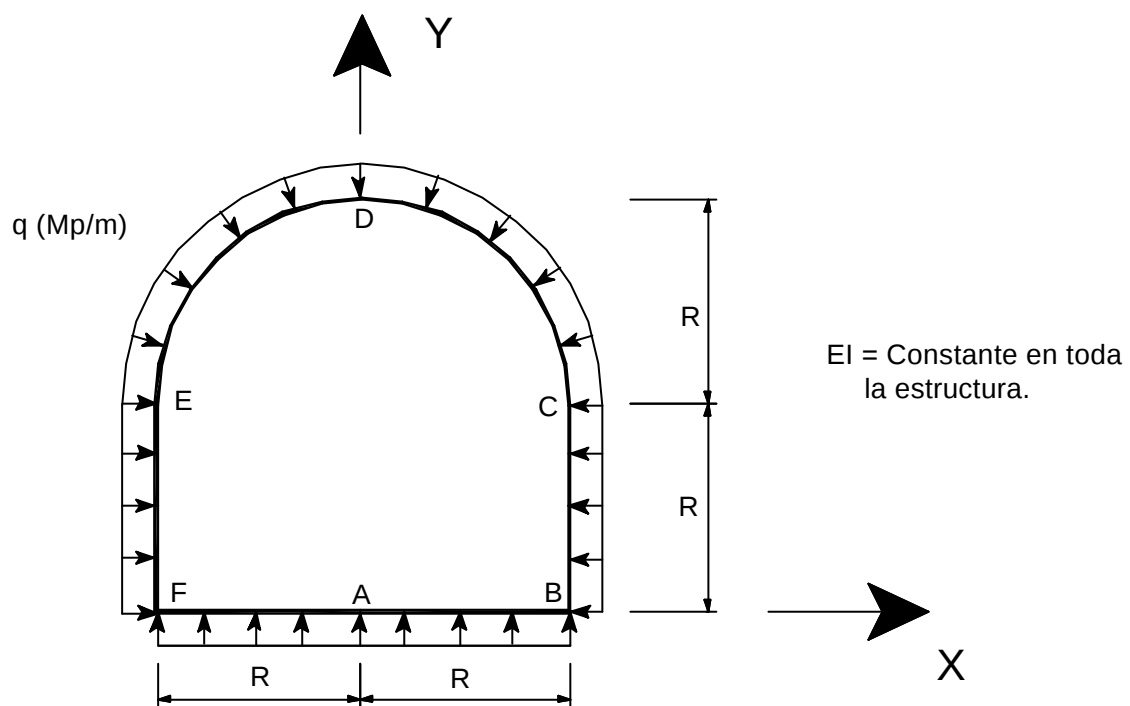


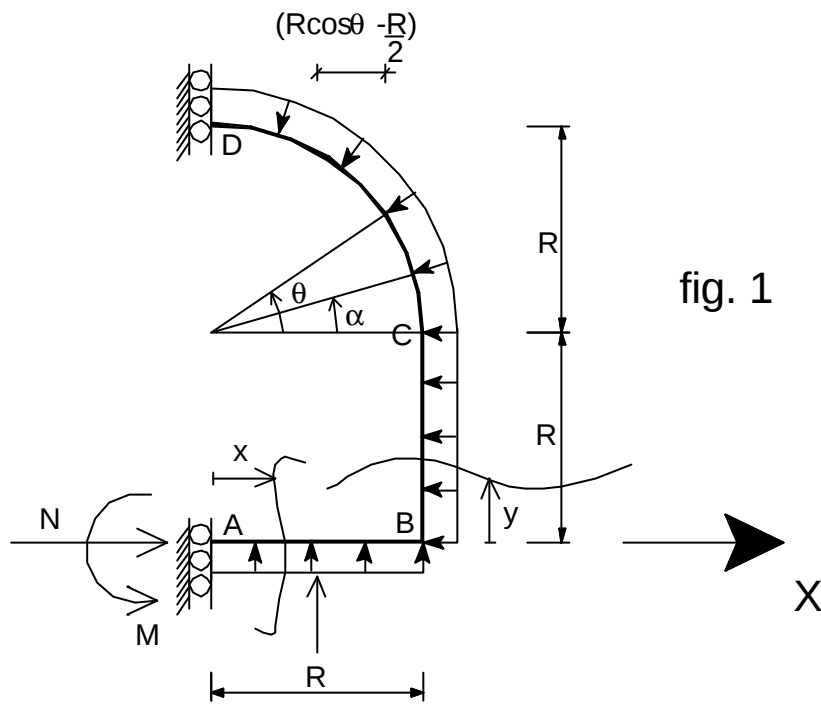
EJERCICIO N° 3 - G7

En la estructura que se muestra, se pide :

- Valores del **momento flector** y **axil** en el punto **A**.
- Diagrama de momento flector de la estructura, indicando sus valores en los puntos más significativos.



SOLUCION



TRAMO	INTERVALO	MOMENTO FLECTOR (M^*)
AB	$0 \leq x \leq R$	$M^* = M - \frac{qx^2}{2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Para } x=R \Rightarrow M^* = M - \frac{qR^2}{2} \end{array} \right.$
BC	$0 \leq y \leq R$	$M^* = M + N^*y - \frac{qR^2}{2} - \frac{qy^2}{2}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Para } y=0 \Rightarrow M^* = M - \frac{qR^2}{2} \\ \text{Para } y=R \Rightarrow M^* = M + NR - qR^2 \end{array} \right.$
CD	$\alpha \leq q \leq \frac{p}{2}$	$M^* = M + NR(1 + \operatorname{sen} q) - qR^2 \left(\cos q - \frac{1}{2} \right) +$ $- qR^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \operatorname{sen} q \right) - \int_0^q qR^2 d\alpha [\operatorname{sen}(q - \alpha)]$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M^* = M + (1 + \operatorname{sen} \theta)(NR - qR^2) \\ \text{Para } \theta = 0, M^* = M + NR - qR^2 \end{array} \right.$

$$(-)qR^2 \int_0^q \sin(q-a)^{(-)} da = -qR^2 [-\cos(q-a)]_0^q = qR^2 [1 - \cos q]$$

$$M^*_{(\text{tramo CD})} = M + NR(1 + \sin\theta) - qR^2(\sin\theta + \cos\theta) - qR^2[1 - \cos\theta]$$

$$M^*_{(\text{tramo CD})} = M + NR(1 + \sin\theta) - qR^2(1 + \sin\theta)$$

Aplicando BRESSE:

$$q_D = 0 = \int \frac{M}{EI} ds \Rightarrow \boxed{\int M^* ds = 0} \quad (1)$$

$$m_D = 0 = -\int \frac{M^*}{EI} (2R - y) dS = 0$$

$$2R \int M dS - \int M^* y dS = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\int M^* y dS = 0} \quad (2)$$

Aplicando (1) en fig.1, se tiene:

$$0 = \underbrace{\int_0^R \left(M - \frac{qx^2}{2} \right) dx}_{I_1} + \underbrace{\int_0^R \left(M + N \times y - \frac{qR^2}{2} - \frac{qy^2}{2} \right) dy}_{I_2} + \underbrace{\int_0^p \left[M + (1 + \sin q)(NR - qR^2) \right] Rdq}_{I_3}$$

$$I_1 = MR - \frac{qR^3}{6}$$

$$I_2 = MR + \frac{NR^2}{2} - \frac{qR^3}{2} - \frac{qR^3}{6} = MR + \frac{NR^2}{2} - \frac{2}{3}qR^3$$

$$I_3 = \frac{p}{2}RM + (NR^2 - qR^3)[q - \cos q]_0^p$$

Reemplazando:

$$R \left(2 + \frac{p}{2} \right) M + R^2 \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{p}{2} \right) N + R^3 \left(-\frac{11 + 3p}{6} \right) q = 0$$

$$\boxed{3,57M + 3,07RN = 3,4qR^2} \quad (3)$$

Aplicando (2) en la fig 1, se tiene:

$$\int_0^R \left(M - \frac{qx^2}{2} \right) y dx + \int_0^R \left(M + Ny - \frac{qR^2}{2} - \frac{qy^2}{2} \right) y dy + R \int_0^{p/2} [M + (1 + \text{sen} q)(NR - qR^2)] y dq$$

$\xrightarrow{\quad \quad \quad} I_4 \quad \quad \quad I_5$

$$I_4 = \frac{MR^2}{2} + \frac{NR^3}{3} - \frac{qR^4}{4} - \frac{qR^4}{8}$$

$$I_5 = R^2 \int_0^{p/2} [M + N \text{sen} q + (NR - qR^2)(1 + \text{sen} q)^2] dq$$

$$I_5 = R^2 \left[\frac{p}{2} M + M + (NR - qR^2) \times 4,36 \right]$$

Reemplazando:

$$R^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{p}{2} + 1 \right) M + R^3 \left(\frac{1}{3} + 4,36 \right) N = \left(\frac{3}{8} + 4,36 \right) qR^4$$

$3,07M + 4,69RN = 4,73qR^2$

(4)

De (3) y (4)

$$M = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3,4qR^2 & 3,07R \\ 4,73qR^2 & 4,69R \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 3,57 & 3,07R \\ 3,07 & 4,69R \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{1,42qR^3}{7,32R} = 0,19qR^2$$

$$N = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3,57 & 3,4qR^2 \\ 3,07 & 4,73qR^2 \end{vmatrix}}{7,32R} = \frac{6,45qR^2}{7,32R} = 0,88qR$$

$$M_B = M - \frac{qx^2}{2} = 0,19qR^2 - q\frac{R^2}{2} = -0,31qR^2$$

$$M_C = M + NR - qR^2 = 0,19qR^2 + 0,88qR^2 - qR^2 = 0,07qR^2$$

$$M_D = M + 2(0,88qR^2 - qR^2) = -0,05qR^2$$

