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**MATERIALLAR QARSHILIGIDAN  
MISOL VA MASALALAR  
I – QISM**

*Ushbu o'quv qo'llanma barcha muhandislik bakalavriat ta'limga  
yo'naliishlari talabalari uchun "Materiallar qarshiligi" fanidan amaliy  
mashg'ulotlar o'tish uchun mo'ljallangan*

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# ***MATERIALLAR QARSHILIGIDAN MISOL VA MASALALAR.***

## ***I-QISM***

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### **ANNOTATSIYA**

O‘quv qo‘llanma “Materiallar qarshiligi” fani bo‘yicha nazariy bilimlarni mustahkamlash uchun qisqacha nazariy ma’lumotlar, mavzular bo‘yicha masalalar yechishdan namunalar, mustaqil yechish uchun masalalar, topshiriqlar va nazorat test savollarini o‘z ichiga oladi.

O‘quv qo‘llanmada Materiallar qarshiligi fanining asosiy muammolari, fan va texninkaning hozirgi kun talablari darajasida yoritilgan bo‘lib, cho‘zilish, siqilish, tekis kesim yuzalarining geometrik xarakteristikalari, siljish, buralish va egilish bo‘limlarini o‘zlashtirib olish uchun nazariy ma’lumotlar yetarli darajada, qulay va mukammal bayon qilingan. Shuningdek, o‘quv qo‘llanmaning har bir bobida mavzular bo‘yicha masalalar yechib ko‘rsatilgan va mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar, nazorat test savollari keltirilgan.

Ushbu o‘quv qo‘llanma oliy o‘quv yurtlarining mashinasozlik, sanoat, qurilish, suv xo‘jaligi va texnikaning boshqa yo‘nalishlari bo‘yicha bilim oluvchi bakalavriat talabalari uchun mo‘ljallangan bo‘lib, undan magistrler, ilmiy tadqiqotchi va izlanuvchilar ham keng foydalanishlari mumkin.

## **АННОТАЦИЯ**

В учебник включены краткие теоретические сведения для закрепления теоретических знаний в области «Сопротивление материалов», примеры решения задач по теме, задачи для самостоятельного решения, задания и контрольные тестовые вопросы.

Учебник освещает основные проблемы науки о сопротивлении материалов на уровне современных требований науки и техники, дает теоретические знания об растяжении, сжатии, геометрических характеристиках плоских поверхностей сечения, сечениях на сдвиг, кручение и изгиб. , удобно и отлично объяснил. Кроме того, в каждой главе учебника рассматриваются вопросы по каждой теме и включаются задания для самостоятельного решения, контрольные проверочные вопросы.

Настоящее пособие предназначено для студентов бакалавриата, обучающихся в машиностроении, промышленности, строительстве, водном хозяйстве и других областях высшего образования, в том числе магистров, научных работников и научных сотрудников.

## **ANNOTATION**

The textbook includes brief theoretical information to consolidate theoretical knowledge in the field of "Strength of Materials", examples of solving problems on the topic, tasks for independent solution, assignments and control test questions.

The textbook covers the main problems of the science of the strength of materials at the level of modern requirements of science and technology, gives theoretical knowledge about tension, compression, geometric characteristics of flat cross-sectional surfaces, sections for shear, torsion and bending. comfortable and well explained. In addition, each chapter of the textbook discusses questions on each topic and includes tasks for self-solving, control test questions.

This textbook is intended for undergraduate students studying in mechanical engineering, industry, construction, water management and other areas of higher education, including masters, researchers and researchers.

**Taqrizchilar:** **O’zb.R.F.A. “Mexanika va inshootlar seysmik mustahkamligi” instituti direktori, fizika – matematika fanlari doktori, professor K.S.Sultonov**

**“TIQXMMI” MTU “NS va SEF” kafedrasi professori, t.f.d. R.R.Ergashev**

## **SO‘Z BOSHI**

So'nggi yillarda mamlakatimizda oliy ta'lif tizimining sifati va samaradorligini oshirish, talaba yoshlarda zamonaviy bilim va ko'nikmalarни shakllantirish, ta'lif tizimlari hamda ilm-fan sohalari o'rtaida yaqin hamkorlik va integratsiyani, ta'lifning uzviyligi va uzlusizligini ta'xminlash borasida tizimli ishlar amalga oshirilib kelinmoqda.

Shu bilan birga, milliy ta'lif-tarbiya tizimining amaldagi holati unizamon talablari asosida modernizatsiya qilish, yoshlarni yuksak bilim-ma'rifat egalari, jismoniy va ma'naviy sog'lom insonlar etib tarbiyalash, ta'lif muassasalarining rahbar va pedagog xodimlari nufuzini oshirish, ularning samarali faoliyat yuritishi uchun zarur shart-sharoitlar yaratish bo'yicha izchil chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirishni talab etmoqda.

Mamlakatimiz ta'lif-tarbiya va ilm-fan sohalarini takomillashtirish, jamiyatimizda o'qituvchi va pedagog xodimlar, ilmiy va ijodkor ziyo'lilarga bo'lgan hurmat-e'tiborni yanada oshirish, talabalarning kasbiy mahoratini rivojlantirish maqsadida Yangi O'zbekistonning yangi taraqqiyot davrida ta'lif-tarbiya va ilm-fan sohalarini yanada rivojlantirishning asosiy yo'nalishlari etib quyidagilar belgilandi:

mamlakat taraqqiyoti uchun yangi tashabbus va g'oyalar bilan maydonga chiqib, ularni amalga oshirishga qodir bo'lgan, intellektual va ma'naviy salohiyati yuksak yangi avlod kadrlarini tayyorlash, ta'lif

tashkilotlari bitiruvchilari zamonaviy kasb egalari bo'lishlari uchun ularda zarur ko'nikma va bilimlarni shakllantirish;

dunyo miqyosidagi bugungi keskin raqobatga bardosh bera oladigan milliy ta'lim tizimini yo'lga qo'yish, darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalarini zamon talablari asosida takomillashtirish, ularning yangi avlodini yaratish, o'quv dasturlari va standartlarini optimallashtirish;

ta'lim-tarbiya muassasalarining rahbar xodimlari, pedagog va murabbiylari, professor-o'qituvchilari va ilm-fan sohalari vakillarining jamiyatimizdagi o'rni va maqomini oshirish, ularning mashaqqatli mehnatini munosib qadrlash va faoliyat samaradorligiga qarab moddiy rag'batlantirish;

pedagog xodimlarning kasbiy mahorati va faoliyat samaradorligini muntazam oshirib borish uchun shart-sharoitlarni yaratish, malaka oshirish tizimini «hayot davomida o'qish» tamoyili asosida takomillashtirib borish;

ilmiy-tadqiqot va ta'lim xizmatlarini ko'rsatish bo'yicha xususiy sektorning salmog'ini kengaytirish, hududlarda nodavlat ta'lim tashkilotlarini tashkil etish orqali raqobat muhitini shakllantirish, ta'lim sohasida davlat-xususiy sheriklikni rivojlantirish;

zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini qo'llagan xolda ta'limni boshqarishni avtomatlashtirish va har tomonlama tahlil qilib borish tizimini yaratish, elektron resurslar va masofaviy ta'limni yanada

rivojlantirish, ta’lim oluvchilar o’rtasida IT-sohasidagi kasblarni ommalashtirish;

ilm-fanni iqtisodiyotning asosiy harakatlantiruvchi kuchiga aylantirish, ilmiy tadqiqotlar ko’laminini kengaytirish, iqtidorli yosh olimlarning innovatsion faoliyatini rag’batlantirish, mavjud ilmiy tashkilotlar salohiyatini yanada mustahkamlash va rivojlantirish;

ta’lim tizimiga yuqori samarali xalqaro amaliyotni joriy etish, respublika ta’lim tashkilotlarini nufuzli xalqaro reytinglarga kiritish bo'yicha tizimli ishlarni amalga oshirish.

Yo’qoridagi darslik va o’quv qo’llanmalarini zamon talablari asosida takomillashtirish, ularning yangi avlodini yaratish, o’quv dasturlari va standartlarini optimallashtirish borasida universitetimizda o‘quv rejalarini va fan dasturlari takomillashtirilib, bugungi talab darajasiga javob beradigan o‘quv adabiyotlarini yaratish vazifasi qo‘yilmoqda.

Ushbu qo’llanma mazkur fan bo'yicha o‘quv jarayonida qo’llanilayotgan “Na’munaviy” va “Ishchi fan dasturlar”ga mos ravishda yozildi.

Aynan shu maqsadda, ushbu o‘quv qo’llanma “Toshkent irrigatsiya va qishloq xo‘jaligini mexanizatsiyalash muhandislari instituti” Milliy tadqiqot universiteti va Qarshi muhandislik-iqtisodiyot institutida o‘quv qo’llanma mualliflarining uzoq yillar davomida oliy o‘quv yurtida o‘qigan ma’ruzalari, amaliy mashg‘ulotlarda to‘plagan va sinovdan o‘tgan tajribalari asosida yozilgan. Bunda “Materiallar qarshiligi” faninig so‘ngi yantuqlariga tayangan

xorijiy mualliflarning fan sohasida yaratilgan yangi avlod darsliklari va o‘quv qo‘llanmalaridan foydalanilgan.

Ushbu o‘quv qo‘llanma oliy o‘quv yurtlarining 5430100 – Qishloq xo‘jaligini mexanizatsiyalashtirish, 5340701 – Gidrotexnika qurilishi (suv xo‘jaligida), 5450400 – Gidrotexnika inshootlari va nasos stantsiyalaridan foydalanish, 5450300 – Suv xo‘jaligi va melioratsiya ishlarini mexanizatsiyalashtirish, 5450700 – Suv xo‘jaligi va melioratsiya, 5310201 – Elektr energetikasi, 5311001 – Texnologik jarayonlar va ishlab chiqarishni avtomatlashtirish va boshqarish (suv xo‘jaligida) ta’lim yo‘nalishlari sohalari bo‘yicha bilim oluvchi bakalavriat talabalari uchun mo‘ljallangan. Bunda, bugungi kunda qo‘yilayotgan talablardan kelib chiqib, talabalarni mustaqil ta’lim olishlariga ko‘proq vaqt ajratilayotganligi ham inobatga olindi.

O‘quv qo‘llanmani ko‘rib chiqib, bildirgan foydali maslahatlari uchun mualliflar fizika-matematika fanlari doktori, professor K.S.Sultanov, texnika fanlari doktori, professor T. Mavlonov, texnika fanlari doktori, professor R.R.Ergashev larga samimiy minnatdorchilik bildiradilar.

Qo‘llanma bo‘yicha bildirilgan tanqidiy fikr va mulohazalar mualliflar tomonidan mammuniyat bilan qabul qilinadi. O‘z takliflaringizni ushbu elektron manzil: **theormir@mail.ru** bo‘yicha yuborishingizni so‘rab qolamiz.

## **KIRISH**

Fan-texnikaning keskin sur'atlarda rivojlanishi jarayonida kundankunga yuqori mustahkamlikka ega bo'lgan materiallar, yuqori haroratga chidamli materialarga bo'lgan talab ham kuchayib bormoqda. Rivojlangan fan-texnikaga ega davlatlarda tobora ko'proq yirik inshootlar, baland binolar, zamonaviy samoletlar, kemalar, mashina-mexanizmlar yaratilishida yangi zamonaviy texnologiyalar yordamida yaratilgan yangi, kam urganilgan materiallardan foydalanilmoqda.

Yaratilgan mashinalar, tayyorlangan konstruktsiyalar va qurilgan inshootlar chidamli, mustahkam bo'lishi va uzoq vaqt xavf-xatarsiz ishlashi talab etiladi. Bunday vazifalarni bajarish uchun malakali mutaxassislarni tayyorlashda materiallar qarshiligi fanining ahamiyati juda katta. Aynan shu maqsadda, ushbu o'quv qo'llanma mualliflarning uzoq yillar davomida oliy o'quv yurtlarida o'qigan ma'ruzalari, amaliy mashg'ulotlarda to'plagan va sinovdan o'tgan tajribalari asosida tayyorlangan. O'quv qo'llanma "Materiallar qarshiligi" fanining so'ngi yutuqlariga tayangan xorijiy mualliflarning fan sohasida yaratilgan yangi avlod darsliklari va o'quv qo'llanmalaridan foydalanib yaratilgan. Ushbu qo'llanmada nazorat test savollari, mustaqil masalalarni yechish va topshiqlar berilgan. Materiallar qarshiligi fanidan tayyorlangan ushbu o'quv qo'llanma yuqoridagi masalalarni hal qilishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Materiallar qarshiligi – muhandislik konstruktsiyalari va ularning qismlarini mustahkamlik, bikrlik va ustuvorlikka hisoblash asoslarini urganuvchi fan.

Materiallar qarshiligi “Deformatsiyalanuvchan qattiq jism mexanikasi” ixtisosligining bir bo’limi sifatida shakllangan bo’lib, ushbu “Deformatsiyalanuvchan qattiq jism mexanikasi” ixtisosligida materiallar qarshiligidan tashqari elastiklik nazariyasi, plastiklik va qovushqoqlik nazariyasi, qurilish mexanikasi, kompozitsion materiallar mexanikasi va boshqa yo’nalishlar mavjud.

Materiallar qarshiligining asosiy tushuncha va qoidalari “Nazariy mexanika” fanining nazariy qonun-qoidalari, teoremlariga tayanadi. “Nazariy mexanika” fanining statika bo’limi bo'yicha kuch, kuch momenti, kuch proektsiyasi kabi tushunchalaridan “Materiallar qarshiligi” fanida keng foydalilanildi.

“Materiallar qarshiligi” fanining asosiy masalasi yuqori ishonchlilik va tejamkorlik talablariga javob beradigan muhandislik konstruktsiyalari va uning qismlarini mustahkamlik, bikrlik va ustuvorlikka hisoblash usullarini takomillashtirish hisoblanadi.

“Materiallar qarshiligi” fani oliy texnika o’quv yurtlarida o’qitiladigan fundamental fanlar (fizika, oliy matematika, nazariy mexanika va h.k.z.) masalalari bilan umummuhandislik, umumkasbiy fanlarga oid masalalarni bir-biriga bog’lovchi ko’prik vazifasini o’taydi.

Fundamental fanlarga oid nazariy masalalarda qabul qilingan cheklanishlardan umummuhandislik, umumkasbiy fanlarida ko’riladigan amaliy masalalarda voz kechilib, amaliy muhandislik masalalariga yaqinlashtiriladi. Shu usullar bilan real bino-inshootlar, konstruktsiyalar

loyihalanib yuqori ishonchlilik va tejamkorlik talablariga javob beradigan muhandislik konstruktsiyalari va uning qismlari yaratiladi.

Har qanday sohadagi muhandis “Materiallar qarshiligi” fani haqida tasavvurga, tushunchaga ega bo'lishi kerak. “Materiallar qarshiligi” fani amaliy hisob-kitoblar va har xil materiallar ustida o'tkaziladigan amaliy tajribalarga asoslanadi.

O'rta asrlarda mexanika masalalarini, xususan statika masalalarini echish bo'yicha ilk amaliy qadamlar qo'yildi. O'rta asrlarning eng etuk olimlaridan biri Leonardo da Vinchi (1452-1519 yy) tomonidan kuchlarni parallelogram usulida qo'shish, ingichka simni uzilishga sinash, ikki tayanchda turgan balkaning hisobi amaliy hisob-kitob hamda tajribalar yordamida ko'rsatilgan.

Buyuk ital`yan olimi G.Galiley (1564-1642 yy) tomonidan kuchlanish, mustahkamlik tushunchalari, konsol va ikki oraliqli balkalar hisobi, har xil materiallarni uzilishga sinash, konstruktsiyani xususiy og'irligini hisobga olgan holda hisoblash kabi masalalarga e'stibor ko'rsatilgan.

1660 yilda R.Guk tomonidan “Materiallar qarshiligi” fanining eng asosiy tushunchalari bo'lgan kuch va deformatsiya orasidagi bog'lanishni aniqladi va ushbu qonunga “Guk qonuni” nomi berildi.

Fanning rivojlanishiga ulkan hissa qo'shgan olimlar sifatida Leonardo da Vinchi, Galileo Galiley, Robert Guk, Bernulli, Sen-Venan, Koshi, Lame, L. Eyler, D.I.Juravskiy, X.S.Golovin, I.G.Bubnov, A.N.Krylov, Sh.O.Kulon,

T.Yung, O.L.Koshi, S.D.Puasson, G.Lame va boshqa mashhur olimlarni keltirishimiz mumkin.

O'quv qo'llanmada klassik masalalar qatorida original misol va masalalar ham keltirilgan bo'lib, ushbu masalalar amaliy muhandislik hisob-kitoblari bilan uzviy bog'langan. Namunaviy echib ko'rsatilgan masalalar har bir bob bo'yicha keltirilgan hisob-grafik ishlari va mustaqil ishlar mavzulariga moslashtirilganligi talabalarda o'z ustida mustaqil ishlash va bilimini mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi.

Shuning uchun o'quv qo'llanmada hisob-grafik ishlari va mustaqil ishlarni bajarish uchun variantlar asosida masalalar keltirilgan bo'lib, har bir yo'nalishning mazmun-mohiyatidan kelib chiqib hisob-grafik ishlari va mustaqil ishlar soni tegishli kafedra mutaxassislari tomonidan belgilab olinadi.

## **MATERIALLAR QARSHILIGI FANIDA QO‘LLANILADIGAN ASOSIY KATTALIKLAR VA ULARNING O‘LCHOV BIRLIKLARI**

Hozirgi vaqtida asosiy fizik kattaliklarni o‘lchashda Xalqaro SI birliklar sistemasining o‘lchov birliklarini ishlatish to‘g‘ri deb hisoblanadi. SI sistemasining mexanik kattaliklarni o‘lhash uchun ishlatiladigan birliklarini MKGSS sistemasidan prinsipial farqi shundaki, SI sistemasida massa birligi asosiy o‘lchov birlik bo‘lib, kuch birligi undan kelib chiqadigan birlik hisoblanadi. MKGSS sistemasida esa buning aksidir.

Materiallar qarshiligida ishlatiladigan SI sistemasining asosiy birliklari quyidagilardan iborat: uzunlik – metr (m) da, massa – kilogramm (kg) da, vaqt – sekund (sek) da, yassi burchak – radian (rad) da o‘lchanadi.

Bu sistemada qo‘srimcha birliklar esa quyidagi o‘lchov birliklarda o‘lchanadi:

Yuza (A) – metr kvadrat ( $m^2$ )

Hajm (V) - metr kub ( $m^3$ )

Zichlik ( $\rho$ ) – kilogramm bo‘lingan metr kub ( $kg/m^3$ )

Tekis shaklning statik momentlari (S) va qarshilik momentlari (W) – metr kub ( $m^3$ )

Tekis shaklning inersiya momentlari (I) – metr to‘rtinchi daraja ( $m^4$ )

Tezlik (v) – metr bo‘lingan sekund (m/sek)

Tezlanish ( $w$ ) – metr bo‘lingan sekund kvadrat ( $m/sec^2$ )

Burchak tezligi (  $\omega$  ) – radian bo‘lingan sekund (rad/sek)

Burchak tezlanishi ( $w$ ) – radian bo‘lingan sekund kvadrat (rad/sec $^2$ )

Kuch (P, F) - Nyuton (N)

Kuch momenti (M) – Nyuton ko‘paytirilgan metr ( $N \cdot m$ )

Kuchlanish ( $\sigma$  yoki  $\tau$ ) – Nyuton bo‘lingan metr kvadrat ( $N/m^2$ )

Ish, energiya (A, P, T) – joul (j)

Quvvat (N) – vatt (vt)

Solishtirma og‘irlilik ( $\gamma$ ) – Nyuton bo‘lingan metr kub ( $N/m^3$ )

Chastota ( $f$ ) – gers (gs)

Davr (T) – sekund (sek)

Elastiklik (Yung) moduli (E) – Nyuton bo‘lingan metr kvadrat ( $N/m^2$ )

Siljishdagi elastiklik moduli (G) – Nyuton bo‘lingan metr kvadrat ( $N/m^2$ )

Absolyut deformatsiya ( $\Delta\ell$ ) – metr (m) da

Nisbiy deformatsiya ( $\varepsilon$ ) – o‘lchovsiz kattalik

Puasson koeffitsiyenti ( $\mu$ ) – o‘lchovsiz kattalik

Bu birliklarning ba’zilarini karrali yoki ulushli birliklari mavjud bo‘lib, ular shu birliklarning oldiga quyidagi qo‘sishchalarini qo‘sish orqali, ya’ni: Mega (M)- $10^6$  ga , kilo (k)- $10^3$  ga, detsi (d)- $10^{-1}$  ga, santi (s)- $10^{-2}$  ga, milli (m)- $10^{-3}$  ga, mikro (mk)- $10^{-6}$  ga ko‘paytirish orqali hosil qilinadi.

Materiallar qarshiligida uchraydigan ba’zi kattaliklarni odatdagi sistemaga kirmagan birliklarda o‘lchanishi ham amaliyotda ko‘p uchrab turadi. Bu holda bu birliklar orasida o‘zaro quyidagicha bog‘lanish borligini e’tiborga olish kerak.

MKGSS va SGS birliklar sistemalari va sistemaga kirmagan birliklar	SI birliklar sistemasi	MKGSS va SGS birliklar sistemalari va sistemaga kirmagan birliklar	SI birliklar sistemasi
1	2	3	4
<b>Yuza birligi</b>		<b>Hajm birligi</b>	
1 sm <sup>2</sup>	$10^{-4}$ m <sup>2</sup>	1 sm <sup>3</sup>	$10^{-6}$ m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Tekis shaklning statik va qarshilik momentlari o'Ichov birligi</b>		<b>Kuch momenti va juft kuch momentining birliklari</b>	
1 sm <sup>3</sup>	$10^{-6}$ m <sup>3</sup>	1 kilogramm kuch·metr (kgk·m)	$9,81\text{Nm} \approx 10\text{ Nm}$
<b>Tekis shakl inersiya momentlarining o'Ichov birligi</b>		1 kilogramm-kuch· santi- metr (kgk·sm)	$0,0981\text{ Nm} \approx 10^{-1}\text{ Nm}$
1 sm <sup>4</sup>	$10^{-8}$ m <sup>4</sup>	<b>Solishtirma og'irlik birliklari</b>	
<b>Massa birliklari</b>		1 tk/m <sup>3</sup> yoki 1 gk/sm <sup>3</sup>	$9,81 \cdot 10^3\text{ N/m}^3 \approx$ $\approx 10^4\text{ N/m}^3$
1 tonna (t)	$10^3$ kg	$1\text{ kgk/sm}^3$	$9,81 \cdot 10^6\text{ N/m}^3 \approx$ $\approx 10^7\text{ N/m}^3$
1 sentner (s)	$10^2$ kg	<b>Ish va energiya birliklari</b>	
<b>Burchak tezligining o'Ichov birliklari</b>		1 kilogramm kuch ·metr (kgk · m)	$9,81 \approx 10\text{ J}$
1 minutda aylanish soni (ayl/min)	$\frac{\pi}{30}$ rad/sek	$1\text{ kvt/ soat}$	$3,6 \cdot 10^6\text{ J}$
1 ayl/sek	$2\pi$ rad/ sek	$1\text{ erg}$	$10^{-7}\text{ J}$
<b>Kuch birliklari</b>		<b>Quvvat birliklari</b>	
1 tonna - kuch (tk)	$9,81 \cdot 10^3 \approx 10^4\text{ N}$	1 kilogramm kuch ·metr bo'lingan sekund (kgk · m/sek)	$9,81 \approx 10\text{ vt}$
1- kilogramm-kuch (kgk)	$9,81 \approx 10\text{ N}$	1 ot kuchi (o.k.)	$735,5\text{ vt}$
1 dina (dina)	$\approx 10^{-5}\text{ N}$	$1\text{ erg/sek}$	$10^{-7}\text{ vt}$
<b>Bosim yoki kuchlanishning o'Ichov birliklari</b>		<b>Bosim yoki kuchlanishning o'Ichov birliklari</b>	
1 bar (bor)		1 bar (bor)	$10^5\text{ N/m}^2$
1 kgk/sm <sup>2</sup> = 1 atm		1 kgk/sm <sup>2</sup> = 1 atm	$9,81 \cdot 10^4 \approx 10^5$
		$1\text{ kgk/m}^2$	$N/m^2 \approx 0,1\text{ MPa}$
			$9,81 \approx 10\text{ N/m}^2 \approx 10\text{ Pa}$
			$\approx 10000\text{ Pa}$

### Karrali yoki ulushli birliklar

Qoshimcha	Giga	Mega	Kilo	Gekto	Deka	Detsi	Santi	Milli	Mikro	Nano
Belgilash	G	M	k	g	Da	d	s	m	mk	n
Ko‘paytuvchi	$10^9$	$10^6$	$10^3$	$10^2$	10	$10^{-1}$	$10^{-2}$	$10^{-3}$	$10^{-4}$	$10^{-9}$

### Mexanik qiymatlarning xalqaro o‘lchov birliklar sistemasidagi (SI) o‘lchov birliklari

Qiymatlar		O‘lchov birliklari (SI)		
Nomi	Belgilash	Nomi	Belgilash	Birliklar nisbati
Kuch	F, Q, N	Nyuton	N	$10 \text{ N} = 1 \text{ kg kuch}$
Kuchlanish	$\sigma, \tau$	Paskal	Pa	$1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N/m}^2$
Elastiklik moduli	E, G	Paskal	Pa	$1 \text{ MPa} = 10 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{kuch}/\text{sm}^2$
Kuch momenti	M	Nyuton-metr	N·m	$1 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m} = 0,1 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{kuch}\cdot\text{m}$
Tarqalgan kuch	$q$	Nyuton taqsim metr	N/m	$1 \text{ N/m} = 0,1 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{kuch}/\text{m}$

## I BOB. FAN HAQIDA UMUMIY MULOHAZALAR

### 1.1 Fanning mohiyati, o‘rni va vazifasi

Ma’lumki, ishlab chiqarishda yaratilayotgan mashina, inshoot va konstruksiyalarga kam materiallar sarflanishi, ular nisbatan arzon, mumkin qadar yengil, mustahkam, qulay va uzoq vaqt xavf-xatarsiz ishlashi lozim.

Materiallar qarshiligi fani mashina, inshoot va konstruksiya qismlari yoki ularning elementlarini mustahkamlik, bikrlik, ustuvorlikka hisoblash usullarini o‘rgatadigan fandir.

“Materiallar qarshiligi” fanining asosiy masalasi yuqori ishonchlik va tejamkorlik talablariga javob beradigan muhandislik konstruktsiyalari va uning qismlarini mustahkamlik, bikrlik va ustuvorlikka hisoblash usullarini takomillashtirish hisoblanadi.

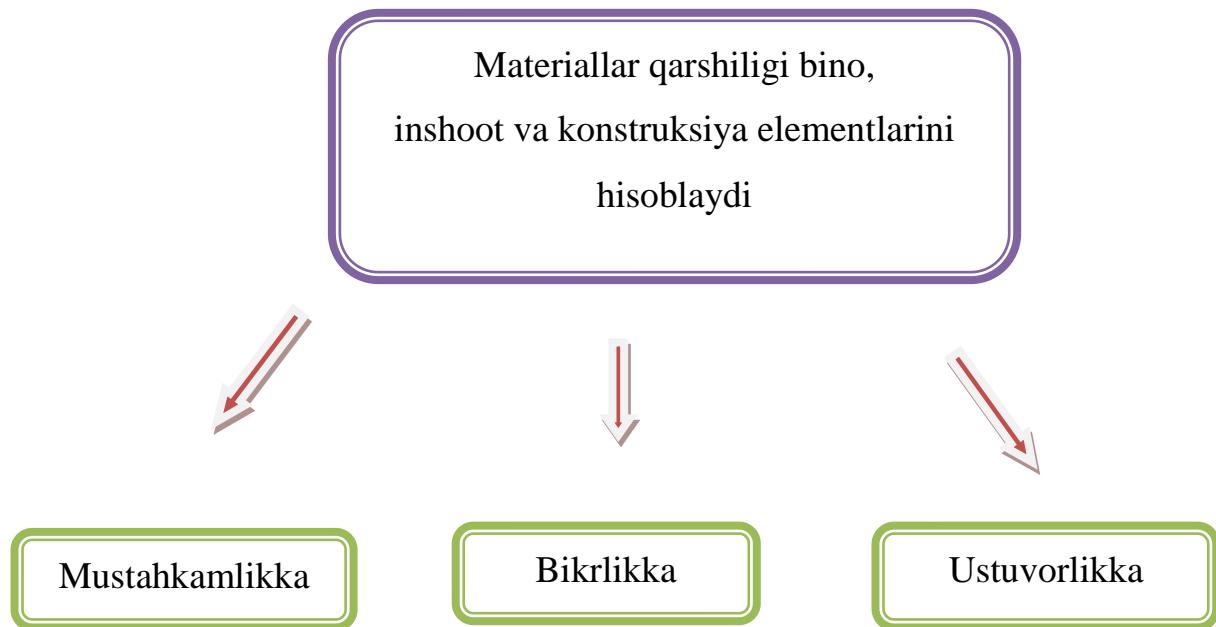
“Materiallar qarshiligi” fani oliy texnika o‘quv yurtlarida o‘qitiladigan fundamental fanlar (fizika, oliy matematika, nazariy mexanika va h.k.z.) masalalari bilan umummuhandislik, umumkasbiy fanlarga oid masalalarni bir-biriga bog’lovchi ko’prik vazifasini o’taydi.

*Mustahkamlik* - inshoot va konstruksiya elementlarining tashqi kuch ta’siridan o‘zining dastlabki geometrik shaklini saqlagan holda qarshilik ko‘rsatish qobiliyatiga aytildi.

*Bikrlik* – inshoot, bino, konstruksiyalar va ularning qismlarini deformatsiyalanashga qarshilik ko‘rsatish qobiliyatiga aytildi.

*Ustuvorlik* - inshoot va konstruksiya elementlarining o‘zining dastlabki muvozanat holatini saqlab qolish qobiliyatiga aytildi.

Mustahkam, bikr, ustuvor qilib loyihalashtirilgan inshoot, konstruksiya yoki ularning elementlari chidamli, arzon, yengil va uzoq vaqt, xavf-xatarsiz ishlaydi (1.1-shakl).



### 1.1.1-shakl

## 1.2 Fanda qabul qilinadigan gipotezalar (farazlar)

Inshooot va konsruksiya elementlarini mustahkamlikka, bikrlikka va ustuvorlikka hisoblashni osonlashtirish maqsadida materiallar qarshiligi fanida ba'zan gipotezalarga (cheklanishlarga) yo'l qo'yildi. Buning natijasida hisoblanishda foydalanadigan formulalarni keltirib chiqarish osonlashadi.

**1-gipoteza.** Jism materiali bir jinsli yaxlit (g‘ovaksiz) deb qabul qilinadi, ya’ni uning xossasi elementning shakli o‘lchamlariga bog‘liq emas deb qaraladi.

**2-gipoteza.** Jism bir jinsli, izotrop deb qabul qilinadi, ya’ni uning xossasi barcha yo‘nalishlarda bir xil deb qabul qilinadi. Bu cheklanish anizatrop materiallar uchun kamroq qo‘llaniladi.

**3-gipoteza.** Kuchlar ta’siring mustaqillik prinsipi. Bu pirinsipda kuchlarni sterjenlarga ketma-ket qo‘yish yoki birdan to‘liq qo‘yishdan hosil bo‘ladigan ta’sirlar natijasi teng deb faraz qilinadi.

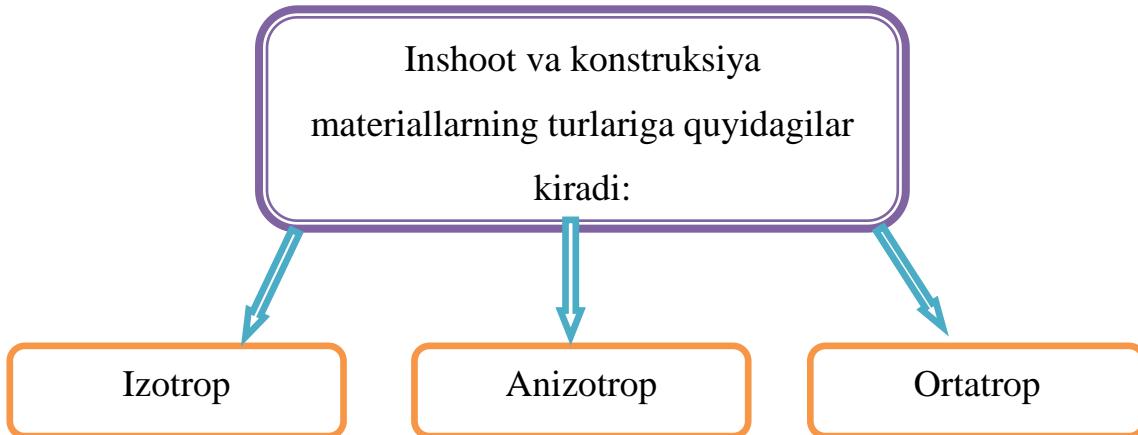
**4-gipoteza.** Konstruksiya elementlarida yuklanishdan oldin boshlang‘ich zo‘riqish kuchlari yo‘q deb faraz qilinadi.

**5-gipoteza.** Sen-Venan pirinsipi. Jismlarga qo‘yilgan kuchning ta’sir nuqtasidan yetarlicha uzoqda joylashgan kesimlarda hosil bo‘ladigan ichki zo‘riqish kuchlari xarakteri tashqi kuch xarakteriga bog‘liq emas deb qaraladi.

**6-gipoteza.** Tekis kesim gepotezasi (Bernulli gipotezasi). Sterjenning deformatsiyalangacha bo‘lgan tekis va tik kesimlari deformatsiyalangandan keyin ham tekis va tikligicha qoladi deb faraz qilinadi.

**7-gipoteza.** Tashqi kuchlar ta’sirida sterjenlardagi ko‘chish va deformatsiyalar uning o‘lchmlariga nisbatan juda ham kichik deb hisoblanadi.

**Izotrop** materiallar deb fizik, mexanik xossalari barcha yo‘nalishlarda bir xil bo‘lgan materiallarga aytildi (masalan: po‘lat, alyuminiy, mis, beton va boshqa materiallar).



### **1.2.1-shakl**

**Anizotrop** materiallari deb fizik, mexanik xossalari turli yo‘nalishlarda har xil bo‘lgan materiallarga aytiladi (masalan: yog‘och, faner, plastmassa va boshqalar).

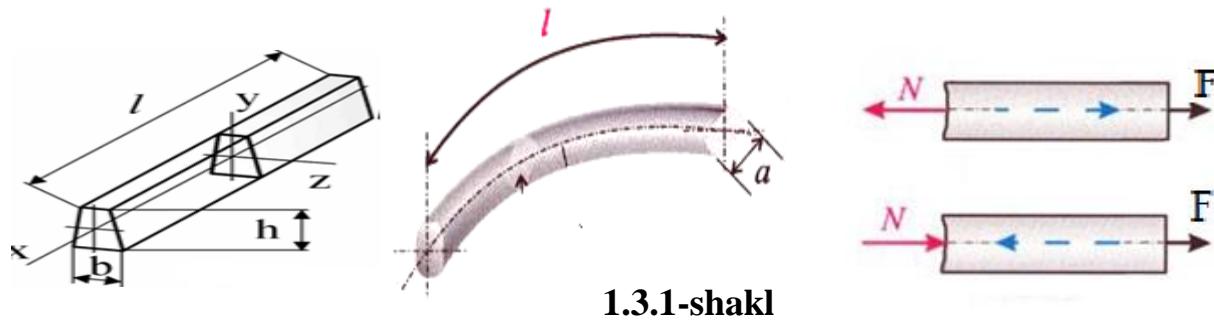
**Ortatrop** materiallar deb ma’lum yo‘nalishlarda bir xil fizik xossalarga ega materialalarga aytiladi (masalan: prokat po‘lat va sovuqlayin sovutilgan boshqa materialallar) (1.2.1-shakl).

## **1.3 Konstruksiya elementlari. Deformatsiya turlari. Hisoblash sxemasi.**

Mashina, konstruksiya va inshootlarni yaratishda yoki loyihalashda, ishlatilish joyiga qarab, ular elementlarining har xil turi qo‘llaniladi.

Inshoot va konstruksiya turlari xilma-xil bo‘lib, ancha murakkab tuzuladi. Ularning elementlari esa oddiy ko‘rinishga keltiriladi. Materiallar qarshiligi fanida konstruksiya elementlari o‘lchamlariga qarab uchga bo‘linadi.

1. Bitta o‘lchami qolgan o‘lchamlaridan bir necha bor katta bo‘lgan konstruksiya elementlari brus deb ataladi. (to‘sini, sterjen, ustun, val, xor, havon va boshqalar). To‘g‘ri va egri bruslar bo‘ladi (1.3.1-shakl).

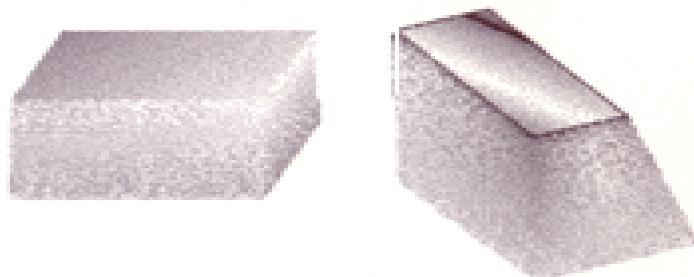


2. Ikki o‘lchami bir o‘lchamidan bir necha marotaba katta elementlarga plita- plastinka yoki qobiqlar deb ataladi (1.3.2-shakl).



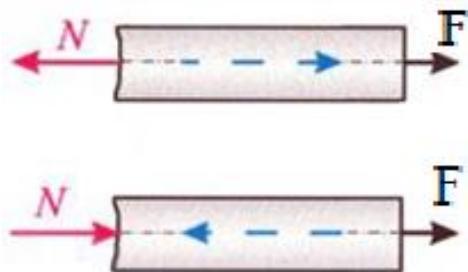
**1.3.2-shakl**

3. Uch o‘lchami taxminan teng konstruksiyalarga blok yoki massivlar deyiladi (g‘ishtlar, ustunlar, fundamentlar, to‘g‘onlar) (1.3.3-shakl).



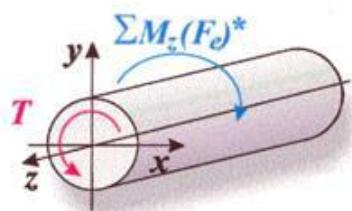
**1.3.3-shakl**

Agar sterjen cho‘zilish yoki siqilishga ishlasa **sterjen** deyiladi (1.3.4-shakl).



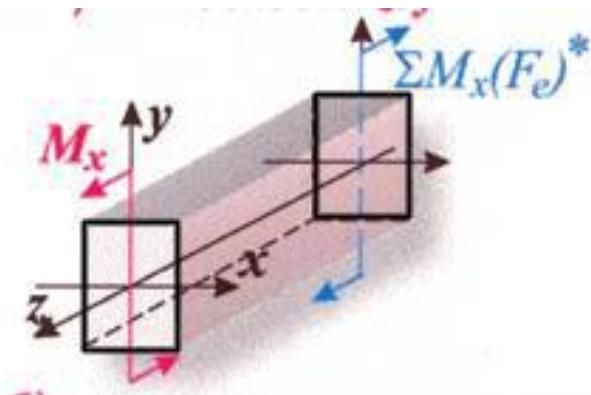
### 1.3.4-shakl

Agar sterjen buralishga ishlasa **val** deyiladi (1.3.5-shakl).



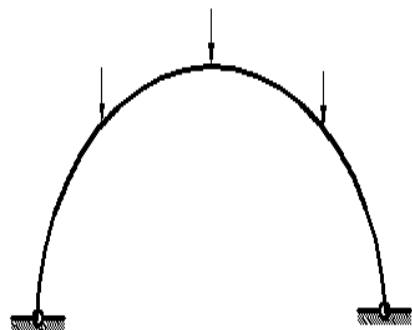
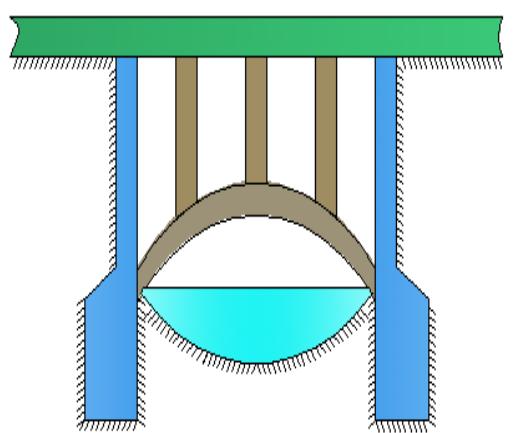
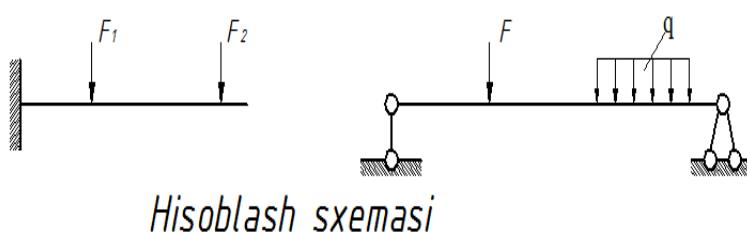
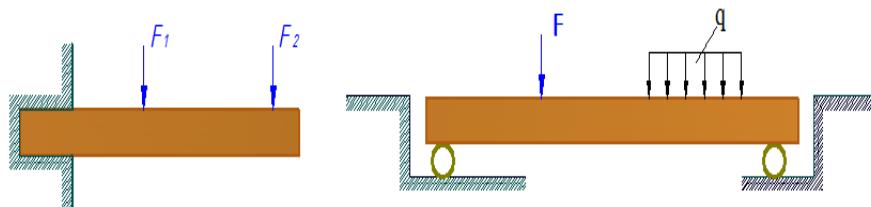
### 1.3.5-shakl

Agar sterjen egilishiga ishlasa **to‘sin yoki balka** deyiladi (1.3.6-shakl).



### 1.3.6-shakl

Inshoot va konstruksiyalarni hisoblash uchun ularning hisoblash sxemasi qo'llaniladi. Inshootlarni **hisoblash sxemasi** deb uning haqiqiy holatini yetarlicha soddalashtirilgan tasviriga aytiladi (1.3.7-shakl).



### 1.3.7-shakl

Inshootning hisoblash sxemasini tanlash murakkab va muhim ahamiyatga ega. Qaralayotgan inshoot murakkab ko'rinishga ega bo'lsa, uning hisoblash sxemasida faqat yuk ko'taruvchi qismlarigina o'z aksini

topadi. Yuk ko'tarmayotgan yoki asosiy bo'lmagan qismlari esa tashlab yuboriladi.

Tashqi kuch ta'sirida inshoot va konstruksiya qismlari deforamatsiyalanadi. Ushbu deformatsiyalar oddiy va murakkab deformatsiyalarga bo'linadi.

Oddiy deformatsiyalar (1.3.8-shakl):

1. Cho'zilish va siqilish.
2. Siljish
3. Buralish.
4. Egilish

Murakkab deformatsiya deb, oddiy deformatsiyalarning bir nechta birgalikda hosil bo'lishiga aytildi.

### **Oddiy deformatsiya turlari**



**Cho'zilish va  
siqilish**

**Siljish**

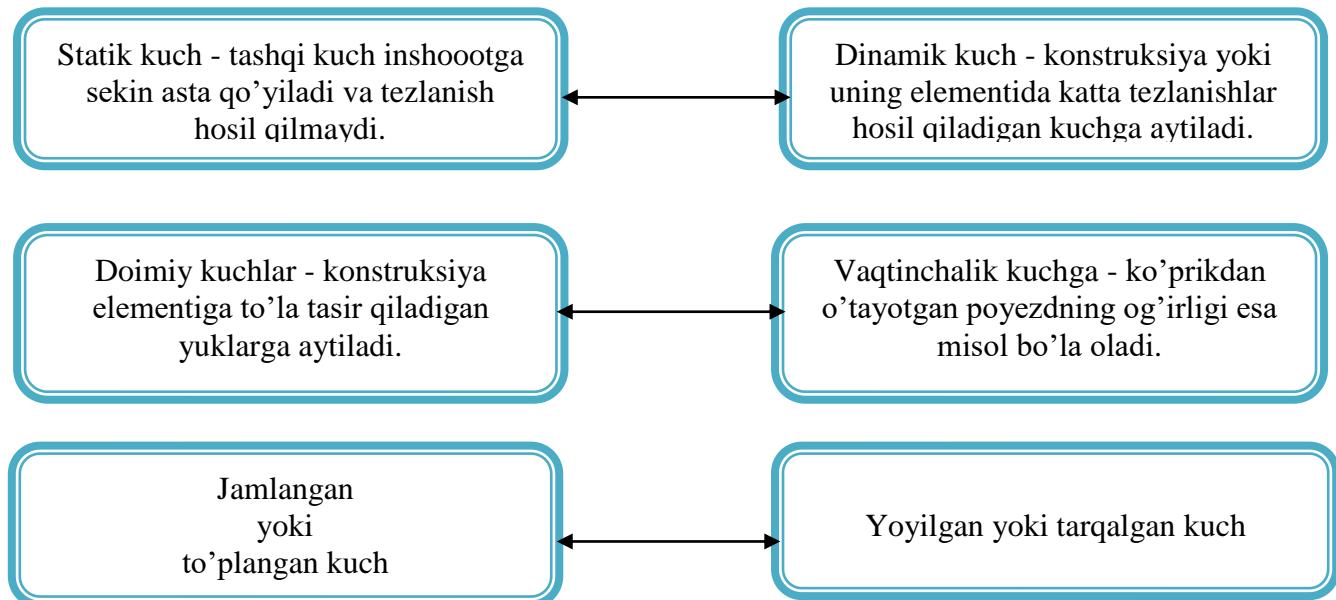
**Buralish**

**Egilish**

### **1.3.8-shakl**

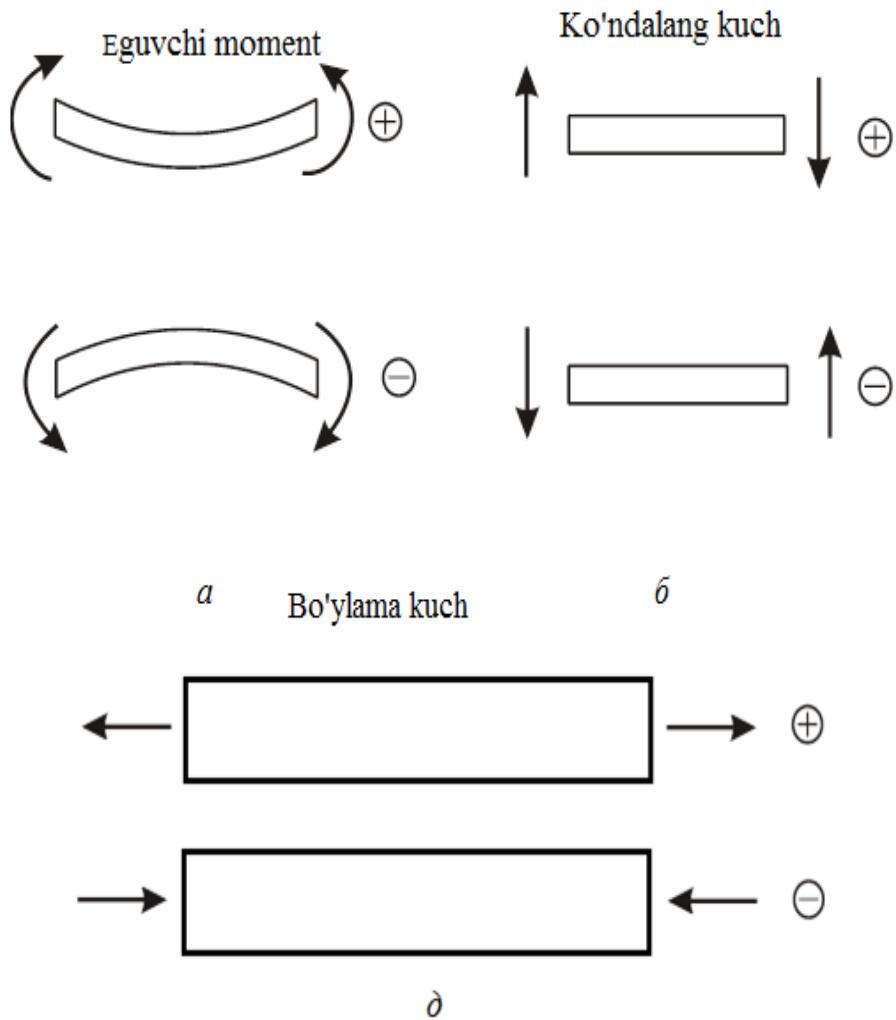
## 1.4 Tashqi va ishki zo‘riqish kuchlari. Tayanch turlari

Tashqi kuchlar inshoot va konstruksiyalarga ta’sir etishiga qarab quydagilarga bo‘linadi:



Inshoot va konstruksiya elementlari kesimlarida tashqi kuch ta’siridan ichki zo‘riqish kuchlari hosil bo‘ladi. Ichki zo‘riqish kuchlari kesish usuli orqali statik muvozanat tenglamalari yordamida aniqlandi. Kesish usuli quyidagi tartibda bajariladi:

1. Xayolan jism ixtiyoriy tekislik bilan ikki qismga ajratiladi.
2. Jismning bir qismi olib tashlanadi.
3. Tashlab yuborilgan qismning qolgan qismga ta’sirini teng ta’sir etuvchi kuch bilan almashtiriladi.
4. Statikaning muvozanat tenglamalaridan kesimdagi ichki kuchlar aniqlanadi.



#### 1.4.1-shakl.

Tashqi kuchlar ta'siridan jism muvozanat holatda bo'lsa, statik muvozanat tenglamasi umumiy holda qo'yidagicha ifodalanadi:

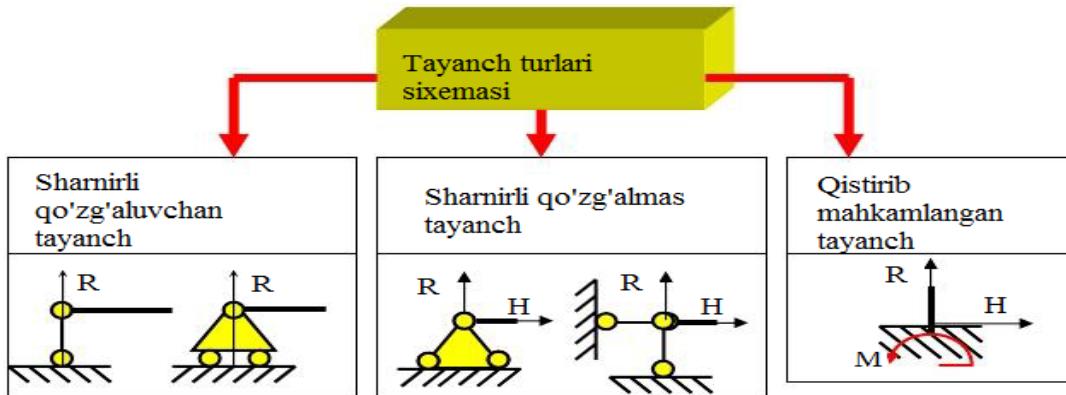
$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum X_i = \sum F_{ix} &= 0 & \sum M_{xi} = \sum M_x (F_i) &= 0 \\
 \sum Y_i = \sum F_{iy} &= 0 & \sum M_{yi} = \sum M_y (F_i) &= 0 \\
 \sum Z_i = \sum F_{iz} &= 0 & \sum M_{zi} = \sum M_z (F_i) &= 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

Agar brusdan ajratilgan qism bitta tekislikda yotuvchi kuchlar ta'sirida bo'lsa, u holda yuqoridagi muvozanat sharti quyidagicha yoziladi:

$$\sum X_i = 0, \sum Y_i = 0, \sum M_{xi} = 0 \tag{1.2}$$

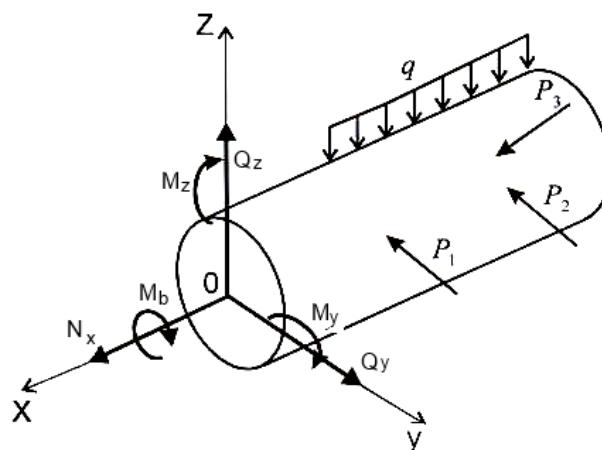
Ichki zo‘riqish kuchlari ishoralarini qabul qilish quyidagicha tavsiya qilinadi (1.4.1-shakl).

Inshoot va konustruksiyalarga tashqi kuch ta’sir qilganda ularning tayanchlarida reaksiya (qarshilik) kuchlari hosil bo‘ladi (1.4.2-shakl).



#### 1.4.2-shakl

**Ichki zo‘riqish kuchlari** - jism elementar zarrachalarining o‘zaro ta’sir kuchlariga aytildi. Ichki kuchlar kesish usuli orqali aniqlanadi (1.4.3-shakl).



#### 1.4.3-shakl

bu holda:

$Q_x, Q_y, N_x$  – bosh vektorlar;

$M_b, M_y, M_z$  – bosh momentlar.

Jism kesimida 6 ta ichki zo‘riqish kuchlari bo‘ladi.  $Q_x, Q_y, N_x, M_b, M_y, M_z$  – ichki zo‘riqish kuchlari.

Bu erda,  $N_x$  – normal yoki bo‘ylama kuch;

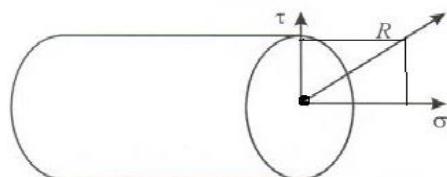
$Q_y, Q_z$  – ko‘ndalang kuchlar yoki kesuvchi kuchlardir;

$M_y, M_z$  – eguvchi momentlar;

$M_b$  – burovchi moment.

Yuza birligiga to‘g‘ri keluvchi ichki zo‘riqish kuchlari kuchlanish deyiladi (1.4.4-shakl).

$$R = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + \tau^2} \quad (1.3)$$



#### 1.4.4-shakl

To‘liq kuchlanish normal va urinma kuchlanish yig‘indisiga teng.

$\sigma$  – normal kuchlanish bo‘lib, yuzaga tik yo‘naladi.

$\tau$  – urinma kuchlanish bo‘lib, yuza bo‘ylab yo‘naladi.

Sterjen kesim yuzasida ajratilgan elementar yuzacha ( $\Delta A$ ) nolga intilganda kesimning shu nuqtadagi kuchlanishi haqiqiy kuchlanish deb ataladi:

$$P = \lim_{\Delta A \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta R}{\Delta A} \quad (1.4)$$

Konstruksiyaning yemirilmay, uzoq vaqt xavfsiz ishlashini ta'minlaydigan eng katta kuchlanish ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish deb ataladi.

Ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish xavfli (chekli) kuchlanishdan bir necha marta kichik bo'lishi kerak, ya'ni uning qiymati xavfli kuchlanishning tanlangan ehtiyyotlik koeffitsientiga bo'linganligiga teng va qo'yidagicha aniqlanadi.

$$[\sigma] = \frac{\sigma_{chek}}{k} \quad (1.5)$$

bunda,  $[\sigma]$  – sterjen materiali uchun ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish;

$k$  – ehtiyyotlik koffitsienti;

$\sigma_{chek}$  – materialning chekli kuchlanishi.

Mo'rt materiallar uchun ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishni aniqlash qo'yidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$[\sigma] = \frac{\sigma_{ok}}{k} \text{ yoki } [\sigma] = \frac{\sigma_v}{k} \quad (1.6)$$

bunda,  $\sigma_{ok}$  – mustahkamlik chegarasi (plastik materiallar uchun);

$\sigma_v$  – vaqtinchalik chegarasi.

Masalan: po'lat uchun  $[\sigma]=160$  MPa, mis uchun  $[\sigma]=100$  MPa, yog'och uchun  $[\sigma]=8$  MPa.

## NAZORAT UCHUN TEST SAVOLLARI

1. *Jismning ko‘ndalang kesimlarida umumiy holda nechta ichki kuch komponentalari hosil bo‘ladi?*

oltita

bitta

ikkita

to‘rtta

2. *Kuchlanish bu -*

kesim yuzasi birligiga to‘g‘ri kelgan ichki kuchdir

kesim yuzasi birligiga to‘g‘ri kelgan tarqalgan kuchdir

kesim yuzasi birligiga to‘g‘ri kelgan deformatsiya

kesim yuzasiga ta’sir qiluvchi ichki kuchdir

3. *Kuchlanish qanday o‘lchov birlik bilan o‘lchanadi?*

N/mm<sup>2</sup>

N

mm

N·m

4. *Kuchlanishlar orasida o‘zaro qanday bog‘lanish bor?*

$$R = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + \tau^2}$$

$$R = \sqrt{\sigma^2 - \tau^2}$$

$$R = \sigma^2 + \tau^2$$

$$R = \sigma + \tau$$

5. *Materiallar qarshiligi faniga birinchi kimlar asos solganlar?*

R.Guk, Puasson, Galiley

Beruniy, Kopernik, Ibn Sino

Vershagen, Ibn Sino, Guk

O‘rozboev, Beruniy, Kopernik

6. *Materiallar qarshiligi hisoblarida asosan nechta turdag'i tayanchlardan foydalaniladi?*

uchta

ikkita

bitta

to‘rtta

7. *Materiallar qarshiligida nima uchun tajribalar o‘tkaziladi?*

materialarni mexanik xarakteristikalarini aniqlash uchun

materialarni deformatsiyalarini o‘lchash va analiz qilish uchun

materialarni yuk ko‘tarish qobiliyatini aniqlash uchun

materialarning kuchlanganlik hamda deformatsiyalangan hollatini o‘rganish, nazariy formulalarning aniqlik darajasini tekshirish

8. *Materialning mustahkamlik chegarasi deb nimaga aytildi?*

materialning mustahkamligini ta’min etadigan kuchlanishga

material qarshilik ko‘rsata oladigan eng katta kuchlanishga

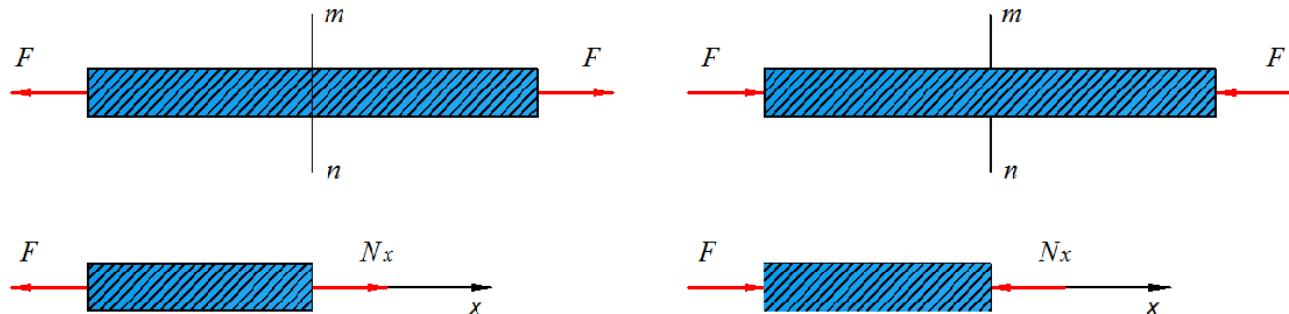
uzilish vaqtidagi shartli kuchlanishga

elastik deformatsiyaga mos kelgan shartli kuchlanishga

## II BOB. CHO‘ZILISH VA SIQILISH

### 2.1. Cho‘zilish va siqilishda umumiyl tushunchalar

Cho‘zilish va siqilishda to‘g‘ri bruslarning ko‘ndalang kesimida faqat bo‘ylama kuch N hosil bo‘ladi.



#### 2.2.1-shakl

Agar tashqi kuch ta’siridan sterjenlar cho‘zilsa musbat ishorada, siqilsa manfiy ishorada olinadi.

Bo‘ylama kuch ko‘ndalang kesimda hosil bo‘ladigan normal kuchlarning teng ta’sir etuvchisiga aytiladi va  $N_x$  harfi bilan belgilanib quyidagicha ifodalanadi.

$$N_x = \int_A \sigma dA \quad (2.1.1)$$

bu yerda,  $N_x$  -normal yoki bo‘ylama kuch, A – ko‘ndalang kesim yuzasi.

Umumiyl holda bo‘ylama kuchning qiymatlari quyidagi formula yodamida aniqlanadi:

$$N_x = \sum F + \sum \int_A q_x dx \quad (2.1.2)$$

Markaziy cho‘zilish va siqilishda sterjenlarining ko‘ndalang kesimida faqat normal kuchlar hosil bo‘ladi va quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$\sigma_x = \frac{N_x}{A} \quad (2.1.3)$$

Cho‘zilgan yoki siqilgan sterjenlarning mustahkamlik sharti quyidagicha bo‘ladi:

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{N_{\max}}{A} \leq [\sigma] \quad (2.1.4)$$

bunda,  $\sigma_{\max}$  - sterjenning ko‘ndalang kesimidagi eng katta normal kuchlanish;  $N_{\max}$  - sterjen ko‘ndalang kesimida hosil bo‘ladigan eng katta bo‘ylama kuch;

$[\sigma]$  - ruxsat etilgan normal kuchlanish.

Ushbu mustahkamlik shartidan quyidagi 3 ta masala hal qilinadi.

1. Sterjenlar mustahkamligini tekshirish:

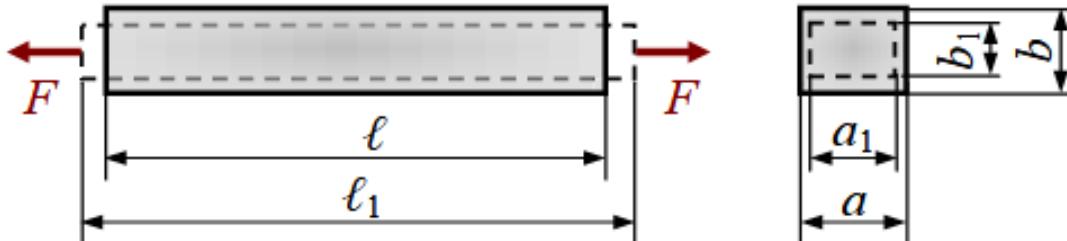
$$\sigma_{\max} \leq [\sigma] \quad (2.1.5)$$

2. Xavfli ko‘ndalang kesim o‘lchamlarini tanlash:

$$A \geq \frac{N_{\max}}{[\sigma]} \quad (2.1.6)$$

3. Sterjen yuk ko‘tarish qobiliyatini aniqlash:

$$N_{\max} \leq A[\sigma] \quad (2.1.7)$$



## 2.2.2-shakl

Sterjen uzunlik bo'yicha cho'zilganda absolyut cho'zilish quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$\Delta L = L_1 - L , \quad (2.1.8)$$

$\Delta L$  - absolyut cho'zilish;

$L$  - sterjenning dastlabki uzunligi;

$L_1$  - sterjenning cho'zilgandan keyingi uzunlik.

Nisbiy bo'ylama deformatsiya quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\varepsilon_b = \frac{\Delta l}{l} , \quad (2.1.9)$$

Cho'zilish va siqilishda sterjenning absolyut cho'zilishi (siqilishi) tashqi kuch va uzunligiga to'g'ri proporsional, bikrligiga teskari proporsional.

$$\Delta l = \frac{Fl}{EA} , \quad (2.1.10)$$

bu formula Guk qonuni deyiladi.

Sterjen cho'zilganda uning ko'ndalang kesimi o'lchami kamayadi:

$$\Delta a = |a_1 - a| , \quad (2.1.11)$$

bunda,  $\Delta a$  - nisbiy qisqarish;

$a$  - ko'ndalang kesimning oldingi o'lchami;

$a_1$  - ko'ndalang kesimning deformatsiyadan keyingi o'lchami.

Nisbiy ko'ndalang deformatsiya quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\varepsilon_k = \frac{\Delta a}{a} \quad (2.1.12)$$

Cho‘zilish va siqilishda sterjenning kesimida hosil bo‘ladigan normal kuchlanishning nisbiy cho‘zilishga to‘g‘ri proporsionaldir:

$$\sigma = E \cdot \varepsilon \quad (2.1.13)$$

bu formula Guk qonuni deyiladi.

Puasson koeffitsienti quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$\mu = \frac{\varepsilon_k}{\varepsilon_b} \quad (2.1.14)$$

Hajmning nibiy o‘zgarishi quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$\theta = \frac{\Delta V}{V} = \varepsilon(1 - 2\mu), \quad (2.1.15)$$

Cho‘zilgan yoki siqilgan sterjenlarda to‘plangan potensial energiya quyidagi umumiy formuladan topiladi:

$$U = \sum \int \frac{N^2 dx}{2EA} \quad (2.1.16)$$

Agar sterjenning materiali elastiklik chegarasida bo‘lsa, cho‘zilgan yoki siqilgan sterjen uchun potensial energiya tahqi kuchning bajargan ishiga teng bo‘ladi.

$$U = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} F_i \Delta l \quad (2.1.17)$$

Sterjenning xususiy og‘irligini hisobga olgan holda, bo‘ylama kuch va normal kuchlanish quyidgicha bo‘ladi:

$$N_x = F + \gamma A \cdot x \quad (2.1.18)$$

$$\sigma_x = \frac{F}{A} + \gamma x \quad (2.1.19)$$

Teng qarshilikli, ya’ni har qanday ko‘ndalang kesimida normal kuchlanish bir xil bo‘lgan sterjen uchun ko‘ndalang kesim yuzini quyidagi formula bilan tanlanadi:

$$A_x = \frac{F}{[\sigma]} e^{\frac{\gamma}{[\sigma]} x} \text{ yoki } A_x = A_o e^{\frac{\gamma}{[\sigma]} x}; \quad (2.1.20)$$

bu yerda,  $e$ -natural logarifmning asosi,  $A_o = \frac{F}{[\sigma]}$

Teng qarshilikli sterjenning absolyut deformatsiyasi quyidagicha topiladi:

$$\Delta l = \frac{[\sigma] \cdot l}{E}, \quad (2.1.21)$$

Pog‘onali sterjenning n - pog‘onasining ko‘ndalang kesim yuzi quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$A_n = \frac{F[\sigma]^{n-1}}{([\alpha] - \gamma_1)([\sigma] - \gamma_2) \dots ([\sigma] - \gamma_n)}, \quad (2.1.22)$$

Absolyut deformatsiyasi

$$\Delta l = \frac{[\sigma]}{E} \sum l_n \left(1 - \frac{\gamma_n}{2[\sigma]}\right), \quad (2.1.23)$$

Sterjenlarda hosil bo‘ladigan zo‘riqish yoki noma’lum reaksiya kuchlarining soni statistikaning muvozanat tenglamalari sonidan ortiq bo‘lgan sistemalarga statik aniqmas sistemalar deyiladi.

Bunday sistemalarni yechish uchun statistikaning muvozanat tenglamalaridan tashqari deformatsiya tenglamalari deb ataluvchi qo‘sishimcha tenglamalar tuziladi. Bu qo‘sishimcha tenglamalar soni «ortiqcha» noma’lumlar soniga teng bo‘ladi va u masalaning statik aniqmaslik darajasini

belgilaydi, masalan, «ortiqcha» noma'lumlar soni ikkita bo'lsa, masala ikki marta statik aniqmas deyiladi va h.k. Statik aniqmas masalalarni yechish tartibini keyinroq misollar yechishda ko'rib chiqamiz.

Sterjen temperaturasining o'zgarishida absolyut cho'zilish quyidagicha topiladi:

$$\Delta l = l \alpha \Delta t \quad (2.1.24)$$

bu yerda,  $\alpha$  - chiziqli kengayish koeffitsienti deyiladi;

$l$  - sterjen uzunligi;  $\Delta t$  -temperaturaning o'zgarishi.

Temperaturaning o'zgarishidan hosil bo'lgan kuchlanish quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$\sigma = \frac{F}{A} = E \alpha \Delta t, \quad (2.1.25)$$

## **2.2. Cho'zilish va siqilishda statik aniq masalalarni yechishga doir namunalar**

### **Masalalar yechish bo'yicha uslubiy tavsiyalar:**

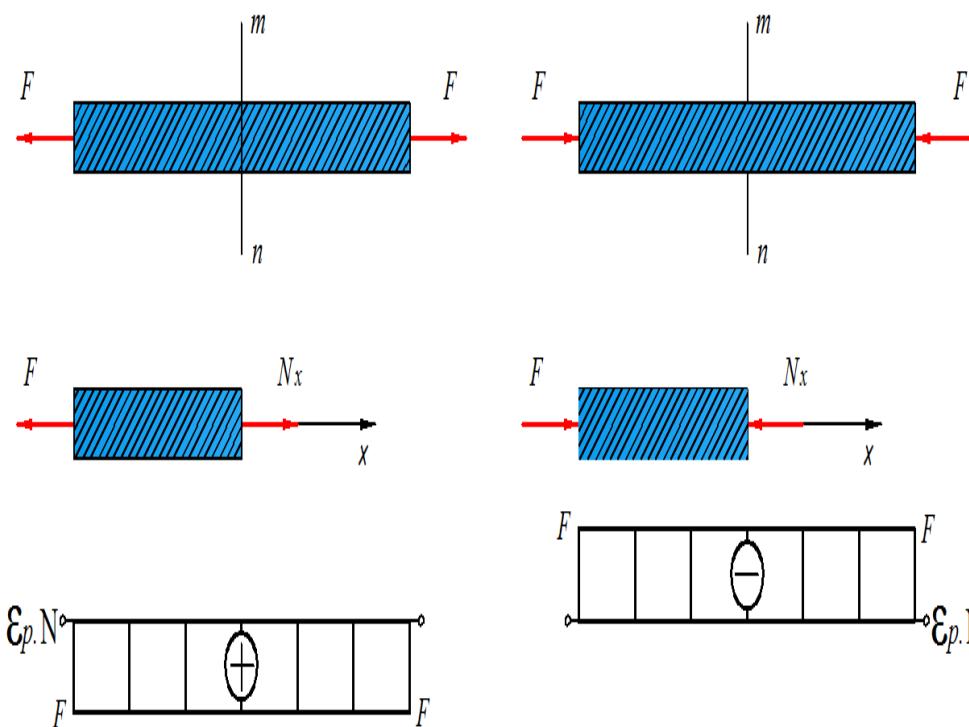
1. Shakl chizib olinadi, jismga ta'sir etayotgan kuchlar tegishli yo'nalishda ko'rsatiadi.
2. Bog'lanishlarning reaksiya kuchlari ham tegishli ravishda shaklda ko'rsatiladi.
3. Koordinata o'qlari tanlab olinadi. Bunda o'qlar shunday tanlab olinishi kerakki, noma'lum bo'lgan reaksiya kuchlari faqat bitta o'qqa proeksiyalanishi ta'minlansin, aks holda masalani yechish murakkabroq bo'lishi mumkin.

4. Bog'lanishlar tashlab yuborilib reaksiya kuchlari ko'rsatiladi va statikaning muvozanat tenglamalari tuziladi.

5. Tuzilgan tenglamalardan foydalanib noma'lum reaksiya kuchlariga nisbatan yechib noma'lum kuchlar aniqlanadi.

**2.2.1-masala.** Ko'rsatilgan sterjenlar ko'ndalang kesimida bo'ylama kuch  $N_x$  ning qiymatlari topilsin (2.2.3-shakl).

**Yechish:** Sterjenning ixtiyoriy nuqtasidan ko'ndalang kesim o'tkazib bir tomonini (chap qismini) tashlab yuboramiz va ko'ndalang kesimda noma'lum bo'ylama kuch  $N_x$  yo'nalishini qo'yamiz. Yuqoridagi statik muvozanat tenglamalaridan foydalanib qiymatini aniqlaymiz.



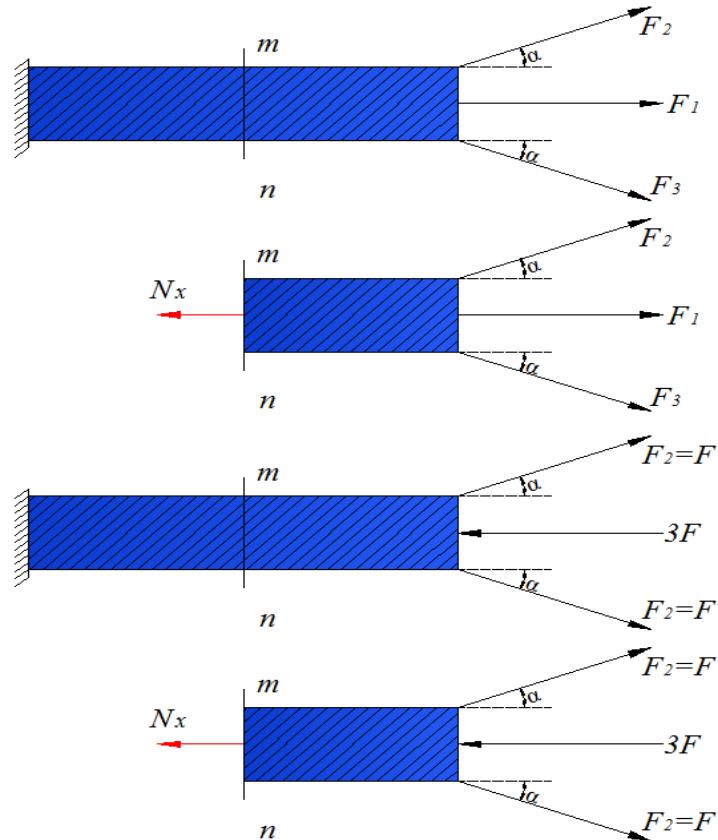
**2.2.3-shakl**

$$\sum X = 0. \quad -F + N_x = 0.$$

$$N_x = F$$

$$\sum X = F - N_x = 0$$

$$N_x = F$$



## 2.2.4-shakl

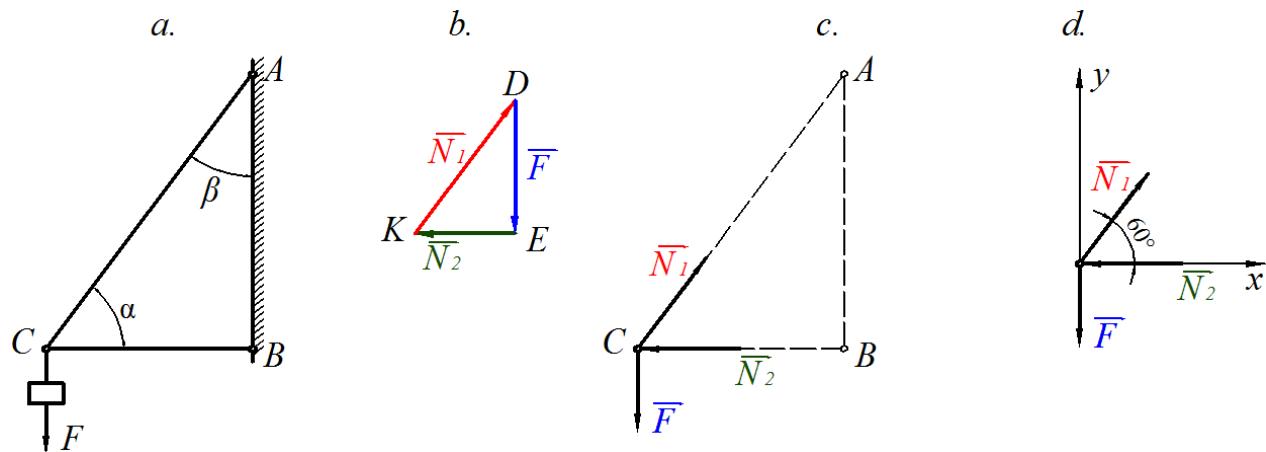
$$\sum X = -N_x + F_1 + 2F_2 \cos\alpha = 0$$

$$N_x = F_1 + 2F_2 \cos\alpha$$

$$\sum X = -N_x - 3F + 2F \cos\alpha = 0$$

$$N_x = 3F - 2F \cos\alpha$$

**2.2.2-masala.** AC va BC sterjenlar o‘zaro va vertikal devor bilan sharnirlar vositasida biriktirilgan. C sharnirga og‘irligi  $F=1000$  N bo‘lgan yuk osilgan. Agar sterjenlar orasidagi burchak  $\alpha = 60^\circ$  va AC sterjen bilan devor orasidagi burchak  $\beta = 30^\circ$  bo‘lsa, sterjenlarning og‘irligini hisobga olmay ularda hosila bo‘ladigan zo‘riqishlar aniqlansin (2.2.5.a-shakl).



## 2.2.5-shakl

**Izoh.** Sterjen bo‘ylab yo‘nalgan cho‘zuvchi yoki siquvchi kuch sterjendagi zo‘riqish deb ataladi. Cho‘zuvchi kuchdan farq qilish uchun siquvchi kuchni manfiy son bilan ifodalaymiz. Sterjendagi zo‘riqish miqdor jihatidan shu sterjenning reaksiya kuchi  $N$  ga teng bo‘ladi.

**Yechish:** C sharnirni moddiy nuqta deb qarab uning muvazanatini tekshiramiz. C nuqtaga  $F=1000$  N bo‘lgan vertikal pastga yo‘nalgan og‘irlik kuchi qo‘yilgan. AC va BC sterjenlarning reaksiya kuchilar shu sterjenlar bo‘ylab yo‘nalgan bo‘lib, ularni mos ravishda  $N_1$  va  $N_2$  bilan belgilaymiz. Natijada  $F$ ,  $N_1$ ,  $N_2$  kuchlar C nuqtada kesishuvchi kuchlar sistemasini tashkil etadi. Reaksiya kuchini aniqlash uchun kesishuvchi kuchlar sistemasi muvozanatining geometrik shartidan foydalanamiz. Unga ko‘ra ( $F$ ,  $N_1$ ,  $N_2$ )

kesishuvchi kuchlar sistemasi ta'siridagi C nuqta muvozanatda bo'lishi uchun ularning geometrik yig'indaisi 0 ga teng bo'lishi kerak.

$$F + N_1 + N_2 = 0$$

Yani,  $F$ ,  $N_1$ ,  $N_2$  kuchlarga qurilgan kuch uchburchagi yopiq bo'lishi kerak. Kuch uchburchagini chizish uchun biror masshtabda ixtiyoriy D nuqtada kuchni o'ziga parallel ravishda o'tkazamiz (2.2.5.b-shakl).  $F$  kuchning boshi D va uchidagi nuqtalardan AC va BC sterjenlarga parallel chiziqlar o'tkazamiz. Bu chiziqlarning kesishgan nuqtasini K bilan belgilasak, hosil bo'lgan DEK uchburchak izlanayotgan yopiq kuch uchburchagini ifodalaydi. Bunda KD va KE kattaliklar mos ravishda  $N_1$  va  $N_2$  reaksiya kuchlarini ifodalaydi. DEK uchburchakning KD va KE tomonlarini berilgan masshtab birligida o'lchab,  $N_1$  va  $N_2$  kuchlarini aniqlaymiz.

$N_1$  va  $N_2$  larning qiymatlarini DEK uchburchaklardan trigonometrik yo'1 bilan ham aniqlash mumkun. Unga ko'ra  $AB \parallel DE$ ,  $AC \parallel DK$  va  $BC \parallel EK$  bo'lgani uchun,  $KDE = \beta = 30^\circ$  va  $EKD = \alpha = 60^\circ$  binobarin to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakdan quyidagi munosabatlarni chiqaramiz:

$$\frac{N_1}{\sin 90^\circ} = \frac{N_2}{\sin 90^\circ} = \frac{F}{\sin 60^\circ}$$

$$N_1 = \frac{F}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{1000}{\sqrt{3}/2} = 1154 \text{ N}$$

$$N_2 = F \cdot ctg 60^\circ = 1000 \sqrt{33} = 577 \text{ N}$$

$N_1$  va  $N_2$  lar AC va CB sterjenlarning C sharnerga ta'sir kuchini, yani mazkur sterjenlarning reaksiya kuchlarini ifodalaydi. Sterjenlardagi zo'riqishlarni topish uchun sterjenlarning siqilish yoki cho'zilishini

aniqlaymiz. Agar reaksiya kuchi C sharnirdan sterjen bo‘ylab yo‘nalsa sterjen cho‘ziladi, reaksiya kuchi C sharnirga yo‘nalsa sterjen siqiladi. Ushbuni nazarda tutib topilgan kuchlarni C sharnirga qo‘ysak (2.2.5 c shakl), AC sterjen cho‘zilishi va CB sterjen siqilishini ko‘ramiz. Shu sababli

$$N_1 = 1164N, \quad N_2 = 577N$$

Kesish usuli bilan statik muvozanat tengliklaridan foydalanib ham  $N_1$  va  $N_2$  qiymatlarini aniqlasa bo‘ladi. Barcha kuchlarni X va Y o‘qlariga proyeksiyalaymiz (2.2.5.d-shakl).

$$\sum X = 0, \quad N_1 \cdot \cos 60^0 - N_2 = 0$$

$$\sum Y = 0, \quad N_1 \cdot \cos 30^0 - F = 0$$

(2) tenglamadan:

$$N_1 = \frac{F}{\cos 30^0} = \frac{1000 \cdot 2}{\sqrt{3}} = 1154 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_2 = N_1 \cos 60^0 = 115 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 577 \text{ kN}$$

**2.2.3-masala.** C va B nuqtalari tayanchda va O nuqtada F kuch bilan yuklangan sterjenlar sistemasining ichki bo‘ylama kuchlari aniqlansin (2.2.6.a-shakl).

**Yechish.** Sterjenlarni bo‘ylama o‘qiga tik tekislik bilan ixtiyoriy kesimdan qirqib ikki qismga ajratamiz va tayanch qismini tashlab yuboramiz.

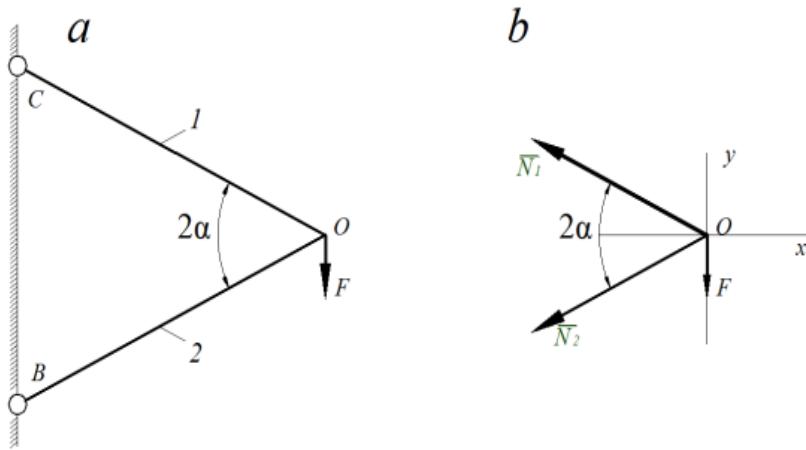
Olib qolingan har bir sterjenga tashlab yuborilgan qism  $N_1$  va  $N_2$  kuchlarni qo‘yamiz. Sistemaning muvozanat shartini ta’minlovchi ikkita tenglama tuzamiz (2.2.6 shakl, b).

$$\sum x = -N_1 \cos \alpha - N_2 \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$\sum y = N_1 \sin \alpha - N_2 \sin \alpha - F = 0$$

(1) Tenglamadan  $N_1 = -N_2$  tenglikni (2) shartga keltirib qo‘ysak

$$N_2 = \frac{F}{2 \sin \alpha}$$



## 2.2.6-shakl

Bruslarda ichki zo‘riqish kuchlarini aniqlash uchun ularni uzunligi bo‘yicha oraliqlarga ajratiladi. Oraliqlarga ajratish quyidagicha bo‘ladi:

- a. Kuchlarning ta’sir etuvchi nuqtalari;
- b. Bruslarnig ko‘ndalang kesim o‘zgarishi chegarasi;
- c. Brus materialining o‘zgarishi chegarasi.

Ushbu bir oraliqda bo‘ylama kuch N va normal kuchlanish σ larning qiymati oraliq uzunligi bo‘yicha o‘zgarmaydi.

Ichki zo‘riqish kuchlari yoki ko‘chishlarning epyurasi quyidagicha quriladi:

Sterjen o‘qiga parallel bo‘lgan chiziq o‘tkazilib, unga har biri oraliq chegarasida ichki zo‘riqish kuchlari qiymatlari tik qilib, masshtab bo‘yicha

quyiladi (masshtab, har bir ichki zo‘riqish uchun alohida tanlanadi) va u qiymatlar to‘g‘ri chiziq bilan tutashtiriladi.

Epyura qiymatlarini to‘g‘ri chiziqdan yuqorida yoki o‘ng tomonda joylashtirsak musbat, pastda yoki chap tomonda joylashgan bo‘lsa manfiy deb qabul qilamiz.

**2.2.4-masala.** Ko‘rsatilgan sterjenlar sistemasi uchun bo‘ylama kuch qiymatlari topilsin va epyurasi qurilsin (2.2.7 a,b,c,d-shakl).

Sterjenlar sistemasi ulanishi.

- a) Tashqi kuchlarni qo‘yilishi;
- b) B nuqtaga qo‘yilgan ichki va tashqi kuchlar;
- c) AB sterjenda bo‘ylama kuch epyurasi;
- d) BC sterjenda bo‘ylama kuch epyurasi.

AB sterjenning I-oralig‘ida ichki bo‘ylama kuch

$$N_1 = N_{AB} = 1.73 \cdot F$$

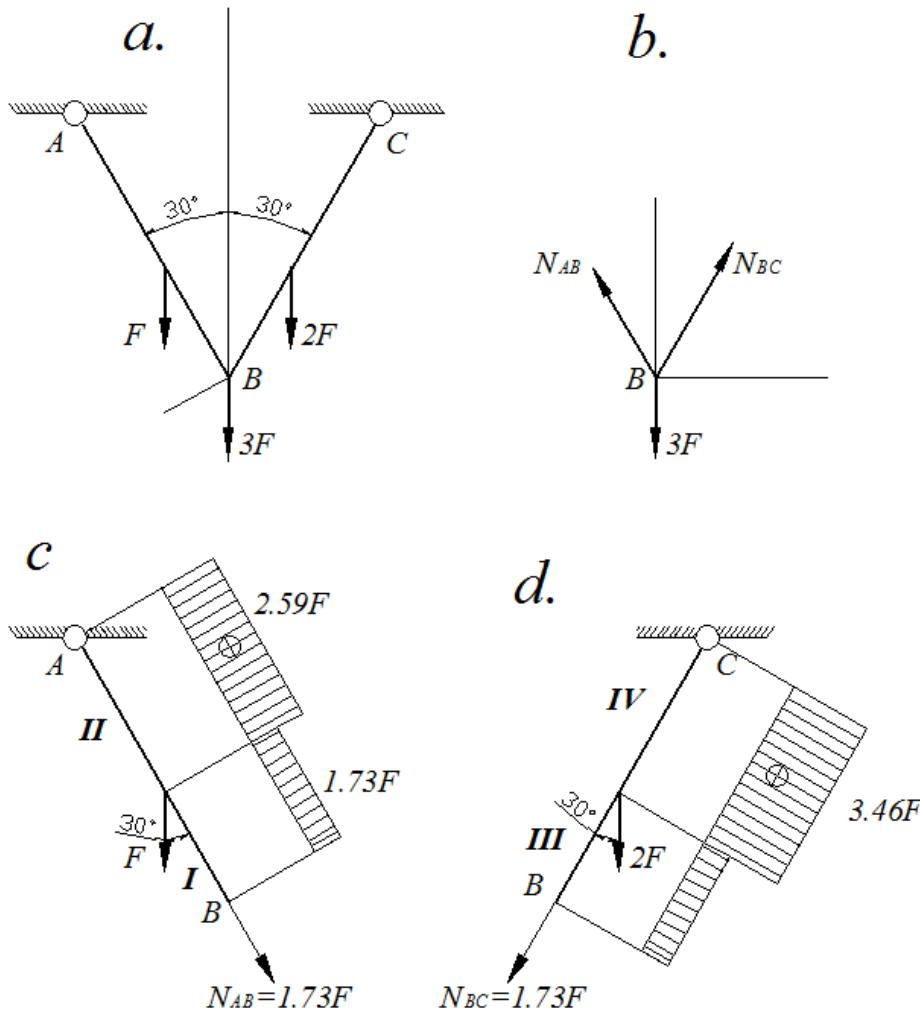
II-oraliqda

$$N_2 = N_{AB} + F \cos 30^0 \text{ ni tashkil etadi.}$$

III-oraliqda

**BC** sterjen III oraliqda:  $N_3 = N_{BC} = 1.73F$

IV-oraliqda:  $N_4 = N_3 + 2F \cos 30^0$

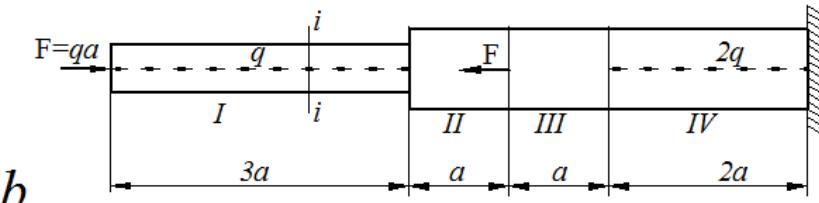


## 2.2.7-shakl

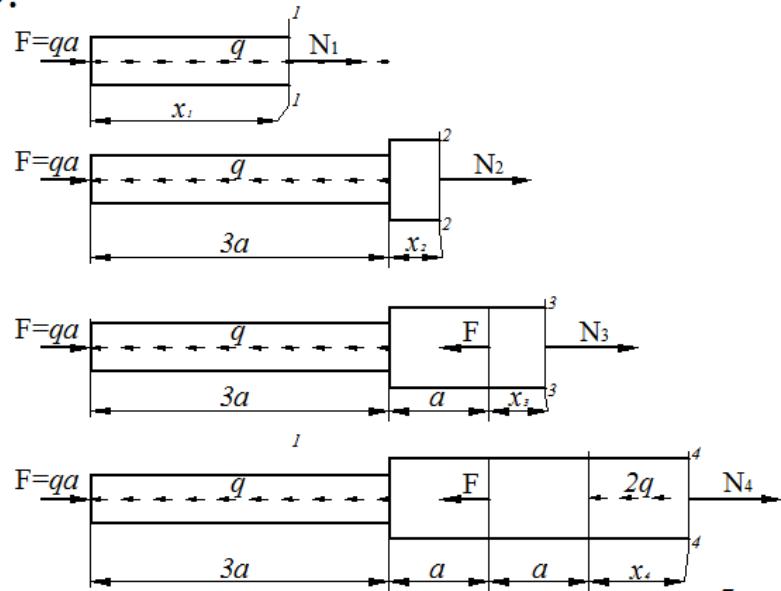
**2.2.5-masala.** To‘plangan va teng tarqalgan kuchlar bilan yuklangan brus uchun bo‘ylama kuch aniqlansin va epyurasi qurilsin (2.2.5-shakl).

**Yechish.** Yuklanish oraliqlari 2.2.8- shakl, a-da ko‘rsatilgan. I-oraliqning tayanchdan ozod tomonidan x masofada tanlangan I-I-qirqim bilan ko‘rsatilgan ko‘ndalang kesimidagi (2.2.8 shakl, b) ichki kuchni aniqlaymiz. Buning uchun brusni olib qoltingan qismidagi barcha kuchlarni X - o‘qiga proyeksiyalaymiz.

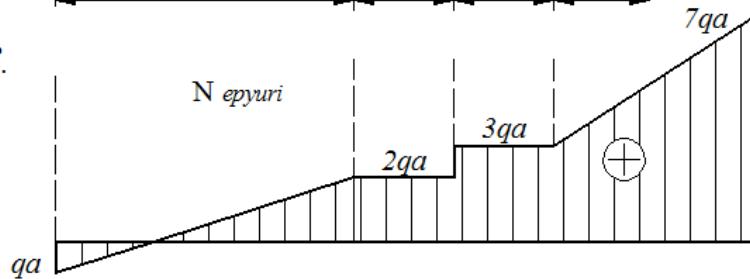
a.



b.



c.



## 2.2.8- shakl

- a) Pog'onali brusning yuklanish sxemasi;
- b) Pog'onali brusning kesilish tartibi;
- c) Pog'onali brusning ichki bo'ylama kuch epyurasi.

$$\sum X = 0, \quad N_1 + F - qx = 0$$

yoki

$$N_1 = -F + qx$$

bu yerda  $qx$  - brusning olib qolingga qismidagi taqsimlangan kuchlarning teng ta'sir qiluvchisi bo'lib,  $0 \leq x \leq 3a$  oraliqda chiziqli qonuniyat bilan o'zgaradi.  $N_1$  kuchni hisoblaymiz:  $x=0$  bo'lsa  $N_1=-F=-qa$  va bo'lsa  $x=3a$   $N_1=2qa$ . Demak brusning boshlang'ich nuqtasida  $N_1$  kuch manfiy va oxirgi nuqtasida musbat ishorali va  $x = \frac{F}{q} = a$  ma'sofada nolga teng bo'ladi.

**II-II oraliq.**  $\sum X = N_2 + F - q3a$  va  $N_3 = 3qa$

**III-III oraliq.**  $\sum X = 0, \quad N_3 = 3qa$

**IV-IV oraliq.**  $\sum X = 0, \quad N_4 + F - q3a - F - 2qx = 0, \quad x = 0$

bo'lsa  $N_4 = 3qa$  va  $x = 2a$  bo'lsa  $N_4 = 7qa - N_x$  ichki bo'ylama kuch brus o'qining uzunligi bo'ylab o'zgarishining grafikasiga ichki bo'ylama kuch epyurasi deyiladi.

**2.2.6-masala.** Shaklda ko'rsatilgan sterjen uchun bo'ylama kuch va normal kuchlanish epyuralari qurilsin (2.2.9-shakl).

**Yechish:** Har bir uchastkadan ixtiyoriy kesim olib bo'ylama kuch va normal kuchlanish uchun quyidagi qiymatlarni topamiz.

DC uchastkada

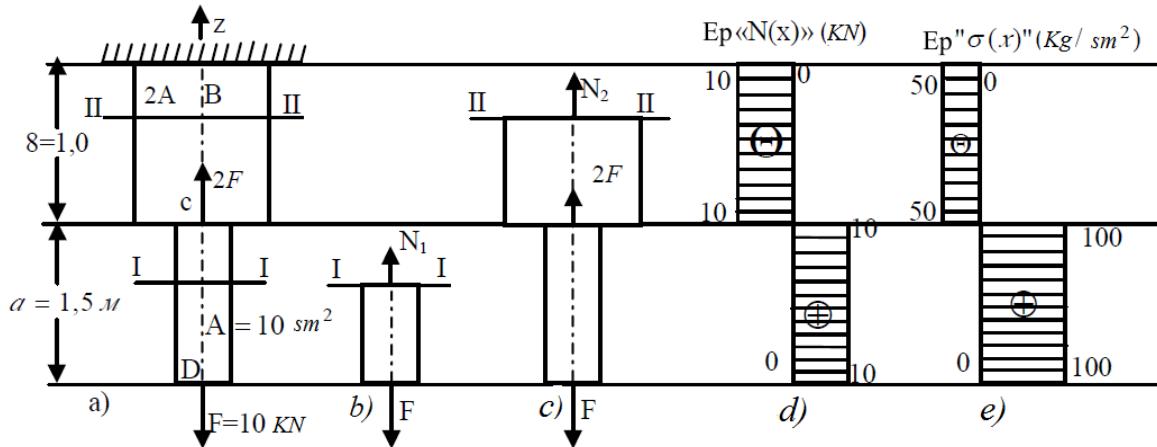
$$\sum z_1 = N_1 - F = 0; \quad N_1 = F = 10 \text{ kN} = \text{const} = 1 \cdot 10^4 \text{ N}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{N_1}{A} = -\frac{10 \cdot 10}{10 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 1 \cdot 10^7 \frac{N}{m^2} = 100 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

## CB uchastkada

$$\sum z_2 = N_2 + 2F - F = 0; \quad N_2 = F - 2F = -10 \text{ kN} = \text{const} = -1 \cdot 10^4 \text{ N}$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{N_2}{2A} = -\frac{10 \cdot 10^3}{2 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-4}} = -0,5 \cdot \frac{10^7 \text{ N}}{\text{m}^2} = 50 \cdot \frac{10^5 \text{ N}}{\text{m}^2}$$



### 2.2.9-shakl

**2.2.7-masala.** Sharnirlar vositasida mahkamlangan sterjenlar sistemasining mustahkamligi tekshirilsin (2.2.10-shakl, a). OA sterjen materiali po'lat, kesim yuzasi doiraviy d=2 sm, OB sterjen materiali mis, kesim yuzasi kvadrat a=2 sm. Sterjenlar vertikal bilan  $\alpha_1 = 30^\circ$  va  $d_2 = 45^\circ$  burchaklar hosil qiladi. Kuch  $F = 5 \cdot 10^4 \text{ N} = 0,05 \text{ MN}$ , po'lat uchun ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish  $[\sigma]_p = 16 \cdot 10^7 \text{ N/m}^2$ , mis uchun ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish  $[\sigma]_M = 1 \cdot 10^8 \text{ N/m}^2$

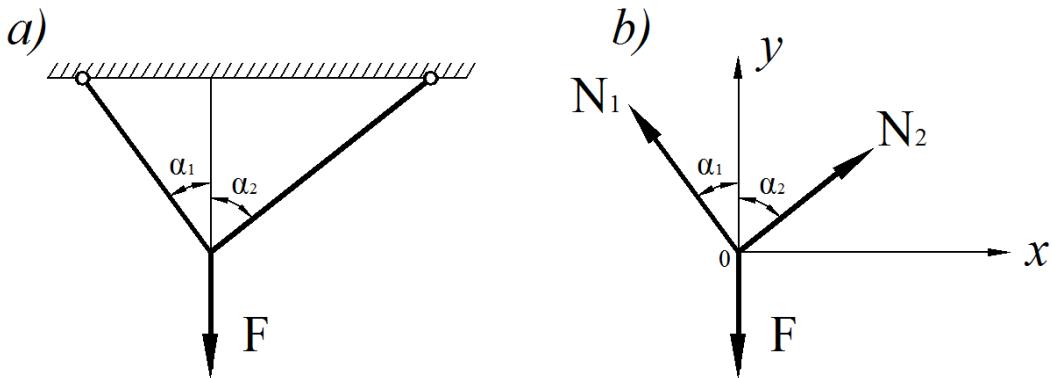
**Yechish.** Sterjenlarni kesib, ularni cho'zuvchi yo'nalishda  $N_1$  va  $N_2$  kuch deb qo'yamiz. Keyin qoldirilgan pastki qism muvozanatini tekshiramiz (2.2.10 shakl,b).

$$\sum X = -N_1 \cos 60^\circ + N_2 \cos 45^\circ = 0$$

$$\sum Y = N_1 \cos 30^\circ + N_2 \cos 45^\circ = 5$$

Tenglamani birga yechamiz  $N_1$  va  $N_2$  qiymatini topamiz:

$$N_1 \approx 3,1 \cdot 10^4 N; \quad N_2 \approx 2,2 \cdot 10^4 N$$



### 2.2.10-shakl

**Yechish.** Sterjenlarni kesib, ularni cho‘zuvchi yo‘nalishda  $N_1$  va  $N_2$  kuch deb qo‘yamiz. Keyin qoldirilgan pastki qism muvozanatini tekshiramiz (2.2.10 shakl,b).

$$\sum X = -N_1 \cos 60^\circ + N_2 \cos 45^\circ = 0$$

$$\sum Y = N_1 \cos 30^\circ + N_2 \cos 45^\circ = 5$$

Tenglamani birga yechamiz  $N_1$  va  $N_2$  qiymatini topamiz:

$$N_1 \approx 3,1 \cdot 10^4 N; \quad N_2 \approx 2,2 \cdot 10^4 N$$

Endi esa kuchlanishlarni aniqlab, sterjenlar mustahkamligini tekshiramiz:

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{N_{\max}}{A} \leq [\sigma];$$

Po‘lat sterjenning ko‘ndalang kesim yuzasi

$$A_1 = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} = \frac{3,14 \cdot (2 \cdot 10^{-2})^2}{4} = 3,14 \cdot 10^{-4} m^2$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{N_1}{A_1} = \frac{3,14 \cdot 10^4}{4 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 1 \cdot 10^8 \frac{N}{m^2} = 10 \cdot 10^7 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$10 \cdot 10^7 \text{ N/m}^2 \leq 1,6 \cdot 10^7 \text{ N/m}^2$$

Po‘lat sterjenning mustahkamligi yetarli:

Mis sterjenning mustahkamligini tekshiramiz

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{N_2}{A_2} = \frac{2,2 \cdot 10^4}{4 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 0,55 \cdot 10^8 \frac{N}{m^2} < 1 \cdot 10^8 \text{ N/m}^2$$

Mis sterjenning mustahkamligi yetarli.

**2.2.8 masala.** Ko‘ndalang kesim yuzasi  $A = 0,8 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$  va uzunligi  $l=1 \text{ m}$  bo‘lgan po‘lat sterjenning  $F=10000 \text{ N}$  cho‘zuvchi kuchdan hosil bo‘lgan absolyut uzayishi aniqlansin.

**Yechish.** Sterjen materiali uchun  $E = 2 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$  ekanligini e’tiborga olib (1.6) ifodadan absolyut uzayishni topamiz:

$$\Delta l = \frac{Fl}{EA} = \frac{10000 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 0,625 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

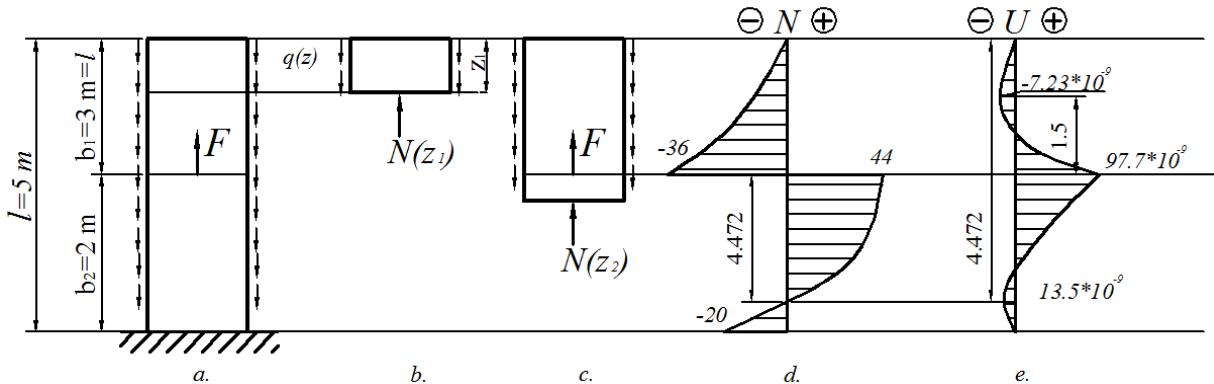
**2.2.9-masala.** Ko‘ndalang kesimi kvadrat shaklidagi po‘lat brus tashqi kuch ta’siridan bo‘ylama yo‘nalishda  $\Delta l = 3,2 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$  ga uzayib, bo‘ylama o‘lchami (uzunligi)  $l = 30 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$  va ko‘ndalang o‘lchami  $h = 1 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$  bo‘lsa, Puasson koeffitsiyenti nechaga teng?

**Yechish.** Puasson koeffitsienti quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$\mu = \frac{\Delta h}{\Delta l} \cdot \frac{l}{h} = \frac{0,03 \cdot 10^{-3}}{0,2 \cdot 10^{-5}} \cdot \frac{30 \cdot 10^{-2}}{1 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 0,28$$

**2.2.10-masala.** Pastki uchi tayanchga qistirib mahkamlangan po‘lat sterjenga  $F=80 \text{ kN}$  ga teng to‘plangan kuch hamda  $q(z)=ql/z$  ( $q=40 \text{ N/m}$

bo‘lib, tayanch kesimga qo‘yilgan) qonuniyat bo‘yicha o‘zgaruvchi tekis tarqalgan yuk ta’sir etmoqda. Sterjenning ko‘ndalang kesim yuzasi  $A=15 \text{ sm}^2 = 15 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$  ga teng. Bo‘ylama kuch va ko‘ndalang kesimlar ko‘chishining epyuralari qurilsin (2.2.10-shakl, a).



## 2.2.10-shakl

**Yechish.** Sterjenni yuqori uchidan boshlab ikkita oraliqqa ajratamiz va kesish usulini tadbiq etamiz.

I oraliq:  $0 \leq z_1 \leq 3 \text{ m}$

$$N(z_1) = - \int_0^{z_1} \frac{q}{l} z dz = - \frac{q z_1^2}{2l} = -4 z_1^2$$

bunda:

$$z_1 = 0, \quad N(0) = 0;$$

$$z_2 = 2, \quad N(2) = -16 \text{ kN};$$

$$z_3 = 3, \quad N(3) = -36 \text{ kN};$$

II oraliq:  $3m \leq z_2 \leq 5m$

$$N(z_{12}) = F - \int_0^{z_2} \frac{q}{l} z dz = F - \frac{q z_2^2}{2l}$$

yoki

$$N(z_2) = 80 - 4z_2^2$$

bunda:

$$z_2 = 3, \quad N(3) = 80 - 36 = 44 \text{ kN};$$

$$z_2 = 4,472 \quad N(4,472) = 0;$$

$$z_2 = 5 \quad N(5) = -20 \text{ kN}.$$

2.2.10-shakl, (d) da bo‘ylama kuch epyurasi qurilgan.

Tayanch kesimda ko‘chish nolga teng. II oraliqda yotuvchi z kesimlarni quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$U(z_2) = \int_{z_2}^5 \frac{N(z)dz}{EA} = \int_{z_2}^5 \frac{(80 - 4z_2^2)}{EA} dz = \frac{1}{EA} \left( 233,33 - 80z_2 + \frac{4}{3}z_2^3 \right).$$

$$\text{bu yerda, } EA = 15 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{11} = 3 \cdot 10^8 \frac{N}{m^2} \cdot m^2 = 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ N}$$

Eng katta ko‘chishni topamiz:

$$\frac{dU(z_2)}{dz_2} = -80 + 4z_2^2 = 0 \text{ bundan, } z_2 \approx 4,472 \text{ m}$$

demak,  $z_2 = 5 \text{ m}$  da  $U(5)=0$ ;

$$z_2=4,472 \text{ m da } U(4,472) = -\frac{4,0644}{EA} = -13,548 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m};$$

$$z_2=3 \text{ m da } U(3) = \frac{29,33}{EA} = 97,77 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

I oraliq uchun ko‘chishning ifodasini topamiz:

$$U(z_1) = U(3) + \int_{z_1}^3 \frac{N(z)dz}{EA} = 97,77 \cdot 10^{-9} - \int_{z_1}^3 \frac{4z^2 dz}{EA} = -22,23 \cdot 10^{-9} + \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{z_1^3}{EA}$$

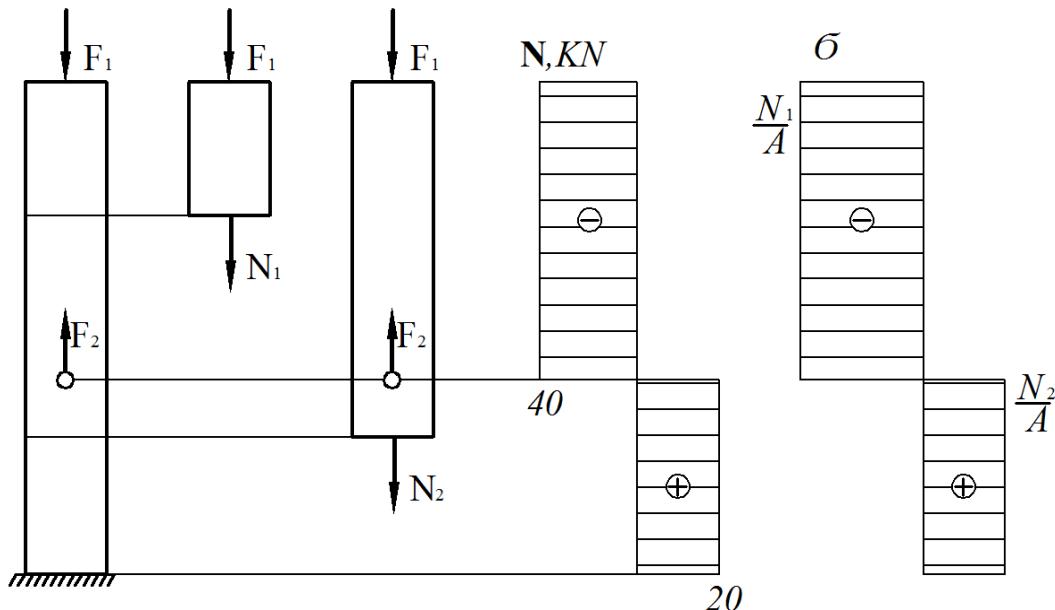
$$z_1=0 \text{ bo‘lsa, } U(0);$$

$$z_1=1,5 \text{ bo'lsa, } U(1,5)=-7,23 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m;}$$

$$z_1=3 \text{ bo'lsa, } U(3)=97,77 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m.}$$

Yuqorida hosil qilingan qiymatlar asosida ko'chish epyurasini quramiz (2.2.10-shakl, e).

**2.2.11-masala.** Ko'rsatilgan po'lat ustunga  $F_1=40 \text{ kN}$  va  $F_2=60 \text{ kN}$  kuch ta'sir qilyapti. Mustahkamlik va bikrlik shartidan kelib chiqib ustunning ko'ndalang kesim o'lchamlari aniqlansin.  $A=0,5 \text{ m}$ ;  $[\sigma]=180 \text{ MPa}$ ;  $[\delta]=1 \text{ mm}$  (2.2.11-shakl).



### 2.2.11-shakl

**Yechish.** Bo'ylama kuch qiymatlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$1\text{-oraliq: } \sum X = 0 - N_1 - F_1 = 0; \quad N_1 = F_1 = -40 \text{ kN}$$

$$2\text{-oraliq: } \sum X = 0 - N_2 + F_2 - F_1 = 0; \quad N_2 = F_2 - F_1 = 60 - 40 = 20 \text{ kN;}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{N_1}{A} = -\frac{40}{A} \cdot \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2}; \quad \sigma_2 = \frac{N_2}{A} = \frac{20}{A} \text{ kN/m}^2$$

Bo'ylama kuch N va normal kuchlanish  $\sigma$  larning epyurasini quramiz:

Mustahkamlik shartidan:  $\sigma = \frac{N_{\max}}{A} \leq [\sigma]$

$$A = \frac{|-40 \cdot 10^3|}{180 \cdot 10^6} = 2,22 \cdot 10^{-4} m^2$$

Bikrlik shartidan: C kesimning ko‘chishi  $[\delta] = 1$  mm dan oshmasligi kerak.

$$\delta_c = \Delta l_1 + \Delta l_{II} = \frac{N_1 \cdot 2\alpha}{EA} + \frac{N_{II}\alpha}{EA} = (N_1 \cdot 2 + N_{II}) \leq [\delta]$$

B bundan ustun sterjenining ko‘ndalang kesim yuzasi quyidagicha anqlanadi:

$$A \geq \frac{\alpha}{E[\delta]} (N_1 \cdot 2 + N_{II}) = \frac{0,5}{2 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 0,001} (-40 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 2 + 20 \cdot 10^3) = |-1,5 \cdot 10^{-4}| m^2$$

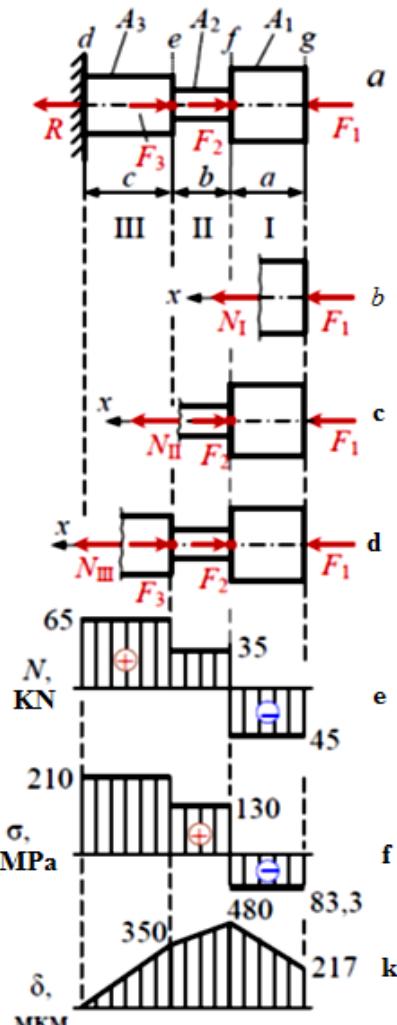
Mustahkamlik va bikrlik shartidan ko‘ndalang kesim yuzasining kattasini tanlaymiz.

$$A \geq 2,2 sm^2$$

**2.2.12-masala.** Ko‘satilgan pog‘onali brus uchun bo‘ylama kuch N, normal kuchlanish  $\sigma$  va absolyut cho‘zilish  $\delta$  larning epyurasi qurilsin (2.2.12-shakl):

Berilgan:

$F_1 = 45$  kN;  $F_2 = 80$  kN;  $F_3 = 30$  kN; Material po‘lat



$$A_1=5,4 \text{ sm}^2; \quad A_2=2,7 \text{ sm}^2, A_3=3,1 \text{ sm}^2; \sigma_x=250 \text{ MPa};$$

$$a=0,3 \text{ m}; \quad b=0,2 \text{ m}; \quad c=0,4 \text{ m}; \quad E=2 \cdot 10^5 \text{ MPa}$$

Masalani yechish uchun brusni o‘zligini bo‘yiga oraliqlarga ajratamiz. Masalalarni yechishda mahkamlangan reaksiya kuchi R ni aniqlaymiz:

$$\sum X=0, \quad R=F_3+F_2-F_1=0;$$

$$R=F_3+F_2-F_1=30+80-45=0$$

Bo‘ylama kuch N ning qiymatlarini  
aniqlash uchun erkin (mahkamlanmagan) **2.12-shakl**

qismidan boshlab kesish usulidan foydalanamiz. Bo‘ylama kuch N ning yo‘nalishini kesimdan qolgan qismga cho‘zuvchi qilib qo‘yamiz. Ichki zo‘riqish kuchlarining yo‘nalishini teskarisiga yo‘naltirsak ishorasi ham teskarisiga o‘zgaradi.

A. Har bir oraliq uchun bo‘ylama kuch N ning qiymatlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$\text{I oraliq: } \sum X = 0; \quad -N_1 - F_1 = 0; \quad N_1 = -F_1 = -45 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{II oraliq: } \sum X = 0; \quad -N_2 + F_2 - F_1 = 0; \quad N_2 = F_2 - F_1 = 80 - 45 = 35 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{III oraliq: } \sum X = 0; \quad -N_3 + F_3 + F_2 - F_1 = 0; \quad N_3 = F_3 + F_2 - F_1 = 30 + 80 - 45 = 65 \text{ kN}$$

Ichki zo‘riqish kuchlarining epyurasi - bu brusning uzunligi bo‘yiga ularning tarqalish qiymatini ko‘rsatuvchi qonuniyat grafikasiga aytildi.

B. Har bir oraliq uchun normal kuchlanish  $\sigma$  larning qiymatini aniqlaymiz.

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{N_1}{A_1} = \frac{-45 \cdot 10^3}{5,4 \cdot 10^{-4}} = -8,33 \cdot \frac{10^7 \text{ N}}{\text{m}^2} = -83,3 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{N_2}{A_2} = \frac{35 \cdot 10^3}{2,7 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 1,30 \cdot \frac{10^8 N}{m^2} = 130 MPa$$

$$\sigma_3 = \frac{N_3}{A_3} = \frac{65 \cdot 10^3}{3,1 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 2,10 \cdot \frac{10^8 N}{m^2} = 210 MPa$$

C. Oquvchanlik chegarasidagi extiyojlik koeffitsientini aniqlaymiz.

I oraliq:  $n = \frac{\sigma_{ok}}{\sigma_I} = \frac{250}{|-83,3|} = 3,0$ ; mustahkamligi ortiqcha.

II oraliq:  $n = \frac{\sigma_{ii}}{\sigma_{II}} = \frac{250}{130} = 1,92$ ; mustahkamligi yetarli

III oraliq:  $n = \frac{\sigma_k}{\sigma_{II}} = \frac{250}{210} = 1,19$ ;  $-n$  yetarli emas.

Odatda plastik materiallar uchun extiyotlik koeffitsiyentini  $[n]=1,3 \div 2,2$  qabul qilinadi.

Ko‘rinib turibdiki: I oraliq ko‘ndalang kesim o‘lchamlarini kichkina tanlash mumkin, III oraliq ko‘ndalang kesim o‘lchamlarini oshirish kerak bo‘ladi. Agar  $n=2$  deb qabul qilsak, ruxsat etilgan normal kuchlanish quyidagicha teng bo‘ladi:

$$[\sigma] = \frac{\sigma_{ok}}{[n]} = \frac{350}{2} = 175 MPa$$

Ko‘ndalang kesim yuzalarini quyidagicha tanlash mumkin:

$$A_I \geq \frac{N_1}{[\sigma]} = \frac{|-45 \cdot 10^3|}{175 \cdot 10^6} = 2,57 \cdot 10^{-4} m^2$$

$$A_{III} \geq \frac{N_{III}}{[\sigma]} = \frac{65 \cdot 10^3}{175 \cdot 10^6} = 3,71 \cdot 10^{-4} m^2$$

D. Har bir oraliqning absalyut cho‘zilishini aniqlaymiz:

$$\Delta l_1 = \frac{N_1 a}{EA_1} = \frac{-45 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,3}{2 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 2,57 \cdot 10^{-4}} = -263 \text{ mkm}$$

$$\Delta l_2 = \frac{N_2 b}{EA_2} = \frac{35 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,2}{2 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 2,7 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 130 \text{ mkm}$$

$$\Delta l_3 = \frac{N_3 c}{EA_3} = \frac{65 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,2}{2 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 3,71 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 350 \text{ mkm}$$

E. Ko‘ndalang kesimlarning ko‘chishini aniqlaymiz:  $\delta_d = 0$

$$\delta_e = \Delta l_{III} = 350 \text{ mkm}$$

$$\delta_f = \Delta l_{III} + \Delta l_{II} = 350 + 130 = 480 \text{ mkm}$$

$$\delta_g = \Delta f + \Delta l_I = 480 - 263 = 217 \text{ mkm}$$

Yuqoridagi natijalardan foydalanib ko‘ndalang kesimlarning epyurasini quramiz.

**2.2.13-masala.** 2.2.13-shaklda ko‘rsatilgan sterjenning mustahkamligi tekshirilsin. Quyidagilar berilgan:

$$F=250 \text{ kN}; A=4 \times 4=16 \text{ sm}^2 [\sigma]=1600 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

### 2.2.13-shakl

**Yechish:** Statik muvozanat tenglamalarini tuzamiz:

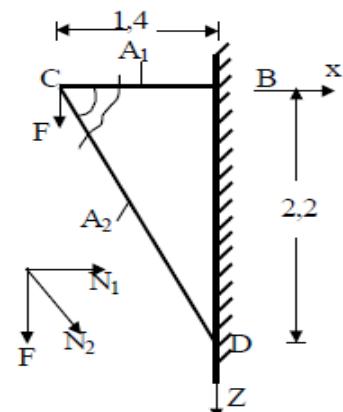
$$\sum X = N_1 + N_2 \cos 45^\circ = 0$$

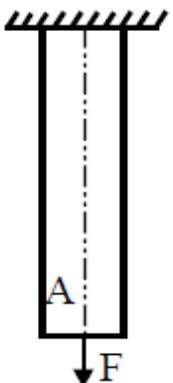
$$\sum Y = -N_2 \cos 45^\circ - F = 0$$

$$N_2 = -354 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_1 = 250 \text{ kN}$$

Sterjen ko‘ndalang kesimdagi normal kuchlanishni topamiz  $A = \frac{250 \cdot 10^2}{16} = 1562,5 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{sm}^2}$





$$\sigma_2 = \frac{N_2}{A} = -\frac{354 \cdot 10^2}{16} = 2210 \frac{kg}{sm^2}$$

Mustahkamlik shartiga asosan  $\sigma_1 \leq [\sigma]$ ;  $1562,5 \leq 1600$ .

$$\sigma_2 \geq [\sigma], 2210 \geq 1600.$$

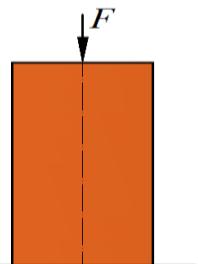
Birinchi sterjenning mustahkamligi yetarli, ikkinchi sterjenning mustahkamligi esa yetarli emas.

**2.2.14-masala.** Sement qorishmasi yordamida g‘ishtdan terilgan ustun  $F=70$  kN bo‘ylama kuch bilan siqilyapti.  $[\sigma]=12$  kg/sm<sup>2</sup> bo‘lganda ustunning ko‘ndalang kesim o‘lchamlari  $a$  topilsin

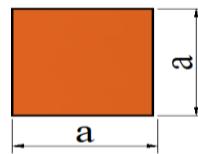
**Yechish:** Ustunning ko‘ndalang kesim yuzini aniqlaymiz.

$$A \geq \frac{N_{\max}}{[\sigma]} = \frac{F}{[\sigma]} = \frac{70 \cdot 10^2}{12} = 583,3 \text{ sm}^2$$

kvadratning tomoni  $a = \sqrt{583,3} = 24,15 \text{ sm}$ . Ustun ko‘ndalang kesimning tomonini bir g‘ishtdan qilib qurish kerak ekan.



**2.2.15-masala.** 2.2.15-shaklda ko‘rsatilgandek sharnir vositasida tutashtirilgan sterjenlarning C sharniriga F yuk qo‘yilgan. Qo‘yilishi mumkin bo‘lgan F kuch aniqlansin.



Quyidagilar berilgan:

CB sterjen po‘latdan bo‘lib uning uchun:

$$A_1 = 6 \text{ sm}^2, [\sigma] = 1600 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

CD sterjen yog‘ochdan bo‘lib

$$A_2 = 300 \text{ sm}^2; [\sigma]_u = 80 \text{ kg/sm}^2; [\sigma]_c = 35 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

**Yechish:** Kesish usulidan foydalanib,  $N_1$  va  $N_2$  zo‘riqish kuchlarining vo‘nalishini ko‘rsatib, muvozanat tenglamalarini tuzatamiz.

2.15-shakl

$$\sum X = N_1 + N_2 \cos \alpha = 0 \quad (\text{a})$$

$$\sum X = F + N_2 \sin \alpha = 0 \quad (\text{b})$$

BCD uchburchakdan CD gipotenuza  $CD = \sqrt{1,4^2 + 2,2^2} = 2,6$

$$\text{Bu uchburchakdan } \cos \alpha = \frac{CB}{CD} = \frac{1,4}{2,6} = 0,538;$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{BD}{CB} = \frac{2,2}{2,6} = 0,846;$$

$$(\text{b}) \text{ dan } N_2 = \frac{F}{\sin \alpha} = -\frac{F}{0,846} \text{ bo‘ladi:}$$

$$(\text{a}) \text{ dan } N_1 = -N_2 \cos \alpha = -F \frac{0,538}{0,846} = -0,636 F; N_2 = -1,182 F \text{ bo‘ladi.}$$

$N_1$  va  $N_2$  zo‘riqish kuchlarining ishorasidan ko‘rinadiki, CB sterjen cho‘ziladi, CD esa siqiladi

CB sterjenning mustahkamlik shartidan:

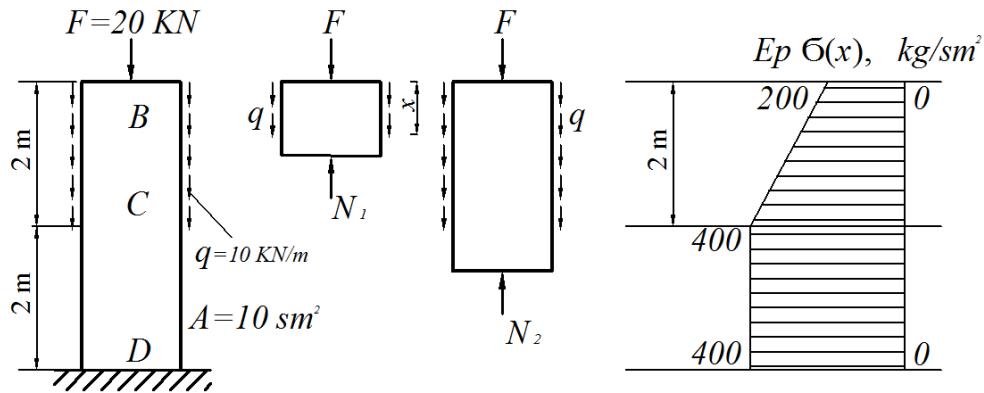
$$\sigma_1 = \frac{N_1}{A_1} = \frac{0,636}{6} F = 0,10 F \leq 1600; \quad F = 15094 \text{ kg}$$

CD sterjenning mustahkamlik shartidan:

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{N_2}{A_2} = -\frac{1,182}{360} F = -0,0039 F \leq -3 \cdot 5; \quad F = 8974 \text{ kg}$$

Shunday qilib, ruxsat etilgan yuk CD sterjenning mustahkamlik shartidan aniqlanar ekan.

**2.16-masala.** 2.16-shaklda ko‘rsatilgan po‘lat sterjen uchun normal kuchlanish epyurasi qurilsin, agar  $E = 2 \cdot 10^6 \text{ kg/sm}^2$  bo‘lsa sterjenning absolyut cho‘zilish va potensial energiyasi topilsin. Sterjenning yuqori qismiga uzunligi bo‘yicha tekis taqsimlangan va intensivligi  $q=10 \text{ kN/m}$  bo‘lgan o‘q bo‘yicha kuch ta’sir etadi.



## 2.2.16-shakl.

**Yechish.** Kesish usulidan foydalanib har bir uchastkadagi bo‘ylama kuch normal kuchlanishni topib, normal kuchlanish epyurasini qoramiz.

$$\text{BC uchastkada } N_1(x) = -F - qx; \quad (0 \leq x \leq 2) \quad N_1(2) = -40 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{CD uchastkada } N_2(x) = -F - q \cdot 2 = -40 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{BC uchastkada } (0 \leq x \leq 2)$$

$$\sigma_1(0) = \frac{N_1(0)}{A} = -\frac{20 \cdot 10^2}{10} = -200 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{sm}^2},$$

$$\text{CD uchastkada}$$

$$\sigma_2(x) = \frac{N_2(x)}{A} = -\frac{40 \cdot 10^2}{10} = -400 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{sm}^2},$$

Sterjenning absolyut cho‘zilishi

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta l &= -\int_0^{\frac{l}{2}} \frac{N_1(x)dx}{EA} - \frac{N_2(x) \cdot \frac{l}{2}}{EA} = -\int_0^{\frac{l}{2}} \frac{(F + qx)dx}{EA} - \frac{(F + 2q)l}{2EA} = \\
&= -\frac{Fl}{2EA} - \frac{ql^2}{8EA} - \frac{Fl}{2EA} - \frac{ql}{EA} = -\frac{Fl}{EA} - \frac{ql}{EA} - \frac{ql^2}{8EA} = \\
&= -\frac{20 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 200}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10} - \frac{10 \cdot 200}{2 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10} - \frac{10 \cdot 200^2}{8 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10} = -0,0126 \text{ sm}
\end{aligned}$$

Sterjendagi to‘plangan potensial energiya quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$U = \frac{1}{2} F \Delta l = \frac{1}{2} 20 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 0.0126 = 12,6 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{sm}$$

### 2.3. Cho‘zilish va siqilishda statik noaniq masalalar

Inshoot va konstruksiya elementlarida (sterjenlarida) noma’lum reaksiya kuchlari soni yoki ichki zo‘riqish kuchlarining soni statik muvozanat tenglamalar sonidan ortiq bo‘lsa, bunday sistemalarga statik aniqmas masalalar deyiladi.

Cho‘zilish va siqilishda statik aniqmas masalalarini hisoblash quyidagi tartibda amalga oshiriladi:

1. Konstruksiyadagi tashqi, ichki zo‘riqish kuchlari va reaksiya kuchlarining yo‘nalishlari belgilanadi;

2. Statikaning ma’lum bo‘lgan tenglamalari tuziladi;

3. Masalaning statik noaniqlik darajasi aniqlanadi:  **$\mathbf{n}=\mathbf{S}-\mathbf{m}$** ;

bunda, n-masalaning noaniqlik darajasi;

S - noma’lum kuchlar soni;

m - tuzish mumkin bo‘lgan statik muvozanat tenglamalar soni.

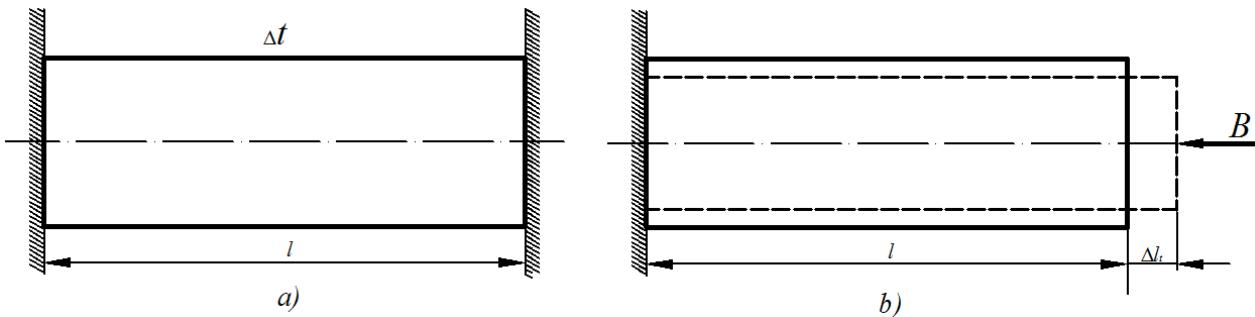
4. Masalaning shartlaridan foydalanib qo'shimcha deformatsiya tenglamalari tuziladi: (qo'shimcha deformatsiya tenglamalari soni statik noaniqlik darajasiga teng).

5. Qo'shimcha deformatsiya va statik muvozanat tenglamalari birgalikda yechilib, masalada statik aniq masalaga aylantiriladi yoki noma'lum ichki zo'riqish kuchlarining qiymatlari aniqlanadi.

Ko'pgina holatlarda statik aniqmas masalalar asosiy sistema tanlash yo'li bilan yechiladi.

Asosiy sistema sterjendagi ortiqcha bog'lanish tashlab yuborilib, o'rniga bog'lanish reaksiya kuchiga teng bo'lgan noma'lum kuch qo'yilishi yo'li bilan tanlanadi, ya'ni berilgan sistemaga ekvivalent sistema hosil qilinadi.

Ekvivalent sistemadagi noma'lum kuch va sistemaga ta'sir qilayotgan kuchlardan hosil bo'ladigan ko'chishlarning miqdorlari nolga tenglashtirilib, noma'lum kuch (reaksiya kuchi) qiymati topiladi. Keyin esa statik aniq sistema kabi ichki zo'riqish kuchlari aniqlanadi.



Statik noaniq masalada harorat o'zgarishi ta'sirida hosil bo'ladigan kuchlanishlarni aniqlashda ham yuqoridagi tartib saqlanib qoladi.

$$\alpha l \Delta t = \frac{Bl}{EA}; \quad B = E \cdot A \cdot \alpha \cdot \Delta t; \quad \sigma = E \cdot \alpha \cdot \Delta t.$$

**2.3.1-masala.** Ko'ndalang kesim yuzasi A ga teng bo'lgan ustunning yuqori uchi shipga, pastki uchi esa polga qistirib mahkamlangan bo'lib, unga  $F_1=50$  kN va  $F_2=100$  kN tashqi kuchlar qo'yilgan (2.3.1-shakl).

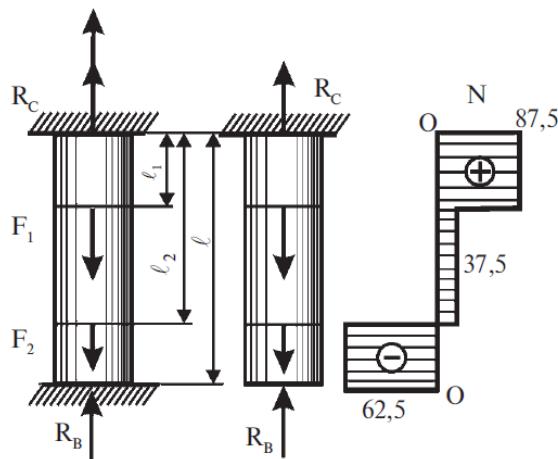
Ustunning ko'ndalang kesimi hosil bo'luvchi zo'riqish kuchlarini topish talab etiladi. Bikrlik  $EA=\text{const}$ ,  $l_1=0.3\text{m}$ ,  $l_2=1.1\text{ m}$ ,  $l=2\text{ m}$  deb hisoblansin.

**Yechish.** 1. Masalani statik tomonini tekshiramiz. Yuqori va pastki tayanchlarni  $R_c$  va  $R_b$  reaksiya kuchlari bilan almashtiramiz.

Ustun F kuch va ship bilan polning reaksiyalari ta'sirida muvozanat holatida turadi, shu sababli, statikaning muvozanat tenglamasi quyidagicha ko'rinishda yoziladi:

$$\sum X_i = 0, \quad \text{yoki} \quad R_c + R_b - F_1 - F_2 = 0$$

Oxirgi tenglamada ikkita noma'lum bor, ya'ni masala bir marta statik aniqlamasdir. Qo'shimcha tenglama tuzish uchun deformatsiyalarni solishtirish usulidan foydalanamiz.



2. Ustunni pastki tayanchdan ozod qilib, asosiy tizim tanlaymiz; berilgan tizimga ekvivalent tizim hosil qilish uchun asosiy tizimga  $F_1$ ,  $F_2$  va  $R_B$  kuchlarni ta'sir ettiramiz.

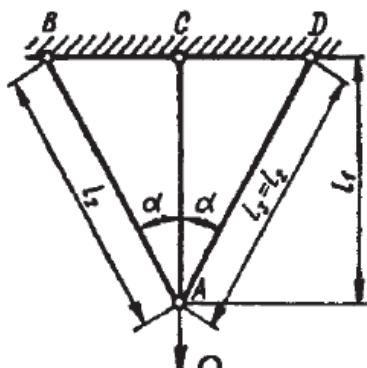
3. Guk qonunidan foydalanib, B kesimning ko'chishini topamiz va uni nolga tenglashtiramiz:

$$\alpha = \frac{F_1 l_1}{EA} + \frac{F_2 l_2}{EA} - \frac{R_B}{EA} = 0$$

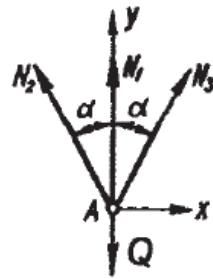
4. Hosil qilingan tenglamalar noma'lum reaksiya kuchlariga nisbatan yechiladi:

$$R_B = 62,5 \text{ kN}, \quad R_C = 87,5 \text{ kN}$$

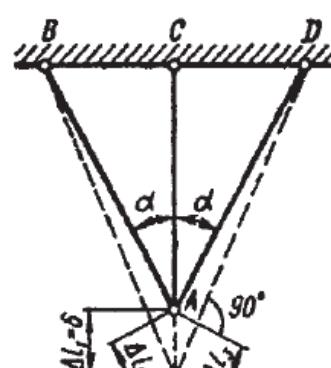
**2.3.2-masala.** Sterjenlar tizimin sharnirli A tuguniga Q yuk osib qo'yilgan (2.3.2.a-shakl). Sterjenlarning materiali, ko'ndalang kesim yuzasi va tashqi yuklangan hosil bo'lgan zo'riqishlar aniqlansin. Bikrlik EA - const deb hisoblamsin.



a)



b)



d)

### 2.3.2-shakl

**Yechish.** 1. Masalaning statik tomonini tahlil qilamiz. Kesish usulidan foydalanib, A sharnirli tugunning muvozanatini tekshiramiz (2.3.2.b-shakl).

$$\sum X_i = 0; \quad N_2 \sin \alpha - N_3 \sin \alpha - Q = 0$$

$$\sum Y_i = 0; \quad N_1 + N_2 \cos \alpha + N_3 \sin \alpha = 0$$

bu tenglamalarning birinchisidan

$$N_2 = N_3$$

Ekanligi ma'lum buni e'tiborga olib, ikkinchisini

$$N_1 + 2N_2 \cos\alpha = Q \text{ shaklida yozamiz.}$$

Oxirigi tenglama ikkita noma'lum bo'lganligi uchun masala bir marta statik aniqmas deyiladi.

2. Masalaning geometrik tomonini tekshiramiz; (2.3.2.d-shakl) dan foydalanib, sterjenlarning deformatsiyalarining orasidagi munosabatni quyidagicha yozamiz:

$$\Delta l_2 = \Delta l_3 = \Delta l_1 \cos \alpha$$

3. Masalaning fizik tomonini qarab chiqamiz. Guk qonuniga asosan sterjenlarning deformatsiyasini aniqlaymiz:

$$\Delta l_1 = \frac{N_1 l_1}{EA}; \quad \Delta l_2 = \frac{N_2 l_2}{EA}.$$

4. Yuqorida olingan tenglamalardan ichki zo'riqish kuchlarini topamiz:

$$N_1 = \frac{Q}{1+2\cos^2 \alpha}; \quad N_2 = N_3 = \frac{Q}{1+2\cos^2 \alpha} \cos \alpha$$

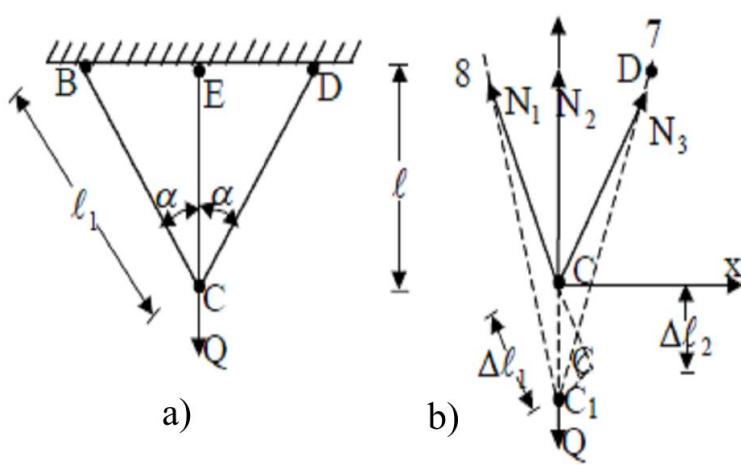
**2.3.3-masala.** Ko'ndalang kesim yuzi bir xil bo'lgan po'latdan yasalgan uchta sterjenlar sistemasi C sharnirga osilgan  $Q=50$  kN yuk ta'sirida bo'ladi.  $\alpha = 30^\circ$  bo'lganda sterjenlardagi zo'riqish kuchlari aniqlansin.

**Yechish:** Sterjinlardagi zo'riqish kuchlarini topish uchun kesish usulidan foydalanib C sharnirning muvozatini tekshiramiz:

$$\sum X = -N_1 \sin \alpha + N_3 \sin \alpha = 0;$$

$$N_1 = N_3 \quad (\text{a})$$

$$\sum Z = N_2 + 2N_2 \cos \alpha = Q; \quad (\text{b})$$



bu (b) tenglamada  $N_1$  va  $N_2$  noma'lum bo'lib, masala bir marta statik aniqmasdir. Bitta qo'shimcha tenglama tuzamiz. C nuqta Q yuk ta'siridan pasayadi natijada uchta sterjen kam cho'ziladi. O'rtadagi sterjenning uzayishi  $\Delta l_2$  ga teng bo'ladi. Chetki sterjenlarning uzayishi bir-biriga teng bo'lib  $\Delta l_1 = \Delta l_3$  bo'ladi.

### 2.3.3-shakl

Bu uchala sterjenlar uzayishining orasidagi munosabatlar quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$\Delta l_2 = \frac{\Delta l_1}{\cos \alpha} \quad (c).$$

Guk qonuniga asosan  $\Delta l_1 = \Delta l_2$  larni  $N_1$  va  $N_2$  zo'riqish kuchlari orqali ifodalangan qiymatini (c) ga qo'ysak quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{N_2 l_2}{EA} = \frac{N_1 l_1}{EA \cos \alpha} \quad (d);$$

bu yerda  $l_1 = \frac{l}{\cos \alpha}$ ;  $l_1 = 1$  bo'lishini hisobga olsak va  $\frac{1}{EA}$  ga qisqartirgandan keyin quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz:

$$N_1 = N_2 \cos^2 \alpha \quad (g)$$

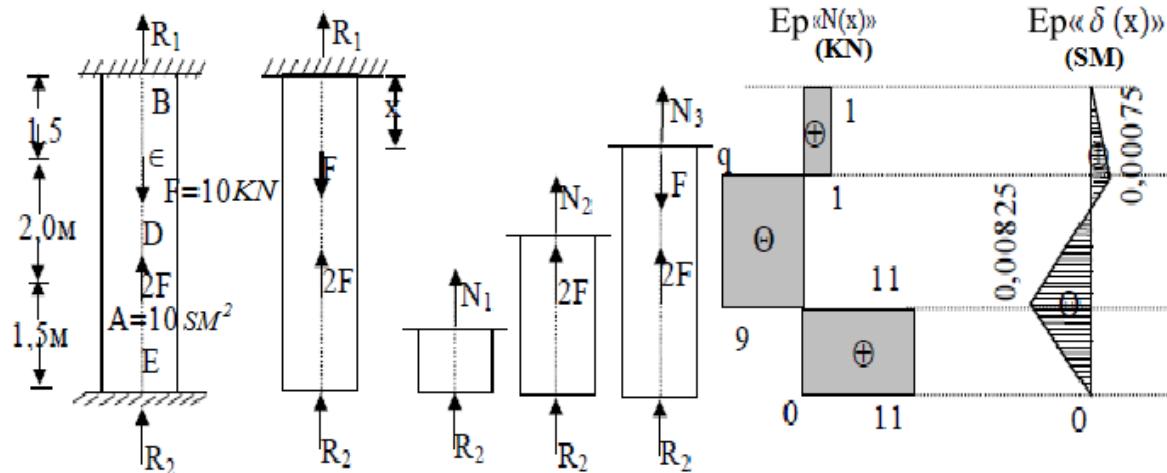
(b) va (g) larni birlgilikda yechib, sterjenlardagi zo'riqish kuchlarini topamiz:

$$N_2 + 2N_2 \cos^3 \alpha = Q;$$

$$N_2 = \frac{Q}{1 + 2 \cos^3 \alpha} = \frac{50}{1 + 2(0,866)^2} = 21,75 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_1 = N_3 = N_2 \cos^2 \alpha = 21,75 \cdot (0,866)^2 = 16,31 \text{ kN}$$

**2.3.4-masala.** Po'lat sterjenning ko'ndalang kesim yuzi o'zgarmas bo'lib, 2.3.4-shaklda ko'rsatilgandek yuklangan. Bo'ylama kuch va ko'chish epyuralari qurilsin.



### 2.3.4-shakl

**Yechish:** Sterjenning muvozanat tenglamasini tuzamiz:

$$\sum Z = R_1 - F + 2F + R_2 = 0; \quad R_1 + R_2 = F. \quad (a)$$

Tenglamada ikkita noma'lum bo'lib, static muvozanat tenglamasi bitta, demak masala bir marta statik aniqlanmasdir.

Bu masalani yechish uchun muvozanat tenglamasiga qo'shimcha bitta tenglama tuzamiz. Buning uchun sterjenni pastki tayanchdan ozod qilib, asosiy sistema tanlaymiz va uni berilgan hamda hozircha noma'lum bo'lgan kuchlar bilan yuklaymiz. E kesimning ko'chishini topib nolga tenglashtiramiz.

$$\delta_E = -\frac{R_2 \cdot 5}{EA} - \frac{2F \cdot 3,5}{EA} + \frac{F \cdot 1,5}{EA} = 0; \quad (b)$$

bundan,

$$R_2 = \frac{1,5F - 7F}{5} = -1,1F = -11 \text{ kN.}$$

(a) dan

$$R_1 = -F - R_2 = -10 - (-11) = 1 \text{ kN}$$

Tekshirish:

$$\sum Z = R_1 + 2F - F + R_2 = 1 + 20 - 10 - 11 = 0.$$

Demak, tayanch reaktsiyalarining qiymatlari to‘g‘ri topilgan ekan.

Kesish usulidan foydalanib, har bir uchastkadagi bo‘ylama kuchlarni topamiz:

$$\text{ED uchastka } \sum Z_1 = 0; \quad N_1 = -R_2 = -(-11) \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{DC uchastka } \sum Z_2 = 0; \quad N_2 = -R_2 - 2F = -(-11) - 20 = -9 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{CB uchastka } \sum Z_3 = 0; \quad N_3 = -R_2 - 2F + F = -(-11) - 20 + 10 = 1 \text{ kN}$$

Endi har bir uchastkaning ko‘chishini topamiz. Buning uchun yuqori tayanchdan  $x$  masofada kesib olib, ko‘chish formulasidan foydalanib shu uchastkaning ko‘chishini topamiz.

$$\text{BC uchastkada } (0 \leq x \leq 1,5) \quad \delta_{BC}(x) = \frac{N_3 x}{EA};$$

$$\delta_B(0) = 0; \quad \delta_c(1,5) = \frac{N_3 \cdot 1,5}{EA} = \frac{1 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 150}{2 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10} = 0,00075 \text{ sm.}$$

$$\text{CD uchastkada } (0 \leq x \leq 1,5) \quad \delta_{CD}(x) = \delta_c(1,5) + \frac{N_2(x-1,5)}{EA};$$

$$\delta_C(1,5) = 0,00075 \text{ sm}; \quad \delta_D(3,5) = 0,00075 - \frac{9 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 200}{2 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10} = -0,00025 \text{ sm.}$$

$$\text{DE uchastkada } (0 \leq x \leq 1,5)$$

$$\delta_{DE}(x) = \delta_D(3,5) + \frac{N_1(x-3,5)}{EA}; \quad \delta_D(1,5) = -0,00825 \text{ sm.}$$

$$\delta_E(5,0) = \delta_D(3,5) + \frac{N_1 \cdot 1,5}{EA} = -0,00825 + \frac{11 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 150}{2 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10} = 0.$$

Topilgan qiymatlardan foydalanib, bo‘ylama kuch va ko‘chish epyurasini quramiz.

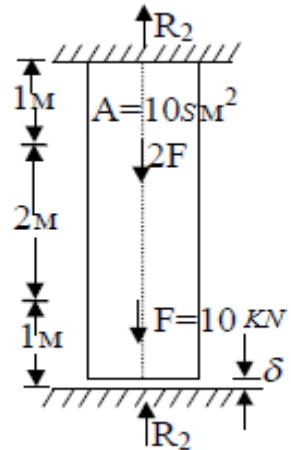
**2.3.5-masala.** 2.3.5-shaklda ko‘rsatilgandek yuklangan sterjening pastki uchi tayanchga  $\delta = 0,01 \text{ sm}$  yetmaydi. Tayanchlarda hosil bo‘ladigan reaksiya kuchlari topilsin.

**Yechish:** F va 2F kuchlar sterjenga qo‘yilgandan so‘ng, uning pastki uchi tayanchga tegib, unda  $R_2$  reaksiya kuchi hosil bo‘ladi.

Muvozanat tenglamasini tuzamiz:

$$\sum Z = R_1 - 2F - F + R_2 = 0; \quad R_1 + R_2 = 3F \quad (\text{a})$$

**2.3.5-shakl**



Bu tenglamada  $R_1$  va  $R_2$  reaksiya kuchlari noma’lum bo‘lib, masala bir marta statik aniqmasdir. Bu masalani yechish uchun statikaning muvozanat tenglamasiga qo‘shimcha deformatsiya tenglamasi deb ataluvchi bitta tenglama tuzamiz. Pastki tayanchni tashlab, uning ta’sirini tayanch reaksiyasi ( $R_2$ ) bilan almashtirsak bo‘ylama  $N=3F$  hosil bo‘ladi va sterjenni cho‘zadi, natijada pastki uchi ko‘chadi va u quyidagicha topiladi:

$$\Delta l_F = \frac{2F \cdot 100}{EA} + \frac{F \cdot 200}{EA} \cdot \frac{2F \cdot 100}{EA} + \frac{F \cdot 200}{EA} - \delta = \frac{R_2 \cdot 400}{EA} \quad (\text{b})$$

bunda,

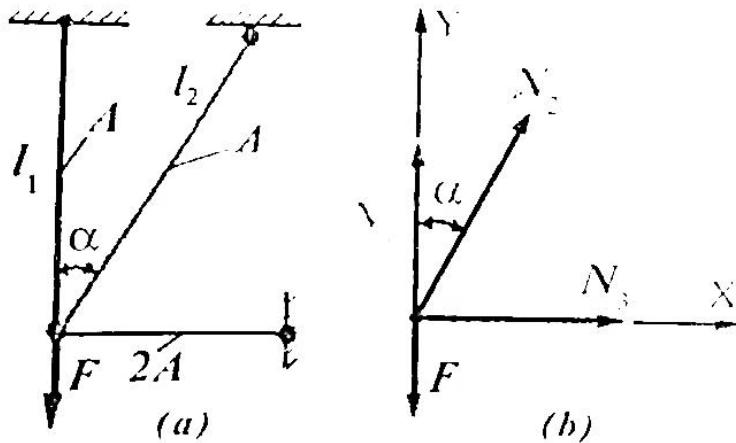
$$400F - EA\delta = R_2$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1}{400} (400 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^2 - 2 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10 \cdot 0,01) = 500 \text{ kg} = 5 \text{ kN} \text{ dan}$$

$$R_1 = 3F = R_2 = 3 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^2 - 500 = 2500 \text{ kg} = 25 \text{ kN.}$$

**2.3.6-masala.** Energetik usul yordamida 2.3.6-shakl (a) da tasvirlangan sterjenlar tizimidagi ichki zo‘riqishlar aniqlansin. Sterjenlar bir xil materialdan yasalgan bo‘lib, quyidagi ma’lumotlar ma’lum:

$$F; l; A; \alpha = 30^\circ; l_1 = l; l_2 = 1,548 \cdot l; l_3 = 0,5774 \cdot l.$$



### 2.3.6-shakl

**Yechish:** C tugunni fikran ajratib (2.3.6-shakl, b), uchta noma’lum bo‘ylama kuchlar mavjudligiga ishonch hosil qilish mumkin. Ma’lumki, bir nuqta (tugun) da kesuvchi kuchlar tizimi ikkita muvozanat tenglamasini tuzishga imkon beradi:

$$\sum X_1 = N_3 + N_2 \cdot \sin \alpha = 0; \quad \sum Y = N_1 + N_2 \cos \alpha - F = 1$$

Demak, masala bir marta statik noaniq ekan.

Deformatsiyaning potensial energiyasini aniqlash ifodasini yozamiz:

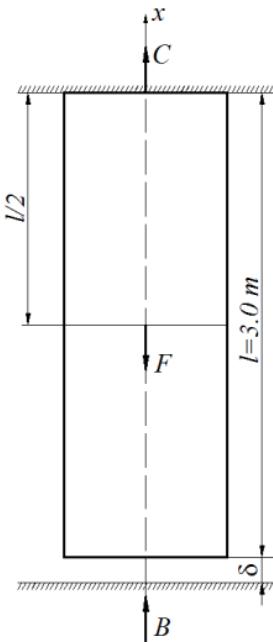
$$U = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{N_i^2 l_i}{2EA_i} = \frac{N_1^2 l_1}{2EA} + \frac{N_2^2 l_2}{2EA} + \frac{N_3^2 l_3}{2EA}.$$

Endi deformatsiyaning potensial energiyasini funksiya  $U=U(N_2)$  shaklida yozib olamiz:

$$U(N_2) = \frac{(F - N_2 \cos \alpha)^2 l}{2EA} + \frac{N_2^2 \cdot 1,1547 l}{2EA} + \frac{(-N_2 \cdot \sin \alpha)^2 \cdot 0}{4EA}$$

yoki:

$$U(N_2) = \frac{l}{2EA} [(F - N_2 \cos \alpha)^2 + 1,1547 \cdot N_2^2 + 0,0723 \cdot N_2^2]$$



Deformatsiya potensial energiyasining minimallik shartiga ko‘ra:

### 2.3.7-shakl

$$\frac{dU}{dN_2} = 0 \text{ yoki}$$

$$\frac{l}{EA} [2(F - N_2 \cos \alpha) \cdot (-\cos \alpha) + 2,3094 \cdot N_2 + 0,1446 \cdot N_2] = 0;$$

bundan,  $N_2=0,439 F$ . Shu sababli,  $N_2=0,6198 F$ ,  $N_3=-0,2195 F$ .

Demak, 1- va 2-sterjenlar cho‘zilishga, 3-sterjen esa siqilishga qarshilik ko‘rsatar ekan.

**2.3.7-masala.** Prizmatik po‘lat sterjenning yuqori uchi mahkamlangan, pastki uchi esa tayanchga  $\delta = 3 \cdot 10^{-4} m$  yetmaydi (2.3.7-shakl). Sterjenning o‘rtasiga  $F = 20 \cdot 10^4 N$  kuch qo‘yilgan. A va B tayanchlardagi reaksiya kuchlar aniqlansin. Elastiklik moduli  $E = 2 \cdot 10^{11} N/m$ , ko‘ndalang kesim yuzi  $F = 16 \cdot 10^{-4} m^2$ , sterjenning uzunligi  $l=3,0 m$ .

**Yechish:** F kuch brusga qo‘yilgandan keyin, brusning pastki uchi bilan orasi yopilib, unda B reaksiya kuchi hosil bo‘ladi. Muvozanat tenglamasini yozamiz:

$$\sum X = C + B - F = 0, \quad C + B = F. \quad (\text{a})$$

Bu tenglamada ikkita noma'lum bo'lib, masala bir marta statik aniqmasdir. Bu masalani yechish uchun yana bitta qo'shimcha statik muvozanat tenglamasi tuzish kerak. Pastki tayanchni tashlab, uning ta'sirini tayanch reaksiyasi B bilan almashtiramiz.

Bunda, bo'ylama  $N=P$  kuch hosil bo‘ladi, u brusni cho‘zadi. Buning oqibatida uning pastki uchi ko‘chadi, bu ko‘chish quyidagi ifodadan topiladi:

$$\Delta l_F = \frac{F \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{EA} \quad (\text{a}_1)$$

bu ko‘chish  $\delta = 0,3$  mm oraliqni yopib, butun sterjenda bo'ylama kuch ta'siridan siqilish hosil qiladi:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta l_F - \delta &= \frac{Bl}{EA} \\ \Delta l_F &= \frac{Bl}{EA} + \delta, \quad \frac{Fl}{2EA} = \frac{Bl}{EA} + \delta. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{b})$$

Yuqorida hosil bo'lgan (a) va (b) tenglamalarni birgalikda yechsak:

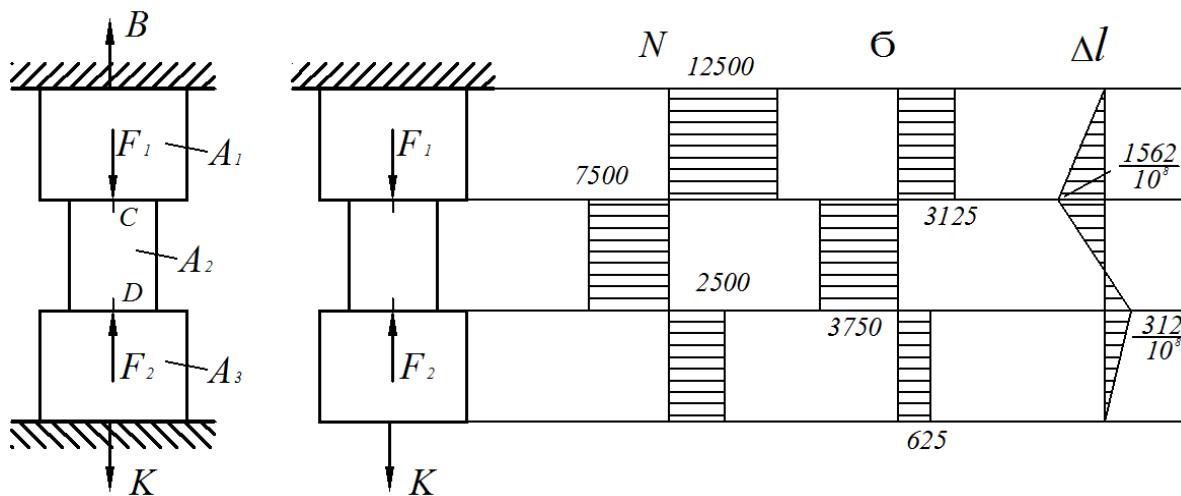
$$B = 0,8 \cdot 10^4 \text{ N} \quad \text{va} \quad C = 13,2 \cdot 10^4 \text{ N},$$

hosil bo‘ladi. Brusning yuqori qismidagi bo'ylama kuch  $N_1 = C$ , va pastki qismidagi bo'ylama kuch  $N_2 = C - F$  bo‘ladi.

Endi kuchlanishlarni aniqlaymiz:

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{N_1}{A} = \frac{132000}{16 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 825 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2.$$

**2.3.8-masala.** Ikki uchi qistirib mahkamlangan brusning uzunligi bo‘ylab  $N$ ,  $\sigma$  va  $\Delta l$  epyuralarini quring. Ko‘ndalang kesimlari  $A_1 = A_3 = 2A_2 = 4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$  bo‘lgan brus  $F_1 = 20 \text{ N}$  va  $F_2 = 10 \text{ kN}$  tashqi kuchlar bilan yuklangan.



**2.3.8-shakl.** Statik noaniq pog‘onali brus uchun bo‘ylama kuch, normal kuchlanish va absolyut uzayish epyurasi.

**Yechish.** Tashqi kuchlar ta’sirida brus uzayishiga va siqilishiga qarshilik ko‘rsatadi  $K$  va  $B$  tayanchlar qarshilik ko‘rsatadi. Tayanch nuqtalaridan brusga reaksiya kuchlari ta’sir qiladi. Reaksiya kuchlarini yo‘nalishini va qiymatini aniqlash uchun tuzilgan muvozanat sharti ikkita noma’lum  $K$  va  $B$  ni beradi. Ya’ni:

$$\sum X = K + B - F_1 + F_2 = 0$$

Sistemadagi noma'lumlar soni statik muvozanat tenglamalaridan ortiqcha, shuning uchun konstruksiya statik aniqmas masalalarga kiradi. Bunday masalalarni qo'shimcha deformatsiya (deformatsiyani taqqoslash) tenglamalarini tuzish usuli bilan yechiladi. Deformatsiyani taqqoslash tenglamasini tuzish tashqi kuchlar ta'sirida tayanchlar oralig'ini masofasi o'zgarmasdan (brusni to'liq deformatsiyasi nolga teng bo'ladi), faqat brusni pog'onalari uzunligi o'zgarishi, ya'ni sistemani tashqi kuchlar ta'siridagi to'liq uzayishining absolyut qiymati  $K$  reaksiya kuchi ta'siridagi to'liq qisqarishini absolyut miqdoriga tengligiga asoslangan:

$$\Delta l_E = \Delta l_{F_1} - \Delta l_{F_2} \text{ bu yerda}$$

$$\Delta l_1 = \frac{F_1 \cdot 1}{FA}; \quad \Delta l_2 = \frac{F_2 \cdot 1}{FA_2} + \frac{F_2 \cdot 1}{FA_1}; \quad va \quad \Delta l_K = K \left[ \frac{1}{FA_1} + \frac{1}{FA_2} + \frac{1}{FA_3} \right] = \frac{2A}{FA_2}$$

$$\text{Demak } \frac{2K}{EA_2} = \frac{F_1 \cdot 1}{E_2 A} - F_2 \left( \frac{1+1}{FA_2} \right) \text{ yoki } K = -\frac{F_2}{4} = -2500 \text{ N}$$

Minus ishorasi,  $K$  reaksiya kuchini yo'naliшини noto'g'ri qabul qilinganligini bildiradi. Demak,  $K$  reaksiya kuchini yo'naliшини teskariga yo'naltiramiz va keying tenglamalarda minus ishorasini hisobga olmaymiz.  $K$  tayanch kuchining qiymatini sistemaning muvozanat tenglamasiga keltirib qo'ysak, ya'ni

$$\frac{F_2}{4} + B - F_1 + F_2 = 0 \text{ bu yerda } B = 12,5 \text{ k}$$

Statik aniqmaslik yo'qotilgandan keyin brusni oraliq pog'onalarida  $N$ ,  $\sigma$  va  $\Delta l$  larni o'zgarishini topamiz va epyurasini quramiz. Buning uchun

brusni oraliqlarga bo‘lamiz. Qirqimlarni chegaralari tashqi kuchlar qo‘yilgan nuqtadan va brusni kesim yuzasi o‘zgarishi oraliqlaridan o‘tgan.

**1-1 qirqim.** Ajratilgan brusni muvozanat tenglamasini tuzamiz:

$$\sum Y = N_1 - K = 0 \quad \text{bu yerdan} \quad N_1 - K = 2500 \text{ N} \quad (\text{cho'zilish})$$

Normal kuchlanish  $\sigma_1 = \frac{N_1}{A_2} = \frac{2500}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 625 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$

**2-2-qirqim.** Sxemadan  $N_2 - K - F_2 = 2500 - 10000 = -7500 \text{ N}$ ,

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{N_2}{A_2} = \frac{7500}{2 \cdot 10^2} = -3750 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2.$$

**3-3-qirqim.** Brusning ajratilgan qismi  $F_1, F_2$  K va  $N_3$  kuchlari ta’sirida. Muvozanat tenglamasi quyidagicha yoziladi.

$$\sum Y = N_3 - F_1 + F_2 - K = 0 \quad \text{bu yerdan} \quad N_3 = 12500 \text{ N}$$

Normal kuchlanish  $\sigma_3 = \frac{N_3}{A_1} = \frac{12500}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 3125 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$

Brusning to‘liq uzayishini topish uchun oraliqlarni chegaralaridagi N o‘zgarmas bo‘lganligi uchun  $\Delta l$  bilan bo‘ylama kuch orasidagi bog‘lanish to‘g‘ri chiziqli qonuniyat bilan o‘zgaradi. K kesim qo‘zg‘almas demak,  $\Delta l_K = 0$  D nuqtani KD oraliqning uzayishiga teng ya’ni

$$\Delta l_D = \frac{N_1 y_1}{E A_3}, \quad y_1 = 0, \quad \Delta l_D = \Delta l_K = 0, \quad \text{va} \quad y_1 = 1 \text{ m},$$

$$\Delta l_D = 312,5 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ m}, \quad \delta = 0,3$$

C nuqtaning to‘liq ko‘chishi KD va DC masofalarni uzayishini yig‘indisiga teng, ya’ni  $\Delta l_C = 312,5 \cdot 10^{-8} + \frac{N_2 y_2}{E A_2}$

$$y_2 = 0 \quad \Delta l_C = \Delta l_D = 312,5 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ m}$$

$$y_2 = 1 \text{ m}; \quad \Delta l_C = -1562,5 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ m}$$

B nuqtaning ko‘chishi brusning AB oralig‘ini to‘liq uzayishiga tengdir,

$$\text{ya’ni } \Delta l_B = -1562,5 \cdot 10^{-8} + \frac{N_3 y_3}{EA_1},$$

$$y_3 = 0; \quad \Delta l_B = -1562,5 \text{ m},$$

$$y_3 = 1 \text{ m}; \quad \Delta l_B = -1562,5 + \frac{12500}{2 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 0$$

B nuqta joylashgan kesimining ko‘chishi nolga teng, chunki bu kesim bikr mahkamlangan.

**2.3.9-masala.** Brus tashqi kuchlar bilan yuklanganligiga qadar pastki kesimi A tayanch nuqtasi bilan  $\Delta = 0,002 \text{ m}$  masofa hosil qilgan. Brusning DC oraliq uzunligi  $\Delta t = 20^0$  ga qizdirilgan (2.3.9-shakl). Agar brusning tashqi kuchlar va harorat ta’siridagi to‘liq uzayishi natijasida  $\Delta$  masofa yopilib brus bilan tayanch orasida o‘zaro ta’sir kuchlari hosil bo‘lsa sistema statik aniqlasmas sistemaga aylanadi.  $\Delta$  masofa yopilmasa yoki yopilib brus bilan tayanch orasida o‘zaro ta’sir kuchlari hosil bo‘lmasa, sistema statik aniqlib qoladi. Berilgan sistema qaysi holatga to‘g‘ri kelishini aniqlash uchu “N” kesimni to‘liq uzayishini topamiz:

$$\Delta_K = \Delta_{F_1} - \Delta_{F_2} + \Delta_t = \frac{F_1 \cdot 1}{EA_1} - \frac{F_2 \cdot 1}{EA_2} - \frac{F_2 \cdot 1}{EA_1} + \alpha \cdot \Delta t \cdot l = 0,002375 \text{ m}$$

Demak  $\Delta_H > \Delta$  yoki  $0,002375 > 0,002 \text{ m}$ , natijada N va A kesimlar tutashadi va A tayanchda reaktiv kuch hosil bo‘lib, sistema statik noaniq bo‘ladi.

Masalani yechish uchun sistemanini muvozanat tenglamasini tuzamiz:

$$\sum Y = K + B + F_2 - F_1 = 0 \text{ yoki } K + B = F_1 - F_2$$

Sistemaning aniqmaslik darajasini ochish uchun qo'shimcha deformatsiya tenglamasini tuzamiz:  $\Delta_H - \Delta = \Delta_K$

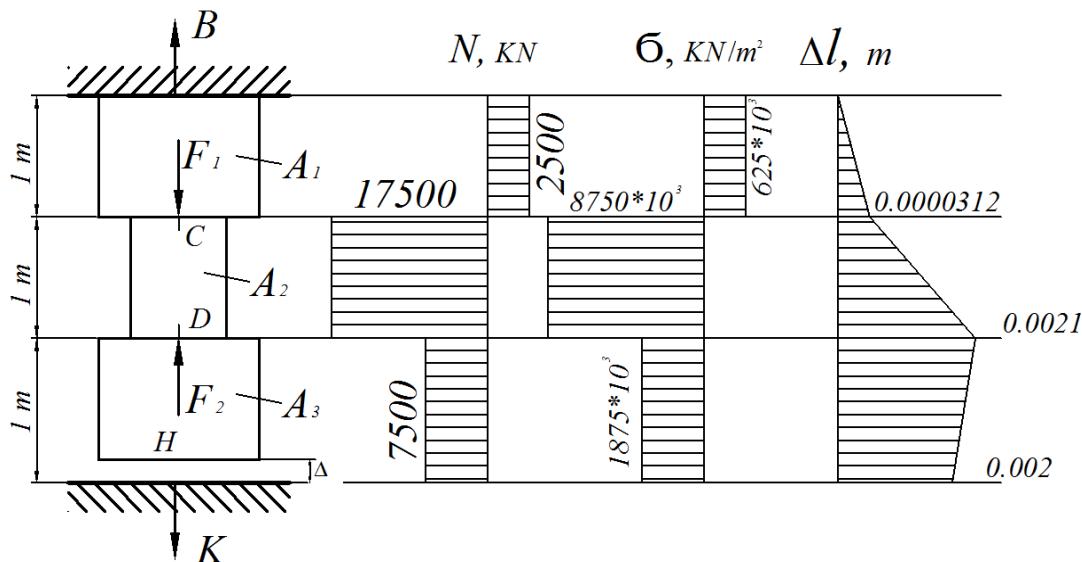
bu yerda,  $\Delta_K = \frac{K_1}{EA_1} + \frac{K_1}{EA_2} + \frac{K_1}{EA_3}$  brusni K reaksiya kuchi ta'siridan uzayishi

$$0,002375 = K \left( \frac{1}{EA_1} + \frac{1}{EA_2} + \frac{1}{EA_3} \right) + \Delta \text{ yoki}$$

$$K = \frac{(0,002375 - 0,002) \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} = 7500 \text{ N}$$

$$B = F_1 - F_2 - K = 20000 - 10000 - 7500 = 2500 \text{ N}$$

Brusni oraliqlarga bo'lib N;  $\sigma$  va  $\Delta l$  larni hisoblaymiz:



### 2.3.9-shakl

**1-1-qirqim.**

$$N_1 = B - 2500 \text{ N} \text{ va } \sigma_1 = \frac{N_1}{A_1} = \frac{2500}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 625 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$$

B kesimning ko‘chishi nolga teng, ya’ni  $\Delta l_B = 0$ , C kesimning ko‘chishini BC masofani to‘liq uzayishiga teng, ya’ni

$$\Delta l_B = \frac{N_1 \cdot 1}{EA_1} = \frac{2500 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 10^{-8} \text{ m}$$

## 2-2-qirqim.

Bo‘ylama kuch  $N_2 = B - F_1 = 2500 - 20000 = -17500 \text{ N}$  normal kuchlanish

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{N_2}{A_2} = \frac{17500}{2 \cdot 10^5} = 8750 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$$

BD oraliq masofasini to‘liq uzayishi quyidagicha topiladi:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta l_D &= 312,5 \cdot 10^{-8} + \frac{N_2 \cdot 1}{EA_2} + \alpha \cdot \Delta t \cdot l = 312,5 \cdot 10^{-3} - \frac{17500 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3}} + 125 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \\ &\cdot 20 \cdot 1 = 0,00209375 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

## 3-3-qirqim

$$N_3 = B - F_1 + F_2 = 2500 - 20000 + 10000 = -7500 \text{ N}$$

$$\sigma_3 = \frac{N_3}{A_3} = \frac{7500}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = -1875 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$$

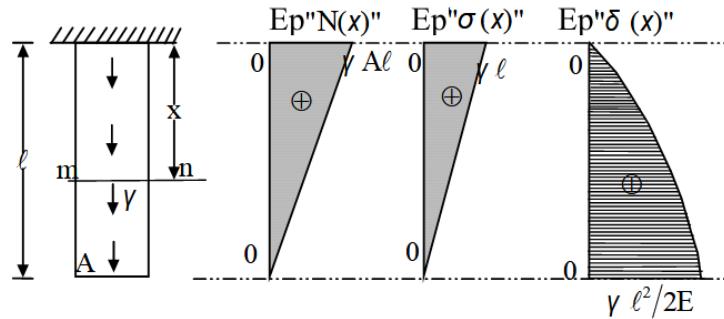
N kesimning ko‘chishi yoki brusning to‘liq uzayishi

$$\Delta l_t = 0,00209375 + \frac{N_3}{EA_3} = 0,00208375 - \frac{17500 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 0,002 \text{ m}$$

## 2.4. Cho‘zilish va siqilishda bruslarning o‘z og‘irligi, teng qarshilik sterjenlar, temperatura ta’siridan hosil bo‘ladigan kuchlanish va deformatsiyalar

**2.4.1-masala.** 2.4.1-shaklda ko‘rsatilgan o‘zgarmas ko‘ndalang kesimli cho‘ziluvchan sterjen uchun bo‘ylama kuch, normal kuchlanish va ko‘chish epyurasi qurilsin. Agar ko‘ndalang kesim yuzi A, elastiklik moduli E va materialning xususiy og‘irligi  $\gamma$  ma’lum bo‘lsa.

**Yechish:** Kesish usulidan foydalanib,  $m-n$  kesim olib ichki kuchlarning teng ta’sir etuvchisi  $N(x)$  quyidagiga teng bo‘ladi.



$$N(x) = \gamma A(\ell - x)$$

**2.4.1-shakl**

Shu kesimdagи normal kuchlanish quyidagiga teng:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(x) &= \frac{N(x)}{A} = \gamma(\ell - x) \\ (0 \leq x \leq \ell); \quad N(0) &= \gamma A \ell; \quad N(\ell) = 0 \\ \sigma(0) &= \gamma \ell; \quad \sigma(\ell) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

m-n kesimning ko‘chishi quyidagicha bo‘ladi:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(x) &= \frac{\gamma A \cdot x \cdot x}{2EA} + \frac{\gamma A(\ell - x) \cdot x}{EA} = \frac{\gamma x(2\ell - x)}{2E} \\ \delta(0) &= 0; \quad \delta(\ell) = \frac{\gamma \ell^2}{2E} \end{aligned}$$

Topilgan qiymatlardan foydalanib  $N(x) \sigma(x)$  va  $\delta(x)$  epyuralarini quramiz:

**2.4.2-masala.** 2.4.2-shaklda ko'rsatilgan uzunligi, materiali bir xil bo'lgan o'zgarmas ko'ndalang kesimli, pog'onab o'zgaruvchi va teng qarshilikli sterjenlar uchun eng katta ko'ndalang kesim yuzi A, xususiy og'irligi Q va absolyut deformatsiyasi aniqlansin.

Quyidagilar berilgan:

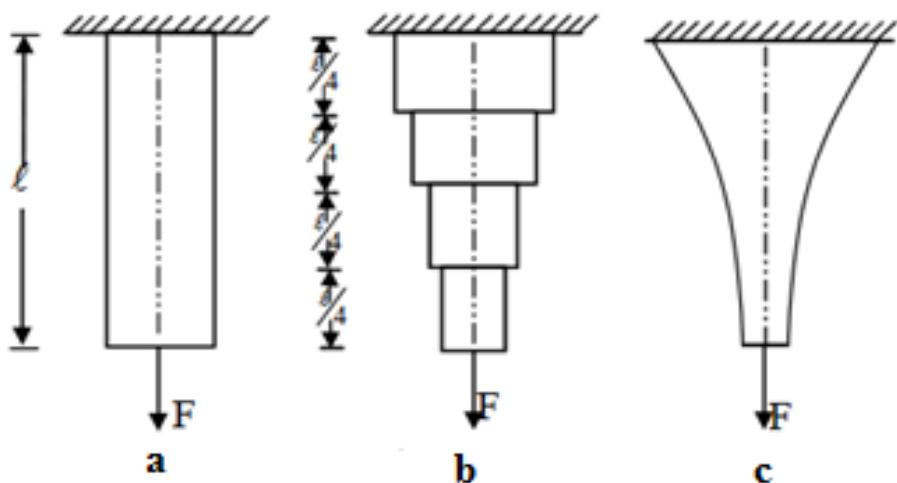
$$F = 20 \text{ kN}$$

$$\gamma = 8 \text{ g / sm}^3$$

$$[\sigma] = 1600 \text{ kg / sm}^2$$

$$E = 2 \cdot 10^6 \text{ kg / sm}^2$$

$$\ell = 20 \text{ m}$$



#### 2.4.2-shakl

**Yechish:** O'zgarmas ko'ndalang kesimli sterjenning yuzasini topamiz (2.4.2-shakl, a).

$$A = \frac{F}{[\sigma] - \gamma\ell} = \frac{20 \cdot 10^2}{1600 - 8 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^3} = 1,26 \text{ sm}^2$$

Xususiy og'irligi

$$Q = \gamma A \ell = 8 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 1,26 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^3 = 20,16 \text{ kg}$$

Absolyut cho'zilishni topamiz

$$\Delta\ell = \frac{(F + \frac{Q}{2})2000}{2 + 10^6 \cdot 1,26} = 1,59 \text{ sm}$$

Pog‘onali sterjenning eng katta ko‘ndalang kesim yuzini topamiz (2.4.2-shakl, b).

$$A = \frac{F[\sigma]^3}{\left([\sigma] - \frac{\ell}{4}\gamma\right)^4} = \frac{F}{\left[\sigma\left(1 - \frac{\gamma\ell}{4[\sigma]}\right)\right]^4} = \frac{20 \cdot 10^2}{1600 \left(1 - \frac{8 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^3}{4 \cdot 1600}\right)} = 1,26 \text{ sm}^2$$

$$Q = [\sigma] \cdot A - F = 1600 \cdot 1,26 - 20 \cdot 10^2 = 16 \text{ kg}$$

$$\Delta\ell = \frac{[\sigma] \cdot \ell}{E} = \left(1 - \frac{\gamma \ell}{2 \cdot 4[\sigma]}\right) = \frac{1600 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^3}{2 \cdot 10^6} \left(1 - \frac{8 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^3}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 1600}\right) = 1,6 \text{ sm}$$

Teng qarshilik ko‘rsatuvchi sterjenning eng katta ko‘ndalang kesim yuzini topamiz (2.4.2-shakl, c).

$$A = \frac{F}{[\sigma]} e^{\frac{\gamma\ell}{[\sigma]}} = \frac{20 \cdot 10^2}{1600} e^{\frac{8 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^3}{1600}} = 1,25 e^{0,01} = 1,26 \text{ sm}^2$$

$$Q = [\sigma]A - F = 1600 \cdot 1,26 - 20 \cdot 10^2 = 16 \text{ kg}$$

Absolyut cho‘zilishini topamiz:

$$\Delta\ell = \frac{[\sigma]\ell}{E} = \frac{1600 \cdot 2000}{2 \cdot 10^6} = 1,6 \text{ sm}$$

**2.4.3-masala.** Pog‘onali sterjen uchta qismdan tuzilgan (2.4.3-shakl, a): uning AB qismi misdan BC qismi alyuminiydan va CD qismi po‘latdan yasalgan. Sterjen ikki devor orasiga qisilgan. Tegishli o‘lchamlar shaklda ko‘rsatilgan. Agar bu sterjen  $55^\circ\text{C}$  isitilsa, uning ayrim qismlaridagi kuchlanishlar qanchadan bo‘ladi? Boshlang‘ich temperatura  $t_0=15^\circ\text{C}$ . Elastiklik moduli, chiziqli kengayish koeffitsiyenti mis, alyuminiy va po‘lat uchun mana bunday:

$$E_M = 1 \cdot 10^{11} \frac{N}{m^2}, \alpha_M = 165 \cdot 10^{-2}, E_{al} = 0,7 \cdot 10^{11} \frac{N}{m^2}, \alpha_{al} = 25,5 \cdot 10^{-6},$$

$$E_P = 2 \cdot 10^{11} \frac{N}{m^2}, \quad \alpha_P = 125 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

**Yechish:** Sterjenning o‘ng tomonini bog‘lanishdan ozod qilamiz va uning ta’sirini  $F$  kuch bilan almashtiramiz (2.4.3-shakl, b). Bu hol-da sterjenning barcha kesimlarida bo‘ylama  $N=F$  kuch ta’sir qiladi. Bu kuch sterjenni siqadi va uning qismlarida har xil deformatsiya hosil bo‘ladi. Sterjenning AB qismining deformatsiyasi:

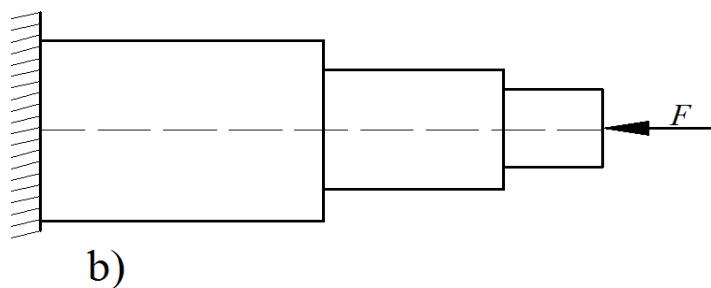
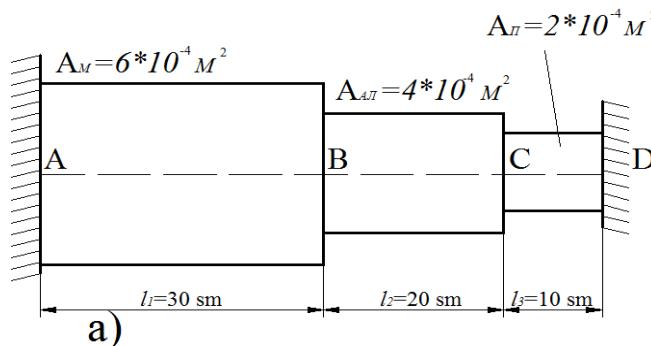
$$\Delta l_{AB} = \frac{N \cdot l_{AB}}{E_M F_M} = \frac{N \cdot 30 \cdot 10^{-2}}{1 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{-4}} = \frac{5N}{10^9} = 5N \cdot 10^{-9} m$$

Sterjen BC qismining deformatsiyasi;

$$\Delta l_{BC} = \frac{N \cdot l_{BC}}{E_{al} F_{al}} = \frac{N \cdot 20 \cdot 10^{-2}}{0,7 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{-4}} = \frac{5N}{0,7 \cdot 10^9} = \frac{5}{0,7} N \cdot 10^{-9}$$

Sterjen CD qismining deformatsiyasi:

$$\Delta l_{CD} = \frac{N \cdot l_{CD}}{E_p F_p} = \frac{N \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-2}}{2 \cdot 10'' \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-4}} = \frac{5N}{10^9} = \frac{5}{2} N \cdot 10^{-9}$$



### 2.4.3-shakl

F kuch ta'siridan butun sterjenning to'la qisqarishi bunday ifodalanadi:

$$\Delta l_F = \Delta l_{AB} + \Delta l_{CD} + \Delta l_{BC} = \frac{5N}{10^{11}} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{0,7} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{205N}{14 \cdot 10^9}$$

Agar sterjenga P kuch ta'sir qilmaganda edi, temperaturaning ko'tarilishi bilan u quyidagi miqdorga cho'zilgan bo'lar edi:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta l_t &= \alpha_M (t^\circ - t_*) l_{AB} + \alpha_{al} (t^{''} - t^\circ) l_{BC} + \alpha (t^\circ - t_*) l_{CD} = (t^\circ - t_*) (\alpha_M l_{AB} + \alpha_{al} l_{BC} + \alpha_p l_{CD}) = \\ &= 40^\circ (165 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 30 + 2,55 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 20 + 125 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 10) \cdot 10^{-2} = 1130 \cdot 40 \cdot 10^{-8}.\end{aligned}$$

Haqiqatda esa sterjen qo'zg'almas ikki devor orasida bo'lganligi uchun u cho'zilmaydi, binobarin:

$$\Delta l_F = \Delta l_T \quad \text{bo'ladi.}$$

$$\text{Demak, } \frac{205N}{14 \cdot 10^{11}} = 1130 \cdot 40 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

Bog'lanishi hosil bo'ladi:

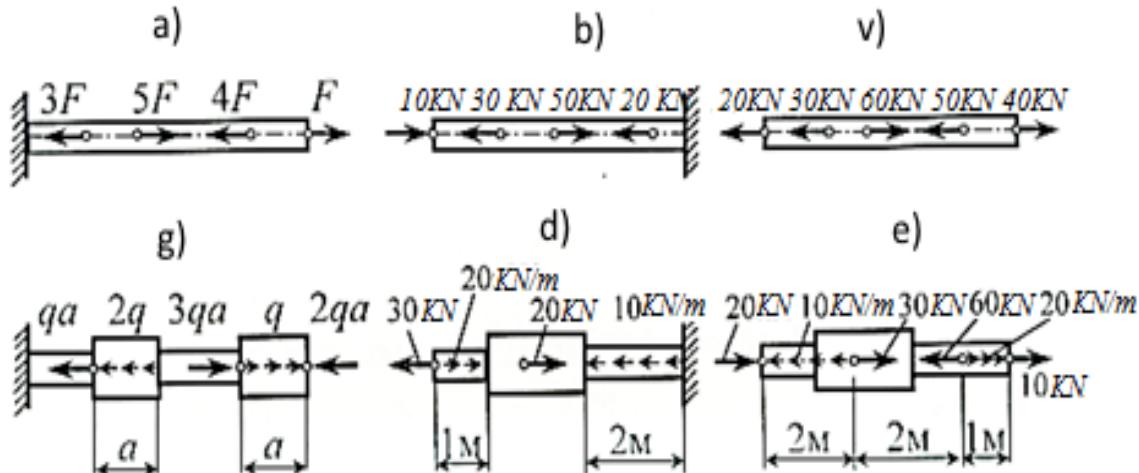
$$\text{Bundan: } N = \frac{1130 \cdot 40 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot 14 \cdot 10^{11}}{205} = 3,090 \cdot 10^5 N.$$

Endi kuchlanishlarni aniqlaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_M &= \sigma_{AB} = \frac{3,090 \cdot 10^5}{6 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 516 \cdot 10^4 \frac{N}{m^2} \\ \sigma_{AB} &= \sigma_{BC} = \frac{3090}{2} = 773 \cdot 10^4 \frac{N}{m^2} \\ \sigma_p &= \sigma_{CD} = \frac{3090}{2} = 1545 \cdot 10^4 \frac{N}{m^2}\end{aligned}$$

## 2.5. Mustaqil yechish uchun masalalar va topshiriqlar

**2.5.1.** Ko‘rsatilgan bruslar uchun bo‘ylama kuch epyuralari qurilsin.



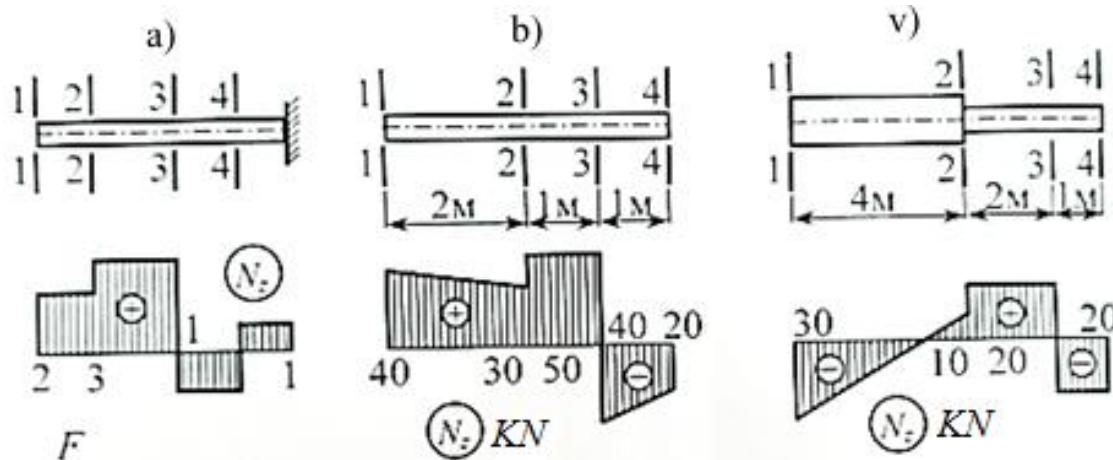
**2.5.1-shakl**

**Javob:** Eng katta kuch absolyut qiymatlari:

a)  $3F$  (siqilish);      b)  $30 \text{ kN}$  (siqilish);      v)  $50 \text{ kN}$  (cho‘zilish);

g)  $2qa$  (cho‘zilish va siqilish) d)  $30 \text{ kN}$  (cho‘zilish) e)  $30 \text{ kN}$  (cho‘zilish va siqilish )

**2.5.2.** Qurilgan bo‘ylama kuch epyurasidan foydalanib ta’sir qilayotgan kuch qiymatlari va yo‘nalishlari aniqlansin.



**2.5.2-shakl.**

### Javob:

a)  $F_1 = 2F$ ,  $F_2 = F$ ,  $F_3 = 2F$  chapga;  $F_3 = 4F$  o'nga;

b)  $F_1 = 40 \text{ kN}$ ,  $F_2 = 20 \text{ kN}$ ,  $q_{34} = 20 \text{ kN/m}$ ,  $F_4 = 20 \text{ kN}$ , chapga;

$q_{12} = 5 \text{ kN/m}$ ,  $F_3 = 90 \text{ kN}$  o'nga;

v)  $q_{12} = 10 \text{ kN}$ ;  $F_2 = 10 \text{ kN}$ ,  $F_4 = 20 \text{ kN}$  chapga;

$F_1 = 30 \text{ kN}$ ,  $F_3 = 40 \text{ kN}$  o'nga;

**2.5.3.** Cho'zilish va siqilishdagi sterjenlarning mustahkamligi va bikrligini hisoblash.

Ko'rsatilgan sterjenlar sistemasining mustahkamligi va bikrligi tekshirilsin. (CD brus absolyut qattiqligi)

Berilgan:  $F=10\text{kN}$ ,

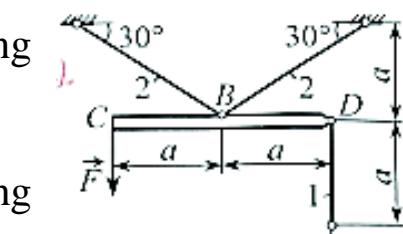
$A_1 = A_2 = 2 \text{ sm}^2$ ,  $\alpha = 2\text{m}$ ,  $E = 200 \text{ GPa}$ ,  $[\sigma] = 120 \text{ MPa}$ ,  $[\delta_c] = 10 \text{ mm}$ .

### Javob:

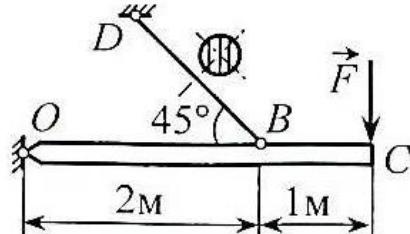
$$\sigma_{\max} = \sigma_2 = 100 \text{ MPa} < [\sigma], \quad \delta_c = 8,5 \text{ mm}$$

sterjenlarning mustahkamligi va bikrligi yetarli.

**2.5.4.** Gorizontal holatdagi absolyut qattiq OC balka uzunligi 2 m bo'lgan po'lat sterjen BD bilan ushlab turilibdi. Sterjen diametri va balka C qismining vertikal ko'chishi aniqlansin. Berilgan:  $F=60\text{kN}$ ,  $[\sigma] = 140 \text{ MPa}$



2.5.3-shakl

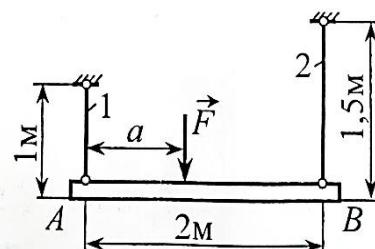


2.5.4-shakl

**Javob:**  $d = 34 \text{ mm}$ ,  $\delta_c = 3 \text{ mm}$ .

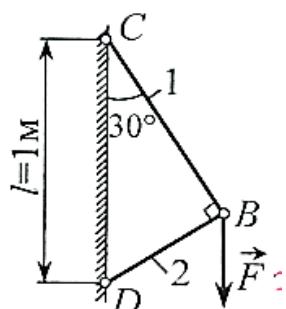
**2.5.5** Absolyut qattiq brus AB ikkita simga osilgan. Mis sim diametri  $d_1=25$  mm, po'lat sim diametri  $d_2=20$  mm.

$F=30$  kN kuch ta'siridagi simlar cho'zilgandan keyin brus AB gorizontal holatida qolsin. F kuch joylashishi masofasi  $a$  va normal kuchlanishlar  $\sigma_1$  va  $\sigma_2$  qiymati aniqlansin.



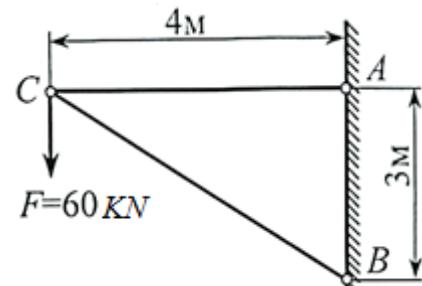
**2.5.5-shakl**

**Javob:**  $a=0,92$  m,  $\sigma_1=33$  MPa,  $\sigma_2=44$  MPa



**2.5.6** Ko'ndalang kesimlari  $A=5$  sm<sup>2</sup> bo'lган иккита po'lat sterjenlar sistemasidagi normal kuchlanishlar va B nuqtalarning ko'chishi aniqlansin.

**Javob:**  $\sigma_1=100$  MPa,  $\sigma_2=173$  MPa,  $\delta=0,77$  mm



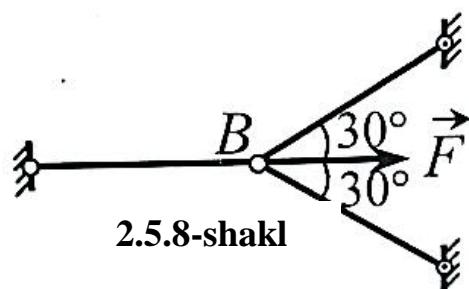
**2.5.7-shakl**

**2.5.7** Ko'rsatilgan sterjenlar sistemasi diametri  $d$  bo'lган po'lat sterjen va ko'ndalang kesim kvadrat, o'lchami  $b$  bo'lган yog'och sterjenden tashkil topgan, sterjen ko'ndalang kesimi o'lchamlari aniqlansin. Po'lat sterjen uchun ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish  $[\sigma_p]=160$  MPa MPa yog'och sterjin uchun  $[\sigma_t]=10$  MPa. C tugunning gorizontal, vertikal va to'liq ko'chishi aniqlansin.

**Javob:**  $d=25$  mm,  $b=100$  mm,

$$\delta_g = 3,2 \text{ mm}$$

$$\delta_V = 12,6 \text{ mm}, \delta_C = 13,0 \text{ mm}.$$

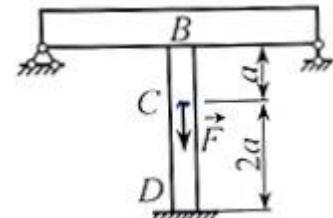


**2.5.8-shakl**

**2.5.8.** Uchta bir xil sharnir orqali biriktirilgan B tugunga  $F=120$  kN kuch qo‘yilgan. Sterjenlarning ko‘ndalang kesim yuzasi aniqlansin.

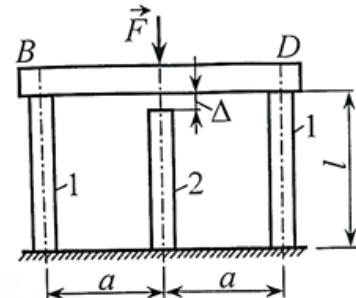
**Javob:**  $A=3 \text{ sm}^2$ .

**2.5.9.** Po‘lat ustun BD pastdan fundamentga, yuqori tomoni balkaga mahkamlangan. B nuqtada mahkamlanish muvofiqlik koefsiyenti  $\alpha=3 \frac{\text{mkm}}{\text{kN}}$ . BD sterjen ko‘ndalang kesimidagi kuchlanish aniqlansin.  $F=6$  **2.5.9-shakl**  $\text{m}^2$ ,  $a=1$  m.



**Javob:**  $\sigma_{BC}=120 \text{ MPa}$ ,  $\sigma_{CD}=-150 \text{ MPa}$ .

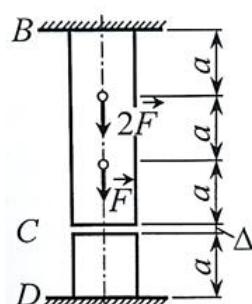
**2.5.10.** Absalyut qattiq BD brus, uchta yog‘och ustunga F kuch ta’sirida tegishi kerak. Yog‘och ustun ko‘ndalang kesimi kvadrat ( $b \times b$ ). O‘rta ustun  $\Delta=2 \text{ mm}$  ga kalta qilib tayyorlangan. Ustun **2.5.10 -shakl**



ko‘ndalang kesimlari aniqlansin. (Ustunlarning o‘rtacha bosimi  $[p]=5 \text{ MPa}$  dan oshmagan holda), ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish  $[\sigma]=15 \text{ MPa}$ ,  $F=1 \cdot MN$ ,  $l=4 \text{ m}$ ,  $E=10 \text{ GPa}$ .

**Javob:**  $b=20 \text{ sm}$ .

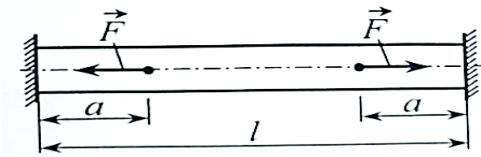
**2.5.11.** Ko‘ndalang kesimi  $A=25 \text{ sm}^2$  bo‘lgan po‘lat sterjen ikki tomonidan mahkamlangan va  $F$ ,  $2F$  kuchlar ta’sir etayapti. Pastki tayanchdan a masofada  $\Delta=0,0002a$  oraliq qoldirilgan. F kuchning eng katta qiymati aniqlansin. Taya<sup>2</sup> **2.5.11 -shakl**  $\text{gi}$  bosim  $[P]=30 \text{ MPa}$  dan oshmasligi kerak.



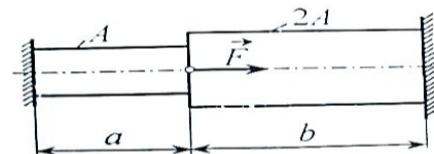
**Javob:**  $[F]=100 \text{ kN}$ .

**2.5.12.** Ko'rsatilgan sterjenda  $F$  kuch qaysi a masofada ta'sir etsa, sterjen mustahkamligi uzunligi bo'yicha bir xil bo'ladi (2.5.12-shakl).

**Javob:**  $a=l/4$ .



**2.5.12 -shakl**



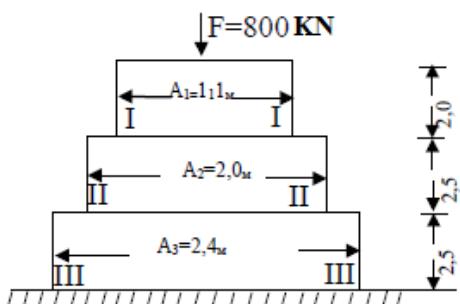
**2.5.13-shakl**

**2.5.13.** Ko'rsatilgan pag'onali brusning og'irligi eng yengil bo'lishi uchun a va b oraliq masofa nisbati qanday bo'lishi kerak, agar:  $\frac{[\sigma_c]}{[\sigma_p]} = 4$  (2.5.13-shakl).

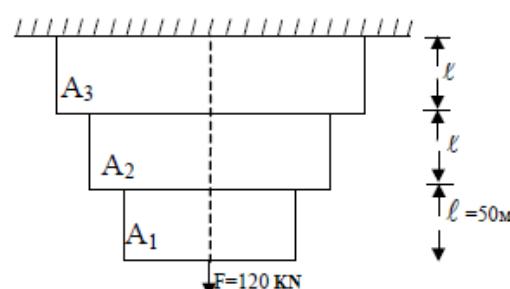
**Javob:**  $\frac{a}{b} = 4$ .

**2.5.14.** Shaklda ko'rsatilgan kesimi kvadrat bo'lgan pog'onali fundament materialining hajmiy og'irligi  $\gamma = 0,024 \text{ kg/sm}^3$  bo'lsa, I-I, II-II, III-III kesimlarida hosil bo'ladigan kuchlanishlar topilsin (2.5.14-shakl).

**Javob:**  $\sigma_{I-I} = 7,29 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ ,  $\sigma_{II-II} = 2,75 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ ,  $\sigma_{III-III} = 2,51 \text{ kg/sm}^2$



**2.5.14-shakl**



**2.5.16-shakl**

**2.5.15.** Ko‘ndalang kesim yuzi  $6 \times 6 \text{ sm}^2$ , uzunligi  $l=10 \text{ m}$  bo‘lgan po‘lat sterjen  $F=200 \text{ kN}$  kuch bilan cho‘ziladi. Sterjenning o‘z og‘irligini hisobga olgan holda undagi eng katta kuchlanish va uzayishi aniqlansin.

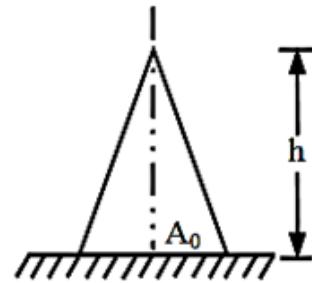
**Javobi:**  $\sigma_{\max} = 563,4 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ ;  $\Delta\ell = 0,27996 \text{ sm}$

**2.5.16.** Ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishi  $[\sigma]=500 \text{ kg/sm}^2$  bo‘lgan pog‘onali prizmatik po‘lat shtanganing o‘z og‘irligini hisobga olgan holda, har bir pog‘onasining ko‘ndalang kesim yuzi va to‘la uzayishi aniqlansin (2.5.16-shakl).

**Javob:**  $A_1 = 26 \text{ sm}^2$   $A_2 = 28,2 \text{ sm}^2$   $A_3 = 30,6 \text{ sm}^2$   $\Delta\ell = 3,32 \text{ sm}$

**2.5.17.** Shaklda ko‘rsatilgan ustunning ko‘ndalang kesim yuzasi  $A_x = A_0 \frac{x}{h}$  qonunga muvofiq o‘zgaradi. Agar E va  $\gamma$  ma’lum bo‘lsa, ustunning o‘z og‘irligidan to‘liq kattalashishini toping.

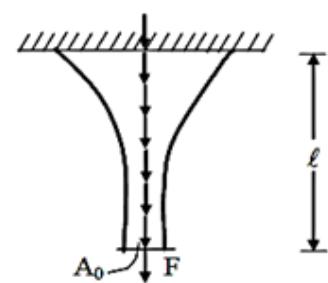
**Javobi:**  $\Delta h = \frac{\gamma h^2}{4E}$



2.5.17-shakl

**2.5.18.** Teng qarshilikli sterjenning o‘z og‘irligini hisobga olgan holda, ko‘ndalang kesimining o‘zgarish qonunini aniqlang va to‘la cho‘zilishini toping.

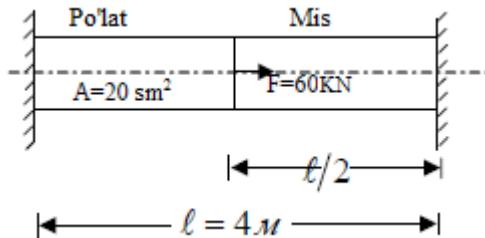
**Javobi:**  $A_x = \frac{A_0}{[\sigma]} e^{\frac{\gamma}{[\sigma]} x}$ ;  $\Delta\ell = \frac{[\sigma]}{E} \ell$



2.5.18-shakl

### 2.5.19. Shaklda ko'rsatilgandek

yuklangan sterjenning temperaturasi  $t=20^0$  ga  
ko'tarilganda ikkala qismda hosil bo'ladigan  
kuchlanishlar hisoblansin.



**Javob:**

$$\sigma_n = 380 \text{ kg/sm}^2; \sigma_m = -680 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

### 2.5.19-shakl

### 2.5.20. Shaklda ko'rsatilgan

pog'onali sterjenni  $t=20^0$  ga qizdirganda qismlarida hosil bo'lgan kuchlanishlar aniqlansin.

$$\sigma_{BC} = 92,5 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

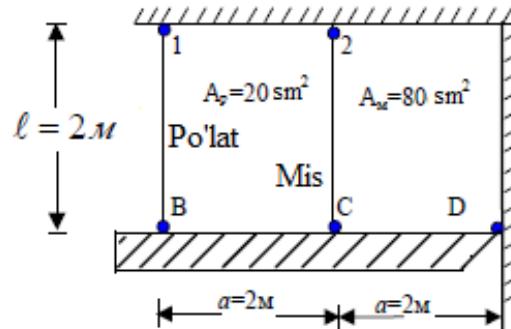
**Javob:**  $\sigma_{CD} = -157,5 \text{ kg/sm}^2;$   
 $\sigma_{DE} = -315 \text{ kg/sm}^2$

### 2.5.20-shakl

**2.5.21.** Shaklda korsatilgan BD absolyut bikr brus yig'ilgandan so'ng  $t=60^0$  ga qizdirilganda sterjenlarda hosil bo'ladigan kuchlanishlarni brusning hususiy og'irligini hisobga olmagan holda aniqlang.

**Javobi:**

$$\sigma_1 = 320 \text{ kg/sm}^2; \sigma_2 = -160 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$



### 2.5.21-shakl

## Shaklda ko‘rsatilgan pog‘onali bruslar uchun (2.5.22-shakl) (2.5.1-jadval) bajarilishi talab qilinadi:

1. Masshtab bo‘yicha sterjenlarning hisoblash sxemasi chizilsin.
2. Tayanch reaksiya kuchlari aniqlansin.
3. Bruslarda bo‘ylama kuch N, normal kuchlanish  $\sigma$  va xarakterli kesimlarida ko‘chishlar qiymati  $\delta$  aniqlansin va epyuralari qurilsin.
4. Sterjenlarning xavfli kesimlari aniqlansin va mustahkamlik shartidan ko‘ndalang kesim yuzalari aniqlansin.  $a=1$  m,  $[\sigma_{ch}]=160$  MPa,  $[\sigma_s]=60$  MPa deb qabul qilinsin.

Statik aniqmas sistemalarda absolyut qattiq po‘lat balka (1 va 2) bilan mahkamlangan hamda F kuch ta’sir qiladi (AB balkaning o‘z og‘irligi hisobga olinmasin.). Ko‘ndalang kesim yuzalari nisbati va F kuch qiymatlari 2.5.2-jadvalda berilgan 2.5.23-shakldagi sxemalar uchun talab qilinadi:

1. Statik noaniqlik darajasi aniqlansin.
2. Sterjenlardagi bo‘ylama kuch qiymatlari aniqlansin.

Ko‘ndalang kesim yuzalari nisbati  $A_2/A_1$  ni qanoatlantiruvchi teng tomonli burchaklik ikkita kesimdan ko‘ndalang kesim yuzalari tanlansin. (Cho‘zilish va siqilishda ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish  $[\sigma]=160$  MPa va sterjen materiali cho‘zilish va siqilishga bir xil ishlaydi deb qabul qilinsin).

### 2.5.1-jadval

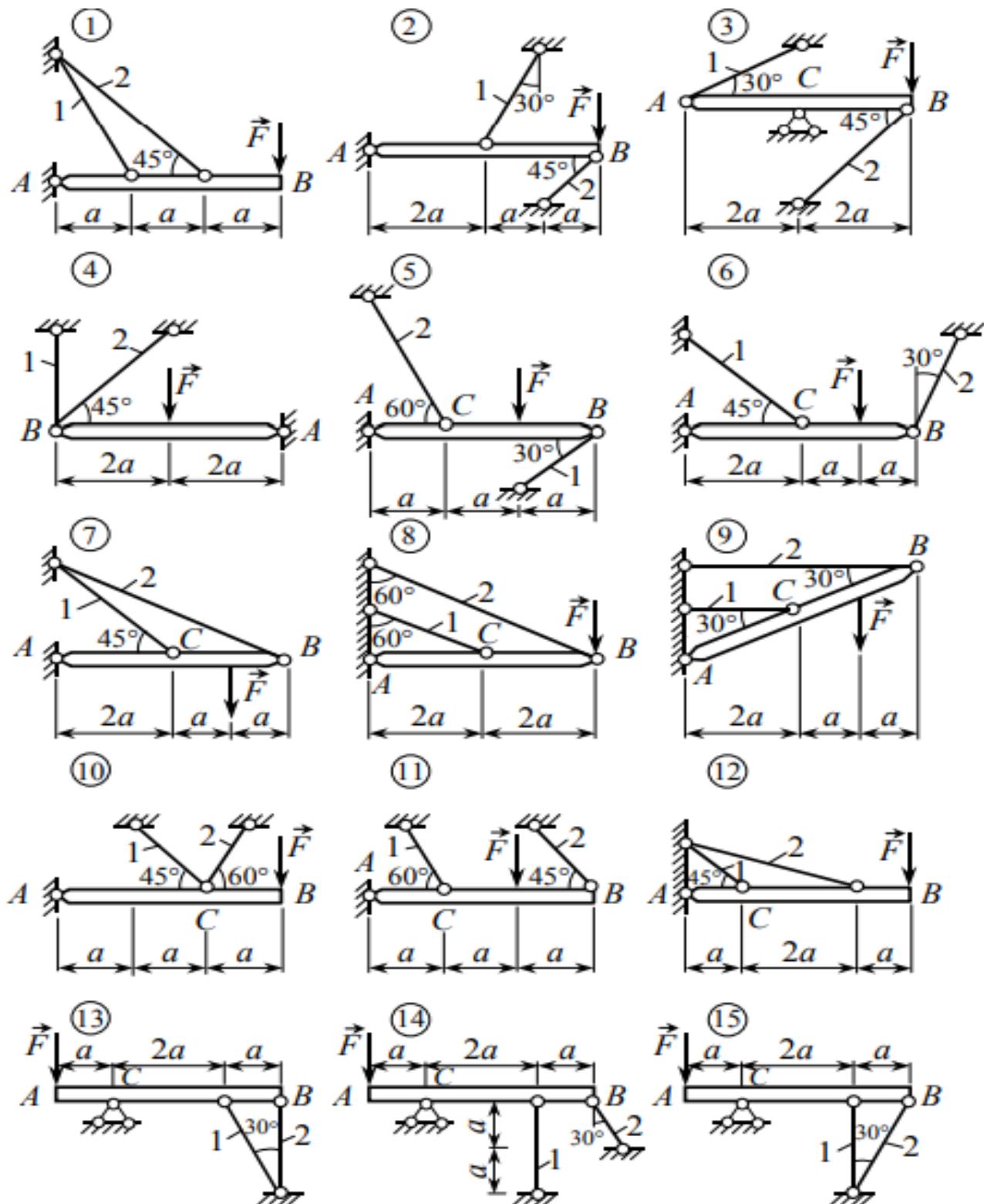
Variant	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$\alpha_1$	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	3
$\alpha_2$	2	3	3	4	3	4	4	3
$q, \text{kN/m}$	100	200	300	400	500	600	400	800

## 2.5.2-jadval

Вариант	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$F$ , кН	1000	600	800	400	700	500	900	600
$A_2 / A_1$	1,2	1,8	1,5	2,0	1,4	1,6	2,2	1,3

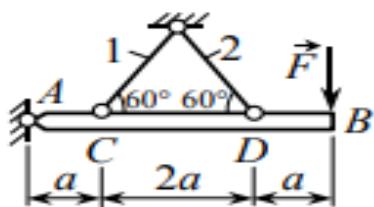


## 2.5.22-shakl

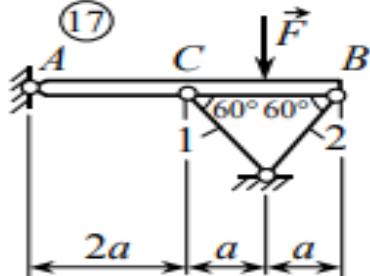


### 2.5.23-shakl.

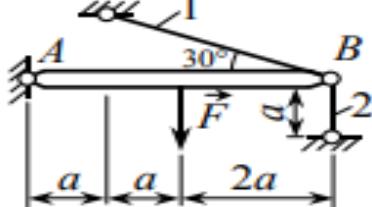
(16)



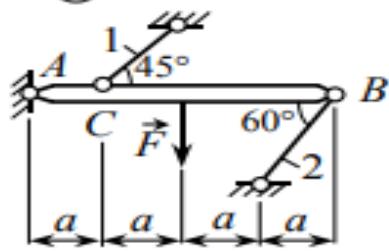
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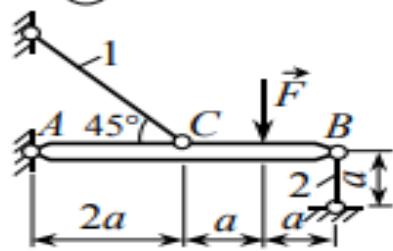
(18)



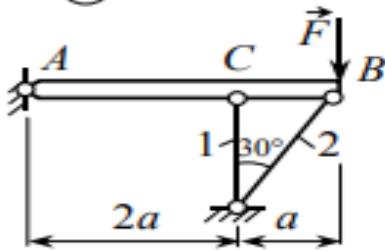
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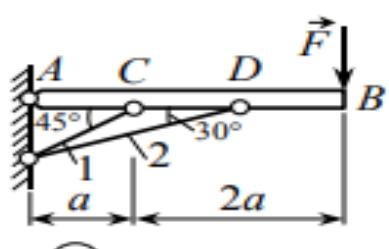
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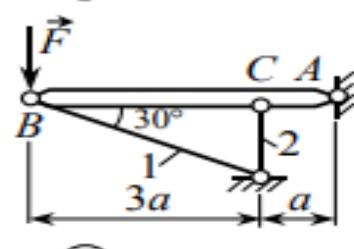
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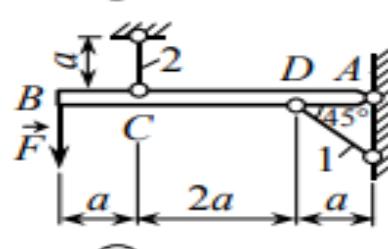
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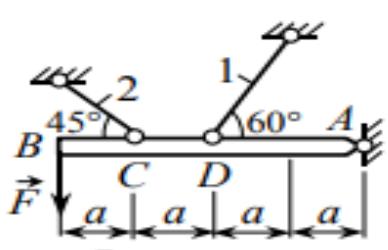
(23)



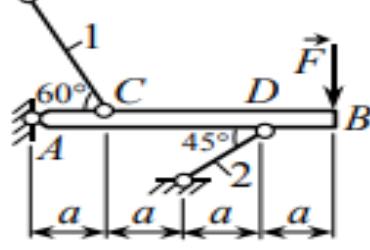
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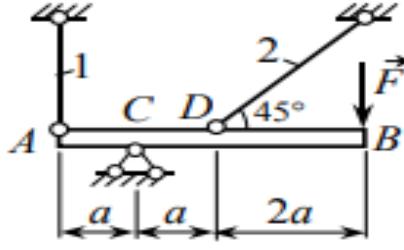
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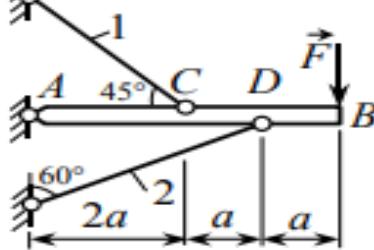
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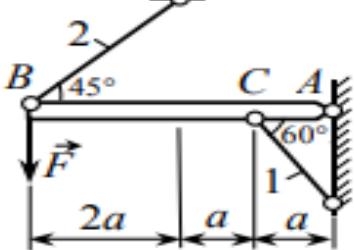
(27)



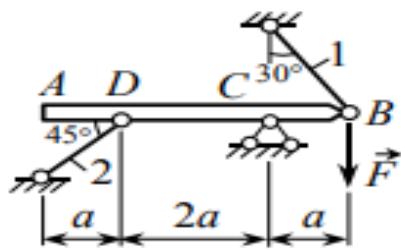
(28)



(29)



(30)



### 2.5.23-shakl. Davomi.

№	Uchastka uzunligi, sm	Ko‘ndalang kesim yuzasi, sm <sup>2</sup>	Tashqi kuchlar, kN									Tarq al- gan kuch, kN/s  <i>m</i>		
			<i>l</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>l</i> <sub>2</sub>	<i>l</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>A</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>A</i> <sub>2</sub>	<i>A</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>F</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>F</i> <sub>2</sub>	<i>F</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>F</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>F</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>F</i> <sub>6</sub>
1	40	80	50	8	4	6	60	180	160	140	100	80	30	
2	50	45	70	10	4	4	120	80	200	160	120	60	40	
3	80	40	30	14	4	8	80	140	160	60	60	80	20	
4	40	60	80	12	8	6	100	140	100	120	40	60	35	
5	52	42	62	12	16	8	60	120	160	80	100	40	25	
6	80	50	60	8	4	16	120	80	140	100	60	120	45	
7	30	80	40	10	12	6	80	100	120	80	60	80	50	
8	42	62	50	6	12	4	120	140	100	60	80	60	50	
9	60	30	48	10	4	8	140	80	60	100	120	40	65	
10	70	50	90	6	8	4	100	120	100	140	40	80	70	

Markaziy bo‘lgan cho‘zilish va siqilishdagi statik noaniq masalalar.

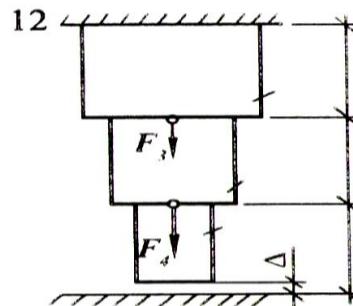
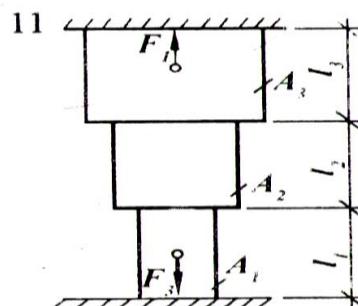
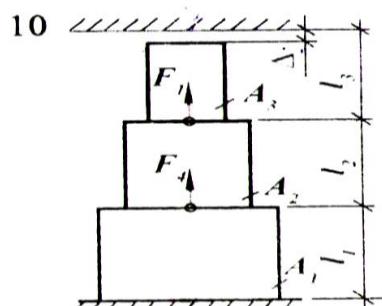
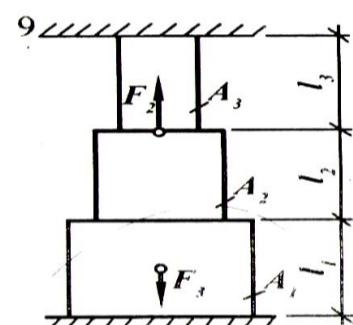
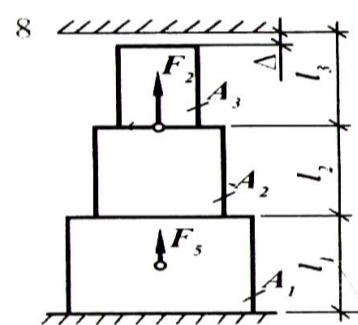
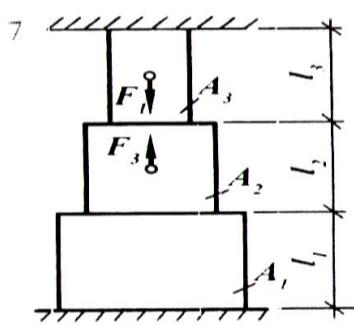
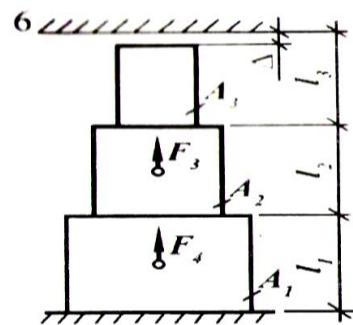
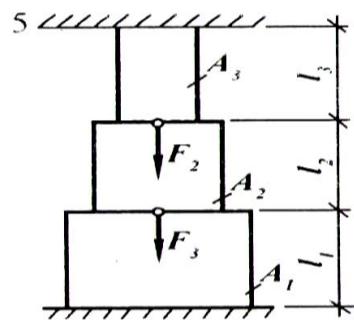
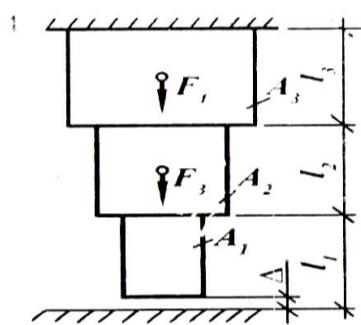
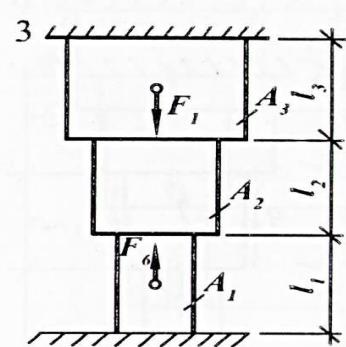
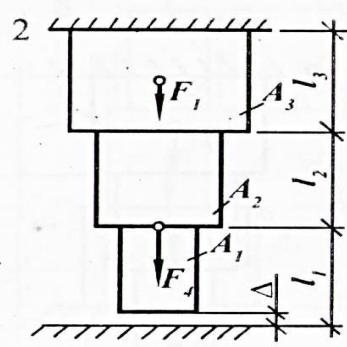
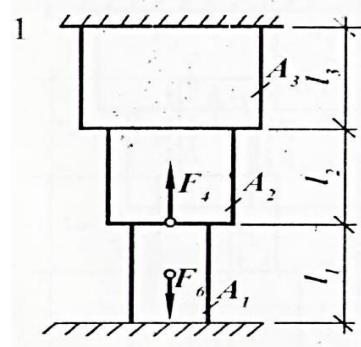
**Berilgan:** Po‘latdan yasalgan pog‘onali sterjenga bo‘ylama  $F_1$  kuchlar ta’sir etmoqda. Ruxsat etilgan normal kuchlanish  $[\sigma]=210$  MPa. Oraliq masofa  $\Delta=0,1$  mm.

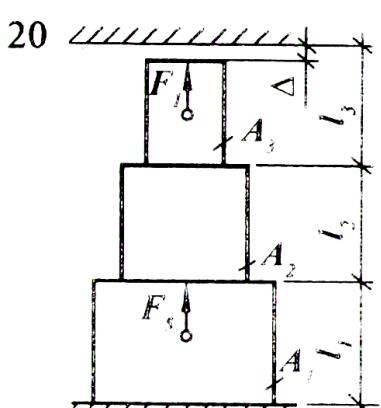
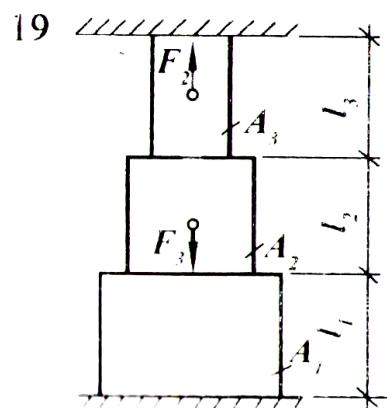
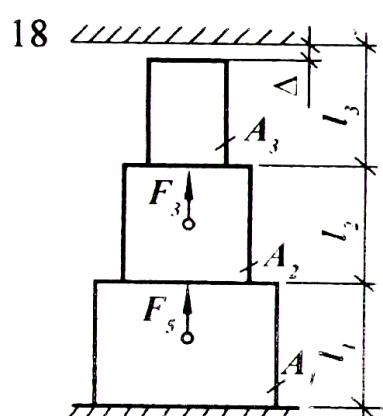
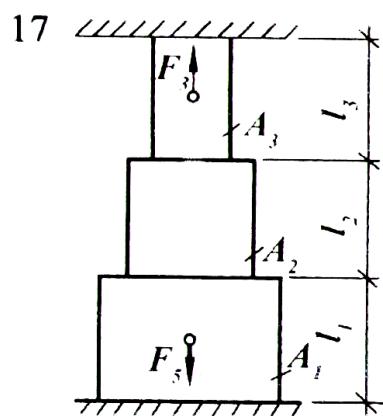
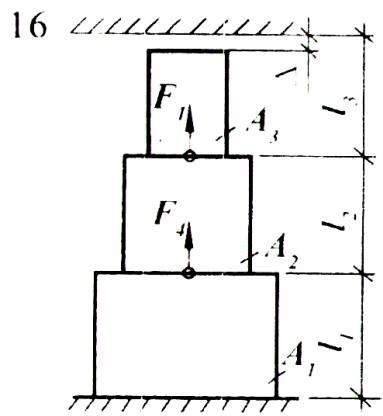
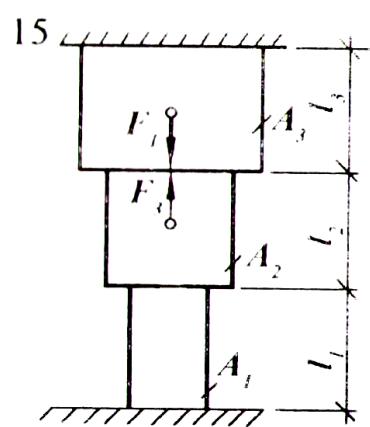
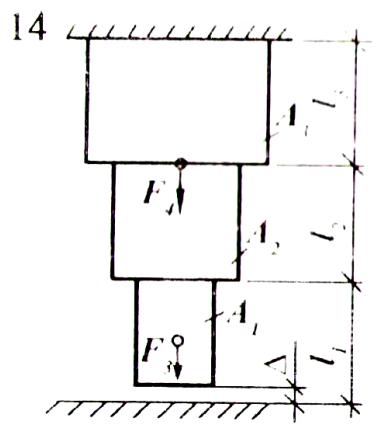
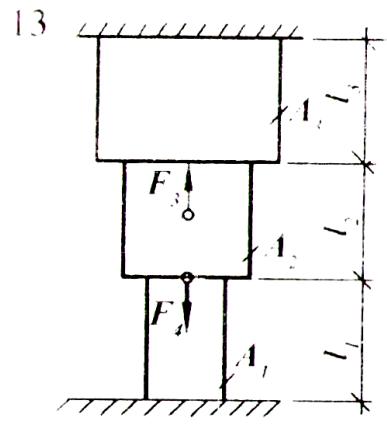
**Topish kerak:**

- 1) Tayanch reaksiya kuchlari aniqlansin;

2) Bo'ylama kuch, normal kuchlanish va deformatsiya epyuralari qurilsin;

3) Sterjenning mustahkamligi aniqlansin.





## **Nazorat uchun testlar**

1.  $\sigma = E \cdot \varepsilon$  bog‘lanishda E nimani ifodalaydi?

cho‘zilish va siqilishdagi elastiklik modulini

siljishdagi elastiklik modulini

buralishdagi elastiklik modulini

egilishdagi elastiklik modulini

2. Brus ko‘ndalang kesimidagi kuchlanish epyurasi deb nimaga aytildi?

brus ko‘ndalang kesimida kuchlanishning qanday taqsimlanganligini ifodalovchi grafik

brus o‘qi bo‘ylab kuchlanishning qanday o‘zgarishini ifodalovchi grafik

brus ko‘ndalang kesimining qanday deformatsiyalanishini ifodalovchi grafik

brus ko‘ndalang kesimidagi eng katta kuchlanishini ko‘rsatuvchi grafik

3. Brus markaziy cho‘zilishga ishlaganida uning ko‘ndalang kesimlari qanday o‘zgaradi?

brus ko‘ndalang kesimlarining yuzasi kamayib boradi

brus ko‘ndalang kesimlarining yuzasi ortib boradi

brus ko‘ndalang kesimlarining yuzasi o‘zgarmaydi

brus ko‘ndalang kesimi yuzasi ortib, uzunligi kamayadi

4. Cho‘zilish (siqilish) deformatsiyasida sterjen ko‘ndalang kesimida hosil bo‘ladigan kuchlanish qaysi formula orqali aniqlanadi?

$$\sigma = \frac{N}{A}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{Q}{A}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{M \cdot y}{I}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{M}{W}$$

5. Cho‘zilish (siqilish) deformatsiyasida sterjenning eng katta yuk ko‘tarish qobilyatini qaysi formula yordamida aniqlash mumkin?

$$F \leq [\sigma]A$$

$$F \geq [\sigma]A$$

$$F \leq \sigma A$$

$$F \geq \sigma A$$

6. Cho‘zilish (siqilish) deformatsiyasida haqiqiy uzayishni (absolyut deformatsiyani) aniqlash formulasi qanday ko‘rinishga ega?

$$\Delta\ell = \frac{N \cdot \ell}{EA}$$

$$\Delta\ell = \frac{Q \cdot a}{GA}$$

$$\Delta\ell = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon}$$

$$\Delta\ell = \frac{M \cdot \ell}{GI_p}$$

7. Cho‘zilish (siqilishda) mustahkamlik shartidan foydalanib qanday masalalarni hal qilish mumkin?

mustahkamlikni tekshirish, sterjenning ko‘tarish qobilyatini aniqlash va sterjen ko‘ndalang kesim yuzasini aniqlash mumkin

faqat mustahkamlikni tekshirish mumkin

faqat sterjenning ko‘tarish qobilyatini aniqlash mumkin

faqat sterjen ko‘ndalang kesim yuzasini aniqlash mumkin

8. Cho‘zilish va siqilish deformatsiyasiga nisbatan bir xil mexanik xarakteristikaga ega bo‘lgan materialni ko‘rsating.

po‘lat

cho‘yan

yog‘och

beton

9. Cho‘zilish va siqilish deformatsiyasida bo‘ylama kuch N qanday usul yordamida aniqlanadi?

kesish usuli

proeksiyalash usuli

aralash usul

parallel ko‘chirish usuli

10. Cho‘zilish va siqilish deformatsiyasida normal kuchlanish qanday o‘lchov birlikda o‘lchanadi?

$\text{kg}\cdot\text{k}/\text{sm}^2$

N/mm

N

N·m

11. Cho‘zilish va siqilish deformatsiyasida qanday ichki kuchlar hosil bo‘ladi?

bo‘ylama kuch “N”

kesuvchi kuch “Q”

burovchi moment “ $M_b$ ”

eguvchi moment “M”

12. Cho‘zilish va siqilish deformatsiyasida xavfli kesim qanday aniqlanadi?

normal kuchlanish maksimal bo‘lgan kesim orqali

urinma kuchlanish maksimal bo‘lgan kesim orqali

bo‘ylama kuch maksimal bo‘lgan kesim orqali

ko‘ndalang kesim yuzasi eng kichik bo‘lgan kesim orqali

13. Cho‘zilish va siqilish masalasida nisbiy deformatsiya nimaga teng?

sterjen absolyut cho‘zilishining sterjen uzunligiga nisbatiga teng

sterjenning absolyut cho‘zilishiga teng

sterjen absolyut cho‘zilishining sterjen uzunligiga ko‘paytmasiga teng

sterjen absolyut cho‘zilishining sterjen uzunligidan ayirmasiga teng

14. Cho‘zilish va siqilishda mustahkamlik shartidan foydalanib necha xil masalani hal qilish mumkin?

uch xil

ikki xil

bir xil

to‘rt xil

15. Cho‘zilish va siqilishda sterjen ko‘ndalang kesimining bikrligi nimaga teng?

EA

El

GA

EG

16. Cho‘zilish va siqilishdagi normal kuchlanish qaysi formula yordamida aniqlanadi?

$$\sigma = \frac{N}{A}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{M \cdot y}{I_z}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{Q}{A}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{M}{A}$$

17. Cho‘zilishda (siqilishda) nisbiy bo‘ylama deformatsiya qaysi ifoda bilan aniqlanadi?

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\Delta l}{l}$$

$$\Delta l = \Delta l_2 - l,$$

$$\Delta d = d_2 - d,$$

$$\mu = \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\varepsilon}$$

18. Cho‘zilishda absolyut deformatsiyaning o‘lchov birligi qanaqa bo‘ladi?

uzunlik birligida

gradus

radian

o‘lchovsiz kattalik

19. Cho‘zilishda bir xil materialdan yasalgan sterjen mustahkamligini qanday oshirish mumkin?

kesim yuzasini oshirish orqali

uzunligini kamaytirish orqali

uzunligini orttirish orqali

kesim yuzasi kamaytirish orqali

20. Cho‘zilish va siqilishdagi bikrlik nima?

EA ning ko‘paytmasi

$\frac{E}{F}$  ning nisbati

$$\sigma = EA$$

E=A

21. Ichki kuchlar qanday usul asosida aniqlanadi?

kesish usuli

Vereshagin usuli

Lagranj usuli

Juravskiy usuli

22. Kesish usuli nimaga kerak?

kesimdagi ichki kuchlarni topish uchun

kesim o‘lchamini o‘zgarishini aniqlash uchun

kesimdagi kuchlanishni aniqlash uchun

kesim yuzasining og‘irlik markazini aniqlash uchun

23. Markaziy cho‘zilgan yoki siqilgan sterjen ko‘ndalang kesimida normal

kuchlanishlar qanday taqsimlangan?

normal kuchlanishlar teng taqsimlangan

normal kuchlanishlar qavariq parabola shaklida taqsimlangan  
bo‘ladi

normal kuchlanishlar botiq parabola shaklida taqsimlangan bo‘ladi

normal kuchlanishlar qavariq hamda botiq parabola shaklida taqsimlangan bo‘ladi.

24. Markaziy cho‘zilish va siqilish qaysi holda hosil bo‘ladi?

agar sterjenga ta’sir etuvchi kuch sterjen o‘qi bo‘yicha ta’sir etsa

agar sterjenga ta’sir etuvchi kuch sterjen o‘qiga perpendikulyar ta’sir etsa

agar sterjenga ta’sir etuvchi kuch sterjen o‘qiga biror burchak ostida ta’sir etsa

kesim yadrosi kesimdan tashqarida bo‘lsa

25. Markaziy cho‘zilish va siqilishga ishlayotgan brusda o‘tkazilgan qaysi kesimlardagi normal kuchlanishlar absolyut qiymati jihatidan maksimal bo‘ladi?

brus ko‘ndalang kesimlarida.

brus o‘qi bilan 45 gradus burchak tashkil qilgan kesimlarda

brus o‘qi bilan 135 gradus burchak tashkil qilgan kesimlarda

brus o‘qi bilan 90 gradus burchak tashkil qilgan kesimlarda

26. Materialning Puasson koeffitsienti ( $\mu$ ) qanday o‘lchov birligida o‘lchanadi?

o‘lchovsiz kattalik

n/m

sm<sup>2</sup>

sm

### III BOB. TEKIS SHAKLLARNING GEOMETRIK XARAKTERISTIKALARI

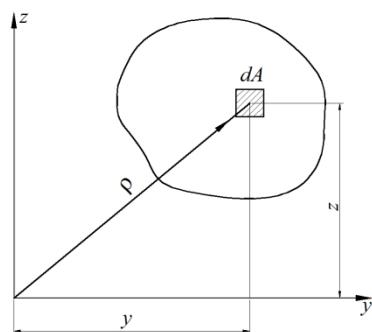
#### 3.1. Umumiy tushunchalar

Inshoot va konstruksiya sterjenlari cho‘zilish yoki siqilish va siljish deformatsiyalariga ishlayotganda ularning ko‘ndalang kesim yuzasi sterjenning mustahkamligini va bikrligini xarakterlovchi miqdor hisoblanadi. Ammo buralish va egilish deformatsiyalarida sterjenlarning mustahkamligi yoki bikrliги kesim yuzasi emas, balki undan ham murakkabroq bo‘lgan geometrik xarakteristikalariga bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Tekis kesim yuzalarining geometrik xarakteristikalarini quyidagilardan iborat:

1. Tekis kesim yuzalarining o‘qqa nisbatan statik momentlari
2. Tekis kesim yuzalarining inersiya momentlari
3. Tekis kesim yuzalarining qarshilik momentlari

$$S_y = \int_F z \cdot dA \text{ (sm}^3\text{)} \quad (3.1.1)$$

$$S_z = \int_F y \cdot dA \text{ (sm}^3\text{)}$$



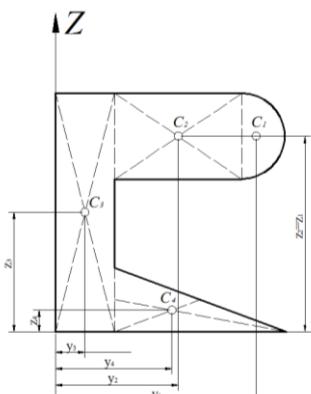
**3.1.1-shakl**

Statik moment qiymatlari o'qlarning vaziyatiga qarab, ishoralari musbat, manfiy va nol bo'lishi mumkin.

Agar tekis kesim yuzaning statik momenti va yuzasi ma'lum bo'lsa, uning og'irlik markazi koordinatalari quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$y_c = \frac{S_z}{A}; \quad z_c = \frac{S_y}{A}; \quad (3.1.2)$$

$$S_z = A \cdot y_c; \quad S_y = A \cdot z_c$$



Demak kesim yuzasining og'irlik markazidan o'tuvchi o'qlarga (markaziy o'qlarga) nisbatan statik momentning qiymati nolga tengdir.

Agar tekis kesim yuzasi murakkab bo'lsa, kesim yuzasi oddiy ma'lum bo'lgan yuzalarga bo'linadi.

**3.1.2-shakl** koordinatlari quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$y_c = \frac{A_1 y_1 + A_2 y_2 + \dots + A_n y_n}{A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i}; \quad (3.1.3)$$

$$z_c = \frac{A_1 z_1 + A_2 z_2 + \dots + A_n z_n}{A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i z_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i};$$

bunda,  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$  – oddiy kesimlarning yuzalari;

$y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$  va  $z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n$  – og‘irlik markazlarining koordinatalari.

### Tekis kesim yuzalarining inersiya momentlari

Tekis kesim yuzalarining inersiya momentlari  $O_y$  va  $O_z$  o‘qlarga nisbatan quyidagicha ifodalanadi (3.1.1-shakl):

$$I_y = \int_F z^2 \cdot dA, \quad (3.1.4)$$

$$I_z = \int_F y^2 \cdot dA$$

Qutb inersiya momenti quyidagicha topiladi:

$$I_\rho = \int_F \rho^2 \cdot dA \quad (3.1.5)$$

$$I_\rho = I_y + I_z = const \quad (3.1.6)$$

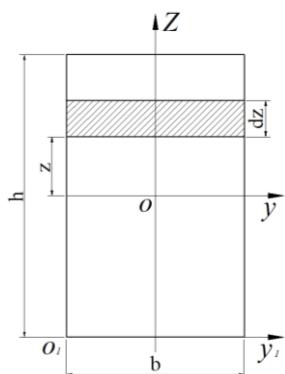
Kesim yuzasining markazdan qochirma inersiya momenti quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$I_{yz} = \int_F y \cdot z \cdot dA \quad (3.1.7)$$

Inersiya momentlarining o‘lchov birligi to‘rtinchchi daraja bilan o‘lchanadi (odatda  $sm^4$ ).

### Oddiy kesim yuzalarining inersiya momentlari

1. To‘g‘ri to‘rburchak kesimining inersiya momentlari quyidagicha aniqlanadi:



$$I_y = \frac{bh^3}{12}; \quad I_z = \frac{b^3h}{12}; \quad (3.1.8)$$

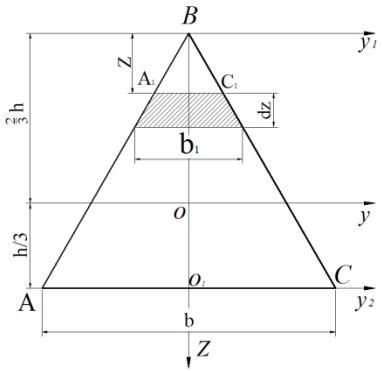
$$I_{y_1} = \frac{bh^3}{3}; \quad I_{z_1} = \frac{hb^3}{3}; \quad (3.1.9)$$

### 3.1.3-shakl

2. Kvadrat ( $b=h=a$ )

$$I_y = I_z = \frac{a^4}{12}; \dots \dots \dots I_{y_1} = I_{z_1} = \frac{a^4}{3}; \dots$$

(3.1.10)



3. Uchburchak shaklidagi kesimning inersiya momentlari:

$$I_y = \frac{bh^3}{36};$$

(3.1.11)

$$I_{y_1} = \frac{bh^3}{12}$$

(3.1.12)

4. Doira shaklidagi kesimning inersiya momentlari quyidagicha ifodalananadi:

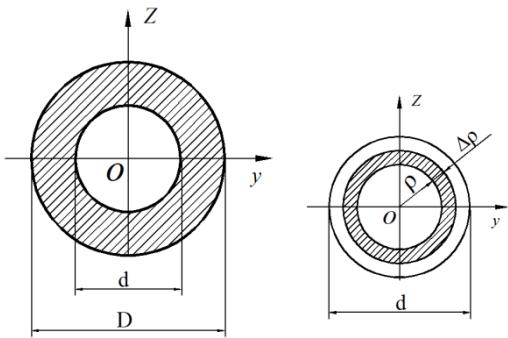
$$I_\rho = \frac{\pi D^4}{32} \approx 0,1D^4 :$$

(3.1.13)

$$I_x = I_y = \frac{I_\rho}{2} = \frac{\pi D^4}{64} \approx 0,05D^4$$

(3.1.14)

## 5. Halqasimon shakldagi kesimning inersiya momenti quyidagicha bo‘ladi:



$$I_\rho = \frac{\pi D^4}{32} - \frac{\pi D^4}{32} = \frac{\pi D^4}{32} (1 - c^4) \quad (3.1.15)$$

bunda,

$$c = \frac{d}{D}; \quad I_y = I_z = \frac{\pi D^4}{64} (1 - c^4); \quad (3.1.16)$$

### 3.1.5-shakl

#### **Kesimning qarshilik momenti**

Kesim yuzasining o‘qiga nisbatan qarshilik momenti yuzaning shu o‘qdan eng chekka nuqtasiga bo‘lgan masofaga nisbati bilan o‘lchanadi:

$$W_y = \frac{I_y}{Z_{\max}}; \quad W_z = \frac{I_z}{Y_{\max}}; \quad (3.1.17)$$

Qarshilik momentining o‘lchov birligi  $\text{m}^3$ ,  $\text{mm}^3$ ,  $\text{sm}^3$  da bo‘ladi, ishorasi musbat va manfiy bo‘lishi mumkin.

Oddiy kesimlarning qarshilik momentlari quyidagicha bo‘ladi:

1. To‘g‘ri to‘rtburchak:  $W_y = \frac{bh^2}{6}; \quad W_z = \frac{hb^2}{6}$

2. Uchburchak:  $W_y = \frac{bh^2}{24}; \quad W_z = \frac{hb^2}{24}$

3. Doira:  $W_y = \frac{\pi d^3}{32} = W_z; \quad W_\rho = \frac{\pi d^3}{16}$

Agar tekis kesim yuzasi murakkab shakllardan iborat bo'lsa, uning inersiya momentlari har bir ajratilgan kesim yuza inersiya momentlarini algebraik qo'shib chiqiladi:

$$I_y = I_y^1 + I_y^2 + I_y^3 + \dots + I_y^n; \sum_{i=1}^n I_{y_i} \quad (3.1.18)$$

$$I_z = I_z^1 + I_z^2 + I_z^3 + \dots + I_z^n; \sum_{i=1}^n I_{z_i}$$

$$I_y^1 = I_{y_c}^1 + a_1^2 A_1; I_y^2 = I_{y_c}^2 + a_2^2 A_2 \quad (3.1.19)$$

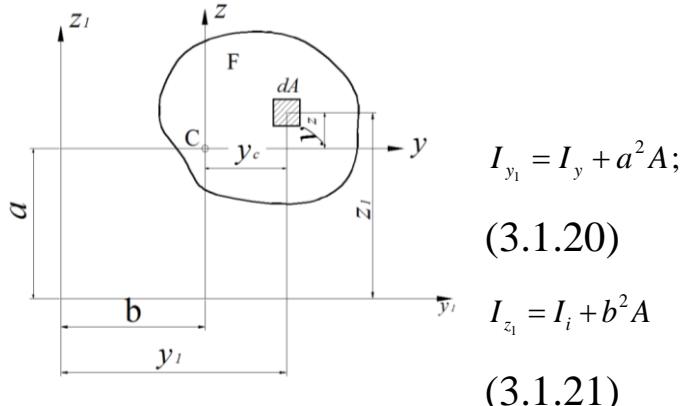
$$I_z^1 = I_{z_c}^1 + b_1^2 A_1; I_z^2 = I_{z_c}^2 + b_2^2 A_2$$

bunda

$I_{y_c}^1, I_{y_c}^2 \dots I_{y_c}^n$  - har qaysi ajratilgan kesimning o'z o'qlariga nisbatan inersiya momentlari;

$a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  - har qaysi kesim yuza markaziy o'qidan murakkab kesim yuza markaziy o'qigacha bo'lgan masofalar.

Tekis kesim yuzalarining markaziy o'qlarga parallel bo'lgan o'qlarga nisbatan inersiya momentlari:



$$(3.1.20)$$

$$(3.1.21)$$

$$I_{y_1 z_1} = I_{yz} + a \cdot b \cdot A \quad (3.1.22)$$

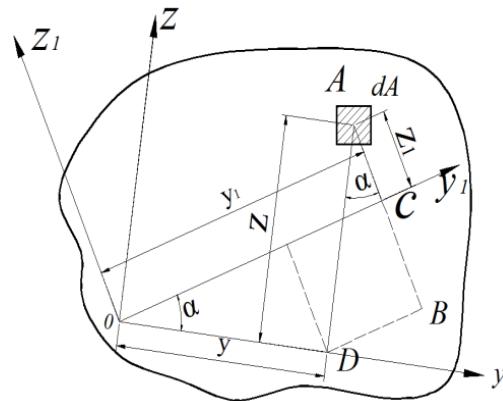
### 3.1.6-shakl

Koordinata o'qlari burilganda inersiya momentlarining o'zgarishi:

$$I_{y_1} = I_y \cdot \cos^2 \alpha + I_z \cdot \sin^2 \alpha - I_{xy} \cdot \sin 2\alpha \quad (3.1.23)$$

$$I_{z_1} = I_y \cdot \sin^2 \alpha + I_z \cdot \cos^2 \alpha + I_{yz} \cdot \sin 2\alpha \quad (3.1.24)$$

$$I_{y_1 z_1} = \frac{1}{2}(I_y - I_z) \cdot \sin 2\alpha + I_{yz} \cdot \cos 2\alpha \quad (3.1.25)$$



### 3.1.7-shakl

O'zaro tik bo'lgan o'qlarga nisbatan markazdan qochma inersiya momentlari qiymati nolga teng. Ekvatorial inersiya momentlari esa ekstremal qiymatga erishsa, bunday o'qlarga bosh inersiya o'qlari deyiladi. Bosh inersiya momentlari o'qlarining burchagi quyidagicha topiladi:

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = -\frac{2I_{yz}}{I_y - I_z} \quad (3.1.26)$$

Bosh inersiya momentlari qiymati quyidagiga teng:

$$I_{\min} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (I_y + I_z) \pm \sqrt{(I_y - I_z)^2 + 4I_{yz}^2} \right]; \quad (3.1.27)$$

Inersiya momentlari radiuslari quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$i_y = \sqrt{\frac{I_y}{A}}; \quad i_z = \sqrt{\frac{I_z}{A}}; \quad i_\rho = \sqrt{\frac{I_\rho}{A}}; \quad (3.1.28)$$

### 3.2. Tekis kesim yuzalarining geometrik xarakteristikalari mavzusiga doir masalalar

**3.2.1-masala.** Ko'rsatilgan kesim yuzasi uchun bosh inersiya momentlari qiymati aniqlansin. Berilgan:  $H=10$  sm,  $h=2$  sm,  $L=8$  sm,  $l=2$  sm.

**Yechish:**

- a) Murakkab kesimni ikkita oddiy to'g'ri to'rtburchak shaklga ajratamiz;
- b) Oddiy shakllarning z, y o'qlariga nisbatan og'irlik markazi koordinatalarini aniqlaymiz:

$$z_1 = \frac{l}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \text{ sm};$$

$$z_2 = l + \frac{L-l}{2} = 2 + \frac{8-2}{2} = 5 \text{ Sm}$$

**3.2.1-shakl**

$$y_1 = \frac{H}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \text{ sm};$$

$$y_2 = \frac{h}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \text{ sm}$$

- c) Oddiy shaklarning yuzalari quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$A_1 = l \cdot H = 2 \cdot 10 = 20 \text{ sm}^2;$$

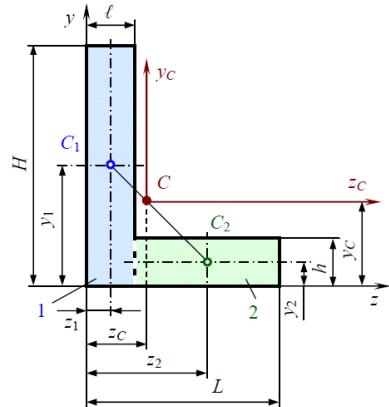
$$A_2 = (L-l)h = (8-2)2 = 12 \text{ sm}^2;$$

- d) Oddiy shakllarning statik momentlari:

$$S_{z1} = y_1 \cdot A_1 = 5 \cdot 20 = 100 \text{ sm}^3; S_{y1} = z_1 \cdot A_1 = 1 \cdot 20 = 20 \text{ sm}^3;$$

$$S_{z2} = y_2 \cdot A_2 = 1 \cdot 12 = 12 \text{ sm}^3 \quad S_{y2} = z_2 \cdot A_2 = 5 \cdot 12 = 60 \text{ sm}^3$$

- e) Murakkab kesimning og'irlik markazi koordinatalarini aniqlaymiz:

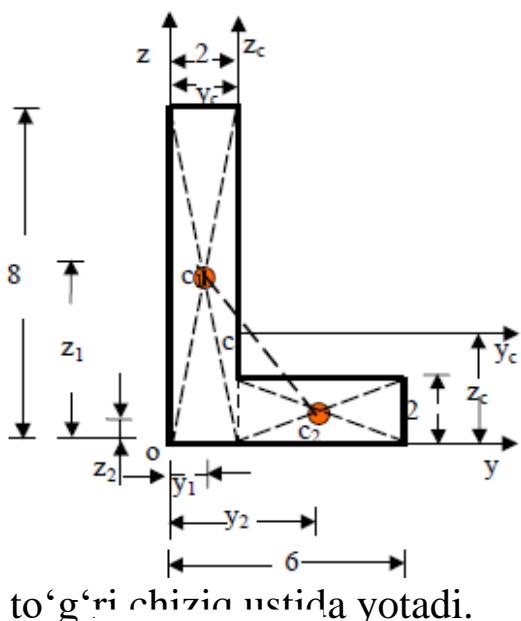


$$z_c = \frac{S_{y_1} + S_{y_2}}{A_1 + A_2} = \frac{20 + 60}{20 + 12} = 2,5 \text{ sm}; \quad y_c = \frac{S_{z_1} + S_{z_2}}{A_1 + A_2} = \frac{100 + 12}{20 + 12} = 3,5 \text{ sm}$$

Og‘irlik markazi koordinatalari orqali markaziy o‘qlari  $z_c$  va  $y_c$  ni o‘tkazamiz. Ko‘rinib turibdiki ikkita shakldan iborat kesimning og‘irlik markazi koordinatlari alohida ikkita to‘g‘ri to‘rtburchak og‘irlik markazlarini tutashtirilgan to‘g‘ri chiziqda joylashar ekan.

**3.2.2-masala.** 3.2.2-shaklda ko‘rsatilgan kesimning og‘irlik markazining koordinatalari topilsin.

**Yechish:** Kesimni ikkita oddiy to‘g‘ri to‘rtburchakka ajratamiz. Yordamchi  $z$ ,  $o$ ,  $y$  o‘qini o‘tkazamiz. Bu to‘g‘ri to‘rtburchaklarning og‘irlik markazi ularning dioganallarining kesishgan nuqtasi  $c_1$  va  $c_2$  bo‘ladi.



Kesimning og‘irlik markazining koordinatalari  $y_c$  va  $z_c$  larni topamiz:

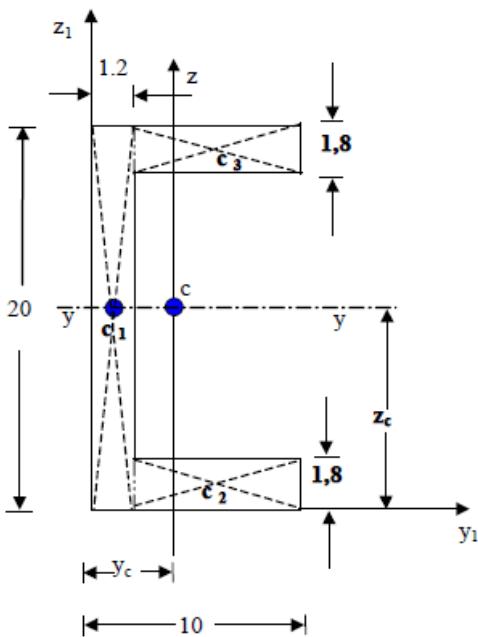
$$y_c = \frac{S_z}{A} = \frac{A_1 \cdot y_1 + A_2 \cdot y_2}{A_1 + A_2} = \frac{8 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 4}{8 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot 2} = 2 \text{ sm}$$

$$z_c = \frac{S_y}{A} = \frac{A_1 \cdot z_1 + A_2 \cdot z_2}{A_1 + A_2} = \frac{8 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 4}{8 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot 2} = 3 \text{ sm}$$

Topilgan  $y_c$  va  $z_c$  larning qiymatini masshtab bo‘yicha qo‘yib C nuqtasini topamiz, y C<sub>1</sub> va C<sub>2</sub> nuqtalarni tutashtiruvchi to‘g‘ri chiziq ustida yotadi.

### 3.2.2-shakl

**3.2.3-masala.** 3.2.3-shaklda ko‘rsatilgan shvellerning markaziy ekvatorial inersiya momenti topilsin. O‘lchamlar sm da berilgan.



**Yechish:** Kesimni uchta to‘rtburchakka ajratamiz. Shvellerning y-y o‘qi og‘irligi markazidan o‘tib, u simmetriya o‘qi bo‘ladi. Z<sub>1</sub> o‘qidan og‘irlik markazigacha bo‘lgan oralig‘ini topamiz. Buning uchun z<sub>1</sub> o‘qiga nisbatan to‘rtburchaklarning statik momentlarini aniqlaymiz.

### 3.2.3-shakl

$$S_{z1}^1 = 20 \cdot 1,2 \cdot 0,6 = 14,4 \text{ sm}^3$$

$$S_{z1}^{11} = (10 - 1,2) \cdot 1,8 \left( \frac{10 - 1,2}{2} + 1,2 \right) = 88,7 \text{ sm}^3$$

Shvellerning ko‘ndalang kesim yuzi:

$$A = 20 \cdot 1,2 + 2(10 - 1,2) \cdot 1,8 = 55,68 \text{ sm}^2$$

z<sub>1</sub> o‘qdan shvellerning og‘irlik markazigacha bo‘lgan masofa quyidagicha topiladi:

$$y_c = \frac{S_{z1}^1 + 2S_{z1}^{11}}{A} = \frac{14 + 2 \cdot 88,7}{55,68} = 3,44 \text{ sm}$$

Markaziy y va z o‘qlariga nisbatan to‘rtburchaklarning inersiya momentlarini momentlarini topamiz:

$$I_{y1}^1 = \frac{1,2 \cdot 20^3}{12} = 800 \text{ sm}^4$$

$$I_z^1 = \frac{20 \cdot 1,2^3}{12} + 20 \cdot 1,2 \left( 3,44 - \frac{1,2}{2} \right)^2 = 196,45 \text{ sm}^4$$

$$I_z^{11} = \frac{1,8(10-1,2)}{12} + (10-1,2) \cdot 1,8 \left[ \pm \left( \frac{20}{2} - \frac{1,8}{2} \right) \right]^2 = 1316 \text{ sm}^4$$

$$I_z^{11} = \frac{1,8(10-1,2)^3}{12} + (10-1,2) \cdot 1,8 \left( \frac{10-1,2}{2} + 1,2 - 3,44 \right)^2 = 176,12 \text{ sm}^4$$

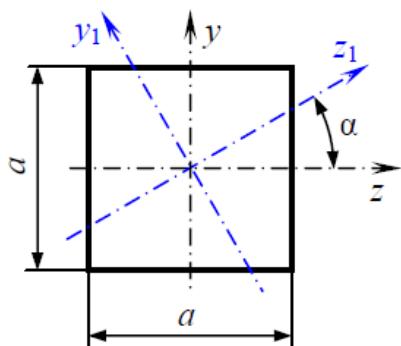
Markaziy y va z o‘qlariga nisbatan to‘la yuzasining inersiya momenti quyidagicha bo‘ladi:

$$I_y = I_y^1 + 2I_z^{11} = 800 + 2 \cdot 1316 = 3432 \text{ sm}^4$$

$$I_z = I_z^1 + 2I_y^{11} = 196,45 + 2 \cdot 176,12 = 548,7 \text{ sm}^4$$

Shveller kesim yuzining y-y o‘qiga nisbatan inersiya momentini ikkita to‘rtburchakning inersiya momentlarining ayirmasi sifatiga olsak qulayroq bo‘lar edi. Bunda ularning birining asosi  $(10-1,2)$  sm va balandligi  $(20 - 2 \cdot 1,8)$  sm bo‘ladi:

$$I_y = \frac{10 \cdot 20^3}{12} = \frac{(10-1,2) \cdot (20 - 2 \cdot 1,8)^3}{12} = 6666,67 - 3234,7 = 3432 \text{ sm}^4$$



**3.2.4-masala.** Kvadrat shakldagi tekis o‘qlari burilganda inersiya moment miqdori qanday o‘zgarishini aniqlang.

**Yechish:** O‘qlar burilganda kesimning inersiya momentlari quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

### 3.2.4-shakl

$$I_{z1} = I_z \cos^2 \alpha + I_y \sin^2 \alpha - I_{zy} \sin 2\alpha.$$

Kvadrat shakldagi kesimda y, z o‘qlari bosh o‘qlar bo‘lganligi uchun (simmetrik o‘qlar) markazdan qochirma inersiya moment qiymati:

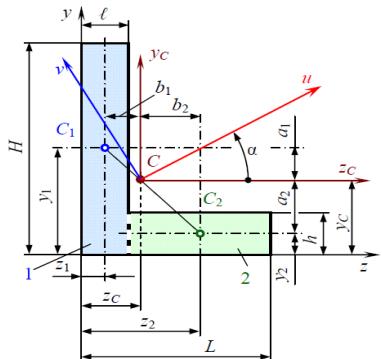
$$I_{zy} = 0 :$$

$$I_{z1} = \frac{a^4}{12} \cos^2 \alpha + \frac{a^4}{12} \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{a^4}{12} (\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) = \frac{a^4}{12}.$$

**Xulosa:** 1. Kvadrat shakldagi kesim miqdori inersiya momentlarining o‘qlari burilganda o‘zgarmaydi.

2. Kvadrat va boshqa ko‘pburchakli kesimlarda markaziy o‘qlar har doim bosh o‘qlar hisoblanadi.

**3.2.5-masala.** 3.2.5-shaklda ko‘rsatilgan kesim uchun bosh markaziy inersiya momentlari aniqlansin (o‘lchamlari va yechilishi 3.2.1-masalaga qaralsin). Ikkita to‘g‘ri to‘rtburchak og‘irlik markazidan o‘tadigan o‘qlar z, y bilan murakkab kesim markaziy o‘qlari  $z_c$ ,  $y_c$  orasidagi masofalar quyidagicha bo‘ladi:



$$a_1 = y_1 - y_c = 5 - 3,5 = 1,5 \text{ sm};$$

$$a_2 = y_2 - y_c = 1 - 3,5 = -2,5 \text{ sm};$$

$$b_1 = z_1 - z_c = 1 - 2,5 = -1,5 \text{ sm};$$

$$b_2 = z_2 - z_c = 5 - 2,5 = 2,5 \text{ sm}.$$

### 3.2.5-shakl

1. Markaziy o‘qlarga  $z_c$ ,  $y_c$  nisbatan inersiya momentlarining qiymatlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$I_{zc} = \left[ \frac{l \cdot H^3}{12} + a_1^2 A_1 \right] + \left[ \frac{(L-l) \cdot h^3}{12} + a_2^2 A_2 \right] = \left[ \frac{2 \cdot 10^3}{12} + 1,5^2 \cdot 20 \right] + \left[ \frac{(8-2)2^3}{12} + (-2,5)^2 \cdot 12 \right] \\ = 212 + 75 = 287 \text{ sm}^4$$

$$I_{yc} = \left[ \frac{l^3 \cdot H}{12} + b_1^2 A_1 \right] + \left[ \frac{(L-l)^3 \cdot h}{12} + b_2^2 A_2 \right] = \left[ \frac{2^3 \cdot 10}{12} + (-1,5)^2 \cdot 20 \right] + \left[ \frac{(8-2)^3 2}{12} + 2,5^2 \cdot 12 \right] \\ = 52 + 111 = 163 \text{ sm}^4$$

Markazdan qochirma inersiya momentlari quyidagicha topiladi:

$$I_{zc\text{ }yc} = [0 + a_1 b_1 A_1] + [0 + a_2 b_2 A_2] = [1,5(-1,5)20] + [(-2,5)2,5 \cdot 12] = -120 \text{ sm}^4$$

Bosh inersiya momentlar o‘qlarining yo‘nalish burchagi:

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha_0 = \frac{-21_{zc\text{ }yc}}{I_{zc} - I_{yc}} = -\frac{2(-120)}{287 - 163} = 1,935; \quad 2\alpha_0 = 62,6^\circ; \quad \alpha_0 = 31,3^\circ.$$

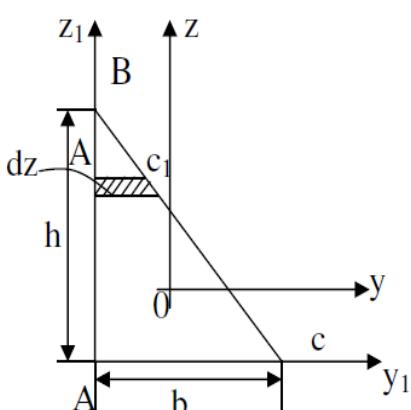
$\alpha_0$  burchagini  $z_c$  o‘qdan soat mili yo‘nalishiga teskari yo‘nalishda qo‘yamiz (musbat).

Bosh inersiya momentlarining qiymatlari quyidagicha hisoblanadi:

$$I_{\max} = I_u = \frac{I_z + I_y}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{I_z - I_y}{2}\right)^2 + I_{zy}^2} = \frac{287 + 163}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{287 - 163}{2}\right)^2 + (-120)^2} = 360 \text{ sm}^4.$$

$$I_{\min} = I_v = \frac{I_z + I_y}{2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{I_z - I_y}{2}\right)^2 + I_{zy}^2} = \frac{287 + 163}{2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{287 - 163}{2}\right)^2 + (-120)^2} = 90 \text{ sm}^4.$$

**3.2.6-masala.** To‘g‘ri burchakli ABC uchburchak yuzasining katetlariga parallel bo‘lgan markaziy OY va OZ o‘qlariga nisbatan markazdan qochirma inersiya momentlari va asosiga nisbatan inersiya momentlari hisoblansin.



**Yechish:** Avvalo uchburchakning katetlaridan o‘tuvchi o‘qlarga nisbatan markazdan qochirma inertsiya momentlarini topamiz:

$$I_{y_1 z_1} = \int_F y_1 z_1 dF, \text{ bunda } dF = c \cdot dz_1$$

ABC va  $A_1BC_1$  uchburchaklarning o‘xshashligidan  $\frac{c}{b} = \frac{h-z}{h}$ ;  $c = \frac{b}{h}(h-z_1)$  ni topamiz.

### 3.2.6-shakl

Bunda  $y_1 = \frac{c}{2} = \frac{b}{2h}(h-z_1)$  bo‘ladi, demak

$$I_{y_1 z_1} = \frac{b^2}{2h^2} \int_0^h (h-z_1)^2 \cdot z_1 dz_1 = \frac{b^2}{2h^2} \left[ \frac{h^4}{2} - \frac{2h^4}{3} + \frac{h^4}{4} \right] \text{ yoki } I_{y_1 z_1} = \frac{b^2 h^2}{24} \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

Markaziy o‘qlarga nisbatan markazdan qochirma inertsiya momentini aniqlaymiz:

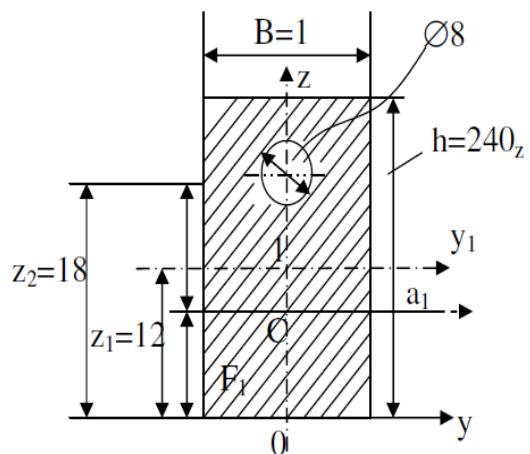
$$I_{yz} = I_{y_1 z_1} - a \cdot b F = \frac{b^2 h^2}{24} - \frac{b}{3} \frac{h}{3} \frac{bh}{2} = \frac{b^2 h^2}{24} = \frac{b^2 h^2}{18} = -\frac{b^2 h^2}{72} \quad yoki$$

$$I_{yz} = \frac{b^2 h^2}{72} \quad bo'ladi.$$

Endi uchburchakning asosidan o‘tgan OY<sub>1</sub> o‘qqa nisbatan inertsiya momentini topamiz:

$$I_{y_1} = \frac{bh^3}{12}$$

**3.2.7-masala.** 3.2.7-shaklda keltirilgan kesim yuzining shu kesim og‘irlik markazidan o‘tgan o‘qqa nisbatan inertsiya momenti aniqlansin (*O’lchamlar mm hisobida berilgan*).



**Yechish:** Kesim og‘irlik markazining koordinatalarini ixtiyoriy olingan YOZ koordinatalar sistemasiga nisbatan aniqlaymiz:

$$z_c = \frac{\sum S_y}{F} = \frac{F_1 Z_1 - F_2 Z_2}{F_1 - F_2} = \frac{24 \cdot 16 \cdot 12 - \frac{3,14 \cdot 8^2}{4} \cdot 18}{24 \cdot 16 - \frac{3,14 \cdot 8^2}{4}} \cdot 10^{-2} M = 11,1 \text{ sm}$$

demak C(0;11;1).

### 3.2.7-shakl

To‘g‘ri to‘rtburchakning Y o‘qiga nisbatan inertsiya momentini aniqlaymiz:

$$I_y^1 = I_{y_1}^1 + F_1 \cdot a_1^2 = \frac{bh^3}{12} + bh \left( \frac{h}{2} - z_c \right)^2 = \frac{16 \cdot 24^3}{12} + 16 \cdot 24 \cdot 0,9^2 = 18743 \text{ sm}^4$$

$$I_y^{II} = I_{y_2}^{II} + F_2 \cdot a_2^2 = \frac{\pi d^4}{64} + \frac{\pi d^2}{4} (z_2 - z_c)^2 = \frac{3,14 \cdot 8^4}{64} + \frac{3,14 \cdot 8^2}{4} (18 - 11,1) = 2593 \text{ sm}^4.$$

Barcha kesimning Y o‘qiga nisbatan inertsiya momentini aniqlaymiz:

$$I_y = I_y^1 - I_y^{II} = 18743 - 2593 = 16150 \text{ sm}^4$$

Barcha kesimning Z o‘qiga nisbatan inertsiya momenti:

$$I_z = \frac{b^3 h}{12} - \frac{\pi d^4}{64} = \frac{24 \cdot 16^3}{12} - \frac{3,14 \cdot 8^4}{64} = 7991 \text{ sm}^4$$

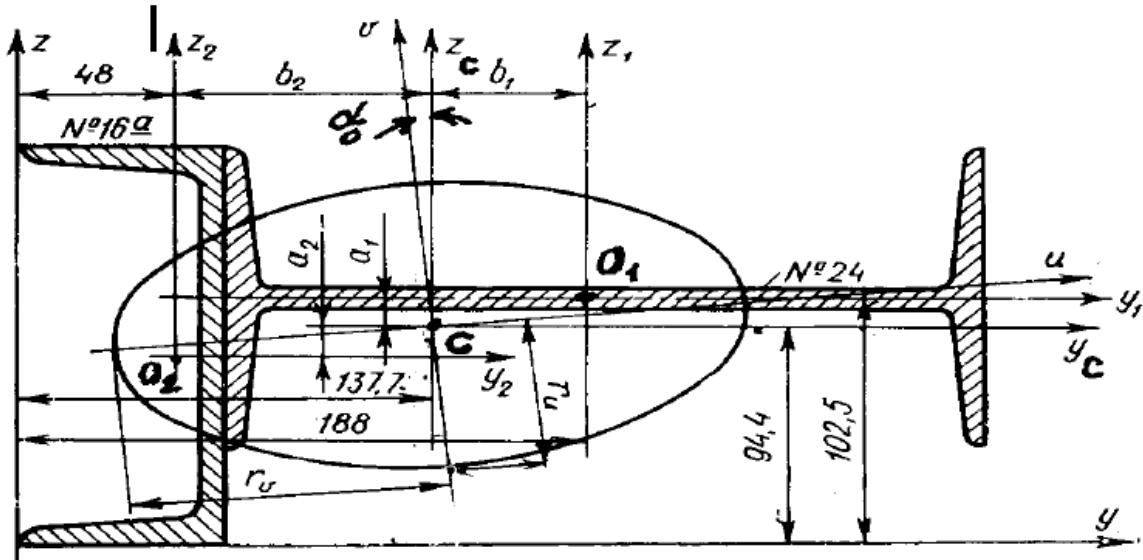
**3.2.8-masala.** 24 nomerli qo‘shtavr bilan 16a nomerli shvellerdan tashkil topgan kesim yuzasi uchun og‘irlik markazining koordinatalari aniqlansin:

1. Og‘irlik markazi orqali o‘tadigan  $Y_c$  va  $Z_c$  o‘qlarga nisbatan ekvatorial va markazdan qochirma inertsiya momentlari topilsin;
2. Bosh markaziy o‘qlarning yo‘nalishi aniqlansin;
3. Bosh markaziy o‘qlarga nisbatan inertsiya momentlarining qiymati topilsin.

Zarur bo‘ladigan quyidagi ma’lumotlarni jadvaldan olamiz:

Qo‘shtavr №24	Shveller №16a
$h=240\text{mm}$	$h=160\text{mm}$
$b=115\text{mm}$	$b=68\text{mm}$
$F_1=34,8 \text{ sm}^2$	$z_0=20 \text{ mm}$
$I_{za}=3460 \text{ sm}^4$	$F_2=195 \text{ sm}^2$

$I_{ya} = 198 \text{ sm}^4$	$I_y = 823 \text{ sm}^4$
	$I_{za} = 78,8 \text{ sm}^4$



### 3.2.8-shakl

**Yechish.** Berilgan kesimning og'irlik markazini Y va Z o'qlarga nisbatan aniqlaymiz:

$$Z_c = \frac{F_1 \cdot Z_1 + F_2 \cdot Z_2}{F_1 + F_2} = \frac{34,8 \cdot 10,25 + 19,5 \cdot 8}{54,3} = 9,44 \text{ sm}$$

$$Y_c = \frac{F_1 \cdot Y_1 + F_2 \cdot Y_2}{F_1 + F_2} = \frac{34,8 \cdot 18,8 + 19,5 \cdot 4,8}{54,3} = 13,77 \text{ sm}$$

Topilgan koordinatalarning qabul qilingan ma'lum masshtabda chizmaga qo'yib, og'irlik markazi C dan o'qlar o'tkazamiz.

Kesim yuzining markaziy  $Y_c$  va  $Z_c$  o'qlarga nisbatan inertsiya momentlarini topamiz:

$$I_y = I_y^1 + F_1 \cdot a_1^2 + I_{y_1}^2 F_2 \cdot a_2^2$$

$$I_{z_1} = I_z^1 + F_1 \cdot b_1^2 + I_{z_2}^2 + F_2 \cdot b_2^2;$$

Bunda chizmadan  $a_1$ ,  $b_1$ ,  $b_2$  larni aniqlaymiz:

$$a_1 = 10,25 - 9,44 = 0,81 \text{ sm}; \quad b_1 = 18,8 - 13,77 = 5,03 \text{ sm};$$

$$a_2 = 8 - 9,44 = -1,44 \text{ sm}; \quad b_2 = 4,8 - 13,77 = -8,97 \text{ sm};$$

$$I_{y_c} = 198 + 34,8(0,81)^2 + 82,3 + 1,95(-1,44)^2 = 1084,27 \text{ sm}^4;$$

$$I_{z_c} = 3460 + 34,8(5,03)^2 + 78,8 + 19,5(-8,97)^2 = 5988,21 \text{ sm}^4$$

Kesimning markazdan qochirma inertsiya momentini  $Y_c$  va  $Z_c$  o‘qlarga nisbatan topamiz:

$$I_{y_c z_c} = F_1 \cdot a_1 \cdot b_1 + F_2 \cdot a_2 \cdot b_2 + 19,5(-1,44) \cdot (-8,97) = 421,72 \text{ sm}^4$$

Kesim markaziy bosh o‘qlarining yo‘nalishini topamiz:

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha_0 = -\frac{2I_{y_c z_c}}{I_{y_c} - I_{z_c}} = -\frac{2 \cdot 421,72}{1084,27 - 5988,21} = 0,47$$

$$2\alpha_0 = 9^\circ 48', \quad \alpha_0 = 4^\circ 54'$$

$\alpha_0$  burchak markaziy bosh o‘qning  $\alpha_0 + 90^\circ$  burchak esa markaziy bosh o‘q V ning yo‘nalishini aniqlaydi.

Bosh markaziy V va U o‘qlarga nisbatan bosh inertsiya momentlarini hisoblaymiz:

$$I_{uv} = I_{\frac{\max}{\min}} = \frac{I_{y_c} + I_{z_c}}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(I_{y_c} - I_{z_c})^2 + 4I_{y_c z_c}} = \\ = 3536,24 \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(-4903,94)^2 + 4(421,72)^2} = 3536,24 \pm 2487,07$$

Shunday qilib:

$$I_u = I_{\max} = 6024,21 \text{ sm}^4 \quad I_v = I_{\min} = 1048,27 \text{ sm}^4$$

$$I_u + I_v = I_{y_c} + I_z$$

$$6024,21 + 1048,27 = 1084,27 + 5988,21$$

$$7072,48 = 7072,48$$

Bu tekshirish natijasi hisobning to‘g‘ri o‘tkazilganligini ko‘rsatadi.

Endi bosh inertsiya radiuslarini hisoblaymiz:

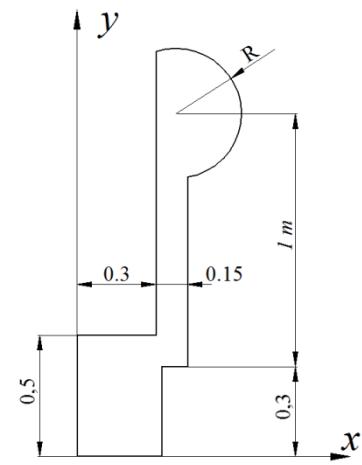
$$i_u = \sqrt{\frac{I_u}{F}} = \sqrt{\frac{6024,21}{54,3}} = 10,40 \text{ sm}$$

$$i_v = \sqrt{\frac{I_v}{F}} = \sqrt{\frac{1048,27}{54,3}} = 4,93 \text{ sm}$$

Endi inertsiya ellipsini chizish mumkin, buning uchun u o‘qi bo‘yicha  $i_u$  ni v o‘qi bo‘yicha  $i_v$  ning qiymatlarini ma’lum masshtabda qo‘yib, chizmada ko‘rsatilgan ellips chiziladi.

**3.2.9-masala.** Murakkab shaklli kesim yuzanining geometrik tasniflarini hisoblash.

O‘lchamlar metrda berilgan. Murakkab shaklni oddiy shakllarga bo‘lamiz. (3.2.9-shakl) va har bir oddiy yuzanining o‘g‘irlik markazlarini belgilaymiz. U nuqtalardan kesimlarning markaziy o‘qlarini o‘tkazamiz, ushbu o‘qlardan X, O, Y koordinata o‘qlarigacha bo‘lgan masofalarni aniqlaymiz. Hisoblash ixtiyoriy o‘qlar sistemasida og‘irlik markazini topishdan boshlanadi.



**3.2.9-shakl**

ng

$$x_c = \frac{A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2 + A_3 x_3}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3} = \frac{50 \cdot 30 \cdot 15 + 120 \cdot 15 \cdot 37,5 + 628 \cdot 53,5}{50 \cdot 30 + 120 \cdot 15 - \frac{\pi(20)^2}{2}}$$

$$y_c = \frac{A_1 y_1 + A_2 y_2 - A_3 y_3}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3} = \frac{50 \cdot 30 \cdot 25 + 120 \cdot 15 \cdot 90 - 628 \cdot 130}{1500 + 1800 + 628}$$

$$\text{bu yerda } A_1 = 0,3 \cdot 0,5 = 0,1 \text{ cm}^2 \quad A_2 = 1,2 \cdot 0,15 = 0,18 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_3 = \frac{\pi R^2}{2} = \frac{3,14(0,2)^2}{2} = 0,0628 \text{ m}^2 \quad \Sigma A = A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = 0,3928 \text{ m}^2$$

$$x_1 = \frac{0,3}{2} = 0,15 \text{ m} \quad y_1 = \frac{0,5}{2} = 0,25 \text{ m} \quad x_2 = 0,3 + \frac{0,15}{2} = 0,375 \text{ m}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1+R}{2} + 0,3 = 0,9 \text{ m} \quad x_3 = 0,3 + 0,15 + \frac{4R}{3\pi} = 0,535 \text{ m}$$

$$y_3 = 0,3 + 1 = 1,3 \text{ m} \quad \text{va} \quad x_c = 0,31467 \text{ m} \quad y_c = 0,71474 \text{ m}$$

Parallel o‘qlarga nisbatan inertsiya momentlari formulasidan foydalanib kesimning  $x_c$  va  $y_c$  o‘qlarga nisbatan inertsiya momentlarini topamiz (3.2.10-shakl).

Markaziy o‘qlarga nisbatan markazdan qochma inertsiya momentini topamiz:

$$I_{xc_{yc}} = [-(y_c - y_1)] \cdot [-(x_c - x_1)] \cdot 0,15 + (y_2 - y_c)(x_2 - x_c) \cdot 0,18 + (y_3 - y_c)(x_3 - x_c) \cdot 0,0628 = 0,02154 \text{ m}^4$$

Bosh inertsiya momentlarini topamiz:

$$I_{\frac{\max}{\min}} = \frac{I_{xc} + I_{yc}}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(I_{xc} - I_{yc})^2 + 4 \cdot I_{xcyc}^2} = \frac{0,08545 + 0,011246}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(0,08545 - 0,01246)^2 + 4 \cdot (0,02154)^2};$$

$$I_{\max} = 0; \quad I_{\min} = 0,006575 \text{ m}^4$$

$$I_{xc} + I_{yc} = I_{\max} + I_{\min}; \quad 0,0854 + 0,01246 = 0,04895 + 0,006575$$

Bosh inertsiya o‘qlarining og‘ishgan burchagini topamiz:

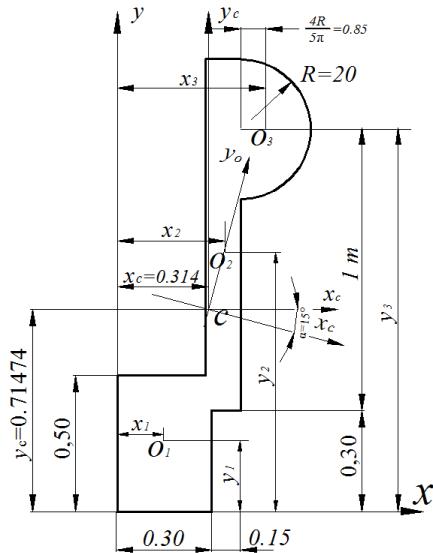
$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha_0 &= \frac{2I_{xcyc}}{I_{xc} - I_{yc}} = \frac{2 \cdot 0,02154}{0,08545 - 0,01246} = -0,59 \text{ rad} \\ 2\alpha_0 &= -30^\circ \quad \text{yoki} \quad \alpha_0 = -15^\circ \end{aligned}$$

### 3.2.10-shakl

$I_{xc} > I_{yc}$  bo‘lganligi uchun  $x_c$  o‘qqa nisbatan inertsiya momenti maksimal qiymatga erishadi.  $\alpha_0$  burchagi manfiy ishorali bo‘lgani uchun qiymatini  $x_c$  o‘qidan soat strelkasining harakat yo‘nalishi bo‘ylab joylashtiramiz  $\alpha_0$  burchak bosh inertsiya o‘qining holatini belgilaydi. Inertsiya radiuslarini topamiz:

$$i_{\max} = \sqrt{\frac{0,09133}{0,3928}} = 0,48 \text{ m}; \quad i_{\min} = \sqrt{\frac{0,00657}{0,3928}} = 0,129 \text{ m}$$

Shaklning inertsiya radiuslarini yarim o‘qlar sifatida qabul qilib,  $x_0cy_0$  koordinata o‘qlarida inertsiya ellipsini quramiz (3.2.10-shakl). Bunda  $cx_0$



o‘qi bo‘ylab  $i_{\min}$  inertsiya radiusini  $c y_0$  o‘qi bo‘ylab  $i_{\max}$  inertsiya radiusini qo‘yamiz. Ellipsdan gorizontga  $45^\circ$ burchak ostida joylashgan  $x_\alpha$  o‘qqa nisbatan  $60^\circ$ burchak ostida yo‘nalgan. Bu o‘qqa parallel ravishda ellipsga urinma o‘tkazamiz.  $X_0$  o‘q bilan urinma orasidagi  $h=0,265$  m masofani o‘lchab olamiz. Inertsiya momenti grafik usulda quyidagicha topiladi:

$$I_k = h^2 A = (0,265)^2 \cdot 0,3928 = 0,0276 \text{ m}^4$$

Ushbu inertsiya momentini analitik usulda topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} I_k &= I_{\max} \cdot \cos^2 \alpha - I_{\min} \cdot \sin^2 \alpha = 0,091339 \cos^2 60^\circ + \\ &+ 0,006575 \cdot \sin^2 60^\circ = 0,0277 \text{ m}^4 \end{aligned}$$

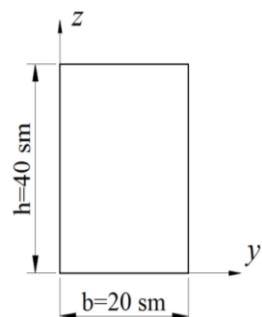
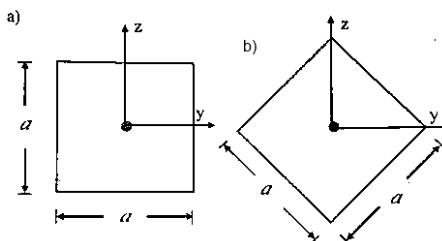
### 3.3. Mustaqil yechish uchun masalalar va topshiriqlar

**3.3.1.** Shaklda ko‘rsatilgan to‘g‘ri burchak to‘rtburchakning yuzasining  $y$  va  $z$  o‘qlariga nisbatan ekvatorial va markazdan qochirma inertsiya momentlari hisoblansin.

**Javobi:**  $I_y = 126666,67 \text{ sm}^4$ ,

$$I_z = 106666,67 \text{ sm}^4,$$

$$I_{yz} = 160000 \text{ sm}^4.$$

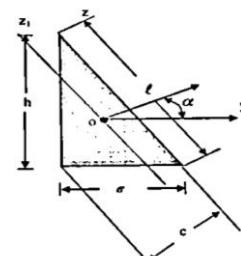


3.3.1-shakl

#### 3.3.2-shakl

**3.3.2.** Shaklda ko‘rsatilgan kvadrat shaklning o‘qlarini o‘zgartirmasdan qoldirib, shaklni  $45^\circ$  burGANimizda shaklning  $y$  va  $z$  o‘qlariga nisbatan inertsiya momenti qanday o‘zgaradi.

**Javobi:** O‘zgarmaydi.

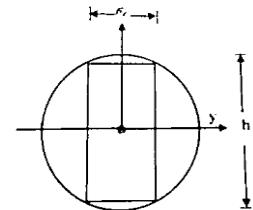


3.3.3-shakl

**3.3.3.** Shaklda ko‘rsatilgan uchburchak yuzasining  $y$  va  $z$  o‘qlariga nisbatan ekvatorial, markazdan inertsiya momentlari va  $z_1$  o‘qiga nisbatan ekvatorial inersiya momenti hisoblansin hamda bosh o‘q’lari vaziyati aniqlansin.

**Javobi:**  $I_y = \frac{\epsilon h^3}{36}$ ;  $I_z = \frac{h\epsilon^3}{36}$ ;  $I_{yz} = -\frac{\epsilon^2 h^2}{72}$ ;  $I_{z_1} = \frac{lc^3}{36} = \frac{\epsilon^3 h^3}{36\ell^2}$ ;  $\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = -\frac{\epsilon h}{\epsilon^2 - h^2}$

**3.3.4.** Ikki kanalli trubaning bosh markaziy inertsiya momentlarini quyidagi ikki variantda hisoblansin: a) diametrik  $d=10$  sm bo‘lgan ikki doira. b)  $10 \times 10$  sm bo‘lgan ikki kvadrat teshikli.

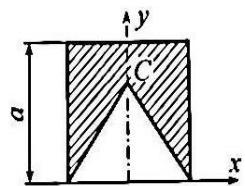


3.3.4-shakl

**Javobi:** a)  $I_y = 15018,75 \text{ sm}^4$ ,  $I_z = 16406,75 \text{ sm}^4$

b)  $I_y = 14333,33 \text{ sm}^3$   $I_z = 14173,33 \text{ sm}^4$ .

**3.3.5.** Shaklda ko‘rsatilgan teng tomonli uchburchak ABC balandligi  $y_c$  kattaligi topilsin. Uchburchak C burchagi kesimining og‘irlik markaziga to‘g‘ti kelsin.

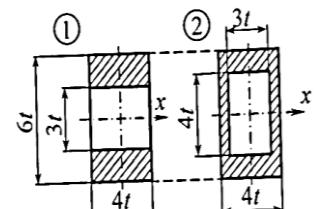


3.3.5-shakl

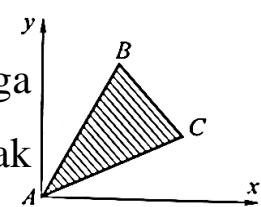
**Javob:**  $y_c = 0.634a$

**3.3.6** Shaklda ko‘rsatilgan kesimlarning gorizontal X o‘qiga nisbatan inertsiya momentlari nisbati aniqlansin

**Javob:**  $I_{x_1} / I_{x_2} = 9/8$



**3.3.7.** Ko‘rsatilgan ABC uchburchakning X o‘qiga nisbatan inertsiya momenti topilsin. Uchburchak

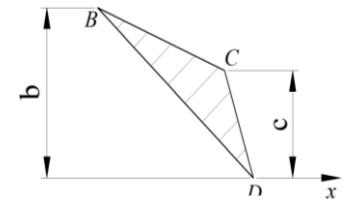


3.3.7-shakl

burchaklarining koordinatalari quyidagicha berilgan A(0,0) B(b,2b) C(2b,b).

**Javob:**  $I_{x_1} = 7b^4 / 4$

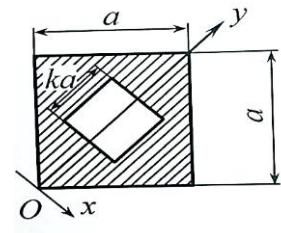
**3.3.8.** Shaklda ko'rsatilgan BCD uchburchakning X o'qiga nisbatan unertsiya momenti topilsin. Uchburchak yuzasi  $A=12 \text{ sm}^2$ ,  $b=6 \text{ sm}$ ,  $c=4\text{sm}$ .



**3.3.8-shakl**

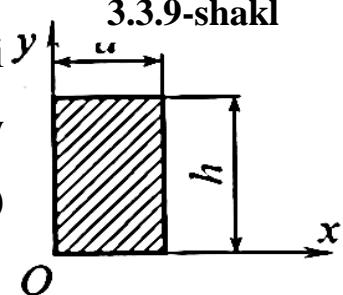
**Javob:**  $I_x = 152 \text{ sm}^4$

**3.3.9.** Shaklda ko'rsatilgan kesimning bosh inertsiya momentlari nisbati  $I_x/I_y$  koeffitsentning qaysi qiymatida 5 ga teng bo'ladi.



**Javob:**  $k=0,707$

**3.3.10.** Tomonlari  $b=2 \text{ sm}$ ,  $h=3 \text{ sm}$  bo'lgan to'g'ri to'rtburchakning O nuqtaga nisbatan bosh inersiy momentlari qiymati va bosh o'qlar joylashi (burilish) burchagi aniqlansin.

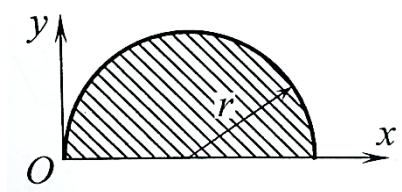


**3.3.9-shakl**

**Javob:**  $\alpha_{\max} = -30^\circ 28'$ ;  $I_{\max} = 23,3 \text{ sm}^4$ ;  $I_{\min} = 2,7 \text{ sm}^4$

**3.3.10-shakl**

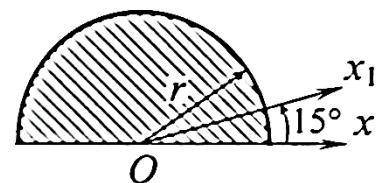
**3.3.11.** Yarim aylana shakl uchun O nuqtadan o'tadigan bosh o'qlar burchagi  $\alpha_{\max}$  bosh iner momentlari qiymati hisoblansin.



**Javob:**  $\alpha_{\max} = -69^\circ 50'$ ;  $I_{\max} = 2,21 r^4$ ;  $I_{\min} = 0,15 r^4$

**3.3.11-shakl**

**3.3.12.** Radiusi  $r$ -bo'lgan yarimdoira bo'lgan kesim uchun X o'qqa nisbatan inertsiya momentini



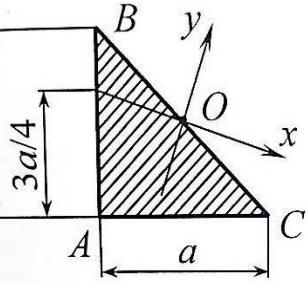
aniqlansin.

**Javob:**  $I_{x_1} = \pi r^4 / 8$

### 3.3.12-shakl

**3.3.13.** Shaklda ko'rsatilgan ABC to'g'ri burchakli uchburchak kesim uchun gipotuniza BC ning o'rtasidan o'tadigan X, Y o'qlariga nisbatan va markazdan qochma inertsiya momentlari aniqlansin.

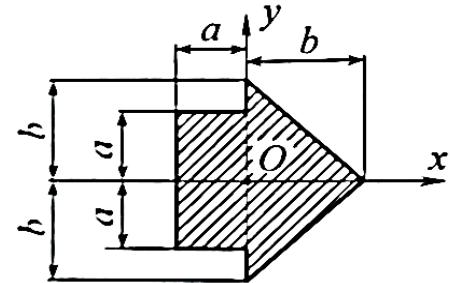
**Javob:**  $I_x = I_y = a^4 / 24$ ;  $I_{xy} = 0$ .



### 3.3.13-shakl

**3.3.14.** Ko'rsatilgan kesimlar uchun O nuqtadan o'tuvchi bosh o'qlar joylashishi topilsin.

**Javob:** O nuqtadan o'tuvchi barcha o'qlar, chunki



$$I_x = I_y$$

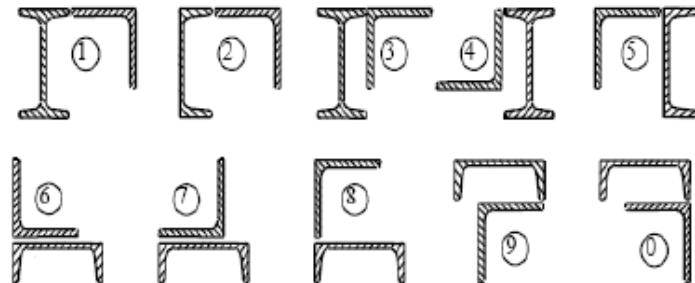
### 3.3.14-shakl

## Topshiriqlar

Ko'rsatilgan shakllar uchun aniqlansin: (3.1-shakl)

1. O'g'irlik markazining koordinalarini aniqlansin;
2. Og'irlik markazi orqali o'tadigan o'qlarga nisbatan qochma inersiya momentlari topilsin;
3. Bosh markazi o'qlarning yo'nalishi aniqlansin;

4. Bosh markaziy o‘qlarga nisbatan inersiya momentlarining qiymati topilsin. **Berilganlar:** burchaklik, shveller va qo‘shtaverlarni 3.1-jadvaldan olinsin.



3.1-shakl

3.1-jadval

Nº	Nº	Shveller	Burchaklik	Qo‘shtavr
1	1	14	80x80x6	12
2	2	16	80x80x8	14
3	3	18	90x90x6	16
4	4	20	90x90x7	18
5	5	22	90x90x8	20
6	6	24	100x100x8	20a
7	7	27	100x100x10	22
8	8	30	100x100x12	22a
9	9	33	125x125x10	24
0	0	36	125x125x20	24a
	e	g	d	v

## Nazorat uchun testlar

1. Agarda X va Y o‘qlarga nisbatan tekis shaklning  $I_{xy}=0$  bo‘lsa bu o‘qlar qanday o‘qlar bo‘ladi?

bosh o‘qlar

markaziy bosh o‘qlar

qutib koordinatasini o‘qlari

dekart koordinatasini o‘qlari

2. Balandligi  $h$  va eni  $b$  bo‘lgan to‘g‘ri to‘rtburchak kesimning asosidan o‘tuvchi o‘qiga nisbatan inersiya momenti nimaga teng?

$bh^3/3$

$bh^3/6$

$bh^3/12$

$bh^3/36$

3. Balandligi  $h$  va eni  $b$  bo‘lgan to‘g‘ri to‘rtburchak kesimning markaziy “x” o‘qiga nisbatan inersiya momenti nimaga teng?

$bh^3/12$

$bh^3/6$

$bh^3/3$

$bh^3/36$

4. Diametri  $d$  ga teng bo‘lgan aylananing markaziy o‘qlariga nisbatan inersiya momenti nimaga teng bo‘ladi.  $I_x = I_e =$

$$\pi \frac{d^4}{64}$$

$$\pi \frac{d^3}{32}$$

$$\pi \frac{d^4}{32}$$

$$\pi \frac{d^3}{16}$$

5. Doira shaklidagi kesim uchun qaysi inersiya momenti to‘g‘ri yozilgan?

$$J_\rho = \frac{\pi d^4}{32}$$

$$J_\rho = \frac{\pi d^4}{12}$$

$$J_\rho = \frac{\pi d^3}{12}$$

$$J_\rho = \frac{\pi d^3}{32}$$

6. Doiraviy kesimli valning sof buralishida normal kuchlanish nimaga teng bo‘ladi?

nolga

urinma kuchlanishga

cheksizga

urinma kuchlanishning eng katta qiymatiga

7. Doiraviy kesimli valning sof buralishida qanday kuchlanishlar hosil bo‘ladi?

faqat urinma kuchlanish

faqat normal kuchlanish

urinma va normal kuchlanish

kuchlanish hosil bo‘lmaydi

8. E va G elastiklik modullari orasida qanday matematik bog‘lanish bor?

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1 + \mu)}$$

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1 + \mu^2)}$$

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1 + \sqrt{\mu})}$$

$$G = \frac{E}{(1 + \sqrt{\mu})}$$

9. Kesim inersiya momentlari qanday o‘lchov birligida o‘lchanadi?

$\text{sm}^4$

N

N·m

N·m<sup>2</sup>

10. Kesimning o‘qlarga nisbatan statik momentlari qanday o‘lchov birligida o‘lchanadi?

$\text{sm}^3$

N·m<sup>2</sup>

m

N·m

11. Kvadrat shaklidagi kesim uchun qaysi inersiya momenti to‘g‘ri yozilgan?

$$J_y = \frac{a^4}{12}$$

$$J_y = \frac{a^2}{12}$$

$$J_y = \frac{a^4}{6}$$

$$J_y = \frac{a^3}{6}$$

12. Kvadrat shaklidagi kesimning markaziy o‘qlarga nisbatan statik momenti nimaga teng?

0

$a^3$

$a^3/2$

$a^3/4$

13. Kvadrat shaklidagi tomonlari “ $a$ ” ga teng kesimning asosidan o‘tgan o‘qqa nisbatan inersiya momenti nimaga teng?

$a^4/3$

0

$a^3$

$a^3/4$

14. Markazdan qochirma inersiya momentlari qanday ishorali qiymatlarga ega bo‘lishlari mumkin?

musbat, manfiy ishorali va nolga teng qiymatlarga ega bo‘ladilar

faqat musbat ishorali

ular har doim nolga teng bo‘ladilar

faqat manfiy ishorali

15. Markazdan qochma inersiya moment qiymatining ishorasi qanday bo‘ladi?

musbat, manfiy va nolga teng bo‘lishi mumkin

manfiy va nol bo‘ladi

nolga teng bo‘ladi

manfiy bo‘ladi

16. Markaziy inersiya o‘qi deb qanday o‘qqa aytildi?

og‘irlilik markazidan o‘tgan o‘qlarga

markazdan qochma inersiya momenti nolga teng bo‘lgan o‘qlarga

inersiya momentlari maksimal hamda minimal qiymatlarga ega bo‘lgan  
o‘qlarga

inersiya momentlari maksimal bo‘lgan o‘qlarga

## IV BOB. SILJISH

### 4.1. SILJISH HAQIDA UMUMIY TUSHUNCHLAR

Siljish deformatsiyasi deb, brusning birorta kesimidan parallel qatlami oraliq masofasini o‘zgartirmasdan bir-biriga nisbatan ko‘chishiga aytildi.

Sterjen kesimida oltita ichki zo‘riqish kuchidan faqat ko‘ndalang kuch Q ta’sirida siljish deformatsiyasi hosil bo‘ladi.

$$\gamma \approx \operatorname{tg} \gamma = \frac{\Delta S}{a} \quad \Delta - \text{absolyut siljish}$$
$$\gamma - \text{nisbiy siljish}$$

Materiallar qarshiligi fanida bruslarning ko‘ndalang kesimlarining ko‘chish (siljish), deformatsiya va kuchlanish orasidagi analitik bog‘lanishni bilish uchun cheksiz kichkina element olinib, ularning tashqi kuchlar ta’siri bilan muvozanati o‘rganiladi.

Har qanday hisoblanayotgan element 4 ta qismdan iborat bo‘ladi:

**Statik analiz** - ko‘ndalang kesimdagi kuchlanish bilan tashqi kuch ta’siri orasidagi bog‘lanishni muvozanat tenglamasi yordamida aniqlash.

**Geometrik analiz** - sterjen cheksiz kichkina elementining ko‘chish bilan deformatsiya orasidagi bog‘lanishini aniqlash.

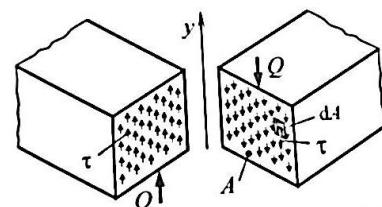
**Fizik analiz** – kichkina elementdagi deformatsiya bilan kuchlanish orasidagi bog‘lanishni aniqlash. Elastik deformatsiya chegarasida Guk qonuni qo‘llaniladi.

**Aniqlangan bog‘lanishlarning sintezi** – yuqoridagi qismlar bog‘lanishlarini bir-birini o‘rniga qo‘ysak, kerakli hisoblash formulasi kelib chiqadi.

Masalan siljishdagi ichki zo‘riqish kuchlari kuchlanish va deformatsiya orasidagi bog‘lanishlarni ko‘rib chiqamiz

### 1. Statik analiz.

$$\sum y = 0; \quad Q = \int_A \tau \cdot dA. \quad (4.1.1)$$

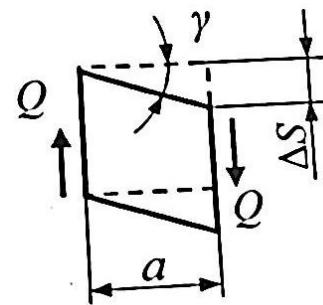


Agar ko‘ndalang kesimda urinma kuchlanish teng taqsimlangan deb faraz qilsak ( $\tau = \text{const}$ ):

$$Q = \tau \cdot A; \quad \tau = \frac{Q}{A}; \quad (4.1.2)$$

### 2. Geometrik analiz – ajratilgan elementda

$$\operatorname{tg} \gamma = \frac{\Delta S}{a} \quad (4.1.3)$$



### 3. Fizik analizda Guk qonuni qo‘llaniladi:

$$\tau = G \cdot \gamma \quad (4.1.4)$$

### 4. Masalaga matematik tomonidan qaralsa,

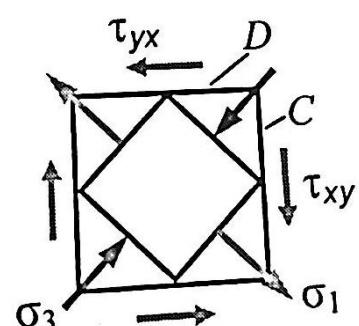
$$\frac{Q}{A} = G \cdot \frac{\Delta S}{a}; \quad \Delta S = \frac{Q \cdot a}{G \cdot a}; \quad (4.1.5)$$

bunda  $G$  - siljishdagi elastik moduli;  $GA$  - siljishdagi bikrlik;

## 4.2. Siljishdagi ruhsat etilgan kuchlanish

Ko‘rsatilgan element tomonlariga faqat urinma kuchlanish  $\tau$  ta’sir qilayapti.

Normal kuchlanishlar  $\sigma_x = 0, \sigma_y = 0$ . Bosh yuzalarning yo‘nalishi:



$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{-2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_0} = -\frac{2\tau_{xy}}{0} = \infty; \quad 2\alpha = 90^\circ$$

Bosh normal kuchlanishlar:

$$\sigma_{\frac{\max}{\min}} = \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}; \quad (4.2.1)$$

$$\sigma_{\max} = \tau_{xy} = \sigma; \quad \sigma_2 = 0; \quad \sigma_{\min} = -\tau_{xy} \sigma_3 \quad (4.2.2)$$

$$\sigma_1 = -\sigma_3 = \sigma = \tau \quad (4.2.3)$$

demak, bosh normal kuchlanish, urinma kuchlanishga teng bo‘lar ekan.

Siljishdagi ruhsat etilgan kuchlanishni aniqlash (tanlash) cho‘zilish yoki siqilishdagi ruhsat etilgan kuchlanishga qaraganda murakkabroqdir.

Siljish uchun ruhsat etilgan urinma kuchlanish mustahkamlik nazariyalaridan aniqlanadi:

I. Mustahkamlik nazariyasiga muvofiq:

$$\sigma_1 \leq [\sigma]; \quad \sigma_1 = \tau \text{ bo'lgani uchun } [\tau] = [\sigma]; \quad (4.2.4)$$

II. Mustahkamlik nazariyasiga muvofiq:

$$\sigma_1 - \mu \sigma_3 \leq [\sigma] = \tau + \mu(1 + \mu); \quad \mu = 0,3 \text{ bo'lsa, u holda } [\tau] \equiv 0,77[\sigma] \quad (4.2.5)$$

III. Mustahkamlik nazariyasiga muvofiq:

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3; \quad \sigma_1 = \tau \quad \sigma_3 = -\tau. \quad \text{u holda } 2[\tau] \leq [\sigma]; \quad [\tau] \equiv 0,5[\sigma]; \quad (4.2.6)$$

IV. Mustahkamlik nazariyasiga muvofiq:

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} [(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)]} \leq [\sigma]; \quad (4.2.7)$$

$$\sigma_1 = \tau; \quad \sigma_2 = 0 \quad \sigma_3 = -\tau \quad \text{bo'lsa, u holda } [\tau] = \frac{[\sigma]}{\sqrt{3}} \equiv 0,577[\sigma]$$

Odatda kesishga ishlaydigan sterjenlarning mustahkamlik sharti quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\tau = \frac{Q}{A} \leq [\tau]; \quad \text{bunda } [\tau] = (0,5 \div 0,6)[\sigma] \quad (4.2.8)$$

Amaliyotda siljish deformatsiyasi kesish, yorish yoki ezipish kabi deformatsiyalar tarzida uchraydi.

Ezilish ikki jismning bir-biri bilan tutashgan joyida hosil bo‘ladi. Masalan, bu xildagi deformatsiyalar ikki elementni bir-biriga biriktiruvchi parchin mix, bolt, shtift, pona va hokazo materiallarda uchraydi.

### 4.3. SOF SILJISH

Ajratilgan elementning tomonlariga faqat urinma kuchlanishlar ta’sir qilsa, kuchlanish holatining bunday holiga *sof siljish* deyiladi.

Sof siljishda Guk qonuni quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\tau = G \cdot \gamma \quad (4.3.1)$$

bu yerda  $\gamma$  - siljish burchagi.

$G$  - siljishdagi elastiklik moduli deyiladi va sterjen materialining siljish deformatsiyasiga qarshilik ko‘rsata olish qobiliyatini xarakterlaydi. U quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)}; \quad \text{bunda, } \mu - \text{Puasson koeffitsienti} \quad (4.3.2)$$

bu ifodaga uchta o‘zgarmas miqdor orasidagi matematik bog‘lanish deyiladi.

Siljishda deformatsiyaning solishtirma potensial energiyasi urinma kuchlanishning yoki nisbiy deformatsiyaning kvadrat funksiyasi bo‘ladi, ya’ni

$$u = \frac{\tau^2}{2G} \text{ yoki } u = \frac{G\gamma^2}{2} \quad (4.3.3)$$

Amalda siljish deformatsiyasi kesilish yoki ezilish deformatsiyalari tarzida namoyon bo‘ladi. Siljishga ishlaydigan mashina yoki inshoot elementlari parchin mixli va payvant birikmalar ko‘rinishida bo‘ladi.

Parchin mixli birikmalarda kesuvchi kuch ta’siridan hosil bo‘ladigan urinma kuchlanish quyidagicha bo‘ladi,

$$\tau_{kes} = \frac{F}{k \cdot n \cdot A} \quad (4.3.4)$$

Parchin mixning kesilishiga xavf-xatarsiz qarshilik ko‘rsatishi, ya’ni mustahkamlik sharti quyidagicha bo‘ladi.

$$\tau_{kes} = \frac{F}{k \cdot n \cdot A} \leq [\tau]_{kes.} \quad (4.3.5)$$

Parchin mix ezilishining mustahkamlik sharti quyidagicha bo‘ladi:

$$\sigma_{ez} = \frac{F}{nA_{ez}} \leq [\sigma]_{ez}. \quad (4.3.6)$$

Uchma-uch payvandlashda cho‘zuvchi yoki siquvchi kuch ta’siridagi to‘g‘ri chokli payvand birikma, birikuvchi listlar chetining qanday payvandlanishdan qat’iy nazar, cho‘zilish yoki siqilishga tekshirilganda uning mustahkamligi quyidagicha bo‘ladi:

$$\sigma_{ez} = \frac{F}{A_{ez}} = \frac{F}{lh} \leq [\sigma], \quad (4.3.7)$$

Ustma-ust payvandlashda, ko‘ndalang valiksimon chokli birikmalar uchun mustahkamlik sharti quyidagicha bo‘ladi:

$$\tau_{ez} = \frac{F}{2A_E} = \frac{F}{2 \cdot 0,7l\delta} \leq [\tau]_E. \quad (4.3.8)$$

#### **4.4. Siljishga doir masalalar yechishdan namunalar**

**4.4.1-masala.** Sof siljish holatidagi materiali po'latdan bo'lgan parallelepiped tomonlarining nisbiy siljish burchagi va solishtirma potensial energiyasi topilsin (4.4.1-shakl).

**Yechish:** Parallelepipedning materiali po'latdan bo'lganligi uchun cho'zilishdagi elastiklik moduli

$E = 2 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ kg/sm}^2$ , Puasson koeffitsiyenti  $\mu = 0,25$  ga teng bo'lganda siljishdagi elastiklik G modulini hisoblaymiz.

#### 4.4.1-shakl

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^6}{2(1+0,25)} = 8 \cdot 10^5 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

Siljishdagi Guk qonunidan foydalanib nisbiy siljish burchagini topamiz:

$$\gamma = \frac{\tau}{G} = \frac{300}{8 \cdot 10^5} = 3,75 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

Solishtirma Potensial energiyani hisoblaymiz,

$$u = \frac{\tau^2}{2G} = \frac{(300)^2}{2 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^5} = 0,05625 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

**4.4.2-masala.** Cho'zuvchi F kuch bilan yuklangan bolt qalpog'inining diametri D va h ni aniqlang (4.4.2-shakl).

Quyidagi joiz kuchlanishlar ma'lum:

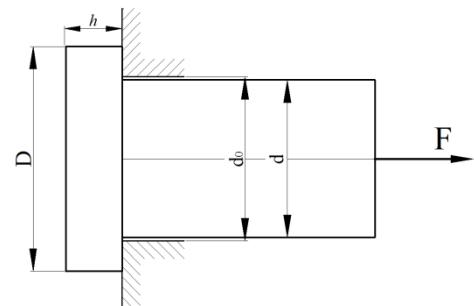
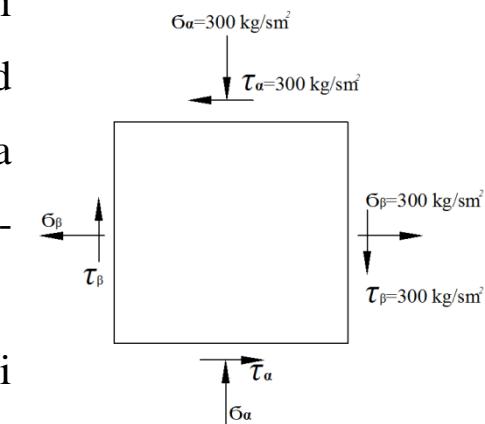
$$\sigma_{adm} = 140 \text{ MPa} \text{ (cho'zilishdagi)}$$

$$\tau_{adm} = 140 \text{ MPa} \text{ (kesilishdagi)}$$

$$\sigma_{adm} = 250 \text{ MPa} \text{ (ezilishdagi)}$$

$$d_0 = 3,4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}; d = 3,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

Material cho'zilish, kesilish va ezilishlarga



#### 4.4.2-shakl

bir xil qarshilik ko'rsatishi inobatga olingan holda hisoblash olib borilsin.

**Yechish:** Chizmadan ko'rini turibdiki, bolning sterjen qismi cho'zilishga, bosh qismi kesilishga, devorga tegib turgan tayanch yuzasi esa ezilishga qarshilik ko'rsatadi.

a) Sterjenning cho'zilishdagi mustahkamlik shartidan joiz kuchni aniqlaymiz:

$$F_{adm} = \sigma_{adm} = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} = 140 \cdot 10^3 \frac{3,14(3,2 \cdot 10^{-2})^2}{4} = 112,6 kN$$

b) Ezilishdagi mustahkamlik shartidan tayanch yuzaning diametrini aniqlaymiz:

$$\frac{F}{A_{ez}} \leq \sigma_{adm}^1$$

bu yerda,  $A_{ez} = \frac{\pi(D^2 - d_0^2)}{4}$ ;  $F = F_{adm}$  (masalaning shartiga ko'ra)

bundan,  $D \geq \sqrt{\frac{4F_{adm}}{\pi\sigma_{adm}} + d_0^2} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 112,6}{3,14 \cdot 250 \cdot 10^3} + (3,14 \cdot 10^{-2})^2} = 4,17 \cdot 10^{-2} m;$

$D = 4,2 \cdot 10^{-2} m$  deb qabul qilamiz

c) Kesilishga mustahkamlik shartini yozamiz:  $\frac{F}{A_{kes}} \leq \tau_{adm};$

bu yerda,  $A_{kes} = \pi d_0 \cdot h$ ;  $F = F_{adm}$  (masalaning shartiga asosan).

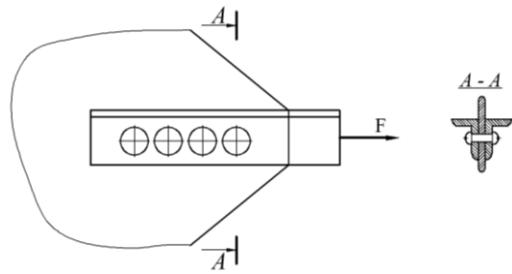
Demak,  $h \geq \frac{F_{adm}}{\pi d_0 \tau_{adm}} = \frac{112,6}{3,14 \cdot 3,4 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 100 \cdot 10^3} = 1,055 \cdot 10^{-2} m; h = 1,1 \cdot 10^{-2} m$  deb qabul qilinadi.

**4.4.3-masala.** Ikkita  $90 \times 56 \times 8$  li burchaklikdan iborat ferma raskosini  $\delta = 1,2 \cdot 10^{-2} m$  qalinlikdagi kosinkaga biriktirish uchun diametri  $d = 2,3 \cdot 10^{-2} m$  li parchin mixdan nechta zarur (4.3.3-shakl). Raskosdagi

cho‘zuvchi kuch F=300 kN bo‘lib, uning materiali uchun  $\sigma'_{adm} = 280 MPa$ ,  $\tau_{adm} = 100 MPa$  ga teng.

**Yechish:** Birikmada ikki kesilishli parchin mix ishlatalganligi sababli, uning kesilmaslik sharti  $\tau_{kes} = \frac{F}{2n \cdot \frac{\pi d^2}{4}} \leq \tau_{adm}$

ko‘rinishda yoziladi;



#### 4.4.3-shakl

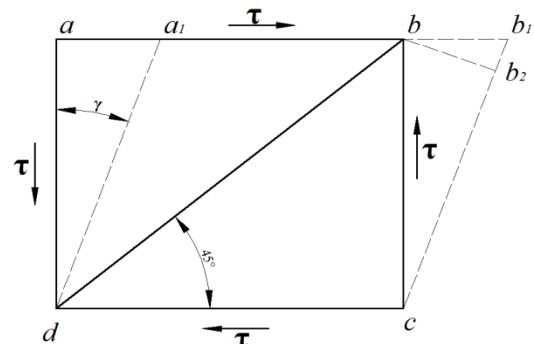
$$\text{Bunda, } n \geq \frac{N}{2 \cdot \frac{\pi d^2}{4} \cdot \tau_{adm}} = \frac{300 \cdot 10}{2 \cdot \frac{3,14(2,3 \cdot 10^{-2})^2}{4} \cdot 100} = 3,6$$

Ezilmaslik sharti esa quyidagicha:  $\sigma_{ez} = \frac{F}{n \cdot \delta \cdot d} \leq \sigma'_{adm}$

Bunda,  $n \geq \frac{F}{\delta \cdot d \cdot \sigma'_{adm}} = \frac{300 \cdot 10^{-3}}{1,2 \cdot 2,3 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 280} = 3,9$  demak, birikmaga n=4 ta parchin mix yetarli ekan.

**4.4.4-masala.** Elastiklik moduli  $E = 0,7 \cdot 10^{11} \frac{H}{m^2}$  bo‘lgan materialdan yasalgan abcd kubning (4.4.4-shakl) Puasson koeffitsiyenti  $\mu = 0,25$ . Kubga ta’sir qiluvchi

urinma kuchlanish  $\tau = 7 \cdot 10^7 \frac{H}{m^2}$ . Shu kubning nisbiy **4.4.4-shakl** siljish burchagi  $\gamma$  topilsin.



**Yechish:** cho‘zilishdagi elastiklik moduli va Puasson koeffitsiyenti ma’lum bo‘lganligi uchun siljishdagi elastiklik modulini formuladan topamiz.

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} = \frac{0,7 \cdot 10^{11}}{2(1+0,25)} = 28 \cdot 10^9 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

Siljishdagi Guk qonuniga binoan, nisbiy siljishni aniqlaymiz:

$$\gamma = \frac{\tau}{G} = \frac{700 \cdot 10^5}{28 \cdot 10^9} = 25,7 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

Endi diagonalning nisbiy cho‘zilish bilan nisbiy siljish  $\gamma$  orasidagi bog‘lanishni quyidagi formuladan topamiz:

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\gamma}{2} = \frac{0,0025}{2} = 0,00125$$

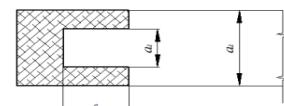
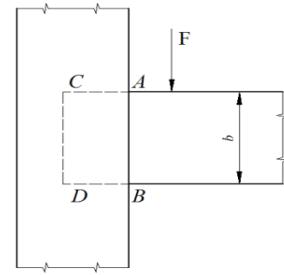
**4.4.5-masala.** Qarag‘ay yog‘och ustunga ship vositasida gorizontal vaziyatda qo‘ndirilgan (4.4.5-shakl).  $F=5000$  N,  $b=12 \cdot 10^{-2} m$  kesilish uchun ruhsat etilgan kuchlanish  $[\tau]=8 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$ . Ezilish uchun ruhsat etilgan kuchlanish  $[\sigma_{ez}] = 20 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$ . Shuning o‘lchamlari aniqlansin.

**Yechish:** Birikma F kuch ta’sirida AB tekislik bo‘yicha kesiladi. Shipning xavfsiz o‘lchamlarini kesilishdagi mustahkamlik shartidan aniqlaymiz:

$$A_{kes} = a_1 b \geq \frac{F}{[\tau]}, a_1 b = \frac{5000}{8 \cdot 10^5} = 625 \cdot 10^{-5} m^2 = 62,5 sm^2,$$

$$bundan \quad a_1 = \frac{F_{kes}}{b} = \frac{62,5}{12} = 5,2 sm,$$

bo‘ladi. Ship BD yuza boyicha eziladi. Endi shipning ezilishdagi mustahkamlik shartini yozamiz:



#### 4.4.5-shakl

$$A = \frac{F}{[\sigma_{ez}]} = \frac{5000}{20 \cdot 10^5} = 2,5 \cdot 10^{-2} m^2 = 25 sm^2,$$

bundan,  $C = \frac{F_{ez}}{a_1} = \frac{25}{5,2} = 4,8 sm$  kelib chiqadi. C ni 5 sm deb qabul qilamiz.

**4.4.6-masala.** Po‘latdan bo‘lgan list bilan nokladkani birlashtiruvchi zaklyopka diametri topilsin va zaklyopkaning mustahkamligi ezilish va kesilishga tekshirilsin (4.4.6-shakl).

Berilgan:  $F=8 \text{ kN}$ ;

$$t_1 = 5 \text{ mm}, t_2 = 3 \text{ mm}, b = 50 \text{ mm}, \sigma_{oq} = 235 \text{ MPa}$$

**Yechish:** Normativ hujjatdan po‘lat uchun mexanik xarakteristikalarini aniqlaymiz ( $n=1,5$ ).

$$[\sigma_r] = \sigma_{oq} / n = 235 / 1,5 = 156,7 \text{ MPa} = 160 \text{ MPa}$$

$$[\tau] = 0,6[\sigma_r] = 0,6 \cdot 160 = 96 \text{ MPa};$$

$$[\sigma_{ez}] = (2 \div 2,5)[\sigma_r] = (2 \div 2,5) \cdot 160 = (320 \div 400) \text{ MPa}$$

Cho‘zilishga ruhsat etilgan kuchlanishlarni talab qilingan jadvaldan quyidagicha qabul qilamiz:

#### 4.4.6-shakl

$$[\sigma_{ch}] = 125 \text{ MPa}; [\tau_{kes}] = 75 \text{ MPa}; [\sigma_{ez}] = 190 \text{ MPa}$$

Kesishga ruhsat etilgan urinma kuchlanishdan (96 va 75 MPa) kichkinasini, ya’ni  $[\tau_{kic}] = 75 \text{ MPa}$  ni qabul qilamiz. Kesishga mustahkamlik shartidan:

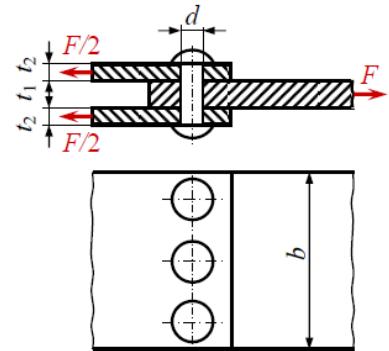
$$\tau = \frac{Q}{A_{o'rt}} \leq [\tau_{kes}]$$

Talab qilingan parchin mixning ko‘ndalang kesim yuzasini aniqlaymiz:

Parchin mix ikkita tekislikda kesilishga ishlaydi; kesilish yuzasining yig‘indisi quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$A_{kes} \geq \frac{Q}{[\tau_{kes}]} = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} m \cdot n, \quad d \geq \sqrt{\frac{4Q}{\pi \cdot m \cdot n \cdot [\tau]}},$$

bunda  $m=2$  kesiladigan yuzalar soni,  $n=3$  parchin mixlar soni.



$$d \geq \sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 75 \cdot 10^0}} = 0,00476 \text{ m}; d = 5 \text{ mm} \text{ deb qabul qilamiz.}$$

Parchin mixning ezilishga mustahkamligi quyidagicha tekshiriladi. Ezilishga mustahkamlik shartidan

$$\sigma_{ez} = \frac{F}{A_{ez}} \leq [\sigma_{ez}]$$

bunda,  $A_{ez} = d \cdot t \cdot n = 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 = 75 \text{ mm}^2$ ,  $\sigma_{ez} = \frac{F}{A_{ez}} = \frac{8000}{75} = 106,7 \frac{N}{mm^2} = 106,7 MPa$

Parchin mixning ezilishga mustahkamligi yetarli ekan.

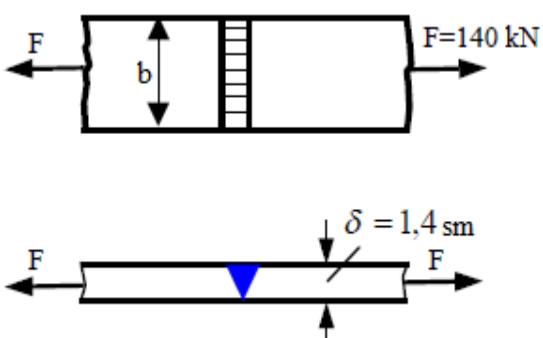
Listlarning kesilishga mustahkamligi quyidagicha tekshiriladi. Uning xavfli kesimi parchin mix bilan biriktirilgan joyida bo‘ladi. Listning o‘sha joydagi yuzasi:

$$A_{kes} = b \cdot t_1 - n \cdot d \cdot t = t_1(b - n \cdot d) = 5(50 - 3 \cdot 5) = 175 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{kes} = \frac{8000}{175} = 45,7 MPa,$$

bu qiymat ruhsat etilgan  $[\sigma] = 125 MPa$  dan kichkinadir.

**4.4.7-masala.** 4.4.7-shaklda ko‘rsatilgandek ikkita po‘lat list uchma-uch, payvandlangan. List materiali uchun  $([\sigma] = 1600 kg/sm^2)$ , chok uchun  $([\sigma] = 1000 kg/sm^2)$ , bo‘lganda listning eni topilsin.



#### 4.4.7-shakl

$$A_{ez} = d \cdot t \cdot n = 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 = 75 \text{ mm}^2$$

**Yechish:** Chokning cho‘zilishga qarshilik ko‘rsata olish shartidan uning zaruriy yuzini topamiz:

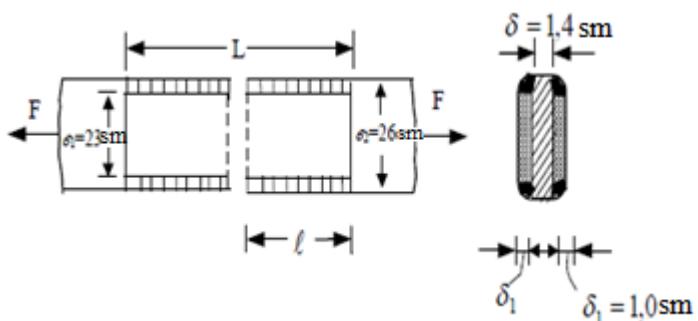
$$A_E \geq \frac{F}{[\sigma]_E} = \frac{140 \cdot 10^2}{1000} = 14 sm^2.$$

Chokning qalinligini  $\delta = 1,4 sm$  qilib olamiz, chunki listning qalinligi ham

$$\delta = 1,4 \text{ sm} \text{ ga teng, listning enini aniqlaymiz: } b_1 = \frac{A_E}{\delta} = \frac{14}{1,4} = 10 \text{ sm}$$

Chokning oxiriga qo‘yilgan metal to‘la bo‘limganligi uchun chokning uzunligiga ehtiyyotdan 1 sm qo‘shiladi va  $b=11 \text{ sm}$  qilib olinadi.

**4.4.8-masala.** 4.4.8-shaklda ko‘rsatilgandek, ikkita ust quyma orasiga olingan ikki list uchma-uch biriktirilgan, birikma  $F$  kuch bilan biriktiriladi. Bu payvand birikma hisoblansin. List uchun  $[\sigma] = 1600 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ ,



**4.4.8-shakl**

Chok uchun  $[\tau]_E = 1000 \text{ kg/sm}^2$  deb olinsin.

**Yechish:** Listni cho‘zuvchi  $F$  kuchni mustahkamlik shartidan topamiz:

$$A_{ez} = d \cdot t \cdot n = 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 = 75 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$F = |\sigma| \cdot b \cdot \delta = 1000 \cdot 26 \cdot 1,4 = 58240 \text{ kg} = 582,4 \text{ kN}$$

Yonbosh choklarni o‘rnatish uchun ust quymaning enini  $b_1=23 \text{ sm}$  qilib olamiz. Ust quyma bilan list bir xilda qarshilik ko‘rsatadi desak, ikkita ust quymaning ko‘ndalang kesim yuzi listning ko‘ndalang kesim yuzidan kam bo‘lmasligi, ya’ni  $2b_1\delta_1 > A$  bo‘lishi kerak, bundan:

$$\delta_1 \geq \frac{A}{2b_1} = \frac{1,4 \cdot 26}{2 \cdot 23} = 0,79 = 0,8 \text{ sm} \quad \delta_1 \text{ ni } 9 \text{ mm deb qabul qilamiz.}$$

Uchma-uch ulanuvchi listlar quyma bilan ikki tomonlama qoplangan bo‘lsa, choklarning soni ikki hissa kamayadi. Buni hisobga olib, yonbosh chokning to‘la uzunligini topamiz:

$$\ell \geq \frac{F}{4 \cdot 0,7 \cdot \delta_1 \cdot [\tau]_E} = \frac{58240}{4 \cdot 0,7 \cdot 0,9 \cdot 1000} = 23,11 \text{ sm}$$

Texnik shartlarga muvofiq, yonbosh chokning to‘la uzunligi  $\ell = \ell_0 + 1,0 = 23,11 + 1,0 = 24,11 \text{ sm}$  bo‘lishi kerak, bu esa  $\ell_0 = 240 \text{ mm} = 24 \text{ sm}$  deb olamiz va chokning zaruriy uzunligi quyidagicha bo‘ladi:

$$L = 2(\ell_0 + 1) = 2(24 + 1) = 50 \text{ sm}$$

## 4.5. Siljishga doir mustaqil yechish uchun masalalar va topshiriqlar.

### 4.5.1.

Shaklda

ko‘rsatilgan

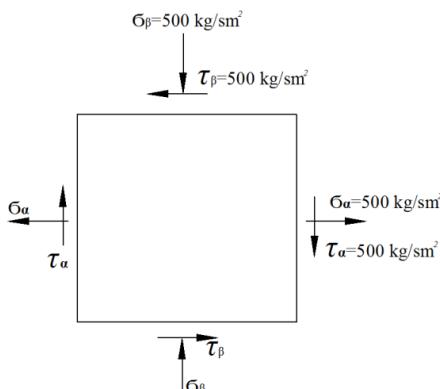
parallelepipedning yonboshdagi qirralarining nisbiy siljish burchagi va deformatsiyaning solishtirma potensial energiyasi aniqlansin.

$$\tau_\beta = 500 \text{ kg/sm}^2,$$

$$\sigma_\alpha = 500 \text{ kg/sm}^2,$$

$$\tau_\alpha = 500 \text{ kg/sm}^2,$$

$$\sigma_\beta = 500 \text{ kg/sm}^2.$$



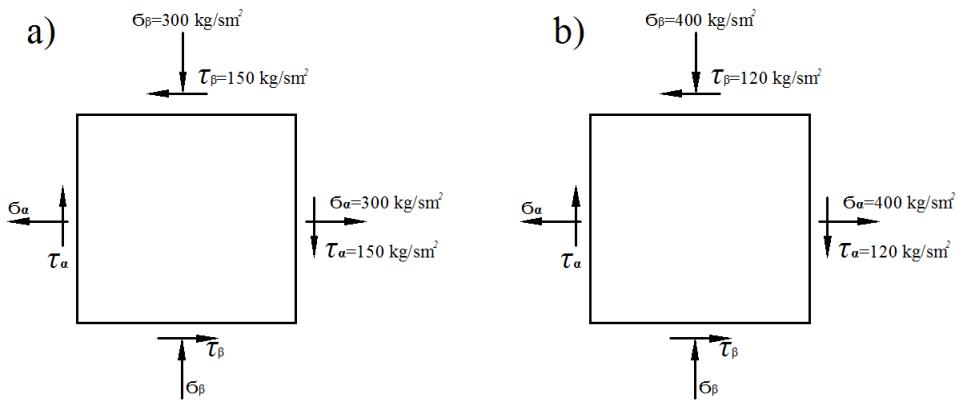
#### 4.5.1-shakl

**Javobi:**  $\gamma = 0,000625 \text{ sm}$ ,  $u = 0,31 \text{ kg/sm}^3$

**4.5.2.** Shakllarda ko‘rsatilgan sof siljish holatidagi parallelepiped uchun  $\sigma_{\max}$ ,  $\sigma_{\min}$ ,  $\tau_{\max}$ ,  $\tau_{\min}$  kuchlanishlarning qiymatlari hisoblansin.

**Javobi:** a)  $\sigma_{\max} = -\sigma_{\min}, \tau_{\max} = -\tau_{\min} = 150 \text{ kg/sm}^2$

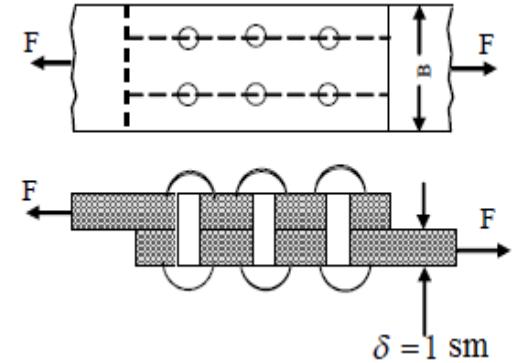
b)  $\sigma_{\max} = -\sigma_{\min}, \tau_{\max} = -\tau_{\min} = 418 \text{ kg/sm}^2$



#### 4.5.2-shakl

**4.5.3.** Shaklda ko‘rsatilgandek ikki list ustma-ust qo‘yib  $d=2$  sm li parchin mix bilan biriktirilgan. Ruxsat etilgan cho‘zuvchi  $F$  kuchlar va listning zaruriy kengligi  $\sigma_e$ -aniqlansin.

Ruxsat etilhan kuchlanishlar:  
cho‘zilishiga  $[\sigma] = 1600 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ , kirishga  $[\tau] = 1600 \text{ kg/sm}^2$  va ezilishga  $[\sigma_e] = 3200 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ , deb olinsin.

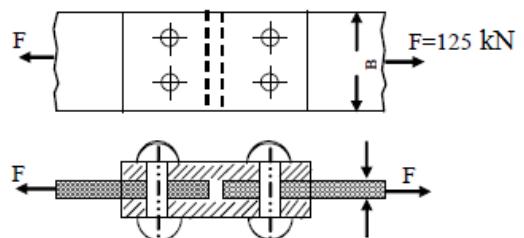


#### 4.5.3-shakl

**Javobi:**  $F=226 \text{ kH}$ ;  $b=18 \text{ sm}$ .

**4.5.4.** Shaklda kesimi o‘lchamlari  $1,0 \times 15 \text{ sm}$  va qalinligi  $[\delta]=0,6 \text{ sm}$  bo‘lgan ikki list shaklda ko‘rsatilgan ikki ust quyma bilan biriktirilgan. Parchin mixlarning diametrik  $d=2 \text{ sm}$ . Ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishlar  $\sigma_e$  va  $[\tau]=1000 \text{ kg/sm}^2$  bo‘lsa birikmaning mustahkamligi tekshirilsin.

**Javobi:** list uchun



#### 4.5.4-shakl

$$\delta_{\max} = 1140 \prec 1600 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

Parchin mix uchun  $\sigma_e = 3120 \prec 3200 \text{ kg/sm}^2$

$$\tau = 996 \prec 1000 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

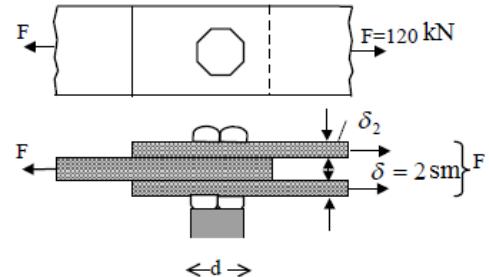
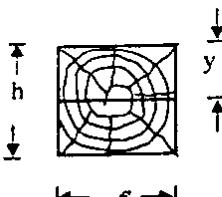
**4.5.5.** Shaklda ko'rsatilgan bog'lanish uchun ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishlarni  $[\sigma] = 2000 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ ,  $[\tau] = 2000 \text{ kg/sm}^2$  deb qabul qilib, boltning diametri aniqlansin.

**Javobi:**  $d=31 \text{ mm}$

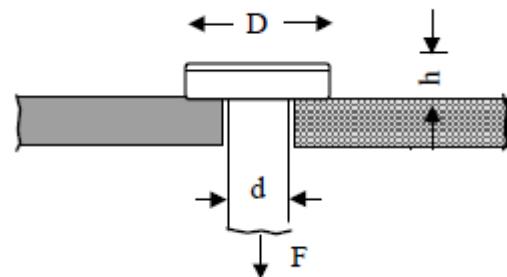
**4.5.6.** Shakl cho'zilishga ishlaydigan  $d=10 \text{ sm}$  li bolt qalpoqchasi bilan listga tayanib turibdi. Agar bolt kesimidagi cho'zuvchi kuchlanish  $[\sigma] = 1000 \text{ kg/sm}^2$  qalpoqcha tayangan yuzadagi ezish kuchlanishi  $[\sigma_{ez}] = 400 \text{ kg/sm}^2$  va qalpoqchani qirqish kuchlanishi  $[\tau] = 500 \text{ kg/sm}^2$  bo'lsa, qalpoqcha diametrik D va balandligi h aniqlansin.

**Javobi:**  $D=18,7 \text{ sm}$ ,  $h=5 \text{ sm}$ .

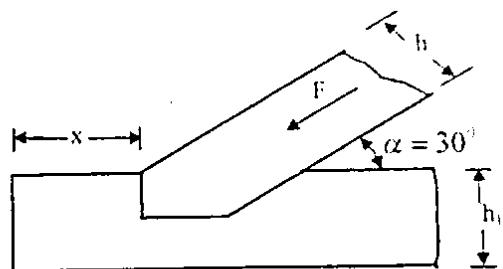
**4.5.7.** Shakl strapilo oyog'i bilan uning tortqisining payvandi hisoblansin. Konstruksiya elementlarining yo'naliishlari orasidagi burchak



#### 4.5.4-shakl



#### 4.5.6-shakl

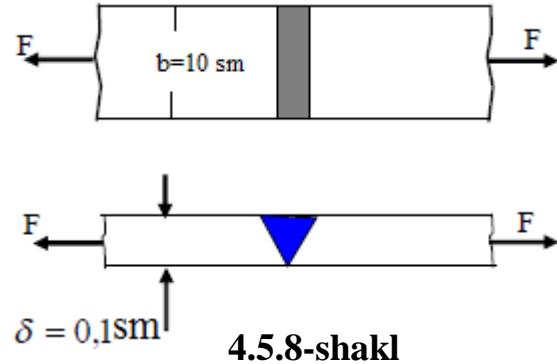


#### 4.5.7-shakl

$\alpha = 30^\circ$  Strapilo oyog‘i bo‘ylab ta’sir qiladigan kuch  $F=4000$  kg, qarag‘ay uchun yorilishga ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish  $[\tau]=12 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ , ezilishiga ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish  $[\sigma_{ez}]=12 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ , strapilo oyog‘i o‘lchamlari  $h=e=15$  sm.

**Javobi:**  $y=4$  sm,  $x=20$  sm

**4.5.8.** Shabl eni  $e=10$  sm, qalinligi  $\delta=1,0 \text{ sm}$  bo‘lgan ikkita list uchma-uch payvandlangan. List materiali uchun ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish  $[\sigma]=1400 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ , chok uchun ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish  $[\sigma_{ez}]=1000 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ .



List materiali va chok uchun ruxsat etilgan kuch topilsin.

**Javobi:** List uchun  $F=14000$  kg, chok uchun  $F=9000$  kg.

**4.5.9.** Qalinligi  $[\delta]=1,6 \text{ sm}^2$  va eni  $v=14 \text{ sm}$  bo‘lgan ikki list ustma-ust payvandlangan. Choklar ko‘ndalang bo‘lib, ruxsat etilgan kuchlanihlar.

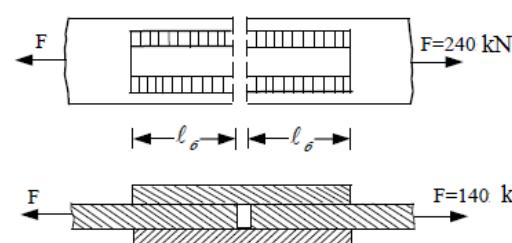


$[\sigma]=1600 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ ,  $[\tau_e]=900 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ . Payvandning mustahkamligi tekshirilsin.

**Javobi:** Chokning mustahkamligi:  $[\tau_e]=824,2 \text{ kg/sm}^2 \prec [\tau_e]$ ,

Listning mustahkamligi:  $[\sigma]=1071,4 \text{ kg/sm}^2 \prec [\sigma]$ .

**4.5.10.** Ikkita list ikkita ustqo‘yma bilan tutashtirilgan. Agar listlarning qalinligi  $\delta = 1,0 \text{ sm}$ ,  $\delta = 0,8 \text{ sm}$  ustquymalarning qalinligi, choklarni

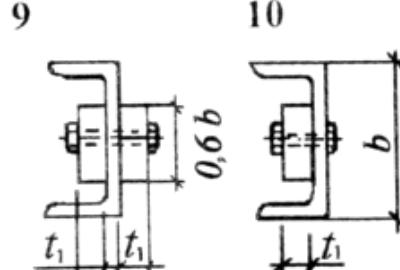
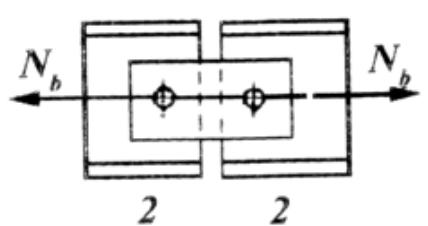
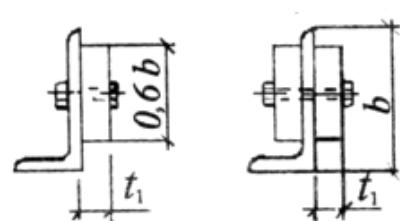
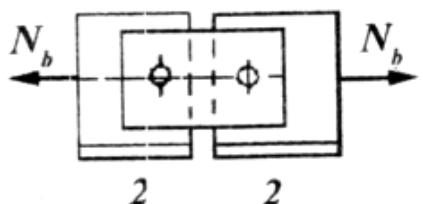
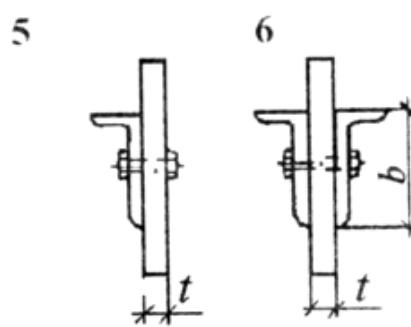
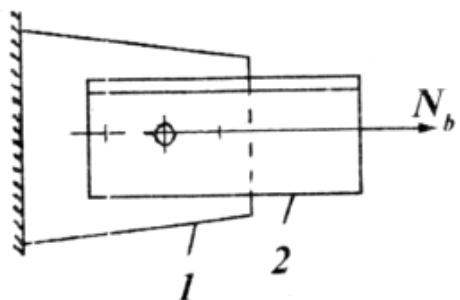
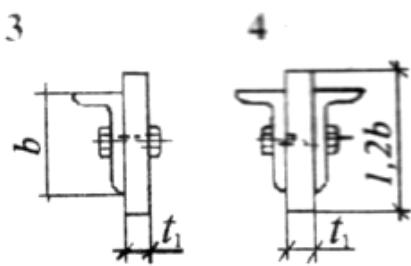
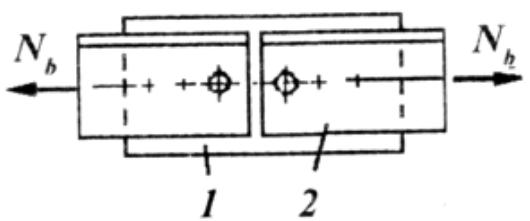
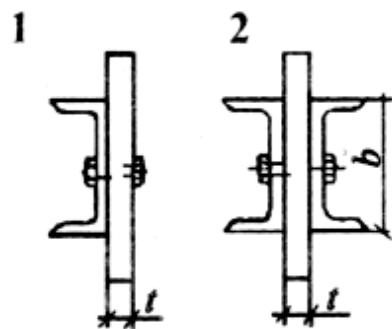
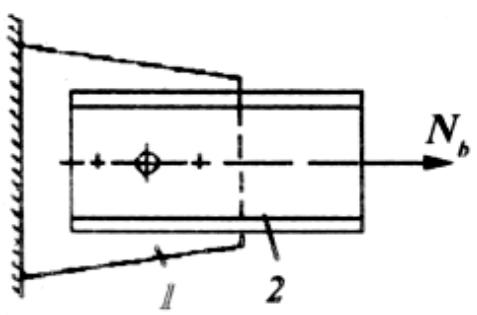


qirqishga ruhsat etilgan kuchlanishi  $[\tau_e] = 1000 \text{ kg/sm}^2$  ustqo‘ymalarning biriktirish uchun zaruriy bo‘ylama choklarning uzunligi topilsin.

**Javobi:**  $\ell_b = 11,2 \text{ sm}$

### Siljishga oid topshiriqlar.

№	O‘lchamlar				Nomer	
	List, sm		Burchaklik, mm		Qo‘shtavr (GOST -72)	Shveller (GOST -72)
	h	b	Teng yonli (GOST 8509 -72)	Teng yonsiz (GOST 8510 -72)		
1	16	1.8	80x80x8	-	18a	22
2	16	2.2	80x80x7	-	18	20a
3	16	1.4	80x80x6	-	16	22
4	18	2.0	-	100x63x6	20	22a
5	18	2.4	-	110x70x7	18a	22
6	18	1.6	-	90x56x6	18	22a
7	20	2.2	110x70x7	-	20a	24
8	20	2.4	-	110x70x7	18a	22
9	20	1.8	100x100x8	-	18a	20
10	22	2.4		125x80x12	22	24a



## **Nazorat uchun testlar**

1.  $G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)}$  – formulada  $\mu$  - nimani anglatadi?

- Puasson koeffitsientini
- proporsionallik koeffitsientini
- siljish modulini
- siljishdagi elastiklik modulini

2.  $\tau_{kes} = \frac{F}{n \cdot A}$  – formulada «n» nima?

- parchin mixlar soni.
- parchin mixning diametri
- parchin mixga ta'sir qilayotgan kesuvchi kuchni
- ehtiyyotlik koeffitsientini

3. E va G elastiklik modullari orasida qanday matematik bog'lanish bor?

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)}$$

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu^2)}$$

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\sqrt{\mu})}$$

$$G = \frac{E}{(1 + \sqrt{\mu})}$$

4.  $\tau = G \cdot \gamma$  -formulada  $\gamma$ -nimani anglatadi?

- siljish burchagini
- absolyut ko'chishni
- absolyut cho'zilishni
- absolyut siqilishni

5. Guk qonuni formulasida G - koeffitsenti nima deb ataladi?

- materialning siljishdagi elastiklik moduli
- siljituvchi kuch
- siljishdagi kuchlanish
- siljish burchagi

6. Materialning siljish moduli qanday o'lchov birlikga ega?

- N/mm<sup>2</sup>
- mm
- N·m
- N

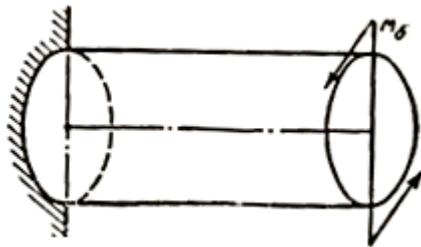
7. Nisbiy siljish deformatsiyasi qanday birlik bilan o'lchanadi?

- o'lchovsiz kattalik
- gradus
- grad/mm
- mm

## V BOB. Buralish

### 5.1. Buralish deformatsiyasi haqida umumiy tushunchalar

Silindrik sterjenning ikkita erkin uchiga qarama-qarshi yo‘nalgan juft kuch ta’sir etsa yoki bir uchi mahkamlangan ikkinchi erkin uchining ko‘ndalang kesimiga juft kuch qo‘yilsa buralish deformatsiya hosil bo‘ladi.



Silindrik sterjen buralishga qarshilik ko‘rsatsa val deyiladi. Valning mustahkamligini tekshirish cho‘zilish yoki siqilish deformatsiyasi kabi sterjen mustahkamligini tekshirishga o‘xshab ketadi. Bo‘ralishda ham uning xavfli kesimini topish uchun sterjen o‘qi bo‘yiga ko‘ndalang kesimini burovchi moment qiymatlari aniqlanib, uning o‘zgarishini ifodalovchi grafik chiziladi. Agar sterjen uzunligi bo‘yiga ko‘ndalang kesim yuzi o‘zgarmas bo‘lsa, u holda maksimal burovchi moment qiymati hosil bo‘lgan ko‘ndalang kesim xavfli kesim hisoblanadi. Bo‘rovchi momentning miqdorlari kesish usuli bilan aniqlanadi. Bundan tashqari har bir shkifga ta’sir qilgan burovchi moment miqdorlarini, unga shkifga bog‘langan stanok quvvati va aylanish tezligi orqali ham ifodalasa bo‘ladi.

$$M_{\delta} = 7162 \cdot \frac{N}{n} \cdot N \cdot m \quad 5.1.1$$

bunda N - quvvat, ot kuchi hisoblanadi;

$$M_{\delta} = 9736 \cdot \frac{K}{n} \cdot N \cdot m \quad 5.1.2$$

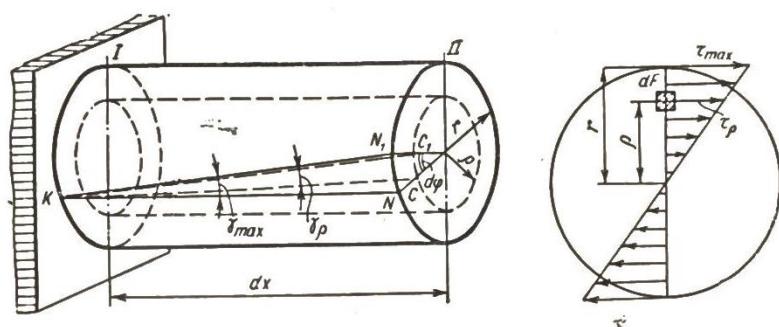
(bir ot kuchi 0,736 kVt ga teng);

bunda K - quvvat kilovatt hisobida, n - valning bir minutda aylnishlar soni.

Doiraviy ko'ndalang kesimli ( $d=2r$ ) sterjen og'irlik makazidan ixtiyoriy  $\rho$  masofadagi nuqtasidagi urinish kuchlanish quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$\sigma_p = \frac{M\delta}{J_p} \cdot \rho \quad 5.1.3$$

bunda,  $M_\delta$  - moment;  $J_\rho$  - qutib inersiya momenti.



Eng katta urinma kuchlanish esa ko'ndalang kesimning chetki nuqtalarida hosil bular ekan va quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_{\delta(\max)}}{J_\rho} \cdot r \quad 5.1.4$$

yoki

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_{\delta(\max)}}{W_\rho}; \quad (J_{\rho/\tau} = W_\rho) \quad 5.1.5$$

bunda,  $W_\rho$  - qutb qarshilik momenti.

Doiraviy kesim yuza uchun qutb inersiya momenti quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$W_{\rho} = \frac{J_{\rho}}{\tau} = \frac{\pi d^4}{32 d/2} = \frac{\pi d^3}{16} \approx 0,2 d^3; \quad 5.1.6$$

Halqasimon kesim yuza uchun:

$$W_{\rho} = \frac{J_{\rho}}{D/2} = \frac{\pi(D^4 - d^4)}{16D} = \frac{\pi D^3}{16}(1 - c^4), \quad c = \frac{d}{D}; \quad 5.1.7$$

Buralishdagi mustahkamlik sharti ham cho‘zilish yoki siqilishdagi mustahkamlik shartiga o‘xshash ifodalanadi:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_{\delta(\max)}}{W_{\rho}} \leq [\tau]. \quad 5.1.8$$

bunda,  $M_{\delta(\max)}$  - valning xavfli ko‘ndalang kesimidagi burovchi moment. Qiymatini esa burovchi moment epyurasidan olamiz.

Mustahkamlik shartidan uchta masala hal qilinadi:

1. Mustahkamlikni tekshirish:

$$\tau_{\max} = [\tau] \quad 5.1.9$$

2. Valning diametrini aniqlash:

$$W_{\rho} = \frac{M_{\delta(\max)}}{[\tau]}; \quad 5.1.10$$

$$\frac{\pi d^3}{16} = \frac{M_{\delta}}{[\tau]}; \quad d \geq \sqrt{\frac{16M_{\delta}}{\pi[\tau]}} = 1,72 \sqrt{\frac{M_{\delta}}{(1-c^4)[\tau]}}; \quad 5.1.11$$

Kovak vallar uchun:

$$D_{\rho} \geq \sqrt[8]{\frac{16M_{\delta}}{\pi(1-c^4)[\tau]}} = 1,72 \sqrt[8]{\frac{M_{\delta}}{(1-c^4)[\tau]}}; \quad 5.1.12$$

2. Val ko‘tara oladigan burovchi moment miqdorini aniqlash:

$$M_{\delta} \leq W_{\rho}[\tau]; \quad 5.1.13$$

Sterjen bir ko'ndalang kesimining ikkinchi ko'ndalang kesimiga nisbatan aylanish burchagi shu kesimlar orasidagi qismining buralish burchagi deyiladi va quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$\varphi = \int_0^l \frac{M_\delta dx}{GJ_\rho}; \quad 5.1.14$$

Agar  $M_\delta$  va  $J_\rho$  o'zgarmas bo'lsa,  $l$  uzunlikdagi uchastkaning buralish burchagi:

$$\varphi = \frac{M_\delta l}{GJ_\rho} \quad 5.1.15$$

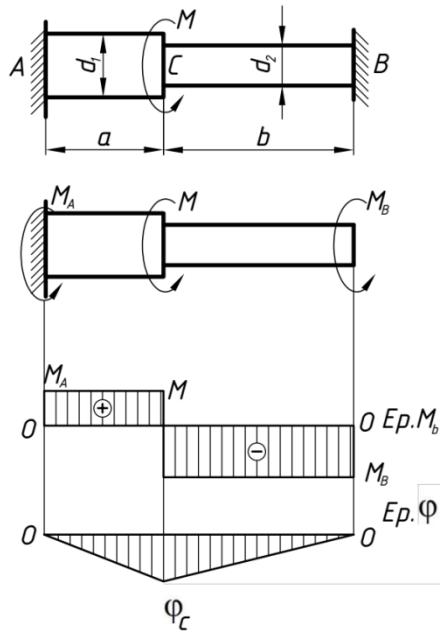
bo'ladi.

Val materiali mustahkam bo'lishi bilan birga bikr ham bo'lishi ya'ni valning uzunlik birligiga to'g'ri kelgan buralish burchagidan ortib ketmasligi kerak:

$$\varphi_{\max}^0 = \frac{M_\delta}{GJ_\rho} \leq [\varphi^0] \quad yoki \quad \varphi_{\max}^0 = \frac{180^0 M_\delta 100}{\pi G J_\rho} \leq [\varphi^0] \quad 5.1.16$$

Odatda, vallarning diametri mustahkamlik va bikrlik shartlaridan topilib, ulardan kattasi olinadi.

Buralishda deformatsiyasida ham cho'zilish yoki siqilish deformatsiyasidagi kabi statik aniqmas masalalar uchrab turadi.



Ko'rsatilgan masalada o'ng tomondan B mahkamlangan taynchni tashlab yuborib o'rniغا noma'lum bo'lgan burovchi moment  $M$  ni qo'yamiz va statik muvozanatini tekshiramiz:

$$\sum M = M_A - M + M_B = 0 \quad (a)$$

$M_A$  va  $M_B$  burovchi momentlar ta'siridan buralish burchaklar yig'indisi nolga teng bo'lishi kerak:

$$\varphi_B = \dot{\varphi}_B + \ddot{\varphi}_B = 0 \quad (b)$$

$$\dot{\varphi}_B = \frac{M_B \cdot a}{G \cdot J_\rho} + \frac{M_B \cdot b}{G \cdot J_\rho''} \quad (c)$$

bunda  $J_\rho' = 0,1 \cdot d_1^4$ ;  $J_\rho'' = 0,1 \cdot d_2^4$ ;

Endi shu kesimning buralish burchagini burovchi moment  $M$  ta'siridan aniqlaymiz:

$$\ddot{\varphi}_B = -\frac{M\alpha}{GJ_\rho}; \quad 5.1.17$$

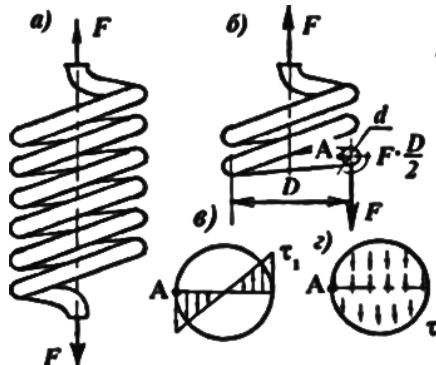
$$\varphi_B = \frac{M_B \cdot a}{G \cdot J_\rho'} + \frac{M_B \cdot b}{G \cdot J_\rho''} - \frac{M \cdot a}{G \cdot J_\rho'} = 0 \text{ tenglikdan } M_B \text{ ning qiymatini topamiz:}$$

$$M_B = \frac{M \cdot J_\rho'}{J_\rho''(1 + \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{J_\rho'}{J_\rho''})}, \quad M_A = M - M_B; \quad 5.1.18$$

Masalada A mahkamlangan tayanchni tashlab yuborib, asosiy sistema qabul qilsa ham bo‘ladi.

*Mayda qadamli silindrik prujinalarni hisoblash.*

Mayda qadamli silindrik prujina o‘ramlar joylashish qiyalik burchagini prujina simmetrik o‘qi tekisligiga perpendikulyar deb qabul qilamiz (qiyalik burchagini juda kichkina deb hisoblaymiz).



Prujina o‘ram diametrini D va radiusini R bilan belgiaymiz. Prujina ipi ko‘ndalang kesim diametri d va radiusini r bilan belgilaymiz.

Kesish usulidan foydalanib, qoldirilgan prujinaning yuqori qismidagi ipi ko‘ndalang kesimidagi ko‘ndalang kuch Q va burovchi moment  $M_\sigma$  ning muvozanatini ko‘rib chiqamiz.

Ko‘rinib turibdiki:  $Q=F$ ;  $M=FR$  ga teng. Demak, prujinaning o‘ramlari kesilishga ishlar ekan.

Urinma kuchlanish prujina o‘ramining ko‘ndalang kesimida quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\tau_1 = \frac{F}{A_{kes}} = \frac{F}{\pi r^2}; \quad 5.1.19$$

Eng katta urinma kuchlanish burovchi momentdan uram ipi chetida hosil bo‘lib, quyidagicha topiladi:

$$\tau_2 = \frac{M}{W_\rho} = \frac{2M}{\pi \rho^3} = \frac{2FR}{\pi \rho^3} \quad 5.1.20$$

$$\tau_{\max} = \tau_1 + \tau_2 = \frac{F}{\pi R^2} + \frac{2FR}{\pi \rho^3} = \frac{2FR}{\pi \rho^3} \left(1 + \frac{r}{2R}\right) \quad 5.1.21$$

Odatda,  $\frac{r}{R} = 0$  deb qabul qilib, faqat urinma kuchlanish  $\tau_2$  qiymatini burovchi momentdan hosil bo‘ladi deb, qabul qilinadi:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{2FR}{\pi \rho^3}; \quad 5.1.22$$

Mayda qadamli prujina o‘ramlarining deformatsiyasi quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$\Delta = \frac{4FR^3 H}{Gr^4}; \quad 5.1.23$$

bunda, n - prujinadagi o‘ramlar soni.

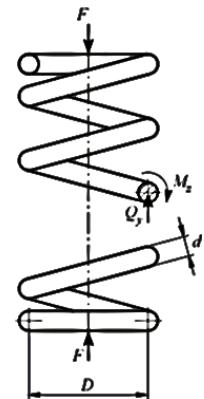
## 5.2. Buralishga doir masalalar yechishdan namunalar

**5.2.1-masala.** O'ramli prujina  $F = 10 \text{ kg}$  kuch bilan cho'zilsin. Prujina o'rtacha radiusi  $R=7 \text{ sm}$ , ipining radiusi  $r=0,5 \text{ sm}$ . Prujinaning cho'zilishi va eng katta urinma kuchlansh aniqlansin.

O'ramlar soni  $n = 20$ ,  $G = 8 \cdot 10^5 \text{ kg/sm}^2$

Prujinaning uzunligi:

$$\Delta = \frac{4F \cdot R^3 \cdot n}{G \cdot r^4} = \frac{4 \cdot 10 \cdot 7^3 \cdot 20}{8 \cdot 10^5 \cdot (0,5)^4} = 5,5 \text{ sm}$$



5.2.1-shakl

O'ram ipining ko'ndalang kesimidagi eng katta o'rinma kuchlanishi:

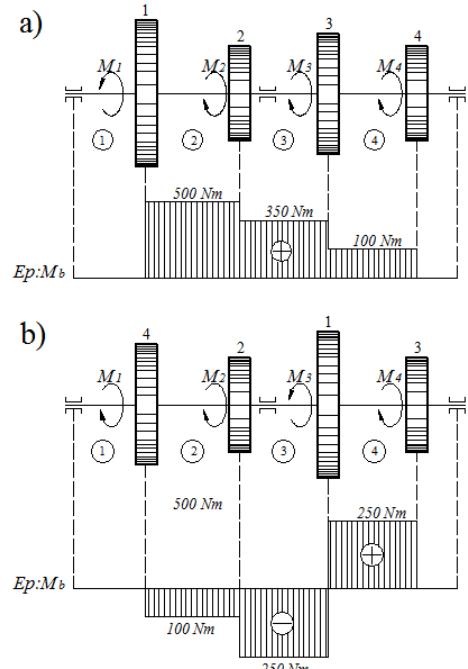
$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{F}{\pi r^2} + \frac{2\pi R}{\pi r^3} = \frac{10}{3,14 \cdot 0,25} + \frac{2 \cdot 10 \cdot 7}{3,14 \cdot 0,125} = 12,8 + 350 = 362,8 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

**5.2.2-masala.** 5.2.2-shaklda tasvirlangan transmissiya vali uchun burovchi momentlar epyurasi qurilsin. Aylantiruvchi momentlar:

$$M_1 = 500 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m},$$

$$M_2 = 150 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}, M_3 = 250 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}, M_4 = 100 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m} \text{ ga teng.}$$

**Yechish.** Valni 5.2.2-shakl, a da ko'rsatilganidek uchastkalarga bo'lamiz. Kesish metodi va yumshatilgan chegaraviy shartlarni tatbiq qilamiz. Musbat burovchi momentlarni epyura o'qidan pastga qo'yamiz deb shartlashib olamiz. Burovchi momentlar epyurasini quramiz (5.2.2-shakl, a) Birinchi, shuningdek, beshinchi uchastkalarda burovchi momentlar nolga teng, chunki



bu uchastkalarda aylantiruvchi momentlar yo‘q. Shu tufayli epyuraning o‘qi bo‘ylab shkif 1 gacha gorizontal to‘g‘ri chiziq o‘tkazamiz, shkif 1 da epyura aylantiruvchi moment kattaligi, ya’ni  $500 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$  ga teng kattalikka “sakraydi” (ishoralar qoidasini esga olaylik). Boshqa uchastkalarda ham burovchi momentlar epyurasi shunga o‘xshash quriladi.

Shuni aytib o‘tish kerakki, burovchi momentlar epyurasidagi “sakrash” son jihatidan har doim qurilayotgan kesimga quyilgan aylantiruvchi moment qiymatiga teng bo‘ladi. Epyuradan kurinib turibdiki, eng katta burovchi moment ikkinchi uchastkada bo‘ladi:

$$M_{B_{\max}} = M_{B_2} = 500 \text{ Nm}$$

Shkiflarni ratsional joylashtirish yo‘li bilan  $M_{B_{\max}}$  qiymatini kamaytirish mumkin. 5.2.2-shakl, b da shkiflarni joylashtirish sxemasi va unga mos bo‘lgan  $M_B$  epyura tasvirlangan, bu sxemadan ko‘rinib turibdiki, burovchi momentning eng katta qiymatini  $M_{B_{\max}} = M_{B_2} = 250 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$ , ya’ni birinchi holdagiga qaraganda ikki marta kichik. Shkiflarni bunday joylashtirish iqtisodiy jihatdan foydalidir, chunki berilgan quvvatni kichik diametrli val yordamida uzatishga imkon beradi.

Shkiflar valda burovchi momentlarining uchastkalardagi eng katta musbat va eng katta manfiy qiymatlari mumkin qadar bir xil bo‘ladigan qilib joylashtirilsa (5.2.2-shakl, b da  $M_B$  epyuraga qarang), maqsadga muofiq bo‘ladi.

**5.2.3-masala.** Diametri  $d=70 \text{ mm}$  bo‘lgan yaxlit val ichki diametri tashqi diametridan 10% kichik bo‘lgan halqa kesimli valga almashtirilsin. Dastlabki mustahkamlik ehtiyyot koeffitsientini saqlab qolish sharti bilan ichi

kovak val diametrleri aniqlansin. Yaxlit va ichi kovak vallar massasi aniqlansin.

**Yechish.** Ichi kovak valning tashqi diametrini  $D$  bilan, ichki diametrini esa  $d_0$  bilan belgilaymiz, masala shartiga ko‘ra  $d_0 = 0,9 \cdot D$ . Buralishda mustahkamlikka hisoblash formulasidan, dastlabki mustahkamlik ehtiyot koeffitsientini saqlab qolish uchun ichi kovak va yaxlit vallarning qarshilik momentlari teng bo‘lish zarur, chunki  $M_b$  va  $[\tau_b]$ lar o‘zgarmas deb hisoblanadi. Buralishda qarshilik momentarini hisoblab topamiz.

Doiraning qarshilik momenti:

$$W_\rho \approx 0,2d^2 = 0,2(70 \cdot 10^{-3})^3 m^3$$

Halqaning qarshilik momenti:

$$W_\rho \approx 0,2D^4(D - d^4)/D = 0,2D^4(1 - (0,9)^4)/D = 0,2D^3 \cdot 0,344$$

$W_\rho$  - qiymatlarini tenglashtirib,

$$D = \sqrt[3]{0,2(70 \cdot 10^{-3})^3 / (0,2 \cdot 0,344)} \approx 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

ga ega bo‘lamiz.

$D = 100 \text{ mm}$  deb qabul qilamiz. Unda  $d_0 = 0,9D = 0,9 \cdot 100 = 90 \text{ mm}$ .

Yaxlit va ichi kovak vallar massasi ular ko‘ndalang kesimlarining yuzalari  $F_{ya}$  va  $F_k$  nisbati kabi nisbatda bo‘linadi.

Bu yuzalarni hisoblab topamiz:

$$F_{ya} = \pi d^2 / 4; F_K = \pi D^2 / 4 - \pi d^2 / 4 = \pi(D^2 - d^2) / 4$$

Ular nisbatini topamiz:

$$F_{ya} / F_K = \pi d^2 \cdot 4 / [4\pi(D^2 - d^2)] = d^2 / (D^2 - d^2) = (70 \cdot 10^{-3})^2 / [(100^2 - 90^2) \cdot 10^{-6}] = 2,58$$

Ichi g‘ovak val yaxlit valdan 2,58 marta yengil.

**5.2.4-masala.** Diametri  $d=7,5$  sm bo‘lgan po‘lat valning quvvati  $N=300$  ot kuchi bo‘lib, uning minutiga aylanishi  $n=300$  ayl/min ga teng. Valning mustahkamligi tekshirilsin.

**Yeshish:** Burovchi momentining qiymatini topamiz:

$$M_{\delta} = 71620 \frac{N}{n} = 71620 \frac{300}{320} = 67143,75 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{sm}$$

Doiraviy kesim qarshilik momenti:

$$W_{\rho} = \frac{\pi d^3}{16} = 0,2d^3 = 0,2 \cdot 7,5^3 = 84,375 \text{ sm}^3 \quad \text{bo'ladi.}$$

Eng katta urinma kuchlanishni topamiz:

$$\tau = \frac{M_{\delta}}{W_{\rho}} = \frac{67143,75}{84,375} \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

Ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishni quyidagicha olamiz:

$$[\tau_{\max}] = (0,5 - 0,6)[\sigma] = (0,5 - 0,6) \cdot 1600 = (800 - 960) \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

Demak valning mustahkamligi ta’milalar ekan.

**5.2.5-masala.** Kovak val  $M_b = 600 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}$  moment bilan buraladi. Agar ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish  $\tau = 600 \text{ kg/sm}^2$  va ichki diametrning tashqarisiga nisbati  $\alpha = d_K/D_K = 0,8$  bo‘lsa, kesimning o‘lchamlari aniqlansin. Agar valning kesimi yaxlit bo‘lsa, shu mustahkamlikda valning og‘irligini qanchaga kamaytirish mumkin.

**Yechish.** Kavak kesim uchun qarshilik momentini hisobga olib, valning tashqi diametrini topamiz:

$$D_K = \sqrt[3]{\frac{M_b}{\pi(1-\alpha^4)[\tau]}} = 1,72 \sqrt[3]{\frac{M_b}{(1-\alpha^4)[\tau]}} = 1,72 \sqrt[3]{\frac{60000}{(1-0,8^4)600}} = 9,5 \text{ sm}$$

Valning ichki diametri  $d_K = \alpha \cdot D_K = 0,8 \cdot 9,5 = 7,6 \text{ sm}$

Agar valning kesimi yaxlit bo'lsa, yaxlit doiraviy kesim uchun qarshilik momentini hisobga olib, valning diametrini topamiz:

$$d_s \geq 1,72 \sqrt[3]{\frac{M_b}{[\tau]}} = 1,72 \sqrt[3]{\frac{60000}{600}} = 7,798 \approx 8,0 \text{ sm}$$

Kovak va yaxlit vallarning og'irliklarining nisbati, ular ko'ndalang kesim yuzalarining nisbatiga teng.

Kovak valning ko'ndalang kesim yuzi

$$d_k = \frac{\pi}{4} (D_k^2 - d_k^2) = \frac{3,14}{4} (9,5^2 - 7,6^2) = 25,5 \text{ sm}^2$$

Yaxlit valning ko'ndalang kesim yuzi

$$A_s = \frac{\pi}{4} d_s^2 = \frac{3,14}{4} \cdot 8^2 = 50,24 \text{ sm}^2$$

$$\frac{A_K}{A_s} = \frac{22,5}{50,24} = 0,5075$$

Demak bir xil mustahkamlikdagi kovak val yaxlit valga nisbatan 49,25% kam og'irlikda bo'lar ekan.

**5.2.6-masala.** 1,5 m uzunlikka to'g'ri keladigan buralish burchagi  $\varphi^0 = 0,5^\circ$  bo'lgan valning dvigatelga beradigan quvvati topilsin. Valning diametri  $d=10 \text{ sm}$ , minutiga aylanish soni  $n=500 \text{ ayl/min}$ , materialining elastiklik moduli:

$$G = 8 \cdot 10^5 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

**Yechish:** Buralish burchagi formulasidan quyidagi ega bo‘lamiz:

$M_\delta = \frac{GJ_\rho}{l} \varphi$  buni burovchi moment formulasiga qo‘yib, quyidagi ifodani hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{GJ_\rho}{l} \varphi = 71620 \frac{N}{n} \text{ bundan } N = \frac{GJ_\rho n}{71620 l} \cdot \varphi$$

Valning buralish burchagini radiandagi qiymati:

$$\varphi = \frac{\varphi^0 \pi}{180} = \frac{0,5 \cdot 3,14}{180} \text{ bo‘ladi}$$

$$N = \frac{8 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 500 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 3,14}{32 \cdot 71620 \cdot 180 \cdot 150} \cong 320 \text{ ot kuchi.}$$

$$N = 320 \text{ ot kuchi.}$$

**5.2.7-masala.** Uzunligi  $l=5$  m ko‘ndalang kesimi to‘g‘ri burchakli tomonlari  $a=20$  sm va  $b=10$  sm bo‘lgan po‘lat sterjen  $M_b = 300000$  kg·sm moment bilan buralayapti. Sterjen materiali uchun  $G=8 \cdot 10^5$  kg/sm<sup>2</sup>. Eng katta kuchanish, buralish burchagi va kichik tomoni o‘rtasidagi kuchlanish  $\tau_1$  topilsin.

**Yechish:** Eng katta kuchlanish kesimning katta tomonining o‘rtasida hosil bo‘ladi va u quyidagicha topiladi:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_b}{W_b} = \frac{M_b}{\beta ab^2} = \frac{300000}{0,246 \cdot 20 \cdot 10^2} = 609,75 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

bunda,  $\beta=0.246$  ni jadvaldan oldik.

Kuchlanishni topamiz:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_b}{a \cdot b^2} \left( 3 + 1,8 \frac{b}{a} \right) = \frac{300000}{20 \cdot 10^2} \left( 3 + 1,8 \frac{10}{20} \right) = 55 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

bular orasidagi farq juda kam ekan.

Buralish burchagini topamiz:

$$\varphi = \frac{M_b \cdot l}{G \cdot J_\rho} = \frac{M_b \cdot l}{G \cdot \alpha \cdot a \cdot b^3} = \frac{300000 \cdot 500}{8 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 0,229 \cdot 20 \cdot 10^3} = 0,0409 \text{ rad}$$

$$\text{yoki } \varphi = \frac{10}{\pi} \cdot 0,0409 = 2,34^\circ$$

Kichik tomon o‘rtasidagi eng katta kuchlanishni topamiz:

$$\tau_1 = \gamma \tau_{\max} = 0,795 \cdot 609,75 = 484,75 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

bunda,  $\gamma = 0,795$  ni jadvaldan  $\frac{b}{a} = 2,0$  qiymatdan oldik.

**5.2.8-masala.** Diametri  $d=1,4$  sm va uzunligi  $l=50$  sm bo‘lgan po‘lat sterjen  $M_b = 250 \text{ kg sm}$  moment bilan buralganda to‘plangan potensial energiya topilsin. Sterjen materialining uzunligi  $G = 8 \cdot 10^5 \text{ kg/sm}^2$  bo‘ladi.

**Yechish.** Berilgan qiymatlardan foydalananib potensial energiyani topamiz:

$$U = \frac{M_b^2}{2GJ_\rho} = \frac{(250)^2 \cdot 50}{2 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^5 \frac{3,14 \cdot (1,4)^4}{32}} = 5,18 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{sm}$$

**5.2.9-masala.** Ko‘rsatilgan transmissiya val uchun: a) burovchi moment epyurasi qurilsin; b) mustahkamlik va bikrlik shartidan valning diametri aniqlansin; v) valning shkivlari ratsional joylashtirilsin; g) ikkala holatda material tejamligi foiz hisobida aniqlansin va buralish burchagi epyurasi qurilsin (valning chap chet tomoni qo‘zg‘almas deb qaralsin).

Berilgan:  $N_A = 90 \text{ kVt}$ ,  $N_B = 40 \text{ kVt}$ ,  $N_C = 30 \text{ kVt}$ ,  $N_D = 20 \text{ kVt}$ ,  
 $\omega = 25 \text{ rad/s}$ ,  $[\tau] = 30 \text{ MPa}$ ,  $a = 1 \text{ m}$ ,  $[\theta] = 4 \text{ mrad/m}$ ,  $G = 80 \text{ GPa}$ .

**Yechish:** 1. Berilgan valning diametrini aniqlaymiz. Ma'lumki quvvat  $N = M \cdot \omega$  ifodasi bilan aniqlanadi. Bu ifodadan:

$$M_A = \frac{N_A}{\omega} = \frac{90}{25} = 3,6 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}, \quad M_B = \frac{N_B}{\omega} = \frac{40}{25} = 1,6 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m},$$

$$M_C = \frac{N_C}{\omega} = \frac{30}{25} = 1,2 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}, \quad M_D = \frac{N_D}{\omega} = \frac{20}{25} = 0,8 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}.$$

Natijalarga asoslanib berilgan val uchun burovchi moment epyurasini quramiz (5.2.9-shakl, b).

Epyuradan kurinib turibdi-ki eng katta burovchi moment  $M_{b(\max)} = 3,6 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$  ga teng ekan.

Shkivlarning o'rnini shunday almashtiraylik-ki, valning ko'ndalang kesimida eng kichkina burovchi moment qiymatlari hosil bo'lsin. Shkivlarning bunday almashinuviga shkivlarni ratsional joylashtirish deyiladi (5.2.9-shakl, d). Ushbu ratsional val uchun burovchi momentning epyurasini quramiz (5.2.9-shakl, e). Bu epyuradan kurinadi-ki eng katta burovchi momentning qiymati  $M_{b(\max)} = 2 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$ , ga teng.

Mustahkamlik va bikrlik shartidan valning ikkala varianti uchun diametrlarni aniqlaymiz:

$$\text{1-variant } d_m = \sqrt[3]{\frac{16M_{b(\max)}}{\pi(\tau)}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{16 \cdot 3,6 \cdot 10^3}{\pi \cdot 30 \cdot 10^6}} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$d_b = \sqrt[4]{\frac{32M_{b(\max)}}{\pi G[\theta]}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{32 \cdot 3,6 \cdot 10^3}{\pi \cdot 80 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-3}}} = 104 \text{ mm.}$$

Diametrning eng katta qiymati  $d_1 = 104 \text{ mm}$  ni  $d_1 = 105 \text{ mm}$  deb qabul qilamiz (GOST bo'yicha).

Berilgan val ko'ndalang kesimi bikrligini aniqlaymiz:

$$GJ_{\rho_1} = \frac{F\pi d_1^4}{32} = \frac{80 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \pi \cdot 105 \cdot 10^{-12}}{32} = 0,95 \text{ MN} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

2-variant.  $d_m = \sqrt[3]{\frac{16M_{b(\max)}}{\pi[\tau]}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{16 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^3}{\pi \cdot 30 \cdot 10^6}} = 67 \text{ mm}$

$$d_b = \sqrt[4]{\frac{32M_{b(\max)}}{\pi G[\theta]}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{32 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^3}{\pi \cdot 80 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-3}}} = 89 \text{ mm} .$$

Val diametrining katta qiymatini olib  $d_2 = 89 \text{ mm}$  ni GOST bo'yicha  $d_2 = 90 \text{ mm}$  deb qabul qilamiz.

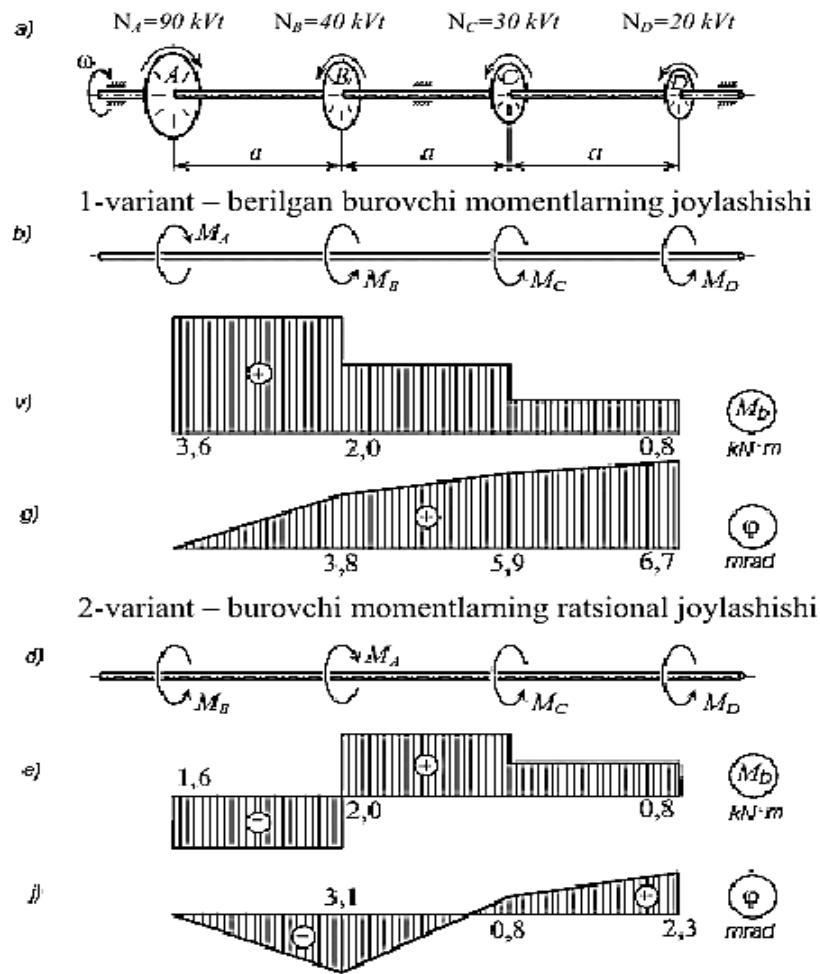
Valning ko'ndalang kesim bikrligini quyidagicha aniqlaymiz:

$$GJ_{\rho_2} = \frac{G\pi d_2^4}{32} = \frac{80 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \pi \cdot 90^4 \cdot 10^{-12}}{32} = 0,52 \text{ MN} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

Kurinib turibdi-ki valning diametri 2-variantda kichkina chiqdi. Bu esa shkvni ratsional joylashtirishda materialni tejashga olib kelar ekan.

$$\eta = \frac{A_1 - A_2}{A_1} \cdot 100\% = \frac{d_1^2 - d_2^2}{d_1^2} \cdot 100\% = \frac{105^2 - 90^2}{105^2} 100\% = 26,5 \%$$

Valning buralish burchagi epyurasini qoramiz:



### 5.2.9-shakl

1-variant. Epyurani qurish uchun  $\varphi_0 = \varphi_A = 0$  deb qabul qilamiz.

$$\varphi_B = \varphi_A + \frac{M_{AB} \cdot a}{GJ_{\rho_1}} = \frac{3,6 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 1}{0,95 \cdot 10^6} = 3,8 \text{ mrad}; ;$$

$$\varphi_C = \varphi_B + \frac{M_{BC} \cdot a}{GJ_{\rho_1}} = 3,8 + \frac{2 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 1}{0,95 \cdot 10^6} = 5,9 \text{ mrad};$$

$$\varphi_D = \varphi_C + \frac{M_{CD} \cdot a}{GJ_{\rho_1}} = 5,9 + \frac{0,8 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 1}{0,95 \cdot 10^6} = 6,7 \text{ mrad};$$

2-variant. Epyurani qurish uchun  $\varphi_0 = \varphi_B = 0$  deb qabul qilamiz.

$$\varphi_A = \varphi_B + \frac{M_{BA} \cdot a}{GJ_{\rho_2}} = \frac{1,6 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 1}{0,52 \cdot 10^6} = -3,1 \text{ mrad};$$

$$\varphi_C = \varphi_A + \frac{M_{AC} \cdot a}{GJ_{\rho_2}} = -3,1 + \frac{2 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 1}{0,52 \cdot 10^6} = 0,8 \text{ mrad};$$

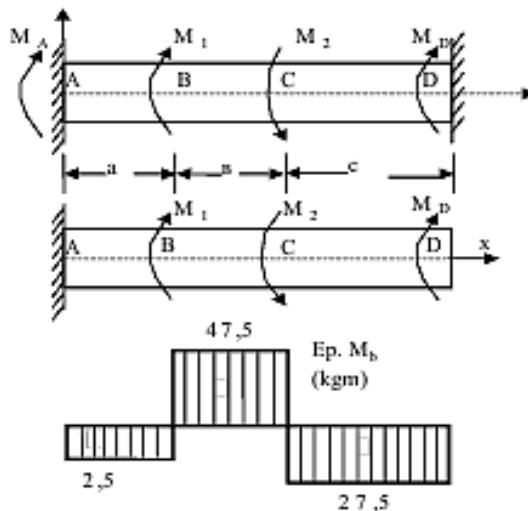
$$\varphi_D = \varphi_C + \frac{M_{CD} \cdot a}{GJ_{\rho_2}} = 0,8 + \frac{0,8 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 1}{0,52 \cdot 10^6} = 2,3 \text{ mrad};$$

Natijalardan foydalanib buralish burchagi  $\varphi$  ning epyurasini quramiz (5.2.9-shakl g.i.j).

**5.2.10-masala.** 5.2.10-shaklda ko'rsatilgan sterjenga  $M_1 = 50 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}$  va  $M_2 = 75 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}$  momentlar ta'sir etyapti. Uning mustahkamlik va bikrligi shartidan foydalanib kerakli diametri tanlansin.

$$[\tau] = 400 \text{ kg/sm}^2; [\varphi] = 0,3 \text{ grad/m};$$

$$G = 8 \cdot 10^5 \text{ kg/sm}^2; a = 1,0 \text{ m}; b = 1,5 \text{ m}; c = 2,5 \text{ m}.$$



### 5.2.10-shakl

**Yechish.** Masala uchun lozim bo'lgan statikaning muvozanat tenglamasini tuzamiz:

$$\sum X = M_A + M_1 - M_2 + M_D = 0$$

Bundan ko‘rinadiki, masala bir marta statik aniqmas ekan, chunki tenglamalar sonidan noma’lumlar soni bitta ko‘p ekan. Bu masalani yechish bitta qo‘sishimcha tenglama tuzamiz. Qo‘sishimcha tenglamani tuzish uchun D tayanchni tashlab yuborib, uning ta’sirini  $M_D$  moment bilan almashtiramiz. Bu kesim qo‘zg‘almasligi, ya’ni uning buralish burchagi  $\varphi_D=0$  bo‘ladi.

$$\varphi_D = \frac{M_1 a}{GJ_\rho} - \frac{M_2 \cdot (a+b)}{GJ_\rho} + \frac{M_D (a+b+c)}{GJ_\rho} = 0 \quad (1)$$

bundan,  $M_D = \frac{-M_1 \cdot a + M_2 (a+b)}{a+b+c} = \frac{-59 \cdot 1,0 + 75(1,0+1,5)}{1,0+1,5+2,5} = 27,5 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}$

(1) tenglamadan

$$M_A = -M_1 + M_2 - M_D = -50 + 75 - 27,5 = -2,5 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}.$$

Burovchi moment epyurasini qo‘ramiz:

DC uchastkada

$$M_{DC}(x) = -M_D = -27,5 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}.$$

BC uchastkada

$$M_{BC}(x) = -M_D + M_2 = -27,5 + 75 = 47,5 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}$$

AB uchastkada

$$M_{AB}(x) = -M_D + M_2 - M_1 = -27,5 + 75 - 50 = -2,5 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}.$$

Epyuradan eng katta burovchi momentni ( $M_{\max} = 47,5 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}$ ) topib mustahkamlik va bikrlik shartlaridan sterjenning diametrini topamiz:

Mustahkamlik shartidan:  $d \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{M_{\max}}{0,2[\tau]}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{47,5 \cdot 10^2}{0,2 \cdot 400}} = 3,9 \text{ sm}$

Bikrlik shartidan:

$$d \geq \sqrt[4]{\frac{180^0 \cdot M_{\max} \cdot 100}{G[\tau] \cdot \pi \cdot 0,1}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{180^0 \cdot 47,5 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 100}{8 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 0,3 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 0,1}} = 6,32 \text{ sm}$$

Topilgan qiymatlarni eng kattasini qabul qilamiz va yaxlitlaymiz: d=63 mm.

**5.2.11-masala.** Doiraviy va kvadrat kesimli simdan tayyorlangan bir xil D o‘rtacha diametrli ikki silindrik o‘ramsimon prujinaning K-koeffitsienti ikkalasi uchun bir xil deb og‘irligi va uzayishi taqqoslab ko‘rilsin.

**Yechish.** Ikkala prujinada ham bir xil qiymatli  $\tau_{\max}$  hosil bo‘ladi. Prujinalar og‘irliklari simlarning ko‘ndalang kesim o‘lchamiga proporsional bo‘lishidan simlarning ko‘ndalang kesim yuzalarini aniqlaymiz.

Doiraviy kesimli simdan yasalgan ptujina uchun

$$\tau_{\max} = K \frac{8FD}{\pi d^3}$$

Kvadrat	kesimli	simdan	yasalgan	prujina	uchun
---------	---------	--------	----------	---------	-------

$\tau_{\max} = K \frac{FD}{2\rho b^3} = K \frac{FD}{2 \cdot 0,208 \cdot b^3}$  larni, bunda  $\beta = 0,208$  ni kvadrat uchun jadvaldan oldik. Bu ikkala tenglamalarning chap tomonlarining tengligidan foydalanib, quyidagini yozamiz:

$$\frac{\pi d^3}{8} = 2 \cdot 0,208 \cdot b^3 \quad \text{bundan} \quad b = d \sqrt[3]{\frac{\pi}{16 \cdot 0,208}} = 0,98d$$

$$\text{Kesim yuzalarining nisbati } \frac{A_D}{A_K} = \frac{4}{b^2} = \frac{\pi d^2}{4 \cdot (0,98)^2 \cdot d^2} = 0,817$$

Demak, kvadrat kesimli simdan yasalgan prujina doiraviy kesimli simdan tayyorlangan prujinadan 18,3% ga og‘ir bo‘larkan.

Endi prujinalarning uzayishini topamiz:

Doiraviy kesimli       $\lambda_d = \frac{8FD^3n}{Gb^4}$

Kvadrat kesimli       $\lambda_k = \frac{8FD^3\pi n}{4Gab^4}$

Prujinalar uzayishining nisbati:

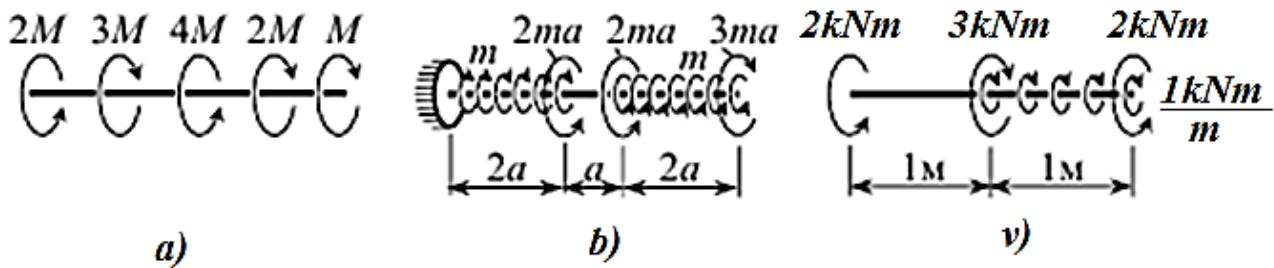
$$\frac{\lambda_D}{\lambda_k} = \frac{\frac{8FD^3n}{Gd^4}}{\frac{8FD^3\pi n}{4Gab^4}} = \frac{32ab^4}{\pi d^4} = \frac{32 \cdot 0,141(0.98)^4 d^4}{3,14d^4} = 1.325$$

Bu yerda  $a = 0,141$  qiymatni  $\left(\frac{a}{b} = 1\right)$  ya'ni kvadrat kesim uchun jadvaldan oldik.

### 5.3. Buralishga doir mustaqil yechish uchun masalalar va topshiriqlar.

#### Burovchi moment epyurasi.

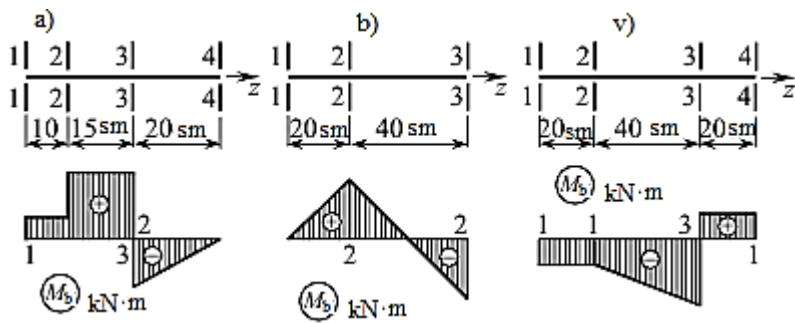
**5.3.1.** Ko'rsatilgan vallar uchun burovchi moment epyurasi qurilsin.



**Javob:** Eng pastiga absolyut burovchi moment qiymatlari:

a) 3 M; b) 3 ma; v) 2 kN·m

**5.3.2.** Ko'rsatilgan shakllarda burovchi moment epyurasidan foydalanib, valga ta'sir etuvchi burovchi momentlar qo'yilsin.



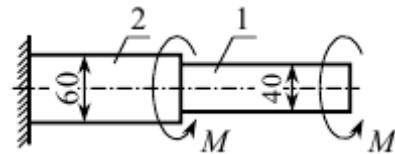
**Javob:** a)  $M_1=1 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$ ;  $M_2=2 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$ ;  $m_{34}=10 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}/\text{m}$  (soat strelkasi bo'yicha).  $M_3=5 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$  (soat strelkasiga teskari); b)  $m_{12}=10 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}/\text{m}$ ,  $M_3=2 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$  (soat strelkasi bo'yicha),  $m_{23}=10 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}/\text{m}$  (soat strelkasiga teskari). v)  $M_3=4 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$  (soat strelkasi bo'yicha),  $M_1=1 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$ ;  $M_4=1 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$ ;  $m_{23}=5 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}/\text{m}$  (soat strelkasiga teskari).

**5.3.2.** Diametri 10 sm va uzunligi 6 m bo'lgan po'lat val 0,12 rad. burchakka buralgan. Eng katta urinma kuchlanish topilsin.

**Javob:**  $\tau_{\max} = 80 \text{ MPa}$

**5.3.4.** Ko'rsatilgan pog'onali valning qalin qismida eng katta urinma kuchlanish qiymati topilsin. Agar valning yuqori qismida urinma kuchlanish 135 MPa ga teng bo'lsa.

**Javob:**  $\tau_{\max} = 80 \text{ MPa}$



**5.3.5.** Diametri 90 mm bo'lgan val 90 ot kuchi quvvatni uzatadi. Agar ruxsat etilgan urinma kuchlanish 60 MPa teng bo'lsa, valning eng katta aylanishlar sonini aniqlang.

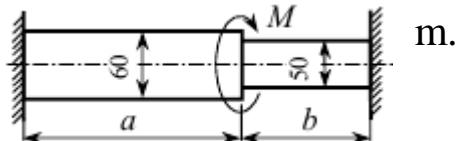
**Javob:** 75 ayl/min dan kichik bo'lмаган.

**5.3.6.** Diametri 125 mm bo‘lgan yupqa devorli po‘lat quvur uchlariga  $M=7,85$  kN·m burovchi moment qo‘yilgan. Quvur devor qalinligi va nisbiy buralish burchagi qiymatlari topilsin. Ruxsat etilgan urinma kuchlanishi  $[\tau]=80$  MPa deb qabul qilinsin.

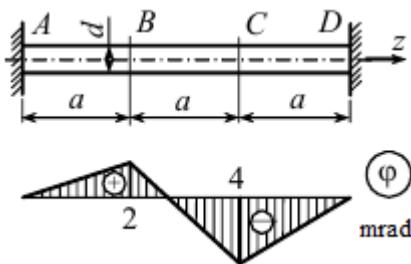
**Javob:**  $t=4$  mm,  $\theta=16$  mrad/m.

**5.3.7.** Ko‘rsatilgan pog‘onali val ikki qisma a va b o‘lchamlari aniqlansin. Umumiy uzunligi  $l=3,3$  m.

**Javob:**  $a=1,8$  m,  $b=1,5$  m.



**5.3.8.** Ko‘rsatilgan oraliqlari  $a=0,5$ ; diametri  $d=10$  sm, ko‘ndalang kesim bikrliqi  $GJg=1$  mN·m<sup>2</sup> bo‘lgan val uchun berilgan buralish burchagi epyurasidan foydalanib, burovchi moment yo‘nalishlari va qiymatlari qo‘yilsin.

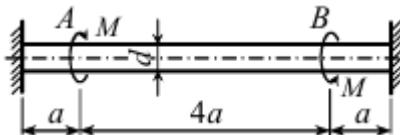


**Javob:**  $M_B=16$  kN·m (soat strelkasiga teskari),  $M_C=20$  kN·m (soat strelkasi bo‘yicha; z – o‘qi yo‘nalishidan teskari tomondan qaralganda).

**5.3.9.** Ko‘rsatilgan valdagи A va B ko‘ndalang qismning bir-biriga nisbatan buralish burchagi 10 mrad. oraliqlari  $a=40$  sm, diametri  $d=20$  sm,  $G=80$  GPa eng katta urinma kuchlanish qiymati aniqlansin.

**Javob:**  $\tau_{\max} = 100$  MPa

**5.3.10.** Ko‘rsatilgan val uchun eng katta urinma kuchlanish aniqlansin ( $d=100$  mm), ( $M=20$  kN·m,  $a=0,5$  m,  $GJ_p=1$  mN·m $^2$ ). Ikki tomoni mahkamlangandan keyin yuqoridagi moment ta’siridan qancha burchakka buralish mumkin va bu holatda eng katta urinma kuchlanishi qanday bo‘ladi?



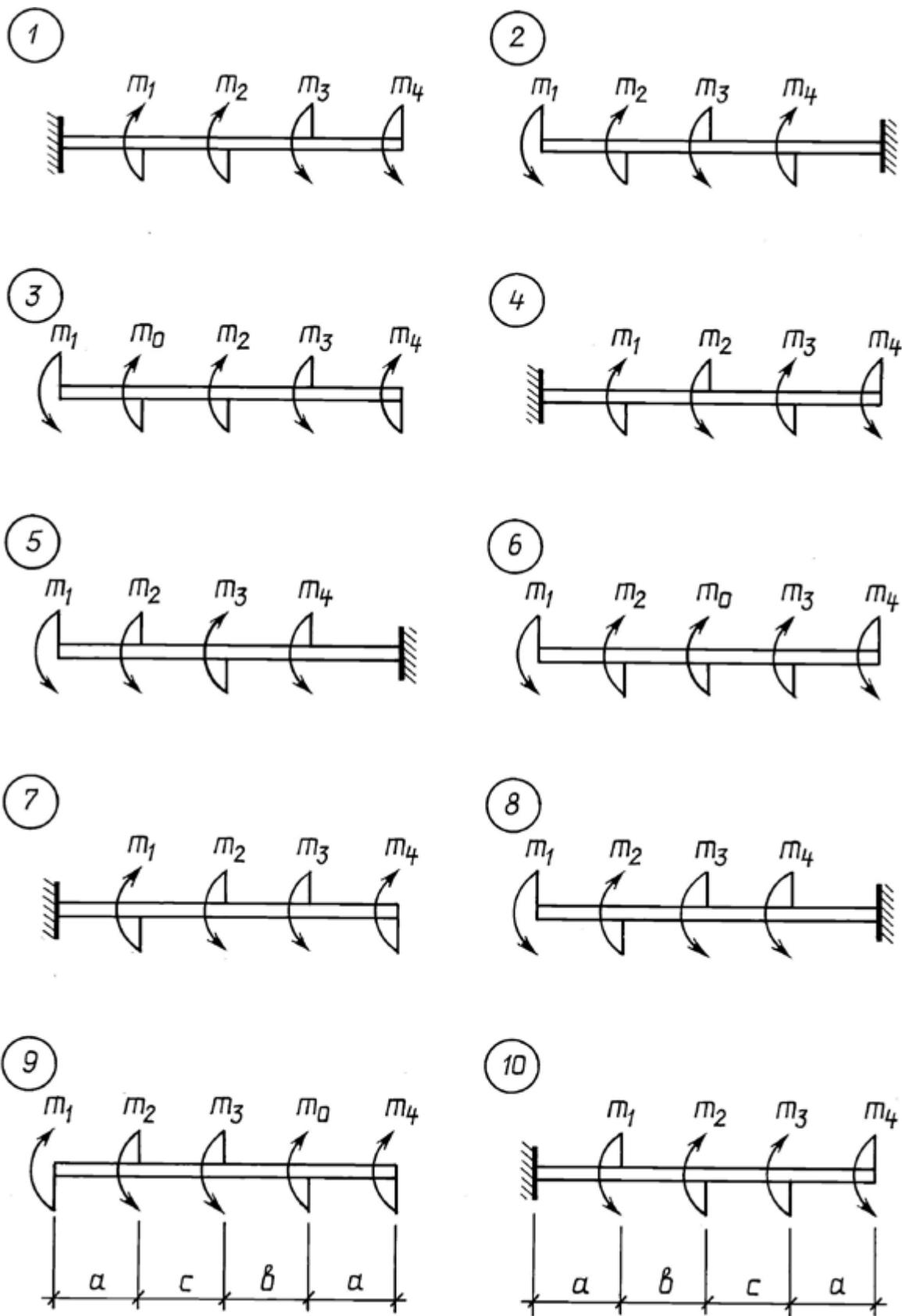
**Javob:**  $\tau_{\max} = 100$  MPa,  $\varphi_{BA_0} = 10$  mrad,  $\tau'_{\max} = 50$  MPa.

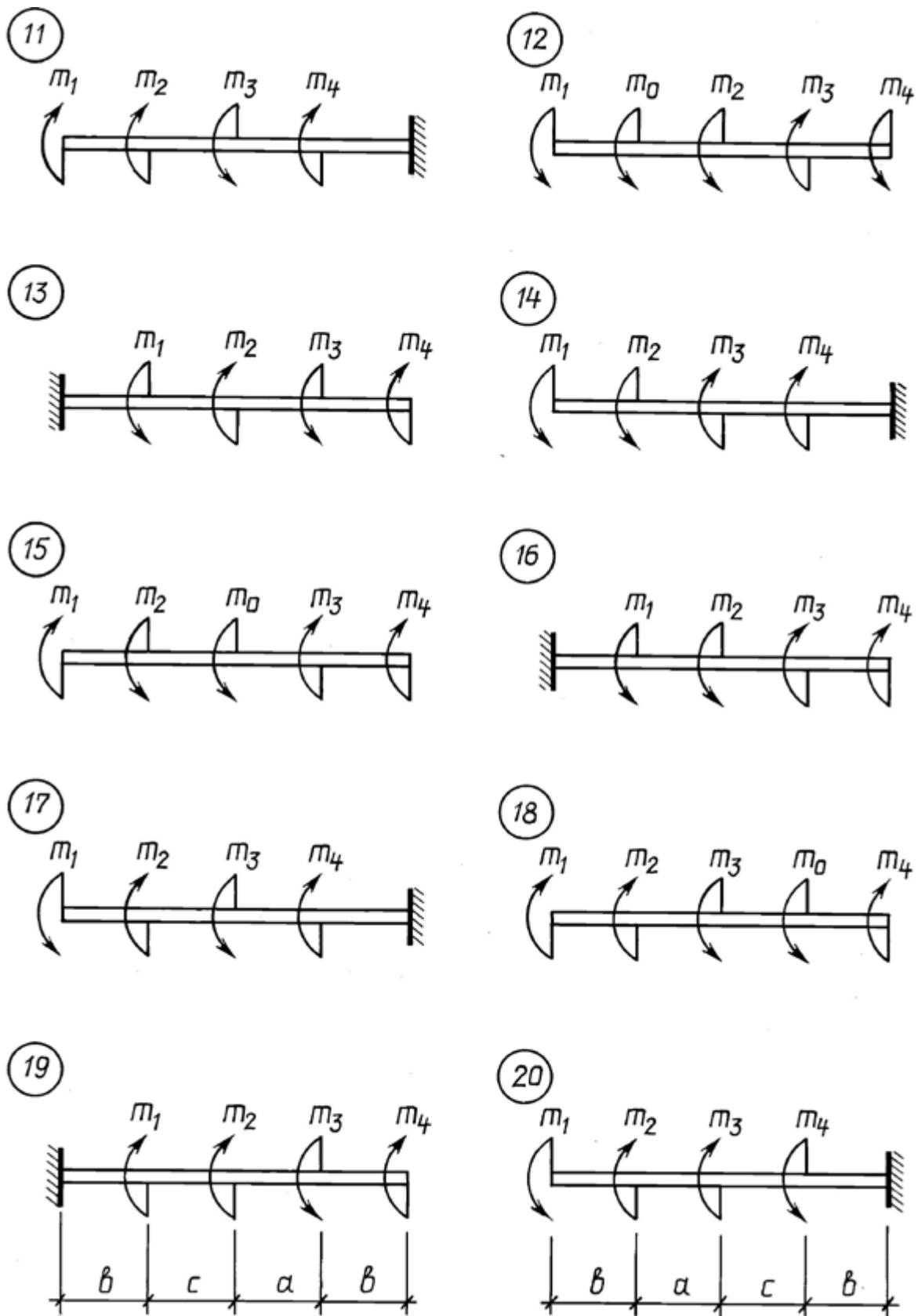
## TOPSHIRIQLAR

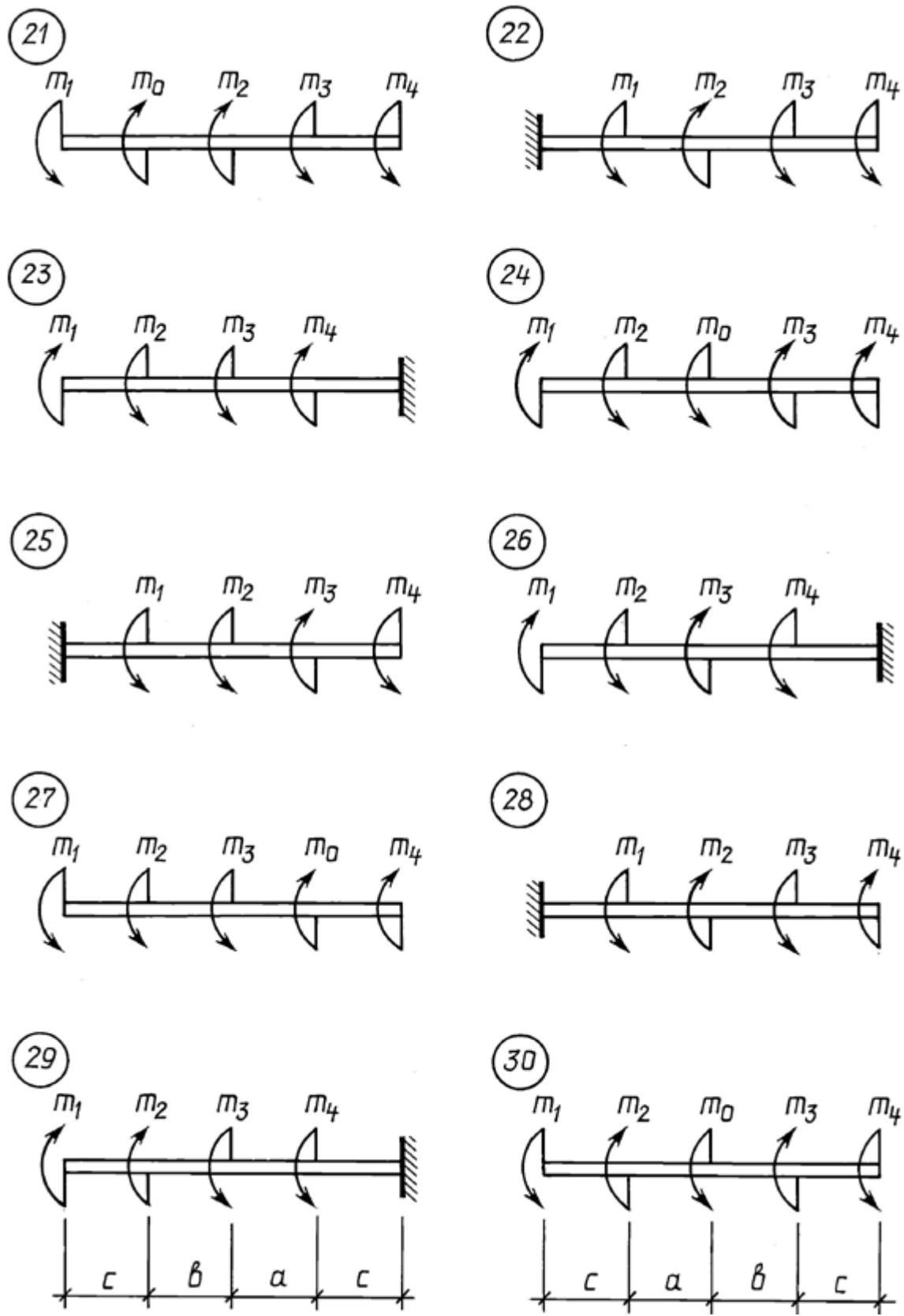
5-jadval

Tartib raqami, №	Oraliq uzunligi, m			Momentlar, kN·m				[θ], gradus
	$a$	$b$	$c$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4$	
1	1,1	1,7	0,4	10	17	9	26	2,0
2	1,2	1,0	0,9	33	8	25	7	1,5

3	1,3	0,8	1,1	5	18	8	25	1,0
4	1,4	1,6	0,8	4	9	24	7	2,5
5	1,5	0,9	0,7	6	19	10	24	3,0
6	0,6	1,4	1,2	32	9	23	8	1,6
7	0,7	1,7	0,9	4	18	10	27	2,7
8	0,8	0,5	1,9	13	10	22	7	3,0
9	0,9	1,3	1,6	4	20	9	26	1,2
10	1,0	0,6	1,8	30	11	23	6	2,4







## Nazorat uchun test savollari

1.  $\tau_\rho = \frac{M\delta}{G \cdot J_\rho} \cdot \rho$  – formula nimani ifodalaydi?

buralishda val ko‘ndalang kesimning ixtiyoriy nuqtasidagi urinma kuchlanishni

buralishda ko‘ndalang kesimning chetki nuqtasidagi urinma kuchlanishni

buralishda ko‘ndalang kesimning pastki nuqtasidagi normal kuchlanishni

buralishda ko‘ndalang kesimning pastki nuqtasidagi urinma kuchlanishni

2. Buralish deformatsiyasida doiraviy val ko‘ndalang kesimining ixtiyoriy nuqtasida hosil bo‘ladigan kuchlanish qanday formula asosida aniqlanadi?

$$\tau = \frac{M \cdot \rho}{I_p}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{M \cdot y}{I_z}$$

$$\tau = \frac{Q}{A}$$

$$\tau = \frac{M \cdot \ell}{G I_p}$$

3. Buralish masalasida quyidagi gipotezalardan qaysi biri qabul qilingan?

ko‘ndalang kesimlar tekisligicha qolib, ular orasidagi masofa o‘zgarmaydi

val sirtida ajratilgan elementar to‘rtburchaklar rombga aylanadi  
 ko‘ndalang kesimda o‘tkazilgan to‘g‘ri chiziqlar deyarli  
 to‘g‘riligicha qoladi  
 tekis ko‘ndalang kesimlar val buralishi natijasida deyarli  
 o‘zgarmaydi

4. Buralishda ichki kuchlar qanday usulda aniqlanadi?

- kesish usuli
- kuch usuli
- aralash usuli
- proeksiyalash usuli

5. Buralishda maksimal urinma kuchlanish ko‘ndalang kesim qaysi nuqtalarida hosil bo‘ladi?

- chetki (sirtqi) nuqtalarda
- ixtiyoriy nuqtasda
- o‘rtadagi nuqtada
- Pastki nuqtalarda

6. Buralishda mustahkamlik sharti qanday ifodalanadi?

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_B}{W_p} \leq [\tau]$$

$$\sigma = \frac{N}{A} \leq [\sigma]$$

$$\tau = \frac{Q}{A} \leq [\tau]$$

$$\varphi = \frac{M}{GI_p} \leq [\varphi]$$

7. Buralishda qanday ichki kuchlar faktorlari hosil bo‘ladi?

burovchi moment  $M_b$

3 ta ichki kuchlar komponentalari  $Q_y$ ,  $N_x$ ,  $M_x$  lar

kesuvchi kuch  $Q_y$  va burovchi moment  $M_x$

faqatgina kesuvchi kuch  $Q_y$

8. Buralishdagi mustahkamlik sharti qanday ifodalanadi?

maksimal urinma kuchlanish ruxsat etilgan urinma kuchlanishdan oshib ketmasligi kerak

urinma kuchlanish ruxsat etilgan normal kuchlanishdan oshib ketmasligi kerak

normal kuchlanish ruxsat etilgan urinma kuchlanishdan oshib ketmasligi kerak

maksimal normal kuchlanish ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishdan oshib ketmasligi kerak

9. Burovchi momentning epyurasi deb nimaga aytiladi?

burovchi momentning val o‘qi bo‘ylab o‘zgarishini ifodalovchi grafikga

bo‘ylama kuch va burovchi momentni val o‘qi bo‘ylab o‘zgarishini ifodalovchi grafikga

eguvchi momentni val o‘qi bo‘ylab o‘zgarishini ifodalovchi grafikga

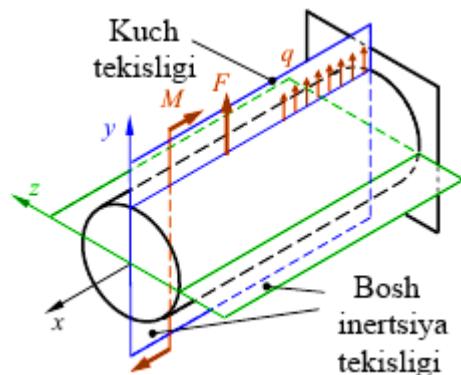
ko‘ndalang kuchni val o‘qi bo‘ylab o‘zgarishini ifodalovchi grafikga

## VI BOB. EGILISH

### 6.1. Egilishda asosiy tushunchalar

Sterjenlar (bruslar) ko‘ndalang kesim tekislikdagi o‘qlarida yotgan kuchlar yoki juft kuchlar (tashqi moment) ta’sirida bo‘ladi va sterjen egiladi. Bunday deformatsiyaga *egilish deformatsiyasi* deyiladi.

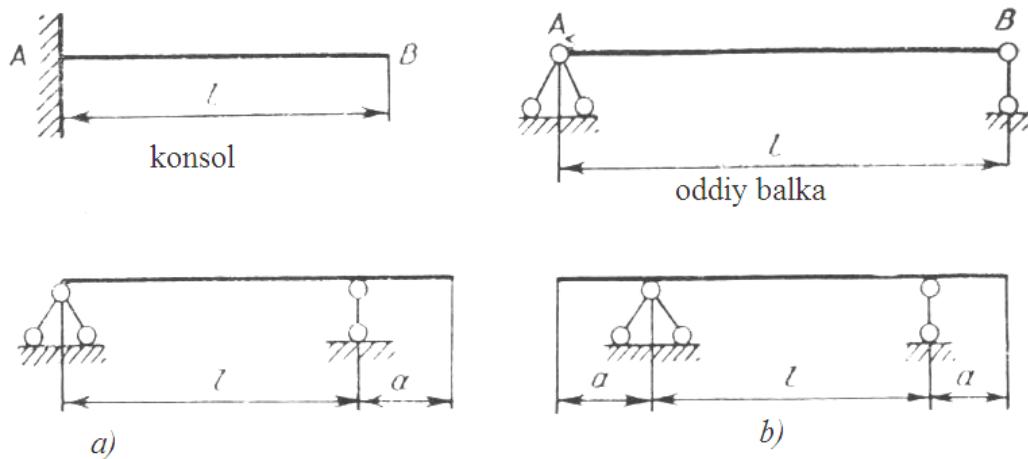
Egilishga qarshilik ko‘rsatuvchi sterjenni *balka* deb ataymiz.



Egilish sterjen ko‘ndalang kesimida ichki zo‘riqish kuchlari hosil bo‘lishiga qarab 3 xilga ajratiladi:

1. Sof egilish ( $M=\text{const}$ ,  $Q=N=0$ )
2. Ko‘ndalang egilish ( $M \neq 0$ ,  $Q \neq 0$ ,  $N = 0$ )
3. Bo‘ylama egilish (ustuvorlik).

Oddiy balkalarning hisoblash sxemasi quyidagi ko‘rinishlarda chiziladi:



Balkalarning mustahkamligi va bikrligini hisoblashda uzunligi bo‘yicha qaysi kerakli kesimida ichki zo‘riqish kuchlarining ekstrimal (eng katta va eng kichik) qiymatlarini bilish muhimdir.

Balka uzunligi bo‘yicha ichki zo‘riqish kuchlari o‘zgarishi qonunyatini ko‘rsatuvchi chizma grafigiga *epyura* deyiladi.

### **Epyura qurish qoidalari.**

Epyuralarni to‘g‘ri qo‘rish muhim ahamyatga ega bo‘lib, ular yordamida sterjenning ichiga zo‘riqish kuchlar qiymatlari va kesimlar aniqlanadi.

Epyuralarni ko‘rishda quyidagi qoidalarga amal qilish tavsiya etiladi:

- 1) Statik aniq balka tayanch reaksiya kuchlari statik muvozanat tenglamalari yordamida aniqlanadi;
- 2) Sterjenni tegishli oraliqlarga ajratib sanoqli tartibda 1, 2, 3,..... raqamlar bilan belgilanadi (to‘plangan kuch, tashqi moment reaksiya kuchlari oraliqlari sterjen siniq joylari);
- 3) Har-bir oraliq uchun kesish usulidan foydalanib eguvchi moment  $M$ , ko‘ndalang kuch  $Q$  va bo‘ylama kuch  $N$  tenglamalari tuziladi;
- 4) Tenglamaga oraliqlarning chegaraviy kesim qiymatlari qo‘yilib, analitik usulda ichki zo‘riqish kuchlarining miqdori ordinatalari aniqlanadi;
- 5) Hisoblangan ordinatalar masshtab bilan brus o‘qiga parallel qilib o‘tkazilgan to‘g‘ri nol chiziqga tik (perpendikulyar) qilib joylashtiriladi va epyura chiziladi;
- 6) Qurilgan epyular nol chiziqga tib bo‘lgan chiziqlar bilan birlashtiriladi.

Qurilgan epyuralardan eguvchi mament M va ko‘ndalang kuch Q larning ekstremal qiymatlarini aniqlab, ularning mustahkamligini tekshirish mumkin.

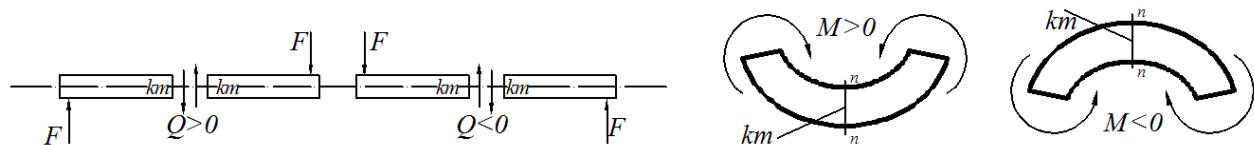
Ko‘ndalang kuch balkadan kesim bilan ajratib olingan kesimiga ta’sir etayotgan barcha kuchlarning (tashqi va metall reaksiya kuchlari) balka o‘qiga tik yo‘nalgan o‘qga nisbatan olingan proeksiyalarining algebraik yig‘indisidan iborat bo‘ladi:

$$1) \quad Q_y(x) = \sum Y_i \quad 6.1.1$$

Eguvchi moment esa balkadan ajratib olingan o‘sha qism kesimiga ko‘ndalang ta’sir etayotgan kuchlardan olingan momentlarning algebraik yig‘indisiga teng:

$$2) \quad M(x) = \sum M_i \quad 6.1.2$$

Ko‘ndalang kuch va eguvchi momentlarning ishoralari chizmada ko‘rsatilgan:



Eguvchi moment M, ko‘ndalang kuch Q va teng tarqalgan kuch q intensivligi orasidagi differensial bog‘lanish quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$3) \quad \frac{M_x}{d_x} = Q_x \quad 6.1.3$$

$$4) \quad \frac{d^2 M_x}{dx^2} = \frac{dQ_x}{dx} = -q \quad 6.1.4$$

7) Ushbu differinsial bog‘lanishlardan, birinchidan, ko‘ndalang kuch Q bilan eguvchi moment M larning epyuralarini qurishga, ikkinchidan qurilgan epyuralarning to‘g‘ri yoki noto‘g‘ri qurilganini tekshirishga imkon beradi:

⇒ eguvchi momentdan Z absissa bo‘yicha olingan hosila tekshirilayotgan kesimdagi ko‘ndalang kuchga tengdir;

⇒ eguvchi momentdan Z absissa bo‘yicha olingan ikkinchi hosila yoyilgan yuk intensivligining teskari ishora bilan olingan qiymatiga tengdir.

Yuqorida keltirilgan differensial bog‘lanishlardan, birinchidan, ko‘ndalang kuch va eguvchi M larning epyuralarini qurishga, ikkinchidan esa qurilgan epyurlarning to‘g‘ri yoki noto‘g‘riliqini tekshirishga imkon beruvchi quydagи muhim xulosalar kelib chiqadi:

⇒ yoyilgan yuk intensivligi bo‘lmagan uchastkalarda Q ning epyurasi to‘sin o‘qiga parallel yo‘nalgan to‘g‘ri chiziq,  $M_x$  ning epyurasi esa to‘sin o‘qiga og‘ma yo‘nalgan to‘g‘ri chizq bilan chegaralangan bo‘ladi;

⇒ yoyilgan yuk intensivligi ta’sir etayotgan uchastkalarda Q ning epyurasi to‘sin o‘qiga og‘ma to‘g‘ri chiziq, M ning epyurasi esa kvadratik parabola yoyi bilan chegaralangan bo‘ladi;

⇒ kesuvchi kuch nolga teng bo‘lgan kesimda eguvchi moment ekstremal qiymatga erishadi;

⇒  $Q>0$  bo‘lgan uchastkalarda chapdan o‘ngga tomon M ning ordinatasi orta boshlaydi, ya’ni eguvchi momentning musbat qiymati oshadi, manfiy qiymati esa kamayadi;

⇒ aksincha,  $Q_x < 0$  bo‘lgan uchastkalarda esa M ning ordinatasi kamaya boshlaydi;

⇒ to‘plangan kuch qo‘yilgan kesimlarda Q ning epyurasi shu kuch miqdori qadar sakraydi, M ning epyurasini chegaralovchi chiziq esa o‘z yo‘nalishini o‘zgartiradi;

⇒ juft kuch qo‘yilgan kesimlarda Q ning epyurasida hech qanday o‘zgarish bo‘lmaydi, M ning epyurasida esa shu juft kuch miqdori qadar sakrash sodir bo‘ladi;

⇒ chetki sharnerli tayanchlarda kesuvchi kuch tayanch reaksiyalariga, eguvchi moment esa nolga teng bo‘ladi (agar shu kesimlarga juft kuch qo‘yilmagan bo‘lsa);

⇒ to‘sin (konsul)ning erkin uchiga juft kuch qo‘yilmagan bo‘lsa, eguvchi moment shu kesimda nolga teng bo‘ladi; agar konsul uchiga to‘plangan kuch ham qo‘yilmagan bo‘lsa, shu kesimda kesuvchi kuch ham nolga teng bo‘ladi;

⇒ qistirib mahkamlangan tayanchda kesuvchi kuch shu tayanchning reaksiya kuchiga, eguvchi moment esa reaktiv momentiga teng bo‘ladi.

Balka tayanch reaksiya kuchlarini aniqlash.

Statik aniq balka va ramalar tayanch reaksiya kuchlari statik muvozanat tenglamalaridan foydalanib aniqlanadi:

$$\sum X = 0; \sum Y = 0; \sum M_{A_i} = 0. \quad 6.1.5$$

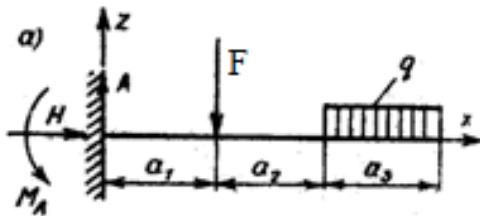
Odatda  $\sum Y = 0$  tenglama tayanch reaksiya kuchlarining to‘g‘ri yoki noto‘g‘riligini bilish uchun foydalaniladi. U holda statik muvozanat tenglamasini quyidagicha tuzsak ham bo‘ladi:

$$\sum X = 0; \sum M_{A_i} = 0. \sum M_{B_i} = 0. \quad 6.1.6$$

Bunda, A va B harf belgilari talablarga tegishli nuqtalarni ifodalaydi.

## 6.2. Balka va ramalarda tashqi kuch ta'siridan tayanch reaktsiya kuchlarini aniqlash, eguvchi moment M va ko'ndalang kuch Q larning epyurasini qurish

**6.2.1-masala.** Konsol balkaning tayanch reaksiyasi aniqlansin (6.2.1-shakl).



### 6.2.1-shakl

**Yechish:** qistirib mahkamlangan tayanchda uchta reaksiya qo'zg'aladi. Ulardan ikkitasi vertikal va gorizontal yo'nalgan A, N reaksiya kuchlari bo'lib, uchinchisi shu tayanchda qo'zg'aladigan  $M_A$  reaktiv momentdir.

Bu reaksiya kuchlarini topish uchun statikaning muvozanat tenglamalarini tuzamiz:

$$1. \sum X = 0 \text{ tenglamadan } N=0 \text{ ni topamiz.}$$

$$2. \sum Z = A - p_1 - pa_3 = 0, \text{ bunda } A = p_1 + pa_3$$

$$3. \sum M_A = -pa_1 - qa_3 \left( a + a_3 + \frac{a_3}{2} \right) = 0,$$

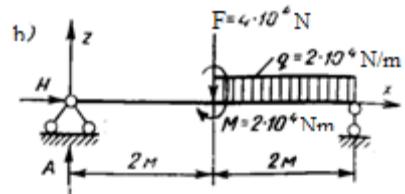
bunda

$$M_A = -pa_1 - qa_3 \left( a_1 + a_2 \frac{1}{2} a_3 \right).$$

Reaktiv moment ishorasining minus chiqqanligi reaktiv moment  $M_A$  ning yo‘nalishini teskariga qaratish kerakligidan darak beradi. Shunday qilib, reaktiv moment balkaga qo‘yilgan hamma kuchlardan balkaning mahkamlangan nuqtasiga nisbatan olingan statik momentlar yig‘indisiga tengdir. Strelka yo‘nalishiga tirnoq belgisi qo‘yib, uni shu strelkaning ikkinchi uchiga ko‘chiramizda teskari tomonga qaratib qo‘yamiz.

**6.2.2-masala.** Ikki taynchda yotgan balkaning tayanch reaksiyalari topilsin (6.2.2 b-shakl).

Kuch va masofa qiymatlari shaklda ko‘rsatilgan. Odatda, bunday balka oddiy balka deb ataladi.



**Yechish:** Balkaga gorizontal yo‘nalgan kuchlar q’ 6.2.2-shakl dan  $N=0$  bo‘ladi. Qolgan reaksiyalarni topish uchun formuladan foydalanamiz:

$$\sum M_B = A \cdot 4 - P \cdot 2 - P \cdot 2 - q \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + M = 0;$$

$$A = \frac{10}{4} = 25000 \text{ N}.$$

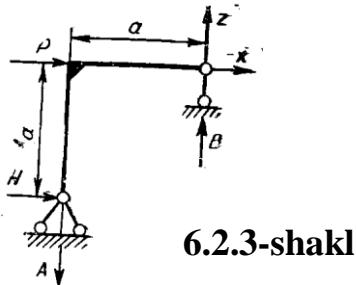
$$\sum M_A = -B4 + q \cdot 2 \cdot 3 + P \cdot 2 + M = 0; \quad B = \frac{22}{4} = 55000 \text{ N}.$$

Tekshirish:

$$\sum Z = A + B - P - 2q = 2,5 + 5,5 - 4 - 4 = 0.$$

Keyingi tenglama reaksiyalarining to‘g‘ri topilganligini tasdiqlaydi.

**6.2.3-masala.** Siniq sterjenning tayanch reaksiyalari topilsin (6.2.3-shakl).



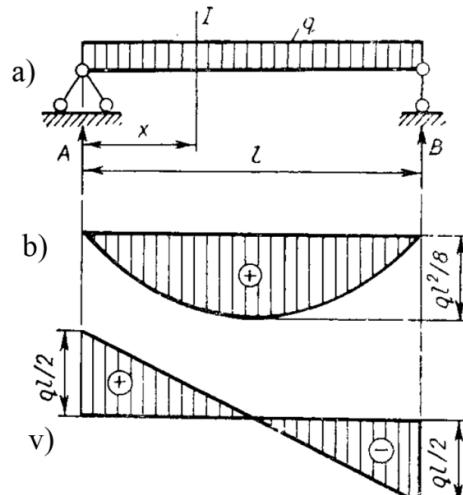
**Yechish:** Bunday konstruksiyalarning qo‘zg‘almas tayanchlarida gorizontal yo‘nalgan N reaksiya hosil bo‘ladi.

A, B va N reaksiyalarni topish uchun statikada uchta muvozanat tenglamasi bor:

1.  $\sum M_A = 0; Pa - Ba = 0, B = P;$
2.  $\sum M_B = 0; Aa - Na = 0, A = -N;$
3.  $\sum X = 0; P - N = 0, N = P;$

A reaksiya ishorasining minus chiqqanligi boshda unga qo‘yilgan yo‘nalishning to‘g‘ri emasligini ko‘rsatadi. Bu esa reaksiya yo‘nalishini teskari tomonga kiritish kerakligini talab qiladi. Shuning uchun kuch strelkasini tirnoq alomati bilan chizib, uni kuch vektorining ikkinchi uchiga ko‘chiramiz.

**6.2.4-masala.** Ikki tayanchda yotgan oddiy balkaga tekis taqsimlangan yukning intensivligi  $q = 10^4 \frac{N}{m}$ . Shu balka uchun



eguvchi moment va kesuvchi kuch epyuralari chizilsin (6.2.4a-shakl).

**Yechish:** Balka simmetrik yuklangani uchun tayanch reaksiyalari har ikki tayanchga barobar taqsimlanadi, ya’ni

$$A = B = \frac{ql}{2}. \quad \text{6.2.4-shakl}$$

Endi eguvchi moment tenglamasini tuzamiz. Balka bir uchastkadan iborat bo‘lgani uchun chap tomondagi kuchlarning chap tayanchdan ixtiyoriy x masofadagi ko‘ndalang kesimining og‘irlilik markaziga nisbatan momentlarining algebraik y 6.2.4-shakl .miz:

$$M_x = Ax - q \frac{x^2}{2}.$$

Bu tenglama balkaning hamma uzunligiga yaraydi, ya’ni  $\sum M_A = 0$ ;  $Pa - Ba = 0$ ,  $B = P$ ;  $0 < x < l$  gacha o‘z kuchini saqlaydi. Eguvchi moment tenglamasi ikkinchi darajali tenglama, ya’ni parabola tenglamasi bo‘lganligidan, balkaning bir necha nuqtasidagi eguvchi momentlarning qiymatlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$x = 0 \quad \text{bo‘lganda } M_x = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{bo‘lganda} \quad M_x = \frac{ql^2}{8} - \frac{ql^2}{32} = \frac{3}{32} ql^2;$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{bo‘lganda} \quad M_x = \frac{ql^2}{4} - \frac{ql^2}{8} = \frac{1}{8} ql^2;$$

$$x = \frac{3}{4}l \quad \text{bo‘lganda} \quad M_x = \frac{3}{8} ql^2 - \frac{9}{32} ql^2 = \frac{3}{32} ql^2$$

$$x = 1 \quad \text{bo‘lganda} \quad M_x = \frac{1}{2} ql^2 - \frac{1}{2} ql^2 = 0$$

bo‘ladi.

Topilgan nuqtalarni tutashtirib, shaklda ko‘rsatilgan parabola egri chizig‘ini hosil qilamiz (*b* rasm). Bu egri chiziq balkaning eguvchi momet epyurasi bo‘ladi. Bu epyuradan ko‘rinadiki, eng katta eguvchi moment balkaning o‘rtasidagi kesimda hosil bo‘ladi va uning qiymati quyidagi formuladan aniqlanadi:

$$M_{\max} = \frac{ql^2}{8};$$

Endi kesuvchi kuch tenglamasini yozamiz. Buning uchun kesimdan chap tomonda qolgan kuchlarning  $O_z$  o‘qiga tushirilgan proyeksiyalarini yig‘amiz:

$$Q_x = A - qx = \frac{ql}{2} - qx.$$

Bu tenglamadan ko‘rinadiki, kesuvchi kuch balka uzunasi bo‘ylab to‘g‘ri chiziq qonunu bo‘yicha o‘zgaradi. Shuning uchun ikki chegara nuqtasiga tegishli qiymatlarni aniqlash kifoya:

$$x = 0 \quad \text{bo‘lganda } Q_x = \frac{1}{2}ql,$$

$$\text{va } x = l \text{ bo‘lganda } Q_x = -\frac{1}{2}ql.$$

Topilgan nuqtalar asosida kesuvchi kuch epyurasini chizamiz (v rasm). Eng katta eguvchi moment balkaning o‘rtasida va eng katta kesuvchi tayanch nuqtalarda hosil bo‘ladi.

**6.2.5-masala.** Ko‘rsatilgan konsolli balka uchun tayanch reaksiya kuchi aniqlansin va eguvchi moment  $M$ , ko‘ndalang kuch  $Q$  epyurasi qurilsin.

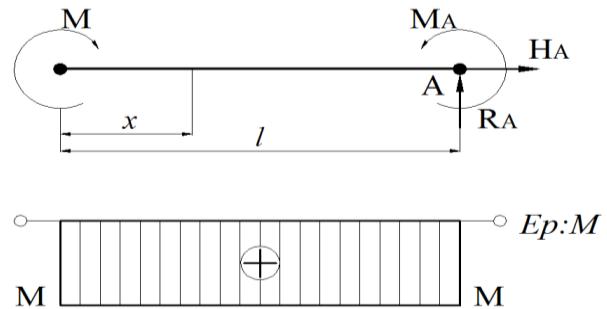
**Yechish:** Ko'rsatilgan balkada faqat bitta uchastka (oraliq) bo'ladi.

$$\sum X = 0 \rightarrow N_A = 0; \quad \sum Y = 0 \rightarrow R_A = 0; \quad \sum m = 0 \rightarrow M_A = M.$$

Kesish usulidan foydalanib, eguvchi moment  $M$  va ko'ndalang kuch  $Q$  larning qiymatlarini aniqlaymiz va epyurasini quramiz:

$$M_x = M; \quad Q_x = 0;$$

demak, ko'rsatilgan balkada sof egilish bo'lar ekan.



#### 6.2.5-shakl

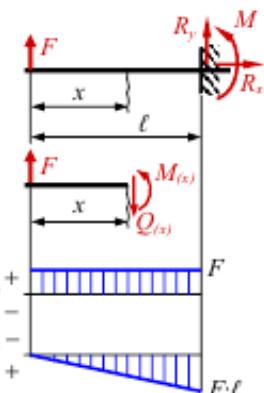
hosil

**6.2.6-masala.** Ko'rsatilgan konsolli balka uchun tayanch reaksiya kuchi aniqlansin va eguvchi moment  $M$ , ko'ndalang kuch  $Q$  epyurasi qurilsin (6.2.6-shakl).

**Yechish:** konsol bir uchastkadan iborat bo'lib, uning chegarasi 0 dan  $l$  gacha o'zgaradi.

Konsolning erkin uchidan  $x$  masofada mn kesimni olib, uning chap tomonini tekshiramiz. Balkaning bu qismi uchun egiluvchi moment va kesuvchi kuch tenglamalarini tuzamiz:

$$\begin{cases} M_x = Fx \\ Q_x = F \end{cases} \quad 0 < x < l$$



#### 6.2.6-shakl

Bu bog'lanishlardan ko'rindaniki, eguvchi momentning epyurasi manfiy, chunki balkaning ustki tolalari cho'ziladi va uning o'qi bo'ylab to'g'ri chiziq qonuni bo'yicha o'zgaradi; kesuvchi kuch esa hamma kesimlarda bir xil qiymatga ega bo'ladi va x masofaga bog'liq bo'lmaydi.

Shunday qilib,  $x=0$  bo‘lganda  $M_x=0$ ;  $Q_x=-F$ ,  $x=l$  bo‘lganda esa  $M_x=-Fl$ ,  $Q_x=-F$  bo‘ladi.

Bu miqdorlarni tegishli o‘qlarga ma’lum masshtabda qo‘yib  $M_x$  va  $Q_x$  larning epyurasini chizamiz (6.2.6-shakl).

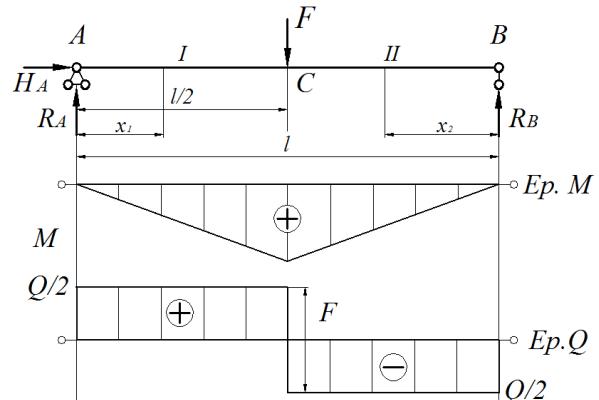
**6.2.7-masala.** Ko‘rsatilgan ikki tayanchli balka uchun tayanch reaksiya kuchi aniqlansin va eguvchi moment

$M$ , ko‘ndalang kuch  $Q$  epyurasi qurilsin (6.2.7-shakl).

**Yechish:** Tayanch reaksiya kuchlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$\sum X = 0 \rightarrow N_A = 0 \quad (1);$$

$$\sum Y = 0 \rightarrow R_A - P + R_B = 0 \quad (2)$$



Odatda, bu tenglamani reaksiya kuchlarining qiymatini to‘g‘riligini tekshiruvga qoldiramiz.

### 6.2.7-shakl

$$\sum M_B = 0. \quad R_A \cdot 1 - P \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0. \quad R_A = \frac{P}{2};$$

$$\sum M_A = 0. \quad R_B \cdot 1 - P \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0. \quad R_B = \frac{P}{2}.$$

$$\sum Y = 0. \quad \frac{P}{2} - P + \frac{P}{2} = 0, \quad \text{demak, reaksiya kuchlari qiymatlari to‘g‘ri}$$

topilgan.

Eguvchi moment  $M$  va ko‘ndalang kuch  $Q$  larning epyurasini qurish uchun balkani uchastkalarga ajratamiz:

1. Uchastka:  $0 \leq x_1 \leq \frac{1}{2}$  oralig‘ida.

$$M_{x_1} = R_A \cdot x_1;$$

$$x_1 = 0 \quad (\text{A nuqta}) \quad M_{x_1} = 0;$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{C nuqta}) \quad M_x = \frac{P}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{Pl}{4};$$

$$Q_{x_1} = R_A = \frac{P}{2};$$

2. Uchastka:  $0 \leq x_2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$  oralig‘ida (balka kesimining chap tomoni tashlangan).

$$M_{x_2} = R_B \cdot x_2;$$

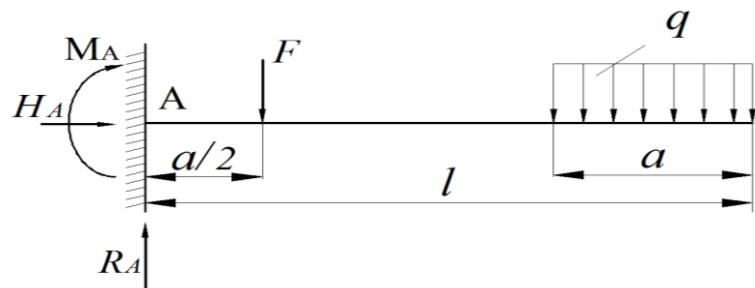
$$x_2 = 0. \quad (\text{B nuqta}) \quad M_{x_2} = 0;$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{C nuqta}) \quad M_{x_2} = \frac{P}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{Pl}{4};$$

$$Q_{x_2} = -R_B = -\frac{P}{2}.$$

Olingan natijalardan foydalanib, epyuralarni quramiz.

**6.2.8-masala.** Konsol balkaning tayanch reaksiyalari aniqlansin (6.2.8–shakl).



**6.2.8–shakl**

**Yechish:** Qistirib mahkamlangan tayanchda uchta reaksiya kuchi hosil bo‘lishini aytib o‘tgan edik, ulardan ikkitasi vertikal va gorizontal yo‘nalgan  $R_A$ ,  $H_A$  reaksiya kuchlari, uchinchisi  $M_A$  reaktiv momentdir.

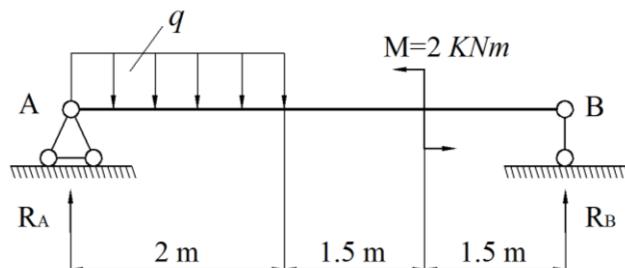
Bu reaksiya kuchlarini topish uchun statikaning muvozanat tenglamalarini tuzamiz:

1.  $\sum F_i(X) = 0$  dan  $N_A = 0$  ni topamiz;
2.  $\sum F_i(Y) = 0; R_A - P - qa = 0$ , bundan  $R_A = P + qa$  ifodasi kelib chiqadi;
3.  $\sum M_A(F_i) = 0; M_A + P \frac{a}{2} + qa \left(1 - \frac{a}{2}\right) = 0$  bundan
4.  $M_A = -P \frac{a}{2} - qa \left(1 - \frac{a}{2}\right)$  ifodasi hosil bo‘ladi.

Agar tenglama yechilganda tayanch reaksiya ishorasi manfiy chiqsa, tayanch reaksiyasining yo‘nalishini teskari yo‘naltirish zarur.

Demak, reaktiv moment ( $M_A$ ) strelkasi yo‘nalishiga tirnoq belgisi qo‘yib, uni shu strelkaning ikkinchi uchiga ko‘chiramizda teskari momentga qaratib qo‘yamiz.

**6.2.9-masala.** Ikki tayanchda yotgan balkaning tayanch reaksiyalari topilsin (6.2.9-shakl). Tashqi kuch va balkaning uzunlik masofa qiymatlari shaklda ko‘rsatilgan. Bunday balka oddiy balka hisoblanadi.



### 6.2.9-shakl

**Yechish:** Balka gorizantal yo‘nalgan kuchlar qo‘yilmaganligidan  $N_A=0$  bo‘ladi, qolgan tayanchlar reaksiyalarini topish uchun quyidagi formuladan foydalanamiz:

$$\sum M_A(F_i) = 0; \quad q \cdot 2 \cdot 1 - M - R_B \cdot 5 = 0; \quad R_B = \frac{q \cdot 2 \cdot 1 - M}{5} = \frac{1,2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 - 2}{5} = 0,08 \text{ kN.}$$

$$\sum M_B(F_i) = 0; \quad -M - q \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + R_A \cdot 5 = 0; \quad R_A = \frac{q \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + M}{5} = \frac{1,2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 2}{5} = 2,32 \text{ kN.}$$

**Tekshirish:**

$$\sum F_i(Y) = 0; \quad R_A + R_B - q \cdot 2 = 2,32 + 0,08 - 1,2 \cdot 2 = 2,4 - 2,4 = 0$$

**6.2.10-masala.** Berilgan konsol uchun  $Q(x)$  va  $M(x)$  epyurasi qurilsin (6.2.10-shakl).

**Yesish:** A tayanch qistirib mahkamlanganligi uchun yuqorida aytganimizdek unda vertikal va gorizontal reaksiya kuchlari va tayanch momenti hosil bo‘ladi ( $R_A$ ,  $H_A$ , va  $M_A$ ).

Bularni statikaning muvozanat tenglamalaridan foydalanib topamiz:

$$\sum x = H_A = 0; \quad H_A = 0$$

$$\sum Z = R_A q \cdot 3 = 0; \quad R_A = 3q = 34 = 12 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M_A = -M + q \cdot 1.5 - M_A = 0$$

$$M_A = q \cdot 3 \cdot 1,5 - M = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 1,5 - 2 = 16 \text{ kN}$$

$Q(x)$  va  $M(x)$  epyuralarini quramiz. Konsolni ikkita uchastkaga ajratib, A tayanchdan  $x_1$  masofada fikran 1-1 kesim olib, chap qismini muvozanatini tekshiramiz:

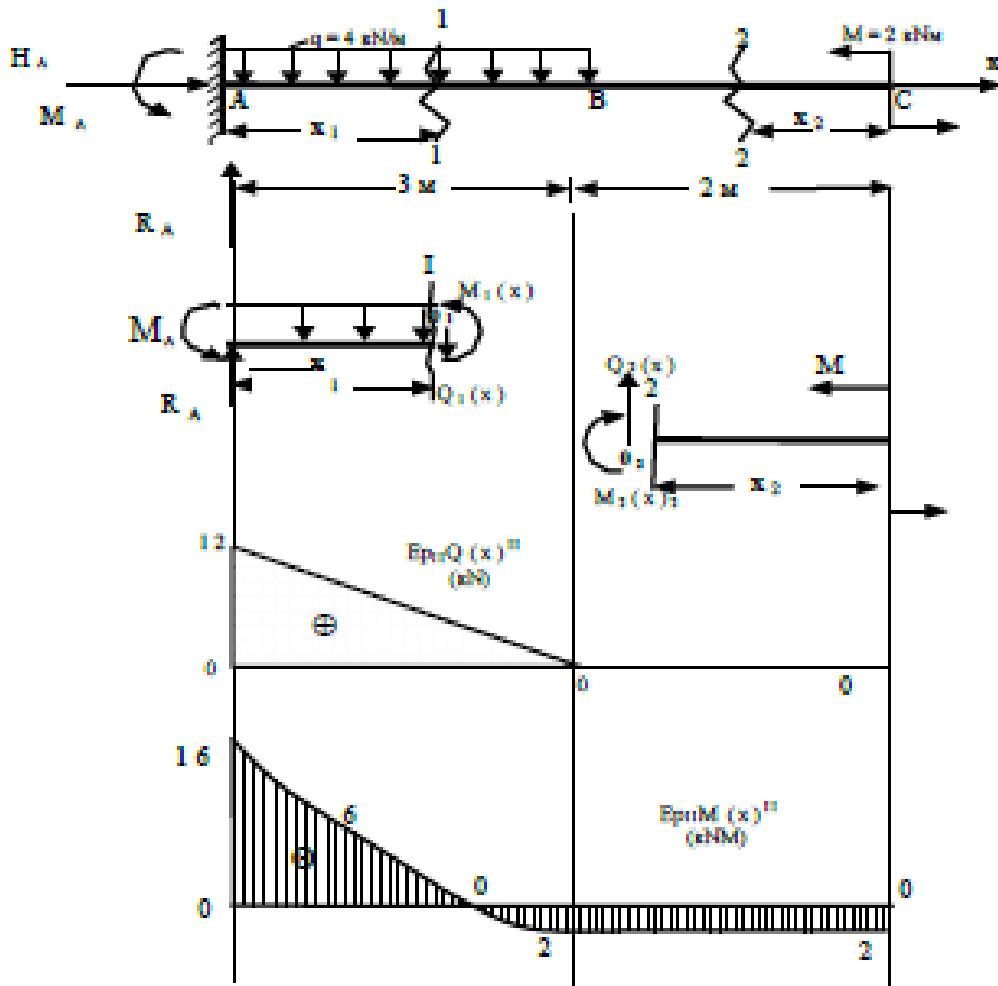
AB uchastkada ( $0 \leq x_1 \leq 3$ )

$$\sum z_1 = R_A - qx_1 = 0; \quad Q_1(x) = R_A \cdot qx_1 = 0; \quad Q_1(0) = R_A = 12 \text{ kN};$$

$$Q_1(3) = R_A - q3 = 12 - 4 \cdot 3 = 0;$$

$$\sum M_{01} = R_A \cdot x_1 - M_A \cdot x_1 \cdot \frac{x_1}{2} - M_1(x) = 0; \quad M_1(x) = R_A \cdot x_1 - M_A \cdot q \frac{x_1}{2};$$

$$M_1(0) = -16 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}; \quad M_1(1) = -6 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}; \quad M_1(2) = 0; \quad M_1(3) = 2 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m};$$



### 6.2.10-shakl

Bu yerda kesuvchi kuchni topish uchun konsolning qoldirilgan qismiga ta'sir etayotgan kuchlarning vertikal o'qqa nisbatan proyeksiyalarining yig'indisini oldik. Kesimdan chap tomonda tayanch reaksiyasi  $R_A$  yuqoriga yo'nalganligi uchun musbat ishorali va teng ta'sir etuvchi  $M_1 q \cdot x$  bo'lib

yotilgan kuch pastga yo‘nalganligi uchun manfiy ishorali bo‘ldi.  $Q_1(x)$  ifodasidan ko‘rinadiki uning epyurasi to‘g‘ri chiziq bilan chegaralanadi, shuning uchun ikkita chetki qiymati bilan kifoyalandik.

Eguvchi momentni topish uchun kesimdan chap tomondagi barcha kuchlardan kesim markazi  $O_1$  ga nisbatan statik momentlarning algebraik yig‘indisinini oldik, kesimdan chapda  $R_A$  bo‘lib u qoldirilgan qismini  $O_1$  kesim markaziga nisbatan pastki tolasini cho‘zganligi uchun musbat,  $M_A$  esa yuqori tolasini cho‘zganligi uchun ishorasi manfiy olinadi.

$M_1(x)$  ifodasidan eguvchi moment kvadrat parabola qonuni bilan o‘zgaradi, shuning uchun to‘rtta qiymat oldik, chunki qancha ko‘p nuqtaning qiymati topilsa, uni shuncha aniqroq chizish mumkin.

$$\text{CB uchastkada } 0 \leq x_1 \leq 2$$

2-2 kesimdan o‘ng tomondagi kuchlardan vertikal o‘qqa nisbatan proyeksiyalarining yig‘indisini olamiz:

$$\sum Z_2 = -Q_2(x) = 0; \quad Q_2(x) = 0;$$

Shu kesimdan o‘ngdagi kuchlardan kesim markazi  $O_2$  ga nisbatan momentlar yig‘indisini olamiz.

$$\sum M_{01} = M - M_2(x) = 0; \quad M_2(x) = M = 2 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m const.}$$

Shuni aytish kerakki balkaning BC oraliqdagi sof egilish hosil bo‘lar ekan.

**6.2.11-masala.** Berilgan konsolli balka uchun  $Q(x)$  va  $M(x)$  epyuralari qurilsin (6.2.11-shakl).

**Yechish: 1). Tayanch reaksiyalarini hisoblaymiz.**

Ixtiyoriy yo‘nalishdagi A tayanchga ikkita ( $R_A$  va  $H_A$ )  $M_A$  D tayanchda bitta  $R_D$  reaksiya kuchlari hosil bo‘ladi. Bularni statikani muvozanat tenglamalaridan foydalananib topamiz:

$$\sum X = H_A = 0; \quad H_A = 0;$$

$$\sum MA - F \cdot 10 - R_D \cdot 8 + q \cdot 4(2+2) + M = 0;$$

$$R_D = \frac{F \cdot 10 + q \cdot 4 \cdot 4 + M}{8} = \frac{2 \cdot 10 + 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 + 4}{8} = 11 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M_D = R_A \cdot 8 + M - q \cdot 4(2+2) + F \cdot 2 = 0;$$

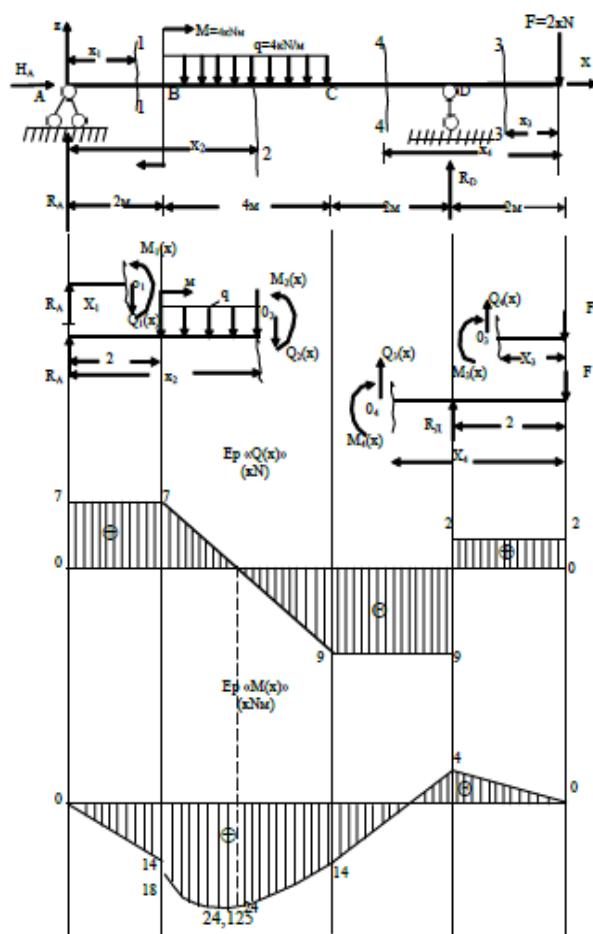
$$\sum R_A = \frac{q \cdot 4 \cdot 4 - M - F \cdot 2}{8} = \frac{4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 - 4 - 2 \cdot 2}{8} = 7 \text{ kN.}$$

$R_A$  va  $R_D$  tayanch reaksiyalarining musbat ishorali chiqish ularning yo‘nalishi to‘g‘ri yo‘nalganligini ko‘rsatadi.

Topilgan tayanch reaksiyalarining qiymatlarini to‘g‘riligini tekshiramiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum Z &= R_A - q \cdot 4 + 4R_D - F = \\ &= 7 - 4 \cdot 4 + 11 - 2 + 18 - 18 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Demak, tayanch reaksiya kuchlari-ning qiymatlari to‘g‘ri topilgan ekan. Bunday tekshirishni hamma vaqt o‘tkazish zarurdir, chunki noto‘g‘ri topilgan reaksiyaning



qiymati kuchlari  $Q(x)$  va  $M(x)$  epyuralarini noto‘g‘ri qurilishiga sabab bo‘ladi.

## **2) Ko‘ndalang $Q(x)$ kuch epyurasini qurish.**

Balka to‘rtta AB, BC, ED va DC uchastl<sup>6.2.11-shakl</sup> [ar bir uchastkaning ko‘ndalang kuch va eguvchi moment tenglamalari har xil bo‘ladi. AB uchastkada A tayanchdan ixtiyoriy  $x_1$  masofada 1-1 kesim olamiz. Kesimdan chap tomonagi barcha kuchlardan vertikal o‘qqa nisbatan olingan proyeksiyalarni algebraik yig‘indisi shu kesimdagi ko‘ndalang kuch bo‘ladi:

$$\text{AB uchastkada } (0 \leq x_1 \leq 2)$$

$$\sum Z_1 = 0; \quad Q_1(x) = R_A = 7kN = \text{const.}$$

Bu tenglama o‘zgaruvchi  $x_1$  qatnashmaganligi uchun kesuvchi kuch AB uchastkada o‘zgarmas bo‘ladi.

Xuddi, shuningdek BC, ED, DC uchastkalarda ham ko‘ndalang kuch tenglamalarini tuzamiz:

$$\text{BC uchastkada } (2 \leq x_2 \leq 6)$$

$$\sum z_2 = 0; \rightarrow Q_2(x) = R_A - q(x_2 - 2) = 7 - 4(x_2 - 2);$$

Bu tenglamadan ko‘rinadiki, ko‘ndalang kuch balka uzunasi bo‘ylab to‘g‘ri chiziq qonuni bilan o‘zgaradi. Shuning uchun ikkita chetki nuqtasiga tegishli qiymatlarini aniqlash kifoya:

$$x_2 = 2 \text{ bo‘lganda;} \quad Q_2(2) = 7 \text{ kN}; \quad x_2 = 6 \text{ bo‘lganda}$$

$$Q_2 = 7 - 4(6 - 2) = -9 \text{ kN};$$

$$\text{ED uchastkada } 0 \leq x_3 \leq 2$$

$$\sum z_3 = 0; \quad Q_3(x) = F = 2 \ kN = const.$$

Bu uchastkada ko‘ndalang kuch o‘zgarmas bo‘lib, musbat qiymatga egadir.

$$DC \text{ uchastkada } 2 \leq x_4 \leq 4$$

$$\sum x_4 = 0 : \rightarrow Q_4(x) = F - R_D = 2 - 11 = -9 \ kN = const.$$

Demak, bu uchastkada ham ko‘ndalang kuch o‘zgarmas bo‘lib, faqat manfiy qiymatga egadir.

Topilgan qiymatlardan foydalanib ko‘ndalang kuch epyurasini quramiz. Musbat qiymatlarni ordinatalar o‘qi bo‘ylab yuqoriga manfiylarni pastga malum masshtabga qo‘yamiz.

### **3) Eguvchi moment epyurasini quramiz.**

Har bir uchastkalar uchun ham eguvchi moment tenglamalarini tuzamiz. Har bir uchastkada kesimdan bir tomondagi barcha kuchlardan kesim markazida  $O_1$  nisbatan olingan statik momentlarning algebraik yig‘indisi shu kesimdagi eguvchi moment bo‘ladi:

$$AB \text{ uchastkada } 0 \leq x_1 \leq 2$$

$$\sum M_{O_i} = 0; \quad M_1(x) = R_A \cdot x_1 = 7 \cdot x_1;$$

Bu tenglamada  $x_1$  birinchi darajali bo‘lganligi sababli eguvchi moment bu uchastkada to‘g‘ri chiziq qonuni bilan o‘zgaradi. Shuning uchun uni chizishda ikki chetki qiymat ( $x_1=0$  va  $x_1=2$ ) lari bilan ifodalasak bo‘ladi, yani  $M_1(0)=0$ ,  $M_1(2)=14 \ kN \cdot m$ .

$$BC \text{ uchastkada } 2 \leq x_2 \leq 6;$$

$$\sum M_{O_2} = 0; \quad M_2(x) = R_A \cdot x_2 + M - q \frac{(x_2 - 2)^2}{2};$$

Bu tenglama  $x_2$  ga nisbatan ikkinchi darajali bo‘lganligi uchun eguvchi moment bu uchastkada kvadrat parabola qonuni bilan o‘zgaradi. Uni chizish uchun kamida uchta nuqtasidagi qiymatini topish kerak bo‘ladi:

$$M_2(2) = 7 \cdot 2 + 4 - 4 \cdot \frac{(2-2)^2}{2} = 18 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$M_2(4) = 7 \cdot 4 + 4 - 4 \cdot \frac{(4-2)^2}{2} = 24 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$M_2(6) = 7 \cdot 6 + 4 - 4 \cdot \frac{(6-2)^2}{2} = 14 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$$

Eng katta eguvchi moment qiymatini aniqlash uchun shu uchastkaning eguvchi moment tenglamasidan  $x_2$  absissa bo‘yicha birinchi hosila olamiz va uni nolga tenglashtirib, eguvchi momentning eng katta qiymatiga to‘g‘ri keladigan absissaning qiymatini topamiz:

$$\frac{dM_2(x)}{dx_2} = Q_2(x) = R_A - q(x-2) = 0;$$

bundan

$$x_2 = x_0 = \frac{R_A - 2q}{q} = \frac{7 + 2 \cdot 4}{4} = 3,75 \text{ m}$$

Demak, eng katta eguvchi momentning qiymati chap tayanchdan 3,75 m masofadagi kesimda hosil bo‘lib, uning qiymati

$$M_{\max} = 7 \cdot 3,75 + 4 - 4 \cdot \frac{(3,75-2)^2}{2} = 24,125 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m} \text{ bo‘ladi.}$$

ED uchastkada ( $0 \leq x_3 \leq 2$ )

$$\sum M_{03} = 0 \rightarrow 3(x) = -F \cdot x_3; \quad M_3(0) = 0; \quad M_3 = -2 \cdot 2 = -4 \text{ kNm}$$

DC uchastkada ( $2 \leq x_4 \leq 4$ )

$$\sum M_{04} = 0; \quad M_4(x) = -F \cdot x_4 + R_D(x_4 - 2); \quad M_4(4) = -2 \cdot 2 + 11(2 - 2) = -4 \text{ kN} \cdot m$$

$$M_4(4) = -2 \cdot 4 + 11 \cdot (4 - 2) = 14 \text{ kN} \cdot m$$

Demak, ED va DC uchastkalarda eguvchi moment to‘g‘ri chiziq qonuni bilan o‘zgarar ekan.

Endi topilgan qiymatlarning musbatini ordinata o‘qi bo‘yicha pastga va manfiylarini yuqoriga ma’lum masshtab bo‘yicha qo‘yib eguvchi moment epyurasini quramiz.

**6.2.12-masala.** Ko‘rsatilgan rama uchun tayanch reaksiyalarini aniqlash va ichki zo‘riqish kuchlari epyurasi qurilsin (6.2.12-shakl).

**Yechish:** 1) Ramaning tayanch reaksiya kuchlarini aniqlash:

Ramaning A tayanchida vertikal  $R_A$  va gorizontal  $H_A$ ,  $B$  tayanchidagi esa vertikal  $R_B$  tayanch reaksiyalari hosil bo‘ladi. Statika muvozanat tenglamalridan foydalanib, rama tayanch reaksiyalarini aniqlaymiz:

$$\sum x = 0; \quad H_A - P = 0;$$

$$\sum M_A = 0; \quad -R_B \cdot 4 + q \cdot 2 \cdot 5 + M - P \cdot 2 = 0;$$

$$\sum M_B = 0; \quad R_B \cdot 4 + q \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + M - P \cdot 2 = 0;$$

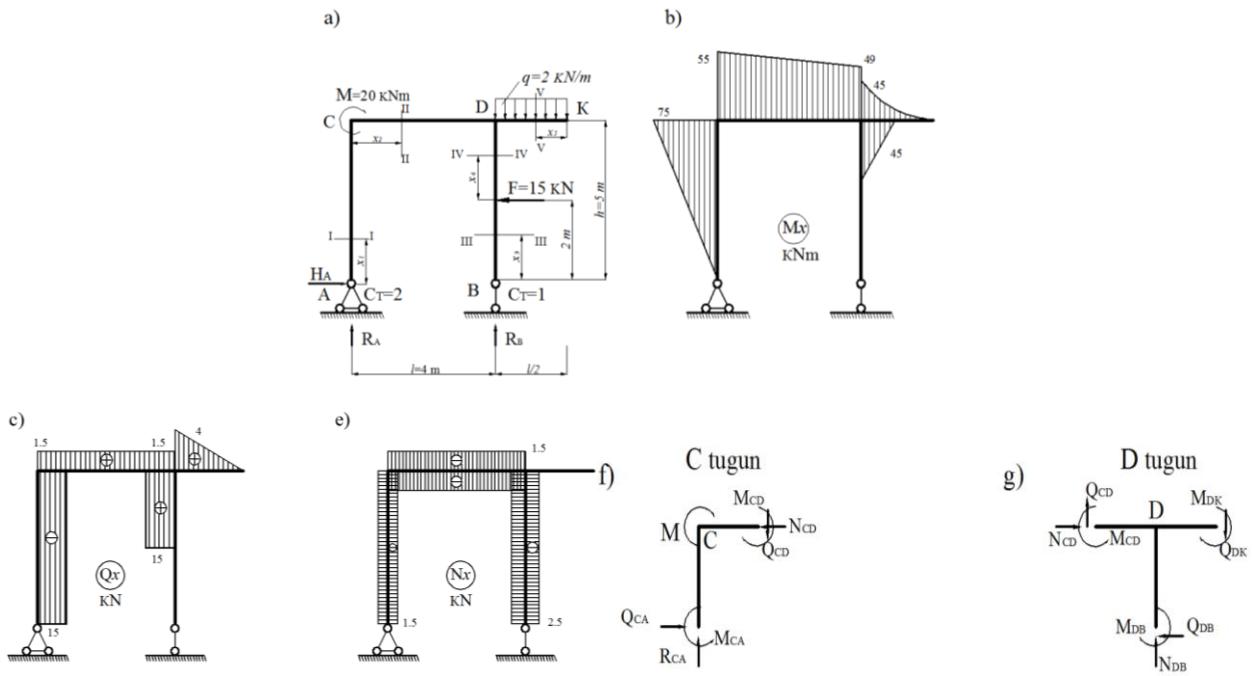
bu tenglamalardan:

$$H_A = P = 15 \text{ kN}; \quad R_B = \frac{20 + 20 - 30}{4} = 2,5 \text{ kN}; \quad R_A = \frac{-20 - 4 + 30}{4} = 1,5 \text{ kN}.$$

Tekshirish:

$$\sum Y = 0; \quad R_A + R_B - q \cdot 2 = 0 \rightarrow 2,5 + 1,5 - 4 = 4 - 4 = 0$$

Demak, rama tayanch reaksiyalarini to‘g‘ri hisoblangan.



### 6.2.12-shakl.

2) Rama sterjenlari kesimlaridagi ichki zo‘riqishlarni aniqlash. Buning uchun ramaga harakterli qirqimlar berib, o‘zgarish chegarasini aniqlaymiz. Berilgan qirqimlardagi ichki zo‘riqish kuchlarini hisoblaymiz. AC ustun uchun qirqim beramiz. 1-1 qirqimning o‘zgarish sohasi:

$$0 \leq x_1 \leq h = 5 \text{ m}.$$

$$M_{x_i} = H_A \cdot x_1 = -15x_1; \quad Q_{x_1} = -H_A = -15 \text{ kN}; \quad N_{x_1} = -R_A = -15 \text{ kN};$$

$$x_1 = 0 \text{ bo‘lsa} \quad M_{x_i} = -75 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}.$$

CD to‘sin uchun 2-2 qirqim o‘tkazamiz. 2-2 qirqim uchun o‘zgarish soxasi:

$$0 \leq x_2 \leq l = 4 \text{ m}.$$

$$M_{x_2} = M + R_A x_2 - H \cdot h = 20 + 1,5x_2 - 15 \cdot 5 = -55 + 1,5x_2;$$

$$Q_{x_2} = R_A = 1,5 \text{ kN}; \quad N_{x_2} = -H_A = -15 \text{ kN};$$

$$x_2 = 0 \text{ bo'lsa } M_{x_2} = -55 \text{ kN}\cdot m; \quad x_2 = 4 \text{ m bo'lsa } M_{x_2} = -49 \text{ kN}\cdot m.$$

BD ustunga  $P$  kuch qo'yilganligi sababli ikki qismga ajratib qaraymiz.  $BP$  qism uchun 3-3 qirqim beramiz. 3-3 qirqim uchun o'zgarish sohasi:  $0 \leq x_3 \leq 2 \text{ m}$ .

$$M_{x_3} = 0; \quad Q_{x_3} = 0; \quad N_{x_3} = -R_B = -2,5 \text{ kN}.$$

BD ustunni RD qismi uchun 4-4 qirqim o'tkazamiz.

4-4 qirqim uchun o'zgarish sohasi:  $0 \leq x_4 \leq 3 \text{ m}$ .

$$M_{x_4} = P \cdot x_4 = 15x_4; \quad Q_{x_4} = 15 \text{ kN}; \quad N_{x_4} = -R_B = -2,5 \text{ kN};$$

$$x_4 = 0; \quad \text{bo'lsa } M_{x_4} = 0; \quad x_4 = 3 \text{ m}; \quad \text{bo'lsa } M_{x_4} = 45 \text{ kN}\cdot m;$$

DK to'sin uchun 5-5 qirqim beramiz. 5-5 qirqim uchun o'zgarish sohasi:

$$0 \leq x_5 \leq 2 \text{ m}.$$

$$M_{x_5} = -q \frac{x_5^2}{2}; \rightarrow Q_{x_5} = q \cdot x_5; \quad N_{x_5} = 0.$$

$$x_5 = 0 \quad \text{bo'lsa}, \quad M_{x_5} = 0; \quad Q_{x_5} = 0.$$

$$x_5 = 2 \text{ m bo'lsa}, \quad M_{x_5} = 4 \text{ kN}\cdot m; \quad Q_{x_5} = 4 \text{ kN}\cdot m.$$

Bu sterjenda eguvchi moment tenglamasi ikkinchi tartibli bo'lganligi sababli uning epyurasi kvadrat parabola shaklida bo'ladi.

Yuqorida aniqlangan ichki zo'riqishlarning qiymatiga asosan ichki zo'riqishlar, epyuralari keltirilgan (6.2.12-shakl).

4) Epyuralarning to'g'ri qurilganligini tekshirish.

$M_x$ ,  $O_x$ ,  $H_x$  epyuralarini to'g'ri qurilganligi tekshirish uchun rama tugunlarining muvozanatini tekshirib ko'ramiz. Avvalo, C tugunni qirqib,

tugunga tashlab yuborilgan qismlarining ichki zo‘riqishlarni ta’sirini qo‘yamiz va muvozanatini tekshiramiz:

$$\sum X = 0; \quad Q_{CD} - N_{CD} = 15 - 15 = 0;$$

$$\sum Y = 0; \quad N_{CD} - Q_{CD} = 1,5 - 1,5 = 0;$$

$$\sum M_C = 0; \quad M + M_{CD} - M_{CA} = 20 + 55 - 75 = 0.$$

Muvozanat shartlari bajariladi.

Demak, C tugun muvozanatda ekanligidan AC va CD sterjenlardagi epyuralar to‘g‘ri qurilganligiga ishonch hosil qilamiz.

D tugunning muvozanatini tekshiramiz. Buning uchun D tugunni berilgan ramadan qirqib ajratamiz va unga ramaning qirqib tashlangan qismlari ichki zo‘riqishlarning ta’sirini qo‘yamiz hamda tugun muvozanatini tekshiramiz:

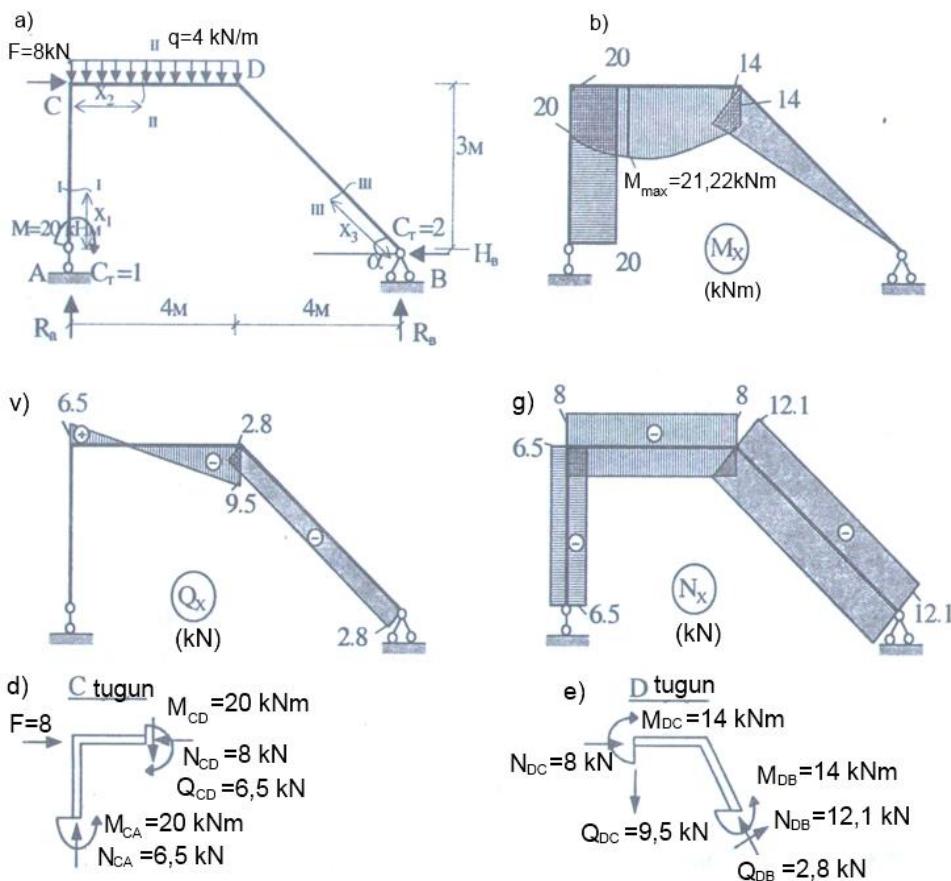
$$\sum x = 0; \quad N_{DC} - Q_{DK} = 15 - 15 = 0;$$

$$\sum y = 0; \quad Q_{DC} + N_{DB} - Q_{DK} = 1,5 + 2,5 - 4 = 0;$$

$$\sum M_D = 0; \quad M_{DC} - M_{DK} - M_{DP} = 49 - 4 - 45 = 0.$$

Muvozanat shartlari bajarilganligidan ko‘ramizki DC, DK va DB sterjenlardagi epyuralar to‘g‘ri qurilgan. Shunday qilib, ramaning barcha sterjenlardagi ichki zo‘riqishlarni epyuralari to‘g‘ri qurilgan ekan.

**6.2.13-masala.** Shaklda ko‘rsatilgan og‘ma ustинli ramada tashqi yuklardan hosil bo‘lgan ichki zo‘riqish kuchlarining ( $M_x, Q_x, N_x$ ) epyuralari qurilsin (6.2.13-shakl).



### 6.2.13-shakl

**Yechish:** 1) Rama tayanch reaksiyalarini aniqlash.

Ramaning A tayanchida vertikal  $R_A$ , B tayanchida esa vertikal  $R_B$  va gorizontal  $N_B$  tayanch reaksiyalari hosil bo‘ladi statika muvozanat tenglamalaridan foydalanib rama tayanch reaksiyalarini aniqlaymiz:

$$\sum X = 0; P - H_B = 0;$$

$$\sum M_x = 0; -R_B \cdot 8 + q \cdot 4 \cdot 2 + M + p \cdot 3 = 0;$$

$$\sum M_B = 0; R_A \cdot 8 - q \cdot 4 \cdot 6 + M + p \cdot 3 = 0.$$

Bu tenglamalarni yechib,  $H_B = 8 \text{ kN}$ ,  $R_A = 6,5 \text{ kN}$ ,  $R_A = 6,5 \text{ kN}$  va  $H_B = 9,5 \text{ kN}$  ekanligini topamiz. Vertikal tayanch reaksiyalarini tekshirish

$$\text{uchun} \quad \sum y = 0 \quad \text{shartidan}$$

foydalananamiz:  $R_A + R_B - q \cdot 4 = 6,5 + 9,5 - 4 \cdot 4 = 16 - 16 = 0$  bo‘ladi

Demak, ramaning vertikal tayanch reaksiyalari to‘g‘ri topilgan.

2) Rama sterjenlaridagi ichki zo‘riqishlarni kesish usulidan foydalanimi aniqlash.

Buning uchun berilgan ramaning sterjenlariga xarakterli qirqimlar berib, o‘zgarish sohasini aniqlaymiz. AC ustun uchun 1-1 qirqim beramiz.

1-1 qirqim uchun o‘zgarish sohasi  $0 \leq x_1 \leq 3 \text{ m}$ .

$$M_{x_1} = M = 20 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}; \quad Q_{x_1} = 0 N_{x_1} = R_A = -6,5 \text{ kN};$$

CD to‘sindagi ichki zo‘riqishlarni aniqlash uchun 2-2 qirqim o‘tkazamiz.

2-2 qirqim uchun o‘zgarish sohasi:  $0 \leq x_2 \leq 4 \text{ m}$ .

$$M_{x_2} = M + R_A \cdot x_2 - q \frac{x_2^2}{2} = 20 + 6,5x_2 - 4 \frac{x_2^2}{2} = 20 + 6,5x_2 - 2x_2^2$$

$$Q_{x_2} = R_A - qx_2 = 6,5 - 4x_2;$$

$$N_{x_2} = -P = -8 \text{ kN}.$$

$$\text{Agar } x_2 = 0 \text{ bo‘lsa, } M_{x_2} = 20 \text{ kN};; \quad Q_{x_2} = 6,5 \text{ kN};$$

$$x_2 = 4 \text{ m} \quad \text{bo‘lsa,} \quad M_{x_2} = 14 \text{ kN}; \quad Q_{x_2} = -9,5 \text{ kN}.$$

Bu sterjenda eguvchi moment ikkinchi tartibli bo‘lganligi uchun, uning epyurasi kvadrat parabola ko‘rinishida bo‘ladi.

$$\text{Agar ko‘ndalang kuch } Q_{x_2} = 5,75 - 4x_2 = 0 \text{ bo‘lsa, } x_2 = \frac{6,5}{4} = 1,625 \text{ m}$$

masofada eguvchi moment maksimal qiymatga erishadi, ya’ni

$$M_x^{\max} = 20 + 6,5 \cdot 1,625 - 2 \cdot (1,625)^2 = 20 + 6,5 - 5,28 = 21,22 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

DB og‘ma ustun ichki zo‘riqishlarni aniqlash uchun 3-3 qirqim beramiz.

3-3 qirqim uchun o‘zgarish sohasi.  $0 \leq x_3 \leq l_{BD}$ ,  $l_{BD}$  ni aniqlash uchun BD sterjen uzunligini topamiz:

$$l_{BD} = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{16 + 9} = 5.$$

$$M_{x_3} = R_B \cos \alpha \cdot x_3 - H_B \sin \alpha \cdot x_3$$

$$Q_{x_3} = -R_B \cos \alpha + H_B \sin \alpha$$

$$N_{x_3} = -R_B \sin \alpha - H_B \cos \alpha$$

$\cos \alpha$  va  $\sin \alpha$  qiymatlarini aniqlab

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5} = 0,8; \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5} = 0,6; \quad \text{tenglamalarga qo‘ysak:}$$

$$M_{x_3} = 9,5 \cdot 0,8x_3 - 8 \cdot 0,6x_3 = (7,6 - 4,8)x_3 = 2,8x_3$$

$$Q_{x_3} = 9,5 + 8 \cdot 0,6 = 7,6 + 4,8 = -2,8 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{x_3} = -9,5 \cdot 0,6 - 8 \cdot 0,8 = -12,1 \text{ kN}$$

$$x_3 = 0 \text{ bo‘lsa, } M_{x_3} = 0; \quad x_3 = 5 \text{ m bo‘lsa, } M_{x_3} = 14 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m.}$$

3) Ichki zo‘riqish epyuralarini qurish.

Yuqoridagi topilgan ichki zo‘riqish miqdorlariga asosan ularning epyuralarini quramiz (6.2.13b.v.g-shakl).

4) Epyuralarni to‘g‘riligini tekshirish.

C tugunni qirqamiz va unga tashlab yuborilgan qismlar ichki zo‘riqishlarning ta’sirini qo‘yamiz va tugun muvozanatini tekshiramiz:

$$\sum x = 0 \text{ m}; \quad P - N_{CD} = 8 - 8 = 0;$$

$$\sum y = 0; \quad N_{CA} - Q_{CD} = 6,5 - 6,5 = 0;$$

$$\sum M_C = 0; \quad M_{CD} - M_{CA} = 20 - 20 = 0.$$

Muvozanat shartlari bajarildi. Demak, C tugun muvozanatda bo‘lib, CA va CD sterjenlardagi epyuralar to‘g‘ri qurilgan.

D tugun muvozanatni tekshirish maqsadida, D tugunni qirqib, unga tashlab yuborilgan qism ta’sirini qo‘yamiz va tugun muvozanatini tekshiramiz:

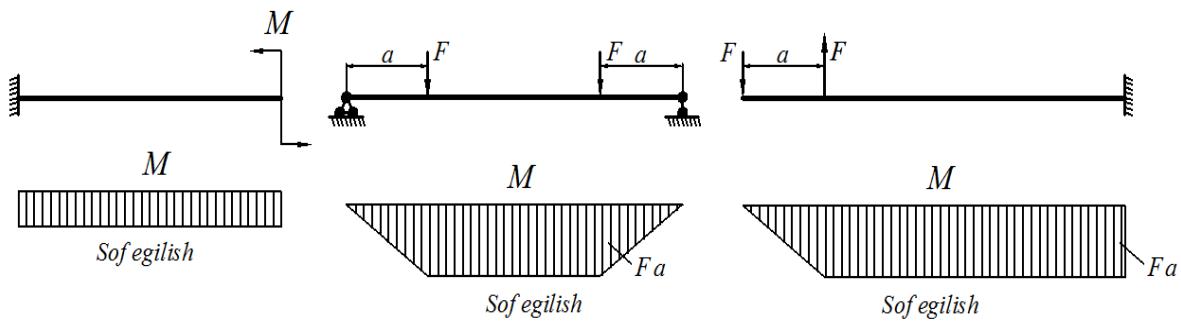
$$\begin{aligned} \sum x = 0; \quad N_{DC} - N_{DB} \cdot \cos \alpha + Q_{DB} \cdot \sin \alpha &= \\ &= 8 - 12,1 \cdot 0,8 + 2,8 \cdot 0,6 = 9,68 - 9,68 = 0; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum y = 0; \quad -Q_{DC} + N_{DB} \cdot \sin \alpha + Q_{DB} \cdot \cos \alpha &= \\ &= -9,5 - 12,1 \cdot 0,6 + 2,8 \cdot 0,8 = 9,5 - 9,5 = 0; \end{aligned}$$

Muvozanat shartlari bajarildi. Demak, ramani CD va DB sterjenlardagi epyuralar to‘g‘ri qurilgan. Bu bilan ramaning barcha sterjenlardagi epyuralar to‘g‘ri qurilganligini ko‘ramiz.

### **6.3. Balkalarning mustahkamligini normal va urinma kuchlanishlar bo‘yicha tekshirish**

Yuqorida sof egilishda balkalarning ko‘ndalang kesimida faqat eguvchi moment M hosil bo‘lishi aytib o‘tilgan edi.



Sof egilish holatida bo‘lgan balka ko‘ndalang kesimining ihtiyoriy nuqtasida normal kuchlanish quyidagi formula bo‘yicha aniqlanadi:

$$\sigma_x = \frac{M_z}{I_y} \cdot z \quad (1.1)$$

Eng katta normal kuchlanish ko‘ndalang kesimning chetki nuqtalarida hosil bo‘ladi va quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M}{I_y} \cdot z_{\max} \quad (1.2)$$

yoki

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M}{W_y}$$

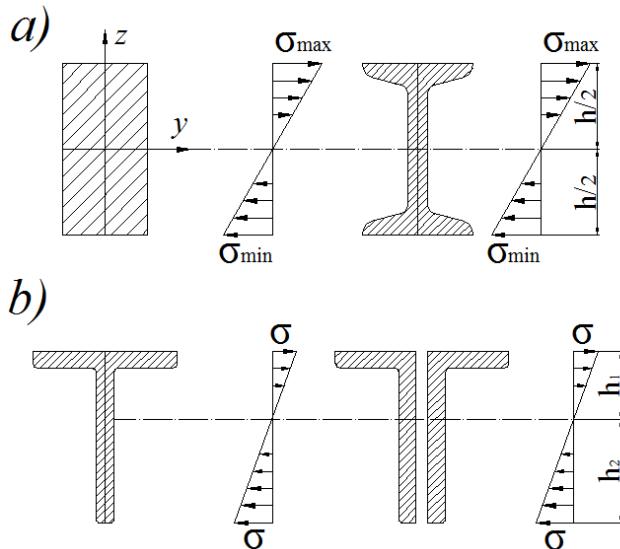
Bu formulada,  $W_y = \frac{I_y}{z_{\max}}$  - qarshilik momenti.

Balkalar mustahkam bo‘lishi uchun uning xavfli kesimida hosil bo‘ladigan normal kuchlanish balka materiali uchun belgilangan ruhsat etilgan normal kuchlanishdan ortib ketmasligi kerak.

Cho‘zilish va siqilishga bir xil qarshilik ko‘rsatadigan balka materiali ko‘ndalang kesim o‘qlari simmetrik joylashgan balkalar uchun mustahkamlik sharti quyidagicha yoziladi:

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_y} \leq [\sigma]$$

Bunda  $M_{\max}$  - balkaning xavfli kesimidagi eguvchi moment;  $[\sigma]$ - balka materiali uchun ruhsat etilgan kuchlanish;  $W_y$ -ko'ndalang kesim qarshilik momenti.



Agar balka materiali cho'zilish siqilishga har xil qarshilik ko'rsatsa (mo'rt material bo'lsa) va ko'ndalang kesim o'qlari nosimmetrik bo'lsa, balkalarning mustahkamligi cho'zilish va siqilishga alohida-alohida tekshiriladi:

$$\sigma_{r(\max)} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_y} \leq [\sigma_r]$$

$$\sigma_{c(\max)} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_y} \leq [\sigma_c]$$

Balkaning mustahkamlik shartidan cho'zilish va siqilish kabi quyidagi uch xil masala hal qilinishi mumkin:

Balkaning mustahkamligini tekshirish

$$\sigma_{(\max)} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_y} \leq [\sigma]$$

Balkaning yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatini aniqlash

$$M_{(\max)} \leq [\sigma_r] \cdot W_y$$

Balka ko'ndalang kesim o'lchamlarini aniqlash

$$W_y \geq \frac{M_{\max}}{[\sigma]}$$

Balka ko'ndalang kesimida hosil bo'ladigan urinma kuchlanishining eng katta qiymati usha kesim uchun xavfli bo'ladi. Balkaning mustahkamligini urinma kuchlanish bo'yicha tekshirish quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{Q_{\max} S_{\max}}{\epsilon I_y} \leq [\tau]$$

bunda,  $\tau_{\max}$  - balka ko'ndalang kesimidagi eng katta urinma kuchlanish;

$Q_{\max}$  - ko'ndalang kesimning eng katta statik momenti;

$\epsilon$  - ko'ndalang kesim eni;

$I_y$  - ko'ndalang kesimning inersiya momenti;

$[\tau]$ - balka momenti uchun ruhsat etilgan urinma kuchlanish.

To'g'ri to'rtburchak kesimning neytral o'qidan z masofadagi urinma kuchlanish quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$\tau = \frac{6Q}{\epsilon h^3} \left( \frac{h^2}{4} - z^2 \right) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{Q}{\epsilon h} \left[ 1 - 4 \left( \frac{z}{h} \right)^2 \right]$$

Eng katta urinma kuchlanishlar neytral o'q ustida hosil bo'ladi :

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{Q_{\max}}{\epsilon h} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{Q_{\max}}{A}$$

Doiraviy kesimda eng katta urinma kuchlanish neytral o'q ustida hosil bo'lib, quyidagicha topiladi:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{Q_{\max}}{A}$$

Ko‘ndalang kesimi qo‘shtavrdan iborat bo‘lgan balkaning neytral o‘qi ustidagi nuqtalarda eng katta urinma kuchlanish hosil bo‘ladi va quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{Q_{\max} S_{\max}}{\epsilon I_y}$$

bunda,  $S_{\max}$  - yarim kesimining neytral o‘qqa nisbatan statik momenti;

$\epsilon$  - qo‘shtavr devorining qalinligi.

Ko‘ndalang egilishda urinma kuchlanish bo‘yicha balkaning mustahkamlik sharti quyidagicha bo‘ladi:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{Q_{\max} \cdot S_{\max}}{\epsilon I_y} \leq [\tau]$$

Umumiy holda egilishda balkaning potensial energiyasi quyidagicha topiladi:

$$U = \sum_{i=1}^n \int \frac{M_{(x)}^2 dx}{2EI_y}$$

#### **6.4. Balkalarning mustahkamligini bosh kuchlanish bo‘yicha tekshirish**

Normal kuchlanish va urinma kuchlanishlarning qiymati yetarli darajada katta bo‘lgan kesimning mustahkamligi bosh kuchlar bo‘yicha tekshiriladi. Bu holat eguvchi moment va ko‘ndalang kuch miqdori yetarlicha katta bo‘lgan nuqtalarda va ko‘ndalang kesim o‘lchamlari o‘zgargan joylarda hosil bo‘ladi.

Maksimal urinma kuchlanish hosil bo‘lgan nuqtada sof siljish hosil bo‘lar edi. Shunung uchun tekis kuchlanish holati uchun bosh normal kuchlanishlar quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\sigma_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sigma \pm \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2} \right)$$

Bosh yuzalarni aniqlash uchun esa quyidagi formula hosil bo‘ladi:

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha_0 = -\frac{2\tau}{\sigma}$$

Bosh urinma kuchlanishlar qiymati esa quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$\tau_{\frac{\max}{\min}} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2}$$

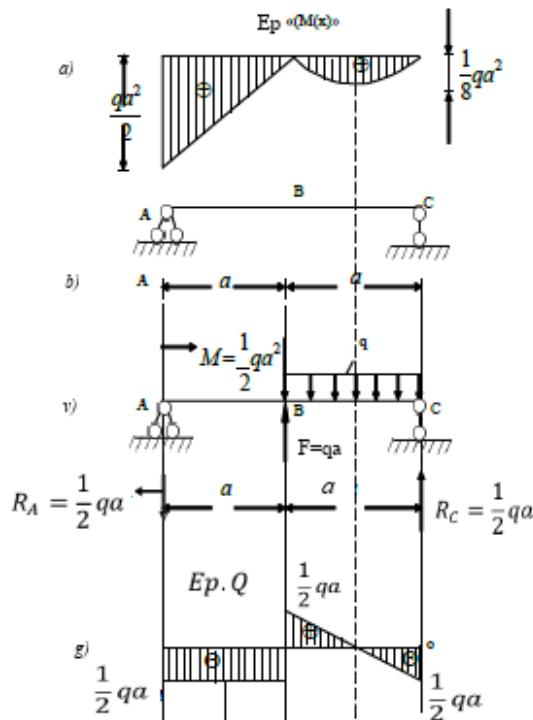
## 6.5. Balkalarning mustahkamligini tekshirishga doir masalalar

**6.5.1-masala.** Shakl (6.5.1-shakl, a)da ko‘rsatilgan eguvchi moment epyurasi bo‘yicha balka yuklansin va kesuvchi kuch epyurasi qurilsin.

**Yechish:** 1) Balkaga ta’sir qiluvchi kuchlarni aniqlash (6.5.1-shakl).

Eguvchi moment epyurasida A tayanchda past tomonga  $qa^2 / 2$  miqdoriga sakrash bo‘lgani uchun balkaga bu kesimda soat strelkasining yurishi bo‘yicha momenti  $M = qa^2 / 2$  ga teng juft kuch ta’sir etadi.

Ma’lumki, balkaning AB uchastkasida  $M(x)$  epyurasi to‘g‘ri



chiziq bo‘lgani bu uchastkada  $q=0$  ekanligi ko‘rsatayapti.

Eguvchi momentining B nuqtasidagi qiymati ma’lum, undan foydalanib, A tayanchning reaksiyasini aniqlaymiz.

$$M_B^{\text{uan}} = \frac{1}{2} qa^2 - R_A \cdot a = 0$$

### 6.5.1-shakl

Bundan,  $R_A = \frac{qa}{2}$  bo‘ladi.

Balkaning BC uchastkasida eguvchi moment epyurasi kvadrat parabola bo‘lgani uchun bu uchastkaga tekis yoyilgan kuch ta’sir etayotganini ko‘ramiz. Bu yoyilgan kuch intensivligi ( $q$ )ni aniqlash uchun B kesimda eguvchi momentni o‘ng tomonida joylashgan kuchlar orqali ifodalaymiz, bunda berilgan epyura bo‘yicha B kesimdagi  $M(x)=0$  ekanligini olamiz:

$$M_B^{\text{o'ng}} = -R_c \cdot a + q \cdot a \frac{a}{2} = 0;$$

Bundan,  $R_c = \frac{1}{2}qa$  bo‘ladi.

B kesimda eguvchi moment epyurasini chegaralovchi chiziq sinib o‘z yo‘nalishini ozgartirayapti, demak balkaning bu kesimida yuqoriga yo‘naligan to‘plangan kuch ta’sir etayotganidan darak berayapti. Bu to‘plangan kuchning qiymatini balkaning BC uchastkasida yoyilgan kuch ta’siridan hosil bo‘lgan eguvchi moment epyurasidan ko‘rinadiki B kesimda kesuvchi kuch  $\frac{1}{2}qa$  qiymatiga ega bo‘lishi kerak, aks holda eguvchi moment epyurasi BC uchastkada shu ko‘rinishda bo‘lmaydi.

Demak, balkaning B kesimda yuqoriga yo‘nalgan  $F = \frac{1}{2}qa + \frac{1}{2}qa = qa$  miqdordagi to‘plangan kuch ta’sir etar ekan. M(x) epyurasi (6.5.1-shakl b) da ko‘rsatilgan.

2. Ko‘ndalang kuch epyurasini quramiz:

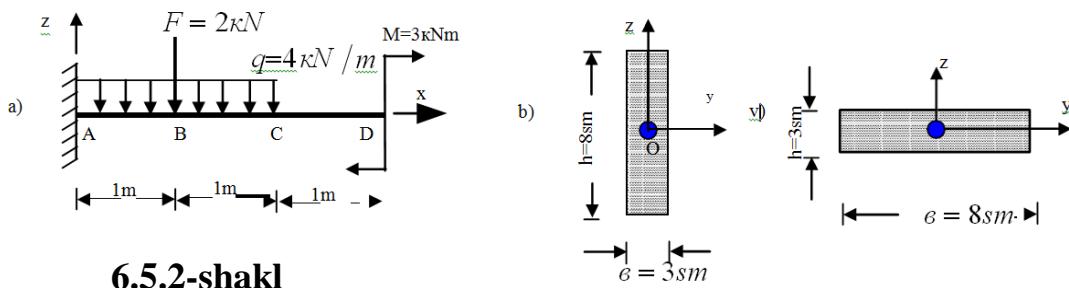
Balkaning chap tayanchida past tomonga qarab  $R_A = \frac{1}{2}qa$  ga teng ordinatani joylashtiramiz. Balkaning AB uchastkasida yoyilgan kuch ta’sir etmayotganligi uchun bu uchastkada ko‘ndalang kuch abstessa o‘qiga parallel o‘zgaradi.

B kesimda yuqoriga yo‘nalgan  $F = qa$  miqdordagi to‘plangan kuch ta’sir etayotganligi uchun  $Q(x)$  epyurasida bu kesimda abstessa o‘qining pasti va yuqorisida  $\frac{1}{2}qa$  da miqdordan iborat sakrash hosil bo‘ladi. Sakrashning umumiy yig‘indisi  $F = qa$  ga teng bo‘ladi.

C tayanchda yuqoriga yo‘nalgan  $R_c = \frac{1}{2}qa$  ga teng reaksiya kuchi qo‘yilgan, shuning uchun  $\frac{1}{2}qa$  ga teng ordinatani ajratamiz. BC uchastkada yoyilgan kuch ta’sir etayotganligi sababli B kesimdagi  $\frac{1}{2}qa$  nuqtani C kesimdagi  $\frac{1}{2}qa$  nuqta bilan tutashtiramiz.

$Q(x)$  epyurasi (6.5.1-shakl g) da ko‘rsatilgan.

**6.5.2-misol.** Shakl (6.5.2-shakl, a)da ko‘rsatilgan konsolning ko‘ndalang kesimida hosil bo‘ladigan eng katta normal kuchlanish topilib, ikki xil shakldagi ko‘ndalang kesimlarning tejamliligi solishtirilsin.



### 6.5.2-shakl

**Yechish:** Shakldan ko‘rinadiki, eng katta ( $M_{\max}$ ) eguvchi moment konsolning mahkamlangan kesimida hosil bo‘ladi:

$$M_{\max} = M + q \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + F \cdot 1 = 3 + 4 \cdot 1 = 3 + 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 = 13 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}.$$

Ko‘ndalang kesimlarning qarshilik momentlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$W_y^{\delta} = \frac{\delta h^2}{6} = \frac{3 \cdot 8}{6} = 32 \text{ sm}^2; W_y^{\epsilon} = \frac{\epsilon h^2}{6} = \frac{8 \cdot 3^2}{6} = 12 \text{ sm}^3$$

Kuchlanishlarni aniqlaymiz:

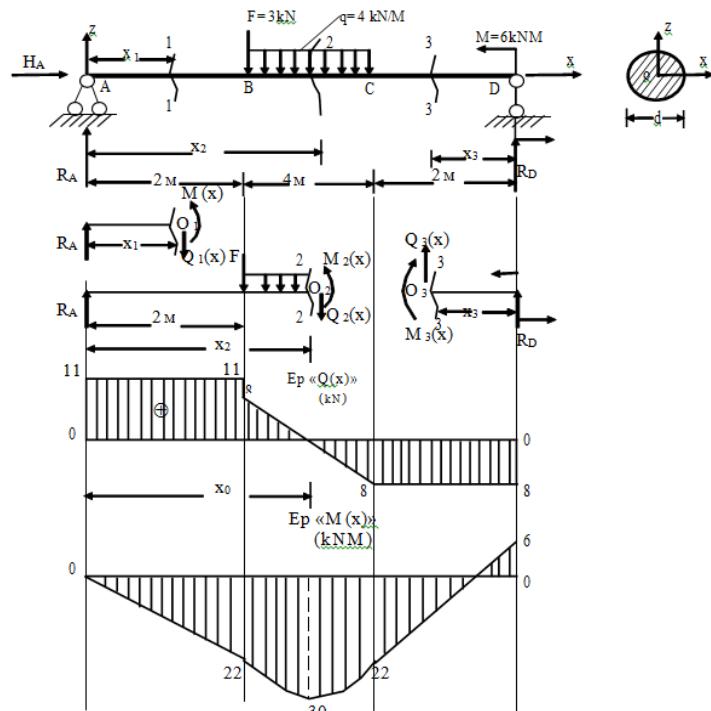
$$\sigma_{\delta} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_y^{\delta}} = \frac{13 \cdot 10^2}{32} = 40,625 \text{ sm}^3; \sigma_{\epsilon} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_y^{\epsilon}} = \frac{13 \cdot 10^2}{12} = 108,33 \text{ sm}^3$$

Kesimning tejamliligini baholaymiz:

$$\frac{W_{\delta}}{\sqrt{A^3}} = \frac{40,625}{\sqrt{24^3}} = \frac{40,625}{117,57} = 0,3455; \frac{W_{\epsilon}}{\sqrt{A^3}} = \frac{108,33}{\sqrt{24^3}} = \frac{108,33}{117,57} = 0,9214$$

Egilishda kesim yuzasining asosiy qismi neytral chiziqdan eng ko‘p uzoqlashgan formadagi kesim foydali ekan ya’ni tejamli bo‘lar ekan.

**6.5.3-masala. 6.5.3-**  
shakl, a) da ko‘rsatilganidek yuklangan yog‘och balkaning ko‘ndalang kesimi  $d=31,0 \text{ sm}$  li



doiradan iborat, uning mustahkamligi topilsin.

### **Yechish: 1) Tayanch reaksiyalarini hisoblaymiz:**

$$\sum X = H_A = 0; \quad H_A = 0$$

$$\sum M_A = -R_c \cdot 8 - M + q \cdot 4(2+2) + 1 - 2 = 0; \quad R_c = \frac{16q + 2F - M}{8} = \frac{16 \cdot 4 + 2 - 6}{8} = 8kn \quad \text{Tekshiris}$$

$$\sum M_D = R_A \cdot 8 - F \cdot 6 - q \cdot 4(2+2) - M = 0; \quad R_A = \frac{6F + 16q + M}{8} = \frac{6 \cdot 3 + 16 \cdot 4 + 6}{8} = 11kn$$

h:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum Z &= R_A - F - q \cdot 4 + R_D = 11 - 13 - 4 \cdot 4 + 8 = \\ &19 - 19 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

#### **6.5.3-shakl**

Demak, tayanch reaksiyalarining qiymatlari to‘g‘ri topilibdi va ularning musbat ishorali chiqishi yo‘nalishlari ham to‘g‘ri qo‘yilganligini ko‘rsatadi.

### **2) Ko‘ndalang kuch va eguvchi moment epyuralarini quramiz.**

AB uchastkada ( $0 \leq x_1 \leq 2$ ) A tayanchdan  $x_1$  masofada kesib olib, chap tomonini qoldirib muvozanatini tekshiramiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum Z_1 &= 0; \quad Q_1(x) = R_A = 11kN = \text{const}; \\ \sum M_0 &= 0; \quad M_1(x) = R_A \cdot x_1; \quad M_1(0) = 0; \quad M_1(2) = 22kNm \end{aligned}$$

BC uchastkada ( $2 \leq x_2 \leq 6$ ), A tayanchdan  $x_2$  masofada kesib olib, chap tomonini qoldirib muvozanatini tekshiramiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum Z_0 &= 0; \quad Q_2(x) = R_A - F - q(x_2 - 2); \quad Q_2(2) = 8kN; \quad Q_2(6) = -8kN; \\ \sum M_0 &= 0; \quad M_2(x) = R_A \cdot x_2 - F(x_2 - 2) - q \frac{(x_2 - 2)^2}{2}; \quad M_2(2) = 22kNm; \quad M_2(6) = 22kNm \end{aligned}$$

Bu uchastkada ko‘ndalang kuch epyurasi abstissa o‘qini kesib o‘tib, o‘z ishorasini (+) dan (-) ga o‘zgartirayapti, demak, shu nuqtada eguvchi moment o‘zining eng katta qiymatiga ega bo‘ladi. Bu qiymatni toppish uchun, shu uchastkaning eguvchi moment tenglamasidan  $x_2$  abtissa bo‘yicha bir marta hosila olsak, u shu kesimdagи ko‘ndalang kuchga teng bo‘ladi, ko‘ndalang

kuch bu nuqtada nolga teng bo‘lgabligi uchun hosil bo‘lgan ifodani nolga tenglashtiramiz.

$$\frac{dM_2}{dx_2} = Q_2(x) = R_A - F - q(x_2 - 2) = 0; \quad \text{bundan } x_2 = x_0 = \frac{R_A - F + 2q}{q} = \frac{11 - 3 + 2 \cdot 4}{4} = 4,0m$$

$$M_{\max} = R_A \cdot x_0 - F(x_0 - 2) - q \frac{(x_0 - 2)^2}{2} = 11 \cdot 4 - 3(4 - 2) - 4 \frac{(4 - 2)^2}{2} = 30 \text{ kNm}$$

DC uchastkada ( $0 \leq x_3 \leq 2$ ) D tayanchdan  $x_3$  masofada kesim olib, o‘ng tomonini qoldirib muvozanatini tekshiramiz.

$$\sum Z_3 = 0; \quad Q_3(x) = -R_D = -8 \text{ kN} = \text{const};$$

$$\sum M_0 = 0; \quad M_3(x) = R_D \cdot x_3 + M;$$

$$M_3(0) = 6 \text{ kNm}; \quad M_3(2) = 22 \text{ kNm}$$

Topilgan  $Q(x)$  va  $M(x)$  qiymatlaridan foydalanib ko‘ndalang kuch va eguvchi moment epyuralarini quramiz.

Eguvchi moment epyurasidan  $M_{\max} = 30 \text{ kNm}$  ni olib ruhsat etilgan kuchlanishni  $[\sigma] = 100 \text{ kg/sm}^2$  deb olib balkaning mustahkamligini tekshiramiz:

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_y} = \frac{30 \cdot 10}{\frac{\pi(31)^2}{32}} = \frac{3000 \cdot 32}{3,14(31)^2} = 102,6 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

Demak, balka mustahkam ekan.

**6.5.4-masala.** Ko‘ndalang kesimi  $8 \times 4 \text{ sm}^2$  bo‘lgan po‘lat konsolning erkin uchiga qancha yuk qo‘yilishi mumkinligini toping. Konsolning uzunligi 2,0 m. Ruhsat etilgan kuchlanish  $[\sigma] = 1600 \text{ kg/sm}^2$  deb olinsin.

**Yechish:** Eng katta eguvchi moment konsolning qistirib mahkamlangan kesimda bo‘ladi:

$$M_{\max} = F\ell$$

Ikkinci tomondan balkaning mustahkamlik shartidan:

$$M_{\max} \leq [\sigma] \cdot W_y \text{ bo'jadi.}$$

Bu ikki ifodadan  $F \cdot \ell \leq [\sigma] \cdot W_y$  hosil bo'jadi, bundan

$$F = \frac{W_y \cdot [\sigma]}{\ell} = \frac{8 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 1600}{6 \cdot 200} = 170,67 \text{ kg} \approx 171 \text{ kg.}$$

Demak, konsol F=171 kg yukni ko'tara olar ekan.

**6.5.5-masala.** 6.5.6-shakl, a da ko'rsatilgandek yuklangan, ko'ndalang kesimi to'g'ri to'rtburchakdan iborat bo'lgan yig'och balkaning o'ng tayanchdan 1 m masofada turgan kesimning pastki uchidan 3 sm yuqorida turgan nuqtaning urinma kuchlanishi aniqlansin. Ko'ndalang kuch epyurasi 6.5.5-shakl, b da ko'rsatilgan.

**Yechish:** Shakldan ko'rindiki balka-ning A tayanchdan 1,0 m masofadagi kesimda kesuvchi  $Q_2(1,0) = 6 \text{ kN}$  kuch ta'sir qiladi. Ko'ndalang kesimning neytral o'qiga nisbatan inertsiya momentini topamiz:

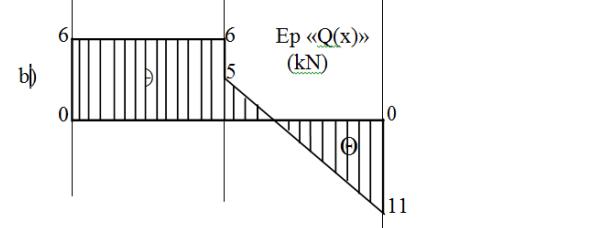
### 6.5.5-shakl

$$I_y = \frac{\epsilon h^3}{12} = \frac{12 \cdot 18^3}{12} = 5832 \text{ sm}^4$$

Ko'ndalang kesimning pastki uchidan 3 sm uzoqlikda turgan nuqtadan o'tgan tekislikgacha bo'lgan yuzadan neytral o'qqa nisbatan statik momentni topamiz:

$$S_y^{aj} = 12 \cdot 3 \cdot 7,5 = 270 \text{ sm}^3$$

formuladan foydalanib shu nuqtaning urinma kuchlanishini topamiz:



$$\tau = \frac{Q(x)S_y^{aj}}{\sigma \cdot I_y} = \frac{600 \cdot 270}{12 \cdot 5832} = 2,3 kg / sm^2$$

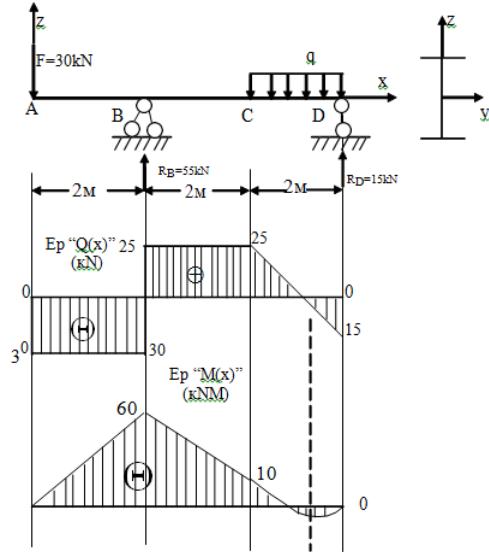
**6.5.6-masala.** (6.5.6-shakl) da ko‘rsatilgan qo‘shtavr kesimli po‘lat balka uchun kesim yuzi tanlansin, normal va urinma kuchlanishlar topilsin va xavfli kesimda kuchlanishlar epyurasi qurilsin.

**Yechish.** Qurilgan  $Q(x)$  va  $M(x)$  epyurasidan (6.5.6-shakl)  $Q_{\max} = 30 kN$ ,  $M_{\max} = 60 kNm$  larni olamiz.

Kesimning kerakli qarshilik momentini topamiz:

$$W_y = \frac{M_{\max}}{[\sigma]} = \frac{60 \cdot 10^4}{1600} = 375 sm^3.$$

Sortiment jadvalidan №27 nomerli



qo‘shtavrni tanlaymiz. Bu qo‘shtavrga quyidagi qiymatlarni olamiz:

$$W_y = 371 sm^3, I_y = 5010 sm^4, \sigma = 12,5 sm, h = 27 sm, t = 0,98 sm, M_{\max} = 210 sm^3.$$

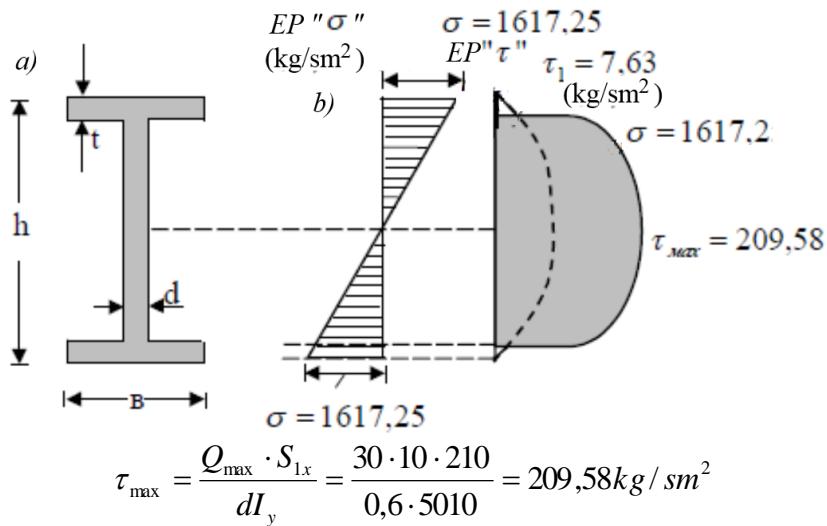
### 6.5.6-shakl

Kesimda hosil bo‘ladigan eng katta normal kuchlanish bo‘yicha uning mustahkamligini tekshiramiz:

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_y} = \frac{60 \cdot 10^4}{371} = 1617,25 kg / sm^2$$

Demak, balkaning normal kuchlanish bo‘yicha mustahkamligi ta’minlangan. Kesim uchun normal kuchlanish epyurasi 6.5.6-shaklda ko‘rsatilgan.

Kesimda hosil bo‘ladigan eng katta urinma kuchlanish bo‘yicha uning mustahkamligini tekshiramiz:



Bu holda ham balkaning mustahkamligi ta'minlangan. Qo'shtavrning yuqori nuqtasi bilan devoir birlashgan kesimdag'i kuchlanishni toppish uchun yuqori nuqtadan neytral o'qqa nisbatan statik momentini aniqlaymiz:

$$S_2 = \sigma \cdot t \cdot \left( \frac{h-t}{2} \right) = 12,5 \cdot 0,98 \frac{(27 - 0,98)}{2} = 159,37 sm^3$$

Kesimning urinma kuchlanish epyurasini qurish uchun bir nechta nuqtadan kuchlanish qiymatlarini topamiz:

$$\tau_1 = \frac{Q_{max} \cdot S_2}{\sigma \cdot I_y} = \frac{30 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 159,37}{12,5 \cdot 5010} = 7,63 kg / cm^2$$

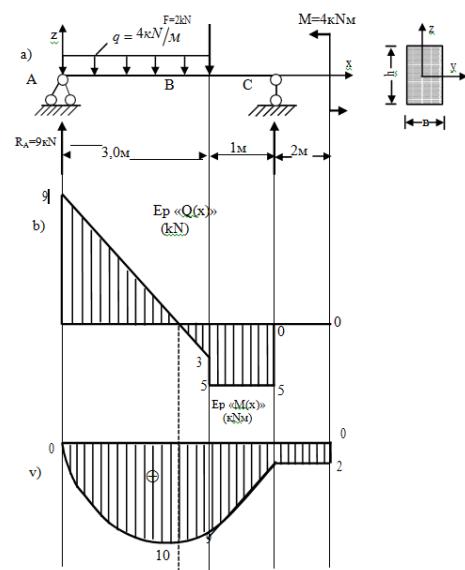
$$\tau_2 = \frac{Q_{max} \cdot S_2}{d \cdot I_y} = \frac{30 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 159,37}{0,6 \cdot 5010} = 159,05 kg / cm^2$$

**6.5.7-masala.** 6.5.7-shakl a) da ko'rsatilgan to'g'ri to'rtburchak ko'ndalang kesimli yog'och balka uchun

$$[\sigma] = 100 kg / sm^2;$$

$$[\tau] = 12 kg / sm^2; h/\sigma = 2,0 bo'lganda$$

ko'ndalang kesim o'lchamlari tanlansin va



urinma kuchlanish bo'yicha balkaning mustahkamligi tekshirilsin.

**Yechish:** 6.5.7-shakl b, v dan  $Q_{\max} = 9kN$ ,  $M_{\max} = 10kNm$  olib kesimning qarshilik momentini topamiz:

$$W_y = \frac{\sigma h^2}{6} = \frac{\sigma(2\sigma)^2}{6} = \frac{2}{3}\sigma^3 \text{ bo'ldi.}$$

**6.5.7-shakl**

Bu ifodalarning o'ng tomonlarini tenglashtirib,  $\sigma$  ning qiymatini hisoblaymiz;

$$\frac{2}{3}\sigma^3 = 100; \sigma = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3 \cdot 1000}{2}} = 11,45 \text{ sm}, \text{ demak } h = 2\sigma = 2 \cdot 11,45 = 22,9 \text{ sm.}$$

Eng katta urinma kuchlanishni hisoblash uchun kesimning neytral o'qiga nisbatan statik va inertsiya momentlarini hisoblaymiz;

$$S_{\max} = S_y^{\text{axc}} = \sigma \frac{h}{2} \cdot \frac{h}{4} = \frac{\sigma h^2}{8} = \frac{11,45 \cdot (22,9)^2}{8} = 750,56 \text{ sm}^3$$

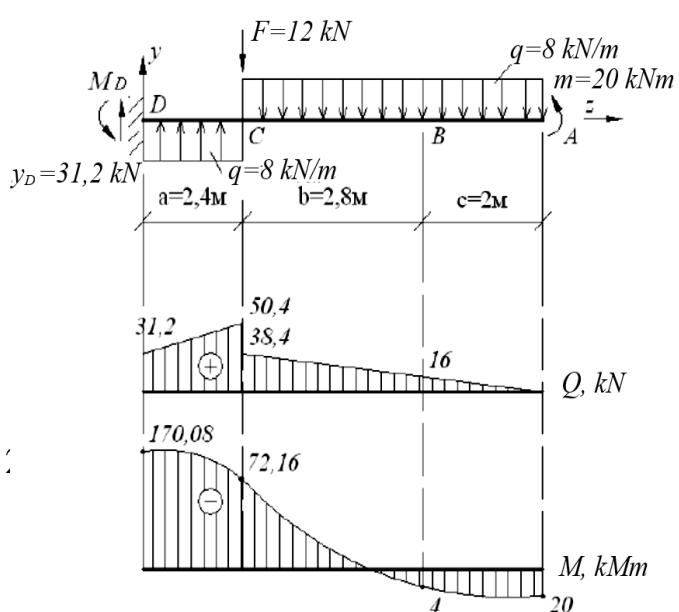
$$I_y = \frac{\sigma h^3}{12} = \frac{11,45 \cdot (22,9)^3}{12} = 114,56 \text{ sm}^4$$

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{Q_{\max} \cdot S_{\max}}{\sigma \cdot I_y} = \frac{9 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 750,56}{11,45 \cdot 11458,58} = 5,56 \text{ kg/sm}^2 \prec [\tau_1]$$

Demak, balkaning mustahkamligi ta'minlanar ekan. Ko'ndalang kesimning neytral o'qi ustida yotgan nuqtadagi urinma kuchlanish eng katta qiymatga erishadi.

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{Q_{\max}}{A} = \frac{3 \cdot 9 \cdot 10^2}{2 \cdot 11,45 \cdot 22,9} = 5,15 \text{ kg/sm}^2$$

**6.5.8-masala.** Ko'rsatilgan balka uchun eguvchi moment M va ko'ndalang kuch Q epyurasi qurilsin, mustahkamligi tekshirilsin.



Qo'shtavr ko'ndalang kesim yuzasi topilsin (6.5.8-shakl).

Berilgan:

$$R = 210 \text{ MPa}, R_c = 130 \text{ MPa}, m = 20 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}, \\ q = 8 \text{ kN/m}, F = 12 \text{ kN}.$$

**Yechish:** 1. Tayanch reaksiya kuchlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$\sum M_A = 0.$$

$$\sum M_A = -m + q \cdot (b+c) \cdot \left( \frac{b+c}{2} + a \right) + F \cdot a - q \cdot \frac{1}{2} a^2 - M \quad \text{6.5.8-shakl} \\ - 20 + 8 \cdot 4,8 \cdot 4,8 + 12 \cdot 2,4 - 8 \cdot 2,4^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - M_A = 0. \quad M_A = 170,08 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}.$$

$$\sum Y = 0; Y_D + q \cdot a - F - q(b+c) = 0 \\ Y_D + 8 \cdot 2,4 - 12 - 8(2,8+2) = 0; Y_D = 31,2 \text{ kN}$$

Ko'ndalang kuch Q va eguvchi moment M epyurasini quramiz.

A nuqtada:  $Q_A = 0; M_A = 20 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$ .

B nuqtada (o'ngda):  $Q_B = 8 \cdot 2 = 16 \text{ kN}, M_B = 20 - 8 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 4 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$ . C

nuqtada:  $Q_C = 8 \cdot 4,8 = 38,4 \text{ kN}, M_C = 20 - 8 \cdot 4,8 \cdot 2,4 = -72,1 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$ . C nuqtada  
(chapda):  $Q_C = 38,4 + 12 = 50,4 \text{ kN}, M_C = -72,1 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$ .

D nuqtada:  $Q_D = 50,4 - 8 \cdot 2,4 = 31,2 \text{ kN}, M_D = 20 - 8 \cdot 4,8 \cdot 4,8 - 12 \cdot 2,4 \cdot 1,2 = -170,08 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$

R=210 MPa bo'lganda, qo'shtavr ko'ndalang kesim tanlaymiz.

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_y} \leq [R]; W_x \geq \frac{M_{\max}}{R}; \\ W_x \geq \frac{170,08 \cdot 10^3}{210 \cdot 10^6} = 0,8099 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 = 809,9 \text{ sm}^3$$

Eguvchi moment M ning eng katta qiymatini epyuradan olamiz.

$$M_{\max} = 170,08 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

Sortomentdan foydalanib qo'shtavr kesimini tanlaymiz. № 40 c

$$W_x = 953 \text{ sm}^3$$

1. Normal kuchlanish bo'yicha balka mustahkamligini tekshiramiz:

$$\sigma = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_x} = \frac{170,08 \cdot 10^3}{953 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 178,46 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 178,46 \text{ MPa} < 210 \text{ MPa}.$$

Mustahkamlik darajasi foiz hisobida  $\frac{210 - 178,46}{210} \cdot 100 = 15\%$

2. Urinma kuchlanish bo'yicha mustahkamlikka tekshiramiz.

$\tau_{\max} = \frac{Q_{y(\max)} \cdot S_x^{aj}}{I_y \cdot \epsilon}$   $Q_{y(\max)}$  ning qiymatini epyuradan olamiz.

Sortomentdan geometrik harakteristika qiymatlarini olamiz.

$$Q_{y(\max)} = 50,4 \text{ kN}; S_x^{aj} = 545 \text{ sm}^3 \quad I_y = 19062 \text{ sm}^4 \quad \epsilon = 8,3 \text{ mm};$$

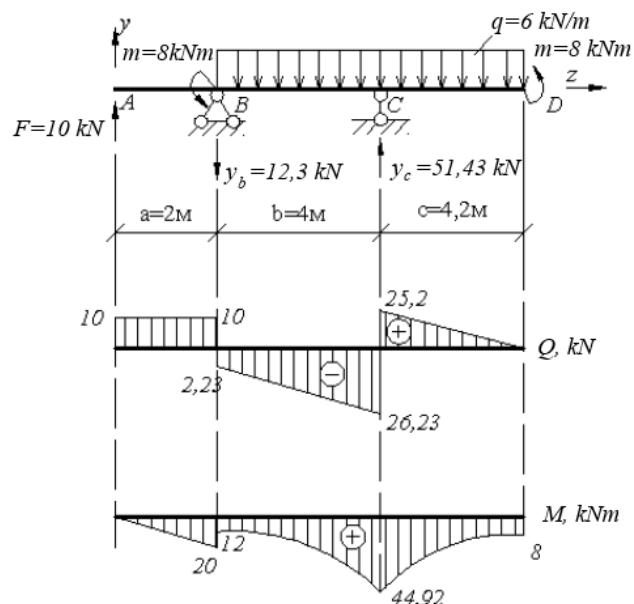
$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{50,4 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 545 \cdot 10^{-6}}{19062 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot 8,3 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 17,36 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 17,36 \text{ MPa} < 130 \text{ MPa}$$

Qo'shtavr kesimi balkaning mustahkamligi normal va urinma kuchlanish bo'yicha yetarli.

**6.5.9-masala.** Ko'rsatilgan balka uchun ichki zo'riqish kuchlari epyurasi qurilsin va mustahkamligi tekshirilsin. Yog'och to'g'ri to'rtburchak kesim tanlansin, agar o'lchamlar moment (6.5.9-shakl)

$$\begin{aligned} n/b &= 1,5, \quad R = 16 \text{ MPa}, \\ R_c &= 2 \text{ MPa}, \quad m = 8 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}, \\ q &= 6 \text{ kN/m}, \quad F = 8 \text{ km} \end{aligned}$$

**Yechish:** 1. Tayanch reaksiya kuchlarini aniqlaymiz:



$$\sum M_B = 0; \quad \sum M_B = m - q \cdot (b + c)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + Y_C \cdot b +$$

$$+ m - F \cdot a = 0.$$

$$8 - 6 \cdot 8,2^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + Y_C \cdot 4 + 8 - 10 \cdot 2 = 0. \quad Y_C = 51,43 \text{ kN}$$

$\sum M_C = 0; \quad \sum M_C = -F \cdot (a + b) + m - Y_B \cdot b + q \cdot b^2$ . Tayanch reaksiya kuchlarining

$$\cdot \frac{1}{2} - q \cdot c^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2 + m} = 0$$

$$-10 \cdot 6 + 8 + Y_B \cdot 4 + 6 \cdot 4^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 6 \cdot 4,2^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 8 =$$

$$= 0. \quad Y_B = 12,23 \text{ kN}$$

to‘g‘riligini tekshiramiz.

$$\sum y=0 \quad F - Y_B + Y_C - q \cdot 8,2 = 10 - 12,23 + 51,43 - 6 \cdot 8,2 = 0$$

2. Eguvchi moment M va ko‘ndalang kuch Q ning epyurasini quramiz.

A. nuqtada :  $Q_A = 10 \text{ kN}, \quad M_A = 0;$

B nuqtada (chapda):  $Q_B = 10 \text{ kN}, \quad M_B = 10 \cdot 2 = 20 \text{ kN} \cdot m.$

B nuqtada (o‘ngda):  $Q_B = 10 - 12,23 = 2,23 \text{ kN}, \quad M_B = 20 - 8 = 12 \text{ kN} \cdot m.$

S nuqtada (chapda):

$$Q_C = -2,23 - 6 \cdot 4 = -26,23 \text{ kN}, \quad M_C = 10 \cdot 6 - 12,23 \cdot 4 - 8 - 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 = 44,92 \text{ kN} \cdot m.$$

S nuqtada (o‘ngda):

$$Q_C = -26,23 + 51,43 = 25,2 \text{ kN}, \quad M_C = 44,92 = 20 \text{ kN} \cdot m.$$

D nuqtada:

$$Q_D = 10 - 12,23 - 6 \cdot 8,2 + 53,92 = 0, \quad M_D = 10 \cdot 10,2 - 12,23 \cdot 8,2 - 8 + \\ + 51,43 \cdot 4,2 - 6 \cdot 8,2 \cdot 4,1 = 8 \text{ kN} \cdot m.$$

3. Normal kuchlanish bo‘yicha mustahkamligini tekshiramiz:

To‘g‘ri to‘rtburchakli kesim tanlaymiz.

$$M_{\max} = 44,92 \text{ kN} \cdot m \quad (6.5.9\text{-shakl})$$

$$\sigma = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_x} \leq R, W_x \geq \frac{M_{\max}}{R} = \frac{44,92 \cdot 10^3}{16 \cdot 10^6} = 2,808 \cdot 10^{-3} m^3 = 2808 sm^3$$

$$W_x = \frac{bh^2}{b}, h = 1,4b, W_x = \frac{b \cdot (1,4b)^2}{b} = \frac{1,96b^3}{6}$$

$$6W_x = 1,96b^3, b = \sqrt[3]{\frac{6 \cdot 2808}{1,96}} = 20,48 sm.$$

$$b = 20,5 sm \text{ deb qabul qilsak, } h = 1,4 \cdot 20,5 = 28,7 sm.$$

$$W_x = \frac{bh^2}{6} = \frac{20,5 \cdot 28,7^2}{6} = 2814,27 sm^3$$

$$\sigma = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_x} = \frac{44,92 \cdot 10^3}{2814,27 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 15,96 \cdot 10^6 Pa = 15,96 MPa < 16 MPa.$$

Mustahkamlik darajasi (% hisobida)

$$\frac{16 - 15,96}{16} \cdot 100 = 0,3\%$$

4. Urinma kuchlanish bo‘yicha mustahkamligini tekshiramiz.

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{Q_{Y(\max)} \cdot S_x^{aj}}{I_y \cdot \epsilon}, Q_{Y(\max)} = 26,23 kN$$

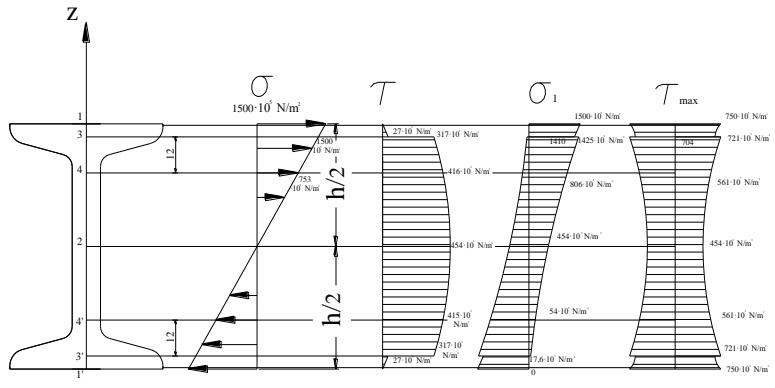
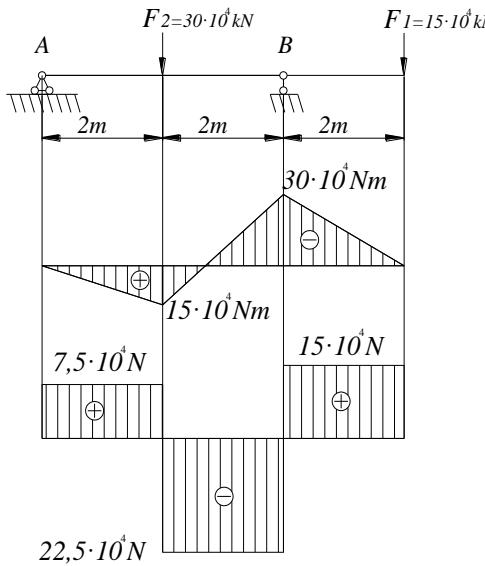
$$I_x = \frac{bh^3}{12} = \frac{20,5 \cdot 28,7^3}{12} = 40374,83 sm^4$$

$$S_x^{aj} = 20,5 \cdot \frac{28,7}{24} = 2110,7 sm^3$$

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{26,23 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 2110,7 \cdot 10^{-6}}{40384,83 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot 20,5 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 0,67 \cdot 10^6 Pa = 0,67 MPa < 2 MPa.$$

Yog‘och balkaning mustahkamligi yetarli.

**6.5.10-masala.** Sxemasi 6.5.10-shakl, a da berilgan qo‘shtavr kesimli balkaning kesimi ushbu  $[\sigma] = 16 \cdot 10^7 \frac{N}{m^2}$  va  $[\tau] = 10^8 \frac{N}{m^2}$  ma’lumotlar asosida tanlansin va bu kesim uchun normal, urinma, bosh normal va maksimal urinma kuchlanishlar diagrammasi chizilsin (kesimning mustahkamligi 3-nazariyaga ko‘ra tekshirilsin).



### 6.5.10-shakl

**Yechish:** tayanch reaksiyalarini topib, eguvchi moment va kesuvchi kuch epyuralarini chizamiz (6.5.10-shakl).

Eguvchi moment va ko'ndalang kuch epyuralaridan ko'rinaridiki, xavfli kesim  $x=4$  m bo'lgan kesimda, ya'ni balkaning B tayanchidan hosil bo'ladi. Bu kesimda  $M_{\max} = 30 \cdot 10^4 \text{ Nm}$  va  $Q_{\max} = -22,5 \cdot 10^4 \text{ N}$  ekanligi epyuradan ma'lum.

Balkaning qo'shtavrli ko'ndalang kesimi uchun normal kuchlanish bo'yicha mustahkamlik shartini yozamiz:

$$W_y = \frac{M_{\max}}{[\sigma]} = \frac{30 \cdot 10^4}{16 \cdot 10^2} = 1,87 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

Qarshilik momentining bu qiymati bo'yicha ГОСТ 8239-56 dan nomeri 55 bo'lgan qo'shtavrni olamiz. Bu qo'shtavrning geometrik xarakteristikalari:

$$W_y = 2000 \text{ sm}^3, I_y = 55150 \text{ sm}^4, b = 18 \text{ sm}, t = 1,6 \text{ sm}, d = 1,03 \text{ sm}$$

6.5.10-shakl, g da tasvirlangan. Tanlangan qo'shtavrli balkaning normal kuchlanish bo'yicha mustahkamligini tekshiramiz.

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_y} = \frac{30 \cdot 10^4}{16 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 15 \cdot 10^7 \frac{N}{m^2} \leq 16 \cdot 10^7 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

Demak, balkaning normal kuchlanish bo'yicha mustahkamligi ta'minlangan. Endi balkaning mustahkamligini urinma kuchlanish bo'yicha tekshiramiz:

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{Q_{\max} \cdot S_{\max}}{I_y \cdot b} = \frac{22,5 \cdot 10^4}{48,1 \cdot 1,03 \cdot 10^{-1}} = 45,4 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

Bunda  $\frac{I_y}{S_{\max}} = \frac{55150}{S_{\max}} = 48,1 sm$  ni qo'yidik ( $S_{\max} = S_2$ ) bu biroz keyinroq

hisoblangan.

Bu holda ham balkaning mustahkamligi ta'minlangan.

Endi hisoblangan qo'shtavr kesim uchun normal kuchlanish, urinma kuchlanish, bosh normal kuchlanish va maksimal urinma kuchlanishlarning diagrammalarini chizamiz.

Avvalo kesimda qayd qilingan nuqtalar uchun normal kuchlanishlarni formuladan foydalanib topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_1 &= -\sigma_1 = \frac{M_{\max}}{I_y} z_{\max} = \frac{30 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 55 \cdot 10^{-2}}{55150 \cdot 10^8} = 12,5 \cdot 10^7 \frac{N}{m^2} \\ \sigma_3 &= -\sigma_3 = \frac{30 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 25,85 \cdot 10^{-2}}{55150 \cdot 0^0} = 14,06 \cdot 10^7 \frac{N}{m^2} \\ \sigma_4 &= -\sigma_4 = \frac{3 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 13,85 \cdot 10^{-2}}{55150 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 7,53 \cdot 10^7 \frac{N}{m^2} \\ \sigma^2 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Bu ordinatalar bo'yicha chizilgan kuchlanish diagrammasi 6.5.10-shaklda ko'rsatilgan. Urinma kuchlanishlarni aniqlash uchun qayd qilingan nuqtalardan o'tgan tekislikdan yuqorida qolgan kesim yuzidan uning neytral o'qiga nisbatan statik momentlarni hisoblaymiz:

$$S_1 = 0, \quad S_3 = 1,65 \cdot 18 \cdot 26,68 = 792 \text{ sm}^2 = 792 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$$

$$S_4 = S_3 + 12 \cdot 1,03 \cdot 19,85 = (792 + 244,8) \cdot 10^{-6} = 1037 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$$

$$S_2 = S_3 + 25,85 \cdot 1,03 \cdot 12,92 = (792 + 344) \cdot 10^{-6} = 1136 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$$

Endi urinma kuchlanishlarni formuladan foydalanib hisoblaymiz:

$$\tau_1 = \tau^1 = 0$$

$$\tau_3 = \tau_3 \cdot \frac{Q_x \cdot S_y^{aj}}{bI_y} = -\frac{22,5 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 792 \cdot 10^{-8}}{1,03 \cdot 55150 \cdot 10^{-9}} = 27 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

$$\tau_3' = \tau_3 = \frac{22,10^4 \cdot 792 \cdot 10^{-6}}{1,03 \cdot 55150 \cdot 10^{-9}} = 317 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

$$\tau_4 = \tau_4' = \frac{22,5 \cdot 792 \cdot 10^{-6}}{1,03 \cdot 55150 \cdot 10^{-9}} = 317 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

$$\tau_2 = \frac{22,5 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 1136 \cdot 10^{-6}}{1,03 \cdot 55150 \cdot 10^{-9}} = 454 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

Bu ordinatalar asosida chizilgan urinma kuchlanish diagrammasi

### 6.5.10-shaklda ko‘rsatilgan.

Endi bosh normal kuchlanishlarini formuladan hisoblaymiz:

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma^1 = 1500 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

3 nuqta tokchagacha tegishli bo‘lsa,

$$(\sigma_1)_4 = \frac{10^5}{2} \cdot \left[ \sigma_3 + \sqrt{(\sigma_3^1)^2 + 4\tau_3^2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 14,06 + \sqrt{(14,06)^2 + 4(317)^2} \right] \cdot 10^5 = 1425 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

agar 3 nuqta devorgategishli bo‘lsa

$$(\sigma_1')_4 = \frac{10^5}{2} \cdot \left[ \sigma_3 + \sqrt{\sigma_3^2 + 4(\tau_3^1)^2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 753 + \sqrt{(753)^2 + 4(415)^2} \right] = 806 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

$$(\sigma_1')_4 = \frac{10^5}{2} \cdot \left[ -\sigma_4 + \sqrt{\sigma_4^2 + 4\tau_4^2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (-753) + \sqrt{(753)^2 + 4(415)^2} \right] = 54 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

$$(\sigma_1)_2 = \tau_2 = 454 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

3' nuqta pastkidevorgategishli bo'lsa,

$$(\sigma_1)_{3'} = \frac{10^5}{2} \cdot \left[ \sigma_{3'} + \sqrt{(\sigma_{3'})^2 + 4(\tau_{3'})^2} \right] = \frac{10^5}{2} \left[ -1406 + \sqrt{(1406)^2 + 4(317)^2} \right] = 17,5 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

3' nuqta pastkitokchagategishli bo'lsa,

$$(\sigma_1)_{3'} = \frac{10^5}{2} \cdot \left[ \sigma_{3'} + \sqrt{(\sigma_{3'})^2 + 4(\tau_{3'})^2} \right] = \frac{10^5}{2} \left[ -1406 + \sqrt{(1406)^2 + 4(27)^2} \right] = 0,5 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

va  $(\sigma_1)_1=0$  bo'ldi. Ikkinchi bosh kuchlanish  $\sigma_3$  ning qiymati yuqoridagi miqdorlarning manfiy qiymatiga teng bo'lib, faqat pastdan tepaga qarab o'sadi. Bosh kuchlanishlarning hisoblangan ordinatalar asosida chizilgan diagrammasi 6.5.10-shaklda ko'rsatilgan.

Maksimal urinma kuchlanishlarni formulaga asosan hisoblaymiz.

$$(\tau_{\max})_1 = (\tau_{\max})_{1'} = \pm \frac{\sigma_{1'}}{2} \cong 750 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

3 nuqta devorga tegishli bo'lsa,

$$(\tau_{\max})_3 = (\tau_{\max})_{3'} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(\sigma_3)^2 + 4\tau_3^2} = \pm \frac{10^5}{2} \sqrt{(1406)^2 + 4(27)^2} = \pm 704 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

3 nuqta tokchaga tegishli bo'lsa,

$$(\tau_{\max})_3 = (\tau_{\max})_{3'} = \pm \frac{10}{3} \sqrt{(1406)^2 + 4(317)^2} = \pm 721 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}; \quad (\tau_{\max})_{2,2'} = \pm 455 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

$$(\tau_{\max})_4 = (\tau_{\max})_{4'} = \pm \frac{10^5}{2} \sqrt{(753)^2 + 4(415)^2} = \pm 561 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

Manfiy qiymatlarini vertikal o'qdan chap tomonga qo'yamiz. Bu urinma kuchlanishlarning diagrammasi 6.5.10-shaklda ko'rsatilgan.

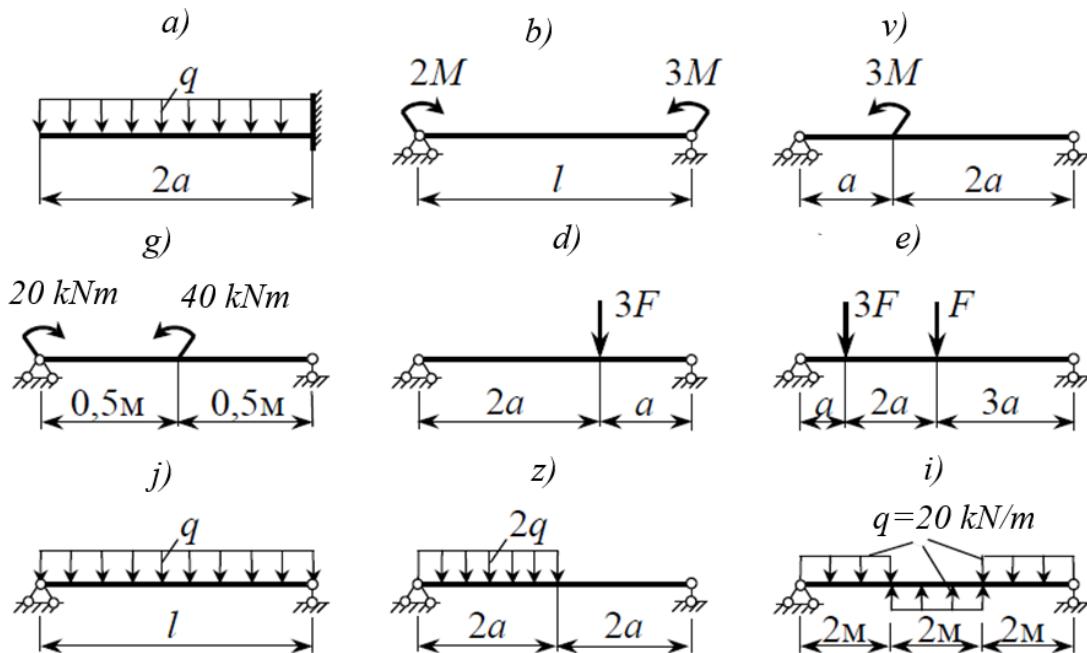
Endi balka materialning mustahkamligini III mustahkamlik nazariyasi asosida, ya'ni formula yordamida tekshiramiz. 2 nuqtada normal va urinma kuchlanishlar o'zlarining eng katta qiymatlariga yaqin turadi. Binobarin, shu nuqtadagi normal va urinma kuchlanishlarning qiymatlarini formulaga qo'yamiz.

$$\sqrt{(\sigma)_{3'}^2 + 4(\tau)_{3'}^2} \cdot = \sqrt{(1406)^2 + 4(317)^2} \cdot 10^5 = 1542 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

Bu kuchlanish  $\pm 5\%$  dan ortiq farq qilmasligi kerak. Haqiqatdan  $\frac{1600 - 1540}{1600} \cdot 100 = \frac{58}{16} = 3,7\%$  ga teng bo‘ladi. Boshqa xavfli nuqtalar chunonchi, 1 va 2 nuqtalardagi kuchlanishlar ham  $1600 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2}$  dan oshmaydi. Demak, kesim to‘g‘ri tanlangan.

### Mustaqil yechish uchun masalalar va topshiriqlar. Test savollari

1. Ko‘rsatilgan balkalar uchun ko‘ndalang kuch va eguvchi moment epyuralari qurilsin.



**Javob:**

$$\text{a)} Q_{\max} = -2qa; \quad M_{\max} = 2qa^2; \quad \text{b)} Q_{\max} = \frac{M}{l};; \quad M_{\max} = 3M;$$

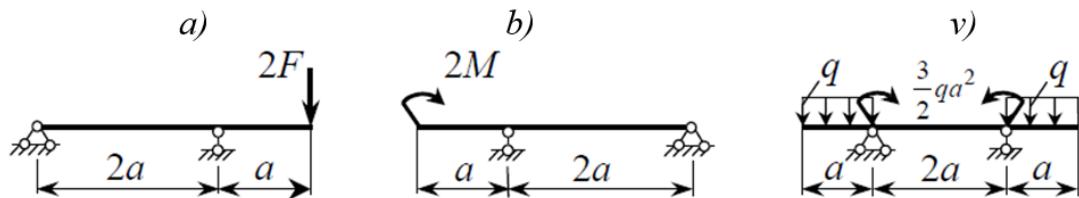
$$\text{v)} Q_{\max} = \frac{M}{a}; \quad M_{\max} = -2M; \quad \text{g)} Q_{\max} = 20 \text{ kN}; \quad M_{\max} = 30 \text{ kN}\cdot m;$$

d)  $Q_{\max} = -2F$ ;  $M_{\max} = 2Fa$ ; e)  $Q_{\max} = 3F$ ;  $M_{\max} = 3Fa$ ;

j)  $Q_{\max} = \pm \frac{ql}{2}$ ;  $M_{\max} = \frac{ql^2}{8}$ ; z)  $Q_{\max} = 3qa$ ;  $M_{\max} = \frac{9qa^2}{4}$ ;

i)  $Q_{\max} = \pm 20 \text{ kN}$ ;  $M_{\max} = \pm 10 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$ ;

2. Konsol qismli ikki tayanchli balkalar uchun kondalang kuch Q va eguvchi moment M epyuralari qurilsin.

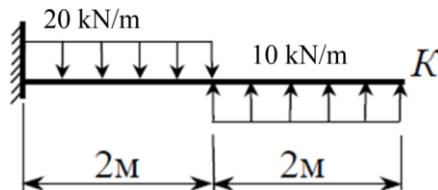


**Javob:**

a)  $Q_{\max} = 2F$ ;  $M_{\max} = -2Fa$ ; b)  $Q_{\max} = -\frac{M}{a}$ ;  $M_{\max} = 2M$ ;

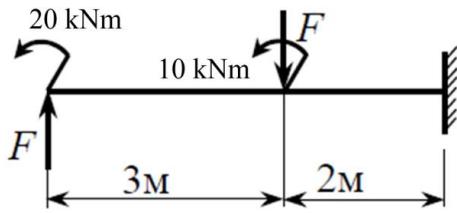
v)  $Q_{\max} = \pm qa$ ;  $M_{\max} = qa^2$ ;

3. Konsolli balka "K" kesimiga qo'yiladigan F kuch yo'nalishi va miqdori aniqlansin. Agar ko'ndalang kuch miqdori 0 ga teng bo'lsa, ko'ndalang kuch Q va eguvchi moment M epyurasi qurilsin.



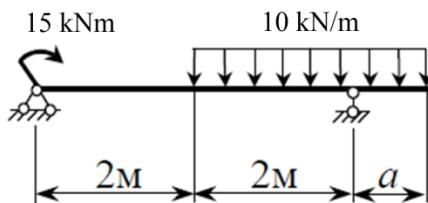
**Javob:**  $F=20 \text{ kN}$  (yuqoriga);  $Q_{\max} = -40 \text{ kN}$ ;  $M_{\max} = 100 \text{ kNm}$ ;

4. Ko'rsatilgan balkada F kuchning qanday qiymatida mahkamlangan tayanchida eguvchi moment nolga teng bo'ladi? Kuch qo'yilgandan keyin ko'ndalang kuch Q va eguvchi moment M epyurasi qurilsin.



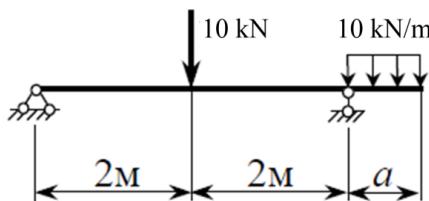
**Javob:**  $F = 10 \text{ kN}$ ;  $Q_{\max} = 10 \text{ kN}$ ;  $M_{\max} = -20 \text{ kNm}$

5. Agar shaklda berilgan balka ikki tayanch o'rta sida ko'ndalang kuch qiymati nol bo'lsa, konsol qismi uzunlugi a ning qiymati topilsin. Ko'ndalang kuch va eguvchi moment epyurasi qurilsin.



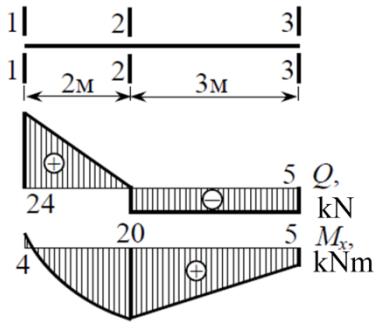
**Javob:**  $a=1m$ ;  $Q_{\max} = -20 \text{ kN}$ ;  $M_{\max} = 15 \text{ kNm}$

6. Agar ko'rsatilgan balka o'rta oralig'ida eguvchi moment nol bo'lsa, balka konsol qismi uzunligi a topilsin. Ko'ndalang kuch va eguvchi moment epyurasi qurilsin.



**Javob:**  $a= 2 \text{ m}$ ;  $Q_{\max} = 20 \text{ kN}$ ;  $M_{\max} = -20 \text{ kNm}$

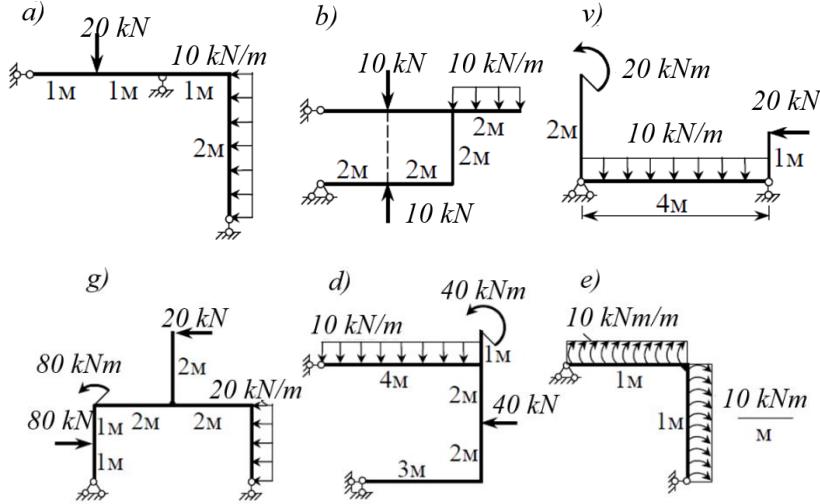
7. Ko'rsatilgan ko'ndalang kuch Q va eguvchi moment M epyuralaridan foydalanib, balka ta'sir etuvchi kuchlar miqdori va yo'nalishi qo'yilsin.



**Javob:**  $F_1 = 24 \text{ kN}$ ;  $F_3 = 5 \text{ kN}$ ; yuqoriga  $q_{12} = 12 \text{ kN/m}$ ;

$F_2 = 5 \text{ kN}$ ;  $M_1 = 4 \text{ kNm}$ ;  $M_1 = 5 \text{ kNm}$ -soat strelkasiga teskari.

8. Shaklda ko'rsatilgan ramalar uchun bo'ylama kuch N, ko'ndalang kuch Q va eguvchi moment M epyuralari qurilsin.



**Javob:**

a)  $N_{\max} = -20$ ;  $Q_{\max} = \pm 20$ ;  $M_{\max} = -20$ ;

b)  $N_{\max} = \pm 50$ ;  $Q_{\max} = -50$ ;  $M_{\max} = -100$ ;

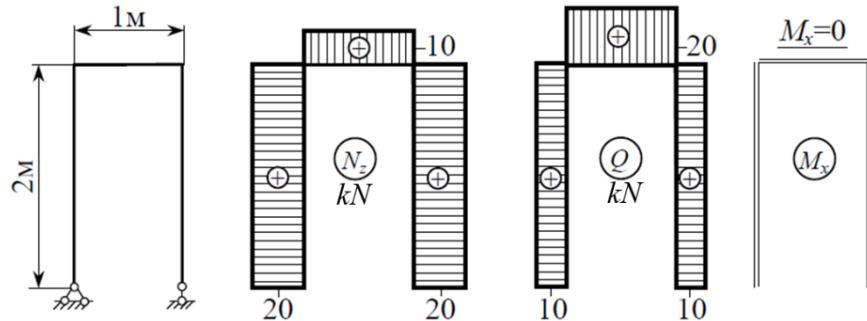
v)  $N_{\max} = -20$ ;  $Q_{\max} = 30$ ;  $M_{\max} = 25$ ;

g)  $N_{\max} = -60$ ;  $Q_{\max} = -160$ ;  $M_{\max} = -120$ ;

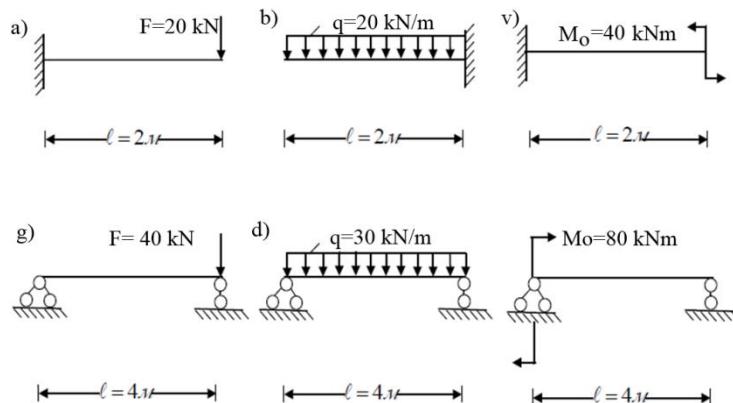
d)  $N_{\max} = -40$ ;  $Q_{\max} = \pm 40$ ;  $M_{\max} = -120$ ;

e)  $N_{\max} = 20$ ;  $Q_{\max} = -20$ ;  $M_{\max} = -20$ ;  $M_{\max} = 10$ ;

9. Ko'rsatilgan ramadagi berilgan epyuralardan foydalanib, ta'sir etuvchi kuchlar qo'yilsin.



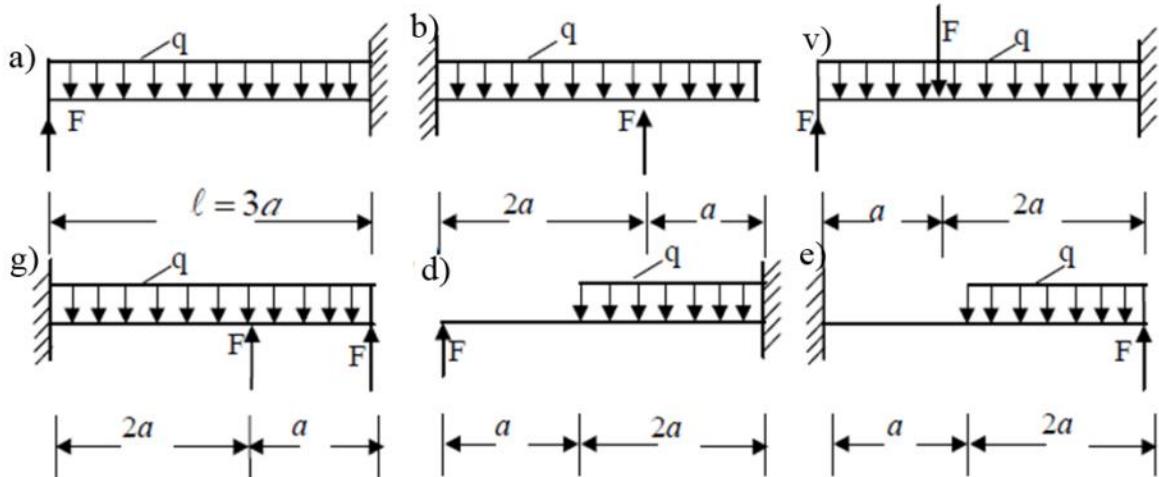
10. Shakllarda ko'rsatilgan balkalar uchun ko'ndalang  $Q(x)$  kuch va eguvchi  $M(x)$  moment epyuralari qurilsin.



- A)  $Q(x)=20 \text{ kN}$ ,  $M(x)=-40 \text{ kN}$
- B)  $Q(x)=-40 \text{ kN}$ ,  $M(x)=-40 \text{ kN}$
- V)  $Q(x)=00 \text{ kN}$ ,  $M(x)=40 \text{ kN}$
- G)  $Q(x)=60 \text{ kN}$ ,  $M(x)=40 \text{ kN}$
- D)  $Q(x)=20 \text{ kN}$ ,  $M(x)=60 \text{ kN}$
- E)  $Q(x)=-20 \text{ kN}$ ,  $M(x)=80 \text{ kN}$

11. Shaklda ko'rsatilgandek yuklangan konsollar uchun  $F$  kuchning qanday qiymatida, qistirib mahkamlangan tayanchda eguvchi moment

nolga teng bo‘lishi topilsin. F-kuchning shu topilgan qiymati bo‘yicha  $Q(x)$  va  $M(x)$  epyuralari qurilsin.



$$A) \quad F = \frac{9l}{2}; \quad M_{\max} = \frac{9l^2}{8} \text{ kNm}$$

$$B) \quad F = \frac{3l}{4}; \quad M_{\max} = \frac{4ql^2}{9} \text{ kNm}$$

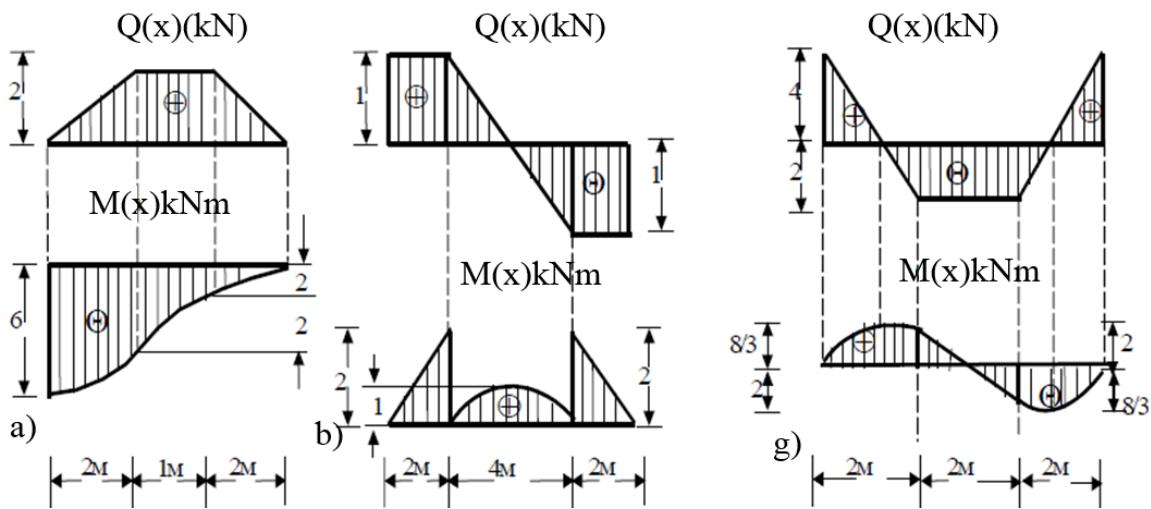
$$V) \quad F = \frac{3ql}{2}; \quad M_{\max} = \frac{4ql^2}{9} \text{ kNm}$$

$$G) \quad F = 0,03ql; \quad M_{\max} = 0,08 \text{ kNm}$$

$$D) \quad F = \frac{2ql}{9}; \quad M_{\max} = \frac{8ql^2}{81} \text{ kNm}$$

$$E) \quad F = \frac{4ql}{9}; \quad M_{\max} = \frac{8ql^2}{81} \text{ kNm}$$

12.  $Q(x)$  va  $M(x)$ larning berilgan epyuralari bo‘yicha balkalarning mahkamlanish sxemasi va ularning yuklanishi ko‘rsating hamda kuchlarning qiymatini aniqlang.



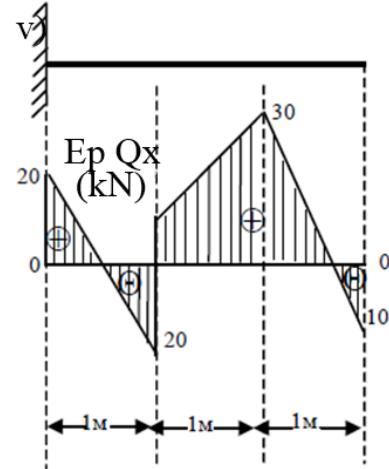
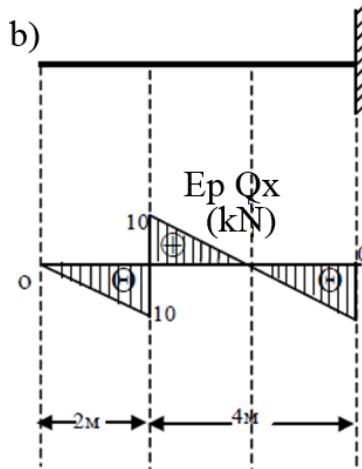
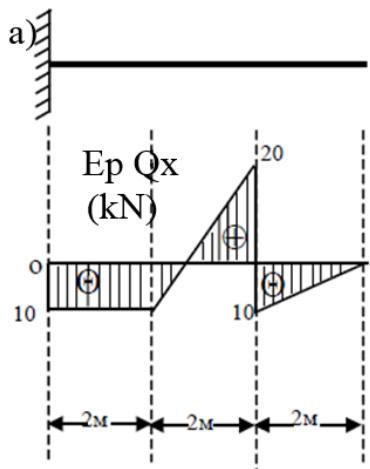
**Javob:**

A)  $q = \pm \frac{1 kN}{M}$ ;

B)  $q = 0,5 kN/M$   $M = 2 kN/M$ ;

V)  $\pm 3 kN/m$

13. Shaklda ko'rsatilgan ko'ndalang  $Q(x)$  kuch epyurasi bo'yicha konsol yuklansin va eguvchi moment epyurasi qurilsin. Juft kuch konsolga qo'yilmagan.

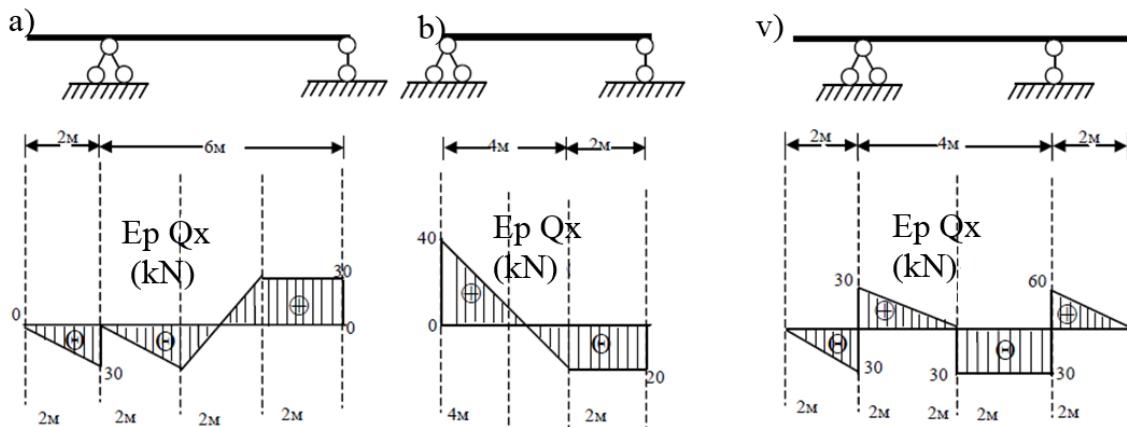


A)  $M_{\max} = 20 kNm$

B)  $M_{\max} = -10 \text{ kNm}$ ;

V)  $M_{\max} = -30 \text{ kNm}$ ;

14. Shaklda ko'rsatilgan  $Q(x)$  kuch epyurasi qurilsin.



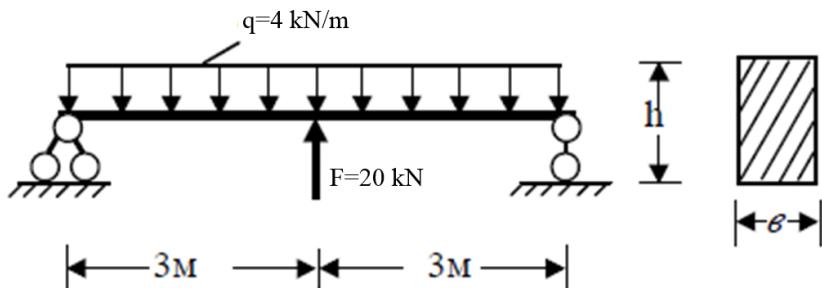
**Javob:**

A)  $M_{\max} = -75 \text{ kNm}$ ;

B)  $M_{\max} = \frac{160}{3} \text{ kNm}$ ;

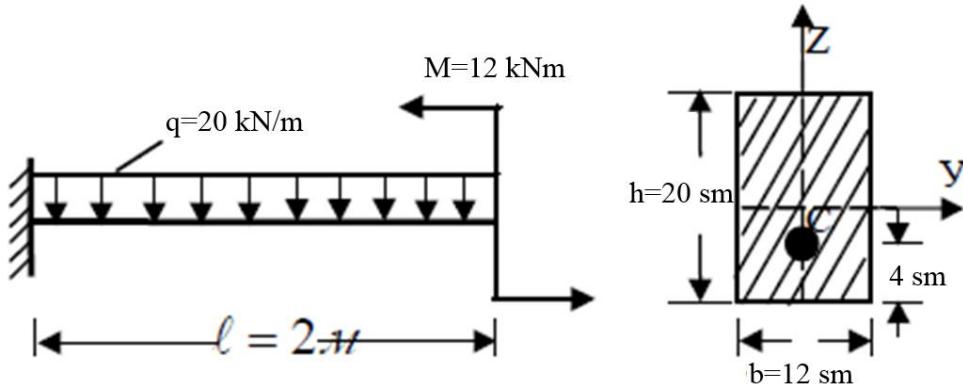
V)  $M_{\max} = -60 \text{ kNm}$ ;

15. Ko'ndalang kesimi  $12 \times 20 \text{ sm}^2$  bo'lgan yog'och balka eng katta normal kuchlanishni hisoblang.



**Javob:**  $\sigma_{\max} = 150 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ ;

16. Ko‘ndalang kesimi  $12 \times 20 \text{ sm}^2$  bo‘lgan balkaning xavfli ko‘ndalang kesimidagi eng katta normal kuchlanish hisoblansin. Ko‘ndalang kesimning C nuqtasidagi kuchlanish ham aniqlansin.



**Javob:**

$$\sigma_{\max} = 93 \text{ kg/sm}^2;$$

$$\sigma_C = -68 \text{ kg/sm}^2;$$

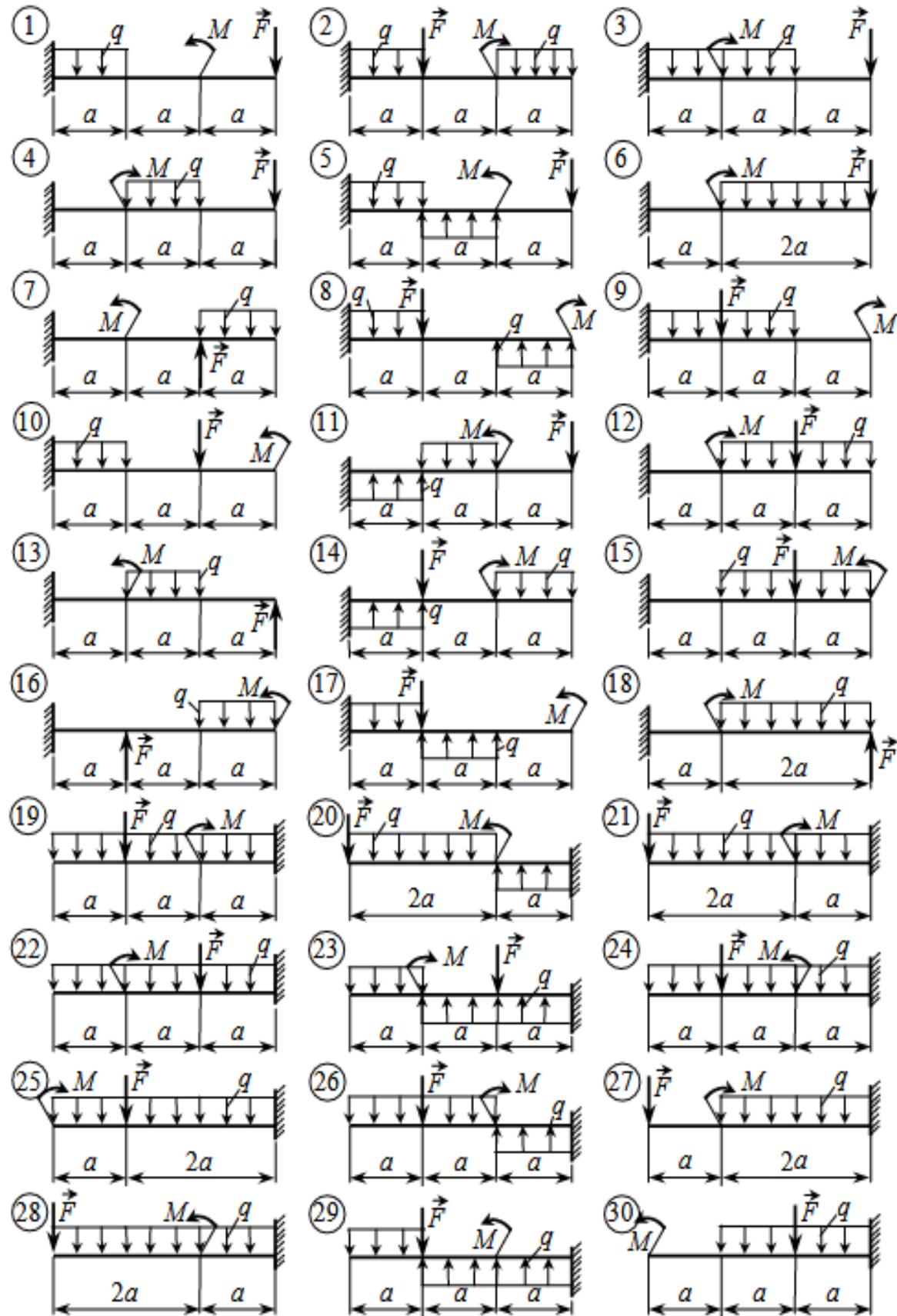
### 6.6 Balkalarni mustahkamlikka hisoblash uchun topshiriqlar

Ko‘rsatilgan po‘lat balkalar uchun:

1. Ko‘ndalang kuch Q va eguvchi moment M epyuralari qurilsin.
2. Balkalarning mustahkamligi tekshirilsin (ko‘ndalang kesim yuzasi doira, diametri d va to‘g‘ri to‘rtburchak  $h/b=2$  bo‘lgan holatlar uchun).

Ruhsat etilgan kuchlanish  $[\sigma] = 160 \text{ MPa}$  deb qabul qilinsin.

Вариант		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$F = K_F q a$	$K_F$	3	2	4	1	3	2	4	3	2	1
$M = K_M q a^2$	$K_M$	1	3	2	4	2	4	1	3	2	3
$q, \text{ kN/m}$		12	20	16	18	14	15	10	22	20	12
$a, \text{ м}$		1,0	0,8	1,2	1,0	1,2	1,2	1,0	0,8	1,0	1,5
$I/[f]$		500	600	800	1000	900	800	1000	600	800	500



## Nazorat uchun test savollar

1. Balkaning bikrлиgi egilish deformatsiyasida qanday ifodalanadi?

EI

GA

EA

GI

1. Balkaning egilishida eng katta normal kuchlanish balka ko‘ndalang kesimining qaysi nuqtasida hosil bo‘ladi?

neytral o‘qdan eng uzoqda yotuvchi nuqtalarida

ko‘ndalang kuch  $Q_{\max}$  bo‘lgan nuqtada

inersiya moment maksimumga erishgan nuqtada

neytral o‘qda yotuvchi nuqtada

2. Balkaning ko‘ndalang kesimi doiraviy, diametri –  $d$ . Neytral o‘qi –  $X$  o‘qi.

Neytral o‘qiga nisbatan qarshilik momenti qaysi ifoda bilan topiladi?

$$W_x = \frac{\pi d^3}{32}$$

$$W_x = \frac{\pi d^4}{64}$$

$$W_x = \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$$

$$W_x = \frac{\pi d^3}{16}$$

3. Balkaning ko‘ndalang kesimi to‘g‘ri to‘rtburchakli – eni  $b$ , balandligi –  $h$ .

Neytral o‘qi –  $X$ . Neytral o‘qiga nisbatan qarshilik moment qaysi ifoda bilan topiladi?

$$W_x = \frac{bh^2}{6}$$

$$W_x = \frac{b^2 h}{6}$$

$$W_x = \frac{bh^3}{12}$$

$$W_x = \frac{bh^2}{12}$$

4. Balkaning normal kuchlanishlar bo‘yicha mustahkamlik sharti qanday ifodalanadi?

$$\sigma = \frac{M}{W_z} \leq [\sigma]$$

$$\sigma = \frac{M}{F} \leq [\sigma]$$

$$\sigma = \frac{Q}{F} \leq [\sigma]$$

$$\sigma = \frac{M_\delta}{W_p} \leq [\sigma]$$

5. Balkaning xavfli kesimi deb qanday kesimga aytildi?

eguvchi moment eng katta qiymatga erishgan kesimga  
ko‘ndalang kuch eng katta qiymatga erishgan kesimga  
balkaning salqiligi eng katta bo‘lgan kesimga  
tayanchlar o‘rtasidagi kesimga

6. Bosh yuzalardagi urinma kuchlanishlarning qiymati nimaga teng?

bosh yuzalarda urinma kuchlanishlar qiymatgi nolga teng  
bosh yuzalarda urinma kuchlanishlar minimal qiymatga erishadi  
bosh yuzalarda urinma kuchlanishlar maksimal qiymatga erishadi  
bosh yuzalardagi urinma kuchlanishlar normal kuchlanishlarga  
teng buladi

7. Egilish deformatsiyasida balkaning bikirligi nimaga teng?

EI

EA

GA

GI<sub>P</sub>

8. Egilish deformatsiyasida balkaning mustahkamligi asosan qaysi ichki kuchga bog‘liq?

eguvchi momentga

bo‘ylama kuchlarga

ko‘ndalang kuchga

urinma kuchlanishlarga

9. Egilishda ichki kuchlar qanday usul yordamida aniqlanadi?

kesish usuli

kuch usuli

parallel kesish usuli

ko‘chish usuli

10. Egilishida balkaning kesim o‘lchamlari qaysi formula yordamida aniqlanadi?

$$W_z = \frac{M_{\max}}{[\sigma]}$$

$$F = \frac{Q}{[\tau]}$$

$$W_p = \frac{M_6}{[\sigma]}$$

$$F = \frac{N}{E \cdot y} \leq [\sigma]$$

11. Eguvchi moment “M” qanday birlik bilan o‘lchanadi?

Nm

N

Nm<sup>2</sup>

N/m

12. Eguvchi moment ( $M$ ) va ko‘ndalang kuch ( $Q$ ) orasida qanday differensial bog‘lanish bor?

$$\frac{dM}{dz} = Q$$

$$\frac{d^2M}{dz^2} = Q$$

$$\frac{d^2M}{dz^2} = -q$$

$$\frac{d^2M}{dz^2} = q$$

13. Eguvchi momentning epyurasi deb nimaga aytildi?

eguvchi momentni X o‘qi bo‘yicha o‘zgarish grafigiga

normal kuchlanishning X o‘qi buyicha o‘zgarish grafigiga

burovchi momentni X o‘qi bo‘yicha o‘zgarish grafigiga

bo‘ylama kuch va burovchi momentni X o‘qi bo‘yicha o‘zgarish

grafigiga

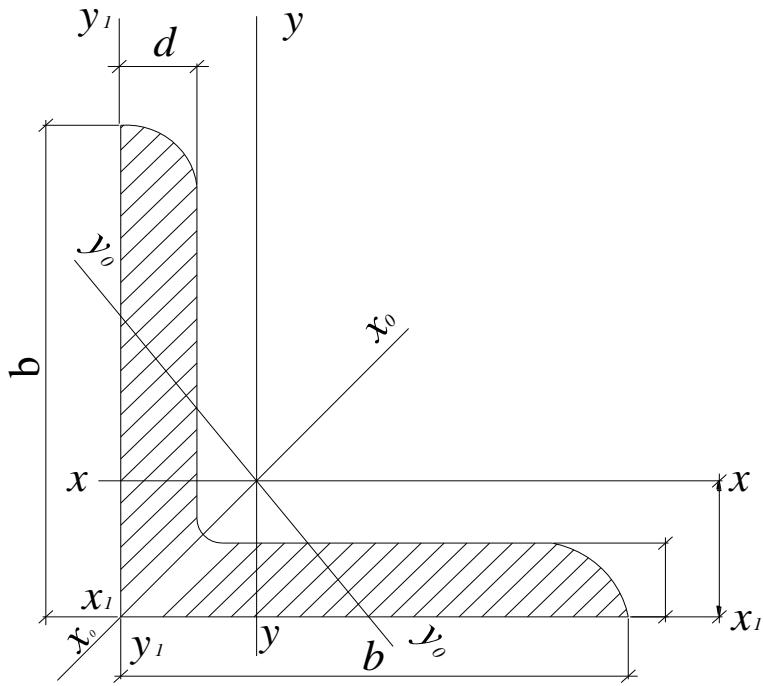
14. Ko‘ndalang kuch ( $Q$ ) bilan yoyilgan yuk intensivligi ( $q$ ) orasida qanday differensial bog‘lanish bor?

$$\frac{dQ}{dz} = -q$$

$$\frac{d^2Q}{dz^2} = q$$

$$\frac{d^2Q}{dz^2} = -q$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dz} = q$$



## ILOVA VA JADVALLAR

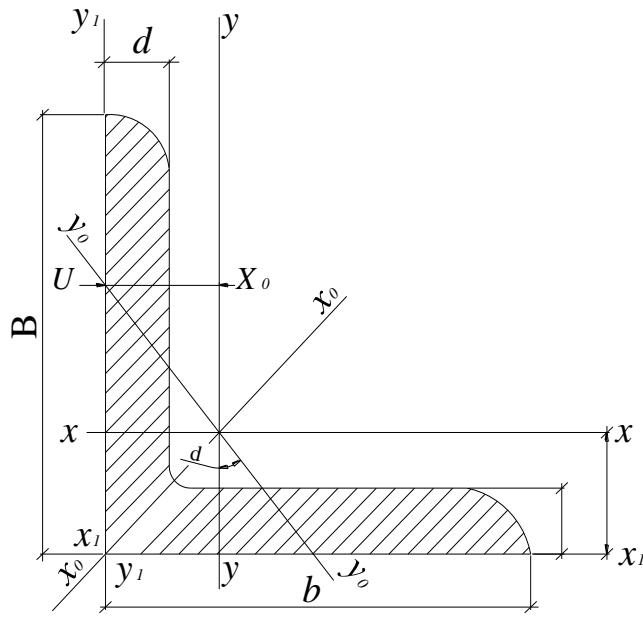
**GOST 8509-72** ga muvofiq prokat  
po‘latning sortamenti

Yonlari teng burchakliklar

*1-jadval*

Profillar nomeri	O'lchamlari, mm		Kesim yuzasi A, sm <sup>2</sup>	Ix, sm	Ix, sm	$I_{x_0 \text{ max.}}$ , sm <sup>4</sup>	$i_{x_0 \text{ max.}}$ , sm	$I_{y_0 \text{ min.}}$ , sm	$i_{y_0 \text{ min.}}$ , sm	$I_{x_0 \text{ min.}}$ , sm <sup>4</sup>	$z_0$ , sm	Massa 1m, kg
	b	d										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	50	3	2,96	7,11	1,55	11,3	1,95	2,95	1	12,4	1,33	2,38
		4	3,89	9,21	1,54	14,6	1,94	3,8	0,99	16,6	1,38	3,05
		5	4,8	11,2	1,53	17,8	1,92	4,63	0,98	20,9	1,42	3,77
5,6	56	4	4,38	13,1	1,73	20,8	2,18	5,41	1,11	23,3	1,52	3,44
		5	5,41	16	1,72	25,4	2,16	6,54	1,1	29,2	1,57	4,25
6,3	63	4	4,96	18,9	1,95	29,9	2,45	7,81	1,25	33,1	1,69	3,9
		5	6,13	23,1	1,94	36,6	2,44	9,52	1,25	41,5	1,74	4,81
		6	7,28	27,1	1,93	42,9	2,43	11,2	1,24	50	1,78	5,72
		4,5	6,2	29	2,16	46	2,72	12	1,39	51	1,88	4,87
		5	6,86	31,9	2,16	50,7	2,72	13,2	1,39	56,7	1,9	5,38
7	70	6	8,15	37,6	2,15	59,6	2,71	15,5	1,38	68,4	1,94	6,39
		7	9,42	43	2,14	68,2	2,69	17,8	1,37	80,1	1,99	7,39
		8	10,7	48,2	2,13	76,4	2,68	20	1,37	91,9	2,02	8,37
7,5	75	5	7,39	39,5	2,31	62,6	2,91	16,4	1,49	69,6	2,02	5,8
		6	8,78	46,6	2,3	73,9	2,9	19,3	1,48	83,9	2,06	6,89
		7	10,1	53,3	2,29	84,6	2,89	22,1	1,48	98,3	2,1	7,96
		8	11,5	59,8	2,28	94,6	2,87	24,8	1,47	113	2,15	9,2
		9	112,8	66,1	2,27	105	2,86	27,5	1,46	127	2,18	10,1
8	80	5,5	8,63	52,7	2,47	83,6	3,11	21,8	1,59	93,2	2,17	6,78
		6	9,38	57	2,47	90,4	3,11	23,5	1,58	102	2,19	7,36
		7	10,8	65,3	2,45	104	3,09	27	1,58	119	2,23	8,51
		8	12,3	73,4	2,44	116	3,08	30,3	1,57	137	2,27	9,65
9	90	6	10,6	82,1	2,78	130	3,5	34	1,79	145	2,43	8,33
		7	12,3	94,3	2,77	150	3,49	38,9	1,78	169	2,47	9,65
		8	13,9	106	2,76	168	3,48	43,8	1,77	194	2,51	10,9
		9	15,6	118	2,75	186	3,46	48,6	1,77	129	2,55	12,2
10	100	6,5	12,8	122	3,09	193	3,88	50,7	1,99	214	2,68	10,1
		7	13,8	131	3,09	207	3,88	54,2	1,98	231	2,71	10,8
		8	15,6	147	3,07	233	3,87	60,9	1,98	265	2,75	12,2
		10	19,2	179	3,05	284	3,84	74,1	10,96	333	2,83	15,1
		12	22,8	209	3,03	331	3,81	86,9	1,95	402	2,91	17,9
		14	26,3	237	3	371	3,78	99,3	1,94	472	2,99	20,6
		16	29,7	264	2,98	416	3,74	112	1,94	542	3,06	23,3

11	110	7	15,2	176	3,4	279	4,29	72,7	2,19	308	2,96	11,9
		8	17,2	198	3,39	315	4,28	81,8	2,18	353	3	13,5
12,5	125	8	19,7	294	3,87	467	4,87	122	2,49	516	3,36	15,5
		9	22	327	3,86	520	4,86	135	2,48	582	3,4	17,3
		10	24,3	360	3,85	571	4,84	149	2,47	649	3,45	19,1
		12	28,9	422	3,82	570	4,82	174	2,46	782	3,53	22,7
		14	33,4	482	3,8	764	4,78	200	2,45	916	3,61	26,2
		16	37,8	539	3,78	853	4,75	224	2,44	1051	3,68	29,6
14	140	9	24,7	466	4,34	739	5,47	192	2,79	888	3,78	19,4
		10	27,3	512	4,33	814	5,46	211	2,78	911	3,82	21,5
		12	32,5	602	4,31	957	5,43	248	2,76	1097	3,9	25,5
16	160	10	31,4	774	4,96	1229	6,25	319	3,19	1356	4,3	24,7
		11	34,4	844	4,95	1341	6,24	348	3,18	1494	4,39	27
		12	37,4	913	4,94	1450	6,23	376	3,17	1633	4,47	29,4
		14	43,3	1046	4,92	1662	6,2	431	3,16	1911	4,55	34
		16	49,1	1175	4,89	1866	6,17	485	4,14	2191	4,63	38,5
		18	54,8	1299	4,87	2061	6,13	537	3,13	2472	4,7	43
		20	60,4	1419	4,85	2248	6,10	589	3,12	2756	4,85	47,4
18	180	11	38,8	1216	5,6	1933	7,06	500	3,59	2128	4,89	30,5
		12	42,2	1317	5,59	2093	7,04	540	3,58	2324	5,37	33,1
20	200	12	47,1	1823	6,22	2896	7,84	749	3,99	3182	5,42	37
		13	5,9	1961	6,21	3116	7,83	805	3,98	3452	5,46	39,9
		14	54,6	2094	6,2	3333	7,81	861	3,97	3722	5,54	42,8
		16	62	2363	6,17	3755	7,78	970	3,96	4265	5,7	48,7
		20	76,5	2871	6,12	4560	7,72	1182	3,93	5355	5,89	60,1
		25	94,3	3466	6,06	5494	7,63	1438	3,91	6733	6,07	74
		30	11,5	4020	6	6351	7,55	1688	3,89	8130	6,07	87,6
22	220	14	60,4	2814	6,83	4470	8,6	1159	4,38	4941	5,93	47,4
		16	68,6	3175	6,81	5045	8,58	1306	4,36	5661	6,02	53,8
25	250	16	78,4	4717	7,76	7492	9,78	1942	4,98	8286	6,75	61,5
		18	87,7	5247	7,73	8337	9,75	2158	4,96	9342	6,83	68,9
		20	97	5765	7,71	9160	9,72	2370	4,94	10401	6,91	76,1
		22	106,1	5270	7,69	9961	9,69	2579	4,93	11464	7	83,3
		25	119,7	7006	7,65	11125	9,64	2887	4,91	13064	7,11	94
		28	133,1	7717	7,61	12244	9,59	3190	4,89	14674	7,23	104,5
		30	142	8177	7,59	12965	9,56	3389	4,89	15753	7,31	111,4



**GOST 8510-72 ga muvofiq prokat**

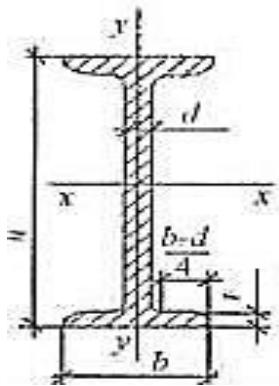
po'latning sortamenti

Yonlari teng bo'lmagan burchakliklar

**2-jadval**

Profillar nomeri	O'lchamlari, mm			Kesim yuzasi A, sm <sup>2</sup>	$I_x$ , sm	$i_x$ , sm	$I_y$ , sm	$i_y$ , sm	$I_a$ min sm <sup>4</sup>	$i_x$ , sm <sup>4</sup>	tgα	$I_{xl}$ , sm <sup>4</sup>	$I_{yl}$ , sm <sup>4</sup>	$x_0$ , sm	$y_0$ , sm	Massa 1, kg
	B	b	d													
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>
5,6/3,6	56	36	4	3,58	11,4	1,78	3,7	1,02	2,19	0,78	0,406	23,2	6,25	0,84	1,82	2,81
			5	4,41	13,8	1,77	4,48	1,01	2,66	0,78	0,404	29,2	7,91	0,88	1,86	3,46
6,3/4	63	40	4	4,04	16,3	2,01	5,16	1,13	3,07	0,87	0,397	33	8,51	0,91	2,03	3,17
			5	4,98	19,9	2	6,26	1,12	3,72	0,86	0,396	41,4	10,8	0,95	2,08	3,91
			6	5,9	23,3	1,99	7,28	1,11	4,36	0,86	0,393	49,9	13,1	0,99	2,12	4,91
			8	7,68	29,6	2,23	9,15	1,09	5,58	0,85	0,386	66,9	17,9	1,07	2,20	4,63
7/4,5	70	45	5	5,95	27,8	2,39	9,05	1,27	5,34	0,98	0,406	56,7	15,2	1,05	2,28	6,03
			5	6,11	34,8	2,38	12,5	1,43	7,24	1,09	0,436	69,7	20,8	1,17	2,39	4,39
7,5/5	75	50	6	7,25	40,9	2,35	14,6	1,42	8,48	1,08	0,435	8,39	25,2	1,21	2,44	4,79
			8	9,47	52,4	2,56	18,5	1,4	10,9	1,07	0,43	112	34,2	1,29	2,52	5,69
8/5	80	50	5	6,36	41,6	2,55	12,7	1,41	7,58	1,09	0,387	84,6	20,8	1,13	2,6	7,43
			6	7,55	49	2,88	14,8	1,4	8,88	1,08	0,386	102	25,2	1,17	2,65	4,99
9/5,6	90	56	5,5	7,86	65,3	2,88	19,7	1,58	11,8	1,22	0,384	132	32,2	1,26	2,92	5,92
			6	8,54	70,6	2,858	21,2	1,58	12,7	1,22	0,384	145	35,2	1,28	2,95	6,17
			8	11,18	90,9	3,2	27,1	1,56	16,3	1,21	0,38	194	47,8	1,36	3,04	6,7
10/6,3	100	63	6	9,59	98,3	3,19	30,6	1,79	18,2	1,38	0,393	198	49,9	1,42	3,23	7,53
			7	11,1	113	3,15	35	1,78	20,8	1,37	0,392	232	58,7	1,46	3,28	8,7
			8	12,6	127	3,53	39,2	1,77	23,4	1,36	0,391	266	67,6	1,5	3,32	9,87
			10	15,5	154	3,50	47,1	1,75	28,3	1,35	0,387	333	85,8	1,58	3,4	12,1

11/7	110	70	6,5	11,4	142	4,01	45,6	2	26,9	1,53	0,402	286	74,3	1,58	3,55	8,98
			8	13,9	172	4	54,6	1,98	32,3	1,52	0,4	353	92,3	1,64	3,61	10,9
12,5/8	125	80	7	14,1	227	3,98	73,7	2,29	43,4	1,76	0,407	452	119	1,8	4,01	11
			8	16	256	3,95	83	2,28	48,8	1,75	0,406	518	137	1,84	4,05	12,5
			10	19,7	312	4,49	100	2,26	59,3	1,74	0,404	649	173	1,92	4,14	15,5
			12	23,4	365	4,47	117	2,24	69,5	1,72	0,4	481	210	2	5,22	18,3
14/9	140	90	8	18	364	5,15	120	2,58	70,3	1,98	0,411	727	194	2,03	4,49	14,1
			10	22,2	444	5,13	146	2,56	85,5	1,96	0,409	911	245	2,12	4,58	17,5
16/10	160	100	9	22,9	606	5,11	186	2,85	110	2,2	0,391	1212	300	2,23	5,19	18
			10	25,3	667	5,08	204	2,84	121	2,19	0,39	1359	335	2,28	5,23	19,8
			12	30	784	5,8	239	2,82	142	2,18	0,388	1634	405	2,36	5,32	23,6
			14	34,7	897	8,17	272	2,8	162	2,16	0,385	1910	477	2,43	5,4	27,3
18/11	180	110	10	28,3	952	5,7	276	3,12	165	2,42	0,375	1933	444	2,44	5,88	22,2
			12	33,7	1123	5,77	324	3,1	194	2,4	0,374	2324	537	2,52	5,97	26,4
			11	34,9	1449	6,45	446	3,58	264	2,75	0,392	2920	718	2,79	6,5	27,4
20/12,5	200	125	12	37,9	1568	6,43	482	3,57	285	2,74	0,392	3189	786	2,83	6,54	29,7
			14	43,9	1801	6,41	551	3,54	327	2,73	0,39	3726	922	2,91	6,62	34,4
			16	49,8	2026	6,38	617	3,52	367	2,72	0,388	4264	1061	2,99	6,71	39,1
25/16	250	160	12	48,3	3147	8,07	1032	4,62	604	3,54	0,41	6212	1634	3,53	7,97	37,9
			16	62,6	4091	8,02	1333	4,58	781	3,5	0,408	8308	2200	3,69	8,14	49,9
			18	71,7	4545	7,99	1475	4,56	866	3,49	0,407	9358	2487	3,77	8,23	55,8
			20	78,5	4987	7,97	1613	4,53	949	3,48	0,405	10410	2776	385	8,31	61,7



**Qo'shtavrlar (GOST 8239-72)**

**3-jadval**

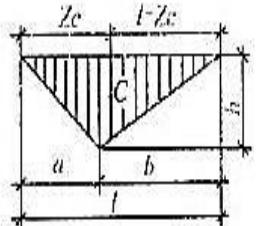
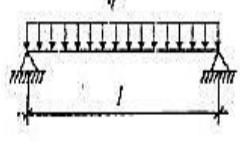
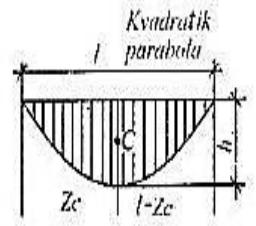
Profillar raqamli	O'lchamlari, mm				Kesim yuzasi A, sm <sup>2</sup>	$I_x$ , sm <sup>4</sup>	$W_x$ , sm <sup>3</sup>	$i_x$ , sm	$S_{x_0}$ , sm <sup>3</sup>	$I_y$ , sm <sup>4</sup>	$W_y$ , sm <sup>3</sup>	$i_y$ , sm	Massa 1m, kg
	h	b	d	t									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	100	55	4,5	7,2	12	198	39,7	4,06	23	17,9	6,49	1,22	9,46
12	120	64	4,8	7,3	147	350	58,4	4,88	33,7	27,9	8,72	1,38	11,5
14	140	73	4,9	7,5	174	352	81,7	5,73	46,8	41,9	11,5	1,55	13,7
16	160	81	5	7,8	20,2	873	109	6,57	62,3	58,6	14,5	1,7	15,9
18	180	90	5,1	8,1	234	1290	143	7,42	81,4	82,6	18,4	1,88	18,4
18a	180	100	5,1	8,3	25,4	1430	159	7,51	89,8	114	22,8	2,12	19,9
20	200	100	5,2	8,4	26,8	1840	184	8,28	104	115	23,1	2,07	21
20a	200	110	52	8,6	28,9	2030	203	8,37	114	155	28,2	2,32	22,7
22	220	110	5,4	8,7	30,6	2550	232	9,13	131	157	28,6	2,27	24
22a	220	120	5,4	8,9	32,8	2790	254	9,22	143	206	34,3	2,5	25,8
24	240	115	5,6	9,5	34,8	3460	289	9,97	163	198	34,5	2,37	27,3
24a	240	125	5,6	9,8	37,5	3800	317	10,1	178	260	41,6	2,63	29,4
27	270	125	6	9,8	40,2	5010	371	11,2	210	260	41,5	2,54	31,5
27a	270	135	6	10,2	43,2	5500	407	11,3	229	337	50	2,8	33,9
30	300	135	6,5	10,2	46,5	7080	472	12,3	268	337	49,9	2,69	36,5
30a	300	145	6,5	10,7	49,9	7780	518	12,5	292	436	60,1	2,95	39,2
33	330	140	7	11,2	53,8	9840	597	13,5	339	419	59,9	2,79	42,2
36	360	145	7,5	12,3	61,9	13380	743	14,7	423	516	71,1	2,89	48,6
40	400	155	8,3	13	71,6	19062	953	16,2	545	667	86,1	3,03	57
45	450	160	9	14,2	84,7	27696	1231	18,1	708	808	101	3,09	66,5
50	500	170	10	15,2	100	39727	1589	19,9	919	1043	123	3,23	78,5
55	550	180	11	16,5	118	55962	2035	21,8	1181	1356	151	3,39	92,6
60	600	190	12	17,8	138	76806	2560	23,6	1491	1725	182	3,54	108

## Shvellerlar (GOST 8240-72)

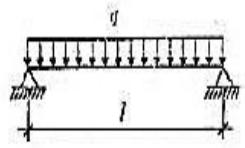
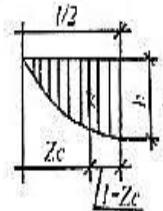
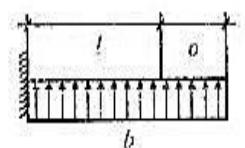
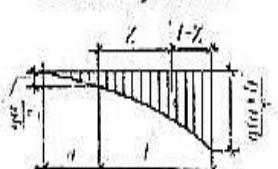
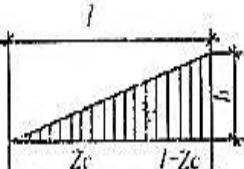
***4-jadval***

Profillar raqami	O'chamlari, mm				Kesim yuzasi A, sm2	Ix, sm4	Wx, sm3	ix, sm	Sx, sm3	Iy, sm4	Wy, sm3	iy, sm	z0, sm	Massa 1m, kg
	h	b	d	t										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5	50	32	4,4	7	6,16	22,8	9,1	1,92	5,59	5,61	2,75	0,954	1,16	4,84
6,5	65	36	4,4	7,2	7,51	48,6	15	2,54	9	8,7	3,68	1,08	1,24	5,9
8	80	40	4,5	7,4	8,98	89,4	22,4	3,16	13,3	12,8	4,75	1,19	1,31	7,05
10	100	46	4,5	7,6	10,9	174	34,8	3,99	20,4	20,4	6,46	1,37	1,44	8,59
12	120	52	4,8	7,8	13,3	304	506	4,78	29,6	31,2	8,52	1,53	1,54	10,4
14	140	58	4,9	8,1	15,6	491	70,2	5,6	40,8	45,4	11	1,7	1,67	12,3
14a	140	62	4,9	8,7	17	545	77,8	5,66	45,1	57,5	13,3	1,84	1,87	13,3
16	160	64	5	8,4	18,1	747	93,4	6,42	54,1	63,6	13,8	1,87	1,8	14,2
16a	160	68	5	9	19,5	823	103	6,49	59,4	78,8	16,4	2,01	2	15,3
18	180	70	5,1	8,7	20,7	1090	121	7,24	69,8	86	17	2,04	1,94	16,3
18a	180	74	5,1	9,3	22,2	1190	132	7,32	76,1	105	20	2,18	2,13	17,4
20	200	78	5,2	9	23,4	1520	152	8,07	87,8	113	20,5	2,2	2,07	18,4
20a	200	80	5,2	9,7	25,2	1670	167	8,1	95,9	139	24,2	2,35	2,28	19,8
22	220	82	5,4	9,5	26,7	2110	192	8,89	110	151	25,1	2,37	2,21	21
22a	220	87	5,4	10,2	28,8	2330	212	8,99	121	187	30	2,55	2,46	22,6
24	240	90	5,6	10	30,6	2900	242	9,73	139	208	31,6	2,6	2,42	24
24a	240	95	5,6	10,7	32,9	3180	165	9,84	151	254	37,2	2,78	2,67	25,8
27	270	95	6	10,5	35,2	4160	308	10,9	178	262	37,3	2,73	2,47	27,7
30	300	100	6,5	11	40,5	5810	387	12	224	327	43,6	2,84	2,52	31,8
33	330	105	7	11,7	46,5	7980	484	13,1	281	410	51,8	2,97	2,59	36,5
36	360	110	7,6	12,6	53,4	10820	601	14,2	350	513	61,7	3,1	2,68	41,9
40	400	115	8	13,5	61,5	15220	761	15,7	444	642	73,4	3,23	2,75	48,3

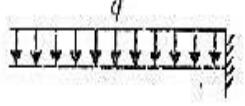
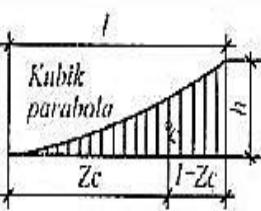
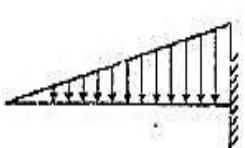
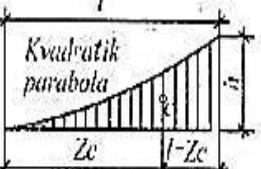
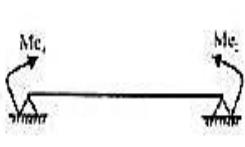
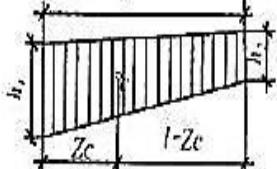
## Oddiy kesmalar yuzalari va og'irlik markazlarining joylashishi

Yuklama	Epyura M	Yuza	Og'irlik markazi	
			$z_c$	$l \cdot z_c$
1	2	3	4	5
		 $lh$	$\frac{l}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}l$
		 $\frac{lh}{2}$	$\frac{a+l}{3}$	$\frac{b+l}{3}$
		 $\frac{2}{3}lh$	$\frac{1}{2}l$	$\frac{1}{2}l$

3-ilova (davomi)

1	2	3	4	5
	<p>Kvadratik parabolaning yarmi</p> 	$\frac{lh}{3}$	$\frac{5}{16}l$	$\frac{3}{16}l$
	<p>Kvadratik parabola</p> 	$\frac{q^l}{6}[l^2 + 3a(a+l)]$	$\frac{1}{4}\cdot\frac{6a^2l + 8al^2 + 3l^3}{3a^2l + 3al^2 + l^3}$	$\frac{1}{4}\cdot\frac{6a^2l + 4al^2 + l^3}{3a^2l + 3al^2 + l^3}$
		$\frac{lh}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}l$	$\frac{1}{3}l$

3-ilova (davomi)

1	2	3	4	5
	<p>Kubik parabola</p> 	$\frac{lh}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}l$	$\frac{1}{4}l$
	<p>Kvadratik parabola</p> 	$\frac{lh}{4}$	$\frac{4}{5}l$	$\frac{1}{5}l$
		$\frac{(h_1 + h_2)l}{2}$	$\frac{(h_1 + 2h_2)l}{3(h_1 + h_2)}$	$\frac{(h_1 + 2h_2)l}{3(h_1 + h_2)}$

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