

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)

A.A. 2022/2023

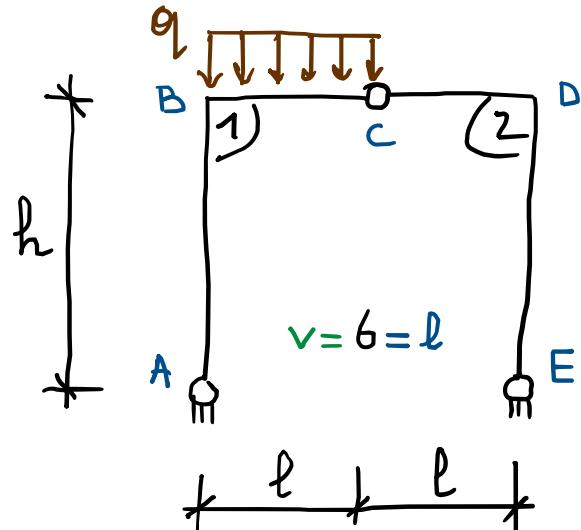
prof. Egidio RIZZI

egidio.rizzi@unibg.it

LEZIONE 06

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

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



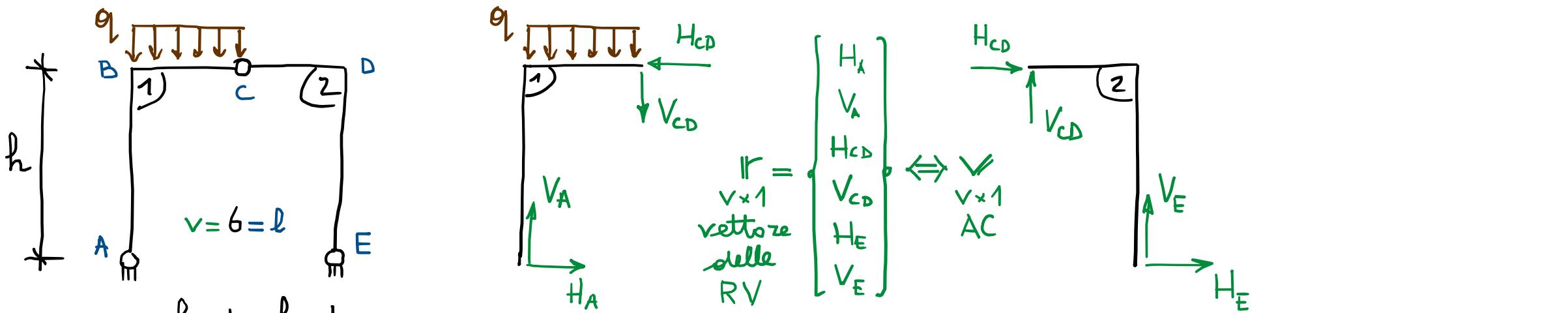
$$(l=3n) \times 1 \Leftrightarrow \$, f$$

Per ispezione,
con le corrispondenze curate:

$$E = C^+ \Leftrightarrow C = E^+$$

dualità

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



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

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

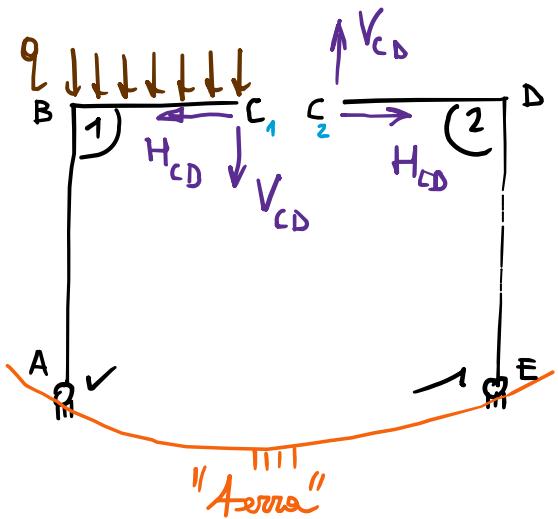
$$\$ = \left[\begin{array}{cccccc} H_A & V_A & H_{CD} & V_{CD} & H_E & V_E \\ \hline 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & h & -l & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -h & -l & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} H_A \\ V_A \\ H_{CD}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

$$r = -E^{-1} \cdot f \Leftrightarrow E \cdot r = -f \Leftrightarrow \$ = \begin{bmatrix} E \\ \hline l=3n \times v \end{bmatrix} \cdot r + \begin{bmatrix} f \\ \hline attive \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

risultante forze matrice di equilibrio
attive

Soluz.

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

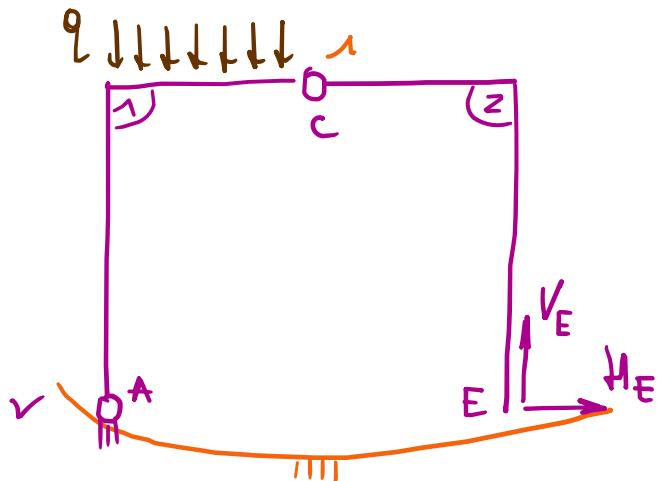


$$\checkmark \sum M_A^1 = 0$$

$$\nearrow \sum M_E^2 = 0$$

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

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



$$\checkmark \sum M_A^{1+2} = 0$$

$$\nearrow \sum M_C^2 = 0$$

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

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

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 $\xrightarrow{\text{CNS}}$ sse $r[\mathbb{E}] = r[\mathbb{E}, -\mathbf{f}]$ (Th. di Rouché-Capelli)

non

<

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

infinte

deficienza di range rispetto a v

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

grado di indet.

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

equilibrio

deficienza di range rispetto a l

gradi di indet.
cinem., o di libibilità

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

- poiché 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. cinematici
aumentano gradi di indet.
statica (e viceversa)

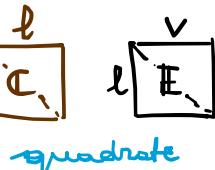
$$I - L = v - r - l + r$$

$$\Rightarrow I = L + v - l$$

$$L = I + l - v$$

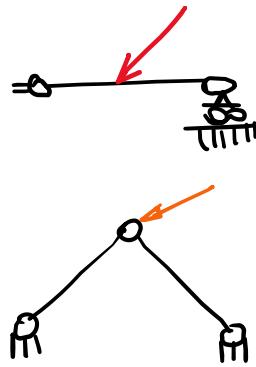
$$1) L=0, I=0$$

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



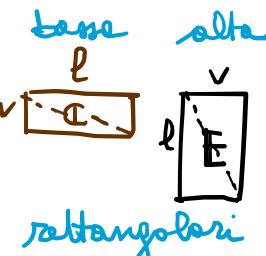
Strutture
isostatiche

(sistemi cinem.
e staticam.
isodeterminate)



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

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



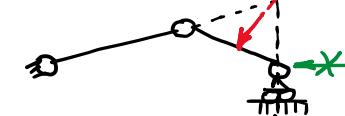
Strutture

ipostatiche (se equilibrabili)

(sistemi cinem.
indet. e static.
determinati)



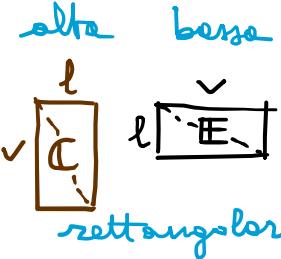
$$L=1$$



Classificazione

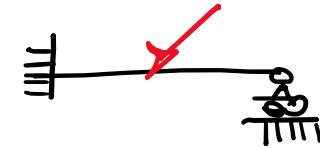
$$2) L=0, I>0$$

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

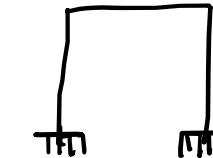


Strutture
iperstatiche

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



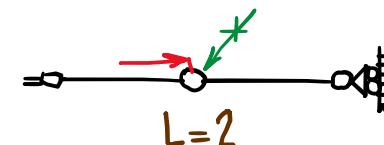
$$I=1$$



$$I=3$$

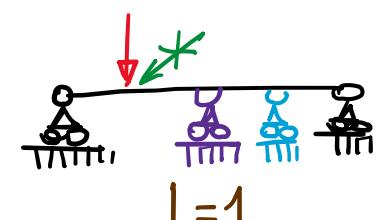
$$4) L>0, I>0$$

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



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

"iperstaticità assiale"



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

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