

i) $\begin{cases} g.d.l = 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ g.d.v = 9 \quad (6 \text{ interni} + 3 \text{ est.}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{isostatica.}$

ii) prima trovo reazioni vincolari a terra
 La reazione orizzontale non ce' perche non ci sono forze orizzontali.

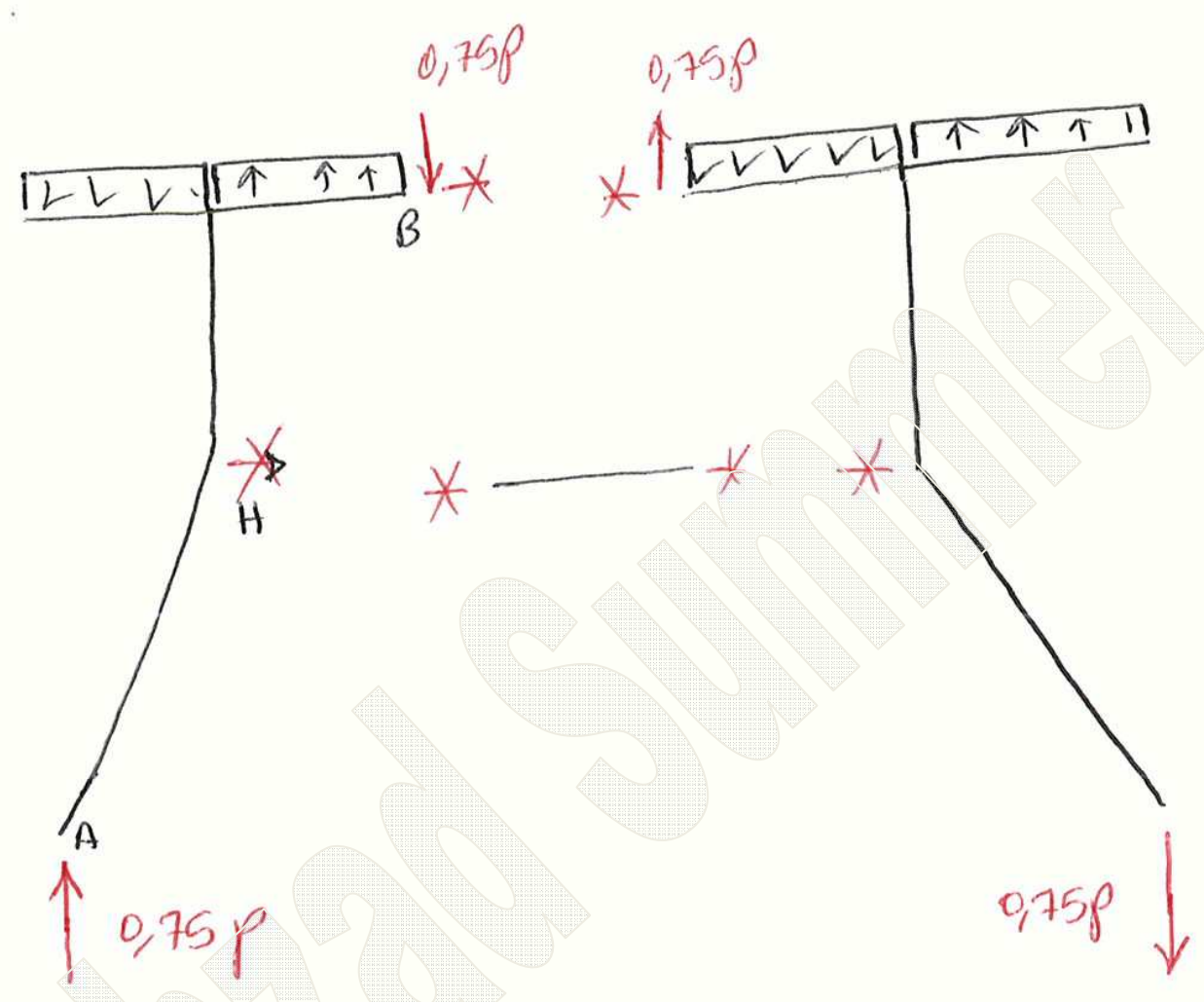
iii) trovo "V" con l'equilibrio alla rotazione in "A". $\sum_i M_i = 0$

\curvearrowright
 $\sum M_A = 0$
 $V \cdot 6 + 1,5p \left[4,5 + \frac{1,5}{2} \right] - 1,5p \left[1,5 + 1,5 + \frac{1,5}{2} \right] + 1,5p \left[1,5 + \frac{1,5}{2} \right] - 1,5p \left[\frac{1,5}{2} \right] = 0$

risolvo l'eq e trovo

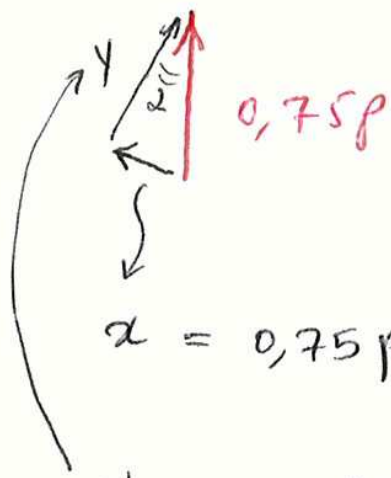
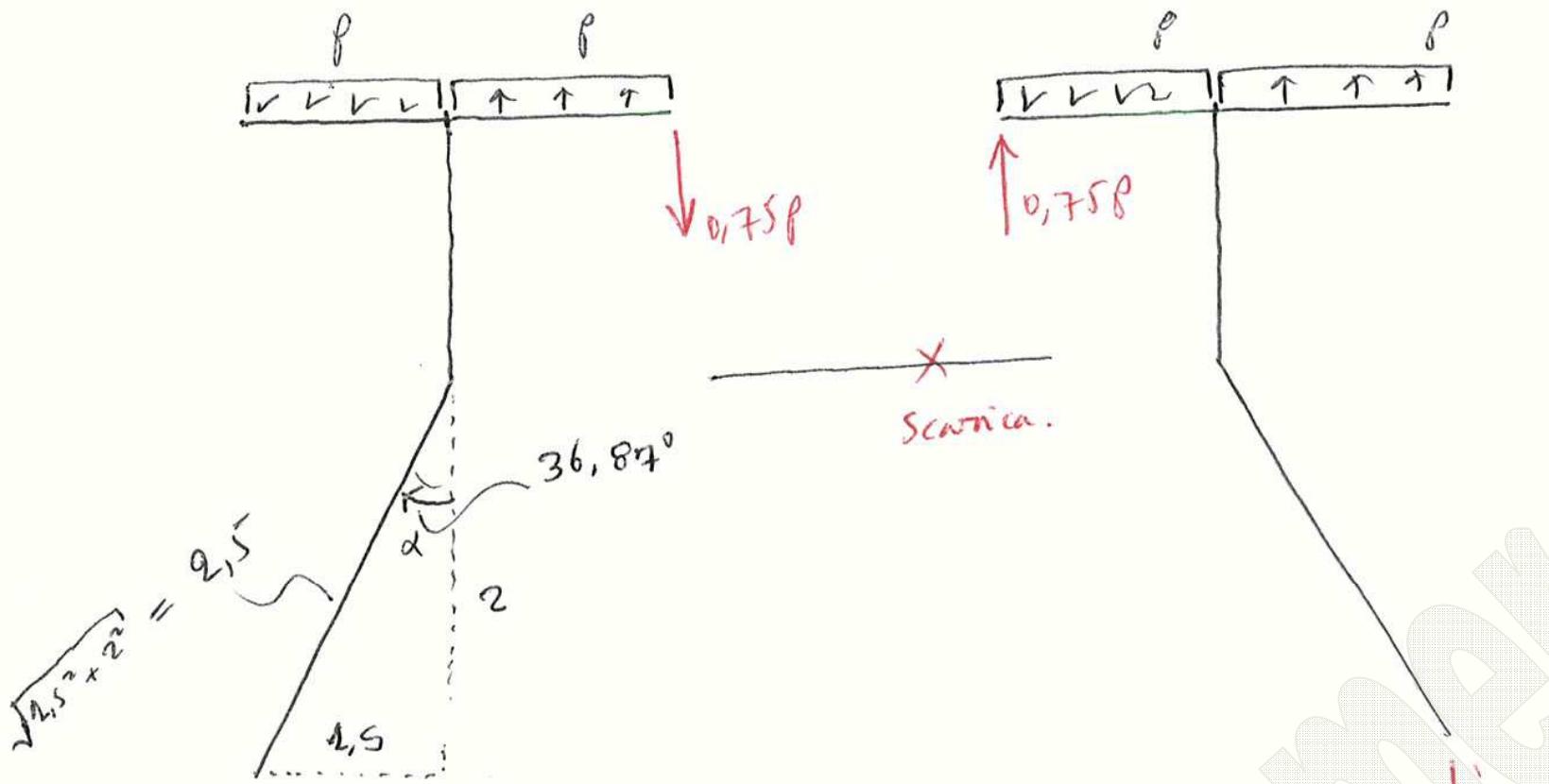
$$V = -0,75p$$

iv) Esploso la struttura per trovare le azioni interne.



faccio l'equilibrio alla rotazione in "B" e trovo "H".

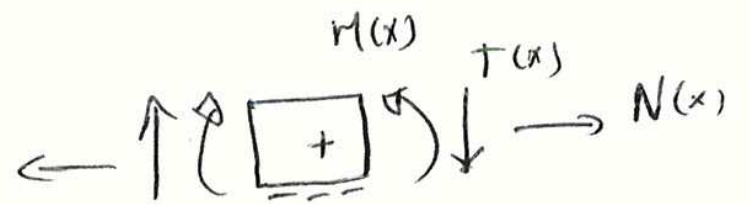
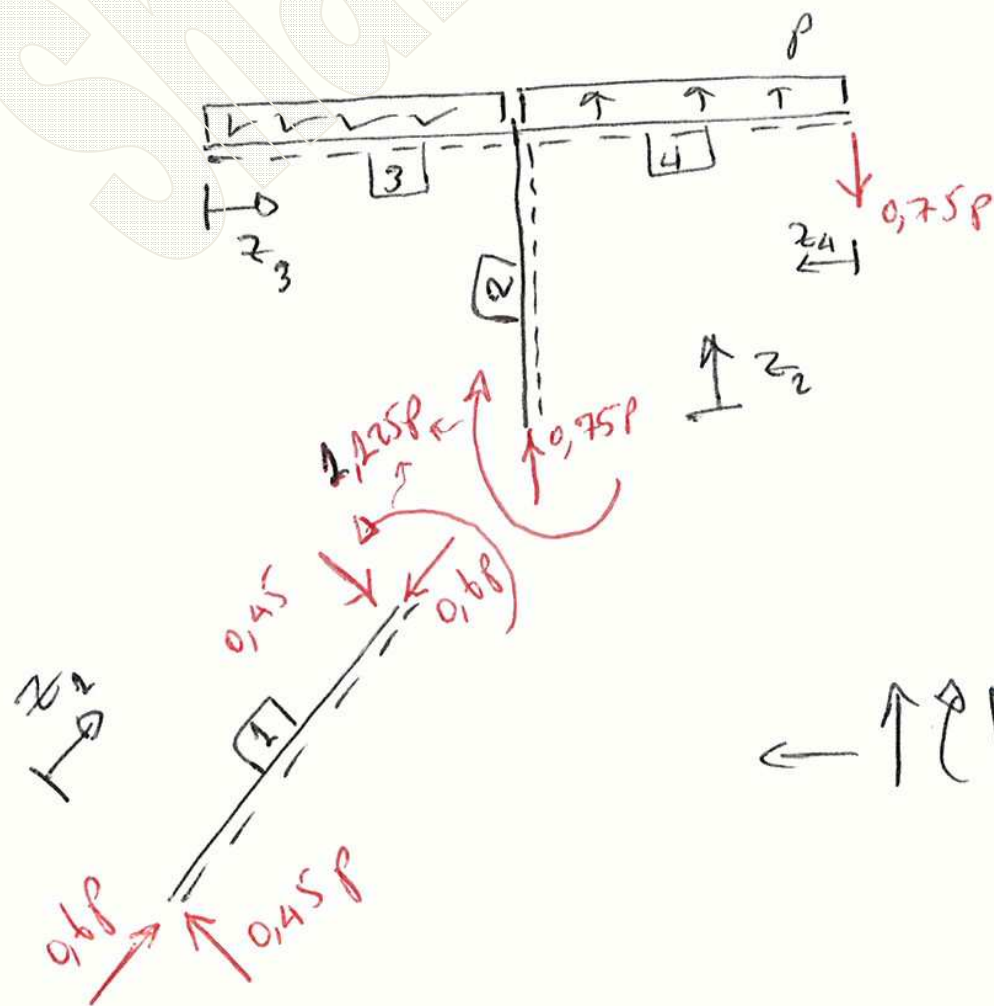
$$\begin{aligned} \sum \curvearrowright +) \quad & 2H - 1,5p\left(\frac{1,5}{2}\right) + 1,5p\left(1,5 + \frac{1,5}{2}\right) + \\ & - 0,75p(3) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \text{trovo che } & \boxed{H = 0} \end{aligned}$$



$$x = 0,75p \sin(\alpha) = 0,45p$$

$$y = 0,75p \cos(\alpha) = 0,6p$$

• faccio diagrammi da una parte intanto e' simetrico.



V) Scrivo l'eq. analitiche di N , T e M .

4

asta 1

$$\begin{cases} N(z_1) = -0,6p & \text{costante. Lungo tutto l'asta} \\ T(z_1) = 0,45p & \text{" } 0 < z < 2,5 \\ M(z_1) = 0,45p \cdot z_1 & \text{Lineare.} \end{cases}$$

asta 2

$$\begin{cases} N(z_2) = -0,75p & \text{costante} \\ T(z_2) = 0 & \text{nullo } 0 < z < 2 \\ M(z_2) = 1,125p & \text{costante.} \end{cases}$$

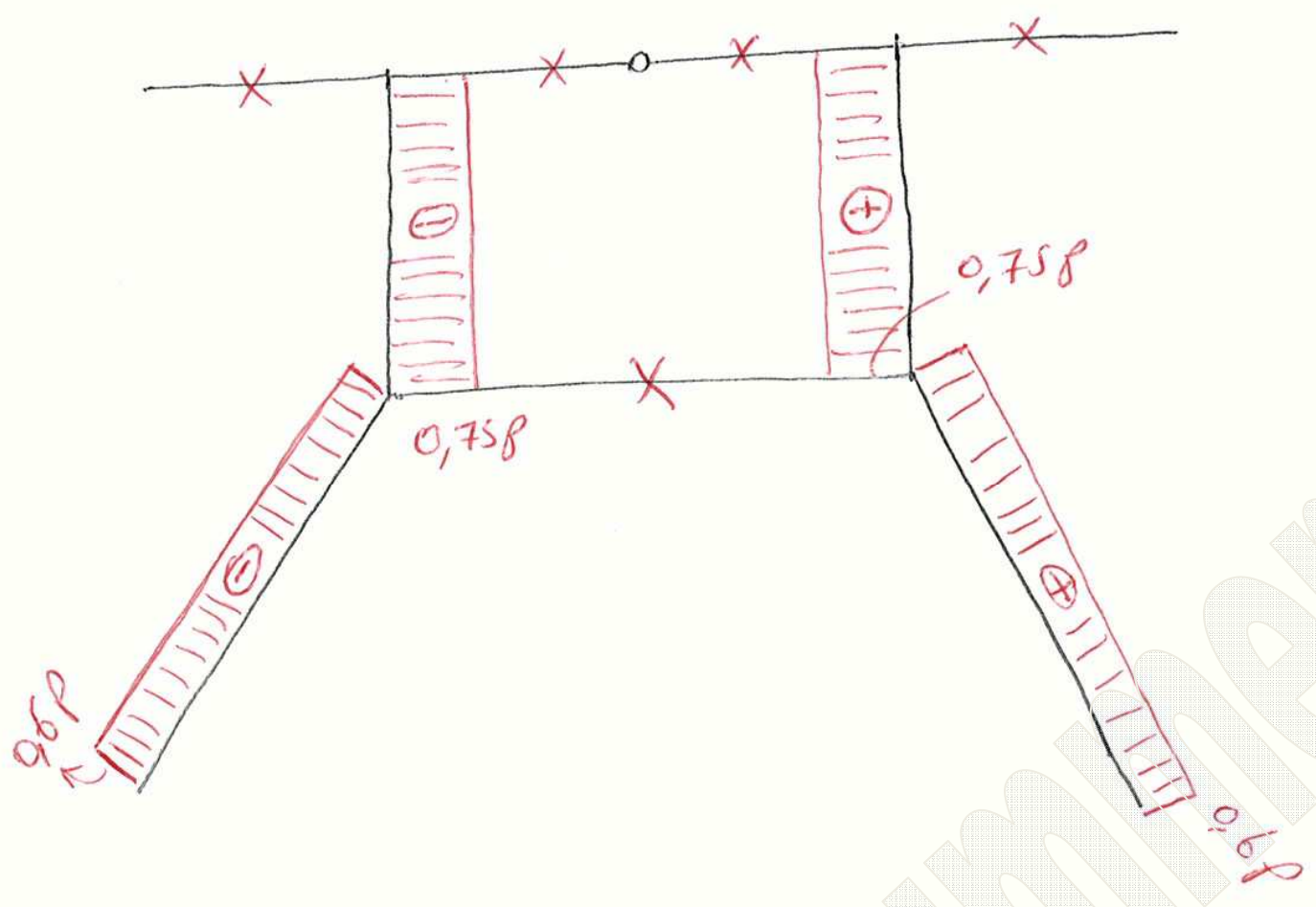
asta 3

$$\begin{cases} N(z_3) = 0 \\ T(z_3) = -p \cdot z & \text{Lineare } 0 < z < 2,5 \\ M(z_3) = -p \frac{z^2}{2} & \text{parabolico.} \end{cases}$$

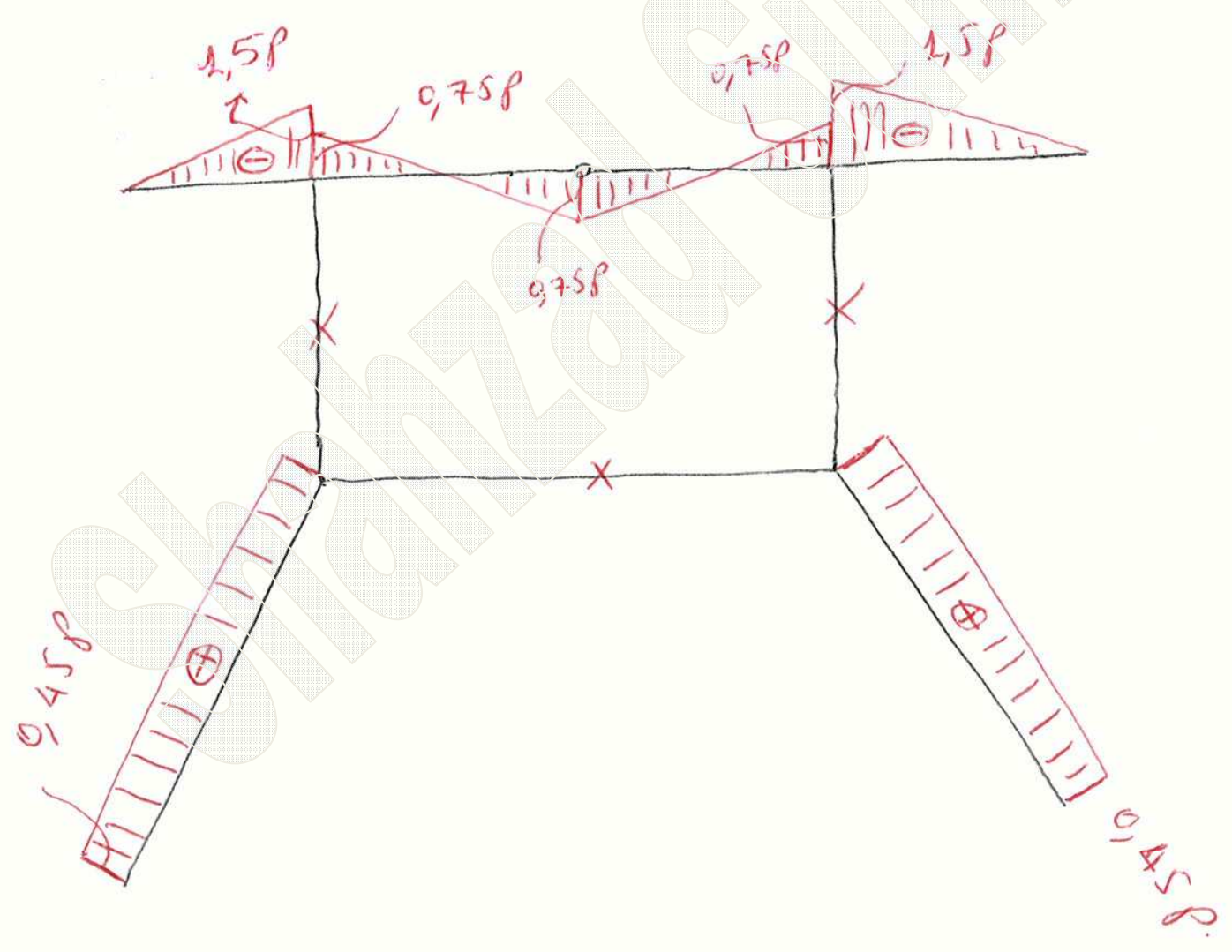
asta 4

$$\begin{cases} N(z_4) = 0 \\ T(z_4) = +0,75p - pz & 0 < z < 2,5 \\ M(z_4) = -0,75p \cdot z - p \frac{z^2}{2} \end{cases}$$

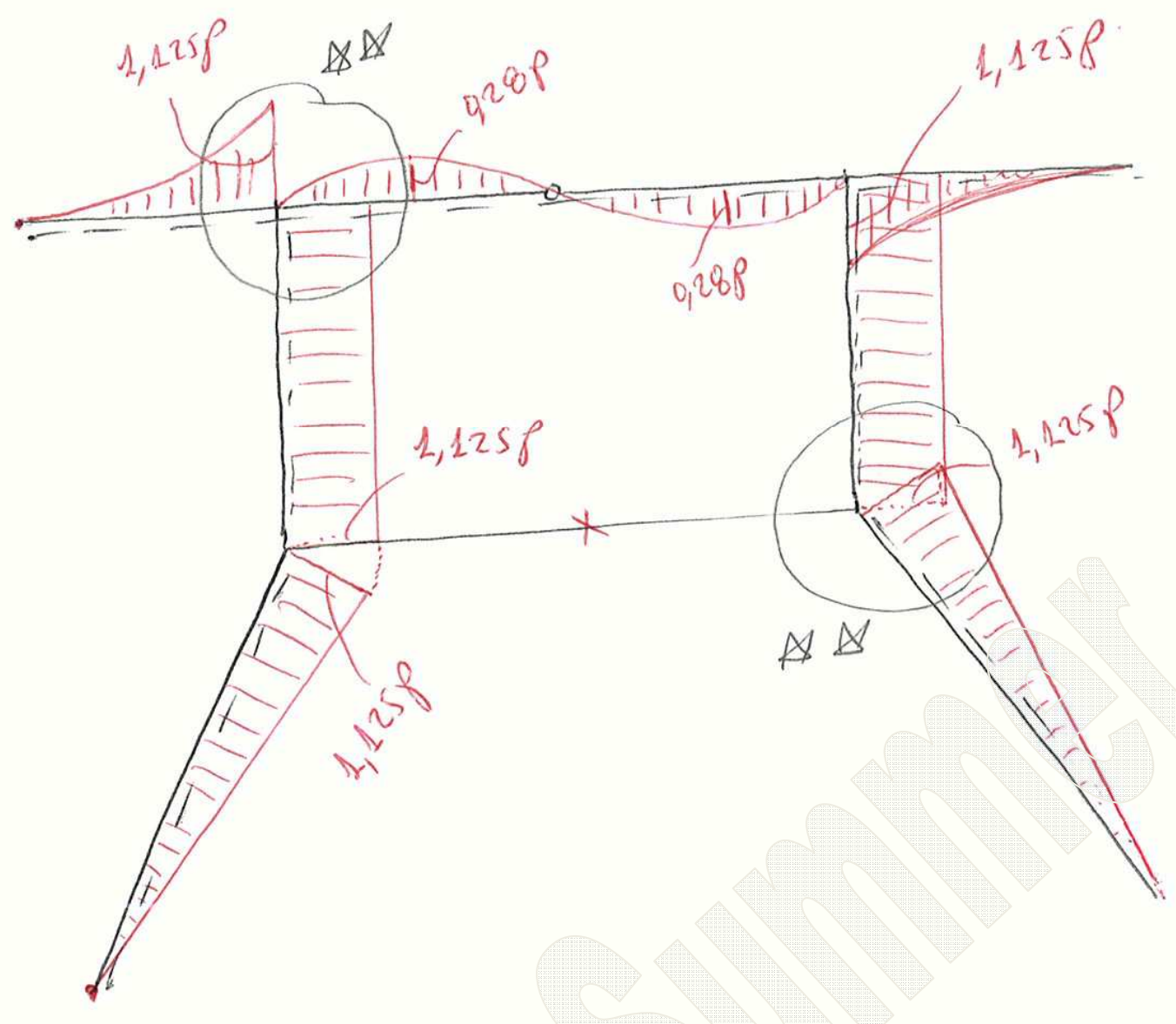
(2)



(1)



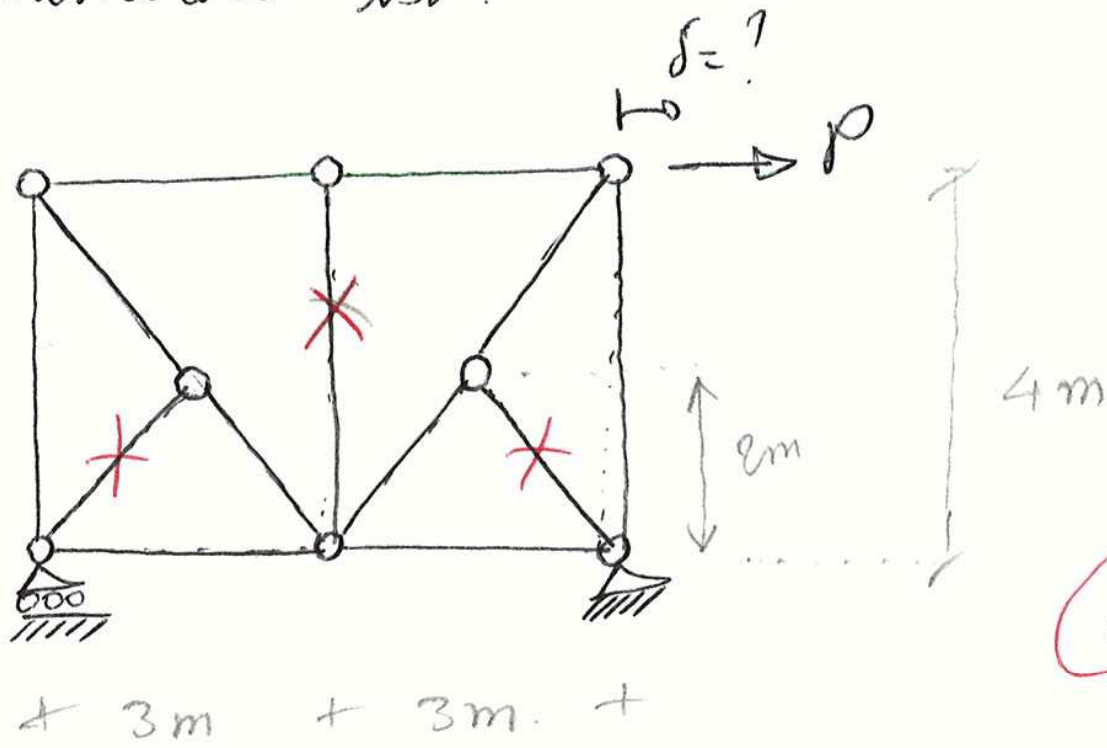
M



XX : La sezione piu' sollecitata al momento!

La soluzione verificata con programma Sap2000 V10!
e' perfetta!

NB! Se vuoi trovare il valore numerico basta che al posto di "p" inserisci il suo valore!!!

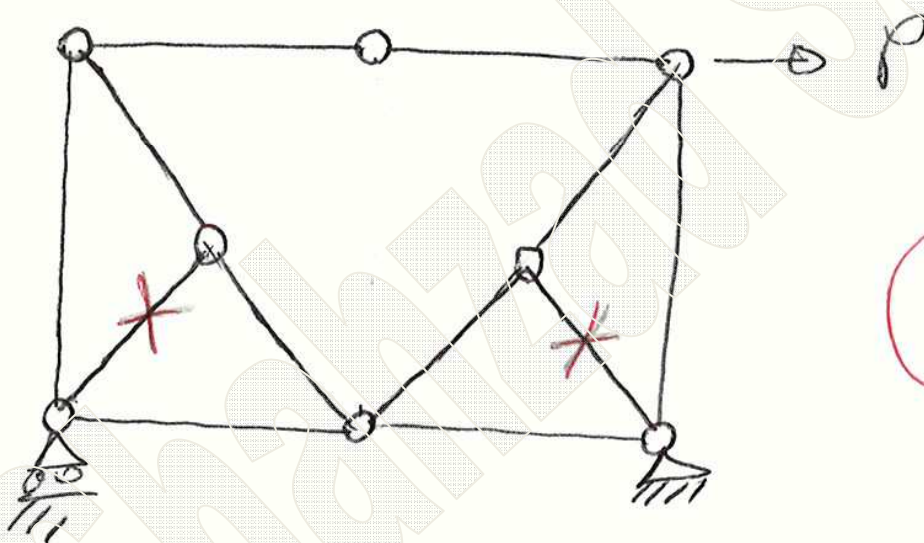


NB!



i)
$$\begin{cases} \text{g.d.l} = 2 \cdot n^{\text{no. nodi}} = 2 \cdot 8 = 16 \\ \text{g.d.v} = 13 + 3 = 16 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{isostatica.}$$

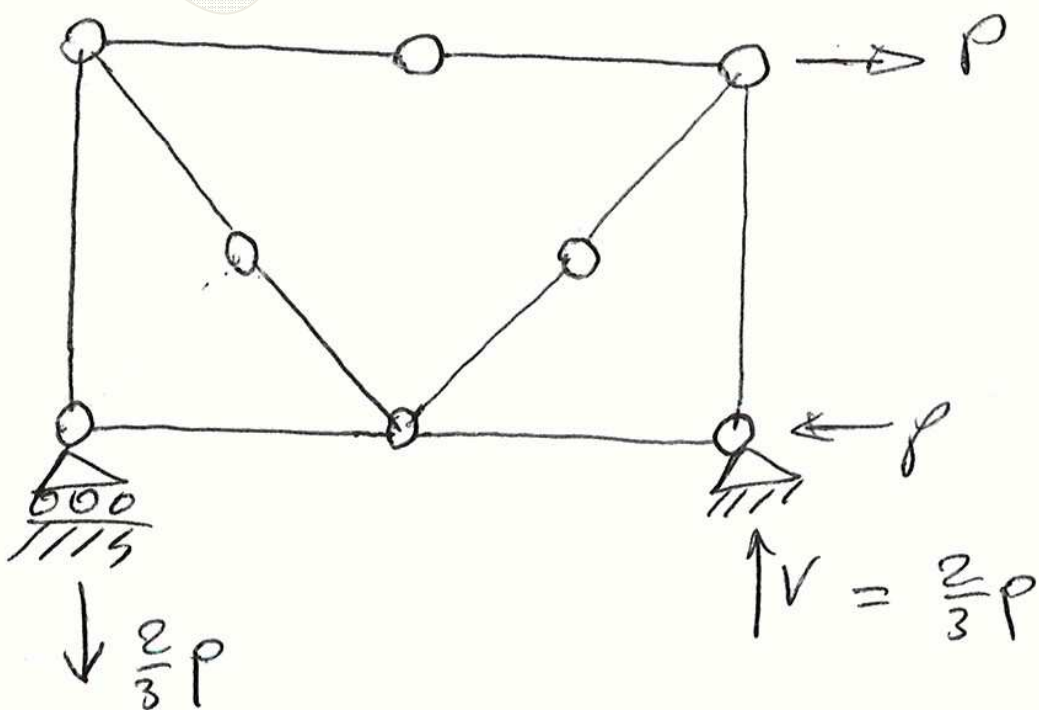
semplice.



NB!



infine ho:

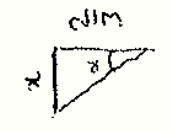
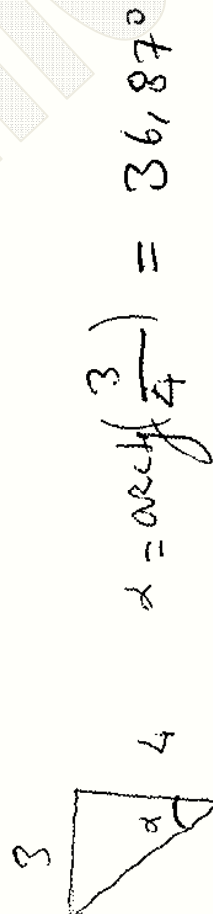
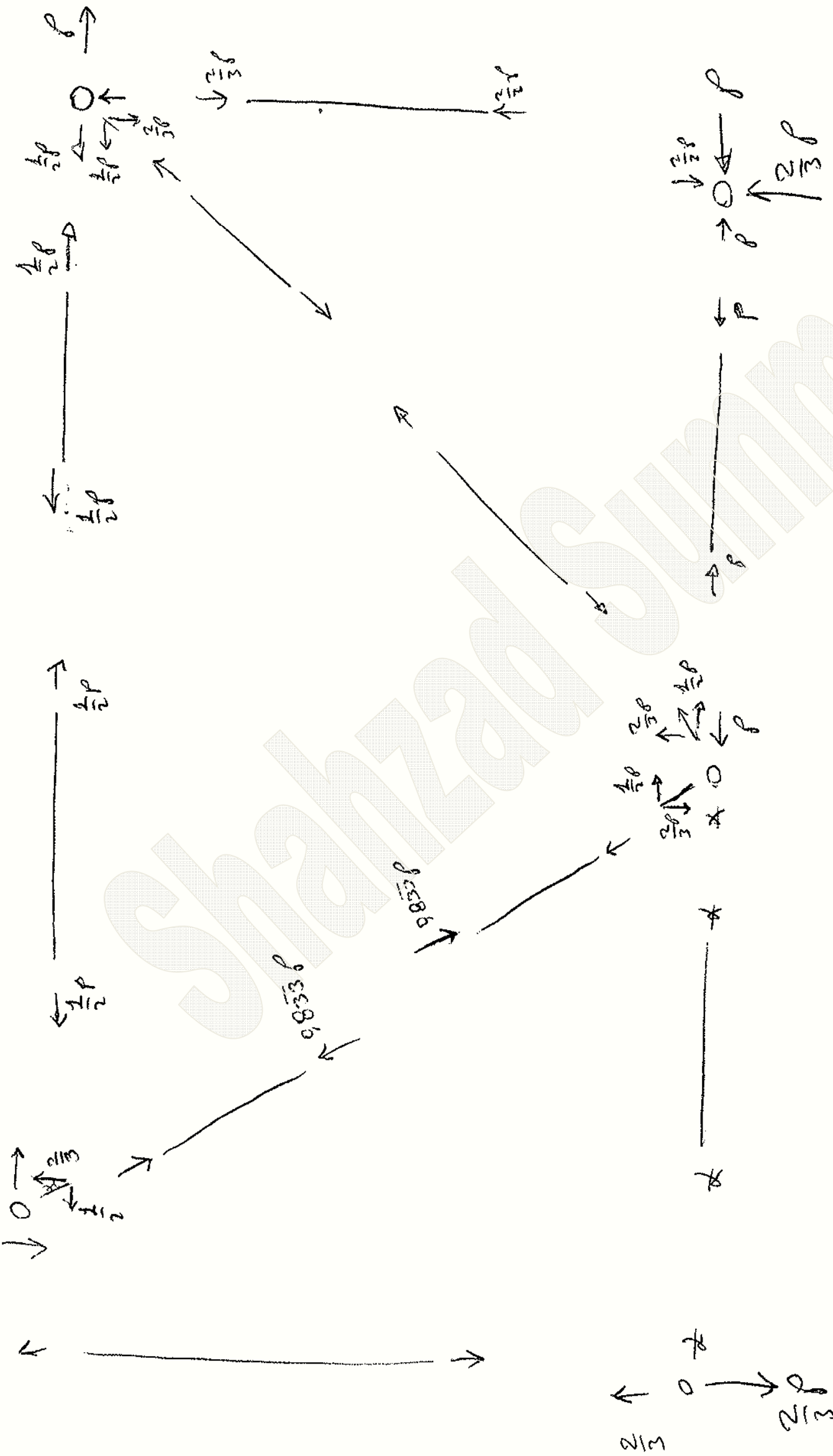


↓
se il nodo e' scarico e due aste sono allineate \Rightarrow la terza e' automaticamente nulla!!!

La risolvo con metodo dell'equilibrio ai nodi.

$$V \cdot 6 - \rho \cdot 4 = 0 \Rightarrow V = \frac{4}{6} \rho = \frac{2}{3} \rho \quad \checkmark$$

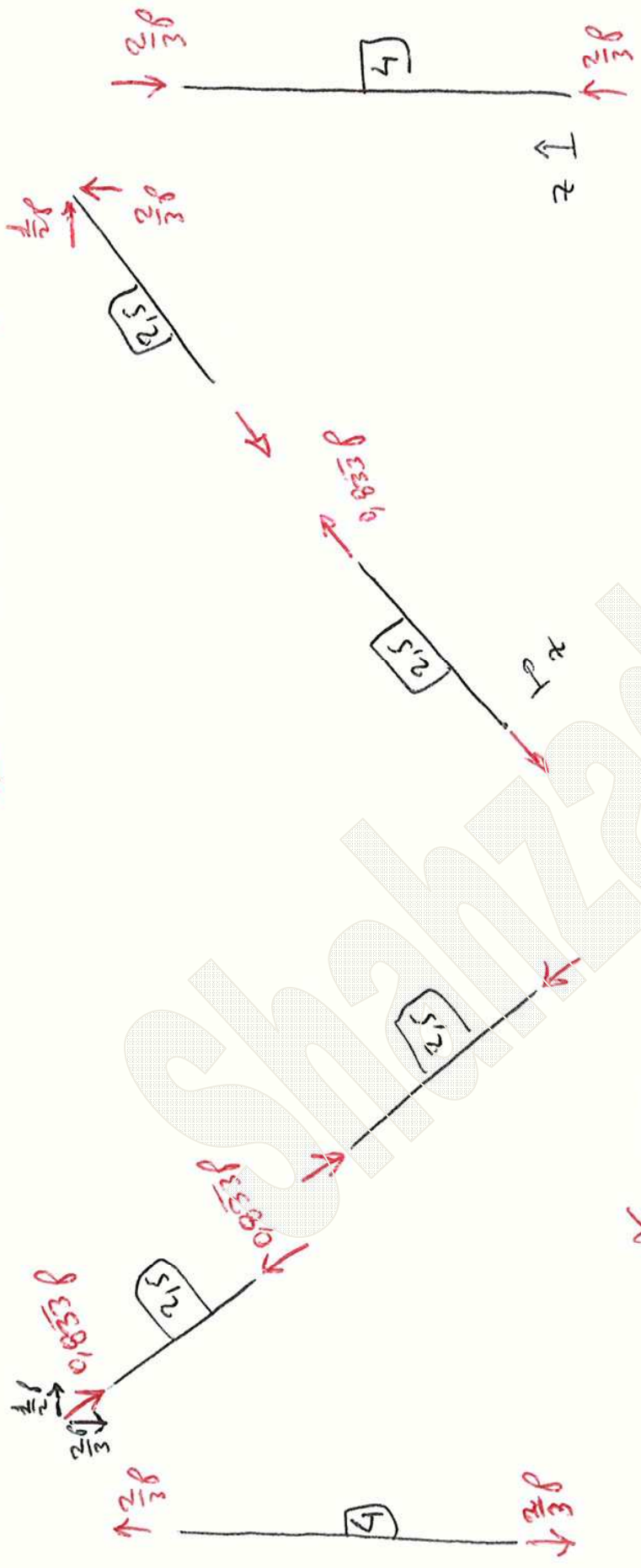
ii)



$$\frac{x}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{2/3}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\frac{x}{2/3} = \tan \alpha \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{3} \tan \alpha \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

→ una volta risalita la struttura si riva energia elastica di deformazione e faccio la derivata rispetto alla forza P applicata! e trovo "delta"!



Th. di Castigliano

$\int_0^l N^2 dz$: en. elastica di deformazione.

no di note con lo stesso spazio!

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2EA} \int_0^3 N^2 dz + \frac{1}{2EA} \int_0^{2.5} N^2 dz + \frac{1}{2EA} \int_0^3 N^2 dz = \frac{1}{2EA} \left[1 \cdot \int_0^3 P^2 dz + 2 \cdot \int_0^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}P\right)^2 dz + 2 \cdot \int_0^3 \left(\frac{2}{3}P\right)^2 dz + 4 \cdot \int_0^{2.5} (0.833P)^2 dz \right] = \frac{15P^2}{2EA}$$

$\frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial P} = \delta$

$\delta = 15 \frac{P}{EA}$

$\frac{N}{N_{lim}} \cdot m = \delta = [m] \text{ OK!}$

