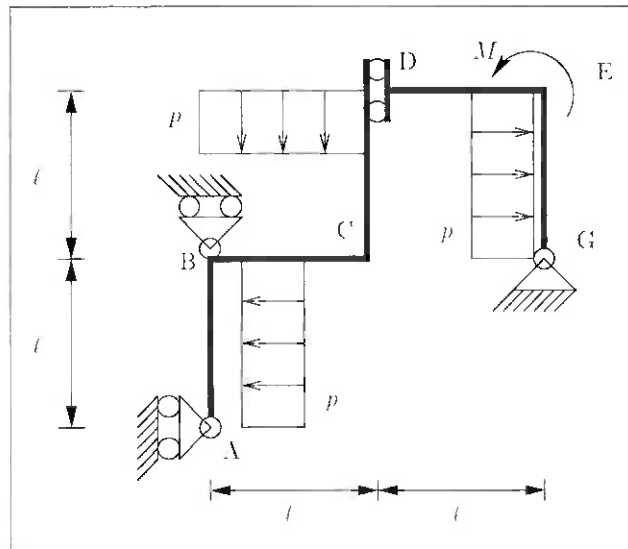


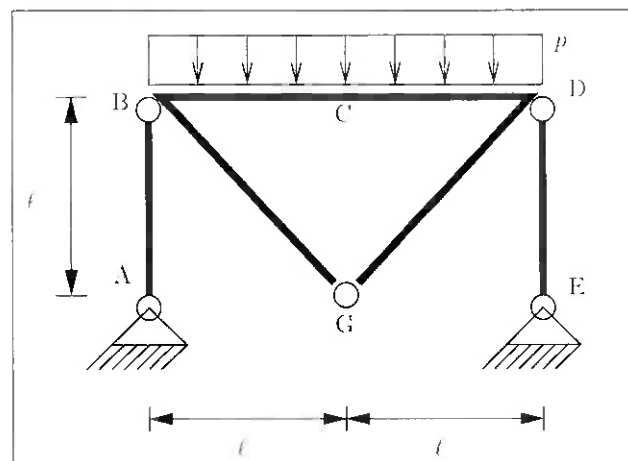
Statica - Ingegneria Civile - Prof. Daniele Zulli

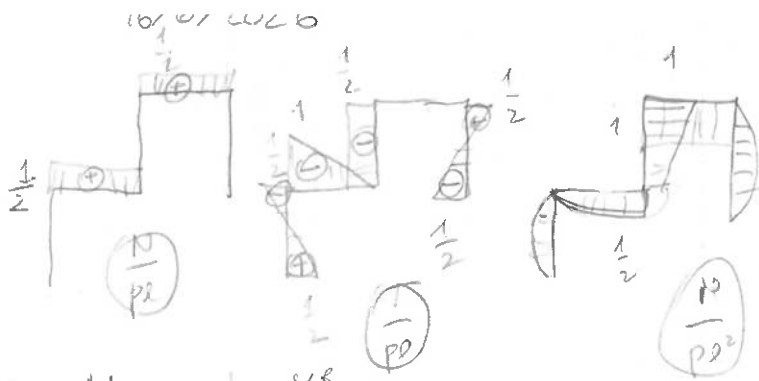
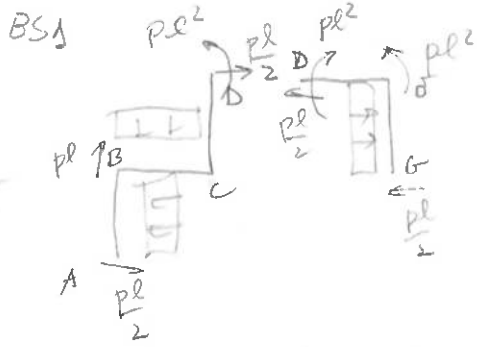
APPELLO DEL 16/6/2026 - DURATA 3 ORE

Esercizio 1: Scrivere e diagrammare le leggi di variazione delle caratteristiche di sollecitazione per la struttura in figura, nel caso in cui sia $M = pl^2$. Calcolare la rotazione della sezione in E, noto EI e per $EA \rightarrow +\infty$.

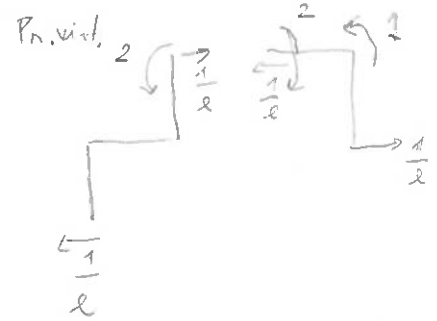


Esercizio 2: Diagrammare le caratteristiche di sollecitazione per la struttura in figura nel caso in cui sia $EA = \frac{EI}{l^2}$ sui tratti AB e DE, $EA \rightarrow +\infty$ altrove.

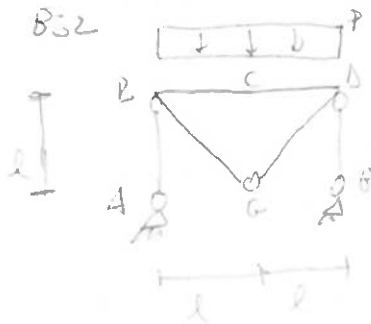




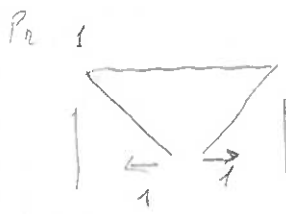
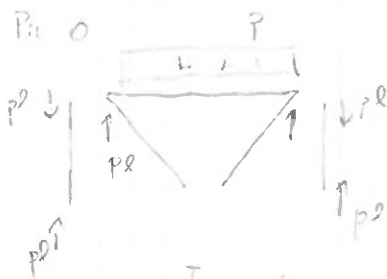
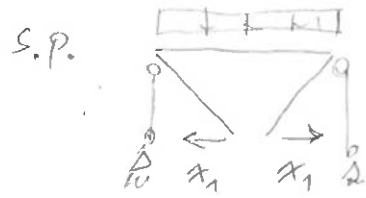
TRAVO	LUNG	N	T	M	M'
AB	l	0	$\frac{p \cdot l}{2} - p \cdot x$	$-\frac{p \cdot l^2}{2} x + \frac{p \cdot x^3}{2}$	$\frac{x}{l}$
BC	l	$\frac{p \cdot l}{2}$	$-p \cdot l + p \cdot x$	$p \cdot l \cdot x - \frac{p \cdot x^2}{2}$	1
CD	l	0	$-\frac{p \cdot l}{2}$	$\frac{p \cdot l^2}{2} + \frac{p \cdot l}{2} x$	$1 + \frac{x}{l}$
DB	l	$\frac{p \cdot l}{2}$	0	$p \cdot l^2$	2
GB	l	0	$-\frac{p \cdot l}{2} + p \cdot x$	$\frac{p \cdot l^2}{2} x - \frac{p \cdot x^3}{2}$	$-\frac{x}{l}$



$$\Delta_B = \int \frac{M \cdot M'}{EI} dx = \frac{41}{12} \frac{p \cdot l^3}{EI} \approx 3,42 \frac{p \cdot l^3}{EI}$$



Struttura iperstatica
due volte iperstatica
per vincoli esterni.
Si applica la sommatoria
che rende la struttura
una volta iperstatica



TRAVO	LUNG	N ₀	H ₀	N ₁	M ₁
AB	l	-p \cdot l	0	0	0
GB	$l \sqrt{2}$	0	0	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x$
BC	l	0	$p \cdot l \cdot x - \frac{p \cdot x^2}{2}$	1	l

$$\eta_{11} = 2 \left[\frac{1}{EI} \int_{AB} N_1^2 dx + \frac{1}{EI} \left(\int_{GB} M_1^2 dx + \int_{BC} M_1^2 dx \right) \right] = \frac{2}{EI} \left[\int_0^{\frac{l\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{x^2}{2} dx + \int_0^l l^2 dx \right] = \frac{2l^3}{EI} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} + 1 \right)$$

$$\eta_{10} = 2 \left[\frac{1}{EI} \int_{AB} N_1 N_0 dx + \frac{1}{EI} \left(\int_{GB} M_1 H_0 dx + \int_{BC} M_1 H_0 dx \right) \right] = \frac{2}{EI} \int_0^l (p \cdot l \cdot x - \frac{p \cdot x^2}{2}) l dx = \frac{2}{EI} \left(\frac{1}{3} p \cdot l^4 \right)$$

$$\bar{\eta}_1 = \infty \quad X_1 = - \frac{\eta_{10}}{\eta_{11}} = - \frac{1}{3 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} + 1 \right)} \quad p \cdot l = - \beta p \cdot l \quad \beta \approx 0,226$$

