

Opmerkingen: Zie §4.4, blz. 150 t/m 153
 Zie §4.5, blz. 153 t/m 165

Antwoorden:

d. $\sigma_b = +11 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$\sigma_o = +0,5 \text{ N/mm}^2$

e. $\sigma_b = +1 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$\sigma_o = +5,5 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Toelichting:

a. Afstand NC tot de onderkant van het profiel:

$$\frac{(600 \times 10 \times 300 \text{ mm}^3)}{(600 \times 5 \text{ mm}^2) + (600 \times 10 \text{ mm}^2)} = 200 \text{ mm}$$

b. afmetingen in mm:

$$I_{yy} = I_{yy(\text{eigen})}^{\text{flens}} = \frac{1}{12} \times 5 \times 600^3 = 90 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{zz} &= I_{zz(\text{steiner})}^{\text{flens}} + I_{zz(\text{eigen})}^{\text{lijf}} + I_{zz(\text{steiner})}^{\text{lijf}} = \\ &= 600 \times 5 \times 200^2 + \frac{1}{12} \times 10 \times 600^3 + 600 \times 10 \times 100^2 = \\ &= 360 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4 \end{aligned}$$

c. Het buigend moment verloopt lineair:

$x = 0 : M_z = -6,3 \text{ kNm}$

$x = 3 \text{ m} : M_z = +7,2 \text{ kNm}$

De normaalkracht is constant: $N = +36 \text{ kN}$

d. $\sigma^{(N)} = \frac{+36 \times 10^3 \text{ N}}{9 \times 10^3 \text{ mm}^2} = +4 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$$\sigma_b^{(M)} = \frac{(-6,3 \times 10^6 \text{ Nmm})(-400 \text{ mm})}{360 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4} = +7 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_o^{(M)} = \frac{(-6,3 \times 10^6 \text{ Nmm})(+200 \text{ mm})}{360 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4} = -3,5 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

e. Op $x = 2 \text{ m}$ geldt: $M_z = +2,7 \text{ kNm}$

$$\sigma^{(N)} = +4 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_b^{(M)} = \frac{(+2,7 \times 10^6 \text{ Nmm})(-400 \text{ mm})}{360 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4} = -3 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_o^{(M)} = \frac{(+2,7 \times 10^6 \text{ Nmm})(+200 \text{ mm})}{360 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4} = +1,5 \text{ N/mm}^2$$