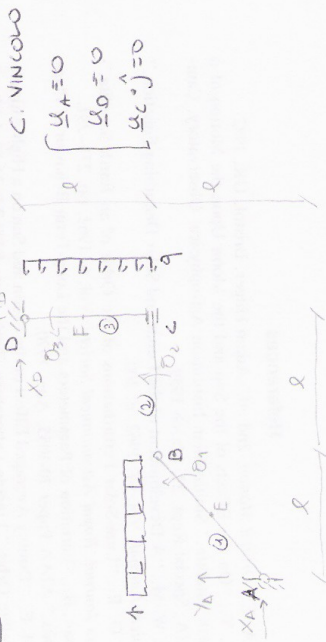


PROBLEMA 1.1 della P.S. di S.C.I. del 10/06/2005



$$u_B = u_A + \theta_1 \hat{k} \wedge \overrightarrow{AB} =$$

$$= -l \theta_1 \hat{i} + l \theta_1 \hat{j}$$

$$u_C = u_B + \theta_2 \hat{k} \wedge \overrightarrow{BC} =$$

$$= -l \theta_1 \hat{i} + l(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \hat{j}$$

$$u_C = u_D + \theta_3 \hat{k} \wedge \overrightarrow{DC} =$$

$$0 = l \theta_3 \hat{i}$$

$$u_C = u_D \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \theta_3 = -\theta_1 \\ \theta_1 + \theta_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \theta_2 = -\theta_1 \end{cases}$$

$$u_E = (-\frac{l}{2} \theta_1, \frac{l}{2} \theta_1)$$

$$u_F = (-\frac{l}{2} \theta_1, 0)$$

Per il TLV:

$$(+\frac{l}{2} \theta_1)(-l) + (-\frac{l}{2} \theta_1)(-ql) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow q = +p$$

Per determinare le CDS dello statore, devo prima determinare le reazioni vincolari.

Per le eq. di equilibrio dello statore:

$$\begin{cases} X_A + X_D = pl \\ Y_A + Y_D = pl \\ 2X_D - 2Y_D = pl \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_A + X_D = pl \\ Y_A + Y_D = pl \\ 2X_D - 2Y_D = pl \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{A} \quad -2lX_D + 2lY_D - pl \frac{3}{2} = 0$$

Sei un'eq. di equilibrio. Utilizzo lo scemmo in B. X l'eq. dello statore onto l'interno di B.

$$X_A l - Y_A l + pl \frac{3}{2} = 0$$

$$X_A = Y_A - \frac{pl}{2}$$

che sostituisco nelle eq. di equilibrio dello statore

$$\begin{cases} Y_A - \frac{pl}{2} + X_D = pl \\ Y_D = pl - Y_A \\ 2X_D - 2Y_D = pl \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_D = \frac{3}{2} pl - Y_A \\ Y_D = pl - Y_A \\ 3pl - 2Y_A - 2pl + 2Y_A = pl \end{cases}$$

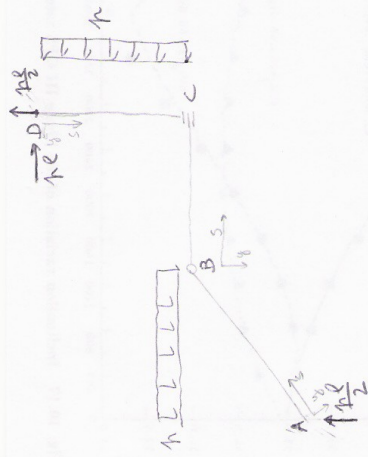
NO! L'eq. di equilibrio è lineare. dipendente dalle 3 eq. di equilibrio. Devo trovare un'altra eq. di equilibrio. Devo trovare la reazione lungo l'angolo.

Però l'equilibrio dello statore lungo l'angolo.

$$-pl + X_D = 0 \Rightarrow X_D = pl$$

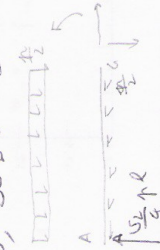
Sostituisco e trovo

$$\begin{cases} X_A = 0 \\ Y_D = \frac{pl}{2} \\ Y_A = \frac{pl}{2} \end{cases}$$



$$N(0) = 0$$

Along AB, $s \in [0, \sqrt{2}l]$

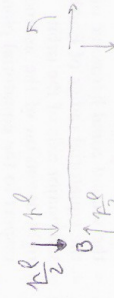


$$\begin{cases} N(s) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} q l + \frac{q s}{\sqrt{2}} \\ T(s) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} q l - \frac{q s}{\sqrt{2}} \\ M(s) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} q l s - \frac{q s^2}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$M(\sqrt{2}l) = \frac{q l^2}{2} - \frac{q l^2}{4} = \frac{q l^2}{4}$$

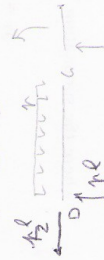
$$M(\frac{\sqrt{2}l}{2}) = \frac{q l^2}{4} - \frac{q l^2}{8} = \frac{q l^2}{8}$$

Along BC, $s \in [0, l]$



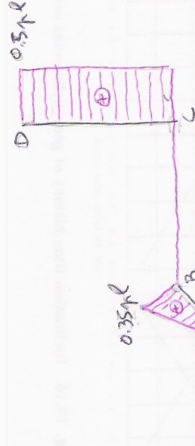
$$\begin{cases} N = 0 \\ T = -\frac{q l}{2} \\ M(s) = -\frac{q l s}{2} \end{cases}$$

Along DC, $s \in [0, l]$

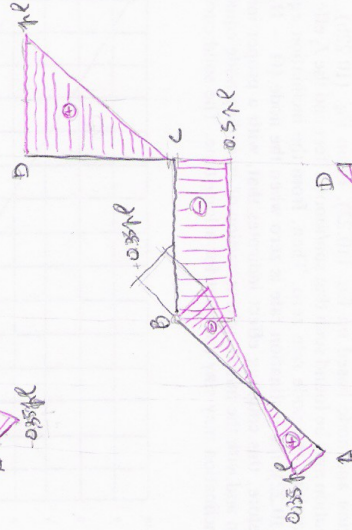


$$\begin{cases} N = \frac{q l}{2} \\ T(s) = q l - q s \\ M(s) = -\frac{q l s^2}{2} + q l s \end{cases}$$

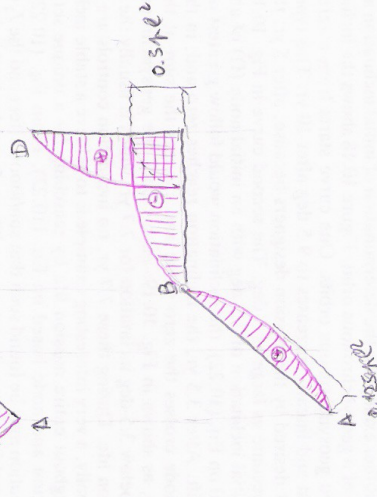
$$M(l) = -\frac{q l^2}{2} + q l^2 = \frac{q l^2}{2}$$



(2)



(T)



(H)