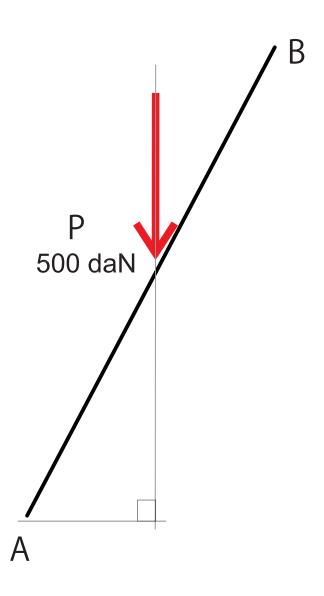
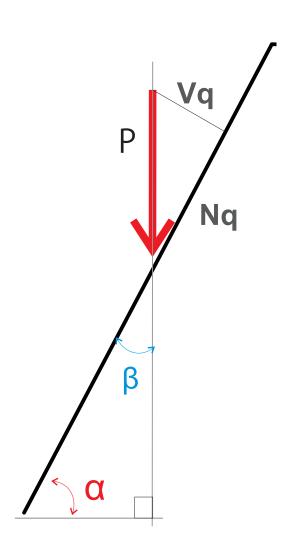
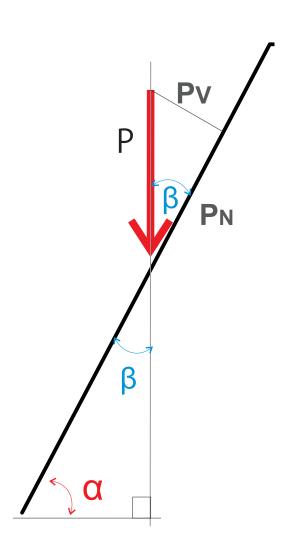
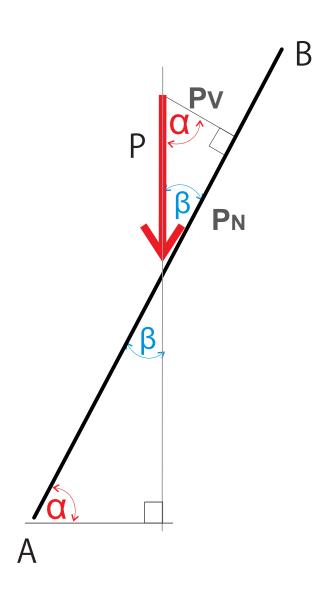
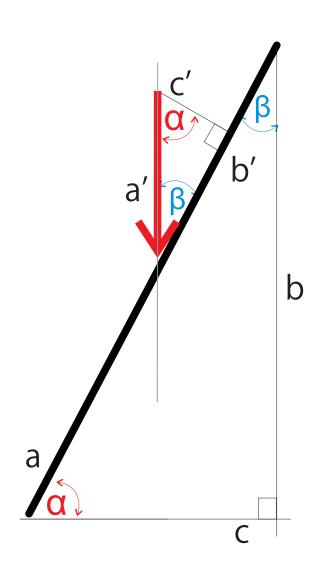
Descomposición de Carga en Axil y Cortante para caso genérico





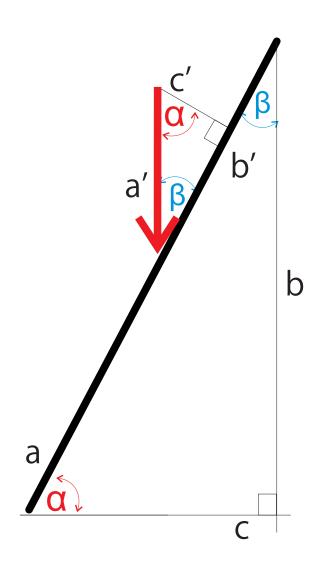






TRIANGULOS SEMEJANTES

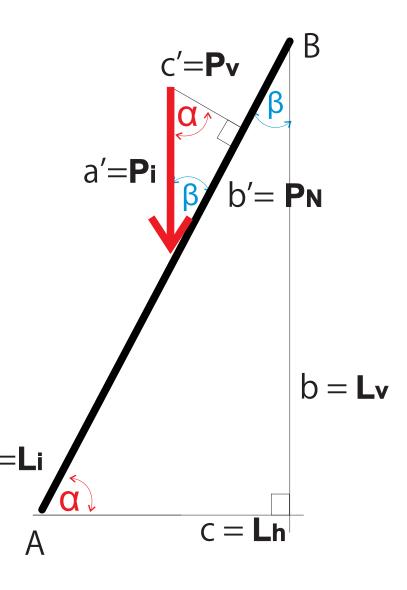
$$\frac{a}{a'} = \frac{b}{b'} = \frac{c}{c'}$$



TRIANGULOS SEMEJANTES

$$\frac{a}{a'} = \frac{b}{b'} = \frac{c}{c'}$$

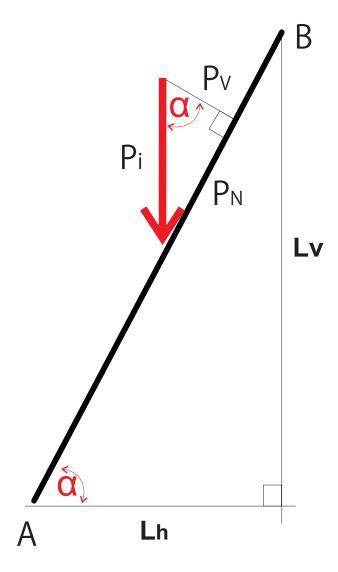
$$\frac{\text{Li}}{\text{Pi}} = \frac{\text{Lv}}{\text{PN}} = \frac{\text{Lh}}{\text{Pv}}$$



SI CONOCEMOS CI, PODEMOS APLICAR TRIGONOMETRÍA

Pv = Pi . cos α

 $P_N = P_i \cdot sen \alpha$



SI CONOCEMOS Q, PODEMOS APLICAR TRIGONOMETRÍA

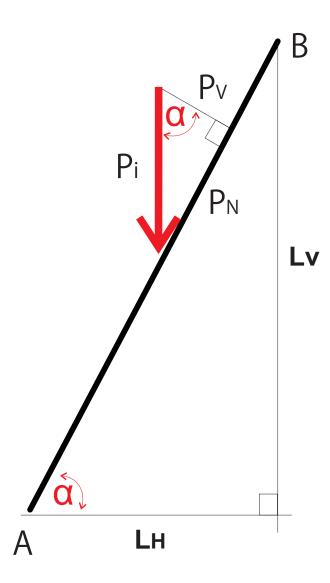
tang
$$\alpha = \underline{sen \alpha} = \underline{cat op}$$

$$cos \alpha \qquad cat ady$$

$$sen \alpha = \underline{cat op} \qquad cos \alpha = \underline{cat ady} \qquad hip$$

 $Pv = Pi.cos \alpha$

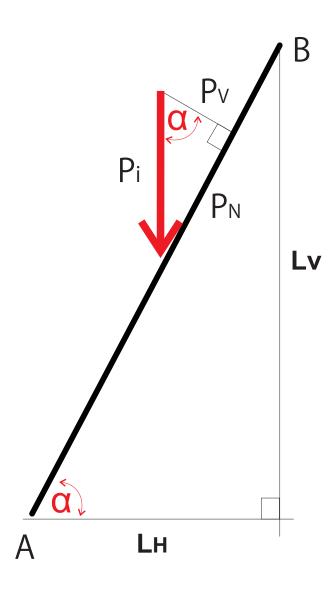
 $P_N = P_i \cdot sen \alpha$



SI NO CONOCEMOS CI, PERO SÍ LA PROYECCIÓN HORIZONTAL Y VERTICAL DE LA BARRA

SI CONOCEMOS APLICAR TRIGONOMETRÍA

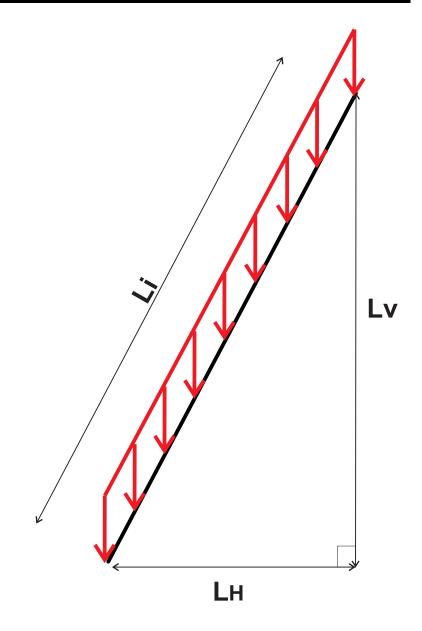
 $P_V = P_i \cdot \cos \alpha$ $P_N = P_i \cdot \sin \alpha$



SI NO CONOCEMOS CI, PERO SÍ LA PROYECCIÓN HORIZONTAL Y VERTICAL DE LA BARRA

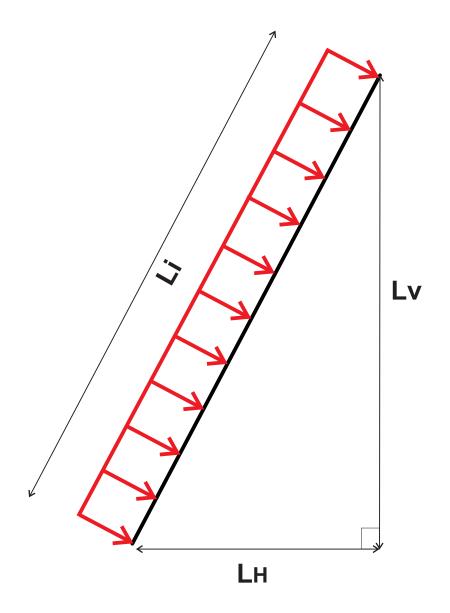
HALLAMOS C APLICANDO:

En general las cargas son gravitatorias.



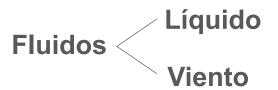
En general las cargas son gravitatorias.

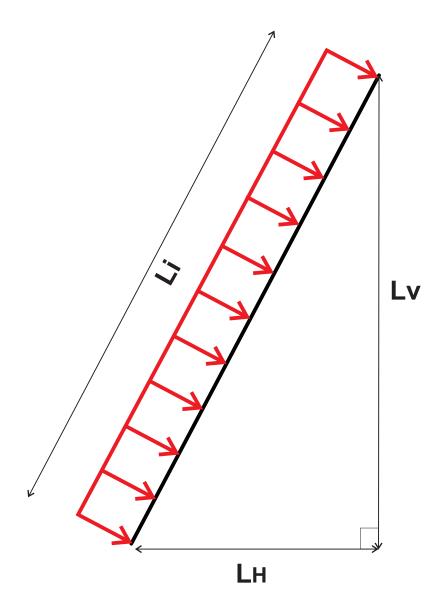
¿Cómo se generan las cargas superficiales no gravitatorias?



En general las cargas son gravitatorias.

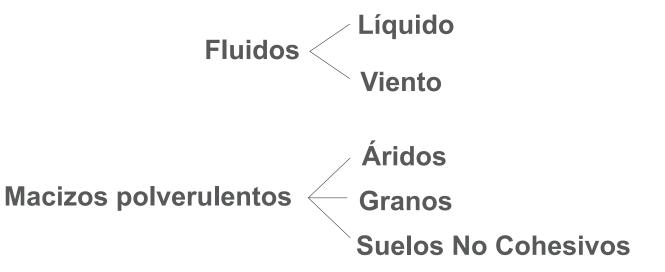
¿Cómo se generan las cargas superficiales no gravitatorias?

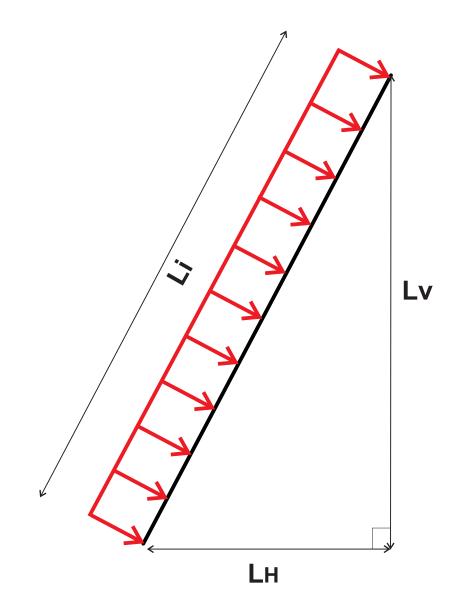




En general las cargas son gravitatorias.

¿Cómo se generan las cargas superficiales no gravitatorias?





En general las cargas son gravitatorias.

¿Cómo se generan las cargas superficiales no gravitatorias?

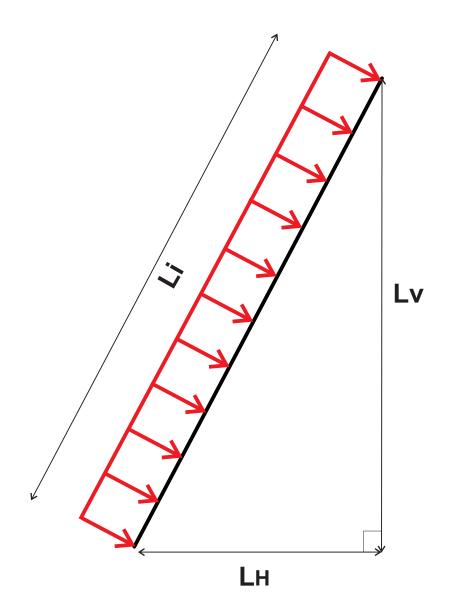


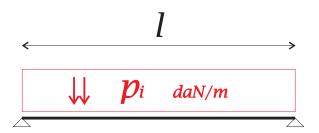
Áridos

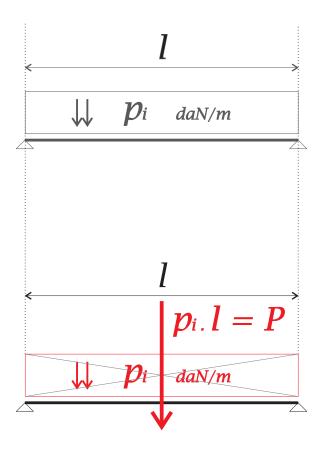
Macizos polverulentos — Granos

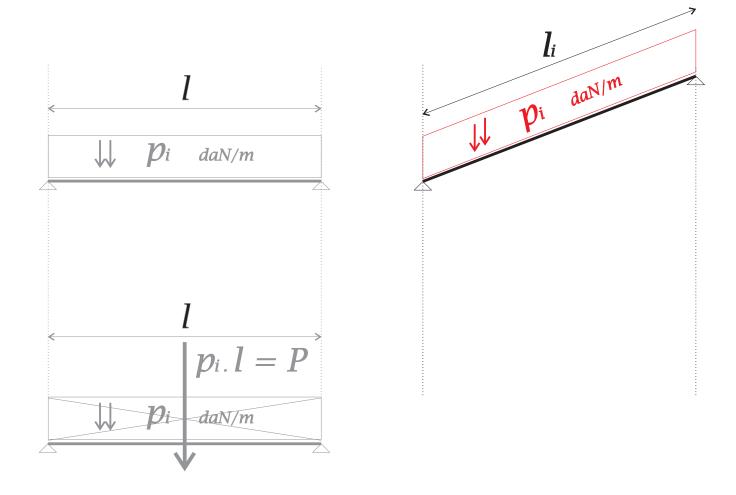
Suelos No Cohesivos

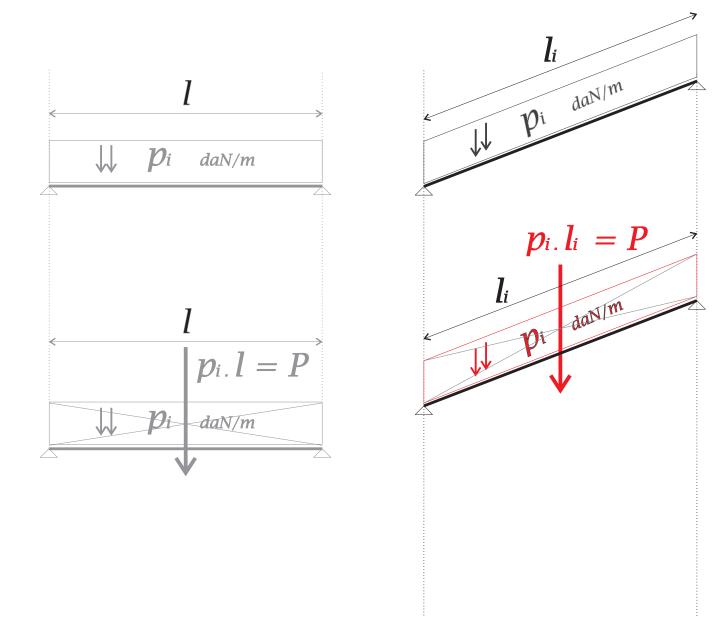
Para éstos casos son presiones que se ejercen en dirección normal a la superficie.

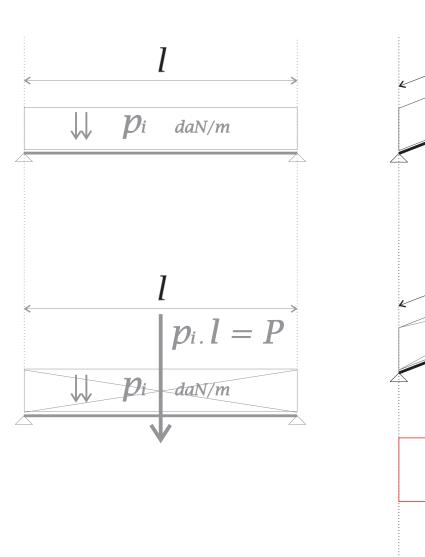


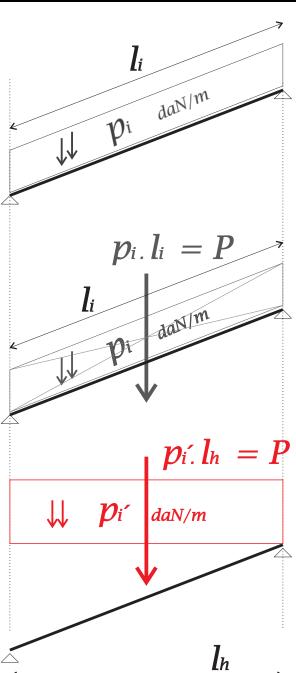


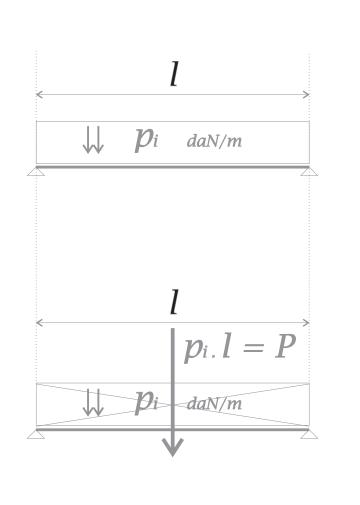


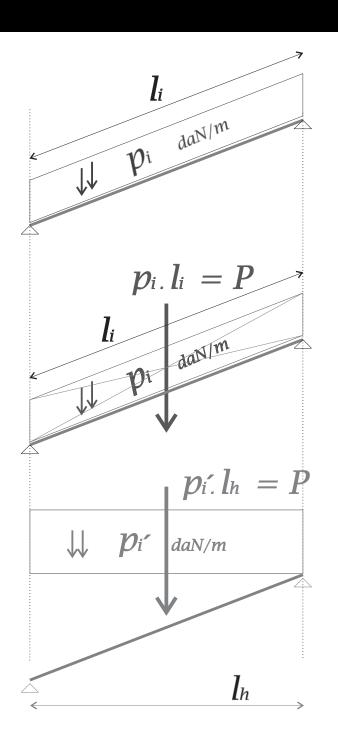


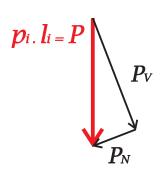


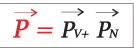


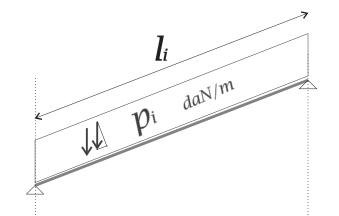


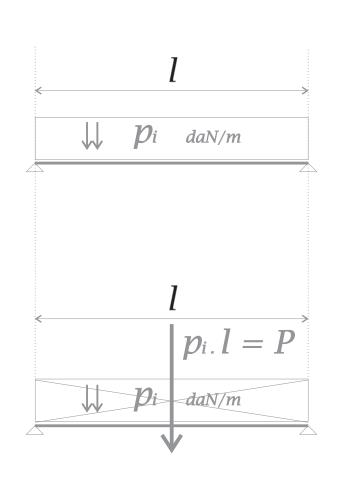


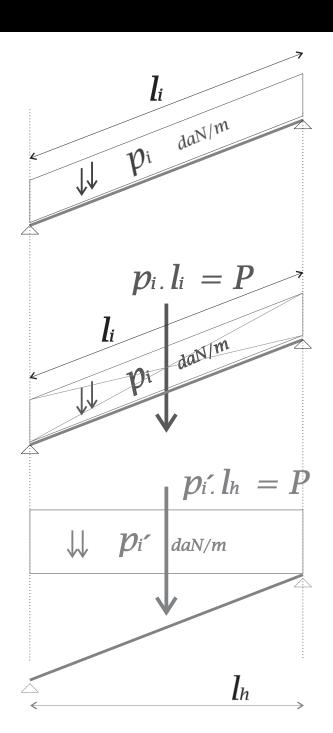


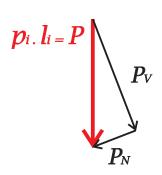


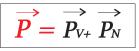




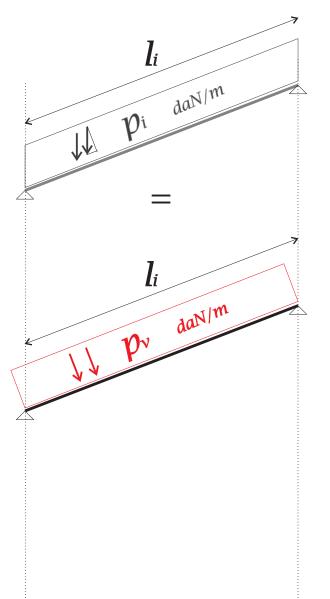


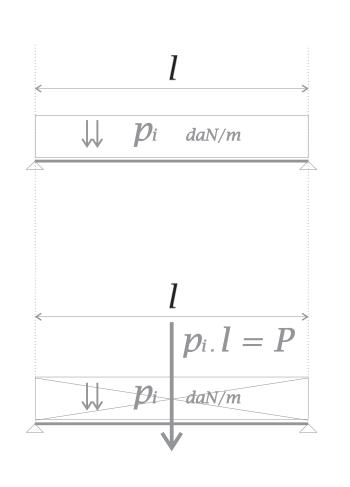


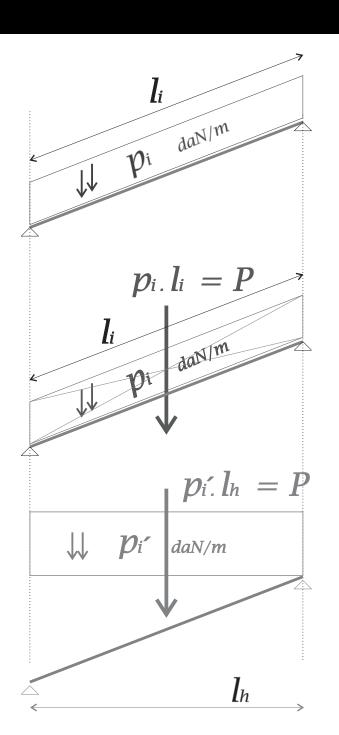


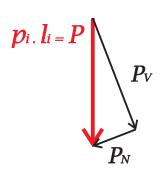


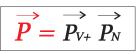
$$\frac{P_{V}}{l_{i}} = p_{V}$$





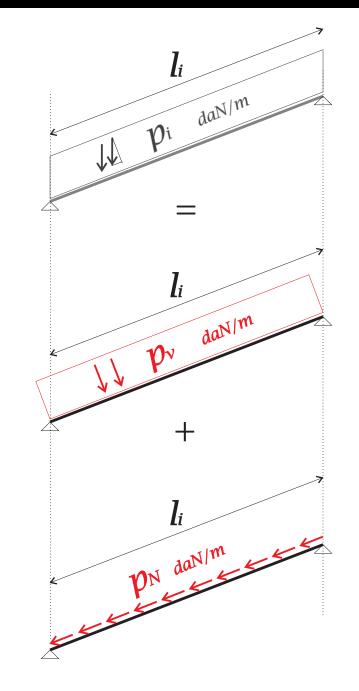






$$\frac{P_V}{l_i} = p_V$$

$$\frac{P_N}{l_i} = p_N$$



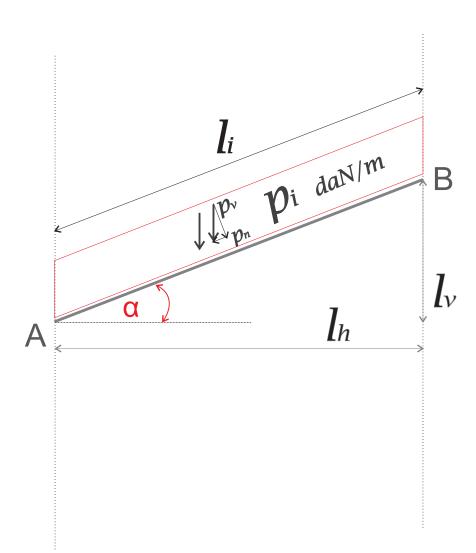
Dado un entorno determinado (en una BARRA)

Tendremos en el caso general VA, NA y MA, siendo éstos los valores iniciales en la barra.

Al ser la carga oblicua p_i respecto a la barra la misma podrá ser descompuesta en una componente cortante p_v y una axil p_n

Cada una de ellas va a intervenir en la variación del esfuerzo correspondiente, sin incidir en el otro.

En la variación del Flector sólo tendrá incidencia la componente perpendicular a la dirección del tramo p_v .

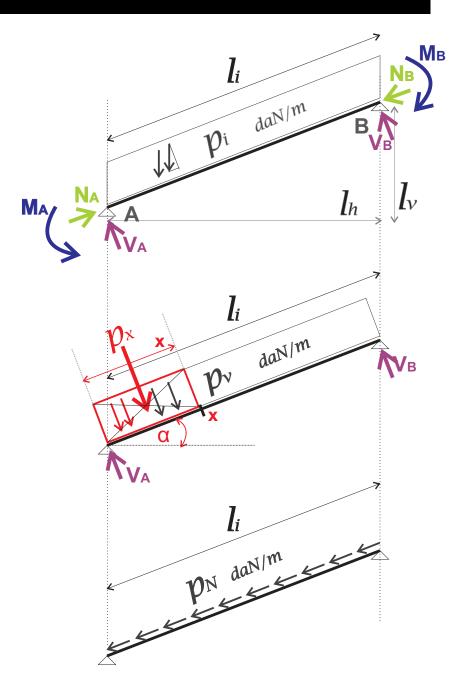


Variación de la componente Cortante a lo largo de la barra

$$V(x) = V_A + p_v.x \implies V_B = V_A + p_v.l_i$$

$$V_B = V_A \pm p_i \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot l_i$$
, (Como $l_h = l_i \cdot \cos \alpha$)

$$V_{B} = V_{A} \pm p_{i} \cdot l_{h}$$

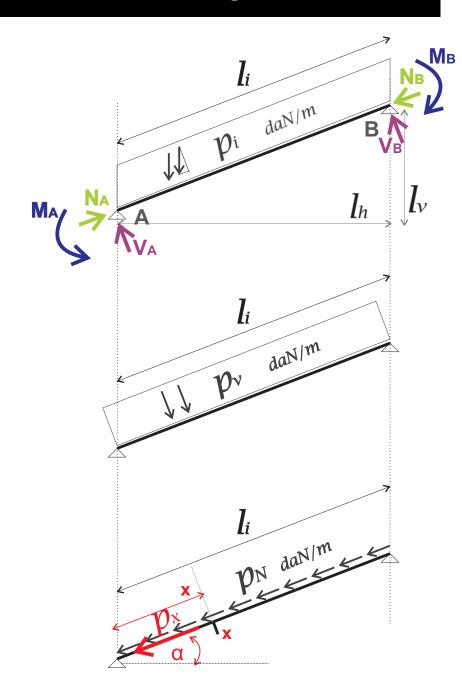


Variación de la componente Axil a lo largo de la barra

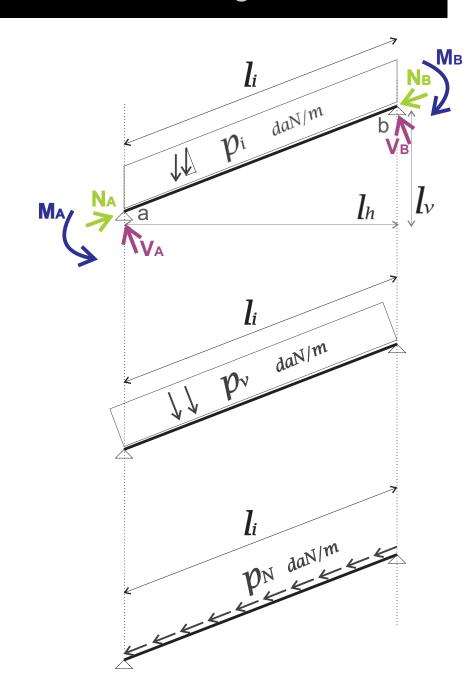
$$N(x) = N_A \pm p_N \cdot x \implies N_B = N_A \pm p_N \cdot l_i$$

$$N_B = V_A + p_i \cdot sen \alpha \cdot l_i$$
, (Como $l_V = l_i \cdot sen \alpha$)

$$N_{B} = V_{A} + p_{i} \cdot l_{v}$$



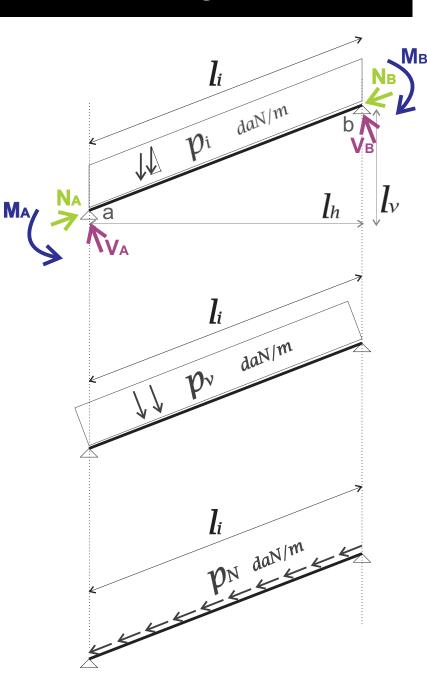
¿Quién genera la variación del momento flector?



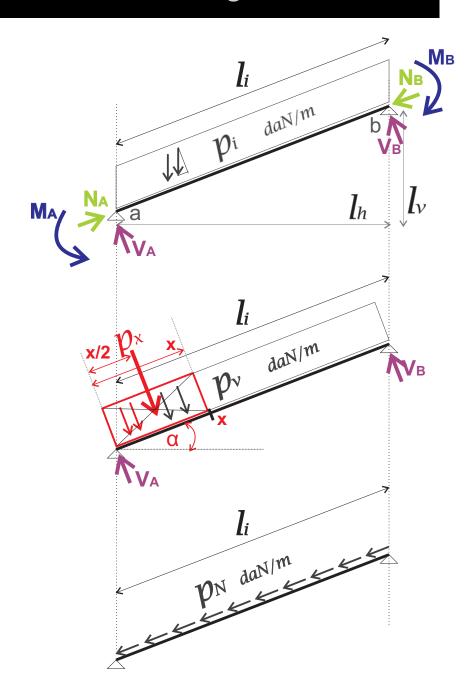
¿Quién genera la variación del momento flector?

Claramente la componente axil acumulada para cualquier punto de la barra no genera variación de momento, por estar incluída siempre en el eje de la barra.

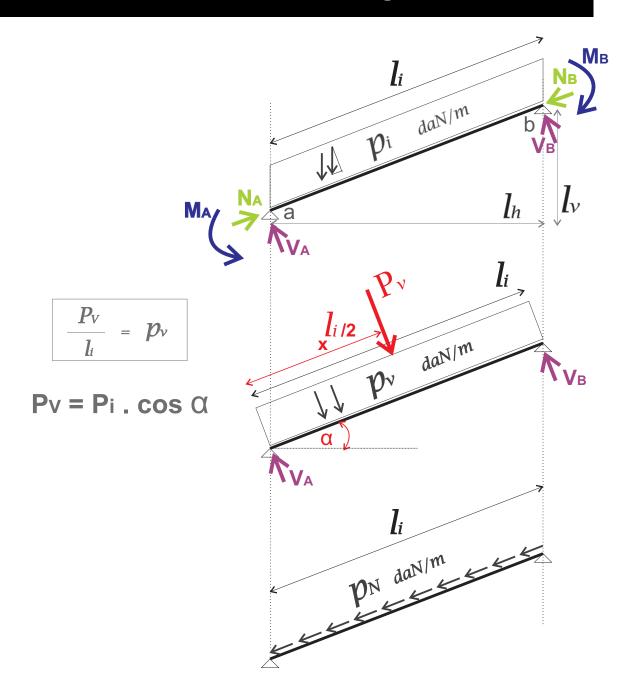
Ésto verifica la relación p(x) = V'(x) = M''(x)



$$M(x) = MA \pm VA \cdot x \pm p_v \cdot x \cdot x/2$$

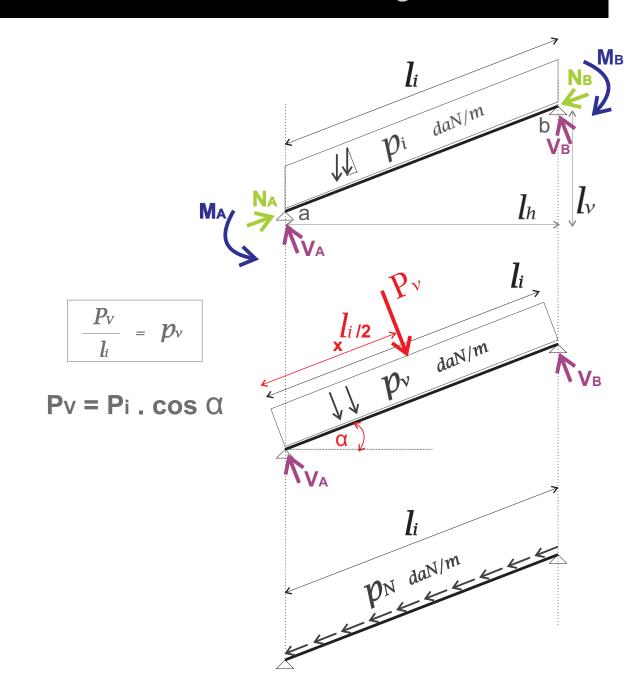


$$M(x) = MA \pm VA \cdot x \pm p_v \cdot x \cdot x/2$$



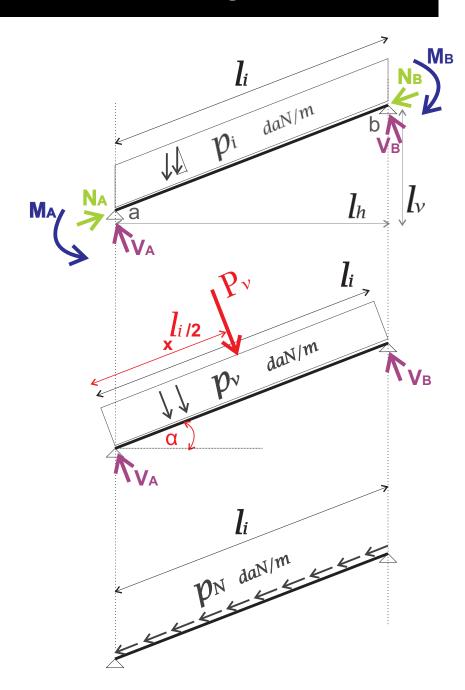
$$M(x) = MA \pm VA \cdot x \pm p_{V} \cdot x \cdot x/2$$

$$MB = MA \pm VA \cdot l_i \pm p_i \cdot cos \alpha \cdot l_i \cdot l_i/2$$



$$M(x) = MA \pm VA \cdot x \pm p_v \cdot x \cdot x/2$$

$$MB = MA \pm VA \cdot l_i \pm p_i \cdot cos \alpha \cdot l_i \cdot l_i/2$$



 $M(x) = M_A \pm V_A \cdot x \pm p_V \cdot x \cdot x/2$

 $MB = MA \pm VA \cdot l_i \pm p_i \cdot cos \alpha \cdot l_i \cdot l_i/2$



 $M_B = M_A + V_A . l_i + p_i . l_h . l_i/2$

