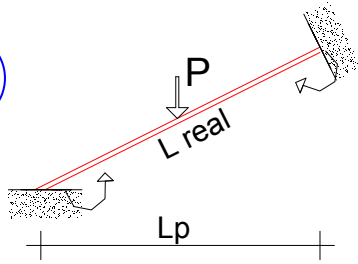


Barras inclinadas: M.E.P.

M.E.P. en barras cargadas inclinadas, casos más frecuentes:

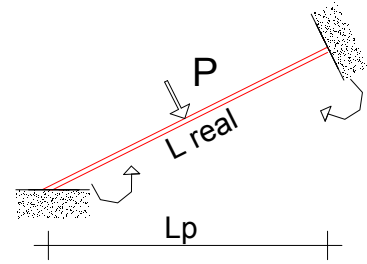
Cargas puntuales:

1



$$\text{M.E.P.} = P \cdot L_p / 8$$

2

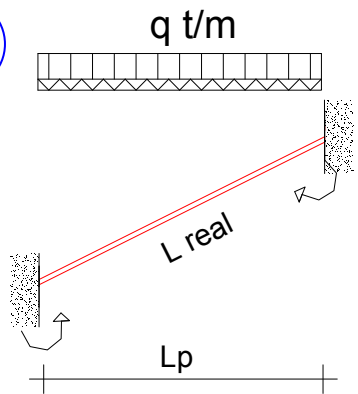


$$\text{M.E.P.} = P \cdot L_{\text{real}} / 8$$

Cargas uniformemente repartidas:

Sobrecarga nieve

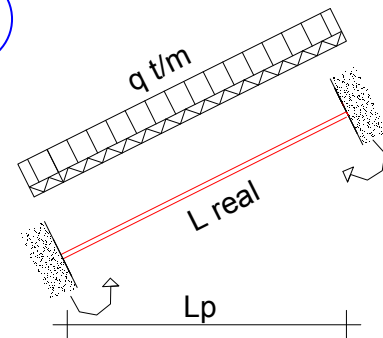
1



$$\text{M.E.P.} = q \cdot L_p^2 / 12$$

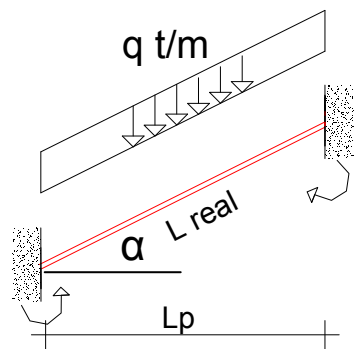
Sobrecarga viento

2



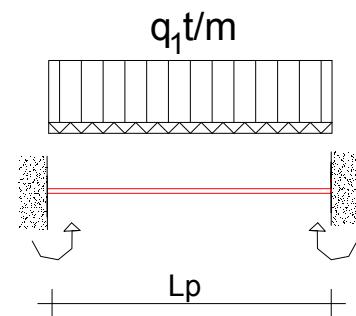
$$\text{M.E.P.} = q \cdot L_{\text{real}}^2 / 12$$

3



Peso propio

=



$$P = q \cdot L_{\text{real}}$$

$$q_1 = P / L_p = q \cdot L_{\text{real}} / L_p = q / \cos \alpha$$

$$\text{M.E.P.} = q \cdot L_p^2 / 12 \cos \alpha$$

$$\text{M.E.P.} = q \cdot L_p \cdot L_r / 12$$

Tomás Cabrera (E.U.A.T.M.)