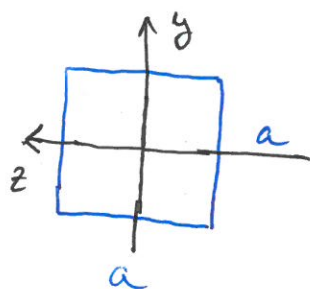
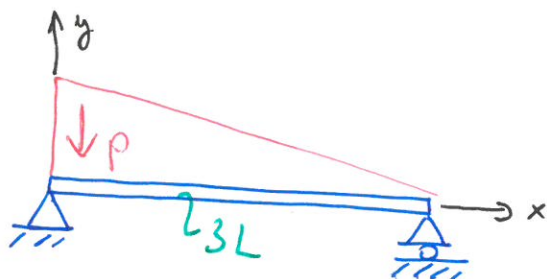


1. feladat Hatalmazuk meg a méltan felhalmozódó alakváltozási energiát! A tartsó keresztmetsze a ellipsziságyi négyzet!



Adatok:

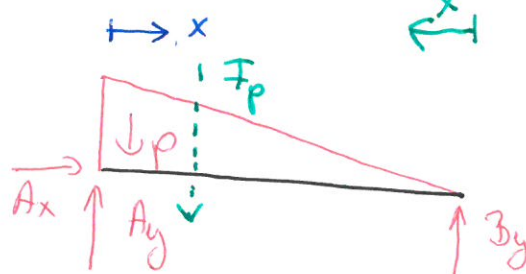
$$p = 2 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$L = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

$$E = 200 \text{ GPa}$$

$$a = 20 \text{ mm}$$

SZTA'



\tilde{x}

\tilde{x}

Egyszerűsítő feltételek:

$$F_p = \frac{p \cdot 3L}{2}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0: \boxed{A_x = 0}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: A_y + B_y - \frac{p \cdot 3L}{2} = 0$$

$$\sum M_A = 0: B_y \cdot 3L - \frac{p \cdot 3L}{2} \cdot L = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow B_y = \frac{pL}{2} = \underline{\underline{0,5 \text{ kN}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_y = \frac{3}{2} pL - \frac{pL}{2} = pL = \underline{\underline{1 \text{ kN}}}$$

Legyenek: függvény: Az egyszerűsítő feltétel \tilde{x} szerint írjuk fel!

$$M_k(\tilde{x}) = -B_y \cdot \tilde{x} + \left(\frac{p}{3L} \cdot \tilde{x} \right) \cdot \frac{\tilde{x}}{2} \cdot \frac{\tilde{x}}{3} = -\frac{pL}{2} \cdot \tilde{x} + \frac{p\tilde{x}^3}{18L}$$

A2 alakváltozási energia (míd esetén)

(2)

$$U = \underbrace{U^N}_{=0} + U^{M_1} + \underbrace{U^{M_2}}_{=0} + U^V \rightarrow \text{néhány elhanyagolható!}$$

$$\text{Teljes } U = U^{M_1} = \int_0^{3L} \frac{1}{2} \frac{M_1^2(x^v)}{EI} dx^v$$

$$M_1^2(x^v) = \frac{p^2 L^2}{4} x^{v2} - 2 \underbrace{\frac{pL}{2} x^v}_{\frac{p^2 x^{v4}}{18}} \cdot \frac{p x^{v3}}{18L} + \frac{p^2 x^{v6}}{324 L^2}$$

$$\int_0^{3L} \frac{1}{2EI} \left(\frac{p^2 L^2 x^{v2}}{4} - \frac{p^2 x^{v4}}{18} + \frac{p^2 x^{v6}}{324 L^2} \right) dx^v = \frac{1}{2EI} \left[\frac{p^2 L^2 x^{v3}}{12} - \frac{p^2 x^{v5}}{90} + \frac{p^2 x^{v7}}{2268 L^2} \right]_0^{3L} =$$

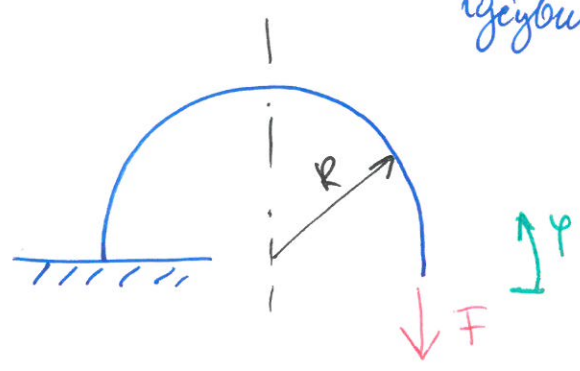
$$= \frac{1}{2EI} \left(\frac{p^2 L^2 \cdot 27L^3}{12} - \frac{p^2 243 L^5}{90} + \frac{p^2 2187 L^7}{2268 L^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2EI} \cdot \frac{18}{35} p^2 L^5$$

$$U = \frac{1}{EI} \frac{9}{35} p^2 L^5 = \frac{1}{\frac{a^4}{12} \cdot E} \frac{9}{35} p^2 L^5 = \frac{108}{35} \cdot \frac{p^2 L^5}{a^4 E} = \underline{\underline{12053}}$$

③

2. feladat

Hatalmazuk meg a síkgerbe nél ismét a felbontásos
elektromos energiát! Mekkora a normál és a hajlító-
igénybűtlő mártó komponens analja?



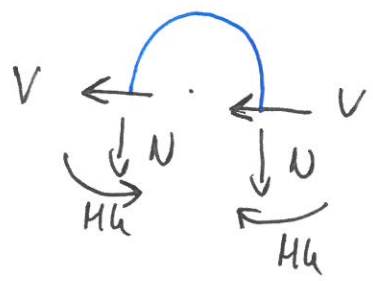
$R = 1 \text{ m}$
 $d = 30 \text{ mm}$
 $F = 100 \text{ kN}$
 $E = 200 \text{ GPa}$

Igénybűtlő függvények

$$N(\varphi) = F \cos \varphi$$

$$V(\varphi) = F \sin \varphi$$

$$M(\varphi) = FR(1 - \cos \varphi)$$



$$U = U^N + U^M + \underbrace{U^F}_{=0} + U^y \rightarrow \text{mindig elhagyjuk!}$$

$$U^N = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \frac{N^2}{AE} R d\varphi = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \frac{F^2 \cos^2 \varphi}{AE} R d\varphi =$$

$$= \frac{F^2 R}{2AE} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos 2\varphi}{2} \right) d\varphi = \frac{F^2 R}{2AE} \left[\frac{1}{2} \varphi + \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{4} \right]_0^{\pi} =$$

$$= \frac{F^2 R}{2AE} \left(\frac{1}{2} \pi \right) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{F^2 R}{AE} \pi = \frac{F^2 R}{d^2 E} = \underline{\underline{0,0555 \text{ mJ}}}$$

$\frac{d^2 \pi}{4}$

(4)

Használó képpen:

$$\begin{aligned}
 u^{Mh} &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \frac{Mh^2}{IE} \underbrace{R d\varphi}_{\text{ívkoszor}} = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \frac{F^2 R^2 (1 - \cos\varphi)^2}{IE} R d\varphi = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{F^2 R^3}{IE} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - 2\cos\varphi + \cos^2\varphi}{1 - 2\cos\varphi + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos 2\varphi}{2}\right)} d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \frac{F^2 R^3}{IE} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{3}{2} - 2\cos\varphi + \frac{\cos 2\varphi}{2} d\varphi \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{F^2 R^3}{IE} \left[\frac{3}{2} \varphi - 2 \sin\varphi + \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{4} \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{F^2 R^3}{IE} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \pi = \frac{3}{4} \frac{F^2 R^3}{IE}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \frac{d^4 \pi}{64} \text{ -et vissza behelyettesítve!}$$

$$u^{Mh} = \frac{48 F^2 R^3}{d^4 E} = \underline{\underline{2362,96 \text{ mJ}}}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= u^v + u^{Mh} \\ &= \underline{\underline{2363,01 \text{ mJ}}} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Az alakváltozási E analízis

$$\frac{u^v}{u^{Mh}} = \frac{\frac{F^2 R}{d^2 E}}{\frac{48 F^2 R^3}{d^4 E}} = \frac{F^2 R}{d^2 E} \cdot \frac{d^4 E}{48 F^2 R^3} = \frac{d^2}{48 R^2} = \frac{1}{48} \left(\frac{d}{R} \right)^2$$

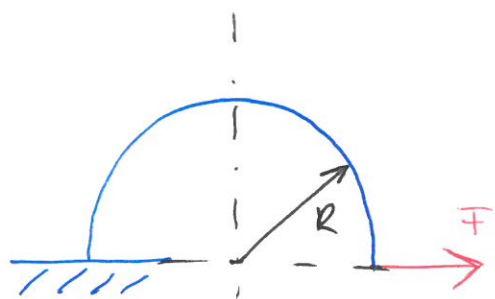
↓
Csak $\left(\frac{d}{R} \right)$ analízis kell még!

Közt: $\frac{d}{R} = \underline{\underline{0,03}}$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{u^v}{u^{Mh}} = \underline{\underline{0,001875 \%}}$$

(5)

3. feladat Határozzuk meg az alábbi síkírből való kivétel a felhasználható alakváltozási energiát!



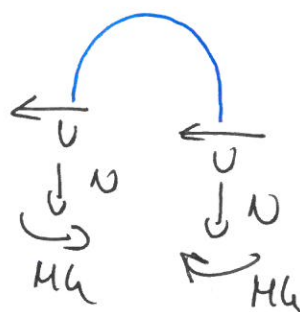
$$\begin{aligned} R &= 1 \text{ m} \\ d &= 30 \text{ mm} \\ F &= 100 \text{ kN} \\ E &= 200 \text{ GPa} \end{aligned}$$

Igénybuckli függvények:

$$N(\varphi) = F \sin \varphi$$

$$V(\varphi) = -F \cos \varphi$$

$$M_h(\varphi) = -FR \sin \varphi$$



$$U = U^N + U^{M_h} + \underbrace{U^{M_t}}_{=0} + \cancel{U^V} \rightarrow \text{nehézig elhagyjuk!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U^N &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2AE} N^2(\varphi) R d\varphi = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2AE} F^2 \sin^2 \varphi R d\varphi \\ &= \frac{F^2 R}{2AE} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\varphi d\varphi = \frac{F^2 R}{2AE} \left[\frac{1}{2} \varphi - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} = \\ &= \frac{F^2 R}{4AE} \pi = \frac{F^2 R}{d^2 E} = \underline{\underline{0,0555 \text{ mJ}}} \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{d^2 \pi}{4}$

(6)

$$\begin{aligned}
 U^{Mh} &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2IE} Mh^2(\varphi) R d\varphi = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2IE} \cdot F^2 R^2 \sin^2 \varphi R d\varphi = \\
 &= \frac{F^2 R^3}{2IE} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\varphi \right) d\varphi = \frac{F^2 R^3}{2IE} \left[\frac{1}{2} \varphi - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} \\
 &= \frac{F^2 R^3}{2IE} \left[\frac{1}{2} \pi \right] = \frac{F^2 R^3 \pi}{4IE} = \frac{16 F^2 R^3}{d^4 E} = \underline{\underline{987,654 \text{ mJ}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{d^4 \pi}{64}$

$$U = U^N + U^{Mh} = \underline{\underline{987,71 \text{ mJ}}}$$

$$\frac{U^N}{U^{Mh}} = \frac{\frac{F^2 R}{d^2 E}}{\frac{16 F^2 R^3}{d^4 E}} = \frac{F^2 R}{d^2 E} \cdot \frac{d^4 E}{16 F^2 R^3} = \frac{1}{16} \frac{d^2}{R^2} = \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{d}{R} \right)^2$$

$$\underline{\text{lost}} = \frac{d}{R} = \underline{\underline{0,03}}$$

$$\frac{U^N}{U^{Mh}} = \underline{\underline{0,005625 \%}}$$