

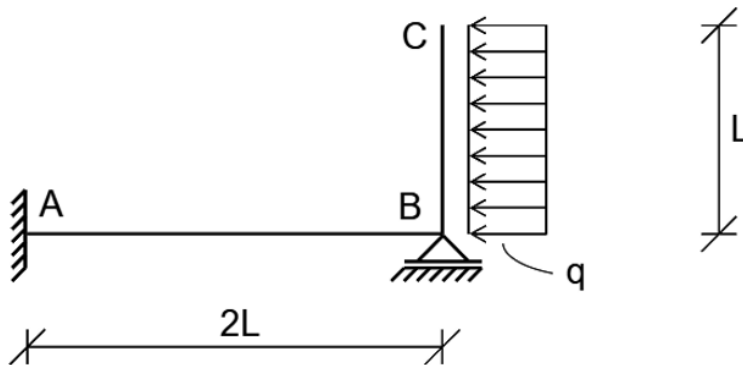
DELEKSAMEN 2

Emnekode: IRM20015	Emnenavn: Mekanikk 2
Dato: 14.12.2020 Sensurfrist: 04.01.2021	Eksamenstid: 9.00 – 12.00
Total antall sider: 9 inkludert forside Antall vedleggsider: 6	Faglærer: Ole Kristian Thoresen tlf.: 92422092 Oppgaven er kontrollert: Ja
Hjelpemidler: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alle tilgjengelige kilder• Under eksamen er det ikke tillatt å kommunisere med andre personer om oppgaven, å distribuere oppgaveteksten eller utkast til svar. Slik kommunikasjon er å anse som fusk. I tillegg blir alle innleverte besvarelser behandlet i høgskolens datasystem for tekst- og plagiatkontroll	
Om eksamensoppgaven: <p>Hvis du mener det mangler vesentlige opplysninger antar du disse og begrunner antagelsen.</p> <p>Hvis du ikke klarer å løse en oppgave du er avhengig av videre, velger du en verdi og benytter denne.</p>	
Kandidaten må selv kontrollere at oppgavesettet er fullstendig.	



Oppgave 1. (35%)

Figuren under viser den statisk ubestemte rammen ABC. Den er fast innspent i punkt A og har forskyvelig leddlager i punkt B. En jevnt fordelt horisontallast q virker på rammedel BC.



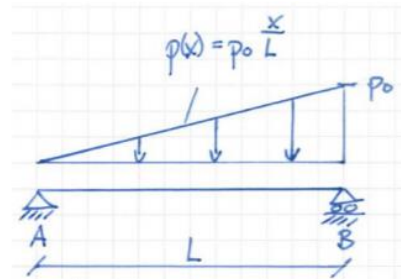
- Hva blir opplagerkraften i B? (7%)
- Angi momentverdier i A, B og C og tegn komplett momentdiagram (7%)
- Hva blir horisontal forskyvning av punkt C? (7%)
- Hva blir nedbøyningen midt på rammedel AB? (7%)
- Hva blir rotasjonsvinkelen i punkt C? (7%)

Oppgave 2. (30%)

Bjelken i figuren til høyre er utsatt for en jevnt fordelt last gitt av likningen $p(x) = p_0 \cdot \frac{x}{L}$

EI er konstant.

I hele oppgaven skal du benytte bjelkens differensiallikning.



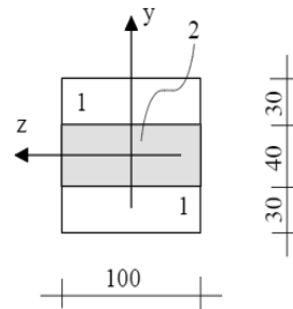
- Vis at bjelkens utbøyningskurve er: (7,5%)

$$w(x) = \frac{-p_0 x^5}{120EI} + \frac{p_0 L x^3}{36EI} - \frac{7p_0 L^3 x}{360EI}$$

- Hva blir nedbøyningen midt på bjelken? (7,5%)
- Hva blir vinkelendringen i A? (7,5%)
- Finn maksimal momentverdi og hvor på bjelken denne inntreffer. (7,5%)

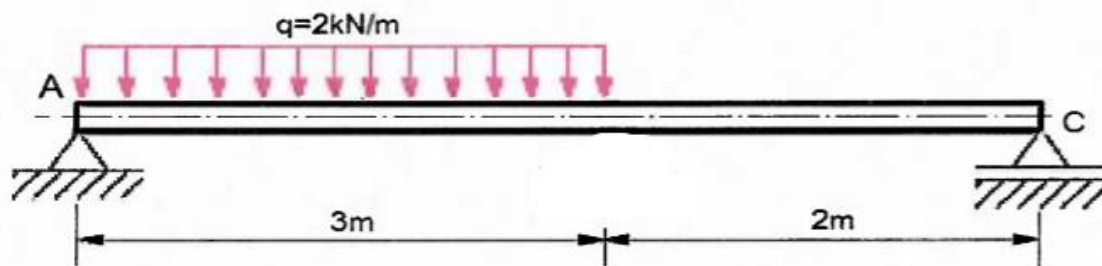
Oppgave 3. (35%)

Figuren til høyre viser en komposittbjelke som består av 3 deler. Materialet som er merket 1 er plassert ytterst, og material 2 innerst som kjerne. Tverrsnittet har høyde 100mm og bredde 100mm. Material 1 har E-modul på 70000MPa og material 2 har E-modul på 10000MPa. Material 2 benyttes som basismateriale.



- a) Beregn annet arealmoment for komposittbjelken. (7%)

Bjelken er 5m lang og utsatt for en jevnt fordelt belastning som vist på figuren under.

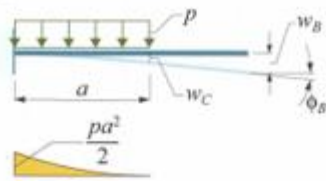


- b) Sett opp momentfunksjonen for de aktuelle intervallene på bjelken. Sett nullpunktet for X ved A. Hva blir det største momentet? (7%)
- c) Beregn nedbøyningen 3 meter inn på bjelken. (Der den jevnt fordelte kraften slutter) (7%)
- d) Beregn vinkelendringen ved C i grader. (7%)
- e) Hva blir største spenning i materiale 1 og materiale 2. (7%)

Vedlegg 1: Bjelkeformler

<p>1</p>	$w_B = \frac{PL^3}{3EI}$ $\phi_B = \frac{PL^2}{2EI}$
<p>2</p>	$w_C = \frac{Pa^3}{3EI}$ $w_B = \frac{Pa^2}{6EI}(3L-a)$ $\phi_B = \frac{Pa^2}{2EI}$
<p>3</p>	$w_B = \frac{ML^2}{2EI}$ $\phi_B = \frac{ML}{EI}$
<p>4</p>	$w_C = \frac{Ma^2}{2EI}$ $w_B = \frac{Ma}{2EI}(2L-a)$ $\phi_B = \frac{Ma}{EI}$
<p>5</p>	$w_B = \frac{pL^4}{8EI}$ $\phi_B = \frac{pL^3}{6EI}$

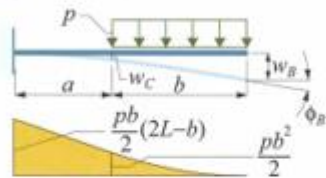
6



$$w_C = \frac{pa^4}{8EI} \quad w_B = \frac{pa^3}{24EI}(4L-a)$$

$$\phi_B = \frac{pa^3}{6EI}$$

7

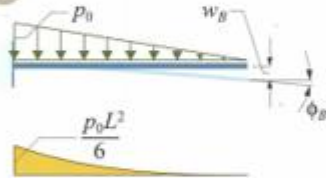


$$w_C = \frac{pa^2b}{12EI}(3L+a)$$

$$w_B = \frac{p}{24EI}(3L^4 - 4a^3L + a^4)$$

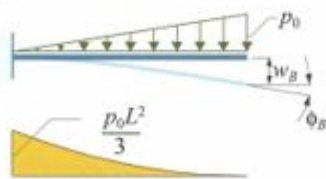
$$\phi_B = \frac{p}{6EI}(L^3 - a^3)$$

8



$$w_B = \frac{p_0L^4}{30EI} \quad \phi_B = \frac{p_0L^3}{24EI}$$

9



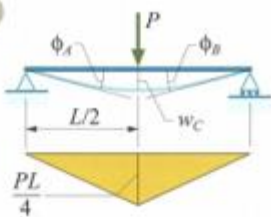
$$w_B = \frac{11p_0L^4}{120EI} \quad \phi_B = \frac{p_0L^3}{8EI}$$

10



$$u_B = \frac{PL}{EA}$$

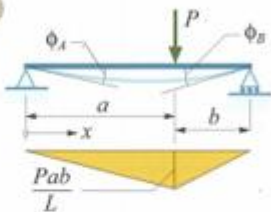
11



$$\phi_A = \phi_B = \frac{PL^2}{16EI}$$

$$w_C = \frac{PL^3}{48EI}$$

12

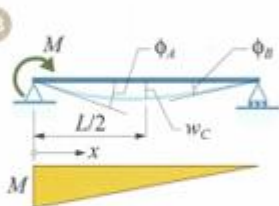


$$\phi_A = \frac{Pab(L+b)}{6L \cdot EI}$$

$$\phi_B = \frac{Pab(L+a)}{6L \cdot EI}$$

$$w(x) = \frac{Pbx}{6L \cdot EI}(L^2 - b^2 - x^2), \quad x \leq a$$

13

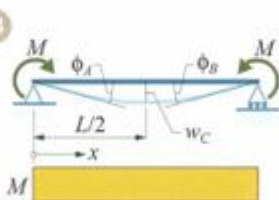


$$\phi_A = \frac{ML}{3EI} \quad \phi_B = \frac{\phi_A}{2} = \frac{ML}{6EI}$$

$$w(x) = \frac{M(L-x)}{6L \cdot EI}(2Lx - x^2)$$

$$w_C = \frac{ML^2}{16EI}$$

14

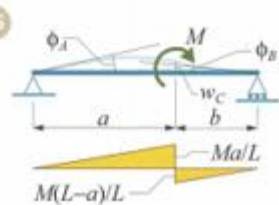


$$\phi_A = \phi_B = \frac{ML}{2EI}$$

$$w(x) = \frac{Mx}{2EI}(L-x)$$

$$w_C = \frac{ML^2}{8EI}$$

15

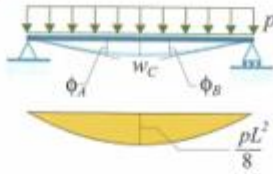


$$\phi_A = \frac{M}{6L \cdot EI}(6aL - 3a^2 - 2L^2)$$

$$\phi_B = \frac{M}{6L \cdot EI}(3a^2 - L^2)$$

$$w_C = \frac{Mab}{3L \cdot EI}(2a - L)$$

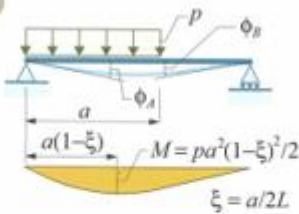
16



$$\phi_A = \phi_B = \frac{pL^3}{24EI}$$

$$w_c = \frac{5pL^4}{384EI}$$

17

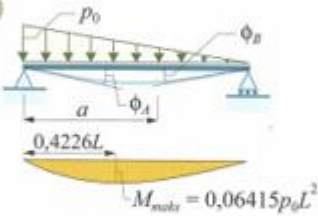


$$\phi_A = \frac{pa^2}{24L \cdot EI} (2L - a)^2$$

$$\phi_B = \frac{pa^2}{24L \cdot EI} (2L^2 - a^2)$$

$$\xi = a/2L$$

18

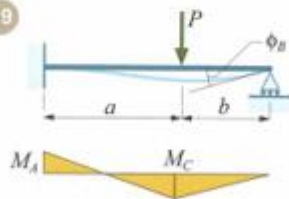


$$\phi_A = \frac{p_0L^3}{45EI}$$

$$\phi_B = \frac{7p_0L^3}{360EI}$$

$$w_{max} = 0,00652 \frac{p_0L^4}{EI} \text{ for } x = 0,4807L$$

19

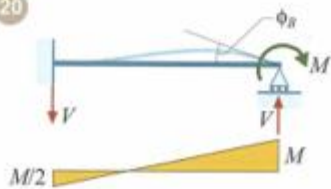


$$\phi_B = \frac{Pa^2b}{4L \cdot EI}$$

$$M_A = \frac{Pab}{2L} \left(1 + \frac{b}{L} \right)$$

$$M_C = \frac{Pab}{2L} \left[2 - \frac{b}{L} - \left(\frac{b}{L} \right)^2 \right]$$

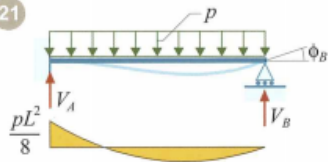
20



$$\phi_B = \frac{ML}{4EI}$$

$$V = \frac{3M}{2L}$$

21

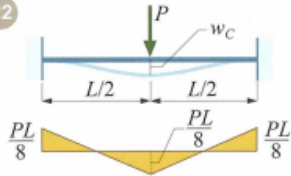


$$\phi_B = \frac{pL^3}{48EI}$$

$$V_A = \frac{5pL}{8}$$

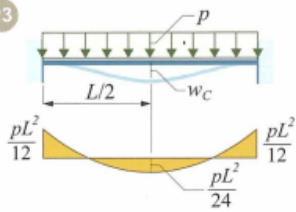
$$V_B = \frac{3pL}{8}$$

22



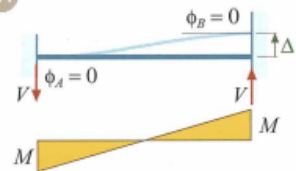
$$w_C = \frac{PL^3}{192EI}$$

23



$$w_C = \frac{pL^4}{384EI}$$

24

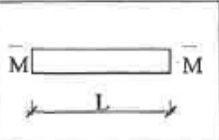
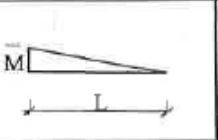
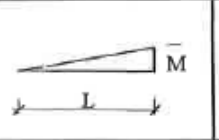
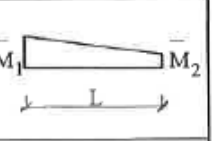
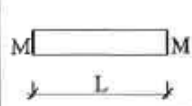

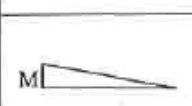
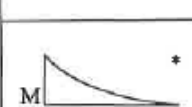


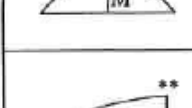
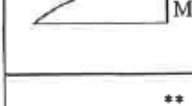
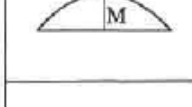


$$M = \frac{6EI}{L^2} \Delta$$

$$V = \frac{12EI}{L^3} \Delta$$

Vedlegg 2: Hurtigintegraler

TABELL 3.6 FORMLER FOR HURTIGINTEGRASJON

				
	$M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{1}{2}M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{1}{2}M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{1}{2}M(\bar{M}_1 + \bar{M}_2)L$
	$\frac{1}{2}(M_1 + M_2)\bar{M}L$	$\frac{1}{6}(2M_1 + M_2)\bar{M}L$	$\frac{1}{6}(M_1 + 2M_2)\bar{M}L$	$\frac{1}{6}[M_1(2\bar{M}_1 + \bar{M}_2) + M_2(\bar{M}_1 + 2\bar{M}_2)]L$
	$\frac{1}{2}M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{1}{3}M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{1}{6}M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{1}{6}M(2\bar{M}_1 + \bar{M}_2)L$
	$\frac{1}{3}M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{1}{4}M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{1}{12}M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{1}{12}M(3\bar{M}_1 + \bar{M}_2)L$
	$\frac{2}{3}M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{5}{12}M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{1}{4}M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{1}{12}M(5\bar{M}_1 + 3\bar{M}_2)L$
	$\frac{2}{3}M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{1}{3}M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{1}{3}M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{1}{3}M(\bar{M}_1 + \bar{M}_2)L$
	$\frac{2}{\pi}M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{2\pi - 4}{\pi^2}M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{4}{\pi^2}M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{2}{\pi^2}M[(\pi - 2)\bar{M}_1 + 2\bar{M}_2]L$
	$\frac{2}{\pi}M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{1}{\pi}M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{1}{\pi}M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{1}{\pi}M(\bar{M}_1 + \bar{M}_2)L$
	$\frac{1}{2}M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{1}{6}(1 + \frac{b}{L})M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{1}{6}(1 + \frac{a}{L})M\bar{M}L$	$\frac{1}{6}M[\bar{M}_1(1 + \frac{b}{L}) + \bar{M}_2(1 + \frac{a}{L})]L$

* Momentforløpet er gitt ved et annengrads polynom (parabel)
 ** Momentforløpet er gitt ved en sinusfunksjon

Tabellen gir verdien av integralet: $\int_0^L M(x)\bar{M}(x) dx$