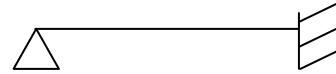
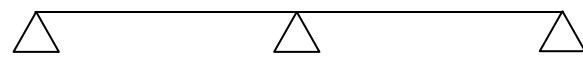
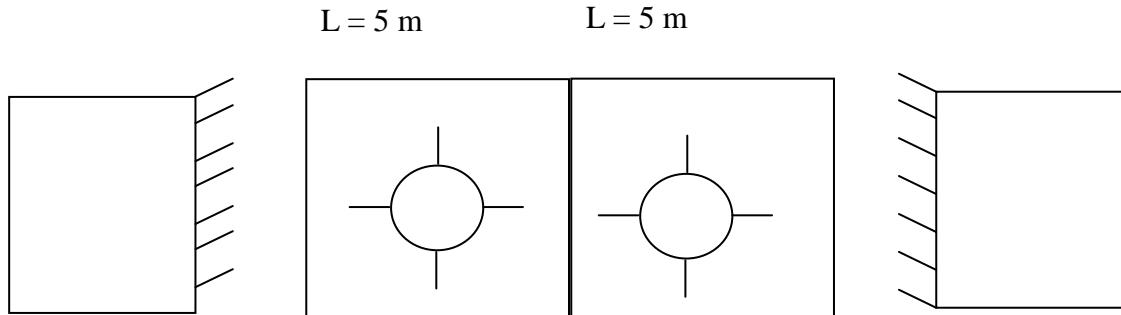
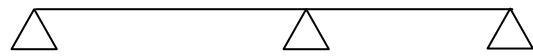
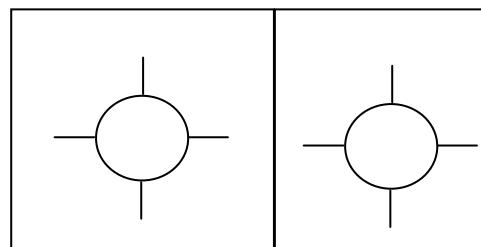


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Como se explicó en el video anterior, los momentos flexores en las losas cruzadas deben hallarse mediante una tabla y para manejar esta tabla debemos saber si consideramos el borde de la losa empotrado o articulado.



L = 5 m L = 4 m

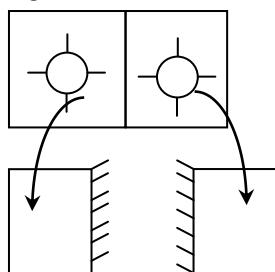


Un criterio muy aproximado pero simple es comparar las luces.



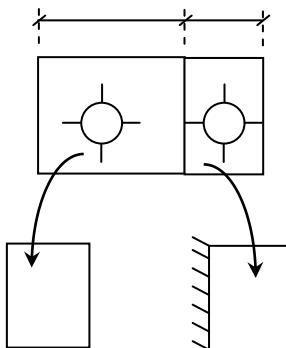
Losas cruzadas de luces parecidas

L grande L chica



Losas cruzadas de luces distintas

L grande L chica

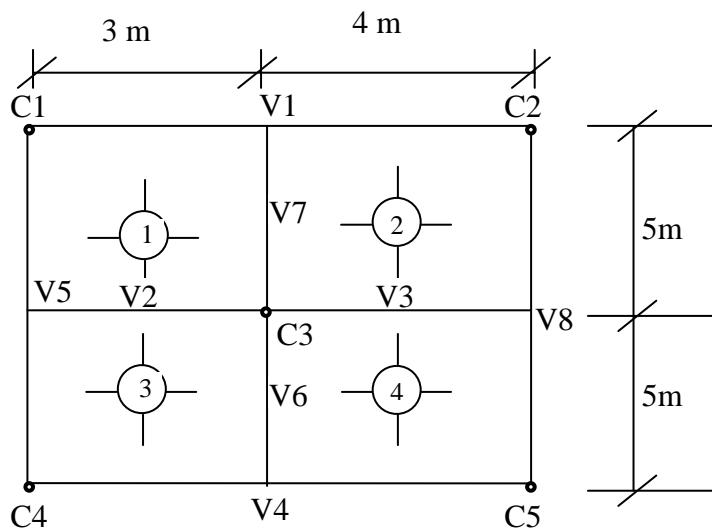


Si $L_{chica} < 0,75 L_{grande}$, se consideran distintas; la grande no está empotrada en la chica.

Si $L_{chica} > 0,75 L_{grande}$, se consideran parecidas

Otro criterio mejor es comenzar suponiendo que ambas losas están empotradas y luego comparar los resultados.

Ejemplo:



Datos: losas carga última $q_u = 8 \text{ KN/m}^2$

$$\underline{\text{Losa 1}} \quad \frac{L_x}{L_y} = \frac{3 \text{ m}}{5 \text{ m}} = 0,6$$

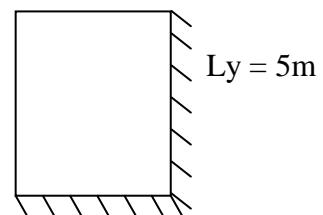
$$L_x = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$M_x^e = 0,1093 \times 8 \text{ KN/m} \times (3 \text{ m})^2 = 7,87 \text{ KNm}$$

$$M_y^e = 0,0776 \times 8 \text{ KN/m} \times (3 \text{ m})^2 = 5,59 \text{ KNm}$$

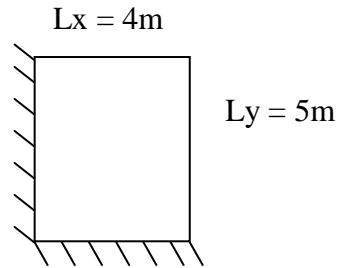
$$M_x = 0,0496 \times 8 \text{ KN/m} \times (3 \text{ m})^2 = 3,57 \text{ KNm}$$

$$M_y = 0,0130 \times 8 \text{ KN/m} \times (3 \text{ m})^2 = 0,94 \text{ KNm}$$



Losa 2 $\underline{L_x} = 4 \text{ m} = 0,8$
 $\underline{L_y} = 5 \text{ m}$

$$\begin{aligned} M_x^e &= 0,0882 \times 8 \text{ KN/m} \times (4\text{m})^2 = 11,29 \text{ KNm} \\ M_y^e &= 0,0746 \times 8 \text{ KN/m} \times (4\text{m})^2 = 9,55 \text{ KNm} \\ M_x &= 0,0355 \times 8 \text{ KN/m} \times (4\text{m})^2 = 4,54 \text{ KNm} \\ M_y &= 0,0203 \times 8 \text{ KN/m} \times (4\text{m})^2 = 2,60 \text{ KNm} \end{aligned}$$

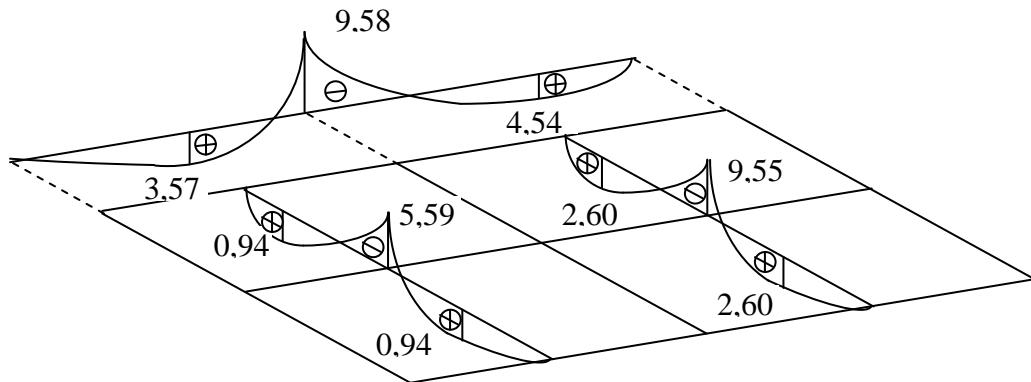


Ajuste de Momentos:

$$\frac{(M \text{ mayor} - M \text{ menor})}{M \text{ mayor} + M \text{ menor}} = \frac{(11,29 - 7,87)}{11,29 + 7,87} = 0,17 < 0,2$$

se toma el promedio para el momento de apoyo
 $\text{promedio} = \frac{7,87 + 11,29}{2} = 9,58 \text{ KNm}$

Momentos definitivos:



Tipo 4: se puede llamar L_x o L_y a cualquier borde

	M_x^e	M_y^e	M_x	M_y
$L_{\text{menor}} = L_x$	0.50	-0.1177	-0.0782	0.0560
$L_{\text{mayor}} = L_y$	0.55	-0.1136	-0.0779	0.0529
	0.60	-0.1093	-0.0776	0.0496
	0.65	-0.1047	-0.0773	0.0462
	0.70	-0.0996	-0.0768	0.0426
	0.75	-0.0940	-0.0759	0.0390
	0.80	-0.0882	-0.0746	0.0355
	0.85	-0.0825	-0.0731	0.0322
	0.90	-0.0773	-0.0714	0.0291
	0.95	-0.0724	-0.0696	0.0262
	1.00	-0.0677	-0.0677	0.0234
	0.95	-0.0696	-0.0724	0.0232
	0.90	-0.0714	-0.0773	0.0226
	0.85	-0.0731	-0.0825	0.0216
$L_{\text{menor}} = L_y$	0.80	-0.0746	-0.0882	0.0203
$L_{\text{mayor}} = L_x$	0.75	-0.0759	-0.0940	0.0188
	0.70	-0.0768	-0.0996	0.0171
	0.65	-0.0773	-0.1047	0.0153
	0.60	-0.0776	-0.1093	0.0130
	0.55	-0.0779	-0.1136	0.0105
	0.50	-0.0782	-0.1177	0.0079

