

Lecture 17

VERESCAGIN'S RULE

Assos. Prof. A. Kutsenko

Plan of lection

- **1. General theory of Verescagin's rule**
- **2. The first example of application**
- **3. The second example of application**

General theory of Verescagin's rule

$$\delta = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\omega_i \cdot M_{C_i}}{EI} \quad (1)$$

where

ω_i is the elementary moment area;

M_{C_i} is the ordinate of the unite force moment under the centroid of ω_i ;

Example 1

Condition:

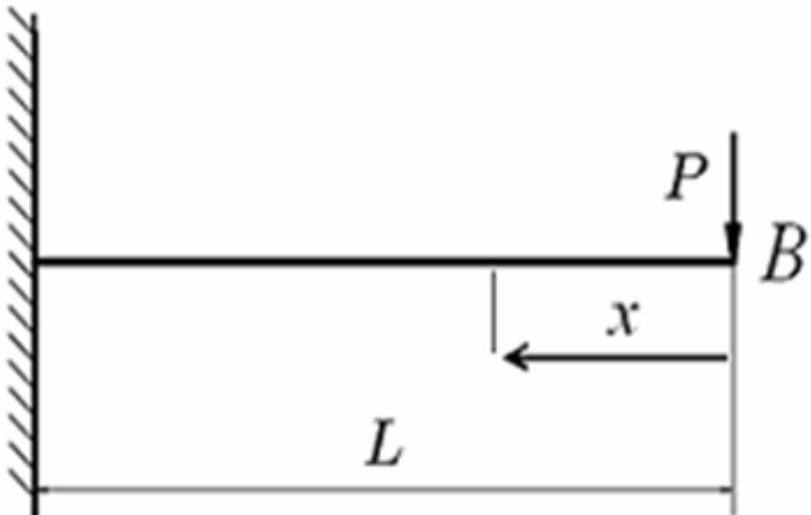


Fig. 1

Determine by Verescagin's rule the beam deflection at point **B**

Example 1

The diagram of bending moment for the load state M^F

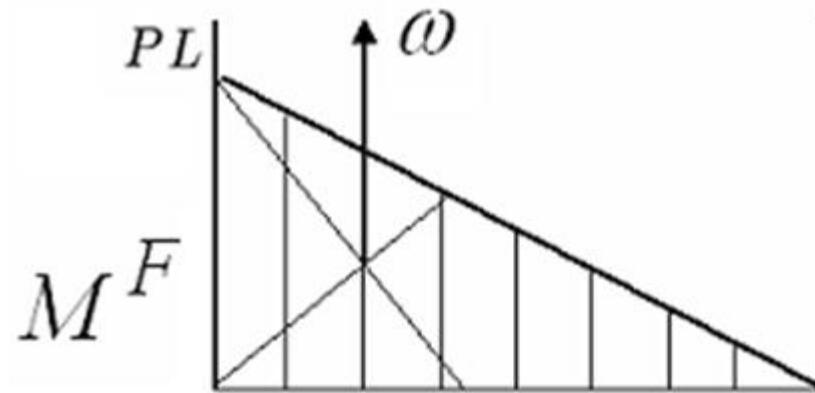


Fig. 2

Example 1

The diagram of bending moment for the load state M^F

The calculation of area ω

$$\omega = \frac{1}{2}(-PL) \cdot L = -\frac{PL^2}{2}$$

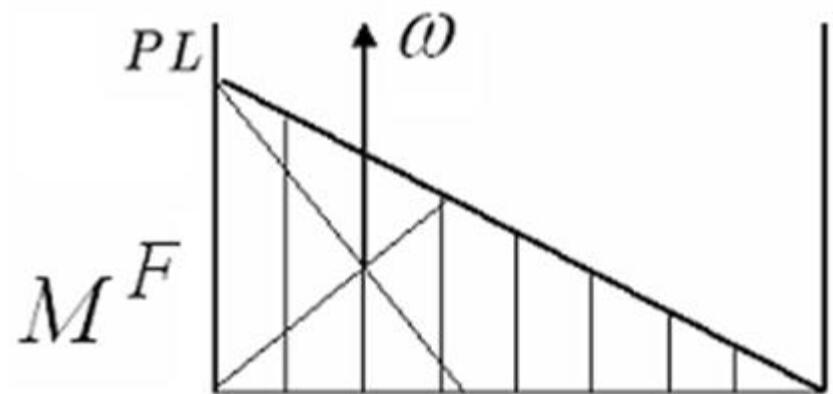


Fig. 2

Example 1

The diagram of bending moment for the unit state M^1

The calculation of parameter M_c

$$M_C = -\frac{2}{3}L$$

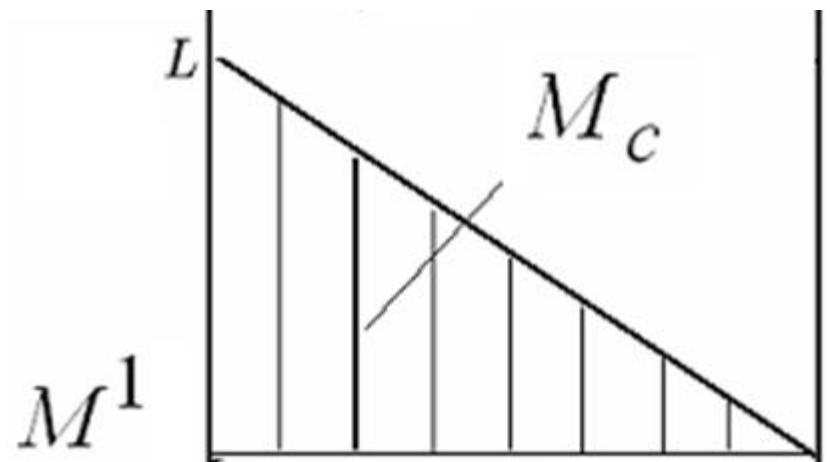


Fig. 3

Example 1

By a formula (1) we obtain:

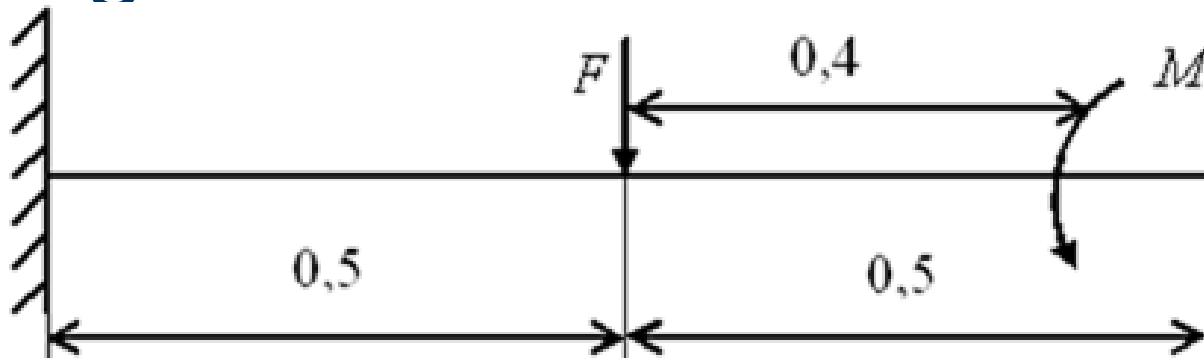
$$\delta_B = \frac{1}{EI_x} \left(-\frac{PL^2}{2} \right) \left(-\frac{2}{3}L \right) = \frac{PL^3}{3EI_x} \quad (2)$$

Example 2

Condition:

Find the deflection of free end for given beam

$$M = \alpha P \ell = 0,125$$



$$F = 0,5$$

Fig. 4

Example 2

The diagram of beanding moment M_F

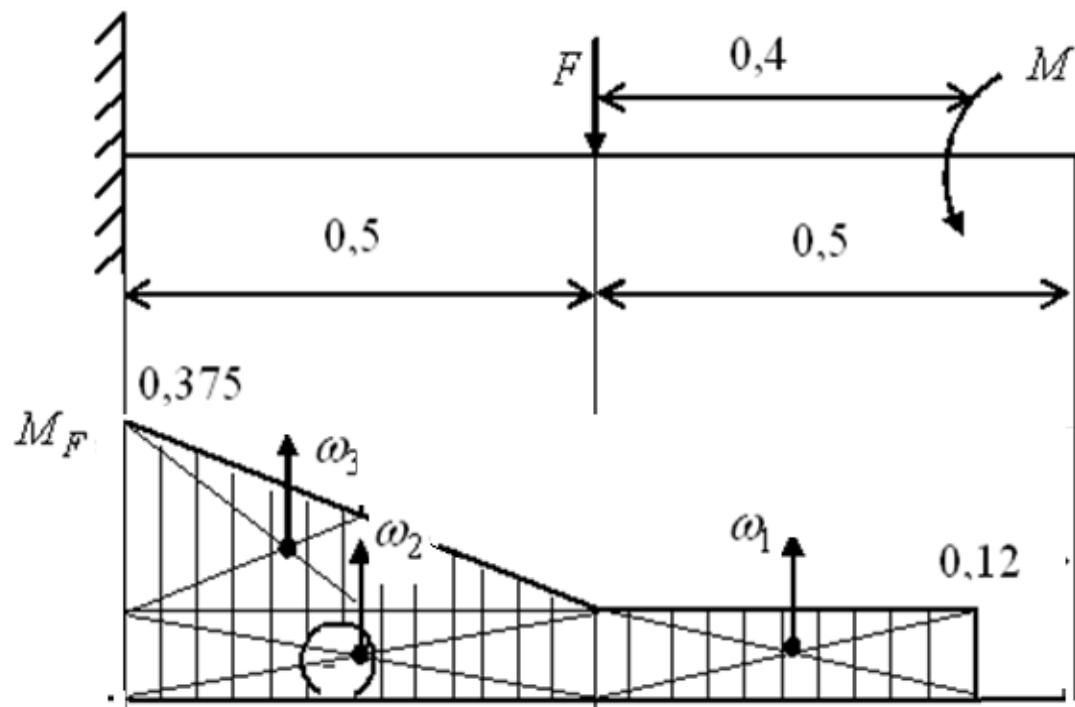


Fig. 5

Example 2

The diagram of bending moment M^1

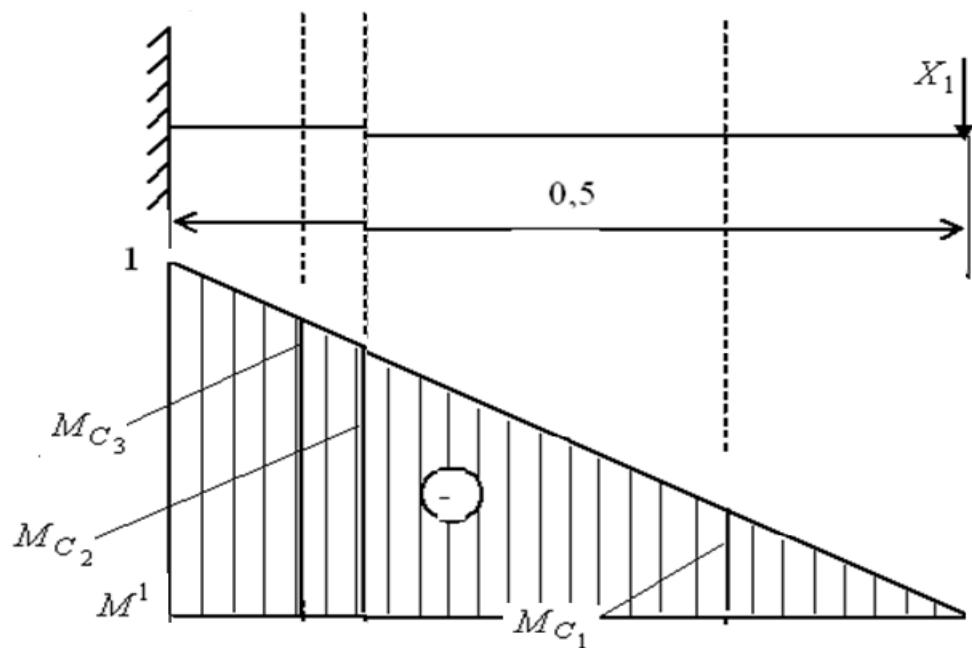
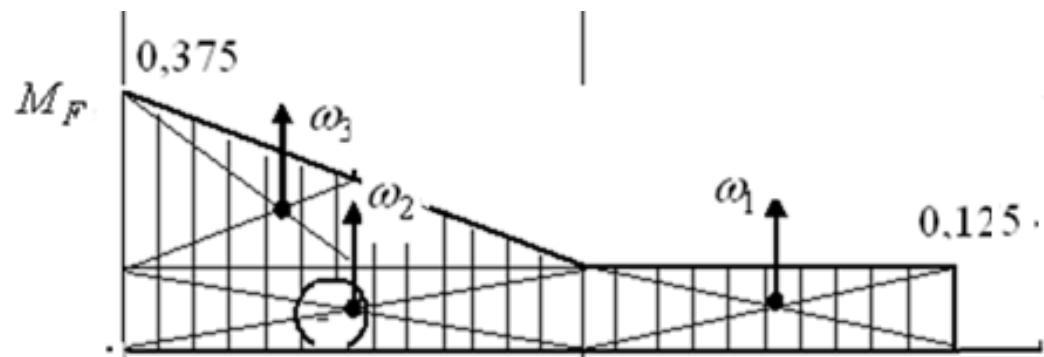


Fig. 6

Example 2

Using Fig.5, we find the value of the areas



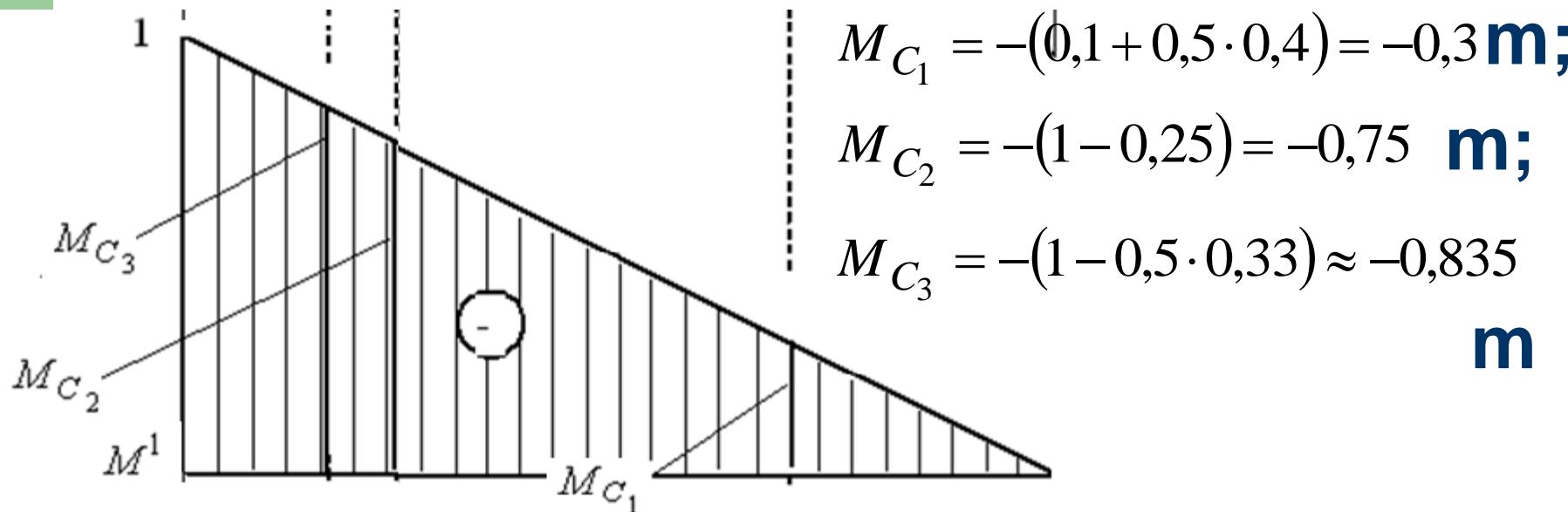
$$\omega_1 = 0,4 \cdot (-0,125) = -0,05 \text{ Nm};$$

$$\omega_2 = 0,5 \cdot (-0,125) = -0,0625 \text{ Nm};$$

$$\omega_3 = 0,5 \cdot 0,5 \cdot (-0,25) = -0,0625 \text{ Nm}$$

Example 2

Then the corresponding ordinates of the centroids M_{C_i} will be equal:



Example 2

By a formula (1) we obtain:

$$y = \frac{1}{EI} \{0,05 \cdot 0,3 + 0,0625 \cdot 0,75 + 0,0625 \cdot 0,835\} \approx \frac{0,114}{EI} \quad (3)$$