

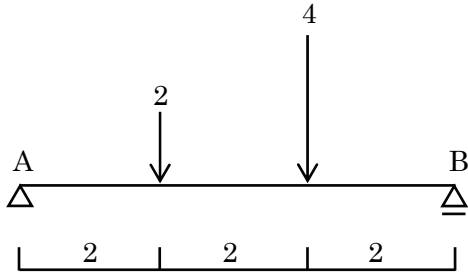
# 学科Ⅳ 構造科目

## 00. 数学の基礎知識

(支点反力の計算問題)

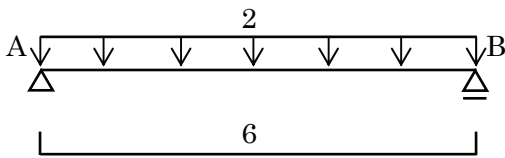
支点反力の練習問題

1.



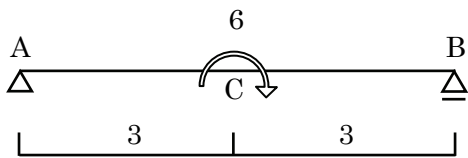
$H_A =$   
 $V_A =$   
 $V_B =$

2.



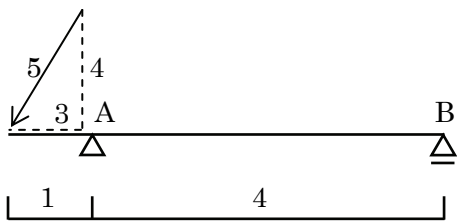
$H_A =$   
 $V_A =$   
 $V_B =$

3.



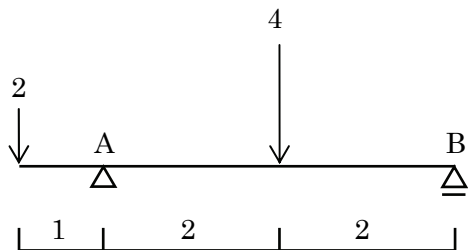
$H_A =$   
 $V_A =$   
 $V_B =$

4.



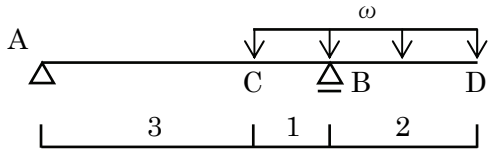
$H_A =$   
 $V_A =$   
 $V_B =$

5.



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

6.

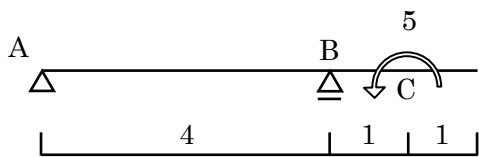


$H_A =$

$V_A =$

$V_B =$

7.

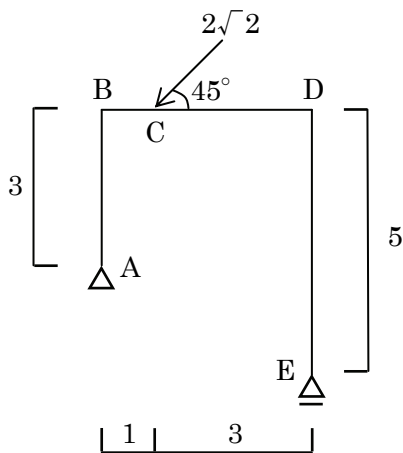


$H_A =$

$V_A =$

$V_B =$

8.

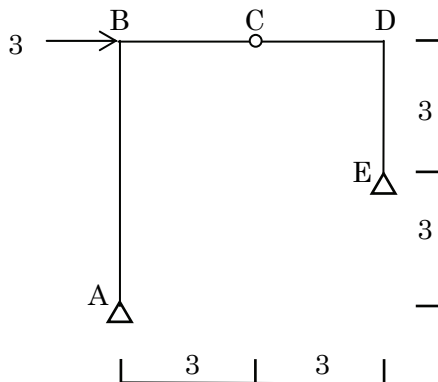


$H_A =$

$V_A =$

$V_E =$

9.



$H_A =$

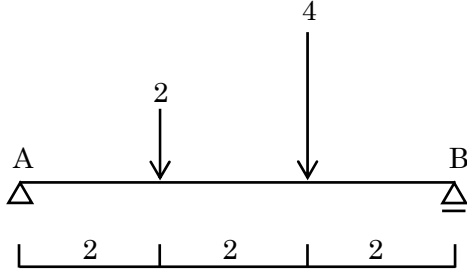
$V_A =$

$H_E =$

$V_E =$

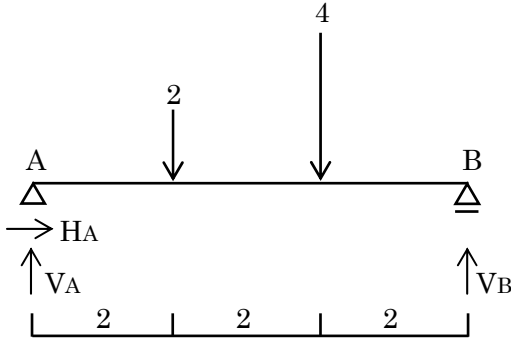
支点反力の練習問題（解答例）

1.



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

① 支点反力を仮定する.



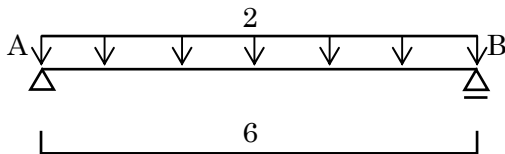
② •  $\sum X=0$  より,  $H_A=0$

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

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

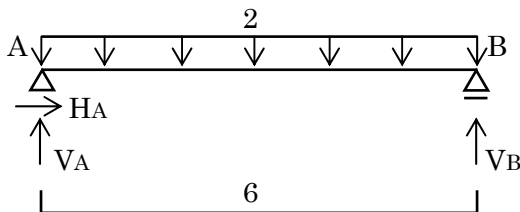
$+V_A + 10/3 - 2 - 4 = 0 \rightarrow V_A = +8/3 (\uparrow)$

2.

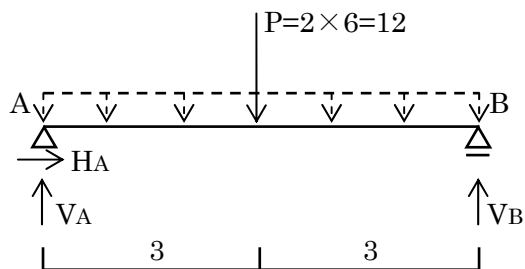


$H_A =$   
 $V_A =$   
 $V_B =$

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．

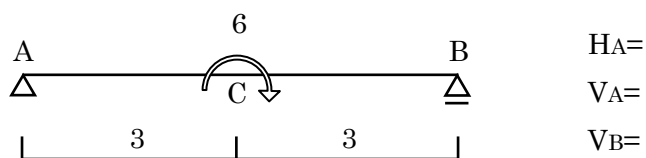


③・ $\Sigma X=0$  より， $H_A=0$

・ $\Sigma M_A=0$  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.

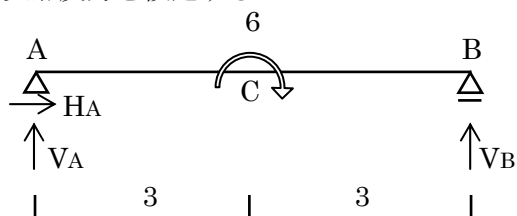


$H_A=$

$V_A=$

$V_B=$

①支点反力を仮定する．

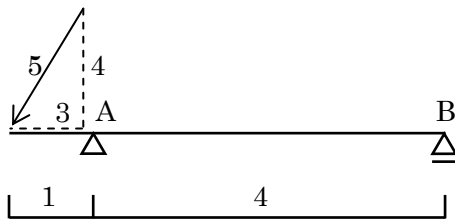


②・ $\Sigma X=0$  より， $H_A=0$

・ $\Sigma M_A=0$  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.

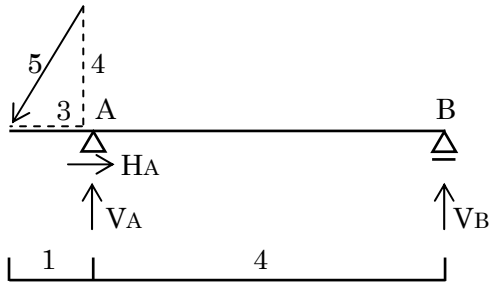


$$H_A =$$

$$V_A =$$

$$V_B =$$

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.

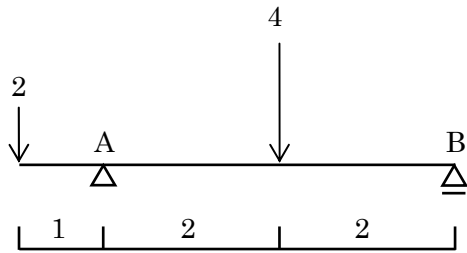


③ •  $\sum X=0$  より,  $+H_A - 3 = 0 \rightarrow H_A = 3$  (→)

•  $\sum M_A = 0$  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.

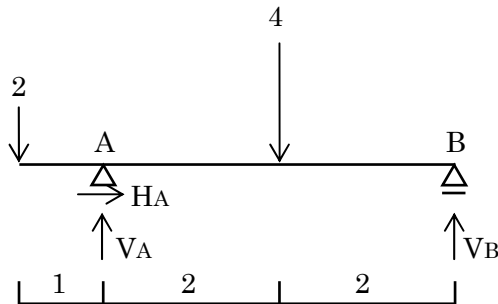


$H_A =$

$V_A =$

$V_B =$

① 支点反力を仮定する.

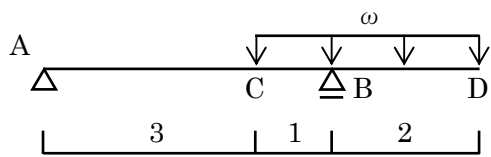


②  $\cdot \Sigma X = 0$  より,  $H_A = 0$

$\cdot \Sigma M_A = 0$  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.

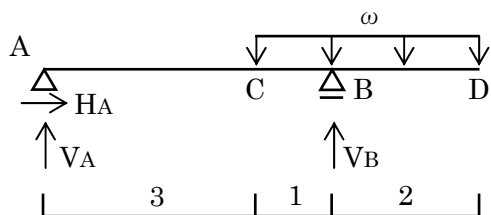


$H_A =$

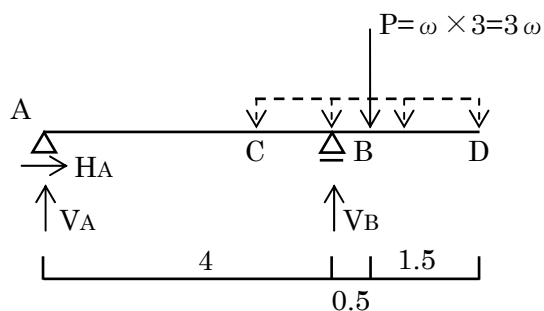
$V_A =$

$V_B =$

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．

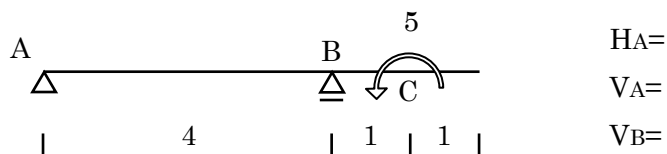


③・ $\Sigma X=0$  より， $H_A=0$

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

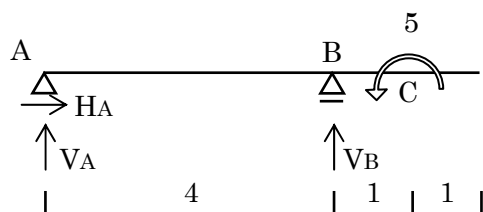
・ $\Sigma Y=0$  より， $+V_A + V_B - 3\omega = 0$  に  $V_B = +13.5\omega/4$  を代入すると  
 $+V_A + 13.5\omega/4 - 3\omega = 0 \rightarrow V_A = -1.5\omega/4$  (↓)

7.



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

①支点反力を仮定する．



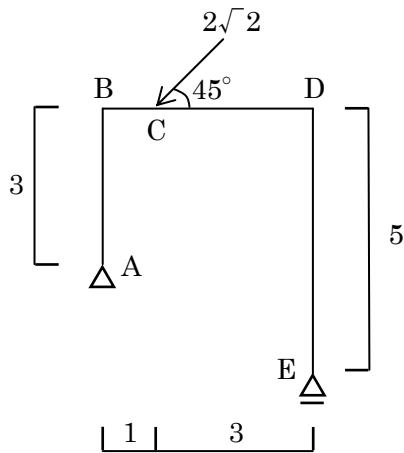
②・ $\Sigma X=0$  より， $H_A=0$

・ $\Sigma M_A=0$  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.

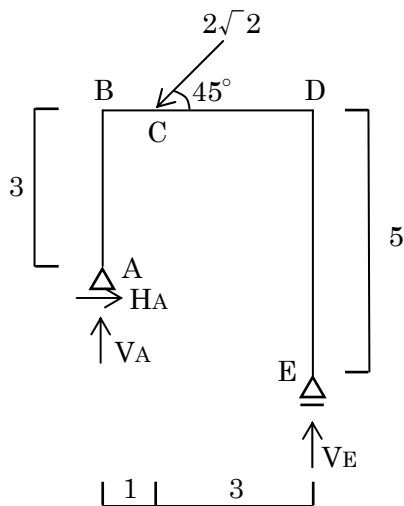


$H_A =$

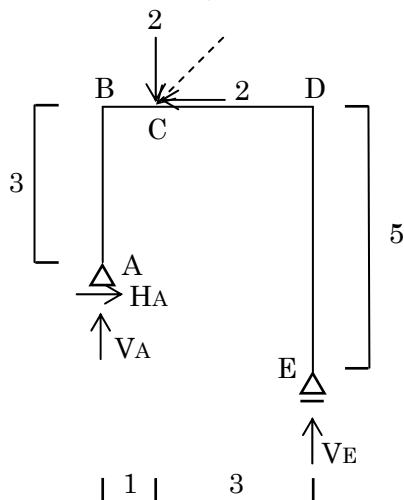
$V_A =$

$V_E =$

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,

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

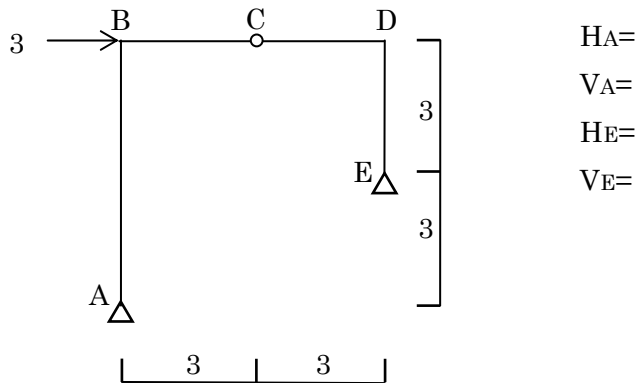
→  $V_E = -1$  (↓)

•  $\Sigma Y = 0$  より,

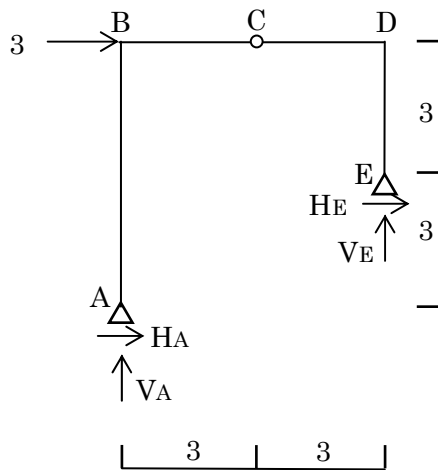
$+V_A + V_E - 2 = 0$  に  $V_E = -1$  を代入

$+V_A - 1 - 2 = 0$  →  $V_A = +3$  (↑)

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,  $V_A + 2 = 0 \rightarrow V_A = -2 (\downarrow)$