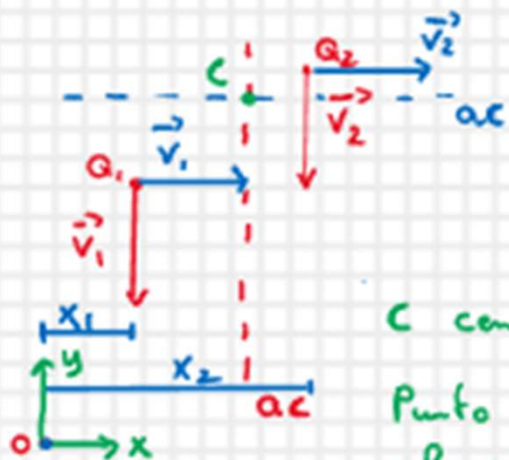


Titolo

Nota sulla lezione precedente, convenzioni per il calcolo di C

Centro di un sistema di vettori paralleli



Ruoto i vettori rossi di 90° rispetto ai loro punti d'applicazione

C centro del sistema

Punto intorno al quale ruota ac al ruotare dei vettori intorno ai punti di applicazione Q_i

$Q_i (x_i, y_i)$

$$\vec{M}_O = \vec{M}_O'$$

$$v_1 \cdot x_1 + v_2 \cdot x_2 = R \cdot x_c \rightarrow x_c = \frac{v_1 x_1 + v_2 x_2}{v_1 + v_2}$$

$$\Sigma = \{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_m\}$$

$$x_c = \frac{\sum v_i x_i}{\sum v_i} \Leftrightarrow y_c = \frac{\sum v_i y_i}{\sum v_i}$$

$$\Sigma' = \{\vec{R}\}$$

Attenzione x_i e $y_i \geq 0$

$$v_i > 0 \downarrow$$

$$Q_1 (1, 2)$$

$$|v_1| = 1$$

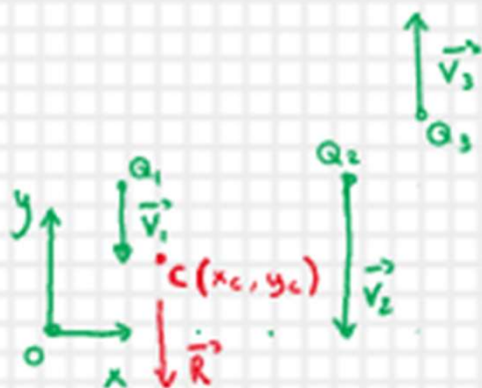
$$Q_2 (4, 2)$$

$$|v_2| = 3$$

$$Q_3 (5, 3)$$

$$|v_3| = 2$$

$$v_3 < 0$$



$$|R| = 2$$

< 0 ruotito in alto

$$x_c = \frac{1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 4 - 2 \cdot 5}{1 + 3 - 2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y_c = \frac{1 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 3}{1 + 3 - 2} = 1$$

Titolo

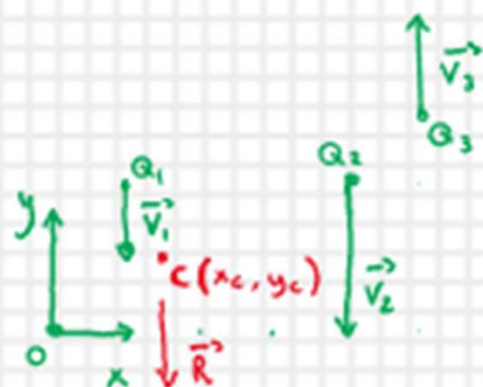
$$Q_1(1, 2) \quad Q_2(4, 2) \quad Q_3(5, 3)$$

$$|V_1| = 1$$

$$|V_2| = 3$$

$$|V_3| = 2$$

$$V_3 < 0$$



$$|R| = 2$$

< 0 rivolto in alto

$$x_c = \frac{1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 4 - 2 \cdot 5}{1 + 3 - 2} = 3/2$$

$$y_c = \frac{1 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 3}{1 + 3 - 2} = 1$$

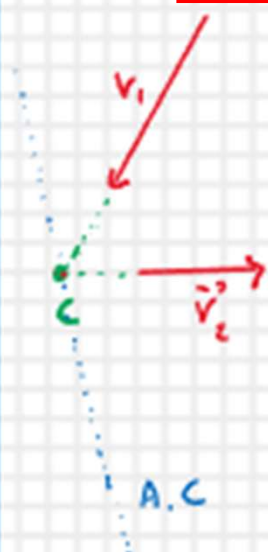
asse x

$$+ \quad 1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 5 = x_c \cdot 2 \quad x_c = 3/2$$

asse y

$$+ \quad 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 3 = y_c \cdot 2 \quad y_c = 1$$

• Statica grafica

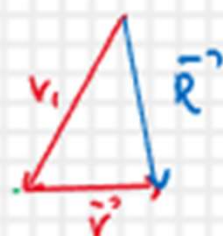


2 vettori: R e V_0

C punto di A.C.

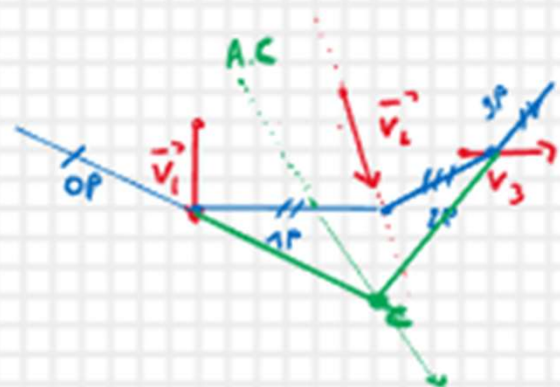
A.C. $\parallel$ $\vec{R}$

Poligono delle forze

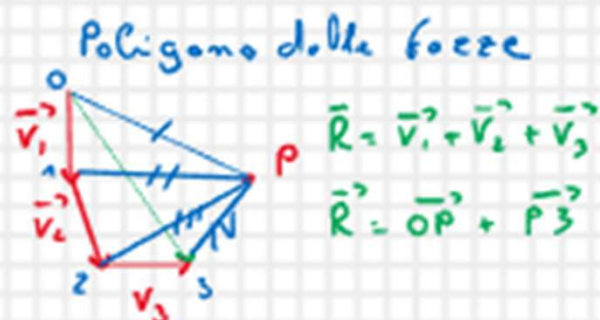


Titolo:

Poligono funicolare dei carichi

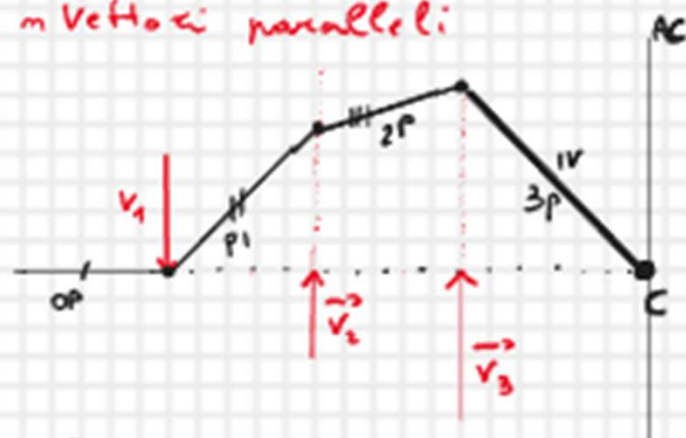


Prolungo il 1° e l'ultimo lato del poligono, intersezione sarà un polo dell'asse centrale C



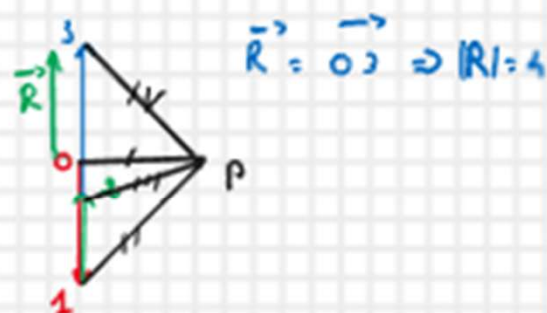
Si fissa un polo P a piacere

E_3 m vettori paralleli

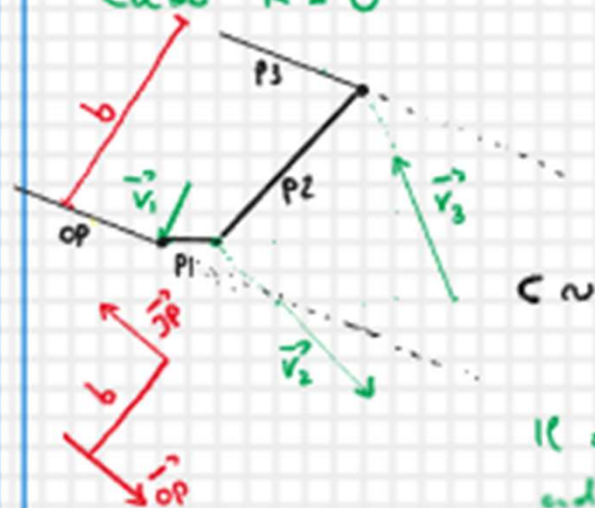


C intersezione di OP e 3P nel poligono funicolare

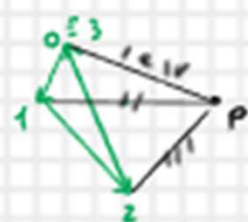
1) Poligono delle forze



Caso $\vec{R} = \vec{0}$



Poligono forze chiusa $\Rightarrow \vec{R} = 0$



Il primo e l'ultimo lato del poligono sono paralleli.
OP $\parallel$ 3P

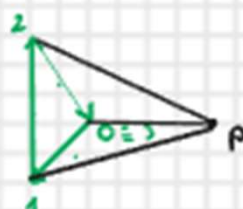
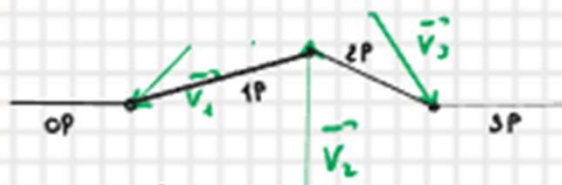
Il sistema si riconduce ad una coppia $OP \cdot b = |M_P| \Rightarrow |R| = 0$

Titolo

Caso $\vec{R} = \vec{0}$ e $\vec{M}_R = \vec{0}$

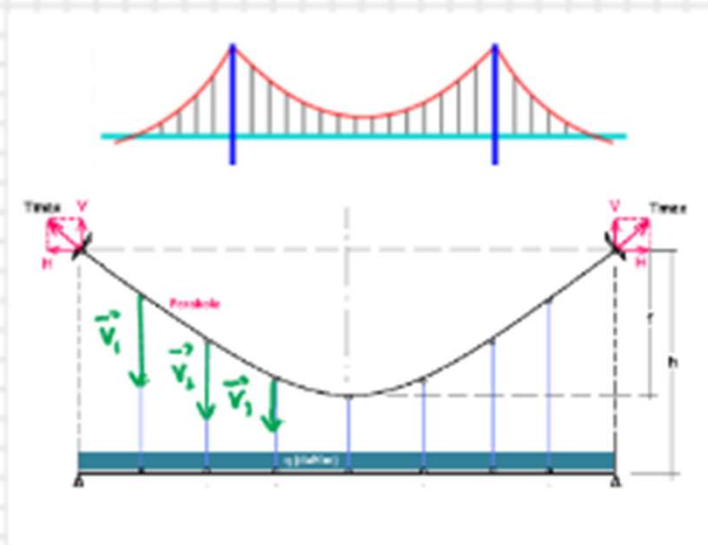
1) Poligono forze

↓
chiuso $\vec{R} = \vec{0}$

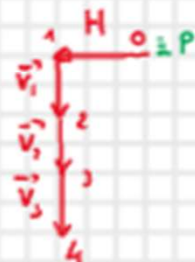
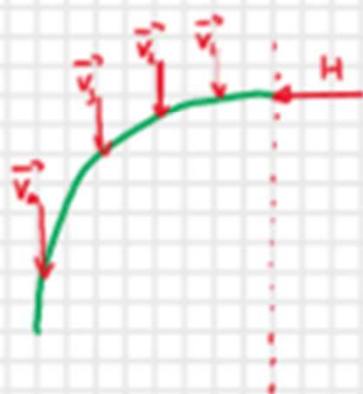
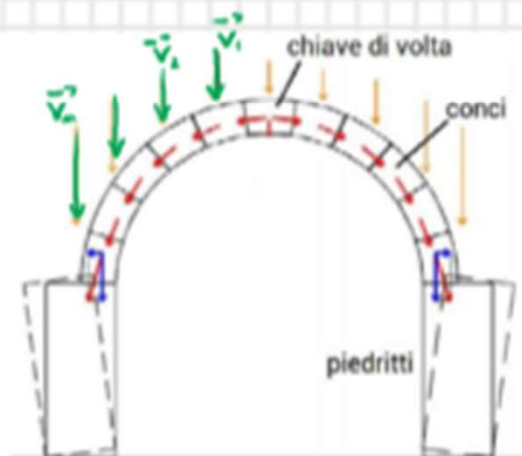


Primo e ultimo lato
paralleli e coincidenti
 $b=0 \Rightarrow \vec{M} = \vec{0}$

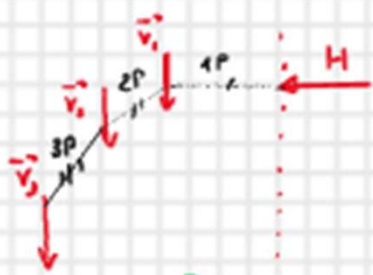
Sistema
equilibrato $\vec{R} = \vec{0}$
 $\vec{M}_R = \vec{0}$



Poligono delle successive risultanti



Titolo:



Il punto P coincide
con la coda del
1° vettore $O \equiv P$

Ha come il primo lato
del poligono funicolare

$$\vec{H} = \vec{P_1}$$

$$\vec{H} + \vec{V}_1 = \vec{P_2}$$

$$\vec{H} + \vec{V}_1 + \vec{V}_2 = \vec{P_3}$$

.

$$\vec{H} + \vec{V}_1 + \dots + \vec{V}_n = \vec{P_m}$$

=> Successione
di risultanti

Ciascun lato del poligono delle
risultanti corrisponde alla risult
di tutte le forze che precedono il
lato

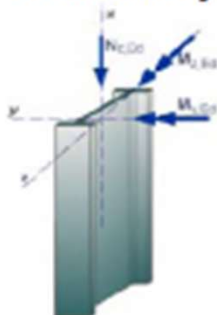
Nel caso degli archi

poligono risultanti $\equiv$ curva delle pressioni

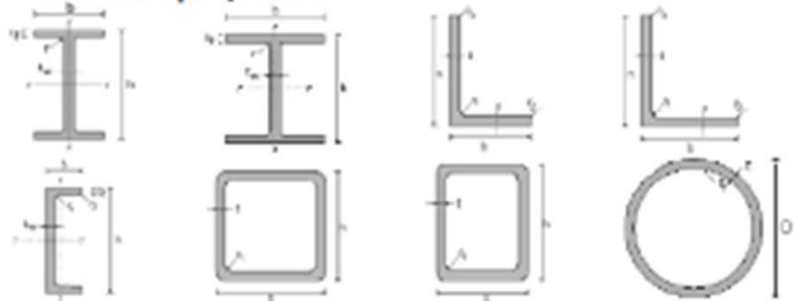
Titolo:

Geometria delle masse

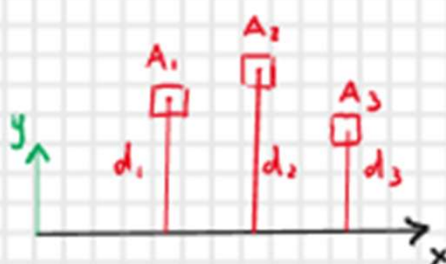
Coordinate system



Sections properties



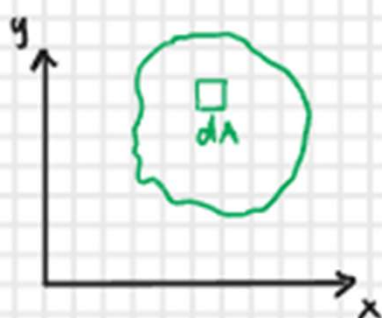
Momento statico (1° ordine)



$$S_x = A_1 d_1 + A_2 d_2 + \dots + A_n d_n \quad \text{rispetto alla retta } x$$

$$S_x = \sum_{i=1}^n A_i d_i = \sum_{i=1}^n A_i y_i \quad y_i \equiv d_i$$

$$S_y = \sum_{i=1}^n A_i x_i$$

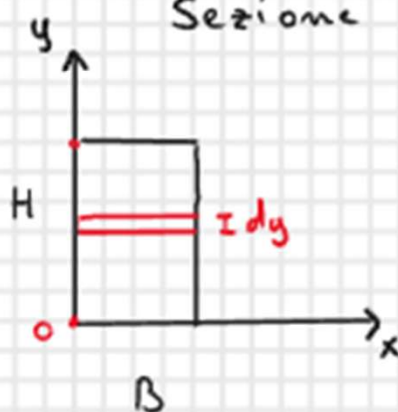


$$S_x = \int_A y dA$$

$$S_y = \int_A x dA$$

Può essere ≥ 0

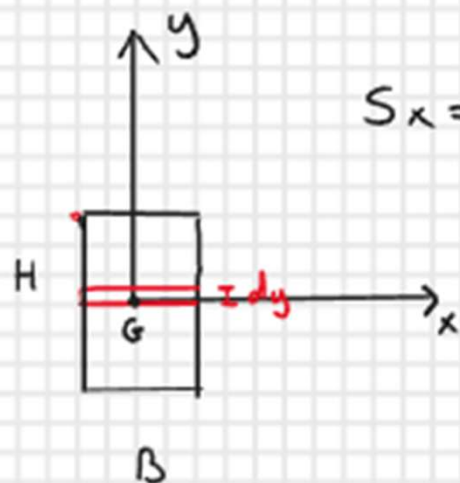
Sezione rettangolare



$$\left. \begin{aligned} S_x &= \int_A y dA \\ dA &= B dy \end{aligned} \right\} S_x = \int_0^H B y dy = B \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_0^H = \frac{B H^2}{2}$$

$$S_y = \frac{H B^2}{2} \quad [m^3]$$

Titolo:



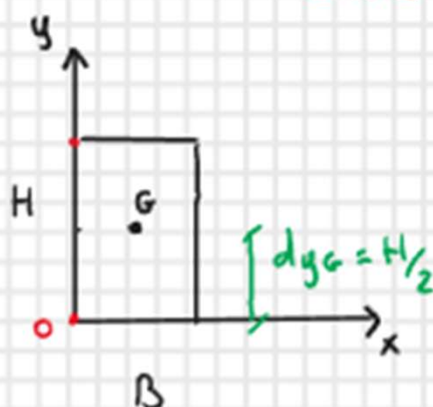
$$S_x = \int_A y dA = \int_{-H/2}^{H/2} B y dy = B \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_{-H/2}^{H/2} = 0$$

Il momento statico rispetto ad una retta passante per il baricentro G è nullo

Teorema di Varignon

Il momento statico è pari al prodotto dell'area per la distanza dal suo baricentro

$$S_x = A \cdot d_{yG} *$$



$$S_x = \underbrace{B \cdot H}_A \cdot \underbrace{\frac{H}{2}}_{d_{yG}} = \frac{BH^2}{2}$$

Per il calcolo del baricentro

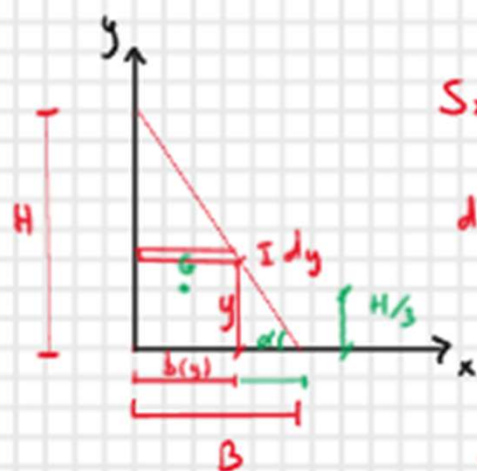
$$* \quad y_G = \frac{S_x}{A} \quad \longrightarrow \quad x_G = \frac{S_y}{A}$$

Centro di un sistema di vettori

$$y_G = \frac{\sum x_i v_i}{\sum v_i} \Rightarrow y_G = \frac{\int_A x dA}{\int_A dA} \Rightarrow \frac{\sum x_i A_i}{\sum A_i}$$

Titolo:

Sezione triangolare



$$S_x = \int_A y dA$$

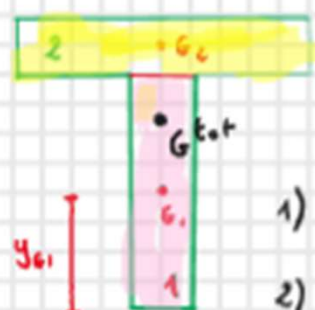
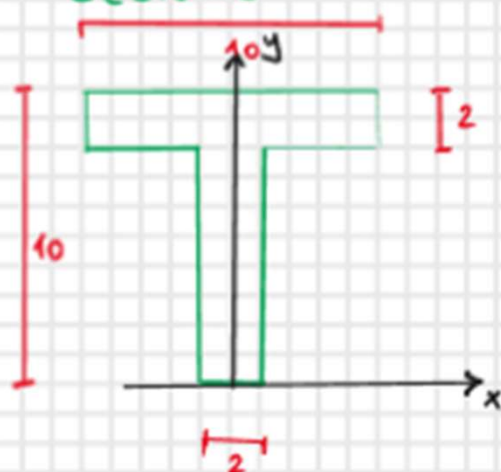
$$dA = b(y) dy = \left(B - \frac{y}{\tan \alpha}\right) \cdot dy = \left(B - y \frac{B}{H}\right) dy$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{H}{B}$$

$$S_x = \int_0^H \left(B - y \frac{B}{H}\right) y dy = \left[\frac{By^2}{2} - \frac{By^3}{3H} \right]_0^H = \frac{BH^3}{6}$$

$$y_G = \frac{S_x}{A} = \frac{BH^3/6}{BH/2} = \frac{H}{3} \quad x_G = \frac{B}{3}$$

Sezione



Calcolo coordinate del baricentro

	A_i	y_{Gi}	S_{xi}
1)	16	4	64
2)	20	9	180
Tot	36		244

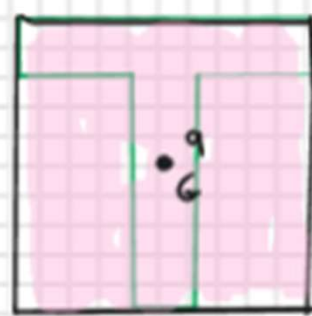
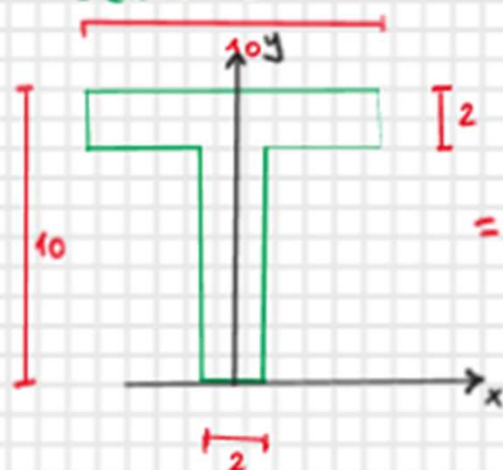
$S_x^{tot} = 244$ M. statico della figura intera (1+2) rispetto ad x

Calcolo baricentro $y_G^{tot} = \frac{S_x^{tot}}{A_{tot}} = \frac{244}{36} = 6,77$

• Se la sezione ha un asse di simmetria il baricentro giace sull'asse

Titolo:

Sezione



Quadrato

$$S_x^q = A^q \cdot y_G^q$$

$$S_x^q = 100 \cdot 5 = 500$$

$$A^q = 100$$



Rettangoli

$$S_x^R = 2 \cdot (4 \cdot 8) \cdot 4 = 256$$

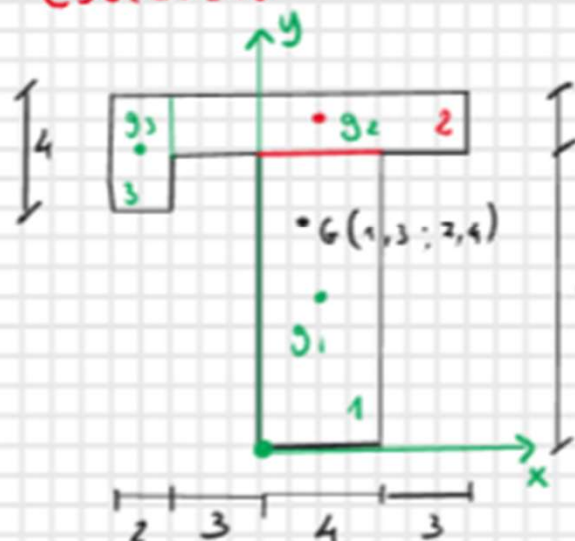
$$A^R = 64$$

$$S_x^{tot} = S_x^q - S_x^R = 500 - 256 = 244$$

$$A^{tot} = A^q - A^R = 100 - 64 = 36$$

$$y_G^{tot} = \frac{244}{36} \approx 6,77$$

Esercizio



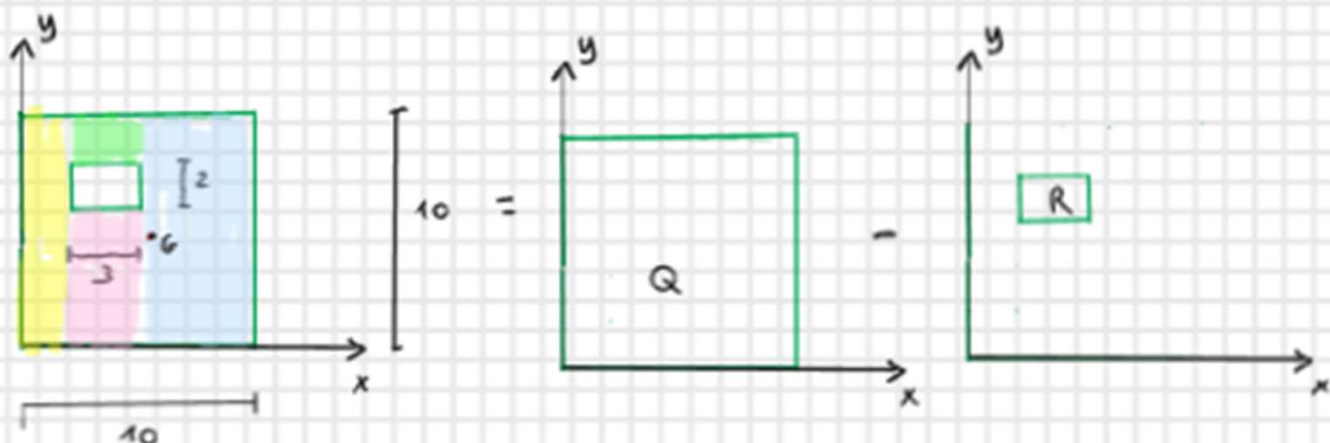
	A_i	x_i	S_{y_i}	y_i	S_{x_i}
1)	40	2	80	3	200
2)	20	2	40	11	220
3)	8	-4	-32	10	80
	<u>68</u>		<u>88</u>		<u>500</u>
	A^{tot}		S_y^{tot}		S_x^{tot}

$$x_G = \frac{S_y^{tot}}{A^{tot}} = 1,3$$

$$y_G = \frac{S_x^{tot}}{A^{tot}} = 7,4$$

Titolo:

E_s



$$S_x^Q = 10 \times 10 \cdot 5 = 500$$

$$S_y^Q = 10 \times 10 \cdot 5 = 500$$

$$A^Q = 100$$

$$S_x^R = (2 \cdot 3) \cdot 7 = 42$$

$$S_y^R = (2 \cdot 3) \cdot 3,5 = 21$$

$$A^R = 6$$

$$S_x^{\text{Tot}} = 500 - 42 = 458$$

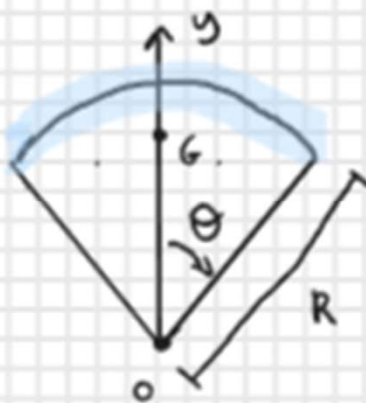
$$S_y^{\text{Tot}} = 500 - 21 = 479$$

$$A^{\text{Tot}} = 100 - 6 = 94$$

$$x_G = \frac{S_y^{\text{Tot}}}{A^{\text{Tot}}} = \frac{479}{94} \approx 5,1$$

$$y_G = \frac{S_x^{\text{Tot}}}{A^{\text{Tot}}} = \frac{458}{94} \approx 4,8$$

Baricentro arco circolare

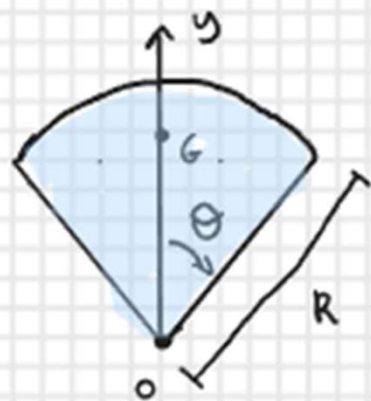


$$\overline{OG} = R \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} \rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\overline{OG} = \frac{2R}{\pi} \approx 0,633 R$$

Titolo:

Baricentro settore circolare



$$\overline{OG} = \frac{2R \sin \theta}{3\theta} \rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\overline{OG} = \frac{2R}{\pi} \approx 0,422 R$$



Momenti del 2° ordine

- Momenti d'inerzia (rispetto ad una retta)

$$I_{xx} = \int_A y^2 dA$$

$$I_{yy} = \int_A x^2 dA \quad [m^4]$$

Momento d'inerzia positivo

- Momento centrifugo (rispetto a 2 rette)

$$I_{xy} = \int_A xy dA$$

positivo, negativo e nullo

- Momento polare (rispetto ad un punto)



$$I_p = \int_A r^2 dA = \int_A (x^2 + y^2) dA = \int_A x^2 dA + \int_A y^2 dA$$

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$I_p = I_{xx} + I_{yy}$$

