

Momenty bezwładności dla przedstawionej figury (ćwiartki koła) mogą być określane względem różnych osi. Moment względem osi z określamy jako,

$$J_z = \int_A y^2 dA$$

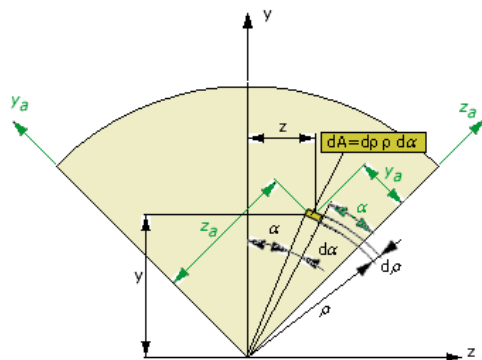
$$J_z = \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \int_0^r (\rho \cos \alpha)^2 \rho d\alpha d\rho$$

$$J_z = \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \cos^2 \alpha d\alpha \left. \frac{\rho^4}{4} \right|_0^r$$

$$J_z = \frac{r^4}{4} \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\alpha) d\alpha$$

$$J_z = \frac{r^4}{8} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha \right) \Big|_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4}$$

$$J_z = \frac{r^4 (\pi + 2)}{16}$$



a względem osi z_a jako

$$J_{z_a} = \int_A y_a^2 dA$$

$$J_{z_a} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^r (\rho \sin \alpha)^2 \rho d\alpha d\rho$$

$$J_{z_a} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \alpha d\alpha \left. \frac{\rho^4}{4} \right|_0^r$$

$$J_{z_a} = \frac{r^4}{4} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\alpha) d\alpha$$

$$J_{z_a} = \frac{r^4}{8} \left(\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$J_{z_a} = \frac{\pi r^4}{16}$$

względem osi y określamy

$$J_y = \int_A z^2 dA$$

$$J_y = \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \int_0^r (\rho \sin \alpha)^2 \rho d\alpha d\rho$$

$$J_y = \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \sin^2 \alpha d\alpha \left. \frac{\rho^4}{4} \right|_0^r$$

$$J_y = \frac{r^4}{4} \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\alpha) d\alpha$$

$$J_y = \frac{r^4}{8} \left(\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha \right) \Big|_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4}$$

$$J_y = \frac{r^4 (\pi - 2)}{16}$$

a względem osi y_a jako

$$J_{y_a} = \int_A z_a^2 dA$$

$$J_{y_a} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^r (\rho \cos \alpha)^2 \rho d\alpha d\rho$$

$$J_{y_a} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \alpha d\alpha \left. \frac{\rho^4}{4} \right|_0^r$$

$$J_{y_a} = \frac{r^4}{4} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\alpha) d\alpha$$

$$J_{y_a} = \frac{r^4}{8} \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$J_{y_a} = \frac{\pi r^4}{16}$$

względem osi yz to

$$J_{zy} = \int_A yz dA$$

$$J_{zy} = \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \int_0^r \rho \cos \alpha \rho \sin \alpha \rho d\alpha d\rho$$

$$J_{zy} = \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha d\alpha \left. \frac{\rho^4}{4} \right|_0^r$$

$$J_{zy} = \frac{r^4}{4} \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha d\alpha$$

$$J_{zy} = \frac{r^4}{8} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2\alpha \right) \Big|_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4}$$

$$J_{zy} = 0$$

względem osi y_az_a to

$$J_{z_a y_a} = \int_A y_a z_a dA$$

$$J_{z_a y_a} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^r \rho \cos \alpha \rho \sin \alpha \rho d\alpha d\rho$$

$$J_{z_a y_a} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha d\alpha \left. \frac{\rho^4}{4} \right|_0^r$$

$$J_{z_a y_a} = \frac{r^4}{4} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha d\alpha$$

$$J_{z_a y_a} = \frac{r^4}{8} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2\alpha \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$J_{z_a y_a} = \frac{r^4}{8}$$

Z uwagi na minimalne wartości momentów bezwładności względem osi przechodzących przez środek ciężkości figur, wyznaczmy położenie środka ciężkości rozpatrywanej figury

$$y_c = \frac{\int_A y \, dA}{\int_A dA}$$

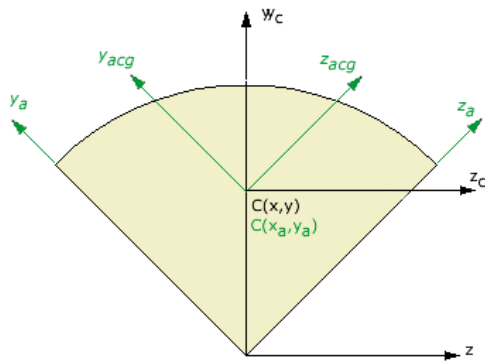
$$y_c = \frac{\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \int_0^r \rho \cos \alpha \, \rho \, d\alpha \, d\rho}{\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \int_0^r \rho \, d\alpha \, d\rho}$$

$$y_c = \frac{\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \sin \alpha \, d\alpha \left. \frac{\rho^3}{3} \right|_0^r}{\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} d\alpha \left. \frac{\rho^2}{2} \right|_0^r}$$

$$y_c = \frac{\frac{r^3}{3} \cos \alpha \Big|_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4}}{\frac{r^2}{2} \alpha \Big|_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4}}$$

$$y_c = \frac{\frac{r^3}{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \right)}{\frac{r^2}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right)}$$

$$y_c = \frac{4\sqrt{2}r}{3\pi}$$



$$y_{ac} = \frac{\int_A y_a \, dA}{\int_A dA}$$

$$y_{ac} = \frac{\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^r \rho \sin \alpha \, \rho \, d\alpha \, d\rho}{\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^r \rho \, d\alpha \, d\rho}$$

$$y_{ac} = \frac{\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \alpha \, d\alpha \left. \frac{\rho^3}{3} \right|_0^r}{\int_0^{\pi/2} d\alpha \left. \frac{\rho^2}{2} \right|_0^r}$$

$$y_{ac} = \frac{\frac{r^3}{3} \left(-\cos \alpha \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2}}{\frac{r^2}{2} \alpha \Big|_0^{\pi/2}}$$

$$y_{ac} = \frac{\frac{r^3}{3} \left(0 - (-1) \right)}{\frac{r^2}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right)}$$

$$y_{ac} = \frac{4r}{3\pi}$$

z uwagi na symetrię figury względem osi y

$$z_c = 0$$

$$z_{ac} = \frac{\int_A z_a \, dA}{\int_A dA}$$

$$z_{ac} = \frac{\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^r \rho \cos \alpha \, \rho \, d\alpha \, d\rho}{\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^r \rho \, d\alpha \, d\rho}$$

$$z_{ac} = \frac{\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \alpha \, d\alpha \left. \frac{\rho^3}{3} \right|_0^r}{\int_0^{\pi/2} d\alpha \left. \frac{\rho^2}{2} \right|_0^r}$$

$$z_{ac} = \frac{\frac{r^3}{3} \sin \alpha \Big|_0^{\pi/2}}{\frac{r^2}{2} \alpha \Big|_0^{\pi/2}}$$

$$z_{ac} = \frac{\frac{r^3}{3} (1 - 0)}{\frac{r^2}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right)}$$

$$z_{ac} = \frac{4r}{3\pi}$$

Momenty bezwładności względem osi przechodzących przez środek ciężkości możemy obliczyć wykorzystując twierdzenie Steiner'a

$$J_{zc} = J_z - \beta_y^2 A$$

$$J_{zc} = \frac{r^4 (\pi + 2)}{16} - \left(\frac{4 \sqrt{2} r}{3 \pi} \right)^2 \frac{\pi r^2}{4}$$

$$J_{zc} = \frac{r^4 (\pi + 2)}{16} - \frac{8r^4}{9\pi}$$

$$J_{zc} = 0.038 r^4$$

ponieważ osie y i y_c pokrywają się

$$J_{yc} = J_y = \frac{r^4 (\pi - 2)}{16}$$

$$J_{yc} = 0.071 r^4$$

a

$$J_{zyc} = J_{zy} - \beta_y \beta_z A$$

ponieważ $\beta_z = 0$

$$J_{zyc} = J_{zy} = 0$$

$$J_{zac} = J_{za} - \beta^2 A$$

$$J_{zac} = \frac{\pi r^4}{16} - \left(\frac{4 r}{3 \pi} \right)^2 \frac{\pi r^2}{4}$$

$$J_{zac} = \frac{\pi r^4}{16} - \frac{4r^4}{9\pi}$$

$$J_{zac} = 0.055 r^4$$

również

$$J_{yac} = J_{ya} - \beta^2 A$$

$$J_{yac} = \frac{\pi r^4}{16} - \left(\frac{4 r}{3 \pi} \right)^2 \frac{\pi r^2}{4}$$

$$J_{yac} = \frac{\pi r^4}{16} - \frac{4r^4}{9\pi}$$

$$J_{yac} = 0.055 r^4$$

zaś

$$J_{zacyac} = J_{zaya} - \beta^2 A$$

$$J_{zacyac} = \frac{r^4}{8} - \left(\frac{4 r}{3 \pi} \right)^2 \frac{\pi r^2}{4}$$

$$J_{zacyac} = \frac{r^4}{8} - \frac{4r^4}{9\pi}$$

$$J_{zacyac} = -0.016 r^4$$

W rozpatrywanym przypadku przyjęte układy współrzędnych $Oz_c y_c$ i $Oz_{ac} y_{ac}$ są obrócone względem siebie o kąt 45° . Z uwagi na to, że osie z_c , z_c są osiami głównymi, można wykorzystać zależności między momentami bezwładności względem osi obróconych względem siebie. I tak

$$J_{zac} = J_{zc} \cos^2 \alpha + J_{yc} \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$J_{zac} = \left(\frac{r^4 (\pi + 2)}{16} - \frac{8r^4}{9\pi} \right) \cos^2 45^\circ + \frac{r^4 (\pi - 2)}{16} \sin^2 45^\circ$$

$$J_{zac} = \frac{\pi r^4}{16} - \frac{4r^4}{9\pi}$$

$$J_{zac} = 0.055 r^4$$

analogicznie:

$$J_{yac} = J_{yc} \cos^2 \alpha + J_{zc} \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$J_{yac} = \frac{r^4 (\pi - 2)}{16} \cos^2 45^\circ + \left(\frac{r^4 (\pi + 2)}{16} - \frac{8r^4}{9\pi} \right) \sin^2 45^\circ$$

$$J_{yac} = \frac{\pi r^4}{16} - \frac{4r^4}{9\pi}$$

$$J_{yac} = 0.055 r^4$$

oraz

$$J_{yac} = \frac{J_{zc} - J_{yc}}{2} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$J_{zacyac} = \frac{\left(\frac{r^4 (\pi + 2)}{16} - \frac{8r^4}{9\pi} \right) - \frac{r^4 (\pi - 2)}{16}}{2} \sin 90^\circ$$

$$J_{zacyac} = \frac{r^4}{8} - \frac{4r^4}{9\pi}$$

$$J_{zacyac} = -0.016 r^4$$

Niezmienniki momentów bezwładności:

$$I_1 = J_{zc} + J_{yc} = J_{zac} + J_{yac}$$
$$\frac{r^4 (\pi + 2)}{16} - \frac{8r^4}{9\pi} + \frac{r^4 (\pi - 2)}{16} = \frac{\pi r^4}{16} - \frac{4r^4}{9\pi} + \frac{\pi r^4}{16} - \frac{4r^4}{9\pi}$$
$$\frac{\pi r^4}{8} - \frac{8r^4}{9\pi} = \frac{\pi r^4}{8} - \frac{8r^4}{9\pi}$$

$$0.11 r^4 = 0.11 r^4$$

oraz

$$I_2 = J_{zc} \cdot J_{yc} - J_{xyc}^2 = J_{zac} \cdot J_{yac} - J_{zacyac}^2$$
$$\left(\frac{r^4 (\pi + 2)}{16} - \frac{8r^4}{9\pi} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{r^4 (\pi - 2)}{16} \right) - 0 = \left(\frac{\pi r^4}{16} - \frac{4r^4}{9\pi} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\pi r^4}{16} - \frac{4r^4}{9\pi} \right) - \left(\frac{r^4}{8} - \frac{4r^4}{9\pi} \right)^2$$

$$2.74 \cdot 10^{-3} r^4 = 2.74 \cdot 10^{-3} r^4$$

dla rozwiązywanego przekroju są również spełnione.