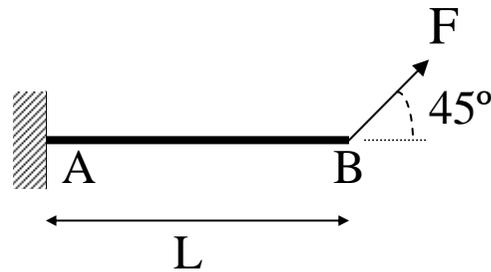
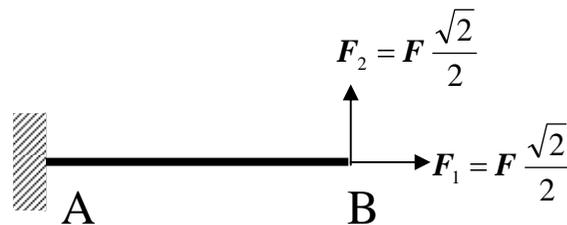
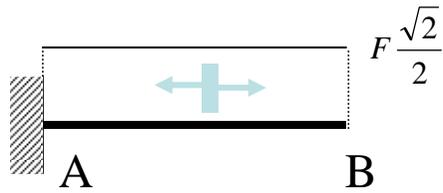


Determinar los desplazamientos (horizontal y vertical) del extremo B de la ménsula de la figura sometida a la carga inclinada que se indica:

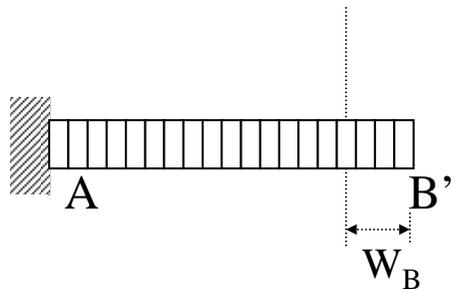
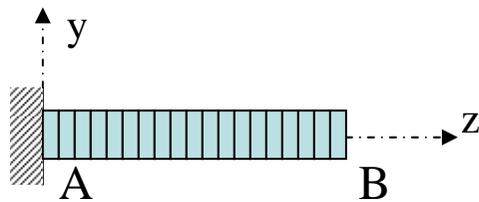


La carga anterior puede descomponerse en sus dos componentes:

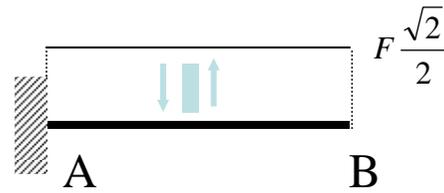




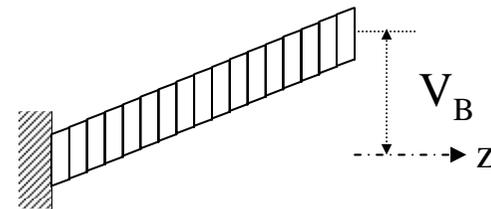
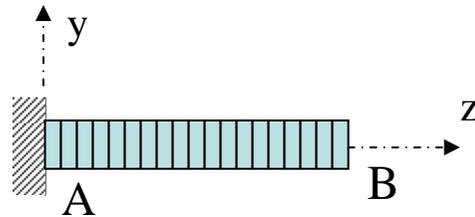
Ley de axiles



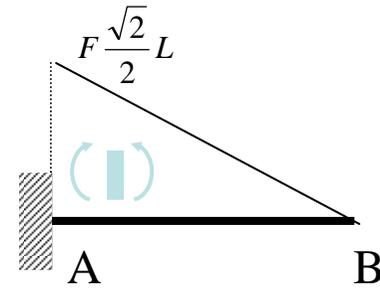
$$w_B = \int_0^L \left(\frac{F \sqrt{2}/2}{EA} \right) dz = \frac{F \sqrt{2}/2 \cdot L}{EA}$$



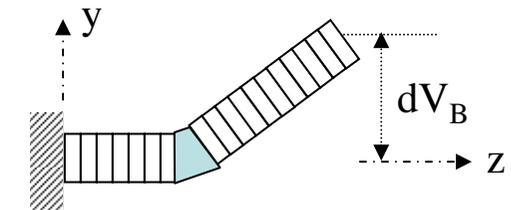
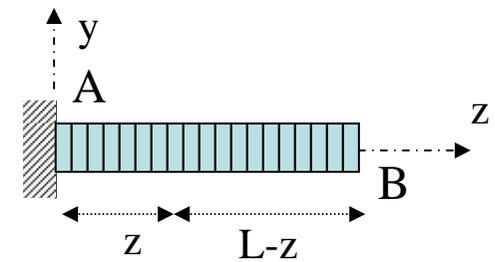
Ley de cortantes



$$v_B = \int_0^L \left(\frac{F \sqrt{2}/2}{G\Omega_c} \right) dz = \frac{F \sqrt{2}/2 \cdot L}{G\Omega_c}$$



Ley de flectores



$$\begin{aligned} dv_B &= d\theta \cdot (L-z) = \frac{M(z)}{EI} dz \cdot (L-z) = \\ &= \frac{F \sqrt{2}/2 \cdot (L-z)}{EI} dz \cdot (L-z) \\ v_B &= \frac{F \sqrt{2}/2}{EI} \int_0^L (L-z)^2 dz = \frac{F \sqrt{2}/2}{EI} \cdot \frac{L^3}{3} \end{aligned}$$

¿Qué cuantía tienen esos desplazamientos?

Supongamos una viga en ménsula de sección cuadrada de 20 cm² de hormigón (E=20 GPa y ν=0,2) y de longitud 4 m. Supongamos F=20 kN.

$$A=0,04 \text{ m}^2$$

$$I=1,33 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^4$$

$$\Omega_c=A/1,2=0,0333$$

Desplazamiento según el eje de la viga

$$w_B = \frac{20000 \sqrt{2} / 2 \cdot 4}{20 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 0,04} = 7,07 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

Flecha debida a cortante

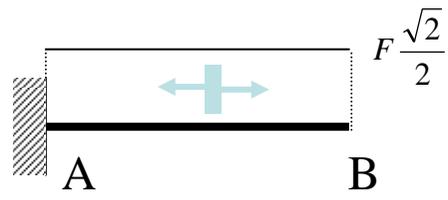
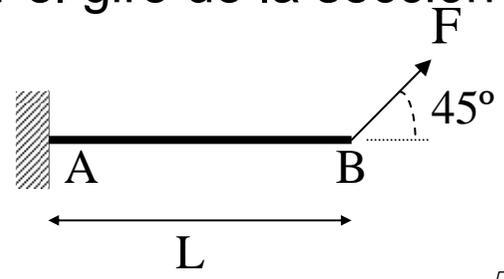
$$v_B = \frac{20000 \sqrt{2} / 2 \cdot 4}{8,33 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 0,0333} = 2,04 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

Flecha debida a flexión

$$v_B = \frac{20000 \sqrt{2} / 2}{20 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 1,33 \cdot 10^{-4}} \cdot \frac{4^3}{3} = 0,227 \text{ m}$$

¡Los desplazamientos debidos a flexión son mucho más grandes que los debidos a los esfuerzos axil y cortante!

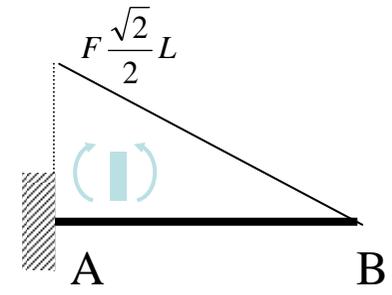
¿Cómo podríamos calcular el giro de la sección B?



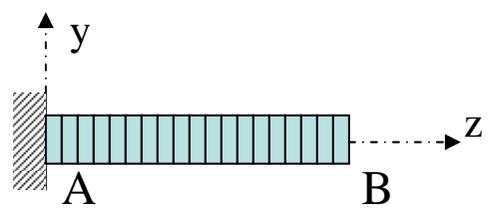
Ley de axiles



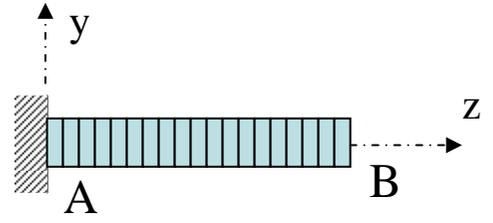
Ley de cortantes



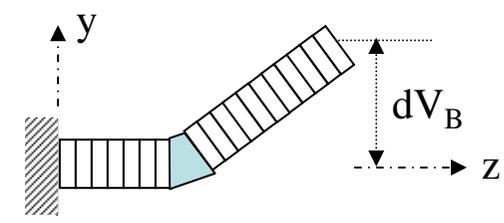
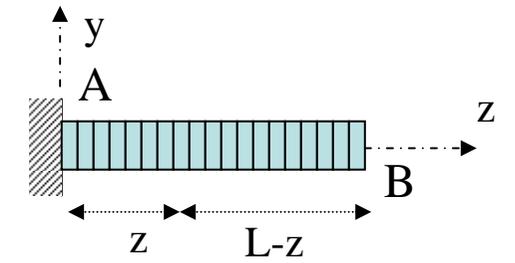
Ley de flectores



¡No gira!



¡No gira!



$$d\theta_B = \int_0^L d\theta = \int_0^L \frac{M(z)}{EI} dz = \frac{F\sqrt{2}/2}{EI} \cdot \frac{L^2}{2}$$