshtab bo'yicha 1-shaklga ko'ra sterjenlarning hisoblash sxemasi chizilsin.
2. 2-jadvalga ko'ra berilgan ma'lumotlar variantlar bo'yicha yozib olinsin.
3. Tayanch reaksiya kuchlari aniqlansin.
4. Bruslarda bo'ylama kuch N , normal kuchlanish σ va xarakterli kesimlarida ko'chishlar qiymati δ aniqlansin va epyuralari qurilsin.
5. Sterjenlarning xavfli kesimlari aniqlansin va mustahkamlik shartidan ko'ndalang kesim yuzalari aniqlansin. $a=1$ m, $[\sigma_{sk}]=160$ MPa, $[\sigma_r]=60$ MPa deb qabul qilinsin.

2-jadval

Variant	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
α_1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	3
α_2	2	3	3	4	3	4	4	3
$q, \text{kN/m}$	100	200	300	400	500	600	400	800



2.6.2-shakl.

3-HISOB-GRAFIK ISHI

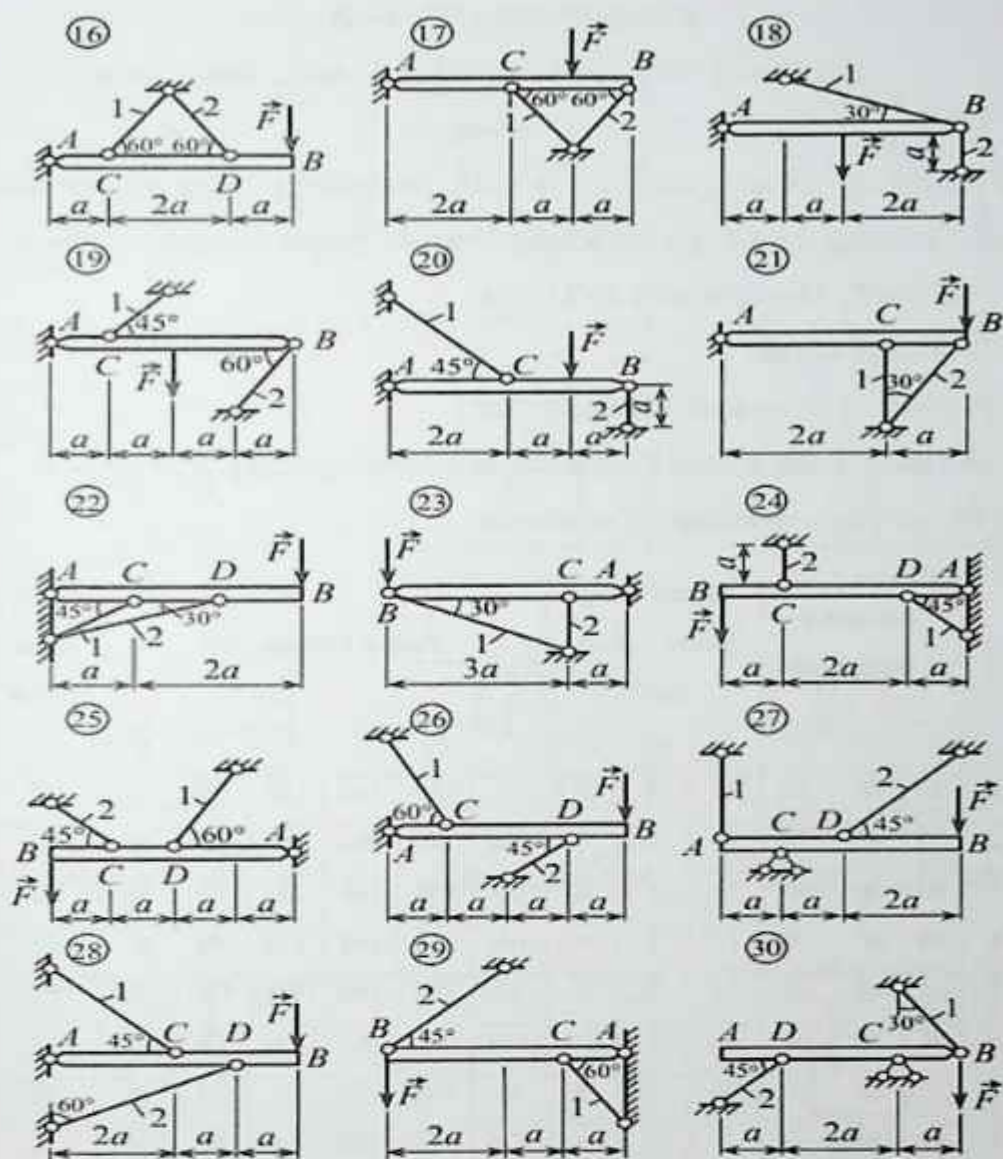
III. Statik aniqmas sistemalarda absolyut qattiq po'lat balka (1 va 2) bilan mahkamlangan hamda F kuch ta'sir qiladi (AB balkaning o'z og'irligi hisobga olinmasin.). Ko'ndalang kesim yuzalari nisbati va F kuch qiymatlari 3-jadvalda berilgan shakldagi sxemalar uchun talab qilinadi:

1. Statik noaniqlik darajasi aniqlansin.
2. Sterjenlardagi bo'ylama kuch qiymatlari aniqlansin.

Ko'ndalang kesim yuzalari nisbati A_2/A_1 ni qanoatlantiruvchi teng tomonli burchaklik ikkita kesimdan ko'ndalang kesim yuzalari tanlansin. (Cho'zilish va siqilishda ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish $[\sigma]=160$ MPa va sterjen materiali cho'zilish va siqilishga bir xil ishlaydi deb qabul qilinsin).

3-jadval.

Вариант	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$F, \text{кН}$	1000	600	800	400	700	500	900	600
A_2 / A_1	1,2	1,8	1,5	2,0	1,4	1,6	2,2	1,3



2.6.3–shakl, b.

4-HISOB-GRAFIK ISHI

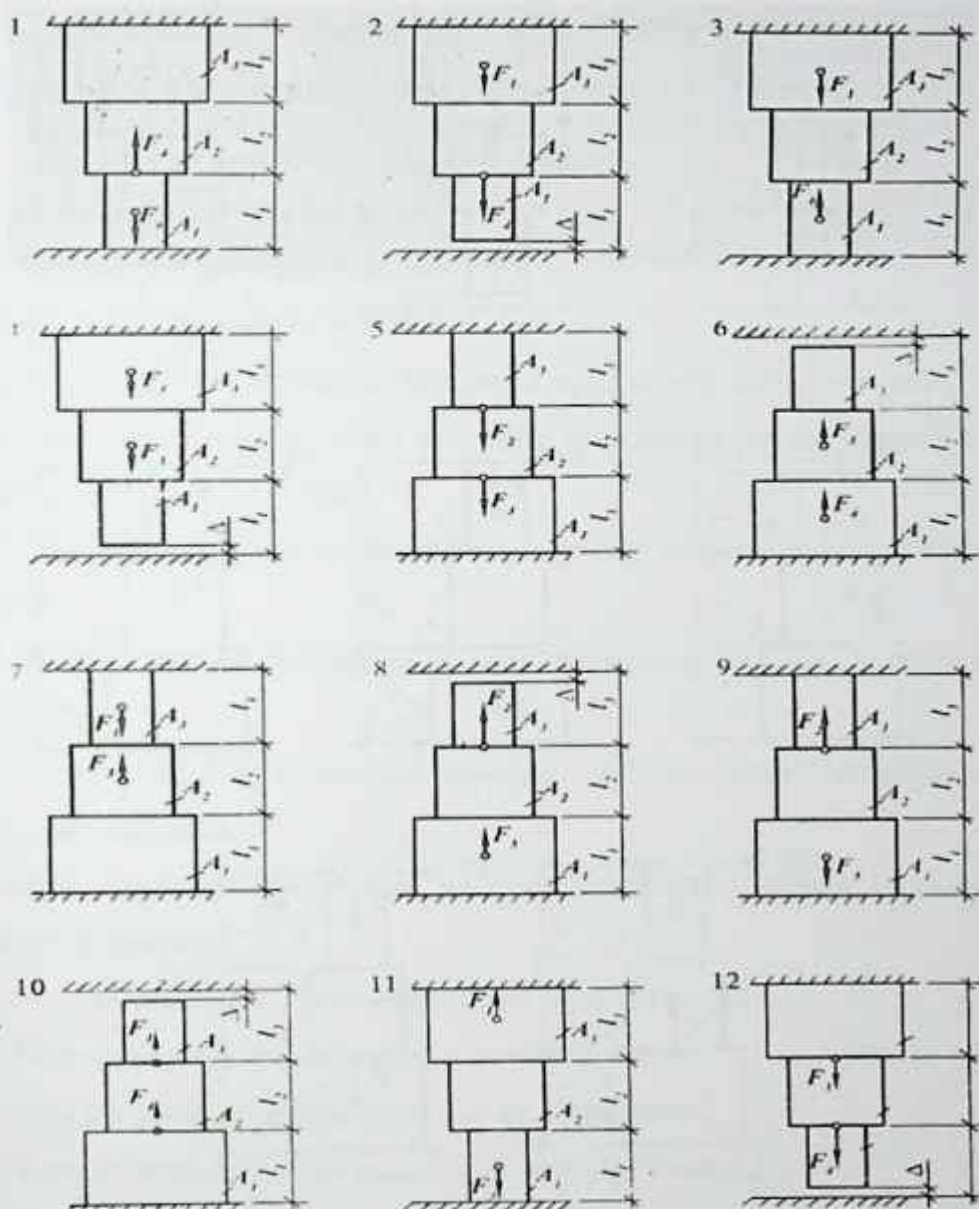
Markaziy bo'lgan cho'zilish-siqilishdagi statik noaniq masalalar.

Berilgan: Po'latdan yasalgan pog'onali sterjenlarga bo'ylama kuchlar ta'sir etmoqda (2.6.4-a,b shakllar.). Ruxsat etilgan normal kuchlanish $[\sigma]=210$ MPa. Oraliq masofa $\Delta=0,1$ mm.

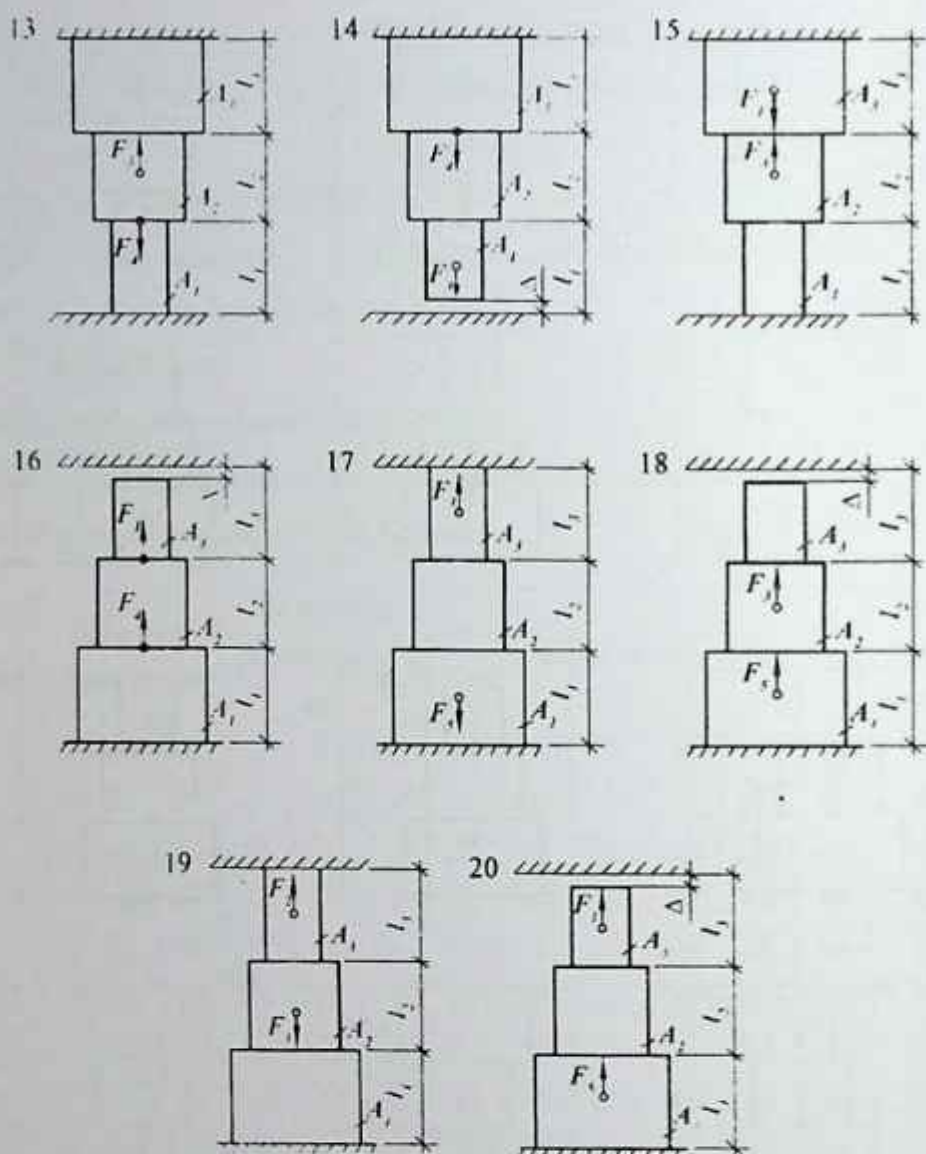
Topish kerak:

- 1) Tayanch reaksiya kuchlari aniqlansin;
- 2) Bo'ylama kuch, normal kuchlanish va deformatsiya epyuralari qurilsin;
- 3) Sterjenning mustahkamligi aniqlansin.

№	Uchastka uzunligi, sm			Ko'ndalang kesim yuzasi, sm ²			Tashqi kuchlar, kN						Tarq kuch, kN/sm
	l_1	l_2	l_3	A_1	A_2	A_3	F_1	F_2	F_3	F_4	F_5	F_6	q
1	40	80	50	8	4	6	60	180	160	140	100	80	30
2	50	45	70	10	4	4	120	80	200	160	120	60	40
3	80	40	30	14	4	8	80	140	160	60	60	80	20
4	40	60	80	12	8	6	100	140	100	120	40	60	35
5	52	42	62	12	16	8	60	120	160	80	100	40	25
6	80	50	60	8	4	16	120	80	140	100	60	120	45
7	30	80	40	10	12	6	80	100	120	80	60	80	50
8	42	62	50	6	12	4	120	140	100	60	80	60	50
9	60	30	48	10	4	8	140	80	60	100	120	40	65
10	70	50	90	6	8	4	100	120	100	140	40	80	70



2.6.4—shakl, a.



2.6.4-shakl, b.

Nazorat uchun test savollari

1. $\sigma = E \cdot \varepsilon$ bog'lanishda E nimani ifodalaydi?
 - A. Cho'zilish va siqilishdagi elastiklik modulini.
 - B. Siljishdagi elastiklik modulini.
 - C. Buralishdagi elastiklik modulini.
 - D. Egilishdagi elastiklik modulini.
2. Brus ko'ndalang kesimidagi kuchlanish epyurasi deb nimaga aytiladi?
 - A. Brus ko'ndalang kesimida bo'ylama kuchlarning qanday taqsimlanganligini ifodalovchi grafik.
 - B. Brus o'qi bo'ylab kuchlanishning qanday o'zgarishini ifodalovchi grafik.
 - C. Brus ko'ndalang kesimining qanday deformasiyalanishini ifodalovchi grafik.
 - D. Brus ko'ndalang kesimidagi absolyut deformasiyaning o'zgarishini ko'rsatuvchi grafik.
3. Brus markaziy cho'zilishga ishlaganida uning ko'ndalang kesimlari qanday o'zgaradi?
 - A. Brus ko'ndalang kesimlarining yuzasi kamayib boradi.
 - B. Brus ko'ndalang kesimlarining yuzasi ortib boradi.
 - C. Brus ko'ndalang kesimlarining yuzasi o'zgarmaydi.
 - D. Brus ko'ndalang kesimi yuzasi ortib, uzunligi kamayadi.
4. Cho'zilish (siqilish) deformasiyasida sterjen ko'ndalang kesimida hosil bo'ladigan kuchlanish qaysi formula orqali aniqlanadi?

A. $\sigma = \frac{N}{A}$

B. $\sigma = \frac{Q}{A}$

C. $\sigma = \frac{M \cdot y}{I}$

D. $\sigma = \frac{M}{W}$

5. Cho'zilish (siqilish) deformasiyasida sterjenning eng katta yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatini qaysi formula yordamida aniqlash mumkin?

A. $F \leq [\sigma]A$

B. $F \geq [\sigma]A$

C. $F \leq \sigma A$

D. $F \geq \sigma A$

6. Cho'zilish (siqilish) deformasiyasida haqiqiy uzayishni (absolyut deformasiya'ni) aniqlash formulasi qanday ko'rinishga ega?

A. $\Delta \ell = \frac{N \cdot \ell}{EA}$

B. $\Delta \ell = \frac{Q \cdot a}{GA}$

C. $\Delta \ell = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon}$

D. $\Delta \ell = \frac{M \cdot \ell}{GI_p}$

7. Cho'zilish (siqilishda) mustahkamlik shartidan foydalanib qanday masalalarni hal qilish mumkin?

A. Mustahkamlikni tekshirish, sterjenning ko'tarish qobilyatini aniqlash va sterjen ko'ndalang kesim yuzasini aniqlash mumkin.

B. Faqat mustahkamlikni tekshirish mumkin.

C. Faqat sterjenning ko'tarish qobilyatini aniqlash mumkin.

D. Faqat sterjen ko'ndalang kesim yuzasini aniqlash mumkin.

8. Cho'zilish va siqilish deformasiyasiga nisbatan bir xil mexanik xarakteristikaga ega bo'lgan materialni ko'rsating.

A. Po'lat.

B. Cho'yan.

C. Yog'och.

D. Beton.

9. Cho'zilish va siqilish deformasiyasida bo'ylama kuch N qanday usul yordamida aniqlanadi?

A. Kesish usuli.

B. Proyeksiyalash usuli.

C. Aralash usul.

D. Parallel ko'chirish usuli.

10. Cho'zilish va siqilish deformasiyasida normal kuchlanish qanday o'lchov birlikda o'lchanadi?

A. $\text{kg}\cdot\text{k}/\text{sm}^2$.

B. N/mm .

C. N .

D. $\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$.

11. Cho'zilish deformasiyasida qanday ichki kuchlar hosil bo'ladi?

A. Bo'ylama kuch "N".

B. Kesuvchi kuch "Q".

C. Burovchi moment " M_b ".

D. Eguvchi moment "M".

12. Cho'zilish va siqilish deformatsiyasida xavfli kesim qanday aniqlanadi?

A. Normal kuchlanish maksimal bo'lgan kesim orqali.

B. Urinma kuchlanish maksimal bo'lgan kesim orqali.

C. Bo'ylama kuch maksimal bo'lgan kesim orqali.

D. Ko'ndalang kesim yuzasi eng kichik bo'lgan kesim orqali.

13. Cho'zilish va siqilish masalasida nisbiy deformatsiya nimaga teng?

A. Sterjen absolyut cho'zilishining sterjen uzunligiga nisbatiga teng.

B. Sterjenning absolyut cho'zilishiga teng.

C. Sterjen absolyut cho'zilishining sterjen uzunligiga ko'paytmasiga teng.

D. Sterjen absolyut cho'zilishining sterjen uzunligidan ayirmasiga teng.

14. Cho'zilish va siqilishda mustahkamlik shartidan foydalanib necha xil masalani hal qilish mumkin?

A. Uch xil.

B. Ikki xil.

C. Bir xil.

D. To'rt xil.

15. Cho'zilish va siqilishda sterjen ko'ndalang kesimining birligi nimaga teng?

A. EA.

B. EI.

C. GA.

D. EG.

16. Cho'zilish va siqilishdagi normal kuchlanish qaysi formula yordamida aniqlanadi?

A. $\sigma = \frac{N}{A}$

B. $\sigma = \frac{M \cdot y}{I_z}$

C. $\sigma = \frac{Q}{A}$

D. $\sigma = \frac{M}{A}$

17. Cho'zilishda (siqilishda) nisbiy bo'ylama deformasiya qaysi ifoda bilan aniqlanadi?

A. $\varepsilon = \frac{\Delta l}{l}$

B. $\Delta l = \Delta l_2 - l$

C. $\Delta d = d_2 - d$

D. $\mu = \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\varepsilon}$

18. Cho'zilishda absolyut deformasiya'ning o'lchov birligi qanaqa bo'ladi?

A. Uzunlik birligida.

B. Gradus.

C. Radian.

D. O'lchovsiz kattalik.

19. Cho'zilishda bir xil materialdan yasalgan sterjen mustahkamligini qanday oshirish mumkin?

- A. Kesim yuzasini oshirish orqali.
- B. Uzunligini kamaytirish orqali.
- C. Uzunligini orttirish orqali.
- D. Kesim yuzasi kamaytirish orqali.

20. Cho'zilish va siqilishdagi bikrlilik nima?

A. EA

B. $\frac{E}{F}$

C. $\sigma = EA$

D. $E = A$

21. Ichki kuchlar qanday usul asosida aniqlanadi?

- A. Kesish usuli.
- B. Vereshagin usuli.
- C. Lagranj usuli.
- D. Juravskiy usuli.

22. Kesish usuli nimaga kerak?

- A. Kesimdagi ichki kuchlarni topish uchun.
- B. Kesim o'lchamini o'zgarishini aniqlash uchun.
- C. Kesimdagi deformasiyani aniqlash uchun.
- D. Kesim yuzasining og'irlik markazini aniqlash uchun.

23. Markaziy cho'zilgan yoki siqilgan sterjen ko'ndalang kesimida normal kuchlanishlar qanday taqsimlangan?

- A. Normal kuchlanishlar teng taqsimlangan.
 - B. Normal kuchlanishlar qavariq parabola shaklida taqsimlangan.
 - C. Normal kuchlanishlar botiq parabola shaklida taqsimlangan.
 - D. Normal kuchlanishlar nolga teng bo'ladi.
24. Markaziy cho'zilish va siqilish qaysi holda hosil bo'ladi?
- A. Agar sterjenga ta'sir etuvchi kuch sterjen o'qi bo'yicha ta'sir etsa.
 - B. Agar sterjenga ta'sir etuvchi kuch sterjen o'qiga perpendikulyar bo'lsa.
 - C. Agar sterjenga ta'sir etuvchi kuch sterjen o'qiga biror burchak ostida ta'sir etsa.
 - D. Kesim yadrosi kesimdan tashqarida bo'lsa.
25. Markaziy cho'zilishga ishlayotgan brusda o'tkazilgan qaysi kesimlardagi normal kuchlanishlar absolyut qiymati jihatidan maksimal bo'ladi?
- A. Brus ko'ndalang kesimlarida.
 - B. Brus o'qi bilan 45 gradus burchak tashkil qilgan kesimlarda.
 - C. Brus o'qi bilan 135 gradus burchak tashkil qilgan kesimlarda.
 - D. Brus o'qi bilan 90 gradus burchak tashkil qilgan kesimlarda.
26. Puasson koeffitsiyenti (μ) qanday o'lchov birligida o'lchanadi?
- A. o'lchovsiz kattalik
 - B. n/m
 - C. sm^2
 - D. sm

III BOB. TEKIS SHAKLLARNING GEOMETRIK XARAKTERISTIKALARI

3.1. Umumiy tushunchalar

Inshoot va konstruksiya sterjenlari cho'zilish, siqilish yoki siljish deformasiyalariga ishlayotganda ularning ko'ndalang kesim yuzasi sterjenning mustahkamligini va bikrligini xarakterlovchi miqdor hisoblanadi. Ammo buralish va egilish deformasiyalarida sterjenlarning mustahkamligi yoki bikrligi ko'ndalang kesim yuzasi bilan emas, balki undan ham murakkabroq bo'lgan geometrik xarakteristikalariga bog'liq bo'ladi. Tekis kesim yuzalarining geometrik xarakteristikolari quyidagilardan iborat:

1. Tekis kesim yuzalarining o'qqa nisbatan statik momentlari.
2. Tekis kesim yuzalarining o'qqa nisbatan inersiya momentlari.
3. Tekis kesim yuzalarining o'qqa nisbatan qarshilik momentlari.

Tekis kesim yuzalarining statik momentlari O_y va O_z o'qlarga nisbatan quyidagicha ifodalanadi (3.1.1-shakl):

$$S_y = \int_F z \cdot dA \text{ (sm}^3\text{)}, \quad S_z = \int_F y \cdot dA \text{ (sm}^3\text{)}, \quad (3.1.1)$$

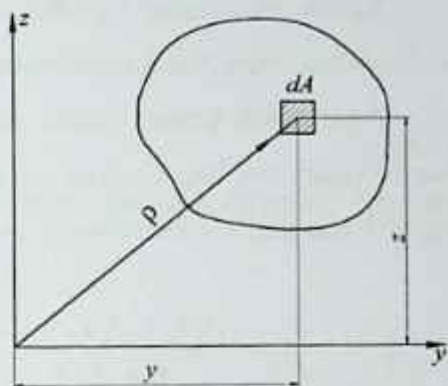
Tekis kesim yuzalarining o'qqa nisbatan statik momentlari qiymatlarining ishoralari o'qlarning vaziyatiga qarab musbat, manfiy va nolga teng bo'lishi mumkin.

Agar tekis kesim yuzaning statik momenti va yuzasi ma'lum bo'lsa, uning og'irlik markazi koordinatalari quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

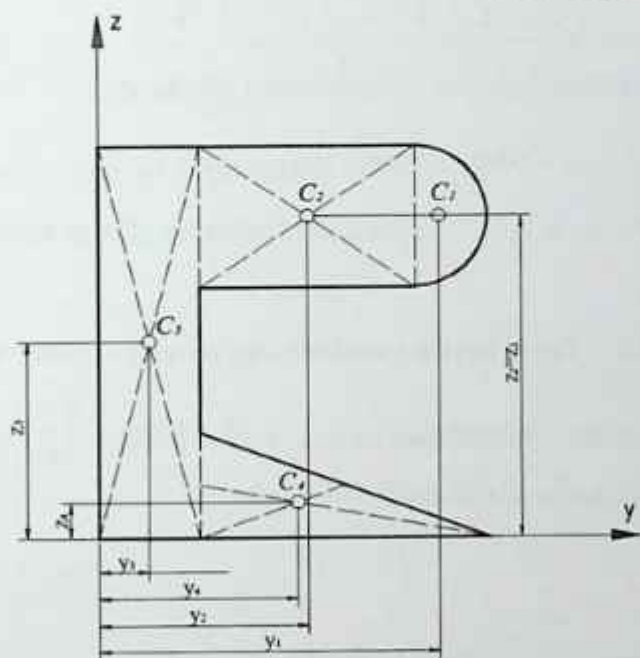
$$y_c = \frac{S_z}{A}; \quad z_c = \frac{S_y}{A}; \quad (3.1.2)$$

$$S_z = A \cdot y_c;$$

$$S_y = A \cdot z_c$$



3.1.1-shakl.



3.1.2-shakl.

Kesim yuzasining og'irlik markazidan o'tuvchi o'qlarga (markaziy o'qlarga) nisbatan statik momentlarining qiymati nolga tengdir.

Agar tekis kesim yuzasi murakkab shakldan iborat bo'lsa, kesim yuzasi oddiy ma'lum bo'lgan yuzalarga bo'linadi. Murakkab kesim yuzasi og'irlik markazi koordinatlari quyidagicha aniqlanadi (3.1.2–shakl.):

$$x_c = \frac{A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2 + \dots + A_n x_n}{A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i};$$

$$y_c = \frac{A_1 y_1 + A_2 y_2 + \dots + A_n y_n}{A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i}; \quad (3.1.3)$$

bunda, $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$ – oddiy kesimlarning yuzalari;

$y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$ va $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ – og'irlik markazlarining koordinatalari.

3.2 Tekis kesim yuzalarining inersiya momentlari

Tekis kesim yuzalarining inersiya momentlari O_y va O_z o'qlarga nisbatan quyidagicha ifodalanadi (3.1.1–shakl):

$$I_y = \int_F z^2 \cdot dA, \quad (3.1.4)$$

$$I_z = \int_F y^2 \cdot dA$$

Qutb inersiya momenti quyidagicha topiladi:

$$I_{\rho} = \int_F \rho^2 \cdot dA \quad (3.1.5)$$

$$I_{\rho} = I_y + I_z = \text{const} \quad (3.1.6)$$

Kesim yuzasining markazdan qochirma inersiya momenti quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$I_{yz} = \int_F y \cdot z \cdot dA \quad (3.1.7)$$

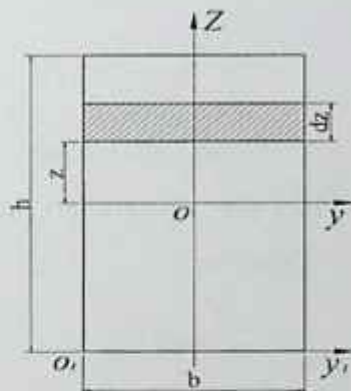
Inersiya momentlarining o'lchov birligi to'rtinchi daraja bilan o'lchanadi (odatda sm^4).

3.3 Oddiy kesim yuzalarining inersiya momentlari

1. To'g'ri to'rtburchak kesimining inersiya momentlari quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$I_y = \frac{bh^3}{12}; \quad I_z = \frac{b^3h}{12} \quad (3.1.8)$$

$$I_{y_1} = \frac{bh^3}{3}; \quad I_{z_1} = \frac{hb^3}{3}; \quad (3.1.9)$$

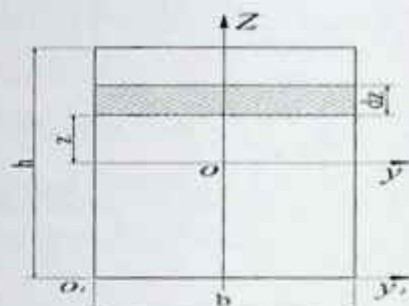


3.3.1—shakl.

2. Kvadrat ($b=h=a$) kesimining inersiya momentlari quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$I_y = I_z = \frac{a^4}{12}; \quad (3.1.10)$$

$$I_{y_1} = I_{z_1} = \frac{a^4}{3}; \dots$$

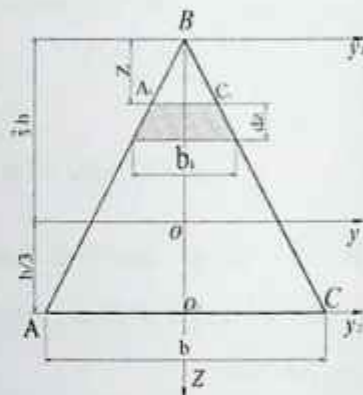


3.3.2-shakl.

3. Uchburchak shaklidagi kesimning inersiya momentlari quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$I_y = \frac{bh^3}{36}; \quad (3.1.11)$$

$$I_{y_1} = \frac{bh^3}{12} \quad (3.1.12)$$



3.3.3-shakl.

4. Doira shaklidagi kesimning inersiya momentlari quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

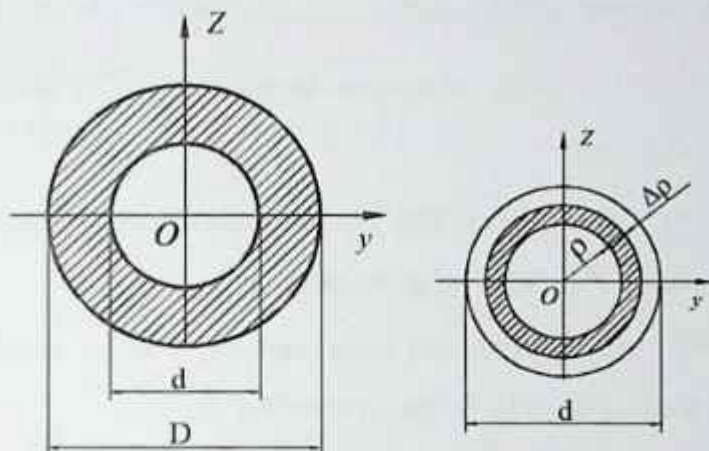
$$I_p = \frac{\pi D^4}{32} \approx 0,1 D^4 \quad (3.1.13)$$

$$I_x = I_y = \frac{I_p}{2} = \frac{\pi D^4}{64} \approx 0,05 D^4 \quad (3.1.14)$$

5. Halqasimon shakldagi kesimning inersiya momenti quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$I_p = \frac{\pi D^4}{32} - \frac{\pi d^4}{32} = \frac{\pi D^4}{32} (1 - c^4) \quad (3.1.15)$$

$$I_y = I_z = \frac{\pi D^4}{64} (1 - c^4); \quad (3.1.16);$$



3.3.4-shakl.

Agar tekis kesim yuzasi murakkab shakllardan iborat bo'lsa, uning inersiya momentlari har bir ajratilgan kesim yuza inersiya momentlarini algebraik qo'shib chiqiladi:

$$I_y = I_y^1 + I_y^2 + I_y^3 + \dots + I_y^n; \sum_{i=1}^n I_{y_i}$$

$$I_z = I_z^1 + I_z^2 + I_z^3 + \dots + I_z^n; \sum_{i=1}^n I_{z_i} \quad (3.1.18)$$

$$I_y^1 = I_{y_c}^1 + a_1^2 A_1; I_y^2 = I_{y_c}^2 + a_2^2 A_2$$

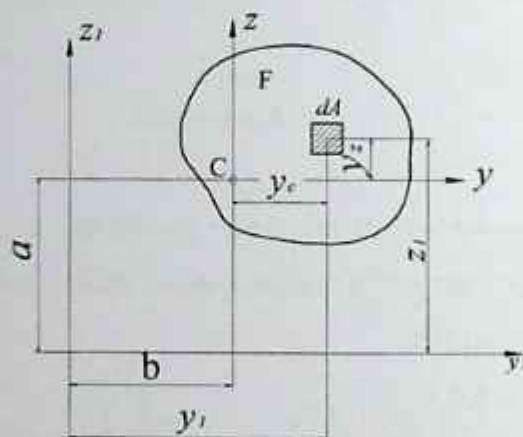
$$I_z^1 = I_{z_c}^1 + b_1^2 A_1; I_z^2 = I_{z_c}^2 + b_2^2 A_2 \quad (3.1.19)$$

bunda

$I_{y_c}^1, I_{y_c}^2 \dots I_{y_c}^n$ – har qaysi ajratilgan kesimning o'z o'qlariga nisbatan inersiya momentlari;

$a_1, a_2, \dots a_n$ – har qaysi kesim yuza markaziy o'qidan murakkab kesim yuza Y markaziy o'qigacha bo'lgan masofalar;

$b_1, b_2, \dots b_n$ – har qaysi kesim yuza markaziy o'qidan murakkab kesim yuza Z markaziy o'qigacha bo'lgan masofalar.



3.3.5-shakl.

Tekis kesim yuzalarining markaziy o'qlarga parallel bo'lgan o'qlarga nisbatan inersiya momentlari quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$I_{y_1} = I_y + a^2 A; \quad (3.1.20)$$

$$I_{z_1} = I_z + b^2 A \quad (3.1.21)$$

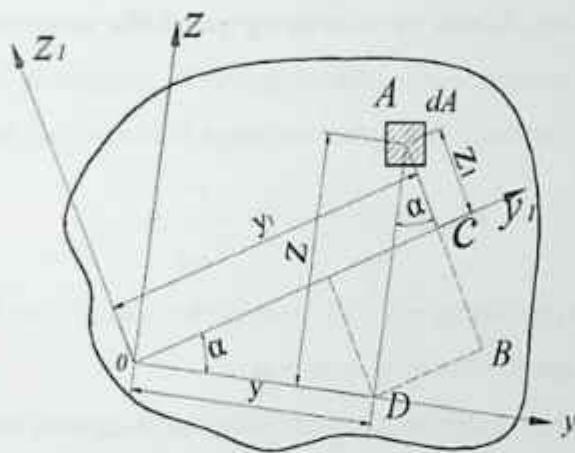
$$I_{y_1 z_1} = I_{yz} + a \cdot b \cdot A \quad (3.1.22)$$

Koordinata o'qlari burilganda o'qlarga nisbatan inersiya momentlari quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$I_{y_1} = I_y \cdot \cos^2 \alpha + I_z \cdot \sin^2 \alpha - I_{yz} \cdot \sin 2\alpha \quad (3.1.23)$$

$$I_{z_1} = I_y \cdot \sin^2 \alpha + I_z \cdot \cos^2 \alpha + I_{yz} \cdot \sin 2\alpha \quad (3.1.24)$$

$$I_{y_1 z_1} = \frac{1}{2} (I_y - I_z) \cdot \sin 2\alpha + I_{yz} \cdot \cos 2\alpha \quad (3.1.25)$$



3.3.6-shakl.

O'zaro tik bo'lgan o'qlarga nisbatan markazdan qochma inersiya momentlari qiymati nolga teng. Ekvatorial inersiya momentlari esa ekstremal qiymatga erishsa, bunday o'qlarga bosh inersiya o'qlari deyiladi. Bosh inersiya momentlari o'qlarining burchagi quyidagicha topiladi:

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = -\frac{2I_{yz}}{I_y - I_z} \quad (3.1.26)$$

Bosh inersiya momentlari qiymati quyidagiga teng:

$$I_{\max/\min} = \frac{1}{2} \left[(I_y + I_z) \pm \sqrt{(I_y - I_z)^2 + 4I_{yz}^2} \right]; \quad (3.1.27)$$

Inersiya momentlari radiuslari quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$i_y = \sqrt{\frac{I_y}{A}}; \quad i_z = \sqrt{\frac{I_z}{A}}; \quad i_\rho = \sqrt{\frac{I_\rho}{A}}; \quad (3.1.28)$$

3.4 Tekis kesim yuzalarining qarshilik momentlari

Kesim yuzasining o'qqa nisbatan qarshilik momenti yuzaning shu o'qdan eng chekka nuqtasiga bo'lgan masofaga nisbati bilan o'lchanadi:

$$W_y = \frac{I_y}{Z_{\max}}; \quad W_z = \frac{I_z}{Y_{\max}}; \quad (3.1.17)$$

Qarshilik momentining o'lchov birligi m^3 , mm^3 , sm^3 da bo'ladi, ishorasi musbat va manfiy bo'lishi mumkin.

Oddiy kesimlarning qarshilik momentlari quyidagicha bo'ladi:

1. To'g'ri to'rtburchak: $W_y = \frac{bh^2}{6}; \quad W_z = \frac{hb^2}{6}$

2. Uchburchak: $W_y = \frac{bh^2}{24}; \quad W_z = \frac{hb^2}{24}$

3. Doira: $W_y = \frac{\pi d^3}{32} = W_z; \quad W_\rho = \frac{\pi d^3}{16}$

3.5 Tekis kesim yuzalarining geometrik xarakteristikalar mavzusiga doir masalalar yechish

3.5.1-masala. Ko'rsatilgan kesim yuzasi uchun bosh inersiya momentlari qiymati aniqlansin. Berilgan: $H=10$ sm, $h=2$ sm, $L=8$ sm, $l=2$ sm.

Yechish:

1. Murakkab kesimni ikkita oddiy to'g'ri to'rtburchak shaklga ajratamiz;
2. Oddiy shakllarning z , y o'qlariga nisbatan og'irlik markazi koordinatalarini aniqlaymiz:

$$z_1 = \frac{l}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \text{ sm};$$

$$z_2 = l + \frac{L-l}{2} = 2 + \frac{8-2}{2} = 5 \text{ sm}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{H}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \text{ sm};$$

$$y_2 = \frac{h}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \text{ sm}$$

3. Oddiy shakllarning yuzalari quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

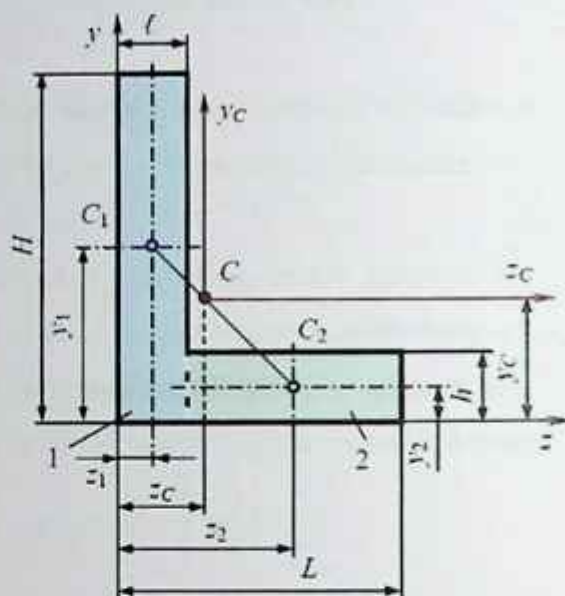
$$A_1 = l \cdot H = 2 \cdot 10 = 20 \text{ sm}^2;$$

$$A_2 = (L-l)h = (8-2)2 = 12 \text{ sm}^2;$$

4. Oddiy shakllarning statik momentlari quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$S_{z1} = y_1 \cdot A_1 = 5 \cdot 20 = 100 \text{ sm}^3; S_{y1} = z_1 \cdot A_1 = 1 \cdot 20 = 20 \text{ sm}^3;$$

$$S_{z2} = y_2 \cdot A_2 = 1 \cdot 12 = 12 \text{ sm}^3 \quad S_{y2} = z_2 \cdot A_2 = 5 \cdot 12 = 60 \text{ sm}^3$$



3.5.1-shakl.

5. Murakkab kesimning og'irlik markazi koordinatalarini aniqlaymiz:

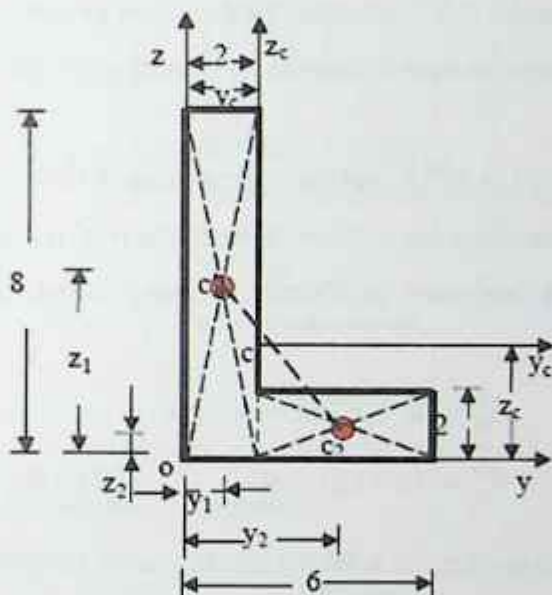
$$z_c = \frac{S_{y1} + S_{y2}}{A_1 + A_2} = \frac{20 + 60}{20 + 12} = 2,5 \text{ sm}; \quad y_c = \frac{S_{z1} + S_{z2}}{A_1 + A_2} = \frac{100 + 12}{20 + 12} = 3,5 \text{ sm}$$

Og'irlik markazi koordinatalari orqali markaziy o'qlari z_c va y_c ni o'tkazamiz. Ikki o'qning kesishish nuqtasi kesimning og'irlik markazi hisoblanadi. Ko'rinib turibdiki, ikkita shakldan iborat kesimning og'irlik markazi koordinatlari alohida ikkita to'g'ri to'rtburchak og'irlik markazlarini tutashtirilgan to'g'ri chiziqli joylashar ekan.

3.5.2–masala. 3.5.2–shaklda ko‘rsatilgan kesimning og‘irlik markazining koordinatalari topilsin.

Yechish:

1. Kesimni ikkita oddiy to‘g‘ri to‘rtburchakka ajratamiz. Yordamchi o‘qlarni o‘tkazamiz. Bu to‘g‘ri to‘rtburchaklarning og‘irlik markazi ularning diagonalalarining kesishgan nuqtasi c_1 va c_2 bo‘ladi.



3.5.2–shakl.

2. Kesimning og‘irlik markazining koordinatalari y_c va z_c larni topamiz:

$$y_c = \frac{S_z}{A} = \frac{A_1 \cdot y_1 + A_2 \cdot y_2}{A_1 + A_2} = \frac{8 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 4}{8 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot 2} = 2 \text{ sm}$$

$$z_c = \frac{S_y}{A} = \frac{A_1 \cdot z_1 + A_2 \cdot z_2}{A_1 + A_2} = \frac{8 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 4}{8 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot 2} = 3 \text{ sm}$$

Topilgan y_c va z_c larning qiymatini masshtab bo'yicha qo'yib C nuqtasini topamiz. C nuqta ikki o'qning kesishish nuqtasi bo'lib, kesimning og'irlik markazi hisoblanadi hamda C_1 va C_2 nuqtalarni tutashtiruvchi to'g'ri chiziq ustida yotadi (3.5.2-shakl).

3.5.3–masala. 3.5.3–shaklda ko'rsatilgan kesim yuzasining markaziy ekvatorial inersiya momenti topilsin. O'lchamlar sm da berilgan.

Yechish:

1. Kesimni uchta to'rtburchakka ajratamiz. Kesim yuzasining y–y o'qi og'irligi markazidan o'tib, u simmetriya o'qi bo'ladi.
2. z_1 o'qiga nisbatan to'rtburchaklarning statik momentlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$S_{z1}^I = 20 \cdot 1,2 \cdot 0,6 = 14,4 \text{ sm}^3$$

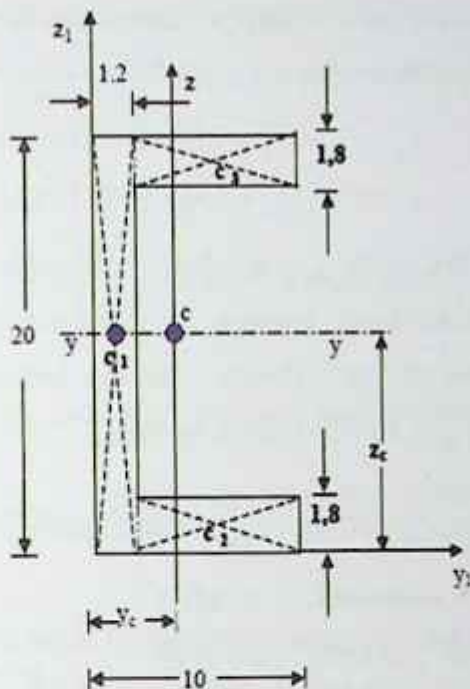
$$S_{z1}^{II} = (10 - 1,2) \cdot 1,8 \left(\frac{10 - 1,2}{2} + 1,2 \right) = 88,7 \text{ sm}^3$$

3. Kesim yuzasining ko'ndalang kesim yuzini aniqlaymiz:

$$A = 20 \cdot 1,2 + 2(10 - 1,2) \cdot 1,8 = 55,68 \text{ sm}^2$$

4. z_1 o'qdan kesim yuzasining og'irlik markazigacha bo'lgan masofa quyidagicha topiladi:

$$y_c = \frac{S_{z1}^I + 2S_{z1}^{II}}{A} = \frac{14 + 2 \cdot 88,7}{55,68} = 3,44 \text{ sm}$$



3.5.3-shakl.

5. Markaziy y va z o'qlariga nisbatan to'rtburchaklarning inersiya momentlarini topamiz:

$$I_{y1}^I = \frac{1,2 \cdot 20^3}{12} = 800 \text{ sm}^4$$

$$I_z^I = \frac{20 \cdot 1,2^3}{12} + 20 \cdot 1,2 \left(3,44 - \frac{1,2}{2} \right)^2 = 196,45 \text{ sm}^4$$

$$I_z^{II} = \frac{1,8(10-1,2)^3}{12} + (10-1,2) \cdot 1,8 \left[\pm \left(\frac{20}{2} - \frac{1,8}{2} \right) \right]^2 = 1316 \text{ sm}^4$$

$$I_z^{III} = \frac{1,8(10-1,2)^3}{12} + (10-1,2) \cdot 1,8 \left(\frac{10-1,2}{2} + 1,2 - 3,44 \right)^2 = 176,12 \text{ sm}^4$$

6. Markaziy y va z o'qlariga nisbatan to'la yuzaning inersiya momenti quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$I_y = I_y^I + 2I_y^{II} = 800 + 2 \cdot 1316 = 3432 \text{ sm}^4$$

$$I_z = I_z^I + 2I_z^{II} = 196,45 + 2 \cdot 176,12 = 548,7 \text{ sm}^4$$

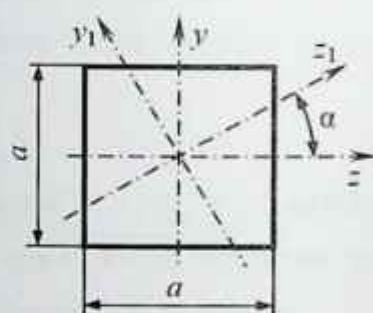
7. Kesim yuzasining y - y o'qiga nisbatan inersiya momentini ikkita to'rtburchakning inersiya momentlarining ayirmasi sifatiga olsak qulayroq bo'ladi. Bunda ularning birining asosi $(10-1,2)$ sm va balandligi $(20-2 \cdot 1,8)$ sm bo'ladi:

$$I_y = \frac{10 \cdot 20^3}{12} - \frac{(10-1,2) \cdot (20-2 \cdot 1,8)^3}{12} = 6666,67 - 3234,7 = 3432 \text{ sm}^4$$

3.5.4-masala. Kvadrat shakldagi yuzaning tekis o'qlari burilganda inersiya moment miqdori qanday o'zgarishini aniqlang.

Yechish:

1. O'qlar burilganda kesimning inersiya momentlari quyidagicha aniqlanadi:



3.5.4-shakl.

$$I_{z1} = I_z \cos^2 \alpha + I_y \sin^2 \alpha - I_{yz} \sin 2\alpha.$$

2. Kvadrat shakldagi kesimda y , z o'qlari bosh o'qlar bo'lganligi uchun (simmetrik o'qlar) markazdan qochirma inersiya moment qiymati quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$I_{yz} = 0$$

$$I_{z1} = \frac{a^4}{12} \cos^2 \alpha + \frac{a^4}{12} \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{a^4}{12} (\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) = \frac{a^4}{12}.$$

Xulosa:

1. Kvadrat shakldagi kesim miqdori inersiya momentlarining o'qlari burilganda o'zgarmaydi.
2. Kvadrat va boshqa ko'pburchakli kesimlarda markaziy o'qlar har doim bosh o'qlar hisoblanadi.

3.5.5-masala. 3.5.5-shaklda ko'rsatilgan kesim uchun bosh markaziy inersiya momentlari aniqlansin (o'lchamlari va yechilishi 3.5.1-masalaga qaralsin).

Yechish:

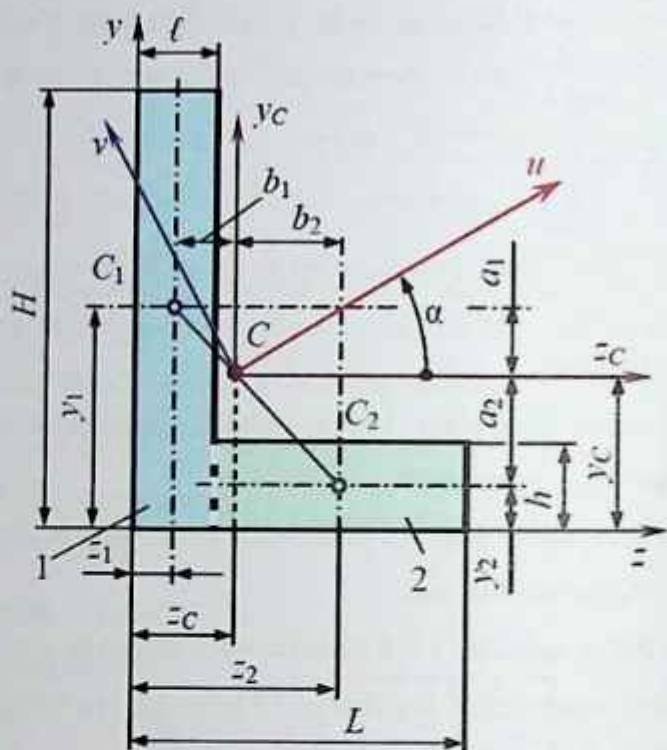
1. Ikkita to'g'ri to'rtburchak og'irlik markazidan o'tadigan o'qlar z , y bilan murakkab kesim markaziy o'qlari z_c , y_c orasidagi masofalar quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$a_1 = y_1 - y_c = 5 - 3,5 = 1,5 \text{ sm};$$

$$a_2 = y_2 - y_c = 1 - 3,5 = -2,5 \text{ sm};$$

$$b_1 = z_1 - z_c = 1 - 2,5 = -1,5 \text{ sm};$$

$$b_2 = z_2 - z_c = 5 - 2,5 = 2,5 \text{ sm}.$$



3.5.5-shakl.

2. Markaziy o'qlarga z_c , y_c nisbatan inersiya momentlarining qiymatlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$I_{zc} = \left[\frac{l \cdot H^3}{12} + a_1^2 A_1 \right] + \left[\frac{(L-l) \cdot h^3}{12} + a_2^2 A_1 \right]$$

$$I_{zc} = \left[\frac{2 \cdot 10^3}{12} + 1,5^2 \cdot 20 \right] + \left[\frac{(8-2)2^3}{12} + (-2,5)^2 \cdot 12 \right]$$

$$I_{zc} = 212 + 75 = 287 \text{ sm}^4$$

$$I_{yc} = \left[\frac{l^3 \cdot H}{12} + b_1^2 A_1 \right] + \left[\frac{(L-l)^3 \cdot h}{12} + b_2^2 A_2 \right]$$

$$I_{yc} = \left[\frac{2^3 \cdot 10}{12} + (-1,5)^2 \cdot 20 \right] + \left[\frac{(8-2)^3 \cdot 2}{12} + 2,5^2 \cdot 12 \right]$$

$$I_{yc} = 52 + 111 = 163 \text{ sm}^4$$

3. Markazdan qochirma inersiya momentlari quyidagicha topiladi:

$$I_{zc yc} = [0 + a_1 b_1 A_1] + [0 + a_2 b_2 A_2]$$

$$I_{zc yc} = [1,5(-1,5)20] + [(-2,5)2,5 \cdot 12] = -120 \text{ sm}^4$$

4. Bosh inersiya momentlar o'qlarining yo'nalish burchagi quyidagicha topiladi:

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha_0 = \frac{-2I_{zc yc}}{I_{zc} - I_{yc}} = -\frac{2(-120)}{287 - 163} = 1,935;$$

$$2\alpha_0 = 62,6^\circ; \alpha_0 = 31,3^\circ.$$

α_0 burchagini z_c o'qdan soat mili yo'nalishiga teskari yo'nalishda qo'yamiz, chunki musbat ishoraga ega.

5. Bosh inersiya momentlarining qiymatlari quyidagicha hisoblanadi:

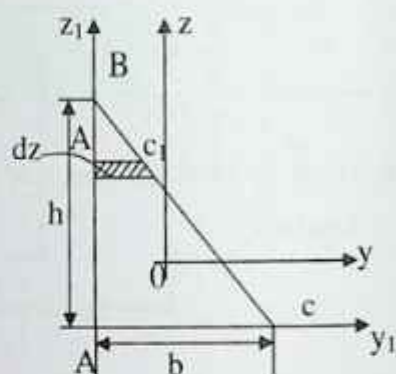
$$I_{\max} = I_u = \frac{I_x + I_y}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{I_x - I_y}{2} \right)^2 + I_{xy}^2}$$

$$I_{\max} = \frac{287+163}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{287-163}{2}\right)^2 + (-120)^2} = 360 \text{ sm}^4.$$

$$I_{\min} = I_v = \frac{I_z + I_y}{2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{I_z - I_y}{2}\right)^2 + I_{zy}^2}$$

$$I_{\min} = \frac{287+163}{2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{287-163}{2}\right)^2 + (-120)^2} = 90 \text{ sm}^4.$$

3.5.6–masala. To'g'ri burchakli ABC uchburchak yuzasining katetlariga parallel bo'lgan markaziy OY va OZ o'qlariga nisbatan markazdan qochirma inersiya momentlari va asosiga nisbatan inersiya momentlari hisoblansin.



3.5.6–shakl.

Yechish:

1. Avvalo uchburchakning katetlaridan o'tuvchi o'qlarga nisbatan markazdan qochirma inersiya momentlarini topamiz:

$$I_{y_1 z_1} = \int_F y_1 z_1 dF, \text{ bunda } dF = c \cdot dz_1$$

2. ABC va A_1BC_1 uchburchaklarning o'xshashligidan:

$$\frac{c}{b} = \frac{h-z}{h}; c = \frac{b}{h}(h-z_1)$$

Bunda $y_1 = \frac{c}{2} = \frac{b}{2h}(h-z_1)$ bo'ladi, demak

$$I_{y_1 z_1} = \frac{b^2}{2h^2} \int_0^h (h-z_1)^2 \cdot z_1 dz_1 = \frac{b^2}{2h^2} \left[\frac{h^4}{2} - \frac{2h^4}{3} + \frac{h^4}{4} \right]$$

$$I_{y_1 z_1} = \frac{b^2 h^2}{24}$$

3. Markaziy o'qlarga nisbatan markazdan qochirma inersiya momentini aniqlaymiz:

$$I_{yz} = I_{y_1 z_1} - a \cdot b F$$

$$I_{yz} = \frac{b^2 h^2}{24} - \frac{b}{3} \frac{h}{3} \frac{bh}{2} = \frac{b^2 h^2}{24} - \frac{b^2 h^2}{18}$$

$$I_{yz} = \frac{b^2 h^2}{72}$$

4. Endi uchburchakning asosidan o'tgan OY_1 o'qqa nisbatan inersiya momentini topamiz:

$$I_{y_1} = \frac{bh^3}{12}$$

3.5.7-masala. 3.2.7-shaklda keltirilgan kesim yuzining shu kesim og'irlik markazidan o'tgan o'qqa nisbatan inersiya momenti aniqlansin (O'lchamlar mm hisobida berilgan).

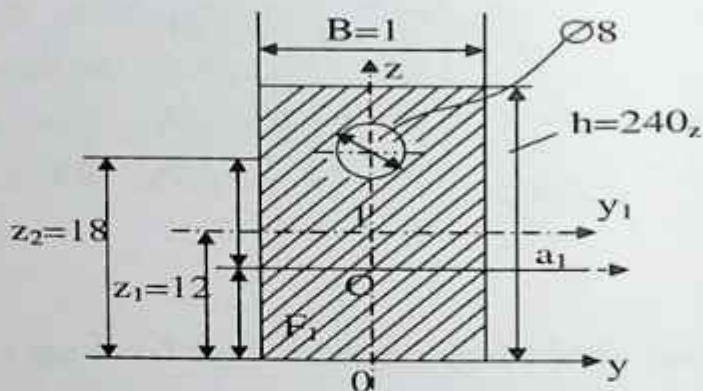
Yechish:

1. Kesim og'irlik markazining koordinatalarini ixtiyoriy olingan YOZ koordinatalar sistemasiga nisbatan aniqlaymiz:

$$z_c = \frac{\sum S y}{F} = \frac{F_1 Z_1 - F_2 Z_2}{F_1 - F_2}$$

$$z_c = \frac{24 \cdot 16 \cdot 12 - \frac{3,14 \cdot 8^2}{4} \cdot 18}{24 \cdot 16 - \frac{3,14 \cdot 8^2}{4}} \cdot 10^{-2} M = 11,1 \text{ sm}$$

Demak, C(0;11;1).



3.2.7-shakl.

2. To'g'ri to'rtburchakning Y o'qiga nisbatan inersiya momentini aniqlaymiz:

$$I_y^I = I_{y1}^I + F_1 \cdot a_1^2 = \frac{bh^3}{12} + bh \left(\frac{h}{2} - z_c \right)^2$$

$$I_y^I = \frac{16 \cdot 24^3}{12} + 16 \cdot 24 \cdot 0,9^2 = 18743 \text{ sm}^4$$

$$I_y^{II} = I_{y_2}^{II} + F_2 \cdot a_2^2 = \frac{\pi d^4}{64} + \frac{\pi d^2}{4} (z_2 - z_c)^2$$

$$I_y^{II} = \frac{3,14 \cdot 8^4}{64} + \frac{3,14 \cdot 8^2}{4} (18 - 11,1) = 2593 \text{ sm}^4.$$

3. Umumiy kesimning Y o'qiga nisbatan inersiya momentini aniqlaymiz:

$$I_y = I_y^I - I_y^{II} = 18743 - 2593 = 16150 \text{ sm}^4$$

4. Umumiy kesimning Z o'qiga nisbatan inersiya momentini aniqlaymiz:

$$I_z = \frac{b^3 h}{12} - \frac{\pi d^4}{64} = \frac{24 \cdot 16^3}{12} - \frac{3,14 \cdot 8^4}{64} = 7991 \text{ sm}^4$$

3.5.8-masala. 24 nomerli qo'shtavr bilan 16a nomerli shvellyerdan tashkil topgan kesim yuzasi uchun og'irlik markazining koordinatalari aniqlansin. Hisob-kitob ishlari quyidagi tartibda olib borilsin:

1. Og'irlik markazi orqali o'tadigan Y_c va Z_c o'qlarga nisbatan ekvatorial va markazdan qochirma inersiya momentlari topilsin;
2. Bosh markaziy o'qlarning yo'nalishi aniqlansin;
3. Bosh markaziy o'qlarga nisbatan inersiya momentlarining qiymati topilsin.

Yechish:

1. Ushbu murakkab kesim 24 nomerli qo'shtavr bilan 16a nomerli shvellyyerdan tashkil topgan, shuning uchun 24 nomerli qo'shtavr va 16a nomerli shvellerning kerakli ma'lumotlarini SORTAMENT jadvalidan olamiz.

Zarur bo'ladigan asosiy ma'lumotlar:

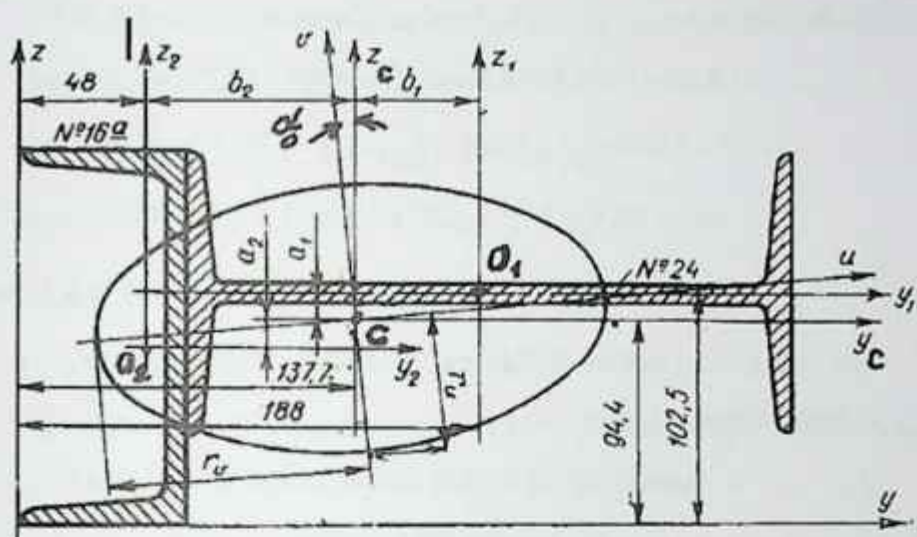
Qo'shtavr №24	Shveller №16a
$h_1=240\text{mm}$	$h_2=160\text{mm}$
$b_1=115\text{mm}$	$b_2=68\text{mm}$
$F_1=34,8 \text{ sm}^2$	$z_0=20 \text{ mm}$
$I_{z1}=3460 \text{ sm}^4$	$F_2=195 \text{ sm}^2$
$I_{y1}=198 \text{ sm}^4$	$I_{y2}=823 \text{ sm}^4$
	$I_{z2}=78,8 \text{ sm}^4$

2. Berilgan kesimning og'irlik markazini Y va Z o'qlarga nisbatan aniqlaymiz:

$$Z_c = \frac{F_1 \cdot Z_1 + F_2 \cdot Z_2}{F_1 + F_2} = \frac{34,8 \cdot 10,25 + 19,5 \cdot 8}{54,3} = 9,44 \text{ sm}$$

$$Y_c = \frac{F_1 \cdot Y_1 + F_2 \cdot Y_2}{F_1 + F_2} = \frac{34,8 \cdot 18,8 + 19,5 \cdot 4,8}{54,3} = 13,77 \text{ sm}$$

3. Topilgan koordinatalarning qabul qilingan ma'lum masshtabda chizmaga qo'yib, og'irlik markazi C dan o'qlar o'tkazamiz.



3.5.8-shakl.

4. Berilgan kesimning og'irlik markazini Y va Z o'qlarga nisbatan aniqlaymiz:

$$Z_c = \frac{F_1 \cdot Z_1 + F_2 \cdot Z_2}{F_1 + F_2} = \frac{34,8 \cdot 10,25 + 19,5 \cdot 8}{54,3} = 9,44 \text{ sm}$$

$$Y_c = \frac{F_1 \cdot Y_1 + F_2 \cdot Y_2}{F_1 + F_2} = \frac{34,8 \cdot 18,8 + 19,5 \cdot 4,8}{54,3} = 13,77 \text{ sm}$$

5. Topilgan koordinatalarning qabul qilingan ma'lum masshtabda chizmaga qo'yib, og'irlik markazi C dan o'qlar o'tkazamiz.
6. Kesim yuzining markaziy Y_c va Z_c o'qlarga nisbatan inersiya momentlarini topamiz:

$$I_y = I_{y_1} + F_1 \cdot a_1^2 + I_{y_2} + F_2 \cdot a_2^2$$

$$I_z = I_{z_1} + F_1 \cdot b_1^2 + I_{z_2} + F_2 \cdot b_2^2;$$

Bunda chizmadan a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 larni aniqlaymiz:

$$a_1 = 10,25 - 9,44 = 0,81 \text{ sm}; \quad b_1 = 18,8 - 13,77 = 5,03 \text{ sm};$$

$$a_2 = 8 - 9,44 = -1,44 \text{ sm}; \quad b_2 = 4,8 - 13,77 = -8,97 \text{ sm};$$

$$I_{y_c} = 198 + 34,8(0,81)^2 + 823 + 19,5(-1,44)^2 = 1084,27 \text{ sm}^4;$$

$$I_{z_c} = 3460 + 34,8(5,03)^2 + 78,8 + 19,5(-8,97)^2 = 5988,21 \text{ sm}^4$$

7. Kesimning markazdan qochirma inersiya momentini Y_c va Z_c o'qlarga nisbatan topamiz:

$$I_{y_{c'}} = F_1 \cdot a_1 \cdot b_1 + F_2 \cdot a_2 \cdot b_2 + 19,5(-1,44) \cdot (-8,97) = 421,72 \text{ sm}^4$$

8. Kesim markaziy bosh o'qlarining yo'nalishini topamiz:

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha_0 = -\frac{2I_{y_c z_c}}{I_{y_c} - I_{z_c}} = -\frac{2 \cdot 421,72}{1084,27 - 5988,21} = 0,$$

$$2\alpha_0 = 9^\circ 48', \quad \alpha_0 = 4^\circ 54'$$

α_0 burchak markaziy bosh o'q V ning, $\alpha_0 + 90^\circ$ burchak esa markaziy bosh o'q U ning yo'nalishini aniqlaydi.

9. Bosh markaziy V va U o'qlarga nisbatan bosh inersiya momentlarini hisoblaymiz:

$$I_{uv} = I_{\frac{\max}{\min}} = \frac{I_{y_c} + I_{z_c}}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(I_{y_c} - I_{z_c})^2 + 4I_{y_c z_c}^2}$$

$$I_{uv} = I_{\frac{\max}{\min}} = 3536,24 \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(-4903,94)^2 + 4(421,72)^2}$$

$$I_{uv} = I_{\frac{\max}{\min}} = 3536,24 \pm 2487,07$$

Shunday qilib:

$$I_u = I_{\max} = 6024,21 \text{ sm}^4$$

$$I_v = I_{\min} = 1048,27 \text{ sm}^4$$

$$I_u + I_v = I_{y_c} + I_z$$

$$6024,21 + 1048,27 = 1084,27 + 5988,21$$

$$7072,48 = 7072,48$$

Bu tekshirish natijasi hisobning to'g'ri o'tkazilganligini ko'rsatadi.

10. Endi bosh inersiya radiuslarini hisoblaymiz:

$$i_u = \sqrt{\frac{I_u}{F}} = \sqrt{\frac{6024,21}{54,3}} = 10,40 \text{ sm}$$

$$i_v = \sqrt{\frac{I_v}{F}} = \sqrt{\frac{1048,27}{54,3}} = 4,93 \text{ sm}$$

Endi inersiya ellipsini chizamiz. Buning uchun u o'qi bo'yicha i_u ni, v o'qi bo'yicha i_v ning qiymatlarini ma'lum masshtabda qo'yib, chizmada ko'rsatilgan ellips chiziladi.

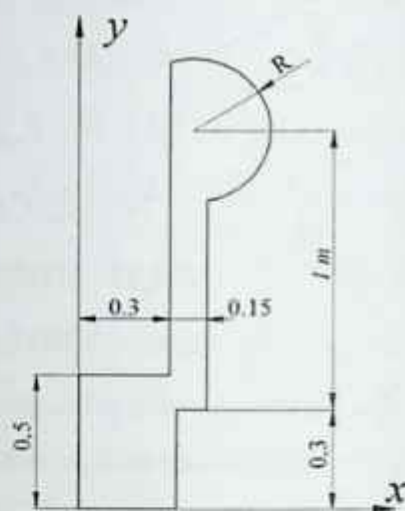
3.5.9–masala. Murakkab shaklli kesim yuzaning geometrik tasniflari hisoblansin. O'lchamlar metrda berilgan.

Yechish:

1. Murakkab shaklni oddiy shakllarga bo'lamiz. (3.5.9–shakl) va har bir oddiy yuzaning o'g'irlik markazlarini belgilaymiz.

2. Har bir kesimning markaziy o'qlarini o'tkazamiz va ushbu o'qlardan XOY koordinata o'qlarigacha bo'lgan masofalarni aniqlaymiz.

3. Murakkab shaklning ixtiyoriy o'qlar sistemasida og'irlik markazini aniqlaymiz;



3.5.9-shakl.

$$x_c = \frac{A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2 + A_3 x_3}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3}$$

$$x_c = \frac{50 \cdot 30 \cdot 15 + 120 \cdot 15 \cdot 37,5 + 628 \cdot 53,5}{50 \cdot 30 + 120 \cdot 15 - \frac{\pi(20)^2}{2}}$$

$$y_c = \frac{A_1 y_1 + A_2 y_2 - A_3 y_3}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3}$$

$$y_c = \frac{50 \cdot 30 \cdot 25 + 120 \cdot 15 \cdot 90 - 628 \cdot 130}{1500 + 1800 + 628}$$

$$A_1 = 0,3 \cdot 0,5 = 0,15 m^2 \quad A_2 = 1,2 \cdot 0,15 = 0,18 m^2$$

$$A_3 = \frac{\pi R^2}{2} = \frac{3,14(0,2)^2}{2} = 0,0628 m^2$$

$$\Sigma A = A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = 0,3928m^2$$

$$x_1 = \frac{0,3}{2} = 0,15m, y_1 = \frac{0,5}{2} = 0,25m$$

$$x_2 = 0,3 + \frac{0,15}{2} = 0,375m, y_2 = \frac{1+R}{2} + 0,3 = 0,9m$$

$$x_3 = 0,3 + 0,15 + \frac{4R}{3\pi} = 0,535m, y_3 = 0,3 + 1 = 1,3m$$

$$x_c = 0,31467m, y_c = 0,71474m$$

Parallel o'qlarga nisbatan inersiya momentlarining formulasidan foydalanib kesimning x_c va y_c o'qlarga nisbatan inersiya momentlarini yuqori dagi masala kabi topamiz (3.5.10-shakl).

$$I_{y_c} = I_{y_1} + F_1 \cdot a_1^2 + I_{y_2} + F_2 \cdot a_2^2 + I_{y_3} + F_3 \cdot a_3^2 = 0,08545m^4$$

$$I_{z_c} = I_{z_1} + F_1 \cdot b_1^2 + I_{z_2} + F_2 \cdot b_2^2 + I_{z_3} + F_3 \cdot b_3^2 = 0,011246m^4$$

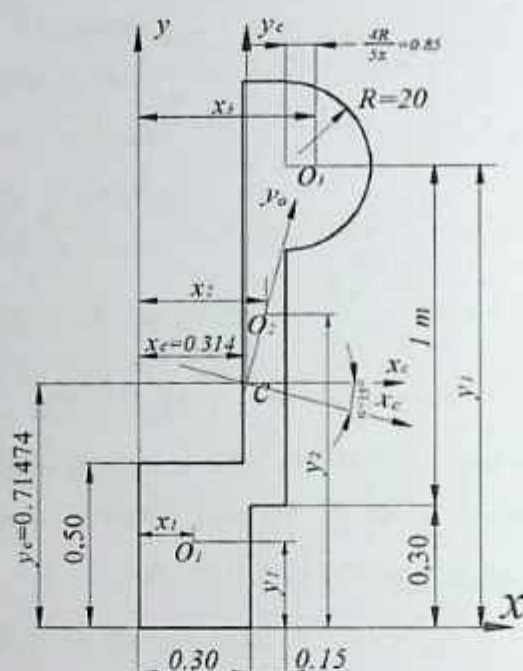
Bunda chizmadan $a_1, a_2, a_3, b_1, b_2, b_3$ larni aniqlab olamiz.

4. Markaziy o'qlarga nisbatan markazdan qochirma inersiya momentini topamiz:

$$I_{x_{c'}} = [-(y_c - y_1)] \cdot [-(x_c - x_1)] \cdot 0,15 + (y_2 - y_c)(x_2 - x_c) \cdot 0,18 + (y_3 - y_c)(x_3 - x_c) \cdot 0,0628 = 0,02154m^4$$

5. Bosh inersiya momentlarini topamiz:

$$I_{\frac{\max}{\min}} = \frac{I_{x_c} + I_{y_c}}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(I_{x_c} - I_{y_c})^2 + 4 \cdot I_{x_{c'}}^2}$$



3.5.10-shakl.

$$I_{\frac{\max}{\min}} = \frac{0,08545 + 0,011246}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(0,08545 - 0,01246)^2 + 4 \cdot (0,02154)^2};$$

$$I_{\max} = 0; \quad I_{\min} = 0,006575 m^4$$

$$I_{xc} + I_{yc} = I_{\max} + I_{\min};$$

$$0,0854 + 0,01246 = 0,04895 + 0,006575$$

6. Bosh inersiya o'qlarining og'ishgan burchagini topamiz:

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha_0 = \frac{2I_{xy}}{I_{xc} - I_{yc}} = \frac{2 \cdot 0,02154}{0,08545 - 0,01246} = -0,59 \text{ rad}$$

$$2\alpha_0 = -30^\circ \text{ yoki } \alpha_0 = -15^\circ$$

$I_{xc} > I_{yc}$ bo'lganligi uchun x_c o'qqa nisbatan inersiya momenti maksimal qiymatga erishadi. α_0 burchagi manfiy ishorali bo'lgani uchun qiymatini x_c o'qidan soat strelkasining harakat yo'nalishi bo'ylab joylashtiramiz. α_0 burchak bosh inersiya o'qining holatini belgilaydi.

7. Inersiya radiuslarini topamiz:

$$i_{\max} = \sqrt{\frac{0,09133}{0,3928}} = 0,48m; \quad i_{\min} = \sqrt{\frac{0,00657}{0,3928}} = 0,129m$$

8. Shaklning inersiya radiuslarini yarim o'qlar sifatida qabul qilib, x_0y_0 koordinata o'qlarida inersiya ellipsini quramiz (3.2.10-shakl). Bunda cx_0 o'qi bo'ylab $i_{\min}$ inersiya radiusini, cy_0 o'qi bo'ylab $i_{\max}$ inersiya radiusini qo'yamiz. Ellipsdan gorizontga 45° burchak ostida joylashgan x_α o'qqa nisbatan 60° burchak ostida yo'nalgan. Bu o'qqa parallel ravishda ellipsga urinma o'tkazamiz. X_0 o'q bilan urinma orasidagi $h=0,265$ m masofani o'lchab olamiz. Inersiya momenti grafik usulda quyidagicha topiladi:

$$I_k = h^2 A = (0,265)^2 \cdot 0,3928 = 0,0276m^4$$

Ushbu inersiya momentini analitik usulda topamiz:

$$I_k = I_{\max} \cdot \cos^2 \alpha - I_{\min} \cdot \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$I_k = 0,091339 \cos^2 60^\circ + 0,006575 \cdot \sin^2 60^\circ = 0,0277m^4$$

3.6 MUSTAQIL YECHISH UCHUN MISOL VA MASALALAR

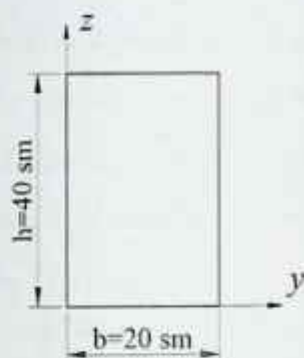
3.6.1. Shaklda ko'rsatilgan to'g'ri to'rtburchakning yuzasining y va z o'qlariga nisbatan ekvatorial va markazdan qochirma inersiya momentlari hisoblansin.

Javobi:

$$I_y = 126666.67 \text{ sm}^4,$$

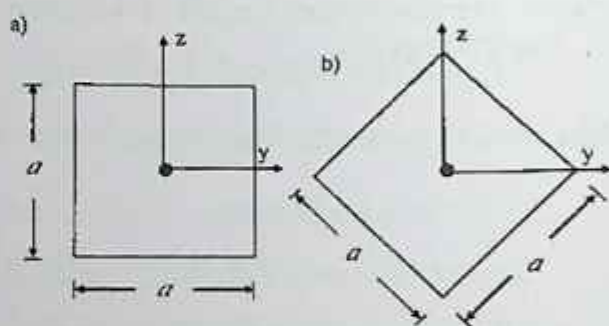
$$I_z = 106666.67 \text{ sm}^4,$$

$$I_{yz} = 160000 \text{ sm}^4.$$



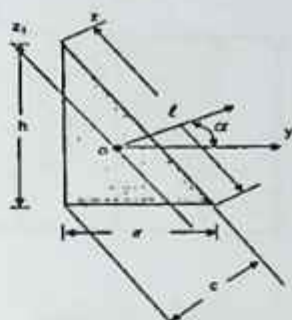
3.6.1-shakl.

3.6.2. Shaklda ko'rsatilgan kvadrat shaklning o'qlarini o'zgartirmasdan qoldirib, shaklni 45° bo'rganimizda shaklning y va z o'qlariga nisbatan inersiya momenti qanday o'zgaradi?



3.6.2-shakl.

3.6.3. Shaklda ko'rsatilgan uchburchak yuzasining y va z o'qlariga nisbatan ekvatorial, markazdan qochma va z_1 o'qiga nisbatan ekvatorial inersiya momentlari hamda bosh o'q'lari vaziyati aniqlansin.



3.6.3-shakl.

Javobi:

$$I_y = \frac{bh^3}{36}; I_z = \frac{hb^3}{36}; I_{yz} = -\frac{b^2h^2}{72};$$

$$I_{z_1} = \frac{lc^3}{36} = \frac{b^3h^3}{36\ell^2}; \quad \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = -\frac{bh}{b^2 - h^2}$$

3.6.4. Ikki kanalli trubaning bosh markaziy inersiya momentlarini quyidagi ikki variantda hisoblansin (**3.6.4-shakl**):

- a) diametri $d=10$ sm bo'lgan ikki doira.
- b) 10×10 sm bo'lgan ikki kvadrat teshikli.

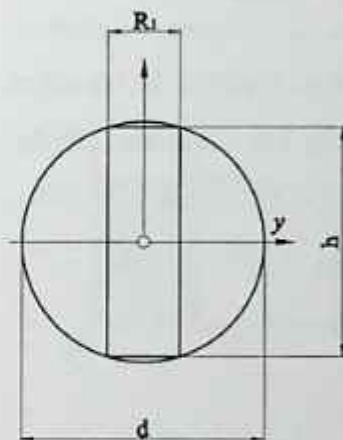
Javobi:

a) $I_y = 1501875 \text{ sm}^4, I_z = 1640675 \text{ sm}^4$

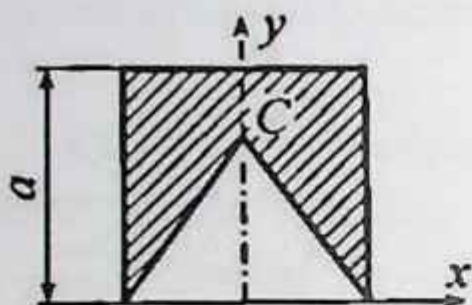
b) $I_y = 1433333 \text{ sm}^4, I_z = 1417333 \text{ sm}^4.$

3.6.5. 3.6.5-shaklda ko'rsatilgan teng tomonli uchburchak ABC balandligi y_c kattaligi topilsin. Uchburchak C burchagi kesimining og'irlik markaziga to'g'ri kelsin.

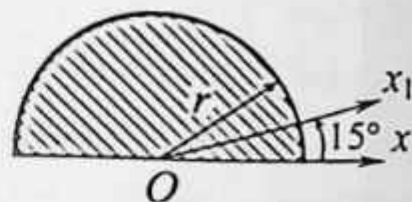
Javob: $y_c = 0.634a$



3.6.4-shakl.



3.6.5-shakl.

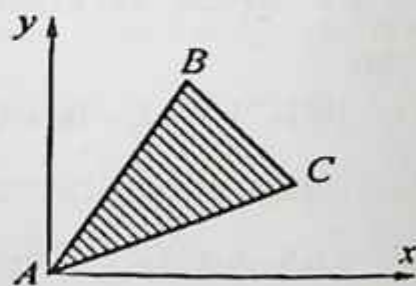


3.6.6-shakl.

3.6.6 Radiusi r -bo'lgan yarimdoira kesim uchun X o'qqa nisbatan inersiya momentini aniqlansin (3.3.6-shakl).

Javob: $I_{x_1} = \pi r^4 / 8$

3.6.7. Ko'rsatilgan ABC uchburchakning X o'qiga nisbatan inersiya momenti topilsin. Uchburchak burchaklarining koordinatalari berilgan: $A(0,0)$ $B(b,2b)$ $C(2b,b)$ (3.3.7-shakl).

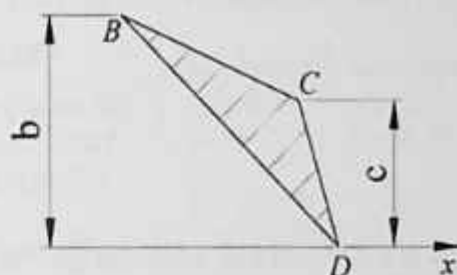


Javob: $I_{x_1} = 7b^4 / 4$

3.6.7-shakl.

3.6.8. Shaklda ko'rsatilgan BCD uchburchakning X o'qiga nisbatan unertsiya momenti topilsin. Uchburchak yuzasi $A=12 \text{ sm}^2$, $b=6 \text{ sm}$, $c=4 \text{ sm}$ (3.3.8-shakl).

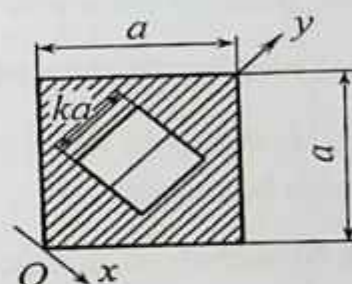
Javobi: $I_x=152 \text{ sm}^4$



3.6.8-shakl.

3.6.9. Shaklda ko'rsatilgan kesimning bosh inersiya momentlari nisbati I_x/I_y k-koeffitsientning qaysi qiymatida 5 ga teng bo'ladi (3.3.9-shakl)?

Javob: $k=0,707$

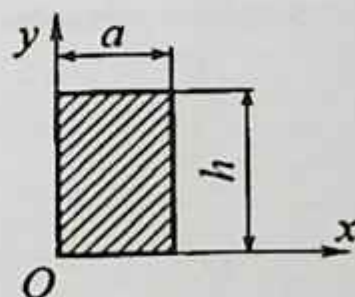


3.6.9-shakl.

3.6.10. Tomonlari $a=2 \text{ sm}$, $h=3 \text{ sm}$ bo'lgan to'g'ri to'rtburchakning O nuqtaga nisbatan bosh inersiy momentlari qiymati va bosh o'qlar burilish burchagi aniqlansin.

Javob: $\alpha_{\max} = -30^\circ 28'$;

$$I_{\max} = 23,3 \text{ sm}^4; \quad I_{\min} = 2,7 \text{ sm}^4$$



3.6.10-shakl.

3.7 MUSTAQIL BAJARISH UCHUN HISOB–GRAFIK ISHLARIGA TOPSHIRIQLAR

I – HISOB GRAFIK ISHI

**MAVZU: MURAKKAB QO'SHMA TEKIS KESIMNING GEOMETRIK
XARAKTERISTIKALARINI ANIQLASH.**

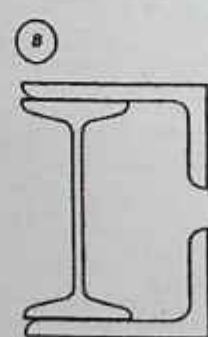
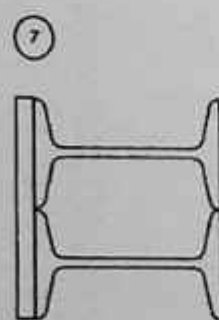
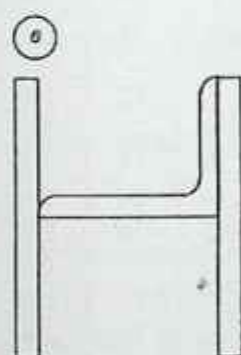
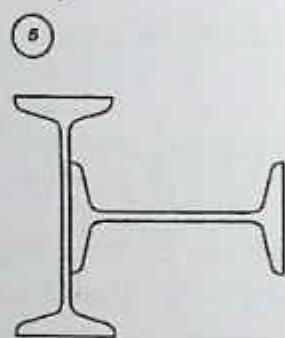
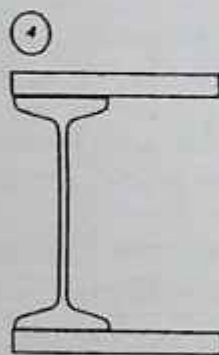
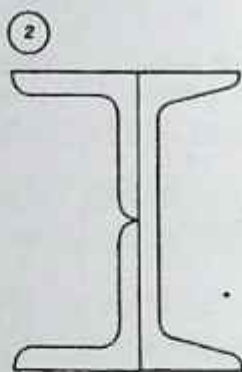
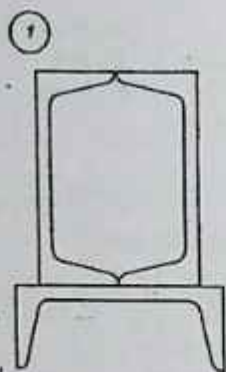
Masala sharti: Burchaklik va prokat profillaridan tashkil topgan murakkab qo'shma tekis kesim (MQTK) uchun quyidagilar talab qilinadi:

1. Murakkab qo'shma tekis kesimning og'irlik markazini aniqlang;
2. Murakkab qo'shma tekis kesimning bosh markaziy inersiya momentlarini hisoblang;
3. Murakkab qo'shma tekis kesimni qulay masshtabda chizib, unda barcha o'qlarni va o'lchamlarni tasvirlash.

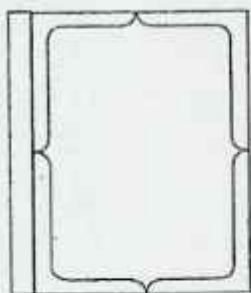
Berilgan: Berilganga listdan boshqa teng tomonli burchaklikning, teng tomonli bo'lmagan burchaklikning, qo'shtavrning va shvellerning barcha o'lchamlari va geometrik xarakteristikalarini jadvaldagi nomerga moslab Sortament jadvalidan yozib olinadi.

1-jadval

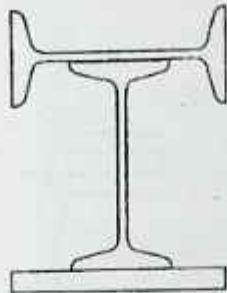
Topshiriq №	O'lchamlari				Nomerlar	
	List		Burchaklik		Qo'shtavr GOST 8239-72	SHveller GOST 8240-72
	sm		mm			
	h	b	Teng tomonli GOST 8509-72	Teng tomonli emas GOST 8510-72		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	16	1,8	80x80x8	—	18a	22
2	16	2,2	80x80x7	—	18	20a
3	16	1,4	80x80x6	—	16	22
4	18	2,0	—	100x63x6	20	22a
5	18	2,4	—	110x70x7	18a	22
6	18	1,6	—	90x56x6	18	22a
7	20	2,2	110x110x7	—	20a	24
8	20	2,4	—	110x70x7	18a	22
9	20	1,8	100x100x8	—	18a	20
10	22	2,4	—	125x80x12	22	24a
11	22	1,6	—	125x80x12	20a	24
12	22	2,0	—	125x80x8	20	20a
13	24	1,4	125x125x12	—	22a	22
14	24	1,8	125x125x16	—	22	24a
15	24	2,2	125x125x10	—	20a	18
16	16	1,6	—	100x63x10	24	22a
17	16	2,0	—	90x56x8	22a	16
18	16	2,4	—	100x63x7	22	18a
19	18	1,8	90x90x9	—	24a	20
20	18	2,2	90x90x8	—	24	18
21	18	1,4	90x90x7	—	22	18a
22	20	2,0	—	125x80x7	18	20a
23	18	2,2	90x90x8	—	24	18
24	20	1,6	—	110x70x8	24	18
25	22	2,2	—	125x80x7	18	20a
26	20	2,4	—	100x63x10	24a	18a
27	20	1,6	—	110x70x8	24	18
28	22	2,2	100x100x16	—	20	18
29	18	2,2	90x90x8	—	24	18
30	22	1,8	110x110x8	—	24a	18a



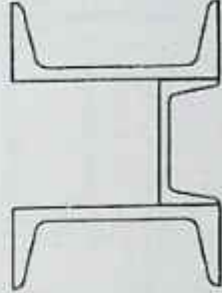
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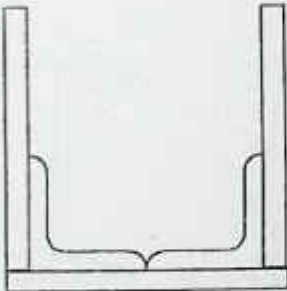
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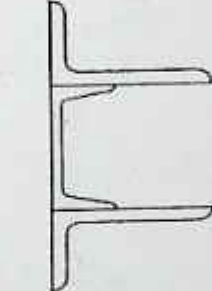
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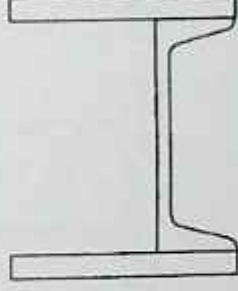
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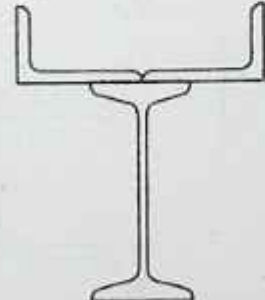
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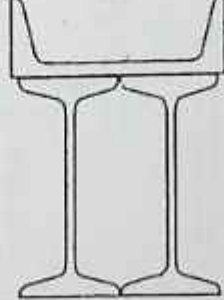
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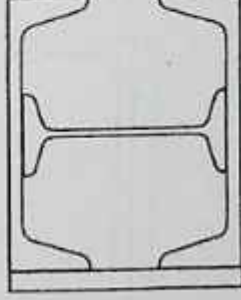
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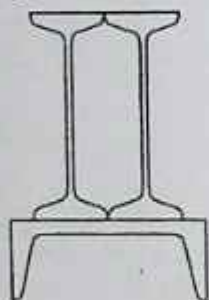
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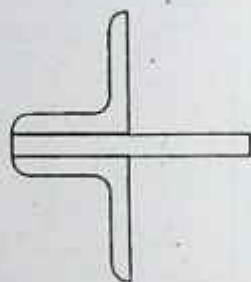
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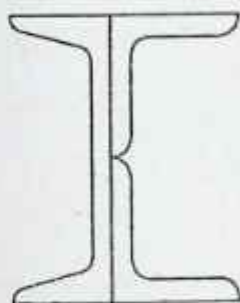
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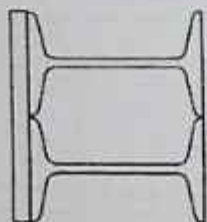
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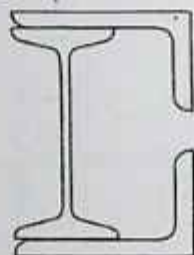
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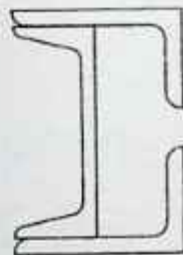
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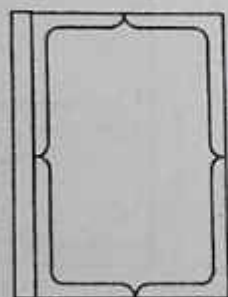
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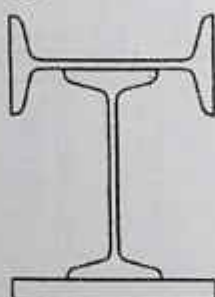
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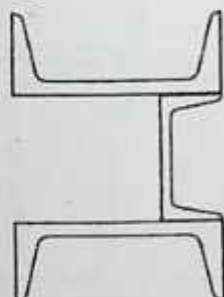
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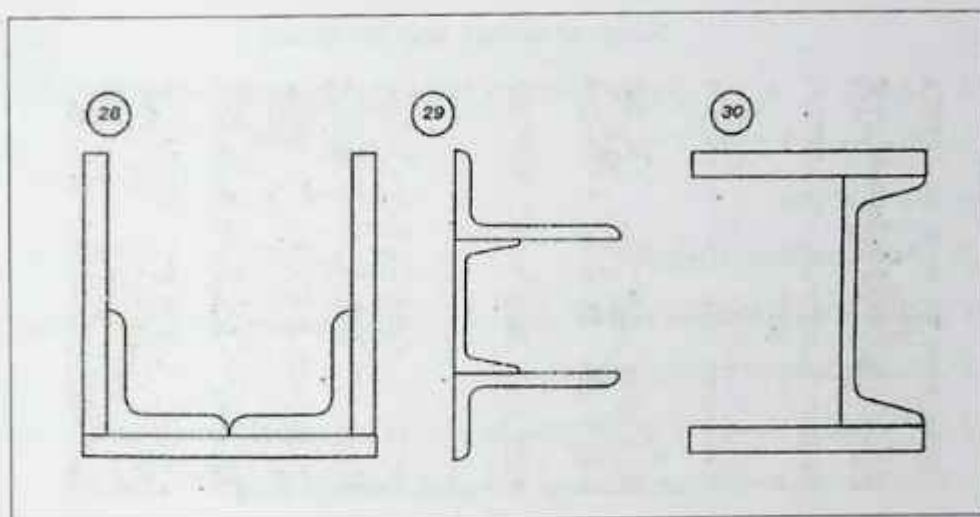
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27



28



Nazorat uchun test savollari

1. Agarda X va Y o'qlarga nisbatan tekis shaklning $I_{xy}=0$ bo'lsa bu o'qlar qanday o'qlar bo'ladi?

- A. Bosh o'qlar.
- B. Markaziy bosh o'qlar.
- C. Qutib koordinatasini o'qlari.
- D. Dekart koordinatasini o'qlari.

2. Balandligi h va eni b bo'lgan to'g'ri to'rtburchak kesimning asosidan o'tuvchi o'qiga nisbatan inersiya momenti nimaga teng?

- A. $bh^3/3$
- B. $bh^3/6$
- C. $bh^3/12$
- D. $bh^3/36$

3. Balandligi h va eni b bo'lgan to'g'ri to'rtburchak kesimning markaziy "x" o'qiga nisbatan inersiya momenti nimaga teng?

- A. $bh^3/12$
- B. $bh^3/6$
- C. $bh^3/3$
- D. $bh^3/36$

4. Diametri d ga teng bo'lgan aylananing markaziy o'qlariga nisbatan inersiya momenti nimaga teng bo'ladi. $I_x = I_y =$

- A. $\pi \frac{d^4}{64}$

B. $\pi \frac{d^3}{32}$

C. $\pi \frac{d^4}{32}$

D. $\pi \frac{d^3}{16}$

5. Doira shaklidagi kesim uchun qaysi inersiya momenti to'g'ri yozilgan?

A. $J_p = \frac{\pi d^4}{32}$

B. $J_p = \frac{\pi d^4}{12}$

C. $J_p = \frac{\pi d^3}{12}$

D. $J_p = \frac{\pi d^3}{32}$

6. Dairaviy kesimli valning sof buralishida normal kuchlanish nimaga teng?

A. Nolga.

B. Urinma kuchlanishga.

C. Cheksizga.

D. Urinma kuchlanishning eng katta qiymatiga.

7. Dairaviy kesimli valning sof buralishida qanday kuchlanishlar hosil bo'ladi?

A. Faqat urinma kuchlanish.

B. Faqat normal kuchlanish.

C. Urinma va normal kuchlanish.

D. Kuchlanish hosil bo'lmaydi.

8. E va G elastiklik modullari orasida qanday matematik bog'lanish bor?

A. $G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)}$

B. $G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu^2)}$

C. $G = \frac{E}{2(1+\sqrt{\mu})}$

D. $G = \frac{E}{(1+\sqrt{\mu})}$

9. Kesimning o'qlarga nisbatan statik momentlari qanday o'lchov birligida o'lchanadi?

A. sm^3 .

B. $\text{N}\cdot\text{m}^2$.

C. m.

D. $\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$.

10. Kvadrat shaklidagi kesim uchun qaysi inersiya momenti to'g'ri yozilgan?

A. $J_x = \frac{a^4}{12}$

B. $J_y = \frac{a^2}{12}$

C. $J_x = \frac{a^4}{6}$

D. $J_y = \frac{a^3}{6}$

11. Kvadrat shaklidagi kesimning markaziy o'qlarga nisbatan statik momenti nimaga teng?

A. 0

B. a^3

C. $a^3/2$

D. $a^3/4$

12. Kvadrat shaklidagi tomonlari " a " ga teng kesimning asosidan o'tgan o'qqa nisbatan inersiya momenti nimaga teng?

A. $a^4/3$

B. 0

C. a^3

D. $a^3/4$

13. Markazdan qochirma inersiya momentlari qanday ishorali qiymatlarga ega bo'lishlari mumkin?

A. Musbat, manfiy ishorali va nolga teng qiymatlarga ega bo'ladilar.

B. Faqat musbat ishorali.

C. Ular har doim nolga teng bo'ladilar.

D. Faqat manfiy ishorali.

14. Markazdan qochma inersiya moment qiymatining ishorasi qanday bo'ladi?

A. Musbat, manfiy va nolga teng bo'lishi mumkin.

B. Manfiy va nol bo'ladi.

C. Nolga teng bo'ladi.

D. Manfiy bo'ladi.

IV BOB. SILJISH

4.1. SILJISH HAQIDA UMUMIY TUSHUNCHLAR

Siljish deformasiyasi deb sterjen ko'ndalang kesimida faqat ko'ndalang kuch yoki kesuvchi kuch Q hosil bo'lsa, bunday deformasiya siljish deformasiyasi deyiladi.

Materiallar qarshiligi fanida bruslarning ko'ndalang kesimlarining ko'chishi (siljish), deformasiya va kuchlanish orasidagi analitik bog'lanishni bilish uchun cheksiz kichkina element olinib, ularning tashqi kuchlar ta'siri bilan muvozanati o'rganiladi.

$$\gamma \approx \operatorname{tg} \gamma = \frac{\Delta S}{a} \quad \begin{array}{l} \Delta S - \text{absolyut siljish} \\ \gamma - \text{nisbiysiljish} \end{array}$$

Har qanday hisoblanayotgan element 4 xil usulda tahlil qilinadi:

Statik tahlil – ko'ndalang kesimdagi kuchlanish bilan tashqi kuch ta'siri orasidagi bog'lanishni muvozanat tenglamasi yordamida aniqlash.

Geometrik tahlil – sterjen cheksiz kichkina elementining ko'chish bilan deformasiya orasidagi bog'lanishini aniqlash.

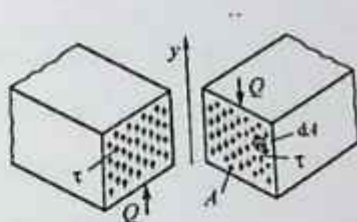
Fizik tahlil – kichkina elementdagi deformasiya bilan kuchlanish orasidagi bog'lanishni aniqlash. Elastik deformasiya chegarasida Guk qonuni qo'llaniladi.

Aniqlangan bog'lanishlarning sintezi – yuqori dagi qismlar bog'lanishlarini bir-birini o'rniga qo'ysak, kerakli hisoblash formulasi kelib chiqadi.

Masalan siljishdagi kuchlanish va deformasiya orasidagi bog'lanishlarni ko'rib chiqamiz.

1. Statik analiz.

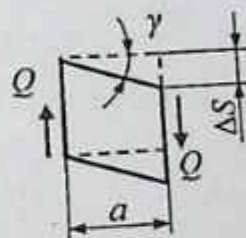
$$\sum y = 0; \quad Q = \int_A \tau \cdot dA. \quad (4.1.1)$$



4.1.1-shakl.

Agar ko'ndalang kesimda urinma kuchlanish teng taqsimlangan deb faraz qilsak ($\tau = const$);

$$Q = \tau \cdot A; \quad \tau = \frac{Q}{A}; \quad (4.1.2)$$



4.1.2-shakl.

2. Geometrik analiz – ajratilgan elementda

$$\operatorname{tg} \gamma = \frac{\Delta S}{a} \quad (4.1.3)$$

3. Fizik analizda Guk qonuni qo'llaniladi:

$$\tau = G \cdot \gamma \quad (4.1.4)$$

4. Masalaga matematik tomondan qaralsa,

$$\frac{Q}{A} = G \cdot \frac{\Delta S}{a}; \quad \Delta S = \frac{Q \cdot a}{G \cdot A} \quad (4.1.5)$$

bunda G – siljishdagi elastik moduli;

GA – siljishdagi birklik;

4.2. Siljishdagi ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish

Siljish deformasiyasida ko'rsatilgan element tomonlariga faqat urinma kuchlanish τ ta'sir qiladi.

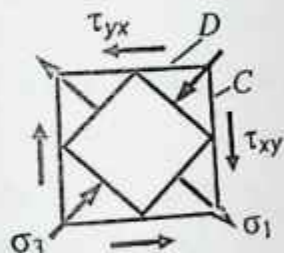
Normal kuchlanishlar esa nolga teng:

$$\sigma_x = 0, \quad \sigma_y = 0$$

Bosh yuzalarning yo'nalishi:

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{-2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y} = -\frac{2\tau_{xy}}{0} = \infty; \quad 2\alpha = 90^\circ$$

Bosh normal kuchlanishlar:



4.2.1-shakl.

$$\sigma_{\frac{\max}{\min}} = \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}; \quad (4.2.1)$$

$$\sigma_{\max} = \tau_{xy} = \sigma; \quad \sigma_2 = 0; \quad \sigma_{\min} = -\tau_{xy} = \sigma_3 \quad (4.2.2)$$

$$\sigma_1 = -\sigma_3 = \sigma = \tau \quad (4.2.3)$$

Demak, bosh normal kuchlanish urinma kuchlanishga teng bo'lar ekan.

Siljishdagi ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishni aniqlash (tanlash) cho'zilish yoki siqilishdagi ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishga qaraganda murakkabroqdir.

Siljish uchun ruxsat etilgan urinma kuchlanish mustahkamlik nazariyalaridan aniqlanadi:

I. Mustahkamlik nazariyasiga muvofiq:

$$\sigma_1 \leq [\sigma]; \quad \sigma_1 = \tau \quad \text{bo'lgani uchun} \quad [\tau] = [\sigma]; \quad (4.2.4)$$

II. Mustahkamlik nazariyasiga muvofiq:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_1 - \mu\sigma_3 &\leq [\sigma] = \tau + \mu(1 + \mu); \quad \mu = 0,3 \\ [\tau] &\equiv 0,77[\sigma]\end{aligned}\quad (4.2.5)$$

III. Mustahkamlik nazariyasiga muvofiq:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_1 &= \sigma_1 - \sigma_3; \quad \sigma_1 = \tau \quad \sigma_3 = -\tau \\ 2[\tau] &\leq [\sigma]; \quad [\tau] \equiv 0,5[\sigma]\end{aligned}\quad (4.2.6)$$

IV. Mustahkamlik nazariyasiga muvofiq:

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}[(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2]} &\leq [\sigma]; \\ \sigma_1 = \tau; \quad \sigma_2 = 0 \quad \sigma_3 = -\tau, \quad [\tau] &= \frac{[\sigma]}{\sqrt{3}} \equiv 0,577[\sigma]\end{aligned}\quad (4.2.7)$$

Odatda kesilishga ishlaydigan sterjenlarning mustahkamlik sharti quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\begin{aligned}\tau &= \frac{Q}{A} \leq [\tau] \\ [\tau] &= (0,5 \div 0,6)[\sigma]\end{aligned}\quad (4.2.8)$$

Amaliyotda siljish deformasiyasi kesilish yoki ezilish kabi deformasiyalar tarzida uchraydi.

Ezilish ikki jismning bir-biri bilan tutashgan joyida hosil bo'ladi. Masalan, bu xildagi deformasiyalar ikki elementni bir-biriga biriktiruvchi parchin mix, bolt, shtift, pona va hokazo birikmali materiallarda uchraydi.

4.3. SOF SILJISH

Ajratilgan elementning tomonlariga faqat urinma kuchlanishlar ta'sir qilsa, kuchlanish holatining bunday turiga *saf siljish* deyiladi.

Saf siljishda Guk qonuni quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\tau = G \cdot \gamma \quad (4.3.1)$$

bu yerda γ – siljish burchagi.

G – siljishdagi elastiklik moduli.

Siljishdagi elastiklik moduli sterjen materialining siljish deformasiyasiga qarshilik ko'rsata olish qobiliyatini xarakterlaydi.

Siljishdagi elastiklik moduli quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1 + \mu)}; \quad (4.3.2)$$

(4.3.2) ifodaga uchta o'zgarmas miqdor orasidagi matematik bog'lanish deyiladi.

Siljishda deformasiya'ning solishtirma potensial energiyasi urinma kuchlanishning yoki nisbiy deformasiya'ning kvadrat funksiyasidan iborat bo'ladi, ya'ni

$$u = \frac{\tau^2}{2G} \text{ yoki } u = \frac{G\gamma^2}{2} \quad (4.3.3)$$

Amalda siljish deformasiyasi kesilish yoki ezilish deformasiyalari tarzida namoyon bo'ladi. Siljishga ishlaydigan mashina yoki inshoot elementlari parchin mixli, rezbali, shtiftli, ponali, sponkali va payvand birikmalar ko'rinishida bo'ladi.

Parchin mixli birikmalarda kesuvchi kuch ta'siridan hosil bo'ladigan urinma kuchlanish quyidagicha hisoblanadi:

$$\tau_{kes} = \frac{F}{k \cdot n \cdot A} \quad (4.3.4)$$

Parchin mixning kesilishiga xavf-xatarsiz qarshilik ko'rsatishi, ya'ni mustahkamlik sharti quyidagicha bo'ladi.

$$\tau_{kes} = \frac{F}{k \cdot n \cdot A} \leq [\tau]_{kes} \quad (4.3.5)$$

Parchin mix ezilishining mustahkamlik sharti quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$\sigma_e = \frac{F}{nA_e} \leq [\sigma]_e \quad (4.3.6)$$

Uchma-uch payvandlashda cho'zuvchi yoki siquvchi kuch ta'siridagi to'g'ri chokli payvand birikma, birikuvchi listlar chetining qanday payvandlanishdan qat'iy nazar, cho'zilish yoki siqilishga tekshirilganda uning mustahkamlik sharti quyidagicha bo'ladi:

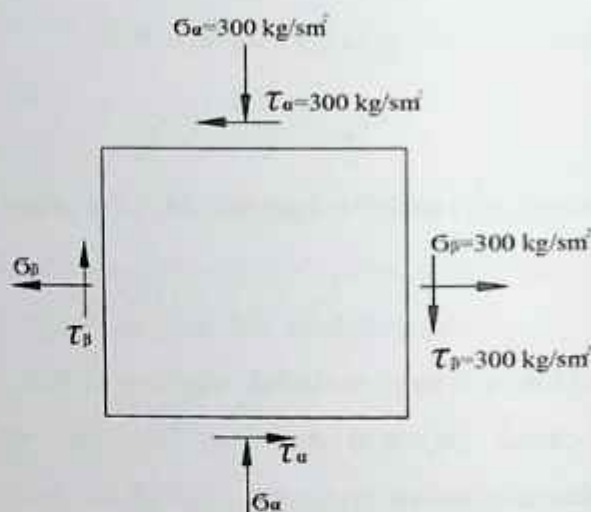
$$\sigma_e = \frac{F}{A_e} = \frac{F}{lh} \leq [\sigma] \quad (4.3.7)$$

Ustma-ust payvandlashda ko'ndalang valiksimon chokli birikmalar uchun mustahkamlik sharti quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$\tau_e = \frac{F}{2A_E} = \frac{F}{2 \cdot 0,7l\delta} \leq [\tau]_E \quad (4.3.8)$$

4.4. Siljishga doir masalalar yechishdan namunalar

4.4.1–masala. Sof siljish holatidagi materiali po‘latdan bo‘lgan parallelepiped (4.4.1–shakl) tomonlarining nisbiy siljish burchagi va solishtirma potensial energiyasi topilsin.



4.4.1–shakl.

Yechish:

1. Parallelepipedning materiali po‘latdan bo‘lganligi uchun cho‘zishdagi elastiklik moduli $E = 2 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ kg/sm}^2$, Puasson koef-fisiyenti $\mu = 0,25$ ga teng bo‘lganda siljishdagi elastiklik G modulini hisoblaymiz:

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{10}}{2(1+0,25)} = 8 \cdot 10^9 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

2. Siljishdagi Guk qonunidan foydalanib nisbiy siljish burchagini topamiz:

$$\gamma = \frac{\tau}{G} = \frac{300}{8 \cdot 10^5} = 3,75 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

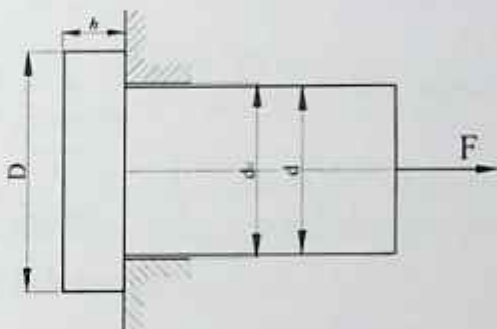
3. Solishtirma Potensial energiya'ni hisoblaymiz:

$$u = \frac{\tau^2}{2G} = \frac{(300)^2}{2 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^5} = 0,05625 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

4.4.2–masala. Cho'zuvchi F

kuch bilan yuklangan bolt qalpog'ining diametri D va h ni aniqlang (4.4.2–shakl).

Material cho'zilish, kesilish va ezilishlarga bir xil qarshilik ko'rsatishi inobatga olingan holda hisoblash olib borilsin.



4.4.2–shakl.

Yechish:

1. Bizga quyidagi ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishlar ma'lum:

$$\sigma_{adm} = 140 \text{ MPa (cho'zilishdagi)}, \tau_{adm} = 140 \text{ MPa (kesilishdagi)}$$

$$\sigma_{adm} = 250 \text{ MPa (ezilishdagi)}, d_0 = 3,4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}; d = 3,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

2. Chizmadan ko'rinib turibdiki, boltning sterjen qismi cho'zilishga, bosh qismi kesilishga, devorga tegib to'rgan tayanch yuzasi esa ezilishga qarshilik ko'rsatadi.

3. Sterjenning cho'zilishdagi mustahkamlik shartidan ruxsat etilgan kuchni aniqlaymiz:

$$F_{adm} = \sigma_{adm} \frac{\pi d^2}{4} = 140 \cdot 10^3 \frac{3,14(3,2 \cdot 10^{-2})^2}{4} = 112,6 \text{ kN}$$

4. Ezilishdagi mustahkamlik shartidan tayanch yuzaning diametrini aniqlaymiz:

$$\frac{F}{A_{ez}} \leq \sigma_{adm}^1$$

bu yerda, $A_{ez} = \frac{\pi(D^2 - d_0^2)}{4}$; $F = F_{adm}$ (masalaning shartiga ko'ra)

bundan, $D \geq \sqrt{\frac{4F_{adm}}{\pi\sigma_{adm}} + d_0^2} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 112,6}{3,14 \cdot 250 \cdot 10^3} + (3,14 \cdot 10^{-2})^2} = 4,17 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m};$

$$D = 4,2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

5. Kesilishga mustahkamlik shartini yozamiz: $\frac{F}{A_{kes}} \leq \tau_{adm}$;

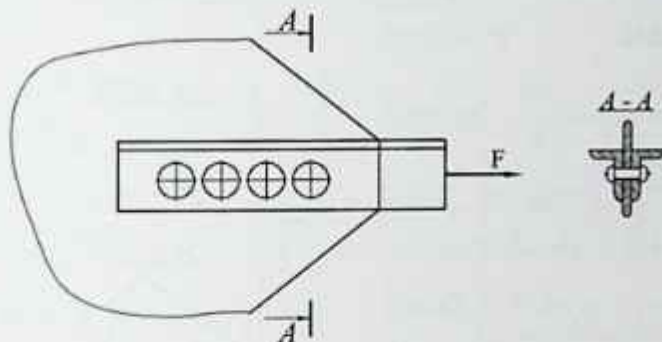
bu yerda, $A_{kes} = \pi d_0 \cdot h$; $F = F_{adm}$.

Demak, $h \geq \frac{F_{adm}}{\pi d_0 \tau_{adm}} = \frac{112,6}{3,14 \cdot 3,4 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 100 \cdot 10^3} = 1,055 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m};$

$$h = 1,1 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m deb qabul qilinadi.}$$

4.4.3–masala. Ikkita $90 \times 56 \times 8$ li burchaklikdan iborat ferma raskosini $\delta = 1,2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$ qalinlikdagi kosinkaga biriktirish uchun diametri $d = 2,3 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$ li parchin mixdan nechta zarur (4.3.3–shakl)?

Raskosdagi cho'zuvchi kuch $F=300$ kN bo'lib, uning materiali uchun $\sigma'_{adm} = 280 \text{ MPa}$, $\tau_{adm} = 100 \text{ MPa}$ ga teng.



4.4.3-shakl.

Yechish:

1. Birikmada ikki kesilishli parchin mix ishlatilganligi sababli, uning kesilmaslik sharti quyidagi ko'rinishda yoziladi:

$$\tau_{kes} = \frac{F}{2n \cdot \frac{\pi d^2}{4}} \leq \tau_{adm}$$

$$\text{Bundan } n \geq \frac{N}{2 \cdot \frac{\pi d^2}{4} \cdot \tau_{adm}} = \frac{300 \cdot 10}{2 \cdot \frac{3,14(2,3 \cdot 10^{-2})^2}{4} \cdot 100} = 3,6$$

2. Ezilmaslik sharti esa quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\sigma_{ez} = \frac{F}{n \cdot \delta \cdot d} \leq \sigma'_{adm}$$

3. Birikmaga zarur bo'ladigan parchin mixlar soni quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$n \geq \frac{F}{\delta \cdot d \cdot \sigma'_{adm}} = \frac{300 \cdot 10^{-3}}{1,2 \cdot 2,3 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 280} = 3,9$$

Demak, birikmaga $n=4$ ta parchin mix yetarli ekan.

4.4.4–masala. Elastiklik

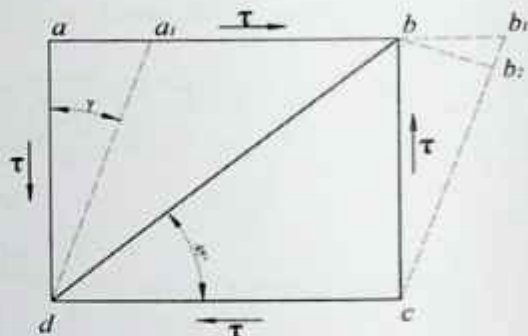
moduli $E = 0,7 \cdot 10^{11} \frac{H}{m^2}$ bo'lgan

materialdan yasalgan abcd kubning (4.4.4–shakl) Puasson koeffitsiyenti $\mu = 0,25$. Kubga ta'sir qiluvchi urinma

kuchlanish $\tau = 7 \cdot 10^7 \frac{H}{m^2}$. Shu

kubning nisbiy siljish burchagi

γ topilsin.



4.4.4–shakl.

Yechish:

1. Cho'zilishdagi elastiklik moduli va Puasson koeffitsiyenti ma'lum bo'lganligi uchun siljishdagi elastiklik modulini quyidagi formuladan topamiz:

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1 + \mu)} = \frac{0,7 \cdot 10^{11}}{2(1 + 0,25)} = 28 \cdot 10^9 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

2. Siljishdagi Guk qonuniga binoan, nisbiy siljishni aniqlaymiz:

$$\gamma = \frac{\tau}{G} = \frac{700 \cdot 10^5}{28 \cdot 10^9} = 25,7 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

3. Endi diagonalning nisbiy cho'zilish bilan nisbiy siljish γ orasidagi bog'lanishni quyidagi formuladan topamiz:

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\gamma}{2} = \frac{0,0025}{2} = 0,00125$$

4.4.5-masala. Qarag'ay yog'och ustunga ship vositasida gorizontal vaziyatda qo'ndirilgan (4.4.5-shakl).

$F=5000 \text{ N}$, $b=12 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$.

Kesilish uchun ruxsat etilgan

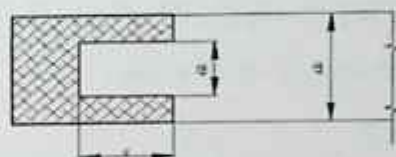
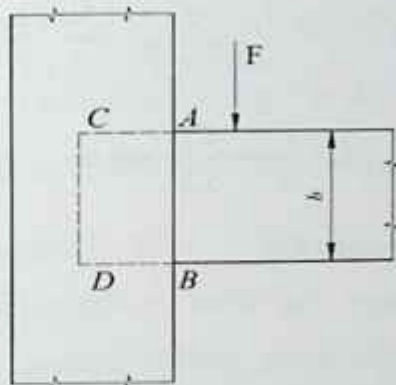
kuchlanish $[\tau] = 8 \cdot 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$.

Ezilish uchun ruxsat etilgan

kuchlanish $[\sigma] = 20 \cdot 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$.

Konstruksiya'ning

o'lchamlari aniqlansin.



4.4.5-shakl.

Yechish:

1. Birikma F kuch ta'sirida AB tekislik bo'yicha kesiladi. Shipning xavfsiz o'lchamlarini kesilishdagi mustahkamlik shartidan aniqlaymiz:

$$A_{\text{kes}} = a_1 b \geq \frac{F}{[\tau]}$$

$$a_1 b = \frac{5000}{8 \cdot 10^5} = 625 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 = 62,5 \text{ sm}^2$$

$$a_1 = \frac{F_{kes}}{b} = \frac{62,5}{12} = 5,2 \text{ sm},$$

2. Ship BD yuza boyicha eziladi. Endi shipning ezilishdagi mustahkamlik shartidan yuzani aniqlaymiz:

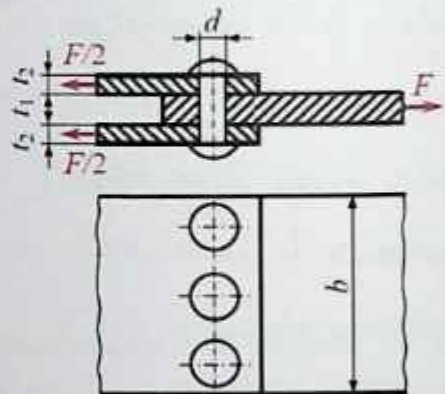
$$A = \frac{F}{[\sigma_e]} = \frac{5000}{20 \cdot 10^5} = 2,5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}^2 = 25 \text{ sm}^2,$$

bundan, $C = \frac{F_e}{a_1} = \frac{25}{5,2} = 4,8 \text{ sm}$ kelib chiqadi. C ni 5 sm deb qabul qilamiz.

4.4.6–masala. Po‘latdan bo‘lgan list bilan nokladkani birlashtiruvchi parchin mixning diametri topilsin va parchin mixning mustahkamligi ezilish va kesilishga tekshirilsin (4.4.6–shakl).

$$F=8 \text{ kN}; t_1=5 \text{ mm}, t_2=3 \text{ mm},$$

$$b=50 \text{ mm}, \sigma_{oq}=235 \text{ MPa}$$



4.4.6–shakl.

Yechish:

1. Normativ hujjatdan po‘lat uchun mexanik xarakteristikalarini aniqlaymiz ($n=1,5$):

$$[\sigma_2] = \sigma_{oq} / n = 235 / 1,5 = 156,7 \text{ MPa} = 160 \text{ MPa}$$

$$[\tau] = 0,6[\sigma_r] = 0,6 \cdot 160 = 96 \text{ MPa};$$

$$[\sigma_{\varepsilon}] = (2 \div 2,5)[\sigma_r] = (2 \div 2,5) \cdot 160 = (320 \div 400) \text{ MPa}$$

2. Cho'zilishga ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishlarni talab qilingan jadvaldan quyidagicha qabul qilamiz:

$$[\sigma_{ch}] = 125 \text{ MPa}; [\tau_{kes}] = 75 \text{ MPa}; [\sigma_{\varepsilon}] = 190 \text{ MPa}$$

3. Kesilishga ruxsat etilgan urinma kuchlanishdan (96 va 75 MPa) kichkinasini, ya'ni $[\tau_{kich}] = 75 \text{ MPa}$ ni qabul qilamiz. Kesilishga mustahkamlik shartidan:

$$\tau = \frac{Q}{A_{o'rt}} \leq [\tau_{kes}]$$

4. Talab qilingan parchin mixning ko'ndalang kesim yuzasini aniqlaymiz.

Parchin mix ikkita tekislikda kesilishga ishlaydi. Kesilish yuzasining yig'indisi quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$A_{kes} \geq \frac{Q}{[\tau_{kes}]} = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} m \cdot n, \quad d \geq \sqrt{\frac{4Q}{\pi \cdot m \cdot n \cdot [\tau]}}$$

bunda $m=2$ kesiladigan yuzalar soni, $n=3$ parchin mixlar soni.

$$d \geq \sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 75 \cdot 10^6}} = 0,00476 \text{ m}; \quad d = 5 \text{ mm} \quad \text{deb qabul qilamiz.}$$

5. Parchin mixning ezilishga mustahkamligi quyidagicha tekshiriladi:
Ezilishga mustahkamlik shartidan

$$\sigma_{\varepsilon} = \frac{F}{A_{\varepsilon}} \leq [\sigma_{\varepsilon}]$$

$$\text{bunda, } A_e = d \cdot t \cdot n = 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 = 75 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_e = \frac{F}{A_e} = \frac{8000}{75} = 106,7 \frac{N}{\text{mm}^2} = 106,7 \text{ MPa}$$

Parchin mixning ezilishga mustahkamligi yetarli ekan.

6. Listlarning kesilishga mustahkamligi quyidagicha tekshiriladi:

Uning xavfli kesimi parchin mix bilan biriktirilgan joyida bo'ladi.

Listning o'sha joydagi yuzasi:

$$A_{kes} = b \cdot t_1 - n \cdot d \cdot t = t_1(b - n \cdot d) = 5(50 - 3 \cdot 5) = 175 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{kes} = \frac{8000}{175} = 45,7 \text{ MPa}$$

Bu qiymat ruxsat etilgan $[\sigma] = 125 \text{ MPa}$ dan kichkinadir. Parchin mixning kesilishga mustahkamligi yetarli ekan.

4.4.7-masala. 4.4.7-shaklda ko'rsatilgandek, ikkita po'lat list uchma-uch payvandlangan. List materiali uchun ($[\sigma] = 1600 \text{ kg/sm}^2$), chok uchun ($[\sigma] = 1000 \text{ kg/sm}^2$), bo'lganda listning eni topilsin.

Yechish:

1. Chokning cho'zilishga qarshilik ko'rsata olish shartidan uning zaruriy yuzini topamiz:

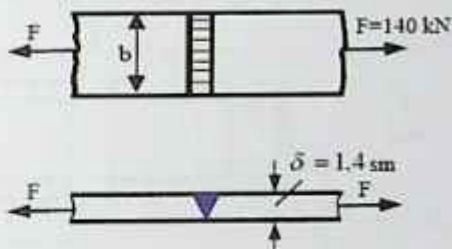
$$A_k \geq \frac{F}{[\sigma]_k} = \frac{14010^2}{1000} = 14 \text{ sm}^2.$$

2. Chokning qalinligini $\delta = 1,4 \text{ sm}$ qilib olamiz, chunki listning qalinligi ham $\delta = 1,4 \text{ sm}$ ga teng.

3. Listning enini aniqlaymiz:

$$b_1 = \frac{A_E}{\delta} = \frac{14}{1,4} = 10 \text{ sm}$$

Chokning oxiriga
qo'yilgan metal to'la
bo'lmaganligi uchun chokning
uzunligiga ehtiyotdan 1 sm
qo'shiladi va $b=11$ sm qilib
olinadi.



4.4.7-shakl.

4.4.8-masala. 4.4.8-shaklda ko'rsatilgandek, ikkita ust quyma orasiga olingan ikki list uchma-uch biriktirilgan, birikma F kuch bilan biriktiriladi. Bu payvand birikma hisoblansin. List uchun $[\sigma] = 1600 \text{ kg/sm}^2$. Chok uchun $[\tau]_E = 1000 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ deb olinsin.

Yechish:

1. Listni cho'zuvchi F kuchni mustahkamlik shartidan topamiz:

$$A_{ce} = d \cdot t \cdot n = 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 = 75 \text{ mm}^2$$

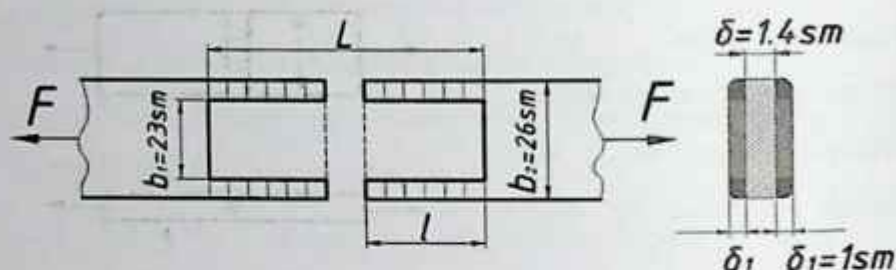
$$F = [\sigma] \cdot b \cdot \delta = 1000 \cdot 26 \cdot 1,4 = 58240 \text{ kg} = 582,4 \text{ kN}$$

2. Yonbosh choklarni o'rnatish uchun ust quymaning enini $b_1=23$ sm qilib olamiz.

3. Ust quyma bilan list bir xilda qarshilik ko'rsatadi desak, ikkita ust quymaning ko'ndalang kesim yuzi listning ko'ndalang kesim yuzidan kam bo'lmasligi, ya'ni $2b_1\delta_1 \geq A$ bo'lishi kerak, bundan:

$$\delta_1 \geq \frac{A}{2b_1} = \frac{1,4 \cdot 26}{2 \cdot 23} = 0,79 = 0,8 \text{ sm}$$

$\delta_1 = 0,9 \text{ sm} = 9 \text{ mm}$ deb qabul qilamiz.



4.4.8-shakl.

4. Uchma-uch ulanuvchi listlar quyma bilan ikki tomonlama qoplangan bo'lsa, choklarning soni ikki hissa kamayadi. Buni hisobga olib, yonbosh chokning to'la uzunligini topamiz:

$$\ell \geq \frac{F}{4 \cdot 0,7 \cdot \delta_1 \cdot [\tau]_E} = \frac{58240}{4 \cdot 0,7 \cdot 0,9 \cdot 1000} = 23,11 \text{ sm}$$

5. Texnik shartlarga muvofiq, yonbosh chokning to'la uzunligi quyidagicha bo'lishi kerak:

$$\ell = \ell_0 + 1,0 = 23,11 + 1,0 = 24,11 \text{ sm}$$

Bundan $\ell_0 = 240 \text{ mm} = 24 \text{ sm}$ deb olamiz.

6. Chokning zaruriy uzunligi quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:

$$L = 2(\ell_0 + 1) = 2(24 + 1) = 50 \text{ sm}$$

4.5. Siljishga doir mustaqil yechish uchun masalalar va topshiriqlar.

4.5.1. Shaklda ko'rsatilgan parallelepipedning yonboshdagi qirralarining nisbiy siljish burchagi va deformatsiya'ning solishtirma potensial energiyasi aniqlansin

$$\tau_{\beta} = 500 \text{ kg/sm}^2,$$

$$\sigma_{\alpha} = 500 \text{ kg/sm}^2,$$

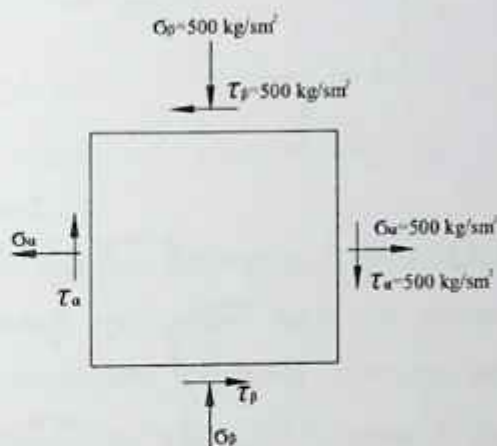
$$\tau_{\alpha} = 500 \text{ kg/sm}^2,$$

$$\sigma_{\beta} = 500 \text{ kg/sm}^2.$$

Javobi:

$$\gamma = 0,000625 \text{ sm},$$

$$u = 0,31 \text{ kg/sm}^3$$



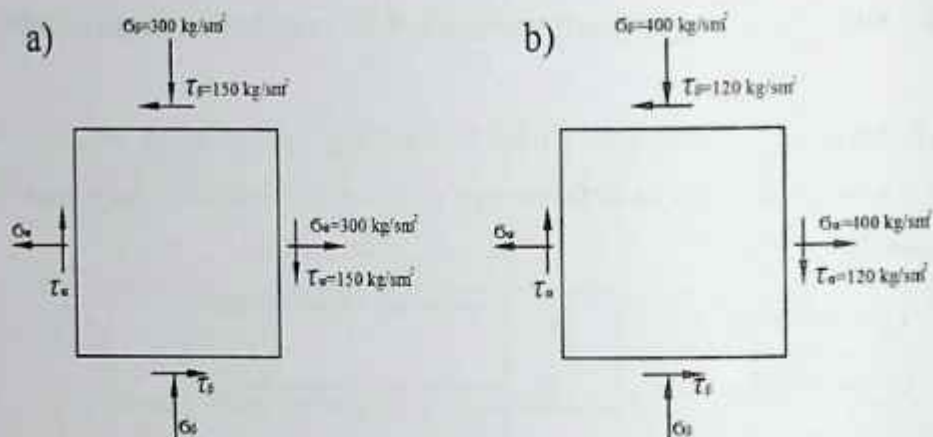
4.5.1-shakl.

4.5.2. Shakllarda ko'rsatilgan sof siljish holatidagi parallelepiped uchun

$\sigma_{\max}, \sigma_{\min}, \tau_{\max}, \tau_{\min}$ kuchlanishlarning qiymatlari hisoblansin.

Javobi: a) $\sigma_{\max} = -\sigma_{\min}, \tau_{\max} = -\tau_{\min} = 150 \text{ kg/sm}^2$

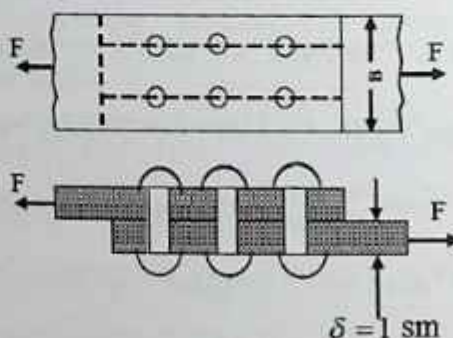
b) $\sigma_{\max} = -\sigma_{\min}, \tau_{\max} = -\tau_{\min} = 418 \text{ kg/sm}^2$



4.5.2-shakl.

4.5.3. Shaklda ko'rsatilgandek ikki list ustma-ust qo'yib 6 ta $d=2 \text{ sm}$ li parchin mix bilan biriktirilgan. Ruxsat etilgan cho'zuvchi F kuchlar va listning zaruriy kengligi b aniqlansin. Ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishlar: cho'zilishiga $[\sigma]=1600 \text{ kg/sm}^2$, kirishga $[\tau]=1600 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ va ezilishga $[\sigma_r]=3200 \text{ kg/sm}^2$, deb olinsin.

Javobi: $F=226 \text{ kH}$; $b=18 \text{ sm}$.



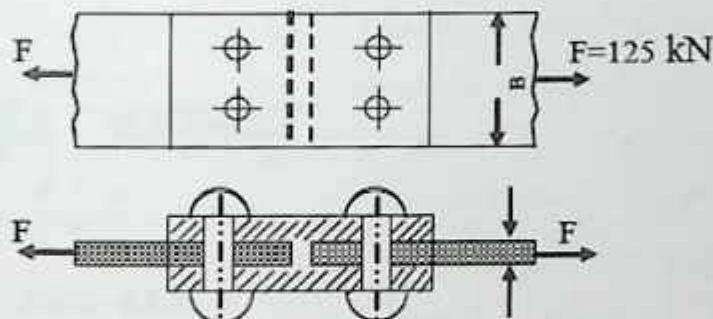
4.5.3-shakl.

4.5.4. Shaklda kesimi o'lchamlari $1,0 \times 15$ sm va qalinligi $[\delta]=0,6$ sm bo'lgan ikki list shaklda ko'rsatilgan ikki ust quyma bilan biriktirilgan. Parchin mixlarning diametri $d=2$ sm. Ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishlar $[\sigma]=1600$ kg/sm², $[\tau]=1000$ kg/sm² va $[\sigma_e]=3200$ kg/sm², bo'lsa birikmaning mustahkamligi tekshirilsin.

Javobi:

List uchun $\sigma_{\text{max}} = 1140 < 1600 \text{ kg/sm}^2$

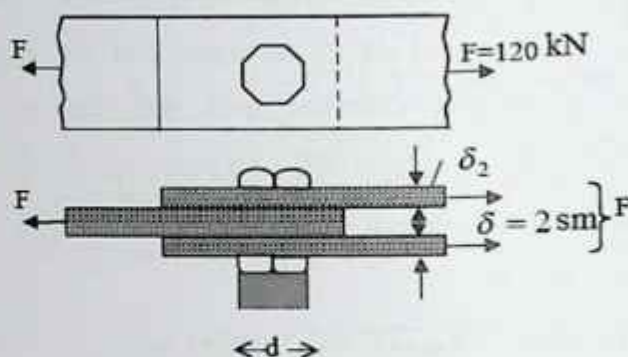
Parchin mix uchun $\sigma_e = 3120 < 3200 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ $\tau = 996 < 1000 \text{ kg/sm}^2$



4.5.4-shakl.

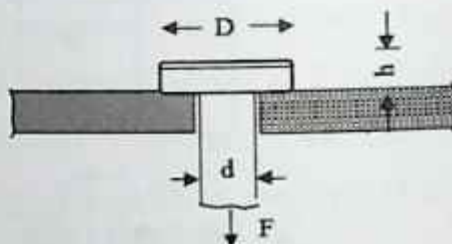
4.5.5. Shaklda ko'rsatilgan bog'lanish uchun ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishlarni $[\sigma]=2000$ kg/sm², $[\tau]=2000$ kg/sm² deb qabul qilib, boltning diametri aniqlansin.

Javobi: $d=31$ mm



4.5.5-shakl.

4.5.6. Shakl cho'zilishga ishlaydigan $d=10$ sm li bolt qalpoqchasi bilan listga taya'nib turibdi. Agar bolt kesimidagi cho'zuvchi kuchlanish $[\sigma]=1000 \text{ kg/sm}^2$, qalpoqcha tayangan yuzadagi ezilish kuchlanishi



4.5.6-shakl.

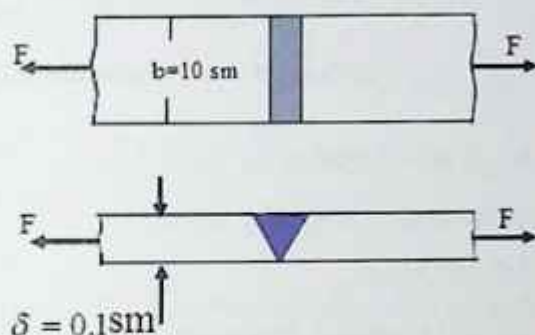
$[\sigma_e]=400 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ va qalpoqchani kesilish kuchlanishi $[\tau]=500 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ bo'lsa, qalpoqcha diametrik D va balandligi h aniqlansin.

Javobi: $D=18,7$ sm, $h=5$ sm.

4.5.7. Shakl eni $\sigma=10$ sm, qalinligi $\delta=1,0$ sm bo'lgan ikkita list uchma-uch payvandlangan. List materiali uchun ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish $[\sigma]=1400 \text{ kg/sm}^2$, chok uchun ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish $[\sigma_e]=1000 \text{ kg/sm}^2$.

List materiali va chok uchun ruxsat etilgan kuch topilsin.

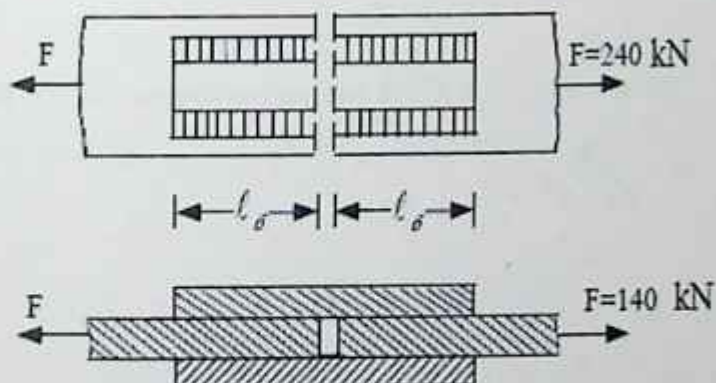
Javobi: List uchun $F=14000$ kg, chok uchun $F=9000$ kg.



4.5.7-shakl.

4.5.8. Ikkita list ikkita ustqo'yima bilan tutashtirilgan. Agar listlarning qalinligi $\delta = 1,0\text{ sm}$, $\delta = 0,8\text{ sm}$ ustquymalarning qalinligi, choklarni qirqishga ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishi $[\tau_e] = 1000\text{ kg/sm}^2$ ustqo'ymalarning biriktirish uchun zaruriy bo'yлама choklarning uzunligi topilsin.

Javobi: $\ell_b = 11,2\text{ sm}$



4.5.8-shakl.

Nazorat uchun test savollari

1. $G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)}$ – formulada μ – nimani anglatadi?

- A. Puasson koeffitsiyentini.
- B. Proporsionallik koeffitsiyentini.
- C. Siljish modulini.
- D. Siljishdagi elastiklik modulini.

2. $\tau_{kes} = \frac{F}{n \cdot A}$ – formulada «n» nima?

- A. Parchin mixlar soni.
 - B. Parchin mixning diametri.
 - C. Parchin mixga ta'sir qilayotgan kesuvchi kuchni.
 - D. Ehtiyotlik koeffitsiyentini.
3. E va G elastiklik modullari orasida qanday matematik bog'lanish bor?

A. $G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)}$

B. $G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu^2)}$

C. $G = \frac{E}{2(1+\sqrt{\mu})}$

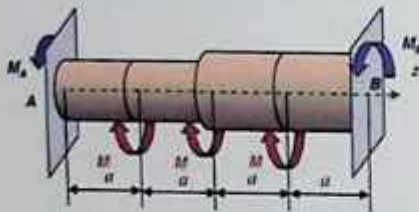
D. $G = \frac{E}{(1+\sqrt{\mu})}$

4. $\tau = G \cdot \gamma$ – formulada γ – nimani anglatadi?
- A. Siljish burchagini.
 - B. Absolyut ko'chishni.
 - C. Absolyut cho'zilishni.
 - D. Absolyut siqilishni.
5. Guk qonuni formulasida G – koeffitsenti nima deb ataladi?
- A. Materialning siljishdagi elastiklik moduli.
 - B. Siljituvchi kuch.
 - C. Siljishdagi kuchlanish.
 - D. Siljish burchagi.
6. Materialning siljish moduli qanday o'lchov birlikga ega?
- A. N/mm^2 .
 - B. mm .
 - C. $\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$.
 - D. N .
7. Nisbiy siljish deformasiyasi qanday birlik bilan o'lchanadi?
- A. o'lchovsiz kattalik.
 - B. gradus.
 - C. grad/mm .
 - D. mm .

V BOB. Buralish

5.1. Buralish deformasiyasi haqida umumiy tushunchalar.

Silindrik sterjenning ikkita erkin uchiga qarama-qarshi yo'nalgan juft kuch ta'sir etsa yoki bir uchi mahkamlangan ikkinchi erkin uchining ko'ndalang kesimiga juft kuch qo'yilsa buralish deformasiya hosil bo'ladi (5.1.1-shakl.).



5.1.1-shakl.



5.1.2-shakl.

Silindrik sterjen buralishga qarshilik ko'rsatsa val deyiladi. 5.1.2-shaklda tirsakli val tasvirlangan bo'lib, u mashina dvigatelidagi ilgarilama-qaytma harakatni aylanma harakatga aylantirib beradi. Burovchi momentning miqdorlari kesish usuli bilan aniqlanadi. Buralishda valning xavfli kesimini topish uchun val o'qi bo'yicha burovchi moment qiymatlari aniqlanib, uning o'zgarishini ifodalovchi burovchi moment epyurasi chiziladi. Agar val uzunligi bo'yicha ko'ndalang kesim yuzi o'zgarmas bo'lsa, u holda maksimal burovchi moment qiymati hosil bo'lgan ko'ndalang kesim xavfli kesim hisoblanadi. Bundan tashqari har bir

shkifga ta'sir qilgan burovchi moment miqdorlarini, unga shkifga bog'langan stanok quvvati va aylanish tezligi orqali ham ifodalasa bo'ladi:

$$M_{\delta} = 7162 \cdot \frac{N}{n} \quad (5.1.1)$$

bunda N – quvvat ot kuchida hisoblanadi (bir ot kuchi 0,736 kVt ga teng);

$$M_{\delta} = 9736 \cdot \frac{K}{n} \quad (5.1.2)$$

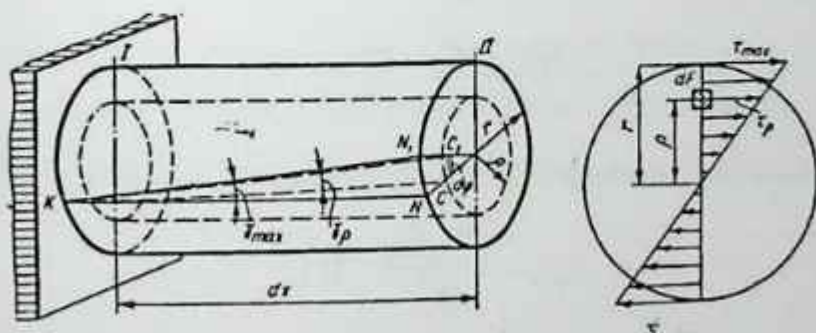
bunda K – quvvat kilovatt hisobida,

n – valning bir minutdagi aylanishlar soni.

Doiraviy ko'ndalang kesimli ($d=2r$) sterjen og'irlik makazidan ixtiyoriy ρ masofadagi nuqtasidagi urinma kuchlanish quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$\tau_{\rho} = \frac{M_{\delta}}{J_p} \cdot \rho \quad (5.1.3)$$

bunda, M_{δ} – moment; J_p – qutb inersiya momenti.



5.1.3–shakl.

Eng katta urinma kuchlanish esa ko'ndalang kesimning chetki nuqtalarida hosil bo'ladi va quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_{\delta(\max)}}{J_{\rho}} \cdot r \quad (5.1.4)$$

yoki

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_{\delta(\max)}}{W_{\rho}}; \left(\frac{I_{\rho}}{\rho} = W_{\rho} \right) \quad (5.1.5)$$

bunda, W_{ρ} – qutb qarshilik momenti.

Doiraviy kesim yuza uchun qutb qarshilik momenti quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$W_{\rho} = \frac{J_{\rho}}{\rho} = \frac{\pi d^4}{32 d/2} = \frac{\pi d^3}{16} \approx 0,2 d^3; \quad (5.1.6)$$

Halqasimon kesim yuza uchun qutb inersiya momenti quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$W_{\rho} = \frac{J_{\rho}}{D/2} = \frac{\pi(D^4 - d^4)}{16D} = \frac{\pi D^3}{16}(1 - c^4), \quad c = \frac{d}{D}; \quad (5.1.7)$$

Buralishdagi mustahkamlik sharti quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_{\delta(\max)}}{W_{\rho}} \leq [\tau] \quad (5.1.8)$$

bunda, $M_{\delta(\max)}$ – valning xavfli ko'ndalang kesimidagi burovchi moment, uning qiymatini esa burovchi moment epyurasidan olamiz.

Mustahkamlik shartidan foydalanib uchta masala hal qilinadi:

1. Mustahkamlikni tekshirish:

$$\tau_{\max} \leq [\tau] \quad (5.1.9)$$

2. Valning diametrini aniqlash:

$$W_{\rho} = \frac{M_{s(\max)}}{[\tau]} \quad (5.1.10)$$

$$\frac{\pi d^3}{16} = \frac{M_s}{[\tau]}; \quad d \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{16M_s}{\pi[\tau]}} = 1,72 \sqrt[3]{\frac{M_s}{(1-c^4)[\tau]}} \quad (5.1.11)$$

Kovak vallar uchun:

$$D_{\rho} \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{16M_s}{\pi(1-c^4)[\tau]}} = 1,72 \sqrt[3]{\frac{M_s}{(1-c^4)[\tau]}}; \quad (5.1.12)$$

5. Val ko'tara oladigan burovchi moment miqdorini aniqlash:

$$M_s \leq W_{\rho}[\tau]; \quad (5.1.13)$$

Sterjen bir ko'ndalang kesimining ikkinchi ko'ndalang kesimiga nisbatan aylanish burchagi shu kesimlar orasidagi qismining buralish burchagi deyiladi va quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$\varphi = \int_0^l \frac{M_s dx}{GJ_{\rho}}; \quad (5.1.14)$$

Agar M_s va J_{ρ} o'zgarmas bo'lsa, l uzunlikdagi uchastkaning buralish burchagi quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:

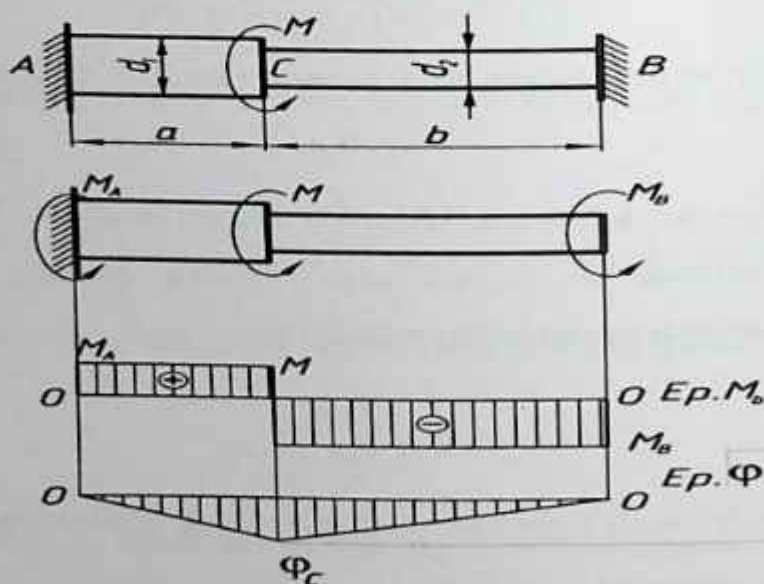
$$\varphi = \frac{M_{\delta} l}{GJ_{\rho}} \quad (5.1.15)$$

Val materiali mustahkam bo'lishi bilan birga bikr ham bo'lishi, ya'ni valning uzunlik birligiga to'g'ri kelgan buralish burchagidan ortib ketmasligi kerak:

$$\varphi_{\max}^0 = \frac{M_{\delta}}{GJ_{\rho}} \leq [\varphi^0] \quad \text{yoki} \quad \varphi_{\max}^0 = \frac{180^0 M_{\delta} 100}{\pi GJ_{\rho}} \leq [\varphi^0] \quad (5.1.16)$$

Odatda, vallarning diametri mustahkamlik va bikrlilik shartlaridan aniqlanib, ulardan kattasi tanlab olinadi.

Buralish deformasiyasida ham cho'zilish deformasiyasidagi kabi statik aniqmas masalalar uchrab turadi (5.1.4-shakl.).



5.1.4-shakl.

Ko'rsatilgan 5.1.4-shaklda o'ng tomondan B mahkamlangan tayanchni tashlab yuborib o'rniga noma'lum bo'lgan burovchi moment M ni qo'yamiz va statik muvozanatini tekshiramiz:

$$\sum M = M_A - M + M_B = 0 \quad (a)$$

M_A va M_B burovchi momentlar ta'siridan buralish burchaklar yig'indisi nolga teng bo'lishi kerak:

$$\varphi_B = \varphi_B' + \varphi_B'' = 0 \quad (b)$$

$$\varphi_B' = \frac{M_B \cdot a}{G \cdot J_\rho'} + \frac{M_B \cdot b}{G \cdot J_\rho''} \quad (c)$$

bunda $J_\rho' = 0,1 \cdot d_1^4$; $J_\rho'' = 0,1 \cdot d_2^4$;

Endi shu kesimning buralish burchagini burovchi moment M ta'siridan aniqlaymiz:

$$\varphi_B'' = -\frac{M\alpha}{GJ_\rho'}; \quad (5.1.17)$$

$$\varphi_B = \frac{M_B \cdot a}{G \cdot J_\rho'} + \frac{M_B \cdot b}{G \cdot J_\rho''} - \frac{M \cdot a}{G \cdot J_\rho'} = 0$$

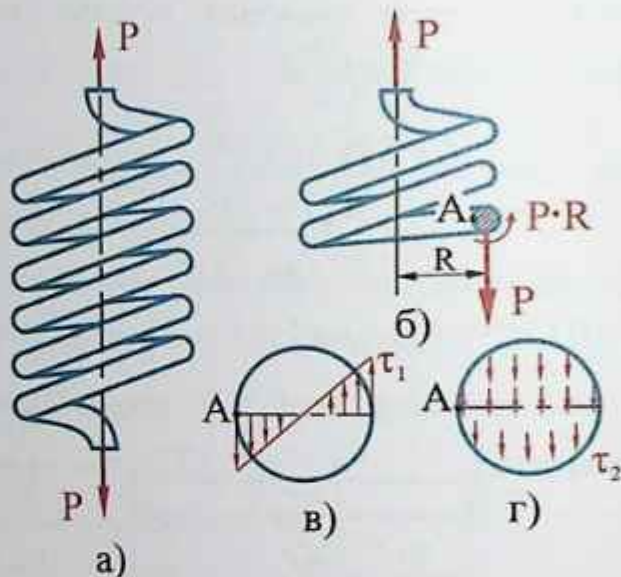
tenglikdan M_B ning qiymatini topamiz:

$$M_B = \frac{M \cdot J_\rho'}{J_\rho'' \left(1 + \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{J_\rho'}{J_\rho''}\right)}, \quad M_A = M - M_B; \quad (5.1.18)$$

Ushbu masalada A mahkamlangan tayanchni tashlab yuborib, asosiy sistema qabul qilsa ham bo'ladi.

5.2 Mayda qadamli silindrik prujinalarni hisoblash.

Mayda qadamli silindrik prujina o'ramlar joylashish qiyalik burchagini prujina simmetrik o'qi tekisligiga perpendikulyar deb qabul qilamiz, bunda qiyalik burchagini juda kichkina deb hisoblaymiz (5.2.1–shakl).



5.2.1–shakl.

Prujina o'ram diametrini D va radiusini R bilan belgiyemiz. Prujina ipi ko'ndalang kesim diametri d va radiusini r bilan belgilaymiz. Kesish usulidan foydalanib, qoldirilgan prujining yuqori qismidagi ipi ko'ndalang kesimidagi ko'ndalang kuch Q va burovchi moment M_σ ning muvozanatini ko'rib chiqamiz.

Ko'rinib turibdiki: $Q=F$; $M=FR$ ga teng.

Demak, prujining o'ramlari kesilishga ishlar ekan.

Urinma kuchlanish prujina o'ramining ko'ndalang kesimida quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\tau_1 = \frac{F}{A_{kes}} = \frac{F}{\pi r^2}; \quad (5.2.1)$$

Eng katta urinma kuchlanish burovchi momentdan o'ram ipi chetida hosil bo'lib, quyidagicha topiladi:

$$\tau_2 = \frac{M}{W_\rho} = \frac{2M}{\pi \rho^3} = \frac{2FR}{\pi \rho^3} \quad (5.2.2)$$

$$\tau_{max} = \tau_1 + \tau_2 = \frac{F}{\pi \rho^2} + \frac{2FR}{\pi \rho^3} = \frac{2FR}{\pi \rho^3} \left(1 + \frac{r}{2R}\right) \quad (5.2.3)$$

Odatda, $\frac{r}{R} = 0$ deb qabul qilib, faqat urinma kuchlanish τ_2 qiymatini burovchi momentdan hosil bo'ladi deb qabul qilinadi:

$$\tau_{max} = \frac{2FR}{\pi \rho^3}; \quad (5.2.4)$$

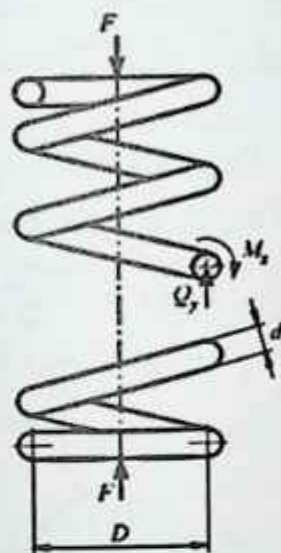
Mayda qadamli prujina o'ramlarining deformasiyasi quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$\Delta = \frac{4FR^3 n}{Gr^4}; \quad (5.2.5)$$

bunda, n – prujinadagi o'ramlar soni.

5.3 Buralishga doir masalalar yechishdan namunalar

5.3.1–masala. O‘ramli prujina $F = 10 \text{ kg}$ kuch bilan cho‘zilsin. Prujina o‘rtacha radiusi $R = 7 \text{ sm}$, ipining radiusi $r = 0,5 \text{ sm}$. Prujining cho‘zilishi va eng katta urinma kuchlanish aniqlansin. O‘ramlar soni $n = 20$, $G = 8 \cdot 10^5 \text{ kg/sm}^2$



5.3.1–shakl.

Yechish:

1. Prujining uzunligini aniqlaymiz:

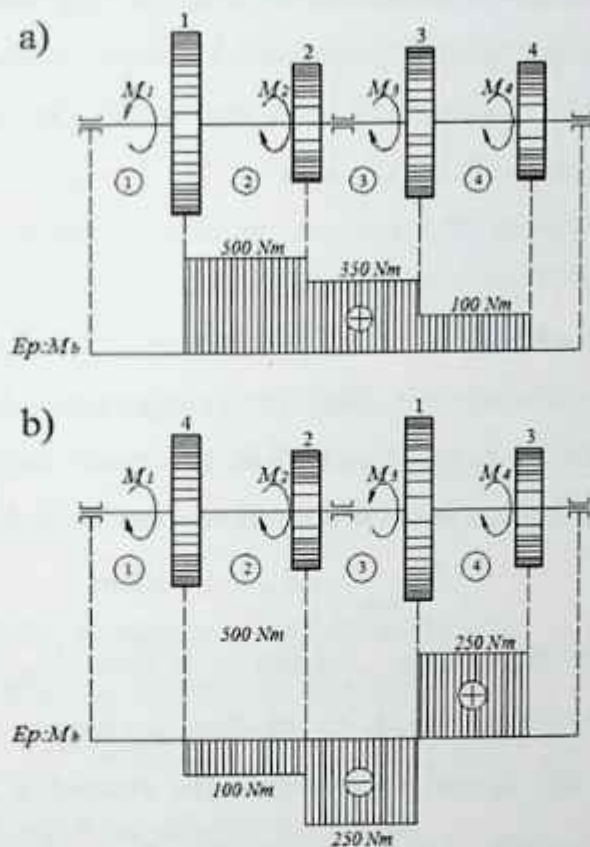
$$\Delta = \frac{4F \cdot R^3 \cdot n}{G \cdot r^4} = \frac{4 \cdot 10 \cdot 7^3 \cdot 20}{8 \cdot 10^5 \cdot (0,5)^4} = 5,5 \text{ sm}$$

2. O‘ram ipining ko‘ndalang kesimidagi eng katta o‘rinma kuchlanishini aniqlaymiz:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{F}{\pi r^2} + \frac{2\pi R}{\pi r^3}$$

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{10}{3,14 \cdot 0,25} + \frac{2 \cdot 10 \cdot 7}{3,14 \cdot 0,125} = 12,8 + 350 = 362,8 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

5.3.2–masala. 5.3.2–shaklda tasvirlangan transmissiya vali uchun burovchi momentlar epyurasi qurilsin. Aylantiruvchi momentlar: $M_1 = 500 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$, $M_2 = 150 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$, $M_3 = 250 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$, $M_4 = 100 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$ ga teng.



5.3.2-shakl.

Yechish:

1. Valni 5.3.2-shakl, a da ko'rsatilganidek uchastkalarga bo'lamiz.
2. Kesish usuli va yumshatilgan chegaraviy shartlarni tatbiq qilamiz.
Musbat burovchi momentlarni epyura o'qidan pastga qo'yamiz deb shartlashib olamiz.
3. Burovchi momentlar epyurasini quramiz (5.3.2-shakl, a).

Birinchi, shuningdek, beshinchi uchastkalarda burovchi momentlar nolga teng, chunki bu uchastkalarda aylantiruvchi momentlar yo'q. Shu tufayli epyuraning o'qi bo'ylab shkif 1 gacha gorizontaal to'g'ri chiziq o'tkazamiz, shkif 1 da epyura aylantiruvchi moment kattaligi, ya'ni 500 N·m ga teng kattalikka "sakraydi" (ishoralar qoidasini esga olaylik). Boshqa uchastkalarda ham burovchi momentlar epyurasi shunga o'xshash quriladi.

Shuni aytib o'tish kerakki, burovchi momentlar epyurasidagi "sakrash" son jihatidan har doim qurilayotgan kesimga qo'yilgan aylantiruvchi moment qiymatiga teng bo'ladi. Epyuradan ko'rinib turibdiki, eng katta burovchi moment ikkinchi uchastkada hosil bo'ladi:

$$M_{B_{\max}} = M_{B_2} = 500 \text{ Nm}$$

Shkiflarni ratsional joylashtirish yo'li bilan $M_{B_{\max}}$ qiymatini kamaytirish mumkin. 5.3.2-shakl, b da shkiflarni joylashtirish sxemasi va unga mos bo'lgan M_B epyura tasvirlangan. Bu sxemadan ko'rinib turibdiki, burovchi momentning eng katta qiymatini $M_{B_{\max}} = M_{B_2} = 250 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$, ya'ni birinchi holdagiga qaraganda ikki marta kichik. Shkiflarni bunday joylashtirish iqtisodiy jihatdan foydalidir, chunki berilgan quvvatni kichik diametrli val yordamida uzatishga imkon beradi.

Shkiflar valda burovchi momentlarining uchastkalardagi eng katta musbat va eng katta manfiy qiymatlari mumkin qadar bir xil bo'ladigan qilib joylashtirilsa (5.3.2-shakl, b da M_B epyuraga qarang), maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

5.3.3–masala. Diametri $d=70$ mm bo'lgan yaxlit val ichki diametri tashqi diametridan 10% kichik bo'lgan halqa kesimli valga almashtirilsin. Dastlabki mustahkamlik ehtiyot koeffitsiyentini saqlab qolish sharti bilan ichi kovak val diametrlari aniqlansin. Yaxlit va ichi kovak vallar massasi aniqlansin.

Yechish:

1. Ichi kovak valning tashqi diametrini D bilan, ichki diametrini esa d_0 bilan belgilaymiz, masala shartiga ko'ra $d_0 = 0,9 \cdot D$. Buralishda mustahkamlikka hisoblash formulasidan, dastlabki mustahkamlik ehtiyot koeffitsiyentini saqlab qolish uchun ichi kovak va yaxlit vallarning qarshilik momentlari teng bo'lishi zarur, chunki M_b va $[\tau_b]$ lar o'zgarmas deb hisoblanadi.

2. Buralishda qarshilik momentarini hisoblab topamiz.

Doiraning qarshilik momentini aniqlaymiz:

$$W_p \approx 0,2d^2 = 0,2(70 \cdot 10^{-3})^3 m^3$$

Halqaning qarshilik momentini aniqlaymiz:

$$W_p \approx 0,2D^4(D-d^4)/D = 0,2D^4(1-(0,9)^4)/D = 0,2D^3 \cdot 0,344$$

W_p – qiymatlarini tenglashtirib,

$$D = \sqrt[3]{0,2(70 \cdot 10^{-3})^3 / (0,2 \cdot 0,344)} \approx 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

ga ega bo'lamiz.

$D = 100 \text{ mm}$ deb qabul qilamiz. Unda

$$d_0 = 0,9D = 0,9 \cdot 100 = 90 \text{ mm}.$$

3. Yaxlit va ichi kovak vollar massasi ular ko'ndalang kesimlarining yuzalari F_{ya} va F_k nisbati kabi nisbatda bo'linadi.

Bu yuzalarni hisoblab topamiz:

$$F_{ya} = \pi d^2 / 4; F_k = \pi D^2 / 4 - \pi d^2 / 4 = \pi (D^2 - d^2) / 4$$

Ular nisbatini topamiz:

$$F_{ya} / F_k = \pi d^2 \cdot 4 / [4\pi (D^2 - d^2)] = d^2 / (D^2 - d^2)$$

$$F_{ya} / F_k = (70 \cdot 10^{-3})^2 / [(100^2 - 90^2) \cdot 10^{-6}] = 2,58$$

Xulosa: ichi g'ovak val yaxlit valdan 2,58 marta yengil.

5.3.4-masala. Diametri $d=7,5$ sm bo'lgan po'lat valning quvvati $N=300$ ot kuchi bo'lib, uning minutiga aylanishi $n=300$ ayl/min ga teng. Valning mustahkamligi tekshirilsin.

Yeshish:

1. Burovchi momentning qiymatini topamiz:

$$M_\delta = 71620 \frac{N}{n} = 71620 \frac{300}{320} = 67143,75 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{sm}$$

2. Doiraviy kesim qarshilik momentini topamiz:

$$W_\rho = \frac{\pi d^3}{16} = 0,2 d^3 = 0,2 \cdot 7,5^3 = 84,375 \text{ sm}^3$$

3. Eng katta urinma kuchlanishni topamiz:

$$\tau = \frac{M_\delta}{W_\rho} = \frac{67143,75}{84,375} = 795,78 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

4. Ruksat etilgan kuchlanishni quyidagicha olamiz:

$$[\tau_{\max}] = (0,5 - 0,6)[\sigma] = (0,5 - 0,6) \cdot 1600 = (800 - 960) \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

5. Valni mustahkamlikka tekshiramiz:

$$\tau_{\max} \leq [\tau]$$

$$\tau = 795,78 \text{ kg/sm}^2 \leq 800 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

Demak, valning mustahkamligi ta'minlanar ekan.

5.3.5—masala. Kovak val $M_b = 600 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}$ moment bilan buraladi. Agar ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish $\tau = 600 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ va ichki diametrning tashqarisiga nisbati $\alpha = d_k / D_k = 0,8$ bo'lsa, kesimning o'lchamlari aniqlansin. Agar valning kesimi yaxlit bo'lsa, shu mustahkamlikda valning og'irligini qanchaga kamaytirish mumkin?

Yechish.

1. Kovak kesim uchun qarshilik momentini hisobga olib, valning tashqi diametrini topamiz:

$$D_k = \sqrt[3]{\frac{M_b}{\pi(1-\alpha^4)[\tau]}} = 1,72 \sqrt[3]{\frac{M_b}{(1-\alpha^4)[\tau]}} = 1,72 \sqrt[3]{\frac{60000}{(1-0,8^4)600}} = 9,5 \text{ sm}$$

2. Valning ichki diametrini aniqlaymiz:

$$d_k = \alpha \cdot D_k = 0,8 \cdot 9,5 = 7,6 \text{ sm}$$

3. Agar valning kesimi yaxlit bo'lsa, yaxlit doiraviy kesim uchun qarshilik momentini hisobga olib, valning diametrini topamiz:

$$d_* \geq 1,72 \sqrt[3]{\frac{M_b}{[\tau]}} = 1,72 \sqrt[3]{\frac{60000}{600}} = 7,798 \approx 8,0 \text{ sm}$$

Kovak va yaxlit vallarning og'irliklarining nisbati, ular ko'ndalang kesim yuzalarining nisbatiga teng.

Kovak valning ko'ndalang kesim yuzini aniqlaymiz:

$$d_k = \frac{\pi}{4} (D_k^2 - d_k^2) = \frac{3,14}{4} (9,5^2 - 7,6^2) = 25,5 \text{ sm}^2$$

Yaxlit valning ko'ndalang kesim yuzini aniqlaymiz:

$$A_n = \frac{\pi}{4} d_n^2 = \frac{3,14}{4} \cdot 8^2 = 50,24 \text{ sm}^2$$

$$\frac{A_k}{A_n} = \frac{22,5}{50,24} = 0,5075$$

Demak, bir xil mustahkamlikdagi kovak val yaxlit valga nisbatan 49.25% kam og'irlikda bo'lar ekan.

5.3.6-masala. 1,5 m uzunlikka to'g'ri keladigan buralish burchagi $\varphi^0 = 0,5^0$ bo'lgan valning dvigatelga beradigan quvvati topilsin. Valning diametri $d=10$ sm, minutiga aylanish soni $n=500$ ayl/min, materialining elastiklik moduli esa $G = 8 \cdot 10^5 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ ga teng.

Yechish:

1. Buralish burchagi formulasidan quyidagi ega bo'lamiz:

$$M_\delta = \frac{GJ_\rho}{l} \varphi$$

Ushbu ifodani burovchi moment formulasiga qo'yib, quyidagi ifodani hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{GJ_\rho}{l} \varphi = 71620 \frac{N}{n} \text{ bundan } N = \frac{GJ_\rho n}{71620} \cdot \varphi$$

2. Valning buralish burchagining radiandagi qiymati quydagiga teng bo'ladi:

$$\varphi = \frac{\varphi^0 \pi}{180} = \frac{0,5 \cdot 3,14}{180}$$

$$N = \frac{8 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 500 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 3,14}{32 \cdot 71620 \cdot 180 \cdot 150} \cong 320 \text{ ot kuchi.}$$

$$N = 320 \text{ ot kuchi.}$$

5.3.7—masala. Uzunligi $l=5$ m ko'ndalang kesimi to'g'ri burchakli tomonlari $a=20$ sm va $b=10$ sm bo'lgan po'lat sterjen $M_b = 300000 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{sm}$ moment bilan buralayapti. Sterjen materiali uchun $G = 8 \cdot 10^5 \text{ kg/sm}^2$. Eng katta kuchlanish, buralish burchagi va kichik tomoni o'rtasidagi kuchlanish τ_1 topilsin.

Yechish:

1. Eng katta kuchlanish kesimning katta tomonining o'rtasida hosil bo'ladi va u quyidagicha topiladi:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_b}{W_b} = \frac{M_b}{\beta \alpha b^2} = \frac{300000}{0,246 \cdot 20 \cdot 10^2} = 609,75 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

bunda, $\beta=0.246$ ni jadvaldan oldik.

Kesimning kichik tomonining o'rtasida hosil bo'ladigan kuchlanishni topamiz:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_b}{a \cdot b^2} \left(3 + 1,8 \frac{b}{a} \right) = \frac{300000}{20 \cdot 10^2} \left(3 + 1,8 \frac{10}{20} \right) = 55 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

2. Buralish burchagini topamiz:

$$\varphi = \frac{M_b \cdot l}{G \cdot J_\rho} = \frac{M_b \cdot l}{G \cdot \alpha \cdot a \cdot b^3} = \frac{300000 \cdot 500}{8 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 0,229 \cdot 20 \cdot 10^3} = 0,0409 \text{ rad}$$

$$\text{yoki } \varphi = \frac{10}{\pi} \cdot 0,0409 = 2,34^\circ$$

3. Kichik tomon o'rtasidagi eng katta kuchlanishni topamiz:

$$\tau_1 = \gamma \tau_{\max} = 0,795 \cdot 609,75 = 484,75 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

bunda, $\gamma = 0,795$ ni jadvaldan $\frac{b}{a} = 2,0$ qiymatdan oldik.

5.3.8-masala. Diametri $d=1,4$ sm va uzunligi $l=50$ sm bo'lgan po'lat sterjen $M_b = 250 \text{ kg \cdot sm}$ moment bilan buralganda to'plangan potentsial energiya topilsin. Sterjen materiali uchun $G = 8 \cdot 10^5 \text{ kg/sm}^2$.

Yechish.

Eng katta urinma kuchlanish ko'ndalang kesimning chetki nuqtalarida hosil bo'ladi va quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_{\delta(\max)}}{J_\rho} \cdot r$$

yoki

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_{\delta(\max)}}{W_\rho}; \quad (J_{\rho/\tau} = W_\rho)$$

Doiraviy kesim yuza uchun qutb inersiya momenti quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$J_p = \frac{\pi d^4}{32}$$

Berilgan qiymatlardan foydalanib potentsial energiya'ni topamiz:

$$U = \frac{M_b^2}{2GJ_p} = \frac{(250)^2 \cdot 50}{2 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \frac{3,14 \cdot (1,4)^4}{32}} = 5,18 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{sm}$$

5.3.9–masala. Shaklda keltirilgan transmission val uchun: a) burovchi moment epyurasi qurilsin; b) mustahkamlik va bikrlilik shartidan valning diametri aniqlansin; v) valning shkiqlari ratsional joylashtirilsin; g) ikkala holatda material tejamligi foiz hisobida aniqlansin va buralish burchagi epyurasi qurilsin (valning chap chet tomoni qo'zg'almas deb qaralsin).

Berilgan: $N_A = 90 \text{ kVt}$, $N_B = 40 \text{ kVt}$, $N_C = 30 \text{ kVt}$, $N_D = 20 \text{ kVt}$,
 $\omega = 25 \text{ rad/s}$, $[\tau] = 30 \text{ MPa}$, $a = 1 \text{ m}$, $[\theta] = 4 \text{ mrad/m}$, $G = 80 \text{ GPa}$.

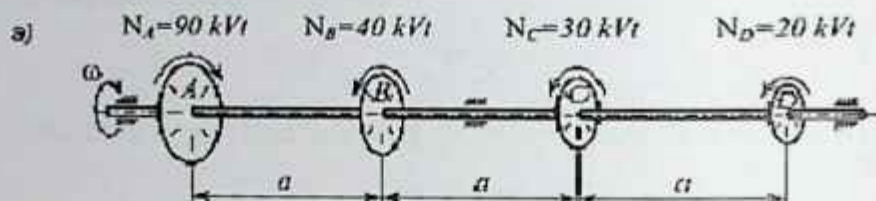
Yechish:

1. Berilgan valning diametrini aniqlaymiz. Ma'lumki, quvvat $N = M \cdot \omega$ ifodasi bilan aniqlanadi. Bu ifodadan:

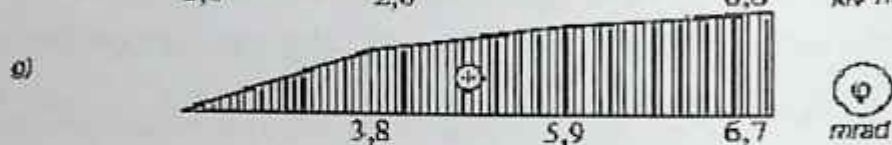
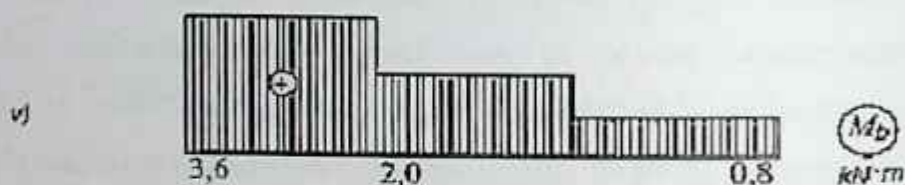
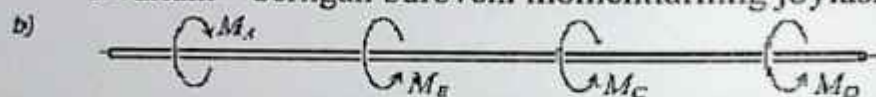
$$M_A = \frac{N_A}{\omega} = \frac{90}{25} = 3,6 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}, \quad M_B = \frac{N_B}{\omega} = \frac{40}{25} = 1,6 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m},$$

$$M_C = \frac{N_C}{\omega} = \frac{30}{25} = 1,2 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}, \quad M_D = \frac{N_D}{\omega} = \frac{20}{25} = 0,8 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}.$$

2. Natijalarga asoslanib berilgan val uchun burovchi moment epyurasini quramiz (5.3.3–shakl, b).



1-variant – berilgan burovchi momentlarning joylashishi



2-variant – burovchi momentlarning ratsional joylashishi



5.3.3-shakl.

Epyuradan ko'rinib turibdiki, eng katta burovchi moment $M_{b(\max)} = 3,6 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$ ga teng ekan.

3. Shkivlarning o'rnini shunday almashtiraylikki, valning ko'ndalang kesimida eng kichkina burovchi moment qiymatlari hosil bo'lsin. Shkivlarning bunday almashinuviga shkivlarni ratsional joylashtirish deyiladi (5.3.3-shakl, d).

4. Ushbu ratsional val uchun burovchi momentning epyurasini quramiz (5.3.3-shakl, e). Bu epyuradan ko'rinadiki, eng katta burovchi momentning qiymati $M_{b(\max)} = 2 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$ ga teng.

5. Mustahkamlik shartidan valning ikkala varianti uchun diametrlarni aniqlaymiz:

$$\text{1-variant uchun: } d_m = \sqrt[3]{\frac{16M_{b(\max)}}{\pi(\tau)}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{16 \cdot 3,6 \cdot 10^3}{\pi \cdot 30 \cdot 10^6}} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

6. Bikrlik shartidan valning ikkala varianti uchun diametrlarni aniqlaymiz:

$$\text{1-variant uchun: } d_b = \sqrt[4]{\frac{32M_{b(\max)}}{\pi G[\theta]}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{32 \cdot 3,6 \cdot 10^3}{\pi \cdot 80 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-3}}} = 104 \text{ mm}.$$

7. Diametrning eng katta qiymati $d_1 = 104 \text{ mm}$ ni, $d_1 = 105 \text{ mm}$ deb qabul qilamiz (GOST bo'yicha).

8. Berilgan val ko'ndalang kesimi bikrligini aniqlaymiz:

$$GJ_{\rho} = \frac{F \pi d_1^4}{32} = \frac{80 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \pi \cdot 105 \cdot 10^{-12}}{32} = 0,95 \text{ MN} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

9. Mustahkamlik shartidan valning ikkala varianti uchun diametrlarni aniqlaymiz:

$$\text{2-variant uchun: } d_m = \sqrt[3]{\frac{16M_{b(\max)}}{\pi[\tau]}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{16 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^3}{\pi \cdot 30 \cdot 10^6}} = 67 \text{ mm}$$

10. Bikrlik shartidan valning ikkala varianti uchun diametrlarni aniqlaymiz:

$$\text{2-variant uchun: } d_b = \sqrt[4]{\frac{32M_{b(\max)}}{\pi G[\theta]}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{32 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^3}{\pi \cdot 80 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-3}}} = 89 \text{ mm}.$$

11. Val diametrining katta qiymatini olib $d_2 = 89 \text{ mm}$ ni GOST bo'yicha $d_2 = 90 \text{ mm}$ deb qabul qilamiz.

12. Valning ko'ndalang kesim bikrligini quyidagicha aniqlaymiz:

$$GJ_{\rho_2} = \frac{G\pi d_2^4}{32} = \frac{80 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \pi \cdot 90^4 \cdot 10^{-12}}{32} = 0,52 \text{ MN} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

Ko'rinib turibdiki, valning diametri 2-variantda kichkina chiqdi. Bu esa shkivni ratsional joylashtirishda materialni tejashga olib kelar ekan:

$$\eta = \frac{A_1 - A_2}{A_1} \cdot 100\% = \frac{d_1^2 - d_2^2}{d_1^2} \cdot 100\% = \frac{105^2 - 90^2}{105^2} \cdot 100\% = 26,5 \%$$

13. Valning buralish burchagi epyurasini quramiz.

1-variant. Epyurani qurish uchun $\varphi_0 = \varphi_A = 0$ deb qabul qilamiz.

$$\varphi_B = \varphi_A + \frac{M_{AB} \cdot a}{GJ_{\rho_1}} = \frac{3,6 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 1}{0,95 \cdot 10^6} = 3,8 \text{ mrad};$$

$$\varphi_C = \varphi_B + \frac{M_{BC} \cdot a}{GJ_{\rho_1}} = 3,8 + \frac{2 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 1}{0,95 \cdot 10^6} = 5,9 \text{ mrad};$$

$$\varphi_D = \varphi_C + \frac{M_{CD} \cdot a}{GJ_{\rho_1}} = 5,9 + \frac{0,8 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 1}{0,95 \cdot 10^6} = 6,7 \text{ mrad};$$

2-variant. Epyurani qurish uchun $\varphi_0 = \varphi_B = 0$ deb qabul qilamiz.

$$\varphi_A = \varphi_B + \frac{M_{BA} \cdot a}{GJ_{\rho_2}} = \frac{1,6 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 1}{0,52 \cdot 10^6} = -3,1 \text{ mrad};$$

$$\varphi_C = \varphi_A + \frac{M_{AC} \cdot a}{GJ_{\rho_2}} = -3,1 + \frac{2 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 1}{0,52 \cdot 10^6} = 0,8 \text{ mrad};$$

$$\varphi_D = \varphi_C + \frac{M_{CD} \cdot a}{GJ_{\rho_2}} = 0,8 + \frac{0,8 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 1}{0,52 \cdot 10^6} = 2,3 \text{ mrad};$$

Natijalardan foydalanib, buralish burchagi φ ning epyurasini quramiz (5.3.3-shakl g,j).

5.3.10-masala. 5.3.4-shaklda ko'rsatilgan valga $M_1 = 50 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}$ va $M_2 = 75 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}$ momentlar ta'sir etyapti. Uning mustahkamlik va bikrligi shartidan foydalanib kerakli diametri tanlansin.

$$[\tau] = 400 \text{ kg/sm}^2; \quad [\varphi] = 0,3 \text{ grad/m};$$

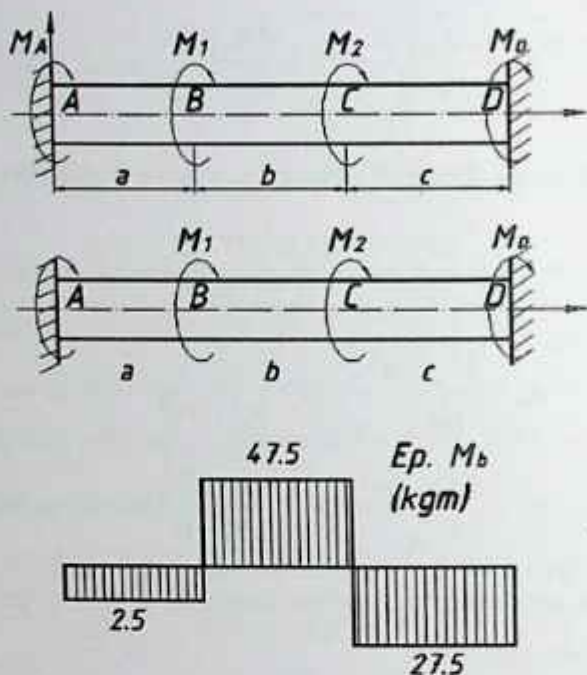
$$G = 8 \cdot 10^5 \text{ kg/sm}^2; \quad a = 1,0 \text{ m}; \quad b = 1,5 \text{ m}; \quad c = 2,5 \text{ m}.$$

Yechish:

1. Berilgan valning statik aniqmasligi shakldan ko'rinib turibdi. Shuning uchun lozim bo'lgan statikaning muvozanat tenglamasini tuzamiz:

$$\sum X = M_A + M_1 - M_2 + M_D = 0, \quad (1)$$

Bundan ko'rinadiki, masala bir marta statik aniqlas ekan, chunki tenglamalar sonidan noma'lumlar soni bitta ko'p ekan.



5.3.4—shakl.

2. Bu masalani yechish bitta qo'shimcha tenglama tuzamiz. Qo'shimcha tenglamani tuzish uchun D tayanchni tashlab yuborib, uning ta'sirini M_D moment bilan almashtiramiz. Bu kesim qo'zg'almasligi, ya'ni uning buralish burchagi $\varphi_D=0$ bo'ladi:

$$\varphi_D = \frac{M_1 a}{GJ_\rho} - \frac{M_2 \cdot (a+b)}{GJ_\rho} + \frac{M_D (a+b+c)}{GJ_\rho} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$M_D = \frac{-M_1 \cdot a + M_2 (a+b)}{a+b+c} = \frac{-59 \cdot 1,0 + 75(1,0+1,5)}{1,0+1,5+2,5} = 27,5 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}$$

(2) tenglamadan

$$M_A = -M_1 + M_2 - M_D = -50 + 75 - 27,5 = -2,5 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}.$$

3. Burovchi moment epyurasini qo'ramiz:

DC uchastkada

$$M_{DC}(x) = -M_D = -27,5 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}.$$

BC uchastkada

$$M_{BC}(x) = -M_D + M_2 = -27,5 + 75 = 47,5 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}$$

AB uchastkada

$$M_{AB}(x) = -M_D + M_2 - M_1 = -27,5 + 75 - 50 = -2,5 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}.$$

4. Epyuradan eng katta burovchi momentni ($M_{\max} = 47,5 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}$) topib mustahkamlik va birklik shartlaridan valning diametrini topamiz:

$$\text{Mustahkamlik shartidan: } d \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{M_{\max}}{0,2[\tau]}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{47,5 \cdot 10^2}{0,2 \cdot 400}} = 3,9 \text{ sm}$$

Birklik

shartidan:

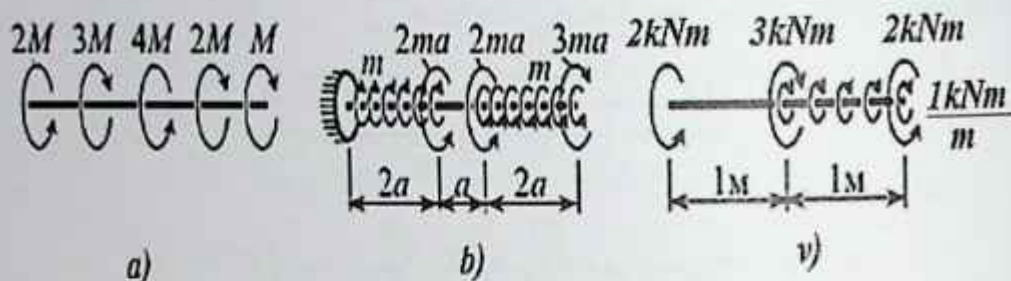
$$d \geq \sqrt[4]{\frac{180^0 \cdot M_{\max} \cdot 100}{G[\tau] \cdot \pi \cdot 0,1}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{180^0 \cdot 47,5 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 100}{8 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 0,3 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 0,1}} = 6,32 \text{ sm}$$

Topilgan qiymatlarni eng kattasini qabul qilamiz va yaxlitlaymiz:

$$d = 63 \text{ mm}.$$

5.4. Buralishga doir mustaqil yechish uchun masalalar va topshiriqlar.

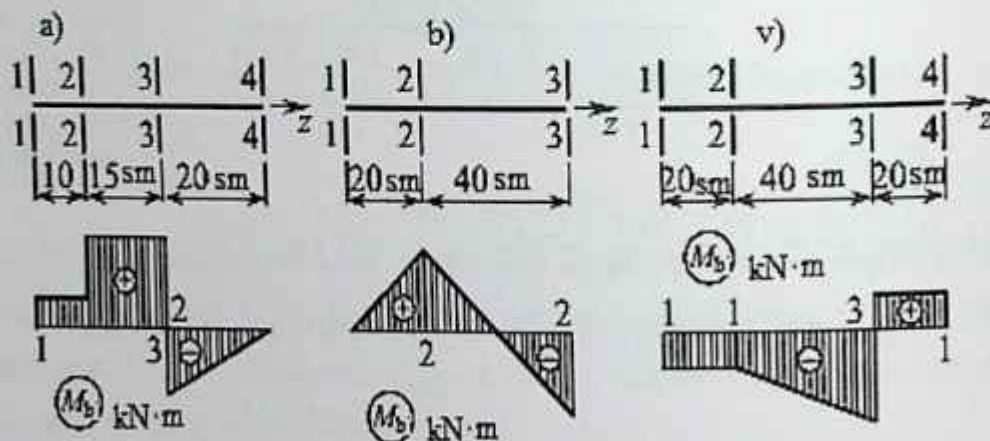
5.4.1. Ko'rsatilgan vallar uchun burovchi moment epyurasi qurilsin.



Javob: Eng pastiga absolyut burovchi moment qiymatlari:

a) $3M$; b) $3ma$; v) $2\text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$

5.4.2. Ko'rsatilgan shakllarda burovchi moment epyurasidan foydalanib, valga ta'sir etuvchi burovchi momentlar qo'yilsin.



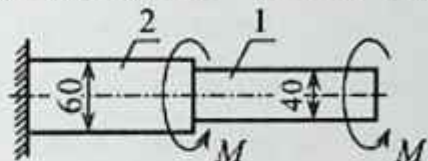
Javob: a) $M_1=1\text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$; $M_2=2\text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$; $m_{34}=10\text{ kN}\cdot\text{m/m}$ (soat strelkasi bo'yicha). $M_3=5\text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$ (soat strelkasiga teskari); b) $m_{12}=10\text{ kN}\cdot\text{m/m}$, $M_3=2\text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$ (soat strelkasi bo'yicha), $m_{23}=10\text{ kN}\cdot\text{m/m}$ (soat strelkasiga teskari). v) $M_3=4\text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$ (soat strelkasi bo'yicha), $M_1=1\text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$; $M_4=1\text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$; $m_{23}=5\text{ kN}\cdot\text{m/m}$ (soat strelkasiga teskari).

5.4.3. Diametri 10 sm va uzunligi 6 m bo'lgan po'lat val 0,12 rad. burchakka buralgan. Eng katta urinma kuchlanish topilsin.

Javob: $\tau_{\max} = 80 \text{ MPa}$

5.4.4. Ko'rsatilgan pog'onali valning qalin qismida eng katta urinma kuchlanish qiymati topilsin. Agar valning yuqori qismida urinma kuchlanish 135 MPa ga teng bo'lsa.

Javob: $\tau_{\max} = 80 \text{ MPa}$



5.4.5. Diametri 90 mm bo'lgan val 90 ot kuchi quvvatni uzatadi. Agar ruxsat etilgan urinma kuchlanish 60 MPa teng bo'lsa, valning eng katta aylanishlar sonini aniqlang.

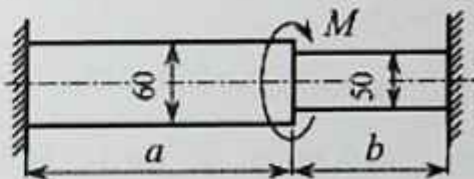
Javob: 75 ayl/min dan kichik bo'lmagan.

5.4.6. Diametri 125 mm bo'lgan yupqa devorli po'lat quvur uchlariga $M=7,85 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$ burovchi moment qo'yilgan. Quvur devor qalinligi va nisbiy buralish burchagi qiymatlari topilsin. Ruxsat etilgan urinma kuchlanishi $[\tau]=80 \text{ MPa}$ deb qabul qilinsin.

Javob: $t=4 \text{ mm}$, $\theta=16 \text{ mrad/m}$.

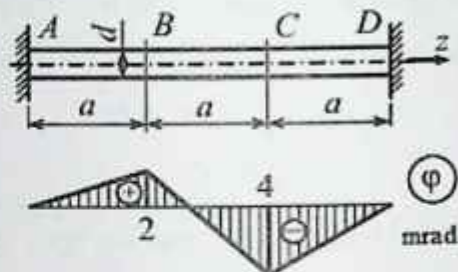
5.4.7. Ko'rsatilgan pog'onali val ikki qisma a va b o'lchamlari aniqlansin. Umumiy uzunligi $l=3,3 \text{ m}$.

Javob: $a=1,8 \text{ m}$, $b=1,5 \text{ m}$.



5.4.8. Ko'rsatilgan oraliqlari $a=0,5$; diametri $d=10$ sm, ko'ndalang kesim birligi $GJ_g=1 \text{ mN}\cdot\text{m}^2$ bo'lgan val uchun berilgan buralish burchagi epyurasidan foydalanib, burovchi moment yo'nalishlari va qiymatlari qo'yilsin.

Javob: $M_B=16 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$ (soat strelkasiga teskari), $M_C=20 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$ (soat strelkasi bo'yicha; z – o'qi yo'nalishidan teskari tomondan qaranganda).

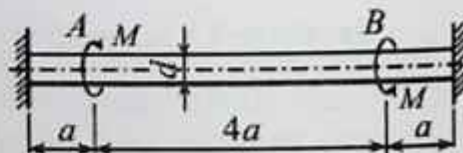


5.4.9. Ko'rsatilgan valdagi A va B ko'ndalang qismning bir-biriga nisbatan buralish burchagi 10 mrad ., oraliqlari $a=40$ sm, diametri $d=20$ sm, $G=80 \text{ GPa}$ eng katta urinma kuchlanish qiymati aniqlansin.

Javob: $\tau_{\max}=100 \text{ MPa}$

5.4.10. Ko'rsatilgan val uchun eng katta urinma kuchlanish aniqlansin ($d=100 \text{ mm}$), ($M=20 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$, $a=0,5 \text{ m}$, $GJ_p=1 \text{ mN}\cdot\text{m}^2$). Ikki tomoni mahkamlangandan keyin yuqori dagi moment ta'siridan qancha burchakka buralish mumkin va bu holatda eng katta urinma kuchlanishi qanday bo'ladi?

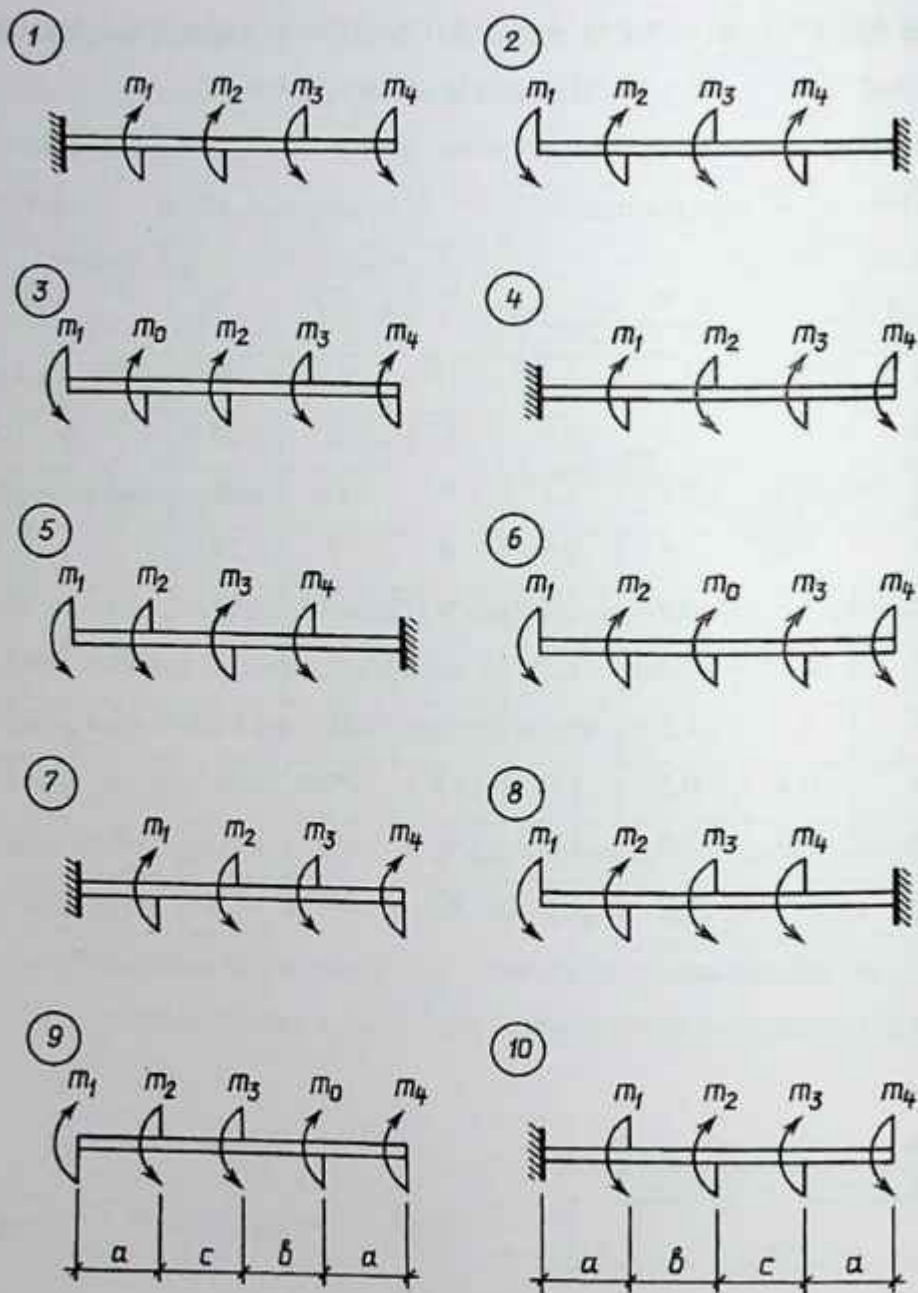
Javob: $\tau_{\max}=100 \text{ MPa}$,
 $\varphi_{B, A_0}=10 \text{ mrad}$, $\tau'_{\max}=50 \text{ MPa}$.



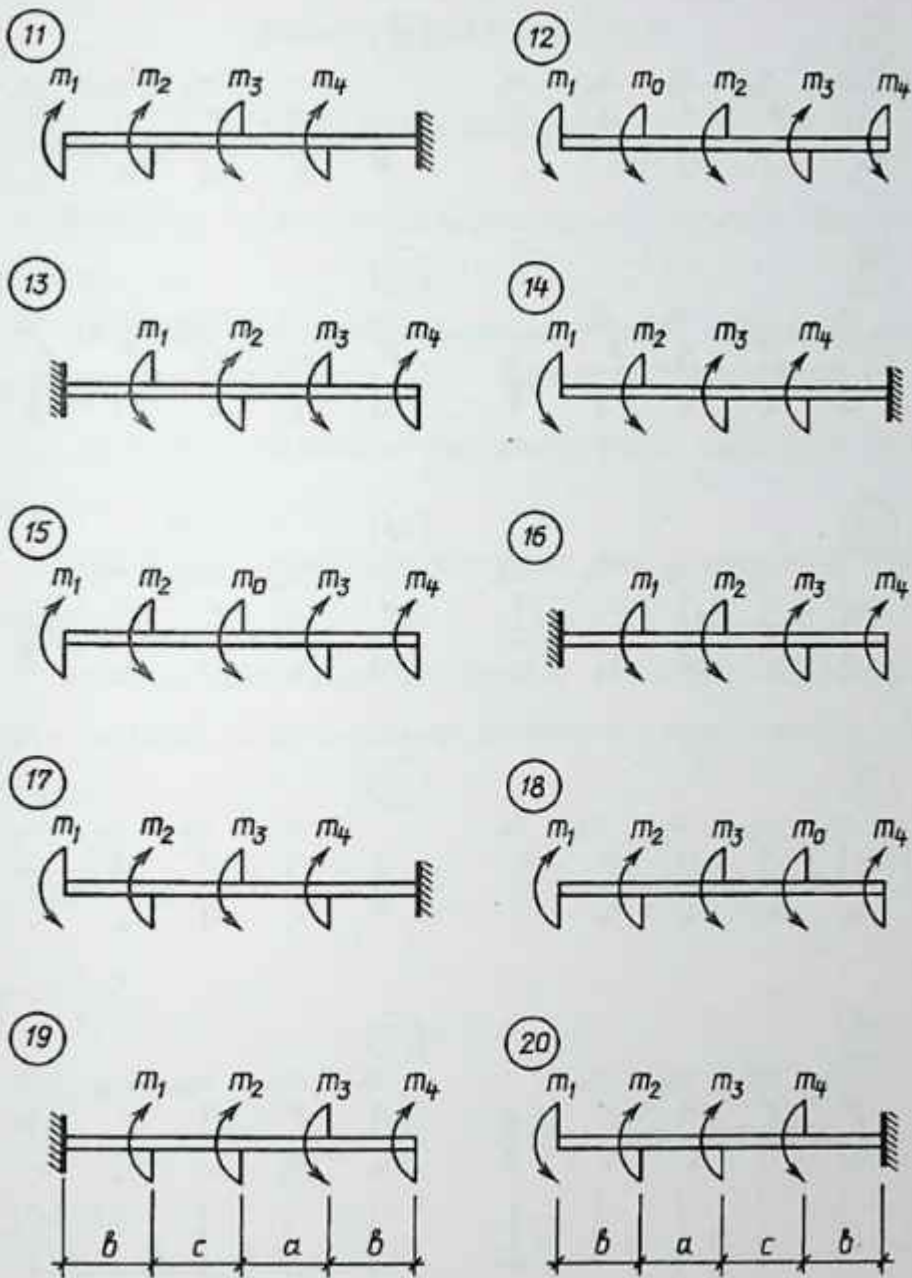
5.5 MUSTAQIL YECHISH UCHUN HISOB–GRAFIK ISHLARI UCHUN TOPSHIRIQLAR

5–jadval

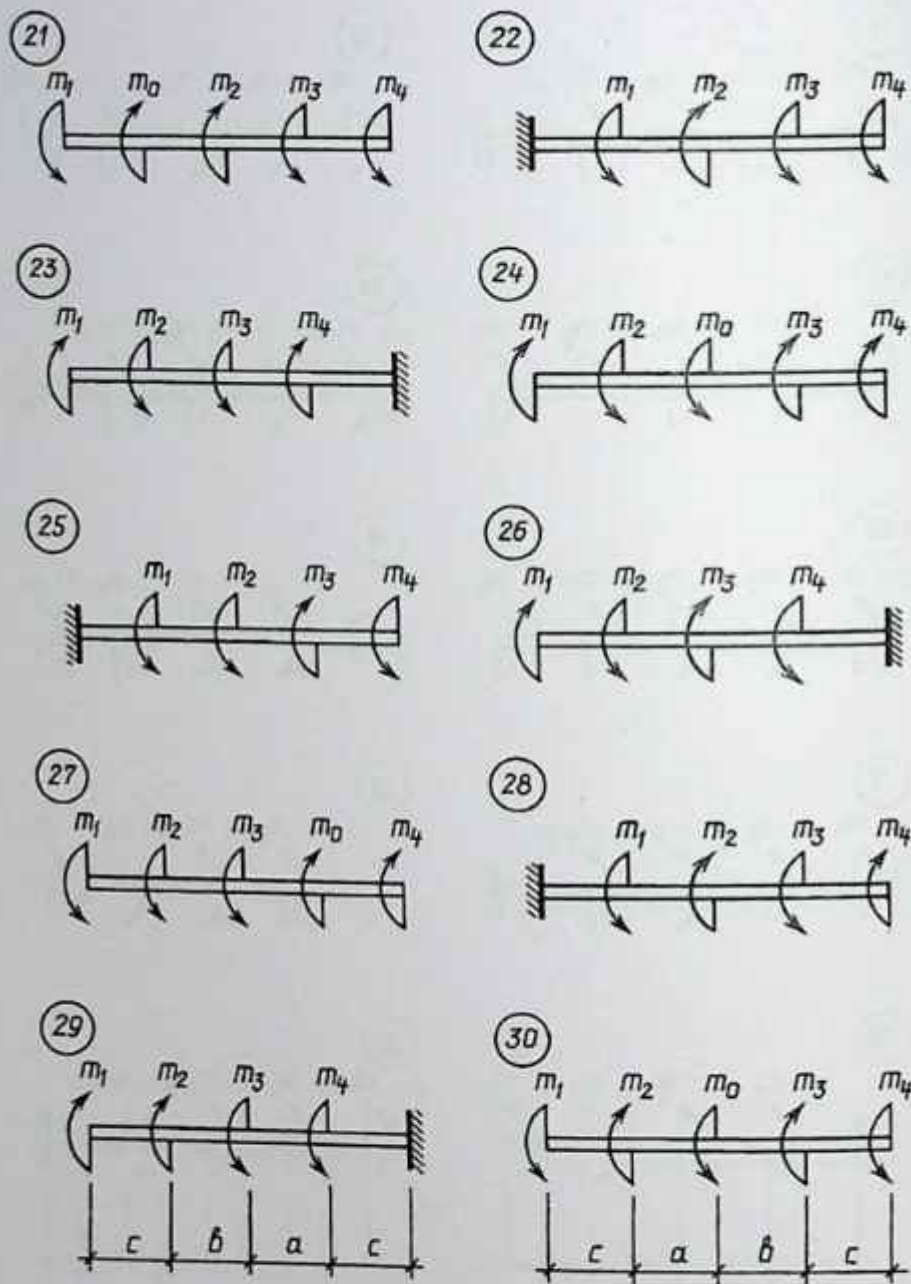
Tartib raqami, №	Oraliq uzunligi, m			Momentlar, kN·m				[θ], gradus
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>m</i> ₁	<i>m</i> ₂	<i>m</i> ₃	<i>m</i> ₄	
1	1,1	1,7	0,4	10	17	9	26	2,0
2	1,2	1,0	0,9	33	8	25	7	1,5
3	1,3	0,8	1,1	5	18	8	25	1,0
4	1,4	1,6	0,8	4	9	24	7	2,5
5	1,5	0,9	0,7	6	19	10	24	3,0
6	0,6	1,4	1,2	32	9	23	8	1,6
7	0,7	1,7	0,9	4	18	10	27	2,7
8	0,8	0,5	1,9	13	10	22	7	3,0
9	0,9	1,3	1,6	4	20	9	26	1,2
10	1,0	0,6	1,8	30	11	23	6	2,4



5.5.1-shakl, a.



5.5.1-shakl, b.



5.5.1-shakl, c.

Nazorat uchun test savollari

1. $\tau_{\rho} = \frac{M\delta}{G \cdot J_{\rho}} \cdot \rho$ – formula nimani ifodalaydi?

A. Buralishda val ko'ndalang kesimning ixtiyoriy nuqtasidagi urinma kuchlanishni.

B. Buralishda ko'ndalang kesimning chetki nuqtasidagi urinma kuchlanishni.

C. Buralishda ko'ndalang kesimning pastki nuqtasidagi normal kuchlanishni.

D. Buralishda ko'ndalang kesimning pastki nuqtasidagi urinma kuchlanishni.

2. Buralish deformasiyasida doiraviy val ko'ndalang kesimining ixtiyoriy nuqtasida hosil bo'ladigan kuchlanish qanday formula asosida aniqlanadi?

A. $\tau = \frac{M \cdot \rho}{I_{\rho}}$

B. $\sigma = \frac{M \cdot y}{I_z}$

C. $\tau = \frac{Q}{A}$

D. $\tau = \frac{M \cdot \ell}{G I_p}$

3. Buralish masalasida quyidagi gipotezalardan qaysi biri qabul qilingan?
- A. Ko'ndalang kesimlar tekisligicha qolib, ular orasidagi masofa o'zgarmaydi.
 - B. Val sirtida ajratilgan elementar to'rtburchaklar rombgaga aylanadi.
 - C. Ko'ndalang kesimda o'tkazilgan to'g'ri chiziqlar deyarli to'g'riligicha qoladi.
 - D. Tekis ko'ndalang kesimlar val buralishi natijasida deyarli o'zgarmaydi.
4. Buralishda ichki kuchlar qanday usulda aniqlanadi?
- A. Kesish usuli.
 - B. Kuch usuli.
 - C. Aralash usuli.
 - D. Proyeksiyalash usuli.
5. Buralishda maksimal urinma kuchlanish ko'ndalang kesim qaysi nuqtalarida hosil bo'ladi?
- A. Chetki (sirtqi) nuqtalarda.
 - B. Ixtiyoriy nuqtasda.
 - C. O'rtadagi nuqtada.
 - D. Pastki nuqtalarda.
6. Buralishda mustahkamlik sharti qanday ifodalanadi?

A.
$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_{\text{fi}}}{W_p} \leq [\tau]$$

B.
$$\sigma = \frac{N}{A} \leq [\sigma]$$

C. $\tau = \frac{Q}{A} \leq [\tau]$

D. $\varphi = \frac{M_x}{GI_p} \leq [\varphi]$

7. Buralishda qanday ichki kuchlar faktorlari hosil bo'ladi?

A. Burovchi moment M_b .

B. 3 ta ichki kuchlar komponentalari Q_y , N_x , M_x lar.

C. Kesuvchi kuch Q_y va burovchi moment M_x .

D. Faqatgina kesuvchi kuch Q_y .

8. Buralishdagi mustahkamlik sharti qanday ifodalanadi?

A. Maksimal urinma kuchlanish ruxsat etilgan urinma kuchlanishdan oshib ketmasligi kerak.

B. Burovchi moment ruxsat etilgan normal momentdan oshib ketmasligi kerak

C. Normal kuchlanish ruxsat etilgan urinma kuchlanishdan oshib ketmasligi kerak

D. Maksimal normal kuchlanish nolga bo'lishi kerak.

9. Burovchi momentning epyurasi deb nimaga aytiladi?

A. Burovchi momentning val o'qi bo'ylab o'zgarishini ifodalovchi grafik.

B. Bo'ylama kuch va burovchi momentni val o'qi bo'ylab o'zgarishini ifodalovchi grafik.

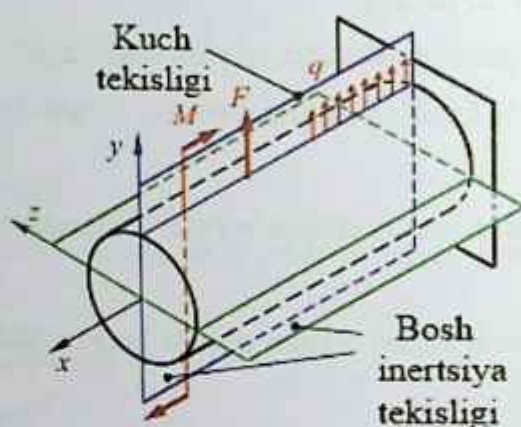
C. Eguvchi momentni val o'qi bo'ylab o'zgarishini ifodalovchi grafik.

D. Ko'ndalang kuchni val o'qi bo'ylab o'zgarishini ifodalovchi grafik.

VI BOB. EGILISH

6.1. Egilishda asosiy tushunchalar

Qurilishda egilish deformasiyasiga ishlaydigan konstruksiya elementlari *balka* deb ataladi. Brus ko'ndalang kesimi har xil to'plangan, yoyilgan yoki juft kuchlar (tashqi moment) ta'sirida bo'ladi va natijada egiladi. Agar balka ko'ndalang kesimida ichki kuchlar sifatida ko'ndalang kuch va eguvchi moment hosil bo'lsa, bunday deformasiyaga *egilish deformasiyasi* deyiladi.



6.1.1-shakl. Balkaning egilish holati

Egilish sterjen ko'ndalang kesimida ichki zo'riqish kuchlari hosil bo'lishiga qarab 3 xilga ajratiladi:

1. Sof egilish ($M=\text{const}$, $Q=N=0$).
2. Ko'ndalang egilish ($M \neq 0$, $Q \neq 0$, $N=0$).
3. Bo'ylama egilish (ustuvorlik).

Agar tashqi yuklamalar ta'sirida balka ko'ndalang kesimlarida shu ko'ndalang kesimga tik ichki kuchlar momenti hosil bo'lsa, egilish yuzaga keladi. Agar balka kesimlarida faqat ichki kuchlar momenti – M hosil bo'lsa, sof egilish, momentdan tashqari ko'ndalang kuch Q ham hosil bo'lsa, ko'ndalang egilish deyiladi.

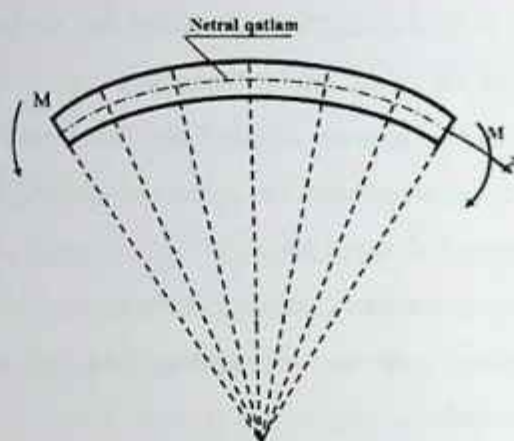
Agar eguvchi moment tekisligi ko'ndalang kesim bosh inersiya o'qlarining biri bilan ustma–ust tushsa to'g'ri egilish, ustma–ust tushmasa qiyshiq egilish deyiladi.

Egilishning cho'zish va buralishga nisbatan o'ziga xos jihati, birinchidan, deformasiyada sterjen bo'ylama o'qi to'g'ri chiziq holida qolmaydi, ikkinchidan, sterjen ko'ndalang kesimlarida turli ishorali siquvchi va cho'zuvchi normal kuchlanishlar, albatta, hosil bo'ladi.

Qoida bo'yicha, egilayotgan sterjenlar ko'ndalang kesimida kamida bitta simmetriya o'qiga ega bo'ladi, shuning uchun hisoblashlarda tashqi yuklama yo'nalishini balka ko'ndalang kesimi simmetriya o'qi bilan ustma–ust tushadi deb faraz qilinadi.

Deformasiyalanishda balka to'ring bo'ylama qatlamlari egiladi, lekin parallelligicha qoladi, to'r tik chiziqlari esa to'g'ri chiziqligicha qolib, bir–biriga nisbatan buriladi. Tik chiziqlarni to'g'riligicha qolishi yassi kesimlar gipotezasini qo'llash mumkinligini tasdiqlaydi.

Balka yuqori qatlamlari cho'zilgan, pastki qatlamlari siqilgani 6.1.2–shakldan ko'rinib turibdi. Bundan siqilgan va cho'zilgan qatlamlar o'rtasida uzunligi o'zgarmaydigan, mos ravishda kuchlanishdan xoli qatlam mavjudligi kelib chiqadi. Ushbu qatlam neytral qatlam deyiladi.

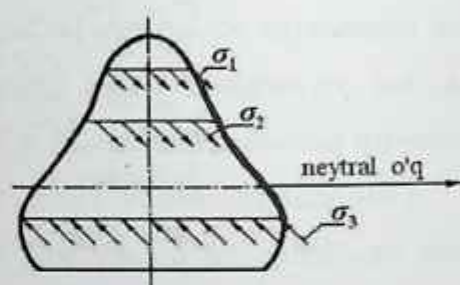


6.1.2–shakl. Balkaning sof egilishi

Ko'ndalang kesimdagi neytral qatlamdan o'tuvchi o'q kesimni cho'zilgan va siqilgan sohalarga ajratadi. Bu o'qqa neytral o'q deyiladi. Neytral o'qni x o'qi deb olamiz.

Balka alohida qatlamlari siqilgan yoki cho'zilgan bo'lgani uchun ko'ndalang kesimda σ normal kuchlanishlar hosil bo'ladi.

Ta'sir etuvchi yuklanishga nisbatan kesimlar simmetrikligi shartidan neytral o'qqa parallel qatlamlarda normal kuchlanishlar o'zgarmas bo'ladi (6.1.3–shakl).



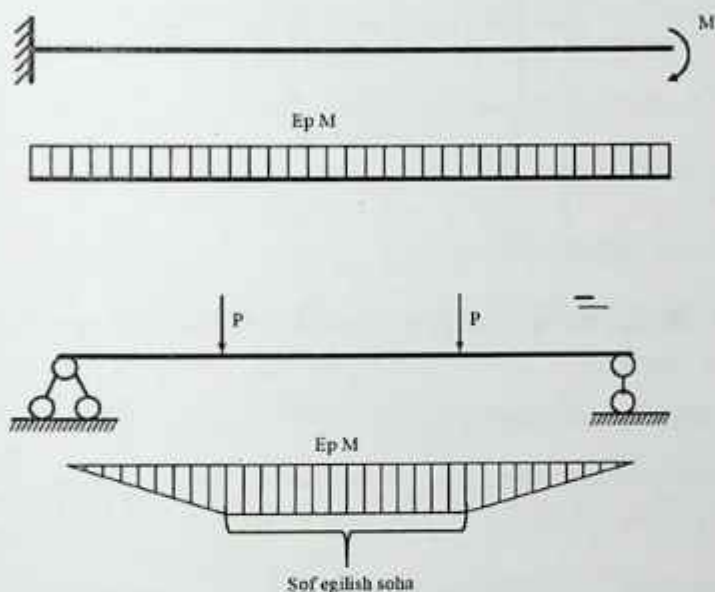
6.1.3–shakl. Balka ko'ndalang kesimida kuchlanishlarning taqsimlanishi.

Eguvchi moment neytral o'q indeksiga ega, ya'ni agar tashqi yuklama ta'sir chizig'i ko'ndalang kesim " y " o'qidan o'tsa, " x " o'qi neytral o'q

bo'ladi va moment " M_x " orqali, agar " y " neytral o'q bo'lsa, moment mos ravishda " M_y " orqali belgilanadi.

Sof egilishda kuchlanishlar

Sof egilish balka ko'ndalang kesimida tashqi yuklamalar ta'sirida ichki kuchlarning M eguvchi momenti paydo bo'lsa va Q ko'ndalang kuch nolga teng bo'lsa hosil bo'ladi. 6.1.4-shaklda sof egilish hosil bo'luvchi balka sxemalari va epyuralariga misollar keltirilgan.



6.1.4-shakl. Turli xil yuklamalar ta'sirida sof egilishning hosil bo'lishi.

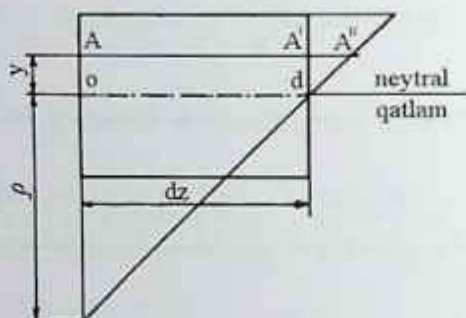
Egilgan balkadan dz uzunlikdagi elementni ajratib, uning muvozanatini ko'ramiz (6.1.5-shakl). OO^I — bu uzunligi o'zgarmaydigan neytral qatlam. Neytral qatlamdan y masofadagi AA^I qatlam AA^{II} ga

uzayadi. O^1OC va $A''A'O^1$ uchburchaklar o'xshashligidan

$$\frac{A^1A^{11}}{y} = \frac{OO^1}{\rho} = \frac{A^1A^{11}}{OO^1} = \varepsilon \quad \text{neytral o'qdan } y \text{ masofada yotuvchi qatlam}$$

nisbiy bo'ylama deformasiyasini topamiz: $\varepsilon = \frac{y}{\rho}$. Guk qonunidan $\frac{\sigma}{E} = \frac{y}{\rho}$,

bu yerdan qatlamda hosil bo'luvchi normal kuchlanish $\sigma = \frac{yE}{\rho}$.

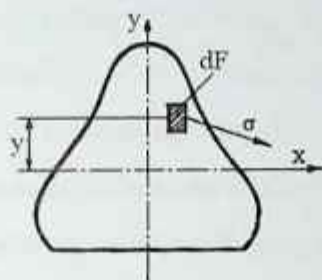


6.1.5-shakl. Sof egilishda normal kuchlanishlarni aniqlash.

Yuqori da ko'rsatilganidek, $N = \int_F \sigma dF$

Ya'ni $N = \int_F \frac{yE}{\rho} dx$, chunki $\frac{E}{\rho} = const$, u holda $N = \frac{E}{\rho} \int y dx$.

Sof egilishda ko'ndalang kesimdagi ichki bo'ylama kuch N nolga teng: $\frac{E}{\rho} \neq 0$, demak, $\int y dx = 0$ dan $\int y dF = S_x$ – neytral x o'qiga nisbatan ko'ndalang kesim yuzasining statik momenti. Kesim og'irlik markazidan o'tuvchi o'qqa nisbatan statik moment nolga teng. Bundan neytral o'q kesim og'irlik markazidan o'tishi kelib chiqadi.



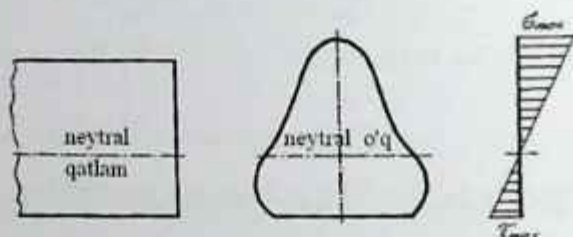
6.1.6—shakl. Balkaning ko'ndalang kesim yuzasiga ta'sir etuvchi kuchlanish.

y o'qiga nisbatan ichki kuchlar momenti $M_y = \int_F \frac{E}{\rho} xy dF$ ifodadan aniqlanadi, ammo momentning ta'sir tekisligi y o'qi orqali o'tgani uchun $M_y = 0$ bo'ladi. $\frac{E}{\rho} \neq 0$ bo'lgani uchun $\int_A xy dF = 0$. Bu yerdagi $\int_F xy dF$ ifoda ko'ndalang kesimning x, y o'qlariga nisbatan markazdan qochma inersiya momentiga teng hamda bosh o'qlarga nisbatan markazdan qochma inersiya momentlari nolga teng. Demak, y o'qi shartga ko'ra markaziy o'q edi, endi bosh o'q ham bo'ladi, mos ravishda kesim og'irlik markazidan o'tuvchi x neytral o'qi ham simmetriya o'qiga tik bo'lib, inersiya bosh markaziy o'qi bo'ladi.

Momentning x neytral o'qiga nisbatan muvozanat sharti $M_x - \int_F \sigma y dF = 0$ yoki $M_x - \frac{E}{\rho} \int_F y^2 dF = 0$, $\sigma = \frac{yE}{\rho}$ bo'lgani uchun $\frac{E}{\rho} = \frac{\sigma}{y}$ hamda $\int_F y^2 dF$ ifoda x – neytral o'qqa nisbatan kesim inersiya momentiga teng:

$$M_x - \frac{G}{y} I_x = 0 \quad \text{yoki} \quad G = \frac{M_x Y}{I_x}. \quad (6.1.1)$$

Ko'ndalang kesim ixtiyoriy nuqtasidagi normal kuchlanishlarning egilishdagi qiymatini (6.1) ifoda aniqlash imkonini beradi. Chunki har bir ko'ndalang kesim uchun eguvchi moment epyurasidan aniqlanuvchi M_x va I_x inersiya momentlari o'zgarmas kattalik bo'lganligi sababli ko'ndalang kesim har bir nuqtasidagi normal kuchlanishlar neytral o'qdan shu nuqtagacha bo'lgan masofa orqali aniqlanadi. Kesim balandligi bo'ylab normal kuchlanishlar epyurasi to'g'ri chiziqli, chunki (6.1.1) ifodada ordinata "y" birinchi darajada qatnashmoqda (6.7-shakl).



6.1.7-shakl. Sterjenning ko'ndalang kesim yuzasida kuchlanishning taqsimlanishi.

Neytral o'qqa nisbatan ko'ndalang kesim simmetrik bo'lgan holda, y o'qqa nisbatan normal kuchlanishlar epyurasi ham simmetrik bo'ladi.

Sof egilishdagi mustahkamlik sharti quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_y} \leq [\sigma] \quad (6.1.2)$$

y neytral o'qqa nisbatan ko'ndalang kesimi simmetrik bo'lgan sterjenlar uchun qo'llaniladi. Cho'zilish yoki buralishdagi kabi masalalar egilishda ham mustahkamlik shartidan foydalanib yechiladi, ya'ni mustahkamlik shartidan ko'ndalang kesim kerakli o'lchamlari, ruxsat etilgan tashqi yuklama kattaligi aniqlanadi, mavjud inshoot mustahkamligi tekshiriladi va hokazo.

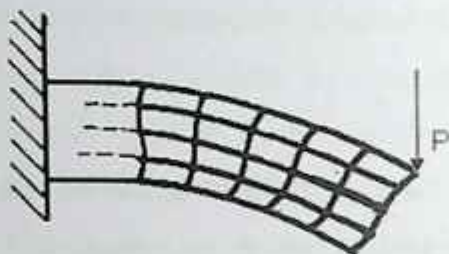
Ko'ndalang egilishdagi kuchlanishlar

Ko'ndalang egilishdagi tashqi yuklamalar ta'sirida egiluvchi balka kesimlarida ichki kuchlar momenti M dan tashqari ko'ndalang kuch Q ham hosil bo'ladi. Bu Q kuch balka ko'ndalang kesimlarida urinma kuchlanish τ hosil bo'lishiga sabab bo'ladi.

O'z navbatida τ urinma kuchlanishlari burchak deformasiyalarini hosil qilish barobarida egiluvchi balka to'rida o'tkazilgan ko'ndalang chiziqlarni qiyshayishiga olib keladi (6.1.8-shakl), ya'ni ko'ndalang egilishda yassi kesimlar gipotezasi bajarilmaydi. Ammo o'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, Q kuchning balka uzunligi bo'yicha o'zgar-mas qiymatida ko'ndalang kesimlar shaklining o'zgarishi normal kuchlanishlarga ta'sir etmaydi hamda Q kuchining o'zgaruvchi qiymatlarida esa ta'siri juda kichik.

Bu holat ko'ndalang egilishda normal kuchlanishlar miqdorini sof egilish kabi aniqlash imkonini beradi. Ko'ndalang kesimlar shaklini o'zgarishi balka ko'ndalang kesimlarida normal kuchlanishlarni paydo bo'lishiga olib keladi, ya'ni balka "qatlamlari" bir-birini "bosadi", ammo

ushbu kuchlanishlar miqdori uncha katta bo'lmagani uchun ularni hisoblashlarda e'tiborga olinmaydi. Demak, urinma kuchlanishlarni aniqlash taqriban, ammo amaliyot uchun yetarli darajadagi aniqlikda amalga oshiriladi, degan xulosa kelib chiqadi.



6.1.8-shakl. Konsol balkaning egilishi.

Ko'ndalang egilish holatidagi balkadan dz uzunlikdagi element ajratamiz (6.1.9-shakl). Ajratilgan elementni neytral qatlamdan "y" masofada bo'ylama gorizontall kesim o'tkazib 2 ta qismga ajratamiz va AB tekislik bilan chegaralangan yuqori qismining muvozanatini ko'ramiz. Urinma kuchlanishlar ko'ndalang kesim darajasida neytral o'q "x" ga parallel va normal kuchlanishlar o'zgaras deb faraz qilamiz. Urinma kuchlanishlar juftligi qonuniga asosan AB tekislik va ko'ndalang kesim A nuqtasida τ , B nuqtasida $\tau + d\tau$ urinma kuchlanishlar paydo bo'ladi.

Ajratilgan element yuqori qismi muvozanat tenglamalarini sterjen bo'ylama o'qiga proyeksiyalar yig'indisi ko'rinishida tuzamiz:

$$\sum Z = \int_F \alpha dF + b dz + \frac{d\tau \cdot dz \cdot b}{2} - \int_{F'} \alpha dF - \int_{F'} d\alpha dF = 0.$$

Bu yerda: b —ko'ndalang kesimning AB tekislik darajasidagi uzunligi.

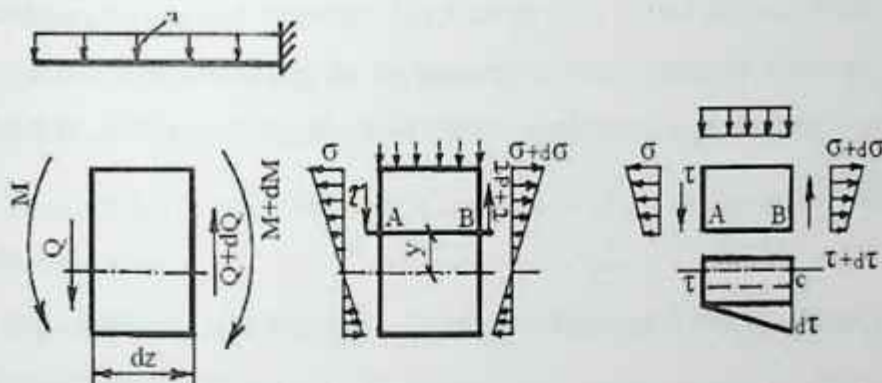
Ikkinchi darajali kichik miqdor $\left(\frac{d\tau dz b}{2}\right)$ ni e'tiborga olmasdan:

$$d\sigma = \frac{dM_y}{I_x}, \int_F d\sigma dF = \frac{dM}{I_x}, \int_F y dF = S_x^*$$

$$\frac{dM}{I_x} S_x^* = \tau b dz$$

Bu yerda:

S_x^* – ko'ndalang kesim AB tekislikdan yuqorida joylashgan F^* yuzasining statik momenti.



6.1.9–shakl. Ko'ndalang egilishda urinma kuchlanishlarni aniqlash.

Juravskiy bog'lanishidan $\frac{dM}{dz} = Q$, demak,

$$\tau = \frac{QS_x^*}{I_x b} \quad (6.1.3)$$

Natijada (6.1.3)– Juravskiy bog'lanishini hosil qilamiz.

Unga ko'rilayotgan har bir ko'ndalang kesim uchun o'zgarmas, ko'ndalang kuchlar epyurasidan aniqlanuvchi Q -ko'ndalang ichki kuch kattaligi, Q kabi o'zgarmas bo'lgan neytral o'qqa nisbatan butun kesim I_x inersiya momenti, aniqlanayotgan kuchlanish darajasidan kesim "eni" b (b – kattaligi to'g'ri to'rtburchak, qo'shtavr devori kabilar uchun o'zgarmas, doira uchun o'zgaruvchi bo'lishi mumkin), hisoblash darajasidagi yuqori da joylashgan ko'ndalang kesim yuzasining statik momenti S_x^* lar kiradi.

6.2 Balka va ramalarda tayanch reaksiya kuchlarini aniqlash

Statik aniq balka va ramalarda ichki zo'riqish kuchlarini aniqlashdan avval tayanch reaksiya kuchlarini aniqlab olish talab qilinadi. Tayanch reaksiya kuchlari statikaning muvozanat tenglamalaridan foydalanib aniqlanadi:

$$\sum X = 0; \sum Y = 0; \sum M_A = 0 \quad (6.2.1)$$

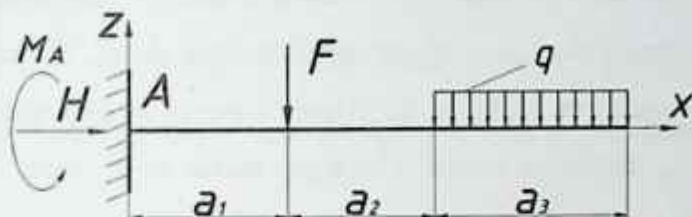
Odatda $\sum Y = 0$ tenglama tayanch reaksiya kuchlarining to'g'ri yoki noto'g'riligini bilish uchun foydalaniladi. U holda statik muvozanat tenglamasini quyidagicha tuzsak ham bo'ladi:

$$\sum X = 0; \sum M_A = 0. \sum M_B = 0. \quad (6.2.2)$$

Agar tenglama yechilganda tayanch reaksiya ishorasi manfiy chiqsa, tayanch reaksiyasining yo'nalishini teskari yo'nalishga o'zgartirish zarur.

Mavzuga doir masalalar yechish.

6.2.1–masala. Konsol balkaning tayanch reaksiyasi aniqlansin (6.2.1–shakl).



6.2.1–shakl.

Yechish:

1. Qistirib mahkamlangan tayanchda uchta reaksiya hosil bo'ladi. Ulardan ikkitasi vertikal va gorizontaal yo'nalgan A, N reaksiya kuchlari bo'lib, uchinchisi shu tayanchda qo'zg'aladigan M_A reaktiv momentdir.

Bu reaksiya kuchlarini topish uchun statikaning muvozanat tenglamalarini tuzamiz:

1. $\sum X = 0$ tenglamadan $N=0$ ni topamiz.
2. $\sum Z = A - p_1 - pa_3 = 0$, bunda $A = p_1 + pa_3$
3. $\sum M_A = -pa_1 - qa_3 \left(a + a_3 + \frac{a_3}{2} \right) = 0$,

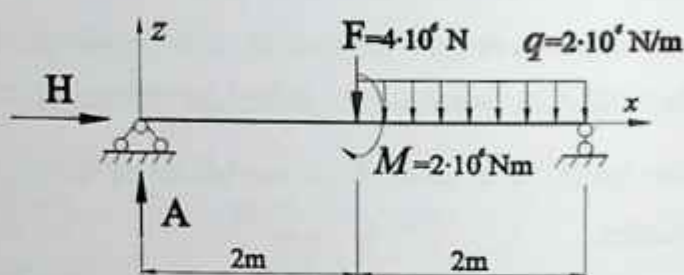
bunda

$$M_A = -pa_1 - qa_3 \left(a_1 + a_2 \frac{1}{2} a_3 \right).$$

Xulosa:

Reaktiv moment ishorasining minus chiqqanligi reaktiv moment M_A ning yo'nalishini teskariga qaratish kerakligidan darak beradi. Shunday qilib, reaktiv moment balkaga qo'yilgan hamma kuchlardan balkaning mahkamlangan nuqtasiga nisbatan olingan statik momentlar yig'indisiga tengdir.

6.2.2-masala. Ikki taynchda yotgan balkaning tayanch reaksiyalari topilsin (6.2.2 b-shakl). Kuch va masofa qiymatlari shaklda ko'rsatilgan.



6.2.2-shakl.

Yechish:

Masalani yechish uchun statikaning muvozanat tenglamalaridan foydalanamiz. Balkaga gorizontaal yo'nalgan kuchlar qo'yilmaganligidan $N=0$ bo'ladi:

$$\sum M_B = A \cdot 4 - P \cdot 2 - P \cdot 2 - q \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + M = 0;$$

$$A = \frac{10}{4} = 25000N.$$

$$\sum M_A = -B \cdot 4 + q \cdot 2 \cdot 3 + P \cdot 2 + M = 0;$$

$$B = \frac{22}{4} = 55000 \text{ N}.$$

Tekshirish:

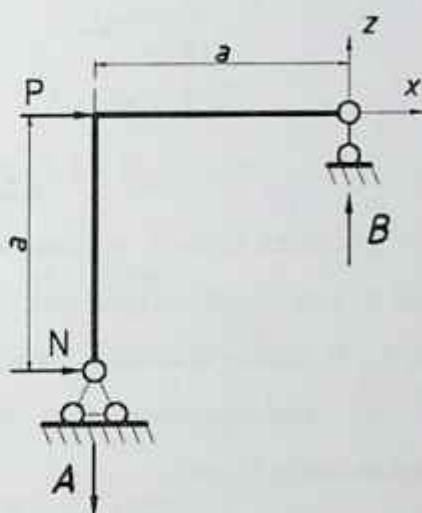
$$\sum Z = A + B - P - 2q = 2,5 + 5,5 - 4 - 4 = 0.$$

Oxirgi natija tayanch reaksiyalarining to'g'ri topilganligini tasdiqlaydi.

6.2.3–masala. Berilgan ramaning tayanch reaksiyari topilsin (6.2.3–shakl).

Yechish:

1. Bunday konstruksiyalarning qo'zg'almas tayanchlarida gorizontal yo'nalgan N reaksiya hosil bo'ladi. A , B va N reaksiyalarni topish uchun statikada uchta muvozanat tenglamalari tuziladi:



6.2.3–shakl.

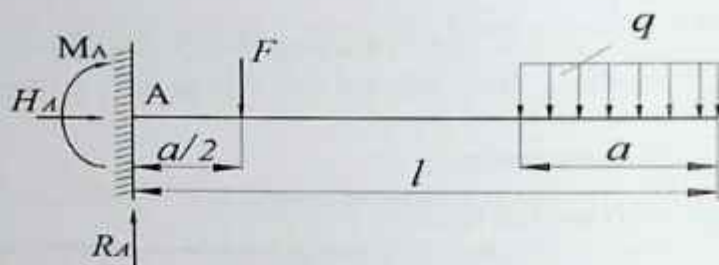
$$\sum M_A = 0; Pa - Ba = 0, B = P;$$

$$\sum M_B = 0; Aa - Na = 0, A = -N;$$

$$\sum X = 0; P - N = 0, N = P;$$

A reaksiya ishorasining minus chiqqanligi boshda unga qo'yilgan yo'nalishning to'g'ri emasligini ko'rsatadi. Bu esa reaksiya yo'nalishini teskari tomonga o'zgartirish kerakligini talab qiladi.

6.2.4–masala. Konsol balkaning tayanch reaksiyalari aniqlansin (6.2.4–shakl).



6.2.4–shakl.

Yechish: Qistirib mahkamlangan tayanchda uchta reaksiya kuchi hosil bo'lishini aytib o'tgan edik. Tayanchda vertikal va gorizontaal yo'nalgan R_A , H_A reaksiya kuchlari hamda M_A reaktiv moment hosil bo'ladi.

Bu reaksiya kuchlarini topish uchun statikaning muvozanat tenglamalarini tuzamiz:

1. $\sum F_i(X) = 0$ dan $N_A = 0$ ni topamiz;
2. $\sum F_i(Y) = 0$; $R_A - P - qa = 0$, bundan $R_A = P + qa$
3. $\sum M_A(F_i) = 0$; $M_A + P \frac{a}{2} + qa \left(1 - \frac{a}{2}\right) = 0$ bundan

$$M_A = -P \frac{a}{2} - qa \left(1 - \frac{a}{2}\right) \text{ ifodasi hosil bo'ladi.}$$

Demak, reaktiv moment M_A ning yo'nalishini teskari yo'nalishga o'zgartiramiz.

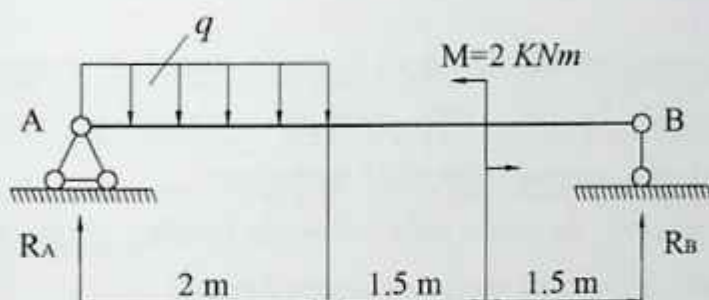
6.2.5–masala. Ikki tayanchda yotgan balkaning tayanch reaksiyalari topilsin (6.2.5–shakl). $q = 1,2 \text{ N/m}$; $M = 2 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$

Yechish:

1. Balka gorizantal yo'nalgan kuchlar qo'yilmaganligidan $N_A = 0$ bo'ladi, qolgan tayanchlar reaksiyalarini topish uchun quyidagi formuladan foydalanamiz:

$$\sum M_A(F_i) = 0; \quad q \cdot 2 \cdot 1 - M - R_B \cdot 5 = 0;$$

$$\sum M_B(F_i) = 0; \quad -M - q \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + R_A \cdot 5 = 0;$$



6.2.5–shakl.

$$R_B = \frac{q \cdot 2 \cdot 1 - M}{5}$$

$$R_A = \frac{q \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + M}{5}$$

$$R_B = \frac{1,2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 - 2}{5} = 0,08 \text{ kN.}$$

$$R_A = \frac{1,2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 2}{5} = 2,32 \text{ kN.}$$

Tekshirish:

$$\sum F_i(Y) = 0; \quad R_A + R_B - q \cdot 2 = 0$$

$$2,32 + 0,08 - 1,2 \cdot 2 = 2,4 - 2,4 = 0$$

6.3 Egilishda balkalarda ichki kuchlarni aniqlash va epyura qurish

Balkalarning mustahkamligi va bikrligini hisoblashda uzunligi bo'yicha qaysi kerakli kesimida ichki zo'riqish kuchlarining ekstremal (eng katta va eng kichik) qiymatlarini bilish muhimdir.

Balka uzunligi bo'yicha ichki zo'riqish kuchlari o'zgarishi qonuniyatini ko'rsatuvchi chizma grafigiga *epyura* deyiladi.

Epyuralarni to'g'ri qurish muhim ahamyatga ega bo'lib, ular yordamida sterjenning zo'riqish kuchlar qiymatlari va xavfli kesimlar aniqlanadi.

Epyuralarni qurishda quyidagi qoidalarga amal qilish tavsiya etiladi:

1. Statik aniq balka tayanch reaksiya kuchlari statikaning muvozanat tenglamalari yordamida aniqlanadi;
2. Sterjenni tegishli oraliqlarga ajratib sanoqli tartibda 1, 2, 3,..... raqamlar bilan belgilanadi;

3. Har-bir oraliq uchun kesish usulidan foydalanib eguvchi moment M , ko'ndalang kuch Q va bo'ylama kuch N tenglamalari tuziladi;

4. Tenglamaga oraliqlarning chegaraviy kesim qiymatlari qo'yilib, analitik usulda ichki zo'riqish kuchlarining miqdori ordinatalari aniqlanadi;

5. Hisoblangan ordinatalar masshtab bilan brus o'qiga parallel qilib o'tkazilgan to'g'ri nol chiziqqa tik (perpendikulyar) qilib neytral o'q joylashtiriladi va epyura chiziladi;

6. Qurilgan epyuralar nol chiziqqa tik bo'lgan chiziqlar bilan birlashtiriladi.

Qurilgan epyuralardan eguvchi moment M va ko'ndalang kuch Q larning ekstremal qiymatlarini aniqlab, ularning mustahkamligini tekshirish mumkin.

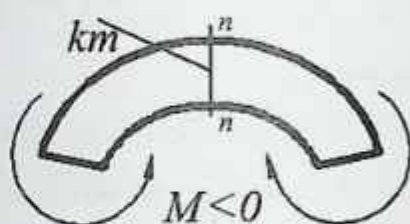
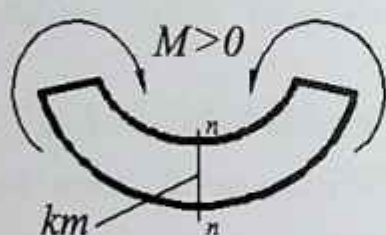
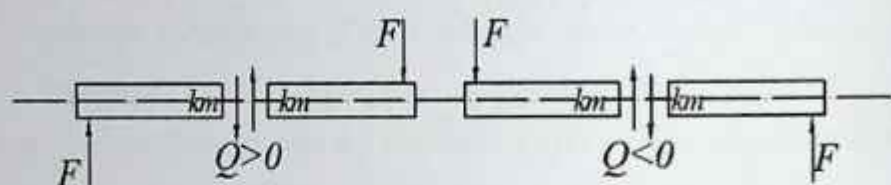
Ko'ndalang kuch balkadan kesim bilan ajratib olingan kesimga ta'sir etayotgan barcha kuchlarning (tashqi va reaksiya kuchlari) balka o'qiga tik yo'nalgan o'qqa nisbatan olingan proyeksiyalarining algebraik yig'indisidan iborat bo'ladi:

$$Q_y(x) = \sum Y_i \quad (6.3.1)$$

Eguvchi moment esa balkadan ajratib olingan o'sha qism kesimiga ko'ndalang ta'sir etayotgan kuchlardan olingan momentlarning algebraik yig'indisiga teng:

$$M(x) = \sum M_i \quad (6.3.2)$$

Ko'ndalang kuch va eguvchi momentlarning ishoralari chizmada ko'rsatilgan:



Eguvchi moment M , ko'ndalang kuch Q va teng tarqalgan kuch q intensivligi orasidagi differensial bog'lanish quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\frac{dM_x}{dx} = Q_x \quad (6.3.3)$$

$$\frac{d^2 M_x}{dx^2} = \frac{dQ_x}{dx} = -q \quad (6.3.4)$$

Ushbu differensial bog'lanishlardan, birinchidan, ko'ndalang kuch Q bilan eguvchi moment M larning epyuralarini qurishga, ikkinchidan qurilgan epyuralarning to'g'ri yoki noto'g'ri qurilganini tekshirishga imkon beradi:

⇒ eguvchi momentdan Z absissa bo'yicha olingan hosila tekshirilayotgan kesimdagi ko'ndalang kuchga tengdir;

⇒ eguvchi momentdan Z absissa bo'yicha olingan ikkinchi hosila yoyilgan yuk intensivligining teskari ishora bilan olingan qiymatiga tengdir;

Yuqori da keltirilgan differensial bog'lanishlardan, birinchidan, ko'ndalang kuch va eguvchi M larning epyuralarini qurishga, ikkinchidan esa qurilgan epyurlarning to'g'ri yoki noto'g'riligini tekshirishga imkon beruvchi quydagi muhim xulosalar kelib chiqadi:

⇒ yoyilgan yuk intensivligi bo'lmagan uchastkalarda Q ning epyurasi to'sin o'qiga parallel yo'nalgan to'g'ri chiziq, M_x ning epyurasi esa to'sin o'qiga og'ma yo'nalgan to'g'ri chiziq bilan chegaralangan bo'ladi;

⇒ yoyilgan yuk intensivligi ta'sir etayotgan uchastkalarda Q ning epyurasi to'sin o'qiga og'ma to'g'ri chiziq, M ning epyurasi esa kvadratik parabola yoyi bilan chegaralangan bo'ladi;

⇒ kesuvchi kuch nolga teng bo'lgan kesimda eguvchi moment ekstremal qiymatga erishadi;

⇒ $Q > 0$ bo'lgan uchastkalarda chapdan o'ngga tomon M ning ordinatasi orta boshlaydi, ya'ni eguvchi momentning musbat qiymati oshadi, manfiy qiymati esa kamayadi;

⇒ aksincha, $Q < 0$ bo'lgan uchastkalarda esa M ning ordinatasi kamaya boshlaydi;

⇒ to'plangan kuch qo'yilgan kesimlarda Q ning epyurasi shu kuch miqdori qadar sakraydi, M ning epyurasini chegaralovchi chiziq esa o'z yo'nalishini o'zgartiradi;

⇒ juft kuch qo'yilgan kesimlarda Q ning epyurasida hech qanday o'zgarish bo'lmaydi, M ning epyurasida esa shu juft kuch miqdori qadar sakrash sodir bo'ladi;

⇒ chetki sharnierli tayanchlarda kesuvchi kuch tayanch reaksiyalariga, eguvchi moment esa nolga teng bo'ladi (agar shu kesimlarga juft kuch qo'yilmagan bo'lsa);

⇒ to'sinning erkin uchiga juft kuch qo'yilmagan bo'lsa, eguvchi moment shu kesimda nolga teng bo'ladi; agar uchiga to'plangan kuch ham qo'yilmagan bo'lsa, shu kesimda kesuvchi kuch ham nolga teng bo'ladi;

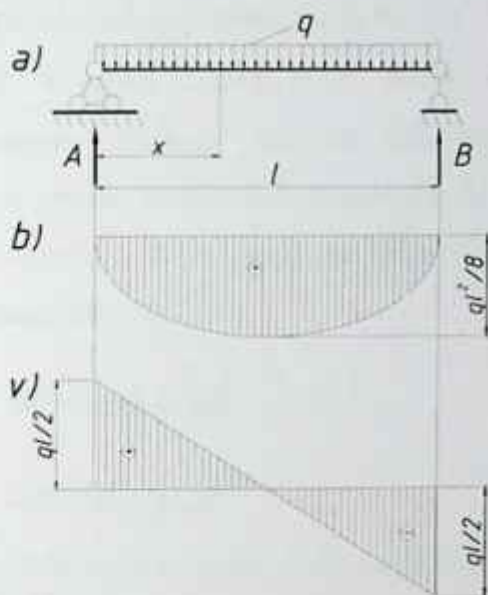
⇒ qistirib mahkamlangan tayanchda kesuvchi kuch shu tayanchning reaksiya kuchiga, eguvchi moment esa reaktiv momentiga teng bo'ladi.

Mavzuga doir masalalar yechish.

6.3.1–masala. Ikki tayanchda yotgan oddiy balkaga intensivligi $q = 10^4 \frac{N}{m}$ tekis taqsimlangan yuk ta'sir qiladi. Shu balka uchun eguvchi moment va kesuvchi kuch epyuralari qurilsin (6.3.1–shakl, a).

Yechish:

1. Ikki tayanchda yotgan balkaning tayanch reaksiyalarini topamiz:



6.3.1–shakl.

Balka simmetrik yuklangani uchun tayanch reaksiyalari har ikki tayanchga barobar taqsimlanadi, ya'ni

$$A = B = \frac{ql}{2}.$$

2. Endi eguvchi moment tenglamasini tuzamiz. Balka bir uchastkadan iborat bo'lgani uchun chap tomondagi kuchlarning chap tayanchdan ixtiyoriy x masofadagi ko'ndalang kesimining og'irlik markaziga nisbatan momentlarining algebraik yig'indisini olamiz:

$$M_x = Ax - q \frac{x^2}{2}.$$

Bu tenglama balkaning hamma uzunligiga yaraydi, ya'ni $\sum M_A = 0$; $Pa - Ba = 0$, $B = P$, $0 < x < l$ gacha o'z kuchini saqlaydi. Eguvchi moment tenglamasi ikkinchi darajali tenglama, ya'ni parabola tenglamasi bo'lganligidan, balkaning bir necha nuqtasidagi eguvchi momentlarning qiymatlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$x = 0 \quad \text{bo'lganda} \quad M_x = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{bo'lganda} \quad M_x = \frac{ql^2}{8} - \frac{ql^2}{32} = \frac{3}{32} ql^2;$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{bo'lganda} \quad M_x = \frac{ql^2}{4} - \frac{ql^2}{8} = \frac{1}{8} ql^2;$$

$$x = \frac{3}{4}l \quad \text{bo'lganda} \quad M_x = \frac{3}{8} ql^2 - \frac{9}{32} ql^2 = \frac{3}{32} ql^2$$

$$x = l \quad \text{bo'lganda} \quad M_x = \frac{1}{2} ql^2 - \frac{1}{2} ql^2 = 0$$

bo'ladi.

Topilgan nuqtalarni tutashtirib, shaklda ko'rsatilgan parabola egri chizig'ini hosil qilamiz (6.3.1-shakl, b). Bu egri chiziq balkaning eguvchi moment epyurasi bo'ladi. Bu epyuradan ko'rinadiki, eng katta eguvchi moment balkaning o'rtasidagi kesimda hosil bo'ladi va uning qiymati quyidagi formuladan aniqlanadi:

$$M_{\max} = \frac{ql^2}{8};$$

Endi kesuvchi kuch tenglamasini yozamiz. Buning uchun kesimdan chap tomonda qolgan kuchlarning Oz o'qiga tushirilgan proyeksiyalarini yig'amiz:

$$Q_x = A - qx = \frac{ql}{2} - qx$$

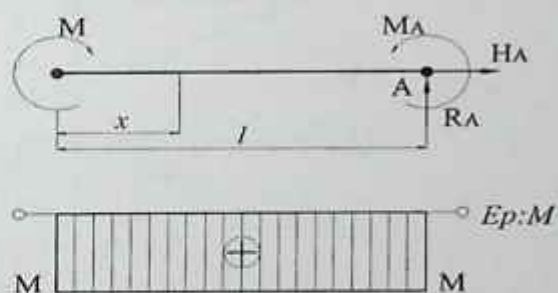
Bu tenglamadan ko'rinadiki, kesuvchi kuch balka uzunligi bo'ylab to'g'ri chiziq qonunu bo'yicha o'zgaradi. Shuning uchun ikki chegara nuqtasiga tegishli qiymatlarni aniqlash kifoya:

$$x = 0 \quad \text{bo'lganda} \quad Q_x = \frac{1}{2}ql,$$

$$\text{va} \quad x = l \quad \text{bo'lganda} \quad Q_x = -\frac{1}{2}ql.$$

Topilgan nuqtalar asosida kesuvchi kuch epyurasini chizamiz (6.3.1-shakl, v). Eng katta eguvchi moment balkaning o'rtasida va eng katta kesuvchi tayanch nuqtalarda hosil bo'ladi.

6.3.2-masala. Ko'rsatilgan konsolli balka uchun tayanch reaksiya kuchi aniqlansin va eguvchi moment M , ko'ndalang kuch Q epyurasi qurilsin.



6.3.2-shakl.

Yechish:

Ko'rsatilgan balkada faqat bitta uchastka (oraliq) bo'ladi.

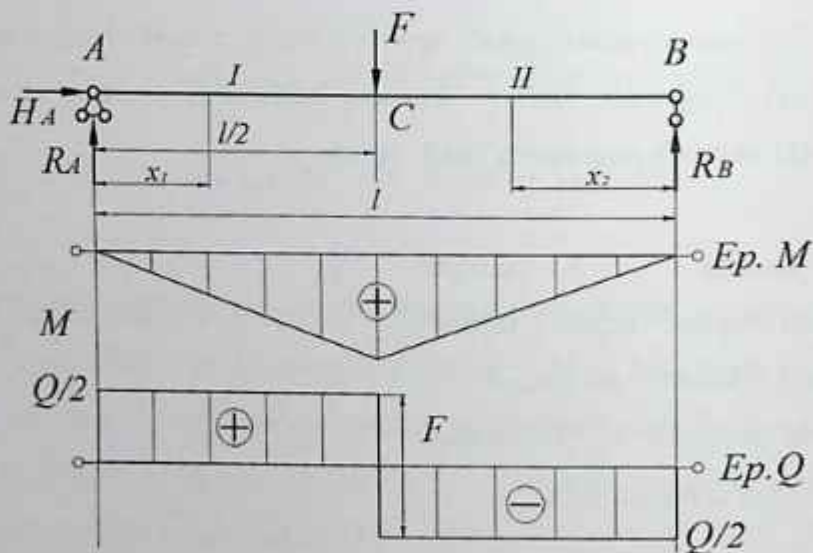
$$\sum X = 0 \rightarrow N_A = 0; \quad \sum Y = 0 \rightarrow R_A = 0; \quad \sum m = 0 \rightarrow M_A = M.$$

Kesish usulidan foydalanib, eguvchi moment M va ko'ndalang kuch Q larning qiymatlarini aniqlaymiz va epyurasini quramiz:

$$M_x = M; \quad Q_x = 0;$$

Demak, ko'rsatilgan balkada sof egilish hosil bo'lar ekan.

6.3.3–masala. Ko'rsatilgan ikki tayanchli balka uchun tayanch reaksiya kuchi aniqlansin va eguvchi moment M , ko'ndalang kuch Q epyurasi qurilsin (6.3.3–shakl).



6.3.3–shakl.

Yechish:

1. Tayanch reaksiya kuchlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$\sum X = 0 \rightarrow N_A = 0 \quad (1);$$

$$\sum Y = 0 \rightarrow R_A - P + R_B = 0 \quad (2)$$

Odatda, bu tenglamani reaksiya kuchlarining qiymatini to'g'riligini tekshiruvga qoldiramiz:

$$\sum M_B = 0. \quad R_A \cdot 1 - P \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0. \quad R_A = \frac{P}{2};$$

$$\sum M_A = 0. \quad R_B \cdot 1 - P \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0. \quad R_B = \frac{P}{2}.$$

$$\sum Y = 0. \quad \frac{P}{2} - P + \frac{P}{2} = 0,$$

Demak, reaksiya kuchlari qiymatlari to'g'ri topilgan.

Eguvchi moment M va ko'ndalang kuch Q larning epyurasini qurish uchun balkani uchastkalarga ajratamiz:

1. Uchastka: $0 \leq x_1 \leq \frac{1}{2}$ oralig'ida.

$$M_{x_1} = R_A \cdot x_1;$$

$$x_1 = 0 \quad (\text{A nuqta}) \quad M_{x_1} = 0;$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{C nuqta}) \quad M_x = \frac{P}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{Pl}{4};$$

$$Q_{x_1} = R_A = \frac{P}{2};$$

2. Uchastka: $0 \leq x_2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$ oralig'ida (balka kesimining chap tomoni

tashlangan): $M_{x_2} = R_B \cdot x_2$;

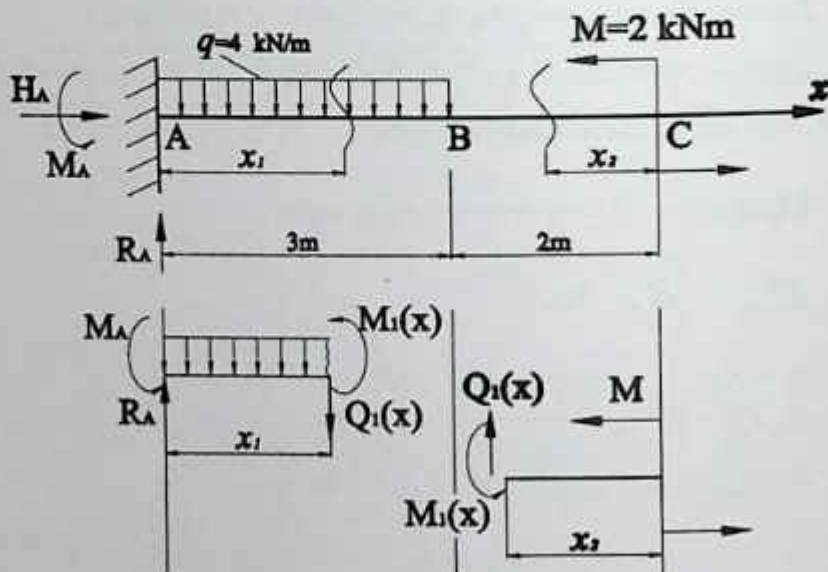
$x_2 = 0$. (B nuqta) $M_{x_2} = 0$;

$x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ (C nuqta) $M_{x_2} = \frac{P}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{Pl}{4}$;

$$Q_{x_2} = -R_B = -\frac{P}{2}.$$

Olingan natijalardan foydalanib, epyuralarni quramiz.

6.3.4-masala. Berilgan konsol uchun $Q(x)$ va $M(x)$ epyurasi qurilsin (6.3.4-shakl (a)).



6.3.4-shakl (a).

Yeshish:

1. A tayanch qistirib mahkamlanganligi uchun unda vertikal va gorizontal reaksiya kuchlari va moment hosil bo'ladi (R_A , H_A va M_A).

Tayanch reaksiyalarni statikaning muvozanat tenglamalaridan foydalanib topamiz:

$$\sum' x = H_A = 0; \quad H_A = 0$$

$$\sum' Z = R_A q \cdot 3 = 0; \quad R_A = 3q = 34 = 12 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum' M_A = -M + q \cdot 1.5 - M_A = 0$$

$$M_A = q \cdot 3 \cdot 1.5 - M = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 1.5 - 2 = 16 \text{ kN}$$

2. $Q(x)$ va $M(x)$ epyuralarini quramiz. Konsolni ikkita uchastkaga ajratib, A tayanchdan x_1 masofada fikran 1-1 kesim olib, chap qismini muvozanatini tekshiramiz:

AB uchastkada ($0 \leq x_1 \leq 3$)

$$\sum' z_1 = R_A - qx_1 = 0; \quad Q_1(x) = R_A - qx_1 = 0;$$

$$Q_1(0) = R_A = 12 \text{ kN};$$

$$Q_1(3) = R_A - q3 = 12 - 4 \cdot 3 = 0;$$

$$\sum M_{01} = R_A \cdot x_1 - M_A \cdot x_1 \cdot \frac{x_1}{2} - M_1(x) = 0;$$

$$M_1(x) = R_A \cdot x_1 - M_A \cdot q \frac{x_1}{2};$$

$$M_1(0) = -16 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}; \quad M_1(1) = -6 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}; \quad M_1(2) = 0; \quad M_1(3) = 2 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m};$$

Bu yerda kesuvchi kuchni topish uchun konsolning qoldirilgan qismiga ta'sir etayotgan kuchlarning vertikal o'qqa nisbatan proyeksiyalarining yig'indisini oldik. Kesimdan chap tomonda tayanch reaksiyasi R_A yuqori ga yo'nalganligi uchun musbat ishorali va teng ta'sir etuvchisi $M_1 \cdot x$ ga teng bo'ladi. Kuch pastga yo'nalganligi uchun manfiy ishorali bo'ldi. $Q_1(x)$ ifodasidan ko'rinadiki, uning epyurasi to'g'ri chiziq bilan chegaralanadi, shuning uchun ikkita chetki qiymati bilan kifoyalandik.

Eguvchi momentni topish uchun kesimdan chap tomondagi barcha kuchlardan kesim markazi O_1 ga nisbatan statik momentlarning algebraik yig'indisini oldik. Kesimdan chapda R_A bo'lib, u qoldirilgan qismini O_1 kesim markaziga nisbatan pastki tolasini cho'zganligi uchun musbat, M_A esa yuqori tolasini cho'zganligi uchun ishorasi manfiy olinadi.

$M_1(x)$ ifodasidan eguvchi moment kvadrat parabola qonuni bilan o'zgaradi, shuning uchun to'rtta qiymat oldik, chunki qancha ko'p nuqtaning qiymati topilsa, uni shuncha aniqroq chizish mumkin.

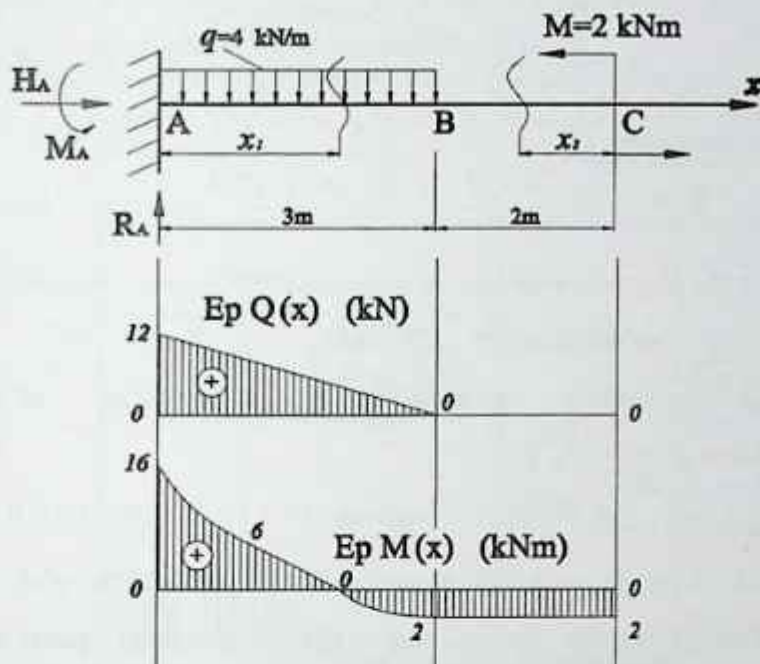
$$\text{CB uchastkada } 0 \leq x_1 \leq 2$$

2-2 kesimdan o'ng tomondagi kuchlardan vertikal o'qqa nisbatan proyeksiyalarining yig'indisini olamiz:

$$\sum Z_2 = -Q_2(x) = 0; \quad Q_2(x) = 0;$$

Shu kesimdan o'ngdagi kuchlardan kesim markazi O_2 ga nisbatan momentlar yig'indisini olamiz.

$$\sum M_{01} = M - M_2(x) = 0; \quad M_2(x) = M = 2 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m const.}$$



6.3.4—shakl, b.

Shuni aytish kerakki, balkaning BC oralig'ida sof egilish hosil bo'lar ekan (6.3.4—shakl, b.)

6.3.5—masala. Berilgan konsolli balka uchun $Q(x)$ va $M(x)$ epyuralari qurilsin (6.3.5—shakl).

Yechish:

1) Tayanch reaksiyalarini hisoblaymiz.

Ixtiyoriy yo'nalishdagi A tayanchga ikkita (R_A va H_A), D tayanchda bitta R_D reaksiya kuchlari hosil bo'ladi. Ushbu reaksiya kuchlarini statikaning muvozanat tenglamalaridan foydalanib topamiz:

$$\sum X = H_A = 0; H_A = 0;$$

$$\sum MA - F \cdot 10 - R_D \cdot 8 + q \cdot 4(2+2) + M = 0;$$

$$R_D = \frac{F \cdot 10 + q \cdot 4 \cdot 4 + M}{8} = \frac{2 \cdot 10 + 4 \cdot 4 + 4}{8} = 11 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M_D = R_A \cdot 8 + M - q \cdot 4(2+2) + F \cdot 2 = 0;$$

$$\sum R_A = \frac{q \cdot 4 \cdot 4 - M - F \cdot 2}{8} = \frac{4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 - 4 - 2 \cdot 2}{8} = 7 \text{ kN.}$$

R_A va R_D tayanch reaksiyalarining musbat ishorali chiqish ularning yo'nalishi to'g'ri yo'nalganligini ko'rsatadi.

Topilgan tayanch reaksiyalarining qiymatlarini to'g'riligini tekshiramiz:

$$\sum Z = R_A - q \cdot 4 + R_D - F = 7 - 4 \cdot 4 + 11 - 2 = 18 - 18 = 0$$

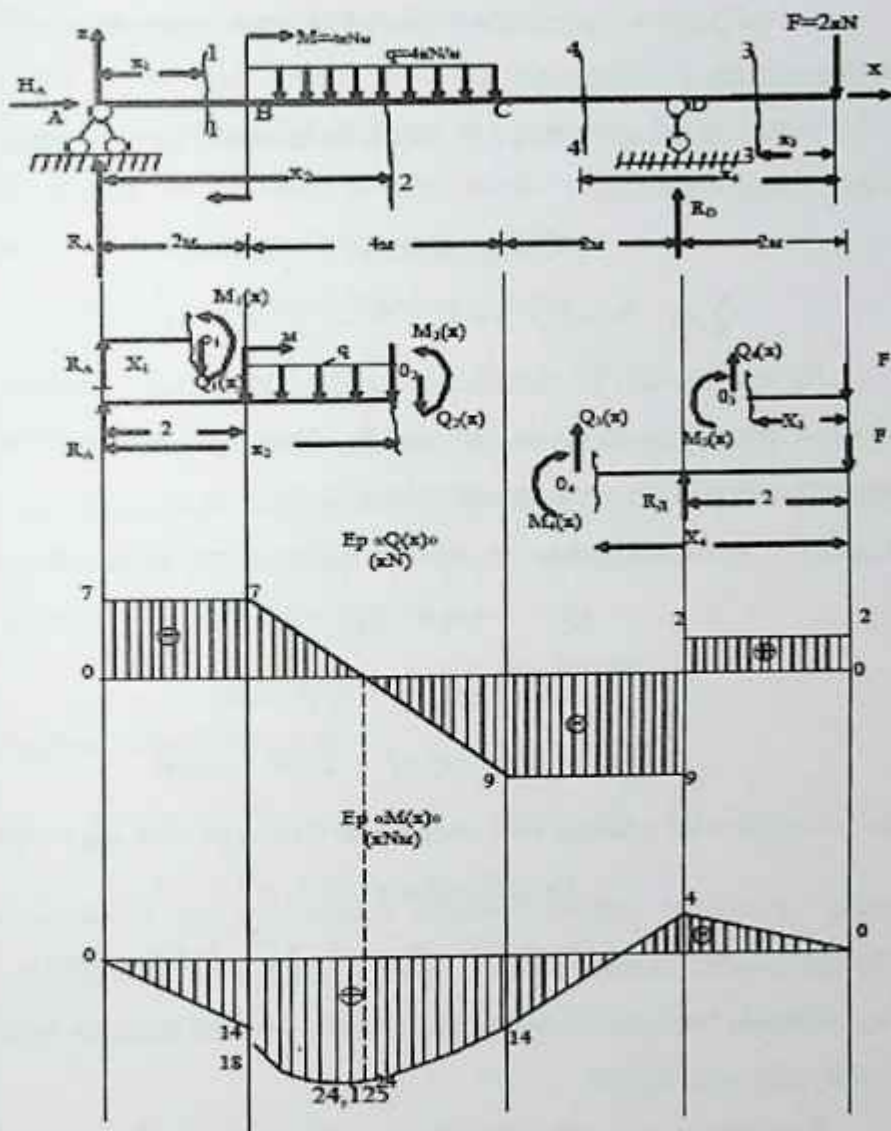
Demak, tayanch reaksiya kuchlarining qiymatlari to'g'ri topilgan ekan. Bunday tekshirishni hamma vaqt o'tkazish zarurdir, chunki noto'g'ri topilgan reaksiya'ning qiymati kuchlari $Q(x)$ va $M(x)$ epyuralarini noto'g'ri aniqlanishiga sabab bo'ladi.

2) Ko'ndalang $Q(x)$ kuch epyurasini qurish.

Balka to'rtta AB, BC, ED va DC uchastkalarga bo'linadi. Har bir uchastkaning ko'ndalang kuch va eguvchi moment tenglamalari har xil bo'ladi. AB uchastkada A tayanchdan ixtiyoriy x_1 masofada 1-1 kesim olamiz. Kesimdan chap tomondagi barcha kuchlardan vertikal o'qqa nisbatan olingan proyeksiyalarni algebraik yig'indisi shu kesimdagi ko'ndalang kuch bo'ladi:

AB uchastkada ($0 \leq x_1 \leq 2$)

$$\sum Z_1 = 0; \quad Q_1(x) = R_A = 7 \text{ kN} = \text{const.}$$



6.3.5-shakl.

Bu tenglama o'zgaruvchi x_1 qatnashmaganligi uchun kesuvchi kuch AB uchastkada o'zgarmas bo'ladi.

Xuddi, shuningdek BC, ED, DC uchastkalarda ham ko'ndalang kuch tenglamalarini tuzamiz:

BC uchastkada ($2 \leq x_2 \leq 6$)

$$\sum z_2 = 0; \rightarrow Q_2(x) = R_A - q(x_2 - 2) = 7 - 4(x_2 - 2);$$

Bu tenglamadan ko'rinadiki, ko'ndalang kuch balka uzunasi bo'ylab to'g'ri chiziq qonuni bilan o'zgaradi. Shuning uchun ikkita chetki nuqtasiga tegishli qiymatlarini aniqlash kifoya:

$$x_2 = 2 \text{ bo'lganda}; \quad Q_2(2) = 7 \text{ kN}; \quad x_2 = 6 \text{ bo'lganda}$$

$$Q_2 = 7 - 4(6 - 2) = -9 \text{ kN};$$

ED uchastkada $0 \leq x_3 \leq 2$

$$\sum z_3 = 0; \quad Q_3(x) = F = 2 \text{ kN} = \text{const.}$$

Bu uchastkada ko'ndalang kuch o'zgarmas bo'lib, musbat qiymatga egadir:

DC uchastkada $2 \leq x_4 \leq 4$

$$\sum z_4 = 0; \rightarrow Q_4(x) = F - R_D = 2 - 11 = -9 \text{ kN} = \text{const.}$$

Demak, bu uchastkada ham ko'ndalang kuch o'zgarmas bo'lib, faqat manfiy qiymatga egadir.

Topilgan qiymatlardan foydalanib ko'ndalang kuch epyurasini quramiz. Musbat qiymatlarni ordinatalar o'qi bo'ylab yuqori ga manfiylarni pastga ma'lum masshtabga qo'yamiz.

3) Eguvchi moment epyurasini quramiz.

Har bir uchastkalar uchun ham eguvchi moment tenglamalarini tuzamiz. Har bir uchastkada kesimdan bir tomondagi barcha kuchlardan kesim markazida O_1 nisbatan olingan statik momentlarning algebraik yig'indisi shu kesimdagi eguvchi moment bo'ladi:

AB uchastkada $0 \leq x_1 \leq 2$

$$\sum M_{O_1} = 0; \quad M_1(x) = R_A \cdot x_1 = 7 \cdot x_1;$$

Bu tenglamada x_1 birinchi darajali bo'lganligi sababli eguvchi moment bu uchastkada to'g'ri chiziq qonuni bilan o'zgaradi. Shuning uchun uni chizishda ikki chetki qiymat ($x_1=0$ va $x_1=2$) lari bilan ifodallasak bo'ladi, ya'ni

$$M_1(0) = 0, \quad M_1(2) = 14 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}.$$

BC uchastkada $2 \leq x_2 \leq 6$;

$$\sum M_{O_2} = 0; \quad M_2(x) = R_A \cdot x_2 + M - q \frac{(x_2 - 2)^2}{2};$$

Bu tenglama x_2 ga nisbatan ikkinchi darajali bo'lganligi uchun eguvchi moment bu uchastkada kvadrat parabola qonuni bilan o'zgaradi. Uni chizish uchun kamida uchta nuqtasidagi qiymatini topish kerak bo'ladi:

$$M_2(2) = 7 \cdot 2 + 4 - 4 \cdot \frac{(2-2)^2}{2} = 18 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_2(4) = 7 \cdot 4 + 4 - 4 \cdot \frac{(4-2)^2}{2} = 24 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_2(6) = 7 \cdot 6 + 4 - 4 \cdot \frac{(6-2)^2}{2} = 14 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

Eng katta eguvchi moment qiymatini aniqlash uchun shu uchastkaning eguvchi moment tenglamasidan x_2 absissa bo'yicha birinchi hosila olamiz va uni nolga tenglashtirib, eguvchi momentning eng katta qiymatiga to'g'ri keladigan absissaning qiymatini topamiz:

$$\frac{dM_2(x)}{dx_2} = Q_2(x) = R_A - q(x-2) = 0;$$

bundan

$$x_2 = x_0 = \frac{R_A = 2q}{q} = \frac{7 + 2 \cdot 4}{4} = 3,75 \text{ m}$$

Demak, eng katta eguvchi momentning qiymati chap tayanchdan 3,75 m masofadagi kesimda hosil bo'lib, uning qiymati

$$M_{\max} = 7 \cdot 3,75 + 4 - 4 \cdot \frac{(3,75-2)^2}{2} = 24,125 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

ED uchastkada ($0 \leq x_3 \leq 2$)

$$\sum M_{03} = 0 \rightarrow 3(x) = -F \cdot x_3; \quad M_3(0) = 0; \quad M_3 = -2 \cdot 2 = -4 \text{ kNm}$$

DC uchastkada ($2 \leq x_4 \leq 4$)

$$\begin{aligned} \sum M_{04} = 0; \quad M_4(x) &= -F \cdot x_4 + R_D(x_4 - 2); \quad M_4(4) = -2 \cdot 2 + 11(2-2) = -4 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \\ M_4(4) &= -2 \cdot 4 + 11 \cdot (4-2) = 14 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \end{aligned}$$

Demak, ED va DC uchastkalarda eguvchi moment to'g'ri chiziq qonuni bilan o'zgarar ekan. Endi topilgan qiymatlarning musbatini ordinata o'qi bo'yicha pastga va manfiylarini yuqori ga ma'lum masshtab bo'yicha qo'yib eguvchi moment epyurasini quramiz.

6.4 Egilishda ramalarda ichki kuchlarni aniqlash va epyura qurish

6.4.1-masala. Ko'rsatilgan rama uchun tayanch reaksiyalari aniqlansin va ichki zo'riqish kuchlari epyurasi qurilsin (6.4.1-shakl).

Yechish:

1) Ramaning tayanch reaksiya kuchlarini aniqlaymiz. Ramaning A tayanchida vertikal R_A va gorizontal H_A , B tayanchida esa vertikal R_B tayanch reaksiyalari hosil bo'ladi. Statika muvozanat tenglamalridan foydalanib, rama tayanch reaksiyalarini aniqlaymiz:

$$\sum x = 0; \quad H_A - P = 0;$$

$$\sum M_A = 0; \quad -R_B \cdot 4 + q \cdot 2 \cdot 5 + M - P \cdot 2 = 0;$$

$$\sum M_B = 0; \quad R_B \cdot 4 + q \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + M - P \cdot 2 = 0;$$

$$H_A = P = 15 \text{ kN}; \quad R_B = \frac{20 + 20 - 30}{4} = 2,5 \text{ kN}; \quad R_A = \frac{-20 - 4 + 30}{4} = 1,5 \text{ kN}.$$

Tekshirish:

$$\sum Y = 0; \quad R_A + R_B - q \cdot 2 = 0 \rightarrow 2,5 + 1,5 - 4 = 4 - 4 = 0$$

Demak, rama tayanch reaksiyalari to'g'ri hisoblangan.

2. Rama sterjenlari kesimlaridagi ichki zo'riqishlarni aniqlaymiz. Buning uchun ramaga harakterli qirqimlar berib, o'zgarish chegarasini aniqlaymiz. Berilgan qirqimlardagi ichki zo'riqish kuchlarini hisoblaymiz. AC ustun uchun qirqim beramiz. 1-1 qirqimning o'zgarish sohasi:

$$0 \leq x_1 \leq h = 5 \text{ m}.$$

$$M_{x_1} = H_A \cdot x_1 = -15x_1; \quad Q_{x_1} = -H_A = -15 \text{ kN}; \quad N_{x_1} = -R_A = -15 \text{ kN};$$

$$x_1 = 0 \text{ bo'lsa } M_{x_1} = -75 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}.$$

CD to'sin uchun 2-2 qirqim o'tkazamiz. 2-2 qirqim uchun o'zgarish sohasi:

$$0 \leq x_2 \leq l = 4 \text{ m}.$$

$$M_{x_2} = M + R_A x_2 - H \cdot h = 20 + 1,5x_2 - 15 \cdot 5 = -55 + 1,5x_2;$$

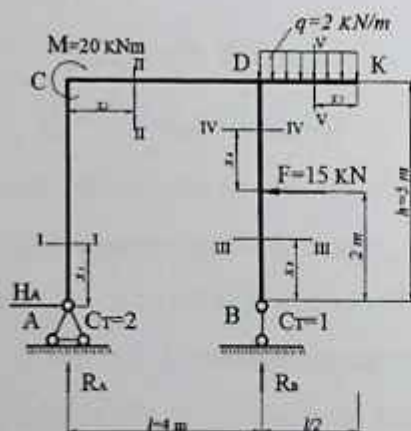
$$Q_{x_2} = R_A = 1,5 \text{ kN}; \quad N_{x_2} = -H_A = -15 \text{ kN};$$

$$x_2 = 0 \text{ bo'lsa } M_{x_2} = -55 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}; \quad x_2 = 4 \text{ m bo'lsa } M_{x_2} = -49 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}.$$

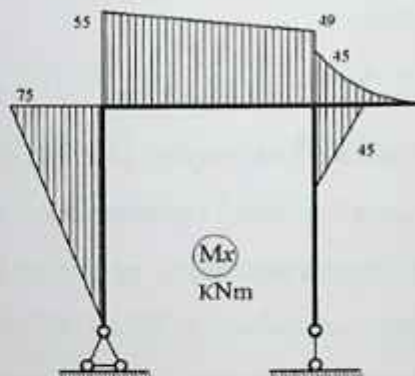
BD ustunga P kuch qo'yilganligi sababli ikki qismga ajratib qaraymiz. BP qism uchun 3-3 qirqim beramiz. 3-3 qirqim uchun o'zgarish sohasi: $0 \leq x_3 \leq 2 \text{ m}$.

$$M_{x_3} = 0; \quad Q_{x_3} = 0; \quad N_{x_3} = -R_B = -2,5 \text{ kN}.$$

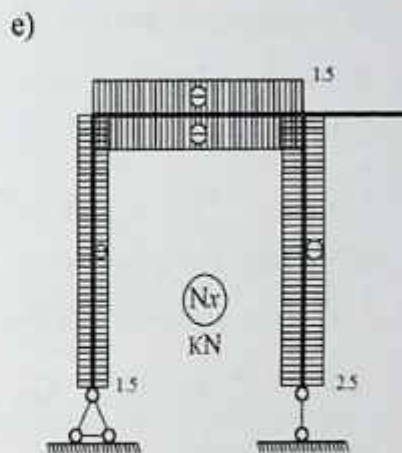
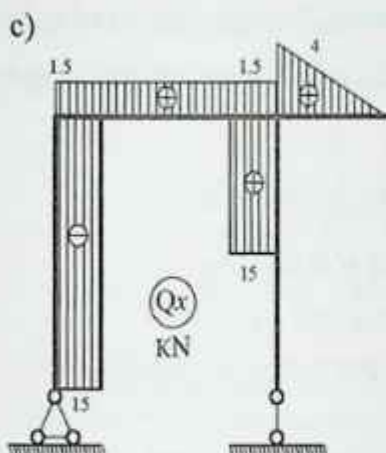
a)



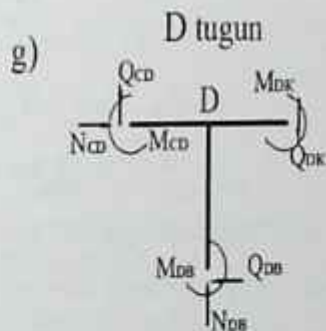
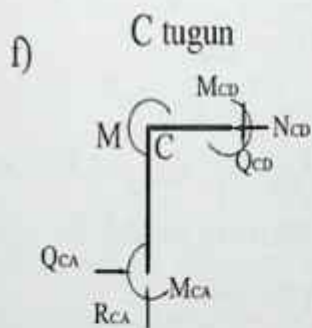
b)



6.4.1-shakl, a.



6.4.1–shakl, b.



6.4.1–shakl, v.

BD ustunga P kuch qo'yilganligi sababli ikki qismga ajratib qaraymiz. BP qism uchun 3–3 qirqim beramiz. 3–3 qirqim uchun o'zgarish sohasi: $0 \leq x_3 \leq 2 \text{ m}$.

$$M_{x_3} = 0; \quad Q_{x_3} = 0; \quad N_{x_3} = -R_B = -2,5 \text{ kN}.$$

BD ustunni RD qismi uchun 4–4 qirqim o'tkazamiz.

4–4 qirqim uchun o'zgarish sohasi: $0 \leq x_4 \leq 3 \text{ m}$.

$$M_{x_4} = P \cdot x_4 = 15x_4; \quad Q_{x_4} = 15 \text{ kN}; \quad N_{x_4} = -R_B = -2,5 \text{ kN};$$

$$x_4 = 0; \text{ bo'lsa } M_{x_4} = 0; \quad x_4 = 3 \text{ m}; \text{ bo'lsa } M_{x_4} = 45 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m};$$

DK to'sin uchun 5–5 qirqim beramiz. 5–5 qirqim uchun o'zgarish sohasi:

$$0 \leq x_5 \leq 2 \text{ m}.$$

$$M_{x_5} = -q \frac{x_5^2}{2}; \rightarrow Q_{x_5} = q \cdot x_5; \quad N_{x_5} = 0.$$

$$x_5 = 0 \text{ bo'lsa, } M_{x_5} = 0; \quad Q_{x_5} = 0.$$

$$x_5 = 2 \text{ m bo'lsa, } M_{x_5} = 4 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}; \quad Q_{x_5} = 4 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}.$$

Bu sterjenda eguvchi moment tenglamasi ikkinchi tartibli bo'lganligi sababli uning epyurasi kvadrat parabola shaklida bo'ladi.

Yuqorida aniqlangan ichki zo'riqishlarning qiymatiga asosan ichki zo'riqishlar epyuralari keltirilgan (6.4.1–shakl a, b, v).

4) Epyuralarning to'g'ri qurilganligini tekshirish.

M_x , O_x , H_x epyuralarini to'g'ri qurilganligi tekshirish uchun rama tugunlarining muvozanatini tekshirib ko'ramiz. Avvalo, C tugunni qirqib,

tugunga tashlab yuborilgan qismlarining ichki zo'riqishlarni ta'sirini qo'yamiz va muvozanatini tekshiramiz:

$$\sum X = 0; \quad Q_{CD} - N_{CD} = 15 - 15 = 0;$$

$$\sum Y = 0; \quad N_{CD} - Q_{CD} = 1,5 - 1,5 = 0;$$

$$\sum M_C = 0; \quad M + M_{CD} - M_{CA} = 20 + 55 - 75 = 0.$$

Muvozanat shartlari bajariladi.

Demak, C tugun muvozanatda ekanligidan AC va CD sterjenlardagi epyuralar to'g'ri qurilganligiga ishonch hosil qilamiz.

D tugunning muvozanatini tekshiramiz. Buning uchun D tugunni berilgan ramadan qirqib ajratamiz va unga ramaning qirqib tashlangan qismlari ichki zo'riqishlarning ta'sirini qo'yamiz hamda tugun muvozanatini tekshiramiz:

$$\sum x = 0; \quad N_{DC} - Q_{DK} = 15 - 15 = 0;$$

$$\sum y = 0; \quad Q_{DC} + N_{DB} - Q_{DK} = 1,5 + 2,5 - 4 = 0;$$

$$\sum M_D = 0; \quad M_{DC} - M_{DK} - M_{DP} = 49 - 4 - 45 = 0.$$

Muvozanat shartlari bajarilganligidan ko'ramizki, DC, DK va DB sterjenlardagi epyuralar to'g'ri qurilgan. Shunday qilib, ramaning barcha sterjenlardagi ichki zo'riqishlarni epyuralari to'g'ri qurilgan ekan.

6.4.2–masala. Shaklda ko'rsatilgan og'ma ustunli ramada tashqi yuklardan hosil bo'lgan M_x , Q_x , N_x ichki zo'riqish kuchlarining epyuralari qurilsin (6.4.2–shakl).

Yechish:

1. Rama tayanch reaksiyalarini aniqlaymiz. Ramaning A tayanchida vertikal R_A , B tayanchida esa vertikal R_B va gorizonttal N_B tayanch reaksiyalari hosil bo'ladi statika muvozanat tenglamalaridan foydalanib rama tayanch reaksiyalarini aniqlaymiz:

$$\sum X = 0; P - H_B = 0;$$

$$\sum M_x = 0; -R_B \cdot 8 + q \cdot 4 \cdot 2 + M + p \cdot 3 = 0;$$

$$\sum M_B = 0; R_A \cdot 8 - q \cdot 4 \cdot 6 + M + p \cdot 3 = 0.$$

$$H_B = 8 \text{ kN}, R_A = 6,5 \text{ kN}, R_A = 6,5 \text{ kN}, H_B = 9,5 \text{ kN}$$

Vertikal tayanch reaksiyalarni tekshirish uchun $\sum y = 0$ shartidan foydalanamiz:

$$R_A + R_B - q \cdot 4 = 6,5 + 9,5 - 4 \cdot 4 = 16 - 16 = 0$$

Demak, ramaning vertikal tayanch reaksiyalari to'g'ri topilgan.

2. Rama sterjenlaridagi ichki zo'riqishlarni kesish usulidan foydalanib aniqlaymiz.

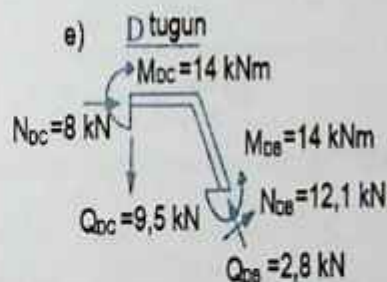
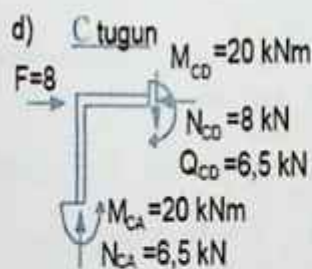
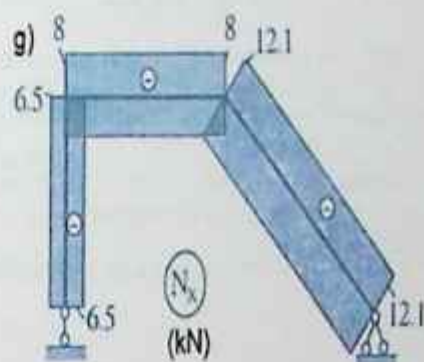
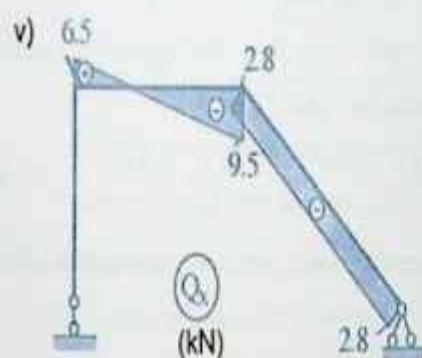
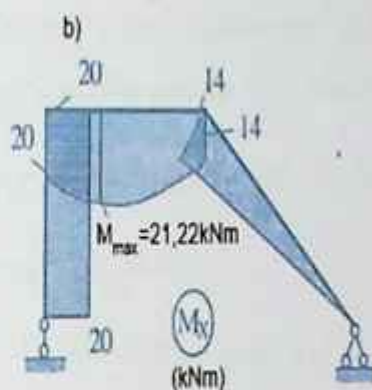
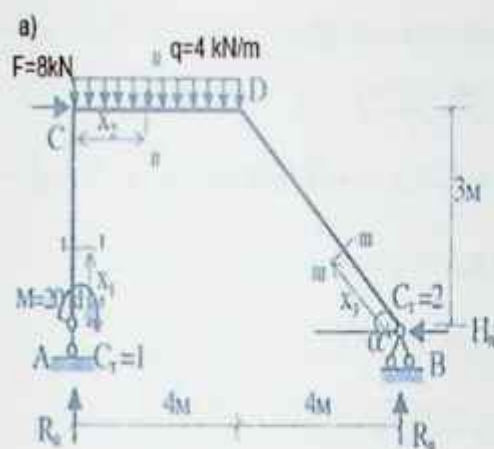
Buning uchun berilgan ramaning sterjenlariga xarakterli qirqimlar berib, o'zgarish sohasini aniqlaymiz. AC ustun uchun 1-1 qirqim beramiz.

1-1 qirqim uchun o'zgarish sohasi $0 \leq x_1 \leq 3 \text{ m}$.

$$M_{x1} = M = 20 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m};$$

$$Q_{x1} = 0$$

$$N_{x1} = R_A = -6,5 \text{ kN};$$



6.4.2—shakl.

CD to'sindagi ichki zo'riqishlarni aniqlash uchun 2-2 qirqim o'tkazamiz. 2-2 qirqim uchun o'zgarish sohasi: $0 \leq x_2 \leq 4 \text{ m}$.

$$M_{x_2} = M + R_A \cdot x_2 - q \frac{x_2^2}{2} = 20 + 6,5x_2 - 4 \frac{x_2^2}{2} = 20 + 6,5x_2 - 2x_2^2$$

$$Q_{x_2} = R_A - qx_2 = 6,5 - 4x_2;$$

$$N_{x_2} = -P = -8 \text{ kN}.$$

$$\text{Agar } x_2 = 0 \text{ bo'lsa, } M_{x_2} = 20 \text{ kN}; \quad Q_{x_2} = 6,5 \text{ kN};$$

$$x_2 = 4 \text{ m bo'lsa, } M_{x_2} = 14 \text{ kN}; \quad Q_{x_2} = -9,5 \text{ kN}.$$

Bu sterjenda eguvchi moment ikkinchi tartibli bo'lganligi uchun, uning epyurasi kvadrat parabola ko'rinishida bo'ladi.

Agar ko'ndalang kuch $Q_{x_2} = 5,75 - 4x_2 = 0$ bo'lsa, $x_2 = \frac{6,5}{4} = 1,625 \text{ m}$ masofada eguvchi moment maksimal qiymatga erishadi, ya'ni

$$M_x^{\max} = 20 + 6,5 \cdot 1,625 - 2 \cdot (1,625)^2$$

$$M_x^{\max} = 20 + 6,5 - 5,28 = 21,22 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

DB og'ma ustun ichki zo'riqishlarni aniqlash uchun 3-3 qirqim beramiz. 3-3 qirqim uchun o'zgarish sohasi. $0 \leq x_3 \leq l_{BD}$, l_{BD} ni aniqlash uchun BD sterjen uzunligini topamiz:

$$l_{BD} = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{16 + 9} = 5.$$

$$M_{x_3} = R_B \cos \alpha \cdot x_3 - H_B \sin \alpha \cdot x_3$$

$$Q_{x_3} = -R_B \cos \alpha + H_B \sin \alpha$$

$$N_{x_3} = -R_B \sin \alpha - H_B \cos \alpha$$

$\cos \alpha$ va $\sin \alpha$ larning qiymatlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5} = 0,8; \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5} = 0,6;$$

$$M_{x_3} = 9,5 \cdot 0,8x_3 - 8 \cdot 0,6x_4 = (7,6 - 4,8)x_3 = 2,8x_3$$

$$Q_{x_3} = 9,5 + 8 \cdot 0,6 = 7,6 + 4,8 = -2,8 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{x_3} = -9,5 \cdot 0,6 - 8 \cdot 0,8 = -12,1 \text{ kN}$$

$$x_3 = 0 \text{ bo'lsa, } Mx_3 = 0; \quad x_3 = 5 \text{ m bo'lsa, } Mx_3 = 14 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}.$$

3. Ichki zo'riqish epyuralarini quramiz.

Yuqori dagi topilgan ichki zo'riqish miqdorlariga asosan ularning epyuralarini quramiz (6.4.2.b,v,g-shakllar).

4) Epyuralarni to'g'riligini tekshirish.

C tugunni qirqamiz va unga tashlab yuborilgan qismlar ichki zo'riqishlarning ta'sirini qo'yamiz va tugun muvozanatini tekshiramiz:

$$\sum x = 0 \text{ m}; \quad P - N_{CD} = 8 - 8 = 0;$$

$$\sum y = 0; \quad N_{CA} - Q_{CD} = 6,5 - 6,5 = 0;$$

$$\sum M_C = 0; \quad M_{CD} - M_{CA} = 20 - 20 = 0.$$

Muvozanat shartlari bajarildi.

Demak, C tugun muvozanatda bo'lib, CA va CD sterjenlardagi epyuralar to'g'ri qurilgan.

D tugun muvozanatni tekshirish maqsadida, D tugunni qirqib, unga tashlab yuborilgan qism ta'sirini qo'yamiz va tugun muvozanatini tekshiramiz:

$$\sum x = 0; \quad N_{DC} - N_{DB} \cdot \cos \alpha + Q_{DB} \cdot \sin \alpha = 0;$$

$$8 - 12,1 \cdot 0,8 + 2,8 \cdot 0,6 = 9,68 - 9,68 = 0;$$

$$\sum y = 0; \quad -Q_{DC} + N_{DB} \cdot \sin \alpha + Q_{DB} \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$-9,5 - 12,1 \cdot 0,6 + 2,8 \cdot 0,8 = 9,5 - 9,5 = 0;$$

Muvozanat shartlari bajarildi.

Demak, ramani CD va DB sterjenlardagi epyuralar to'g'ri qurilgan. Bu bilan ramaning barcha sterjenlardagi epyuralar to'g'ri qurilganligini ko'ramiz.

6.5. Balkalarning mustahkamligini normal va urinma kuchlanishlar bo'yicha tekshirish

Yuqorida sof egilishda balkalarning ko'ndalang kesimida faqat eguvchi moment M hosil bo'lishi aytib o'tilgan edi.

Sof egilish holatida bo'lgan balka ko'ndalang kesimining ixtiyoriy nuqtasida normal kuchlanish quyidagi formula bo'yicha aniqlanadi:

$$\sigma_x = \frac{M_z}{I_y} \cdot z \quad (6.5.1)$$

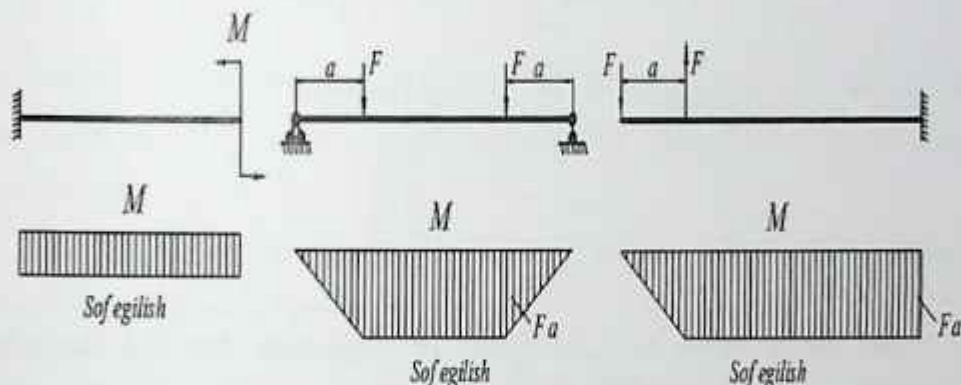
Eng katta normal kuchlanish ko'ndalang kesimning chetki nuqtalarida hosil bo'ladi va quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M}{I_y} \cdot z_{\max} \quad (6.5.2)$$

yoki

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M}{W_y}$$

Bu formulada, $W_y = \frac{I_y}{z_{\max}}$ – kesimning qarshilik momenti.



Balkalar mustahkam bo'lishi uchun uning xavfli kesimida hosil bo'ladigan normal kuchlanish balka materiali uchun belgilangan ruxsat etilgan normal kuchlanishdan ortib ketmasligi kerak.

Balkalar uchun mustahkamlik sharti quyidagicha yoziladi:

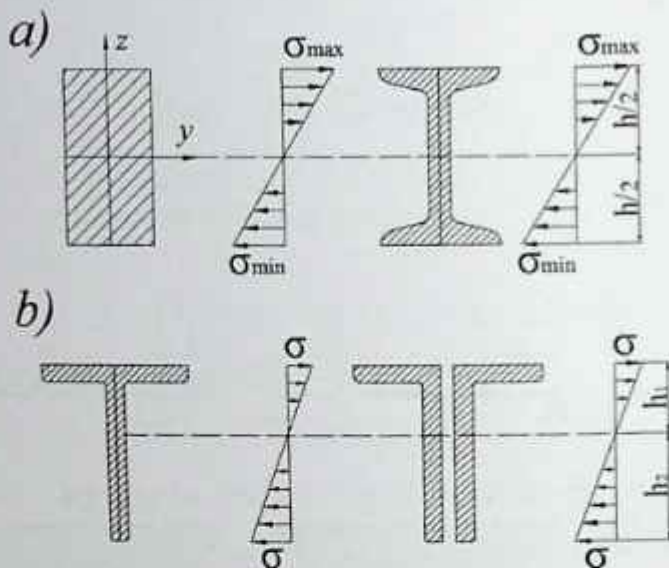
$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_y} \leq [\sigma]$$

Bu yerda:

$M_{\max}$ – balkaning xavfli kesimidagi eguvchi moment;

$[\sigma]$ – balka materiali uchun ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish;

W_y – ko'ndalang kesimning qarshilik momenti.



Agar balka materiali cho'zilish va siqilishga har xil qarshilik ko'rsatsa (mo'rt material bo'lsa) va ko'ndalang kesim o'qlari nosimmetrik bo'lsa, balkalarning mustahkamligi cho'zilish va siqilishga alohida-alohida tekshiriladi:

$$\sigma_{r(\max)} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_y} \leq [\sigma_r]$$

$$\sigma_{c(\max)} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_y} \leq [\sigma_c]$$

Balkaning mustahkamlik shartidan cho'zilish va siqilish kabi quyidagi uch xil masala hal qilinishi mumkin:

1. Balkaning mustahkamligini tekshirish:

$$\sigma_{(\max)} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_y} \leq [\sigma]$$

2. Balkaning yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatini aniqlash:

$$M_{(\max)} \leq [\sigma_r] \cdot W_y$$

3. Balka ko'ndalang kesim o'lchamlarini aniqlash:

$$W_y \geq \frac{M_{\max}}{[\sigma]}$$

Balka ko'ndalang kesimida hosil bo'ladigan urinma kuchlanishning eng katta qiymati qaysi kesimda qayd etilsa o'sha kesim xavfli kesim hisoblanadi.

Balkaning mustahkamligini urinma kuchlanish bo'yicha tekshirish sharti quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{Q_{\max} S_{\max}}{6I_y} \leq [\tau]$$

Bu yerda:

$\tau_{\max}$ – balka ko'ndalang kesimidagi eng katta urinma kuchlanish;

$Q_{\max}$ – ko'ndalang kesimning eng katta statik momenti;

δ – ko'ndalang kesim eni;

I_y – ko'ndalang kesimning inersiya momenti;

$[\tau]$ – balka momenti uchun ruxsat etilgan urinma kuchlanish.

To'g'ri to'rtburchak kesimning neytral o'qidan z masofadagi urinma kuchlanish quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$\tau = \frac{6Q}{6h^3} \left(\frac{h^2}{4} - z^2 \right) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{Q}{6h} \left[1 - 4 \left(\frac{z}{h} \right)^2 \right]$$

Eng katta urinma kuchlanishlar neytral o'q ustida hosil bo'ladi :

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{Q_{\max}}{6h} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{Q_{\max}}{A}$$

Doiraviy kesimda eng katta urinma kuchlanish neytral o'q ustida hosil bo'lib, quyidagicha topiladi:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{Q_{\max}}{A}$$

Ko'ndalang kesimi qo'shtavrdan iborat bo'lgan balkaning neytral o'qi ustidagi nuqtalarda eng katta urinma kuchlanish hosil bo'ladi va quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{Q_{\max} S_{\max}}{6I_y}$$

bunda, $S_{\max}$ – yarim kesimining neytral o'qqa nisbatan statik momenti;

δ – qo'shtavr devorining qalinligi.

Ko'ndalang egilishda urinma kuchlanish bo'yicha balkaning mustahkamlik sharti quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{Q_{\max} \cdot S_{\max}}{6I_y} \leq [\tau]$$

Egilishda balkaning potentsial energiyasi quyidagicha topiladi:

$$U = \sum_{i=1}^n \int \frac{M_{(x)}^2 dx}{2EI_y}$$

6.6. Balkalarning mustahkamligini bosh kuchlanish

bo'yicha tekshirish

Yuqorida ko'rib o'tilgan cho'zilish, siqilish, siljish va buralish deformatsiyalarida faqat bitta kuchlanish, ya'ni yoki normal kuchlanish, yoki urinma kuchlanish hosil bo'lishi aytib o'tilgan edi. Balka ko'ndalang kesimida esa ham normal kuchlanish, ham urinma kuchlanishlar hosil bo'ladi.

Normal kuchlanish va urinma kuchlanishlarning qiymati yetarli darajada katta bo'lgan balka kesimining mustahkamligi bosh kuchlanishlar bo'yicha tekshiriladi. Bu holat eguvchi moment va ko'ndalang kuch miqdori yetarlicha katta bo'lgan nuqtalarda va ko'ndalang kesim o'lchamlari o'zgargan qismda hosil bo'ladi.

Maksimal urinma kuchlanish hosil bo'lgan nuqtada sof siljish hosil bo'lar edi. Shuning uchun tekis kuchlanish holati uchun bosh normal kuchlanishlar quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\sigma_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sigma \pm \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2} \right)$$

Bosh yuzalarni aniqlash uchun esa quyidagi formula hosil bo'ladi:

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha_0 = -\frac{2\tau}{\sigma}$$

Bosh urinma kuchlanishlar qiymati esa quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$\tau_{\frac{\max}{\min}} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2}$$

Balkalarning mustahkamligini tekshirishga doir masalalar

6.6.1–masala. Shakl (6.6.1–shakl, a)da ko'rsatilgan eguvchi moment epyurasi bo'yicha balka yuklansin va kesuvchi kuch epyurasi qurilsin.

Yechish:

1. Balkaga ta'sir qiluvchi kuchlarni aniqlaymiz (6.6.1–shakl).

Eguvchi moment epyurasida A tayanchda past tomonga $qa^2/2$ miqdoriga sakrash bo'lgani uchun balkaga bu kesimda soat strelkasining yurishi bo'yicha momenti $M = qa^2/2$ ga teng juft kuch ta'sir etadi.

Ma'lumki, balkaning AB uchastkasida $M(x)$ epyurasi to'g'ri chiziq bo'lgani bu uchastkada $q=0$ ekanligi ko'rsatayapti. Eguvchi momentining B nuqtasidagi qiymati ma'lum, undan foydalanib, A tayanchning reaksiyasini aniqlaymiz:

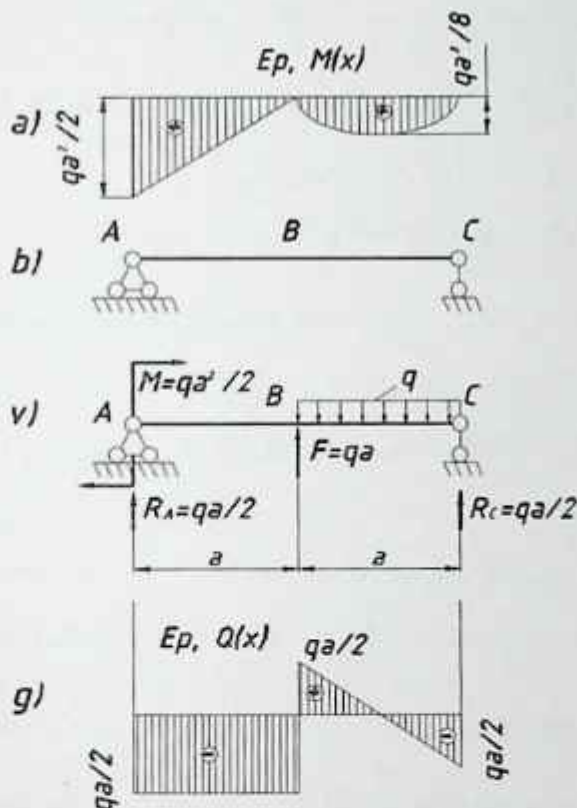
$$M_B^{\text{van}} = \frac{1}{2}qa^2 - R_A \cdot a = 0$$

$$R_A = \frac{qa}{2}$$

Balkaning BC uchastkasida eguvchi moment epyurasi kvadrat parabola bo'lgani uchun bu uchastkaga tekis yoyilgan kuch ta'sir etayotganini ko'ramiz. Bu yoyilgan kuch intensivligi (q)ni aniqlash uchun B kesimda eguvchi momentni o'ng tomonida joylashgan kuchlar orqali ifodalaymiz, bunda berilgan epyura bo'yicha B kesimdagi $M(x)=0$ ekanligini olamiz:

$$M_B^{\text{o'ng}} = -R_c \cdot a + q \cdot a \frac{a}{2} = 0;$$

Bundan, $R_c = \frac{1}{2}qa$ bo'ladi.



6.6.1–shakl.

B kesimda eguvchi moment epyurasini chegaralovchi chiziq sinib o'z yo'nalishini ozgartirayapti, demak balkaning bu kesimida yuqori ga yo'nalgan to'plangan kuch ta'sir etayotganidan darak berayapti. Bu to'plangan kuchning qiymatini balkaning BC uchastkasida yoyilgan kuch ta'siridan hosil bo'lgan eguvchi moment epyurasidan ko'rinadiki B kesimda kesuvchi kuch $\frac{1}{2}qa$ qiymatiga ega bo'lishi kerak, aks holda eguvchi moment epyurasi BC uchastkada shu ko'rinishda bo'lmaydi.

Demak, balkaning B kesimda yuqoriga yo'nalgan $F = \frac{1}{2}qa + \frac{1}{2}qa = qa$ miqdordagi to'plangan kuch ta'sir etar ekan. $M(x)$ epyurasi (6.6.1–shakl b) da ko'rsatilgan.

2. Ko'ndalang kuch epyurasini quramiz.

Balkaning chap tayanchida past tomonga qarab $R_A = \frac{1}{2}qa$ ga teng ordinatani joylashtiramiz. Balkaning AB uchastkasida yoyilgan kuch ta'sir etmayotganligi uchun bu uchastkada ko'ndalang kuch abstissa o'qiga parallel o'zgaradi.

B kesimda yuqori ga yo'nalgan $F = qa$ miqdordagi to'plangan kuch ta'sir etayotganligi uchun $Q(x)$ epyurasida bu kesimda abstessa o'qining pasti va yuqori sida $\frac{1}{2}qa$ da miqdordan iborat sakrash hosil bo'ladi. Sakrashning umumiy yig'indisi $F = qa$ ga teng bo'ladi.

C tayanchda yuqori ga yo'nalgan $R_C = \frac{1}{2}qa$ ga teng reaksiya kuchi qo'yilgan, shuning uchun $\frac{1}{2}qa$ ga teng ordinatani ajratamiz. BC uchastkada yoyilgan kuch ta'sir etayotganligi sababli B kesimdagi $\frac{1}{2}qa$ nuqtani C kesimdagi $\frac{1}{2}qa$ nuqta bilan tutashtiramiz.

$Q(x)$ epyurasi (6.6.1–shakl g) da ko'rsatilgan.

6.6.2–masala. Shakl (6.6.2–shakl, a)da ko'rsatilgan konsol balkaning ko'ndalang kesimida hosil bo'ladigan eng katta normal kuchlanish topilib, ikki xil shakldagi ko'ndalang kesimlarning tejamliligi solishtirilsin.

Yechish:

1. Shakldan ko'rinadiki, eng katta ($M_{\max}$) eguvchi moment konsolning mahkamlangan kesimida hosil bo'ladi:

$$M_{\max} = M + q \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + F \cdot 1$$

$$M_{\max} = 3 + 4 \cdot 1 = 3 + 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 = 13 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}.$$

2. Ko'ndalang kesimlarning qarshilik momentlarini aniqlaymiz:

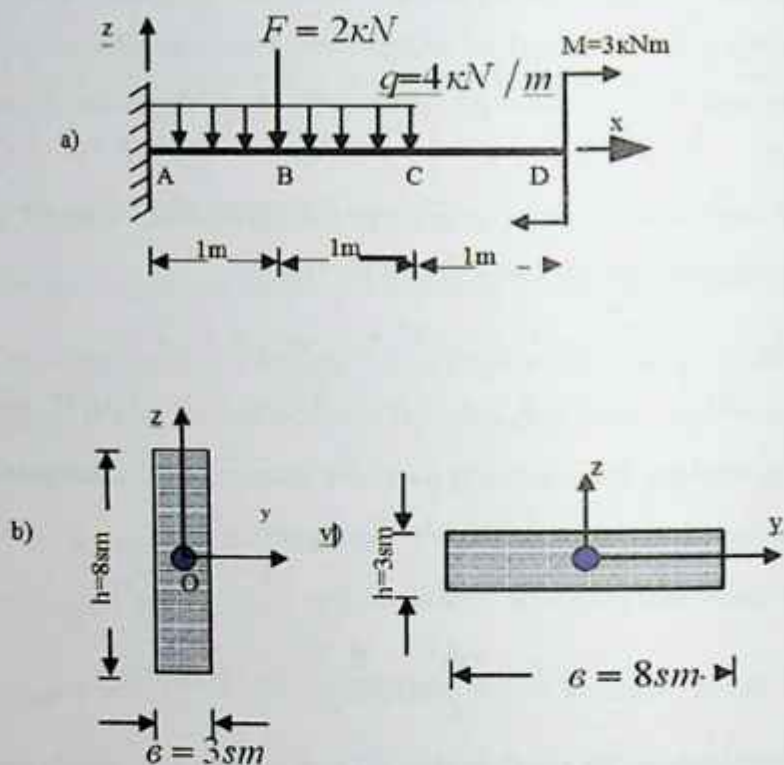
$$W_y^{\sigma} = \frac{\sigma h^2}{6} = \frac{3 \cdot 8}{6} = 32 \text{ sm}^2 ;$$

$$W_y^{\pi} = \frac{\sigma h^2}{6} = \frac{8 \cdot 3^2}{6} = 12 \text{ sm}^3$$

3. Kuchlanishlarni aniqlaymiz:

$$\sigma_{\sigma} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_y^{\sigma}} = \frac{13 \cdot 10^2}{32} = 40,625 \text{ sm}^3 ;$$

$$\sigma_{\pi} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_y^{\pi}} = \frac{13 \cdot 10^2}{12} = 108,33 \text{ sm}^3$$



6.6.2-shakl.

4. Kesimning tejamliligini baholaymiz:

$$\frac{W_6}{\sqrt{A^3}} = \frac{40,625}{\sqrt{24^3}} = \frac{40,625}{117,57} = 0,3455;$$

$$\frac{W_{*}}{\sqrt{A^3}} = \frac{108,33}{\sqrt{24^3}} = \frac{108,33}{117,57} = 0,9214$$

Egilishda kesim yuzasining asosiy qismi neytral chiziqdan eng

ko'p uzoqlashgan formadagi kesim foydali ekan, ya'ni tejamli bo'lar ekan.

6.6.3—masala. 6.6.3—shakl, a) da ko'rsatilganidek yuklangan yog'och balkaning ko'ndalang kesimi $d=31,0$ sm li doiradan iborat. Balkaning mustahkamligi tekshirilsin.

Yechish:

1. Tayanch reaksiyalarini hisoblaymiz:

$$\sum X = H_A = 0; \quad H_A = 0$$

$$\sum M_A = -R_c \cdot 8 - M + q \cdot 4(2+2) + 1 \cdot 2 = 0;$$

$$\sum M_D = R_A \cdot 8 - F \cdot 6 - q \cdot 4(2+2) - M = 0;$$

$$R_c = \frac{16q + 2F - M}{8} = \frac{16 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 6}{8} = 8 \text{ kN}$$

$$R_A = \frac{6F + 16q + M}{8} = \frac{6 \cdot 3 + 16 \cdot 4 + 6}{8} = 11 \text{ kN}$$

Tekshirish:

$$\sum Z = R_A - F - q \cdot 4 + R_D$$

$$\sum Z = 11 - 3 - 4 \cdot 4 + 8 = 19 - 19 = 0.$$

Demak, tayanch reaksiyalarining qiymatlari to'g'ri topilibdi va ularning musbat ishorali chiqishi yo'nalishlari ham to'g'ri qo'yilganligini ko'rsatadi.

2) Ko'ndalang kuch va eguvchi moment epyuralarini quramiz.

AB uchastkada ($0 \leq x_1 \leq 2$) A tayanchdan x_1 masofada kesib olib, chap tomonini qoldirib muvozanatini tekshiramiz:

$$\sum Z_1 = 0; \quad Q_1(x) = R_A = 11 \text{ kN} = \text{const}$$

$$\sum M_0 = 0; \quad M_1(x) = R_A \cdot x_1; \quad M_1(0) = 0; \quad M_1(2) = 22 \text{ kNm}$$

BC uchastkada ($2 \leq x_2 \leq 6$), A tayanchdan x_2 masofada kesib olib, chap tomonini qoldirib muvozanatini tekshiramiz:

$$\sum Z_0 = 0; \quad Q_2(x) = R_A - F - q(x_2 - 2);$$

$$\sum M_0 = 0; \quad M_2(x) = R_A \cdot x_2 - F(x_2 - 2) - q \frac{(x_2 - 2)^2}{2};$$

$$Q_2(2) = 8 \text{ kN}; \quad Q_2(6) = -8 \text{ kN};$$

$$M_2(2) = 22 \text{ kNm}; \quad M_2(6) = 22 \text{ kNm}$$

Bu uchastkada ko'ndalang kuch epyurasi abtissa o'qini kesib o'tib, o'z ishorasini (+) dan (-) ga o'zgartirayapti.

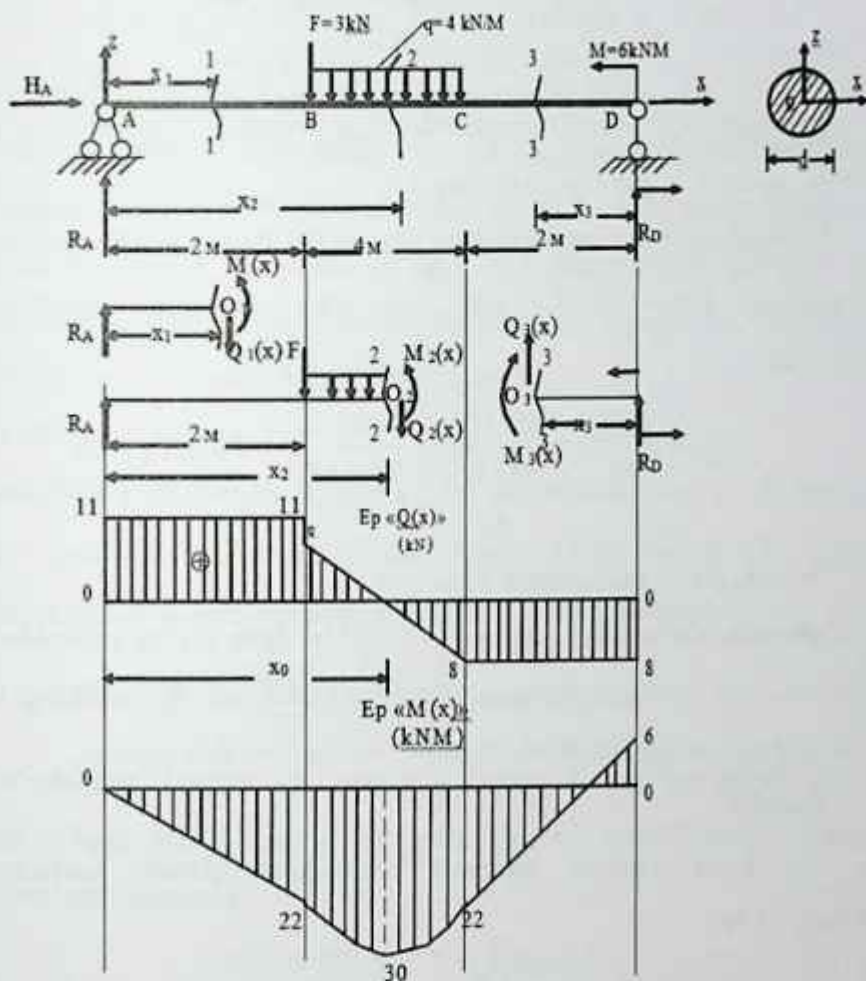
Demak, shu nuqtada eguvchi moment o'zining eng katta qiymatiga ega bo'ladi. Bu qiymatni topish uchun, shu uchastkaning eguvchi moment tenglamasidan x_2 abtissa bo'yicha bir marta hosila olsak, u shu kesimdagi ko'ndalang kuchga teng bo'ladi. Ko'ndalang kuch bu nuqtada nolga teng bo'lgabligi uchun hosil bo'lgan ifodani nolga tenglashtiramiz:

$$\frac{dM_2}{dx_2} = Q_2(x) = R_A - F - q(x_2 - 2) = 0;$$

$$x_2 = x_0 = \frac{R_A - F + 2q}{q} = \frac{11 - 3 + 2 \cdot 4}{4} = 4,0 \text{ m}$$

$$M_{\max} = R_A \cdot x_0 - F(x_0 - 2) - q \frac{(x_0 - 2)^2}{2}$$

$$M_{\max} = 11 \cdot 4 - 3(4 - 2) - 4 \frac{(4 - 2)^2}{2} = 30 \text{ kNm}$$



6.6.3–shakl.

DC uchastkada ($0 \leq x_3 \leq 2$) D tayanchdan x_3 masofada kesim olib, o'ng tomonini qoldirib muvozanatini tekshiramiz.

$$\sum Z_3 = 0; \quad Q_3(x) = -R_D = -8 \text{ kN} = \text{const};$$

$$\sum M_0 = 0; \quad M_3(x) = R_D \cdot x_3 + M;$$

$$M_3(0) = 6 \text{ kNm}; \quad M_3(2) = 22 \text{ kNm}$$

Topilgan $Q(x)$ va $M(x)$ qiymatlaridan foydalanib ko'ndalang kuch va eguvchi moment epyuralarini quramiz.

Eguvchi moment epyurasidan $M_{\max} = 30 \text{ kNm}$ ni olib ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishni $[\sigma] = 100 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ deb olib balkaning mustahkamligini tekshiramiz:

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_y} = \frac{30 \cdot 10^2}{\frac{\pi(31)^2}{32}} = \frac{3000 \cdot 32}{3,14(31)^2} = 102,6 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

Demak, balka mustahkam ekan.

6.6.4—masala. Ko'ndalang kesimi $8 \times 4 \text{ sm}^2$ bo'lgan po'lat konsolning erkin uchiga qancha yuk qo'yilishi mumkinligini toping. Konsolning uzunligi $2,0 \text{ m}$. Ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish $[\sigma] = 1600 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ deb olinsin.

Yechish:

Eng katta eguvchi moment konsolning qistirib mahkamlangan kesimda bo'ladi:

$$M_{\max} = F\ell$$

Ikkinchi tomondan balkaning mustahkamlik shartidan:

$$M_{\max} \leq [\sigma] \cdot W_y$$

Bu ikki ifodadan:

$$F \cdot \ell \leq [\sigma] \cdot W_y$$

$$F = \frac{W_y \cdot [\sigma]}{\ell} = \frac{8 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 1600}{6 \cdot 200} = 170,67 \text{ kg} \approx 171 \text{ kg}.$$

Demak, konsol $F=171$ kg yukni ko'tara olar ekan.

6.6.5–masala. 6.6.5–shakl, a da ko'rsatilgandek yuklangan, ko'ndalang kesimi to'g'ri to'rtburchakdan iborat bo'lgan yig'och balkaning o'ng tayanchdan 1 m masofada to'rgan kesimning pastki uchidan 3 sm yuqorida to'rgan nuqtaning urinma kuchlanishi aniqlansin. Ko'ndalang kuch epyurasi 6.6.5–shakl, b da ko'rsatilgan.

Yechish:

Shakldan ko'rinadiki balkaning A tayanchdan 1,0 m masofadagi kesimda kesuvchi $Q_2(1,0) = 6 \text{ kN}$ kuch ta'sir qiladi. Ko'ndalang kesimning neytral o'qiga nisbatan inersiya momentini topamiz:

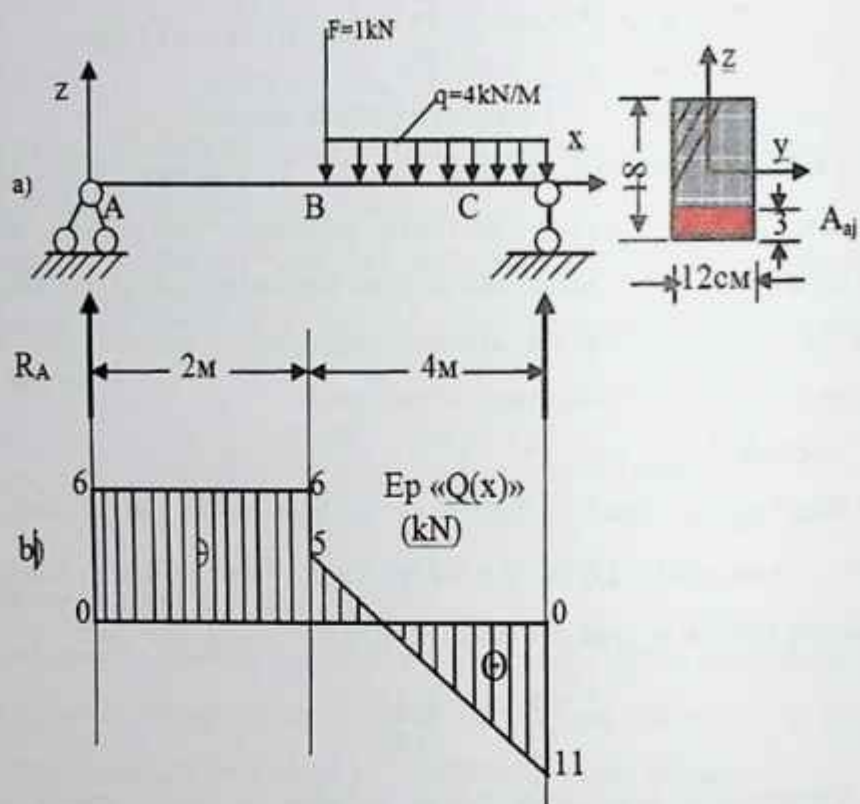
$$I_y = \frac{bh^3}{12} = \frac{12 \cdot 18^3}{12} = 5832 \text{ sm}^4$$

Ko'ndalang kesimning pastki uchidan 3 sm uzoqlikda to'rgan nuqtadan o'tgan tekislikgacha bo'lgan yuzadan neytral o'qqa nisbatan statik momentni topamiz:

$$S_y^{aj} = 12 \cdot 3 \cdot 7,5 = 270 \text{ sm}^3$$

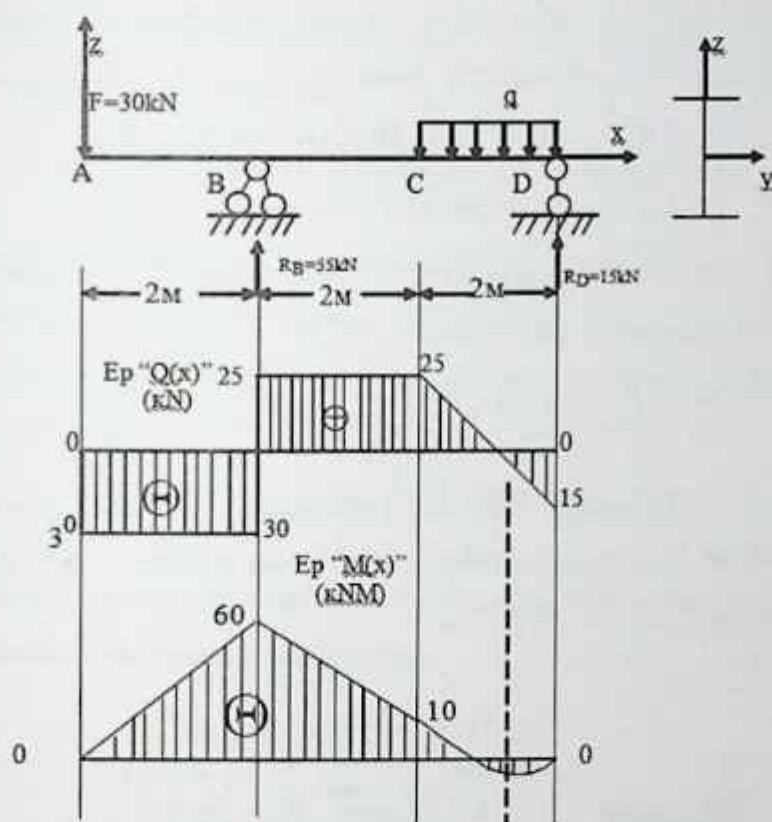
Yuqori dagi formuladan foydalanib shu nuqtaning urinma kuchlanishini topamiz:

$$\tau = \frac{Q(x)S_y^{aj}}{b \cdot I_y} = \frac{600 \cdot 270}{12 \cdot 5832} = 2,3 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$



6.6.5–shakl.

6.6.6–masala. (6.6.6–shakl) da ko'rsatilgan qo'shtavr kesimli po'lat balka uchun kesim yuzi tanlansin. Normal va urinma kuchlanishlar topilsin va xavfli kesimda kuchlanishlar epyurasi qurilsin.



6.6.6—shakl, a.

Yechish:

Qurilgan $Q(x)$ va $M(x)$ epyurasidan (6.6.6—shakl)

$Q_{\max} = 30kn$, $M_{\max} = 60kNm$ larni olamiz.

Kesimning kerakli qarshilik momentini topamiz:

$$W_y = \frac{M_{\max}}{[\sigma]} = \frac{60 \cdot 10^4}{1600} = 375 sm^3.$$

Sortament jadvalidan №27 nomerli qo'shtavrni tanlaymiz. Bu qo'shtavrga quyidagi qiymatlarni olamiz:

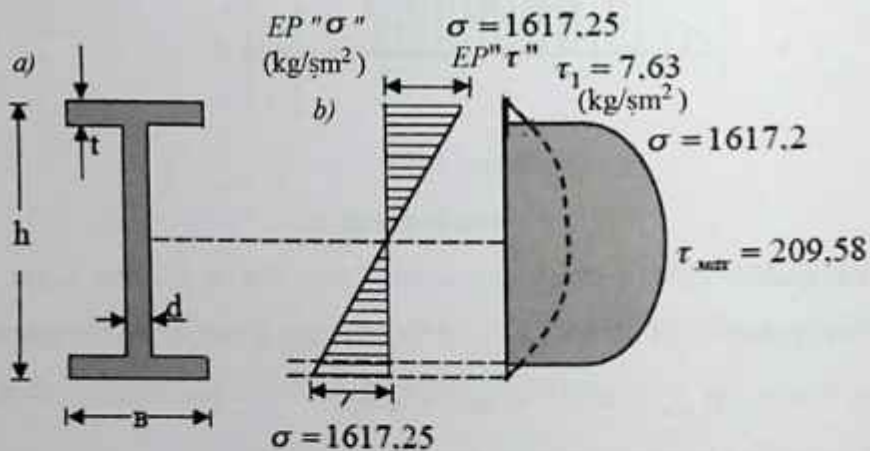
$$W_y = 371 \text{ sm}^3, I_y = 5010 \text{ sm}^4, e = 12,5 \text{ sm},$$

$$h = 27 \text{ sm}, t = 0,98 \text{ sm}, d = 0,6 \text{ sm}, S_{ix} = 210 \text{ sm}^3.$$

Kesimda hosil bo'ladigan eng katta normal kuchlanish bo'yicha uning mustahkamligini tekshiramiz:

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_y} = \frac{60 \cdot 10^4}{371} = 1617,25 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

Demak, balkaning normal kuchlanish bo'yicha mustahkamligi ta'minlangan. Kesim uchun normal kuchlanish epyurasi 6.6.6–shakl, b) da ko'rsatilgan.



6.6.6–shakl, b).

Kesimda hosil bo'ladigan eng katta urinma kuchlanish bo'yicha uning mustahkamligini tekshiramiz:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{Q_{\max} \cdot S_{lx}}{dI_y} = \frac{30 \cdot 10 \cdot 210}{0,6 \cdot 5010} = 209,58 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

Bu holda ham balkaning mustahkamligi ta'minlangan.

Qo'shtavrning yuqori nuqtasi bilan devor birlashgan kesimdagi kuchlanishni topish uchun yuqori nuqtadan neytral o'qqa nisbatan statik momentini aniqlaymiz:

$$S_2 = e \cdot t \cdot \left(\frac{h-t}{2} \right) = 12,5 \cdot 0,98 \cdot \frac{(27-0,98)}{2} = 159,37 \text{ sm}^3$$

Kesimning urinma kuchlanish epyurasini qurish uchun bir nechta nuqtadan kuchlanish qiymatlarini topamiz:

$$\tau_1 = \frac{Q_{\max} \cdot S_2}{e \cdot I_y}$$

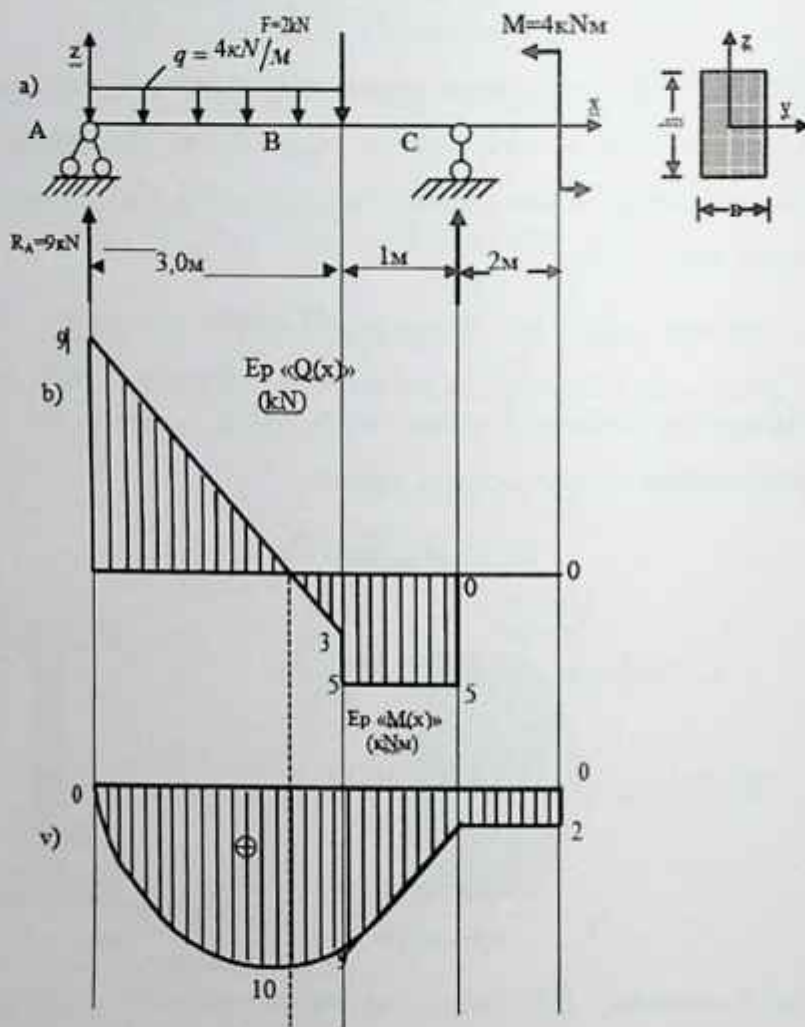
$$\tau_2 = \frac{Q_{\max} \cdot S_2}{d \cdot I_y}$$

$$\tau_1 = \frac{30 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 159,37}{12,5 \cdot 5010} = 7,63 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

$$\tau_2 = \frac{30 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 159,37}{0,6 \cdot 5010} = 159,05 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

6.6.7-masala. 6.6.7-shakl, a) da ko'rsatilgan to'g'ri to'rtburchak ko'ndalang kesimli yog'och balka uchun $[\sigma] = 100 \text{ kg/sm}^2$; $[\tau] = 12 \text{ kg/sm}^2$; $h/e = 2,0$ bo'lganda ko'ndalang kesim o'lchamlari

tanlansin va urinma kuchlanish bo'yicha balkaning mustahkamligi tekshirilsin.



6.6.7-shakl.

Yechish:

1. 6.5.7-shakl b, v dan $Q_{\max} = 9kN$, $M_{\max} = 10kNm$ olib kesimning qarshilik momentini topamiz:

$$W_y = \frac{\sigma h^2}{6} = \frac{\sigma (2\sigma)^2}{6} = \frac{2}{3} \sigma^3$$

2. Bu ifodalarning o'ng tomonlarini tenglashtirib, σ ning qiymatini hisoblaymiz:

$$\frac{2}{3} \sigma^3 = 100; \sigma = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3 \cdot 1000}{2}} = 11,45 sm,$$

$$h = 2 \sigma = 2 \cdot 11,45 = 22,9 sm.$$

3. Eng katta urinma kuchlanishni hisoblash uchun kesimning neytral o'qiga nisbatan statik va inersiya momentlarini hisoblaymiz:

$$S_{\max} = S_y^{\text{asc}} = \sigma \cdot \frac{h}{2} \cdot \frac{h}{4} = \frac{\sigma h^2}{8} = \frac{11,45 \cdot (22,9)^2}{8} = 750,56 sm^3$$

$$I_y = \frac{\sigma h^3}{12} = \frac{11,45 \cdot (22,9)^3}{12} = 114,56 sm^4$$

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{Q_{\max} \cdot S_{\max}}{\sigma \cdot I_y} = \frac{9 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 750,56}{11,45 \cdot 1145,58} = 5,56 kg/sm^2 < [\tau_1]$$

Demak, balkaning mustahkamligi ta'minlanar ekan. Ko'ndalang kesimning neytral o'qi ustida yotgan nuqtadagi urinma kuchlanish eng katta qiymatga erishadi:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{Q_{\max}}{A} = \frac{3 \cdot 9 \cdot 10^2}{2 \cdot 11,45 \cdot 22,9} = 5,15 kg/sm^2$$

6.6.8–masala. Ko'rsatilgan balka uchun eguvchi moment M va ko'ndalang kuch Q epyurasi qurilsin, mustahkamligi tekshirilsin. Qo'shtavr ko'ndalang kesim yuzasi topilsin (6.6.8–shakl).

Berilgan:

$$R = 210 \text{ MPa}, R_c = 130 \text{ MPa}, m = 20 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}, \\ q = 8 \text{ kN/m}, F = 12 \text{ kN}.$$

Yechish:

1. Tayanch reaksiya kuchlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$\sum M_A = 0.$$

$$\sum M_A = -m + q \cdot (b+c) \cdot \left(\frac{b+c}{2} + a \right) + F \cdot a - q \cdot \frac{1}{2} a^2 - M_D = 0$$

$$-20 + 8 \cdot 4,8 \cdot 4,8 + 12 \cdot 2,4 - 8 \cdot 2,4^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - M_A = 0. \quad M_A = 170,08 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}.$$

$$\sum Y = 0; Y_D + q \cdot a - F - q(b+c) = 0$$

$$Y_D + 8 \cdot 2,4 - 12 - 8(2,8+2) = 0; Y_D = 31,2 \text{ kN}$$

2. Ko'ndalang kuch Q va eguvchi moment M epyurasini quramiz.

A nuqtada: $Q_A = 0; M_A = 20 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}.$

B nuqtada (o'ngda): $Q_B = 8 \cdot 2 = 16 \text{ kN},$

$$M_B = 20 - 8 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 4 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}.$$

C nuqtada: $Q_C = 8 \cdot 4,8 = 38,4 \text{ kN},$

$$M_C = 20 - 8 \cdot 4,8 \cdot 2,4 = -72,1 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}.$$

C nuqtada (chapda): $Q_C = 38,4 + 12 = 50,4 \text{ kN},$

$$M_C = -72,1 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}.$$

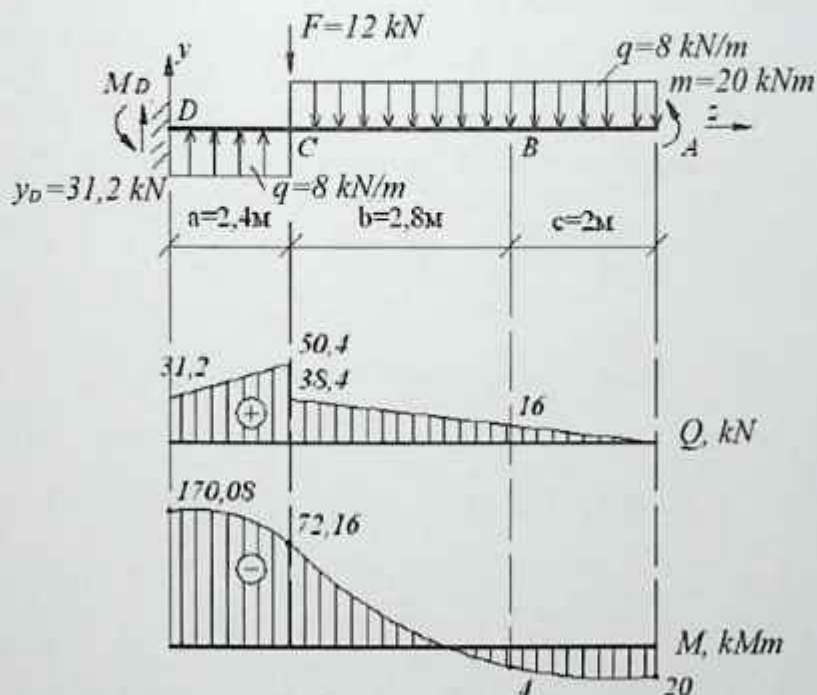
$$\text{D nuqtada: } Q_D = 50,4 - 8 \cdot 2,4 \text{ kn} = 31,2 \text{ kN},$$

$$M_D = 20 - 8 \cdot 4,8 \cdot 4,8 - 12 \cdot 2,4 \cdot 1,2 = -170,08 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$R=210 \text{ MPa}$ bo'lganda, qo'shtavr ko'ndalang kesimini tanlaymiz.

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_y} \leq [R]; \quad W_x \geq \frac{M_{\max}}{R};$$

$$W_x \geq \frac{170,08 \cdot 10^3}{210 \cdot 10^6} = 0,8099 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 = 809,9 \text{ sm}^3$$



6.6.8-shakl.

Eguvchi moment M ning eng katta qiymatini epyuradan olamiz (6.6.8-shakl):

$$M_{\max} = 170,08 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

Sortomentdan foydalanib qo'shtavr kesimini tanlaymiz:

$$N_2 40, W_x = 953 \text{ sm}^3$$

1. Normal kuchlanish bo'yicha balka mustahkamligini tekshiramiz:

$$\sigma = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_x} = \frac{170,08 \cdot 10^3}{953 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 178,46 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 178,46 \text{ MPa} < 210 \text{ MPa}.$$

Mustahkamlik darajasi foiz hisobida:

$$\frac{210 - 178,46}{210} \cdot 100 = 15\%$$

2. Urinma kuchlanish bo'yicha mustahkamlikka tekshiramiz:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{Q_{y(\max)} \cdot S_x^{aj}}{I_y \cdot b}$$

$Q_{y(\max)}$ ning qiymatini epyuradan olamiz.

Sortamentdan geometrik harakteristika qiymatlarini olamiz:

$$Q_{y(\max)} = 50,4 \text{ kN}; S_x^{aj} = 545 \text{ sm}^3 \quad I_y = 19062 \text{ sm}^4 \quad b = 8,3 \text{ mm};$$

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{50,4 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 545 \cdot 10^{-6}}{19062 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot 8,3 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$\tau_{\max} = 17,36 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 17,36 \text{ MPa} < 130 \text{ MPa}$$

Qo'shtavr kesimi balkaning mustahkamligi normal va urinma kuchlanishlar bo'yicha yetarli ekan.

6.6.9–masala. Ko'rsatilgan balka uchun ichki zo'riqish kuchlari epyurasi qurilsin va mustahkamligi tekshirilsin. Yog'och uchun to'g'ri to'rtburchak kesim tanlansin (6.6.9–shakl).

$$\begin{aligned}n/b &= 1,5, \quad R = 16 \text{ MPa}, \\ R_c &= 2 \text{ MPa}, \quad m = 8 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}, \\ q &= 6 \text{ kN/m}, \quad F = 8 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

Yechish: 1. Tayanch reaksiya kuchlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$\sum M_B = 0; \quad \sum M_B = m - q \cdot (b+c)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + Y_C \cdot b + m - F \cdot a = 0$$

$$8 - 6 \cdot 8,2^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + Y_C \cdot 4 + 8 - 10 \cdot 2 = 0$$

$$Y_C = 51,43 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M_C = 0; \quad \sum M_C = -F \cdot (a+b) + m - Y_B \cdot b + q \cdot b^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - q \cdot c^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2+m} = 0$$

$$-10 \cdot 6 + 8 + Y_B \cdot 4 + 6 \cdot 4^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 6 \cdot 4,2^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 8 = 0$$

$$Y_B = 12,23 \text{ kN}$$

Tayanch reaksiya kuchlarining to'g'riligini tekshiramiz:

$$\sum Y = 0 \quad F - Y_B + Y_C - q \cdot 8,2$$

$$10 - 12,23 + 51,43 - 6 \cdot 8,2 = 0$$

2. Eguvchi moment M va ko'ndalang kuch Q ning epyurasini quramiz:

A nuqtada: $Q_A = 10 \text{ kN}$, $M_A = 0$;

B nuqtada (chapda): $Q_B = 10 \text{ kN}$, $M_B = 10 \cdot 2 = 20 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$.

B nuqtada (o'ngda): $Q_B = 10 - 12,23 = 2,23 \text{ kN}$,

$$M_B = 20 - 8 = 12 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}.$$

S nuqtada (chapda):

$$Q_C = -2,23 - 6 \cdot 4 = -26,23 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_C = 10 \cdot 6 - 12,23 \cdot 4 - 8 - 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 = 44,92 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}.$$

S nuqtada (o'ngda):

$$Q_C = -26,23 + 51,43 = 25,2 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_C = 44,92 = 20 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}.$$

D nuqtada:

$$Q_D = 10 - 12,23 - 6 \cdot 8,2 + 53,92 = 0$$

$$M_D = 10 \cdot 10,2 - 12,23 \cdot 8,2 - 8 + 51,43 \cdot 4,2 - 6 \cdot 8,2 \cdot 4,1$$

$$M_D = 8 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}.$$

3. Normal kuchlanish bo'yicha mustahkamligini tekshiramiz:

To'g'ri to'rtburchakli kesim tanlaymiz (6.5.9-shakl).

$$M_{\max} = 44,92 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_x} \leq R, W_x \geq \frac{M_{\max}}{R} = \frac{44,92 \cdot 10^3}{16 \cdot 10^6} = 2,808 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 = 2808 \text{ sm}^3$$

$$W_x = \frac{bh^2}{6}, h = 1,4b, W_x = \frac{b \cdot (1,4b)^2}{6} = \frac{1,96b^3}{6}$$

$$6W_x = 1,96b^3, b = \sqrt[3]{\frac{6 \cdot 2808}{1,96}} = 20,48 \text{ sm}.$$

$$b = 20,5 \text{ sm}, \quad h = 1,4 \cdot 20,5 = 28,7 \text{ sm}.$$

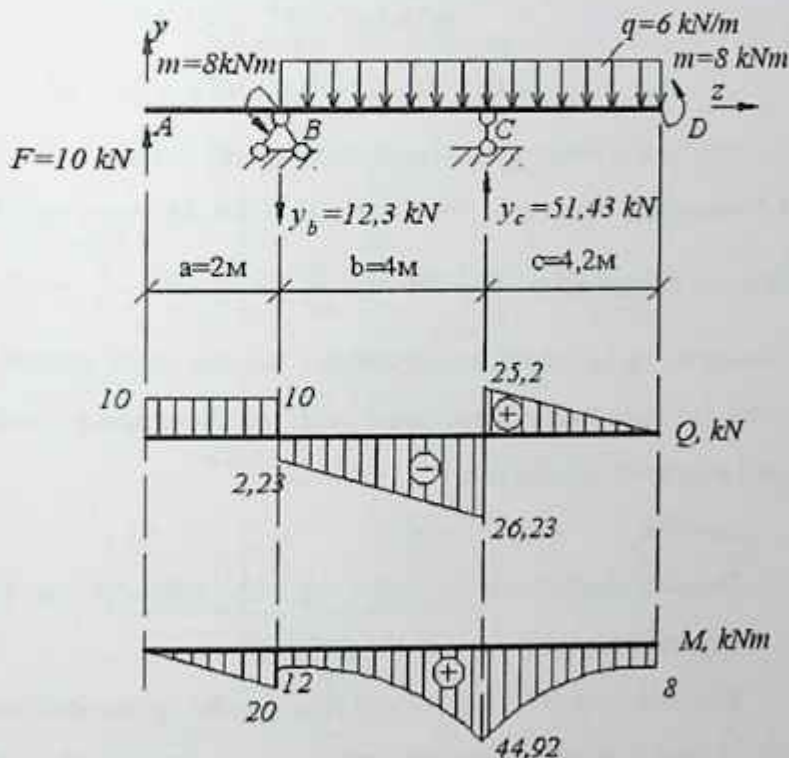
$$W_x = \frac{bh^2}{6} = \frac{20,5 \cdot 28,7^2}{6} = 2814,27 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\sigma = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_x} = \frac{44,92 \cdot 10^3}{2814,27 \cdot 10^{-6}}$$

$$\sigma = 15,96 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 15,96 \text{ MPa} < 16 \text{ MPa}.$$

Mustahkamlik darajasi (% hisobida):

$$\frac{16 - 15,96}{16} \cdot 100 = 0,3\%$$



6.6.9-shakl.

4. Urinma kuchlanish bo'yicha mustahkamligini tekshiramiz:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{Q_{Y(\max)} \cdot S_x^{aj}}{I_y \cdot b}, \quad Q_{Y(\max)} = 26,23 \text{ kN}$$

$$I_x = \frac{bh^3}{12} = \frac{20,5 \cdot 28,7^3}{12} = 40374,83 \text{ sm}^4$$

$$S_x^{aj} = 20,5 \cdot \frac{28,7}{24} = 2110,7 \text{ sm}^3$$

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{26,23 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 2110,7 \cdot 10^{-6}}{40374,83 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot 20,5 \cdot 10^{-2}}$$

$$\tau_{\max} = 0,67 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 0,67 \text{ MPa} < 2 \text{ MPa}.$$

Yog'och balkaning mustahkamligi yetarli ekan.

6.6.10–masala. Sxemasi 6.6.10–shakl, a da berilgan qo'shtavr kesimli balkaning kesimi ushbu $[\sigma] = 16 \cdot 10^7 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$ va $[\tau] = 10^8 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$ ma'lumotlar asosida tanlansin va bu kesim uchun normal, urinma, bosh normal va maksimal urinma kuchlanishlar diagrammasi chizilsin (kesimning mustahkamligi 3–nazariyaga ko'ra tekshirilsin).

Yechish:

1. Tayanch reaksiyalarini topib, eguvchi moment va kesuvchi kuch epyuralarini quramiz (6.6.10–shakl, a).

Eguvchi moment va ko'ndalang kuch epyuralaridan ko'rinadiki, xavfli kesim $x=4 \text{ m}$ bo'lgan kesimda, ya'ni balkaning B tayanchidan hosil bo'ladi. Bu kesimda $M_{\max} = 30 \cdot 10^4 \text{ Nm}$ va $Q_{\max} = -22,5 \cdot 10^4 \text{ N}$ ekanligi epyuradan ma'lum.

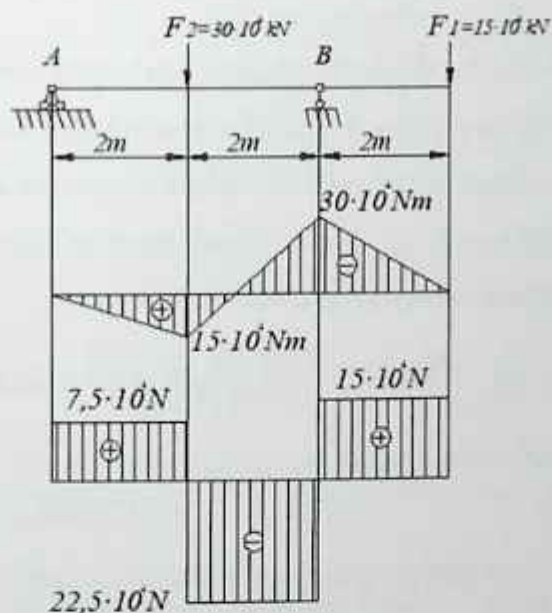
Balkaning qo'shtavrli ko'ndalang kesimi uchun normal kuchlanish bo'yicha mustahkamlik shartini yozamiz:

$$W_y = \frac{M_{\max}}{[\sigma]} = \frac{30 \cdot 10^4}{16 \cdot 10^7} = 1,87 \cdot 10^{-3} m^3$$

Qarshilik momentining bu qiymati bo'yicha ГОСТ 8239-56 dan nomeri 55 bo'lgan qo'shtavrni olamiz. Bu qo'shtavrning geometrik xarakteristiklari quyidagiga teng:

$$W_y = 2000 cm^3, I_y = 55150 cm^4, b = 18 cm,$$

$$t = 1,6 cm, d = 1,03 cm$$



6.6.10-shakl (a).

Tanlangan qo'shtavrli balkaning normal kuchlanish bo'yicha mustahkamligini tekshiramiz.

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_y} = \frac{30 \cdot 10^4}{16 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 15 \cdot 10^7 \frac{N}{m^2} \leq 16 \cdot 10^7 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

Demak, balkaning normal kuchlanish bo'yicha mustahkamligi ta'minlangan. Endi balkaning mustahkamligini urinma kuchlanish bo'yicha tekshiramiz:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{Q_{\max} \cdot S_{\max}}{I_y \cdot b} = \frac{22,5 \cdot 10^4}{48,1 \cdot 1,03 \cdot 10^{-1}} = 45,4 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

$$\frac{I_y}{S_{\max}} = \frac{55150}{S_{\max}} = 48,1 \text{ sm} \quad (S_{\max} = S_2)$$

Bu holda ham balkaning mustahkamligi ta'minlangan.

Endi hisoblangan qo'shtavr kesim uchun normal kuchlanish, urinma kuchlanish, bosh normal kuchlanish va maksimal urinma kuchlanishlarning diagrammalarini chizamiz. Avvalo kesimda qayd qilingan nuqtalar uchun normal kuchlanishlarni formuladan foydalanib topamiz:

$$\sigma_1 = -\sigma_1 = \frac{M_{\max}}{I_y} z_{\max} = \frac{30 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 55 \cdot 10^{-2}}{55150 \cdot 10^8} = 12,5 \cdot 10^7 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

$$\sigma_3 = -\sigma_3' = \frac{30 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 25,85 \cdot 10^{-2}}{55150 \cdot 10^0} = 14,06 \cdot 10^7 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

$$\sigma_4 = -\sigma_4' = \frac{3 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 13,85 \cdot 10^{-2}}{55150 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 7,53 \cdot 10^7 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

$$\sigma^{2'} = 0$$

Bu ordinatalar bo'yicha chizilgan kuchlanish diagrammasi 6.5.10-b, shaklda ko'rsatilgan. Urinma kuchlanishlarni aniqlash uchun qayd qilingan nuqtalardan o'tgan tekislikdan yuqori da qolgan kesim yuzidan uning neytral o'qiga nisbatan statik momentlarni hisoblaymiz:

$$S_1 = 0, S_3 = 1,65 \cdot 18 \cdot 26,68 = 792 \text{ sm}^2 = 792 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$$

$$S_4 = S_3 + 12 \cdot 1,03 \cdot 19,85 = (792 + 244,8) \cdot 10^{-6} = 1037 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$$

$$S_2 = S_3 + 25,85 \cdot 1,03 \cdot 12,92 = (792 + 344) \cdot 10^{-6} = 1136 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$$

Endi urinma kuchlanishlarni hisoblaymiz:

$$\tau_1 = \tau' = 0$$

$$\tau_3 = \tau_3' \cdot \frac{Q_x \cdot S_y^{aj}}{b I_y} = - \frac{22,5 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 792 \cdot 10^{-8}}{1,03 \cdot 55150 \cdot 10^{-9}} = 27 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

$$\tau_3 = \tau_3' = \frac{22,5 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 792 \cdot 10^{-6}}{1,03 \cdot 55150 \cdot 10^{-9}} = 317 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

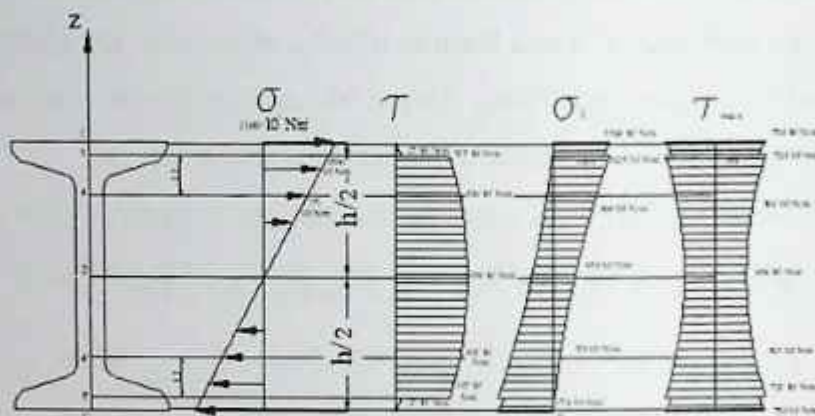
$$\tau_4 = \tau_4' = \frac{22,5 \cdot 792 \cdot 10^{-6}}{1,03 \cdot 55150 \cdot 10^{-9}} = 317 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

$$\tau_2 = \frac{22,5 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 1136 \cdot 10^{-6}}{1,03 \cdot 55150 \cdot 10^{-9}} = 454 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

Bu ordinatalar asosida chizilgan urinma kuchlanish diagrammasi 6.6.10-shakl b, da ko'rsatilgan.

Endi bosh normal kuchlanishlarni hisoblaymiz:

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma' = 1500 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$



6.6.10-shakl, b.

3-nuqta tokchagacha tegishli bo'lsa

$$(\sigma_1)_4 = \frac{10^5}{2} \cdot \left[\sigma_3 + \sqrt{(\sigma_3^1)^2 + 4\tau_3^2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[14,06 + \sqrt{(14,06)^2 + 4(317)^2} \right] \cdot 10^5 = 1425 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

$$(\sigma_1')_4 = \frac{10^5}{2} \cdot \left[\sigma_3 + \sqrt{\sigma_3^2 + 4(\tau_3^1)^2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[753 + \sqrt{(753)^2 + 4(415)^2} \right] = 806 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

$$(\sigma_1')_4 = \frac{10^5}{2} \cdot \left[-\sigma_4 + \sqrt{\sigma_4^2 + 4\tau_4^2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[(-753) + \sqrt{(753)^2 + 4(415)^2} \right] = 54 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

$$(\sigma_1)_2 = \tau_2 = 454 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

3' nuqta pastki devorga tegishli bo'lsa,

$$(\sigma_1)_3 = \frac{10^5}{2} \cdot \left[\sigma_3 + \sqrt{(\sigma_3)^2 + 4(\tau_3)^2} \right]$$

$$(\sigma_1)_3 = \frac{10^5}{2} \left[-1406 + \sqrt{(1406)^2 + 4(317)^2} \right] = 17,5 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

3 nuqta tokchaga tegishli bo'lsa,

$$(\sigma_1)_y = \frac{10^5}{2} \cdot \left[\sigma_y + \sqrt{(\sigma_y)^2 + 4(\tau_y)^2} \right]$$

$$(\sigma_1)_y = \frac{10^5}{2} \left[-1406 + \sqrt{(1406)^2 + 4(27)^2} \right] = 0,5 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

va $(\sigma_1)_1 = 0$ bo'ldi. Ikkinchi bosh kuchlanish σ_3 ning qiymati yuqori dagi miqdorlarning manfiy qiymatiga teng bo'lib, faqat pastdan tepaga qarab o'sadi. Bosh kuchlanishlarning hisoblangan ordinatalar asosida chizilgan diagrammasi 6.5.10-shakl, b da ko'rsatilgan.

Maksimal urinma kuchlanishlarni formulaga asosan hisoblaymiz:

$$(\tau_{\max})_1 = (\tau_{\max})_{1'} = \pm \frac{\sigma_{1'}}{2} \cong 750 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

3 nuqta devorga tegishli bo'lsa,

$$(\tau_{\max})_3 = (\tau_{\max})_{3'} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(\sigma_3)^2 + 4\tau_3^2}$$

$$(\tau_{\max})_3 = \pm \frac{10^5}{2} \sqrt{(1406)^2 + 4(27)^2} = \pm 704 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

3 nuqta tokchaga tegishli bo'lsa,

$$(\tau_{\max})_3 = (\tau_{\max})_y = \pm \frac{10}{3} \sqrt{(1406)^2 + 4(317)^2}$$

$$(\tau_{\max})_3 = \pm 721 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}; \quad (\tau_{\max})_{2,z} = \pm 455 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

$$(\tau_{\max})_4 = (\tau_{\max})_{4'} = \pm \frac{10^5}{2} \sqrt{(753)^2 + 4(415)^2} = \pm 561 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

Manfiy qiymatlarini vertikal o'qdan chap tomonga qo'yamiz. Bu urinma kuchlanishlarning diagrammasi 6.5.10-shakl, b da ko'rsatilgan.

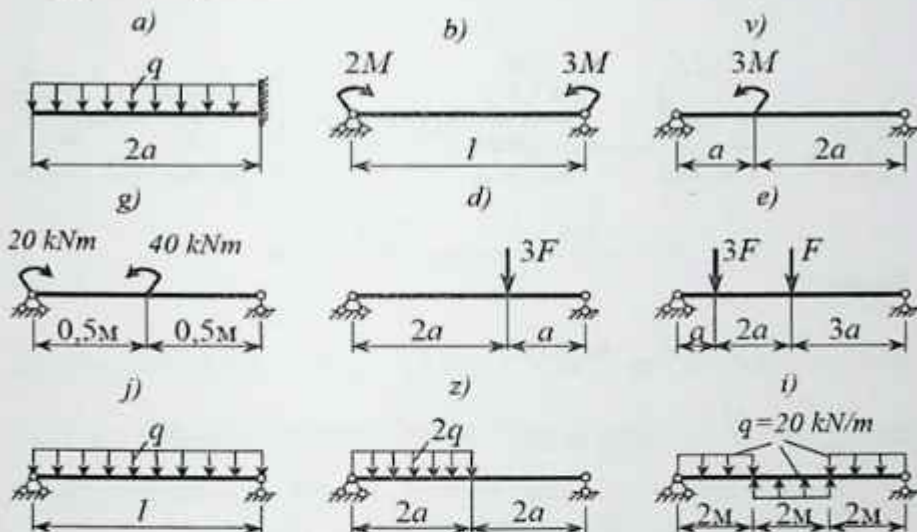
Endi balka materialning mustahkamligini III mustahkamlik nazariyasi asosida, ya'ni formula yordamida tekshiramiz. 2 nuqtada normal va urinma kuchlanishlar o'zlarining eng katta qiymatlariga yaqin turadi. Binobarin, shu nuqtadagi normal va urinma kuchlanishlarning qiymatlarini formulaga qo'yamiz.

$$\sqrt{(\sigma)_3^2 + 4(\tau)_3^2} = \sqrt{(1406)^2 + 4(317)^2} \cdot 10^5 = 1542 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

Bu kuchlanish $\pm 5\%$ dan ortiq farq qilmasligi kerak. Haqiqatdan $\frac{1600-1540}{1600} \cdot 100 = \frac{58}{16} = 3,7\%$ ga teng bo'ladi. Boshqa xavfli nuqtalar chunonchi, 1 va 2 nuqtalardagi kuchlanishlar ham $1600 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$ dan oshmaydi. Demak, kesim to'g'ri tanlangan.

6.7 MUSTAQIL YECHISH UCHUN MISOL VA MASALALAR

1. Ko'rsatilgan balkalar uchun ko'ndalang kuch va eguvchi moment epyuralari qurilsin.



Javob:

$$a) Q_{\max} = -2qa; \quad M_{\max} = 2qa^2;$$

$$b) Q_{\max} = \frac{M}{l};$$

$$M_{\max} = 3M;$$

$$v) Q_{\max} = \frac{M}{a}; \quad M_{\max} = -2M;$$

$$g) Q_{\max} = 20 \text{ kN};$$

$$M_{\max} = 30 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m};$$

$$d) Q_{\max} = -2F; \quad M_{\max} = 2Fa;$$

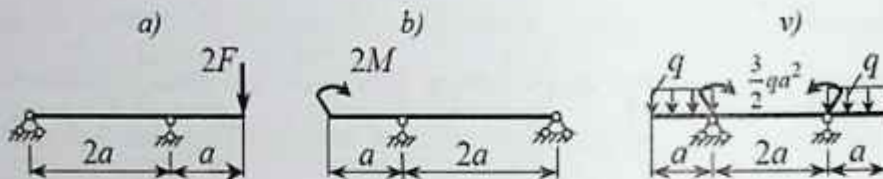
$$e) Q_{\max} = 3F; \quad M_{\max} = 3Fa;$$

$$j) Q_{\max} = \pm \frac{ql}{2}; \quad M_{\max} = \frac{ql^2}{8};$$

$$z) Q_{\max} = 3qa; \quad M_{\max} = \frac{9qa^2}{4};$$

$$i) Q_{\max} = \pm 20 \text{ kN}; \quad M_{\max} = \pm 10 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m};$$

2. Konsol qismli ikki tayanchli balkalar uchun kondalang kuch Q va eguvchi moment M epyuralari qurilsin.



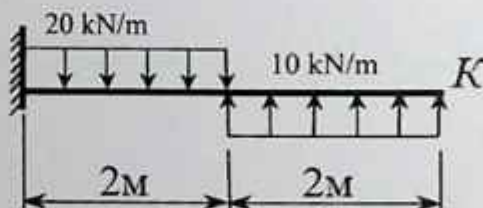
Javob:

a) $Q_{\max} = 2F$; $M_{\max} = -2Fa$;

b) $Q_{\max} = -\frac{M}{a}$; $M_{\max} = 2M$;

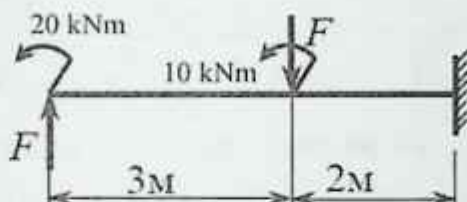
v) $Q_{\max} = \pm qa$; $M_{\max} = qa^2$;

3. Konsolli balka "K" kesimiga qo'yiladigan F kuch yo'nalishi va miqdori aniqlansin. Agar ko'ndalang kuch miqdori 0 ga teng bo'lsa, ko'ndalang kuch Q va eguvchi moment M epyurasi qurilsin.



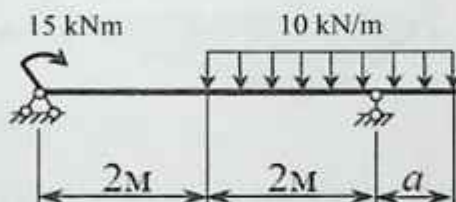
Javob: $F=20 \text{ kN}$ (yuqori ga); $Q_{\max} = -40 \text{ kN}$; $M_{\max} = 100 \text{ kNm}$;

3. Ko'rsatilgan balkada F kuchning qanday qiymatida mahkamlangan tayanchida eguvchi moment nolga teng bo'ladi? Kuch qo'yilgandan keyin ko'ndalang kuch Q va eguvchi moment M epyurasi qurilsin.



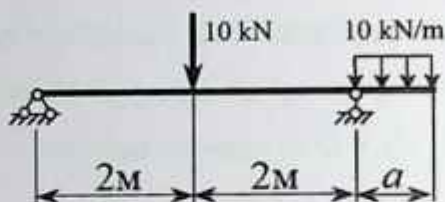
Javob: $F = 10 \text{ kN}$; $Q_{\max} = 10 \text{ kN}$; ; $M_{\max} = -20 \text{ kNm}$;

5. Agar shaklda berilgan balka ikki tayanch o'rtasida ko'ndalang kuch qiymati nol bo'lsa, konsol qismi uzunligi a ning qiymati topilsin. Ko'ndalang kuch va eguvchi moment epyurasi qurilsin.



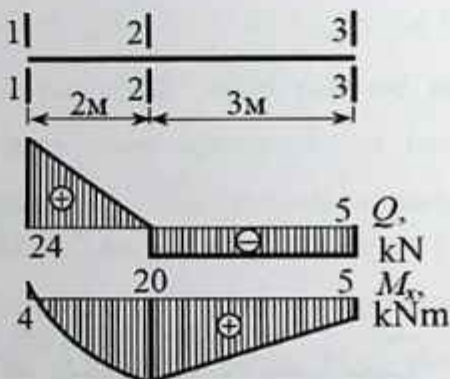
Javob: $a = 1 \text{ m}$; $Q_{\max} = -20 \text{ kN}$; $M_{\max} = 15 \text{ kNm}$;

6. Agar ko'rsatilgan balka o'rta oralig'ida eguvchi moment nol bo'lsa, balka konsol qismi uzunligi a topilsin. Ko'ndalang kuch va eguvchi moment epyurasi qurilsin.



Javob: $a = 2 \text{ m}$; $Q_{\max} = 20 \text{ kN}$; $M_{\max} = -20 \text{ kNm}$;

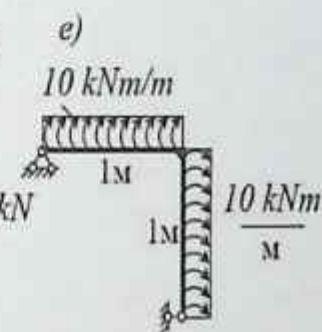
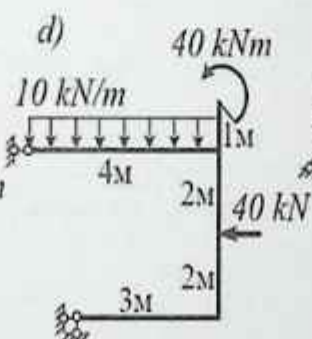
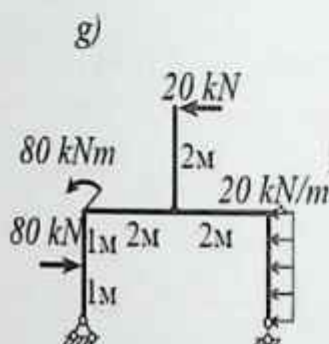
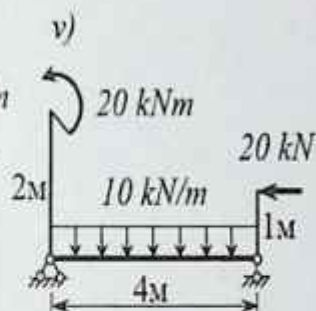
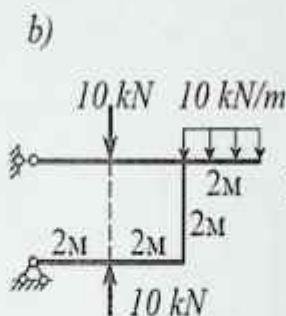
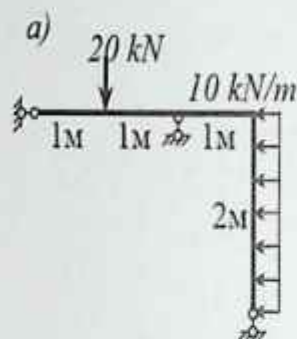
7. Ko'rsatilgan ko'ndalang kuch Q va eguvchi moment M epyuralaridan foydalanib, balka ta'sir etuvchi kuchlar miqdori va yo'nalishi qo'yilsin.



Javob: $F_1 = 24 \text{ kN}$; $F_3 = 5 \text{ kN}$; yuqori ga $q_{12} = 12 \text{ kN/m}$;

$F_2 = 5 \text{ kN}$; $M_1 = 4 \text{ kNm}$; $M_1 = 5 \text{ kNm}$ —soat strelkasiga teskari.

8. Shaklda ko'rsatilgan ramalar uchun bo'ylama kuch N , ko'ndalang kuch Q va eguvchi moment M epyuralari qurilsin.



Javob:

a) $N_{\max} = -20$; $Q_{\max} = \pm 20$; $M_{\max} = -20$;

b) $N_{\max} = \pm 50$; $Q_{\max} = -50$; $M_{\max} = -100$;

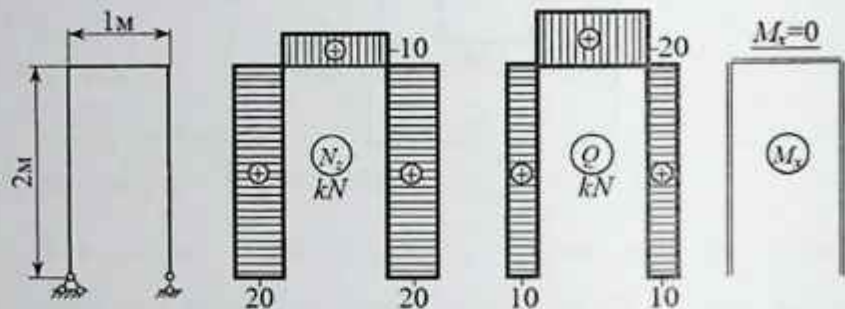
v) $N_{\max} = -20$; $Q_{\max} = 30$; $M_{\max} = 25$;

g) $N_{\max} = -60$; $Q_{\max} = -160$; $M_{\max} = -120$;

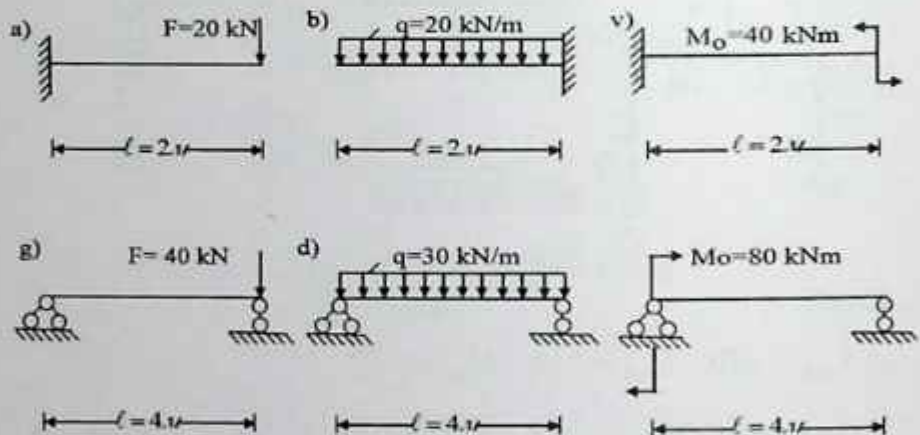
d) $N_{\max} = -40$; $Q_{\max} = \pm 40$; $M_{\max} = -120$;

e) $N_{\max} = 20$; $Q_{\max} = -20$; $M_{\max} = -20$; $M_{\max} = 10$;

9. Ko'rsatilgan ramadagi berilgan epyuralardan foydalanib, ta'sir etuvchi kuchlar qo'yilsin.



10. Shakllarda ko'rsatilgan balkalar uchun ko'ndalang $Q(x)$ kuch va eguvchi $M(x)$ moment epyuralari qurilsin.



A) $Q(x)=20$ kN, $M(x)=-40$ kN

B) $Q(x)=-40$ kN, $M(x)=-40$ kN

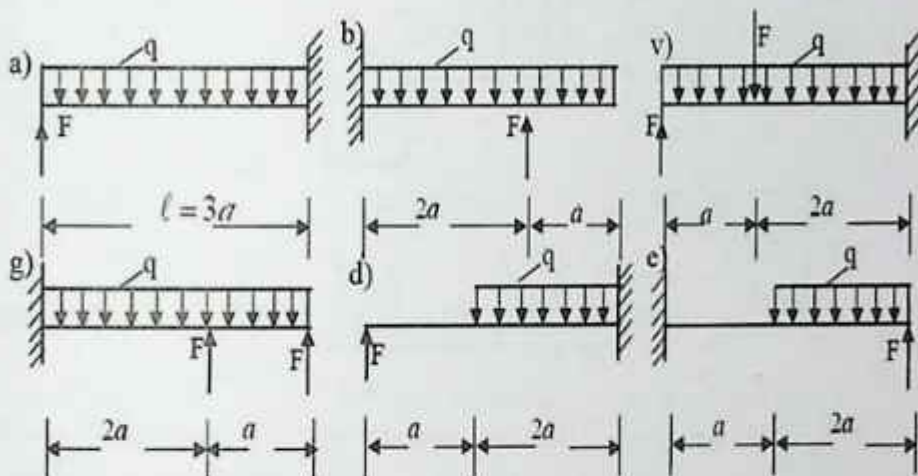
V) $Q(x)=00$ kN, $M(x)=40$ kN

G) $Q(x)=60$ kN, $M(x)=40$ kN

D) $Q(x)=20$ kN, $M(x)=60$ kN

E) $Q(x)=-20$ kN, $M(x)=80$ kN

11. Shaklda ko'rsatilgandek yuklangan konsollar uchun F kuchning qanday qiymatida, qistirib mahkamlangan tayanchda eguvchi moment nolga teng bo'lishi topilsin. F -kuchning shu topilgan qiymati bo'yicha $Q(x)$ va $M(x)$ epyuralari qurilsin.



A) $F = \frac{9l}{2}; M_{\max} = \frac{9l^2}{8} \text{ kNm}$

B) $F = \frac{3l}{4}; M_{\max} = \frac{4ql^2}{9} \text{ kNm}$

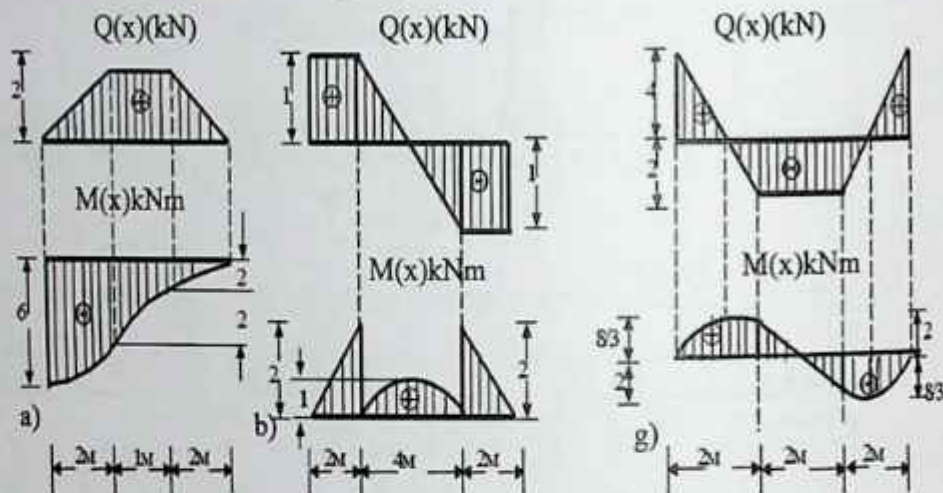
V) $F = \frac{3ql}{2}; M_{\max} = \frac{4ql^2}{9} \text{ kNm}$

G) $F = 0,03ql; M_{\max} = 0,08 \text{ kNm}$

D) $F = \frac{2ql}{9}; M_{\max} = \frac{8ql^2}{81} \text{ kNm}$

E) $F = \frac{4ql}{9}; M_{\max} = \frac{8ql^2}{81} \text{ kNm}$

12. $Q(x)$ va $M(x)$ larning berilgan epyuralari bo'yicha balkalarning mahkamlanish sxemasi va ularning yuklanishi ko'rsating hamda kuchlarning qiymatini aniqlang.



Javob:

A) $q = \pm \frac{1 \text{ kN}}{M}$;

B) $q = 0,5 \text{ kN/M}$ $M = 2 \text{ kN/M}$;

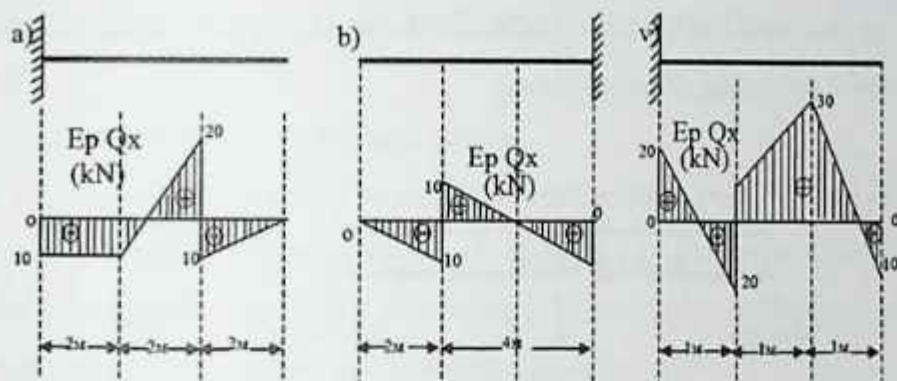
V) $\pm 3 \text{ kN/m}$

13. Shaklda ko'rsatilgan ko'ndalang $Q(x)$ kuch epyurasi bo'yicha konsol yuklansin va eguvchi moment epyurasi qurilsin. Juft kuch konsolga qo'yilmagan.

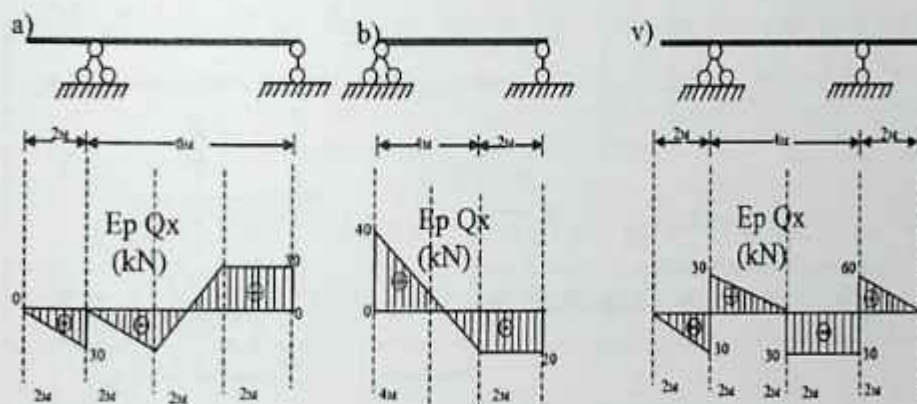
A) $M_{\max} = 20 \text{ kNm}$;

B) $M_{\max} = -10 \text{ kNm}$;

V) $M_{\max} = -30 \text{ kNm}$;



14. Shaklda ko'rsatilgan $Q(x)$ kuch epyurasi qurilsin.



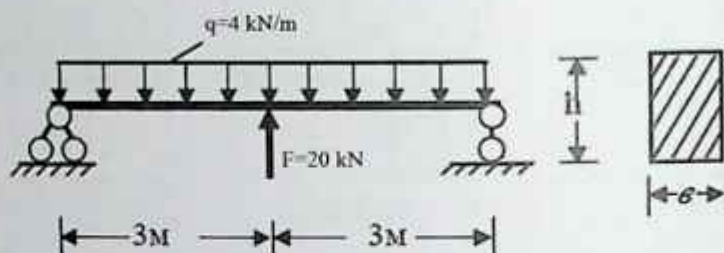
Javob:

A) $M_{\max} = -75 \text{ kNm};$

B) $M_{\max} = \frac{160}{3} \text{ kNm};$

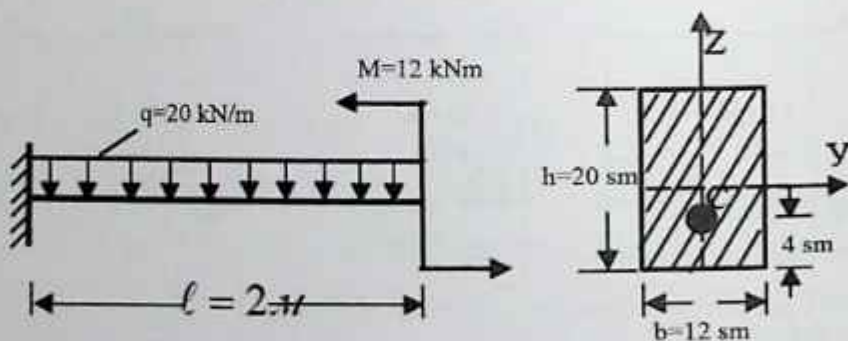
V) $M_{\max} = -60 \text{ kNm};$

15. Ko'ndalang kesimi $12 \times 20 \text{ sm}^2$ bo'lgan yog'och balka eng katta normal kuchlanishni hisoblang.



Javob: $\sigma_{\max} = 150 \text{ kg/sm}^2$;

16. Ko'ndalang kesimi $12 \times 20 \text{ sm}^2$ bo'lgan balkaning xavfli ko'ndalang kesimidagi eng katta normal kuchlanish hisoblansin. Ko'ndalang kesimning C nuqtasidagi kuchlanish ham aniqlansin.



Javob:

$$\sigma_{\max} = 93 \text{ kg/sm}^2;$$

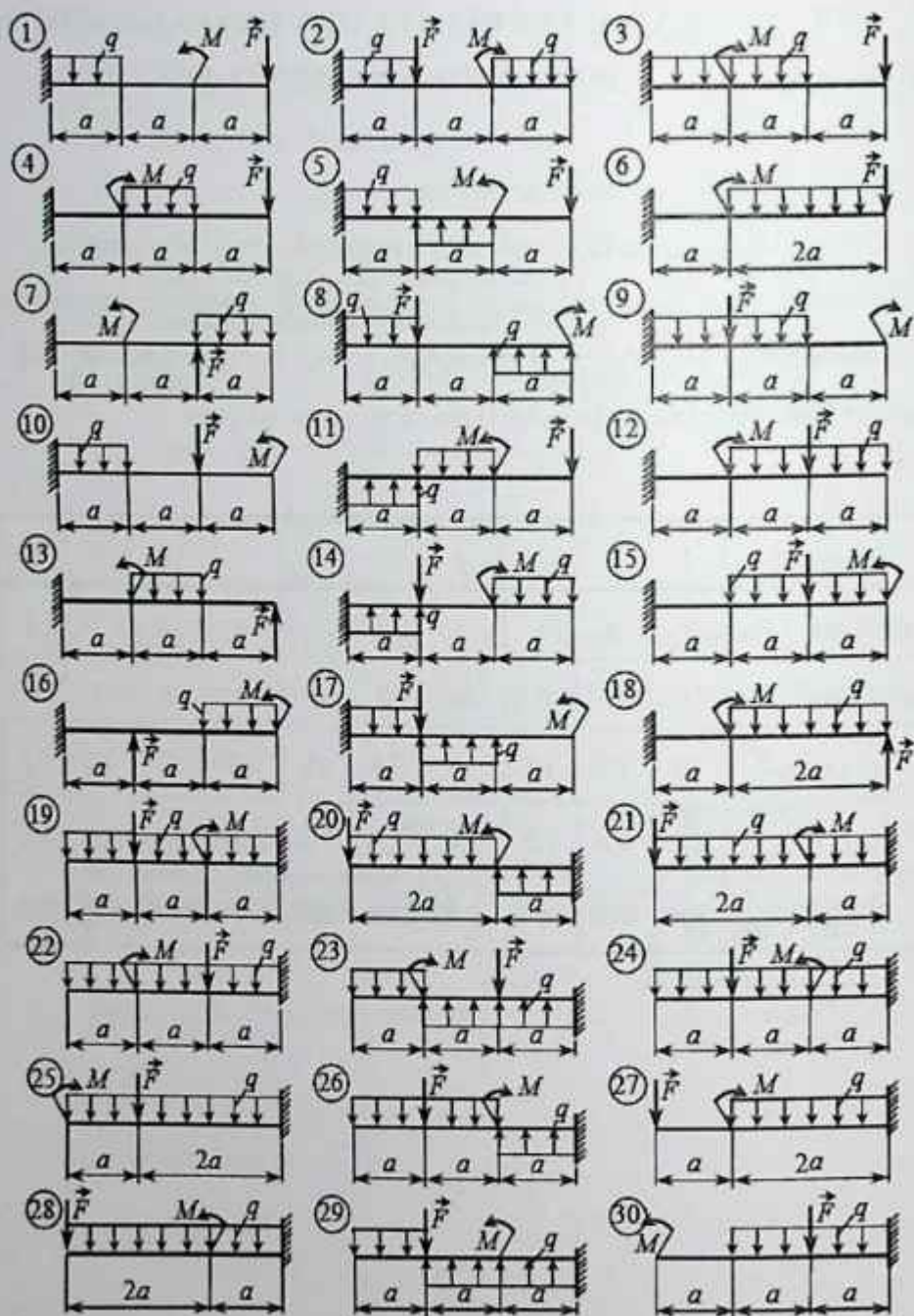
$$\sigma_C = -68 \text{ kg/sm}^2;$$

6.8 MUSTAQIL YECHISH UCHUN HISOB-GRAFIK ISHLARIDAN NAMUNALAR

Ko'rsatilgan po'lat balkalar uchun:

1. Ko'ndalang kuch Q va eguvchi moment M epyuralari qurilsin.
2. Balkalarning mustahkamligi tekshirilsin (ko'ndalang kesim yuzasi doira, diametri d va to'g'ri to'rtburchak $h/b=2$ bo'lgan holatlar uchun).
Ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish $[\sigma]=160\text{ MPa}$ deb qabul qilinsin.

Вариант	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$F=K_F q a$ K_F	3	2	4	1	3	2	4	3	2	1
$M=K_M q a^2$ K_M	1	3	2	4	2	4	1	3	2	3
$q, \text{ kN/m}$	12	20	16	18	14	15	10	22	20	12
$a, \text{ m}$	1,0	0,8	1,2	1,0	1,2	1,2	1,0	0,8	1,0	1,5
$l/[f]$	500	600	800	1000	900	800	1000	600	800	500



Nazorat uchun test savollari

1. Balkaning bikrligi egilish deformasiyasida qanday ifodalanadi?

- A. EI.
- B. GA.
- C. EA.
- D. GI.

1. Balkaning egilishida eng katta normal kuchlanish balka ko'ndalang kesimining qaysi nuqtasida hosil bo'ladi?

- A. Neytral o'qdan eng uzoqda yotuvchi nuqtalarida.
- B. Ko'ndalang kuch $Q_{\max}$ bo'lgan nuqtada.
- C. Inersiya moment maksimumga erishgan nuqtada.
- D. Neytral o'qda yotuvchi nuqtada.

2. Balkaning ko'ndalang kesimi doiraviy, diametri – d . Neytral o'qi – X o'qi. Neytral o'qiga nisbatan qarshilik momenti qaysi ifoda bilan topiladi?

A. $W_x = \frac{\pi d^3}{32}$

B. $W_x = \frac{\pi d^4}{64}$

C. $W_x = \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$

D. $W_x = \frac{\pi d^3}{16}$

3. Balkaning ko'ndalang kesimi to'g'ri to'rtburchakli – eni b , balandligi – h . Neytral o'qi – X. Neytral o'qiga nisbatan qarshilik moment qaysi ifoda bilan topiladi?

A. $W_x = \frac{bh^2}{6}$

B. $W_x = \frac{b^2h}{6}$

C. $W_x = \frac{bh^3}{12}$

D. $W_x = \frac{bh^2}{12}$

4. Balkaning normal kuchlanishlar bo'yicha mustahkamlik sharti qanday ifodalanadi?

A. $\sigma = \frac{M}{W_z} \leq [\sigma]$

B. $\sigma = \frac{M}{F} \leq [\sigma]$

C. $\sigma = \frac{Q}{F} \leq [\sigma]$

D. $\sigma = \frac{M_e}{W_r} \leq [\sigma]$

5. Balkaning xavfli kesimi deb qanday kesimga aytiladi?

A. Eguvchi moment eng katta qiymatga erishgan kesimga.

B. Ko'ndalang kuch eng katta qiymatga erishgan kesimga.

- C. Balkaning salqiligi eng katta bo'lgan kesimga.
- D. Tayanchlar o'rtasidagi kesimga.
6. Egilish deformasiyasida balkaning mustahkamligi asosan qaysi ichki kuchga bog'liq?
- A. Eguvchi momentga.
- B. Bo'ylama kuchlarga.
- C. Ko'ndalang kuchga.
- D. Urinma kuchlanishlarga.
7. Egilishda balkaning kesim o'lchamlari qaysi formula yordamida aniqlanadi?

A.
$$W_z = \frac{M_{\max}}{[\sigma]}$$

B.
$$F = \frac{Q}{[\tau]}$$

C.
$$W_p = \frac{M_{\phi}}{[\sigma]}$$

D.
$$F = \frac{N}{E \cdot y} \leq [\sigma]$$

8. Eguvchi moment "M" qanday birlik bilan o'lchanadi?
- A. Nm.
- B. N.
- C. Nm².
- D. N/m.

9. Eguvchi moment (M) va ko'ndalang kuch (Q) orasida qanday differensial bog'lanish bor?

A. $\frac{dM}{dz} = Q$

B. $\frac{d^2M}{dz^2} = Q$

C. $\frac{d^2M}{dz^2} = -q$

D. $\frac{d^2M}{dz^2} = q$

10. Eguvchi momentning epyurasi deb nimaga aytiladi?

A. Eguvchi momentning X o'qi bo'yicha o'zgarish grafigi.

B. Normal kuchlanishning X o'qi buyicha o'zgarish grafigi.

C. Burovchi momentning X o'qi bo'yicha o'zgarish grafigi.

D. Bo'ylama kuchning X o'qi bo'yicha o'zgarish grafigi.

11. Ko'ndalang kuch (Q) bilan yoyilgan yuk intensivligi (q) orasida qanday differensial bog'lanish bor?

A. $\frac{dQ}{dz} = -q$

B. $\frac{d^2Q}{dz^2} = q$

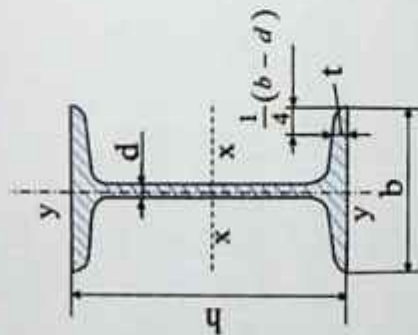
C. $\frac{d^2Q}{dz^2} = q$

D. $\frac{dQ}{dz} = q$

ILOVA VA JADVALLAR

1-ilova

GOST 8239-89 ga muvofiq prokat po'latning sortamenti



Qo'shtavr

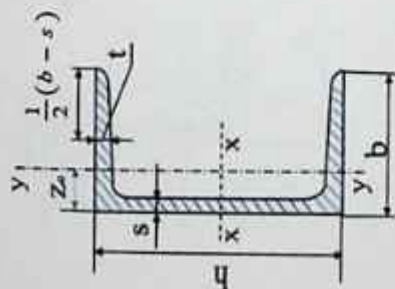
1-jadval

Profil raqami	O'lchamlari, mm				Kesim yuzasi F, sm^2	O'qlar bo'yicha mos qiymatlar								Massa 1 m, kg
	h	b	d	t		X				Y				
						$I_x,$ sm^4	$W_x,$ sm^3	$i_x,$ sm	$S_x,$ sm^3	$I_y,$ sm^4	$W_y,$ sm^3	$i_y,$ sm		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
10	100	55	4.5	7.2	12.0	198	39.7	4.06	23.0	17.9	6.49	1.22	9.46	
12	120	64	4.8	7.3	14.7	350	58.4	4.88	33.7	27.9	8.72	1.38	11.5	
14	140	73	4.9	7.5	17.4	352	81.7	5.73	46.8	41.9	11.5	1.55	13.7	
16	160	81	5.0	7.8	20.2	873	109.0	6.57	62.3	58.6	14.5	1.70	15.9	

1-Jadval (davomi)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18	180	90	5.1	8.1	23.4	1290	143.0	7.42	81.4	82.6	18.4	1.88	18.4
18a	180	100	5.1	8.3	25.4	1430	159.0	7.51	89.8	114.0	22.8	2.12	19.9
20	200	100	5.2	8.4	26.8	1840	184.0	8.28	104.0	115.0	23.1	2.07	21.0
22a	220	120	5.4	8.9	32.8	2790	254.0	9.22	143.0	206.0	34.3	2.50	25.8
24	240	115	5.6	9.5	34.8	3460	289.0	9.97	163.0	198.0	34.5	2.37	27.3
24a	240	125	5.6	9.8	37.5	3800	317.0	10.1	178.0	260.0	41.6	2.63	29.4
27	270	125	6.0	9.8	40.2	5010	371.0	11.2	210.0	260.0	41.5	2.54	31.5
27a	270	135	6.0	10.2	43.2	5500	407.0	11.3	229.0	337.0	50.0	2.80	33.9
30	300	135	6.5	10.2	46.5	7080	472.0	12.3	268.0	337.0	49.9	2.69	36.5
30a	300	145	6.5	10.7	49.9	7780	518.0	12.5	292.0	436.0	60.1	2.95	39.2
33	330	145	7.0	11.2	53.8	9840	597.0	13.5	339.0	419.0	59.9	2.79	42.2
36	360	145	7.5	12.3	61.9	13380	743.0	14.7	423.0	516.0	71.1	2.89	48.6
40	400	155	8.3	13.0	71.6	19062	953.0	16.2	545.0	667.0	86.1	3.03	57.0
45	450	160	9.0	14.2	84.7	27696	1231.0	18.1	708.0	808.0	101.0	3.09	56.5
50	500	170	10.0	15.2	100.0	39727	1589.0	19.9	919.0	1043.0	123.0	3.23	78.5
55	550	180	11.0	16.5	118.0	55962	2035.0	21.8	1181.0	1356.0	151.0	3.39	92.6
60	600	190	12.0	17.8	138.0	76806	2560.0	23.6	1491.0	1725.0	182.0	3.54	108.0

GOST 8240-97 ga muvofiq prokat po'latning sortamenti



Shveller

2-jadval

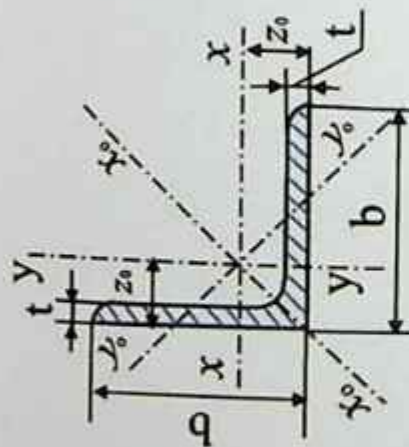
Profilar raqami	O'lchamlari, mm				Kesim yuzasi F , sm^2	O'qlar bo'yicha mos qiymatlar								Z_0 , sm	Massa 1 m , kg
	h	b	s	t		$X-X$				$Y-Y$					
						I_x , sm^4	W_x , sm^3	i_x , sm	S_x , sm^3	I_y , sm^4	W_y , sm^3	i_y , sm	W_y , sm^3		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
5	50	32	4.4	7.0	6.16	22.8	9.1	1.92	5.59	5.61	2.75	0.95	1.16	4.84	
6.5	65	36	4.4	7.2	7.51	48.6	15.0	2.54	9.0	8.7	3.68	1.08	1.24	5.9	
8	80	40	4.5	7.4	8.98	89.4	22.4	3.16	13.3	12.8	4.75	1.19	1.31	7.05	
10	100	46	4.5	7.6	10.9	174.0	34.8	3.99	20.4	20.4	6.46	1.37	1.44	8.59	
12	120	52	4.8	7.8	13.3	304	50.6	4.78	29.6	31.2	8.52	1.53	1.54	10.4	
14	140	58	4.9	8.1	15.6	491	70.2	5.6	40.8	45.4	11.0	1.70	1.67	12.3	
14a	140	62	4.9	8.7	17.0	545	77.8	5.66	45.1	57.5	13.3	1.84	1.87	13.3	
16	160	64	5.0	8.4	18.1	747	93.4	6.42	54.1	63.6	13.8	1.87	1.8	14.2	

2-jadval (davomi)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16a	160	68	5.0	9.0	19.5	823	103	6.49	59.4	78.8	16.4	2.01	2.00	15.3
18	180	70	5.1	8.7	20.7	1090	121	7.24	69.8	86.0	17.0	2.04	1.94	16.3
18a	180	74	5.1	9.3	22.20	1190	132	7.32	76.1	105	20.0	2.18	2.13	17.4
20	200	78	5.2	9.0	23.4	1520	152	8.07	87.8	113	20.5	2.20	2.07	18.4
20a	200	80	5.2	9.7	25.2	1670	167	8.1	95.9	139	24.2	2.35	2.28	19.8
22	220	82	5.4	9.5	26.7	2110	192	8.89	110	151	25.1	2.37	2.21	21.0
22a	220	87	5.4	10.2	28.8	2330	212	8.99	121	187	30.0	2.55	2.46	22.6
24	240	90	5.6	10.0	30.6	2900	242	9.73	139	208	31.6	2.60	2.42	24.0
24a	240	95	5.6	10.7	32.9	3180	265	9.84	151	254	37.2	2.78	2.67	25.8
27	270	95	6.0	10.5	35.2	4160	308	10.9	178	262	37.3	2.73	2.47	27.7
30	300	100	6.5	11.0	40.5	5810	387	12.0	224	327	43.6	2.84	2.52	31.8
33	330	105	7.0	11.7	46.5	7980	484	13.1	281	410	51.8	2.97	2.59	36.5
36	360	110	7.6	12.6	53.4	10820	601	14.2	350	513	61.7	3.10	2.68	41.5
40	400	115	8.0	13.5	61.5	15220	761	15.7	444	642	73.4	3.23	2.75	48.3

Teng yonli burchakliklar

3-jadval



Profilar raqami	O'lchamlari, mm		Kesim yuzasi F, cm^2	Massa 1m, kg	O'qlar bo'yicha mos qiymatlar								Z_0, sm
	b	t			$X=Y$		X_0		Y_0		$X_1=Y_1$		
					I_x, sm^4	i_x, sm	$I_{x_0 \text{ max}}, \text{sm}^4$	$i_{x_0 \text{ max}}, \text{sm}$	$I_{y_0 \text{ min}}, \text{sm}^4$	$i_{y_0 \text{ min}}, \text{sm}$		I_{x_1}, sm^4	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
2	20	3	1.13	0.89	0.40	0.59	0.63	0.75	0.17	0.39	0.81	0.60	
		4	1.46	1.15	0.50	0.58	0.78	0.73	0.22	0.38	1.09	0.64	
2.5	25	3	1.43	1.12	0.81	0.75	1.29	0.95	0.34	0.49	1.57	0.73	
		4	1.86	1.46	1.03	0.74	1.62	0.93	0.44	0.48	2.11	0.76	
2.8	28	3	1.62	1.27	1.16	0.85	1.84	1.07	0.48	0.55	2.20	0.80	
		4	2.43	1.91	2.26	0.96	3.58	1.21	0.74	0.63	3.26	0.89	
3.2	32	3	1.86	1.46	1.74	0.97	2.80	1.23	0.74	0.63	3.26	0.89	
		4	2.75	2.16	3.29	1.09	5.21	1.38	0.94	0.62	4.39	0.94	
3.6	36	3	2.10	1.65	2.56	1.10	4.06	1.39	1.06	0.71	4.64	0.99	
		4	3.08	2.42	4.58	1.22	7.26	1.53	1.36	0.70	6.24	1.04	
4	40	3	2.35	1.85	3.55	1.23	5.63	1.55	1.47	0.79	6.35	1.09	
		4	3.79	2.97	5.53	1.20	8.75	1.54	1.90	0.78	8.53	1.13	
		5							2.30	0.79	1.73	1.17	

3-jadval (davomi)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4.5	45	3	2.65	2.08	5.13	1.39	8.13	1.75	2.12	0.89	9.04	1.21
		4	3.48	2.73	6.63	1.38	10.5	1.74	2.74	0.89	12.1	1.26
		5	4.59	3.37	8.03	1.37	12.7	1.72	3.33	0.88	15.3	1.30
		3	2.96	2.38	7.11	1.55	11.3	1.95	2.95	1.00	2.4	1.33
		4	3.89	3.05	9.21	1.54	14.6	1.94	3.8	0.99	16.6	1.38
5	50	5	4.80	3.77	11.2	1.53	17.8	1.92	4.63	0.98	20.9	1.42
		4	4.38	3.44	13.1	1.73	20.8	2.18	5.41	1.11	23.3	1.52
		5	5.41	4.25	16.0	1.72	25.4	2.16	6.54	1.1	29.2	1.57
		4	4.96	3.90	18.9	1.95	29.9	2.45	7.81	1.25	33.1	1.69
		5	6.13	4.81	23.1	1.94	36.6	2.44	9.52	1.25	41.5	1.74
6.3	63	6	7.28	5.72	27.1	1.93	42.9	2.43	11.2	1.24	50	1.78
		4.5	6.20	4.87	29.0	2.16	46.0	2.72	12.0	1.39	51.0	1.88
		5	6.86	5.38	31.9	2.16	57.7	2.72	13.2	1.39	56.7	1.90
		6	8.15	6.39	37.6	2.15	69.6	2.71	15.5	1.38	68.4	1.94
		7	9.42	7.39	43.0	2.14	82.2	2.69	17.8	1.37	80.1	1.94
7	70	8	10.7	8.37	48.2	2.13	96.4	2.68	20	1.37	91.9	2.02
		5	7.39	5.80	39.5	2.31	62.6	2.91	16.4	1.49	69.6	2.02
		6	8.78	6.89	46.6	2.3	73.9	2.9	19.3	1.48	83.9	2.06
		7	10.1	7.96	53.3	2.29	84.6	2.89	22.1	1.48	98.3	2.10
		8	11.5	9.20	58	2.28	94.6	2.87	24.8	1.47	113	2.15
7.5	75	9	12.8	10.10	66.1	2.27	105.0	2.86	27.5	1.46	127	2.18
		5.5	8.63	6.78	52.7	2.47	83.6	3.11	21.8	1.59	93.2	2.17
		6	9.38	7.36	57	2.47	90.4	3.11	23.5	1.58	102	2.19
		7	10.8	8.51	65.3	2.45	104	3.09	27	1.58	119	2.23
		8	12.3	9.65	73.4	2.44	116	3.08	30.3	11.57	137	2.27
8	80	6	10.6	8.33	82.1	2.78	130	3.5	34	1.79	145	2.43
		7	12.3	9.65	94.3	2.77	150	3.49	38.9	1.78	169	2.47
		8	13.9	10.9	106	2.76	168	3.48	43.8	1.77	194	2.51
		9	15.6	12.2	118	2.75	186	3.46	48.6	1.77	229	2.55

3-jadval (davomi)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10	100	6,5	12,8	10,1	12,2	3,09	193	3,88	50,7	1,99	214	2,68
		7	13,8	10,8	13,1	3,09	207	3,88	54,2	1,98	231	2,71
		8	15,6	12,2	14,7	3,07	233	3,87	60,9	1,98	265	2,75
		10	19,2	15,1	17,9	3,05	284	3,84	74,1	1,96	333	2,83
		12	22,8	17,9	20,9	3,03	331	3,81	86,9	1,95	402	2,91
11	110	14	26,3	20,6	23,7	3,00	371	3,78	99,3	1,94	472	2,99
		16	29,7	23,3	26,4	2,98	416	3,74	112	1,94	542	3,06
		7	15,2	11,9	17,6	3,4	279	4,29	72,7	2,19	308	2,96
		8	17,2	13,5	19,8	3,39	315	4,28	81,8	2,18	353	3,00
		8	19,7	15,5	29,4	3,87	467	4,87	122	2,49	516	3,36
12,5	125	9	22,0	17,3	32,7	3,86	520	4,86	135	2,48	582	3,40
		10	24,3	19,1	36,0	3,85	571	4,84	149	2,47	649	3,45
		12	28,9	22,7	42,2	3,82	570	4,82	174	2,46	782	3,53
		14	33,4	26,2	48,2	3,8	764	4,78	200	2,45	916	3,61
		16	37,8	29,6	53,9	3,78	853	4,75	224	2,44	1051	3,68
14	140	9	24,7	19,4	46,6	4,34	739	5,47	192	2,79	888	3,78
		10	27,3	21,5	51,2	4,33	814	5,46	211	2,78	911	3,82
		12	32,5	25,5	60,2	4,31	957	5,43	248	2,76	1097	3,90
		10	31,4	24,7	77,4	4,96	1229	6,25	319	3,19	1356	4,30
		11	34,4	27,0	84,4	4,90	1341	6,24	348	3,18	1494	4,39
16	160	12	37,4	29,4	91,3	4,94	1450	6,23	376	3,17	1633	4,47
		14	43,3	34,0	104,6	4,92	1662	6,2	431	3,16	1911	4,55
		16	49,1	38,5	117,5	4,89	1866	6,17	485	3,14	2191	4,63
		18	54,8	43,0	129,9	4,87	2061	6,13	537	3,13	2472	4,70
		20	60,4	47,7	141,9	4,85	2248	6,10	589	3,12	2756	4,85
18	180	11	38,8	30,5	121,6	5,60	1933	7,06	500	3,59	2128	4,89
		12	42,2	33,1	131,7	5,59	2093	7,04	540	3,58	2324	5,37

3-jadval (davomi)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16	160	10	31.4	24.7	774	4.96	1229	6.25	319	3.19	1356	4.30
		11	34.4	27.0	844	4.90	1341	6.24	348	3.18	1494	4.39
		12	37.4	29.4	913	4.94	1450	6.23	376	3.17	1633	4.47
		14	43.3	34.0	1046	4.92	1662	6.2	431	3.16	1911	4.55
		16	49.1	38.5	1175	4.89	1866	6.17	485	3.14	2191	4.63
		18	54.8	43.0	1299	4.87	2061	6.13	537	3.13	2472	4.70
18	180	20	60.4	47.7	1419	4.85	2248	6.10	589	3.12	2756	4.85
		11	38.8	30.5	1216	5.60	1933	7.06	500	3.59	2128	4.89
		12	42.2	33.1	1317	5.59	2093	7.04	540	3.58	2324	5.37
		12	47.1	37.0	1823	6.22	2896	7.84	749	3.99	3182	5.42
		13	5.9	39.9	1961	6.21	3116	7.83	805	3.98	3452	5.46
		14	54.6	42.8	2094	6.20	3333	7.81	861	3.97	3722	5.54
20	200	16	62.0	48.7	2363	6.17	3755	7.78	970	3.96	4265	5.70
		20	76.5	60.1	2871	6.12	4560	7.72	1182	3.93	5355	5.89
		25	94.3	74.0	3466	6.06	5494	7.63	1438	3.91	6733	6.07
		30	111.5	87.6	4020	6.00	6351	7.55	1688	3.89	8130	6.07
		14	60.4	47.4	2814	6.83	4470	8.6	1159	4.38	4941	5.93
		16	68.6	53.8	3175	6.81	5045	8.58	1306	4.36	5671	6.02
22	220	16	78.4	61.5	4717	7.76	7492	9.78	1942	4.98	8286	6.75
		18	87.7	68.9	5247	7.73	8337	9.75	2158	4.96	9342	6.83
		20	97.0	76.1	5765	7.71	9160	9.72	2370	4.94	10401	6.91
		22	106.1	83.3	6270	7.69	9961	9.69	2579	4.93	11464	7.00
		25	119.7	94.0	7006	7.65	11125	9.64	2887	4.91	13064	7.14
		28	133.1	104.5	7717	7.61	12244	9.59	3190	4.89	14674	7.23
25	250	30	147.0	111.4	8177	7.59	12965	9.56	3389	4.89	15753	7.31

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ABDIMUMINOV ERKIN, ASHIROV BOYBO'RI

MATERIALLAR QARSHILIGIDAN MISOL VA MASALALAR

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«ADABIYOT NASHRIYOTI» MCHJ
Nashriyot litsenziyasi: AI № AA 0043. 27.01.2021.
100129, Toshkent shahri, Markaz-15. 1/90.
Tg: (+98) 127-30-04.

Bosishga 20.04.2023-yilda ruxsat etildi:
Ofset qog'oz. Qog'oz bichimi: 60x84 ¹/₁₆.
Ofset Bosma. Hisob-nashriyot t. 24.7 Shartli b.t. 21.0
Adadi: 500 nusxa.

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Mirziyod Mirsaidovich Mirsaidov – texnika fanlari doktori, professor, O'zR FA akademigi. 1976-yilda nomzodlik (Moskva sh.) va 1985-yilda doktorlik (Novosibirsk sh.) dissertatsiyalarini himoya qilgan. O'zR FA tavsiyasiga asosan 2017-yilning dekabr oyida Prezidentimiz qarori bilan O'zR FA akademigi etib tasdiqlandi. U 7 ta monografiya, 14 ta darslik va o'quv-qo'llanmalar, 30 dan ortiq mualliflik guvohnomalari hamda 300 ga yaqin ilmiy maqolalar muallifidir. Uning rahbarligida 17 ta fan nomzodi, 4 ta fan doktori tayyorlanib, hozirgi kunda ular Respublikamizning turli sohalarida faoliyat ko'rsatib kelmoqdalar.

30 dan ortiq maqolalari chet ellarda ingliz tilida chop qilingan va 6 ta darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalari qozoq tiliga tarjima qilinib, Qozog'iston Respublikasida o'quv jarayoniga qo'llanilib kelinmoqda. Hozirgi kunda M.M.Mirsaidov talabalarga bilim berish bilan birgalikda o'z shogirdlari bilan fanning deformatsiyalanuvchan qattiq jism mexanikasi, qurilish mexanikasi, inshootlar zilzilabardoshligi va gidrotexnika inshootlarining mustahkamligi yo'nalishlari bo'yicha faol ilmiy izlanishlar olib bormoqda.



Sherzod Ochilovich Xudaynazarov – texnika fanlari nomzodi, dotsent. "Nazariy mexanika" va "Materiallar qarshiligi" fanlaridan o'quv mashg'ulotlarini olib boradi. 2003-yilda 01.02.04 – deformatsiyalanuvchan qattiq jism mexanikasi ixtisosligi bo'yicha nomzodlik dissertatsiyasini himoya qilgan. Sh.O.Xudaynazarov 2 ta o'quv-qo'llanma, 50 dan ortiq ilmiy maqolalar, 30 dan ortiq uslubiy qo'llanma va ko'rsatmalar hamda 4 ta avtorlik guvohnomalarining muallifidir.



Abdimo'minov Erkin – texnika fanlari nomzodi, dotsent. Qarshi muhandislik-iqtisodiyot institutida "Materiallar qarshiligi" va "Qurilish mexanikasi" fanlaridan o'quv mashg'ulotlarini olib boradi. 1989 yilda 01.02.03 – Qurilish mexanikasi ixtisosligi bo'yicha "Прочность подземных керамических дренажных труб" mavzusidagi nomzodlik dissertatsiyasini Moskva Gidromelioratsiya institutida himoya qilgan. E.Abdimo'minov 70 dan ortiq ilmiy maqolalar, 30 dan ortiq uslubiy qo'llanma va ko'rsatmalar muallifidir.



Ashirov Boyburi Sheraliyevich – Qarshi muhandislik-iqtisodiyot institutida 2016-yildan buyon assistant lavozimida faoliyat ko'rsatib kelmoqda. "Materiallar qarshiligi" va "Qurilish mexanikasi" fanlaridan o'quv mashg'ulotlarini olib boradi. B.Ashirov 10 dan ortiq ilmiy maqolalar, 10 ga yaqin uslubiy qo'llanma va ko'rsatmalar muallifidir.

ISBN 978-9943-9178-8-0



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