

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI

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**ELASTIK PLASTIK
QOBIQLAR**

*O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus
ta'lim vazirligi tomonidan o'quv qo'llanma
sifatida nashrga tavsiya etilgan*

Qayta ishlangan va to'ldirilgan uchinchi nashri

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O‘quv qo‘llanma tashqi kuchlar ta’sirida elastik-plastik qobiqlarning tajriba natijalari bilan tasdiqlangan qonunlarini nazariy keltirib chiqarishni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Ushbu o‘quv qo‘llanmada fan va texnikaning hozirgi kun talablari darajasini aks ettiruvchi, elastik-plastik qobiqlar asosiy savollari yoritilgan. Qobiqlar nazariyasi asosiy tenglamalari, silindrik qobiqlar ustivorligi, konussimon qobiqlar, tor qobiqlar, plastiklik nazariyasi asosiy qonunlari, ketma-ket yaqinlashish usulining yangi varianti asosida elastiklik chegarasidan keyin qobiqlarning kuchlanganlik va deformatsiya holati, yangi ustivorlik nazariyasi asosida silindrik va sferik qobiqlarning elastiklik chegarasidan keyingi ustivorligi bo‘limlari, o‘zlashtirib olish uchun qulay shakdla mukammal bayon qilingan. Har bir bo‘limi oxirida masalalar echib ko‘rsatilgan va mustaqil echish uchun masalalar, tayanch iboralar va nazorat savollar keltirilgan.

O‘quv qo‘llanma O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o‘rtta maxsus ta‘lim vazirligi tomonidan tasdiqlangan namunaviy dasturi asosida, 5340200-“Bino va inshoot qurilishi” va 5140300 – “Mexanika” ta‘lim yo‘nalishlari bo‘yicha Universitet va oliy texnika o‘quv yurtlari talabalari hamda magistrлari uchun o‘quv qo‘llanma sifatida yozilgan.

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SO'Z BOSHI

Mustaqil Respublikamizda aviasozlik, mashinasozlik, gidrotexnik va fuqora qurilishida juda ko‘pgina hollarda yupqa devorli tizimlarni ishlatish katta samara bermoqda. Inshootlarni loyihalashda optimal, eng samarali va yuqori mustahkamlikka ega bo‘lgan turli xil shakldagi qobiqlarga e’tibor berilmoxda. Qobiqlar nazariyasi, konstruksiya ishlarini chuqur tahlil qilish asosida, amaliy hisoblash usullarini va soddalashgan nazariyasini ishlab chiqish bo‘yicha jadal rivojlana bormoqda.

Shuning uchun ham ushbu o‘quv qo‘llanmada elastiklik chegarasidan keyin qobiqlarning kuchlanganlik deformatsiya holati va ustivorlik nazariyasi muammolari qaralgan.

Elastiklik chegarasidan keyin qobiq oddiy yuklangan va uning materiali siqilmaydi deb faraz qilansa, bu kichik elastik-plastik deformatsiya nazariyasidan foydalanishga imkoniyat beradi.

Tekis taralgan yuk bilan yuklangan qobiqning elastik-plastik muvozanat holatini ifodalovchi chiziqli bo‘lmagan asosiy differensial tenglamani A.A.Ilyushinning “elastik yechim” usulidan farq qiluvchi ketma-ket yaqinlashish usulining yangi varianti asosida yechilgan. Yangi usulning mohiyati shundan iboratki, birinchi yaqinlashuvda eguvchi moment va zo‘riqish kuchlarining chiziqli bo‘lmagan komponentlarini elastik-plastik soha uzunligi bo‘yicha uchburchak qonuni asosida o‘zgarsin deb qaraladi. Bu usulning afzalligi shundaki, u birinchi yaqinlashuvning o‘zidayoq fizik nochiziqliknii e’tiborga olib, elastik-chiziqli yechimga bog‘liq bo‘lmagan yechimni olishga imkon beradi.

Elastiklik chegarasidan keyin siqilgan sterjen ustivorligini yo‘qotishining pastki chegarasi, sterjening cheksiz kichik egilgan muvozanat holatda tutib turuvchi kritik kuchlanish bilan aniqlanishi, uning muvozanat shakli ikkilangan (bifurkatsiya) payitida bo‘lishi ko‘rsatilgan. Elastiklik chegarasidan keyin siqilgan sterjening cheksiz kichik egilishida kesuvchi modul, uning bo‘ylama tolalarining yuklanish, shuningdek yuksizlanish qismlarining cheksiz kichik uchastkasida material siqilish diagrammasining kritik nuqtasiga urinma bo‘yicha siljishi, hamda kesuvchi modulning yuklanish qismida kamayishi yuksizlanish qismida esa ortishi ko‘rsatilgan. Shunday qilib, bufirikatsiya vaqtidagi kritik nuqta muhim nuqta emasligi tasdiqlanadi.

Bu natijalar elastiklik chegarasidan keyin siqilgan sterjen ustivorlik nazariyasida fundamental ahamiyatga ega. Bu muhim xulosa asosida muallif plastik deformatsiya nazariyasi doirasida siqilgan sterjen uchun ustivorlik tenglamasini yechishni va bu yondashuvini siqilgan doiraviy, to‘g‘ri burchakli plastinkalar, silindrik va sferik qobiqlar uchun umumlashtirdi. Qurilish po‘lati uchun elastiklik chegarasidan keyin Berlin Dalemsk laboratoriyasida olingan klassik natijalarini tasdiqlovchi, siqilish diagrammasining analitik ifodasi tenglamasi taklif etilgan.

Konturi turli xil mahkamlangan bo‘ylama yo‘nalish bo‘yicha siqilgan yopiq silindrik qobiqlar, siqilgan silindrik panel, tashqi bosim ta’sirida bo‘lgan yopiq silindrik qobiq va sferik qobiqlar ustivorlik masalalarining fundamental yechimlari keltirilgan.

O‘quv qo‘llanmaning birinchi nashriga ba‘zi aniqliklar va qo‘shimchalar kiritildi. Jumladan, reaktiv dvigatellar, trubinasozlikda, asbobsozlikda, idishlar va boshqa ko‘pgina konstruksiyalarida ko‘p uchraydigan tor qobiqlar nazariyasi va konussimon qobiqlar nazariyalari ikkita bobda qo‘sildi. Qo‘llanma matni qayta ishlab chiqildi va kamchiliklari bartaraf etildi.

Muallif qo‘l yozma bilan tanishib qimmatli maslahatlarini bildirgan akademik T.Sh.Shirinkulovga va texnika fanlari doktori, professor X.X.Xudaynazarovga, texnika fanlari doktori, professor Z.S.Sirojiddinovga, texnika fanlari doktori, professor X.Sh.To‘rayevga va texnika fanlari nomzodi, dosent A.N.Nabiyevga o‘z minnatdorchiligini bildiradi.

O‘quv qo‘llanma to‘g‘risidagi barcha fikr va mulohozalarni muallif mamnuniyat bilan qabul qiladi.

I-BOB. QOBIQLAR NAZARIYASINING ASOSIY TENGLAMALARI

1.1-§. Asosiy tushunchalar. Qobiqlar geometriyasidan ba‘zi malumotlar

Qobiq deb, qalinligi h qolgan ikki o‘lchamlariga nisbatan kichik bo‘lgan egri sirt bilan chegaralangan jismga aytildi. Qobiqning h qalinligini teng ikkiga bo‘luvchi tekislik, uning o‘rta sirti deb ataladi.

Agar qobiq h qalinligining eng kichik radius R_{\min} bo‘lgan nisbati $(1/1500) \leq (h/R_{\min}) \leq (1/20)$ bo‘lsa yupqa, agar bu nisbat $(h/R_{\min}) > (1/2)$ bo‘lsa qalin qobiqlar deb ataladi.

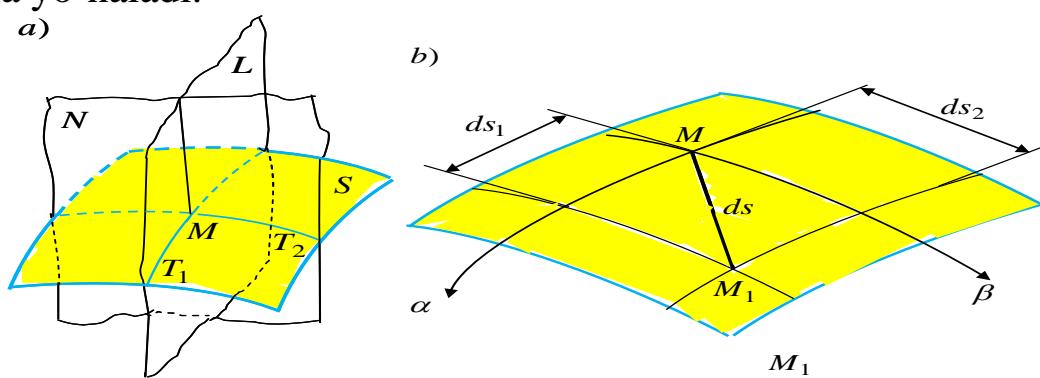
Yupqa qobiqlar nazariyasi Kirxgof-Lyav gipotezasiga asoslandi:

- deformatsiyagacha qobiq o‘rta sirtiga perpendikulyar bo‘lgan element deformatsiyadan keyin ham o‘rta sirtga perpendikulyarligicha qoladi, qobiq qalinligi o‘zgarmaydi;

- qobiqning o‘rta sirtiga paralell bo‘lgan qatlamlar orasida bosim hosil bo‘lmaydi deb qaraladi.

Berilgan S egri sirtga normal qilib, uning ixtiyoriy biror M nuqtasidan L hamda N tekisliklarini o‘tkazish mumkin (1.1,a-chizma). Bu tekisliklarning, S sirt bilan kesishgan egri chiziqlari T_1 va T_2 ekstremal qiymatlarga ega bo‘ladi va ular bosh yo‘nalishlar deb ataladi. Bu egri chiziqlarning radiuslari mos ravishda R_1 va R_2 bo‘lsin [30,231-bet].

Qobiqlarning radiusiga teskari bo‘lgan kattalik uning egriligi deb ataladi. O‘tkazilgan L va N tekisliklar ortogonal tekisliklar bo‘lgani uchun M nuqtadagi bosh yo‘nalishlar ham ortogonaldir (1.b-chizma). Berilgan sirtga bir qancha egri chiziqlar o‘tkazish mumkin, bu egri chiziqlarning har bir nuqtasiga o‘tkazilgan urinma bosh yo‘nalishlar bo‘yicha yo‘naladi.



1.1-chizma. Qobiq elementlari.

Dekart koordinata x, y, z sistemasida S egri sirtni quyidagi tenglama orqali ifodalash mumkin:

$$\begin{aligned}x &= x(\alpha, \beta); \\y &= y(\alpha, \beta); \\z &= z(\alpha, \beta).\end{aligned}\tag{1.1}$$

Bu funksiyalar ma'lum bo'lsa A va B Lyame parametrlari deb ataluvchi parametrlarni quyidagi formuladan topish mumkin:

$$\begin{aligned}A^2 &= \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha}\right)^2; \\B^2 &= \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \beta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \beta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \beta}\right)^2.\end{aligned}\tag{1.2}$$

Berilgan M nuqtadan, M_1 nuqta egri sirt bo'yicha cheksiz kichik masofada tursin. Bu cheksiz kichik kesma, sirt nazariyasida chiziqli element deb yuritiladi. Juda kichik chiziqli element kvadrati ortogonal koordinata sistemasida quyidagicha aniqlaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned}ds^2 &= ds_1^2 + ds_2^2; \\ds^2 &= A^2 d\alpha^2 + B^2 d\beta^2; \\ds_1 &= Ad\alpha; \quad ds_2 = Bd\beta.\end{aligned}\tag{1.3}$$

Bu tenglama birinchi kvadratli sirt shakli tenglamasi deyiladi. A va B Lyame parametrlar umumiyl holda egri chiziqli (α, β) koordinatalarning funksiyasi hisoblanadi, ya'ni

$$\begin{aligned}A &= A(\alpha, \beta); \\B &= B(\alpha, \beta).\end{aligned}\tag{1.4}$$

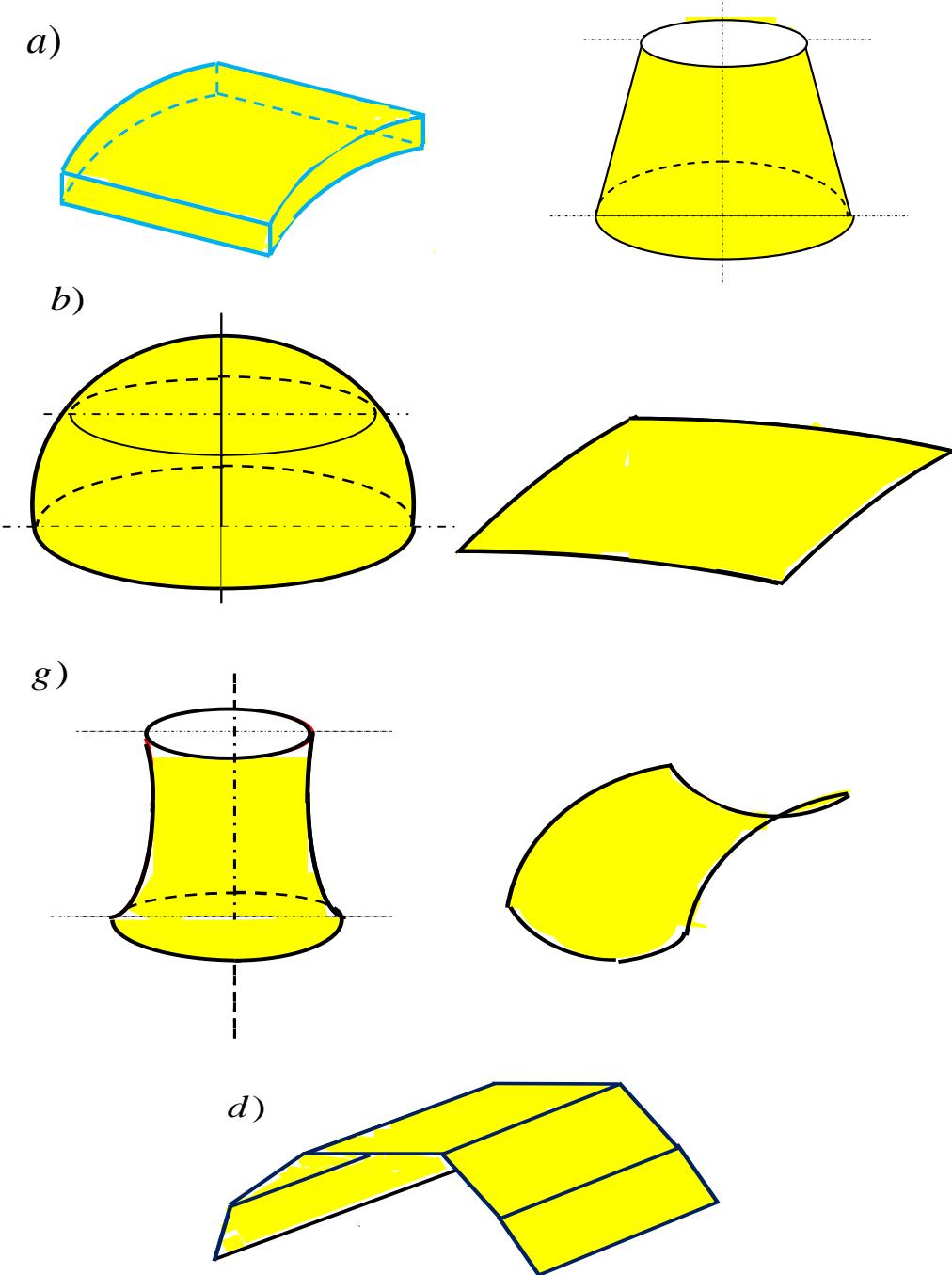
Agar faqat bitta koordinata o'zgarsa, α o'zgaruvchi $\beta = const$ bo'lsa, unda α ning orttirmasi $d\alpha$ bo'lib yoyning orttirmasi esa $ds_1 = Ad\alpha$ bo'ladi. Xuddi shuning kabi $ds_2 = Bd\beta$ orttirmani ham hosil qilish mumkin. Shunday qilib, koordinata chiziqlari $\alpha = const$, $\beta = const$ bo'lganda orttirmasi tegishlicha $d\alpha = 1$, $d\beta = 1$ bo'lganda A va B parametrlarni sirt bo'yicha yoy uzunligi deb qarash mumkin. Bosh R_1 va R_2 radiuslarga teskari bo'lgan kattaliklar tegishlicha bosh $K_1 = 1/R_1$, $K_2 = 1/R_2$ egriliklar deb ataladi. Sirt nazariyasida, tegishlicha bosh radiuslarga teskari bo'lgan K_1 va K_2 egriliklardan tashqari Gauss egriligi katta ahamiyatga ega.

Qobiq o'rta sirtning biror M nuqtasi bosh egriliklarning ko'paytmasiga qobiqning Gauss egriligi deyiladi [18,14-bet].

$$\Gamma = K_1 K_2. \quad (1.5)$$

Qobiqlar Gauss egriligidagi qarab quyidagi turlarga bo‘linadi:

1. Gauss egriligi nol, ya‘ni $\Gamma = 0$ silindrik va konussimon qobiqlar (1.2.a-chizma);
2. Gauss egriligi musbat, ya‘ni $\Gamma > 0$ sferik, elliptik va parabolik qobiqlar (1.2.b-chizma);
3. Gauss egriligi manfiy, ya‘ni $\Gamma < 0$ giperbolik qobiqlar (1.2.g-chizma);



1.2-chizma. Qurilishda ishlatalaligan qobiqlar.

1.2-§. Qobiqdagi deformatsiya va ko‘chishlar

Qobiq o‘rta sirtining α koordinata yo‘nalishidagi deformatsiyani aniqlashni ko‘rib chiqamiz (1.3-chizma). Nisbiy chiziqli ε_1 deformatsiyasi uch qismdan iborat bo‘ladi, ya‘ni

$$\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_1^I + \varepsilon_1^{II} + \varepsilon_1^{III}, \quad (1.6)$$

bu yerda

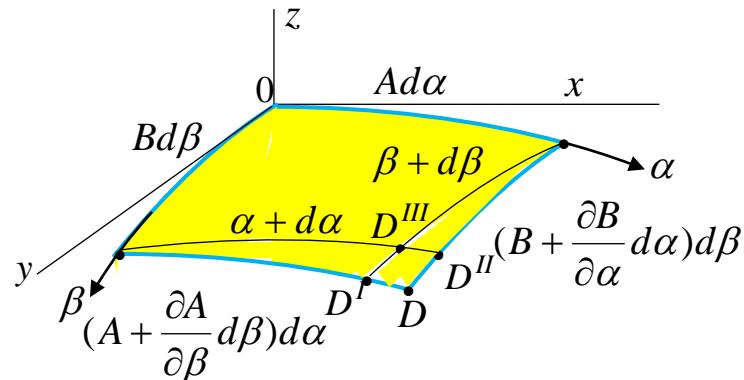
$$\varepsilon_1^I = \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \alpha} - \text{ko‘chishning } \beta = \text{const} \text{ koordinata chizig‘i bo‘yicha}$$

o‘zgarishidan aniqlanadi.

$$\varepsilon_1^{II} = \frac{1}{AB} \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta} v - \text{ko‘chishning } \alpha = \text{const} \text{ koordinata chizig‘i bo‘yicha}$$

o‘zgarishi va birinchi kvadrat shakli koeffitsiyenti o‘zgarishidan aniqlanadi.

$$\varepsilon_1^{III} = \frac{w}{R_1} \text{ normal } w \text{ ko‘chishga bog‘liq bo‘lgan deformatsiya.}$$



1.3-chizma. Qobiq o‘rta sirti.

Unda nisbiy chiziqli deformatsiyani quyidagicha yozish mumkin [35,335-bet]:

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{\partial u}{A \partial \alpha} + \frac{1}{AB} \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta} v + \frac{w}{R_1}. \quad (1.7)$$

Xuddi shuningdek β koordinata bo‘yicha nisbiy chiziqli deformatsiyani quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:

$$\varepsilon_2 = \frac{\partial v}{B \partial \beta} + \frac{1}{AB} \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha} u + \frac{w}{R_2}. \quad (1.8)$$

Qobiq o‘rta sirtining siljish deformatsiyasi egriligining o‘zgarishi va buralish deformatsiyalari quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\gamma = \frac{B}{A} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{v}{B} \right) + \frac{A}{B} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left(\frac{u}{A} \right). \quad (1.9)$$

$$\chi_1 = -\frac{1}{A \partial \alpha} \left(\frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{u}{R_1} \right) - \frac{1}{AB} \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta} \left(\frac{1}{B} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \beta} - \frac{v}{R_2} \right); \quad (1.10)$$

$$\chi_2 = -\frac{1}{B \partial \beta} \left(\frac{1}{B} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \beta} - \frac{v}{R_2} \right) - \frac{1}{AB} \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{u}{R_1} \right).$$

$$\chi_{12} = -\frac{1}{AB} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta} - \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{1}{B} \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \beta} \right) + \quad (1.11)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{R_1} \left(\frac{1}{B} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \beta} - \frac{1}{AB} \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta} u \right) + \frac{1}{R_2} \left(\frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{1}{AB} \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha} v \right).$$

Bu (1.7-1.11) formulalardan ko‘rinadiki, deformatsiya egrilik va buralish deformatsiyalarining o‘zgarishi umumiy holda birinchi kvadrat shakl A va B koeffitsiyentlariga bog‘liq bo‘lgan hadlardan iborat ekanligi. Qobiqning qalinligi bo‘ylab ε_1 , ε_2 va γ siljish deformatsiyalari chiziqli qonun asosida o‘zgaradi [30,235-bet].

Yupqa qobiqning o‘rta sirtidan z masofadagi $\varepsilon_1^{(z)}$, $\varepsilon_2^{(z)}$, $\gamma^{(z)}$ deformatsiyalarni quyidagi formuladan aniqlanadi:

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_1^{(z)} &= \varepsilon_1 + z\chi_1; \\ \varepsilon_2^{(z)} &= \varepsilon_2 + z\chi_2; \\ \gamma^{(z)} &= \gamma + 2z\chi_{12}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.12)$$

1.3-§. Qobiq kesimlaridagi ichki zo‘riqish kuchlar

Berilgan qobiqdan, uning o‘rta sirtiga normal bo‘lgan α , $\alpha + d\alpha$; va β , $\beta + d\beta$ tekisliklar yordamida kichik element ajratib olamiz (1.4-chizma). Normal kuchlanishlarni σ_1, σ_2 o‘rta tekislikka parallel ravishda ta’sir etuvchi urinma kuchlanishlarni τ_{12}, τ_{21} o‘rta tekislikka normal yo‘nalishida ta’sir etuvchi urinma kuchlanishlarni τ_{13}, τ_{31} bilan belgilaymiz.

Uzunlik o‘lchov birligiga to‘g‘ri keluvchi zo‘riqish kuchlarini hamda momentlarini aniqlaymiz. Uzunlik o‘lchov birligiga to‘g‘ri keluvchi zo‘riqish kuchlarini N_1, N_2 , urinma kuchlarni S_{12}, S_{21} , ko‘ndalang kuchlarni Q_1, Q_2 , eguvchi momentlarni M_1, M_2 , hamda τ_{12}, τ_{21} urinma kuchlanishlarning qobiq kesimi qalinligi bo‘yicha notekis

taqsimlanishi natijasida hosil bo‘lgan burovchi momentlarni M_{12}, M_{21} bilan belgilaymiz.

Zo‘riqish N_1 kuchini aniqlash uchun ajratilgan elementar $dF = Bd\beta \left(1 + \frac{z}{R_2}\right) dz$ yuzadagi dN_1 miqdorini quyidagicha ifodalaymiz:

$$dN_1 = Bd\beta \left(1 + \frac{z}{R_2}\right) \sigma_1 dz. \quad (1.13)$$

Yupqa qobiqlar uchun $z/R_1, z/R_2$ kattaliklarni birga nisbatan e’tiborga olmasa ham bo‘ladi. Haqiqatdan ham qobiq qalinligi uning egrilik radiusiga nisbatan juda kichik bo‘ladi. Unda:

$$dN_1 = Bd\beta \sigma_1 dz. \quad (1.14)$$

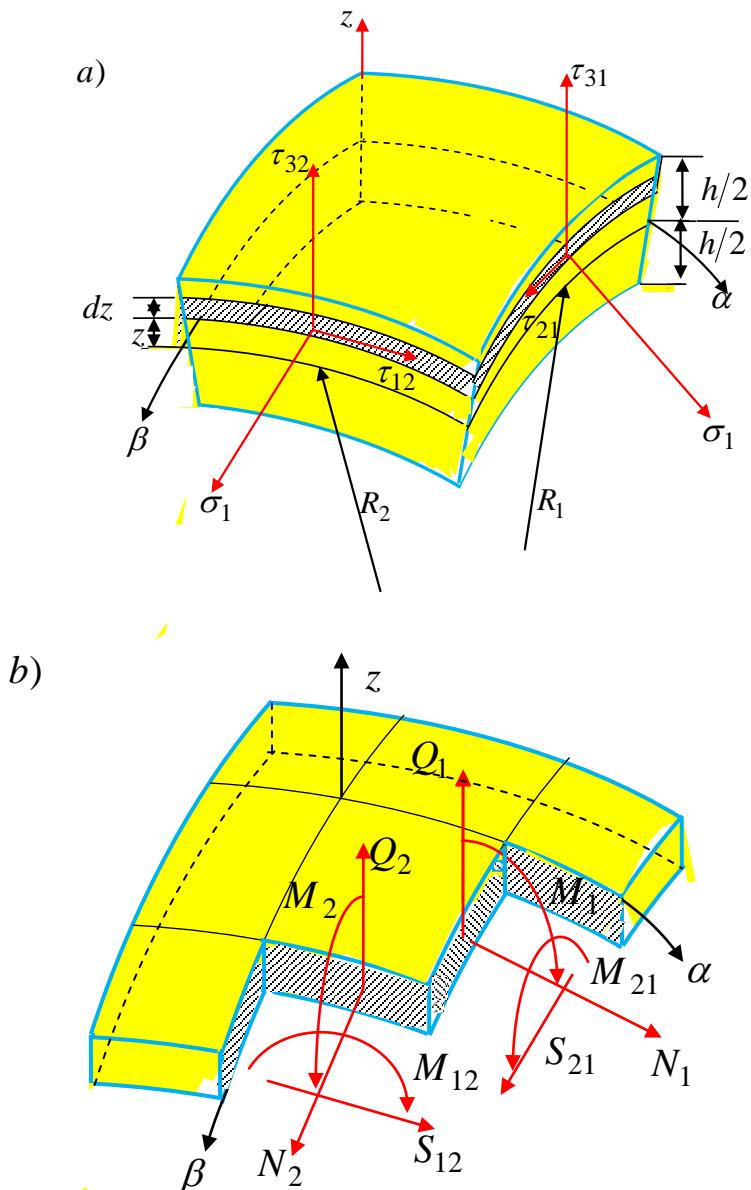
(1.12) formulani e’tiborga olib, kuchlanish bilan deformatsiya orasidagi bog‘lanishni ifodalovchi Guk qonuni quyidagicha yoziladi[35,340-bet]:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1 &= \frac{E}{1 - \mu^2} (\varepsilon_1 + \mu \varepsilon_2); \\ \sigma_2 &= \frac{E}{1 - \mu^2} (\varepsilon_2 + \mu \varepsilon_1); \\ \tau_{12} = \tau_{21} &= \frac{E}{2(1 + \mu)} \gamma. \end{aligned} \quad (1.15)$$

1.4,b-chizmada ichki kuchlarning musbat yo‘nalishi ko‘rsatilgan. Uzunlik o‘lchov birligiga to‘g‘ri keluvchi bu ichki kuch komponentlari quyidagi formulalardan aniqlanadi [35,341-bet].

Normal kuch:

$$\begin{aligned} N_1 &= \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \sigma_1 dz = \frac{Eh}{1 - \mu^2} (\varepsilon_1 + \mu \varepsilon_2); \\ N_2 &= \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \sigma_2 dz = \frac{Eh}{1 - \mu^2} (\varepsilon_2 + \mu \varepsilon_1). \end{aligned} \quad (1.16)$$



1.4-chizma. Qobiqqa ta'sir etuvchi kuchlanishlar va kuchlar.

Urinma kuch:

$$S_{12} = S_{21} = S = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \tau_{12} dz = \frac{Eh}{2(1+\mu)} \gamma. \quad (1.17)$$

Ko'ndalang kuch:

$$Q_1 = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \tau_{31} dz; \quad Q_2 = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \tau_{32} dz. \quad (1.18)$$

Eguvchi moment:

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 &= \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \sigma_1 z dz = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\mu^2)} (\chi_1 + \mu\chi_2); \\ M_2 &= \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \sigma_2 z dz = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\mu^2)} (\chi_2 + \mu\chi_1). \end{aligned} \quad (1.19)$$

Burovchi moment:

$$M_{21} = M_{12} = H = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \tau_{21} z dz = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1+\mu)} \chi_{12}. \quad (1.20)$$

Kuchlanishlar quyidagi ifodalardan aniqlanadi:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1 &= \frac{N_1}{h} + \frac{M_1}{I} z; \\ \sigma_2 &= \frac{N_2}{h} + \frac{M_2}{I} z; \\ \tau_{12} &= \frac{N_{12}}{h} + \frac{M_{12}}{I} z. \end{aligned} \quad (1.21)$$

Bu yerda $I = h^3/12$ eni bir birlikka to‘g‘ri keluvchi qobiq kesimning o‘rta tekislikka urinma bo‘lgan o‘qqa nisbatan inersiya moment [11,226-bet].

Inersiya momentini e’tiborga olib, (1.21) formulaga $z = h/2$ ni qo‘yib kuchlanishlarning eng katta qiymatlarini topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} (\sigma_1)_{\max} &= \frac{N_1}{h} + \frac{6M_1}{h^2}; \\ (\sigma_2)_{\max} &= \frac{N_2}{h} + \frac{6M_2}{h^2}; \\ (\sigma_3)_{\max} &= (\tau_{12})_{\max} = \frac{S_{12}}{h} + \frac{6M_{12}}{h^2} \end{aligned} \quad (1.22)$$

Qobiqning momentli va momentsiz holatlari bir-biridan farq qiladi. Agar $M_1 = M_2 = M_{12} = M_{21} = 0$ bo‘lsa, qobiqning bunday kuchlanganlik holati momentsiz holat deb ataladi. Bundan tashqari fizik kuchlar asosan normal va siljituvchi kuchlar bilan muvozanatda bo‘ladi. Bunday cheklanishlarga asoslanib qobiqlarni hisoblash nazariyasi, qobiqlarni momentsiz hisoblash nazariyasi deyiladi. Unda yuqoridagi kuchlanishlar quyidagicha ifodalaniлади:

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{N_1}{h}; \quad \sigma_2 = \frac{N_2}{h}; \quad \tau_{12} = \frac{S_{12}}{h}. \quad (1.23)$$

Qobiqlarning momentsiz kuchlanganlik holati mavjud bo‘lishi uchun ma’lum shartlar bajarilishi lozim. Bu shartlar quyidagilardir:

1. Qobiq sirti silliq va uzlusiz o‘zgarib borishi lozim.
2. Qobiq sirtiga qo‘yilgan tashqi kuch uzlusiz va silliq o‘zgarishi lozim.
3. Qobiq chetlari, uning o‘rta tekislik normali yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha erkin ko‘chish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘lishi lozim.

4. Qobiqning chetiga qo‘yilgan tashqi kuchlar, uning o‘rta sirtiga normal bo‘lgan tekislikda tashkil etuvchilarga ega bo‘lmasligi lozim.

Bu shartlar bajarilmasa, egilishdan hosil bo‘lgan kuchlanishlar katta bo‘ladi va qobiqlarni hisoblashda uni e’tiborga olish kerak. Bunday hollarda qobiqlar, momentli qobiqlar nazariyasi bilan hisoblanadi.

1.4-§. Qobiqlar muvozanat differensial tenglamalari

Qobiqdan $\alpha = const$, $\alpha + d\alpha = const$, va $\beta = const$, $\beta + d\beta = const$ normal kesimlar yordamida ajratib olingan biror kichik elementning muvozanatini tekshirib ko‘ramiz (1.5-chizma). Qobiq sirti bo‘yicha tashqi kuchlar silliq va tekis taqsimlangan bo‘lsin.

Elementga ta’sir etuvchi barcha kuchlarning koordinata α , β , z o‘qlaridagi proyeksiyalarini q_1, q_2, q_3 lar bilan belgilaymiz. Elementning $\alpha + d\alpha = const$, $\beta + d\beta = const$ tomonlari quyidagicha orttirmaga ega bo‘ladi:

$$\begin{aligned} DD^I &= \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha} d\alpha d\beta; \\ DD^{II} &= \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta} d\alpha d\beta. \end{aligned} \quad (1.24)$$

Xuddi shuningdek, zo‘riqish kuchlari ham α , β koordinatalarining uzlusiz funksiyalari bo‘lganligi uchun orttirmaga ega bo‘ladi.

Chetki $0C$ tomonida normal kuch $N_1 Bd\beta$, chetki FD tomonida normal kuch quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(N_1 + \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial \alpha} d\alpha \right) \left(Bd\beta + \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha} d\alpha d\beta \right) &= N_1 B \partial \beta + \\ &+ \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial \alpha} Bd\alpha d\beta + N_1 \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha} d\alpha d\beta + \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial \alpha} \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha} d\alpha d\alpha d\beta. \end{aligned} \quad (1.25)$$

Bu ifodadagi oxirgi had juda ham kichik bo‘lganligi uchun uni e’tiborga olmaymiz va tenglikning o‘ng tomonidagi ikkinchi va uchinchi ifodalar yigindisi:

$$\frac{\partial N_1}{\partial \alpha} Bd\alpha d\beta + N_1 \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha} d\alpha d\beta = \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} (N_1 B) d\alpha d\beta,$$

ekanligini e’tiborga olib, chetki FD tomoniga ta’sir etuvchi normal kuchni quyidagicha ifodalaymiz:

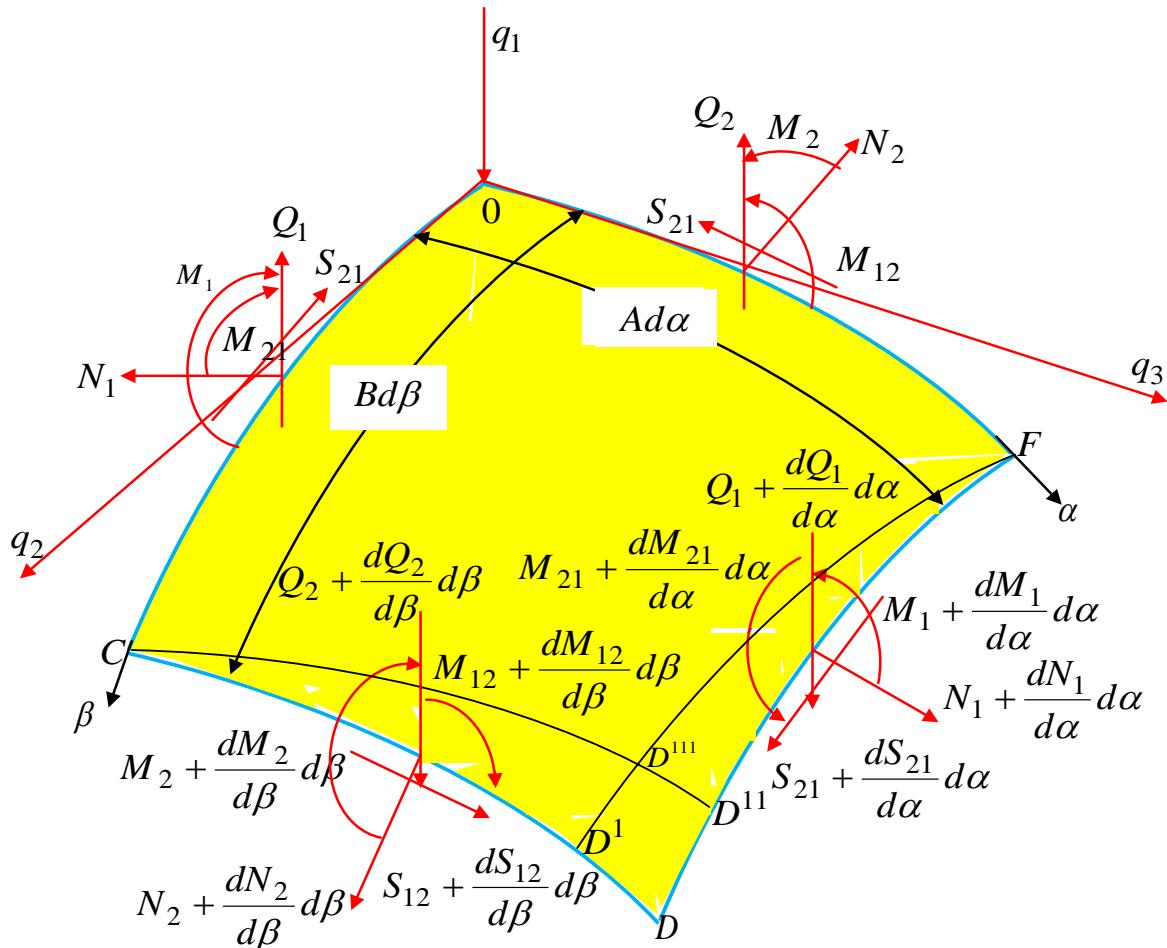
$$N_1 Bd\beta + \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} (N_1 B) d\alpha d\beta. \quad (1.26)$$

Xuddi shuningdek, chetki FD va CD tomonlaridagi zo‘riqish kuchlarni aniqlaymiz:

1. Barcha kuchlarni $0x$ o‘qiga proyeksiyalab muvozanat tenglamasini tuzamiz.

Normal kuchlarning $0x$ o‘qidagi proyeksiyasi:

$$N_1 Bd\beta + \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} (N_1 B) d\alpha d\beta - N_1 Bd\beta = \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} (N_1 B) d\alpha d\beta. \quad (1.27)$$



1.5-chizma. Qobiq elementining muvozanati.

Siljituduvchi S_{12} kuchning $0x$ o‘qidagi proyeksiyasi:

$$S_{12} Ad\alpha + \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} (S_{12} A) d\alpha d\beta - S_{12} Ad\alpha = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} (S_{12} A) d\alpha d\beta. \quad (1.28)$$

Chetki CD tomonga ta’sir etuvchi normal kuch:

$$N_2 Ad\alpha + \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} (N_2 A) d\alpha d\beta, \quad (1.29)$$

chetki OF tomonga nisbatan juda kichik ψ burchakka burilgan bu normal kuch $0x$ o‘qiga proyeksiya beradi.

Quyidagi nisbitni e'tiborga olib bu juda kichik ψ burchakni 1.5-chizmadan aniqlaymiz:

$$tg \psi = \frac{D^{III} D^{II}}{FD^{III}} \approx \frac{DD^I}{FD^{III}}; \\ \psi \approx tg \psi = \frac{\frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha} d\alpha d\beta}{Ad\alpha}, \quad (1.30)$$

ekanligini e'tiborga olib (1.29) ifodani quyidagi ko'rinishga keltiramiz:

$$-\left[N_2 Ad\alpha + \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} (N_2 A) d\alpha d\beta \right] \psi = \\ -N_2 \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha} d\alpha d\beta - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} (N_2 A) \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha} \frac{1}{A d\alpha} d\alpha^2 d\beta^2. \quad (1.31)$$

Bu ifodaning o'ng tomonidagi oxirgi had juda ham kichik bo'lganligi uchun e'tiborga olmaymiz. Unda:

$$-N_2 \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha} d\alpha d\beta. \quad (1.32)$$

Xuddi shuningdek, chetki FD tomonga ta'sir etuvchi siljituvchi kuchning $0x$ o'qidagi proyeksiyasi:

$$\left[S_{21} Bd\beta + \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} (S_{21} B) d\alpha d\beta \right] \psi^\bullet, \quad (1.33)$$

bu yerda

$$\psi^\bullet = \frac{\frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta} d\alpha d\beta}{B d\beta} = \frac{1}{B} \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta} d\alpha. \quad (1.34)$$

Unda bu kuchning proyeksiyasi:

$$S_{21} \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta} d\alpha d\beta. \quad (1.35)$$

Ko'ndalang Q_1 kuchning $0x$ o'qidagi proyeksiyasi, yuqori tartibli cheksiz kichik hadlarni e'tiborga olmasak quyidagicha ifodalananadi:

$$\frac{1}{R_1} Q_1 AB d\alpha d\beta. \quad (1.36)$$

Sirtqi kuchning $0x$ o'qidagi proyeksiyasi:

$$q_1 AB d\alpha d\beta. \quad (1.37)$$

Yuqorida aniqlangan barcha kuchlarni qo'shib va hosil qilingan natijani $d\alpha, d\beta$ bo'lib, $0x$ o'qi bo'yicha yo'nalgan kuchlar muvozanat tenglamasini hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha}(N_1 B) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta}(S_{12} A) - N_2 \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha} + S_{21} \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta} + Q_1 \frac{AB}{R_1} + ABq_1 = 0. \quad (1.38)$$

2. Xuddi shu usul bilan $0y$ koordinata o‘qi bo‘yicha muvozanat tenglamasini ham tuzamiz:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta}(N_2 A) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha}(S_{21} B) - N_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta} + S_{12} \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha} + Q_2 \frac{AB}{R_2} + ABq_2 = 0. \quad (1.39)$$

3. Koordinata $0z$ o‘qiga nisbatan muvozanat tenglamani tuzamiz.

Ko‘ndalang Q_1 kuchining proyeksiyasi:

$$-Q_1 Bd\beta + \left[Q_1 Bd\beta + \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha}(Q_1 B)d\alpha d\beta \right] \cos \varphi_1; \quad (1.40)$$

φ_1 burchak juda ham kichik bo‘lgani uchun $\cos \varphi_1 = 1$ bo‘ladi. Unda (1.40) ifoda quyidagicha bo‘ladi:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha}(Q_1 B)d\alpha d\beta.$$

Chetki FD tomondagi normal kuchning $0z$ o‘qidagi proyeksiyasi:

$$-\left[N_1 Bd\beta + \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha}(N_1 B)d\alpha d\beta \right] \frac{Ad\alpha}{R_1}. \quad (1.41)$$

Bu ifodani soddallashtirib, quyidagi ko‘rinishga keltiramiz:

$$-N_1 \left(\frac{AB}{R_1} \right) d\alpha d\beta.$$

Chetki $0F$ va CD tomonlariga ta’sir etuvchi kuchlar ham xuddi quyidagicha tashkil etuvchilarni beradi:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta}(Q_2 A)d\alpha d\beta; \text{ va } -N_2 \frac{AB}{R_2}d\alpha d\beta. \quad (1.42)$$

Sirtqi kuchning $0z$ o‘qidagi proyeksiyasi:

$$q_3 AB d\alpha d\beta. \quad (1.43)$$

Yuqorida aniqlangan barcha kuchlarni qo‘shib va natijani $d\alpha, d\beta$ bo‘lib, $0z$ o‘qi bo‘yicha yo‘nalgan kuchlar muvozanat tenglamasini hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha}(Q_1 B) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta}(Q_2 A) - N_1 \frac{AB}{R_1} - N_2 \frac{AB}{R_2} + q_3 AB = 0. \quad (1.44)$$

4. Koordinata $0x$ o‘qiga nisbatan barcha kuchlardan olingan momentlarning algebraik yig‘indisini nolga tenglaymiz:

$$\frac{\partial(M_{21} B)}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial(M_2 A)}{\partial \beta} - M_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta} + M_{12} \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha} - Q_2 AB = 0. \quad (1.45)$$

5. Xuddi shuningdek, $0y$ o‘qiga nisbatan barcha kuchlardan olingan momentlarning algebraik yig‘indisini nolga tenglaymiz:

$$\left(\frac{\partial M_{12}A}{\partial \beta} \right) + \frac{\partial(M_1B)}{\partial \alpha} - M_2 \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha} + M_{21} \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta} - Q_1 AB = 0. \quad (1.46)$$

6. Urinma kuchlanishlarning juftlik qonuni asosida 0z o‘qiga nisbatan barcha zo‘riqishlardan olingan momentlar, statikaning muvozanat tenglamasini aynan qanoatlantiradi.

Shunday qilib qobiq uchun 5-ta muvozanat tenglamalar sistemasini hosil qildik:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha}(BN_1) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta}(AS_{12}) - N_2 \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha} + S_{21} \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta} + Q_1 k_1 AB + q_1 AB = 0. \quad (1.47)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta}(AN_2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha}(BS_{21}) - N_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta} + S_{12} \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha} + Q_2 k_2 AB + q_2 AB = 0. \quad (1.48)$$

$$\frac{1}{AB} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha}(BQ_1) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta}(AQ_2) \right] - N_1 k_1 - N_2 k_2 + q_3 = 0 \quad (1.49)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial BM_{21}}{\partial \alpha} \right) + \frac{\partial(AM_2)}{\partial \beta} - M_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta} + M_{12} \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha} - Q_2 AB = 0. \quad (1.50)$$

$$\frac{\partial(AM_{12})}{\partial \beta} + \frac{\partial(BM_1)}{\partial \alpha} - M_2 \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha} + M_{21} \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta} - Q_1 AB = 0. \quad (1.51)$$

Bu tenglamalarda $k_1 = 1/R_1$, $k_2 = 1/R_2$ bo‘lib, unda 10 ta $N_1, N_2, S_{12}, S_{21}, M_1, M_2, M_{12}, M_{21}, Q_1, Q_2$ noma’lumlar kiradi.

Agar momentlar $M_1 = M_2 = M_{21} = 0$ va ko‘ndalang kuch $Q_1 = Q_2 = 0$ nolga teng bo‘lsa (1.47-1.51) tenglamalardan momentsiz qobiqlar nazariyasi tenglamalari kelib chiqadi:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha}(BN_1) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta}(S_{12}A) - N_2 \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha} + S_{21} \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta} + q_1 AB = 0. \quad (1.52)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta}(AN_2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha}(S_{21}B) - N_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial \beta} + S_{12} \frac{\partial B}{\partial \alpha} + q_2 AB = 0. \quad (1.53)$$

$$\frac{N_1}{R_1} + \frac{N_2}{R_2} + q_3 = 0. \quad (1.54)$$

1.5-§. Momentsiz nazariya asosida aylanish sirtli qobiqlar hisobi

Sferik koordinatalar sistemasida ixtiyoriy aylanish sirtli qobiq 1.6-chizmada keltirilgan. Chizmadan quyidagilarni aniqlash mumkin:

$$r = R_2 \sin \varphi; \quad ab = ds_2 = R_2 \sin \varphi d\varphi; \quad (1.55)$$

$$ad = ds_1 = R_1 d\varphi; \quad A = R_1, B = r.$$

Bu yerda

R_1 meridian egrilik radiusi;

R_2 kenglik egrilik radiusi;

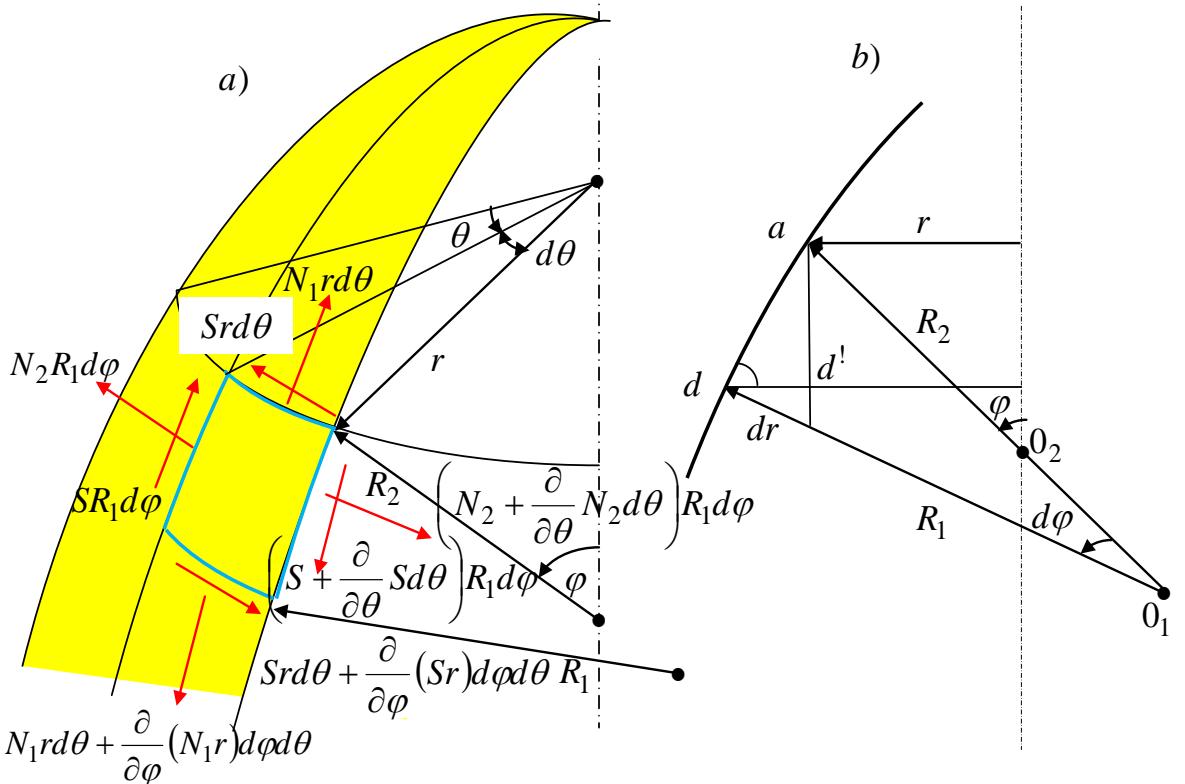
r parallel aylana radiusi, ixtiyoriy aylanish sirtli qobiq uchun
 $r = f(\varphi)$.

Simmetrik qobiq uchun A va B Lyame koeffitsiyentlari faqat φ o‘zgaruvchining funksiyasi bo‘lib, θ koordinataga bog‘liq emas. Bu holda differensial muvozanat (1.52-1.54) tenglamalar quyidagi ko‘rinishda ifodalanadi:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} (rN_1) + R_1 \frac{\partial S}{\partial \theta} - N_2 R_1 \cos \varphi + q_1 r R_1 = 0. \quad (1.56)$$

$$R_1 \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} (rS) + S R_1 \cos \varphi + q_2 r R_1 = 0. \quad (1.57)$$

$$\frac{N_1}{R_1} + \frac{N_2}{R_2} - q_3 = 0. \quad (1.58)$$



1.6-chizma. Aylanish sirtli qobiq elementi.

Xususiy holda sferik qobiq uchun $R_1 = R_2 = R$ va $Ad\alpha = Rd\varphi$; $Bd\beta = (R \sin \varphi)d\theta$ ekanligini aniqlash qiyin emas. Unda $\alpha = \varphi$; $\beta = \theta$; $A = R$; $B = R \sin \varphi$ bo‘ladi. Qobiqning momentsiz nazariyasi tenglamalarini quyidagicha yozamiz [35,356-bet]:

$$\frac{\partial(N_1 \sin \varphi)}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial S_{12}}{\partial \theta} - N_2 \cos \varphi + q_1 R \sin \varphi = 0. \quad (1.59)$$

$$\frac{\partial(S_{21} \sin \varphi)}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial \theta} + S_{12} \cos \varphi + q_2 R \sin \varphi = 0. \quad (1.60)$$

$$N_1 + N_2 - q_3 R = 0. \quad (1.61)$$

Agar qobiq o‘qqa nisbatan simmetrik yuklar bilan yuklangan bo‘lsa, normal va urinma kuchlar koordinataga bog‘liq bo‘lmaydi va $S_{12} = S_{21} = 0$ teng bo‘ladi. Unda (1.56-1.58) tenglamalardan quyidagi ikkitasi qoladi:

$$\frac{\partial(N_1 \sin \varphi)}{\partial \varphi} - N_2 \cos \varphi + q_1 R \sin \varphi = 0. \quad (1.62)$$

$$N_1 + N_2 - q_3 R = 0. \quad (1.63)$$

Umumiy holda N_1 , N_2 va S zo‘riqish kuchlari har ikkala φ va θ o‘zgaruvchilarnining funksiyasi bo‘ladi. Geometrik tenglamalar quyidagi ko‘rinishga ega bo‘ladi:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{R_1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{w}{R_1} &= \frac{1}{Eh} (N_1 - \mu N_2) = \varepsilon_1; \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} + \frac{u}{r} \cos \varphi + \frac{w}{R_2} &= \frac{1}{Eh} (N_2 - \mu N_1) = \varepsilon_2; \\ \frac{r}{R_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\frac{v}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} &= \frac{1}{Gh} S = \gamma. \end{aligned} \quad (1.64)$$

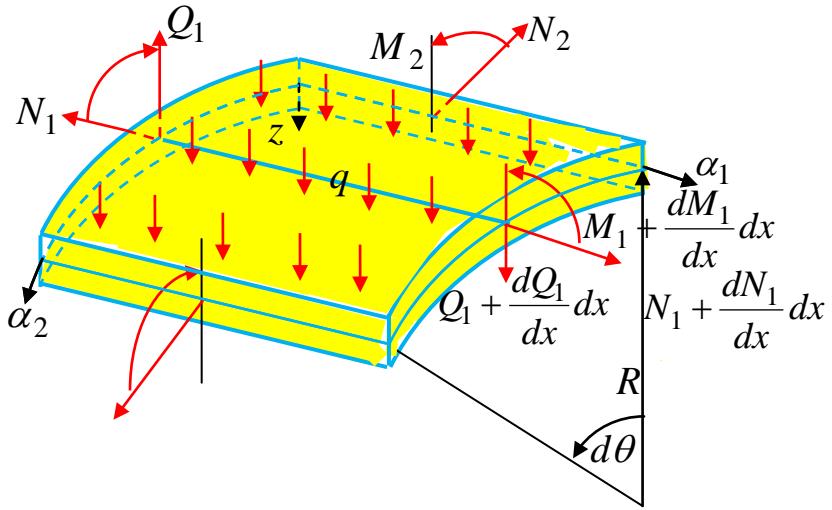
1.6-§. Momentli nazariya asosida silindrik qobiqlar hisobi

Uzunligi ℓ va radiusi R bo‘lgan silindr shakldagi qobiqni x, θ koordinata sistemasida qaraymiz (1.7-chizma) [5,255-bet].

Unda

$$R_1 = \infty, \quad R_2 = R, \quad dS_1 = Ad\alpha_1 = dx, \quad dS_2 = Bd\alpha_2 = Rd\theta, \quad (1.65)$$

bo‘ladi, demak $\alpha_1 = x$, $\alpha_2 = \theta$, $A = 1$, $B = R$.



1.7-chizma. Silindrik qobiq elementi.

Unda muvozanat differensial tenglama (1.47-1.51) quyidagicha ifodalananadi

$$\frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial S_{12}}{R \partial \theta} + q_1 = 0; \quad (1.66)$$

$$\frac{\partial S_{21}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_2}{R \partial \theta} + \frac{Q_2}{R} + q_2 = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_2}{R \partial \theta} - \frac{N_2}{R} + q_3 = 0. \quad (1.67)$$

$$\frac{\partial M_{21}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_2}{R \partial \theta} - Q_2 = 0; \quad (1.68)$$

$$\frac{\partial M_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_{12}}{R \partial \theta} - Q_1 = 0.$$

Bu 5 ta tenglamalar sistemasidan ko‘ndalang kuchni yo‘qotamiz, unda:

$$\frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial S_{12}}{R \partial \theta} + q_1 = 0. \quad (1.69)$$

$$\frac{\partial S_{12}}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial M_2}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial M_{12}}{\partial x} + q_2 = 0. \quad (1.70)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 M_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial^2 M_2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{2}{R} \frac{\partial^2 M_{12}}{\partial x \partial \theta} - \frac{N_2}{R} + q_3 = 0. \quad (1.71)$$

Bu uchta tenglamada 6 ta $N_1, N_2, M_1, M_2, M_{12}, M_{21}$ noma'lum bo'lib masala uch marta statik aniqmasdir.

Geometrik tenglamalarini yuqoridagi (1.6-1.11) tenglamalarga asosan quyidagi ifodalarni hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_1 &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}; \\ \varepsilon_2 &= \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} + \frac{w}{R};\end{aligned}\quad (1.72)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}. \\ \chi_1 &= -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}; \\ \chi_2 &= -\frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(-\frac{v}{R} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} \right); \\ \chi_{12} &= -\frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial \theta} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right).\end{aligned}\quad (1.73)$$

Bu geometrik tenglamalarni e'tiborga olib, qobiqning ko'ndalang kesimdag'i zo'riqish kuchlari (1.16-1.20) quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$N_1 = \frac{Eh}{1-\mu^2} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \mu \left(\frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} + \frac{w}{R} \right) \right]. \quad (1.74)$$

$$N_2 = \frac{Eh}{1-\mu^2} \left[\frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} + \frac{w}{R} + \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]. \quad (1.75)$$

$$S = S_{21} = S_{12} = \frac{Eh}{2(1+\mu)} \left[\frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right]. \quad (1.76)$$

$$M_1 = -D \left[\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\mu}{R^2} \left(-\frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} \right) \right]. \quad (1.77)$$

$$M_2 = -D \left[\frac{1}{R^2} \left(-\frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} \right) + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right]. \quad (1.78)$$

$$M_{12} = M_{21} = H = -D(1-\mu) \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial \theta} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right); \quad (1.79)$$

$$D = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\mu^2)}.$$

Agar $M_1 = M_2 = M_{12} = M_{21} = 0$ bo'lsa (1.69-1.71) tenglamalar soddalashadi va momentsiz qobiq nazariyasi tenglamalarini hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial S_{12}}{\partial \theta} + q_1 = 0. \quad (1.80)$$

$$\frac{\partial S_{21}}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial \theta} + q_2 = 0. \quad (1.81)$$

$$N_2 + q_3 R = 0. \quad (1.82)$$

1.7-§. O‘qqa nisbatan simmetrik yuklangan silindrik qobiqlar hisobi

Agar qobiq simmetrik yuklar bilan yuklangan bo‘lsa, unda $q_2 = 0$ va ichki zo‘riqish kuchlari $M_{12} = H = 0$; $S_{12} = 0$ bo‘lib boshqa ichki zo‘riqish kuchlari faqat x koordinataga bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Unda differensial muvozanat (1.69-1.71) tenglama quyidagicha ifodalanadi [37,514]:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dN_1}{dx} + q_1 &= 0; \\ \frac{d^2M_1}{dx^2} + \frac{N_2}{R} + q_3 &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (1.83)$$

Bu ikki tenglamada uchta N_1 , N_2 , M_1 noma’lum bo‘lib, masala bir marta statik aniqmasdir.

Birinchi muvozanat tenglamadan aniqlaymiz:

$$N_1 = -q_1 x + C. \quad (1.84)$$

Bu masalani ko‘chishga nisbatan yechamiz: qaralayotgan masala o‘qqa simmetrik bo‘lgani uchun doiraviy ko‘chish $\nu = 0$ bo‘lib, u, w ko‘chishlar x koordinataning funksiyasidir. Unda geometrik tenglama (1.72-1.73) quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_1 &= \frac{du}{dx}; \quad \varepsilon_2 = -\frac{w}{R}; \quad \gamma = 0; \\ \chi_1 &= \frac{d^2w}{dx^2}; \quad \chi_2 = 0; \quad \chi_{12} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (1.85)$$

Unda zo‘riqish (1.74-1.79) kuchlari quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\begin{aligned} N_1 &= \frac{Eh}{1-\mu^2} \left(\frac{du}{dx} - \mu \frac{w}{R} \right); \\ N_2 &= \frac{Eh}{1-\mu^2} \left(-\frac{w}{R} + \mu \frac{du}{dx} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (1.86)$$

Eguvchi momentlar:

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 &= -D \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2}; \\ M_2 &= -\mu D \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.87)$$

Bu (1.87) ifodani e'tiborga olib (1.68) formuladan quyidagini aniqlaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 &= -D \frac{d^3 w}{dx^3}; \\ Q_2 &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (1.88)$$

Bundan keyin $N_1 = 0$ deb qaraymiz va (1.86) formuladan quyidagilarni aniqlaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du}{dx} &= \mu \frac{w}{R}; \\ N_2 &= -\frac{Ehw}{R}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.89)$$

Unda (1.89) tenglamani e'tiborga olib (1.83) tenglanaming ikkinchi tenglamasi quyidagicha ifodalananadi:

$$D \frac{d^4 w}{dx^4} + \frac{Ehw}{R} = q_3. \quad (1.90)$$

Bu ifodaga:

$$q_3 = q; \quad \beta = \frac{Eh}{4DR^2} = \frac{3(1-\mu^2)}{R^2 h^2}. \quad (1.91)$$

belgilashlar kiritib va uni quyidagicha ifodalaymiz:

$$\frac{d^4 w}{dx^4} + 4\beta^4 w = \frac{q}{D}. \quad (1.92)$$

Bu tenglanaming yechimi quyidagicha ifodalananadi:

$$w = e^{-\beta x} (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x) + e^{\beta x} (C_3 \cos \beta x + C_4 \sin \beta x) + w*. \quad (1.93)$$

bu yerda $w*$ bir jinsli bo'lmagan tenglamani xususiy yechimi.

Agar qobiq juda ham uzun $x \rightarrow \infty$ bo'lsa, $C_3 = C_4 = 0$ bo'ladi, unda:

$$w = e^{-\beta x} (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x) + w*. \quad (1.94)$$

Umumiy holda o'zgarmas C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4 koeffitsiyentlar qobiqning chegara shartlaridan aniqlanadi.

1.8-§. Chetki qirg‘og‘i bo‘ylab yuklangan yarim cheksiz silindri shaklidagi qobiqlar hisobi

Uzun silindr shaklidagi qobiq chetki qirg‘og‘i bo‘ylab tekis yoyilgan eguvchi moment M_0 va ko‘ndalang kuch Q_0 bilan yuklangan (1.8-chizma). Bu masalada $N_1 = 0$; $q_1 = q_2 = q_3 = 0$ bo‘lgani uchun differensial (1.92) tenglamaning yechimi quyidagicha aniqlanadi [37,517-bet]:

$$w = e^{-\beta x} (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x). \quad (1.95)$$

Bu funksiyani differensiallab aylanish burchak deformatsiyasi, eguvchi moment va ko‘ndalang kuch ifodalarini quyidagicha ifodalaymiz:

$$\frac{dw}{dx} = \beta e^{-\beta x} [-C_1(\cos \beta x + \sin \beta x) + C_2(\cos \beta x - \sin \beta x)]. \quad (1.96)$$

$$M_1 = -D \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = -2D\beta^2 e^{-\beta x} [C_1 \sin \beta x - C_2 \cos \beta x]. \quad (1.97)$$

$$Q_1 = \frac{dM_1}{dx} = -2D\beta^3 e^{-\beta x} [C_1(\cos \beta x - \sin \beta x) + C_2(\cos \beta x + \sin \beta x)]. \quad (1.98)$$

$$N_2 = \frac{Ehw}{R} = -\frac{Eh}{R} 2De^{-\beta x} [C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x]. \quad (1.99)$$

Bu ifodalardagi o‘zgarmas C_1 va C_2 koeffitsiyentlari $x=0$ kesimning yuklanish shartidan aniqlaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 &= M_0; \\ Q_1 &= Q_0. \end{aligned} \quad (1.100)$$

Bu shartlarga asosan:

$$\begin{aligned} 2\beta^2 C_2 &= \frac{M_0}{D}; \\ 2\beta^3(C_1 + C_2) &= -\frac{Q_0}{D}, \end{aligned} \quad (1.101)$$

bundan

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 &= -\frac{Q_0 + \beta M_0}{2\beta^3 D}; \\ C_2 &= \frac{M_0}{2\beta^2 D}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.102)$$

Unda solqilik funksiyasi ifodasi:

$$w = \frac{e^{-\beta x}}{2D\beta^3} [\beta M_0 \sin \beta x - (Q_0 + \beta M_0) \cos \beta x]. \quad (1.103)$$

Eguvchi moment ifodasi:

$$M_1 = \frac{e^{-\beta x}}{\beta} [\beta M_0 \cos \beta x + (Q_0 + \beta M_0) \cos \beta x]; \quad (1.104)$$

$$M_2 = \mu \frac{e^{-\beta x}}{\beta} [\beta M_0 \cos \beta x + (Q_0 + \beta M_0) \cos \beta x].$$

Kuchlanishlarni (1.21) formulaga asosan quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{M_1}{I} z; \quad (1.105)$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{M_2}{I} z;$$

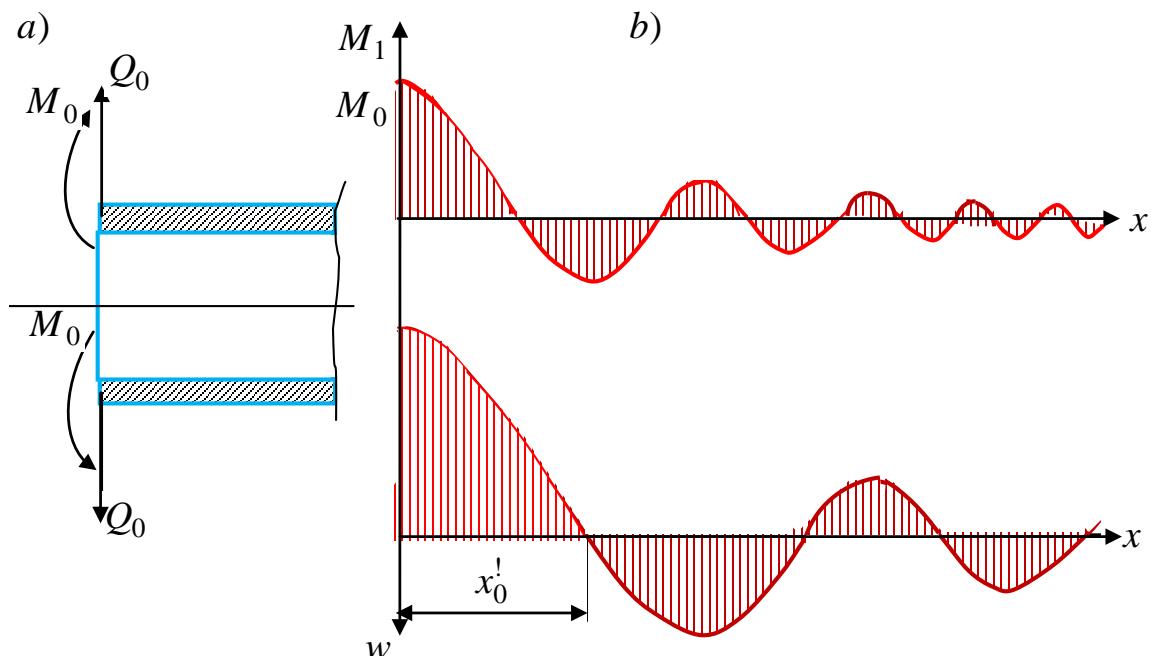
$$\tau_{12} = 0.$$

Qobiqning $x=0$ bo‘lgan qirg‘og‘ida solqilik va momentlar o‘zning eng katta qiymatiga erishadi, ya‘ni:

$$w_{\max} = w(0) = -\frac{Q_0 + \beta M_0}{2D\beta^3} < 0; \quad (1.106)$$

$$(M_1)_{\max} = M_0; M_2 = \mu M_1.$$

Koordinata x ning ortishi bilan M_1, M_2 eguvchi momentlar, w solqilik hamda σ_1, σ_2 kuchlanishlar tez so‘nib boradi (1.8.b-chizma).



1.8-Chizma. Chap qirg‘og‘i bo‘ylab yuklangan yarim cheksiz silindrik qobiq.

M_1 momentni nolga tenglab, moment ishorasining o‘zgarish nuqtasini belgilovchi x_0 uzunlikni aniqlovchi shartni hosil qilamiz:

$$tg\beta x_0 = -\frac{\beta M_0}{Q_0 + \beta M_0}. \quad (1.107)$$

Xuddi shuning kabi $w = 0$ shartdan:

$$tg\beta x_0^* = -\frac{Q_0 + \beta M_0}{2D\beta^3} = \frac{1}{tg\beta x_0}. \quad (1.108)$$

Agar qobiq uchun uning momentsiz holati shartlarining birinchi ikkitasi bajarilib qolgan ikkitasi bajarilmasa, unda qobiq kuchlanganlik holati va qirg‘oq effekti yig‘indisidan iborat, deb qarash mumkin. Bu holatda qobiq hisobi oldin tashqi kuchdan momentsiz nazariya asosida hisoblashga keltiriladi. So‘ngra esa qirg‘oq effekti masalasi yechiladi va shundan keyin zo‘riqish va momentlarni qo‘sib umumiy yechim aniqlanadi.

1.9-§. Yassi qobiqlar nazariyasi asoslari

Yassi qobiq deb, ko‘tarish balandligi f qolgan chiziqli o‘lchamlariga nisbatan kichik bo‘lgan qobiqqa aytiladi (1.9-chizma) $f/a \leq 1,5$ [11,241-bet]

Yassi qobiqlar, asosan bozorlar, ishlab chiqarish binolari va stadionlarni yopishda keng qo‘llaniladi.

V.Z.Vlasovning yassi qobiq nazariyasi quyidagi gipotezalarga asoslanadi [5,437-bet; 27,248-bet]:

1. Qobiq shunchalik yassi deb olinadiki, uning geometrik sirti taxminan uning proyeksiya tekisligidagi geometriyasiga to‘g‘ri keladi.

Demak:

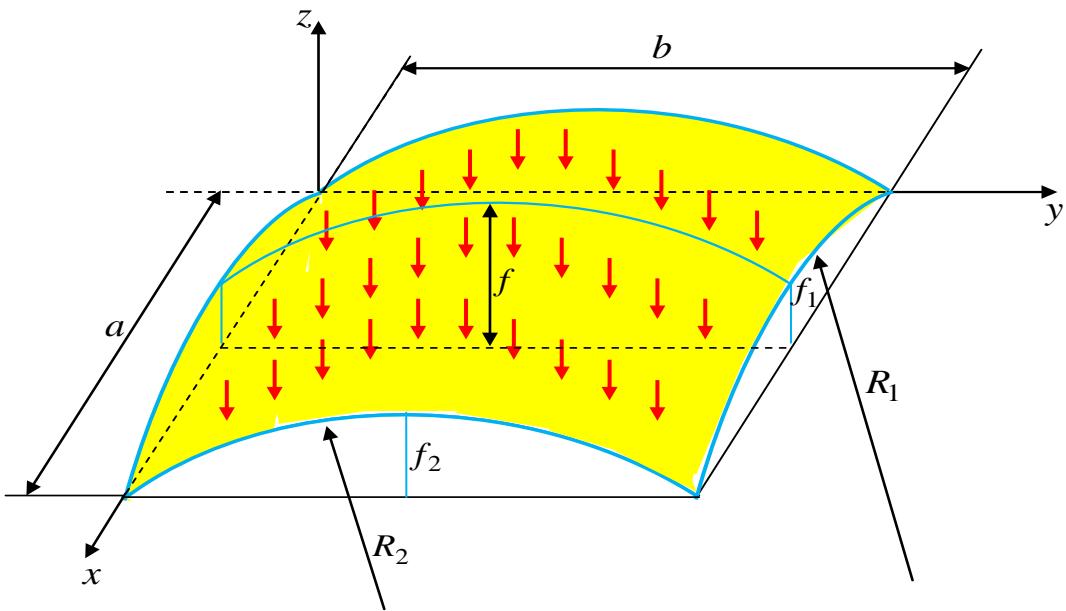
$$(ds)^2 = A^2(d\alpha)^2 + B^2(d\beta)^2, \quad (1.109)$$

o‘rniga

$$(ds)^2 = (dx)^2 + (dy)^2, \quad (1.110)$$

deb hisoblash mumkin, unda $A = B = 1$; $\alpha = x$; $\beta = y$.

2. Muvozanat differensial tenglamada $1/R_1$ va $1/R_2$ koeffitsiyentlarga ko‘paytirilgan ko‘ndalang kuchlari bor hadlarni tashlab yuborish lozim.



1.9-chizma. Tashqi yuk ta'siridagi yassi qobiq.

3. Egilish deformatsiyasi ifodalarida qobiq o'rta sirti normali bo'yicha hosil bo'lgan deformatsiyani qoldirish kifoya.

Bu gipotezalarni e'tiborga olib yassi qobiqlar muvozanat differensial tenglamalari quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial S_{12}}{\partial y} + q_1 &= 0; \\ \frac{\partial S_{21}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial y} + q_2 &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (1.111)$$

$$\frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial y} + \frac{N_1}{R_1} + \frac{N_2}{R_2} + q_3 = 0. \quad (1.112)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 &= \frac{\partial M_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_{12}}{\partial y}; \\ Q_2 &= \frac{\partial M_{21}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_2}{\partial y}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.113)$$

Yuqoridagi gipotezalarga asoslanib deformatsiyalarni quyidagicha aniqlaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_1 &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{w}{R_1}; \\ \varepsilon_2 &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{w}{R_2}; \\ 2\gamma &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.114)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\chi_1 &= \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}; \\ \chi_2 &= \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}; \\ \chi_{12} &= \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y}.\end{aligned}\quad (1.115)$$

Deformatsiyaning uzluksizlik tenglamasi:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_2}{\partial y^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 \gamma}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{R_1} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{R_2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}. \quad (1.116)$$

Fizik tenglamalarni quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:

$$\begin{aligned}N_1 &= \frac{Eh}{1-\mu^2} (\varepsilon_1 + \mu \varepsilon_2); \\ N_2 &= \frac{Eh}{1-\mu^2} (\varepsilon_2 + \mu \varepsilon_1); \\ S &= \frac{Eh}{2(1+\mu)} \gamma.\end{aligned}\quad (1.117)$$

$$M_1 = -D(\chi_1 + \mu \chi_2) = -D \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right). \quad (1.118)$$

$$M_2 = -D(\chi_2 + \mu \chi_1) = -D \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right). \quad (1.119)$$

$$M_{12} = M_{21} = H = -D(1-\mu) \chi_{12} = -D(1-\mu) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y}. \quad (1.120)$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_1 &= -D \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\nabla^2 w); \\ Q_2 &= -D \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\nabla^2 w).\end{aligned}\quad (1.121)$$

Tenglamalar sistemasi (1.110-1.121)ni ikki noma'lumli ikkita tenglamaga keltirish mumkin. Buning uchun $q_1 = q_2 = 0$, $q_3 = q$ deb qaraymiz unda (1.111) tenglamani quyidagicha ifodalaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial S_{12}}{\partial y} &= 0; \\ \frac{\partial S_{21}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial y} &= 0.\end{aligned}\quad (1.122)$$

(1.112) tenglamaga (1.113) ifodalarni qo'yib quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{\partial^2 M_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 M_{12}}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 M_2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{N_1}{R_1} + \frac{N_2}{R_2} + q = 0. \quad (1.123)$$

Tekis masaladagi kabi kuchlanish φ funksiyasini kiritamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} N_1 &= \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2}; \\ N_2 &= \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2}; \\ S_{12} &= -\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x \partial y}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.124)$$

Unda (1.122) tenglamalar qanoatlanadi. Eguvchi moment bilan burovchi moment ifodalarini (1.18-1.120) formuladan (1.117) ifodaga qo‘yib siqilishda egilgan o‘rta sirt tekislik tenglamasini hosil qilamiz:

$$D\nabla^4 w = q + N_1 K_1 + N_2 K_2, \quad (1.125)$$

bu yerda

$$K_1 = 1/R_1, K_2 = 1/R_2. \quad (1.126)$$

Yuqoridagi (1.117) tenglamadan deformatsiya komponentlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_1 &= \frac{1}{Eh} (N_1 - \mu N_2); \\ \varepsilon_2 &= \frac{1}{Eh} (N_2 - \mu N_1); \\ \gamma &= \frac{1+\mu}{Eh} S_{12}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.127)$$

Bu (1.127) ifodaga zo‘riqish kuchi o‘rniga (1.124) tenglamadan kuchlanishlar funksiyasini qo‘yib quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_1 &= \frac{1}{Eh} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} - \mu \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} \right); \\ \varepsilon_2 &= \frac{1}{Eh} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} - \mu \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} \right); \\ \gamma &= -\frac{1+\mu}{Eh} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x \partial y}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.128)$$

Deformatsyaning uzlusizlik (1.113) tenglamasidagi deformatsiyani zo‘riqish kuchlari (1.124) orqali, keyin zo‘riqish kuchlarini kuchlanish funksiyasi orqali ifodalab quyidagi tenglamani hosil qilamiz:

$$\nabla^4 \varphi = -Eh \left(K_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + K_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right). \quad (1.129)$$

Shunday qilib yassi qobiqning asosiy tenglamalar sistemasini hosil qilamiz:

$$D\nabla^4 w = q + K_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + K_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}. \quad (1.130)$$

$$\nabla^4 \varphi = -Eh \left(K_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + K_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right). \quad (1.131)$$

Bu tenglamalardan ikkita φ va w funksiyalarni aniqlash mumkin. Bu differensial tenglamalar sistemasi ikki masalasini: elastiklik nazariyasi tekis masalasini va plastinkaning egilish haqidagi masalalarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Haqiqatdan ham tekis plastinka uchun $K_1 = K_2 = 0$ bo‘lsa bizga ma’lum bo‘lgan tenglamalarga ega bo‘lamiz:

$$D\nabla^4 w = q; \quad \nabla^4 \varphi = 0. \quad (1.132)$$

Bu tenglamaning birinchisi plastinka uchun Sofi-Jermen tenglamasi bo‘lib, ikkinchisi esa elastiklik nazariyasi tekis masalasi bigormonik tenglamasidir.

Tenglamalar (1.130-1.131) sistemasini sonli usullar yoki taqribiy usullardan birini qo‘llab yechish mumkin.

Yassi qobiq uchun masalani yechishni Bubnov-Galerkin usuli bilan qarab chiqamiz. Kuchlanish φ funksiyasi bilan solqilik w funksiyasini cheksiz qator ko‘rinishida qabul qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_{mn} \varphi_{mn}; \\ w &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_{mn} w_{mn}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.133)$$

Bu yerda φ_{mn} va w_{mn} funksiyalar barcha chegara shartlarini qanoatlantirish lozim. O‘zgarmas A_{mn} va B_{mn} koeffitsiyentlar Bubnov - Galerkinning taqribiy usuli tenglamalaridan:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a \int_0^b (D\nabla^4 w - q \nabla_k^2 \varphi) w_{mn} dx dy &= 0; \\ \int_0^a \int_0^b (\nabla^4 \varphi + Eh \nabla_k^2 w) \varphi_{mn} dx dy &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (1.134)$$

aniqlanadi.

Bu yerda $\nabla_k^2 = k_1 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + k_2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$ Vlasov operatori.

Bu tenglamalardan A_{mn} va B_{mn} parametrlar aniqlanadi.

Shunday qilib, yassi qobiqlar hisobi ikkita noma'lum w va φ funksiyalarini aniqlashga keltiriladi.

1.10-§. Masalalar

Masala 1. Xususiy og'irligi q ta'sirida bo'lgan aylanish sirtli qobiq (kupola) hisobini qaraymiz. 1.10-chizma.

Yechish. Bir birlik yuzaga to'g'ri kelgan og'irlik q kuchining tashkil etuvchilarini quyidagicha yozish mumkin:

$$q_1 = q \sin \varphi; \quad q_2 = q \cos \varphi.$$

Bu kuch ifodalarini yuqoridagi (5.8-5.9) tenglamaga qo'yib

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} (N_1 \sin \varphi) - N_2 \cos \varphi + qR \sin^2 \varphi = 0.$$

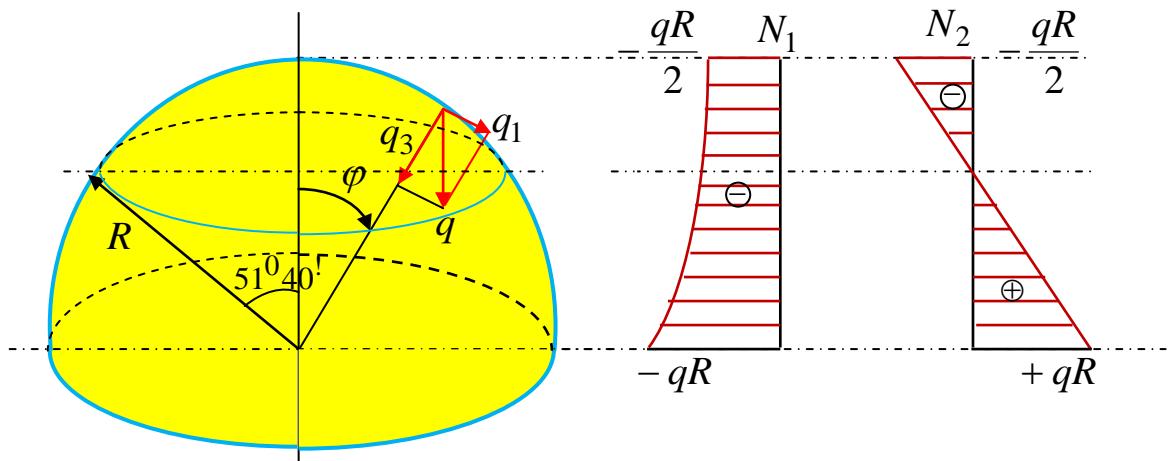
$$N_1 + N_2 + qR \cos \varphi = 0.$$

tenglamani hosil qilamiz.

Bu tenglanamaning yechimi quyidagi ko'rinishga ega:

$$N_1 = -\frac{qR}{1 + \cos \varphi};$$

$$N_2 = -qR \left(\cos \varphi - \frac{1}{1 + \cos \varphi} \right).$$



1.10-chizma. Aylanish sirtli qobiq.

Bu formuladan ko‘rinadiki, meridianal zo‘riqish kuch N_1 barcha kesimida manfiy bo‘ladi.

Aylana N_2 zo‘riqish kuchi manfiy va musbat bo‘lishi mumkin. Aylana sirtli qobiq (kupol)ning cho‘qqisida $\varphi = 0$ bo‘lsa $N_1 = N_2 = qR/2$ bo‘ladi, agar $\varphi = \pi/2$ bo‘lsa $N_1 = -qR$, $N_2 = qR$. Aylanish burchak $\varphi \approx 51^040'$ teng bo‘lsa aylana N_2 zo‘riqish kuchi o‘z ishorasini o‘zgartiradi.

Aylana N_2 zo‘riqish kuchining ishorasi o‘zgarish joyiga to‘g‘ri kelgan, doiraviy kesim, o‘tish choki deb ataladi. Bu kuchlarning o‘zgarish epyurasi 1.10-chizmada ko‘rsatilgan.

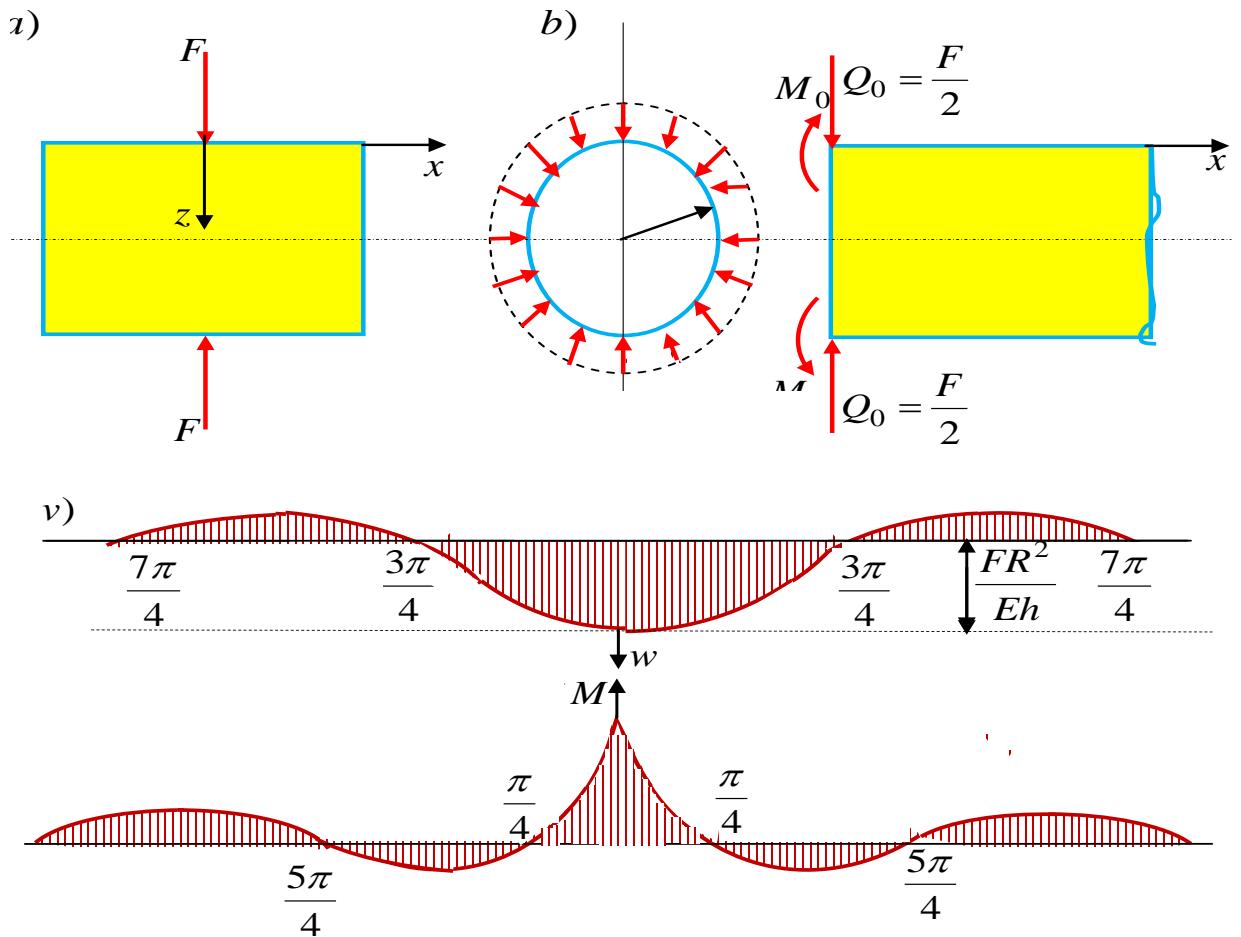
Masala 2. Doiraviy kesimi bo‘yicha tekis taqsimlangan to‘plangan kuch ta’sirida bo‘lgan silindrik qobiqning egilishida solqilik va eguvchi moment ifodalari aniqlansin hamda epyuralari qurilsin (1.11-chizma) [11,235-bet].

Yechish. Bu masalani hal qilish uchun qobiqning yarimini qarash kifoya hamda chetki qirg‘oq bo‘ylab yuklangan qobiqlar hisobi mavzusida olingan yechimdan foydalanamiz.

Qobiqning chetki qirg‘oqdagi ko‘ndalang kuch (1.11.a-chizma) $Q_0 = -0,5P$ qirg‘oqdagi M_0 momentni chegara shartidan aniqlaymiz.

Ya‘ni $x = 0$ bo‘lganda $\frac{dw}{dx} = 0$ bo‘ladi:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dw}{dx} &= -\beta \frac{e^{-\beta x}}{2D\beta^3} [\beta M_0 \sin \beta x - (Q_0 + \beta M_0) \cos \beta x] + \\ &+ \frac{e^{-\beta x}}{2D\beta^3} [\beta^2 M_0 \cos \beta x + \beta(Q_0 + \beta M_0) \sin \beta x] \\ \left(\frac{dw}{dx} \right)_{x=0} &= \frac{M_0}{2D\beta} \left(2 + \frac{Q_0}{\beta M_0} \right) = 0; M_0 = -\frac{Q_0}{2\beta} = \frac{p}{4\beta}. \end{aligned}$$



1.11-chizma. Solqilik va eguvchi moment epyuralari.

Unda solqilik tenglamasi ifodasini quyidagicha ifodalaymiz:

$$w = \frac{P}{8D\beta^2} e^{-\beta x} (\sin \beta x + \cos \beta x).$$

Eng katta solqilik:

$$w_{\max} = \frac{P}{8D\beta^2} = \frac{PR^2}{2Eh} \beta.$$

Solqilik funksiyasining x bo'yicha ikkinchi tartibli hosilasi quyidagicha yoziladi:

$$\frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} = \frac{P}{4D\beta} e^{-\beta x} (\sin \beta x - \cos \beta x).$$

Eguvchi moment ifodasi:

$$M_1 = -D \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} = \frac{P}{4\beta} e^{-\beta x} (\cos \beta x - \sin \beta x).$$

Eguvchi moment va solqilik epyuralari 1.11.v-chizmada ko'rsatilgan.

Masala 3. Suyuqlik bilan to‘ldirilgan vertikal vaziyatda turgan silindrik qobiq $q_3 = -P = -\gamma(\ell - x)$ bosim ostida bo‘ladi (1.12-chizma) [11,238].

Yechish. Bu masalani momentsiz nazariya bilan yechamiz. Zo‘riqish kuchlari formulaga asosan $N_1 = 0$; $N_2 = -q_3 R = \gamma R(\ell - x)$ teng bo‘ladi. Yuqoridagi formulaga asosan:

$$w = -\frac{RN_2}{Eh} = -\frac{\gamma R^2}{Eh}(\ell - x).$$

Masalani momentli nazariya asosida yechamiz. Silindrik qobiqni cheksiz uzun deb qabul qilamiz, unda (1.94) yechimdan foydalanish mumkin:

$$w = e^{-\beta x}(C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x) + w^*.$$

Differensial (1.92) tenglamaning xususiy yechimi:

$$w^* = -\frac{\gamma}{4D\beta^4}(\ell - x) = -\frac{\gamma R^2}{2Eh}(\ell - x).$$

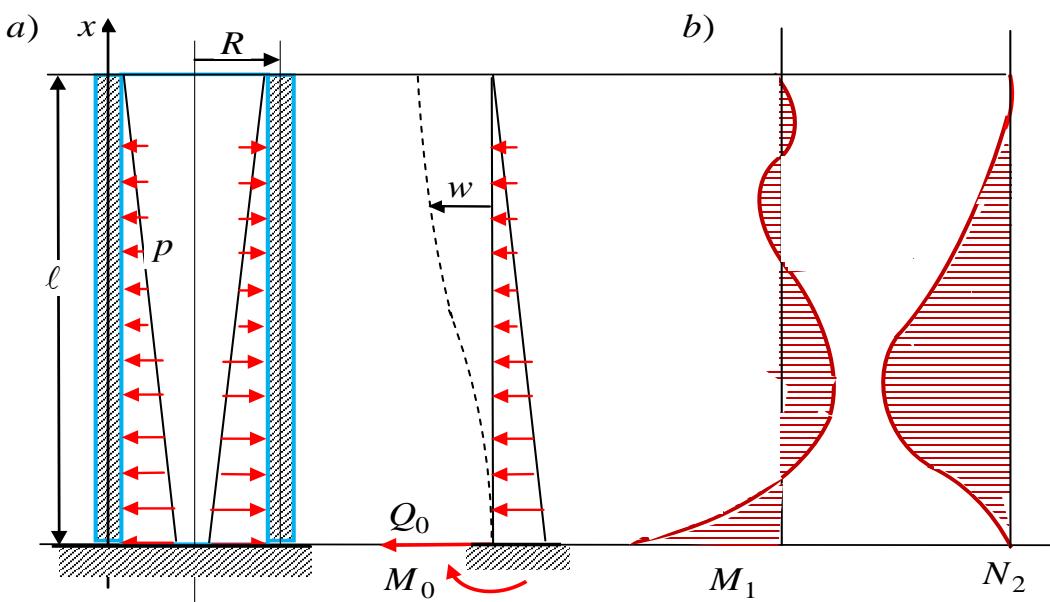
bo‘lganligi uchun solqilik quyidagicha ifodalanadi.

$$w = e^{-\beta x}(C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x) - \frac{\gamma R^2}{2Eh}(\ell - x).$$

C_1 va C_2 o‘zgarmas koeffitsiyentlarni $x = 0$ bo‘lganda $w = 0$; $dw/dx = 0$ bo‘lish chegara shartlaridan aniqlaymiz, ya‘ni

$$C_1 = \frac{\gamma R \ell}{Eh};$$

$$C_2 = \frac{\gamma R^2}{Eh\beta}(\ell\beta - 1).$$



1.12-chizma. Zo‘riqish kuchlari va solqilik epyuralari.

Unda solqilik ifodasi:

$$w = \frac{\gamma R^2}{Eh\beta} \left\{ e^{-\beta x} [(\ell\beta - 1)\sin \beta x + \beta \cos \beta x] - \beta(\ell - x) \right\}.$$

Ichki zo‘riqish kuchlarini (7.4-7.5) formulalarga asosan aniqlaymiz:

$$N_1 = 0;$$

$$N_2 = \frac{\gamma R}{\beta} \left\{ e^{-\beta x} [(\ell\beta - 1)\sin \beta x + \ell\beta \cos \beta x] - \beta(\ell - x) \right\}.$$

$$M_1 = \frac{\gamma REh}{\sqrt{12(1-\nu^2)}} \left\{ e^{-\beta x} \left[\sin \beta x - \frac{1}{\ell\beta} (\ell\beta - 1) \cos \beta x \right] \right\};$$

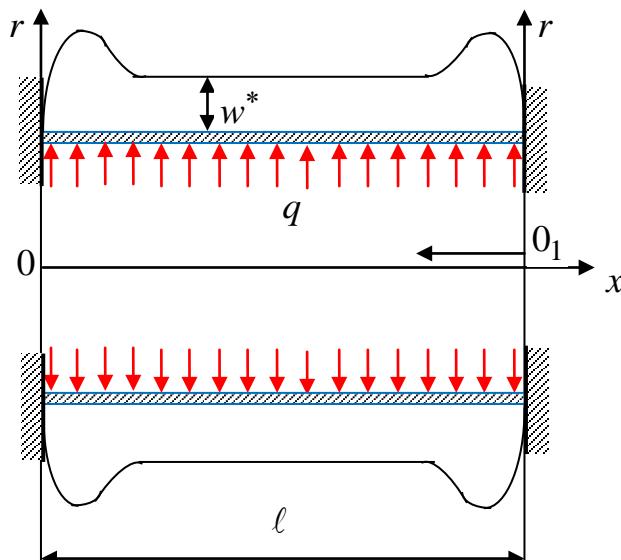
$$M_2 = \mu M_1.$$

Yuqorida keltirilgan 1.12-chizmadan ko‘rinadiki, eguvchi moment M_1 qobiqning mahkamlangan $x=0$ qismida eng katta qiymatiga erishadi, ya‘ni

$$(M_1)_{\max} = \frac{\gamma REh}{\sqrt{12(1-\nu^2)}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\ell\beta} \right); \quad N_2 = 0.$$

Zo‘riqish kuchi N_2 eng katta qiymati $dN_2/dx = 0$ bo‘lgan kesimida bo‘ladi. Bu βx_0 miqdorni aniqlovchi shartni beradi. Shundan keyin yuqoridagi formuladan $(N_2)_{\max}$ aniqlanadi.

Masala 4. Chetki qirg‘oqlari bilan qistirib mahkamlanib ichki bosim q ostida bo‘lgan silindrik qobiq solqilik deformatsiyasi aniqlansin (1.13-chizma).?



1.13-chizma. Qistirib mahkamlanib silindrik qobiq.

Yechish. 1.13-chimada keltirilgan o‘qqa simmetrik silindrik qobiqning differensial tenglamasini 1.7 paragrafda keltirib chiqargan edik, u quyidagi ko‘rinishga ega:

$$\frac{d^4 w}{dx^4} + 4\beta^4 w = \frac{q}{D}.$$

Bu differensial tenglamaning umumiy yechimi quyidagicha ifodalanadi, ya‘ni:

$$w = e^{-\beta x} (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x) + e^{\beta x} (C_3 \cos \beta x + C_4 \sin \beta x) + w^*.$$

Bu yerda w^* bir jinsli bo‘lmagan tenglamaning xususiy yechimi bo‘lib, momentsiz kuchlanganlik ($N_\theta = qr; N_x = 0$) holatida hosil bo‘ladigan radial solqilikni ifodalaydi va u quyidagiga teng bo‘ladi:

$$w^* = -\frac{qr^2}{Eh}.$$

Differensial tenglamani integrallash natijasida kelib chiqqan o‘zgarmas koeffitsientlar C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4 quyidagi chegara shartlardan aniqlanadi:

1. Silindrik qobiqning chap qirg‘og‘ida $x=0$ bo‘lganda solqilik va aylanish burchak deformatsiyalari nolga teng bo‘ladi, ya‘ni

$$w(0); \frac{dw}{dx}(0) = 0.$$

2. Silindrik qobiqning o‘ng qirg‘og‘ida $x=\ell$ bo‘lganda solqilik va aylanish burchak deformatsiyalari nolga teng bo‘ladi, ya‘ni

$$w(\ell); \frac{dw}{dx}(\ell) = 0.$$

Hisoblashlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, yetarlicha uzun qobiqlar uchun chap qirg‘og‘ning mahkamlanish shartlari o‘ng qirg‘oqning kuchlanganlik holatiga ta’sir ko‘rsatmas ekan. Shuning uchun ham $x \rightarrow \infty$ ga intilsa $C_3 = C_4 = 0$ unda solqilik deformatsiya quyidagi ko‘rinishga ega bo‘ladi:

$$w = e^{-\beta x} C_1 \cos \beta x + e^{-\beta x} C_2 \sin \beta x - \frac{qr^2}{Eh}.$$

O‘zgarmas koeffitsientlarni aniqlash uchun yuqoridagi chegara shartlaridan foydalanamiz:

Birinchi chegara shartdan quyidagi tenglikni hosil qilamiz:

$$e^{-\beta 0} (C_1 \cos \beta 0 + C_2 \sin \beta 0) - \frac{qr^2}{Eh} = 0;$$

bundan

$$C_1 = \frac{qr^2}{Eh}.$$

Ikkinchi chegara shartdan quyidagi tenglikni hosil qilamiz:

$$\beta e^{-\beta 0}[-C_1(\cos \beta 0 + \sin \beta 0) + C_2(\cos \beta 0 - \sin \beta 0)] = 0;$$

bundan

$$C_2 = C_1 = \frac{qr^2}{Eh}.$$

Aniqlangan o'zgarmas koeffitsientlarni solqilik ifodasiga qo'yib quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$w = \frac{qr^2}{Eh} e^{-\beta x} (\cos \beta x + \sin \beta x) - \frac{qr^2}{Eh}.$$

Ushbu solqilik ifodasining o'ng tomonidagi birinchi guruh hadlari $x=0$ bo'lgan qirg'oqning mahkamlanish natijasida kelib chiqadigan qirg'oq effektini ifodalaydi. Bu effekt tez so'nadi va $\beta x=3$ ga teng bo'lganda taxminan 20 marta kamayadi ($e^3 \approx 20$).

Xuddi shu tartibda $x=\ell$ kesimning mahkamlanishi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan qirg'oq effektini ham aniqlash mumkin. Buning uchun koordinata boshini shu kesimdagi 0_1 nuqtaga joylashtiramiz, unda solqilik uchun quyidagi ifodani hosil qilamiz:

$$w_2 = \frac{qr^2}{Eh} e^{-\beta x_1} (\cos \beta x_1 + \sin \beta x_1).$$

Ushbu ifodadagi o'zgaruvchini $x_1 = \ell - x$ almashtirib dastlabki koordinata sistemasiga o'tib solqilik ifodasini quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:

$$w_2 = \frac{qr^2}{Eh} e^{-\beta(\ell-x)} [C_1 \cos \beta(\ell-x) + C_2 \sin \beta(\ell-x)].$$

Masalaning taqribiy yechimini yuqoridagi uchta echimlarning yig'indisi ko'rinishida quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:

$$w = w^* + w_1 + w_2.$$

Momentsiz kuchlanganlik holatida qobiq uzunligi bo'yicha bir xil solqilikka ega bo'ladi, ya'ni

$$w^* = -\frac{qr^2}{Eh},$$

Lekin, qobiqning $x=0$ kesimida solqilik va aylanish burchak deformatsiyalari nolga teng bo'lishi kerak, bu x ning o'sishi bilan tez kamayuvchi w_1 solqilik hosil qiladi, xuddi shunday w_1 solqilik ham hosil bo'ladi.

Silindrik qobiqning umumiy yechimini yuqoridagilar asosida quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:

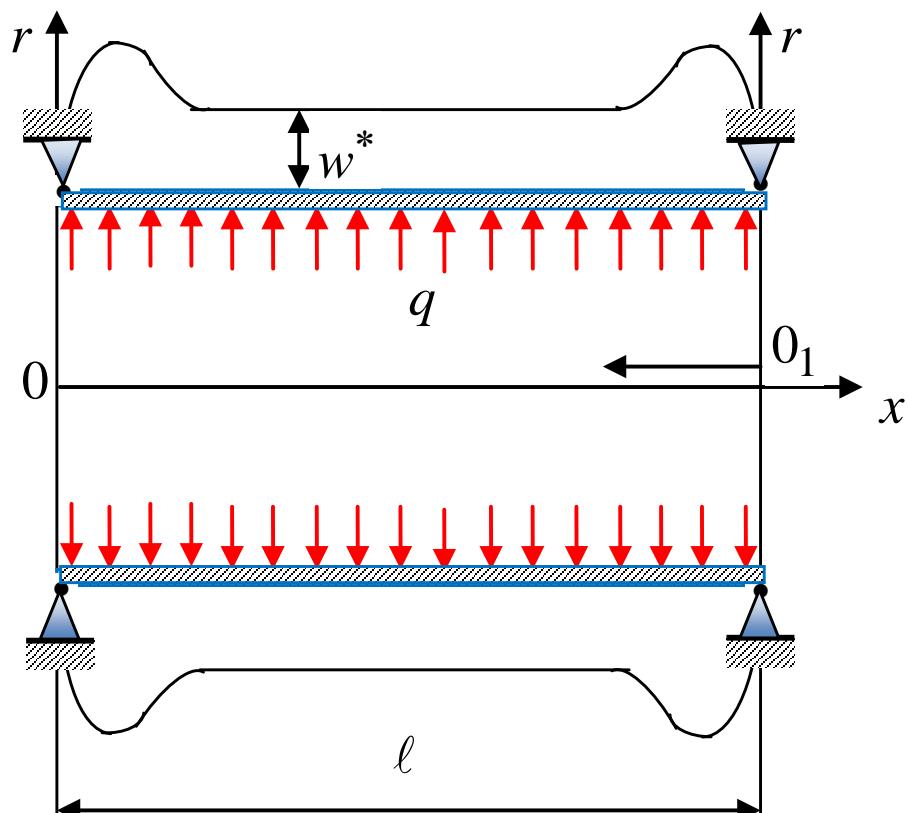
$$w = \frac{qr^2}{Eh} \left\{ e^{-\beta x} (\cos \beta x + \sin \beta x) + e^{-\beta(\ell-x)} [\cos \beta(\ell-x) + \sin \beta(\ell-x)] - 1 \right\}$$

Shuni aytib o'tish lozimki, olingan taqribiy yechim yuqori aniqlik beradi, agar silindrik qobiq etarlicha uzun bo'lgan taqdirda. Ko'pgina amaliy masalalarda

$$\beta_* = \beta\ell = \frac{\sqrt[4]{3(1-\mu^2)}\ell}{\sqrt{rh}} = \frac{1,225\ell}{\sqrt{rh}} > 3.$$

bo'lganda ushbu shartni qobiqlar qanoatlantiradi.

Masala 5. Chetki qirg'oqlari bilan sharnirli tayanib ichki bosim q ostida bo'lgan, silindrik qobiq solqilik deformatsiyasi aniqlansin (1.14-chizma).?



1.14-chizma. Sharnirli mahkamlanib silindrik qobiq.

Masala 6. Radiusi R , qalinligi h va uzunligi ℓ bo'lgan, qorg'oqlari bilan qistirib mahkamlangan silindrik qobiq q ichki bosim ta'sirida bo'lsin. Momentsiz va momentli nazariyalar bo'yicha zo'riqish kuchlarini aniqlang(1.14-chizma)?

Masala 7. Radiusi R , qalinligi h va uzunligi ℓ bo'lgan, qorg'oqlari bilan sharnirli tayangan silindrik qobiq q ichki bosim ta'sirida bo'lsin. Momentsiz va momentli nazariyalar bo'yicha zo'riqish kuchlarini aniqlang (1.14-chizma)?

Masala 8. Biror konstruksiyaga o'rnatilib, suyuqlik bilan to'ldirilgan yupqa devorli yarimshar shaklidagi radiusi R va qalinligi h bo'lган idishning a chuqurligidagi devorida hosil bo'lган kuchlanishlar σ_1 va σ_2 aniqlansin (1.15-chizma). Hisoblashlarda idishning xususiy og'irligi e'tiborga olinmasin.

Yechish. Idishni AD sadhida, ya'ni a chuqurligida meridianiga perpendikulyar bo'lган konussimon sirt bilan qirqib ikki qismga bo'lamiz va pastki qismining muvozanatini tekshiramiz.

Bu qismga quyidagi kuchlar ta'sir etadi:

1. Idishni AD sadhiga, undan a balandlikdagi suyuqlikning bosimi F_1 pastga qarab yo'nalgan:

$$F_1 = \gamma \cdot a (\pi \cdot r^2) = \gamma \cdot a \cdot R^3 \sin \varphi \cos^2 \varphi,$$

bu erda $a = R \sin \varphi$ va $r = R \cos \varphi$ ga teng ekanligi e'tiborga olingan.

1. Idishni AD sadhidan pastdag'i qismidagi suyuqlikning og'irligi F_2 pastga qarab yo'nalgan:

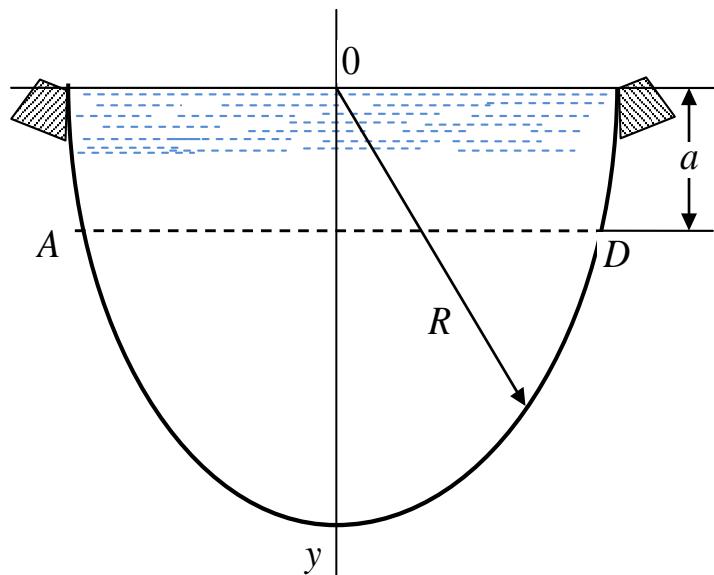
$$F_2 = \gamma V = \gamma \int_a^R \pi x^2 dy,$$

Bu yerda γ suyuqlikning solishtirma og'irligi;

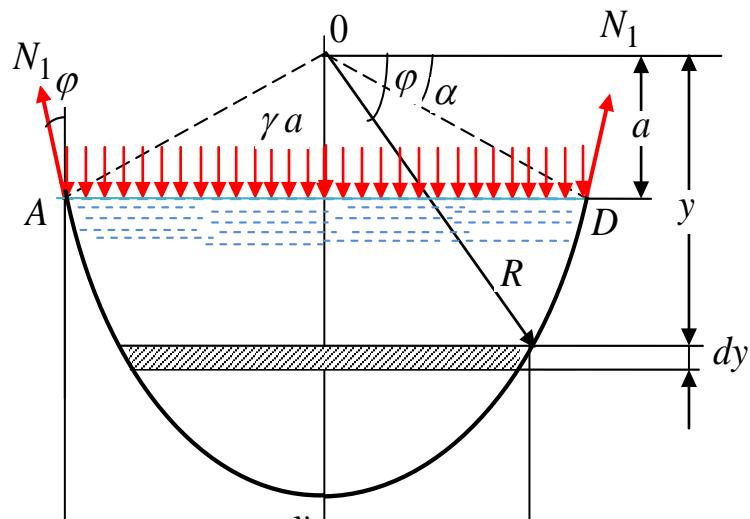
$\pi x^2 dy$ 1.15,a-chizmada ko'rsatilgan idishdagi suyuqlikning dy qalinlikdagi kichik element qatlamning hajmi.

Suyuqlikning og'irligi F_2 kuch ifodasidagi $x = R \cos \alpha$; $y = R \sin \alpha$ ga ($dy = (R \cos \alpha) d\alpha$ bo'lishini) va integral chegaralarini almashtirib, quyidagini hosil qilish mumkin:

$$\begin{aligned} F_2 &= \gamma \pi \int_{\varphi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (R^2 \cos^2 \alpha) (R^2 \cos^2 \alpha) \cdot d\alpha = \gamma \pi R^3 \int_{\varphi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \alpha \cdot d\alpha = \\ &= \gamma \pi R^3 \left(\sin \alpha - \frac{\sin^3 \alpha}{3} \right) \Big|_{\varphi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\gamma \pi R^3}{3} (2 - 3 \sin \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi) \end{aligned}$$



)



1.15-chizma. Suyuqlik bilan to‘ldirilgan idish.

3. Idishdan kesib olingan pastki qismga, tashlab yuborilgan yuqorigi qismning ta’sir kuchi F_3 yuqoriga yo‘nalgan:

$$F_3 = \sigma_1 (2\pi r) \cos \varphi = 2\pi R N_1 \cos^2 \varphi.$$

Idishning pastki kesib olingan qismining muvozanat tenglamasi barcha kuchlardan o‘qga proeksiyalarining yig‘indisi ko‘rinishida ifodalaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum y &= F_1 + F_2 - F_3 = \gamma \pi R^3 \sin \varphi \cos^2 \varphi + \\ &\frac{\gamma \pi R^3}{3} (2 - 3 \sin \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi) - 2 \gamma \pi R N_1 \cos^2 \varphi = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Ushbu tenglamada

$$N_1 = \frac{\gamma R^2}{3 \cos^2 \varphi} (1 - \sin^3 \varphi).$$

Meridional va doraviy yo‘nalishlarda $R_1 = R_2 = R$ ekanligidan (1.63) tenglamadan quyidagini aniqlaymiz:

$$N_1 + N_2 = pR.$$

Ushbu ifodaga N_1 miqdorini va bosim $p = \gamma h = R \sin \varphi$ larni qo‘yib N_2 zo‘riqish kuchini aniqlaymiz:

$$\sigma_2 = \gamma R^2 \sin \varphi - \frac{\gamma R^2}{3 \cos^2 \varphi} (1 - \sin^3 \varphi) = \frac{\gamma R^2}{3 \cos^2 \varphi} (3 \sin \varphi \cos^2 \varphi - 1 + \sin^3 \varphi).$$

Unda meridional va doiraviy yo‘nalishlarda kuchlanishlar quyidagiga teng bo‘ladi:

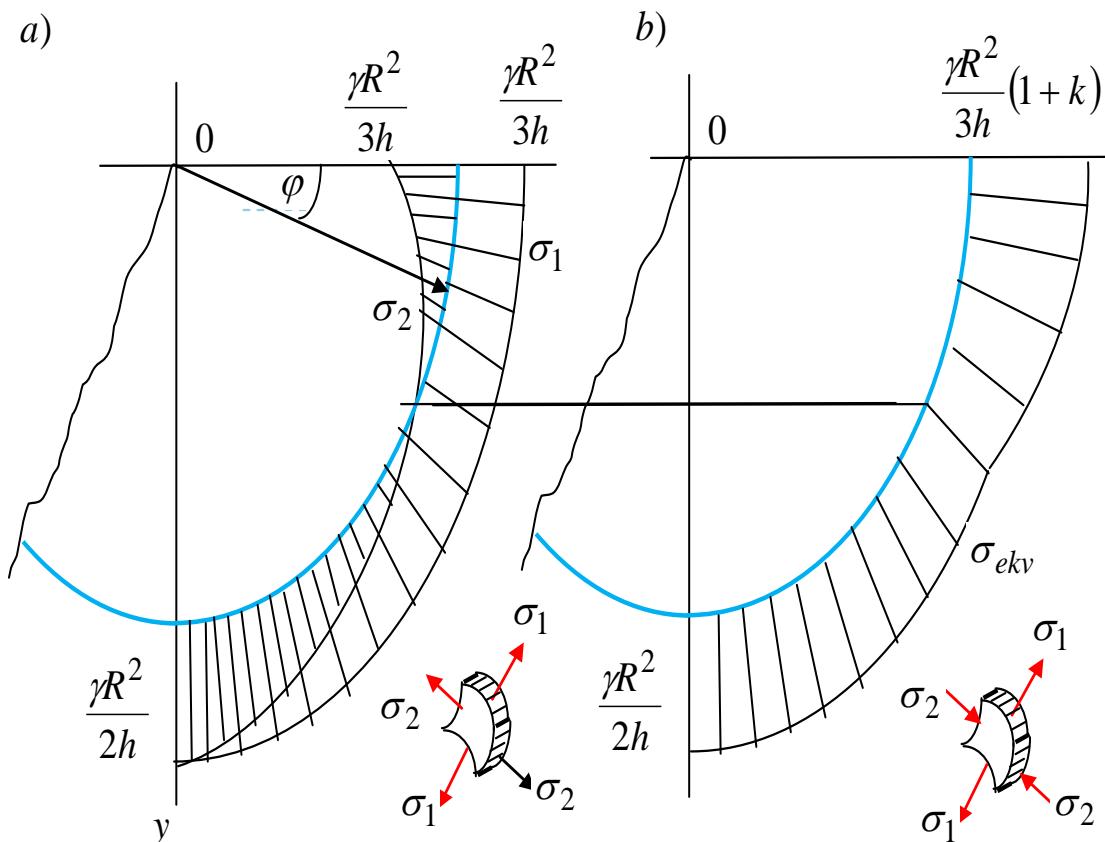
$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_1 &= \frac{\gamma R^2}{3h \cos^2 \varphi} (1 - \sin^3 \varphi); \\ \sigma_2 &= \frac{\gamma R^2}{3h \cos^2 \varphi} (3 \sin \varphi \cos^2 \varphi - 1 + \sin^3 \varphi).\end{aligned}$$

Idishning a chuqurligidagi meridional va doiraviy kuchlanishlarni, uning R va a berilgan qiymatlarida, $\frac{a}{R} = \sin \varphi$ tenglikdan burchakni aniqlab olib, keyin yuqoridagi kuchlanishlar ifodalariga qo‘yib aniqlanadi.

Qobiqning meridional va doiraviy kuchlanishlarni epyuralari 1.16-chizmada keltirilgan. Meridional va doiraviy kuchlanishlar bir xil ishoraga ega bo‘lgan kesimida $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \frac{\gamma R^2}{2h}$ ga turli ishoralariga ega bo‘lgan kesimda $\sigma_1 = -\sigma_2 = -\frac{\gamma R^2}{3h}$ teng bo‘ladi. Turli xil ishoraga ega bo‘lgan kesimda ekvivalent kuchlanish $\sigma_{ekv} = \sigma_1 - k\sigma_2$ ga teng. Shuning uchun ham doiraviy σ_2 kuchlanish epyurasining ishorasi o‘zgargan kesimida ekvivalent kuchlanish epyurasida sinish ro‘y beradi. Agar $k > 1/2$ idishni hisoblash kuchlanishi quyidagiga teng bo‘ladi:

$$\sigma_{ekv}^{\max} = \frac{\gamma R^2}{3h} (1 + k);$$

bu erda $k = \sigma_{oq.ch}/\sigma_{oq.s}$.

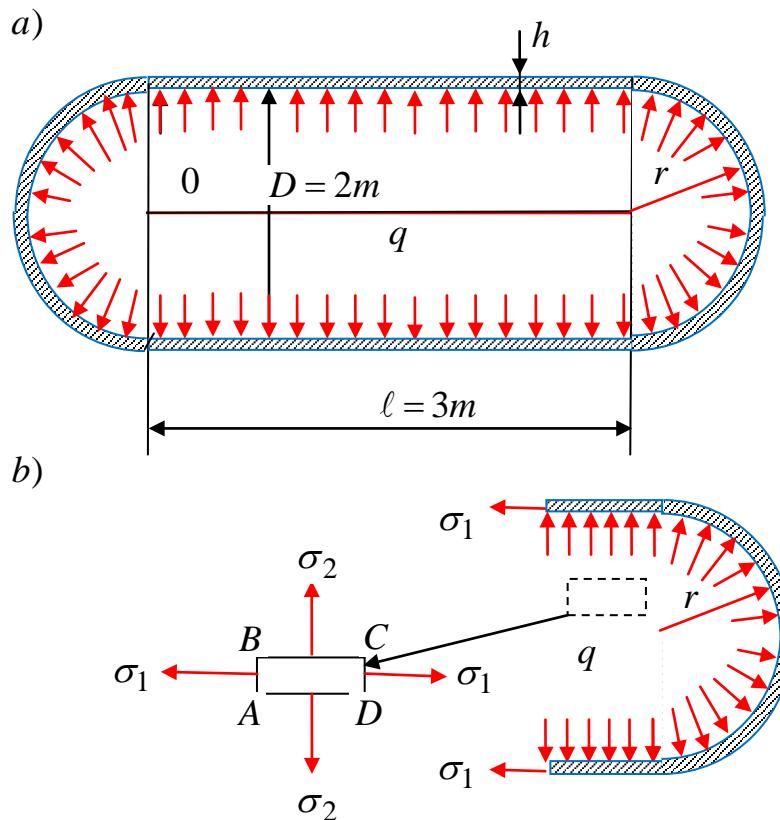


1.16-chizma. Kuchlanishlar epyurasi.

Idishning yuqorigi qismida kuchlanishning mavjudligi qaralayotgan hol uchun qonuniy hisoblanadi.

Meridianal kuchlanish σ_1 idishning mahkamlangan sohasida cho‘zuvchi. Chunki, bu erda bosim q kichik bo‘ladi. 1.16- chizmada ko‘rsatilgan elementning muvozanat holatini faqat halqa kuchlanish σ_2 ta‘minlashi mumkin. Agar idish pastroq qismidan, masalan kesimi bilan mahkamlangan bo‘lganda edi, bu hodisa ro‘y bermagan bo‘lar edi, chunki, halqa kuchlanish σ_2 nolga teng bo‘ladi..

Masala 9. Momentsiz nazariya asosida ichki $q=4MPa$ bosim ostida bo‘lgan idishning silindrik qismi devori qalinligi h aniqlansin (1.17-chizma)? Material uchun ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishi $[\sigma]=200MPa$ ga teng.



1.17-chizma. Ichki bosim ostidagi silindrik idish.

Yechish. 1.17-chizmada idishning simmetriya o‘qiga perpendikulyar bo‘lgan I-I kesimi va idish devori elementiga ta’sir etuvchi σ_1 va σ_2 kuchlanishlar ko‘rsatilgan. Bu elementning egrilik radiuslari quyidagiga teng bo‘ladi:

$$\rho_t = \frac{D}{2}; \quad \rho_m = \infty.$$

Ushbu ifodani e’tiborga olsak, momentsiz nazariya bo‘yicha sferik qobiqlar uchun muvozanat tenglama (1.63) quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\frac{\sigma_2}{D/2} + \frac{\sigma_1}{\infty} = \frac{q}{h}.$$

Bu tenglamadan halqa kuchlanishini aniqlaymiz:

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{qD}{2h}.$$

Meridianal σ_1 kuchlanishni aniqlash uchun silindrik idishni ikki qismga bo‘lamiz, o‘ng qismini olib qolamiz va uning muvozanatini tekshiramiz, ya’ni gorizontal x o‘qqa barcha kuchlar proeksiyalarining yig‘indisini nolga tenglaymiz:

$$\sum X = q \frac{\pi D^2}{4} - \sigma_1 h \pi D = 0;$$

bu erda

$q \frac{\pi D^2}{4}$ silindrik idishning o‘ng tubiga ta’sir etuvchi gaz bosimning teng ta’sir etuvchisi;

$\sigma_1 h \pi D$ silindrik idishning tashlab yuborilgan chap qismining qaralayotgan qismiga ta’siri.

Ushbu tenglamadan meridional kuchlanishni aniqlaymiz:

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{qD}{4h}.$$

Demak, silindrik idishning devorida hosil bo‘ladigan kuchlanishlar quyidagiga teng bo‘lar ekan:

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{qD}{4h}; \quad \sigma_2 = \frac{qD}{2h}; \quad \sigma_3 = 0.$$

Silindrik idish devori qalinligi h ni aniqlash faqat bosh kuchlanishlarga bog‘liq bo‘lib qolmasdan, hisoblash ishlari uchun qabul qilingan mustahkamlik nazariyalariga ham bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Ko‘pgina hollarda silindrik idish kam uglerodli po‘latlardan yasalganligi uchun hisob ishlarida uchinchi va to‘rtinchi mustahkamlik nazariyalaridan foydalanish lozim.

Uchinchi mustahkamlik nazariyasi (eng katta urinma kuchlanish) bo‘yicha:

$$\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 \leq [\sigma]; \quad \frac{qD}{2h} \leq [\sigma];$$

Bundan

$$h \geq \frac{qD}{2[\sigma]} = \frac{(4 \cdot 10^2)(200)}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^4} = 2 \text{ sm.}$$

To‘rtinchi mustahkamlik nazariyasi (eng katta urinma kuchlanish) bo‘yicha:

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}[(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2] + (\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2} \leq [\sigma];$$

yoki

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{qD}{2h} - \frac{qD}{4h} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{qD}{4h} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{qD}{2h} \right)^2 \right]} \leq [\sigma];$$

bundan

$$h \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}qD}{4[\sigma]} = \frac{\sqrt{3}(4 \cdot 10^2)(200)}{4 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^4} = 1,73 \text{ sm.}$$

To‘rtinchi mustahkamlik nazariyasi bo‘yicha hisoblab topilgan qalinlik uchinchi nazariya bilan topilgan qalinlikdan kichikroq ekan.

Masala 10. Momentsiz nazariya asosida 1.17-chizmada ta'svirlangan, D diametr, devori qalinligi h ga teng bo'lgan idish ichki q bosim ostida bo'lsin. Meridianal va halqa kuchlanishlar aniqlansin?

Masala 11. Momentsiz nazariya asosida 1.17-chizmada ta'svirlangan, idish diametri $D=1600\text{mm}$, devorining qalinligi $h=10\text{mm}$ bo'lsa, to'rtinchchi mustahkamlik nazariyadan foydalanib ruxsat etilgan ichki $[q]$ bosim aniqlansin. Idish material uchun berilgan ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish $[\sigma]=12000\text{N/sm}^2$ qabul qilinsin.

Tayanch iboralar:

Qobiq, egri sirt, o'rta sirt, yupqa qobiqlar, qalin qobiqlar, Kirxgof-Lyav, o'rta sirtiga parallel, bosim, qobiq egriligi, ortogonal tekisliklar, Lyame parametrlari, Gauss egriligi, sferik, elliptik, parabolik va giperbolik qobiqlar, silindrik va konussimon qobiqlar, deformatsiya va ko'chishlar, nisbiy chiziqli siljish deformatsiya, normal kuchlanish, urinma kuchlanish, zo'riqish kuchlari, urinma, ko'ndalang kuch, eguvchi moment, Guk qonuni, ichki kuch komponentlari, inersiya momenti, muvozanat differensial tenglamasi, momentsiz nazariya, aylanish sirtli qobiqlar, meridian egrilik radiusi, kenglik egrilik radiusi, parallel aylana radiusi, simmetrik qobiq, momentli nazariya, o'qqa nisbatan simmetrik yuklangan silindrik qobiqlar, chetki qirg'oq, yassi qobiqlar, ko'tarish balandligi, V.Z.Vlasovning yassi qobiq nazariyasi, proyeksiya tekisligidagi geometriyasiga to'g'ri keladi, kuchlanish funksiyasi, yassi qobiqning asosiy tenglamalar sistemasi.

Nazorat savollari:

1. Qobiq deb nimaga aytildi?
2. Qobiqning o'rta sirti deb nimaga aytildi?
3. Bosh egrilik deb nimaga aytildi?
4. Qanday turdag'i qobiqlarni bilasiz?
5. Qobiqlarda qanday gipotezalardan foydalaniladi?
6. Qobiqlarning momentsiz nazariyasi nima?
7. Qobiqlarning momentli nazariyasi nima?
8. Qobiqlarda qanday chegara shartlari uchraydi?
9. Qanday qobiqlar silindrik qobiqlar deb ataladi?
10. Qanday qobiqlar yassi qobiqlar deb ataladi?

II-BOB. SILINDRIK QOBIQLAR USTIVORLIGI

2.1-§. Bo‘ylama siqilgan silindrik qobiqlarning o‘qqa simmetrik qavarish holatidagi ustivorligi

Momentli nazariya asosida o‘qqa simmetrik deformatsiya holatidagi silindrik qobiqlar ustivorligining asosiy munosabatlarini eslatib o‘tamiz.

Tashqi ko‘ndalang q yuk ta’siridagi va radiusi R , qalinligi h bo‘lgan silindrik qobiq uchun (2.1-chizma), muvozanat differensial tenglamalari $x, y = R\theta$ koordinatalar sistemasida quyidagicha ifodalanadi [14,127-bet]:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dQ_x}{dx} + \frac{N_y}{R} + q &= 0; \\ \frac{dM_x}{dx} - Q_x &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

Zo‘riqish kuchlari va ularning musbat yo‘nalishlari 2.1-chizmada ko‘rsatilgan.

(2.1) differensial tenglamalardan ko‘ndalang Q_x kuchni yo‘qotib, natijada quyidagi munosabatni hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{d^2M_x}{dx^2} + \frac{N_y}{R} + q = 0. \quad (2.2)$$

Aylana yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha nisbiy ε_y deformatsiya uchun Guk qonunining quyidagi bog‘lanishi mavjud:

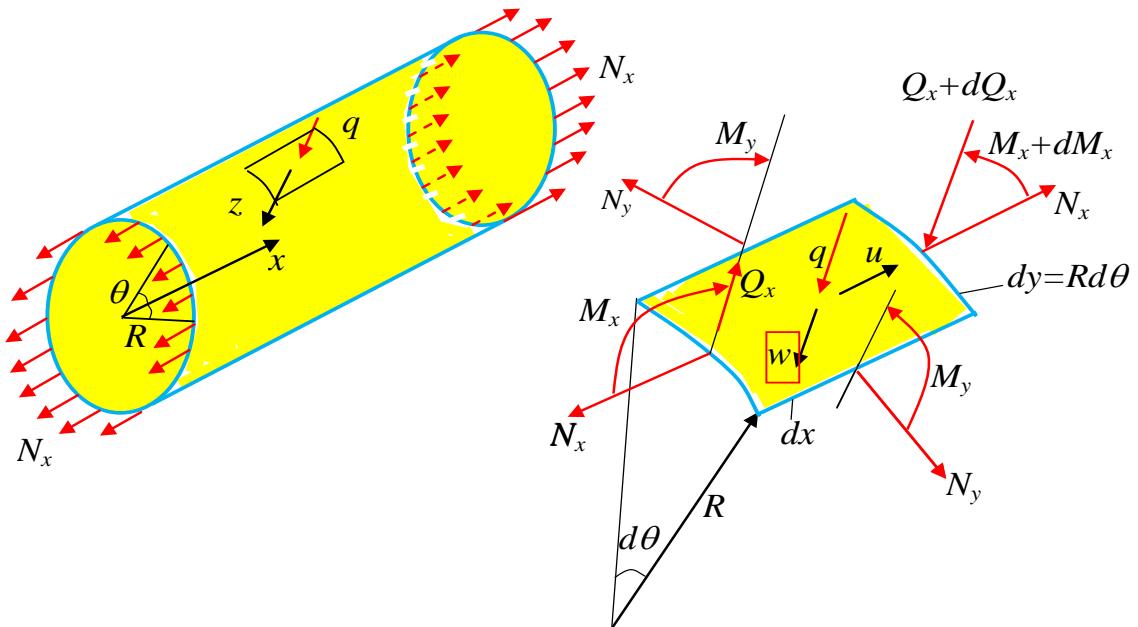
$$\varepsilon_y = \frac{1}{Eh} (N_y - \mu N_x). \quad (2.3)$$

Nisbiy deformatsiya ε_y bilan qobiq ichki normali bo‘yicha yo‘nalgan musbat normal ko‘chish w orasidagi

$$\varepsilon_y = -\frac{w}{R}, \quad (2.4)$$

bog‘lanishni e’tiborga olib, (2.3) formuladan zo‘riqish kuchi ifodasini aniqlaymiz:

$$N_y = \mu N_x - \frac{Eh}{R} w. \quad (2.5)$$



2.1-chizma. Silindrik qobiqga tasir etuvchi zo‘riqish kuchlari. Solqilik funksiyasi w bilan eguvchi moment M_x quyidagi bog‘lanish bilan ifodalaniladi:

$$M_x = -D \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2}, \quad (2.6)$$

bu yerda D qobiqning silindrik bikirligi, $D = Eh^3 / 12(1 - \mu^2)$.

Hosil qilingan (2.5) - (2.6) ifodalarni e’tiborga olib (2.2) formula asosida izlanayotgan solqilik funksiyasiga nisbatan to‘rtinchi tartibli differensial tenglamani hosil qilamiz:

$$D \frac{d^4 w}{dx^4} + \frac{Eh}{R^2} w - q = \frac{\mu}{R} N_x. \quad (2.7)$$

Bu (2.7) tenglama (2.1) formulaning ikkinchisiga muvofiq, qobiqdan ajratib olingan kichik elementning sirt normaliga nisbatan muvozanat shartini ifodalashini eslatib o’tamiz.

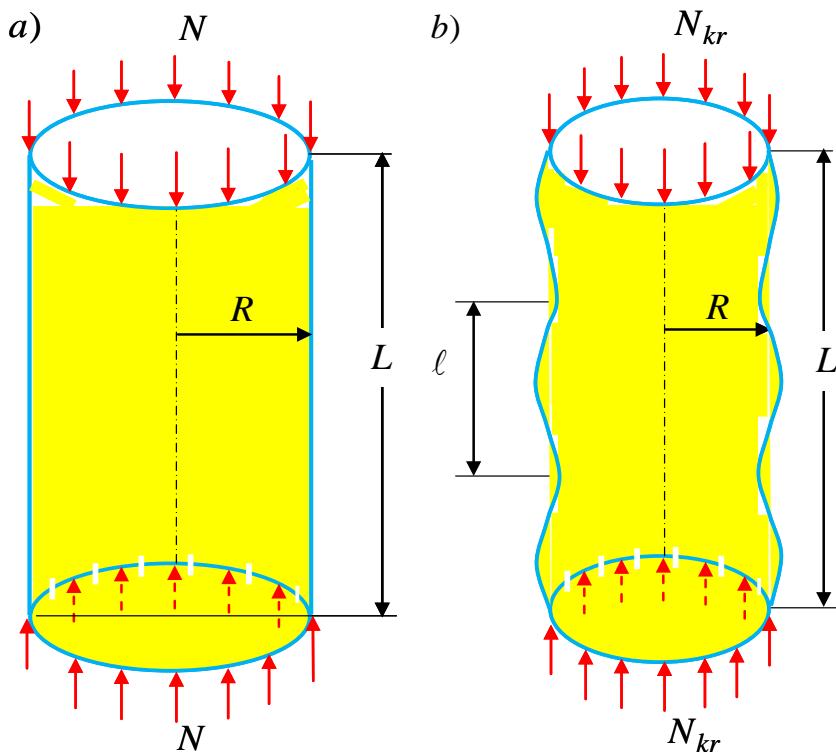
Bo‘ylama yo‘nalish bo‘yicha doimiy N_x kuch bilan siqilgan silindrik qobiq ustivorlik differensial tenglamasini, o‘qqa simmetrik ravishda oddiy bo‘rtib (2.2-chizma) chiqqanda (2.7) munosabatlarga asoslanib hosil qilish qiyinchilik tug‘dirmaydi. Buning uchun $N_x = -N$ deb qabul qilib, ustivorlik masalasida siquvchi kuch musbat deb qabul qilinganligini e’tiborga olamiz. Bundan tashqari ko‘ndalang q kuchni keltirilgan ko‘ndalang kuch

$$q = -N \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2},$$

bilan almashtiramiz, chunki bo‘ylama siquvchi kuch qobiq

ustivorligini yo‘qotishi natijasida bo‘rtib chiqqan sirti normaliga proyeksiya beradi:

$$D \frac{d^4 w}{dx^4} + N \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} + \frac{Eh}{R^2} w = -\frac{\mu}{R} N. \quad (2.8)$$



2.2-chizma. Yasovchisi bo‘ylab siqilgan qobiq.

Yshbu (2.8) tenglama bir jinsli bo‘lmagan tenglama bo‘lib, uning umumiy yechimi tegishlicha bir jinsli tenglamaning umumiy yechimi va bir jinsli bo‘lmagan tenglamaning xususiy yechimlari yig‘indisidan iborat.

Qobiqning qaralayotgan holatida N yuk doimiy bo‘lgani uchun tenglamaning xususiy yechim quyidagi formuladan aniqlanadi:

$$w^* = -\frac{\mu R}{Eh} N. \quad (2.9)$$

Bu esa bo‘ylama siqilgan qobiqning dastlabki momentsiz muvozanat holatiga to‘g‘ri keladi, chunki qobiqning solqiligi (2.9) yechim uchun doimiydir.

Shunday qilib, qobiqning o‘qqa simmetrik bo‘rtib chiqib egilgan yangi muvozanat shakliga mos keluvchi ustivorlik tenglamasi quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$D \frac{d^4 w}{dx^4} + N \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} + \frac{Eh}{R^2} w = 0. \quad (2.10)$$

Bo‘ylama siqilgan silindrik qobiqning o‘qqa simmetrik deformatsiya holatida kritik kuchni aniqlashni ko‘rib chiqamiz. Silindrik

qobiqni yetarlicha uzun, ya'ni $L \gg R$ deb qabul qilib, (2.10) tenglama yechimini quyidagi ko'rinishda qabul qilamiz:

$$w = f \sin \lambda x. \quad (2.11)$$

Bu yerda f ixtiyoriy o'zgarmas koeffitsiyent; λ qobiq ustivorligini yo'qotishdagi yarim to'lqinlar ℓ uzunligiga bog'liq bo'lgan parametr bo'lib, quyidagi bog'lanish orqali ifodalanadi:

$$\lambda = \frac{\pi}{\ell}. \quad (2.12)$$

Solqilik (2.11) ifodasini ustivorlik tenglamasi (2.10)ga qo'yamiz va uni qanoatlantirishini talab qilib quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$D\lambda^4 - N\lambda^2 + \frac{Eh}{R^2} = 0.$$

Bundan qobiqning ustivorligini yo'qotish (2.11) shakliga to'g'ri keluvchi, bo'ylama kuch qiymatini topamiz:

$$N = D\lambda^2 + \frac{Eh}{R^2} \frac{1}{\lambda^2}. \quad (2.13)$$

Izlanayotgan kritik kuchning miqdorini aniqlash uchun λ^2 bo'yicha bo'ylama N kuchning minimum shartini tuzamiz:

$$\frac{dN}{d\lambda^2} = D - \frac{Eh}{R^2} \frac{1}{\lambda^4} = 0.$$

Bundan N funksiyaning minimumiga to'g'ri keluvchi λ^2 qiymatini aniqlaymiz:

$$\lambda_{kr}^2 = \sqrt{\frac{Eh}{DR^2}}. \quad (2.14)$$

Bu (2.14) ifodani e'tiborga olib, (2.13) formula asosida izlanayotgan siquvchi kritik kuchni aniqlaymiz:

$$N_{kr} = 2\sqrt{\frac{EhD}{R^2}}. \quad (2.15)$$

Puasson koeffitsiyenti $\mu = 0,3$ bo'lganda silindrik bikirligini e'tiborga olsak, kritik kuch ifodasi quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:

$$N_{kr} = 0,605 \frac{Eh^2}{R}. \quad (2.16)$$

Unda kritik kuchlanish ifodasini quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:

$$\sigma_{kr} = k \frac{Eh}{R}, \quad (2.17)$$

bunda $k = 0,605$ – ustivorlik koeffitsiyenti.

Qobiqning bo'rtib chiqishidagi normal solqilik deformatsiyasi

uzunligini (2.14) va (2.12) ifodalar asosida quyidagicha aniqlaymiz:

$$\ell = \pi \sqrt[4]{\frac{DR^2}{Eh}}. \quad (2.18)$$

Agar (1.18) formuladan aniqlanadigan bo'rtib chiqish solqilik deformatsiyasi uzunligi ℓ qobiq umumiyligi L bo'ylab butun son tarzida joylashsa, kritik kuch qiymatini kalta qobiq uchun ham (1.16) formuladan aniqlanadi.

Aks holda kritik kuch miqdori katta bo'ladi.

2.2-§. Yassi qobiqlar momentli nazariyasi asosiy munosabatlari. Ustivorlik tenglamasi

Simmetrik bo'limgan deformatsiya holatida bo'lgan silindrik qobiqlarning momentli nazariya doirasida asosiy tenglamasini keltirib chiqaramiz. Qobiq intensivligi $q = const$ bo'lgan teng taralgan ko'ndalang yuk ta'sirida bo'lsin. Qobiqdan o'lchamlari dx va $dy = Rd\theta$ bo'lgan cheksiz kichik element ajratib olamiz. Ajratib olingan element tomonlariga normal N_x , N_y , urinma N_{xy} , ko'ndalang Q_x , Q_y kuchlar, eguvchi momentlar M_x , M_y hamda burovchi momentlar M_{xy} , M_{yx} va tashqi ko'ndalang q kuch ta'sir etsin. Zo'riqish kuchlarining musbat yo'naliishlari 2.3-chizmada ko'rsatilgan. Qaralayotgan silindrik qobiq statik muvozanat holatda bo'lgani uchun undan ajratib olingan elementga ta'sir etuvchi zo'riqish va tashqi kuchlar, statikaning muvozanat tenglamalarini qanoatlantirishi shart, ya'ni quyidagi tengliklar bajariladi [14,132-bet]:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial N_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_{xy}}{\partial y} &= 0; \\ \frac{\partial N_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_y}{\partial y} - \frac{Q_y}{R} &= 0; \\ \frac{\partial M_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial y} - Q_x &= 0; \\ \frac{\partial M_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial x} - Q_y &= 0; \\ \frac{\partial Q_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_y}{\partial y} + \frac{N_y}{R} + q &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.19)$$

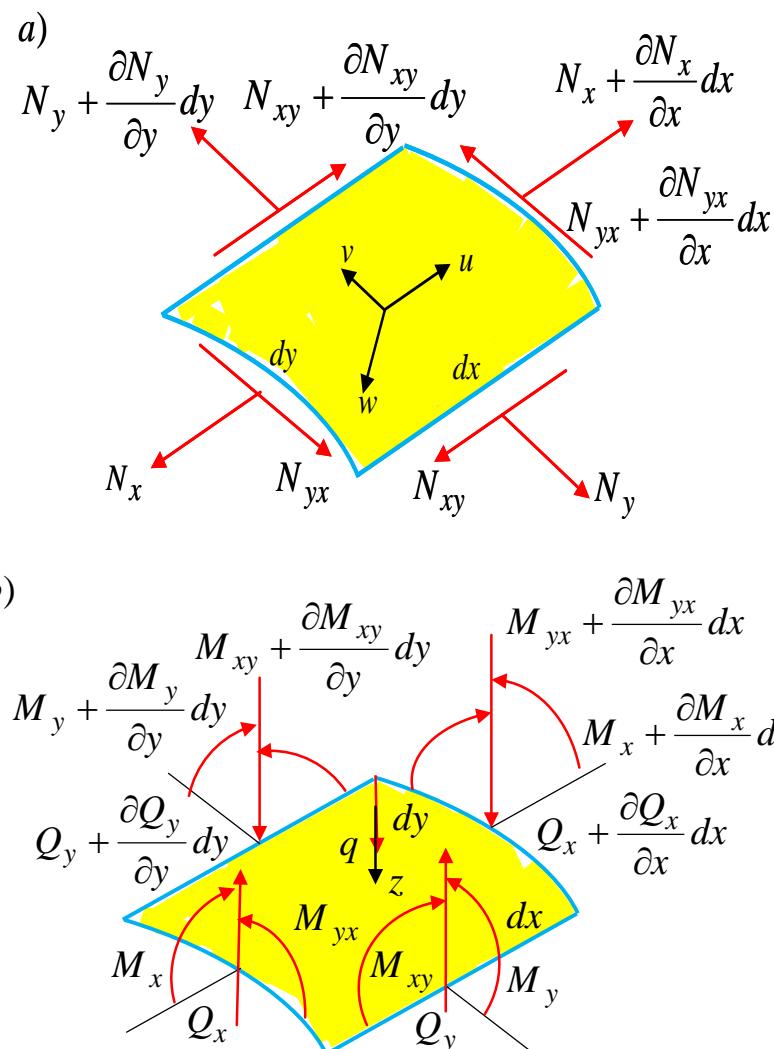
Taqriban urinma kuchlar N_{xy} va N_{yx} hamda M_{xy} va M_{yx} burovchi

momentlar elementning barcha kesimlarida bir xil deb hisoblab, ulardan z o‘qiga nisbatan olingan momentlar tenglamasi e’tiborga olinmaydi.

Keyinchalik esa yassi qobiq uchun momentli nazariyadan foydalanamiz. Bu holda ikkinchi tenglamaga $Q_y = 0$ ni qo‘yish lozim.

$\Phi(x, y)$ kuchlanish funksiyasini quyidagi ko‘rinishda qabul qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_x &= \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2}; \\ \sigma_y &= \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2}; \\ \tau_{xy} &= -\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y}.\end{aligned}\quad (2.20)$$



2.3-chizma. Yassi qobiqga ta’sir etuvchi zo‘riqish kuchlari.

Bu (2.20) funksiyalar, (2.19) muvozanat differensial tenglamaning

birinchi ikkitasini aynan qanoatlantiradi.

Silindrik qobiqlar deformatsiya komponentlari bilan ko‘chish komponentlari u, v, w orasidagi bog‘lanishlar quyidagi formulalardan aniqlanadi:

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_x &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}; \\ \varepsilon_y &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{w}{R}; \\ \gamma_{xy} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.\end{aligned}\tag{2.21}$$

Bu (2.21) tenglamaning birinchisidan y bo‘yicha ikkinchisidan x bo‘yicha ikki marta va uchinchisidan x, y bo‘yicha aralash hosilalarini olamiz va birinchi ikkitasini hadlab qo‘shib, uchinchisini esa ayirib, deformatsiyalarning uzluksizlik tenglamasini hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_x}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \gamma_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}.\tag{2.22}$$

Deformatsiya va kuchlanish orasidagi bog‘lanishni ifodalovchi Guk qonunining

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_x &= \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_x - \mu \sigma_y); \\ \varepsilon_y &= \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_y - \mu \sigma_x); \\ \gamma_{xy} &= \frac{1}{G} \tau_{xy}; \\ G &= \frac{E}{2(1-\mu)}.\end{aligned}\tag{2.23}$$

ifodalaridan foydalanamiz.

Bu munosabatlarni (2.22) formulaga qo‘yib va (2.20) formulani e’tiborga olib, natijada yassi qobiqlar solqiligi bilan kuchlanish funksiyasi orasidagi bog‘lanishni ifodalovchi birinchi asosiy tenglamani hosil qilamiz:

$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \Phi + \frac{E}{R} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0.\tag{2.24}$$

Hosil qilingan bu tenglama o‘zining fizik ma‘nosi bilan deformatsiyaning uzluksizlik tenglamasini ifodalaydi.

Ikkinchi asosiy tenglamani (2.19) muvozanat differensial tenglamalarning oxirgi uchtasidan hosil qilamiz. Bu tenglamalarning

dastlabki ikkitasidan Q_x va Q_y ko‘ndalang kuchlarni topamiz va ularni uchinchisiga qo‘yib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{\partial^2 M_x}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 M_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 M_y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{N_y}{R} + q = 0. \quad (2.25)$$

Yassi qobiqlar nazariyasida ham xuddi yupqa plastinkalarning egilish nazariyasidagi kabi momentlar solqilik funksiyasi orqali quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\begin{aligned} M_x &= -D \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right); \\ M_y &= -D \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right); \\ M_{xy} &= -D(1-\mu) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.26)$$

Kuchlanish funksiyasi (2.20) va momentlar (2.26) ifodalarini e’tiborga olib, natijada quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$D\nabla^2 \nabla^2 w - \frac{h}{R} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} - q = 0. \quad (2.27)$$

Bu tenglama fizik ma‘nosi bo‘yicha qobiqning muvozanat tenglamasini ifodalaydi.

Shunday qilib, silindrik qobiqlar hisobi ikkita (2.24), (2.27) differensial tenglamalarni birgalikda integrallab, noma’lum bo‘lgan normal w solqilik va kuchlanish $\Phi(x, y)$ funksiyasini aniqlashga keltiriladi.

Agar (2.24) tenglamani x bo‘yicha ikki marta differensiallab, (2.27) tenglamani $\nabla^2 \nabla^2$ bigarmonik operator bo‘yicha differensiallab, bu tenglamalardan $\Phi(x, y)$ kuchlanish funksiyasini yo‘qotish yo‘li bilan qobiqlar momentli texnik nazariyasining asosiy tenglamalarini solqilik funksiyasiga nisbatan bitta umumiy tenglamaga keltiramiz:

$$D\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w + \frac{hE}{R^2} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} - \nabla^2 \nabla^2 q = 0, \quad (2.28)$$

bu yerda

$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 = \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right)^4 = \frac{\partial^8}{\partial x^8} + 4 \frac{\partial^8}{\partial x^6 \partial y^2} + \\ + 6 \frac{\partial^8}{\partial x^4 \partial y^4} + 4 \frac{\partial^8}{\partial x^2 \partial y^6} + \frac{\partial^8}{\partial y^8}. \quad (2.29)$$

Yassi qobiq nazariyasi umumiy tenglamarasidan, tegishlichcha ustivorlik masalalari tenglamalariga o'tish qiyin emas. Bu holatda solqilik w funksiyasi qobiq ustivorligini yo'qotishda yangi muvozanat holatiga to'g'ri keladi deb hisoblab, q yukni qobiq ustivorligini yo'qotishida qiyshayish natijasida hosil bo'lgan, keltirilgan q^* yukning qobiq sirti normali bo'yicha o'qi, halqa va urinma kuchlar proyeksiyalari bilan almashtiramiz.

Agar qobiq faqat siquvchi N_1 bo'ylama yuk bilan yuklangan bo'lsa, unda keltirilgan yukni plastinka uchun keltirib chiqarganimizdek, quyidagicha ifodalaymiz:

$$q_1^* = -N_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}. \quad (2.30)$$

Xuddi shuningdek, faqat doimiy urinma yuk S bilan yuklangan qobiqda keltirilgan yuk uchun

$$q_2^* = -2S \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \quad (2.31)$$

ifodani yozish mumkin.

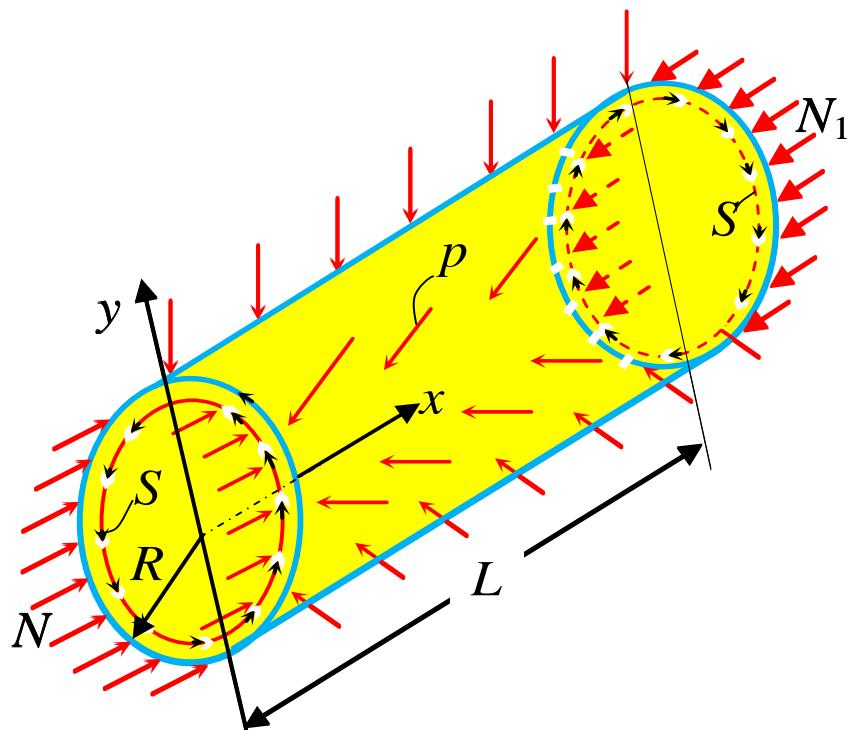
Agar qobiq doimiy tashqi p bosim bilan yuklangan bo'lsa, unda qobiqning halqa yo'nalishi v bo'yicha hosil bo'ladigan dastlabki momentsiz holatiga to'g'ri keluvchi siquvchi N_2 kuchni aniqlaymiz:

$$N_2 = pR. \quad (2.32)$$

Tashqi p bosimning ortishi bilan N_2 kuch ham ortib, natijada qobiq ustivorligini yo'qotadi. Bu holatga to'g'ri keluvchi kritik kuch quyidagi miqdorni qabul qiladi:

$$q_3^* = -N_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}.$$

Bu yerda N_2 siquvchi kuch musbat deb qabul qilingan.



2.4-chizma. Tashqi kuchlar ta'siridagi silindrik qobiq.

(2.10) tenglamadagi q kuchni keltirilgan kuchga

$$q^* = q_1^* + q_2^* + q_3^* = -\left(N_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + 2S \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + N_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right), \quad (2.33)$$

almashtirib, natijada silindrik qobiqning izlanayotgan ustivorlik differensial tenglamasini hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} & D \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w + \frac{Eh}{R^2} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + \\ & + \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \left(N_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + N_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + 2S \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \right) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.34)$$

Bu tenglama bo'ylama kuch N_1 , urinma kuch S va tashqi p bosim kombinasiyasi ta'sirida bo'lgan qobiq ustivorlik differensial tenglamasıdır (2.4-chizma).

2.3-§. Bo'ylama siqilgan qobiqlarning o'qqa nosimmetrik deformatsiya holidagi ustivorligi

Doimiy bo'ylama N kuchlar bilan siqilgan, radiusi R va uzunligi L bo'lgan silindrik qobiqning ustivorlik masalasini qarab chiqamiz.

Qaralayotgan holat uchun (2.34) ustivorlik tenglamasi quyidagi ko'rinishda ifodalanadi:

$$D\nabla^2\nabla^2\nabla^2\nabla^2 w + \frac{Eh}{R^2} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + N \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0. \quad (2.35)$$

Qobiqlar ustivorligini yo'qotishda hosil bo'lgan normal w ko'chishni quyidagi ko'rinishdan qidiramiz:

$$w = f \sin \frac{m\pi x}{L} \sin \frac{ny}{R}, \quad (2.36)$$

bunda f doimiy koeffitsiyent m, n butun sonlar. Bularning birinchisi qobiq uzunligi L bo'yicha hosil bo'lgan solqilik w funksiyasi yarim to'lqinlar sonini, ikkinchisi esa ko'ndalang kesim aylana $2\pi R$ uzunligi bo'yicha hosil bo'lgan to'lqinlar sonlarini ifodalaydi.

Solqilik ifodasini (2.35) differensial tenglamaga qo'yamiz va uning bajarilishini talab qilamiz:

$$D \left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{L} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{R} \right)^2 \right]^4 + \frac{Eh}{R^2} \left(\frac{m\pi}{L} \right)^4 - N_1 \left(\frac{m\pi}{L} \right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{L} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{R} \right)^2 \right]^2 = 0.$$

Bu tenglamadan qobiqning ustivorligini yo'qotish shakliga to'g'ri keluvchi siquvchi kuch miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$N = D\lambda^2 + \frac{Eh}{R^2\lambda^2}, \quad (2.37)$$

bu yerda

$$\lambda = \frac{L}{m\pi} \left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{L} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{R} \right)^2 \right]. \quad (2.38)$$

Qobiqni cheksiz uzun deb qabul qilamiz. Bunda N siquvchi kuchni λ^2 o'zgaruvchining uzluksiz funksiyasi deb qarash mumkin. Bu funksiyaning minimumiga kritik N_{kr} kuch qiymati to'g'ri keladi.

Kritik kuch (2.36) tenglamasi (2.13) tenglamaga aniq to'g'ri kelganligi uchun ham kritik kuch (2.16) formula bilan, λ^2 parametr miqdori (2.14) formula bilan aniqlanadi.

Demak, bo'ylama siqilgan uzun silindrik qobiq o'qiga nisbatan simmetrik va nosimmetrik shaklda ustivorligini yo'qotishda kritik kuch bir xil bo'lar ekan.

Qobiqning bo'ylama va halqa yo'nalishi bo'yicha (2.36) solqilik funksiyasi yarim to'lqinlari uzunliklari:

$$\begin{aligned}\ell_x &= \frac{L}{m}; \\ \ell_y &= \frac{\pi R}{n}.\end{aligned}\tag{2.39}$$

Unda (2.38) formula quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\lambda = \pi \ell_x \left(\frac{1}{\ell_x^2} + \frac{1}{\ell_y^2} \right).\tag{2.40}$$

(2.14) ifodada $\lambda = \lambda_{kr}$ bo‘lgan qiymatida ℓ_x va ℓ_y kattalik o‘zaro faqat bitta (2.40) munosabat bilan bog‘langan va ularni bir-biriga bog‘liq bo‘limgan holda aniqlab bo‘lmaydi. Agar ℓ_x/ℓ_y nisbat oldindan ma’lum bo‘lsa, kritik (2.16) kuchga to‘g‘ri keluvchi yarim to‘lqinlar uzunliklari ℓ_x va ℓ_y ni aniqlash mumkin. Uzun silindrik qobiq ustivorligini yo‘qotishda uning sirtida kvadrat shaklida botiq va qavariq to‘lqinlar hosil bo‘lishiga $\ell_x = \ell_y = \ell$ to‘g‘ri keladi. Unda (2.14) formulani e’tiborga olib, (3.5) ifodani quyidagicha yozish mumkin:

$$\frac{2\pi}{\ell} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{Eh}{DR^2}}.\tag{2.41}$$

Solqilik funksiyasi uchun yarim to‘lqinlar uzunligini aniqlaymiz:

$$\ell = \frac{\pi R}{n}.\tag{2.42}$$

Qobiqning ko‘ndalang kesimi aylanasi uzunligi bo‘yicha hosil bo‘lgan to‘lqinlar sonini (2.41) formuladan aniqlaymiz:

$$n = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[4]{\frac{EhR^2}{D}}.$$

O‘zgarmas koeffitsiyent $\mu = 0,3$ bo‘lsa, $D = Eh^3/12(1 - \mu^2)$ bikirlilikni e’tiborga olib:

$$n = 0,91 \sqrt{\frac{R}{h}}.\tag{2.43}$$

Yupqa qobiq uchun $R/h = 1000$ miqdor, qalin qobiq uchun esa, $R/h = 100$ miqdor to‘g‘ri keladi. Bu formulalardan ko‘rinadiki, $\ell_x = \ell_y$ shart bajarilganda, uzun qobiqning ustivorligini yo‘qotishda hosil bo‘lgan yarim to‘lqinlar soni real qobiqlar uchun juda katta bo‘ladi.

Qobiq uzunligi L qisqara borganda, (nolga intilganda) (2.40) ifodaning o‘ng tomoni $\lambda = \lambda_{kr}$ miqdordan katta bo‘ladi, ya‘ni juda kalta qobiqlar uchun (2.43) ifoda o‘z kuchini yo‘qotadi. Bunday qobiqlar

uchun birinchi (2.37) boshlang‘ich munosabatni e’tiborga olish lozim. Qobiq uzunligi L nolga intilganda (2.38) ifodaga asosan λ miqdor cheksiz ortadi. Bu holda (2.37) formulaning ikkinchi hadi nolga intiladi, shuning uchun ham juda qisqa qobiqlar uchun siquvchi kuch quyidagi bog‘lanishdan aniqlanadi:

$$N = D\lambda^2. \quad (2.44)$$

Kuchning kritik miqdori λ^2 parametrining kichik qiymatiga to‘g‘ri keladi. Bu kichik qiymat $n = 0$ bo‘lganda hosil bo‘lib, u (2.11) o‘qqa simmetrik shaklida ustivorlikni yo‘qotishga mos keladi va $m = 1$ bo‘lgan, ya‘ni qobiqning uzunligi bo‘yicha solqilik deformatsiyasi bitta yarim sinusoida joylashgan holga mosdir.

Bu holda $\lambda = \pi/L$ bo‘ladi va shunday qilib juda kalta qobiq uchun izlanayotgan kritik kuch ifodasini hosil qilamiz:

$$N_{kr} = \frac{\pi^2 D}{L^2}. \quad (2.45)$$

Bu formuladan ko‘rinadiki, uchlari bilan sharnirli mahkamlangan siqilgan sterjen ustivorligini yo‘qotishda kritik kuchni (2.45) formuladan silindrik D bikirlikni egilishdagi EI bikirlikka almashtirib aniqlash mumkin.

Demak qisqa qobiqni halqa yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha eni bir birlikka teng bo‘lgan o‘zaro uzlusiz tutashgan vertikal sterjenlar to‘plamidan iborat deb qarash mumkin.

Kritik kuchlanish (2.17) formulaga asosan qobiqning L uzunligiga bog‘liq bo‘lmasdani, o‘zgarmas bo‘lib qoladi. Lekin uzun qobiq o‘qining egilishi natijasida xuddi uchlari bilan sharnirli mahkamlangan L uzunlikdagi sterjen siqilishdagi kabi ustivorligini yo‘qotishi mumkin. Bunda tegishli kritik kuchlanish Eyler formulasidan aniqlanadi:

$$\sigma_{kr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{c}, \quad (2.46)$$

bunda c sterjen egiluvchanligi.

Sterjen uzunligining ortishi bilan uning egiluvchanligi ham ortadi. Bunda kritik kuchlanish kamayadi. Juda ham uzun qobiqlar uchun kuchlanish miqdori (2.17) qiymatidan ham kam bo‘ladi. Bunday holda (2.17) formula o‘z kuchini yo‘qotadi va kritik kuchlanish (2.46) formuladan aniqlanadi.

Yuqorida aytiganlardan shuni xulosa qilish mumkinki, bo‘ylama siqilgan silindrik qobiqlar uchun (2.17) formula asosida kritik kuchlanishni aniqlash faqat o‘rtacha uzunlikdagi qobiqlar uchun to‘g‘ri

natija beradi.

Kritik kuchlanishni juda qisqa qobiq uchun (2.45) munosabatdan, juda uzun qobiq uchun esa (2.46) munosabatdan foydalanib aniqlash lozim. Bu (2.45) va (2.46) ifodalar (2.17) formulaning ishlatalish chegarasini aniqlash imkoniyatini beradi.

A.S. Volmir [7,520-bet] monografiyasida tegishlicha tahlil qilib, bu formuladan L/R parametrining quyidagi chegarada foydalanish mumkinligini ko'rsatgan

$$1,38\sqrt{\frac{h}{R}} < \frac{L}{R} < 0,57\sqrt{\frac{R}{h}}.$$

Agar $\frac{R}{h} = 100$ bo'lsa, $0,14 < \frac{L}{R} < 5,7$ hosil bo'ladi. Bundan ko'rindiki, umuman aytganda, o'rtacha uzunlikdagi qobiq tushunchasi qobiq geometrik parametrlarining yetarlicha katta o'zgarish chegarasini qamrab oladi.

Yuqorida olingan ustivorlik koeffitsiyentining nazariy miqdori $k = 0,605$, tajriba yo'li bilan olingan ustivorlik koeffitsiyenti miqdoriga nisbatan juda katta orttirilgan.

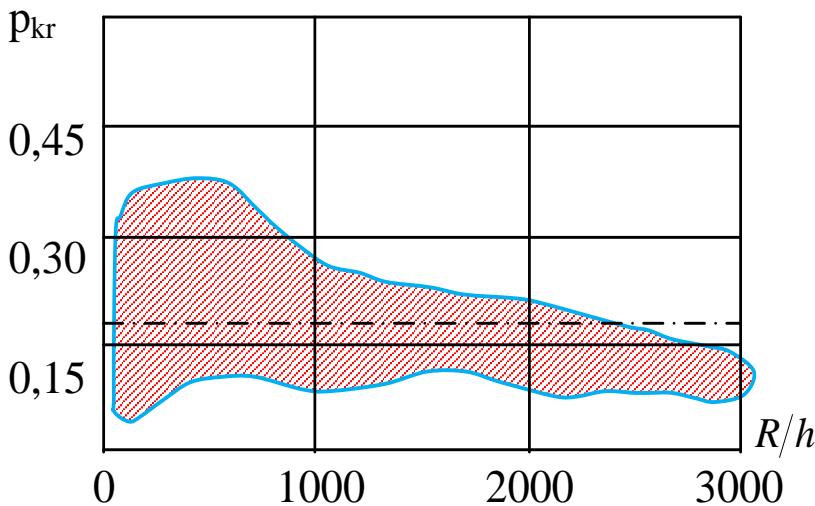
Bo'ylama siqilgan silindrik qobiq uchun R/h nisbatlarning har xil qiymatlarida tajriba yo'li bilan olingan ustivorlik koeffitsiyenti 2.1. jadvalda keltirilgan [7].

2.1-jadval

R/h	250	500	750	1000	1500
k_{his}	0,18	0,14	0,12	0,10	0,09

2.1-jadvaldan ko'rindiki, R/h nisbatning ortishi bilan ustivorlik koeffitsiyenti miqdorining kamayishini, nisbatan qalin qobiq ($R/h = 250$) uchun nazariy yo'1 bilan olingan ustivorlik koeffitsiyenti, tajriba yo'li bilan olingan koeffitsiyentdan uch martadan ham ortiqroqdir.

Shuni aytib o'tish lozimki, bir xil namunadan yasalgan juda ko'p qobiqlarni siqib sinash tajribalarini o'tkazish natijasida olingan ustivorlik koeffitsiyentining o'rtacha miqdori 2.1. jadvalda keltirilgan. Haqiqatda esa, bunday ko'p sonli namunalarni ustivorlikka sinashda ustivorlik koeffitsiyenti miqdori yetarlicha katta chegarada yoyilganligini ko'ramiz.



2.5-chizma. Ustivorlik koeffitsiyentining o‘zgarish sohasi.

Tajribalar yo‘li bilan olingan ustivorlik koeffitsiyenti miqdorining o‘zgarish chegarasi kengligini 2.5-chizma ham tasdiqlaydi [7, 543-bet].

2.4-§. Bo‘ylama siqilgan qobiq chegara shartlarining kritik kuchga ta’siri

Yuqorida ko‘rsatilganidek, silindrik qobiq ustivorlik masalasi, (2.24) va (2.27) tenglamalar sistemasini bирgalikda integrallashga keltirilib, undagi ko‘ndalang q yuk keltirilgan ko‘ndalang yuk bilan almashtiriladi, unda bu tenglamalar sistemasi bo‘ylama yo‘nalish bo‘yicha siqilgan hol uchun quyidagicha ifodalanadi [9,140-bet]:

$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \Phi + \frac{E}{R} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0; \quad (2.47)$$

$$D \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w - \frac{h}{R} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} + N \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0.$$

Bu yerda N siquvchi kuch. Bu (2.47) tenglamalarning har biri x va y o‘zgaruvchilar bo‘yicha to‘rtinch darajalidir. Shuning uchun ham sistemaning umumiylar darajasi sakkizga tengdir. Yuqoridagilarni e’tiborga olib, ustivorlik masalasini yechishda silindrik qobiqning har bir uchida to‘rtta bir jinsli chegara shartlari qo‘yilgan bo‘lishi lozim.

Uchlari sharnirli tayangan qobiq chegara shartlarini qanoatlantiruvchi yechim sifatida w solqilik (2.36) funksiyasini qabul qilamiz. Unda qobiq chegara shartlari:

$$x = 0 \text{ va } x = L \text{ bo'lsa, } w = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0 \text{ bo'ladi.} \quad (2.48)$$

Qobiqning kuchlanish funksiyasi orqali aniqlanuvchi tangensial, geometrik va statik miqdorlarga nisbatan (2.48) yechimga to‘g‘ri keluvchi bir jinsli chegara shartlarini aniqlash qiyin emas (shart, elastiklik tekis masalasi shartiga o‘xhash). Bog‘lanish (2.36) bilan aniqlanuvchi w solqilik funksiyasi x va y koordinatalar bo‘yicha sinusoida qonuni asosida o‘zgaruvchi bo‘lganligi uchun (4.1) tenglamalar sistemasi yechimiga to‘g‘ri keluvchi “ Φ ” kuchlanish funksiyasi ham xuddi shu qonun asosida o‘zgaradi:

$$\Phi = \sin \frac{m\pi x}{L} \sin \frac{ny}{R}. \quad (2.49)$$

Demak, (2.20) munosabatni e’tiborga olib, qobiq ustivorligini yo‘qotishida qobiq kuchlanganlik holati uchun kuchlanishlarning o‘zgarish qonunini quyidagicha ifodalaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= \sin \frac{m\pi x}{L} \sin \frac{ny}{R}; \\ \sigma_y &= \sin \frac{m\pi x}{L} \sin \frac{ny}{R}; \\ \tau_{xy} &= \cos \frac{m\pi x}{L} \cos \frac{ny}{R}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.50)$$

Bu ifodalarni e’tiborga olib, (2.21) va (2.23) formulalar asosida qabul qilingan (2.36) normal ko‘chish w ifodasi shakliga to‘g‘ri keluvchi x va y koordinatalar bo‘yicha u va v ko‘chishlarning o‘zgarish qonunini aniqlaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \cos \frac{m\pi x}{L} \sin \frac{ny}{R}; \\ v &= \sin \frac{m\pi x}{L} \cos \frac{ny}{R}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.51)$$

(2.50) va (2.51) bog‘lanishlar, tangensial hisoblashlar miqdoriga nisbatan qobiqning uchlari bo‘yicha quyidagi bir jinsli chegara shartlariga keltiriladi:

$$\text{agar } x = 0 \text{ va } x = L \text{ bo'lsa, } \sigma_x = v = 0, \text{ bo'ladi.} \quad (2.52)$$

Yuqorida aytilganlarni e’tiborga olsak, qobiq ustivorlik masalasi uchun qaralayotgan holatda qobiqning har bir uchida to‘rtta bir jinsli chegara shartlarini (2.48)-(2.52) hosil qilamiz.

Solqilik funksiyasi (2.36) uchun qabul qilingan yechim bir jinsli chegara shartlarini qanoatlantiradi. Haqiqatdan ham siqilgan qobiqning

$x = 0, x = L$ uchlarida yuqorida keltirilgan chegara shartlaridan boshqa chegara shartlari variantlari ham bo‘lishi mumkin. Qobiqning egilishida hisoblash miqdorlari uchun, uning $x = 0, x = L$ uchlari bo‘yicha quyidagi chegara shartlari ham bajarilishi mumkin:

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0; \\ Q_x^* - N \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} &= M_x = 0; \\ Q_x^* &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.53)$$

Ushbu ifodalardan birinchisi qobiq uchlari qistirib mahkamlangan, ikkinchisi qobiq uchlari erkin, uchinchisi qobiq uchlarda bir vaqtning o‘zida aylanish burchagi $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$ va keltirilgan ko‘ndalang kuch Q_x^* nolga tenglik shartlarini ifodelaydi.

Qobiq uchlari bo‘yicha tangensial hisoblash miqdorlariga nisbatan, (2.52) ifodadan tashqari xuddi shuningdek, quyidagi uch xil chegara shartlarini ham yozish mumkin:

$$\begin{aligned} u &= v = 0; \\ \sigma_x &= \tau_{xy} = 0; \\ \tau_{xy} &= u = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.54)$$

Bular qobiq uchlari tangensial ko‘chishlariga nisbatan qistirib mahkamlangan, qobiq uchlari bu ko‘chishlarga nisbatan erkin, qobiq uchlari halqa v ko‘chishlarga nisbatan erkin va bo‘ylama u ko‘chishga nisbatan mahkamlanishiga to‘g‘ri keladi.

Kritik kuch miqdoriga silindrik qobiq chegara shartlari qanday ta’sir qiladi, degan savolga javob berish uchun, bo‘ylama siqilgan silindrik qobiq masalasini yechishda mumkin bo‘lgan barcha bir jinsli chegara shartlari variantlarini qarash lozim.

Yopiq silindrik qobiq yechimining halqa koordinatasi bo‘yicha davriylik shartini e’tiborga olib, izlanayotgan solqilik w va kuchlanish Φ funksiyalari quyidagi ko‘rinishda izlanadi:

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \chi_1(x) \sin \frac{ny}{R}, \\ \Phi &= \chi_2(x) \sin \frac{ny}{R}. \end{aligned}$$

Bu funksiyalarni (2.47) tenglamaga qo‘yib, y o‘zgaruvchini

aniqlaymiz va natijada ustivorlik tenglamasini izlanayotgan χ_1 , χ_2 funksiyalarga nisbatan ikkita sakkizinch tartibli oddiy differensial tenglamalar sistemasiga keltiramiz.

Tenglamaning umumiy yechimini yozamiz va unda integrallash natijasida hosil bo'lgan o'zgarmaslarni qobiq uchlaridagi bir jinsli chegara shartlaridan aniqlaymiz. Shunday qilib ustivorlik masalasini yechish uchun izlanayotgan algebraik bog'lanishni hosil qilamiz. Bu bog'lanishdan aniqlanuvchi kritik kuch miqdori qobiq uchlari bo'yicha mumkin bo'lgan har bir chegara shartlari variantlari uchun har xil bo'ladi.

Oldingi mavzularda kritik kuchni qobiq uchlaridagi chegara shartlaridan foydalanib aniqlash yaxshi o'rganildi. Ko'pgina chegara shartlarining barcha variantlarida ustivorlik koeffitsiyenti qiymati (2.17) klassik formulaga yaqin bo'lib, $k = 0,605$ qobiq uchlari sharnirli mahkamlangan chegara shartiga to'g'ri keladi.

Faqat bitta chegara sharti uchun:

$$x = 0, \quad x = L, \quad w = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad \sigma_x = \tau_{xy} = 0,$$

siqilgan silindrik qobiqda ustivorlik koeffitsiyentining nazariy qiymati, klassik qiymatining taxminan yarmiga teng bo'ladi. Bu holat uchun normal w ko'chishga nisbatan uchlari bo'yicha sharnirli tayangan shart bajariladi, tangensial u va v ko'chishlar uchun esa uchlari erkin bo'lgan shart bajariladi. Oxirgi shart amaliyotda real konstruksiyalarda qo'llanilmaydi.

Shunday qilib, siqilgan silindrik qobiq uchlaridagi har xil chegara shartlari kritik kuch miqdoriga deyarli ta'sir ko'rsatmaydi.

Bizga ma'lumki, sterjen va plastinka ustivorlik masalalarida esa buning teskarisi edi, ya'ni sterjen uchlaridagi (plastinka konturidagi) chegara shartlari kritik kuch miqdoriga ta'sir ko'rsatishini bilamiz.

2.5-§. Kritik kuch miqdoriga boshlang'ich xatolik va kritik holatgacha bo'lgan qobiq momentli holatining ta'siri

Silindrik qobiq

$$w_0 = \frac{4f_0}{L^2} x(L - x), \quad (2.55)$$

formula bilan aniqlanuvchi o'qqa simmetrik boshlang'ich xatolikka ega bo'lsin deb faraz qilamiz.

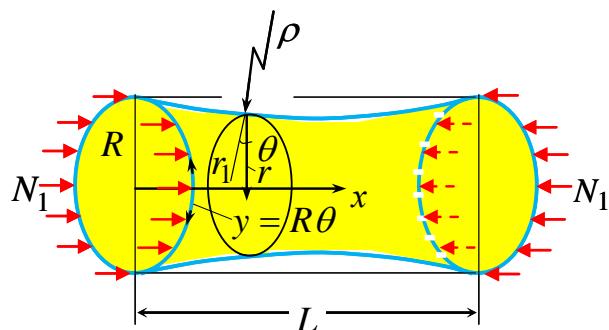
Agar $x = L/2$ bo'lsa, $w_0 = f_0$ ni hosil qilamiz. Shuning uchun ham f_0 koefitsiyent qobiq o'rta kesimidagi boshlang'ich solqilikning (solqilik cho'qqisi) maksimal miqdorini ifodalaydi [14,146-bet].

Taxminan qobiq meridiani egrilik radiusi ρ_1 quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$\frac{1}{\rho_1} = \frac{\partial^2 w_0}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{8f_0}{L^2}. \quad (2.56)$$

Bu ρ_1 miqdor, qobiqning birinchi bosh egrilik radiusini ifodalaydi. Ikkinci egrilik radiusi ρ_2 qobiq sirtidan normal bo'yicha uning o'qigacha bo'lgan masofa sifatida aniqlanadi. 2.6-chizmada u r_1 orqali belgilangan. Qobiqning boshlang'ich w_0 solqiligini qobiq radiusiga nisbatan kichik deb hisoblaymiz ($f_0 \ll R$). Unda qobiq sirti normali va uning o'qiga normal orasidagi burchak θ ham kichik miqdor bo'ladi va unda $r_1 = r$ deb qabul qilamiz. Qobiq ixtiyoriy kesimi radiusi r oxirgi kesim radiusidan juda kam farq qilishini e'tiborga olib, taxminan $\rho_2 = R$ deb olamiz.

Qaralayotgan bu holda radiuslar markazi qobiqning turli tomonlarida bo'ladi, bu esa, qobiqning manfiy egriligidiga to'g'ri keladi ($\rho_1 \rho_2 < 0$).



2.6-chizma. Boshlang'ich solqilikli qobiq.

Qobiqning momentsiz birinchi boshlang'ich kritik holati uchun muvozanat sharti uning sirti normaliga kuchlarning proyeksiyasи:

$$-\frac{N_1}{\rho} + \frac{N_2}{R} = 0, \quad (2.57)$$

bu yerda $\rho = -\rho_1 = \frac{8f_0}{L^2}$ musbat miqdor hisoblanadi.

Bo'ylama yo'nalish bo'yicha N_1 kuch bilan siqilgan qobiqning manfiy gauss egriligi tufayli, (2.57) formulaga asosan halqa yo'nalish bo'yicha N_2 siquvchi kuch hosil bo'ladi:

$$N_2 = \frac{R}{\rho} N_1. \quad (2.58)$$

Ideal qobiq uchun deformatsiya (2.21) munosabati kabi boshlang‘ich solqilikka ega bo‘lgan qobiq uchun quyidagi formuladan aniqlanadi:

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_x &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{w}{\rho}; \\ \varepsilon_y &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{w}{R}; \\ \gamma_{xy} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.\end{aligned}\quad (2.59)$$

Bu munosabatlardan u va v ko‘chishlarni yo‘qotib, deformatsiyaning uzluksizlik tenglamasini hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_y}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \gamma_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}. \quad (2.60)$$

(2.23) va (2.20) bog‘lanishlarni e’tiborga olib, uzluksizlik tenglamasini solqilik w funksiyasi va kuchlanish Φ funksiyasi orqali quyidagicha ifodalaymiz:

$$\frac{1}{E} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \Phi = -\frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}. \quad (2.61)$$

Bu tenglama yangi muvozanat holatiga tegishli bo‘lib, qobiqning ustivorligini yo‘qotishda hosil bo‘lgan solqilik w funksiyasi va kuchlanish Φ funksiyasi bilan aniqlanadi. Boshlang‘ich solqilikka ega bo‘lgan qobiq ustivorlik tenglamasining ikkinchisi (2.27) tenglama asosida aniqlanadi. Unda ko‘ndalang q yukni keltirilgan ko‘ndalang q^* yuk bilan almashtiriladi. Qaralayotgan holatda N_1 kuchdan tashqari N_2 kuchni ham e’tiborga olish lozim va (2.30), (2.33) formulalarga muvofiq quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$q^* = -N_1 \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{R}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right).$$

Natijada quyidagi tenglamaga ega bo‘lamiz:

$$D \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w - \frac{h}{R} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} + N_1 \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{R}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) = 0. \quad (2.62)$$

(2.61) va (2.62) tenglamalardan kuchlanish funksiyasini yo‘qotib, boshlang‘ich w_0 solqilikni e’tiborga oluvchi normal ko‘chish w funksiyasiga nisbatan izlanayotgan ustivorlik tenglamasini hosil qilamiz:

$$\boxed{M_{12} + \frac{dM_{12}}{d\alpha}}, \quad \boxed{Q_1 + \frac{dQ_1}{d\alpha} d\alpha} \quad D\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w + \frac{Eh}{R^2} \left(\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} - \frac{R}{\rho} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} \right) + N_1 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{R}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) = 0. \quad (2.63)$$

Qobiq ustivorligini yo‘qotishda solqilik funksiyasini (2.36) ko‘rinishda izlaymiz va ustivorlik tenglamasini qanoatlantirishini talab qilamiz.

Natijada tegishli siquvchi kuch miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$N_1 = \frac{D(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2}{\alpha^2 + \frac{R}{\rho} \beta^2} + \frac{Eh}{R^2} \frac{\left(\alpha^4 - \frac{R}{\rho} \alpha^2 \beta^2 \right)}{\left(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 \right)^2 \left(\alpha^2 + \frac{R}{\rho} \beta^2 \right)}. \quad (2.64)$$

Bu yerda quyidagi belgilashlar kiritilgan:

$$\alpha = \frac{m\pi}{L}; \quad (2.65)$$

$$\beta = \frac{n}{R}.$$

Agar (2.64) munosabatga $\rho = \infty$ ni qo‘ysak, bu boshlang‘ich solqilik yo‘q holatiga to‘g‘ri kelib, (2.64) formula (2.37) formulaga o‘tadi, siquvchi N_1 kuch esa ideal silindrik qobiq zo‘riqishiga to‘g‘ri keladi.

Yuqoridagi formulalardan ko‘rinadiki, (2.64) formulada ρ mavjud bo‘lgan had har ikki qo‘shiluvchi hadlarning qiymatini kamaytiradi va natijada kritik yuk ham kamayadi.

Bu qaralayotgan qobiq botiq (gauss egriligi manfiy) bo‘lganligi, binobarin boshlang‘ich solqilik qobiq markaziga yo‘nalganligi bilan bog‘liqdir.

Agar (2.55) boshlang‘ich w_0 solqilikni teskari ishora bilan olinsa, unda qobiq qavariq, ya‘ni gauss egriligi musbat bo‘ladi ($\rho_1 \rho_2 > 0$). Egrilik ρ radiusi ishorasi teskari o‘zgarganda ham siqilgan qobiqqa to‘g‘ri keluvchi kritik kuch miqdori (2.64) formuladan aniqlanadi. Bu holatda N_1 kritik kuch miqdori ideal qobiqdagi kuch miqdoridan ortiq bo‘ladi.

Qobiq boshlang‘ich solqiligining, kritik kuch miqdoriga ta’sirini (2.64) bog‘lanishga asosan tadqiq qilamiz. Aniqlik kiritish uchun faraz qilaylikki, qobiq ustivorligini yo‘qotishida uning sirtida kvadrat qavariq

va botiq ezilish hosil bo'lsin. Bu holda (2.39) formulaga asosan quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\ell_x = \ell_y = \frac{\pi R}{n}, \quad (2.66)$$

bu yerda n qobiqning doiraviy ko'ndalang kesimi bo'yicha hosil bo'lgan butun to'lqinlarning soni. Qobiq L uzunligini ustivorlikni yo'qotishda hosil bo'lgan yarim to'lqinlar (2.66) uzunligiga teng deb qabul qilib, (2.64) va (2.65) formulalarga asosan siquvchi kuch uchun quyidagi ifodaga ega bo'lamiz:

$$N = \frac{4D\left(\frac{n}{R}\right)^2}{1 + \frac{R}{\rho}} + \frac{Eh}{4R^2} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{R}{\rho}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{R}{\rho}\right)\left(\frac{n}{R}\right)^2}. \quad (2.67)$$

(2.56) va (2.66), bog'lanishlarga asosan quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = 8 \frac{n^2 h \alpha}{\pi^2 R^2}. \quad (2.68)$$

Bu yerda quyidagi belgilash kiritilgan:

$$f_0 = \alpha h, \quad (2.69)$$

bu yerda h qobiq qalinligi, α doimiy koeffitsiyent bo'lib, maksimal boshlang'ich f_0 solqilikning qobiq qalinligiga bo'lgan nisbatini ifodalaydi.

Yuqorida ko'rsatilganidek, (2.66) shartning bajarilishida to'lqinlar soni n miqdorga to'g'ri keluvchi siquvchi kritik kuchning miqdori (2.63) ifodadan aniqlanadi. Bu aytilganlarni e'tiborga olib, (2.69) bog'lanishni quyidagi ko'rinishga keltiramiz:

$$N = \frac{4 \cdot 0,91^2}{1 + \frac{8 \cdot 0,91^2}{\pi^2} \alpha} \frac{D}{hR} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 0,91^2} \frac{1 - \frac{8 \cdot 0,91^2}{\pi^2} \alpha}{1 + \frac{8 \cdot 0,91^2}{\pi^2} \alpha} \cdot \frac{Eh^2}{R}. \quad (2.70)$$

Puasson koeffitsiyenti $\mu = 0,3$ bo'lganda esa:

$$N = \frac{1}{1 + 0,671\alpha} [0,303 + 0,302(1 - 0,671\alpha)] \frac{Eh^2}{R}. \quad (2.71)$$

Agar $\alpha = 0$ bo'lsa, boshlang'ich solqilikning bo'limgan holatiga to'g'ri kelib, bu formula ustivorlik koeffitsiyentining klassik $k = 0,605$ miqdorga keltiradi. Agar boshlang'ich solqilik mavjud bo'lsa ustivorlik koeffitsiyenti salmoqli kamayadi. Masalan $\alpha = 1$ bo'lsa, ya'ni

boshlang‘ich f_0 solqilikning maksimal qiymati qobiq h qalinligiga teng bo‘lsa, (2.71) formulaga asosan $k = 0,24$ bo‘lishini aniqlaymiz. Agar $\alpha = 0,5$, $\alpha = 0,25$ bo‘lsa, tegishlicha $k = 0,377$, $k = 0,475$ bo‘ladi.

Keltirilgan natijalardan ko‘rinadiki, boshlang‘ich xatoliklarning bo‘lishi, hattoki juda kichik miqdor bo‘lsa ham, ustivorlik koeffitsiyentining ideal holatidagi qobiq ustivorlik koeffitsiyentiga nisbatan juda ko‘p kamayishga olib keladi.

Yuqorida keltirilgan faktlarni 2.6 - chizmada keltirilgan qobiq uchun kritik holatigacha fazoviy konstruksiya sifatida ishlatalishidan tushuntirish mumkin.

Bo‘ylama siqilgan qobiqning muvozanat sharti asosida unda kritik kuchni salmoqli darajada kamaytiruvchi siquvchi halqa kuchlanish hosil bo‘ladi.

Bu masalada qobiq sifat jihatidan to‘g‘ri o‘qli sterjenden farq qiladi. Ma’lumki [14], to‘g‘ri o‘qli sterjening markaziy siqilishida ustivorligini yo‘qotishda boshlang‘ich solqilikning kritik kuch miqdoriga ta’sir qilmasligi ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan.

Shular bilan birga e’tiborni shunga qaratish kerakki, kritik holatgacha bo‘ylama siqilgan qobiq ustivorligini yo‘qotishi vaqtida qo‘sishimcha solqilik hosil bo‘ladi, qobiq materiali Puasson μ koeffitsiyenti ta’siri natijasida yuz beradi. Guk qonuni bo‘yicha bo‘ylama deformatsiyani quyidagicha yozamiz:

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\sigma}{E}.$$

Shuningdek, halqa kuchini yo‘q deb qarab Guk qonuniga asosan quyidagi tenglikni yozish mumkin:

$$\varepsilon_y = -\mu \varepsilon_x.$$

Qobiqning normal w solqiligi quyidagi munosabatdan aniqlanadi:

$$w = \varepsilon_y R = \mu \frac{\sigma}{E} R.$$

Qobiq ustivorligini yo‘qotish vaqtida bo‘ylama normal σ kuchlanish (2.17) formula bilan aniqlangan miqdorini qabul qiladi. Shunday qilib, kritik holatda eng katta solqilik $w = 0,605 \mu h$ bo‘ladi.

Agar $\mu = 0,3$ bo‘lsa, $w = 0,18h$ bo‘ladi. Bunday solqilik deformatsiyasi miqdori kritik holatgacha siqilgan qobiqning $x = 0$, $x = L$ uchlarida solqilik deformatsiyasi nolga tenglik shartida, uning markaziy qismida hosil bo‘ladi. Bu kritik holatgacha egilish hatto qobiqning berilgan birinchi boshlang‘ich shakli ideal silindrik bo‘lsa ham ustivorlik

k koeffitsiyenti miqdoriga albatta ta'sir etadi.

Shuni aytib o'tish muhim ahamiyatga egaki, to'g'ri o'qli siqilgan sterjenlar yoki siqilgan to'g'ri burchakli plastinkalar ustivorligini yo'qotish vaqtida, berilgan birinchi dastlabki to'g'ri chiziqli shaklini ustivorligini yo'qotish vaqtigacha to'la saqlaydi. Siqilgan plastinka yangi momentli egilish muvozanat shakli faqat ustivorligini yo'qotgan vaqtida hosil bo'ladi.

Qobiq uchun bu jihat butunlay boshqacha kechadi. Bunda qobiq geometriyasining murakkabligidan qobiq egilishi bilan xarakterlanuvchi berilgan birinchi boshlang'ich momentsiz va momentli muvozanat shakllariga ajralmasligini ko'rish qiyin emas. Real silindrik qobiq kritik holatigacha siqilganda, qobiq momentli kuchlanganlik holat bilan xarakterlanuvchi egilish hosil bo'ladi. Siquvchi kuchning ortishi bilan solqilik va momentlar ham uzluksiz ortib boradi.

Bu mavzuda kritik kuchni aniqlashda kritik holatgacha siqilgan momentli holat e'tiborga olinmaydi. Agar qobiq boshlang'ich xatoligini va momentli holatini e'tiborga olsak, kritik kuchni kamaytirish bundan ham salmoqliroq bo'ladi. Masalan [7] monografiyada qobiqning kritik holatigacha egilishida momentli holatiga va $\alpha = h/R$ nisbatning o'zgarishiga bog'liq bo'lgan ustivorlik k koeffitsiyenti miqdori 2.2-jadvalda keltirilgan:

2.2-jadval

α	0	0,10	0,2	0,3	0,4
k	0,605	0,35	0,290	0,230	0,196

Yuqorida aytilganlarni mulohaza qilib, bo'ylama siqilgan qobiq boshlang'ich xatoligi, kritik holatgacha uning momentligi kritik kuch klassik miqdorining keskin kamayishiga olib kelishini takidlash mumkin. Bu xatolik miqdori uncha katta bo'lmaseda, haqiqatdan u tasodifiy xarakterga ega va qiyin boshqarishga ega bo'lgan kattalik bu esa bo'ylama siqilgan qobiq kritik kuchi miqdorining yetarlicha tarqoqligiga (sochilishiga) olib keladi. Buni bo'ylama siqilgan real qobiq ustida olib borilgan tajribalar to'liq tasdiqlaydi (2.5-chizma).

2.6-§. Bo'ylama siqilgan silindrik qobiqning katta solqiliginи e'tiborga olganda ustivorlik

Bo'ylama siqilgan qobiqning o'qqa nosimmetrik bo'rtib chiqishi holatiga to'g'ri keluvchi (3.1a) solqilik funksiyasi qobiqning bir-biridan

bir xil uzoqlikda joylashgan parallel va meridianni ifodalovchi chiziqlarda nolga aylanadi. Haqiqatda esa real silindrik qobiqning sirtida romb shaklidagi chuqur ezilishlar hosil bo‘ladi. Yuklanish natijasida qobiq birinchi holatdan aynan o‘xshash ikkinchi holatga oniy o‘tishi natijasida ezilish sakrash tarzida ro‘y beradi. Hosil bo‘lish vaqtida ularning chuqurliklarini qobiq qalinligiga taqqoslasa bo‘ladi. Bu ma’lumotlar qobiq ustivorlik masalalarida, qobiq katta solqilik deformatsiyasini e’tiborga oluvchi nochiziqli nazariyadan foydalanish lozim ekanligini tasdiqlaydi [7,524-bet].

Bo‘ylama siqilgan silindrik qobiqlarning nochiziq masalalarida izlanayotgan solqilik w funksiyasi va kuchlanish Φ funksiyasiga nisbatan ikkita tenglamalar sistemasi quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{E} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \Phi + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 &= 0; \\ \frac{D}{h} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w - \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.72)$$

Bu formulalarning uchinchi va undan keyingi hadlari, ya‘ni solqilik va kuchlanish funksiyalarining ikkinchi hosilalari ko‘paytmasi mavjud bo‘lgan hadlari tenglamaning chiziqli bo‘lmagan qismini ifodalaydi.

Shuni aytib o‘tish lozim deb hisoblaymizki, nochiziqli tenglamalarni keltirib chiqarish ham chiziqli (2.47) tenglamalarni keltirib chiqarish kabi bajariladi. Lekin (2.72) tenglamalarning birinchisini hosil qilishda deformatsiya bilan ko‘chishlar orasidagi (2.21) bog‘lanishlarni albatta quyidagi chiziqli bo‘lmagan munosabat bilan almashtirish lozim:

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_x &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2; \\ \varepsilon_y &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{w}{R} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2; \\ \gamma_{xy} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.73)$$

Bu ifodalardagi oxirgi qo‘shiluvchilar nochiziqli hadlar bo‘lib, ular plastinkadagi (2.21) va (2.22) bog‘lanishlar kabi hosil qilinadi. Tenglamalar (2.72) sistemasining ikkinchi tenglamasini hosil qilishda ko‘ndalang q yuk, keltirilgan q^* yuk (2.33) bilan almashtiriladi. Bunda

N_1 , N_2 va S kuchlar ma'lum deb qaraladi va kuchlanish funksiyasi orqali ifodalanadi:

$$N_1 = h \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2};$$

$$N_2 = h \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2};$$

$$S = -h \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y}.$$

(2.72) tenglamalar sistemasining aniq yechimini topish juda qiyinligi sababli, uning taqrifiy yechimi variasion metodlarga asoslangan quyidagi mulohazalar asosida aniqlanishi mumkin. Izlanayotgan solqilik funksiyasini quyidagi ko'rinishda qidiramiz:

$$w = f_1 \sin \frac{m\pi x}{L} \sin \frac{ny}{R} + f_2 \sin^2 \frac{m\pi x}{L} \sin^2 \frac{ny}{R} + f_3, \quad (2.74)$$

bu yerda L , R tegishlich qobiq uzunligi va radiusi; m va n butun miqdorlarni qabul qiladi; f_1 , f_2 , f_3 aniqlanishi lozim bo'lgan o'zgarmas koeffitsiyentlar.

(2.72) tenglamalar sistemasining birinchi tenglamasiga (2.74) funksiyani qo'yamiz. Hosil bo'lgan tenglamani integrallab, undan kuchlanish funksiyasining analitik ifodasini topamiz:

$$\Phi = \Phi_0(x, y, m, n, f_0, f_1, f_2) - \frac{\sigma y^2}{2}, \quad (2.75)$$

bunda Φ_0 birorta ma'lum funksiya bo'lib, u (6.3) funksiya bilan birgalikda; σ qobiq siqilishidagi o'rtacha siquvchi kuchlanish. (2.72) tenglamalar sistemasining birinchisini qanoatlantiradi.

Kuchlanishlar σ_x va σ_y (2.20) formuladan aniqlangandan keyin, nisbiy deformatsiyani quyidagi formuladan aniqlaymiz:

$$\varepsilon_y = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_y - \mu \sigma_x) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}.$$

Ko'chish v uzluksizlik shartini qanoatlantirishi lozim, ya'ni

$$\int_0^{2\pi R} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy = 0,$$

bundan (2.75) formuladagi doimiy f_0 koeffitsiyentni aniqlaymiz.

(2.72) sistemaning ikkinchi tenglamasini qisqacha quyidagi ko'rinishda yozamiz:

$$A(w, \Phi) = 0,$$

bu yerda A tegishli differensial operator. O'zgarmas f_1, f_2 koeffitsiyentlarni aniqlash uchun Bubnov - Galerkin usuliga asosan quyidagi bog'lanishlarni yozish mumkin:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \int_0^{2\pi R} \int_0^L A(w, \varphi) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{L} \sin \frac{ny}{R} dx dy = 0; \\ & \int_0^{\pi R} \int_0^L A(w, \varphi) \sin^2 \frac{m\pi x}{L} \sin^2 \frac{ny}{R} dx dy = 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.76)$$

Bu ifodalarni integrallash natijasida quyidagi munosabatlarni hosil qilamiz.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \varphi_1(f_1, f_2, m, n, \sigma) = 0; \\ & \varphi_2(f_1, f_2, m, n, \sigma) = 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.77)$$

Bu ifodalardan f_2 parametrni yo'qotib, quyidagi nochiziq munosabatni hosil qilamiz:

$$\sigma = \varphi(m, n, f_1).$$

Grafik usulida m va n uchun shunday butun qiymatlarni aniqlaymizki, unda σ kuchlanish minimal qiymatini qabul qiladi. Bu qiymatlarni m^* va n^* bilan belgilab olamiz. Unda:

$$\sigma = \varphi(m^*, n^*, f_1).$$

Bundan teskari munosabatni topamiz:

$$f_1 = f_1(m^*, n^*, \sigma).$$

Undan keyin (6.6) ifoda asosida $f_2 = f_2(m^*, n^*, \sigma)$ va $f_0 = f_0(m^*, n^*, \sigma)$ bog'lanishlarni aniqlaymiz.

Unda izlanayotgan funksiyani quyidagi ko'rinishda aniqlaymiz:

$$\Phi = \Phi_0(x, y, m^*, n^*, \sigma) - \frac{\sigma y^2}{2},$$

va (2.21) formula bo'yicha kuchlanishni, (2.25) formuladan foydalanib deformatsiyani aniqlaymiz.

Deformatsiya ε_x orqali bo'ylama yuk bilan siqilgan qobiq uchlarining yaqinlashishini aniqlaymiz:

$$\Delta = \int_0^L \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx = u|_L - u|_0.$$

Bu oxirgi ifoda bilan izlanayotgan nochiziqli munosabat berilgan:

$$\Delta = f(\bar{\sigma}), \quad (2.78)$$

qobiq uzayishi:

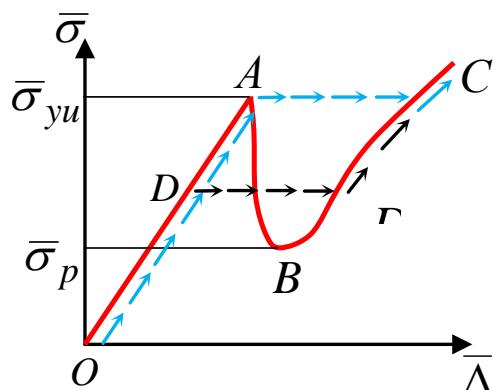
$$\bar{\Delta} = \frac{\Delta}{L},$$

va o‘lchovsiz siquvchi kuchlanish:

$$\bar{\sigma} = \frac{\sigma R}{Eh}.$$

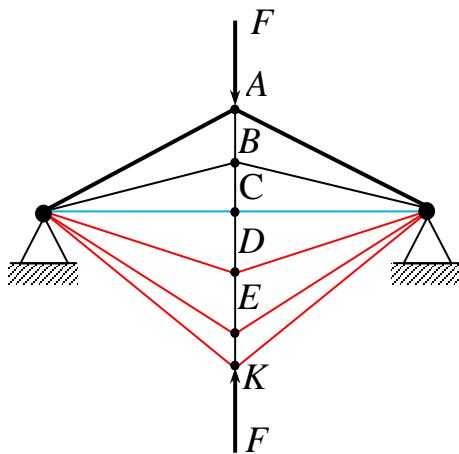
orasidagi bog‘lanish ko‘rsatilgan.

Bu bog‘lanishning taxminiy grafigi 2.7-chizmada keltirilgan. Bu grafikdagi boshlang‘ich OA to‘g‘ri chiziqli uchastkasi qobiqning dastlabki muvozanat holatiga to‘g‘ri keladi. Uchastkaning yuqorigi A nuqtasi ustivorlik koeffitsiyentining $k = 0,605$ miqdoriga to‘g‘ri keladi. Bu esa chiziqli nazariya asosidagi kritik kuchning bo‘ylama siqilishidagi “klassik” miqdori hisoblanadi. Nochiziqli masalada bu ko‘rsatilgan miqdor bilan yuqori kritik kuch aniqlanadi. Pastga qarab tushuvchi AB uchastka qobiqning noustivorlik holatiga to‘g‘ri keladi va u amalgalashirilmaydi. Kritik kuch miqdori yuqori kritik kuch miqdoriga yetganda A nuqtadan C nuqtaga oniy sakrab o‘tadi, ya‘ni BC egri chiziq ustivorlik holatiga to‘g‘ri keluvchi yangi BC egri chiziq bo‘yicha ifodalanadi. Bu real qobiq uchun oniy o‘tishi kuzatiladi. Egri chiziqning B nuqtasi kritik kuchning pastki chegarasiga to‘g‘ri keladi.



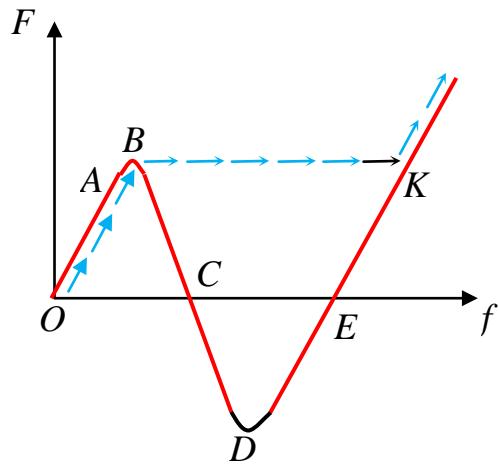
2.7-chizma. Siquvchi kuchlanish va uzayish orasidagi bog‘lanish grafigi.

Har qanday qobiq boshlang‘ich xatolikka va boshqa kamchiliklarga ega bo‘ladi, unda haqiqatda qobiqning yuklanishi A nuqtaga yetmaydi va OA chiziqdan BC chiziqka sakrash pastki va yuqorigi kritik kuch oralig‘idagi $\bar{\sigma}_n$ miqdorida DD^1 to‘g‘ri chiziq bo‘yicha ro‘y beradi. Qobiqning bo‘ylama siqilishida katta solqilik hosil qilish holati ma’lum ma’noda bir to‘g‘ri chiziqda yotmagan ikki sterjendan iborat bo‘lgan birlashgan nuqtasiga to‘plangan kuch qo‘yilgan fermaning holatiga o‘xshab ketadi (2.8-chizma).



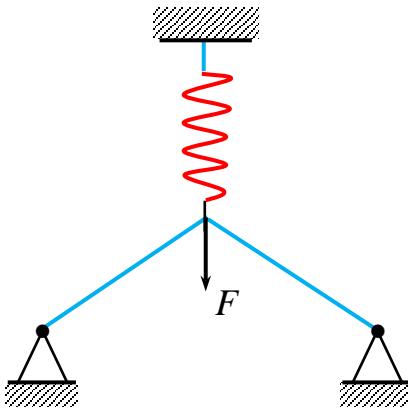
2.8-chizma. To‘plangan kuch ta’siridagi ferma holatlari.

Yukning o‘sishi bilan A tugun pastga siljiydi va A tugunning ko‘chishi ortadi. Yukning ma’lum bir qiymatida tugun holati B nuqtada bo‘lganda, muvozanat holati noustivor bo‘ladi va tugun B holatdan K holatga oniy o’tadi. Bunda tugunning ko‘chishi birdaniga katta miqdorga ortadi. Yukning keyinchalik ortishi bilan solqilik ham uzlusiz ortib boradi. Yuk bilan tugun ko‘chishi orasidagi grafik 2.9-chizmada keltirilgan. Grafikning pastga tushgan BC egri chiziq noustivor muvozanat sohasiga to‘g’ri keladi. Tugunning C holatiga F yukning nolga teng miqdoriga to‘g’ri keladi. CDE uchastkada yuk manfiy. Fermaning C va E nuqtalar ko‘chishlari oralig‘ida ushlab turish uchun, unga teskari ishorali yuk qo‘yilishi lozim. Qaralayotgan bu holda yuklanish fermaning holatini tasvirlovchi egri chiziq yuk manfiy bo‘lgan qismida ham mavjud bo‘ladi (2.9-chizma).



2.9-chizma. Ferma holatini tasvirlovchi grafik.

Ferma misolida egri chiziqning F kuch musbat qiymatiga ega bo‘lgan sohada egri chiziq to‘liq olish mumkin. Agar 2.10-chizmada ko‘rsatilgandek ferma tuguni elastik prujina bilan mahkamlangan bo‘lsa.



2.10-chizma. Tuguni elastik prujina bilan mahkamlangan ferma.

Shunday qilib, bo‘ylama siqilgan qobiqlar hisob masalasi nochiziqli nazariya asosida pastki kritik kuch miqdorini aniqlashga keltiriladi. Yuqorida ko‘rilgan masalada bu miqdor $\bar{\sigma} = 0,284$ teng edi. Agar solqilik (2.74) funksiyasi o‘rniga quyidagi funksiya

$$w = f_1 \sin \frac{m\pi x}{L} \sin \frac{ny}{R} + f_2 \sin^2 \frac{m\pi x}{L} + f_3,$$

olinsa, unda kritik kuchning pastki chegarasi miqdori juda kichik $\bar{\sigma} = 0,124$ bo‘ladi. Bu natijalar bundan qirq yil oldin olingan.

Hozirgi davrda hisoblash texnikasining intensiv rivojlanishi oxirgi vaqtarda bo‘ylama siqilgan qobiq masalasini nochiziqli nazariya asosida solqilik funksiyasini

$$w = \sum_{m=1,2,3, \dots} \sum_{n=1,2,3, \dots} f_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{L} \sin \frac{ny}{R}, \quad (2.79)$$

ko‘rinishda qabul qilib yechishga imkoniyat berdi.

Kritik kuchning pastki chegarasini hisoblash natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, kritik kuch pastki chegarasi ma’lum bir aniq qiymatga ega emas va u qator hadining ortishi bilan kamayib boradi. Kritik kuchning pastki miqdori (2.79) ifoda qator hadlar soniga bog‘liq holda quyidagilarga:

$$m = n = 10 \text{ bo‘lsa, } \bar{\sigma} = 0,085; \quad m = n = 12 \text{ bo‘lsa, } \bar{\sigma} = 0,07;$$

$$m = n = 14 \text{ bo‘lsa, } \bar{\sigma} = 0,0526; \quad m = n = 16 \text{ bo‘lsa, } \bar{\sigma} = 0,0429$$

teng bo‘ladi.

Shunday qilib, bo‘ylama siqilgan qobiq ustivorlik masalasida, nochiziqli nazariyadan foydalanish, nazariy va tajriba natijalarining to‘g‘ri kelmasligini yetarlicha tushuntirib berishga imkoniyat yaratib bera olmadi. Bu natijalarning to‘g‘ri kelmasligi chiziqli nazariya asosida ham yetarlicha tushuntirish mumkinligini ko‘rsatgan edik. Lekin shuni aytib o‘tish lozimki, chiziqli bo‘lmagan nazariya, qobiqlarning kritik

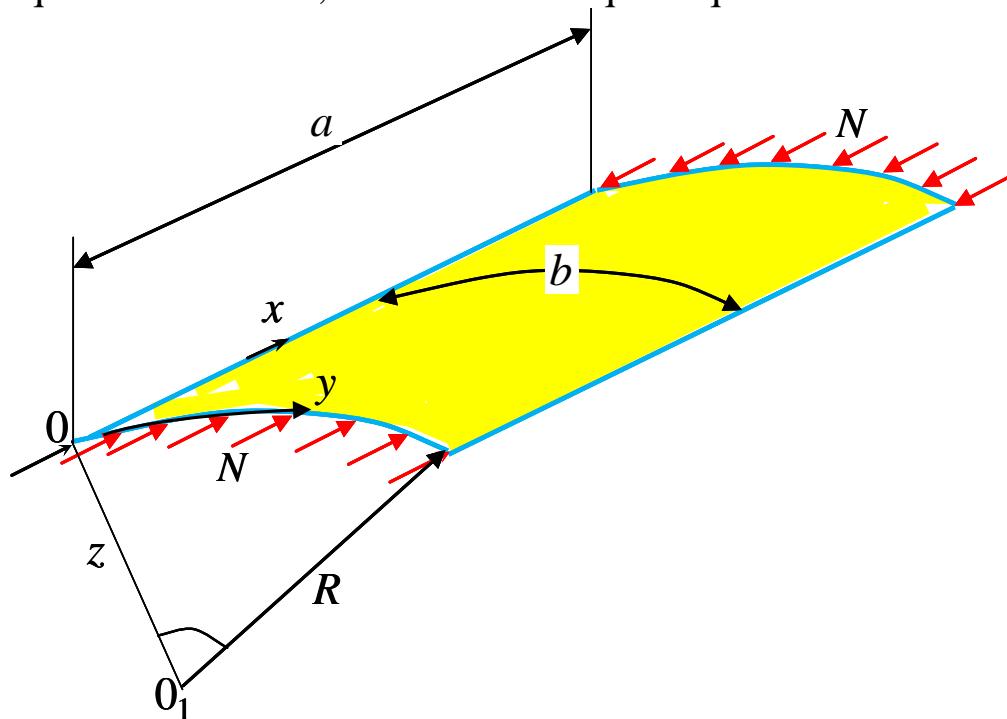
holatida katta deformatsiyasini hisoblashda albatta muhim ahamiyatga ega.

2.7-§. Silindrik panellar ustivorligi

Egri chiziqli konturi bo'yicha tekis taralgan F o'zgarmas kuchdan bo'ylama siqilgan doiraviy silindrik panel ustivorlik masalasini qaraymiz. Silindrik panelning a yzunligi va eni b doira bo'ylab ikki to'g'ri chiziqli konturi orasidagi masofa. Plastinka butun konturi bo'yicha sharnirli mahkamlangan bo'lsin (2.11-chizma). Panelning ustivorligini yo'qotishda izlanayotgan solqilik funksiyasini quyidagi ko'rinishda qidiramiz [7,516-bet]:

$$w = f \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{R}, \quad (2.80)$$

bunda f o'zgarmas koeffitsiyent; m panelning bo'ylama yo'naliish bo'yicha hosil bo'lgan solqilikning yarim to'lqinlar soni bo'lib, butun sonlarni qabul qiladi; n panelning yoyi bo'yicha hosil bo'lgan solqilik yarim to'lqinlar soni bo'lib, butun sonlarni qabul qiladi.



2.11-chizma. Bo'ylama siqilgan silindrik panel.

Yuqoridagi (2.80) munosabatni (2.35) ustivorlik tenglamasiga qo'yamiz va uni qanoatlantirishidan (2.80) solqilik funksiyasiga tegishli siquvchi N yukning ifodasini aniqlaymiz:

$$N = \frac{Da^2}{(m\pi)^2} \left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right]^2 + \frac{Eh}{R^2} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right]^2}. \quad (2.81)$$

(2.81)

Agar $b \ll R$ bo‘lsa, panel juda yassi bo‘ladi. Bu holatda n bo‘yicha siquvchi kuchning eng kichik qiymati $n=1$ bo‘lganda hosil bo‘ladi, ya‘ni

$$N = \frac{D\pi^2}{b^2} \left(\frac{mb}{a} + \frac{a}{mb} \right)^2 + \frac{Eh}{R^2} \frac{b^2}{\left(\frac{mb}{a} + \frac{a}{mb} \right)^2}. \quad (2.82)$$

Bu formulada butun parametr m qiymati shunday tanlab olinishi lozimki, unda siquvchi N yuk eng kichik qiymatni qabul qilsin.

Uchinchi bobda konturi bo‘yicha sharnirli mahkamlangan va bir yo‘nalish bo‘yicha siqilgan to‘g‘ri burchakli plastinka ustivorligi masalasidagidek, aniqlaymiz:

$$m = \frac{a}{b}.$$

Unda (2.82) formulaga asosan izlanayotgan kritik kuch quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$N_{kr} = 4 \frac{D\pi^2}{b^2} + \frac{Ehb^2}{4R^2}. \quad (2.83)$$

Agar panel radius R cheksizlikka intilsa, (2.83) formula $k=4$ bo‘lganda, konturi bo‘yicha sharnirli mahkamlangan bir yo‘nalish bo‘yicha siqilgan plastinka kritik kuch formulasiga o‘tadi. Bundan shuni xulosa qilib aytish mumkinki, (2.83) formuladagi ikkinchi qo‘shiluvchi panelning siqilishida kritik kuch miqdoriga panel egriligining ta’sirini ifodalaydi.

2.8-§. Tashqi kuch ta’siridagi silindrik qobiqlar ustivorligi

Tashqi $p = const$ bosim ta’siridagi (2.4-chizma) qobiqqa tegishli ustivorlik tenglamasini $N_1 = S = 0$ bo‘lganligi sababli (2.15) asosida, (2.13) formulani e’tiborga olib, hosil qilamiz:

$$D\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w + \frac{Eh}{R^2} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + pR \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0. \quad (2.84)$$

Qobiqni kritik holatgacha momentsiz deb hisoblab, qobiq

ustivorligini yo‘qotishdagi solqilik funksiyasini (2.36) formula ko‘rinishida izlaymiz [14,162-bet].

Solqilik (2.36) funksiyasi ifodasini (2.84) formulaga qo‘yib va uni qanoatlantirishini talab qilib p yukni ifodalovchi bog‘lanishni aniqlaymiz:

$$pR = \frac{DR^2}{n^2} \left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{L} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{R} \right)^2 \right]^2 + \frac{Eh}{R^2} \frac{\left(\frac{m\pi}{L} \right)^4}{\left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{L} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{R} \right)^2 \right]^2 \frac{n^2}{R^2}}. \quad (2.85)$$

Bu yukning eng kichik qiymati $m=1$ bo‘lganda, ya‘ni solqilik funksiyasining bitta yarim to‘lqini qobiq uzunligi bo‘yicha joylashsa hosil bo‘ladi. Unda quyidagi tenglik:

$$pR = \frac{Dn^2}{R^2} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\pi R}{nL} \right)^2 \right]^2 + \frac{\pi^4 Eh R^4}{n^6 L^4} \frac{1}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{\pi R}{nL} \right)^2 \right]^2}. \quad (2.86)$$

Uchun shartni qabul qilamiz:

$$\left[\left(\frac{\pi R}{nL} \right)^2 \right] \ll 1. \quad (2.87)$$

Bu shart shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ustivorlikni yo‘qotishda n yetarlicha katta, ya‘ni qobiqning aylanasi uzunligi bo‘yicha ko‘p to‘lqin hosil bo‘ladi. Bunday tipdagi to‘lqinlarning hosil bo‘lishi o‘rtacha uzunlikdagi silindrik qobiqlar uchun xarakterlidir. Buni tajriba ham tasdiqlaydi.

Bu aytilganlarni e’tiborga olib, (2.85) bog‘lanishni quyidagi oddiy ko‘rinishga keltiramiz:

$$pR = \frac{Dn^2}{R^2} + \frac{\pi^4 Eh R^4}{L^4} \frac{1}{n^6}. \quad (2.88)$$

Bunda pR ni n ning katta qiyatlarida n^2 o‘zgaruvchining uzluksiz funksiyasi deb qarash mumkin:

$$\frac{\partial(pR)}{\partial n^2} = \frac{D}{R^2} - \frac{3\pi^4 Eh R^4}{L^4} \frac{1}{n^8} = 0.$$

Bundan pR funksiyaning minimumiga to‘g‘ri keluvchi izlanayotgan miqdorni aniqlaymiz:

$$n^8 = \frac{3\pi^4 EhR^6}{DL^4}. \quad (2.89)$$

Bu (2.89) formuladan aniqlanadigan n miqdorning katta ekanligiga ishonch hosil qilish uchun $\mu = 0,3$ bo‘lganda, $D = Rh^3/12(1 - \mu^2)$ bikirlikni e’tiborga olib quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$n = 2,9 \sqrt[4]{\alpha_1} \sqrt[4]{\alpha_2}, \quad (2.90)$$

bu yerda

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{R}{L}; \quad \alpha_2 = \frac{R}{h}. \quad (2.91)$$

Jumladan, $\alpha_1 = 1$, $\alpha_2 = 500$ qiymatlarda real qobiqlar uchun $n = 14$ ekanligini aniqlaymiz. Bu natija qabul qilingan (2.87) shartni to‘la qanoatlantiradi.

Qobiq ustivorligini yo‘qotishidagi kritik bosimni, (2.89) ifodani e’tiborga olib (2.88) asosida aniqlaymiz:

$$p_{kr}R = \frac{Dn^2}{R^2} \left(1 + \frac{\pi^4 EhR}{L^4} \frac{1}{n^8} \right) = \frac{4}{3} \frac{n^2 D^2}{R^2}. \quad (2.92)$$

$\mu = 0,3$ bo‘lganda $D = Rh^3/12(1 - \mu^2)$ ni e’tiborga olib quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$p_{kr} = 0,92 E \frac{R}{L} \left(\frac{h}{R} \right)^{5/2}. \quad (2.93)$$

Siquvchi halqa kritik kuchlanish uchun quyidagi miqdorni hosil qilamiz:

$$\sigma_{kr} = \frac{N_2}{h} = \frac{p_{kr}R}{h} = 0,92 \frac{ER}{L} \left(\frac{h}{R} \right)^{3/2}. \quad (2.94)$$

Bu bog‘lanish Popkovich formulasi deb ataladi.

Juda uzun $L >> R$ qobiqlar uchun (2.89) formulaga tegishli n son kichik bo‘ladi. Bu holda (2.88) ifodadagi pR kattalikni n^2 o‘zgaruvchining uzluksiz funksiyasi deb qarab bo‘lmaydi. Lekin L/R nisbatning katta qiymatlarida, bu formulaning ikkinchi qo‘shiluvchisini, birinchi hadiga nisbatan e’tiborga olmasa ham bo‘ladi. Natijada:

$$pR = \frac{n^2 D}{R^2}.$$

Izlanayotgan kritik kuch $n = 2$ da aniqlanadi:

$$p_{kr} = \frac{4D}{R^3}. \quad (2.95)$$

Bu kritik bosimga to‘g‘ri keluvchi solqilik ifodasi:

$$w = f \sin \frac{2y}{R},$$

bunda f doimiy koeffitsiyent.

Ustivorlikni yo‘qotishning qaralayotgan holatida normal w ko‘chish bo‘ylama koordinata x ga bog‘liq bo‘lmaydi (tekis deformatsiya holati). Agar (2.95) formuladagi silindrik qobiqning bikirligini egilishidagi EI halqaning bikirligiga almashtirsak, unda bir-biridan ajratilgan halqalarning siqilishidagi kritik kuch miqdorini olamiz. Lekin olingan bu bog‘lanish son koeffitsiyenti bilan siqilgan halqaning kritik kuch ifodasidagi koeffitsiyentdan farq qiladi [5]:

$$p_{kr} = \frac{3EI}{R^3}.$$

Shunday qilib, (2.95) formula taqrifiy xarakterga egadir. Demak, bundan ko‘rinadiki, (2.84) ustivorlik tenglamasi o‘rtacha uzunlikdagi qobiqlar uchun haqiqatdan ham to‘g‘ri ekan. Uzun qobiqlarning ustivorlik masalasini yechishda, qobiqlarning momentli nazariyasidan foydalanish lozim.

Juda ham qisqa qobiqlar uchun n juda katta qiymatlarni qabul qiladi. Bunday holda (2.86) formuladagi ikkinchi hadni birinchisiga nisbatan e’tiborga olmasak ham bo‘ladi. Unda quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$pR = k \frac{D}{R^2}, \quad (2.96)$$

bu yerda

$$k = \left[\left(\frac{\pi R}{L} \right)^2 \frac{1}{n} + n \right]^2.$$

Bu ifodani n o‘zgaruvchining funksiyasi sifatida qaraymiz va k kattalikning minimal qiymatini aniqlash shartini tuzamiz:

$$\frac{\partial k}{\partial n} = - \left(\frac{\pi R}{L} \right)^2 \frac{1}{n^2} + 1 = 0.$$

Bundan :

$$n = \frac{\pi R}{L}; \quad k = 4 \left(\frac{\pi R}{L} \right)^2. \quad (2.97)$$

Shunday qilib, kritik kuch miqdori tashqi bosim ostidagi juda qisqa qobiq uchun (2.96) ifodani va (2.97) bog‘lanishni e’tiborga olib quyidagi formuladan aniqlanadi:

$$N_2 = Rp_{kr} = 4 \frac{\pi^2 D}{L^2}. \quad (2.98)$$

Bundan ko‘rinadiki, bu bog‘lanish $k = 4$ bo‘lganda, plastinka formula bilan, ya‘ni konturi bo‘yicha sharnirli mahkamlangan, bir yo‘nalish bo‘yicha siqilgan to‘g‘ri burchakli plastinka siqilishidagi kritik kuch miqdori bilan bir xil bo‘ladi.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, tashqi bosim ostidagi qobiq, bo‘ylama siqilgan qobiqqa qaraganda, nazariy yo‘l bilan olingan kritik kuch, tajriba natijalariga yaqin ekan.

2.9-§. Silindrik qobiqning buralishdagi ustivorligi

Qobiq chetidagi uchlari ko‘ndalang kesim aylanasi bo‘yicha burovchi momentga

$$H = 2\pi R^2 S.$$

keltiruvchi tekis taralgan urinma S kuch bilan yuklangan bo‘lsin [7,614-bet]. Bunda $N_1 = N_2 = 0$ bo‘lgan holga tegishli ustivorlik tenglamasi (1.15) formula asosida quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$D\nabla^2\nabla^2 w + \frac{Eh}{R^2} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + 2h\tau\nabla^2\nabla^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, \quad (2.99)$$

bu yerda τ urinma kuchlanish bo‘lib, $S = \tau h$ tenglik o‘rinlidir.

Qobiqqa qo‘yilgan, burovchi kuchning bunday holatida, aniq yechim olish mumkin emas, chunki (2.99) tenglamada o‘zgaruvchilar bo‘linmasdir.

Masalaning taqribiy yechimini olish uchun solqilik funksiyasini quyidagicha qabul qilamiz:

$$w = f \sin \frac{n}{R} (x - cy) \sin \frac{\pi x}{L}. \quad (2.100)$$

Bu bog‘lanish qobiq ustivorligini yo‘qotishi holatida uning sirtida qiya to‘lqinlarning hosil bo‘lishiga to‘g‘ri keladi. Bunga (2.100) ifoda bilan uzun plastinkalar ustivorlik masalasini taqribiy yechishda qabul qilingan (2.36) funksiyalarining o‘xshashligidan ham ishonch hosil qilsa bo‘ladi.

2.3-paragrafdagi kabi o‘zgarmas urinma kuch bilan yuklangan qobiq to‘la energiyasini (2.100) formula asosida aniqlaymiz va uni nolga tenglab kritik urinma kuchlanishni aniqlash uchun quyidagi formulani hosil qilamiz:

$$\tau_{kr} = 0,78 \frac{Eh}{R} \sqrt{\frac{hR}{L^2}}. \quad (2.101)$$

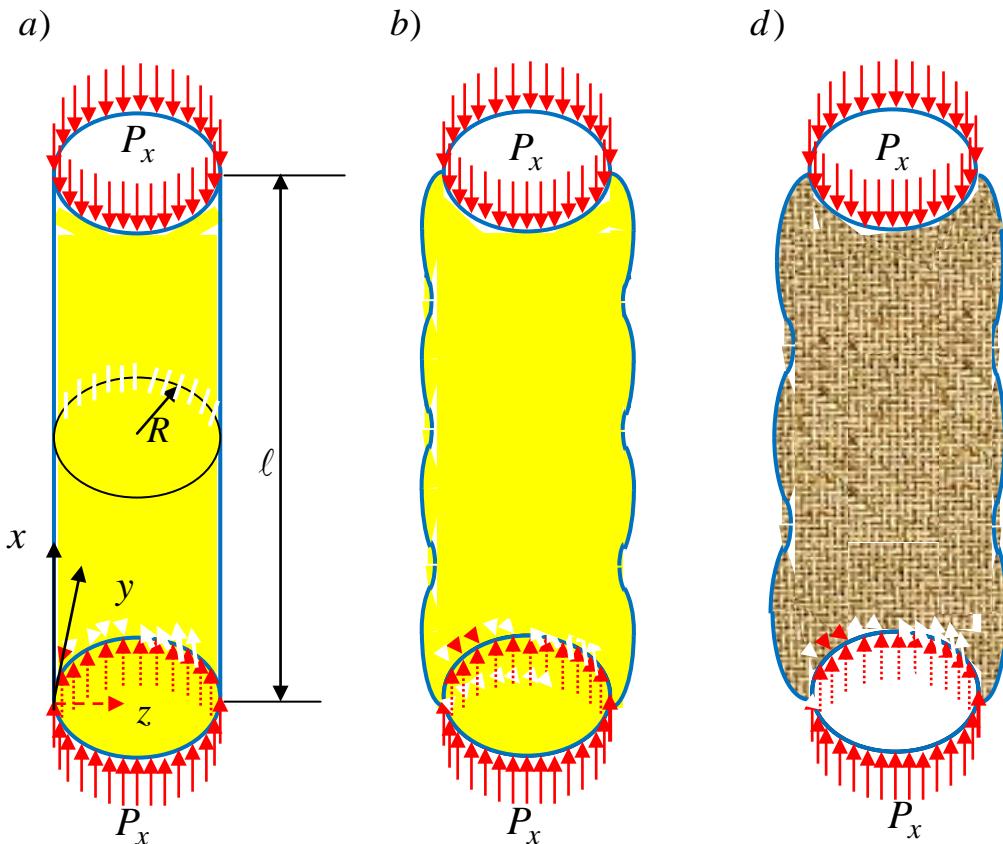
Shuni aytib o'tish lozimki, real qobiqlarning buralishdagi ustivorligi bo'yicha olingan nazariy natijalar eksperiment natijalari bilan ancha yaxshi to'g'ri keladi.

Tajriba natijasida aniqlangan kritik kuchlanish miqdori nazariy (2.101) natijalarning 0,8–0,9 miqdoriga to'g'ri keladi.

2.10-§. Masalalar

Masala 1. Yopiq silindr shaklidagi qobiq qirg'oqlari bo'yicha tekis taralgan bo'ylama siquvchi kritik kuch aniqlansin (2.13-chizma) [4,84-bet].

Yechish. Silindrik qobiq ustivorligini yo'qotishda o'qqa simmetrik bo'lib qoladi deb hisoblaymiz. Unda qobiq ustivorlik tenglamasi faqat x o'zgaruvchiga bog'liq bo'lib quyidagi ko'rinishda ifodalanadi:



2.13-chizma. Bo'ylama siqilgan silindr shaklidagi qobiq.

$$D \frac{d^4 w}{dx^4} = -\frac{1}{R} \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dx^2} - \sigma_{kr} h \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2};$$

$$\frac{1}{Rh} \frac{d^4 \varphi}{dx^4} = \frac{1}{R} \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2}.$$

Bu yerda σ_{kr} qobiq ustivorligini yo‘qotgandan keyingi kritik kuchlanish.

Faraz qilaylikki deformatsiya va kuchlanish funksiyalari quyidagi qator ko‘rinishida ifodalansin:

$$\varphi = A_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{\ell}; \quad w = B_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{\ell}.$$

Ushbu funksiyalarni muvozanat differensial tenglamalarga qo‘yib quyidagilarni hosil qilish mumkin:

$$B_m \left[D \left(\frac{m\pi}{\ell} \right)^4 - \sigma_{kr} h \left(\frac{m\pi}{\ell} \right)^2 - A_m \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{m\pi}{\ell} \right)^2 \right] = 0;$$

$$B_m \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{m\pi}{\ell} \right)^2 + A_m \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{m\pi}{\ell} \right)^4 = 0.$$

Ushbu bir jinsli sistemaning determinantini nolga teng bo‘lganda yechimiga ega:

$$\begin{vmatrix} D\lambda^2 - \sigma_{kr} h & -\frac{1}{R} \\ \frac{1}{R} & \frac{\lambda^2}{Th} \end{vmatrix} = 0;$$

$$\text{bu yerda } \lambda = \frac{m\pi}{\ell}.$$

Determinantni ochib kritik kuchlanish miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$\sigma_{kr} = \frac{E}{\lambda^2 R^2} + \frac{D\lambda^2}{h}.$$

Qobiq ustivorligini yo‘qotish vaqtiga to‘g‘ri keluvchi minimal kritik kuchlanishni aniqlash muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shuning uchun kuchlanish funksiyani λ bo‘yicha differensiallab nolga tenglashtiramiz:

$$\frac{d\sigma_{kr}}{d\lambda} = 0; \quad -\frac{E}{\lambda^2 R^2} + \frac{D\lambda}{h} = 0.$$

Hosil qilingan ushbu tenglikdan quyidagini aniqlaymiz:

$$\lambda = \frac{\sqrt[4]{12(1-\mu^2)}}{\sqrt{Rh}}.$$

Unda λ ni kritik kuchlanish formulasiga qo‘yib, uni quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:

$$\sigma_{kr}^{yu} = \frac{E}{\sqrt{3(1-\mu^2)}} \frac{h}{R}.$$

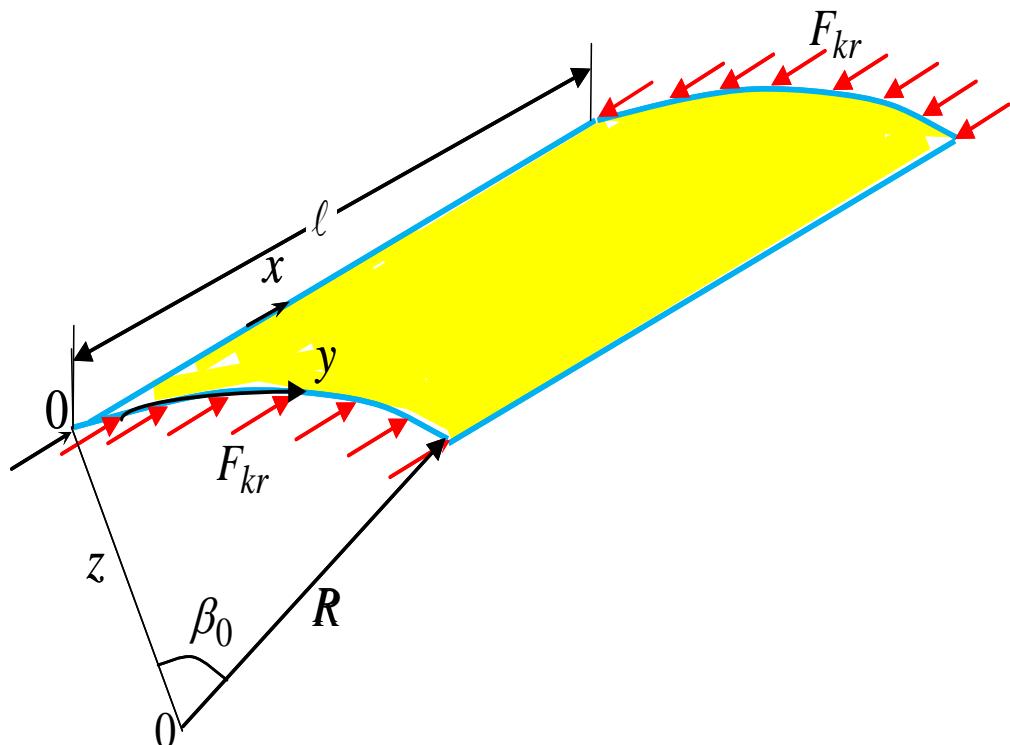
Bu kritik kuchlanishni yuqorigi chegarasi bo‘lib $\mu=0,3$ bo‘lganda quyidagiga teng bo‘ladi:

$$\sigma_{kr}^{yu} = 0,605 \frac{h}{R}.$$

Silindr qirg‘og‘i bo‘ylab qo‘yilgan kritik kuch quyidagiga teng bo‘ladi:

$$P_{kr} = 2\pi R \sigma_{kr}^{yu} h = 3,799 Eh^2.$$

Masala 2. Sharnirli tayangan, qirg‘oqlari bo‘yicha tekis taralgan siquvchi kuch ta’siridagi doiraviy silindrik panelda hosil bo‘ladigan kritik kuchlanishni aniqlang (2.14-chizma)?

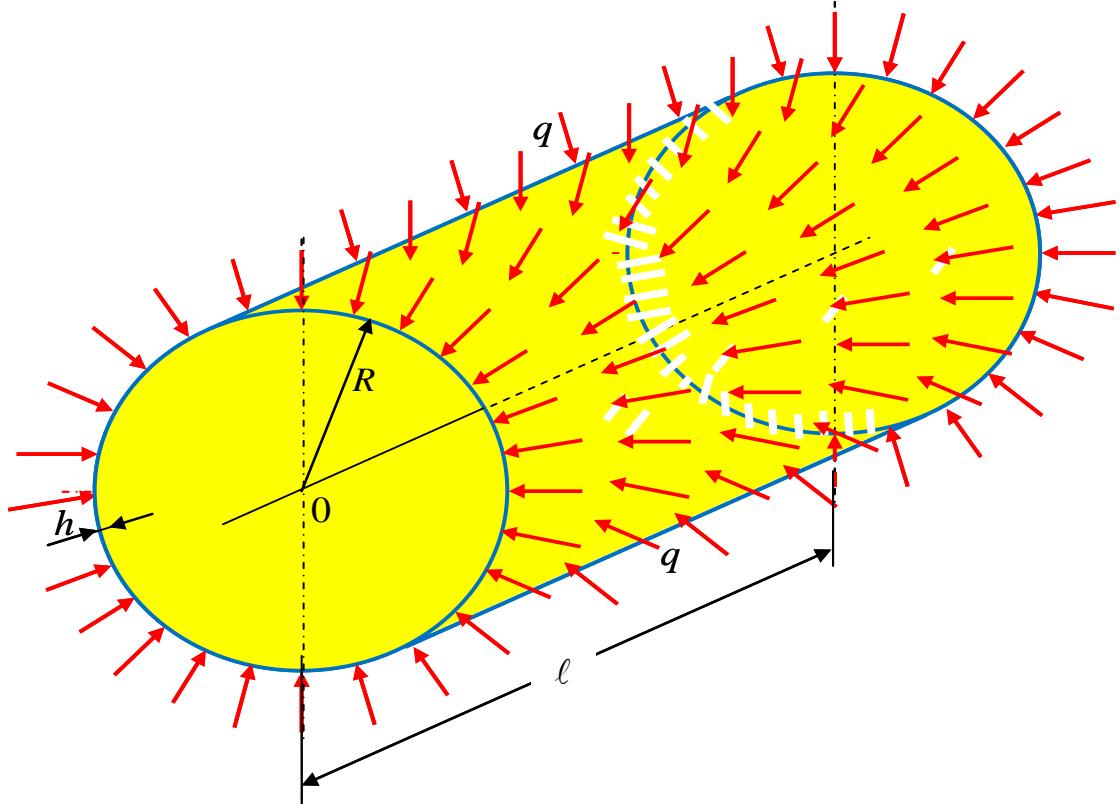


2.14-chizma. Bo‘ylama siqilgan silindrik panel.

Ko‘rsatma $\lambda = \frac{n\pi\beta}{\beta_0}$ deb qabul qilinsin.

$$\text{Javobi. } \sigma_{kr}^{yu} = \frac{E}{\sqrt{3(1-\mu^2)}} \frac{h}{R}.$$

Masala 3. Qirg‘oqlari bilan sharnirli tayangan, yopiq silindrik qobiqqa sirtiga ta’sir etayotgan tekis taqsimlangan ko‘ndalang kritik kuch intensivligi aniqlansin (2.15-chizma).



2.15-chizma. Tekis taralgan tashqi kuch ta'siridagi silindrik qobiq.

Ko'rsatma. Ko'ndalang kuchning ta'siri qobiqni halqa yo'naliishida ta'sir etuvchi siquvchi kuch $N_\beta = qR$ ga ekvivalentlidir. Shuning uchun ham qobiq muvozanat differensial tenglamasi quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'ladi:

$$q = N_\beta \chi_2 = qR \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \beta^2}.$$

Ushbu tenglanamaning yechimi quyidagicha izlanadi:

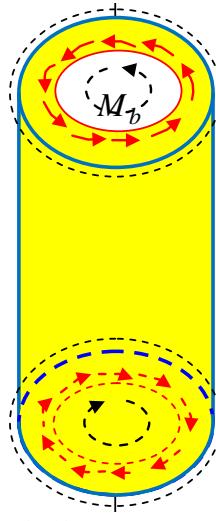
$$\varphi = A_{mm} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{\ell} \sin(n\beta);$$

$$w = B_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{\ell} \sin(n\beta).$$

Masalani yechishda m ni birga teng deb qaraladi, bu tajriba natijalariga to'g'ri keladi.

$$\text{Javobi. } q_{kr}^{yu} = 0,92E \frac{h}{\ell} \sqrt{\frac{h}{R}}.$$

Masala 4. Sharnirli tayangan, qirg'oqlari bo'yicha burovchi juft kuch ta'siridagi doiraviy silindrik qobiqda hosil bo'ladigan kritik kuchlanishni aniqlang (2.16-chizma)?



2.16-chizma. Sarnirli tayangan silindrik qobiq.

Ko'rsatma. Qobiqning asosiy kuchlanganlik holati urinma kuchlanish bilan aniqlanadi:

$$\tau = \frac{M_b}{2\pi R^2 h},$$

Fiktiv ko'ndalang yuk quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:

$$q = \frac{M_b}{\pi R^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y}.$$

Qobiqning solqilanish deformatsiyasi quyidagi ifodadan aniqlanadi:

$$w = B \cos \frac{\pi x}{\ell} \cos \frac{n}{R} (y + \gamma x).$$

bu erda n doiraviy yo'nalish bo'yicha to'la to'lqinlar soni.

$$\text{Javobi. } \tau^{yu} = 0,74 \frac{E}{(1-\mu^2)^{5/3}} \frac{h}{R} \sqrt[4]{\frac{Rh}{\ell^2}}.$$

Masala 5. Radiusi R bo'lgan sferik qobiqqa ta'sir etuvchi intensivlikli normal bosim p aniqlansin (-chizma)?

Yechish. Qobiqning differensial tenglamasiga kiruvchi $k_1 = k_2 = \frac{1}{R}$ bo'lganligi sababli:

$$q = -\sigma h \nabla^2 w.$$

Bu erda

$$\sigma = \frac{qR}{2h}.$$

Qobiqning differensial tenglamalar sistemasidagi φ funksiyani yo'qotish evaziga tenglamalar sistemasi quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$D\nabla^6 w + p\nabla^4 w + \frac{Eh}{R^2} \nabla^2 w = 0.$$

Tenglamaning yechimi quyida keltirilgan shartni qanoatlantiradi:

$$\nabla^2 w = -\lambda^2 w.$$

bu erda λ noaniq parametr. Yuqorida keltirilgan oltinchi tartibli differensial tenglamaga $\nabla^2 w$ qo‘yib, λ^2 bo‘yicha minimallashtirib kritik kuchlanishni aniqlaymiz:

$$p_{kr}^{yu} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3(1-\mu^2)}} \frac{Eh^2}{R^2}.$$

Tayanch iboralar:

Momentli nazariya, ustivorlik, silindrik qobiq, muvozanat differensial tenglamasi, aylana yo‘nalish, nisbiy deformatsiya, Guk qonuni, ichki normal, normal ko‘chish, zo‘riqish kuchi, eguvchi moment, silindrik bikirlik, salqilik funksiyasi, ustivorlik differensial tenglamasi, siquvchi kuch, keltirilgan ko‘ndalang kuch, sirti normali, proyeksiya, bir jinsli bo‘lmagan tenglama, umumiy yechim, bir jinsli tenglamaning yechimi, bir jinsli bo‘lmagan tenglamaning xususiy yechimi, dastlabki momentsiz muvozanat holati, tenglama yechimining trigonometrik ko‘rinishi, ixtiyoriy o‘zgarmas koeffitsiyent; yarim to‘lqinlar, kritik kuch, Puasson koeffitsiyenti, kritik kuchlanish, ustivorlik koeffitsiyenti, kalta qobiq, yassi qobiqlar, momentli nazariya, cheksiz kichik element, element tomonlari, normal, urinma, ko‘ndalang kuchlar, eguvchi momentlar, burovchi momentlar, tashqi ko‘ndalang kuch, statik muvozanat holat, kuchlanish funksiya, deformatsiya komponentlari, ko‘chish komponentlari, deformatsiyaning uzlusizlik tenglamalar, bigarmonik operator, keltirilgan yuk, doimiy urinma yuk, doimiy tashqi bosim, bo‘ylama siqilgan qobiqlarning o‘qqa nosimmetrik deformatsiya holatidagi ustivorligi, chegara shartlarining kritik kuchga ta’siri, sharnirli tayangan qobiq chegara shartlari, kritik kuch miqdoriga boshlang‘ich xatolik, kritik holatgacha bo‘lgan qobiq momentli holatining ta’siri, o‘rta kesimidagi boshlang‘ich salqilik, meridiani egrilik radiusi, birinchi bosh egrilik radiusi, ikkinchi egrilik radiusi, bo‘ylama siqilgan silindrik qobiqning katta salqilagini e’tiborga olganda ustivorlik, katta salqilik deformatsiya, nochiziqli nazariya, nochiziq masalalarida izlanayotgan salqilik funksiyasi, kuchlanish funksiyasi, silindrik panel ustivorlik masalasi, kontur, panelning ustivorligini yo‘qotishda izlanayotgan salqilik funksiyasi, tashqi kuch ta’siridagi silindrik qobiqlar ustivorligi, silindrik qobiqning buralishdagi ustivorligi,

tekis taralgan urinma kuch, urinma kuchlanish, burovchi kuch.

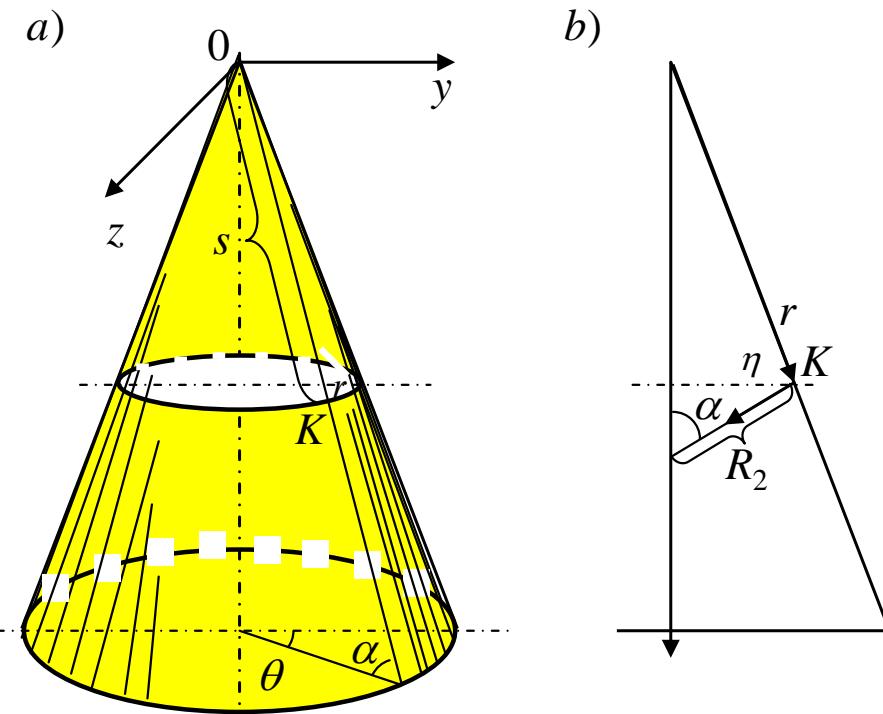
Nazorat savollari:

- 1.Bo‘ylama o‘q bo‘yicha siqilgan silindrik qobiqlarning simmetrik qavarish holatida ustivorlik tenglamasi qanday ifodalanadi?
- 2.Bo‘ylama o‘q bo‘yicha siqilgan silindrik qobiqlarda kritik kuch ifodasi nimaga teng?
- 3.Bo‘ylama o‘q bo‘yicha siqilgan silindrik qobiqlar egilishida salqilik deformatsiyasi nimaga teng?
- 4.Normal va urinma kuchlanishlarni kuchlanish funksiyasi orqali ifodasini yozing?
5. Deformatsiya komponentlari qanday ifodalanadi?
- 6.Deformatsyaning uzluksizlik tenglamasi ifodasi qanday yoziladi?
- 7.Bo‘ylama va urinma kuchlar ta’sirida bo‘lgan silindrik qobiq ustivorlik differensial tenglamasi ifodasini yozing.
- 8.Kritik kuch miqdoriga qobiq chegara shartlari ta’siri qanday bo‘ladi?
- 9.Kritik kuch miqdoriga boshlang‘ich xatolik qanday ta’sir ko‘rsatadi?
- 10.Bo‘ylama siqilgan silindrik qobiqda katta salqilikni e’tiborga olganda masalani yechish tartibi qanday bo‘ladi?
- 11.Tekis taralgan yukdan siqilgan silindrik panel uchun kritik kuch ifodasi qanday bo‘ladi?
- 12.Tashqi kuch ta’sirida bo‘lgan silindrik qobiq uchun kritik kuch ifodasini yozing.

III-BOB. KONUSSIMON QOBIQLAR

3.1-§. Konussimon chiziqli qobiqlar nazariyasi asosiy ma'lumotlari

Doiraviy konussimon qobiqlar reaktiv dvigatellar, uchish apparatlari, idishlar va boshqa ko'pgina konstruksiya elementlarida uchraydi. Silindrik qobiqlarga qaraganda konussimon qobiqlar ustivorlik masalasini yechish ancha qiyin masaladir, chunki dastlabki tenglamalari tuzilishi murakkabdir. Konussimon qobiqlar chiziqli nazariyasining asosiy tenglamalarini keltiramiz. Qobiqning deformatsiyalanmagan o'rta tekisligi uchun Lyame koeffitsiyentlarini aniqlaymiz (3.1,a-chizma).



3.1-chizma. Qobiqni tadqiq qilishda koordinata sistemasi.

Qobiq radius-vektori r orqali o'rta tekislikdagi ixtiyoriy K nuqta holatini aniqlaymiz. Radius-vektori r , uzunligini s , yasovchisi bilan asos tekisligi tashkil qilgan burchagini α bilan belgilaymiz.

Radius-vektori r ning koordinata o'qlardagi proyeksiyalari quyidagiga teng bo'ladi [35,624-bet]:

$$x = s \sin \alpha, \quad y = s \cos \alpha \cos \theta, \quad z = s \cos \alpha \sin \theta. \quad (3.1)$$

Vektor r ni i, j, k orqali quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:

$$r = s(i \sin \alpha + j \cos \alpha \cos \theta + k \cos \alpha \sin \theta). \quad (3.2)$$

s va θ kattaliklarni o'rta tekislikdagi $\xi = s$, $\eta = \theta$ egri chiziqli koordinatalar deb qaraymiz.

Lyame koeffitsiyentlari A^2 va B^2 quyidagi formulalardan aniqlanadi:

$$A^2 = \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial s} \right)^2; \quad B^2 = \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial \theta} \right)^2. \quad (3.3)$$

Bundan

$$A = 1; \quad B = s \cos \alpha. \quad (3.4)$$

O'rta tekislik deformatsiyasini va o'zgaruvchi egrilik parametrlarini aniqlaymiz, o'rta tekislik egrilik radiuslari R_1 va R_2 quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:

$$R_1 = \infty, \quad R_2 = \frac{s}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}. \quad (3.5)$$

O'rta tekislikdagi cho'zilish va siljish deformatsiyalari, (3.4) va (3.5) ifodalarni e'tiborga olsak, u quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_1 &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial s}; \\ \varepsilon_2 &= \frac{1}{s \cos \alpha} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} + \frac{u}{s} - \frac{w \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{s}; \\ \gamma &= \frac{1}{s \cos \alpha} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} - \frac{v}{s}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.6)$$

Bunda u , v va w tegishlicha o'rta tekislik nuqtalarini yasovchisi va tekislik ichki normali bo'ylab hosil bo'lgan ko'chishlaridir.

Egrilik va buralishlarning o'zgarishi quyidagicha ifodalardan aniqlanadi:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \chi_1 &= -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2}; \\ \chi_2 &= -\left(\frac{1}{s^2 \cos^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{s^2 \cos \alpha} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} \right); \\ \chi_{12} &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{s} \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} - \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{s^2} v + \frac{2}{s \cos \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s \partial \theta} - \frac{2}{s^2 \cos \alpha} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} \right). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.7)$$

Masalani yechishni soddalashtirish maqsadida χ_2 va χ_{12} ifodaga kiruvchi, v ko'chishga bog'liq bo'lgan hadlarni e'tiborga olmaymiz, unda ular taqriban quyidagi ko'rinishda yoziladi:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \chi_2 &= -\left(\frac{1}{s^2 \cos^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} \right); \\ \chi_{12} &= -\left(\frac{1}{s \cos \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s \partial \theta} - \frac{1}{s^2 \cos \alpha} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} \right). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.8)$$

Momentsiz holatidagi qobiq elementining muvozanat tenglamasini va deformatsiyaning uzluksizlik tenglamalarini quyidagi soddalashgan tenglamalarga keltiramiz:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D\nabla^4 w - \nabla_k^2 \varphi - q &= 0; \\ \nabla^4 \varphi + Eh \nabla_k^2 w &= 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.9)$$

Bu yerda

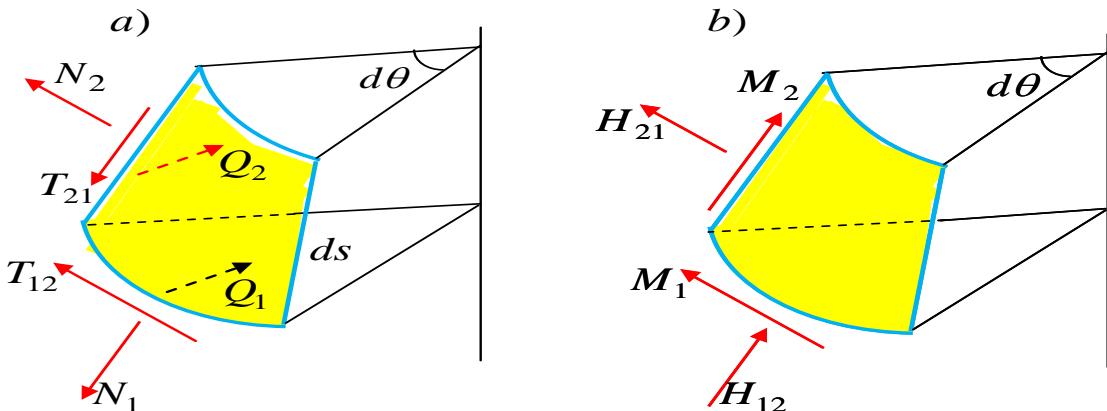
q fiktiv ko'ndalang kuch bo'lib u quyidagiga teng:

$$-q = N_1 \chi_1 + N_2 \chi_2 + T_{12} \chi_{12}, \quad (3.10)$$

bunda N_1 , N_2 va T_{12} bir-birlikga to'g'ri keluvchi normal va urinma kuchlar (3.2-chizma), φ kuch funksiyasi.

∇^2 operatorlar quyidagi ko'rinishda ifodalanadi:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \nabla^2 &= \frac{1}{s \cos \alpha} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(s \cos \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{s \cos \alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) \right]; \\ \nabla_k^2 &= \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{s} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2}. \end{aligned} \right\}$$



3.2-chizma. Qobiq elementiga ta'sir etuvchi kuchlar.

Bundan

$$\nabla^2 w = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2} + \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} + \frac{1}{s^2 \cos^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2}. \quad (3.11)$$

$$\nabla_k^2 \varphi = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{s} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial s^2}. \quad (3.12)$$

Unda

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla^4 w &= \nabla^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2} + \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} + \frac{1}{s^2 \cos^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{s \cos \alpha} \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left[s \cos \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2} + \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} + \frac{1}{s^2 \cos^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} \right) \right] + \\ &+ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left[\frac{1}{s \cos \alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2} + \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} + \frac{1}{s^2 \cos^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} \right) \right] \end{aligned} \right\}\end{aligned}$$

yoki

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla^4 w &= \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial s^4} + \frac{2}{s} \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial s^3} - \frac{1}{s^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2} + \frac{1}{s^3} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} + \frac{2}{s^2 \cos^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial s^2 \partial \theta^2} - \\ &- \frac{2}{s^3 \cos^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial s \partial \theta^2} + \frac{4}{s^4 \cos^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{s^4 \cos^4 \alpha} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial \theta^4}.\end{aligned}\quad (3.13)$$

Bu (3.12) va (3.13) ifodalarni (3.9) tenglamaga qo‘yib chiziqli nazariya uchun quyidagi tenglamalarni hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}-D \left(\begin{aligned} &\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial s^4} + \frac{2}{s^2 \cos^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial s^2 \partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{s^4 \cos^4 \alpha} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial \theta^4} - \\ &- \frac{2}{s^3 \cos^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial s \partial \theta^2} + \frac{4}{s^4 \cos^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{2}{s} \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial s^3} - \frac{1}{s^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2} + \frac{1}{s^3} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} \\ &+ \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{s} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial s^2} + N_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2} + N_2 \left(\frac{1}{s^2 \cos^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} \right) = 0.\end{aligned} \right) +\end{aligned}\quad (3.14)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^4 \varphi}{\partial s^4} + \frac{2}{s^2 \cos^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^4 \varphi}{\partial s^2 \partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{s^4 \cos^4 \alpha} \frac{\partial^4 \varphi}{\partial \theta^4} - \frac{2}{s^3 \cos^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial s \partial \theta^2} + \\ + \frac{4}{s^4 \cos^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{2}{s} \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial s^3} - \frac{1}{s^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial s^2} + \frac{1}{s^3} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial s} + Eh \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{s} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2} = 0.\end{aligned}\quad (3.15)$$

Salqilik va kuch funksiyalariga nisbatan to‘rtinchchi tartibi chiziqli (3.14) va (3.15) tenglamalaridan konussimon qobiqlar turli masalalarini yechishda foydalanamiz.

3.2-§. Konussimon qobiqlarning o‘q bo‘ylab siqilishi

O‘qi bo‘ylab doiraviy siqilgan konussimon kesik qobiqning kichik deformatsiya holatidagi ustivorligini qaraymiz. Qobiqning deformatsiyalanishi simmetrik deb qaraymiz. Unda $w = w(s)$, $\varphi = \varphi(s)$ bo‘ladi va (3.14), (3.15) tenglamalarni quyidagi ko‘rinishga keltiramiz:

$$-D\left(\frac{d^4w}{ds^4} + \frac{2}{s}\frac{d^3w}{ds^3} - \frac{1}{s^2}\frac{d^2w}{ds^2} + \frac{1}{s^3}\frac{dw}{ds}\right) + N_1\frac{d^2w}{ds^2} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}\alpha}{s}\frac{d^2\varphi}{ds^2} = 0. \quad (3.16)$$

$$\frac{d^4\varphi}{ds^4} + \frac{2}{s}\frac{d^3\varphi}{ds^3} - \frac{1}{s^2}\frac{d^2\varphi}{ds^2} + \frac{1}{s^3}\frac{d\varphi}{ds} + Eh\frac{\operatorname{tg}\alpha}{s}\frac{d^2w}{ds^2} = 0. \quad (3.17)$$

Yoki juda ham ixcham holda quyidagi ko‘rinishga ega bo‘ladi:

$$-D\frac{1}{s}\frac{d}{ds}\left\{s\frac{d}{ds}\left[\frac{1}{s}\frac{d}{ds}\left(s\frac{dw}{ds}\right)\right]\right\} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}\alpha}{s}\frac{d^2\varphi}{ds^2} + N_1\frac{d^2w}{ds^2} = 0. \quad (3.18)$$

$$\frac{1}{s}\frac{d}{ds}\left\{s\frac{d}{ds}\left[\frac{1}{s}\frac{d}{ds}\left(s\frac{d\varphi}{ds}\right)\right]\right\} + Eh\frac{\operatorname{tg}\alpha}{s}\frac{d^2w}{ds^2} = 0. \quad (3.19)$$

Faraz qilaylik, o‘suvchi tashqi kuch ta’sirida qobiq mahalliy ustivorligini yo‘qotsin, ya‘ni bosh egrilik chiziqlari bo‘yicha ko‘p sonli juda kichik to‘lqinlar hosil qilish bilan xarakterlanadi. Bu to‘lqinlar cheksiz – kichik egilishning boshlanish momentida, ya‘ni bifurkasiya muvozanat holati paytida ro‘y beradi. Har bir to‘lqinning uzunligi juda kichik bo‘ladi, shuning uchun ham bir to‘lqin uzunligida s kattalikni o‘zgarmas deb qarash mumkin. Katta asosga tutashgan to‘lqinni qaraymiz. $s = \ell_1$ teng deb qarasak, ℓ_1 qobiq cho‘qqisidan katta asosgacha bo‘lgan masofa, va $N_1 = -N_1^0$ N_1^0 katta asosdaga siqvchi kuch. Unda (3.18) va (3.19) tenglamalardan quyidagilarni hosil qilamiz:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & -D\frac{d^4w}{ds^4} - N_1^0\frac{d^2w}{ds^2} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}\alpha}{\ell_1}\frac{d^2\varphi}{ds^2} = 0; \\ & \frac{d^4\varphi}{ds^4} + Eh\frac{\operatorname{tg}\alpha}{\ell_1}\frac{d^2w}{ds^2} = 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.20)$$

Bu tenglamaning yechimlarini quyidagi ko‘rinishda qidiramiz:

$$\begin{aligned} w &= A\sin\frac{\pi}{\lambda}(s - \ell_1); \\ \varphi &= B\sin\frac{\pi}{\lambda}(s - \ell_1). \end{aligned} \quad (3.21)$$

Bu yerda λ to‘lqin uzunligi.

Salqilik va kuch funksiyalarini (3.20) sistemaga qo‘yib quyidagilarni hosil qilamiz:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & A\left[D\left(\frac{\pi}{\lambda}\right)^4 - N_1^0\left(\frac{\pi}{\lambda}\right)^2\right] + B\frac{\operatorname{tg}\alpha}{\ell_1}\left(\frac{\pi}{\lambda}\right)^2 = 0; \\ & -AEh\frac{\operatorname{tg}\alpha}{\ell_1}\left(\frac{\pi}{\lambda}\right)^2 + B\left(\frac{\pi}{\lambda}\right)^4 = 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.22)$$

Tenglamalarga $\pi/\lambda = \beta$ belgilashni kiritib, sistemadan quyidagini aniqlaymiz:

$$N_1^0 = D\beta^2 + \frac{Eh}{\beta^2} \frac{\tg^2 \alpha}{\ell_1^2}. \quad (3.23)$$

Siquvchi kuch N_1^0 ni β^2 bo'yicha minimalashtiramiz va β^2 ni aniqlaymiz:

$$\beta^2 = \sqrt{\frac{Eh}{D} \frac{\tg^2 \alpha}{\ell_1^2}}. \quad (3.24)$$

Bu ifoddani (3.23) tenglikga qo'yib kritik kuchninig yuqori chegarasini aniqlaymiz:

$$N_{1,yu} = \frac{Eh^2 \tg \alpha}{\ell_1 \sqrt{3(1 - \mu^2)}}. \quad (3.25)$$

$$N_{1,yu} = 0,605 \frac{Eh^2 \tg \alpha}{\ell_1} = 0,605 \frac{Eh^2}{R_0}. \quad (3.26)$$

Bu yerda R_0 katta asosdagi o'rta tekislik egrilik radiusi

Tadqiqot qilishni davom ettirib, qobiqning deformatsiyalanishi simmetrik bo'lmagan holdagi ustivorligini ko'rib chiqamiz, unda salqilik va kuch funksiyalarini quyidagi ko'rinishda qabul qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} w &= w_1 \cos n\theta; \\ \varphi &= \varphi_1 \cos n\theta. \end{aligned} \quad (3.27)$$

Bu yerda $w_1 = w_1(s)$, $\varphi_1 = \varphi_1(s)$, m parallel aylana bo'yicha to'lqinlar soni.

Bu (3.26) ifodani (3.14) va (3.15) tenglamaga qo'yib va $n = n_1(s) \cos \alpha$, belgilashni e'tiborga olib quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$-D \left(\frac{d^4 w_1}{ds^4} + \frac{2}{s} \frac{d^3 w_1}{ds^3} - \frac{1+2n_1^2}{s^2} \frac{d^2 w_1}{ds^2} + \frac{1+2n_1^2}{s^3} \frac{dw_1}{ds} - \frac{n_1^2(4-n_1^2)}{s^4} w_1 \right) + \quad (3.28)$$

$$+ N_1 \frac{d^2 w_1}{ds^2} + \frac{\tg \alpha}{s} \frac{d^2 \varphi_1}{ds^2} = 0.$$

$$\frac{d^4 \varphi_1}{ds^4} + \frac{2}{s} \frac{d^3 \varphi_1}{ds^3} - \frac{1+2n_1^2}{s^2} \frac{d^2 \varphi_1}{ds^2} + \quad (3.29)$$

$$+ \frac{1+2n_1^2}{s^3} \frac{d\varphi_1}{ds} + \frac{n_1^2(4-n_1^2)}{s^4} \varphi_1 + Eh \frac{\tg \alpha}{s} \frac{d^2 w_1}{ds^2} = 0.$$

Bu tenglamalarni quyidagi ko'rinishga keltirish hech qanday qiyinchilik tug'dirmaydi:

$$-Ds^{n_1-1} \left[s^{1-2n_1} \frac{d}{ds} \left\{ s^{2n_1-1} \frac{d}{ds} \left[s^{1-2n_1} \frac{dw}{ds} (s^{n_1} w_1) \right] \right\} \right] + \frac{tg\alpha}{s} \frac{d^2\varphi_1}{ds^2} + N_1 \frac{d^2w_1}{ds^2} = 0. \quad (3.30)$$

$$s^{n_1-1} \frac{d}{ds} \left[s^{1-2n_1} \frac{d}{ds} \left\{ s^{2n_1-1} \frac{d}{ds} \left[s^{2n_1-1} \frac{d}{ds} (s^n \varphi_1) \right] \right\} \right] + Eh \frac{tg\alpha}{s} \frac{d^2w_1}{ds^2} = 0. \quad (3.31)$$

(3.20) tenglamani keltirib chiqarganimizdag'i kabi s ni ℓ_1 ga N_1 ni N_1^0 ga almashtirib yana kritik kuchning formulasi (3.26) ni hosil qilamiz. Kritik kuchning bu formulasi, R_0 radiusli silindrik qobiqning bo'ylama siqilishidagi formulasi kabi hosil qilinadi.

Tajribalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, o'qi bo'ylab siqilgan konussimon qobiqlar, katta asosidan boshlab ikki va unda ham ko'p poyasda romb shaklidagi qavariq va botiqliklar hosil qiladi. Shuning uchun ham bu yerda, silindrik qobiqlar ustivorligini katta deformatsiyada yo'qotishdagi masalalarini yechish uchun qo'lanilgan yondashuvdan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Siqilgan konussimon qobiqlar uchun nochiziq masalasining to'liq yechimi birorta adabiyotlarda yo'q. Shuning uchun katta ishonch bilan ayta olamizki, pastki kritik kuch, silindrik qobiq uchun keltirib chiqarilgan formula kabi qabul qilamiz.

$$N_{1,pa} = 0,18E \frac{h^2}{R_0}. \quad (3.32)$$

Keltirilgan (3.26)va (3.32) formulalar amaliy hisoblarda qo'l keladi. Qobiq o'qi bo'ylab yo'nalgan siquvchi kuchning to'liq miqdori quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P_{yu} &= 0,605E \frac{h^2}{R_0} \pi \ell_1 \sin 2\alpha; \\ P_{pa} &= 0,18E \frac{h^2}{R_0} \pi \ell_1 \sin 2\alpha = 0,18Eh^2 \operatorname{tg}\alpha \sin 2\alpha. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.33)$$

Bu ifodada $R_0 = \ell_1 / \operatorname{tg}\alpha$ belgilash kiritilgan.

Agar qobiqning yasovchisi bo'ylab to'lqinlar soni ko'p bo'lgan shart bajariganda (3.26) formuladan foydalanish to'g'ri bo'ladi. Bu shart I.Ya.Shtayerman yechimi bo'yicha bajariladi, agar qobiq yetarlicha qiyalik hosil qilsa (ko'tarilish burchagi $\alpha > 30^\circ$).

O'qi bo'ylab siqilgan konussimon qobiq ustivorlik masalasini mukummal hal qilish maqadga muvofiqdir.

3.3-§.Sirtqi bosim ostida bo‘lgan konussimon qobiq

Reaktiv dvigatellar, idishlar va boshqa ko‘pgina konstruksiyalarida konussimon qobiqlar sirtqi bosim ta’siri ostida bo‘ladi.

Birinchi hol. Bu safar kesik konussimon qobiqni emas, balki uchi yopiq konussimon qobiq masalasini qaraymiz. Berilgan tenglamani N.A.Alumyaе bo‘yicha soddalashtiramiz. Salqilik va kuch funksiyalarini quyidagi ko‘rinishda qabul qilamiz:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w &= \psi(s) \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cos n\theta; \\ \varphi &= \chi_1(s) \varepsilon^2 E h \ell_1 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha \cos n\theta. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.34)$$

Bu yerda n qobiq ustivorligini yo‘qotishida parallel aylanalari bo‘yicha hosil bo‘ladigan to‘lqinlar soni, ε quyidagicha miqdorni ifodalaydi:

$$\varepsilon = \sqrt{\frac{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha}{\sqrt{12(1 - \mu^2)}}} \frac{h}{\ell_1}, \quad (3.35)$$

bu ifodda ℓ_1 konussimon qobiqning uchidan katta asosigacha bo‘lgan yasovchisi uzunligi.

Masalaning bunday qo‘yilishi asosiy tenglamada kichik hadlarni ajratishga imkon beradi va ularni e’tiborga olmasak ham bo‘ladi. Sirtqi q bosim ostida bo‘lgan konussimon qobiq kritik kuchlanganlik holatidagi kuch quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\begin{aligned} N_1 &= -\frac{q}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} s; \\ N_2 &= -\frac{q}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} s. \end{aligned} \quad (3.36)$$

O‘lchamsiz parametrlarni

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \frac{q \ell_1}{\varepsilon^3 E h} \operatorname{ctg}^3 \alpha; \\ p &= \frac{\varepsilon \cdot n^2}{\cos^2 \alpha} \end{aligned} \quad (3.37)$$

va o‘lchamsiz koordinata

$$x = \frac{s}{\ell_1}, \quad (3.38)$$

ni kiritamiz.

Unda (3.3) ifodani quyidagicha yozamiz;

$$N_1 = -\frac{x}{2} v \varepsilon^3 E h t g^2 \alpha; \quad (3.39)$$

$$N_2 = -x v \varepsilon^3 E h t g^2 \alpha.$$

Agar (3.34) va (3.37-3.39) tengliklarni e'tiborga olsak (3.14) va (3.15) tenglamalarni quyidagi ko'rinishda yozish mumkin:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 \chi_1}{dx^2} + p v \psi - \frac{p^2}{x^3} \psi - \varepsilon \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \frac{2p}{x} \left(-\frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} - \frac{1}{x} \frac{d \psi}{dx} - \frac{2}{x^2} \psi \right) + \\ & + v \left[\left(2 - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} + x \frac{d \psi}{dx} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} - \\ & - \varepsilon^2 \left(x \frac{d^4 \psi}{dx^4} + 2 \frac{d^3 \psi}{dx^3} - \frac{1}{x} \frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{d \psi}{dx} \right) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.40)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} + \frac{p^2}{x^3} \chi_1 - \varepsilon \frac{2p}{x} \left(\frac{d^2 \chi_1}{dx^2} - \frac{1}{x} \frac{d \chi_1}{dx} + \frac{2}{x^2} \chi_1 \right) + \\ + \varepsilon^2 \left(x \frac{d^4 \chi_1}{dx^4} + 2 \frac{d^3 \chi_1}{dx^3} - \frac{1}{x} \frac{d^2 \chi_1}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} \frac{d \chi_1}{dx} \right) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.41)$$

Agar α burchak nolga yaqin bo'lsa, ε miqdor birga nisbatan kichik bo'lali. Agar α burchak $\pi/2$ ga yaqin bo'lsa, p miqdor birdan katta bo'ladi. Agar α burchak nolga yaqin bo'lmasa, shuningdek $\pi/2$ ga ham yaqin bo'lmasa (3.40-3.41) tenglamalarda ε va ε^2 bo'lgan hadlarni e'tiborga olmasa ham bo'ladi. Unda (3.40-3.41) tenglamalarni quyidagi ko'rinishga keltiramiz:

$$\frac{d^2 \chi_1}{dx^2} - \frac{p^2}{x^3} \psi + p v \psi = 0. \quad (3.42)$$

$$\frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} + \frac{p^2}{x^3} \chi_1 = 0. \quad (3.43)$$

Bu tenglamalardan χ_1 funksiyani yo'qotib, quyidagi asosiy tenglamaga kelamiz:

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(x^3 \frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} \right) + \left(\frac{p^4}{x^3} - p^3 v \right) \psi = 0. \quad (3.44)$$

a). Masalani yechishda Bubnov-Galerkin usulidan foydalanamiz.

Sharnirli tayangan qobiq uchun ψ funksiyani quyidagi ko'rinishda qidiramiz:

$$\psi = A x^3 (1 + ax) \sin \pi x, \quad (3.45)$$

bunda

$$a = -\frac{6 + \mu}{8 + \mu}. \quad (3.46)$$

Agar $\mu = 0,3$ bo'lsa $a = -0,759$ bo'ladi. Izlanayotgan funksiya sharnirli tayangan shartlarni qanoatlantiradi, ya'ni $\psi(1) = 0$ va $(M_1)_{x=1} = 0$

Bubnov-Galerkin usuli bo'yicha, asosiy (3.34) tenglamaga to'g'ri keluvchi tenglamani quyidagicha yozamiz:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(x^3 \frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} \right) \psi dx + p^4 \int_0^1 \frac{\psi^2}{x^3} dx - p^3 v \int_0^1 \psi^2 dx = 0. \quad (3.47)$$

Integrallashning bo'laklash usulidan foydalanib quyidagini aniqlaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(x^3 \frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} \right) \psi dx &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(x^3 \frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} \right) \psi \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{d}{dx} \left(x^3 \frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} \right) d\psi dx = \\ &= -x^3 \frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} \frac{d\psi}{dx} \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 x^3 \left(\frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} \right)^2 dx. \end{aligned} \quad (3.48)$$

Unda (3.14) tenglamadan:

$$v = \frac{\frac{1}{p^3} \left[-x^3 \frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} \frac{d\psi}{dx} \Big|_0^1 \right] + \int_0^1 x^3 \left(\frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} \right)^2 dx + p^4 \int_0^1 \frac{\psi^2}{x^3} dx}{\int_0^1 \psi^2 dx}. \quad (3.49)$$

Agar qobiq qistirib mahkamlangan bo'lsa, chegara sharti $(d\psi / dx)_{x=1} = 0$ bo'lib (3.49) o'rniga quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$v = \frac{\frac{1}{p^3} \int_0^1 x^3 \left(\frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} \right)^2 dx + p \int_0^1 \frac{\psi^2}{x^3} dx}{\int_0^1 \psi^2 dx}. \quad (3.50)$$

Yuqoridagi (3.45) ifodani (3.46) formulaga qo'yamiz va p miqdorni v ning minimallik shartidan aniqlaymiz, ya'ni $v_{min} = 20,4$ teng bo'ladi. (3.36), (3.37) va (3.49) formulalardan foydalanib kritik bosimning yuqoriga chegarasi qiymatini topamiz:

$$q_{yu} = 3,15E \left(\frac{h}{\ell_1} \right)^2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha \sqrt{\frac{h}{\ell_1} \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{\sqrt{(1 - \mu^2)^3}}} = 3,15E \left(\frac{h}{\ell_1} \right)^{5/2} \left[\frac{(\operatorname{tg} \alpha)^{3/2}}{(1 - \mu^2)^{3/4}} \right]. \quad (3.51)$$

v). Ushbu masalani chekli ayirmalar usuli bilan yechamiz. (3.44) tenglamani quyidagi ko‘rinishda yozib olamiz:

$$x^6 \frac{d^4\psi}{dx^4} + 6x^5 \frac{d^3\psi}{dx^3} + 6x^4 \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \left(p^4 - p^3 v x^3\right) \cdot \psi = 0. \quad (3.52)$$

Konussimon qobiq uchun $0 \leq x \leq 1$ bo‘ladi. Bu oraliqni n qismga ajratamiz. Quyidagi chegara shartlarni qabul qilamiz. Qobiq uchida $x = 0$, bo‘lganda $\psi = 0$, $d\psi/dx = 0$ bo‘ladi. Asos nuqtalarida $x = 1$, bo‘lganda sharnirli tayanch shartini qabul qilamiz, ya‘ni

$$\psi = 0; \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \mu \frac{d\psi}{dx} = 0.$$

Endi (3.52) tenglamadagi hamda chegara shartlaridagi hosilalarni funksiyaning tugun nuqtalaridagi qiymatlari orqali almashtirib, tugunlardagi ψ miqdoriga nisbatan algebraik tenglamalar sistemasiga keltiramiz va unga $n = 4$ ni qo‘yib quyidagi tenglamalarni hosil qilamiz:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & 7\psi_3 - 16\psi_2 + \left(13 + 16p^4 - \frac{p^3 v}{4}\right)\psi_1 = 0; \\ & -53,48\psi_3 + \left(31,36 + \frac{3}{2}p^4 - \frac{3p^3 v}{16}\right)\psi_2 + 5,1\psi_1 = 0; \\ & \left(27,83 + \frac{32}{243}p^4 - \frac{p^3 v}{18}\right)\psi_3 - 12,4\psi_2 - 0,6\psi_1 = 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.53)$$

Bu tenglamadagi hadlar oldidagi koeffitsiyentlarni nolga tenglab, v miqdorni minimallash natijasida aniqlash mumkin bo‘lgan tenglamani hosil qilamiz. Bu v tenglamasini p bo‘yicha minimallashtirib $v = 17,8$ miqdorni aniqlaymiz. Bu chekli ayirmalar usulida qadamni maydalashtirsak, ya‘ni ($n = 5$) bo‘lganda $v_{\min} = 18,2$ bo‘ladi va kritik bosim formulasi quyidagi ko‘rinishda bo‘ladi:

$$q_{yu} = 2,8E \left(\frac{h}{\ell_1} \right)^{5/2} \left[\frac{(tg\alpha)^{3/2}}{\left(1 - \mu^2\right)^{3/4}} \right]. \quad (3.54)$$

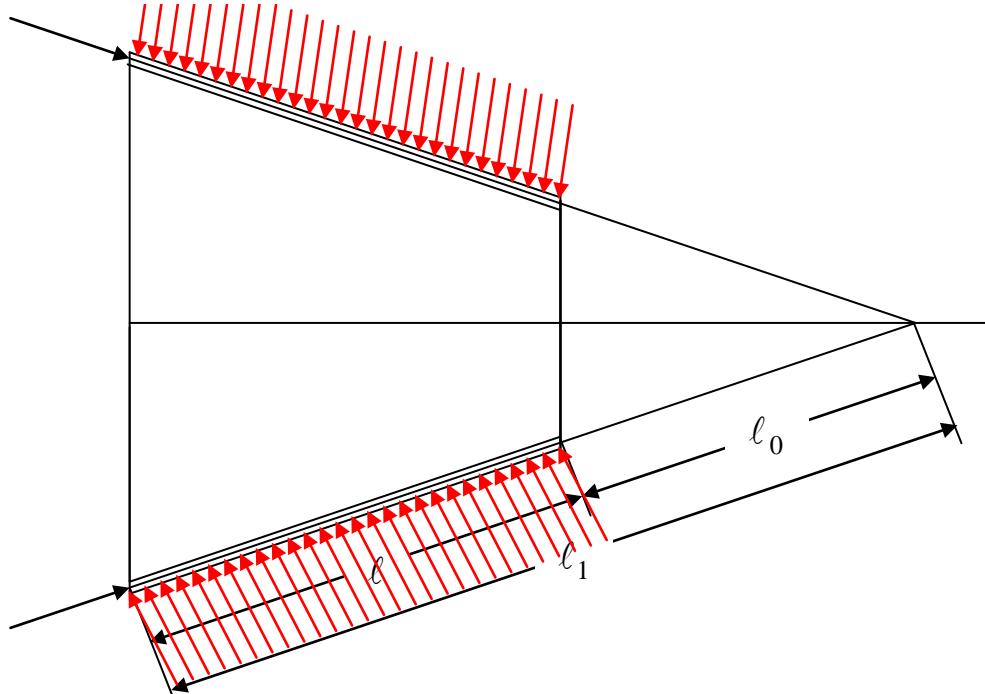
Bu kritik bosim ifodasi, yuqorida olingan (3.18) formulaga to‘g‘ri keladi, lekin koeffitsiyenti 3,15 ning o‘rniga 2,8 ga teng. Bu (3.54) formulani yuqorigi kritik bosimni aniqlashda amaliy hisoblar uchun tavsiya qilamiz. O‘tkazilgan tajribalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, (3.54) formuladan aniqilangan kritik bosimdan, tajriba yo‘li bilan olingan kritik bosim qiymati ancha katta ekan. Shuning uchun ham (3.54) formula ustivorlik zaxirasini ta‘minlaydi [7,633-bet].

Ikkinch hol. Real konstruksiyalarda uchraydigan kesik konussimon qobiqni qaraymiz (3.3-chizma). Kritik holatidagi kuch quyidagi formuladan aniqlanadi:

$$N_1 = \frac{q}{2tg\alpha} \left(\frac{\ell_0^2}{s} - s \right); \quad N_2 = -\frac{q}{tg\alpha} s. \quad (3.55)$$

Bu yerda ℓ_0 qobiq cho‘qisidan kichik asosgacha bo‘lgan masofa. O‘lchamsiz $x = s / \ell_1$ koordinatani kiritib, bu ifodani quyidagi ko‘rinishga keltiramiz:

$$N_1 = \frac{x}{2} v \varepsilon^3 E h t g^2 \alpha \left(\frac{\ell_0^2}{x^2 \ell_1^2} - 1 \right); \quad N_2 = -x v \varepsilon^3 E h t g^2 \alpha. \quad (3.56)$$



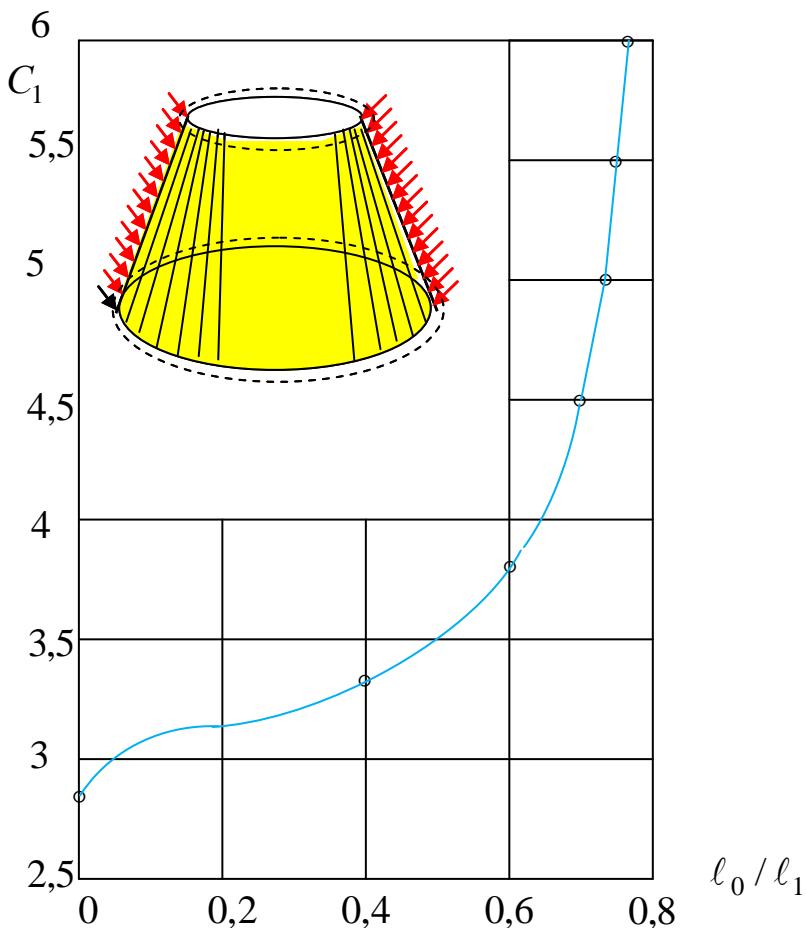
3.3-chizma. Tashqi kuch ta’siridagi kesik konus.

v va ε miqdorlar (3.35-3.37) formulalardan aniqlanadi. Konussimon qobiq uchun birinchi holda bajarilgan amallarni bajarib, soddalashtirgandan keyin (3.44) tenglamaga kelamiz. Lekin uchi yopiq konussimon qobiq masalasida x miqdor $0 \leq x \leq 1$ chegarada o‘zgarsa, kesik konussimon qobiqda esa $\ell_0 / \ell_1 \leq x \leq 1$ chegarada o‘zgaradi.

Katta asosi bilan sharnirli mahkamlangan va kichik asosi bilan qistirib mahkamlangan kesik konussimon qobiq ustivorlik masalasini chekli ayirmalar usuli bilan yechib quyidagi formulani hosil qilamiz:

$$q_{yu} = C_1 E \left(\frac{h}{\ell_1} \right)^{5/2} \left[\frac{(tg\alpha)^{3/2}}{(1 - \mu^2)^{3/4}} \right]. \quad (3.57)$$

Bu formuladagi C_1 koeffitsiyent 3.4-chizmadan aniqlanadi.



*3.4-chizma.Ustki qismi qistirib va pastki qismi sharnirligi
mahkamlangan kesik
konusni hisoblash uchun grafik.*

Yuqorida aytganimizdek, agar α burchak nolga yaqin bo‘lmasa, shuningdek $\pi/2$ ga ham yaqin bo‘lmasa bu (3.57) formuladan foydalanish mumkin.

Tajribalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, bu (3.58) formulalardan foydalanish mumkin, agar α burchak $20^0 \leq \alpha \leq 80^0$ chegarasida bo‘lsa, $\alpha \geq 80^0$ bo‘lganda esa konussimon qobiq uchun q_B aniqlashda radiusi konussimon qobiq o‘rtacha radiusiga teng bo‘lgan silindirik qobiq radiusi bilan almashtirish lozim.

3.4-§.Katta salqilikli konussimon qobiqlar

Konussimon qobiqlarning ba‘zi bir masalalarini yechishda deformatsiyaning uzluksizlik tenglamalaridagi nochiziq hadlarni e’tiborga olish katta ahamiyatga ega.

Konussimon qobiqlar uchun Lyame koeffitsiyentlari quyidagiga teng:

$$\begin{aligned}
b_{11} &= b_1 = 0, \\
b_{12} &= b^! = 0, \\
b_{22} &= b_2 = s \cos \alpha \sin \alpha.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.58}$$

Konussimon qobiqlar uchun Gauss va o‘rtacha egrilik quyidagiga teng bo‘ladi:

$$\begin{aligned}
AB(\Gamma^* - \Gamma) &= \frac{\partial^2 \gamma}{\partial s \partial \theta} - \frac{1}{s \cos \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_1}{\partial \theta^2} - s \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_2}{\partial s^2} \cos \alpha + \\
&+ \frac{\partial \varepsilon_1}{\partial s} \cos \alpha - 2 \frac{\partial \varepsilon_2}{\partial s} \cos \alpha + \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial \theta}.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.59}$$

(4.58-4.59) ifodalarni e’tiborga olib konussimon qobiqlar uchun deformatsiyaning uzluksizlik nochiziq tenglamasi quyidagicha bo‘ladi:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{\partial^2 \gamma}{\partial s \partial \theta} - \frac{1}{s \cos \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_1}{\partial \theta^2} - s \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_2}{\partial s^2} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial \varepsilon_1}{\partial s} \cos \alpha - 2 \frac{\partial \varepsilon_2}{\partial s} \cos \alpha + \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial \theta} = \\
&= \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2} \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{s^3 \cos \alpha} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2} \cos \alpha + \frac{2}{s^2 \cos \alpha} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s \partial \theta} + \\
&+ \frac{1}{s \cos \alpha} \left[\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s \partial \theta} \right)^2 \right].
\end{aligned} \tag{3.60}$$

Bu tenglamadagi ε_1 , ε_2 , γ deformatsiyalarni kuch funksiyasi φ orqali ifodalab deformatsiyaning uzluksizlik nochiziq tenglamasini quyidagicha ifodalaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{s^2}{Eh} \nabla^2 \varphi = -stg \alpha \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2} + \\
&+ \left\{ - \left(\frac{1}{s^2 \cos^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} \right) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2} + \right. \\
&\left. + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} \right) \right]^2 \right\} s^2.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.61}$$

Qobiq muvozanat differensial tenglamasini quyidagi ko‘rinishda ifolalash mumkin;

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{N_2}{R_2} - N_1\chi_1 - N_2\chi_2 - (T_{12} + T_{21})\chi + \frac{1}{s \cos \alpha} \left(\frac{\partial H_{12}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial H_{21}}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 M_1}{\partial s^2} + \\ \frac{1}{s \cos \alpha} \left(\frac{\partial^2 H_{12}}{\partial s \partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2 H_{21}}{\partial s \partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{s^2 \cos^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 M_2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{2}{s} \frac{\partial M_1}{\partial s} - \frac{\partial M_2}{s \partial s} - p = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.62)$$

Bu tenglamadagi $H_{21} = H_{12} = H$, $T_{12} = T_{21} = T$ ni qabul qilamiz. Zo‘riqish kuchlarini kuchlanish funksiyasi va momentlarni ko‘chishlar orqali ifodalab quyidagi tenglamani hosil qilamiz:

$$D\nabla^4 w = -\frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{s} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial s^2} + \left[\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial s^2} \left(\frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} + \frac{1}{s^2 \cos^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} \right) - \\ & - 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{1}{s \cos \alpha} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{1}{s \cos \alpha} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} \right) + \\ & + \left(\frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial s} + \frac{1}{s^2 \cos^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \theta^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2} \end{aligned} \right] - p = 0. \quad (3.63)$$

3.5-§. Ichki bosim ostida bo‘lgan va yasovchisi bo‘yicha siqilgan konussimon qobiqlar

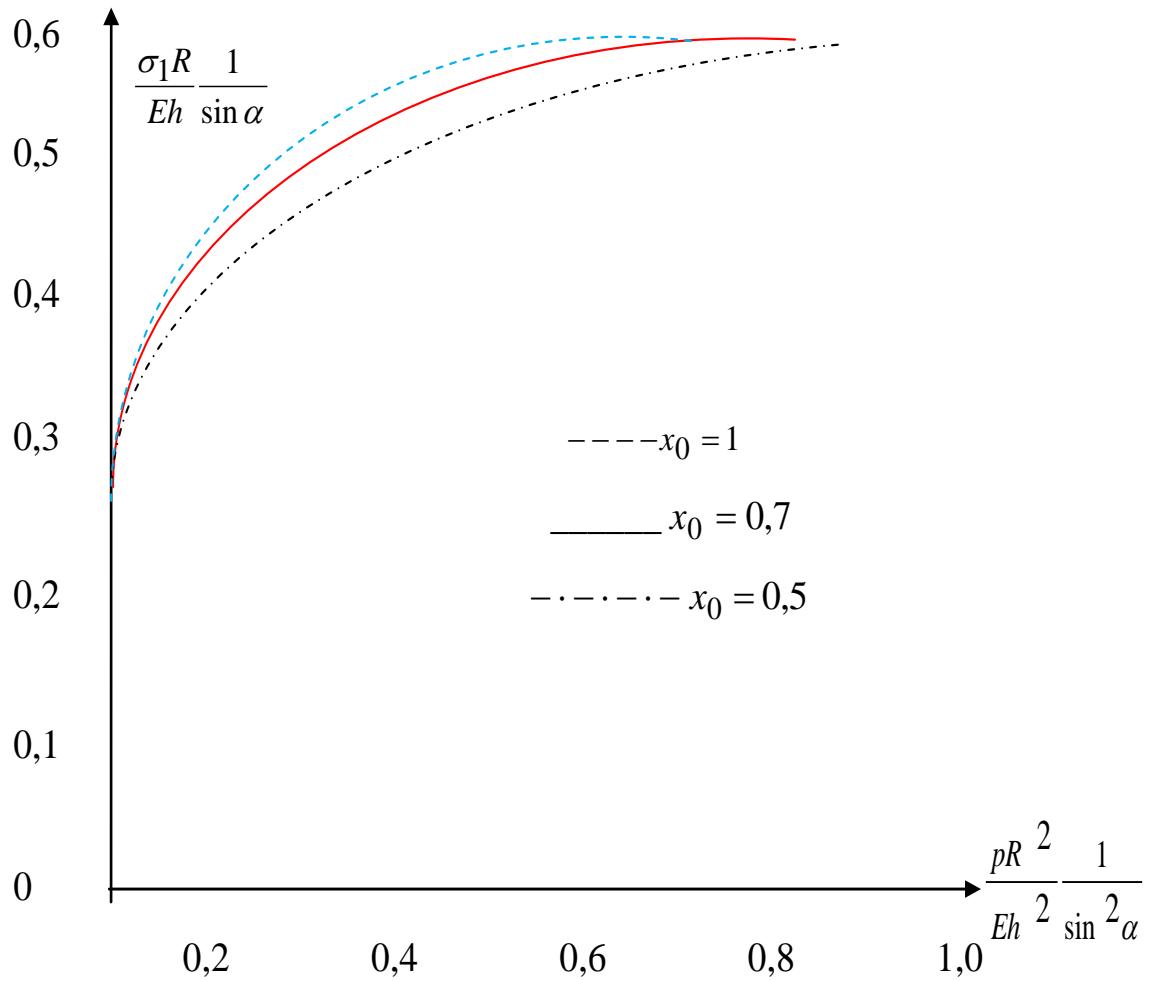
Ichik bosim ostida bo‘lib, yasovchisi bo‘yicha siqilgan konussimon qobiqlarning ko‘tarish qobiliyatini aniqlaymiz. Yuqoridagi (3.62-3.63) tenglamalardan foydalanamiz.

Ushbu tenglamalarga

$$\begin{aligned} F = \frac{\varphi}{Eh^3}; \quad \bar{p} = \frac{p\ell_1^4}{Eh^4}; \quad \bar{w} = \frac{w}{h}; \\ x = \frac{\rho}{\ell_1}; \quad \theta_1 = \theta \cos \alpha \end{aligned} \quad (3.64)$$

ifodalarni qo‘yib ularni quyidagi ko‘rinishga keltiramiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\nabla}^4 F = -\frac{\ell_1}{h} \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{x} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial \theta_1^2} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial \theta_1} \right)^2 + \\ + \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial x \partial \theta_1} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial x^2} \right) - \frac{2}{x^3} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial x \partial \theta_1} \frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial \theta_1} \right). \\ \frac{1}{12(1-\mu^2)} \bar{\nabla}^4 \bar{w} = \frac{\ell_1}{h} \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{x} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial \theta_1^2} \right) - \\ - 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \theta_1} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial \theta_1} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \theta_1^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial x^2} - \bar{p} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.65)$$



3.5-chizma. Ichik bosim ostida va yasovchisi bo‘yicha siqilgan konussimon qobiq hisob grafigi.

Bu yerda $\bar{\nabla}^4 = \ell_1^4 \nabla^4$. Birorta $x=1$ bo‘lgan nuqtada siquvchi kuchlanish σ_1 ga teng, unda $x_0 = \ell_0/\ell_1 \leq x \leq 1$ nuqtalarda $\ell_1 \sigma_1/s = \sigma_1/x$. F funksiyani ikki qismga bo‘lish mumkin:

$$F = F_0 + F_1. \quad (3.66)$$

Bunda F_0 dastlabki o‘qiy simmetrik muvozanat shakliga tegishli kuchlanish funksiyasi. U quyidagi ifodani qanoatlantirishi lozim:

$$\frac{\partial^2 F_0}{\partial x^2} = \frac{xh}{\ell_1 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \bar{p}, \quad \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 F_0}{\partial \theta_1^2} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial F_0}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{x} \frac{\sigma_1 \ell_1^2}{Eh^2}. \quad (3.67)$$

Bu tenglikdan quyidagilar kelib chiqadi:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\nabla}^2 F_0 &= \frac{\bar{p}xh}{\ell_1 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} - \frac{1}{x} \frac{\sigma_1 \ell_1^2}{Eh^2}; \\ \bar{\nabla}^4 F_0 &= \frac{h}{x \ell_1 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \bar{p} - \frac{1}{x^3} \frac{\sigma_1 \ell_1^2}{Eh^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.68)$$

Bu yerda

$$\bar{\nabla}^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta_1^2}.$$

Ushbu (3.68) ifodani va (3.65) tenglamani etiborga olib quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\nabla}^4 F + \frac{\ell_1}{h} \frac{tg \alpha}{x} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial \theta_1^2} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{x^4} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial \theta_1} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial x \partial \theta_1} \right)^2 + \\ + \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial x^2} \right) + \frac{2}{x^3} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial x \partial \theta_1} \frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial \theta_1} \right) + \frac{h}{x} \frac{\bar{p}}{\ell_1 t g \alpha} - \frac{1}{x^3} \frac{\sigma_1 \ell_1^2}{E h^2} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.69)$$

Masala F_1 va \bar{w} funksiyalarni (3.69) va (3.65) tenglamalardan aniqlashga keltiriladi. Bu tenglamalar Bubnov-Galerkin usili bilan yechiladi. Buning uchun funksiyalar quyidagi ko‘rinishda qabul qilinadi:

$$\bar{w} = b_1 + x^2 (b_2 \cos \lambda_1 x \cos \lambda_2 \theta_1 + b_3 \cos 2\lambda_1 x + b_4 \cos 2\lambda_2 \theta_1). \quad (3.70)$$

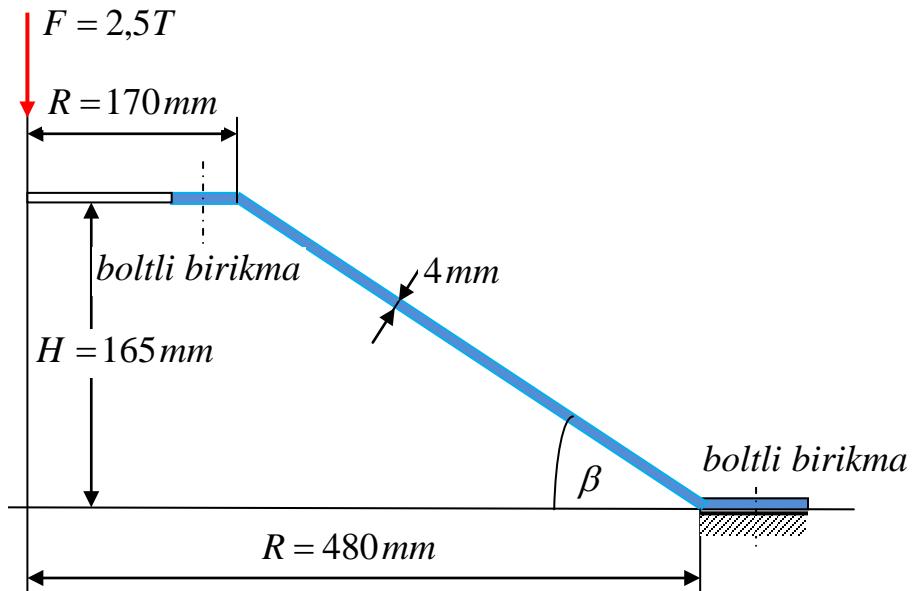
$$F_1 = x^2 \left(a_{11} \cos \lambda_1 x \cos \lambda_2 \theta_1 + a_{22} \cos 2\lambda_1 x \cos 2\lambda_2 \theta_1 + \right. \\ \left. + a_{02} \cos 2\lambda_2 \theta_1 + a_{20} \cos 2\lambda_1 x \right). \quad (3.71)$$

Bu yerda $b_1, b_2, b_3, a_{11}, a_{02}, a_{22}$ noma'lum koeffitsiyentlar; $\lambda_1(1-x_0)/2\pi$ va $\lambda_2 \cos \alpha$ bo'ylama va aylana yo'nalish bo'yicha to'lqinlar sonini bildiradi. Hisoblash davrida $(1/\lambda_i) \ll 1$ qabul qilingan. Hisob natijalari 3.5-chizmada keltirilgan.

3.6-§. Masalalar

Masala 1. Havo-reakтив dvigatelining o'rta tayanchining konussimon diafragmasi po'lat materialidan tayyorlangan bo'lib, o'q bo'ylab yo'nalgan $F = 2,5T$ kuch bilan yuklangan(3.6-chizma). Diafragma ustivorlikka tekshirilsin?

Yechish.



3.6-chizma. Havo-reactiv dvigatel diafragmasi.

Reaktiv dvigatel diafragmasining qiyalik burchagini aniqlaymiz [7,628-bet]:

$$\operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{2 \cdot 165}{620} = 0,533; \text{ bundan } \beta \approx 28^0.$$

Yasovchisining uzunligini topamiz:

$$\ell_1 = \frac{480}{\cos 28^0} = \frac{480}{0,8287} = 543 \text{ mm.}$$

Katta asosidagi egrilik radiusini aniqlaymiz:

$$R_0 = \frac{543}{0,543} = 980 \text{ mm.}$$

Yuqoridagi 2-chi paragrafdagi (2.17) formula bo'yicha siquvchi kritik kuchning pastki qiymati quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:

$$N_{1,p} = 0,18E \frac{h^2}{R_0} = 0,18 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^6 \cdot \frac{0,4^2}{980} = 586 \text{ kg/sm.}$$

O'q bo'yicha yo'nalgan to'la kritik kuch 3-chi bobdagi (2.18) formulaga asosan quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:

$$F_p = 0,18Eh^2\pi g \beta \sin 2\beta = 0,18 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 0,4^2 \cdot \pi \cdot 0,533 \cdot 0,829 = 8 \cdot 10^4 \text{ kg.}$$

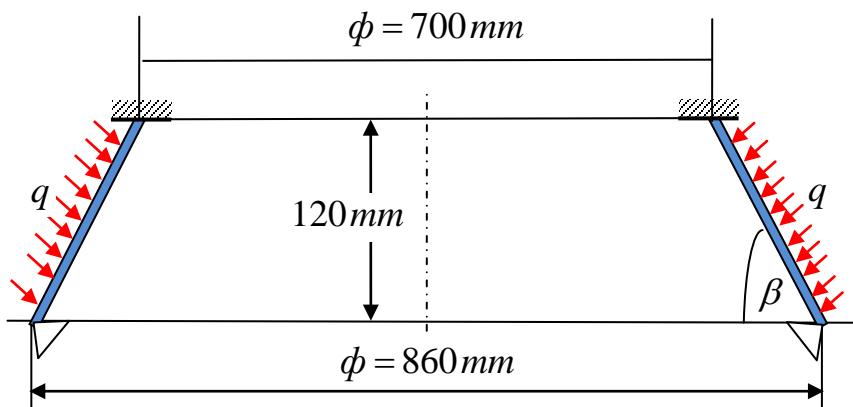
Unda yuqorigi asosda kritik kuchlanish quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:

$$\sigma_{1,p} = \frac{80000}{\pi \cdot 34 \cdot 0,4 \cdot \cos 28^0} = 4000 \text{ kg/sm.}$$

Demak, kritik kuchlanish proporsionallik chegarasidan kichik.

To'la kritik kuch F_p miqdori o'q bo'yicha yo'nalgan berilgan F kuch miqdoridan ko'p marta katta.

Masala 2. Sirtqi kuch $q = 6,3 \text{ kg/sm}^2$ ta'sirida bo'lgan, bikirlik qavurg'alarini orasida joylashgan, $h = 2,5 \text{ mm}$ qalinlikdagi diffuzorning ichki konussimon qismining ustivorligi tekshirilsin (3.7-chizma)?



3.7-chizma. Gazotrubinli dvigatelei diffuzori ichki devori.

Yechish. Diffuzorning ichki konussimon qismi qiyalik burchagini aniqlaymiz:

$$\operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{2 \cdot 120}{860 - 700} = 1,5; \text{ bundan } \beta = 56^0 20'.$$

Diffuzor yasovchisining uzunligini topamiz:

$$\ell_1 = \frac{430}{\cos 56^0 20'} = 777 \text{ mm};$$

Kesik konusning konusga to'ldirilgan qismining uzunligini aniqlaymiz:

$$\ell_0 = \frac{350}{\cos 56^0 20'} = 632 \text{ mm};$$

Quyidagi nisbatlarni aniqlaymiz:

$$\frac{h}{\ell_1} = \frac{2,5}{777} = 3,22 \cdot 10^{-3}; \quad \frac{\ell_0}{\ell_1} = \frac{632}{777} = 0,815.$$

Hisob ishlarini 3-chi bobdag'i (3.34) formula bo'yicha bajaramiz, bu formuladagi C_1 koeffitsientning qiymatini 3.4-chizmadagi grafikdan aniqlaymiz. Bu grafikdan ko'rindagi ℓ_0/ℓ_1 nisbant 0 dan 0,8 birlikgacha o'zgarar ekan, Taxminan $C_1 = 6,2$ ga teng deb qabul qilamiz va (3.34) formuladan kritik kuchning yuqori miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

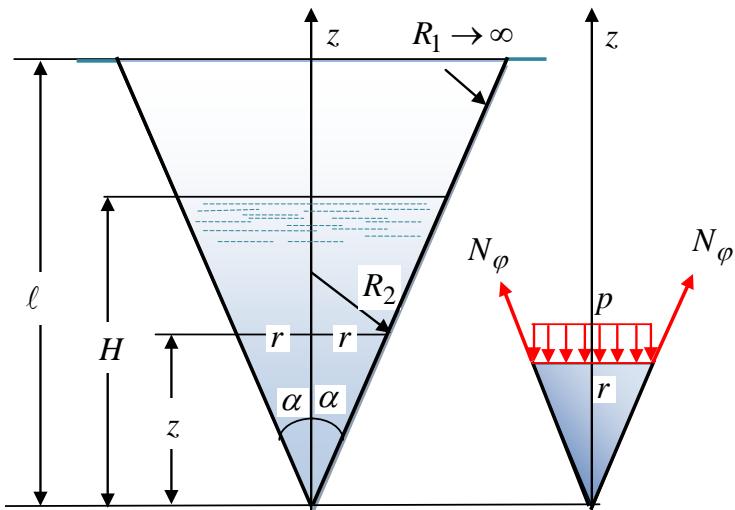
$$q_{yu} = 6,2 \cdot 2,1 \cdot 10^6 \cdot (3,22 \cdot 10^{-3})^{5/2} \frac{(1,5)^{3/2}}{(1 - 0,3)^{3/4}} = 15,1 \text{ kg/sm}^2.$$

3-chi bobdag'i 3-chi paragrafdagi (2.34)

$$q_{yu} = C_1 E \left(\frac{h}{\ell_1} \right)^{5/2} \frac{(tg \alpha)^{3/2}}{(1 - \mu^2)^{3/4}}$$

formula qobiq kichik asosi bilan qistirib mahkamlangan va katta asosi bo'yicha sharnirli tayangan deb keltirib chiqarilgan edi. Biz qarayotgan holda esa qobiq har ikkala asosi bo'yicha qistirib mahkamlangan, lekin qobiq tayangan qirralar juda ham mustahkam, ya'ni mahkamlanishni taxminan bikir deb qarash mumkin. Hisoblash natijasida aniqlangan bosim berilgan sirtqi bosimda 2,4 marta katta ekan.

Masala 3. Konus shaklidagi qobiq solishtirma og'irligi γ bo'lgan suyuqlik bilan to'ldirilgan (3.8-chizma). Momentsiz nazariya bo'yicha qobiq zo'riqish kuchlarini aniqlang [11,249-bet].



3.8-chizma. Suyuqlik bilan to'ldirilgan konussimon qobiq.

Javobi. $N_\phi = \frac{\gamma \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{2 \cos \alpha} z \left(H - \frac{2}{3} z \right); \quad N_\theta = \frac{\gamma \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{\cos \alpha} z (H - z).$

Tayanch iboralar:

Doiraviy konussimon qobiqlar, chiziqli nazariya, deformatsiya, o'rta tekislik, Lyame koeffitsiyenti, radius-vektor, yasovchi, egri chiziqli koordinatalar, egrilik parametrлari, cho'zilish va siljish deformatsiyalari, buralishlarning o'zgarishi, qobiq elementi, muvozanat tenglamasi, deformatsianing uzuksizlik tenglamalari, fiktiv ko'ndalang kuch, bir-birligka to'g'ri keluvchi normal va urinma kuchlar, salqilik va kuch funksiyalari, o'q bo'ylab siqilishi, konussimon kesik qobiq, ustivorlik, qobiqning mahalliy ustivorligi, ko'p sonli juda kichik to'lqinlar, bifurkasiya muvozanat holati, to'lqin uzunligi, minimalashtirish, o'rta

tekislik egrilik radiusi, parallel aylana bo'yicha to'lqinlar soni, I.Ya.Shtayerman yechimi, reaktiv dvigatellar, uchi yopiq konussimon qobiq, R.A.Alumya bo'yicha soddalashtirish, kritik kuchlanganlik holati, Bubnov-Galerkin usuli, integrallashni bo'laklash usuli, minimallik shartidan aniqlash, chekli ayirmalar usuli, funksiyaning tugun nuqtalari, algebraik tenglamalar sistemasi, koeffitsiyentlarni nolga tenglash, qadamni maydalashtirish, tajribalar, ustki qismi qistirib va pastki qismi sharnirli mahkamlangan kesik konus, katta salqilikli konussimon qobiqlar, nochiziqli hadlar, Gauss va o'rtacha egrilik, ichki bosim ostida va yasovchisi bo'yicha siqilgan konussimon qobiqlar.

Nazorat savollari:

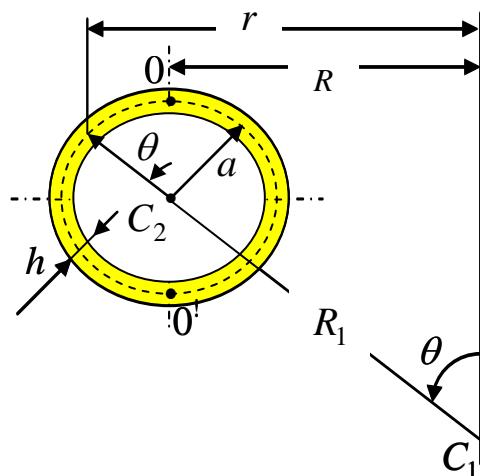
1. O'rta tekislikdagi cho'zilish va siljish deformatsiyalari ifodalarini yozib ko'rsating?
2. Momentsiz holatidagi qobiq elementining muvozanat tenglamasini yozib ko'rsating?
3. Muvozanat tenglamalarini qanday usul bilan yechish maqsadga muvofiq?
4. Kuchlanish funksiyasi qanday funksiya?
5. Konus bilan kesik konus o'rtasida qanday farq bor?

IV BOB. TOR QOBIQLAR

4.1-§.Umumiylumotlar

Tor shaklidagi qobiqlar trubinasozlikda, ximiya mashinasozligida, priborsozlikda va uchuvchi apparatlar konstruksiyalarida ko‘p uchraydi. Tor qobiqlarlar ko‘ndalagan kesimi shakliga qarab doiraviy kesimli, elliptik va hakazo bo‘ladi.

Birorta aylana shaklidagi jismni shu jism aylana tekisligida yotuvchi, ammo jism aylana markazidan o‘tmaydigan ixtiyoriy o‘q atrofida aylantirishdan hosil bo‘lgan jismga tor qobiq deb ataladi (4.1-chizma).



4.1-chizma. Doiraviy torning ko‘ndalang kesimi.

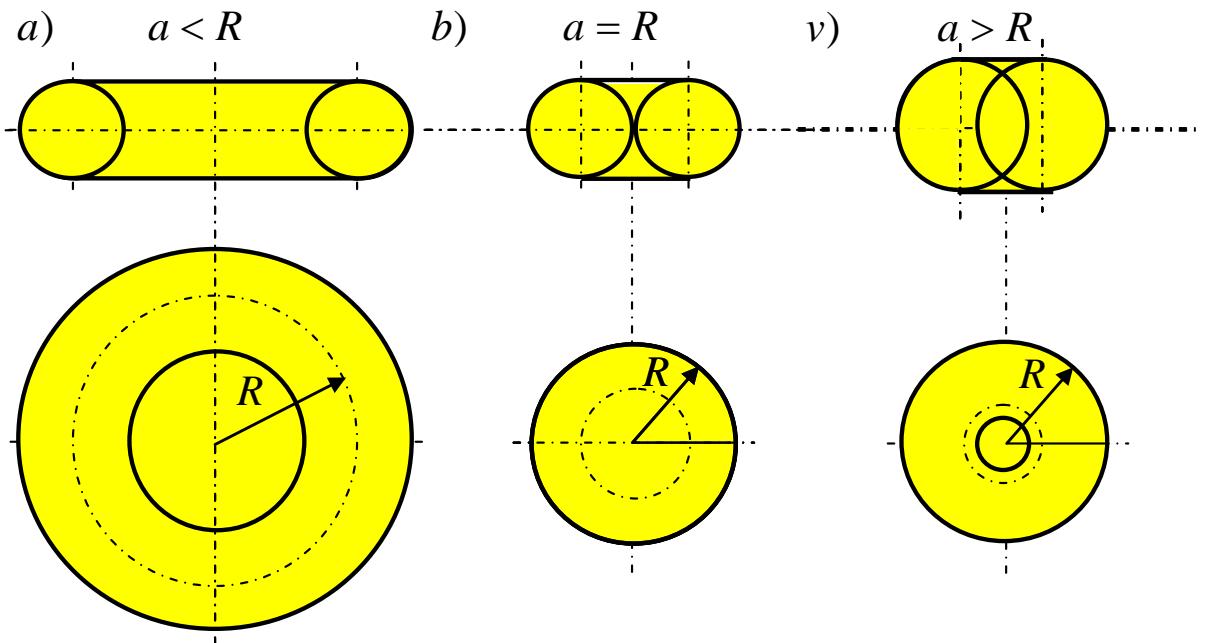
Qobiq yasovchisini m , ko‘ndalang kesim radiusini a , simmetriya o‘qidan o‘rtta sirtining biror nuqtasigacha bo‘lgan masofa r , simmetriya o‘qidan ko‘ndalang kesim og‘irlik markazigacha bo‘lgan masofa bilan belgilangan.

Ko‘ndalang kesim radiusini a va aylana markazidan simmetriya o‘qigacha bo‘lgan R masofalarning o‘zaro nisbatiga ko‘ra qobiqlar turlicha bo‘ladi [35,483-bet]:

- $r < R$ bo‘lganda yasovchi m aylana aylanish o‘qini kesmaydi va hosil bo‘lgan tor ochiq yoki halqa tor deb ataladi (4.2-chizma, a);

$r = R$ bo‘lganda yasovchi m aylana aylanish o‘qiga urinadi va hosil bo‘lgan tor yopiq tor deb ataladi (4.2-chizma, b);

$r > R$ bo‘lganda yasovchi m aylana aylanish o‘qini kesadi va bu holda ham hosil bo‘lgan tor yopiq tor deb ataladi (4.2-chizma, v).



4.2-chizma. Tor qobiqlar turlari.

Qobiq o'rta sirti ixtiyoriy nuqtasi egrilik chiziqlari meridional va paralellari yo'nalishlarga to'g'ri keladi. Egri chiziqli θ va φ koordinatalarni kiritamiz, bunda θ qutub burchagi, φ aylana tekisligiga parallel bo'lgan tekislikdagi burchak. Meridianiga to'g'ri keluvchi bosh egrilik radiuslaridan biri, kesim radiusiga to'g'ri keladi va unga teng $R_2 = a$, ikkinchisi esa $R_1 = r / \sin \theta$, bunda $r = Ra \sin \theta = a(1 + K \sin \theta) / k$, $k = a / R$. Egrilik markazlardan biri simmetriya o'qida, ikkinchisi esa kesim markazida yotadi.

Qutblar 0 va $0'$ qobiq kesimi ikki qismga ajratadi: tashqi qism nuqtalari uchun gavuss egriligi $G > 0$, ichki qism nuqtalari uchun gavuss egriliga $G < 0$ bo'lib, qutblarda egrilik nolga aylanadi. Shunday qilib tor qobiqlar sirti elliptik, giperbolik va parabolik sirtlar bilan chegaralanadi. Shuni aytib o'tish lozimki, tor qobiqning bir xil nomli qutbli ko'ndalang kesimlarda bitta urinma tekislik bo'ladi [7,447-bet].

Qobiq o'rta sirti birinchi kvadrat shakli quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:

$$I = r^2 d\varphi^2 + a^2 d\theta^2,$$

bundan kelib chiqadi:

$$a_{11} = r^2 = r(R + a \sin \theta)^2 = \left(\frac{a}{k}\right)^2 (1 + k \sin \theta)^2;$$

$$a_{12} = 0;$$

$$a_{22} = a^2.$$

Bosh egrilik radiuslari aniq bo'lgani sababli ikkinchi kvadrat shakl koeffitsiyentlarini aniqlaymiz:

$$b_{11} = r \sin \theta = (R + a \sin \theta) \sin \theta = \left(\frac{a}{k} \right) (1 + k \sin \theta) \sin \theta,$$

$$b_{12} = 0,$$

$$b_{22} = a.$$

Doiraviy torning biror uzunlik bo‘lagida $R \rightarrow 0$ va $k \rightarrow 0$ bo‘lsin, unda radiusi a bo‘lgan doiraviy silindrik sirt hosil bo‘ladi.

Yuqoridagilarni e’tiborga olib kichik salqilikli qobiqning kuchlanganlik va deformatsiyalanganlik holatini ifodalovchi asosiy bog‘lanishlarni keltiramiz.

Qobiqlar umumiy tenglamalariga quyidagilarni qo‘yamiz:

$$A = \sqrt{a_{11}} = r = \left(\frac{a}{k} \right) (1 + k \sin \theta) \sin \theta;$$

$$B = \sqrt{a_{22}} = a.$$

$$R_1 = \frac{r}{\sin \theta} = \frac{a(1 + k \sin \theta)}{k \sin \theta};$$

$$R_2 = a.$$

Bundan

$$A = R_1 \sin \theta;$$

$$B = R_2.$$

Unda Peterson-Kodassi formulasining ikkinchisidan

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{A}{R_1} \right) = \frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{\partial A}{\partial \theta}$$

teng bo‘lishini eslatib o‘tamiz.

Qobiq paralleli bo‘yicha yo‘nalgan deformatsiyani ε_1 va meridian bo‘yicha yo‘nalgan deformatsiyani ε_2 bilan belgilab quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_1 &= \frac{k}{a(1 + k \sin \theta)} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{k \cos \theta}{a(1 + k \sin \theta)} v - \frac{k \sin \theta}{a(1 + k \sin \theta)} w; \\ \varepsilon_2 &= \frac{1}{a} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} - \frac{1}{a} w, \\ \gamma &= \frac{1}{a} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} - \frac{k \cos \theta}{a(1 + k \sin \theta)} u + \frac{k}{a(1 + k \sin \theta)} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.1)$$

Qo‘llanmaning birinchi bobdagi buralish va egiliklarning o‘zgarishini ifodalovchi formulalarni quyidagi ko‘rinishda keltiramiz:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \chi_1 &= -\frac{k^2}{a^2(1+k \sin \theta)^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \varphi^2} - \frac{k \cos \theta}{a^2(1+k \sin \theta)} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta}; \\ \chi_2 &= -\frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2}; \\ \lambda &= -\frac{k}{a^2(1+k \sin \theta)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \varphi \partial \theta} + \frac{k^2 \cos \theta}{a^2(1+k \sin \theta)^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.2)$$

Xususiy holda (1.1) ifoda silindrik qobiq uchun ma'lum bo'lgan quyidagi ko'rinishga o'tadi:

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_1 &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}; \\ \varepsilon_2 &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{w}{R}; \\ \gamma &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \end{aligned}$$

agar tor aylanasi markaziy $Rd\varphi = (a/k)d\varphi$ yoy elementi tegishlicha silindr yasovchisi dx ga va $ad\theta$ yoyi dy elementiga to'g'ri kelganda.

Ma'lumki,

$$\chi_1 + \chi_2 = -\nabla^2 w, \quad (4.3)$$

bu yerda Laplas operatori quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\nabla^2 \frac{1}{a^2} \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{k^2 \cos \theta}{(1+k \sin \theta)^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{k \cos \theta}{(1+k \sin \theta)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right]. \quad (4.4)$$

Birinchi bobdag'i (1.47) va (1.48) muvozanat tenglamalarini θ va φ chiziqlarga o'tkazilgan urinmasidagi proyeksiya ko'rinishida, $q_1 = q_2 = 0$ ekanligini va ko'ndalang kuchlarni hisobga olganda quyidagi bo'ladi:

$$\frac{\partial(BN_1)}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial(AT)}{\partial \theta} - N_2 \frac{\partial B}{\partial \varphi} + T \frac{\partial A}{\partial \theta} - Q_1 \frac{AB}{R_1} = 0. \quad (4.5)$$

$$\frac{\partial(AN_2)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial(BT)}{\partial \varphi} - N_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial \theta} + T \frac{\partial B}{\partial \varphi} - Q_2 \frac{AB}{R_2} = 0. \quad (4.6)$$

Kuchlardan normalga olingan proyeksiyalari, ya'ni muvozanat tenglamasi quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\frac{\partial(BQ_1)}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial(AQ_2)}{\partial \theta} + AB \left(\frac{N_1}{R_1} + \frac{N_2}{R_2} + q_z \right) = 0. \quad (4.7)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Q_1 &= \frac{1}{AB} \left[\frac{\partial(BM_1)}{\partial\varphi} + \frac{\partial(AH)}{\partial\theta} - M_2 \frac{\partial B}{\partial\varphi} + H \frac{\partial A}{\partial\theta} \right]; \\ Q_2 &= \frac{1}{AB} \left[\frac{\partial(AM_2)}{\partial\theta} + \frac{\partial(BH)}{\partial\varphi} - M_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial\theta} + H \frac{\partial B}{\partial\varphi} \right]. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.8)$$

Guk qonuni ifodalaridan foydalanib ko'ndalang kuchlarni qo'yidagicha ifodalaymiz:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Q_1 &= -D \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial(\nabla^2 w)}{\partial\varphi}; \\ Q_2 &= -D \frac{1}{B} \frac{\partial(\nabla^2 w)}{\partial\theta}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.9)$$

Bu ifodalarni (4.7) tenglamaga qo'yib quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{D}{AB} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi} \left[B \frac{\partial(\nabla^2 w)}{\partial\varphi} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \left[A \frac{\partial(\nabla^2 w)}{\partial\theta} \right] \right\} = \frac{N_1}{R_1} + \frac{N_2}{R_2} + q_z. \quad (4.10)$$

Yoki

$$D\nabla^2 \nabla^2 w = \frac{N_1}{R_1} + \frac{N_2}{R_2} + q_z. \quad (4.11)$$

4.2-§. Tashqi bosim ta'siridagi qobiq ustivorligi

Tashqi sirti bo'yicha tekis taqsimlangan kuch ta'sirida bo'lgan, tor shaklidagi yopiq qobiq ustivorligini ko'rib chiqamiz. Ustivorlikni o'qqiy simmetrik shaklida kichik yo'qotishidan boshlab tadqiqot o'tkazishni boshlab o'r ganamiz, unda koordinata φ bo'yicha deformatsiyasi halqa shaklida burishishlardan tashkil topadi. Qobiqning dastlabki kuchlanganlik holatidan boshlab o'r ganamiz. Yuqoridagi (4.1-2) ifodalardan hosil qilamiz:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_1 &= \frac{k}{a(1+k\sin\theta)} (v\cos\theta - w\sin\theta); \\ \varepsilon_2 &= \frac{1}{a} \frac{\partial v}{\partial\theta} - \frac{1}{a} w; \\ \chi_1 &= -\frac{k\cos\theta}{a^2(1+k\sin\theta)} \frac{dw}{d\theta}; \\ \chi_2 &= -\frac{1}{a^2} \frac{d^2 w}{d\theta^2}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.12)$$

$$\nabla^2 \frac{1}{a^2} \left[\frac{d^2}{d\theta^2} + \frac{k \cos \theta}{(1+k \sin \theta)} \frac{d}{d\theta} \right]. \quad (4.13)$$

(4.6) tenglama o‘rniga quyidagi tenglamani hosil qilamiz $Q_2 = 0$:

$$\frac{d(AN_2)}{d\theta} - N_1 \frac{dA}{d\theta} = 0. \quad (4.14)$$

Bu tenglamadan

$$\frac{(1+k \sin \theta)}{k} \frac{dN_2}{d\theta} + (N_2 - N_1) \cos \theta = 0. \quad (4.15)$$

Faraz qilaylik, qobiqning dastlabki kuchlanganlik holati momentsiz bo‘lsin, bu holatga (4.11) tenglamaning quyidagi ko‘rinishi to‘g‘ri keladi ($q_z = q$ bo‘lganda):

$$\frac{N_1}{R_1} + \frac{N_2}{R_2} = -q. \quad (4.16)$$

yoki

$$\frac{N_1 \sin \theta}{r} + \frac{N_2}{a} = -q. \quad (4.17)$$

Sirtqi kuch $q = const$ bo‘lgan holda N_1 va N_2 aniqlashda (4.17) va (4.15) tenglamalardan foydalanamiz. Bu tenglamalardan N_1 kuchni yo‘qotib quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} (rN_2 \sin \theta) = -qar \cos \theta. \quad (4.18)$$

O‘zgaruvchi θ burchakni birorta polyusdan o‘zgargan deb hisoblaymiz (4.1-chizmada 0 nuqta). (4.18) tenglamani $r = R + a \sin \theta$ bo‘lganda 0 dan θ gacha bo‘lgan oraliqda integrallab quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$N_2 = -\frac{qa}{2} \left(\frac{R+r}{r} \right) = -\frac{1+\frac{k}{2} \sin \theta}{1+k \sin \theta} qa. \quad (4.19)$$

(4.17) tenglamadan aniqlaymiz:

$$N_1 = -\frac{qa}{2}. \quad (4.20)$$

Bulardan ko‘rinadiki, qobiq ko‘ndalang kesimining barcha nuqtalarida N_1 va N_2 kuchlar siquvchi bo‘lar ekan. N_2 kuchi θ burchak bog‘liq bo‘lib: polyusda qa ga, tashqi ekvatorda $qa(1+k/2)(1+k)$ ga teng bo‘ladi. N_2 kuchi eng katta miqdorga ichki ekvatorda erishadi ($a/R < 1$), buning qiymati $qa(1-k/2)(1-k)$ ga teng bo‘ladi.

Shunday qilib qobiqning kuchlanganlik holatini aniqlaganmizdan keyin, uning ustivorligini talqin qilamiz. Shu maqsadda (4.5-4.6) va (4.10-4.11) tenglamalardan foydalanamiz. O‘qiy simmetrik masalalar uchun (4.5) tenglama aynan nolga aylanadi. (4.6) tenglama quyidagi ko‘rinishga ega bo‘ladi:

$$\frac{d(AN_2)}{d\theta} - N_1 \frac{dA}{d\theta} - Q_2 \frac{AB}{R_2} = 0. \quad (4.21)$$

(4.10-11) tenglamalarda quyidagilarni qabul qilish lozim:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^2 w &= \frac{1}{AB} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\frac{A}{B} \frac{dw}{d\theta} \right); \\ \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w &= \frac{1}{AB} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left[\frac{A}{B} \frac{d(\nabla^2 w)}{d\theta} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (4.22)$$

Ko‘ndalang kuch ifodasi (4.9), birinchi bobdagi (1.16-1.18) formulalari va (4.12) geometrik bog‘lanishlardan foydalanimiz, asosiy tenglamani ko‘chishlar orqali quyidagicha ifodalaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1+k \sin \theta}{k} \frac{d^2 v}{d\theta^2} + \cos \theta \frac{dv}{d\theta} - \frac{k \cos^2 \theta}{1+k \sin \theta} v - \\ &- \mu v \sin \theta - \frac{1+k \sin \theta}{k} \frac{dw}{d\theta} - \mu \sin \theta \frac{dw}{d\theta} - \frac{\cos \theta}{1+k \sin \theta} w \end{aligned} \quad (4.23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \frac{h^2}{12a^2} \left(\frac{1+k \sin \theta}{k} \frac{d^3 w}{d\theta^3} + \cos \theta \frac{d^2 w}{d\theta^2} - \frac{\sin \theta + k}{1+k \sin \theta} \frac{dw}{d\theta} \right) = 0. \\ &\frac{1+k \sin \theta}{k} \frac{dv}{d\theta} + \mu \sin \theta \frac{dv}{d\theta} + \mu v \cos \theta \frac{dv}{d\theta} + \frac{k \sin \theta \cos \theta}{1+k \sin \theta} v - \\ &- \frac{k \sin^2 \theta}{k} w - 2\mu w \sin \theta + \frac{1+k \sin \theta}{k} w - \end{aligned} \quad (4.24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &- \frac{h^2}{12a^2} \left[\frac{1+k \sin \theta}{k} \frac{d^4 w}{d\theta^4} + 2 \cos \theta \frac{d^3 w}{d\theta^3} - \frac{2 \sin \theta + k \sin^2 \theta + k}{1+k \sin \theta} \frac{d^2 w}{d\theta^2} - \right. \\ &\left. - \frac{(1-k^2) \cos \theta}{1+k \sin \theta} \frac{dw}{d\theta} \right] - \frac{(1-\mu^2) qa}{Eh} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \frac{dw}{d\theta} + \frac{1+(k/2) \sin \theta}{k} \frac{d^2 w}{d\theta^2} \right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Bu yerda (4.12, 4.19 va 4.20) formularga asosan fiktiv yuk sifatida quyidagi qabul qilinadi:

$$q_F = \frac{qa(1-\mu^2)}{Eh} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \frac{dw}{d\theta} + \frac{1+(k/2) \sin \theta}{k} \frac{d^2 w}{d\theta^2} \right). \quad (4.25)$$

Siquvchi kuch mubsat hisoblanadi.

Ikki yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha yopiq bo‘lgan tor qobiqlar uchun yechim θ o‘zgaruvchi burchakning davriy funksiyasi bo‘lishi lozim, ya‘ni

$$v = B \sin n\theta;$$

$$w = C \cos n\theta.$$

Yuqorida hosil qilingan (4.24-4.25) tenglamalar sistemasini, tor elementar yuzachasi $ABd\theta \cdot d\varphi = [a^2(1 + k \sin \theta)/k]d\theta \cdot d\varphi$ teng ekanligini e’tiborga olib Bubnov-Galerkin usuli yordamida integrallaymiz. Natijada C va D noma’lumlarga nisbatan quyidagi algebraik tenglamalar sistemasi hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} & - \left[\frac{n^2}{k^2} \left(1 + \frac{k^2}{2} \right) + \frac{1+\mu}{2} \right] B + \\ & + n \left\{ \frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1+\mu}{2} + \frac{h^2}{12a^2} \left[\frac{n^2}{k^2} \left(1 + \frac{k^2}{2} \right) + 1 \right] \right\} C = 0, \\ & n \left(\frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1+\mu}{2} \right) B - \left\{ \frac{1}{k^2} + (1+\mu) + \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{h^2}{12a^2} n^2 \left[\frac{n^2}{k^2} \left(1 + \frac{k^2}{2} \right) + \frac{3}{2} \right] - \psi \frac{n^2}{k^2} \left(1 + \frac{k^2}{4} \right) \right\} C = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (4.26)$$

Bu tenglamalar sistemasida quyidagicha belgilash kiritilgan:

$$\psi = (1 - \mu^2) \frac{qa}{Eh}. \quad (4.27)$$

Sistemaning noma’lumlar oldidagi koefitsiyentlaridan ψ parametrning kritik qiymati aniqlanadi:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi = & \frac{1}{1 + \frac{k^2}{4}} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left[k^2 \left[n^2 + \frac{1-\mu^2}{2} k^2 n^2 + (1+\mu)^2 k^2 + (1+\mu) \right] \right]}{n^2 \left[n^2 \left(1 + \frac{k^2}{2} \right) + \frac{1+\mu}{2} k^2 \right]} + \\ & + \frac{h^2}{12a^2} \left[\frac{\left(n^2 - 1 + \frac{n^2 k^2}{2} \right) \left[n^2 \left(1 + \frac{k^2}{2} \right) + k^2 \right]}{n^2 \left(1 + \frac{k^2}{2} \right) + \frac{1+\mu}{2} k^2} + \frac{k^2}{2} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (4.28)$$

Xususiy holda $k \rightarrow 0$ silindrik qobiq uchun (4.28) formuladan quyidagilar kelib chiqadi:

$$\psi = \frac{h^2}{12a^2} (n^2 - 1)$$

yoki

$$q = \frac{E}{12(1-\mu^2)} \left(\frac{h}{a} \right)^3 (n^2 - 1). \quad (4.29)$$

Bu formula cheksiz uzun silindrik qobiq uchun olingan formulaga to‘g‘ri keladi.

Parametr ψ (4.28) formulasidagi ikkinchi tartibli ba‘zi hadlarni e’tiborga olmasak, quyidagi sodda ko‘rinishga keltirish mumkin:

$$\psi = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{k^2}{4}} \left[\frac{k^2 \left[1 + \frac{1 - \mu^2}{2} k^2 \right]}{2n^2 \left(1 + \frac{k^2}{2} \right)} + \frac{h^2}{12a^2} n^2 \left(1 + \frac{k^2}{2} \right) \right]. \quad (4.30)$$

Parametr ψ ni n bo‘yicha minimumlashtirib quyidagini aniqlaymiz:

$$n = \sqrt[4]{\frac{ak}{h \left(1 + \frac{k^2}{2} \right)}} \sqrt{6 \left(1 + \frac{1 - \mu^2}{2} k^2 \right)}. \quad (4.31)$$

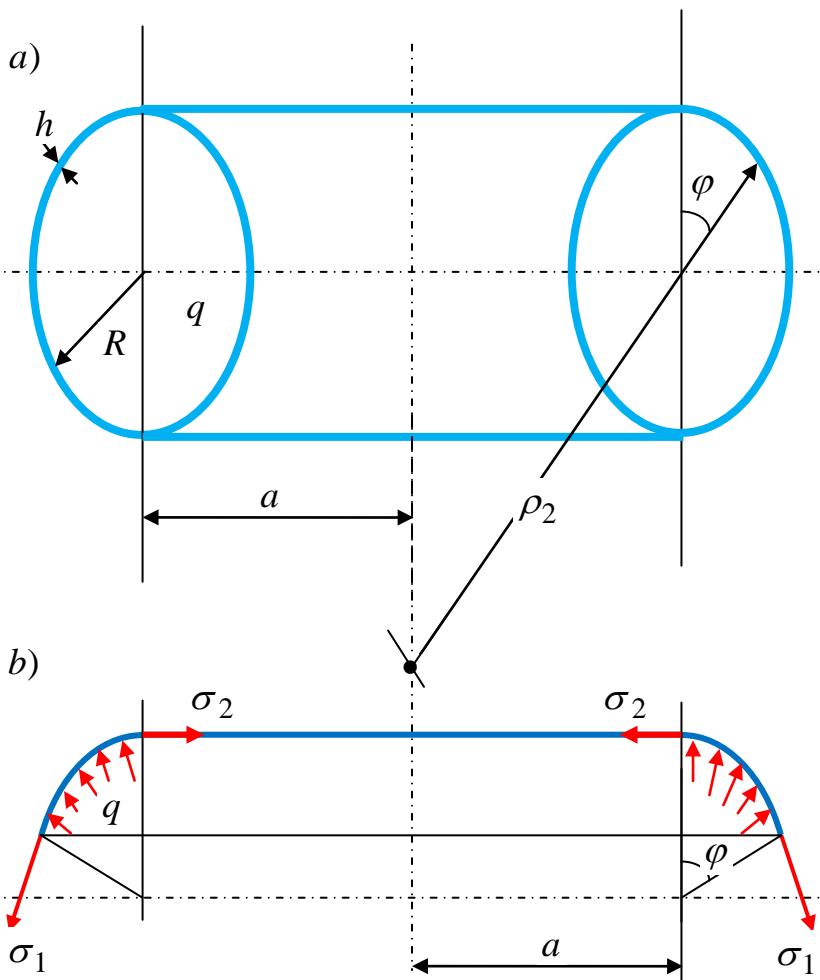
Bu (4.31) ifodani (4.30) formulaga qo‘yib ψ parametrning kritik miqdori uchun quyidagi tahribiy formulani hosil qilamiz:

$$\psi = \frac{kh}{a} \frac{\sqrt{[2 + (1 - \mu^2)k^2]/12}}{1 + k^2/4}. \quad (4.32)$$

Bu formulaga silindrik qobiqning xususiy holi ($k = 0$) kirmaydi.

4.3-§. Masalalar

Masala 1. Ichki q bosim ostida bo‘lgan tor shaklidagi qobiqda hosil bo‘ladigan kuchlanishni aniqlang 4.3,a-chizma?



4.3-chizma. Ichki bosim ostidagi tor shaklidagi qobiq.

Yechish. Qobiq sirtiga normal bo‘lgan kesim bilan kesib tor shaklidagi qismini olib qolamiz (vvv,a-chizma). Torning olib qolingga qismning muvozanatini tekshiramiz, ya‘ni statikaning muvozanat tenglamasini tuzamiz:

$$\sigma_1 2\pi h(a + R \sin \varphi) \sin \varphi = q \pi [(q + R \sin \varphi)^2 - a^2];$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{qR}{2h} \frac{2a + R \sin \varphi}{a + R \sin \varphi}.$$

Ushbu ifodani e’tiborga olsak, momentsiz nazariya bo‘yicha sferik qobiqlar uchun muvozanat tenglama (1.54) quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\frac{\sigma_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{\sigma_2}{\rho_2} = \frac{q}{h}.$$

Bu tenglamaga egriliklar miqdorlarini

$$\rho_1 = R; \quad \rho_2 = \frac{a + R \sin \varphi}{\sin \varphi} \quad ni \quad va \quad \sigma_1 \quad kuchlanish \quad miqdorini \quad qo‘yib$$

quyidagini aniqlaymiz:

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{qR}{2h}.$$

Eng katta σ_1 kuchlanish tor shaklidagi qobiqlarning ichki $\varphi = \pi/2$ bo‘lgan nuqtalarida hosil bo‘ladi.

$$\sigma_1^{\max} = \frac{qR}{2h} \frac{2a - R}{a - R}.$$

Kuchlanishlar σ_1 va σ_2 bir xil ishorali bo‘lgani uchun ekvivalent kuchlanish quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\sigma_{ekv}^{\max} = \frac{qR}{2h} \frac{2a - R}{a - R}.$$

Tor qobiqning xususiy hollarini qaraymiz:

Agar $a = 0$ bo‘lsa, tor sferaga aylanadi va ekvivalent kuchlanish quyidagiga teng bo‘ladi:

$$\sigma_{ekv}^{\max} = \frac{qR}{2h}.$$

Agar $a = \infty$ bo‘lsa, unda tor silindrga aylanadi. Unda ekvivalent kuchlanish quyidagiga teng bo‘ladi:

$$\sigma_{ekv}^{\max} = \frac{qR}{h}.$$

Agar $a = R$ bo‘lsa, unda tor ichki perimetri nolga teng bo‘ladi. Unda ekvivalent kuchlanish ($\sigma_{ekv}^{\max} = \infty$) cheksizlikka intiladi.

Tayanch iboralar:

Turbinsozlikda, ximiya mashinasozligida, priborsozlikda, uchuvchi apparatlar konstruksiyalari, doiraviy kesimli, elliptik, tor qobiq, qobiq yasovchisi, ko‘ndalang kesim radiusi, simmetriya o‘qidan o‘rta sirtining biror nuqtasigacha bo‘lgan masofa, simmetriya o‘qidan ko‘ndalang kesim og‘irlik markazigacha bo‘lgan masofa, ochiq tor, halqa tor, yopiq tor, meridianal va paralellari yo‘nalishlar, bosh egrilik radiuslari, egrilik markazlardan biri simmetriya o‘qida, ikkinchisi esa kesim markazida, Gavuss egriligi, qutblarda egrilik nolga aylanadi, tor qobiqlar sirti elliptik, giperbolik va parabolik ko‘ndalang kesimlarda bitta urinma tekislik, birinchi kvadrat shakli koeffitsiyenti, bosh egrilik radiuslari, ikkinchi kvadrat shakl koeffitsiyenti, qobiqning kuchlanganlik va deformatsiyalanganlik holati, Peterson-Kodassi formulasi, paralleli bo‘yicha yo‘nalgan deformatsiya, meridian bo‘yicha yo‘nalgan deformatsiya, Laplas operatori, Guk qonuni, tashqi bosim ta’siridagi qobiq ustivorligi, qobiqning dastlabki kuchlanganlik holati, momentsiz bo‘lsin, kuchlar siquvchi, ichki ekvatorda erishadi, asosiy tenglamani

ko‘chishlar orqali ifodasi, Bubnov-Galerkin usuli, cheksiz uzun silindrik qobiq.

Nazorat savollari va topshiriqlar:

- 1.Tor shaklidagi qobiqlar qo‘llanish joylarini aytib bering?
- 2.Ko‘ndalagan kesimi shakliga qarab tor qobiqlarlar qanday turlarga bo‘linadi?
- 3.Tor qobiq deb qanday jismga aytildi?
- 4.Ko‘ndalang kesim radiusini a va aylana markazidan simmetriya o‘qigacha bo‘lgan R masofalarning o‘zaro nisbatiga ko‘ra qobiqlar qanday turlarga bo‘linadi?:
- 5.Tor qobiqlar qanday sirtlar bilan chegaralannishi mumkin?

V-BOB. PLASTIKLIK NAZARIYASI ASOSIY QONUNLARI

5.1-§. Plastiklik sharti

Bizga ma'lumki, umumlashgan Guk qonuni bir o'qli kuchlanganlik holatidagi Guk qonuni asosida keltirib chiqariladi. Shuning uchun ham umumlashgan Guk qonuni yuklanishning faqat boshlang'ich davrida plastik deformatsiya hosil bo'lganda haqqoniy bo'ladi.

Yuklanishning boshlang'ich davrida umumlashgan Guk qonuni haqqoniy bo'lgani uchun, plastik deformatsiyaning paydo bo'lishi faqat kuchlanish bilan aniqlanadi. Shularga asosan plastiklik shartini kuchlanish tenzor komponentlarining biror funksiyasi ko'rinishida yozish mumkin. Demak, o'z-o'zidan ko'rinib turibdiki, izotrop materiallar uchun plastik deformatsiyaning hosil bo'lishi koordinatalar sistemasining tanlanishiga bog'liq emas. Shuning uchun ham plastiklik shartini tenzor kuchlanishlar funksiyasi ko'rinishida yozish mumkin:

$$f[I_1(D_\sigma), I_2(D_\sigma), I_3(D_\sigma)] = 0. \quad (5.1)$$

Ko'pgina tajribalarning ko'rsatishicha, hamma tomonlari bilan siqilgan yoki cho'zilgan material elastik deformatsiyalanib, plastik deformatsiya hosil bo'lmaydi. Shuning uchun ham plastiklik sharti deviator kuchlanishning ikkinchi va uchinchi invarianti funksiyasi ko'rinishida ifodalanadi [17,40-bet]:

$$f[I_2(D_\sigma), I_3(D_\sigma)] = 0. \quad (5.2)$$

Koordinata $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$ sistemasida jismning birorta nuqtasining kuchlanganlik holatini vektor komponentlari xarakterlaydi.

Tenglamasi:

$$\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 = 0, \quad (5.3)$$

bo'lgan tekislik koordinata boshidan va bosh o'qlarga bir xil burchak ostida o'tadi.

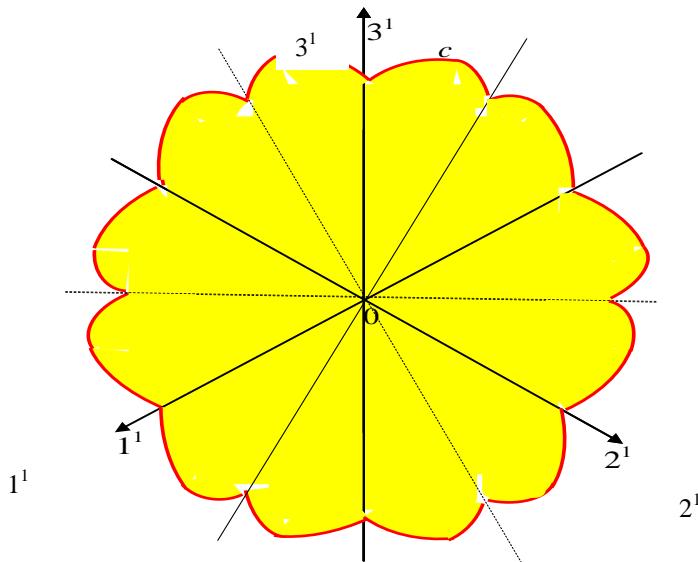
Shubhasiz, bu tekislikda yotuvchi har qanday vektor biror bir kuchlanganlik holatining deviator kuchlanishini xarakterlaydi. Shuning uchun ham (5.3) tekislikni deviator tekisligi deb ataymiz. Tegishlichcha $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$ o'qlarning deviator tekislikdagi proyeksiyalarini $1^1, 2^1$ va 3^1 bilan belgilaymiz.

(5.2) tenglamaga o'rtacha normal kuchlanish σ_0 kirmaganligi uchun koordinatalar $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$ sistemasida (5.2) tenglama, o'qi deviator tekisligiga perpendikulyar bo'lgan silindrni tasvirlaydi. Demak, bu

silindrning deviator tekisligidagi izini qarash kifoyadir. Bu egri chiziq C (5.1-chizma) quyidagi xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lishi lozim [21,125-bet]:

1) yetarlicha katta kuchlanishda plastik deformatsiya hosil bo‘lgani uchun, egri chiziq koordinata boshidan o‘tmaydi;

2) koordinata boshidan chiquvchi nur egri chiziq bilan faqat bir marta kesishishi lozim (aks holda, plastiklik shartini qanoatlantiruvchi ikkita o‘xshash kuchlanganlik holati mavjud bo‘ladi, bu mumkin emas);



5.1-chizma. Plastiklik egri chizig‘i.

3) egri chiziq 1^1 , 2^1 , 3^1 koordinata o‘qlariga simmetrik bo‘lishi shart, chunki plastiklik shartiga bosh kuchlanishlar simmetrik kirishi shart;

4) egri chizik 1^1 , 2^1 , 3^1 o‘qlariga perpendikulyar bo‘lgan to‘g‘ri chiziqlarga nisbatan simmetrik bo‘lishi shart, chunki cho‘zilish va siqilishda materialning mexanik xossalari bir xil deb faraz qilinib, Baushenger effekti e’tiborga olinmaydi.

Yuqorida aytilganlardan ko‘rinadiki, egri chiziq (5.1. chizmada) ko‘rsatilganidek 12 ta bir xil yoylardan iborat bo‘ladi.

5.2-§. Maksimal urinma kuchlanishning doimiylilik sharti. Tresk - Sen - Venan sharti

Birinchi bo‘lib 1868 yili fransuz muhandisi Tresk bosim ostida metallarning teshikdan oqib o‘tishi tajribasini o‘tkazdi. Bu tajriba natijasida oquvchanlik holatida muhitning barcha nuqtalarida maksimal urinma kuchlanish bir xil bo‘lib, qaralayotgan material uchun o‘zgarmas va sof siljishda materialning oquvchanlik chegarasiga teng ekanligini aniqladi.

Sen - Venan tomonidan bu shartning matematik ifodasi tekis masala uchun taqdim etildi. M.Levi esa bu shartni plastiklik nazariyasining fazoviy masalalari uchun umumlashtirdi [17,42-bet].

Fazoviy kuchlanganlik holati uchun bu shart quyidagicha ifodalananadi:

$$\begin{aligned} 2|\tau_1| &= |\sigma_1 - \sigma_2| = \sigma_T; \\ 2|\tau_2| &= |\sigma_2 - \sigma_3| = \sigma_T; \\ 2|\tau_3| &= |\sigma_3 - \sigma_1| = \sigma_T. \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

Agar $\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \sigma_3$ bo'lsa, yuqoridagi bog'lanishlardan faqat bittasi qoladi:

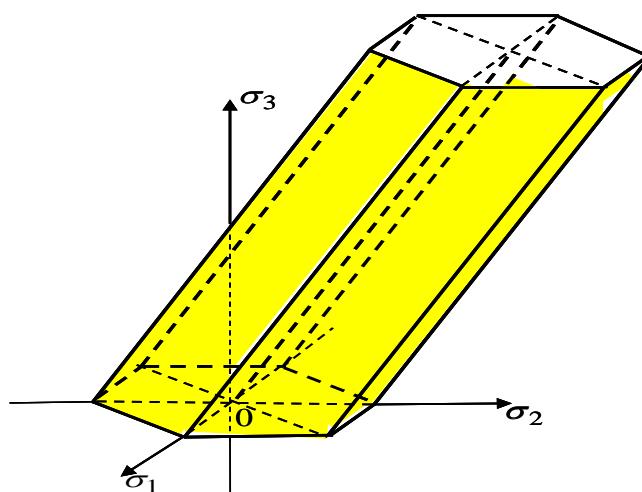
$$2|\tau_{\max}| = |\sigma_1 - \sigma_3| = \sigma_T. \quad (5.5)$$

Sen - Venan – Levining bu sharti materiallar qarshiligi kursida eng katta urinma kuchlanish mustahkamlik nazariyasi nomi bilan ataladi. Umuman olganda bu nom unchalik to'g'ri emas, chunki mustahkamlik va plastiklik tushunchalari mutloq boshqa-boshqa tushunchalardir. Plastik holatning hosil bo'lishi material mustahkamligining batomom tugadi degani emas.

Tresk-Sen - Venan shartidan cho'zilishdagi oquvchanlik chegarasi σ_T va sof siljishdagi oquvchanlik chegarasi orasida quyidagi bog'lanish mavjudligi kelib chiqadi ($\sigma_1 = \tau$, $\sigma_2 = 0$; $\sigma_3 = -\tau$, $\tau_{\max} = \tau$):

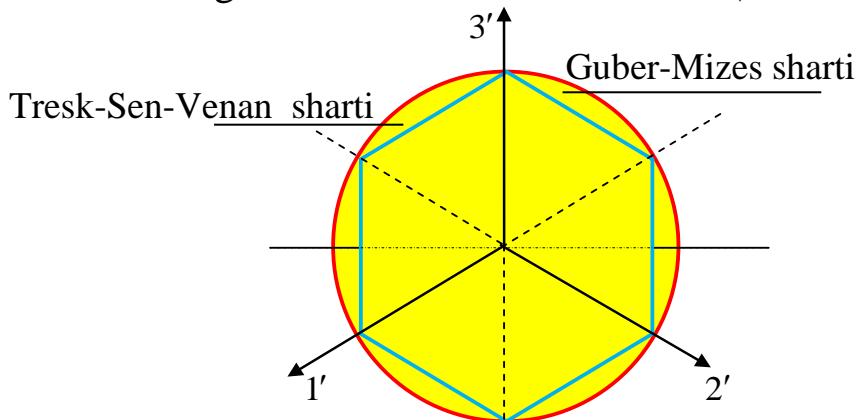
$$\sigma_T = 2\tau_T. \quad (5.6)$$

Bu, (5.5) shartni koordinatalar $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$ sistemasida o'qi deviator tekisligiga perpendikulyar bo'lgan olti qirrali prizmani ifodalarydi (5.2 - chizma).



5.2-chizma. Koordinata $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$ sistemasida o'qi deviator tekisligiga perpendikulyar bo'lgan olti burchakli prizma.

Prizmaning deviator tekisligi bilan kesishishidan, $\sigma_T / \sqrt{2}$ radiusli aylanaga ichki chizilgan olti burchak hosil bo‘ladi (5.3-chizma).



5.3-chizma. Koordinata $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$ sistemasida deviator tekisligida olti burchak va aylana.

Tresk - Sen - Venan plastiklik shartining kamchiligi shundan iboratki, plastik deformatsiyaning hosil bo‘lishida, oraliq bosh kuchlanish σ_2 ning ta’siri e’tiborga olinmaydi.

5.3-§. Urinma kuchlanish intensivligining doimiylik sharti. Mizes - Guber sharti

Tresk - Sen - Venanning plastiklik nazariyasidan uch o‘lchamli masalalarini hal qilishda ba‘zi bir matematik qiyinchiliklar tug‘iladi. Bu qiyinchiliklarni bartaraf qilish uchun Mizes $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$ koordinatalar sistemasidagi olti burchakli prizmani doiraviy silindr bilan almashtirishni taklif qildi (5.4-chizma). Bu silindr tenglamasi:

$$(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2 = 2\sigma_T^2. \quad (5.7)$$

Bu materiallar qarshiligi kursida energetik mustahkamlik nazariyasi nomi bilan yuritiladi. Silindrning deviator tekisligi bilan kesishgan kesimi, olti burchakka tashqi chizilgan aylanani beradi (5.3-chizma) [17,43-bet].

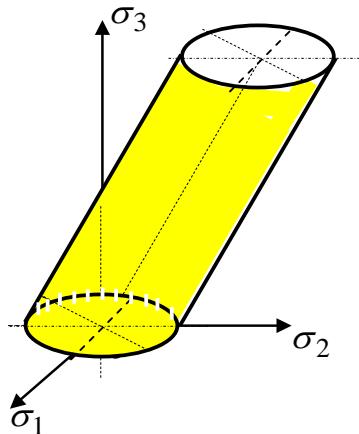
Bu plastiklik sharti Mizesgacha deformatsiyaning potensial energiyasini e’tiborga olib Guber tomonidan taklif qilingan edi. Shuning uchun ham u Guber - Mizes plastiklik sharti deb yuritiladi.

Mizes - Guber shartining chap tomoni kuchlanishlar intensivligini ifodalashini e’tiborga olib quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\sigma_i = \sigma_T, \quad (5.8)$$

ya'ni kuchlanish intensivligi materialning cho'zilishdagi oquvchanlik chegarasiga yetganda plastik deformatsiya hosil bo'ladi.

Mizes - Guber sharti Tresk-Sen-Venan shartiga qaraganda umumiy bo'lib, uni fazoviy kuchlanganlik holati uchun ham qo'llash mumkin.



5.4-chizma. Koordinata $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$ sistemasida o'qi deviator tekisligiga perpendikulyar bo'lgan silindr.

Mizes urinma kuchlanishning doimiylik shartini aniq, (5.4) shartni esa taqribiy deb hisobladi. Lekin ko'p sonli tajribalar Mizes (5.4) sharti urinma kuchlanishning doimiylik shartiga qaraganda polikristal materiallar uchun to'g'ri kelishini tasdiqlaydi.

Sof siljish holida Mizes - Guber sharti quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$\tau_T = \frac{\sigma_T}{\sqrt{2}} \approx 0,577\sigma_T. \quad (5.9)$$

Tajribalarning ko'rsatishicha, plastik deformatsiya sof siljishda $|\tau_{\max}| = (0,56...0,60)\sigma_T$ bo'lganda hosil bo'ladi. Demak, bundan ham ko'rindaniki, urinma kuchlanish doimiylik $0,5\sigma_T$ shartiga ko'ra, urinma kuchlanishlar intensivligi doimiylik sharti tajriba natijalariga yaqindir.

5.4-§. Kichik elastik-plastik deformatsiya nazariyasi

Kichik elastik plastik deformatsiya nazariyasi izotrop materiallar uchun quyidagi uchta qonun asosida qurilgan.

1. Birinchi qonun - hajm o'zgarish qonuni. Jismning hajmiy deformatsiyasi elastik bo'lib, o'rtacha normal kuchlanishga to'g'ri proporsionaldir [12,97-bet]:

$$\sigma_{o'r} = K\theta = 3K\varepsilon_{o'r}. \quad (5.10)$$

Hajmiy deformatsiya bilan normal kuchlanishlar quyidagi bog'lanishlar orqali ifodalanadi:

$$\theta = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z}{3K}. \quad (5.11)$$

Hajmiy elastiklik moduli K quyidagi formuladan aniqlanadi:

$$K = \frac{E}{3(1-2\mu)}, \quad (5.12)$$

bu yerda E elastiklik moduli; μ Puasson koeffitsiyenti.

2. Ikkinci qonun - shakl o‘zgarish qonuni. Deviator kuchlanish deviator deformatsiyaga to‘g‘ri proporsionaldir:

$$D_\sigma = \psi D_\varepsilon. \quad (5.13)$$

bu tenglik skalyar ko‘rinishda quyidagicha yoziladi:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_x - \sigma_{o'r} &= \psi(\varepsilon_x - \varepsilon_{o'r}); \quad \tau_{xy} = \psi \gamma_{xy}/2; \\ \sigma_y - \sigma_{o'r} &= \psi(\varepsilon_y - \varepsilon_{o'r}); \quad \tau_{yz} = \psi \gamma_{yz}/2; \\ \sigma_z - \sigma_{o'r} &= \psi(\varepsilon_z - \varepsilon_{o'r}); \quad \tau_{zx} = \psi \gamma_{zx}/2. \end{aligned} \quad (5.14)$$

Bu ψ parametrni kuchlanish va deformatsiya intesivligi orqali ifodalaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_i &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2 + (\sigma_y - \sigma_z)^2 + (\sigma_z - \sigma_x)^2 + 6(\tau_{xy}^2 + \tau_{yz}^2 + \tau_{zx}^2)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\psi^2 [(\varepsilon_x - \varepsilon_y)^2 + (\varepsilon_y - \varepsilon_z)^2 + (\varepsilon_z - \varepsilon_x)^2 + \frac{3}{2}(\gamma_{xy}^2 + \gamma_{yz}^2 + \gamma_{zx}^2)]} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \psi \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \varepsilon_i. \end{aligned} \quad (5.16)$$

Bundan

$$\psi = \frac{2}{3} \frac{\sigma_i}{\varepsilon_i}. \quad (5.16)$$

3. Uchinchi qonun - kuchlanish intensivligi deformatsiya intensivligi funksiyasi bo‘lib, kuchlanganlik holati turlariga bog‘liq bo‘lmaydi:

$$\sigma_i = \Phi(\varepsilon_i). \quad (5.17)$$

Kichik elastik plastik deformatsiya nazariyasi munosabatlari faqat oddiy yuklanishda to‘g‘ri bo‘ladi. Lekin oddiy kuchlanishga yaqin bo‘lgan murakkab yuklanishda ham bu nazariya tajriba natijalariga yaqin bo‘lgan natijalarni beradi.

5.5-§. Plastik oquvchanlik nazariyasi

Plastik oquvchanlik nazariyasida plastik deformatsiyalar orttirmasi bilan kuchlanishlar orasidagi bog‘lanishni isbotsiz qabul qilamiz.

Plastik deformatsiya intensivligi orttirmasi, ifodasi ham xuddi deformatsiya intensivligi kabi ifodalanadi:

$$d\bar{\varepsilon}_{ip} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \sqrt{[(d\varepsilon_{xp} - d\varepsilon_{yp})^2 + (d\varepsilon_{yp} - d\varepsilon_{zp})^2 + (d\varepsilon_{zp} - d\varepsilon_{xp})^2] + \frac{3}{2}[(d\gamma_{xyp})^2 + (d\gamma_{yzp})^2 + (d\gamma_{zxp})^2]}. \quad (5.18)$$

Shuni aytib o‘tish lozimki, plastik deformatsiya orttirmasi intensivligi $(d\gamma_{xy})^2$ plastik deformatsiya intensivligi orttirmasiga $d\varepsilon_{ip}$ teng emas.

Izotrop materiallar uchun plastik oqish nazariyasi quyidagi farazlarga asoslanadi.

1. Hajmiy deformatsiya o‘rtacha normal kuchlanishga to‘g‘ri proporsional. Bu chekhanish elastik deformatsiyasida ham ishlatilgan edi:

$$\varepsilon_{o'r} = \frac{1}{3K} \sigma_{o'r} \text{ yoki } d\varepsilon_{o'r} = \frac{1}{3K} d\sigma_{o'r}. \quad (5.19)$$

3. Deformatsiya orttirmasi, elastik $d\varepsilon_{x_3}, d\varepsilon_{y_3}, d\varepsilon_{z_3}$, $d\gamma_{xy_3}, d\gamma_{yz_3}, d\gamma_{zx_3}$ va plastik deformatsiyalar $d\varepsilon_{xp}, d\varepsilon_{yp}, d\varepsilon_{zp}, d\gamma_{xyp}, d\gamma_{yzp}, d\gamma_{zxp}$ orttirmalari yig‘indisiga teng:

$$\begin{aligned} d\varepsilon_x &= d\varepsilon_{x_3} + d\varepsilon_{xp}; & d\gamma_{xy} &= d\gamma_{xy_3} + d\gamma_{xyp}; \\ d\varepsilon_y &= d\varepsilon_{y_3} + d\varepsilon_{yp}; & d\gamma_{yz} &= d\gamma_{yz_3} + d\gamma_{yzp}; \\ d\varepsilon_z &= d\varepsilon_{z_3} + d\varepsilon_{zp}; & d\gamma_{zx} &= d\gamma_{zx_3} + d\gamma_{zxp}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.20)$$

Bundan birinchi chekhanish asosida quyidagi tenglik kelib chiqadi:

$$d\varepsilon_{o',p} = 0. \quad (5.21)$$

3. Plastik deformatsiya orttirmasi deviator kamponentlari kuchlanish deviator komponentlariga to‘g‘ri proporsional:

$$D_{d\varepsilon_p} = d\lambda D_\sigma. \quad (5.22)$$

Bu ifoda skalyar ko‘rinishda quyidagicha yoziladi:

$$\begin{aligned} d\varepsilon_{xp} &= d\lambda(\sigma_x - \sigma_{o'r}); & \frac{1}{2}d\gamma_{xyp} &= d\lambda\tau_{xy}; \\ d\varepsilon_{yp} &= d\lambda(\sigma_y - \sigma_{o'r}); & \frac{1}{2}d\gamma_{yzp} &= d\lambda\tau_{yz}; \\ d\varepsilon_{zp} &= d\lambda(\sigma_z - \sigma_{o'r}); & \frac{1}{2}d\gamma_{zxp} &= d\lambda\tau_{zx}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.23)$$

$d\lambda$ parametr ifodasini kichik elastik plastik deformatsiya nazariyasi

mavzusida ψ parametrni aniqlashda qilingan mulohozalardan foydalanib quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$d\lambda = \frac{3}{2} \frac{d\bar{\varepsilon}_{ip}}{\sigma_i}. \quad (5.24)$$

4. Kuchlanish intensivligi plastik deformatsiya orttirmasi intensivligi integrali funksiyasi bo‘lib, kuchlanganlik holati turiga bog‘liq bo‘lmaydi:

$$\sigma_i = \Phi\left(\int d\varepsilon_{ip}\right) \quad (5.25)$$

Materialning cho‘zilish diagrammasi bo‘yicha Φ funksiyani aniqlashni ko‘rib chiqamiz. Bir o‘q bo‘yicha cho‘zilishda $\sigma_x = \sigma_y = 0; \sigma_z = \sigma$; $\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yz} = \tau_{xz} = 0$; $d\varepsilon_{xp} = d\varepsilon_{yp} = -d\varepsilon_{zp}/2 = -d\varepsilon_p/2$ bo‘ladi (chunki $d\varepsilon_{xp} = d\varepsilon_{yp}$ va $d\varepsilon_{xp} + d\varepsilon_{yp} + d\varepsilon_{zp} = 0$).

Demak kuchlanish intensivligi va plastik deformatsiya orttirmasi intensivligi quyidagicha bo‘ladi:

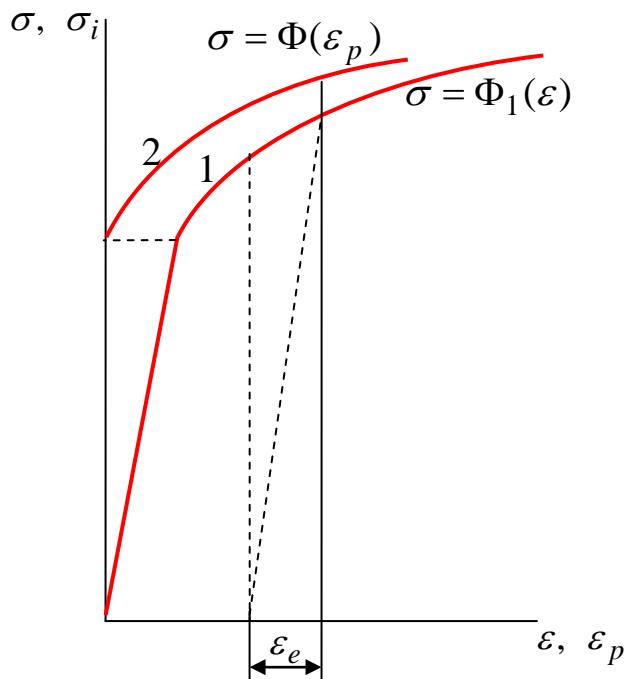
$$\sigma_i = \sigma; \quad d\bar{\varepsilon}_{ip} = d\varepsilon_p. \quad (5.26)$$

Bundan kelib chiqadiki:

$$\int d\bar{\varepsilon}_{ip} = \int d\varepsilon_p = \varepsilon_p.$$

Shunday qilib, bir o‘q bo‘yicha cho‘zilgan holda to‘rtinchi cheklanish quyidagi ko‘rinishda bo‘lar ekan:

$$\sigma = \Phi\left(\int d\bar{\varepsilon}_{ip}\right) = \Phi(\varepsilon_p). \quad (5.27)$$



5.5-chizma. Yuklanish va yuksizlanishda

deformatsiyalanish diagrammasi

Bu bog‘lanishning grafigini cho‘zilish diagrammasi (5.5-chizma, 1 egri chiziq) asosida qurish qiyinchilik tug‘dirmaydi. Buning uchun diagrammaning barcha nuqtalaridagi elastik deformatsiya miqdorini topamiz va bu nuqtalarni chap tomonga ε , masofaga surish lozim. Shu usul bilan qurilgan 2 egri chiziq (5.5-chizma) $\Phi(\int d\bar{\varepsilon}_{ip})$ funksiyasi grafigi bo‘ladi.

Plastik oquvchanlik nazariyasi tenglamalari differensial ko‘rinishda bo‘lib, kichik elastik plastik deformatsiya nazariyasi tenglamalariga nisbatan ancha murakkabdir.

Oddiy yuklanishda bu ikki nazariya bir xil natija berishini nazariya va tajribalarda isbotlangan. Murakkab yuklanish holida, plastik oquvchanlik nazariyasida olingan natijalar bilan tajriba yo‘li bilan olingan ma’lumotlar juda yaxshi mos keladi. Shuning uchun ham murakkab yuklanish holidagi masalalarni yechishda bu nazariya keng qo‘llaniladi.

Tayanch iboralar:

Guk qonuni, elastik deformatsiya, kuchlanish, plastiklik sharti, kuchlanish tenzor komponentlari, funksiyasi, izotrop materiallar, ham plastiklik shartining tenzor kuchlanishlar funksiyasi, tajribalar, plastik deformatsiya, deviator kuchlanish, ikkinchi va uchinchi invariant, vektor komponentlari, deviator tekislikdagi proyeksiyalar, normal kuchlanish, deviator tekisligiga perpendikulyar, deviator tekisligidagi izi, egri chiziq koordinata boshidan, maksimal urinma kuchlanishning doimiylilik sharti, Tresk - Sen - Venan sharti, metallarning teshikdan oqib o‘tishi, maksimal urinma kuchlanish, sof siljishda materialning oquvchanlik chegarasi, M.Levi, fazoviy kuchlanganlik holati, oquvchanlik chegarasi, prizmaning deviator, olti burchak, urinma kuchlanish intensivligining doimiylilik sharti, Mizes - Guber sharti, plastiklik nazariyasi, doiraviy silindr, energetik mustahkamlik nazariyasi, deformatsiyaning potensial energiyasi, polikristal materiallar, kichik elastik-plastik deformatsiya nazariyasi, izotrop materiallar, jismning hajmiy deformatsiyasi, o‘rtacha normal kuchlanishga to‘g‘ri proporsional, elastiklik moduli, Puasson koeffitsiyenti, deviator kuchlanish deviator deformatsiyaga to‘g‘ri proporsional, kuchlanish intensivligi deformatsiya intensivligi funksiyasi, kuchlanganlik holati turlari, plastik oquvchanlik nazariyasi,

plastik deformatsiya intensivligi orttirmasi, deformatsiya intensivligi, izotrop materiallar, hajmiy deformatsiya o‘rtacha normal kuchlanishga to‘g‘ri proporsional, plastik deformatsiya orttirmasi deviator kamponentlari, kuchlanish deviator komponentlariga to‘g‘ri proporsional, integral funksiya, cho‘zilish diagramma, kichik elastik plastik deformatsiya nazariyasi, oddiy yuklanish, murakkab yuklanish.

Nazorat savollari va topshiriqlar:

1. Plastiklik kriteriyasi qanday ifodalanadi?
3. Tresk-Sen-Venan plastiklik sharti mohiyati nimadan iborat?
3. Mizes - Guber plastiklik sharti mohiyati nimadan iborat?
4. Kichik elastik plastik deformatsiya nazariyasi birinchi qonunini aytib bering?
5. Kichik elastik plastik deformatsiya nazariyasi ikkinchi qonunini aytib bering?
6. Kichik elastik plastik deformatsiya nazariyasi uchinchi qonunini aytib bering?
7. Oquvchanlik nazariyasi birinchi qonunini aytib bering?
8. Oquvchanlik nazariyasi ikkinchi qonunini aytib bering?
9. Oquvchanlik nazariyasi uchinchi qonunini aytib bering?
10. Oquvchanlik nazariyasi to‘rtinchi qonunini aytib bering?
11. Oddiy yuklanishda qaysi nazariyadan foydalanish mumkin?
12. Oquvchanlik nazariyasidan qanday holda foydalanish mumkin?

VI-BOB. ELASTIKLIK CHEGARASIDAN KEYIN QOBIQLARNING KUCHLANGANLIK VA DEFORMATSIYA HOLATI

6.1-§. Yupqa qobiqlar nazariyasining asosiy munosabatlari

Qobiqning yuklanishi elastiklik chegarasidan keyin oddiy yuklangan va uning materiali siqilmaydi deb faraz qilamiz, bu kichik elastik-plastik deformatsiya nazariyasidan foydalanishga imkoniyat beradi [31,17-23 betlar].

Yassi qobiq o'rta sirt tekisligining shunday deformatsiyasini qaraymizki, u faqat normali bo'yicha hosil bo'lgan salqilikdan paydo bo'ladi, bunda salqiliq qobiq qalinligidan kichik bo'ladi.

Geometrik munosabatlari:

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_1 &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 - K_1 w; \\ \varepsilon_2 &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 - K_2 w; \\ \gamma &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}. \\ \chi_1 &= -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}, \quad \chi_2 = -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}, \quad \chi_{12} = -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.1)$$

Muvozanat tenglamalar:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial S}{\partial y} &= 0; \quad \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} = 0; \\ \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial y} - N_1 \left(K_x + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) - N_2 \left(K_y + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) - 2S \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} &= 0; \\ \frac{\partial M_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} &= Q_1; \\ \frac{\partial M_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} &= Q_2. \end{aligned} \quad (6.2)$$

Zo'riqish kuchlari va eguvchi momentlar ifodalari:

$$\begin{aligned}
N_1 &= \frac{4}{3} Eh \left(\varepsilon_1 + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_2 \right) + \Delta N_1; \\
N_2 &= \frac{4}{3} Eh \left(\varepsilon_2 + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_1 \right) + \Delta N_2; \\
S &= \frac{1}{3} Eh \gamma + \Delta S.
\end{aligned} \tag{6.3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
M_1 &= -\frac{Eh^3}{9} \left(\chi_1 + \frac{1}{2} \chi_2 \right) + \Delta M_1; \\
M_2 &= -\frac{Eh^3}{9} \left(\chi_2 + \frac{1}{2} \chi_1 \right) + \Delta M_2.
\end{aligned} \tag{6.4}$$

Bu yerda

$$\begin{aligned}
N_1 &= -\frac{4}{3} \left[(Eh - I_1) \left(\varepsilon_1 + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_2 \right) - \left(\chi_1 + \frac{1}{2} \chi_2 \right) I_2 \right]; \\
N_2 &= -\frac{4}{3} \left[(Eh - I_1) \left(\varepsilon_2 + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_1 \right) - \left(\chi_2 + \frac{1}{2} \chi_1 \right) I_2 \right]; \\
\Delta S &= -\frac{1}{3} [(Eh - I_1) \chi_{12} - 2 \gamma I_2] \\
M_1 &= -\frac{4}{3} \left[\left(\chi_1 + \frac{1}{2} \chi_2 \right) \left(\frac{Eh^3}{9} - I_3 \right) - \left(\varepsilon_1 + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_2 \right) I_2 \right]; \\
M_2 &= -\frac{4}{3} \left[\left(\chi_2 + \frac{1}{2} \chi_1 \right) \left(\frac{Eh^3}{9} - I_3 \right) - \left(\varepsilon_2 + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_1 \right) I_2 \right]; \\
\Delta H &= -\frac{2}{3} \left[\left(\frac{Eh^3}{9} - I_3 \right) \chi_{12} - 2 \gamma I_2 \right].
\end{aligned} \tag{6.5, 6.6}$$

$$I_1 = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \frac{\sigma_i}{\varepsilon_i} dz; I_2 = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \frac{\sigma_i}{\varepsilon_i} z dz; I_3 = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \frac{\sigma_i}{\varepsilon_i} z^2 dz. \tag{6.7}$$

Integral ostiga kiruvchi deformatsiya intensivligi ifodasi quyidagi formuladan aniqlanadi:

$$\varepsilon_i = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{P_\varepsilon - 2zP_{\varepsilon\chi} + z^2P_\chi};$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P_\varepsilon &= \varepsilon_1^2 + \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_2^2 + \frac{1}{4} \gamma^2; \\
P_\varepsilon &= \varepsilon_1 \chi_1 + \varepsilon_2 \chi_2 + \frac{1}{2} (\varepsilon_2 \chi_1 + \varepsilon_1 \chi_2) + \frac{1}{2} \chi_{12} \gamma; \quad (6.8) \\
P_\varepsilon &= \chi_1^2 + \chi_1 \chi_2 + \chi_2^2 + \frac{1}{4} \chi_{12}^2.
\end{aligned}$$

Bunda kuchlanish intensivligi bilan deformatsiya intensivligi orasidagi bog‘lanish quyidagicha ifodalansin:

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_i &= E \varepsilon_i \left(1 - \lambda + \lambda \frac{\varepsilon_T}{\varepsilon_i} \right); \\
\lambda &= \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha - \operatorname{tg} \beta}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} = 1 - \frac{E_1}{E}.
\end{aligned} \quad (6.9)$$

Kuchlanish funksiyasini kiritamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}
N_1 &= -\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2}; \\
N_2 &= -\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2}; \quad (6.10) \\
S &= -\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x \partial y}.
\end{aligned}$$

Unda yuqoridagi formulalardan foydalanib birinchi paragrafdagi tenglamalarni φ , w noma'lumlarga nisbatan ikkita chiziqli bo'lmagan tenglamalar sistemasiga keltiramiz:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{Eh} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \varphi - K_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - K_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} &= \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \\
&+ \Phi_1(x, y); \\
- \left(K_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + K_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) + D \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w &= \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} - \\
&- 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y \partial x} + q(x, y) + \Phi_2(x, y). \quad (6.11)
\end{aligned}$$

Bu formulada quyidagi belgilashlar kiritilgan:

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi_1(x, y) &= \frac{1}{Eh} \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \left(\Delta N_1 - \frac{1}{2} \Delta N_2 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\Delta N_2 - \frac{1}{2} \Delta N_1 \right) - 3 \frac{\partial^2 \Delta H}{\partial x \partial y} \right) \right]; \\ \Phi_2(x, y) &= \frac{\partial^2 \Delta M_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Delta M_2}{\partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 \Delta H}{\partial x \partial y}; \\ D &= \frac{Eh^3}{9}.\end{aligned}\quad (6.12)$$

Bu tenglamalar sistemasini ketma-ket yaqinlashish metodining yangi varianti asosida yechamiz.

6.2-§.O‘qqa simmetrik deformatsiyalanuvchi silindrik qobiqlarning elastik plastik holati

Plastik deformatsiya nazariyasi doirasida silindrik qobiqning elastik-plastik muvozanat holatini ifodalovchi asosiy differensial tenglama quyidagi ko‘rinishda bo‘ladi [16,120-bet]:

$$\frac{d^4 w}{dx^4} + 4w = \frac{4R}{Eh} q + \frac{2R}{Eh} N_1 - \frac{4}{Eh} \Delta N_2 - \frac{6}{Eh^2} \frac{d^2 \Delta M_1}{dx^2}. \quad (6.13)$$

Bu yerda

$x = \beta s = \sqrt{3/2Rh} s$ o‘lchamsiz izlanayotgan koordinata bo‘lib, qobiqning bo‘ylama yo‘nalishi s koordinatasiga proporsionaldir;

R, h tegishlicha qobiq radiusi va qalinligi;

E proporsionallik moduli;

q_z qobiq sirtiga normal yo‘nalgan yuk;

N_1 bo‘ylama kuch.

Funksiyalar $\Delta N_2, \Delta M_1$ tegishlicha halqa kuch va eguvchi momentning chiziqli bo‘lmagan komponentlari bo‘lib ular quyidagi ifodalardan aniqlanadi:

$$\Delta N_2 = (Eh - I_1) \varepsilon_2; \quad \Delta M_1 = \left(\frac{Eh^3}{9} - \frac{4}{3} \frac{I_1 I_3 - I_2^2}{I_1} \right) \chi - \frac{I_2}{I_1} N_1. \quad (6.14)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_2 &= -\frac{w}{R}; \\ \chi &= -\frac{3}{2Rh} \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6.15)$$

$$I_1 = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \frac{\sigma_i}{\varepsilon_i} dz, \quad I_2 = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \frac{\sigma_i}{\varepsilon_i} z dz, \quad I_3 = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \frac{\sigma_i}{\varepsilon_i} z^2 dz,$$

$$\varepsilon_i = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_2 + 2z\chi(\varepsilon_1 + 0,5\varepsilon_1) + z^2\chi^2}. \quad (6.16)$$

Bu ifodalarda kuchlanish intensivligi σ_i , deformatsiya ε_i intensivligining biror bir funksiya ko‘rinishida beriladi.

Halqa kuchni va eguvchi momentni elastik-plastik uchastkaga tegishli kesimdagи deformatsiyalar orqali quyidagicha ifodalaymiz:

$$N_1 = \frac{4}{3} [(\varepsilon_1 + 0,5\varepsilon_2) I_1 + \chi I_2];$$

$$N_2 = Eh\varepsilon_2 - \Delta N_2; \quad (6.17)$$

$$M_1 = \frac{Eh^3}{9} \chi - \Delta M_1.$$

Chiziqli bo‘lmagan asosiy muvozanat differensial tenglamaning yechimini quyidagi ko‘rinishda ifodalaymiz:

$$w(x) = w(0)F_1(x) + \frac{1}{\beta}\nu(0)F_2(x) - \frac{6R}{Eh^2}M_1(0)F_3(x) -$$

$$-\frac{6R}{Eh^2\beta}Q_1(0)F_4(x) - \frac{6R}{Eh^2}Y(x) - \frac{4R}{Eh}Z(x). \quad (6.18)$$

bu yerda F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4 - A.N.Krilov funksiyalari;

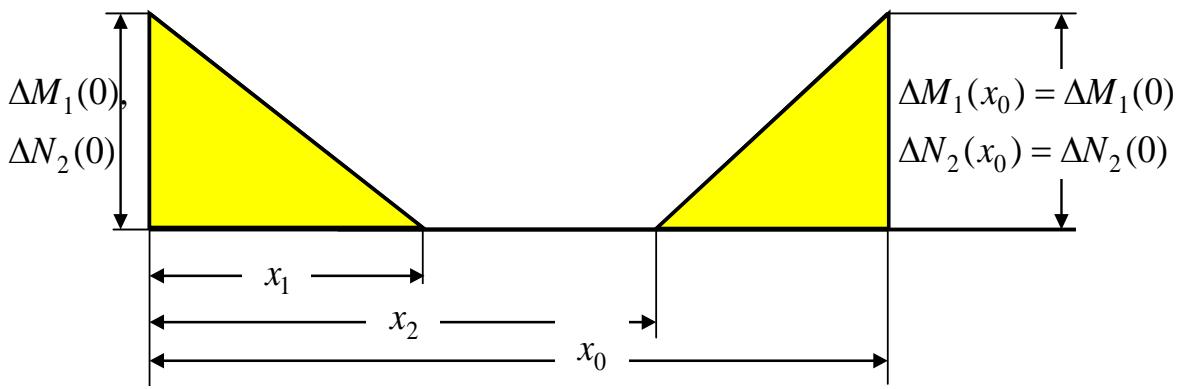
$w(0), \nu(0), M_1(0), Q_1(0)$ - boshlang‘ich parametrlar;

$$Y(x) = \int_0^x F_2(x, \alpha) \Delta M_1(\alpha) d\alpha; \quad (6.19)$$

$$Z(x) = \int_0^x F_4(x, \alpha) \Delta N_2(\alpha) d\alpha.$$

Masalani yechishda ketma-ket yaqinlashish usulining yangi usulidan foydalanamiz, ya‘ni birinchi yaqinlashuvda eguvchi moment va zo‘riqish kuchlari chiziqli bo‘lmagan komponentalarini elastik-plastik uchastkasi bo‘yicha uchburchak qonuni asosida o‘zgarsin deb faraz qilamiz. Chunki plastik deformatsiya elastik plastik uchastka uzunligi bo‘yicha uchburchak qonuni asosida tarqalishini tajribalar ham tasdiqlaydi (6.1-chizma).

Bundan salqilik ifodasidagi $Y(x)$ va $Z(x)$ funksiyalar uchastkalar bo‘yicha quyidagilarga teng bo‘ladi:



6.1-chizma. Bo 'ylama kuch va eguvchi moment nochiziq komponentlarning tarqalish qonuni.

a) birinchi uchastkada $0 \leq x \leq x_1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y(x) &= \frac{\Delta M_1(0)}{x_1} [x_1 F_3(x) - F_4(x)] \\
 \frac{dY(x)}{dx} &= \frac{\Delta M_1(0)}{x_1} [x_1 F_2(x) - F_3(x)] \\
 \frac{d^2 Y(x)}{dx^2} &= \frac{\Delta M_1(0)}{x_1} [x_1 F_1(x) - F_2(x)] \\
 \frac{d^3 Y(x)}{dx^3} &= -\frac{\Delta M_1(0)}{x_1} [4x_1 F_4(x) + F_1(x) - 1] + \frac{d\Delta M_1(x)}{dx}, \\
 \frac{d^4 Y(x)}{dx^4} &= -4Y(x) + \frac{d^2 \Delta M_1(x)}{dx^2}. \\
 Z(x) &= \frac{\Delta N_2(0)}{4x_1} [x_1 - x - x_1 F_1(x) + F_2(x)] \\
 \frac{dZ(x)}{dx} &= \frac{\Delta N_2(0)}{4x_1} [4x_1 F_4(x) + F_1(x) - 1], \\
 \frac{d^2 Z(x)}{dx^2} &= \frac{\Delta N_2(0)}{x_1} [x_1 F_3(x) - F_4(x)], \quad (6.20) \\
 \frac{d^3 Z(x)}{dx^3} &= \frac{\Delta N_2(0)}{x_1} [x_1 F_2(x) - F_3(x)], \\
 \frac{d^4 Z(x)}{dx^4} &= -4Z(x) + 4\Delta N_2(x).
 \end{aligned}$$

b) ikkinchi uchastkada $x_1 \leq x \leq x_2$

$$\begin{aligned}
Y(x) &= \frac{\Delta M_1(0)}{x_1} [x_1 F_3(x) - F_4(x) + F_4(x, x_1)] \\
\frac{dY(x)}{dx} &= \frac{\Delta M_1(0)}{x_1} [x_1 F_2(x) - F_3(x) + F_3(x, x_1)] \\
\frac{d^2 Y(x)}{dx^2} &= \frac{\Delta M_1(0)}{x_1} [x_1 F_1(x) - F_2(x) + F_2(x, x_1)] \\
\frac{d^3 Y(x)}{dx^3} &= -\frac{\Delta M_1(0)}{x_1} [4x_1 F_4(x) + F_1(x) + F_1(x, x_1)] \\
\frac{d^4 Y(x)}{dx^4} &= -4Y(x); \\
Z(x) &= \frac{\Delta N_2(0)}{4x_1} [-x_1 F_1(x) + F_2(x) - F_2(x, x_1)] \\
\frac{dZ(x)}{dx} &= \frac{\Delta N_2(0)}{4x_1} [4x_1 F_4(x) + F_1(x) - F_1(x, x_1)] \\
\frac{d^2 Z(x)}{dx^2} &= \frac{\Delta N_2(0)}{x_1} [x_1 F_3(x) - F_4(x) + F_4(x, x_1)] \\
\frac{d^3 Z(x)}{dx^3} &= \frac{\Delta N_2(0)}{x_1} [x_1 F_2(x) - F_3(x) + F_3(x, x_1)] \\
\frac{d^4 Z(x)}{dx^4} &= -4Z(x).
\end{aligned} \tag{6.21}$$

v) uchinchi uchastkada $x_2 \leq x \leq x_0$

$$\begin{aligned}
Y(x) &= \frac{\Delta M_1(0)}{x_1} [x_1 F_3(x) - F_4(x) + F_4(x, x_1)] + \\
&\quad + \frac{\Delta M_1(x_0)}{x_0 - x_2} F_4(x, x_2); \\
\frac{dY(x)}{dx} &= \frac{\Delta M_1(0)}{x_1} [x_1 F_2(x) - F_3(x) + F_3(x, x_1)] + \\
&\quad + \frac{\Delta M_1(x_0)}{x_0 - x_2} F_3(x, x_2);
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d^2Y(x)}{dx^2} &= \frac{\Delta M_1(0)}{x_1} [x_1 F_1(x) - F_2(x) + F_2(x, x_1)] + \\
&\quad + \frac{\Delta M_1(x_0)}{x_0 - x_2} F_2(x, x_2); \\
\frac{d^3Y(x)}{dx^3} &= -\frac{\Delta M_1(0)}{x_1} [4x_1 F_4(x) + F_1(x) + F_1(x, x_1)] + \quad (6.22) \\
&\quad + \frac{\Delta M_1(x_0)}{x_0 - x_2} [F_4(x, x_2) - 1] + \frac{d\Delta M_1(x)}{dx}; \\
\frac{d^4Y(x)}{dx^4} &= -4Y(x) + \frac{d^2\Delta M_1(x)}{dx^2}; \\
Z(x) &= \frac{\Delta N_2(0)}{4x_1} [-x_1 F_1(x) + F_2(x) - F_2(x, x_1)] + \\
&\quad + \frac{\Delta N_2(x_0)}{4(x_0 - x_2)} [x - x_2 - F_2(x, x_2)]; \\
\frac{dZ(x)}{dx} &= \frac{\Delta N_2(0)}{4x_1} [4x_1 F_4(x) + F_1(x) - F_1(x, x_1)] \\
&\quad + \frac{\Delta N_2(x_0)}{4(x_0 - x_2)} [1 - F_1(x, x_2)]; \\
\frac{d^2Z(x)}{dx^2} &= \frac{\Delta N_2(0)}{x_1} [x_1 F_3(x) - F_4(x) + F_4(x, x_1)] \\
&\quad + \frac{\Delta N_2(x_0)}{(x_0 - x_2)} [F_4(x, x_2)]; \\
\frac{d^3Z(x)}{dx^3} &= \frac{\Delta N_2(0)}{x_1} [x_1 F_2(x) - F_3(x) + F_3(x, x_1)] \\
&\quad + \frac{\Delta N_2(x_0)}{(x_0 - x_2)} [F_3(x, x_2)]; \\
\frac{d^4Z(x)}{dx^4} &= -4Z(x) + 4\Delta N_2(x_0).
\end{aligned}$$

Agar silindrik qobiqning chap va o‘ng qirralarida $M_1(0)$, $M_2(0)$ eguvchi moment va ko‘ndalang kuchlar $Q_1(0) = Q_2(0)$ bo‘lsa, unda bu chegara shartlarga ko‘ra (6.18-6.20) formulalardan boshlang‘ich parametrlarni aniqlaymiz (6.1-chizma):

$$w(0) = \frac{3R}{2Eh^2} \frac{AF_3(x_0) - BF_4(x_0)}{F_3^2(x_0) - F_2(x_0)F_4(x_0)}; \\ v(0) = \frac{3R\beta}{2Eh} \frac{BF_3(x_0) - AF_2(x_0)}{F_3^2(x_0) - F_2(x_0)F_4(x_0)}. \quad (6.23)$$

Bunda

$$A = M_1(x_0) - \Delta M_1(x_0) - \Delta M_1(0)F_1(x_0) - \frac{1}{\beta}Q_1(0)F_2(x_0) - \\ - \frac{\Delta M_1(0)}{x_1}[x_1F_1(x_0) - F_2(x_0) + F_2(x_0, x_1)] - \frac{\Delta M_1(x_0)}{x_0 - x_2}F_2(x_0, x_1) - \\ - \frac{2}{3}h \frac{\Delta N_2(0)}{x_1}[x_1F_3(x_0) - F_4(x_0) + F_4(x_0, x_1)] - \frac{2}{3}h \frac{\Delta N_2(x_0)}{x_0 - x_2}F_4(x_0, x_2); \quad (6.24)$$

$$B = \frac{1}{\beta}Q_1(0) + 4\Delta M_1(0)F_4(x_0) - \frac{1}{\beta}Q_1(0)F_1(x_0) - \\ - \frac{\Delta M_1(0)}{x_1}[F_1(x_0, x_1) - F_1(x_0) - 4x_1F_4(x_0)] - \frac{\Delta M_1(x_0)}{x_0 - x_2}[F_1(x_0, x_2) - 1] - \\ - \frac{2}{3}h \frac{\Delta N_2(0)}{x_1}[x_1F_2(x_0) - F_3(x_0) + F_3(x_0, x_1)] - \frac{2}{3}h \frac{\Delta N_2(x_0)}{x_0 - x_2}F_3(x_0, x_2). \quad (6.25)$$

Agar silindr yetarlicha uzun bo'lsa boshlang'ich parametrlar (6.23) soddalashib quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$w(0) = -\frac{3R}{Eh^2} \left\{ \Delta M_1(0) + \frac{1}{\beta}Q_1(0) + \Delta M_1(0) \left[1 - \frac{1 - \theta(x_1)}{x_1} \right] + \frac{h}{3}\Delta N_2(0) \left[1 - \frac{\zeta(x_1)}{x_1} \right] \right\}; \\ v(0) = \frac{6R\beta}{Eh^2} \left[M_1(0) + \frac{1}{2\beta}Q_1(0) - \frac{1}{2}\Delta M_1(0) \frac{1 - \psi(x_1)}{x_1} + \frac{h}{6}\Delta N_2(0) \frac{1 - \varphi(x_1)}{x_1} \right]. \quad (6.26)$$

$$e^{-x_1} \cos x_1 = \theta(x_1); \\ e^{-x_1} \sin x_1 = \zeta(x_1). \\ \varphi(x_1) = \theta(x_1) + \varepsilon(x_1); \\ \psi(x_1) = \theta(x_1) - \zeta(x_1).$$

Unda salqilik funksiyasi (6.18) ifodasini 6.20-6.24 formulalarini e'tiborga olib ba'zi bir almashtirishlardan keyin uzun silindrik qobiq uchun quyidagi ko'rinishga keltiramiz:

$$w(x) = -\frac{3R}{Eh^2} \left\{ [M_1(0) + \Delta M_1(0)]\psi(x) + \frac{1}{\beta} Q_1(0)\theta(x) + \right. \\ \left. + \Delta M_1(0)b_0(x_1, x) + h\Delta N_2(0)c_0(x_1, x) \right\} + \frac{R}{2Eh} N_1.$$
(6.27)

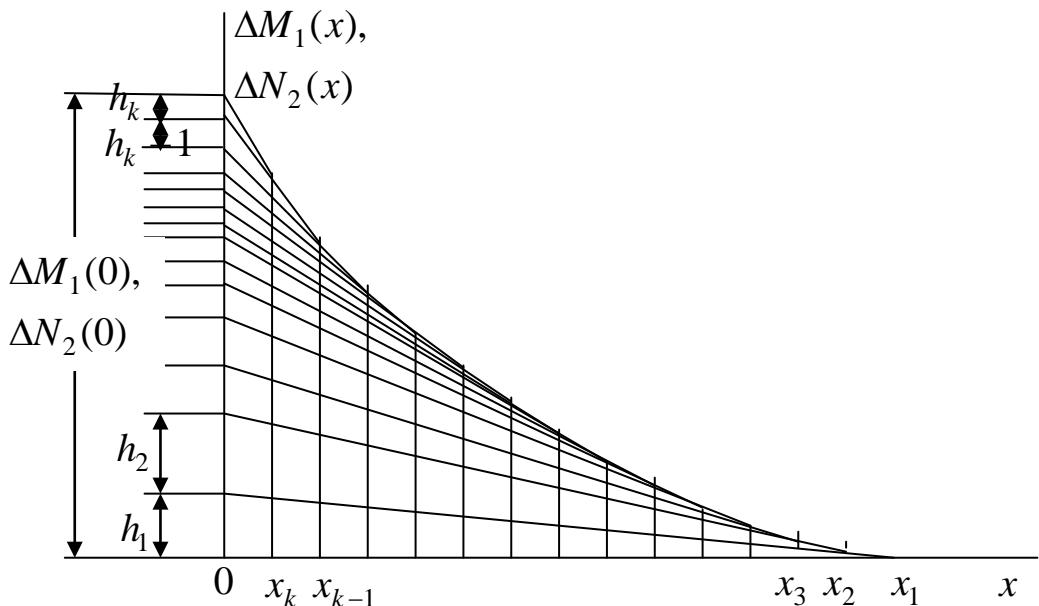
Bu yerda $0 \leq x \leq x_1$ bo‘lganda

$$b_0(x_1, x) = \frac{1}{4x_1} \{2[2 - \theta(x_1)]\theta(x) - \psi(x_1)\psi(x) - \varphi(x_1 - x)\}; \\ c_0(x_1, x) = \frac{1}{12x_1} \{4(x_1 - x) - \varphi(x_1)\psi(x) - 2\xi(x_1)\theta(x) + \psi(x_1 - x)\}.$$
(6.28)

$x > x_1$ bo‘lganda

$$b_0(x_1, x) = \frac{1}{4x_1} \{2[2 - \theta(x_1)]\theta(x) - \psi(x_1)\psi(x) - \varphi(x - x_1)\}; \\ c_0(x_1, x) = \frac{1}{12x_1} \{-\varphi(x_1)\psi(x) - 2\xi(x_1)\theta(x) + \psi(x - x_1)\}.$$
(6.29)

Salqilik funksiyasi ifodasi $w(x)$ ni aniqlash mumkin bo‘ladi, agar $\Delta M_1(x)$, $\Delta N_2(x)$ chiziqli bo‘limgan komponentlar elastik plastik soha x_1 uzunligi bo‘yicha uchburchak qonuni asosida o‘zgarsa.



6.2-chizma. Eguvchi moment va bo‘ylama kuchlar nochiziq komponentalarining ikkinchi va keyingi yaqinlashuvlardagi o‘zgarish qonuni.

Masalani yechish jarayonida aniqlanishi lozim bo‘lgan bu chiziqli bo‘limgan komponentlar keyingi yaqinlashuvlarda siniq chiziqli funksiya ko‘rinishida approksimasiyalanib har bir n uchburchakdan iborat bo‘lib quyidagi ko‘rinishda bo‘ladi (6.2-chizma).

Masalani yechish jarayonida aniqlanishi lozim bo‘lgan bu chiziqli

bo‘limgan komponentlar keyingi yaqinlashuvlarda siniq chiziqli funksiya ko‘rinishida approksimasiyalanib har bir n uchburchakdan iborat bo‘lib quyidagi ko‘rinishda bo‘ladi (6.2-chizma).

Masalani bunday holda qaraganda $b_0(x_1, x)$, $c_0(x_1, x)$ funksiyalarini tegishlicha $f_0(x_1, x)$, $g_0(x_1, x)$ funksiyalar bilan almashtirish lozim:

$$f_0(x_1, x) = \frac{1}{\Delta M_1(0)} \sum_{k=1}^n h_k b_0(x_k, x); \quad (6.30)$$

$$g_0(x_1, x) = \frac{1}{\Delta N_2(0)} \sum_{k=1}^n h_k c_0(x_k, x).$$

Uzun yupqa silindrik qobiqning elastik-plastik kuchlanganlik deformatsiyalanganlik holatini hisoblash uchun boshlang‘ich kesimdagи xarakterli deformatsiya intensivligi ε_{i1} , ε_{i2} , ε_{i0} miqdorlarini hamda elastik-plastik uchastka uzunligi x_1 ni aniqlash zarur.

Demak bu ε_{i1} , ε_{i2} , ε_{i0} va x_1 parametrlarni aniqlash uchun quyidagi to‘rtta chiziqli bo‘limgan algebraik tenglamalar sistemasi mavjud:

$$\begin{aligned} N_1(0) &= f_1[\varepsilon_{i1}(0), \varepsilon_{i2}(0), \varepsilon_{i0}(0)]; \\ M_1(0) &= f_3[\varepsilon_{i1}(0), \varepsilon_{i2}(0), \varepsilon_{i0}(0)]; \\ \varepsilon_{i0}(0) &= \left| \frac{w(0)}{R} \right| = \frac{3R}{Eh^2} \left\{ [M_1(0) + \Delta M_1(0)] + \frac{1}{\beta} Q_1(0) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \Delta M_1(0)b_0(x_1, 0) + h\Delta N_2(0)c_0(x_1, 0-) \right\} + \frac{R}{2Eh} N_1(0); \\ &\quad \overline{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{\varepsilon_1^2(x_1) + \varepsilon_1(x_1)\varepsilon_2(x_1) + \varepsilon_2^2(x_1) + h\chi(0) \left[\varepsilon_1(x_1) + \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_2(x_1) \right] + \frac{h^2}{4}\chi^2(x_1)}} = \varepsilon_T. \end{aligned} \quad (6.31)$$

Bu yerda ε_T oquvchanlik chegarasiga teng bo‘lgan deformatsiya.

Bu tenglamalar sistemasining birinchi ikkitasi σ_i kuchlanish intensivligi bilan ε_i deformatsiya intensivligi orasidagi bog‘lanish berilgandan keyin tuziladi. Bu bog‘lanishdan A.A.Ilyushin tomonidan kashf etilgan bikirliklar aniqlanadi.

Bo‘ylama kuch $N_1=0$ bo‘lsa chiziqli bo‘limgan algebraik tenglamalar sistemasi (6.31) uchtagacha kamayadi va deformatsiya intensivligi qobiq ko‘ndalang kesimi balandligi bo‘yicha simmetrik taqsimlanadi. Shu sababli birinchi holatda qobiq balandligi bo‘yicha qirrasiga yaqin bo‘lgan tolalarida ikkita bir xil plastik soha hosil bo‘ladi va markaziy tolalari atrofida esa elastik soha bo‘ladi. Ikkinci holatda esa qobiq qalinligi bo‘yicha plastik soha bo‘ladi.

Halqa kuch va eguvchi momentni elastik-plastik uchastkaga

tegishli kesim dagi deformatsiya intensivligining maksimal va minimal qiymatlari orqali quyidagicha ifodalaymiz:

$$\beta \leq 1$$

$$m_1(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \left[\frac{2}{3}(1-\lambda) \frac{\sqrt{1-\gamma^2}}{\alpha} + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{1-\gamma^2}} \left(1 - \frac{\gamma^2}{\sqrt{1-\gamma^2}} \ln \Omega \right) \frac{\gamma \alpha^2 \sqrt{1-\beta^2}}{1-\gamma^2} \frac{1+2\beta^2}{3} \right]; \quad (6.32)$$

$$n_1(x) = \beta(1-\lambda) + \lambda \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{1-\gamma^2}} (\sqrt{1-\beta^2} + \ln \Omega);$$

$$\Delta m_1(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} \frac{\sqrt{1-\gamma^2}}{\alpha} - m_1(x);$$

$$\Delta n_2(x) = \beta - n_2(x); \quad \Omega = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-\gamma^2}}{1 + \sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \frac{\beta}{\gamma}; \quad \gamma = \alpha \beta = \frac{\varepsilon_{i0}}{\varepsilon_{i1}}.$$

$$\beta > 1$$

$$m_1(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \left[\frac{2}{3}(1-\lambda) \frac{\sqrt{1-\gamma^2}}{\alpha} + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{1-\gamma^2}} \left(1 - \frac{\gamma^2}{\sqrt{1-\gamma^2}} \ln \Omega \right) \right];$$

$$n_1(x) = \beta(1-\lambda) + \lambda \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{1-\gamma^2}} (\ln \Omega);$$

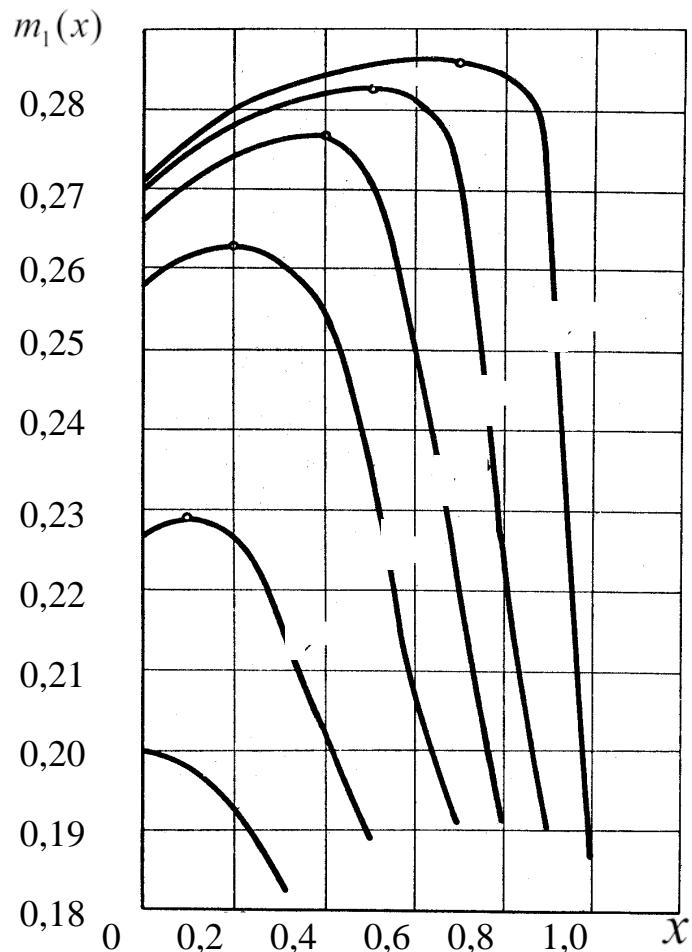
$$\Delta m_1(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} \frac{\sqrt{1-\gamma^2}}{\alpha} - m_1(x); \quad (6.33)$$

$$\Delta n_2(x) = \beta - n_2(x);$$

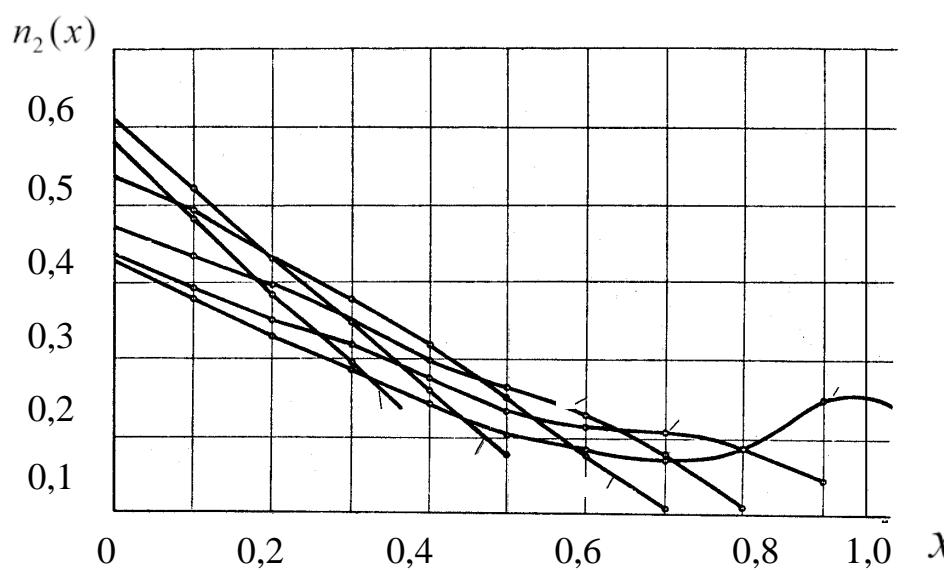
$$\Omega = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-\gamma^2}}{\gamma}; \quad \gamma = \alpha \beta = \frac{\varepsilon_{i0}}{\varepsilon_{i1}}.$$

Bu 6.32-6.33 bog'lanishlar miqdori $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ o'zgaruvchi parametr λ materialning chiziqli puxtalanishini hisobga oladi. Agar λ parametr bir birlikka yaqinlashsa ham unda u yoki bu masalalarni yechish mumkin bo'ladi. Shuning uchun ham yechayotgan masalamizda ideal – plastik model qaralgan, ya'ni $\lambda = 1$. Ideal – plastik jism darajali puxtalanish $\sigma_i - \varepsilon_i$ diagrammasining xususiy holidir va shuning uchun ham A.A.Ilyushinning jism oddiy yuklanish teoremasiga zid emas.

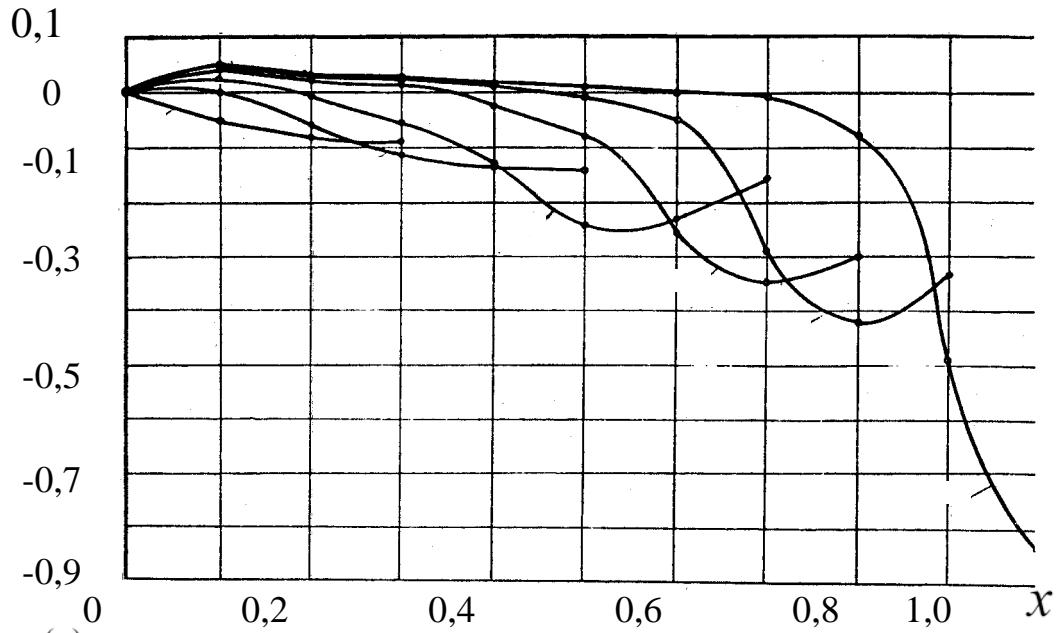
Hisoblash natijalari 6.3-6.5 chizmalarda qirg'oq effekt zonasida bo'ylama eguvchi moment, halqa kuch va ko'ndalang kuchlarning elastik – plastik zonasining turli uzunliklari uchun keltirilgan 6.5-5.7 chizmalarda bo'ylama eguvchi moment va nisbiy salqilikning silindr bo'ylama yo'nalishi bo'yicha elastik – plastik zonada $\lambda = 0,9$ bo'lgandagi o'zgarish grafigi keltirilgan.



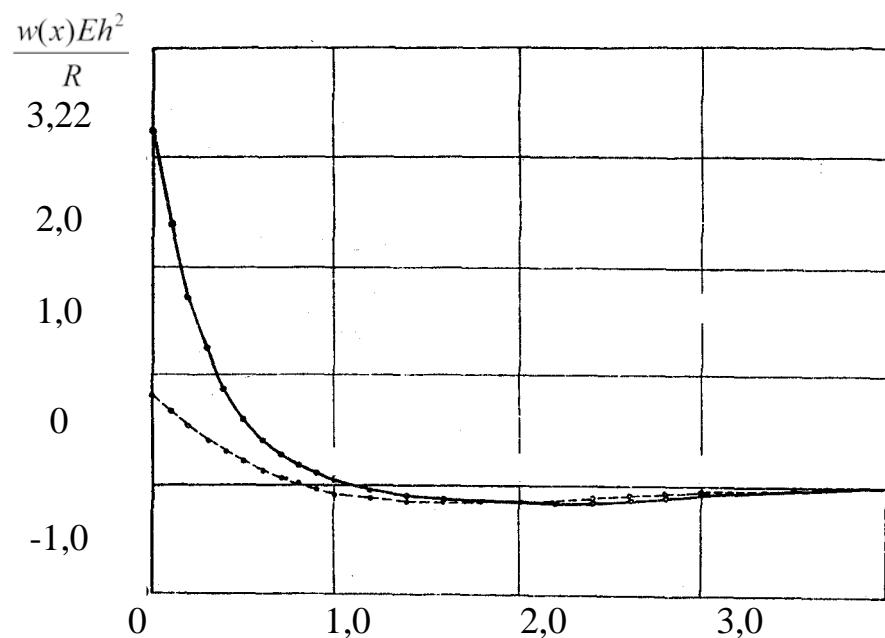
6.3-chizma. Bo'ylama eguvchi momentning qirg'oq effekti sohasida Elastik-plastik uchastka uzunligidan o'zgarish grafigi.



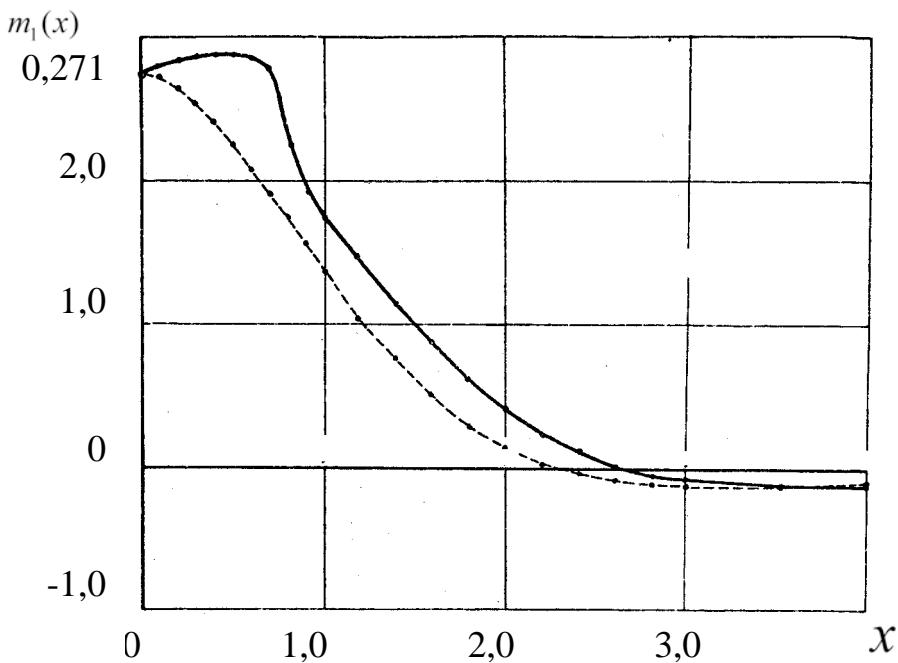
6.4-chizma. Halqa kuchining qirg'oq effekti sohasida elastik-plastik uchastka uzunligidan o'zgarish grafigi.



6.5-chizma. Ko‘ndalang kuchning qirg‘oq effekti sohasida elastik-plastik uchastka uzunligidan o‘zgarish grafigi.



6.6-chizma. Nisbiy salqilikning qobiq yasovchisi bo‘ylab elastik plastik uchastka uzunligi 0,9 bo‘lganda o‘zgarish grafigi.



6.7-chizma. Bo‘ylama eguvchi momentning qobiq yasovchisi bo‘ylab elastik-plastik uchastka uzunligi 0,9 bo‘lganda o‘zgarish grafigi.

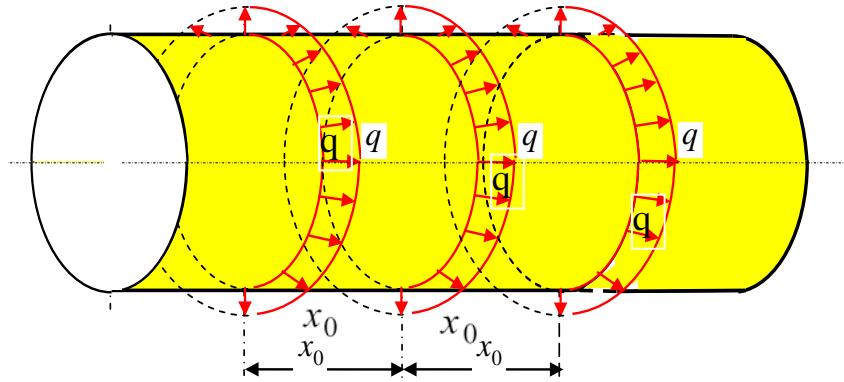
6.3-§. Elastiklik chegarasidan keyin paralleli bo‘yicha to‘plangan yuk ta’siridagi silindrik qobiq kuchlanganlik deformatsiya holati

Silindrik qobiq yuklanishi elastiklik chegarasidan keyin oddiy yuklangan va uning materiali siqilmaydi deb faraz qilamiz, bu kichik elastik-plastik deformatsiya nazariyasidan foydalanishga imkoniyat beradi.

Elastiklik chegarasidan keyin paralleli bo‘yicha tekis-taralgan yuk bilan yuklangan silindrning (6.8-chizma) elastik-plastik muvozanat holatini ifodalovchi chiziqli bo‘lmagan asosiy differensial tenglamani:

$$\frac{d^4 w}{dx^4} + 4w = -\frac{6R}{Eh^2} \frac{d^2 \Delta M_1}{dx^2} - \frac{4R}{Eh} \Delta N_2. \quad (6.34)$$

A.A.Ilyushinining “elastik yechim” usulidan farq qiluvchi ketma-ket yaqinlashish usulining yangi varianti asosida yechamiz. Bu yangi usulning mohiyati shundan iboratki, birinchi yaqinlashuvda eguvchi moment va zo‘riqish kuchlari chiziqli bo‘lmagan komponentlarini elastik-plastik uchastkasi bo‘yicha uchburchak qonuni asosida o‘zgarsin deb faraz qilamiz. Bu usulning afzalligi shundaki, birinchi yaqinlashuvning o‘zidayoq fizik nochiziqliknii e’tiborga olib, elastik-chiziqli yechimga bog‘liq bo‘lmagan yechimni olishga imkon beradi.



6.8-chzma. Parallel bo'yicha t o'plangan radial bosim ostidagi silindrik qobiq.

Asosiy differensial tenglamani integrallashda o'ng tomonidagi funksiyani ma'lum deb hisoblaymiz. Unda bu differensial tenglama elastik tayanchda yotuvchi balka tenglamasiga to'g'ri keladi, uning umumiyl yechimi quyidagicha:

$$w(x) = w(0)F_1(x) + \frac{1}{\beta}v(0)F_2(x) - \frac{6R}{Eh^2}(M_1(0) + \Delta M_1(0)) \cdot \\ \cdot F_3(x) - \frac{6R}{Eh^2\beta} \left(Q_1(0) + \beta \frac{d\Delta M_1(0)}{dx} \right) F_4(x) + \bar{w}_1(x) + \bar{w}_2(x). \quad (6.35)$$

Bu salqilik ifodasidagi xususiy yechimni Koshi integrali shaklida izlaymiz. Unda salqilik ifodasini quyidagicha yozish mumkin:

$$w(x) = w(0)F_1(x) + \frac{1}{\beta_0}v(0)F_2(x) - \frac{6R}{Eh^2}M_1(0)F_3(x) - \\ - \frac{6R}{Eh^2\beta_0}Q_1(0)F_4(x) - \frac{6R}{Eh^2}Y(x) - \frac{4R}{Eh}Z(x); \quad (6.36)$$

$$Y(x) = \int_0^x F_2(x, \alpha) \Delta M_1(\alpha) d\alpha; Z(x) = \int_0^x F_4(x, \alpha) \Delta N_2(\alpha) d\alpha.$$

Bu ifodadagi $Y(x)$ va $Z(x)$ funksiyalarni aniqlash uchun integraldag $\Delta N_2(x)$ $\Delta M_1(x)$ funksiya ifodalarini bilish lozim. Integral ostidagi ifodalar ketma ket yaqinlashish usuli bilan aniqlanadi, chunki ular izlanayotgan solqilik funksiyasi bilan murakkab bog'lanishda.

Birinchi taqribiy yaqinlashishda qaralayotgan masalada $\Delta N_2(x)$ $\Delta M_1(x)$ funksiyalarni uchburchak qonuni asosida o'zgarsin deb qabul qilamiz. Unda $Y(x)$ va $Z(x)$ funksiyalar va uning differensiallari (6.21-6.22) formulalardan aniqlanadi.

Elastiklik chegarasidan keyin radial halqa kuch ta'siridagi yopiq silindrik qobiq salqiliginini, zo'riqish kuchini va eguvchi momentlarini

aniqlash uchun uning uzunligi x_0 ga teng bo‘lgan biror uchastkasini qaraymiz. Qobiqning chegara shartlari:

$$Q(0) = Q(x_0) = q/2 \text{ va } v(0) = v(x_0) = 0. \quad (6.37)$$

Chegara shartlaridan hosil bo‘lgan tenglamalardan boshlang‘ich parametrlarni quyidagicha ifodalaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} W(0) &= \frac{3R}{2Eh^2} \frac{4AF_4 + BF_2}{4F_4^2 + F_2^2}; \\ M_1(0) &= \frac{AF_2 - BF_4}{4F_4^2 + F_2^2} - \Delta M_1. \end{aligned} \quad (6.38)$$

Bu ifodani solqilik funksiyasi ifodasiga qo‘ysak masalaning yechimini umumiy hol uchun olamiz.

Agar silindrga qo‘yilgan halqa kuchlar orasidagi masofa yetarlicha uzoq bo‘lsa boshlang‘ich parametrlar quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\begin{aligned} w(0) &= \frac{3R}{2Eh^2} \left[\Delta M_1(0) \frac{1-\varphi(x_1)}{x_1} + \frac{2h}{3} \Delta N_2(0) \frac{1-\psi(x_1)}{x_1} + \frac{q}{2\beta} - \frac{2h}{3} \Delta N_2(0); \right] \\ M_1(0) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\Delta M_1(0) \frac{1-\psi(x_1)}{x_1} - \frac{1}{3} \Delta N_2(0) \frac{1-\varphi(x_1)}{x_1} - \frac{q}{2\beta} \right] - \Delta M_1(0). \end{aligned} \quad (6.39)$$

Bularni e’tiborga olib salqilik tenglamasini va uning hosilalarini quyidagicha ifodalaymiz:

1) birinchi uchastkada $0 \leq x \leq x_1$:

$$\begin{aligned} w(x) &= -\frac{3R}{4Eh^2} \left[\frac{q}{\beta} \varphi(x) - \Delta M_1(0) \frac{\Phi_0(x_1, x)}{x_1} - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{h}{3} \Delta N_2(0) \frac{\Psi_0(x_1, x)}{x_1} + \frac{4}{3} h \Delta N_2(0) \left[1 - \frac{x}{x_1} \right] \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (6.40)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dw(x)}{dx} &= \frac{3R}{4Eh^2} \left[\frac{2q}{\beta} \zeta(x) + \Delta M_1(0) \frac{\Phi_1(x_1, x)}{x_1} - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{h}{3} \Delta N_2(0) \frac{\Psi_1(x_1, x)}{x_1} + \frac{4}{3} h \Delta N_2(0) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (6.41)$$

$$\frac{d^2w(x)}{dx^2} = \frac{3R}{2Eh^2} \left[\frac{q}{\beta} \psi(x) - \Delta M_1(0) \frac{\Psi_0(x_1, x)}{x_1} + \frac{h}{3} \Delta N_2(0) \frac{\Phi_0(x_1, x)}{x_1} \right]. \quad (6.42)$$

$$\frac{d^3w(x)}{dx^3} = \frac{3R}{2Eh^2} \left[-\frac{2q}{\beta} \theta(x) - \Delta M_1(0) \frac{\Psi_1(x_1, x)}{x_1} - \frac{h}{3} \Delta N_2(0) \frac{\Phi_1(x_1, x)}{x_1} \right], \quad (6.43)$$

bu yerda

$$\Phi_0(x_1, x) = 2\varphi(x) - \varphi(x_1, x) - \varphi(x_1)\theta(x) - \psi(x_1)\zeta(x). \quad (6.44)$$

$$\Psi_0(x_1, x) = 2\psi(x) - \psi(x_1, x) - \psi(x_1)\theta(x) - \varphi(x_1)\zeta(x). \quad (6.45)$$

$$\Phi_1(x_1, x) = -4\zeta(x) - \zeta(x_1, x) - \varphi(x_1)\varphi(x) - \psi(x_1)\psi(x). \quad (6.46)$$

$$\Psi_1(x_1, x) = 4\theta(x) + 2\theta(x_1, x) - \psi(x_1)\varphi(x) - \varphi(x_1)\psi(x). \quad (6.47)$$

2) ikkinchi uchastka $x \geq x_1$.

Ikkinci uchastkada (6.40) - (6.43) formulalarga o‘xshash ifodani olish uchun quyidagi o‘zgartirishlar kiritilishi lozim (6.40) formuladagi oxirgi hadni tashlab yuborib, (6.44)-(6.47) formuladagi funksiyalarini $\theta(x_1, x), \zeta(x_1, x)$ tegishlicha funksiyalar $\theta(x, x_1), \zeta(x, x_1)$ bilan almashtirish lozim.

Salqilik funksiyasi uchun olingan $w(x)$ ifoda egrilik $\chi(x)$, bo‘ylama eguvchi moment $M_1(x)$ va ko‘ndalang kuch $Q_1(x)$ ifodalarini quyidagicha yozishga imkon beradi:

I) birinchi uchastka $0 \leq x \leq x_1$:

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_1(x) &= -\frac{d^2 w}{ds^2}(s) = -\beta^2 \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2}(x) = \frac{3}{2Rh} \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2}(x) = \\ &= -\frac{9R}{4Eh^3} \left[\frac{q}{\beta} \psi(x) - \Delta M_1(0) \frac{\Psi_0(x_1, x)}{x_1} + \frac{h}{3} \Delta N_2(0) \frac{\Phi_0(x_1, x)}{x_1} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (6.48)$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_1(x) &= \frac{Eh^3}{9} \chi_1(x) - \Delta M_1(x) = \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{q}{\beta} \psi(x) - \Delta M_1(0) \frac{\Psi_0(x_1, x)}{x_1} + \frac{h}{3} \Delta N_2(0) \frac{\Phi_0(x_1, x)}{x_1} \right] - \Delta M_1(x). \end{aligned} \quad (6.49)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1(x) &= \frac{dM_1(s)}{ds} = \beta \frac{dM_1(x)}{dx} = \\ &= \frac{\beta}{4} \left[\frac{2q}{\beta} \theta(x) - \Delta M_1(0) \left(\frac{\Psi_1(x_1, x)}{x_1} - \frac{1}{x_1} \right) - \frac{h}{3} \Delta N_2(0) \frac{\Phi_1(x_1, x)}{x_1} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (6.50)$$

II) ikkinchi uchastkada $x \geq x_1$:

$$\chi_1(x) = -\frac{9R}{4Eh^3} \left[\frac{q}{\beta} \psi(x) - \Delta M_1(0) \frac{\Psi_0(x, x_1)}{x_1} + \frac{h}{3} \Delta N_2(0) \frac{\Phi_0(x, x_1)}{x_1} \right]. \quad (6.51)$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_1(x) &= -\frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{q}{\beta} \psi(x) - \Delta M_1(0) \frac{\Psi_0(x, x_1)}{x_1} + \frac{h}{3} \Delta N_2(0) \frac{\Phi_0(x, x_1)}{x_1} \right] - \\ &\quad - \Delta M_1(x). \end{aligned} \quad (6.52)$$

$$Q_1(x) = \frac{\beta}{4} \left[\frac{2q}{\beta} \theta(x) - \Delta M_1(0) \frac{\Psi_1(x, x_1)}{x_1} - \frac{h}{3} \Delta N_2(0) \frac{\Phi_1(x, x_1)}{x_1} \right]. \quad (6.53)$$

Halqa kuchni va eguvchi momentni elastik-plastik uchastkaga tegishli kesimdagи deformatsiya intensivligining maksimal va minimal qiymatlari orqali quyidagicha ifodalaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_2 &= Eh \left[1 - \lambda \left(1 - \frac{\mu_0}{\mu_1} - \frac{\varepsilon_T}{\mu_1} \ln \Omega \right) \right]; \\
 \Delta N_2 &= Eh \lambda \left[\left(1 - \frac{\mu_0}{\mu_1} - \frac{\varepsilon_T}{\mu_1} \ln \Omega \right) \right]; \\
 M_1 &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} Eh^2 \left\{ 1 - \lambda \left[1 - \left(\frac{\mu_0}{\mu_1} \right)^3 - \frac{3}{2} \frac{\varepsilon_T}{\mu_1} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{i1}}{\mu_1} - \frac{\mu_0 \varepsilon_T}{\mu_1^2} - \frac{\varepsilon_{i0}^2}{\mu_1^2} \ln \Omega \right) \right] \right\} \mu_1. \\
 \Delta M_1 &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} Eh^2 \lambda \left\{ \left[1 - \left(\frac{\mu_0}{\mu_1} \right)^3 - \frac{3}{2} \frac{\varepsilon_T}{\mu_1} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{i1}}{\mu_1} - \frac{\mu_0 \varepsilon_T}{\mu_1^2} - \frac{\varepsilon_{i0}^2}{\mu_1^2} \ln \Omega \right) \right] \right\} \mu_1. \quad (6.54)
 \end{aligned}$$

Shunday qilib qaralayotgan qobiqning kuchlanganlik - deformatsiya holatini aniqlovchi chiziqli bo‘lmagan bog‘lanishlar w, v, Q, M (6.39-3.54) sistemasidagi uchta noma'lum parametrlarni, ya‘ni elastik-plastik zona uzunligi x_1 va o‘z navbatida qaralayotgan kesimdagи deformatsiya intensivligining maksimal va minimal qiymatlari orqali ifodalanuvchi $\Delta N_2(x)$ $\Delta M_1(x)$ halqa kuchi va eguvchi momentlarning chiziqli bo‘lmagan komponentlarini aniqlashga keltiriladi.

Demak kuchning berilgan qiymatida $x_1, \varepsilon_{i0}, \varepsilon_{i1}$ parametrlarni aniqlash uchun uchta tenglama tuzish lozim. Ular quyidagilardir:

Birinchi tenglama, boshlang‘ich $x = 0$ kesimdagи salqilik funksiyasini silindr radius Rga bo‘lganda deformatsiya intensivligining minimal qiymatiga tengligidan tuziladi:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon_{i0}(0) = \varepsilon_2(0) &= -\frac{w(0)}{R} = \frac{3}{4Eh^2} \left[\frac{q}{\beta} - \Delta M_1(0) \frac{\Phi_0(x_1, 0)}{x_1} - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{h}{3} \Delta N_2(0) \frac{\Psi_0(x_1, 0)}{x_1} + \frac{4h}{3} \Delta N_2(0) \right]. \quad (6.55)
 \end{aligned}$$

Ikkinchi tenglama, boshlang‘ich $x = 0$ kesimda deformatsiya intensivligining maksimal qiymati bilan shu kesimdagи deformatsiya intensivligining minimal qiymati va egrilik deformatsiyasi qiymatlari orasidagi bog‘lanishdan tuziladi:

$$\varepsilon_{il}(0) = \sqrt{\varepsilon_{i0}^2(0) + [h\chi_1(0)]^2 / 3}, \quad (6.56)$$

bu yerda

$$\chi_1(0) = -\frac{3}{4Eh^3} \left[\frac{q}{\beta} - \Delta M_1(0) \frac{\Phi_0(x_1, 0)}{x_1} - \frac{h}{3} \Delta N_2(0) \frac{\Psi_0(x_1, 0)}{x_1} \right].$$

Uchinchi tenglama, elastik-plastik uchastkaning $x = x_1$ kesimidagi deformatsiya intensivligining maksimal qiymati oquvchanlik deformatsiyasiga tengligidan tuziladi:

$$\varepsilon_{i1}(x_1) = \sqrt{\varepsilon_{i0}^2(x_1) + [h\chi_1(x_1)]^2/3} = \varepsilon_T. \quad (6.57)$$

Bu yerda

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{i0}(x_1) &= -\frac{3}{4Eh^2} \left[\frac{q}{\beta} \varphi(x_1) - \Delta M_1(0) \frac{\Phi_0(x_1, x_1)}{x_1} - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{h}{3} \Delta N_2(0) \frac{\Psi_0(x_1, x_1)}{x_1} \right]. \\ \chi_1(x_1) &= -\frac{9}{4Eh^3} \left[\frac{q}{\beta} \psi(x_1) - \Delta M_1(0) \frac{\Psi_0(x_1, x_1)}{x_1} + \frac{h}{3} \Delta N_2(0) \frac{\Phi_0(x_1, x_1)}{x_1} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Bu tenglamalar sistemasini yechishda kuch miqdori P dan ko'ra elastik - plastik uchastkada uzunligi x_1 qiymatini berish maqsadga muvofiqdir, unda bu sistemadagi ancha murakkab giperbolatrigonometrik funksiya orqali ifodalanuvchi hadlar birdaniga aniq bo'lib qoladi, ya'ni kuch miqdorini va boshlang'ich kesimidagi deformatsiya intensivligining maksimal va minimal qiymatlarini aniqlashga to'g'ri keladi.

Qobiq materialini Prandtl diagrammasi bilan aniqlanuvchi ideal plastik modelini qabul qilamiz. Bunda 6.56-6.57 tenglamalar sistemasidan kuchni yo'qotish yo'li bilan γ va β parametrlarga nisbatan quyidagi ikkita chiziqli bo'limgan algebraik tenglamaga kelamiz:

$$\beta = \frac{\lambda}{4r_1} \left\{ \frac{4}{3} r_3 + \frac{1}{3} (\beta - r_3) [f_0(x_1, 0) + g_2(x_1, 0)] + \right. \quad (6.58)$$

$$\left. + (r_2 - \beta r_1) [f_0(x_1, 0) - g_2(x_1, 0)] \right\} + \frac{1-\lambda}{3r_1} \beta.$$

$$\sqrt{\beta^2(x_1, x_1) + [h\chi_1(x_1, x_1)]^2/3} = 1, \quad (6.59)$$

bu yerda

$$\begin{aligned} \beta(x_1, x_1) = & \frac{3}{4} \lambda \left\{ \frac{4}{3} r_3 \varphi(x_1) + (\beta r_1 - r_2) [f_0(x_1, x_1) - f_0(x_1, 0) \varphi(x_1)] \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{3} (\beta - r_3) [g_2(x_1, x_1) - g_2(x_1, 0) \varphi(x_1)] \right\} - (1 - \lambda) \beta \varphi(x_1). \end{aligned} \quad (6.60)$$

$$\begin{aligned} h\chi_1(x_1, x_1) = & -\frac{9\lambda}{4} \left\{ \frac{4r_3\psi(x_1)}{3} + (\beta r_1 - r_2) [g_0(x_1, x_1) - f_0(x_1, 0) \psi(x_1)] \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{1}{3} (\beta - r_3) [f_2(x_1, x_1) + g_2(x_1, 0) \psi(x_1)] \right\} - \frac{1}{3} (1 - \lambda) \beta \psi(x_1). \end{aligned} \quad (6.61)$$

O'lchovsiz birlikka o'tamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= \frac{\varepsilon_{i0}}{\varepsilon_T}; \quad \alpha = \frac{\varepsilon_T}{\varepsilon_{i1}}; \quad \gamma = \alpha \beta = \frac{\varepsilon_{i0}}{\varepsilon_{i1}}. \\ P &= \frac{q}{Eh^2 \varepsilon_T \beta}; \\ n_2 &= \frac{N_2}{Eh \varepsilon_T}; \quad m_1 = \frac{M_1}{Eh^2 \varepsilon_T}; \\ \Delta n_2 &= \frac{\Delta N_2}{Eh \varepsilon_T}; \quad \Delta m_1 = \frac{\Delta M_1}{Eh^2 \varepsilon_T}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.62)$$

$$m_1 = -r_1 \beta (1 - \lambda) - \lambda r_2; \quad n_2 = \beta (1 - \lambda) + \lambda r_3. \quad (6.63)$$

$$\Delta m_1 = \lambda (1 - r_1 \beta + r_2). \quad (6.64)$$

$$\Delta n_2 = \lambda (\beta - r_3). \quad (6.65)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{I_1}{Eh} &= 1 - \lambda + \lambda \frac{r_3}{\beta}; \\ \frac{I_3}{Eh^3} &= \frac{1 - \lambda}{12} + \frac{\lambda}{12} \frac{r_2}{\beta r_1}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.66)$$

Bu ifodalardagi r_1, r_2, r_3 funksiyalar quyidagi formulalardan aniqlanadi:

$$\text{a) } \beta = \frac{\varepsilon_{i0}}{\varepsilon_T} \leq 1; \quad r_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \gamma^2}}{\gamma}. \quad (6.67)$$

$$r_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \frac{\gamma^2}{1 - \gamma^2} \left[\frac{\sqrt{1 - \gamma^2}}{\gamma^2} - \ell n \Omega - \frac{(1 - 2\beta^2) \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}{3\beta^2} \right]. \quad (6.68)$$

$$r_3 = \frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma^2} \left[\sqrt{1-\beta^2} + \ell n \Omega \right];$$

$$\Omega = \frac{\beta \left(1 + \sqrt{1-\gamma^2} \right)}{\gamma \left(1 + \sqrt{1-\beta^2} \right)}. \quad (6.69)$$

b) $\beta = \frac{\varepsilon_{i0}}{\varepsilon_T} \geq 1$;

$$r_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} \frac{\sqrt{1-\gamma^2}}{\gamma}. \quad (6.70)$$

$$r_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \frac{\gamma^2}{1-\gamma^2} \left[\frac{\sqrt{1-\gamma^2}}{\gamma^2} - \ell n \Omega \right]. \quad (6.71)$$

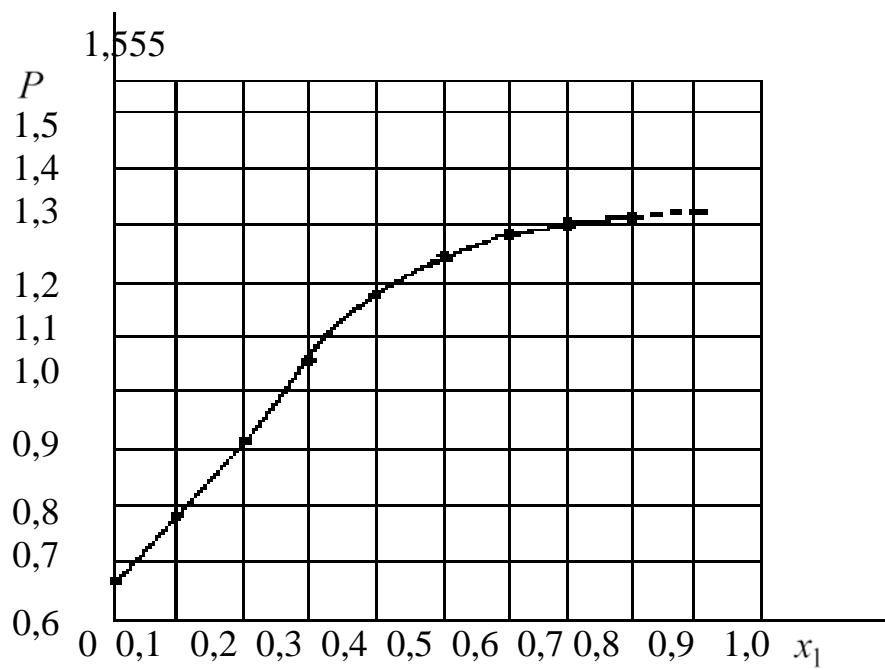
$$r_3 = \frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma^2} \ell n \Omega.$$

$$\Omega = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-\gamma^2}}{\gamma}. \quad (6.72)$$

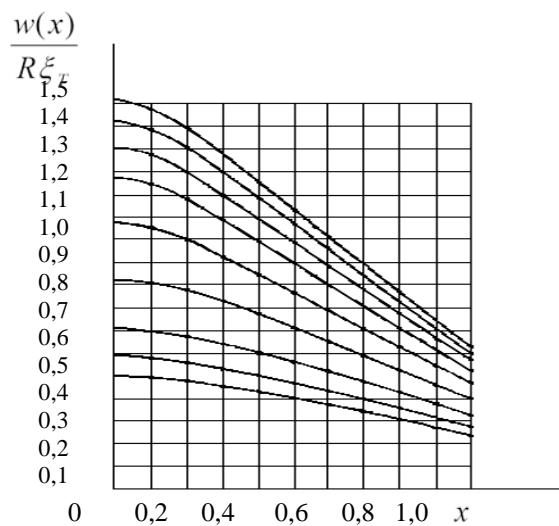
Quyidagi 6.56–6.57 tenglamalar sistemasi yechilgandan keyin, har bir yaqinlashuvda yuk parametri miqdorini quyidagi ifodadan aniqlaymiz:

$$P = \lambda \left\{ r_2 f_0(x_1, 0) + \frac{1}{3} r_3 [4 - g_2(x_1, 0)] - \right. \\ \left. - \beta \left[r_1 f_0(x_1, 0) - \frac{1}{3} g_2(x_1, 0) \right] \right\} + \frac{4}{3} (1 - \lambda) \beta. \quad (6.73)$$

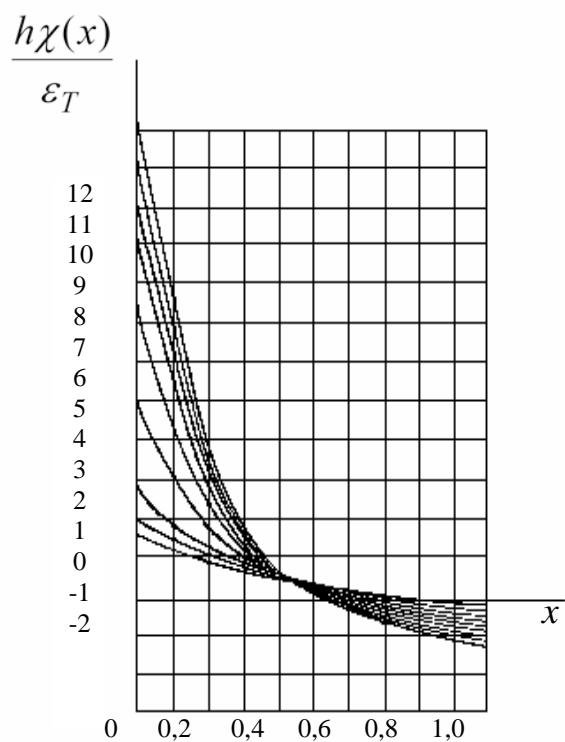
Qobiqning boshlang‘ich kesimidagi bo‘ylama eguvchi moment, halqa kuch, chiziqli bo‘lmagan komponentlar va bikirliklari aniqlanib, hisob natijalari quyidagi 6.9, 6.10, 6.11, 6.12, 6.13 chizmalarda keltirilgan.



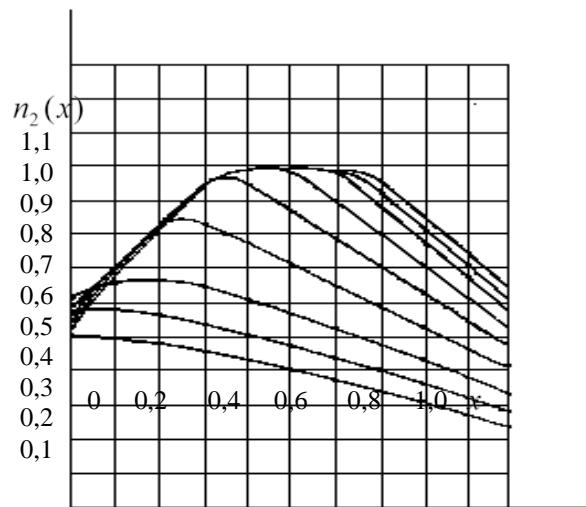
6.9-chizma. Elastik-plastik uchastka uzunligining yuk parametridan o'zgarish grafigi.



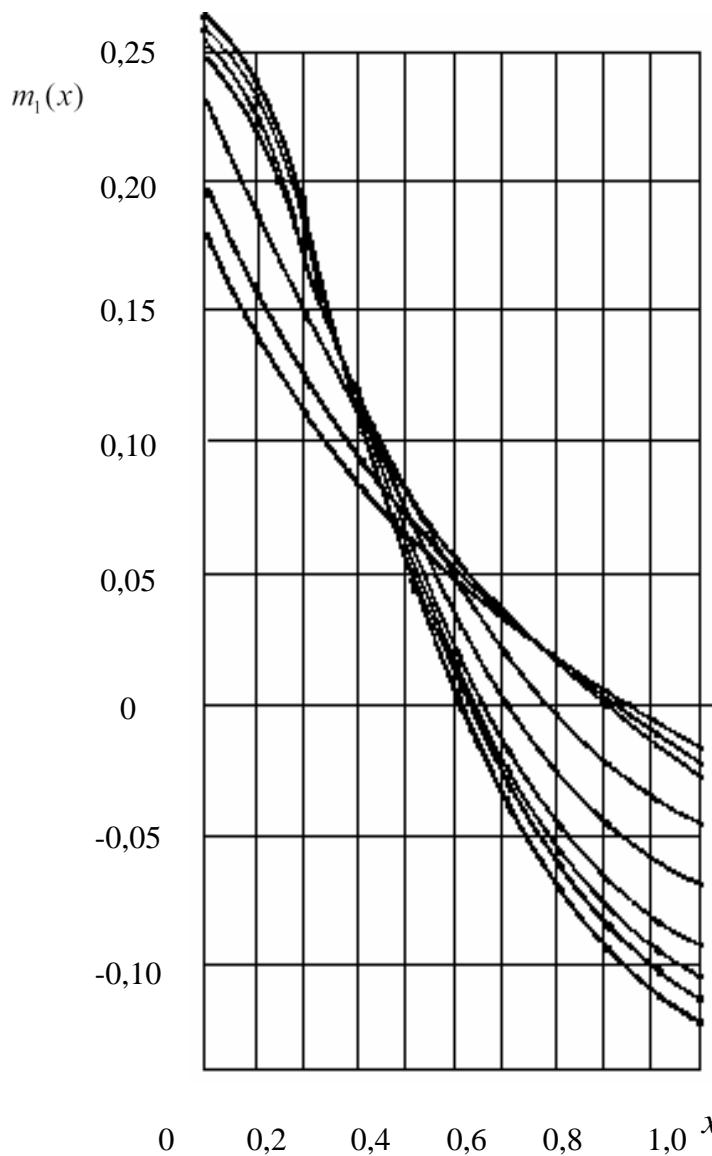
6.10-chizma. Qobiq uzunligi bo'yicha salqilikning o'zgarish grafigi.



6.11-chizma. Bo‘ylama egrilikning qobiq uzunlik bo‘yicha o‘zgarish grafigi.



6.12-chizma. Qobiq uzunligi bo‘yicha halqa kuchining o‘zgarish grafigi.



6.13-chizma. Qobiq uzunligi bo'yicha

eguvchi mo

Tayanch iboralar:

yupqa qobiqlar, elastiklik chegarasidan keyin oddiy yuklangan, materiali siqilmaydi, kichik elastik-plastik deformatsiya nazariyasi, yassi qobiq, o'rta sirt tekisligi, salqiliq qobiq qalinligi, integral, deformatsiya intensivligi, kuchlanish intensivligi, kuchlanish funksiyasi, ketma-ket yaqinlashish usuli, silindrik qobiqning elastik-plastik muvozanat holati, asosiy differensial tenglama, qobiq radiusi va qalinligi, proporsionallik moduli, normal yo'nalgan yuk, bo'ylama kuch, halqa kuch, eguvchi moment, chiziqli bo'lmanan komponentlari, ketma-ket yaqinlashish usuli, eguvchi moment va zo'riqish kuchlari chiziqli bo'lmanan komponentalari, elastik-plastik uchastka, uchburchak qonuni, chegara shartlari, boshlang'ich parametrler, salqilik funksiyasi, elastik plastik soha, chiziqli funksiya ko'rinishida approksimasiya, oquvchanlik

chegarasi, A.A.Ilyushin, bikirliklar, algebraik tenglamalar sistemasi, parametr materialning chiziqli puxtalanishi, oddiy yuklanish teoremasi, qirg‘oq effekt zonasi, paralleli bo‘yicha tekis-taralgan yuk bilan yuklangan, “elastik yechim” usuli, ketma-ket yaqinlashish usulining yangi varianti, usulning mohiyati shundan iboratki, birinchi yaqinlashuvda eguvchi moment va zo‘riqish kuchlari chiziqli bo‘lmagan komponentlari, uchburchak qonuni, afzalligi, birinchi yaqinlashuv, fizik nochiziqliknii e’tiborga olib, elastik-chiziqli yechim, koshi integrali, radial halqa kuch ta’sirida, deformatsiya intensivligining maksimal va minimal qiymatlari, elastik - plastik uchastkada uzunligi x_1 qiymatini berish maqsadga muvofiqdir, Prandtl diagrammasi.

Nazorat savollar:

- 1.Ketma-ket yaqinlashish usulining yangi varianti mohiyati nimadan iborat?
- 2.Qobiqlarning muvozanat tenglamalarining elastiklik chegarasidan farqi bormi?
3. Ko‘rilgan masalalarda qanday effekti aniqlangan?
4. Chegaraviy kuch qanday qiymatga ega?

VII-BOB. SILINDRIK VA SFERIK QOBIQLARNING ELASTIKLIK CHEGARASIDAN KEYINGI USTIVORLIGI

7.1-§. Qobiqlarning birinchi tur ustivorligini yo‘qotish momentidagi kuchlanish va deformatsiyalar

Qobiqni momentsiz muvozanat holatda deb hisoblab, qalinligi o‘zgarmas bo‘lgan aylanish qobiq sirtini bosh koordinata chiziqlariga x , y keltirib qo‘yamiz. Faraz qilaylikki, o‘suvchi tashqi kuch ta’sirida bo‘lgan qobiq, mahalliy ustivorligini yo‘qotsin. Qobiq ustivorligini yo‘qotishi bosh egri chiziqlari bo‘yicha ko‘p sonli kichik to‘lqinlar hosil bo‘lishi bilan xarakterlanib, bu to‘lqinlar cheksiz kichik egilishning boshlanish momentida, ya‘ni bifurkatsiya momenti vaqtida muvozanat holatida hosil bo‘ladi [16,142-bet].

Kritik holatgacha qobiq o‘rta sirtida momentsiz ε_x , ε_y , γ deformatsiyalar bo‘lib, bifurkatsiya momentida cheksiz kichik qo‘shimcha egilish $z\chi_x$, $z\chi_y$ va buralish $z\chi_{xy}$ defformtasiyalari hosil bo‘ladi. Bunda z koordinata o‘qi pastga yo‘nalgan bo‘lib, qobiq sirti normali bilan ustma-ust tushadi.

Chiziqli elastik masalada qobiq materiali siqilmas deb hisoblab Puasson koeffitsiyentini 0,5 ga teng deb qabul qilamiz.

Qobiqning cheksiz kichik egilishida ko‘ndalang kesimning koordinata boshidan z masofadagi nuqta atrofidagi kuchlanishlar quyidagi formulalardan aniqlanadi:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_x &= \frac{4}{3}E\left[\varepsilon_x + \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_y - z\chi_x - \frac{1}{2}z\chi_y\right]; \\ \sigma_y &= \frac{4}{3}E\left[\varepsilon_y + \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_x - z\chi_y - \frac{1}{2}z\chi_x\right]; \\ \tau &= \frac{1}{3}E[\gamma - 2z\chi_{xy}]\end{aligned}\quad (7.1)$$

Bu formulalarni tuzishda, siquvchi kuchlanishlar musbat deb qabul qilingan, qobiq elementi pastga qarab qavarab egilsin, unda χ_x , χ_y , χ_{xy} funksiyalar musbatdir.

(7.1) formulalardan ko‘rinadiki, bifurkatsiya momenti vaqtida ko‘ndalang kesimning yuqori qismida yuklanish ($z < 0$), pastki qismida ($z > 0$) yuksizlanish ro‘y beradi, bunda yuklanish hamda yuksizlanish qismlarida kuchlanish deformatsiyaga proporsional bo‘lib qoladi.

Proporsionallik koeffitsiyenti E elastik modul bo‘ladi.

Yuqorida ko‘rsatilganidek, elastiklik chegarasidan keyin qobiq elementining cheksiz kichik egilishida yuklanish va yuksizlanish M_0 bifurkatsiya momentida nuqtaga urinma bo‘yicha ro‘y beradi.

Kichik elastik plastik deformatsiya nazariyasiga asosan (7.1) ifodadagi doimiy E elastiklik moduli, kesuvchi modul ifodalari bilan almashtiriladi.

Unda kuchlanishlar (7.1) formulalarni quyidagicha yozamiz:

$$\sigma_x = (a_x - z b_x) \psi_x; \quad \sigma_y = (a_y - z b_y) \psi_y; \quad \tau = (a_{xy} - z b_{xy}) \psi_{xy}, \quad (7.2)$$

bu yerda quyidagi belgilashlar kiritilgan:

$$\begin{aligned} a_x &= \frac{4}{3} \left(\varepsilon_x + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_y \right); \\ a_y &= \frac{4}{3} \left(\varepsilon_y + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_x \right); \\ a_{xy} &= \frac{1}{3} \gamma. \end{aligned} \quad (7.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_x &= \frac{4}{3} \left(\chi_x + \frac{1}{2} \chi_y \right); \\ b_y &= \frac{4}{3} \left(\chi_y + \frac{1}{2} \chi_x \right); \end{aligned} \quad (7.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_{xy} &= \frac{2}{3} \chi_{xy}. \\ \psi_x &= \psi_0 \left[1 + \frac{z b_x}{\varepsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \right]; \\ \psi_y &= \psi_0 \left[1 + \frac{z b_y}{\varepsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \right]; \\ \psi_{xy} &= \psi_0 \left[1 + \frac{z b_{xy}}{\varepsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (7.5)$$

(7.5) funksiya (7.1) formuladagi E elastik modulini o‘zi bilan almashtiradi. Bunda E_k elastiklik chegarasidan keyin $\sigma_i - \varepsilon_i$ siqilish diagrammasining M_0 nuqtasidagi urinma modul, ε_0 shu nuqtadagi deformatsiya intensivligi, ψ_0 bifurkatsiya vaqtidagi M_0 nuqtaga tegishli kesuvchi modul.

7.2-§. Bifurkatsiya momentida qobiq kesimlaridagi bo‘ylama kuchlar, eguvchi va burovchi momentlar

Qobiqning qaliligini h bilan belgilab, (7.2) formulani e’tiborga olib bo‘ylama N_x, N_y kuchlar, urinma S kuch, eguvchi momentlar M_x, M_y va burovchi H moment uchun quyidagi ifodalarini yozamiz:

$$N_x = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \sigma_x dz = a_x \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \psi_x dz - b_x \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \psi_x z dz; \quad (7.6)$$

$$N_y = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \sigma_y dz = a_y \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \psi_y dz - b_y \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \psi_y z dz.$$

$$S = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \tau dz = a_{xy} \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \psi_{xy} dz - b_{xy} \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \psi_{xy} z dz. \quad (7.7)$$

$$M_x = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \sigma_x z dz = a_x \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \psi_x z dz - b_x \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \psi_x z^2 dz; \quad (7.8)$$

$$M_y = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \sigma_y z dz = a_y \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \psi_y z dz - b_y \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \psi_y z^2 dz.$$

$$H = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \tau z dz = a_{xy} \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \psi_{xy} z dz - b_{xy} \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \psi_{xy} z^2 dz. \quad (7.9)$$

Qobiq ko‘ndalang kesim bikirligi tushunchalarini kiritamiz.
Cho‘zilish yoki siqilishdagi bikirliklar:

$$I_{1x} = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \psi_x dz = \psi_0 \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} dz + \frac{b_x}{\varepsilon_0} (\psi_0 - E_k) \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} z dz = \psi_0 h; \quad (7.10)$$

$$I_{1y} = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \psi_y dz = \psi_0 h; \quad I_{1xy} = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \psi_{xy} dz = \psi_0 h.$$

Aralash bikirliklar:

$$I_{2x} = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \psi_x z dz = \psi_0 \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} z dz + \frac{b_x}{\varepsilon_0} (\psi_0 - E_k) \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} z^2 dz = \frac{b_x h^3}{12 \varepsilon_0} (\psi_0 - E_k); \\ I_{2y} = \frac{b_y h^3}{12 \varepsilon_0} (\psi_0 - E_k); \quad I_{2xy} = \frac{b_{xy} h^3}{12 \varepsilon_0} (\psi_0 - E_k). \quad (7.11)$$

Egilish va buralishdagi bikirliklar:

$$I_{3x} = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \psi_x z^2 dz = \psi_0 \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} z^2 dz + \frac{b_x}{\varepsilon_0} (\psi_0 - E_k) \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} z^3 dz = \frac{\psi_0 h^3}{12}; \\ I_{3y} = \frac{\psi_0 h^3}{12}; \quad I_{3xy} = \frac{\psi_0 h^3}{12}. \quad (7.12)$$

Shuni aytib o'tish lozimki, chiziqli elastik masalalarda aralash bikirlik (7.11) bo'lmaydi, chunki bunga tegishli bo'lgan integral nolga teng bo'ladi.

Qobiq ko'ndalang kesimi bikirligi uchun olingan (7.10) – (7.12) ifodalar, bo'ylama kuchlar, urinma kuch, eguvchi momentlar va burovchi moment uchun natijaviy formulalarini olishga imkon beradi:

$$N_x = a_x I_{1x} - b_x I_{2x} = \psi_0 h a_x - \frac{b_x h^3}{12 \varepsilon_0} (\psi_0 - E_k). \quad (7.13)$$

$b_x = \frac{4}{3} \left(\chi_x + \frac{1}{2} \chi_y \right)$ miqdor va uning kvadrati cheksiz kichik bo'lgani uchun (7.13) formulaning ikkinchi hadini tashlab yuborish mumkin.

Natijada bo'ylama va urinma kuchlar uchun quyidagi ifodalarga ega bo'lamiz:

$$N_x = \psi_0 h a_x = \frac{4}{3} \psi_0 h \left(\varepsilon_x + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_y \right); \\ N_y = \psi_0 h a_y = \frac{4}{3} \psi_0 h \left(\varepsilon_y + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_x \right); \\ S = \psi_0 h a_{xy} = \frac{1}{3} \psi_0 h \gamma. \quad (7.14)$$

Bu formulalarda ε_x , ε_y qobiq o'rta sirtining bo'ylama deformatsiyalari, γ esa shu sirtning siljish deformatsiyasi. Bu deformatsiyalar kritik holatgacha qobiqning momentsiz holatiga to'g'ri keladi [16].

Endi eguvchi momentlar va burovchi moment ifodalarini aniqlaymiz. Biz qobiq egilgan elementi qavariqligi pastga qarab va salqilik ham z o‘qi bo‘yicha pastga yo‘nalgan bo‘lsin deb faraz qilamiz. (7.8) va (7.9) formulalarning chap va o‘ng qismlari bir xil ishorali bo‘lishi uchun bu formulalar ishorasini teskari ishoraga almashtirish lozim:

$$M_x = -(a_x I_{2x} - b_x I_{3x}) = \frac{\psi_0 h^3}{12} b_x \left[1 - \frac{a_x}{\varepsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \right]; \quad (7.15)$$

$$M_y = \frac{\psi_0 h^3}{12} b_y \left[1 - \frac{a_y}{\varepsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \right].$$

$$H = \frac{\psi_0 h^3}{12} b_{xy} \left[1 - \frac{a_{xy}}{\varepsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \right]. \quad (7.16)$$

(7.15) hamda (7.16) formulalar bilan hisoblanuvchi eguvchi va burovchi momentlar cheksiz kichik qiymat bo‘lib, ularga cheksiz kichik egrilik deformatsiyalar $\chi_x, \chi_y, \chi_{xy}$ bilan (7.4) formulalardan aniqlanuvchi b_x, b_y, b_{xy} ko‘paytuvchilar kiradi.

7.3-§. Qobiq elementining muvozanat tenglamasi

Qobiq elementini x, y, z koordinatalar sistemasiga joylashtiramiz (7.1-chizma).

Qobiqni dastlabki momentsiz holatida deb qaraymiz. Qobiq o‘rta sirti qirrasiga ta’sir etuvchi siquvchi kuchlar N_1, N_2 va urinma kuch S qo‘yilgan bo‘lsin. Bu zo‘riqish kuchlardan tashqari cheksiz kichik eguvchi momentlar M_1, M_2 va cheksiz kichik burovchi moment H ta’sir etsin. Bu kuchlar va momentlar qobiqning bifurkatsiya momenti vaqtida cheksiz kichik egilishidan hosil bo‘ladi.

Kuchlarning x va y o‘qlardagi proyeksiyalari yig‘indisini yozamiz:

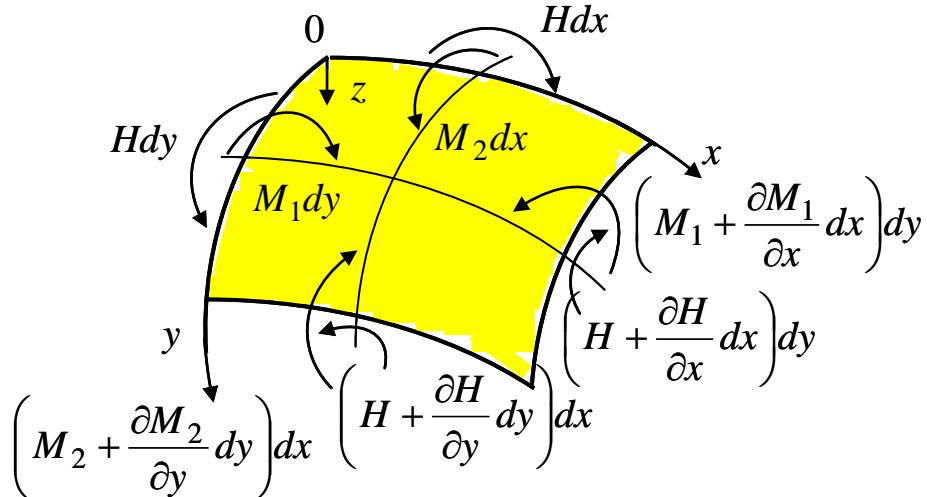
$$N_1 dy - \left(N_1 + \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x} dx \right) dy + S dx - \left(S + \frac{\partial S}{\partial y} dy \right) dx = 0;$$

$$N_2 dx - \left(N_2 + \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial y} dy \right) dx + S dy - \left(S + \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} dx \right) dy = 0,$$

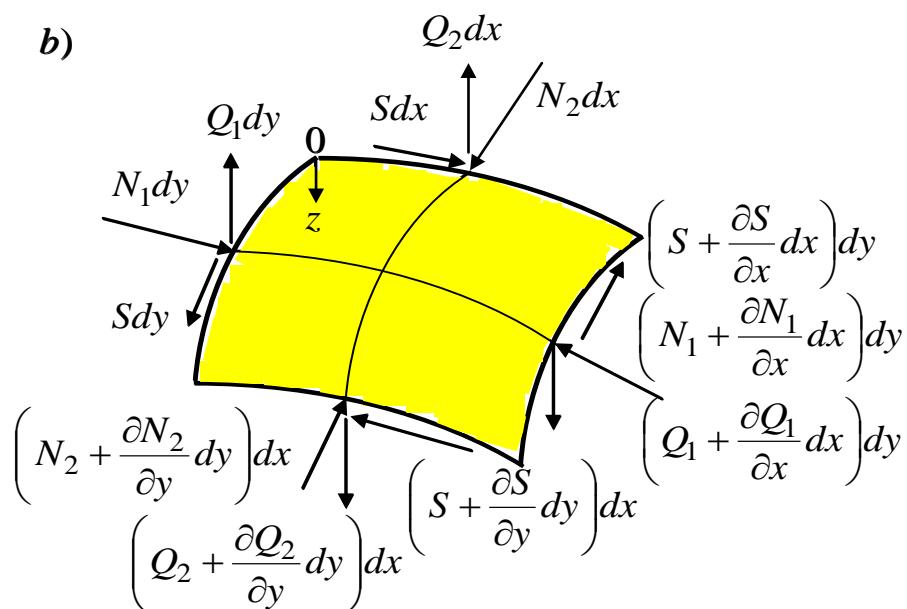
bulardan quyidagilarni hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial S}{\partial y} &= 0; \\ \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} &= 0.\end{aligned}\tag{7.17}$$

a)



b)



7.1-chizma. Qobiqning o'rta sirtiga ta'sir etuvchi zo'riqishlar.

x va y koordinata o'qlariga nisbatan olingan momentlarning algebraik yig'indisini yozamiz:

$$M_1 dy - \left(M_1 + \frac{\partial M_1}{\partial x} dx \right) dy + H dx - \left(H + \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} dy \right) dx + Q_1 dxdy = 0;$$

$$-M_2 dx - \left(M_2 + \frac{\partial M_2}{\partial y} dy \right) dx + H dy - \left(H + \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} dx \right) dy - Q_2 dxdy = 0,$$

bundan quyidagilarni topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial M_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} &= Q_1; \\ \frac{\partial M_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} &= Q_2.\end{aligned}\tag{7.18}$$

Barcha kuchlarning pastga yo‘nalgan z o‘qidagi proyeksiyalari yig‘indisini aniqlaymiz.

Birinchi navbatda N_1 kuchning z o‘qidagi proyeksiyasini qaraymiz.

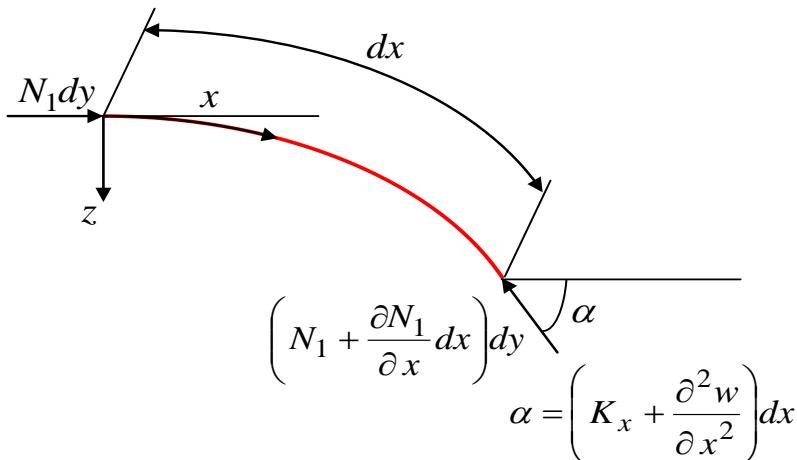
7.2-chizmada qobiq elementining x o‘qi bo‘yicha yo‘nalgan tomoni ko‘rsatilgan, bu tomon N_1 kuch bilan siqilgan.

Elementning chap qirg‘og‘iga ta’sir etuvchi $N_1 dy$, kuch z o‘qiga proyeksiya bermaydi, elementning o‘ng qirg‘og‘iga ta’sir etuvchi $\left(N_1 + \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x} dx\right) dy$ kuch z o‘qiga α burchak ostida ta’sir etadi. Bu burchak ikki qismdan iborat: birinchi qismi $\frac{1}{R_x} = K_x$ deformatsiyagacha x o‘qi

bo‘yicha element egriligidan hosil bo‘ladi; ikkinchi qismi $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}$ ustivorlikni yo‘qotishda cheksiz kichik egilish natijasida paydo bo‘lgan qo‘shimcha egrilikdan hosil bo‘ladi.

Shuning uchun ham 7.2-chizmada ko‘rsatilgan α burchak $\alpha = K_x + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}$ ga teng. Unda N_1 kuchning z o‘qidagi proyeksiyasi quyidagicha bo‘ladi:

$$-\left(N_1 + \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x} dx\right) dy \left(K_x + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}\right) dx = -N_1 \left(K_x + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}\right) dx dy.$$



7.2-chizma. Bo‘ylama kuchlarni aniqlash uchun qobiq elementi.

Xuddi shuningdek N_2 kuch proyeksiyasini ham quyidagicha topamiz:

$$-N_2 \left(K_y + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) dx dy.$$

Bulardan tashqari, buralish deformatsiyasidan hosil bo‘lgan urinma kuch proyeksiyasi qo‘shiladi:

$$-2S \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy.$$

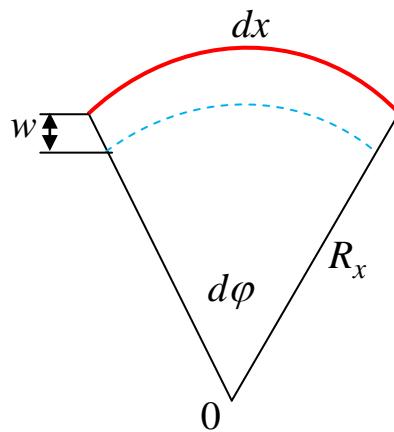
Shuningdek ko‘ndalang kuchlar proyeksiyalari yig‘indisi $\left(\frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$ ni e’tiborga olib quyidagini topamiz:

$$\frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial y} - N_1 \left(K_x + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) - N_2 \left(K_y + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) - 2S \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} = 0. \quad (7.19)$$

Bu tenglamadagi ko‘ndalang kuchlarni (7.18) ifoda yordamida almashtirib, (7.19) tenglamani quyidagi ko‘rinishda yozamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2 M_1}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 M_2}{\partial y^2} - N_1 \left(K_x + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) - \\ & - N_2 \left(K_y + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) - 2S \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (7.20)$$

Eguvchi va burovchi momentlarni $w(x, y)$ salqilik funksiyasi orqali ifodalaymiz.



7.3-chizma. Qobiq elementining deformatsiyagacha va deformatsiyadan keyingi holati.

(7.4) formulaga kiruvchi egilishdagi egrilik χ_x, χ_y va buralishdagi χ_{xy} egrilik deformatsiyalarini (7.3-chizma) quyidagi munosabatlardan aniqlaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned}\chi_x &= -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}; \\ \chi_y &= -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}; \\ \chi_{xy} &= -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y}.\end{aligned}\tag{7.21}$$

(7.6) va (7.16) formulalarni quyidagi shaklda ifodalash mumkin:

$$M_1 = -D_0 \left[1 - \frac{a_x}{\varepsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \right] \left[\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right];\tag{7.22}$$

$$M_2 = -D_0 \left[1 - \frac{a_y}{\varepsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \right] \left[\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right].$$

$$H = -\frac{1}{2} D_0 \left[1 - \frac{a_{xy}}{\varepsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \right] \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y}.\tag{7.23}$$

Bu bog‘lanishlar asosida (7.20) tenglamadagi birinchi uch had ifodasini quyidagicha yozamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 M_1}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 M_2}{\partial y^2} &= -D_0 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w + D_0 \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \cdot \\ &\cdot \left(\frac{a_x}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + \frac{a_y}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} + \frac{a_x + 2a_{xy} + a_y}{2\varepsilon_0} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} \right).\end{aligned}\tag{7.24}$$

(7.24) ifodani e’tiborga olib (7.20) tenglamani quyidagi ko‘rnishda ifodalaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned}D_0 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w - D_0 \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \left(\frac{a_x}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + \frac{a_y}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} + \frac{a_x + 2a_{xy} + a_y}{2\varepsilon_0} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} \right) + \\ + N_1 \left(k_x + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) + N_2 \left(k_y + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) + 2S \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} = 0.\end{aligned}\tag{7.25}$$

7.4-§. Deformatsiyalarning uzluksizlik tenglamalari

Kritik holatgacha qobiqning o‘rta sirti deformatsiyalari $\varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_y, \gamma$ cheksiz kichik egilishning hosil bo‘lishida (bifurkatsiya momentida) salqilik funksiyasi $w(x, y)$ bilan bog‘langan bo‘lishi shart [16].

Bizga ma’lumki plastinkaning tekis egilishida uning o‘rta sirti deformatsiyasi quyidagi formula bilan ifodalanadi:

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_x &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2; \\ \varepsilon_y &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2; \\ \gamma &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}.\end{aligned}\quad (7.26)$$

Qobiqlarning egilishida esa (7.26) tenglamaning birinchi ikkitasiga egrilik deformatsiyasini salqilik funksiyasi $w(x, y)$ orqali ifodalovchi qo'shimcha hadlar qo'shiladi.

O'lchami dx bo'lgan element egilishini qaraymiz (7.3-chizma).

Element markazga qarab $w(x, y)$ kattalikka ko'chganda x o'qi bo'yicha deformatsiyalanadi:

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{(R_x - w)d\varphi - R_x d\varphi}{R_x d\varphi} = -\frac{w}{R_x} = -K_x w.$$

Xuddi shuningdek y o'qi bo'yicha deformatsiya:

$$\varepsilon_y = -K_y w.$$

(7.26) formulalarni qobiq elementi uchun umumlashtirib quyidagicha yozamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_x &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 - K_x w; \\ \varepsilon_y &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 - K_y w; \\ \gamma &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}.\end{aligned}\quad (7.27)$$

Bu ifodalardan u va v ko'chishlarni yo'qotib, deformatsiyaning uzluksizlik tenglamasini hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_y}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \gamma}{\partial x \partial y} &= \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - \\ &- K_x \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - K_y \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}.\end{aligned}\quad (7.28)$$

$\varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_y, \gamma$ deformatsiyalar σ_x, σ_y, τ kuchlanishlar orqali quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_x &= \frac{1}{\psi_0} \left(\sigma_x - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_y \right); \\ \varepsilon_y &= \frac{1}{\psi_0} \left(\sigma_y - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_x \right); \\ \gamma &= \frac{3}{\psi_0} \tau.\end{aligned}\tag{7.29}$$

Agar bizga ma'lum bo'lgan bog'lanishlar yordamida $\Phi(x, y)$ kuchlanish funksiyasini kirtsak:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_x &= \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2}; \\ \sigma_y &= \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2}; \\ \tau &= -\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y}.\end{aligned}\tag{7.30}$$

(7.28) tenglamaning chap tomonidagi uch hadni quyidagi ko'rinishga keltiramiz:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_y}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \gamma}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{\psi_0} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \Phi.\tag{7.31}$$

Bu formulani e'tiborga olib, (7.28) deformatsiyaning uzlukzizlik tenglamasi quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\frac{1}{\psi_0} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \Phi = \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - K_x \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - K_y \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}.\tag{7.32}$$

7.5-§. Qobiq ustivorlik tenglamasi

Kuchlanish funksiyasi $\Phi(x, y)$ orqali aniqlanuvchi bo'ylama kuchlar N_1, N_2 , siquvchi bo'lgani uchun, manfiy ishora bilan olinadi:

$$\begin{aligned}N_1 &= h \sigma_x = -h \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2}; \\ N_2 &= h \sigma_y = -h \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2}; \\ S &= \tau h = -h \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y}.\end{aligned}\tag{7.33}$$

(7.33) ifodani (7.21) tenglamaga qo'yamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{D_0}{h} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w - \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \left(\frac{a_x}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{a_y}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} + \frac{a_x + 2a_{xy} + a_y}{2\varepsilon_0} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} \right) + \\
& + \sigma_x \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \sigma_y \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + 2\tau \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} - K_x \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2} - K_y \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} = 0
\end{aligned} \tag{7.34}$$

(7.34) muvozanat tenglamasi bilan (7.32) deformatsiyaning uzlusizlik tenglamasini bitta umumiyl ustivorlik tenglamasiga keltirish maqsadida, (7.34) ifodaga $\nabla^2 \nabla^2$ operator bilan ta'sir etamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{D_0}{h} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w - \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \left(\frac{a_x}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{a_y}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} + \frac{a_x + 2a_{xy} + a_y}{2\varepsilon_0} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} \right) + \\
& + \sigma_x \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \sigma_y \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + 2\tau \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} - \\
& - K_x \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2} - K_y \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} = 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{7.35}$$

(7.35) ifodaning oxirgi ikki hadni quyidagicha yozish mumkin:

$$\begin{aligned}
& -K_x \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2} - K_y \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} = -K_x \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \Phi - \\
& - K_y \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \Phi = - \left(K_x \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + K_y \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right) \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \Phi.
\end{aligned} \tag{7.36}$$

(7.32) formulaning o'ng tomonidagi cheksiz kichik hadlarni e'tiborga olmasdan $\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \Phi$ ifodani (7.36) formulaga qo'yib quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \left(K_x \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + K_y \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right) \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \Phi = \\
& = \psi_0 \left(K_x^2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} + 2K_x K_y \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + K_y^2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} \right).
\end{aligned} \tag{7.37}$$

Bunday almashtirishlardan keyin (5.3) tenglama elastiklik chegarasidan keyin yassi qobiqning umumiyl ustivorlik tenglamasini ifodalaydi:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{D_0}{h} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w - \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \left(\frac{a_x}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{a_y}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} + \frac{a_x + 2a_{xy} + a_y}{2\varepsilon_0} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} \right) + \\
& + \sigma_x \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \sigma_y \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + 2\tau \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + \\
& + \psi_0 \left(K_x^2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} + 2K_x K_y \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + K_y^2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} \right) = 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{7.38}$$

Agar bu tenglamada $E = \psi_0 = E_k$ deb olsak, unda bu tenglama chiziqli elastik qobiq ustivorlik tenglamasiga o‘tadi (Puasson koeffitsiyenti 0,5 bo‘lganda):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{D_0}{h} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w + \sigma_x \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \sigma_y \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + 2\tau \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + \\
& + E \left(K_x^2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} + 2K_x K_y \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + K_y^2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} \right) = 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{7.39}$$

7.6-§. Bo‘ylama siqilgan yopiq silindrik qobiqda o‘qqa simmetrik to‘lqin hosil bo‘lishidagi ustivorlik

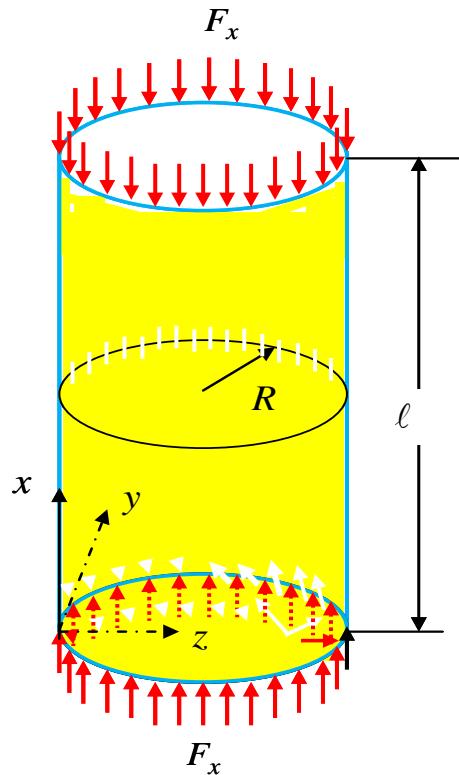
O‘q bo‘yicha siquvchi tekis taralgan F_x kuch ta’sirida bo‘lgan silindrik qobiqni qaraymiz (7.4-chizma) [7,605-bet].

Ustivorlikni yo‘qotishda to‘lqinlarning hosil bo‘lishi o‘qqa simmetrik bo‘lsin deb hisoblaymiz, unda $K_x = 0; K_y = \frac{1}{R}$ ekanligini e’tiborga olib umumiyleng (7.38) ni quyidagi ko‘rinishga keltiramiz:

$$\frac{D_0 \partial^8 w}{h \partial x^8} - \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \frac{D_0 a_x \partial^8 w}{h \varepsilon_0 \partial x^8} + \frac{\psi_0 \partial^4 w}{R^2 \partial x^4} + P_x \frac{\partial^6 w}{\partial x^6} = 0. \tag{7.40}$$

Kritik holatgacha, unga to‘g‘ri keluvchi M_0 nuqtada siquvchi kuchdan quyidagi deformatsiyalar hosil bo‘ladi:

$$\varepsilon_x; \quad \varepsilon_y = -\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_x; \quad \varepsilon_z = -(\varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y) = -\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_x.$$



7.4-chizma. Bo‘ylama siqilgan qobiq.

Unda M_0 nuqtada deformatsiya intensivligi quyidagicha bo‘ladi:

$$\varepsilon_i = \varepsilon_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \sqrt{(\varepsilon_x - \varepsilon_y)^2 + (\varepsilon_y - \varepsilon_z)^2 + (\varepsilon_z - \varepsilon_x)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \sqrt{\frac{9}{2} \varepsilon_x^2} = \varepsilon_x.$$

$a_x; a_y; a_{xy}$ kattaliklar (7.3) formula asosida quyidagi qiymatlarni qabul qiladi:

$$a_x = \frac{4}{3} \left(\varepsilon_x + \frac{\varepsilon_y}{2} \right) = \frac{4}{3} \left(\varepsilon_x - \frac{\varepsilon_x}{4} \right) = \varepsilon_x;$$

$$a_y = a_{xy} = 0.$$

Unda (7.40) ustivorlik tenglamasi quyidagi ko‘rinishda bo‘ladi:

$$\frac{D_0}{h} \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \frac{\partial^8 w}{\partial x^8} + \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + P_x \frac{\partial^6 w}{\partial x^6} = 0. \quad (7.41)$$

Salqilik funksiyasi $w(x)$ ni quyidagi qator ko‘rinishda izlaymiz:

$$w(x) = \sum A_m \sin \frac{m\pi x}{\ell}. \quad (7.42)$$

Bu qator silindr qirg‘oqlaridagi chegara shartlarini qanoatlantiradi.

(7.42) ifodani (7.41) tenglamaga qo‘yib kritik kuchlanishni aniqlovchi ifodani hosil qilamiz:

$$F_{kr} = \frac{D_0}{h} \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \left(\frac{m\pi}{\ell} \right)^2 + \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{m\pi}{\ell} \right)^2}. \quad (7.43)$$

Kritik kuchning minimal miqdorini aniqlash uchun (7.43) funksiyani $\lambda = \left(\frac{m\pi}{\ell}\right)^2$ parametr bo'yicha minimallashtiramiz.

(7.43) funksiyani quyidagicha ifodalab olamiz:

$$F_{kr} = \frac{D_0}{h} \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \lambda + \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \frac{1}{\lambda}. \quad (7.44)$$

$\partial P_{kr} / \partial \lambda$ hosilani nolga tenglaymiz:

$$\frac{\partial F_{kr}}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{D_0}{h} \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} - \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = 0.$$

Bundan

$$\lambda = \frac{3}{Rh} \sqrt{\frac{\psi_0}{E_k}} = \left(\frac{m\pi}{\ell}\right)^2. \quad (7.45)$$

(7.45) ifodani (7.44) formulaga qo'yib kritik kuchlanishning minimal miqdorini topamiz:

$$F_{kr} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{E_k \psi_0} \frac{h}{R}. \quad (7.46)$$

Agar $E = \psi_0 = E_k$ teng deb olsak, unda (7.46) ifoda chiziqli elastik masala uchun ma'lum bo'lgan formulaga o'tadi:

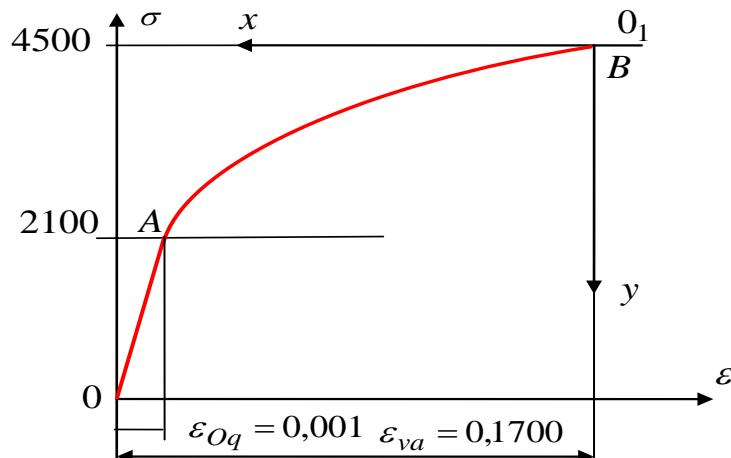
$$F_{kr} = \frac{2}{3} E \frac{h}{R}.$$

(7.46) kritik kuchlanishni kritik deformatsiya orqali ifodalab

$$F_{kr} = \psi_0 \varepsilon_{kr}. \quad (7.47)$$

(7.46) formulani, grafiklarni qurish uchun qulay bo'lgan shaklga keltiramiz:

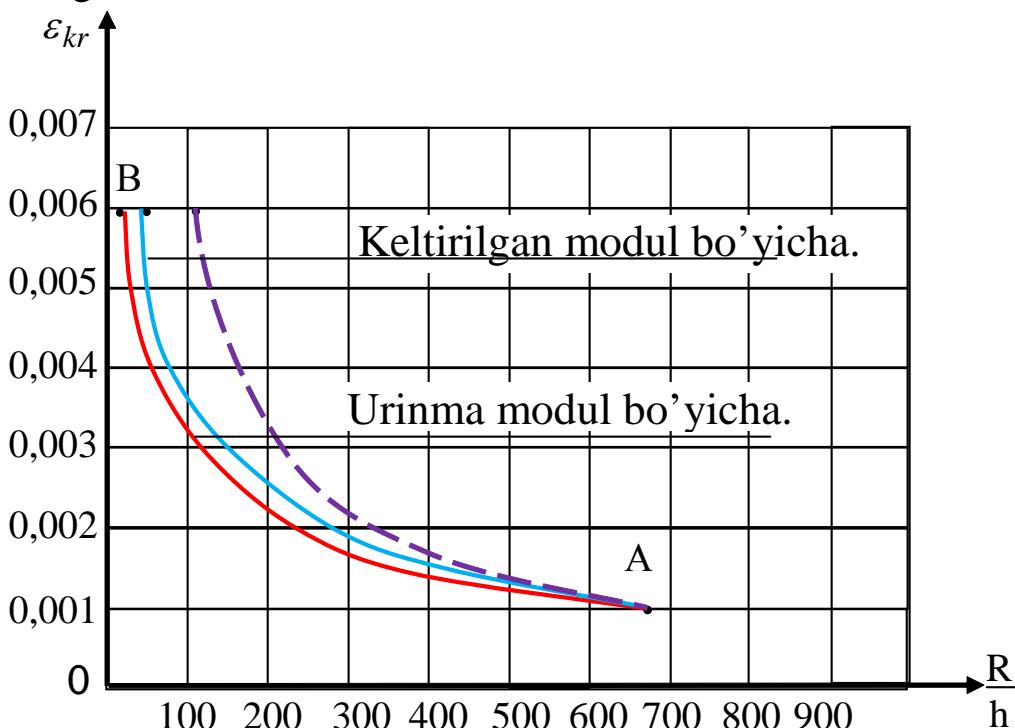
$$\frac{R}{h} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{kr}} \sqrt{\frac{E_k}{\psi_0}}. \quad (7.48)$$



7.5-chizma. Qurilish po'lat cho'zilish siqilish diagrammasi.

Olingan natijalarini qurilish po'latidan yasalgan yopiq silindrik qobiq uchun qo'llaymiz. Siqilish diagrammasi $\sigma_i - \varepsilon_i$ 7.5-chizmada keltirilgan.

7.6-chizmada elastiklik chegarasidan keyin qobiqning nisbiy qalinligi R/h bilan kritik deformatsiya orasidagi bog'lanish grafigi, uzlukli chiziq bilan shu bog'lanishlar uchun chiziqli-elastik masala uchun keltirilgan.



7.6-chizma. O'qqa simmetrik to'lqin hosil bo'lganda kritik deformatsiyaning qobiq nisbiy qalinligiga bog'liqlik grafigi.

Proporsionallik chegarasiga to'g'ri keluvchi ε_{kr} kritik deformatsiyani 0,100 ga teng deb qabul qilamiz. 7.6-chizmada (7.48) formula asosida hisoblashlar natijasida qurilgan grafik keltirilgan.

Ustivorligini yo'qotishiga to'g'ri keluvchi bo'ylama yarim to'lqinlar soni m (7.45) formuladan aniqlanadi:

$$m = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\pi} \frac{\ell}{R} \sqrt{\frac{R}{h}} \sqrt{\frac{\psi_0}{E_k}}. \quad (7.49)$$

Faraz qilaylik, silindr $\varepsilon_{kr} = 0,002$ kritik deformatsiyada ustivorligini yo'qotsin. Hisoblar bo'yicha bu kritik deformatsiyaga $\sqrt{E_k/\psi_0} = 0,501$, $\frac{R}{h} = 167$ to'g'ri keladi.

Bundan tashqari $\frac{\ell}{R} = 10$ bo'lsin deb hisoblab, (7.49) formuladan yarimta to'lqinlar sonini aniqlaymiz:

$$m = \frac{1,732}{\pi} \cdot 10 \cdot 12,92 \cdot 1,41 = 100.$$

Agar $\varepsilon_{kr} = 0,002$ kritik deformatsiyada masala chiziqli elastik bo'lsa, unda (7.49) formulaga $E = \psi_0 = E_k$ va $\sqrt[4]{\psi_0/E_k} = 1$ qo'yamiz va yarim to'lqinlar soni kamayib

$$m = \frac{1,732}{\pi} \cdot 10 \cdot 12,92 \cdot 1 = 71$$

ga teng bo'ladi.

7.7-§. Bo'ylama siqilgan yopiq silindrik qobiqning ikki yo'nalish bo'yicha yarim to'lqinlarini hisobga olganda ustivorlik

Bo'ylama yo'nalish bo'yicha siqilgan silindrik qobiq ustivorligini yo'qotishda bo'ylama va aylana to'lqinlar hosil bo'lsin. Kritik holatgacha qobiqda faqat bitta siquvchi kuchlanish bo'ladi:

$$\sigma_x = F_x;$$

$$\sigma_y = 0;$$

$$\tau_{xy} = 0.$$

O'tgan paragrafda ko'rsatilganidek, uchta deformatsiya hosil bo'ladi:

$$\varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_y = -\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_x; \varepsilon_z = -(\varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y) = -\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_x.$$

7.6 paragrafda ko'rsatilganidek deformatsiya intensivligi $\varepsilon_i = \varepsilon_0 = \varepsilon_x$ va (7.3) ifoda $a_x = \varepsilon_x = \varepsilon_0; a_y = a_{xy} = 0$ bo'ladi.

Qaralayotgan holda silindrik qobiqning asosiy ustivorlik tenglamasi (7.38) quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{D_0}{h} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w - \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \cdot \\ & \cdot \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \left(\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} \right) + \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + F_x \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (7.50)$$

(7.50) tenglamaning ikkinchi hadidagi $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right)$ kattalikni quyidagicha ifodalab olamiz:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{2 \partial y^2} \right) = \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w - \frac{3 \partial^4 w}{2 \partial x^2 \partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4}. \quad (7.2)$$

(7.2) ifodani (7.1) tenglamaga qo'yib, ustivorlik tenglamasini sodda

ko‘rinishda ifodalab olamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{D_0}{h} \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w + \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0}\right) \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \left(\frac{3\partial^4 w}{2\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} \right) + \\ & + \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + D_x \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (7.3)$$

Salqilik funksiyasini $w(x, y)$ quyidagi trigonometrik qator ko‘rinishida izlaymiz:

$$w(x, y) = \sum_m \sum_n C_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{\ell} \sin \frac{ny}{R}, \quad (7.4)$$

bu yerda m silindr o‘qi bo‘ylab yarimta to‘lqinlar soni;

n aylanish yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha to‘lqinlar soni.

(7.4) salqilik funksiyasi qirg‘og‘i bo‘yicha sharnirli mahkamlangan silindr chegara shartini qanoatlantiradi [16].

(7.4) qatorni (7.3) tenglamaga qo‘yib, quyidagi algebraik tenglamani hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{D_0}{h} \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right)^4 + \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0}\right) \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right)^2 \cdot \\ & \cdot \frac{n^2}{R^2} \left(\frac{3m^2 \pi^2}{2\ell^2} + \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right) + \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \frac{m^4 \pi^4}{\ell^4} - F_x \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right)^2 \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (7.5)$$

Bundan hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} F_x = & \frac{D_0}{h} \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right)^2 \frac{\ell^2}{m^2 \pi^2} + \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right)^2} \frac{\ell^2}{m^2 \pi^2} + \\ & + \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0}\right) \frac{n^2}{R^2} \frac{\ell^2}{m^2 \pi^2} \left(\frac{3m^2 \pi^2}{2\ell^2} + \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (7.6)$$

Bundan kritik kuch ifodasini aniqlaymiz:

$$F_x = P_1 + \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0}\right) \frac{n^2 \ell^2}{R^2 m^2 \pi^2} \left(\frac{3m^2 \pi^2}{2\ell^2} + \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right), \quad (7.7)$$

bu yerda

$$F_1 = \frac{D_0}{h} \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \lambda + \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \frac{1}{\lambda}, \quad \lambda = \frac{\ell^2}{m^2 \pi^2} \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right)^2 \quad (7.8)$$

F_1 funksiya minimal bo‘lgandagi, λ parametr miqdorini izlaymiz:

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{D_0}{h} \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = 0;$$

bundan

$$\lambda = \frac{3}{Rh} \sqrt{\frac{\psi_0}{E_k}}. \quad (7.9)$$

F_1 funksiyaning minimal miqdori:

$$\begin{aligned} (F_1)_{\min} &= \frac{D_0}{h} \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \frac{3}{Rh} \sqrt{\frac{\psi_0}{E_k}} + \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \frac{Rh}{3} \sqrt{\frac{E_k}{\psi_0}} = \\ &+ \frac{h}{3R} \sqrt{E_k \psi_0} + \frac{h}{3R} \sqrt{E_k \psi_0} = \frac{2h}{3R} \sqrt{E_k \psi_0}. \end{aligned} \quad (7.10)$$

(7.6) asosiy formulani quyidagicha ifodalab olamiz:

$$F_x = \frac{2h}{3R} \sqrt{E_k \psi_0} + \frac{3D_0}{2h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0}\right) \frac{n^2}{R^2} \left(1 + \frac{2}{3} \frac{n^2}{m^2 \pi^2} \frac{\ell^2}{R^2}\right). \quad (7.11)$$

(7.8) va (7.9) ifodalar asosida bo‘ylama yarim to‘lqinlar soni m bilan aylana yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha to‘lqinlar soni n ni bog‘lovchi tenglamani hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{\ell^2}{m^2 \pi^2} \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2}{R^2}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{Rh} \sqrt{\frac{\psi_0}{E_k}} = \lambda. \quad (7.12)$$

Bundan quyidagini topamiz:

$$\frac{n^2}{R^2} = \frac{m\pi}{\ell} \left[\sqrt{\lambda} - \frac{m\pi}{\ell} \right]. \quad (7.13)$$

$$\frac{m\pi}{\ell} = \alpha \sqrt{\lambda} \text{ ekanligini e’tiborga olib:}$$

$$\frac{n^2}{R^2} = \lambda \alpha (1 - \alpha). \quad (7.14)$$

$$\frac{n^2}{m^2 \pi^2} \frac{\ell^2}{R^2} = \frac{\lambda \alpha (1 - \alpha)}{\lambda \alpha^2} = \frac{1 - \alpha}{\alpha}. \quad (7.15)$$

(7.14) va (7.15) bog‘lanishlarni (7.12) ustivorlik tenglamasiga qo‘yib quyidagiga ega bo‘lamiz:

$$F_x = \frac{2h}{3R} \sqrt{E_k \psi_0} \left[1 + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\psi_0}{E_k} - 1 \right) (2 + \alpha)(1 - \alpha) \right] \quad (7.16)$$

(7.16) tenglamaga P_x bilan $P_x = \psi \varepsilon_x$ bog‘lanishda bo‘lgan bo‘ylama deformatsiya ε_x ni kiritib, (7.16) tenglamani quyidagicha yozamiz:

$$\frac{3R}{2h}\varepsilon_x = \left[1 - \frac{1}{4}(2+\alpha)(1-\alpha)\right] \sqrt{\frac{E_k}{\psi_0}} + \frac{1}{4}(2+\alpha)(1-\alpha) \sqrt{\frac{E_k}{\psi_0}}. \quad (7.17)$$

Yangi belgilash kiritamiz:

$$\beta = \frac{1}{4}(2+\alpha)(1-\alpha), \quad (7.18)$$

unda (7.1) tenglamani quyidagi shaklda yozamiz:

$$\frac{3R}{2h}\varepsilon_x = (1-\beta)\delta + \frac{\beta}{\delta}, \quad (7.19)$$

$$\text{bu yerda } \delta = \sqrt{E_k/\psi_0}. \quad (7.20)$$

$f = \frac{3R}{2h}\varepsilon_x$ funksiyani δ bo'yicha minimallashtiramiz:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \delta} = 1 - \beta - \frac{\beta}{\delta^2} = 0,$$

bundan

$$\begin{aligned} \delta^2 &= \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} = \frac{\beta}{1-\beta}; \\ \delta &= \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{1-\beta}}. \end{aligned} \quad (7.21)$$

(7.19) ifodani (7.21) formulaga qo'yib $f = \frac{3R}{2h}\varepsilon_{kp}$ minimal miqdorini topamiz (bo'ylama deformatsiyaning minimal qiymatini ε_{kr} bilan belgilaymiz):

$$\frac{3R}{2h}\varepsilon_{kr} = 2\sqrt{\beta(1-\beta)}. \quad (7.22)$$

(7.21) ifodadan quyidagilarni topamiz:

$$\beta = \frac{\delta^2}{1+\delta^2}. \quad (7.23)$$

$$1 - \beta = \frac{1}{1+\delta^2}. \quad (7.24)$$

(7.19) formula quyidagi ko'rinishni qabul qiladi:

$$\frac{3R}{2h}\varepsilon_{kr} = 2 \frac{\delta}{1+\delta^2} = 2 \frac{\sqrt{E_k/\psi_0}}{1 + \frac{E_k}{\psi_0}} = 2 \frac{\sqrt{\psi_0 E_k}}{\psi_0 + E_k}. \quad (7.25)$$

Natijada elastiklik chegarasidan keyin yopiq silindrik qobiqlar ustivorligini tadqiqot qilish uchun ikkita fundamental tenglamalarga ega bo'lamiz:

$$\frac{R}{h} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{kp}} \frac{\sqrt{\psi_0 E_k}}{\psi_0 + E_k}. \quad (7.26)$$

$$F_{kr} = \frac{4}{3} \psi_0 \frac{\sqrt{\psi_0 E_k}}{\psi_0 + E_k} \frac{h}{R}. \quad (7.27)$$

Agar (7.27) formulaga $\psi_0 = E_k = E$ qo‘ysak, chiziqli elastik masala uchun ma’lum bo‘lgan kritik kuch formulasini hosil qilamiz:

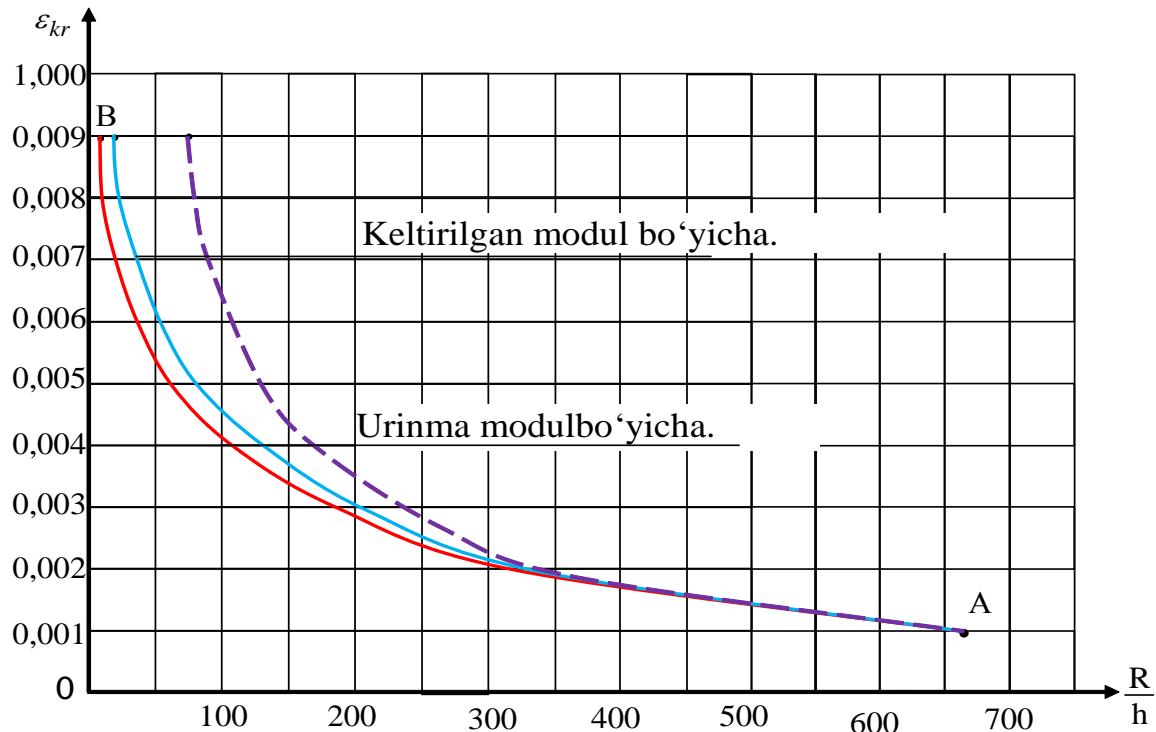
$$F_{kr} = \frac{2}{3} E \frac{h}{R}. \quad (7.28)$$

7.7-chizmada uchta egri chiziq tasvirlangan. Bu egri chiziqlar elastiklik chegarasidan keyin kritik deformatsiya ε_{kr} bilan nisbiy qalinligi R/h orasidagi bog‘lanishni ifodalaydi. Uzlukli egri chiziq qobiq materiali chiziqli elastik $\varepsilon_{kr} > 0,0010$ bo‘lganda ifodalaydi.

Bo‘ylama yarim to‘lqinlar soni m ni topish uchun (7.15) formula orqali m soni bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan α parametrni aniqlaymiz. (7.19) kvadrat tenglamani α nisbatan yechib quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{\frac{9 - 7\delta^2}{1 + \delta^2}} - 1 \right]. \quad (7.29)$$

(7.13) va (7.14) formulalardan foydalanib bo‘ylama yarim to‘lqinlar sonini aniqlaymiz



7.7-chizma. Ikki yo‘nalish bo‘yicha to‘lqinlarning hosil bo‘lishida kritik deformatsiyaning qobiq nisbiy qalinligiga bog‘liqlik grafigi.

$$m = \frac{\sqrt{3} \ell}{2\pi R} \sqrt{\frac{R}{h}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta}} \left[\sqrt{\frac{9-7\delta^2}{1+\delta^2}} - 1 \right]. \quad (7.30)$$

(7.14) bog'lanishdan (7.30) formulani e'tiborga olib qobiq aylanasi bo'yicha to'lqinlar sonini topamiz:

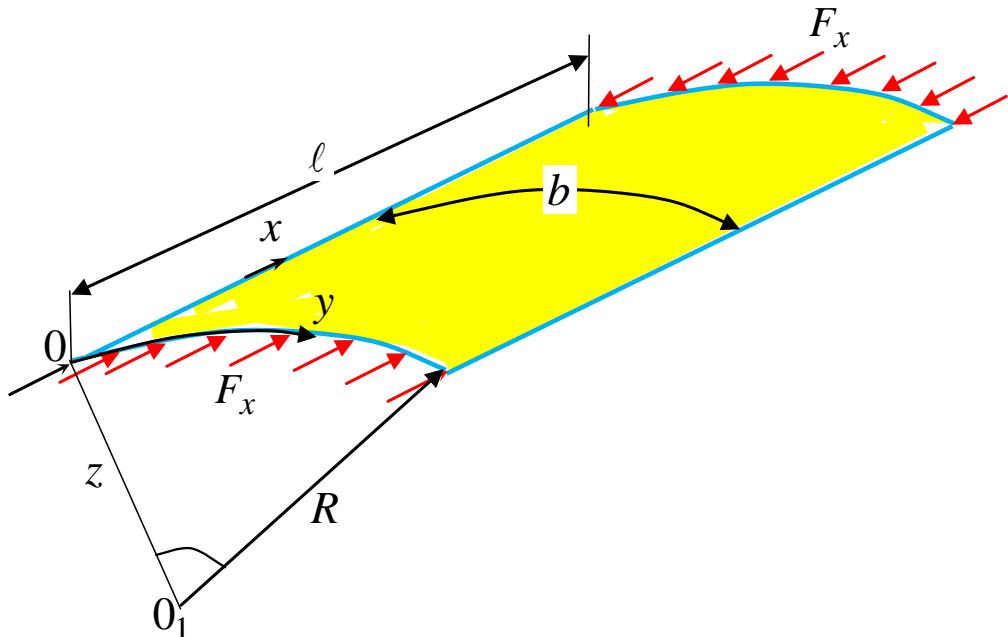
$$n = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{\frac{R}{h\delta}} \sqrt{\left(\sqrt{\frac{9-7\delta^2}{1+\delta^2}} - 1 \right) \left(3 - \sqrt{\frac{9-7\delta^2}{1+\delta^2}} \right)} \quad (7.31)$$

Chiziqli-elastik masalada $\delta=1$ bo'ladi va m yoki n sonlarning har biri nolga teng bo'ladi, bu holda to'lqinlarning hosil bo'lishi masalasi yechilmasdan qoladi.

7.8-§. Siqilgan silindrik panel ustivorligi

Oldingi paragrafda olingan natijalarni siqilgan silindrik panellar ustivorlik masalasi uchun umumlashtirish mumkin.

Siqilgan panel bo'ylama yo'nalish bo'yicha ℓ uzunlikka ega va aylana yo'nalishi bo'yicha eni b bo'lsin deb qaraymiz (7.8-chizma).



7.8-chizma. Bo'ylama siqilgan silindrik panel.

Panelning kuchlanganlik holati

$$\sigma_x = F_x;$$

$$\sigma_y = 0;$$

$$\tau_{xy} = 0.$$

deformatsiyalar:

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_y &= -\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_x; \\ \varepsilon_z &= -(\varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y) = -\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_x;\end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = 0.$$

Deformatsiya intensivligi o'tgan paragrafdagidek $\varepsilon_i = \varepsilon_x = \varepsilon_0$ bo'lib, (7.3) funksiyalar quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$a_x = \frac{4(\varepsilon_x + 0,5\varepsilon_y)}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \left(\varepsilon_x - \frac{\varepsilon_x}{4} \right) = \varepsilon_x; \quad a_y = a_{xy} = 0.$$

Ustivorlik tenglamasi esa, siqilgan yopiq qobiq tenglamasi kabi bo'lib, (7.3) munosabat bilan aniqlanadi.

Qobiq bo'ylama qirg'og'i bilan sharnirli tayangan deb qabul qilamiz. Ustivorlikni yo'qotishdagi salqilik funksiyasi $w(x, y)$ ni quyidagi qator ko'rinishida olamiz:

$$w(x, y) = \sum_m \sum_n C_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{\ell} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}. \quad (7.81)$$

Bu qatorning m va n indekslariga to'g'ri keluvchi, bitta hadini (7.3) tenglamaga qo'yib, siquvchi kritik kuchni aniqlash uchun quyidagi algebraik tenglamani hosil qilamiz [16]:

$$\begin{aligned}& \frac{D_0}{h} \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right)^4 + \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right)^2 \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \cdot \\& \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2} \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right) + \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \frac{m^4 \pi^4}{\ell^4} - F_x \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right)^2 \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} = 0.\end{aligned} \quad (7.82)$$

Bundan P_x ni aniqlaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned}F_x &= \frac{D_0}{h} \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right)^2 \frac{\ell^2}{m^2 \pi^2} + \frac{\psi_0}{\left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right)^2} \frac{\ell^2 R^2}{m^2 \pi^2} + \\& + \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \frac{n^2}{b^2} \frac{\ell^2}{m^2} \left(\frac{3}{2} \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right).\end{aligned} \quad (7.83)$$

Bu tenglamani quyidagi ko'rinishda yozamiz:

$$F_x = F_1 + \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \frac{n^2 \ell^2}{b^2 m^2} \left(\frac{3m^2 \pi^2}{2\ell^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right). \quad (7.84)$$

$$F_1 = \frac{D_0 E_k}{h \psi_0} \lambda + \frac{\psi_0}{\lambda R^2},$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\ell^2}{m^2 \pi^2} \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right)^2.$$
(7.85)

(7.85) funksiyani λ parametr bo'yicha minimal qiymatini aniqlab (7.9) ko'rinishdagi munosabatni topamiz.

(7.85) formulaga (7.9) ifodani qo'yamiz:

$$(F_1)_{\min} = \frac{2h}{3R} \sqrt{E_k \psi_0}. \quad (7.86)$$

Unda (7.84) tenglama quyidagi ko'rinishga ega bo'ladi:

$$F_x = \frac{2h}{3R} \sqrt{E_k \psi_0} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \left(1 + \frac{2}{3} \frac{n^2 \ell^2}{m^2 b^2} \right). \quad (7.87)$$

(7.85) va (7.10) asosida m va n sonlari orasidagi bog'lanishni aniqlaymiz:

$$\frac{\ell^2}{m^2 \pi^2} \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right)^2 = \frac{3}{Rh} \sqrt{\frac{\psi_0}{E_k}} = \lambda. \quad (7.88)$$

Bu tenglamadan quyidagini topamiz:

$$\frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} = \frac{m \pi}{\ell} \left[\sqrt{\lambda} - \frac{m \pi}{\ell} \right]. \quad (7.89)$$

α parametri quyidagicha kiritamiz

$$\frac{m \pi}{\ell} = \alpha \sqrt{\lambda}. \quad (7.90)$$

Unda (7.89) tenglamadan quyidagi ifodani topamiz:

$$\frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} = \lambda \alpha (1 - \alpha) = \frac{3}{Rh} \sqrt{\frac{\psi_0}{E_k}} \alpha (1 - \alpha). \quad (7.91)$$

Bundan tashqari, (7.90) va (7.91) formulalardan foydalаниб quyidagini topamiz:

$$\frac{n^2 \ell^2}{m^2 b^2} = \frac{\lambda \alpha (1 - \alpha)}{\lambda \alpha^2} = \frac{1 - \alpha}{\alpha}. \quad (7.92)$$

(7.91) va (7.92) ifodalarni (7.87) ustivorlik tenglamasiga qo'yib quyidagi formulani aniqlaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned}
F_x &= \frac{2h}{3R} \sqrt{E_k \psi_0} + \frac{3}{2} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0}\right) \frac{1}{9} \psi_0 h^2 \frac{3}{Rh} \sqrt{\frac{\psi_0}{E_k}} (1-\alpha) \alpha \cdot \\
&\cdot \left(1 + \frac{2(1-\alpha)}{3\alpha}\right) = \frac{2h}{3R} \sqrt{E_k \psi_0} + \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{E_k \psi_0} \frac{\psi_0}{E_k} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0}\right) (2+\alpha)(1-\alpha); \\
F_x &= \frac{2h}{3R} \sqrt{E_k \psi_0} \left[1 + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\psi_0}{E_k} - 1\right) (2+\alpha)(1-\alpha)\right]. \quad (7.93)
\end{aligned}$$

Bu formula siqilgan yopiq silindrik qobiqga tegishli bo‘lgan (7.16) ustivorlik tenglamasi bilan to‘liq mos keladi. Shuning uchun ham siqilgan silindrik qobiq uchun olingan (7.26) va (7.27) fundamental tenglamalar silindrik panel uchun ham o‘rinli bo‘ladi.

Shuningdek 7.7-chizmada ko‘rsatilgan grafik ham o‘rinli bo‘lib, (7.93) ga kiruvchi α parametr (7.29) bog‘lanishdan aniqlanadi. Yuqoridagi (7.90) ifoda asosida bo‘ylama to‘lqinlar sonini aniqlaymiz:

$$m = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\pi} \frac{\ell}{R} \sqrt{\frac{R}{h}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta}} \left[\sqrt{\frac{9-7\delta^2}{1+\delta^2}} - 1 \right]. \quad (7.94)$$

Panel eni b bo‘yicha yarim to‘lqinlar sonini (7.91) formula asosida aniqlaymiz:

$$n = \frac{\sqrt{3}R}{2h} \sqrt{\frac{R}{h\delta}} \sqrt{\left[\sqrt{\frac{9-7\delta^2}{1+\delta^2}} - 1 \right] \left[3 - \sqrt{\frac{9-7\delta^2}{1+\delta^2}} \right]}. \quad (7.95)$$

Silindrik panel ustivorligi bo‘yicha olingan natijalar panel b enini aniqlovchi θ burchakning katta qiymatlarida o‘rinli bo‘ladi. Ustivorlik nazariyasida chiziqli-elastik silindrik panel burchagi θ , panel eni b va panel qalinligi h orasida $\frac{\theta b}{h} \geq 12$ tengsizlik o‘rnataligan.

Elastiklik chegarasidan keyin silindrik panel ustivorligida bu tengsizlik saqlanadi deb hisoblaymiz.

7.9-§. Sirtqi bosim ta’siridagi yopiq silindrik qobiq ustivorligi

Uzunligi ℓ va aylana radiusi R bo‘lgan yopiq silindrik qobiq sirti aylananing markaziga radial yo‘nalgan tekis taralgan q bosim ta’sirida bo‘lsin (7.9-chizma).

Kritik holatgacha qobiq momentsiz holatda bo‘lsin, shuning uchun q bosim radial kuchlanishni hosil qiladi [6]:

$$\sigma_y = F_y = \frac{qR}{h}. \quad (7.96)$$

Qolgan boshqa kuchlanishlar nolga teng.

Bu σ_y kuchlanishdan bo‘ylama deformatsiyalar hosil bo‘ladi:

$$\varepsilon_x = -\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_y; \quad \varepsilon_z = -(\varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y) = -\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_y.$$

Deformatsiya intensivligi oldingi paragrafdagi kabi $\varepsilon_i = \varepsilon_x = \varepsilon_0$ bo‘ladi.

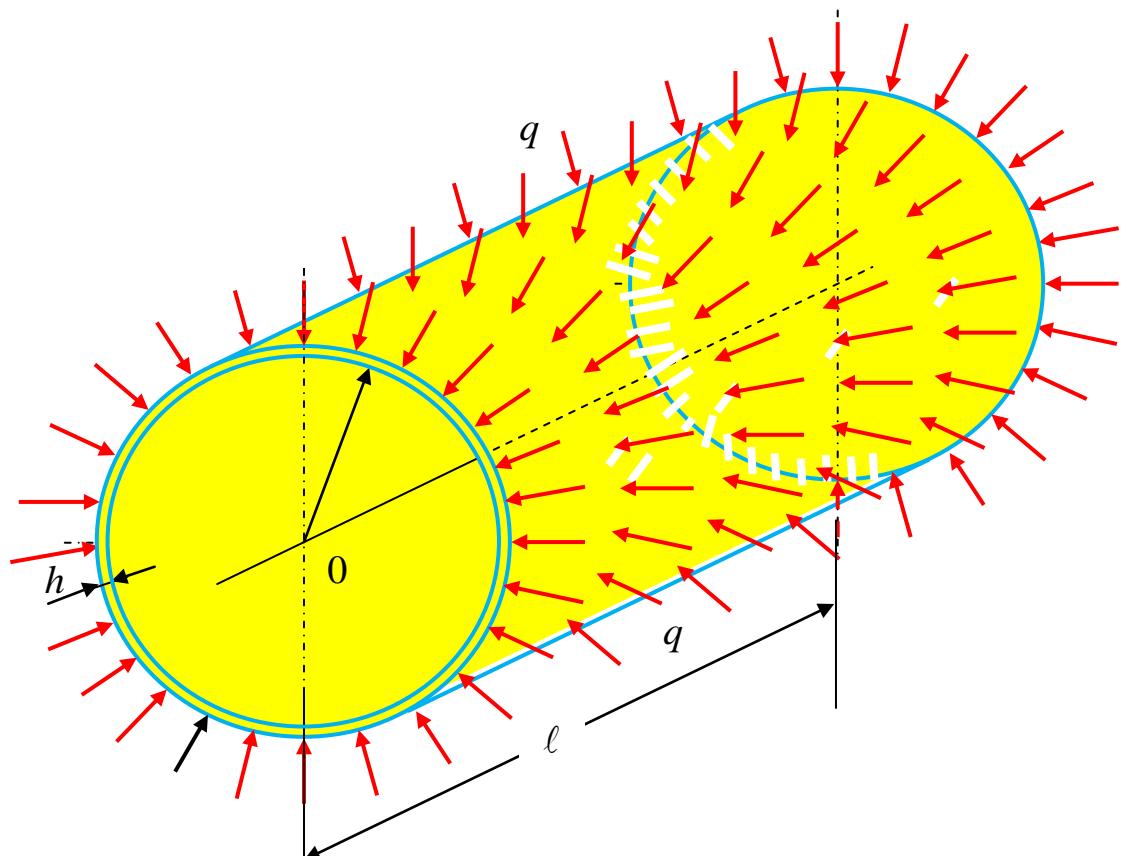
(7.3) funksiyalar esa quyidagiga teng bo‘ladi:

$$a_y = \frac{4}{3} \left(\varepsilon_y + \frac{\varepsilon_x}{2} \right) = \frac{4}{3} \left(\varepsilon_y - \frac{\varepsilon_y}{4} \right) = \varepsilon_y;$$

$$a_x = a_{xy} = 0.$$

Qobiq bifurkatsiya momentidagi muvozanat holatida (7.101) ustivorlik tenglamasi quyidagi ko‘rinishga ega bo‘ladi:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{D_0}{h} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w - \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \left(\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} + \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} \right) + \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + F_y \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (7.97)$$



7.9-chizma. Tashqi bosim ta’sirida bo‘lgan silindrik qobiq.

Tenglamaning ikkinchi hadidagi qavs ichidagi ifodani quyidagicha yozamiz:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} \right) = \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w - \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2},$$

unda (7.97) ustivorlik tenglamasini boshqa ko‘rinishda yozish mumkin

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{D_0 E_k}{h \psi_0} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w + \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \left(\frac{3 \partial^4 w}{2 \partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} \right) + \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + P_y \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (7.98)$$

Salqilik funksiyasini sinus bo‘yicha ikki qator ko‘rinishida qabul qilamiz:

$$w(x, y) = \sum_m \sum_n C_{mn} \sin \frac{m \pi x}{\ell} \sin \frac{n y}{R}, \quad (7.99)$$

(7.99) ifoda silindrik qobiq qirg‘og‘i bilan sharnirli tayangan chegara shartlarini qanoatlantiradi.

(7.98) ustivorlik tenglamasiga (7.99) qatorni m va n indeksli hadlarini qo‘yib, quyidagi algebrik tenglamaga keltiramiz:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{D_0}{h} \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right)^4 + \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right)^2 \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} \cdot \\ & \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2} \frac{n^2}{R^2} + \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} \right) + \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \frac{m^4 \pi^4}{\ell^4} - F_y \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right)^2 \frac{n^2}{R^2} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (7.100)$$

Adabiyotlarda [9] ko‘rsatilishicha, sirtqi kuch bilan siqilgan silindr bo‘ylama yo‘nalish bo‘yicha bitta yarimta to‘lqin hosil qilib ustivorligini yo‘qotishi, tajribalar natijalari bilan aniqlangan, (7.100) tenglamaga $m=1$ ni qo‘yib, uni quyidagicha yozamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{D_0}{h} \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right)^4 + \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \left(\frac{\pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right)^2 \frac{\pi^2}{\ell^2} \cdot \\ & \cdot \left(\frac{3n^2}{2R^2} + \frac{\pi^2}{\ell^2} \right) + \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \frac{\pi^4}{\ell^4} - F_y \left(\frac{\pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right)^2 \frac{n^2}{R^2} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (7.101)$$

(7.101) tenglamadan P_y aniqlab izlanayotgan kattalikni quyidagi ifoda orqali yozamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}
F_y = & \frac{D_0 E_k}{h \psi_0} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right)^2 \frac{R^2}{n^2} + \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right)^2} \frac{R^2}{n^2} + \\
& + \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \frac{\frac{\pi^4}{\ell^4} - \frac{n^4}{R^4}}{\left(\frac{\pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right)^2} \frac{n^2}{R^2} + \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \frac{\pi^2}{\ell^2} \frac{R^2}{n^2} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right).
\end{aligned} \tag{7.102}$$

(7.102) tenglamadan keyinchalik foydalanish qulay bo‘lishi uchun uni quyidagicha ko‘inishga keltiramiz:

$$F_y = F_1 + \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \frac{\frac{\pi^4}{\ell^4} - \frac{n^4}{R^4}}{\left(\frac{\pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right)^2} \frac{n^2}{R^2} + \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \frac{\pi^2}{\ell^2} \frac{R^2}{n^2} \left(\frac{3}{2} \frac{n^2}{R^2} + \frac{\pi^2}{\ell^2} \right). \tag{7.103}$$

bu yerda

$$F_1 = \frac{D_0}{h} \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \lambda + \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \frac{1}{\lambda}. \tag{7.104}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{R^2}{n^2} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right)^2. \tag{7.105}$$

P_1 qiymatning minimal bo‘lish shartidan parametr λ miqdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$\lambda = \frac{3}{Rh} \sqrt{\frac{\psi_0}{E_k}}. \tag{7.106}$$

(7.106) ifodani (7.104) formulaga qo‘yib

$$(F_1)_{\min} = \frac{2h}{3R} \sqrt{\psi_0 E_k}. \tag{7.107}$$

hosil qilamiz.

(7.102) tenglamaga kiruvchi ikkinchi funksiyani quyidagicha ifodalaymiz:

$$F_2 = \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \frac{\frac{\pi^4}{\ell^4} - \frac{n^4}{R^4}}{\left(\frac{\pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right)^2} \frac{n^2}{R^2} = \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \frac{\frac{\pi^4 R^4}{n^4 \ell^4} - 1}{\lambda}. \tag{7.108}$$

(7.105) ifodadan aniqlaymiz:

$$\frac{\pi^2}{\ell^2} = \frac{n}{R}\sqrt{\lambda} - \frac{n^2}{R^2}. \quad (7.109)$$

(7.109) ifodadan $\frac{\pi^4 R^4}{n^4 \ell^4}$ miqdorni aniqlaymiz:

$$\frac{R^4 \pi^4}{\ell^4 n^4} = \left(\frac{n\sqrt{\lambda}}{R} - \frac{n^2}{R^2} \right)^2 \frac{R^4}{n^4} = \frac{R^2}{n^2} \lambda - 2 \frac{R}{n} \sqrt{\lambda} + 1. \quad (7.110)$$

(7.110) ni (7.108) ifodaga qo‘yib quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$F_2 = \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \frac{\frac{R^2}{n^2} \lambda - 2 \frac{R}{n} \sqrt{\lambda}}{\lambda} = \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \left(\frac{R^2}{n^2} - \frac{2R}{n\sqrt{\lambda}} \right). \quad (7.111)$$

(7.111) funksiyani n bo‘yicha minimallashtiramiz:

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial n} = \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \left(-2 \frac{R^3}{n^3} + 2 \frac{R}{n^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \right) = 0; \quad -\frac{R}{n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} = 0;$$

bundan

$$n = R\sqrt{\lambda}. \quad (7.112)$$

F_2 funksiyaning minimal qiymati quyidagiga teng bo‘ladi:

$$(F_2)_{\min} = \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{2}{\lambda} \right) = -\frac{\psi_0}{R^2 \lambda} = -\frac{h}{3R} \sqrt{\psi_0 E_k} \quad (7.113)$$

(7.102) asosiy tenglamaning oxirgi, ya‘ni uchinchi hadini quyidagicha ifodalaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} F_3 &= \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \frac{\pi^2}{\ell^2} \frac{R^2}{n^2} \left(\frac{3}{2} \frac{n^2}{R^2} + \frac{\pi^2}{\ell^2} \right) = \\ &= \frac{\pi^2 h^2}{6\ell^2} (\psi_0 - E_k) \left(1 + \frac{2}{3} \frac{R^2}{n^2} \frac{\pi^2}{\ell^2} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (7.114)$$

(7.114) formuladan n^2 ni yo‘qotib, (7.112) formulaga asosan

$$\frac{R^2}{n^2} = \frac{R^2}{R^2 \lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{Rh}{3} \sqrt{E_k / \psi_0}. \quad (7.115)$$

hosil qilamiz.

(7.115) ifodani e’tiborga olib, F_3 ni quyidagi ko‘rinishga keltiramiz [16]:

$$F_3 = \frac{\pi^2 R^2}{6\ell^2} \frac{h^2}{R^2} (\psi_0 - E_k) \left(1 + \frac{2\pi^2 h}{9R} \frac{R^2}{\ell^2} \sqrt{\frac{E_k}{\psi_0}} \right). \quad (7.116)$$

(7.103) kritik kuchlanish formulasi quyidagi ko‘rinishga ega bo‘ladi:

$$F_{kr} = F_y = F_1 + F_2 + F_3 = \frac{1}{3} \frac{h}{R} \sqrt{E_k \psi_0} + \\ + \frac{\pi^2 R^2}{6\ell^2} \frac{h^2}{R^2} (\psi_0 - E_k) \left(1 + \frac{2\pi^2}{9} \frac{R^2}{\ell^2} \frac{h}{R} \sqrt{\frac{E_k}{\psi_0}} \right). \quad (7.117)$$

(7.96) formuladan foydalanib sirtqi q_{kr} bosimning kritik miqdori ifodasini aniqlaymiz:

$$q_{kr} = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{E_k \psi_0} \frac{h^2}{R^2} + \frac{\pi^2 R^2}{6\ell^2} \frac{h^3}{R^3} (\psi_0 - E_k) \left(1 + \frac{2\pi^2}{9} \frac{R^2}{\ell^2} \frac{h}{R} \sqrt{\frac{E_k}{\psi_0}} \right). \quad (7.118)$$

Agar $E = E_k = \psi_0$ bo'lsa bu murakkab formula soddalashib chiziqli-elastik masala uchun quyidagi ko'rinishga ega bo'ladi:

$$q_{kr} = \frac{Eh^2}{3R^2}. \quad (7.119)$$

Silindrik qobiqlarning ustivorlik masalalari bo'yicha bu formula adabiyotlarda keltirilmagan, lekin [9] monografiyada q_{kr} sirtqi bosim

$$q_{kr} = \frac{En^2}{12(1-\mu^2)} \frac{h^3}{R^3}; \quad (7.120)$$

ko'rinishda berilgan.

Bu yerda μ Puasson koeffitsiyenti.

Agar (7.120) formulaga $\mu = 0,5$ ni qo'ysak va (7.112) formuladan foydalanib chiziqli-elastik masala uchun $n^2 = R^2 \frac{3}{Rh}$ ekanligini e'tiborga olsak unda (7.120) ifoda (7.119) tenglama bilan to'liq mos keladi.

7.10-§. Tekis siqilgan sferik qobiqlar ustivorligi

Radiusi R qalinligi h bo'lgan yupqa sferik qobiq, sirti bo'yicha tekis taralgan q kuch ta'sirida bo'lsin. Unda sferaning devorlarida siquvchi kuchlanish hosil bo'ladi:

$$\sigma = \frac{q}{2} \frac{R}{h}. \quad (7.121)$$

Sferik qobiqdan, uzunligi ℓ va eni b bo'lgan biror sferik panel ajratib olamiz.

Panelning kritik holatigacha kuchlanganlik holati:

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_y = \sigma; \quad \sigma_z = 0.$$

Panelning bo'ylama deformatsiyalari:

$$\varepsilon_y = \varepsilon_x = \varepsilon; \quad \varepsilon_z = -(\varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y) = -2\varepsilon.$$

Kuchlanish intensivligi

$$\sigma_i = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sqrt{(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2 + (\sigma_y - \sigma_z)^2 + (\sigma_z - \sigma_x)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sqrt{2\sigma^2} = \sigma.$$

Deformatsiya intensivligi:

$$\varepsilon_i = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \sqrt{(\varepsilon_x - \varepsilon_y)^2 + (\varepsilon_y - \varepsilon_z)^2 + (\varepsilon_z - \varepsilon_x)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \sqrt{18\varepsilon^2} = 2\varepsilon.$$

Kesuvchi model kritik holatda, bifurkatsiya oldida:

$$\frac{\sigma_i}{\varepsilon_i} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon} = \frac{2\psi_0\varepsilon}{2\varepsilon} = \psi_0.$$

(7.3) funksiya quyidagini qabul qiladi

$$a_x = \frac{4}{3}(\varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y) = 2\varepsilon = \varepsilon_i; \quad a_y = a_x; \quad a_{xy} = 0.$$

Sferik panel egriliklari $K_x = K_y = 1/R$ bo‘ladi.

Sferik panel (7.10-chizma) siquvchi kuchlanish ta’sirida mahalliy ustivorligini yo‘qotsin va uning sirtida qarama-qarshi ikki yo‘nalishlar bo‘yicha kichik to‘lqinlar hosil bo‘lishi mumkin.

Ustivorlikning asosiy tenglamasi sferik qobiq uchun quyidagi ko‘rinishga ega bo‘ladi [16]:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{D_0}{h} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w - \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0}\right) \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \left(\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} \right) + \\ + \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w + \sigma \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Bu tenglamada

$$\left(\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} \right) = \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w - \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2}$$

ekanligini e’tiborga olib ustivorlik tenglamasini quyidagi ko‘rinishda yozamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{D_0}{h} \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w + \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0}\right) \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \\ + \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w + \sigma \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w = 0. \end{aligned} \tag{7.122}$$

Sferik panel bifurkatsiya momentida mahalliy ustivorligini cheksiz kichik to‘lqinlar hosil qilib yo‘qotsin deb hisoblaymiz. Bu to‘lqinlar sinuslar qonuniga asosan hosil bo‘lsin:

$$w(x, y) = \sum_m \sum_n C_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{\ell} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}. \quad (7.123)$$

(7.123) qatorning m va n indeksli hadlarini (7.122) ifodaga qo'yib

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{D_0}{h} \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right)^4 + \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right)^2 \cdot \\ & \cdot \frac{\pi^4 m^2 n^2}{\ell^2 b^2} + \frac{\psi_0}{R^2} \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right)^2 - \sigma \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right)^3 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (7.124)$$

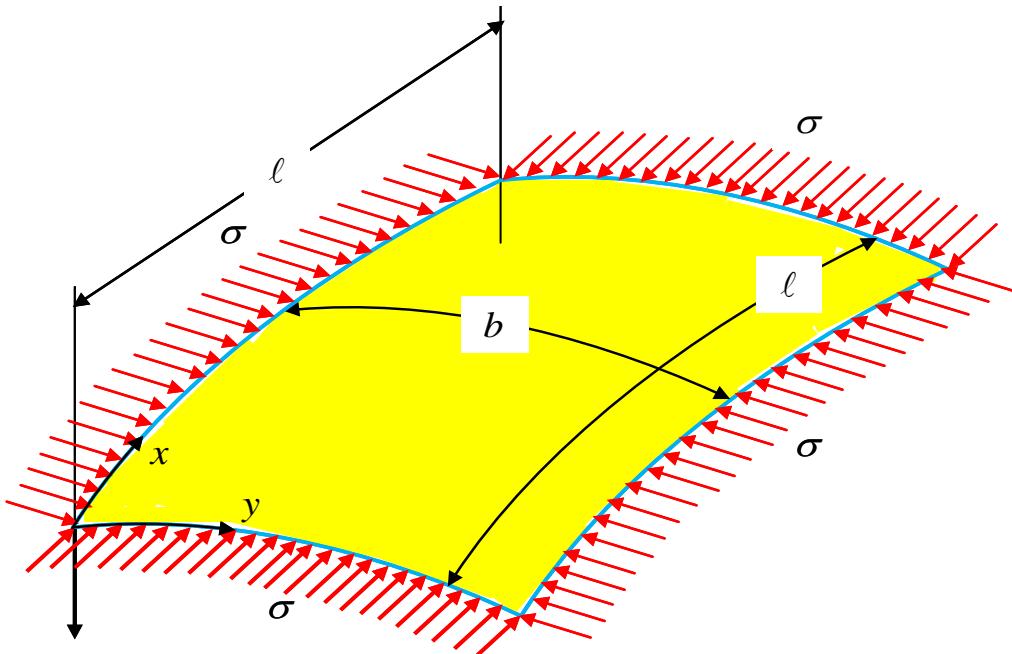
tenglamani hosil qilamiz.

Bundan:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma = & \frac{D_0}{h} \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right) + \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \cdot \\ & \cdot \frac{\pi^4 m^2 n^2}{\left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right) \ell^2 b^2} + \frac{\psi_0}{R^2 \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right)}. \end{aligned} \quad (7.125)$$

Bu ifodani quyidagi ko'rinishda yozamiz:

$$\sigma = F_1 + \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0} \right) \frac{\pi^4 m^2 n^2}{\left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right) \ell^2 b^2}. \quad (7.126)$$



7.10-chizma. Siqilgan sferik qobiq.

Bu yerda

$$(F_1)_{\min} = \frac{2h}{3R} \sqrt{\psi_0 E_k}. \quad (7.127)$$

(7.126) ustivorlik tenglamasini quyidagi ko‘rinishda ifodalaymiz:

$$\sigma = \frac{2h}{3R} \sqrt{\psi_0 E_k} + F_2; \quad (7.128)$$

bu yerda

$$F_2 = \frac{D_0}{h} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0}\right) \frac{\pi^4 m^2 n^2}{\ell^2 b^2 \lambda} = \frac{1}{27} \sqrt{\psi_0 E_k} \left(1 - \frac{E_k}{\psi_0}\right) \frac{\pi^4 m^2 n^2}{\ell^2 b^2} R h^3. \quad (7.129)$$

α parametrni quyidagi formula asosida kiritamiz:

$$\left(\frac{m\pi}{\ell}\right)^2 = \alpha\lambda; \quad (7.130)$$

unda

$$\frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} = \left[\lambda - \left(\frac{m\pi}{\ell}\right)^2 \right] = \lambda(1 - \alpha). \quad (7.131)$$

(7.130) ifodani (7.129) formulaga qo‘yamiz

$$F_2 = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{E_k \psi_0} \left[\left(\frac{\psi_0}{E_k} - 1 \right) \frac{h}{R} \alpha (1 - \alpha) \right]. \quad (7.132)$$

P_2 funksiyasiyaning α bo‘yicha minimumini topib,

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{E_k \psi_0} \left[\left(\frac{\psi_0}{E_k} - 1 \right) \frac{h}{R} (1 - 2\alpha) \right] = 0.$$

tenglamani hosil qilamiz va undan $\alpha = 0,5$ ni aniqlaymiz.

Unda P_2 funksiyasiyaning minimal qiymati

$$F_2 = \frac{1}{12} \sqrt{E_k \psi_0} \left(\frac{\psi_0}{E_k} - 1 \right) \frac{h}{R}. \quad (7.133)$$

(7.129) formulaga (7.133) ni qo‘ysak, kritik kuchlanish σ_{kr} ifodasini quyidagi formula orqali yozish mumkin:

$$\sigma_{kr} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{E_k \psi_0} \frac{h}{R} \left[1 + \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\psi_0}{E_k} - 1 \right) \right]. \quad (7.134)$$

(7.121) formuladan foydalanib sferik qobiqning kritik bosimini aniqlaymiz:

$$q_{kr} = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{E_k \psi_0} \left(\frac{h}{R} \right)^2 \left[1 + \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\psi_0}{E_k} - 1 \right) \right]. \quad (7.135)$$

Agar bu formulaga $\psi_0 = E_k = E$ va Puasson koeffitsiyentining 0,5 qiymatini qo‘ysak, u bizga ma’lum bo‘lgan chiziqli-elastik masala formulasini beradi:

$$q_{kr} = \frac{4}{3} E \left(\frac{h}{R} \right)^2.$$

Tayanch iboralar:

Qobiqli momentsiz muvozanat holati, mahalliy ustivorlik, bosh egri chiziqlari bo'yicha, , kichik to'lqinlar, bifurkatsiya momenti vaqtida, cheksiz kichik qo'shimcha egilish, buralish defformtasiya, qobiq sirti normali, Puasson koeffitsiyenti, yuklanish hamda yuksizlanish qismlari, elastik modul, kesuvchi modul, urinma modul, deformatsiya intensivligi, bo'ylama kuchlar, urinma kuch, eguvchi momentlar va burovchi moment, ko'ndalang kesim bikirligi, sirtning siljish deformatsiyasi, qobiq egilgan elementi, cheksiz kichik egrilik deformatsiyalar, ko'ndalang kuchlar, salqilik funksiyasi, deformatsiyaning uzlusizlik tenglamasi, qobiq ustivorlik tenglamasi, kuchlanish funksiyasi, $\nabla^2 \nabla^2$ operator, bo'ylama siqilgan yopiq silindrik qobiq, o'qqa simmetrik to'lqin, o'q bo'yicha siquvchi tekis taralgan kuch, silindr qirg'oqlaridagi chega, siqilish diagrammasi, ikki yo'naliish bo'yicha yarim to'lqinlar, bo'ylama va aylana to'lqinlar, salqilik funksiyasi, trigonometrik qator, o'qi bo'ylab yarimta to'lqinlar, aylanish yo'naliishi bo'yicha to'lqinlar, algebraik tenglama, deformatsiyaning minimal qiymati, uzlukli egri chiziq, siqilgan silindrik panel ustivorligi, sirtqi bosim ta'siridagi yopiq silindrik qobiq ustivorligi, kritik holatgacha qobiq momentsiz holatda, deformatsiya intensivligi, ustivorlik tenglamasi, tekis siqilgan sferik qobiqlar ustivorligi, sferaning devorlarida, siquvchi kuchlanish, panelning kritik holatigacha kuchlanganlik holati, panelning bo'ylama deformatsiyalar, kuchlanish intensivligi, deformatsiya intensivligi, kesuvchi model, mahalliy ustivorlik, cheksiz kichik to'lqinlar, to'lqinlar sinuslar qonuni.

Nazorat savollari:

- 1.Qobiqlar uchun kesuvchi modul ifodalarini yozing?
2. Qobiqlar ustivorlik tenglamasini yozing?
3. Qobiqlar uzlusizlik tenglamasi ifodasini yozing?
4. Qobiqlar umumiy ustivorlik tenglamasini yozing?
- 5.Bo'ylama siqilgan silindrik qobiq ustivorlik tenglamasini yozing?
6. Bo'ylama siqilgan silindrik qobiq ustivorlik kritik kuch ifodasini yozing?

7. Bo‘ylama siqilgan silindrik qobiq yarim to‘lqinlari sonini aniqlovchi formulani yozing?

8. Bo‘ylama siqilgan yopiq silindrik qobiq ikki yo‘nalish bo‘yicha yarim to‘lqinlar hosil qilib ustivorlik yo‘qotishda kritik kuch ifodasini yozing?

9. Bo‘ylama siqilgan yopiq silindrik qobiq ikki yo‘nalish bo‘yicha yarim to‘lqinlar hosil qilib ustivorlik yo‘qotishda yarim to‘lqinlar sonini aniqlovchi formulani yozing?

10.Silindrik panel uchun kritik kuch ifodasini yozing?

11.Sirtqi bosim ta’siridagi silindrik qobiq uchun kritik kuch ifodasini yozing?

12.Tekis siqilgan sferik qobiq uchun kritik kuch ifodasini yozing?

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GLOSSARY

1. *Mustahkamlik* – material (namuna, detal, konstruksiya elementlari) ning yemirilmasdan tashqi kuchga qarshilik ko'rsatish qobiliyatidir.

2. *Bikirlilik* - konstruksiya elementlarining tashqi kuch ta'siridan katta deformatsiya hosil qilmaslik qobiliyatidir.

3. *Ustivorlik* – tashqi kuch ta'sirida konstruksiya elementlarining dastlabki muvozanat holatini saqlash qobiliyatidir.

4. *Deformatsiya* – jismlarning tashqi kuch ta'siridan o'z geometrik shaklini o'zgartirishi.

5. *Elastik deformatsiya* $\Delta\ell_e$ – konstruksiyaga ta'sir etayotgan kuchlardan hosil bo'lgan deformatsiya konstruksiya kuchdan to'liq ozod qilinganda to'liq yo'qolib ketishi.

6. Plastik yoki qoldiq deformatsiya $\Delta\ell_p$ - konstruksiya kuchdan to'liq ozod qilinganda deformatsiya yo'qolmasdan qolishi (angl. plastic).

7. *Brus* – ko'ndalang kesim o'lchamlari uzunlik o'lchamiga qaraganda juda kichik bo'lgan jismlar.

8. *Sterjen* – cho'zilishga yoki siqilishga ishlovchi bruslar.

9. *Val* – burilishga ishlovchi brus.

10. *Qobiq (obolochka)* – qalinligi qolgan boshqa o'lchamlariga nisbatan juda kichik bo'lgan egri sirt bilan chegaralangan konstruksiya qismi.

11. *Guk qonuni* – σ normal kuchlanish nisbiy chiziqli ε deformatsiyaga to'g'ri proporsional.

12. Ko'paytma $E \cdot A$ – cho'zilishda kesim bikirligi.

13. E – bo'ylama elastiklik moduli (modul uprugost), materialning cho'zilishga (siqilish) qarshilik ko'rsata olish xususiyatini bildiradi.

14. *Elastiklik modulining geometrik ma'nosi* – og'ma to'g'ri chiziq bilan ε o'qi orasidagi burchakning tangensi elastiklik moduliga to'g'ri proporsional $\tan \alpha = \sigma / \varepsilon \approx E$.

15. *Elastiklik modulining fizik ma'nosi* – sterjenni ikki marta uzayishini ta'minlovchi kuchlanishni bildiradi. $E = \sigma$, bunda $\varepsilon = 1$ bo'ladi, $\Delta\ell = \ell$ bo'lganda. Bundan, kuchlanishning elastik deformatsiyalanish sohada qabul qiladigan haqiqiy qiymati ming marta kichik bo'ladi.

16. *Buralish* – brus ko'ndalang kesimida faqat bitta ichki kuch faktori burovchi moment hosil bo'ladi.

17. *Markaziy o'q* – o'qqa nisbatan yuzadan olingan statik moment nolga teng.

18. *Kesim og'irlik markazi* – markaziy o'qlarning kesishgan nuqtasi.

19. *Balka(to'sin)* – konstruksiya elementining to'g'ri chiziqli geometrik o'qi bo'lib, odatda brus kabi asosan egilishga ishlaydi.

20. *Konsol* – bir uchi bilan qistirib mahkamlangan balka.

21. *Egilishda balka deformarsiyasi* – uning geometrik o'qining egriligi.

22. *To'plangan kuch* – inshoot yuziga nisbatan o'lchamlari kichik bo'lgan yuzachasiga qo'yilgan kuch.

23. *Hajmiy kuch* – elementning barcha zarrachalariga uzliksiz ta'sir etuvchi kuchlar.

24. *Statik yuklar* – doimiy (xususiy og'irlik yuki) yoki vaqt bo'yicha sekin o'zgaruvchi, ya'ni inersiya kuchidan hosil bo'ladigan tezlanish e'tiborga olmasa ham bo'ladigan (qor yukidan bosimning o'zgarishi).

25. *Doimiy kuchlar* – inshootlarga butun xizmat davomida uzlucksiz doimiy ta'sir qiladigan kuchlar.

26. *Muvaqqat kuchlar* – inshootni ekspulatatsiya davrida cheklangan vaqt oralig'ida ta'sir qiladigan kuchlar, masalan gaz balloni bosimi.

27. *Ichki yoki zo'riqish kuchlari* – konstruksiya elementini hosil qiluvchi atom zarrachalari orasidagi o'zaro ta'sir kuchlari.

28. *Bo'ylama kuch* – brusning qaralayotgan kesimdan bir tomonda ta'sir etayotgan barcha kuchlar (shu jumlada reaksiya) proeksiyalarining algebraik yig'indisiga teng.

29. *Epyura* – brus uzunligi bo'ylab ichki kuchning yoki kuchlanishning ko'ndalang kesim bo'yicha o'zgarishi qonuni ko'rsatuvchi grafik.

30. *Kuchlanish* – yuza birligiga to'g'ri kelgan ichki kuch intensivligini xarakterlaydi.

31. *Normal kuchlanish* σ – kesim yuzasiga perpendikulyar ta'sir etib konstruksiya elementini cho'zuvchi yoki siquvchi kuch intensivligi bilan xarakterlanadi.

32. *Urinma kuchlanish* τ – kesim tekisligida ta'sir etib, tekis kesimning qismini siljituvcchi kuch intensivligi bilan xarakterlanadi.

33. *Ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishlar* – konstruksiya elementlarining uzoq ishslash davrida yemirilmasdah va xavf-xatarsizligini ta'minlaydigan eng katta kuchlanish.

34. *Bosh yuzalar* – urinma kuchlanishlar nolga teng bo'lgan yuzalar.

35. *Bosh kuchlanishlar* – bosh yuzalarga ta’sir qiluvchi normal kuchlanishlar.

36. *Neytral qatlam* – qatlam tolalarida normal kuchlanish hosil bo’lmaydi(tolalar cho‘zilmaydigan ham, siqilmaydi ham).

37. *Neytral o‘q* – neytral qatlam tekisligi bilan ko‘ndalang kesim tekisligi kesishgan chiziq.

38. *Qobiq o’rta tekisligi* – qobiq qalinligini teng ikkiga bo’luvchi sirt.

39. *Qobiq egriligi* – radiusiga teskari bo’lgan kattalik.

40. *Puasson koeffitsienti* – oddiy cho‘zilish yoki siqilishda ko‘ndalang deformatsiyaning absolyut qiymatining bo‘ylama deformatsiyaga absolyut qiymatiga nisbati.

41. *Cho‘zilish diagrammasi* – cho‘zuvchi kuch F bilan namunaning cho‘zilishi $\Delta\ell$ orasidagi grafik bog‘lanish.

42. *Proporsionallik chegarasi* σ_{ps} - Guk qonuni bajariladigan eng katta kuchlanish.

43. *Oquvchanlik chegarasi* σ_{oq} – yuk ortmagan holda deformatsiya orta boradigan kuchlanish.

44. *Mustahkamlik chegarasi* σ_m (vaqtincha qarshilik)- namuna chidash bera oladigan eng katta yuk uning dastlabki kesim yuzasiga nisbati.

45. *Statik noaniq masalalar* – faqat statikaning muvozanat tenglamalar yordamida yechib bo’lmaydigan masalalar.

46. *Kesim yadrosi* – kesim og‘irlik markazi atrofida chizilgan shunday sohaki, agar bo‘ylama kuch qo‘yilgan nuqta shu soha ichida yotsa, u ko‘ndalang kesim yuzasining barcha nuqtalarida bir xil ishorali kuchlanishlar hosil bo‘ladi.

47. *Dinamik yuklar* – juda qisqa vaqt ichida o‘z qiymati yoki holatini o‘zgartiradigan yuklar.

48. *Zarba* – harakatlanayotgan jismlarning juda qisqa vaqt ichida tezliklarini keskin o‘zgartirish bilan bog‘liq bo’lgan to‘qnashuv.

ГЛОССАРИЙ

1. *Прочность* – способность материала (образца, детали, элемента конструкции) не разрушаясь сопротивляться действию внешних сил.
2. *Жесткость* – способность конструктивных элементов деформироваться без существенного изменения геометрических размеров.
3. *Устойчивость* – способность конструктивного элемента сохранять под нагрузкой первоначальную форму равновесия.
4. *Деформация* – изменение формы и размеров тела под действием приложенных сил.
5. *Деформация упругая* $\Delta\ell_e$ – исчезающая после снятия нагрузки (от англ. elastic).
6. *Деформация пластическая* $\Delta\ell_p$ – оставшаяся после снятия нагрузки (от англ. plastic).
7. *Брус* – тело, одно из измерений которого, значительно больше двух других.
8. *Стержень* – брус, работающий на растяжение или сжатие.
9. *Вал* – брус, работающий на кручение.
10. *Оболочка* – тело, ограниченное двумя криволинейными поверхностями, расстояние между которыми (толщина оболочки) мало по сравнению с другими ее размерами.
11. *Закон Гука* – нормальное напряжение σ прямо пропорционально относительной линейной деформации ε .
12. *Произведение $E \cdot A$* – жесткость сечения при растяжении.
13. *E* – модуль упругости, модуль упругости первого рода, характеризует сопротивляемость материала упругой деформации при растяжении (сжатии).
14. *Геометрический смысл модуля упругости* – тангенс угла наклона начального участка диаграммы растяжения $\tan \alpha = \sigma / \varepsilon \approx E$.
15. *Физический смысл модуля упругости* – напряжение, требующееся для удлинения стержня вдвое: $\sigma = \varepsilon$ при $\varepsilon = 1$, то есть при $\Delta\ell = \ell$. Реально достижимые напряжения в упругой области деформирования примерно в тысячу раз меньше.
16. *Кручение* – вид сопротивления, при котором в поперечных сечениях бруса возникает только один внутренний силовой фактор – крутящий момент.

17. Ось центральная – ось, относительно которой статический момент площади равен нулю.

18. Центр тяжести сечения – точка пересечения центральных осей.

19. Балка – конструктивный элемент, с прямолинейной геометрической осью, обычно в виде бруса, работающий главным образом на изгиб.

20. Консоль – балка с одним защемленным концом.

21. Деформация балки при изгибе – кривизна ее геометрической оси.

22. Сосредоточенная сила – сила приложенные к площадкам, размеры которых малы по сравнению с размерами объекта.

23. Объемная сила – непрерывно распределены по объему, занимаемому элементом.

24. Статические нагрузки – постоянный (нагрузка от собственного веса), или медленно изменяющиеся так, что силами инерции вследствие ускорения можно пренебречь (изменение давления от снеговой нагрузки).

25. Постоянная сила – постоянные действуют в течение всего времени существования конструкции, например, нагрузка на фундамент здания.

26. Временная сила – действуют на протяжении отдельных периодов эксплуатации объекта, например, давление газа в баллоне.

27. Внутренние усилия – силы взаимодействия между частицами тела (кристаллами, молекулами, атомами), возникающие внутри элемента конструкции, как противодействие внешним нагрузкам.

28. Продольная сила – численно равны алгебраической сумме проекций всех внешних сил (в том числе и реакций), приложенных к брусу по одну сторону от рассматриваемого сечения.

29. Эпюра – график, изображающий закон изменения внутренних усилий или напряжений по длине бруса, а также напряжений по поперечному сечению бруса.

30. Напряжение – величина, характеризующая интенсивность внутренних усилий в точке.

31. Напряжение нормальное σ – перпендикулярное к сечению, характеризует интенсивность сил отрыва или сжатия частиц элементов конструкции.

32.Напряжение касательное τ – действующее в плоскости сечения, характеризует интенсивность сил, сдвигающих эти части в плоскости сечения.

33.Допускаемое напряжение – наибольшее напряжение, которое можно допустить в элементе конструкции при условии его безопасной, долговечной и надежной работы.

34.Главные площадки– площадки, на которых касательные напряжения отсутствуют.

35.Главные напряжения– нормальные напряжения, действующие по главным площадкам.

36.Нейтральный слой – слой волокон, в котором нормальные напряжения отсутствуют.

37.Нейтральная ось– следь пересечения нейтрального слоя с плоскостью поперечного сечения.

38.Срединной поверхности оболочки – поверхность, делящая толщину оболочки пополам.

39.Кривизна оболочки – величины обратные радиусам.

40.Коэффициент Пуассона – отношение попречной деформации к продольной, взятое по абсолютной величине при простом растяжении или сжатии.

41.Диаграмма растяжения – график зависимости растягивающей силой F и удлинением образца $\Delta\ell$.

42.Предел пропорциональности $\sigma_{пц}$ -наибольшее напряжение, при котором справедлив закон Гука.

43.Предел текучести σ_t - напряжение, при котором деформации растут без увеличения нагрузки.

44.Предел прочности(временной сопротивление) σ_v – отношение наибольшей нагрузки, выдержаемой образцом, к первоначальной площади его сечения.

45.Статически неопределеные задачи – которые нельзя решить с помощью только уравнение статики.

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