

〈論 文〉

# 變斷面 連續보의 影響線 解法

## A Solution of the Influence Line of continuous beams with Variable cross Section

부산대학교 土木工程學科

專任講師 張 炳 淳\*

### Abstract

when one is designing a continuous bridge with variable cross sections, it is very troublesome to integrate explicitly load terms and various factor under consideration so that it has different moment of inertia at each cross section. In this paper to obtain the influence line of a arbitrary-span continuous beam with variable cross sections, the value of some particular function due to a load at any point can be carried out by numerical integration instead of definite integral.

The ordinate of the influence line equals the product of the magnitude of the final moment at each support due to unit moment at any support and the load terms due to unit load, measured at the point of application of the load.

It is concluded that this method can be easily used to design continuous bridges with arbitrary cross sections.

### 1. 緒 論

變斷面 連續橋梁을 設計하자면 보의 斷面二次 모멘트( $I(x)$ )가 一定하지 않아 荷重項이나 變斷面 理論式의 各 係數를 定積分으로 求하기가 매우 힘들어, 通常 等斷面 連續보로 보아 設計하고 支點에 軒치를 붙여 支點補強을 하든지, 變斷面의 各 係數를 求하기 위한 圖表를 利用하는 경우가 大部分이다. 變斷面을 等斷面으로 보아 設計하여 支點에 軒치를 붙이면 軒치때문에 設計時의 힘모멘트보다 상당히 더 큰 힘모멘트를 부담한다. 또 變斷面의 諸 係數를 圖表를 利用하여 求하자면 變斷面의  $I(x)$ 와 圖表의  $I(x)$ 가

서로 一致하지 않는 경우가 많다. 本 論文은 任意徑間의 變斷面 連續보의 影響線을 修正모멘트 分配法<sup>1)</sup>을 利用하여 計算하는 方法을 整理한 것이다.

### 2. 變斷面 連續보의 解析

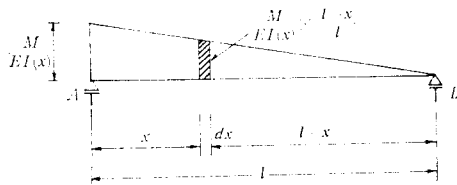
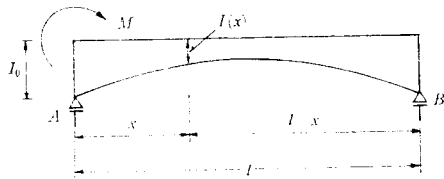
#### 2-1 양단힌지인 變斷面보의 一端에 모멘트 M가 作用할때 처짐각 計算

$$I(x) = I_0 \cdot f(x)$$

$$\theta_A = \frac{M}{EI^2} \int_0^l \frac{(l-x)^2}{I(x)} \cdot dx$$

$$\theta_B = \frac{-M}{EI^2} \int_0^l \frac{x(l-x)}{I(x)} \cdot dx$$

\* 土木技術士(構造)



[그림 1]

여기서

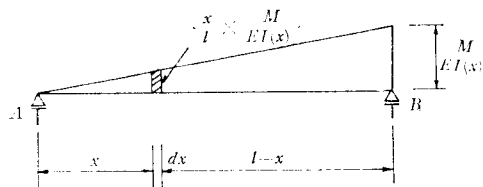
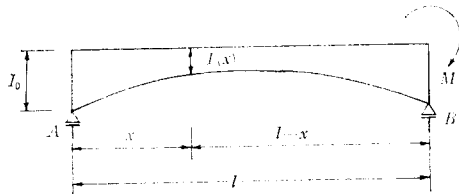
$$\gamma_{A1} = \frac{1}{l^2} \times \int_0^l \frac{(l-x)^2}{I(x)} \cdot dx,$$

$$\gamma_{B1} = \frac{1}{l^2} \int_0^l \frac{x(l-x)}{I(x)} \cdot dx$$

라고 놓으면

$$\theta_A = \frac{\gamma_{A1}}{E} \cdot M, \quad \theta_B = \frac{-\gamma_{B1}}{E} \cdot M$$

로 표시할 수 있다.



[그림 2]

$$I(x) = I_0 \cdot f(x)$$

$$\theta_A = \frac{-M}{El^2} \int_0^l \frac{x(l-x)}{I(x)} dx,$$

$$\theta_B = \frac{M}{El^2} \int_0^l \frac{x^2}{I(x)} \cdot dx$$

여기서

$$\gamma_{A2} = \frac{1}{l^2} \int_0^l \frac{x(l-x)}{I(x)} dx,$$

$$\gamma_{B2} = \frac{1}{l^2} \int_0^l \frac{x^2}{I(x)} \cdot dx$$

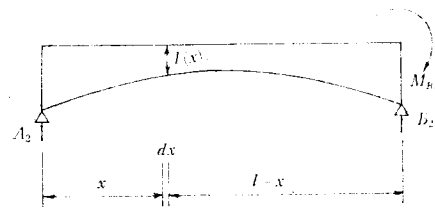
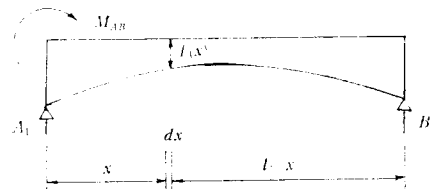
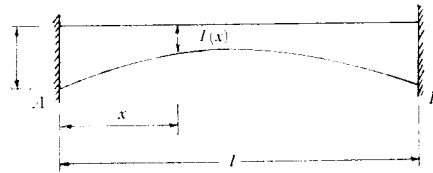
라고 놓으면

$$\theta_A = \frac{-\gamma_{A2}}{E} \cdot M, \quad \theta_B = \frac{\gamma_{B2}}{E} \cdot M$$

로 표시된다. "Maxwell"의 법칙에 의하여  $\gamma_{A2} = \gamma_{B1}$  이고  $\gamma = \gamma_{A2} = \gamma_{B2}$  로 표시키로 한다.

## 2-2 端回轉과 端모멘트 關係

### (1) 양단구속의 變斷面보



[그림 3]

$$\theta_{A1} = \frac{\gamma_{A1}}{E} \times M_{AB} \quad \theta_{B1} = \frac{-\gamma}{E} \times M_{AB}$$

$$\theta_{A2} = \frac{\gamma}{E} M_{BA} \quad \theta_{B2} = \frac{\gamma_{B2}}{E} M_{BA}$$

$$\theta_A = \theta_{A1} + \theta_{A2} = \frac{\gamma_{A1}}{E} \times M_{AB} - \frac{\gamma}{E} \times M_{BA} \quad \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\theta_B = \theta_{B1} + \theta_{B2} = \frac{-\gamma}{E} \times M_{AB} + \frac{\gamma_{B2}}{E} \times M_{BA} \quad \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

(1), (2)식을 연립으로 풀면 다음과 같이 표시된다.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} M_{AB} &= \frac{E \cdot \gamma_{B2} \cdot \theta_A + E \cdot \gamma \cdot \theta_B}{\gamma_{A1} \cdot \gamma_{B2} - \gamma^2} \\ M_{BA} &= \frac{E \cdot \gamma \cdot \theta_A + E \cdot \gamma_{A1} \cdot \theta_B}{\gamma_{A1} \times \gamma_{B2} - \gamma^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

여기서

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\gamma_{B2}}{\gamma_{A1} \times \gamma_{B2} - \gamma^2} &= a_1 \\ \frac{\gamma}{\gamma_{A1} \times \gamma_{B2} - \gamma^2} &= b \\ \frac{\gamma_{A1}}{\gamma_{A1} \times \gamma_{B2} - \gamma^2} &= a_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

라 놓으면 (3)式은 다음과 같이 表示된다.

$$M_{AB} = E(a_1 \theta_A + b \theta_B) \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

$$M_{BA} = E(b \theta_A + a_2 \theta_B) \dots\dots\dots(6)$$

(2) 일단구속, 타단힌지의 變斷面보

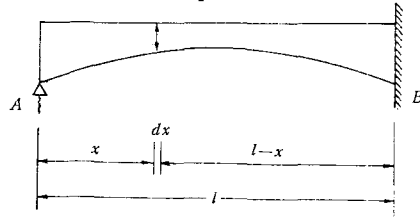
양단구속 變斷面보에서  $M_{AB} = 0$  일 경우다.

$$M_{AB} = E(a_1 \theta_A + b \theta_B) = 0$$

$$\therefore \theta_A = \frac{-b}{a_1} \theta_B \dots\dots\dots(7)$$

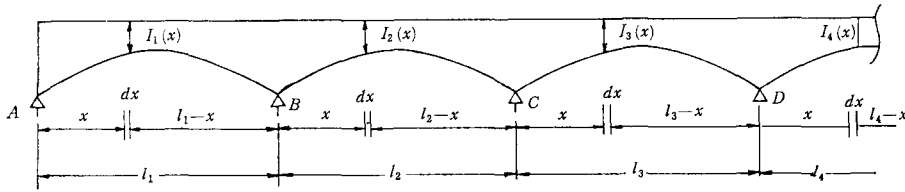
(7)式을 (6)式에 代入하고 정리하면 다음과 같다

$$M_{BA} = E(a_2 - \frac{b_1^2}{a_1}) \cdot \theta_B \dots\dots\dots(8)$$



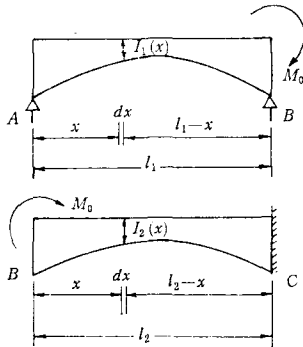
[그림 4]

2-3 變斷面 連練보의 모멘트分配率 計算



[그림 5]

(1) 모멘트分配率 ( $\mu_{BA}, \mu_{BC}$ ) 計算



[그림 6]

$$M_{BA} = E(a_{21} - \frac{b_1^2}{a_{11}}) \cdot \theta_B \dots\dots\dots(9)$$

$$M_{BC} = E(a_{12} \theta_B + b_2 \theta_C) \dots\dots\dots(10)$$

(계수 a의 2번째 첨자 및 계수 b의 첫번째 첨자는 스팬을 表示함)

절점 B에 작용하고 있는 모멘트  $M_0$  解除 이 때 C點은 固定상태를 維持해야 하므로  $\theta_C = 0$  이다.

$$\therefore M_0 = M_{BA} + M_{BC} = E(a_{12} + a_{21} - \frac{b_1^2}{a_{11}}) \cdot \theta_B$$

$$\therefore \theta_B = \frac{M_0}{E(a_{12} + a_{21} - \frac{b_1^2}{a_{11}})} \dots\dots\dots(11)$$

(11)式을 (9), (10)式에 代入하고 정리하면 다음과 같다.

$$M_{BA} = \frac{(a_{21} - \frac{b_1^2}{a_{11}})}{(a_{12} + a_{21} - \frac{b_1^2}{a_{11}})} \times M_0 = \mu_{BA} \cdot M_0$$

$$M_{BC} = \frac{a_{12}}{(a_{12} + a_{21} - \frac{b_1^2}{a_{11}})} \times M_0 = \mu_{BC} \cdot M_0$$

$$\therefore \left. \begin{aligned} \mu_{BA} &= \frac{a_{21} - \frac{b_1^2}{a_{11}}}{a_{12} + a_{21} - \frac{b_1^2}{a_{11}}} \\ \mu_{BC} &= \frac{a_{12}}{a_{12} + a_{21} - \frac{b_1^2}{a_{11}}} \end{aligned} \right\} \dots\dots\dots(12)$$

(2) 모멘트分配率 ( $\mu_{CB}, \mu_{CD}$ ) 計算

$$M_{CB} = E \times (b_2 \theta_B + a_{22} \theta_C) \dots\dots\dots(13)$$

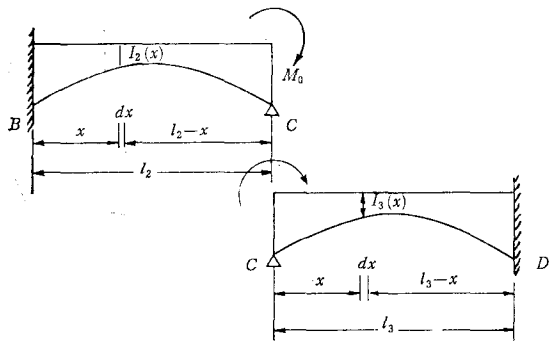
$$M_{CD} = E \times (a_{13} \theta_C + b_3 \theta_D) \dots\dots\dots(14)$$

절점 C의 구속해제 이 때 B點과 D點은 고정상태를 유지해야 하므로  $\theta_B = \theta_D = 0$  이다.

$$M_0 = M_{CB} + M_{CD} = E(a_{22} + a_{13}) \cdot \theta_C$$

$$\therefore \theta_C = \frac{M_0}{E(a_{22} + a_{13})} \dots\dots\dots(15)$$

(15)式을 (13), (14)式에 代入하고 정리하면 다음과 같다.



[그림 7]

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{CB} &= \frac{a_{22}}{a_{22} + a_{13}} \times M_0 = \mu_{CB} \cdot M_0 \\
 M_{CD} &= \frac{a_{13}}{a_{22} + a_{13}} \times M_0 = \mu_{CD} \cdot M_0 \\
 \therefore \left. \begin{aligned} \mu_{CB} &= \frac{a_{22}}{a_{22} + a_{13}} \\ \mu_{CD} &= \frac{a_{13}}{a_{22} + a_{13}} \end{aligned} \right\} \dots\dots\dots (16)
 \end{aligned}$$

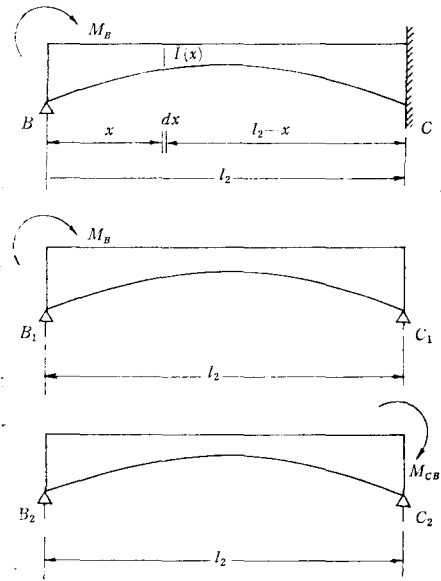
2-4 變斷面보의 傳達率 計算

(1) [그림 5]에서  $C_{BC}$  計算

$$\begin{aligned}
 \theta_{B1} &= \frac{M_B}{El_2^2} \times \int_0^{l_2} \frac{(l_2-x)^2}{I_2(x)} dx \\
 \theta_{C1} &= \frac{-M_B}{El_2} \int_0^{l_2} \frac{x(l_2-x)}{I_2(x)} dx \\
 \theta_{B2} &= \frac{-M_{CB}}{El_2^2} \int_0^{l_2} \frac{x(l_2-x)}{I_2(x)} dx \\
 \theta_{C2} &= \frac{M_{CB}}{El_2^2} \int_0^{l_2} \frac{x^2}{I_2(x)} dx \\
 \theta_C &= \theta_{C1} + \theta_{C2} = 0 \\
 \therefore \frac{-M_B}{El_2^2} \int_0^{l_2} \frac{x(l_2-x)}{I_2(x)} dx + \frac{M_{CB}}{El_2^2} \int_0^{l_2} \frac{x^2}{I_2(x)} dx &= 0 \\
 M_{CB} &= \frac{\int_0^{l_2} \frac{x(l_2-x)}{I_2(x)} dx}{\int_0^{l_2} \frac{x^2}{I_2(x)} dx} \times M_B \\
 &= \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_{B22}} \times M_B \\
 \therefore C_{BC} &= \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_{B22}} \dots\dots\dots (17)
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) [그림 5]에서 傳達率( $C_{CB}$ ) 計算

傳達率  $C_{BC}$  와 같은 수법으로 定理하면 다음과 같다.



[그림 8]

$$C_{CB} = \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_{A12}} \dots\dots\dots (18)$$

2-5 變斷面보의 荷重項 計算

(1) 1端固定 他端힌지인 變斷面보에 單位荷重作用時 荷重項

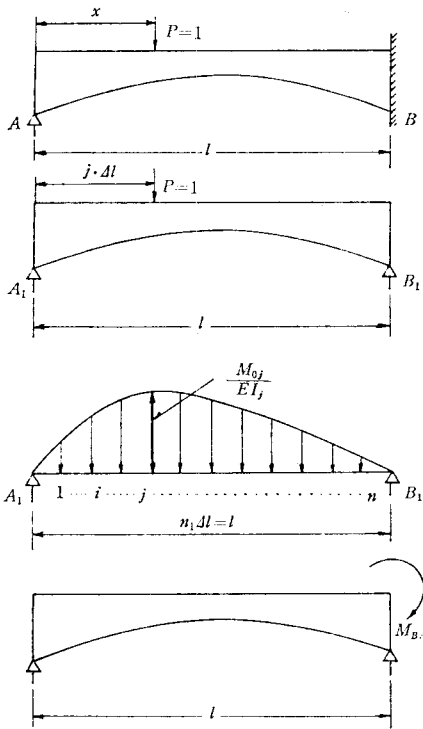
스판  $l$  를  $n$  等分하면  $\Delta l = \frac{l}{n}$  이고 單位荷重作用位置는  $j$  번째이다.

$M_0$ ; 等斷面 單純보의 휨모멘트

$$\begin{aligned}
 \theta_{A1} &= \frac{1}{El} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \frac{M_{0j}}{I_j} \cdot \Delta l^2 (n-j) \right\} \\
 \theta_{B1} &= \frac{-1}{El} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \frac{M_{0j}}{I_j} \Delta l^2 \cdot j \right\} \\
 \theta_{A2} &= \frac{-\gamma}{E} M_{BA} \\
 \theta_{B2} &= \frac{\gamma_{B2}}{E} M_{BA} \\
 \theta_B &= \theta_{B1} + \theta_{B2} = 0 \\
 \therefore \frac{-1}{El} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \frac{M_{0j}}{I_j} \Delta l^2 \cdot j \right\} + \frac{\gamma_{B2}}{E} M_{BA} &= 0 \\
 M_{BA} &= \frac{1}{l \times \gamma_{B2}} \times \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \frac{M_{0j}}{I_j} \Delta l^2 \cdot j \right\} \dots\dots (19)
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 양단고정인 變斷面보에 單位荷重作用時 荷重項 計算

$$\theta_{A1} = \frac{1}{El} \times \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \frac{M_{0j}}{I_j} \Delta l^2 (n-j) \right\}$$



[그림 9]

$$\theta_{B1} = \frac{-1}{EI^2} \times \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \frac{M_{0j}}{I_j} \Delta l^2 \cdot j \right\}$$

$$\theta_{A2} = \frac{\gamma_{A1}}{E} M_A - \frac{\gamma}{E} M_B$$

$$\theta_{B2} = \frac{-\gamma}{E} M_A + \frac{\gamma_{B2}}{E} M_B$$

A 및 B 점은 고정이므로 회전각이 0이다.

$$\theta_A = \theta_{A1} + \theta_{A2} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{EI} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \frac{M_{0j}}{I_j} \Delta l^2 (n-j) \right\} + \frac{\gamma_{A1}}{E} M_A - \frac{\gamma}{E} M_B = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots (20)$$

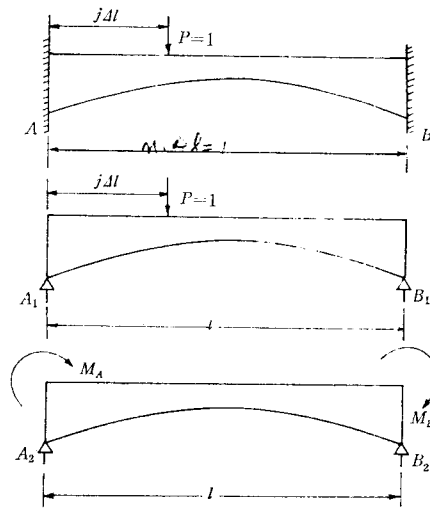
$$\theta_B = \theta_{B1} + \theta_{B2} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{-1}{EI} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \frac{M_{0j}}{I_j} \Delta l^2 \cdot j \right\} - \frac{\gamma}{E} M_A + \frac{\gamma_{B2}}{E} M_B = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots (21)$$

(20), (21)식을 연립으로 풀면 다음과 같다.

$$M_A = \frac{\Delta l^2}{l} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{M_{0j}}{I_j} \times \left\{ \{b \cdot j - a_1 \times (n-j)\} \right\} \quad \dots\dots\dots (22)$$

$$M_B = \frac{\Delta l^2}{l} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{M_{0j}}{I_j}$$

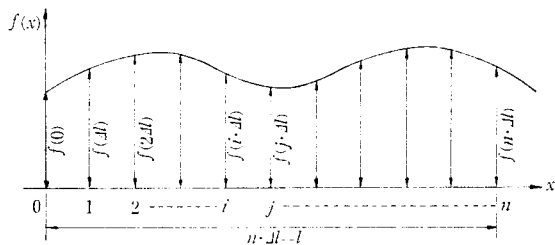


[그림 10]

$$\times \left\{ a_2 \cdot j - b \times (n-j) \right\} \quad \dots\dots\dots (23)$$

### 3. 變斷面 係數 $\gamma_{A1}$ , $\gamma$ , $\gamma_{B2}$ 의 數值積分

$$\gamma_{A1} = \frac{1}{l^2} \int_0^l \frac{(l-x)^2}{I(x)} dx, \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{l^2} \int_0^l \frac{x(l-x)}{I(x)} dx,$$

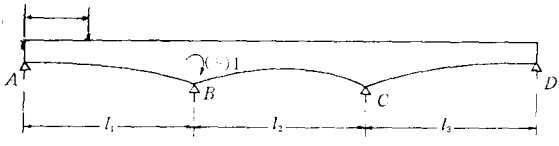


[그림 11]

$\gamma_{B2} = \frac{1}{l^2} \int_0^l \frac{x^2}{I(x)} dx$  을 一般化 시키면  $\gamma = \frac{1}{l^2} \int_0^l f(x) \cdot dx$  로 表示할 수 있다.

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma &= \frac{1}{l^2} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ f(j \cdot \Delta l) \cdot \Delta l \right\} \\ &= \frac{\Delta l}{3l^2} \times [f(0) + f(n \cdot \Delta l) + 4 \times \{f(1 \cdot \Delta l) \\ &\quad + f(3 \cdot \Delta l) + \dots + f(n-1 \cdot \Delta l)\} + 2 \\ &\quad \times \{f(2 \cdot \Delta l) + f(4 \cdot \Delta l) + \dots + f \\ &\quad \quad ((n-2) \cdot \Delta l)\}] \quad \dots\dots\dots (24) \end{aligned}$$

4. 任意支點에 單位荷重項에 依한 變斷面連續보의 各支點모멘트 計算



[그림 12]

		$-k_{BC}$	$k_{BC}$	$C_{BC}$	$C_{BC}$	$k_{CB}$	
		$k_{BC}^2$	$k_{CB}^2$	$C_{BC}^2$	$C_{CB}^2$	$k_{BC}^2$	$k_{CB}^2$
		$k_{BC}^3$	$k_{CB}^3$	$C_{BC}^3$	$C_{CB}^3$	$k_{BC}^3$	$k_{CB}^3$
$\Sigma C \cdot M$		$m_{11}$				$m_{12}$	
$\Sigma D \cdot M$		$m_{12}$		$C_{BC}$		$m_{11}$	$C_{CB}$
$F \cdot M$		$m_{11} \times C_{BC}$				$m_{12} \times C_{CB}$	

[表 1]

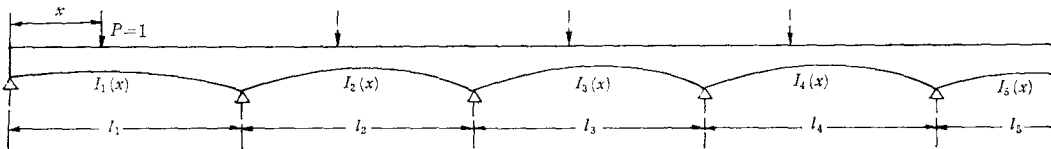
5.  $n$  徑間 變斷面 連續보의 影響線 計算

(1) 變斷面 係數( $\gamma_{A1}$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\gamma_{B2}$ ) 計算

첫 徑間, 둘째 徑間, ...  $n$  徑間 變斷面 보에 對해서 (24)式으로 數值積分한다.

(2) 變斷面보의 係數( $a_1$ ,  $a_2$ ,  $b$ ) 計算

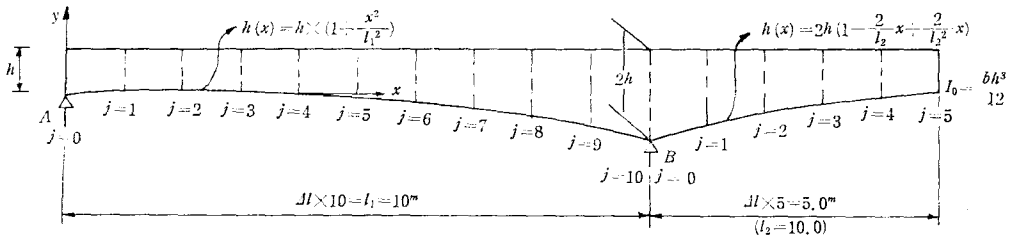
變斷面보의 各各에 對하여 (4)式으로  $a_1, a_2, b$



[그림 13]

6. 計算例(三徑間 變斷面 連續보)

(1) 構造



를 計算한다.

(3) 變斷面 連續보의 모멘트 分配率 및 傳達率 計算

各 節點에서 모멘트 分配率은 (12)式(인접 절점 중 一端은 힌지인 경우)과 (16)式(인접 절점 둘 다 고정)으로 計算하고 各보의 傳達率은 (17), (18)式으로 計算한다.

(4) 單位荷重 作用時 荷重項 計算

一端固定 一端힌지인 變斷面보의 荷重項은 (19)式으로 數值積分하여 求하고 양단固定인 變斷面보에서의 荷重項은 (22), (23)式으로 數值積分으로 計算한다.

(5) 單位荷重項에 依한 變斷面 連續보의 支點 모멘트 計算

任意支點에 單位荷重項( $M=+$ )이 作用할 경우 [表 1]과 같이 傳達모멘트를 利用하여 各支點의 最終모멘트를 計算한다.

(6) 變斷面 連續보의 影響線 縱距 計算

變斷面連續보의 任意支間에 單位荷重이  $1 \cdot \Delta l$ ,  $2 \cdot \Delta l \dots j \cdot \Delta l \dots (n-1) \cdot \Delta l$  位置에 作用할 때 各各의 경우에 對하여 荷重項을 計算하고 이 荷重項 값과 單位 모멘트에 依한 變斷面 連續보의 支點 最終모멘트를 곱하면 그 값이 荷重載荷 위치의 影響線 縱距가 된다.

(7) 影響線 縱距 面積 計算

影響線 縱距를 利用하여 數值積分으로 影響線 面積을 計算한다.

(2)  $f(x)$  계산

$j$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$I_0 \cdot I(x)$	1.0000	1.0303	1.1249	1.2950	1.5609	1.9531	2.5155	3.3079
$\frac{(l-x)^2}{I_0 \cdot I(x)}$	100.00	78.6179	56.8939	37.8378	23.0636	12.8002	6.3606	2.7208
$\frac{x(l-x)}{I_0 \cdot I(x)}$	0	8.7353	14.2235	16.2162	15.3757	12.8002	9.5408	6.3484
$\frac{x^2}{I_0 \cdot I(x)}$	0	0.9706	3.5559	6.9498	10.2505	12.8002	14.3113	14.8130

$j$	8	9	10/0	1	2	3	4	5
$I_0 \cdot I(x)$	4.4109	5.9297	8.000	4.4109	2.5155	1.5609	1.1249	1.0000
$\frac{(l-x)^2}{I_0 \cdot I(x)}$	0.9068	0.1680	0/12.5000	18.3636	25.4423	31.3921	32.0028	25.0000
$\frac{x(l-x)}{I_0 \cdot I(x)}$	3.6274	1.5178	0/0	2.0404	6.3606	13.4538	21.3352	25.0000
$\frac{x^2}{I_0 \cdot I(x)}$	14.5095	13.6601	12.5000/0	0.2267	1.5901	5.7659	14.2235	25.0000

(3) 變斷面係數決定

(i) 第一徑間보

$$\gamma_{A1} = \frac{1}{3 \times 10^2} \times \frac{1}{I_0} \times [100 + 0 + 4 \times (78.6179 + 37.8378 + 12.8002 + 2.7208 + 0.1686) + 2 \times (56.8939 + 23.0636 + 6.3606 + 0.9068)] = \frac{2.6768}{I_0}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{3 \times 10^2 \times I_0} \times [0 + 0 + 4 \times (8.7353 + 16.2162 + 12.8002 + 6.3484 + 1.5178) + 2 \times (14.2235 + 15.3757 + 9.5408 + 3.6274)] = \frac{0.8934}{I_0}$$

$$\gamma_{B2} = \frac{1}{3 \times 10^2 \times I_0} \times [0 + 12.5000 + 4 \times (0.9706 + 6.9498 + 12.8002 + 14.8130 + 13.6601) + 2 \times (3.5559 + 10.2505 + 14.3113 + 14.5095)] = \frac{0.9818}{I_0}$$

$$a_{11} = \frac{0.9818 \cdot I_0}{2.6768 \times 0.9818 - 0.8934^2} = 0.5365 \cdot I_0$$

$$b_1 = \frac{0.8934 \cdot I_0}{2.6768 \times 0.9818 - 0.8934^2} = 0.4882 \cdot I_0$$

$$a_{21} = \frac{2.6768 \cdot I_0}{2.6768 \times 0.9818 - 0.8934^2} = 1.4628 \cdot I_0$$

(ii) 第二徑間보

$$\gamma_{A1} = \frac{1}{3 \times 10^2 \times I_0} \times [12.5000 + 0 + 4 \times (18.3636 + 31.3921 + 25.0000 + 5.7659$$

$$+ 0.2267) + 2 \times (25.4423 + 32.0028$$

$$+ 14.2235 + 1.5901)] = \frac{1.6067}{I_0}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{3 \times 10^2 \times I_0} \times [0 + 0 + 4 \times (2.0404 + 13.4538 + 25.0000 + 13.4538 + 2.0404) + 2 \times (6.3606 + 21.3352 + 21.3352 + 6.3606)] = \frac{1.1158}{I_0}$$

$$\gamma_{B2} = \frac{1}{3 \times 10^2 \times I_0} \times [0 + 12.5000 + 4 \times (0.2267 + 5.7659 + 25.0000 + 31.3921 + 18.3636) + 2 \times (1.5901 + 14.2235 + 32.0028 + 25.4423)] = \frac{1.6067}{I_0}$$

$$a_{12} = \frac{1.6067 \cdot I_0}{1.6067 \times 1.6067 - 1.1158^2} = 1.2022 \cdot I_0$$

$$b_2 = \frac{1.1158 \cdot I_0}{1.6067 \times 1.6067 - 1.1158^2} = 0.8349 \cdot I_0$$

$$a_{22} = \frac{1.6067 \cdot I_0}{1.6067 \times 1.6067 - 1.1158^2} = 1.2022 \cdot I_0$$

(4) 모멘트 分配率 計算

$$\mu_{BA} = \frac{a_{21} - \frac{b_1^2}{a_{11}}}{(a_{12} + a_{21} - \frac{b_1^2}{a_{11}})} = \frac{1.4628 - \frac{0.4882^2}{0.5365}}{1.2022 + 1.4628 - \frac{0.4882^2}{0.5365}} = 0.4587$$

$$\mu_{BC} = \frac{a_{12}}{a_{12} + a_{21} - \frac{b_1^2}{a_{11}}}$$

$$= \frac{1.2022}{1.2022 + 1.4628 - \frac{0.4882^2}{0.5365}}$$

$$= 0.5413$$

(5) 傳達率 計算

$$C_{BA} = 0$$

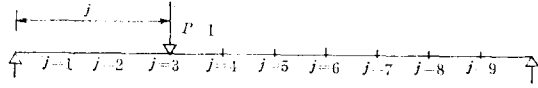
$$C_{BC} = \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_{B22}} = \frac{1.1158}{1.6067} = 0.6945$$

(6) B 點에 單位모멘트에 依한 各 支點 F·M 計算

		-k <sub>BC</sub> = -0.3759		-k <sub>CB</sub>	
		0.4587	0.5413	0.6945	0.4587
單位 M		1.00			
		0.1413		-0.3759	
		0.0200		-0.0531	
		0.0028		-0.0075	
		0.0004		-0.0011	
		0.0000		-0.0001	
Σ C·M		0.1645		-0.4377	
Σ D·M		-0.6302		0.2369	
F·M		-0.4657		0.2008	
		(: B·M)		(: B·M)	

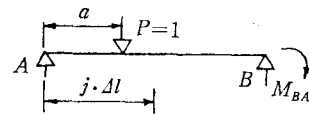
(7) 荷重項 計算

(i) 單純보상의 M<sub>0</sub> 計算



하중위치 j	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
j=1	0	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.10	0
j=2	0	0.81	0.61	0.41	0.21	0.00	0.80	0.60	0.40	0.20	0
j=3	0	0.71	0.42	0.11	0.81	0.51	0.20	0.90	0.60	0.30	0
j=4	0	0.61	0.21	0.82	0.42	0.01	0.61	0.20	0.80	0.40	0
j=5	0	0.51	0.01	0.52	0.22	0.52	0.01	0.51	0.00	0.50	0
j=6	0	0.40	0.81	0.21	0.62	0.02	0.41	0.81	0.20	0.60	0
j=7	0	0.30	0.60	0.91	0.21	0.51	0.82	0.11	0.40	0.70	0
j=8	0	0.20	0.40	0.60	0.81	0.01	0.21	0.41	0.60	0.80	0
j=9	0	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	0

(ii) 第一徑間 荷重項



j	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	$\sum_{j=1}^9 \left( \frac{M_{c_j}}{I_j} \cdot j \right)$
a=1	$\frac{0.9 \times 1}{1.0303 I_0}$	$\frac{0.8 \times 2}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{0.7 \times 3}{1.295 I_0}$	$\frac{0.6 \times 4}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{0.5 \times 5}{1.9531 I_0}$	$\frac{0.4 \times 6}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{0.3 \times 7}{3.3079 I_0}$	$\frac{0.2 \times 8}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{0.1 \times 9}{5.9297 I_0}$	$\frac{8.8385}{I_0}$
a=2	$\frac{0.8 \times 1}{1.0303 I_0}$	$\frac{1.6 \times 2}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{1.4 \times 3}{1.295 I_0}$	$\frac{1.2 \times 4}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{1.0 \times 5}{1.9531 I_0}$	$\frac{0.8 \times 6}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{0.6 \times 7}{3.3079 I_0}$	$\frac{0.4 \times 8}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{0.2 \times 9}{5.9297 I_0}$	$\frac{16.7065}{I_0}$
a=3	$\frac{0.7 \times 1}{1.0303 I_0}$	$\frac{1.4 \times 2}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{2.1 \times 3}{1.295 I_0}$	$\frac{1.8 \times 4}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{1.5 \times 5}{1.9531 I_0}$	$\frac{1.2 \times 6}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{0.9 \times 7}{3.3079 I_0}$	$\frac{0.6 \times 8}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{0.3 \times 9}{5.9297 I_0}$	$\frac{22.7965}{I_0}$
a=4	$\frac{0.6 \times 1}{1.0303 I_0}$	$\frac{1.2 \times 2}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{1.8 \times 3}{1.295 I_0}$	$\frac{2.4 \times 4}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{2.0 \times 5}{1.9531 I_0}$	$\frac{1.6 \times 6}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{1.2 \times 7}{3.3079 I_0}$	$\frac{0.8 \times 8}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{0.4 \times 9}{5.9297 I_0}$	$\frac{26.5699}{I_0}$
a=5	$\frac{0.5 \times 1}{1.0303 I_0}$	$\frac{1.0 \times 2}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{1.5 \times 3}{1.295 I_0}$	$\frac{2.0 \times 4}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{2.5 \times 5}{1.9531 I_0}$	$\frac{2.0 \times 6}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{1.5 \times 7}{3.3079 I_0}$	$\frac{1.0 \times 8}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{0.5 \times 9}{5.9297 I_0}$	$\frac{27.7807}{I_0}$
a=6	$\frac{0.4 \times 1}{1.0303 I_0}$	$\frac{0.8 \times 2}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{1.2 \times 3}{1.295 I_0}$	$\frac{1.6 \times 4}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{2.0 \times 5}{1.9531 I_0}$	$\frac{2.4 \times 6}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{1.8 \times 7}{3.3079 I_0}$	$\frac{1.2 \times 8}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{0.6 \times 9}{5.9297 I_0}$	$\frac{26.4314}{I_0}$
a=7	$\frac{0.3 \times 1.0}{1.0303 I_0}$	$\frac{0.6 \times 2}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{0.9 \times 3}{1.295 I_0}$	$\frac{1.2 \times 4}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{1.5 \times 5}{1.9531 I_0}$	$\frac{1.8 \times 6}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{2.10 \times 7}{3.3079 I_0}$	$\frac{1.4 \times 8}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{0.7 \times 9}{5.9297 I_0}$	$\frac{22.6970}{I_0}$
a=8	$\frac{0.2 \times 1.0}{1.0303 I_0}$	$\frac{0.4 \times 2}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{0.6 \times 3}{1.295 I_0}$	$\frac{0.8 \times 4}{1.560 I_0}$	$\frac{1.0 \times 5}{1.9531 I_0}$	$\frac{1.2 \times 6}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{1.4 \times 7}{3.3079 I_0}$	$\frac{1.6 \times 8}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{0.8 \times 9}{5.9297 I_0}$	$\frac{16.8464}{I_0}$
a=9	$\frac{0.10 \times 1}{1.0303 I_0}$	$\frac{0.2 \times 2}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{0.3 \times 3}{1.295 I_0}$	$\frac{0.4 \times 4}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{0.5 \times 5}{1.9531 I_0}$	$\frac{0.6 \times 6}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{0.7 \times 7}{3.3079 I_0}$	$\frac{0.8 \times 8}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{0.9 \times 9}{5.9297 I_0}$	$\frac{9.1821}{I_0}$



$$H_{BA} = \frac{1}{\gamma_{B2}} \times \frac{1}{l} \times \sum_{j=1}^9 \frac{M_{0j}}{I_j} \cdot j$$

$$\left( \gamma_{B2} = \frac{0.9818}{I_0}, l = 10 \right)$$

$$a=1.0; H_{BA} = \frac{8.8385}{0.9818 \times 10} = 0.9002$$

$$a=2.0; H_{BA} = \frac{16.7065}{0.9818 \times 10} = 1.7016$$

$$a=3.0; H_{BA} = \frac{22.7965}{0.9818 \times 10} = 2.3219$$

$$a=4.0; H_{BA} = \frac{26.5699}{0.9818 \times 10} = 2.7062$$

$$a=5.0; H_{BA} = \frac{27.7807}{0.9818 \times 10} = 2.8296$$

$$a=6.0; H_{BA} = \frac{26.4314}{0.9818 \times 10} = 2.6921$$

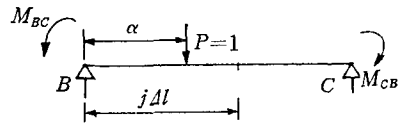
$$a=7.0; H_{BA} = \frac{22.6970}{0.9818 \times 10} = 2.3118$$

$$a=8.0; H_{BA} = \frac{16.8464}{0.9818 \times 10} = 1.7159$$

$$a=9.0; H_{BA} = \frac{9.1821}{0.9818 \times 10} = 0.9352$$

(iii) 第二徑間 荷重項

$j$		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	$\Sigma$
$a=1$	$\frac{M_{0j} \cdot j}{I_j}$	$\frac{0.9 \times 1}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{0.8 \times 2}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{0.7 \times 3}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{0.6 \times 4}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{0.5 \times 5}{I_0}$	$\frac{0.4 \times 6}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{0.3 \times 7}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{0.2 \times 8}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{0.1 \times 9}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{11.1380}{I_0}$
	$\frac{M_{0j} \cdot (n-j)}{I_j}$	$\frac{0.9 \times 9}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{0.8 \times 8}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{0.7 \times 7}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{0.6 \times 6}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{0.5 \times 5}{I_0}$	$\frac{0.4 \times 4}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{0.3 \times 3}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{0.2 \times 2}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{0.1 \times 1}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{15.4007}{I_0}$
$a=2$	$\frac{M_{0j} \cdot j}{I_j}$	$\frac{0.8 \times 1}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{1.6 \times 2}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{1.4 \times 3}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{1.2 \times 4}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{1.0 \times 5}{I_0}$	$\frac{0.8 \times 6}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{0.6 \times 7}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{0.4 \times 8}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{0.2 \times 9}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{22.0493}{I_0}$
	$\frac{M_{0j} \cdot (n-j)}{I_j}$	$\frac{0.8 \times 9}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{1.6 \times 8}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{1.4 \times 7}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{1.2 \times 6}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{1.0 \times 5}{I_0}$	$\frac{0.8 \times 4}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{0.6 \times 3}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{0.4 \times 2}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{0.2 \times 1}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{28.7610}{I_0}$
$a=3$	$\frac{M_{0j} \cdot j}{I_j}$	$\frac{0.7 \times 1}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{1.4 \times 2}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{2.10 \times 3}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{1.8 \times 4}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{1.5 \times 5}{I_0}$	$\frac{1.2 \times 6}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{0.9 \times 7}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{0.6 \times 8}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{0.3 \times 9}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{32.1655}{I_0}$
	$\frac{M_{0j} \cdot (n-j)}{I_j}$	$\frac{0.7 \times 9}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{1.4 \times 8}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{2.1 \times 7}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{1.8 \times 6}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{1.5 \times 5}{I_0}$	$\frac{1.2 \times 4}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{0.9 \times 3}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{0.6 \times 2}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{0.3 \times 1}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{38.9410}{I_0}$
$a=4$	$\frac{M_{0j} \cdot j}{I_j}$	$\frac{0.6 \times 1}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{1.2 \times 2}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{1.8 \times 3}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{2.4 \times 4}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{2.0 \times 5}{I_0}$	$\frac{1.6 \times 6}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{1.2 \times 7}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{0.8 \times 8}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{0.4 \times 9}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{40.3597}{I_0}$
	$\frac{M_{0j} \cdot (n-j)}{I_j}$	$\frac{0.6 \times 9}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{1.2 \times 8}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{1.8 \times 7}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{2.4 \times 6}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{2.0 \times 5}{I_0}$	$\frac{1.6 \times 4}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{1.2 \times 3}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{0.8 \times 2}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{0.4 \times 1}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{44.6365}{I_0}$
$a=5$	$\frac{M_{0j} \cdot j}{I_j}$	$\frac{0.5 \times 1}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{1.0 \times 2}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{1.5 \times 3}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{2.0 \times 4}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{2.5 \times 5}{I_0}$	$\frac{2.0 \times 6}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{1.5 \times 7}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{1.0 \times 8}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{0.5 \times 9}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{44.9981}{I_0}$
	$\frac{M_{0j} \cdot (n-j)}{I_j}$	$\frac{0.5 \times 9}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{1.0 \times 8}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{1.5 \times 7}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{2.0 \times 6}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{2.5 \times 5}{I_0}$	$\frac{2.0 \times 4}{1.1249 I_0}$	$\frac{1.5 \times 3}{1.5609 I_0}$	$\frac{1.0 \times 2}{2.5155 I_0}$	$\frac{0.5 \times 1}{4.4109 I_0}$	$\frac{44.9981}{I_0}$



$$M_{BC} = \frac{b}{l} \times \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{M_{0j}}{I_j} \cdot j - \frac{a_1}{l} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{M_{0j}}{I_j} \cdot (n-j)$$

$a=j$	$l$	$b$	$a_1$	$\Sigma \frac{M_{0j}}{I_j} \cdot j$	$\Sigma \frac{M_{0j}}{I_j} \cdot (n-j)$	$M_{BC}$	甲	乙
$a=1$	10.0	$0.8349 I_0$	$1.2022 I_0$	$\frac{11.1380}{I_0}$	$\frac{15.4007}{I_0}$	-0.9216		
$a=2$	10.0	$0.8349 I_0$	$1.2022 I_0$	$\frac{22.0493}{I_0}$	$\frac{28.7610}{I_0}$	-1.6168		

$a=3$	10.0	$0.8349 I_0$	$1.2022 I_0$	$\frac{32.1655}{I_0}$	$\frac{38.9410}{I_0}$	-1.9960	
$a=4$	10.0	$0.8349 I_0$	$1.2022 I_0$	$\frac{40.3597}{I_0}$	$\frac{44.6365}{I_0}$	-1.9966	
$a=5$	10.0	$0.8349 I_0$	$1.2022 I_0$	$\frac{44.9981}{I_0}$	$\frac{44.9981}{I_0}$	-1.6528	
$a=6$	10.0	$0.8349 I_0$	$1.2022 I_0$	$\frac{44.6365}{I_0}$	$\frac{40.3597}{I_0}$	-1.1253	
$a=7$	10.0	$0.8349 I_0$	$1.2022 I_0$	$\frac{38.9410}{I_0}$	$\frac{32.1655}{I_0}$	-0.6158	
$a=8$	10.0	$0.8349 I_0$	$1.2022 I_0$	$\frac{28.7610}{I_0}$	$\frac{22.0493}{I_0}$	-0.2495	
$a=9$	10.0	$0.8349 I_0$	$1.2022 I_0$	$\frac{15.4007}{I_0}$	$\frac{11.1380}{I_0}$	-0.0532	

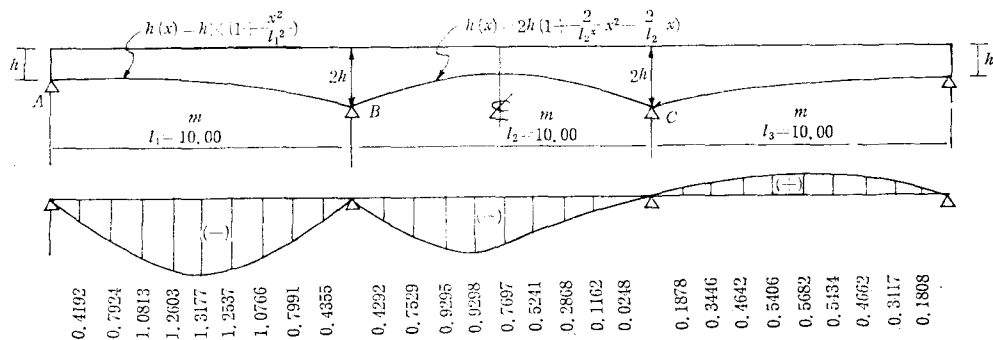
(8) 영향선 縱距計算( $M_B$ )

하중위치	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
하중량	0.9002	1.7016	2.3219	2.7062	2.8296	2.6921	2.3118	1.7159	0.9352
단위 M에 의한 FM	-0.4657	-0.4657	-0.4657	-0.4657	-0.4657	-0.4657	-0.4657	-0.4657	-0.4657
증 거	-0.4192	-0.7924	-1.0813	-1.2603	-1.3177	-1.2537	-1.0766	-0.7991	-0.4355

하중위치	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
하중량	-0.9216	-1.6168	-1.9960	-1.9966	-1.6528	-1.1253	-0.6158	-0.2495	-0.0532
단위 M에 의한 FM	0.4657	0.4657	0.4657	0.4657	0.4657	0.4657	0.4657	0.4657	0.4657
증 거	-0.4292	-0.7529	-0.9295	-0.9298	-0.7697	-0.5241	-0.2868	-0.1162	-0.0248

하중위치	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
하중량	-0.9352	-1.7159	-2.3118	-2.6921	-2.8296	-2.7062	-2.3219	-1.7016	-0.9002
단위 M에 의한 FM	-0.2008	-0.2008	-0.2008	-0.2008	-0.2008	-0.2008	-0.2008	-0.2008	-0.2008
증 거	0.1878	0.3446	0.4642	0.5406	0.5682	0.5434	0.4662	0.3417	0.1808

(9) (一)  $M_B$  영향선



## 7. 結 論

本 方法에 對한 論議에 따라 다음과 같은 結論을 낼 수 있겠다.

(1) 變斷面 連續橋梁을 設計하자면 보의 斷面 二次모멘트  $I(x)$ 가 一定하지 않아 理論式의 諸 係數를 定積分으로 求하기가 매우 힘들다. 本 方法은 變斷面 보의 各 係數를 數值積分으로 간 단히 表示하여, 여하한 보의 形狀이라도 쉽게 計算할 수 있다.

(2) 變斷面 連續보의 荷重項을 理論式으로 計 算하기가 매우 곤란하나, 本 方法은 單位荷重 作用時 變斷面 보를 等斷面 보로 보아  $M_0$ 을 計 算하여  $\frac{M_0 x}{I(x)}$ 를 數值積分으로 간단하게 荷重項 을 計算하였다.

(3)  $n$ 徑間 變斷面 連續보의 影響線을 計算하 기 爲해 本 方法은  $(n-1)$ 個의 支點 各各에 對 하여 單位모멘트를 作用시켜  $(n-1)$ 個의 支點 最終모멘트를 計算하고, 任意스판의 任意位置에

單位荷重이 作用할 때의 荷重項을 計算하여, 이 荷重項과 單位모멘트에 依한 支點 最終모멘트를 곱하면 單位荷重 載荷位置의 影響線 縱距가 計 算된다.

(4) 本 方法은 變斷面 連續橋 設計時에 聯立 方程式을 取扱하지 않는다는 長點이 있다.

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