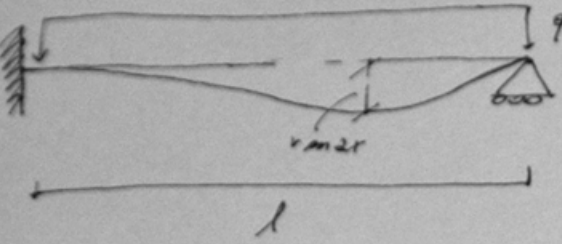


ESERCIZIO



$$\begin{cases} \frac{dT}{ds} + q = 0 \\ \frac{dM}{ds} + T = 0 \\ M = EI\chi \\ \chi = \frac{d\phi}{ds} = \frac{d^2v}{ds^2} \\ \phi = \frac{dv}{ds} \end{cases}$$

CONDIZIONI AL BORDO

$$\begin{aligned} v(0) &= 0 & v(l) &= 0 \\ \phi(0) = v'(0) &= 0 & M(l) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v(0) &= c_4 = 0 \\ \phi(0) &= c_3 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v(l) &= \frac{1}{24} \frac{q_2}{EI} l^4 + \frac{1}{6} c_1 l^3 + \frac{1}{2} c_2 l^2 = 0 \\ M(l) = EI \left( \frac{d^2v}{ds^2} \right) &= EI \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{q_2}{EI} l^2 + c_1 + c_2 \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

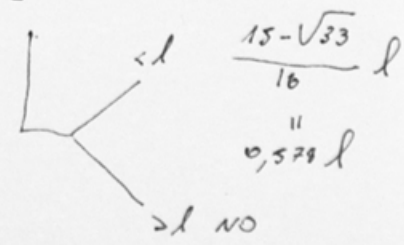
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{24} \frac{q_2}{EI} l^4 + \frac{1}{6} c_1 l^3 + \frac{1}{2} l^2 \left( -\frac{1}{2} \frac{q_2}{EI} l - c_1 \right) &= 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{24} \frac{q_2}{EI} l^4 + \frac{1}{6} c_1 l^3 - \frac{1}{4} \frac{q_2 l^4}{EI} - \frac{1}{2} l^3 c_1 = 0 \\ -\frac{5}{24} \frac{q_2}{EI} l^4 + \frac{-2}{6} l^3 c_1 &= 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = -\frac{5}{24} \frac{q_2 l^4}{EI} \Rightarrow c_1 = \frac{5}{8} \frac{q_2 l^4}{EI} \end{aligned}$$

$$c_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{q_2 l^2}{EI} + \frac{5}{8} l \frac{q_2 l^3}{EI} \Rightarrow c_2 = \frac{-4+5}{8} \frac{q_2 l^2}{EI} \Rightarrow c_2 = \frac{1}{8} \frac{q_2 l^2}{EI}$$

CERCHIAMO ORA IL PUNTO NEL QUALE IL TAGLIO È MASSIMO. PER FARLO CONSIDERIAMO  $\phi(x) = 0$  POICHÉ IN QUEL PUNTO LA ROTAZIONE È 0. ALGEBRICAMENTE  $\phi$  È LA DERIVATA DEL TAGLIO, QUINDI POICHÉ IL TAGLIO SARÀ MASSIMO QUEL PUNTO SARÀ UN PUNTO STAZIONARIO.

$$\phi(x) = \frac{1}{6} \frac{q_2}{EI} x^3 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{5}{8} \frac{q_2 l}{EI} x^2 + \frac{1}{8} \frac{q_2 l^2}{EI} x = 0$$

$$x \neq 0 \quad \frac{1}{6} x^2 - \frac{5}{16} l x + \frac{1}{8} l^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - \frac{15}{8} l x + \frac{3}{4} l^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{+15l \pm \sqrt{\frac{225}{64} l^2 - 4 \frac{3}{4} l^2}}{2}$$

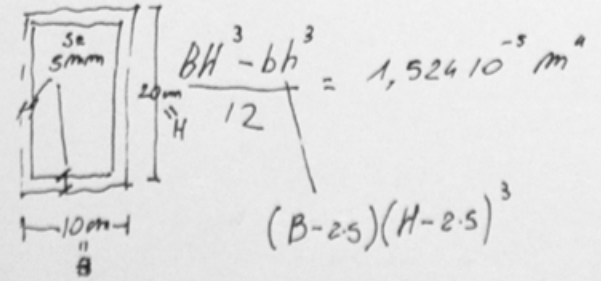


$$\begin{aligned} v_{max} &= \frac{1}{24} \frac{q_2}{EI} q_{111} l^4 - 0,625 \frac{1}{6} \frac{q_{155} l}{EI} q_2 l^3 + \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{2} \frac{q_{0334}}{EI} q_2 l^2 l^2 = \\ &= 0,006 \frac{q_2 l^2}{EI} \end{aligned}$$

E da SAP  $\Rightarrow 1.995 \cdot 10^3 \text{ KN/m}^2$

I per uno scatolare

$$\begin{aligned} q_2 = -q &= -10 \text{ KN/m} \\ l &= 1 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$



$$v_{max} = 2 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$