

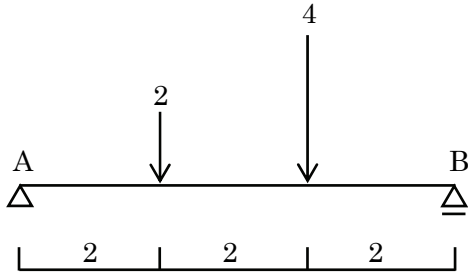
学科Ⅳ 構造科目

00. 数学の基礎知識

(支点反力の計算問題)

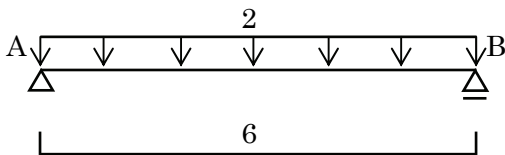
支点反力の練習問題

1.



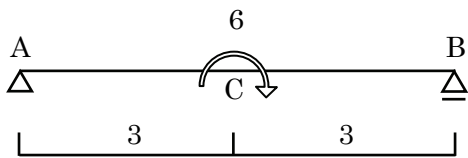
$H_A =$
 $V_A =$
 $V_B =$

2.



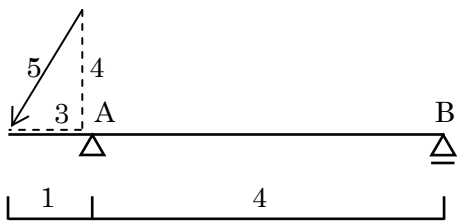
$H_A =$
 $V_A =$
 $V_B =$

3.



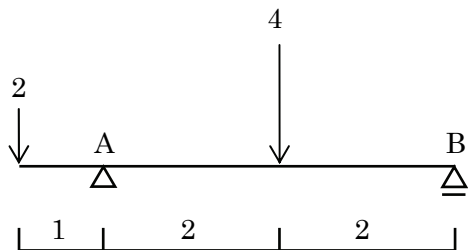
$H_A =$
 $V_A =$
 $V_B =$

4.



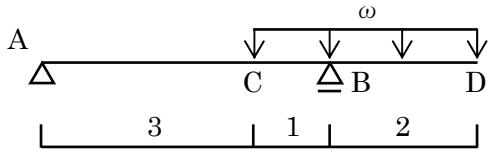
$H_A =$
 $V_A =$
 $V_B =$

5.



$H_A =$
 $V_A =$
 $V_B =$

6.

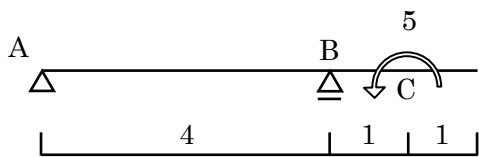


$H_A =$

$V_A =$

$V_B =$

7.

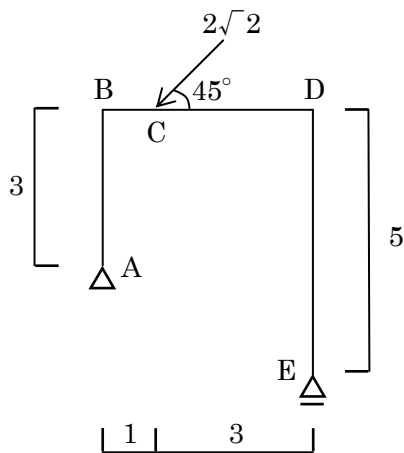


$H_A =$

$V_A =$

$V_B =$

8.

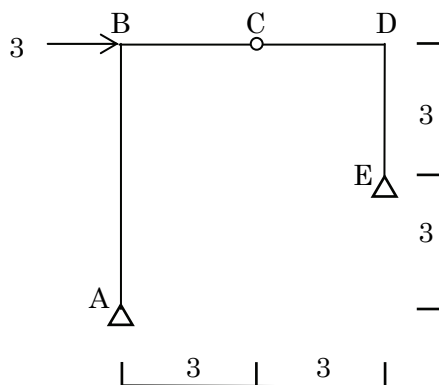


$H_A =$

$V_A =$

$V_E =$

9.



$H_A =$

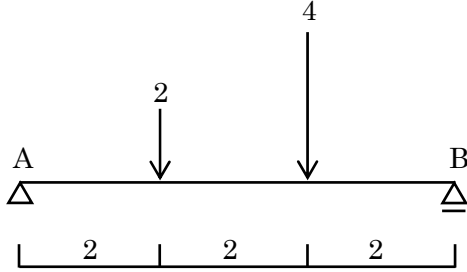
$V_A =$

$H_E =$

$V_E =$

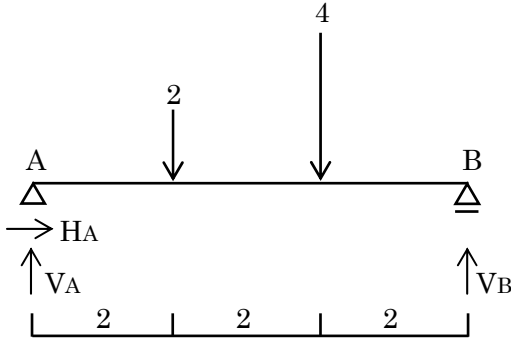
支点反力の練習問題（解答例）

1.



$H_A =$
 $V_A =$
 $V_B =$

① 支点反力を仮定する.



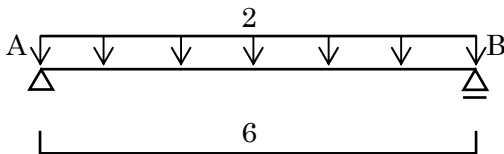
② • $\Sigma X = 0$ より, $H_A = 0$

• $\Sigma M_A = 0$ より, $+2 \times 2 + 4 \times 4 - V_B \times 6 = 0 \rightarrow V_B = +10/3 (\uparrow)$

• $\Sigma Y = 0$ より, $+V_A + V_B - 2 - 4 = 0$ に $V_B = +10/3$ を代入すると

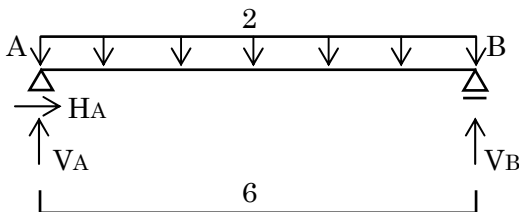
$+V_A + 10/3 - 2 - 4 = 0 \rightarrow V_A = +8/3 (\uparrow)$

2.

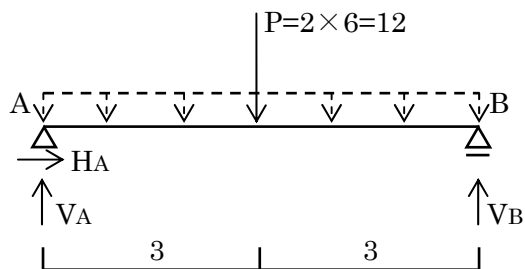


$H_A =$
 $V_A =$
 $V_B =$

① 支点反力を仮定する.



②等分布荷重を，対象範囲に注意して集中荷重に変換する．

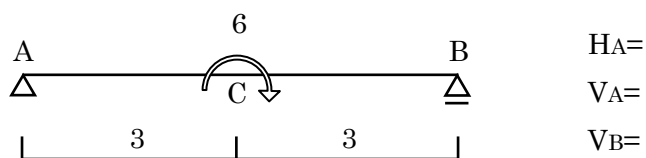


③・ $\Sigma X=0$ より， $H_A=0$

・ $\Sigma M_A=0$ より， $+12 \times 3 - V_B \times 6=0 \rightarrow V_B=+6$ (↑)

・ $\Sigma Y=0$ より， $+V_A + V_B - 12=0$ に $V_B=+6$ を代入すると
 $+V_A + 6 - 12=0 \rightarrow V_A=+6$ (↑)

3.

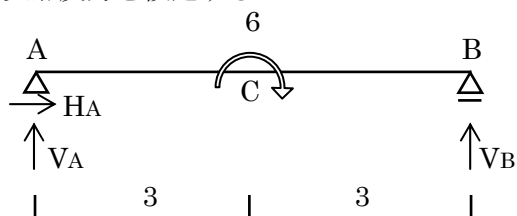


$H_A=$

$V_A=$

$V_B=$

①支点反力を仮定する．

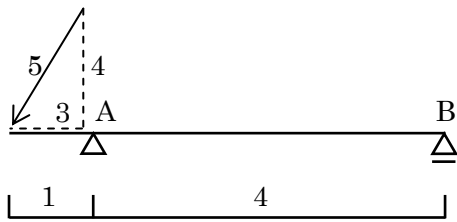


②・ $\Sigma X=0$ より， $H_A=0$

・ $\Sigma M_A=0$ より， $+6 - V_B \times 6=0 \rightarrow V_B=+1$ (↑)

・ $\Sigma Y=0$ より， $+V_A + V_B=0$ に $V_B=+1$ を代入すると
 $+V_A + 1=0 \rightarrow V_A=-1$ (↓)

4.

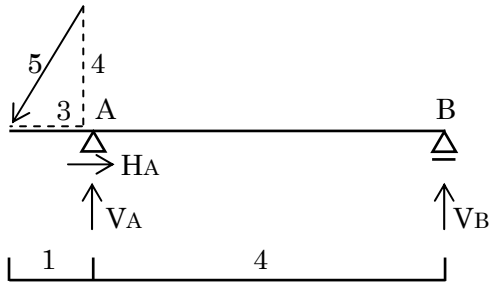


$H_A =$

$V_A =$

$V_B =$

① 支点反力を仮定する.



② 斜めの集中荷重を、縦横成分に変換する.

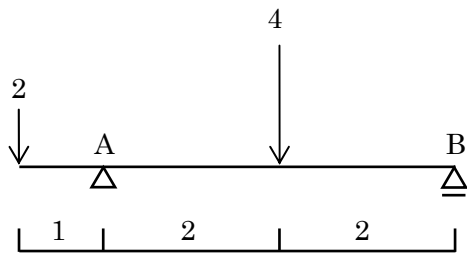


③ • $\sum X=0$ より, $+H_A - 3 = 0 \rightarrow H_A = 3$ (→)

• $\sum M_A = 0$ より, $-4 \times 1 - V_B \times 4 = 0 \rightarrow V_B = -1$ (↓)

• $\sum Y = 0$ より, $+V_A + V_B - 4 = 0$ に $V_B = -1$ を代入すると
 $+V_A - 1 - 4 = 0 \rightarrow V_A = +5$ (↑)

5.

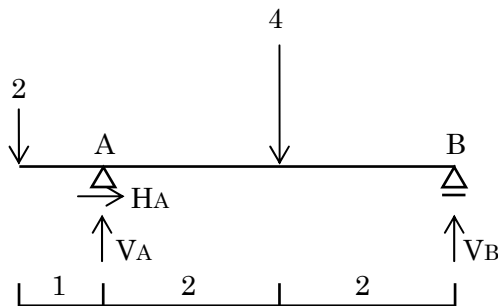


$H_A =$

$V_A =$

$V_B =$

① 支点反力を仮定する.

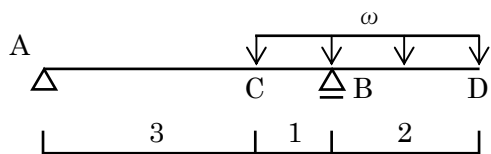


② $\cdot \Sigma X = 0$ より, $H_A = 0$

$\cdot \Sigma M_A = 0$ より, $-2 \times 1 + 4 \times 2 - V_B \times 4 = 0 \rightarrow V_B = +3/2$ (↑)

$\cdot \Sigma Y = 0$ より, $+V_A + V_B - 2 - 4 = 0$ に $V_B = +3/2$ を代入すると
 $+V_A + 3/2 - 2 - 4 = 0 \rightarrow V_A = +9/2$ (↑)

6.

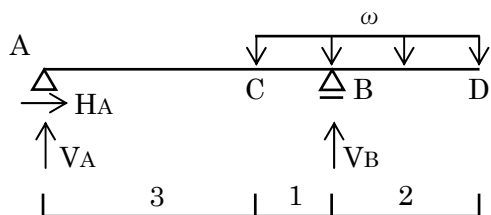


$H_A =$

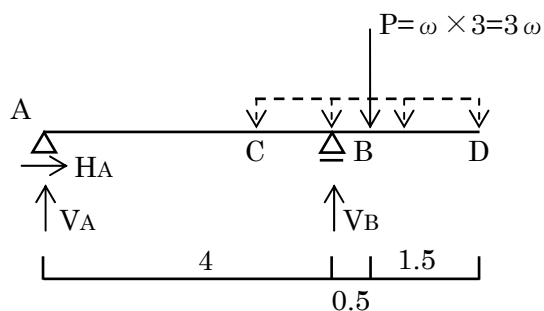
$V_A =$

$V_B =$

① 支点反力を仮定する.



②等分布荷重を，対象範囲に注意して集中荷重に変換する．

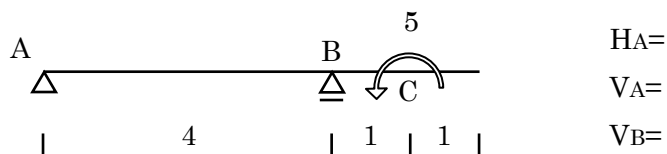


③・ $\Sigma X=0$ より， $H_A=0$

・ $\Sigma M_A=0$ より， $-V_B \times 4 + 3\omega \times 4.5 = 0 \rightarrow V_B = +13.5\omega/4$ (↑)

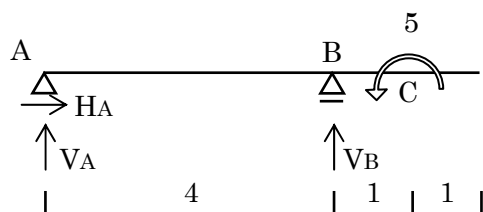
・ $\Sigma Y=0$ より， $+V_A + V_B - 3\omega = 0$ に $V_B = +13.5\omega/4$ を代入すると
 $+V_A + 13.5\omega/4 - 3\omega = 0 \rightarrow V_A = -1.5\omega/4$ (↓)

7.



$H_A =$
 $V_A =$
 $V_B =$

①支点反力を仮定する．

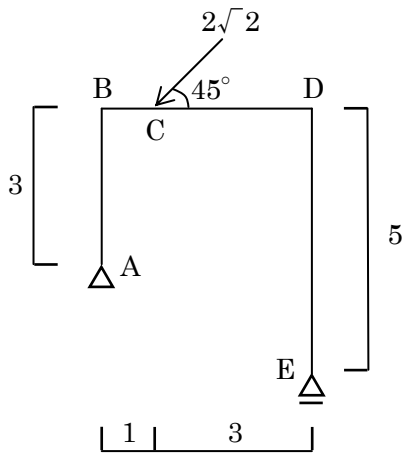


②・ $\Sigma X=0$ より， $H_A=0$

・ $\Sigma M_A=0$ より， $-V_B \times 4 - 5 = 0 \rightarrow V_B = -5/4$ (↓)

・ $\Sigma Y=0$ より， $+V_A + V_B = 0$ に $V_B = -5/4$ を代入すると
 $+V_A - 5/4 = 0 \rightarrow V_A = +5/4$ (↑)

8.

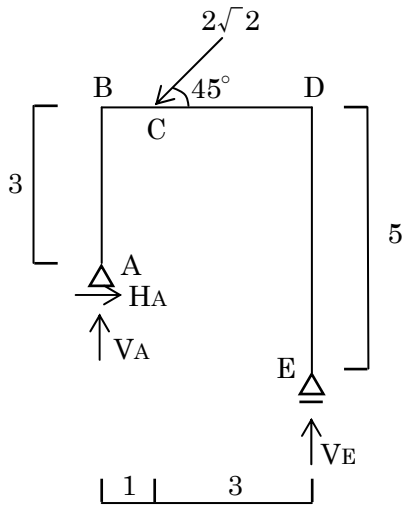


$H_A =$

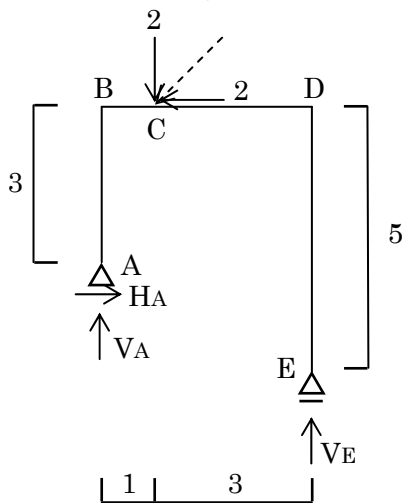
$V_A =$

$V_E =$

① 支点反力を仮定する.



② 斜めの集中荷重を、縦横成分に変換する.



③ • $\Sigma X = 0$ より, $+H_A - 2 = 0$

→ $H_A = +2$ (→)

• $\Sigma M_A = 0$ より,

$+2 \times 1 - 2 \times 3 - V_E \times 4 = 0$

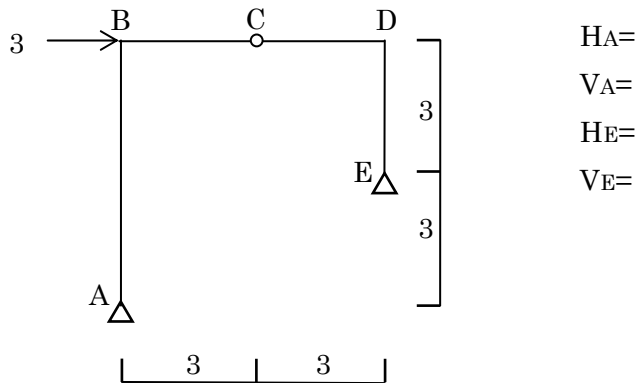
→ $V_E = -1$ (↓)

• $\Sigma Y = 0$ より,

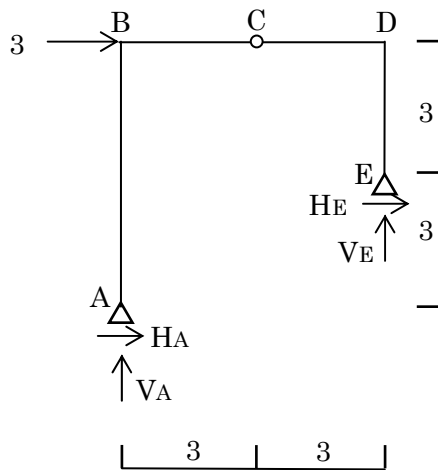
$+V_A + V_E - 2 = 0$ に $V_E = -1$ を代入

$+V_A - 1 - 2 = 0$ → $V_A = +3$ (↑)

9.



① 支点反力を仮定する.



② • $\Sigma X=0$ より, $+H_A + H_E + 3 = 0 \dots$ ①

• $\Sigma Y=0$ より, $+V_A + V_E = 0 \dots$ ②

• $\Sigma M_A=0$ より, $+3 \times 6 + H_E \times 3 - V_E \times 6 = 0 \dots$ ③

③ • C 点で架構を切断し, 右側のみで釣り合っている (回転しない) ことを確認する.

$\Sigma \text{右 } M_C = 0$ より, $-H_E \times 3 - V_E \times 3 = 0 \dots$ ④

④式より, $H_E = -V_E \dots$ ④'

④'を③式に代入すると, $18 - 3V_E - 6V_E = 0 \rightarrow V_E = +2 (\uparrow) \dots$ ③'

③'を④'に代入すると, $H_E = -2 (\leftarrow) \dots$ ③''

③''を①に代入すると, $H_A - 2 + 3 = 0 \rightarrow H_A = -1 (\leftarrow)$

③'を②に代入すると, $V_A + 2 = 0 \rightarrow V_A = -2 (\downarrow)$