

Prezime i ime:



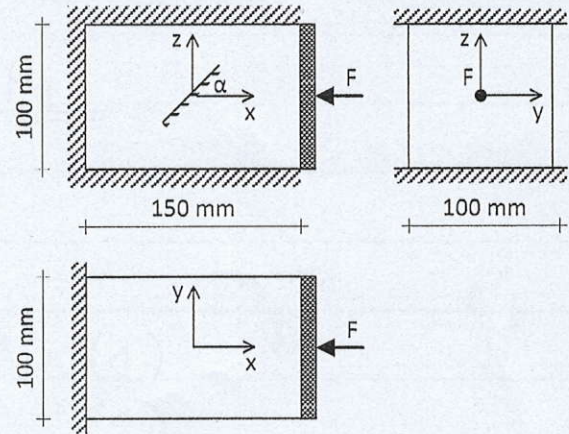
Čelična prizma opterećena je silom F prema slici.

Odredite:

- stanje naprezanja i deformacija u smjerovima x , y i z ,
- apsolutnu promjenu volumena prizme,
- puno naprezanje za ravninu koja sa osi x zatvara kut od $\alpha = 45^\circ$ (skica).

Zadano:

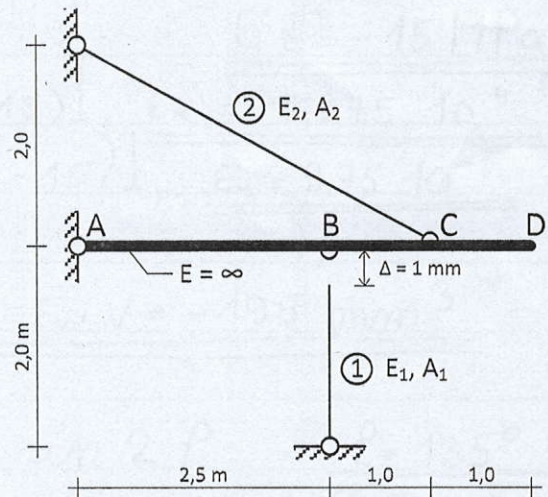
$F = 500 \text{ kN}$, $E = 200 \text{ GPa}$, $\nu = 0,3$



Za zadani štapni sustav odredite pomak točke D i naprezanja u štapovima 1 i 2 nakon spajanja štapa 1 s gredom.

Zadano:

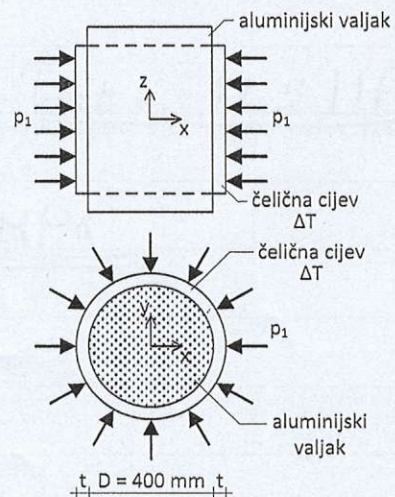
$E_1 = 150 \text{ GPa}$
 $E_2 = 210 \text{ GPa}$
 $A_1 = 200 \text{ mm}^2$
 $A_2 = 300 \text{ mm}^2$



Na čeličnu cijev djeluju pritisak p_1 i promjena temperature ΔT . Odredite pritisak p_1 i pritisak p između čelične cijevi i aluminijskog valjka ako je uslijed opisanih djelovanja na cijev došlo do smanjenja promjera valjka za $\Delta D = 0,02 \text{ mm}$.

Zadano:

$E_{\text{čelik}} = 200 \text{ GPa}$
 $E_{\text{aluminij}} = 80 \text{ GPa}$
 $\nu_{\text{aluminij}} = 0,35$
 $\alpha_{t, \text{čelik}} = 1,25 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ 1/K}$
 $t = 6 \text{ mm}$
 $\Delta T = -30 \text{ K}$



$$F = 500 \text{ kN}$$

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

$$\nu = 0,3$$

$$\underline{\underline{\sigma_x = -\frac{F}{A} = \frac{-500 \cdot 10^3}{100^2} = -50 \text{ MPa}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\sigma_y = 0}}, \quad \underline{\underline{\sigma_z \neq 0}}$$

$$\epsilon_x = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_x - \nu (\sigma_y + \sigma_z)] \neq 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_y - \nu (\sigma_x + \sigma_z)] \neq 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\underline{\underline{\epsilon_z = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_z - \nu (\sigma_x + \sigma_y)] = 0}} \quad (3) \rightarrow \underline{\underline{\sigma_z = \nu \sigma_x}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\sigma_z = -15 \text{ MPa}}}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{iz (1)} \Rightarrow \epsilon_x = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 10^5} [-50 - 0,3 \cdot (-15)], \quad \underline{\underline{\epsilon_x = -2,275 \cdot 10^{-4}}}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{iz (2)} \Rightarrow \epsilon_y = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 10^5} [-0,3 (-50 - 15)], \quad \underline{\underline{\epsilon_y = 9,75 \cdot 10^{-5}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\epsilon_v = \epsilon_x + \epsilon_y + \epsilon_z = -1,3 \cdot 10^{-4}}}, \quad \underline{\underline{\Delta V = \epsilon_v \cdot V = -195 \text{ mm}^3}}$$

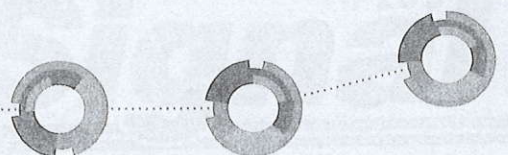
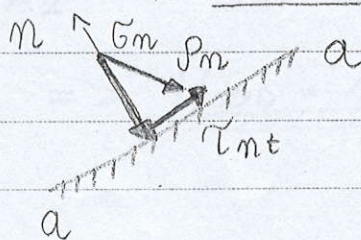
$$\sigma_m = \sigma_x \cos^2 \rho + \sigma_z \sin^2 \rho + \tau_{xz} \sin 2\rho \quad \rho = 135^\circ$$

$$\underline{\underline{\sigma_m = -32,5 \text{ MPa}}}$$

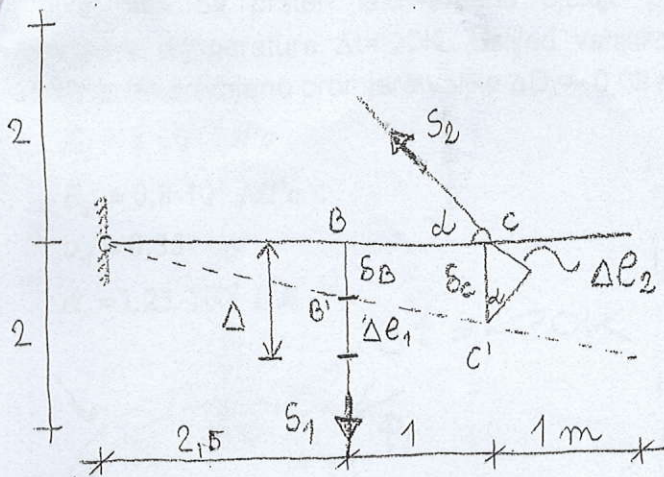
$$\underline{\underline{\tau_{xz} = 0}}$$

$$\tau_{mt} = \frac{\sigma_z - \sigma_x}{2} \sin 2\rho + \tau_{xz} \cos 2\rho, \quad \underline{\underline{\tau_{mt} = -17,5 \text{ MPa}}}$$

$$\rho_m = \sqrt{\sigma_m^2 + \tau_{mt}^2}, \quad \underline{\underline{\rho_m = 36,91 \text{ MPa}}}$$



2. ZADATAK



$$\begin{aligned} e_2 &= 4,03 \text{ m} \\ \tan \alpha &= \frac{2}{3,5} \end{aligned}$$

U.R.

$$\alpha = 29,74^\circ$$

$$S_1 \cdot 2,5 = S_2 \sin \alpha \cdot 3,5$$

$$S_1 = 0,695 S_2; \quad S_2 = 1,44 S_1$$

U.D.

$$\frac{\delta_c}{3,5} = \frac{\delta_B}{2,5}$$

$$\delta_c = \frac{\Delta e_2}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{S_2 \cdot e_2}{E_2 A_2 \sin \alpha}$$

$$\delta_c = \delta_B \cdot 1,4$$

$$\delta_B = \Delta - \Delta e_1 = \Delta - \frac{S_1 \cdot e_1}{E_1 A_1}$$

$$\frac{S_2 \cdot e_2}{E_2 \cdot A_2 \cdot \sin \alpha} = \left(\Delta - \frac{S_2 \cdot 0,694 \cdot e_1}{E_1 \cdot A_1} \right) \cdot 1,4$$

$$S_2 = 7,22 \text{ kN}$$

$$S_1 = 5,01 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sigma_1 = 25,07 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_2 = 24,08 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\Delta e_2 = \frac{S_2 \cdot e_2}{E_2 \cdot A_2} = 0,46 \text{ mm} \Rightarrow \delta_c = 0,93 \text{ mm}$$

$$\frac{\delta_D}{4,5} = \frac{\delta_c}{3,5} \Rightarrow \delta_D = 1,2 \text{ mm}$$

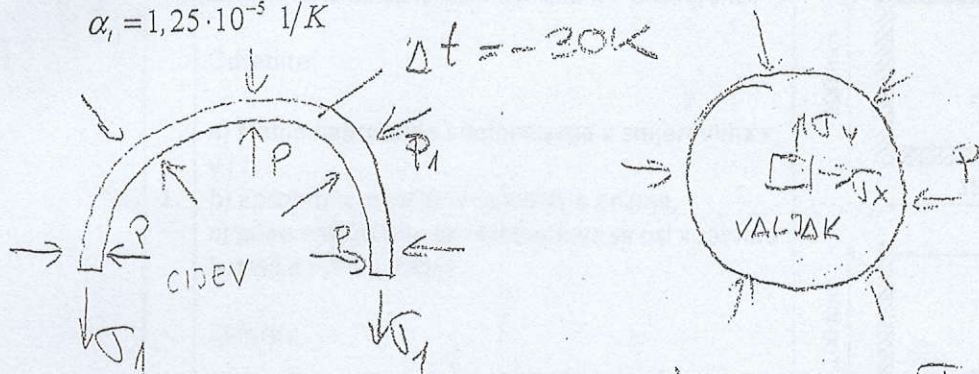
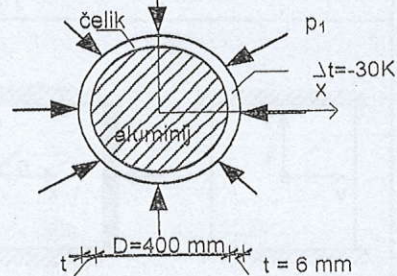
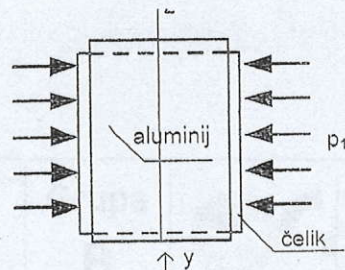
otrebno je odrediti međusobni pritisak p između prstena i valjka, ako na prsten istovremeno djeluje pritisak p_1 te promjena temperature $\Delta t = -30\text{K}$. Uslijed vanjskog djelovanja došlo je do promjene promjera valjka $\Delta D_1 = -0,02\text{ mm}$.

$$E_c = 2 \cdot 10^5 \text{ MPa}$$

$$E_{al} = 0,8 \cdot 10^5 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\nu_{al} = 0,35$$

$$\alpha_i = 1,25 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ 1/K}$$



$$\sigma_1 \cdot t \cdot b + p_1(D+2t)b = pD \cdot b$$

$$|\sigma_1 = \frac{pD - p_1(D+2t)}{2t}|$$

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_y = -p$$

$$\sigma_z = 0$$

$$\epsilon_c = \epsilon_{al} = \frac{\Delta D}{D} = \frac{-0,02}{400} = -5 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\epsilon_{xal} = \frac{1}{E_{al}} (\sigma_x - \nu(\sigma_y + \sigma_z)) = -5 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$-p + \nu p = -4 \Rightarrow p = 6,15 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\epsilon_{xc} = \frac{\sigma_x}{E_c} + \alpha t \cdot \Delta t = -5 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\frac{pD - p_1(D+2t)}{2t \cdot E_c} + \alpha t \cdot \Delta t = -5 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$1,025 \cdot 10^{-3} - 17,17 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot p_1 = -5 \cdot 10^{-5} + 37,5 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$p_1 = 4,08 \text{ MPa}$$