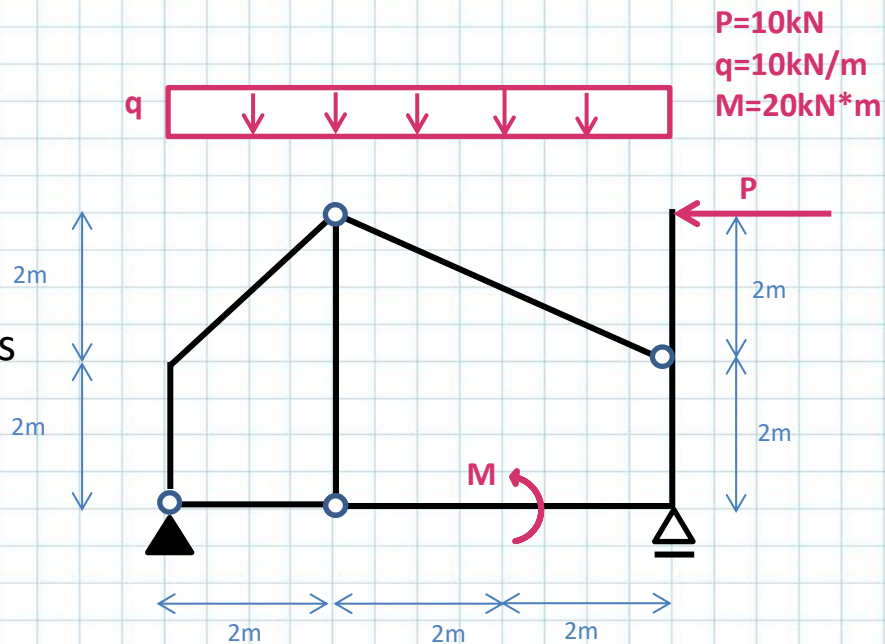
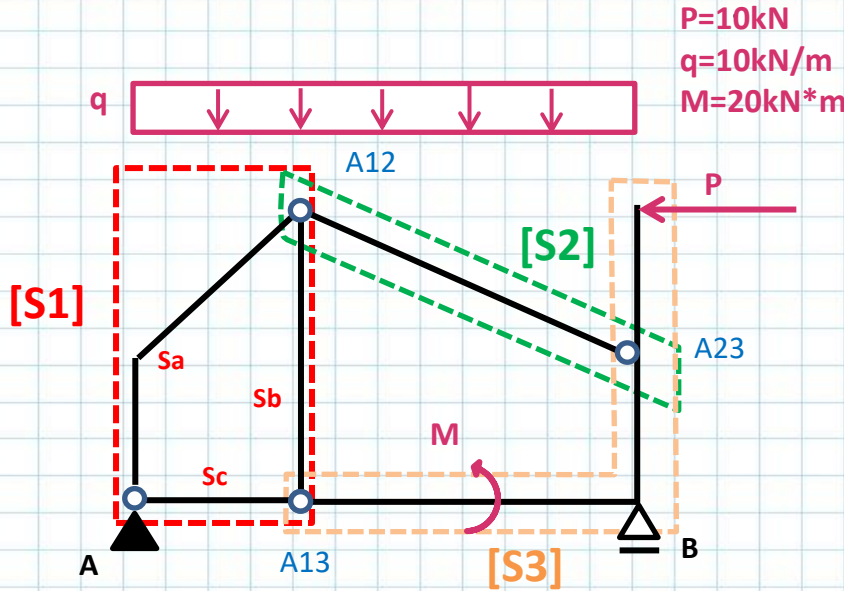


1. Análisis cinemático
2. Cálculo de RVE
3. Despiece
4. Diagramas de características



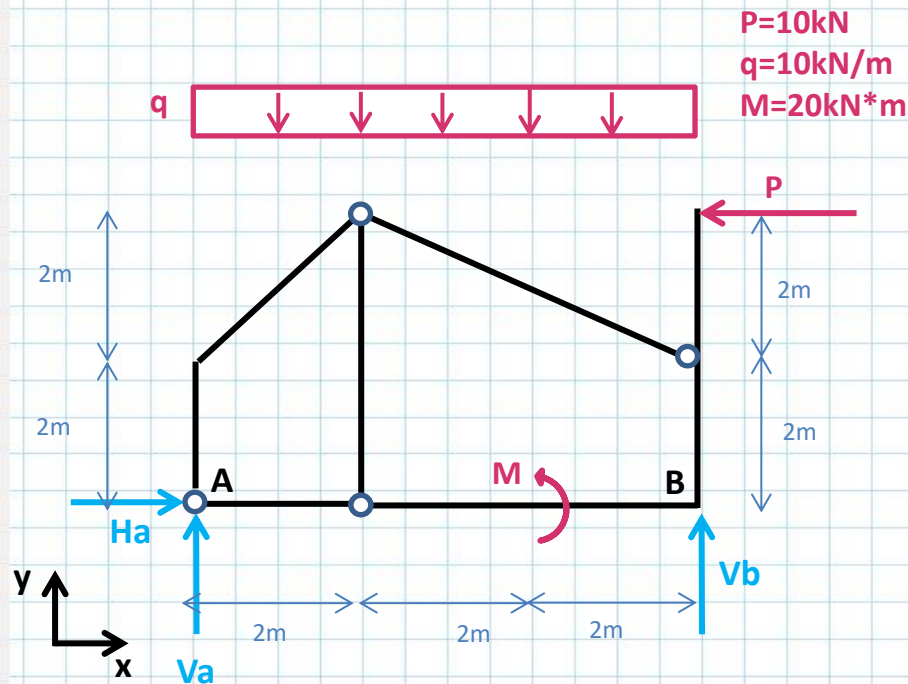
1. Análisis cinemático



- S_a, S_b, S_c forman una cadena cerrada de 3 chapas con art no alineadas: se comporta como un cuerpo rígido.
- S_1, S_2, S_3 forman una cadena cerrada de 3 chapas con art no alineadas: se comporta como un cuerpo rígido.
- $GL = CV$, La estructura es isostática
- La estructura se comporta como una única chapa. Tiene un apoyo fijo en A y un apoyo móvil en B cuya normal no pasa por el punto fijo: no existe vinculación aparente
- La estructura es cinemáticamente estable.

EJERCICIO

2. Reacciones de vínculo externo

TEMA
DIAGRAMAS
2D

Ecuaciones de equilibrio absoluto

$$\Sigma F_x := 0$$

$$\Sigma F_y := 0$$

$$\Sigma M_A := 0$$

$$\Sigma F_x = H_A - P$$

$$\Sigma F_y = V_A + V_B - q \cdot 6 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma M_A = M + V_B \cdot 6 \text{ m} + P \cdot 4 \text{ m} - q \cdot 6 \text{ m} \cdot 3 \text{ m}$$

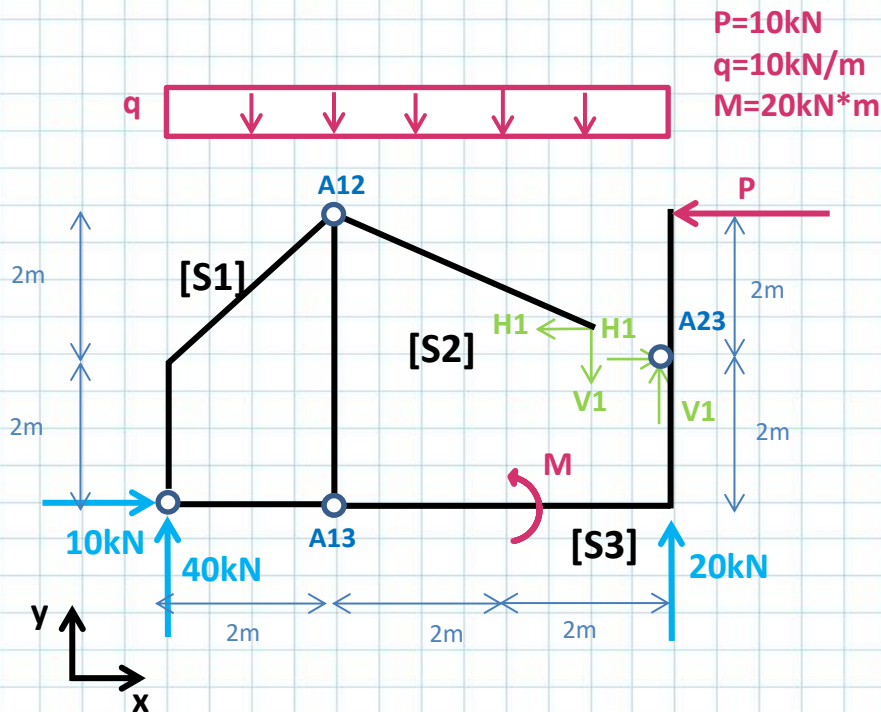
Resuelvo:

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_A \\ H_A \\ V_B \end{bmatrix} := \text{find} (V_A, H_A, V_B) = \begin{bmatrix} 40 \\ 10 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix} \text{ kN}$$

EJERCICIO

3. Despiece

TEMA

DIAGRAMAS
2D

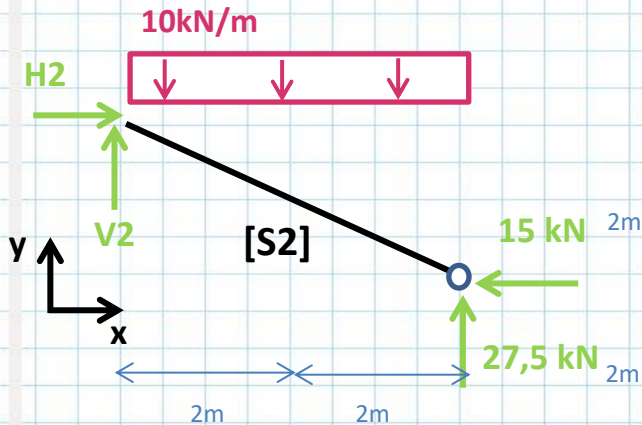
$$\Sigma M_{A12.S2} = -q \cdot 4 \text{ m} \cdot 2 \text{ m} - V_1 \cdot 4 \text{ m} - H_1 \cdot 2 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma M_{A13.S3} = M + 20 \text{ kN} \cdot 4 \text{ m} + V_1 \cdot 4 \text{ m} - H_1 \cdot 2 \text{ m} + P \cdot 4 \text{ m}$$

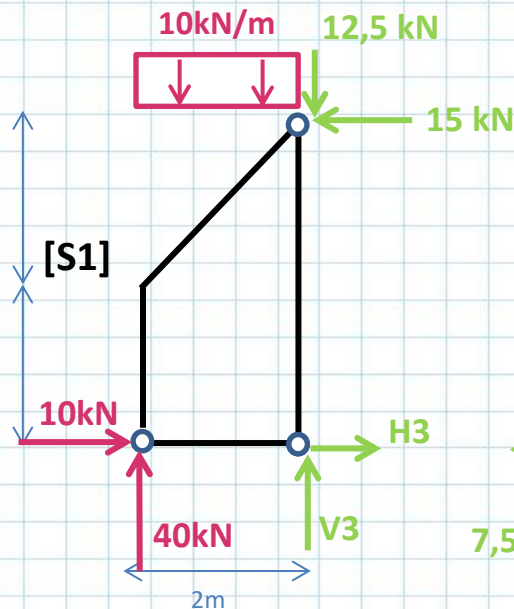
$$\begin{bmatrix} H_1 \\ V_1 \end{bmatrix} := \text{find}(H_1, V_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ -27.5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ kN}$$

3. Despiece

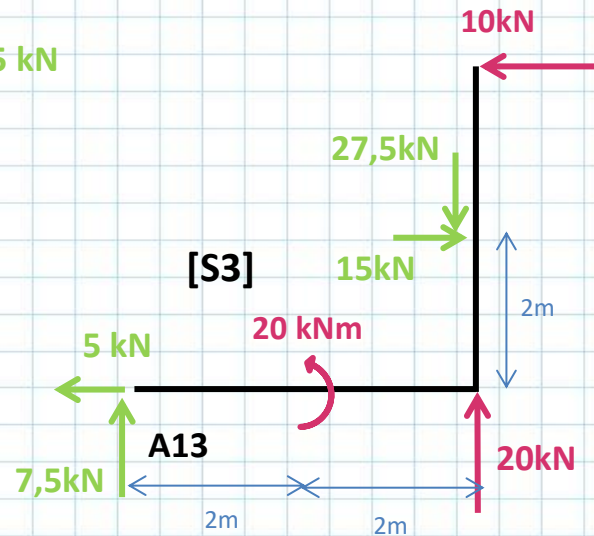
TEMA
DIAGRAMAS
2D



$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F_{xS2} \quad H_2 - 15 \text{ kN} &= 0 \xrightarrow{\text{solve, } H_2} 15 \cdot \text{kN} \\ \Sigma F_{yS2} \quad V_2 - q \cdot 4 \text{ m} + 27.5 \text{ kN} &= 0 \xrightarrow{\text{solve, } V_2} 12.5 \cdot \text{kN} \end{aligned}$$



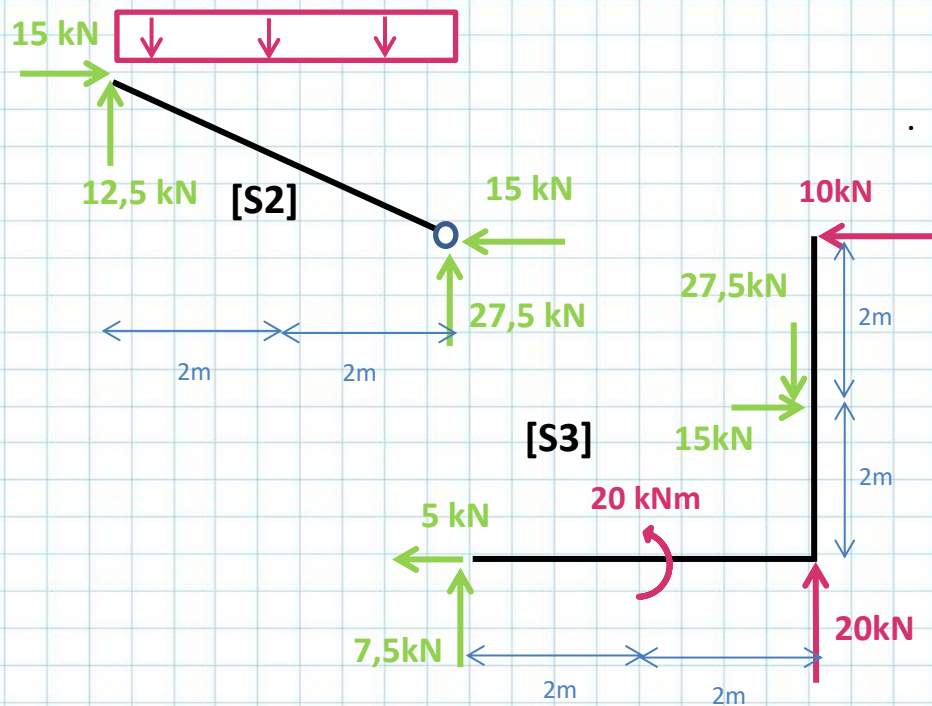
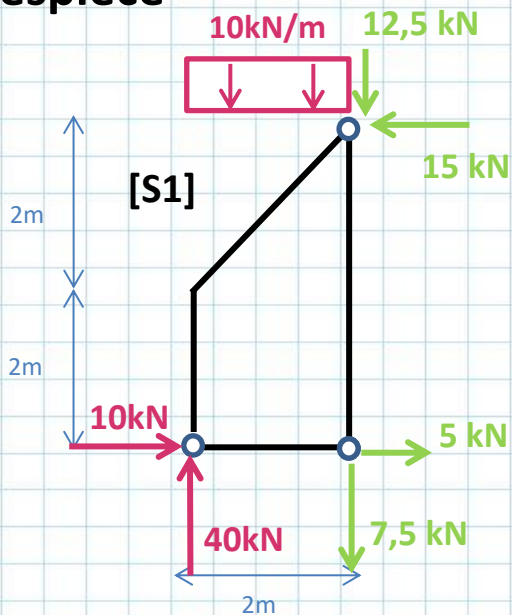
$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F_{xS1} \quad H_3 + 10 \text{ kN} - 15 \text{ kN} &= 0 \xrightarrow{\text{solve, } H_3} 5 \cdot \text{kN} \\ \Sigma F_{yS1} \quad V_3 - 20 \text{ kN} - 12.5 \text{ kN} + 40 \text{ kN} &= 0 \xrightarrow{\text{solve, } V_3} -7.5 \cdot \text{kN} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F_{xS3} &:= 15 \text{ kN} - 10 \text{ kN} - 5 \text{ kN} = 0 \text{ kN} \\ \Sigma F_{yS3} &:= 7.5 \text{ kN} + 20 \text{ kN} - 27.5 \text{ kN} = 0 \text{ kN} \\ \Sigma M_{S3} &:= -15 \text{ kN} \cdot 2 \text{ m} + 10 \text{ kN} \cdot 4 \text{ m} + 20 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} - 7.5 \text{ kN} \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 0 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \end{aligned}$$

3. Despiece

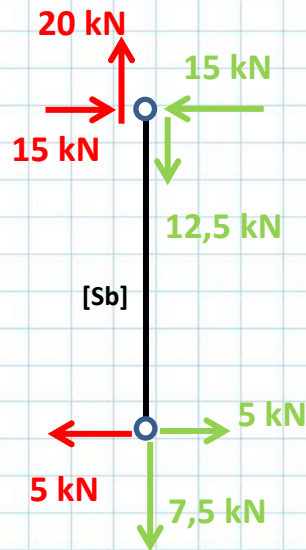
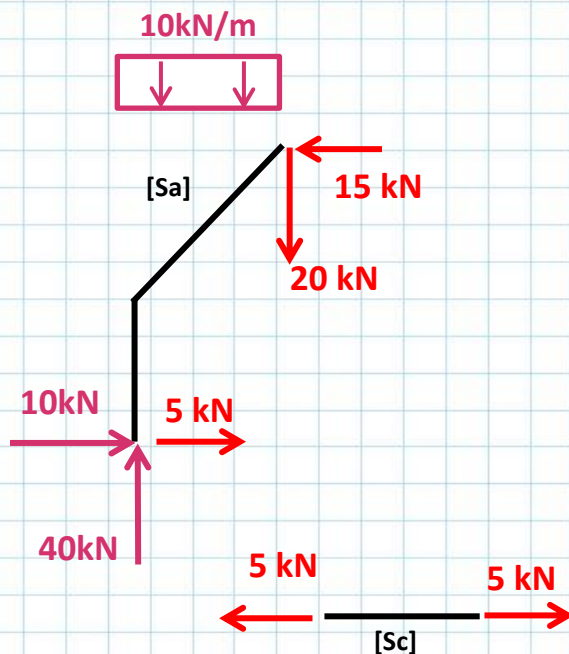
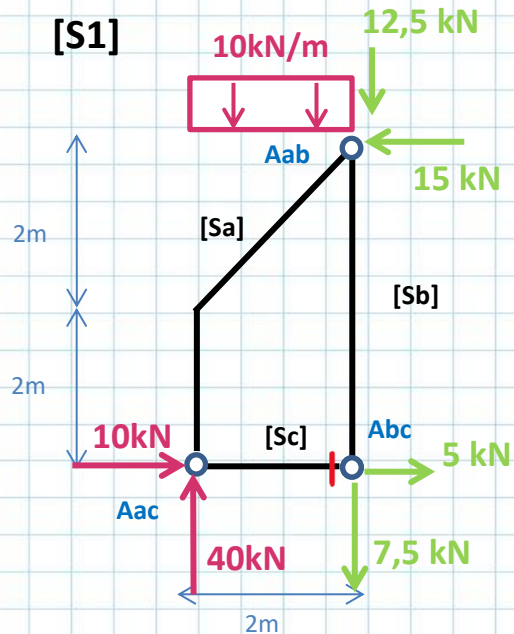
TEMA
DIAGRAMAS
2D



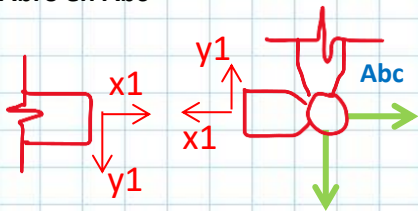
3. Despiece

TEMA

DIAGRAMAS
2D



Abro en Abc

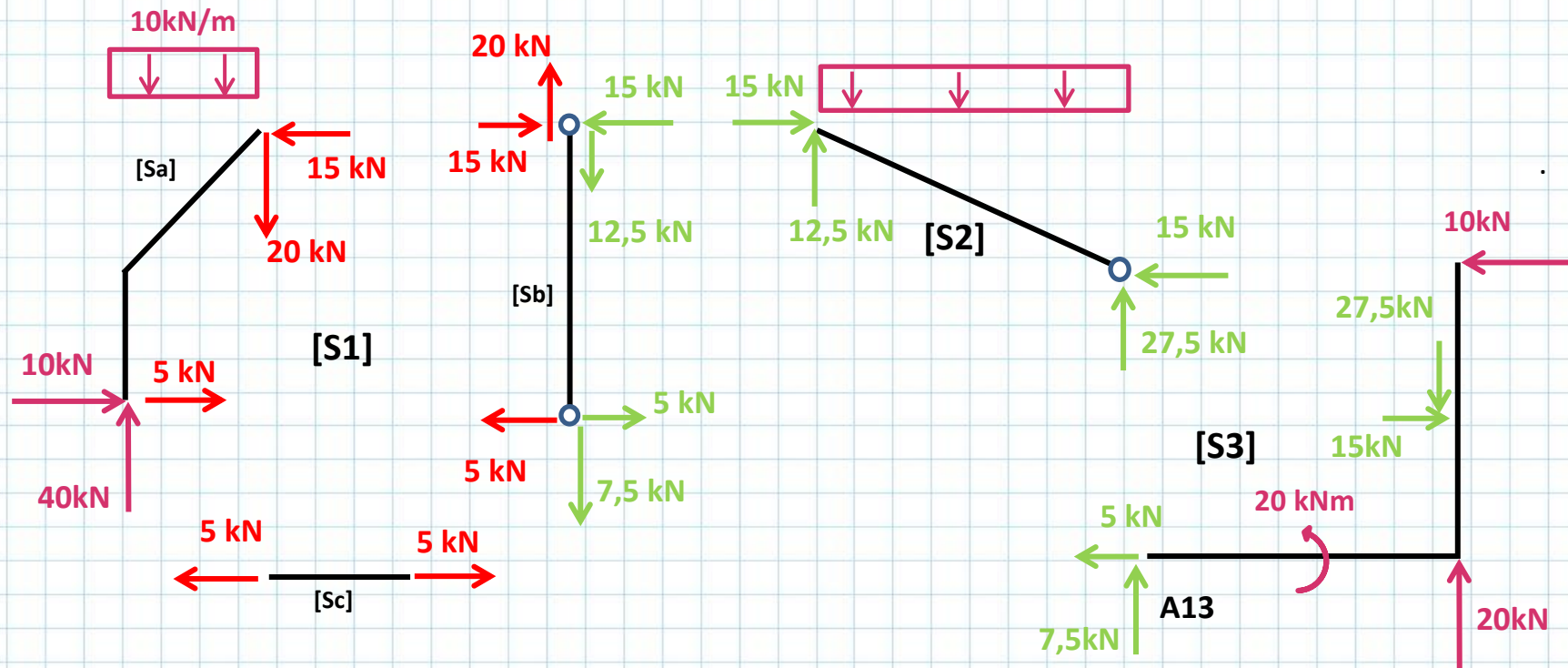


$$\sum M_{Aac} [Sc] = 0 \text{ despejo } y1 = 0 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M_{Aab} [Sb] = 0 \text{ despejo } x1 = 5 \text{ kN}$$

CHEQUEAR QUE TODO ESTE EN
EQUILIBRIO

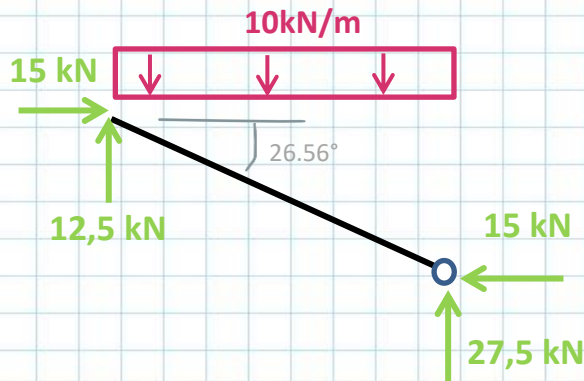
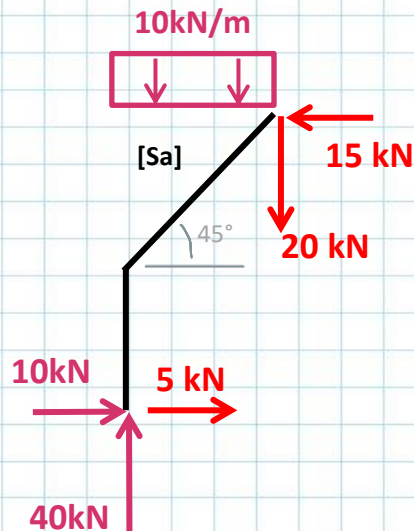
3. DCL de cada chapa



EJERCICIO

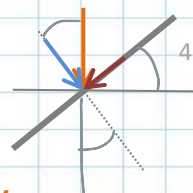
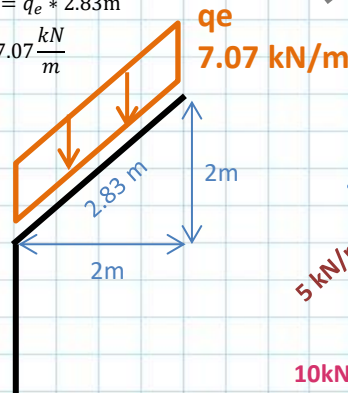
4. Análisis de chapa inclinada

TEMA
DIAGRAMAS
2D



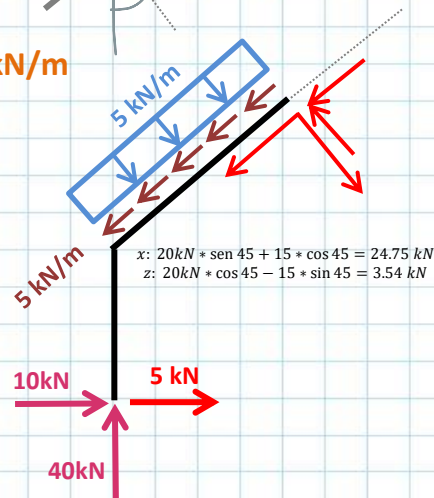
$$10 \frac{kN}{m} * 2m = q_e * 2.83m$$

$$q_e = 7.07 \frac{kN}{m}$$



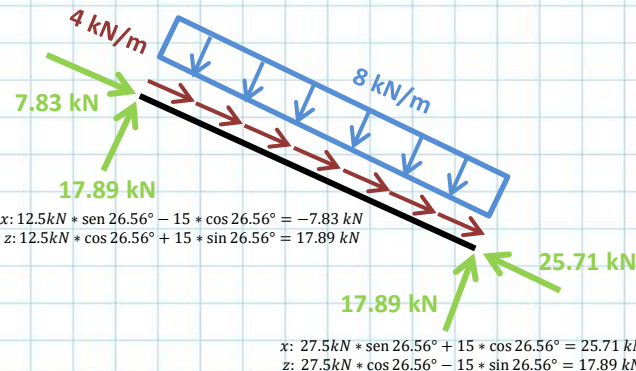
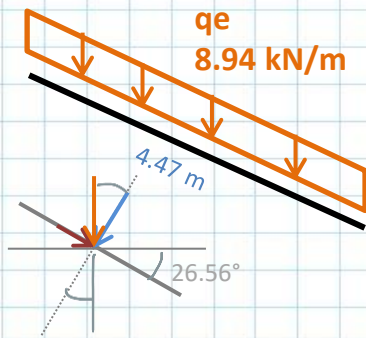
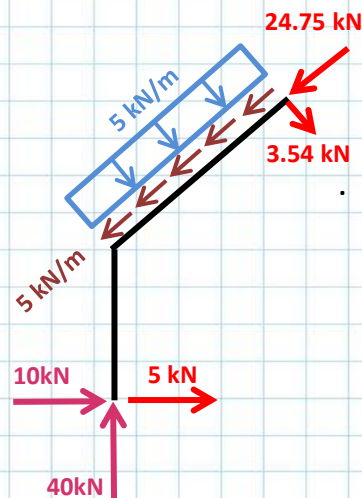
$$q_x = 7.07 \frac{kN}{m} * \sin 45 = 5 \frac{kN}{m}$$

$$q_z = 7.07 \frac{kN}{m} * \cos 45 = 5 \frac{kN}{m}$$



$$x: 20kN * \sin 45 + 15 * \cos 45 = 24.75 kN$$

$$z: 20kN * \cos 45 - 15 * \sin 45 = 3.54 kN$$



$$x: 12.5kN * \sin 26.56 - 15 * \cos 26.56 = -7.83 kN$$

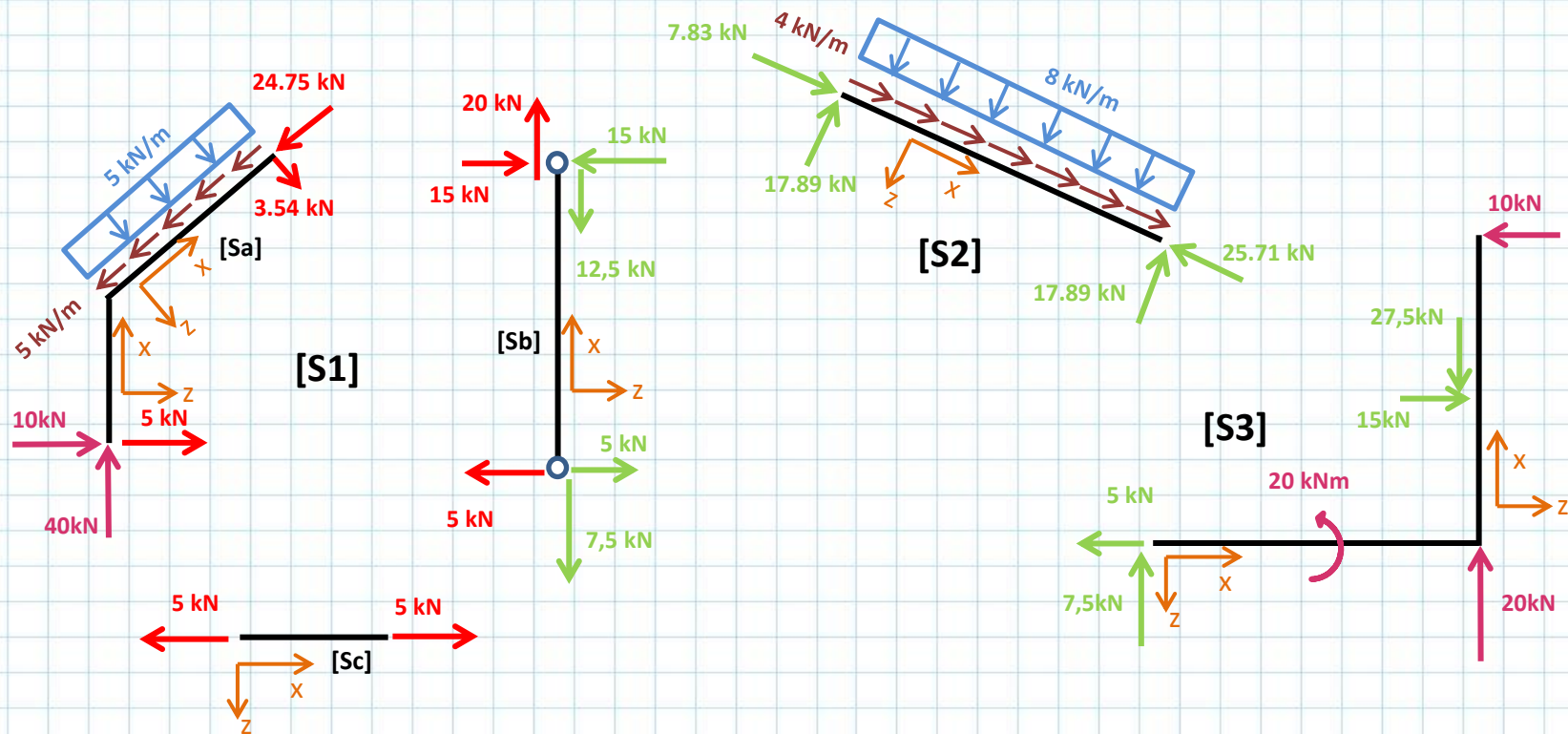
$$z: 12.5kN * \cos 26.56 + 15 * \sin 26.56 = 17.89 kN$$

$$x: 27.5kN * \sin 26.56 + 15 * \cos 26.56 = 25.71 kN$$

$$z: 27.5kN * \cos 26.56 - 15 * \sin 26.56 = 17.89 kN$$

4. Diagramas de características

TEMA
DIAGRAMAS
2D

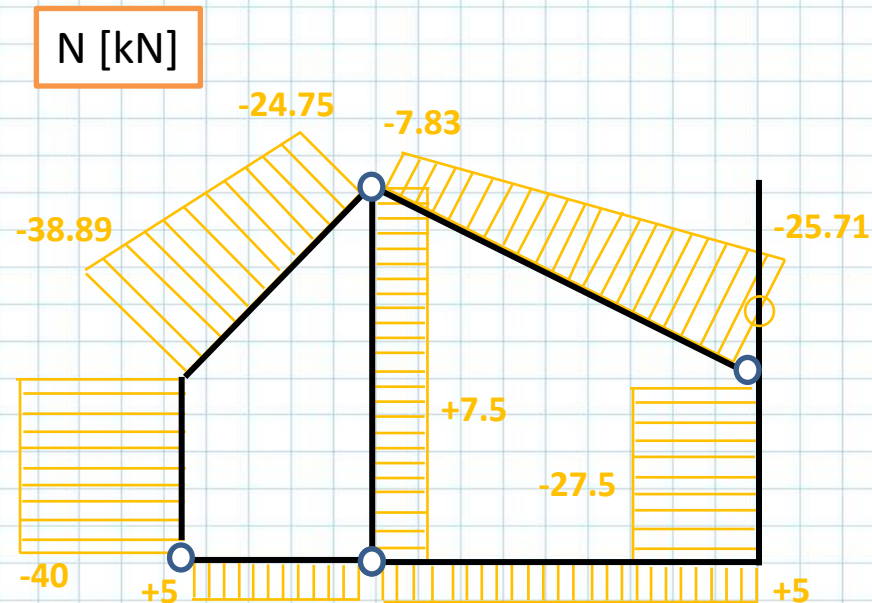
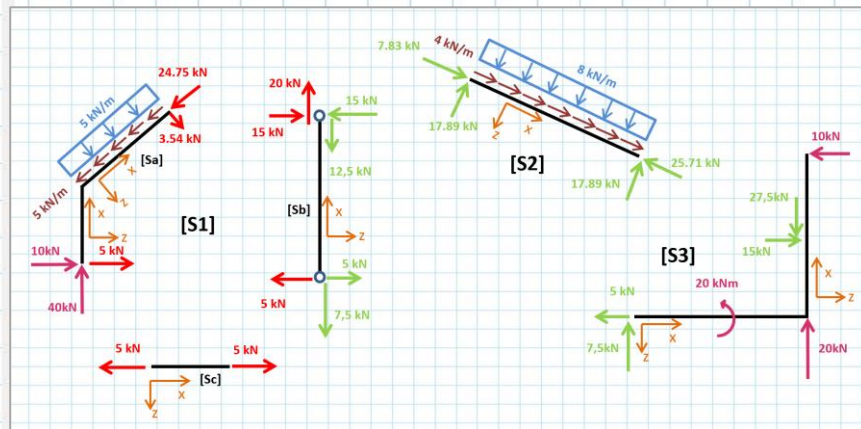
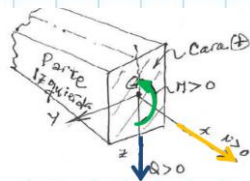


5. Diagramas de características

$$\frac{\partial N_x(x)}{\partial x} = -q_x(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial Q_z(x)}{\partial x} = -q_z(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial M_y(x)}{\partial x} = Q_z(x)$$

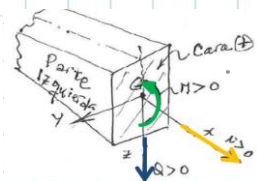


5. Diagramas de características

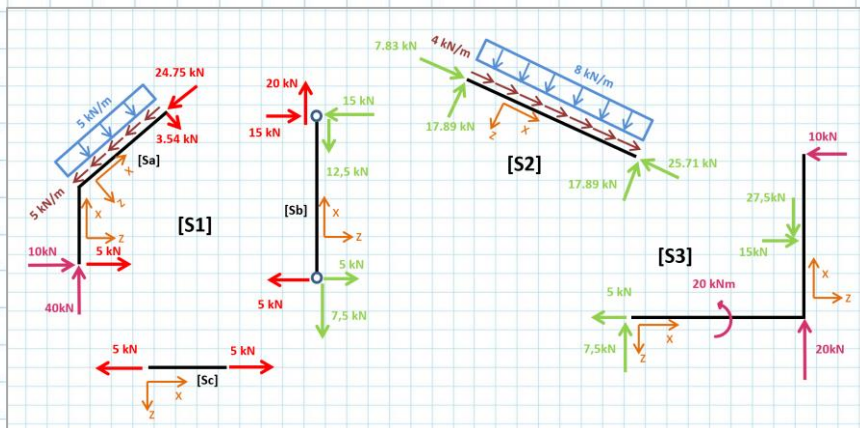
$$\frac{\partial N_x(x)}{\partial x} = -q_x(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial Q_z(x)}{\partial x} = -q_z(x)$$

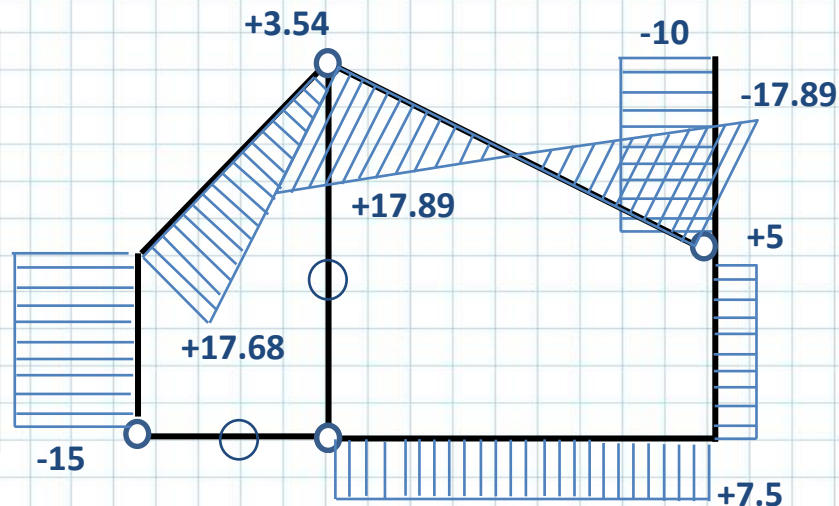
$$\frac{\partial M_y(x)}{\partial x} = Q_z(x)$$



TEMA
DIAGRAMAS
2D



Q[kN]

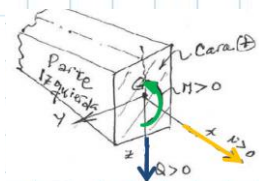


5. Diagramas de características

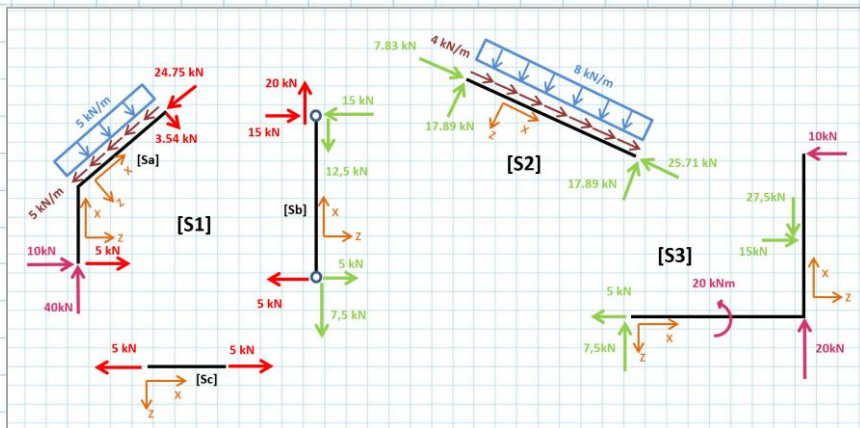
$$\frac{\partial N_x(x)}{\partial x} = -q_x(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial Q_z(x)}{\partial x} = -q_z(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial M_y(x)}{\partial x} = Q_z(x)$$



TEMA
DIAGRAMAS
2D



M[kNm]

