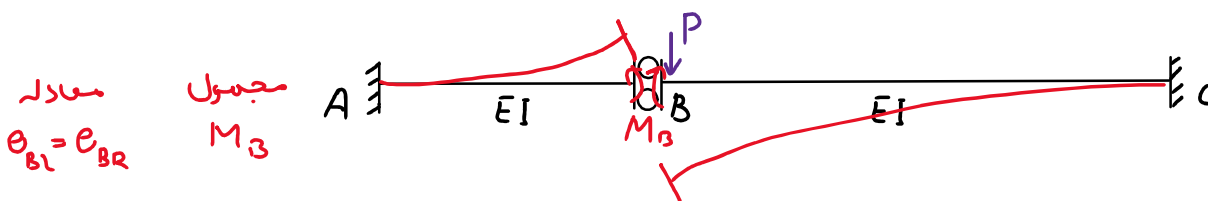
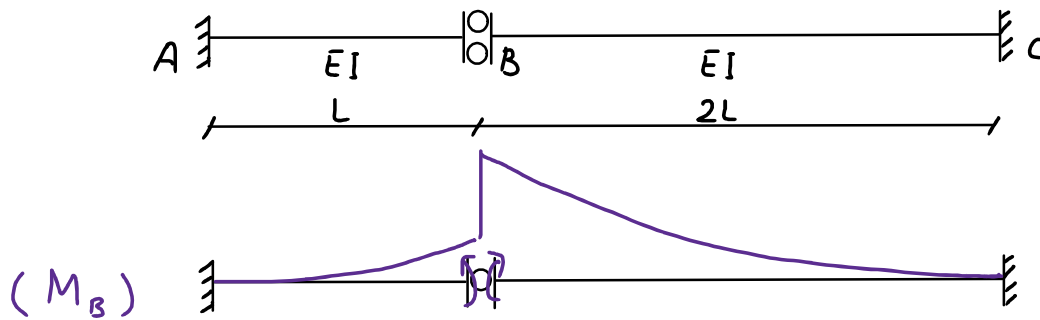
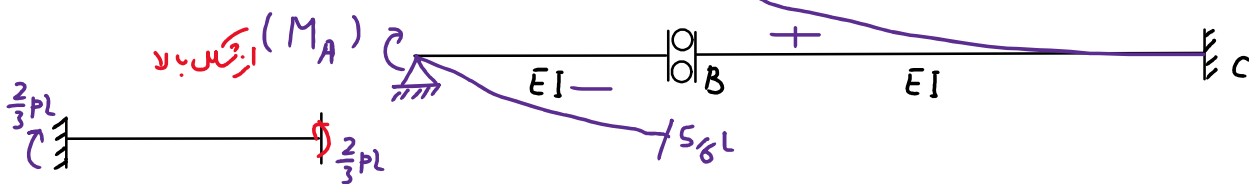
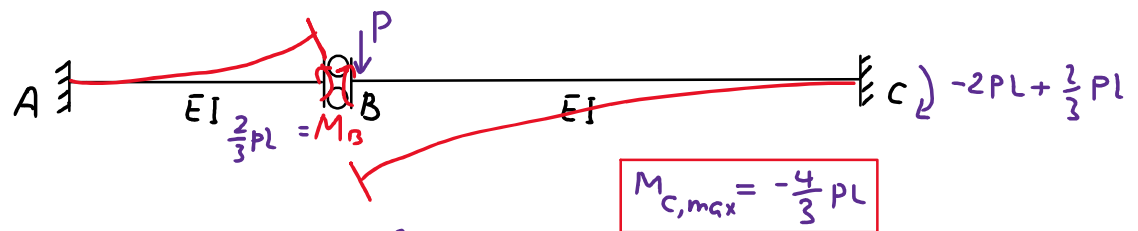
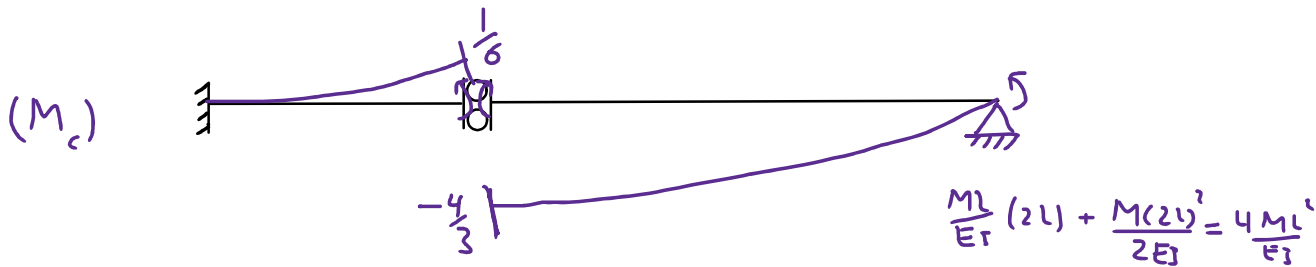


سؤال: حد اکثر لنگر نقاط A، B و C در اثر عبور بار تمام P از روی تیر شکل زیر چندراست؟



$$\frac{M_B L}{EI} = \frac{P(2L)^2}{2EI} - \frac{M_B(2L)}{EI} \rightarrow 3M_B = 2PL \rightarrow M_{B,max} = \frac{2}{3}PL$$

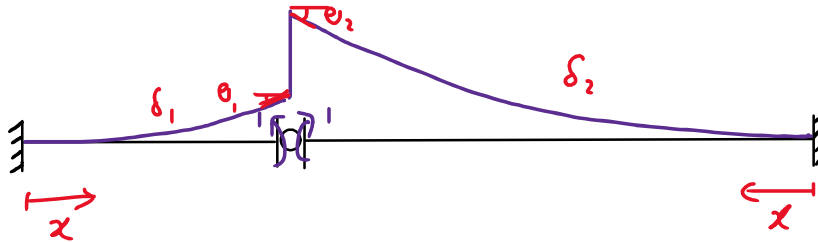
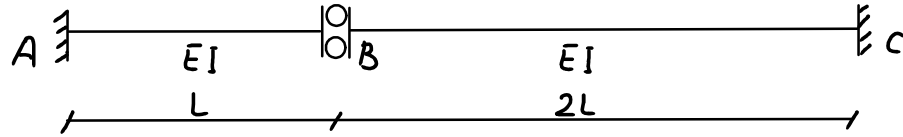


$$\frac{PL^2}{2EI} - \frac{M_B L}{EI} = \frac{M_B(2L)}{EI} \rightarrow 3M_B = \frac{PL}{2} \rightarrow M_B = \frac{PL}{6}$$

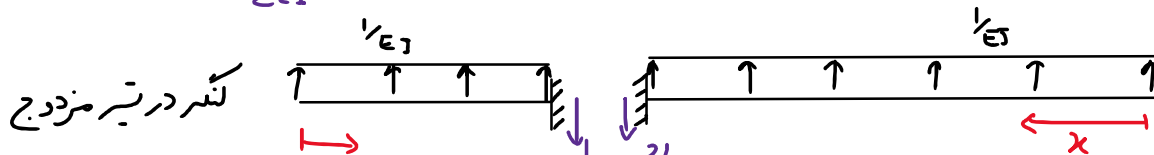
$$\frac{PL^2}{2EI} - \frac{M_B L}{EI} = \frac{M_B (2L)}{Ez} \rightarrow 3M_B = \frac{PL}{2} \rightarrow M_B = \frac{PL}{6}$$

$$M_{A, max} = -\frac{5}{6} PL$$

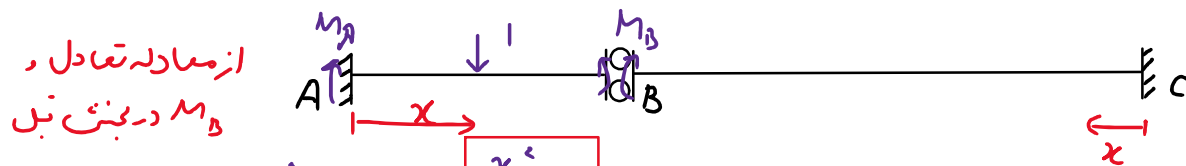
مثال: در مثال فوق، تابع خط تأثیر  $M_A$  و  $M_B$  را به دست آورید.



$$\begin{cases} \delta_1(x) = \frac{1}{2EI} x^2 \\ \delta_2(x) = \frac{1}{2EI} x^2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \Delta\theta = \frac{L}{EI} + \frac{(2L)}{EI} = \frac{3L}{EI} \rightarrow M_B = \frac{\delta(x)}{\Delta\theta} = \frac{x^2}{6L}$$

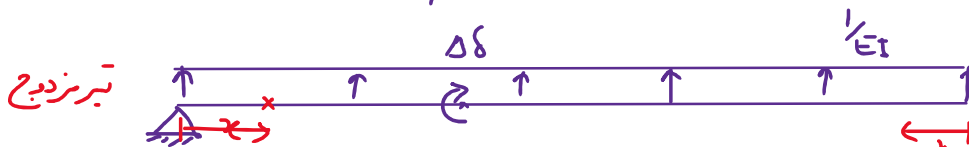
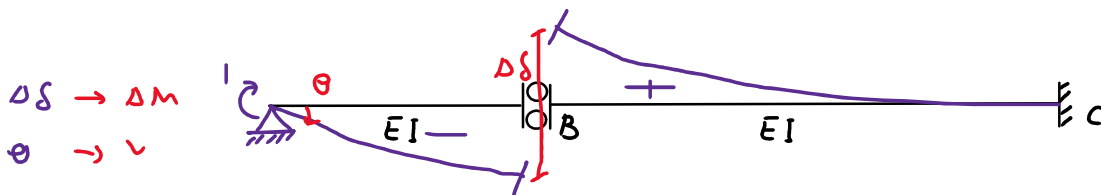


$$\delta(x) = M(x) = \frac{x^2}{2EI} \rightarrow \Delta\theta = \Delta v = \frac{3L}{EI} \rightarrow M_0 = \frac{d(x)}{d\theta} = \frac{x^2}{6L}$$



$$BC \text{ باردار} \rightarrow M_A = M_B = \frac{x^2}{6L} BC$$

$$AB \text{ باردار} \rightarrow M_A = M_B - 1 \times x = \frac{x^2}{6L} - x AB$$

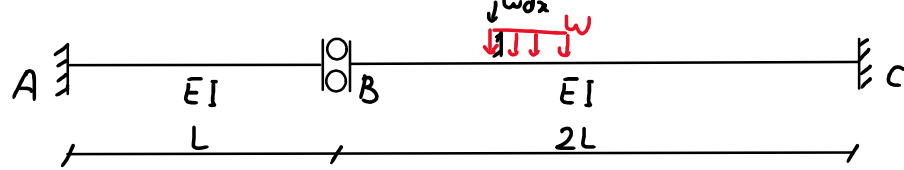


تبر مزدوج

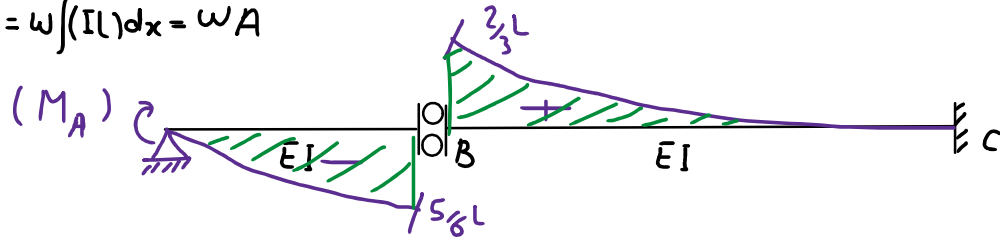
$$\delta_2(x) = \frac{x^2}{2EI}$$

$$\delta_1(x) = \frac{3L}{EI}x + \frac{x^2}{2EI} \rightarrow \theta = \frac{3L}{EI} \rightarrow M_A = \frac{S(x)}{\theta} = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{6L} & BC \\ -x + \frac{x^2}{6L} & AB \end{cases}$$

مثال: در مثال فوق، مساحت زیر منحنی خط تاثیر  $M_A$  را به دست آورید.



$$M_A = \int (IL) w dx = w \int (IL) dx = wA$$



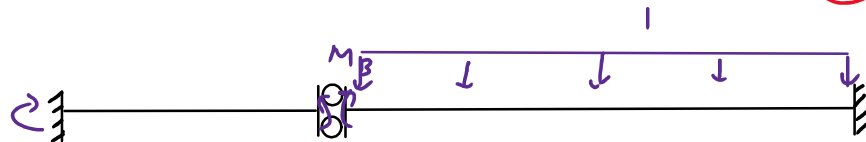
مساحت ناحیه منفی



$$\theta_{BL} = \theta_{BR} \rightarrow \frac{1 \cdot L^2}{6EI} - \frac{M_B L}{EI} = \frac{M_B (2L)}{EI} \rightarrow 3M_B = \frac{1}{6} \rightarrow M_B = \frac{L}{18} \rightarrow M_A = -\frac{4}{9} L^2$$

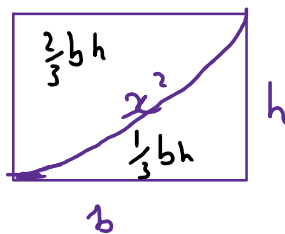
$$A^- = \frac{4}{9} L^2$$

مساحت ناحیه مثبت



$$\theta_{BL} = \theta_{BR} \rightarrow \frac{M_B L}{EI} = \frac{1(2L)^3}{6EI} - \frac{M_B (2L)}{EI} \rightarrow 3M_B = \frac{4}{3} L^2 \rightarrow M_B = \frac{4}{9} L^2 \rightarrow M_A = M_B$$

$$A^+ = \frac{4}{9} L^2$$



$$A^+ = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3}b\right) (2L) = \frac{4}{9} L^2$$