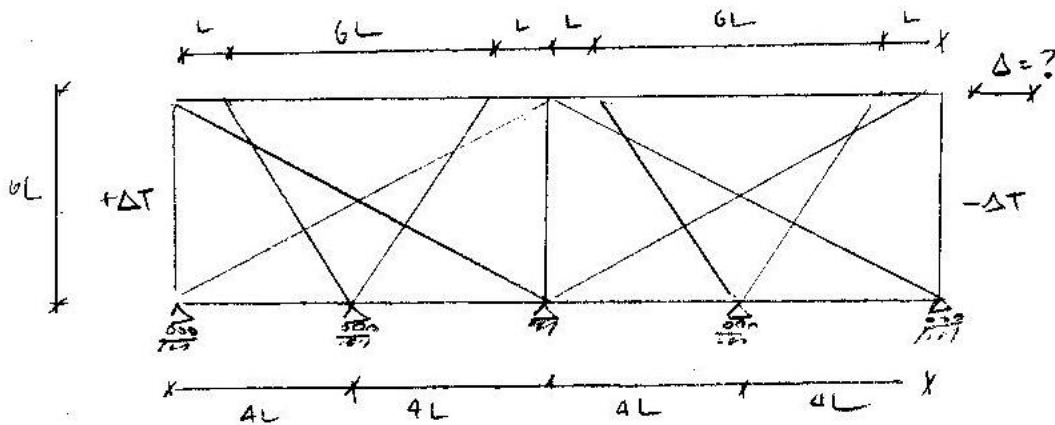


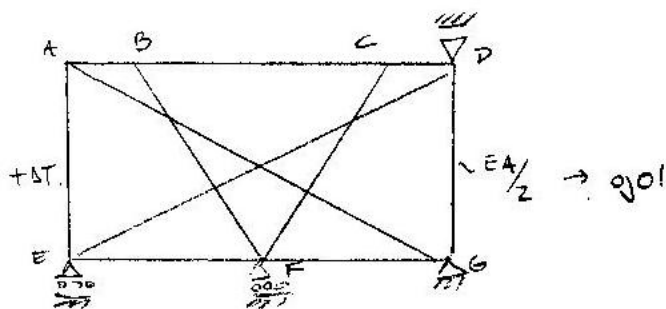
P1 PARA LA ESTRUCTURA DE LA FIG. 1 SE PIDE DETERMINAR:

- GIE
- Reacciones
- Diagramas de esfuerzos
- Desplazamiento horizontal Δ .



solución: Aplicando simetría

simetría planar, acciones antisimétricas.

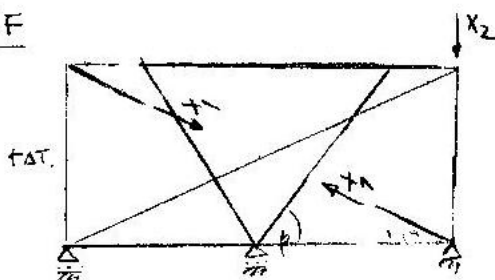


GIE estructura inicial = 3

GIE estructura resultante = 2 //

Weg, liberando NAG y VD.

EIF

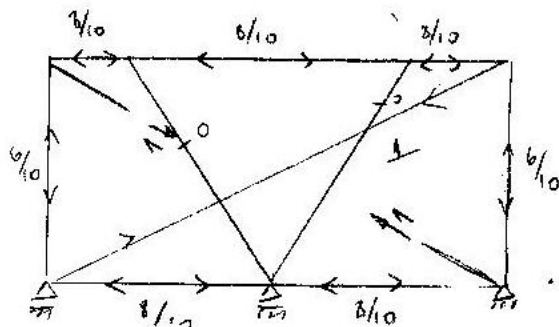


$$\sin(\alpha) = \frac{6}{10}, \quad \cos(\alpha) = \frac{8}{10}$$

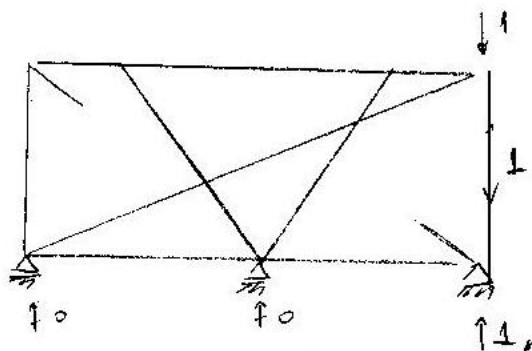
$$\sin(\beta) = \frac{6}{\sqrt{45}}, \quad \cos(\beta) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{45}}$$

1) $N_{AG} = 1$, $x_2 = 0$

(2)



2) $x_2 = 1$, $N_{AG} = 0$



flexibilidad

$$r = \underbrace{[f]}_{\sum \frac{N_i^2 L_i}{EA}} \{X\} + r(\Delta T)$$

$$f_{11} = \frac{-8 \cdot 8}{10 \cdot 10} (2 \cdot L + 6L + 2 \cdot 4L) / EA + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{10L}{EA} + \frac{-6 \cdot 6}{10 \cdot 10} \frac{6L}{EA} + \frac{-6 \cdot 6}{10 \cdot 10} \frac{6L}{2}$$

$$f_{11} = (10,24 + 20 + 2,16 + 4,32) \frac{L}{EA} \Rightarrow f_{11} = 36,72 \frac{L}{EA}$$

$$f_{12} = \frac{-6}{10} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{6L}{EA/2} = \frac{72L}{10 EA} = f_{21} \Rightarrow f_{21} = f_{12} = 7,2 \frac{L}{EA}$$

$$f_{22} = 1^2 \frac{6L}{\frac{EA}{2}} \Rightarrow f_{22} = 12 \frac{L}{EA}$$

(3)

$$\Gamma_1(\Delta T) = \sum \bar{N}_i \cdot \epsilon_i \cdot L_i = -\frac{6}{10} \cdot \alpha \Delta T \cdot 6L = -\frac{36}{10} \alpha \Delta T L = -\frac{18}{5} \alpha \Delta T L // = -3,6 \alpha \Delta T L$$

$$\Gamma_2(\Delta T) = \sum \bar{N}_i \cdot \epsilon_i \cdot L_i = 0 //$$

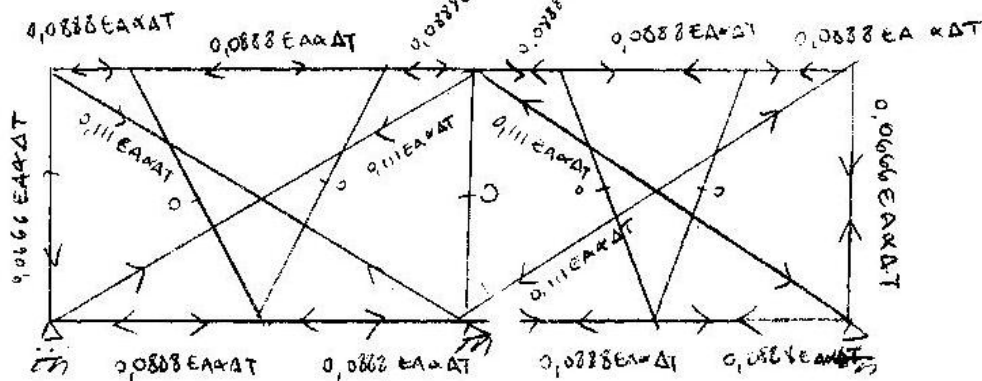
$$\Rightarrow \frac{L}{EA} \begin{bmatrix} 36,72 & 7,2 \\ 7,2 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -3,6 \alpha \Delta T L \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{EA}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 36,72 & 7,2 \\ 7,2 & 12 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 3,6 \alpha \Delta T L \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 0,111 EA \alpha \Delta T //$$

$$x_2 = -0,067 EA \alpha \Delta T //$$

luego, los esfuerzos serán (por la antisimetría de las cargas)

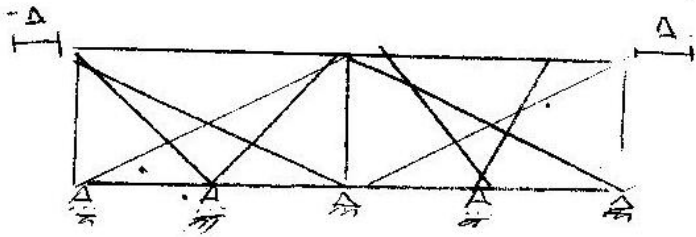


$$\frac{0}{10} \cdot 0,111 = 0,0888$$

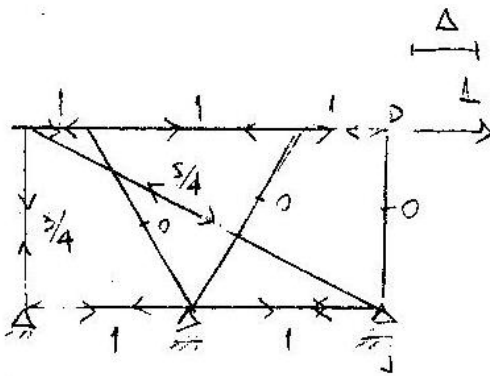
$$\frac{6}{10} \cdot 0,111 = 0,0666$$

Desplazamiento Δ

(4)



ENWEIF, por simetría

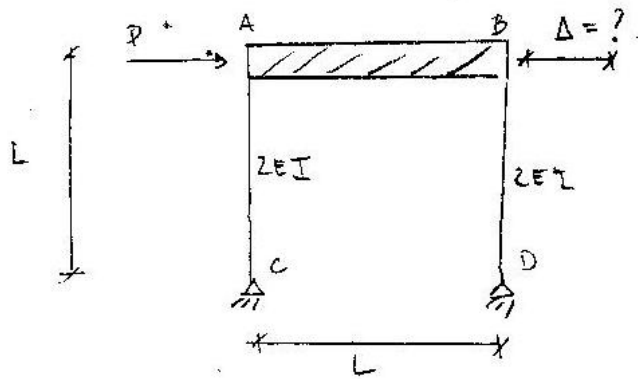


$$PTV \Rightarrow 1 \cdot \Delta = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0,0822 EA \alpha \Delta T \cdot \left(\frac{8L}{EA} \right) + \frac{3}{4} \cdot 0,111 EA \alpha \Delta T \frac{10L}{EA}$$

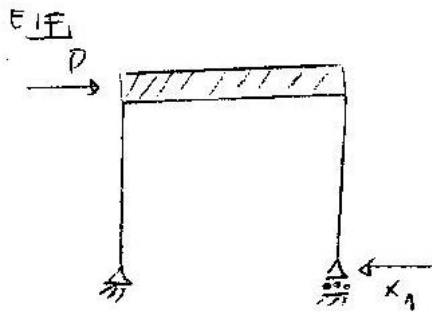
$$\Delta = 2,8083 \alpha \Delta T L //$$

(5)

P2] (a) En el marco de la figura, se aplica una carga lateral P en la viga. Determine GIE , reacciones, diagramas de esfuerzos y el desplazamiento horizontal Δ .



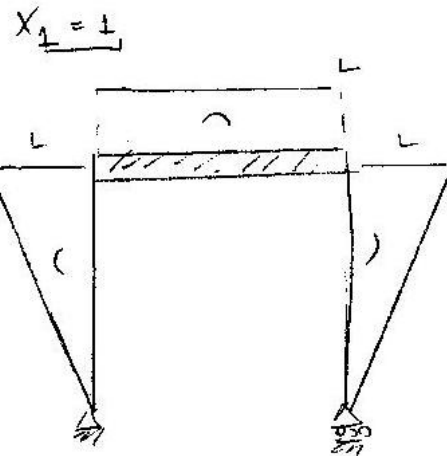
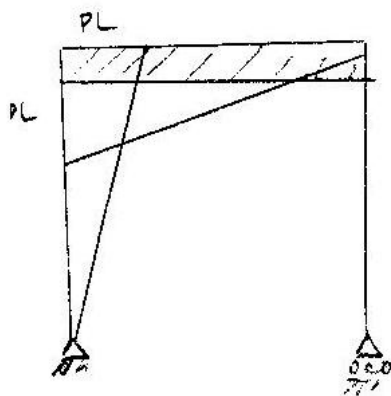
Soluc] $GIE = 1$



(desplazamiento original nulo)

$$\delta_1 = r_1(P) + r_1(X_1)$$

P1]



(6)

$$f_{11} = 2 \cdot \frac{L}{2EI} + \frac{L}{EI} \cdot 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{11} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} L^2 \frac{L}{2EI} \quad \therefore \boxed{f_{11} = \frac{L^3}{3EI}}$$

$$r_1(p) = \frac{PL}{2EI}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_1(p) = -\frac{1}{3} PL L \frac{L}{2EI}$$

$$\therefore r_1(p) = -\frac{PL^3}{6EI}$$

De la tabla,

$$\Rightarrow f_{11} x_1 + r_1(p) = 0$$

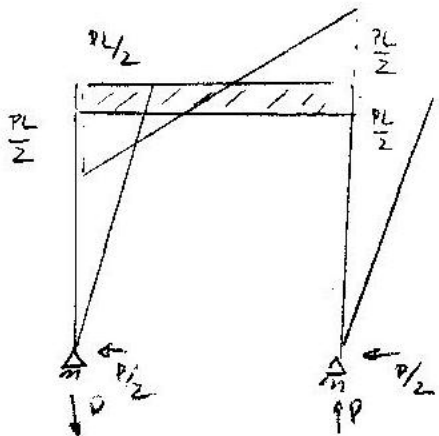
Reemplazando,

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{PL^3}{6EI} \cdot \frac{L^3}{3EI}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{v_1 = PL^2/2}$$

Finalmente,

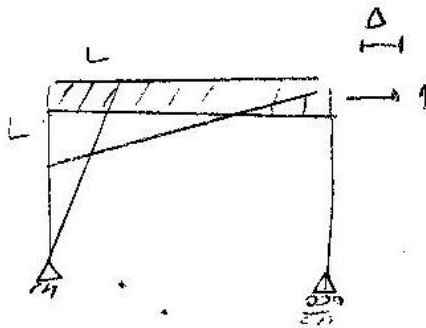
Diagramas de momentos y cortantes (N y Q propuestos)



(7)

Desplazamiento Δ

EIF

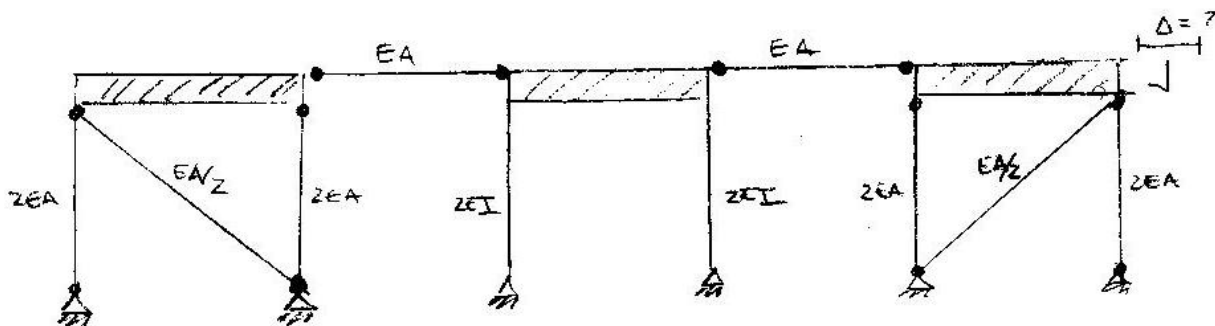


$$\Rightarrow \Delta = \frac{L}{3} \cdot \frac{PL/2}{2EI}$$

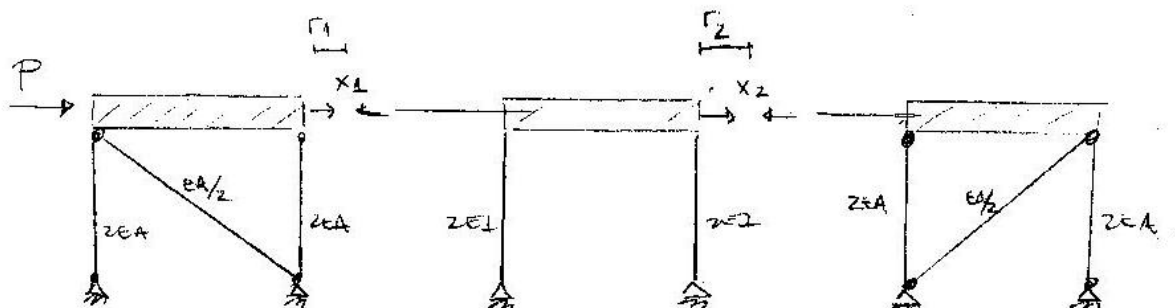
$$\Delta = \frac{1}{3} \cdot L \cdot \frac{PL}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2EI}$$

$$\boxed{\Delta = \frac{PL^3}{12EI}}$$

- (b) Utilice el resultado de (a) para resolver la estructura siguiente y obtener el desplazamiento del punto J. Considere que $EA = EI/L$

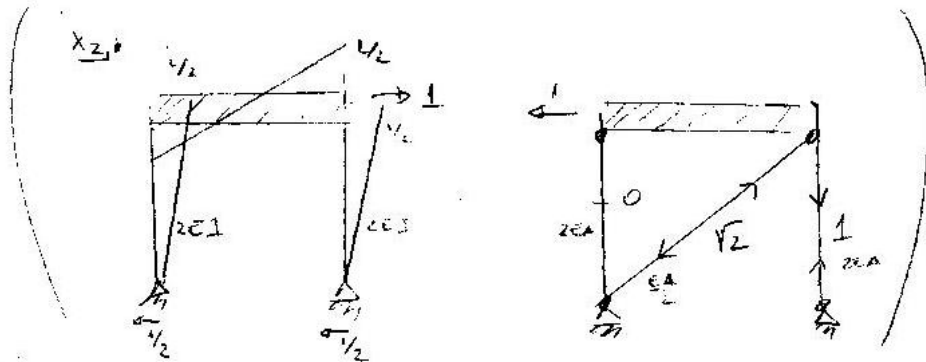
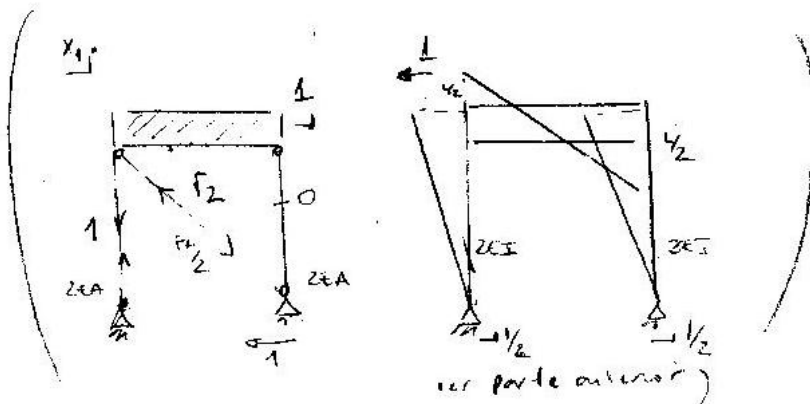
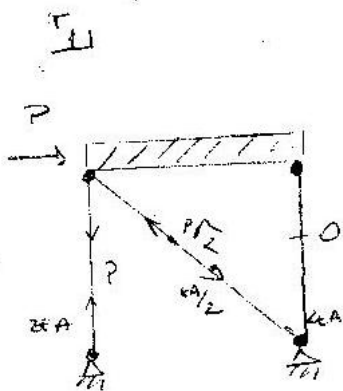
Soluci3n

EIF



$$r_1 = r_1(x_1) + r_1(x_2) + r_1(D)$$

(8)



$$r_1(x_1) = \frac{1^2 L}{2EA} x_1 + \frac{(F_2)^2 \sqrt{2} L}{\frac{EA}{2}} x_1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \frac{L}{2} \frac{L}{2} \frac{L}{2EI} x_1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \frac{L}{2} \frac{L}{2} \frac{L}{2EI} x_1$$

$$+ \underbrace{\frac{x_1 L}{EA}}_{\text{Biege}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{L}{2EA} + \frac{4\sqrt{2}L}{EA} + \frac{L^3}{12EI} + \frac{L}{EA} \right) x_1 = \frac{L^3}{EI} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 4\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{12} + 1 \right) x_1$$

$$r_2(x_1) = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \frac{L}{2} \frac{L}{2} \frac{L}{2EI} x_1$$

$$= -\frac{L^3}{12EI} x_1$$

(9)

$$r_1(x_2) = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{L}{2} \cdot \frac{L}{2} \cdot \frac{L}{2EI} \cdot x_2$$

$$= -\frac{L^3}{12EI} x_2$$

$$r_2(x_2) = \frac{1^2}{2EA} \cdot \frac{L}{2} x_2 + \frac{(r_2)^2 \cdot r_2 L}{EA/2} x_2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{L}{2} \cdot \frac{L}{2} \cdot \frac{L}{2EI} + \frac{x_2 \cdot L}{EA}$$

$$= \left(\frac{L}{2EA} + \frac{4\sqrt{2}L}{EA} + \frac{L^3}{12EI} + \frac{L}{EA} \right) x_2 = \frac{L^3}{EI} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 4\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{12} + 1 \right) x_2$$

$$r_1(P) = +P \frac{1}{2EA} L + \frac{+P r_2 \sqrt{2} \cdot L r_2}{EA/2} = +P \left(\frac{1}{2} + 4\sqrt{2} \right) \frac{L^3}{EI}$$

$$r_2(P) = 0$$

Wegen,

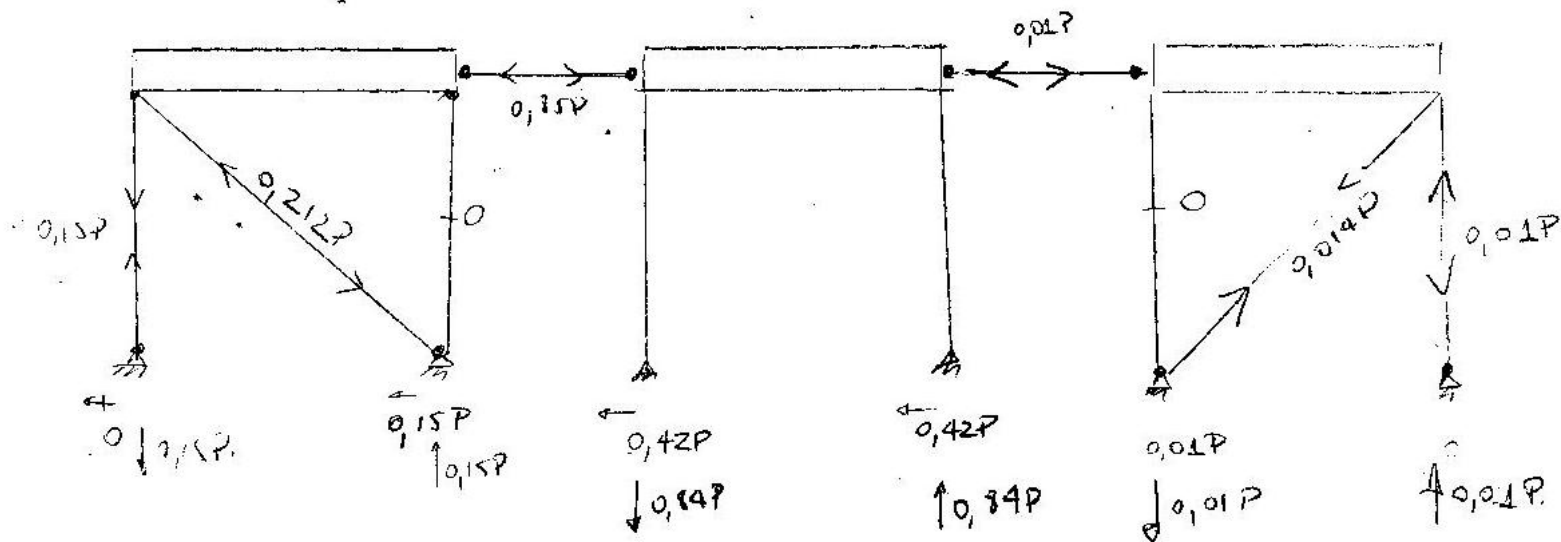
$$\frac{L^3}{EI} \begin{bmatrix} (4\sqrt{2} + 19/12) & -1/12 \\ -1/12 & (4\sqrt{2} + 19/12) \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{L^3}{EI} \begin{pmatrix} -P(1/2 + 4\sqrt{2}) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = -0,85P$$

$$x_2 = -0,01P$$

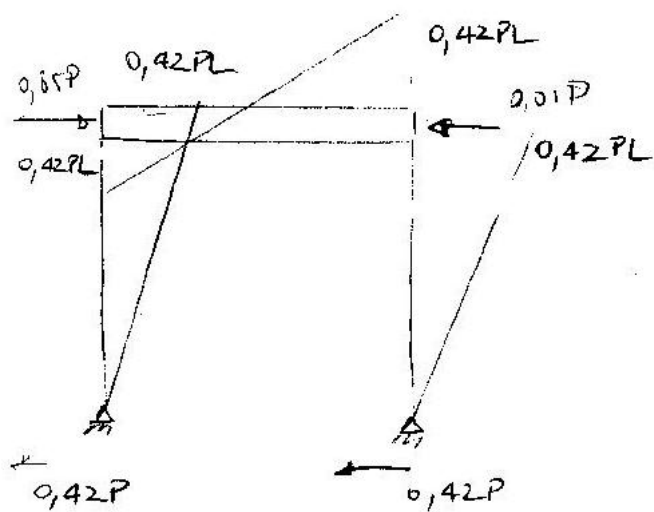
luego, sumando los efectos de x_1 y x_2 $\rightarrow P$

(10)



DIAGRAMAS PARA O central

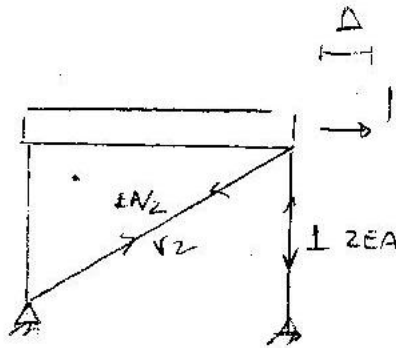
mu)



(N y 2 propuestos)

Desplazamiento Δ

EN LA EIF



$$1 \times \Delta = \frac{F_2 + 0,014 P}{EA/2} L + \frac{1 + 0,01 PL}{2 EA}$$

$$\Delta = +0,061 PL / EA$$