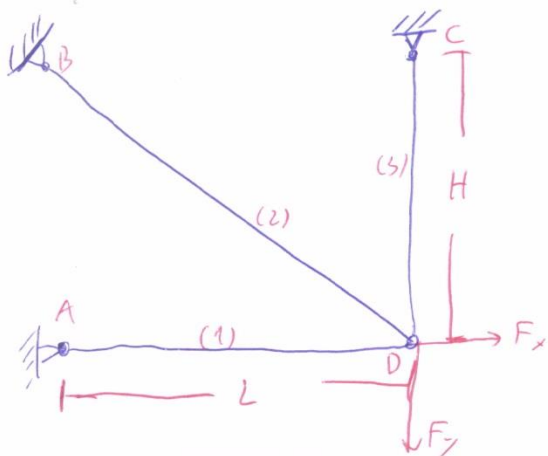
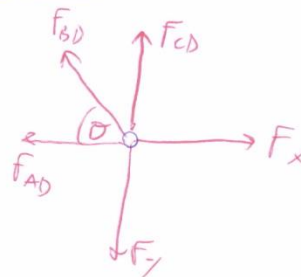




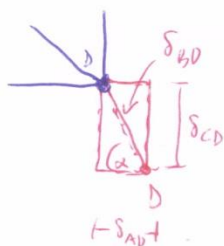
* DCL en D



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

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

* Supongamos una posición final dada para D:



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

* 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

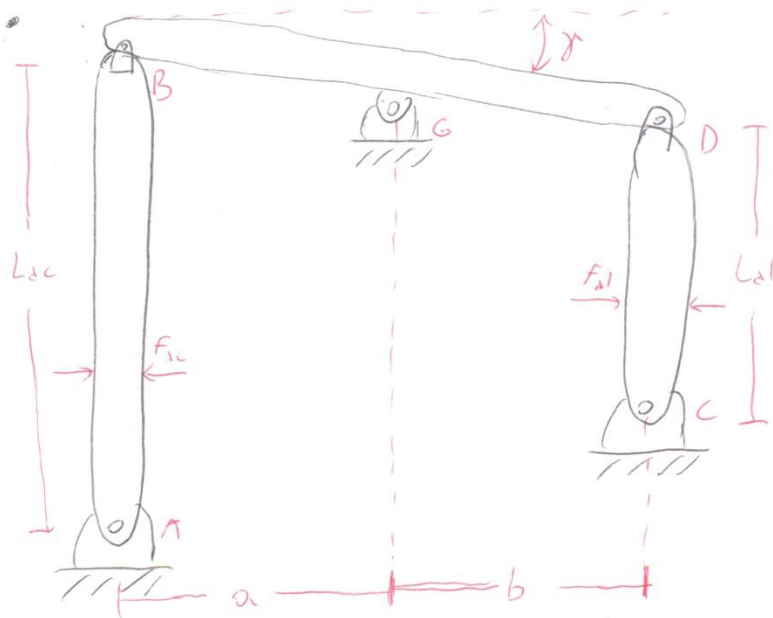
$$\leadsto \alpha = 0,295 \text{ rad}$$

$$(\text{en } *) \leadsto \delta_{BD} = 0,0047 \text{ m}$$

$$(\text{en } **) \leadsto F_{CD} = 8073,44 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{AD} = 24097,9 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{BD} = 19877,6 \text{ N}$$



* Deformación térmica

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

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

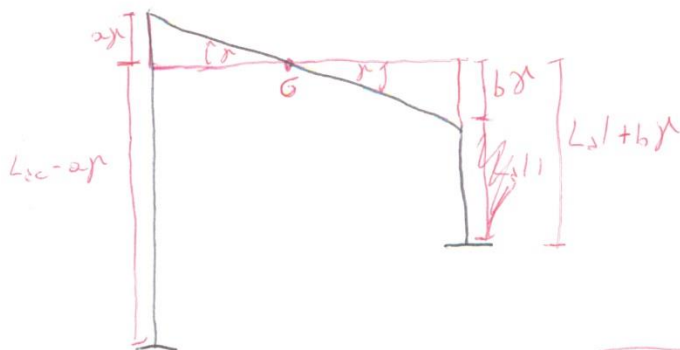
* Para que BGD quede horizontal, el acero debe acortarse y el aluminio alargarse, sin embargo ambas se alargan producto de $\Delta T \Rightarrow$ Utilizaremos ppio. de superposición

→ Asumimos que ambas barras se alargan térmicamente

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

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

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



* Estado inicial luego de la def. térmica
(L_{ac}^f), (L_{al}^f)

* Estado final luego de def. elástica restitutoria
($L_{ac} - ax$), ($L_{al} + bx$)

$$\therefore \epsilon = \frac{l_f - l_0}{l_0} \Rightarrow$$

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

• Aplicando Ley de Hooke

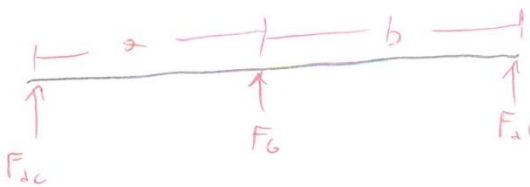
$$\frac{\sigma_{dc}}{E_{dc}} = \frac{F_{dc}}{A_{dc} E_{dc}} = \frac{L_{dc}^F - L_{dc} + \alpha \delta}{L_{dc}^F}$$

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

• Aplicando $\star$ y despejando F_i :

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

• ¿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 $(\dagger)$, obtenemos 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:

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

b) Reemplazando el valor obtenido de ΔT en *

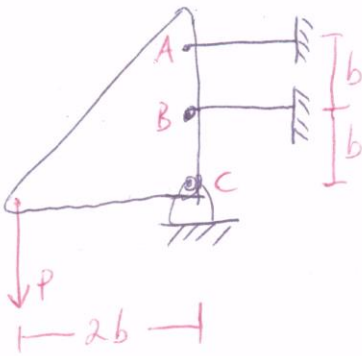
$$F_{dl} = 3197,55 \text{ N}$$

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

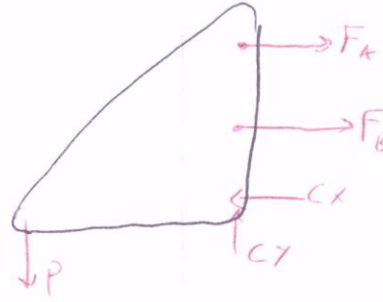
*Calculando las cargas críticas:

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

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



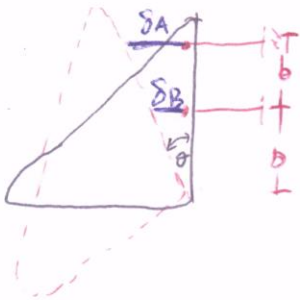
a) * DCL marco rígido



$$\sum_c M_c = 0 \leadsto 2bP - bF_B - 2bF_A = 0$$

$$\boxed{\therefore 2P = F_B + 2F_A} (*)$$

* Determinamos alargamiento en ~~pasadores~~ miembros (Peg. def. $\Rightarrow$ No hay giro $\perp$ los miembros!)



$$\delta_B = b\theta \quad \wedge \quad \delta_A = 2b\theta$$



$$\epsilon_B = \frac{b\theta}{l} \quad \wedge \quad \epsilon_A = \frac{2b\theta}{l} \quad / \quad l = \text{Largo inicial}$$

* Ley de Hooke: $\sigma = E \cdot \epsilon \leadsto \frac{F}{A} = E \cdot \epsilon$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{A)} \quad \frac{F_A}{A} = E \epsilon_A \leadsto F_A = A \cdot E \cdot \frac{2b\theta}{l} \\ \text{B)} \quad \frac{F_B}{A} = E \epsilon_B \leadsto F_B = A \cdot E \cdot \frac{b\theta}{l} \end{array} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} l = \frac{2AEb\theta}{F_A} \\ l = \frac{AEb\theta}{F_B} \end{array} \right\} =$$

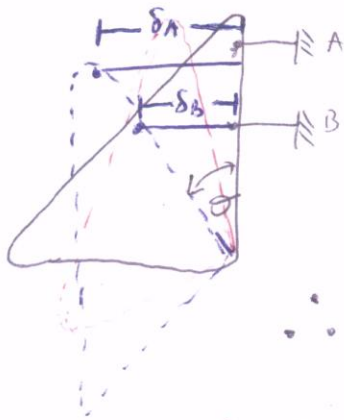
$$\Rightarrow \frac{2AEb\theta}{F_A} = \frac{AEb\theta}{F_B} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{F_A}{2} = F_B} (*)$$

* Reemplazando * en el DCL (*)

$$2P = F_B + 2F_A = \frac{F_A}{2} + 2F_A \Rightarrow \therefore$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} F_A = \frac{4}{5}P = 400 \text{ lb} \\ F_B = \frac{2}{5}P = 200 \text{ lb} \end{array}}$$

b) El balance hecho en a) es válido, pero ahora es necesario acoplar una deformación térmica (Acoplamiento debido a pef. def.)



* Como en a) $\rightarrow \delta_A = 2b\theta$ y $\delta_B = b\theta$

* Pero δ_A y δ_B es la suma de la def. mecánica y la def. térmica

$$\rightarrow \epsilon_T = \alpha \Delta T \Rightarrow \delta_T = \alpha \Delta T l$$

(Def. térmica no depende de la fuerza aplicada, por lo que es igual para ambos extremos)

$$\therefore \delta_A = \delta_{MA} + \delta_T$$

Def. debido a esfuerzos mecánicos

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{A)} \quad 2b\theta = \delta_{MA} + \alpha \Delta T l \\ \text{B)} \quad b\theta = \delta_{MB} + \alpha \Delta T l \end{array} \quad (*)$$

* La deformación mecánica se puede calcular mediante Ley de Hooke:

$$\sigma = E \cdot \epsilon \quad \leadsto \quad \frac{F}{A} = E \cdot \frac{\delta}{l} \Rightarrow \delta = \frac{F \cdot l}{AE}$$

$$\therefore \delta_{MA} = \frac{F_A \cdot l}{AE} \quad \text{y} \quad \delta_{MB} = \frac{F_B \cdot l}{AE} \quad (**)$$

* Aplicando (**) en (*)

$$2b\theta = \frac{F_A l}{AE} + \alpha \Delta T l \quad \text{y} \quad b\theta = \frac{F_B l}{AE} + \alpha \Delta T l$$

$$\therefore l = \frac{2b\theta}{\frac{F_A}{AE} + \alpha \Delta T} \quad \text{y} \quad l = \frac{b\theta}{\frac{F_B}{AE} + \alpha \Delta T}$$

$$\frac{2b\theta}{\frac{F_A}{AE} + \alpha \Delta T} = \frac{b\theta}{\frac{F_B}{AE} + \alpha \Delta T}$$

$$\therefore F_B = \frac{1}{2} F_A - \frac{\alpha \Delta T A E}{2} \quad (★)$$

* Reemplazando $\star$ en el DCL de la parte a)

$$2P = F_B + 2F_A = \frac{F_A}{2} - \frac{\alpha \Delta T A E}{2} + 2F_A$$

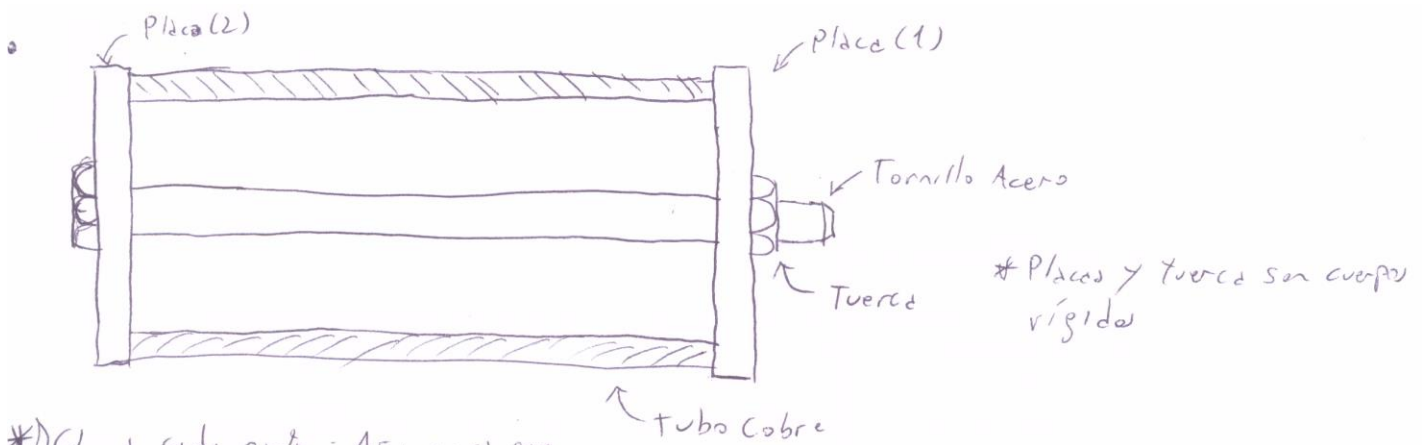
$$2P + \frac{\alpha \Delta T A E}{2} = \frac{5}{2} F_A \Rightarrow \therefore F_A = \frac{4P}{5} + \frac{\alpha \Delta T A E}{5}$$

$$F_B = \frac{2P}{5} - \frac{2}{5} \alpha \Delta T A E \quad (\star\star)$$

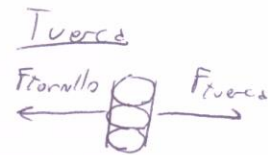
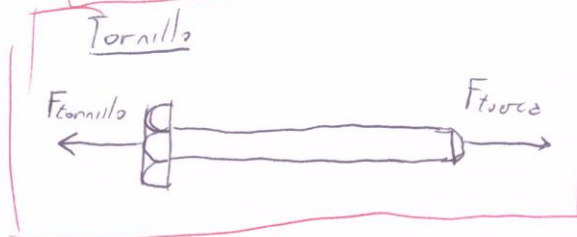
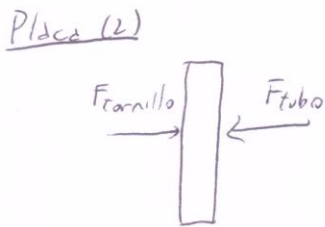
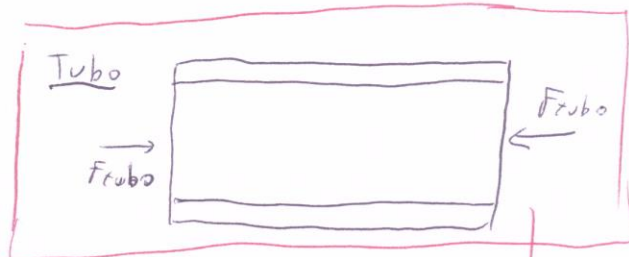
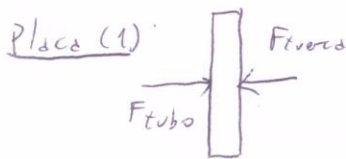
$$F_A = 454 \text{ lbf} \wedge F_B = 92 \text{ lbf}$$

c) Cuando el alambre quede flojo, $F_B = 0$. De $(\star\star)$

$$F_B = \frac{2P}{5} - \frac{2}{5} \alpha \Delta T A E = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta T = \frac{P}{\alpha A E} = 333.3 \text{ F}^\circ$$



* DCL a cada parte: Asumamos que se ha apretado la tuerca



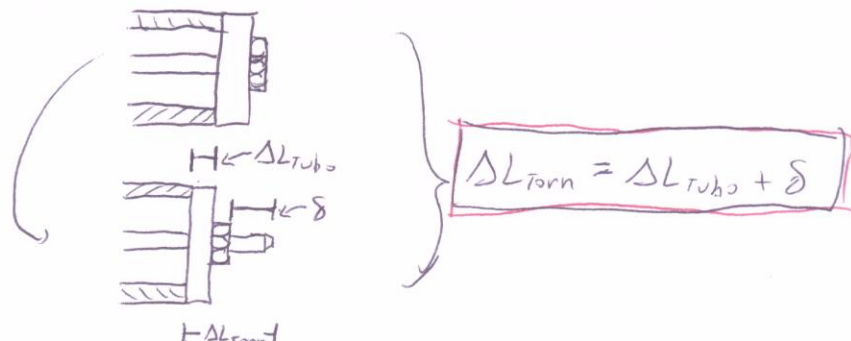
$$\Rightarrow \sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow F_{\text{tubo}} = F_{\text{tornillo}} = F_{\text{tuerca}} = F$$

* Expresando los esfuerzos sobre el tornillo y la tuerca

$$\bullet \text{Área tornillo} = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} \Rightarrow \sigma_{\text{Torn}} = \frac{4F}{\pi d^2}$$

$$\bullet \text{Área tubo} = \frac{\pi}{4} ((D_{\text{ext}})^2 - D_{\text{int}}^2) = \pi (D_{\text{ext}}) e \Rightarrow \sigma_{\text{Tubo}} = \frac{F}{\pi (D_{\text{ext}}) e}$$

* Es necesario establecer una relación entre el alargamiento del tornillo y el acortamiento del tubo



* Aplicando Ley de Hooke sobre ambos objetos:

$$\sigma_{\text{Torn}} = \frac{F}{A_{\text{Torn}}} = E_{\text{ac}} \cdot \epsilon_{\text{ac}} = E_{\text{ac}} \cdot \frac{\Delta L_{\text{Torn}}}{L} \Rightarrow \Delta L_{\text{Torn}} = \frac{4FL}{\pi d^2 E_{\text{ac}}}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{Tuerca}} = \frac{F}{A_{\text{Tuerca}}} = E_{\text{cu}} \cdot \epsilon_{\text{cu}} = E_{\text{cu}} \cdot \frac{\Delta L_{\text{Tubo}}}{L} \Rightarrow \Delta L_{\text{Tubo}} = \frac{FL}{\pi (D_{\text{ate}})^2 E_{\text{cu}}}$$

* Reemplazando ambas expresiones en la ec. de los alargamientos

$$\frac{4FL}{\pi d^2 E_{\text{ac}}} = \frac{FL}{\pi (D_{\text{ate}})^2 E_{\text{cu}}} + \delta$$

$$\therefore F = \frac{\delta}{\frac{4L}{\pi d^2 E_{\text{ac}}} - \frac{L}{\pi (D_{\text{ate}})^2 E_{\text{cu}}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta &= \frac{1}{12} \text{ de pulso} \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m} \\ &= 0,75 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$F = 78539,816 \text{ N}$$

* Reemplazando en las expresiones de los esfuerzos

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{\text{Tornilla}} &= 250 \text{ N} \\ \sigma_{\text{Tuerca}} &= 50 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$