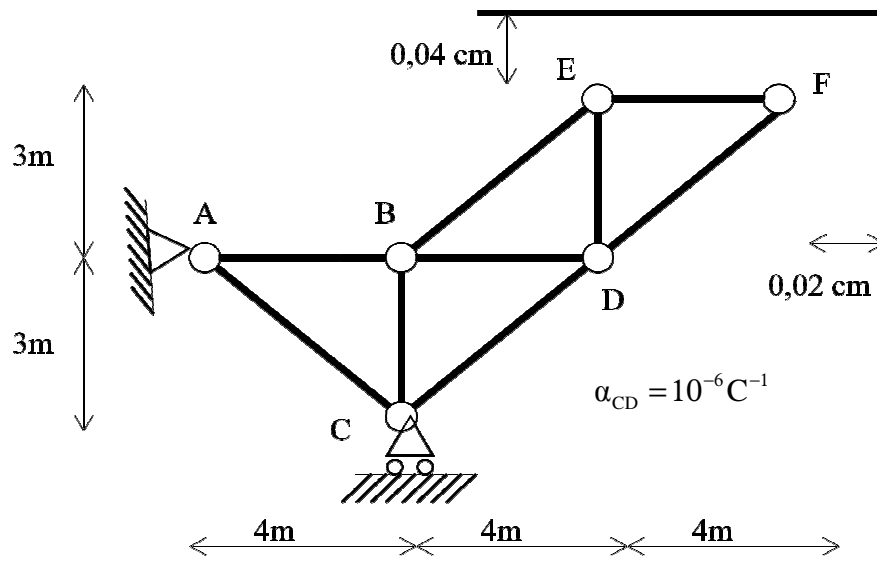


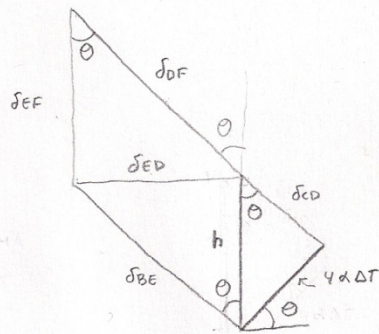
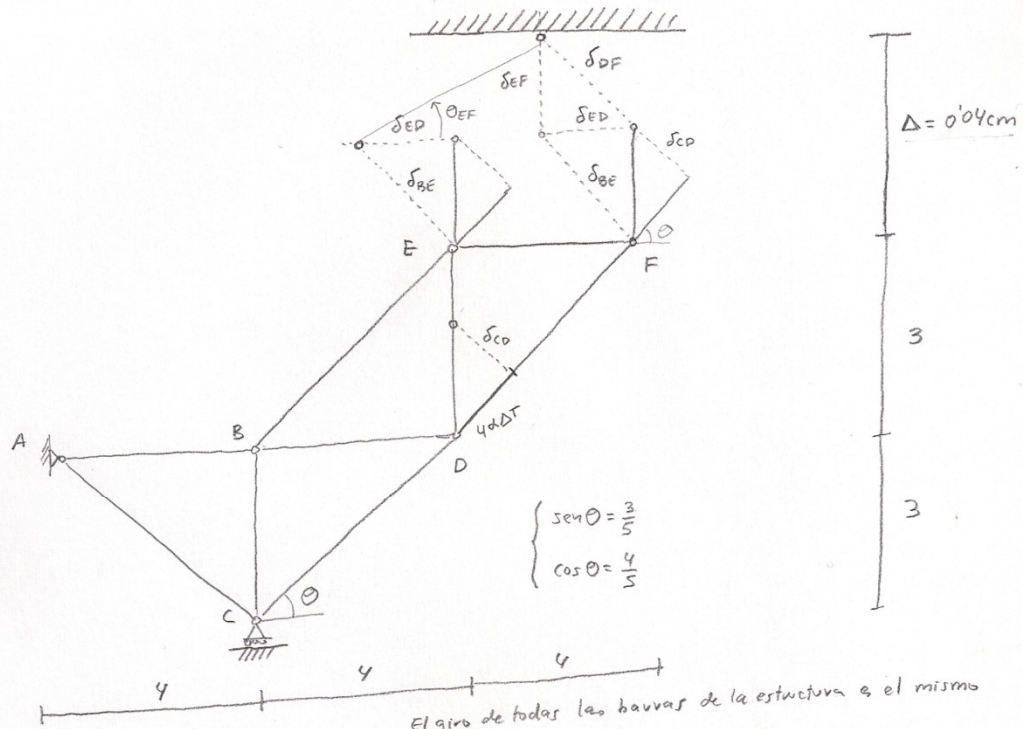
Ejercicio 1: estructura isostática



Empleando los diagramas de Williot, determinar:

- el mínimo incremento de temperatura en la barra CD para que el nudo F toque la esquina superior.
- el giro de las barras DF y EF producido por esa dilatación

Solución:



$$\theta_{EF} = \frac{\delta_{EF}}{4} = \frac{\frac{20 \alpha \Delta T}{3}}{4} = \frac{20 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 30}{12} = 5 \cdot 10^{-5} = \text{tg } \theta_{EF}$$

$$\theta_{DF} = \frac{\delta_{DF}}{5} = \frac{\frac{25 \alpha \Delta T}{3}}{5} = \frac{25 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 30}{15} = 5 \cdot 10^{-5} = \text{tg } \theta_{DF}$$

$$\delta_{EF} + h = \Delta$$

$$h = \frac{4 \alpha \Delta T}{\text{sen } \theta} = \frac{20 \alpha \Delta T}{3}$$

$$\delta_{EF} = \frac{\delta_{ED}}{\text{tg } \theta} = \frac{4}{3} \delta_{ED}$$

$$\delta_{ED} = h \cdot \text{tg } \theta = \frac{20 \alpha \Delta T \cdot 3}{3 \cdot 4} = 5 \alpha \Delta T$$

$$\delta_{DF} = \frac{\delta_{ED}}{\text{sen } \theta} = \frac{5 \alpha \Delta T}{3/5} = \frac{25 \alpha \Delta T}{3}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{20 \alpha \Delta T}{3} + \frac{20 \alpha \Delta T}{3} = 4 \cdot 10^{-4} = \frac{40 \alpha \Delta T}{3} \\ \alpha = 10^{-6} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1} \end{array} \right\} \Delta T = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$