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ENUNCIADO

La estructura presentada en la figura está formada por cinco elementos y tiene una articulación en el nudo 4. Los elementos A y E son tipo pila, mientras que los elementos B, C, y D son tipo pórtico plano. El material de los cinco elementos es concreto con un módulo de elasticidad $E = 1,9 * 10^7 kN/m^2$, sus pilas son circulares y macizas de radio 45cm, mientras que los elementos tipo pórtico plano son de sección transversal rectangular de base 35cm y altura 40cm.

Las cargas externas están definidas por los valores de $Q_1 = 42kN/m$ y $Q_2 = 35kN/m$, mientras que la geometría de de la estructura se define por a = 3m, b = 5m, c = 3m, d = 3m y e = 3m. Además que lo anterior. el ingeniero geotecnista ha indicado que el suelo blando en el cual se encuentran las pilas tiene una rigidez lateral por unidad de longitud $k_{lateral} = 5100kN/m^2$

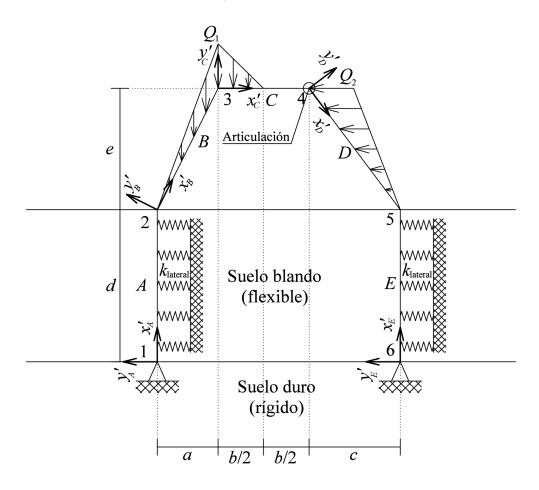


Figura 1: Diagrama de la Estructura

1. Introducción

2. Marco Teórico

2.1. Elemento tipo pórtico plano

El elemento tipo pórtico plano es la superposición de un elemento tipo cercha y uno tipo viga. en dirección del eje x'_E se comporta como una barra, mientras que en dirección y'_E se comporta como una viga, por lo tanto el elemento se encuentra sometido a cargas de flexión, cortantes y fuerzas axial.

Ecuaciones diferenciales gobernantes

las Ecuaciones diferenciales que gobiernan el comportamiento del elemento tipo pórtico plano son:

$$A_E E_E \frac{d^2 u_E}{d{x'_E}^2} (x'_E) = -p_E(x'_E)$$
 (1)

$$E_E I_E \frac{d^4 v_E}{dx_E'}(x_E') = q_E(x_E')$$
 (2)

Funciones de forma

Las funciones de forma para el comportamiento axial (eje local x_E') son $\psi_1^E(x_E')$ y $\psi_4^E(x_E')$, mientras que las funciones de forma para el comportamiento en dirección y_E' son $\psi_2^E(x_E')$, $\psi_3^E(x_E')$, $\psi_5^E(x_E')$, $\psi_6^E(x_E')$.

$$\psi_1 = 1 - \left(\frac{x_E'}{L_E}\right) \tag{3}$$

$$\psi_2 = 1 - 3\left(\frac{x_E'}{L_E}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{x_E'}{L_E}\right)^3 \tag{4}$$

$$\psi_3 = L_E \left[\left(\frac{x_E'}{L_E} \right) - 2 \left(\frac{x_E'}{L_E} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{x_E'}{L_E} \right)^3 \right] \tag{5}$$

$$\psi_4 = \frac{x_E'}{L_E} \tag{6}$$

$$\psi_5 = 3\left(\frac{x_E'}{L_E}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{x_E'}{L_E}\right)^3 \tag{7}$$

$$\psi_6 = L_E \left[-\left(\frac{x_E'}{L_E}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x_E'}{L_E}\right)^3 \right] \tag{8}$$

Función de Green

$$G_{xx}(x'_{E}, \xi'_{E}) = \begin{cases} G_{xx}^{I}(x'_{E}, \xi'_{E}) = \frac{L_{E}}{A_{E}E_{E}} \psi_{4}^{E}(x'_{E}) \psi_{1}^{E}(\xi'_{E}) & 0 < x'_{E} \le \xi'_{E} \\ G_{xx}^{II}(x'_{E}, \xi'_{E}) = \frac{L_{E}}{A_{F}E_{F}} \psi_{1}^{E}(x'_{E}) \psi_{4}^{E}(\xi'_{E}) & \xi'_{E} \le x'_{E} < L_{E} \end{cases}$$

$$(9)$$

$$G_{yy}(x'_{E}, \xi'_{E}) = \begin{cases} G_{yy}^{I}(x'_{E}, \xi'_{E}) = \frac{L_{E}^{3}}{6E_{E}I_{E}} \left[-\left(\frac{x'_{E}}{L_{E}}\right)^{3} \psi_{2}^{E}(\xi'_{E}) + 3\left(\frac{x'_{E}}{L_{E}}\right)^{2} \frac{\psi_{3}^{E}(\xi'_{E})}{L_{E}} \right] & 0 < x'_{E} \le \xi'_{E} \\ G_{yy}^{II}(x'_{E}, \xi'_{E}) = \frac{L_{E}^{3}}{6E_{E}I_{E}} \left[-\left(1 - \frac{x'_{E}}{L_{E}}\right)^{3} \psi_{5}^{E}(\xi'_{E}) + 3\left(1 - \frac{x'_{E}}{L_{E}}\right)^{2} \frac{\psi_{3}^{E}(\xi'_{E})}{L_{E}} \right] & \xi'_{E} < x'_{E} \le L_{E} \end{cases}$$

$$(10)$$

Descomposiciones de los campos de desplazamiento

Este tipo de elemento tiene dos componentes de desplazamientos (una en dirección del eje local x'_E y la otra en dirección del eje local y'_E), las cuales se descomponen de la siguiente manera respectivamente:

$$u_E(x_E') = u_E^h(x_E') + u_E^f(x_E')$$
(11)

$$v_E(x_E') = v_E^h(x_E') + v_E^f(x_E') \tag{12}$$

Campo de desplazamiento homogéneo

$$u_E^h(x_F') = \psi_1^E(x_F') u_i^{'E} + \psi_4^E(x_F') u_i^{'E} \tag{13}$$

$$v_E{}^h(x_F') = \psi_2{}^E(x_F')v_i^{'E} + \psi_3{}^E(x_F')\theta_i^{'E} + \psi_5{}^E(x_F')v_i^{'E} + \psi_6{}^E(x_F')\theta_i^{'E}$$
(14)

Campo empotrado

Las componentes de campo empotrado en dirección x'_E y y'_E se calcula a partir de las funciones de green.

$$u_{E}^{f}(x_{E}') = \int_{0}^{x_{E}'} p_{E}(\xi_{E}') G_{xx}^{II}(x_{E}', \xi_{E}') d\xi_{E}' + \int_{x_{E}'}^{L_{E}'} p_{E}(\xi_{E}') G_{xx}^{I}(x_{E}', \xi_{E}') d\xi_{E}'$$
(15)

$$v_E^f(x_E') = \int_0^{x_E'} q_E(\xi_E') G_{yy}^{II}(x_E', \xi_E') d\xi_E' + \int_{x_E'}^{L_E'} q_E(\xi_E') G_{yy}^{I}(x_E', \xi_E') d\xi_E'$$
(17)

Cálculo de fuerzas internas

Estas se hallan a partir de las ecuaciones diferenciales que gobiernan el comportamiento del elemento tipo pórtico plano.

$$P_E(x_E') = A_E E_E \frac{du_E}{dx_E'}(x_E') \tag{18}$$

$$M_E(x_E') = E_E I_E \frac{d^2 v_E^2}{dx_E'} (x_E')$$
 (19)

$$V_E(x_E') = -E_E I_E \frac{d^3 v_E}{dx_F'}^3 (x_E')$$
 (20)

Sistema de ecuaciones en coordenadas locales

$$\begin{bmatrix} FX_{i}^{'E} \\ FY_{i}^{'E} \\ M_{i}^{'E} \\ FX_{j}^{'E} \\ M_{j}^{'E} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{A_{E}E_{E}}{L_{E}} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{A_{E}E_{E}}{L_{E}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{12E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & \frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & 0 & -\frac{12E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & \frac{4E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}} & 0 & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} \\ -\frac{A_{E}E_{E}}{L_{E}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{A_{E}E_{E}}{L_{E}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{12E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{12E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & 0 & \frac{12E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & 0 & \frac{12E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} \\ 0 & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & 0 & \frac{12E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & 0 & \frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & \frac{2E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & 0 & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & \frac{2E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}} & 0 & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & \frac{2E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}} & 0 & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & \frac{2E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}} & 0 & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & \frac{2E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}} & 0 & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & \frac{2E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & 0 & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & \frac{2E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & 0 & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & \frac{4E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & 0 & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & \frac{4E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & 0 & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & 0 & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & 0 & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & 0 & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & 0 & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & 0 & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & 0 & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & 0 & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & 0 & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & 0 & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & 0 & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & 0 & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}{L_{E}^{2}} & 0 & -\frac{6E_{E}I_{E}}$$

Matriz de transformación de coordenadas

$$[T_E^*] = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta_E - \phi_i) & \sin(\theta_E - \phi_i) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin(\theta_E - \phi_i) & \cos(\theta_E - \phi_i) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cos(\theta_E - \phi_j) & \sin(\theta_E - \phi_j) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\sin(\theta_E - \phi_j) & \cos(\theta_E - \phi_j) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(16)

2.2. Elemento tipo pila

Este elemento se encuentra compuesto por dos tipos de elementos, un elemento tipo viga sobre fundación flexible y otro elemento tipo pila sin fricción en el fuste.

Ecuaciones diferenciales gobernantes

Las ecuaciones que gobiernan el comportamiento del elemento son:

$$A_E E_E \frac{d^2 u_E}{d x_E'^2} (x_E') = -p_E(x_E')$$
 (21)

$$E_E I_E \frac{d^4 v_E}{dx_E'}(x_E') + k_E v_E(x_E') = q_E(x_E')$$
(22)

(23)

Donde: k_E es la constate de rigidez del suelo

funciones de forma

Las funciones de forma para el comportamiento axial (eje local x'_E) son ψ_1^E y ψ_4^E , las cuales corresponden al elemento tipo pórtico plano mencionado anteriormente.

Mientras que las funciones de forma para el comportamiento en dirección y_E' son Ψ_2^E , Ψ_3^E , Ψ_5^E , Ψ_6^E , las cuales corresponden al elemento tipo viga sobre fundación flexible de sección transversal constante.

$$\begin{split} \Psi_2^E\left(x_E'\right) &= \frac{-(s^2\cdot ch^2 + c^2\cdot sh^2)\sin(\lambda_E x_E') + \sinh(\lambda_E x_E') + (s\cdot c + sh\cdot ch)[\sin(\lambda_E x_E')\cosh(\lambda_E x_E') - \cos(\lambda_E x_E')\sinh(\lambda_E x_E')] + (sh^2 - s^2)\cos(\lambda_E x_E')\cosh(\lambda_E x_E')}{sh^2 - s^2} \\ \Psi_3^E\left(x_E'\right) &= \frac{1}{\lambda_E} \frac{\left(s\cdot c - sh\cdot ch\right)\sin(\lambda_E \cdot x_E')\sinh(\lambda_E \cdot x_E') + sh^2\sin(\lambda_E \cdot x_E')\cosh(\lambda_E \cdot x_E') - s^2\cos(\lambda_E \cdot x_E')\sinh(\lambda_E \cdot x_E')}{sh^2 - s^2} \\ \Psi_5^E\left(x_E'\right) &= \frac{s\cdot sh\cdot\sin(\lambda_E x_E')\sinh(\lambda_E x_E') - (s\cdot ch + c\cdot sh)\sin(\lambda_E x_E')\cosh(\lambda_E x_E') + (s\cdot ch + c\cdot sh)\cos(\lambda_E x_E')\sinh(\lambda_E x_E')}{sh^2 - s^2} \\ \Psi_6^E\left(x_E'\right) &= \frac{1}{\lambda_E} \frac{\left(c\cdot sh - s\cdot ch\right)\sin(\lambda_E x_E') + s\cdot sh\cdot\sin(\lambda_E x_E') + s\cdot sh\cdot\sin(\lambda_E x_E') - s\cdot sh\cdot\cos(\lambda_E x_E')\sinh(\lambda_E x_E') + s\cdot sh\cdot\cos(\lambda_E x_E') - s\cdot sh\cdot\cos(\lambda_E x_E')\sinh(\lambda_E x_E')}{sh^2 - s^2} \end{split}$$

Donde:

 $s = \sin(\lambda_E x_E')$ $c = \cos(\lambda_E x_E')$ $sh = \sinh(\lambda_E x_E')$ $ch = \cosh(\lambda_E x_E')$ $\lambda_E = \sqrt[4]{\frac{k_E}{4E_F I_F}}$

Función de Green

La función de green para una viga sobre fundación flexible doblemente empotrada sometida a una fuerza puntual es:

$$G_{yy}(x'_{E}, \xi'_{E}) = \begin{cases} G'_{yy}(x'_{E}, \xi'_{E}) & 0 < x'_{E} \le \xi'_{E} \\ G'^{II}_{yy}(x'_{E}, \xi'_{E}) & \xi'_{E} < x'_{E} \le L_{E} \end{cases}$$
(24)

Donde:

$$\begin{aligned} G_{yy}^{I}(x_{E}',\xi_{E}') &= \frac{1}{E_{E}I_{E}} \left[-\frac{\sin(\lambda_{E}x_{E}')\cosh(\lambda_{E}x_{E}')-\sinh(\lambda_{E}x_{E}')\cos(\lambda_{E}x_{E}')}{4\lambda_{E}^{3}} \cdot \Psi_{2}^{E}(x_{E}') + \frac{\sin(\lambda_{E}x_{E}')\sinh(\lambda_{E}x_{E}')}{2\lambda_{E}^{2}} \cdot \Psi_{3}^{E}(x_{E}') \right] \\ G_{yy}^{II}(x_{E}',\xi_{E}') &= \frac{1}{E_{E}I_{E}} \left[-\frac{\sin[\lambda_{E}(L_{E}-x_{E}')]\cosh[\lambda_{E}(L_{E}-x_{E}')]-\sinh[\lambda_{E}(L_{E}-x_{E}')]\cos[\lambda_{E}(L_{E}-x_{E}')]}{4\lambda_{E}^{3}} \cdot \Psi_{5}^{E}(x_{E}') - \frac{\sin[\lambda_{E}(L_{E}-x_{E}')]\sinh[\lambda_{E}(L_{E}-x_{E}')]}{2\lambda_{E}^{2}} \cdot \Psi_{6}^{E}(x_{E}') \right] \end{aligned}$$

Descomposiciones de los campos de desplazamiento

De igual manera que en el elemento tipo pórtico plano se tienen dos componentes de desplazamientos (una en dirección del eje local x'_E y la otra en dirección del eje local y'_E), las cuales se descomponen de la siguiente manera respectivamente:

$$u_E(x_E') = u_E^{\ h}(x_E') + u_E^{\ f}(x_E') \tag{25}$$

$$v_E(x_E') = v_E^h(x_E') + v_E^f(x_E')$$
(26)

Campo de desplazamiento homogéneo

$$u_E^h(x_E') = \psi_1^E(x_E')u_i^{'E} + \psi_4^E(x_E')u_i^{'E}$$
(27)

$$v_E^h(x_E') = \Psi_2^E(x_E')v_i^{'E} + \Psi_3^E(x_E')\theta_i^{'E} + \Psi_5^E(x_E')v_i^{'E} + \Psi_6^E(x_E')\theta_i^{'E}$$
(28)

Campo empotrado

Las componentes de campo empotrado en dirección x_E' y y_E' se calcula a partir de las funciones de green.

$$u_{E}^{f}(x_{E}') = \int_{0}^{x_{E}'} p_{E}(\xi_{E}') G_{xx}^{II}(x_{E}', \xi_{E}') d\xi_{E}' + \int_{x_{E}'}^{L_{E}'} p_{E}(\xi_{E}') G_{xx}^{I}(x_{E}', \xi_{E}') d\xi_{E}'$$
(29)

(30)

$$v_E^f(x_E') = \int_0^{x_E'} q_E(\xi_E') G_{yy}^{II}(x_E', \xi_E') d\xi_E' + \int_{x_E'}^{L_E'} q_E(\xi_E') G_{yy}^{I}(x_E', \xi_E') d\xi_E'$$
(31)

Donde $G_{xx}(x'_E, \xi'_E)$ es la función de green de una barra doblemente empotrada y $G_{yy}(x'_E, \xi'_E)$ es la función de Green de una viga sobre fundación flexible doblemente empotrada.

Cálculo de fuerzas internas

Estas se hallan a partir de las ecuaciones diferenciales que gobiernan el comportamiento del elemento tipo pórtico plano.

$$P_E(x_E') = A_E E_E \frac{du_E}{dx_E'}(x_E') \tag{32}$$

$$M_E(x_E') = E_E I_E \frac{d^2 v_E^2}{dx_E'} (x_E')$$
 (33)

$$V_E(x_E') = -E_E I_E \frac{d^3 v_E}{dx_E'}^3 (x_E')$$
 (34)

Fuerza que ejerce sobre la pila

La fuerza que el suelo ejerce sobre la pila solo ocurre en dirección del eje local y_E' y se calcula como:

$$f_s(x_E') = -k_E v_E(x_E')$$
 (35)

Sistema de ecuaciones en coordenadas locales

$$\begin{bmatrix} FX_i^{'E} \\ FY_i^{'E} \\ M_i^{'E} \\ FX_j^{'E} \\ M_j^{'E} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{A_E E_E}{L_E} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{A_E E_E}{L_E} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k_{22} & k_{23} & 0 & k_{25} & k_{26} \\ 0 & k_{32} & k_{33} & 0 & k_{35} & k_{36} \\ -\frac{A_E E_E}{L_E} & 0 & 0 & \frac{A_E E_E}{L_E} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k_{52} & k_{53} & 0 & k_{55} & k_{56} \\ M_j^{'E} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_i^{'E} \\ v_i^{'E} \\ \theta_i^{'E} \\ v_j^{'E} \\ v_j^{'E} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \int_0^{L_E} \psi_1^E(x_E') p_E dx_E' \\ \int_0^{L_E} \Psi_2^E(x_E') q_E dx_E' \\ \int_0^{L_E} \Psi_3^E(x_E') q_E dx_E' \\ \int_0^{L_E} \psi_4^E(x_E') p_E dx_E' \\ \int_0^{L_E} \psi_4^E(x_E') q_E dx_E' \\ \int_0^{L_E} \psi_5^E(x_E') q_E dx_E' \\ \int_0^$$

Donde los términos k_{ij} son aquellos de la viga sobre fundación flexible y se obtienen de la siguiente manera:

$$k_{22} = k_{55} = 4E_E I_E \lambda E^3 \cdot \frac{s \cdot c + sh \cdot ch}{sh^2 - s^2}$$
 (36)

$$k_{22} = k_{55} = 4E_E I_E \lambda E \cdot \frac{sh^2 - s^2}{sh^2 - s^2}$$

$$k_{23} = k_{32} = -k_{56} = -k_{65} = 2E_E I_E \lambda E^2 \cdot \frac{s^2 + sh^2}{sh^2 - s^2}$$

$$k_{25} = k_{52} = -4E_E I_E \lambda E^3 \cdot \frac{s \cdot ch + c \cdot sh}{sh^2 - s^2}$$

$$k_{26} = k_{62} = -k_{35} = -k_{53} = 4E_E I_E \lambda E^2 \cdot \frac{s \cdot sh}{sh^2 - s^2}$$

$$k_{33} = k_{66} = 2E_E I_E \lambda E^3 \cdot \frac{sh \cdot ch - s \cdot c}{sh^2 - s^2}$$

$$k_{36} = k_{63} = 2E_E I_E \lambda E^3 \cdot \frac{s \cdot ch - c \cdot ch}{sh^2 - s^2}$$
(40)

$$k_{25} = k_{52} = -4E_E I_E \lambda E^3 \cdot \frac{s \cdot ch + c \cdot sh}{sh^2 - s^2}$$
 (38)

$$k_{26} = k_{62} = -k_{35} = -k_{53} = 4E_E I_E \lambda E^2 \cdot \frac{s \cdot sh}{sh^2 - s^2}$$
(39)

$$k_{33} = k_{66} = 2E_E I_E \lambda E^3 \cdot \frac{sh \cdot ch - s \cdot c}{sh^2 - s^2}$$
 (40)

$$k_{36} = k_{63} = 2E_E I_E \lambda E^3 \cdot \frac{s \cdot ch - c \cdot ch}{sh^2 - s^2}$$
 (41)

Matriz de transformación de coordenadas

$$[T_E^*] = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta_E - \phi_i) & \sin(\theta_E - \phi_i) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin(\theta_E - \phi_i) & \cos(\theta_E - \phi_i) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cos(\theta_E - \phi_j) & \sin(\theta_E - \phi_j) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\sin(\theta_E - \phi_j) & \cos(\theta_E - \phi_j) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Nota:

El marco teorico fue realizado en base a las notas de clase del profesor Juan Camilo Molina villegas -Introducción al análisis matricial de estructuras [1]

Desarrollo 3.

3.1. Datos iniciales

- a = 3m
- \bullet b = 5m
- c = 3m
- \bullet d = 3m
- e = 3m

•
$$K_{lateral} = 5100 \ kN/m^2$$

$$Q_1 = 42 \ kN/m^2$$

$$Q_2 = 35 \ kN/m^2$$

•
$$E = 2.2 * 10^7 kN/m^2$$

Longitud de los elementos

•
$$L_A = d = 3 \text{ m}$$

•
$$L_B = \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{18} \text{ m}$$

•
$$L_C = b = 5 \text{ m}$$

•
$$L_D = \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{18} \text{ m}$$

•
$$L_E = d = 3 \text{ m}$$

Sección tranversal de los elementos

- Elementos tipo pila (A,E)
 - Pilas circulares de radio igual a 45 cm
- Elementos tipo pórtico plano (B,C,D)
 - Pilas circulares de radio igual a 45 cm
 - Elementos rectangulares de base 35 cm y altura 40 cm

3.2. transformación de las fuerzas externas en coordenadas locales

Elemento B

$$R'_{B}(x'_{B}) = -7\sqrt{2}x'_{B}$$

$$p_{B}(x'_{B}) = R'_{B}(x'_{B})|cos(\theta_{B})|sen(\theta_{B}) = -\frac{7\sqrt{2}x'_{B}}{2}$$

$$q_{B}(x'_{B}) = R'_{B}(x'_{B})|cos(\theta_{B})|cos(\theta_{B}) = -\frac{7\sqrt{2}x'_{B}}{2}$$

Elemento D

$$Q'_D(x'_D) = 11.666x'_C - 35$$

$$p_D(x_D') = Q_D'(x_D')|sen(\theta_D)|cos(\theta_D) = 5.833x_C' - \frac{35}{2}$$

$$q_D(x_D') = -Q_D'(x_D')|sen(\theta_D)|sen(\theta_D) = 5.833x_C' - \frac{35}{2}$$

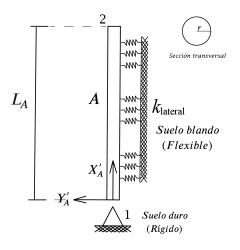


Figura 2: Elemento A

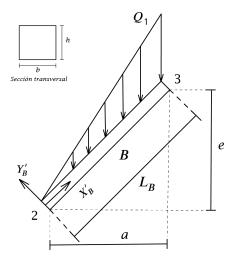


Figura 3: Elemento B

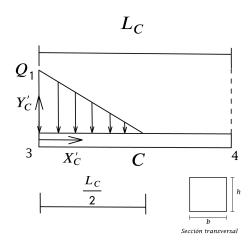


Figura 4: Elemento C

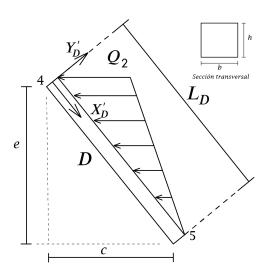


Figura 5: Elemento D

3.3. Discretización de los elementos

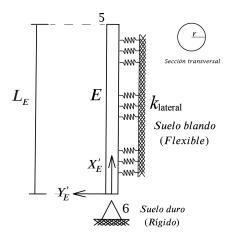


Figura 6: Elemento E

3.4. Matrices de rigidez y transformación en coordenadas locales por elemento

Siguiendo la teoría anteriormente descrita, según el tipo de elemento se determina su correspondiente matriz de rigidez en coordenadas locales y se define el correspondiente sistema de ecuaciones en coordenadas locales.

Elemento A

$$\begin{cases} FX_1^{\prime A} \\ FY_1^{\prime A} \\ M_1^{\prime A} \\ FX_2^{\prime A} \\ FY_2^{\prime A} \\ M_2^{\prime A} \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} 4029092.58 & 0.0 & 0.0 & -4029092.58 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 277642.84 & 410347.54 & 0.0 & -270000.01 & 406527.14 \\ 0.0 & 410347.54 & 817201.17 & 0.0 & -406527.14 & 406963.51 \\ -4029092.58 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 4029092.58 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & -270000.01 & -406527.14 & 0.0 & 277642.84 & -410347.54 \\ M_2^{\prime A} \\ 0.0 & 406527.14 & 406963.51 & 0.0 & -410347.54 & 817201.17 \end{cases} \begin{cases} u_1^{\prime A} \\ v_1^{\prime A} \\ u_2^{\prime A} \\ v_2^{\prime A} \\ \theta_2^{\prime A} \end{cases}$$

Elemento B

$$\begin{cases} FX_2'^B \\ FY_2'^B \\ M_2'^B \\ FX_3'^B \\ M_3'^B \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} 626968.01 & 0.0 & 0.0 & -626968.01 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 5573.05 & 11822.22 & 0.0 & -5573.05 & 11822.22 \\ 0.0 & 11822.22 & 33438.29 & 0.0 & -11822.22 & 16719.15 \\ 0.0 & -626968.01 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 626968.01 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & -5573.05 & -11822.22 & 0.0 & 5573.05 & -11822.22 \\ 0.0 & 11822.22 & 16719.15 & 0.0 & -11822.22 & 33438.29 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_2'^B \\ v_2'^B \\ \theta_2'^B \\ u_3'^B \\ \theta_3'^B \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 14.85 \\ 13.36 \\ 12.6 \\ 29.7 \\ 31.18 \\ \theta_3'^B \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(43)$$

Elemento C

$$\begin{cases} FX_3^{\prime C} \\ FY_3^{\prime C} \\ M_3^{\prime C} \\ FX_4^{\prime C} \\ M_4^{\prime C} \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} 532000.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & -532000.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 3404.8 & 8512.0 & 0.0 & -3404.8 & 8512.0 \\ 0.0 & 8512.0 & 28373.33 & 0.0 & -8512.0 & 14186.67 \\ -532000.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 532000.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & -3404.8 & -8512.0 & 0.0 & 3404.8 & -8512.0 \\ 0.0 & 8512.0 & 14186.67 & 0.0 & -8512.0 & 28373.33 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_3^{\prime C} \\ v_2^{\prime C} \\ \theta_2^{\prime C} \\ v_4^{\prime C} \\ v_4^{\prime C} \\ \theta_4^{\prime C} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0.0 \\ 47.25 \\ 25.16 \\ 0.0 \\ 5.25 \\ -7.66 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(44)$$

Elemento D

$$\begin{cases} FX_4'^D \\ FY_4'^D \\ M_4'^D \\ FX_5'^D \\ M_5'^D \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} 626968.01 & 0.0 & 0.0 & -626968.01 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 5573.05 & 11822.22 & 0.0 & -5573.05 & 11822.22 \\ 0.0 & 11822.22 & 33438.29 & 0.0 & -11822.22 & 16719.15 \\ 0.0 & -626968.01 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 626968.01 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & -5573.05 & -11822.22 & 0.0 & 5573.05 & -11822.22 \\ 0.0 & 11822.22 & 16719.15 & 0.0 & -11822.22 & 33438.29 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_4'^D \\ v_4'^D \\ v_4'^D \\ \theta_4'^D \\ v_5'^D \\ v_5'^D \\ \theta_5'^D \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 19.62 \\ 21.37 \\ 11.4 \\ 2.12 \\ 0.37 \\ -3.98 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (45)

Elemento E

$$\begin{cases} FX_6'^E \\ FY_6'^E \\ M_6'^E \\ FX_5'^E \\ M_5'^E \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} 4029092.58 & 0.0 & 0.0 & -4029092.58 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 277642.84 & 410347.54 & 0.0 & -270000.01 & 406527.14 \\ 0.0 & 410347.54 & 817201.17 & 0.0 & -406527.14 & 406963.51 \\ -4029092.58 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 4029092.58 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & -270000.01 & -406527.14 & 0.0 & 277642.84 & -410347.54 \\ 0.0 & 406527.14 & 406963.51 & 0.0 & -410347.54 & 817201.17 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_6'^E \\ v_6'^E \\ u_5'^E \\ v_5'^E \\ \theta_5'^E \end{pmatrix}$$

3.5. Sistema de ecuaciones de cada elemento en coordenadas globales

El sistema se transforma de coordenadas locales a globales por medio de $[T_E^*]$ realizando el siguiente producto de matrices:

$$[T_E^*]^{\mathsf{T}} \cdot [K_E] \cdot [T_E^*] \tag{47}$$

Elemento A

$$[T_A^*] = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ -1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & -1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(48)$$

$$\begin{cases} FX_1^A \\ FY_1^A \\ M_1^A \\ FX_2^A \\ FY_2^A \\ M_2^A \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} 277642.84 & 0.0 & -410347.54 & -270000.01 & 0.0 & -406527.14 \\ 0.0 & 4029092.58 & 0.0 & 0.0 & -4029092.58 & 0.0 \\ -410347.54 & 0.0 & 817201.17 & 406527.14 & 0.0 & 406963.51 \\ -270000.01 & 0.0 & 406527.14 & 277642.84 & 0.0 & 410347.54 \\ 0.0 & -4029092.58 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 4029092.58 & 0.0 \\ -406527.14 & 0.0 & 406963.51 & 410347.54 & 0.0 & 817201.17 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1^A \\ v_1^A \\ \theta_1^A \\ u_2^A \\ v_2^A \\ \theta_2^A \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(49)$$

Elemento B

$$[T_B^*] = \begin{bmatrix} 0.71 & 0.71 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ -0.71 & 0.71 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.71 & 0.71 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & -0.71 & 0.71 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (50)

Elemento C

$$[T_C^*] = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (52)

$$\begin{cases} FX_3^C \\ FY_3^C \\ M_3^C \\ FX_4^C \\ M_4^C \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} 532000.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & -532000.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 3404.8 & 8512.0 & 0.0 & -3404.8 & 8512.0 \\ 0.0 & 8512.0 & 28373.33 & 0.0 & -8512.0 & 14186.67 \\ -532000.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 532000.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & -3404.8 & -8512.0 & 0.0 & 3404.8 & -8512.0 \\ 0.0 & 8512.0 & 14186.67 & 0.0 & -8512.0 & 28373.33 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_3^C \\ v_3^C \\ \theta_3^C \\ u_4^C \\ v_4^C \\ \theta_4^C \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0.0 \\ 47.25 \\ 25.16 \\ 0.0 \\ 5.25 \\ -7.66 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (53)

Elemento D

$$[T_D^*] = \begin{bmatrix} 0.71 & -0.71 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.71 & 0.71 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.71 & -0.71 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.71 & 0.71 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (54)

$$\begin{cases} FX_4^D \\ FY_4^D \\ M_4^D \\ FX_5^D \\ M_5^D \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} 316270.53 & -310697.48 & 8359.57 & -316270.53 & 310697.48 & 8359.57 \\ -310697.48 & 316270.53 & 8359.57 & 310697.48 & -316270.53 & 8359.57 \\ 8359.57 & 8359.57 & 33438.29 & -8359.57 & -8359.57 & 16719.15 \\ -316270.53 & 310697.48 & -8359.57 & 316270.53 & -310697.48 & -8359.57 \\ 310697.48 & -316270.53 & -8359.57 & -310697.48 & 316270.53 & -8359.57 \\ 8359.57 & 8359.57 & 8359.57 & -310697.48 & 316270.53 & -8359.57 \\ 8359.57 & 8359.57 & 16719.15 & -8359.57 & -8359.57 & 33438.29 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_4^D \\ v_4^D \\ \theta_4^D \\ u_5^D \\ v_5^D \\ \theta_5^D \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 28.99 \\ 1.24 \\ 11.4 \\ 1.77 \\ -1.24 \\ -3.98 \\ (55) \end{cases}$$

Elemento E

$$[T_E^*] = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ -1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & -1.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (56)

4. Cálculo de los desplazamientos nodales

La porción del sistema de ecuaciones que contiene las fuerzas nodales conocidas y los desplazamiento nodales desconocidas es:

4.1. Ensamblaje del sistema de ecuaciones

las ecuaciones de equilibrio que se utilizan para el ensamblaje del sistema son las siguientes:

| (M_1) | M_1^A | θ_1 | [0] |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| FX_2 | $FX_2^A + FX_2^B$ | u_2 | 0 |
| FY_2 | $FY_2^A + FY_2^B$ | v_2 | 0 |
| M_2 | $M_2^A + M_2^B$ | θ_2 | 0 |
| FX_3 | $FX_3^B + FX_3^C$ | u_3 | 0 |
| FY_3 | $FY_3^B + FY_3^C$ | v_3 | 0 |
| M_3 | $M_3^B + M_3^C$ | θ_3 | 0 |
| $\left\{ FX_{4}\right\} =$ | $FX_4^C + FX_4^D$ | $* \left\{ u_4 \right $ | = 0 |
| FY_4 | $FY_4^C + FY_4^D$ | v_4 | 0 |
| M_4^C | M_4^C | θ_4^C | 0 |
| M_4^D | M_4^D | $ \theta_4^D $ | 0 |
| FX_5 | $FX_5^D + FX_5^E$ | <i>u</i> ₅ | 0 |
| FY_5 | $FY_5^D + FY_5^E$ | v_5 | 0 |
| M_5 | $M_5^D + M_5^E$ | θ_5 | 0 |
| (M_6) | M_6^E | $\left(\theta_{6}\right)$ | $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix}$ |

| 0.0 | 1.05 | 19.95 | 12.6 | 1.05 | 0.3 | .26 | 3.99 | 6.49 | -7.66 | 11.4 | 77. | -1.24 | -3.98 | 0.0 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| _ | _ | - | _ | ı | | | + | | ÌI. | _ | _ | - | T. | _ |
| $\left(\begin{array}{c} \theta_1 \end{array}\right)$ | u_2 | 72 | θ_2 | <i>u</i> 3 | <i>V</i> 3 | θ_3 | u_4 | 74 | θ_4^C | θ_4^D | 42 | 75 | θ_5 | θ, |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 406527.14 | 0.0 | 406963.51 | 817201.17 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 310697.48 | -316270.53 | 0.0 | -8359.57 | -310697.48 | 4345363.11 | -8359.57 | 0.0 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -316270.53 | 310697.48 | 0.0 | -8359.57 | 593913.37 | -310697.48 | 401987.96 | 406527.14 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8359.57 | 8359.57 | 0.0 | 33438.29 | -8359.57 | -8359.57 | 16719.15 | 0.0 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8512.0 | 14186.67 | 0.0 | -8512.0 | 28373.33 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -3404.8 | -8512.0 | -310697.48 | 319675.33 | -8512.0 | 8359.57 | 310697.48 | -316270.53 | 8359.57 | 0.0 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -532000.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 848270.53 | -310697.48 | 0.0 | 8359.57 | -316270.53 | 310697.48 | 8359.57 | 0.0 |
| 0.0 | -8359.57 | 8359.57 | 16719.15 | 8359.57 | 152.43 | 61811.63 | 0.0 | -8512.0 | 14186.67 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 0.0 | -310697.48 | -316270.53 | -8359.57 | 310697.48 | 319675.33 | 152.43 | 0.0 | -3404.8 | 8512.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 0.0 | -316270.53 | -310697.48 | 8359.57 | 848270.53 | 310697.48 | 8359.57 | -532000.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 406963.51 | 401987.96 | 8359.57 | 850639.46 | 8359.57 | -8359.57 | 16719.15 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 0.0 | 310697.48 | 4345363.11 | 8359.57 | -310697.48 | -316270.53 | 8359.57 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 406527.14 | 593913.37 | 310697.48 | 401987.96 | -316270.53 | -310697.48 | -8359.57 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 817201.17 | 406527.14 | 0.0 | 406963.51 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\theta_{1} \\
u_{2} \\
v_{2} \\
\theta_{2} \\
u_{3} \\
v_{3} \\
\theta_{3} \\
u_{4} \\
v_{4} \\
\theta_{4}^{C} \\
\theta_{4}^{D} \\
u_{5} \\
\theta_{6}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
0.000675 \\
-0.00183 \\
-2.51 \cdot 10^{-5} \\
0.00047 \\
0.00316 \\
-0.00521 \\
-0.00135 \\
0.00309 \\
0.00167 \\
0.00301 \\
-0.000963 \\
0.00137 \\
-3.61 \cdot 10^{-6} \\
-0.000452 \\
-0.000456
\end{pmatrix}$$
(59)

4.2. Cálculo de las reacciones y fuerzas que el suelo ejerce sobre las pilas en coordenadas globales.

4.2.1. Reacciones

Una vez teniendo determinados los desplazamientos nodales se procede a determinar las reacciones en FX_1, FY_1, FX_6, FY_6 haciendo uso de la porción que las realciona con los desplazamientos hallados.

(60)

$$\begin{cases}
FX_1 \\
FY_1 \\
FX_6 \\
FY_6
\end{cases} = \begin{cases}
25.268 \\
100.957 \\
1.217 \\
14.543
\end{cases}$$
(61)

4.2.2. Fuerzas del suelo sobre las pilas

Elemento A

$$f_s(x_A') = 2.21 \cdot 10^{-15} \sin(0.214x_A') \sinh(0.214x_A') - 2.66 \sin(0.214x_A') \cosh(0.214x_A') - 13.5 \cos(0.214x_A') \sinh(0.214x_A')$$
(62)

Elemento E

$$f_s(x_A') = 2.21 \cdot 10^{-15} \sin(0.214x_E') \sinh(0.214x_E') + 5.7 \sin(0.214x_E') \cosh(0.214x_E') + 5.18 \cos(0.214x_E') \sinh(0.214x_E')$$
(63)

5. Cálculo de las funciones y diagramas de desplazamientos para cada elemento

Elemento A

$$u_A(x_A') = -8.35 \cdot 10^{-6} x_A'$$

$$v_A(x_A') = -4.34 \cdot 10^{-19} \sin(0.214x_A') \sinh(0.214x_A') + 0.000521 \sin(0.214x_A') \cosh(0.214x_A') + 0.00264 \cos(0.214x) \sinh(0.214x_A')$$

Elemento B

$$u_B(x_B') = 3.1 \cdot 10^{-7} x_B'^3 - 3.75 \cdot 10^{-5} x_B' - 0.00131$$

$$v_B(x_B') = -1.16 \cdot 10^{-6} x_B'^5 + 0.000203 x_B'^3 - 0.00128 x_B'^2 + 0.000471 x_B' + 0.00127$$

Elemento C

$$\mathbf{u}_B(x_C') = -1.5 \cdot 10^{-5} x_C' + 0.00316$$

$$v_B(x_C') = \begin{cases} v_C^I & \text{si} 0 < x_C' \leq \frac{LC}{2} \\ v_C^{II} & \text{si} \frac{LC}{2} < x_C' \leq LC \end{cases}$$

Donde:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v}_{C}^{I} &= 4.66 \cdot 10^{-10} x_{C}^{\prime 7} + 3.94 \cdot 10^{-6} x_{C}^{\prime 5} - 4.94 \cdot 10^{-5} x_{C}^{\prime 4} + 0.000178 x_{C}^{\prime 3} + 0.000408 x_{C}^{\prime 2} - 0.00135 x_{CC}^{\prime \prime} - 0.00521 \\ v_{C}^{II} &= -6.83 \cdot 10^{-5} x_{C}^{\prime 3} + 0.00103 x_{C}^{\prime 2} - 0.00212 x_{C}^{\prime} - 0.00482 \end{aligned}$$

Elemento D

$$u_B(x_D') = -3.65 \cdot 10^{-7} x_D'^3 + 3.29 \cdot 10^{-6} x_D'^2 - 1.45 \cdot 10^{-5} x_D' + 0.001$$

$$v_B(x_D') = -1.16 \cdot 10^{-10} x_D'^7 - 1.86 \cdot 10^{-9} x_D'^6 + 1.37 \cdot 10^{-6} x_D'^5 - 2.06 \cdot 10^{-5} x_D'^4 + 8.46 \cdot 10^{-5} x_D'^3 + 3.73 \cdot 10^{-7} x_D'^2 - 0.000964 x_D' + 0.0033$$
(65)

Elemento E

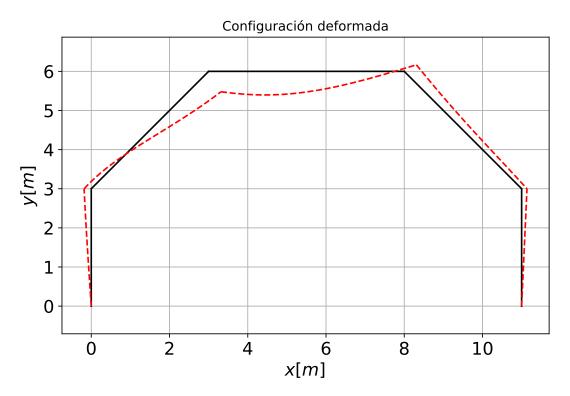


Figura 7: Configuración Deformada para cada uno de los elementos

6. Cálculo de las fuerzas internas(axial, cortante y momento flector) para cada elemento en coordenadas locales

A partir de los campos de desplazamientos en coordenadas locales se obtienen derivando las fuerzas internas para cada elemento.

Elemento A

 $P_E(x_A') = -101.0V_E(x_A') = 37.7 \sin(0.214x_A') \sinh(0.214x_A') - 5.18 \cdot 10^{-15} \sin(0.214x_A') \cosh(0.214x_A') + 5.18 \cdot 10^{-15} \cos(0.214x_A') \sinh(0.214x_A') + 5.18 \cdot 10^{-15} \cos(0.214x_A') + 5.$

| x'_A | $P(x'_A)$ | $V(x'_A)$ | $M(x'_A)$ |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 0.000 | -100.957 | 25.268 | -0.000 |
| 0.333 | -100.957 | 25.459 | -8.444 |
| 0.667 | -100.957 | 26.031 | -17.015 |
| 1.000 | -100.957 | 26.980 | -25.840 |
| 1.333 | -100.957 | 28.299 | -35.043 |
| 1.667 | -100.957 | 29.980 | -44.746 |
| 2.000 | -100.957 | 32.009 | -55.068 |
| 2.333 | -100.957 | 34.372 | -66.122 |
| 2.667 | -100.957 | 37.049 | -78.017 |
| 3.000 | -100.957 | 40.018 | -90.854 |

Elemento B

$$P_E(x'_A) = -0.000244x'_B{}^3 + 2.48x'_B{}^2 - 99.7$$

$$V_E(x'_A) = -0.000488x'_B{}^4 + 2.48x'_B{}^2 - 43.1$$

$$M_E(x'_A) = -0.823x'_B{}^3 + 43.1x'_B - 90.8 (68)$$

| x'_B | $P(x'_B)$ | $V(x'_B)$ | $M(x'_B)$ |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 0.000 | -99.685 | -43.091 | -90.854 |
| 0.471 | -99.135 | -42.541 | -70.627 |
| 0.943 | -97.485 | -40.891 | -50.919 |
| 1.414 | -94.735 | -38.141 | -32.248 |
| 1.886 | -90.885 | -34.291 | -15.132 |
| 2.357 | -85.935 | -29.341 | -0.091 |
| 2.828 | -79.886 | -23.292 | 12.358 |
| 3.300 | -72.736 | -16.142 | 21.696 |
| 3.771 | -64.486 | -7.892 | 27.404 |
| 4.243 | -55.137 | 1.457 | 28.964 |
| | | | |

Elemento C

$$P_E(x'_A) = -0.000244x'_B{}^3 + 2.48x'_B{}^2 - 99.7$$

$$V_E(x_A') = -0.000488x_B'^4 + 2.48x_B'^2 - 43.1$$

$$M_E(x_A') = -0.823x_B'^3 + 43.1x_B' - 90.8$$

(69)

| x_C' | $P(x'_C)$ | $V(x'_C)$ | $M(x'_C)$ |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 0.000 | -40.018 | -37.957 | 28.964 |
| 0.556 | -40.018 | -17.217 | 44.050 |
| 1.111 | -40.018 | -1.661 | 49.053 |
| 1.667 | -40.018 | 8.709 | 46.855 |
| 2.222 | -40.018 | 13.895 | 40.337 |
| 2.778 | -40.018 | 14.543 | 32.317 |
| 3.333 | -40.018 | 14.543 | 24.238 |
| 3.889 | -40.018 | 14.543 | 16.159 |
| 4.444 | -40.018 | 14.543 | 8.079 |
| 5.000 | -40.018 | 14.543 | -0.000 |

Elemento D

$$P_E(x_D') = -2.92x_D'^2 + 17.5x_D' - 38.6$$

$$V_E(x_D') = -2.92x_D'^2 + 17.5x_D' - 18.0$$

$$M_E(x_D') = x_D' \left(0.000977 x_D'^3 + 0.971 {x_D'}^2 - 8.75 x_D' + 18.0 \right)$$

| x'_D | $P(x'_D)$ | $V(x'_D)$ | $M(x'_D)$ |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 0.000 | -38.580 | -18.014 | -0.000 |
| 0.471 | -30.979 | -10.412 | 6.649 |
| 0.943 | -24.674 | -4.107 | 10.020 |
| 1.414 | -19.665 | 0.902 | 10.725 |
| 1.886 | -15.952 | 4.614 | 9.374 |
| 2.357 | -13.536 | 7.030 | 6.578 |
| 2.828 | -12.416 | 8.150 | 2.949 |
| 3.300 | -12.592 | 7.974 | -0.902 |
| 3.771 | -14.065 | 6.501 | -4.365 |
| 4.243 | -16.834 | 3.732 | -6.828 |

Elemento E

$$P_E(x_E') = -14.5$$

 $V_E(x_A') = -25.5\sin\left(0.214x_E'\right)\sinh\left(0.214x_E'\right) - 5.18\cdot10^{-15}\sin\left(0.214x_E'\right) \cosh\left(0.214x_E'\right) + 5.18\cdot10^{-15}\cos\left(0.214x_E'\right) \sinh\left(0.214x_E'\right) + 1.22\cos\left(0.214x_E'\right)\cosh\left(0.214x_E'\right)$

 $M_E(x_A') = 56.8 \sin(0.214x_E') \cosh(0.214x_E') - 62.5 \cos(0.214x_E') \sinh(0.214x_E') - 2.42 \cdot 10^{-14} \cos(0.214x_E') \cosh(0.214x_E')$

(71)

| x_E | $P(x'_E)$ | $V(x'_E)$ | $M(x'_E)$ |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 0.000 | -14.543 | 1.217 | -0.000 |
| 0.333 | -14.543 | 1.088 | -0.391 |
| 0.667 | -14.543 | 0.700 | -0.696 |
| 1.000 | -14.543 | 0.054 | -0.829 |
| 1.333 | -14.543 | -0.852 | -0.703 |
| 1.667 | -14.543 | -2.016 | -0.232 |
| 2.000 | -14.543 | -3.440 | 0.670 |
| 2.333 | -14.543 | -5.123 | 2.090 |
| 2.667 | -14.543 | -7.065 | 4.114 |
| 3.000 | -14.543 | -9.264 | 6.828 |
| | | | |

6.1. Diagramas campos de las fuerzas internas

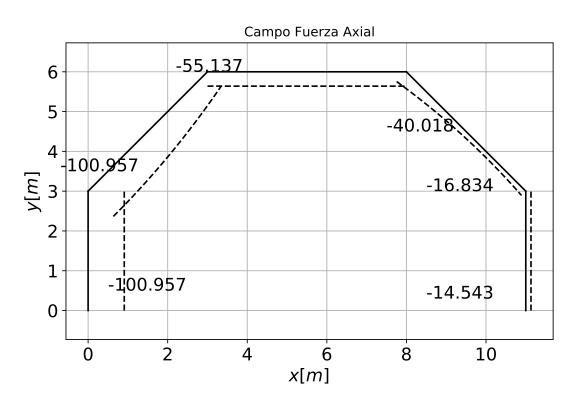


Figura 8: Campo de Fuerza Axial

(72)

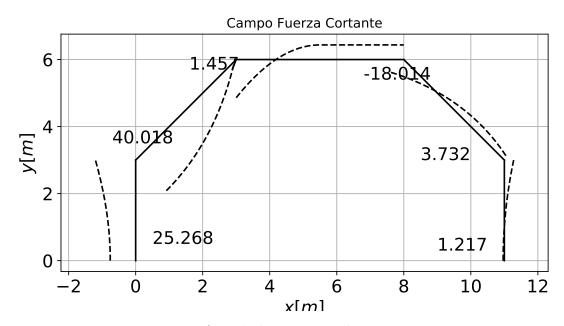


Figura 9: Campo Fuerza Cortante

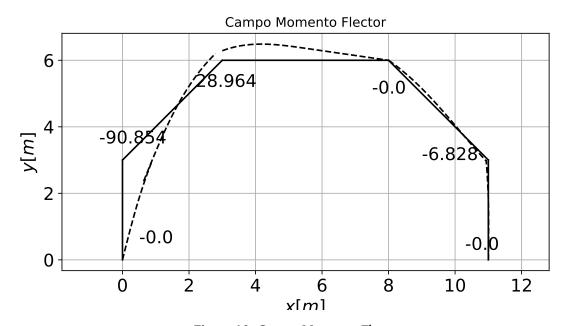


Figura 10: Campo Momento Flector