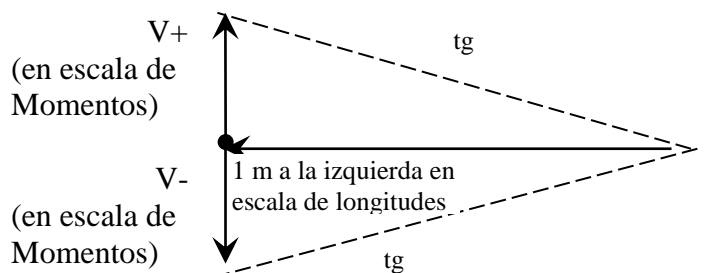
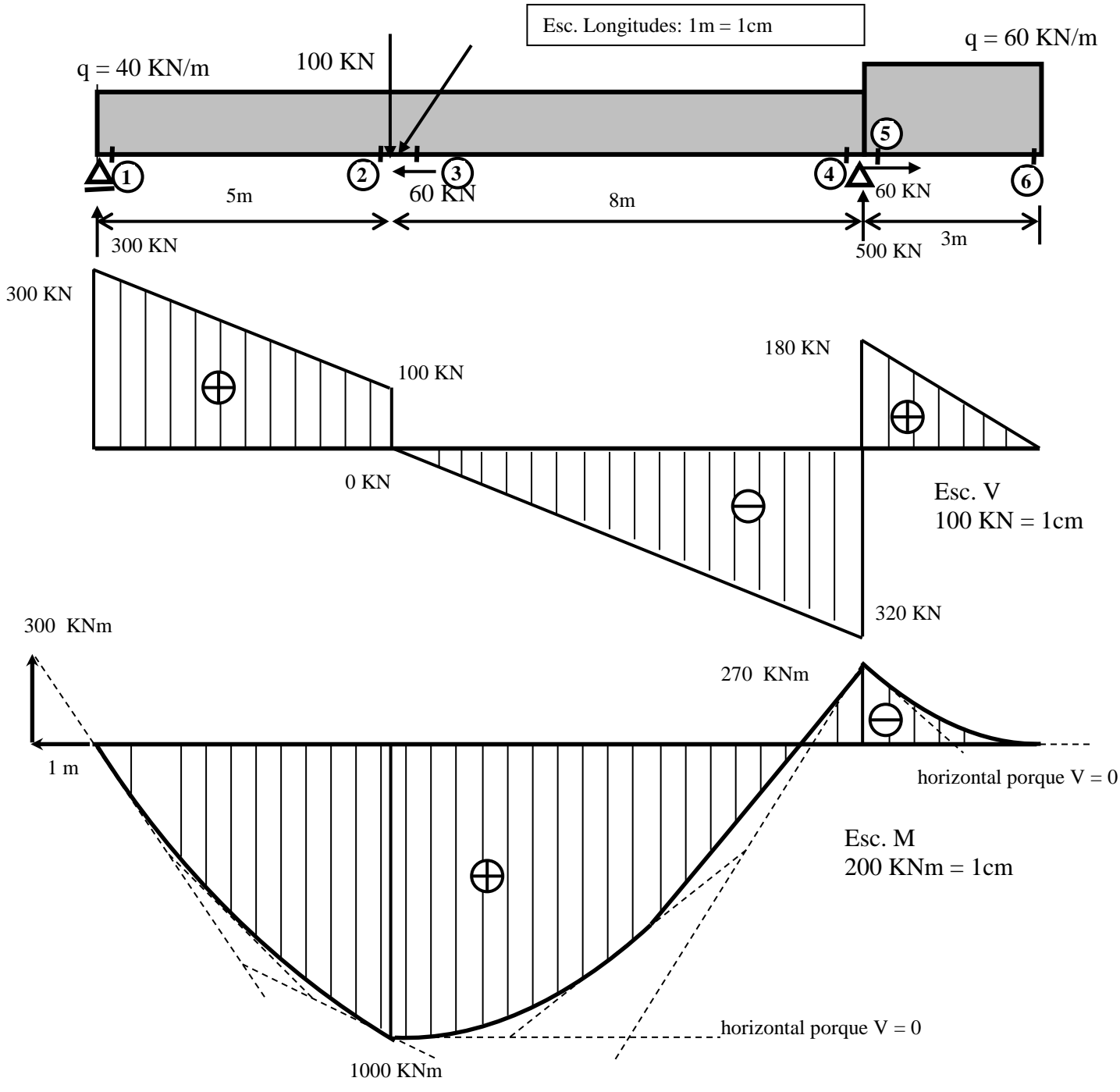


- V1 =
- V2 =
- V3 =
- V4 =
- V5 =
- V6 =
- M1 =
- M2 =
- M3 =
- M4 =
- M5 =
- M6 =

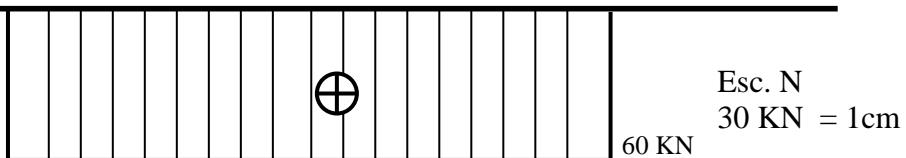
Trazado de tangentes al diagrama de Momentos



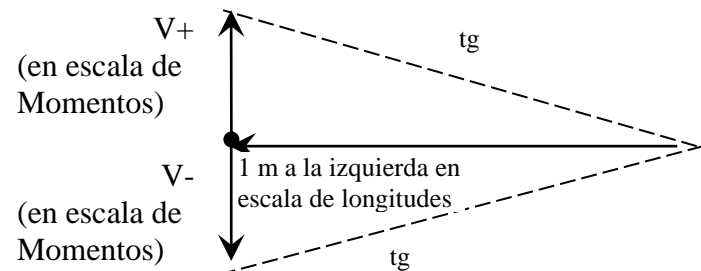
Esc. Longitudes: 1 m = 1 cm

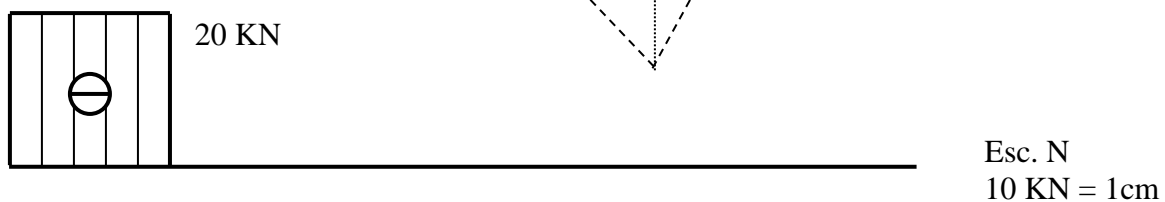
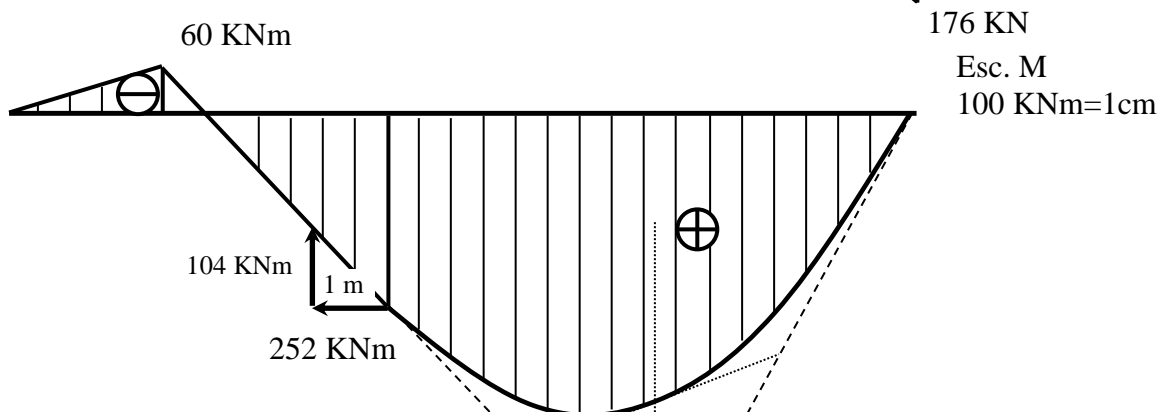
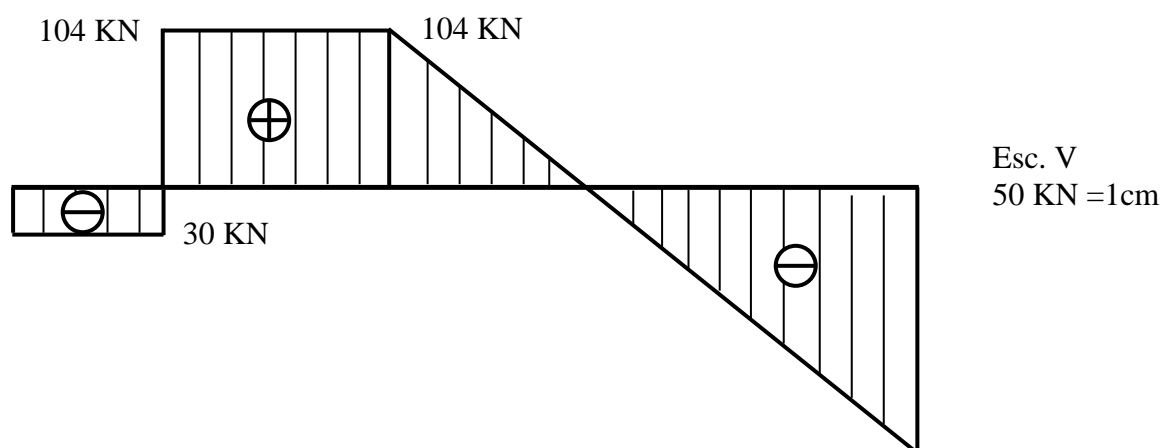
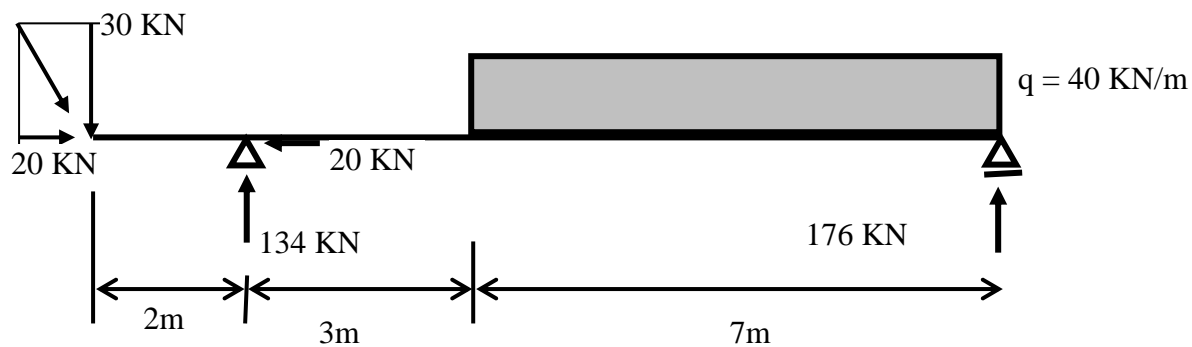


- $V_1 = 300 \text{ KN}$
- $V_2 = 100 \text{ KN}$
- $V_3 = 0$
- $V_4 = -320 \text{ KN}$
- $V_5 = 180 \text{ KN}$
- $V_6 = 0$
- $M_1 = 0$
- $M_2 = 1000 \text{ KNm}$
- $M_3 = 1000 \text{ KNm}$
- $M_4 = -270 \text{ KNm}$
- $M_5 = -270 \text{ KNm}$
- $M_6 = 0$



Trazado de tangentes al diagrama de Momentos



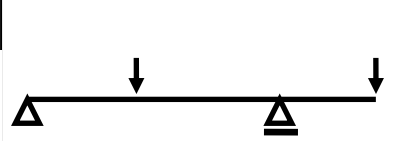

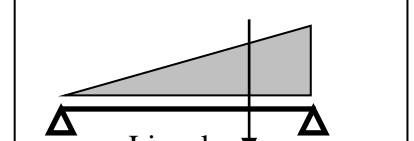
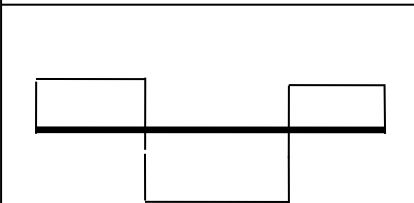
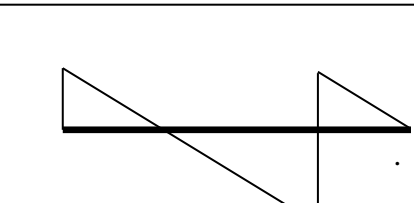
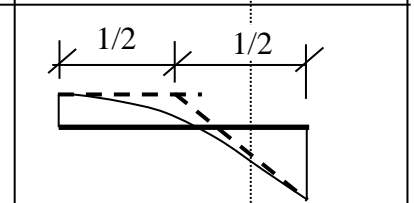
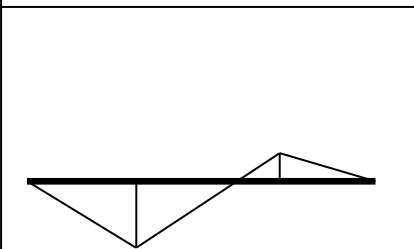
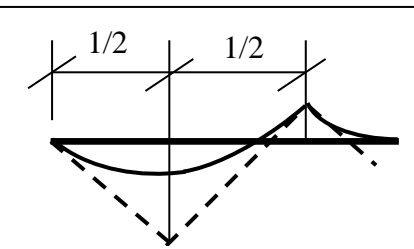
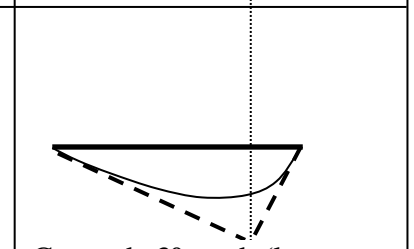


Justificación del trazado del diagrama de V y M

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

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

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.

