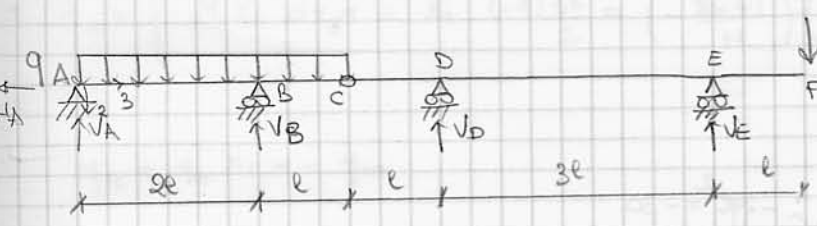


$$\begin{aligned}
 l_1 &= 2 \text{ m}, \quad l_2 = 1 \text{ m}, \quad l_3 = 3 \text{ m}, \\
 q &= 15 \text{ kN/m}, \quad P = 30 \text{ kN}, \\
 E &= 2.1 \cdot 10^3 \text{ kN/cm}^2, \quad \alpha = 10^{-5} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}, \quad \Delta T = 20 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}
 \end{aligned}$$

La travatura iperstatica di figura è realizzata con profilati IPE 200 ($H = 200 \text{ mm}$, $A = 28.4 \text{ cm}^2$, $I_1 = 1943 \text{ cm}^4$).

1. Utilizzando il metodo delle forze risolvere la travatura in presenza dei soli carichi q e P e disegnare i diagrammi delle caratteristiche della sollecitazione (N , T , M).
2. Calcolare la rotazione del nodo D .
3. Risolvere nuovamente la travatura considerando anche il carico termico nel solo tratto DE e disegnare i diagrammi delle caratteristiche della sollecitazione (N , T , M) comprensivi sia di q , P che di ΔT .

A1)



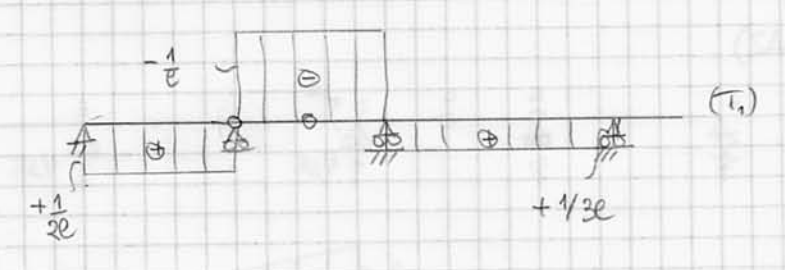
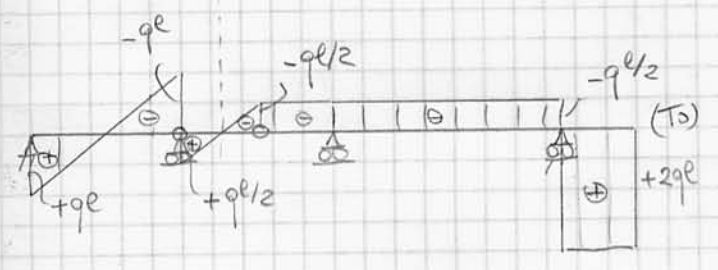
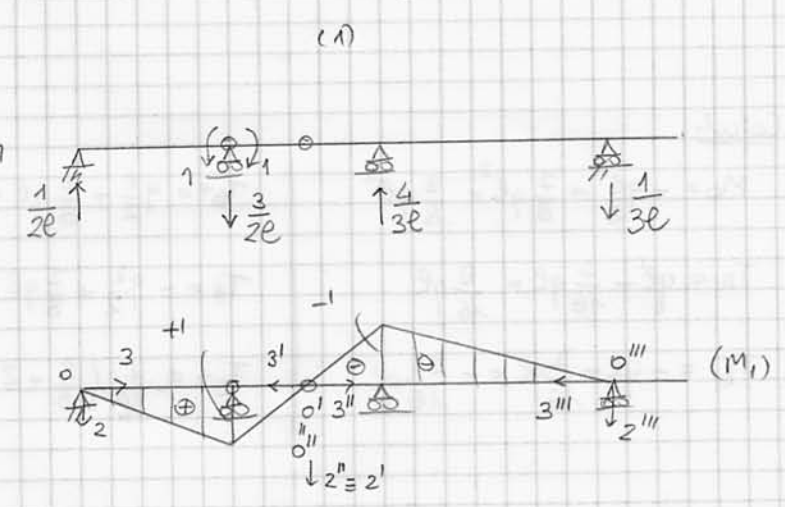
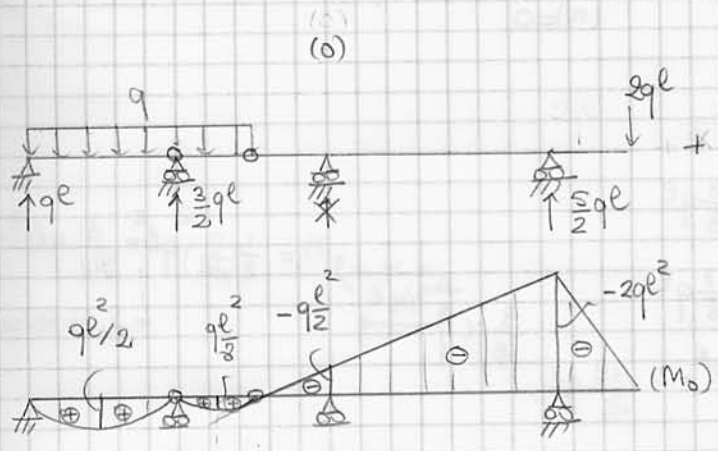
$q = 15 \text{ KN/m}$
 $l = 1 \text{ m}, P = 30 \text{ KN} = 29e$

$$\begin{cases} H_A = 0 \\ V_A + V_B + V_D + V_E = 59e \\ (C)_{ABC} \quad V_{3e} + V_{2e} = \frac{9}{2} qe^2 \\ (C)_{CDE} \quad V_{2e} + V_{4e} = 10qe^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} H_A = 0 \\ V_B = \frac{9}{2} qe - 3V_A \\ V_D = 10qe - 4V_E \\ V_A + \frac{9}{2} qe - 3V_A + 10qe - 4V_E + V_E = 59e \end{cases}$$

Trabattura una rete iperstatica.
 Suognata iperstatica: $X_1 = M_B$

$$\begin{cases} H_A = 0 \\ V_B = \frac{9}{2} qe - 3V_A \\ V_D = 10qe - \frac{38}{3} qe + \frac{8}{3} V_A = -\frac{8}{3} qe + \frac{8}{3} V_A \\ V_E = \frac{19}{6} qe - \frac{2}{3} V_A \end{cases}$$



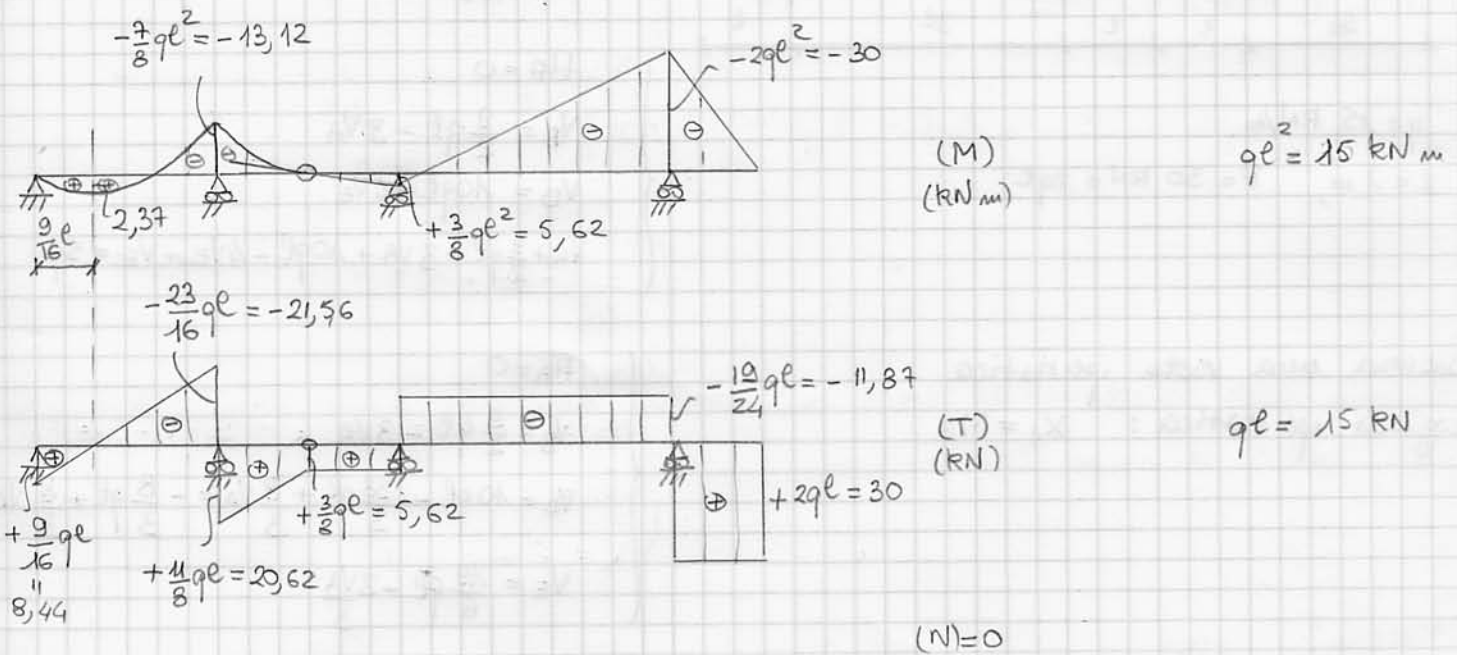
$$EI_1 M_{10} = \int_0^{2e} \left(\frac{x_3}{2e}\right) \left(qe x_3 - q \frac{x_3^2}{2}\right) dx_3 + \int_0^e \left(\frac{x_3'}{e}\right) \left(\frac{qe}{2} x_3' - q \frac{x_3'^2}{2}\right) dx_3' + \int_0^e \left(-q \frac{x_3''}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{x_3''}{e}\right) dx_3'' + \int_0^{3e} \left(-\frac{x_3'''}{e}\right) \left(-2qe^2 + qe \frac{x_3'''}{2}\right) dx_3'''$$

$$= qe^3/3 + qe^3/24 + qe^3/6 + \frac{3}{2} qe^3 = \frac{49}{24} qe^3$$

$$EI_1 M_{11} = \int_0^{2e} \left(\frac{x_3}{2e}\right)^2 dx_3 + 2 \int_0^e \left(\frac{x_3'}{e}\right)^2 dx_3' + \int_0^e \left(-\frac{x_3''}{e}\right)^2 dx_3'' = \frac{2e}{3} + \frac{2e}{3} + e = \frac{7}{3} e$$

$$X_1 = -\frac{49}{24} qe^3 \cdot \frac{3}{7e} = -\frac{7}{8} qe^2 = -13,12 \text{ kNm}$$

Diagrammi delle c.s.:



Calcoli

$$M_B = -qe^2 \cdot \frac{e}{2} + \frac{7}{8} qe^2 = \frac{3}{8} qe^2$$

$$T_A = qe - \frac{7}{16} qe = \frac{9}{16} qe$$

$$T_B = -qe - \frac{7}{16} qe = -\frac{23}{16} qe$$

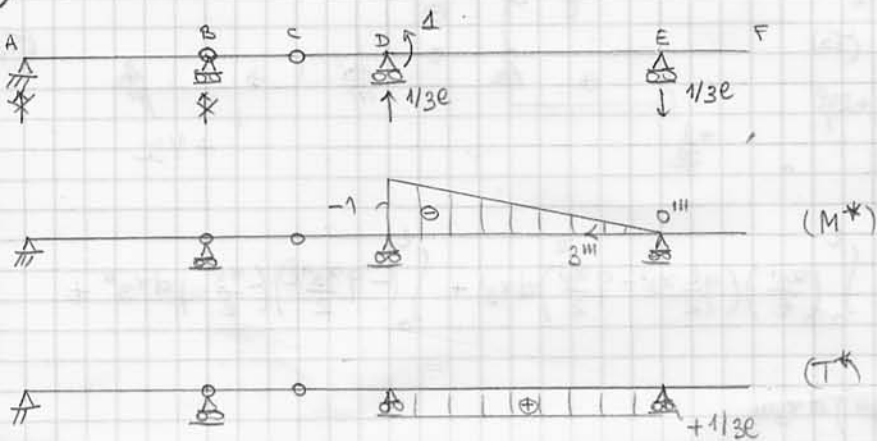
$$T_B^+ = qe \cdot \frac{e}{2} + \frac{7}{8} qe^2 = \frac{11}{8} qe^2$$

$$T_C = -qe \cdot \frac{e}{2} + \frac{7}{8} qe^2 = \frac{3}{8} qe^2$$

$$T_D^+ = -\frac{1}{3e} \left(\frac{3}{8} + 2 \right) qe^2 = -\frac{19}{24} qe^2$$

$$M = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{9}{16} \right) qe^2 = \frac{9}{32} qe^2 = 2,37 \text{ kNm}$$

A2)



$$1 \cdot \varphi_D = \frac{1}{EI} \int_0^{3e} \left(-\frac{x_3^{III}}{3e} \right) \left(-2qe^2 + \frac{19}{24} qe x_3^{III} \right) dx_3^{III} = \frac{5qe^3}{8EI} = \frac{5 \cdot 15 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 100^3}{8 \cdot 21 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 1943} = 1,31^\circ$$

A3)

$$M_{1E} = \int_0^{3e} M_1 X_E d\alpha_3^{III} = X_E (-1) \frac{3e}{2} = \left(-\frac{3\alpha\Delta T}{H}\right) \left(-\frac{3e}{2}\right) = +\frac{3e\alpha\Delta T}{H}$$

$$M_{1E} + M_{11} X_1 = -M_{10}$$

$$X_1 = -\frac{M_{10}}{M_{11}} - \frac{M_{1E}}{M_{11}} = -\frac{7}{8} q e^2 - \frac{3\alpha\Delta T E I_1}{H} \frac{3}{7e} = -\frac{7}{8} q e^2 - \frac{9 E I_1 \alpha \Delta T}{7 H}$$

$$= (-13,12 - 0,026) \text{ KNm}$$

$$\stackrel{!}{=} -13,14 \text{ KNm}$$

Il diagramma delle caratteristiche della sollecitazione non differiscono significativamente da quelli riportati al punto (1).