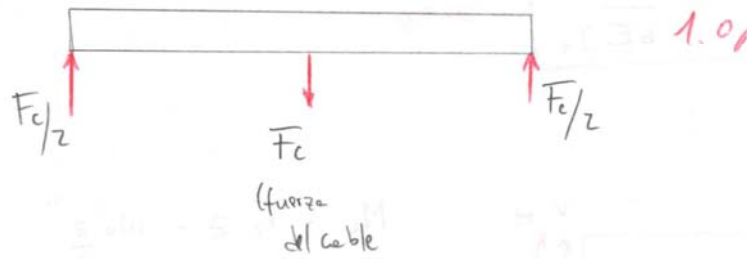


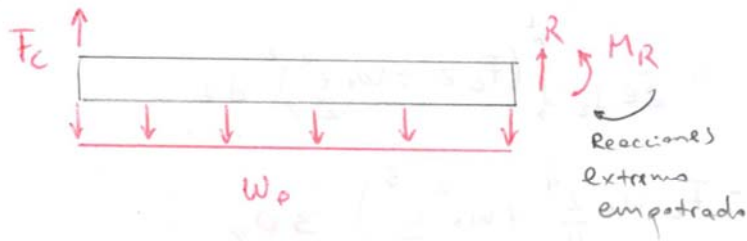
Parte Control 1 3, pregunta #1

DCL viga 1.

total 23 ptos //

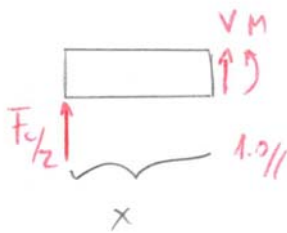


DCL. viga 2

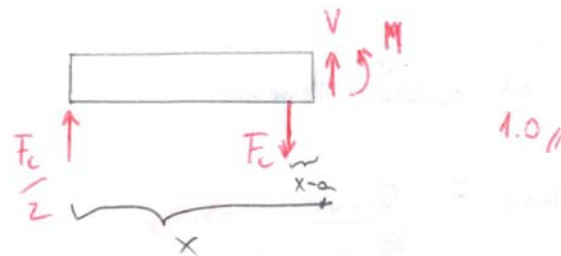


Para Castigliano se considerará solo la energía de deformación por flexión.

Energía Viga 1:



$$M = \frac{F_c x}{2}$$



$$M = F_c \left(a - \frac{x}{2} \right)$$

$$U_1 = \int_0^{2a} \frac{M(x)^2}{2EI_1} dx = 2 \int_0^a \frac{M(x)^2}{2EI_1} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{EI_1} \int_0^a \left(\frac{F_c x}{2} \right)^2 dx = \frac{F_c^2}{EI_1} \int_0^a \frac{x^2}{4} dx = \frac{F_c^2 a^3}{12EI_1}$$

Desplazamiento en el punto del cable S_1

$$S_1 = \frac{\partial W_1}{\partial F_c} = \frac{F_c a^3}{6EI_1} \quad 3.0//$$

Energía Viga 2.



$$M_c = F_c z - w_0 \frac{z^2}{2}$$

$$U_2 = \int_0^L \frac{1}{2EI_2} M(z)^2 dz = \frac{1}{2EI_2} \int_0^L (F_c z - w_0 \frac{z^2}{2})^2 dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2EI_2} \left(F_c^2 \frac{L^3}{3} - F_c w_0 \frac{L^4}{4} + w_0^2 \frac{L^5}{20} \right) \quad 3.0//$$

Desplazamiento punto A S_2

$$S_2 = \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial F_c} = \frac{1}{2EI_2} \left(2F_c \frac{L^3}{3} - w_0 \frac{L^4}{4} \right) \quad 2.0//$$

Pero para el cable tenemos

$$\epsilon_{\text{cable}} = \frac{\sigma_{\text{cable}}}{E_{\text{cable}}} \quad 3.0//$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta L_{\text{cable}}}{L_{\text{cable}}} = \frac{F_c}{A_{\text{cable}} E_{\text{cable}}} \quad 2.0// \quad \text{pero} \quad \underbrace{\Delta L_{\text{cable}}}_{3.0//} = S_2 - S_1 > 0$$

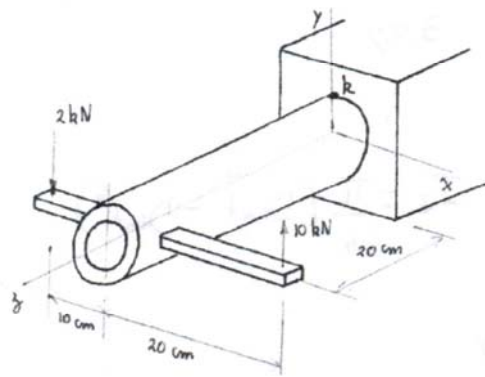
$$\Rightarrow F_c \frac{L_{\text{cable}}}{A_{\text{cable}} E_{\text{cable}}} = \frac{1}{2EI_2} \left(2F_c \frac{L^3}{3} - \frac{w_0 L^4}{4} \right) - \frac{F_c a^3}{6EI_1}$$

$$F_c = \frac{3 A_{\text{cable}} E_{\text{cable}} I_1 L^4 w_0}{4 (2 A_{\text{cable}} E_{\text{cable}} I_1 L^3 - a^3 A_{\text{cable}} E_{\text{cable}} I_2 - 6 EI_1 I_2 L_{\text{cable}})}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_c = 11.701 \text{ N} \quad 1.0//$$

$$\Rightarrow S_2 = 0.01015 \text{ m} = 1.015 \text{ cm} \quad 1.0//$$

Parte P2 - C3

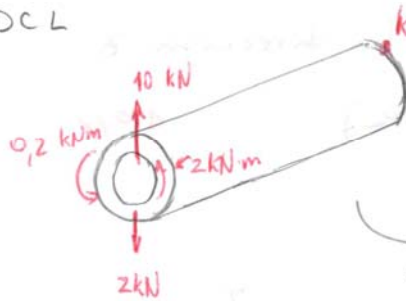


$$D_{ext} = 80 \text{ mm}$$

$$e = 8 \text{ mm}$$

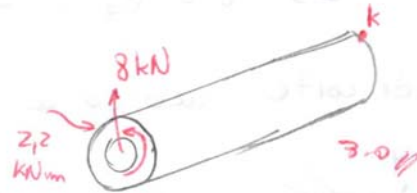
total. 28 //

DCL



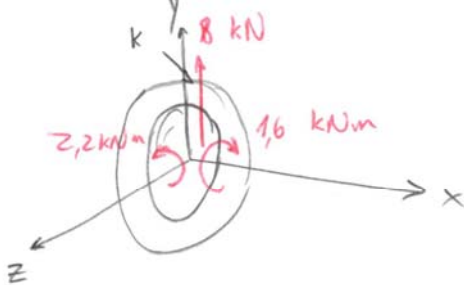
3.0 //

simplificados



3.0 //

sección en k



En la sección actúa

$$\vec{V} = 8 \text{ kN } \uparrow$$

$$\vec{T} = 2.2 \text{ kNm } \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{M} = -1.6 \text{ kNm}$$

3.0 //

$V \rightarrow$ genera esf. de corte, pero en k es igual a cero, se encuentra en la superficie externa.

$T \rightarrow$ genera esf. de corte por torsión

$M \rightarrow$ " " compresión por flexión.

3.0 //

$$T: \tau = \frac{T D_{ext}}{J} / 2$$

$$J = (D_{ext}^4 - D_{int}^4) / 32, \quad D_{int} = D_{ext} - e$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau = 63,6 \text{ [MPa]}$$

3.0 //

$$M: \sigma = - \frac{M y}{I_z} \quad y = \frac{D_{ext}}{2}$$

$$I_z = \frac{\pi}{64} (D_{ext}^4 - D_{int}^4)$$

$$\sigma = -92,6 \text{ [MPa]}$$

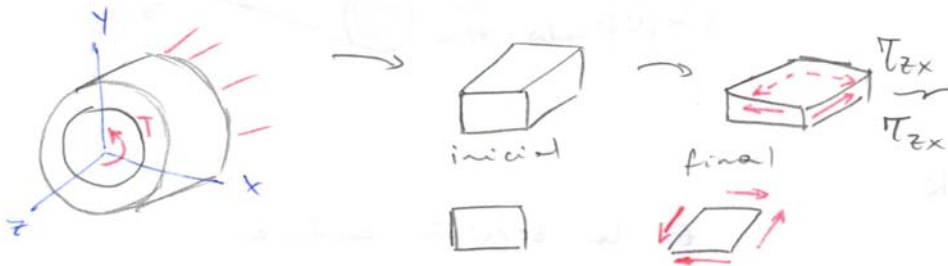
3.0 //

- En K hay compresión por M en la dirección z

$$\Rightarrow \sigma = \sigma_z = -92,6 \text{ [MPa]}$$

1.0 //

- Esf. de corte debido a T en k

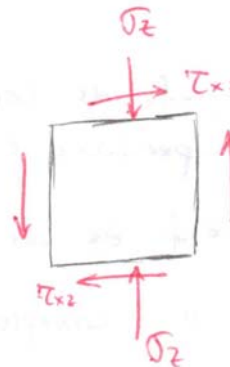
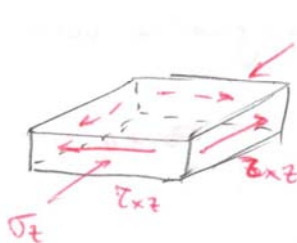


$$\tau_{xz} = -63,6 //$$

apunta hacia -x

3.0 //

Estado de esfuerzos



2.0 //

$$\sigma_n = \frac{\sigma_z}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_z}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xz}}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 32,4 \text{ [MPa]} = \sigma_1 \\ -124,9 \text{ [MPa]} = \sigma_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sigma_{VM} = \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - \sigma_1 \sigma_2}$$

$$= 144 \text{ [MPa]}$$

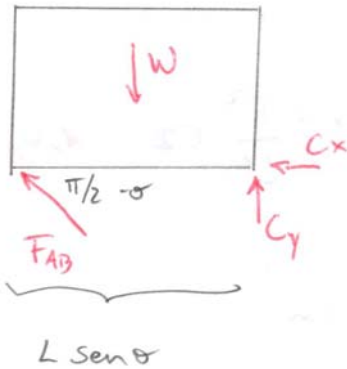
2.0 //

$$\sigma_y = 250 \text{ [MPa]}, \text{ F.S.} = 1,5$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_{adm} = \frac{\sigma_y}{\text{F.S.}} = 166,7 \text{ [MPa]} > \sigma_{VM}$$

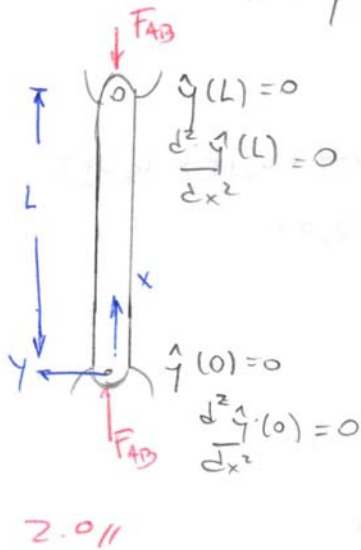
∴ No felle ✓ 2.0 //

DCL



$$\sum M_z = 0 \Rightarrow F_{AB} \cos \theta \cdot L \operatorname{sen} \theta = W \frac{L}{2} \operatorname{sen} \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{AB} = \frac{W}{2 \cos \theta} \quad 2.0 //$$

Plano $x-y \rightarrow$ Carga Crítica

$$\frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} + \frac{P}{EI} \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$1.0 // \quad \hat{y}(x) = C_1 \operatorname{sen} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} x \right) + C_2 \cos \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} x \right) + C_3 x + C_4$$

$$\frac{d \hat{y}}{dx} = C_1 \sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} \cos \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} x \right) - C_2 \sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} \operatorname{sen} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} x \right) + C_3$$

$$\frac{d^2 \hat{y}}{dx^2} = -C_1 \frac{P}{EI} \operatorname{sen} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} x \right) - C_2 \frac{P}{EI} \cos \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} x \right)$$

$$\frac{d^2 \hat{y}}{dx^2}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0 \quad 1.0 //$$

$$\hat{y}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 + C_4 = 0 \Rightarrow C_4 = 0 \quad 1.0 //$$

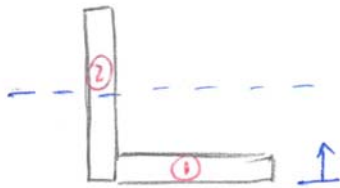
$$\frac{d^2 \hat{y}}{dx^2}(L) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 \frac{P}{EI} \operatorname{sen} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} L \right) = 0 \quad 1.0 //$$

$$\hat{y}(L) = 0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{C_1 \operatorname{sen} \left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} L \right)}_{=0} + C_3 L = 0 \Rightarrow C_3 = 0 \quad 1.0 //$$

tenemos $\sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} L\right) = 0$

Carga crítica $\sqrt{\frac{P_{cr}}{EI}} L = \pi \Rightarrow P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2}{L^2} EI$ 1.0 //

Cálculo de I .



$$\bar{y}_1 = e/2 = 0,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\bar{y}_2 = a/2 = 7,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{y} = \frac{A_1 \bar{y}_1 + A_2 \bar{y}_2}{A_1 + A_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{y} = \frac{0,01 \times (0,15 - 0,01) \times 0,005 + 0,01 \times 0,15 \times 0,075}{(0,15 - 0,01) \times 0,01 + 0,15 \times 0,01}$$

$$\bar{y} = 4,1206 \text{ cm}$$

1.0 //

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{12} (0,15 - 0,01) \times 0,01^3 = 1,167 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}^4$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{12} \times 0,01 \times 0,15^3 = 2,8125 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4$$

Respecto al eje neutro:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{I}_1 &= I_1 + (4,12 \times 10^{-2} - 0,005)^2 \times 0,01 \times (0,15 - 0,01) \\ &= 1,847 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4 \end{aligned}$$

0.5 //

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{I}_2 &= I_2 + (4,12 \times 10^{-2} - 0,075)^2 \times 0,01 \times 0,15 \\ &= 4,53 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4 \end{aligned}$$

0.5 //

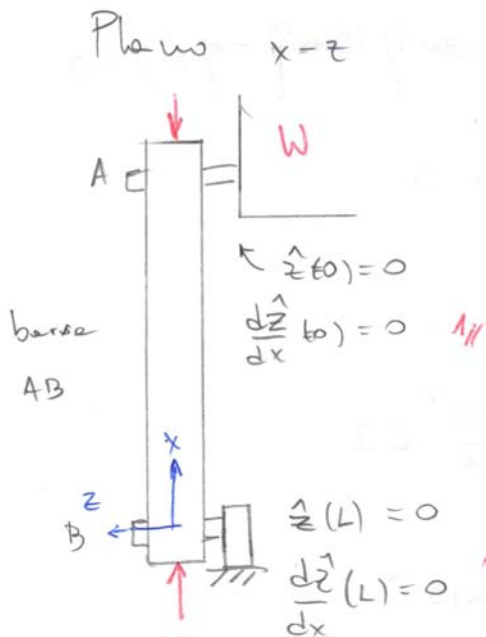
$$\Rightarrow P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2}{L^2} \times 200 \times 10^9 \times 6,37 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$P_{cr} = 3.144,7 \text{ [kN]}$$

1.0 //

$$F_{AB} = P_{cr} \Rightarrow W = \underbrace{2 \cos 0}_{1} F_{AB} = 3.144,7 \text{ kN}$$

$$W = 3.144,7 \text{ [kN]} \quad 1.0 //$$



En este plano se comporta como si estuviese empotrado en A, B \Rightarrow No se desplaza en esos puntos y además el ángulo es nulo en esos puntos.

$$Z(x) = C_1 \sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} x\right) + C_2 \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} x\right) + C_3 x + C_4$$

$$\frac{d\hat{z}}{dx}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 \sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} + C_3 = 0 \Rightarrow C_3 = -C_1 \sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} \quad 1.0 //$$

$$\hat{z}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 + C_4 = 0 \Rightarrow C_4 = -C_2 \quad 1.0 //$$

$$\frac{d\hat{z}}{dx}(L) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 \sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} L\right) - C_2 \sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} \sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} L\right) - \sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} C_1 = 0 \quad 1.0 //$$

$$\hat{z}(L) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 \sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} L\right) + C_2 \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} L\right) - \sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} C_1 L - C_2 = 0 \quad 1.0 //$$

Sea $\eta = \sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} L$, el sistema anterior se puede escribir como:

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \eta \cos \eta - \eta & -\eta \sin \eta \\ \sin \eta - \eta L & \cos \eta - 1 \end{pmatrix}}_K \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad 1.0 //$$

La solución no trivial se determina si el determinante de la matriz $K = 0$, ya que en ese caso C_1 y C_2 pueden ser arbitrarios. $\Rightarrow C_1$ y C_2 pueden ser grandes \Rightarrow pandeo. 1.0/

$$\det K = 0 \Rightarrow (\eta \cos \eta - \eta)(\cos \eta - 1) + \eta \sin \eta (\sin \eta - \eta L) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{2\eta - 2\eta \cos \eta - \eta^2 L \sin \eta}_{\text{solución}} = 0$$

$$\text{solución } \eta = 2\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} L = 2\pi \Rightarrow P_{cr} = \frac{4\pi^2}{L^2} EI$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{cr} = \frac{4\pi^2}{2^2} \times 200 \times 10^9 \times 6,37 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$P_{cr} = 12,578,6 \text{ [kN]} \quad 1.0//$$

$$\Rightarrow W = 12,578,6 \text{ [kN]}$$

\therefore El peso máximo para que no se produzca pandeo es 3.144,7 [kN] 1.0//