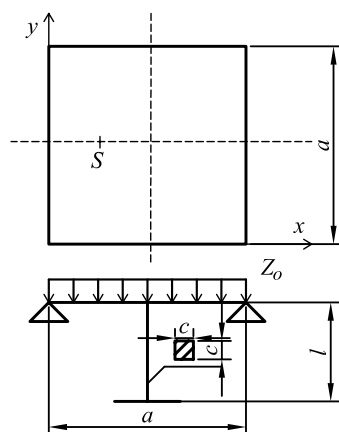


**Primer 4**

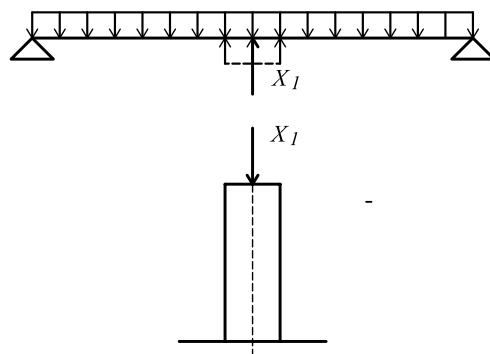
Za ploču prikazanu na slici odrediti ugib i presečne sile u tački S.

$$w_s, T_{x,s}, M_{xs}, M_{xy,s} = ?$$

$$Z(x, y) = Z_0 = \text{const.}$$



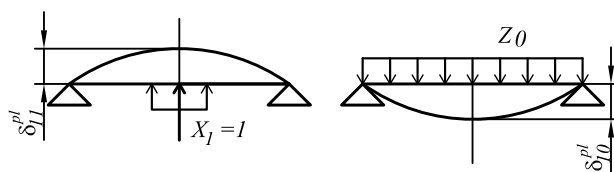
Rešenje:



Uslovna jednačina:  $\delta_{11}X_1 + \delta_{10} = 0$ .

$$\delta_{11} = \delta_{11}^P + \delta_{11}^S$$

$$\delta_{10} = \delta_{10}^P$$



$$\delta_{11}^{PL} = w^{X_1} \left( x = \frac{a}{2}, y = \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

$$\delta_{11}^S = \Delta l^{X_1} = \frac{X_1}{EF} \cdot l = \frac{l}{EF} = \frac{l}{E \cdot c^2}$$

$$\delta_{10}^P = w^{Z_0} \left( x = \frac{a}{2}, y = \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

$$X_1 = -\frac{\delta_{10}}{\delta_{11}}$$

$$w_S = w_0 + w_1 \cdot X_1$$

$$M_S = M_{S0} + M_{S1} \cdot X_1$$

### Primer 5

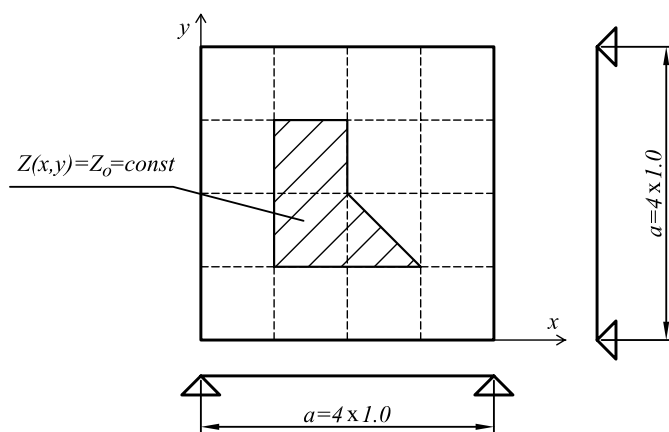
Za ploču prikazanu na slici odrediti ugib i momente savijanja u sredini ploče, koristeći samo prvi član reda usvojenog rešenja.

$$Z(x, y) = Z_0 = 20 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$h = 0.15 \text{ m}$$

$$E = 30 \text{ GPa}$$

$$\nu = 0.15$$



Rešenje:

$$w = A_{11} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{a}$$

$$A_{11} = \frac{Z_{11}}{K\pi^4 \left( \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{a^2} \right)^2} = \frac{Z_{11}a^4}{4K\pi^4}, \quad Z_{11} = Z_{11}^I + Z_{11}^{II}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{11}^I &= \frac{4}{a^2} \int_1^2 \int_1^3 Z_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{a} dx dy = \frac{4Z_0}{a^2} \left( -\frac{a}{\pi} \right) \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \Big|_1^2 \left( -\frac{a}{\pi} \right) \cos \frac{\pi y}{a} \Big|_1^3 = \\ &= \frac{4Z_0}{\pi^2} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \left( \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{4Z_0}{\pi^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{11}^{II} &= \frac{4}{a^2} \int_2^3 \int_1^{4-x} Z_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{a} dx dy = \frac{4Z_0}{a^2} \int_2^3 \left[ \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \int_1^{4-x} \sin \frac{\pi y}{a} dy \right] dx = \\ &= -\frac{4Z_0}{a\pi} \left[ \int_2^3 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi}{a} (4-x) dx - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_2^3 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} dx \right] = \\ &= -\frac{4Z_0}{a\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int_2^3 \left( \sin \frac{4\pi}{a} + \sin \frac{\pi}{a} (2x-4) \right) dx - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( -\frac{a}{\pi} \right) \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \Big|_2^3 \right] = \\ &= -\frac{4Z_0}{a\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( +\frac{a}{2\pi} \right) \int_0^{+\frac{2\pi}{a}} \sin t dt + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}\pi} \left( \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] = -\frac{4Z_0}{a\pi} \left( -\frac{a}{4\pi} \cos t \Big|_0^{+\frac{2\pi}{a}} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \\ &= -\frac{4Z_0}{a\pi} = \left( -\frac{a}{4\pi} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right) - \frac{a}{2\pi} \right) = -\frac{4Z_0}{a\pi} \left( +\frac{a}{4\pi} - \frac{a}{2\pi} \right) = +\frac{4Z_0}{a\pi} \cdot \frac{a}{4\pi} = \frac{Z_0}{\pi^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi}{2} (2x-4) &= t \quad x=2 \Rightarrow t=0, x=3 \Rightarrow t = -\frac{2\pi}{a} \\ + \frac{2\pi}{a} dx &= dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ \sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)) \right]$$

$$Z_{11} = \frac{5Z_0}{\pi^2}$$

$$A_{11} = \frac{\frac{5Z_0}{\pi^2} \cdot a^4}{4K\pi^4} = \frac{5Z_0 a^4}{4K\pi^6}$$

$$w(x, y) = \frac{5Z_0 a^4}{4K\pi^6} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{a}$$

$$w\left(x = \frac{a}{2}; y = \frac{a}{2}\right) = \frac{5Z_0 a^4}{4K\pi^6}$$

$$M_x = -K \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$T_x = -K \left( \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right) = \dots 0$$

$$M_{xy} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{5Z_0 a^2}{4K\pi^4} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{a} \quad \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right)_{\substack{x=\frac{a}{2} \\ y=\frac{a}{2}}} = -\frac{5Z_0 a^2}{4K\pi^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{5Z_0 a^2}{4K\pi^4} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{a} \quad \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right)_{\substack{x=\frac{a}{2} \\ y=\frac{a}{2}}} = -\frac{5Z_0 a^2}{4K\pi^4}$$

$$M_x = -K \left( -\frac{5Z_0 a^2}{4K\pi^4} \right) \cdot (1 + \nu) = \frac{5Z_0 a^2}{4\pi^4} (1 + \nu)$$