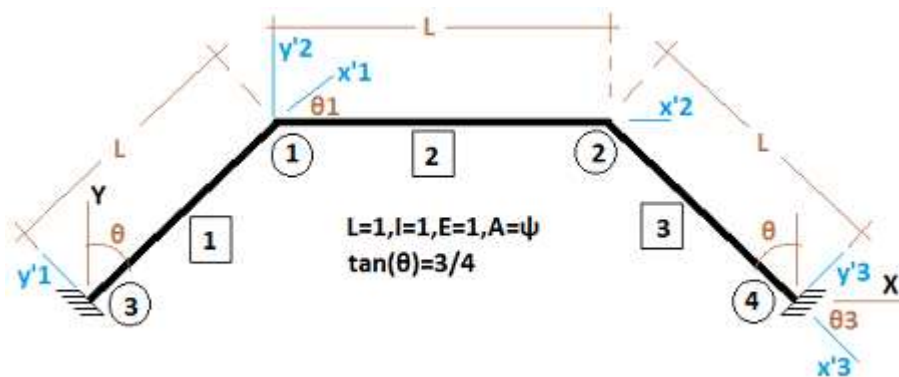


Desarrollo matricial del ejemplo 9-1 de García, L. E., Dinámica Estructural Aplicada al Diseño Sísmico, 1998



[CaseMode:=Sensitive,InputMode:=Word,DisplayFormat:=Compressed]

$$\left[L := 1, I := 1, E := 1, A := \psi, \theta := \text{ATAN}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right), \theta_1 := \text{ATAN}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right), \theta_2 := 0, \theta_3 := \text{ATAN}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \right]$$

Matriz de rigidez local en coordenadas locales, igual en los tres elementos:

$$k := \begin{bmatrix} \frac{A \cdot E}{L} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{A \cdot E}{L} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{12 \cdot E \cdot I}{3} & \frac{6 \cdot E \cdot I}{2} & 0 & -\frac{12 \cdot E \cdot I}{3} & \frac{6 \cdot E \cdot I}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{6 \cdot E \cdot I}{2} & \frac{4 \cdot E \cdot I}{L} & 0 & -\frac{6 \cdot E \cdot I}{2} & \frac{2 \cdot E \cdot I}{L} \\ -\frac{A \cdot E}{L} & 0 & 0 & \frac{A \cdot E}{L} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{12 \cdot E \cdot I}{3} & -\frac{6 \cdot E \cdot I}{2} & 0 & \frac{12 \cdot E \cdot I}{3} & -\frac{6 \cdot E \cdot I}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{6 \cdot E \cdot I}{2} & \frac{2 \cdot E \cdot I}{L} & 0 & -\frac{6 \cdot E \cdot I}{2} & \frac{4 \cdot E \cdot I}{L} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k := \begin{bmatrix} \psi & 0 & 0 & -\psi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 6 & 0 & -12 & 6 \\ 0 & 6 & 4 & 0 & -6 & 2 \\ -\psi & 0 & 0 & \psi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -12 & -6 & 0 & 12 & -6 \\ 0 & 6 & 2 & 0 & -6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriz de transformación general de coordenadas locales a coordenadas globales:

$$To = \text{COS} \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} (x & x') & (x & y') \\ (y & x') & (y & y') \end{array} \right]$$

$$v = To * v'$$

Matrices de transformación 2D básicas:

$$To2D := \text{COS} \left[\begin{array}{cc} \theta_{x_xp} & \theta_{x_yp} \\ \theta_{y_xp} & \theta_{y_yp} \end{array} \right]$$

$$To2D1 := \text{SUBST} \left(\text{COS} \left[\begin{array}{cc} \theta_{x_xp} & \theta_{x_yp} \\ \theta_{y_xp} & \theta_{y_yp} \end{array} \right], [\theta_{x_xp}, \theta_{x_yp}, \theta_{y_xp}, \theta_{y_yp}], \left[\theta_1, \frac{\pi}{2} + \theta_1, \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_1, \theta_1 \right] \right)$$

$$To2D1 := \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & -0.8 \\ 0.8 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$To2D2 := \text{IDENTITY_MATRIX}(2)$$

$$To2D2 := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$To2D3 := \text{SUBST} \left(\text{COS} \left[\begin{array}{cc} \theta_{x_xp} & \theta_{x_yp} \\ \theta_{y_xp} & \theta_{y_yp} \end{array} \right], [\theta_{x_xp}, \theta_{x_yp}, \theta_{y_xp}, \theta_{y_yp}], \left[\theta_3, \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_3, \frac{\pi}{2} + \theta_3, \theta_3 \right] \right)$$

$$To2D3 := \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.8 \\ -0.8 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$To3 := T3 \begin{matrix} \downarrow \downarrow [1, 2] \\ [1, 2] \end{matrix}$$

$$To3 := \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_o := \text{COS} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_{x_xp} & \theta_{x_yp} & \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \theta_{y_xp} & \theta_{y_yp} & \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \frac{\pi}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$O_o := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} T_o & O_o \\ O_o & T_o \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} \text{COS}(\theta_{x_xp}) & \text{COS}(\theta_{x_yp}) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \text{COS}(\theta_{y_xp}) & \text{COS}(\theta_{y_yp}) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \text{COS}(\theta_{x_xp}) & \text{COS}(\theta_{x_yp}) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \text{COS}(\theta_{y_xp}) & \text{COS}(\theta_{y_yp}) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrices de transformación de cada elemento:

$$T_1 := \begin{bmatrix} \text{COS}(\theta_1) & \text{COS}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta_1\right) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \text{COS}(\theta) & \text{COS}(\theta_1) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \text{COS}(\theta_1) & \text{COS}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta_1\right) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \text{COS}(\theta) & \text{COS}(\theta_1) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T1 := \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & -0.8 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.8 & 0.6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.6 & -0.8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.8 & 0.6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T2 := \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta_2) & \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) & \cos(0) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cos(\theta_2) & \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) & \cos(0) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T2 := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T3 := \text{SUBST} \left(\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta_{x_xp}) & \cos(\theta_{x_yp}) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \cos(\theta_{y_xp}) & \cos(\theta_{y_yp}) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cos(\theta_{x_xp}) & \cos(\theta_{x_yp}) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cos(\theta_{y_xp}) & \cos(\theta_{y_yp}) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, [\theta_{x_xp}, \theta_{x_yp}, \theta_{y_xp}, \theta_{y_yp}] \right)$$

$$\theta_{y_{yp}}, \left[\theta_3, \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_3, \frac{\pi}{2} + \theta_3, \theta_3 \right]$$

$$T3 := \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.8 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -0.8 & 0.6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.6 & 0.8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -0.8 & 0.6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k1 := T1 \cdot k \cdot T1'$$

$$k1 := \frac{1}{25} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 9 \cdot \psi + 192 & 12 \cdot \psi - 144 & -120 & -9 \cdot \psi - 192 & 144 - 12 \cdot \psi & -120 \\ 12 \cdot \psi - 144 & 16 \cdot \psi + 108 & 90 & 144 - 12 \cdot \psi & -16 \cdot \psi - 108 & 90 \\ -120 & 90 & 100 & 120 & -90 & 50 \\ -9 \cdot \psi - 192 & 144 - 12 \cdot \psi & 120 & 9 \cdot \psi + 192 & 12 \cdot \psi - 144 & 120 \\ 144 - 12 \cdot \psi & -16 \cdot \psi - 108 & -90 & 12 \cdot \psi - 144 & 16 \cdot \psi + 108 & -90 \\ -120 & 90 & 50 & 120 & -90 & 100 \end{bmatrix}$$

k1 eliminando los gdl restringidos:

$$k1_{[4, 5, 6]} \downarrow \downarrow [4, 5, 6]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{9 \cdot \psi}{25} + \frac{192}{25} & -\frac{12}{25} \cdot (12 - \psi) & \frac{24}{5} \\ -\frac{12}{25} \cdot (12 - \psi) & \frac{16 \cdot \psi}{25} + \frac{108}{25} & -\frac{18}{5} \\ \frac{24}{5} & -\frac{18}{5} & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k2 := T2 \cdot k \cdot T2'$$

$$k2 := \begin{bmatrix} \psi & 0 & 0 & -\psi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 6 & 0 & -12 & 6 \\ 0 & 6 & 4 & 0 & -6 & 2 \\ -\psi & 0 & 0 & \psi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -12 & -6 & 0 & 12 & -6 \\ 0 & 6 & 2 & 0 & -6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

k3 := T3 · k · T3'

$$k3 := \begin{bmatrix} \frac{9 \cdot \psi}{25} + \frac{192}{25} & \frac{144}{25} - \frac{12 \cdot \psi}{25} & \frac{24}{5} & -\frac{9 \cdot \psi}{25} - \frac{192}{25} & \frac{12 \cdot \psi}{25} - \frac{144}{25} & \frac{24}{5} \\ \frac{144}{25} - \frac{12 \cdot \psi}{25} & \frac{16 \cdot \psi}{25} + \frac{108}{25} & \frac{18}{5} & \frac{12 \cdot \psi}{25} - \frac{144}{25} & -\frac{16 \cdot \psi}{25} - \frac{108}{25} & \frac{18}{5} \\ \frac{24}{5} & \frac{18}{5} & 4 & -\frac{24}{5} & -\frac{18}{5} & 2 \\ -\frac{9 \cdot \psi}{25} - \frac{192}{25} & \frac{12 \cdot \psi}{25} - \frac{144}{25} & -\frac{24}{5} & \frac{9 \cdot \psi}{25} + \frac{192}{25} & \frac{144}{25} - \frac{12 \cdot \psi}{25} & -\frac{24}{5} \\ \frac{12 \cdot \psi}{25} - \frac{144}{25} & -\frac{16 \cdot \psi}{25} - \frac{108}{25} & -\frac{18}{5} & \frac{144}{25} - \frac{12 \cdot \psi}{25} & \frac{16 \cdot \psi}{25} + \frac{108}{25} & -\frac{18}{5} \\ \frac{24}{5} & \frac{18}{5} & 2 & -\frac{24}{5} & -\frac{18}{5} & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

k3 eliminando los gdl restringidos:

k3_[1, 2, 3] ↓↓[1, 2, 3]

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{9 \cdot \psi}{25} + \frac{192}{25} & \frac{12}{25} \cdot (12 - \psi) & \frac{24}{5} \\ \frac{12}{25} \cdot (12 - \psi) & \frac{16 \cdot \psi}{25} + \frac{108}{25} & \frac{18}{5} \\ \frac{24}{5} & \frac{18}{5} & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ensamblaje de la matriz de rigidez global:

Se agrandan inicialmente cada matriz local en coordenadas globales y se ubican sus respectivos elementos

$$k1g := \begin{bmatrix} k1_{4,4} & k1_{4,5} & k1_{4,6} & 0 & 0 & 0 & k1_{4,1} & k1_{4,2} & k1_{4,3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ k1_{5,4} & k1_{5,5} & k1_{5,6} & 0 & 0 & 0 & k1_{5,1} & k1_{5,2} & k1_{5,3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ k1_{6,4} & k1_{6,5} & k1_{6,6} & 0 & 0 & 0 & k1_{6,1} & k1_{6,2} & k1_{6,3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ k1_{1,4} & k1_{1,5} & k1_{1,6} & 0 & 0 & 0 & k1_{1,1} & k1_{1,2} & k1_{1,3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ k1_{2,4} & k1_{2,5} & k1_{2,6} & 0 & 0 & 0 & k1_{2,1} & k1_{2,2} & k1_{2,3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ k1_{3,4} & k1_{3,5} & k1_{3,6} & 0 & 0 & 0 & k1_{3,1} & k1_{3,2} & k1_{3,3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

k2g :=

k2	k2	k2	k2	k2	k2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6						
k2	k2	k2	k2	k2	k2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,1	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,6						
k2	k2	k2	k2	k2	k2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,1	3,2	3,3	3,4	3,5	3,6						
k2	k2	k2	k2	k2	k2	0	0	0	0	0	0
4,1	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,5	4,6						
k2	k2	k2	k2	k2	k2	0	0	0	0	0	0
5,1	5,2	5,3	5,4	5,5	5,6						
k2	k2	k2	k2	k2	k2	0	0	0	0	0	0
6,1	6,2	6,3	6,4	6,5	6,6						
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

$$k3g := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k3_{1,1} & k3_{1,2} & k3_{1,3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & k3_{1,4} & k3_{1,5} & k3_{1,6} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k3_{2,1} & k3_{2,2} & k3_{2,3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & k3_{2,4} & k3_{2,5} & k3_{2,6} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k3_{3,1} & k3_{3,2} & k3_{3,3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & k3_{3,4} & k3_{3,5} & k3_{3,6} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k3_{4,1} & k3_{4,2} & k3_{4,3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & k3_{4,4} & k3_{4,5} & k3_{4,6} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k3_{5,1} & k3_{5,2} & k3_{5,3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & k3_{5,4} & k3_{5,5} & k3_{5,6} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k3_{6,1} & k3_{6,2} & k3_{6,3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & k3_{6,4} & k3_{6,5} & k3_{6,6} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Se suman las matrices agrandadas factorizando el 1/25:

$$K := \frac{1}{25} \cdot (25 \cdot (k1g + k2g + k3g))$$

$$K := \frac{1}{25} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 34 \cdot \psi + 192 & 12 \cdot \psi - 144 & 120 & -25 \cdot \psi & 0 & 0 & -9 \cdot \psi - 192 \\ 12 \cdot \psi - 144 & 16 \cdot \psi + 408 & 60 & 0 & -300 & 150 & 144 - 12 \cdot \psi \\ 120 & 60 & 200 & 0 & -150 & 50 & -120 \\ -25 \cdot \psi & 0 & 0 & 34 \cdot \psi + 192 & 144 - 12 \cdot \psi & 120 & 0 \\ 0 & -300 & -150 & 144 - 12 \cdot \psi & 16 \cdot \psi + 408 & -60 & 0 \\ 0 & 150 & 50 & 120 & -60 & 200 & 0 \\ -9 \cdot \psi - 192 & 144 - 12 \cdot \psi & -120 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 \cdot \psi + 192 \\ 144 - 12 \cdot \psi & -16 \cdot \psi - 108 & 90 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 \cdot \psi - 144 \\ 120 & -90 & 50 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -120 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 \cdot \psi - 192 & 12 \cdot \psi - 144 & -120 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 \cdot \psi - 144 & -16 \cdot \psi - 108 & -90 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 120 & 90 & 50 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 144 - 12 \cdot \psi & 120 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -16 \cdot \psi - 108 & -90 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 90 & 50 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 \cdot \psi - 192 & 12 \cdot \psi - 144 & 120 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 \cdot \psi - 144 & -16 \cdot \psi - 108 & 90 \\ 0 & 0 & -120 & -90 & 50 \\ 12 \cdot \psi - 144 & -120 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 16 \cdot \psi + 108 & -120 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 90 & 100 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \cdot \psi + 192 & 144 - 12 \cdot \psi & -120 \\ 0 & 0 & 144 - 12 \cdot \psi & 16 \cdot \psi + 108 & -90 \\ 0 & 0 & -120 & -90 & 100 \end{bmatrix}$$

Aplicación de las restricciones

Se eliminan las filas y columnas de los grados de libertad restringidos y se factoriza 1/25:

$$K_r := K \begin{matrix} \downarrow \downarrow [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6] \\ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6] \end{matrix}$$

$$K_r := \frac{1}{25} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 34 \cdot \psi + 192 & 12 \cdot \psi - 144 & 120 & -25 \cdot \psi & 0 & 0 \\ 12 \cdot \psi - 144 & 16 \cdot \psi + 408 & 60 & 0 & -300 & 150 \\ 120 & 60 & 200 & 0 & -150 & 50 \\ -25 \cdot \psi & 0 & 0 & 34 \cdot \psi + 192 & 144 - 12 \cdot \psi & 120 \\ 0 & -300 & -150 & 144 - 12 \cdot \psi & 16 \cdot \psi + 408 & -60 \\ 0 & 150 & 50 & 120 & -60 & 200 \end{bmatrix}$$

A continuación se adopta que no habrá deformación axial de los elementos, es decir, los elementos son infinitamente rígidos

Deformaciones de los nudos basados en una rigidez infinita, osea $u_x' = 0$;

Desplazamiento del nudo 1 por deformación del elemento 1:

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{x1} \\ u_{y1} \end{bmatrix} = T_{o2D1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} u_{xp1} \\ u_{yp1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{x1} \\ u_{y1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & -0.8 \\ 0.8 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} u_{xp1} \\ u_{yp1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{x1} \\ u_{y1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 \cdot u_{xp1} - 0.8 \cdot u_{yp1} \\ 0.8 \cdot u_{xp1} + 0.6 \cdot u_{yp1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$u_x' = 0$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{x1} \\ u_{y1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 \cdot 0 - 0.8 \cdot u_{yp1} \\ 0.8 \cdot 0 + 0.6 \cdot u_{yp1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_{yp1} = -\frac{5 \cdot u_{x1}}{4} \wedge u_{yp1} = \frac{5 \cdot u_{y1}}{3}$$

$$-\frac{5 \cdot u_{x1}}{4} = \frac{5 \cdot u_{y1}}{3}$$

$$3 \cdot u_{x1} + 4 \cdot u_{y1} = 0$$

Deformación del elemento 2 basado en que los desplazamiento axiales son iguales en los nudos:

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{x1} \\ u_{y1} \end{bmatrix} = T_{o2D2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} u_{xp1} \\ u_{yp1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{x1} \\ u_{y1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_{xp1} \\ u_{yp1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} ux2 \\ uy2 \end{bmatrix} = To2D2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} uxp2 \\ uyp2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} ux2 \\ uy2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} uxp2 \\ uyp2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$uxp1 = uxp2 = uxp$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} ux1 \\ uy1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} uxp \\ uyp1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} ux2 \\ uy2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} uxp \\ uyp2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$ux1 = uxp \wedge uy1 = uyp1$$

$$ux2 = uxp \wedge uy2 = uyp2$$

$$ux1 - ux2 = 0$$

Desplazamiento del nudo 2 por deformación del elemento 3:

$$\begin{bmatrix} ux2 \\ uy2 \end{bmatrix} = To2D3 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} uxp2 \\ uyp2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} ux2 \\ uy2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.8 \\ -0.8 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} uxp2 \\ uyp2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} ux2 \\ uy2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 \cdot uxp2 + 0.8 \cdot uyp2 \\ 0.6 \cdot uyp2 - 0.8 \cdot uxp2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$ux'2=0:$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} ux2 \\ uy2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 \cdot 0 + 0.8 \cdot uyp2 \\ 0.6 \cdot uyp2 - 0.8 \cdot 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$uyp2 = \frac{5 \cdot ux2}{4} \wedge uyp2 = \frac{5 \cdot uy2}{3}$$

$$\frac{5 \cdot ux2}{4} = \frac{5 \cdot uy2}{3}$$

$$3 \cdot ux2 - 4 \cdot uy2 = 0$$

En forma matricial:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \cdot ux1 + 4 \cdot uy1 \\ ux1 - ux2 \\ 3 \cdot ux2 - 4 \cdot uy2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Usando el mismo vector de deformación:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} ux1 \\ uy1 \\ \theta x1 \\ ux2 \\ uy2 \\ \theta x2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Se reorganiza teniendo en cuenta que hay 3 variables independientes y 3 dependientes, que pueden separarse como $[ux1, \theta x1, \theta x2]'$ independientes y $[uy1, ux2, uy2]'$ dependientes:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} ux1 \\ \theta x1 \\ \theta x2 \\ uy1 \\ ux2 \\ uy2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \right] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} ux1 \\ \theta x1 \\ \theta x2 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} uy1 \\ ux2 \\ uy2 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[A_i, A_d] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} U_i \\ U_d \end{bmatrix} = [[0]]$$

$$A_i := \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_d := \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U := [[ux1, \theta x1, \theta x2, uy1, ux2, uy2]]'$$

$$U_i := \begin{bmatrix} ux1 \\ \theta x1 \\ \theta x2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U_d := \begin{bmatrix} uy1 \\ ux2 \\ uy2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$0 := \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_o := - A_d^{-1} \cdot A_i$$

$$R_o := - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} \cdot A_i$$

$$R_o := \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{4} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

R inicial, con filas ordenadas conforme $[U_i; U_d] = [u_{x1}, \theta_{x1}, \theta_{x2}, u_{y1}, u_{x2}, u_{y2}]'$:

$$R_{ini} := \begin{bmatrix} \text{IDENTITY_MATRIX}(3) \\ [R_o] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_{ini} := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{3}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{4} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Reordenar R para que tenga el orden de U:

$$R := [R_{ini}_1, R_{ini}_4, R_{ini}_2, R_{ini}_5, R_{ini}_6, R_{ini}_3]$$

$$R := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$U = R \cdot U_i$

$$\begin{bmatrix} ux1 \\ \theta x1 \\ \theta x2 \\ uy1 \\ ux2 \\ uy2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{3}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{4} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} ux1 \\ \theta x1 \\ \theta x2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$U_i = R^{-1} \cdot U$

$$\begin{bmatrix} ux1 \\ \theta x1 \\ \theta x2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ux1 + ux2 - \frac{3 \cdot uy1}{4} + \frac{3 \cdot uy2}{4} \\ \theta x1 \\ \theta x2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ecuación matricial reducida {fuerzas}=[K]*{deformación}:

$F = Kr \cdot U$

Contragradiante a las fuerzas de las deformaciones independientes:

$F_i = R^{-1} \cdot F$

Usando la ecuación matricial:

$F_i = R^{-1} \cdot (Kr \cdot U)$

Usando $U=R \cdot U_i$:

$$F_i = R^T \cdot K_r \cdot (R \cdot U_i)$$

Organizando;

$$F_i = (R^T \cdot K_r \cdot R) \cdot U_i$$

$$F_i = K_i \cdot U_i$$

$$K_i := R^T \cdot K_r \cdot R$$

$$K_i := \frac{1}{25} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1612.5 & -37.5 & -37.5 \\ -37.5 & 200 & 50 \\ -37.5 & 50 & 200 \end{bmatrix}$$

La matriz de rigidez para operar los gdl independientes no depende del área, expresada como ψ , tal como se procedió a establecer que los elementos tienen una rigidez axial infinita.