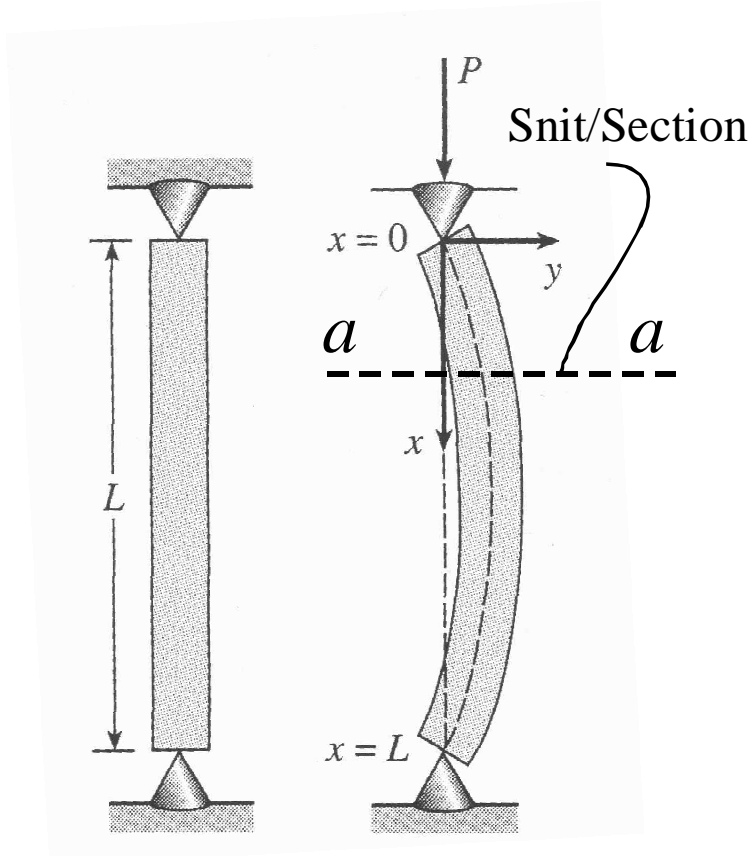


3.9 Knikking van 'n kolom

(bladsy 169)

Probleem: Vir watter waarde(s) van P sal die kolom (pilaar) knik?



3.9 Buckling of a column

(page 169)

Problem: For which value(s) of P will the column (pillar) buckle?

Aannames:

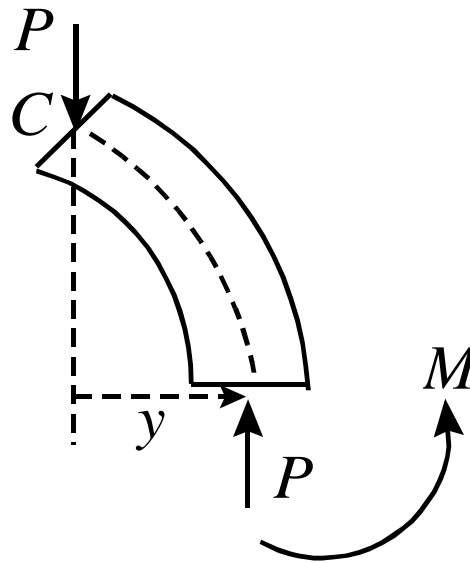
- (1) Die kolom is perfek reguit voor die lading P aangewend word
- (2) Die materiaal is homogeen
- (3) Die uitwykings is klein

Assumptions:

- (1) The column is perfectly straight before the load P is applied
- (2) The material is homogeneous
- (3) The deflection is small



Beskou VDD van kolom bo snit $a - a$ / Consider FBD of column above section $a - a$:



$$\boxed{\Sigma M_C = 0} \Rightarrow M + Py = 0$$

$$\text{Maar/But } M = EI \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow EI \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + Py = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \lambda y = 0 \text{ met/with } \lambda = \frac{P}{EI}$$

Randvoorwaardes / Boundary conditions $y(0) = 0$ **en/and** $y(L) = 0$



Los op soos in geval III in vorige lesing / Solve as in case III of previous lecture:

$$\lambda_n = \frac{n^2\pi^2}{L^2} = \frac{P_n}{EI}$$

$$P_n = \frac{n^2\pi^2}{L^2}EI, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \quad \text{(Kritieke ladings/ Critical loads)}$$

$$y_n(x) = C \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)$$

Die konstante C is onbepaald, maar klein / The constant C is undetermined, but small

Vir/For $n = 1$ Eerste kritieke lading/First critical load — Euler lading/load

$$P_1 = \frac{\pi^2}{L^2}EI$$

Kleinste lading benodig vir knikking met geen ondersteuning / Smallest load required for buckling with no physical restraints

$$y_1(x) = C \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) \quad \text{(1e knikkingsmodus/1st buckling mode)}$$

Vir/For $n = 2$ Tweede kritieke lading/Second critical load

$$P_2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{L^2}EI$$

Kleinste lading benodig vir knikking met ondersteuning by $x = L/2$
Smallest load required for buckling with physical restraint at $x = L/2$

$$y_2(x) = C \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) \text{ (2e knikkingsmodus/2nd buckling mode)}$$

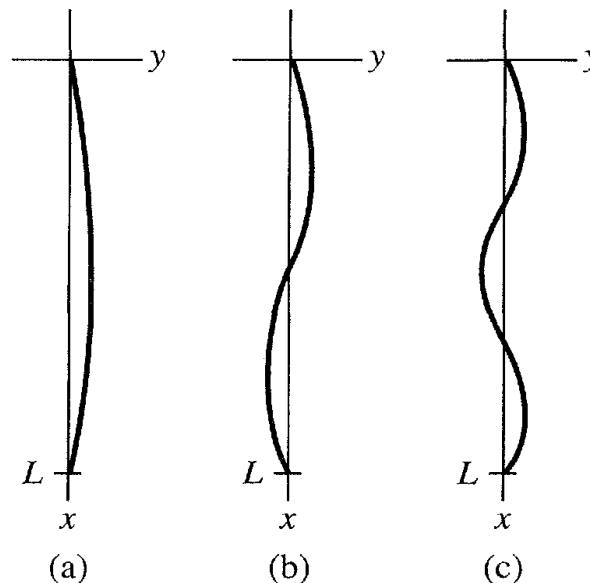


Figure 3.44 Deflection curves for compressive forces P_1, P_2, P_3