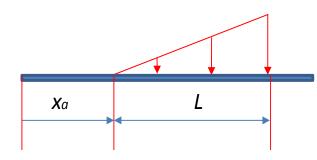
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Determinar de forma razonada las genéricas expresiones del cortante y el momento flector que genera distribución triangular una tanto creciente como decreciente cuya máxima fuerza por unidad de longitud es qo kN/m, de longitud L metros y comienza en x=xa.

a) Triangulo con carga creciente.



$$q(x) = \frac{q_0 x}{I}$$

$$V_T(x) = \int_0^{x-x_a} q(\xi). d\xi$$

$$V_{T}(x) = \int_{0}^{x-x_{a}} \frac{q_{0}\xi}{L} d\xi = \left[\frac{q_{0}\xi^{2}}{2L}\right]_{0}^{x-x_{a}}$$

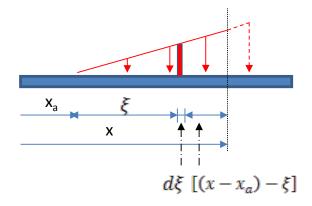
$$V_T(x) = \frac{q_0(x-x_a)^2}{2L}$$

$$M_T(x) = \int_0^{x-x_a} V(\xi). \, d\xi$$

$$M_{T}(x) = \int_{0}^{x-x_{a}} \frac{q_{0}\xi^{2}}{2L} d\xi = \left[\frac{q_{0}\xi^{3}}{6L}\right]_{0}^{x-x_{a}}$$

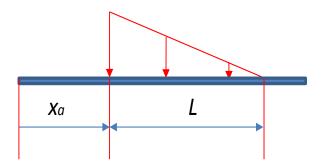
$$M_T(x) = \frac{q_0(x-x_a)^3}{6L} \label{eq:mass}$$

Ahora considerando que cada diferencial de elemento contribuye al momento, podemos sumar todas estas contribuciones integrando (segundo método):



$$\begin{split} M_T(x) &= \int_0^{x-x_a} \frac{q_0 \xi}{L} [(x-x_a) - \xi] d\xi = \\ &= \frac{q_0}{L} \left[\frac{\xi^2}{2} (x-x_a) - \frac{\xi^3}{3} \right]_0^{x-x_a} = \frac{\mathbf{q_0} (x-x_a)^3}{6L} \end{split}$$

b) Triangulo con carga decreciente.



$$q(x) = q_0 \left(1 - \frac{x}{L} \right)$$

$$V_T(x) = \int_0^{x-x_a} q_0 \left(1 - \frac{\xi}{L}\right) d\xi =$$

$$= \left[q_0 \left(\xi - \frac{\xi^2}{2L} \right) \right]_0^{x - x_a} =$$

$$= q_0 \left((x - x_a) - \frac{(x - x_a)^2}{2L} \right)$$

$$= q_0(x - x_a) \left(\frac{2L - (x - x_a)}{2L} \right)$$

$$V_T(x) = q_0 \frac{(x-x_a)}{2L}(2L-x+x_a)$$

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$$M_T(x) = \int_0^{x-x_a} q_0 \left(\xi - \frac{\xi^2}{2L}\right) d\xi =$$

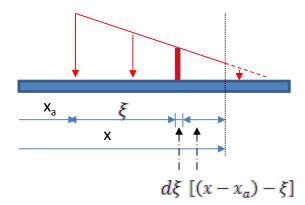
$$\left[q_0\left(\frac{\xi^2}{2} - \frac{\xi^3}{6L}\right)\right]_0^{x-x_a} =$$

$$q_0 \left(\frac{(x-x_a)^2}{2} - \frac{(x-x_a)^3}{6L} \right)$$

$$= q_0(x - x_a)^2 \left(\frac{3L - (x - x_a)}{6L} \right)$$

$$M_T(x) = q_0 \frac{(x - x_a)^2}{6L} (3L - x + x_a)$$

Empleando el segundo método:



$$\begin{split} &M_{T}(x) = \int_{0}^{x-x_{a}} q_{0} \left(1 - \frac{\xi}{L}\right) [(x-x_{a}) - \xi] d\xi = \\ &= q_{0} \int_{0}^{x-x_{a}} \left[(x-x_{a}) - \xi - \frac{\xi}{L} (x-x_{a}) + \frac{\xi^{2}}{L} \right] d\xi = \\ &= q_{0} \int_{0}^{x-x_{a}} \left[(x-x_{a}) - \xi \left(\frac{L+x-x_{a}}{L} \right) + \frac{\xi^{2}}{L} \right] d\xi = \\ &= q_{0} \left[(x-x_{a})\xi - \frac{\xi^{2}}{2L} (L+x-x_{a}) + \frac{\xi^{3}}{3L} \right]_{0}^{x-x_{a}} = \\ &= \frac{q(x-x_{a})^{2}}{6L} \left[6L - 3(L+x-x_{a}) + 2(x-x_{a}) \right] \\ &M_{T}(x) = \frac{q_{0}(x-x_{a})^{2}}{6L} (3L-x+x_{a}) \end{split}$$