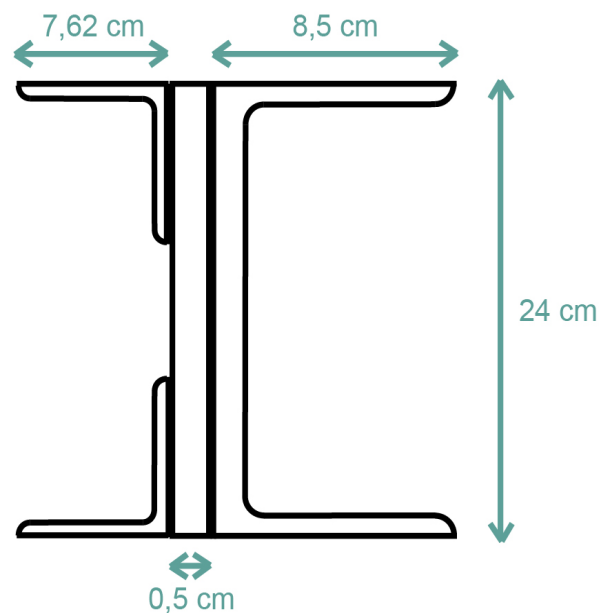
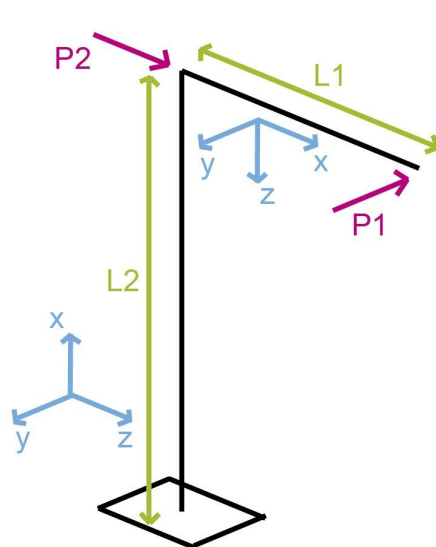


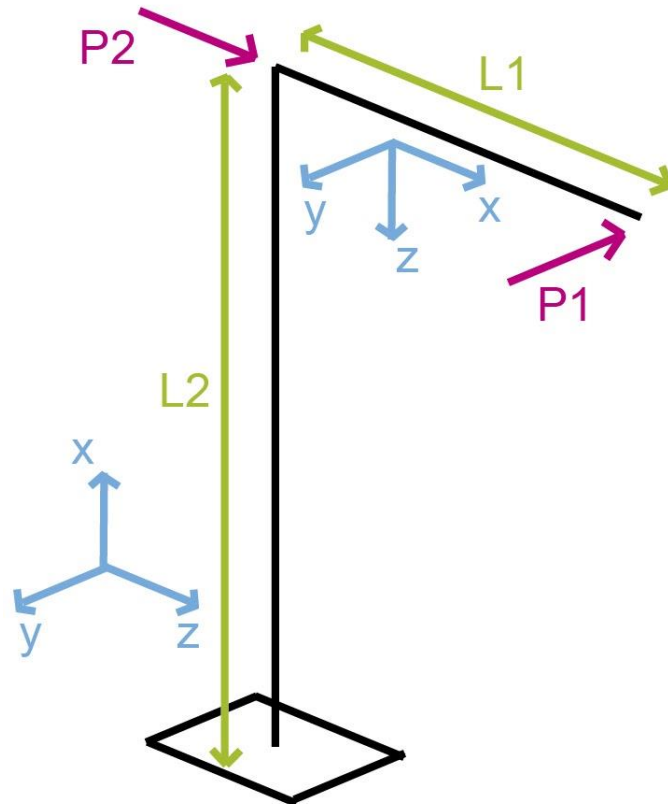


# Repaso de Estabilidad I



Catalina Urteneche - Clara Zaccaria

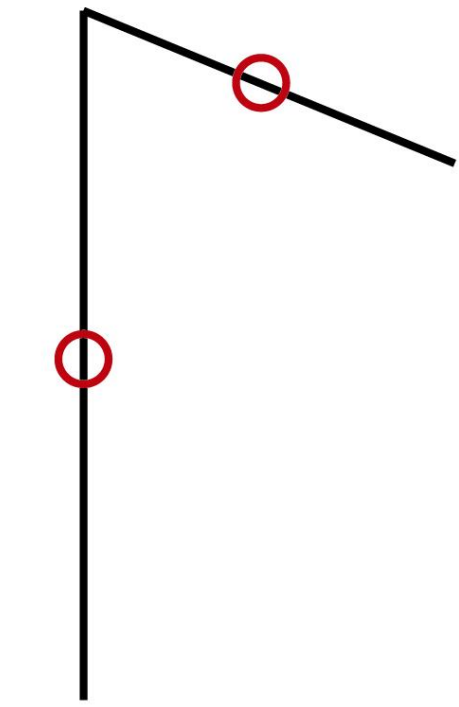
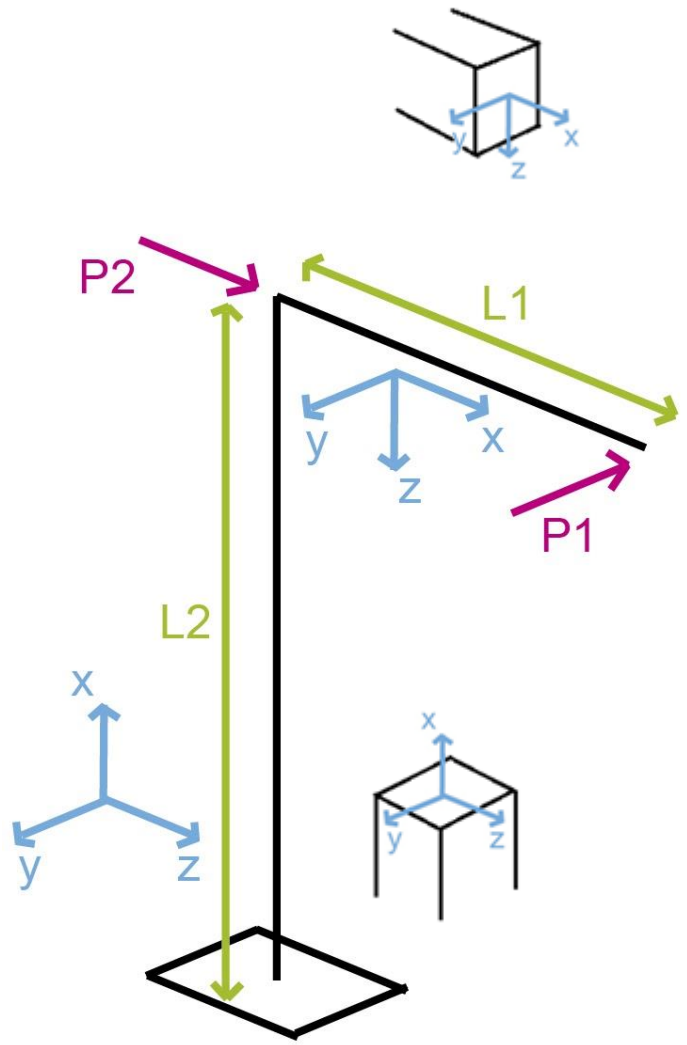
# Diagramas de características



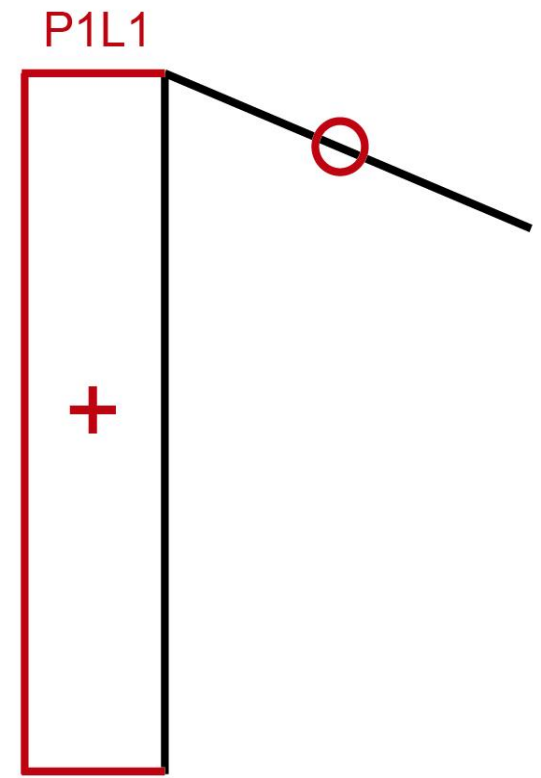
**Ejercicio 1:** Trazar los diagramas de características

**¡Observación!**

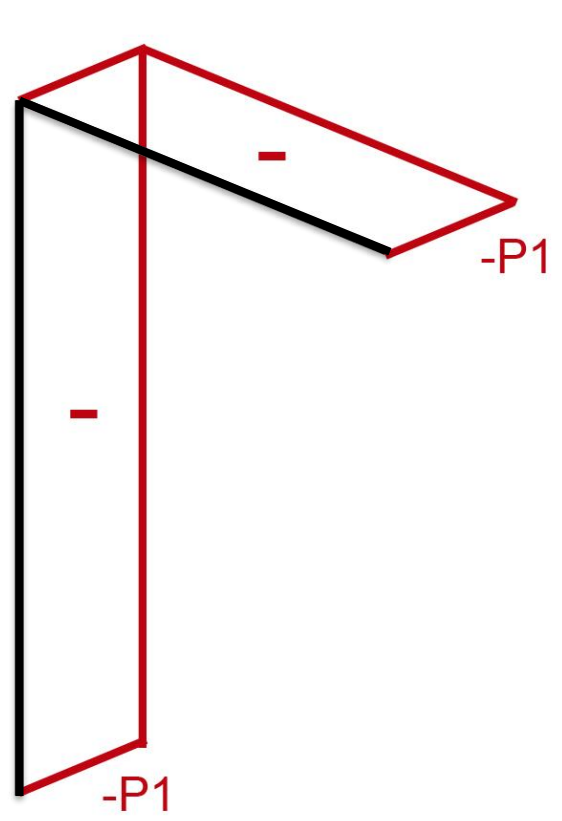
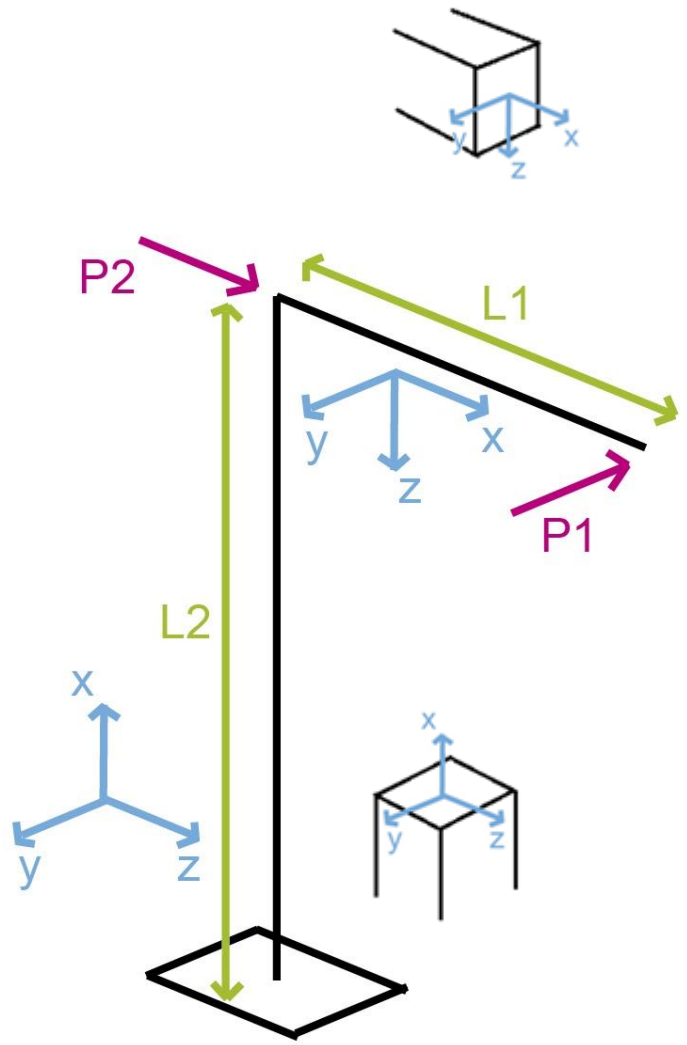
No calcular reacciones de vínculo a menos que sea necesario o que lo pida el ejercicio. Esto nos ayuda a evitar errores.



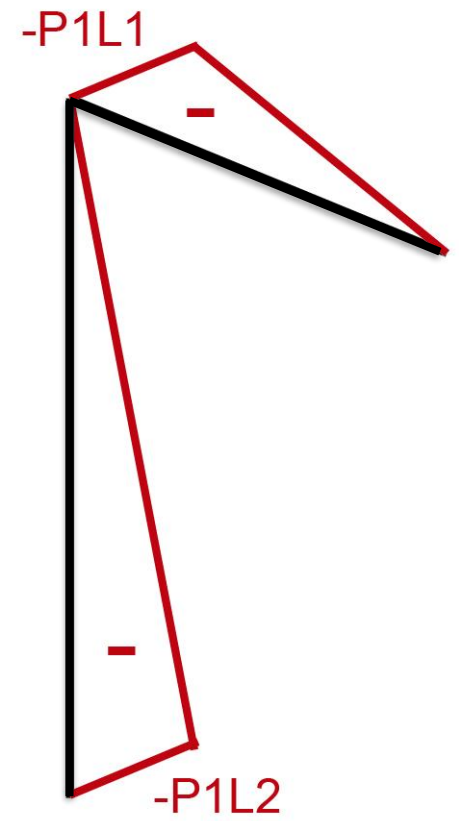
$N$  [kN]  
(cualquier plano)



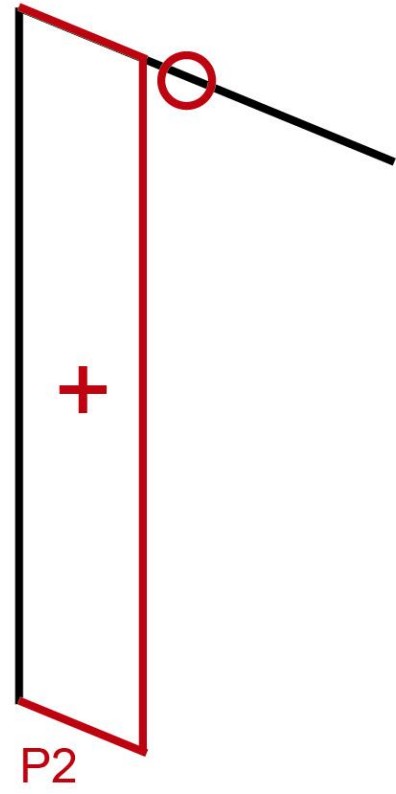
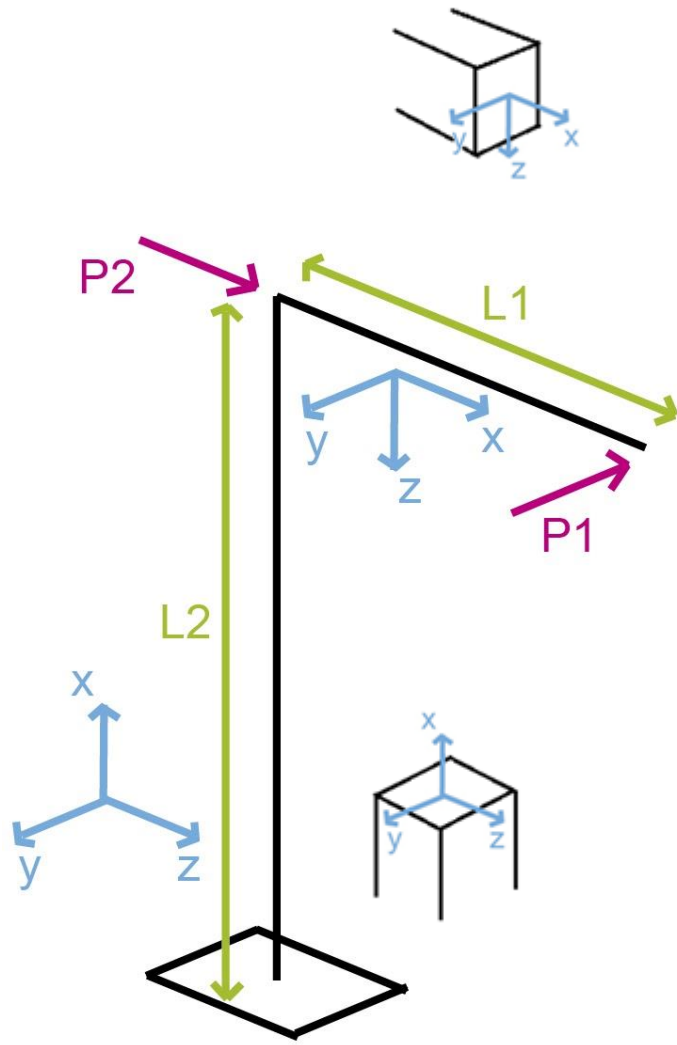
$M_x$  [kN m]  
(cualquier plano)



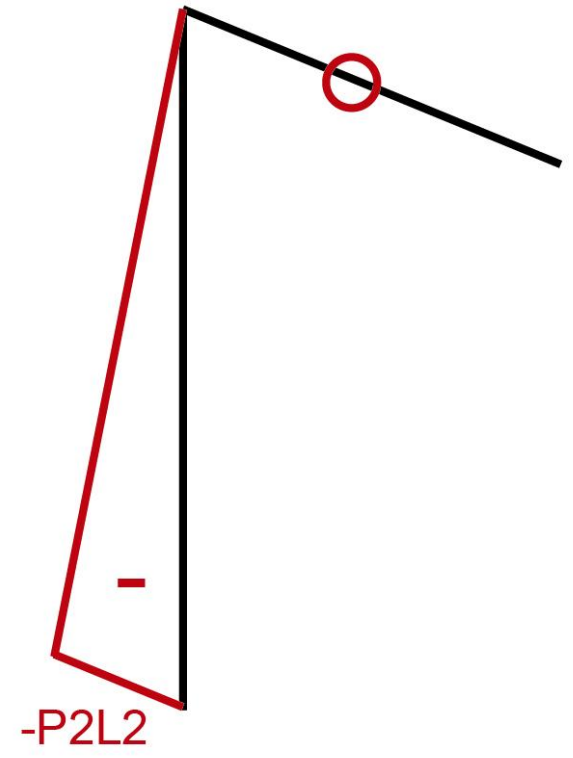
$Q_y$  [kN]  
(plano xy)



$M_z$  [kN m]  
(plano xy)

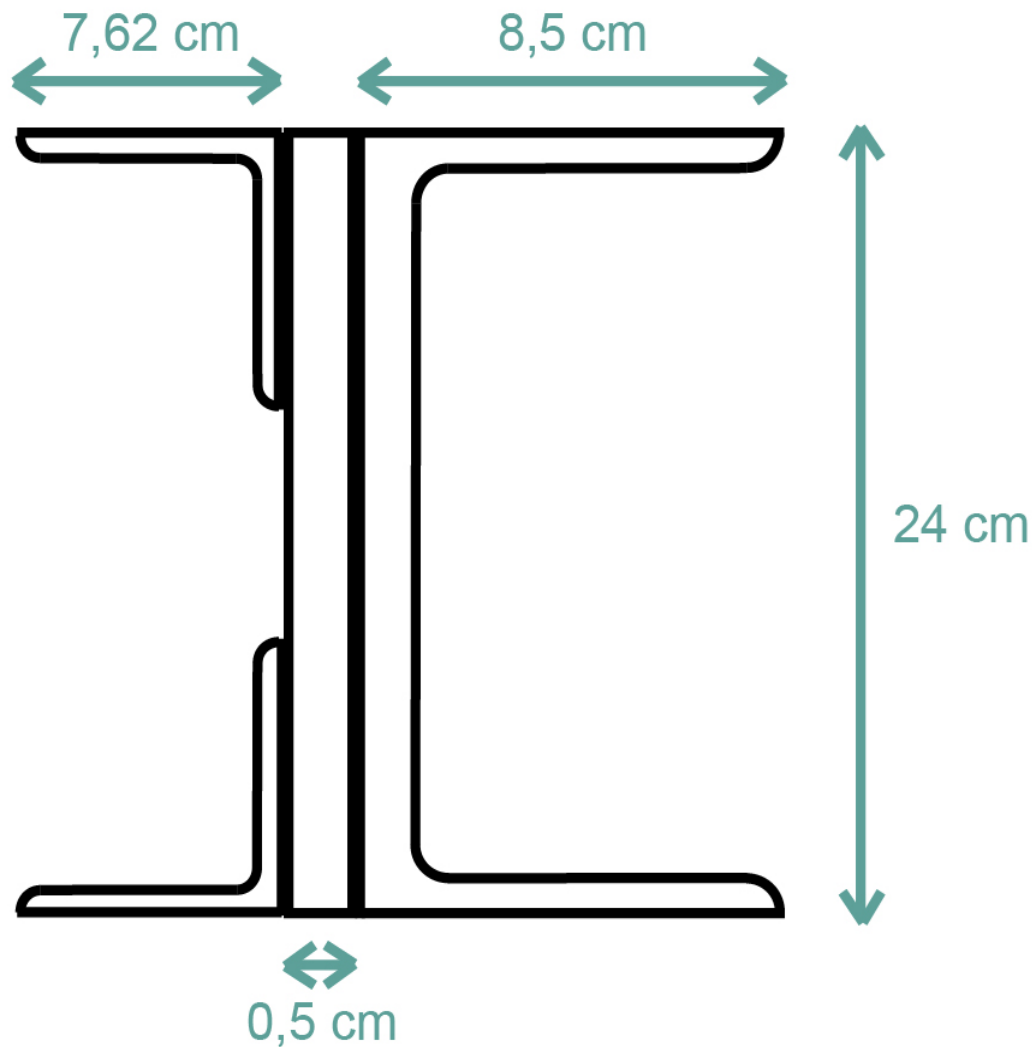


$Qz$  [kN]  
(plano xz)

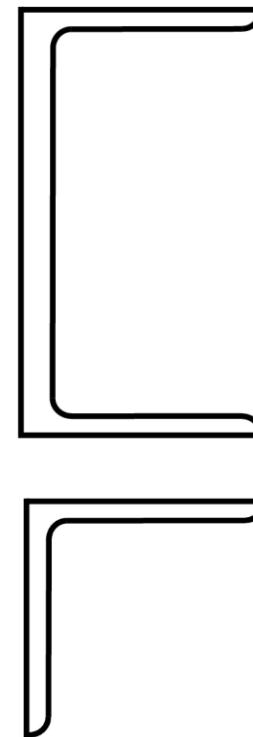


$My$  [kN m]  
(plano xz)

# Geometría de las superficies



**Ejercicio 2:** Hallar el baricentro, y los momentos de inercia principales de la sección.



UPN 240

$$A = 42,3\text{cm}^2$$

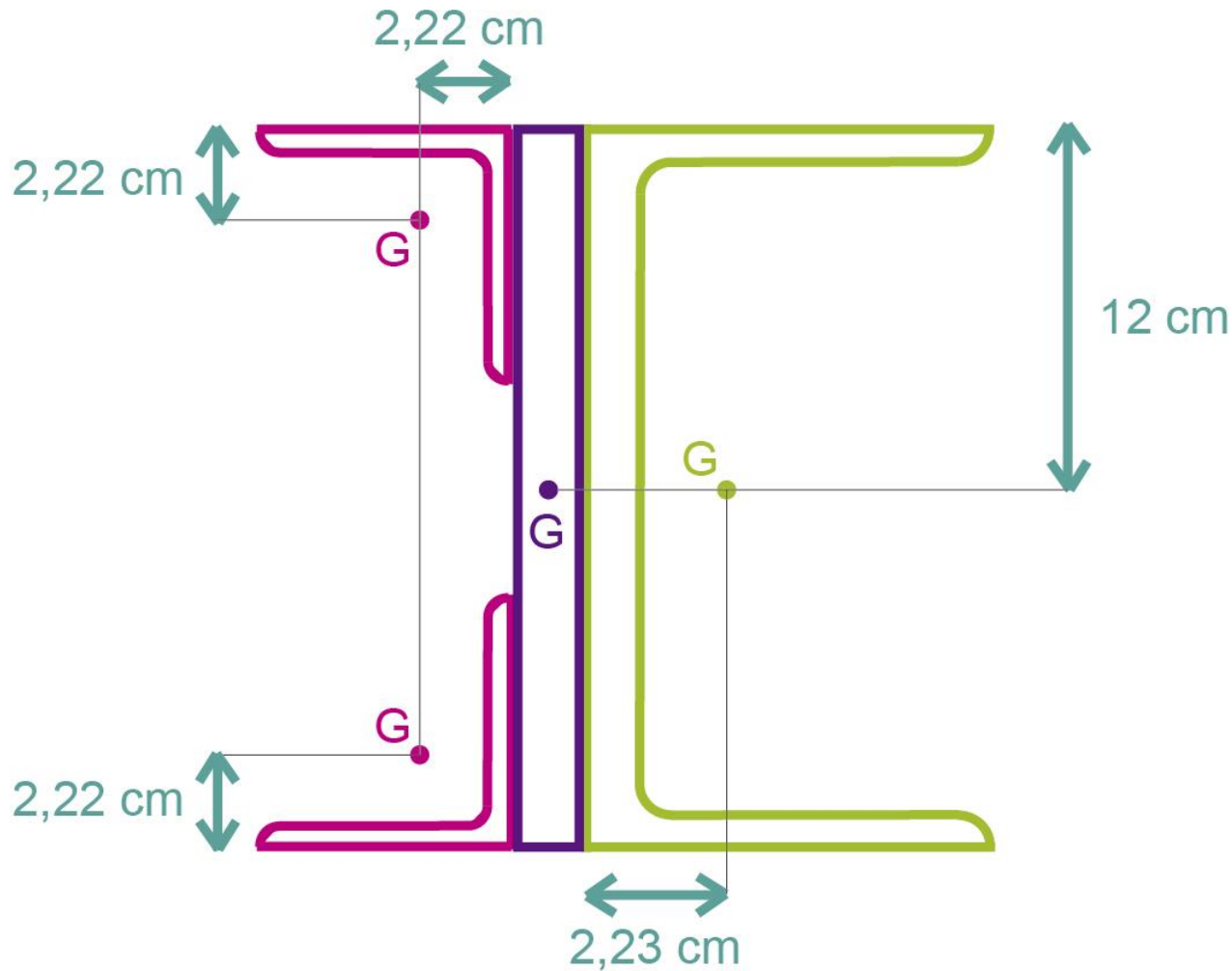
$$I_{MÁX} = 3600\text{cm}^4$$

$$I_{MÍN} = 248\text{cm}^4$$

3" × 3/8"

$$A = 13,64\text{cm}^2$$

$$I_x = I_y = 71,15\text{cm}^4$$



UPN 240

$$A = 42,3\text{cm}^2$$

$$I_{MÁX} = 3600\text{cm}^4$$

$$I_{MÍN} = 248\text{cm}^4$$

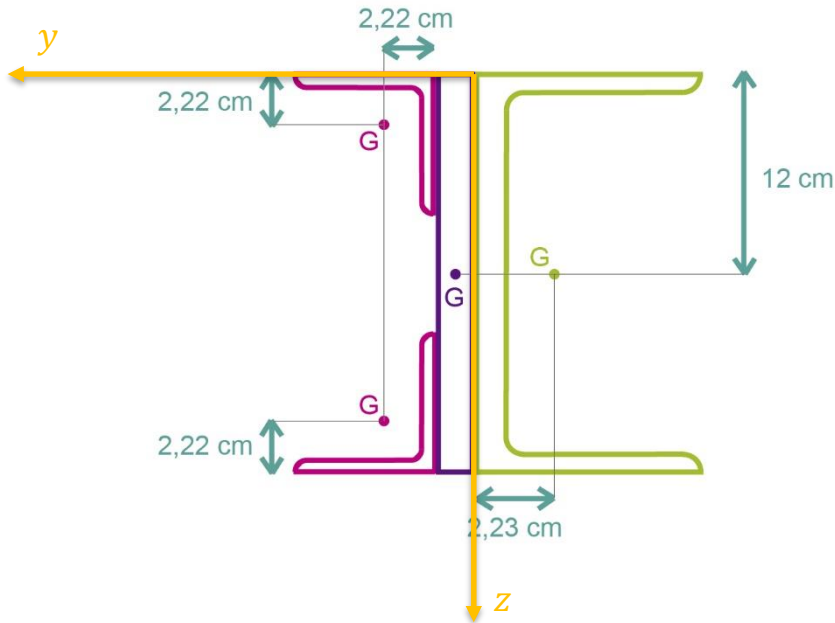
3" x 3/8"

$$A = 13,64\text{cm}^2$$

$$I_x = I_y = 71,15\text{cm}^4$$



Calculamos el momento estático para hallar el baricentro total:



$$S_z^{(A_t)} = \sum S_i^{(A_i)}$$

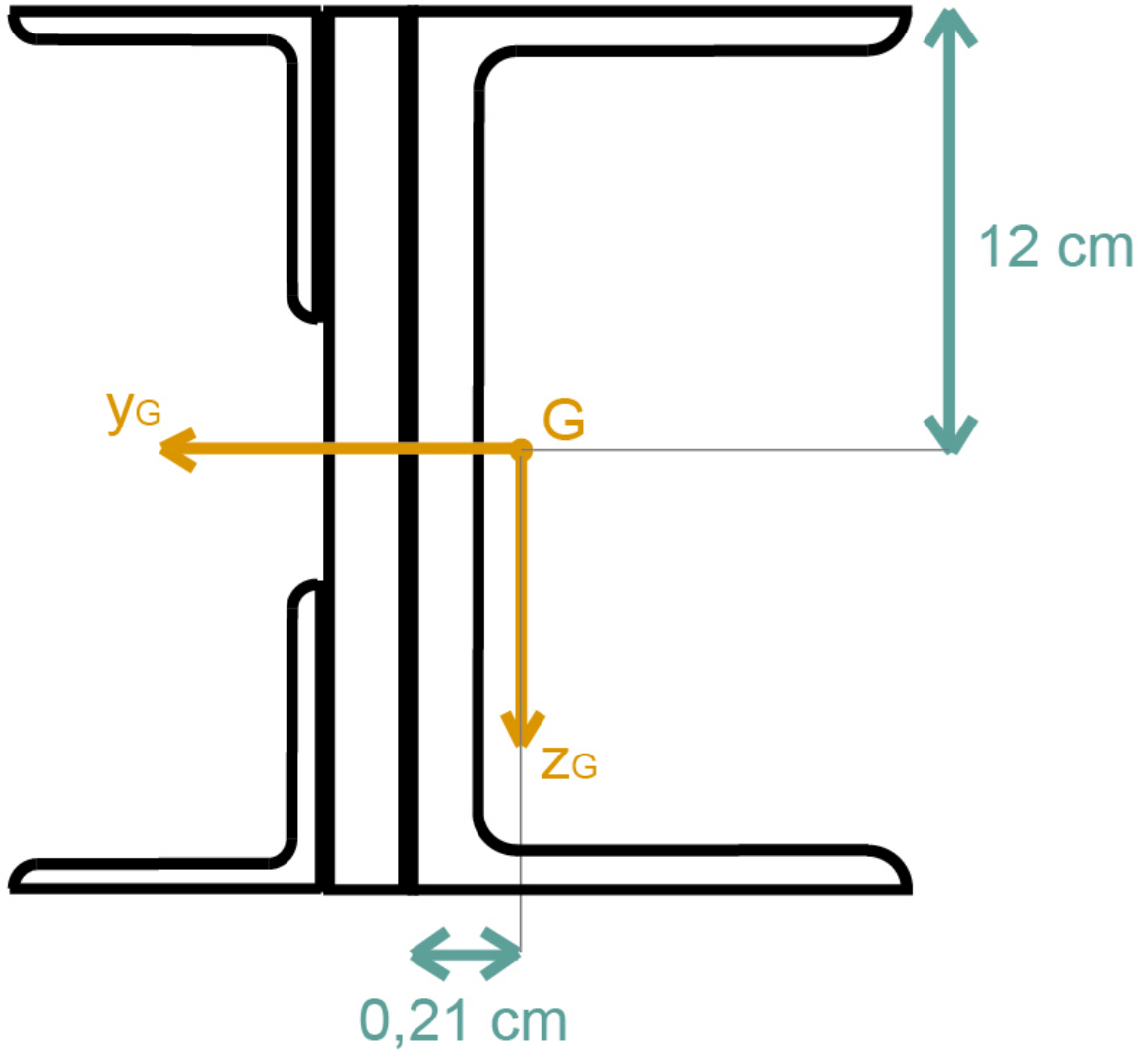


$$A_t \cdot y_G = \sum A_i \cdot y_{G_i}$$

$$y_G = \frac{2 \cdot 13,64 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot (2,22 \text{ cm} + 0,5 \text{ cm}) + 12 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot \frac{0,5 \text{ cm}}{2} + 42,3 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot (-2,23 \text{ cm})}{2 \cdot 13,64 \text{ cm}^2 + 12 \text{ cm}^2 + 42,3 \text{ cm}^2}$$

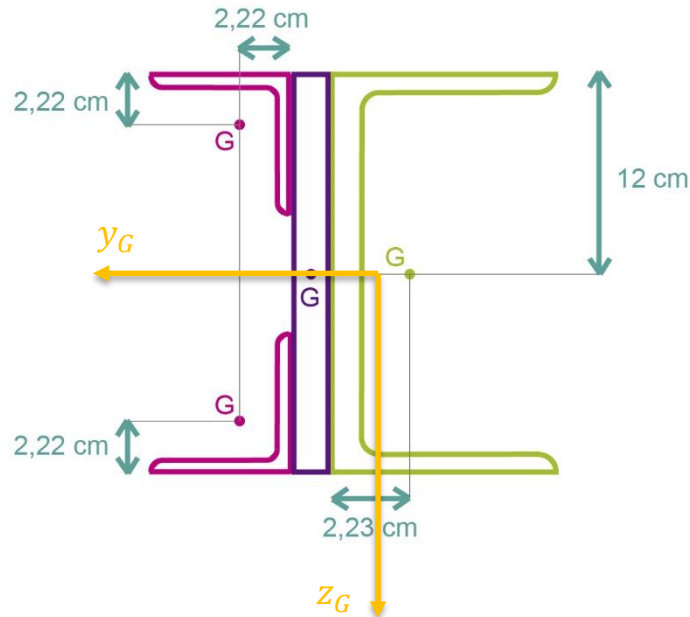
$$y_G = -0,2066 \text{ cm} \cong -0,21 \text{ cm}$$

$$G = (-0,21 \text{ cm} ; 12 \text{ cm})$$





Calculamos el momento de inercia respecto de los ejes baricéntricos de la figura total:



$$I_{y_G} = [71,15\text{cm}^4 + 13,64\text{cm}^2 \cdot (2,22\text{cm} - 12\text{cm})^2] \cdot 2 + \frac{0,5\text{cm} \cdot (24\text{cm})^3}{12} + 3600\text{cm}^4$$

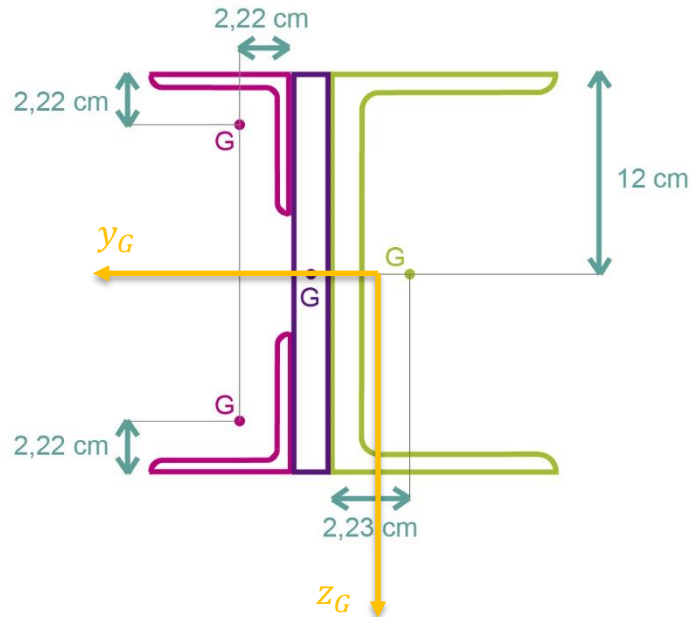
$$I_{y_G} = 6927,59\text{cm}^4 \cong 6928\text{cm}^4$$

$$I_{z_G} = [71,15\text{cm}^4 + 13,64\text{cm}^2 \cdot (2,22\text{cm} + 0,5\text{cm} + 0,21\text{cm})^2] \cdot 2 + 0,25\text{cm}^4 + 12\text{cm}^2 \cdot \left(\frac{0,5\text{cm}}{2} + 0,21\text{cm}\right)^2 + 248\text{cm}^4 + 42,3\text{cm}^2 \cdot (2,23\text{cm} - 0,21\text{cm})^2$$

$$I_{z_G} = 799,89\text{cm}^4 \cong 800\text{cm}^4$$



Calculamos el momento estático de cada perfil respecto a  $y_G$



$$S_{y_G}^{Ai} = 13,64 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot (12 \text{ cm} - 2,22 \text{ cm})$$

$$S_{y_G}^{As} = 13,64 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot (-12 \text{ cm} + 2,22 \text{ cm})$$

$$S_{y_G}^R = 12 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot (0 \text{ cm})$$

$$S_{y_G}^{UPN} = 42,3 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot (0 \text{ cm})$$

$$S_{y_G}^{Tot} = 0$$



# Hipo/Iso/Hiper-estaticidad



Hipostatico



Isostatico

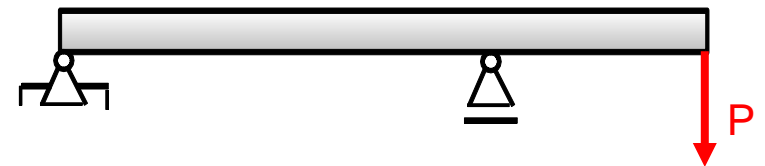
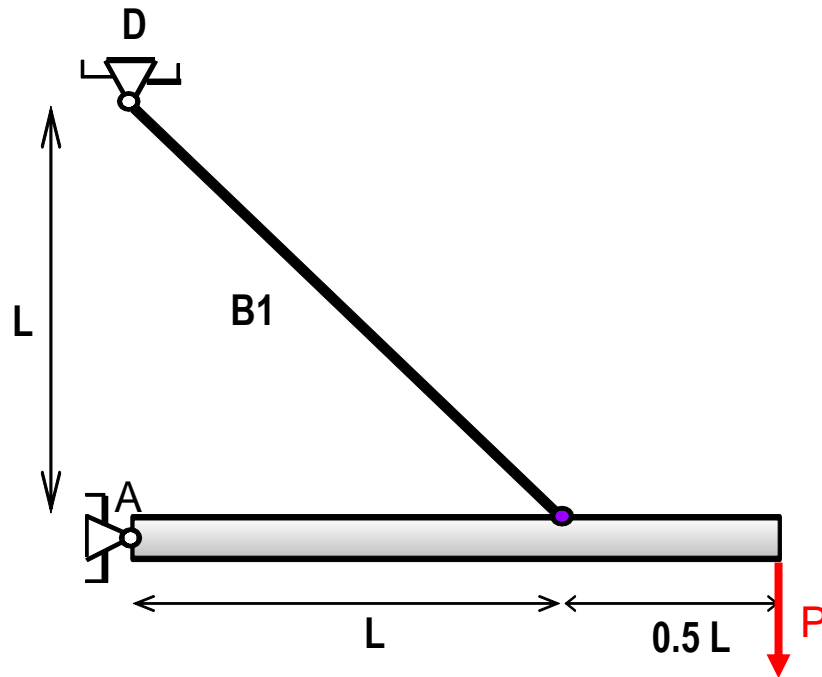


Hiperestatico



# Ejercicios adicionales

## Diagramas de características:





## Geometría de las superficies:

- 1) Calcular los momentos de inercia principales del perfil.
- 2) Calcular el momento estático de:  
A) Rectángulo verde.  
B) Rectángulos verde + naranja.  
C) Rectángulos verde + naranja + violeta.

