

Università degli studi di Bergamo

Scuola di Ingegneria (Dolmine)

CCS Ingegneria Edile

L-23 Ingegneria delle Tecnologie per l'Edilizia

Scienza delle Costruzioni

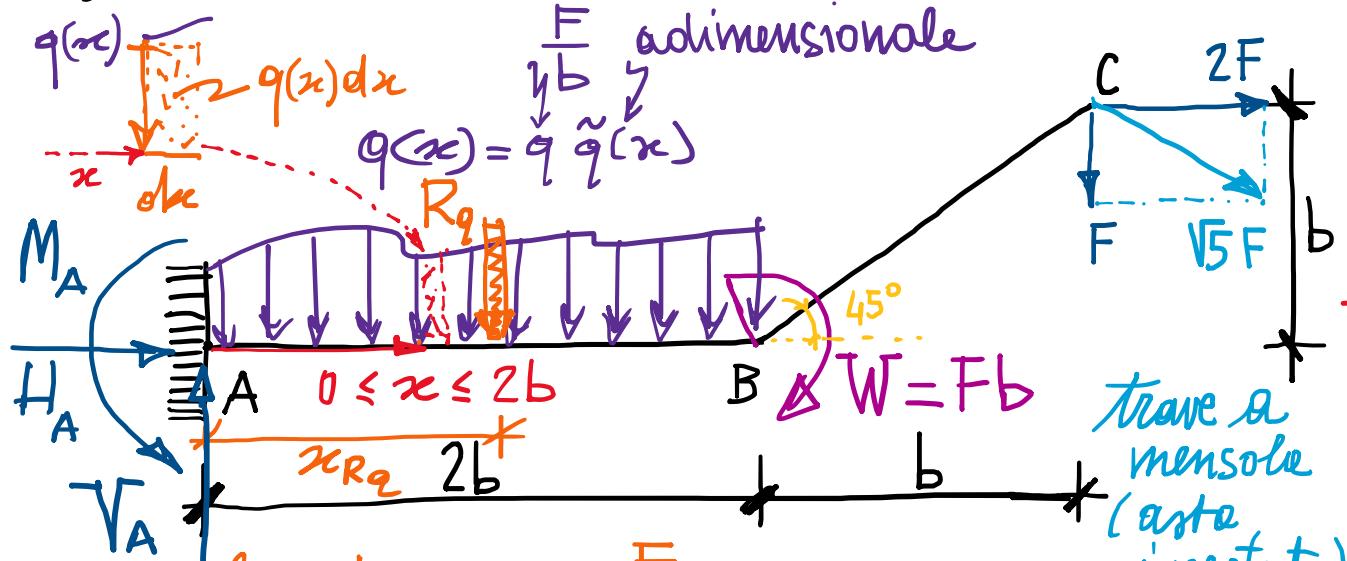
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(ICAR/08 - SdC; 9 CFU)

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LEZIONE 04

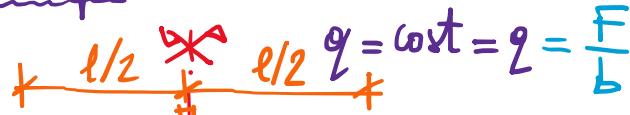
# Analisi Statica (AS): Calcolo delle Reazioni Vincolari (RV)



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

$$x_{Rq} = \frac{M_A}{R_q} = \frac{\int_0^l [q(x)dx] x}{\int_0^l q(x) dx} = \frac{\lambda \int_0^l \tilde{q}(x) x dx}{\lambda \int_0^l \tilde{q}(x) dx} \quad (\text{Th. di Varignon: } M_A = R_q x_{Rq})$$

Esempi



carico uniformemente ripartito

$$R_q = q l$$

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

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

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

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

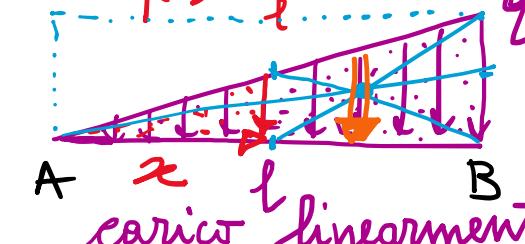
$$\frac{N}{m} [q] = \left[ \frac{F}{b} \right] \quad \text{carico distribuito o ripartito (per unità di lunghezza)}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{F}{[L]} \right]$$

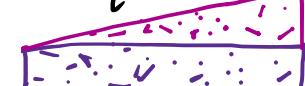
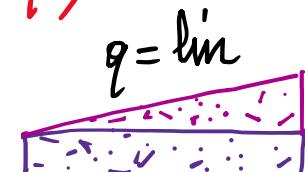
(Th. di Varignon:  $M_A = R_q x_{Rq}$ )



$$q(x) = \frac{q}{l} x$$



carico linearmente ripartito ( $q=0$ , int.)



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

$$x_{Rq} = \frac{2}{3} l$$

carico generale (in situazione)

Reazioni vincolari: postuliamo l'enza di azioni statiche, prodotte dai vincoli, in corrispondenza 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

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{2 eq. mi} & \text{3 eq. mi} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{0} \text{ risultante nullo} \\ \mathbf{M}_O = \mathbf{0} \text{ momento rispetto a polo } O \text{ nullo} \end{array} \right. & \begin{array}{l} (\text{sistema di forze attive e reattive}) \\ \text{e reattive} \end{array} \end{array}$$

2D      3D



$$\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_i F_{x_i} = 0 \\ \sum_i F_{y_i} = 0 \\ \sum_i M_{O_i} = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{ll} \text{equil. alle traslazione} & \text{orizzontale} \\ \text{verticale} & \end{array}$$

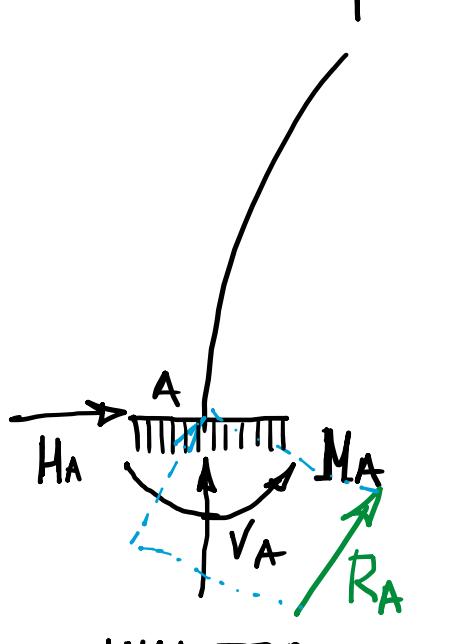
Esempio:

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_A + 2F = 0 \Rightarrow H_A = -2F \\ V_A - F - R_q = 0 \Rightarrow V_A = F + R_q \\ \bigcup M_A - F \cdot 3b - F \cdot 2b - F_b - M_A^q = 0 \Rightarrow M_A = 6Fb + M_A^q \end{array} \right. \\ & R_q \sim x_{R_q} \end{aligned}$$

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

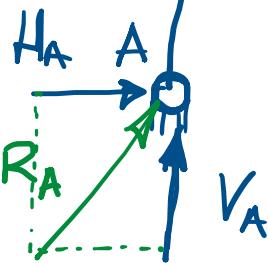
# RV dei vincoli introdotti (vincoli assoluti)

vincolo triplo :

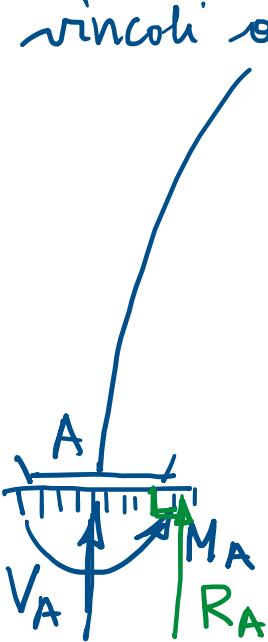


INCASTRO

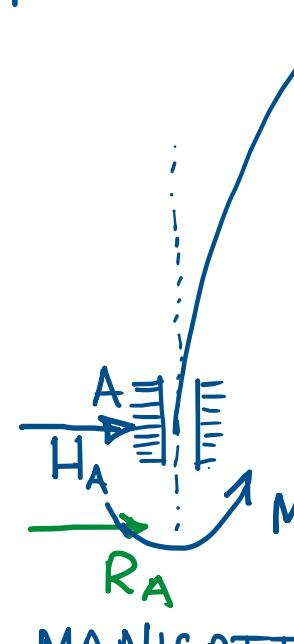
vincoli doppii



CERNIERA

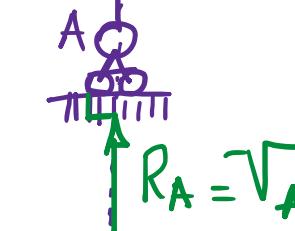


PATTINO

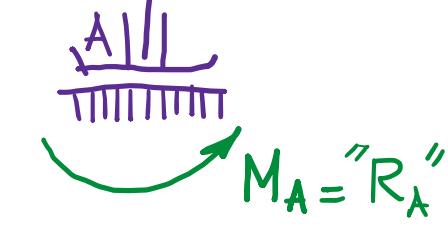


MANICOTTO

vincoli semplici

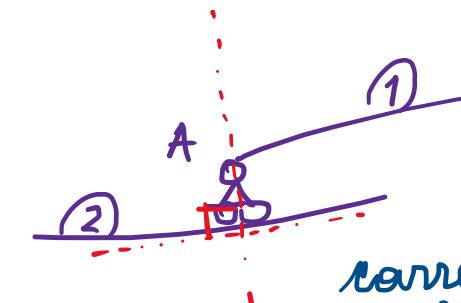
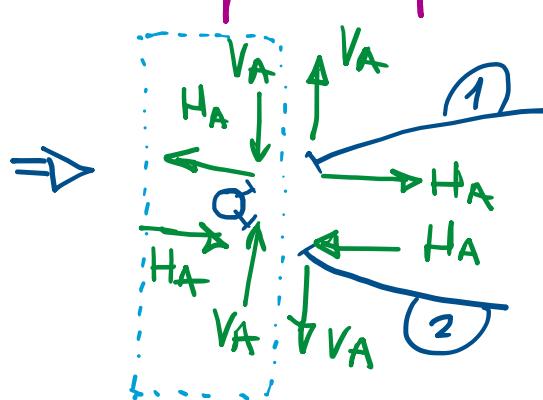
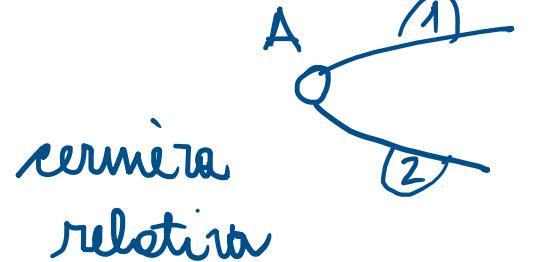


CARRELLO

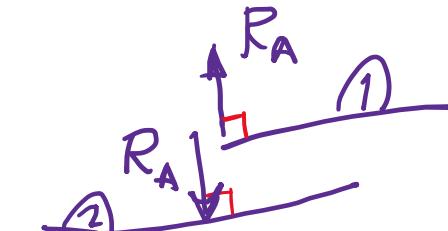


BIPATTINO

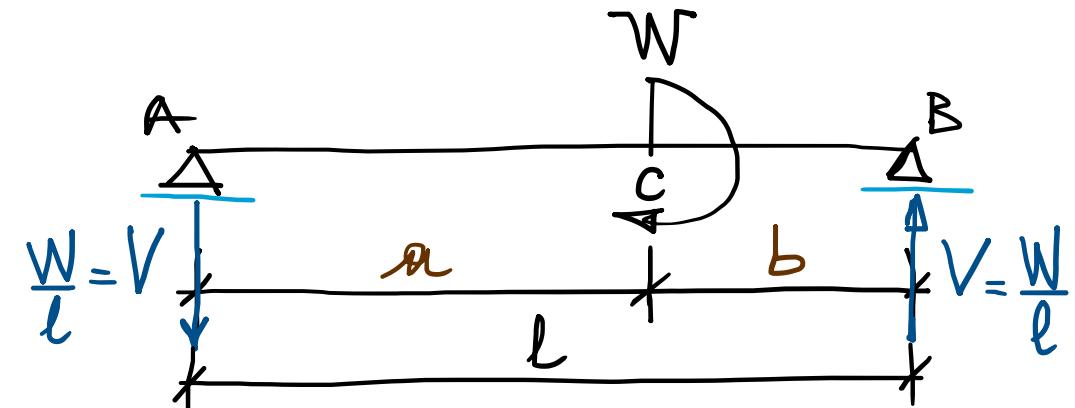
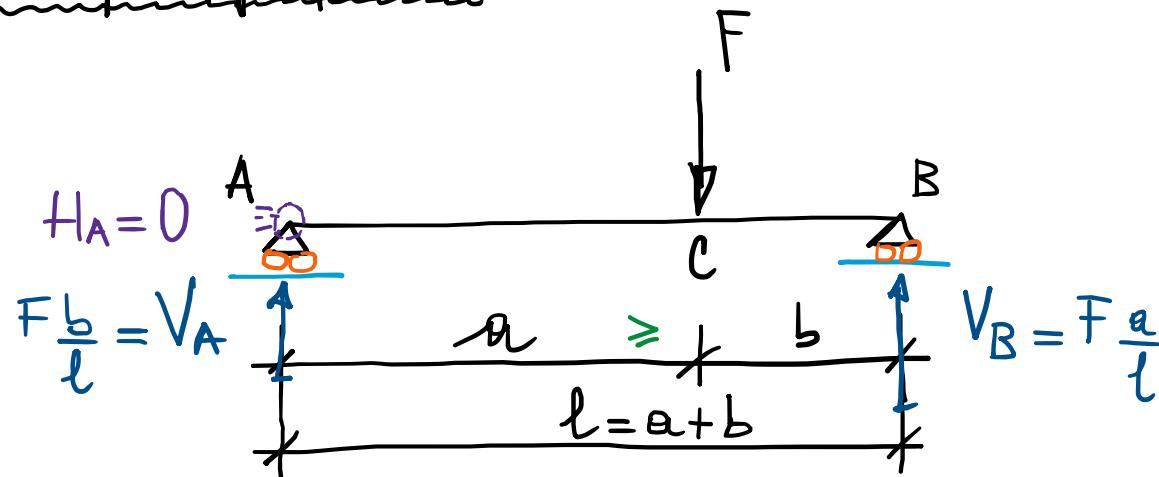
IDEEM per vincoli relativi tra più corpi rigidi :



carrello relativo



Esempi significativi:



trave semplicemente appoggiata (appoggio-appoggio)

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

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

$$\left( \sum_i Fy_i = 0 \Rightarrow V_A + V_B - F = 0 \Rightarrow \overline{V_A + V_B = F} \right) \checkmark$$

verifica

$$\frac{Fa+b}{l} = \frac{Fb}{l} + \frac{Fa}{l} \stackrel{?}{=} F$$

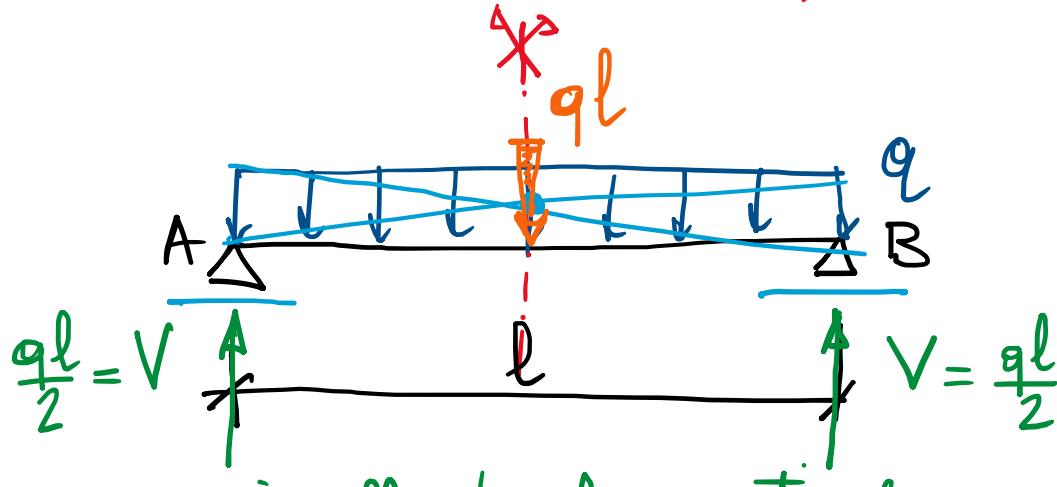
$$NB: se a=b=\frac{l}{2} \Rightarrow V_A = V_B = V = \frac{F}{2}$$

equilibrio alla rotazione

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

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

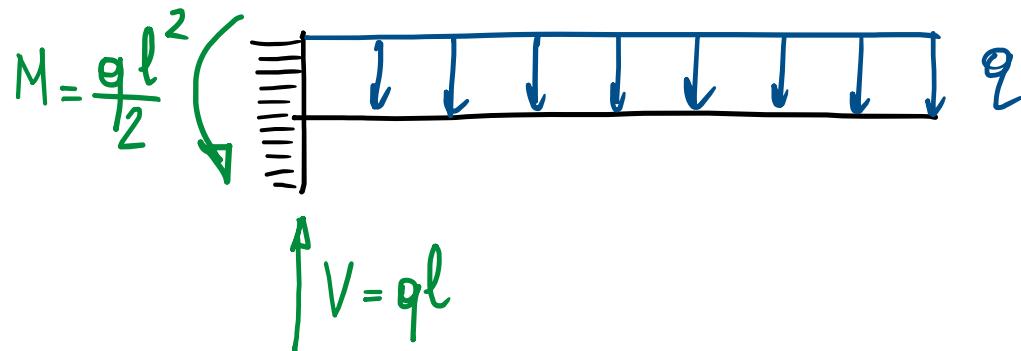
asse di simmetria (retta)



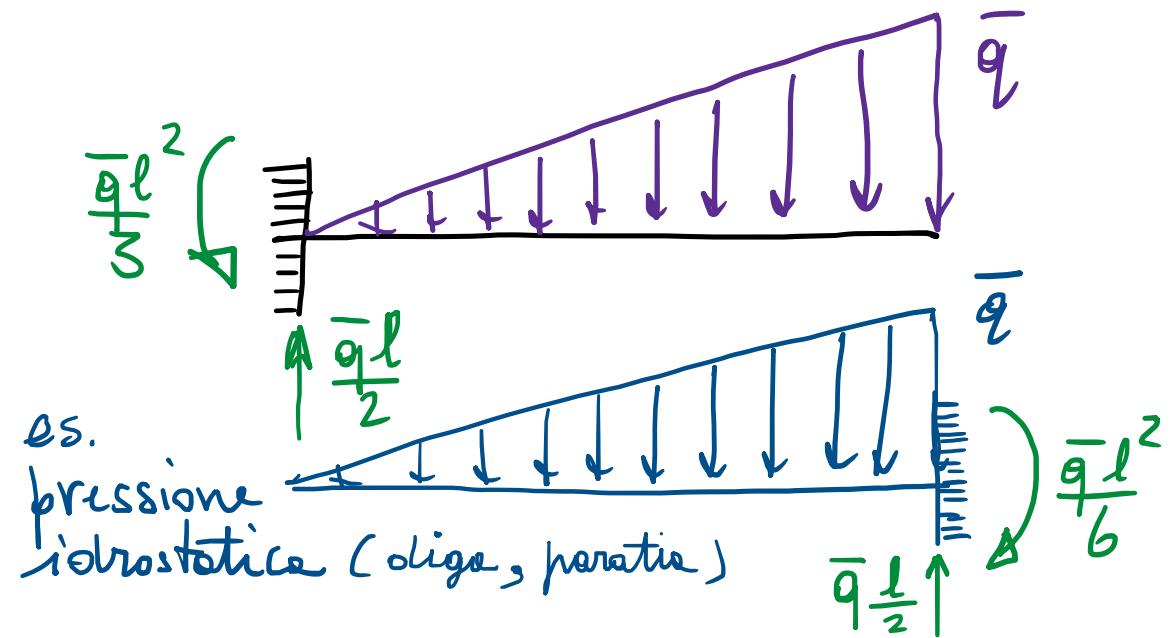
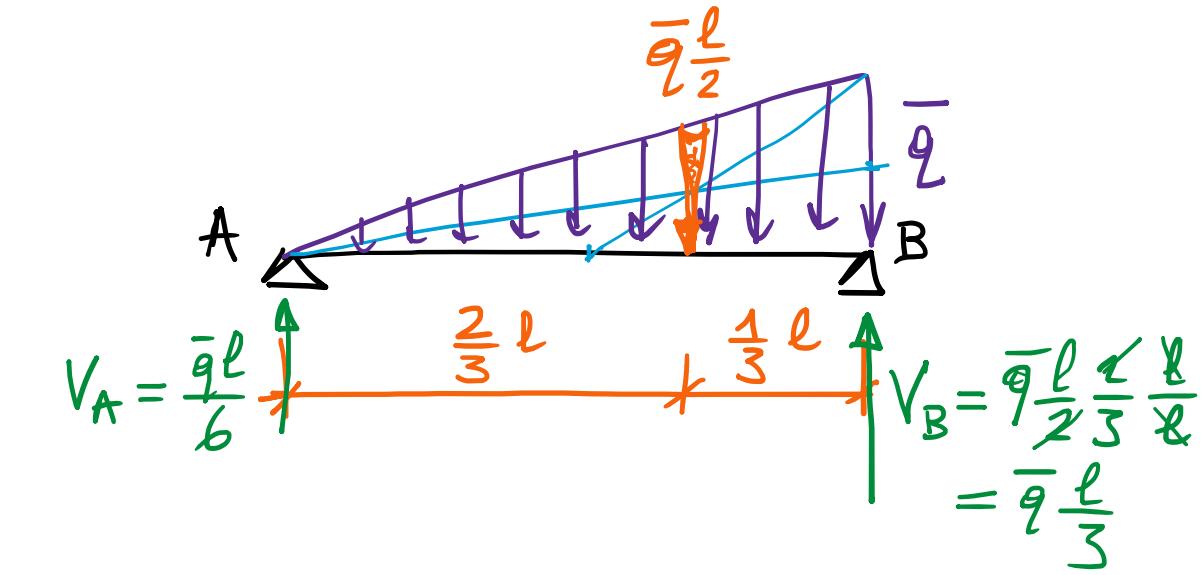
equil. sulle traslat. verticali

$$2V = ql$$

(o rotazione rispetto ad A o B)



Esempio di arte tre-carelli  $\Rightarrow$  disegno



es.  
pressione  
idrostatica (oligo, paratie)