

Università degli studi di Bergamo

Scuola di Ingegneria (Dolmine)

CCS Ingegneria Edile

LM-24 Ingegneria delle Costruzioni Edili

Complementi di Scienza delle Costruzioni

(ICAR/08 - SdC; 6 CFU)

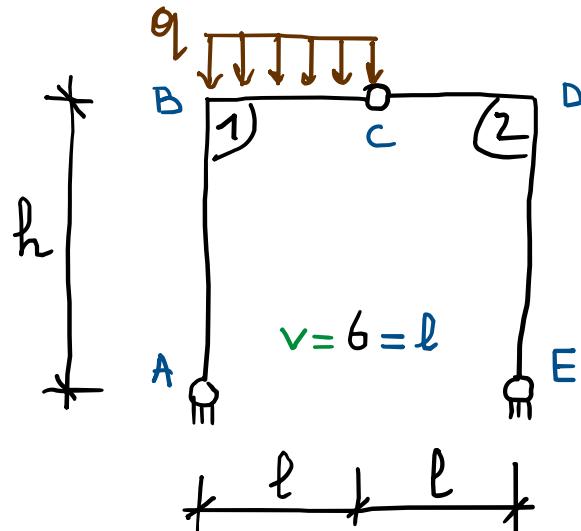
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LEZIONE 06

Analisi Statica (AS)  $\Rightarrow$  trattazione matriciale (implementabile); dualità cinematica/statice

- Approccio completo  $\Rightarrow$  rimozione di tutti i gradi ("esplosi")



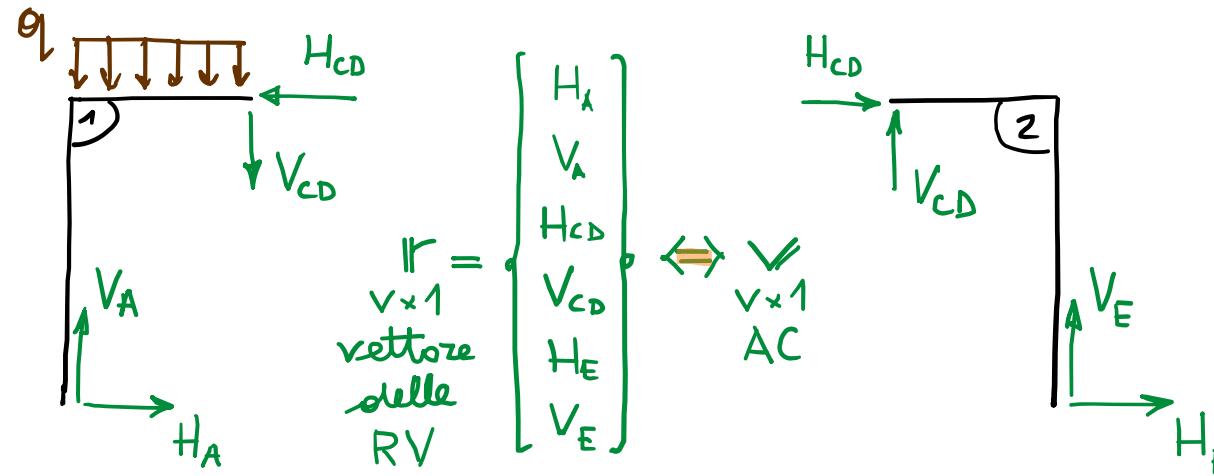
$$(l=3n) \times 1 \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \$, f$$

Per ispezione,  
con le corrispondenze curate:

$$E = C^T \Leftrightarrow C = E^T$$

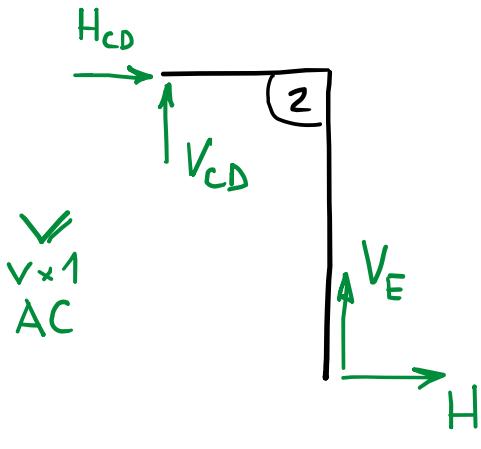
dualità

(C, E di range  
pieno, non sing.)



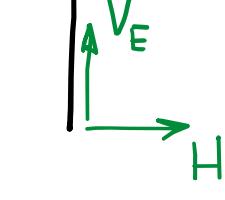
$$\mathbf{r} = \begin{bmatrix} H_A \\ V_A \\ H_{CD} \\ V_{CD} \\ H_E \\ V_E \end{bmatrix}$$

vettore delle RV



$$\begin{bmatrix} H_{CD} \\ V_{CD} \end{bmatrix}$$

AC



$$\begin{bmatrix} V_E \\ H_E \end{bmatrix}$$

- Scrittura delle equazioni di equilibrio ( $\Rightarrow$  sistema di equilibrio):

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{cases} \sum F_x^1 = 0 \Rightarrow H_A - H_{CD} = 0 \\ \sum F_y^1 = 0 \Rightarrow V_A - V_{CD} - ql = 0 \\ \sum M_A^1 = 0 \Rightarrow H_{CD}h - V_{CD}l - \frac{ql^2}{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{cases} \sum F_x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow H_E + H_{CD} = 0 \\ \sum F_y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow V_E + V_{CD} = 0 \\ \sum M_E^2 = 0 \Rightarrow -H_{CD}h - V_{CD}l = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\$ = \left[ \begin{array}{cccccc} H_A & V_A & H_{CD} & V_{CD} & H_E & V_E \\ \hline 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & h & -l & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -h & -l & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} H_A \\ V_A \\ H_{CD} \\ V_{CD} \\ H_E \\ V_E \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -ql \\ -\frac{ql^2}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

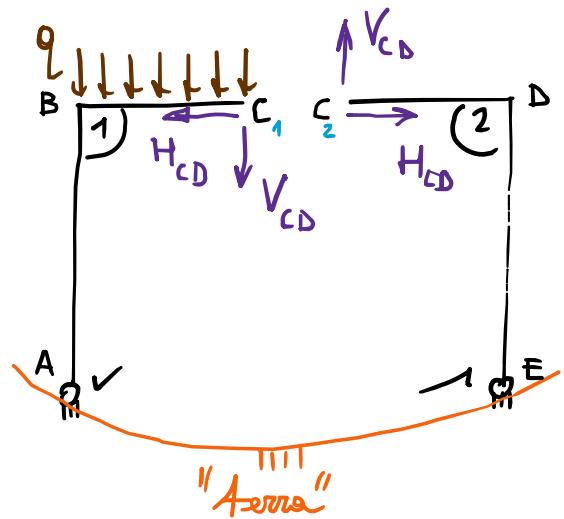
$$r = -E^{-1} \cdot f \Leftrightarrow E \cdot r = -f \Leftrightarrow \$ = E \cdot r + f = 0$$

Solut.

risultante forze matrice di equilibrio

attive

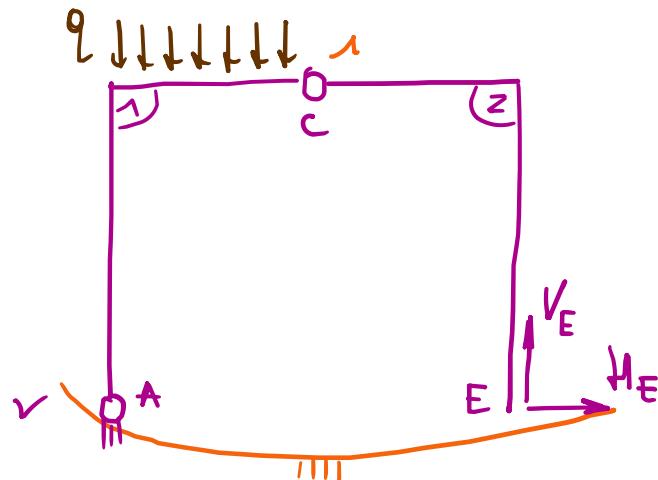
- Analogamente per analisi con sistema ridotto (schema ad albero):



$$\begin{cases} \sum M_A^1 = 0 \\ \sum M_E^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{S} &= \begin{bmatrix} h-l & -l \\ -h & -l \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} H_{CD} \\ V_{CD} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{ql^2}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \\ &= \mathbb{E}' \cdot \mathbf{r}' + \mathbf{f}' = 0 \\ &\text{L } \mathbb{C}'^\top; \text{ sottomatrice di } \mathbb{E} \end{aligned}$$

$$r[\mathbb{E}'] = 2, \det[\mathbb{E}'] = -2hl \neq 0$$



$$\begin{cases} \sum M_A^{1+2} = 0 \\ \sum M_C^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{S} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2l \\ h & l \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} H_E \\ V_E \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{ql^2}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \\ &= \mathbb{E}'' \cdot \mathbf{r}'' + \mathbf{f}'' = 0 \\ &\text{L } \mathbb{C}''^\top; \text{ non sottomatrice di } \mathbb{E} \end{aligned}$$

$$r[\mathbb{E}''] = 2, \det[\mathbb{E}''] = -2hl \neq 0$$

Sistema di equilibrio  $\mathbf{s} = \mathbb{E} \cdot \mathbf{r} + \mathbf{f} = \mathbf{0} \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{E} \cdot \mathbf{r} = -\mathbf{f}$

- Esistenza delle soluzioni (se il sistema è coerente, "consistent")  $\Leftrightarrow$  sistema equilibrabile

- Unicità delle soluzioni (determinazione statica)

- Sistema coerente <sup>CNS</sup> sse  $r[\mathbb{E}] = r[\mathbb{E}, -\mathbf{f}]$  (th. di Rouché-Capelli)

non

<

con unica solut. sse  $r[\mathbb{E}] = r[\mathbb{E}, -\mathbf{f}] = v$

$$\rightarrow I = N[\mathbb{E}] = v - r[\mathbb{E}] \geq 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{nucleo} \\ \Gamma \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{range} \\ \Gamma \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{sist. di} \\ \text{equilibrio} \end{matrix}$$

infinte

<

deficenza di range rispetto a v

grado di indet.  
statica, o di iperst.

$$L \leq \min\{l, v\}$$

deficenza di range rispetto a l  
grado di indet.  
cinem., o di labilità

$$L = N[\mathbb{C}] = l - r[\mathbb{C}] \geq 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{sist. di} \\ \text{congruenza} \end{matrix}$$

- poichè si è notato, per ispezione (poi dim. via PLV) che  $\mathbb{E} = \mathbb{C}^T; \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{E}^T \Rightarrow r[\mathbb{E}] = r[\mathbb{C}] = r$

$\hookrightarrow$  dualità cinematica / statica

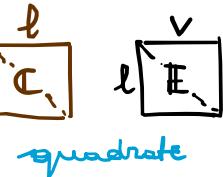
N.B. gradi di indet. cinematica  
alimentano gradi di indet.  
statica (e viceversa)

$$I - L = v - r - l + r$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{aligned} I &= L + v - l \\ L &= I + l - v \end{aligned}}$$

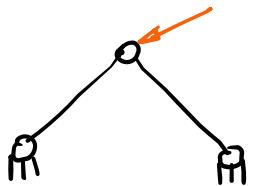
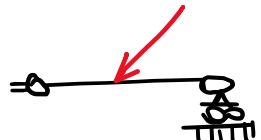
$$1) L=0, I=0$$

$$r=l \quad r=v \Rightarrow v=l=r$$



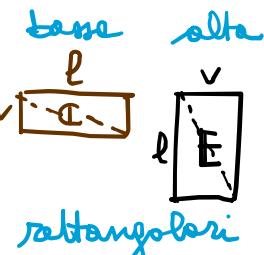
Strutture  
isostatiche

(sistemi cinem.  
e staticam.  
isodeterminate)



$$3) L>0, I=0$$

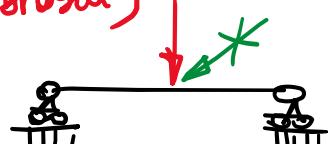
$$r < l \quad r=v \Rightarrow r=v < l$$



Strutture

ipostatiche (se equilibrabili)

(sistemi cinem.  
indet. e static.  
determinati)



$$L=1$$



## Classificazione

$$2) L=0, I>0$$

$$r=l \quad r < v \Rightarrow v > l = r$$

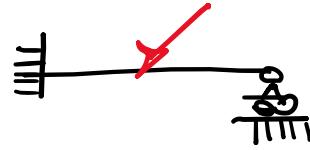
alte basse



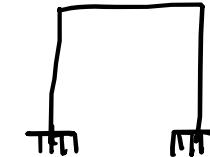
Strutture

iperstatiche

(sistemi cinem.  
det. e static.  
indet.)



$$I=1$$



$$I=3$$

$$4) L>0, I>0$$

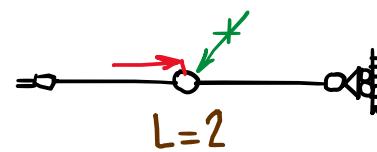
$$r < l \quad r < v \Rightarrow v \leq l$$

$$\Rightarrow v \leq l$$

Strutture

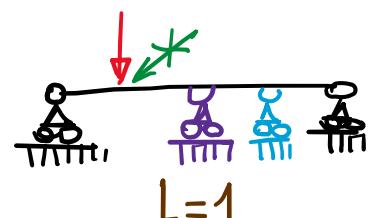
indeterminate

(sistemi cinem.  
e static.  
indeterminati)



$$v < l \quad I=1$$

"iperstaticità assiale"



$$v=l \quad I=1$$

$$v > l \quad I=2$$