

# PAUTA CONTROL#3 HORMIGON ESTRUCTURAL

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## Pregunta 1

$$f_c := 30 \text{ MPa} \quad f_y := 420 \text{ MPa} \quad A_s := 12 \cdot \pi \cdot \left( \frac{28}{2} \right)^2 \text{ mm}^2 \quad E_s := 200 \text{ GPa}$$

a Determinar la máxima carga axial que puede soportar la columna

$$b := 600 \text{ mm} \quad h := 600 \text{ mm}$$

$$P_{o1} := 0.85 b \cdot h \cdot f_c + A_s \cdot f_y \quad P_{o1} = 1.228 \times 10^7 \text{ N} \quad 0.5 \text{ pts}$$

$$P_{o2} := 0.85 (b \cdot h - A_s) \cdot f_c + A_s \cdot f_y \quad P_{o2} = 1.209 \times 10^7 \text{ N}$$

Para estribos FS 0.25 pts

$$\alpha := 0.8 \quad \phi := 0.65$$

$$P_{uMAX1} := P_{o1} \cdot \alpha \cdot \phi \quad P_{uMAX1} = 6.387 \times 10^6 \text{ N} \quad 0.25 \text{ pts}$$

$$P_{uMAX2} := P_{o2} \cdot \alpha \cdot \phi \quad P_{uMAX2} = 6.289 \times 10^6 \text{ N}$$

b Para una def unitaria del acero  $e=0.003$  determinar par  $(\phi M_n, \phi P_n)$  del diagrama de interaccion

$$e_s := 0.003 \quad e_u := 0.003 \quad c := (b - 75 \text{ mm}) \cdot \frac{e_u}{(e_u + e_s)} \quad c = 262.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$e_{s1} := (c - 75 \text{ mm}) \cdot \frac{e_u}{c} \quad e_{s1} = 2.143 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$f_1 := e_{s1} \cdot E_s = 428.571 \text{ MPa} \quad \text{Por lo tanto } f_1 = 420 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_1 := 420 \text{ MPa} \cdot \frac{A_s}{3} = 1.034 \times 10^6 \text{ N} \quad 0.25 \text{ pts}$$

$$e_{s2} := (c - 150 \text{ mm} - 75 \text{ mm}) \cdot \frac{e_u}{c} \quad e_{s2} = 4.286 \times 10^{-4} \quad T_2 := E_s \cdot e_{s2} \cdot \frac{A_s}{6} = 1.056 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$$

$$f_2 := e_{s2} \cdot E_s = 85.714 \text{ MPa} \quad 0.25 \text{ pts}$$

$$e_{s3} := (c - 150 \text{ mm}) \cdot \frac{e_s}{c} \quad e_{s3} = 1.286 \times 10^{-3} \quad T_3 := E_s \cdot e_{s3} \cdot \frac{A_s}{6} = 3.167 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$$

$$f_3 := e_{s3} \cdot E_s = 257.143 \text{ MPa} \quad 0.25 \text{ pts}$$

$$e_{s4} := e_s \quad e_{s4} = 3 \times 10^{-3} \quad T_4 := 420 \text{ MPa} \cdot \frac{A_s}{3} \quad T_4 = 1.034 \times 10^6 \text{ N}$$

$$f_4 := e_{s4} \cdot E_s = 6 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa} \quad \text{Mayor que 420, por lo tanto } f_4 = 420 \text{ MPa} \quad 0.25 \text{ pts}$$

$$F_C := 0.85 \cdot f_c \cdot b \cdot c = 3.414 \times 10^6 \text{ N}$$

Sumatoria de fuerzas

$$P_n := F_C + T_1 + T_2 - T_3 - T_4 = 3.203 \times 10^6 \text{ N} \quad 0.5 \text{ pts}$$

Sumatoria de Momentos con respecto a eje neutro

$$a := c \cdot 0.85$$

$$M_n := T4c + T3(c - 150\text{mm}) + T2(c - 150\text{mm} - 75\text{mm}) + T1(c - 75\text{mm}) + FC \left( 300\text{mm} - \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

$$M_n = 1.148 \times 10^3 \cdot \text{kN}\cdot\text{m} \quad 0.5 \text{ ptos}$$

$$\phi_m := 0.7 \quad \text{Se calcula mediante el grafico } \phi \text{ v/s } \epsilon$$

$$\phi P_n := \phi_m \cdot P_n = 2.338 \times 10^6 \text{ N} \quad 0.25 \text{ ptos}$$

$$\phi M_n := \phi_m \cdot M_n = 838.32 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m} \quad 0.25 \text{ ptos}$$

c Para una def unitaria del acero  $e=0.001$  determinar par  $(\phi M_n, \phi P_n)$  del diagrama de interaccion

$$e_{sz} := 0.00 \quad e_u := 0.00 \quad c_z := (b - 75\text{mm}) \cdot \frac{e_u}{(e_u + e_{sz})} \quad c_z = 393.75\text{mm}$$

$$e_{z1} := (c_z - 75\text{mm}) \cdot \frac{e_u}{c_z} \quad e_{z1} = 2.429 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$f_{1z} := e_{z1} \cdot E_s = 485.714 \text{ MPa} \quad \text{Por lo tanto } f_1 = 420 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_{1z} := 420 \text{ MPa} \cdot \frac{A_s}{3} = 1.034 \times 10^6 \cdot \text{N} \quad 0.25 \text{ ptos}$$

$$e_{z2} := (c_z - 150\text{mm} - 75\text{mm}) \cdot \frac{e_u}{c_z} \quad e_{z2} = 1.286 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$T_{2z} := E_s \cdot e_{z2} \cdot \frac{A_s}{6} = 3.167 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$$

$$f_{2z} := e_{z2} \cdot E_s = 257.143 \text{ MPa} \quad 0.25 \text{ ptos}$$

$$e_{z3} := (c_z - 375\text{mm}) \cdot \frac{e_u}{c_z} \quad e_{z3} = 1.429 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$T_{3z} := E_s \cdot e_{z3} \cdot \frac{A_s}{6} = 3.519 \times 10^4 \text{ N}$$

$$f_{3z} := e_{z3} \cdot E_s = 28.571 \text{ MPa} \quad 0.25 \text{ ptos}$$

$$e_{z4} := e_{sz} \quad e_{z4} = 1 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$f_{4z} := e_{z4} \cdot E_s = 2 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa} \quad 0.25 \text{ ptos}$$

$$T_{4z} := f_{4z} \cdot \frac{A_s}{3} \quad T_{4z} = 4.926 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$$

$$FC := 0.85^2 \cdot f_c \cdot b \cdot c_z = 5.121 \times 10^6 \text{ N}$$

$$P_{n2} := FC + T_{1z} + T_{2z} + T_{3z} - T_{4z} = 6.014 \times 10^6 \text{ N} \quad 0.5 \text{ ptos}$$

$$M_{n2} := FC 132.65\text{mm} + T_{1z} 225\text{mm} + T_{2z} 75\text{mm} - T_{3z} 75\text{mm} + T_{4z} 225\text{mm} = 1.044 \times 10^3 \cdot \text{kN}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$0.5 \text{ ptos}$$

$$\phi_m2 := 0.6 \quad \text{Sale facil del grafico } \phi \text{ v/s } \epsilon$$

$$\phi P_{n2} := \phi_m2 \cdot P_{n2} = 3.909 \times 10^6 \text{ N} \quad 0.25 \text{ ptos}$$

$$\phi M_{n2} := \phi_m2 \cdot M_{n2} = 678.577 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m} \quad 0.25 \text{ ptos}$$