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### EKSAMEN I FAG TKT4126 MEKANIKK

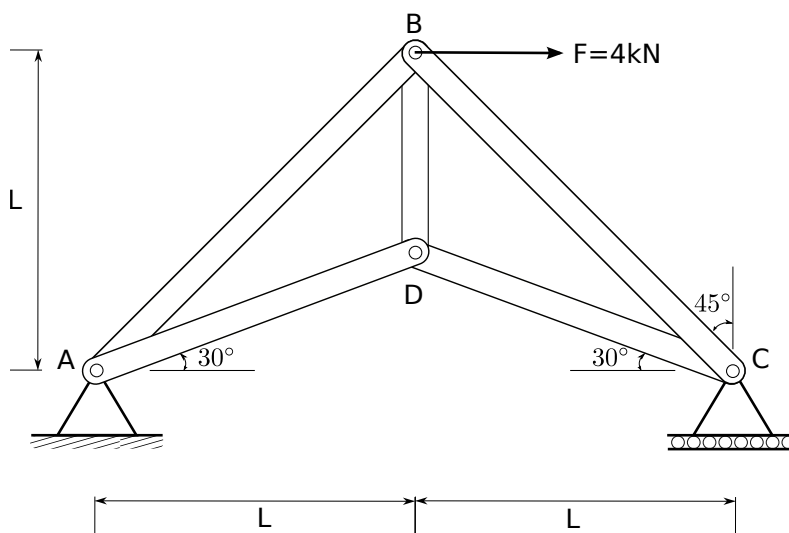
Fredag 3. desember 2010  
Tid: kl. 09.00-13.00

Godkjende hjelpemiddel: C - Godkjend kalkulator  
Rottmann : Matematisk formelsamling.  
Irgens : Formelsamling Mekanikk

Språkform: Nynorsk  
Sensurfrist: 3. januar 2011

#### Oppgave 1 (33%)

Figur 1 viser eit fagverk gjort fast med eit boltelager i A og eit glidelager i C. Retningane på dei ulike bjelkane går fram av figuren og geometrien er gitt ved ei generell lengde  $L$ . Fagverket er utsett for ei kraft  $F$  i B som verkar horisontalt som vist på figuren.

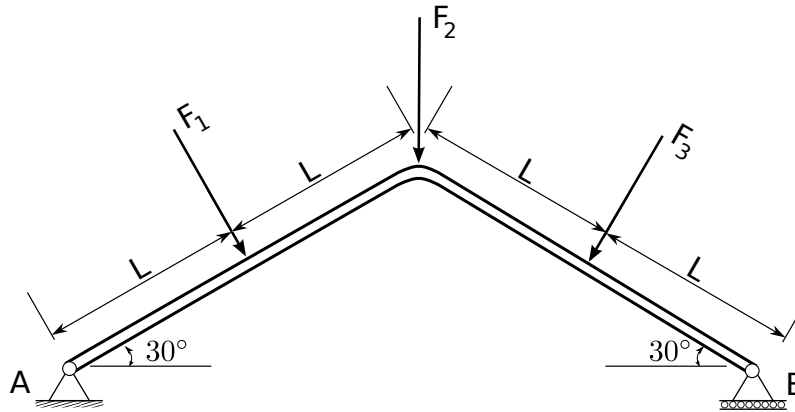


Figur 1: Fagverk med last  $F$ .

- Vis at fagverket er statisk bestemt og finn opplagerreaksjonane i A og C.
- Finn alle stavkreftene og illustrer strekk- og trykkstavar.
- Finn stavkrafta i BD-bjelka dersom vinklane mellom horisontalplanet og bjelkane CD og AD blir endra frå  $30^\circ$  til  $0^\circ$ . Resten av konstruksjonen er som før.

**Oppgave 2 (33%)**

Figur 2 viser ei ramme gjort fast med eit boltelager i A og eit glidelager i B som er utsett for punktlastene  $F_1 = 800 \text{ kN}$ ,  $F_2 = 700 \text{ kN}$  og  $F_3 = 600 \text{ kN}$ . Du kan bruka  $L = 1 \text{ m}$ .

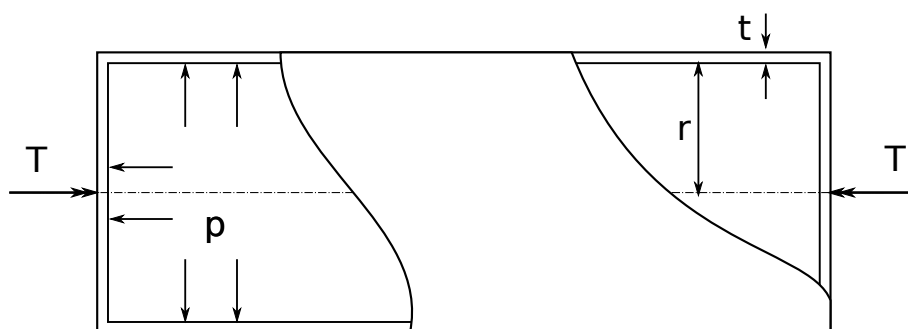


Figur 2: Ramme med last  $F_1$ ,  $F_2$  og  $F_3$ .

- Vis at ramma er statisk bestemt og finn opplagerreaksjonane i A og B.
- Rekn ut og teikn moment-, skjær- og aksialkraftdiagram for ramma. Sett på storleikar og verknadssymbol på diagramma. (Om momentdiagrammet blir teikna på strekksida kan ein sløyfe verknadssymbola).

**Oppgave 3 (33%)**

Figur 3 viser eit lukka, tynnvegga, sirkulært røyr med radius  $r = 250 \text{ mm}$  og veggtykkelse  $t = 25 \text{ mm}$ . Materialet (dvs.  $E$ -modul og  $\nu$ ) er ukjent. Røyrret er utsett for eit indre trykk  $p = 10.1 \text{ MPa}$  og eit torsjonsmoment  $T = 18.75 \text{ kNm}$ .



Figur 3: Lukka, tynnvegga, sirkulært røyr med last  $p$  og  $T$ .

Legg til grunn plan spenningsstilstand og la  $x$  og  $y$  vera koordinatar i aksial retning og ringretning. På overflata av røyrret er det festa ein  $45^\circ$ - $90^\circ$ -streklappsett som ein har målt følgjande tøyingar med:

$$\epsilon_x = 150 \cdot 10^{-6}, \quad \epsilon_y = 825 \cdot 10^{-6}, \quad \epsilon_{45} = 513 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

- a) Finn skjærtøyinga  $\gamma_{xy}$  frå målingane.
- b) Finn skjærmodulen  $G$  til materialet.
- c) Finn spenningane  $\sigma_x$  og  $\sigma_y$ , i aksiell retning og ringretning, basert på likevekt.
- d) Finn tverrkontraksjonstalet  $\nu$  og  $E$ -modulen frå formlane for skjærmodul

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1 + \nu)}$$

og plan spenning for eit Hooke-materiale. Kva for materiale er røytret laga av?  
Sjå vedlegg for liste over materialeigenskapar til ulike material.

Average Mechanical Properties of Typical Engineering Materials<sup>a</sup>  
(SI Units)

Materials	Density $\rho$ (Mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Modulus of Elasticity $E$ (GPa)	Modulus of Rigidity $G$ (GPa)	Yield Strength (MPa)			Ultimate Strength (MPa)			% Elongation in 50 mm specimen	Poisson's Ratio $\nu$	Coef. of Therm. Expansion $\alpha$ (10 <sup>-6</sup> )/°C
Metallic	Aluminum Wrought Alloys [2014-T6 6061-T6]	2.79 2.71	73.1 68.9	414 255	414 255	172 131	469 290	469 290	290 186	10 12	0.35 0.35	23 24
	Cast Iron Alloys [Gray ASTM 20 Malleable ASTM A-197]	7.19 7.28	67.0 172	— —	— —	— —	179 276	669 572	— —	0.6 5	0.28 0.28	12 12
	Copper Alloys [Red Brass C83400 Bronze C86100]	8.74 8.83	101 103	70.0 345	70.0 345	— —	241 655	241 655	— —	35 20	0.35 0.34	18 17
	Magnesium Alloy [Am 1004-T61]	1.83	44.7	152	152	—	276	276	152	1	0.30	26
	Steel Alloys [Structural A36 Stainless 304 Tool L2]	7.85 7.86 8.16	200 193 200	250 207 703	250 207 703	— — —	400 517 800	400 517 800	— — —	30 40 22	0.32 0.27 0.32	12 17 12
	Titanium Alloy [Ti-6Al-4V]	4.43	120	924	924	—	1,000	1,000	—	16	0.36	9.4
	Nonmetallic											
	Concrete [Low Strength High Strength]	2.38 2.38	22.1 29.0	— —	— —	12 38	— —	— —	— —	— —	0.15 0.15	11 11
	Plastic Reinforced [Kevlar 49 30% Glass]	1.45 1.45	131 72.4	— —	— —	— —	717 90	483 131	20.3 —	2.8 —	0.34 0.34	— —
	Wood Select Structural [Douglas Fir White Spruce Grade]	0.47 3.60	13.1 9.65	— —	— —	— —	2.1 <sup>c</sup> 2.5 <sup>c</sup>	26 <sup>d</sup> 36 <sup>d</sup>	6.2 <sup>d</sup> 6.7 <sup>d</sup>	— —	0.29 <sup>e</sup> 0.31 <sup>e</sup>	— —

<sup>a</sup> Specific values may vary for a particular material due to alloy or mineral composition, mechanical working of the specimen, or heat treatment. For a more exact value reference books for the material should be consulted.

<sup>b</sup> The yield and ultimate strengths for ductile materials can be assumed equal for both tension and compression.

<sup>c</sup> Measured perpendicular to the grain.

<sup>d</sup> Measured parallel to the grain.

<sup>e</sup> Deformation measured perpendicular to the grain when the load is applied along the grain.

Oppg. (a)  $K=4, S=5$  og  $R=3 \Rightarrow 2K=S+R \Rightarrow$  Statisk bestemt.

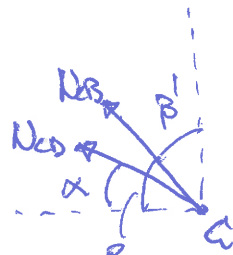
Reaksjoner:

$$\sum M_A = 0: C_y \cdot 2L - FL = 0 \Rightarrow C_y = \frac{F}{2} = \underline{2 \text{ kN}}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0: A_x = F = \underline{4 \text{ kN}}, \quad \sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow A_y = C_y$$

b) Ståvkrefter:

Knutepunkt C:



$$\alpha = 30^\circ, \quad \beta = 45^\circ \\ \beta = 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ$$

$$\sum F_x = 0: N_{CD} \cos \alpha + N_{CB} \cos \beta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow N_{CD} = -\frac{N_{CB} \cdot 2}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{3}} \quad \leftarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \cos \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0:$$

$$C_y + N_{CD} \sin \alpha + N_{CB} \sin \beta = 0$$

$$\text{m/ } C_y = F/2 \text{ og } N_{CD} = -\frac{N_{CB} \cdot 2}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{3}} \quad \wedge \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \sin \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

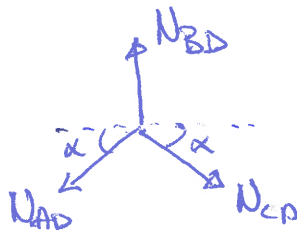
$$\Rightarrow \frac{F}{2} + N_{CB} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow N_{CB} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right) = -\frac{F}{2}$$

$$N_{CB} = \frac{-\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{3}-1} \cdot \frac{F}{2} = \underline{-6.7 \text{ kN}}$$

$$N_{CD} = -\frac{N_{CB} \cdot 2}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{F}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{3}-1} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{F}{\sqrt{3}-1} = \underline{5.46 \text{ kN}}$$

Kp. D:



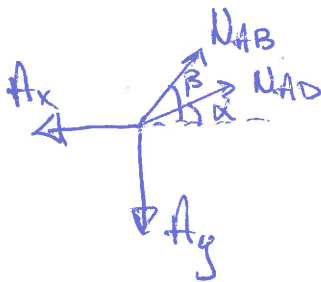
$$\sum F_x = 0: N_{AD} \cos \alpha = N_{CD} \cos \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow N_{AD} = N_{CD} = \frac{F}{\sqrt{3}-1} = \underline{5.46 \text{ kN}}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0:$$

$$N_{BD} = 2 \cdot N_{AD} \cdot \sin \alpha = N_{AD} = N_{CD} = \frac{F}{\sqrt{3}-1} = \underline{5.46 \text{ kN}}$$

Kp. A:



$$\sum F_y = 0: N_{AB} \sin \alpha + N_{AD} \sin \alpha = A_y = \frac{F}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{N_{AB}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{N_{AD}}{2} = \frac{F}{2}, \quad N_{AD} = \frac{F}{\sqrt{3}-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{N_{AB}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} (F - N_{AD}) = \frac{F}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-1} \right)$$

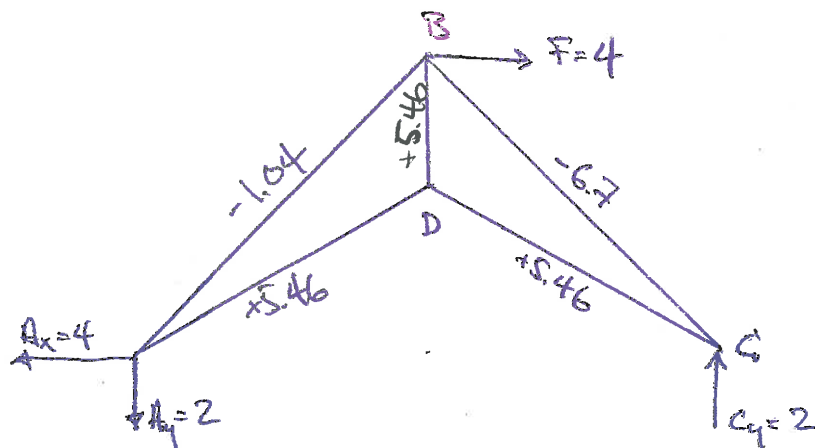
$$\Rightarrow N_{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} F \frac{\sqrt{3}-2}{\sqrt{3}-1} = -\frac{F}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}-1} = \underline{-1.04}$$

a) Für b) i Kp. D:

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N_{BD} = 2 N_{AD} \sin \alpha$$

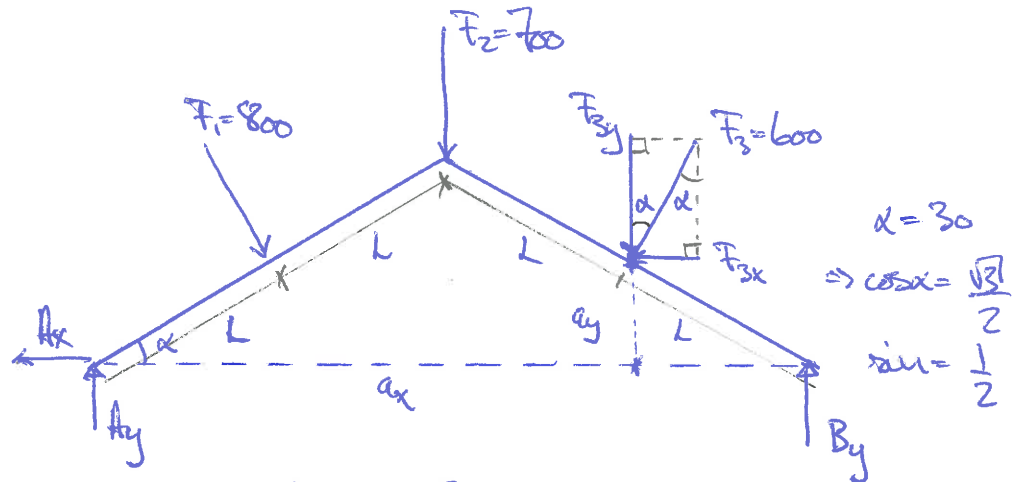
$$\text{w/ } \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{N_{BD} = 0}$$

des.  $N_{BD}$  blir ein nullstor når  $\alpha = 0$ .



Oppg. 2

a) Statisk bestemt? 3LH for bjelke = 3ukjente  $\Rightarrow$  OK!



Dekomponer  $F_3 = [F_{3x}, F_{3y}]$  m/ armene  $a_y$  og  $a_x$ :

$$a_x = 4L \cos \alpha - L \cos \alpha = 3L \cos \alpha, \quad a_y = L \sin \alpha$$

$$F_{3x} = F_3 \sin \alpha, \quad F_{3y} = F_3 \cos \alpha$$

$$\sum M_A = 0:$$

$$B_y \cdot 2 \cdot 2L \cos \alpha - F_2 \cdot 2L \cos \alpha - F_1 \cdot L - F_{3y} a_x + F_{3x} a_y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4B_y \cos \alpha - 2F_2 \cos \alpha - F_1 - 3F_3 \cos^2 \alpha + F_3 \sin^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow B_y = \frac{2F_2 \cos \alpha + F_1 + F_3(3 \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha)}{4 \cos \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{2F_2 \sqrt{3}/2 + F_1 + F_3(3 \cdot 3/4 - 1/4)}{4 \cdot \sqrt{3}/2}$$

$$B_y = \frac{F_1 + \sqrt{3}F_2 + 2F_3}{2\sqrt{3}} = \underline{927 \text{ kN}}$$

Oppg. 2

a) (forks).

$$\sum F_y = 0: A_y + B_y = F_1 \cos \alpha + F_2 + F_3 \cos \alpha$$

$$A_y = F_1 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + F_2 + F_3 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \underbrace{\left( \frac{F_1 + \sqrt{3}F_2 + 2F_3}{2\sqrt{3}} \right)}_{= B_y}$$

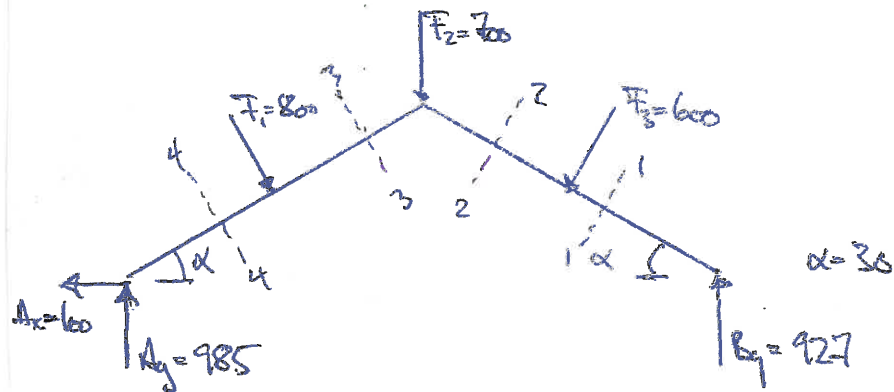
$$= \frac{3F_1 + 2\sqrt{3}F_2 + 5F_3 - F_1 - \sqrt{3}F_2 - 2F_3}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$A_y = \frac{2F_1 + \sqrt{3}F_2 + F_3}{2\sqrt{3}} = \underline{985 \text{ kN}}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0: A_x + F_3 \sin \alpha - F_1 \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$A_x = (F_1 - F_3) \sin \alpha = \frac{F_1 - F_3}{2} = \underline{600 \text{ kN}}$$

b)



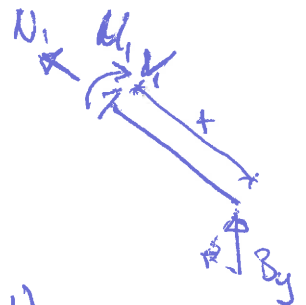
Snitt 1-1: ( $0 \leq x \leq L$ )

$$\sum F_x = 0: N_1 + B_y \sin \alpha = 0, \Rightarrow N_1 = -B_y/2$$

$$N_1 = \underline{-464 \text{ kN}}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: V_1 = -B_y \cos \alpha = -927 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \underline{-803 \text{ kN}}$$

$$\sum M_i = 0: M_1 = B_y \cos \alpha \cdot x = 803x \Rightarrow M_1(x=L) = 803$$





Oppg. 2 b) (forts.)

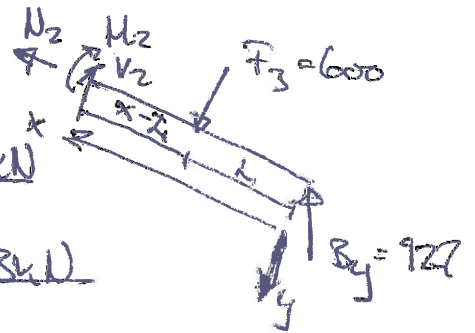
Snitt 2-2: ( $L \leq x \leq 2L$ )

$$\sum F_x = 0: N_2 = N_1 = -B_y \sin \alpha = \underline{-464 \text{ kN}}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: V_2 = F_3 - B_y \cos \alpha = \underline{-203 \text{ kN}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum M_2 = 0: M_2 &= B_y \cos \alpha \cdot x - F_3 (x - L) \\ &= (B_y \cos \alpha - F_3) x + F_3 \cdot L \Rightarrow M_2(x=L) = M_1(x=L) \\ &= 803 \text{ kNm OK.} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_2(x=2L) = \underline{1.006 \text{ MNm}}$$

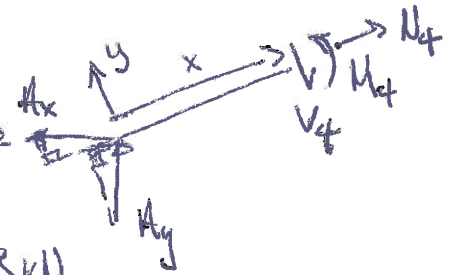


Snitt 4-4: ( $0 \leq x \leq L$ )

$$\sum F_x = 0: N_4 = A_x \cos \alpha - A_y \sin \alpha = \underline{-406}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: V_4 = A_y \cos \alpha + A_x \sin \alpha = \underline{903 \text{ kN}}$$

$$\sum M_4 = 0: M_4 = (A_y \cos \alpha + A_x \sin \alpha) x, \Rightarrow M_4(x=L) = 903 \text{ kNm}$$



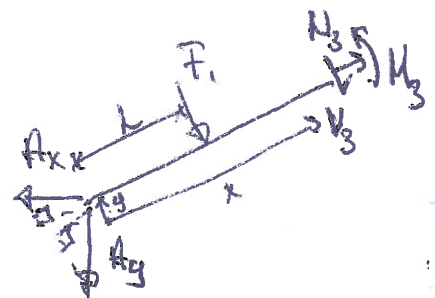
Snitt 3-3: ( $L \leq x \leq 2L$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \sum F_x = 0: N_3 &= N_4 = A_x \cos \alpha - A_y \sin \alpha \\ &= \underline{-406 \text{ kN}} \end{aligned}$$

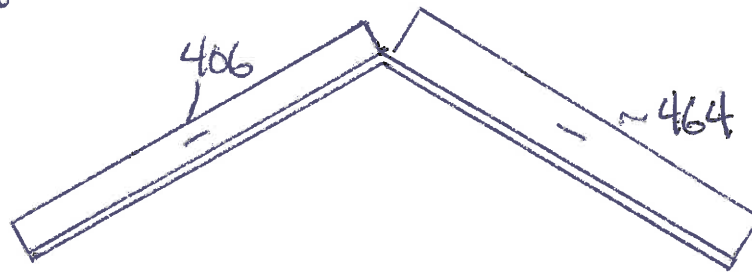
$$\sum F_y = 0: V_3 = A_x \sin \alpha + A_y \cos \alpha - F_1 = \underline{103 \text{ kN}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum M_3 = 0: M_3 &= (A_x \sin \alpha + A_y \cos \alpha) x - F_1 (x - L) \\ \Rightarrow M_3(x=L) &= M_4(x=L) = \underline{903 \text{ kNm}} \text{ OK!} \end{aligned}$$

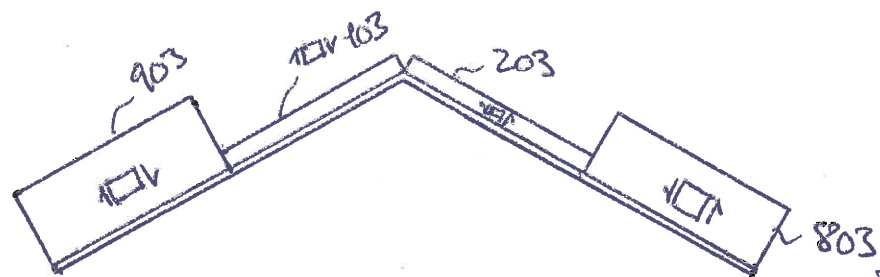
$$M_3(x=2L) = \underline{1.006 \text{ MNm}} = M_2(x=2L) \text{ OK!}$$



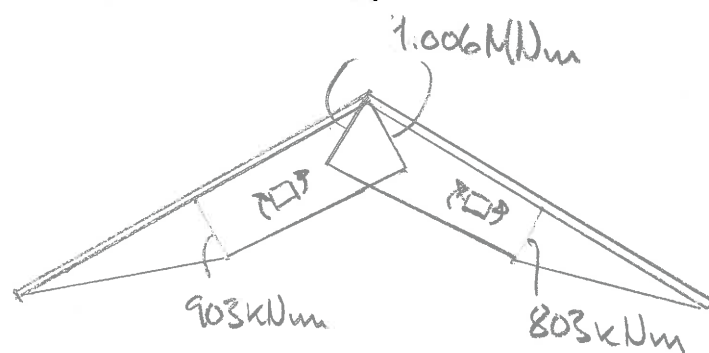
N-diagram



V-diagram



M-diagram



Oppg. 3

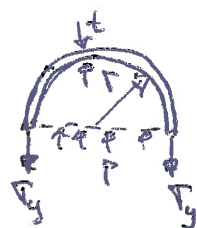
$$a) \quad \varepsilon_{45} = \frac{\varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon_x - \varepsilon_y}{2} \cos(2 \cdot 45^\circ) + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_{xy} \sin(2 \cdot 45^\circ) = \frac{\varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_{xy}$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma_{xy} = 2\varepsilon_{45} - \varepsilon_x - \varepsilon_y = \underline{5.1 \cdot 10^{-5}}$$

$$b) \quad \text{likevekt gir } T = \tau_{xy} 2\pi r^2 t \quad \wedge \quad \tau_{xy} = G \gamma_{xy}$$

$$\Rightarrow G = \frac{T}{2\pi \gamma_{xy} r^2 t} = 37.448 \text{ GPa}$$

c)



$$2\pi p L = 2\tau_y t L \Rightarrow \tau_y = p \frac{r_i}{t} = \underline{101 \text{ MPa}}$$

$$\pi r_i^2 p = 2\pi r t \sigma_x \Rightarrow \sigma_x = \frac{\sigma_\theta}{2} = p \frac{r_i}{2t} = \underline{50.5 \text{ MPa}}$$

d) Fra def. av skjærmodul og Hodres lov for planspenningsstilstand:

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \quad \wedge \quad \tau_y = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} (\varepsilon_y + \nu \varepsilon_x)$$

$$\Rightarrow E = 2G(1+\nu) \quad \wedge \quad \tau_y = \frac{2G(1+\nu)}{1-\nu^2} (\varepsilon_y + \nu \varepsilon_x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau_y = \frac{2G}{1-\nu} (\varepsilon_y + \nu \varepsilon_x) \Leftrightarrow 1-\nu^2 = (1+\nu)(1-\nu)$$

$$2G(\varepsilon_y + \nu \varepsilon_x) = \tau_y(1-\nu) \Rightarrow \nu(\tau_y + 2G\varepsilon_x) = \tau_y - 2G\varepsilon_y$$

$$\nu = \frac{\tau_y - 2G\varepsilon_y}{\tau_y + 2G\varepsilon_x} \quad \wedge \quad E = 2G(1+\nu) = 2G \frac{\tau_y + 2G\varepsilon_x + \tau_y - 2G\varepsilon_y}{\tau_y + 2G\varepsilon_x}$$

$$= 4G \frac{\tau_y - G(\varepsilon_y - \varepsilon_x)}{\tau_y + 2G\varepsilon_x}$$

$$\nu = 0.3494 \approx \underline{0.35}$$

$$E = 101.06 \text{ GPa} \approx \underline{101 \text{ GPa}}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Røypet er laget av kopper.