



TOSHKENT IRRIGATSIYA VA QISHLOQ
XO'JALIGINI MEXANIZATSİYALASH
MUHANDISLARI INSTITUTI



FAN:

NAZARIY MEXANIKA

MAVZU
05

FERMA HISABI. TEKIS
TAQSIMLANGAN KUCHLAR.
ISHQALANISH



Husanov Q.



Nazariy va qurilish
mexanikasi kafedrasi
dotsenti



FERMA HISOBI. TEKIS TAQSIMLANGAN FERMA HISOBI. TEKIS TAQSIMLANGAN KUCHLAR. ISHQALANISH

- REJA:**
- 1. Ferma va unga ta'sir etuvchi kuchlar**
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Ferma va unga ta'sir etuvchi kuchlar

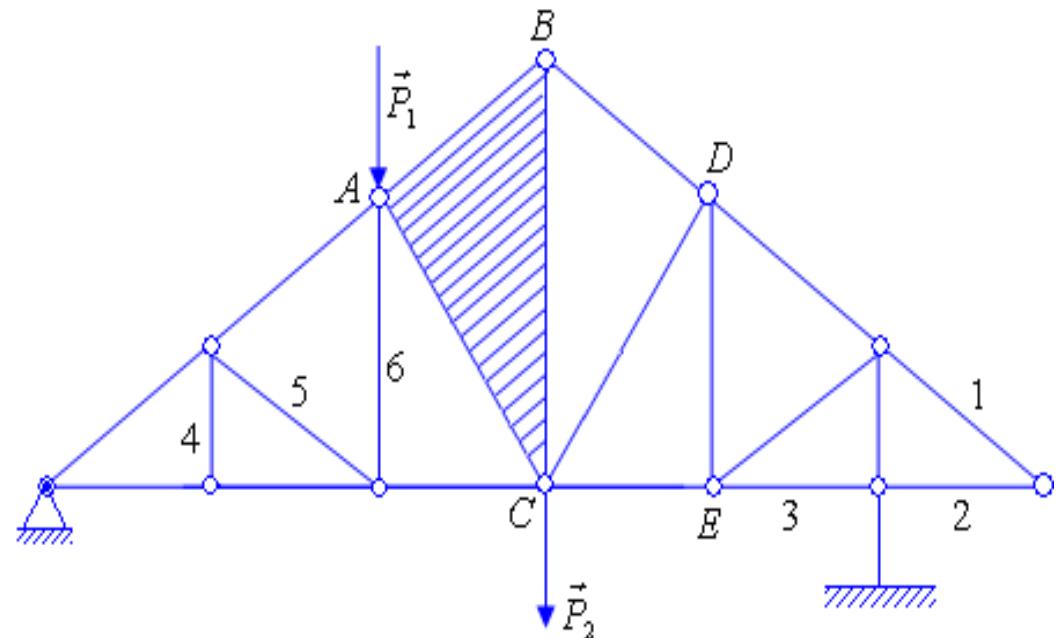
Sterjenlarni sharnirlar vositasida geometrik o'zgarmas qilib biriktirishdan hosil bo'lgan qurilma ferma deb ataladi.

Sterjenlarning biriktirilgan nuqtasi fermaning tuguni deyiladi.
Agar ferma n ta tugunlardan iborat bo'lsa, u holda fermani hosil qiluvchi sterjenlar soni quyidagi formula

$$S = 3 + 2(n - 3) = 2n - 3$$

Ferma sterjenlaridagi zo'riqishlar uch xil usulda aniqlanadi:

1. Tugun kesish usuli
2. Ritter usuli
3. Maksvell – Kremon diagrammasi usuli.

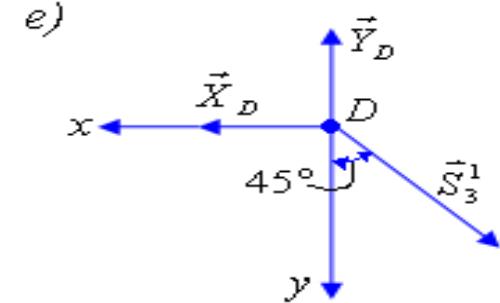
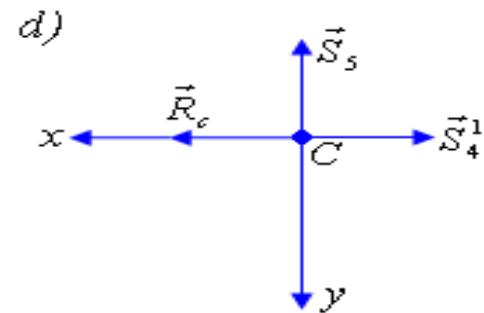
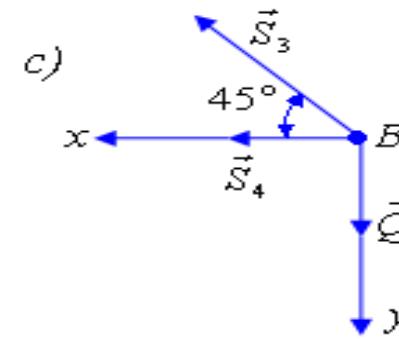
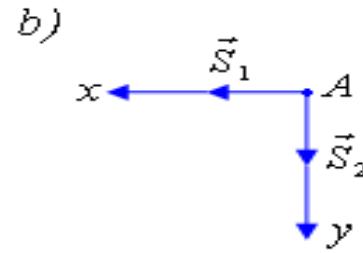
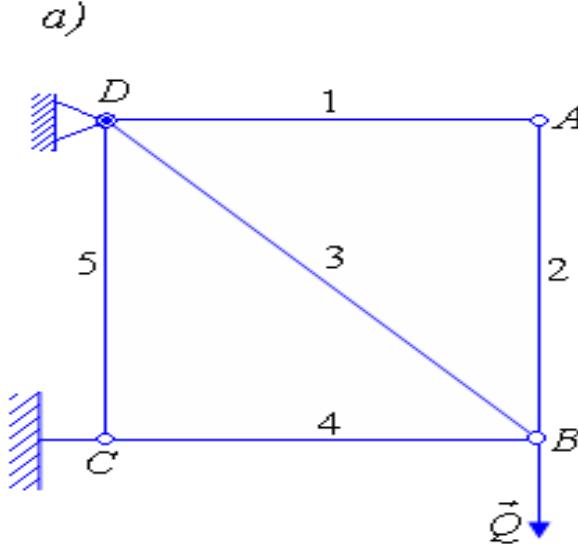


Ferma sterjenlaridagi zo'riqishlarni tugun kesish usuli bilan aniqlash

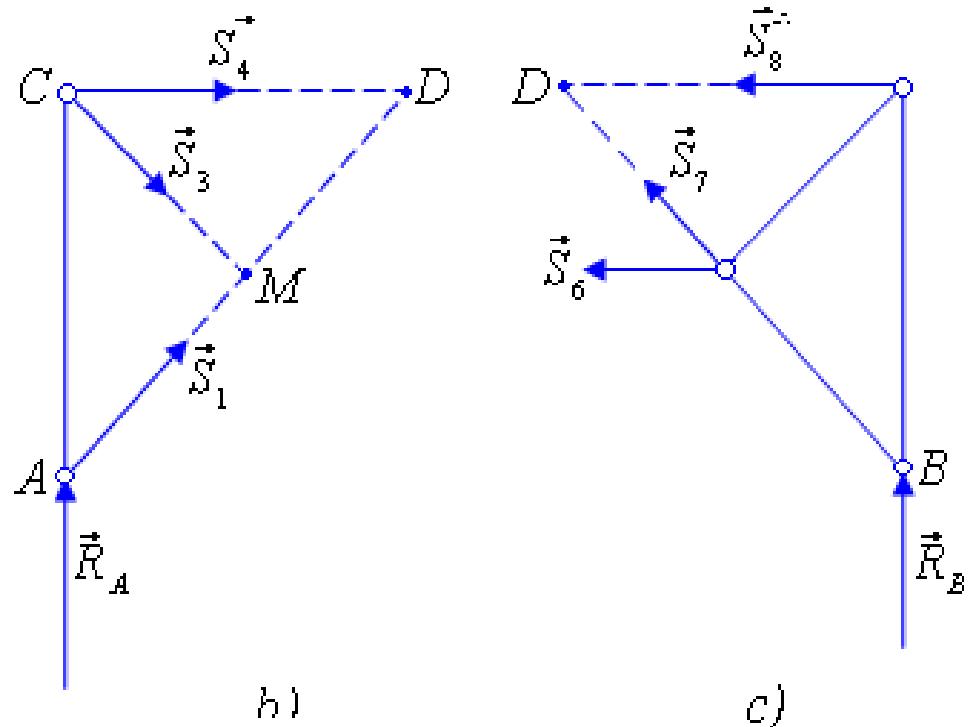
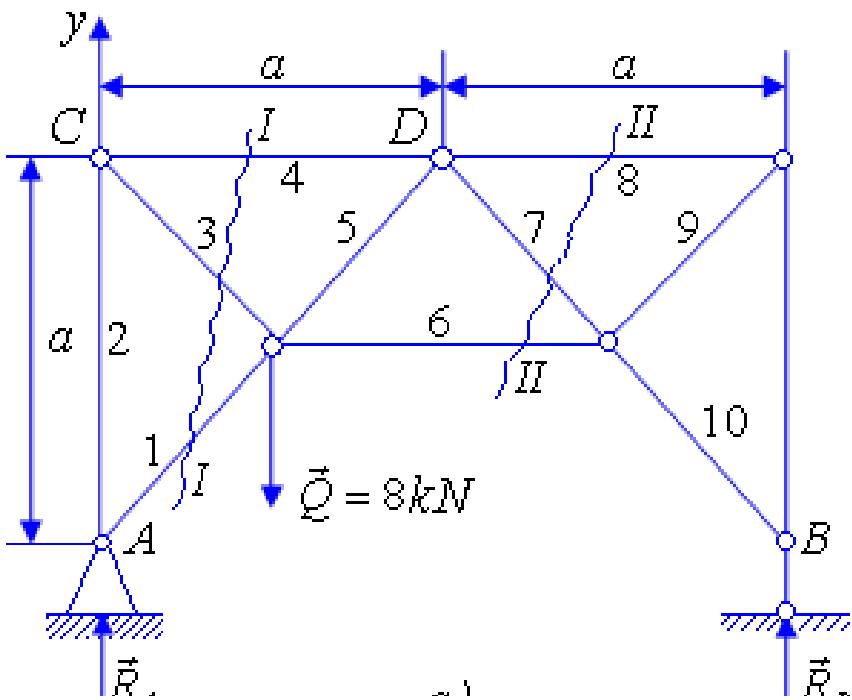
$$\sum F_{kx} = 0; \quad S_1 = 0; \quad \sum F_{ky} = 0; \quad S_2 = 0.$$

$$\sum F_{kx} = 0; \quad S_3 \cos 45^\circ + S_4 = 0, \quad S_3 = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ kN},$$

$$\sum F_{ky} = 0; \quad -S_3 \cos 45^\circ + Q - S'_2 = 0, \quad \text{yoki} \quad S_4 = -2 \text{ kN}.$$



2. Ritter usuli. Bu usulga asosan fermaning ixtiyoriy sterjenidagi zo'riqishni aniqlash mumkin. Buning uchun fermani biror *I*-*I* chiziq bilan fikran qirqib, ikki qismga ajratiladi va ajratilgan qismlardan yechish qulay bo'lган qismning muvozanati tekshiriladi.



$$\sum_{k=1}^n F_{ky} = 0; \quad R_A - Q + R_B = 0 \quad R_A = 6 \text{ kN}, \quad R_B = 2 \text{ kN}.$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n m_A(\vec{F}_k) = 0; \quad R_B \cdot 2a - Q \cdot \frac{a}{2} = 0.$$

$$\sum m_C(\vec{F}_k) = 0; \quad S_1 \cdot a \cdot \cos 45^\circ = 0 \quad S_1 = 0.$$

$$\sum m_D(\vec{F}_k) = 0; \quad R_A \cdot a + S_3 \cdot a \cdot \cos 45^\circ = 0 \quad S_3 = 6\sqrt{2} \text{ kN}.$$

$$\sum m_M(\vec{F}_k) = 0; \quad -R_A \cdot \frac{a}{2} - S_4 \cdot \frac{a}{2} = 0 \quad S_4 = -R_A = -6 \text{ kN}.$$

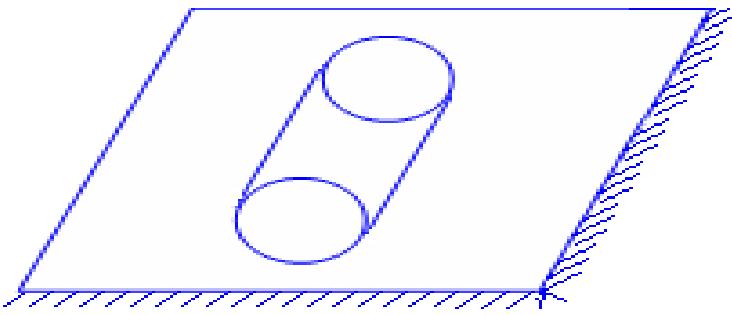
$$\sum F_{k_y} = 0; \quad S_7 \cdot \cos 45^\circ + R_B = 0 \quad S_7 = -2\sqrt{2} \text{ kN}.$$

$$\sum m_N(\vec{F}_k) = 0; \quad -S_6 \cdot \frac{a}{2} + R_B \cdot a = 0 \quad S_6 = 4 \text{ kN}.$$

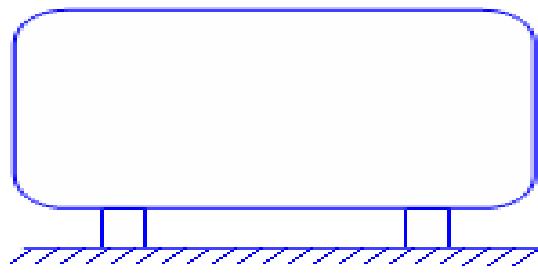
Taqsimlangan kuchlar

Ko'plab moslama va agregatlar harakatini aniqlashda ularning ayrim nuqtalariga qo'yilgan kuchlar bilan barcha hajm, sirt yoki chiziq kesmalari bo'yicha ma'lum qonun asosida taqsimlangan kuchlarni hisobga olishga to'g'ri keladi. Bunday kuchlar hajm, sirt yoki chiziq birligiga to'g'ri keladigan kattalik–taqsimlangan kuchlarning intensivligi bilan xarakterlanadi.

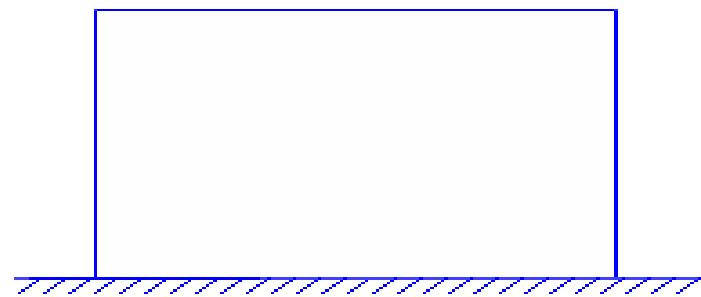
Jismlarga asosan, parallel yoki bir nuqtada kesishuvchi taqsimlangan kuchlar ta'sir qiladi. Masalan, og'ir silindrning gorizontal tekislikka bosimi bir to'g'ri chiziq bo'yicha (*a*-shakl), biror idish ichidagi gazlarning idish devorlariga ko'rsatadigan bosimi sirt bo'yicha (*b*-shakl) va jism zarrachalarining og'irlik kuchlari jismning hajmi bo'yicha (*c*-shakl) taqsimlangan bo'ladi.



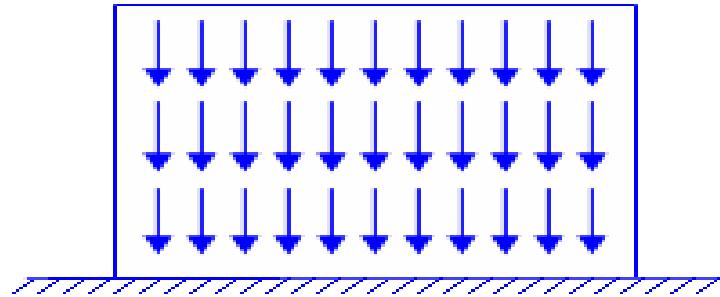
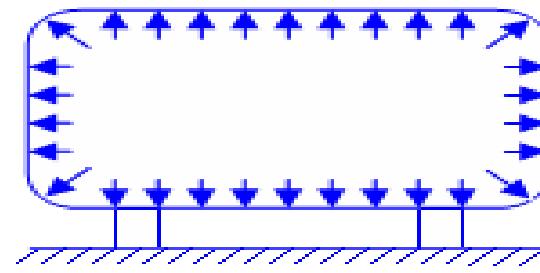
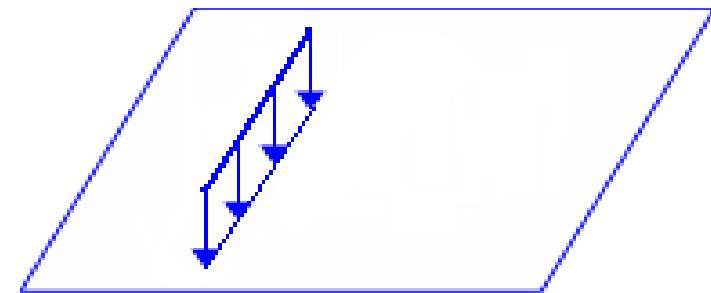
a)



b)



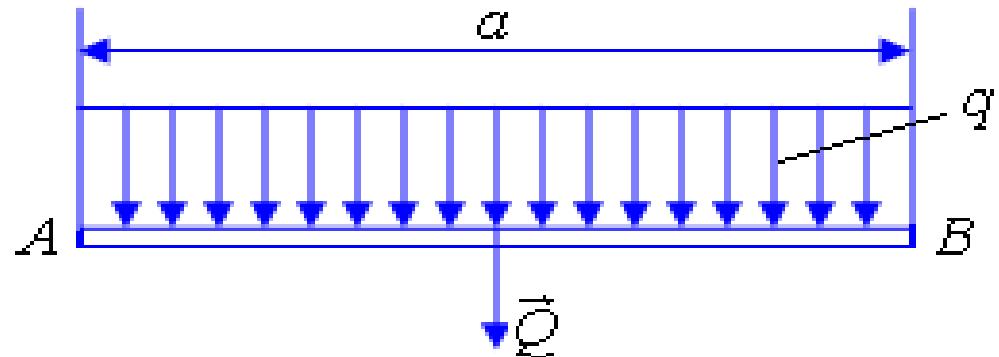
c)



Ko'p holda bunday kuchlar birlik geometrik hajm, yuza va uzunlikka keltirilgan intensiv kuchlar deyilib, ular uchun o'lchov birligi N/m^3 , N/m^2 va N/m olinadi. Bu kuchlaridan ayrimlarini ko'ramiz.

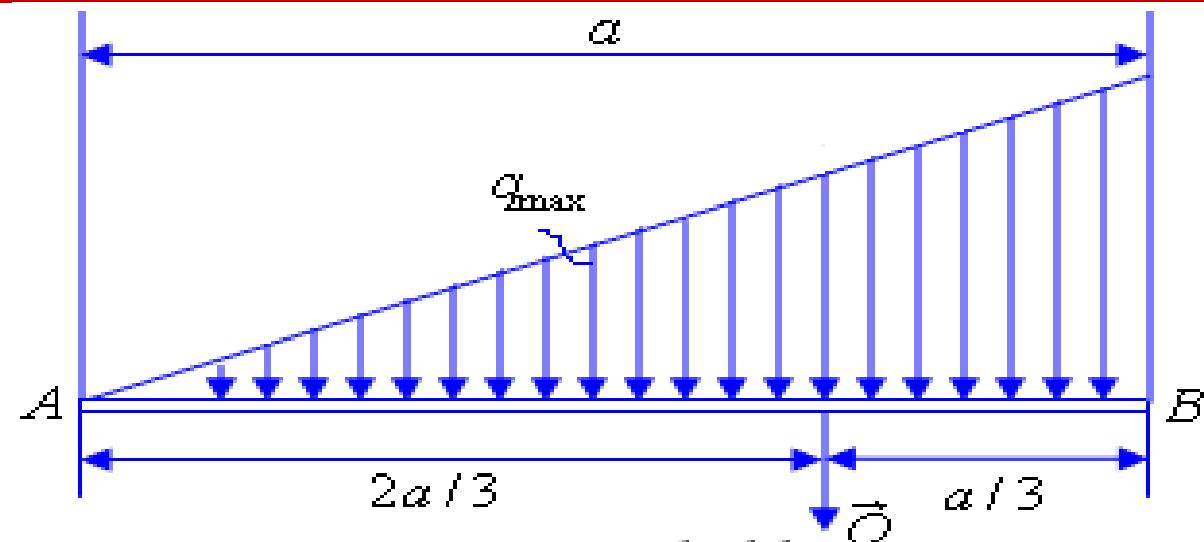
To'g'ri chiziq bo'yicha tekis taqsimlangan kuchlar

$$Q = a \cdot q$$

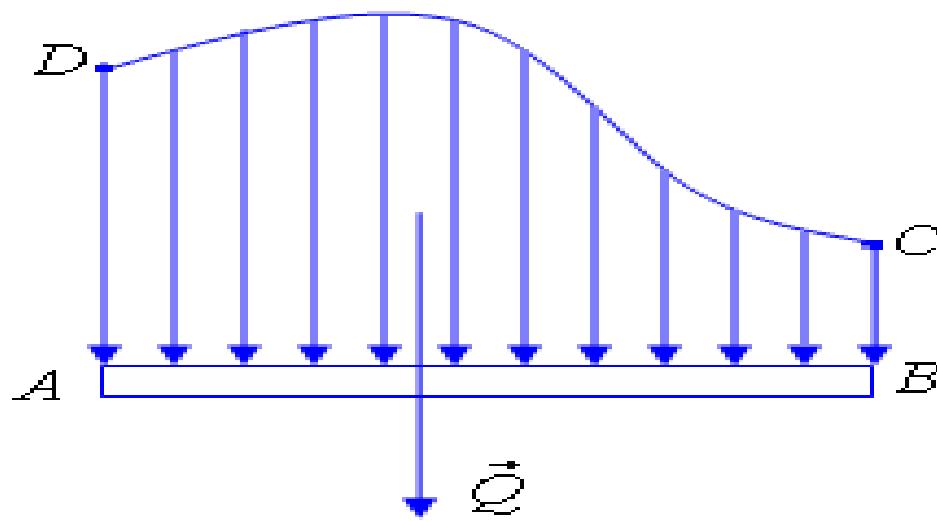


. To'g'ri chiziq kesmasi bo'yicha chiziqli qonun bo'yicha taqsimlangan kuchlar

$$Q_1 = \frac{1}{2} a \cdot q_{\max}$$

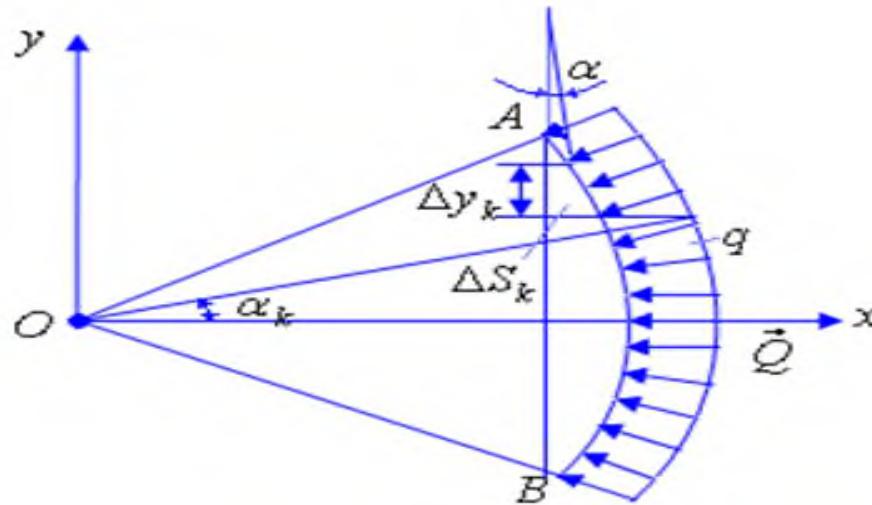


To'g'ri chiziq kesmasi bo'yicha ixtiyoriy qonun asosida taqsimlangan kuchlar



Bunday kuchlarning teng ta'sir etuvchisi miqdor jihatdan mos masshtabda $ABCD$ shakl yuzasiga teng bo'ladi hamda berilgan yuzaning og'irlilik markaziga qo'yilgan bo'ladi Bunday kuchning qo'yilish nuqtasi uning koordinatalari orqali aniqlanadi.

Aylana yoyi bo'yicha tekis taqsimlangan radial kuchlar



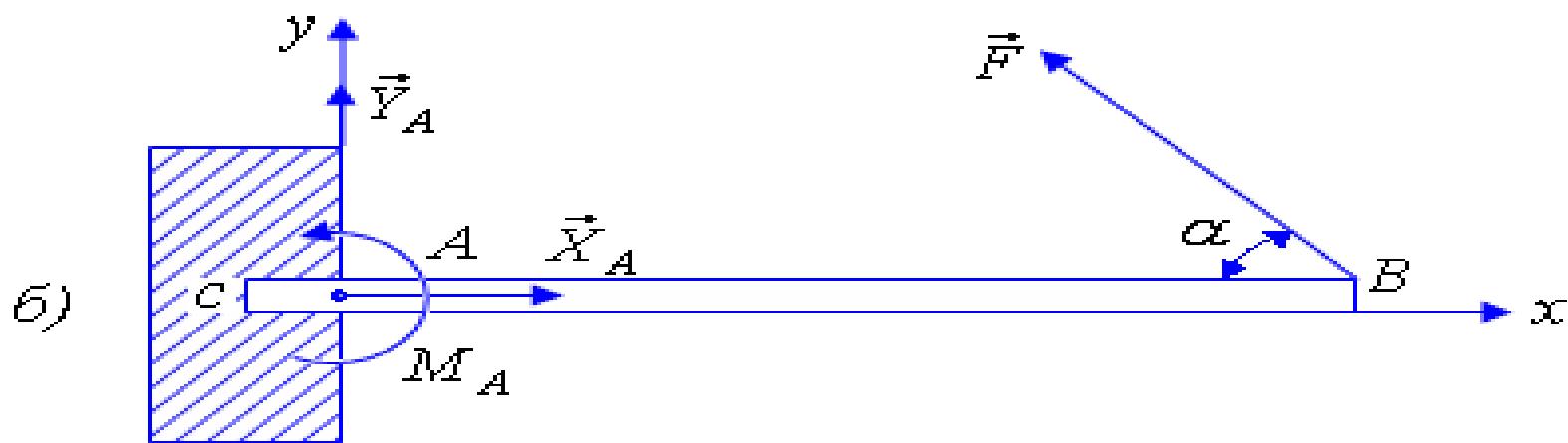
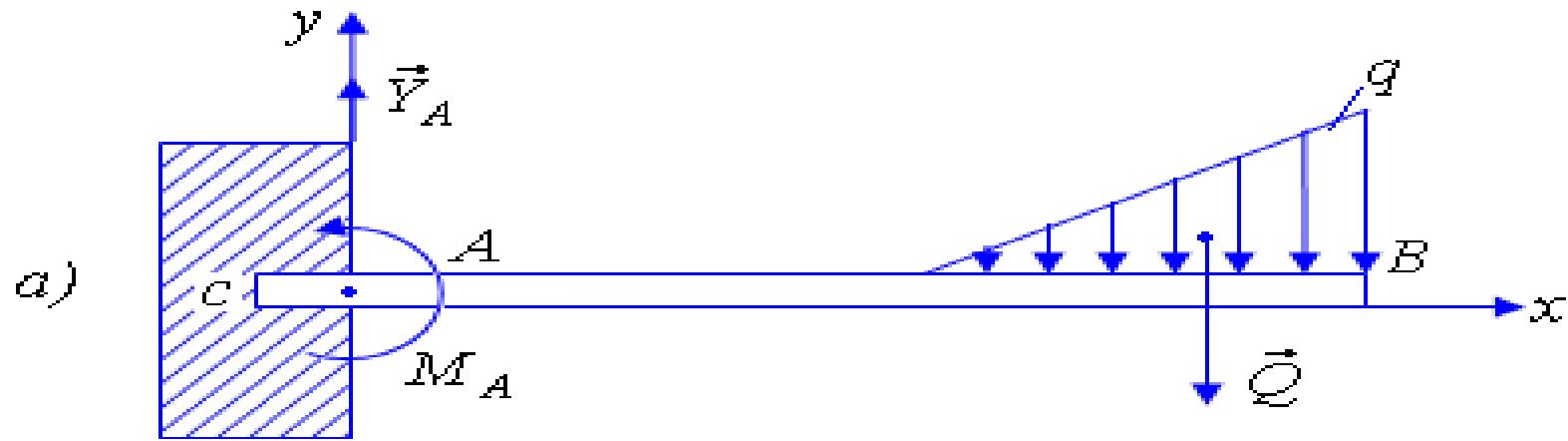
Demak, \vec{Q} teng ta'sir etuvchi Ox o'qi bo'ylab yo'nalgan bo'ladi va uning qiymati: $Q = |Q_x| = \sum q \cdot \Delta S_k \cdot \cos \alpha_k$,

bunda $q \cdot \Delta S_k$ - uzunligi ΔS_k ga teng yoy bo'lakchasiga ta'sir etuvchi kuch; α_k - bu kuch bilan Ox o'q orasidagi burchak. 1.60-shakldan ko'rindik, $S_k \cdot \cos \alpha_k = \Delta y_k$ bo'lgani uchun

$$Q = \sum q \cdot \Delta y_k = q \cdot \sum \Delta y_k = q \cdot AB,$$

bunda AB bilan AB yoyni tortib turuvchi vatar belgilangan.

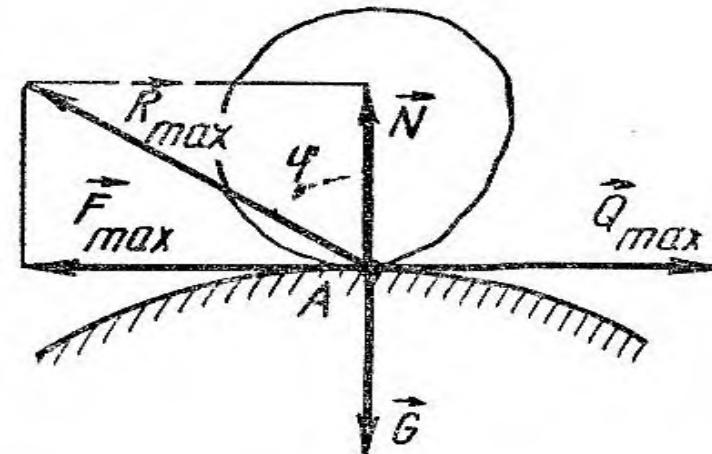
Devorga qistirib mahkamlangan balkaga ta'sir etuvchi



Sirpanishdagi ishqalanish

$$\vec{R} = \vec{N} + \vec{F} \quad 0 \leq F \leq F_{\max}$$

Bir jism ikkinchi jism sirti bo'yicha harakatlanish jarayonida bu jism sirtlarining bir-biriga tegib turgan urinma tekisliklarida hosil bo'ladigan ishqalanish sirpanishdagi ishqalanishlar deyiladi.



Shu nuqtai nazardan ishqalanish kuchi noaniq hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun jismning nisbiy muvozanati holatida ishqalanish kuchining o'lchovi sifatida uning maksimal qiymati olinadi va u *sirpanishdagi statik ishqalanish kuchi* deyiladi. Bir-biriga nisbatan harakatdagi jismlar orasida sodir bo'ladigan ishqalanish kuchlari *dinamik ishqalanish kuchlari* deyiladi.

Ishqalanish ko'pgina mexanik jarayonlarda sodir bo'lishiga qaramasdan, uning aniq qonunlari o'rganilmagan. Bu yerda biz *Kulon* (1736-1806 yillar) tomonidan ko'p tajribalar asosida o'rnatilgan va amaliy talablarni qondiruvchi quyidagi ishqalanish qonunlarini keltiramiz:

1. *Ishqalanish kuchi jismlarning bir-biriga tegib turuvchi nuqtalaridan jismlar sirtlariga o'tkazilgan urinma tekislik bo'y lab ta'sir qilib, uning maksimal qiymati normal reaksiyaga proportional bo'ladi:*

$$F_{\max} = f \cdot N,$$

bunda f - sirpanishdagi statik ishqalanish koeffitsiyenti deyiladi. U har xil jismlar uchun turlicha bo'lib, tajribada aniqlanadi; f o'lchov birligiga ega emas.

2. *Ishqalanish kuchining qiymati ishqalanuvchi sirtlarning o'lchamiga bog'liq emas.*

3. *Ishqalanish koeffitsiyenti ishqalanuvchi jismlar sirtlarining ishlanishiga, ularning fizik hossalari va holatlariga (namlik, temperatura va h. k.) bog'liq.*

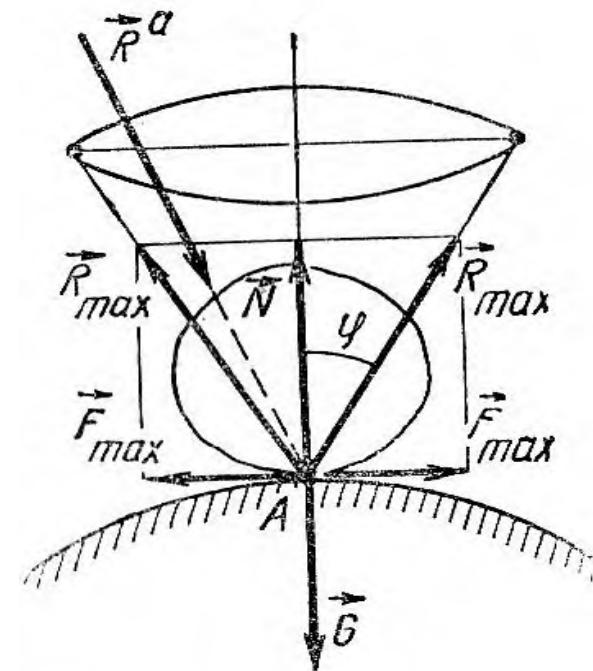
4. *Dinamikishqalanish kuchlari statik ishqalanish kuchidan kichik bo'ladi.*

$$\vec{R}_{\max} = \vec{N} + \vec{F}_{\max}$$

$$tg \varphi = \frac{F_{\max}}{N}$$

$$tg \varphi = f$$

Jismni sirpantiruvchi kuchlar bog'lanish sirtiga o'tkazilgan urinma tekislik bo'yicha turlichay yo'nalishda qo'yilishi mumkin; shunga mos ravishda maksimal ishqalanish kuchlari ham urinma tekislikda turlichay yo'nalishi mumkin. Normal reaksiya kuchiga nisbatan har bir maksimal ishqalanish kuchiga mos keluvchi to'la reaksiya kuchini o'tkazsak, uning geometrik o'rni konus sirtni ifodalaydi; bu konus *ishqalanish konusi* deyiladi. Agar barcha yo'naltirishlar bo'yicha ishqalanish koeffitsiyenti bir xil bo'lsa, ishqalanish konusi doiraviy konusdan iborat bo'ladi.

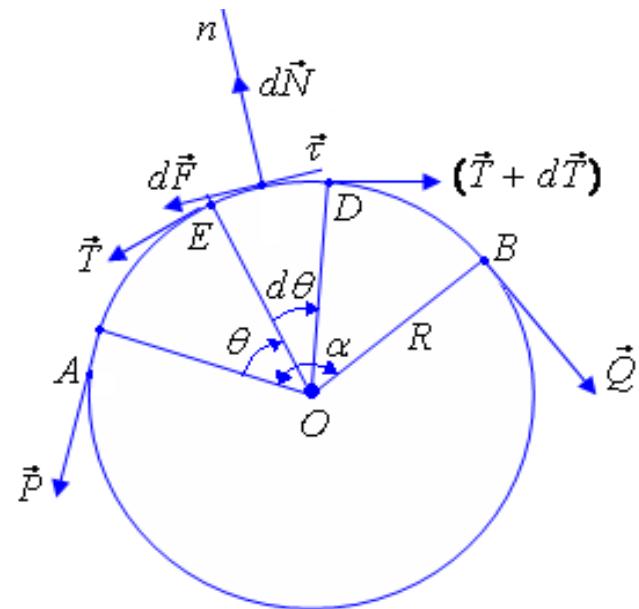


Binobarin, g'adir-budur sirt ustidagi jismning muvozanatda bo'lishi uchun unga qo'yilgan aktiv kuchlar teng ta'sir etuvchisining ta'sir chizig'i ishqalanish konusi uchidan o'tib, shu konus ichida yoki konus yasovchisi bo'ylab yo'nalgan bo'lishi yetarlidir.

1. Bronzani cho'yan ustida sirpanganida. $f=0,16$
2. Bronzani temir ustida sirpanganida. $f=0,19$
3. Po'latni po'lat ustida sirpanganida. $f=0,15$
4. Metalni dub ustida sirpanganida. $f=0,62$
5. Dubni dub ustida sirpanganida (tolalari parallel). $f=0,62$
6. Dubni dub ustida sirpanganida (tolalari perpendikulyar). $f=0,54$
7. Charmli tasmaning dubli shkiv ustida sirpanganida. $f=0,47$
8. Charmli tasmaning cho'yan bo'ylab sirpanganida. $f=0,28$
9. Tosh yoki g'ishtni g'isht bo'ylab sirpanganida. $f=0,5-0,73$
10. Toshni temir bo'ylab sirpanganida. $f=0,42-0,49$
11. Toshni yog'och bo'ylab sirpanganida. $f=0,46-0,60$

Egiluvchan ipning silindrik sirtdagisi ishqalanishi

Markaziy α burchak ostidagi ADB yoy bo'ylab silindrik sirtda joylashgan ipni ko'ramiz (1.64-shakl). Bu sirt bo'ylab ipning ishqalanish koeffitsiyentini f_0 bilan belgilaymiz. ADB yoyning A nuqtasiga \vec{P} kuchni va B nuqtasiga esa \vec{Q} kuchni qo'yamiz. \vec{Q} kuchning eng kichik qiymatida \vec{P} kuch bilan muvozanat-lashish shartini aniqlaymiz. Buning uchun ADB yoda uzunligi $ds = R \cdot d\theta$ bo'lgan DE elementar yoy ajratib olamiz, bunda R -silindr radiusi. Bu DE elementga \vec{T} va $\vec{T} + d\vec{T}$ taranglik kuchlari, $d\vec{N}$ - normal reaksiya kuchi va $d\vec{F}$ ishqalanish kuchlari ta'sir etadi



Bu kuchlar sistemasi uchun muvozanat tenglamalarini tuzamiz. Buning uchun barcha kuchlarni τ va p o'qlarga proeksiyalaymiz va

Bu kuchlar sistemasi uchun muvozanat tenglamalarini tuzamiz. Buning uchun barcha kuchlarni τ va p o'qlarga proeksiyalaymiz va

$$\sin \frac{d\theta}{2} \approx \frac{d\theta}{2}, \quad \cos \frac{d\theta}{2} \approx 1 \quad dT = dF, \quad dN = 2T \sin \frac{d\theta}{2} = T \cdot d\theta.$$

Qaralayotgan hol uchun $dF = f_0 \cdot dN$, u holda tenglikdan:

$$dT = f_0 \cdot T \cdot d\theta.$$

Agar taranglik kuchining A va B nuqtalaridagi qiymatlarini mos holda \vec{P} va \vec{Q} ga teng ekanligini hisobga olsak:

$$\int_{\varrho}^P \frac{dT}{T} = f_0 \int_0^\alpha d\theta \quad \text{yoki} \quad \ln \frac{P}{Q} = f_0 \cdot \alpha,$$

bu tenglamadan

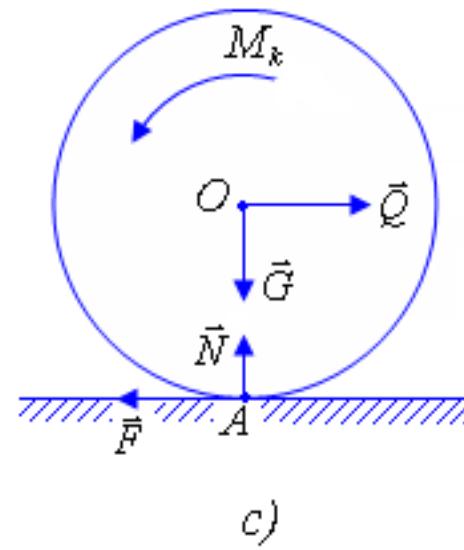
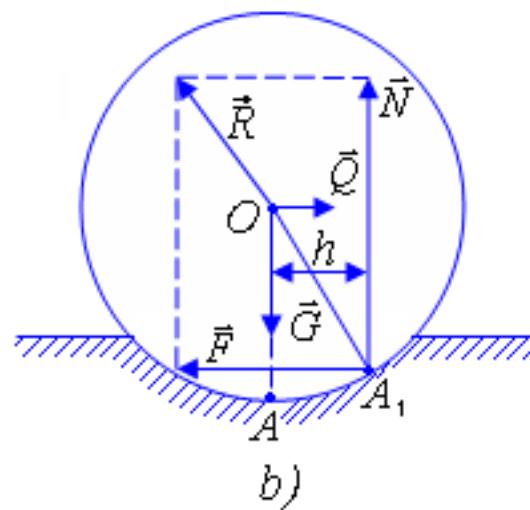
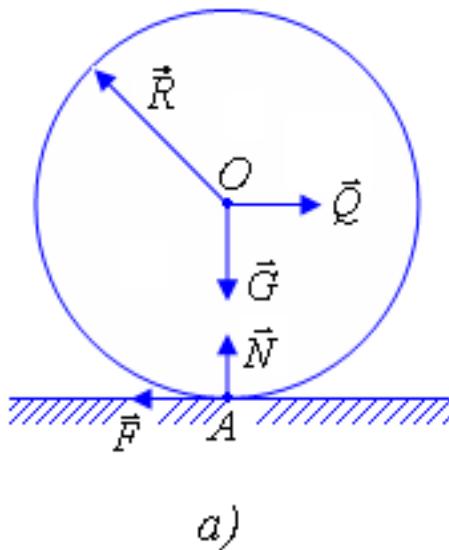
$$Q = P \cdot e^{-f_0 \cdot \alpha},$$

Bu formula Eyler tomonidan olingan bo'lib, muvozanatlash-tiruvchi \vec{Q} kuchning kattaligi silindrning radiusiga bog'liq bo'lmay, f_0 ning berilgan qiymati uchun α burchakning ortishi bilan so'nib boradi.

Dumalashdaga ishqalanish

Og'irligi \vec{G} va \vec{Q} aktiv kuch ta'sirida gorizontal tekislikda tinch holatda turgan silindrni ko'ramiz (a -shakl). Agar silindrni bog'lanishdan ozod qilsak, silindr bilan tekislik tegishib turgan A nuqtaga \vec{F} - ishqalanish kuchi va \vec{N} - tekislikning normal reaksiya kuchi ta'sir qiladi. Tajribalarni ko'rsatishicha, \vec{Q} kuch modulining yetarli kichik qiymatlarida silindr qo'zg'almay qoladi.

$$M_k = N \cdot h \quad Q - F = 0, \quad N - G = 0, \quad -Q \cdot R + M_k \quad T = S, \quad N = P, \quad h = \frac{Q \cdot R}{G}.$$



Bu tenglikdan ko'rindanadi, Q kuchning moduli ortishi bilan h masofa ham ortadi. Lekin bu masofa silindr bilan tekislik tegishib turgan tekislik yuzasiga bog'liq, shu sababli u cheksiz o'sishi mumkin emas. Boshqacha aytganda, \tilde{Q} kuchning ma'lum bir qiymatlaridan boshlab silindrning muvozanati buziladi.

Shu sababli, bu shartni qanoatlantiruvchi h ning maksimal qiymatini δ bilan belgilaymiz. Tajriba va kuzatishlarning ko'rsatishicha, δ kattalik silindirning radiusiga proporsional bo'lib, turli materiallar uchun turlicha bo'ladi.

Shunday qilib, agar silindr muvozanatda bo'lsa $h \leq \delta$ yoki $M_k \leq \delta \cdot N$, shart bajariladi. Bunda δ - *ishqalanish-dumalash koeffitsiyenti* deyiladi va o'lchov birligi uchun uzunlik birligi olinadi.

Demak, ishqalanish-dumalash momentining maksimal qiymati normal bosimga to'g'ri proporsional, ya'ni

$$M_k^{\max} = \delta \cdot N$$

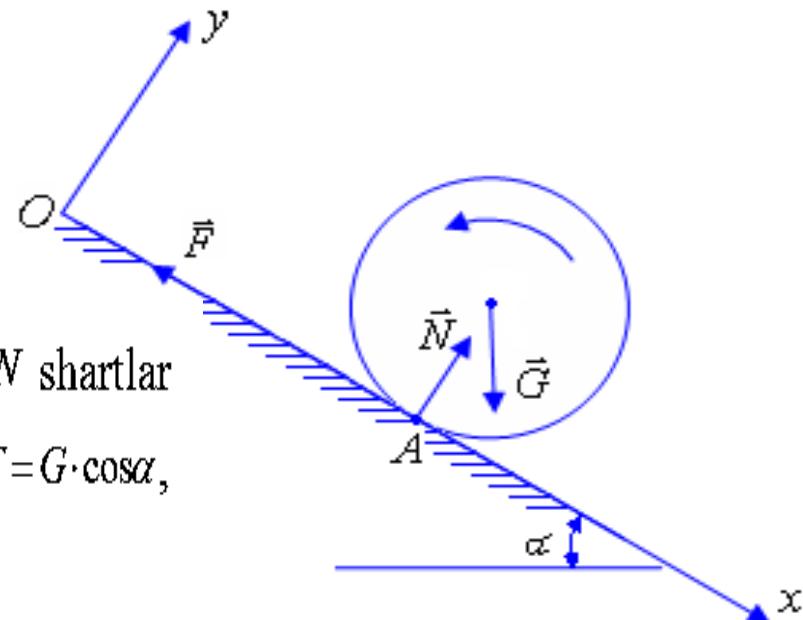
2-masala. Gorizontal tekislik bilan α burchak hosil qiluvchi qiya tekislikda og'irligi G bo'lgan silindr berilgan. Agar silindrning radiusi R , ishqalanish koeffitsiyenti f va ishqalanish-dumalash koeffitsiyenti δ bo'lsa, α ning qanday qiymatida silindr muvozanat holatida qoladi

$$\sum F_{kx} = 0; \quad -F + G \cdot \sin \alpha = 0,$$

$$\sum F_{ky} = 0; \quad N - G \cdot \cos \alpha = 0,$$

$$\sum m_o(\vec{F}_k); \quad M_k - G \cdot R \cdot \sin \alpha = 0.$$

Silindr muvozanatda qolish uchun $F \leq f \cdot N$ va $M_k \leq \delta \cdot N$ shartlar bajarilishi kerak. Yuqoridagi tenglamalar sistemasini yechib, $F = G \cdot \cos \alpha$, $N = G \cdot \sin \alpha$ va $M_k = G \cdot R \cdot \sin \alpha$ ekanligini aniqlaymiz.



Bu kattaliklardan foydalanib, silindrning muvozanat holatida qolish shartini aniqlaymiz:

$$tg \alpha \leq f, \quad (a)$$

$$tg \alpha \leq \frac{\delta}{R}. \quad (b)$$

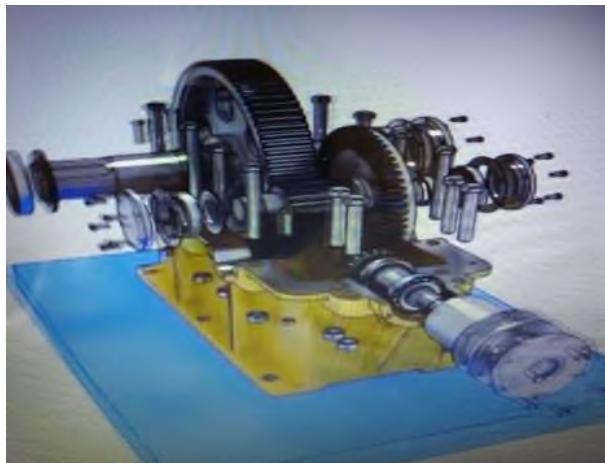
Bu shartlar bir vaqtida bajarilishi kerak. Agarda $\frac{\delta}{R} < f$ shart bajarilsa, u holda (b) shart bajarilmaydi va silindr dumalay boshlaydi.



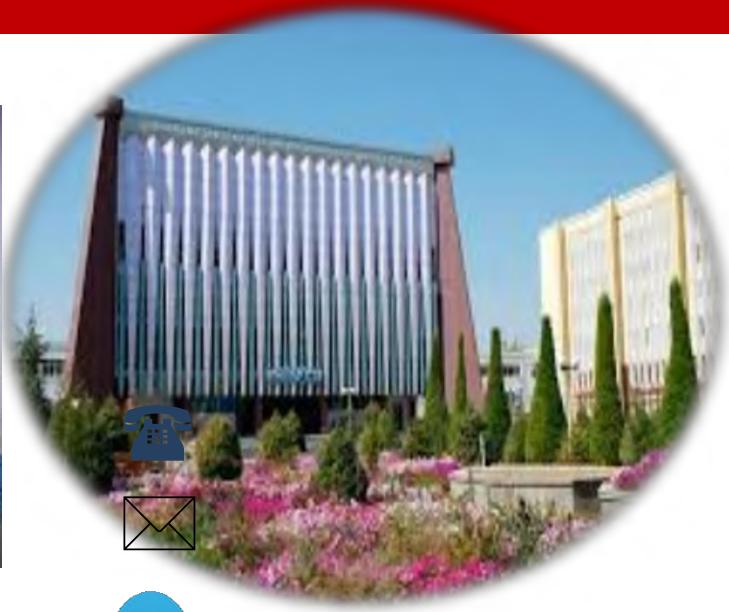
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E'TIBORINGIZ UCHUN RAHMAT!



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