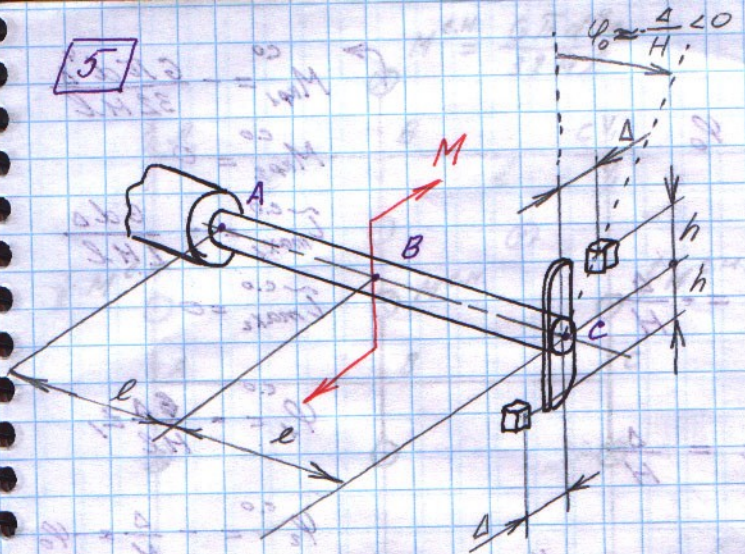


5



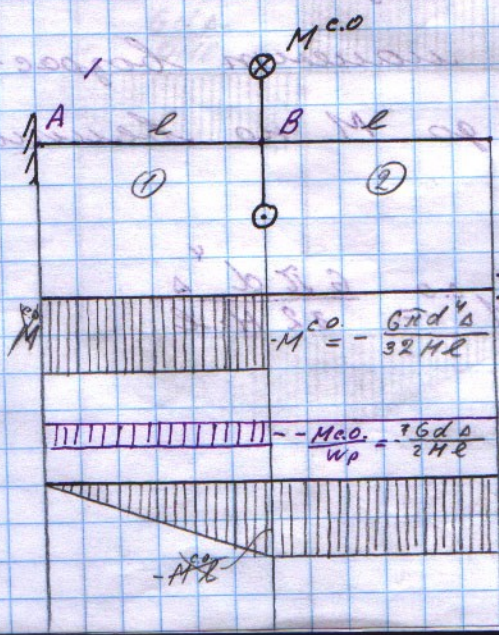
Дано:

$$\tau_{T1}, \varphi_{T1}, M = \frac{6\pi d^4 \Delta}{16 H l}$$

Найти:  $d = ?$

Решение

1) Ригель ещё не коснулся упоров. Задача статически определяемая. Упоры ригель коснётся, когда величина крутящего момента достигнет



та достигнет величины  $M^{c.o.}$

$$M_{кр1}^{c.o.} = -M^{c.o.}, \quad M_{кр2}^{c.o.} = 0$$

$$\tau_{max}^{c.o.} = \frac{M^{c.o.}}{W_T} = \frac{15 \cdot M^{c.o.}}{\pi d^3}, \quad \varphi_{max}^{c.o.} = \frac{M^{c.o.} l}{G J_p}$$

$$-M^{c.o.} l = \frac{516 \pi d^4 \Delta}{632 H \pi d^4} = \varphi_0$$

$$\varphi_1^{c.o.} = \frac{M^{c.o.} l}{G J_p}$$

$$\varphi_2^{c.o.} = \frac{M^{c.o.} l}{G J_p}$$

$$\varphi_c = \varphi_0$$

$$\frac{-M^{c.o.} l}{G J_p} = -\frac{\Delta}{H}$$

$$\frac{32 M^{c.o.} l}{G \cdot \pi d^4} = \frac{\Delta}{H}$$

$$M^{c.o.} = \frac{G \pi d^4 \Delta}{32 \cdot H \cdot l}$$

$$\varphi^0 = \varphi^c = -\frac{M^{c.o.} l}{G J_p} = -\frac{G \pi d^4 \Delta}{32 H \cdot l}$$

$$M_{\text{кр}1}^{c.o.} = -\frac{G \pi d^4 \Delta}{32 H l}$$

$$M_{\text{кр}2}^{c.o.} = 0$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}1}^{c.o.} = -\frac{G \Delta \Delta}{2 H l}$$

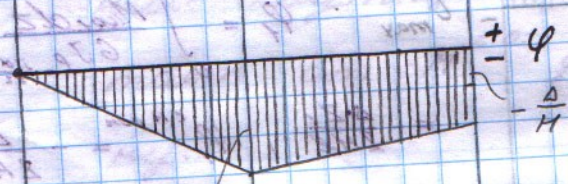
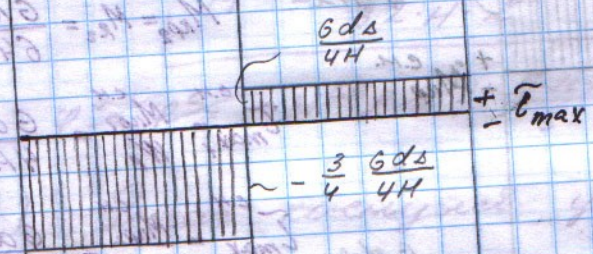
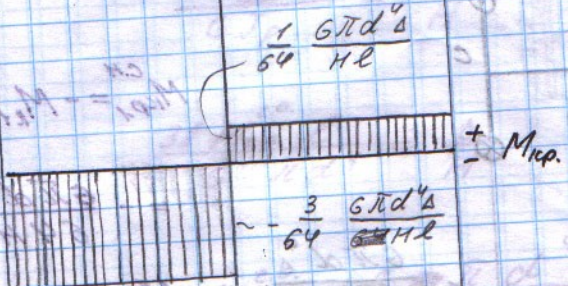
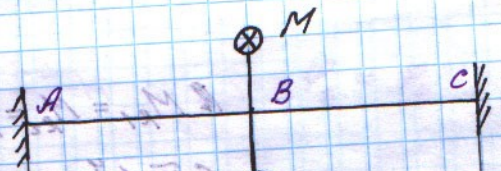
$$\tau_{\text{max}2}^{c.o.} = 0$$

$$\varphi_1^{c.o.} = -\frac{G \Delta \Delta}{H l}$$

$$\varphi_2^{c.o.} = -\frac{\Delta}{H} = -\varphi_0$$

2) Роль космического упора. Задача статически неопределима. Внешний крутящий момент возрастает от  $M^{c.o.}$  до  $M$  на величину:

$$M^{c.H} = M - M^{c.o.} = \frac{G \pi d^4 \Delta}{32 H \cdot l}$$



$-\frac{3}{2} \frac{\Delta}{H}$

←

$$M_{Kp1} = M_{Kp1}^{c.o.} + M_{Kp1}^{c.H} = -\frac{G\pi d^4 \Delta}{32HL} - \frac{G\pi d^4 \Delta}{64HL} =$$

$$= -\frac{3}{64} \cdot \frac{G\pi d^4 \Delta}{HL}$$

$$M_{Kp2} = M_{Kp2}^{c.o.} + M_{Kp2}^{c.H} = 0 + \frac{G\pi d^4 \Delta}{64HL} = \frac{G\pi d^4 \Delta}{64HL}$$

$$\tilde{T}_{max1} = \tilde{T}_{max1}^{c.o.} + \tilde{T}_{max1}^{c.H} = -\frac{Gds}{2HL} + \frac{Gds}{4HL} = -\frac{3}{4} \frac{Gds}{HL}$$

$$\tilde{T}_{max2} = \tilde{T}_{max2}^{c.o.} + \tilde{T}_{max2}^{c.H} = 0 + \frac{Gds}{4HL} = \frac{Gds}{4HL}$$

$$\varphi_1 = \varphi_1^{c.o.} + \varphi_1^{c.H} = -\frac{\Delta \cdot Z}{HL} - \frac{\Delta \cdot Z_1}{2HL} = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{\Delta \cdot Z_1}{HL}$$

$$\varphi_1^{nom} = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{\Delta}{H} = -\frac{3}{2} \varphi_0$$

$$\varphi_2 = \varphi_2^{c.o.} + \varphi_2^{c.H} = -\frac{\Delta}{H} + \frac{\Delta}{2H} \left( \frac{Z_2}{L} - 1 \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{2\Delta}{2H} + \frac{Z_2 \Delta}{2HL} - \frac{\Delta}{2H} = -\frac{3\Delta}{2H} + \frac{Z_2 \Delta}{2HL} =$$

$$= \frac{\Delta}{2H} \left( \frac{Z_2}{L} - 3 \right)$$

$$\varphi_2^{nom} = -\frac{\Delta}{H}$$