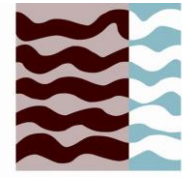




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Universidad Politécnica de Cartagena
Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingeniería Agronómica

Ejercicio 1

Cálculo de estructuras

Cartagena 2015

Jorge Cerezo Martínez

ghits



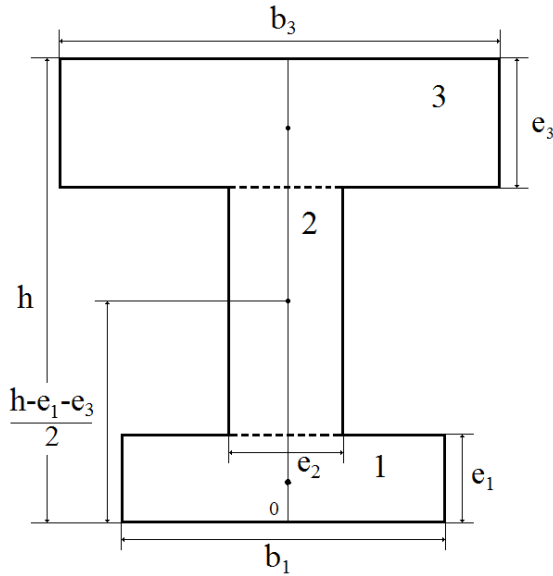
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Ref. CA. 2.06

Historial del documento

Fecha	Descripción	Rtdo.	Rvdo.	Apdo.
04/10/2018	Compilación de archivos	JCM	JCM	JCM

yhnt



$$e_1 = 20\text{mm} \quad b_1 = 300\text{mm}$$

$$e_2 = 15\text{mm} \quad b_3 = 500\text{mm}$$

$$e_3 = 30\text{mm} \quad h = 1000\text{mm}$$

- Hallamos las áreas de los rectángulos

$$A_1 = b_1 \cdot e_1 = 6000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_2 = e_2 \cdot (h - e_1 - e_3) = 14250 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_3 = b_3 \cdot e_3 = 15000 \text{ mm}^2$$

- Hallamos los centros de gravedad de los rectángulos

Fig. 1

$$\bar{x}_1 = 0 \text{ mm}$$

$$\bar{y}_1 = \frac{e_1}{2} \rightarrow 10 \text{ mm}$$

Fig. 2

$$\bar{x}_2 = 0 \text{ mm}$$

$$\bar{y}_2 = \frac{(h - e_1 - e_3)}{2} + e_1 = 495 \text{ mm}$$

Fig. 3

$$\bar{x}_3 = 0 \text{ mm}$$

$$\bar{y}_3 = h - \frac{e_3}{2} = 985 \text{ mm}$$

- Hallamos el centro de gravedad de la viga en total

$$\bar{x} = 0 \text{ mm}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \bar{y}_i A_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i} \rightarrow \frac{\bar{y}_1 \cdot A_1 + \bar{y}_2 \cdot A_2 + \bar{y}_3 \cdot A_3}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3} \rightarrow \frac{21878850}{35250} = 620,96 \text{ mm}$$

- Hallamos los momentos de inercia

Fig. 1

$$I_{x_1} = \frac{b_1^3 e_1}{12} \rightarrow \frac{300^3 \cdot 20}{12} = 45000000 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$I_{y_1} = \frac{b_1 \cdot e_1^3}{12} \rightarrow \frac{300 \cdot 20^3}{12} = 200000 \text{ mm}^4$$

Fig. 2

$$I_{x_2} = \frac{e_2^3 \cdot (h - e_1 - e_3)}{12} \rightarrow \frac{15^3 \cdot (1000 - 20 - 30)}{12} = 267187,5 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$I_{y_2} = \frac{e_2 \cdot (h - e_1 - e_3)^3}{12} \rightarrow \frac{15 \cdot (1000 - 20 - 30)^3}{12} = 1071718750 \text{ mm}^4$$

Fig. 3

$$I_{x_3} = \frac{b_3 \cdot e_3^3}{12} \rightarrow \frac{500 \cdot 30^3}{12} = 1125000 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$I_{y_3} = \frac{b_3^3 e_3}{12} \rightarrow \frac{500^3 \cdot 30}{12} = 312500000 \text{ mm}^4$$

- Aplicamos Steiner

$$I_{x_{cdg}} = \sum [I_x + A \cdot y^2] = (I_{x_1} \cdot (A_1 \cdot y_1^{*1})) + (I_{x_2} \cdot (A_2 \cdot y_2^{*2})) + (I_{x_3} \cdot (A_3 \cdot y_3^{*3})) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 1,00 \cdot 10^{17} + 2,54 \cdot 10^{13} + 2,23 \cdot 10^{15} = 1,02 \cdot 10^{17}$$

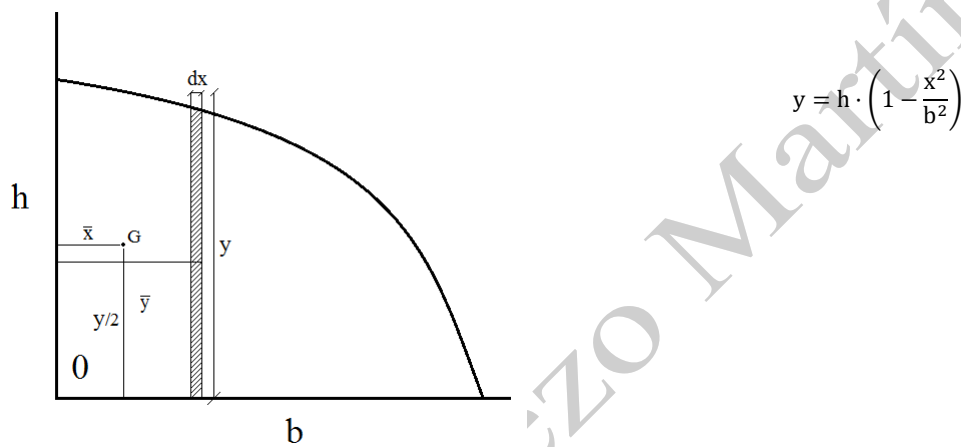
$$* 1 \quad \bar{y} - y_1 = 620,96 - 10 = 610,96 \text{ mm}$$

$$* 2 \quad \bar{y} - y_2 = 620,96 - 495 = 125,96 \text{ mm}$$

$$* 3 \quad \bar{y} - y_2 = 620,96 - 985 = -364,04 \text{ mm}$$

$$I_{y_{cdg}} = I_y + A \cdot x^2 \rightarrow I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = 1384418750 \text{ mm}^4$$

2. Ejercicio



- Hallamos el área de la figura

$$A = \int_0^b h \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{b^2}\right) dx \rightarrow \int_0^b h \cdot \frac{x^2 h}{b^2} dx \rightarrow \int_0^b h \cdot \frac{x^2 h}{b^2} dx \rightarrow \int_0^b h dx - \int_0^b \frac{h x^2}{b^2} dx \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \left[hx - \frac{h}{b^2} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^b \rightarrow \left(hb - \frac{h}{b^2} \cdot \frac{b^3}{3} \right) - \left(h \cdot 0 - \frac{h}{b^2} \right) \rightarrow h \left(b - \frac{b}{3} \right) \rightarrow \frac{2}{3} hb \text{ u}^2$$

- Hallamos los centros de gravedad

$$\bar{x} = \frac{Q_y}{A} \rightarrow Q_y = \int x \cdot dA \xrightarrow{dA=y \cdot dx} \int x \cdot y \cdot dx \xrightarrow{y=h \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{b^2}\right)} \int_0^b x \left(h \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{b^2}\right) \right) dx \rightarrow \int_0^b xh - \frac{hx^3}{b^2} dx \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \int_0^b xh dx - \int_0^b \frac{hx^3}{b^2} dx \rightarrow \left[\frac{hx^2}{2} - \frac{hx^4}{4b^2} \right]_0^b \rightarrow \frac{hb^2}{2} - \frac{hb^4}{4b^2} \rightarrow \frac{2hb^4}{4b^2} - \frac{hb^4}{4b^2} \rightarrow \frac{hb^2}{4} \text{ u}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{Q_x}{A} \rightarrow \int \frac{y}{2} dA \xrightarrow{dA=y \cdot dx} \int_0^b \frac{y^2}{2} dx \xrightarrow{y=h \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{b^2}\right)} h \int_0^b \frac{\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{b^2}\right)^2}{2} dx \rightarrow h^2 \int_0^b 1 - \frac{2x^2}{b} + \frac{x^4}{b^2} dx \rightarrow x - \frac{2x^3}{3b} + \frac{x^5}{5b^2} \Bigg|_0^b \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow h^2 \left(b - \frac{2b^2}{3b} + \frac{b^5}{5b^2} \right) \rightarrow h^2 \left(b - \frac{2}{3}b + \frac{b^3}{5} \right) \rightarrow \frac{h^2(b + b^3)}{3} \text{ u}$$