



ANTANO GUSTAIČIO AVIACIJOS INSTITUTAS

BAIGTINIŲ ELEMENTŲ METODO

Namų darbas

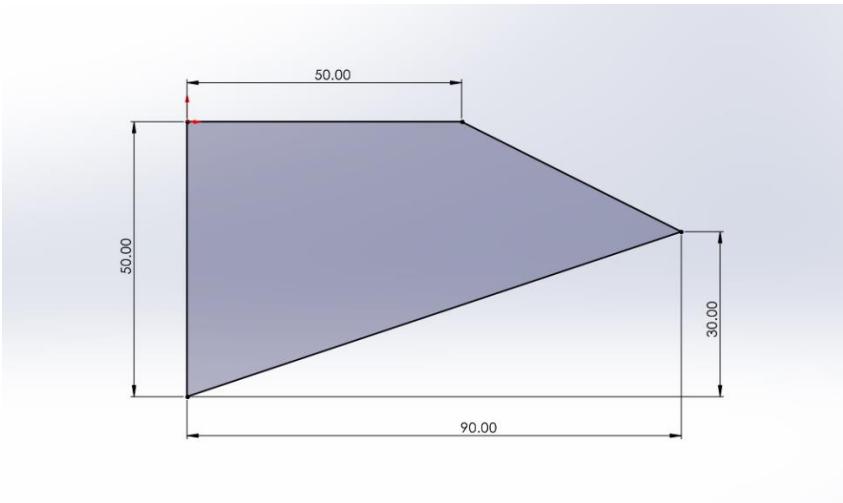
Darbą atliko:

Mantas Kazėnas AMf-23/1

Vytis Kilikauskas AMf-23/1

Tikrino: Dr. Giedrius Jočbalis

Vilnius 2025

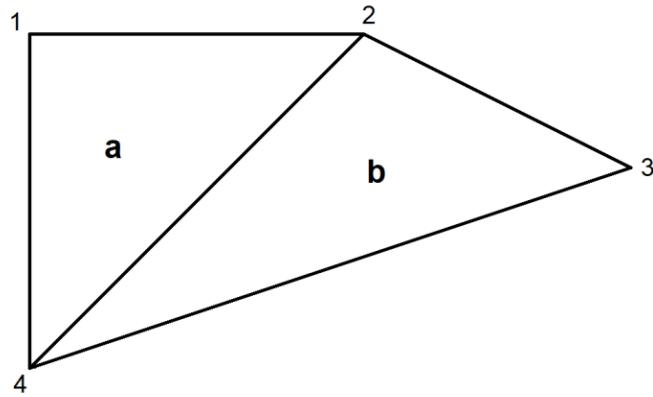


$t=6 \text{ mm} = 6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}$;
 $E=1 \cdot 10^9 \text{ Nm}^2$;
 $\nu=0.3$;
 $F = 1000 \text{ N}$;
 $h = 0.05 \text{ m}$;
 $l = 0.09 \text{ m}$;

Medžiagos standumo matrica:

$$[K'_k] = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \nu & 0 \\ \nu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-\nu}{2} \end{bmatrix} = 10^8 \begin{bmatrix} 10.989 & 3.2967 & 0 \\ 3.2967 & 10.989 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3.8462 \end{bmatrix} \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$$

Elementas a (Vytis Kilikauskas)



Mazgai:

$$1(0;0); 2(0,05;0); 4(0;-0,05).$$

Pagalbinės reikšmės:

$$a_1 = x_4 - x_2 = -0.05 \text{ m};$$

$$a_2 = x_1 - x_4 = 0 \text{ m};$$

$$a_3 = x_2 - x_1 = 0.05 \text{ m};$$

$$b_1 = y_2 - y_4 = 0.05 \text{ m};$$

$$b_2 = y_4 - y_1 = -0.05 \text{ m};$$

$$b_3 = y_1 - y_2 = 0 \text{ m}.$$

Elemento santykinio standumo matrica

$$\begin{aligned}[K_a^*] &= \frac{t}{4S} [K'_k] = \frac{6 \cdot 10^{-3}}{4 \cdot 0.00125} \cdot 10^{10} \begin{bmatrix} 10.989 & 3.2967 & 0 \\ 3.2967 & 10.989 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3.8462 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= 10^8 \begin{bmatrix} 13.187 & 3.956 & 0 \\ 3.956 & 13.187 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4.615 \end{bmatrix} \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^3}\end{aligned}$$

Elemento standumo matricos nariai:

$$[K_a] = \begin{bmatrix} k_a & k_c \\ k_c^T & k_b \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} k_{a,ij} = k_{11}^* \cdot b_i b_j + k_{33}^* \cdot a_i a_j + k_{13}^* (b_i a_j + b_j a_i), \\ k_{b,ij} = k_{33}^* \cdot b_i b_j + k_{22}^* \cdot a_i a_j + k_{23}^* (b_i a_j + b_j a_i), \\ k_{c,ij} = k_{13}^* \cdot b_i b_j + k_{23}^* \cdot a_i a_j + k_{12}^* \cdot b_i a_j + k_{33}^* \cdot b_j a_i \end{cases}$$

$$k_{a,11} = k_{11}^* \cdot b_1 b_1 + k_{33}^* \cdot a_1 a_1 + k_{13}^* (b_1 a_1 + b_1 a_1) = 4.4505 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{a,12} = k_{11}^* \cdot b_1 b_2 + k_{33}^* \cdot a_1 a_2 + k_{13}^* (b_1 a_2 + b_2 a_1) = -3.2967 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{a,13} = k_{11}^* \cdot b_1 b_3 + k_{33}^* \cdot a_1 a_3 + k_{13}^* (b_1 a_3 + b_3 a_1) = -1.1538 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{a,22} = k_{11}^* \cdot b_2 b_2 + k_{33}^* \cdot a_2 a_2 + k_{13}^* (b_2 a_2 + b_2 a_2) = 3.2967 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{a,23} = k_{11}^* \cdot b_2 b_3 + k_{33}^* \cdot a_2 a_3 + k_{13}^* (b_2 a_3 + b_3 a_2) = 0 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{a,33} = k_{11}^* \cdot b_3 b_3 + k_{33}^* \cdot a_3 a_3 + k_{13}^* (b_3 a_3 + b_3 a_3) = 1.1538 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{b,11} = k_{33}^* \cdot b_1 b_1 + k_{22}^* \cdot a_1 a_1 + k_{23}^* (b_1 a_1 + b_1 a_1) = 4.4478 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{b,12} = k_{33}^* \cdot b_1 b_2 + k_{22}^* \cdot a_1 a_2 + k_{23}^* (b_1 a_2 + b_2 a_1) = -1.1538 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{b,13} = k_{33}^* \cdot b_1 b_3 + k_{22}^* \cdot a_1 a_3 + k_{23}^* (b_1 a_3 + b_3 a_1) = -3.294 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{b,22} = k_{33}^* \cdot b_2 b_2 + k_{22}^* \cdot a_2 a_2 + k_{23}^* (b_2 a_2 + b_2 a_2) = 1.1538 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{b,23} = k_{33}^* \cdot b_2 b_3 + k_{22}^* \cdot a_2 a_3 + k_{23}^* (b_2 a_3 + b_3 a_2) = 0 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{b,33} = k_{33}^* \cdot b_3 b_3 + k_{22}^* \cdot a_3 a_3 + k_{23}^* (b_3 a_3 + b_3 a_3) = 3.294 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{c,11} = k_{13}^* \cdot b_1 b_1 + k_{23}^* \cdot a_1 a_1 + k_{12}^* \cdot b_1 a_1 + k_{33}^* \cdot b_1 a_1 = -2.1429 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{c,12} = k_{13}^* \cdot b_1 b_2 + k_{23}^* \cdot a_1 a_2 + k_{12}^* \cdot b_1 a_2 + k_{33}^* \cdot b_2 a_1 = 1.1538 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{c,13} = k_{13}^* \cdot b_1 b_3 + k_{23}^* \cdot a_1 a_3 + k_{12}^* \cdot b_1 a_3 + k_{33}^* \cdot b_3 a_1 = 0.989 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{c,21} = k_{13}^* \cdot b_2 b_1 + k_{23}^* \cdot a_2 a_1 + k_{12}^* \cdot b_2 a_1 + k_{33}^* \cdot b_1 a_2 = 0.989 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{c,22} = k_{13}^* \cdot b_2 b_2 + k_{23}^* \cdot a_2 a_2 + k_{12}^* \cdot b_2 a_2 + k_{33}^* \cdot b_2 a_2 = 0 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{c,23} = k_{13}^* \cdot b_2 b_3 + k_{23}^* \cdot a_2 a_3 + k_{12}^* \cdot b_2 a_3 + k_{33}^* \cdot b_3 a_2 = -0.989 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{c,31} = k_{13}^* \cdot b_3 b_1 + k_{23}^* \cdot a_3 a_1 + k_{12}^* \cdot b_3 a_1 + k_{33}^* \cdot b_1 a_3 = 1.538 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{c,32} = k_{13}^* \cdot b_3 b_2 + k_{23}^* \cdot a_3 a_2 + k_{12}^* \cdot b_3 a_2 + k_{33}^* \cdot b_2 a_3 = -1.538 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{c,33} = k_{13}^* \cdot b_3 b_3 + k_{23}^* \cdot a_3 a_3 + k_{12}^* \cdot b_3 a_3 + k_{33}^* \cdot b_3 a_3 = 0 \text{ N/m}.$$

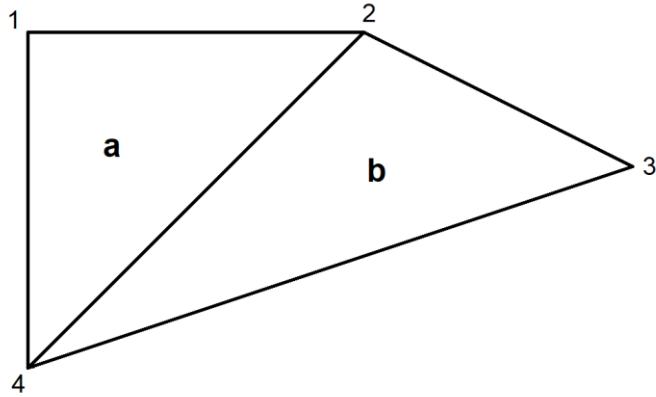
Elemento standumo matrica:

	1x	2x	5x	1y	2y	5y
1x	4.4505	-3.2967	-1.1538	-2.1429	1.1538	0.9890
2x	-3.2967	3.2967	0	0.9890	0	-0.9890
5x	-1.1538	0	1.1538	1.1538	-1.1538	0
1y	-2.1429	0.9890	1.1538	4.4478	-1.1538	-3.2940
2y	1.1538	0	-1.1538	-1.1538	1.1538	0
5y	0.9890	-0.9890	0	-3.2940	0	3.2940

Elemento standumo matrica sistemoje: (iterpiamas standumas 3 ir 4 mazgams)

	1x	2x	3x	4x	1y	2y	3y	4y
1x	4.4505	-3.2967	0	-1.1538	-2.1429	1.1538	0	0.9890
2x	-3.2967	3.2967	0	0	0.9890	0	0	-0.9890
3x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4x	-1.1538	0	0	1.1538	1.1538	-1.1538	0	0
1y	-2.1429	0.9890	0	1.1538	4.4478	-1.1538	0	-3.2940
2y	1.1538	0	0	-1.1538	-1.1538	1.1538	0	0
3y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4y	0.9890	-0.9890	0	0	-3.2940	0	0	3.2940

Elementas b (Mantas Kazėnas)



Mazgai:

$$2(0.05; 0); 3(0.09; -0.02); 4(0; -0.05)$$

Pagalbinės reikšmės:

$$a_2 = x_4 - x_3 = -0.09 \text{ m}; \quad a_3 = x_2 - x_4 = 0.05 \text{ m}; \quad a_4 = x_3 - x_2 = 0.04 \text{ m};$$

$$b_2 = y_3 - y_4 = 0.03 \text{ m}; \quad b_3 = y_4 - y_2 = -0.05 \text{ m}; \quad b_4 = y_2 - y_3 = 0.02 \text{ m}.$$

Elemento santykinio standumo matrica

$$[K_b^*] = \frac{t}{4S} [K'_k] = 10^8 \begin{bmatrix} 10.989 & 3.2967 & 0 \\ 3.2967 & 10.989 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3.8462 \end{bmatrix} \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^3}$$

Elemento standumo matricos nariai:

$$[K_b] = \begin{bmatrix} k_a & k_c \\ k_c^T & k_b \end{bmatrix} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k_{a,ij} = k_{11}^* \cdot b_i b_j + k_{33}^* \cdot a_i a_j + k_{13}^* (b_i a_j + b_j a_i), \\ k_{b,ij} = k_{33}^* \cdot b_i b_j + k_{22}^* \cdot a_i a_j + k_{23}^* (b_i a_j + b_j a_i), \\ k_{c,ij} = k_{13}^* \cdot b_i b_j + k_{23}^* \cdot a_i a_j + k_{12}^* \cdot b_i a_j + k_{33}^* \cdot b_j a_i \end{array} \right.$$

$$k_{a,11} = k_{11}^* \cdot b_2 b_2 + k_{33}^* \cdot a_2 a_2 + k_{13}^* (b_2 a_2 + b_2 a_2) = 41044 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{a,12} = k_{11}^* \cdot b_2 b_3 + k_{33}^* \cdot a_2 a_3 + k_{13}^* (b_2 a_3 + b_3 a_2) = -3.3791 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{a,13} = k_{11}^* \cdot b_2 b_4 + k_{33}^* \cdot a_2 a_4 + k_{13}^* (b_2 a_4 + b_4 a_2) = -0.7253 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{a,22} = k_{11}^* \cdot b_3 b_3 + k_{33}^* \cdot a_3 a_3 + k_{13}^* (b_3 a_3 + b_3 a_3) = 3.7088 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{a,23} = k_{11}^* \cdot b_3 b_4 + k_{33}^* \cdot a_3 a_4 + k_{13}^* (b_3 a_4 + b_4 a_3) = -0.3297 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{a,33} = k_{11}^* \cdot b_4 b_4 + k_{33}^* \cdot a_4 a_4 + k_{13}^* (b_4 a_4 + b_4 a_4) = 1.0549 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{b,11} = k_{33}^* \cdot b_2 b_2 + k_{22}^* \cdot a_2 a_2 + k_{23}^* (b_2 a_2 + b_2 a_2) = 9.24 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$k_{b,12} = k_{33}^* \cdot b_2 b_3 + k_{22}^* \cdot a_2 a_3 + k_{23}^* (b_2 a_3 + b_3 a_2) = -5.5179 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
k_{b,13} &= k_{33}^* \cdot b_2 b_4 + k_{22}^* \cdot a_2 a_4 + k_{23}^* (b_2 a_4 + b_4 a_2) = -3.722 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m}, \\
k_{b,22} &= k_{33}^* \cdot b_3 b_3 + k_{22}^* \cdot a_3 a_3 + k_{23}^* (b_3 a_3 + b_3 a_3) = 3.7065 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m}, \\
k_{b,23} &= k_{33}^* \cdot b_3 b_4 + k_{22}^* \cdot a_3 a_4 + k_{23}^* (b_3 a_4 + b_4 a_3) = 1.8114 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m}, \\
k_{b,33} &= k_{33}^* \cdot b_4 b_4 + k_{22}^* \cdot a_4 a_4 + k_{23}^* (b_4 a_4 + b_4 a_4) = 1.9106 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m}, \\
k_{c,11} &= k_{13}^* \cdot b_2 b_2 + k_{23}^* \cdot a_2 a_2 + k_{12}^* \cdot b_2 a_2 + k_{33}^* \cdot b_2 a_2 = -1.9286 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m}, \\
k_{c,12} &= k_{13}^* \cdot b_2 b_3 + k_{23}^* \cdot a_2 a_3 + k_{12}^* \cdot b_2 a_3 + k_{33}^* \cdot b_3 a_2 = 2.2253 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m}, \\
k_{c,13} &= k_{13}^* \cdot b_2 b_4 + k_{23}^* \cdot a_2 a_4 + k_{12}^* \cdot b_3 a_4 + k_{33}^* \cdot b_4 a_2 = -0.2967 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m}, \\
k_{c,21} &= k_{13}^* \cdot b_3 b_2 + k_{23}^* \cdot a_3 a_2 + k_{12}^* \cdot b_3 a_2 + k_{33}^* \cdot b_2 a_3 = 2.0604 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m}, \\
k_{c,22} &= k_{13}^* \cdot b_3 b_3 + k_{23}^* \cdot a_3 a_3 + k_{12}^* \cdot b_3 a_3 + k_{33}^* \cdot b_3 a_3 = -1.7857 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m}, \\
k_{c,23} &= k_{13}^* \cdot b_3 b_4 + k_{23}^* \cdot a_3 a_4 + k_{12}^* \cdot b_3 a_4 + k_{33}^* \cdot b_4 a_3 = -0.2747 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m}, \\
k_{c,31} &= k_{13}^* \cdot b_4 b_2 + k_{23}^* \cdot a_4 a_2 + k_{12}^* \cdot b_4 a_2 + k_{33}^* \cdot b_2 a_4 = -0.1319 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m}, \\
k_{c,32} &= k_{13}^* \cdot b_4 b_3 + k_{23}^* \cdot a_4 a_3 + k_{12}^* \cdot b_4 a_3 + k_{33}^* \cdot b_3 a_4 = -0.4396 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m}, \\
k_{c,33} &= k_{13}^* \cdot b_4 b_4 + k_{23}^* \cdot a_4 a_4 + k_{12}^* \cdot b_4 a_4 + k_{33}^* \cdot b_4 a_4 = 0.5714 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m}.
\end{aligned}$$

Elemento standumo matrica:

$$[K_b] = 10^6 \begin{bmatrix} 4.1044 & -3.3791 & -0.7253 & -1.9286 & 2.2253 & -0.2967 \\ -3.3791 & 3.7088 & -0.3297 & 2.0604 & -1.7857 & -0.2747 \\ -0.7253 & -0.3297 & 1.0549 & -0.1319 & -0.4396 & 0.5714 \\ -1.9286 & 2.0604 & -0.1319 & 9.2400 & -5.5179 & -3.7220 \\ 2.2253 & -1.7857 & -0.4396 & -5.5179 & 3.7065 & 1.8114 \\ -0.2967 & -0.2747 & 0.5714 & -3.7220 & 1.8114 & 1.9106 \end{bmatrix}$$

Elemento standumo matrica sistemoje: (iterpiamas standumas 1 ir 4 mazgams)

$$[K_b] = 10^6 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4.1044 & -3.3791 & -0.7253 & 0 & -1.9286 & 2.2253 & - \\ 0 & -3.3791 & 3.7088 & -0.3297 & 0 & 2.0604 & -1.7857 & - \\ 0 & -0.7253 & -0.3297 & 1.0549 & 0 & -0.1319 & -0.4396 & 0.5714 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1.9286 & 2.0604 & -0.1319 & 0 & 9.2400 & -5.5179 & - \\ 0 & 2.2253 & -1.7857 & -0.4396 & 0 & -5.5179 & 3.7065 & 1.8114 \\ 0 & -0.2967 & -0.2747 & 0.5714 & 0 & -3.7220 & 1.8114 & 1.9106 \end{bmatrix}$$

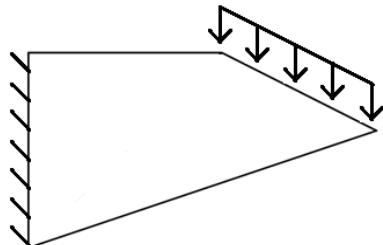
Plokštelės standumo matrica

$$[K_k] = [K_a] + [K_b]$$

$$[K_k] = 10^6 \begin{bmatrix} 4.4505 & -3.2967 & 0 & -1.1538 & -2.1429 & 1.1538 & 0 & 0.9890 \\ -3.2967 & 7.4011 & -3.3791 & -0.7253 & 0.9890 & -1.9286 & 2.2253 & -1.2857 \\ 0 & -3.3791 & 3.7088 & -0.3297 & 0 & 2.0604 & -1.7857 & -0.2747 \\ -1.1538 & -0.7253 & -0.3297 & 2.2088 & 1.1538 & -1.2857 & -0.4396 & 0.5714 \\ -2.1429 & 0.9890 & 0 & 1.1538 & 4.4478 & -1.1538 & 0 & -3.2940 \\ 1.1538 & -1.9286 & 2.0604 & -1.2857 & -1.1538 & 10.393 & -5.5179 & -3.7220 \\ & & & & & 8 & & \\ 0 & 2.2253 & -1.7857 & -0.4396 & 0 & -5.5179 & 3.7065 & 1.8114 \\ 0.9890 & -1.2857 & -0.2747 & 0.5714 & -3.2940 & -3.7220 & 1.8114 & 5.2046 \end{bmatrix}$$

Apkrovos atvejis a (Vytis Kilikauskas)

$$[K_k] = 10^6 \begin{bmatrix} 4.4505 & -3.2967 & 0 & -1.1538 & -2.1429 & 1.1538 & 0 & 0.9890 \\ -3.2967 & 7.4011 & -3.3791 & -0.7253 & 0.9890 & -1.9286 & 2.2253 & -1.2857 \\ 0 & -3.3791 & 3.7088 & -0.3297 & 0 & 2.0604 & -1.7857 & -0.2747 \\ -1.1538 & -0.7253 & -0.3297 & 2.2088 & 1.1538 & -1.2857 & -0.4396 & 0.5714 \\ -2.1429 & 0.9890 & 0 & 1.1538 & 4.4478 & -1.1538 & 0 & -3.2940 \\ 1.1538 & -1.9286 & 2.0604 & -1.2857 & -1.1538 & 10.393 & -5.5179 & -3.7220 \\ & & & & & 8 & & \\ 0 & 2.2253 & -1.7857 & -0.4396 & 0 & -5.5179 & 3.7065 & 1.8114 \\ 0.9890 & -1.2857 & -0.2747 & 0.5714 & -3.2940 & -3.7220 & 1.8114 & 5.2046 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\{F\} = \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ F/2 \\ F/2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ -500 \\ -500 \end{Bmatrix} (\mathbf{N}); \{U\} = \begin{Bmatrix} u_{2x} \\ u_{3x} \\ u_{3y} \\ u_{3y} \end{Bmatrix}$$

Plokštelės standumo matrica atmetus įtvirtintus mazgus (išbraukiamos eilutės ir stulpeliai priklausantys įtvirtintiems mazgams):

$$[K_k] = 10^6 \text{ (Nm)} \begin{bmatrix} 7.4011 & -3.3791 & -1.9286 & 2.2253 \\ -3.3791 & 3.7088 & 2.0604 & -1.7857 \\ -1.9286 & 2.0604 & 10.393 & -5.5179 \\ & & 8 & \\ 2.2253 & -1.7857 & -5.5179 & 3.7065 \end{bmatrix}$$

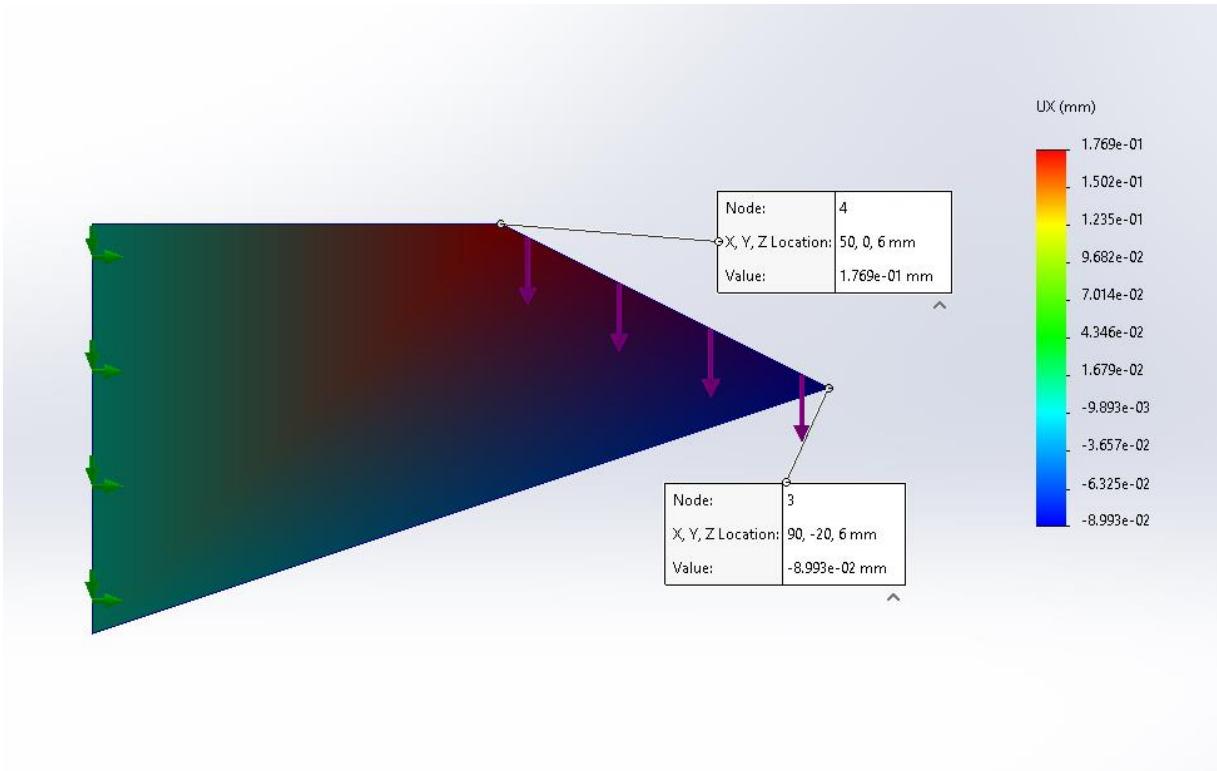
Atvirkštinė matrica (randama naudojant internetinį inverse matrix calculator)

$$[K_k] = 10^{-4} \text{ (1/Nm)} \begin{bmatrix} 0.2630 & 0.1888 & -0.1152 & -0.2385 \\ 0.1888 & 0.5081 & 0.0195 & 0.1604 \\ -0.1152 & 0.0195 & 0.5374 & 0.8786 \\ -0.2385 & 0.1604 & 0.8786 & 1.7982 \end{bmatrix}$$

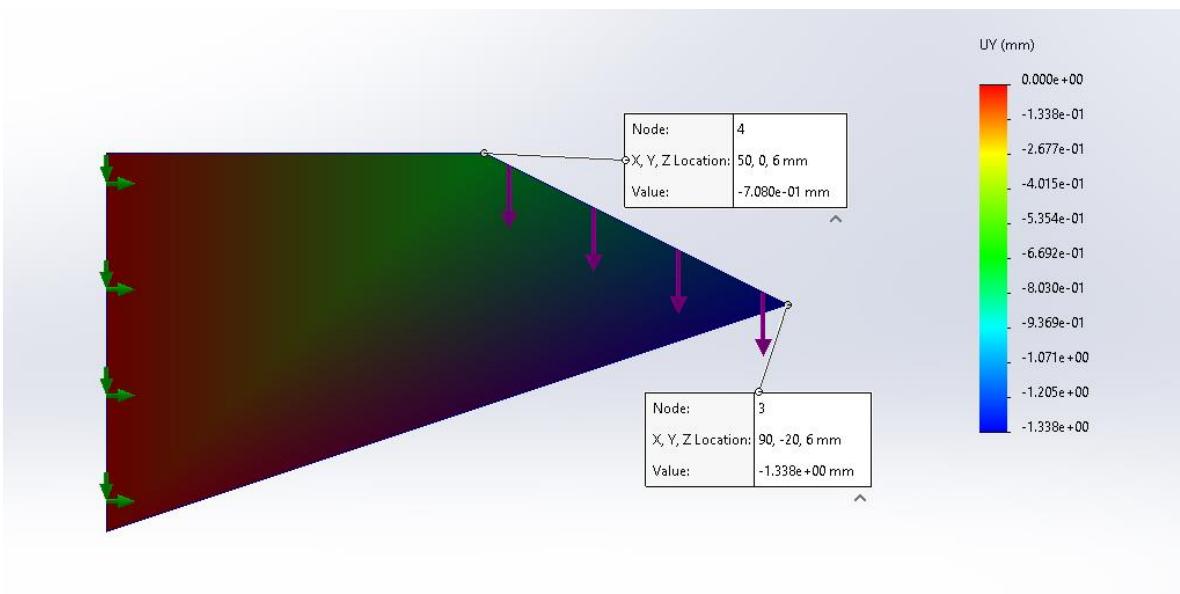
$$\{\boldsymbol{U}\} = [\boldsymbol{K}]^{-1} \{\boldsymbol{F}\}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{2x} \\ u_{3x} \\ u_{2y} \\ u_{3y} \end{bmatrix} = 10^{-4} \begin{bmatrix} 0.2630 & 0.1888 & -0.1152 & -0.2385 \\ 0.1888 & 0.5081 & 0.0195 & 0.1604 \\ -0.1152 & 0.0195 & 0.5374 & 0.8786 \\ -0.2385 & 0.1604 & 0.8786 & 1.7982 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 500 \\ 500 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.17686 \\ -0.089948 \\ -0.70801 \\ -1.3384 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} 10^{-3} \text{ m} \\ \text{mm} \end{array}$$

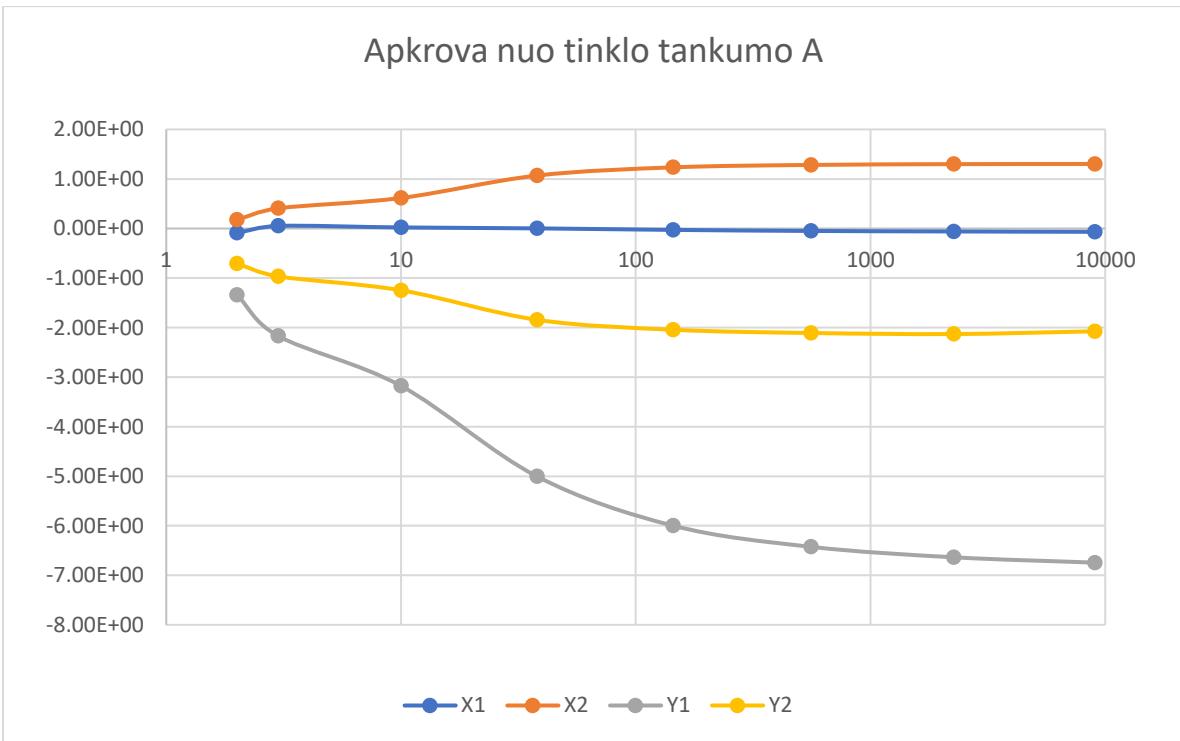
Palyginimas su solidworks rezultatais



pav. 1 "Solidworks" U_x rezultatai



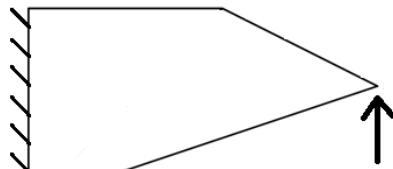
pav. 2 "Solidworks" U_y rezultatai



Apkrovos atvejis b (Studentas B)

$$[K_k] = 10^6 \begin{bmatrix} 4.4505 & -3.2967 & 0 & -1.1538 & -2.1429 & 1.1538 & 0 & 0.9890 \\ -3.2967 & 7.4011 & -3.3791 & -0.7253 & 0.9890 & -1.9286 & 2.2253 & -1.2857 \\ 0 & -3.3791 & 3.7088 & -0.3297 & 0 & 2.0604 & -1.7857 & -0.2747 \\ -1.1538 & -0.7253 & -0.3297 & 2.2088 & 1.1538 & -1.2857 & -0.4396 & 0.5714 \\ -2.1429 & 0.9890 & 0 & 1.1538 & 4.4478 & -1.1538 & 0 & -3.2940 \end{bmatrix}$$

	1.1538	-1.9286	2.0604	-1.2857	-1.1538	10.393	-5.5179	-3.7220	
	0	2.2253	-1.7857	-0.4396	0	-5.5179	3.7065	1.8114	
	0.9890	-1.2857	-0.2747	0.5714	-3.2940	-3.7220	1.8114	5.2046	



$$\{F\} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ F \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ 1000 \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{N}); \{U\} = \begin{pmatrix} u_{3x} \\ u_{4x} \\ u_{3y} \\ u_{4y} \end{pmatrix}$$

Plokštelės standumo matrica atmetus įtvirtintus mazgus (išbraukiamos eilutės ir stulpeliai priklausantys įtvirtintiems mazgams):

$$[K_k] = 10^6 \text{ (Nm)} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 7.4011 & -3.3791 & -1.9286 & 2.2253 \\ -3.3791 & 3.7088 & 2.0604 & -1.7857 \\ -1.9286 & 2.0604 & 10.393 & -5.5179 \\ & & 8 & \\ 2.2253 & -1.7857 & -5.5179 & 3.7065 \end{bmatrix}$$

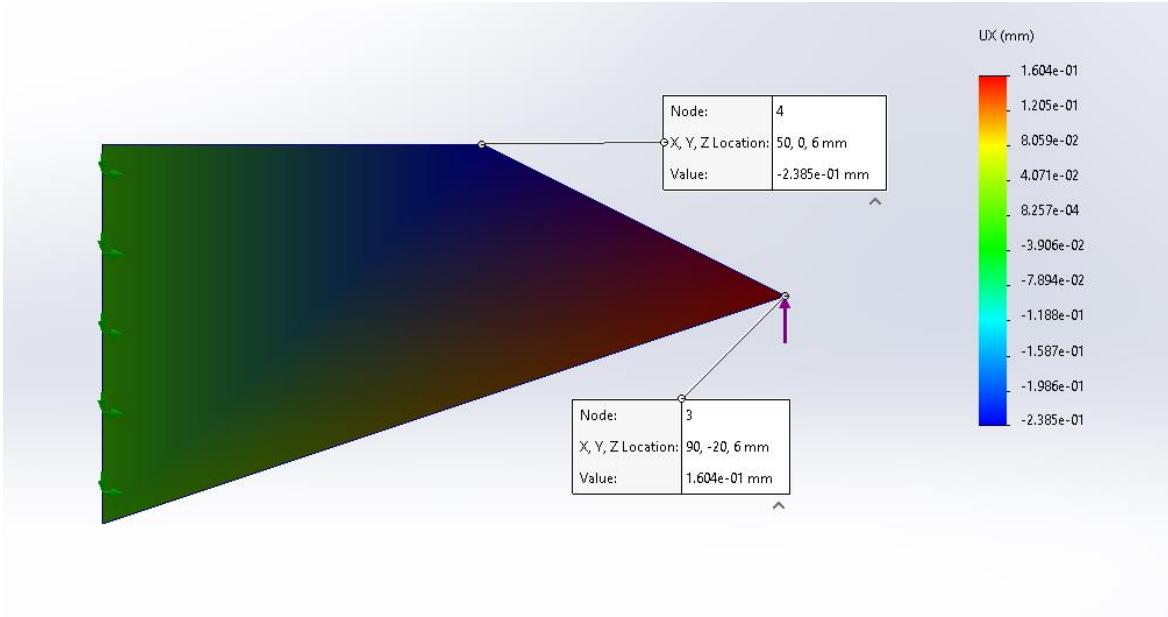
Atvirkštinė matrica (randama naudojant internetinį inverse matrix calculator)

$$[K_k] = 10^{-4} (1/\text{Nm}) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0.2630 & 0.1888 & -0.1152 & -0.2385 \\ 0.1888 & 0.5081 & 0.0195 & 0.1604 \\ -0.1152 & 0.0195 & 0.5374 & 0.8786 \\ -0.2385 & 0.1604 & 0.8786 & 1.7982 \end{bmatrix}$$

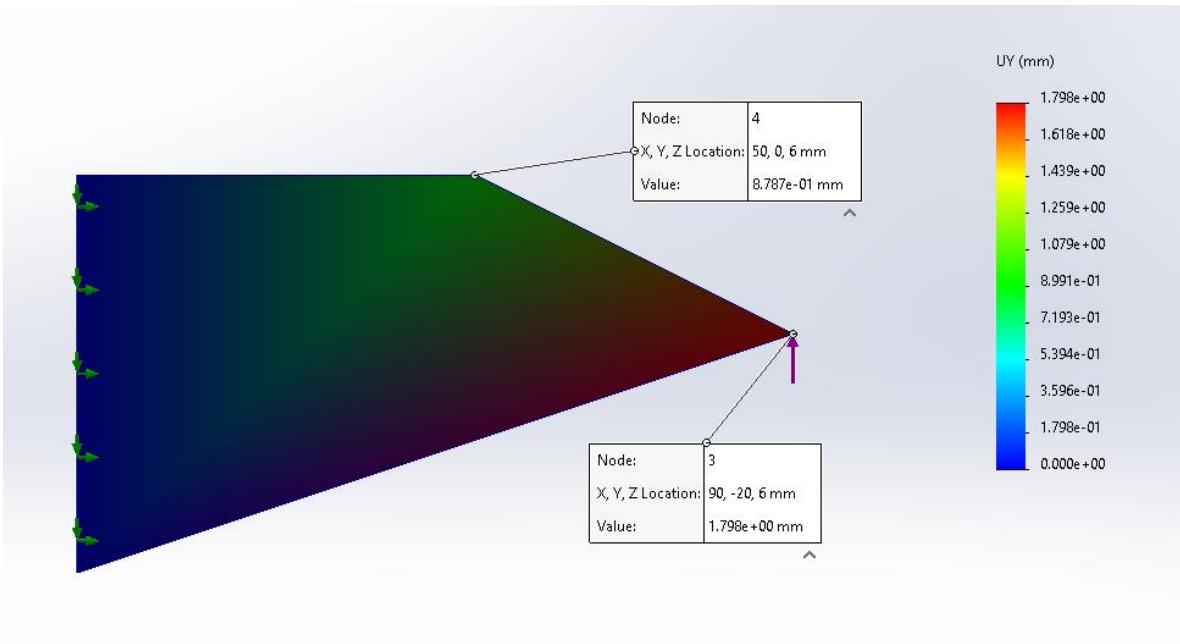
$$\{U\} = [K]^{-1}\{F\}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{3x} \\ u_{4x} \\ u_{3y} \\ u_{4y} \end{bmatrix} = 10^{-4} \begin{bmatrix} 0.2630 & 0.1888 & -0.1152 & -0.2385 \\ 0.1888 & 0.5081 & 0.0195 & 0.1604 \\ -0.1152 & 0.0195 & 0.5374 & 0.8786 \\ -0.2385 & 0.1604 & 0.8786 & 1.7982 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1000 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.23849 \\ 0.16042 \\ 0.87861 \\ 1.7982 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} 10^{-3} \text{m} \\ \text{mm} \end{array}$$

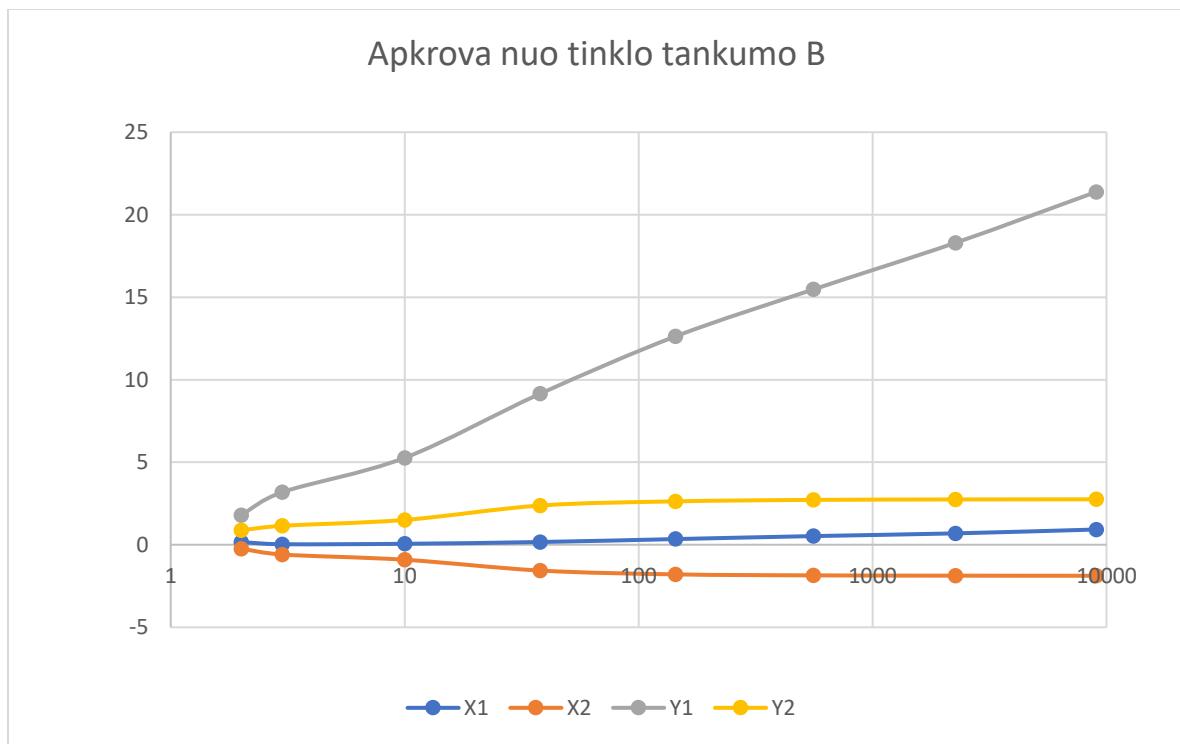
Palyginimas su solidworks rezultatais



pav. 3 "Solidworks" U_x rezultatai



pav. 4 "Solidworks" U_y rezultatai



Išvados:

Rezultatai paskaičiuoti rankiniu būdų yra praktiškai vienodi lyginant su gautais skaičiuojant „Solidworks“ programą, nes abu skaičiavimai buvo atliliki baigtinių elementų metodu. Didinant elementų kiekį poslinkiai tapo tikslesni, tačiau su mažėjančia graža, tai reiškia kad tankinti tinklį apsimoka tik tam tikrą kiekį. Lyginant su strypo poslinkių skaičiavimu, nes strypo poslinkių skaičiavimas laiko visą plokštelę sudarytą iš dviejų elementų, kai programa gali jų sudaryti vis daugiau.

Apkrovos atvejis a (Vytis Kilikauskas)

Apkrovos atveju a gauti poslinkiai rankiniai skaičiavimais labai gerai sutapo su „SolidWorks“ programos rezultatais. Didžiausi poslinkiai užfiksuoti laisvame trikampės plokštelės kampe, o įtvirtinimo zonoje poslinkiai lygūs nuliui, kaip ir tikėtasi pagal ribines sąlygas. Tai patvirtina, kad sudaryta standumo matrica ir taikyta sprendimo metodika yra teisinga. Optimaliausias elementų kiekis šiai apkrovai buvo apie 150.

Apkrovos atvejis b (Mantas Kazėnas)

Apkrovos atveju b taikyta koncentruota jėga trikampės plokštelės gale lėmė didžiausius poslinkius. Gautos reikšmės rankiniu BEM skaičiavimui sutampa su „SolidWorks“ analize tiek pagal poslinkių dydžius, tiek pagal jų kryptį. Tai patvirtina teisingą pasirinktos medžiagos modelį ir ribinių sąlygų apibrėžimą. Sunku nusakyti optimaliausią elementų kiekį, dėl Y1 vos ne linijinio kitimo, tačiau jis prasideda nuo maždaug 50 elementų.

Bendros išvados

Rankiniu būdu atlikti skaičiavimai beveik sutapo su „SolidWorks“ rezultatais, kartais jie buvo net tikslesni skaitinėmis reikšmėmis po nulio. Didinant elementų tankį „Solidworks“ programoje poslinkių rezultatų tikslumas didėjo, tačiau mažėjančia grąža, todėl tankinti tinklą apsimoka neperdaug. Gauti rezultatai logiškai pasiskirstė konstrukcijoj, tai yra, didžiausi poslinkiai stebėti laisvajame gale, o pritvirtintuose taškuose poslinkių nebuvvo „SolidWorks“ programoje. Iš elementų tankinimo tyrimo pastebėjome kad optimaliausia naudoti apie 150 elementų būtent šiam tyrimui.