



"TOSHKENT IRRIGATSIYA VA QISHLOQ
XO'JALIGINI MEXANIZATSİYALASH
MUHANDISLARI INSTITUTI" MILLIY TADQIQOT
UNIVERSITETI



Fan: | Materiallar qarshiligi

Mavzu | Tekis shakllarning geometrik
05 xarakteristikalari



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Shodmonovich

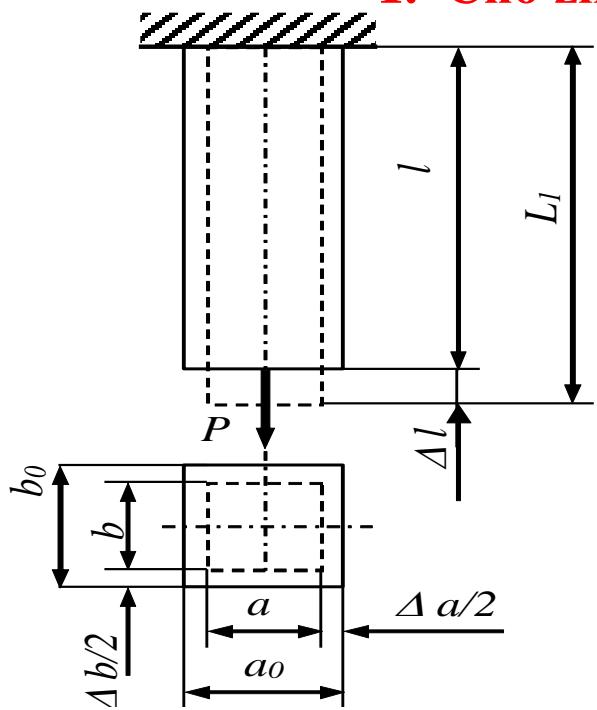


Mexanika va kompyuterli
modellashtirish kafedrasi dotsenti



- 1.Tekis shakllarning geometrik xarakteristikalarini o'rganishdan maqsad nima?
- 2.Qanday kattaliklar tekis shakllarning geometrik xarakteristikalarini ifodalarydi?
- 3.Murakkab va oddiy shakllarning geometrik xarakteristikalari qanday aniqlanadi?

1. Cho'zilish va siqilishda deformatsiyalar



1 rasm

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\Delta \ell}{\ell}, \quad \Delta h = h - h' : \quad \varepsilon' = \frac{\Delta h}{h}$$

$$\Delta b = b - b' : \quad \varepsilon' = \frac{\Delta b}{b} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} (1)$$

$$\left| \frac{\varepsilon^1}{\varepsilon} \right| = \mu = \text{const} \quad (2)$$

Ushbu kattalik μ ko'ndalang deformatsiya koeffisienti éki puasson koeffisienti deyilib, uning qiymati bo'lishi mumkin.

Har xil materiallar uchun puasson koeffisientining qiymatlari spravochnik jadvallarda keltirilgan bo'lib, Puasson koeffisiyentining kattaligi *0 dan 0,5* oralig'ida ya'ni:

$$0 \leq \mu \leq 0,5$$

Masalan: yog'och po'kak uchun $\mu=0$, po'lat uchun $\mu=0,25-0,30$, suv va parafin uchun $\mu=0,5$, mis, bronza uchun $\mu=0,31-0,35$, chugun uchun $\mu=0,23-0,27$, beton uchun $\mu=0,08-0,18$, alyuminiy uchun $\mu=0,32-0,36$, rezina va kauchik uchun $\mu=0,47-0,5$ teng bo'ladi.

1676 yilda R. Guk tomonidan birincha marotaba - «kuch qanday bo'lsa, cho'zilish ham shunday» bo'ladi degan faraz o'rtaga tashlanadi.

$$\sigma = E \varepsilon \quad (3)$$

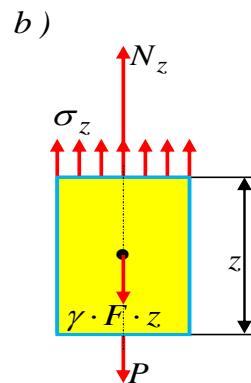
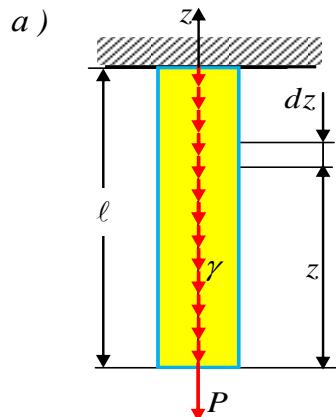
Masalan, po'lat uchun $E=2 \cdot 10^6 \text{ kgk/sm}^2$ ga teng. turli hil materiallar uchun elastiklik modulining qiymatlari jadvalda keltirilgan.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma = E \cdot \varepsilon \\ \sigma = \frac{N}{F} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{va} \quad \varepsilon = \frac{\Delta \ell}{\ell} \quad \text{bo'lganligidan} \quad \frac{N}{F} = E \frac{\Delta \ell}{\ell} \quad \text{bundan}$$

$$\Delta \ell = \frac{N \ell}{E F} \quad (4)$$

EF - sterjen ko'ndalang kesimining cho'zilish va siqilishdagi bikrligi deyiladi.

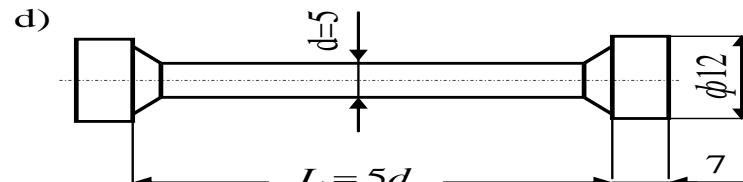
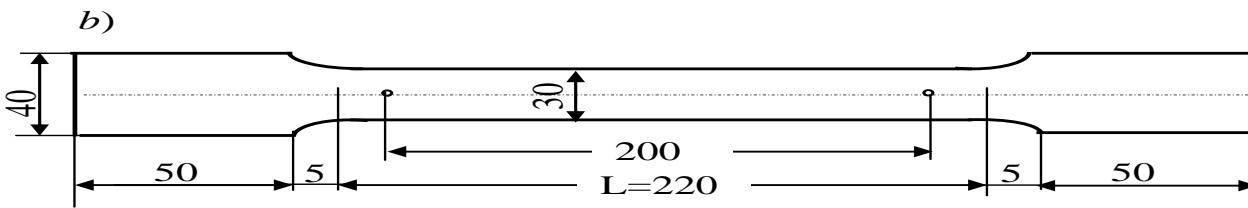
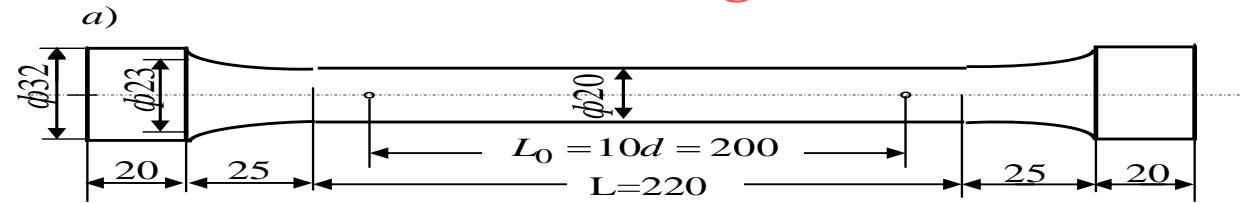
Sterjenning uz ogirligini hisobga olsak:



$$\Delta\ell = \frac{G \cdot \ell}{2 \cdot E \cdot F}; \quad (5)$$

$$\Delta\ell = \frac{N \cdot \ell}{E \cdot F} + \frac{G \cdot \ell}{2 \cdot E \cdot F}$$

3. Cho'zilishi diagrammasi.



*Keyin esa quyidagi munosabatlardan foydalanib, tekis namunalarning uzunligini ham aniqlash mumkin:

a) uzun tekis namunalar uchun:

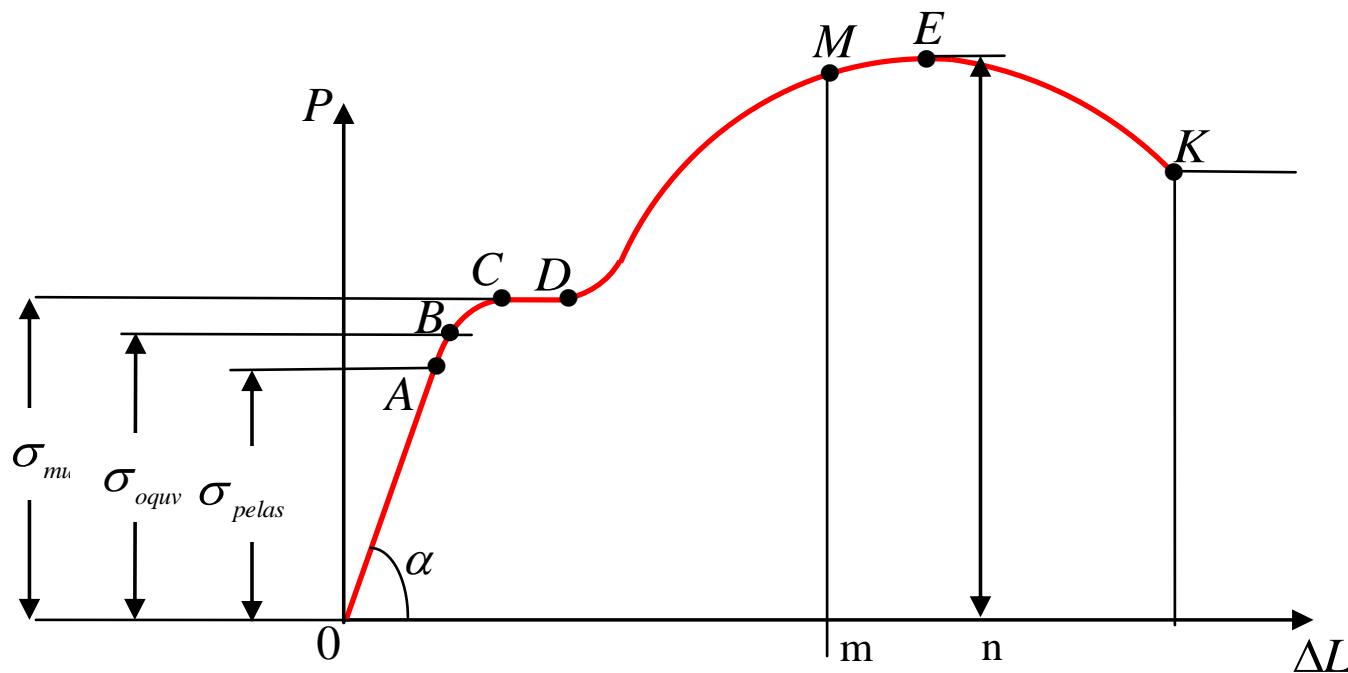
$$L_0 = 10d \approx 11,3\sqrt{F_0};$$

(6)

b) qisqa tekis namunalar uchun:

$$L_0 = 5d \approx 5,65\sqrt{F_0}.$$

**Sinov mashinasining pastki va yuqori qisqichlariga namuna mahkam o'rnatilib, keyin cho'ziladi.



Konstruksiya elementlarining mustahkamligi asosan **3 ta** narsaga bogliq:

1.Ta'sir qilayotgan kuchga; 2.Materiallarning xossalariiga;

3.Konstruksiya elementining ko'ndalang kesimini geometrik xarakteristikalariga.

Bundan ko'rindiki tekis shakllarning geometrik xarakteristikalar mustahkamlikni, ustivorlikni oshirishda va bikrlikni kamaytirishda asosiy faktorlardan biri xisoblanadi.

Tekis shakllarning geometrik xarakteristikalariga quyidagi kattaliklar kiradi: **F** - Konstruksiya elementining ko'ndalang kesim yuzasi (tekis shakl yuzasi) [$\text{mm}^2, \text{sm}^2\dots$];

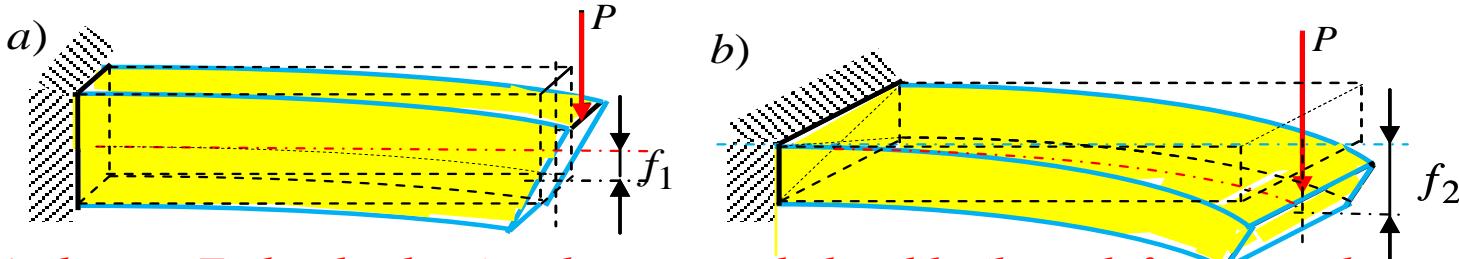
S - tekis shaklning statik momentlari [$\text{mm}^3, \text{sm}^3\dots$];

I - tekis shaklning inertsiya momentlari [$\text{mm}^4, \text{sm}^4\dots$];

W - tekis shaklning karshilik momentlari [$\text{mm}^3, \text{sm}^3\dots$].

Ko‘ndalang kesim yuzasi bir-biriga teng bo‘lgan sterjenlarni ikki xil mahkamlangan holatdagi egilishini qarab chiqamiz (*1,a,b-chizma*). Bunda P to‘plangan kuch ta’sirida bo‘lgan sterjenlarning erkin uchlaridagi vertikal ko‘chishlari biri ikkinchisidan katta farq qiluvchi ikki xil

$f_1 \ll f_2$ miqdorga ega bo‘lganligini ko‘ramiz:



1-chizma. Tashqi kuch ta’siridan sterjenda hosil bo‘lgan deformatsiyalari.

Demak, bu misoldan ko‘rinadiki, ko‘ndalang kesim yuzasi sterjenning egilishda muhim ro‘l o‘ynamaydi.

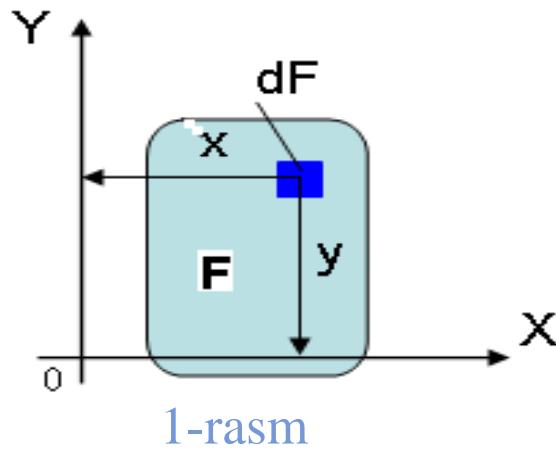
Xulosa qilib quyidagilarni aytish mumkin.

1. Sterjenlarni egilishga, buralishga murakkab qarshilikka hisoblashda, shuningdek siqilgan sterjenlarni ustuvorlikka hisoblashda kesim yuzidan murakkabroq bo‘lgan geometrik xarakteristikalaridan foydalanishga to‘g‘ri keladi.

2. Bunday xarakteristikalar jumlasiga tekis kesim yuzalarining o‘qqa nisbatan statik momentlari, tekis kesim yuzalarining o‘qqa nisbatan inersiya momentlari, qutb inersiya momentlari va kesim yuzalarining o‘qqa nisbatan qarshilik momentlari kiradi.

Tekis shakllarning statik momentlari

Tekis shakl yuzasi F dan (1-rasm) ajratilgan elementar yuzacha dF bilan shu yuzacha ogirlik markazidan ox o'qigacha bo'lgan masofalar ko'paytmalarining yigindisi tekis shaklning **ox** o'qiga nisbatan statik momenti deyiladi va S_x deb belgilanadi, ya'ni.



O'qlarga nisbatan statik momentlar, ya'ni S_x va S_y lar [mm^3 , sm^3 ...] o'lchanadi.

Agar shaklning ogirlik markazining koordinatalari ma'lum bo'lsa, uning statik momentlari quyidagi formulalar yordamida topiladi.

$$S_x = \int_F y dF \quad (1)$$

$$S_y = \int_F x dF \quad (2)$$

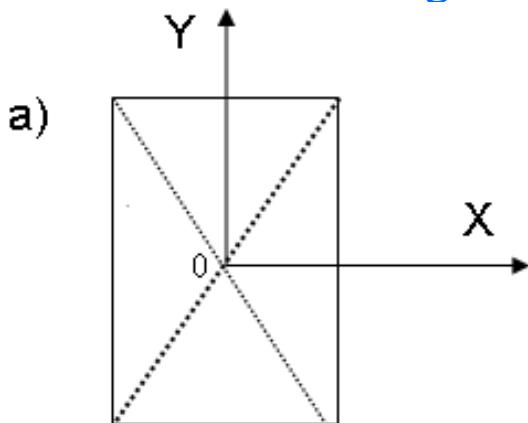
(3)

$$S_x = F \cdot Y_s$$

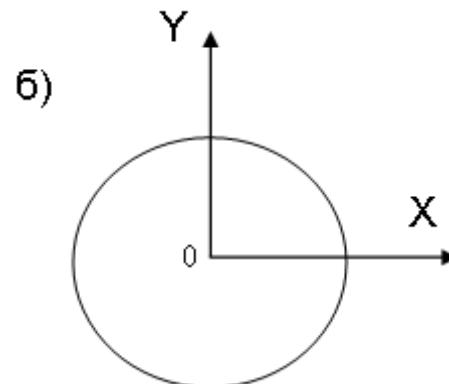
$$S_y = F \cdot X_s$$

X_s, Y_s - ogirlik markazining koordinatalari.

Bu formuladan ko'rinib turibdiki shaklni ogirlik markazidan o'tuvchi o'qlarga nisbatan statik momentlari nolga teng bo'ladi.



$$S_x = 0, \quad S_y = 0$$



$$S_x = 0, \quad S_y = 0$$

Statik momentlarni ishorasi musbat, manfiy va nolga teng bo'lishi mumkin.

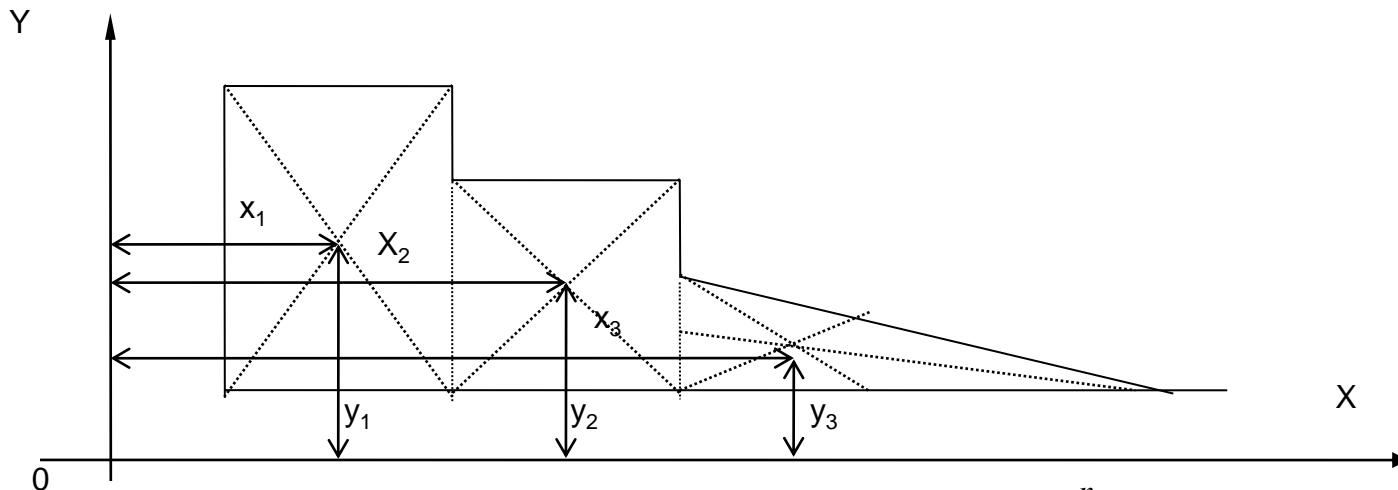
Nazariy mexanika fanidan bizga ma'lumki shaklning og'irlik markazi koordinatalari quyidagi formulalardan topiladi ya'ni

$$Y_s = \frac{S_x}{F}, \text{ (sm)} \quad X_s = \frac{S_y}{F}, \text{ (sm)}$$

Agar murakkab shakl berilgan bo'lsa, u holda bu shaklning ogirlik markazi bir qancha oddiy shakllarga bo'linib aniklanadi, ya'ni

$$S_y = F_1 \cdot X_1 + F_2 \cdot X_2 + F_3 \cdot X_3 + \dots + F_n \cdot X_n$$

$$S_x = F_1 \cdot Y_1 + F_2 \cdot Y_2 + F_3 \cdot Y_3 + \dots + F_n \cdot Y_n$$



$$X_s = \frac{F_1 \cdot X_1 + F_2 \cdot X_2 + F_3 \cdot X_3 + \dots + F_n \cdot X_n}{F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + \dots + F_n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n S_y i}{\sum_{i=1}^n F_i} \text{ (sm)}$$

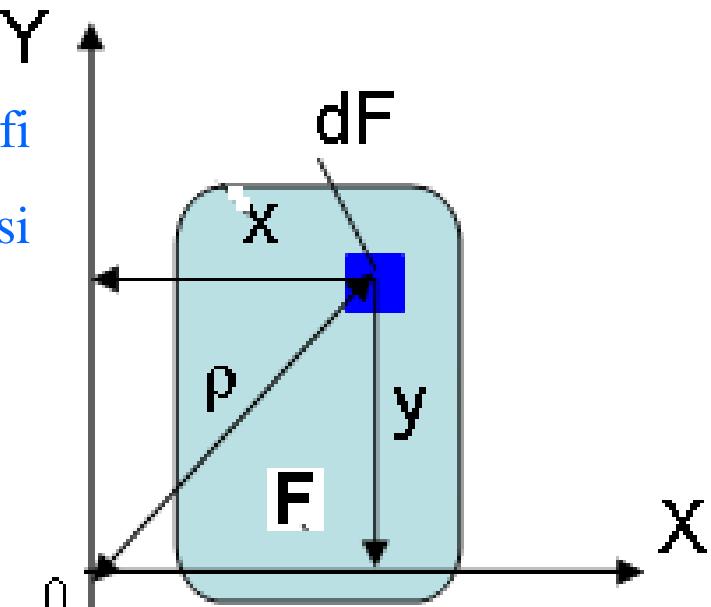
$$Y_s = \frac{F_1 \cdot Y_1 + F_2 \cdot Y_2 + F_3 \cdot Y_3 + \dots + F_n \cdot Y_n}{F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + \dots + F_n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n S_x i}{\sum_{i=1}^n F_i} \text{ (sm)}$$

(4)

Tekis shakllarning inertsiya momentlari

Tekis shaklning inertsiya momenti I xarfi bilan belgilanib, uning ostiga o‘q ishorasi qo‘yiladi, ya’ni I_x, I_y, I_{xy}, I_r deb belgilanadi.

quyidagi kattaliklar tekis shakllarning inertsiya momentlarini ifodalaydi.



3-rasm

$$I_x = \int_F y^2 dF \quad - \text{tekis shaklning } x \text{ o'qiga nisbatan inertsiya momenti;}$$

$$I_y = \int_F x^2 dF \quad - \text{tekis shaklning } y \text{ o'qiga nisbatan inertsiya momenti;}$$

$$I_{xy} = \int_F xy dF \quad - \text{tekis shaklnig markazdan kochirma inertsiya momenti}; \quad (5)$$

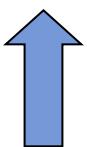
$$I_\rho = \int_F \rho^2 dF \quad - \text{tekis shaklning qutb inertsiya momenti}.$$

Inertsiya momentlar [mm⁴, sm⁴...] o'lchanadi.

Markazdan kochirma inertsiya moment, musbat manfiy va nolga teng bo'lishi mumkin. kolgan inertsiya momentlari musbat qiymatga ega bo'ladi.

Qutb inertsiya momenti bilan o'qlarga nisbatan olingan inertsiya momentlar orasida quyidagicha boglanish mavjud.

$$I_\rho = \int_F \rho^2 dF \quad \longrightarrow \quad (6)$$



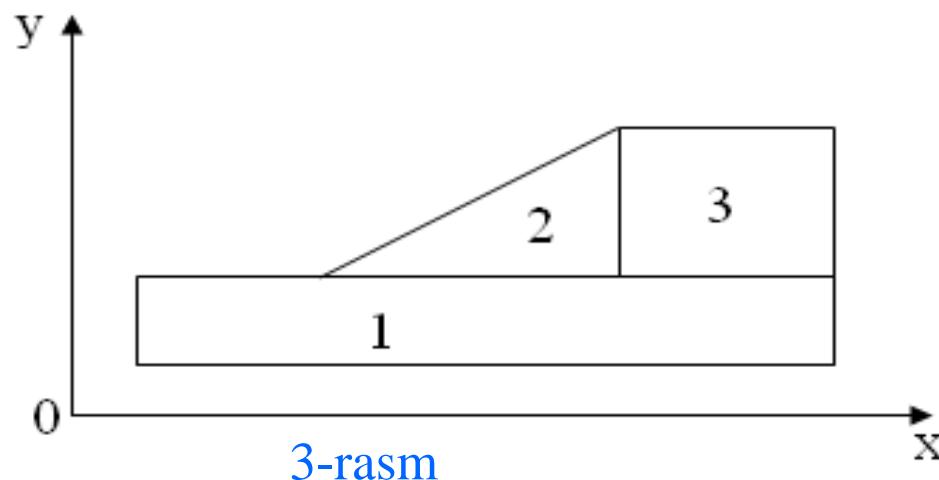
$$\rho^2 = X^2 + Y^2$$

$$I_\rho = \int_F \rho^2 dF = \int_F (X^2 + Y^2) dF = \int_F X^2 dF + \int_F Y^2 dF = I_Y + I_X$$

Bu olingan natijadan kurinadiki qutb inertsiya momenti o‘qlarga nisbatan olingan inertsiya momentlarining yigindisiga teng ekan.

Murakkab shakllarning inertsiya momentlarini xisoblash

Murakkab shakllarning inertsiya momentlarini xisoblashda, murakkab shakllar bir nechta oddiy shakllarga bo‘linadi va bu murakkab shaklning inertsiya momentlari quyidagicha aniklanadi.

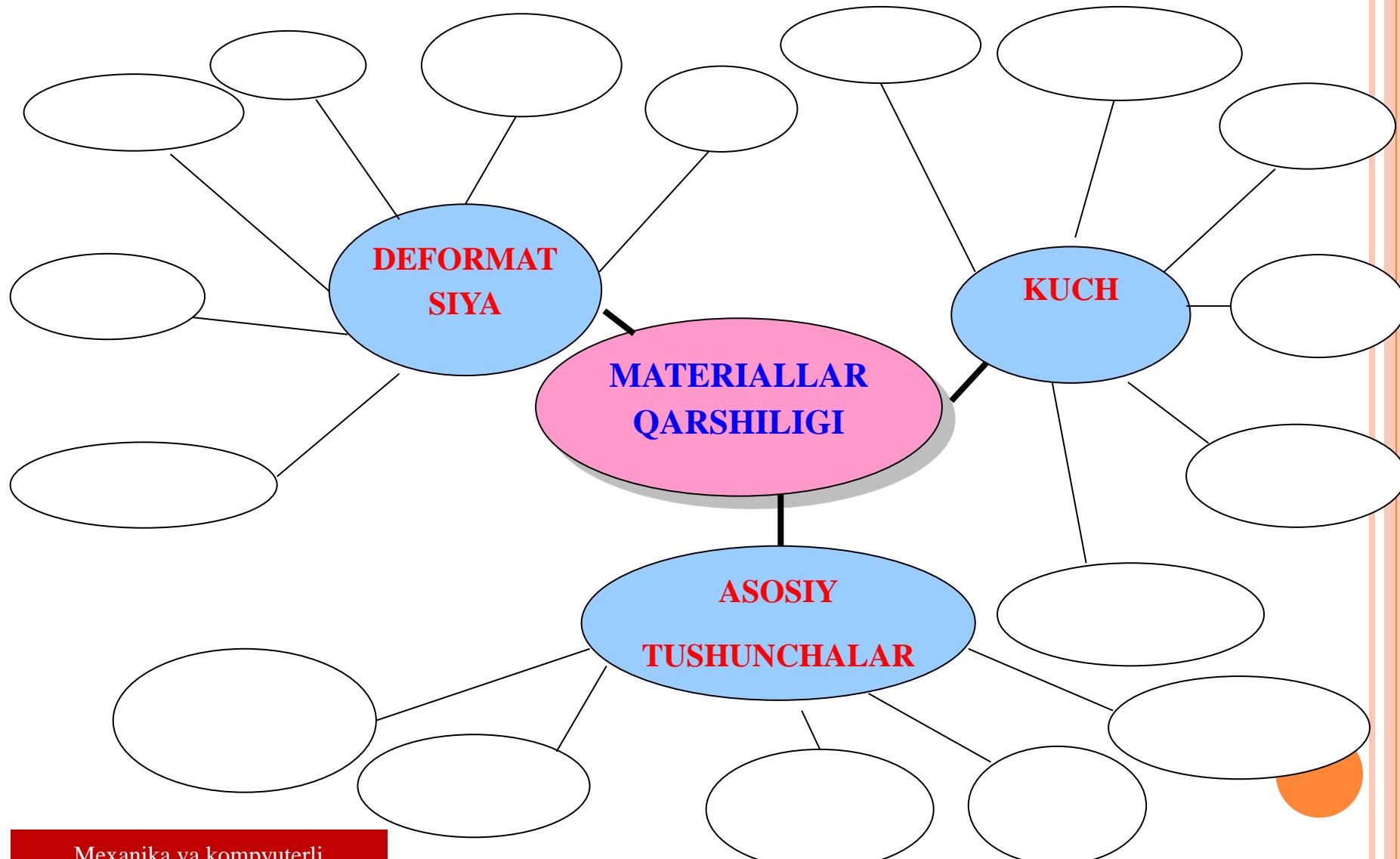


$$\begin{aligned}I_x &= I_x^1 + I_x^2 + I_x^3 \\I_y &= I_y^1 + I_y^2 + I_y^3\end{aligned}\tag{7}$$

TAKRORLASH UCHUN SAVOLLAR

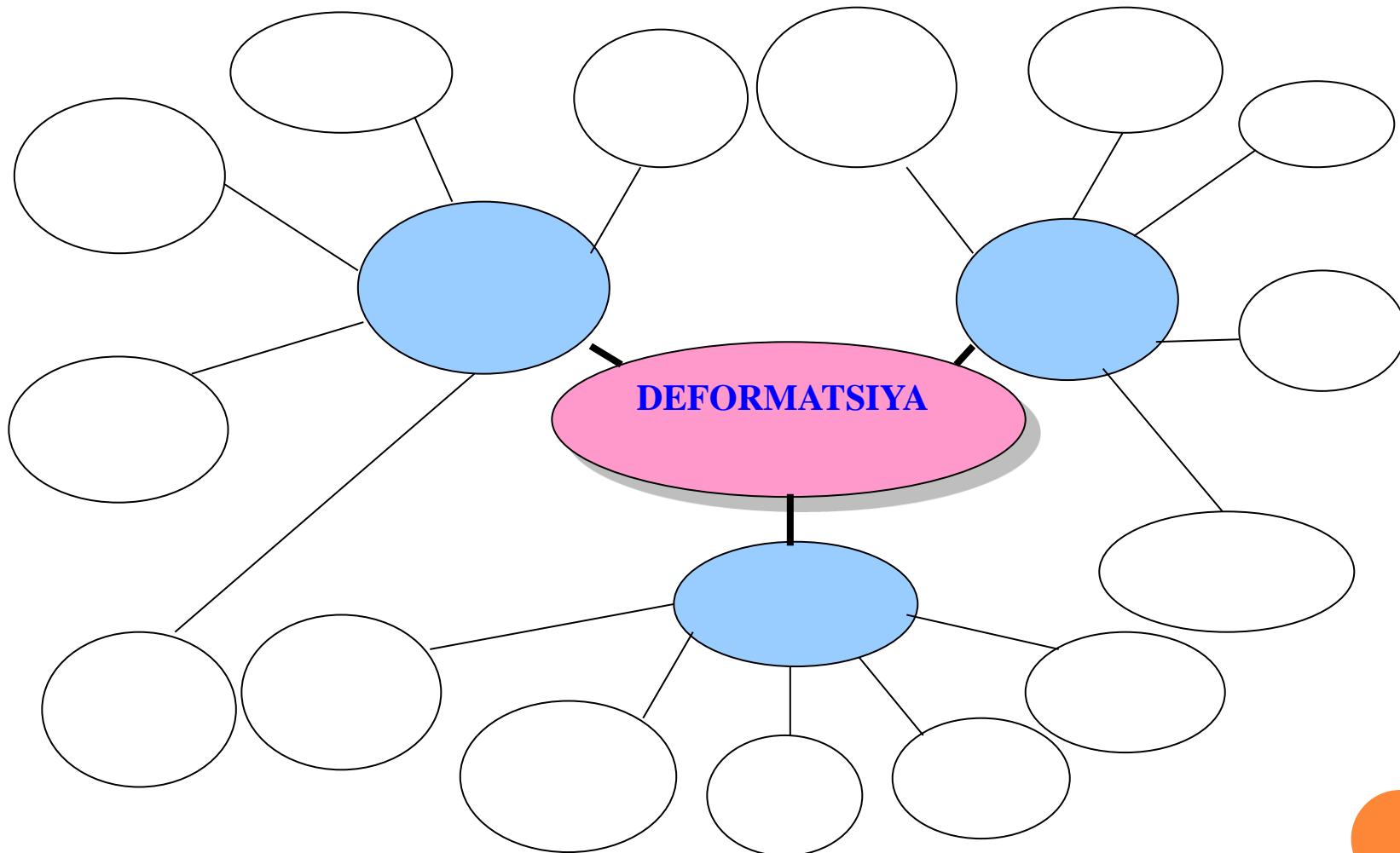
1. Statik momentlar qanday ishoralarga ega bo'lishi mumkin?
- 2 O'qlarga nisbatan inertsiya momentlari qanday ishoralarga ega bo'lishi mumkin?
3. Qutb inertsiya momentlari qanday ishoralarga yega bo'lishi mumkin?
4. Markazdan qochirma inertsiya momentlari qanday ishoralarga ega bo'lishi mumkin?
5. Statik momentlar qanday o'lchov birliklariga ega?
6. Inertsiya momentlari qanday o'lchov birliklariga ega?

MATERIALLAR QARSHILIGI



DEFORMATSIYA TURLARINI URGANISH

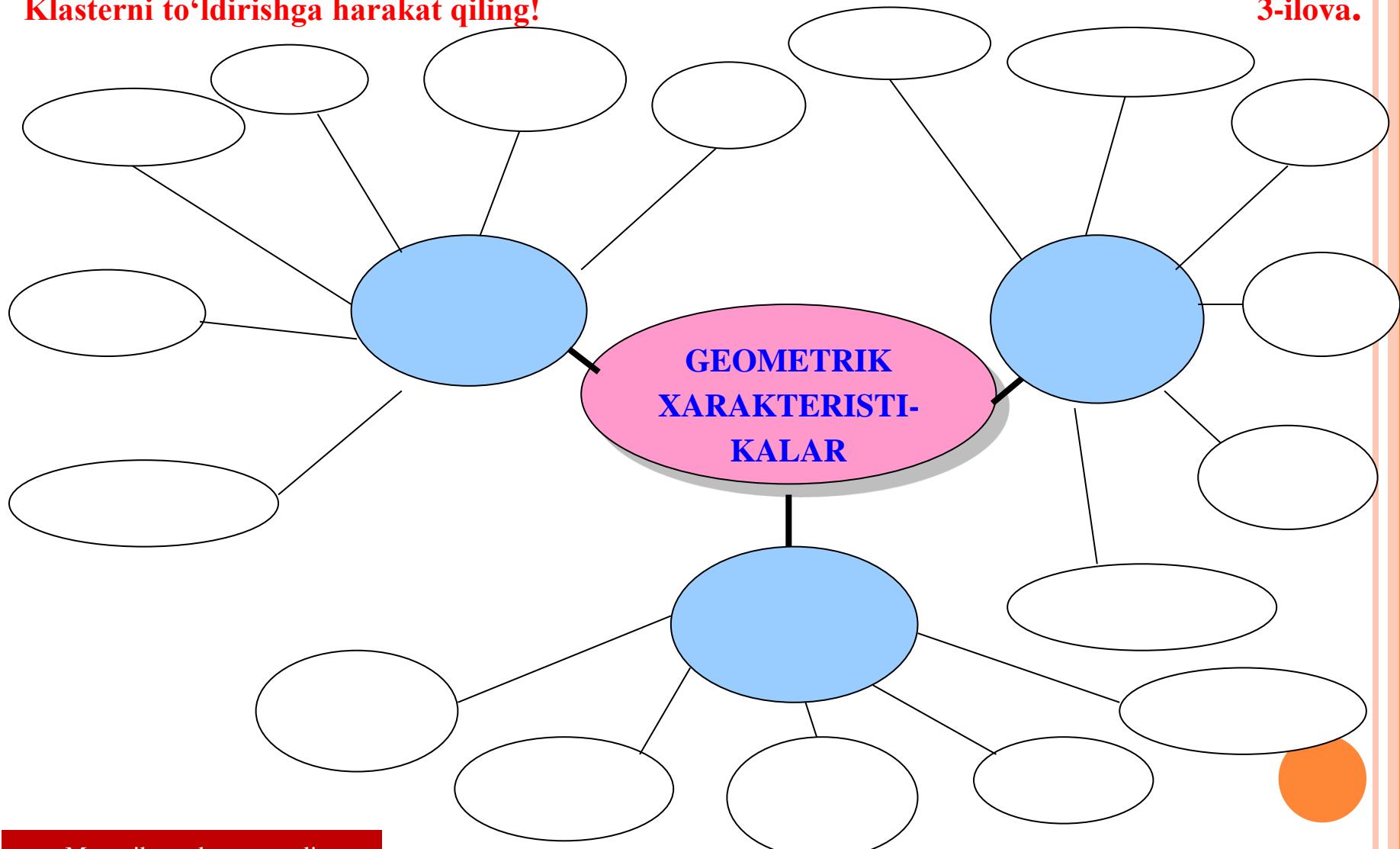
Klasterni to'ldirishga harakat qiling!



TEKIS SHAKLLARNING GEOMETRIK XARAKTERISTIKALARINI URGANISH

Klasterni to'ldirishga harakat qiling!

3-ilova.



Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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