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Cálculo

Fecha 8-1-35.

Núm. 248.507

Calculo de T_2 :

$$T_2 = -R\mathcal{Z}$$

$$\mathcal{Z} = g \cos \varphi + V \text{ren}^2 \varphi$$

$$T_2 = -[gR \cos \varphi + VR \text{ren}^2 \varphi]$$

(2)

$$\boxed{T_2 = -R[g \cos \varphi + V \text{ren}^2 \varphi]}$$

Calculo de S

$$S = - \int \frac{dT_2}{R d\varphi} dx - \int \gamma dx + f_1(\varphi)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int \frac{dT_2}{R d\varphi} dx = [g(-\text{ren} \varphi) + 2V \text{ren} \varphi \cos \varphi] x = \\ \quad = -[2V \text{ren} \varphi \cos \varphi - g \text{ren} \varphi] x \\ \int \gamma dx = \int g \text{ren} \varphi dx = g \text{ren} \varphi x \end{array} \right.$$

$$S = [2V \text{ren} \varphi \cos \varphi - g \text{ren} \varphi - g \text{ren} \varphi] x + f_1(\varphi) = 2x[V \text{ren} \varphi \cos \varphi - g \text{ren} \varphi] + f_1(\varphi)$$

$$S_0 = f_1 x$$

$$S_e = 2e[V \text{ren} \varphi \cos \varphi - g \text{ren} \varphi] + f_1(x) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} S_0 = -S_e \\ f_1(x) = -e[V \text{ren} \varphi \cos \varphi - g \text{ren} \varphi] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$S = 2x[V \text{ren} \varphi \cos \varphi - g \text{ren} \varphi] - e[V \text{ren} \varphi \cos \varphi - g \text{ren} \varphi]$$

$$\boxed{S = [V \text{ren} \varphi \cos \varphi - g \text{ren} \varphi](2x - e)}$$

Calculo de T_i

$$T_i = - \int \frac{dS}{R d\varphi} dx - \int x dx + f_2(\varphi)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \int \frac{dS}{R d\varphi} &= \frac{1}{R} \int (2x-l) [V(\sin^2\varphi + \cos^2\varphi) - g \cos\varphi] dx = \\ &= \left[\frac{V}{R} (\sin^2\varphi + \cos^2\varphi) - \frac{g}{R} \cos\varphi \right] (x^2 - lx) \\ \int x dx &= 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$T_i = \left[\frac{g}{R} \cos\varphi - \frac{V}{R} (\cos^2\varphi - \sin^2\varphi) \right] (x^2 - lx) + f_2(x)$$

$$T_{i0} = f_2(x) \left\{ \begin{aligned} &f_2(x) = 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$T_{ie} = -f_2(x)$$

$$T_i = \left[\frac{g}{R} \cos\varphi - \frac{V}{R} (\cos^2\varphi - \sin^2\varphi) \right] (x^2 - lx)$$

Ejemplo: rea medio-punto $h = 30 \text{ m}$ longitud = 20 m (4)

Bóveda de espesor uniforme 0.30 m : peso $230 \times 2200 = 720 \text{ kg}$
Cobrecarga de nieve de 100 kg por m^2 de superficie.

$$g = 820 \text{ Kg}$$

$$v = 200 \text{ Kg.}$$

1°: Generatriz superior = $\varphi = 0$

$$T_2 = -15 [820 \times 1 + 0] = -12,300 \text{ Kg. por m.l.} \quad - \frac{12300}{30 \times 100} = -4,10 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

$$S = 0$$

$$T_1 = \left[\frac{g}{R} + \frac{v}{R} \right] (x^2 - lx) \quad \text{punto maximo: } l - 2x = 0 \quad x = \frac{1}{2} l$$

$$\text{Valor maximo de } T_1 = \frac{g+v}{R} \left(\frac{l^2}{4} - \frac{l^2}{2} \right) = - \frac{820}{15} \times \frac{400}{4} = -4740 \text{ por m de arco}$$

$$- \frac{4740}{30 \times 100} = -1,56 / \text{cm}^2$$

2. Generatrici a 45°:

(5)

$$T_2 = -15 [820 \times 1.41 + 200 \times 2] = -23340 \text{ Kg} \times \text{m} \cdot \text{l.} - \frac{23340}{100 \times 30} = -7.8 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

$$S = [200 \times 2 - 7.4 \times 820] (2x - l) = -4220(x - l) - 755(2x - l)$$

Maximo para $x=0$ o $x=l$ $\pm 615 \times 20 = 12300 \times \text{m} \cdot \text{l.} \pm \frac{15120}{50 \times 100} = \pm 3.024$

$$T_1 = \left[\frac{820}{15} \cdot 1.41 - \frac{200}{15} \cdot 10 \right] (x^2 - lx) = 77(x^2 - lx)$$

maximo = $-77 \frac{400}{4} = -7700 \times \text{m} \cdot \text{anchos}$ $\frac{7700}{50 \times 100} = 2.56 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$

3° Generatrici inferiori

(6)

$$T_2 = -15 [g(0) + 200] = -3000 \text{ Kg/m l} \quad \frac{3000}{20 \times 100} = 1.5 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

$$S = [v(0) - 820] = -820(2x - l)$$

$$\begin{matrix} x=0 \\ x=l \end{matrix} \quad \pm = 16,400 \text{ mm m l} \quad \pm \frac{16,400}{20 \times 100} = \pm 8.2 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

$$T_1 = \left[\frac{820}{15} (0) - \frac{200}{15} (-1 + 0) \right] (x^2 - lx) = + \frac{200}{15} (x^2 - lx)$$

$$\text{Maximo} \quad \bullet \quad - \frac{200}{15} \frac{20^2}{4} = -1333 \text{ mm m ch archi} \quad - \frac{1333}{20 \times 100} = -0.666 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

Mismo ejemplo sin tener en cuenta el viento (7)

Generación superior: $T_2 = -15 [820 \times 1] = -12,300 \text{ Kg/ml} = -4.10 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$

$S = 0$

$T_1 = \frac{820}{15} \times 1 (x^2 - lx) = -\frac{820}{15} \times \frac{400}{4} = -5466.67 \text{ Kg/ml} = \frac{5466.67}{20 \times 100} = -1.82 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$

Generación a 45°:

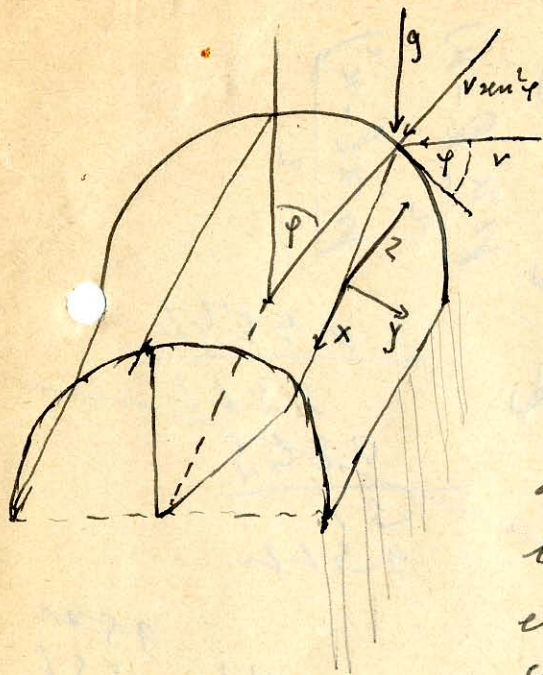
$T_2 = -15 [820 \times 1.41] = -17,220 \text{ Kg/ml} = \frac{17,220}{20 \times 100} = 5.8 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$

$S = -820 \times 1.41 (2x - l)$

$x = 0$	$+ 1156 \times 20 = 22,120 \text{ Kg/ml}$	$+ 7.4 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$
$x = l$	$- 1156 \times 20 = -22,120 \text{ Kg/ml}$	

$T_1 = \frac{820}{15} \times 1.41 (x^2 - lx) = -77 \frac{400}{4} = -7700 \text{ Kg/ml} = \frac{7700}{20 \times 100} = -2.6 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$

Generación inferior: $T_2 = 0, S = 0, T_1 = 0$ $S = -16300$ $T_1 = 0$
 -5.5 /cm^2



g presión del viento por m^2 de superficie vertical (1)
 g pero por m^2 de cubierta incluso sobrecarga de nieve

Condiciones de la sustentación.

Las vigas de cabeza giran libremente alrededor de un arista inferior de modo que los terminos en la dirección de las x son nulos en los apoyos de unión de las generatrices con esas vigas.

Los esfuerzos cortantes deben ser absorbidos por dichas vigas de cabeza.

Las vigas de apoyo deben absorber los esfuerzos tangenciales (dirección y) de las secciones contiguas a ellas.

$\frac{20000}{51}$ | 15
 55
 4
 4,339

$$\frac{x}{2} \frac{x-x}{2}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - ax}{2}$$

$$\frac{px}{2} \frac{(1-a)}{2}$$

$$\frac{px^2 - nax}{2}$$

$$\frac{p(a-n)}{2}$$

$$\frac{px}{2} \frac{p}{2} \frac{n - \frac{1-a}{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{px}{2} \frac{p-n}{2}$$

$$\frac{px^2 - a^2}{2}$$

7756
 15
~~7756~~
 7780
~~7756~~
 7950

$\frac{15}{105}$ | 105
 300
 7556
~~105~~

11
 7786
~~15~~

26
 756
~~15720~~

~~7756~~
~~7980~~
 25940

751
 820
~~282~~
 1188
~~7756.20~~

217 | 15
 77
~~77~~

2340 | 20
 78
 83

1886
 15
~~7980~~
~~7556~~
 25940

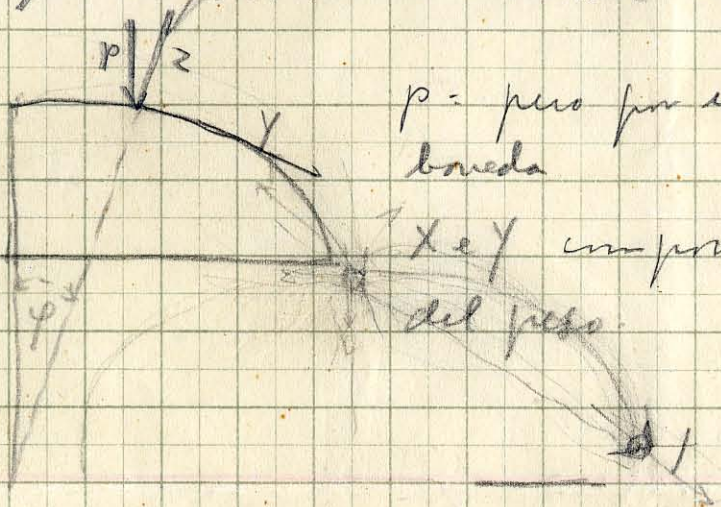
20000

Boveda cilíndrica rigidizada como verdadera membrana elástica sección elíptica

Se ejes $\begin{cases} b \text{ vertical} \\ a \text{ horizontal} \end{cases}$

$$R \text{ radio de curvatura} = a^2 b^2 \left(\frac{d^2}{a^4} + \frac{b^2}{b^4} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

φ ángulo de la normal en el eje de la y



p = peso por unidad de superficie de boveda

x y y componentes normal y tangencial del peso

Presumiendo del espesor del vientre

$$Z = p \cos \varphi$$

$$T_2 = -pR \cos \varphi$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi = 0 \quad T_2 = -pR \\ \varphi = 90^\circ \quad T_2 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{ para}$$

$$y = p \operatorname{sen} \varphi$$

$$\int y dx = \int p \operatorname{sen} \varphi dx = p x \operatorname{sen} \varphi$$

$$\frac{dT_2}{R d\varphi} = p \operatorname{sen} \varphi$$

$$\int \frac{dT_2}{R d\varphi} dx = p x \operatorname{sen} \varphi$$

$$S = - \int \frac{dT_2}{R d\varphi} dx - \int y dx + F(x)$$

$$S = -2px \sin \varphi + F(x)$$

Para $x=0$ $S_0 = F(x)$

Para $x=l$ $S_1 = -2pl \sin \varphi + F(x) = -F(x)$

$$T_x = pl \sin \varphi$$

$$S' = \boxed{p \sin \varphi (l - 2x)}$$

Para $\varphi=0$ $S=0$

Para $\varphi=90$ $S' = p(l-2x)$

Para $x=0$ $S = -p \sin \varphi l$

Para $x=l$ $S = -p \sin \varphi l$

Para $x = \frac{l}{2}$ $S' = 0$

~~$\int_0^l p l dl = \frac{p l^2}{2}$~~
 ~~$\int_0^l p l dl = \frac{p l^2}{2} = p \frac{l^2}{2}$~~
 ~~$\int_0^l p(l-2x) dx = \frac{p l^2}{2} - 2p \frac{l^2}{4} = \frac{1}{4} p l^2$~~

$$\frac{dS}{R d\varphi} = \frac{p(l-2x)}{R} \cos \varphi \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{dS}{R d\varphi} \cos \varphi = \frac{p(lx - x^2)}{R} \cos \varphi$$

$$X=0 \int X dx = 0$$

$$T_1 = - \int \frac{dS}{R d\varphi} x - \int x dx + F(x)$$

$$T_1 = - \frac{p(x^2 - lx)}{R} \cos \varphi + F(x) \quad \text{para } x=0, T_1=0, F(x)=0$$

$$T_1 = \boxed{\frac{p(x^2 - lx)}{R} \cos \varphi}$$

Para $\varphi = 0$ $T_1 = \frac{\rho(x^2 la)}{R}$

Para $\varphi = 90^\circ$ $T_1 = 0$

Para $\alpha = 0$ $T_1 = 0$

Para $\alpha = l$ $T_1 = 0$

Caso de carga de muelle repartida segun la ley:

$p_n = N \cos^2 \varphi$ $Z = N \cos^4 \varphi$

$T_{2N} = -NR \cos^4 \varphi$

$y = N \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi$

$\int y dx = \int N \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi dx = N x \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi$

$\frac{dT_2}{R d\varphi} = 4N \cos^3 \varphi \sin \varphi$

$\int 4N \cos^3 \varphi \sin \varphi dx = 4N x \cos^3 \varphi \sin \varphi$

$\int = -5N x \cos^3 \varphi \sin \varphi + F(x)$

Para $x = 0$ $\int_0^l = F(x)$

Para $x = l$ $\int_l^l = -5N l \cos^3 \varphi \sin \varphi + F(x) = -F(x)$

$F(x) = -\frac{1}{2} 5N l \cos^3 \varphi \sin \varphi$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{1}{2} l \quad S_N = 0 \\ \varphi = 0 \quad S_N = 0 \end{array} \right.$

$S_N = \frac{5}{2} N \cos^3 \varphi \sin \varphi (l - 2x)$ Para $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi = 90 \quad S_N = 0 \end{array} \right.$

$$\frac{dS}{Rd\varphi} = \frac{5N(l-2x)}{2R} [-3\cos^2\varphi \operatorname{sen}^2\varphi + \cos^4\varphi]$$

$$T_{10} = - \int \frac{dS}{Rd\alpha} + F(x)$$

$$T_{10} = \frac{5N(x^2 - lx)}{2R} (\cos^4\varphi - 3\cos^2\varphi \operatorname{sen}^2\varphi)$$

para $F(x) = 0$

Para $x=0$ y $x=l$ $T_1 = 0$

Para $\varphi=0$ $T_1 = \frac{5N(x^2 - lx)}{2R}$

En un esfuerzo de la forma
 $P \operatorname{sen}^n \varphi$

$$L = P \operatorname{sen}^n \varphi \cos \varphi$$

$$T_{2P} = -PR \operatorname{sen}^n \varphi \cos \varphi \quad \text{Para } \varphi = 90^\circ \quad T_{2P} = 0$$

$$y = P \operatorname{sen}^{n+1} \varphi$$

$$\int y dx = Px \operatorname{sen}^{n+1} \varphi$$

$$\frac{dT_2}{R dx} = P \left(\operatorname{sen}^{n+1} \varphi - n \operatorname{sen}^{n-1} \varphi \cos^2 \varphi \right)$$

$$\int \frac{dT_2}{R dx} = Px \left(\operatorname{sen}^{n+1} \varphi - n \operatorname{sen}^{n-1} \varphi \cos^2 \varphi \right)$$

$$S = Px \left[n \operatorname{sen}^{n-1} \varphi \cos^2 \varphi - 2 \operatorname{sen}^{n+1} \varphi \right] + F(x)$$

$$S = Px \left[n \operatorname{sen}^{n-1} \varphi (1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 \varphi) - 2 \operatorname{sen}^{n+1} \varphi \right] + F(x)$$

$$S = Px \left[n \operatorname{sen}^{n-1} \varphi - (n+2) \operatorname{sen}^{n+1} \varphi \right] + F(x)$$

$$F(x) = -\frac{Pl}{2} \left(n \operatorname{sen}^{n-1} \varphi - (n+2) \operatorname{sen}^{n+1} \varphi \right)$$

$$S_P = \frac{P(l-2x)}{2} \left[(n+2) \operatorname{sen}^{n+1} \varphi - n \operatorname{sen}^{n-1} \varphi \right]$$

$$\text{Para } \varphi = 90^\circ = S_P = P(l-2x)$$

$$\frac{dS}{Rd\varphi} = \frac{P(l-l_2) \cos \varphi \left[(m+2)(m+1) \sin^{m-2} \varphi - n(m-1) \sin^{m-2} \varphi \right]}{2R}$$

$$T_{IP} = \frac{P(l-l_2) \cos \varphi \left[(m+2)(m+1) \sin^{m-2} \varphi - n(m-1) \sin^{m-2} \varphi \right]}{2R}$$

Para $\varphi = 0$ $T_{IP} = 0$
 $\varphi = 90^\circ$ $T_{IP} = 0$

$P(l-l_2) \cos \varphi \left[(m+2)(m+1) \sin^{m-2} \varphi - n(m-1) \sin^{m-2} \varphi \right]$

Calculo en una carga de la forma
 $V \cos^m \varphi$:

$$L = V \cos^{n+1} \varphi$$

$$T_2 = -VR \cos^{n+1} \varphi$$

$$y = V \cos^m \varphi \operatorname{sen} \varphi$$

$$y \, dx = V x \cos^m \varphi \operatorname{sen} \varphi$$

$$\frac{dT_2}{R \, d\varphi} = (n+1) V \cos^n \varphi \operatorname{sen} \varphi$$

$$S = V \frac{l - ex}{2} (n+2) \cos^m \varphi \operatorname{sen} \varphi$$

$$\frac{dS}{R \, dx} = V \frac{l - ex}{2R} (n+2) (\cos^{n+1} \varphi - n \cos^{n-1} \varphi \operatorname{sen}^2 \varphi)$$

$$T_1 = V \frac{x^2 - lx}{2R} (n+2) (\cos^{n+1} \varphi - n \cos^{n-1} \varphi \operatorname{sen}^2 \varphi)$$

Bateda lateral

Estudio region sur la descarga = $q \text{ rem}^n \varphi \text{ en}^n \varphi$

$$z = q \text{ rem}^n \varphi \text{ en}^{n+1} \varphi$$

$$T_z = -qR \text{ rem}^n \varphi \text{ en}^{n+1} \varphi$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \varphi = 0 \\ \varphi = 90^\circ \end{array} \int T_z = 0$$

$$y = q \text{ rem}^{n+1} \varphi \text{ en}^n \varphi$$

$$\int y dx = q x \text{ rem}^{n+1} \varphi \text{ en}^n \varphi$$

$$\frac{dT_z}{R d\varphi} = -q \left(n \text{ rem}^{n-1} \text{ en}^{n+2} + (n+1) \text{ rem}^{n+1} \text{ en}^n \right)$$

$$\int \frac{dT_z}{R d\varphi} = -q x \left(n \text{ rem}^{n-1} \text{ en}^{n+2} - (n+1) \text{ rem}^{n+1} \text{ en}^n \right)$$

$$T_z = -q x \left[\text{rem}^{n+1} \text{ en}^n \varphi - n \text{ rem}^{n-1} \text{ en}^{n+2} \varphi + (n+1) \text{ rem}^{n+1} \text{ en}^n \varphi \right] = F(z)$$

$$= -q x \left[(n+2) \text{ rem}^{n+1} \text{ en}^n \varphi - n \text{ rem}^{n-1} \text{ en}^{n+2} \varphi \right] = F(z)$$

$$T_z = \frac{q(l-2x)}{2} \left[(n+2) \text{ rem}^{n+1} \text{ en}^n \varphi - n \text{ rem}^{n-1} \text{ en}^{n+2} \varphi \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Para } \varphi = 0 \\ \varphi = 90^\circ \end{array} \int T_z = 0$$

$$\frac{dT_z}{R d\varphi} = \frac{q(l-2x)}{2R} \left[(n+2)(n+1) \text{ rem}^n \text{ en}^{n+1} \varphi - (n+2)n \text{ rem}^{n+2} \text{ en}^{n-1} \varphi - n(n-1) \text{ rem}^{n-2} \text{ en}^{n+3} \varphi + n(n+2) \text{ rem}^n \text{ en}^{n+1} \varphi \right]$$

$$T_z = \frac{q(l^2 - l^2 x)}{2R} \left[(n+1)(n+2) \text{ rem}^n \text{ en}^{n+1} \varphi - (n+2)n \text{ rem}^{n+2} \text{ en}^{n-1} \varphi - n(n-1) \text{ rem}^{n-2} \text{ en}^{n+3} \varphi \right]$$

$$\text{Para } \varphi = 0 \text{ y } \varphi = 90^\circ T_z = 0$$

Para la bóveda lateral

$$T_2 = -R \left[p \cos \varphi + N \cos^2 \varphi - B \operatorname{sen}^n \varphi \cos \varphi - V \cos^{n+1} \varphi \right]$$

$$S = (l - 2x) \left[p \operatorname{sen} \varphi + \frac{5}{2} N \cos^2 \varphi \operatorname{sen} \varphi - \frac{B}{2} \left[(n+2) \operatorname{sen}^{n+1} \varphi - n \operatorname{sen}^{n-1} \varphi \right] - \frac{V}{2} (n+2) \cos^2 \varphi \operatorname{sen} \varphi \right]$$

$$T_1 = \frac{x^2 - lx}{R} \left[p \cos \varphi + \frac{5}{2} N \left[\cos^4 \varphi - 3 \cos^2 \varphi \operatorname{sen}^2 \varphi \right] - \frac{B}{2} \cos \varphi \left[(n+2)(n+1) \operatorname{sen}^n \varphi - n(n-1) \operatorname{sen}^{n-2} \varphi - \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \frac{V}{2} (n+2) \left[\cos^{n+1} \varphi - n \cos^{n-1} \varphi \operatorname{sen}^2 \varphi \right] \right]$$

Calculado por:

Comprobado por:

en de

de 193

Para la bóveda central

$$\rho = \text{peso propio} = p = \text{constante} = 120 \text{ Kg/m}^2$$

$$n = \text{nieve} = N \cos^3 \varphi = 65 \cos^3 \varphi$$

$$= \text{carga en el borde} = B \sin^n \varphi = 960 \sin^n \varphi$$

$$n = 100$$

$$l = 25,5 \text{ m}$$

$$T_2 = -R [p \cos \varphi + N \cos^4 \varphi + B \sin^n \varphi \cos \varphi]$$

$$S = (l - 2x) \left[p \sin \varphi + \frac{5}{2} N \cos^3 \varphi \sin \varphi + \frac{B}{2} [(n+2) \sin^{n+1} \varphi - n \sin^{n-1} \varphi] \right]$$

$$T_1 = \frac{x^2 - lx}{R} \left[p \cos \varphi + \frac{5}{2} N (\cos^4 \varphi - 3 \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi) + \frac{B}{2} [(n+2)(n+1) \sin^{n+1} \varphi - n(n-1) \sin^{n-1} \varphi] \cos \varphi \right]$$

Estructura del Corro

Viga perfil de 9.30 ud de luz

Cargas:

$$M_f = 2160 \frac{9.3^2}{8} = 23500 \text{ m Kg}$$
$$T = 2160 \times 4.65 = 10100 \text{ Kg}$$

Losas y vigueta = $2.20 \times 216 = 480$
Sobrecarga = $2.20 \times 500 = 1100$
Peso propio = $0.24 \times 2400 = 580$
2160
Kg/m

Sección Central:
Cants útil = ~~80~~ 90
Cants total = ~~75~~ 85
Armadura = 4 ϕ 25
Estritos = 2 de 8 a 18 v
anchos = ~~20~~ 30

Viguetas

Luz 4.40 peso muerto = 216 Kg/m
separación 1.00 m sobrecarga = $\frac{500}{716}$ "

$$M_f = 716 \times \frac{4.4^2}{8} = 1740 \text{ m Kg}$$
$$T = 716 \times 2.20 = 1580 \text{ "}$$

Sección Central:

anchos = 100
Cants total = 20
" útil = 17.5
Armadura = 2 ϕ 25
Estritos = 2 de 8 a 15 c

Frijados

$$Luz = 1,00$$

$$Carga = 500 + 150 = 650 \text{ Kg/m}^2$$

$$W_f = 650 \times \frac{1}{10} = 65 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$\text{Canto total} = 5$$

$$\text{Amadura} = 5 \phi 8 \text{ pt}$$

$$\text{Amadura de repartición} = 3 \phi 8 \text{ pt.}$$

Cubierta de la Torre.

$$Luz = 4 \times 4$$

$$W_f = 340 \times \frac{4}{8} \times 0,5 = 340 \text{ m Kg}$$

$$\text{Peso propio} = 240 \text{ Kg/m}^2$$

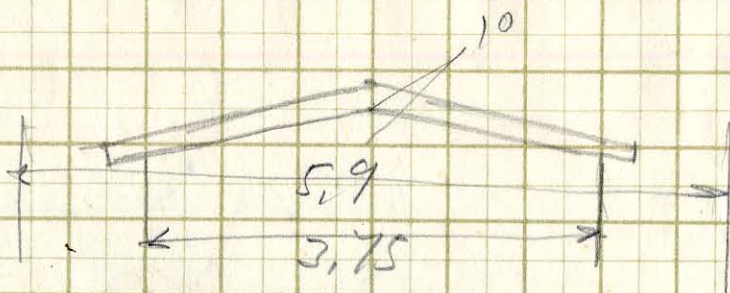
$$\text{Sobrecarga} = 100 \text{ "}$$

$$T = 340 \times 4 \times 0,5 \times 0,5 = 340 \text{ Kg}$$

$$\text{Canto útil} = 7 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{" total} = 8,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Amadura} = 10 \phi 8 \text{ pt en cada dirección}$$



Cúpula del Abside

$$P_1 = 6,28 \times 0,4 \times 0,75 \times 250 = 480$$

$$P_2 = 6,28 \times 1,20 \times 1,00 \times \text{"} = 1900 \quad 2,380$$

$$P_3 = 6,28 \times 2,20 \times 1,00 \times \text{"} = 3500 \quad 5,880$$

$$P_4 = 6,28 \times 3,05 \times 1,00 \times \text{"} = 4800 \quad 10,680$$

$$P_5 = 6,28 \times 3,80 \times 1,00 \times \text{"} = 6000 \quad 16,680$$

$$P_6 = 6,28 \times 4,17 \times 1,00 \times \text{"} = 6600 \quad 23,280$$

Los cargos obtenidos son

	En sentido del Meridiano	En sentido del paralelo
1°	$3,300 \times \frac{1}{2\pi r} = 1310 \text{ Kg/m}$	$+3,200 \times \frac{1}{2\pi r} = +510 \text{ Kg/m}$
2°	$9,600 = 1240$	$+5,900 \times \text{"} = +940 \text{ Kg/m}$
3°	$14,400 = 1050$	$+4,000 \times \text{"} = +640 \text{ Kg/m}$
4°	$18,100 = 940$	$+1,400 \times \text{"} = -310 \text{ "}$
5°	$20,100 = 850 \text{ Kg/m}$	$-3,200 \times \text{"} = -720 \text{ "}$
6°	$23,700 \times \text{"} = 910 \text{ Kg/m}$	$-7,400 \times \text{"} = -1050 \text{ "}$