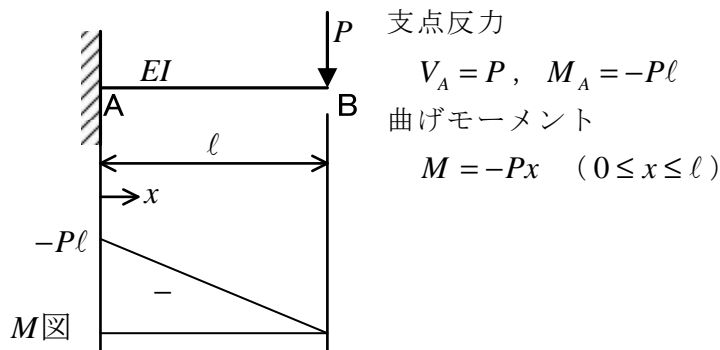


13-4 節 たわみ角法

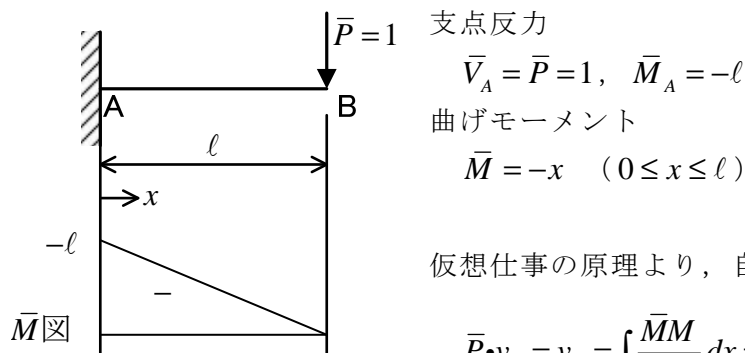
予習

(1) v_B , θ_B (仮想仕事の原理)

[実系]



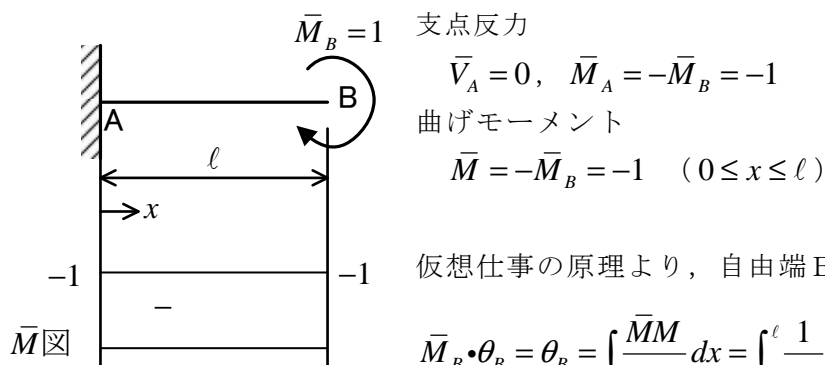
[仮想系 1] v_B (自由端 B に鉛直下向きに単位仮想集中荷重)



仮想仕事の原理より, 自由端 B のたわみ

$$\bar{P} \cdot v_B = v_B = \int \frac{\bar{M}M}{EI} dx = \int_0^l \frac{1}{EI} (-x)(-Px) dx = \frac{Pl^3}{3EI}$$

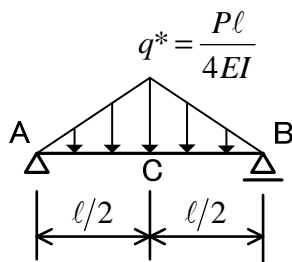
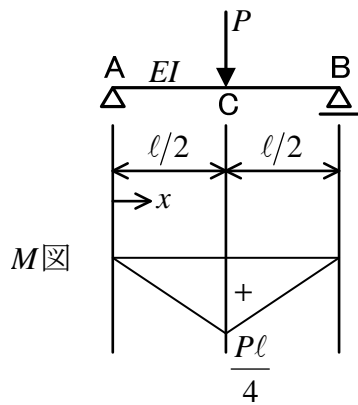
[仮想系 2] θ_B (支点 B に時計回りの単位仮想モーメント荷重)



仮想仕事の原理より, 自由端 B のたわみ

$$\bar{M}_B \cdot \theta_B = \theta_B = \int \frac{\bar{M}M}{EI} dx = \int_0^l \frac{1}{EI} (-1)(-Px) dx = \frac{Pl^2}{2EI}$$

(2) v_C, θ_A (弾性荷重法)



当該の問題の曲げモーメント図を曲げ剛性 EI で除したものを分布荷重 (弾性荷重) として, 対応する「共役ばり」(単純ばりの共役ばりは単純ばり) に作用させる。そのとき, 「モールの定理」より, たわみ δ_C , θ_A はそれぞれ共役ばりの中央点 C の曲げモーメント \bar{M}_C , 支点 A のせん断力 \bar{Q}_A より求めることができる:

弾性荷重 (最大値)

$$q^* = \frac{Pl}{4EI}$$

支点反力

$$V_A^* = V_B^* = \frac{q^*l}{4}$$

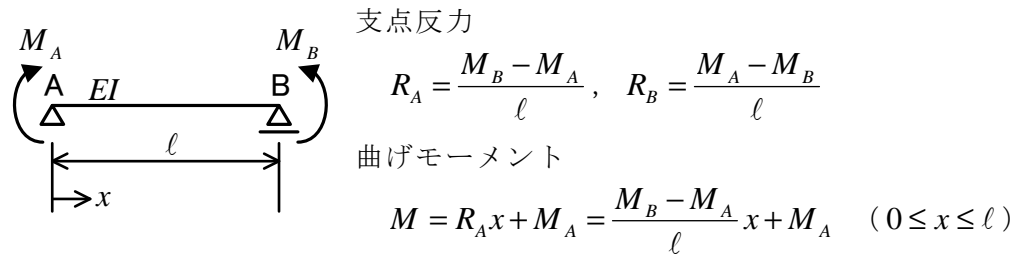
中央点 C のたわみ

$$v_C = M_C^* = V_A^* \times \frac{l}{2} - \frac{1}{4} q^* l \times \frac{l}{6} = \frac{q^* l^2}{12} = \frac{Pl^3}{48EI}$$

支点 A のたわみ角 (時計回りを正)

$$\theta_A = Q_A^* = V_A^* = \frac{q^* l^2}{4} = \frac{Pl^2}{16EI}$$

(3) θ_A, θ_B (微分方程式法)



たわみ v の微分方程式を下記境界条件の下で解く

$$EIv'' = -M = \frac{M_A - M_B}{2} x - M_A \quad (0 \leq x \leq \ell)$$

境界条件

支点 A ($x=0$): たわみ $v_A = 0$

支点 B ($x=\ell$): たわみ $v_B = 0$

つまり, 積分定数を C_1, C_2 とおくと,

$$EIv' = \frac{M_A - M_B}{2\ell} x^2 - M_A x + C_1$$

$$EIv = \frac{M_A - M_B}{6\ell} x^3 - \frac{M_A}{2} x^2 + C_1 x + C_2$$

上記境界条件より, $C_1 = \frac{(2M_A + M_B)\ell}{6}$, $C_2 = 0$, よって, たわみ v , たわみ角 $v' = \theta$ は,

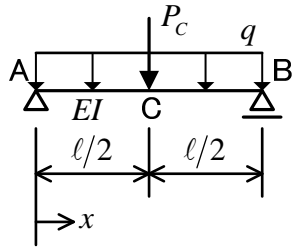
$$EIv' = EI\theta = \frac{M_A - M_B}{2\ell} x^2 - M_A x + \frac{(2M_A + M_B)\ell}{6}$$

$$EIv = \frac{M_A - M_B}{6\ell} x^3 - \frac{M_A}{2} x^2 + \frac{(2M_A + M_B)\ell}{6} x$$

これより,

$$\theta_A = \theta(x=0) = \frac{(2M_A + M_B)\ell}{6EI}, \quad \theta_B = \theta(x=\ell) = -\frac{(M_A + 2M_B)\ell}{6EI}$$

(4) v_C , θ_B (カステリアーノの定理)



点Cのたわみ δ_C (鉛直下向き) を求めるためには、点Cに鉛直下向きの集中荷重 P_C を付加した系を考える。

支点反力

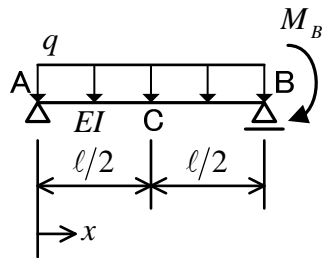
$$V_A = V_B = \frac{q\ell}{2} + \frac{P_C}{2}$$

曲げモーメント (点Cで左右対称)

$$M = V_A x - \frac{q}{2} x^2 = \frac{q\ell}{2} x - \frac{q}{2} x^2 + \frac{P_C}{2} x \rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial P_C} = \frac{x}{2}$$

カステリアーノの定理より、

$$v_C = \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial P_C} \right|_{P_C=0} = \int \frac{M|_{P_C=0}}{EI} \frac{\partial M}{\partial P_C} dx = 2 \times \int_0^{\ell/2} \frac{1}{EI} \left(\frac{q\ell}{2} x - \frac{q}{2} x^2 \right) \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) dx = \frac{5q\ell^4}{384EI}$$



また、支点Bのたわみ角 θ_B (時計回りを正) を求めるためには、支点Bに時計回りのモーメント荷重 M_B を付加した系を考える。

支点反力

$$V_A = \frac{q\ell}{2} - \frac{M_B}{\ell}, \quad V_B = \frac{q\ell}{2} + \frac{M_B}{\ell}$$

曲げモーメント

$$M = V_A x - \frac{q}{2} x^2 = \frac{q\ell}{2} x - \frac{q}{2} x^2 - \frac{M_B}{\ell} x \rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial M_B} = -\frac{x}{\ell}$$

カステリアーノの定理より、

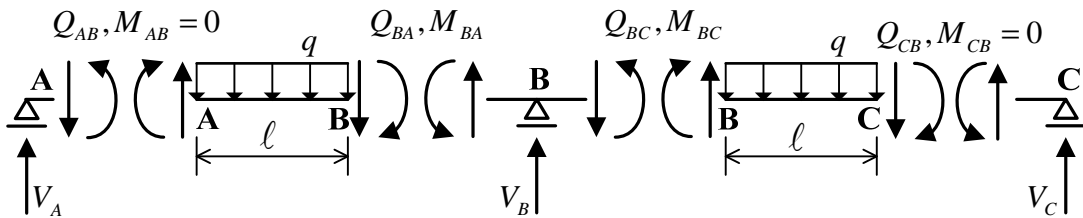
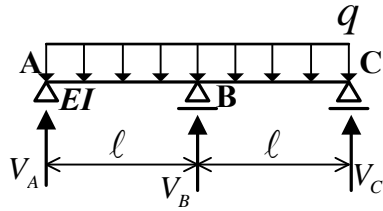
$$\theta_C = \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial M_B} \right|_{M_B=0} = \int \frac{M|_{M_B=0}}{EI} \frac{\partial M}{\partial M_B} dx = \int_0^{\ell} \frac{1}{EI} \left(\frac{q\ell}{2} x - \frac{q}{2} x^2 \right) \left(-\frac{x}{\ell} \right) dx = -\frac{q\ell^3}{24EI}$$

演習問題 A

13-4-A1

(1) (13-2 節余力法の本文中の説明例題と同じ)

たわみ角法



基準剛度と各部材の剛度

$$K_0 = \ell/I, \quad k_{AB} = k_{BC} = 1$$

部材回転角

すべてゼロ

たわみ角式

(i)部材 A B (左端 A ヒンジ)

$$M_{AB} = 0, \quad M_{BA} = 1 \times \left(\frac{3}{2} \varphi_B \right) + H_{BA} = \frac{3}{2} \varphi_B + \frac{q\ell^2}{8}$$

(ii)部材 B C (右端 C ヒンジ)

$$M_{BC} = 1 \times \left(\frac{3}{2} \varphi_B \right) + H_{BC} = \frac{3}{2} \varphi_B - \frac{q\ell^2}{8}, \quad M_{CB} = 0$$

節点方程式 (節点 B) は,

$$M_{AB} + M_{BC} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \varphi_B = 0 \quad (\text{たわみは中央支点 B で左右対称})$$

材端モーメント

$$M_{AB} = 0, \quad M_{BA} = \frac{q\ell^2}{8}, \quad M_{BC} = -\frac{q\ell^2}{8}, \quad M_{CB} = 0$$

材端せん断力

(i)部材 A B

$$\sum M_{(A)} = 0 : M_{BA} + Q_{BA}l + \frac{ql^2}{2} = 0 \rightarrow Q_{BA} = -\frac{M_{BA}}{l} - \frac{ql}{2} = -\frac{5}{8}ql$$

$$\sum V = 0 : Q_{AB} = Q_{BA} + ql = \frac{3}{8}ql$$

(i)部材 B C

$$\sum M_{(B)} = 0 : M_{BC} + \frac{ql^2}{2} + Q_{CB}l = 0 \rightarrow Q_{CB} = -\frac{M_{BC}}{l} - \frac{ql}{2} = -\frac{3}{8}ql$$

$$\sum V = 0 : Q_{BC} = ql + Q_{CB} = \frac{5}{8}ql$$

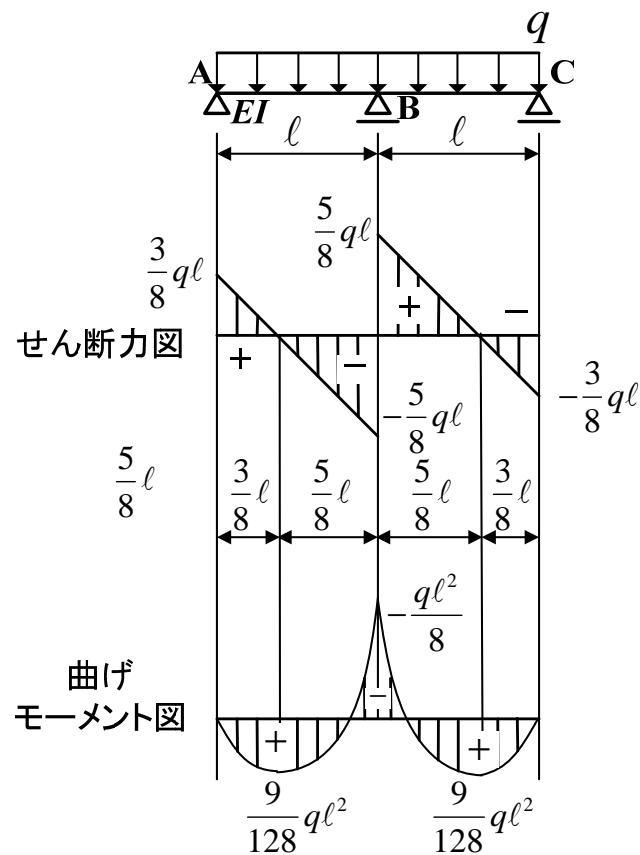
支点反力

$$V_A = Q_{AB} = \frac{3}{8}ql$$

$$V_B = Q_{BC} - Q_{BA} = \frac{5}{4}ql$$

$$V_C = -Q_{CB} = \frac{3}{8}ql \quad (\text{もちろん, } V_A + V_B + V_C = 2ql \rightarrow \text{OK})$$

断面力図



参考 (三連モーメント法)

三連モーメント式

$$\left(\frac{\ell}{I}\right)M_A + 2\left(\frac{\ell}{I} + \frac{\ell}{I}\right)M_B + \left(\frac{\ell}{I}\right)M_C = 6E(\theta_B^L - \theta_B^R)$$

ここで, $M_A = 0$, $M_C = 0$, $\theta_B^L = -\frac{q\ell^3}{24EI}$, $\theta_B^R = \frac{q\ell^3}{24EI}$ より,

$$M_B = -\frac{q\ell^2}{8}$$

支点反力

$$V_A = \frac{q\ell}{2} + \frac{M_B}{\ell} = \frac{3}{8}q\ell$$

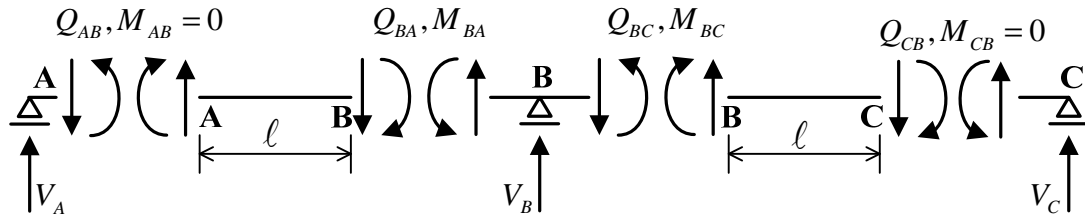
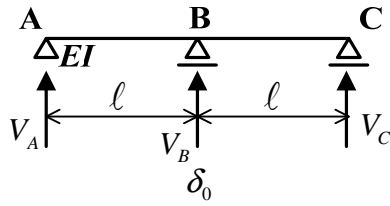
$$V_B = \left(\frac{q\ell}{2} - \frac{M_B}{\ell}\right) + \left(\frac{q\ell}{2} - \frac{M_B}{\ell}\right) = \frac{5}{4}q\ell$$

$$V_C = \frac{q\ell}{2} + \frac{M_B}{\ell} = \frac{3}{8}q\ell$$

(もちろん, $V_A + V_B + V_C = 2q\ell \rightarrow \text{OK}$)

(2)

たわみ角法



基準剛度と各部材の剛度

$$K_0 = \ell/I, \quad k_{AB} = k_{BC} = 1$$

部材回転角

$$R_{AB} = \frac{\delta_0 - 0}{\ell} = \frac{\delta_0}{\ell} \rightarrow \psi_{AB} = -6EK_0 R_{AB} = -\frac{6EI}{\ell^2} \delta_0$$

$$R_{BC} = \frac{0 - \delta_0}{\ell} = -\frac{\delta_0}{\ell} \rightarrow \psi_{BC} = -6EK_0 R_{BC} = \frac{6EI}{\ell^2} \delta_0$$

たわみ角式

(i)部材 A B (左端 A ヒンジ)

$$M_{AB} = 0, \quad M_{BA} = 1 \times \left(\frac{3}{2} \varphi_B + \frac{1}{2} \psi_{AB} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \varphi_B - \frac{3EI}{\ell^2} \delta_0$$

(ii)部材 B C (右端 C ヒンジ)

$$M_{BC} = 1 \times \left(\frac{3}{2} \varphi_B + \frac{1}{2} R_{BC} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \varphi_B + \frac{3EI}{\ell^2} \delta_0, \quad M_{CB} = 0$$

節点方程式 (節点 B) は,

$$M_{AB} + M_{BC} = 0 \rightarrow \varphi_B = 0 \quad (\text{たわみは中央支点 B で左右対称})$$

材端モーメント

$$M_{AB} = 0, \quad M_{BA} = -\frac{3EI}{\ell^2} \delta_0, \quad M_{BC} = \frac{3EI}{\ell^2} \delta_0, \quad M_{CB} = 0$$

材端せん断力

(i)部材 A B

$$\sum M_{(A)} = 0 : M_{BA} + Q_{BA}\ell = 0 \rightarrow Q_{BA} = -\frac{M_{BA}}{\ell} = \frac{3EI}{\ell^3} \delta_0$$

$$\sum V = 0 : Q_{AB} = Q_{BA} = \frac{3EI}{\ell^3} \delta_0$$

(ii)部材 B C

$$\sum M_{(B)} = 0 : M_{BC} + Q_{CB}\ell = 0 \rightarrow Q_{CB} = -\frac{M_{BC}}{\ell} = -\frac{3EI}{\ell^3} \delta_0$$

$$\sum V = 0 : Q_{BC} = Q_{CB} = -\frac{3EI}{\ell^3} \delta_0$$

支点反力

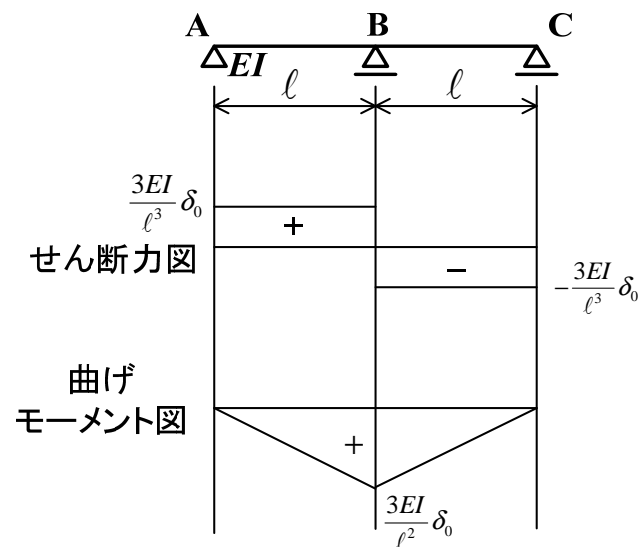
$$V_A = Q_{AB} = \frac{3EI}{\ell^3} \delta_0$$

$$V_B = Q_{BC} - Q_{BA} = -\frac{6EI}{\ell^3} \delta_0$$

$$V_C = -Q_{CB} = \frac{3EI}{\ell^3} \delta_0$$

(もちろん, $V_A + V_B + V_C = 0 \rightarrow \text{OK}$)

断面力図 (支点 B が鉛直下向きに δ_0 沈下)



参考 (三連モーメント法)

部材回転角

$$R_{AB} = \frac{\delta_0 - 0}{\ell} = \frac{\delta_0}{\ell}, \quad R_{BC} = \frac{0 - \delta_0}{\ell} = -\frac{\delta_0}{\ell}$$

三連モーメント式

$$\left(\frac{\ell}{I}\right)M_A + 2\left(\frac{\ell}{I} + \frac{\ell}{I}\right)M_B + \left(\frac{\ell}{I}\right)M_C = 6E(R_B^L - R_B^R)$$

ここで, $M_A = 0$, $M_C = 0$, $R_B^L = R_{AB} = \frac{\delta_0}{\ell}$, $R_B^R = -\frac{\delta_0}{\ell}$ より,

$$M_B = \frac{3EI}{\ell^2} \delta_0$$

支点反力

$$V_A = \frac{M_B}{\ell} = \frac{3EI}{\ell^3} \delta_0$$

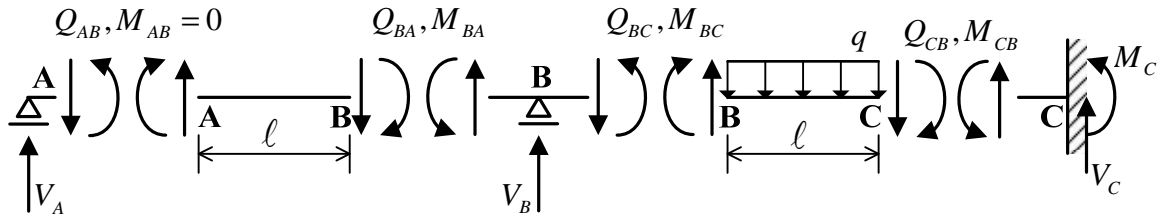
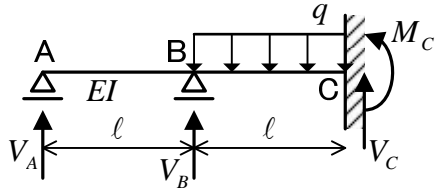
$$V_B = \left(-\frac{M_B}{\ell}\right) + \left(-\frac{M_B}{\ell}\right) = -\frac{6EI}{\ell^3} \delta_0$$

$$V_C = \frac{M_B}{\ell} = \frac{3EI}{\ell^3} \delta_0$$

(もちろん, $V_A + V_B + V_C = 0 \rightarrow \text{OK}$)

(3) (13-2 節余力法の演習問題 13-2-B1(2)と同じ)

たわみ角法



基準剛度と各部材の剛度

$$K_0 = \ell/I, \quad k_{AB} = k_{BC} = 1$$

部材回転角

すべてゼロ

たわみ角式

(i)部材 AB (左端 A ヒンジ)

$$M_{AB} = 0, \quad M_{BA} = 1 \times \left(\frac{3}{2} \varphi_B \right) = \frac{3}{2} \varphi_B$$

(ii)部材 BC (支点 C 固定端: $\varphi_C = 0$)

$$M_{BC} = 1 \times (2\varphi_B) + C_{BC} = 2\varphi_B - \frac{q\ell^2}{12}$$

$$M_{CB} = 1(\varphi_B) + C_{CB} = \varphi_B + \frac{q\ell^2}{12}$$

節点方程式 (節点 B) は,

$$M_{AB} + M_{BC} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \varphi_B = \frac{q\ell^2}{42}$$

材端モーメント

$$M_{AB} = 0, \quad M_{BA} = \frac{q\ell^2}{28}, \quad M_{BC} = -\frac{q\ell^2}{28}, \quad M_{CB} = 0$$

材端せん断力

(i)部材 A B

$$\sum M_{(A)} = 0 : M_{BA} + Q_{BA}l = 0 \rightarrow Q_{BA} = -\frac{M_{BA}}{l} = -\frac{q\ell}{28}$$

$$\sum V = 0 : Q_{AB} = Q_{BA} = -\frac{q\ell}{28}$$

(i)部材 B C

$$\sum M_{(B)} = 0 : M_{BC} + M_{CB} + \frac{q\ell^2}{2} + Q_{CB}l = 0 \rightarrow Q_{CB} = -\frac{M_{BC} + M_{CB}}{l} - \frac{q\ell}{2} = -\frac{4}{7}q\ell$$

$$\sum V = 0 : Q_{BC} = q\ell + Q_{CB} = \frac{3}{7}q\ell$$

支点反力

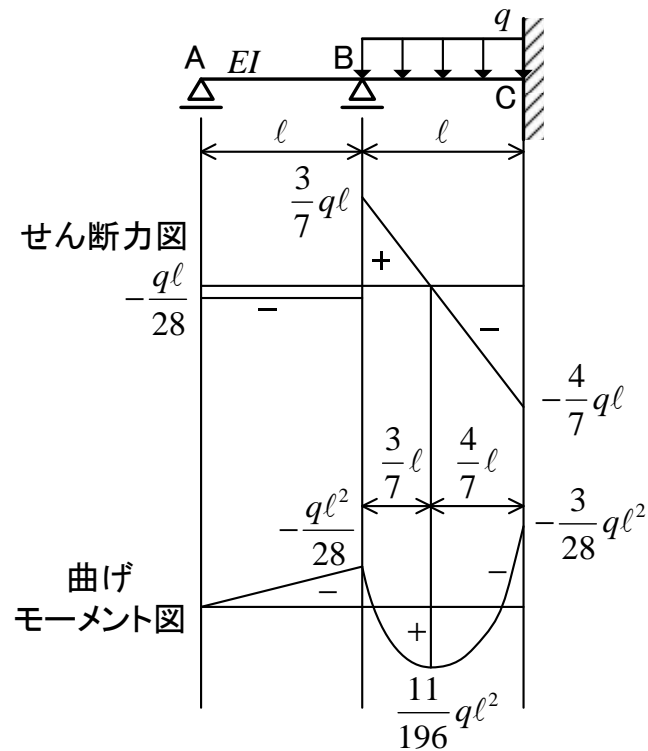
$$V_A = Q_{AB} = -\frac{q\ell}{28}$$

$$V_B = Q_{BC} - Q_{BA} = \frac{13}{28}q\ell$$

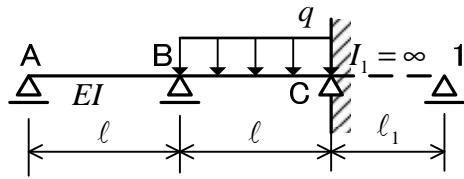
$$V_C = -Q_{CB} = \frac{4}{7}q\ell$$

(もちろん, $V_A + V_B + V_C = q\ell \rightarrow \text{OK}$)

断面力図



参考 (三連モーメント法)



三連モーメント式

(i) はり A-B-C (支点 B)

三連モーメント式

$$\left(\frac{\ell}{I}\right)M_A + 2\left(\frac{\ell}{I} + \frac{\ell}{I}\right)M_B + \left(\frac{\ell}{I}\right)M_C = 6E(\theta_B^L - \theta_B^R)$$

ここで, $M_A = 0$, $\theta_B^L = 0$, $\theta_B^R = \frac{q\ell^3}{24EI}$ より,

$$4M_B + M_C = -\frac{q\ell^2}{4} \quad \text{①}$$

(ii) はり B-C-1 (支点 B)

$$\left(\frac{\ell}{I}\right)M_B + 2\left(\frac{\ell}{I} + \frac{\ell_1}{I_1}\right)M_C + \left(\frac{\ell_1}{I_1}\right)M_1 = 6E(\theta_C^L - \theta_C^R)$$

ここで, $I_1 = \infty$, $\theta_C^L = -\frac{q\ell^3}{24EI}$, $\theta_C^R = 0$ より,

$$M_B + 2M_C = -\frac{q\ell^2}{4} \quad \text{②}$$

①と②から,

$$M_B = -\frac{q\ell^2}{28}, \quad M_C = -\frac{3}{28}q\ell^2$$

支点反力

$$V_A = \frac{M_B}{\ell} = -\frac{q\ell}{28}$$

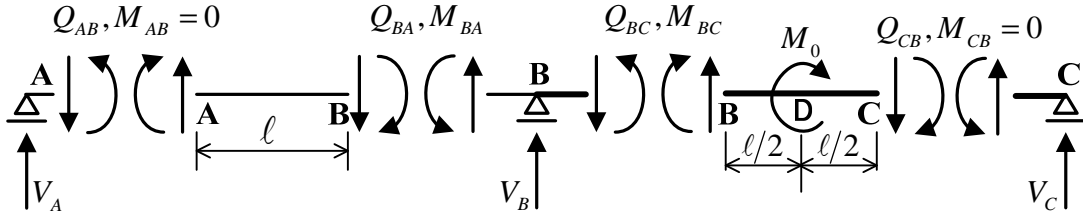
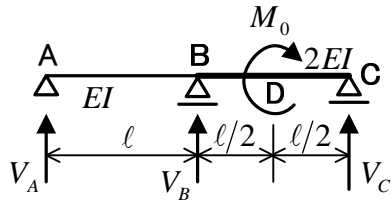
$$V_B = \left(-\frac{M_B}{\ell}\right) + \left(\frac{q\ell}{2} - \frac{M_B}{\ell} + \frac{M_C}{\ell}\right) = \frac{13}{28}q\ell$$

$$V_C = \frac{q\ell}{2} + \frac{M_B}{\ell} - \frac{M_C}{\ell} = \frac{16}{28}q\ell$$

(もちろん, $V_A + V_B + V_C = q\ell \rightarrow \text{OK}$)

(4)

たわみ角法



基準剛度と各部材の剛度

$$K_0 = \ell/I, \quad k_{AB} = 1, \quad k_{BC} = \frac{2I/\ell}{K_0} = 2$$

部材回転角

すべてゼロ

たわみ角式

(i)部材 A B (左端 A ヒンジ)

$$M_{AB} = 0, \quad M_{BA} = 1 \times \left(\frac{3}{2} \varphi_B \right) = \frac{3}{2} \varphi_B$$

(ii)部材 B C (右端 C ヒンジ)

$$M_{BC} = 2 \times \left(\frac{3}{2} \varphi_B \right) + H_{BC} = 3\varphi_B + \frac{M_0}{8}$$

$$M_{CB} = 0$$

節点方程式 (節点 B) は,

$$M_{AB} + M_{BC} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \varphi_B = -\frac{M_0}{36}$$

材端モーメント

$$M_{AB} = 0, \quad M_{BA} = -\frac{M_0}{24}, \quad M_{BC} = \frac{M_0}{24}, \quad M_{CB} = 0$$

材端せん断力

(i)部材 A B

$$\sum M_{(A)} = 0 : M_{BA} + Q_{BA}\ell = 0 \rightarrow Q_{BA} = -\frac{M_{BA}}{\ell} = \frac{M_0}{24\ell}$$

$$\sum V = 0 : Q_{AB} = Q_{BA} = \frac{M_0}{24\ell}$$

(ii)部材 B C

$$\sum M_{(B)} = 0 : M_{BC} + M_0 + Q_{CB}\ell = 0 \rightarrow Q_{CB} = -\frac{M_{BC} + M_0}{\ell} = -\frac{25M_0}{24\ell}$$

$$\sum V = 0 : Q_{BC} = Q_{CB} = -\frac{25M_0}{24\ell}$$

支点反力

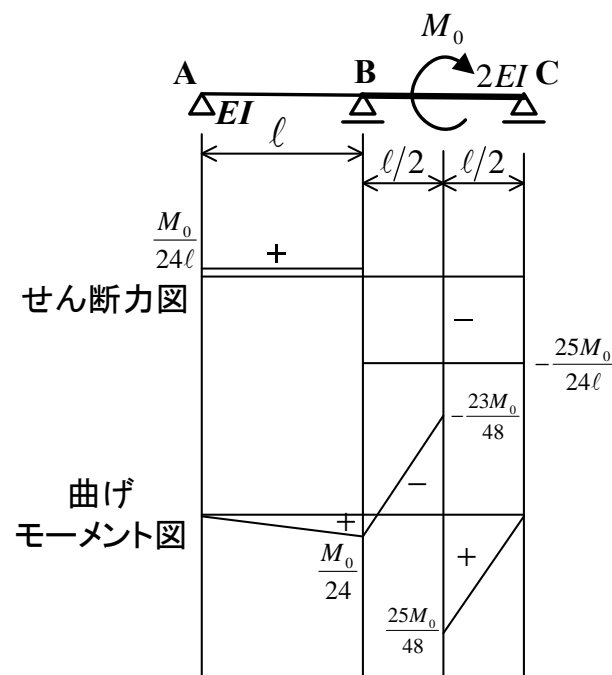
$$V_A = Q_{AB} = \frac{M_0}{24\ell}$$

$$V_B = Q_{BC} - Q_{BA} = -\frac{13M_0}{12\ell}$$

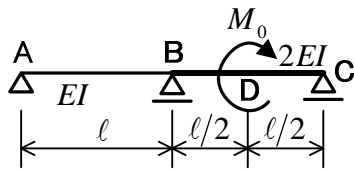
$$V_C = -Q_{CB} = \frac{25M_0}{24\ell}$$

(もちろん, $V_A + V_B + V_C = 0 \rightarrow \text{OK}$)

断面力図



参考 (三連モーメント法)



三連モーメント式

三連モーメント式

$$\left(\frac{\ell}{I}\right)M_A + 2\left(\frac{\ell}{I} + \frac{\ell}{I}\right)M_B + \left(\frac{\ell}{I}\right)M_C = 6E(\theta_B^L - \theta_B^R)$$

ここで, $M_A = 0$, $M_C = 0$, $\theta_B^L = 0$, $\theta_B^R = \frac{M_0 \ell}{6(2EI)}\left(1 - 3 \times \frac{1}{4}\right) = -\frac{M_0 \ell}{48EI}$ より,

$$M_B = \frac{M_0}{24}$$

支点反力

$$V_A = \frac{M_B}{\ell} = \frac{M_0}{24\ell}$$

$$V_B = \left(-\frac{M_B}{\ell}\right) + \left(-\frac{M_0}{\ell} - \frac{M_B}{\ell}\right) = -\frac{13M_0}{12}$$

$$V_C = \frac{M_0}{\ell} + \frac{M_B}{\ell} = \frac{25M_0}{24\ell}$$

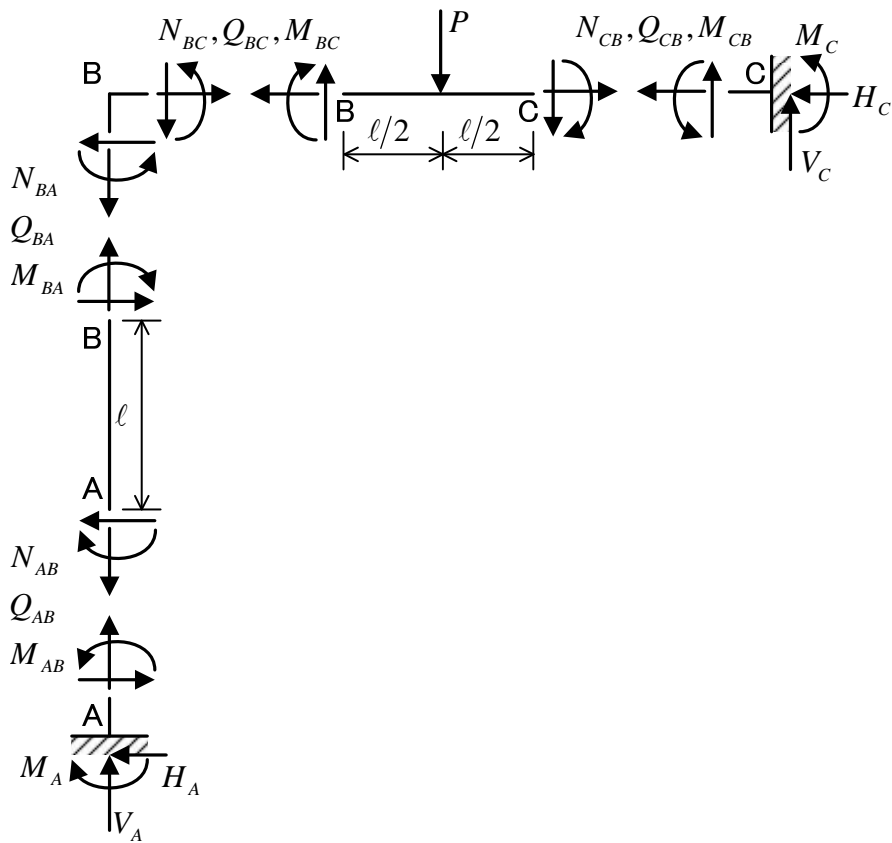
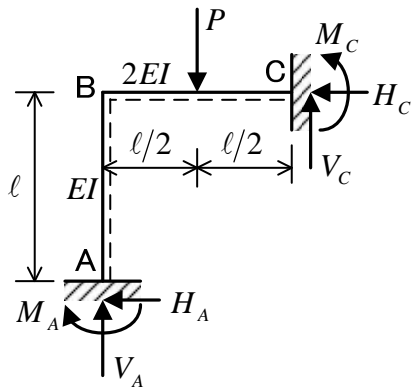
(もちろん, $V_A + V_B + V_C = 0 \rightarrow \text{OK}$)

演習問題 B

13-4-B1

(1)

たわみ角法



基準剛度と各部材の剛度

$$K_0 = \ell/I, \quad k_{AB} = 1, \quad k_{BC} = 2$$

部材回転角

全てゼロ

たわみ角式

(i)部材 A B (支点 A 固定端 : $\varphi_A = 0$)

$$M_{AB} = 1(2\varphi_A + \varphi_B) = \varphi_B$$

$$M_{BA} = 1 \times (\varphi_A + 2\varphi_B) = 2\varphi_B$$

(ii)部材 B C (支点 C 固定端 : $\varphi_C = 0$)

$$M_{BC} = 2 \times (2\varphi_B + \varphi_C) + C_{BC} = 4\varphi_B - \frac{P\ell}{8}$$

$$M_{CB} = 2 \times (\varphi_B + 2\varphi_C) + C_{CB} = 2\varphi_B + \frac{P\ell}{8}$$

節点方程式 (節点 B)

$$M_{BA} + M_{BC} = 0 \rightarrow \varphi_B = \frac{P\ell}{48}$$

材端モーメント

(i)部材 A B

$$M_{AB} = \varphi_B = \frac{P\ell}{48}, \quad M_{BA} = 2\varphi_B = \frac{P\ell}{24}$$

(ii)部材 B C

$$M_{BC} = 4\varphi_B - \frac{P\ell}{8} = -\frac{P\ell}{24}, \quad M_{CB} = 2\varphi_B + \frac{P\ell}{8} = \frac{P\ell}{6}$$

材端せん断力

(i)部材 A B

$$\sum M_{(A)} = 0 : M_{AB} + M_{BA} + Q_{BA}\ell = 0 \rightarrow Q_{BA} = -\frac{M_{AB} + M_{BA}}{\ell} = -\frac{P}{16}$$

$$\sum V = 0 : Q_{AB} = Q_{BA} = -\frac{P}{16}$$

(ii)部材 B C

$$\sum M_{(C)} = 0 : M_{BC} + M_{CB} + Q_{BC}\ell - \frac{P\ell}{2} = 0 \rightarrow Q_{BC} = \frac{P}{2} - \frac{M_{BC} + M_{CB}}{\ell} = \frac{3}{8}P$$

$$\sum V = 0 : Q_{CB} = Q_{BC} - P = -\frac{5}{8}P$$

材端軸力 (節点 B)

$$N_{BC} = Q_{BA} = -\frac{P}{16} = N_{CB}, \quad N_{BA} = -Q_{BC} = -\frac{3}{8}P = N_{AB}$$

支点反力

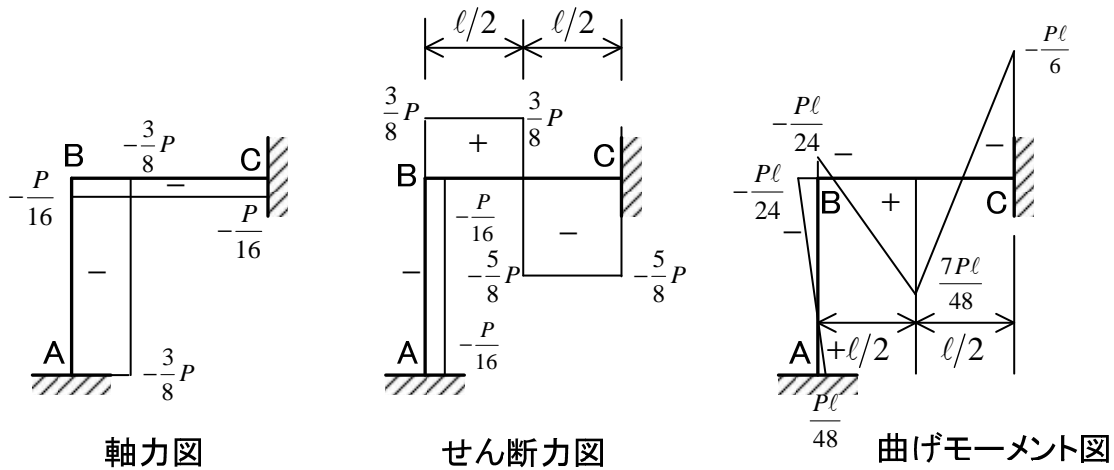
(i) 支点 A

$$H_A = Q_{AB} = -\frac{P}{16}, \quad V_A = -N_{AB} = \frac{3}{8}P, \quad M_A = M_{AB} = \frac{P\ell}{48}$$

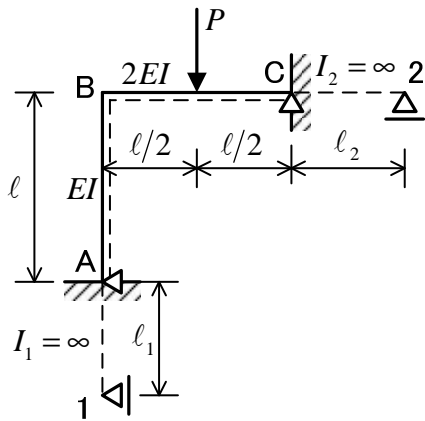
(ii) 支点 C

$$H_C = -N_{CB} = \frac{P}{16}, \quad V_C = -Q_{CB} = \frac{5}{8}P, \quad M_C = -M_{CB} = -\frac{P\ell}{6}$$

断面力図



参考 (三連モーメント法)



三連モーメント法をラーメンに適用する。部材回転角はゼロで、固定端A, Cを仮はりで置き換える。

三連モーメント式

(i)はり 1 - A - B (支点A)

$$\left(\frac{\ell_1}{I_1}\right)M_1 + 2\left(\frac{\ell_1}{I_1} + \frac{\ell}{I}\right)M_A + \left(\frac{\ell}{I}\right)M_B = 0$$

ここで、 $I_1 = \infty$ とすると、

$$2M_A + M_B = 0 \quad \text{①}$$

(ii)はり A - B - C (節点B)

$$\left(\frac{\ell}{I}\right)M_A + 2\left(\frac{\ell}{I} + \frac{\ell}{2I}\right)M_B + \left(\frac{\ell}{2I}\right)M_C = 6E(\theta_B^L - \theta_B^R)$$

ここで、 $\theta_B^L = 0$, $\theta_B^R = \frac{P\ell^3}{16(2EI)} = \frac{P\ell^3}{32EI}$ とおくと、

$$2M_A + 6M_B + M_C = -\frac{3}{8}P\ell \quad \text{②}$$

(iii)はり B - C - 2 (支点C)

$$\left(\frac{\ell}{2I}\right)M_B + 2\left(\frac{\ell}{2I} + \frac{\ell_2}{I_2}\right)M_C + \left(\frac{\ell_2}{I_2}\right)M_2 = 6E(\theta_C^L - \theta_C^R)$$

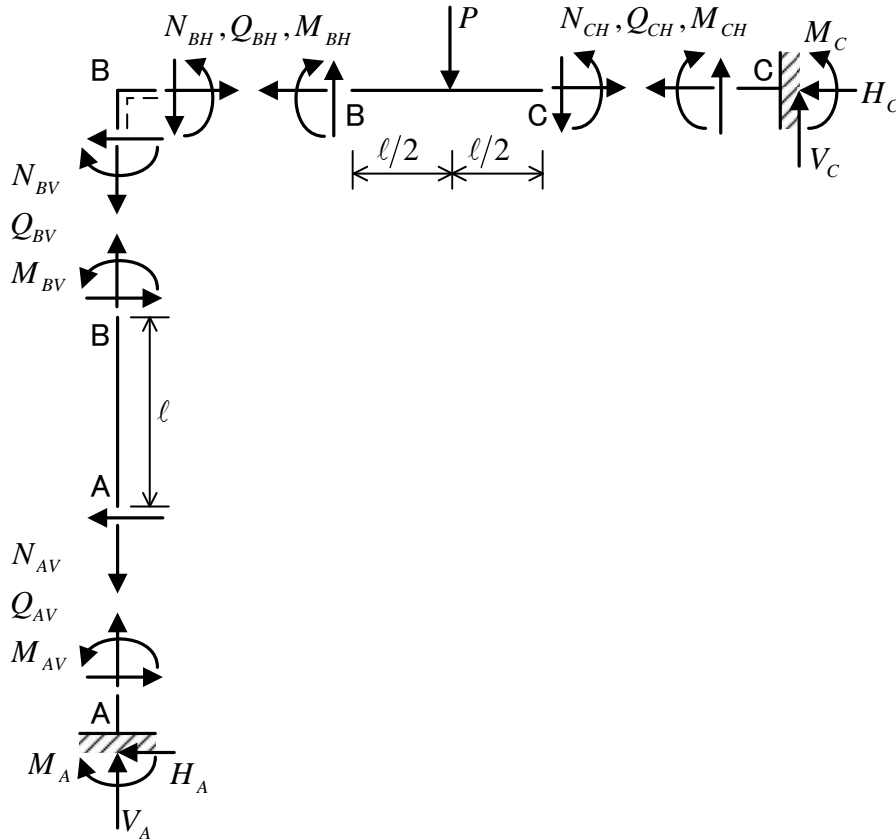
ここで、 $I_2 = \infty$, $\theta_C^L = -\frac{P\ell^3}{16(2EI)} = -\frac{P\ell^3}{32EI}$, $\theta_C^R = 0$ とおくと、

$$M_B + 2M_C = -\frac{3}{8}P\ell \quad \text{③}$$

①から③より,

$$M_A = \frac{P\ell}{48}, \quad M_B = -\frac{P\ell}{24}, \quad M_C = -\frac{P\ell}{6}$$

たわみ角法と同様に, 断面力と支点反力を求める (曲げモーメントの正の向きに注意!).



断面力

$$M_{AV} = M_A = \frac{P\ell}{48}, \quad M_{BV} = M_{BH} = M_B = -\frac{P\ell}{24}, \quad M_{CH} = M_C = -\frac{P\ell}{6}$$

(i)部材 A B

$$\sum M_{(A)} = 0 : M_{AV} - M_{BV} + Q_{BV}\ell = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad Q_{BV} = \frac{M_{BV} - M_{AV}}{\ell} = -\frac{P}{16}$$

$$\sum H = 0 : Q_{AV} = Q_{BV} = -\frac{P}{16}$$

$$\sum V = 0 : N_{AV} = N_{BV} = -\frac{3}{8}P \quad (\leftarrow \text{下記 (iii)})$$

(ii)節点 B

$$\sum M_{(B)} = 0 : M_{BV} - M_{BH} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad M_{BV} = M_{BH} = M_B = -\frac{P\ell}{24}$$

$$\sum H = 0 : N_{BH} = Q_{BV} = -\frac{P}{16}$$

$$\sum V = 0 : N_{BV} = -Q_{BH} = -\frac{3}{8}P \quad (\leftarrow \text{下記 (iii)})$$

(iii)部材 B C

$$\sum M_{(C)} = 0 : M_{BH} - M_{CH} + Q_{BH}\ell - \frac{q\ell^2}{2} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad Q_{BH} = \frac{q\ell}{2} + \frac{M_{CH} - M_{BH}}{\ell} = \frac{3}{8}P$$

$$\sum H = 0 : N_{CH} = N_{BH} = -\frac{P}{16} \quad (\leftarrow \text{上記(ii)})$$

$$\sum V = 0 : Q_{CH} = Q_{BH} - q\ell = -\frac{5}{8}P$$

支点反力

(i)支点 A

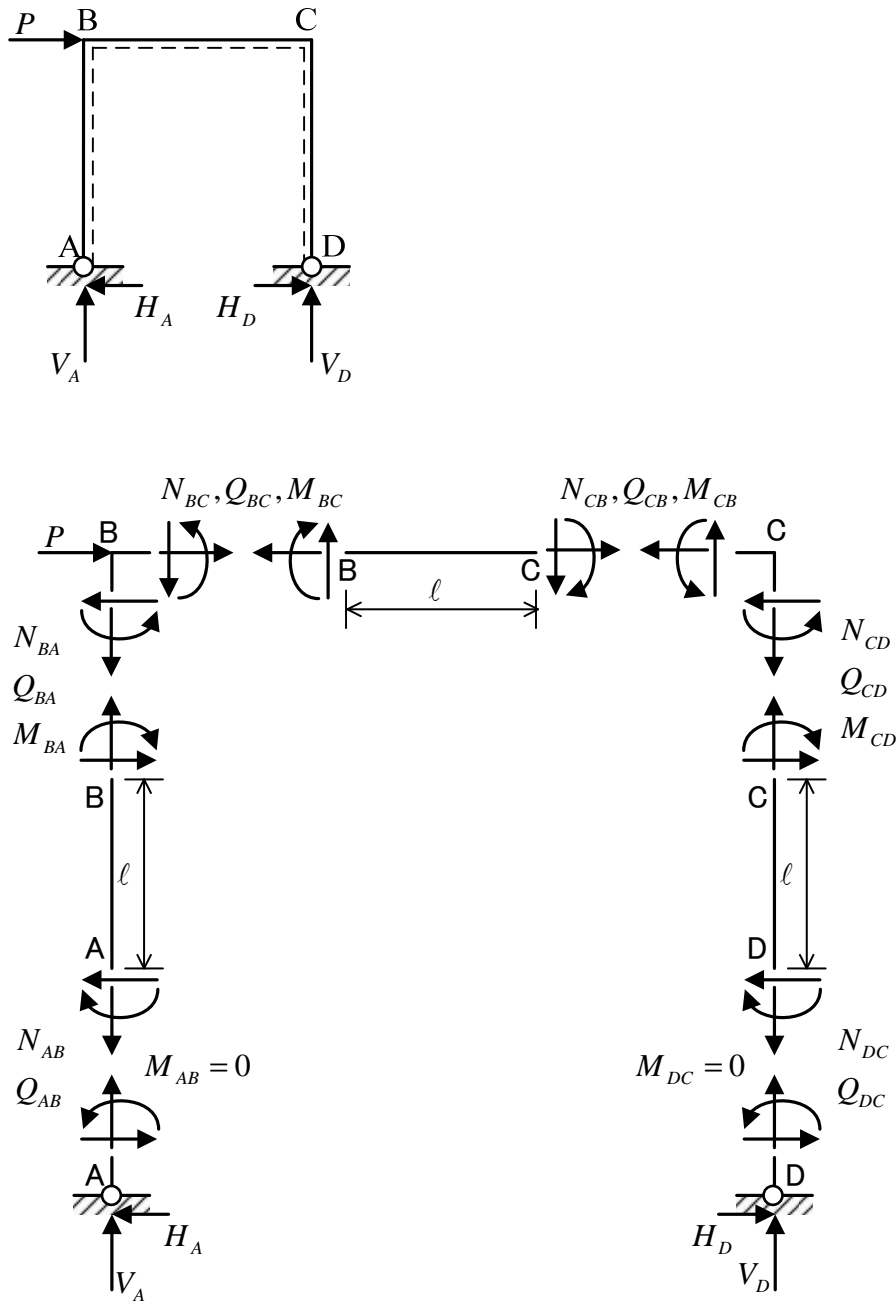
$$H_A = Q_{AV} = \frac{P}{16}, \quad V_A = -N_{AV} = \frac{3}{8}P, \quad M_A = \frac{P\ell}{48}$$

(ii)支点 C

$$H_C = -N_{CH} = \frac{P}{16}, \quad V_C = -Q_{CH} = \frac{5}{8}P, \quad M_C = M_{CH} = -\frac{P\ell}{6}$$

(2)

たわみ角法



基準剛度と各部材の剛度

$$K_0 = \ell/I, \quad k_{AB} = k_{BC} = k_{CD} = 1$$

このラーメンには、水平荷重 P により節点 B , C は水平方向へ移動する。部材の軸方向の伸縮量は、曲げによる田和に量に比べて無視できるとすると、水平部材 BC は伸縮しないので、節点 B , C の水平移動量は同じであると考えられる。したがって、節点 B , C の水平移動により部材 AB , CD には同じ部材回転角 $R_{AB} = R_{CD} = R$ が生じる。つまり、

$$\psi_{AB} = \psi_{CD} = \psi = -6EK_0R$$

とおく。なお、水平部材 B C には部材回転角は生じない。

たわみ角式

(i)部材 A B (左端 A ヒンジ)

$$M_{AB} = 0$$

$$M_{BA} = 1 \times \left(\frac{3}{2} \varphi_B + \frac{1}{2} \psi \right) = \frac{3}{2} \varphi_B + \frac{1}{2} \psi$$

(ii)部材 B C

$$M_{BC} = 1 \times (2\varphi_B + \varphi_C) = 2\varphi_B + \varphi_C$$

$$M_{CB} = 1 \times (\varphi_B + 2\varphi_C) = \varphi_B + 2\varphi_C$$

(ii)部材 C D (右端 D ヒンジ)

$$M_{CD} = 1 \times \left(\frac{3}{2} \varphi_C + \frac{1}{2} \psi \right) = \frac{3}{2} \varphi_C + \frac{1}{2} \psi$$

$$M_{DC} = 0$$

節点方程式

(i)節点 B

$$M_{AB} + M_{BC} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad 7\varphi_B + 2\varphi_C + \psi = 0 \quad \text{①}$$

(ii)節点 C

$$M_{CB} + M_{CD} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad 2\varphi_B + 7\varphi_C + \psi = 0 \quad \text{②}$$

層方程式 (節点 B, C の直下の断面で)

$$\sum H = 0 : Q_{BA} + Q_{CD} = P$$

部材 A B

$$\sum M_{(A)} = 0 : M_{BA} + Q_{BA} \ell = 0 \rightarrow Q_{BA} = -\frac{M_{BA}}{\ell}$$

部材 C D

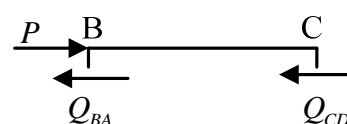
$$\sum M_{(D)} = 0 : M_{CD} + Q_{CD} \ell = 0 \rightarrow Q_{CD} = -\frac{M_{CD}}{\ell}$$

よって、層方程式にこれらを代入すると、

$$3\varphi_B + 3\varphi_C + 2\psi = -2P\ell \quad \text{③}$$

①, ②, ③より、

$$\varphi_B = \varphi_C = \frac{P\ell}{6}, \quad \psi = -\frac{3}{2}P\ell \quad \left(\rightarrow \quad R = -\frac{\psi}{6EK_0} = \frac{P\ell^2}{4EI} \right)$$



材端モーメント

(i)部材 A B

$$M_{AB} = 0, \quad M_{BA} = -\frac{P\ell}{2}$$

(ii)部材 B C

$$M_{BC} = \frac{P\ell}{2}, \quad M_{CB} = \frac{P\ell}{2}$$

(iii)部材 C D

$$M_{CD} = -\frac{P\ell}{2}, \quad M_{DC} = 0$$

材端せん断力

(i)部材 A B

$$Q_{BA} = -\frac{M_{BA}}{\ell} = \frac{P}{2}, \quad Q_{AB} = Q_{BA} = \frac{P}{2}$$

(ii)部材 B C

$$\sum M_{(B)} = 0 : M_{BC} + M_{CB} + Q_{CB}\ell = 0 \rightarrow Q_{CB} = -P$$

$$\sum V = 0 : Q_{BC} - Q_{CB} = 0 \rightarrow Q_{BC} = -P$$

(iii)部材 C D

$$Q_{CD} = -\frac{M_{CD}}{\ell} = \frac{P}{2}, \quad Q_{DC} = Q_{CD} = \frac{P}{2}$$

材端軸力

(i)節点 A

$$N_{BA} = -Q_{BC} = P, \quad N_{AB} = N_{BA} = P$$

$$N_{BC} = Q_{BA} - P = -\frac{P}{2}, \quad N_{CB} = N_{BC} = -\frac{P}{2}$$

(ii)節点 C

$$N_{CD} = Q_{CB} = -P, \quad N_{DC} = N_{CD} = -P$$

$$N_{CB} = -Q_{CD} = -\frac{P}{2} \rightarrow \text{OK}$$

支点反力

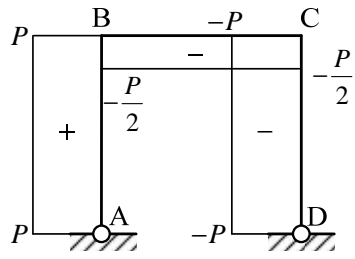
(i)支点 A

$$H_A = Q_{AB} = \frac{P}{2}, \quad V_A = -N_{AB} = -P$$

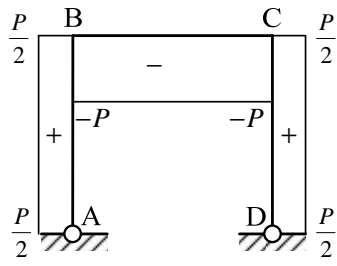
(ii)支点 D

$$H_D = -Q_{DC} = -\frac{P}{2}, \quad V_D = -N_{DC} = P$$

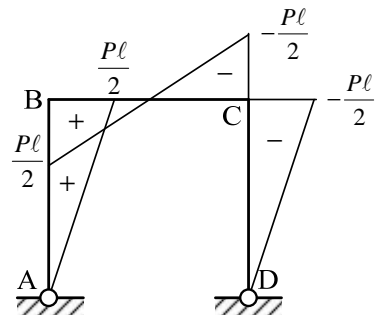
断面力図



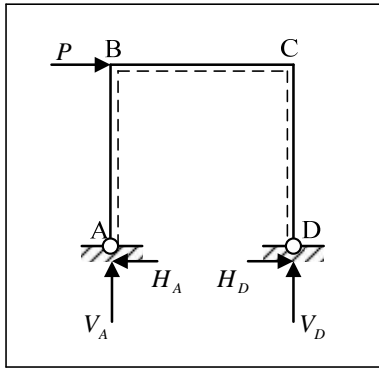
軸力図



せん断力図



曲げモーメント図



参考 1 (余力法)

不静定次数

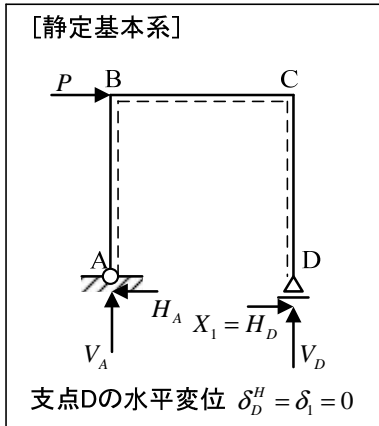
$$r = 4, h = 0 \rightarrow n = r - 3 - h = 1 : 1 \text{ 次不静定}$$

不静定力 (余力) $X_1 = H_D$

適合条件式

$$\text{支点Dの水平変位 } \delta_D^H = \delta_1 = 0$$

||



[0系] 静定基本系に元の荷重

支点反力

$$H_{A0} = P, V_{A0} = -P, V_{D0} = P$$

断面力

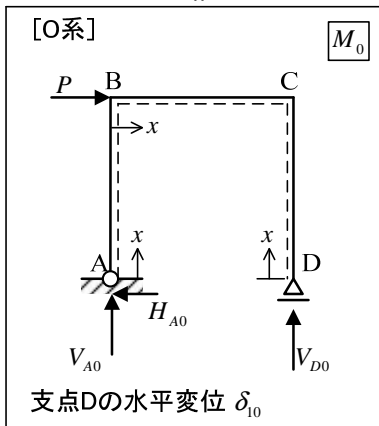
(i) 柱 AB ($0 \leq x \leq l$)

$$N_0 = -V_{A0} = P, Q_0 = H_{A0} = P, M_0 = P\ell$$

(ii) はり BC ($0 \leq x \leq l$)

$$N_0 = H_{A0} - P = 0, Q_0 = V_{A0} = -P, M_0 = P(\ell - x)$$

||



(iii) 柱 CD ($0 \leq x \leq l$)

$$N_0 = -V_{D0} = -P, Q_0 = 0, M_0 = 0$$

[1系] 静定基本系に余力 X_1

支点反力

$$H_{A1} = 1, V_{A1} = 0, V_{D1} = 0$$

断面力

(i) 柱 AB ($0 \leq x \leq l$)

$$N_1 = -V_{A1} = 0, Q_1 = H_{A1} = 1, M_1 = x$$

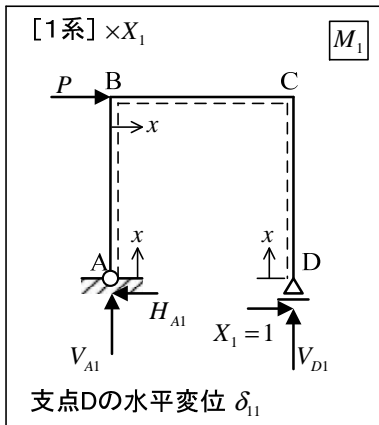
(ii) はり BC ($0 \leq x \leq l$)

$$N_1 = H_{A1} = 1, Q_1 = V_{A1} = 0, M_1 = \ell$$

(iii) 柱 CD ($0 \leq x \leq l$)

$$N_1 = -V_{D1} = 0, Q_1 = -1, M_1 = x$$

+



+

適合条件式
支点Dの水平変位
$\delta_D^H = \delta_1 = \delta_{10} + \delta_{11} X_1 = 0$

このとき,

$$\delta_{10} = \int \frac{M_1 M_0}{EI} dx = \int_{\ell}^{\ell} \frac{1}{EI} (x) (Px) dx + \int_0^{\ell} \frac{1}{EI} (\ell) \{P(\ell - x)\} dx + \int_0^{\ell} \frac{1}{EI} (x) \times 0 dx = \frac{5P\ell^3}{6EI}$$

$$\delta_{11} = \int \frac{M_1 M_1}{EI} dx = \int_{\ell}^{\ell} \frac{1}{EI} (x)^2 dx + \int_0^{\ell} \frac{1}{EI} (\ell)^2 dx + \int_{\ell}^{\ell} \frac{1}{EI} (x)^2 dx = \frac{5\ell^3}{3EI}$$

したがって, 適合条件式 (支点Dの水平変位)

$$\delta_D^H = \delta_1 = \delta_{10} + \delta_{11} X_1 = 0$$

に代入し, 余力 X_1 について解くと,

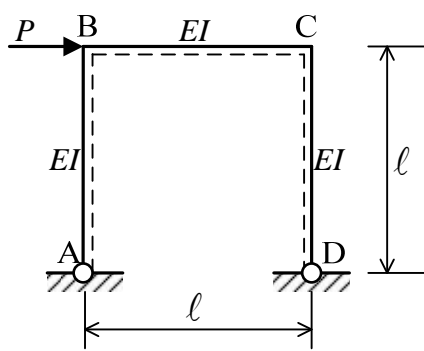
$$X_1 = -\frac{P}{2} = H_D$$

支点反力

$$H_A = H_{A0} + H_{A1} X_1 = \frac{P}{2}, \quad V_A = V_{A0} + V_{A1} X_1 = -P$$

$$H_D = X_1 = -\frac{P}{2}, \quad V_D = V_{D0} + V_{D1} X_1 = P$$

参考2 (三連モーメント法)



部材回転角

$$R_{AB} = R_{CD} = R, \quad R_{BC} = 0$$

三連モーメント式

(i)部材 A - B - C (節点 B)

$$\left(\frac{\ell}{I}\right)M_A + 2\left(\frac{\ell}{I} + \frac{\ell}{I}\right)M_B + \left(\frac{\ell}{I}\right)M_C = 6E(R_B^L - R_B^R)$$

ここで, $M_A = 0$, $R_B^L = R$, $R_B^R = 0$ より, $\psi = -\frac{6EI}{\ell}R$ とおくと,

$$4M_B + M_C = -\psi \quad \text{①}$$

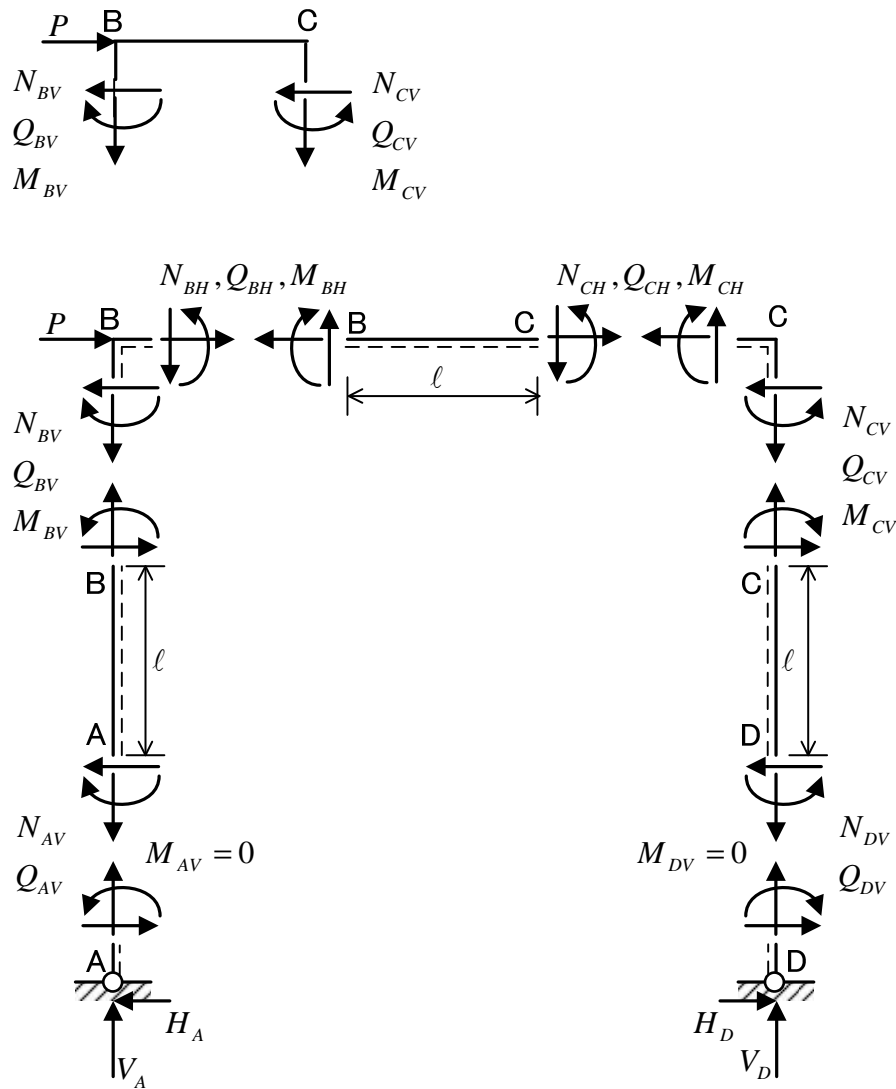
(ii)部材 B - C - D (節点 C)

$$\left(\frac{\ell}{I}\right)M_B + 2\left(\frac{\ell}{I} + \frac{\ell}{I}\right)M_C + \left(\frac{\ell}{I}\right)M_D = 6E(R_C^L - R_C^R)$$

ここで, $M_D = 0$, $R_C^L = 0$, $R_C^R = R$ より, $\psi = -\frac{6EI}{\ell}R$ とおくと,

$$M_B + 4M_C = \psi \quad \text{②}$$

層方程式



節点 B, C の直下で部材 AB, CD を切断し,

$$\sum H = 0 : Q_{BV} + Q_{CV} = P$$

部材 AB で,

$$\sum M_{(A)} = 0 : Q_{BV}l - M_{BV} = 0 \rightarrow Q_{BV} = \frac{M_{BV}}{l} = \frac{M_B}{l}$$

部材 CD で,

$$\sum M_{(D)} = 0 : Q_{CV}l + M_{CV} = 0 \rightarrow Q_{CV} = -\frac{M_{CV}}{l} = -\frac{M_C}{l}$$

よって、層方程式は

$$M_B - M_C = 0 \quad (3)$$

①～③より,

$$M_B = \frac{Pl}{2}, \quad M_C = -\frac{Pl}{2}, \quad \psi = \frac{3}{2}Pl = -\frac{6EI}{l}R \rightarrow R = -\frac{Pl^2}{4EI}$$

以下、たわみ角法と同様にして。部材の断面力と支点反力をすべて求めることができる。