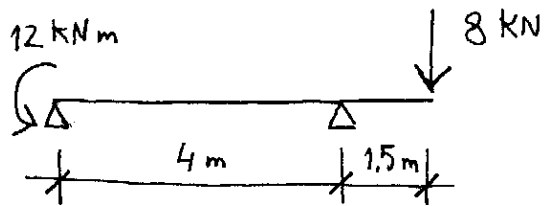


PRIMER PARCIAL. GRUPOS A Y E 4/FEB/2003

EJERCICIO 1

- Calcular el giro máximo e indicar en qué sección se produce.
- Calcular la flecha máxima e indicar en qué sección se produce.

$EI = \text{cte.}$

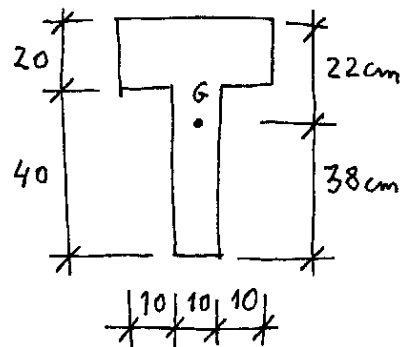
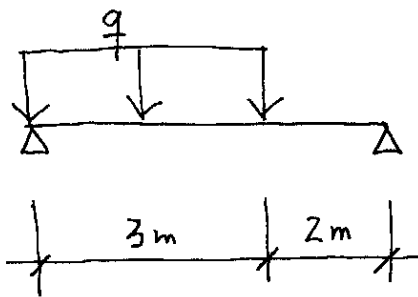


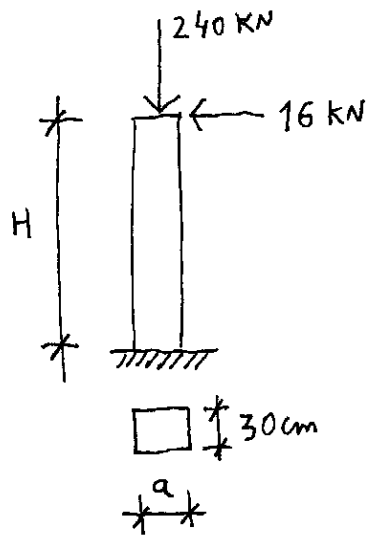
EJERCICIO 2

Calcular el máximo valor que puede alcanzar la carga uniforme q .

$\text{adm-c} = 15 \text{ MPa}$

$\text{adm-t} = 20 \text{ MPa}$





EJERCICIO 3

En el pilar de la figura las tensiones máximas son:

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = 0,16\text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = 6,72\text{ MPa}$$

Se pide:

- Calcular la dimensión a de la sección
- Calcular la altura H del pilar

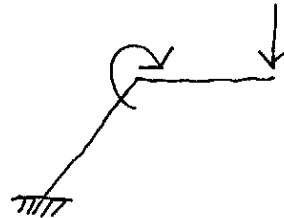
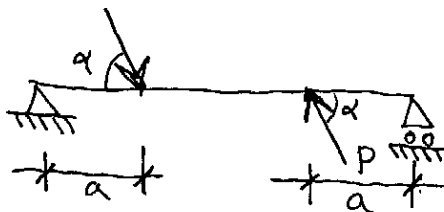
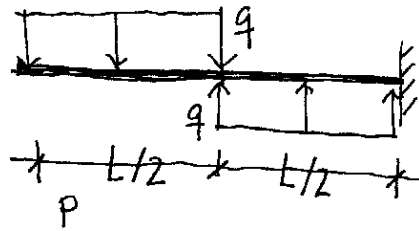
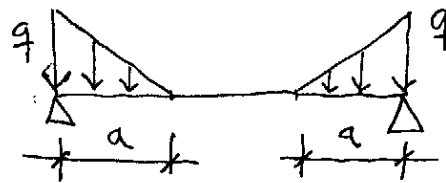
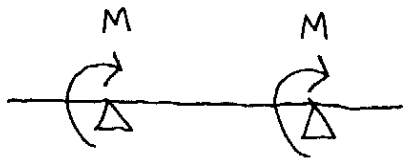
Tiempo: 2 horas

E.T.S. DE ARQUITECTURA / ESTRUCTURAS I / PLAN 98

PRIMER PARCIAL. GRUPOS A Y E 4/FEB/2003

EJERCICIO 4

Dibujar a estima los diagramas de esfuerzos y las deformadas de las siguientes vigas.

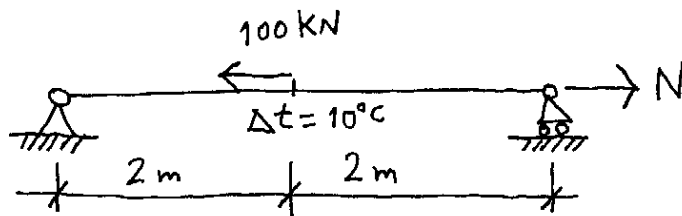


EJERCICIO 5

La barra de la figura está sometida a una fuerza de 100 kN en su centro, a otra fuerza N en su extremo derecho y a un enfriamiento de 10°C. Calcular el valor de N para restituir la longitud de la viga.

$$A = 10 \times 20 \text{ cm}^2$$

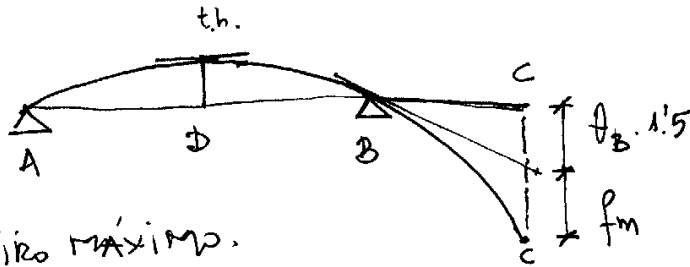
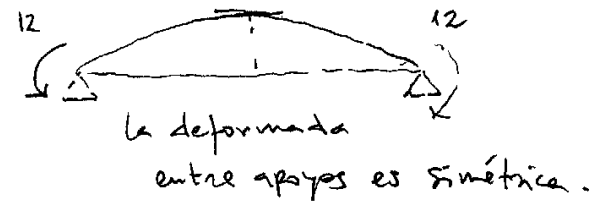
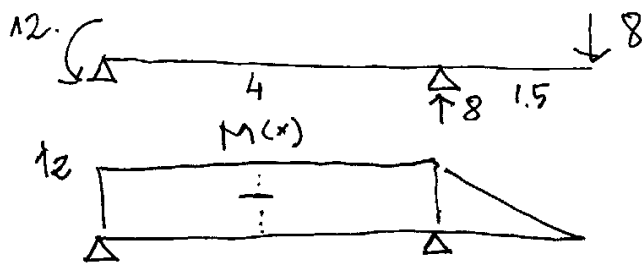
$$E = 10 \text{ MPa}$$



$$\delta t = 10^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$$

Tiempo: 1 hora

EJERCICIO 1. 1^{er} PARCIAL ESTRUCTURAS 1. 4/FEB./2003.



GIRO MÁXIMO.

$$\theta_C = \theta_D = \frac{\text{Area } M_D^C}{EI} = \frac{2 \cdot 12 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 12 \cdot 1.5}{EI} = \frac{33}{EI}$$

FLECHA MÁXIMA. (en C o en D)

$$(1) f_C = \theta_B \cdot v + f_m = \frac{24}{EI} \cdot 1.5 + \frac{9}{EI} = \frac{45}{EI}$$

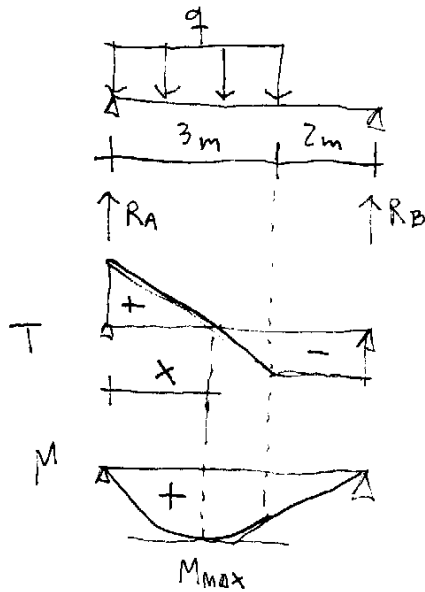
$$\theta_B = \theta_D = \frac{\text{Area } M_D^B}{EI} = \frac{24}{EI}$$

$$f_m = \Delta_{C \rightarrow B} = \frac{M_{e|C}^B}{EI} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 12 \cdot 1.5 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1.5}{EI} = \frac{9}{EI}$$

$$(2) f_D = \Delta_{A \rightarrow D} = \frac{M_{e|A}^D}{EI} = \frac{2 \cdot 12 \cdot 1}{EI} = \frac{24}{EI}$$

$$f_{\max} = f_C = \frac{45}{EI}$$

LEYES DE ESFUERZOS Y MOMENTO FLECTOR MÁXIMO



$$\sum M_B = 0 \rightarrow R_A \cdot 5 = q \cdot 3 \cdot 3,5 \rightarrow R_A = \frac{10,5q}{5} = 2,1q$$

$$\sum F_V = 0 \rightarrow R_B = 3q - 2,1q = 0,9q$$

MOMENTO MÁXIMO

Se produce donde $T = 0$

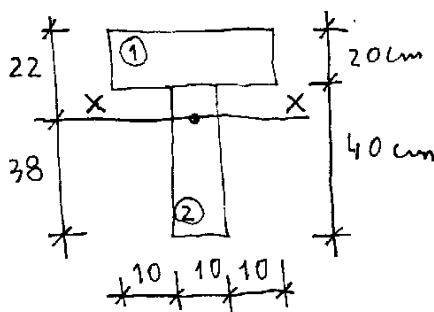
$$\text{Valor de } x \text{ para } T = 0 \rightarrow R_A - qx = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{R_A}{q} = \frac{2,1q}{q} = 2,1 \text{ m}$$

$$M_{\max} = R_A \cdot x - \frac{qx^2}{2} = 2,1q \cdot 2,1 - \frac{q \cdot 2,1^2}{2} = \frac{2,1^2}{2} q = 2,205 q$$

$$M_{\max} = 2,205 q$$

MOMENTO DE INERCIA DE LA SECCION

Descomponemos en rectángulos 1 y 2, y aplicamos teorema de Steiner



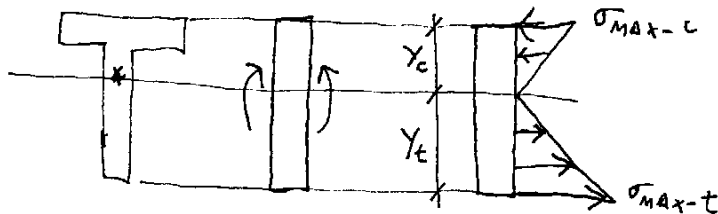
$$I_x = I_{x-1} + I_{x-2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} 30 \cdot 20^3 + 30 \cdot 20 \cdot 12^2 + \frac{1}{12} 10 \cdot 40^3 + 10 \cdot 40 \cdot 18^2 =$$

$$= 20.000 + 86.400 + 53.333 + 129.600 = 289.333 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_x = 289.333 \text{ cm}^4 = 289.333 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ m}^4$$

MOMENTO MAXIMO QUE RESISTE LA SECCION



OPCION 1. AGOTAMIENTO A COMPRESION

$$\sigma_{max-c} = \sigma_{ADM-c} \rightarrow \frac{M_{max}}{I_x} y_c = \sigma_{ADM-c} \rightarrow M_{max} = \frac{\sigma_{ADM-c} \cdot I_x}{y_c} =$$

$$M_{max} = \frac{15 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 289.333 \cdot 10^{-8}}{0,22} = 197,27 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

OPCION 2. AGOTAMIENTO A TRACCION

$$\sigma_{max-t} = \sigma_{ADM-t} \rightarrow \frac{M_{max}}{I_x} y_t = \sigma_{ADM-t} \rightarrow M_{max} = \frac{\sigma_{ADM-t} \cdot I_x}{y_t} =$$

$$M_{max} = \frac{20 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 289.333 \cdot 10^{-8}}{0,38} = 152,28 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

MAXIMO MOMENTO POSIBLE

Los dos momentos obtenidos son límites; no se puede superar ninguno de ellos.

luego $M_{max} = 152,28 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$

MAXIMO VALOR DE q

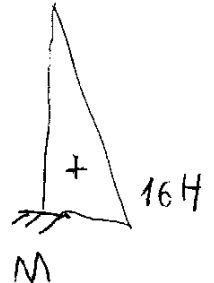
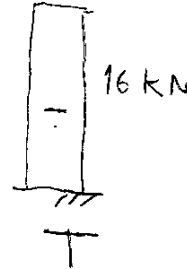
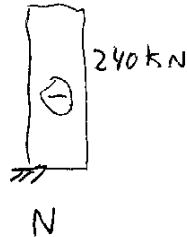
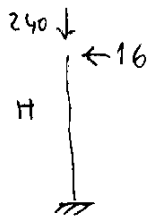
Igualamos el momento que resiste la sección con el momento obtenido en función de q.

$$2,205 q = 152,28 \rightarrow q = \frac{152,28}{2,205} = 69,06 \text{ kN/m}$$

$q = 69,06 \text{ kN/m}$

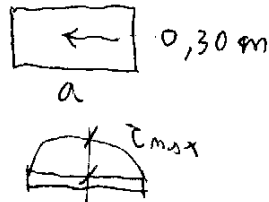
EJERCICIO 3 1ª PARCIAL CURSO 2002/2003

LEYES DE ESFUERZOS



DIMENSION "a"

A partir de τ_{max}



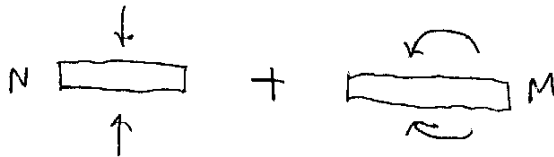
$$\tau_{max} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{T}{A} \quad (\text{sección rectangular})$$

$$0,16 \cdot 10^3 = \frac{3}{2} \frac{16}{a \cdot 0,3}$$

$$a = 0,5 \text{ m} = 50 \text{ cm}$$

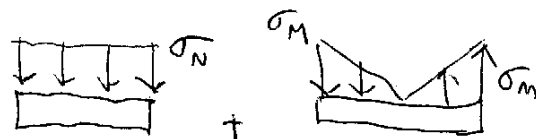
ALTURA H DEL PILOR

A partir de σ_{max}



La σ_{max} es de compresión

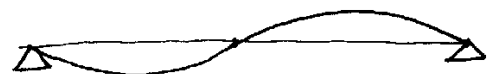
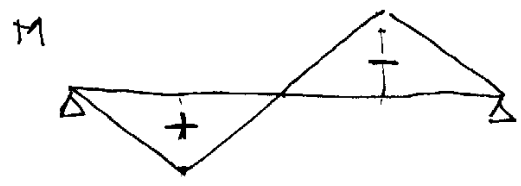
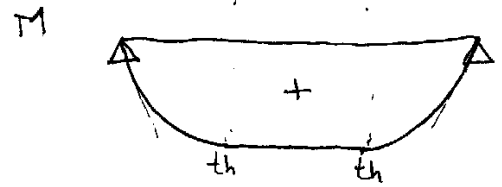
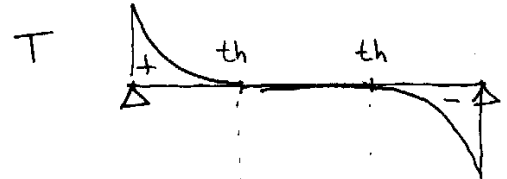
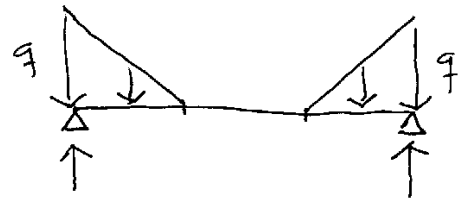
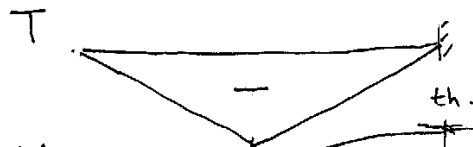
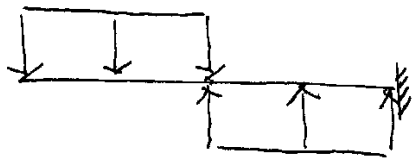
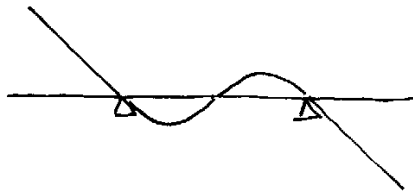
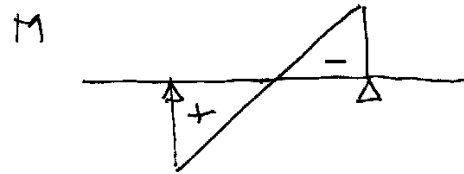
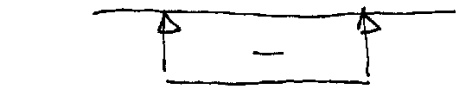
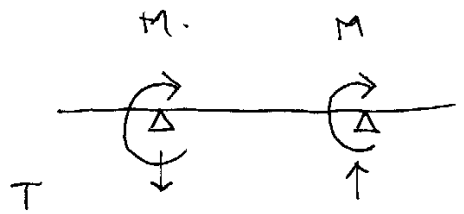
$$\sigma_{max} = \frac{N}{A} + \frac{M}{W}$$



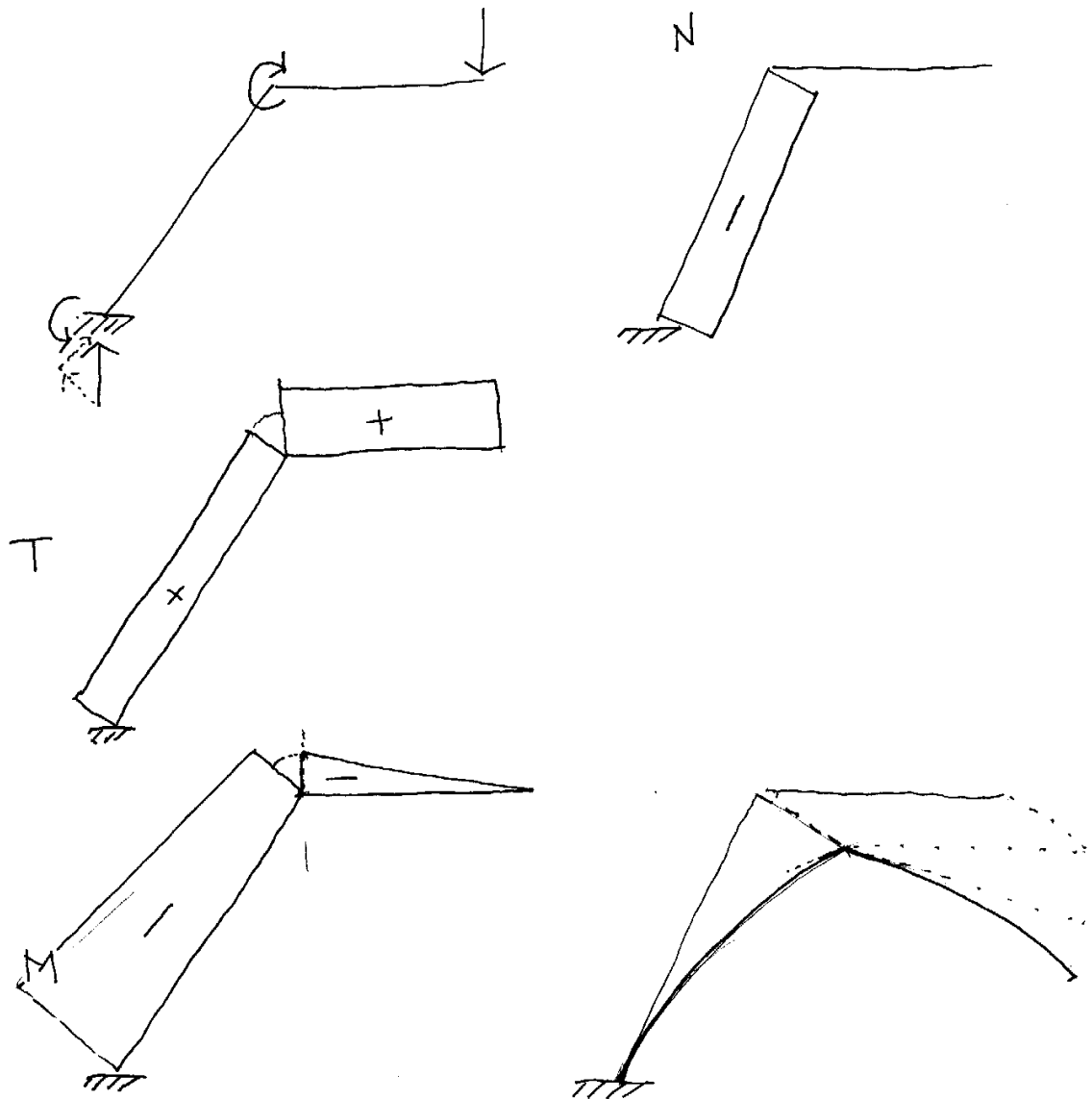
$$6,72 \cdot 10^3 = \frac{240}{0,3 \cdot 0,5} + \frac{16H}{\frac{1}{6} 0,3 \cdot 0,5^2}$$

$$6.720 = 1600 + 1280H \rightarrow H = \frac{5.120}{1.280} = 4 \text{ m} \quad \boxed{H = 4 \text{ m}}$$

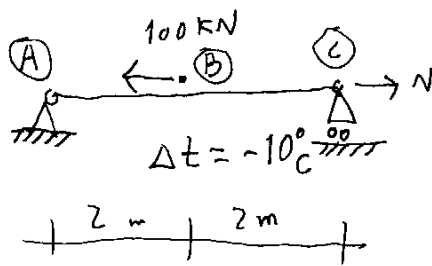
1^{er} PARCIAL. E-1. 4/FEB/2003. Ejercicio 4.



EJERCICIO 4.



EJERCICIO 5 1ª PARCIAL CURSO 2002/2003



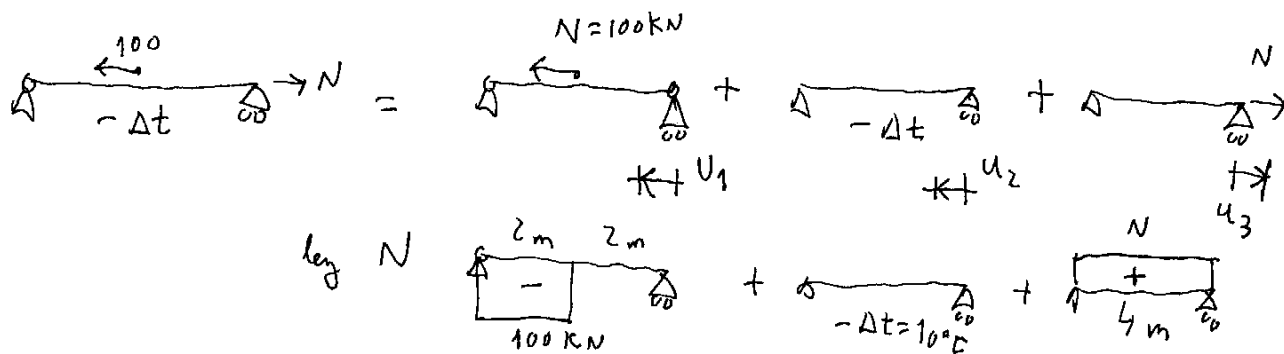
$$E = 10 \text{ MPa} = 10 \cdot 10^3 \text{ KPa} = 10^4 \text{ KPa}$$

$$A = 10 \times 20 \text{ cm}^2 = 200 \text{ cm}^2 = 200 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$EA = 10^4 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 200 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 = 200 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

PLANTEAMIENTO

- El desplazamiento horizontal de C es nulo. El acortamiento debido a la fuerza de 100 kN y al enfriamiento de 10°C tiene que ser igual al alargamiento debido a N.



$$U_C = 0 \rightarrow U_1 + U_2 = U_3$$

DESARROLLO

$$U_1 = \frac{N L}{EA} = \frac{100 \cdot 2}{200} = 1 \text{ m} \quad (\text{muy grande: es debido a que el módulo de elasticidad del aluminio es muy bajo})$$

$$U_2 = \alpha_t L \Delta t = 10^{-5} \cdot 4 \cdot 10 = 4 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$U_3 = \frac{N \cdot 4}{200} = 2 \cdot 10^{-2} N$$

$$U_1 + U_2 = U_3 \rightarrow 1 + 4 \cdot 10^{-4} = 2 \cdot 10^{-2} N \rightarrow N = \frac{1 + 4 \cdot 10^{-4}}{2 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 50,02 \text{ KN}$$

$$N = 50,02 \text{ KN}$$