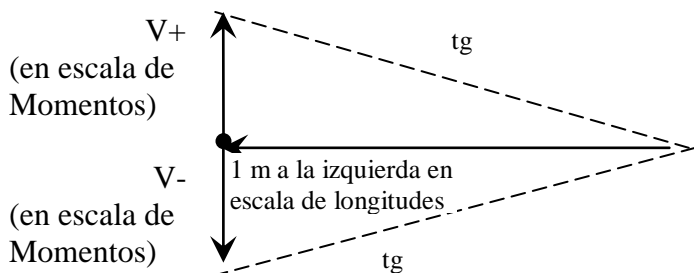
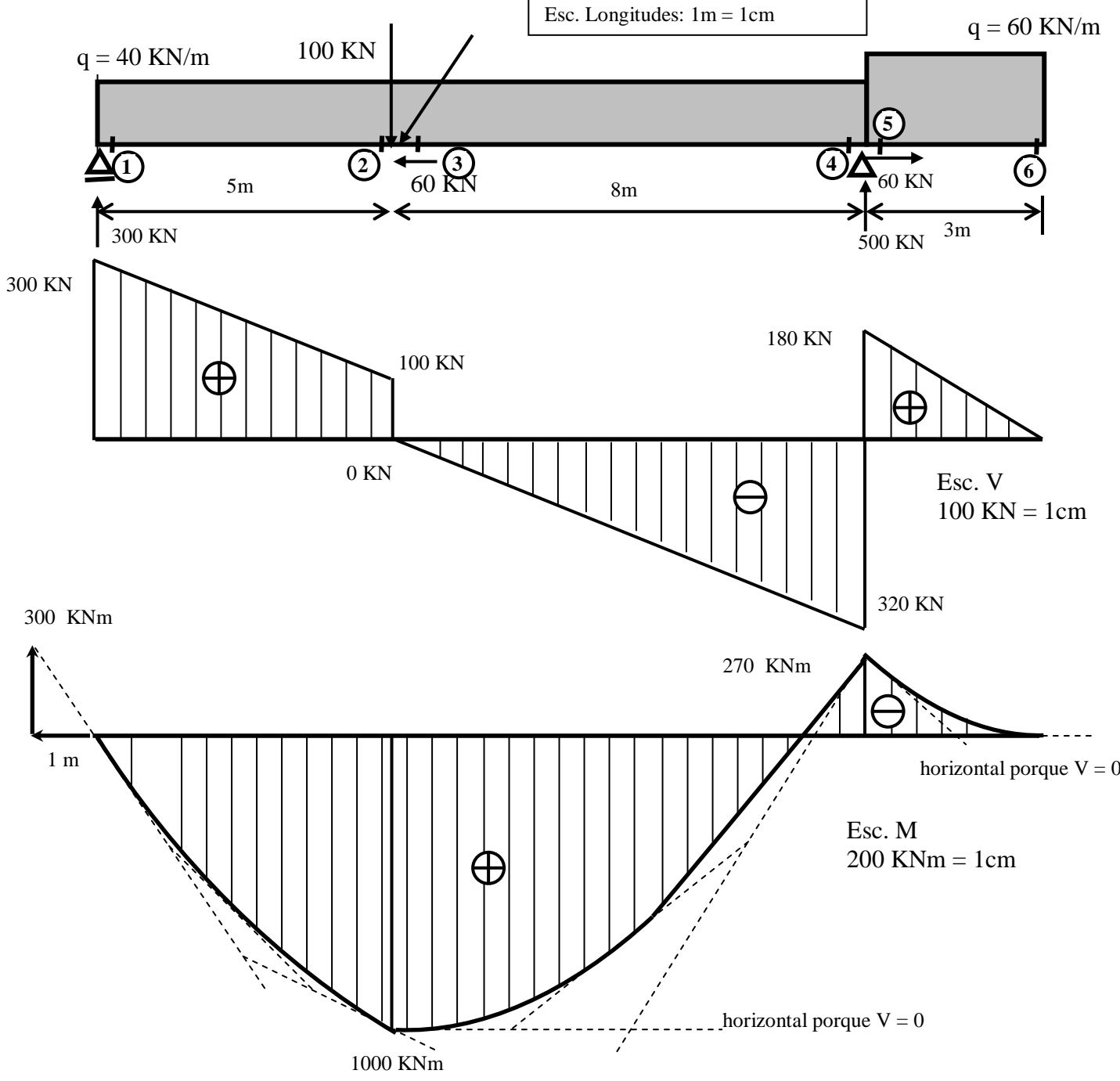


- V1 =
- V2 =
- V3 =
- V4 =
- V5 =
- V6 =
- M1 =
- M2 =
- M3 =
- M4 =
- M5 =
- M6 =

Trazado de tangentes al diagrama de Momentos



Esc. Longitudes: 1m = 1cm



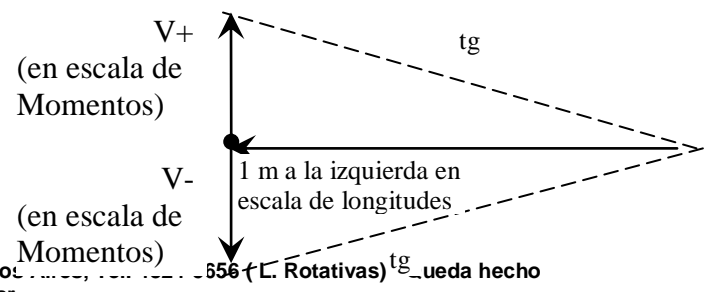
Esc. V
100 kN = 1cm

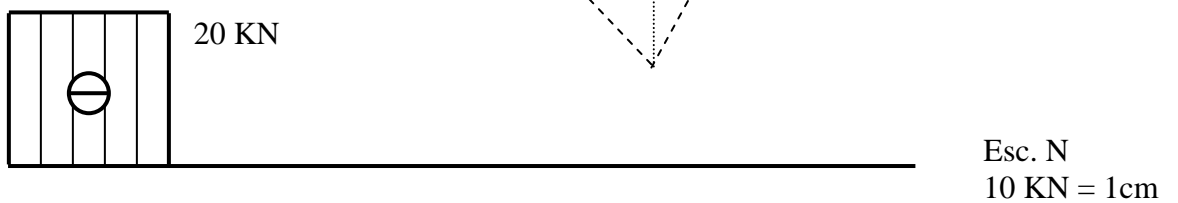
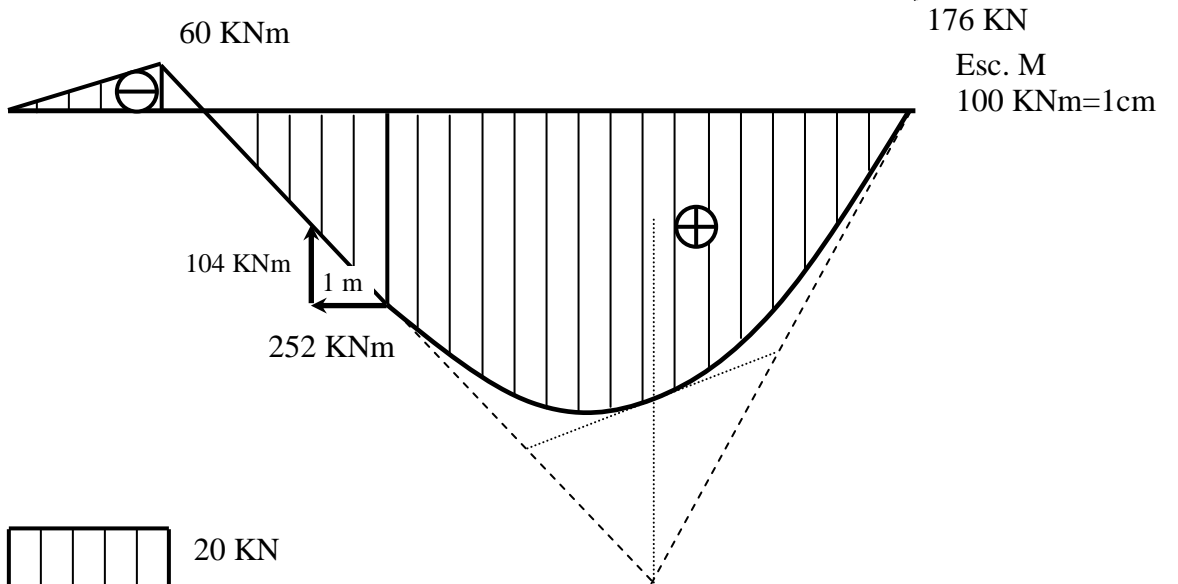
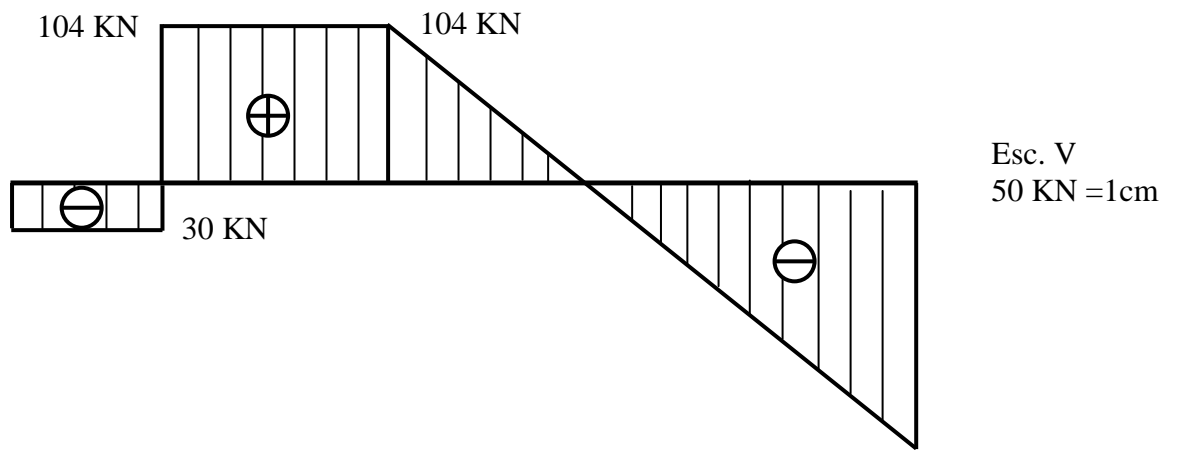
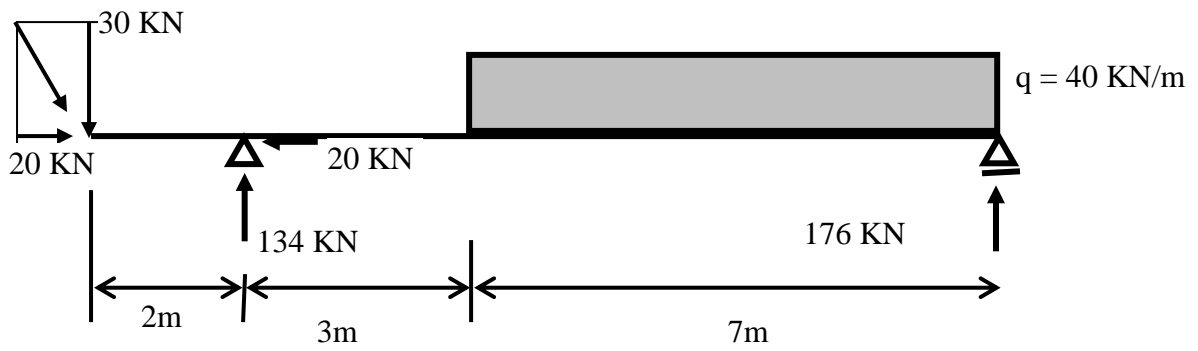
Esc. M
200 kNm = 1cm

Esc. N
30 kN = 1cm

- V₁ = 300 kN
- V₂ = 100 kN
- V₃ = 0
- V₄ = -320 kN
- V₅ = 180 kN
- V₆ = 0
- M₁ = 0
- M₂ = 1000 kNm
- M₃ = 1000 kNm
- M₄ = -270 kNm
- M₅ = -270 kNm
- M₆ = 0

Trazado de tangentes al diagrama de Momentos



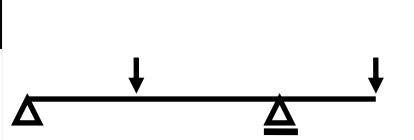

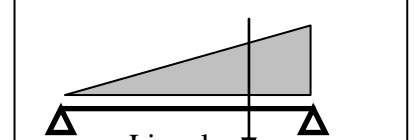
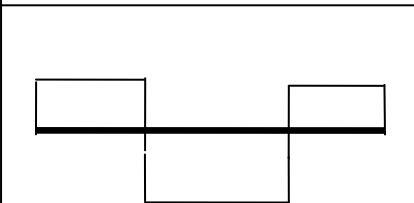
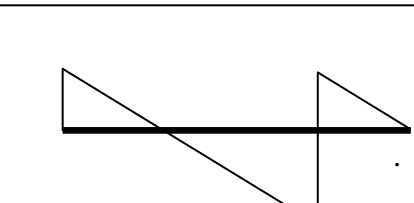
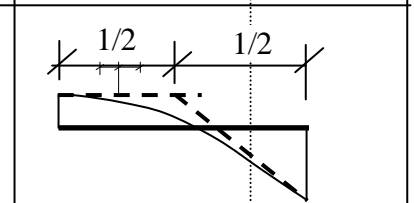
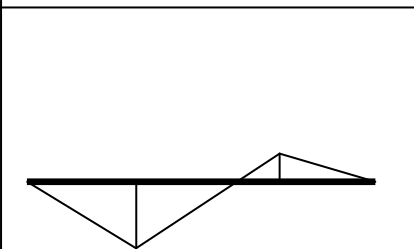
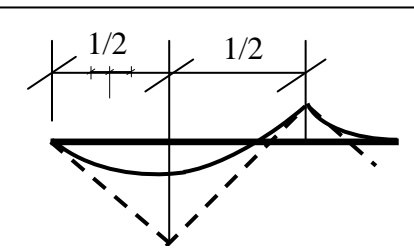
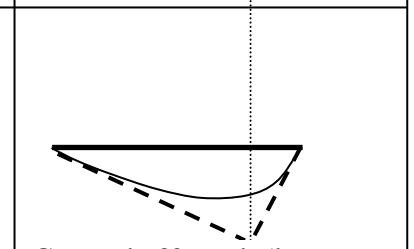


Justificación del trazado del diagrama de V y M

$$q \text{ (carga distribuida)} = \frac{dV}{dx} \text{ (derivada del Corte)}$$

$$V \text{ (corte)} = \frac{dM}{dx} \text{ (derivada del Momento)}$$

cero :	$y = 0$	← derivada
función constante :	$y = 6$	← derivada
función de 1° grado o lineal :	$y = 6x$	← derivada
función de 2° grado :	$y = 3x^2$	← derivada
función de 3° grado :	$y = x^3$	

<u>Carga Distribuida</u>	 Cero (no hay carga distribuida)	 Constante	 Lineal
<u>Corte</u>	 Constante	 Lineal	 Curva de 2° grado (las tgs. se cortan en la mitad del tramo)
<u>Momento Flexor</u>	 Lineal	 Curva de 2° grado (las tgs. se cortan en la mitad del tramo)	 Curva de 3° grado (las tgs. se cortan en la resultante)



Reacciones de Vínculo y Diagramas de Características.

