

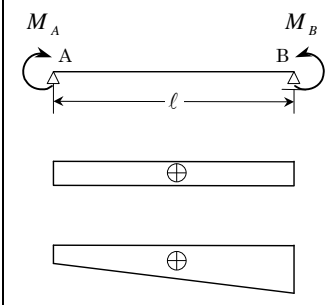
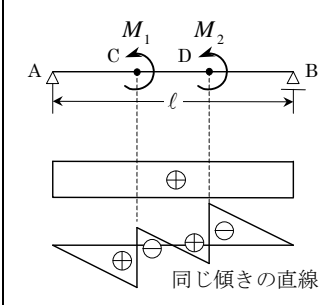
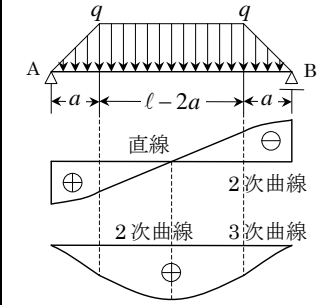
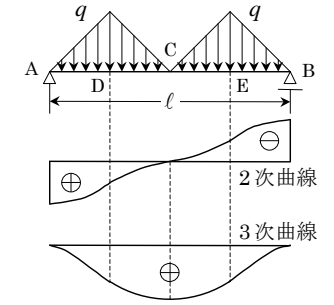
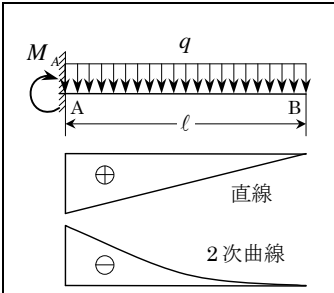
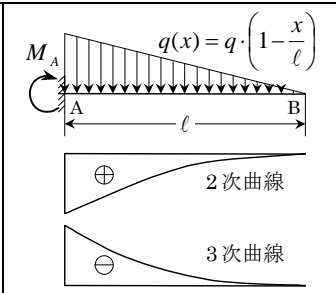
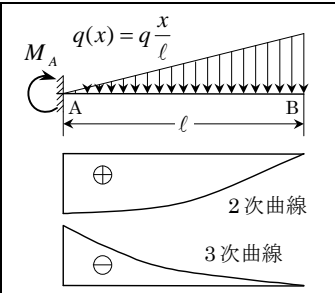
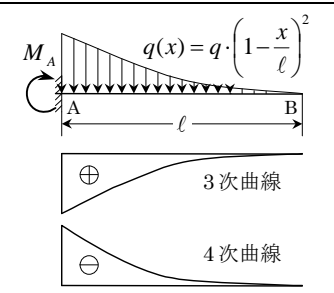
表-6.1 各種静定ばりの反力と断面力 (その1)

$R_A = P \frac{b}{l}, R_B = P \frac{a}{l}$	$R_A = R_B = P$	$R_A = R_B = \frac{1}{2} q l$	$R_A = \frac{1}{6} q l, R_B = \frac{1}{3} q l$
A~C: $Q = R_A = P \frac{b}{l}$ C~B: $Q = -R_B = -P \frac{a}{l}$	A~C: $Q = R_A = P$ C~D: $Q = 0$ D~B: $Q = -R_B = -P$	$Q = \frac{1}{2} q l \cdot \left(1 - 2 \frac{x}{l}\right)$	$Q = \frac{1}{6} q l \cdot \left(1 - 3 \frac{x^2}{l^2}\right)$
A~C: $M = R_A x = P \frac{b}{l} x$ C~B: $M = R_B (l - x) = P \frac{a}{l} (l - x)$	A~C: $M = R_A x = P x$ C~D: $M = P a$ D~B: $M = R_B (l - x) = P (l - x)$	$M = \frac{1}{2} q l^2 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{l} - \frac{x^2}{l^2}\right)$	$M = \frac{1}{6} q l^2 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{l} - \frac{x^3}{l^3}\right)$
$M_{\max} = P \frac{ab}{l}$	$M_{\max} = P a$	$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{8} q l^2$	$M_{\max} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{27} q l^2$
$x_0 = a$ (C点)	$a \leq x_0 \leq l - a$ (C~D間)	$x_0 = \frac{l}{2}$ (スパン中央)	$x_0 = \frac{l}{\sqrt{3}}$
$R_A = \frac{1}{12} q l, R_B = \frac{1}{4} q l$	$R_A = R_B = \frac{1}{3} q l$	$R_A = R_B = \frac{1}{4} q l$	$R_A = R_B = \frac{1}{4} q l$
$Q = \frac{1}{12} q l \cdot \left(1 - 4 \frac{x^3}{l^3}\right)$	$Q = \frac{1}{3} q l \cdot \left(1 - 6 \frac{x^2}{l^2} + 4 \frac{x^3}{l^3}\right)$	A~C: $Q = \frac{1}{4} q l \cdot \left(1 - 4 \frac{x^2}{l^2}\right)$ C~B: $Q = \frac{-1}{4} q l \cdot \left[1 - 4 \frac{(\ell - x)^2}{l^2}\right]$	A~C: $Q = \frac{1}{4} q l \cdot \left(1 - 2 \frac{x}{l}\right)^2$ C~B: $Q = \frac{-1}{4} q l \cdot \left(1 - 2 \frac{\ell - x}{l}\right)^2$
$M = \frac{1}{12} q l^2 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{l} - \frac{x^4}{l^4}\right)$	$M = \frac{1}{3} q l^2 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{l} - 2 \frac{x^3}{l^3} + \frac{x^4}{l^4}\right)$	A~C: $M = \frac{1}{4} q l^2 \cdot \frac{x}{l} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{4}{3} \frac{x^2}{l^2}\right)$ C~B: $M = \frac{1}{4} q l^2 \cdot \frac{\ell - x}{l} \cdot \left[1 - \frac{4}{3} \frac{(\ell - x)^2}{l^2}\right]$	A~C: $M = \frac{1}{4} q l^2 \cdot \frac{x}{l} \cdot \left(1 - 2 \frac{x}{l} + \frac{4}{3} \frac{x^2}{l^2}\right)$ C~B: $M = \frac{1}{4} q l^2 \cdot \frac{\ell - x}{l} \cdot \left[1 - 2 \frac{\ell - x}{l} + \frac{4}{3} \frac{(\ell - x)^2}{l^2}\right]$
$M_{\max} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{32} q l^2$	$M_{\max} = \frac{5}{48} q l^2 \cong 0.1042 q l^2$	$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{12} q l^2$	$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{24} q l^2$
$x_0 = \frac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{2} l$	$x_0 = \frac{l}{2}$ (スパン中央)	$x_0 = \frac{l}{2}$ (スパン中央)	$x_0 = \frac{l}{2}$ (スパン中央)

この表は、代表的荷重状態について、種々の静定ばりの反力 R_A 、 R_B 、せん断力 Q 、曲げモーメント M 、曲げモーメントの最大絶対値 $|M|_{\max}$ およびそれが生ずる断面の位置 x_0 を表したものである。なお、 x 軸は部材軸で、点 A を原点とし A⇒B 方向を“正”としている。

※小松定夫：“構造解析学Ⅰ”，丸善，pp.123【表 6.1(a)】に準拠

表-6.1 各種静定ばりの反力と断面力 (その2)

			
$R_A = \frac{M_B - M_A}{l} = -R_B$	$R_A = \frac{M_1 + M_2}{l} = -R_B$	$R_A = R_B = \frac{1}{2}q(\ell - a)$	$R_A = R_B = \frac{1}{4}q\ell$
$Q = R_A = \frac{M_B - M_A}{l}$	$Q = R_A = \frac{M_1 + M_2}{l}$	$A \sim C: Q = \frac{1}{2}q \cdot \left(\ell - a - \frac{x^2}{a} \right)$ $C \sim D: Q = \frac{1}{2}q \cdot (\ell - 2x)$	$A \sim D: Q = \frac{1}{4}q\ell \cdot \left(1 - 8 \frac{x^2}{\ell^2} \right)$ $D \sim C: Q = \frac{1}{2}q\ell \cdot \left(4 \frac{x^2}{\ell^2} - 4 \frac{x}{\ell} + 1 \right)$
$M = M_A \left(1 - \frac{x}{\ell} \right) + M_B \frac{x}{\ell}$	$A \sim C: M = (M_1 + M_2) \frac{x}{\ell}$ $C \sim D: M = -M_1 \left(1 - \frac{x}{\ell} \right) + M_2 \frac{x}{\ell}$ $D \sim B: M = -(M_1 + M_2) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{\ell} \right)$	$A \sim C: M = \frac{1}{2}q \cdot \left[(\ell - a)x - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{x^3}{a} \right]$ $C \sim D: M = \frac{1}{2}q \cdot \left(-\frac{a^2}{3} + \ell x - x^2 \right)$	$A \sim D: M = \frac{1}{4}q\ell^2 \cdot \frac{x}{\ell} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{x^2}{\ell^2} \right)$ $D \sim C: M = \frac{1}{2}q\ell^2 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{x^3}{\ell^3} - 2 \frac{x^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{x}{\ell} - \frac{1}{24} \right)$
$M_A \geq M_B: M_{\max} = M_A$ $M_A < M_B: M_{\max} = M_B$		$M_{\max} = q \frac{3\ell^2 - 4a^2}{24}$	$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{16}q\ell^2$
$M_A \geq M_B: x_0 = 0(\text{支点 A})$ $M_A < M_B: x_0 = \ell(\text{支点 B})$	C 点または D 点	$x_0 = \frac{\ell}{2}(\text{スパン中央})$	$x_0 = \frac{\ell}{2}(\text{スパン中央})$
			
$R_A = q\ell, \quad M_A = -\frac{1}{2}q\ell^2$	$R_A = \frac{1}{2}q\ell, \quad M_A = -\frac{1}{6}q\ell^2$	$R_A = \frac{1}{2}q\ell, \quad M_A = -\frac{1}{3}q\ell^2$	$R_A = \frac{1}{3}q\ell, \quad M_A = -\frac{1}{12}q\ell^2$
$Q = q\ell \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{\ell} \right)$	$Q = \frac{1}{2}q\ell \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{\ell} \right)^2$	$Q = \frac{1}{2}q\ell \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{\ell} \right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{x}{\ell} \right)$	$Q = \frac{1}{3}q\ell \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{\ell} \right)^3$
$M = -\frac{1}{2}q\ell^2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{\ell} \right)^2$	$M = -\frac{1}{6}q\ell^2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{\ell} \right)^3$	$M = -\frac{1}{6}q\ell^2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{\ell} \right)^2 \cdot \left(2 + \frac{x}{\ell} \right)$	$M = -\frac{1}{12}q\ell^2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{\ell} \right)^4$
$ M _{\max} = \frac{1}{2}q\ell^2$	$ M _{\max} = \frac{1}{6}q\ell^2$	$ M _{\max} = \frac{1}{3}q\ell^2$	$ M _{\max} = \frac{1}{12}q\ell^2$
$x_0 = 0(\text{固定端 A})$	$x_0 = 0(\text{固定端 A})$	$x_0 = 0(\text{固定端 A})$	$x_0 = 0(\text{固定端 A})$

この表は、代表的荷重状態について、種々の静定ばりの反力 R_A 、 R_B 、せん断力 Q 、曲げモーメント M 、曲げモーメントの最大絶対値 $|M|_{\max}$ およびそれが生ずる断面の位置 x_0 を表したものである。なお、 x 軸は部材軸で、点 A を原点とし $A \Rightarrow B$ 方向を“正”としている。

※小松定夫：“構造解析学Ⅰ”，丸善，pp.124【表 6.1(b)】に準拠

表-6.1 各種静定ばりの反力と断面力 (その3)

$R_A = P, M_A = -P\ell$	$R_A = P, M_A = -Pa$	$R_A = 0, M_A = M_0$	$R_A = 0, M_A = M_0$
$Q = R_A = P$	A~C: $Q = R_A = P$ C~B: $Q = 0$	$Q = 0$	$Q = 0$
$M = -P\ell \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{\ell}\right)$	A~C: $M = -Pa \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{a}\right)$ C~B: $M = 0$	$M = M_0$	A~C: $M = M_0$ C~B: $M = 0$
$ M _{\max} = P\ell$	$ M _{\max} = Pa$	$M_{\max} = M_0$	$M_{\max} = M_0$
$x_0 = 0$ (固定端 A)	$x_0 = 0$ (固定端 A)	$0 \leq x_0 \leq \ell$ (A~B 間)	$0 \leq x_0 \leq a$ (A~C 間)
$R_A = 0$ $M_A = M_1 + M_2$	$R_A = \frac{q}{2\ell}(\ell^2 - a^2)$ $R_B = \frac{q}{2\ell}(\ell + a)^2$	$R_A = -\frac{qa^2}{2\ell}$ $R_B = qa \cdot \left(1 + \frac{a}{2\ell}\right)$	$R_A = -\frac{Pa}{\ell}$ $R_B = P \cdot \left(1 + \frac{a}{\ell}\right)$
$Q = 0$	A~B: $Q = \frac{q}{2\ell}(\ell^2 - a^2) - qx$ B~C: $Q = q(a - x_1)$	A~B: $Q = R_A = -\frac{qa^2}{2\ell}$ B~C: $Q = q(a - x_1)$	A~B: $Q = R_A = -\frac{Pa}{\ell}$ B~C: $Q = P$
A~C: $M = M_1 + M_2$ C~D: $M = M_2$ D~B: $M = 0$	A~B: $M = \frac{qx}{2\ell} \cdot (\ell^2 - a^2 - \ell x)$ B~C: $M = -\frac{q}{2}(a - x_1)^2$	A~B: $M = R_A x = -\frac{qa^2}{2\ell} x$ B~C: $M = -\frac{q}{2}(a - x_1)^2$	A~B: $M = R_A x = -\frac{Pa}{\ell} x$ B~C: $M = -P \cdot (a - x_1)$
$M_{\max} = M_1 + M_2$	$\ell \geq (\sqrt{2} + 1)a$: $M_{\max} = \frac{q}{8\ell^2} \cdot (\ell^2 - a^2)^2$ $\ell \leq (\sqrt{2} + 1)a$: $ M _{\max} = \frac{qa^2}{2}$	$ M _{\max} = \frac{1}{2} qa^2$	$ M _{\max} = Pa$
$0 \leq x_0 \leq a$ (A~C 間)	$\ell \geq (\sqrt{2} + 1)a$: $x_0 = \frac{\ell}{2} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{\ell^2}\right)$ $\ell \leq (\sqrt{2} + 1)a$: $x_0 = \ell$ (支点 B)	$x_0 = \ell$ (支点 B)	$x_0 = \ell$ (支点 B)

この表は、代表的荷重状態について、種々の静定ばりの反力 R_A , R_B , せん断力 Q , 曲げモーメント M , 曲げモーメントの最大絶対値 $|M|_{\max}$ およびそれが生ずる断面の位置 x_0 を表したものである。なお、 x 軸と x_1 軸は共に部材軸で、それぞれ点 A を原点とし $A \Rightarrow B$ 方向を、点 B を原点とし $B \Rightarrow C$ 方向を “正” としている。

※小松定夫: “構造解析学Ⅰ”, 丸善, pp.125【表 6.1(c)】に準拠