

Kapittel 1 Geologi

Oppgave	Fasit
1.1	Se kap. 1.3.2 side 14
1.2	Se sedimentære bergarter side 17
1.3	Se 1.5.3 forvitring s 31 – 32
1.4	Glacial avsetning er direkte avsatt fra en isbre, mens glasifluviale er elvetransporterte materialer fra isbreen. Se s 37.
1.5	Se isens virksomhet, 1.6.1
1.6	Se prosess på figur 1.23
1.7	Se figur 1.22 med forklaring
1.8	Se figur 1.31 med tekst
1.9	Se figur 1.34
1.10	Se kap.1.6.6
1.11	Se kap.1.6.6
1.12	Se kap.1.7
1.13	Se kap.1.7

Kapittel 2 Klassifisering og identifisering

Oppgave	Fasit
1.1	Jordart A: Grus 33%, sand 42 %, silt 21%, leire 4% $C_u = 130$. Jordart: morene, telefarlighet T3 Jordart B: Grus 0%, sand 68%, silt 32%, leire 0% $C_u = 5.2$ Jordart: siltig sand, T2
2.2	a) $\rho = 2,0 \text{ g/cm}^3$ b) $w = 25\%$ c) $\rho_s = 2,70 \text{ g/cm}^3$ d) $S_r = 98\%$ e) $n = 41\%$

- f) $V_w = 16 \text{ cm}^3$
- 2.3 a) $\rho = 1,85 \text{ g/cm}^3$
 b) $\rho_d = 1,58 \text{ g/cm}^3$
 c) $e = 0,69$
 d) $n = 41 \%$
 e) $S_r = 66 \%$
 f) $S_r = 100 \%$, (full metning under GV),
 $w = 26 \%$ (endret)
 $\rho_{\text{mettet}} = 1,98 \text{ g/cm}^3$ (endret)
 De øvrige data er uendret.
 g) $\gamma' = 9,61 \text{ kN/m}^3$
- 2.4 a) $\rho = 1,75 \text{ g/cm}^3$, $\rho_d = 1,5 \text{ g/cm}^3$,
 $e = 0,78$, $S_r = 58\%$.
- b) 184 kg/m^3 .
 ($V_p = 440$ liter har 58% vannmetning)
- 2.5 $w_L = 37,5 \%$. $I_p = w_L - w_p = 17,9 \%$,
 det vil si middels plastisk leire
- 2.6 $I_L = 0,86$
- 2.7 Se leiras struktur, kap 2.4.1
- 2.8 Kap 2.4. (2.4.1)
- 2.9 2.4.4. Kvikkleirer
- 2.10 $\rho_{d \text{ opt}} = 1,98 \text{ g/cm}^3$, $w_{\text{opt}} = 10 \%$.
- 2.11 Strømningsenergien = potensialforskjellen dh
- 2.12 $q = 3,14 \text{ m}^3$ per døgn per meter
- 2.13 a) $k = 5,1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mm/s}$
 b) silt ($k = 10^{-2} - 10^{-5} \text{ mm/s}$)

Kapittel 3 Spenninger i jord

- | Oppgave | Fasit |
|----------------|--|
| 3.1 | Kote 20: $\sigma_z = u = \sigma_z' = 0$
Kote 16: $\sigma_z = 71,8 \text{ kN/m}^2$, $u = 0$, $\sigma_z' = 71,8 \text{ kN/m}^2$
Kote 10: $\sigma_z = 191,9 \text{ kN/m}^2$, $u = 58,9$, $\sigma_z' = 133 \text{ kN/m}^2$ |
| 3.2 | $\tau_{\text{maks}} \text{ kote } 50 = 26,8 \text{ kN/m}^2$ |
| 3.3 | a) $\tau_f = s_u = 30 \text{ kN/m}^3$
b) $\alpha_f = 45^\circ$ ved alle s_u |
| 3.4 | a) $\sigma_{x \text{ maks}} = 145 \text{ kN/m}^2$
$\sigma_{x \text{ min}} = 25 \text{ kN/m}^2$
b) $\gamma_m = 1.5$ |

Kapittel 4 Fundamentering

Oppgave	Fasit
4.1	$\varepsilon_{\text{midl}} = 5,6\%$, $\delta = 56,0 \text{ cm} \pm 10 \%$
4.2	$\varepsilon_{\text{midl OC leire}} = 0,46 \%$ $\varepsilon_{\text{midl NC leire}} = 4,69 \%$ $\varepsilon_{\text{midl Sand}} = 0,40 \%$ $\delta = 27,5 \text{ cm} \pm 10\%$
4.3	$\delta_{\text{dren}} = 10,0 \text{ cm}$ $\delta_{\text{last}} = 10,5 \text{ cm}$ $\delta_{\text{total}} = 20,5 \text{ cm} \pm 10\%$
4.4	$\delta = 20,5 \text{ cm} \pm 10\%$
4.5	a) $\sigma_{\text{v midl}} = 121,4 \text{ kN/m}^2$, $Q_{\text{vd}} = 72,9 \text{ kN/m}^2$ b) $\sigma_{\text{v midl}} = 142,9 \text{ kN/m}^2$, $Q_{\text{vd}} = 142,9 \text{ kN/m}^2$
4.6	a) $\sigma_{\text{v midl}} = 224,9 \text{ kN/m}^2$, $Q_{\text{vd}} = 134,9 \text{ kN/m}^2$ b) $\sigma_{\text{v midl}} = 270,3 \text{ kN/m}^2$, $Q_{\text{vd}} = 270,3 \text{ kN/m}^2$
4.7	a) $B = 2,6 \text{ m}$ b) $r = 0,8$
4.8	$B = 2,5 \text{ m}$
4.9	$\gamma_{\text{m}} = 1,78$
4.10	a) $B = 2,16 \text{ m}$ (2,2 m) b) $B = 2,81 \text{ m}$ (2,85 m)
4.11	a) $\gamma_{\text{m}} = 1,83$ b) $Q_{\text{hd}} = 64,0 \text{ kN/m}$, totalt 384 kN

Kapittel 5 Jordtrykk

Oppgave	Fasit
5.1	a) $F_o = 28,0 \text{ kN/m}^2$ b) $F_o = 33,5 \text{ kN/m}^2$ c) $F_o = 56,6 \text{ kN/m}^2$ d) $F_o = 106,3 \text{ kN/m}^2$
5.2	a) $F_A = 18,6 \text{ kN/m}^2$ b) $F_A = 22,2 \text{ kN/m}^2$ c) $F_A = 38,0 \text{ kN/m}^2$ d) $F_A = 71,0 \text{ kN/m}^2$
5.3	a) $F_P = 192,2 \text{ kN/m}^2$ b) $F_P = 294,0 \text{ kN/m}^2$ c) $F_P = 659,2 \text{ kN/m}^2$ d) $F_P = 625,4 \text{ kN/m}^2$
5.4	a) $F_A = 107,1 \text{ kN/m}^2$, $z_b = 1,13 \text{ m}$ b) $F_A = 298,3 \text{ kN/m}^2$, $z_b = 2,29 \text{ m}$

- c) $F_A = 166,8 \text{ kN/m}^2$, $z_b = 1,52 \text{ m}$
d) $F_A = 81,0 \text{ kN/m}^2$, $z_b = 1,2 \text{ m}$
- 5.5 a) $F_P = 383,0 \text{ kN/m}^2$, $z_b = 2,0 \text{ m}$
b) $F_P = 658,3 \text{ kN/m}^2$, $z_b = 2,45 \text{ m}$
c) $F_P = 509,3 \text{ kN/m}^2$, $z_b = 1,91 \text{ m}$
d) $F_P = 347,0 \text{ kN/m}^2$, $z_b = 1,68 \text{ m}$
- 5.6 a) $F_A = 28,5 \text{ kN/m}^2$, $z_b = 1,0 \text{ m}$
b) $F_A = 71,8 \text{ kN/m}^2$, $z_b = 1,38 \text{ m}$
c) $F_A = 128,4 \text{ kN/m}^2$, $z_b = 1,79 \text{ m}$
- 5.7 a) $F_P = 293,6 \text{ kN/m}^2$, $z_b = 1,0 \text{ m}$
b) $F_P = 914,0 \text{ kN/m}^2$, $z_b = 1,47 \text{ m}$
c) $F_P = 1330,1 \text{ kN/m}^2$, $z_b = 1,88 \text{ m}$
- 5.8 a) $S_y = 246,5 \text{ kN/m}$
b) $t_{\min} = 0,36 \text{ m}$
c) $L_{\min} = 4,85 \text{ m}$
- 5.9 a) Negativ ruhet
b) $b_{\text{nød}} = 2,95 \text{ m}$
c) $t_{\text{nød}} = 0,55 \text{ m}$
- 5.10 a) $Q_A = 182,5 \text{ kN/m}$
b) $L_{\min} = 10 \text{ m}$
c) Mellom 8 og 10 meter fra byggegropa
- 5.11 a) $D_n = 4,6 \text{ m}$
b) $Q_a = 151 \text{ kN/m}$
c) $L = 13,05 \text{ m}$
d) Aktivisert ruhet: $r = 0,27$
 \Rightarrow ny K_A og K_P ($= 0,4$ og $2,9$)
Kravet er oppfylt:
 $(F_P - F_A) = 181 \text{ kN/m} > Q_A = 151 \text{ kN/m}$

Kapittel 6 Stabilitet i skråninger og fyllinger

- | Oppgave | Fasit |
|---------|--|
| 6.1 | Se sikkerhetsprinsippet, kap. 6.4 |
| 6.2 | Se analysemetoder, kap. 6.4 |
| 6.3 | a) $\gamma_m = 1,26$
b) $z = 2,64 \text{ m}$
c) $z_k = 8,66 \text{ m}$ |
| 6.4 | Bruk eksempel 6.2 og kombiner a) og b) og tegn graf. |
| 6.5 | a) $\gamma_m = 1,31$
b) $z = 2,20 \text{ m}$ |
| 6.6 | a) $H_{\text{maks}} = 7,33 \text{ m}$, $X_0 = 1,38 \text{ m}$, $Y_0 = 9,24 \text{ m}$,
sirkel gjennom tåa (foten)
b) $H_{\text{maks}} = 4,07 \text{ m}$ |

- 6.7 $\gamma_m = 1,8$
- 6.8 a) $s_u = 19,6 \text{ kN/m}^2$
b) $X_0 = 4,2 \text{ m}$, $Y_0 = 8,4 \text{ m}$, $R = 11,5 \text{ m}$
- 6.9 $\beta = \text{ca } 18^\circ$
- 6.10 a) $\gamma_m = 1,67$
b) $X_0 = 7,5 \text{ m}$, $Y_0 = 15 \text{ m}$.
- 6.11 Se eksempel 6.7. Tegn kritisk sirkel med sentrumskoordinat $X_0 = 7,5 \text{ m}$ og $Y_0 = 15,0 \text{ m}$.