

Gépészeti tervezés alapjai Kepletek:

Vku

$$\textcircled{1} \sigma = \frac{F}{A} ; \sigma = \frac{Mh}{K} ; \tau = \frac{Fr}{A} ; \tau = \frac{T}{K_p}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sigma_{meg} = \frac{\sigma_{hat}}{n} ; \sigma_{meg} = \frac{R_{eH}}{n} ; \sigma_{meg} = \frac{R_m}{n} ; \tau_{meg} = 0,65 \cdot \sigma_{meg}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \tan \varphi = \frac{p}{d_2 \pi}$$

$$\textcircled{4} T_{1,2} = F \left(\frac{d_2}{2} \cdot \tan(\varphi \pm p') + r_a \cdot y_a \right)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \sigma = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{4F}{d_3^2 \pi} \leq \sigma_{meg}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \sigma_{red} = \sigma = \frac{1,32F}{A} \leq \sigma_{meg}$$

$$\textcircled{7} T_{max} = \frac{4 \cdot F_{ny}}{d^2 \pi} \leq T_{meg} \quad T_{max} = 1,4 \cdot \frac{4 \cdot F_{ny}}{D^2 \pi} \leq T_{meg}$$

$$\textcircled{8} p = \frac{F}{zA} = \frac{F}{z \left(\frac{d^2 \pi}{4} - \frac{D_1^2 \pi}{4} \right)} \leq p_{meg}$$

$$\textcircled{9} p = \frac{F}{l \cdot d} < p_{meg}$$

$$\textcircled{10} p = \frac{F}{2ds} < p_{meg}$$

$$\textcircled{11} \tau_{ny} = \frac{4T}{d+d_2 \pi} \leq \tau_{meg}$$

$$\textcircled{12} T = p_{meg} \cdot \frac{d}{2} \cdot l \cdot \frac{d}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{13} p = \frac{2T}{d \cdot l \cdot (h - t_1)} \leq p_{meg}$$

$$\textcircled{14} \tau = \frac{2T}{d \cdot l \cdot b} \leq \tau_{meg}$$

$$\textcircled{15} T = 0,75 \cdot \psi \left(\frac{D-d}{2} - 2f \right) l \cdot z \cdot p_{meg}$$

$$\textcircled{16} \tau_{meg} = \frac{\sum F \cdot 4}{z \cdot k \cdot d^2 \pi}$$

$$\textcircled{17} F = \psi \cdot d \cdot \pi \cdot l \cdot p$$

$$\textcircled{18} t = \frac{E + 0,004}{\alpha} + t_0$$

$$\textcircled{19} f_{min} = p_{szuks} \cdot d \cdot (k_1 + k_2)$$

$$\textcircled{20} A_v = a \cdot l_h = a \cdot (1 - 2a)$$

$$\textcircled{21} F_h = F \cdot v = \sigma \cdot A_v \cdot v$$

$$\textcircled{22} l = s \cdot \frac{\sigma_{meg}}{\tau_{meg}}$$

$$\textcircled{23} \tau_v = \frac{F}{b \cdot l} \leq \tau_{vmeg}$$

$$\textcircled{24} \sigma = \frac{F}{A} \leq \sigma_{meg} ; d \geq \sqrt{\frac{4F}{\sigma_{meg} \pi}}$$

$$\textcircled{25} \tau = \frac{F}{A} \leq \tau_{meg} ; d = \sqrt{\frac{4F}{\tau_{meg} \pi}}$$

$$\textcircled{26} \sigma = \frac{Mh}{K} \leq \sigma_{meg} ; K_{rad} = \frac{d^3 \pi}{32} ; K_{rsb} = \frac{(D^4 - d^4) \pi}{32D}$$

$$\textcircled{27} \tau = \frac{T}{K_p} \leq \tau_{meg} ; K_{rad} = \frac{d^3 \pi}{16} ; K_{rsb} = \frac{\pi \cdot (D^4 - d^4)}{16D}$$

$$\textcircled{28} d = \sqrt[3]{\frac{M \cdot 32}{\sigma}}$$

$$\textcircled{29} \psi = \frac{\tau \cdot l}{F}$$

$$\textcircled{30} S = \frac{dF}{dx} = \tan \alpha ; S = \frac{dT}{d\varphi} = \tan \alpha ; C = \frac{1}{s}$$