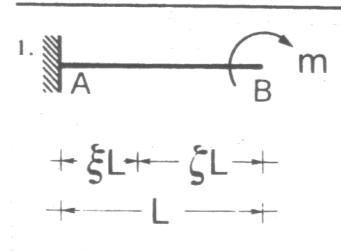
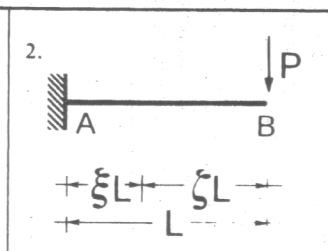
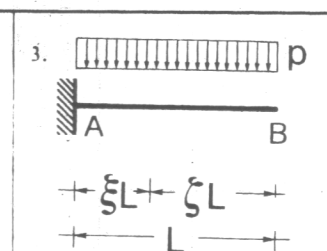
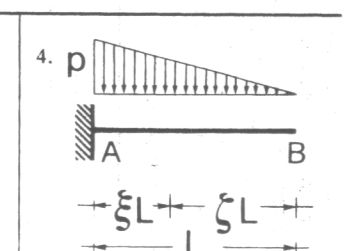
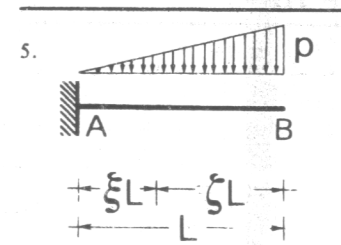
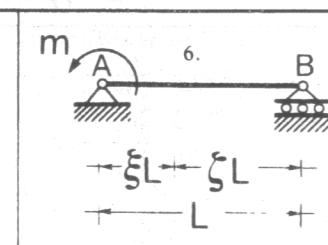
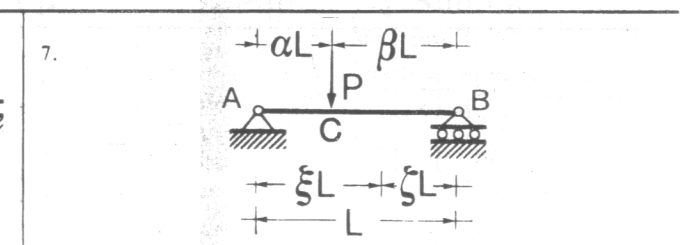


Tabella 6. Travi ad asse rettilineo, dati per varie situazioni di carico e vincolo.

<p>1. </p> <p><math>Y_A=0; M_A=-m</math></p> <p><math>T=cost=0</math></p> <p><math>M=cost=-m</math></p> <p><math>\varphi=\frac{mL}{EI} \xi</math></p> <p><math>\varphi_B=\frac{mL}{EI}</math></p> <p><math>v=\frac{1}{2} \frac{mL^2}{EI} \xi^2</math></p> <p><math>v_B=\frac{1}{2} \frac{mL^2}{EI}</math></p>	<p>2. </p> <p><math>Y_A=P; M_A=-PL</math></p> <p><math>T=cost=P</math></p> <p><math>M=-PL \xi</math></p> <p><math>\varphi=\frac{1}{2} \frac{PL^2}{EI} \xi (1+\xi)</math></p> <p><math>\varphi_B=\frac{1}{2} \frac{PL^2}{EI}</math></p> <p><math>v=\frac{1}{6} \frac{PL^3}{EI} \xi^2 (3-\xi)</math></p> <p><math>v_B=\frac{1}{3} \frac{PL^3}{EI}</math></p>	<p>3. </p> <p><math>Y_A=PL; M_A=-\frac{1}{2} PL^2</math></p> <p><math>T=pL \xi</math></p> <p><math>M=-\frac{1}{2} pL^2 \xi^2</math></p> <p><math>\varphi=\frac{1}{6} \frac{pL^3}{EI} (1-\xi^3)</math></p> <p><math>\varphi_B=\frac{1}{6} \frac{pL^3}{EI}</math></p> <p><math>v=\frac{1}{24} \frac{pL^4}{EI} [3-\xi (4-\xi^3)]</math></p> <p><math>v_B=\frac{1}{8} \frac{pL^4}{EI}</math></p>	<p>4. </p> <p><math>Y_A=\frac{1}{2} PL; M_A=-\frac{1}{6} PL^2</math></p> <p><math>T=\frac{1}{2} pL \xi^2</math></p> <p><math>M=-\frac{1}{6} pL^2 \xi^3</math></p> <p><math>\varphi=\frac{1}{24} \frac{pL^3}{EI} (1-\xi^4)</math></p> <p><math>\varphi_B=\frac{1}{24} \frac{pL^3}{EI}</math></p> <p><math>v=\frac{1}{120} \frac{pL^4}{EI} [4-\xi (5-\xi^4)]</math></p> <p><math>v_B=\frac{1}{30} \frac{pL^4}{EI}</math></p>
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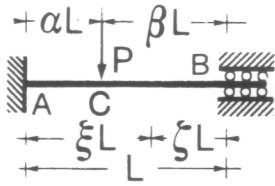
<p>5. </p> <p><math>Y_A=\frac{1}{2} pL; M_A=-\frac{1}{3} pL^2</math></p> <p><math>T=\frac{1}{2} pL \xi (2-\xi)</math></p> <p><math>M=-\frac{1}{6} pL^2 (3-\xi) \xi^2</math></p> <p><math>\varphi=\frac{1}{24} \frac{pL^3}{EI} [3-\xi^3 (4-\xi)]</math></p> <p><math>\varphi_B=\frac{1}{8} \frac{pL^3}{EI}</math></p> <p><math>v=\frac{1}{120} \frac{pL^4}{EI} [11-15\xi+\xi^4(5-\xi)]</math></p> <p><math>v_B=\frac{11}{120} \frac{pL^4}{EI}</math></p>	<p>6. </p> <p><math>Y_A=-Y_B=\frac{m}{L}</math></p> <p><math>T=cost=\frac{m}{L}</math></p> <p><math>M=-m \xi</math></p> <p><math>\varphi=\frac{1}{6} \frac{mL}{EI} (1-3 \xi^2)</math></p> <p><math>\varphi_A=-\frac{1}{3} \frac{mL}{EI}</math></p> <p><math>\varphi_B=\frac{1}{6} \frac{mL}{EI}</math></p> <p><math>v=-\frac{1}{6} \frac{mL^2}{EI} \xi (1-\xi^2)</math></p>	<p>7. </p> <p>— tronco AC: <math>Y_A=P \beta</math>  <math>T=cost=P \beta</math>  <math>M=PL \beta \xi</math></p> <p>— tronco CB: <math>Y_B=P \alpha</math>  <math>T=cost=-P \alpha</math>  <math>M=PL \alpha \xi</math></p> <p><math>M_{max}=M_C=PL \alpha \beta</math></p> <p><math>\varphi=\frac{1}{6} \frac{PL^2}{EI} \beta (1-\beta^2-3 \xi^2)</math>    <math>\varphi=-\frac{1}{6} \frac{PL^2}{EI} \alpha (1-\alpha^2-3 \xi^2)</math></p> <p><math>\varphi_A=\frac{1}{6} \frac{PL^2}{EI} \beta (1-\beta^2)</math>    <math>\varphi_B=-\frac{1}{6} \frac{PL^2}{EI} \alpha (1-\alpha^2)</math></p> <p><math>\varphi_C=\frac{1}{3} \frac{PL^2}{EI} \alpha \beta (\beta-\alpha)</math></p> <p><math>v=\frac{1}{6} \frac{PL^3}{EI} \beta \xi (1-\beta^2-\xi^2)</math>    <math>v=\frac{1}{6} \frac{PL^3}{EI} \alpha \xi (1-\alpha^2-\xi^2)</math></p> <p><math>v_C=\frac{1}{3} \frac{PL^3}{EI} \alpha^2 \beta^2</math></p>
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(segue)

<p>8. </p> $Y_A = Y_B = \frac{1}{2} pL$ $T = \frac{1}{2} pL (1 - 2\xi)$ $M = \frac{1}{2} pL^2 \xi \xi$ $\xi = \frac{1}{2} : M = M_{\max} = \frac{1}{8} pL^2$ $\varphi = \frac{1}{24} \frac{pL^3}{EI} [1 + 2\xi^2 (2\xi - 3)]$ $\varphi_A = -\varphi_B = \frac{1}{24} \frac{pL^3}{EI}$ $v = \frac{1}{24} \frac{pL^4}{EI} \xi \xi (1 + \xi \xi)$ $\xi = \frac{1}{2} : v = v_{\max} = \frac{5}{384} \frac{pL^4}{EI}$	<p>9. </p> $Y_A = \frac{1}{6} pL; Y_B = \frac{1}{3} pL$ $T = \frac{1}{6} pL (1 - 3\xi^2)$ $M = \frac{1}{6} pL^2 \xi \xi (1 + \xi)$ $\xi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} : M = M_{\max} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{27} pL^2$ $\varphi = \frac{1}{360} \frac{pL^3}{EI} [7 - 15\xi^2 (2 - \xi^2)]$ $\varphi_A = \frac{7}{360} \frac{pL^3}{EI}$ $\varphi_B = -\frac{8}{360} \frac{pL^3}{EI}$ $v = \frac{1}{360} \frac{pL^4}{EI} \xi \xi (1 + \xi) (7 - 3\xi^2)$	<p>10. </p> $Y_A = -Y_B = \frac{3}{2} \frac{m}{L}$ $M_B = \frac{1}{2} m$ $T = \text{cost} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{m}{L}$ $M = -\frac{1}{2} m (2 - 3\xi)$ $\varphi = \frac{1}{4} \frac{mL}{EI} \xi (2 - 3\xi)$ $\varphi_A = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{mL}{EI}$ $v = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{mL^2}{EI} \xi \xi^2$ $\xi = \frac{1}{3} : v = v_{\min} = -\frac{1}{27} \frac{mL^2}{EI}$	<p>11. </p> $Y_A = \frac{3}{8} pL; Y_B = \frac{5}{8} pL$ $M_B = -\frac{1}{8} pL^2$ $T = pL \left( \frac{3}{8} - \xi \right)$ $M = \frac{1}{8} pL^2 \xi (3 - 4\xi)$ $\varphi = \frac{1}{48} \frac{pL^3}{EI} \xi (1 + \xi - 8\xi^2)$ $\varphi_A = \frac{1}{48} \frac{pL^3}{EI}$ $v = \frac{1}{48} \frac{pL^4}{EI} \xi \xi^2 (1 + 2\xi)$
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<p>12. </p> <p>— tronco AC:</p> $Y_A = \frac{1}{2} P \beta^2 (2 + \alpha)$ $T = \text{cost} = Y_A$ $M = \frac{1}{2} PL \xi \beta^2 (2 + \alpha)$ $\varphi = \frac{1}{4} \frac{PL^2}{EI} \beta^2 [\alpha - (2 + \alpha) \xi^2]; \varphi = \frac{1}{4} \frac{PL^2}{EI} \alpha \beta^2 (1 - 2\alpha - \alpha^2)$ $\varphi_A = \frac{1}{4} \frac{PL^2}{EI} \alpha \beta^2$ $v = \frac{1}{12} \frac{PL^3}{EI} \xi \beta^2 [3\alpha - (2 + \alpha) \xi^2]$ <p>— tronco CB:</p> $Y_B = \frac{1}{2} P \alpha (3 - \alpha^2)$ $T = \text{cost} = -Y_B$ $M = \frac{1}{2} PL \alpha (3 \zeta + \alpha^2 \zeta - 1)$ $\varphi = \frac{1}{4} \frac{PL^2}{EI} \alpha \beta^2 (1 - 2\alpha - \alpha^2)$ $M_C = PL \alpha \beta^2 (2 + \alpha)$ $\varphi_C = \frac{1}{4} \frac{PL^2}{EI} \alpha \beta^2 (1 - 2\alpha - \alpha^2)$ $v = \frac{1}{12} \frac{PL^3}{EI} \alpha \zeta^2 [3(1 - \alpha^2) - (3 - \alpha^2) \zeta]$ $v_C = \frac{1}{12} \frac{PL^3}{EI} \alpha^2 \beta^3 (3 + \alpha)$	<p>13. </p> $Y_B = \frac{1}{10} pL; Y_B = \frac{2}{5} pL$ $M_B = -\frac{1}{15} pL^2$ $T = \frac{1}{10} pL (1 - 5\xi^2)$ $M = \frac{1}{10} pL^2 \xi (3 - 5\xi^2)$ $\varphi = \frac{1}{120} \frac{pL^3}{EI} \cdot \xi (1 + \xi) (1 - 5\xi^2)$ $\varphi_A = \frac{1}{120} \frac{pL^3}{EI}$ $v = \frac{1}{120} \frac{pL^4}{EI} \xi \xi^2 (1 + \xi)^2$	<p>14. </p> $Y_A = \frac{11}{40} pL; Y_B = \frac{9}{40} pL$ $M_B = -\frac{7}{120} pL^2$ $T = \frac{1}{40} pL (20 \zeta^2 - 9)$ $M = \frac{1}{120} pL^2 \xi (20 \zeta^2 + 20 \zeta - 7)$ $\varphi = \frac{1}{240} \frac{pL^3}{EI} \xi (27 \zeta + 10 \zeta^3 - 14)$ $\varphi_A = \frac{1}{80} \frac{pL^3}{EI}$ $v = \frac{1}{240} \frac{pL^4}{EI} \xi \zeta^2 (7 - 2 \zeta - 2 \zeta^2)$
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15.



— tronco AC:

$$Y_A = P \beta^2 (1 + 2 \alpha)$$

$$M_A = -PL \alpha \beta^2$$

$$T = \text{cost} = Y_A$$

$$M = PL \beta^2 [\xi (1 + 2 \alpha) - \alpha]$$

— tronco CB:

$$Y_B = P \alpha^2 (1 + 2 \beta)$$

$$M_B = -PL \alpha^2 \beta$$

$$T = \text{cost} = -Y_B$$

$$M = PL \alpha^2 [\zeta (1 + 2 \beta) - \beta]$$

$$M_C = 2 PL \alpha^2 \beta^2$$

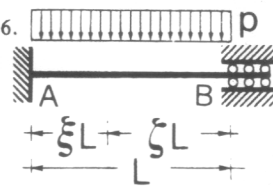
$$\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \frac{PL^2}{EI} \beta^2 \xi [2\alpha - \xi(1+2\alpha)] \quad \varphi = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{PL^2}{EI} \alpha^2 \zeta [2\beta - \zeta(1+2\beta)]$$

$$\varphi_C = \frac{1}{2} \frac{PL^2}{EI} \alpha^2 \beta^2 (1 - 2 \alpha)$$

$$v = \frac{1}{6} \frac{PL^3}{EI} \beta^2 \xi^2 [3\alpha - \xi(1+2\alpha)] \quad v = \frac{1}{6} \frac{PL^3}{EI} \alpha^2 \zeta^2 [3\beta - \zeta(1+2\beta)]$$

$$v_C = \frac{1}{3} \frac{PL^3}{EI} \alpha^3 \beta^3$$

16.



$$Y_A = Y_B = \frac{1}{2} pL$$

$$M_A = M_B = -\frac{1}{12} pL^2$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} pL (1 - 2 \xi)$$

$$M = -\frac{1}{12} pL^2 (1 - 6 \xi \zeta)$$

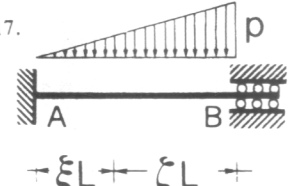
$$\xi = \frac{1}{2} : M = \frac{1}{24} pL^2$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{12} \frac{pL^3}{EI} \xi \zeta (1 - 2 \xi)$$

$$v = \frac{1}{24} \frac{pL^4}{EI} \xi^2 \zeta^2$$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{2} : v = \frac{1}{384} \frac{pL^4}{EI}$$

17.



$$Y_A = \frac{3}{20} pL; \quad Y_B = \frac{7}{20} pL$$

$$M_A = -\frac{1}{30} pL^2; \quad M_B = -\frac{1}{20} pL^2$$

$$T = \frac{1}{20} pL (3 - 10 \xi^2)$$

$$M = -\frac{1}{60} pL^2 (2 - 9 \xi + 10 \xi^3)$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{120} \frac{pL^3}{EI} \xi \zeta (4 - 5 \xi - 5 \xi^2)$$

$$v = \frac{1}{120} \frac{pL^4}{EI} \xi^2 \zeta^2 (2 + \xi)$$