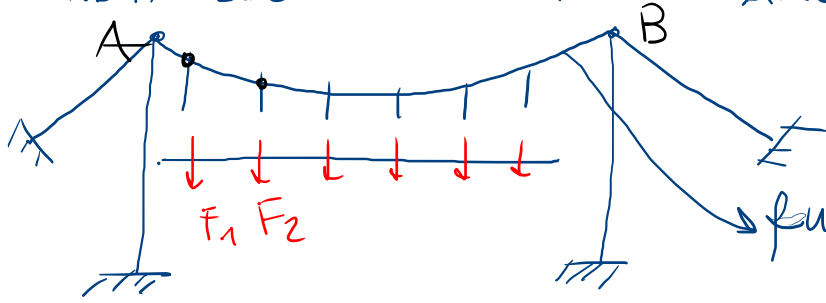


# NOTA SUL POLIGONO FUNICOLARE

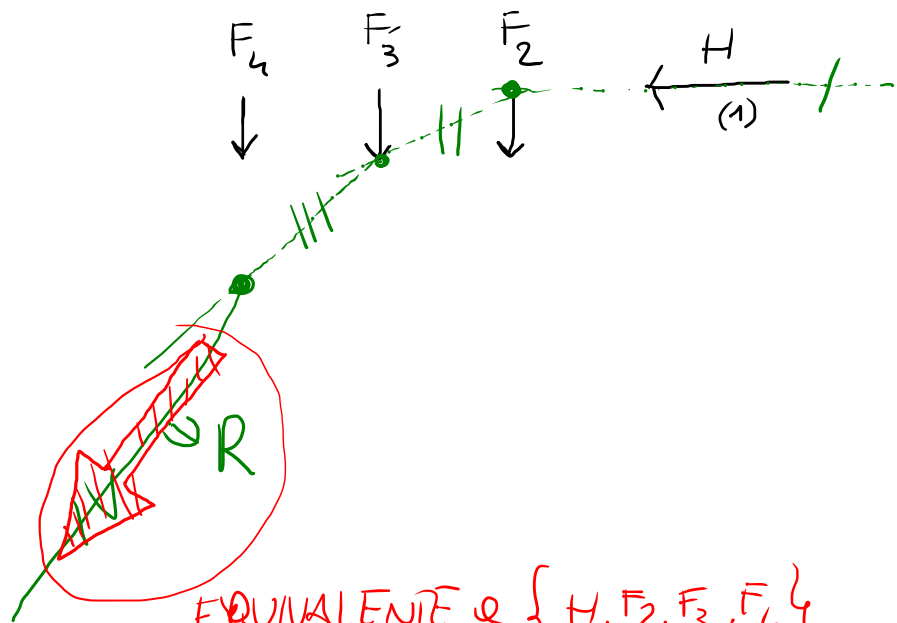
10/3/22



fune: poligono funicolare costruito per le forze  $F_1, F_2, \dots$  passante per i punti A e B

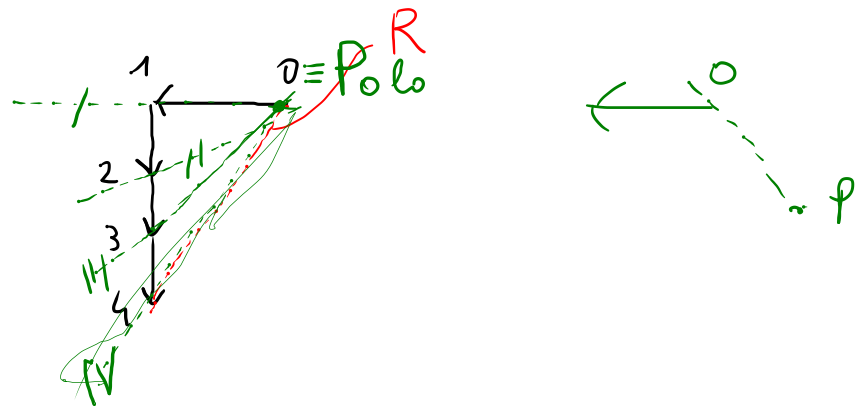
Strutture FUNICOLARI DEL GORICO: Le strutture "portante" è costruite a partire da uno dei possibili POLIGONI FUNICOLARI dei carichi assegnati

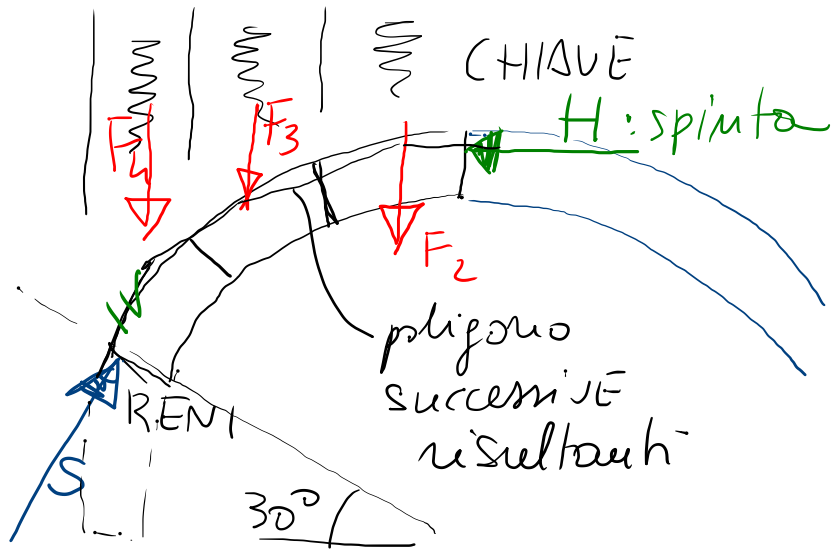
POLIGONO DELLE SUCCESSIVE RESULTANTI



EQUIVALENTE  $\mathcal{O} \{ H, F_2, F_3, F_4 \}$

POLIGONO DELLE FORZE





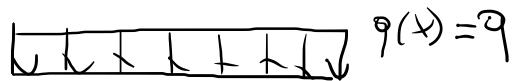
VERIFICA DI ARCHI A CONCI  
 SIMMETRICI  
 (METODO DI MERY)

# CARICHI DISTRIBUITI APPLICATI SU UNA LINEA RETTA



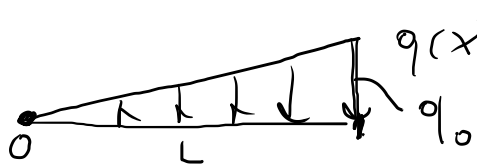
$q(x)$ : FUNZIONE CARICO DISTRIBUITO

$[q] = \left[ \frac{F}{L} \right]$  unità di misura:  $\frac{N}{m}$



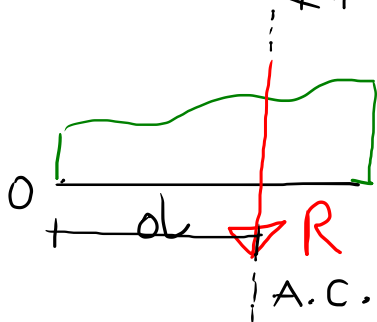
"RETTANGOLARE"

(\*) : SISTEMA DI FORZE INFINITESIME //



"TRIANGOLARE"

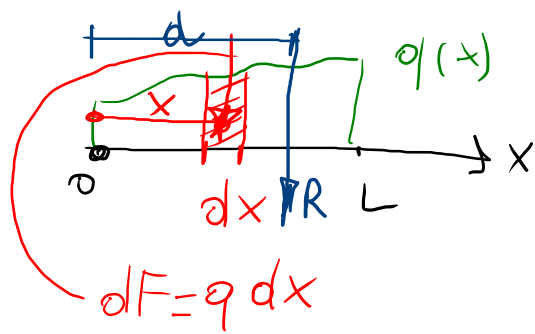
OBIETTIVO: DET. UN SIST. EQUIVALENTE COSTITUITO DALLA SOLA RISULTANTE  $\Leftrightarrow$  DET. L'ASSE CENTRALE



$R ?$

$d ?$

$\{q(x)\} \doteq \{R\}$



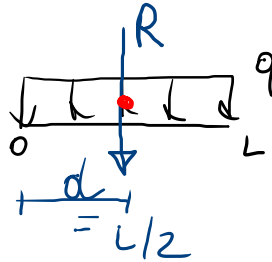
$$R \stackrel{!}{=} \Rightarrow R = \int dF = \boxed{\int_0^L q(x) dx = R}$$

$$d! \Rightarrow M_0(q) = M_0(R) \quad \overset{+}{\curvearrowright}$$

$$M_0(q) = \int dF x = \int_0^L q(x) x dx \quad \left| \quad M_0(R) = R d \right.$$

$$\boxed{d = \frac{\int_0^L q(x) x dx}{R}}$$

LES

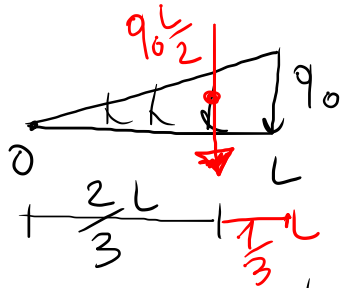


$$R = qL \quad \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^L$$

$$d = \frac{q \int_0^L x dx}{qL} = \frac{q \frac{L^2}{2}}{qL} = \frac{L^2}{2L} = \frac{L}{2}$$

$$= \frac{L}{2}$$

(ES)

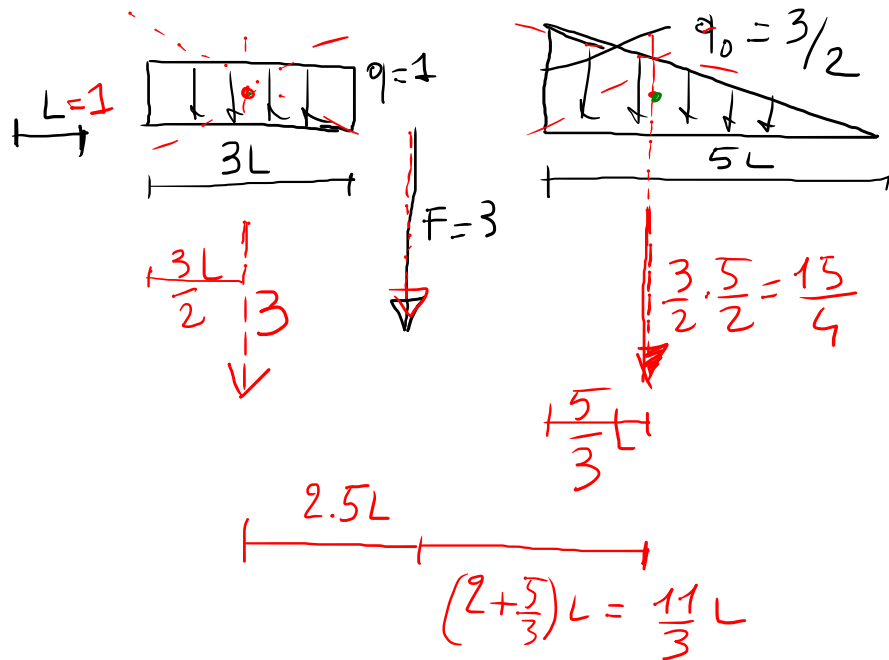


$$R = \int_0^L q(x) dx = \frac{q_0}{L} \int_0^L x dx = \frac{q_0}{L} \frac{L^2}{2} = \frac{q_0 L}{2}$$

$$q(x) = \frac{q_0}{L} x \quad d = \frac{\int_0^L q(x) x dx}{\frac{q_0 L}{2}} = \frac{\frac{q_0}{L} \int_0^L x^2 dx}{\frac{q_0 L}{2}} = \frac{\frac{q_0}{L} \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^L}{\frac{q_0 L}{2}} =$$

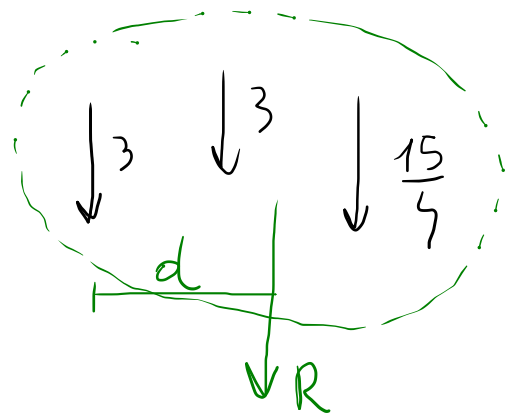
$$d = \frac{\frac{q_0}{L} \frac{L^3}{3}}{\frac{q_0 L}{2}} = \frac{\frac{q_0 L^2}{3}}{\frac{q_0 L}{2}} = \cancel{\frac{L^2}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{\frac{L}{2}}} = \frac{L^2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{L} = \frac{2}{3} L$$

LES



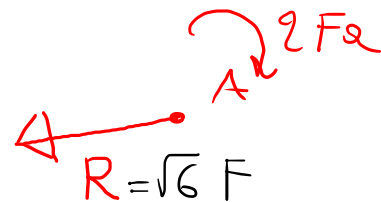
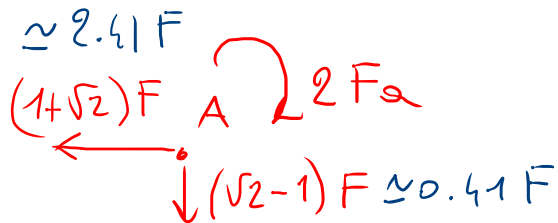
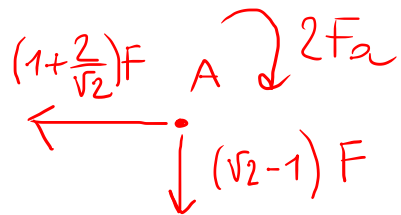
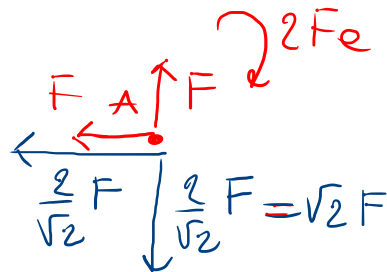
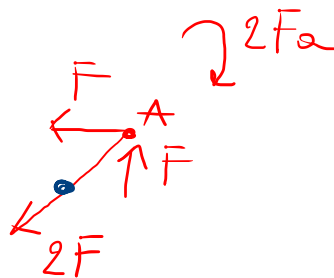
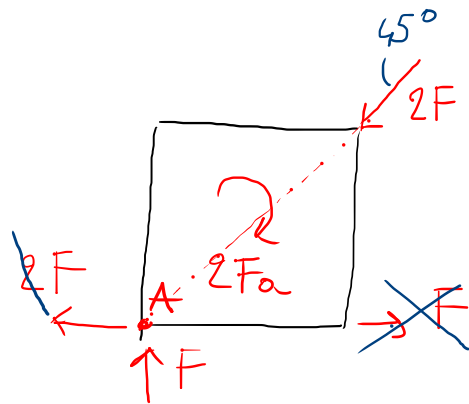
1) DET. UN SIST. EQUIVALENTE IN CUI I CARICHI DISTRIBUITI SONO SOSTITUITI DA FORZE CONCENTRATE

2) DOVE SI TROVA LA RISULTANTE GLOBALE?



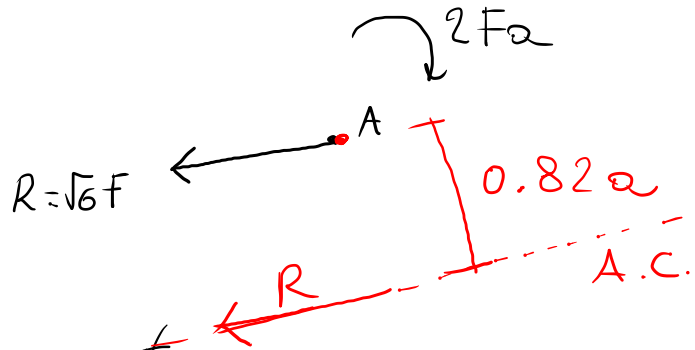
ES

$\sqrt{2} \approx 1.41$



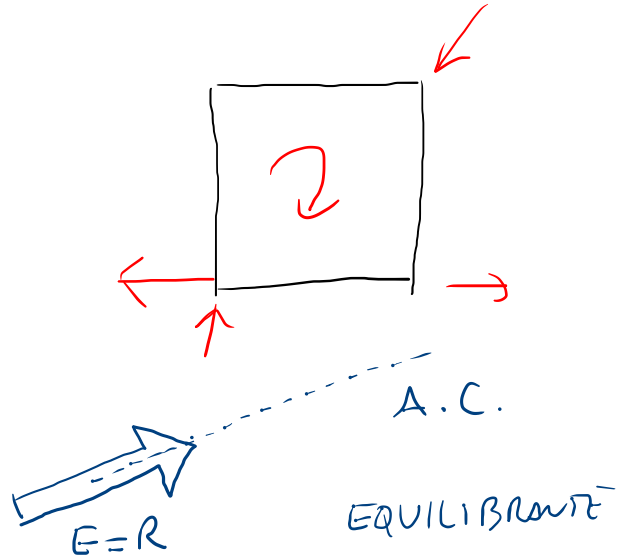
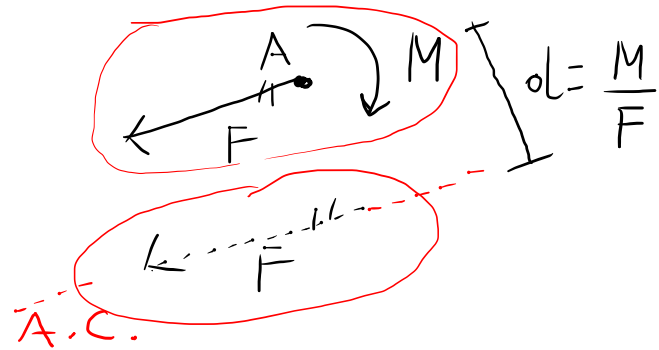
$$R = \sqrt{(1 + \sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{2} - 1)^2} F = \sqrt{1 + 2 + 2\sqrt{2} + 2 + 1 - 2\sqrt{2}} F = \sqrt{6} F \approx 2.45 F$$

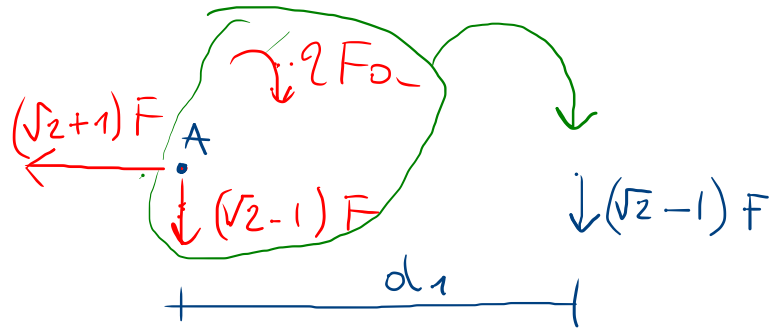




$$d = \frac{2Fa}{\sqrt{6}F} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} a = \frac{2}{2.45} a \approx 0.82a$$

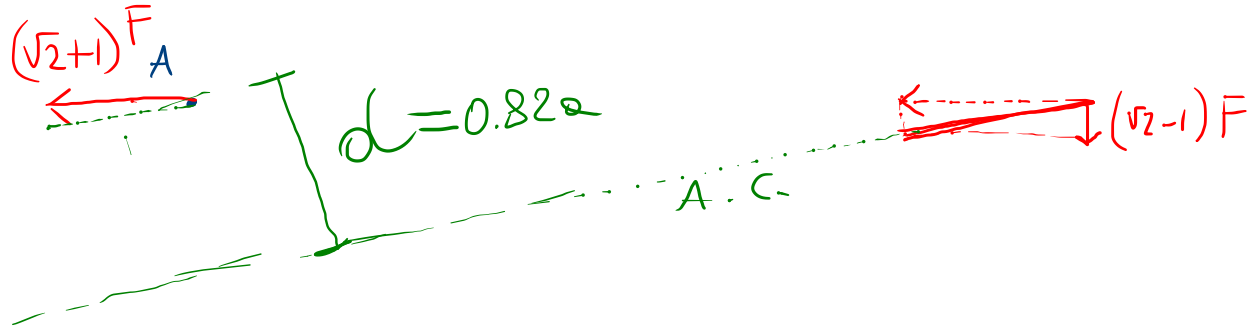
$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$





$$d_1 = \frac{M}{F} \quad \text{FORMULA GENERALE}$$

$$d_1 = \frac{2Fa}{(\sqrt{2}-1)F} \cong 4.83 a$$



# CINEMATICA DEL CORPO RIGIDO

CINEMATICA: STUDIO DELLE TRAIETTORIE DEL MOTO DI UN SISTEMA DI MASSE.



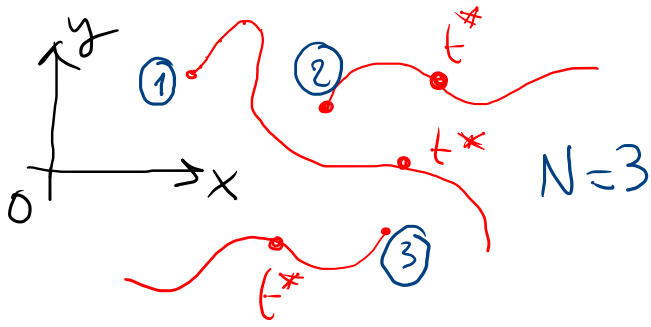
GRADI DI LIBERTA' DI UN SISTEMA FISICO: NUMERO MINIMO DI

PARAMETRI SCALARI NECESSARI PER DETERMINARE LA CONFIGURAZIONE DEL SISTEMA NELLO SPAZIO.

SISTEMA FISICO: UN PTO MATERIALE: G.D.L.  $\Rightarrow$  3  $(x, y, z)$  NELLO SPAZIO 3D

" " : N PTI MATERIALI . 3D: 3N GOL  $\Rightarrow$  2 NEL PIANO  $(x, y)$   
2D: 2N GOL

ES



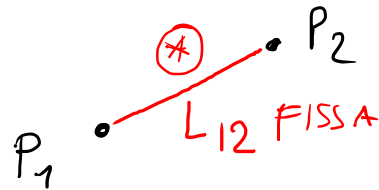
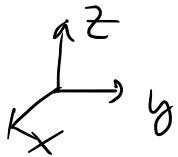
Al tempo  $t^*$  :

$$\left. \begin{matrix} x_1, y_1 \\ x_2, y_2 \\ x_3, y_3 \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$6 = 2 \cdot N$   
 NELLA PAGINA  
 PRECEDENTE

VINCOLO : UN QUALSIASI DISPOSITIVO CHE IMPEDISCE IN TUTTO O IN PARTE IL MOTO DI UN SISTEMA MECCANICO

VINCOLO DI RIGIDITA'



$*$  BARRA RIGIDA CHE BLOCCA LA DISTANZA TRA I PUNTI AL VALORE  $L_{12}$

$$(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2 = L_{12}^2$$

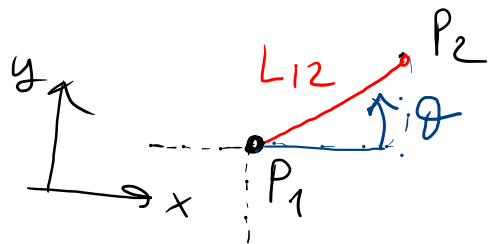
EQUAZ. DI VINCOLO

GDL del nuovo SISTEMA :

$$6 - 1 \text{ EQ. DI VINCOLO} = 5$$

NEL PIANO

$$GDL = 2 \cdot 2 - 1 = 3$$

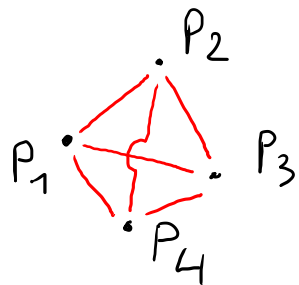


PUNTI LIBERI

3 GDL SONO :  $x_1, y_1, \theta$

QUESTA SCELTA NON È UNIVUCA

COSTRUZIONE DEL C.R. NELLO SPAZIO



3 PUNTI : 9 GDL PER 3 PUNTI LIBERI

3 VINCOLI

$$= 6 \text{ GDL}$$

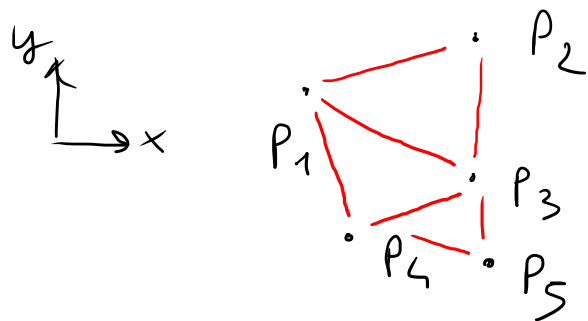
4 PUNTI : 12 GDL PER 4 PUNTI LIBERI

6 VINCOLI

$$= 6 \text{ GDL}$$

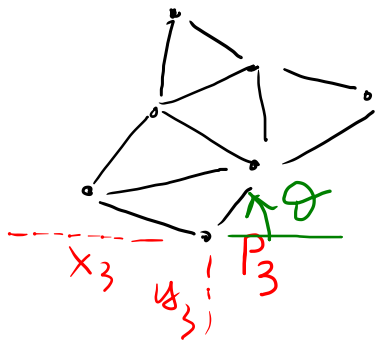
UN C.R. NELLO SPAZIO MA 6 GRADI DI LIBERTA'

# COSTRUZ. DEL C.R. NEL PIANO



3 PTT : 6 GDL SE LIBERI  
 -  
 3 VINCOLI = 3 GDL

4 PTT : 8 GDL SE LIBERI  
 -  
 5 VINCOLI = 3 GDL



3 GDL:  $x_3, y_3, \theta$

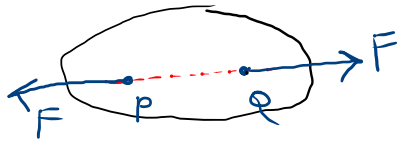


NEL PIANO UN C.R. HA 3 GDL

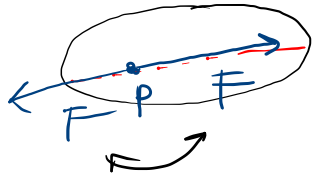
# RELAZIONE TRA EQUIL. DEL C.R. ED EQUAZIONI CARDINALI DELLA STATICA

C.R. È UN MODELLO E PER STUDIARNE L'EQUILIBRIO È NECESSARIO FARE RIFERIMENTO AD ALCUNI "POSTULATI"

1)



UN C.R. SOGGETTO A FORZE COLLINEARI UGUALI ED OPPOSITE È IN EQUILIBRIO

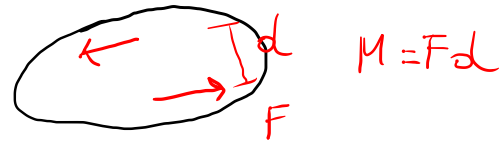


≡



IN P LE DUE FORZE SI ANNULLANO

≡

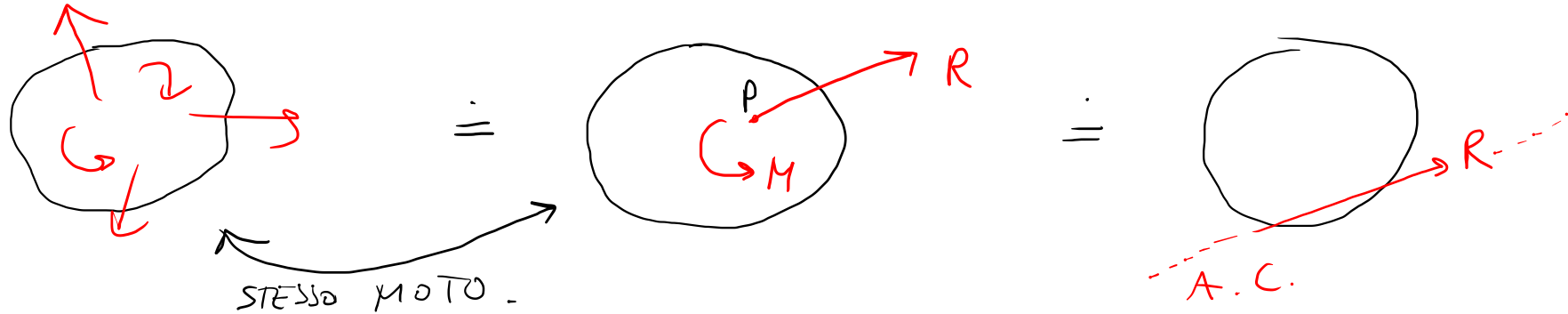


2)



UN C.R. SOGGETTO AD UN MOMENTO CONCENTRATO SUBISCE LO STESSO MOTO NEL CASO ESSO VENGA SOSTITUITO DA UNA COPPIA EQUIVALENTE

IN CONCLUSIONE, IL MOTO DI UN C.R. NON CAMBIA SE SOSTITUISCO AD UN SISTEMA ADI FORZE-MOMENTI ASSEGNATO UN SISTEMA AD ESSO EQUIVALENTE.



L'EQUILIBRIO DEL C.R. È ASSICURATO QUANDO SONO NULLI IL VETTORE RISULTANTE E IL MOMENTO RISULTANTE RISPETTO AD UN PUNTO ARBITRARIO

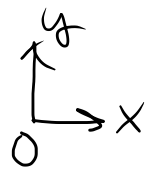
$$\underline{R} = \underline{0} \quad , \quad \underline{M}_P = \underline{0}$$

EQUAZ. COND. DELLA STATICA

P: PTO ARBITRARIO



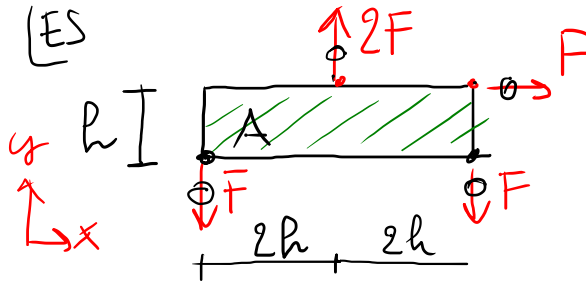
NEL PIANO LE E.C.S. COSTITUISCONO UN SISTEMA DI 3 EQUAZIONI SCALARI.



$$\left[ \sum_i F_{x_i} = 0, \quad \sum_i F_{y_i} = 0, \quad \sum_j M_{O_j} = 0 \right]$$

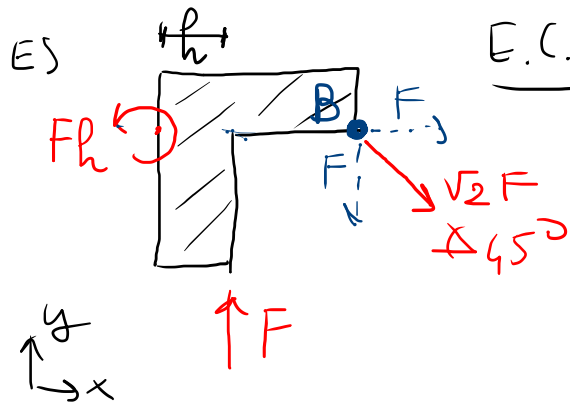
se le E.C.S. sono soddisfatte il C.R. è in EQUILIBRIO.

LES



$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow^+ \sum F_x: & + F \stackrel{?}{=} 0 && \text{NO} \\ \uparrow \sum F_y: & -F + 2F - F \stackrel{?}{=} 0 && \text{SI} \\ + \sum M_A: & + 2F \cdot 2h - Fh - F \cdot 4h \stackrel{?}{=} 0 && \text{NO} \end{aligned}$$

IL C.R. NON È IN EQUILIBRIO



E.C.S?

$$\rightarrow : +F \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

NO

$$+\uparrow : +F - F \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

SI

$$+\curvearrowright_B : +Fh - F2h \stackrel{?}{=} 0 \quad \text{NO}$$

NELLO SPAZIO LE E.C.S. PERMETTONO DI SCRIVERE  
 6 EQ. SCALARI (3  $\leftarrow \underline{R} = \underline{0}$ , 3  $\leftarrow \underline{M}_p = \underline{0}$ )