

- ENERGÍA DE DEFORMACIÓN (pon unidad de volumen).

$$U = \frac{1}{2} [E_{xx}\bar{\epsilon}_x + E_{yy}\bar{\epsilon}_y + E_{zz}\bar{\epsilon}_z + G_{xy}\bar{\gamma}_{xy} + G_{xz}\bar{\gamma}_{xz} + G_{yz}\bar{\gamma}_{yz}]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2E} [\bar{\epsilon}_x^2 + \bar{\epsilon}_y^2 + \bar{\epsilon}_z^2] - \frac{D}{E} [\bar{\epsilon}_x\bar{\epsilon}_y + \bar{\epsilon}_x\bar{\epsilon}_z + \bar{\epsilon}_y\bar{\epsilon}_z] + \frac{1}{2G} [\bar{\gamma}_{xy}^2 + \bar{\gamma}_{xz}^2 + \bar{\gamma}_{yz}^2] \quad (*)$$

$$\Rightarrow U_{\text{TOTAL}} = \int_V u dV$$

volumen del cuerpo

energía total

- TEOREMA DE CASTIGLIANO

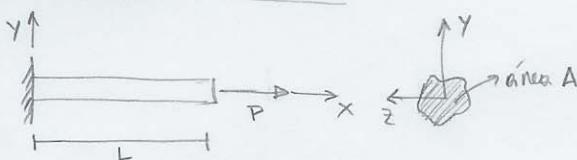
$$\delta_i = \frac{\partial U_{\text{TOTAL}}}{\partial F_i} ; \quad \theta_j = \frac{\partial U_{\text{TOTAL}}}{\partial M_j}$$

→ δ_i = desplazamiento en "i" debido a la fuerza F_i

→ θ_j = ángulo de rotación en "j" debido al momento M_j .

- EJEMPLOS DE ENERGÍA DE DEFORMACIÓN

- CASO VIGA EN TRACCIÓN



- sólo existe tracción

$$\Rightarrow \bar{\epsilon}_x = \frac{P}{A} \quad \Rightarrow \bar{\epsilon}_y = \bar{\epsilon}_z = 0$$

$$\bar{\gamma}_{xy} = \bar{\gamma}_{xz} = \bar{\gamma}_{yz} = 0$$

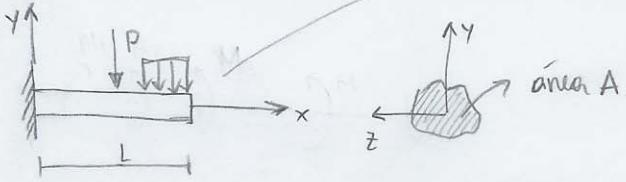
- si $\bar{\epsilon}_x$ se reemplaza en (*):

$$\Rightarrow U = \frac{1}{2E} \cdot \frac{P^2}{A^2} \int_V dV$$

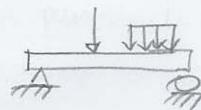
$$\Rightarrow U_{\text{TOTAL}} = \int_V \frac{1}{2E} \cdot \frac{P^2}{A^2} dV = \frac{P^2}{2EA^2} \cdot \int_0^L dx \left\{ \int_A dA \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} P, E, A \text{ son cts.} \\ \downarrow \\ \int_A dA \quad \downarrow \\ A \quad (dy/dz) \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow U_{\text{TOTAL}} = \frac{P^2 L}{2EA} \quad ①$$

- CASO VIGA EN FLEXIÓN



tb podrían haber sido:



depende si evaluamos en $y > 0$ o $y < 0$ la fórmula $\tau_x = -\frac{M(x)y}{I_z}$

- en este caso tenemos esfuerzos de compresión y tracción debido al momento de flexión producido por la fza. P y tb tenemos esfuerzos de corte producto de la fza. P.

$$\Rightarrow \tau_x = -\frac{M(x)y}{I_z} ; Z_{xy} = \frac{V(x)}{tI_z} \int_y^c \frac{1}{2} dA ; \tau_y = \tau_z = 0 \\ Z_{xz} = Z_{yz} = 0$$

- primero veamos la energía de deformación debido a τ_x , reemplazamos en ④

$$U_{\tau_x} = \frac{1}{2E} \left[-\frac{M(x)y}{I_z} \right]^2 = \frac{M(x)^2 \cdot y^2}{2E \cdot I_z^2} \quad | \int dV$$

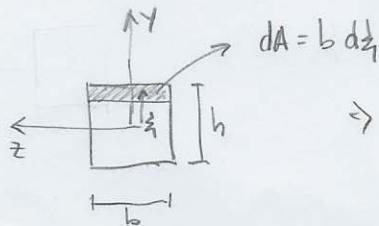
$$\Rightarrow U_{\text{TOTAL}_{\tau_x}} = \int_V \frac{M(x)^2 \cdot y^2}{2E I_z^2} dV = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L \frac{M(x)^2}{EI_z^2} dx \cdot \underbrace{\int_A y^2 dA}_{I_z} \quad \xrightarrow{(dy \cdot dz)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{U_{\text{TOTAL}_{\tau_x}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L \frac{M(x)^2}{EI_z} dx} \quad ②$$

- ahora veamos la energía de deformación debido a Z_{xy} , reemplazamos en ⑤:

$$U_{Z_{xy}} = \frac{1}{2G} \left[\frac{V(x)}{tI_z} \int_y^c \frac{1}{2} dA \right]^2$$

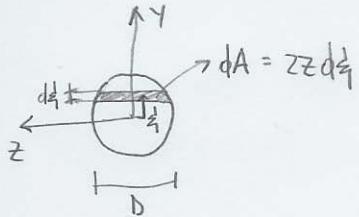
- en este caso nos importa la geometría de la sección transversal A, supongamos que A es un rectángulo:



$$\Rightarrow Z_{xy} = \frac{V(x)}{tI_z} \int_y^c \frac{1}{2} dA = \frac{V(x)}{b \cdot \left(\frac{1}{12} bh^3 \right)} \int_y^{h/2} b \frac{1}{2} dz = \frac{12V(x)}{bh^3} \cdot \left. \frac{z^2}{2} \right|_y^{h/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{Z_{xy} = \frac{6V(x)}{bh^3} \left[\frac{h^2}{4} - y^2 \right]} \rightarrow \text{scción rectangular.}$$

- si A tiene un orificio:



$$\Rightarrow Z_{xy} = \frac{V(x)}{t I_z} \int_y^c \frac{1}{z} dA = \frac{V(x)}{t I_z} \cdot \int_y^{D/2} \frac{1}{z} (2z dz) \frac{1}{\pi} d\frac{y}{z}$$

$$\text{punto } z = z(\frac{y}{z}) \rightarrow z^2 + \frac{y^2}{z^2} = \frac{D^2}{4} \rightarrow z = \sqrt{\frac{D^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{z^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow Z_{xy} = \frac{V(x)}{t I_z} \cdot \int_y^{D/2} \left(\frac{D^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{z^2} \right)^{1/2} 2z dz \frac{1}{\pi} d\frac{y}{z} = \frac{V(x)}{t I_z} \left(\frac{-2}{3} \right) \left(\frac{D^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{z^2} \right)^{3/2} \Big|_y^{D/2}$$

$$Z_{xy} = \frac{-2V(x)}{3t I_z} \left[\left(\frac{D^2}{4} - \frac{D^2}{4} \right)^{3/2} - \left(\frac{D^2}{4} - y^2 \right)^{3/2} \right] \Rightarrow Z_{xy} = \frac{2V(x)}{3t I_z} \left[\frac{D^2}{4} - y^2 \right]^{3/2}$$

$$\text{punto } t = t(y) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{t}{2} \right)^2 + y^2 = \frac{D^2}{4} \Rightarrow t = 2\sqrt{\frac{D^2}{4} - y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow Z_{xy} = \frac{2V(x)}{3t I_z} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{D^2}{4} - y^2 \right)^{3/2}}{2\sqrt{\frac{D^2}{4} - y^2}} \\ \hookrightarrow \left(\frac{\pi D^4}{64} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{Z_{xy} = \frac{64V(x)}{3\pi D^4} \cdot \left[\frac{D^2}{4} - y^2 \right]^2}$$

↳ sección circular.

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{U_{Z_{xy}} = \frac{18V(x)^2}{G b^2 h^6} \left[\frac{h^2}{4} - y^2 \right]^2} \rightarrow \text{viga sección rectangular}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{U_{Z_{xy}} = \frac{2048 \cdot V(x)^2}{G \cdot 9\pi^2 D^8} \left[\frac{D^2}{4} - y^2 \right]^2} \rightarrow \text{viga sección circular.}$$

(4)

- Finalmente, la energía de deformación total producto de \bar{Z}_{xy} es:

$$U_{\text{TOTAL}}_{\bar{Z}_{xy}} = \int_V \frac{18V(x)^2}{Gb^2h^6} \left[\frac{h^2}{4} - y^2 \right]^2 dV \Rightarrow U_{\text{TOTAL}}_{\bar{Z}_{xy}} = \int_0^L \frac{18V(x)^2}{Gb^2h^6} dx \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} dz \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\frac{h^2}{4} - y^2 \right]^2 dy$$

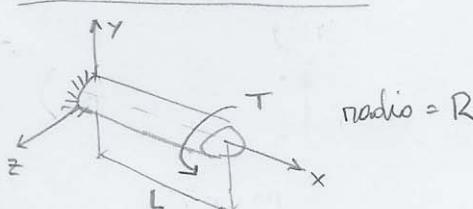
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{U_{\text{TOTAL}}_{\bar{Z}_{xy}} = \frac{3}{5} \int_0^L \frac{V(x)^2}{Gbh} dx} \quad \text{caso sección rectangular.} \quad (3)$$

$$U_{\text{TOTAL}}_{\bar{Z}_{xy}} = \int_V \frac{2048 \cdot V(x)^2}{G \cdot 9 \cdot \pi^2 D^8} \left[\frac{D^2}{4} - y^2 \right]^2 dV \Rightarrow U_{\text{TOTAL}}_{\bar{Z}_{xy}} = \int_0^L \frac{2048 \cdot V(x)^2}{G \cdot 9 \cdot \pi^2 D^8} dx \int_{-D/2}^{D/2} dz \int_{-D/2}^{D/2} \left[\frac{D^2}{4} - y^2 \right]^2 dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{U_{\text{TOTAL}}_{\bar{Z}_{xy}} = \frac{1024}{135 \cdot \pi^2} \int_0^L \frac{V(x)^2}{G \cdot D^2} dx} \quad \text{caso sección circular.} \quad (4)$$

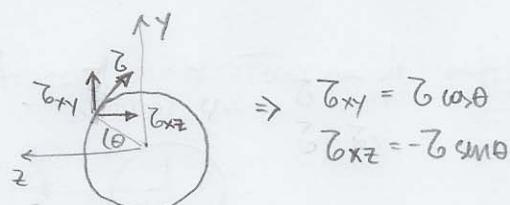
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{U_{\text{TOTAL}} = U_{\text{TOTAL}}_{\bar{T}_x} + U_{\text{TOTAL}}_{\bar{Z}_{xy}}} \quad (2) + (3) \circ (4)$$

CASO VIGA EN TORSIÓN



- sólo existe torsión \Rightarrow existirán sólo esfuerzos de corte \bar{Z}

$$\bar{Z} = \frac{T \cdot \pi}{J}$$



$$\Rightarrow \bar{Z}_{xy} = \bar{Z} \cos \theta \\ \bar{Z}_{xz} = -\bar{Z} \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{\tau}_x = \bar{\tau}_y = \bar{\tau}_z = 0 ; \quad \bar{Z}_{xy} \neq 0 \\ \bar{Z}_{yz} = 0 ; \quad \bar{Z}_{xz} \neq 0$$

- reemplazamos en (4):

$$U = \frac{1}{2G} \left[(\bar{Z} \cos \theta)^2 + (-\bar{Z} \sin \theta)^2 \right] \Rightarrow U = \frac{1}{2G} \cdot \bar{Z}^2$$

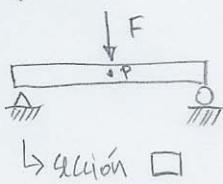
$$\Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{2G} \cdot \frac{T(x)^2 \pi^2}{J^2} \quad / \int dV \quad \rightarrow U_{\text{TOTAL}} = \int_V \frac{T(x)^2 \pi^2}{2G J^2} dV = \int_0^L \frac{T(x)^2}{2G J^2} dx \underbrace{\int A \pi^2 dA}_J$$

$$U_{\text{TOTAL}} = \int_0^L \frac{T(x)^2}{2G J} dx \quad \text{⑤}$$

→ sección circular

- las ecuaciones ①, ②, ③, ④, ⑤ se deben calcular para luego aplicar el T. de Castigliano, que sirve para calcular el desplazamiento o rotación de una viga en un pto. dado.

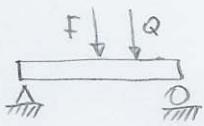
- Ejemplo:



- si se quiere calcular cuanto desciende el pto. P debido a la fuerza F, se debe calcular $M(x)$, luego calcular U_{TOTAL} ($U_{\text{TOTAL}} = ② + ③$) y finalmente aplicar la definición de T. de Castigliano,

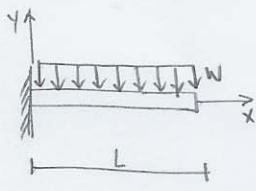
o sea $\Delta = \frac{\partial U_{\text{TOTAL}}}{\partial F} = \frac{1}{2F} \left[\int_0^L \frac{M(x)^2}{EI_z} dx + \frac{3}{5} \int_0^L \frac{V(x)^2}{Gbh} dx \right]$

$$\Delta = \int_0^L \frac{M(x)}{EI_z} \cdot \frac{\partial M(x)}{\partial F} dx + \frac{6}{5} \int_0^L \frac{V(x)}{Gbh} \cdot \frac{\partial V(x)}{\partial F} dx$$



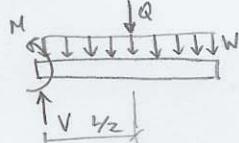
- si se quiere calcular cuanto desciende un pto. any en la viga se debe colocar una fza Q en el pto. de interés, calcular los $M(x)$ considerando Q, calcular U_{TOTAL} y aplicar el T. de Castigliano obteniéndose $\Delta = \Delta(Q)$. Finalmente se hace $Q=0$ y se obtiene Δ .

P1 Calcule la deflexión de la viga en el pto. $x=L/2$ mediante el teorema de Castigliano.



→ primero debemos ubicar una fza. Q en el pto donde se quiere calcular la deflexión:

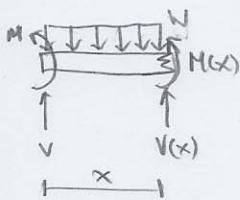
$$\Rightarrow \Delta L$$



$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow V - Q - WL = 0 \Rightarrow [V = Q + WL]$$

$$\sum M_z = 0 \Rightarrow M - \frac{QL}{2} - WL(L/2) = 0 \Rightarrow [M = \frac{L}{2}(Q + WL)]$$

- CORTES

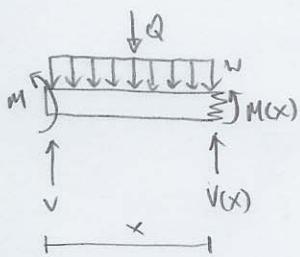


$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow V(x) + V - Qx = 0 \Rightarrow [V(x) = W(x-L) - Q] \rightarrow x \in [0, L/2]$$

$$\sum M_z = 0 \Rightarrow M(x) + M - xV + Wx\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow M(x) = x(Q + WL) - \frac{Wx^2}{2} - \frac{L}{2}(Q + WL)$$

$$\Rightarrow [M(x) = Q\left(x - \frac{L}{2}\right) - \frac{W}{2}(x-L)^2]$$

$$\hookrightarrow x \in [0, L/2]$$



$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow V(x) + V - Q - Wx = 0 \Rightarrow [V(x) = W(x-L)] \rightarrow x \in [L/2, L]$$

$$\sum M_z = 0 \Rightarrow M(x) + M + (x-L/2)Q + Wx\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - xV = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow M(x) = x(Q + WL) - \frac{Wx^2}{2} - (x-L/2)Q - \frac{L}{2}(Q + WL)$$

$$M(x) = \cancel{Qx} + WLx - \frac{Wx^2}{2} - \cancel{Qx} + \cancel{\frac{QL}{2}} - \cancel{\frac{QL}{2}} - \frac{WL^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow [M(x) = -\frac{W}{2}(x-L)^2] \rightarrow x \in [L/2, L].$$

- δ_{TOTAL} :

$$\delta_{\text{TOTAL}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L \frac{M(x)^2}{EI_z} dx + \frac{3}{5} \int_0^L \frac{V(x)^2}{Gbh} dx \quad \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial Q} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta = \frac{\partial \delta_{\text{TOTAL}}}{\partial Q} = \int_0^L \frac{M(x)}{EI_z} \frac{\partial M(x)}{\partial Q} dx + \frac{6}{5} \int_0^L \frac{V(x)}{Gbh} \cdot \frac{\partial V(x)}{\partial Q} dx$$

$$\delta = \int_0^{L/2} \frac{[Q(x-L/2) - \frac{W}{2}(x-L)^2]}{EI_z} \cdot (x-L/2) dx + \int_{L/2}^L -\frac{\frac{W}{2}(x-L)^2}{EI_z} \cdot 0 \cdot dx + \frac{6}{5} \int_0^{L/2} \frac{[W(x-L) - Q]}{Gbh} \cdot (-1) dx$$

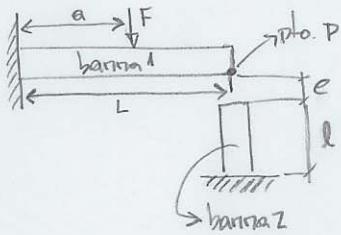
$$+ \frac{6}{5} \int_{L/2}^L \frac{W(x-L)}{Gbh} \cdot 0 \cdot dx$$

$$\delta = \frac{L^3 (17LW + 16Q)}{384 EI_z} + \frac{3L (3WL + 4Q)}{20 Gbh}$$

para $Q=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\delta = \frac{17L^4 W}{384 EI_z} + \frac{9WL^2}{20 Gbh}}$

P2 P2 del control 2, 2008/01

Calcular la deflexión y la f.p. de contacto en el pto. P



barra 1 $\rightarrow E_1, T_2, L$

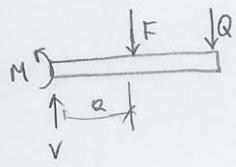
barra 2 $\rightarrow E_2, A_2, l$

- 2 casos : \rightarrow la barra 1 no alcanza a tocar la barra 2 CASO ①
- \rightarrow la barra 1 si toca a la barra 2. CASO ②

CASO ①

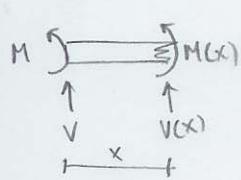
- ΣL

$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow V - F - Q = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{V = F + Q}$$



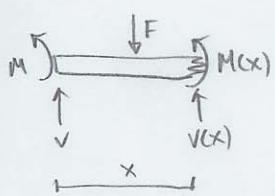
$$\Sigma M_z = 0 \Rightarrow M - aF - LQ = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{M = aF + LQ}$$

- CORTES:



$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow V + V(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{V(x) = -F - Q} \quad x \in [0, a)$$

$$\Sigma M_z = 0 \Rightarrow M + M(x) - xV = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{M(x) = F(x-a) + Q(x-L)} \quad x \in [0, a)$$



$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow V + V(x) - F = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{V(x) = -Q} \quad x \in [a, L)$$

$$\Sigma M_z = 0 \Rightarrow M(x) + M - xV + (x-a)F = 0$$

$$M(x) = F(a-x) + x(F+Q) - aF - LQ$$

$$M(x) = aF - xF + xF + xQ - aF - LQ$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{M(x) = Q(x-L)} \quad x \in [a, L)$$

- dado que tenemos $M(x)$ y $V(x)$, deberíamos ocupar las ecuaciones ② y ③ o ④, respectivamente pero en este caso despreciamos el efecto de $V(x)$, de esta manera podemos comparar los resultados obtenidos con los obtenidos por el método de la ecuación de la elástica (pauta P2 C2)

$$U_{\text{TOTAL}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L \frac{M(x)^2}{EI_z} dx \quad \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial Q} \right.$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta = \int_0^L \frac{M(x)}{EI_z} \cdot \frac{\partial M(x)}{\partial x} dx = \int_0^a \frac{[F(x-a) + Q(x-L)]}{EI_z} \cdot (x-L) dx + \int_a^L \frac{Q(x-L)}{EI_z} \cdot (x-L) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = -a \left[a^2 (F-2Q) - 3a (F-2Q)L - 6L^2 Q \right] - \frac{(a-L)^3 Q}{3EI_z}$$

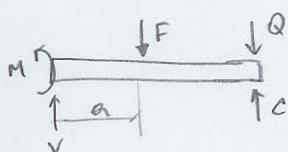
pero $Q=0$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta = \frac{F(3L-a)a^2}{6EI_z}}$$

este método nos entrega el valor del desplazamiento de la viga, no nos indica si el desplazamiento ocurrió, por ejemplo, según $\uparrow 0 - \downarrow$, por eso $\Delta > 0$ cuando obtendrá ser < 0 ya que el pto. P descende.

- CASO ②

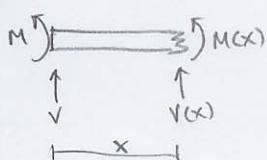
- DCL horizontal



$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow V + C - F - Q = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{V = F + Q - C}$$

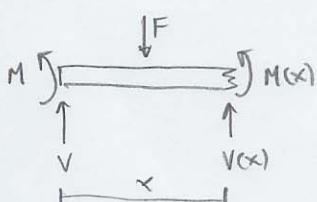
$$\sum M_z = 0 \Rightarrow M - aF + L(C-Q) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{M = aF + L(Q-C)}$$

- CORTES:



$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow V + V(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{V(x) = C - F - Q} \quad x \in [0, a)$$

$$\sum M_z = 0 \Rightarrow M + M(x) - xV = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{M(x) = F(x-a) + (Q-C)(x-L)} \quad x \in [0, a)$$



$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow V + V(x) - F = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{V(x) = C - Q} \quad x \in [a, L)$$

$$\sum M_z = 0 \Rightarrow M(x) + M - xV + (x-a)F = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{M(x) = (Q-C)(x-L)} \quad x \in [a, L)$$

$$\delta_1 = \int_0^L \frac{M(x)}{E_1 I_2} \frac{\delta M(x)}{\delta Q} dx = \int_0^a \frac{[F(x-a) + (Q-C)(x-L)]}{E_1 I_2} (x-L) dx + \int_a^L \frac{(Q-C)(x-L)}{E_1 I_2} (x-L) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta_1 = -a \left[\frac{a^2(2C+F-2Q) + 3aL(2C+F-2Q) + 6L^2(C-Q)}{6E_1 I_2} \right] + \frac{(a-L)^3 \cdot (C-Q)}{3E_1 I_2}$$

$$\delta_1 = -a \left[\frac{(2C+F)(a^2 - 3aL) + 6L^2 C}{6E_1 I_2} \right] + \frac{(a-L)^3 C}{3E_1 I_2}$$

$$\boxed{\delta_1 = \frac{1}{E_1 I_2} \left[-\frac{a^3 F}{6} + \frac{a^2 F L}{2} - \frac{C L^3}{3} \right]}$$

DCL bei ma 2



$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow V - C = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V = C}$$

$$U_{\text{TOTAL}} = \frac{c^2 l}{2 E A} \quad / \frac{\partial}{\partial c} \Rightarrow \boxed{\delta_2 = \frac{cl}{E_2 A_2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta_1 = e + \delta_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{E_1 I_2} \left[-\frac{a^3 F}{6} + \frac{a^2 F L}{2} - \frac{C L^3}{3} \right] = e + \frac{cl}{E_2 A_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow C \left[\frac{l}{E_2 A_2} + \frac{L^3}{3E_1 I_2} \right] = \frac{1}{E_1 I_2} \left[-\frac{a^3 F}{6} + \frac{a^2 F L}{2} \right] - e$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{\frac{F}{E_1 I_2} \left[-\frac{a^3}{6} + \frac{a^2 L}{2} \right] - e}{\left[\frac{l}{E_2 A_2} + \frac{L^3}{3E_1 I_2} \right]} //$$