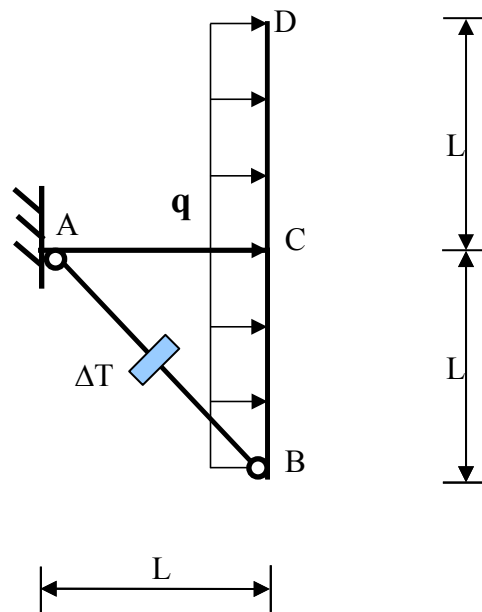


**CORSO DI LAUREA IN INGEGNERIA MECCANICA**  
**UNIVERSITÀ DI FERRARA**  
**PROVA SCRITTA DI STATICA**  
**9/6/2015**

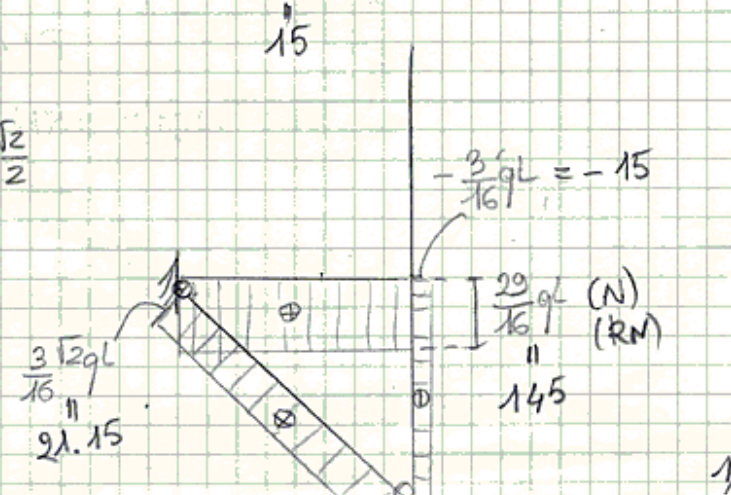
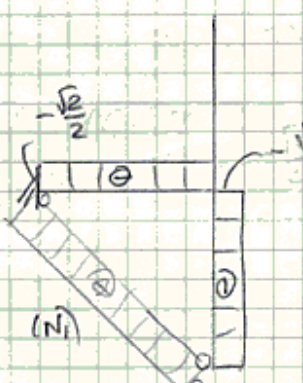
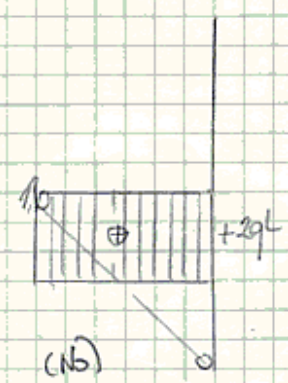
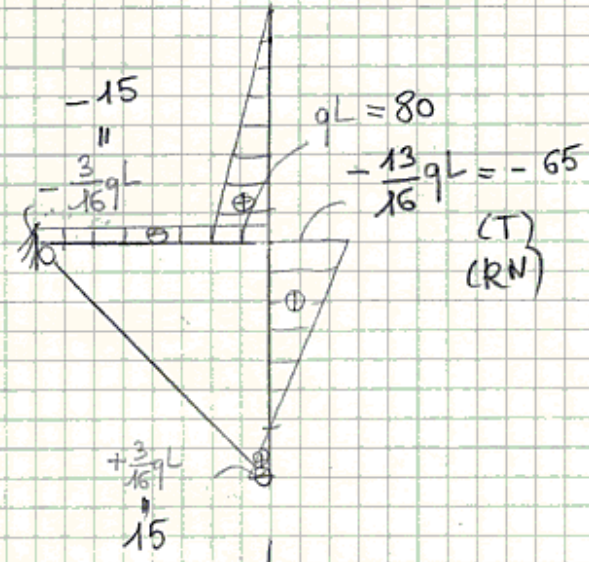
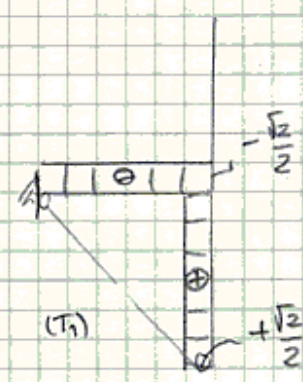
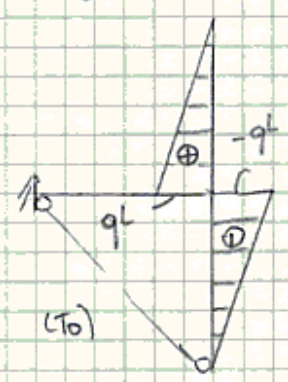
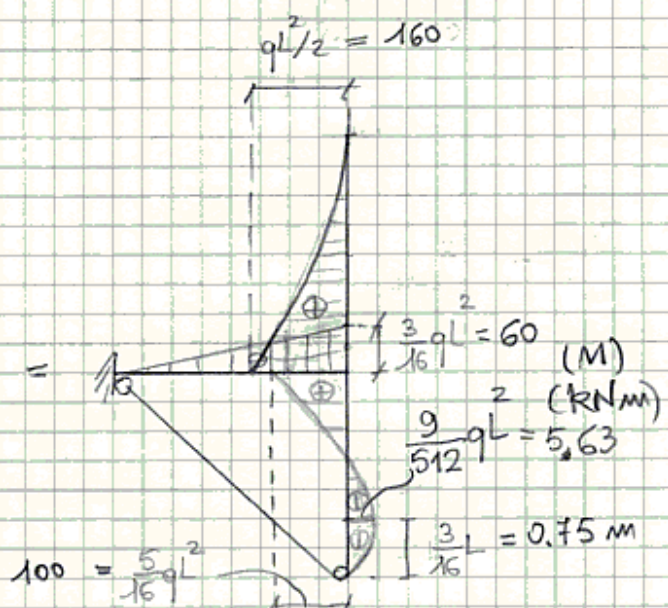
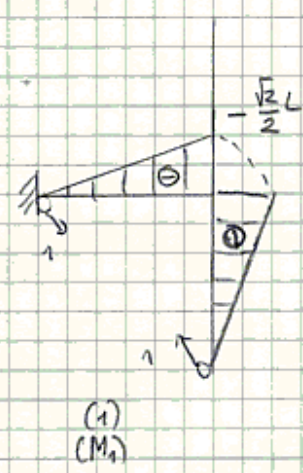
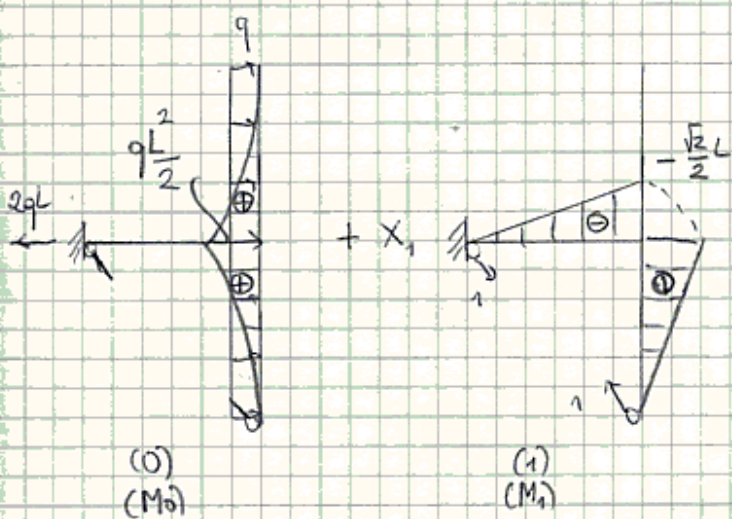
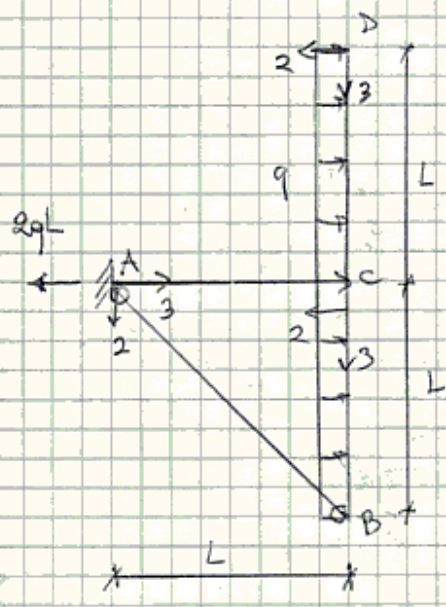


$$L = 4 \text{ m}, q = 20 \text{ kN/m}$$
$$\sigma_{\text{AMM}} = 240 \text{ MPa}, E = 210 \text{ GPa}$$
$$\Delta T = +10^\circ\text{C}, \alpha = 10^{-5} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$$

La travatura in figura deve essere realizzata con profilati IPE.

- Disegnare i diagrammi quotati delle caratteristiche della sollecitazione in sola presenza del solo carico  $q$ .
- Dimensionare la travatura.
- Calcolare lo spostamento orizzontale in D.
- Disegnare nuovamente i diagrammi quotati considerando in aggiunta al carico  $q$  anche il riscaldamento del tratto AB.

Essenzialmente la struttura è iperstatica.  
 Invece la struttura è una volta iperstatica.  
 Incognita iperstatica  $X_1 = N_{AB}$ .



$$EI_1 \eta_{10} = \int_0^l \left( q \frac{x'^2}{2} \right) \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x' \right) dx' = -\frac{q\sqrt{2}}{4} \int_0^l x'^3 dx' = -\frac{q\sqrt{2}}{16} l^4$$

$$EI_1 \eta_{11} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} l \cdot \frac{1}{2} l^2 = \frac{l^3}{3}$$

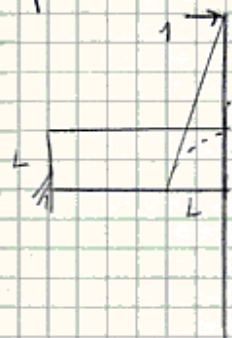
$$X = \frac{q\sqrt{2}}{16} l^4 \frac{3}{l^3} = \frac{3}{16} q\sqrt{2} l = 21,15 \text{ kN}$$

Dimensionamento:

$$W_1 \geq \frac{qL/2}{\sigma_{amm}} = \frac{\cancel{10} \cdot \cancel{10} \cdot \cancel{16}}{\cancel{10} \cdot \cancel{10} \cdot 10^8} \text{ m}^3 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 10^3 \text{ cm}^3 = 667 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{IPE 330} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_1 = 11770 \text{ cm}^4 \\ A = 62,61 \text{ cm}^2 \end{array} \right.$$

Spostamento orizzontale



$$1 \cdot v_D = \frac{1}{EI_1} \left\{ l \cdot \frac{l}{2} \frac{3}{16} q l^2 + \int_0^l q \frac{x'^2}{2} x' dx' \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{EI_1} \left\{ \frac{3}{32} q l^4 + \frac{1}{8} q l^4 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{7}{32} \frac{q l^4}{EI_1} = \frac{7 \cdot \cancel{10}^3 \cdot \cancel{16} \cdot 16 \cdot \cancel{10}^2}{\cancel{10} \cdot \cancel{10} \cdot \cancel{10}^8 \cdot 11770 \cdot \cancel{10}^8} \text{ cm}$$

$$= \frac{7 \cdot 16 \cdot 1000 \text{ cm}}{21 \cdot 1177} = 4,5 \text{ cm}$$

Riscaldamento:

$$\eta_{1E} + \eta_{10} + X_1 \eta_{11} = 0$$

$$\eta_{1E} = \int_0^{l\sqrt{2}} N_1 \alpha \Delta T = l\sqrt{2} \alpha \Delta T$$

$$X_1 = -\frac{\eta_{10}}{\eta_{11}} - \frac{\eta_{1E}}{\eta_{11}} = \frac{3}{16} q\sqrt{2} l - \frac{3l\sqrt{2} \alpha \Delta T EI_1}{l^3}$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} \cdot \cancel{10}^5 \sqrt{2} \cdot \cancel{10} - \frac{3\sqrt{2} \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot \cancel{10} \cdot \cancel{10} \cdot \cancel{10} \cdot 11770 \cdot \cancel{10} \cdot \cancel{10}}{16}$$

$$= (21,15 - 0,65) \text{ kN}$$

Il contributo del carico termico è trascurabile.