

Esfuerzos internos en pórtico

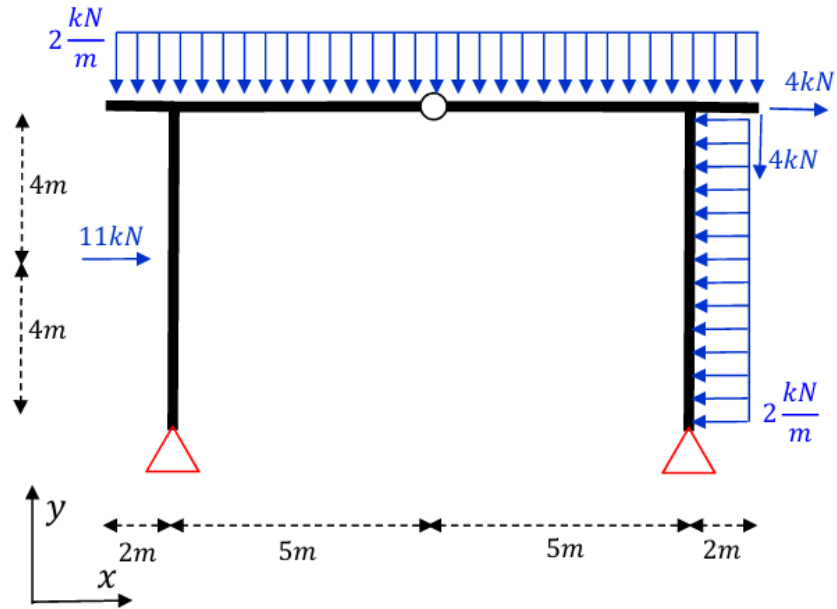
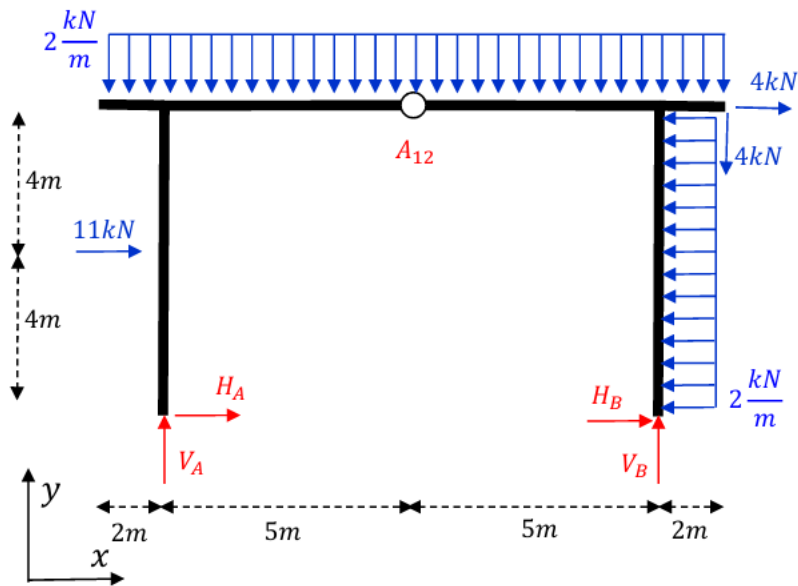


Diagrama de Cuerpo libre



Reacciones de vínculos

$$\sum M_B = 0 = V_A \times 10 + 11 \times 4 - 2 \times 14 \times 5 + 4 \times 8 + 4 \times 2 - 2 \times \frac{8^2}{2}$$

$$V_A = 12 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M_A = 0 = 11 \times 4 + 2 \times 14 \times 5 + 4 \times 8 + 4 \times 12 - 2 \times 8 \times 4 - V_B \times 10$$

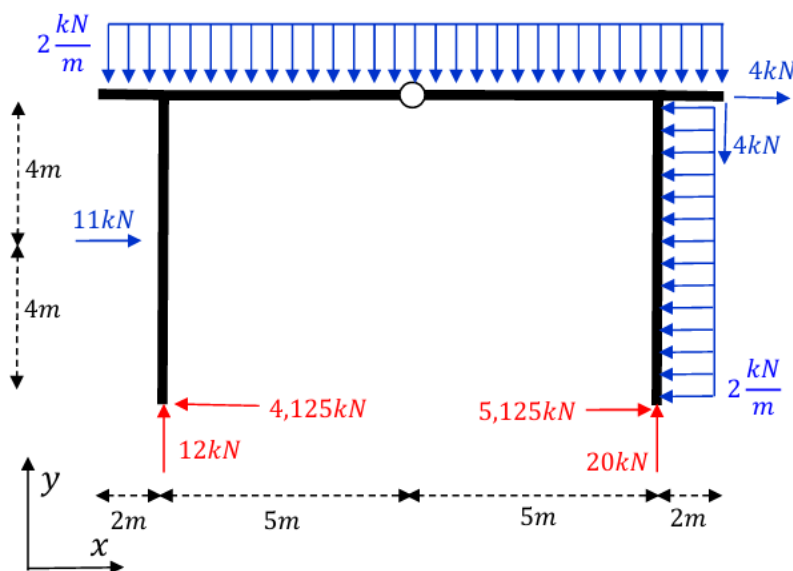
$$V_B = 20 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M_{A12(S1)} = 0 = 12 \times 5 - 11 \times 4 - 2 \times 7 \times 3.5 + H_A \times 8$$

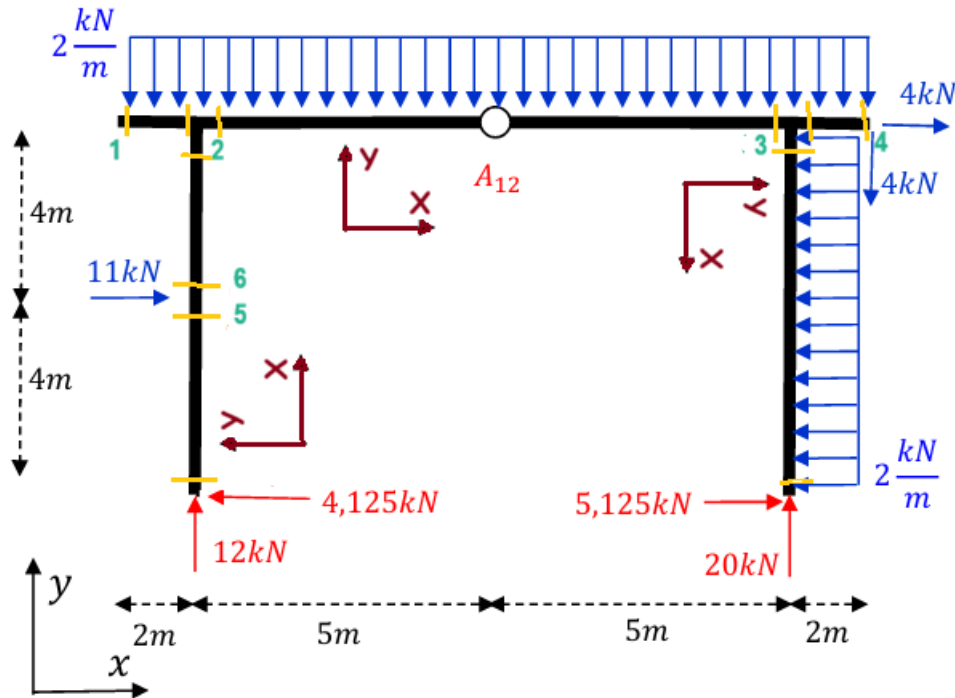
$$H_A = 4.125 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M_{A12(S2)} = 0 = -20 \times 5 + 2 \times 8 \times 4 + 2 \times 7 \times 3.5 + 4 \times 7 - H_B \times 8$$

$$H_B = 5.125 \text{ kN}$$



Se identifican los puntos de discontinuidad para los diagramas de esfuerzos



Ley de variación de esfuerzos columna izquierda

$$0 \leq x < 4m$$

$$N(A - 5) = -12kN$$

$$Q(A - 5) = 4,125kN$$

$$M(A - 5) = 4,125kN \cdot x$$

$$4 \leq x < 8m$$

$$N(6 - 2) = -12kN$$

$$Q(6 - 2) = 4,125kN - 11kN = -6,875kN$$

$$M(6 - 2) = 4,125kN \cdot x - 11 \cdot (x - 4)$$

Ley de variación de esfuerzos voladizo izquierdo

$$0 \leq x < 2m$$

$$N(1 - 2) = 0$$

$$Q(1 - 2) = -2 \cdot x$$

$$M(1 - 2) = -2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2}$$

Ley de variación de esfuerzos tramo 2-3

$$0 \leq x < 10m$$

$$N(2 - 3) = -6,875kN$$

$$Q(2 - 3) = -2 \cdot 2 + 12 - 2 \cdot x$$

$$M(2 - 3) = -11 - 4(x + 1) + 12 \cdot x - 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2}$$

Ley de variación de esfuerzos columna derecha

$$0 \leq x < 8m$$

$$N(3 - B) = (12 - 2 \cdot 14 - 4) = -20kN$$

$$Q(3 - B) = -4,125 + 11 + 4 - 2 \cdot x$$

$$M(3 - B) = -12 - 11 \cdot (4 - x) + 4,125 \cdot (8 - x) + 4 \cdot x - 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2}$$

Ley de variación de esfuerzos voladizo derecho

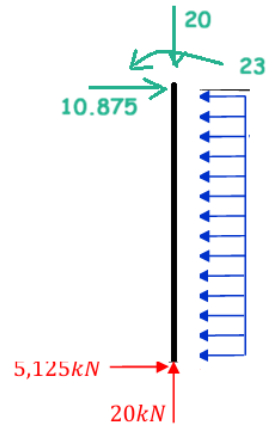
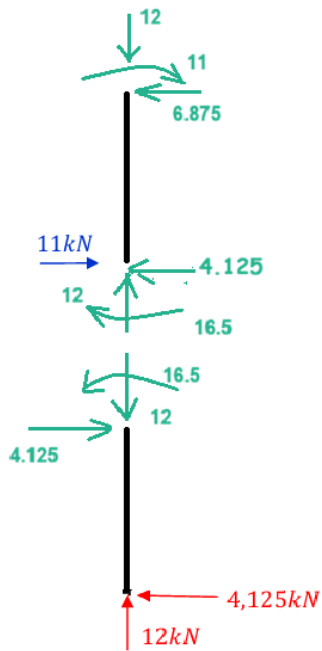
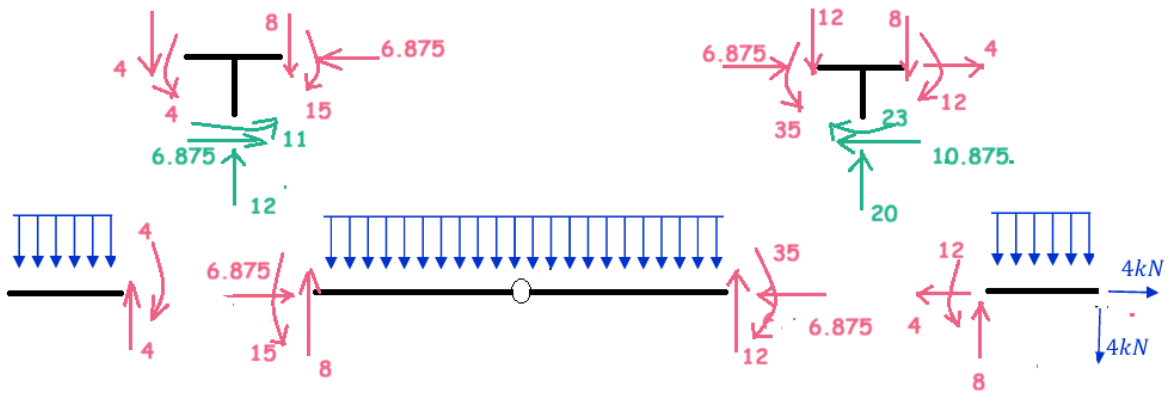
$$0 \leq x < 2m$$

$$N(3 - 4) = (4,125 - 11 + 2 \cdot 8 - 5,125) = 4kN$$

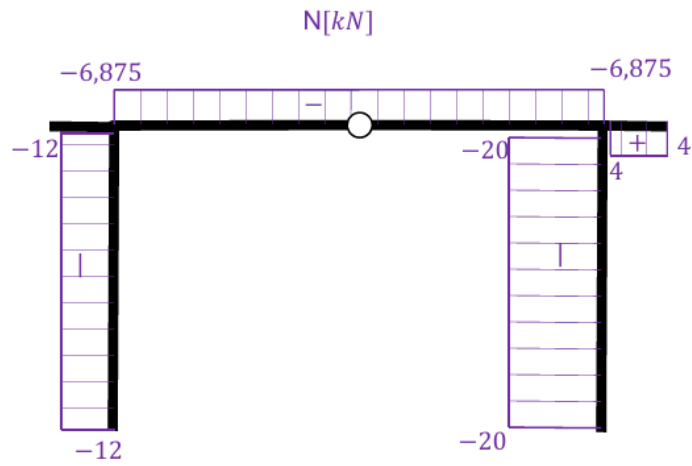
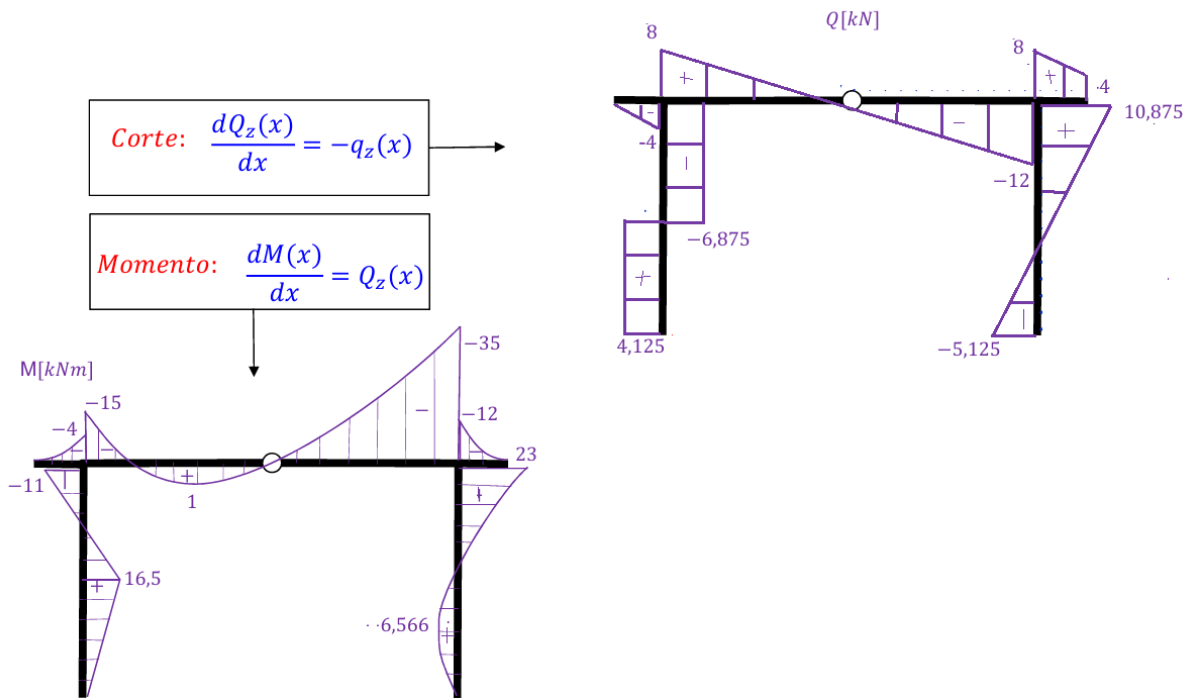
$$Q(3 - 4) = 12 - 2 \cdot 12 + 20 - 2 \cdot x$$

$$M(3 - 4) = 12 + 12 \cdot (10 + x) - 2 \cdot 12 \cdot (6 + x) + 20 \cdot x - 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2}$$

Planteo de equilibrio en barras

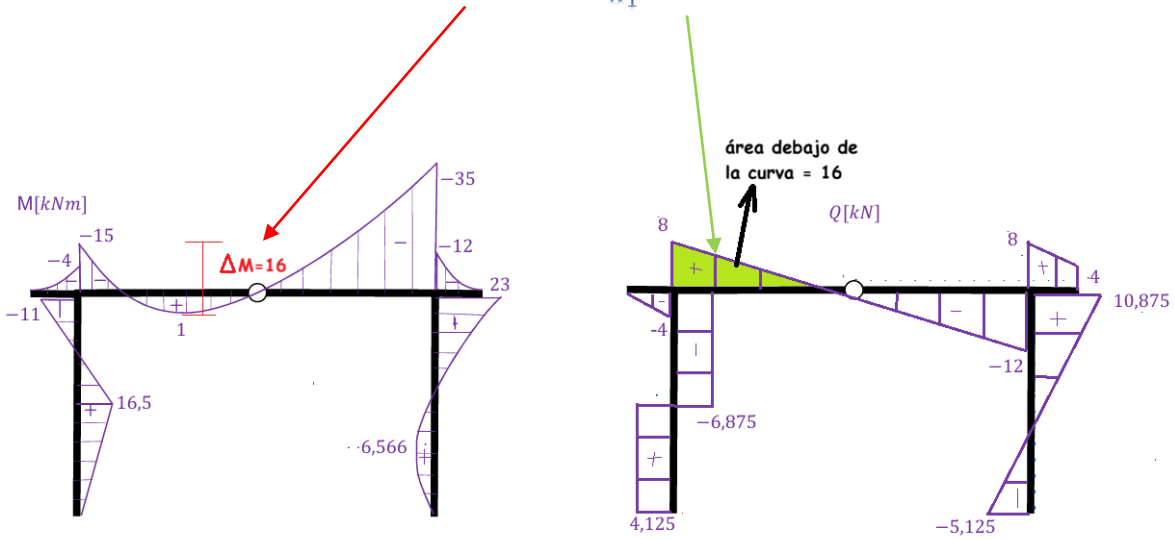


Diagramas



Normal: $\frac{dN(x)}{dx} = -q_x(x)$

$$M_2 - M_1 = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} Q(x) dx$$



$$Q_2 - Q_1 = - \int_{x_1}^{x_2} q(x) dx$$

