

# SOLUZIONI QUALITATIVE

SCHEMA 0 -  
REAZIONI VINCOLARI

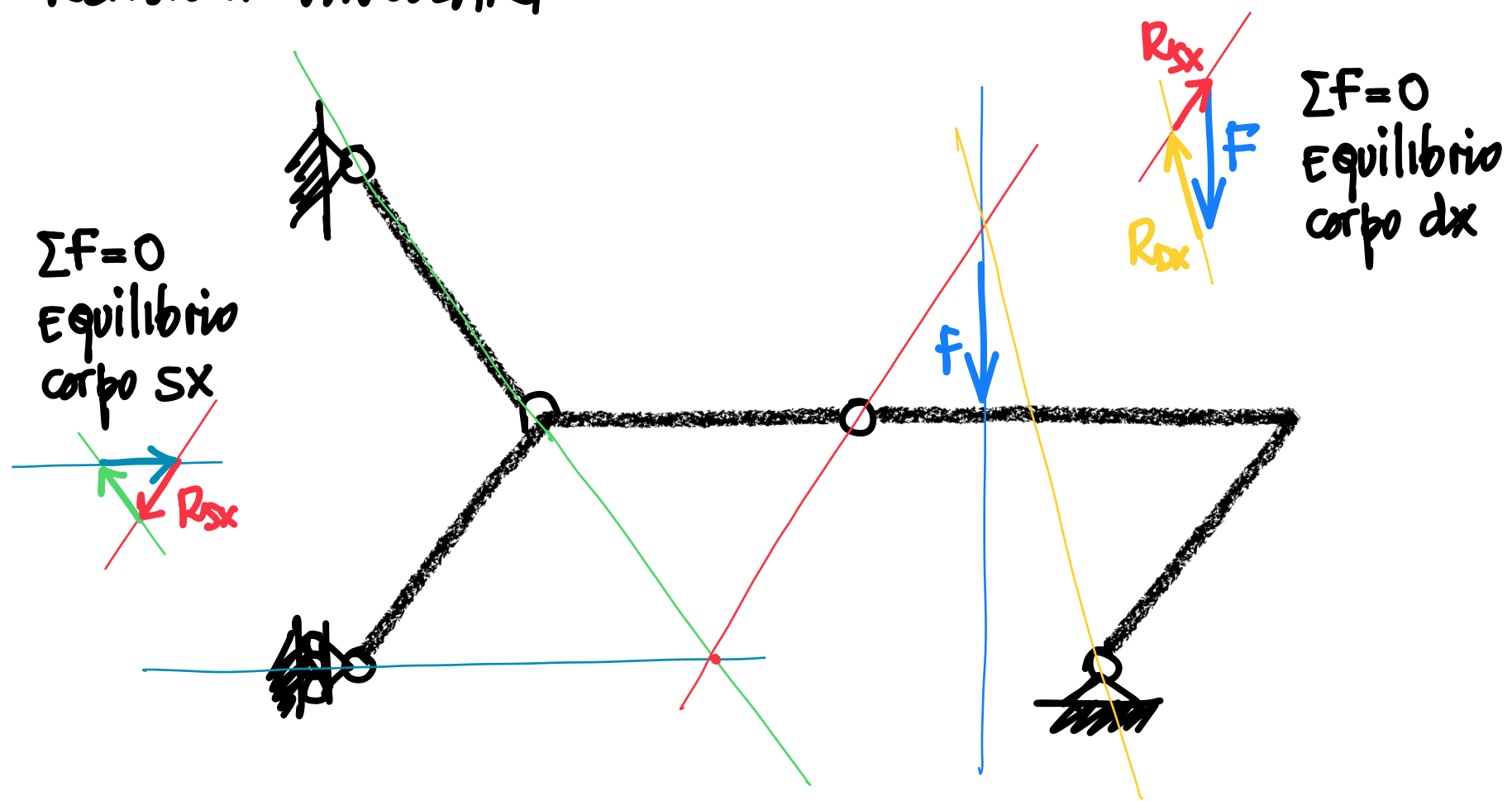
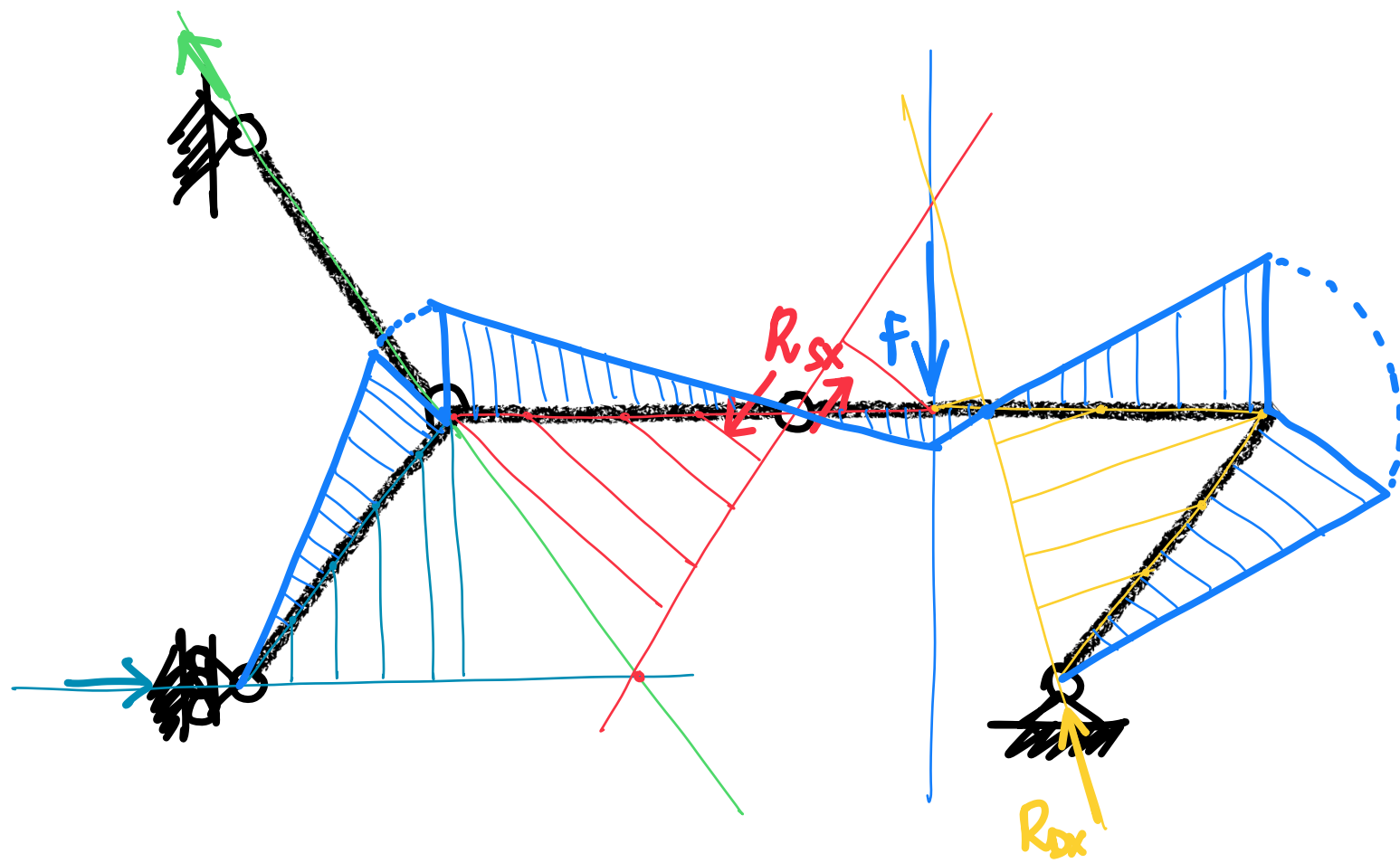
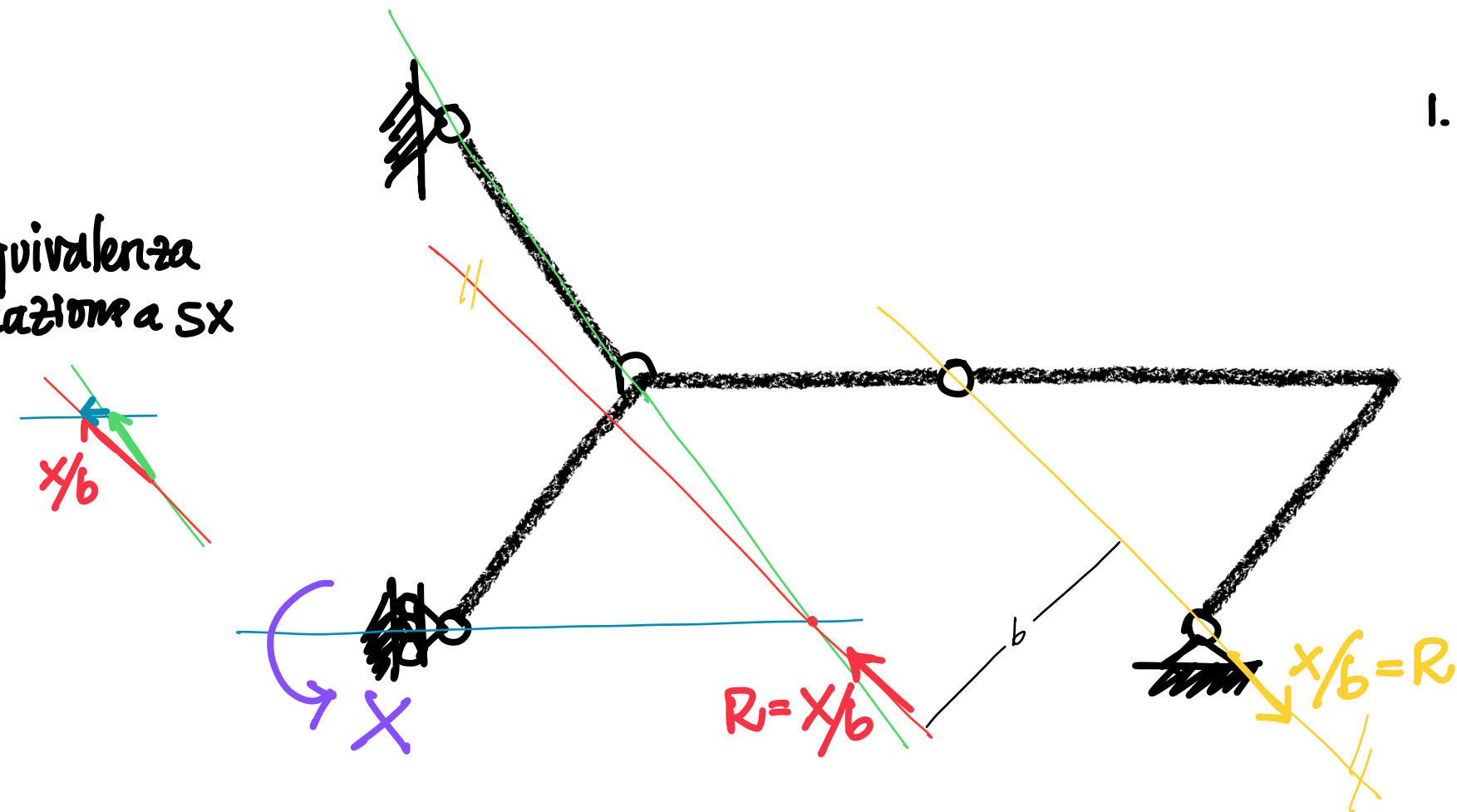


DIAGRAMMA M



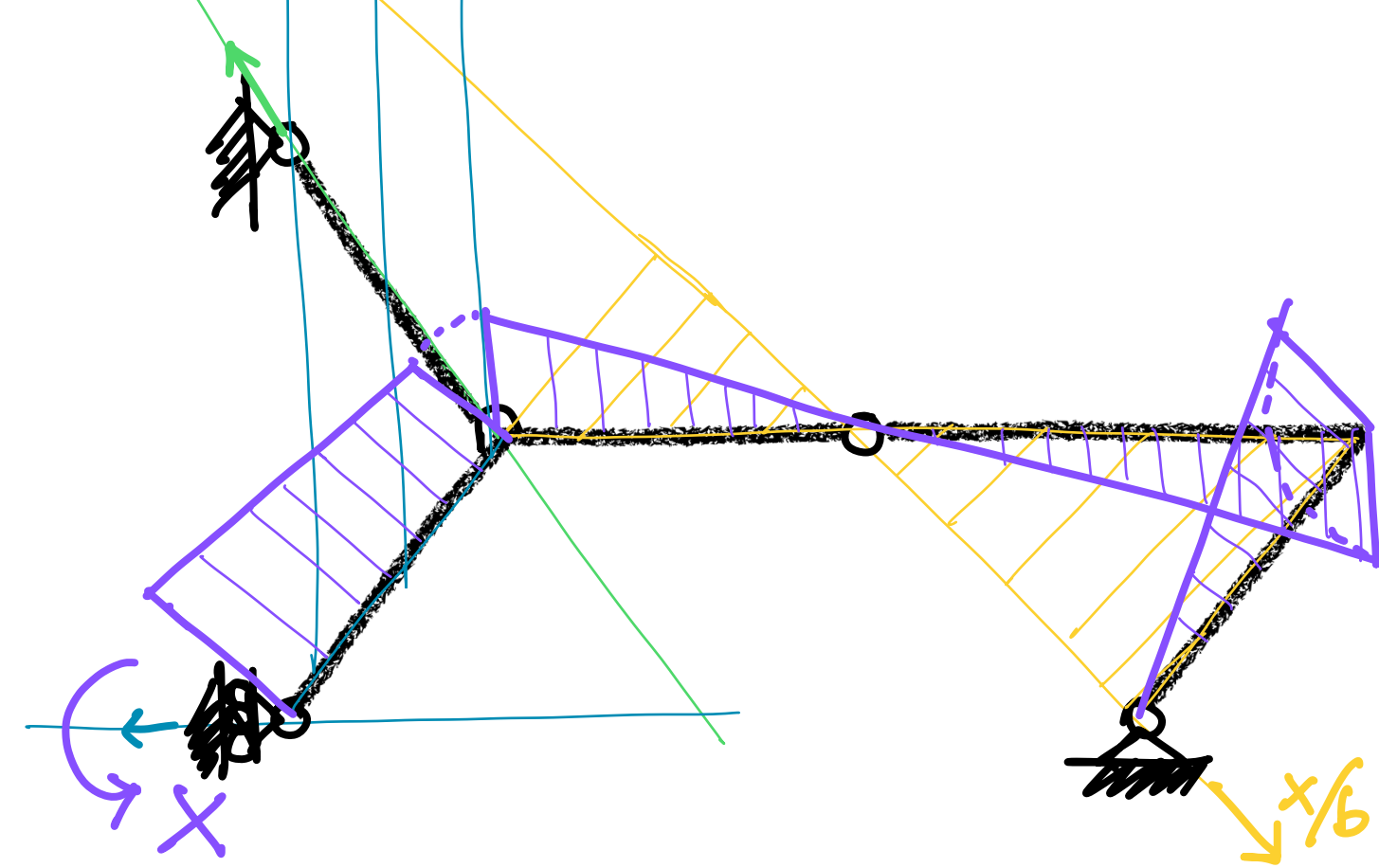
SCHEMA X -  
REAZIONI VINCOLARI

2. Equivalenza  
reazioni a SX



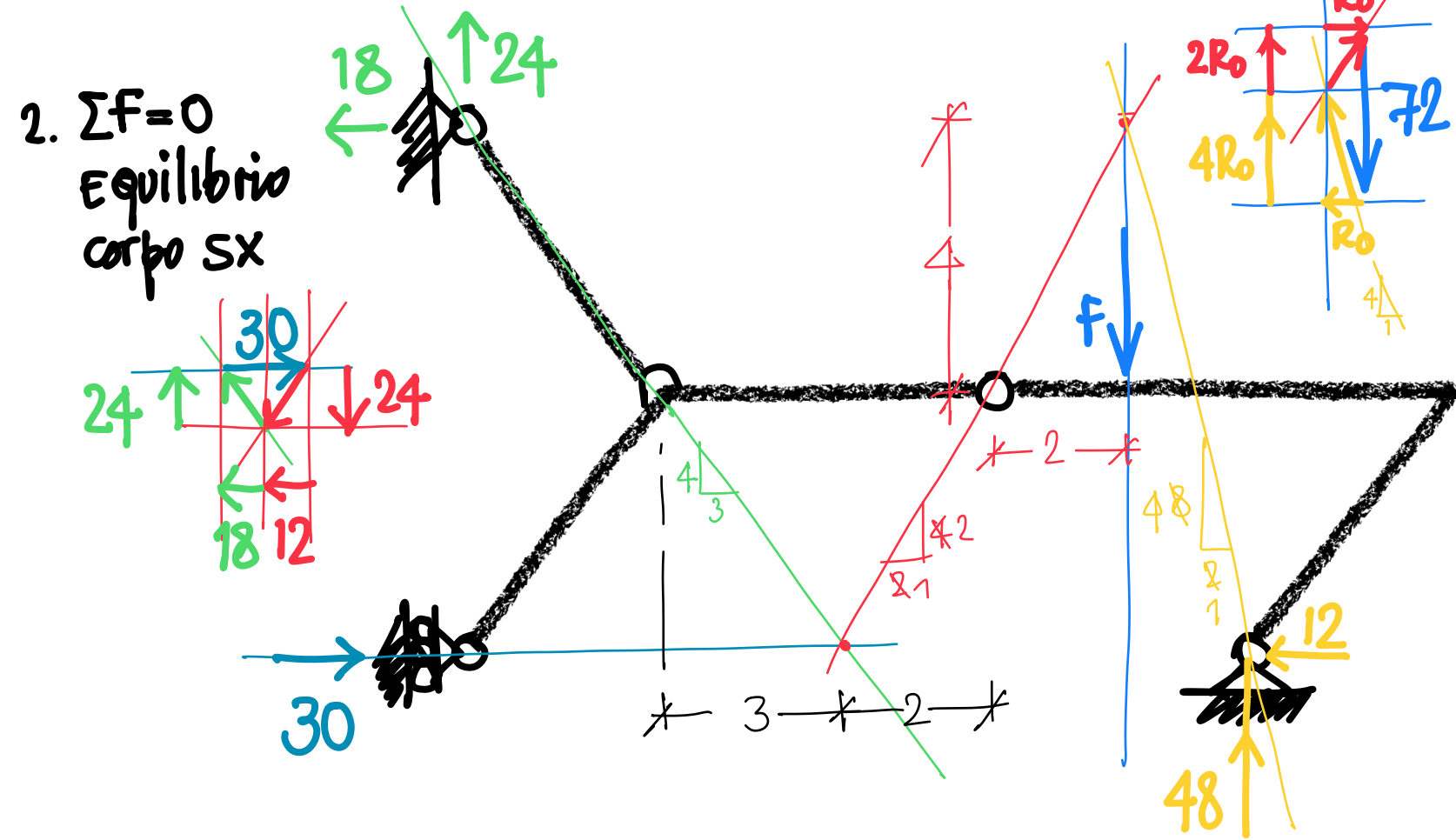
1. Equilibrio globale  
 $R \cdot b = X$   
 $\curvearrowright \quad \curvearrowleft$

DIAGRAMMA M



# SOLUZIONI QUANTITATIVE

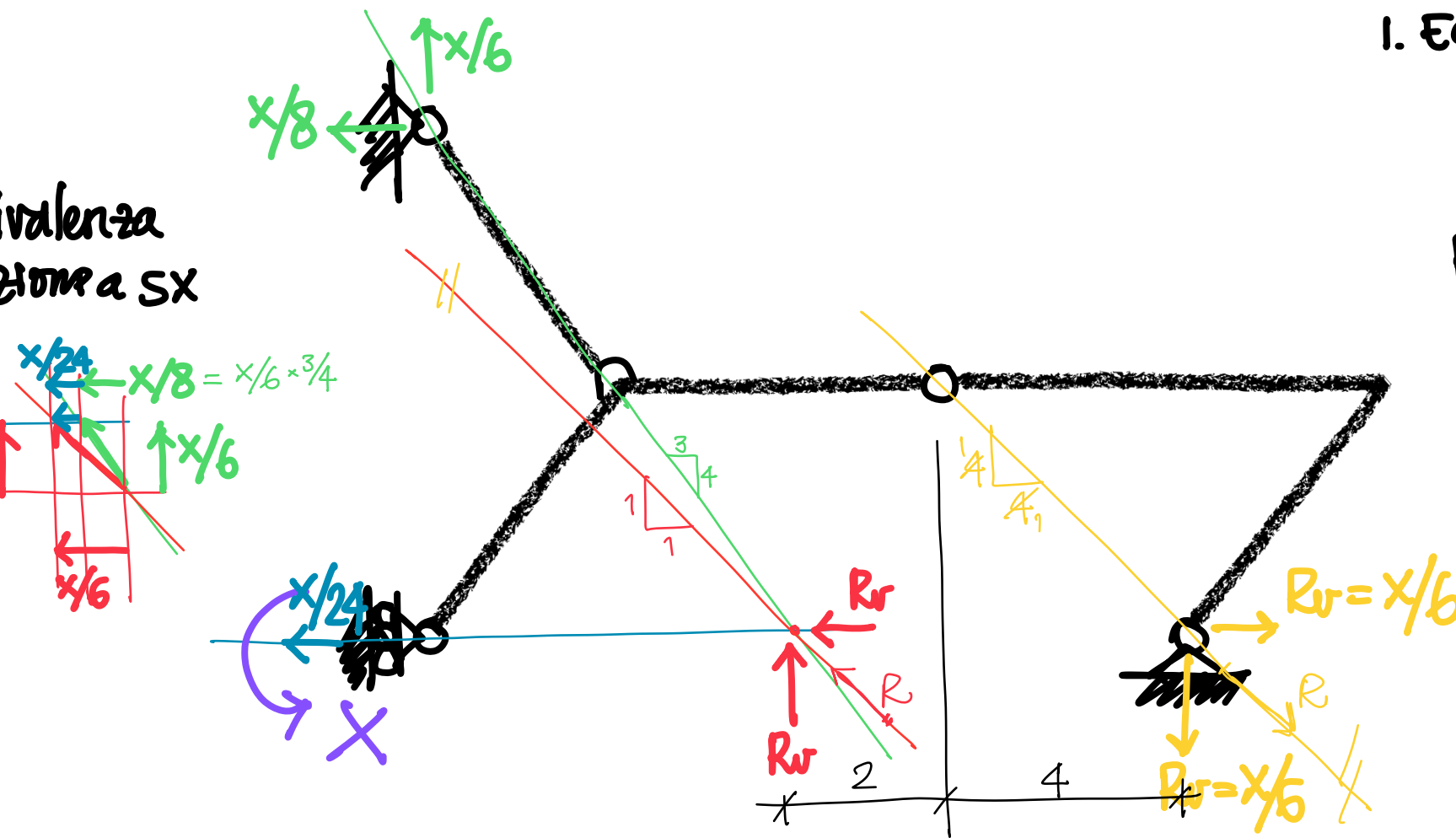
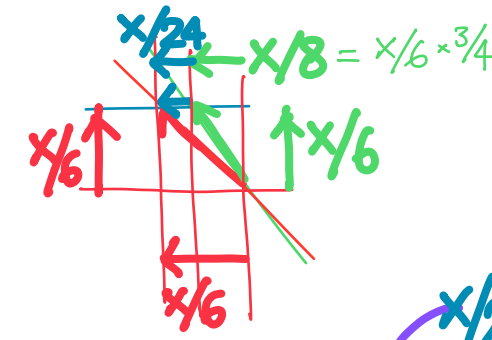
## SCHEMA 0 - REAZIONI VINCOLARI



1.  $\Sigma F=0$   
Equilibrio  
corpo dx

## SCHEMA X - REAZIONI VINCOLARI

2. Equivalenza  
reazione a SX

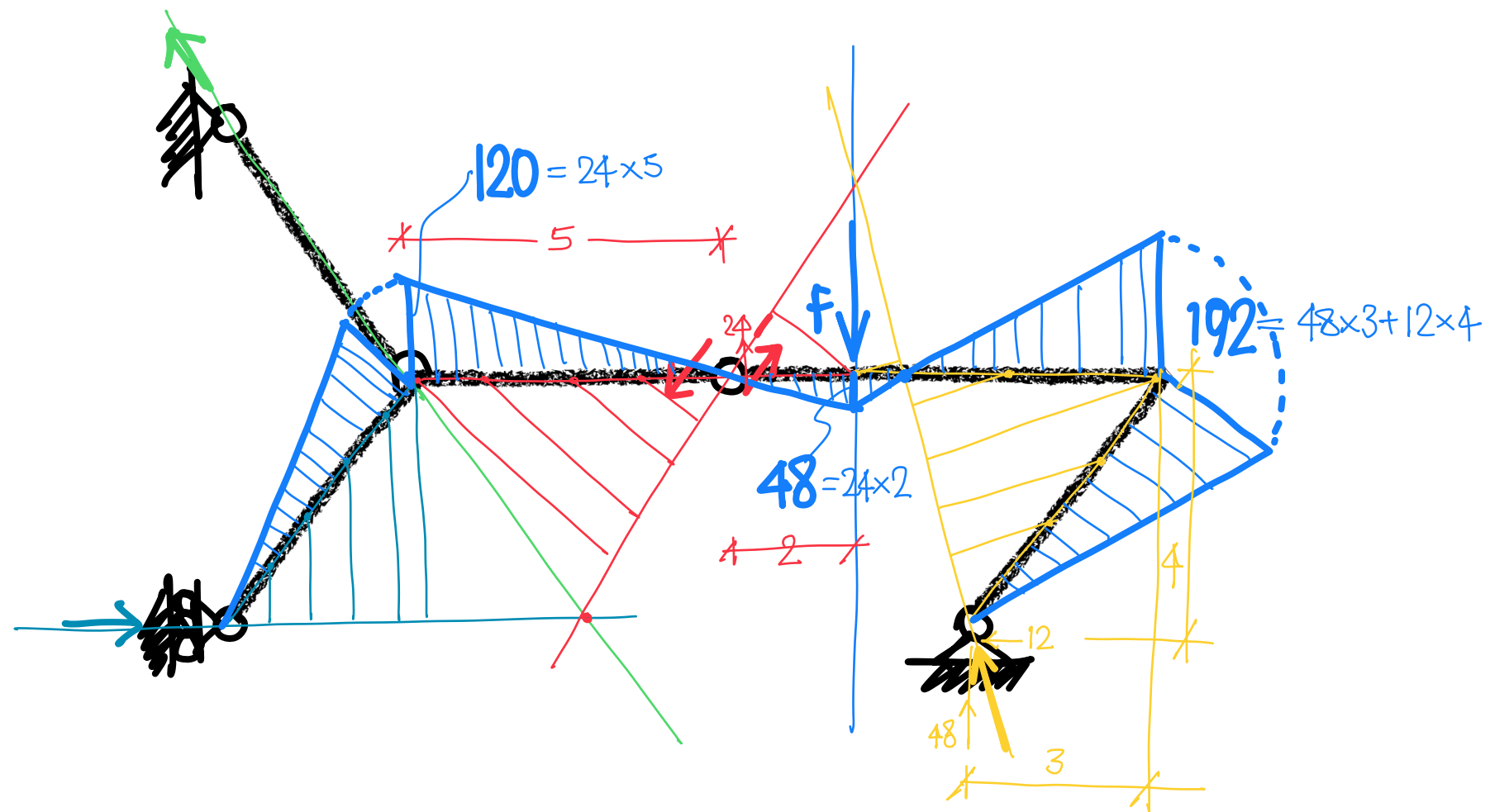


1. Equilibrio globale

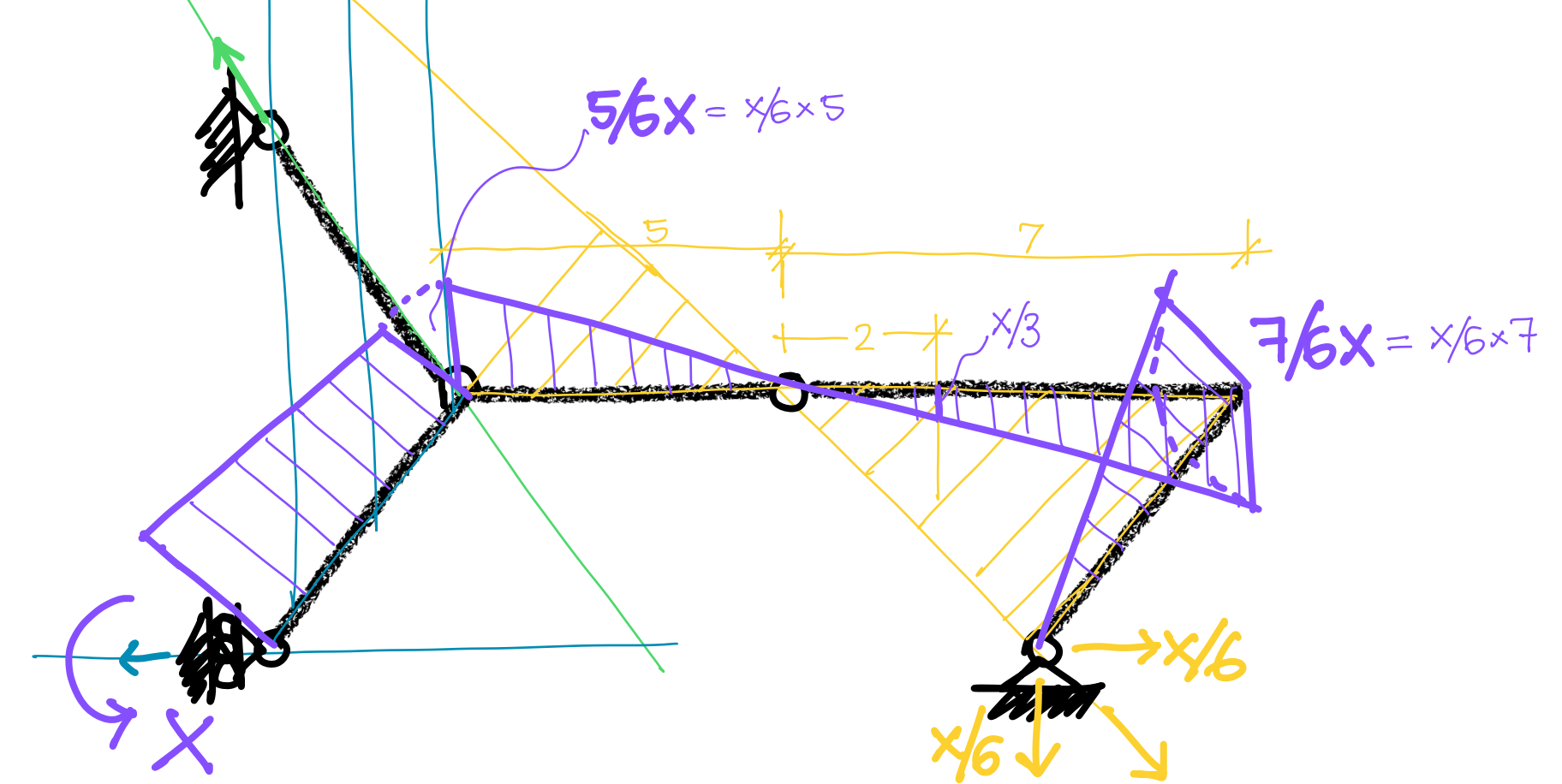
$$R \times 6 = X$$

$$R_r \times 6 = X \rightarrow R_r = X/6$$

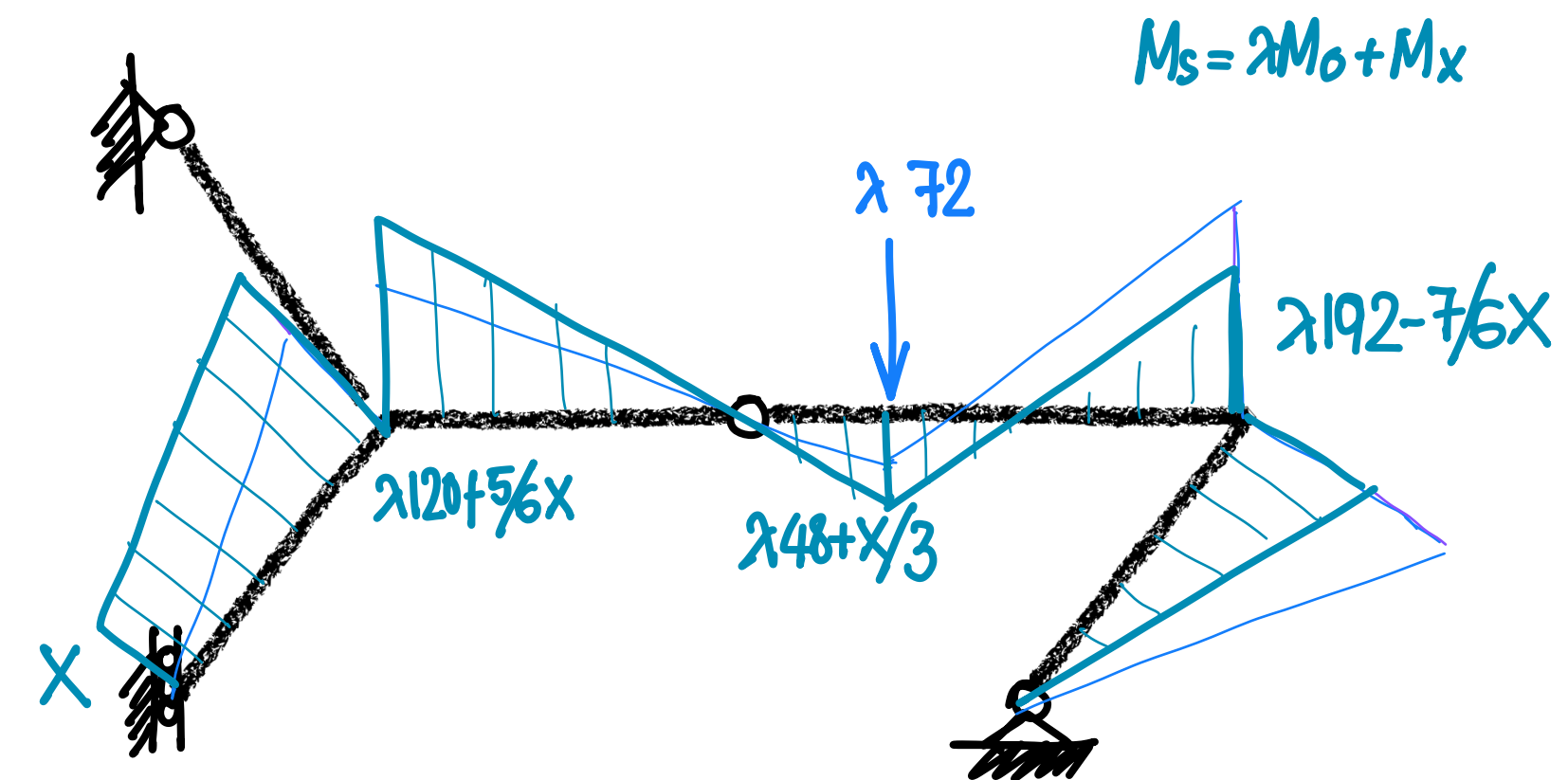
## DIAGRAMMA M



## DIAGRAMMA M



# APPROCCIO STATICO

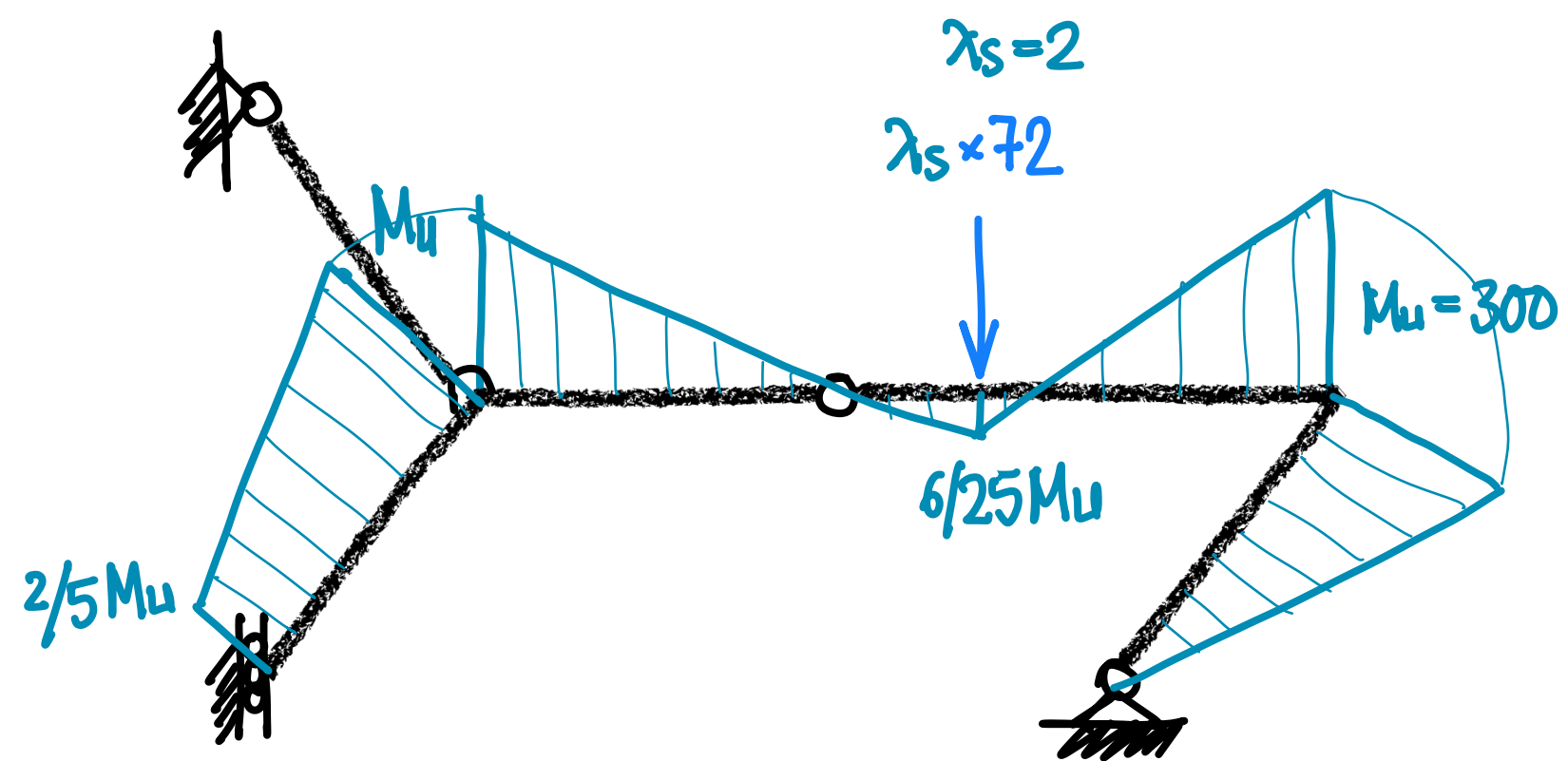


\* ipotesi 1:  $x=0 \rightarrow \max: \lambda_s 192 = M_u$   
 $\rightarrow \lambda_s = 300/192 \cong 1.56$

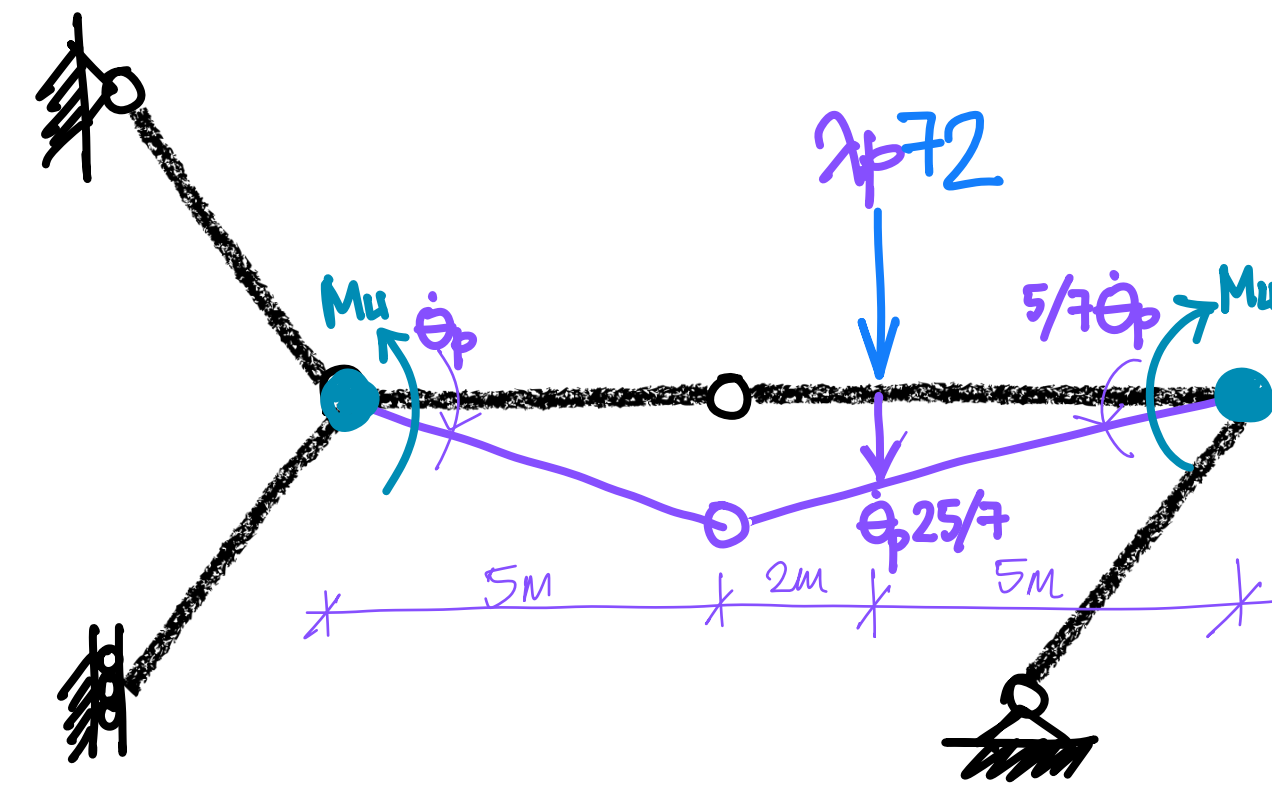
\* ipotesi 2:  $x \neq 0 \rightarrow \max: \begin{cases} \lambda_s 192 - 7/6 x = M_u \\ \lambda_s 120 + 5/6 x = M_u \end{cases}$

$\rightarrow \boxed{\lambda_s = 2}$  e  $x = 72 = 6/25 M_u$

verifica:  $\lambda_s 48 + x/3 = 2 \times 48 + 72/3$   
 $= 120 \cong 2/5 M_u$



# APPROCCIO CINEMATICO

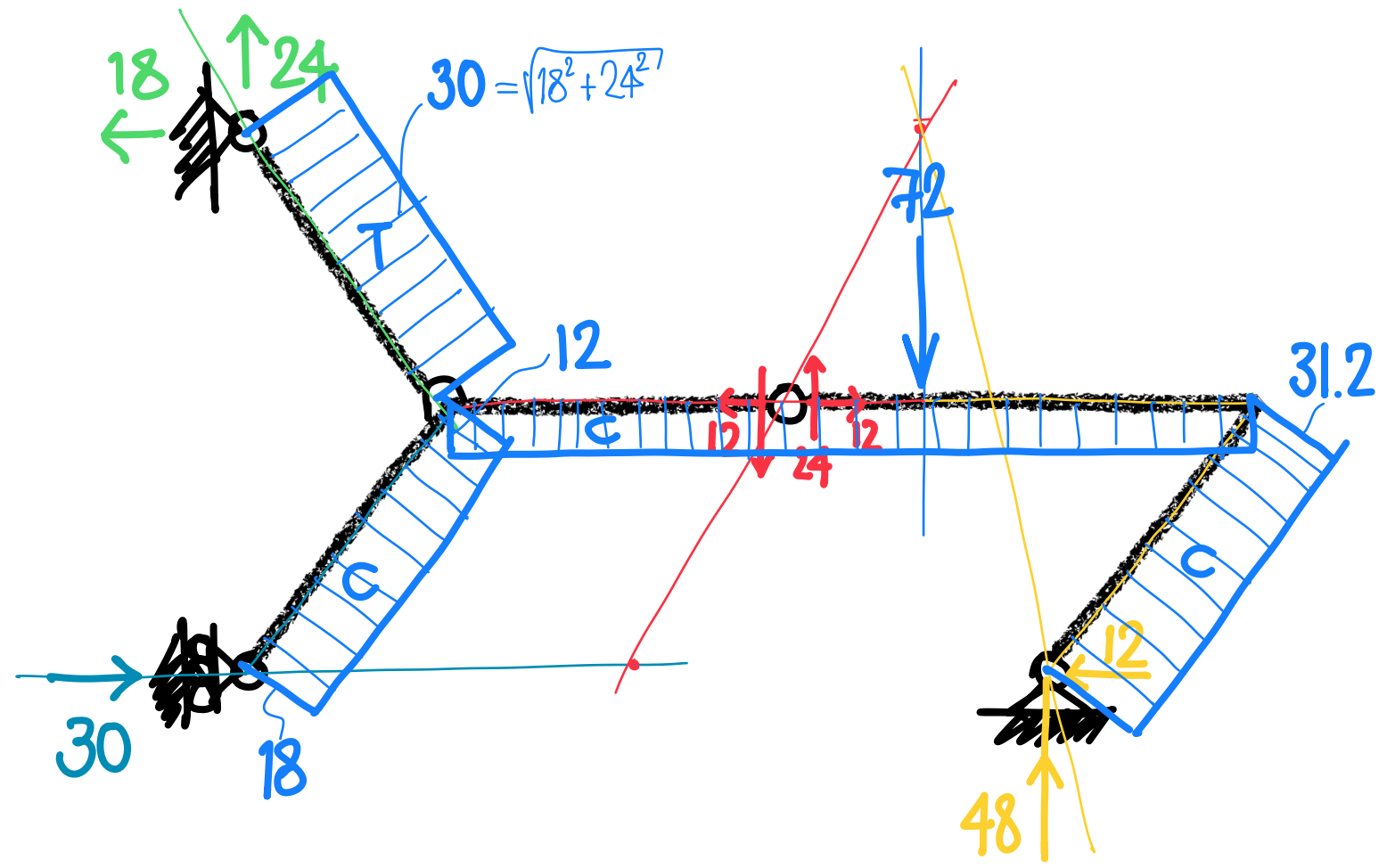


$\delta = \lambda_p \delta_{est} - D = 0 \rightarrow \lambda_p = \frac{D}{\delta_{est}} = \frac{M_u \dot{\phi}_p + M_u 5/7 \dot{\phi}_c}{72 \dot{\phi}_p 25/7} = 2$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda_s = \lambda_\phi \equiv \lambda_c = 2}$

# SCHEMA 0

DIAGRAMMA N<sub>0</sub>



DETTAGLI (SCHEMA 0)

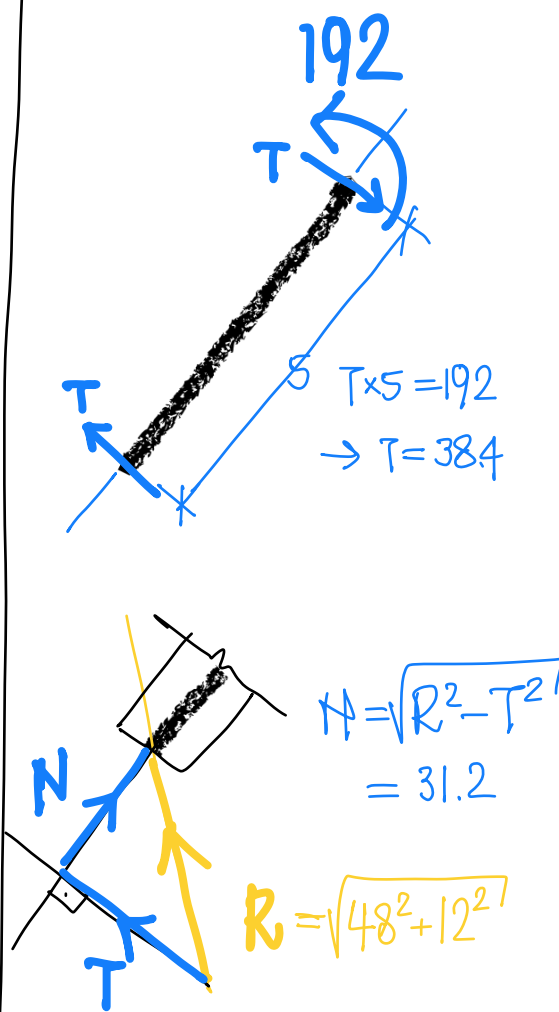
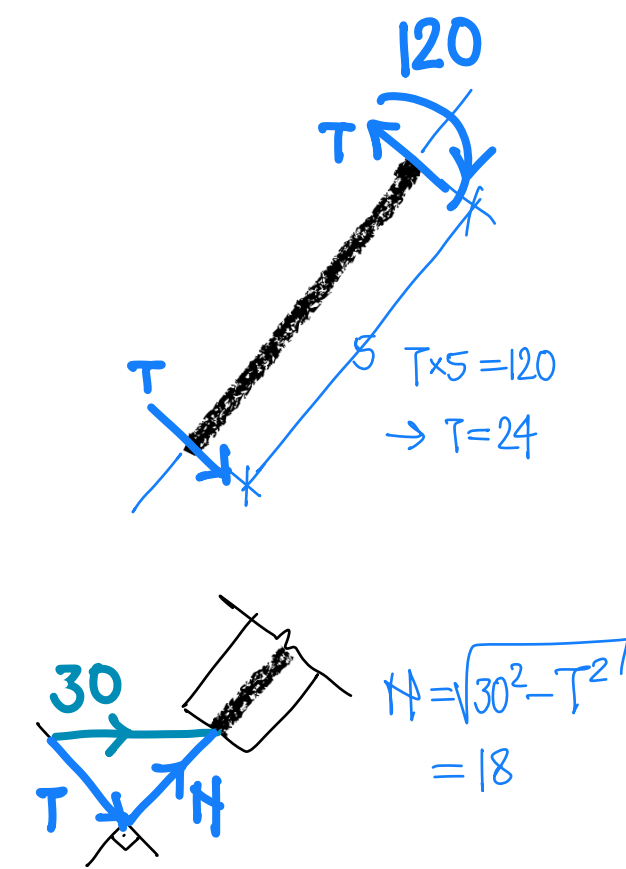
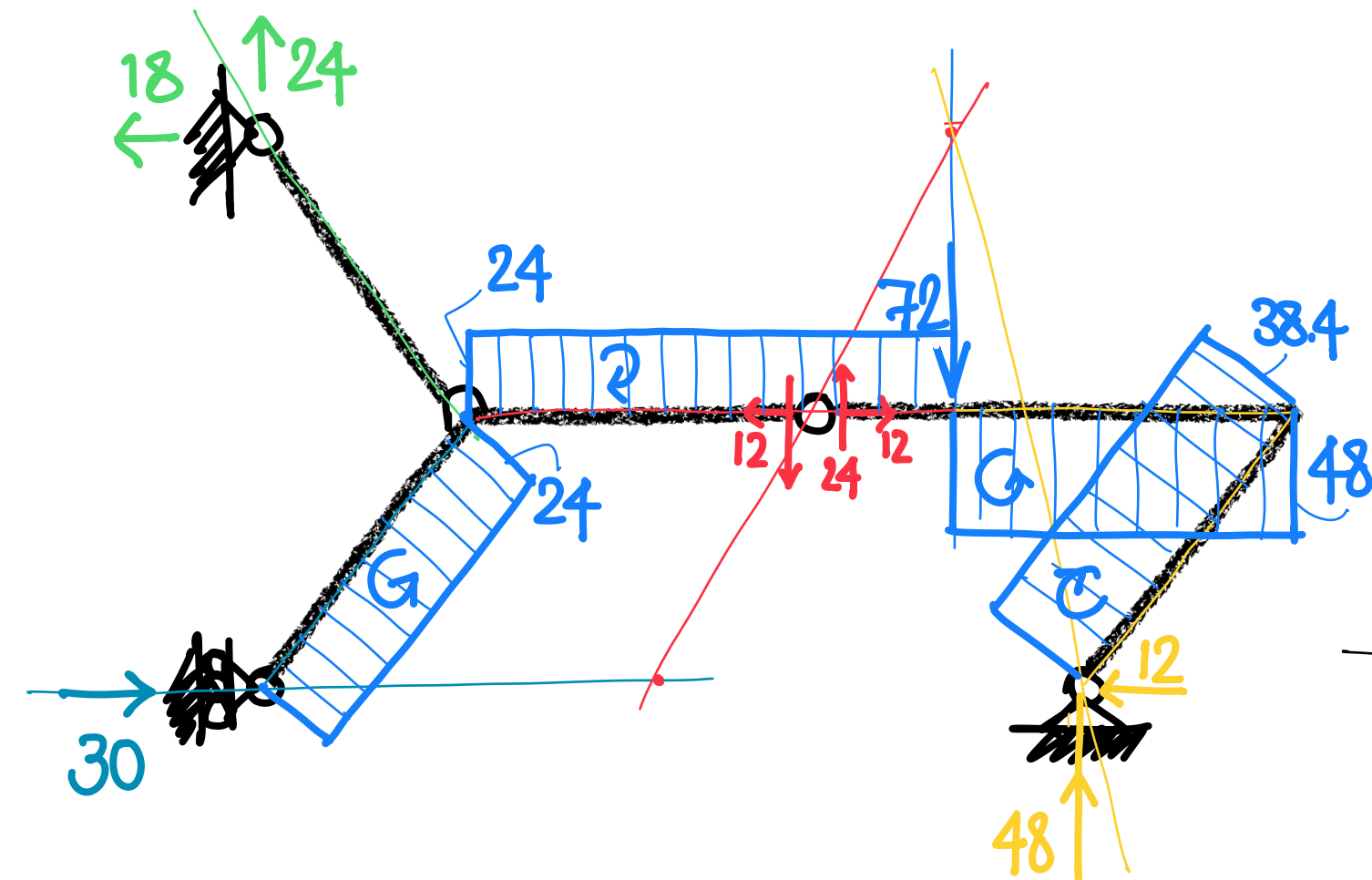
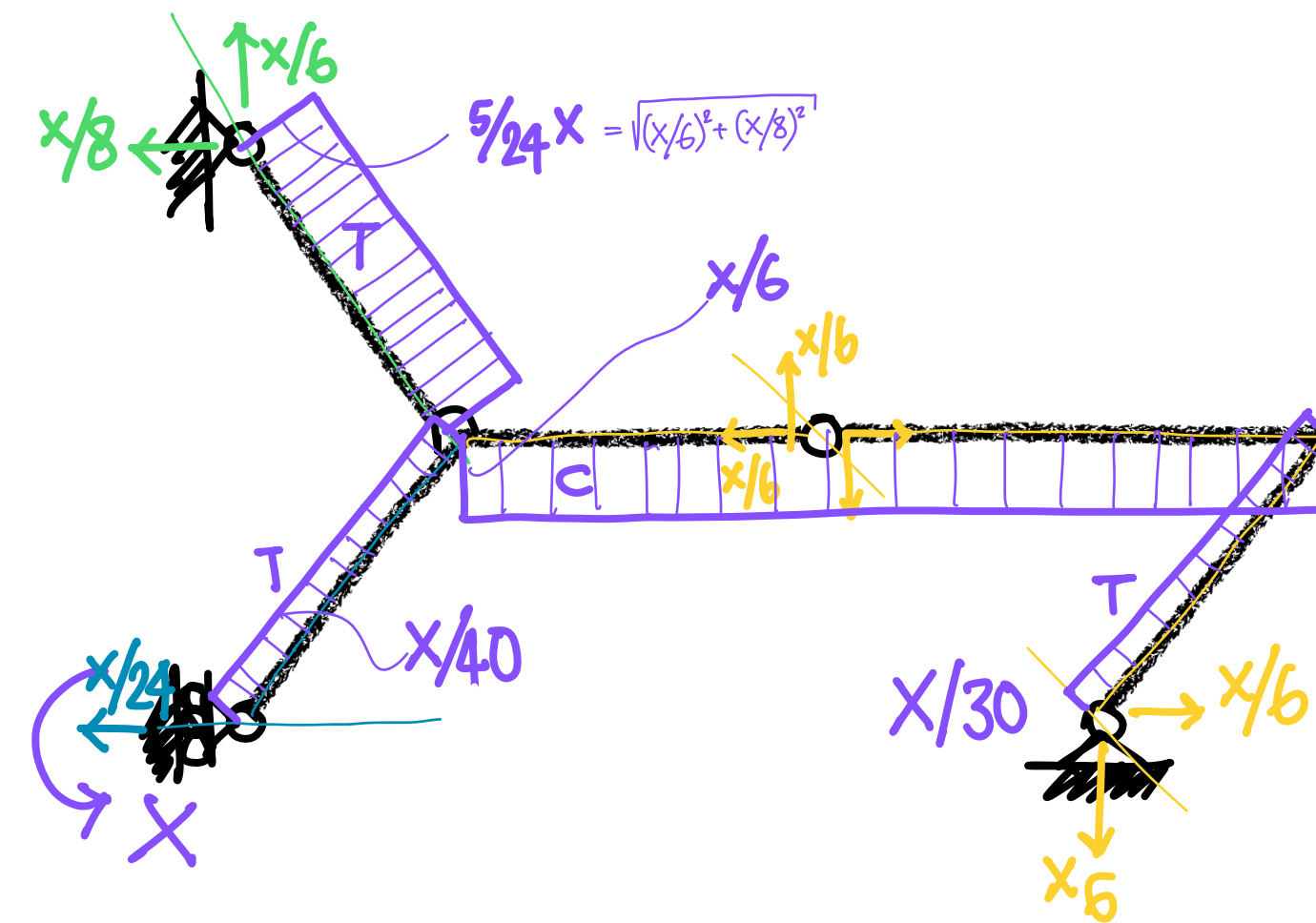


DIAGRAMMA T<sub>0</sub>



# SCHEMA X

DIAGRAMMA N<sub>X</sub>



DETTAGLI (SCHEMA X)

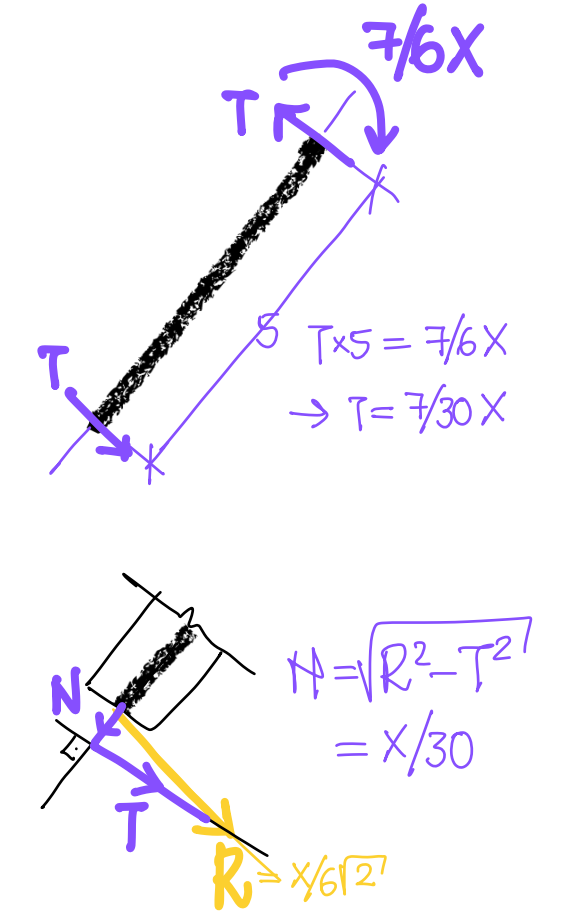


DIAGRAMMA T<sub>X</sub>

