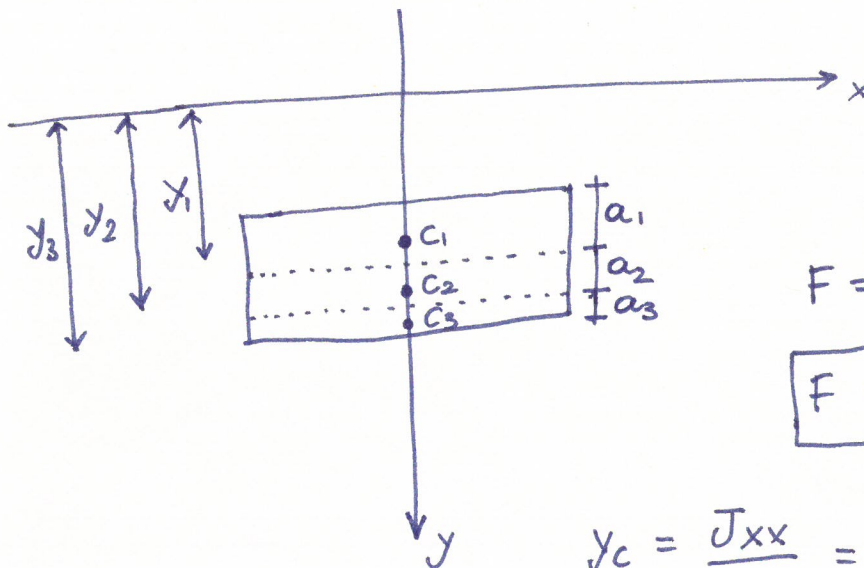
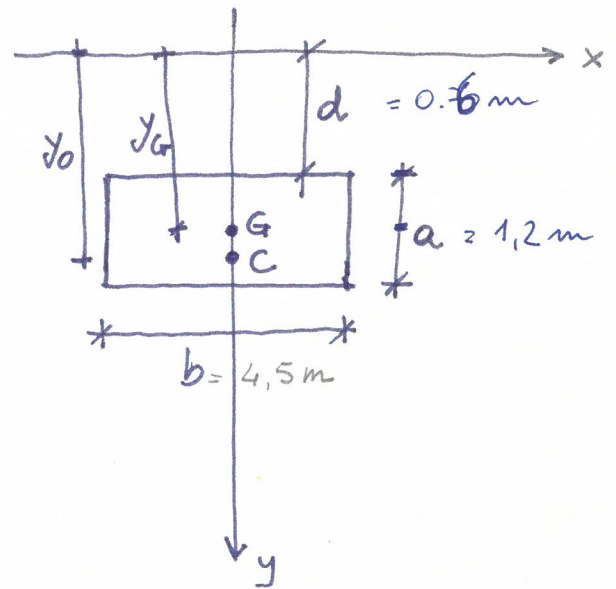
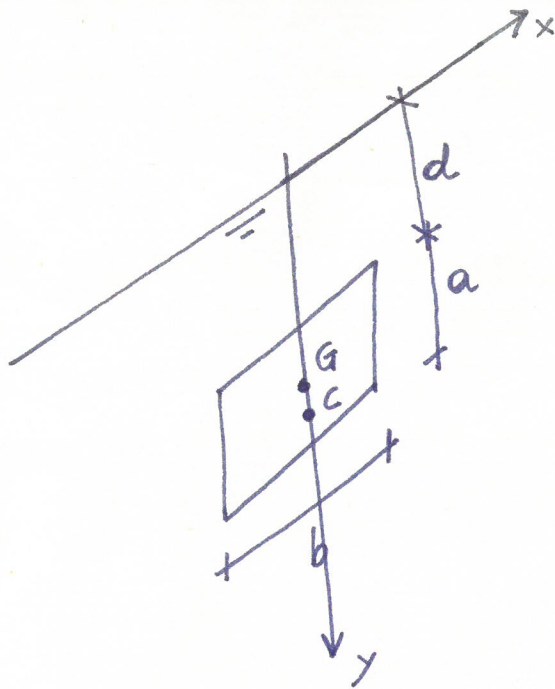


SOLUZIONE es. 3)
(esercitazione n° 1 di Idraulica)



$$\gamma = 9.810 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$F = p_G A = \gamma \left(d + \frac{a}{2} \right) (ab)$$

$$F = 63.6 \text{ kN}$$

$$y_c = \frac{J_{xx}}{S_x} = \frac{\frac{ba^3}{12} + (ab) \left(d + \frac{a}{2} \right)^2}{(ab) \left(d + \frac{a}{2} \right)}$$

$$y_c = 1.3 \text{ m}$$

$$\gamma \left(d + \frac{a_1}{2} \right) (a_1 b) = \frac{F}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow a_1 = .549 \text{ m}$$

$$\gamma \left(d + a_1 + \frac{a_2}{2} \right) (a_2 b) = \frac{F}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow a_2 = .361 \text{ m}$$

$$\gamma \left(d + a_1 + a_2 + \frac{a_3}{2} \right) (a_3 b) = \frac{F}{3} \rightarrow a_3 = .290 \text{ m}$$

$$y_i = \frac{J_{xx i}}{S_{xi}}$$

$$y_1 = d + \frac{a_1}{2} + \frac{a_1}{12 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{d}{a_1} \right)} \Rightarrow \boxed{y_1 = .903 \text{ m}}$$

$$y_2 = d + a_1 + \frac{a_2}{2} + \frac{a_2}{12 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{d+a_1}{a_2} \right)} \Rightarrow \boxed{y_2 = 1.338 \text{ m}}$$

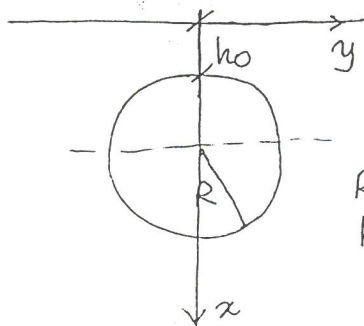
$$y_3 = d + a_1 + a_2 + \frac{a_3}{2} + \frac{a_3}{12 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{d+a_1+a_2}{a_3} \right)} \Rightarrow \boxed{y_3 = 1.659 \text{ m}}$$

Verifica (equilibrio ai momenti rispetto al pelo libero)

$$F_{yc} = \underbrace{\frac{F}{3} \cdot y_1 + \frac{F}{3} \cdot y_2 + \frac{F}{3} y_3}_{82.6 \text{ kNm}}$$

↓

82.6 kNm



$$R = 2\text{m}$$

$$h_0 = 0.5$$

$$J_{yya} = \frac{\pi D^4}{64} = \frac{\pi R^4}{4}$$

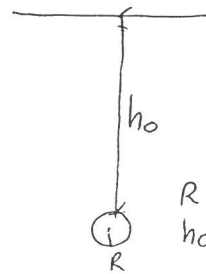
$$S = \gamma \bar{x}_G \Omega = \gamma (h_0 + R) (\pi R^2)$$

$$\bar{x}_G = x_G = (h_0 + R)$$

$$\bar{x}_C = x_C = (h_0 + R) + \frac{\frac{\pi R^4}{4}}{\pi R^2 (h_0 + R)}$$

$$\bar{x}_C = (h_0 + R) + \frac{R^2}{4(h_0 + R)}$$

$$\frac{\bar{x}_C - \bar{x}_G}{\bar{x}_G} = \frac{R^2}{4(h_0 + R)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{(h_0/R + 1)^2}$$



$$R = 10\text{cm}$$

$$h_0 = 10\text{m}$$

$$T = \gamma \bar{x}_G \cdot S$$

$$= \gamma \cdot (h_0 + R) \pi R^2$$

$$\bar{x}_C = \bar{x}_G + \frac{I_{xxG}}{\bar{x}_G S}$$

$$\bar{x}_G = \bar{x}_G = (h_0 + R)$$

$$S = \pi R^2$$

$$I_{xxG} = \frac{\pi R^4}{4}$$

$$S = 3.08 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N}$$

$$\bar{x}_G = 2.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\bar{x}_C = 2.9 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{\bar{x}_C - \bar{x}_G}{\bar{x}_G} = 0.16 \text{ (16\%)}$$

$$S = 3.11 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}$$

$$\bar{x}_G = 10.1 \text{ m}$$

$$\bar{x}_C = 10.10025 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{\bar{x}_C - \bar{x}_G}{\bar{x}_G} = 2.48 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ (0.0025\%)}$$

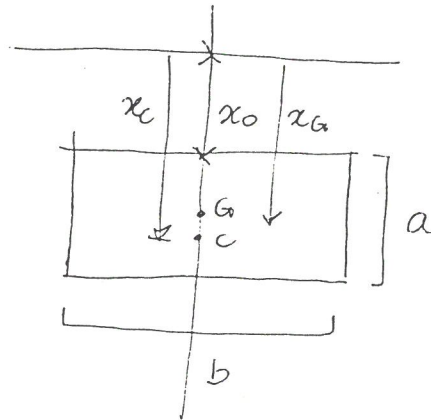
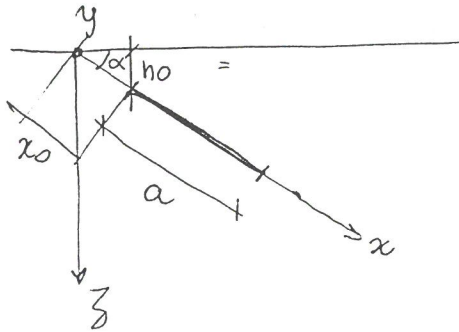
Par. rett.

$$\alpha = 30^\circ$$

$$h_0 = 1\text{m}$$

$$b = 4\text{m}$$

$$a = 2\text{m}$$



$$x_0 = \frac{h_0}{\sin \alpha} = 2\text{m}$$

$$x_G = x_0 + \frac{a}{2} = 3\text{m}$$

$$x_c = \left(x_0 + \frac{a}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{12} \frac{ba^3}{ab\left(x_0 + \frac{a}{2}\right)} = 3.11\text{m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \gamma \bar{z}_G \Omega = \gamma (x_G \sin \alpha) (ab) \\ &= \gamma \left(x_0 + \frac{a}{2}\right) (ab) \sin \alpha = 117.672\text{ N} \\ &= 1.18 \cdot 10^5\text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$S_1 = \gamma (x_0 + a_1/2) \sin \alpha (a_1 b) = S/3 \rightarrow a_1 = 0.828\text{m}$$

$$S_2 = \gamma \left(x_0 + a_1 + \frac{a_2}{2}\right) \sin \alpha (a_2 b) = S/3 \rightarrow a_2 = 0.636\text{m}$$

$$S_3 = \gamma \left(x_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \frac{a_3}{2}\right) \sin \alpha (a_3 b) = S/3 \rightarrow a_3 = 0.536\text{m}$$

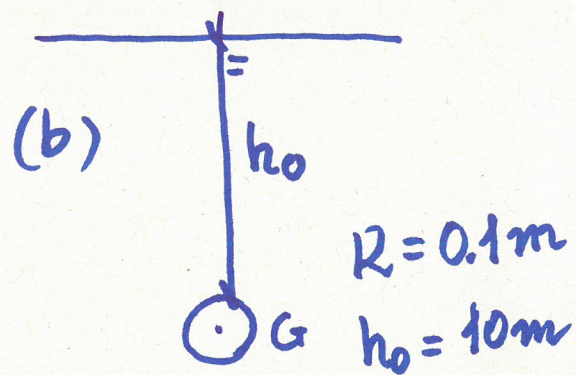
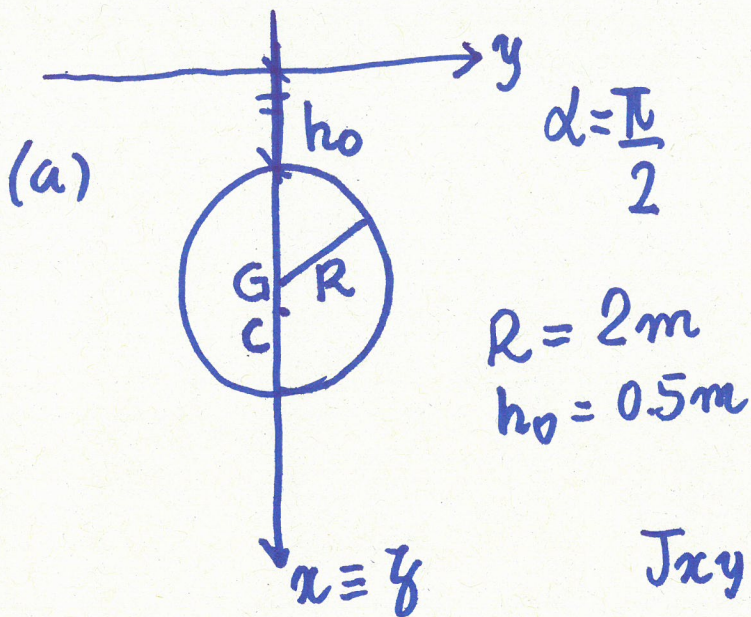
$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = a \quad \text{OK}$$

$$x_{c1} = \left(x_0 + \frac{a_1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{12} \frac{a_1^2}{\left(x_0 + \frac{a_1}{2}\right)^2} = 2.438\text{m}$$

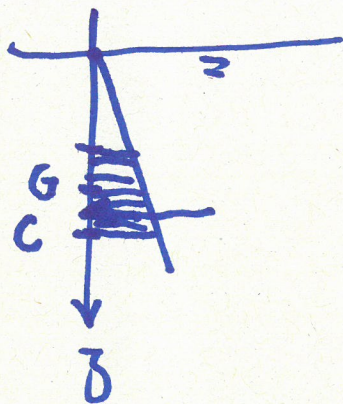
$$x_{c2} = \left(x_0 + a_1 + \frac{a_2}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{12} \frac{ba_2^3}{a_2 b \left(x_0 + a_1 + \frac{a_2}{2}\right)} = 3.157\text{m}$$

$$x_{c3} = \left(x_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \frac{a_3}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{12} \frac{a_3^2}{x_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \frac{a_3}{2}} = 3.738\text{m}$$

$$\frac{x_{c1} + x_{c2} + x_{c3}}{3} = x_c \Leftrightarrow \text{OK}$$



$J_{xy} = 0$
 ~~$x_G = y_G = 0$~~ $y_G = y_C = 0$



$\bar{F} = F \bar{m}$ 9806 N/m^3

$F = \gamma \bar{y}_G \Omega_0 = \gamma (h_0 + R) (\pi R^2)$

(a) $F = 3.08 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N} = 308 \text{ kN}$

(b) $F = 3.11 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N} = 3.11 \text{ kN}$

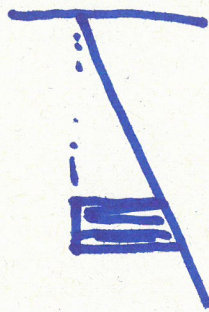
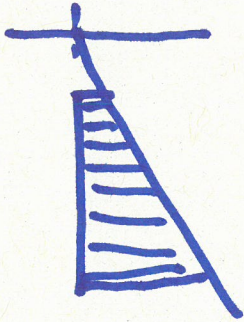
$\bar{y}_G = h_0 + R < \begin{matrix} 2.5 \text{ m} \\ \cancel{2.8 \text{ m}} \end{matrix} 10.1 \text{ m}$

$J_{y'y'} = J_{yy_G} = \frac{\pi R^4}{4}$

$\bar{y}_C = \bar{y}_G + \frac{J_{yy_G}}{\pi R^2 \bar{y}_G} = h_0 + R$

$$\zeta_c = h_0 + R + \frac{\frac{\pi R^4}{4}}{\pi R^2 (h_0 + R)}$$

$$\zeta_c = h_0 + R + \frac{R^2}{4(h_0 + R)} \quad \begin{cases} 2.9 \text{ m} \\ 10.10025 \text{ m} \end{cases}$$



Differenza relativa tra
 ζ_c e ζ_G

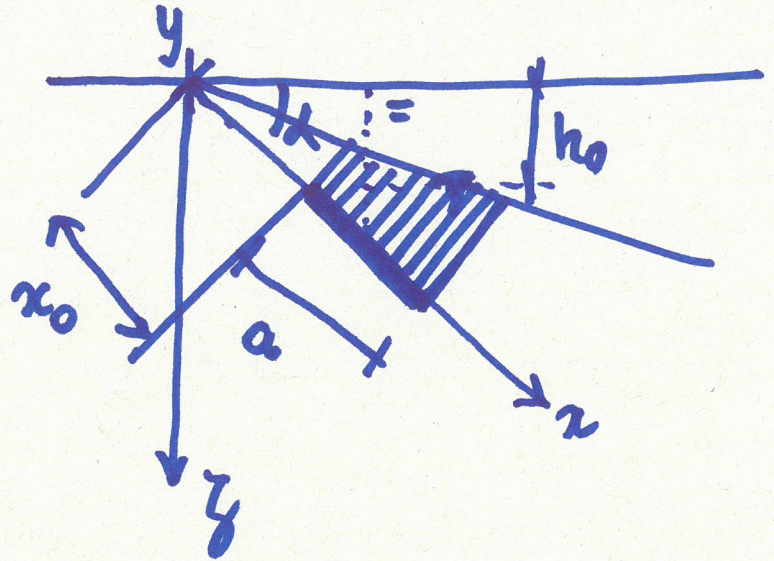
$$\frac{\zeta_c - \zeta_G}{\zeta_G} = \frac{R^2}{4(h_0 + R^2)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(h_0/R + 1)^2}$$

$$(a) \quad \frac{\zeta_c - \zeta_G}{\zeta_G} = 0.16 \quad (16\%)$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{\zeta_c - \zeta_G}{\zeta_G} = 2.48 \cdot 10^{-5} \quad (0.0025\%)$$



$$x \sin \alpha = f$$

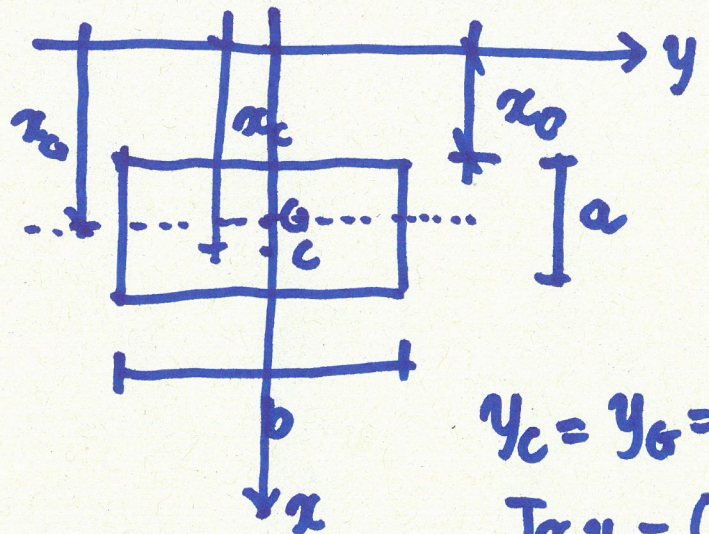


$$h_0 = 1\text{m}$$

$$b = 4\text{m}$$

$$a = 2\text{m}$$

$$\alpha = 30^\circ$$



$$y_c = y_G = 0$$

$$I_{xy} = 0$$

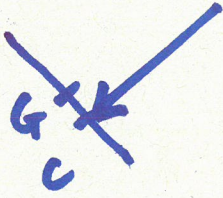
$$x_0 = \frac{h_0}{\sin \alpha} = 2\text{m}$$

$$x_G = x_0 + \frac{a}{2} = 3\text{m}$$

$$x_c = x_G + \frac{I_{yy} \alpha}{S_y} = x_G + \frac{\frac{1}{12} b a^3}{(ab) (x_0 + a/2)}$$

$$x_c = \left(x_0 + \frac{a}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{12} \frac{a^2}{x_0 + a/2} = 3.11\text{m}$$

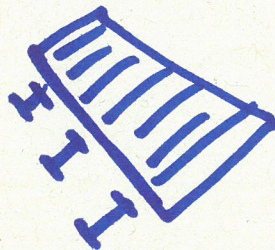
$$\bar{F} = F \bar{n}$$



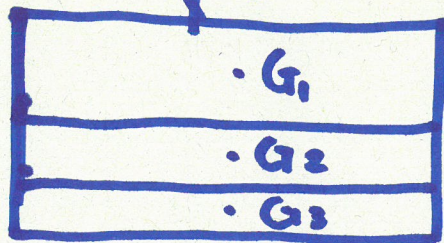
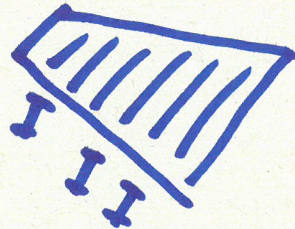
$$F = \gamma \gamma_G \Omega =$$

$$= \gamma \gamma_G \sin \alpha (ab) = 1.18 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N}$$

118 kN



I



I_{a_1} I_{a_2} I_{a_3}

? a_1 a_2 a_3 t.c

$$F_1 = F_2 = F_3$$

$$F_1 = \gamma \left(x_0 + \frac{a_1}{2} \right) \sin \alpha (a_1 b)$$

$\downarrow F/3$
 $(a_1?)$

eq.ne di 2° grado in a_1

$$\leadsto a_1 = 0.828 \text{ m}$$

$$F_2 = \gamma \left(x_0 + a_1 + \frac{a_2}{2} \right) \sin \alpha (a_2 b)$$

$\downarrow F/3$
 $(a_2?)$

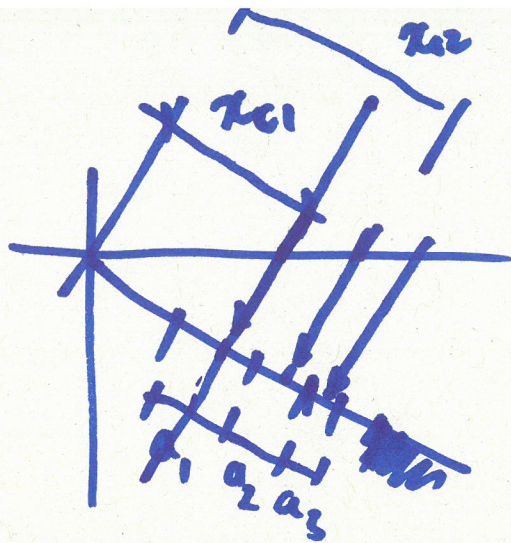
$$\leadsto a_2 = 0.636 \text{ m}$$

$$F_3 = \gamma \left(x_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \frac{a_3}{2} \right) \sin \alpha (a_3 b)$$

$\downarrow F/3$
 $\leadsto a_3 = 0.536 \text{ m}$

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = a \quad (\text{riprova})$$

OK

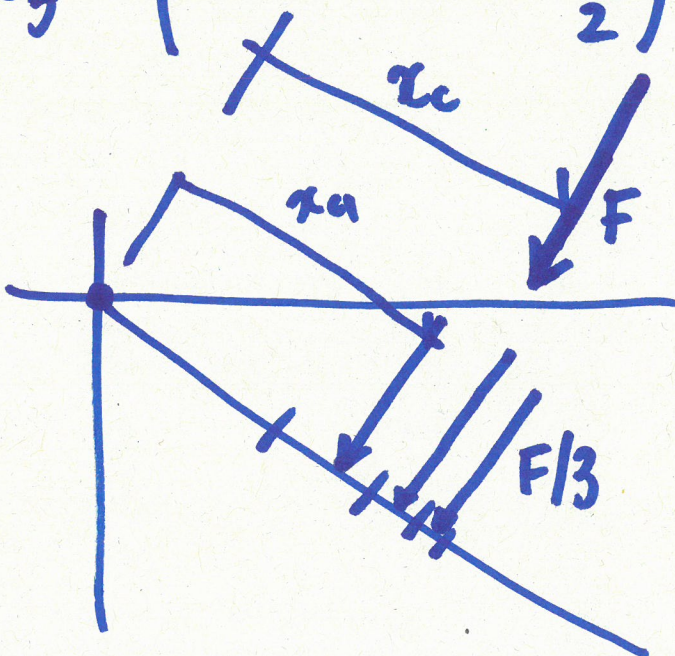


$$\begin{aligned} C_1 & F/3 \\ C_2 & F/3 \\ C_3 & F/3 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_{c1} = \left(x_0 + \frac{a_1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{12} \frac{a_1^2}{\left(x_0 + \frac{a_1}{2}\right)} = 2.438 \text{ m}$$

$$x_{c2} = \left(x_0 + a_1 + \frac{a_2}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{12} \frac{a_2^2}{\left(x_0 + a_1 + \frac{a_2}{2}\right)} = 3.157 \text{ m}$$

$$x_{c3} = \left(x_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \frac{a_3}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{12} \frac{a_3^2}{x_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \frac{a_3}{2}} = 3.738 \text{ m}$$



Riprova $F x_c = \frac{F}{3} x_{c1} + \frac{F}{3} x_{c2} + \frac{F}{3} x_{c3}$

$$x_c = (x_{c1} + x_{c2} + x_{c3})/3 \quad \underline{\underline{OK}}$$

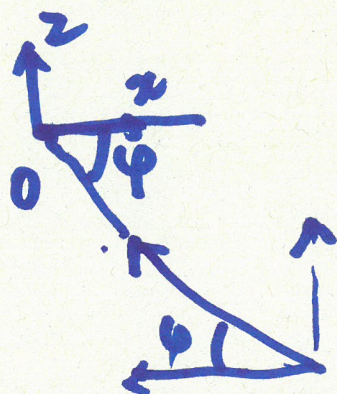
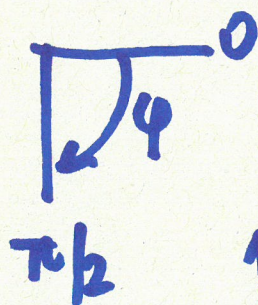
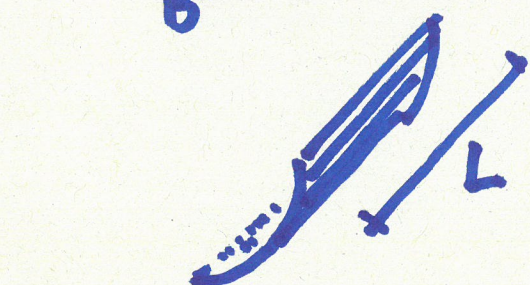
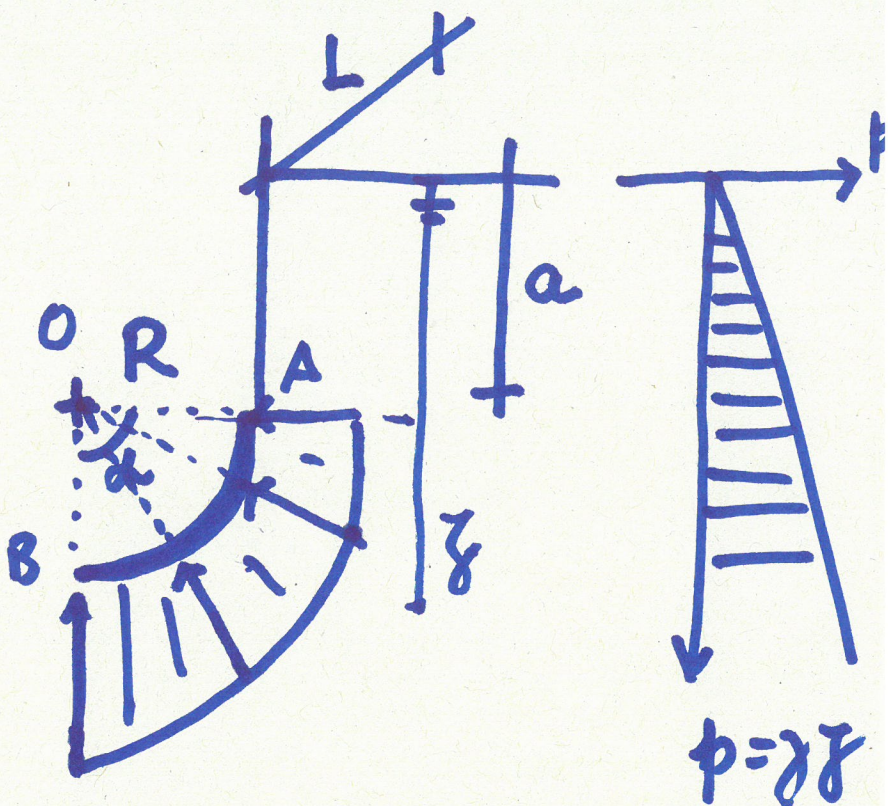


Diagram illustrating a curved surface element. A curved line represents the surface. A small rectangular area element is highlighted on the curve, labeled $p dA$. A line segment perpendicular to the surface at the element is labeled $L R dy$. The distance from the element to the pivot point is labeled ds .

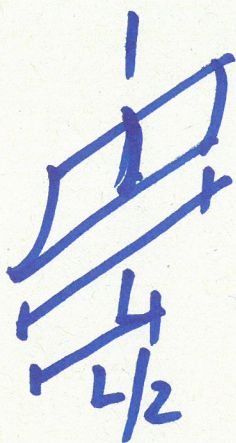
$$dF_x = p dA \cos \varphi$$

$$dF_z = p dA \sin \psi$$

$$z = a + R \sin \varphi$$

$$dF_x = \gamma (a + R \sin \varphi) \cos \varphi L R d\varphi$$

$$dF_z = \gamma (a + R \sin \varphi) \sin \varphi L R d\varphi$$

$\bar{F}$ 

$\bar{F}$ nel piano medio
 retta d'azione
 passa per O

$$F_x = \int_A dF_x = \int_A \gamma (a + R \sin \varphi) \cos \varphi L R d\varphi$$

$$F_x = \gamma L R \int_0^{\pi/2} (a + R \sin \varphi) \cos \varphi d\varphi$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} a \cos \varphi d\varphi = a \sin \varphi \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = a$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} R \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi =$$

$$\sin \varphi = t$$

$$= R \int_0^1 t dt = R \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{R}{2}$$

$$F_x = \gamma L R \left(a + \frac{R}{2} \right)$$

$$F_z = \int_A dF_z = \gamma L R \int_0^{\pi/2} (a + R \sin \varphi) \sin \varphi d\varphi$$

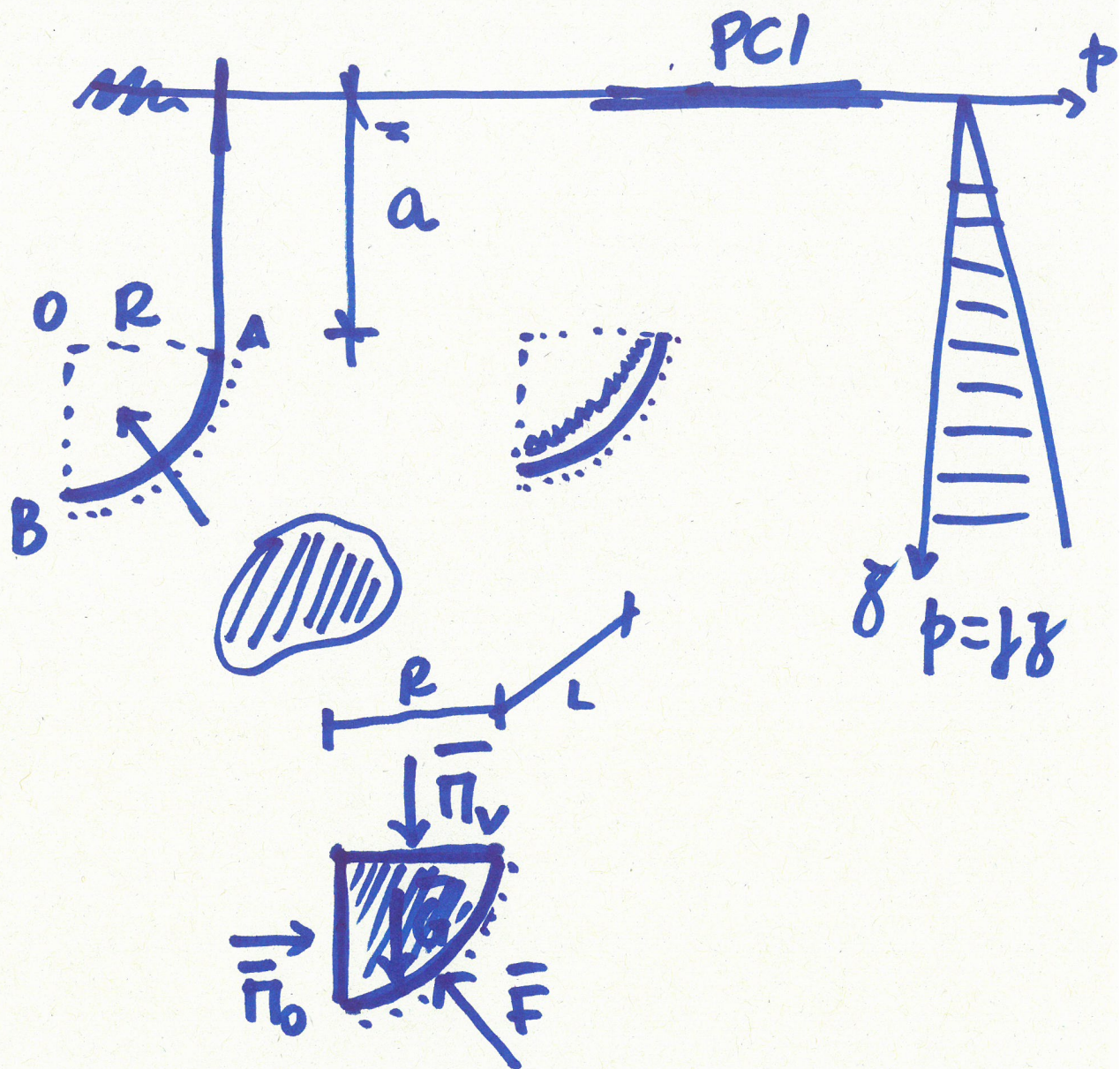
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} a \sin \varphi d\varphi = a (-\cos \varphi) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} \\ = a$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} R \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} R$$

$$\int_0^k \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi = k/2$$

$$F_z = \gamma L R \left(a + \frac{\pi}{4} R \right)$$

$$F_x = \gamma L R \left(a + \frac{R}{2} \right)$$



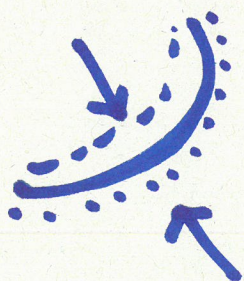
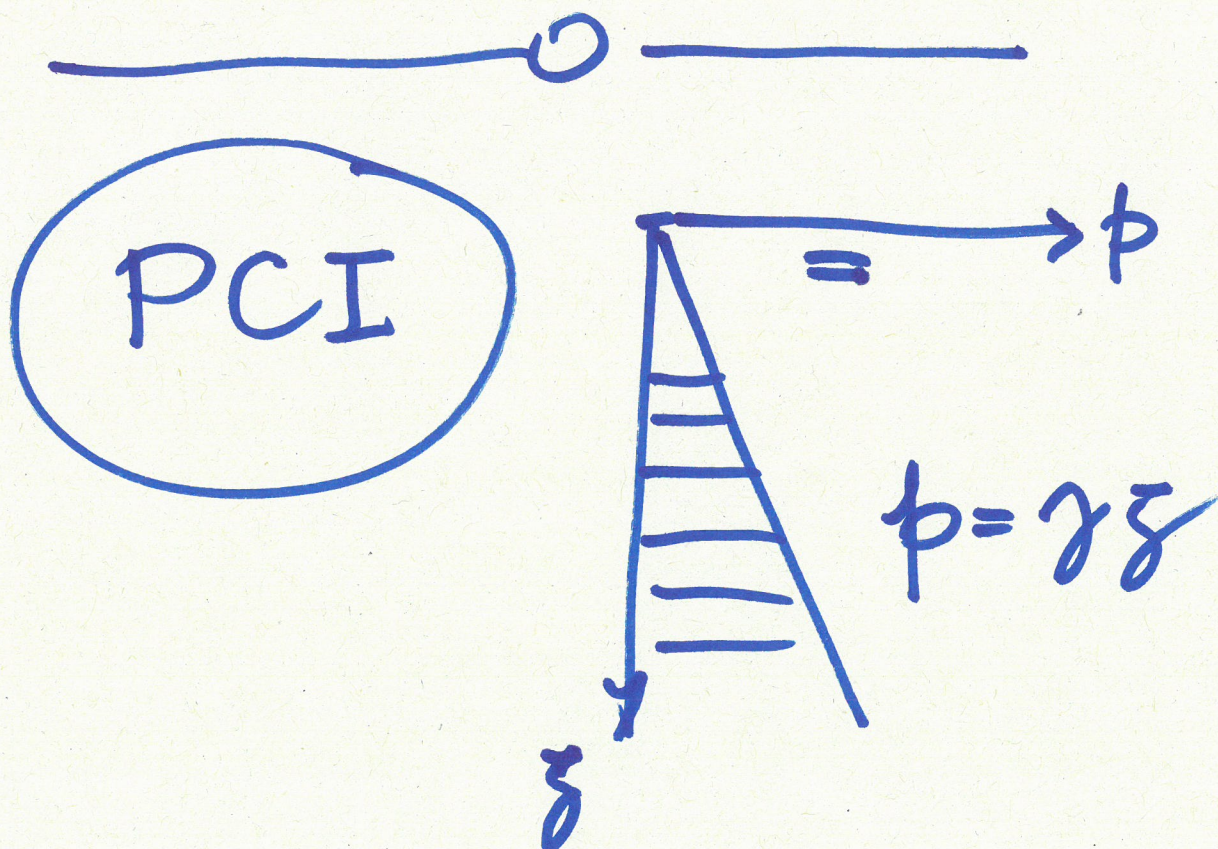
$$2) \quad |\bar{\Pi}_v| + |\bar{G}| = |F_z|$$

$$\gamma a R L + \gamma L \frac{\pi R^2}{4} = F_z$$

$$F_z = \gamma L R \left(a + \frac{\pi R}{4} \right)$$

$$|\bar{\pi}_0| = |F_2|$$

$$\gamma \left(a + \frac{R}{2}\right) LR = F_2$$



SUP ISOLATA
DAL RESTO:
COME SUP.
ASTRATTA