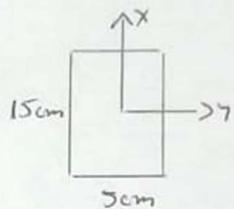
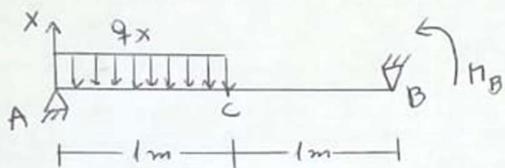


①

1- Para la viga de la figura. Determine:

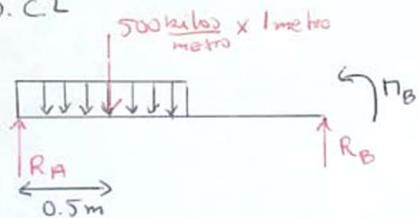
- Diagrama de fuerza de corte y momento flector.
- Máximo esfuerzo normal principal, identificando el punto donde se produce.



$$q_x = 500 \frac{\text{kilos}}{\text{metros}}, M_B = 1.000 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}, \text{ las reacciones tienen dirección } x \text{ y los momentos flectores } y.$$

Solución

D.C.L



$$\sum F_x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R_A + R_B = 500 \text{ kg}$$

$$\sum M_B = 0$$

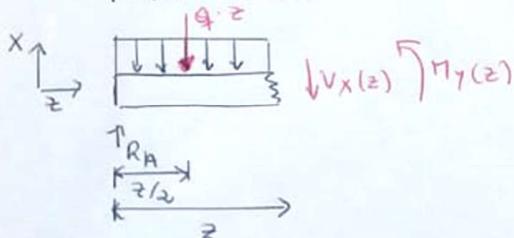
$$\Rightarrow R_A \cdot 2\text{m} - 500 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,5\text{m} - 1.000 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m} = 0$$

$$R_A = \frac{(500 \cdot 1,5 - 1.000) \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}}{2\text{m}}$$

$$R_A = 875 \text{ kg}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_B = -375 \text{ kg} \quad R_B \text{ en sentido opuesto al supuesto}$$

Para  $0 \leq z \leq 1$



$$+\uparrow \sum F_x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R_A - q \cdot z - V_x(z) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_x(z) = R_A - q \cdot z = 875 - 500z$$

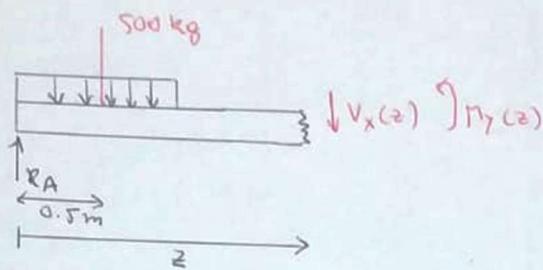
$$+\curvearrowright \sum M_z = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R_A \cdot z - q \cdot z \cdot \frac{z}{2} - M_z(z) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow M_z(z) = R_A z - \frac{q z^2}{2} = 875z - 250z^2$$

$$V_x(0) = 875, V_x(1) = 375, M_z(0) = 0, M_z(1) = 625$$

Para  $1 \leq z \leq 2$



$$+\uparrow \sum F_x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R_A - 500 - V_x(z) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_x(z) = R_A - 500 = 375$$

$$+\uparrow \sum M_z = 0$$

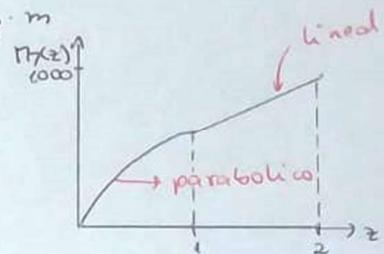
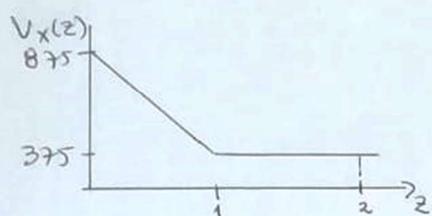
$$\Rightarrow R_A \cdot 2 - 500(z-0.5) - M_y(z) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow M_y(z) = R_A \cdot 2 - 500(z-0.5)$$

$$M_y(z) = 875z - 500(z-0.5)$$

$$V_x(1) = V_x(2) = 375$$

$$M_y(1) = 625, M_y(2) = 1.000 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}$$



b)

$$\sigma(1)|_{\max} = \sigma_{zz}|_{\max} = \frac{6 M_y|_{\max}}{b \cdot h^2}$$

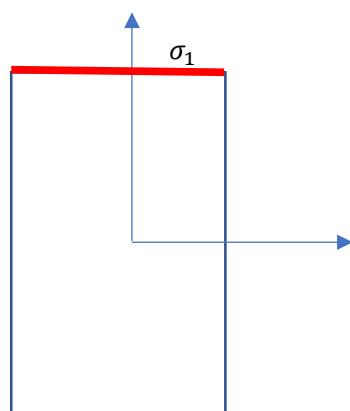
$M_y|_{\max}$  se produce en el extremo B cuando  $z=2$ .

$$M_y(2) = 1.000 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m} = M_y|_{\max}$$

Por tanto:

$$\sigma(1)|_{\max} = \frac{6 \cdot 1000 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}}{(0.05 \text{ m}) (0.15 \text{ m})^2} = 5,33 \times 10^6 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 533.3 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

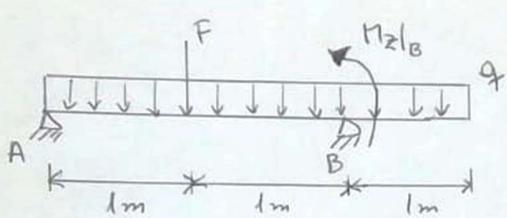
La máxima deformación se producirá en el punto B, en el extremo sometido a tracción, en este caso el extremo superior



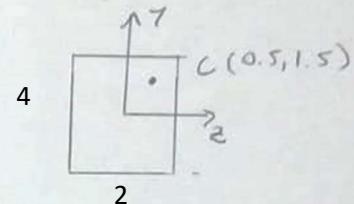
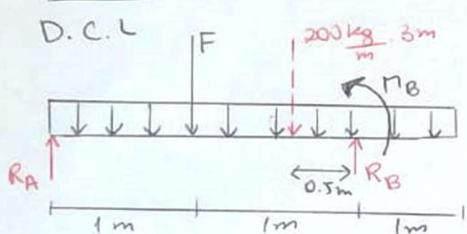
(3)

2- Para la viga de la figura, determine

- Diagrama de fuerza de corte y momento flector
- Máximo esfuerzo de flexión
- Máximo esfuerzo principal
- Direcciones de corte principales en el punto C.



$$q = 200 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{metro}}, F = 400 \text{ kg}, M_2l_B = 1.000 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}$$

Solución

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$\rightarrow R_A + R_B = F + 600 = 400 + 600$$

$$\rightarrow R_A + R_B = 1000$$

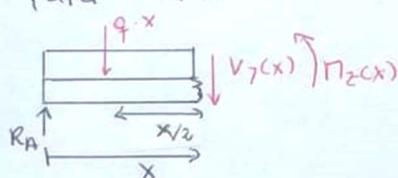
$$G + \sum M_A = 0$$

$$R_B \cdot 2 + 1.000 - F \cdot 1 - 600 \cdot 1.5 = 0$$

$$R_B = (-1.000 + 400 + 900) / 2$$

$$R_B = 150$$

$$\Rightarrow R_A = 850$$

Para  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$V_7(x) = R_A - q \cdot x$$

$$V_7(x) = 850 - 200 \cdot x$$

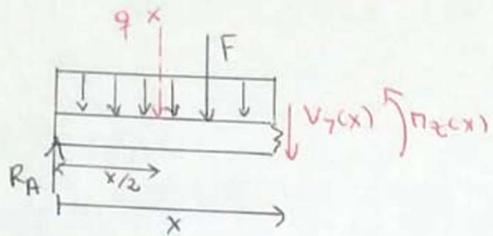
$$\sum M_x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R_A \cdot x - q \cdot x^2 - M_2(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow M_2(x) = 850x - 100x^2$$

$$V_7(0) = 850, V_7(1) = 650, M_2(0) = 0, M_2(1) = 750$$

Para  $1 \leq x \leq 2$



$$\sum' F_y = 0$$

$$V_7(x) = R_A - q \cdot x - F$$

$$V_7(x) = 850 - 200x - 400$$

$$V_7(1) = 450 - 200 \cdot 1$$

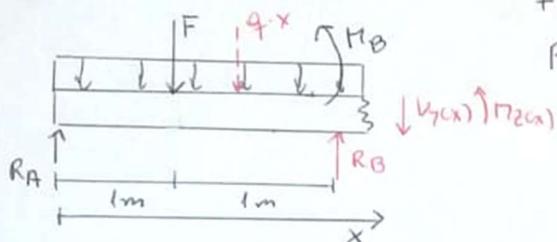
$$\curvearrowleft \sum M_x = 0$$

$$M_7(x) = R_A \cdot x - F(x-1) - \frac{q \cdot x^2}{2} = 0$$

$$M_7(1) = 850x - 400(x-1) - 100x^2$$

$$V_7(1) = 250, V_7(2) = 50, M_7(1) = 750, M_7(2) = 900$$

Para  $2 \leq x \leq 3$



$$+ \uparrow \sum F_y = 0$$

$$R_A - F - q \cdot x + R_B - V_7(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_7(x) = R_A - F - q \cdot x + R_B$$

$$V_7(x) = 850 - 400 - 200x + 150$$

$$V_7(1) = 600 - 200 \cdot 1$$

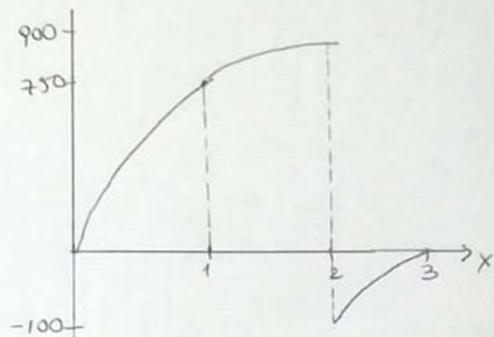
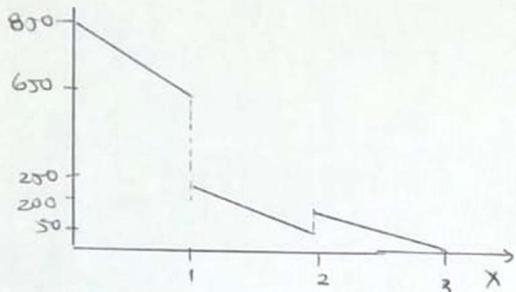
$$\curvearrowleft \sum M_x = 0$$

$$R_A \cdot x - F(x-1) - \frac{q \cdot x^2}{2} - M_B - M_7(x) + R_B(x-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow M_7(x) = 850x - 400(x-1) - 100x^2 - 1000 + 150(x-2)$$

$$V_7(2) = 200, V_7(3) = 0, M_7(2) = -100, M_7(3) = 0$$

(5)



b) Máximo esfuerzo de flexión

$$\sigma_{\text{máx}} = \frac{6 M_{\text{z máx}}}{(2 \times 4^2) \text{cm}^3} = \frac{6 \cdot 900 \times 10^4 \text{kg} \cdot \text{cm}}{(2 \times 4^2) \text{cm}^3} = 16875 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{cm}^2}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{máx}} = 168.75 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{mm}^2}$$

c)  $\sigma(1)_{\text{máx}} = \sigma_{xx \text{ máx}} = 168.75 \text{ kg/mm}^2$

d) Dirección de corte principal.

Ya que  $\sigma(1) = \sigma_{xx} \rightarrow$  la dirección normal principal es  $n_i = (1, 0, 0)$

Por tanto, a  $45^\circ$  encontramos  $\sigma_{\text{máx}}$  con dirección

$$n_i = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right)$$