

TECNICA DELLE COSTRUZIONI

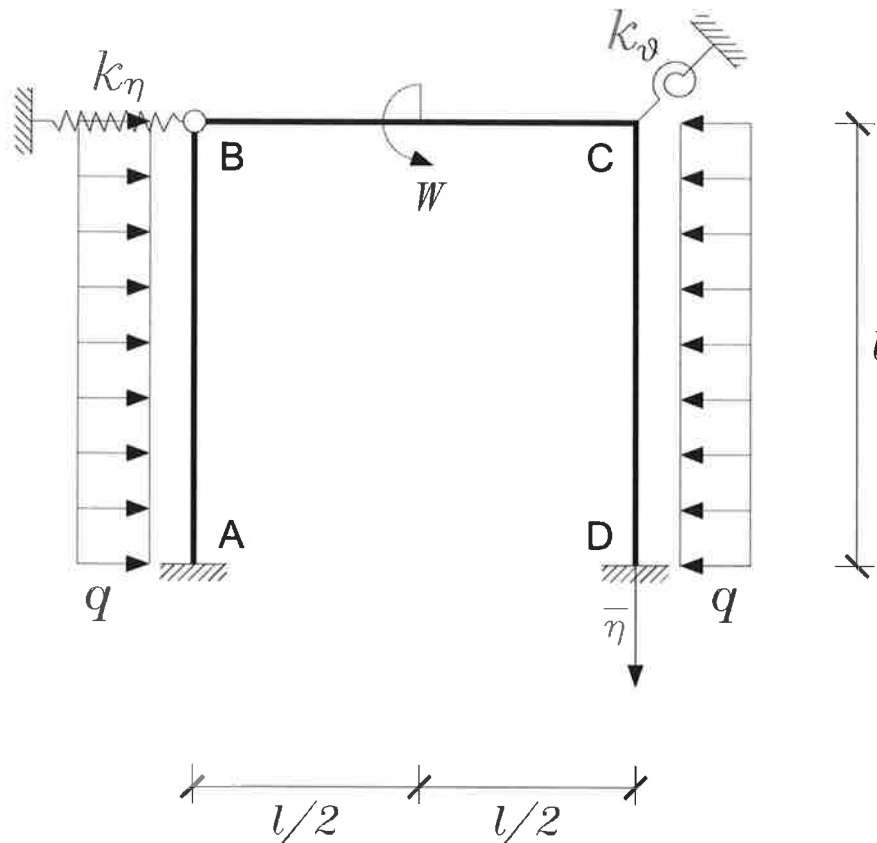
TEMA ESAME DEL 15 GENNAIO 2018

DOCENTE: PROF. FAUSTO MINELLI

ESERCITATORE: ING. LUCA FACCONI

DURATA: 2 ORE.

Esercizio



$$W = ql^2$$

$$k_\eta = 18 \frac{EJ}{l^3}$$

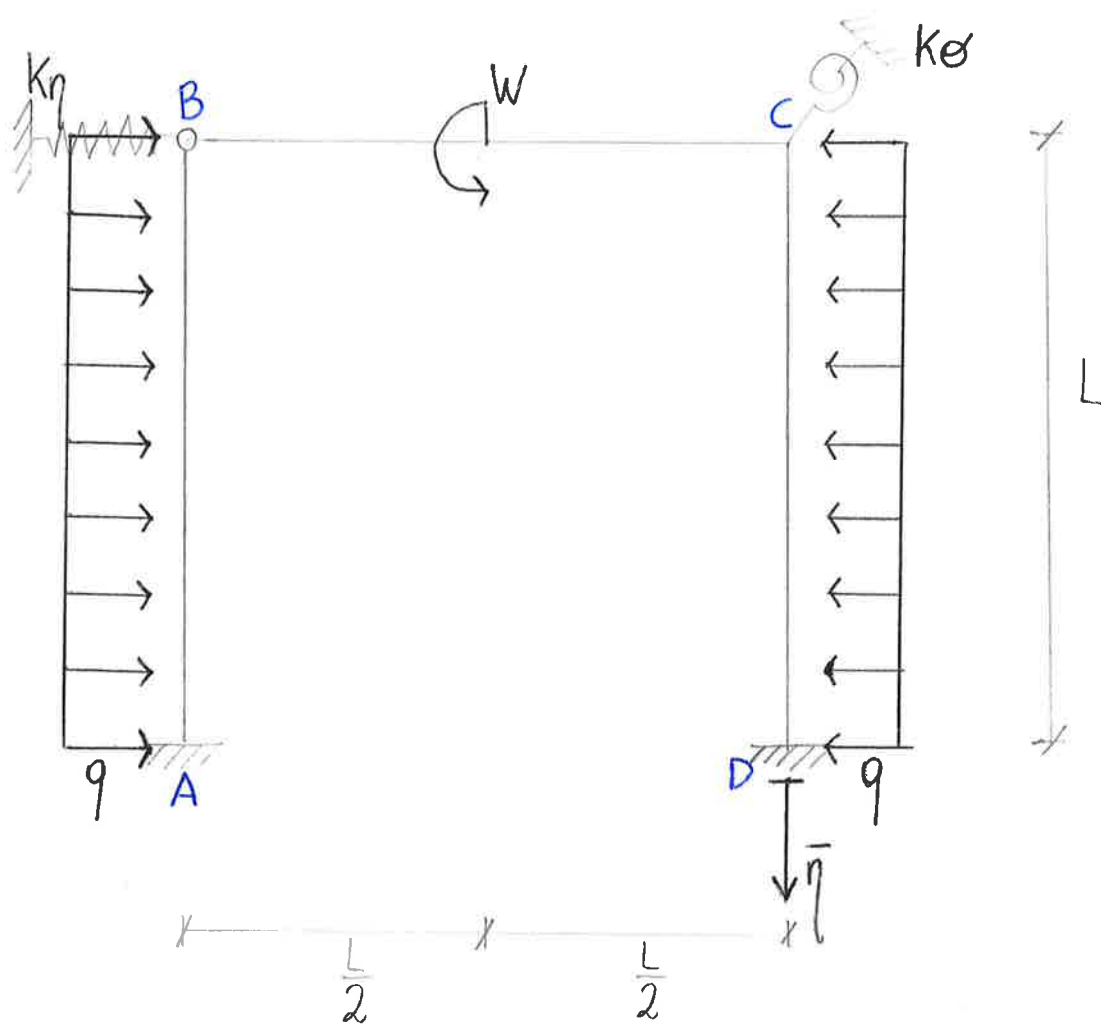
$$\bar{\eta} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{ql^4}{EJ}$$

$$k_\theta = \frac{5EJ}{6l}$$

Dato il telaio in figura, si richiedono i grafici di:

1. Momento flettente (con il valore e la posizione dei massimi);
2. Taglio;
3. Azione assiale;
4. Deformata qualitativa con posizione dei flessi.

TEMA ESAME 15/01/2018



DATI

$$W = qL^2$$

$$K_{\eta} = 18 \frac{EJ}{L^3}$$

$$\bar{\eta} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{qL^4}{EJ}$$

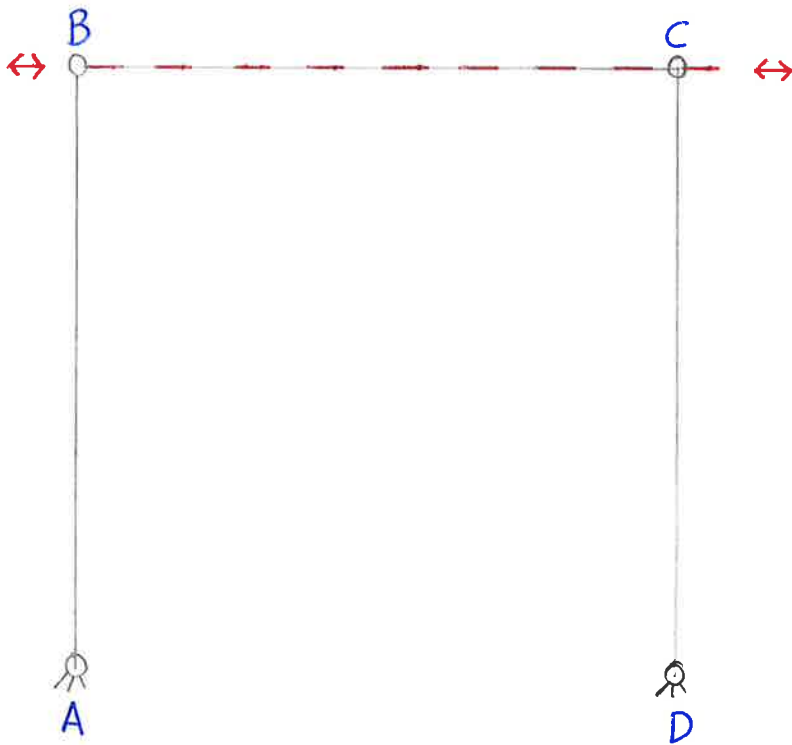
$$K_{\theta} = \frac{5}{6} \frac{EJ}{L}$$

SI VALUTA IL GRADO DI IPERSTATICITA' DELLA STRUTTURA

$$GdV = 3 + 2 + 3 = 8$$

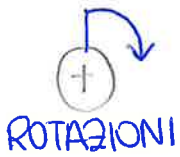
$$GdL = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$$

SI VALUTA SE IL TELAIIO E' A NODI FISSI O SPOSTABILI



SI OSSERVA UN POSSIBILE CINEMATISMO PER L'ASTA BC
IL TELAIIO E' A NODI SPOSTABILI

LE CONVENZIONI USATE NELLA RISOLUZIONE DEL TELAIIO



ROTAZIONI



SPOSTAMENTI



MOMENTI AL NODO

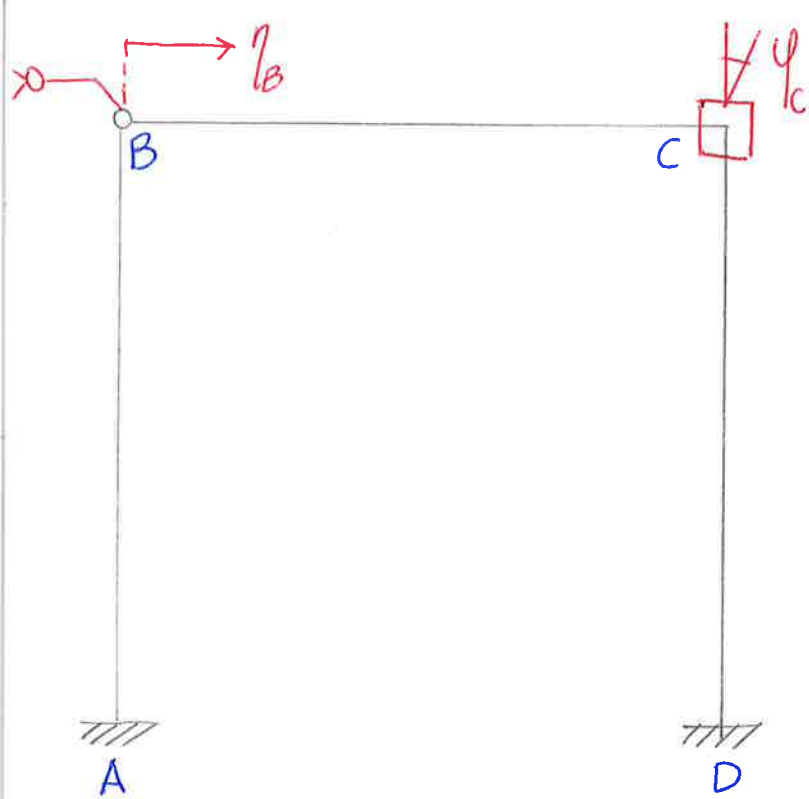


AZIONI SULLA BIELLA FITTIZIA

SI RISOLVE IL TELAIIO CON IL METODO DEGLI SPOSTAMENTI

LE INCOGNITE SONO:

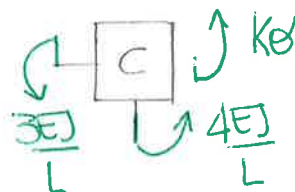
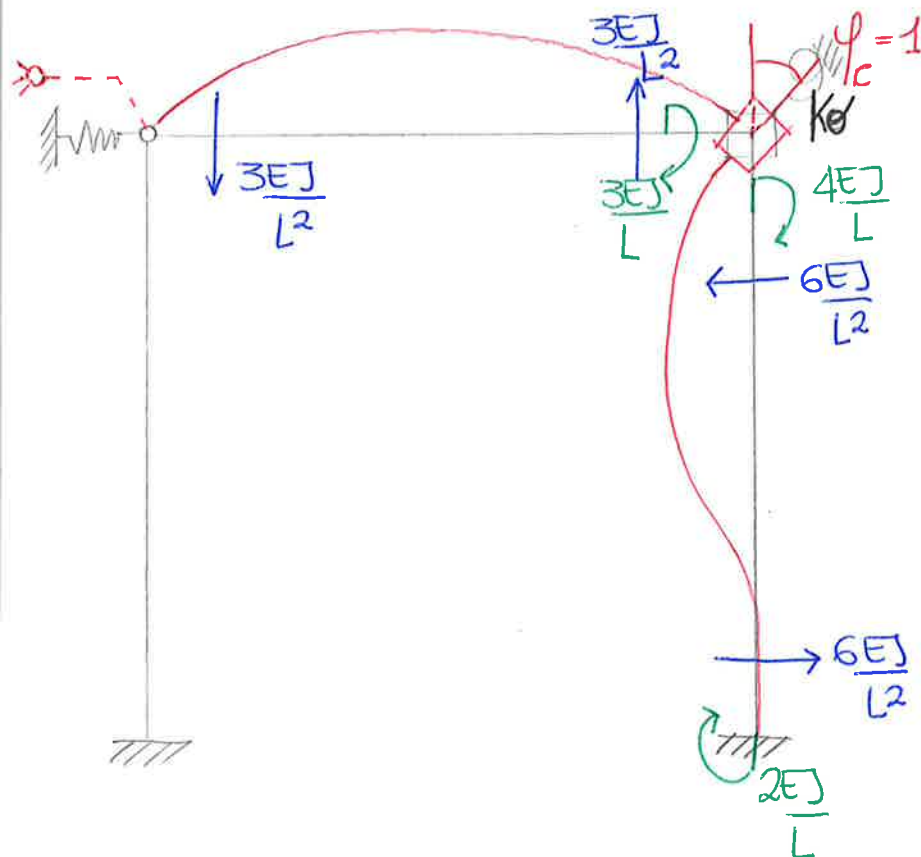
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \psi_c \\ \eta_B \end{array} \right.$$



IL SISTEMA RISOLVENTE RISULTA ESSERE :

$$\begin{cases} \sum M_C = 0 \\ \sum R_B = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} m_{cc} \cdot \psi_c + m_{c\eta} \cdot \eta_B + m_{co} = 0 \\ h\eta_c \cdot \psi_c + h\eta\eta \cdot \eta_B + h\eta_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

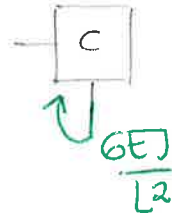
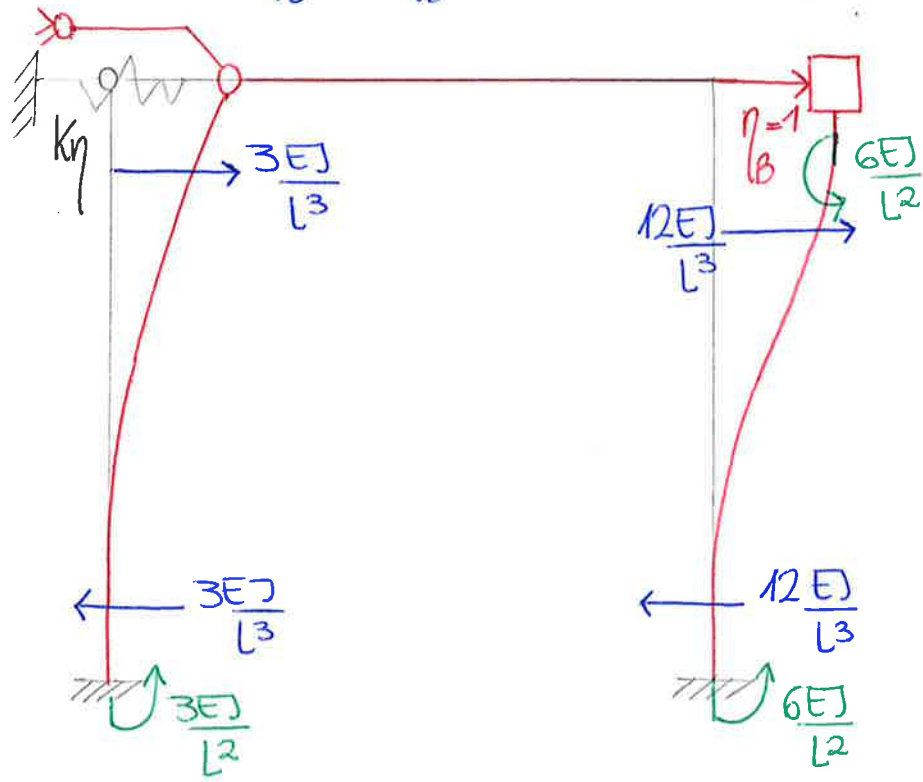
IN CASO 1 $\psi_c = 1$; $\eta_B = 0$; $\forall P_{EXT} = 0$



$$m_{cc} = \frac{4EJ}{L} + \frac{3EJ}{L} + \frac{5}{6} \frac{EJ}{L} = \frac{47EJ}{6L}$$

$$h\eta = \frac{6EJ}{L^2}$$

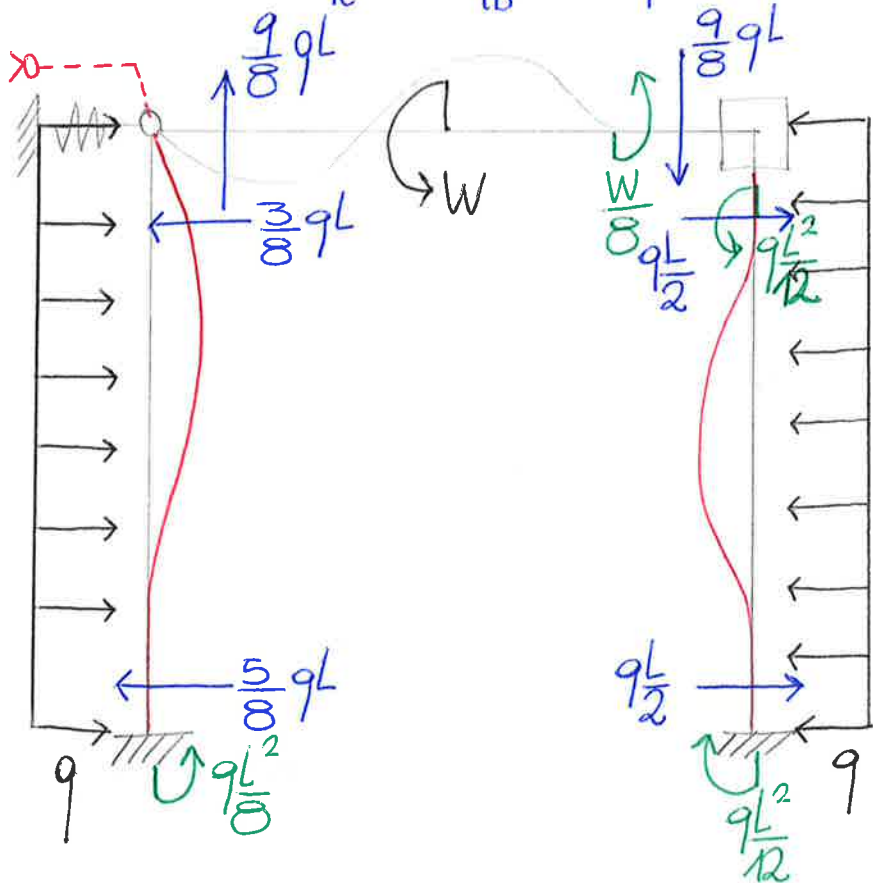
N CASO 2: $\psi_c = 0$; $\eta_B = 1$; $V_{EXT} = 0$



$$M_{top} = -\frac{6EJ}{L^2}$$

$$h_{top} = -\frac{3EJ}{L^3} - \frac{12EJ}{L^3} - \frac{18EJ}{L^2} = -\frac{33EJ}{L^3}$$

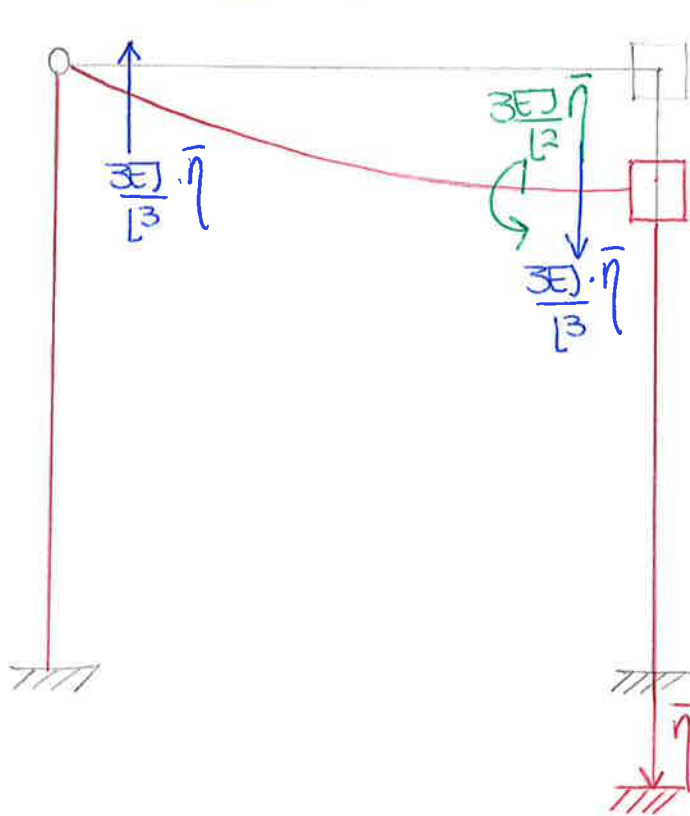
N CASO 3: $\psi_c = 0$; $\eta_B = 0$; $q \neq 0$; $W \neq 0$; $\bar{\eta} = 0$



$$M_{top,1} = -\frac{1}{8}qL^2 - \frac{1}{12}qL^2 = -\frac{5}{24}qL^2$$

$$h_{top,1} = \frac{3}{8}qL - \frac{qL}{2} = -\frac{1}{8}qL$$

N CASO 4: $\psi_c = 0$; $\eta_B = 0$; $q = 0$; $W = 0$; $\bar{\eta} \neq 0$



$$m_{co,2} = -\frac{3EJ}{L^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{qL^4}{EJ} = -\frac{3}{2} qL^2$$

$$h_{po,2} = 0$$

$$m_{co} = m_{co,1} + m_{co,2} = -\frac{5}{24} qL^2 - \frac{3}{2} qL^2 = -\frac{41}{24} qL^2$$

$$h_{po} = h_{po,1} + h_{po,2} = -\frac{1}{8} qL$$

N SISTEMA RISOLVENTE

$$\begin{cases} \frac{47}{6} \frac{EJ}{L} \cdot \psi_c - \frac{6EJ}{L^2} \eta_B - \frac{41}{24} qL^2 = 0 & \textcircled{1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 6 \frac{EJ}{L^2} \cdot \psi_c - \frac{33EJ}{L^3} \cdot \eta_B - \frac{1}{8} qL = 0 & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

MOLTIPLICO $\textcircled{2}$ PER $(-\frac{6}{33}L)$ E LA SOMMO A $\textcircled{1}$

$$\textcircled{+} \frac{6EJ}{L^2} \cdot (-\frac{6}{33}L) \cdot \psi_c - \frac{33EJ}{L^3} (-\frac{6}{33}L) \cdot \eta_B - \frac{1}{8} qL \cdot (-\frac{6}{33}) = 0$$

$$\frac{47}{6} \frac{EJ}{L} \cdot \psi_c - \frac{6EJ}{L^2} \cdot \eta_B - \frac{41}{24} qL^2 = 0$$

$$\left[\frac{47}{6} \frac{EJ}{L} + \left(-\frac{36}{33} \frac{EJ}{L} \right) \right] \psi_c + \left[\frac{6EJ}{L^2} + \frac{6EJ}{L^2} \right] \eta_B + \left[-\frac{41}{24} qL^2 + \frac{3}{132} qL^2 \right] = 0$$

$$-\frac{445EJ}{66L} \psi_c - \frac{445}{264} qL^2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \psi_c = \frac{445}{264} qL^2 \cdot \frac{66}{445} \frac{L}{EJ} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{qL^3}{EJ}$$

SOSTITUISCO ψ_c NELLA (2)

$$\frac{6EJ}{L^2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \frac{qL^3}{EJ} - 33 \frac{EJ}{L^3} \eta_B - \frac{1}{8} qL = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{2} qL - 33 \frac{EJ}{L^3} \eta_B - \frac{1}{8} qL = 0$$

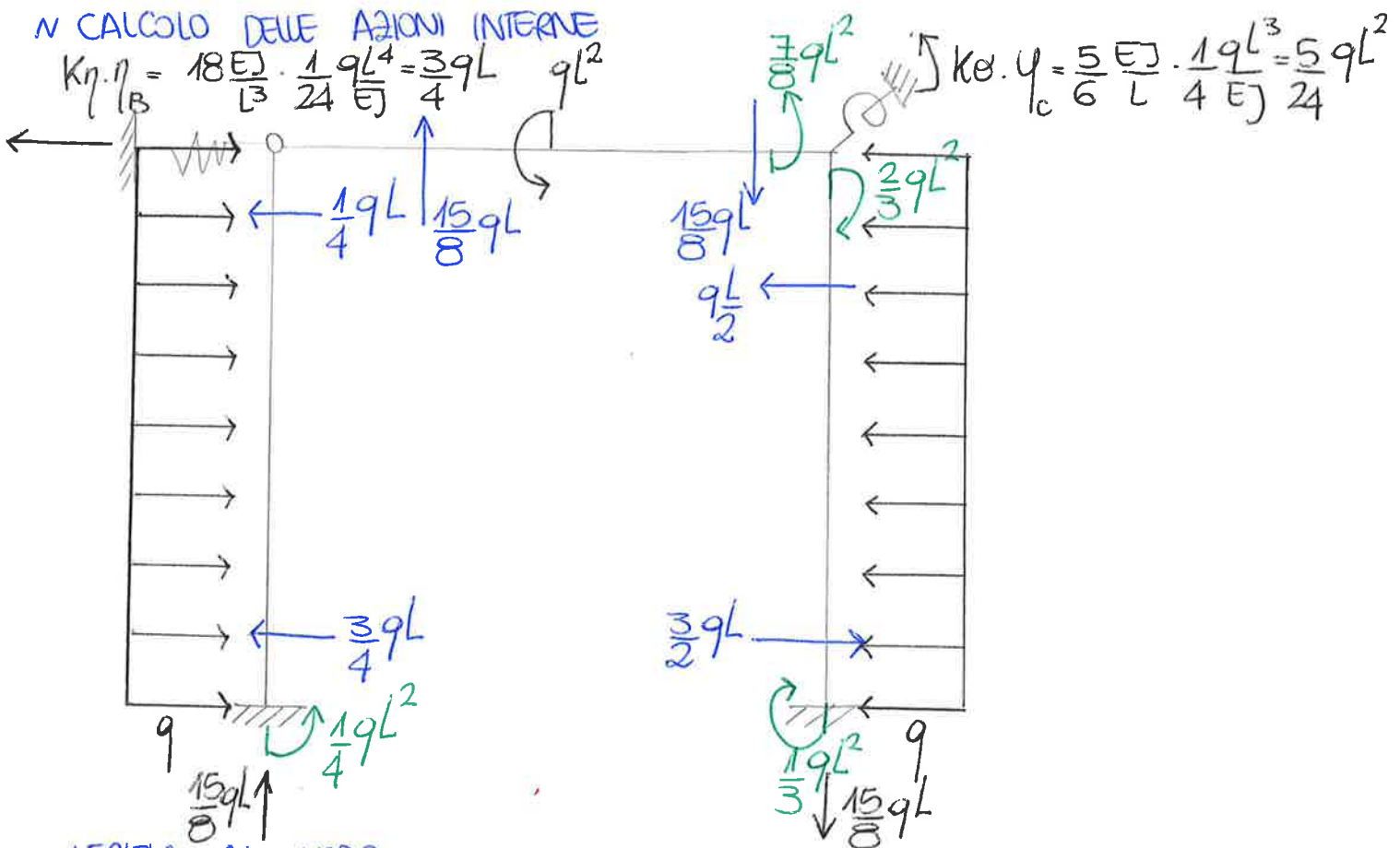
$$-\frac{33EJ}{L^3} \eta_B = \frac{1}{8} qL - \frac{3}{2} qL$$

$$\rightarrow \eta_B = \frac{11}{8} qL \cdot \frac{1}{33} \frac{L^3}{EJ} = \frac{1}{24} \frac{qL^4}{EJ}$$

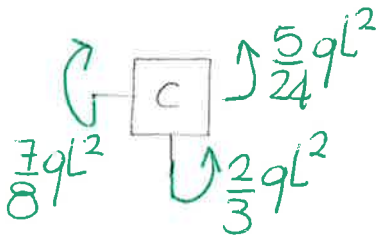
DA CUI IN CONCLUSIONE

$$\begin{cases} \psi_c = \frac{1}{4} \frac{qL^3}{EJ} \\ \eta_B = \frac{1}{24} \frac{qL^4}{EJ} \end{cases}$$

N CALCOLO DELLE AZIONI INTERNE



N VERIFICA AL NODO C



$$\frac{2}{3} qL^2 - \frac{7}{8} qL^2 + \frac{5}{24} qL^2 = 0 \quad \text{ok!}$$

N VERIFICA EQUILIBRIO ALLA TRASLAZIONE VERTICALE $\sum F_V = 0$

$$\uparrow + \frac{15}{8} qL - \frac{15}{8} qL = 0 \quad 0 = 0 \quad \text{ok!}$$

N VERIFICA EQUILIBRIO ALLA TRASLAZIONE ORIZZONTALE $\sum F_H = 0$

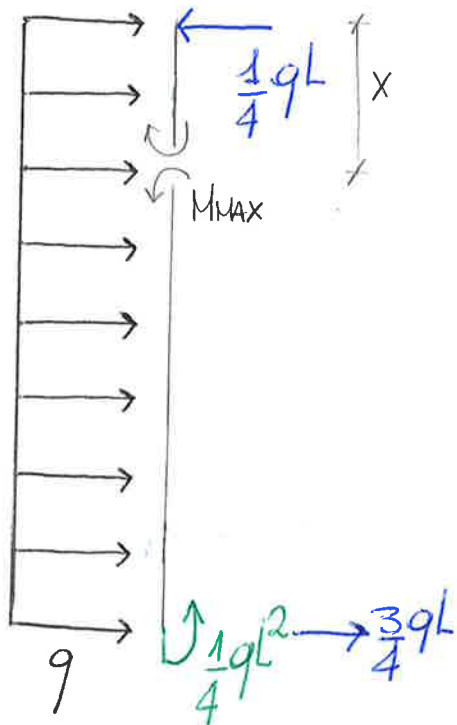
$$\rightarrow -\frac{3}{4} qL + qL - \frac{3}{4} qL + \frac{3}{2} qL - qL = 0 \quad 0 = 0 \quad \text{ok!}$$

N VERIFICA EQUILIBRIO ALLA ROTAZIONE $\sum M = 0$

$$\curvearrowright -\frac{1}{4} qL^2 + qL \cdot \frac{L}{2} - \frac{3}{4} qL \cdot L - qL^2 - \frac{5}{24} qL^2 + \frac{1}{3} qL^2 - qL \cdot \frac{L}{2} + \frac{15}{8} qL \cdot L = 0$$

$$0 = 0 \quad \text{ok!}$$

~ MMAX ASTA AB

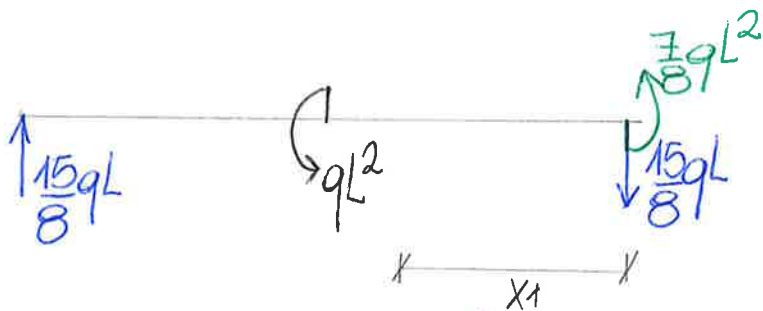


$$+\circlearrowleft M_{MAX} - \frac{1}{4}qL \cdot x + q \cdot x \cdot \frac{x}{2} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad M_{MAX}(x = \frac{L}{4}) = +\frac{1}{4}qL \cdot \frac{L}{4} - q \cdot \frac{L}{4} \cdot \frac{L}{8} = \frac{1}{32}qL^2$$

$$M_{MAX} = \frac{1}{4}qLx - q \frac{x^2}{2} = 0$$

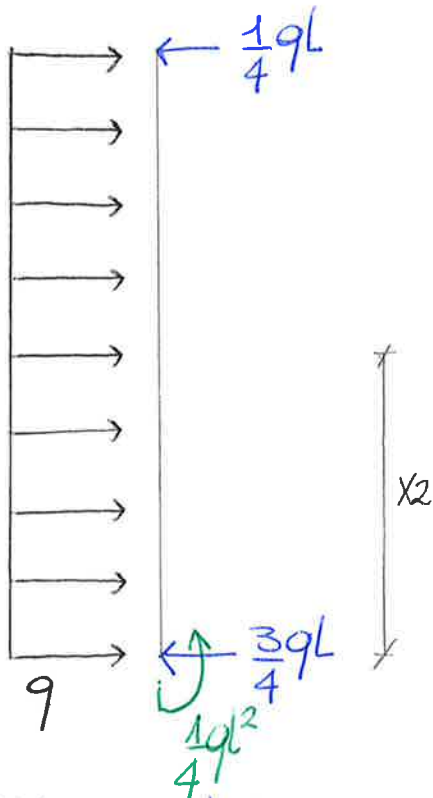
$$\frac{dM_{MAX}}{dx} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{4}qL - qx = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad x = \frac{1}{4}L = 0,25L$$

~ FLESSO 1 ASTA BC



$$+\circlearrowleft M(x) = \frac{15}{8}qL \cdot x_1 - \frac{7}{8}qL^2 = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad x_1 = \frac{7}{15}L \approx 0,47L$$

N FLESSO₂ ASTA AB



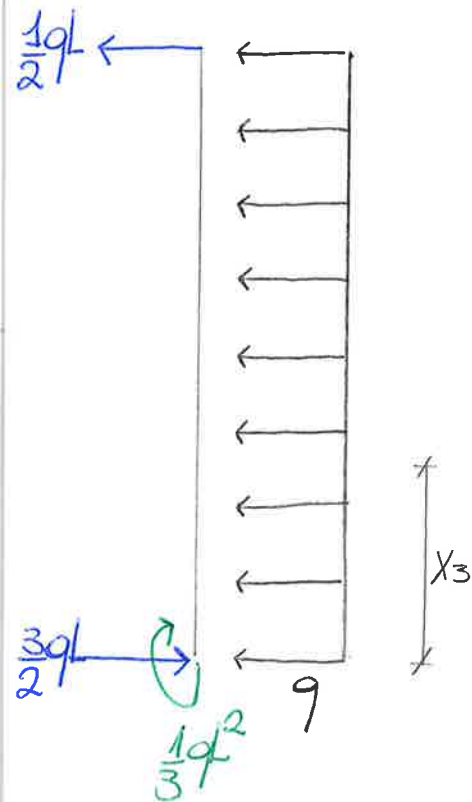
$$M(x) = \frac{3}{4} qL \cdot x_2 - q \cdot x_2 \cdot \frac{x_2}{2} - \frac{1}{4} qL^2 = 0$$

$$-q \frac{x_2^2}{2} + \frac{3}{4} qL x_2 - \frac{1}{4} qL^2 = 0$$

$$x_2^2 - \frac{3}{2} L x_2 + \frac{L^2}{2} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\frac{3}{2} L \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} L^2 - 2L^2}}{2} \begin{cases} x=L \\ x_2 = \frac{L}{2} = 0,5L \end{cases}$$

N FUESIO₃ ASTA CD



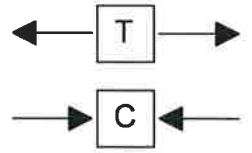
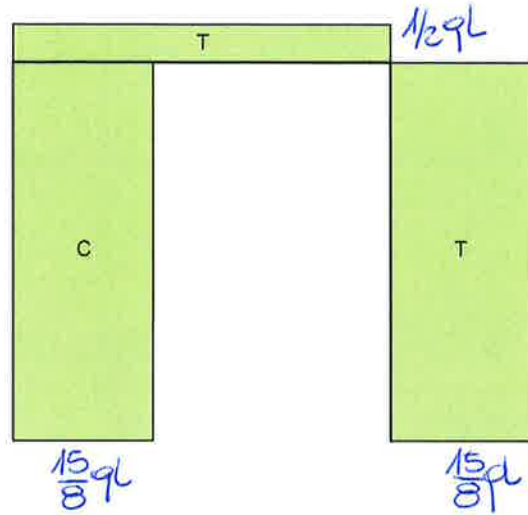
$$M(x) = \frac{1}{3}qL^2 - \frac{3}{2}qL \cdot x_3 + q \cdot x_3 \cdot \frac{x_3}{2} = 0$$

$$q \frac{x_3^2}{2} - \frac{3}{2}qLx_3 + \frac{1}{3}qL^2 = 0$$

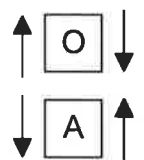
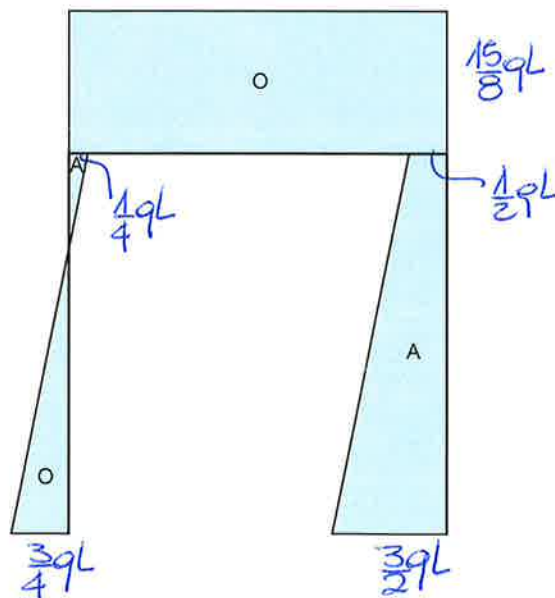
$$x_3^2 - 3Lx_3 + \frac{2}{3}L^2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{3L \pm \sqrt{9L^2 - \frac{8}{3}L^2}}{2} \begin{cases} x = \frac{9 + \sqrt{57}}{6}L \\ x_3 = \frac{9 - \sqrt{57}}{6}L \cong 0,24L \end{cases}$$

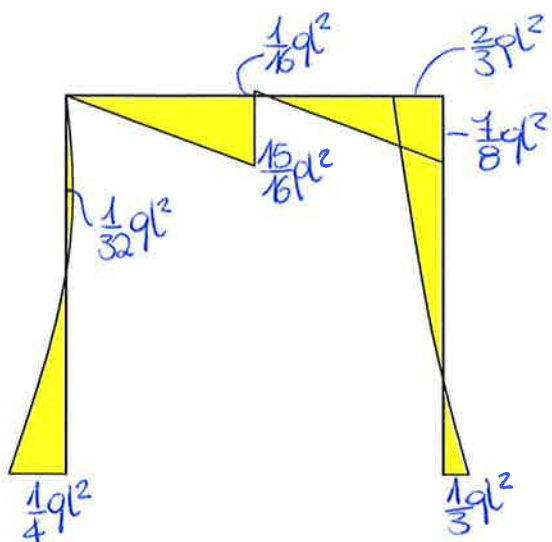
AZIONE ASSIALE



TAGLIO



MOMENTO FLETTENTE



DEFORMATA QUALITATIVA

