

$$\frac{ql^2}{2} = \frac{4EI}{l} \varphi_a + \frac{4EI}{l} \varphi_a + \frac{Gl_t}{l} \varphi_a$$

$$\frac{ql^2}{2} = \varphi_a \underbrace{\left( \frac{8EI}{l} + \frac{Gl_t}{l} \right)}_{K_\varphi = \text{rigidezza del nodo}}$$

$$\varphi_a = \frac{ql^2/2}{K_\varphi}$$

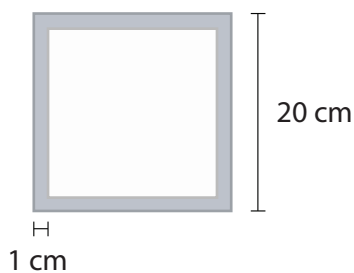
Trovata l'incognita  $\varphi$ , andiamo a definire per ognuna delle 4 sezioni prese in esame i valori dei rispettivi momenti e rotazioni.

## ACCIAIO

$$l_1, l_2, l_3 = 6\text{m}$$

$$E = 210.000.000 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$G = 80.000.000 \text{ kN/m}^2$$



$$I = \frac{b^4}{12} + \frac{(b-2t)^4}{12} = \frac{20^4}{12} + \frac{(20-2)^4}{12} = 4585 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_t = \frac{4\Omega^2 t^4}{lm} = \frac{4(19 \times 19)^2 \times 1}{4 \times 19} = 6859 \text{ cm}^4$$

CALCOLI A MANO

SAP

$$k_\varphi = 12838 + 914 = 13752$$

$$\varphi = 0,0129$$

$$0,0099$$

$$M_1 = M_2 = 85,45 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$86,09 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$M_3 = 9,09 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$8,76 \text{ kN/m}$$