

TECNICA DELLE COSTRUZIONI

TEMA ESAME DEL 27 GENNAIO 2021

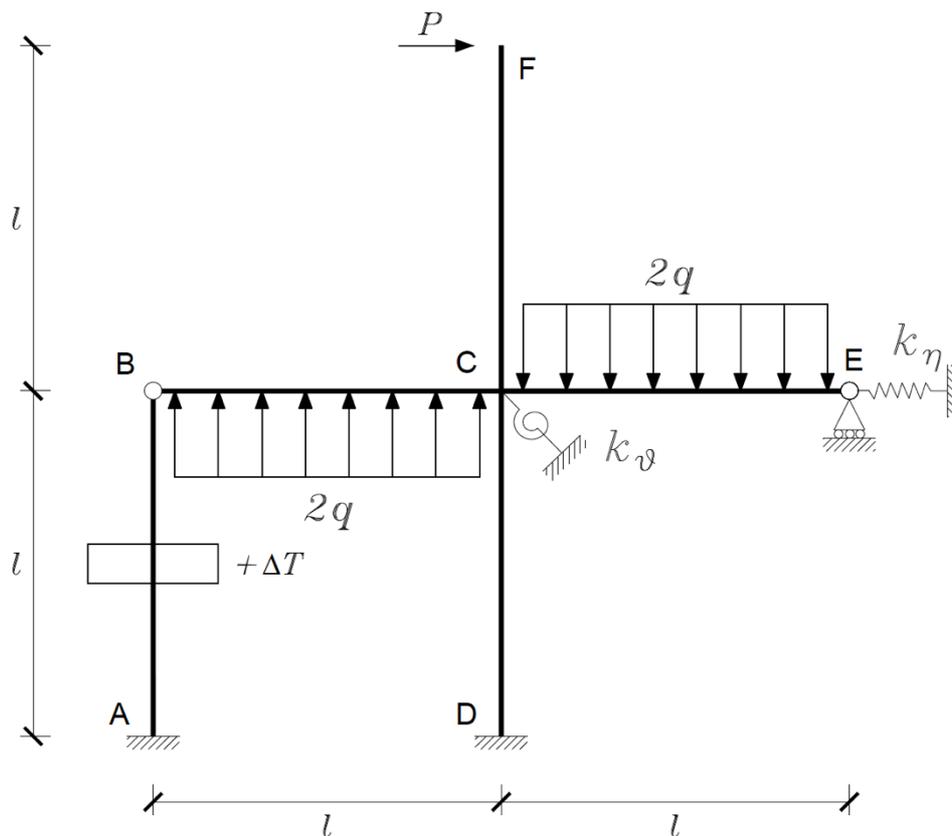
DOCENTI:

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PROF. FAUSTO MINELLI

DURATA: 2 ORE.

Esercizio



$$k_{\eta} = 5 \frac{EJ}{l^3}$$

$$k_{\theta} = \frac{1EJ}{2l}$$

$$P = q \cdot l$$

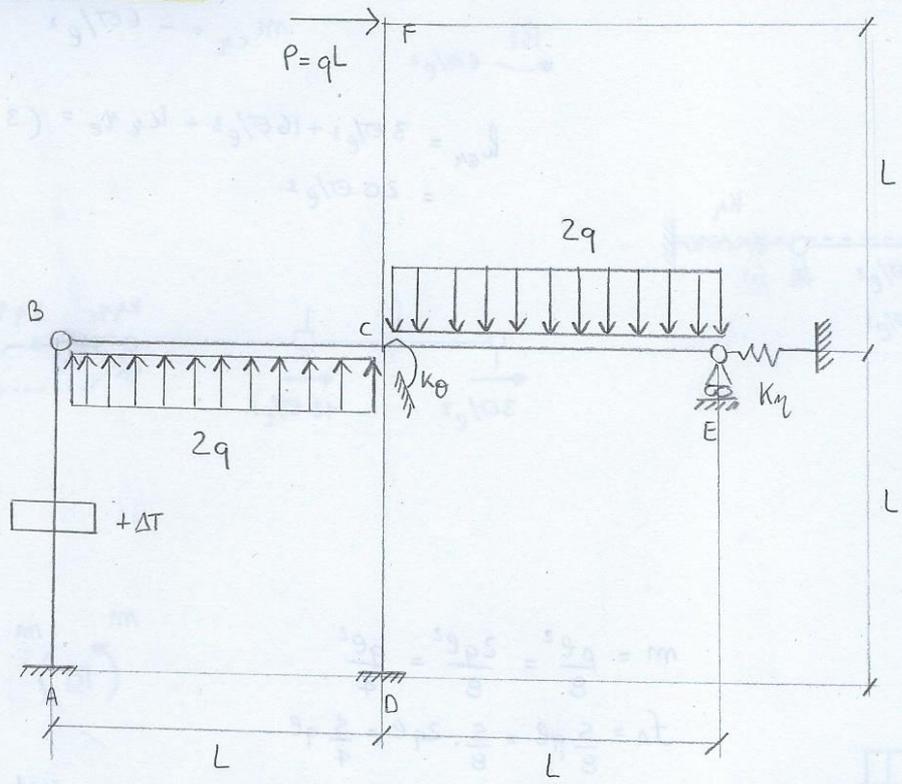
$$\alpha \Delta T = \frac{1}{8} \frac{ql^3}{EJ}$$

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

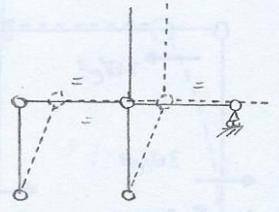
1. Momento flettente (con il valore e la posizione dei massimi);
2. Taglio;
3. Azione assiale;
4. Deformata qualitativa con posizione dei flessi.

Si assuma $EA \rightarrow \infty$, $EJ = \text{costante}$.

I grafici possono essere realizzati in matita, mentre i calcoli necessari per lo sviluppo del tema devono essere in tratto non cancellabile. Il tutto deve essere riportato chiaramente.

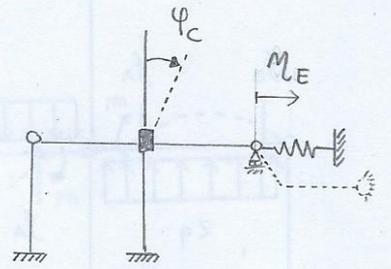


$\begin{cases} 6 \text{ gdl} \\ 11 \text{ gdu} \end{cases} \rightarrow 5 \text{ VOLTE IPERUNCOLATE}$



• TELAIO A NODI SPORSTABILI

• SCELTA DELLE INCOGNITE:



• CONVENZIONI



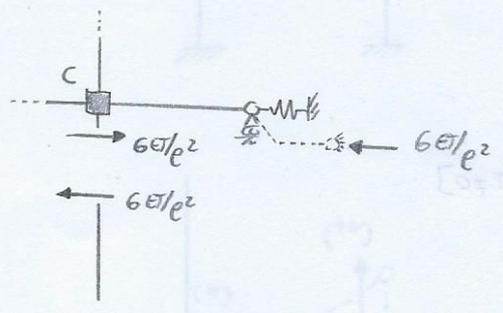
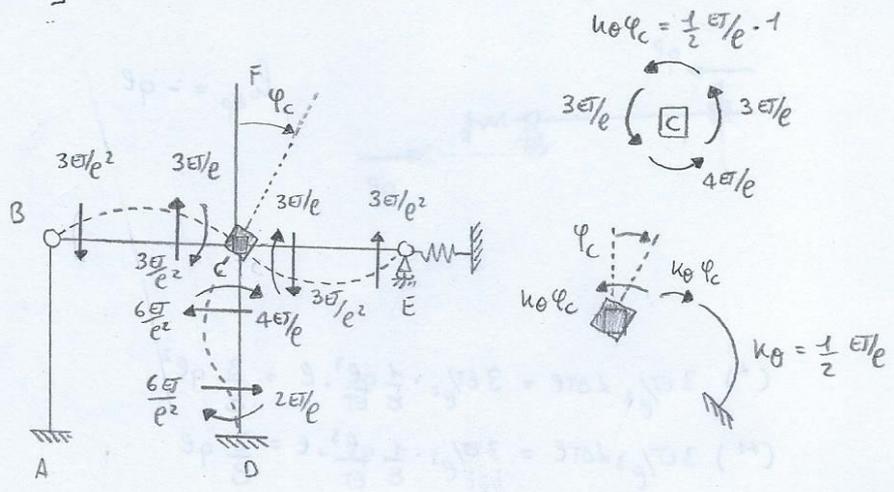
• DATI: $k_{\theta} = \frac{1}{2} ET/e$
 $k_{\eta} = 5 ET/e^3$
 $\Delta T = 1/8 qe^3/ET$

EQUAZIONI DI EQUILIBRIO

$$\begin{cases} \sum M_{(C)} = 0 \rightarrow m_{C\varphi} \varphi_C + m_{C\eta} M_E + m_{Cq} + m_{C\Delta T} = 0 \\ \sum h_{(E)} = 0 \rightarrow h_{E\varphi} \varphi_C + h_{E\eta} M_E + h_{Eq} + h_{E\Delta T} = 0 \end{cases}$$

RISOLUZIONE

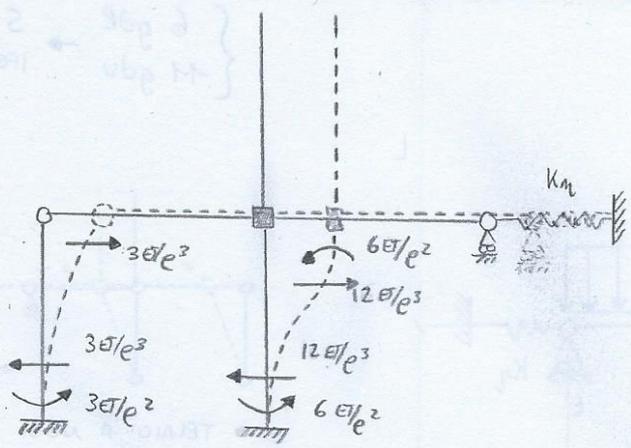
$[\varphi_C = 1]$



$$m_{C\varphi} = (3 + 4 + 3 + \frac{1}{2}) ET/e = \frac{21}{2} ET/e$$

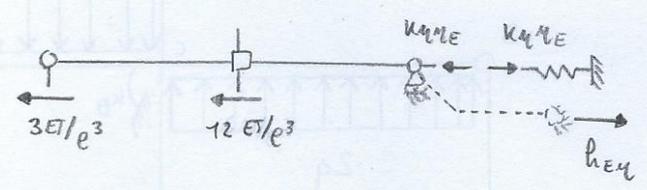
$$h_{E\varphi} = -6 ET/e^2$$

$[M_E = 1]$

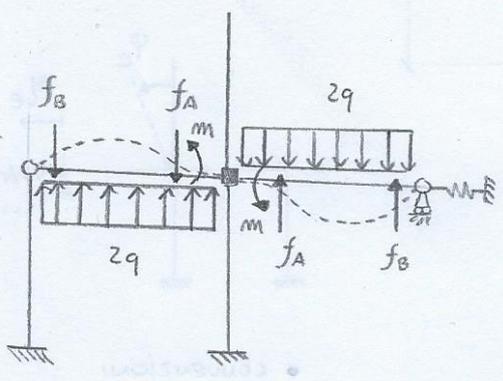


$M_{cM} = -6EI/e^2$

$h_{EM} = 3EI/e^3 + 12EI/e^3 + k_M \cdot e = (3+12+5)EI/e^3 = 20EI/e^3$



$[q \neq 0]$



$m = \frac{ql^2}{8} = \frac{2ql^2}{8} = \frac{ql^2}{4}$

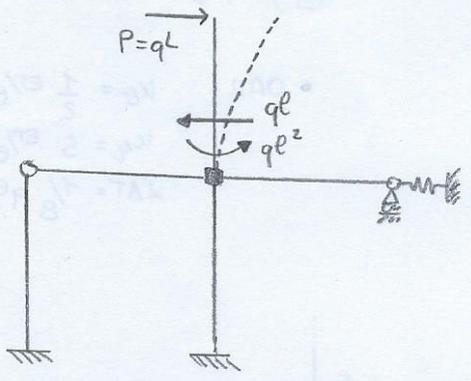
$f_A = \frac{5}{8}pl = \frac{5}{8} \cdot 2ql = \frac{5}{4}ql$

$f_B = \frac{3}{8}pl = \frac{3}{8} \cdot 2ql = \frac{3}{4}ql$

$M_{cQ} = -\frac{1}{4}ql^2 - \frac{1}{4}ql^2 = -\frac{1}{2}ql^2$

$h_{EQ} = 0$

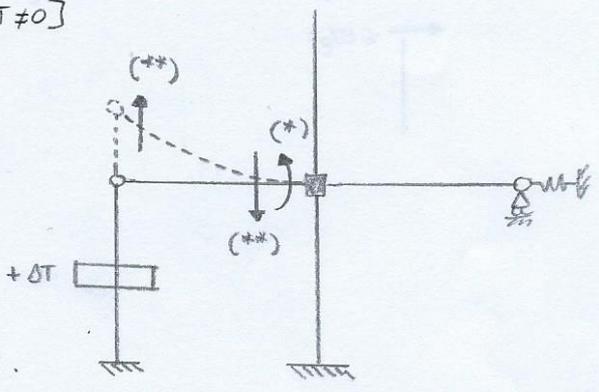
$[P \neq 0]$



$M_{cP} = -ql^2$

$h_{EP} = -ql$

$[\Delta T \neq 0]$



(*) $3EI/e^2 \cdot 2\Delta T e = 3EI/e^2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} \frac{ql^3}{EI} \cdot e = \frac{3}{8} ql^2$

(**) $3EI/e^3 \cdot 2\Delta T e = 3EI/e^3 \cdot \frac{1}{8} \frac{ql^3}{EI} \cdot e = \frac{3}{8} ql$

$M_{c\Delta T} = -\frac{3}{8} ql^2$

$h_{E\Delta T} = 0$

SISTEMA RISOLVENTE

$$\begin{cases} \sum \Pi_{(C)} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{21}{2} \frac{ET}{e} \varphi_C - 6 \frac{ET}{e^2} M_E - \frac{1}{2} ql^2 - ql^2 - \frac{3}{8} ql^2 = 0 \quad (\times 5) \\ \sum h_{(C)} = 0 \rightarrow -6 \frac{ET}{e^2} \varphi_C + 20 \frac{ET}{e^3} M_E - ql = 0 \quad (\times \frac{3}{2} e) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{105}{2} \frac{ET}{e} \varphi_C - 30 \frac{ET}{e^2} M_E - \frac{5}{2} ql^2 - 5ql^2 - \frac{15}{8} ql^2 = 0 \\ -9 \frac{ET}{e} \varphi_C + 30 \frac{ET}{e^2} M_E - \frac{3}{2} ql^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{87}{2} \frac{ET}{e} \varphi_C \quad // \quad - \frac{87}{8} ql^2 = 0 \rightarrow \varphi_C = \frac{1 \frac{87}{8} ql^2 \cdot \frac{2^1 e}{87 ET}}{\frac{87}{1}} \rightarrow \varphi_C = \frac{ql^3}{4 ET}$$

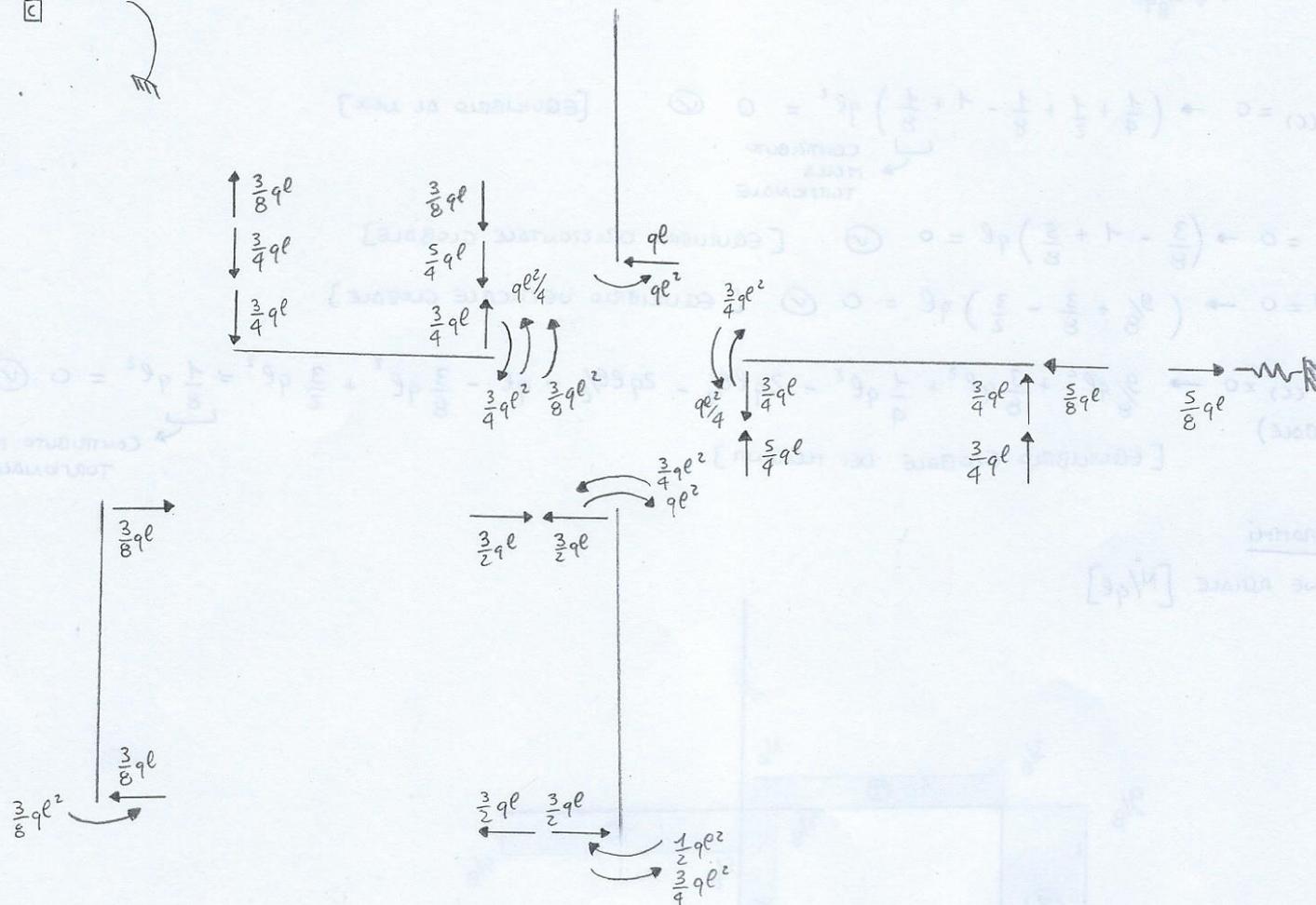
$$-6 \frac{ET}{e^2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \frac{ql^3}{ET} + 20 \frac{ET}{e^3} M_E - ql = 0$$

$$-\frac{3}{2} ql + 20 \frac{ET}{e^3} M_E - ql = 0$$

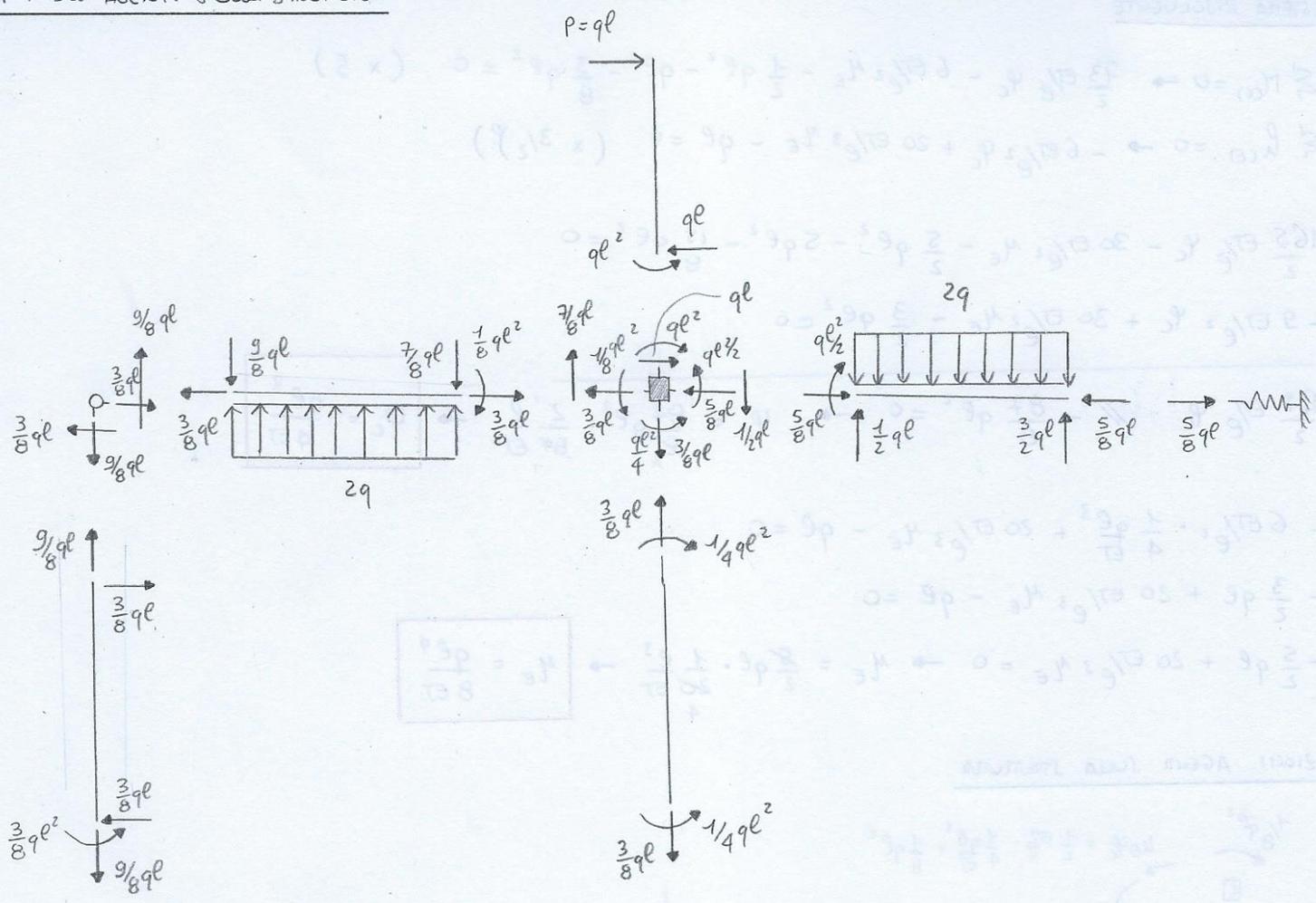
$$-\frac{5}{2} ql + 20 \frac{ET}{e^3} M_E = 0 \rightarrow M_E = \frac{5}{2} ql \cdot \frac{1 e^3}{20 ET} \rightarrow M_E = \frac{ql^4}{8 ET}$$

AZIONI AGENTI SULLA STRUTTURA

$$\frac{1}{8} ql^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad h_{(C)} \varphi_C = \frac{1}{2} \frac{ET}{e} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \frac{ql^3}{ET} = \frac{1}{8} ql^2$$



AZIONI TOTALI AGENTI SULLA STRUTTURA



$\sum M_{(C)} = 0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} - 1 + \frac{1}{8} \right) ql^2 = 0 \quad \checkmark$ [EQUILIBRIO AL NODO]

CONTRIBUTO MOLLA TORSIONALE

$\sum h = 0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{8} - 1 + \frac{5}{8} \right) ql = 0 \quad \checkmark$ [EQUILIBRIO ORIZZONTALE GLOBALE]

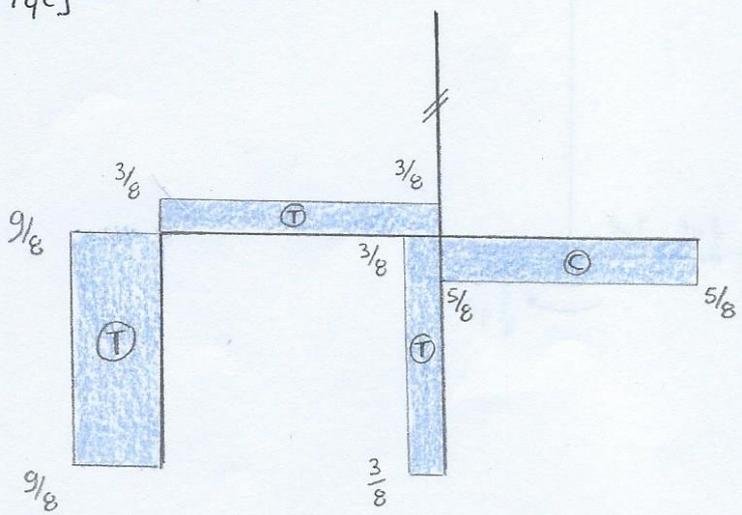
$\sum V = 0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{9}{8} + \frac{3}{8} - \frac{3}{2} \right) ql = 0 \quad \checkmark$ [EQUILIBRIO VERTICALE GLOBALE]

$\sum M_{(C)} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{9}{8} ql^2 + \frac{3}{8} ql^2 + \frac{1}{4} ql^2 - 2ql \cdot \frac{l}{2} - 2ql \cdot \frac{l}{2} - ql - \frac{3}{8} ql^2 + \frac{3}{2} ql^2 + \frac{1}{8} ql^2 = 0 \quad \checkmark$

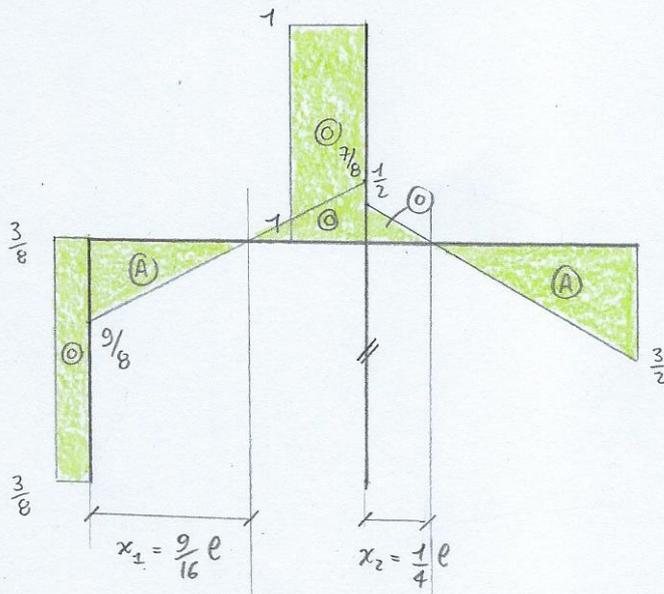
(GLOBALE) [EQUILIBRIO GLOBALE DEI MOMENTI] CONTRIBUTO MOLLA TORSIONALE

DIAGRAMMI

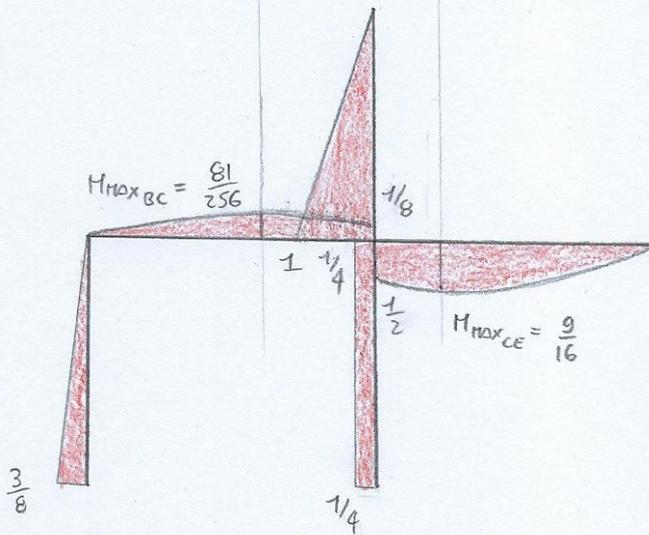
AZIONE ASSIALE [N/ql]



TAGLIO $[V/q\ell]$



MOMENTO $[M/q\ell^2]$



ANNULLAMENTO DEL TAGLIO :

• ASTA \overline{BC}

$$\frac{9}{8}q\ell - 2qx = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{9}{16}\ell$$

• ASTA \overline{CE}

$$\frac{1}{2}q\ell - 2qx = 0 \rightarrow x_2 = \frac{1}{4}\ell$$

MOMENTI MASSIMI :

• ASTA \overline{BC}

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{9}{8}q\ell \cdot x_1 - 2qx_1 \cdot \frac{x_1}{2} &= \\ = \frac{9}{8}q\ell \cdot \frac{9}{16}\ell - 2q \cdot \frac{9}{16}\ell \cdot \frac{9}{32}\ell &= \\ = \frac{81}{128}q\ell^2 - \frac{81}{256}q\ell^2 &= \frac{81}{256}q\ell^2 \end{aligned}$$

• ASTA \overline{CE}

$$\begin{aligned} q\ell^2/2 + \frac{1}{2}q\ell x_2 - 2qx_2 \cdot \frac{x_2}{2} &= \\ = \frac{q\ell^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}q\ell \cdot \frac{1}{4}\ell - 2q \cdot \frac{1}{4}\ell \cdot \frac{1}{8}\ell &= \\ = \frac{q\ell^2}{2} + \frac{1}{8}q\ell^2 - \frac{1}{16}q\ell^2 &= \frac{9}{16}q\ell^2 \end{aligned}$$

[NO PUNTI DI FLESSO]

DEFORMATA QUALITATIVA

$$\Delta_{ATE} = \frac{1}{8}q\ell^4/ET$$

