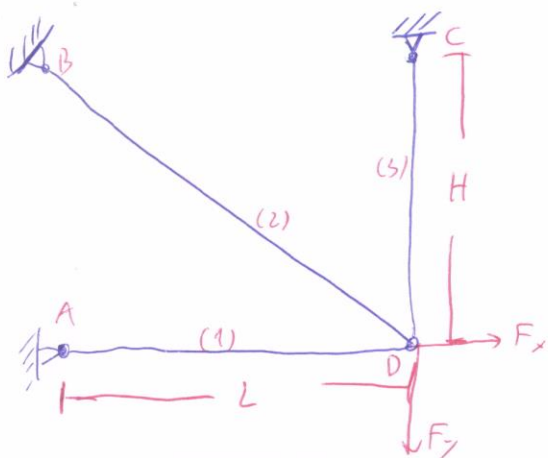
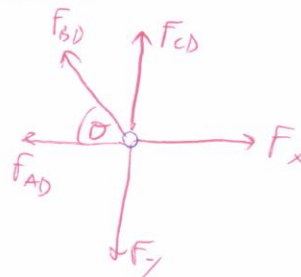




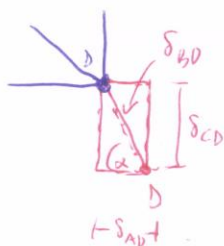
* DCL en D



$$\begin{aligned} \sum F_x = 0 &\Rightarrow F_{AD} + F_{BD} \cos \theta = F_x \\ \sum F_y = 0 &\Rightarrow F_{CD} + F_{BD} \sin \theta = F_y \end{aligned} \quad (*)$$

Geometría $\Rightarrow \theta = \arctan\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = 0,644 \text{ rad}$

* Supongamos una posición final dada para D:



$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{CD} &= \delta_{BD} \cdot \sin \alpha \\ \delta_{AD} &= \delta_{BD} \cdot \cos \alpha \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} L_{CD} &= H, \quad L_{AD} = L \\ L_{BD} &= \sqrt{H^2 + L^2} \end{aligned}$$

* Ley de Hooke $\rightarrow \sigma = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{\Delta l}{l_0} E = \epsilon E \Rightarrow F = AE \frac{\Delta l}{l_0}$

$$\Rightarrow F_{CD} = AE \frac{\delta_{CD}}{L_{CD}} = \frac{AE}{L_{CD}} \delta_{BD} \sin \alpha$$

$$F_{AD} = AE \frac{\delta_{AD}}{L_{AD}} = \frac{AE}{L_{AD}} \delta_{BD} \cos \alpha$$

$$F_{BD} = AE \frac{\delta_{BD}}{L_{BD}}$$

(***)

* Reemplazando (**) en (*)

$$\delta_{BD} EA \left(\frac{\cos \alpha}{L_{AD}} + \frac{\cos \vartheta}{L_{BD}} \right) = F_x \quad (+)$$

$$\delta_{BD} EA \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{L_{CD}} + \frac{\sin \vartheta}{L_{BD}} \right) = F_y \quad (++)$$

* Despejando δ_{BD} de (+)

$$\delta_{BD} = \frac{F_x}{EA \left(\frac{\cos \alpha}{L_{AD}} + \frac{\cos \vartheta}{L_{BD}} \right)} \quad (*)$$

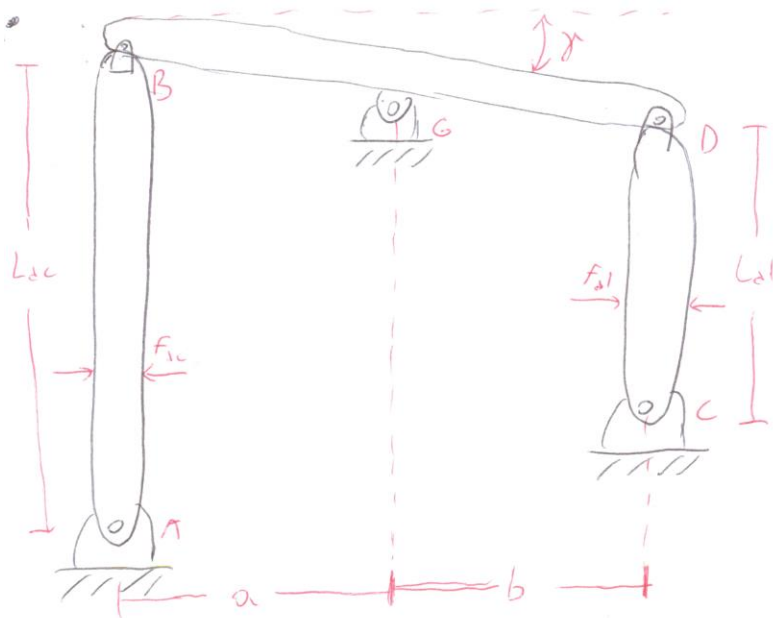
* Reemplazando en (++)

$$\frac{F_x}{\left(\frac{\cos \alpha}{L_{AD}} + \frac{\cos \vartheta}{L_{BD}} \right)} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{L_{CD}} + \frac{\sin \vartheta}{L_{BD}} \right) = F_y$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha - \left(\frac{L_{CD}}{L_{AD}} \frac{F_y}{F_x} \right) \cos \alpha = \frac{F_y \cos \vartheta - F_x \sin \vartheta}{L_{BD}}$$

↳ Se tiene una ecuación no lineal para α

$$\begin{aligned} \sim & \alpha = 0,295 \text{ rad} \\ (\text{en } *) & \sim \delta_{BD} = 0,0047 \text{ m} \\ (\text{en } **) & \sim \begin{aligned} F_{CD} &= 8073,44 \text{ N} \\ F_{AD} &= 24097,9 \text{ N} \\ F_{BD} &= 19877,6 \text{ N} \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$



* Deformación térmica

$$\epsilon = \alpha \cdot \Delta T$$

$$\frac{l_f - l_0}{l_0}$$

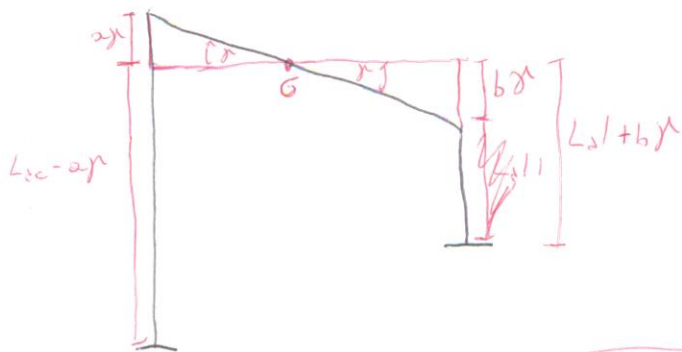
* Para que BGD quede horizontal, el acero debe acortarse y el aluminio alargarse, sin embargo ambas se alargan producto de $\Delta T \Rightarrow$ Utilizaremos ppio. de superposición

→ Asumimos que ambas barras se alargan térmicamente

→ Calculamos la def. elástica necesaria para que BGD quede horizontal

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{Por def. térmica: } L_{sc}^f &= L_{sc} (1 + \alpha_{sc} \Delta T) \\ L_{dl}^f &= L_{dl} (1 + \alpha_{dl} \Delta T) \end{aligned} \right\} (*)$$

* Ahora suponemos que las barras se han alargado más de lo necesario, pero como BGD es rígido, deben acortarse un poco:



• Estado inicial luego de def. térmica
 $(L_{sc}^f), (L_{dl}^f)$

• Estado final luego de def. elástica restitutoria
 $(L_{sc} - ax), (L_{dl} + bx)$

$$\therefore \epsilon = \frac{l_f - l_e}{l_e} \Rightarrow$$

$$\epsilon_{sc} = \frac{L_{sc}^f - (L_{sc} - ax)}{L_{sc}^f} \quad \wedge \quad \epsilon_{dl} = \frac{L_{dl}^f - (L_{dl} + bx)}{L_{dl}^f}$$

• Aplicando Ley de Hooke

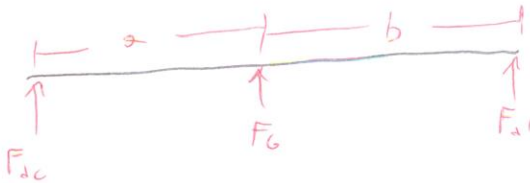
$$\frac{\sigma_{dc}}{E_{dc}} = \frac{F_{dc}}{A_{dc} E_{dc}} = \frac{L_{dc}^F - L_{dc} + \alpha \delta}{L_{dc}^F}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{dl}}{E_{dl}} = \frac{F_{dl}}{A_{dl} E_{dl}} = \frac{L_{dl}^F - L_{dl} - b \delta}{L_{dl}^F}$$

• Aplicando $\star$ y despejando F_i :

$$\begin{aligned} F_{dc} &= A_{dc} E_{dc} \left(\frac{L_{dc}(1 + \alpha_{dc} \Delta T) - L_{dc} + \alpha \delta}{L_{dc}(1 + \alpha_{dc} \Delta T)} \right) \\ F_{dl} &= A_{dl} E_{dl} \left(\frac{L_{dl}(1 + \alpha_{dl} \Delta T) - L_{dl} - b \delta}{L_{dl}(1 + \alpha_{dl} \Delta T)} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (\star)$$

• ¿Qué falta? $\Rightarrow$ DCL en barra BGD



$$\sum_G M_z = 0 \Rightarrow F_{dc} \cdot a = F_{dl} \cdot b \quad (\dagger)$$

• Aplicando $(\star)$ en $(\dagger)$, obtendremos una expresión para ΔT :

$$A \Delta T^2 + B \Delta T + C = 0$$

$$\star A = \alpha_{dl} \alpha_{dc} L_{dc} L_{dl} (2 A_{dc} E_{dc} - b A_{dl} E_{dl})$$

$$\star B = [2 A_{dc} E_{dc} L_{dl} (L_{dc} \alpha_{dc} + \alpha \delta \alpha_{dl}) + b A_{dl} E_{dl} L_{dc} (L_{dl} \alpha_{dl} - b \delta \alpha_{dc})]$$

$$\star C = \delta [2^2 A_{dc} E_{dc} L_{dl} + b^2 A_{dl} E_{dl} L_{dc}]$$

• Resolviendo el sistema:

$$\Delta T = 31,2^\circ \checkmark \text{ ó } 32882^\circ \times \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta T = 31,2^\circ}$$

b) Reemplazando el valor obtenido de ΔT en *

$$F_{d1} = 3197,55 \text{ N}$$

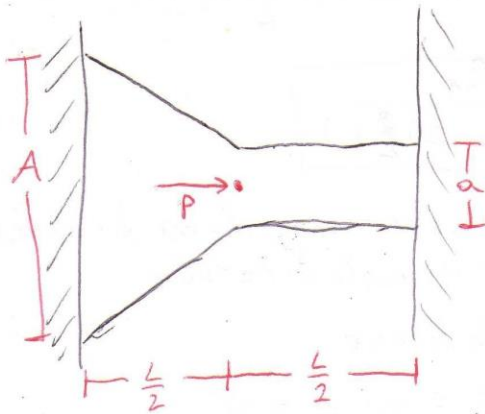
$$F_{dc} = 6395,11 \text{ N}$$

*Calculando las cargas críticas:

$$* P_{cr}^{dc} = \frac{\pi^2}{L_{dc}^2} E_{dc} \cdot \frac{f_{dc}^3 \cdot e_{dc}}{12} = 2229,37 \text{ N} \rightarrow \text{Falla por pandeo}$$

$$* P_{cr}^{d1} = \frac{\pi^2}{L_{d1}^2} E_{d1} \cdot \frac{f_{d1}^3 \cdot e_{d1}}{12} = 973,266 \text{ N} \rightarrow \text{Falla por pandeo}$$

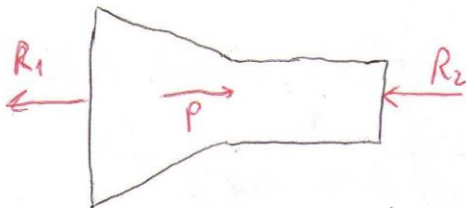
P3)



Espejor e
Módulo de Elasticidad E

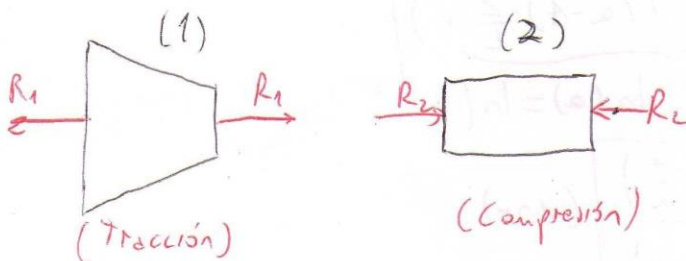
Principal problema: Área en el primer tramo varía con la distancia
 $\Rightarrow$ Esfuerzo varía con la distancia.

• DCL completo



$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{P = R_1 + R_2} \text{ (i)}$$

• Cortes antes y después de P:



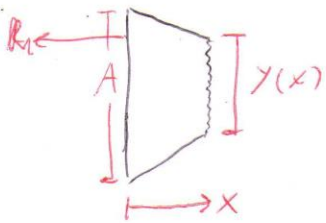
Como el largo total no cambia,
lo que se alarga (1), se acorta (2)

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta L_1 = \Delta L_2} \text{ (ii)}$$

• Aplicación de Ley de Hooke:

$$(2): \sigma = \frac{R_2}{a \cdot e} \Rightarrow \frac{R_2}{a \cdot e} = E \cdot \frac{\Delta L_2}{L/2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta L_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{R_2 L}{a \cdot e E}} \text{ (iii)}$$

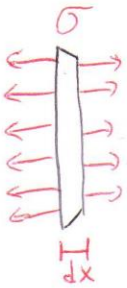
(17);



$$\sigma = \frac{R_1}{e \cdot y(x)} \quad \text{y} \quad y(x) = A + (a - A) \cdot \frac{2}{L} x$$

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{R_1}{e(A + (a - A) \frac{2}{L} x)}$$

* Cada segmento diferencial del tramo (1) se deforma en magnitudes diferentes ya que el esfuerzo cambia con x . Al hacer un corte diferencial:



$$\epsilon = \frac{\Delta L(dx)}{dx}$$

Lo que se alarga cada trozo diferencial
Longitudinal del trozo diferencial

Ley de Hooke

$$\sigma = E \cdot \epsilon \Rightarrow \epsilon = \frac{\sigma}{E}$$

$$\frac{\Delta L(dx)}{dx} = \frac{\sigma(x)}{E}$$

$$\Delta L(dx) = \frac{\sigma(x)}{E} dx$$

~~Integrando~~

* Integrando entre 0 y $\frac{L}{2}$, se obtiene el alargamiento total:

$$\int \Delta L(dx) = \Delta L_1 = \int_0^{\frac{L}{2}} \frac{\sigma(x)}{E} dx = \frac{R_1}{eE} \int_0^{\frac{L}{2}} \frac{1}{A + (a - A) \frac{2}{L} x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta L_1 = \frac{R_1}{eE} \cdot \frac{L}{2(a - A)} \cdot \ln \left(A + (a - A) \cdot \frac{2}{L} x \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{L}{2}}$$

$\ln(A) - \ln(a) = \ln\left(\frac{A}{a}\right)$

$$\therefore \Delta L_1 = \frac{R_1 L \cdot \ln\left(\frac{A}{a}\right)}{2eE(a - A)} \quad (iv)$$

* Debido a (ii) $\Rightarrow$ (iii) = (iv):

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{R_2 K}{aE} = \frac{R_1 K \cdot \ln\left(\frac{A}{a}\right)}{2eE(a - A)} \Rightarrow R_2 = \frac{a}{a - A} \ln\left(\frac{A}{a}\right) R_1 \quad (v)$$

* Reemplazando (v) en (i), se tiene finalmente que:

$$R_1 \left(1 + \frac{2}{a-A} \ln\left(\frac{A}{a}\right) \right) = P$$

$$\therefore R_1 = \frac{P}{1 + \frac{2}{a-A} \ln\left(\frac{A}{a}\right)}$$
$$R_2 = \frac{P}{1 + \frac{1}{\frac{2}{a-A} \ln\left(\frac{A}{a}\right)}}$$