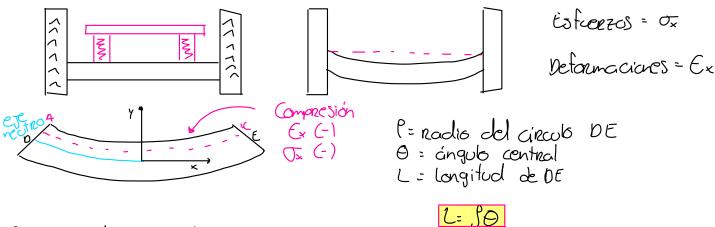
tlexion

Vigos impretantes poe todas sus aplicaciones. Estudiamenos los asfaerzos y las defarmaciones.



Considerando chara el arco JK

Y= distancia entre Geo DE y Oveco AK.

Cono la longitud original del Arco JK era i gual a Li.

$$ex=\int_{L_1} = \frac{-y\theta}{L_1} = \frac{-y\theta}{y\theta} = \frac{-y\theta}{y\theta}$$

Deformación

Ex= -> C= distancia máxima a la superficie reutra.
P Em= máximo valor absoluto de la deformación

 $E_m = C \Rightarrow \int \frac{C}{F} = C$ Si la sustituimos en la eccación anterior:

$$exisplies = \frac{-\gamma}{C} \cdot em$$
 ... (3)

→ Ley de Hooke Tx= E·Ex

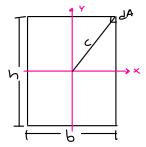
De la eccación 3:
$$E \cdot E_x = \frac{-y}{C} (E \cdot E_x)$$
 : $\nabla_x = \frac{-y}{C}$ om

$$\nabla_{x} = \frac{-y}{C} \quad \text{om}$$

M: momento C: distancia méxima I: Momento de incecia.

$$\sigma_{x} = \frac{-y}{Q} \cdot \frac{MQ}{I}$$

(0x20) Compresión por encima del eje neutro cuando (970) y (1770)



$$J = \int r dA$$
. $J = \int bb^3$

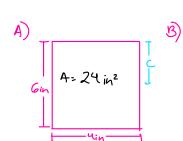
$$I = \int_{12}^{12} bb^3$$

De la ecuación (4)
$$T_m = \frac{-11C}{C} \Rightarrow I = módub clástico de la sección transversal
(S)$$

$$\nabla_{r_1} = -\frac{r_1}{S} \Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{C} = \frac{\frac{1}{12}b \cdot h^3}{\frac{h}{2}} \Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{C}b \cdot h^2$$

El eje neutro Pasa justo par el eje de simetria de la sección transversal.

Etemplo: Calcular el módulo clástico de los 2 vigas con las siguientes secciones thansversales.



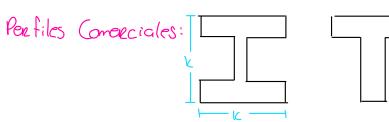
$$S = \frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6$$

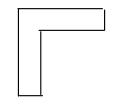
Consideramos:



$$T_{y} = 5 \frac{16}{\ln^{2}}$$
 $T_{y} = 5 \frac{16}{\ln^{2}}$
 $T_{y} = 5 \frac{100 \frac{16}{\ln^{2}}}{100 \frac{16}{\ln^{2}}} = 4.16 \frac{16}{\ln^{2}}$

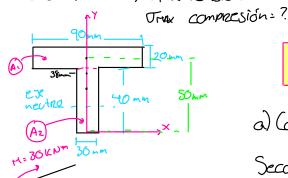
$$Pana B) = Om = 100 lb in = 3.125 lb in^2$$





01 /abeil /19

Ejercicio: Una sección de hierno colado que se sanete a che par de Ku.m. Si E= 165 Gra Determine: a) orna tensión=? B) Radio de caractera.



a) Calcular el centroide de la sección transversal de la viga.

Sección	Ánca (A)	9	₹A
A,	(90)(20) = 1800 mm ²	50 mm	90,000 mm²
A_2	(301(40)=1200nm2	20 mm	24,000 mm²

$$\overline{Y} = \overline{Z} = \overline{A};$$
 $\overline{Y} = \overline{Y} = \overline{X} =$

L'adistancia eje x a central de sección

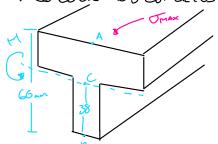
2) Calcular el manento de increcia. Teorema de los ejes panalelos.

$$= \left(\frac{1}{12}b_1h_1^3 + A_1d_1^2\right) + \left(\frac{1}{12}b_2h_2^3 + A_2d_2^2\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{12}(90)(20)^3 + (1800)(12)^2\right) + \left(\frac{1}{12}(30)(40)^3 + (1200)(18)\right)$$

Ixi=868x10⁻⁹m⁴ Momento de inercia de Az

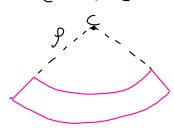
3) (alcolar los estuerzos de tensión y de compresión

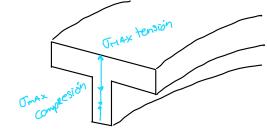


O_{714x} Tensión = (3 KN·m) (22x 10⁻³m) → O_{714x} Tensión = 76.0 Mpc 868x 10⁻⁹m⁴

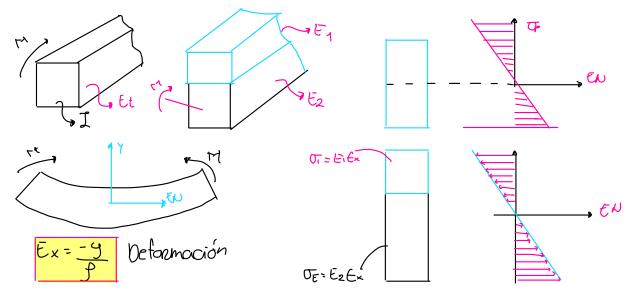
 $\sigma_{\text{MAX}} = \frac{-(3)(N \cdot m)(3\delta_{\times}(0^{-3}m))}{868_{\times}(0^{-9} + 10^{-9}m)} = \sigma_{\text{MAX}} = -31.3 \text{Mpc}$

$$=\frac{(3K\omega\cdot m)}{(165.6pa)(868\times10^{-9}m^4)}=26.45\times10^{-3}m^{-1}$$





Flexión de elementos hechos de varios materiales

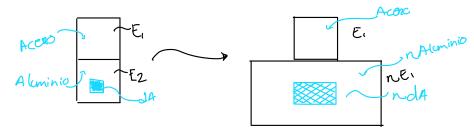


Por la ley de Hooke:
$$\sigma_1 = E_1 E_x$$
] ... (1) $\sigma_2 = E_2 G_x$

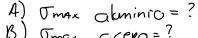
Parotra rarte:
$$\sigma = \frac{F}{A}$$

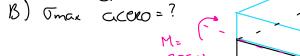
$$dF_1 = \sigma_1 dA = E_1 \left(\frac{-9}{9}\right) dA \dots (2)$$

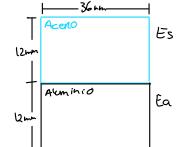
$$dF_2 = \sigma_2 dA = E_2 \left(\frac{-9}{9}\right) dA \dots (3)$$



Ejercicio: Una banna de acero (tis= 210 GiPa) y una banna de Aleminio (ta= 70 GiPa) Se unen Para forma e una banera compuesta mostroda en la fig. (1). Si se aplica un momento M=200N·m Es





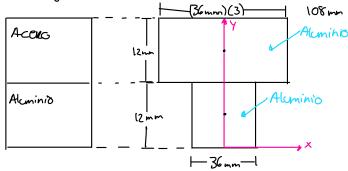


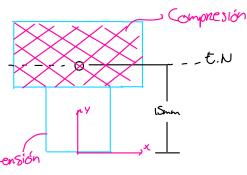
O Calcular et factor n

$$n = \frac{E_3}{E_4} = \frac{210 \text{ G/B}_4}{76 \text{ G/Pa}} = 3;$$

numerador: material más elástico denaminador: menon módulo de Yang,

2 Dibuyar la sección transformado.





9 Calcular el momento de inercia.

July all moments de marcia.

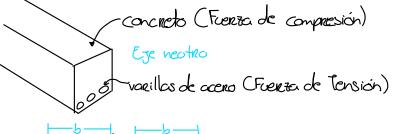
$$J_x = ZJ_i + A_i d_i^2$$

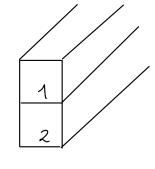
$$= \int_{12} (108)(12)^3 + (108 \times 12)(3)^2 + (12)(3)^2 + (12)(3)^3 + (36 \times 12)(3)^2 + (12)(36 \times 12)(3)^3 + (12)(36 \times 12)(36 \times 12)(3$$

b) Thex acero =
$$MC = \frac{(200 \text{ N/m})(9 \times 10^{-3} \text{m})}{4 \times 10^{-8}} = -80.23 \text{ M/g}$$

22/abril /19

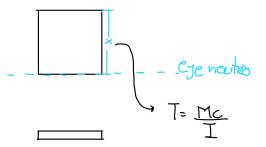




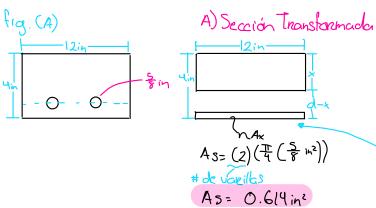


$$\frac{\left(b_{x}\right)\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-nA_{5}\left(d-x\right)=\emptyset...\left(1\right)}{bx^{2}+nA_{5}x-nA_{5}d=\emptyset}$$

La Parea conocer la posición del eje neutro



Ejemplo: Una viga de concreto reforzado tiene varillas de acero de \$\frac{3}{8}\$ in como se muestra en la figura. El módulo de elastricidad es de 3.6 x 10° psi para el concreto. El módulo de clastricidad para el aceros es de 29 x 10° psi. Considere un momento flector de 40 kips·in a) Estuerzo máximo en el concreto b) Estuerzo máximo en el acero.



B) (alcubre = nAs

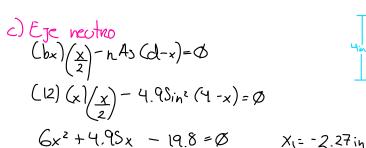
n = Es = Cocionte entre el Módulo de elastricidad

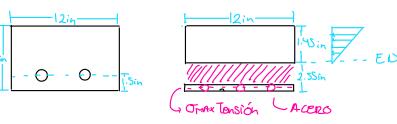
Ec del acero y el Módulo de elastricidad

del concreto.

n = 29×10°psi => n = 8.06

3.6×10°psi





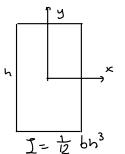
nAs= (8.06)(0.614 in) = nAs= 4.95 in

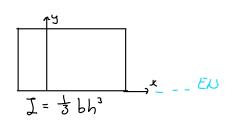
A) Esfuerzo máximo de Compresión

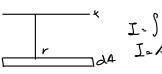
OMAX= 1.307 Kips.

OTHAX tension = (n)
$$MC = (8.06)(40 \text{ Kips in})(2.55 \text{ in})$$
 I
 I
 I
 I
 I

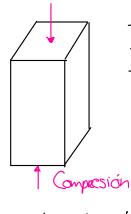
X2 = 1.45 in



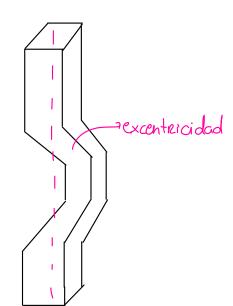




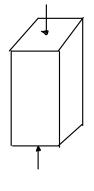
Unidad 6: Columnas

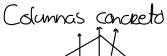


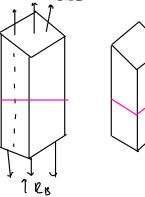
- Sea transversal uniforme - Elemento delgado - Soportar cargas axiales



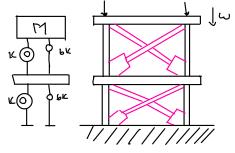
Un sób material

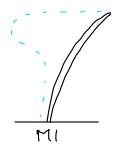


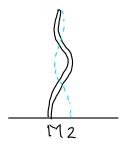


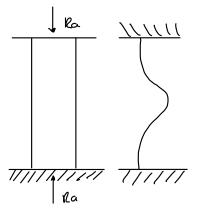






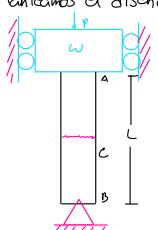






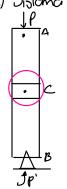
Estabilidad Estructural - Continuación

Planteamos el diseño de ana columna con las siguientes canacteristicas.



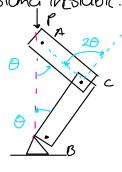


$$\sigma = \frac{\rho}{A}$$
 Estimas
$$\delta = \frac{\rho}{AE} \quad \text{Deternación}$$

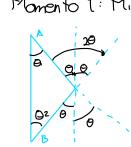


Py P' se encientran

Considerando un madelo simplificado a) Sistema estable b) Sistema inestable.



→ Diagnoma de cuorpo libra.



$$P(L/2)$$
 sen Θ ... (1)

Py P se encuentron

perfectamente alineados

Momento 2: $M_z = K(20)$... (2)

Le constante de Rigidez.

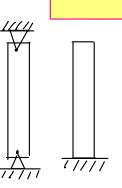
Si
$$M_1 = M_2$$

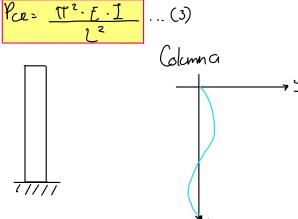
 $P(-1/2)$ son $\theta = V(20)$
 $PL = (2V(0)\cdot 2) \Rightarrow 0$

son
$$\theta \approx \theta$$
;

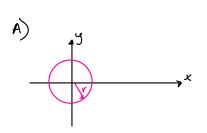
La ecuación de orda.

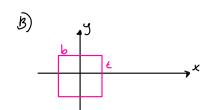
Foiemula de tuler ponacolumnos Aeticuldos

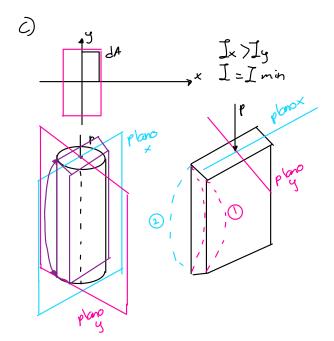




Columna con sección transversal, circular o cuadrada:

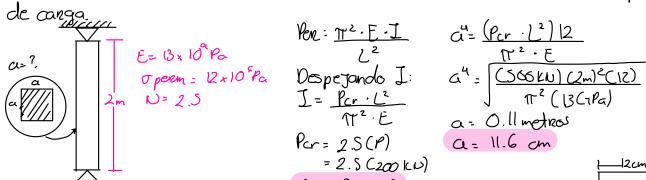






Ejercicio: Una columna oneticulada de 2m de langitud y sección transversal cuadrada debe hacence de madera. Si E = 13 Gpa; y operm = 12 Mpa y usando en factor de segueidad de 2.5, para calcular la carega destica de pandeo de Euler.

A) betermine el tomario de la sección transversal si la columna debe soportor 200 KN

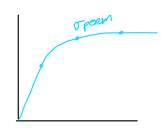


Pcr = 500 KN

$$a = \frac{(560 \text{kW}) (2m)}{17^2} (1360 \text{ a} = 0.11 \text{ methods}$$

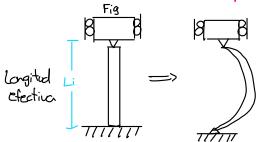
$$a = 11.6 \text{ cm}$$

Considerando N.
$$O: \frac{N \cdot P}{A} = \frac{(SOOKN)}{(O.116m)^2} \Rightarrow O: 36.6 MPa.$$



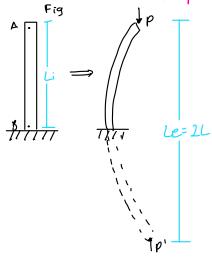
13/mayo/19

A) Férmula de Euler (F.E) para columnas articuladas.



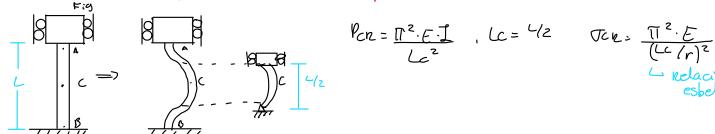
A = ÁRCO.

B) Fórmula de Euler parra columnas can un extremo libre en A y empotrado en B.



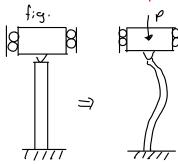
$$P_{CR} = \underbrace{\Pi \in I}_{Le^2}$$
, $Le = 2L$, $\sigma_{CR} = \underbrace{\Pi^2 \in I}_{(Le/r)^2}$ relación de esbeltaz.

C) Fármula de Euler con los dos extremos empotrados.

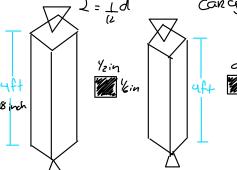


$$P_{CR} = \frac{\prod^2 \cdot E \cdot I}{Lc^2}$$
, $Lc = \frac{L/2}{2}$

d) Fórmola de Euler para una columna con extremo fijo en 13 y extremo articulado en



b) La dimensión d'tal que la columna de Aluminio soporte la misma canga certica.



a) es Per para la Columna de Acero
Per =
$$\frac{\Pi^2 E \cdot J}{Lc^2} = \frac{\Pi^2 (29 \times 10^6 psi)(0.5 in)^4}{12 (48 in)^2} = 647.01 Jb$$

lef 1 = Plano x z Det 2: Plano 97

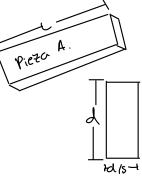
Aceno E= 29x10psi Aluminio E= (6.1x10psi

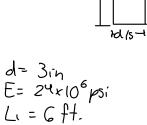
$$647.01 = \frac{\pi^2 (10.1 \times 0^6 psi) d^4}{12(48m)^2} \Rightarrow d = \frac{(47.01)(12)(48m)^2}{\pi^2 (10.1 \times 10^6 psi)} \sim 0.67in.$$

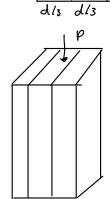
Ejercicio 2:

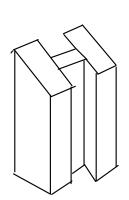
Primera Configuración d

Segunda Configuración. $d/_3$ 2/3

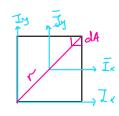








- Considere que el extremo Besta fijo V y el extremo A esté articulado - ci Pana que configuración, la columna soporta mayor causque crítica?



15/mayo/19