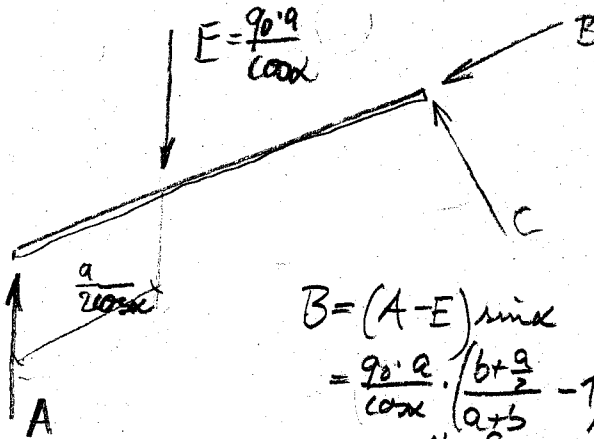


1.



$$E = \frac{q_0 \cdot a}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$B = (A - E) \sin \alpha$$

$$= \frac{q_0 \cdot a}{\cos \alpha} \cdot \left(\frac{b + \frac{a}{2}}{a + b} - 1 \right) \sin \alpha$$

$$= q_0 a \left(\frac{b + \frac{a}{2}}{a + b} - 1 \right) \cdot \tan \alpha$$

$$C = \frac{a + b}{\cos \alpha} - E \cdot \frac{a}{2}$$

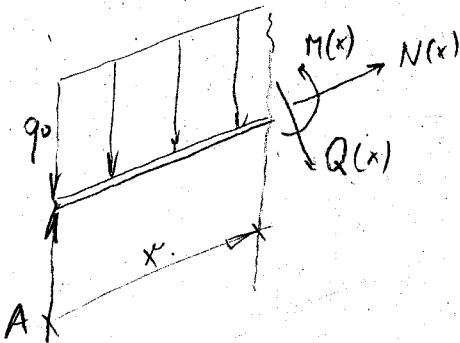
$$C = \frac{q_0 a^2}{2 \cos \alpha} \cdot \frac{\cos \alpha}{a + b}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q_0 a^2}{a + b}$$

$$A \cdot (a + b) - E \cdot \left(b + \frac{a}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$A = \frac{q_0 \cdot a}{\cos \alpha} \cdot \frac{b + \frac{a}{2}}{a + b}$$

2.

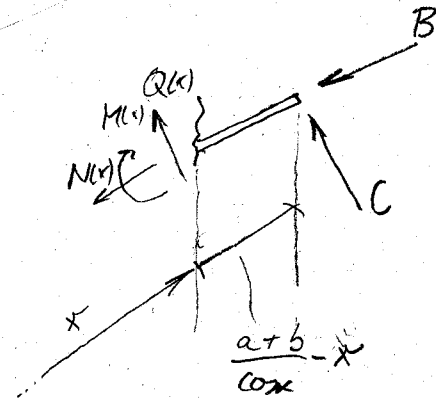


$$N(x) = (-A + q_0 x) \sin \alpha$$

$$Q(x) = (A - q_0 x) \cos \alpha$$

$$M(x) = \left(A \cdot x - \frac{q_0 x^2}{2} \right) \cos \alpha$$

$$0 < x < \frac{a}{\cos \alpha}$$



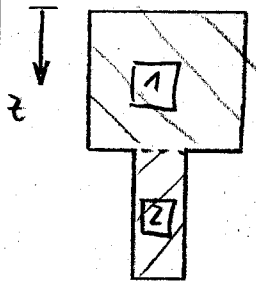
$$N(x) = -B$$

$$Q(x) = -C$$

$$M(x) = C \cdot \left(\frac{a + b}{\cos \alpha} - x \right)$$

$$\frac{a}{\cos \alpha} < x < \frac{a + b}{\cos \alpha}$$

Schwerpunkt, Trägheitsmoment I_{yy}



	z_i	A_i	$z_i A_i$	$z_s - z_i$	$(z_s - z_i)^2 A_i$	J_{yy}^0
1	$\frac{5}{2}a$	$15a^2$	$\frac{75}{2}a^3$	$\frac{5}{4}a$	$\frac{25}{16} \cdot 15a^4$	$3a \frac{125}{12} a^3$
2	$\frac{15}{2}a$	$5a^2$	$\frac{75}{2}a^3$	$-\frac{15}{4}a$	$\frac{225}{16} 5a^4$	$\frac{125}{12} a^4$

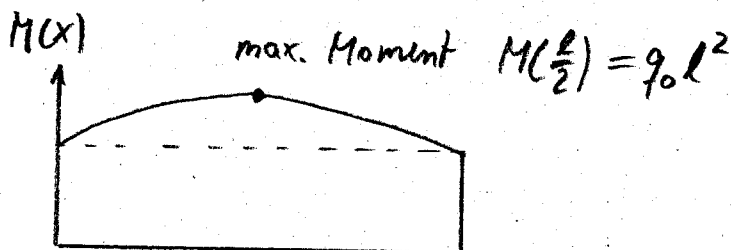
$$z_s = \frac{75a^3}{20a^2} = \frac{15}{4}a$$

$$J_{yy}^{ges} = \left[\frac{1125}{16} + \frac{375}{16} + \frac{375}{12} + \frac{125}{12} \right] a^4$$

$$J_{yy}^{ges} = \frac{1625}{12} a^4$$

$$e_{max} = \frac{25}{4}a$$

Schnittlasten

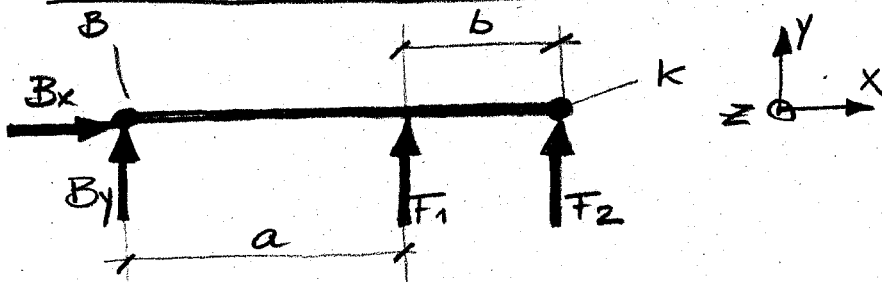


Die Zugfaser ist stärker beansprucht, da dort der Randfaserabstand größer ist ($e_{\max} = \frac{25}{4} a$)

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{y\max}}{J_{yy}} e_{\max} = \frac{90 \text{ kNm}^2}{\frac{1625}{12} a^4} \cdot \frac{25}{4} a = \frac{3}{65} \frac{90 \text{ kNm}^2}{a^3}$$

3. AUFGABE! 13 PUNKTE!

FREISCHNITT / KRÄFTE + MOMENTE:

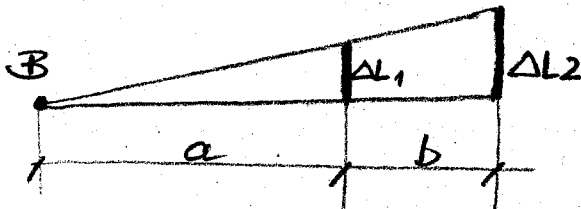


MOMENTENGLEICHGEWICHT UM PUNKT B:

$$\sum M_{\odot} = 0 = F_1 \cdot a + F_2 \cdot (a+b)$$

$$\rightarrow F_2 = - F_1 \frac{a}{(a+b)} \quad \text{ODER} \quad F_1 = - F_2 \frac{(a+b)}{a}$$

GEOMETRIE IM VERFORMTEN ZUSTAND:



$$\frac{\Delta L_1}{a} = \frac{\Delta L_2}{(a+b)}$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta L_1 = \Delta L_2 \frac{a}{(a+b)} \quad \text{ODER} \quad \Delta L_2 = \Delta L_1 \frac{(a+b)}{a}$$

HOOKE FÜR JEDE STÄBE!

$$\epsilon_1 = \frac{\sigma_1}{E_1} + \alpha_1 \Delta T = \frac{F_1}{E_1 A_1} + \alpha_1 \Delta T$$

$$\epsilon_2 = \frac{\sigma_2}{E_2} + \alpha_2 \Delta T = \frac{F_2}{E_2 A_2} + \alpha_2 \Delta T$$

$$\epsilon_1 = \frac{\Delta L_1}{L} \rightarrow \Delta L_1 = L \left[\frac{F_1}{E_1 A_1} + \alpha_1 \Delta T \right]$$

$$\epsilon_2 = \frac{\Delta L_2}{L} \rightarrow \Delta L_2 = L \left[\frac{F_2}{E_2 A_2} + \alpha_2 \Delta T \right]$$

Einsetzen in Beziehung:

$$\frac{\Delta L_1}{a} = \frac{\Delta L_2}{(a+b)} \quad \text{und} \quad F_2 = -F_1 \frac{a}{a+b}$$

$$\frac{L}{a} \left[\frac{F_1}{E_1 A_1} + \alpha_1 \Delta T \right] = \frac{L}{a+b} \left[\frac{F_2}{E_2 A_2} + \alpha_2 \Delta T \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \left[\frac{F_1}{E_1 A_1} + \alpha_1 \Delta T \right] = \frac{1}{a+b} \left[\frac{-F_1 a}{(a+b) E_2 A_2} + \alpha_2 \Delta T \right]$$

$$\rightarrow F_1 = \Delta T \left[\frac{\alpha_2}{(a+b)} - \frac{\alpha_1}{a} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a E_1 A_1} + \frac{a}{(a+b)^2 E_2 A_2}}$$

$$F_2 = \Delta T \left[\frac{\alpha_1}{a} - \frac{\alpha_2}{a+b} \right] \cdot \frac{a}{(a+b)} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a E_1 A_1} + \frac{a}{(a+b)^2 E_2 A_2}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\sigma_1 = \frac{F_1}{A_1}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\sigma_2 = \frac{F_2}{A_2}}}$$

VERSCHIEBUNG PUNKT KL $\Delta L_2 = \dots$

Belastung $q(x) = \frac{q_1 - q_0}{l} x + q_0$

DGL des Balkens:

$$EI w^{IV}(x) = \frac{q_1 - q_0}{l} x + q_0$$

$$EI w'''(x) = \frac{q_1 - q_0}{l} \frac{x^2}{2} + q_0 x + C_1$$

$$EI w''(x) = \frac{q_1 - q_0}{l} \frac{x^3}{6} + q_0 \frac{x^2}{2} + C_1 x + C_2$$

$$EI w'(x) = \frac{q_1 - q_0}{l} \frac{x^4}{24} + q_0 \frac{x^3}{6} + C_1 \frac{x^2}{2} + C_2 x + C_3$$

$$EI w(x) = \frac{q_1 - q_0}{l} \frac{x^5}{120} + q_0 \frac{x^4}{24} + C_1 \frac{x^3}{6} + C_2 \frac{x^2}{2} + C_3 x + C_4$$

Randbedingungen

1) $w'(0) = 0$

3) $w(l) = 0$

2) $Q(0) = 0 \Rightarrow w'''(0) = 0$

4) $w'(l) = 0$

Integrationskonstanten

$$C_1 = 0, \quad C_3 = 0$$

$$C_2 = -\frac{l^2}{8} \left(q_0 + \frac{1}{3} q_1 \right)$$

$$C_4 = \frac{l^4}{240} \left(7q_0 - 3q_1 \right)$$

für $C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow q_0 = -\frac{1}{3} q_1$ verschwindet

das Biegemoment bei $x=0$