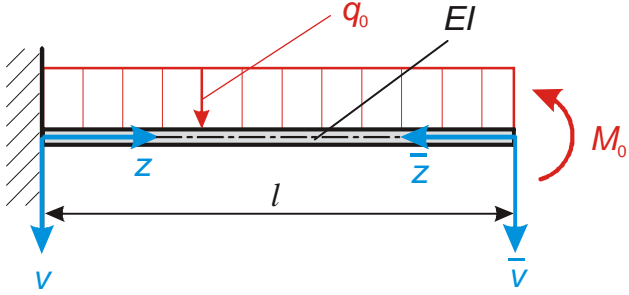
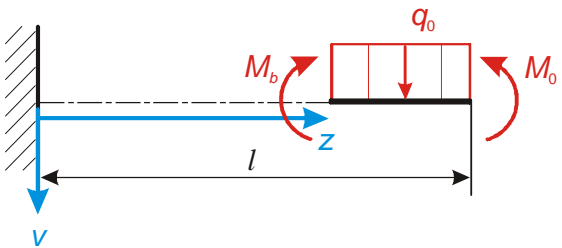
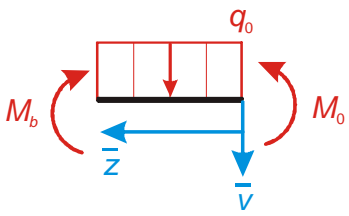


Gegenüberstellung der Lösungswege mit unterschiedlichen Koordinatensystemen bei der Ermittlung der Biegeverformung nach der DGL 2. Ordnung

Beispiel	
	
<p>Geg.: $q_0, M_0, l, EI = \text{konst.}$</p> <p>Ges.: In beiden Koordinatensystemen: Verläufe der Balkendurchbiegung und -neigung</p>	
Koordinatensystem v, z	Koordinatensystem \bar{v}, \bar{z}
	

$EIv'' = -M_b(z) = -M_0 + \frac{q_0}{2}(l-z)^2 = -M_0 + q_0 \left(\frac{l^2}{2} - lz + \frac{z^2}{2} \right)$ $EIv' = -M_0 z + q_0 \left(\frac{l^2}{2} z - \frac{l}{2} z^2 + \frac{1}{6} z^3 \right) + C_1$ $EIv = -\frac{M_0}{2} z^2 + q_0 \left(\frac{l^2}{4} z^2 - \frac{l}{6} z^3 + \frac{1}{24} z^4 \right) + C_1 z + C_2$	$EI\bar{v}'' = -M_b(\bar{z}) = -M_0 + \frac{q_0}{2} \bar{z}^2$ $EI\bar{v}' = -M_0 \bar{z} + \frac{q_0}{6} \bar{z}^3 + K_1$ $EI\bar{v} = -\frac{M_0}{2} \bar{z}^2 + \frac{q_0}{24} \bar{z}^4 + K_1 \bar{z} + K_2$
Randbedingungen, Integrationskonstanten	
$v(z=0) = 0 \quad C_2 = 0$ $v'(z=0) = 0 \quad C_1 = 0$	$\bar{v}(\bar{z}=l) = 0 \quad -\frac{M_0 l^2}{2} + \frac{q_0 l^4}{24} + K_1 l + K_2 = 0$ $\bar{v}'(\bar{z}=l) = 0 \quad -M_0 l + \frac{q_0 l^3}{6} + K_1 = 0$ $K_1 = M_0 l - \frac{q_0 l^3}{6}$ $K_2 = -\frac{M_0 l^2}{2} + \frac{q_0 l^4}{8}$
Lösung	
$v'(z) = \frac{1}{EI} \left[-M_0 z + \frac{q_0}{6} (z^3 - 3lz^2 + 3l^2 z) \right]$ $v(z) = \frac{1}{EI} \left[-\frac{M_0}{2} z^2 + \frac{q_0}{24} (z^4 - 4lz^3 + 6l^2 z^2) \right]$	$\bar{v}'(\bar{z}) = \frac{1}{EI} \left[M_0 (l - \bar{z}) - \frac{q_0}{6} (l^3 - \bar{z}^3) \right]$ $\bar{v}(\bar{z}) = \frac{1}{EI} \left[-\frac{M_0}{2} (l - \bar{z})^2 + \frac{q_0}{24} (\bar{z}^4 - 4l^3 \bar{z} + 3l^4) \right]$

Spezielle Werte

$$v'(z=l) = \frac{1}{EI} \left(-M_0 l + \frac{q_0}{6} l^3 \right)$$

$$v(z=l) = \frac{1}{EI} \left(-\frac{M_0}{2} l^2 + \frac{q_0}{8} l^4 \right)$$

$$\bar{v}'(\bar{z}=0) = \frac{1}{EI} \left(M_0 l - \frac{q_0}{6} l^3 \right)$$

$$\bar{v}(\bar{z}=0) = \frac{1}{EI} \left(-\frac{M_0}{2} l^2 + \frac{q_0}{8} l^4 \right)$$

$$v'(z=l) = -\bar{v}'(\bar{z}=0)$$

$$v(z=l) = \bar{v}(\bar{z}=0)$$