

TECNICA DELLE COSTRUZIONI

TEMA ESAME DEL 13 GIUGNO 2022

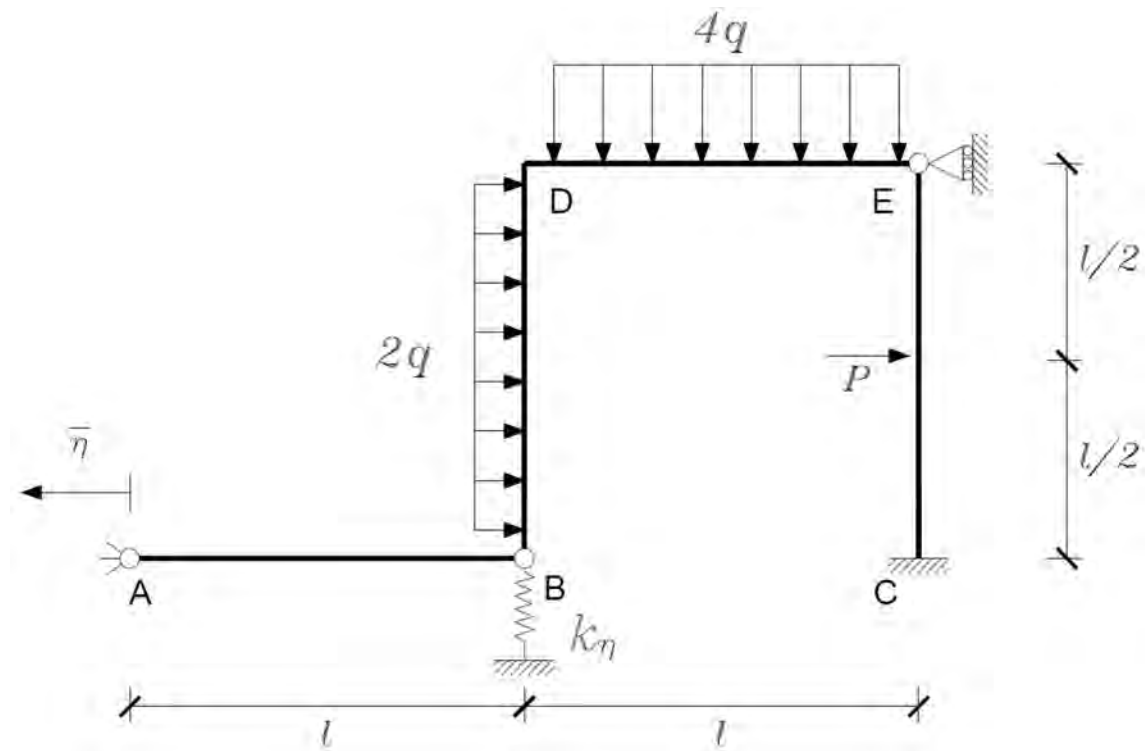
DOCENTI:

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PROF. FAUSTO MINELLI

DURATA: 2 ORE.

Esercizio



$$k_{\eta} = 6 \frac{EJ}{l^3}$$

$$\bar{\eta} = \frac{3ql^4}{4EJ}$$

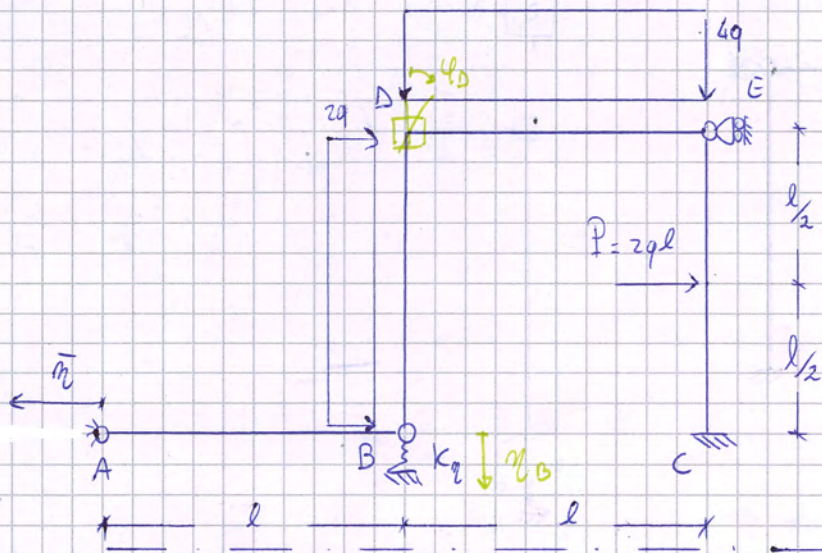
$$P = 2q \cdot l$$

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.



• DATI:

$$K_B = 6 \text{ ES}/l^3$$

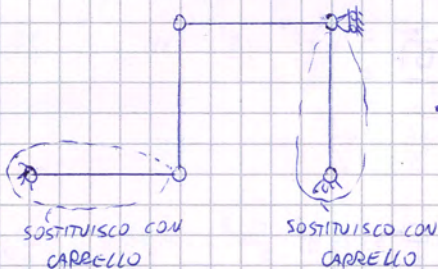
$$\bar{q} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{ql^4}{\text{ES}}$$

GRADI DI LIBERTÀ $\rightarrow 3$

GRADI DI VINCOLO $\rightarrow 2+1+3+1+2+2 = 11$

STRUTTURA 2 VOLTE IPERVINCOLATA

• ANALISI CINEMATICA



SPOSTAMENTO VERTICALE
CONSENTITO

$\Rightarrow$ STRUTTURA A
NODI

SPOSTABILI

INCOGNITE: ϕ_D, q_B

• SISTEMA RISOLVENTE:

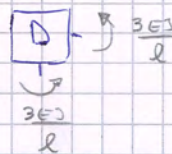
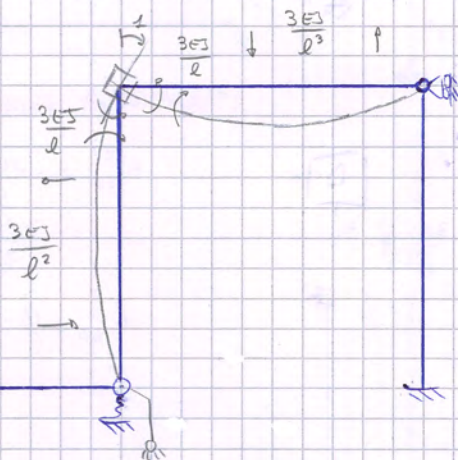
$$\begin{cases} m_{DB} \phi_D + m_{DB} q_B + m_{Dq} = \phi \\ h_{DB} \phi_D + h_{DB} q_B + h_{Dq} = q \end{cases}$$

• CONVENZIONI:

$$[+] \quad \phi_D \rightarrow \leftarrow \phi_D \rightarrow$$

• RISOLUZIONE

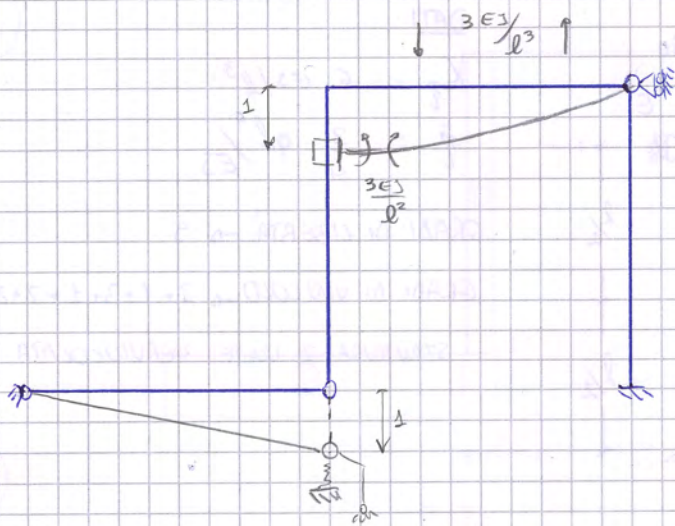
• $\phi_D = 1$



$$m_{DB} = \frac{6 \text{ ES}}{l}$$

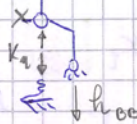
$$h_{DB} = \frac{3 \text{ ES}}{l^2}$$

• $\eta_B = 1$

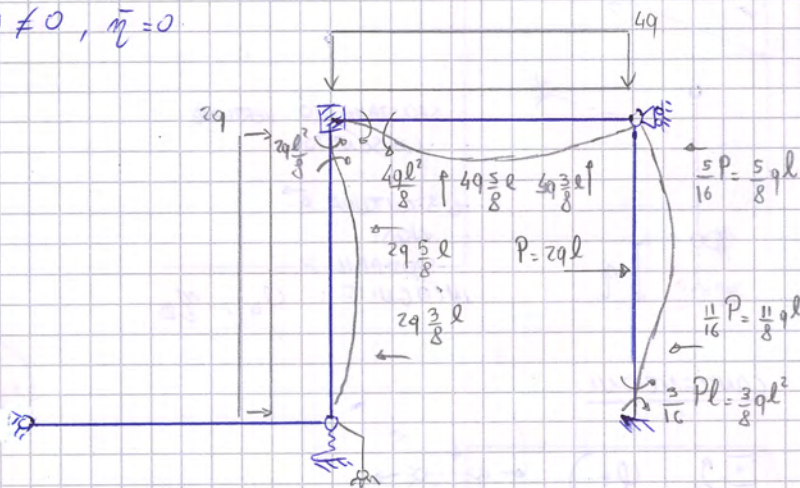


$\boxed{D}$ $\rightarrow \frac{3EI}{l^2}$ $m_{DB} = \frac{3EI}{l^2}$

$\boxed{D}$ $\rightarrow \frac{3EI}{l^2}$ $h_{DB} = \frac{3EI}{l^2} + K_{\eta} = \frac{3EI}{l^2} + \frac{6EI}{l^2} = \frac{9EI}{l^2}$

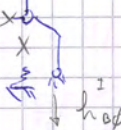


• $q \neq 0, \bar{\eta} = 0$

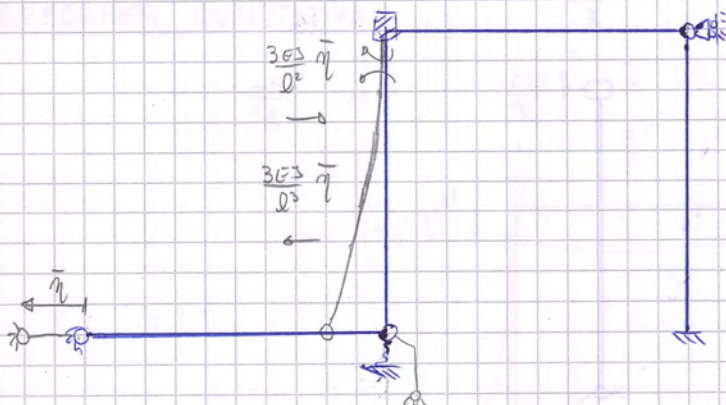


$\boxed{D}$ $\rightarrow \frac{4ql^2}{8} - \frac{ql^2}{2}$ $m_{DB}^I = -\frac{ql^2}{4}$

$\boxed{D}$ $\rightarrow \frac{4 \cdot \frac{5}{8} ql - \frac{5}{2} ql}{16} = \frac{5}{8} ql$ $h_{DB}^I = -\frac{5}{2} ql$



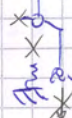
• $\bar{\eta} \neq 0, q = 0$



$\boxed{D}$ $\rightarrow \frac{3EI}{l^2} \bar{\eta}$

$m_{DB}^{II} = -\frac{3EI}{l^2} \bar{\eta} = -\frac{3EI}{l^2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \frac{ql^4}{EI} = -\frac{9}{4} ql^2$

$h_{DB}^{II} = \phi$



- SISTEMA RISOLVENTE

$$\begin{aligned} \int m_{\phi\phi} \varphi_0 + m_{\phi\eta} \eta_0 + m_{\phi\phi} &= \phi \\ \int h_{\phi\phi} \varphi_0 + h_{\phi\eta} \eta_0 + h_{\phi\phi} &= \phi \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} 1) & \begin{cases} 6 \in \frac{3}{2} \varphi_0 + 3 \in \frac{1}{2} \eta_0 + \left(-\frac{9}{4} l^2 - \frac{9}{4} \varphi l^2 \right) = \phi \\ 3 \in \frac{3}{2} \varphi_0 + 9 \in \frac{3}{2} \eta_0 + \left(-\frac{5}{2} \varphi l \right) = \phi \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$7) \int \frac{6 \epsilon_0}{l} \varphi_A + \frac{3 \epsilon_0}{l^2} \eta_B - \frac{5}{2} \varphi l^2 = \phi$$

$$7) \left(3 \frac{\epsilon_1}{\ell^2} \psi_2 + 9 \frac{\epsilon_2}{\ell^3} \eta_3 - \frac{5}{2} q \ell = 0 \right)$$

$$7) - 2) \cdot 2l \Rightarrow (3-18) \frac{EJ}{l^2} \eta_0 + (-\frac{5}{2} + 5) q l^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \eta_0 = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{18} \frac{q l^4}{EJ} = \frac{1}{6} \frac{q l^4}{EJ}$$

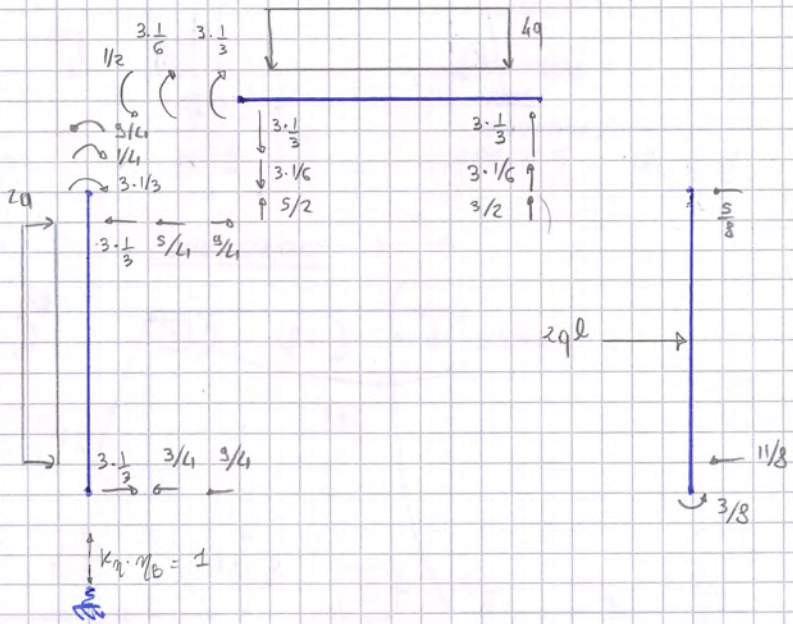
$$7) \Rightarrow 6 \frac{EJ}{l} \varphi_0 + 3 \frac{EJ}{l^2} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \frac{ql^4}{EJ} - \frac{5}{2} ql^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{6 E J}{l} \varphi_D = 2 q l^2$$

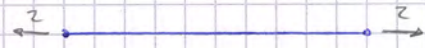
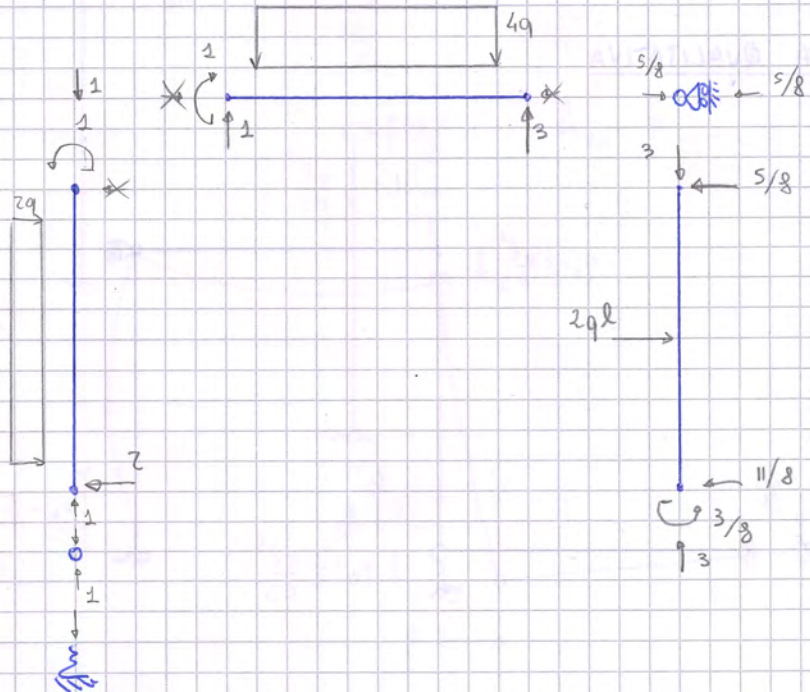
$$\Rightarrow \varphi_D = \frac{1}{3} \frac{q l}{E J}$$

$$\eta_B = \frac{1}{6} \frac{q l^4}{EJ}, \quad \varphi_D = \frac{1}{3} \frac{q l^3}{EJ}$$

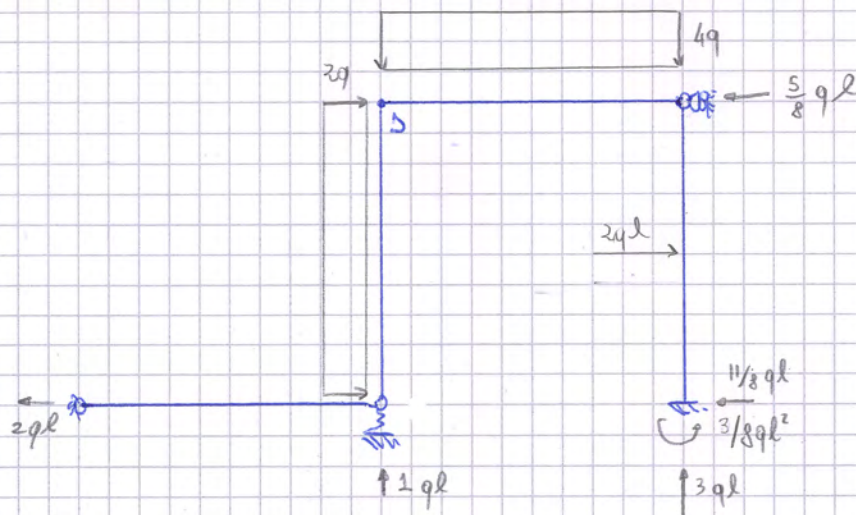
- AZIONI INTERNE



- AZIONI INTERNE RESULTANTI



EQUILIBRI GLOBALI



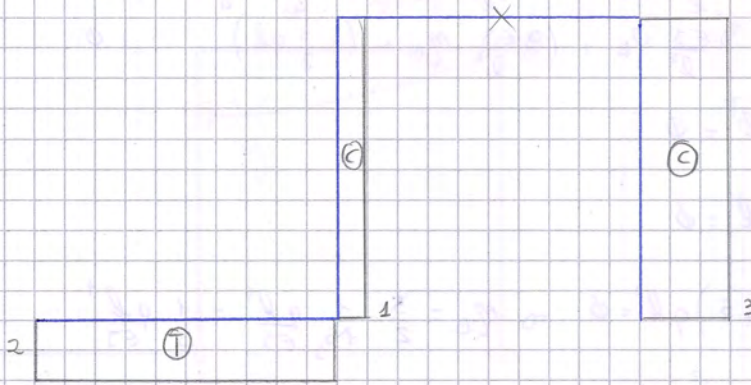
$$\sum F_H = -2ql + 2ql + 2ql - \frac{5}{8}ql - \frac{11}{8}ql = 0$$

$$\sum F_V = 1ql - 2ql + 3ql = 0$$

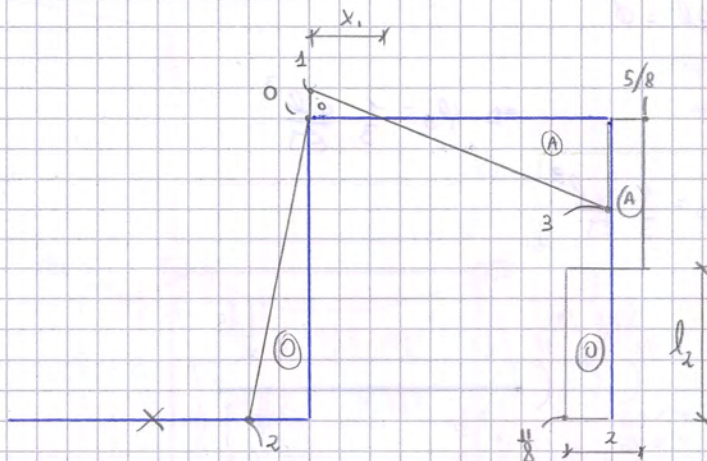
$$+ (\sum M(D)) = -2ql \cdot l + 2ql \cdot \frac{l}{2} + 3ql \cdot l + \frac{3}{8}ql^2 - \frac{11}{8}ql \cdot l + 2ql \cdot \frac{l}{2} - 4ql \cdot \frac{l}{2} = 0$$

• DIAGRAMMI AZIONI INTERNE

N/ql

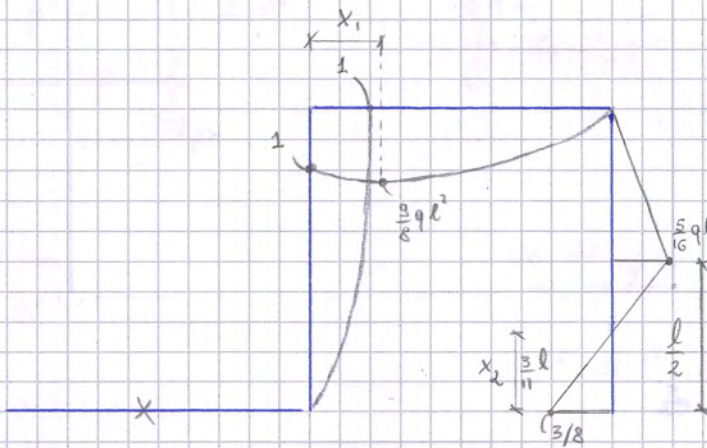


V/ql



$$x_1 = \frac{1}{1+3} l = \frac{1}{4} l$$

M/ql^2



• $M_{max}(x_1)$:

$$M = ql \cdot x_1 + ql^2 - 4qlx_1^2 = \frac{ql^2}{4} + ql^2 - \frac{ql^2}{8} = \frac{9}{8} ql^2$$

$$M = ql \cdot x_1 + ql^2 - 4qlx_1^2 = \frac{ql^2}{4} + ql^2 - \frac{ql^2}{8} = \frac{9}{8} ql^2$$

• $M(l/2)$:

$$M(x) = \frac{11}{8} qlx - \frac{3}{8} ql^2$$

$$M(x) = \frac{11}{8} qlx - \frac{3}{8} ql^2$$

x_2 :

$$M(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{11}{8} qlx = \frac{3}{8} ql^2 \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{3}{11} l$$

• DEFORMATA QUALITATIVA

