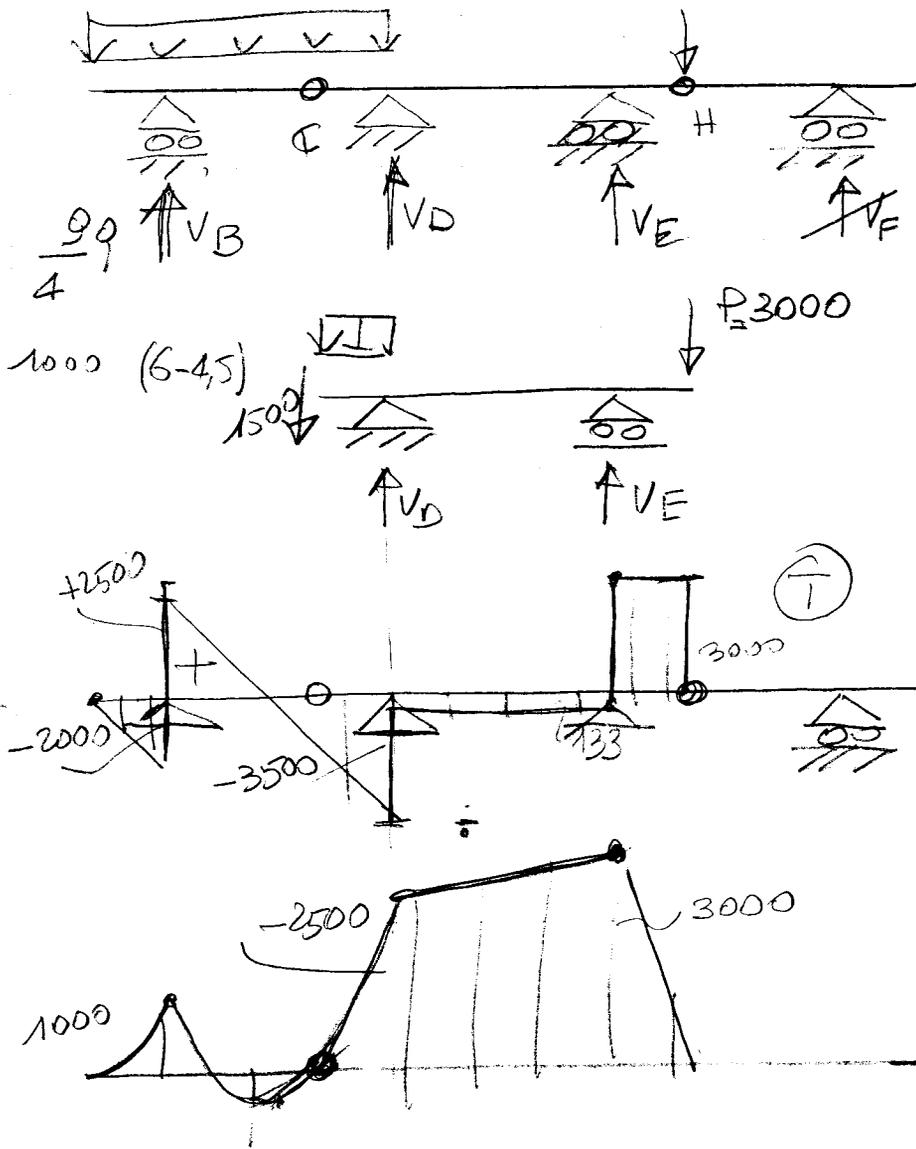


① A



$$\rightarrow H_D = 0$$

$$\sum H = 0 \Rightarrow V_F = 0$$

$$\sum \curvearrowright -V_B(l-d) + \frac{ql^2}{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_B = \frac{9}{4}q = 4500$$

$$\sum \uparrow V_D + V_E = 6500$$

$$\sum \curvearrowright -P(l+d) + V_E l = 0$$

$$1500d + \frac{9d^2}{2} = 0$$

$$-12000 + 3V_E + 1500d = 0$$

$$V_E = \frac{9500}{3}$$

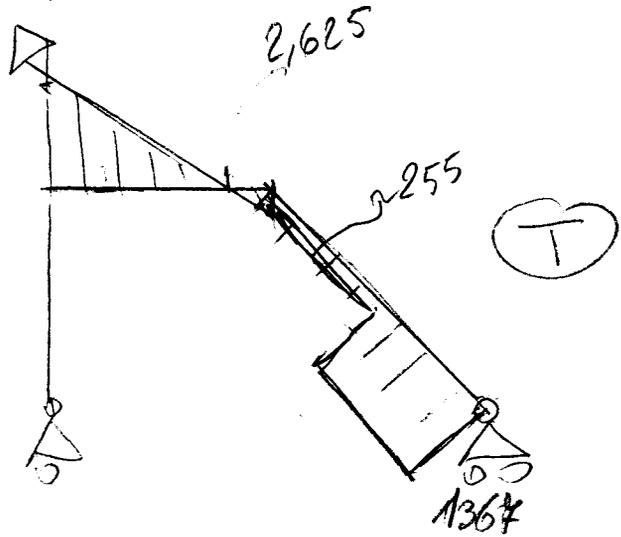
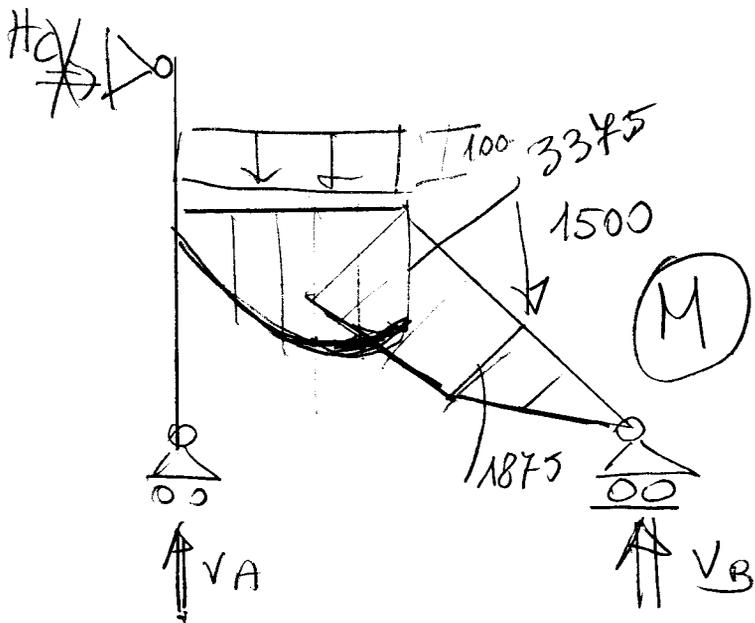
$$M_D = -q \cdot \frac{(l+d)^2}{2}$$

$$+ \frac{9}{4}q \cdot l \cdot d =$$

$$= -12000 + 13500 =$$

$$-2500$$

(A2)



$$V_A + V_B = 4500$$

$$A) V_B \cdot 6 = P\left(\frac{3l}{2}\right) + \frac{ql^2}{2} =$$

$$V_B \cdot 6 = \frac{3 \cdot 0l^2}{4} + \frac{2 \cdot 0l^2}{4} =$$

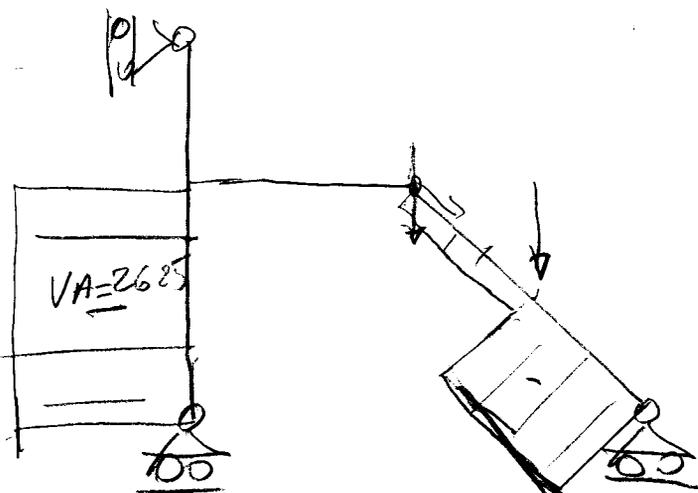
$$= \frac{5}{4} \cdot 0l^2 = 11250$$

$$V_B = 1875$$

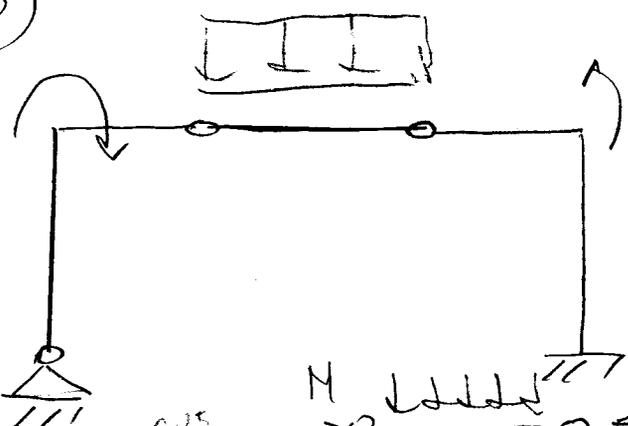
$$V_A = 2625$$

$$M_E = 7875 - 4500 = 3375$$

$$M_F = 2812.5$$

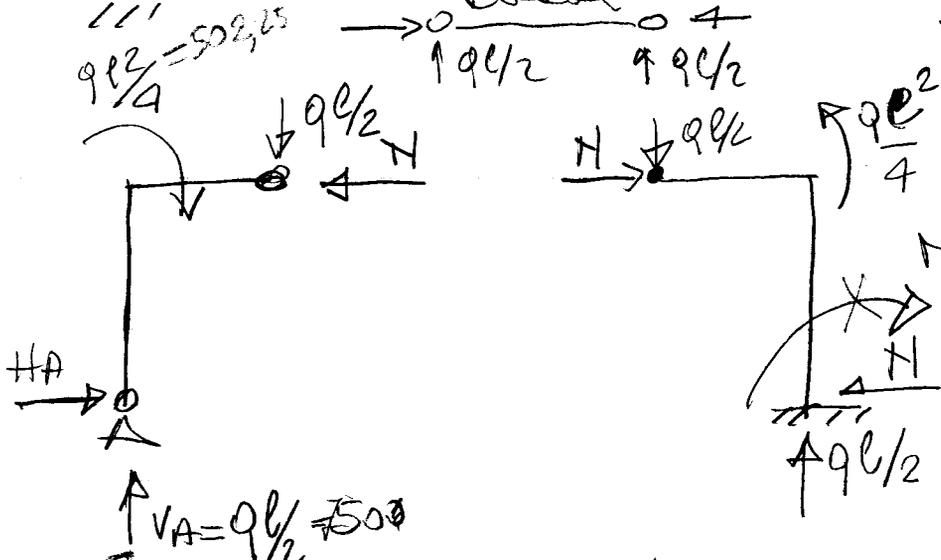


(13)



$\rightarrow N = H_A$   
 $A) N_C = \frac{ql^2}{2} + \frac{ql^2}{4} = 875$

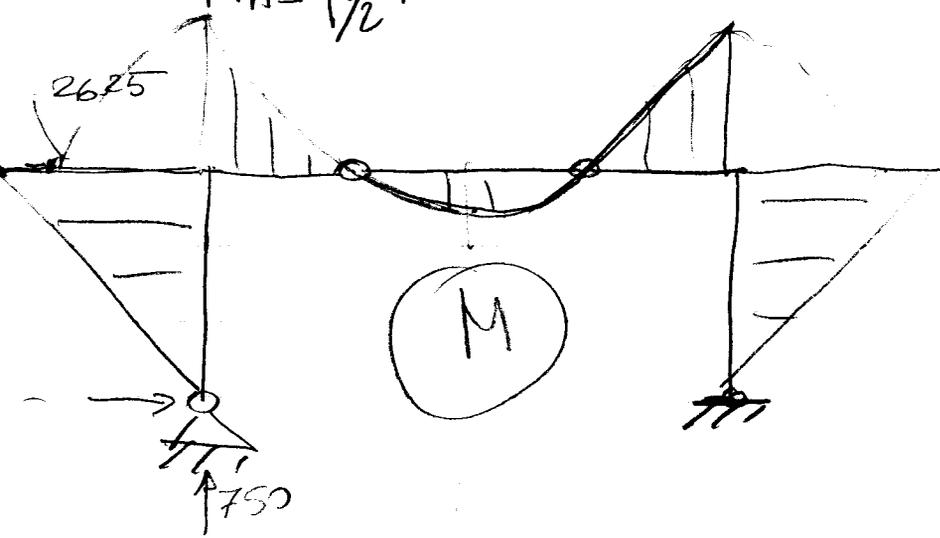
$B) -M_B - N_C + \frac{ql^2}{2} + \frac{ql^2}{4} = 0$



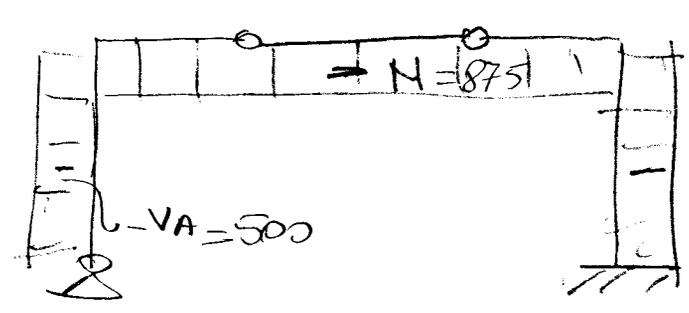
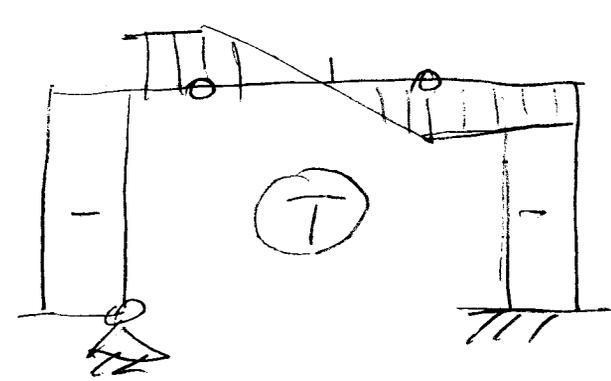
$M_B \Rightarrow M_B = 0$

$V_A = ql/2 = 500$

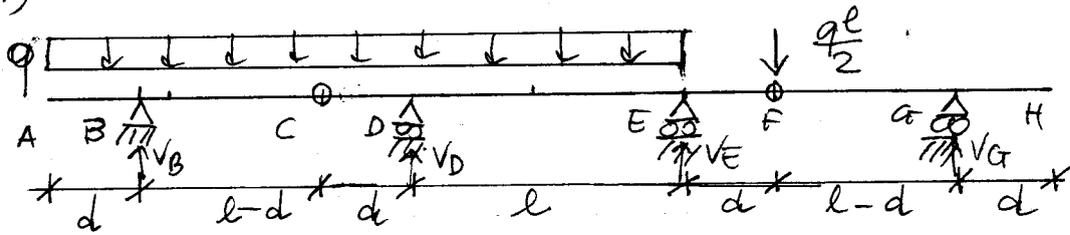
$V_A = \frac{1500 + \frac{0}{2} \cdot 1000}{3}$



(N)

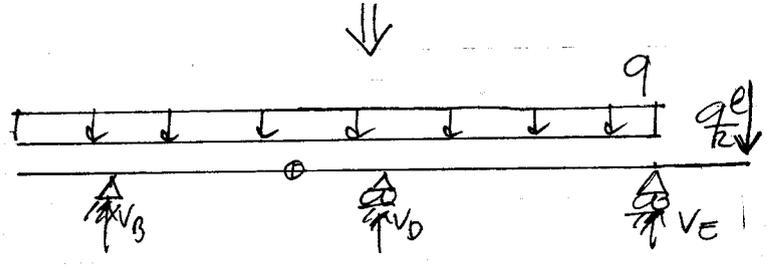


1)



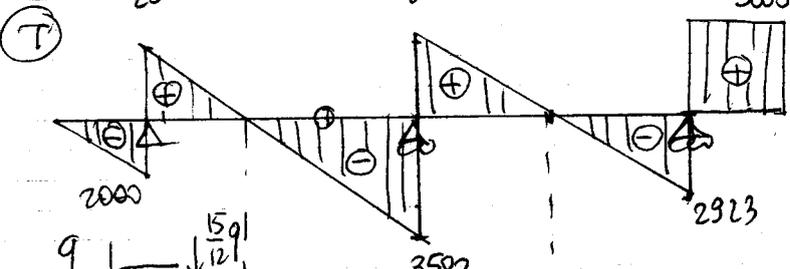
$d = 1 \text{ m}$   
 $l = 3 \text{ m}$   
 $q = 2000 \text{ kg/m}$

$F \uparrow \Rightarrow V_G(l-d) = 0$   
 tratto FH scivolo



$\uparrow) V_B + V_D + V_E = q(2l+d) + \frac{q l}{2} = \frac{17q}{2}$

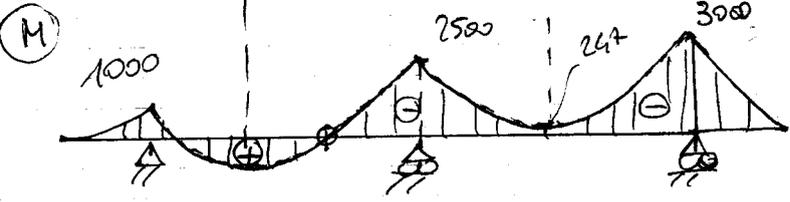
$\circlearrowleft) -V_B(l-d) + \frac{q l^2}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow V_B = \frac{9}{4} q$



$\circlearrowleft) -V_B l + q(2l+d)(l+d - \frac{2l+d}{2}) - \frac{q l}{2}(l+d) + V_E l = 0$

$\rightarrow V_E = \frac{37q}{12}$

$V_D = -V_A - V_E + \frac{17q}{2} = \frac{19q}{6}$



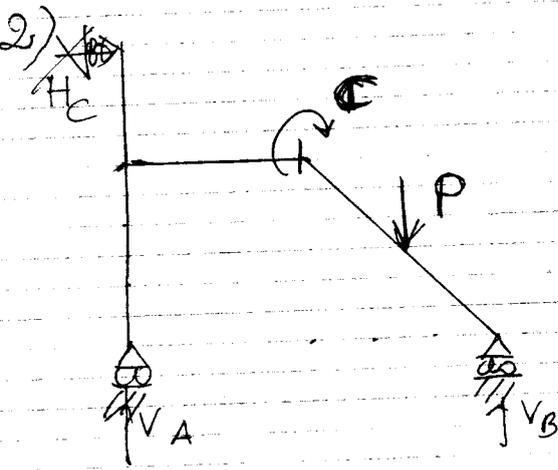
Controllo

$F \uparrow -\frac{q l}{2} d - V_D l - V_B 2l + q(l+d)^2 = 0$   
 $= -\frac{3}{2} q - \frac{19}{2} q - \frac{27}{2} q + \frac{49}{2} q = 0$   
 ok!!

oppure

$\circlearrowleft) \frac{37q}{12} \cdot 4 + \frac{19q}{6} \cdot -4q \cdot 2 - \frac{15q}{2} = 0$   
 ok!!

$V_B = \frac{9}{4} q = 4500 \text{ kg}$   
 $V_E = \frac{37}{12} q = 6167 \text{ kg}$   
 $V_D = \frac{19}{6} q = 6333 \text{ kg}$



$$l = 3\text{m}; h = 2\text{m}$$

$$Q = \frac{q \cdot l^2}{4} = 2250 \text{ kgm}$$

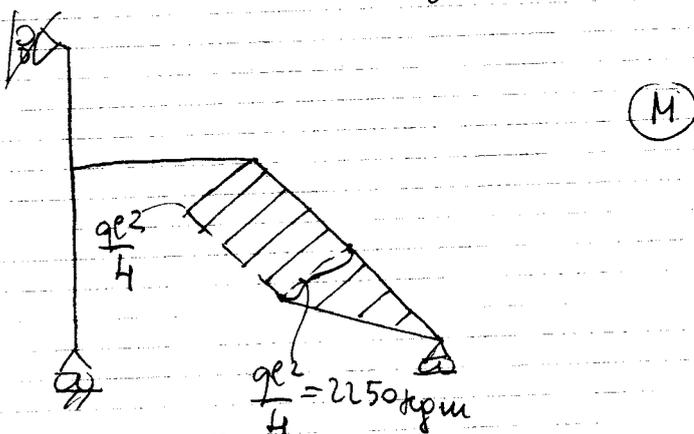
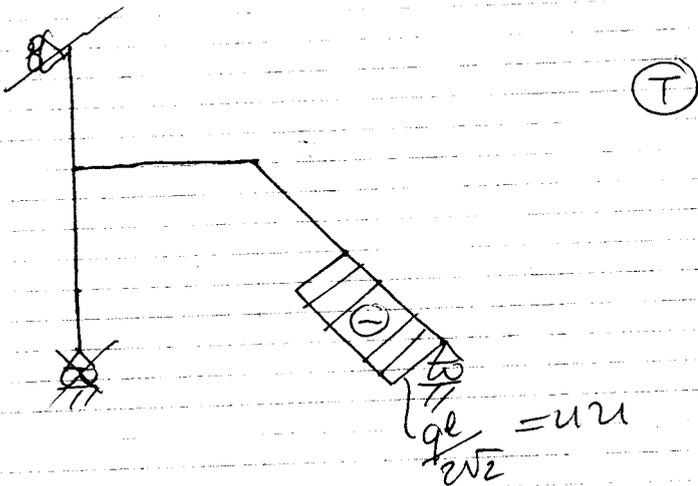
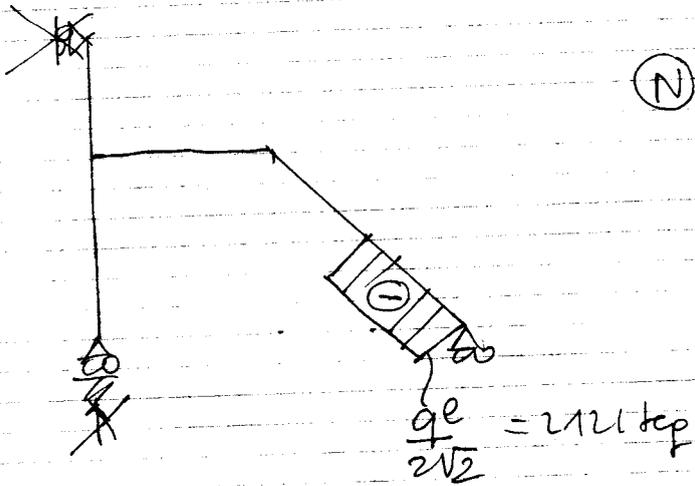
$$P = \frac{q \cdot l}{2} = 4500 \text{ kg}$$

$$q = 1000 \text{ kg/m}$$

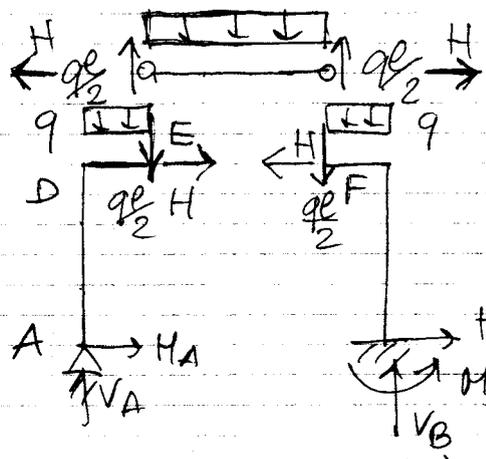
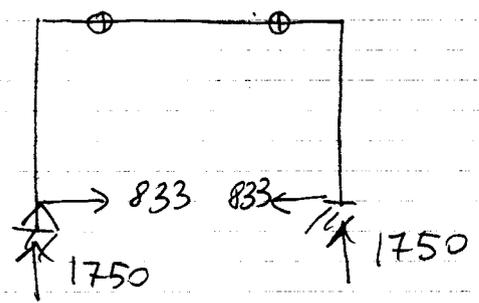
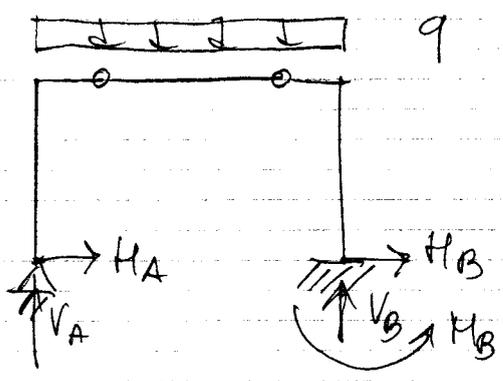
$$V_A + V_B = \frac{q \cdot l}{2}$$

$$\sum \uparrow -V_A \cdot 2l - \frac{q \cdot l^2}{4} + \frac{q \cdot l^2}{4} = 0$$

$$\boxed{V_A = 0} \Rightarrow \boxed{V_B = \frac{q \cdot l}{2}}$$



3



$d = 2m$   
 $l = 3m$

Equilibrio alla  $(\uparrow)$  del tratto ADE

$$V_A = qd + q \frac{l}{2} = 1750 \text{ kg}$$

Eq. alla  $(\rightarrow)$  del tratto ADE

$$H_A + H = 0 \Rightarrow$$

Eq. alla rotazione  $(\curvearrowright)$  del tratto ADE

$$\curvearrowright - V_A d + q \frac{d^2}{2} + H_A \cdot l = 0$$

$$H_A = 833 \text{ kg} = \frac{5}{8} q$$

$$H = -H_A = -833 \text{ kg}$$

Equil. alla  $(\rightarrow)$  di tutta la struttura

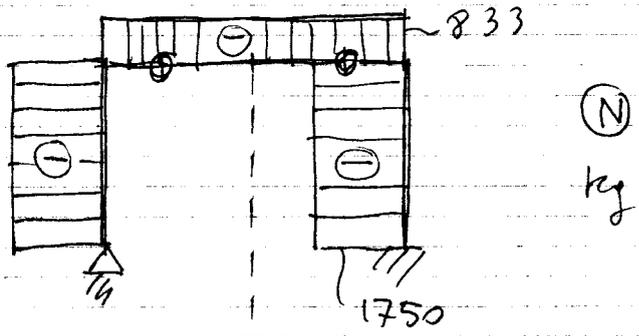
$$H_B = -H_A = -833 \text{ kg}$$

Poiché  $V_B = V_A$

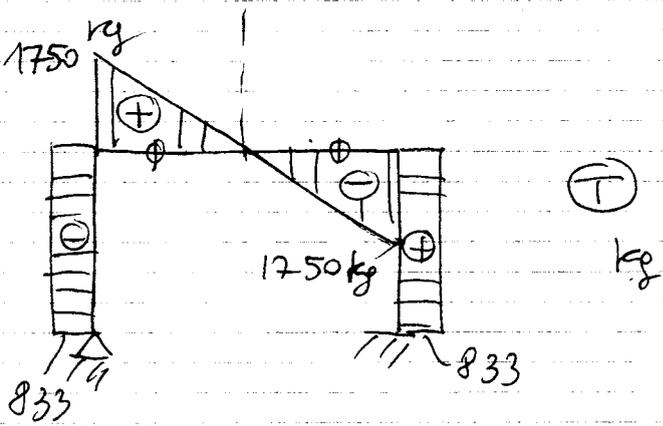
$$H_A = -H_B$$

$$M_E = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{M_B = 0}$$

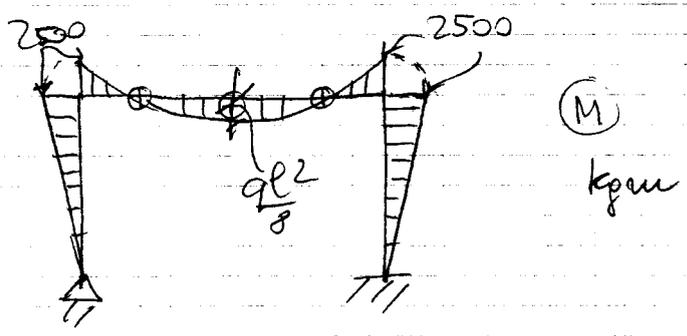
(Vedi equil.  $\curvearrowright$  del tratto BF)



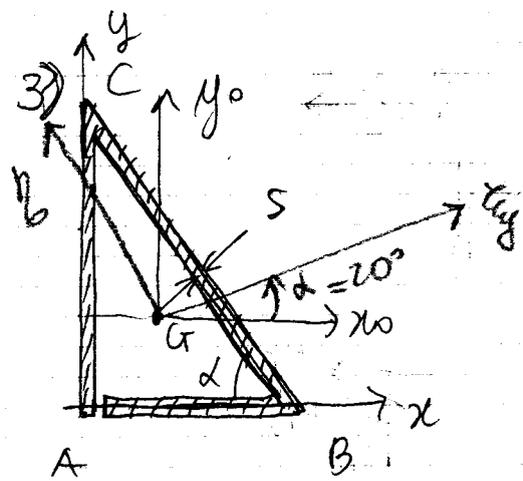
(N)  
kg



(T)  
kg



(M)  
kgm



$\overline{AC} \equiv l = 20 \text{ cm}$   
 $s = 2 \text{ cm}$   
 $\alpha = 60^\circ$   
 e lo spessore è molto sottile:  
 $G \approx \left( \frac{AB}{3}, \frac{AC}{3} \right)$

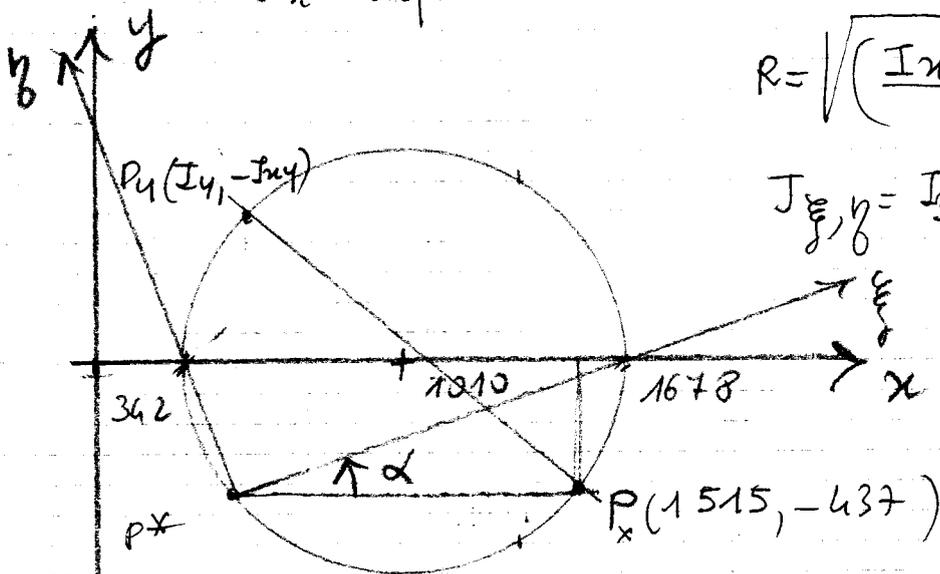
Per differenza tra i triangoli esterno ed interno

$$I_{x_0} = \frac{AB \cdot (AC)^3}{36} - \frac{(AB-2s)(AC-2s)^3}{36} = 1515 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_{y_0} = \frac{(AB)^3 \cdot AC}{36} - \frac{(AB-2s)^3 (AC-2s)}{36} = 505 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_{x_0 y_0} = -\frac{AB^2 \cdot AC^2}{72} + \frac{(AB-2s)^2 (AC-2s)^2}{72} = -437,3 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$2\alpha = \arctan \left( \frac{-2 I_{xy}}{I_x - I_y} \right) \Rightarrow \alpha = 20^\circ 44'$$



$$R = \sqrt{\left( \frac{I_x + I_y}{2} \right)^2 + I_{xy}^2} = 669$$

$$J_{\xi, \eta} = \frac{I_x + I_y}{2} \pm R \begin{cases} 1678 \text{ cm}^4 \\ 342 \text{ cm}^4 \end{cases}$$

Metodo analitico:

tensore di inerzia  $J = \begin{bmatrix} I_x & -I_{xy} \\ -I_{xy} & I_y \end{bmatrix}$

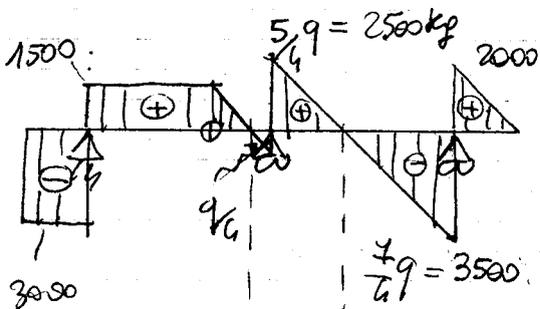
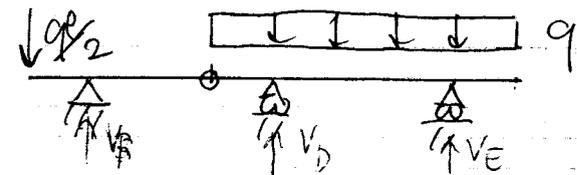
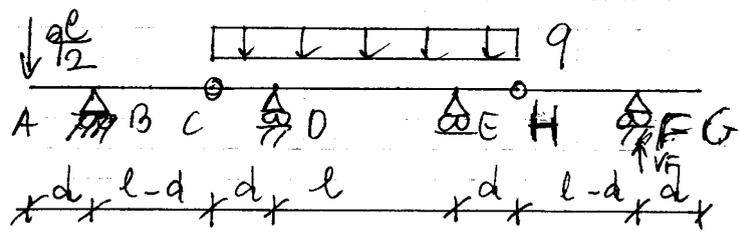
$Jv = \lambda v$  se  $\det \begin{bmatrix} I_x - \lambda & -I_{xy} \\ -I_{xy} & I_y - \lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0$

risolvere

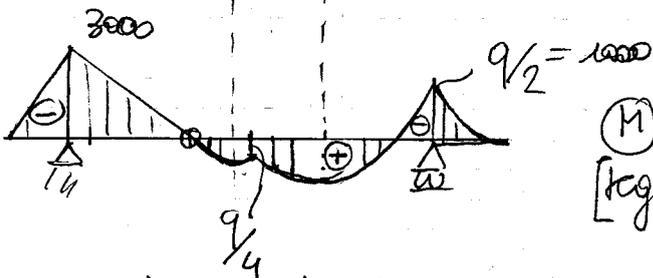
$$\lambda^2 - \text{tr} J \lambda + \det J = 0$$

(C) 6/12/02

1)

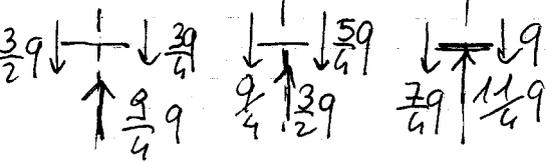


(T)  
[kg]



(M)  
[kgm]

Equilibrio alla traslazione dei nodi B, D, E



$$q = 2000 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$H \uparrow V_F(l-d) = 0 \Rightarrow V_F = 0$$

$$l = 3 \text{ m} \quad d = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$c \uparrow -V_B(l-d) + \frac{q l^2}{2} = 0$$

$$\boxed{V_B = \frac{9}{4} q} = 4500 \text{ kg}$$

$$E \uparrow \frac{q l}{2}(2l+d) - V_B 2l - V_D l + q(l+2d)\frac{l}{2} = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow V_D = \frac{3}{2} q = 3000 \text{ kg}$$

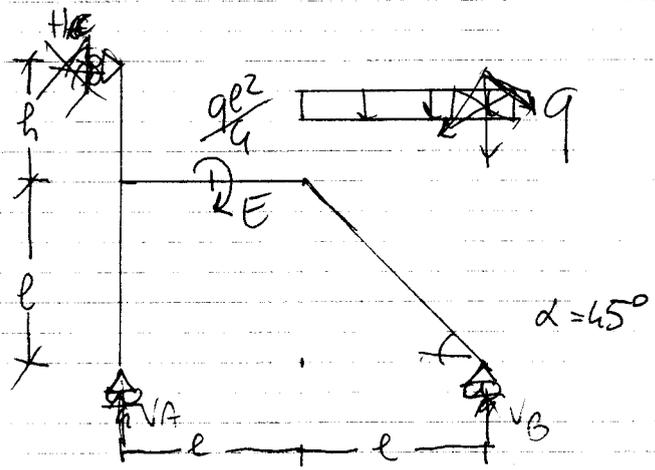
$$V_E = -V_B - V_D + \frac{q l}{2} + q(l+2d) = \frac{11}{4} q = 5500 \text{ kg}$$

controllo

$$c \uparrow \frac{3}{2} q + \frac{11q \cdot 4}{4} - 5q \cdot \frac{5}{2}$$

$$- \frac{22}{2} q + 11q = 0 \quad \text{ok}$$

2)



$q = 1000 \text{ kg/m}$   
 $l = 3 \text{ m}$   $h = 2 \text{ m}$

$V_A + V_B = ql$   
 $B \uparrow -V_A \cdot 2l - \frac{ql^2}{4} + \frac{ql^3}{2} = 0$

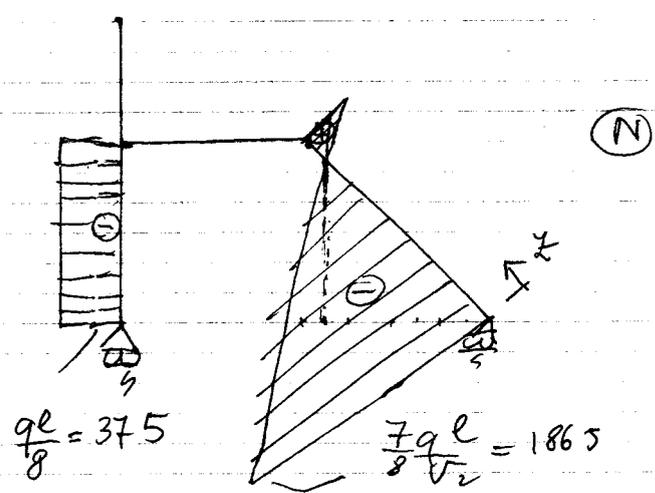
$\rightarrow V_A = \frac{ql}{8} = 375 \text{ kg}$

$V_B = -V_A + ql = \frac{7}{8}ql = 2625 \text{ kg}$

$H_C = 0$

Controlli

$A \uparrow \frac{7}{8}ql \cdot 2l - ql \frac{3l}{2} - \frac{ql^2}{16} = 0$  ok



$N(z) = -\frac{7ql}{8\sqrt{2}} + ql \cos 45^\circ z$   
 $= -\frac{7ql}{8\sqrt{2}} + \frac{qlz}{2}$

$N(\bar{z}) = 0 \rightarrow \bar{z} = \frac{7}{8}ql\sqrt{2}$

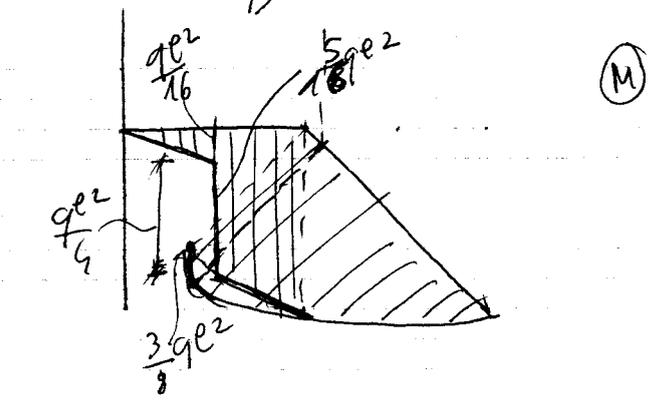
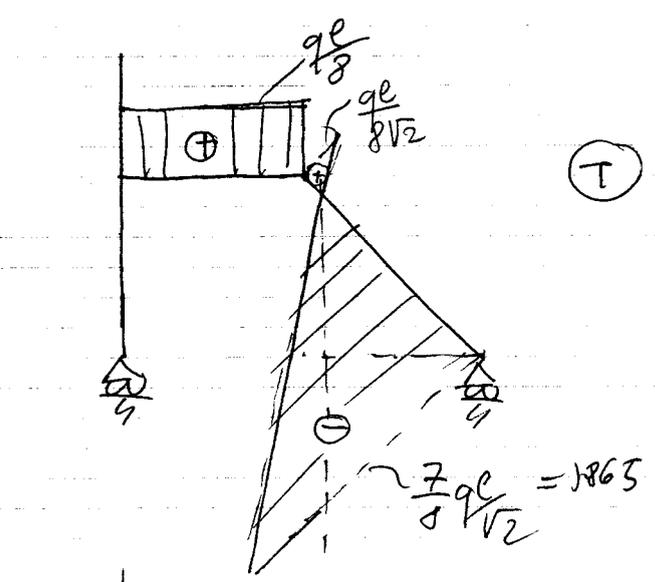
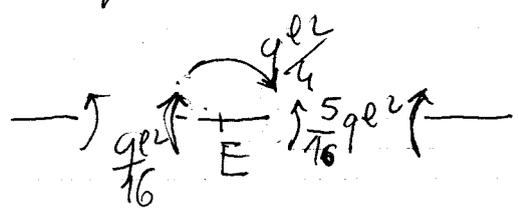
$T(z) = -\frac{7}{8}\frac{ql}{\sqrt{2}} + qlz \cos^2 45^\circ$   
 $= -\frac{7}{8}\frac{ql}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{qlz}{2}$

$T(\bar{z}) = 0 \rightarrow \bar{z} = \frac{7}{8}ql\sqrt{2}$

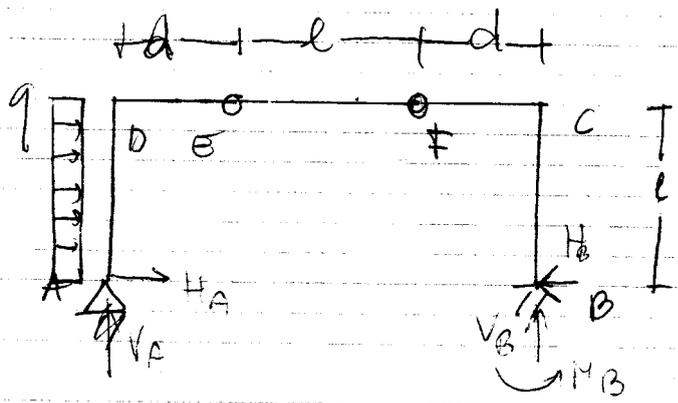
$H(z) = \frac{7}{8}qlz \cos 45^\circ - \frac{ql^2}{2} \cos^2 45^\circ$   
 $= \frac{7}{8}ql\frac{z}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{ql^2}{4}$

$H(l\sqrt{2}) = \frac{7}{8}ql\frac{l\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{ql^2}{2} = \frac{3}{8}ql^2$

Equilibrio alla rotazione in modo E



3)

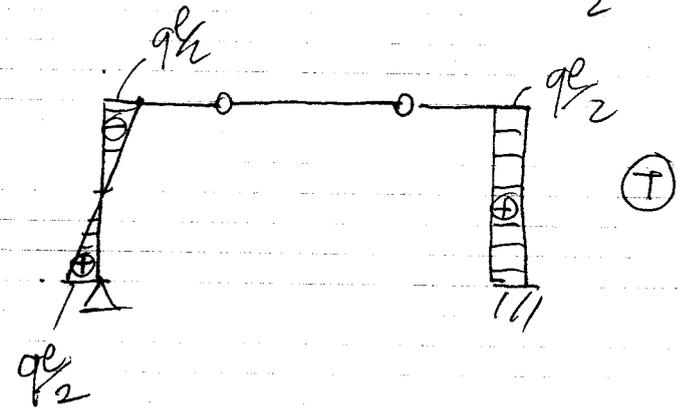
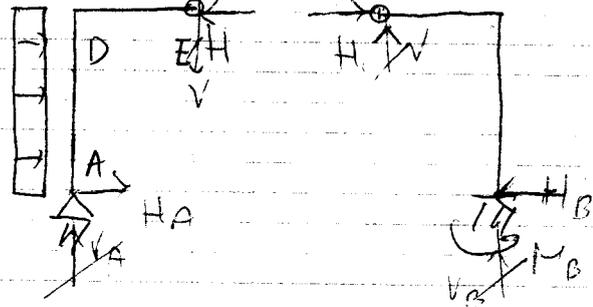
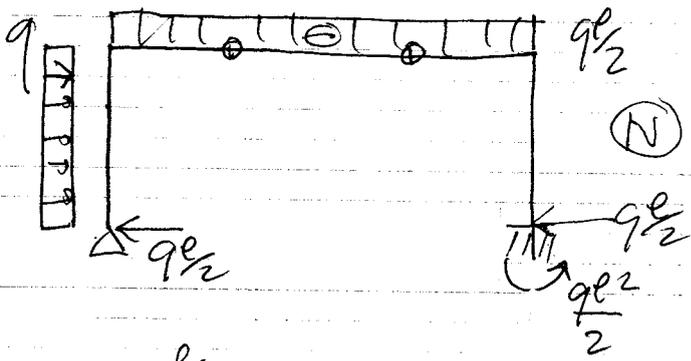
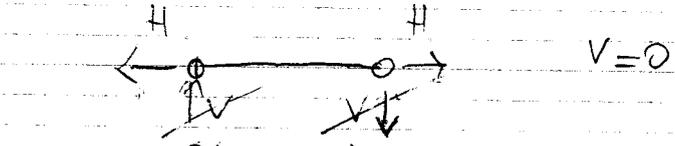


$d = 2\text{ m}$

$l = 3\text{ m}$

$q = 500\text{ kg/m}$

EF è una trave!! ( $T=0$ )



Equilibrio ADE

$V_A = 0$

$\Rightarrow V_B = 0$

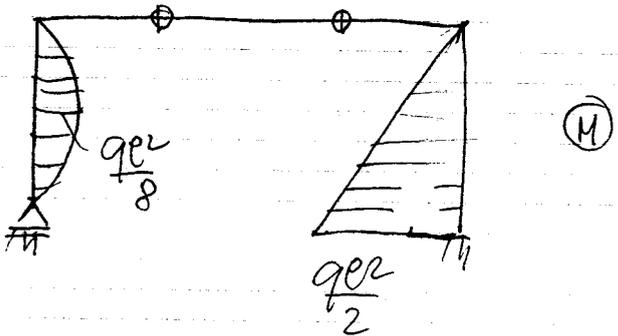
$\sum \rightarrow H_A l + qe^2 = 0 \Rightarrow H_A = -\frac{qe}{2}$

$H = -\frac{qe}{2} + ql = \frac{qe}{2}$

Equilibrio globale

$H_A - H_B + ql = 0 \Rightarrow H_B = \frac{qe}{2} = 750\text{ kg}$

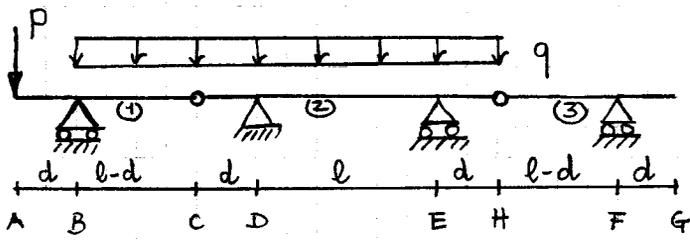
$\sum \uparrow M_B = \frac{qe}{2} l^2 = 2250\text{ kgm}$



4) vedi prova (B)

# D

Esercizio 1)



DATI:

$l = 3m$

$d = 1m$

$q = 2000 \text{ Kg}/m$

$P = \frac{ql}{2} = 3000 \text{ Kg}$

Sol: SFORZO NORMALE N NULLO PER OGNI ASTA ( $H_D = 0$ )

a) REAZIONI VINCOLARI

$V_F = 0$  [DALL'EQUILIBRIO ALLA ROTAZIONE DELL'ASTA 3 CON POLO IN H]

$V_B = \frac{Pl + q(l-d)^2}{(l-d)} = \frac{\frac{ql}{2} + q\frac{(l-d)^2}{2}}{(l-d)} = \frac{q}{2} \cdot \frac{l^2 + (l-d)^2}{(l-d)} = 6500 \text{ Kg}$  [DALL'EQ. ALLA ROTAZIONE DELL'ASTA 1 CON POLO IN C]

$V_D = \frac{P \cdot (2l+d) + q(2l+d) \cdot (l-\frac{d}{2}) - V_B \cdot 2l}{l} = 5666,6 \text{ Kg}$  [DALL'EQ. ALLA ROTAZIONE DELL'INTERA STRUTTURA CON POLO IN E]

$V_E = P + q(2l+d) - (V_D + V_B + V_F) = 4833,3 \text{ Kg}$  [DALL'EQ. ALLA TRASLAZIONE VERTICALE DELL'INTERA STRUTTURA]

b) DIAGRAMMI DELLE AZIONI INTERNE

b-1) SFORZO NORMALE

assente

b-2) TAGLIO:

	$L_i$	$T_1$	$T_2$			$\xi_i = \frac{T_1}{(T_1 - T_2)} \cdot L_i$
$\overline{AB}$	d	-P	-P	-3000	-3000	-
$\overline{BC}$	l-d	$-P + V_B$	$V_B - q(l-d) - P$	+3500	-500	1,75
$\overline{CD}$	d	$T_{2\overline{BC}}$	$V_B - ql - P$	-500	-2500	-
$\overline{DE}$	l	$V_D + T_{2\overline{CD}}$	$V_B + V_D - q \cdot 2l - P$	+3166,6	-2833,3	1,58
$\overline{EH}$	d	$V_E + T_{2\overline{DE}}$	$V_B + V_D + V_E - q(l+d) - P$	+2000	0	1

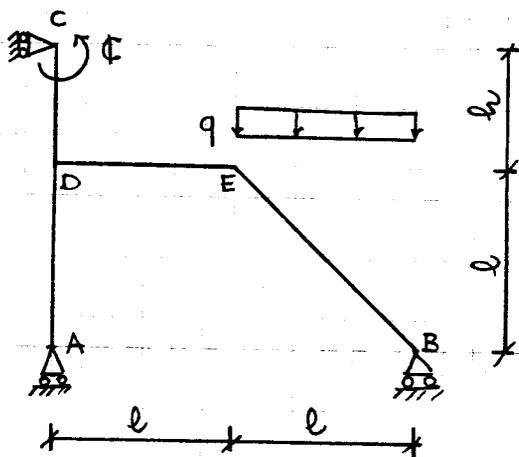
b-3) MOMENTO

		$M_1$	$M_2$	$M_3$			
$\overline{AB}$	$d$	0	$-Pd$	-	0	-3000	-
$\overline{BC}$	$l-d$	$-Pd$	0	$M_1 - q\frac{l^2}{2} + T_1\frac{l}{2}$	-3000	0	+62,5
$\overline{CD}$	$d$	0	$-[P(d+l) + q\frac{l^2}{2} - V_B l]$	-	0	-1500	-
$\overline{DE}$	$l$	$M_{2CD}$	$M_1 - q\frac{l^2}{2} + T_1 l$	$M_1 - q\frac{l^2}{2} + T_1 \frac{l}{2}$	-1500	-1000	+1007
$\overline{EH}$	$d$	$M_{2DE}$	0	-	-1000	0	-

c) DISEGNI QUOTATI  $N, M, T$  [vedi fig.]

D

esercizio 2)



DATI:

$$l = 3 \text{ m}$$

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

$$q = 1000 \frac{\text{Kg}}{\text{m}}$$

$$C = \frac{ql^2}{4} = 2250 \text{ Kg}\cdot\text{m}$$

REAZIONI VINCOLARI:

$$H_C = 0 \quad [\text{EQ. ALLA TRASLAZIONE ORIZZONTALE}]$$

$$V_B = \frac{ql(l + \frac{l}{2})}{2l} - C = 1875 \text{ Kg} \quad [\text{EQ. ALLA ROTAZ. CON POLO IN A}]$$

$$V_A = ql - V_B = 1125 \text{ Kg} \quad [\text{EQ. TRASLAZIONE VERTICALE}]$$

DIAGRAMMI DELLE AZIONI INTERNE:

sfuerzo normale

$\overline{AD}$	$-V_A$	$-V_A$	-1125	-1125
$\overline{DC}$	0	0	$\pm 0$	$\pm 0$
$\overline{DE}$	0	0	$\pm 0$	$\pm 0$
$\overline{EB}$	$V_A \cos 45^\circ$	$-V_B \cos 45^\circ$	+795,49	-1325,8

b2) TAGLIO

	$L_i$	$T_{1is}$	$T_{2is}$			
$\overline{AD}$	$l$	0	0	$\pm 0$	$\pm 0$	
$\overline{DC}$	$l$	0	0	$\pm 0$	$\pm 0$	
$\overline{DE}$	$l$	$-N_{AD}$	$-N_{AD}$	+1125	+1125	
$\overline{EB}$	$l\sqrt{2}$	$V_A \cos 45^\circ$	$-V_B \cos 45^\circ$	+795,49	-1325,8	$\frac{T_1}{T_1+T_2} L_i = 1,59 \text{ m}$

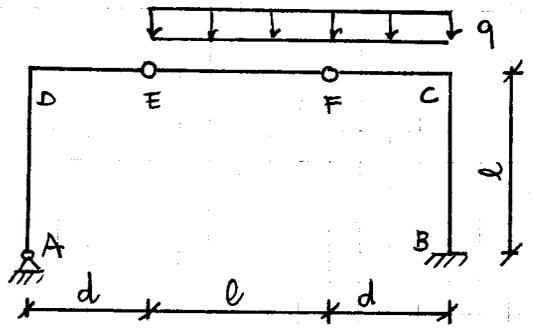
b3) MOMENTO

	$L_i$	$M_1$	$M_2$	$M_3$		
$\overline{AD}$	$l$	0	0	-	$\pm 0$	$\pm 0$
$\overline{DC}$	$l$	C	C	-	+2250	+2250
$\overline{DE}$	$l$	C	$C - N_{AD}l$	-	+2250	-1125
$\overline{EB}$	$l\sqrt{2}$	$M_{2DE}$	$0 + M_1 + \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q \cos^2 45^\circ}{2} \cdot 1125$	-	0	1758

c) esercizio 3)

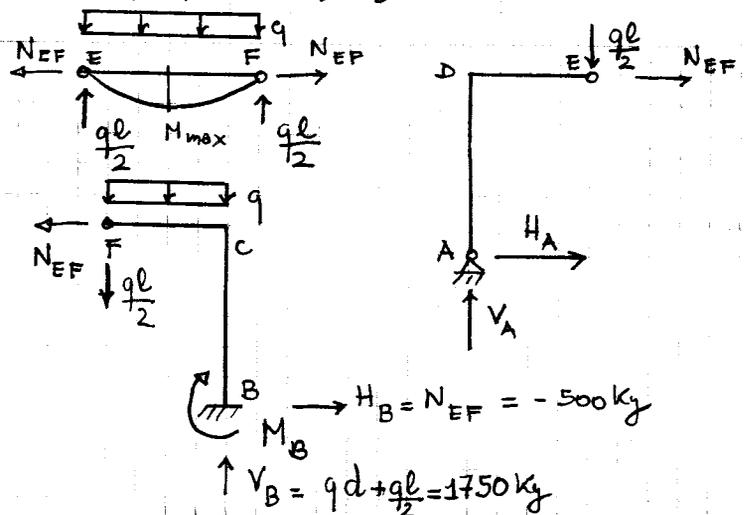
DATI :

$l = 3 \text{ m}$   
 $d = 2 \text{ m}$   
 $q = 500 \text{ kg/m}$



d) REAZIONI VINCOLARI

$H_{max} = ql^2/8 = 562,5 \text{ kg m}$



$N_{EF} \cdot l + \frac{ql \cdot d}{2} = 0 \rightarrow N_{EF} = -\frac{qld}{2} = -500 \text{ kg}$

$\rightarrow H_A = -N_{EF} = 500 \text{ kg}$

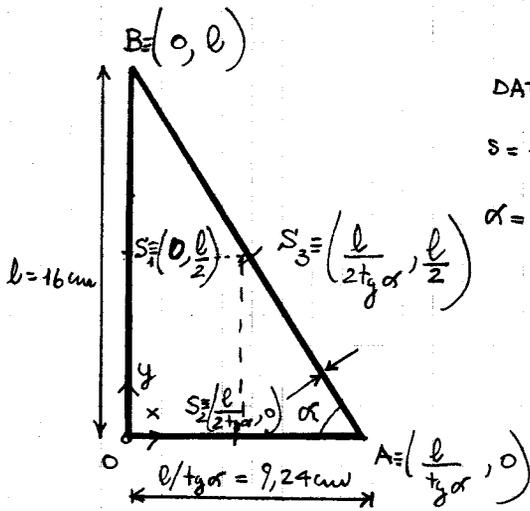
$\rightarrow V_A = \frac{ql}{2} = 750 \text{ kg}$

$M_B = N_{EF} \cdot l + \frac{q \cdot d^2}{4} + \frac{qld}{2} = \frac{qld}{2} + \frac{qd^2}{2} + \frac{qld}{2} = 1000 \text{ kg m}$

b) DIAGRAMMI QUOTATI DEI MOMENTI (vedi fig.)

D

esercizio 4)



DATI

$s = 1.2 \text{ cm}$      $s \ll l$  (linea sottile)

$\alpha = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$x_{s1} = 0$                        $y_{s1} = 8 \text{ cm}$

$x_{s2} = 4,6188 \text{ cm}$              $y_{s2} = 0 \text{ cm}$

$x_{s3} = 4,6188 \text{ cm}$              $y_{s3} = 8 \text{ cm}$

$A_1 = 19,2 \text{ cm}^2$      $A_2 = 11,09 \text{ cm}^2$      $A_3 = 22,17 \text{ cm}^2$      $l_1 = 16 \text{ cm}$      $l_2 = 9,24 \text{ cm}$      $l_3 = 18,475 \text{ cm}$

POSIZIONE DEL BARICENTRO G

$$x_G = \frac{x_{s1} \cdot A_1 + x_{s2} \cdot A_2 + x_{s3} \cdot A_3}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3} = \frac{x_{s1} + \frac{x_{s2}}{\frac{1}{\tan \alpha}} + \frac{x_{s3}}{\sin \alpha}}{1 + \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} + \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}} = 2,928 \text{ cm } r$$

①  $A_1 = l \cdot s$     ②  $A_2 = \frac{l \cdot s}{\tan \alpha}$     ③  $A_3 = \frac{l \cdot s}{\sin \alpha}$

$$y_G = \frac{y_{s1} \cdot A_1 + y_{s2} \cdot A_2 + y_{s3} \cdot A_3}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3} = \frac{y_{s1} + \frac{y_{s2}}{\tan \alpha} + \frac{y_{s3}}{\sin \alpha}}{1 + \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} + \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}} = 6,309 \text{ cm } r$$

MOMENTI D'INERZIA RISPETTO A G

$I_{xx_G}^{(1)} = \frac{s \cdot l^3}{12} + A_1 \cdot (y_{s1} - y_G)^2 = 464,5 \text{ cm}^4$      $I_{yy_G}^{(1)} = 0 + A_1 \cdot (x_{s1} - x_G)^2 = 164,605 \text{ cm}^4$

$I_{xx_G}^{(2)} = 0 + A_2 \cdot y_G^2 = 441,42 \text{ cm}^4$      $I_{yy_G}^{(2)} = \frac{s \cdot (\frac{l}{\tan \alpha})^3}{12} + A_2 \cdot (x_G - x_{s2})^2 = 110,638 \text{ cm}^4$

$I_{xx_G}^{(3)} = I_{xx_{S3}}^{(3)} + A_3 \cdot (y_{s3} - y_G)^2 = 536,194 \text{ cm}^4$      $I_{yy_G}^{(3)} = I_{yy_{S3}}^{(3)} + A_3 \cdot (x_{s3} - x_G)^2 = 221,419 \text{ cm}^4$

CON:  $I_{xx_{S3}}^{(3)} = \frac{s \cdot AB^3}{12} \sin^2(180^\circ - \alpha) = 472,95 \text{ cm}^4$     CON:  $I_{yy_G}^{(3)} = \frac{s \cdot AB^3}{12} \cos^2(180^\circ - \alpha) = 157,65 \text{ cm}^4$

$I_{xy_G}^{(1)} = 0 + A_1 \cdot (y_{s1} - y_G) \cdot (x_{s1} - x_G) = -95,064 \text{ cm}^4$

$I_{xy_G}^{(2)} = 0 + A_2 \cdot (y_{s2} - y_G) \cdot (x_{s2} - x_G) = -118,384 \text{ cm}^4$

$I_{xy_G}^{(3)} = I_{xy_{S3}}^{(3)} + A_3 \cdot (y_{s3} - y_G) \cdot (x_{s3} - x_G) = -209,625 \text{ cm}^4$

CON  $I_{xy_{S3}}^{(3)} = \frac{s \cdot AB^3}{12} \sin(180^\circ - \alpha) \cdot \cos(180^\circ - \alpha) = -273,06 \text{ cm}^4$

$I_{xx_G} = \sum_i I_{xx_G}^i = 1442,18 \text{ cm}^4 r$

$I_{yy_G} = \dots = 496,45 \text{ cm}^4 r$

$I_{xy_G} = \dots = -423,01 \text{ cm}^4 r$

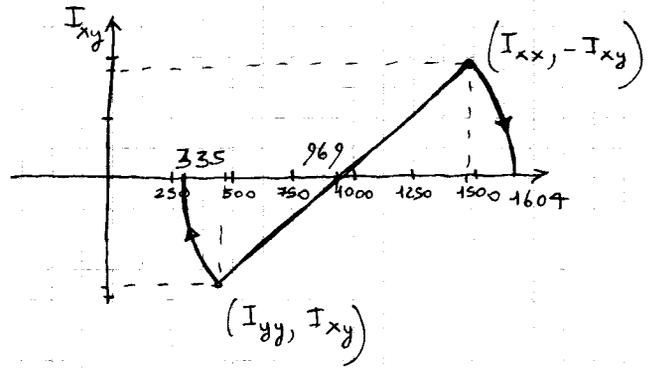
• MOMENTI PRINCIPALI D'INERZIA (METODO ANALITICO)

$$I_{\xi} = \frac{I_x + I_y}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{I_x - I_y}{2}\right)^2 + I_{xy}^2} = 1603,77 \text{ cm}^4 \checkmark$$

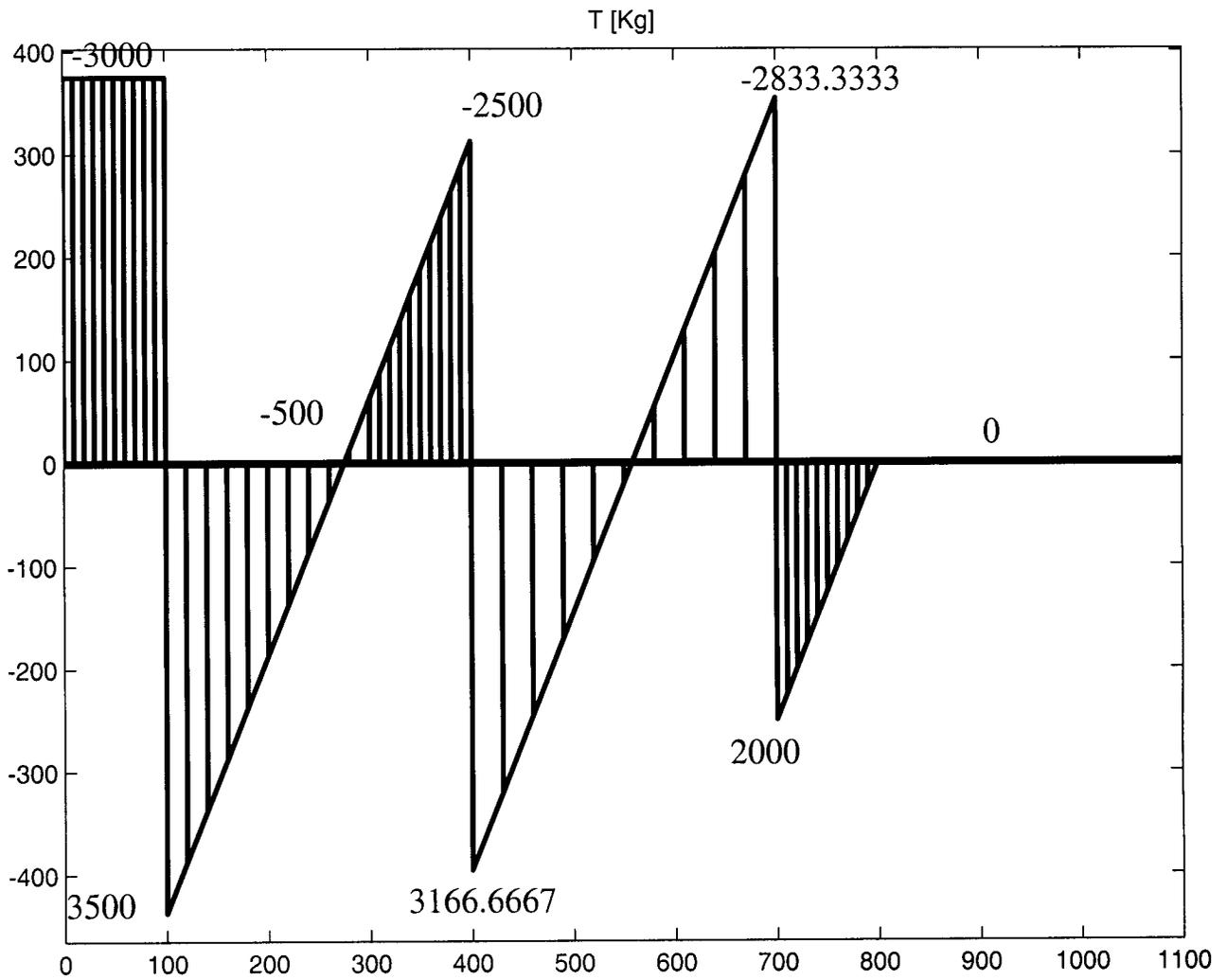
$$I_{\eta} = \frac{I_x + I_y}{2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{I_x - I_y}{2}\right)^2 + I_{xy}^2} = 334,856 \text{ cm}^4 \checkmark$$

$$\alpha = \arctg\left(\frac{-2 I_{xy}}{I_x - I_y}\right) \approx 20,91^\circ \checkmark$$

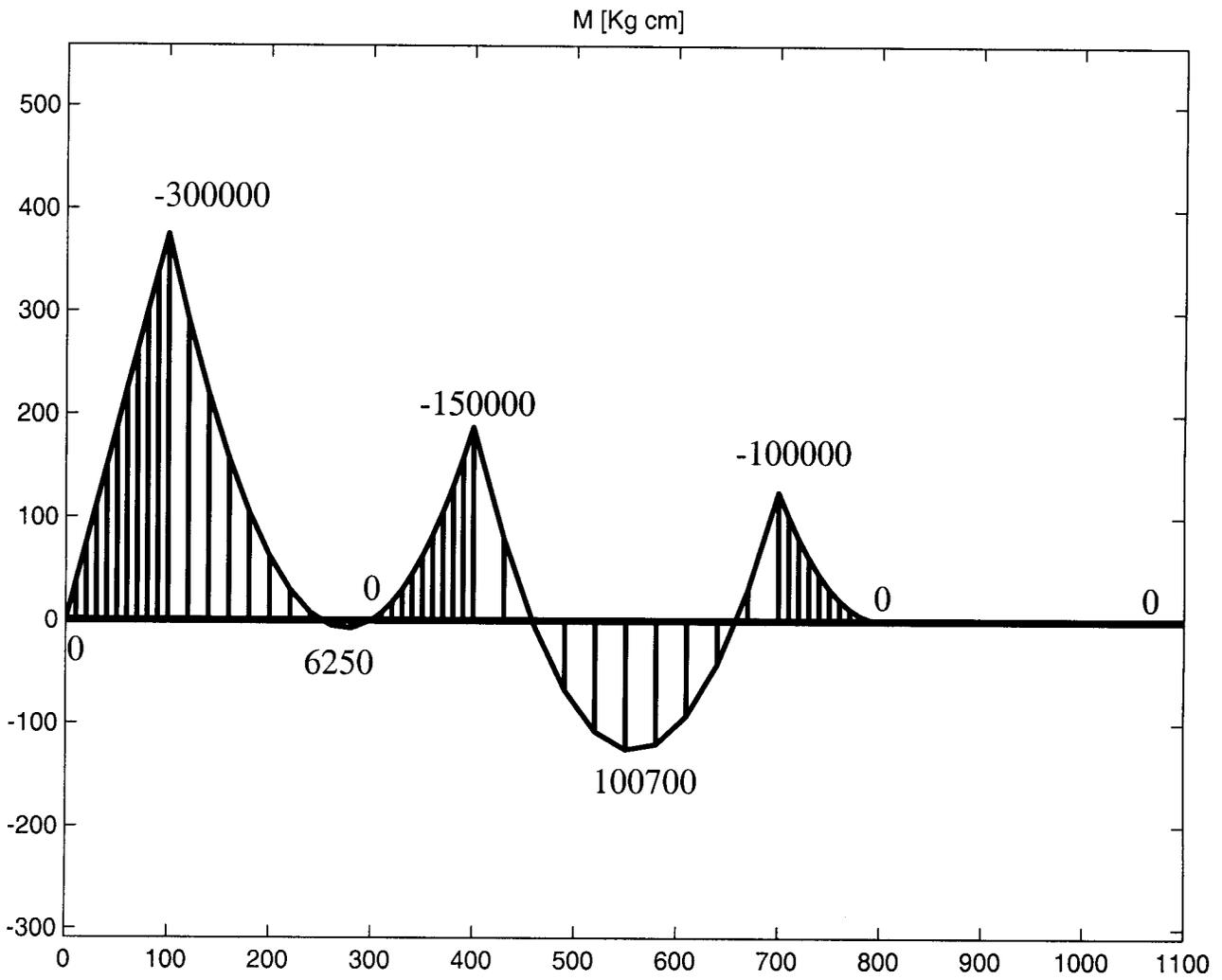
• CIRCOLI DI MOHR



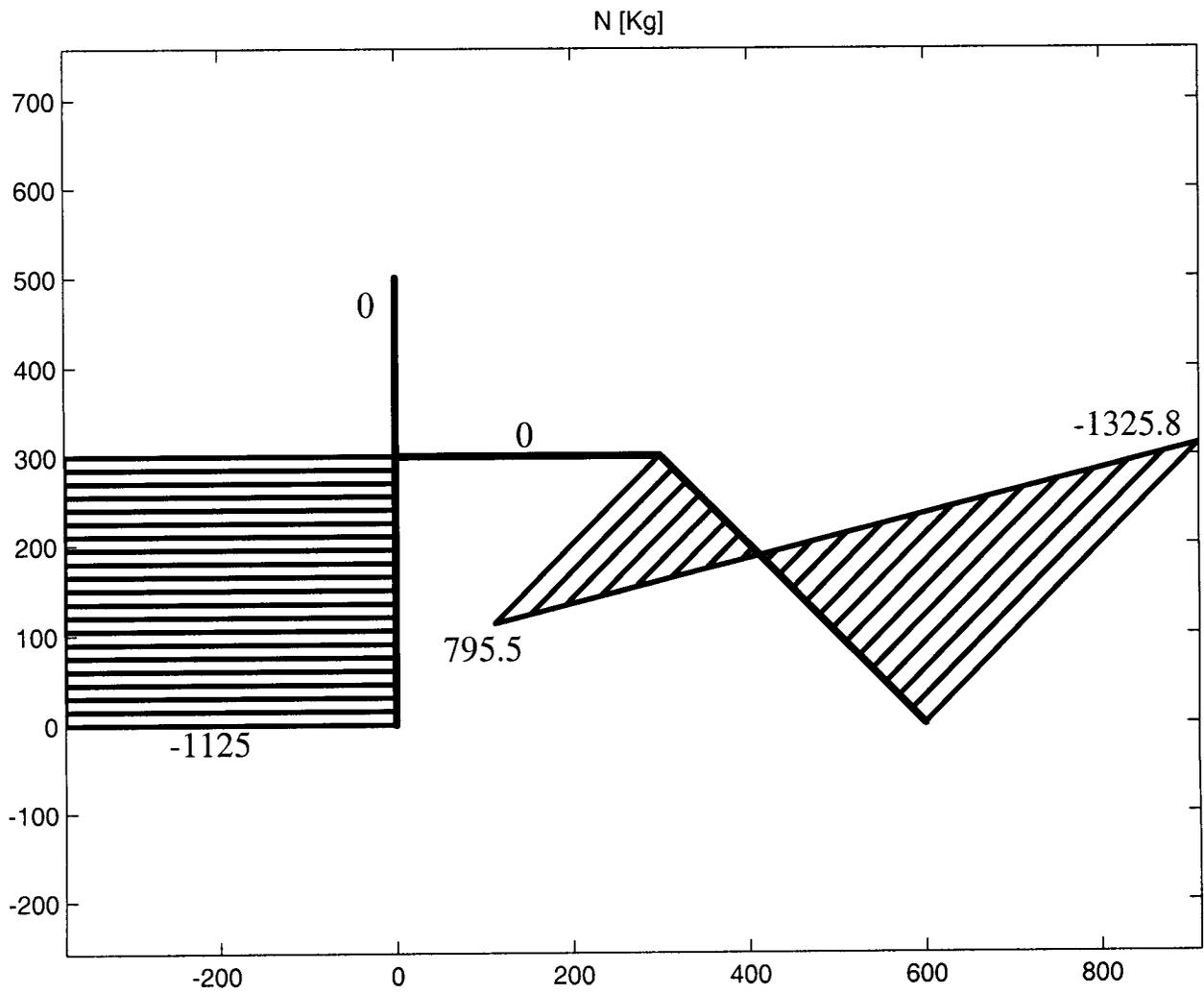
D1



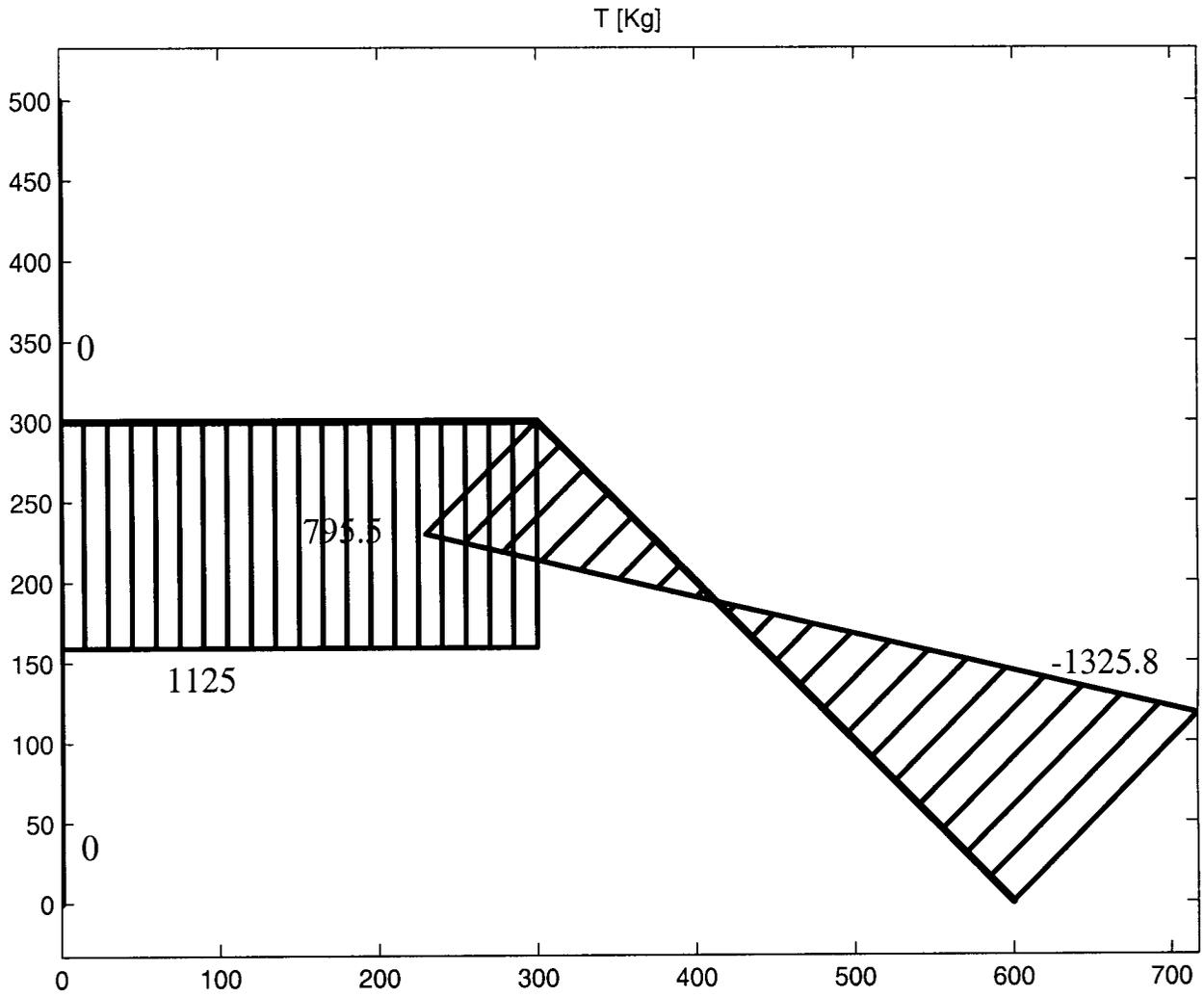
D1



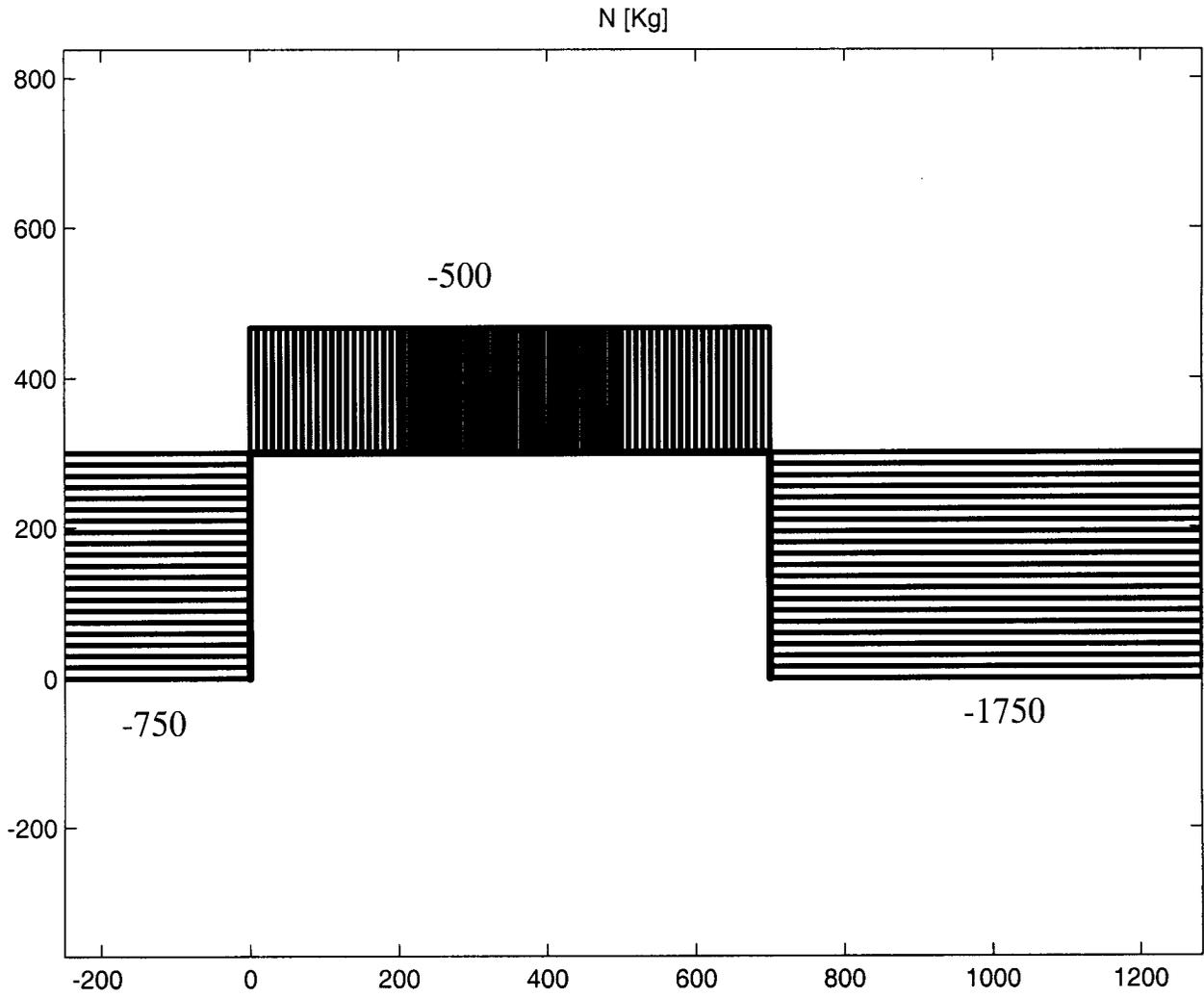
D2



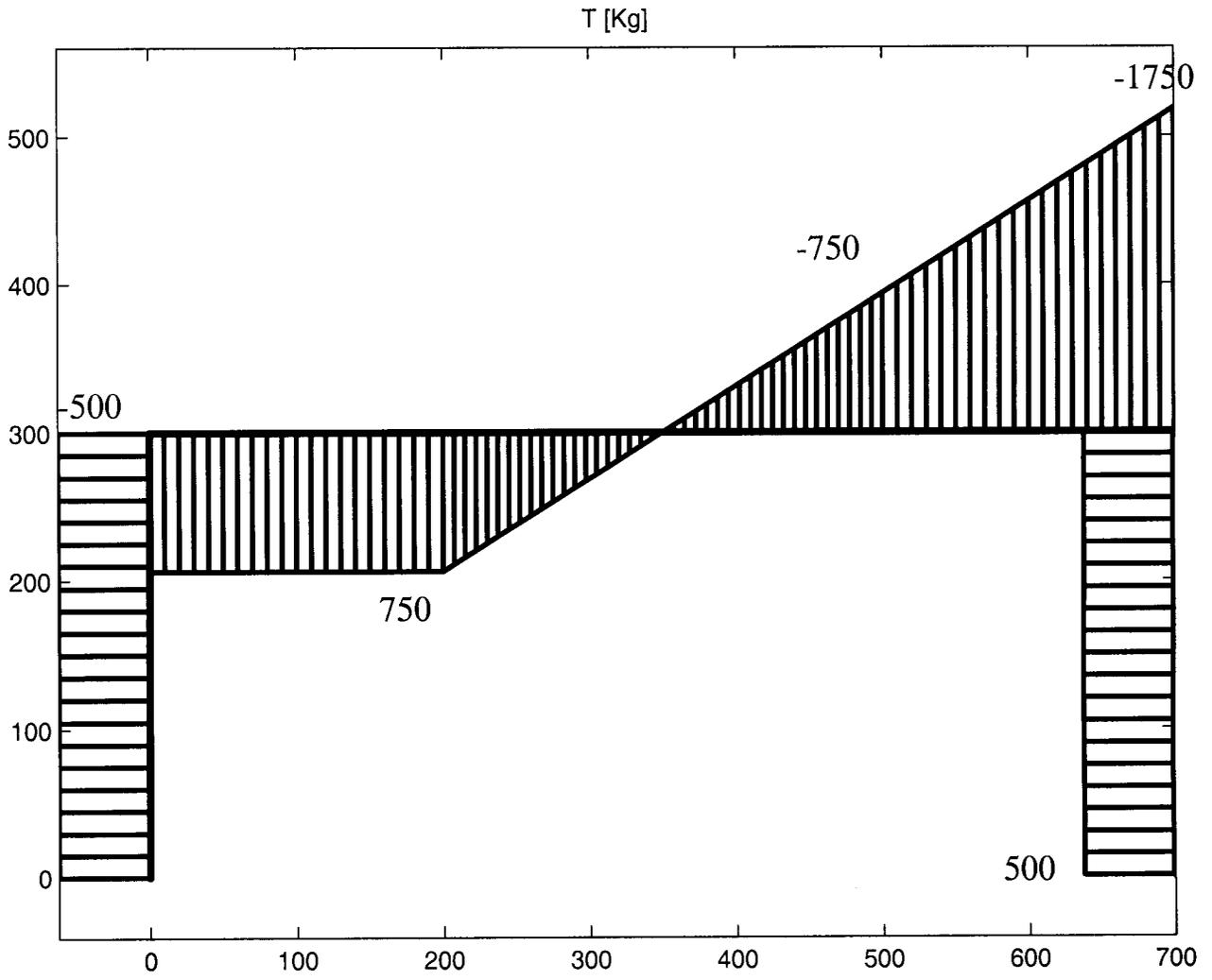
02



53



t3



D3

