

كلية الهندسة

السنة الثالثة

الفصل الأول

الدكتور اليفشي

28/10/2013

المحاضرة

9

عدد الصفحات

10

إنشاءات 1



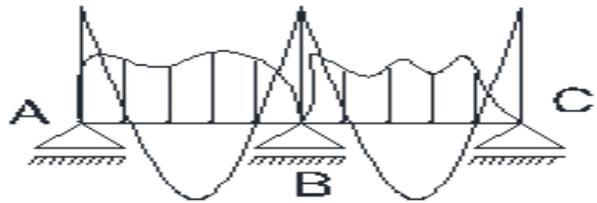
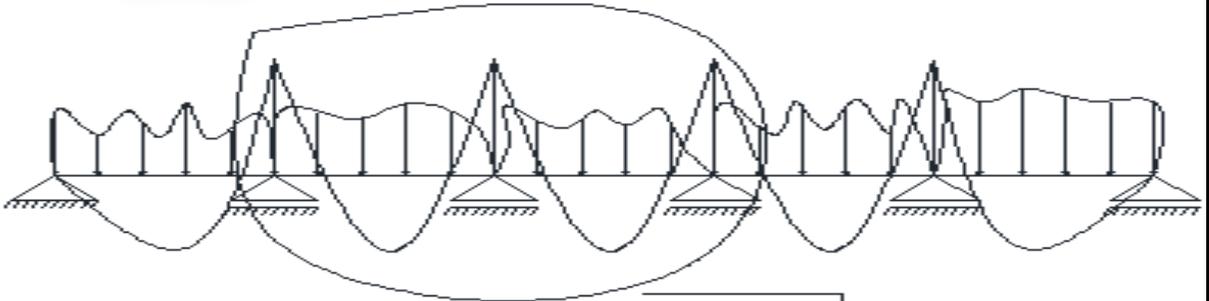
سندرس في هذه المحاضرة علاقة تربط بين العزوم لثلاث مساند متتالية

The three moment equation method:

طريقة العزوم الثلاثة

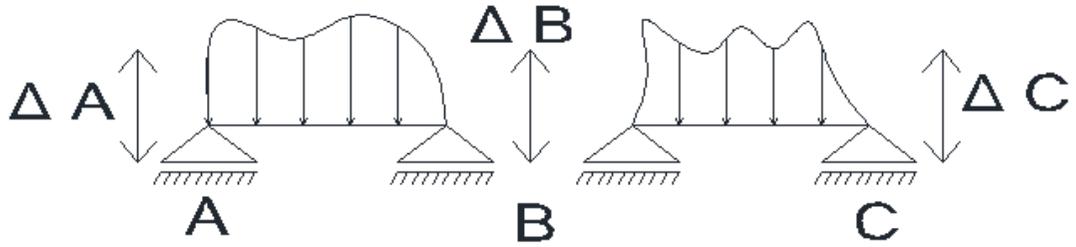
ملاحظة :

لسنا مطالبين باستنتاج العلاقة ولكن الاستنتاج لمعرفة من أين أتت.
هذه الطريقة أسهل من أي طريقة أخرى إن حفظناها.



لاستنتاج العلاقة سنفرض أن العزوم كلها موجبة والحل يبين لنا صحة الفرض

Assume all moment are positive.



Settlement are positive if



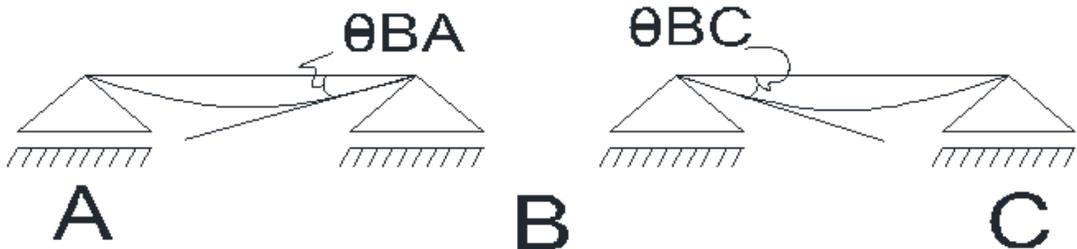
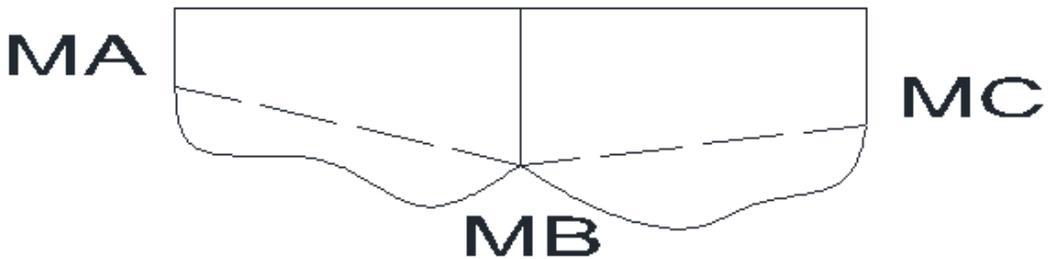
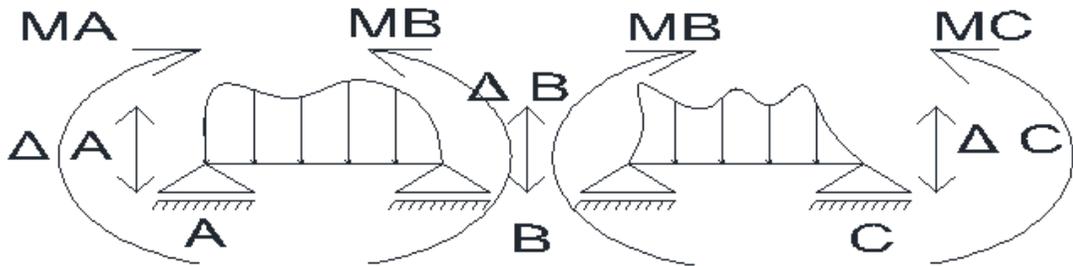
اصطلاح الإشارة

الشكل المتشوه:



يوجد استمرارية في الشكل المتشوه ويمر من خلال المساند وزاوية الميلان النسبي في كل المساند = 0 أي زاوية الدوران عن اليمين واليسار متساوية.

الحمولات التي سندرسها ونناقشها هي العزوم الحمولات وعزوم الاستنادات والانتقالات في المساند.



θ_{BA} & θ_{BC} :

1. Applied loads θ'
2. Continuity moments θ''
3. Support settlement θ'''

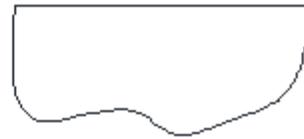
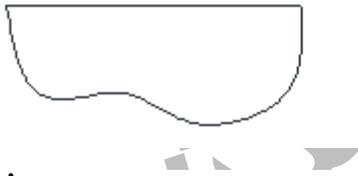
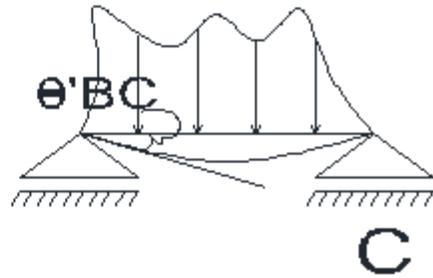
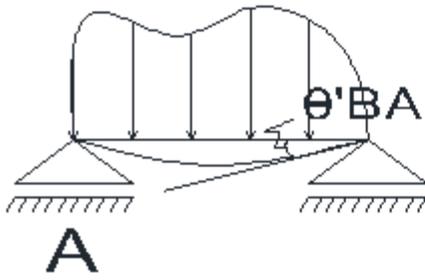


الحمولات المطبقة

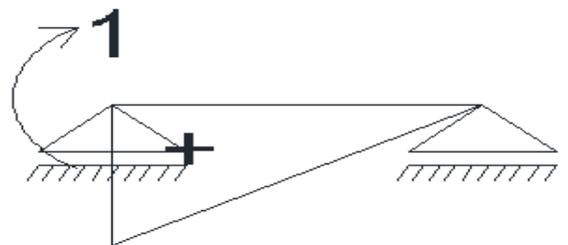
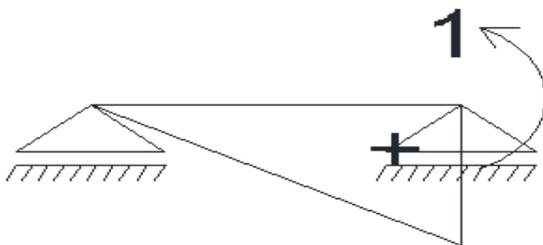
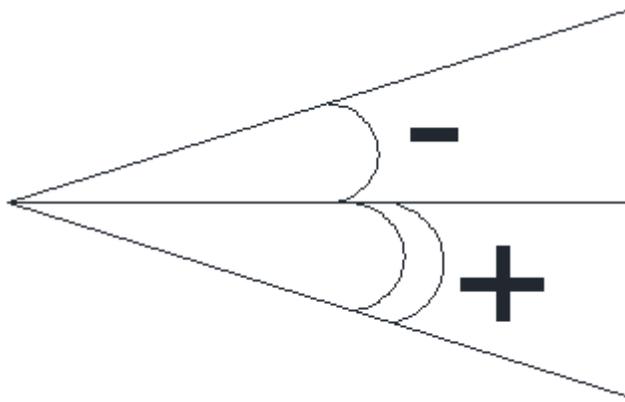
عزوم الاستمرار

الفرضيات المساعدة

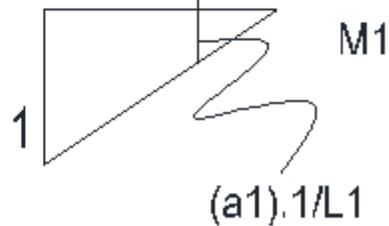
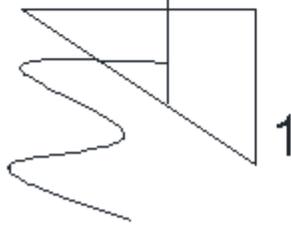
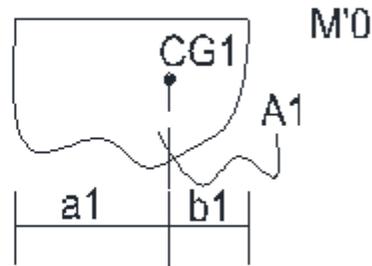
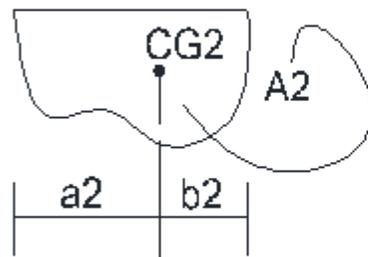
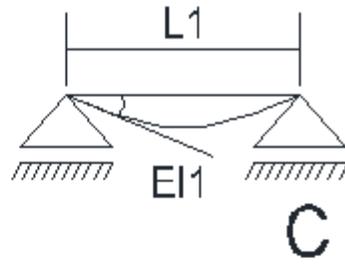
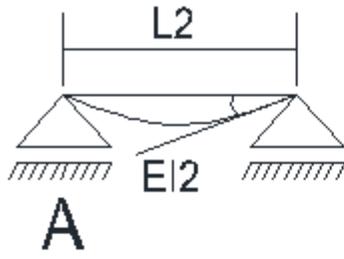
θ'_{BA} & θ'_{BC} : applied loads



sign θ :



$$\theta'_{BA} = \int \frac{M_0 M_1}{EI} dx$$



$$\theta'_{BA} = \frac{1}{EI_1} \left[A_1 \frac{1}{L_1} a_1 \right]$$

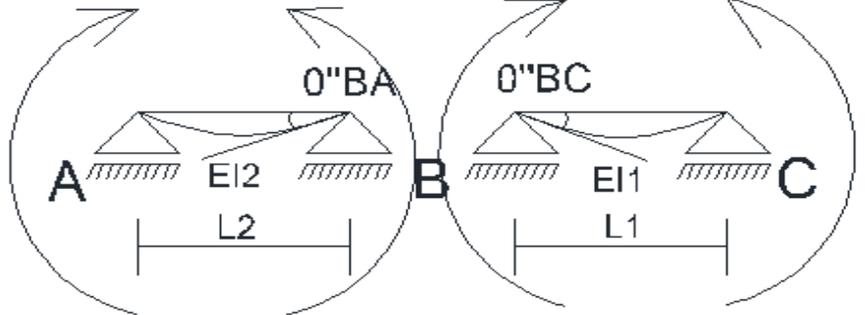
$$\theta'_{BC} = \frac{1}{EI_2} \left[A_2 \frac{1}{L_2} b_2 \right]$$

MA

MB

MB

MC

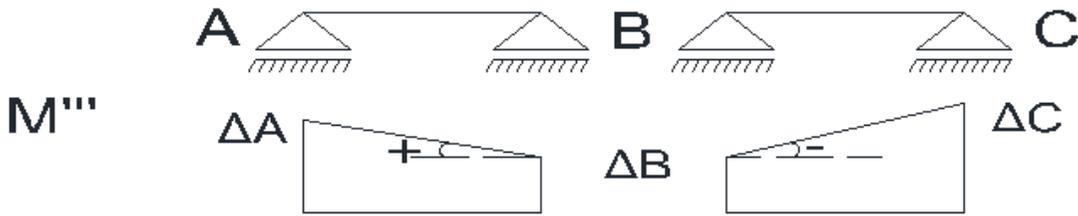


M'0

$$\theta''_{BA} = \frac{1}{EI} - \left[\frac{(M_B)(1)}{3} + \frac{(M_A)(1)}{6} \right] L_1$$

السالب في العلاقة لأن الدوران سالب بالنسبة لفرضيتنا

$$\theta''_{BC} = \frac{1}{EI} \left[\frac{(M_B)(1)}{3} + \frac{(M_C)(1)}{6} \right] L_2$$



نفرض: $\Delta_A > \Delta_B$, $\Delta_C > \Delta_B$

$$\theta'''_{BA} = \frac{\Delta_A - \Delta_B}{L_1}$$

$$\theta'''_{BC} = \frac{\Delta_C - \Delta_B}{L_2}$$



$$\theta_{BA} = \theta'_{BA} + \theta''_{BA} + \theta'''_{BA}$$

$$\theta_{BC} = \theta'_{BC} + \theta''_{BC} + \theta'''_{BC}$$

A continuity condition implies that: $\theta_{BA} = \theta_{BC}$

من شروط الاستمرار:

وتكون العلاقة العامة لعزوم الثلاثة كالتالي:

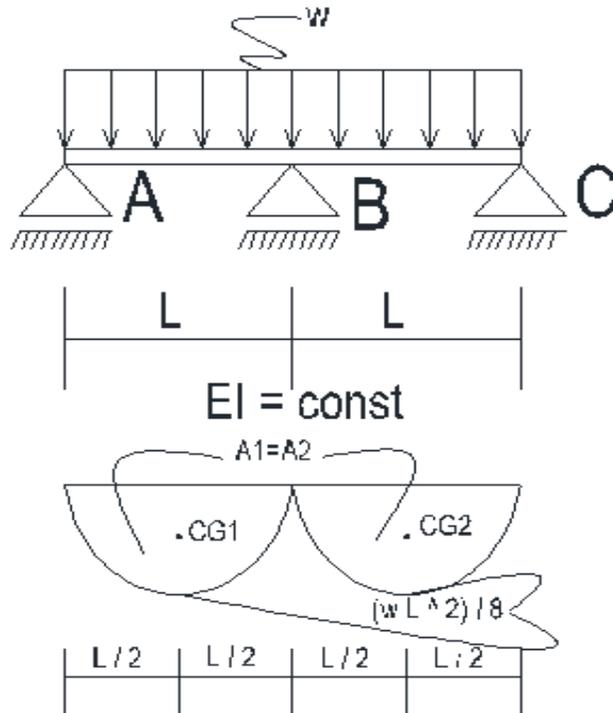
$$M_A \left(\frac{L_1}{I_1} \right) + 2M_B \left(\frac{L_1}{I_1} + \frac{L_2}{I_2} \right) + M_C \left(\frac{L_2}{I_2} \right) = -6 \left[\frac{A_1 \cdot a_1}{L_1 \cdot I_1} + \frac{A_2 \cdot b_2}{L_2 \cdot I_2} \right] + 6E \left[\frac{\Delta_A}{L_1} - \Delta_B \left(\frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2} \right) + \frac{\Delta_C}{L_2} \right]$$

If: $\Delta_A = \Delta_B = \Delta_C = 0$

And: $I_1 = I_2$ then

$$M_A L_1 + 2M_B (L_1 + L_2) + M_C L_2 = -6 \left[\frac{A_1 \cdot a_1}{L_1} + \frac{A_2 \cdot b_2}{L_2} \right]$$

Example 1:



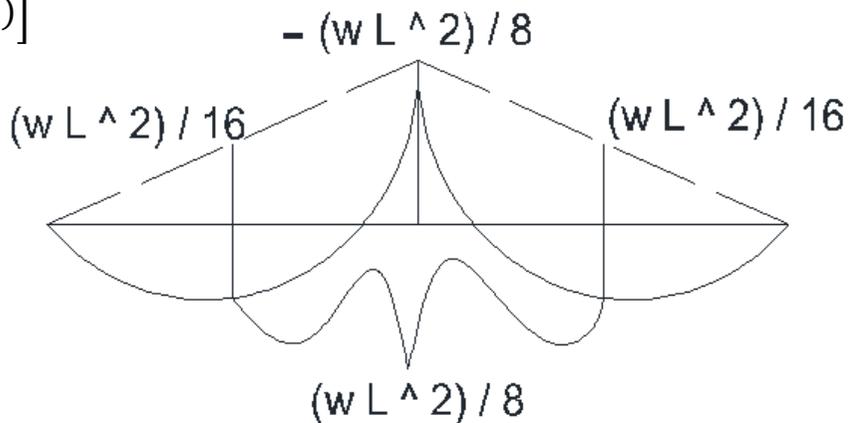
$$A_1 = A_2 = \frac{2L}{3} \times \frac{\omega L^2}{8} = \frac{\omega L^3}{12}$$

$$M_A \left(\frac{L_1}{I_1} \right) + 2M_B \left(\frac{L_1}{I_1} + \frac{L_2}{I_2} \right) + M_C \left(\frac{L_2}{I_2} \right) = -6 \left[\frac{A_1 \cdot a_1}{L_1 \cdot I_1} + \frac{A_2 \cdot b_2}{L_2 \cdot I_2} \right] + 6E \left[\frac{\Delta_A}{L_1} - \Delta_B \left(\frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2} \right) + \frac{\Delta_C}{L_2} \right]$$

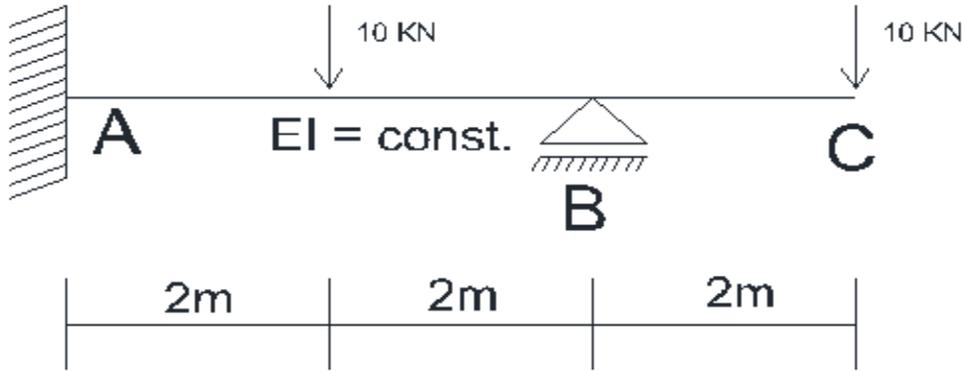
$$\Delta_A = \Delta_B = \Delta_C = 0, \quad I_1 = I_2$$

$$2M_B(2L) = -6 \left[\frac{\omega L^3}{4} (2) \right]$$

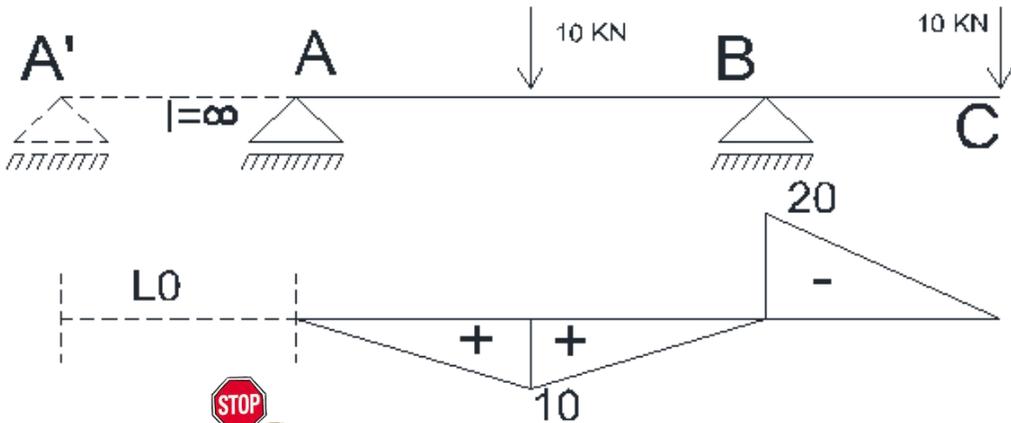
$$M_B = -\frac{\omega L^2}{8}$$



Example 2:



Using the three moment equation method draw the final B.M.D for the given structure. Assume $EI = \text{const.}$



BC ليس مجاز أو فتحة وإنما ظفر ولا تطبق المعادلة عند C

Span A'AB:

$$M_A \left(\frac{L_1}{I_1} \right) + 2M_B \left(\frac{L_1}{I_1} + \frac{L_2}{I_2} \right) + M_C \left(\frac{L_2}{I_2} \right) = -6 \left[\frac{A_1 \cdot a_1}{L_1 \cdot I_1} + \frac{A_2 \cdot b_2}{L_2 \cdot I_2} \right] + 6E \left[\frac{\Delta_A}{L_1} - \Delta_B \left(\frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2} \right) + \frac{\Delta_C}{L_2} \right]$$

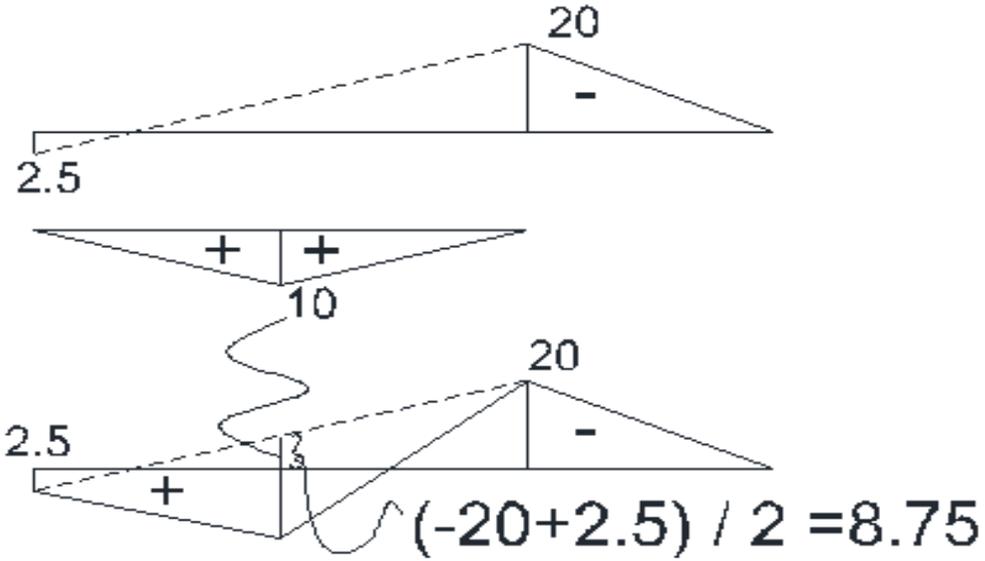
$$\Delta_A = \Delta_B = \Delta_C = 0, \quad I = \text{const.}$$

$$\frac{L_0}{\infty} = 0$$

$$\gg 8M_A - 80 = -60$$

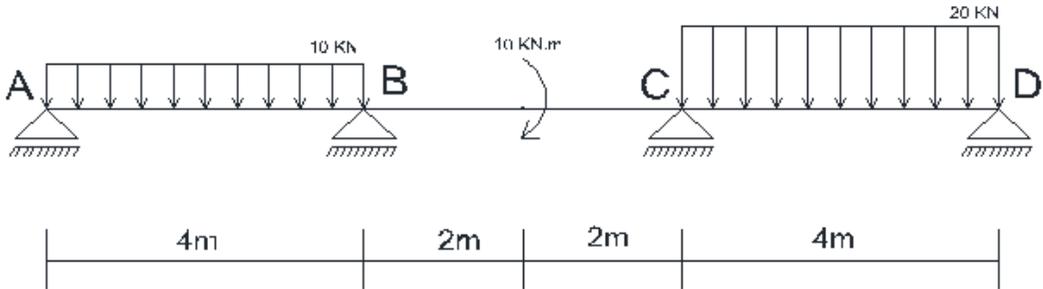


$$M_A = \frac{20}{8} = 2.5 \text{ KN.m}$$



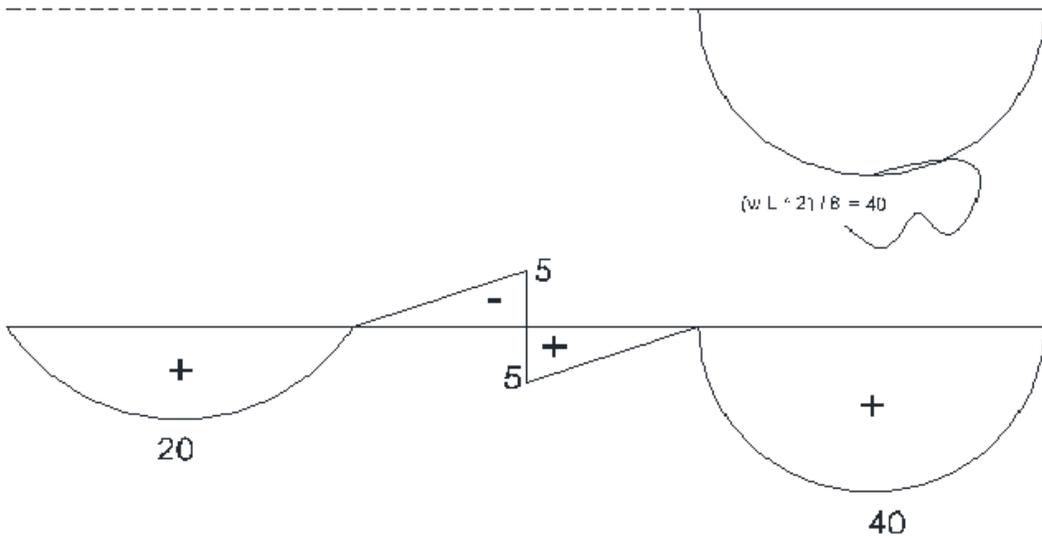
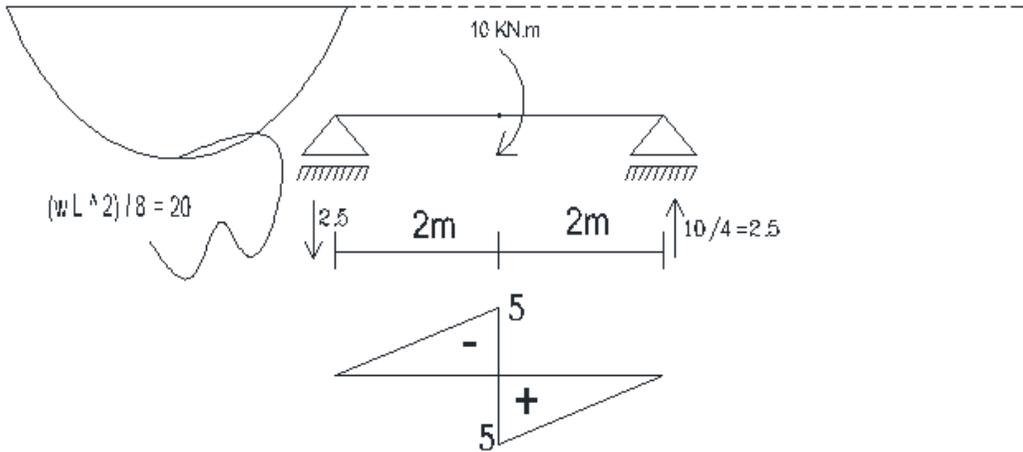
Example 3:

For the continuous beam shown and by using the three moment equation method draw final B.M.D. Assume $EI = \text{const}$.



سنرسم مخططات عزم الإنعطاف الأولية على جانز واحد وكان كل فتحة جانز منفصل



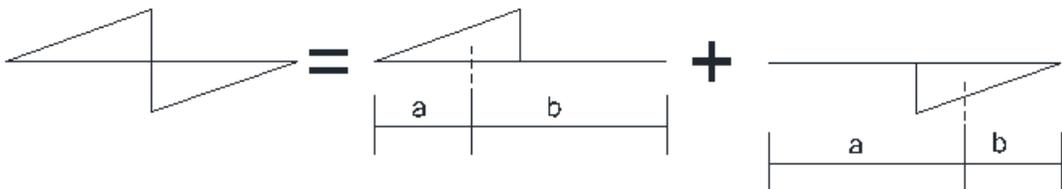


Span ABC:

$$M_A \left(\frac{4}{I} \right) + 2M_B \left(\frac{4}{I} + \frac{4}{I} \right) + M_C \left(\frac{4}{I} \right)$$

$$= -6 \left[\frac{\left(\frac{2}{3} (20) (4) \right) (2)}{4I} + \frac{\left(\left(\frac{-5}{2} \right) (2) \right) \left(\frac{8}{3} \right)}{4I} + \frac{\left(\left(\frac{5}{2} \right) (2) \right) \left(\frac{4}{3} \right)}{4I} \right]$$

رسم توضيحي لتعلم ماذا حصل في المعادلة:



$$M_A = 0:$$

$$16M_B + 4M_C = -149.9 \dots\dots\dots 1$$

Span BCD:

$$M_B \left(\frac{4}{I}\right) + 2M_C \left(\frac{4}{I} + \frac{4}{I}\right) + M_D \left(\frac{4}{I}\right)$$

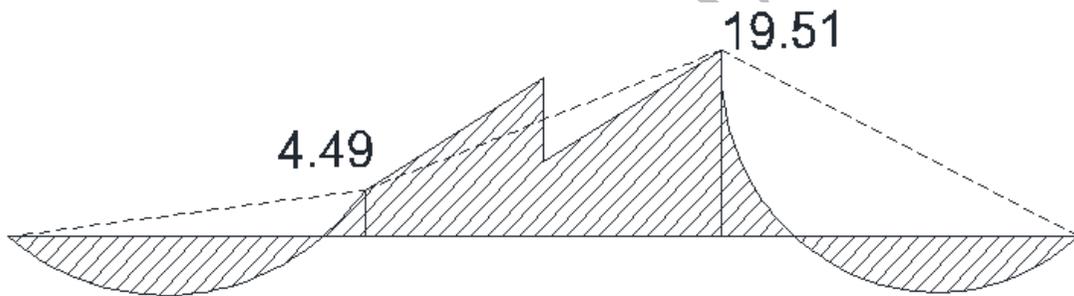
$$= -6 \left[\frac{\left(\left(\frac{-5}{2}\right)(2)\right)\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)}{4I} + \frac{\left(\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)(2)\right)\left(\frac{8}{3}\right)}{4I} + \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}(40)(4)\right)(2)}{4I} \right]$$

$$M_D = 0:$$

$$4M_B + 16M_C = -330.15 \dots\dots\dots 2$$

From 1,2:

$$M_C = -19.51 \text{ KN.m}$$



$$M_B = -4.49 \text{ KN.m}$$

Written by: ahed naser



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