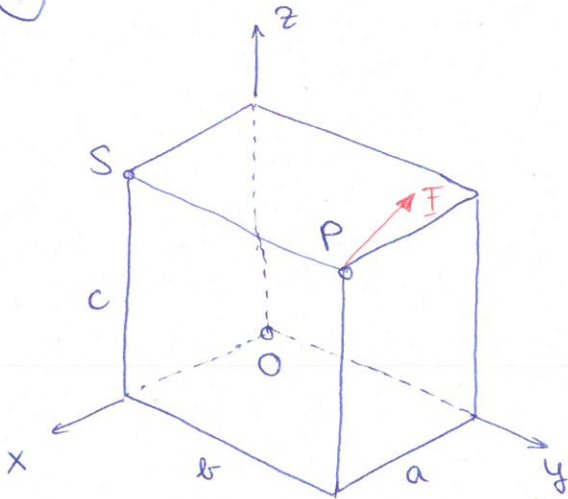


# STATIKA - 4. gyakorlat

## Erőrendszerek redukálása

1.



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

$$b = 40 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = 60 \text{ mm}$$

$$\underline{F} = 10\underline{i} + 50\underline{j} + 70\underline{k} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 50 \\ 70 \end{bmatrix}$$

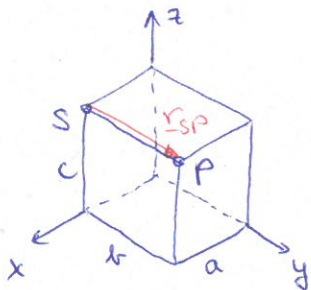
Kérdés:

a)  $\underline{M}_S = ?$

b)  $\underline{M}_O = ?$

Megoldás:

$$a) \underline{M}_S = \underline{r}_{SP} \times \underline{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 40 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 50 \\ 70 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \oplus & \ominus & \oplus \\ \underline{i} & \underline{j} & \underline{k} \\ 0 & 40 & 0 \\ 10 & 50 & 70 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{i}(40 \cdot 70 - 50 \cdot 0) \ominus \underline{j}(0 \cdot 70 - 10 \cdot 0) + \underline{k}(0 \cdot 50 - 10 \cdot 40)$$



$$\underline{r}_{SP} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ b \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 40 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [\text{mm}]$$

$$\ominus \underline{j}(0 \cdot 70 - 10 \cdot 0) + \underline{k}(50 \cdot 0 - 10 \cdot 40)$$

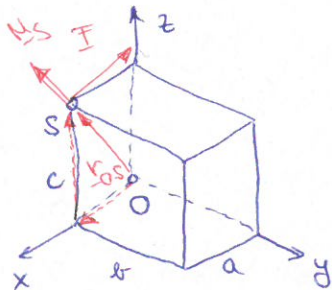
$$= \underline{i} \cdot 2800 - \underline{j} \cdot 0 + \underline{k} \cdot (-400) =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2800 \\ 0 \\ -400 \end{bmatrix} [\text{Nmm}] = \underline{M}_S$$

[P-ben  $\underline{F} \rightarrow$  S-ben  $\underline{F}$  és  $\underline{M}_S$ ]

b) O-ba redukáljuk: lea  $\underline{F}$  erő és nyomaték

$$\underline{M}_O = \underline{M}_S + \underline{r}_{OS} \times \underline{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 2800 \\ 0 \\ -400 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 0 \\ 60 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 50 \\ 70 \end{bmatrix} =$$



$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2800 \\ 0 \\ -400 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \oplus & \ominus & \oplus \\ \underline{i} & \underline{j} & \underline{k} \\ 20 & 0 & 60 \\ 10 & 50 & 70 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2800 \\ 0 \\ -400 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -3000 \\ -800 \\ 1000 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3000 \\ -800 \\ 600 \end{bmatrix} [\text{Nmm}]$$

$$\underline{r}_{OS} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 0 \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 0 \\ 60 \end{bmatrix} [\text{mm}]$$

$$\oplus \underline{i}(0 \cdot 70 - 50 \cdot 60) \ominus \underline{j}(20 \cdot 70 - 10 \cdot 60) \oplus \underline{k}(20 \cdot 50 - 10 \cdot 0) =$$

$$= \underline{i} \cdot (-3000) - \underline{j} \cdot (+800) + \underline{k} \cdot 1000 = \begin{bmatrix} -3000 \\ -800 \\ 1000 \end{bmatrix}$$

(1)

Erdő nyomatéka az O pontra:

$$\underline{i} \times \underline{j} = \underline{k}$$

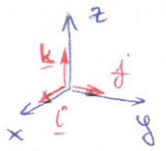
$$\underline{j} \times \underline{i} = -\underline{k}$$

$$\underline{j} \times \underline{k} = \underline{i}$$

$$\underline{k} \times \underline{j} = -\underline{i}$$

$$\underline{k} \times \underline{i} = \underline{j}$$

$$\underline{i} \times \underline{k} = -\underline{j}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \underline{M}_{O\vec{F}_1} &= \underline{r}_1 \times \underline{F}_1 = (2\underline{i} + 3\underline{j} + 4\underline{k}) \times (-25\underline{i}) = 2 \cdot (-25) \cdot \underbrace{\underline{i} \times \underline{i}}_{-\underline{j}} + 3 \cdot (-25) \cdot \underbrace{\underline{j} \times \underline{i}}_{\underline{k}} + \\ &+ 4 \cdot (-25) \cdot \underbrace{\underline{k} \times \underline{i}}_{\underline{j}} = 50\underline{j} - 75\underline{k} = \begin{bmatrix} -75 \\ 50 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [\text{Nm}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{M}_{O\vec{F}_2} = \underline{r}_2 \times \underline{F}_2 = (4\underline{k}) \times (70\underline{j}) = -280\underline{i} = \begin{bmatrix} -280 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [\text{Nm}]$$

$$\underline{M}_{O\vec{F}_3} = \underline{r}_3 \times \underline{F}_3 = (2\underline{i}) \times (-60\underline{i}) = \underline{0}$$

Az eredendős nyomatéka az O-ra:

$$\underline{M}_O = \sum_{j=1}^m \underline{M}_j + \sum_{i=1}^n \underline{r}_i \times \underline{F}_i$$

$$\underline{M}_O = \underline{M}_1 + \underline{M}_2 + \underbrace{\underline{M}_{O\vec{F}_1}}_{\underline{r}_1 \times \underline{F}_1} + \underbrace{\underline{M}_{O\vec{F}_2}}_{\underline{r}_2 \times \underline{F}_2} + \underbrace{\underline{M}_{O\vec{F}_3}}_{\underline{r}_3 \times \underline{F}_3} = \dots = \begin{bmatrix} -265 \\ 160 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [\text{Nm}]$$

Stabilitás feltétel: eredendős redukált O-ban:

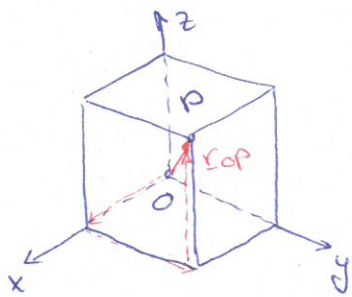
$$\boxed{[\underline{F}; \underline{M}_O]_O} \quad \underline{F} = \begin{bmatrix} -60 \\ 70 \\ -25 \end{bmatrix} [\text{N}] \quad ; \quad \underline{M}_O = \begin{bmatrix} -265 \\ 160 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [\text{Nm}]$$

b) redukált A-ra?

$$\underline{M}_A = \underline{M}_O + \underbrace{\underline{r}_{AO}}_{-\underline{r}_1} \times \underline{F} = \underline{M}_O - \underline{r}_1 \times \underline{F} = \begin{bmatrix} -265 \\ 160 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \underline{i} & \underline{j} & \underline{k} \\ -2 & -3 & -4 \\ -60 & 70 & -25 \end{vmatrix} = \dots = \begin{bmatrix} 90 \\ 350 \\ -320 \end{bmatrix} [\text{Nm}]$$

$$\boxed{[\underline{F}; \underline{M}_A]_A} \quad \underline{F} = \begin{bmatrix} -60 \\ 70 \\ -25 \end{bmatrix} [\text{N}] \quad ; \quad \underline{M}_A = \begin{bmatrix} 90 \\ 350 \\ -320 \end{bmatrix} [\text{Nm}]$$

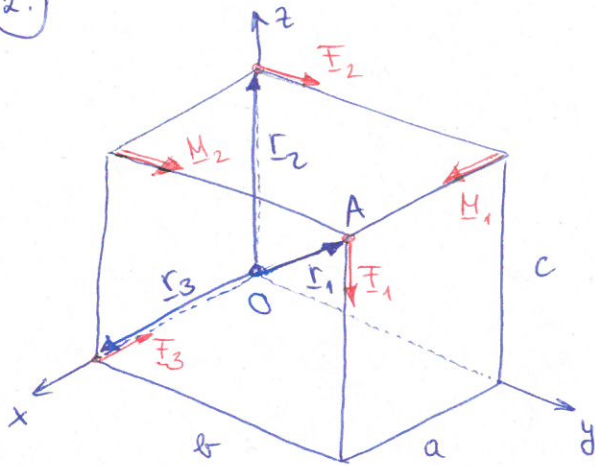
Ha P-ből O-ba:



$$\underline{M}_O = \underline{r}_{OP} \times \underline{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \underline{i} & \underline{j} & \underline{k} \\ 20 & 40 & 60 \\ 10 & 50 & 70 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -200 \\ -800 \\ 600 \end{bmatrix} \text{ [Nm]} \\ \underline{r}_{OP} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 40 \\ 60 \end{bmatrix}$$

UGYANAZ!!!

2.



$a = 2\text{m}$   
 $b = 3\text{m}$   
 $c = 4\text{m}$

$F_1 = 25\text{N}$

$M_1 = 90\text{Nm}$

$F_2 = 70\text{N}$

$M_2 = 110\text{Nm}$

$F_3 = 60\text{N}$

Feladatok:

a) redukált O pontra?

Erdvektorok:

$$\underline{F}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -F_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -25 \end{bmatrix} \text{ [N]} \quad \underline{F}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ F_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 70 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ [N]} \quad \underline{F}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -F_3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -60 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ [N]}$$

Nyomatékvektorok:

$$\underline{M}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} M_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 90 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ [Nm]} \quad \underline{M}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ M_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 110 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ [Nm]}$$

Támadáspontok:

$$\underline{r}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ [m]} \quad \underline{r}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ [m]} \quad \underline{r}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ [m]}$$

Eredő erő:

$$\underline{F} = \underline{F}_1 + \underline{F}_2 + \underline{F}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -25 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 70 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -60 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -60 \\ 70 \\ -25 \end{bmatrix} \text{ [N]}$$

$$\underline{F} = \sum_{i=1}^n \underline{F}_i$$

$$c) \underline{F} \cdot \underline{M}_O = \underline{F} \cdot \underline{M}_A \quad ?$$

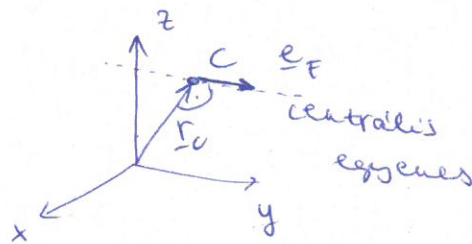
$$\underline{F} \cdot \underline{M}_O = (-60) \cdot (-265) + 70 \cdot 160 + (-25) \cdot 0 = 27100 \text{ N}^2\text{m} \quad !!$$

$$\underline{F} \cdot \underline{M}_A = (-60) \cdot 90 + 70 \cdot 350 + (-25) \cdot (-320) = 27100 \text{ N}^2\text{m}$$

d) centralis egyenes egyenlete?

Centralis egyenes C pontjának helyvektora (C: az a pont, ami a legközelebb van O-hoz):

$$\underline{r}_C = \frac{\underline{F} \times \underline{M}_O}{F^2}$$



$\underline{F} \parallel \underline{M}_C$   
erd es redukalt  
nyomatok parhuzamosak

$$F^2 = \underline{F} \cdot \underline{F} = (-60)^2 + 70^2 + (-25)^2 = 9125 \text{ N}^2$$

$$\underline{F} \times \underline{M}_O = \begin{vmatrix} \underline{i} & \underline{j} & \underline{k} \\ -60 & 70 & -25 \\ -265 & 160 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4000 \\ 6625 \\ 8950 \end{bmatrix} \text{ [N}^2\text{m]}$$

$$\underline{r}_C = \begin{bmatrix} 0,4384 \\ 0,7260 \\ 0,9808 \end{bmatrix} \text{ [m]}$$

Centralis egyenes iranyvektora (egység hosszú):

$$\underline{e}_F = \frac{\underline{F}}{|\underline{F}|} = \begin{bmatrix} -0,8281 \\ 0,7328 \\ -0,2617 \end{bmatrix}$$

Centralis egyenes egyenlete:

$$\underline{r}(\lambda) = \underline{r}_C + \lambda \cdot \underline{e}_F = \begin{bmatrix} 0,4384 \\ 0,7260 \\ 0,9808 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -0,8281 \\ 0,7328 \\ -0,2617 \end{bmatrix} \text{ [m]}$$

Erdrendszer redukaltja a C pontba:

$$\underline{M}_C = \underline{M}_O + \underline{r}_{CO} \times \underline{F} = \underline{M}_O - \underline{r}_{OC} \times \underline{F} = \begin{bmatrix} -178,192 \\ 207,890 \\ -74,247 \end{bmatrix} \text{ [Nm]}$$

$$(\underline{M}_C \times \underline{F} = \underline{0} \rightarrow \underline{M}_C \parallel \underline{F})$$

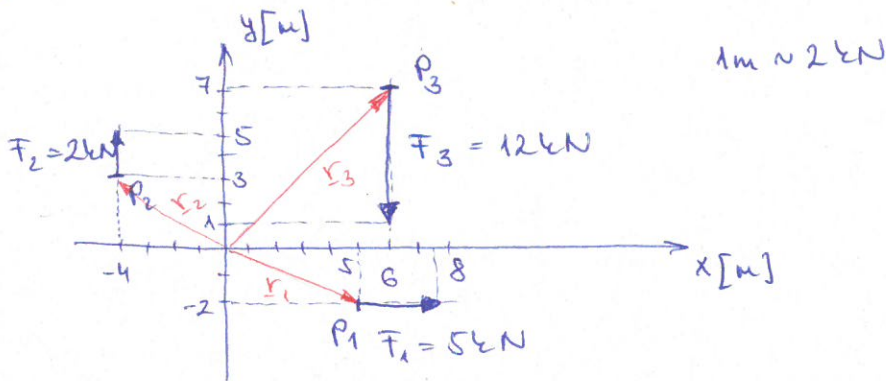
e) eigensúlyhoz mi kell?  $F^*$ ?  $M_0^*$ ?

Egysúly: testre ható erők és nyomatékok összege zérus.

→ 0-ba redukált vektorrendszer -1-szerese kell!

$$\left[ F^*; M_0^* \right]_0 = \left[ -F; -M_0 \right]_0 \quad F^* = \begin{bmatrix} 60 \\ -70 \\ 25 \end{bmatrix} [N] \quad M_0^* = \begin{bmatrix} 265 \\ -160 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [Nm]$$

3.  $F_e$  + hatásvonalak számításával?



Megoldás:

A koncentrált erők helyvektorai (abrárdol leolvasható)

$$r_1 = r_{OP_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [m] \quad r_2 = r_{OP_2} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [m] \quad r_3 = r_{OP_3} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 7 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [m]$$

Koncentrált erők vektorai:

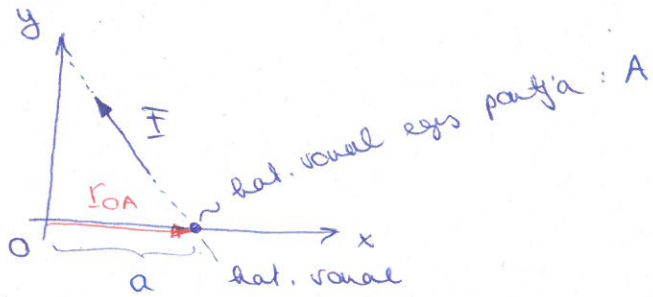
$$F_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [kN] \quad F_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [kN] \quad F_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -12 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [kN]$$

Redukált 0 pontra:

$$F = F_1 + F_2 + F_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [N]$$

$$M_0 = r_1 \times F_1 + r_2 \times F_2 + r_3 \times F_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -16 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -72 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -78 \end{bmatrix} [kNm]$$

$\vec{F}$  hatásvonalai:



$\vec{F}$  nyomatéka  $O$ -ra = teljes erőrendszer nyomatéka  $O$ -ra

$$\underline{r}_{OA} \times \underline{F} = \underline{M}_0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -78 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -8a \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -78 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow a = \frac{-78}{-8} = 9,75 \text{ m}$$

Hatásvonal egyenlete:

$$\underline{r}(\lambda) = \underline{r}_{OA} + \lambda \cdot \underline{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 9,75 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Síkbeli erőrendszer:

- ~  $M$  síkra (ebben a feladatban  $z$  irányú, minden erő  $z$  körül forgat)
- ~ erő-erőkar (erőkar:  $\perp$  az erőre!)
- ~ nyomaték előjele: jobbkéz szabály!

$$M_0 = +5 \cdot 2 - 4 \cdot 4 - 12 \cdot 6 = -78 \text{ kNm}$$

↳ tehát nem feltétlenül  
kell  $\underline{r} \times \underline{F}$  szorzással számolni  
a nyomatékat