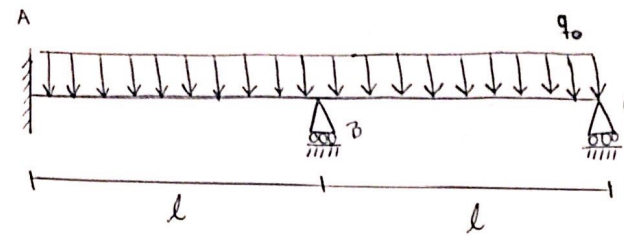


Pauta Ejercicio 6 - P2

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⊛ Determinar $Q(x)$, $M(x)$, $V(x)$, $\theta(x)$.

Como siempre, partimos notando que:

$$GIE = \# \text{Reacciones} - \# \text{Ec. equilibrio}$$

$$= 5 - 3$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{GIE = 2}$$

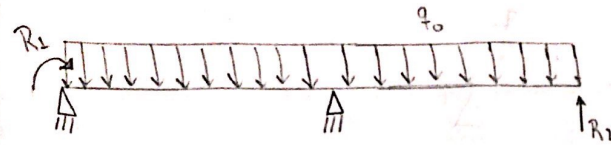
Luego del equilibrio de fuerzas en la hiperestática:

$$\underline{\sum F_x = 0} \rightarrow H_A = 0$$

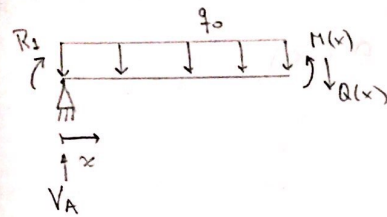
$$\underline{\sum F_y = 0} \rightarrow V_A + V_B + V_C = 2q_0 l \quad (1)$$

$$\underline{\sum M_A = 0} \rightarrow M_A = V_B l + 2V_C l - 2q_0 l^2 \quad (2)$$

Vamos ahora a los esfuerzos internos, usando M_A y V_C como redundantes.



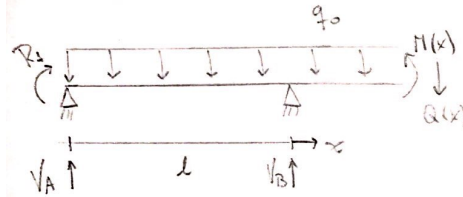
Tramo AB ($x \in (0, l)$)



$$\sum F_y = 0 : Q(x) = V_A - q_0 x$$

$$\sum M_x = 0 : M(x) = R_1 + V_A x - \frac{q_0 x^2}{2}$$

Tramo BC ($x \in (0, l)$)



$$\sum F_y = 0 : Q(x) = V_A + V_B - q_0(x+l)$$

$$\sum M_x = 0 : M(x) = -\frac{q_0(x+l)^2}{2} + R_1 + V_A(x+l) + V_B x$$

$$\rightarrow M(x) = (V_A + V_B - q_0 l)x + V_A l + R_1 - \frac{q_0 x^2}{2} - \frac{q_0 l^2}{2}$$

Recordando el método de la elástica:

Tramo AB:

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{M(x)}{EI} = \frac{1}{EI} \left(R_1 + V_A x - \frac{q_0 x^2}{2} \right) \quad \Bigg| \int () dx$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \theta(x) = \frac{1}{EI} \left(R_1 x + V_A \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{q_0 x^3}{6} \right) + C_1 \quad \Bigg| \int () dx$$

$$v(x) = \frac{1}{EI} \left(R_1 \frac{x^2}{2} + V_A \frac{x^3}{6} - q_0 \frac{x^4}{24} \right) + C_1 x + C_2$$

Por el apoyo empotrado en A: $v(x=0) = 0 \rightarrow \underline{\underline{C_2 = 0}}$

Además, así como $v=0$, el giro en A es nulo:

$$\theta(x=0) = 0 \rightarrow \underline{\underline{C_1 = 0}}$$

De modo que:

$$v_{AB}(x) = \frac{1}{EI} \left(R_1 \frac{x^2}{2} + V_A \frac{x^3}{6} - q_0 \frac{x^4}{24} \right)$$

$$\theta_{AB}(x) = \frac{1}{EI} \left(R_1 x + V_A \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{q_0 x^3}{6} \right)$$

Además en B, $v_{AB}(x=l) = 0$.

$$\rightarrow \left(R_1 \frac{l^2}{2} + V_A \frac{l^3}{6} - q_0 \frac{l^4}{24} \right) = 0 \quad (3)$$

Tramo BC:

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{EI} \left[(V_A + V_B - q_0 l)x + V_A l + R_1 - q_0 \frac{x^2}{2} - q_0 \frac{l^2}{2} \right] \quad \Bigg| \int (1) dx$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \theta(x) = \frac{1}{EI} \left[(V_A + V_B - q_0 l) \frac{x^2}{2} + V_A l x + R_1 x - q_0 \frac{x^3}{6} - q_0 l^2 \frac{x}{2} \right] + B_1 \quad \Bigg| \int (1) dx$$

$$v(x) = \frac{1}{EI} \left[(V_A + V_B - q_0 l) \frac{x^3}{6} + V_A l \frac{x^2}{2} + R_1 \frac{x^2}{2} - q_0 \frac{x^4}{24} - q_0 l^2 \frac{x^2}{4} \right] + B_1 x + B_2$$

En el apoyo B, debe haber continuidad del giro θ :

$$\theta_{AB}(x=l) = \theta_{BC}(x=0)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{EI} (R_1 l + V_A \frac{l^1}{1} - q_0 \frac{l^1}{6}) = B_1$$

Además, por continuidad de v en B:

$$v_{AB}(x=l) = v_{BC}(x=0)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{EI} (R_1 \frac{l^2}{2} + V_A \frac{l^3}{6} - q_0 \frac{l^4}{24}) = B_2$$

$= 0 \quad (3)$

$$\rightarrow \underline{\underline{B_2 = 0}}$$

En el apoyo C:

$$v(x=l) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{EI} \left[(V_A + V_B - q_0 l) \frac{l^3}{6} + V_A \frac{l^3}{2} + R_1 \frac{l^3}{2} - q_0 \frac{l^4}{24} - q_0 \frac{l^4}{4} \right] + \frac{1}{EI} (R_1 l^1 + V_A \frac{l^2}{2} - q_0 \frac{l^4}{6}) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{7}{6} V_A l^3 + \frac{1}{6} V_B l^3 + \frac{3}{2} R_1 l^3 = \frac{5}{8} q_0 l^4$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{\underline{\frac{7}{6} V_A l + \frac{1}{6} V_B l + \frac{3}{2} R_1 = \frac{5}{8} q_0 l^2 \quad (4)}}$$

De donde resultan 4 ecuaciones para las 4 incógnitas que uníamos.

En resumen:

$$(1) V_A + V_B + V_C = 2q_0 l$$

$$(2) M_A = V_B l + 2V_C l - 2q_0 l^2$$

$$(3) M_A \frac{l^2}{2} + V_A \frac{l^3}{6} = q_0 \frac{l^4}{24}$$

Recordar: $M_A = R_1$

$$(4) \frac{7}{6} V_A l + \frac{1}{6} V_B l + \frac{3}{2} R_1 = \frac{5}{8} q_0 l^2$$

Resolviendo el sistema de 4×4 :

$M_A = -\frac{q_0 l^2}{14}$	$V_A = \frac{13 q_0 l}{28}$	$V_B = \frac{8 q_0 l}{7}$	$V_C = \frac{11 q_0 l}{28}$
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Queda reemplazar estos valores en $M(x)$, $Q(x)$, $\theta(x)$ y $v(x)$.

$$M_{AB}(x) = -\frac{q_0 l^2}{14} + \frac{13 q_0 l}{28} x - \frac{q_0}{2} x^2$$

$$M_{BC}(x) = -\frac{3 q_0 l^2}{28} + \frac{17 q_0 l}{28} x - \frac{q_0}{2} x^2$$

$$Q_{AB}(x) = \frac{13 q_0 l}{28} - q_0 x$$

$$Q_{BC}(x) = \frac{17 q_0 l}{28} - q_0 x$$

$$\theta_{AB}(x) = \frac{1}{EI} \left(-\frac{q_0 l^3}{144} x + \frac{13q_0 l^3}{56} x^2 - \frac{q_0}{6} x^3 \right)$$

$$\theta_{BC}(x) = \frac{1}{EI} \left(-\frac{q_0 l^3}{168} - \frac{3q_0 l^3}{28} x + \frac{17q_0 l^3}{56} x^2 - \frac{q_0}{6} x^3 \right)$$

$$V_{AB}(x) = \frac{1}{EI} \left(-\frac{q_0 l^3}{28} x^2 + \frac{13q_0 l^3}{168} x^3 - \frac{q_0}{24} x^4 \right)$$

$$V_{BC}(x) = \frac{1}{EI} \left(-\frac{q_0 l^3}{168} x - \frac{3q_0 l^3}{56} x^2 + \frac{17q_0 l^3}{168} x^3 - \frac{q_0}{24} x^4 \right)$$

Ya con esto calculado, es posible obtener los diagramas

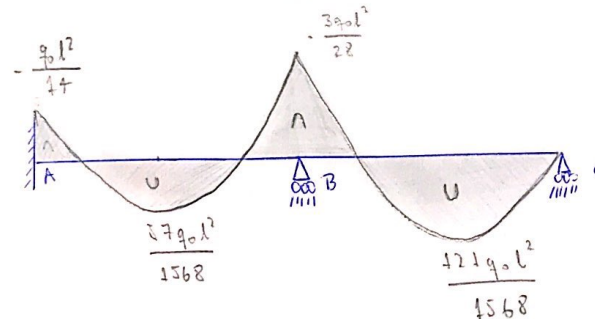
M(x): En A, $M_{AB}(x=0) = -\frac{q_0 l^2}{144}$

En B, $M_{AB}(x=l) = -\frac{3q_0 l^2}{28}$

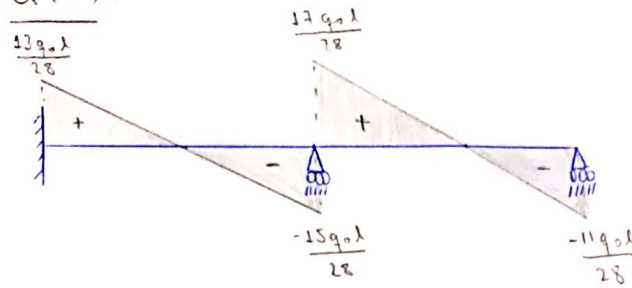
En C, $M_{BC}(x=l) = 0$

Mínimo tramo AB, $\frac{dM_{AB}}{dx} = 0 \rightarrow x^* = \frac{12l}{18} ; M_{AB}^* = \frac{59q_0 l^2}{1568}$

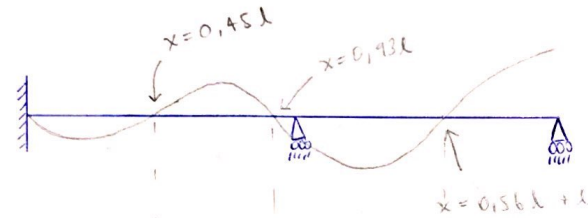
Mínimo tramo BC, $\frac{dM_{BC}}{dx} = 0 \rightarrow x^{**} = \frac{17l}{22} ; M_{BC}^* = \frac{121q_0 l^2}{1568}$



$Q(x)$:

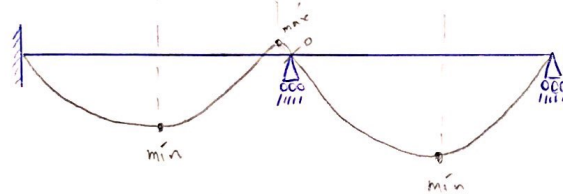


$\theta(x)$:



* La matriz es directa de analizar los puntos críticos de la función $\theta(x)$

$v(x)$:



* Al igual que para θ , el gráfico de $v(x)$, se obtiene de l análisis de la función (cálculo)