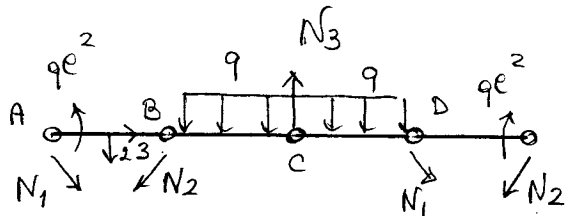


$$B) \quad N_1 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} 2e + qe^2 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{N_1 = -qe \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

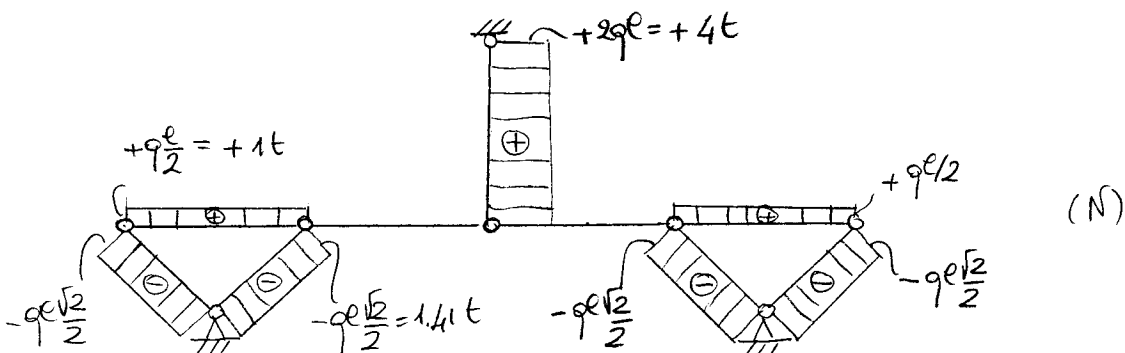
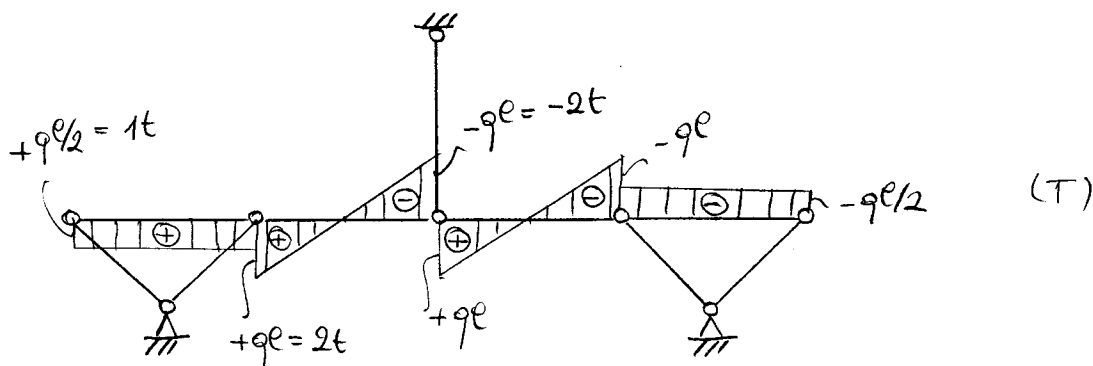
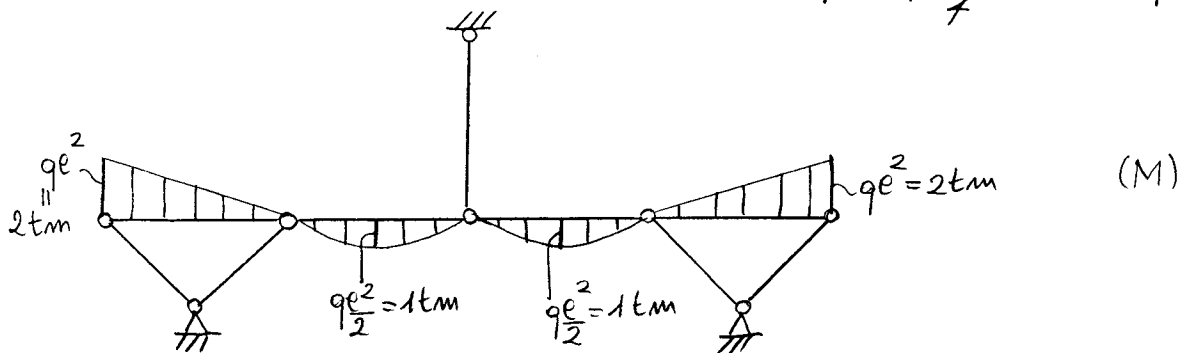


$$C) \quad N_1 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} 4e + qe^2 + N_2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} 2e + 2qe^2 = 0$$

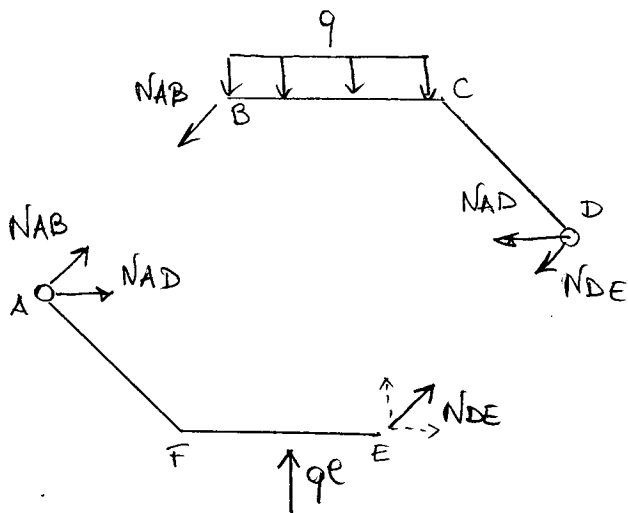
$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow \sqrt{2} N_2 &= -2qe - qe - N_1 2\sqrt{2} \\ &= -2qe - qe + qe \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} 2\sqrt{2} = -qe \end{aligned}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \boxed{N_2 = -qe \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{N_3} &= 4qe + 2N_1 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 2N_2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ &= 4qe - qe \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} 2\sqrt{2} = \boxed{2qe} \end{aligned}$$



NB: $l := L_1$



$$\uparrow \sum M_B = 0 \quad N_{DE} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} l + N_{DE} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} 2l + q l \frac{3}{2} l = 0$$

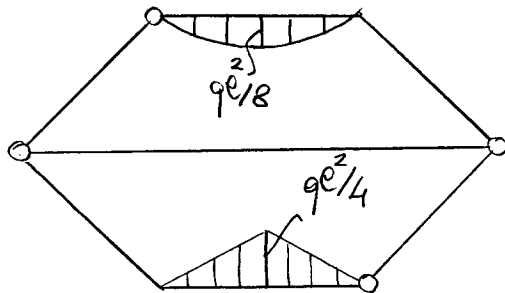
$$\rightarrow N_{DE} \sqrt{2} \frac{3}{2} l = - \frac{3}{2} q l \rightarrow \boxed{N_{DE} = - q e \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

$$\uparrow \sum M_D = 0 \quad N_{AB} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} l + N_{AB} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} 2l + q l \frac{3}{2} l = 0$$

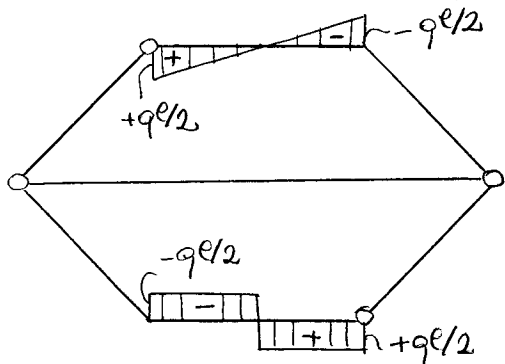
$$\rightarrow N_{AB} \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{2} l = - \frac{3}{2} q l \rightarrow \boxed{N_{AB} = - q e \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{N_{AD}} = - N_{AB} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - N_{DE} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = - 2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(- q e \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \boxed{+ q e}$$

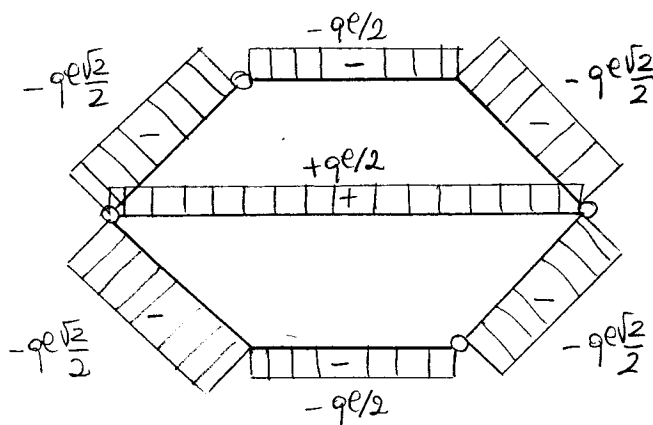
(M)



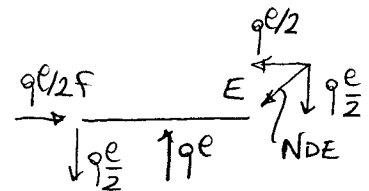
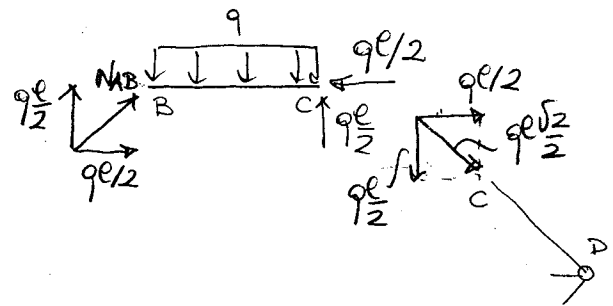
(T)



(N)



Calcoli



Reazioni vincolari:

$$H = 2P$$

$$A \uparrow V \cdot l - P \cdot l - P \cdot 2l = 0 \rightarrow V = 3P$$

Azioni interne:

$$D \uparrow N_{fc} l + P l = 0 \rightarrow N_{fc} = -P$$

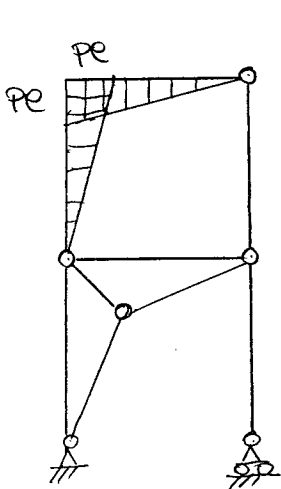
$$\begin{cases} N_{gc} \sin \alpha = 2P \\ N_{dc} = P - N_{gc} \cos \alpha \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} N_{gc} = 2P\sqrt{10} \\ N_{dc} = -5P \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} N_{ag} \sin \alpha = 2P \\ N_{ad} = 3P - N_{ag} \cos \alpha \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} N_{ag} = 2P\sqrt{10} \\ N_{ad} = -3P \end{cases}$$

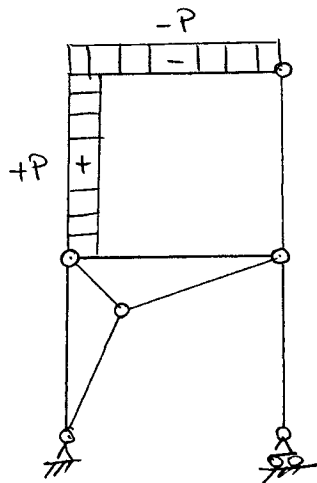
$$N_{dg} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2P\sqrt{10} \cos \alpha - 2P\sqrt{10} \sin \alpha$$

$$= 2P\sqrt{10} \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} - 2P\sqrt{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = 4P \rightarrow N_{dg} = 4P\sqrt{2}$$

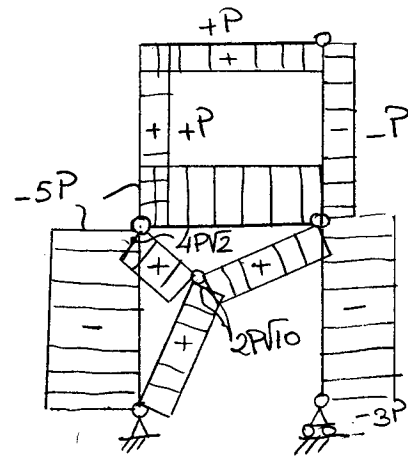
Diagrammi:



(M)



(T)



(N)

Risoluzione Esercizio 4

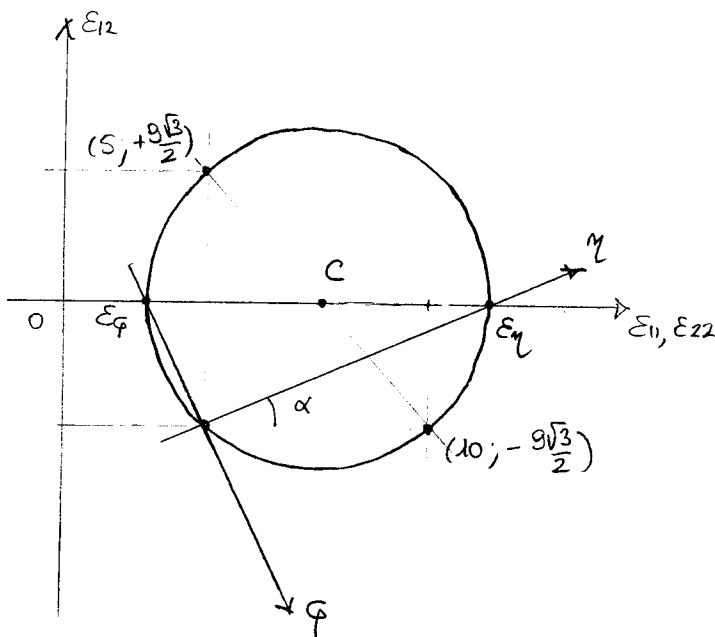
a) Si pone $\varepsilon_{12} = \alpha \cdot 10^{-5}$. Allora: $E = 10^{-5} \begin{bmatrix} 10 & \alpha \\ \alpha & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\varepsilon_m = E_{m,m} = \cancel{10^{-5}} \begin{bmatrix} 10 & \alpha \\ \alpha & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot [\sqrt{3}/2; 1/2]$$

\parallel
 $2 \cdot 10^{-5}$

$$\hookrightarrow 2 = \begin{bmatrix} 5\sqrt{3} + \alpha/2 \\ \sqrt{3}\alpha/2 + \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot [\sqrt{3}/2; 1/2] = \frac{15}{2} + \alpha \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \alpha \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$2 = \alpha \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{35}{4} \rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{Quindi: } \boxed{\varepsilon_{12} = -\frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 10^{-5}}$$

b) Cerchio di Mohr

$$C = (7,5; 0) \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$R = \sqrt{\left(\frac{10-5}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} \cdot 10^{-5} = 10^{-5} \sqrt{67}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon_\varphi \\ \varepsilon_\eta \end{array} \right\} = [7,5 \pm \sqrt{67}] 10^{-5} = \begin{cases} -0,68 \cdot 10^{-5} \\ +15,68 \cdot 10^{-5} \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{9\sqrt{3}}{5}\right) \approx 36^\circ$$

c) Autovalori e autovettori di E:

$$\varepsilon_\varphi = \frac{1}{2} (15 - 2\sqrt{67}) \cdot 10^{-5} = -0,68 \cdot 10^{-5};$$

$$\mu_\varphi = (0,729; 1)$$

$$\varepsilon_\eta = \frac{1}{2} (15 + 2\sqrt{67}) \cdot 10^{-5} = +15,68 \cdot 10^{-5};$$

$$\mu_\eta = (-1,37; 1)$$