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1. まえがき

先に、著者らはマルチセル構造体の曲げに対する応力計算を行ったが、ここでは、さらにマルチセル構造を拡張した方眼マルチセル構造体について、応力計算を行ったものである。解析方法としては、帯板要素に分割し、要素は平面応力状態にあるとして誘導した変位せん断公式を用い、分割点ごとのつり合をとり、フーリエ定積分変換を用いて計算を行った。

2. 基本公式

図-1. のような方眼マルチセル構造体について、 X, Y, Z 方向の変位をそれぞれ u, v, w とし、 X 軸まわりの回転角を θ とする。図-2. のように細長い矩形帯板要素をとり出すと、帯板の縁 $Z, Z+1, Z'$ のせん断力、 T と法線方向力、 S を表わす公式は次のように得られる。^(*)

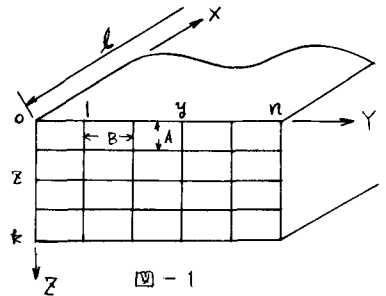


図-1

$$T_{Z,Z+1} = \frac{AN_0}{6} (2\ddot{u}_Z + \ddot{u}_{Z+1}) + \frac{vN_0}{2} (\dot{w}_{Z+1} - \dot{w}_Z) + \frac{q_0 t_0}{2} (\dot{w}_Z + \dot{w}_{Z+1}) + \frac{q_0 t_0}{A} (u_{Z+1} - u_Z) \quad (1)$$

$$T_{Z+1,Z} = \frac{AN_0}{6} (2\ddot{u}_{Z+1} + \ddot{u}_Z) + \frac{vN_0}{2} (\dot{w}_{Z+1} - \dot{w}_Z) - \frac{q_0 t_0}{2} (\dot{w}_Z + \dot{w}_{Z+1}) - \frac{q_0 t_0}{A} (u_{Z+1} - u_Z) \quad (2)$$

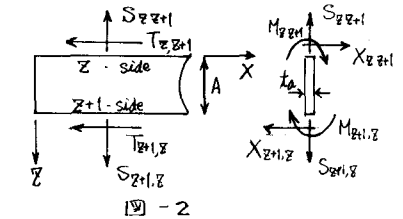


図-2

$$S'_{Z,Z+1} = \frac{N_0}{A} (w_{Z+1} - w_Z) + \frac{vN_0}{2} (u_Z + u_{Z+1}) + \frac{q_0 t_0}{2} (u_{Z+1} - u_Z) + \frac{q_0 t_0 A}{6} (2\ddot{w}_Z + \ddot{w}_{Z+1}) \quad (3)$$

$$S_{Z+1,Z} = \frac{N_0}{A} (w_{Z+1} - w_Z) + \frac{vN_0}{2} (u_Z + u_{Z+1}) - \frac{q_0 t_0}{2} (u_{Z+1} - u_Z) - \frac{q_0 t_0 A}{6} (2\ddot{w}_{Z+1} + \ddot{w}_Z) \quad (4)$$

上式中

$$N_0 = \frac{E t_0}{1 - \nu^2}, \quad \dot{u} = \frac{du}{dX}$$

一方、曲げに関して帯板の縁 $Z, Z+1$ について、モーメント、 M 、それによるせん断力を X とすると、

$$M_{Z,Z+1} = 2K_0 (2\theta_Z + \theta_{Z+1} - 3\Delta U_Z/A) \quad (5)$$

$$M_{Z+1,Z} = 2K_0 (2\theta_{Z+1} + \theta_Z - 3\Delta U_{Z+1}/A) \quad (6)$$

$$A X_{Z,Z+1} = -6K_0 (\theta_Z + \theta_{Z+1} - 2\Delta U_Z/A) \quad (7)$$

$$A X_{Z+1,Z} = -6K_0 (\theta_Z + \theta_{Z+1} - 2\Delta U_{Z+1}/A) \quad (8)$$

$$\therefore \Delta U_Z = U_{Z+1} - U_Z \quad K_0 = E t_0^3 / 12 A (1 - \nu^2)$$

^(*) 能町, 尾崎, 大島, 佐藤: ポーロスラッグの応力計算について. 土木学会北海道支部研究発表論文集 - 546 号

フーリエ定積分変換 (***)

関数 $f(x)$ のフーリエ定積分変換を次のように記す。

$$S_i[f(x)] = \sum_{n=1}^{n-1} f(x) \sin \frac{i\pi}{n} x \quad (9)$$

$$C_i[f(x)] = \sum_{n=1}^{n-1} f(x) \cos \frac{i\pi}{n} x \quad (10)$$

逆変換は

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} S_i[f(x)] \sin \frac{i\pi}{n} x \quad (11)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n R_i[f(x)] \cos \frac{i\pi}{n} x \quad (12)$$

ただし

$$\begin{cases} R_0[f(x)] = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ C_0[f(x)] + \frac{1}{2} f(n) + \frac{1}{2} f(0) \right\} \\ R_i[f(x)] = C_i[f(x)] + \frac{1}{2} f(n)(-1)^i + \frac{1}{2} f(0) \\ R_n[f(x)] = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ C_n[f(x)] + \frac{1}{2} f(n)(-1)^n + \frac{1}{2} f(0) \right\} \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

上記の公式を用いて

$$S_i[\Delta^2 f(x-1)] = -\sin \frac{i\pi}{n} \left\{ (-1)^i f(n) - f(0) \right\} - D_i S_i[f(x)] \quad (14)$$

$$C_i[\Delta^2 f(x-1)] = \Delta f(n-1)(-1)^i - \Delta f(0) - D_i R_i[f(x)] \quad (15)$$

$$S_i[\Delta f(x-1)] = -2 \sin \frac{i\pi}{n} R_i[f(x)] \quad (16)$$

$$C_i[\Delta f(x-1)] = -\left\{ \Delta f(n-1)(-1)^i + \Delta f(0) \right\} + (1 + \cos \frac{i\pi}{n}) \left\{ f(n)(-1)^i - f(0) \right\} + 2 \sin \frac{i\pi}{n} S_i[f(x)] \quad (17)$$

ただし

$$\Delta^2 f(x-1) = f(x+1) - 2f(x) + f(x-1)$$

$$\Delta f(x-1) = f(x+1) - f(x-1)$$

$$D_i = 2(1 - \cos \frac{i\pi}{n})$$

$$\Delta f(x) = f(x+1) - f(x)$$

3. 部材接合部における力のつり合

部材接合部 (y, z) の力のつり合は図-3より

$$zT_{y,y+1} + zT_{y,z+1} + yT_{z,z+1} + yT_{z,z-1} = 0 \quad (18)$$

$$zS_{y,y+1} - zS_{y,z+1} - yX_{z,z+1} + yX_{z,z-1} = 0 \quad (19)$$

$$zX_{y,y+1} - zX_{y,z+1} + yS_{z,z+1} - yS_{z,z-1} = 0 \quad (20)$$

$$zM_{y,y+1} + zM_{y,z+1} + yM_{z,z+1} + yM_{z,z-1} = 0 \quad (21)$$

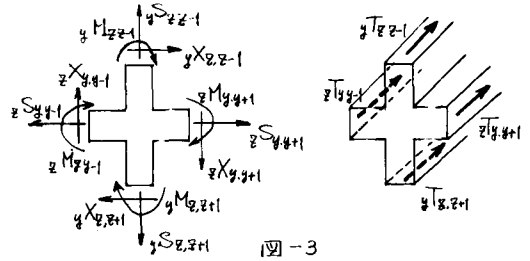


図-3

上に (1) ~ (8) の式を代入し差分式を作ると

$$\frac{BN_b}{6} \Delta_y^2 \ddot{u}_{y-1,z} + \frac{1-2\nu}{2B} N_b \Delta_y^2 \ddot{u}_{y,z} + \frac{AN_a}{6} \Delta_z^2 \ddot{u}_{y,z-1} + \frac{1-\nu}{2A} N_a \Delta_z^2 \ddot{u}_{y,z+1} + (AN_a + BN_b) \ddot{u}_{y,z} + \frac{1+\nu}{4} N_b \Delta_y \ddot{w}_{y-1,z} + \frac{1+\nu}{4} N_a \Delta_z \ddot{w}_{y,z-1} = 0 \quad (22)$$

$$\frac{N_b}{B} \Delta_y \ddot{v}_{y-1,z} + \frac{1-\nu}{12} BN_b \Delta_y^2 \ddot{v}_{y-1,z} + \frac{1-\nu}{2} BN_b \ddot{v}_{y,z} + \frac{12}{A^2} K_a \Delta_z^2 \ddot{v}_{y,z-1} + \frac{1+\nu}{4} N_b \Delta_y \ddot{u}_{y-1,z} + \frac{6}{A} K_a \Delta_z \ddot{\theta}_{y,z-1} = 0 \quad (23)$$

$$\frac{N_a}{A} \Delta_z \ddot{w}_{y,z-1} + \frac{1-\nu}{12} AN_a \Delta_z^2 \ddot{w}_{y,z-1} + \frac{1-\nu}{2} AN_a \ddot{w}_{y,z} + \frac{12}{B^2} K_b \Delta_y^2 \ddot{w}_{y-1,z} + \frac{1+\nu}{4} N_a \Delta_z \ddot{u}_{y,z-1} - \frac{6}{B} K_b \Delta_y \ddot{\theta}_{y-1,z} = 0 \quad (24)$$

$$2K_b \Delta_y^2 \ddot{\theta}_{y-1,z} + 2K_a \Delta_z^2 \ddot{\theta}_{y,z-1} + 12(K_a + K_b) \ddot{\theta}_{y,z} - \frac{6}{B} K_b \Delta_y \ddot{w}_{y-1,z} + \frac{6}{A} K_a \Delta_z \ddot{v}_{y,z-1} = 0 \quad (25)$$

4. 境界条件

$z=0$ 点における力のつり合を 図-4 に示す。

$$oT_{y,y+1} + oT_{y,z-1} + yT_{o,1} = 0 \quad (26)$$

$$oS_{y,y+1} - oS_{y,z-1} - yX_{o,1} = 0 \quad (27)$$

$$oX_{y,y+1} - oX_{y,z-1} + yS_{o,1} = -P_o y \quad (28)$$

$$oM_{y,y+1} + oM_{y,z-1} + yM_{o,1} = 0 \quad (29)$$

(***)

S.G.Nomachi : On Finite Fourier Sine Series with Respect to Finite Differences, Memoris. Muroran, I.T. vol.5. No.1. 1965

(26)~(29) に (1)~(8) 式を代入し差分式を作る

$$\frac{BN_{k0}}{6} \Delta_Y^2 \ddot{u}_{y,1,0} + \frac{1-\nu}{2B} N_{k0} \Delta_Y^2 \dot{u}_{y,1,0} + \left(\frac{AN_k}{3} + BN_{k0}\right) \ddot{u}_{y,0} + \frac{AN_k}{6} \dot{u}_{y,1} + \frac{1-\nu}{2A} N_k \Delta_Z \dot{u}_{y,0} + \frac{1+\nu}{4} N_{k0} \Delta_Y \ddot{u}_{y,1,0} + \frac{1-3\nu}{4} N_k \ddot{u}_{y,0} + \frac{1+\nu}{4} N_k \ddot{u}_{y,1} = 0 \quad (30)$$

$$\frac{N_{k0}}{B} \Delta_Y^2 \ddot{v}_{y,1,0} + \frac{1-\nu}{12} BN_{k0} \Delta_Y^2 \ddot{u}_{y,1,0} + \frac{1-\nu}{2} BN_{k0} \ddot{u}_{y,0} + \frac{12}{A^2} K_{k0} \Delta_Z \dot{v}_{y,0} + \frac{1+\nu}{4} N_{k0} \Delta_Y \dot{u}_{y,1,0} + \frac{6}{A} K_{k0} (\theta_{y,0} + \theta_{y,1}) = 0 \quad (31)$$

$$\frac{12}{B^2} K_{k0} \Delta_Y^2 \ddot{w}_{y,1,0} + \frac{N_k}{A} \Delta_Z \ddot{w}_{y,0} + \frac{1-\nu}{12} AN_k (2\ddot{w}_{y,0} + \ddot{w}_{y,1}) + \frac{3\nu-1}{4} N_k \dot{u}_{y,0} + \frac{1+\nu}{4} N_k \dot{u}_{y,1} - \frac{6}{B} K_{k0} \Delta_Y \theta_{y,1,0} = -P_{0y} \quad (32)$$

$$2K_{k0} \Delta_Y^2 \theta_{y,1,0} + 4(3K_{k0} + K_k) \theta_{y,0} + 2K_k \theta_{y,1} - \frac{6}{B} K_{k0} \Delta_Y \dot{w}_{y,1,0} + \frac{6}{A} K_k \Delta_Z \dot{v}_{y,0} = 0 \quad (33)$$

隅点 $y=0$ $z=l$ は

$$r_0 t_{01} + m_0 a_{01} = 0 \quad (34)$$

$$r_0 s_{01} - r_0 x_{01} = -Y_{L0} \quad (35)$$

$$r_0 x_{01} + m_0 s_{01} = -P_{00} \quad (36)$$

$$r_0 m_{01} + m_0 l_{01} = -M_{L0} \quad (37)$$

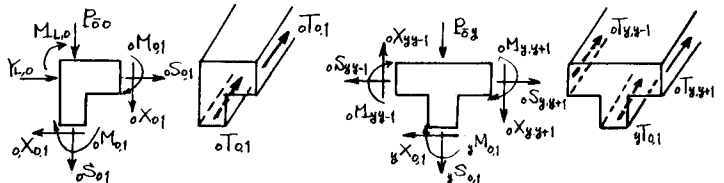


図 - 4

(34)~(37) に (1)~(8) 式を代入すると

$$\frac{1}{3} (AN_{k0} + BN_{k0}) \ddot{u}_{00} - \frac{(1-\nu)}{2} \left(\frac{N_{k0}}{A} + \frac{N_{k0}}{B}\right) \dot{u}_{00} + \frac{AN_{k0}}{6} \ddot{u}_{01} + \frac{1-\nu}{2A} N_{k0} \dot{u}_{01} + \frac{BN_{k0}}{6} \ddot{u}_{10} + \frac{1-\nu}{2B} N_{k0} \dot{u}_{10} + \frac{1-3\nu}{4} N_{k0} \ddot{v}_{00} + \frac{1+\nu}{4} N_{k0} \ddot{v}_{10} + \frac{1-3\nu}{4} N_{k0} \ddot{w}_{00} + \frac{1+\nu}{4} N_{k0} \ddot{w}_{01} = 0 \quad (38)$$

$$\frac{1-\nu}{6} BN_{k0} \ddot{u}_{00} - \left(\frac{N_{k0}}{B} + \frac{12}{A^2} K_{k0}\right) \ddot{v}_{00} + \frac{12}{A^2} K_{k0} \dot{v}_{01} + \frac{1-\nu}{12} BN_{k0} \ddot{u}_{10} + \frac{N_{k0}}{B} \dot{v}_{10} + \frac{3\nu-1}{4} N_{k0} \dot{u}_{00} + \frac{1+\nu}{4} N_{k0} \dot{u}_{10} + \frac{6}{A} K_{k0} (\theta_{00} + \theta_{01}) = -Y_{L0} \quad (39)$$

$$\frac{1-\nu}{6} AN_{k0} \ddot{u}_{00} - \left(\frac{N_{k0}}{A} + \frac{12}{B^2} K_{k0}\right) \ddot{w}_{00} + \frac{12}{B^2} K_{k0} \dot{w}_{01} + \frac{N_{k0}}{A} \dot{w}_{01} + \frac{12}{B^2} K_{k0} \dot{w}_{10} + \frac{3\nu-1}{4} N_{k0} \dot{u}_{00} + \frac{1+\nu}{4} N_{k0} \dot{u}_{10} - \frac{6}{B} K_{k0} (\theta_{00} + \theta_{01}) = -P_{00} \quad (40)$$

$$4(K_{k0} + K_k) \theta_{00} + 2K_{k0} \theta_{01} + 2K_k \theta_{10} + \frac{6}{A} K_{k0} \Delta_Z \dot{v}_{00} - \frac{6}{B} K_{k0} \Delta_Y \dot{w}_{00} = -M_{L0} \quad (41)$$

同様の式が $z=k$, $y=0$, $y=n$ の境界上でも成立する。

(22)~(25) 式を Y, Z 方向に定積分変換、 X 方向に有限フーリエ変換を行う。境界でのつり合を考慮すると、次のようになる。なお、 $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_7, B_1, \dots, B_6, C_1, \dots, C_6, D_1, \dots, D_5$ は (22)~(25) 式の各項の係数である。

$$-\left\{ A_5 + \left(\frac{A_2}{M^2} - A_1\right) D_1 + \left(\frac{A_4}{M^2} - A_3\right) D_3 \right\} S_i S_j [\dot{u}_{y,z}^m] + 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{n} A_6 R_i S_i [\dot{v}_{y,z}^m] + 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{k} A_7 S_i R_j [\dot{w}_{y,z}^m] \\ = \left(\frac{A_2}{M^2} - A_1\right) \sin \frac{\pi}{n} S_j [(-1)^i \dot{u}_{n,z}^m - \dot{u}_{0,z}^m] + \left(\frac{A_4}{M^2} - A_3\right) \sin \frac{\pi}{k} R_i [(-1)^j \dot{w}_{k,z}^m - \dot{w}_{0,z}^m] \quad (42)$$

$$-\left\{ B_3 M^2 + (B_1 - B_2 M^2) D_1 + B_4 D_3 \right\} R_i S_j [\dot{v}_{y,z}^m] + 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{n} B_5 S_i S_j [\dot{u}_{y,z}^m] - 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{k} B_6 R_i R_j [\theta_{y,z}^m] \\ = \left(\frac{3\nu-1}{4} N_b - B_5 \cos \frac{\pi}{n}\right) S_j [(-1)^i \dot{u}_{n,z}^m - \dot{u}_{0,z}^m] + \frac{6}{A^2} (2K_{k0} - K_k) \left\{ D_3 S_j [(-1)^i \dot{v}_{k,z}^m - \dot{v}_{0,z}^m] + \sin \frac{\pi}{k} [(-1)^i \dot{v}_{n,k}^m + (-1)^j \dot{v}_{0,k}^m - (-1)^i \dot{v}_{n0}^m - \dot{v}_{00}^m] \right\} \\ + B_6 \sin \frac{\pi}{k} R_i [(-1)^j \dot{w}_{k,z}^m - \dot{w}_{0,z}^m] + \frac{6}{A} (2K_{k0} - K_k) \sin \frac{\pi}{k} R_j [(-1)^i \theta_{n,z}^m + \theta_{0,z}^m] + S_j [(-1)^i P_{k,z}^m - P_{0,z}^m] \quad (43)$$

$$-\left\{ C_3 M^2 + C_4 D_1 + (C_1 - C_2 M^2) D_3 \right\} S_i R_j [\dot{w}_{y,z}^m] + 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{k} C_5 S_i S_j [\dot{u}_{y,z}^m] - 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{n} C_6 R_i R_j [\theta_{y,z}^m] \\ = \left(\frac{3\nu-1}{4} N_k - C_5 \cos \frac{\pi}{k}\right) S_i [(-1)^j \dot{u}_{k,z}^m - \dot{u}_{0,z}^m] + \frac{6}{B^2} (2K_{k0} - K_b) \left\{ D_3 S_i [(-1)^j \dot{w}_{k,z}^m - \dot{w}_{0,z}^m] + \sin \frac{\pi}{n} [(-1)^i \dot{w}_{n,k}^m + (-1)^j \dot{w}_{0,k}^m - (-1)^i \dot{w}_{n0}^m - \dot{w}_{00}^m] \right\} \\ + (C_1 - C_2 M^2) \sin \frac{\pi}{n} R_j [(-1)^i \dot{w}_{n,z}^m - \dot{w}_{0,z}^m] - \frac{6}{B} (2K_{k0} - K_b) \sin \frac{\pi}{n} R_i [(-1)^j \theta_{n,z}^m + \theta_{0,z}^m] + S_i [(-1)^i P_{n,y}^m - P_{0,y}^m] \quad (44)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (-D_3 + D_1 D_4 + D_2 D_5) R_i R_j \{\theta_{y,z}^m\} - 2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} D_4 S_i R_j \{w_{y,z}^m\} - 2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} D_5 R_i S_j \{v_{y,z}^m\} \\
 = & \frac{6}{A} (2K_{a0} - K_a) \left\{ \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} S_i [(-1)^i v_{n,z}^m + u_{n,z}^m] + (1 + \cos \frac{\pi x}{l}) [(-1)^{i+j} u_{n,k}^m + (-1)^j v_{n,k}^m - (-1)^i u_{n,0}^m - v_{n,0}^m] \right\} + D_2 (1 + \cos \frac{\pi x}{l}) R_i [(-1)^j v_{y,k}^m - v_{y,0}^m] \\
 & - \frac{6}{B} (2K_{b0} - K_b) \left\{ \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} S_i [(-1)^j w_{y,k}^m + u_{y,0}^m] + (1 + \cos \frac{\pi x}{l}) [(-1)^{i+j} w_{n,k}^m + (-1)^i u_{n,0}^m - (-1)^j w_{n,0}^m - u_{n,0}^m] \right\} - D_4 (1 + \cos \frac{\pi x}{l}) R_j [(-1)^i u_{n,0}^m - u_{n,0}^m] \\
 & + (D_1 - 6) (K_a - 2K_{a0}) R_i [(-1)^i \theta_{n,z}^m + \theta_{n,0}^m] + (D_2 - 6) (K_b - 2K_{b0}) R_j [(-1)^j \theta_{y,k}^m + \theta_{y,0}^m] - \{ (-1)^{i+j} M_{Rk}^m + (-1)^i M_{R0}^m - (-1)^j M_{Lk}^m - M_{L0}^m \} \quad (45)
 \end{aligned}$$

ここで

$$\begin{aligned}
 M^m &= (\pi i c / l)^2 & u_{0,0}^m &= \int_0^l u_{0,0} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} dx & v_{0,0}^m &= \int_0^l v_{0,0} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} dx & w_{0,0}^m &= \int_0^l w_{0,0} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} dx \\
 \theta_{0,0}^m &= \int_0^l \theta_{0,0} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} dx & P_{0,0}^m &= \int_0^l P_{0,0} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} dx & Y_{L,0}^m &= \int_0^l Y_{L,0} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} dx & M_{L,0}^m &= \int_0^l M_{L,0} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$u_{n,0}^m, v_{n,0}^m, w_{n,0}^m, \theta_{n,0}^m, P_{0,0}^m, Y_{L,0}^m, M_{L,0}^m$ についても同様である。

また、フーリエ定和変換の逆変換より次の関係式が成立している。

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_i [u_{y,z}^m] &= \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} R_i S_j [u_{y,z}^m] & S_j [v_{y,z}^m] &= \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (-1)^i R_i S_j [v_{y,z}^m] & S_i [w_{y,z}^m] &= \frac{2}{k} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} S_i R_j [w_{y,z}^m] \\
 S_i [w_{y,z}^m] &= \frac{2}{k} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (-1)^j S_i R_j [w_{y,z}^m] & R_j [\theta_{n,z}^m] &= \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} R_i R_j [\theta_{n,z}^m] & R_j [\theta_{n,0}^m] &= \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (-1)^i R_i R_j [\theta_{n,0}^m] \\
 R_i [\theta_{n,z}^m] &= \frac{2}{k} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} R_i R_j [\theta_{n,z}^m] & R_i [\theta_{y,k}^m] &= \frac{2}{k} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (-1)^j R_i R_j [\theta_{y,k}^m] & \theta_{n,0}^m &= \frac{4}{n k} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} R_i R_j [\theta_{y,z}^m] \\
 \theta_{n,0}^m &= \frac{4}{n k} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (-1)^j R_i R_j [\theta_{y,z}^m] & \theta_{y,k}^m &= \frac{4}{n k} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (-1)^j R_i R_j [\theta_{y,z}^m] & \theta_{n,k}^m &= \frac{4}{n k} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (-1)^{i+j} R_i R_j [\theta_{y,z}^m]
 \end{aligned}$$

上述式と各境界で得られるつり合式を満すように (42)~(45) の境界値を定め、この4式を解き逆変換を行うことにより、各接合点での変位と断面力を求めることができる。

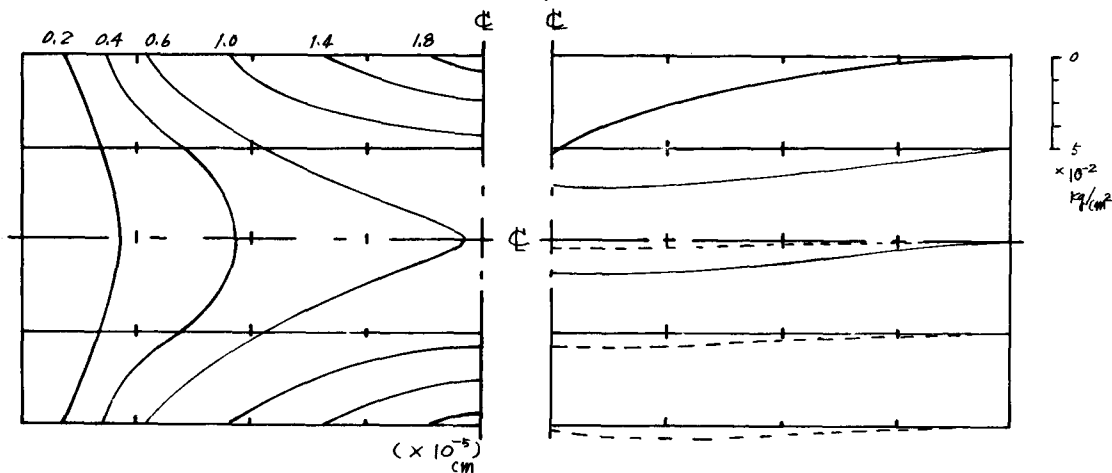
5. 数値計算例

簡単のため $K_a = 2K_{a0}, K_b = 2K_{b0}$ とし、Y方向には変位はなく、Z方向には伸縮がないものと仮定して計算を行った。F図は $l/2$ 点上、自由端の両端に集中荷重が作用している場合の例である。

なお、断面諸量は次のとおりである。

$$n=4, k=3 \quad l=100 \text{ cm} \quad A=B=10 \text{ cm} \quad I_a=I_b=1.0 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$E=2.1 \times 10^5 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \quad \nu=0.15 \quad P=1 \text{ kg}$$



W-図

σ_z -図

— Z=0

--- Z=l