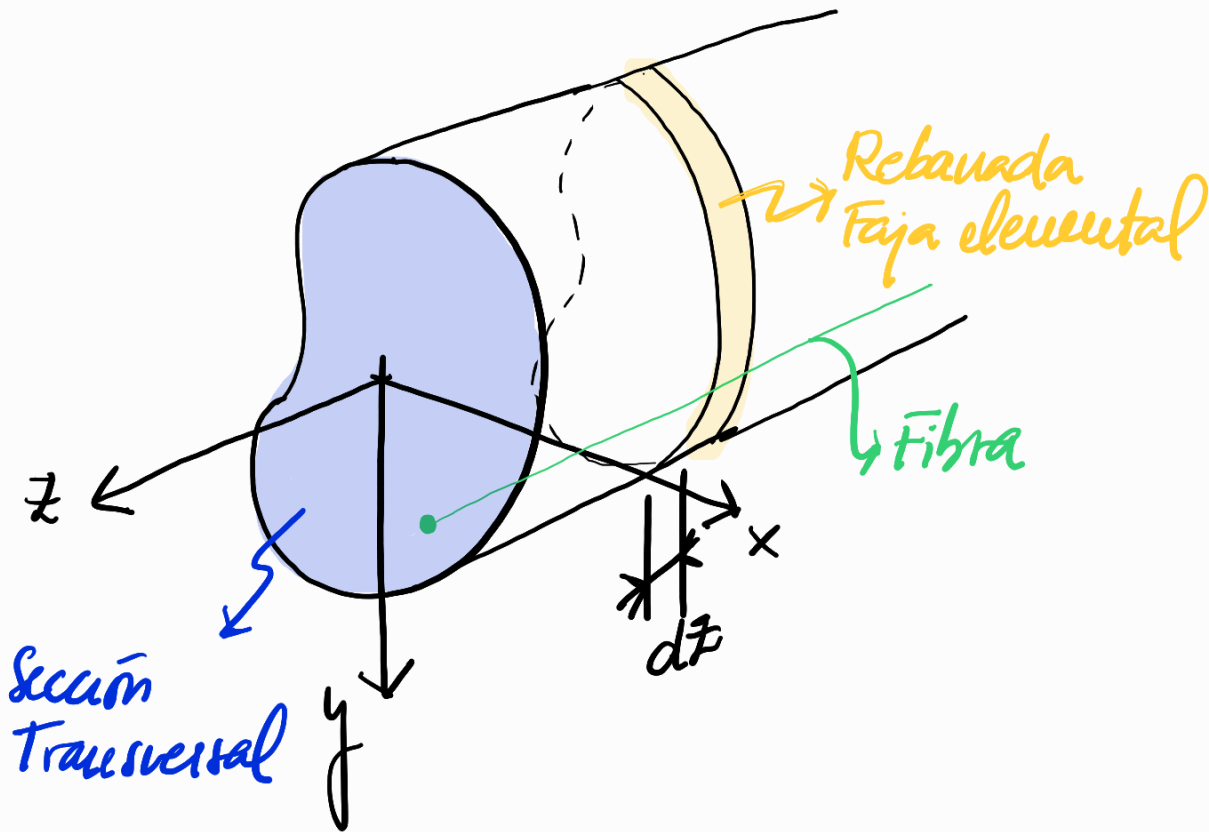


TEORÍA DE BARRAS

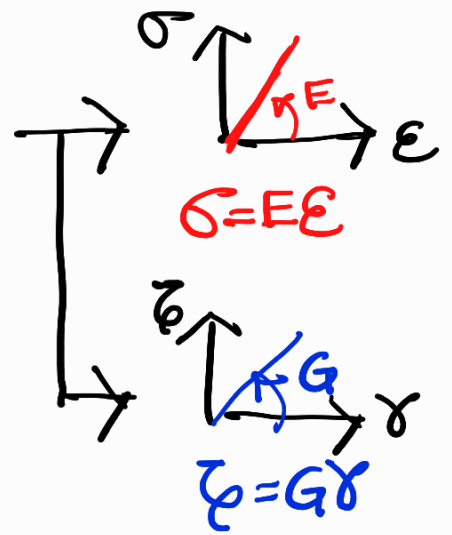


Hipotesis

- MATERIAL**
 - **continuo** → En todo el Volumen hay material
 - **Homogeneo** → presenta las mismas propiedades mecánicas en cualquiera de sus puntos
 - **Isotropo** → tiene igual propiedades mecánicas en todas las direcciones.

Hipótesis linealidad
Mecánica

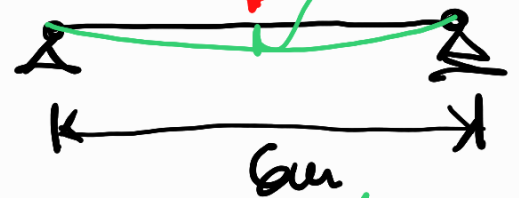
→ ley de Hooke



Hipótesis de linealidad
cinemática

→ pequeños

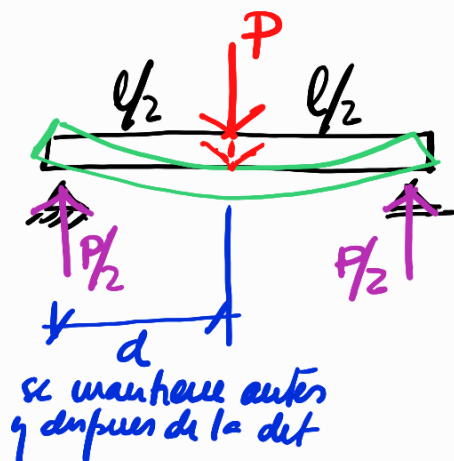
desplazamientos η δ
deformaciones $1 \sim 3 \text{ cm}$



$$Slim = L / 300 \sim 500$$

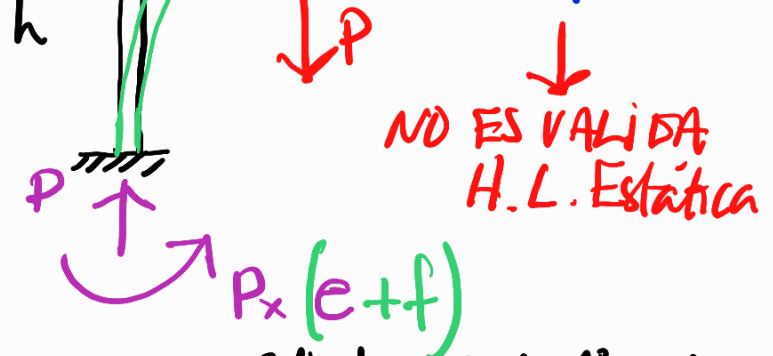
Hip. de linealidad
Estática

→ Equilibrio puede ser
planteado para la
estructura sin deformar



VÁLIDA Hip. L. Estática

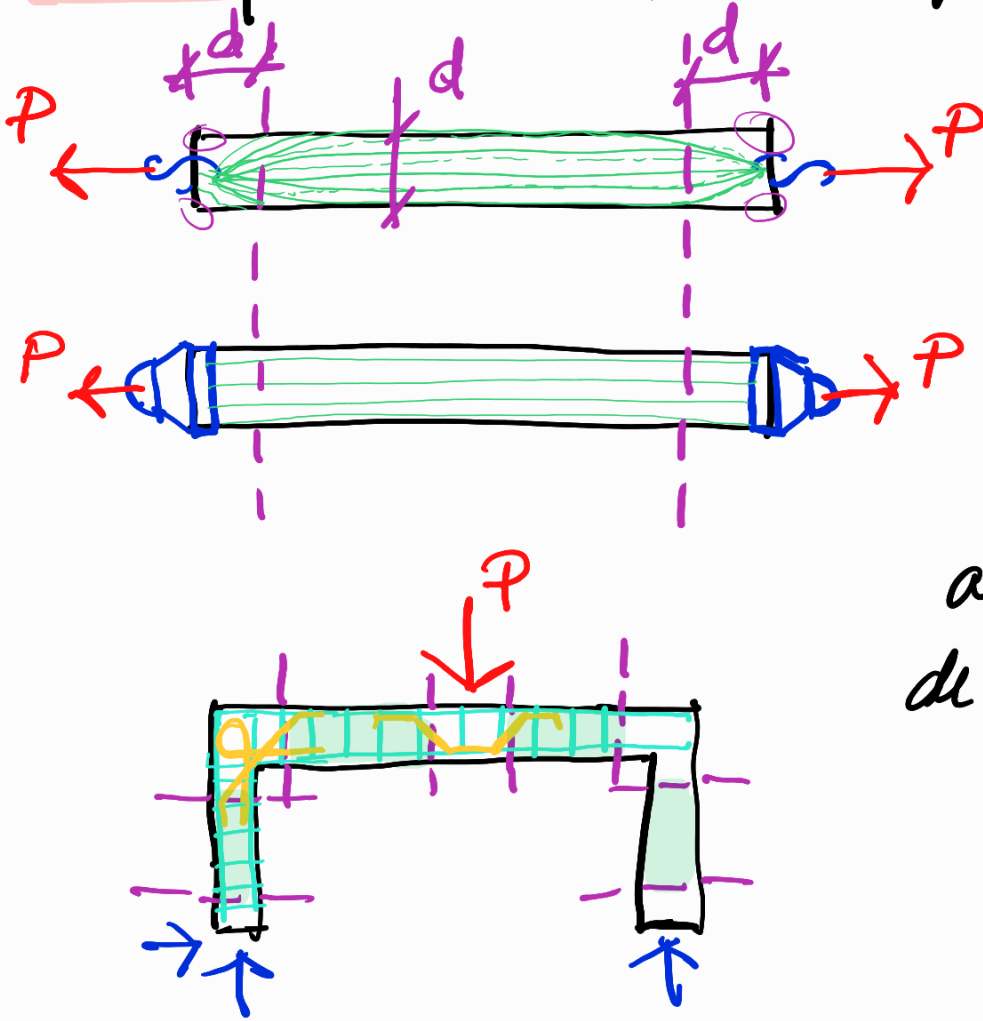
→ NO se mantiene
"d" antes y después
de la deformación



$P_x e \rightarrow$ Solución de 1º orden

$P_x (e+f) \rightarrow$ Solución de 2º orden

Principio de Saint-Venant.



→ Las Hipótesis y supuestos serán de aplicación a una distancia del punto de introducción de la carga igual a la mayor medida de la sección transversal.

∃ H. L. Estática

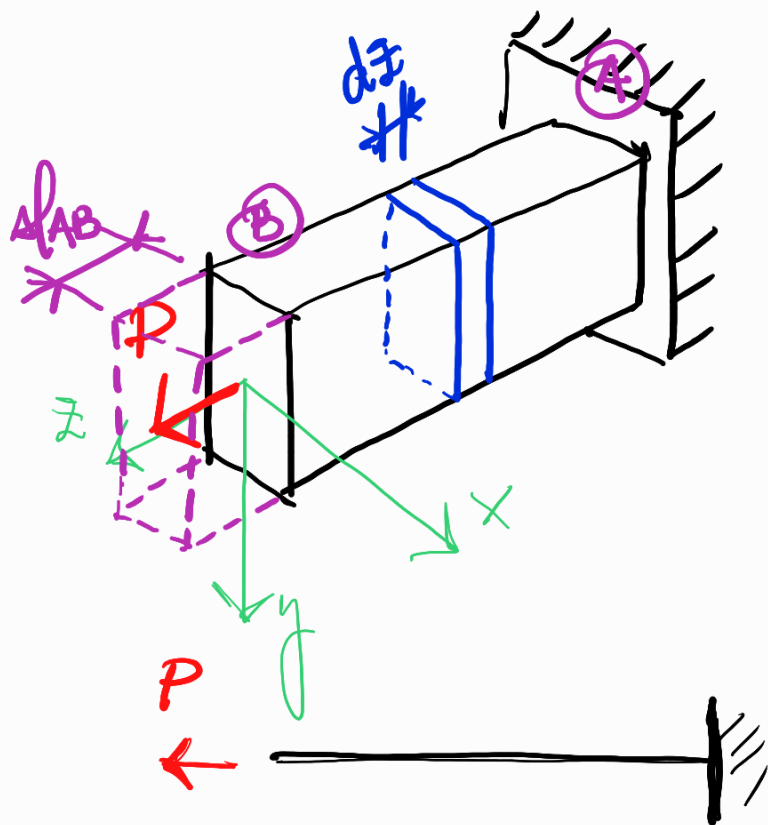
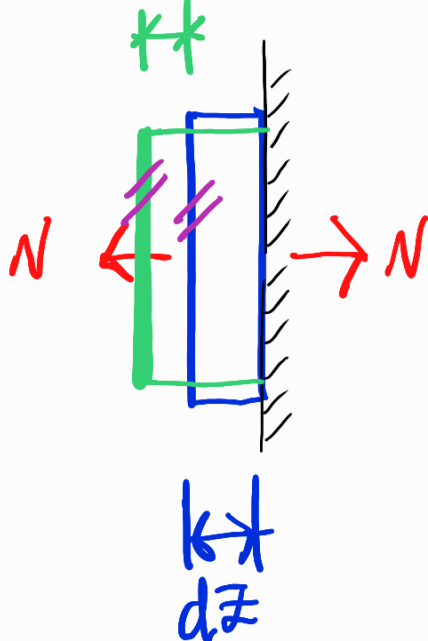
∃ H. L. Cinemática

∃ H. L. Mecánica

Prin Superposición de Efectos

Solicitación Axil

$$d\bar{u} = \epsilon_z dz$$



Hip. Secciones planas y paralelas luego de la deformación

Hip. Bernoulli

$$\epsilon_z = \text{cte}$$



$$N = \int_A dN = \int_A \sigma_z dA$$

Aplica la ley de Hooke $\sigma = E \epsilon$

$$N = \int_A (\epsilon_z E) dA \quad \text{si } E \text{ es cte en la sección}$$

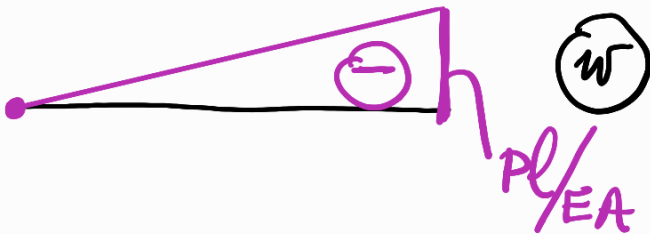
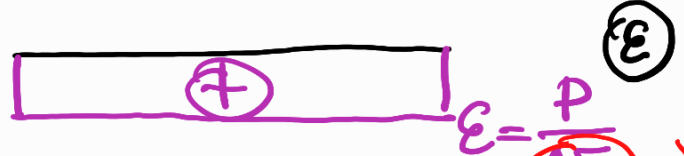
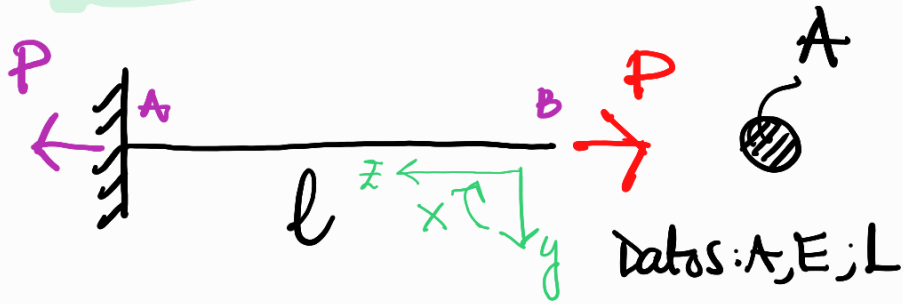
$$N = E \epsilon_z \int_A dA = E \epsilon_z A$$

$$N = \sigma_z A \rightarrow \sigma_z = N/A$$

$$\Delta_{AB} = \int_A^B d\bar{u} = \int_A^B \epsilon_z dz \rightarrow \text{si } N \text{ es cte entre } A \text{ y } B \rightarrow \epsilon_z = \frac{N}{EA} \rightarrow \Delta_{AB} = \epsilon_z L_{AB}$$

$$\Delta_{AB} = \epsilon_z L_{AB} = \frac{\sigma_z}{E} L_{AB} = \frac{N L_{AB}}{E A} = \Delta_{AB} \quad \begin{bmatrix} A & \text{cte} \\ N & \text{cte} \\ E & \text{cte} \end{bmatrix}$$

EJERCICIO 1



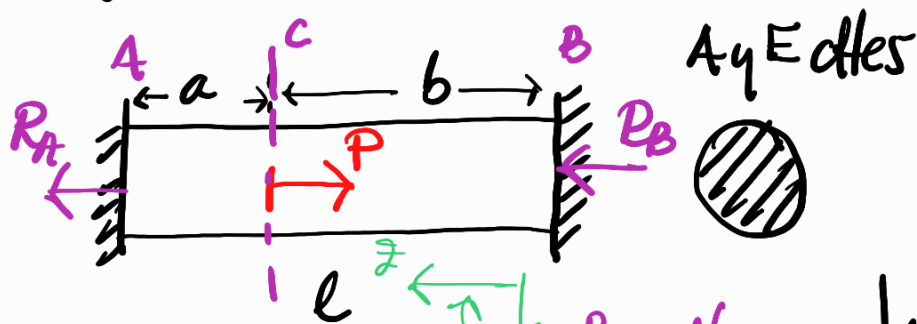
$$\sigma_z = \frac{N}{A} = \frac{P}{A}$$

$$\epsilon_z = \frac{\sigma_z}{E}$$

$$\Delta_{AB} = \frac{N L_{AB}}{EA} = \frac{Pl}{EA}$$

$\frac{l}{EA} \rightarrow$ Flexibilidad Axial.

EJERCICIO 2



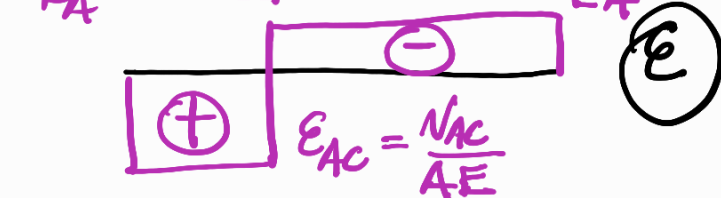
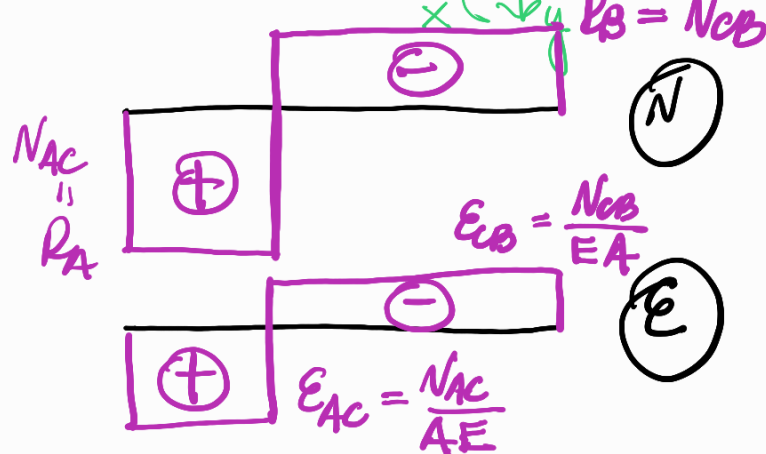
Para resolver un hiperestático hay que compatibilizar deformación

$$|\Delta_{AC}| = |\Delta_{CB}| = w_c$$

$$w_A = 0 = w_B + \Delta_{BC} + \Delta_{CA}$$

$$0 = -\frac{N_{CB} b}{EA} + \frac{N_{AC} a}{EA}$$

$$\frac{N_{CB} b}{EA} = \frac{N_{AC} a}{EA}$$



Para este caso $N_{CB} = R_B$ y $N_{AC} = R_A$ en valor

$$\frac{R_B b}{EA} = \frac{R_A a}{EA} \Rightarrow R_B = R_A \frac{a}{b}$$

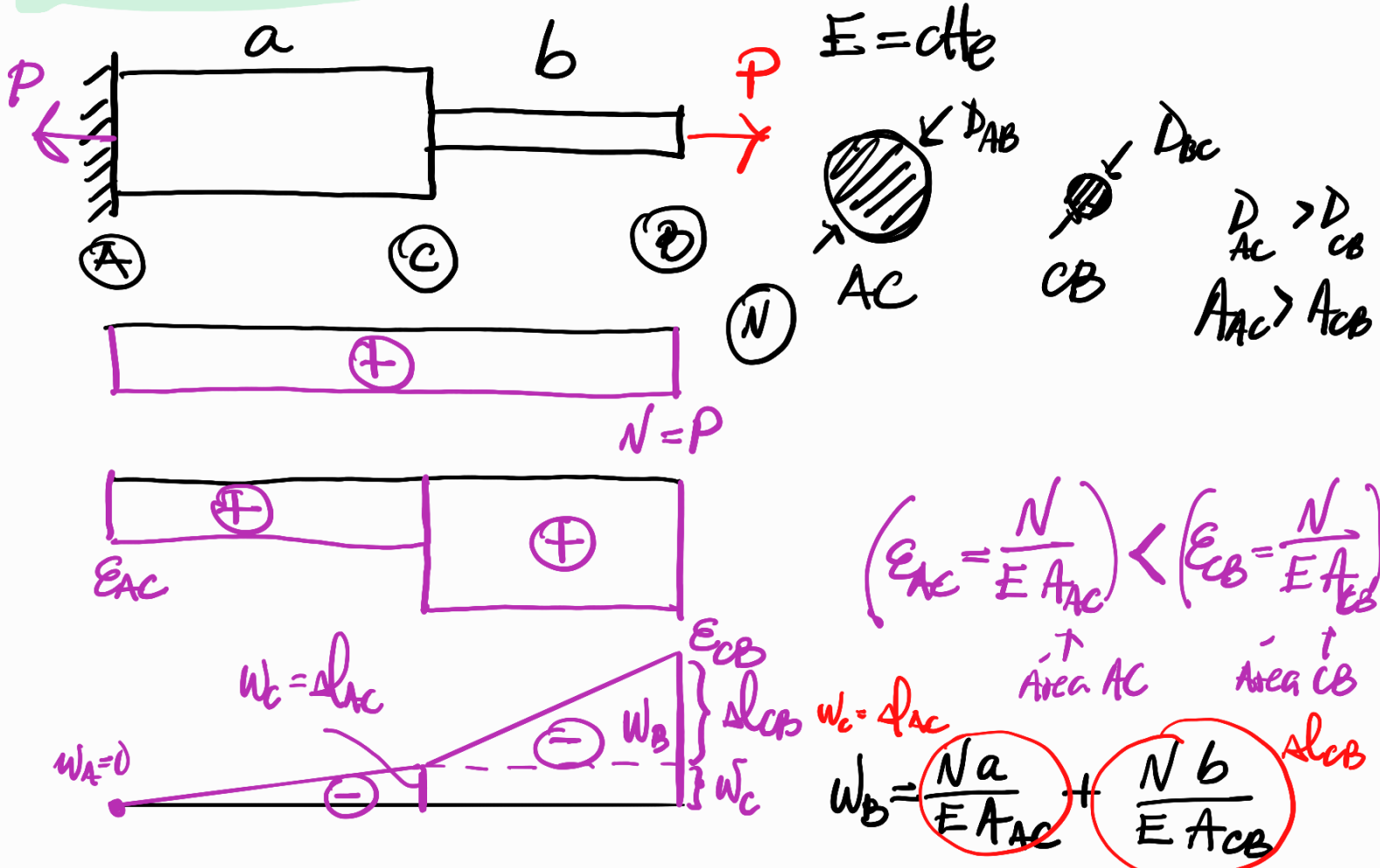
$$\sum F_x = 0 = R_A + R_B - P \rightarrow 0 = R_A + R_A \frac{a}{b} - P$$

$$P = R_A \left(1 + \frac{a}{b}\right)$$

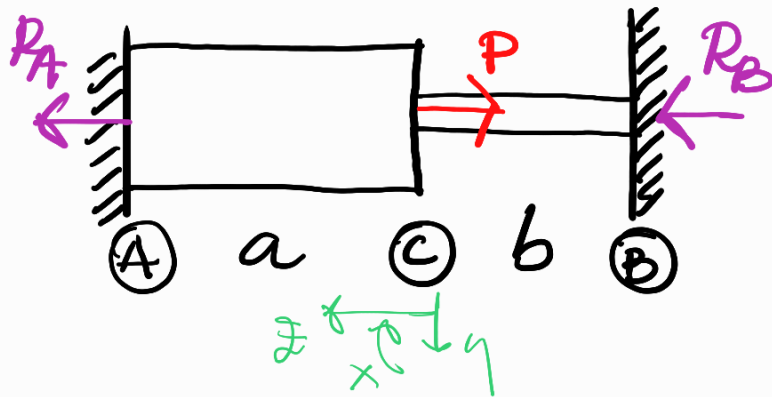
$$P = R_A \frac{l}{b} \Rightarrow R_A = P \frac{b}{l}$$

$$R_B = P \frac{a}{l}$$

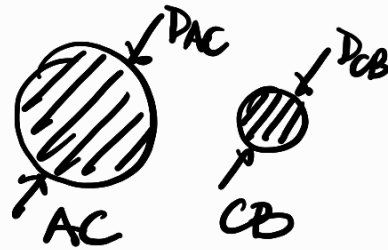
EJERCICIO 3



EXERCICIO 4



$$E = cte$$

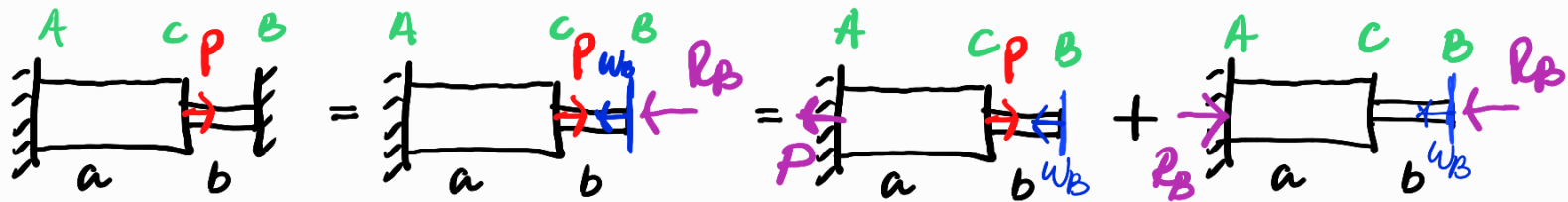


$$D_{AC} > D_{CB}$$

$$A_{AC} > A_{CB}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0 = R_A + R_B - P$$

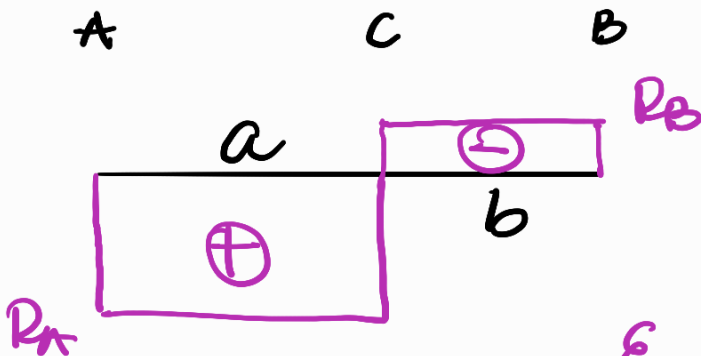
METODO INCOGNITAS ESTATICAS



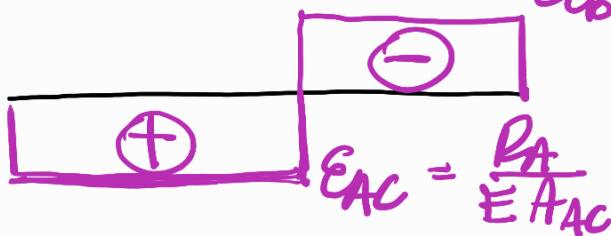
$$w_{B(P)}^h = 0 = w_{B(P;R_B)}^i = w_{B(P)}^i + w_{B(R_B)}^i$$

$$0 = -\frac{Pa}{EA_{AC}} + \left(\frac{R_B a}{EA_{AC}} + \frac{R_B b}{EA_{CB}} \right)$$

$$\frac{Pa}{EA_{AC}} = R_B \left(\frac{a}{EA_{AC}} + \frac{b}{EA_{CB}} \right) \rightarrow R_B \downarrow R_A$$



$$E_{CB} = \frac{R_B}{EA_{CB}}$$

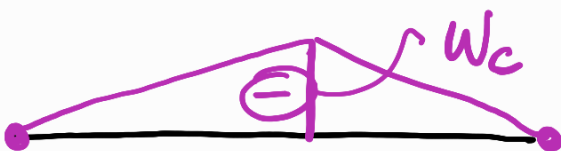


$$E_{AC} = \frac{R_A}{EA_{AC}}$$

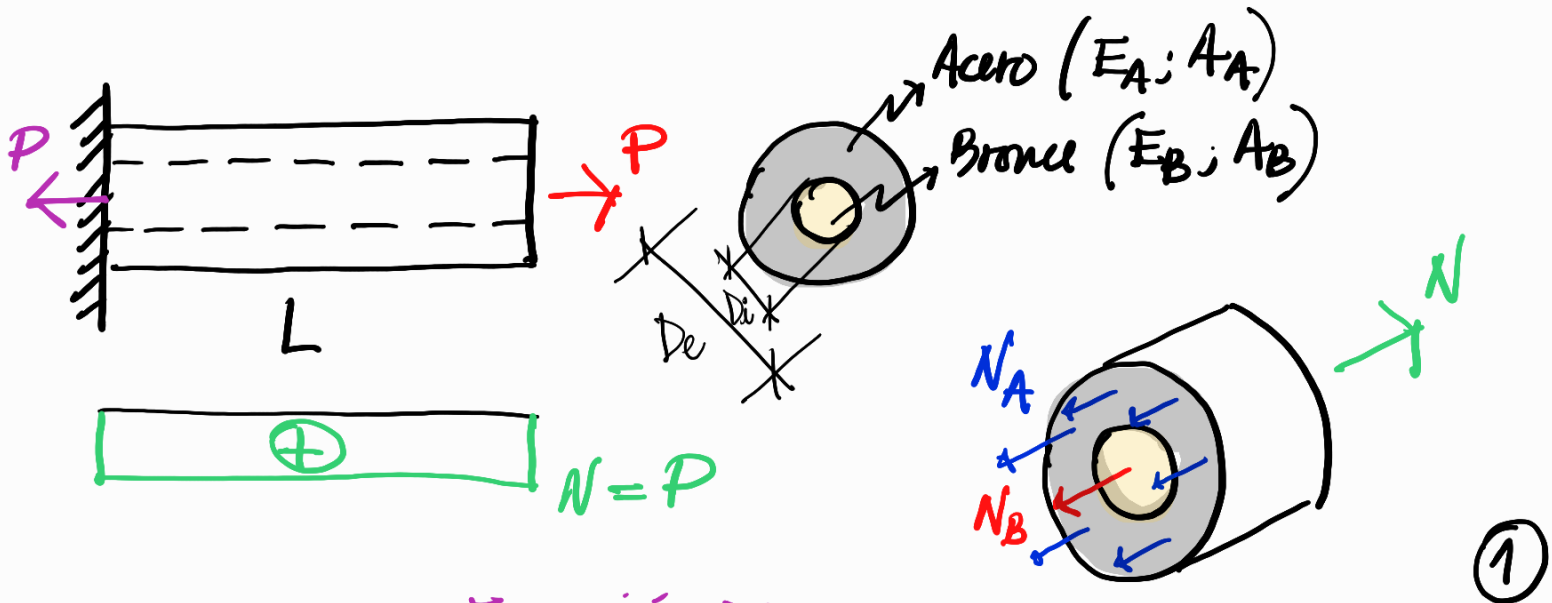
$$si \ a > b$$

$$E_{AC} < E_{CB}$$

$$E_{AC} a = E_{CB} b$$



Ejercicio 5



$\epsilon_A = \epsilon_B$ ← ECUACIÓN DE COMPATIBILIDAD

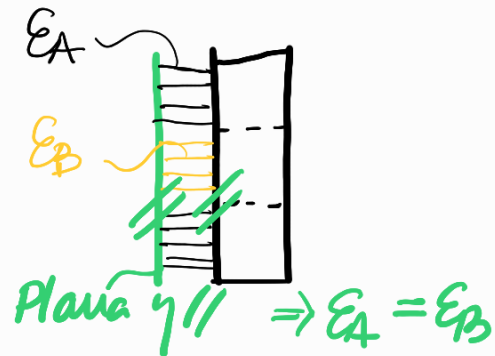
$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow N = N_A + N_B$

$\frac{N_A}{E_A A_A} = \frac{N_B}{E_B A_B}$

$A_A = \pi \frac{(D_o^4 - D_i^4)}{4}$

$A_B = \pi \frac{D_i^4}{4}$

$N_A = N_B \frac{E_A A_A}{E_B A_B}$ lo reemplazo en ①



$N = N_B \left(1 + \frac{E_A A_A}{E_B A_B} \right) = N_B \frac{E_A A_A + E_B A_B}{E_B A_B}$

$N_B = N \frac{E_B A_B}{E_A A_A + E_B A_B}$

Annotations: $E_B A_B$ is labeled 'RIGIDEZ BRONCE' and the denominator $E_A A_A + E_B A_B$ is labeled 'RIGIDEZ TOTAL'.

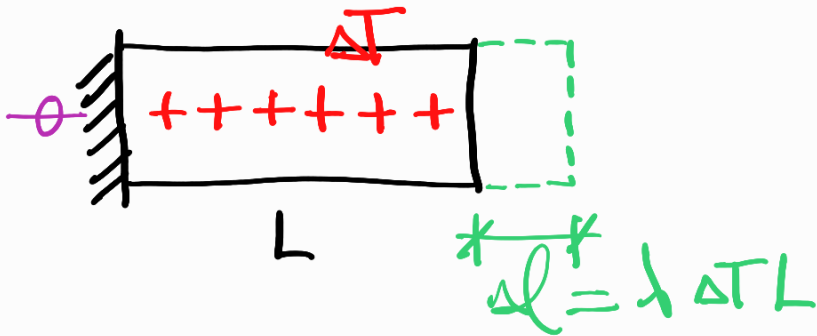
$N_A = N \frac{E_A A_A}{E_A A_A + E_B A_B}$

Annotations: $E_A A_A$ is labeled 'RIGIDEZ ACERO' and the denominator $E_A A_A + E_B A_B$ is labeled 'RIGIDEZ TOTAL'.

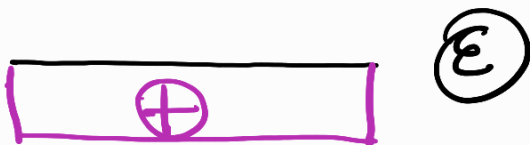
$\delta = \delta_A = \delta_B = \frac{N_B L}{E_B A_B} = \frac{N \frac{E_B A_B}{E_A A_A + E_B A_B} L}{E_B A_B} = \frac{N L}{E_A A_A + E_B A_B}$

The final denominator $E_A A_A + E_B A_B$ is labeled 'RIGIDEZ TOTAL'.

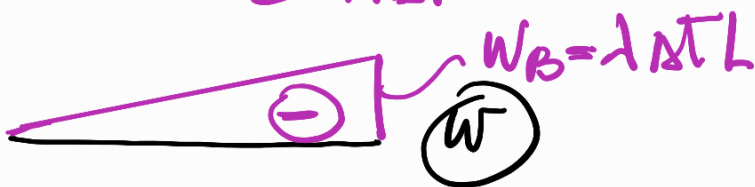
EXERCICIO 6



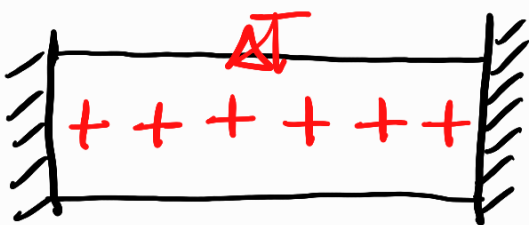
Si la estructura es isostática solo se determina sin tener solicitaciones internas



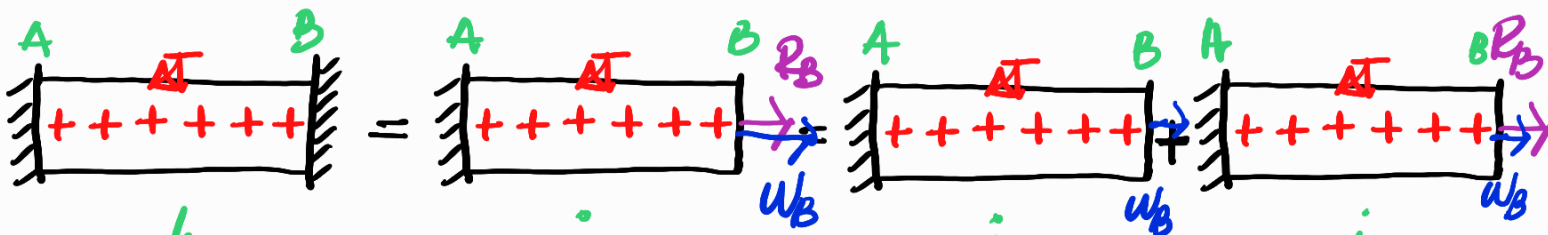
$$\epsilon = \lambda \Delta T$$



EXERCICIO 7



Si la barra no se puede determinar libremente aparecen esfuerzos internos.



$$w_B^h(\Delta T) = 0 =$$

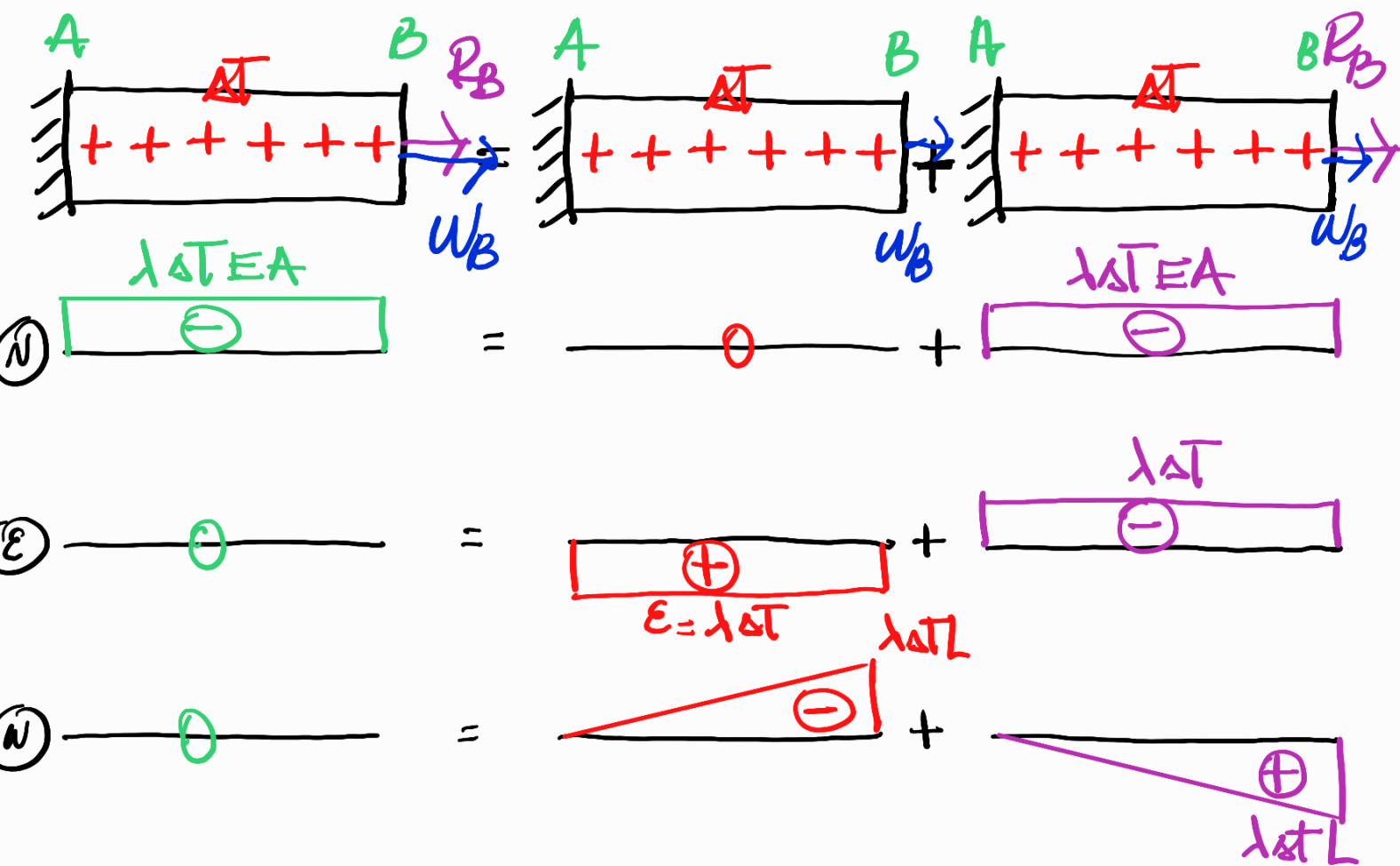
$$w_B^i(\Delta T; R_B) =$$

$$w_B^i(\Delta T)$$

$$+ w_B^i(R_B)$$

$$0 = \lambda \Delta T L + \frac{R_B L}{EA}$$

$$R_B = -\lambda \Delta T EA$$



En este caso no aparecen deformaciones pero sí esfuerzo interno, de forma tal que

$$\sigma_x = \frac{N}{A} = \lambda \Delta T E \rightarrow \Delta \text{ mayor } E, \text{ mayor } \sigma$$

Es por eso que la temperatura es un fenómeno importante a tener en cuenta, principalmente en estructuras hiperestáticas.