

Einspannung links/rechts	Eigenwertgleichung	Eigenfunktion $(\cosh kx, \sinh kx, \cos kx, \sin kx)$ c	Eigenwerte $k_n L, n = 1(1)\infty$	Biegung	Torsion/ Längsschwingg.
frei/frei	$1 - (\cosh kL)(\cos kL) = 0$	$\mathbf{c} = [1 \ -\gamma \ 1 \ -\gamma]^T$	$\left. \begin{aligned} 4,73004 \\ 7,85320 \\ k_n L = 10,9956 \approx (2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2} \\ 14,1372 \\ 17,2788 \end{aligned} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{aligned} & k_n L = n\pi \\ & 1,87510 \\ & 4,69409 \\ & k_n L = 7,85476 \approx (2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2} \\ & 10,995 \\ & 3,92660 \\ & 7,06858 \\ & k_n L = 10,2102 \approx (4n+1)\frac{\pi}{4} \\ & 13,3518 \\ & 16,4934 \end{aligned} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{aligned} & k_n L = n\pi \\ & k_n L = (2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2} \\ & k_n L = n\pi \end{aligned} \right\}$
eingesp./eingesp.	$1 - (\cosh kL)(\cos kL) = 0$	$\mathbf{c} = [1 \ -\gamma \ 1 \ -\gamma]^T$			
gelenkig/gelenkig	$\sin kL = 0$	$\mathbf{c} = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \gamma]^T$	$\gamma = \sqrt{2}$	$k_n L = n\pi$	$k_n L = n\pi$
eingesp./frei	$1 + (\cosh kL)(\cos kL) = 0$	$\mathbf{c} = [1 \ -\gamma \ -1 \ \gamma]^T$	$\gamma = \frac{\sinh kL - \cos kL}{\cosh kL + \cos kL}$	$k_n L = n\pi$	$k_n L = n\pi$
eingesp./gelenkig	$\tan kL - \tanh kL = 0$	$\mathbf{c} = [1 \ -\gamma \ -1 \ \gamma]^T$	$\gamma = \cot kL$	$k_n L = n\pi$	$k_n L = n\pi$
frei/gelenkig	$\tan kL - \tanh kL = 0$	$\mathbf{c} = [1 \ -\gamma \ 1 \ -\gamma]^T$	$\gamma = \cot kL$	$k_n L = n\pi$	$k_n L = n\pi$
frei/frei	$\sin kL = 0$	$\mathbf{c} = [0 \ 0 \ \gamma \ 0]^T$	$\gamma = \sqrt{2}$	$k_n L = n\pi$	$k_n L = n\pi$
eingesp./frei	$\cos kL = 0$	$\mathbf{c} = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \gamma]^T$	$\gamma = \sqrt{2}$	$k_n L = n\pi$	$k_n L = n\pi$
eingesp./eingesp.	$\sin kL = 0$	$\mathbf{c} = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \gamma]^T$	$\gamma = \sqrt{2}$	$k_n L = n\pi$	$k_n L = n\pi$
Eigenfrequenzen: Biegung $\nu_n = \sqrt{\frac{EI}{\rho A}} k_n^2$; Torsion $\nu_n = \sqrt{\frac{GI_T}{\rho I_x}} k_n$; Längsdehnung $\nu_n = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}} k_n$					

Tabelle 9: Lösungen der klassischen Balkenschwingungstheorie