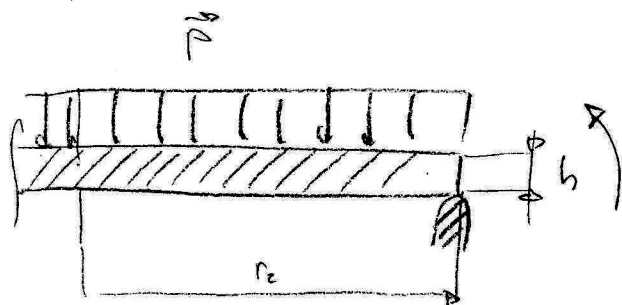


Pr: Určete bezpečnost k tís a max. průhyb desky podle obr.



uod.: $\nu = 0.3$

$E = 2.1 \cdot 10^5 \text{ MPa}$

geom.: $r_2 = 20 \text{ mm}$

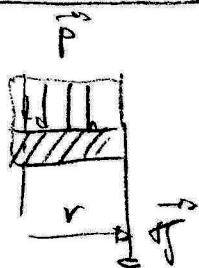
$h = 1 \text{ mm}$

zatížení: $p \cdot \pi r_2^2 = 1 \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{\pi \cdot 20^2} = 4.96 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{\text{N}}{\text{mm}}$

$M \cdot 2\pi r_2 = 1 \Rightarrow M = \frac{1}{2\pi 20} = 4.96 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ N}$

tuhlost desky: $B = \frac{E \cdot h^3}{12(1-\nu^2)} = \frac{2.1 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 1^3}{12(1-0.3^2)} = 1.92 \cdot 10^4 \text{ Nmm}$

1. Všeobecná rovnice



$2\pi r \cdot \sigma = -\pi r^2 p$

$\sigma = -\frac{1}{2} r p = -\frac{1}{2} r \cdot 4.96 \cdot 10^{-4} \Rightarrow \sigma = -3.98 \cdot 10^{-4} r$

2. Partikulární řešení

$$\Delta p = -\frac{1}{rB} \int r \int \sigma \cdot r dr = -\frac{1}{1.92 \cdot 10^4} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \int r \int -3.98 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot r dr dr = 2.04 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{1}{r} \int r \cdot \frac{r^2}{2} dr =$$

$$= 2.04 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{r^4}{8} = 2.59 \cdot 10^{-9} r^3$$

3. Natočení, momenty, průhyb

$\Delta = C_1 \cdot r + \frac{C_2}{r} + 2.59 \cdot 10^{-9} r^3$

$\frac{d\Delta}{dr} = C_1 - \frac{C_2}{r^2} + 2.59 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot 3 \cdot r^2 = C_1 - \frac{C_2}{r^2} + 7.77 \cdot 10^{-9} r^2$

$\frac{\sigma}{r} = C_1 + \frac{C_2}{r^2} + 2.59 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot r^2$

$M_r = -B \left(\frac{d\Delta}{dr} + \nu \frac{\Delta}{r} \right) = -1.92 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \left(C_1 - \frac{C_2}{r^2} + 7.77 \cdot 10^{-9} r^2 + 0.3 \left[C_1 + \frac{C_2}{r^2} + 2.59 \cdot 10^{-9} r^2 \right] \right) =$

$$= -1.92 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \left(1.3 C_1 - 0.4 \frac{1}{r^2} C_2 + 8.55 \cdot 10^{-9} r^2 \right)$$

$w = \int \Delta dr + C_3 = \frac{1}{2} C_1 r^2 + C_2 \ln r + 2.59 \cdot 10^{-9} \frac{r^4}{4} + C_3 = 0.5 r^2 C_1 + C_2 \ln r + 6.48 \cdot 10^{-10} r^4 + C_3$

4. Okr. podmínky

$\sigma|_{r=0} = 0$, $M_r|_{r=r_2} = M$, $w|_{r=r_2} = 0$

5. Störansatz C_1, C_2, C_3

$$0 = C_1 r + \frac{C_2}{r} + 2.59 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot r^3 \quad \text{für } r \rightarrow 0$$

$$4.96 \cdot 10^{-4} = -1.92 \cdot 10^4 \left(1.3 \cdot C_1 - 0.4 \frac{1}{20^2} C_2 + 8.55 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot 20^2 \right)$$

$$0 = 0.5 \cdot 20^2 \cdot C_1 + C_2 \cdot \ln 20 + 6.48 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot 20^4 + C_3$$

$$\boxed{C_2 = 0}$$

$$-4.15 \cdot 10^{-8} = 1.3 C_1 + 3.42 \cdot 10^{-6} \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{-4.15 \cdot 10^{-8} - 3.42 \cdot 10^{-6}}{1.3} = \underline{\underline{-1.43 \cdot 10^{-6}}}$$

$$C_3 = -0.5 \cdot 20^2 \cdot (-1.43 \cdot 10^{-6}) - 6.48 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot 20^4 = \underline{\underline{3.46 \cdot 10^{-4}}}$$

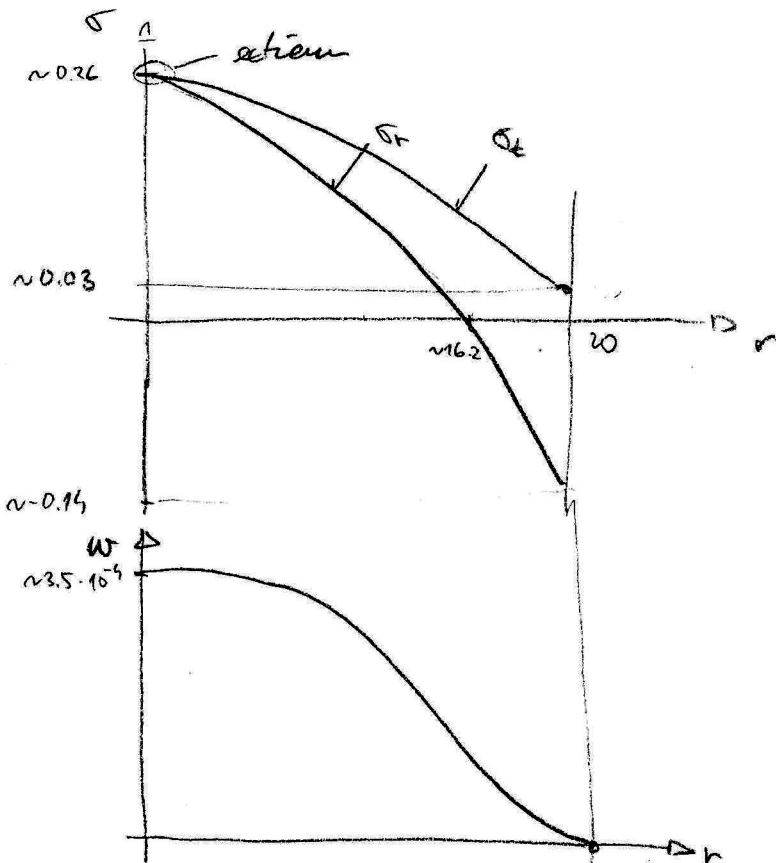
6. Resultat

$$\sigma_{r,ee} = \frac{6 M_r}{h^2} = 6 \cdot (-1.92 \cdot 10^4) \left(1.3 \cdot (-1.43 \cdot 10^{-6}) + 8.55 \cdot 10^{-9} r^2 \right) = -1.15 \cdot 10^5 \cdot (-2.25 \cdot 10^{-6} + 8.55 \cdot 10^{-9} r^2)$$

$$M_t = -B \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \nu \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) = -1.92 \cdot 10^4 \left(C_1 + 2.59 \cdot 10^{-9} r^2 + 0.3 [C_1 + 4.44 \cdot 10^{-9} r^2] \right) = -1.92 \cdot 10^4 / (1.3 C_1 + 4.92 \cdot 10^{-9} r^2)$$

$$\sigma_{t,ee} = \frac{6 M_t}{h^2} = 6 \cdot (-1.92 \cdot 10^4) \left(1.3 \cdot (-1.43 \cdot 10^{-6}) + 4.92 \cdot 10^{-9} r^2 \right) = -1.15 \cdot 10^5 \cdot (-2.25 \cdot 10^{-6} + 4.92 \cdot 10^{-9} r^2)$$

$$w = 0.5 \cdot r^2 \cdot (-1.43 \cdot 10^{-6}) + 6.48 \cdot 10^{-10} r^4 + 3.46 \cdot 10^{-4} = -8.65 \cdot 10^{-7} r^2 + 6.48 \cdot 10^{-10} r^4 + 3.46 \cdot 10^{-4}$$



$$\sigma_{\text{red}} = |\sigma_r - \sigma_t| \big|_{r=20} = |-0.14 - 0.03| = 0.14 \text{ MPa}$$

$$k = \frac{6k}{\sigma_{\text{red}}}$$

$$w \big|_{r=0} = 3.46 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mm}$$