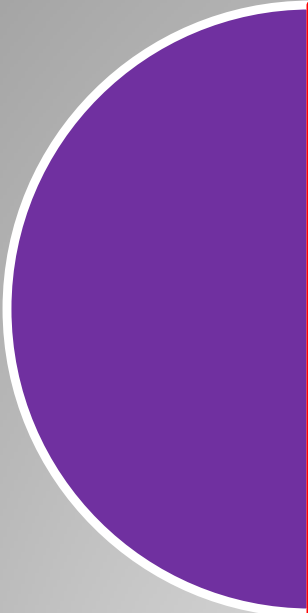


**Ma'ruza №7**  
**SILJISH. SOF SILJISHDAGI**  
**GUK QONUNI.**

**Reja:**

- *Siljish haqida tushuncha*
- *Sof siljish*
- *Kesilish va siljishdagi kuchlanish.*

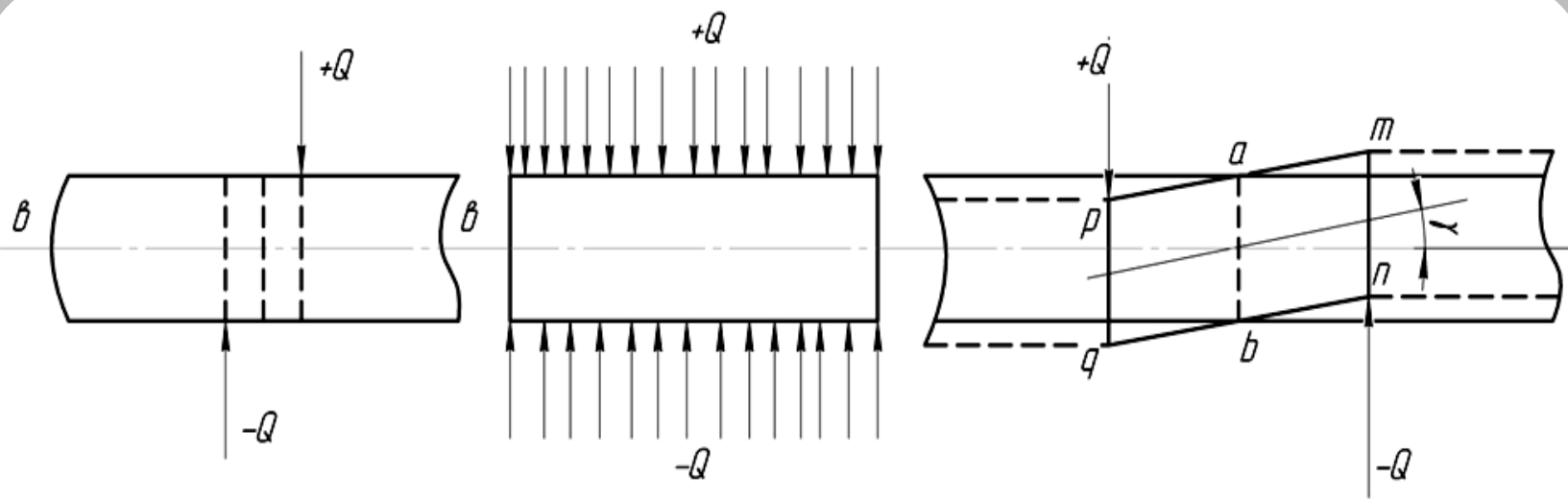


Temirning qaychi bilan kesilishi bunga misol bo'la oladi. Bu kuchlar bir-biriga qarama-qarshi bo'lsa ham bir chiziq bo'ylab yo'nalmasligi kerak. Chunki kesuvchi asbobning pichoqdari unchalik o'tkir bo'lmasa ham ular bir-biriga yaqin ikki parallel tekisliklarda joylashgan bo'lishi kerak. Biz bu tekisliklarni  $pq$  va  $mn$  bilan belgilasak, bu tekisliklar va - kuchlar ta'sirida bir-biriga nisbatan siljib ularda bu siljishga qarshilik ko'rsatuvchi tangentsial kuchlanishlar paydo bo'ladi

Bu kuchlanishlarni kesim yuzasi bo'yicha teng tarkalgan deb faraz qilamiz va uni  $\tau$  bilan belgilaymiz. U holda:

$$\tau = \frac{Q}{A}$$

Umuman, siljish deformatsiyasi sof siljish tariqasida hech qachon uchramaydi. Tangentsial kuchlanishning kesiluvchi kesim yuzasi bo'yicha qanday tarqalganligi ham bizga ma'lum emas. Ammo siljish deformatsiyasiga duch kelgan elementlarning cho'zilishi juda kichik bulgani uchun, ularni e'tiborga olmasa ham bo'ladi. Shuning uchun faqat tangentsial kuchlanish ta'sirida bo'lgan elementlarning sof siljishi deb qaraymiz



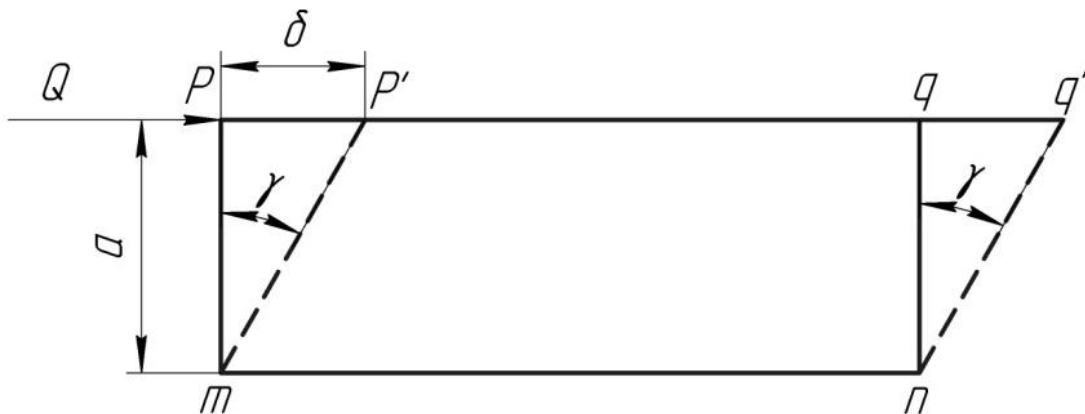
Agar  $mnpq$  elementni ajratib, uning  $mn$  tomonini qo'zgalmas qilib mahkamlasak va  $pq$  tomoniga siljituvchi kuch ko'ysak, bu kuch ta'sirida  $pq$  tomoni  $mn$  nisbatan biror miktorga siljiydi. Biz buni absolyut siljish deyviz. Buning natijasida  $mnpq$  element qiyshayib, uning to'g'ri burchaklari  $\gamma$  burchakka o'zgaradi.  $rr'$  ning  $rm$  ga nisbatini nisbiy siljish deyviz. Agar  $pmqqnqa$  bo'lsa, u nisbiy siljish quyidagicha yoziladi:

$$\frac{pp'}{mp} = \frac{\delta}{a} = \operatorname{tg} \gamma$$

Juda kichik deformatsiyani tekshirayotganimiz uchun, u burchak ham juda kichik miqdor bo'ladi. Demak

$$\operatorname{tg} \gamma = \gamma$$

$$\frac{\delta}{a} = \gamma$$





Nisbiy siljish  $\gamma$   
bilan unga  
tegishli  
tangentsial  
kuchlanish  
orasidagi  
munosabat

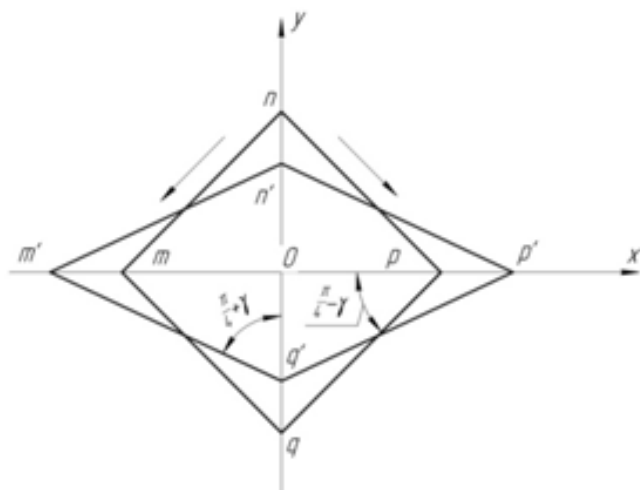
$$\tau = G \cdot \gamma$$

Kuchlanish va deformatsiya orasidagi munosabatga ko'ra tekshirilayotgan hol uchun nisbiy deformatsiya

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\tau}{E}(1 + \mu)$$

$\varepsilon$  bilan  $\gamma$  orasidagi munosabatni (7.3-shakl)dan topamiz:

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\gamma}{2}\right) = \frac{on'}{op'} = \frac{on(1 - \varepsilon)}{op(1 + \varepsilon)} = \frac{1 - \varepsilon}{1 + \varepsilon}$$



7.3-shakl

$\varepsilon$  va  $\gamma$  ning kichikligini e'tiborga olib, bu ifodani o'ng va chap tomonlarini quyidagicha topish mumkin:

$$\frac{1 - \varepsilon}{1 + \varepsilon} = 1 - 2\varepsilon;$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\gamma}{2}\right) = \frac{\operatorname{tg}\frac{\pi}{4} - \operatorname{tg}\frac{\gamma}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}\frac{\pi}{4}\operatorname{tg}\frac{\gamma}{2}} = \frac{1 - \frac{\gamma}{2}}{1 + \frac{\gamma}{2}} = 1 - \gamma$$

Demak,

$$1 - \gamma = 1 - 2\varepsilon \Rightarrow \gamma = 2\varepsilon.$$

Bu holda nisbiy siljish, son jihatdan olganda nisbiy cho'zilishning ikki hissasiga teng bo'ladi.

$\varepsilon$  ning qiymati quyidagi formulalar orqali aniqlanib,  $r$  bilan  $\gamma$  orasidagi munosabatni topamiz:

$$r = \frac{E}{2(1 + \mu)} \gamma$$

$G$  uchun quyidagi formulani hosil qilamiz

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1 + \mu)}$$

Materiallar uchun  $\nu$  bilan  $\mu$  ma`lum bo`lsa,  $\mu = 0.33$  bo`lsa

$$G = \frac{3E}{8}$$

## KESILISH VA SILJISHDAGI KUHLANISH

Siljishga qarshilik ko'rsatuvchi inshoot va mashina elementlarining mustahkamligini hisoblash uchun, tegashli ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishlar ma'lum bo'lishi kerak. Ammo siljishdagi elastik deformatsiyani va unga tegishli elastiklik chegarasini tajriba vositasi bilan aniqlash qiyin bo'lganligi uchun ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishni mustahkamlik nazariyalaridan foydalanib aniqlaymiz. Siljishga qarshilik ko'rsatuvchi material uchun cho'zilish va siqilishdagi ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish ma'lum bo'lsa, mustahkamlik nazariyalaridan foydalanib hisob tenglamalarini tuzish oson. Sof siljishda esa,

$$\sigma_1 = \tau, \quad \sigma_3 = -\tau$$

Eng katta normal kuchlanish nazariyasining po'lat kabi material uchun tadbiq etilmasligi xaqida yuqorida aytib o'tgan edik. Shuning uchun siljishga qarshilik ko'rsatuvchi elementlarning mustahkamlik shartini eng katta deformatsiya nazariyasi asosida tuzishdan boshlaymiz. Plastik materiallar uchun bu nazariyani tadbiq qilish to'g'ri bulmasa ham keyingi yarim asr mobaynida mashinasozlik sohasida bu nazariya keng tadbiq etilmokda.

$$[\sigma_1 - \mu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)] \geq [\sigma]$$

biz tekshirayotgan hol uchun:

$$[\tau - \mu(-\tau)] \geq [\sigma] \quad \text{yoki} \quad \tau(1 + \mu) \geq [\sigma]$$

Bu tenglamadan mustahkamlik shartini qanoatlantiruvchi tangentsial kuchlanishning mikdorini aniqlaymiz:

$$\tau \leq \frac{[\sigma]}{1 + \mu} = [\tau]$$

Mazkur tengsizlikning o'ng tomonidagi kasr sof siljishdagi ruxsat etilgan kuchlanishdir. Po'lat uchun  $\mu = 0,33$  bo'lsa, u holda

$$[\tau] = 0,8[\sigma]$$

Mustahkamlik shartini eng katta tangentsial kuchlanish nazariyasiga muvofik yozamiz:

$$\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 \geq [\sigma_3] \quad \text{yoki} \quad \tau - \mu(-\tau) \geq [\sigma]$$

bundan esa,

$$\tau \geq \frac{[\sigma]}{2} = [\tau].$$

Demak,

$$[\tau] = 0,5[\sigma]$$

bo'ladi. Nihoyat energetik nazariyaga ko'ra:

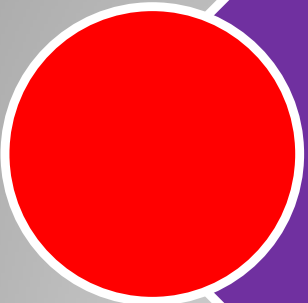
$$\sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_3^2 - \sigma_1\sigma_3} \leq [\sigma] \quad \text{yoki} \quad \sqrt{\tau_1^2 + \tau_2^2 + \tau_3^2} \leq [\sigma].$$

Bundan esa,

$$\tau \geq \frac{[\sigma]}{\sqrt{3}} = [\tau].$$

Demak,

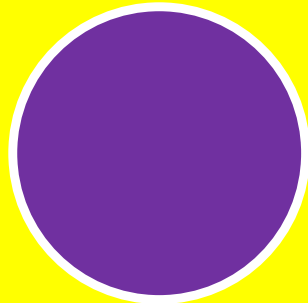
$$[\tau] = 0,57[\sigma] = 0,6[\sigma]$$



Ko'ramizki, har xil nazariyalar asosida chikarilgan natijalar bir-biridan farq qilmokda. Shuning uchun bu holda qaysi nazariyaning mustahkamlik shartiga asos bo'lishi muhim ahamiyatga egadir.

Hozirgi vaqtda plastik materiallar uchun eng ishonchli nazariya energetik nazariya bo'lgani sababli siljishdagi ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish uchun quyidagi ifodani olishni tavsiya etiladi:

$$[\tau] = 0,6[\sigma]$$



**E'TIBORINGIZ UCHUN  
RAXMAT!**

