

Università degli studi di Bergamo

Scuola di Ingegneria (Dolmine)

CCS Ingegneria Edile

L-23 Ingegneria delle Tecnologie per l'Edilizia

Scienza delle Costruzioni

(ICAR/08 - SdC ; 9 CFU)

A.A. 2022/2023

prof. Egidio RIZZI

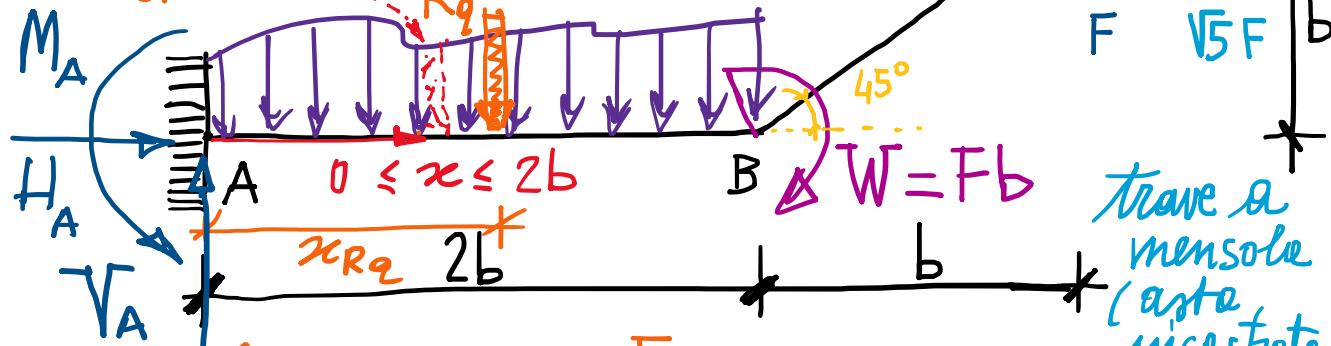
egidio.rizzi@unibg.it

LEZIONE 04

Analisi Statica (AS): Calcolo delle Reazioni Vincolari (RV)

$q(x)$ adimensionale

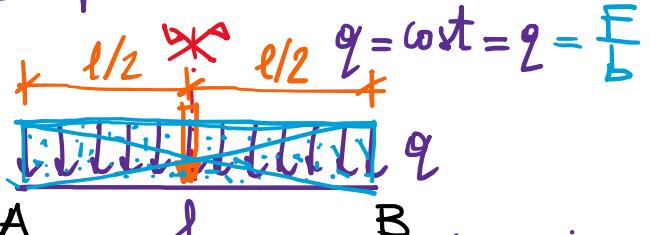
$$q(x) dx \xrightarrow{\text{adimensionale}} \tilde{q} \tilde{q}(x)$$



$$R_q = \int_0^{l_{AB}} q(x) dx = \tilde{q} \int_0^l \tilde{q}(x) dx \quad [R_q] = [F]$$

$$x_{Rq} = \frac{M_A}{R_q} = \frac{\int_0^l [q(x) dx] x}{\int_0^l q(x) dx} = \frac{\int_0^l \tilde{q}(x) x dx}{\tilde{q} \int_0^l \tilde{q}(x) dx}$$

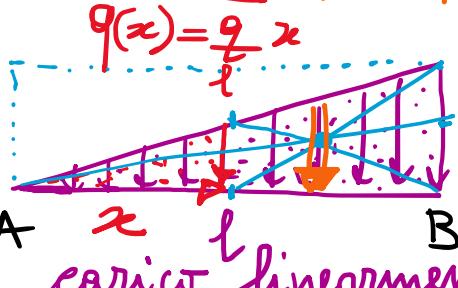
Esempi



carico uniformemente ripartito

$$R_q = q l$$

$$x_{Rq} = \frac{q l^2}{2} = \frac{l}{2}$$

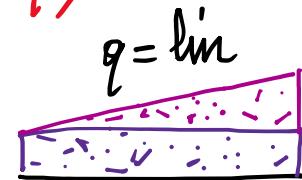


carico linearmente ripartito ($q=0, \text{ int.}$)

$$\frac{N}{m} \quad [q] = \left[\frac{F}{b} \right] = \frac{[F]}{[L]}$$

carico distribuito o ripartito (per unità di lunghezza)

(Th. di Varignon: $M_A = R_q x_{Rq}$)



caso generale (per svariati pos.)

$$R_q = \frac{q l}{2}$$

$$x_{Rq} = \frac{l}{3}$$

carico uniformemente ripartito ($q=0, \text{ int.}$)

$m [b] = [L]$ lunghezza ("scala delle lunghezze")

$N [F] = [F]$ forza ("scala delle forze") (concentrata)

$Nm [W] = [F b]$ momento o coppia
= $[F][L]$ (concentrata)

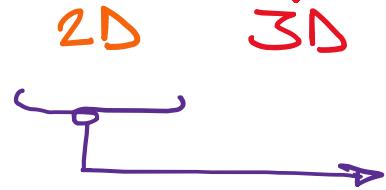
dimensione caratteristica
maglie strutt.

Reazioni vincolari: postuliamo l'enza di azioni statiche, prodotte dai vincoli, in corrispondenze dei poli forniti, cioè dell'ipote di vincolo cinematico corrispondente, di entità arbitrarie (e tali da poter imporre l'equilibrio, in modo che il vincolo possa svolgere le sue funzioni di "bloco" di spostamento/rotazione).

Calcolo delle RV: equazioni cardinali della statica dei corpi rigidi

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{2 eq. m} & \text{3 eq. m} \\ \text{1 eq. re} & \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{0} \quad \text{risultante nullo} \\ \mathbf{M}_O = \mathbf{0} \quad \text{momento rispetto a polo O nullo e reattive} \end{array} \right.$$

(sistema di forze attive
e reattive)



Esempio:

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} H_A + 2F = 0 \Rightarrow H_A = -2F \\ V_A - F - R_q = 0 \Rightarrow V_A = F + R_q \\ M_A - F \cdot 3b - F \cdot 2b - F_b - M_A^q = 0 \Rightarrow M_A = 6Fb + M_A^q \end{cases}$$

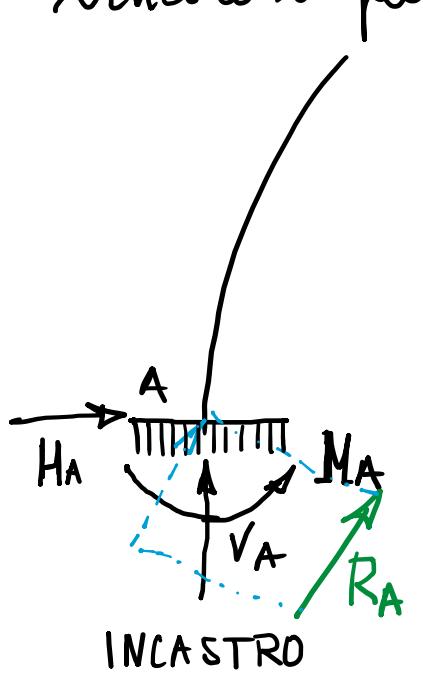
$\xrightarrow{\text{Rq}} \times_{Rq}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_i F_{x_i} = 0 \\ \sum_i F_{y_i} = 0 \\ \sum_i M_{O_i} = 0 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{equil. alle flessioni} \\ \text{orizzontale} \\ \text{verticale} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \text{equil. alle rotazioni} \\ \text{rispetto ad O} \end{array}$$

Alternativamente: tre equilibri alle rotazioni rispetto a tre punti non allineati (per eq. m lineamente indipendenti)

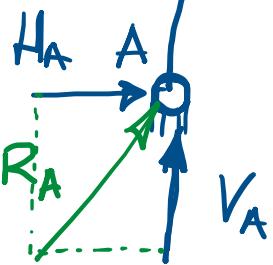
RV dei vincoli introdotti (vincoli assoluti)

vincolo triplo :

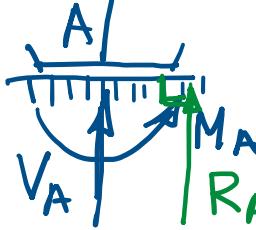


INCASTRO

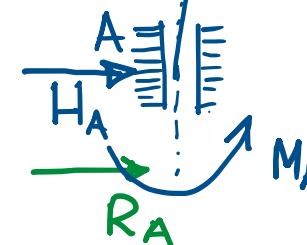
vincoli doppii



CERNIERA

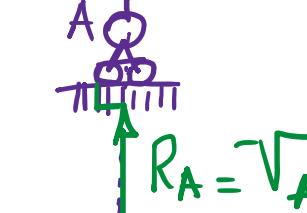


PATTINO

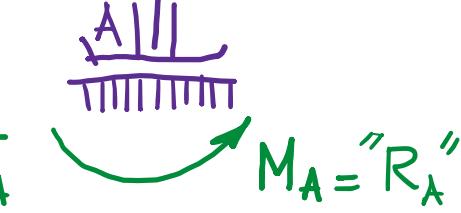


MANICOTTO

vincoli semplici

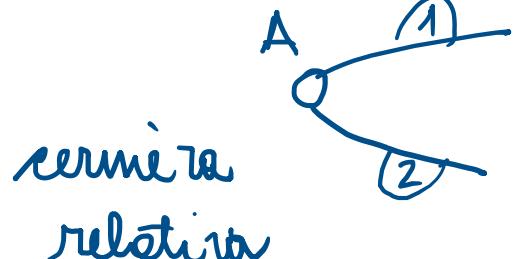


CARRELLO

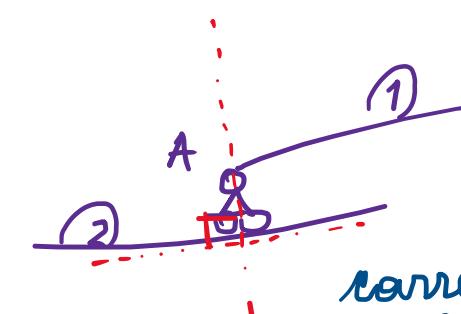
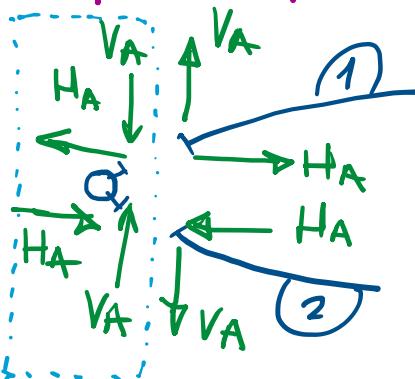


BIPATTINO

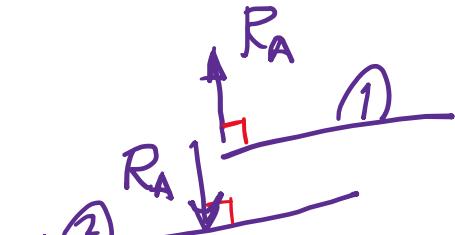
IDEEM per vincoli relativi tra più corpi rigidi:



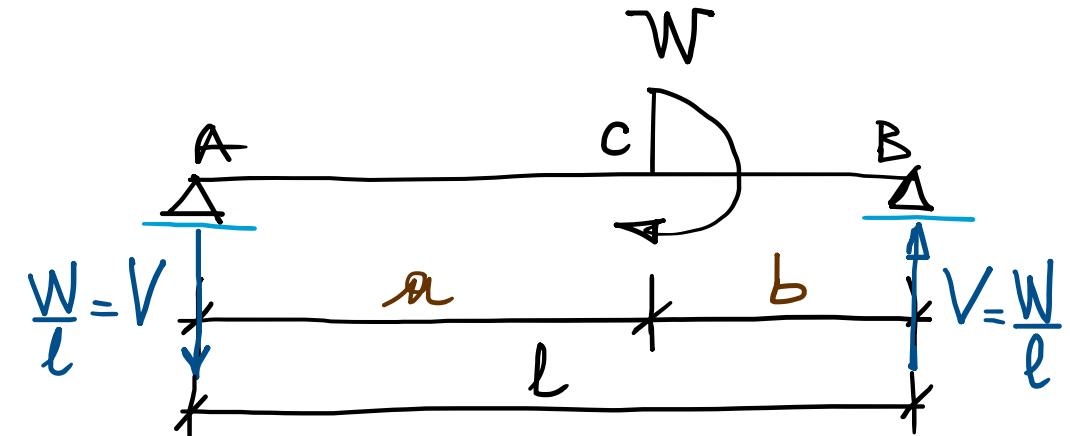
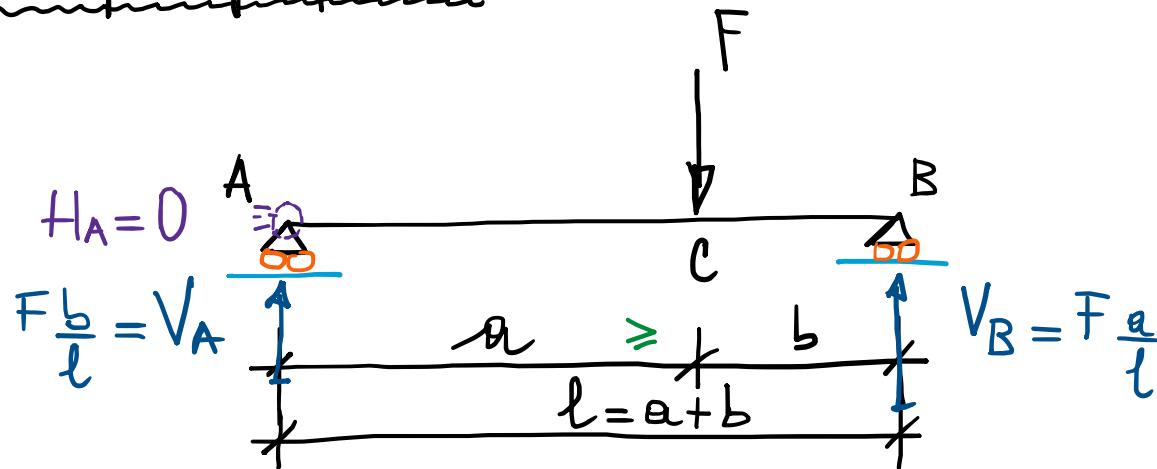
cerniera
relativa



carrello
relativo



Esempi significativi:



trave semplicemente appoggiate (appoggio-appoggio)

$$\sum_i M_{Bi} = 0 \Rightarrow -V_A l + F b = 0 \Rightarrow V_A = F \frac{b}{l}$$

$$\sum_i M_{Ai} = 0 \Rightarrow V_B l - F a = 0 \Rightarrow V_B = F \frac{a}{l}$$

$$\left(\sum_i F_{y,i} = 0 \Rightarrow V_A + V_B - F = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{verifica}} V_A + V_B = F \right) \checkmark$$

$$\frac{F_{a+b}}{l} = F \frac{b}{l} + F \frac{a}{l} \checkmark$$

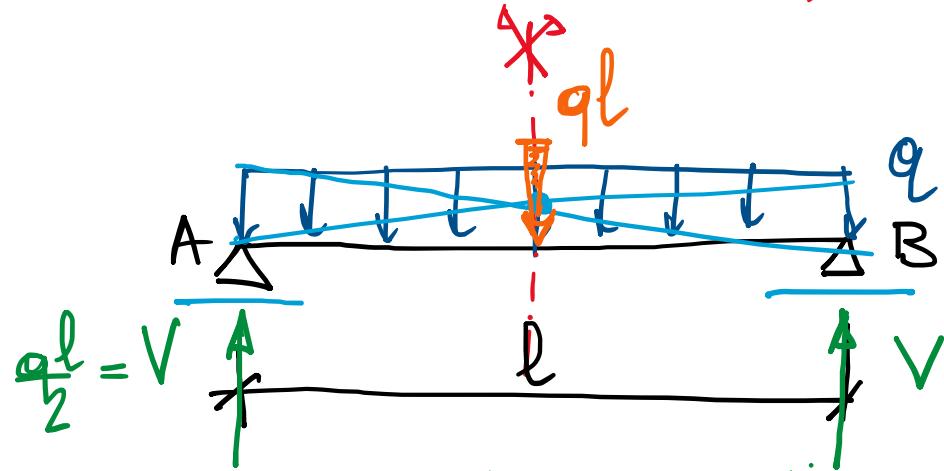
$$NB: \text{se } a = b = \frac{l}{2} \Rightarrow V_A = V_B = V = \frac{F}{2}$$

equilibrio alle rotazioni

$$\begin{aligned} V l &= W \\ \downarrow \\ V &= \frac{W}{l} \end{aligned}$$

(indipendentemente
dal p.t. di applicazione C
sul corpo rigido AB)

asse di simmetria (retta)

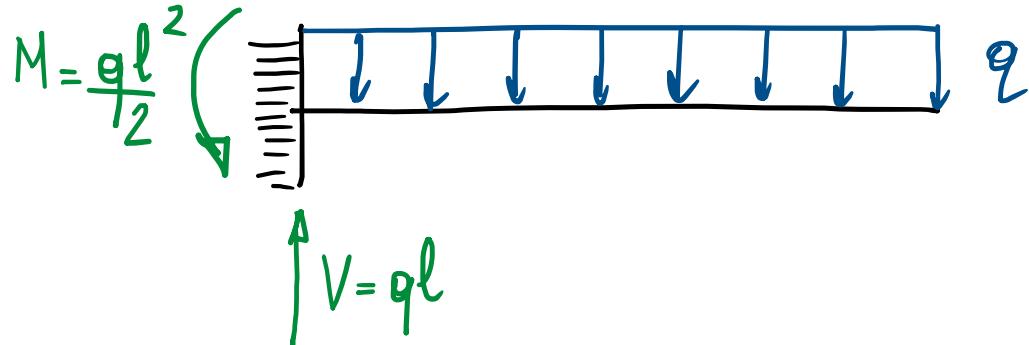


$$\frac{ql^2}{2} = V \quad l \quad V = \frac{ql}{2}$$

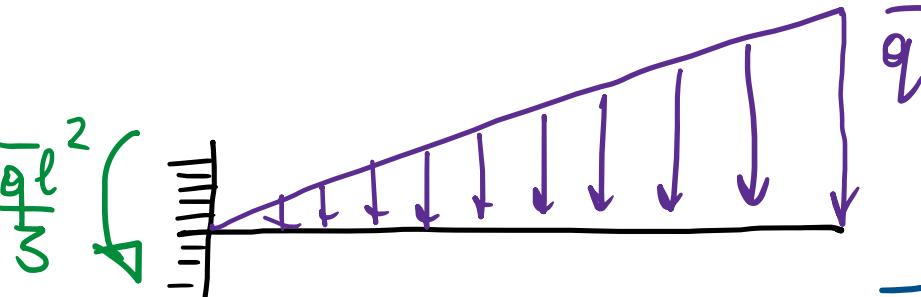
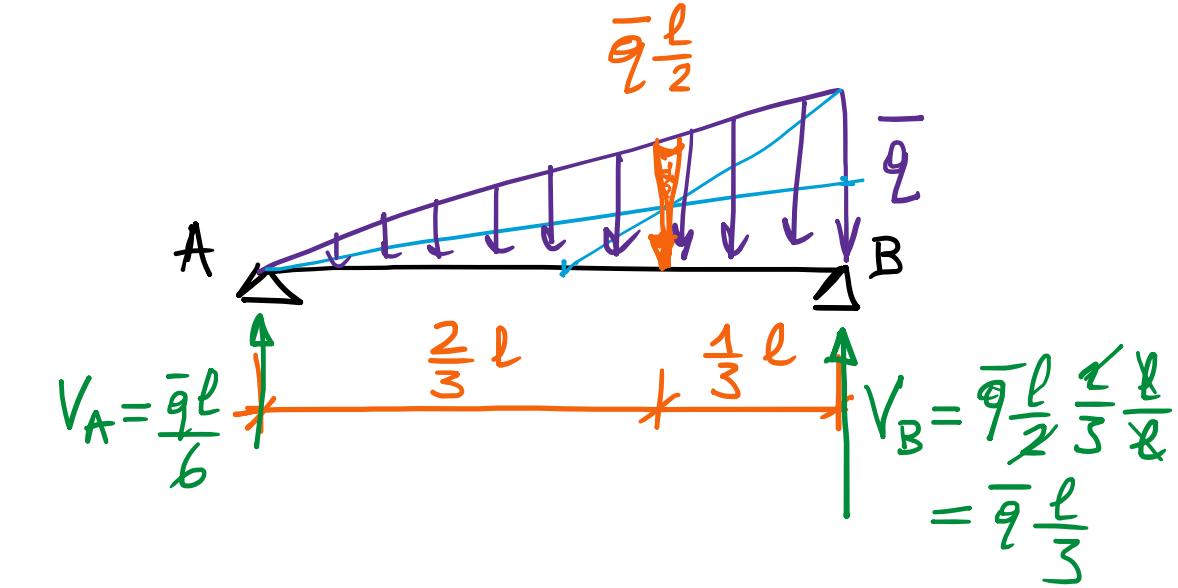
equil. sulle traslat. verticali

$$2V = ql$$

(o rotazione rispetto ad A o B)



Esempio di arte tre-carelli \Rightarrow dispense



e.s.
pressione
idrostatica (olig., paratie) $\bar{q} \frac{l}{2} \uparrow$) $\frac{\bar{q} l^2}{6}$