



Corso Luigi Einaudi, 55/B - Torino

**Appunti universitari**

**Tesi di laurea**

**Cartoleria e cancelleria**

**Stampa file e fotocopie**

**Print on demand**

**Rilegature**

NUMERO: 1285

ANNO: 2014

# A P P U N T I

STUDENTE: Antoniotti

MATERIA: Fondamenti di Meccanica Strutturale, Temi D'esame  
+ Eserc., Prof. Curà

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**ATTENZIONE: QUESTI APPUNTI SONO FATTI DA STUDENTIE NON SONO STATI VISIONATI DAL DOCENTE.  
IL NOME DEL PROFESSORE, SERVE SOLO PER IDENTIFICARE IL CORSO.**



## FONDAMENTI DI MECCANICA STRUTTURALE

Francesca Curia

Consulenza → Lunedì 15:00 - 16:00  
in ufficio

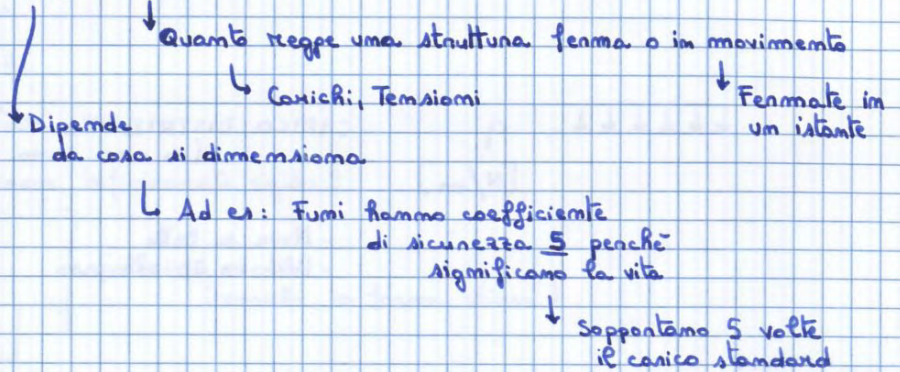
Corso classico — Lezione + Esercitazioni

- Taglio pratico

↳ Capire cosa fa e i limiti di quello che fa

Martedì : Esercitazioni (3 ore)

- Calcolo di coefficiente di sicurezza di struttura



Testi consigliati

↳ Scritto da Curia : non più in stampa

- Molto materiale online

Esame — Allo scritto si possono usare appunti

↳ Una parte — per sufficienza

- Orale obbligatorio : classico

↳ Pesa abbastanza

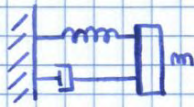
Squadra 1 → Aula 6 ABATE-DINAPOLI

Squadra 2 → Aula 4C DI NOIA - LITRI



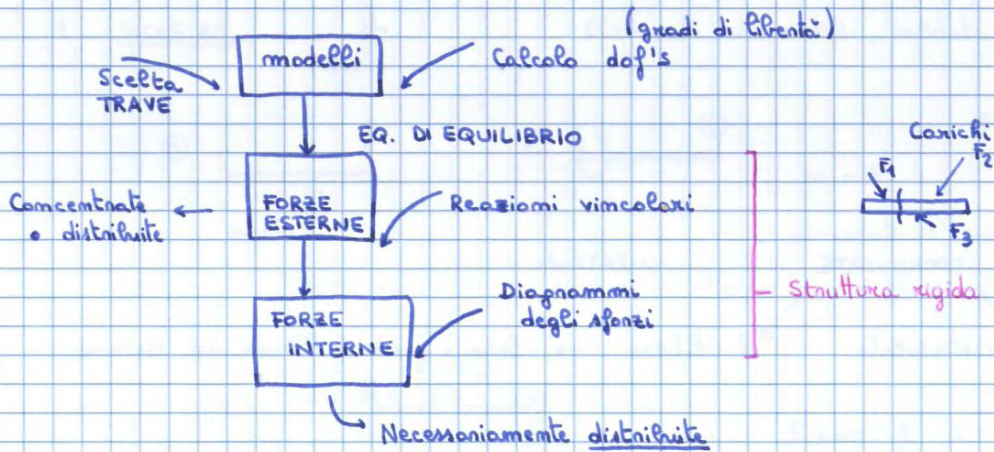
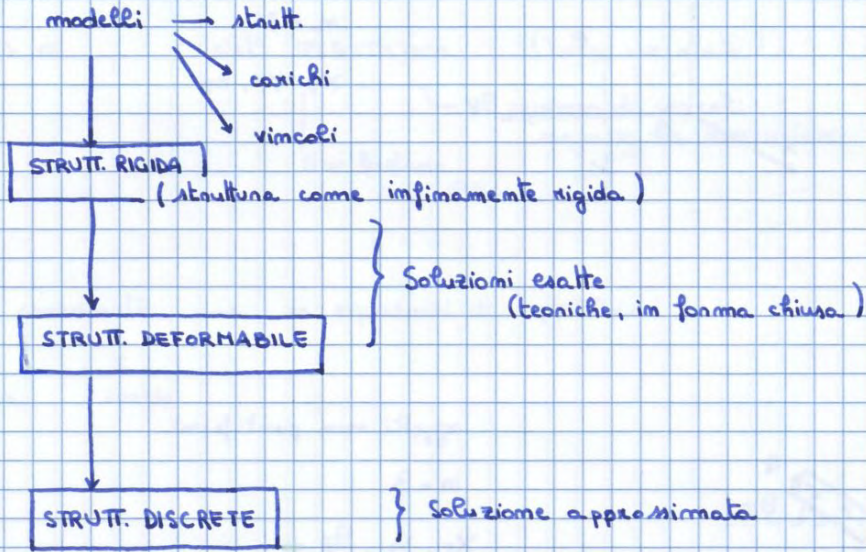
Sistemi a parametri concentrati

↳ Si possono studiare con parametri rappresentativi del modello



Il modello / la struttura rappresenta un determinato parametro da studiare

CORSO - PROGRAMMA





$m = m$  → Tutte coord. vincolate  
(Sistema non si muove)

$l = 0$  → Non ha movimenti consentiti (gradi di libertà)  
da struttura

sist. ISOSTATICO

↳ Eq. di equilibrio le uso per calcolare eq. vincolari

$m = m + l$

$m - m = l$

sist. IPOSTATICO o LABILE → Ha dei gradi di libertà

↓  
Si può muovere

↳ Uso eq. di equilibrio per vincoli e gradi di libertà

$m > m$

sist. IPERSTATICO (Troppo vincolato)

↳ il numero di vincoli  
sorpassa la dimensione  
Non bastano  
eq. di equilibrio

$m$  coordinate →  $m$  equazioni di equilibrio

3 piano  
6 spazio

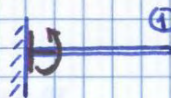
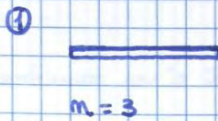
MODELLI DI VINCOLO

2D  $m = 3$

1 INCASTRO



Elementi cementati, saldati

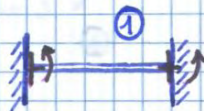


$m = 3$

vincolate 3 coordinate

ISOSTATICO

$l = m - m = 3 - 3 = 0$



$m = 3$

$m > m$

2 incastri

$m = 3 + 3 = 6$

IPERSTATICA (3 volte)



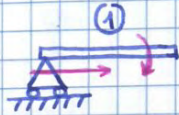
$m = 3$   
 $m = 9$



3 - CARRELLO • APPOGGIO SEMPLICE



Vincola solo al terreno  
↓  
permette rotazione e traslazione

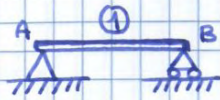


$$m = 3$$

$$m = 1$$

$$m - m = 3 - 1 = 2 = l$$

MOLTO LABILE



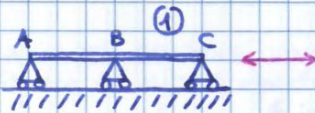
$$m = 3$$

$$m = 2 + 1 = 3$$

A      B

$$l = 0$$

TRAVE ISOSTATICA



$$m = 3$$

Con Equazioni → IPERSTATICO

$$m = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

A    B    C

$$m - m = l = 0$$

Sembra ISOSTATICO

In realtà è LABILE → Eccezioni al modello (ATTENZIONE)



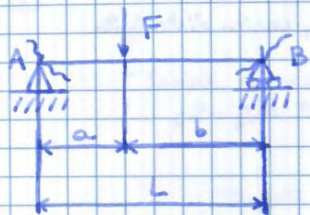
Se sistema

ISOSTATICO  $m = m \quad l = 0$  Eq. → per calcolare forze incognite

IPOSTATICO  $m = m + l$   
 ↓  
 Con Eq. calcola reazioni vincolari  
 ↘ Con Eq. calcola eq. del moto (fotografati in momento in cui condiz. di conico piovoso) per studiarlo

IPERSTATICO  $m > m$   
 Eq. non bastano per calcolare tutte reaz. vincolari

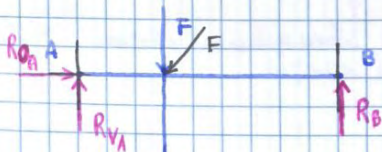
Esercizi



$m = 3$   
 $m = 3 = 2 + 1$   
           A    B

PER CALCOLARE REAZIONE VINCOLARE  
 Stacco da sist. il vincolo

↓  
 E metto forze che reggono il sistema.  
 (che eccitano i vincoli)



Verso: a caso (poi vedo il segno e cambio verso) se è negativo

Incognite  $R_{A0}, R_{vA}, R_B$

$\oplus \rightarrow R_{A0} = 0$   
 $\oplus \uparrow R_{vA} - F + R_B = 0$   
 $\oplus \curvearrowright A \quad -F \cdot a + R_B \cdot L = 0$

$R_{vA} = F - R_B = \frac{F \cdot b}{L}$

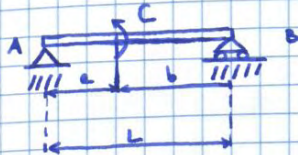
$R_B = \frac{F \cdot a}{L}$

Forze che mettiamo per A non le considero

Esercizio

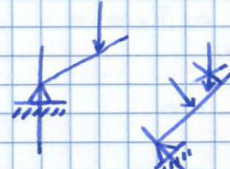
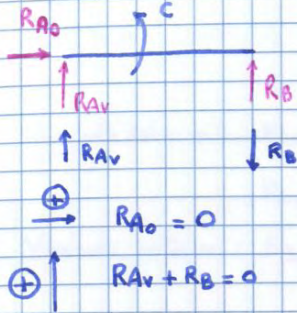
- Stesso risultato con equazione rispetto a B
- Con forza inclinata





Sottoproblema di RUOTA DENTATA

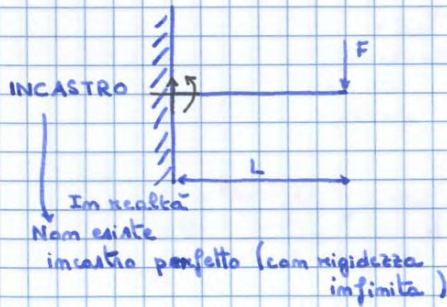
Applicando momento: i due vincoli devono reagire in modo uguale e contrario



La coppia di reazioni deve bilanciare C

$\curvearrowright C + R_B \cdot L = 0 \quad R_B = -\frac{C}{L} \quad R_{AV} = \frac{C}{L}$   
 $\uparrow$  Coppia concentrata

TRAVE A MENSOLOLA (A sfioro)



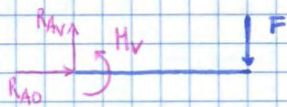
Sistema ISOSTATICO

$m = 3$   
 $m = 2$

$m - m = 0 = 0$

-vincolo a rotazione

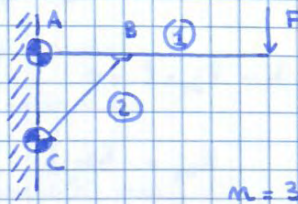
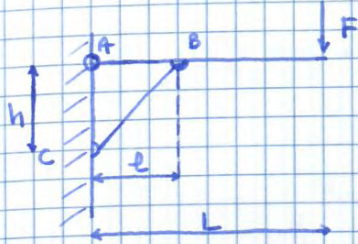
MOMENTO A VINCOLO



$\oplus \rightarrow R_{A0} = 0$   
 $\oplus \uparrow R_{AV} - F = 0 \quad R_{AV} = F$   
 $\curvearrowright M_v - F \cdot L = 0 \quad M_v = FL$



### SISTEMA ARTICOLATO



$$m = 3 + 3 = 6 \rightarrow 6 \text{ Eq. di equilibrio}$$

$$m = 2 + 2 + 2 = 6$$

A B C

$$m - m = 0 \quad \text{SIST. ISOSTATICO}$$

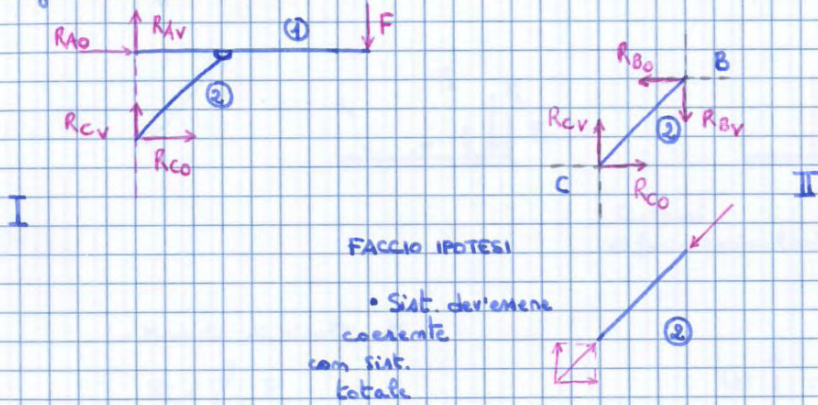
Vincoli esterni:  $R_{Ao}, R_{Av}$

$R_{Co}, R_{Cv}$

Vincoli interni:  $R_{Bo}, R_{Bv}$

Si ESPLADE il sistema

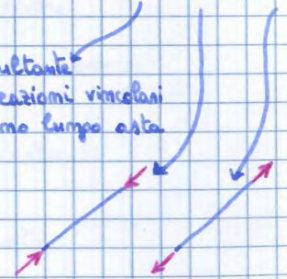
Lo si spezza dai vincoli esterni



ASTA: Trave che è caricata solo agli estremi e solo dalle reazioni vincolari

Può essere un puntone/tirante:

Risultante di reazioni vincolari come furore asta



Vincolo interno: reazioni uguali e contrarie

$$\begin{cases} R_{Ao} + R_{Bo} = 0 \\ R_{Av} + R_{Bv} - F = 0 \\ R_{Bv} \cdot l - F \cdot L = 0 \end{cases}$$

I+III  $\rightarrow$  3 Eq  
**I+II**  $\rightarrow$  3 Eq  
 II+III  $\rightarrow$  3 Eq

$$\begin{cases} R_{Ao} = -R_{Bo} & R_{Bo} = \frac{F \cdot L}{h} \\ R_{Av} = F - R_{Bv} & R_{Av} = \frac{F(L-l)}{l} \\ R_{Bv} = \frac{F \cdot L}{l} \\ R_{Cv} = F - R_{Av} = \frac{F \cdot l - FL + FL}{l} = \frac{F \cdot L}{l} \\ R_{Ao} = -R_{Co} = -\frac{F \cdot L}{h} \\ R_{Co} = \frac{F \cdot L}{h} \end{cases}$$

I  $\oplus \uparrow$   $R_{Av} + R_{Cv} - F = 0$   
 $\oplus \rightarrow$   $R_{Co} + R_{Ao} = 0$   
 A)  $-F \cdot L + R_{Co} \cdot h = 0$

$R_{Av} = F - R_{Cv}$   
 $R_{Ao} = -R_{Co} = -\frac{F \cdot L}{h}$   
 $R_{Co} = \frac{F \cdot L}{h}$



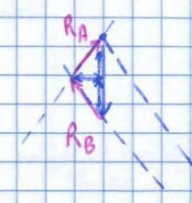
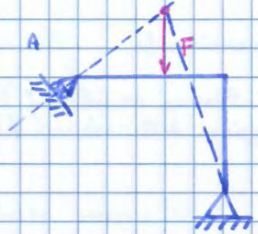
### IL METODO DELLE TRE FORZE (Usato quando non c'erano calcolatori)

↳ Metodo grafico — per reaz. vincolari del sistema

Se conosco una  $\vec{F}$  e direzione di seconda

↓ Conosco anche terza

Punto in cui somma di momenti è zero



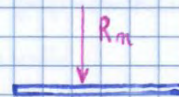
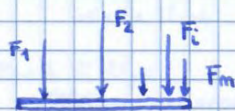
$$R_{Ax} - R_{Bx} = 0$$

$$R_{Ay} + R_{By} = F$$

Equazioni di momenti

Più equazioni di equilibrio a traslaz. di forze

### RISULTANTE DI FORZE PARALLELE



Sistemi di forze equivalenti → Stesso effetto

↓ STESSA CONDIZIONE DI EQUILIBRIO SU TRAVE

- Modulo di risultante

$$R_i = \sum_{i=1}^N F_i$$

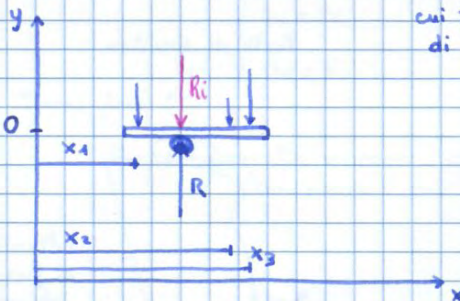
- Direzione: PARALLELA

⊕ ↑ Eq. a traslaz. verticale

⊙ Eq. di momento

↓ Si va a cercare l'angolo attorno cui fare bilanciamento di forze

- Posizione



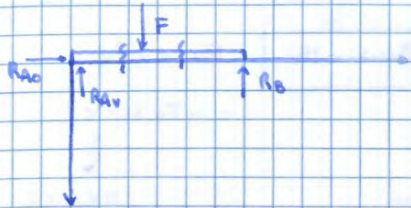
Equilibrio a rotazione attorno a un punto O qualsiasi

$$R \cdot x = \sum_{i=1}^N F_i \cdot x_i$$

$$x = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N F_i \cdot x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N F_i}$$



Convenzioni

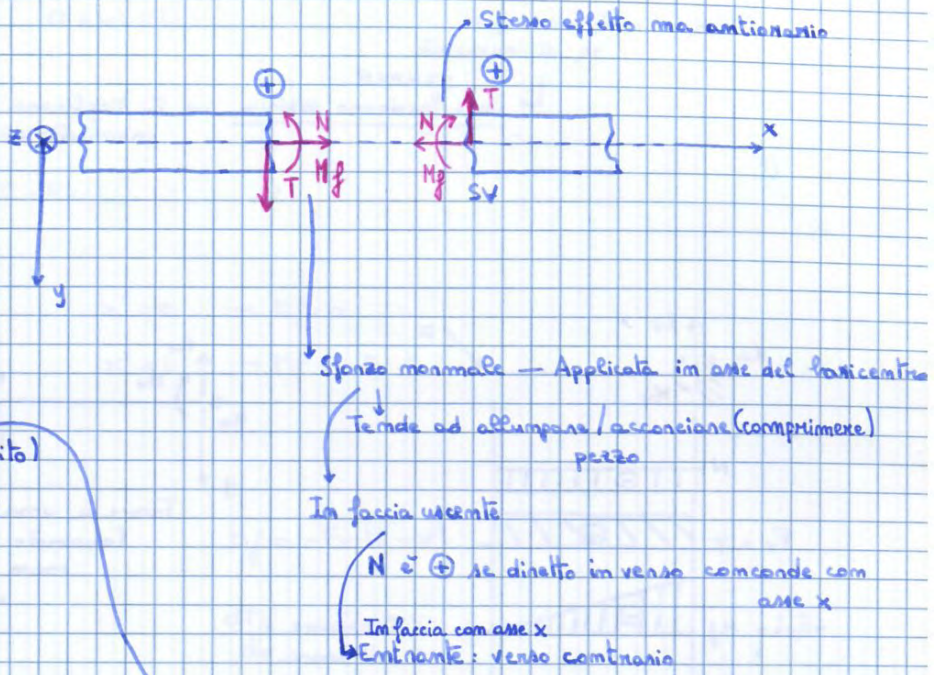


$m=3$   
 $2 [N]$     $1 [N \cdot m]$

N sforzo normale

T sforzo di taglio (simile ad attrito)

$M_f$  momento flettente



Sfondo normale - Applicata in asse del baricentro

Tende ad allungare / accorciare (comprimere) pezzo

In faccia uscente

N è  $\oplus$  se diretto in verso concorde con asse x

In faccia con asse x  
 Entrante: verso contrario

Parte di fibre TESE e parte sono COMPRESSE

- Positivo se va a mettere in tensione le y positive

Non ha significato FISICO -> Sepmo non significa nulla

In baricentro

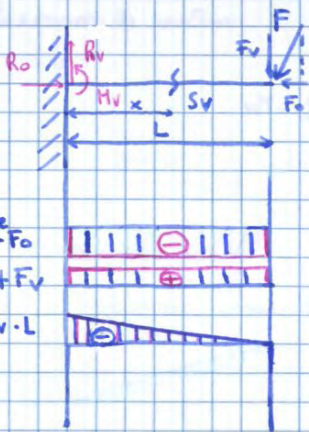
- Impedisce slittamento tra sezioni (fa scendere piani)

- Uguali e opposte -> Si devono annullare in unione

- Positivo se è nel verso di y crescente (In faccia con x uscente)

DIAGRAMMI DEGLI SFORZI

Andamento di 3 forze interne

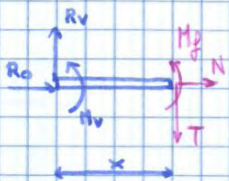


$$\begin{cases} R_o = F_o \\ R_v = F_v \\ M_v = F_v \cdot L \end{cases}$$

Ampiezza proporzionale a

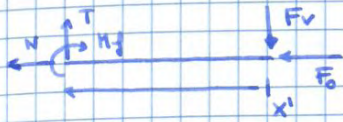
Trave spezzata in modo casuale (tra panno e forza) applicata

$N + R_o = 0$     $N = -R_o = -F_o$   
 costante su trave



Conica interna costante -> Rotazione non dipende da conica interna ma da materiale





$$x' = L - x$$

$$0 < x' < L$$

$$\oplus \leftarrow N + F_0 = 0 \quad N = -F_0$$

$$\oplus \uparrow T - F_v = 0 \quad T = F_v$$

$$\oplus \curvearrowright M_f + F_v x' = 0$$

$$M_f = -F_v \cdot x'$$

$$x' = 0 \rightarrow M_f = 0$$

$$x' = L \rightarrow M_f = -F_v \cdot L$$

$$\frac{dM_f}{dx} = T$$

$$M_f = -F_v(L-x)$$

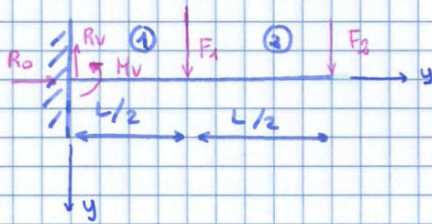
$$\frac{dM_f}{dx} = F_v = T$$

Non funziona se la uso con  $x'$

• perché  $dx' = -dx$

↳ Deve ricordarmi se la voglio usare (simile a integrale con sostituzioni)

### LE CAMPATE



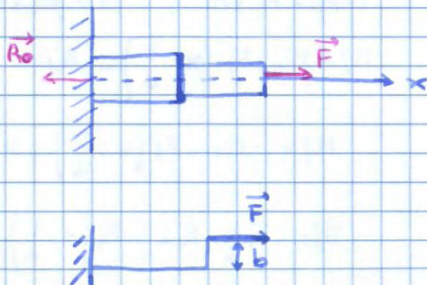
$$R_0 = 0$$

$$R_v = F_1 + F_2$$

$$M_v = F_1 \cdot \frac{L}{2} + F_2 \cdot L$$

$$0 < x < \frac{L}{2} - dx \rightarrow \text{Prima campata}$$

Secondo concetto di campata: <sup>quando</sup> cambia la geometria del sistema

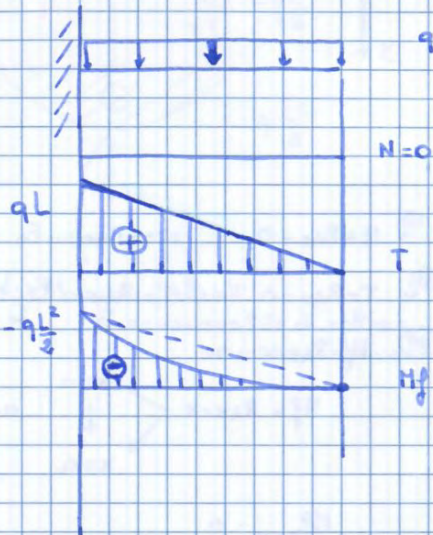
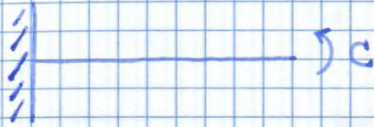




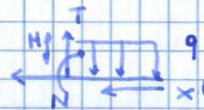
$$M_f_{x=\frac{L}{2}} = -\cancel{F_1 \frac{L}{2}} - F_2 L + \cancel{F_1 \frac{L}{2}} + F_2 \frac{L}{2} = -F_2 \cdot \frac{L}{2} \rightarrow \text{Continua senza discontinuità}$$

$$M_f_{x=L} = -F_1 \frac{L}{2} - F_2 - F_1 \frac{L}{2} + F_1 L + F_2 L = 0$$

Esercizi



Tirare a 1 campo



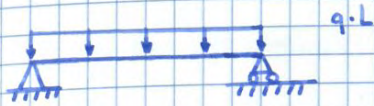
$$T - qx' = 0 \quad T = qx'$$

$$M_f + qx' \left( \frac{x'}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$M_f = -q \frac{x'^2}{2}$$

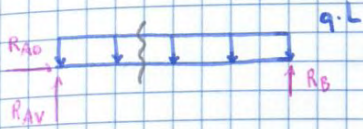
$$x' = \frac{L}{2} \rightarrow M_f = -q \frac{L^2}{8}$$





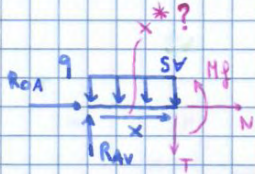
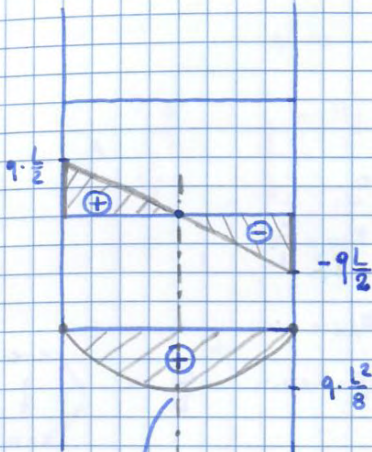
$$R_{A0} = 0$$

$$R_{AV} = R_B = \frac{q \cdot L}{2}$$



Una sola campata → Carico è continuo

↳ Non cambiamo condizioni di equilibrio



$$\rightarrow N = 0$$

$$\downarrow \uparrow -R_{AV} + T + qx = 0$$

$$T = \frac{qL}{2} - qx \quad \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=L \end{cases}$$

$$T_{x=0} = \frac{qL}{2}$$

$$T_{x=L} = -\frac{qL}{2}$$

$$\uparrow \downarrow M_f - R_{AV} \cdot x + q \frac{x^2}{2} = 0$$

$$M_f = \frac{qL}{2}x - \frac{q}{2}x^2 \quad \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=L \end{cases}$$

$$M_f_{x=L/2} = \frac{qL}{2} \cdot \frac{L}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{q \cdot L^2}{8}$$

$x = x^*$

Momento flettente  
è responsabile di rottura  
↳ dove è max/min

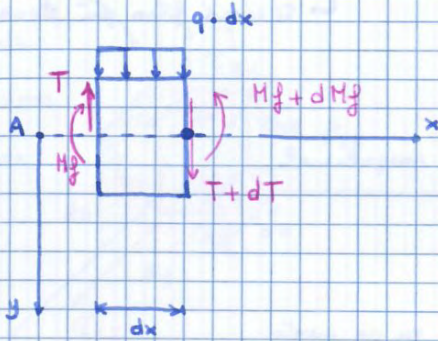
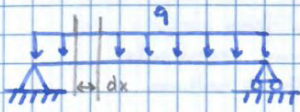
$$T = \frac{qL}{2} - qx = 0$$

$$x^* = \frac{qL}{2q} = \frac{L}{2}$$

↳ Coordinata dove c'è il massimo o il minimo di  $M_f$



RELAZIONE TRA  $T$  e  $M_f$   
(DIMOSTRAZIONE)



$$\uparrow \quad \cancel{T} + dT - \cancel{T} + q \cdot dx = 0$$

$$\boxed{\frac{dT}{dx} = -q}$$

Relazione tra  
sforzo di taglio e  
carico distribuito

$$\curvearrowright \quad \cancel{M_f} + dM_f - \cancel{M_f} - T \cdot dx + q \cdot \frac{dx^2}{2} = 0$$

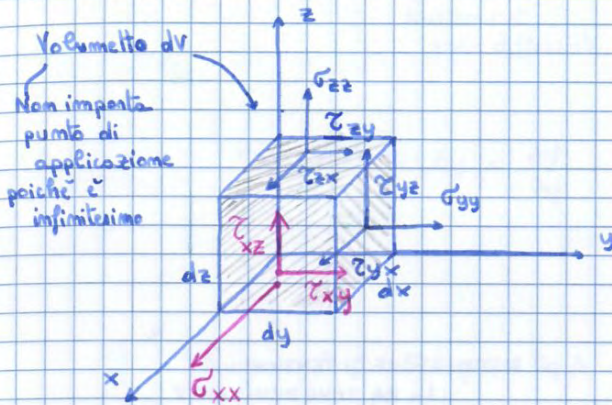
$$\boxed{\frac{dM_f}{dx} = T}$$

$\approx 0$   
Contributo  
trascurabile



### TENSORE delle tensioni

Elemento con una serie di componenti che esprime livello di tensione in un punto dello spazio



Per definire tensione in un punto

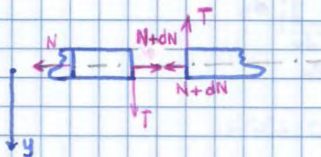
↓ Servono 6 incognite del problema (con 6 eq. di equilibrio)  
3 σ + 3 τ

TENSORE → Matrice con 9 componenti

	FACCE		
	⊥ x	⊥ y	⊥ z
// x	$\sigma_{xx}$	$\tau_{yx}$	$\tau_{zx}$
// y	$\tau_{xy}$	$\sigma_{yy}$	$\tau_{zy}$
// z	$\tau_{xz}$	$\tau_{yz}$	$\sigma_{zz}$

Verbo: Positive tensioni con x uscente

(Come convenzioni di forze interne (forze))



$$\tau_{ij} = \tau_{ji}$$

- Si deve mettere tutto in EQUILIBRIO
  - ↳ Max in [N] - Newton
  - ↳ Moltiplica tensioni per dA

$$\vec{x} \quad \left( \sigma_{xx} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} dx \right) dz dy - \sigma_{xx} dz dy + \left( \tau_{yx} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} dy \right) dx dz - \tau_{yx} dx dz + \left( \tau_{zx} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} dz \right) dx dy - \tau_{zx} dx dy + F_x = 0$$

(Forza di massa)

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} dx dy dz + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} dx dy dz + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} dx dy dz = 0$$

$$\vec{y} \quad \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \text{Se } F_y = 0$$

$$\vec{z} \quad \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{zz}}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \text{Se } F_z = 0$$



$$\frac{u_{AA'} - u_{OO'}}{dx} = \epsilon_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \quad \epsilon_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \quad \epsilon_z = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$

Se fosse un metallo rigido  $\rightarrow \epsilon = 0$

Ma non lo è  $\rightarrow$  rappresenta deformazione in rapporto a grandezza del pezzo — Entità dipende da materiale

Gli spostamenti sono differenti

$$\frac{v_{BB'} - v_{OO'}}{dy} = \epsilon_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \alpha + \beta \approx \tan \alpha + \tan \beta = \frac{u_{B'B} - u_{O'O}}{dy} + \frac{v_{A'A} - v_{O'O}}{dx}$$

$\rightarrow$   
Siamo in  
infinitesimi

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$\gamma_{yz} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$$

$$\gamma_{xz} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$$

### LEGGI COSTITUTIVE DEL MATERIALE

Legame tra tensione e materiale e deformazione

comportamento  $\rightarrow$  dipende da materiale e da come si usa.

3 Regimi di funzionamento

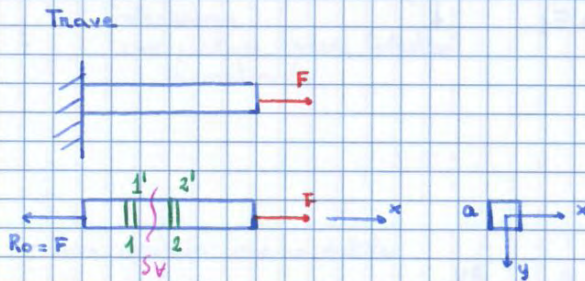
- 1) ELASTICO
  - LINEARE
  - NON LINEARE

2) PLASTICO  $\rightarrow$  Non lineare, non elastico

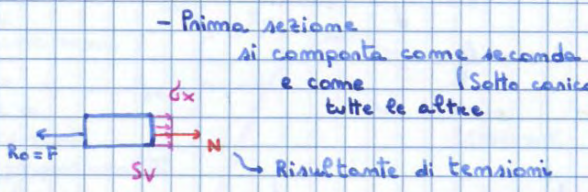
3) VISCOSO  $\rightarrow$  Fenomeno del creep



Sforzo	STRESS Tensioni	STRAIN Deformazioni	Spostamenti finiti
N	$\sigma_x = \frac{N}{A}$	$\epsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_x}{E} = \frac{N}{EA}$	$\Delta l = \frac{N}{EA} \cdot L$
M <sub>f</sub>	$\sigma_x = \frac{M_f}{I_z} y$	$\epsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_x}{E} = \frac{M_f}{E \cdot I_z} y$	$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = - \frac{M_f}{E \cdot I_z}$
M <sub>t</sub>	$\tau_{ij} = \frac{M_t r}{I_p}$	$\gamma_{ij} = \frac{\tau}{G} = \frac{M_t r}{G \cdot I_p}$	$\Delta \theta = \frac{M_t}{G \cdot I_p} \cdot L$
T	$\tau_{ij} = \frac{T \cdot S_z^*}{I_z \cdot \text{conda}}$	$\gamma_{ij} = \frac{\tau}{G} = \frac{T \cdot S_z^*}{G \cdot I_z \cdot \text{conda}}$	Trascurabili



Ad una certa distanza tensione dipende solo da risultante e non da distribuzione  
 Ci si deve allontanare di una certa quantità per non risentire di effetti di vincoli  
 Teoria riproposta della Trave (di de Saint Venant)  
 Come concetto di fiume



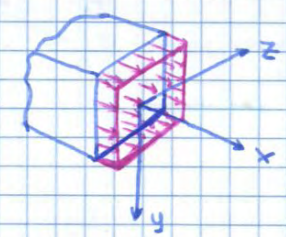
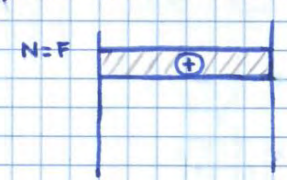
Si deforma ugualmente in tutte le direzioni  
 Solido omogeneo isotropo  
 e Rimangono PIANE (scivolano)  
 Risultante di tensioni

(Sforza interna)  
 - Nella trave (in sezione) lo sforzo che vuole a trovare è la risultante dell'andamento delle tensioni

TENSIONE DAVUTA  
 A SFORZO  
 NORMALE:  
 TRAZIONE  
 (o compressione)

$$\sigma_x = \frac{N}{A} = \frac{N}{a^2}$$

Applicato in  
 l'orientato  
 in questo caso  
 Distribuzione costante  
 Integrale di andam. di tensioni



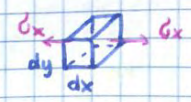
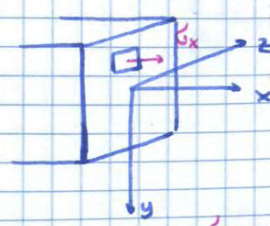
Stessa  $\sigma_x$  su tutta la trave

$$\sigma_x = \frac{N}{A} = \frac{N}{a^2} = \text{costante}$$

$$\sigma_x = E \cdot \epsilon_x$$

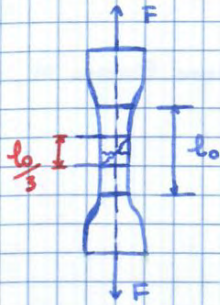
↳ modulo elastico o modulo di Young

$$[E] = 210.000 \text{ N/mm}^2$$



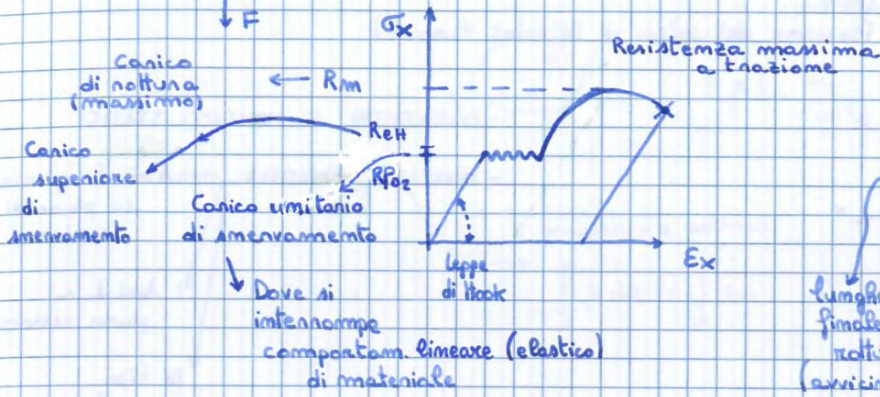


### Prova di TRAZIONE



Ci possono essere 2 tipi di linea di frattura

- Una a 45° gradi rispetto ad asse
- Una a 90° gradi



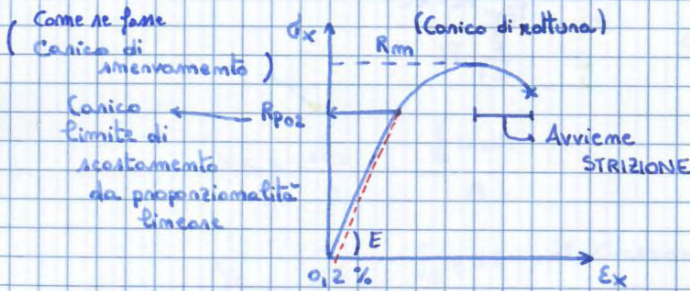
$$\frac{l_u - l_0}{l_0} = A\%$$

lunghezza finale dopo rottura (avvicinando i pezzi)

Dice quanto è duttile il materiale

- $A > 5$  duttile
- $A < 5$  fragile

- Con acciaio meno duttile

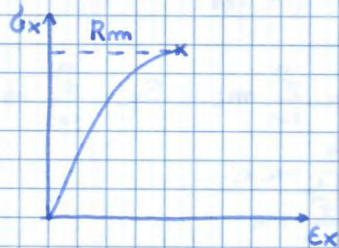


Non c'è interruzione nella tra regime elastico/plastico

Si immagina che si sia deformazione con allungamento permanente percentuale dello 0,2%

Deformazione non più elastica  $\rightarrow$  0,2%  $\frac{\Delta L}{L}$  (allungamento permanente)

- Materiale fragile



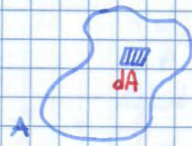
Si rompe quando si arriva a conico di rottura.



Sistema a parametri distribuiti  $\rightarrow \rho = \text{costante per tutta la massa}$

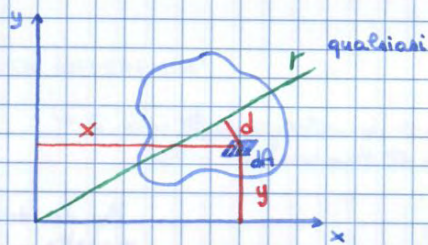
Passando a geometria delle aree

$\hookrightarrow$  Si considera sezione di volume  
 $\hookrightarrow$  densità diventa "superficiale"  
 $\hookrightarrow$  sull'area solamente



$\rho = \text{cost.}$   
 $[\rho] = \frac{\text{Kg}}{\text{m}^2} \quad 2D$

$m_i \rightsquigarrow A \cdot \rho$   
 Se materiale è omogeneo e isotropo  
 $\int_A \rho dA = \int_A dm$



$$S_y = \int_A x dA = x_G \cdot A$$

$$S_x = \int_A y dA = y_G \cdot A$$

$$S_r = \int_A d dA = d_G \cdot A$$

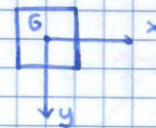
$$x_G = \frac{S_y}{A} = \frac{\int_A x dA}{A}$$

$$y_G = \frac{S_x}{A} = \frac{\int_A y dA}{A}$$

$$d_G = \frac{S_r}{A} = \frac{\int_A d \cdot dA}{A}$$

Se una sezione ha degli assi di simmetria, il baricentro sta sugli assi di simmetria.

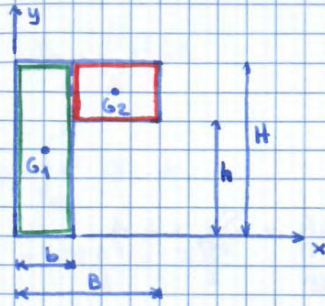
(Anche assi di antisimmetria.)



$\rightarrow$  Devo studiare solo altezza.



Figura IRREGOLARE → Si può calcolare come somma e sottrazione di figure



$Y_G$ ?  $S_{xTOT}$ ?

PER SOMMA

$$A_{TOT} = A_1 + A_2$$

$$S_{TOTx} = S_{1x} + S_{2x}$$

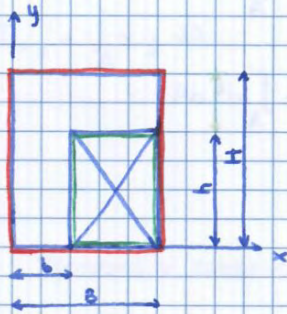
$$= b \cdot h \cdot \frac{h}{2} + (B-b)(H-h) \cdot \frac{(H+h)}{2}$$

$\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   
 $(A_1 \cdot d_1 + A_2 \cdot d_2)$

$$Y_G = \frac{b \cdot \frac{h^2}{2} + (B-b)(H-h) \cdot \frac{(H+h)}{2}}{A_{TOT}}$$

PER DIFFERENZA

↳ Si deve fare rispetto ad un'asse comune alla sezione piena e alla sezione vuota.



$$S_{TOT} = S_{PIENO} - S_{VUOTO}$$

$$A_{PIENO} = BH$$

$$A_{VUOTO} = h(B-b)$$

$$S_{TOT} = BH \cdot \frac{H}{2} - h(B-b) \cdot \frac{h}{2}$$

$$Y_G = \frac{S_{TOT}}{A_{TOT}}$$

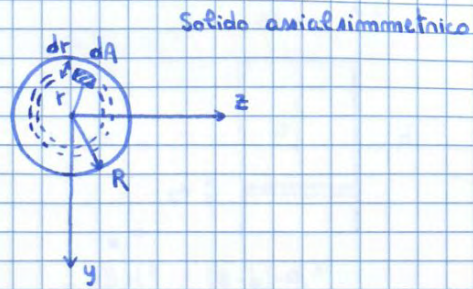


### MOMENTO D'INERZIA POLARE

$$I_p = \int_A r^2 dA$$

$$I_p = \int_0^R r^2 \cdot 2\pi r \cdot dr$$

$$= \frac{2\pi R^4}{4} = \frac{\pi R^4}{2} = \frac{\pi D^4}{32}$$



### Influisce in TORSIONE



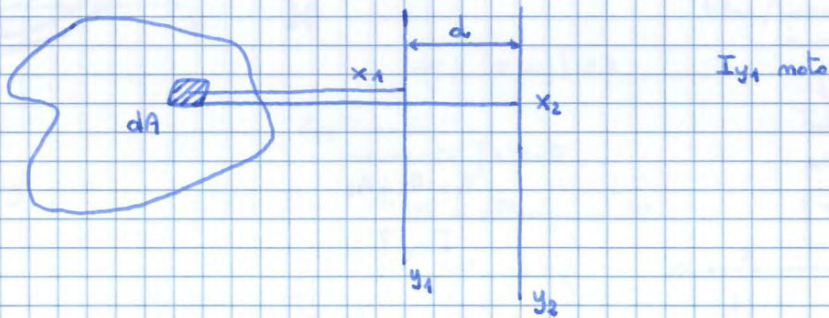
$$\Delta\theta = \frac{M_t \cdot L}{G \cdot I_p}$$

### MOMENTO CENTRIFUGO (Misto)

$$I_{xy} = \int_A xy dA$$

Rispetto ad assi baricentrici / di simmetria  
↓  
NULLO

### TEOREMA DI TRASPOSIZIONE DEI MOMENTI D'INERZIA



$$I_{y1} = \int_A x1^2 dA$$

$$I_{y2} = \int_A x2^2 dA = \int_A (x1 + d)^2 dA = \int_A x1^2 dA + \int_A d^2 dA + 2 \int_A dx1 dA$$

$$I_{y2} = I_{y1} + d^2 \cdot A + 2 \cdot d \cdot S_{y1}$$

Termine di trasposizione

Se  $y1 \equiv y0$

$$I_{y2} = I_{y0} + A \cdot d^2$$

Momento d'inerzia rispetto al baricentro  
(E' il minimo)



SOMMA  $I_{x_G} = I_{x_{G_1}} + A_1 y_{G_1G}^2 + I_{x_{G_2}} + A_2 y_{G_2G}^2$

$$I_{x_G} = \frac{b \cdot H^3}{12} + A_1 y_{G_1G}^2 + \frac{(B-b)(H-h)^3}{12} + A_2 y_{G_2G}^2$$

SOTTRAZIONE  $I_x = I_{x_{PIENO}} - I_{x_{VUOTO}} = \frac{BH^3}{3} - \frac{(B-b) \cdot h^3}{3}$

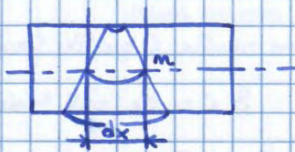
$$I_x = I_{x_G} + A y_G^2$$

?

$$I_{x_G} = I_x - A y_G^2$$

Per tutti assi paralleli il minimo è quello passante per il baricentro

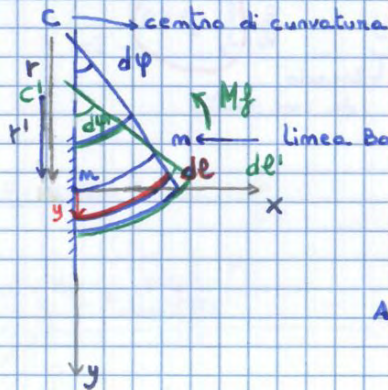
FLESSIONE



Facce si mantengono piane

↳ Teoria rigida

GANCIO



Linea baricentrica o neutra

SPARTACQUE Tra fibre compresse/dilate

Fibra/Linea/Piano neutro non viene mosso

↓  
Tutte le sezioni ruotano rispetto alla linea neutra

↓  
In modo da averla sempre ⊥

$$de = (r + y) d\phi$$

Applicando momento flettente

↓ de si allunga → de'

$$de' = (r' + y) d\phi'$$

Fibra neutra:  $de_m = r d\phi = r' d\phi'$

$$E_x = \frac{de' - de}{de} = \frac{(r' + y) d\phi' - (r + y) d\phi}{(r + y) d\phi}$$

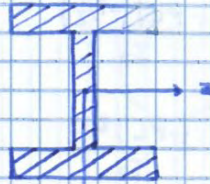
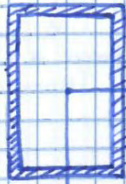
$$E_x = \frac{r' d\phi' + y d\phi' - r d\phi - y d\phi}{(r + y) d\phi} = \frac{y}{(r + y)} \left( \frac{d\phi' - d\phi}{d\phi} \right) = \frac{y}{r + y} \left( \frac{d\phi'}{d\phi} - 1 \right)$$

$$E_x = \frac{y}{r + y} \left( \frac{r}{r'} - 1 \right) = \frac{r y}{r + y} \left( \frac{1}{r'} - \frac{1}{r} \right)$$



Strutture che funzionano benissimo per la flessione (sezioni)

Tubo a sezione quadrata CAVO



"Profilato ad H"

Poco materiale in  $y=0$ , molto agli estremi (dove le  $\sigma_x$  sono elevate)

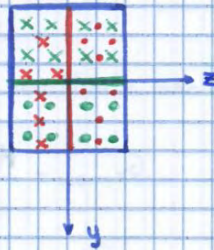
$$\sigma_x = \frac{M_z}{I_z} y = \frac{M_z}{I_z} y$$

PIANO NEUTRO  $xz$

↳ Né trazione né compressione

$$\sigma_x = \frac{M_y}{I_y} z$$

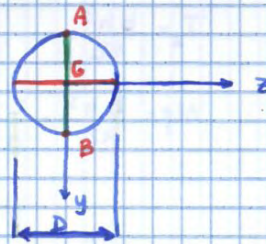
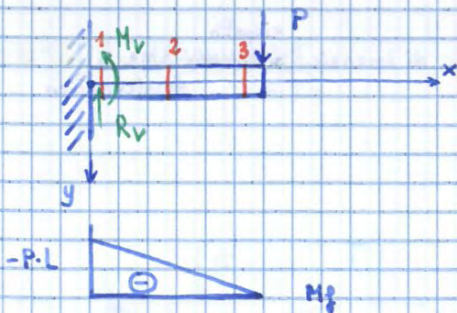
PIANO NEUTRO  $xy$



Convenzione del segno → Identica per tutti

Momento flettente positivo se mette in tensione  $x/y/z$  positive

Esercizio



$$R_v = P$$

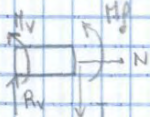
$$M_v - P \cdot L = 0 ; M_v = P \cdot L$$

$$N = 0$$

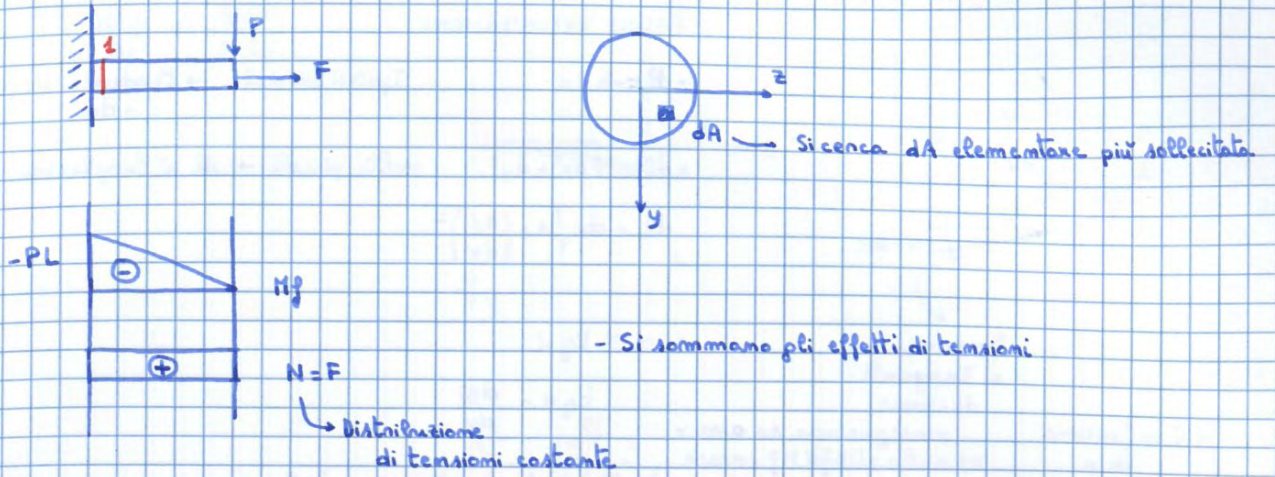
$$T = R_v$$

$$M_x^p + M_v - R_v \cdot x = 0$$

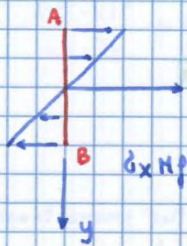
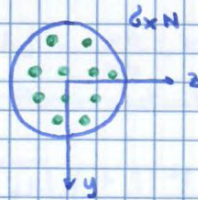
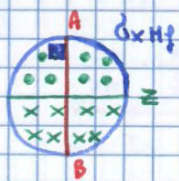
$$M_x^p = R_v \cdot x - M_v = P \cdot x - P \cdot L$$



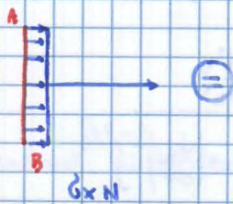




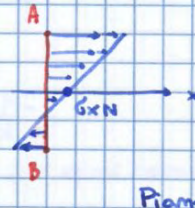
Sezione 1



+



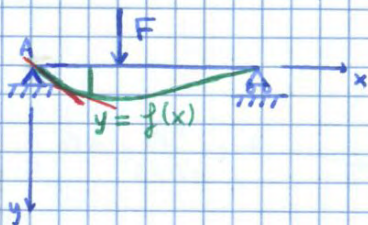
=



Più a  $\sigma_x = 0$   
si sposta  
verso il lato

### EQUAZIONE DIFFERENZIALE DELLA LINEA ELASTICA

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{M_x}{EI_z}$$

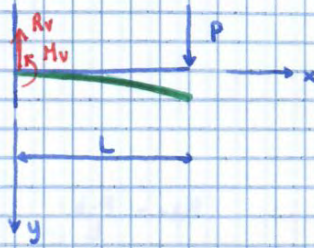


$$M_x = \frac{E}{R} I_z$$



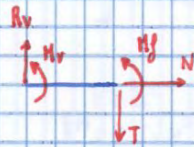
INTEGRAZIONE

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{M(x)}{E \cdot I_z}$$



$$R_v = P$$

$$M_v = P \cdot L$$



$$M(x) + M_v - R_v x = 0$$

$$M(x) = R_v \cdot x - PL = P(x-L)$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{P(L-x)}{E \cdot I_z}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{P(L-x)^2}{2E \cdot I_z} + A$$

Prima costante di integrazione

$$y = \frac{P(L-x)^3}{6E \cdot I_z} + A \cdot x + B$$

- Due costanti di integrazione per ogni campo

↳ Sono le incognite

↳ Si deve imporre CONDIZIONI AL CONFINO (Boundary conditions)

- Molto attenzione

↳ Estremi di trave o campo

• In questo caso per  $x=0$  → Flessione nulla

$$y = 0$$

Rotazione nulla

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

Per l'incastro (vincolo)

$$0 = \frac{PL^3}{6EI_z} + A$$

$$A = -\frac{PL^3}{6EI_z}$$

$$0 = \frac{P(L)^3}{6EI_z} + B$$

$$B = -\frac{PL^3}{6EI_z}$$

$$y = \frac{P(L-x)^3}{6E \cdot I_z} + \frac{PL^2}{2E \cdot I_z} x - \frac{PL^3}{6E \cdot I_z}$$

Verificare coerenza

$$y_{max} = \frac{PL^3}{2EI_z} - \frac{PL^3}{6EI_z} = \frac{PL^3}{3EI_z}$$

$x=L$



Condizioni di congruenza

- $\frac{dy^I}{dx} = \frac{dy^{II}}{dx}$  per  $x=a$
- $y_1 = y_2$  per  $x=a$

$$y^I = 0 \quad \text{per } x=0$$

↳  $B_1 = 0$

$$\text{per } x=a \quad -\frac{Pba^2}{2EI_2L} + A_1 = -\frac{Pba^2}{2EI_2L} + A_2 \quad \frac{dy^I}{dx} = \frac{dy^{II}}{dx}$$

$$A_1 = A_2$$

$$-\frac{Pba^3}{6EI_2L} = -\frac{Pba^3}{6EI_2L} + B_2 \quad y_1 = y_2$$

$$B_2 = 0$$

$$y^{II} = 0 \quad \text{per } x=L$$

$$0 = -\frac{P \cdot b \cdot L^3}{6EI_2 \cdot L} + \frac{Pb^3}{6EI_2} + A_2 \cdot L$$

$$A_2 = \frac{PbL}{6EI_2} - \frac{Pb^3}{6EI_2 \cdot L}$$

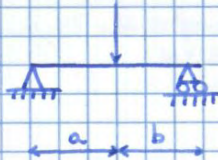
$$f_{\max} = -\frac{Pba^3}{6E \cdot I_2L} + \frac{PbLa}{6EI_2} - \frac{Pb^3a}{6EI_2 \cdot L}$$

Importante

$$\text{Per } a = b = \frac{L}{2}$$

La freccia max si avrebbe in mezzanina

$$f_{\max} = \frac{P \cdot L^3}{48E \cdot I_2}$$



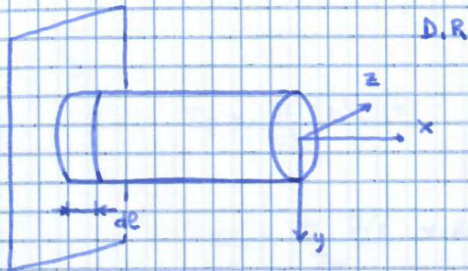
$$-\frac{P \cdot \frac{L}{2} \cdot L^3}{16 \cdot 6 \cdot E \cdot I_2 \cdot \frac{L}{2}} + \frac{PL \cdot L \cdot L}{12 \cdot 2E \cdot I_2} - \frac{PL^3 \cdot \frac{L}{2}}{6 \cdot 16E \cdot I_2 \cdot \frac{L}{2}}$$

$$-\frac{P \cdot L^3}{48EI_2} + \frac{PL^3}{24EI_2} = \frac{PL^3}{48EI_2}$$



Tensioni dovute a momenti torcenti

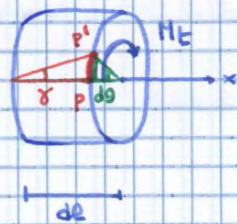
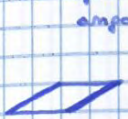
Applicando torsione → Piani rimangono paralleli tra loro, ruotano solamente "attorno ad un elica"  
 - Sezioni rimangono piane (perpendicolari ad asse) della trave



Distribuzione di tensione  $\tau$   
 ↓ Risultante provoca un momento torcente

Tensioni  $\tau$  giacciono su piano di sezione

$\gamma$ : deformazione angolare



$M_t = M_x$

$\overline{PP'}$  appartenenti a sup. laterale del cilindro  $\overline{PP'} = r d\theta$

$\overline{PP'}$  appartenenti a sup. di sezione  $\overline{PP'} = r d\theta$

$\gamma dl = r d\theta$

$\frac{d\theta}{dl} = \frac{\gamma}{r}$

$\sigma_x = E \epsilon_x$

$\tau = G \gamma$

Legge di Hooke per torsione

↳ Modulo DI ELASTICITÀ TANGENZIALE

$G = 83000 \text{ N/mm}^2$

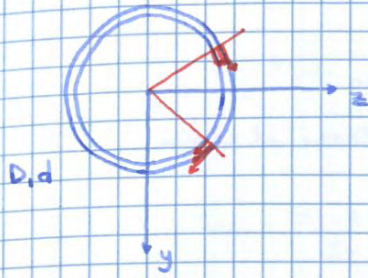
$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}$

↳ coefficiente di Poisson

$\frac{d\theta}{dl} = \frac{\tau}{G \cdot r}$



Per alberi di trasmissione - Cerchio cavo



- Materiale concentrato in  $T_{MAX}$
  - Leggero
  - meno costoso
- ↳ Si sfrutta bene materiale

$$I_p = \frac{\pi}{32} [D^4 - d^4]$$

$$T_{MAX} = \frac{M_t \cdot D/2}{I_p}$$

MOLLA EQUIVALENTE - Elementi molle di parametri concentrati

$$\Delta\theta = \frac{M_t}{G \cdot I_p} \cdot L \quad \rightarrow \text{Molle di torsione si basano su questa relazione}$$

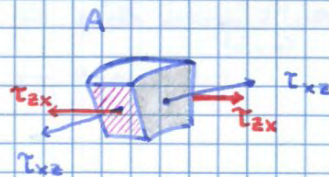
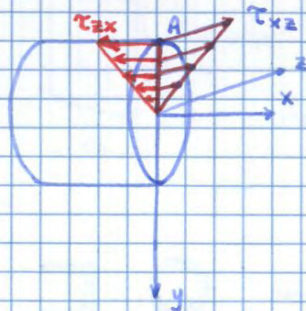
$$M_t = K_t \Delta\theta$$

$$K_t = \frac{G \cdot I_p}{L} = [N \cdot cm]$$

costante elastica  $\rightarrow$  Espres. Rigidità di molla

RECIPROCIITÀ DELLE TENSIONI TANGENZIALI

$$\tau_{ij} = \tau_{ji}$$



Generiamo una coppia

Eq. di equilibrio di momenti:

$$\tau_{xz} dz dx - \tau_{zx} dx dz = 0$$

$$\tau_{xz} = \tau_{zx}$$

$\tau_{xz} \cdot dx$   
↓  
Devi essere bilanciata da  $\tau_{zx}$

Se il solido è in equilibrio esistano anche  $\tau_{zx}$  che equilibrano  $\tau_{xz}$



Per strutture  
con  
spessore  
differente



$$T_{MAX} = \frac{M \cdot S_{MAX}}{I_t}$$

Momento d'inerzia e torsione

$$I_t = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot s_i^3$$

Numero di "lati"

Se struttura



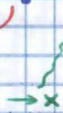
deriva  
da  $\alpha/\beta$  di formula

### TAGLIO

$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} = T \cdot S_z^*$$

Varia su sezione

ipotesi



$I_z$  - cond. - larghezza di sezione, // ad asse neutro

Momento d'inerzia di tutta sezione rispetto all'asse neutro

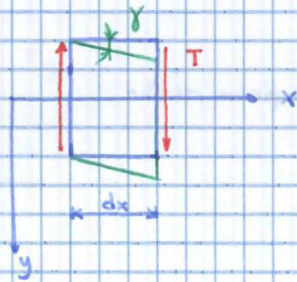
$$\frac{dM_f}{dx} = T \rightarrow \text{Se } M_f \text{ è costante} \rightarrow T = 0$$

Pagine scannano tra loro liberamente

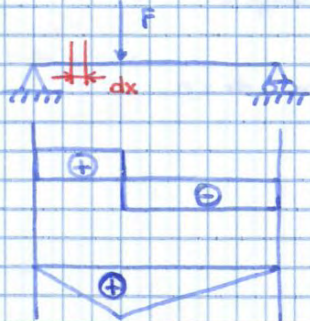
Ad esempio: un libro non ha sforzi di taglio

$\tau_{yx}$  Impediscono scannamento relativo di fogli/piani paralleli (simile ad attrito)

- Su pagina esterna vanno a zero (superficie)



Per sforzo di Taglio le sezioni si svergolano





$$T \frac{dM_z}{dx} = \frac{1}{b \cdot I_z} \int_A y dA = \tau_{yx}$$

$$\tau_{yx} = \tau_{xy} = \frac{T \cdot S_z^*}{b \cdot I_z}$$

Taglio in 2 categorie → Sezioni piene (Rettangolare, Circolare)  
 ↘ Sezioni cave

- Sezioni piene

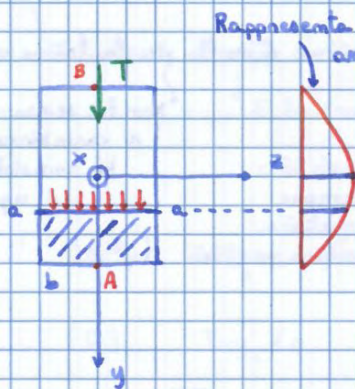
↳ Taglio non viene mai considerato → È trascurabile

- A meno che non sia esplicitamente richiesto

Esempio

Spina di ricchezza → Se coppia è troppo elevata → si francia in 2

↳ Per non danneggiare altri pezzi



Rappresenta in scala  
 ampiezza di T

$$I_z = \frac{bh^3}{12}$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} = \frac{T}{b \cdot I_z} \int_{y/2}^y y dA$$

$$= \frac{T}{b \cdot I_z} \int_{y/2}^y y \cdot b dy$$

$$= \frac{T \cdot 12}{b \cdot bh^3} \cdot \frac{b}{2} \left[ \frac{h^2}{4} - y^2 \right] = \frac{T \cdot 6}{bh^3} \left[ \frac{h^2}{4} - y^2 \right]^{h/2}$$

$$\tau_{max} = \frac{3}{2} \tau_{media}$$

$$\left( \frac{T}{b \cdot h} \right)$$

↳ ripartito su tutta l'area

$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} = \tau_{yx_{max}} = \tau_{xy_{max}} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{T}{b \cdot h}$$

(y=0)

$$\tau_{xy} = 0$$

(y=h/2)



Nella zona ②

Il momento statico

è quella di tutto quello che c'è sotto

$$\left( \int_A x \, dA \right)$$

$$\tau_{xy} \textcircled{2} = \frac{T}{c \cdot I_z} \left\{ S_{\textcircled{2}z} + \int_y^{h/2} c \cdot y \, dy \right\}$$

$$\tau_{xy} \textcircled{2} = \tau_{yx} \textcircled{2} = \frac{T}{c \cdot I_z} \left\{ S_{\textcircled{2}z} + \frac{c}{2} \left[ \frac{h^2}{4} - y^2 \right] \right\} \cdot \frac{1}{c}$$

$$\tau_{xy} \textcircled{2} \text{ a } y = \frac{h}{2} = \frac{T}{c \cdot I_z} \cdot S_{\textcircled{2}z}$$

$$\tau_{xy \text{ max}} \textcircled{2} \text{ a } y=0 = \frac{T}{c \cdot I_z} \cdot \left\{ S_{\textcircled{2}z} + \frac{c}{2} \left[ \frac{h^2}{4} \right] \right\}$$

$S_{\textcircled{2}z}$

- Anche ora la  $\tau$  non bilancia decrescita di  $\sigma_x$

↳ Punto C ha  $\sigma_x$  molto alta ancora

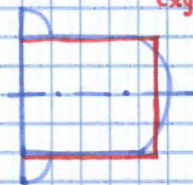
↳ E ha anche la  $\tau$  molto elevata

- Si deve verificare anche il punto C per la rottura.

(A)  $\tau_{xy} = 0$     $\sigma_x = \sigma_{x \text{ max}}$

(C)  $\tau_{xy} \neq 0$     $\sigma_x \neq 0$

- Se la sezione è commerciale → c'è un metodo di approssimazione di  $\tau$



$\tau_{xy \text{ media}}$

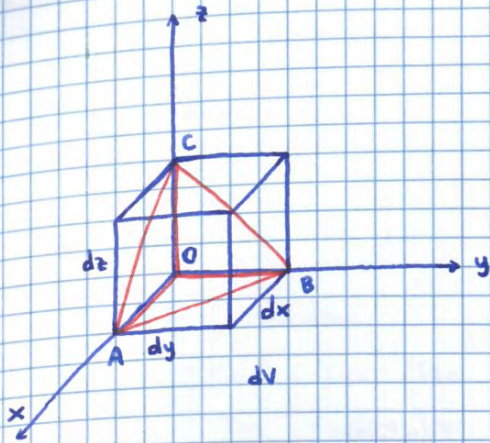
↳ Si pensa che tutto il taglio sia sopportato da ANIMA

$$\tau_{xy \text{ media}} = \frac{T}{c \cdot h}$$

• Favorevole perché nei punti "critici" è sovrastimata  $\tau$



In sistema cartesiano



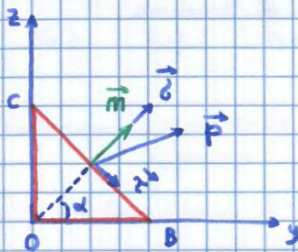
Tensore delle tensioni

$\perp$	x	y	z
x	$\sigma_x$	$\tau_{yx}$	$\tau_{zx}$
y	$\tau_{xy}$	$\sigma_y$	$\tau_{zy}$
z	$\tau_{xz}$	$\tau_{yz}$	$\sigma_z$

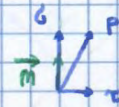
6 incognite perché  $\tau_{ij} = \tau_{ji}$

Tetraedro di Cauchy

→ Ha fatto equilibrio di quel tetraedro



- Faccia inclinata ha vettore p (vettore tensione) con G e T generiche come componenti



Posizione di piano generico nello spazio è identificato dalla normale

- Si cerca di tagliare cubetto in modo da trovare vettore  $\vec{p}$  diretto lungo la normale

↓  
Tensioni principali (solo normali / solo G)  
↳ Massime e minime

Si possono proiettare i piani  
→ Tratto le facce come normali  
 $\hat{ACB} \cdot \cos m^{\wedge} x = \hat{COB}$   
→ Ha come normale  $\hat{ACB} \cdot \cos m^{\wedge} x$

$$\hat{ACB} \cdot \cos m^{\wedge} y = \hat{AOC}$$

$$\hat{ACB} \cdot \cos m^{\wedge} z = \hat{AOB}$$

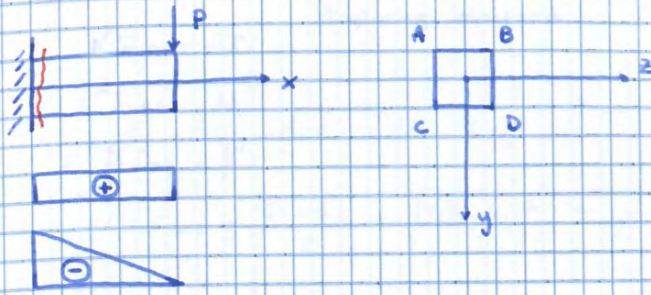
COSENI DIRETTORI (coseno fra normale ai lati)

$$\cos m^{\wedge} x = \lambda$$

$$\cos m^{\wedge} y = \mu$$

$$\cos m^{\wedge} z = \nu$$





lato AB è il più sollecitato

↓ sul lato AB  
ci sono solo  $G$

$$\tau = 0$$

su DA elementi su AB  
x è direzione principale

e su CD  
la situazione è speculare

Calcolo

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x - G & \tau_{yx} & \tau_{zx} \\ \tau_{xy} & \sigma_y - G & \tau_{zy} \\ \tau_{xz} & \tau_{yz} & \sigma_z - G \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \lambda \\ \mu \\ \nu \end{Bmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{Trovo 3 } G$$

Per direzioni:

$\lambda, \mu, \nu$   
diventano  
le incognite

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x - G_1 & \tau_{yx} & \tau_{zx} \\ \tau_{xy} & \sigma_y - G_1 & \tau_{zy} \\ \tau_{xz} & \tau_{yz} & \sigma_z - G_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \mu_1 \\ \nu_1 \end{Bmatrix} = 0$$

Regola di Cramer:

$$\text{Det} = 0$$

↓ Ricavo  $G_1, G_2, G_3$

$$G_1 > G_2 > G_3$$

Per trovare AUTOVETTORI  
Si aggiunge:

4 equazione • Condizione di ortogonalità

$$\lambda^2 + \mu^2 + \nu^2 = 1$$

(Altrimenti 2 eq. in 3 variab.)

Autovettori (direzioni)

↳ Sono ricavati a meno  
di una costante arbitraria

↳ Perché due equazioni sono linearmente dipendenti

Ricavo  
↳ La forma modale

↳ Non quantà si sposta  
(effettivo valore)

• Ho det in funzione di  $G$

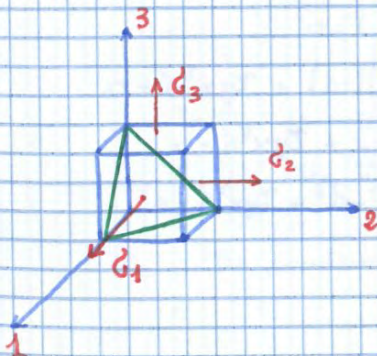
↳ Otterrai tre  $G$ , il più grande:  $G_1$

- Ho mem se ancora direzioni

↳ Sostituisci il risultato in matrice

↳ Otterrai i casi di direttore  
della direzione (AUTOVETTORE)  
incogniti

↳ Aggiungendo condizione di  
ortogonalità



$$\begin{bmatrix} G_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & G_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & G_3 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\sigma_a = 0$$

$$\sigma_x \sigma_y - \sigma_x \sigma_y - \sigma_x \sigma_y + \sigma^2 - \tau_{xy}^2 = 0$$

$$\sigma_{b,c} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

$$\sigma_b = \sigma_1$$

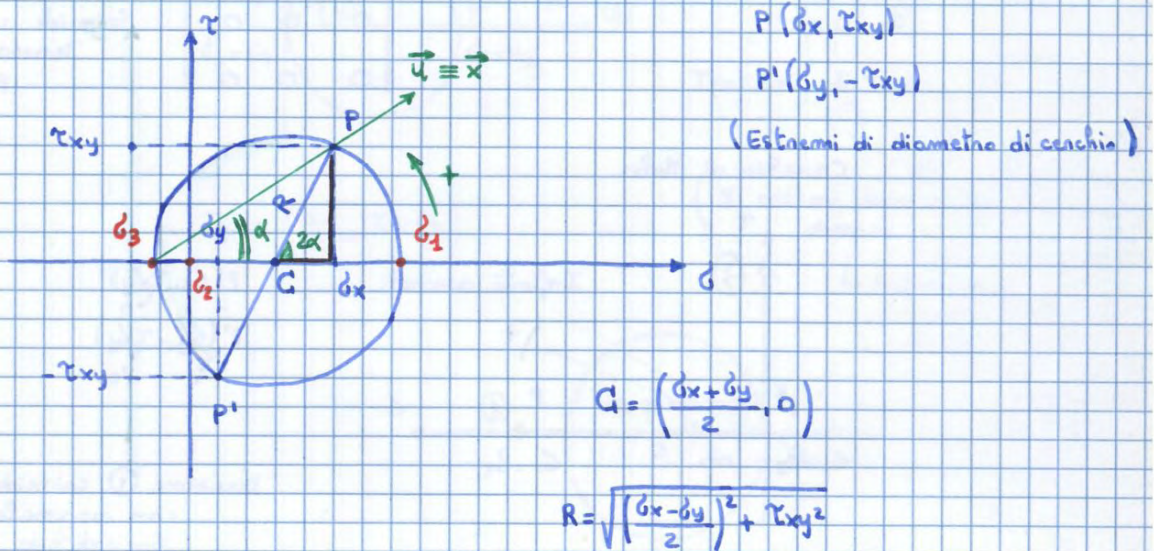
$$\sigma_a = \sigma_2$$

$$\sigma_c = \sigma_3$$

Correlazione grafica:

CERCHI DI MOHR → Mezzo importante per capire dove vanno le direzioni principali  
 Stati di tensione in un piano

- Costruzione grafica di un cerchio di Mohr — Si parte da due punti



$$\tan 2\alpha \left( \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \right) = \tau_{xy}$$

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}$$

In  $\sigma_1$ : la normale è la direzione 1

Tra  $\vec{x}$  e  $\vec{i}$  c'è un angolo  $\alpha$

Per condizione di ortogonalità tra le direzioni

↳  $\sigma_3$  è  $\perp$  a  $\sigma_1$

$\sigma_2$  è  $\perp$  al piano xy perché vale 0

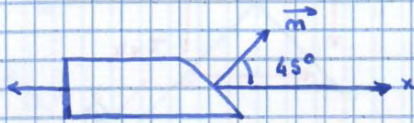




Non con  
 • Acciai con evidente smarrimento  
 (duttile) → "Femacci"

Ma → con acciai che sopportano preme coniche

↳ Rottura a 45°  
 ↳ Bem legati, non duttile  
 ↳ Non c'è strizione



A 45° abbiamo  $\tau$  massima

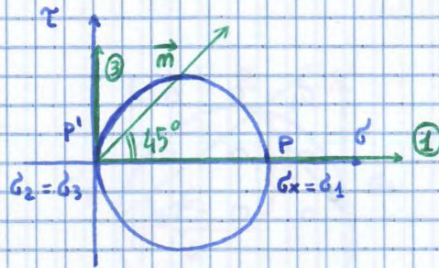
In acciai poco duttili

↳ Rottura quando si giunge a  $\tau_{max}$

Ipotesi di Tresca

(Si creano piani di scorrimento diversi)

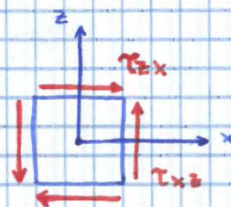
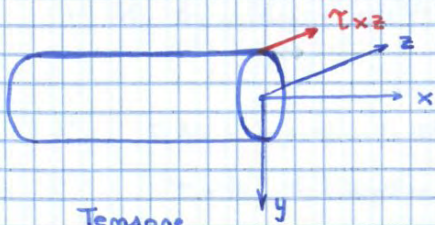
↳ Rottura dove c'è massima attrito  
 ↳ A 45°



$$\vec{P} = \left( \frac{\sigma_x}{2}, \tau = \frac{\sigma_1}{2} \right)$$

• In generale le rotture dipendono da materiale

Barra di torsione



Tensione

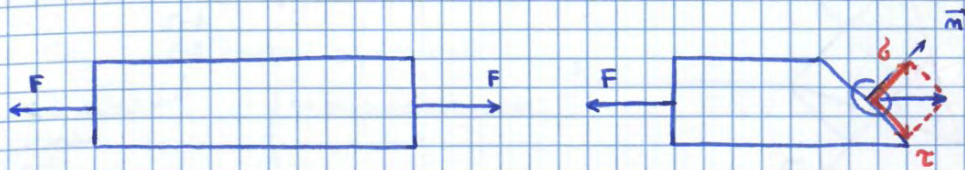
0	0	$\tau_{zx}$
0	0	0
$\tau_{xz}$	0	0



$G_a = 0$

$G_{b,c} = \frac{\sigma_x}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$

$\sigma_1 > \sigma_2 > \sigma_3$

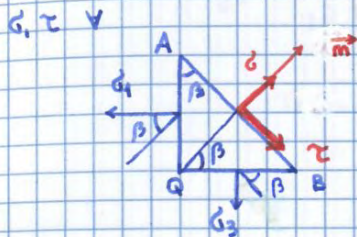


A volte non succede ciò che ci aspettiamo

Materiale può avere difetto

Immagina uno stato di tensione che non è atteso

Non in direzione principale



beta noto da sperimentazione (provina)

Non so perché si sia creata in quella direzione

Analisi di stato di tensione

Equazioni di equilibrio:

$\vec{m} \quad \sigma_{AB} = \sigma_1 \cos^2 \beta + \sigma_3 \sin^2 \beta$

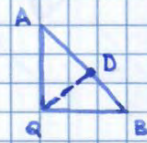
$\sigma = \sigma_1 \cos^2 \beta + \sigma_3 (1 - \cos^2 \beta)$

$\sigma = \sigma_3 + (\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) \cos^2 \beta$

$\vec{Lm} \quad \tau_{AB} = \sigma_1 \sin \beta \cos \beta - \sigma_3 \cos \beta \sin \beta$

$\tau = (\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) \sin \beta \cos \beta$

È come se fosse stato di tensione in Q



In Q e D la tensione è la stessa perché DA è infinitesimale

Analizzando il cerchio di Mohr avrei ottenuto gli stessi risultati



### IPOTESI DI ROTURA

Immaginiamo cedimento di materiale in un punto in tensione

$\sigma_{eq}$

Tensione equivalente

↳ MONODIMENSIONALE

Equivalente dal punto di vista di un pericolo di rottura ad uno stato di tensione tridimensionale

$$\sigma_{eq} \iff \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$$

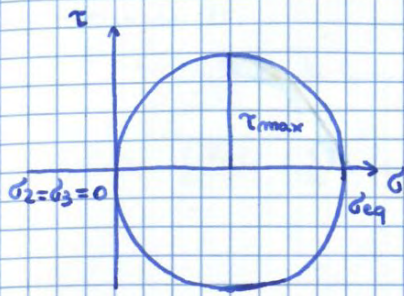
1D                      3D

Unico modo per calcolare coefficiente di sicurezza

Per sommare  $\sigma$  "diverse" vanno rese "uguali"

IPOTESI	$\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$	$\sigma \neq 0 \quad \tau \neq 0$	$\sigma \neq 0 \quad \tau = 0$	$\sigma = 0 \quad \tau \neq 0$
Galileo $\sigma_1$	$\sigma_{eq} = \sigma_1$	$\sigma_{eq} = \frac{\sigma}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma}{2}\right)^2 + \tau^2}$	$\sigma_{eq} = \sigma$	$\sigma_{eq} = \tau$
Tresca $\tau_{max}$	$\sigma_{eq} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3$	$\sigma_{eq} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2}$	$\sigma_{eq} = \sigma$	$\sigma_{eq} = 2\tau$
Von Mises $\sigma''_{max}$	$\sigma_{eq} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2}$	$\sigma_{eq} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2}$	$\sigma_{eq} = \sigma$	$\sigma_{eq} = \sqrt{3} \tau$





$$\tau_{max} = \frac{\sigma_{eq}}{2} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2}$$

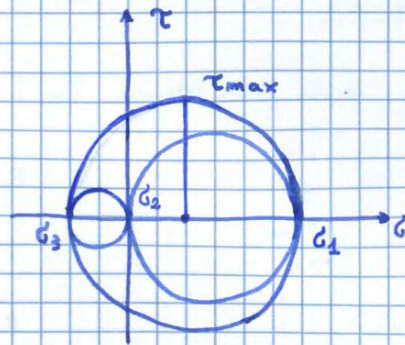
Se  $\sigma_3 = 0$        $\sigma_{eq} = \sigma_1$

Con  $\sigma \neq 0$  e  $\tau \neq 0$

$$\sigma_{eq} = \frac{\sigma}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma}{2}\right)^2 + \tau^2}$$

Con  $\sigma = 0$  e  $\tau \neq 0$

$$\sigma_{eq} = \tau \cdot 1$$



$$\sigma_{eq} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3$$

Sostituendo  $\sigma_{eq} = \frac{\sigma}{2} + \sqrt{\dots} - \frac{\sigma}{2} + \sqrt{\dots}$

$$\sigma_{eq} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2}$$

Con  $\sigma \neq 0$  e  $\tau = 0$

$$\sigma_{eq} = \sigma$$

Con  $\sigma = 0$  e  $\tau \neq 0$

$$\sigma_{eq} = 2 \cdot \tau$$

### IPOTESI DI VON MISES

Si raggiunge rottura quando si arriva a energia massima di distorsione

$$\Phi''_{1D} \max = \Phi''_{3D} \max$$

$$\sigma_{eq, 0, 0} \quad \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$$

- Clapeyron
- Betti
- Energia elastica
- $\sigma, \epsilon$  3D

$$L_e = L_i = \Phi$$

Calcolato su tutta struttura.

Definito su un punto

↳ Poi si integra

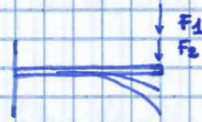
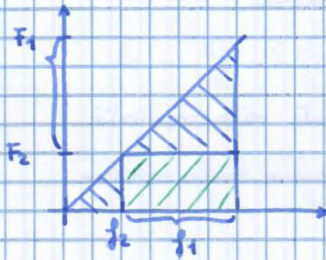


Applicando  $F_2$

↳ Anche  $F_1$  fa lavoro  $\rightarrow F_1 \cdot f_2$

$$L_e = \frac{1}{2} F_1 f_1 + \frac{1}{2} F_2 f_2 + \underline{F_1 f_2}$$

Applico prima  $F_2$  e poi  $F_1$



$$L_e = \frac{1}{2} F_2 \cdot f_2 + \frac{1}{2} F_1 \cdot f_1 + \underline{F_2 \cdot f_1}$$

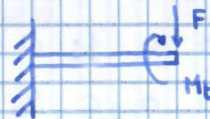
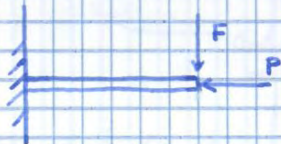
Applicate stesse forze  
con stessi spostamenti

Teorema  
di Betti

$$L_{e,12} = L_{e,21} = F_1 f_2 = F_2 f_1$$

I lavori mutui  
sono uguali

- MA ci sono sistemi in cui il lavoro mutuo è nullo  $\rightarrow$  Forze applicate sono indipendenti l'una dall'altra (fenomeni disaccoppiati)
- ↓ si possono sovrapporre gli effetti per le energie





Con TENSIONI PRINCIPALI

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \epsilon_2 \\ \epsilon_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{1}{E} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\nu & -\nu \\ -\nu & 1 & -\nu \\ -\nu & -\nu & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_2 \\ \sigma_3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\epsilon_1 = \frac{\sigma_1}{E} - \nu \frac{\sigma_2}{E} - \nu \frac{\sigma_3}{E} = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_1 - \nu \sigma_2 - \nu \sigma_3)$$

$$\epsilon_2 = \frac{\sigma_2}{E} - \nu \frac{\sigma_1}{E} - \nu \frac{\sigma_3}{E} = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_2 - \nu \sigma_1 - \nu \sigma_3)$$

$$\epsilon_3 = \frac{\sigma_3}{E} - \nu \frac{\sigma_1}{E} - \nu \frac{\sigma_2}{E} = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_3 - \nu \sigma_1 - \nu \sigma_2)$$

Energia immagazzinata

$$\Phi_{3D} = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_1 \epsilon_1 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_2 \epsilon_2 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_3 \epsilon_3$$

Riguarda il volumetto infinitesimo  
con volume unitario  
↓ Punto più sollecitato

$$= \frac{1}{2E} \left\{ \underbrace{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_3^2}_A - 2\nu \underbrace{[\sigma_1 \sigma_2 + \sigma_1 \sigma_3 + \sigma_2 \sigma_3]}_B \right\}$$

$$\Phi = \frac{1}{2E} \{ A - 2\nu B \}$$

obiettivo

$$\Phi''_{\max 3D} = \Phi''_{\max 1D}$$

$$\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3 \quad \sigma_{eq, 2D}$$

$$\Phi''_{\max} = \Phi - \Phi'$$

IPOTESI

$$\sigma_m = \sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3}{3}$$

media

$$\Phi' = \frac{1}{2E} \left\{ 3 \left[ \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3}{3} \right]^2 - 2\nu \cdot 3 \left[ \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3}{3} \right]^2 \right\}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\sigma_m^2}$

$$\Phi' = \frac{1}{2E} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left\{ (1-2\nu) [\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_3^2 + 2(\sigma_1 \sigma_2 + \sigma_2 \sigma_3 + \sigma_1 \sigma_3)] \right\}$$

$$\Phi' = \frac{1}{2E} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left\{ (1-2\nu) [A + 2B] \right\}$$

$$\Phi''_{\max} = \Phi - \Phi' = \frac{1}{2E} \left\{ A - 2\nu B - \frac{1}{3} (1-2\nu) [A + 2B] \right\}$$

$$\Phi''_{\max} = \frac{1}{2E} \left\{ A - 2\nu B - \frac{1}{3} A + \frac{2}{3} \nu A - \frac{2}{3} B + \frac{4}{3} \nu B \right\}$$



Ma nelle normative si definisce

## $\sigma_{amm}$ e $\tau_{amm}$

$$\sigma_{calc} \leq \sigma_{adm}$$

Da un modello di calcolo

$$\tau_{calc} \leq \tau_{adm}$$

Viene da un materiale  $\rightarrow$  Varia a seconda di materiale

Con  $\sigma_{amm}$   $\rightarrow$  C.S.

è un po' minore con stessa  $\sigma_{calc}$

Per ottenere stesso C.S.  $\rightarrow$   $\sigma_{calc}$  deve essere minore

$$\left( C.S. = \frac{\sigma_{amm}}{\sigma_{eq}} \right)$$

$$\sigma_{amm} \sim 0,9 R_{p0,2}$$

C.S. ha un valore diverso

Non importa miscelazione di acciaio a smarrimento

## $\tau_{amm}$

Se deve dimensionare un attrezzo a torsione

$$\tau_{max\ calc} \leq \tau_{amm}$$

lontano da  $R_{p0,2}$

$$\sigma_{eq} = 2\tau$$

oppure

$$\sigma_{eq} = \sqrt{3}\tau$$

$$\sigma_{amm} = \frac{R_{p0,2}}{1,5}$$

Definita in costruzioni in acciaio ad esempio

sta lontano da smarrimento

$$\tau_{amm} = \frac{\sigma_{amm}}{2}$$

Si parte da ipotesi di rottura.

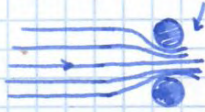
$$\tau_{amm} = \frac{\sigma_{amm}}{\sqrt{3}}$$



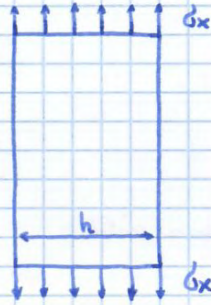
## EFFETTO DI INTAGLIO

(di solito non trattato in statica)

corrente accelera e crea dei vortici

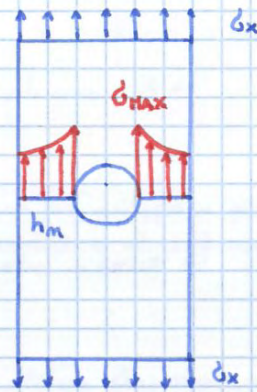
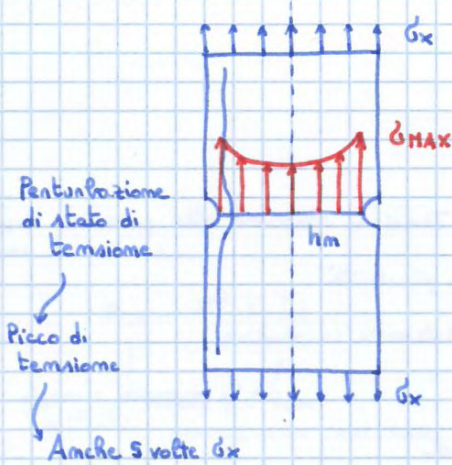


↳ Allo stesso modo → Flusso di tensioni



$$A = h \cdot s$$

$$\sigma_x = \frac{F}{A}$$



"Fattore di forma"

$$K_t = \frac{\sigma_{max}}{\sigma_N}$$

va da 3 a 5

Tensione aumenta molto

$$\sigma_{minimale} = \frac{F}{A_m}$$

(Area netta)

$$A_m = h_m \cdot s$$

↳ senza intaglio

$K_t$  è solo analitico

↳ Non c'è nulla di sperimentale



# INSTABILITÀ ELASTICA

Carico di punta

Rottura → A Trazione (Perché materiale è più resistente a compressione)

Ma con COMPRESSIONE  
c'è problema di instabilità elastica

↳ Quando si raggiunge il CARICO CRITICO ( $P_{CR}$ )



Prove di Crash

↳ Tubo si accartocchia in modo analitico

Si può prevedere ingombro finale

- Progettazione è importante

Carico critico di Eulero dipende da

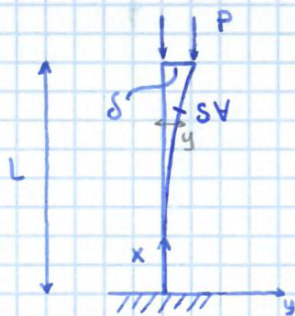
- ↳ Momento d'inerzia rispetto ad asse neutra
- ↳ Materiale
- ↳ Carico applicato
- ↳ Condizioni al contorno

$$P_{CR} = \frac{\pi^2 E I_z}{L_0^2}$$

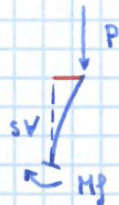
↳ Valore più basso con cui si ha instabilità

$L_0$  : Lunghezza libera di inflessione

↳ Dipende da lunghezza effettiva e condizioni al contorno



Elementino



• Nasce da condizione REALE → Disallineamento

Carico in REALTÀ non è perfettamente concentrico

↳ C'è un disallineamento iniziale

Equilibrio a momento

$$M_p + P(\delta - y) = 0$$

Equazione differenziale

↳ distanza di azione da trave

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = - \frac{M_p}{EI_z}$$



$$\sqrt{\frac{P}{E \cdot I_z}} \cdot L = \frac{\pi}{2} + m\pi$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{P}{E \cdot I_z}} L = \frac{\pi + 2m\pi}{2} \quad m=0, 1, \dots$$

Sono infinite soluzioni

↳ Cerco SOLUZIONE FONDAMENTALE →  $m=0$   
 ↓ (Valore minimo di P)  
 Frequenza propria più bassa

↳ Ha contributo energetico più elevato  
 ↳ "Mangia" energia

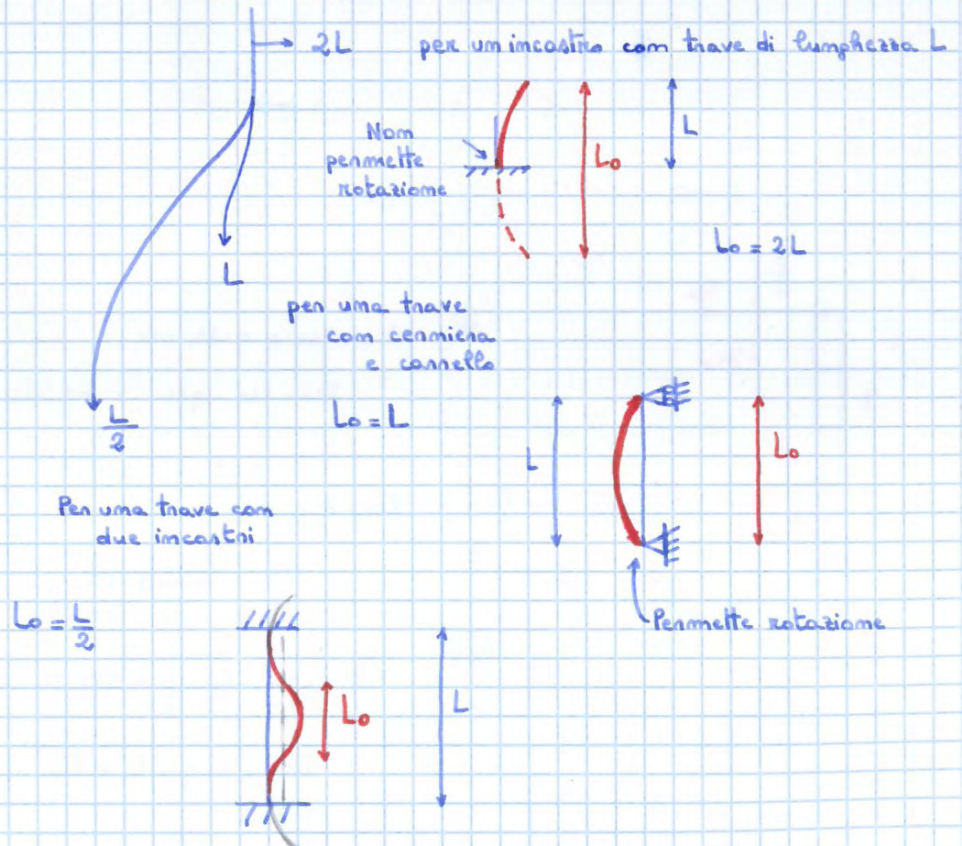
$$\sqrt{\frac{P}{E \cdot I_z}} L = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$P_{CR} = \frac{\pi^2 E I_z}{4 L^2}$$

Sui libri si trova →  $P_{CR} = \frac{\pi^2 E I_z}{L_0^2}$

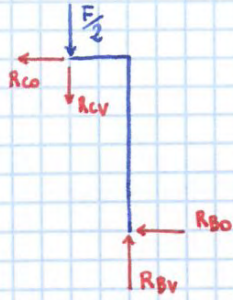
- ↳ dipende da materiale
- ↳ dipende da momento d'inerzia
- ↳ Lunghezza libera di inflessione
- ↳ Deformata più bassa

$L_0$  dipende da condizioni di vincolo



Ma vincoli → In realtà non sono realizzabili come quelli ideali

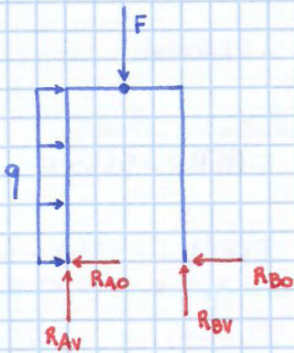




$$\begin{aligned} \oplus \rightarrow \quad & -R_{co} - R_{bo} = 0 \\ & R_{bo} = -R_{co} \quad R_{co} = -6550 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oplus \uparrow \quad & R_{bv} - R_{cv} - F/2 = 0 \\ & R_{bv} = R_{cv} + F/2 \quad R_{cv} = R_{bv} - F/2 = 1200 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oplus \curvearrowright \quad & R_{bv} \cdot \frac{L}{2} - R_{bo} \cdot 2L = 0 \\ & R_{bv} = 4 \cdot R_{bo} \\ & R_{bo} = \frac{R_{bv}}{4} = 6550 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$



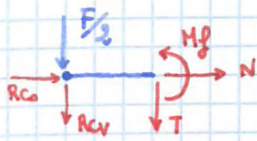
$$\begin{aligned} \oplus \rightarrow \quad & q \cdot 2L - R_{Ao} - R_{Bo} = 0 \\ & R_{Ao} = q \cdot 2L - R_{Bo} = -5350 \text{ N} \\ & \quad \quad \quad 1200 - 6550 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oplus \uparrow \quad & R_{Av} + R_{Bv} - F = 0 \\ & R_{Av} = F - R_{Bv} = 23800 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oplus \curvearrowright \quad & R_{Bv} \cdot L - q \cdot 2L \cdot L - F \cdot \frac{L}{2} = 0 \\ & R_{Bv} = \frac{F}{2} + q \cdot 2L = 26200 \text{ N} \\ & \quad \quad \quad 25000 + 1 \cdot 1200 \end{aligned}$$



Tenza campata  
( $0,5 \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3}$ )



$$\oplus \rightarrow N + R_{co} = 0, \quad N = -R_{co} = -6550 \text{ N}$$

$$\oplus \uparrow -T - F/2 - R_{cv} = 0$$

$$T = -\frac{F}{2} - R_{cv} = -25000 - 1200 = -26200 \text{ N}$$

$$\oplus \curvearrowright M_f + F/2 \cdot x + R_{cv} \cdot x = 0$$

$$M_f = -F/2 \cdot x - R_{cv} \cdot x$$

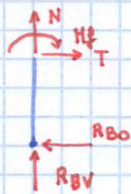
$$M_f(0) = 0$$

$$M_f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = -25000 \cdot 0,3 - 1200 \cdot 0,3$$

$$= -7860 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

Quarta campata  
( $0,5 \leq x' \leq 2l$ )

$$x' = 2l - x$$



$$\oplus \uparrow N + R_{bv} = 0, \quad N = -R_{bv} = -26200 \text{ N}$$

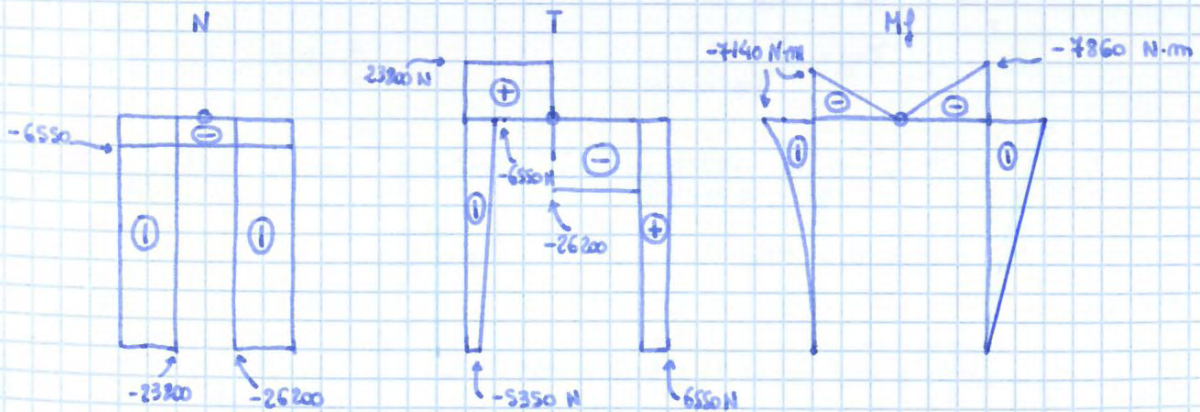
$$\oplus \rightarrow T - R_{bo} = 0, \quad T = R_{bo} = 6550 \text{ N}$$

$$\oplus \curvearrowright -M_f - R_{bo} \cdot x' = 0$$

$$M_f = -R_{bo} (2l - x)$$

$$M_f(0) = -7860 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$M_f(2l) = 0$$





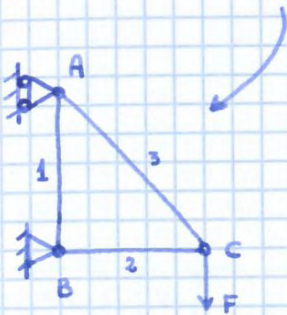
## CALCOLO MATRICIALE

Metodo alternativo di calcolo

- Si calcolano gli spostamenti ai nodi su cui vengono applicate forze (e deformazioni)
  - ↳ E da quelle le tensioni
- Calcolo matriciale è un'approssimazione → A volte non coincide con risultato tecnico
  - ↳ Rende discreti sistemi continui

Esempio

su cui è utile applicare calcolo matriciale



- 1) Formulazione di rigidezza per asta, molla, trave di torsione (trave)
- 2) Coordinate locali e globali
- 3) Assemblaggio di struttura e soluzione

### Formulazione di rigidezza

Molla → Elemento monodimensionale



$$k = \frac{F}{x}$$

Soluzione  
TEORICA  
(in forma chiusa)

MATRICE DI RIGIDEZZA



Nel caso dell'asta

2 equazioni  
in 4 incognite

$$\begin{bmatrix} k & & \\ & k & \\ & & k \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} s \\ s \\ s \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} F \\ F \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$$

$3 \times 2 \quad \quad 2 \times 1 \quad \quad 3 \times 1$

Solo Forze  
(Alla traslaz. laterale)  
Eq. equilibrio STATICO  
Eq. equilibrio agli spostamenti  
↳ Spostamenti  
+ 1 Forza

### Elemento ASTA



$i = 2$   
 $m_i = 1$   
 $m = m_i \cdot i = 2$   
 $2m \text{ variabili} = 4$   
 $m \text{ equazioni} = 2 \text{ eq.}$

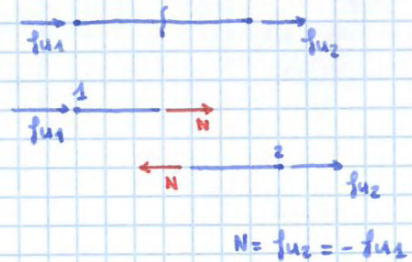
$$\begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} f_{u1} \\ f_{u2} \end{Bmatrix}$$

↳ Quadrate,  
simmetriche,  
simpolari

Se non sono vincolate possiamo compiere solo movimenti rigidi

Eq. di equilibrio :  $f_{u1} + f_{u2} = 0$

Eq. agli spost. :  $u_2 - u_1 = \frac{f_{u2}}{EA} \cdot L$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{L}{EA} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} f_{u1} \\ f_{u2} \end{Bmatrix}$$

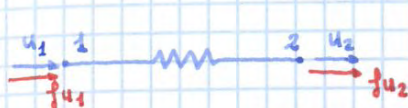
$$[a] \{s\} = [b] \{f\}$$

$$[b]^{-1} [a] \{s\} = [b]^{-1} [b] \{f\}$$

$$[k] = [b]^{-1} [a]$$



### MOLLA



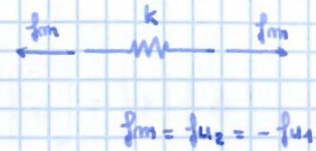
$$i = 2$$

$$m_i = 1$$

$$m = 2$$

Eq. di equilibrio  $f_{u1} + f_{u2} = 0$

Eq. di spostam.  $u_2 - u_1 = f_{u2} \cdot \frac{1}{k}$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1/k \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} f_{u1} \\ f_{u2} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$k \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} f_{u1} \\ f_{u2} \end{Bmatrix}$$

### BARRA DI TORSIONE



Eq. di equilibrio  $m_{x1} + m_{x2} = 0$

Eq. di spostam.  $\theta_2 - \theta_1 = m_{x2} \frac{L}{G \cdot I_p}$

$$\frac{G \cdot I_p}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} m_{x1} \\ m_{x2} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$[k]_{\text{barra tors}}$$



Prime due file di 0

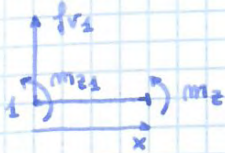
↳ i modi non vincolati hanno spostamenti rigidi

↳ Non si deformano

↳ Tanti 0 quanti sono i gradi di libertà

↳ La trave ha 2 GdL di corpo rigido

Eq. linea elastica (flex spostamenti)



$$\frac{d^2v}{dx^2} = -\frac{m_2}{E I_2}$$

$$m_2 = \int v_1 x - m_{21}$$

1° integrazione

$$\int_0^L \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1}{E I_2} \int_0^L [-\int v_1 x + m_{21}] dx$$

• Rotazione rigida

↳ La rotazione effettiva

↳ Corrisponde alla diff. di rotazione tra i modi

$$\alpha_{22} - \alpha_{21} = \frac{1}{E I_2} \left[ -\frac{\int v_1 \cdot L^2}{2} + m_{21} \cdot L \right]$$

2° integrazione

$$\int dv = \frac{1}{E I_2} \left\{ \int_0^L \left[ -\frac{\int v_1 x^2}{2} + m_{21} x \right] dx \right\}$$

$$v_2 - v_1 - \alpha_{21} \cdot L = \frac{-\int v_1 L^3}{6 E I_2} + \frac{m_{21} L^2}{2 E I_2}$$

↳ Anche la rotazione del modo 1 dà flessia in 2

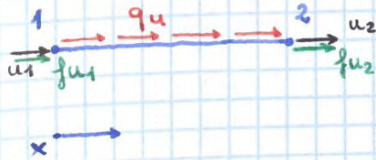
[a] è due volte simpolare (ha 2 GdL di corpo rigido)

[b] è invertibile

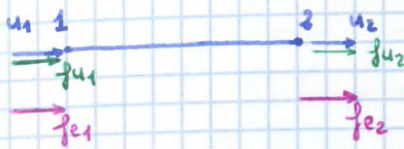
$$[k] = [b^{-1}][a] = E I_2 \begin{bmatrix} 12/L^3 & 6/L^2 & -12/L^3 & 6/L^2 \\ 6/L^2 & 4/L & -6/L^2 & 2/L \\ -12/L^3 & -6/L^2 & 12/L^3 & -6/L^2 \\ 6/L^2 & 2/L & -6/L^2 & 4/L \end{bmatrix}$$



ASTA



Sistema continuo devo trasformarlo in un sist. con nodi equivalenti ai nodi



$$[k]_{asta} \{s\} = \{f\} + \{f_e\}$$

Equazioni di equilibrio:

$$f_{u1} + f_{u2} + q_u \cdot L = 0$$

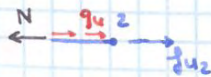
$$f_{u1} + f_{u2} + f_{e1} + f_{e2} = 0$$

$$\boxed{q_u \cdot L = f_{e1} + f_{e2}} \quad (1)$$

Uguagliando eq. dei due sistemi

$$\Delta l = \frac{N}{EA} \cdot L$$

$$u_2 - u_1 = \frac{1}{EA} \int_0^L (q_u \cdot x + f_{u2}) dx$$



$$u_2 - u_1 = \frac{1}{EA} \cdot \frac{q_u \cdot L^2}{2} + \frac{1}{EA} f_{u2} \cdot L$$

$$N = q_u \cdot x + f_{u2}$$

$$\boxed{q_u \cdot \frac{L}{2} = f_{e2}} \quad (2)$$

Sist. equivalente

$$N = f_{u2} + f_{e2}$$

$$u_2 - u_1 = \frac{1}{EA} f_{u2} \cdot L + \frac{1}{EA} f_{e2} L$$

$$\boxed{f_{e2} = f_{e1} = q_u \cdot \frac{L}{2}}$$

$$\{f_e\} = \frac{q_u \cdot L}{2} \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} + \dots$$



Com carico CONCENTRATO



Eq. di equilibrio

$$fu_1 + fu_2 + fu = 0$$

$$fu_1 + fu_2 + fe_1 + fe_2 = 0$$

$$fu = fe_1 + fe_2 \quad (1)$$

Eq. di spostamento

$$u_2 - u_1 = \frac{1}{EA} \left\{ \int_0^{x^*} fu_2 dx + \int_{x^*}^L [fu_2 + fu] dx \right\}$$

Si parte dal punto 2

$$u_2 - u_1 = \frac{1}{EA} \left[ \cancel{fu_2 \cdot x^*} + fu_2 \cdot L + fu \cdot L - \cancel{fu_2 \cdot x^*} - fu \cdot x^* \right]$$

$$u_2 - u_1 = \frac{1}{EA} \left[ fu_2 \cdot L + fu(L - x^*) \right]$$

$$fu(L - x^*) = fe_2 \cdot L$$

$$u_2 - u_1 = \frac{1}{EA} \left[ fu_2 \cdot L + fe_2 \cdot L \right]$$

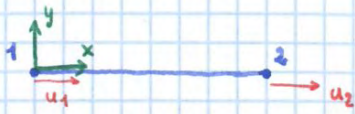
$$fe_2 = fu \frac{(L - x^*)}{L}$$

$$fe_1 = fu \frac{x^*}{L}$$

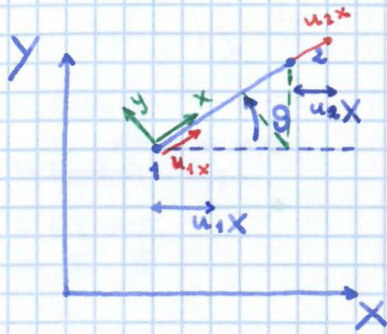
$$\{ fe \} = \frac{qu \cdot L}{2} \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} + EA \alpha Tm \begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} + \frac{fu}{L} \begin{Bmatrix} x^* \\ L - x^* \end{Bmatrix}$$



### MODELLAZIONE DELLA STRUTTURA



$x, y, z$  sistema di riferimento locale



$$u_{1x} = u_{1x} \cos \theta$$

$$u_{2x} = u_{2x} \cos \theta$$

$$u_{1y} = u_{1x} \sin \theta$$

$$u_{2y} = u_{2y} \sin \theta$$

$$u_{1x} = u_1 X \cos \theta + u_1 Y \sin \theta$$

$$u_{2x} = u_2 X \cos \theta + u_2 Y \sin \theta$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{Bmatrix}_{x,y,z} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cos \theta & \sin \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_{1x} \\ u_{1y} \\ u_{2x} \\ u_{2y} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$\uparrow$   
 $2 \times 4$                        $4 \times 1$

$[R]$  Matrice di rotazione

è ortogonale  $[A]^{-1} = {}^t A$

↳ Applicazione lineare

$$[K]_{xyz} \cdot \{s\}_{xyz} = \{f\}_{xyz}$$

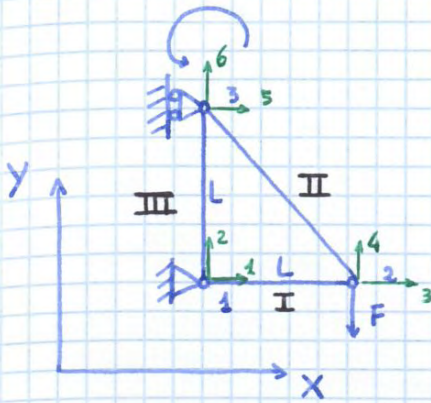
Da coordinate locali a coordinate GLOBALI

$$[K]_{XYZ} \{s\}_{XYZ} = \{f\}_{XYZ}$$



### Esercizio 1 Calcolo matriciale (esercitazione 8)

(Risolvo con metodo classico anche)



GRADI DI LIBERTÀ

$$m = 3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$m = 4 + 2 + 3$$

① ③ ⑤

$$e = 0 \quad \text{ISOSTATICA}$$

8 passaggi fondamentali:

- 1) Definire gli elementi in uso (asta, trave, ...) (tipologia)
- 2) Calcolo dei gradi di libertà dell'intera struttura
- 3) Quali sono i gradi di libertà dell'elemento
- 4) Mappa di corrispondenza  
 ↳ con coordinate locali di elemento strutturale considerato  
 + 1 colonna che è rotazione

3)



4 coordinate locali

↳ identificate come numeri (1,2,3,4)

	1	2	3	4	g
I	1	2	3	4	0
II	3	4	5	6	135
III	5	6	1	2	270
					-90

$$\cos 135^\circ = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sin 135^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$



6 spostamenti possibili → Matrice 6x6 di tutta struttura

[k] globale del sistema

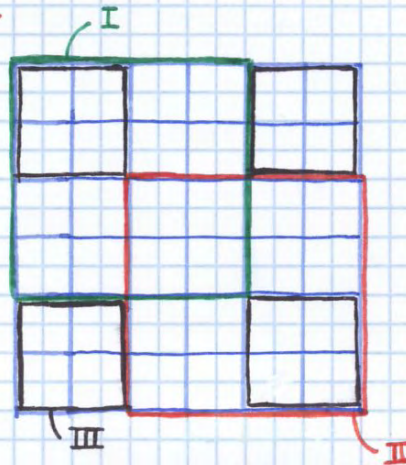
$$[k] \cdot \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \\ u_5 \\ u_6 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ F_3 \\ F_4 \\ F_5 \\ F_6 \end{Bmatrix}$$

Elemento 1 ha spostamenti 1, 2, 3, 4

Elemento 2 ha spostamenti 3, 4, 5, 6

Elemento 3 ha spostamenti 5, 6, 1, 2

$$[k] = \frac{EA}{L} \cdot$$

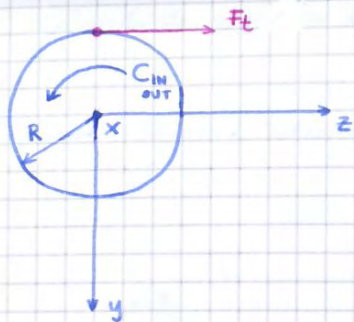


$$\frac{EA}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & \frac{1+\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & -1 & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1+\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}}{2\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \\ 0 \\ u_6 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} R_1 \\ R_2 \\ 0 \\ -100 \cdot 10^3 \\ R_5 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad (-F)$$

Forze sono quelle esterne  
↳ verso il mondo esterno

Sistema di 6 equazioni in 6 incognite



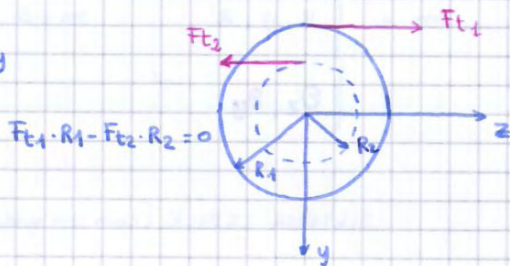
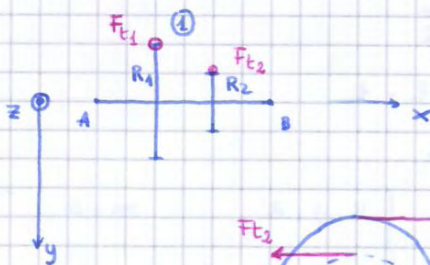


Coppia:  $F_t \cdot R$

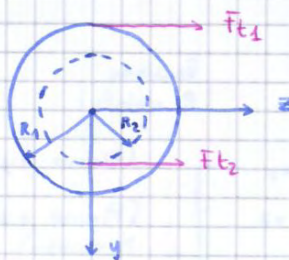
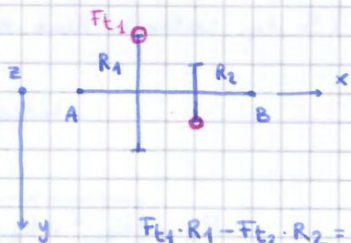
⊕ ↺  $C_{IN} - F_t \cdot R = 0$

Eq. del moto → Per equilibrio di sistema.

Esempio:



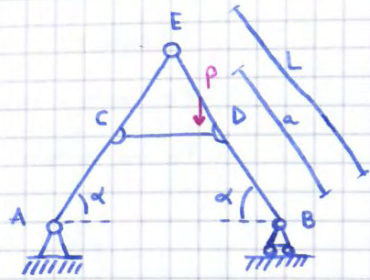
$F_{t1} \cdot R_1 - F_{t2} \cdot R_2 = 0$



$F_{t1} \cdot R_1 - F_{t2} \cdot R_2 = 0$



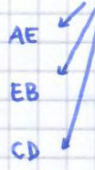
Esame scritto del 07.02.2013



Calcolare reazioni vincolari esterne ed interne?

NB: si consiglia di risolvere il problema letterale

3 elementi rigidi

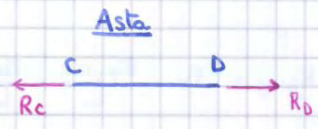


$M = 3 \times 3 = 9$  cond

$m = 2 + 1 + 2 + 2 + 2$   
A B E C D

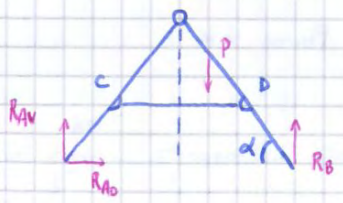
$m - m = l = 0$

- $R_C, R_D$
- $R_{A0}, R_{AV}$
- $R_B$
- $R_{E0}, R_{EV}$

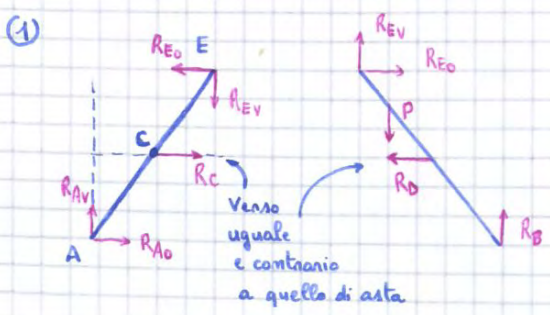


Reazioni solo orizzontali

$\oplus \uparrow$   
 $\oplus \rightarrow$   
 $\oplus \rightarrow R_D - R_C = 0 \quad ; \quad R_D = R_C$



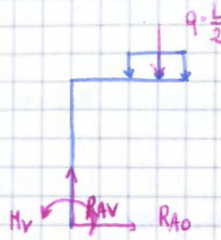
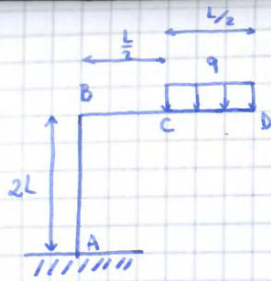
$\oplus \rightarrow R_{A0} = 0$   
 $\oplus \uparrow R_{AV} - P + R_B = 0 \quad \leftarrow R_{AV} = \frac{P \cdot a \cdot \cos \alpha}{L}$   
 $\oplus \curvearrowright R_B \cdot L - P \cdot (L - a \cdot \cos \alpha) = 0$   
 $R_B = \frac{P(L - a \cdot \cos \alpha)}{L}$



Verso uguale e contrario a quello di asta

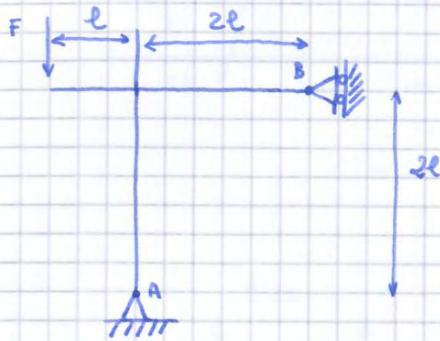
Quando si riassume  
 ↓  
 Forze / Reazioni vincolari devono essere eidentici, annullarsi





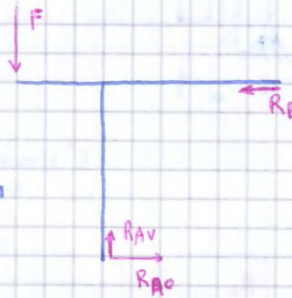
$$\begin{aligned} \oplus \rightarrow R_{A0} &= 0 \\ \oplus \uparrow R_{AV} - q \cdot \frac{L}{2} &= 0 \\ \oplus \curvearrowright M_v - q \cdot \frac{L}{2} \cdot \frac{3L}{4} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Esercizio 3 (Esercitazione 4)



$$\begin{aligned} F &= 4000 \text{ N} \\ l &= 0,5 \end{aligned}$$

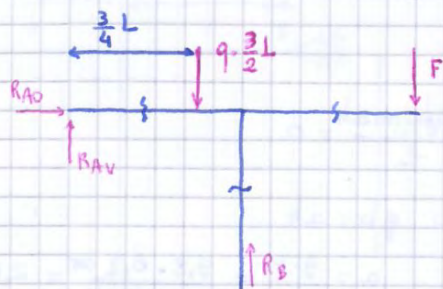
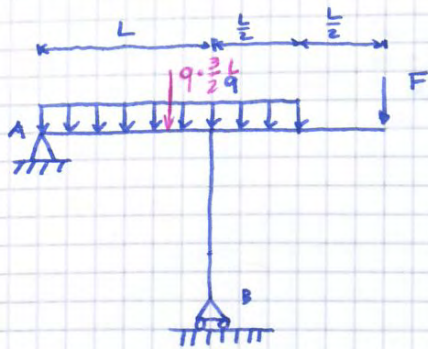
$$\begin{aligned} m &= 3 \\ m &= 1 + 2 = 3 \\ B \quad A \end{aligned} \quad \text{ISOSTATICA}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \oplus \rightarrow -R_B + R_{A0} &= 0 \quad R_B = R_{A0} = -2000 \text{ N} \\ \oplus \uparrow R_{AV} - F &= 0 \quad R_{AV} = F = 4000 \text{ N} \\ \oplus \curvearrowright F \cdot l + R_B \cdot 2l &= 0 \\ R_B &= -\frac{F \cdot l}{2l} = -\frac{F}{2} = -2000 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$



Esercizio 1



$F = 500 \text{ N}$   
 $L = 1 \text{ m}$   
 $q = 100 \text{ N/m}$

$R_B = 1000 \text{ N} + 100 \text{ N/m} \cdot \frac{9}{8} \text{ m}$   
 $= 1112,5 \text{ N}$

$R_{AV} = -500 \text{ N} + 100 \text{ N/m} \cdot \frac{3}{8} = -462,5 \text{ N}$

$\oplus \rightarrow R_{A0} = 0$

$\oplus \uparrow R_{AV} + R_B - q \cdot \frac{3}{2} L - F = 0$

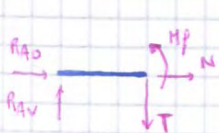
$\oplus \curvearrowright R_B \cdot L - F \cdot 2L - q \cdot \frac{3}{2} L \cdot \frac{3}{4} L = 0$

$R_B = F \cdot 2 + q \cdot \frac{9}{8} L =$

$R_{AV} = q \cdot \frac{3}{2} L + F - 2F - q \cdot \frac{9}{8} L$

$R_{AV} = -F + q \left( \frac{12-9}{8} \right) L = q \frac{3}{8} L - F$

1<sup>a</sup> campata



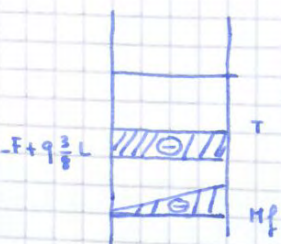
$\oplus \rightarrow R_{A0} + N = 0 \quad N = -R_{A0} = 0$

$\oplus \uparrow T - R_{AV} = 0 \quad T = R_{AV} = q \cdot \frac{3}{8} L - F$

$\oplus \curvearrowright M_f - R_{AV} \cdot x = 0 \quad M_f = R_{AV} \cdot x$

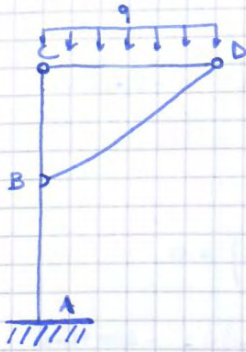
$x = 0 \rightarrow M_f = 0$

$x = \frac{3}{4} L \rightarrow M_f = \frac{3}{4} L \left( q \cdot \frac{3}{8} L - F \right) = -346,875$

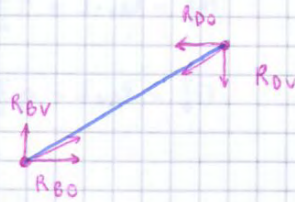




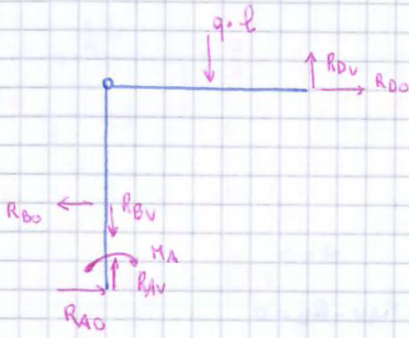
Esercizio 5



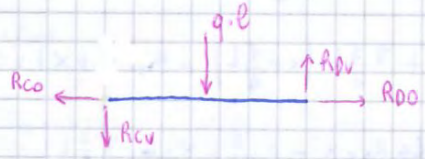
$M = q$   
 $m = 2 + 2 + 2 + 3 = 9 \rightarrow l = 0$   
 B C D A



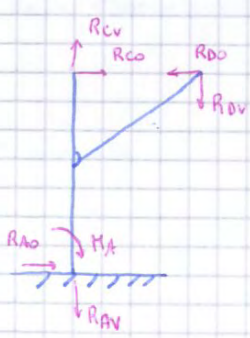
$R_{DO} = R_{BO}$   
 $R_{BV} = R_{DV}$   
 $R_{DO} \cdot h - R_{DV} \cdot l = 0$   
 $R_{DO} = R_{DV} \cdot \frac{l}{h} = 50 \cdot 2 = 100 \text{ N}$



$R_{AO} - R_{BO} + R_{BO} = 0 \rightarrow R_{AO} = 0$   
 $R_{AV} - R_{BV} + R_{DV} - q \cdot l = 0 \rightarrow R_{AV} = q \cdot l = 100 \text{ N}$   
 $R_{BO} \cdot (L-h) + R_{DV} \cdot l - R_{DO} \cdot L - q \cdot l \cdot \left(\frac{l}{2}\right) = 0$   
 $R_{BO} (L-h) + R_{DV} \cdot l - R_{DO} \cdot \frac{l}{h} \cdot L - q \cdot \frac{l^2}{2} + M_A = 0$



$R_{DV} - R_{CV} - q \cdot l = 0$   
 $R_{CO} = R_{DO}$   
 $R_{DV} \cdot l - q \cdot \frac{l^2}{2} = 0$   
 $R_{DV} = q \cdot \frac{l}{2} = 50 \text{ N}$

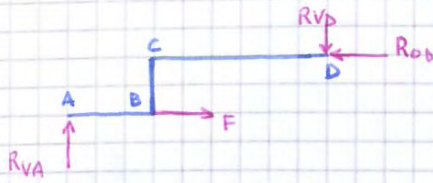




Es 2



$$\begin{aligned} M &= 3 \\ m &= 3 \quad \text{Sist.} \\ l &= 0 \rightarrow \text{ISOSTATICO} \end{aligned}$$



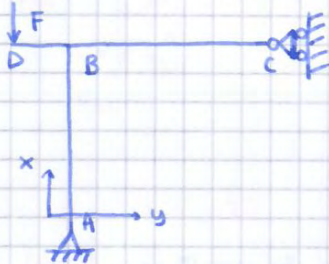
$$\begin{cases} x) & R_{cd} - F = 0 \\ y) & R_{vA} - R_{vd} = 0 \\ C) & R_{vA} \cdot l - F \cdot h + R_{vd} \cdot 2l = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$R_{cd} = F$$

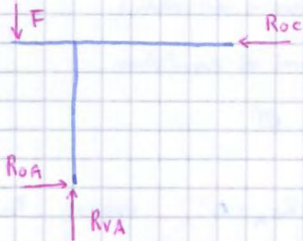
$$R_{vA} = R_{vd}$$

$$R_{vA} = \frac{F \cdot h - R_{vd} \cdot 2l}{l}$$

Es 3



$$\begin{aligned} M &= 3 \\ m &= 2 + 1 = 3 \\ l &= 0 \rightarrow \text{ISOSTATICO} \end{aligned}$$

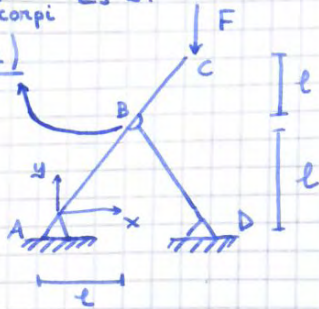


$$\begin{cases} x) & R_{vA} - R_{cd} = 0 & R_{cd} = R_{vA} = -\frac{F}{2} \\ y) & F - R_{vA} = 0 & R_{vA} = F \\ B) & R_{vA} \cdot 2l + F \cdot l = 0 \\ & R_{vA} = -\frac{F}{2} \end{cases}$$



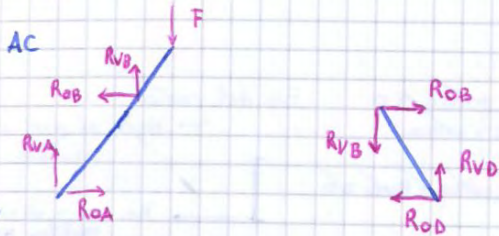
num di corpi Es 6.

$2(m-1)$



$F = 2 \text{ kN}$   
 $l = 1 \text{ m}$

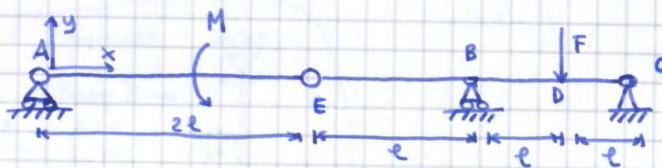
$M = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$   
 $m = 2 + 2 + 2 = 6$   
 $2(2-1) = 2$   
 $l = 0 \rightarrow \text{ISOSTATICO}$



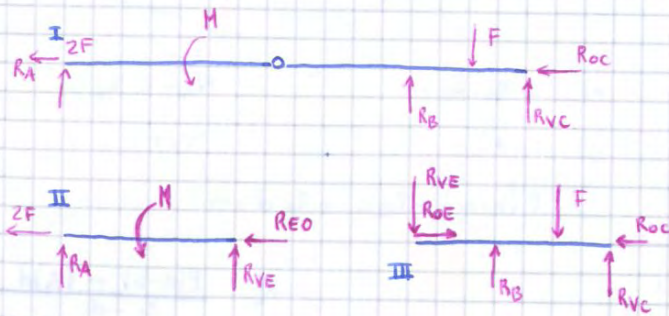
**(AC)**  $R_{Ax} - R_{Bx} = 0 \quad R_{Ax} = R_{Bx}$   
 $R_{Ay} + R_{By} - F = 0 \quad R_{Ay} = F - R_{By}$   
 $\sum \tau = -R_{Ay} \cdot l + R_{Ax} \cdot l - F \cdot l = 0$   
 $-F + R_{By} + R_{By} - F = 0$   
 $R_{By} = F$   
 $R_{Ax} = R_{Bx} = R_{By} = R_{Dy} = F$   
 $R_{Ay} = 0$

**(BD)**  $R_{Bx} - R_{Dx} = 0 \quad R_{Bx} = R_{Dx}$   
 $R_{By} - R_{Dy} = 0 \quad R_{By} = R_{Dy}$   
 $\sum \tau = R_{Dx} \cdot l - R_{Dy} \cdot l = 0$   
 $R_{Dx} = R_{Dy}$

Es 7.



$2 \cdot 3 = 6 = m$   
 $m = 2 + 2 + 1 + 1 = 6$   
 $l = 0 \rightarrow \text{ISOSTATICO}$

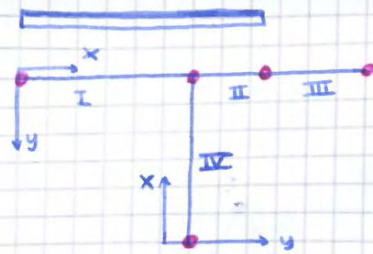


$F = 1 \text{ kN}$   
 $M = 500 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$   
 $l = 1 \text{ m}$

**II**  $\begin{cases} R_A + R_{VE} = 0 \\ R_{OE} + 2F = 0 \\ R_{OE} = 0 \end{cases} ; R_{OE} = -2 \text{ kN}$   
 $R_A \cdot 2l - M = 0$   
 $R_A = \frac{M}{2l} = 250 \text{ N} = -R_{VE}$

**I**  $\begin{cases} R_A + R_B + R_{VC} - F = 0 \\ R_{OC} + 2F = 0 \\ R_A \cdot 5l - M - Fl + R_B \cdot 2l = 0 \end{cases}$   
 $R_{VC} = F - R_B - R_A = 625 \text{ N}$   
 $R_{OC} = -2 \text{ kN}$   
 $R_B = \frac{Fl + M - R_A \cdot 5l}{2l} = 125 \text{ N}$



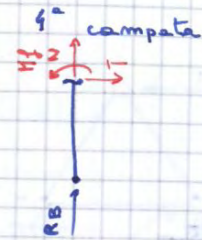


I  
 $0 < x < 2l$

II  
 $2l < x < 3l$

III  
 $3l < x < 4l$

IV  
 $0 < x < 2l$

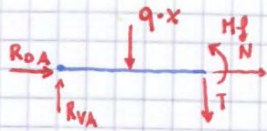


$$N + R_B = 0; N = -R_B$$

$$T = 0$$

$$M_f = 0$$

Prima campata



$$\oplus \rightarrow R_{0A} + N = 0 \quad N = 0$$

$$\oplus \downarrow T - R_{VA} + qx = 0 \quad T = R_{VA} - qx = -412,5 \text{ N}$$

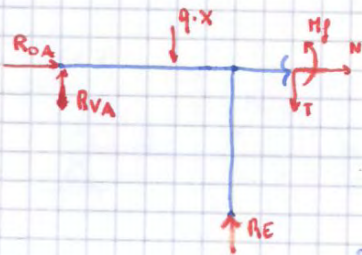
$$\oplus \curvearrowright M_f - R_{VA} \cdot x + qx \cdot \frac{x}{2} = 0$$

$$M_f = R_{VA} \cdot x - q \frac{x^2}{2} = 0$$

$$M_f|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$M_f|_{x=2l} = R_{VA} \cdot 2l - q \cdot 2l^2 = -462,5 \cdot (1) - 100 \cdot (2 \cdot 0,25) = -512,5$$

Seconda campata  
 $2l < x < 3l$



$$\oplus \rightarrow R_{0A} + N = 0$$

$$\oplus \downarrow T - R_{VA} + qx - R_E = 0$$

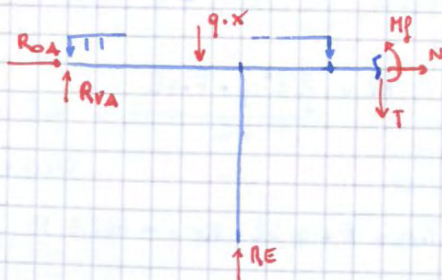
$$\oplus \curvearrowright M_f + q \cdot x \left( \frac{x}{2} \right) - R_{VA} \cdot x - R_E (x - 2l) = 0$$

$$M_f = R_{VA} x - q \frac{x^2}{2} + R_E (x - 2l)$$

$$M_f|_{x=2l} = -512,5 \text{ N}$$

$$M_f|_{x=3l} = -633,75 - 112,5 + 556,25 = -250 \text{ N}$$

Terza campata



$$\oplus \rightarrow R_{0A} + N = 0 \quad \rightarrow 0 < x < l$$

$$\oplus \downarrow T - R_{VA} + qx - R_E = 0$$

$$\oplus \curvearrowright M_f - R_{VA} (3l + x) + qx \left( x + \frac{3l}{2} \right) - R_E (x + l) = 0$$

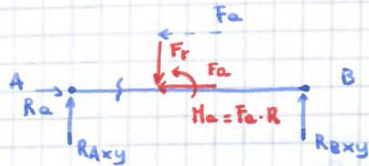
$$M_f = R_{VA} (3l + x) - q \left[ \frac{3lx}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right] + R_E (x + l)$$

$$M_f|_{x=0} = -250 \text{ N}$$

$$M_f|_{x=l} = 0$$



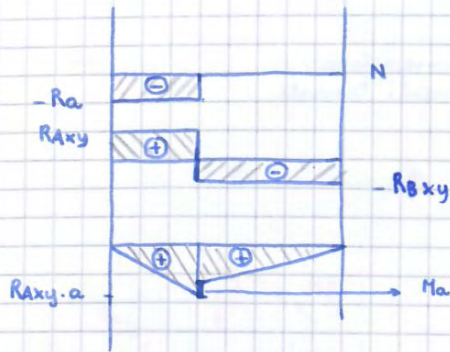
Piano xy



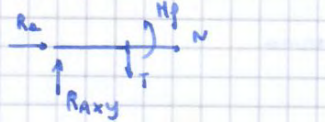
$$R_a = F_a$$

$$R_{Axy} = \frac{F_r \cdot b}{L} + \frac{M_a}{L}$$

$$R_{Bxy} = \frac{F_r \cdot a}{L} - \frac{M_a}{L}$$



1<sup>a</sup> Campata

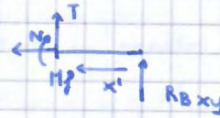


$$R_a + N = 0 \quad , \quad N = -R_a$$

$$T - R_{Axy} = 0 \quad T = R_{Axy}$$

$$M_f - R_{Axy} \cdot x = 0$$

$$M_f = R_{Axy} \cdot x \quad \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=a \end{cases}$$



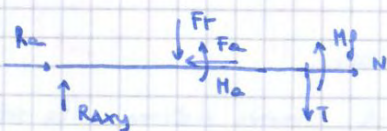
$$N = 0$$

$$T + R_{Bxy} = 0 \quad , \quad T = -R_{Bxy}$$

$$M_f' - R_{Bxy} \cdot x' = 0$$

$$M_f' = R_{Bxy} \cdot x'$$

2<sup>a</sup> campata



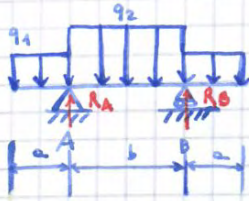
Si arriva allo stesso  
RISULTATO

$$\rightarrow) \quad M_f + M_a - R_{Axy} \cdot x + F_r \cdot (x-a) = 0$$

$$M_f = -M_a + R_{Axy} \cdot x - F_r \cdot (x-a) \quad \begin{cases} x=a \\ x=L \end{cases}$$

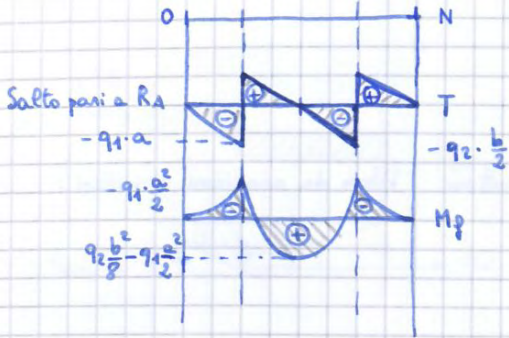


Temà d'esame dell'anno scorso

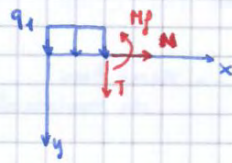


$$R_A = q_1 \cdot a + q_2 \cdot \frac{b}{2}$$

$$R_B = R_A$$



1<sup>a</sup> campata

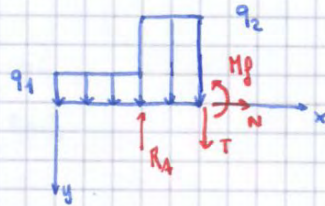


$$\begin{aligned} \oplus \downarrow T + q_1 \cdot x &= 0 \\ T &= -q_1 x \end{aligned} \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=a \end{cases}$$

$$\oplus \curvearrowright M_f + q_1 x \cdot \frac{x}{2} = 0$$

$$M_f = -q_1 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=a \end{cases}$$

2<sup>a</sup> campata



$$\begin{aligned} \oplus \downarrow T - R_A + q_1 \cdot a + q_2 \cdot (x-a) &= 0 \\ T &= -q_1 a - q_2 (x-a) + q_1 a + q_2 \cdot \frac{b}{2} \\ T &= -q_2 (x-a) + q_2 \cdot \frac{b}{2} \end{aligned} \begin{cases} x=a \\ x=a+b \end{cases}$$

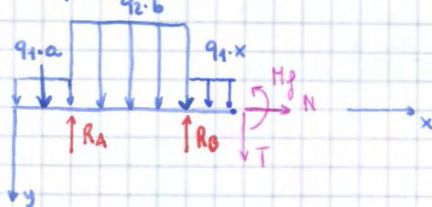
$$T_{x=a+\frac{b}{2}} = 0$$

↳ Massimo di momento flettente

⊕

$$M_f + q_1 a \left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right) + \frac{q_2 (x-a)^2}{2} - R_A (x-a) = 0 \begin{cases} x=a \\ x=a+b \end{cases}$$

3<sup>a</sup> campata



$$\oplus \rightarrow N = 0$$

$$\oplus \downarrow T + q_1 \cdot a + q_2 \cdot b + q_1 \cdot (x - (a+b)) - R_A - R_B = 0$$

$$T = R_A - q_1 \cdot a - q_2 \cdot b + R_B - q_1 (x - (a+b))$$

$$T = q_1 a + q_2 \frac{b}{2} - q_1 a - q_2 b + q_1 a + q_2 \frac{b}{2} - q_1 (x - (a+b))$$

$$T = q_1 a - q_1 (x - (a+b)) \begin{cases} x=a+b \end{cases}$$

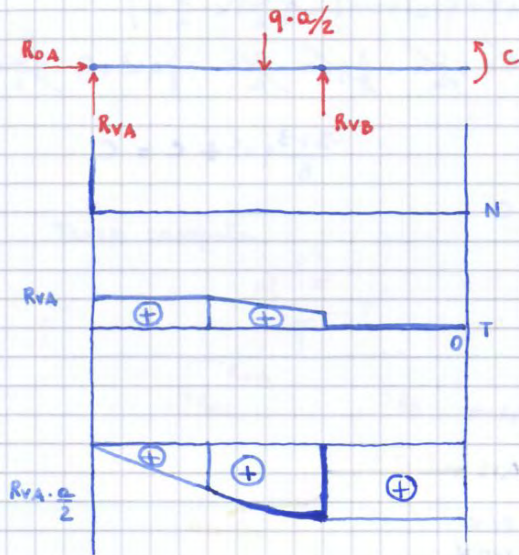
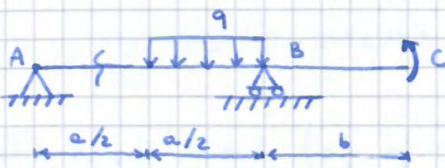
⊕

$$M_f + q_1 \cdot a \left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right) + q_2 b \left(x - \left(a + \frac{b}{2}\right)\right) + q_1 \cdot (x - (a+b)) \cdot \frac{(x - (a+b))}{2} - R_A (x-a) - R_B (x - (a+b)) = 0$$



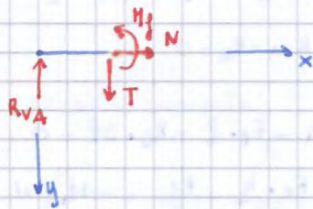
Esercizio 5 menzionazione 2

$a = 0,8 \text{ m}$   
 $b = 0,3 \text{ m}$   
 $q = 80 \text{ N/m}$   
 $C = 100 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$



$$\begin{aligned} \oplus \rightarrow R_{0A} &= 0 \\ \oplus \uparrow R_{VA} + R_{VB} - q \cdot a/2 &= 0 \\ \oplus \curvearrowright C + R_{VB} \cdot a - q \cdot a/2 \left( \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{4} \right) &= 0 \\ R_{VB} \cdot a &= q \cdot a^2 \cdot \frac{3}{8} - C \\ R_{VB} &= \frac{3}{8} q \cdot a - \frac{C}{a} = -101 \text{ N} \\ R_{VA} &= q \frac{a}{2} - \frac{3}{8} q \cdot a + \frac{C}{a} \\ R_{VA} &= \frac{1}{8} q a + \frac{C}{a} = 133 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Prima campata



$$\begin{aligned} \oplus \rightarrow N &= 0 \\ \oplus \downarrow T - R_{VA} &= 0 \quad ; \quad T = R_{VA} \\ \oplus \curvearrowright M_f - R_{VA} \cdot x &= 0 \\ M_f &= R_{VA} \cdot x \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x = \frac{a}{2} \end{cases} \\ M_{f|x=\frac{a}{2}} &= R_{VA} \cdot \frac{a}{2} \end{aligned}$$

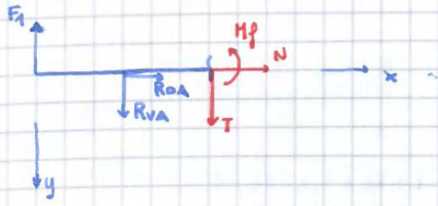
Seconda campata



$$\begin{aligned} \oplus \rightarrow N &= 0 \\ \oplus \downarrow T - R_{VA} + q \cdot \left( x - \frac{a}{2} \right) &= 0 \\ T &= R_{VA} - q \left( x - \frac{a}{2} \right) \begin{cases} x = \frac{a}{2} \\ x = a \end{cases} \\ T_{x=\frac{a}{2}} &= R_{VA} \\ T_{x=a} &= R_{VA} - q \cdot \frac{a}{2} \\ \oplus \curvearrowright M_f - R_{VA} \cdot x + q \cdot \left( x - \frac{a}{2} \right) \cdot \left( x - \frac{3a}{4} \right) &= 0 \\ M_{f|x=a} &= R_{VA} \cdot a + q \cdot \frac{1}{8} a^2 \\ M_f &= R_{VA} x - q x^2 + q \cdot \frac{a}{2} x + q \cdot \frac{3}{4} a x - q \cdot \frac{3}{8} a^2 \begin{cases} x = a/2 \\ x = a \end{cases} \\ M_f &= -q x^2 + x \left( R_{VA} + \frac{5}{2} a \cdot q \right) - \frac{3}{8} q a^2 \end{aligned}$$



Seconda campata



$$N + R_{vA} = 0 \quad , \quad N = -R_{vA}$$

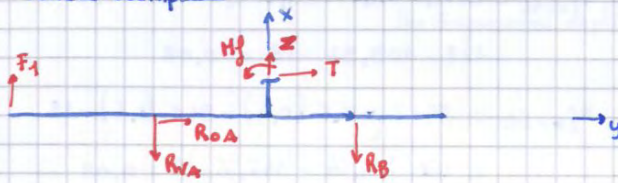
$$T + R_{vA} - F_1 = 0 \quad , \quad T = F_1 - R_{vA}$$

$$M_f + R_{vA}(x-l) - F_1 \cdot x = 0$$

$$M_f = F_1 \cdot x - R_{vA} \cdot x + R_{vA} \cdot l \quad \begin{matrix} \rightarrow x=l \\ \searrow x=3l \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{f_{x=3l}} &= F_1 \cdot 3l - R_{vA} \cdot 3l + R_{vA} \cdot l \\ &= F_1 \cdot 3l - R_{vA} \cdot 2l = 80 \cdot 1,2 - 91,6 \cdot 0,8 = \\ &= 96 - 73,28 = 22,72 \end{aligned}$$

Terza campata



$$N + F_1 - R_{vA} - R_B = 0 \quad , \quad N = R_{vA} + R_B - F_1 = 0$$

$$T + R_{vA} = 0 \quad , \quad T = -R_{vA}$$

$$M_f + R_{vA} \cdot x + R_{vA} \cdot 2l - F_1 \cdot 3l - R_B \cdot l = 0$$

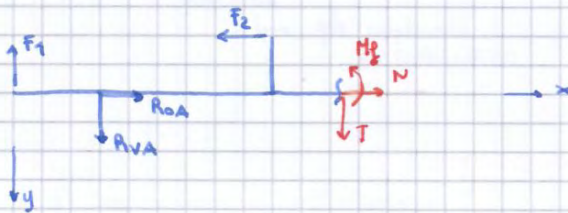
$$M_f = F_1 \cdot 3l + R_B \cdot l - R_{vA} \cdot 2l - R_{vA} \cdot x \quad \begin{matrix} \leftarrow x=0 \\ \searrow x=l \end{matrix}$$

$$M_f = R_{vA} \cdot 3l + R_B \cdot 3l + R_B \cdot l - R_{vA} \cdot 2l - R_{vA} \cdot x$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= R_{vA} \cdot l + R_B \cdot 4l - R_{vA} \cdot x \\ &= 36,64 + (-18,56) - R_{vA} \cdot x \end{aligned}$$

$$-120 \cdot 0,15 = -18$$

Quarta campata



$$N + R_{vA} - F_2 = 0 \quad , \quad N = F_2 - R_{vA} = 0$$

$$T + R_{vA} - F_1 = 0 \quad , \quad T = F_1 - R_{vA} = -11,6$$

$$M_f + F_2 \cdot h + R_{vA}(x-l) - F_1 \cdot x = 0$$

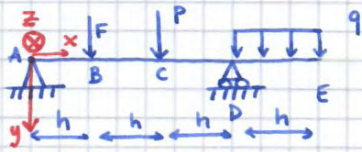
$$M_f = F_1 \cdot x - R_{vA} \cdot x + R_{vA} \cdot l - F_2 \cdot h \quad \begin{matrix} \rightarrow x=3l \\ \searrow x=4l \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{f_{x=3l}} &= F_1 \cdot 3l - R_{vA} \cdot 3l + R_{vA} \cdot l - F_2 \cdot h \\ &= F_1 \cdot 3l - R_{vA} \cdot 2l - F_2 \cdot h \\ &= 81 \cdot 1,2 \text{ m} - 91,6 \cdot 0,8 \text{ m} - 120 \cdot 0,15 \text{ m} \\ &= 96 - 73,28 - 18 = 5,28 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{f_{x=4l}} &= 81 \cdot 4l - R_{vA} \cdot 4l + R_{vA} \cdot l - F_2 \cdot h \\ &= 129,6 - 146,56 + 36,64 - 18 \end{aligned}$$



### Esercizio 2 (Sesama)

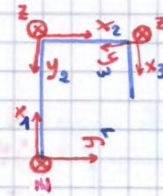


$h = 3,7 \text{ m}$   
 $P = 20 \text{ kN}$   
 $F = 25 \text{ kN}$   
 $q = 30 \text{ kN/m}$

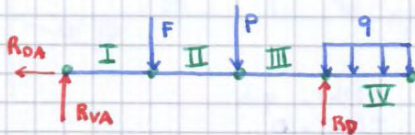
1)  $m = 3$   
 $m = 2 + 1 \rightarrow$  ISOSTATICA

2) -Sist. di riferimento globale

+  
 Per diagrammi degli sforzi  $\rightarrow$  Sist. di riferimento locale  
 (Asse x sull'asse della trave)



3) Calcolo di reazioni vincolari



Solo per calcolo di reazioni vincolari  
 $\rightarrow qh$  applicato in BARICENTRO

$$\oplus \downarrow F + P + q \cdot h - R_{vA} - R_{vD} = 0$$

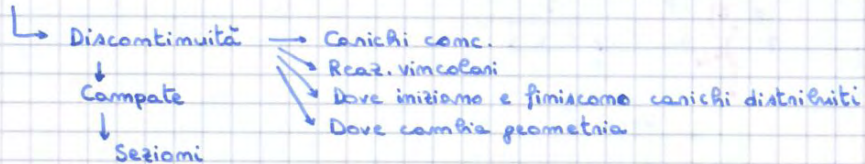
$$\oplus \leftarrow R_{vA} = 0$$

$$\oplus \curvearrowright R_{vA} \cdot 3h - F \cdot 2h - P \cdot h + q \cdot h \cdot \frac{h}{3} = 0$$

$$R_{vA} = \frac{F \cdot 2}{3} + \frac{P \cdot 1}{3} - \frac{q \cdot h}{6} = 4833 \text{ N}$$

$$R_{vD} = 151167$$

4) Diagrammi di sollecitazione



Campate

I)  $0 < x < h$

II)  $h < x < 2h$

III)  $2h < x < 3h$

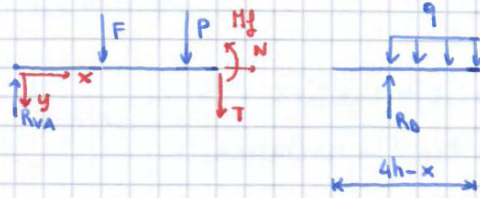
IV)  $3h < x < 4h$

In ogni sezione

$\rightarrow$  Si rompe solido in solo due parti



III)  $2h < x < 3h$



$$N = 0$$

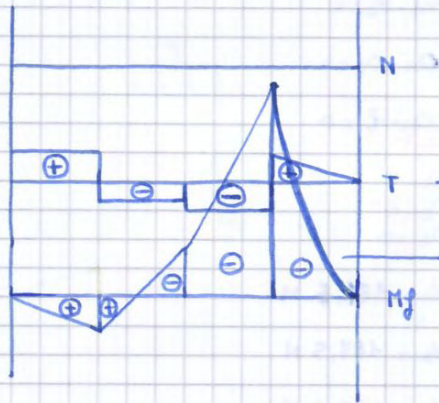
$$T = R_{vA} - F - P$$

$$M_f = -P(x - 2h) - F(x - h) + R_{vA} \cdot x$$

$$M_f(2h) = -56736 \text{ N}$$

$$M_f(3h) = -205354$$

Diagrammi



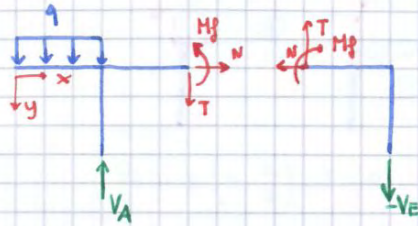
(Anche se di solito si disegna al contrario)

Per concavità → Se taglio in modulo decresce

↓  
Pendenza in modulo  
decresce  
e viceversa.



II)  $l < x_1 < 3l$



$$N = 0$$

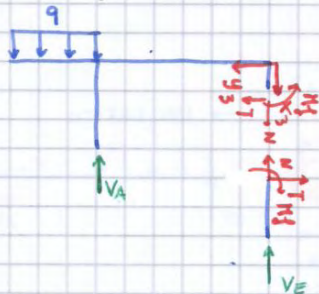
$$T = -VE = 37,5 \text{ N}$$

$$M_f = VE(3l - x)$$

$$M_f(3l) = 0$$

$$M_f(l) = -75 \text{ N}$$

IV)  $0 < x_3 < l$

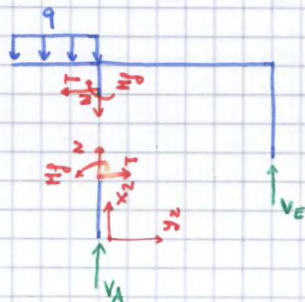


$$N = -VE = 37,5 \text{ N}$$

$$T = 0$$

$$M_f = 0$$

III)  $0 < x_2 < l$

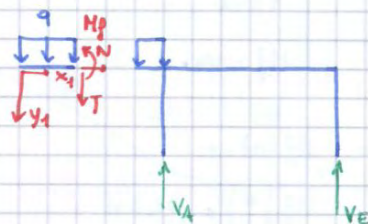


$$N = -VA = -187,5 \text{ N}$$

$$T = 0$$

$$M_f = 0$$

I)  $0 < x_1 < l$



$$N = 0$$

$$T = -q \cdot x_1$$

$$M_f = -q \cdot x_1 \left( \frac{x_1}{2} \right)$$

$$T(0) = 0$$

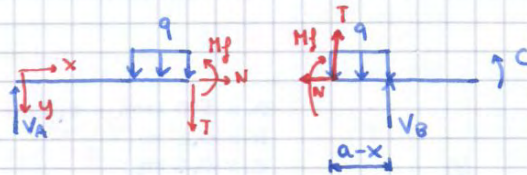
$$T(l) = -q \cdot l$$

$$M_f(0) = 0$$

$$M_f(l) = -q \frac{l^2}{2}$$



II)



$$N = 0$$

$$V_A - q \left( x - \frac{a}{2} \right) - T = 0$$

$$T = V_A - q \left( x - \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

$$M_f = V_A \cdot x - \frac{q \left( x - \frac{a}{2} \right) \left( x - \frac{a}{2} \right)}{2}$$

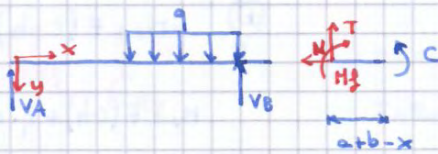
$$M_f \left( \frac{a}{2} \right) = V_A \cdot \frac{a}{2} = 53,2 \text{ N}$$

$$T \left( \frac{a}{2} \right) = V_A = 133 \text{ N}$$

$$M_f(a) = 100$$

$$T(a) = 101 \text{ N}$$

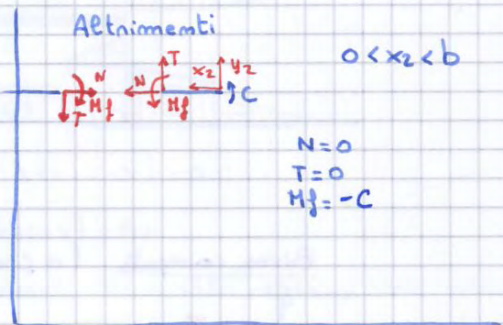
III)



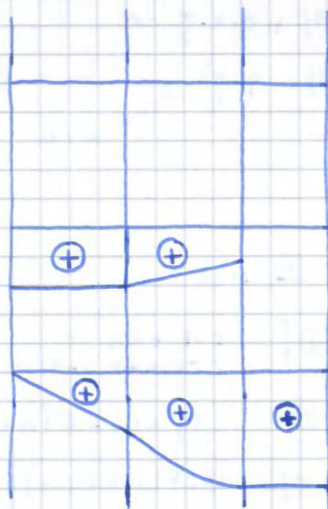
$$N = 0$$

$$T = 0$$

$$M_f = C$$



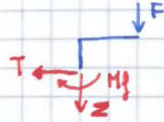
Diagrammi di sollecitazione



discontinuità → perché c'è coppia concentrata



Terza campata ( $0 \leq x \leq y$ )

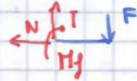


$$N = -F = -2000 \text{ N}$$

$$T = 0$$

$$M_j = -F \cdot h = -300 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

Quarta campata ( $0 \leq x \leq h$ )

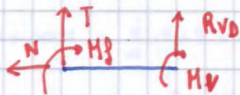


$$T = F = 2000 \text{ N}$$

$$N = 0$$

$$M_j = -F \cdot (h-x) \begin{cases} x=0 & M_j = -F \cdot h = -300 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m} \\ x=h & M_j = 0 \end{cases}$$

Quinta campata ( $a+b \leq x \leq a+b+c$ )



$$N = 0$$

$$T + R_{vd} = 0, \quad T = -R_{vd} = -3500 \text{ N}$$

$$M_j + M_v - R_{vd} \cdot (a+b+c-x) = 0$$

$$M_j = R_{vd} \cdot (a+b+c-x) - M_v$$

$$M_j(a+b) = R_{vd} \cdot c - M_v = 1750 - 1975 = -225 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$M_j(a+b+c) = -M_v = -1975 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$



Seconda campata ( $0 \leq x \leq c$ )

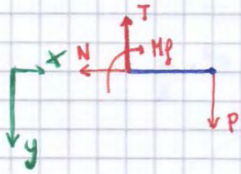


$$N = -R_{Bv}$$

$$T = 0$$

$$\oplus \curvearrowright M_f = 0$$

Terza campata ( $a \leq x \leq a+b$ )



$$\oplus \curvearrowright N = 0$$

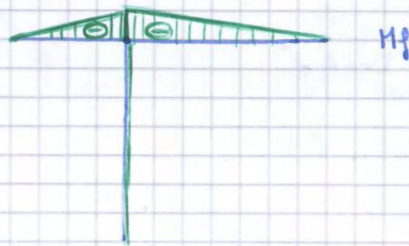
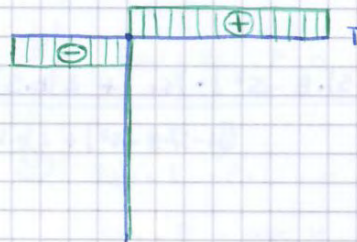
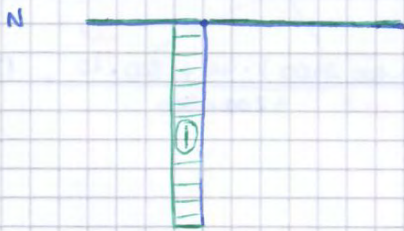
$$\oplus \uparrow T - P = 0, \quad T = P$$

$$\oplus \curvearrowright M_f + P \cdot (a+b-x) = 0$$

$$M_f = -P(a+b-x)$$

$$M_f(a) = -P(b) = -2000 \cdot (0,4)$$

$$M_f(a+b) = 0$$

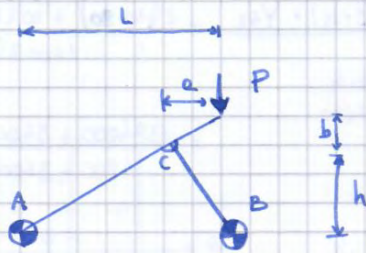




$$I_{x_{c2}} = \frac{1}{12} \frac{b \cdot s^3}{\lambda 26} = \frac{20 \cdot 20^3}{6} = 26.666$$

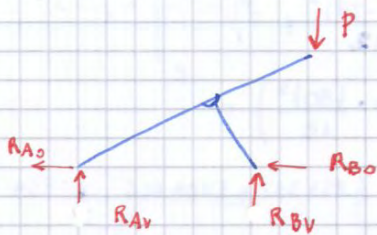
$$\begin{aligned} I_{x_c} &= I_{x_{c1}} + A \cdot (40 - 34)^2 + I_{x_{c2}} + A \cdot (34 - 10)^2 \\ &= 512.000 + 3200 (36) + 26666 + 2 \cdot (400) \cdot (24)^2 = \\ &= 512.000 + 115.200 + 26.666 + 460.800 = 1.114.666 \end{aligned}$$

### Esercizio 6



$$2 + 2 + 2 = 6 = m$$

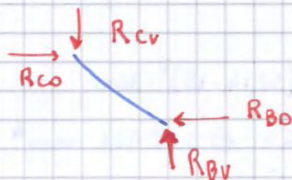
$$m = 6 \quad \text{ISOSTATICA}$$



$$\oplus \rightarrow R_{A0} = -R_{B0} = -576$$

$$\oplus \uparrow R_{Av} + R_{Bv} - P = 0 \quad R_{Av} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oplus \curvearrowright R_{Bv} \cdot L - P \cdot L &= 0 \\ R_{Bv} &= P = 1000 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$



$$\oplus \rightarrow R_{C0} = R_{B0} = 576$$

$$\oplus \uparrow R_{Bv} = R_{cv} = 1000 \text{ N}$$

$$\oplus \curvearrowright R_{Bv} \cdot a - R_{B0} \cdot (h - b) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{B0} &= \frac{R_{Bv} \cdot a}{(h - b)} = \frac{1000 \cdot 0,15}{(0,346 - 0,086)} \\ &= 576 \end{aligned}$$



## ESERCITAZIONE 4 (Tensioni)

$$\sigma_x = \frac{N}{A}$$

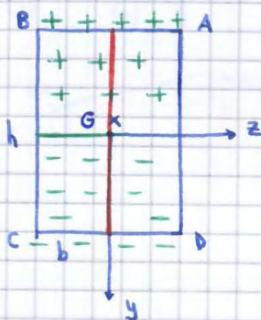
costanti — Problema: segno  $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Trazione} \\ \rightarrow \text{Compressione} \end{cases}$

$$\sigma_x = \frac{M_z}{I_z} y$$

(Sempre perpendicolari a sezione)

$$\sigma_x = \frac{M_y}{I_y} z$$

### Esercizio 2



Momento rispetto a z negativo  
flettente  
 $M_z \ominus$

Assi di simmetria  $\rightarrow$  Assi centrali di inerzia

$\rightarrow$  Inerzia: G

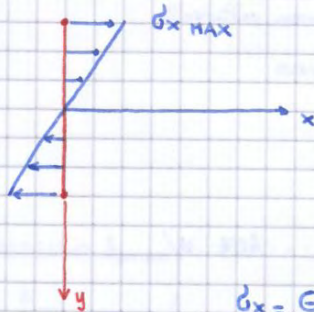
$$I_z = \frac{b \cdot h^3}{12} \quad \text{MAX}$$

$$I_y = \frac{h \cdot b^3}{12} \quad \text{MIN}$$

Fra tutti ruotando  
 $\rightarrow$  sono max e min

• Struttura in deformazione si dispone in INERZIA MINIMA

$\rightarrow$  Si deforma dove mom. d'inerzia è minimo



$$\sigma_x = \ominus \frac{M_z}{I_z} (y)$$

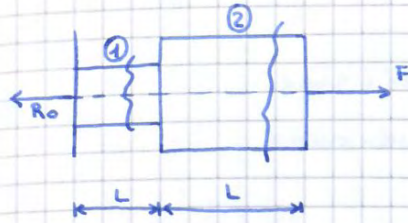
$\rightarrow$  Sempre positivi

$$\sigma_{x \text{ MAX}} = \frac{-M_z \left(-\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\frac{b h^3}{12}}$$

$$\sigma_{x \text{ MAX}} = \frac{6 M_z}{b \cdot h^2}$$



Esercizio 8



- ① A
- ② 2A

$R_o = F$

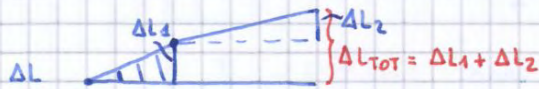


Si rompera' in 1<sup>a</sup> campata  
perche' sezione e' minore



$G_1 = \frac{F}{A}$

$G_2 = \frac{F}{2A}$

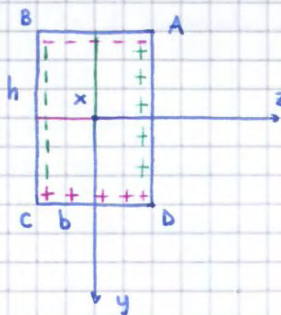


$G_x = \frac{N}{A}$      $E_x = \frac{N}{EA}$      $\Delta L = \frac{N}{EA} \cdot L$

1.  $\Delta L_x = \frac{F}{EA} \cdot x$

2.  $\Delta L_x = \frac{F}{2AE} \cdot x$

Esercizio 3



$M_z \oplus$

$M_y \oplus$

$N \oplus$

Tensioni negli spigoli?

A:  $G_{xA} = \frac{N}{b \cdot h} - \frac{M_z}{b \cdot h^3/12} \cdot \frac{h}{2} + \frac{M_y}{h \cdot b^3/12} \cdot \frac{b}{2}$

B:  $G_{xB} = \frac{N}{b \cdot h} - \frac{M_z}{b \cdot h^3/12} \cdot \frac{h}{2} - \frac{M_y}{h \cdot b^3/12} \cdot \frac{b}{2}$

C:  $G_{xC} = \frac{N}{b \cdot h} + \frac{M_z}{b \cdot h^3/12} \cdot \frac{h}{2} - \frac{M_y}{h \cdot b^3/12} \cdot \frac{b}{2}$

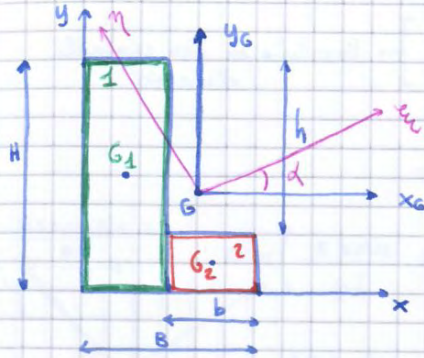
D:  $G_{xD} = \frac{N}{b \cdot h} + \frac{M_z}{b \cdot h^3/12} \cdot \frac{h}{2} + \frac{M_y}{h \cdot b^3/12} \cdot \frac{b}{2}$



La Trave si inflette in direzione del momento di inerzia minimo

↳ Momento centrale d'inerzia minimo  
(Dove rigidezza è minima)

Esempio di calcolo di momento centrifugo



$$H = 6 \text{ cm}$$

$$h = 5,2 \text{ cm}$$

$$B = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = 3,2 \text{ cm}$$

$$y_G = 2,1 \text{ cm}$$

$$x_G = 1,1 \text{ cm}$$

$$I_{x_G} = 25,8 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_{y_G} = 9,12 \text{ cm}^4$$

Rispetto assi baricentrici

$$I_{x_G y_G} = A_1 (-x_{G_1 G}) (y_{G_1 G}) + A_2 (x_{G_2 G}) (-y_{G_2 G}) = -8,682 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$\text{tg } 2\alpha = \frac{2 I_{x_G y_G}}{I_{x_G} - I_{y_G}} \rightarrow \alpha = \dots$$

### FLESSIONE DEVIATA

2 Momenti

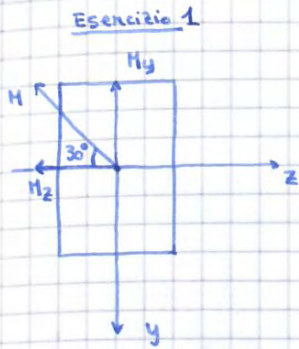
o 1 Momento spostato rispetto ad assi baricentrici

#### 2 Categorie

1. Assi baricentrici non sono centrali d'inerzia
2. Assi baricentrici sono centrali d'inerzia

- Piano neutro non è necessariamente  $\perp$  a piano di sollecitazione





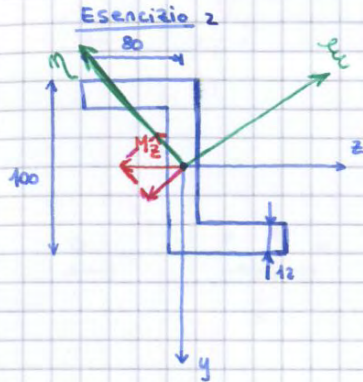
$$h = 89 \text{ mm}$$

$$b = 38 \text{ mm}$$

$$M = 180 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$\beta \cong 72,4^\circ ?$$

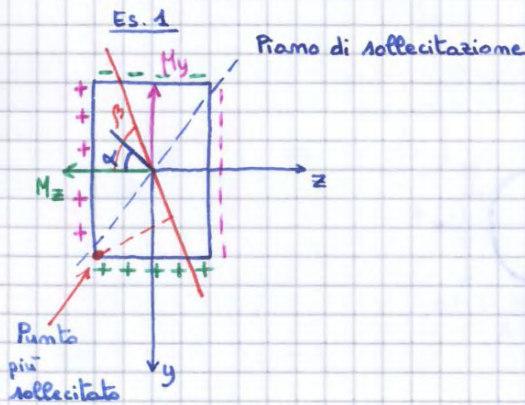
Punto più sollecitato  
e  $\sigma_{MAX}$  ?



$$I_y, I_z, I_{yz}$$

$$\alpha, \beta, \gamma$$

$$M_u, M_v$$



$$M_y = M \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$M_z = M \cos \alpha$$

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_{x1} + \sigma_{x2} = 0$$

$$\frac{M \sin \alpha \cdot z}{I_y} + \frac{M \cos \alpha \cdot y}{I_z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha \cdot z}{I_y} = - \frac{\cos \alpha \cdot y}{I_z}$$

$$\tan \alpha = - \frac{I_y}{I_z} \frac{y}{z} \quad y = -z \tan \beta$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{I_y}{I_z} \tan \beta$$

$$\tan \beta = \tan \alpha \frac{I_z}{I_y}$$

$$\beta = \arctan \left( \tan \alpha \cdot \frac{I_z}{I_y} \right)$$

$$\beta = \arctan \left( \tan \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \frac{h^2}{b^2} \right) = 72,4^\circ$$

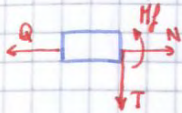
$$I_z = \frac{b \cdot h^3}{12}$$

$$I_y = \frac{h \cdot b^3}{12}$$

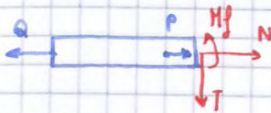
$$\frac{I_z}{I_y} = \frac{b \cdot h^3}{h \cdot b^3} = \frac{h^2}{b^2}$$



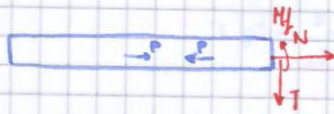
Esercizio 5



$$\begin{aligned} H_1 &= 0 \\ T &= 0 \\ N &= Q \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} H_2 &= 0 \\ T &= 0 \\ N + P &= Q \\ N &= Q - P \end{aligned}$$



$$N = Q$$



$$\sigma_{xMAX} = \frac{N}{A} = \frac{Q}{\pi r^2} = \frac{30000 \text{ N}}{\pi 25^2 \text{ mm}^2} = 15,28 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\Delta L = \frac{N \cdot L}{A \cdot E}$$

$$E = 210'000 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\Delta L_1 = \frac{Q}{1962,5 \cdot 210'000} \cdot 400 = \frac{12'000'000}{412,125'000} = 0,029 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Delta L_2 = \frac{Q-P}{1962,5 \cdot 210'000} \cdot 800 = 0,038 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Delta L = 0,038 \text{ mm} + 2 \cdot 0,029 \text{ mm} = 0,096 \text{ mm}$$



$$\frac{\pi \cdot L \cdot \frac{M_t}{I_p} \cdot \frac{b}{2}}{\pi \cdot \frac{D^4}{32}} = \frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{145 \cdot 500}{\pi \cdot \frac{D^4}{32}}}{\frac{D}{2}}$$

$$\frac{145 \cdot 500 \cdot \frac{b}{2}}{\pi \cdot \frac{D^4}{32}} = 105 \cdot \frac{D^3}{2}$$

$$D^3 = \frac{145 \cdot 500 \cdot 16}{105 \cdot \pi}$$

$$D = 20 \text{ mm}$$

(freccia:  $\Delta \theta \cdot b$ )

$$\frac{\Delta \theta}{L} = \frac{M_t}{I_p \cdot G}$$

$$\Delta \theta = \frac{M_t}{I_p \cdot G} \cdot L$$

$$\Delta \theta = \frac{157 \cdot 500 \cdot 500}{\frac{\pi D^4}{32} \cdot 78000} = \frac{11464,9}{D^4}$$

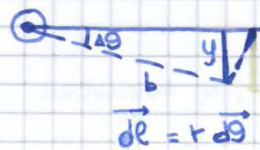
$$M_t = P \cdot b = 450 \text{ N} \cdot 350 \text{ mm} = 157 \cdot 500 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}$$

$$I_p = \frac{\pi D^4}{32}$$

$$\frac{11465 \cdot 350}{D^4} < 25$$

$$D^4 > 160.510$$

$$D > 20 \text{ mm}$$



$$y = b \Delta \theta$$

$$dy = r d\theta$$

→ Per  $\Delta \theta$  piccoli  $y = r d\theta$

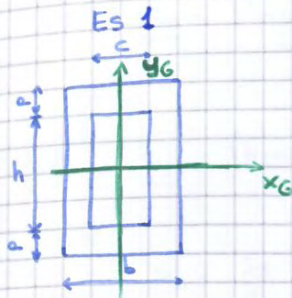


### Teorema di Trasposizione (del trasporto)

$$S_{X_G} = 0$$

$$I_{X_G} = \text{minimo}$$

$$I_{\xi} = I_{\eta} + A (\eta - \xi)^2$$



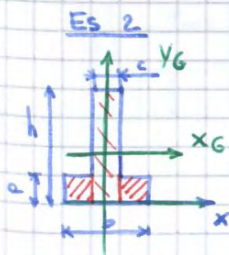
$$\begin{aligned} a &= 100 \text{ mm} \\ b &= 100 \text{ mm} \\ c &= 100 \text{ mm} \\ h &= 400 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Baricentro su assi di simmetria

$$A = b(h+2a) - c \cdot h$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{X_G} &= I_{X_G}^P - I_{X_G}^V \\ &= \frac{b(h+2a)^3}{12} - \frac{ch^3}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{Y_G} &= I_{Y_G}^P - I_{Y_G}^V \\ &= \frac{(2a+h)b^3}{12} - \frac{c^3 \cdot h}{12} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} a &= 100 \text{ mm} \\ b &= 400 \text{ mm} \\ c &= 120 \text{ mm} \\ h &= 500 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

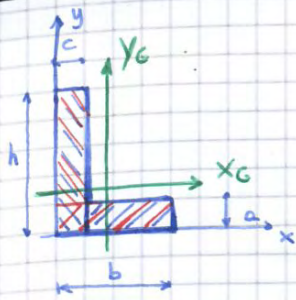
$$A = b \cdot a + c(h-a)$$

$$S_x = S_x^{(1)} + 2S_x^{(2)} = \frac{ch^2}{2} + 2 \frac{b-c}{2} \cdot \frac{a^2}{2}$$

$$Y_G = \frac{S_x}{A} = 186 \text{ mm}$$

$$I_{X_G}^{\text{TUTTO}} = I_x^{\text{TUTTO}} - A y_G^2$$





$$a = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$b = 400 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = 150 \text{ mm}$$

$$h = 500 \text{ mm}$$

$$A = (b \cdot a) + (h - a) \cdot c$$

$$S_x = \frac{(b - c) \cdot a^2}{2} + \frac{c \cdot h^2}{2}$$

$$S_y = \frac{(h - a) \cdot c^2}{2} + \frac{a \cdot b^2}{2}$$

$$x_G = \frac{S_y}{A} = 125 \text{ mm}$$

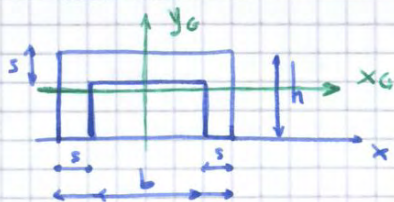
$$y_G = \frac{S_x}{A} = 200 \text{ mm}$$

$$I_{x_G} = \boxed{I_x} - A y_G^2$$

$$\frac{(b - c) \cdot a^3}{3} + \frac{c \cdot h^3}{3}$$

$$I_{y_G} = \boxed{I_y} - A x_G^2$$

$$\frac{(h - a) \cdot c^3}{3} + \frac{a \cdot b^3}{3}$$



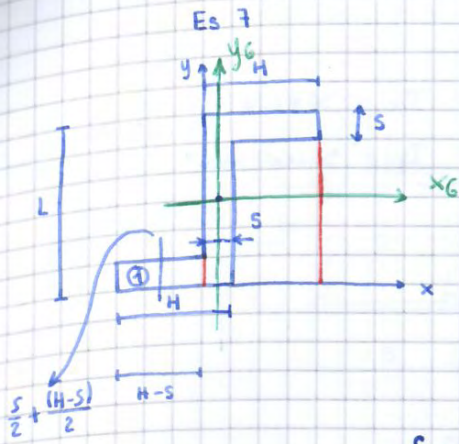
$$A = b \cdot h - (b - 2s)(h - s)$$

$$S_x = S_x^P - S_x^V$$

$$= \frac{b \cdot h^2}{2} - \frac{(b - 2s)(h - s)^2}{2}$$

$$I_{y_G} = I_{y_G}^P - I_{y_G}^V = \frac{b^3 \cdot h}{12} - \frac{(b - 2s)^3 (h - s)}{12}$$





$$L = 120 \text{ mm}$$

$$H = 60 \text{ mm}$$

$$s = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$A = 2H \cdot s + (L - 2s) \cdot s$$

$$S_x = S_x^P - s_x^V + S_x^I$$

$$= \frac{L \cdot H}{2} - \frac{(H-s) \cdot (L-s)^2}{2} + \frac{(H-s) \cdot s^2}{2}$$

$$y_G = \frac{S_x}{A}$$

$$I_{x_G} = I_x - A \cdot y_G^2 = 4,47 \cdot 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$\frac{H \cdot L^3}{3} - \frac{(H-s)(L-s)^3}{3} + \frac{(H-s) \cdot s^3}{3} - A \cdot y_G^2$$

$$I_{y_G} = I_y - A \cdot \left(\frac{s}{2}\right)^2 = 1,12 \cdot 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$\frac{s \cdot H^3}{3} + \frac{L \cdot s^3}{3} + \frac{s(H-s)^3}{3} - A \left(\frac{s}{2}\right)^2$$

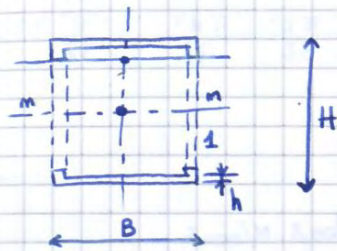
Oppure

$$I_{x_G} = 2 \left[ \frac{H}{3} \left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^3 - \frac{(H-s)}{3} \left(\frac{L}{2} - s\right)^3 \right]$$

$$I_{y_G} = \frac{L s^3}{12} + 2 \left( \frac{s(H-s)^3}{12} + (H-s) \cdot s \cdot \left(\frac{s}{2} + \frac{(H-s)}{2}\right)^2 \right)$$



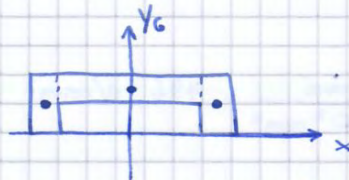
Esercizio 6 esercitazione 3



$$I_{mm} = I_x^{\text{PIENO}} - I_x^{\text{VUOTO}} - (I_x^1)$$

$$I_{mm} = \frac{B \cdot H^3}{12} - \frac{(B-2s)(H-2s)^3}{12} - 2 \cdot \frac{s \cdot (H-2h)^3}{12}$$

$$= \frac{80 \cdot 90^3}{12} - \frac{72 \cdot 82^3}{12} - 2 \cdot \frac{4 \cdot (10)^3}{12} = 1.551.125$$



$$y_G = \frac{S_x}{A} = 29,4$$

$$A = (B-2s) \cdot s + h \cdot s \cdot 2 = 72 \cdot 4 + 40 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 = 608$$

$$y_G \cdot A = 2y_{G1} \cdot A_1 + y_{G2} \cdot A_2$$

$$S_x = 2 \cdot \frac{s \cdot h^2}{2} + \frac{(B-2s)s^2}{2} + (B-2s)s \cdot (h-s)$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 40^2}{2} + \frac{(72) \cdot 4^2}{2} + 72 \cdot 4 \cdot 36 = 17.344$$

$$S_x = \frac{h^2 \cdot B}{2} - \frac{(h-s)^2 \cdot (B-2s)}{2} = 17344$$

$$y_{mm} = 0$$

$$y_G = 29,5 + \left(\frac{H}{2} - h\right) = 39,5$$



$$D = 32 \text{ mm}$$
$$d = 22 \text{ mm}$$

$$I_p = \frac{\pi D^4}{32} - \frac{\pi d^4}{32} = \frac{\pi}{32} (D^4 - d^4) = 79.905$$

$$\tau_{MAX} = \frac{260000 \cdot 16}{79905} = 52 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\gamma = \frac{52}{77000} = 0,00068$$



$$\underline{\sigma}_A = -0,5 + \dots = -2.625 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_B = -0,5 +$$

$$\underline{\sigma}_C = -0,5 + \dots = 1.625 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_D = -0,5 +$$

2)

Flessione deviata  
 • Piano neutro non è perpendicolare a piano di sollecitazione

$$\sigma_x = M_f \left[ \frac{\cos \alpha}{I_z} y + \frac{\sin \alpha}{I_y} z \right] = 0 \quad \text{La penna} = 0 \quad \text{Perché nel piano neutro le } \sigma \text{ sono nulle}$$

Distanze dal piano neutro

$$\text{tg } \alpha = -\frac{y}{z} \cdot \frac{I_y}{I_z}$$

$$\text{tg } \beta = -\frac{y}{z}$$

$$\text{tg } \beta = \text{tg } \alpha \cdot \frac{I_z}{I_y}$$

$$I_z > I_y \rightarrow \text{tg } \beta \gg \text{tg } \alpha$$

→ Più è grande  
 ↓  
 Più tende a piano verticale il piano neutro

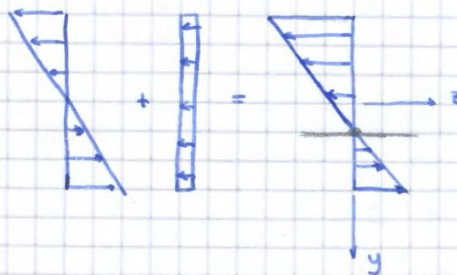
$$\text{tg } \alpha = \frac{M_y}{M_z}$$

Tende ad andare su piano con mom. d'inerzia minore

• Piano di sollecitazione / inflessione è  $\perp$  a  $M_f$

3) Piano neutro con sforzo normale  $\rightarrow$  Traslata

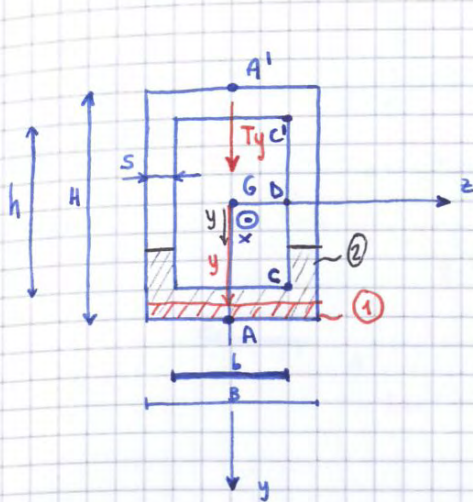
$$\sigma_x = M_f \left[ \frac{\cos \alpha}{I_z} y + \frac{\sin \alpha}{I_y} z \right] + \left( -\frac{P}{A} \right) = 0$$



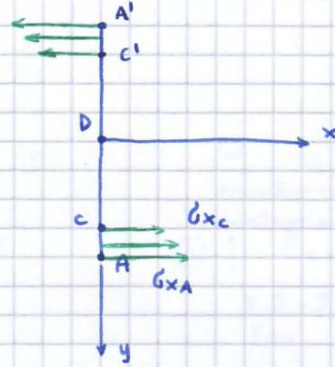
Piano neutro si sposta verso C



Esercizio d'esame  
TAGLIO in trave inflessa



$M_z \oplus$



- A)  $\sigma_x \text{ MAX}$ ,  $\tau_{xy} A = 0$
- C)  $\sigma_{xc}$ ,  $\tau_{xy c}$
- D) 0,  $\tau_{xy \text{ MAX}}$

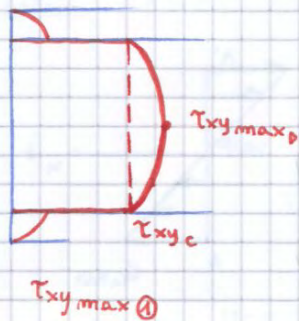
$$\sigma_{xA} = \frac{M_z}{I_z} y_{\text{max}} = \frac{M_z}{I_z} \frac{H}{2}$$

$$\sigma_{xc} = \frac{M_z}{I_z} \cdot \frac{h}{2}$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} = \frac{T_y}{I_z} \cdot S_z^*$$

$$\tau_{xy \text{ (1)}} = \frac{T_y}{I_z B} \int_y^{H/2} B y dy = \frac{T_y}{I_z B} \left[ \frac{B}{2} \left( \frac{H^2}{4} - y^2 \right) \right] \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \frac{R}{2} \\ \frac{H}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\tau_{xy \text{ (1) max}} = \frac{T_y}{I_z B} \left[ \frac{B}{2} \left( \frac{H^2}{4} - \frac{h^2}{4} \right) \right] S_1$$



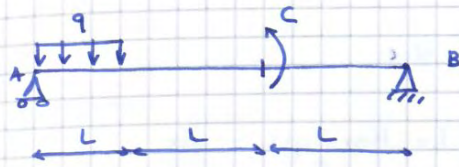
$$\tau_{xy \text{ (2)}} = \frac{T_y}{I_z 2s} \left\{ S_{1z} + \int_y^{h/2} 2s y dy \right\}$$

$$= \frac{T_y}{I_z 2s} \left\{ S_{1z} + S \left( \frac{h^2}{4} - y^2 \right) \right\} \left\langle \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{h}{2} \\ y = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

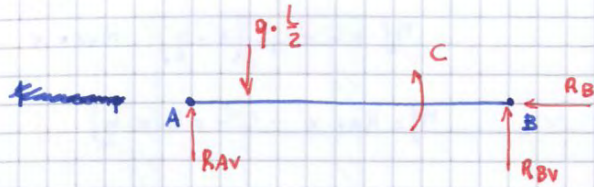
$$\tau_{xy \text{ max (2)}} = \frac{T_y}{I_z 2s} \left\{ S_{1z} + \frac{S \cdot h^2}{4} \right\}$$



Esercizio 2 temi d'esame



$q = 600 \text{ N/m}$   
 $C = 1500 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$   
 $L = 1 \text{ m}$



⊖  $R_B = 0$

⊕  $R_{AV} + R_{BV} = q \cdot L$

$R_{AV}$

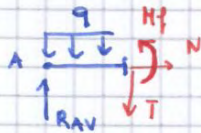
⊙  $-q \cdot L \cdot \frac{L}{2} + C + R_{BV} \cdot 3L = 0$

$R_{BV} = \frac{q \frac{L^2}{2} - C}{3L} = \frac{q \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 1500}{3}$

$R_{BV} = \frac{-1200}{3} = -400 \text{ N}$

$R_{AV} = 600 + 400 = 1000 \text{ N}$

Prima campata  $0 < x < L$



$R_{AV} - T - qx = 0$

$T = R_{AV} - qx = 1000 - 600x$

$x=0 \quad 1000$   
 $x=L \quad 400$

$N = 0$

$M_f + qx \cdot \frac{x}{2} - R_{AV} \cdot x = 0$

$M_f = R_{AV} \cdot x - q \frac{x^2}{2}$

$x=0 \quad 0$

$x=L \quad 1000 - 300 = 700 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$

Seconda campata  $L < x < 2L$



$T = R_{AV} - ql = 400$

$N = 0$

$M_f + R_{AV}x + q \cdot L \cdot (x - \frac{L}{2}) = 0$

$M_f = R_{AV}x - q \cdot L \cdot (x - \frac{L}{2}) \quad x=L \quad 700 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$

$x=2L \quad 2000 - 600 \cdot \frac{3}{2} =$

$1100 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$



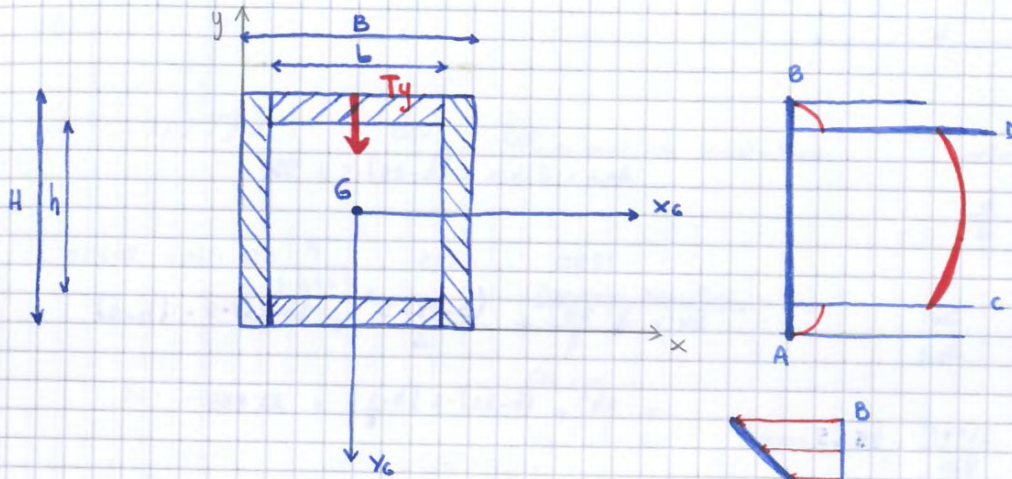
ES 2, esame scritto del 11/07/2013

$B = 100 \text{ mm}$

$b = 80 \text{ mm}$

$H = 60 \text{ mm}$

$h = 40 \text{ mm}$



$x_G = B/2$

$y_G = H/2$

$$I_{x_G} = 2 I_x^1 - A_1 \cdot \left(\frac{H}{2}\right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{B-b}{2} \cdot \frac{H^3}{12}\right)$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{b \cdot (H-h)^3}{3} - b \left(\frac{H-h}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{H}{2}\right)^2 + 2 \frac{(B-b)}{2} \frac{H^3}{12}$$

A è il punto più sollecitato

$\tau_{zy} \quad T_y = 2000 \text{ N}$

$$\tau_{zy} = \frac{T \cdot S_x^*}{B \cdot I_z} = \frac{T \cdot B \left(\frac{H^2 - y^2}{8} - \frac{y^2}{2}\right)}{(B-b) I_z} \quad \frac{h}{2} < y < \frac{H}{2}$$

$$S_x^* = B \cdot \int_y^{H/2} y \, dy = B \left(\frac{H^2 - y^2}{8} - \frac{y^2}{2}\right)$$

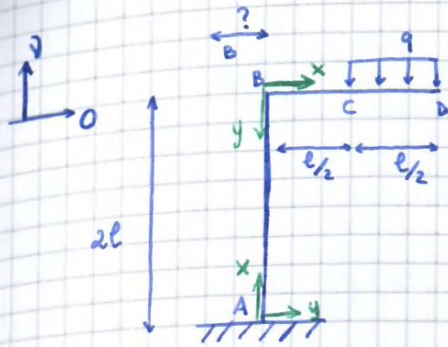
$$\tau_{zy} = \frac{T}{(B-b) I_z} \left( B \left(\frac{h^2}{8} - \frac{y^2}{2}\right) \right) \quad 0 < y < \frac{h}{2}$$

$G_z \quad M_f = 120 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$

$$G_z = \frac{M_f}{I_z} y$$

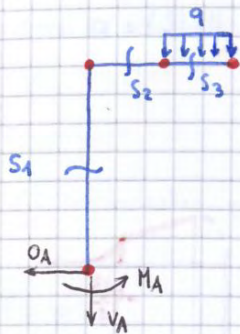


### ESERCIZI SULLA LINEA ELASTICA



$l = 1 \text{ m}$   
 $q = 800 \text{ N/m}$

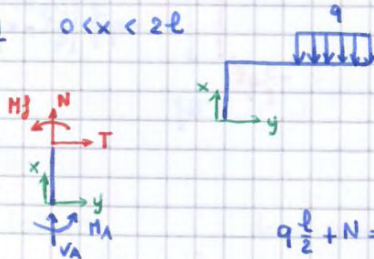
$l = m = n = 0 \rightarrow$  isostatica



#### Reazioni Vincolari

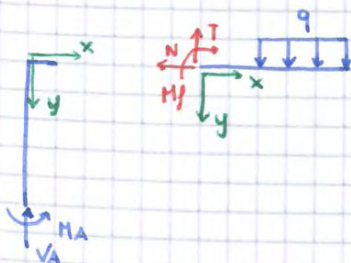
$O_A = 0$   
 $V_A - q \frac{l}{2} = 0 \quad V_A = q \frac{l}{2}$   
 $M_A - q \cdot \frac{l}{2} \cdot \frac{3l}{4} = 0 \quad M_A = q \frac{3l^2}{8}$

S1  $0 < x < 2l$



$q \frac{l}{2} + N = 0 \quad N = -q \frac{l}{2}$   
 $T = 0$   
 $M_f + M_A = 0 \quad M_f = -\frac{3}{8} q l^2$

S2  $0 < x < \frac{l}{2}$



$N = 0$   
 $T = q \cdot \frac{l}{2}$   
 $M_f = -q \cdot \frac{l}{2} \left( \frac{3l}{4} - x \right)$

$M_f(0) = -\frac{3}{8} q l^2$

$M_f\left(\frac{l}{2}\right) = -q \frac{l^2}{8}$



II CI       $0 < x < \frac{l}{2}$

$$\frac{d^2 y_{II}}{dx^2} = \frac{q l}{2 E \cdot I} \left( \frac{3 l}{4} - x \right)$$

$$\frac{dy_{II}}{dx} = \frac{q l}{2 E I} \left( \frac{3 l x}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) + C_3$$

$$y_{II} = \frac{q l}{2 E I} \left( \frac{3 l x^2}{8} - \frac{x^3}{6} \right) + C_3 x + C_4$$

CONDIZIONI AL CONTORNO

I CI

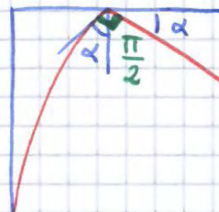
In A c'è un incastrato → freccia = 0  
 ↓  
 Rotazione = 0  
 $y_I(0) = 0$

$$\left. \frac{dy_I}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = 0$$

II CI

$y_{II}(0) = 0$       Accoppiamenti e allungamenti (dovuti a N) sono trascurabili se non c'è scritto diversamente

$$\left. \frac{dy_{II}}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{dy_I}{dx} \right|_{x=2l}$$



I CI

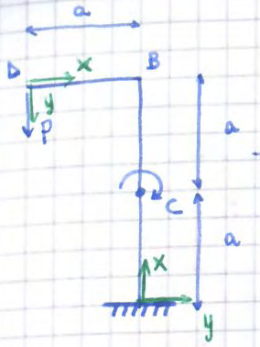
$$C_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \frac{q l^2}{E \cdot I} \frac{0}{2} + C_1 \cdot 0 + C_2 = 0$$

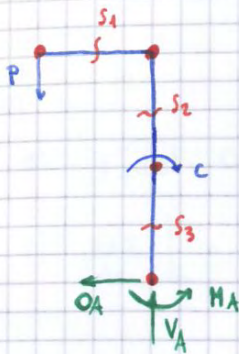
$$C_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{8 E I} q l^2 x + C_1 = 0$$





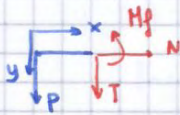
$a = 1 \text{ m}$   
 $P = 500 \text{ N}$   
 $C = 250 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$



$O_A = 0$   
 $V_A = P$   
 $M_A = C - P \cdot a$       negativo

S1

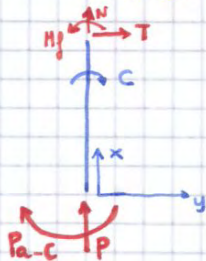
$0 < x < a$



$N = 0$   
 $T = -P$   
 $M_f^D = -Px$   
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M_f^D(0) = 0 \\ M_f^D(a) = -Pa \end{array} \right.$

S2

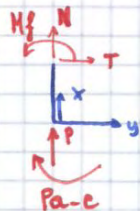
$a < x < 2a$



$N = -P$   
 $T = 0$   
 $M_f^D = Pa - c + C = P \cdot a$

S3

$0 < x < a$



$N = -P$   
 $T = 0$   
 $M_f^D = Pa - c$



Condizioni al contorno

III CI

1)  $y_{III}(0) = 0$

$$-\frac{Pa-C}{E \cdot I} \cdot \frac{0^2}{2} + C_1 \cdot 0 + C_2 = 0 \quad C_2 = 0$$

2)  $\left. \frac{dy_{III}}{dx} \right|_0 = 0$

$$-\frac{(Pa-C)}{E \cdot I} \cdot 0 + C_1 = 0 \quad C_1 = 0$$

II CI

3)  $y_{II}(a) = y_{III}(a)$

$$\frac{Pa}{E \cdot I} \frac{a^3}{3} + C_3 a + C_4 = -\frac{(Pa-C)}{E \cdot I} \frac{a^2}{2}$$

4)  $\left. \frac{dy_{II}}{dx} \right|_a = \left. \frac{dy_{III}}{dx} \right|_a$

$$-\frac{Pa}{E \cdot I} a + C_3 = -\frac{(Pa-C)}{E \cdot I} a$$

I CI

5)  $y_I(a) = 0$

$$\frac{Pa}{E \cdot I} \frac{a^3}{6} + C_5 a + C_6 = 0$$

6)  $\left. \frac{dy_I}{dx} \right|_a = \left. \frac{dy_{II}}{dx} \right|_{2a}$

$$\frac{P}{E \cdot I} \frac{a^2}{2} + C_5 = -\frac{2}{E \cdot I} a^2 + C_3$$

$M_{op} = y_{II}(2a)$

$y_I(0)$

freccia in D

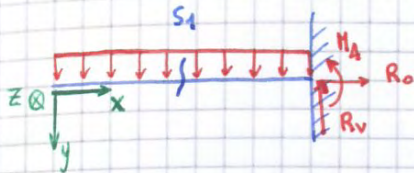


Freccia massima.

$$y_I(0)$$

$$y_{II}(a + \frac{b}{2})$$

Esercizio

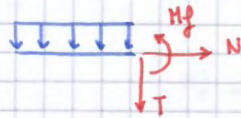


$$R_h = 0$$

$$R_v = q \cdot l$$

$$M_A = -q \cdot l \cdot \frac{l}{2} = -q \frac{l^2}{2}$$

S1



$$N = 0$$

$$T = -qx$$

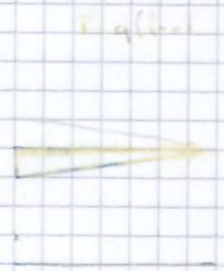
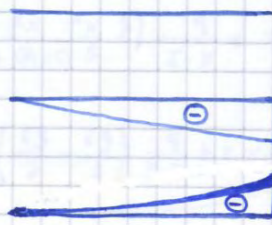
$$M_f = -q \cdot x \cdot \frac{x}{2} = -q \frac{x^2}{2}$$

I CI

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = + \frac{q x^2}{EI}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{q}{EI} \frac{x^3}{6} + C_1$$

$$y = \frac{q}{EI} \frac{x^4}{24} + C_1 x + C_2$$



$$y(l) = 0$$

$$\frac{q}{EI} \frac{l^4}{24} + C_1 \cdot l + C_2 = 0$$

$$C_2 = \frac{q}{EI} \frac{l^4}{6} - \frac{q}{EI} \frac{l^4}{24}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_l = 0$$

$$\frac{q}{EI} \frac{l^3}{6} + C_1 = 0$$

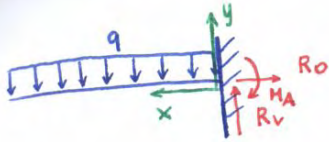
$$C_2 = \frac{q}{EI} \frac{3}{24} l^4$$

$$C_1 = - \frac{q}{EI} \frac{l^3}{6}$$

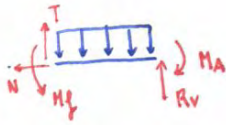
$$y = \frac{q}{EI} \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{q}{EI} \frac{l^3}{6} \cdot x + \frac{q}{EI} \frac{3}{24} l^4$$

$$y_{max} = \frac{q}{EI} \frac{3}{24} l^4 \quad x=0$$





$$\begin{aligned} R_0 &= 0 \\ R_v &= q \cdot l \\ M_A &= q \frac{l^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} T &= -R_v + qx \\ N &= 0 \\ M_f + R_v \cdot x - qx \cdot \frac{x}{2} - M_A &= 0 \\ M_f &= q \frac{x^2}{2} - R_v \cdot x + M_A \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = - \frac{q \frac{x^2}{2} - qlx + q \frac{l^2}{2}}{E \cdot I}$$

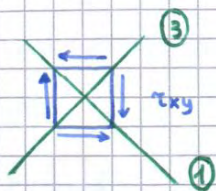
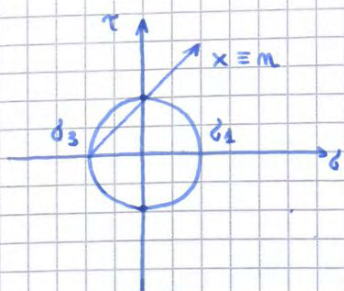
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = - \frac{q}{E \cdot I} \left( \frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{l x^2}{2} + \frac{l^2 x}{2} \right) \quad C_1 = 0$$

$$y = - \frac{q}{E \cdot I} \left( \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{l \cdot x^3}{6} + \frac{l^2 x^2}{4} \right) \quad C_2 = 0$$

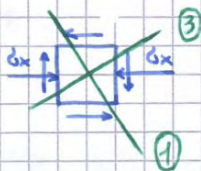
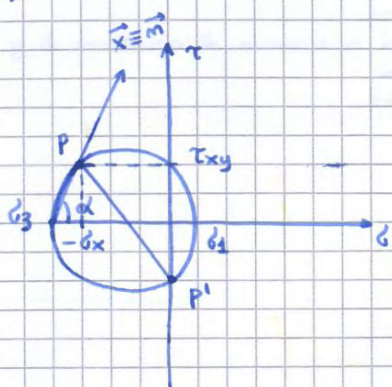
$$y_{\max} \Big|_{x=l} = - \frac{q}{E \cdot I} \left( \frac{3}{24} l^4 \right)$$



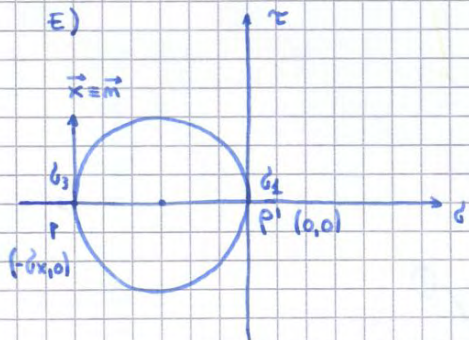
c)  $\delta_x = 0, \tau_{xy} \text{ max}$



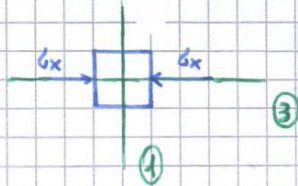
d)



e)



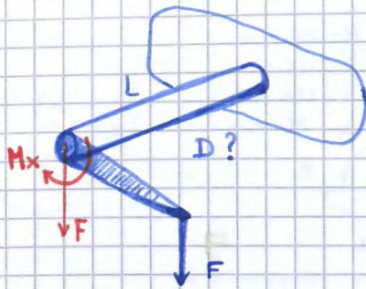
Cerchio terna  
ad essere il più grande



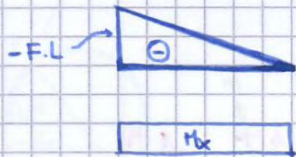
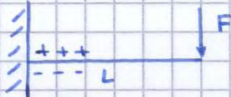


Temina d'esame

Es 2. Barra di torsione



$$M_x = F \cdot b$$



Stato di tensione all'incastro

$$M_x$$

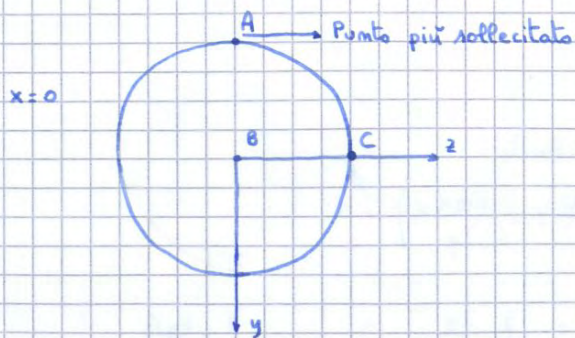
$$M_z \ominus$$

$$T \oplus$$

$$\lambda = \frac{R_{p02}}{G_{eq}} \leftarrow \text{Identifica pericolo di rottura}$$

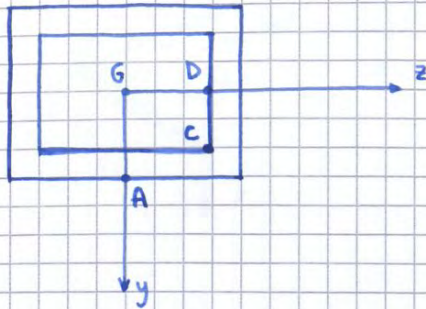
$$G_{eq} = \frac{R_{p02}}{\lambda}$$

Tresca  $\rightarrow G_{eq} = \sqrt{G^2 + 4T^2}$





Esercizio 2 Tema d'esame 7/02/2013



Punto più sollecitato  
 Attraverso lo  $\sigma_{eq}$

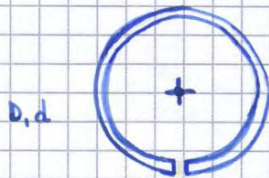
Von Mises  
 $\sigma_{eq} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2}$

$$\sigma_{eqA} = \sqrt{(\sigma_{Ax})^2 + 0}$$

$$\sigma_{eqC} = \sqrt{(\sigma_{Cx})^2 + 3\tau_{xyC}^2}$$

$$\sigma_{eqD} = \sqrt{3\tau_{xyD}^2} \rightarrow \text{Meno pericoloso}$$

Es 7 esercitazione 4



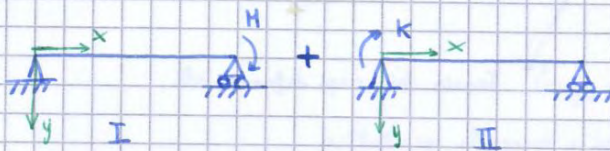
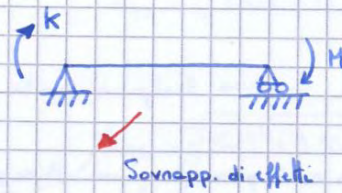
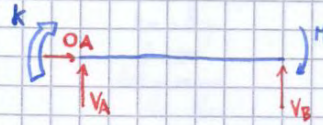
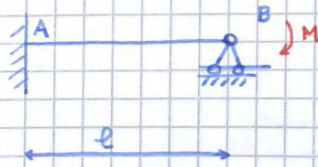
$$\tau_{max} = \frac{Mx}{I_p} \cdot \frac{D}{2} \cong 100 \text{ MPa}$$

$$I_p = \frac{\pi(D^4 - d^4)}{32}$$

$$\tau_{max} = \frac{3ME}{2\pi r_m \cdot s^2} = 796 \text{ MPa}$$



Esercizio 1 esercitazione 7

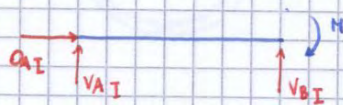


$$\text{rot}(A)_I + \text{rot}(A)_{II} = 0$$

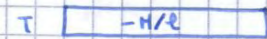
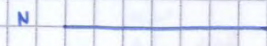
$$\frac{dy_I}{dx}(A) + \frac{dy_{II}}{dx}(A) = 0$$

Condizione di congruenza

①



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_{B_I} = \frac{M}{l} \\ V_{A_I} = -\frac{M}{l} \\ O_A = 0 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\frac{d^2 y_I}{dx^2} = -\frac{M_I}{EI} = \frac{M}{EI}$$

$$\frac{dy_I}{dx} = \frac{M}{EI} \frac{x^2}{2} + C_1$$

$$y_I = \frac{M}{EI} \frac{x^3}{6} + C_1 x + C_2$$



$$y_{II}(x) = -\frac{k}{EI} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6l} \right) + \frac{kx}{3EI}$$

$$\frac{dy_{II}}{dx} = -\frac{k}{EI} \left( x - \frac{x^2}{2l} \right) + \frac{k}{3EI}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy_{II}}{dx} \right|_A = \frac{kx}{3EI}$$

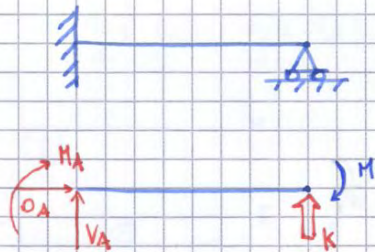
(x=0)

$$-\frac{Ml}{6EI} + \frac{kx}{3EI} = 0$$

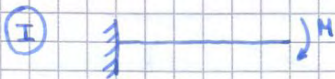
$$\begin{cases} k = \frac{M}{2} \\ \theta_A = 0 \\ V_A + V_B = 0 \\ V_B \cdot l - M - k = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$V_A = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{M}{l}$$

$$V_B = \frac{3}{2} \frac{M}{l}$$

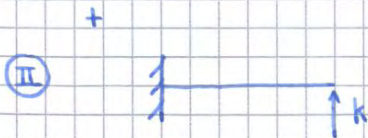


Cambiando incognita iperstatica  $V_B = V_k$



Cond. di compattezza  $y_I(B) + y_{II}(B) = 0$

↳ Alla traslazione questa volta.

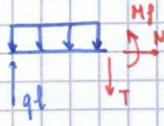


$$\begin{cases} y(0) = 0 \\ \frac{dy}{dx}(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

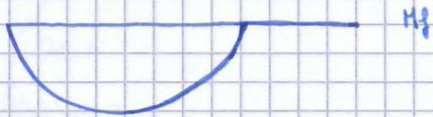
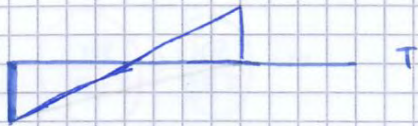




$$\begin{aligned} \theta_A &= 0 \\ V_{A1} &= V_{B1} = q \cdot l \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} T &= q(l-x) \\ M_f &= q\left(l \cdot x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$



①  $0 < x < 2l$

$$\frac{d^2 y_{I1}}{dx^2} = -\frac{q}{EI} \left( lx - \frac{x^2}{2} \right)$$

$$y_{I1}(0) = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad C_2 = 0$$

$$y_{I1}(2l) = 0$$

$$\frac{dy_{I1}}{dx} = -\frac{q}{EI} \left( \frac{l x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6} \right) + C_1$$

$$y_{I1} = \frac{q}{EI} \left( \frac{l x^3}{6} - \frac{x^4}{24} \right) + C_1 x + C_2$$

$2l < x < 3l$

$$\frac{d^2 y_{I2}}{dx^2} = 0$$

$$y_{I2}(2l) = 0$$

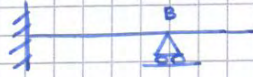
$$\frac{dy_{I2}}{dx} = C_3$$

$$\frac{dy_{I1}}{dx}(2l) = \frac{dy_{I2}}{dx}(2l)$$

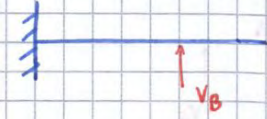
$$y_{I2} = C_3 x + C_4$$



Esercizio 2

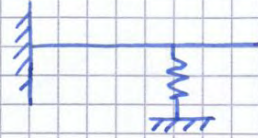


Caso ideale



$$y(B) = 0$$

Esercizio 3



Caso reale

VINCOLO CEDEVOLE



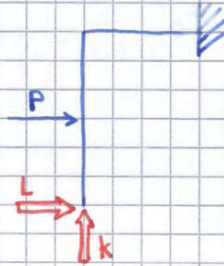
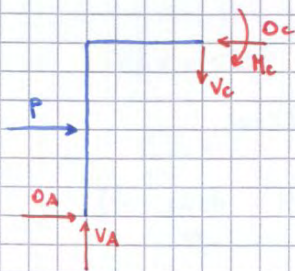
$$K \cdot y(B) = V_B \rightarrow y(B) = \frac{V_B}{K}$$

Esercizio 4o esercitazione 7



2 volte iperstatico

↳ devo scegliere 2 incognite



$$\begin{cases} O_A - O_C + P = 0 \\ V_A - V_C = 0 \\ \frac{P \cdot l}{2} + V_C \cdot l - O_C \cdot l + M_C = 0 \end{cases}$$

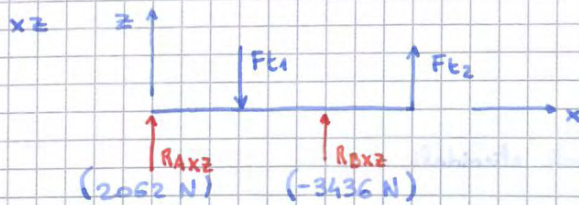


### Condizioni di compattezza

$$1 \text{ C. Compn.} \quad y_{I_1}(0) + y_{II_1}(0) + y_{III_1}(0) = 0$$

$$2 \text{ C. Compn.} \quad y_{I_3}(L) + y_{II_3}(L) + y_{III_3}(0) = 0$$

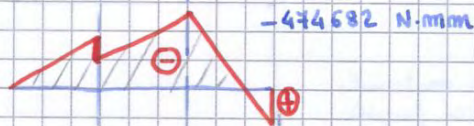
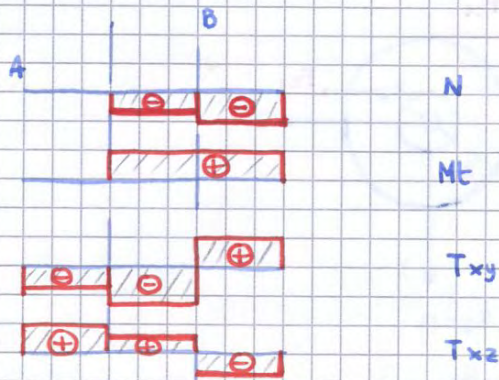




$$R_{Axz} + R_{Bxz} - F_{t1} - F_{t2} = 0$$

$$\sum M \rightarrow -F_{t1} \cdot L + R_{Bxz} \cdot 2L + F_{t2} \cdot 3L$$

### Diagrammi degli sforzi



$$M_{fmax} = \sqrt{M_{zmax}^2 + M_{ymax}^2}$$

$$M_t = M_x$$

$$N \ominus$$

$$\sigma_N = \frac{-N}{A_{area}} \quad \text{molto piccolo} \rightarrow \text{Trascurabile}$$

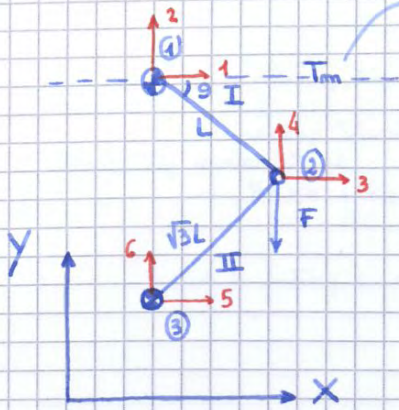


CALCOLO MATRICIALE

Esercizio 3

Dilatazione termica

Matrice  $[k]$  è  $6 \times 6$



	1	2	3	4	5
I	1	2	3	4	$-30^\circ$
II	3	4	5	6	$-120^\circ$

$$\cos(-30^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos(-120^\circ) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin(-30^\circ) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin(-120^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$[K]_{6 \times 6, XYZ} \{s\} = \{f\}_{XYZ} + \{f_e\}_{XYZ}$$

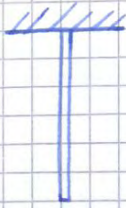
globali

$$\begin{matrix} \text{EA} \\ L \end{matrix}
 \begin{matrix} \text{I} \\ \text{II} \end{matrix}
 \begin{matrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \\ u_5 \\ u_6 \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ F_3 \\ F_4 \\ F_5 \\ F_6 \end{matrix} + \alpha T_m EA \begin{matrix} f_{e1}^I \\ f_{e2}^I \\ f_{e3}^I + f_{e3}^{II} \\ f_{e4}^I + f_{e4}^{II} \\ f_{e5}^{II} \\ f_{e6}^{II} \end{matrix}$$

$$\{f_e\} = \alpha T_m \cdot EA \begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$



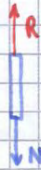
### Esercitazione 9



• Trave sottoposta a peso proprio



- Sforzo normale è decrescente



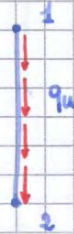
$$\begin{aligned} \sum F &= 0 \\ N - R + \gamma \cdot A \cdot x &= 0 \\ N &= R - \gamma \cdot A \cdot x \\ N &= \gamma \cdot A \cdot (L - x) \end{aligned}$$



Trattata come Calc. matriciale

$$\frac{EA}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} q_u \\ q_u \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{EA}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ u_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} R_1 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} + \frac{q_u \cdot L}{2} \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$





Calcolo C.S.

↓ Acciaio duttile

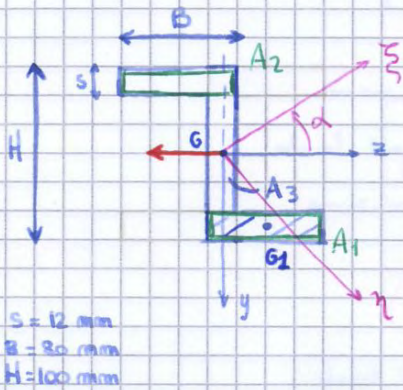
↓ Von Mises

$$\sigma_{eq} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2}$$

$$\sigma_{eq} = \sqrt{3} \tau_{xy, max}$$

$$C.S. = \frac{R_{p0.2}}{\sigma_{eq}}$$

Esercizio flessione deviata



Momento centrifugo  $\rightarrow I_{xy} \neq 0$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  simile a momento statico  
 In assi centrali d'inerzia  $\epsilon 0$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  distanza  $\epsilon 0$  da G

$$M = 1500 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$I_x, I_y$  sono noti

$$I_x = 4,18 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4$$

$$I_y = 3,25 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4$$

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 I_{xy}}{I_x - I_y}$$

$$I_{xy} = \int_A zy \, dA$$

$$I_{xy} = A_1 \left( \frac{H-s}{2} \right) \left( \frac{B-s}{2} \right) + A_2 \left( \frac{H-s}{2} \right) \left( -\frac{B-s}{2} \right)$$

( $A_3$  ha contributo nullo)

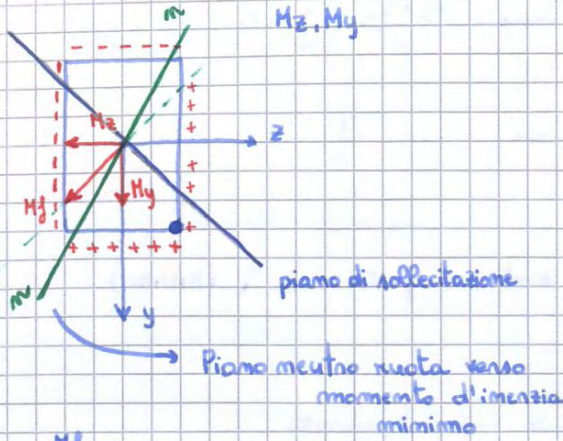
$$= 2 A_1 \left( \frac{H-s}{2} \right) \left( \frac{B-s}{2} \right) = 2,86 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4$$

$$\alpha = 40,4^\circ$$

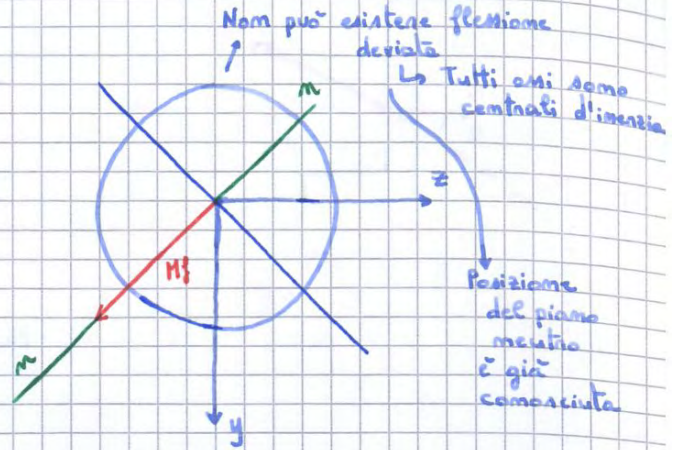


**Flessione deviata**

Problema di costruzione



$$\sigma_x = \frac{M_z}{I_0} y$$



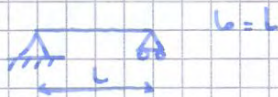
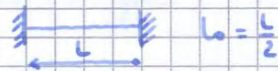
Asse neutro → Baricentrico  
 → Asse centrale di inerzia → Sezione simmetrica

**INSTABILITÀ ELASTICA**  
 (es 11, 12 esercitazioni 7)

$$P_{CR} = \frac{\pi^2 E I_{\text{minimo}}}{L_0^2}$$

Condizione peggiore

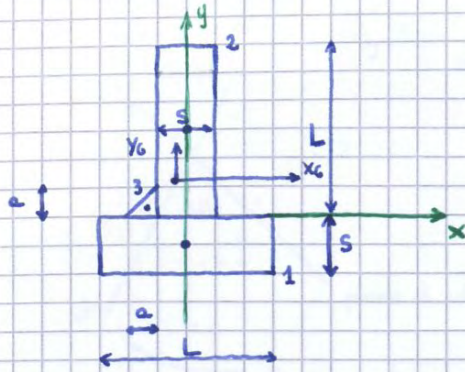
→ lunghezza libera d'inflessione





temi d'esame

Esercizio 7



$a = 20 \text{ mm}$   
 $L = 120 \text{ mm}$   
 $s = 30 \text{ mm}$

Coordinate del baricentro

$$S_x = \overset{-54000}{1} \left[ s \cdot L \cdot \left( -\frac{s}{2} \right) \right] + \overset{216000}{2} \left[ s \cdot L \cdot \frac{L}{2} \right] + \overset{1333}{3} \left[ \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{3} \right] = 163333 \text{ mm}^3$$

$$A = \overset{7200}{2s \cdot L} + \overset{200}{a \cdot \frac{a}{2}} = 7400 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$y_G = \frac{S_x}{A} = 22,07 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_y = \frac{a \cdot a}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{s}{2} + \frac{a}{3} \right) = -4333,33 \text{ mm}^3$$

$$A = 7400 \text{ mm}^2$$

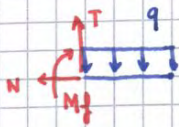
$$x_G = \frac{S_y}{A} = \frac{-4333,33}{7400} = -0,585 \text{ mm}$$

$$I_{x_G} = \overset{270000}{1} \left[ \frac{L \cdot s^3}{12} + 494706s \right] + \overset{4320000}{2} \left[ \frac{s \cdot L^3}{12} + 517926s \right] + \overset{4444}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{36} a \cdot a^3 + 47442 \right] = 14 \cdot 768 \cdot 216 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$I_{y_G} = \overset{270000}{2} \left[ \frac{L \cdot s^3}{12} + 1211 \right] + \overset{4320000}{1} \left[ \frac{s \cdot L^3}{12} + 1211 \right] + \overset{4444}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{36} a \cdot a^3 + \frac{a^2}{2} \left( \frac{h}{3} + \left( \frac{s}{2} + x_G \right) \right)^2 \right] = 4685234 \text{ mm}^4$$



III campo  $(\frac{L}{2} < x < L)$



$$N = 0$$

$$T - q \cdot x' = 0$$

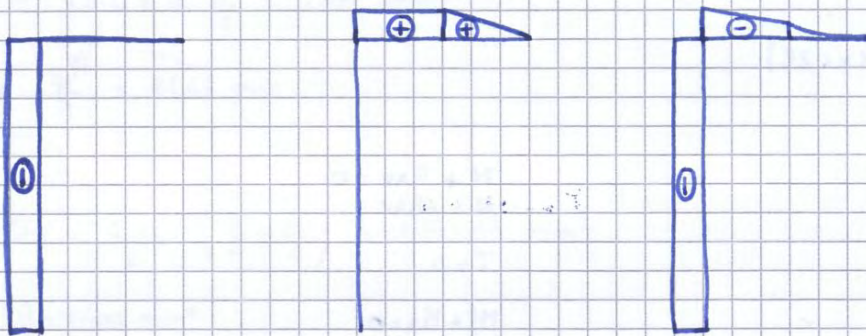
$$T = q(L - x)$$

$$M_f + q \cdot x' \cdot \frac{x'}{2} = 0$$

$$M_f = -q \frac{(x-L)^2}{2}$$

$$M_f\left(\frac{L}{2}\right) = -q \cdot \frac{L^2}{8} = -100$$

$$M_f(L) = 0$$



Spostamento orizzontale di B

Linea elastica

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{M_f}{EI_z}$$

I campo d'integrazione

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{MA}{EI_z}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{MAx}{EI_z} + A$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_0 = 0 \rightarrow A = 0$$

$$y = \frac{MAx^2}{2EI_z} + B$$

$$y(0) = 0 \rightarrow B = 0$$

$$y = \frac{x^2 MA}{2EI_z}$$

$$y(2L) = \frac{4L^2}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} q L^2 \cdot \frac{1}{EI_z}$$



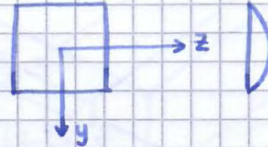
Sezione generica

$$M_f: \quad \sigma_x = \frac{M_f}{I_z} \cdot y$$

$$I_z = \frac{a^4}{12}$$

$$N: \quad \sigma_x = \frac{N}{A}$$

$$T: \quad \tau_{xy} = \frac{T \cdot S^*}{\text{conda} \cdot I_z}$$



$$S_z = \int_y^{a/2} y \, dA$$

$$S_z = \int_y^{a/2} y \cdot a \, dy = \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} a \right]_y^{a/2} = \frac{a}{2} \left( \frac{a^2}{4} - y^2 \right)$$

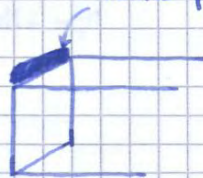
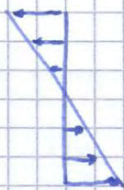
Tensioni massime:

$$M_f: \quad \sigma_x(x=0) = \frac{-M_z - P \cdot L}{\frac{a^4}{12}} \cdot \left( \frac{-a}{2} \right) = \frac{156000 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}}{\frac{30^4}{12}} \cdot \left( \frac{30}{2} \right) = \frac{88}{2} \text{ MPa} = 44 \text{ MPa}$$

$$N: \quad \sigma_x = \frac{1200}{a^2} = 1,33 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T: \quad \tau_{xy}(y=0) = \frac{180 \cdot \frac{a^3}{8}}{\frac{a^4}{12} \cdot a} = \frac{607500}{2025000} = 0,3 \text{ MPa}$$

Punto più sollecitato





$$\sigma_x = \frac{N}{A} = \frac{-F}{A} = \frac{-20000}{\frac{\pi D^2}{4}} = -7,07 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{x_{MF}} = \frac{M y}{I_z} = \frac{P \cdot L}{\frac{\pi D^4}{64}} \cdot \frac{D}{2} = \frac{1200000}{635850} \cdot 30 = 56,61$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{4 T}{3 \pi D^2} = \frac{4 (-P)}{3 \pi D^2} = \frac{4 (-30000)}{3 \pi \frac{D^2}{4}} = 1,41 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = 1,41 + 7,07 = 19,1 \text{ MPa}$$

$y=0$

Punto più sollecitato qualsiasi punto in  $y=R/2$

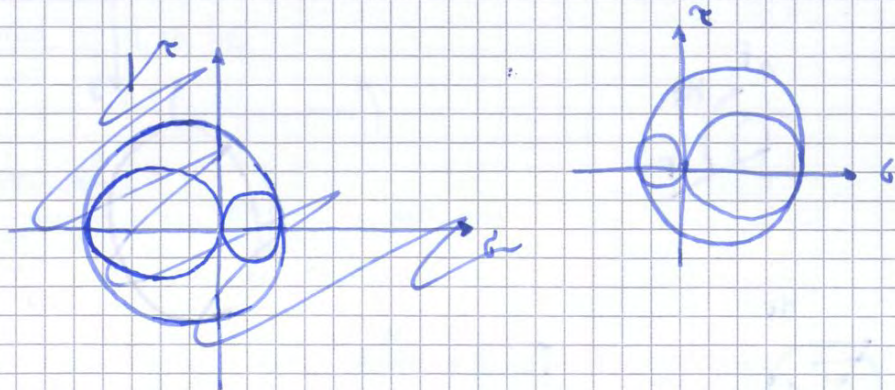
$$\sigma_x = -7,07 \text{ MPa} + 56,61 = 49,5 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau = 19,1 \text{ MPa} \quad (17,7)$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{\sigma_x}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x}{2}\right)^2 + \tau^2} = 24,75 + 31,26 = 56$$

$$\sigma_2 = 0$$

$$\sigma_3 = \frac{\sigma_x}{2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x}{2}\right)^2 + \tau^2} = 24,75 - 31,26 = -6,5$$



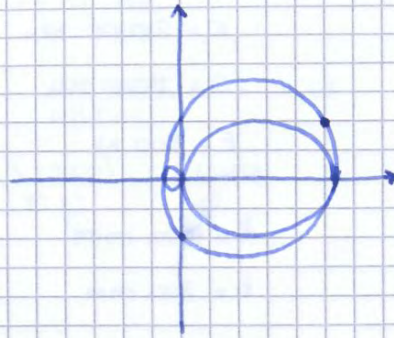
Ipotesi di Tresca

$$\sigma_{\text{eq}} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3 = 56 + 6,5 = 62,5 \text{ MPa}$$



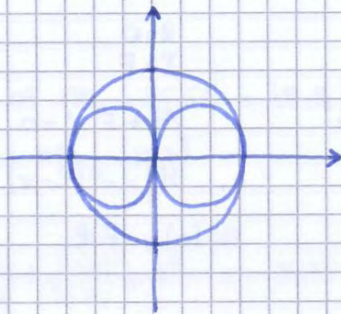
$$\sigma_{xA} = 85,11 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{xy} = 12,76 \text{ MPa}$$



$$\tau_{xyB} = \frac{4 T}{3 \pi R^2} = \frac{4 \cdot 500}{3 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 322,55} = 0,55 \text{ MPa}$$

85,11	0	12,76
0	0	0
12,76	0	0



0	0,55	0
0,55	0	0
0	0	0

### FRECCIA

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{Fl - Fx}{E I_z}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{Flx}{E I_z} - \frac{Fx^2}{2E I_z} + A \quad A=0$$

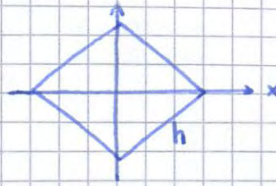
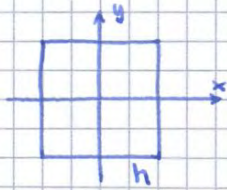
$$y = \frac{Flx^2}{2E I_z} - \frac{Fx^3}{6E I_z} + B \quad B=0$$

$$y(l) = \frac{Fl^3}{2E I_z} - \frac{Fl^3}{6E I_z} = \frac{3Fl^3 - Fl^3}{6E I_z} = \frac{Fl^3}{3E I_z} = \frac{500 \cdot (1000)^3}{3 \cdot 210000 \cdot 114906} = 6,9 \text{ mm}$$

$$y = b \cdot \Delta \theta = b \cdot \frac{Ml}{GIP} = \frac{300 \cdot 500 \cdot 300 \cdot 1000}{210000 \cdot 229812} = 0,93 \text{ mm}$$



Es. 12 esercitazione 4



$$\sigma_z = \frac{M_z}{I_x} y$$

$$I_x = \frac{1}{12} h^4$$

$$\sigma_z = \frac{M_z}{\frac{1}{12} h^4} \cdot \frac{h}{2}$$

$$= \frac{M_z}{\frac{1}{6} h^3}$$

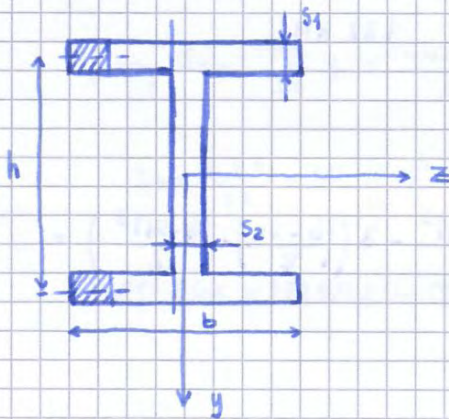
$$I_x = 2 I_{x_{tri}}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{12} \sqrt{2} h \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} h^3 = \frac{1}{12} h^4$$

$$\sigma_z = \frac{M_z}{\frac{1}{12} h^4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot h}{2}$$

$$\sigma_z = \frac{M_z}{\frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}} h^3}$$

Es. 14 esercitazione 4



$T_z$  max?

$T_y$  max?

- $b = 64 \text{ mm}$
- $h = 113,7 \text{ mm}$
- $s_1 = 6,3 \text{ mm}$
- $s_2 = 4,4 \text{ mm}$

$$\tau_{xz} = \frac{T_z \cdot S_y^*}{\text{conda} \cdot I_y}$$

$$S_{y1} = \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^{-\frac{z}{2}} 2s_1 \cdot z \, dz = \left[ \frac{2s_1}{2} z^2 \right]$$

$$= -s_1 \left( z^2 - \frac{b^2}{4} \right) \left. \begin{array}{l} -\frac{s_2}{2} \\ -\frac{b}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$I_y = 2 \cdot \frac{s_1 \cdot b^3}{12} + \frac{(h - s_1) \cdot s_2^3}{12}$$

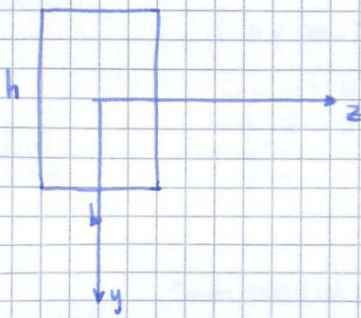
$$I_y = 276 \cdot 013$$

$$S_{y2} = S_{y1} + \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^{-\frac{s_2}{2}} (s_1 + h) \cdot z \, dz =$$

$$S_{y1} + \left[ (s_1 + h) \cdot \frac{z^2}{2} \right]_{\frac{z}{2}}^{-\frac{s_2}{2}} = S_{y1} + \frac{(s_1 + h)}{2} \left( \frac{s_2^2}{4} - z^2 \right)$$



## Es 15 esercitazione 4



$$b = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$h = 160 \text{ mm}$$

$$T_y = 600000 \text{ N}$$

$$N = 500000 \text{ N}$$

$$M_z = 40000 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$\sigma_x$  e  $\tau_{xy}$

$$+\frac{h}{2} \quad \sigma_{x \max} \quad \tau_{xy} = 0$$

$$+\frac{h}{4}$$

$$0 \quad \sigma_x = 0$$

$$N \rightarrow \sigma_x = \frac{N}{b \cdot h} = \frac{500000 \text{ N}}{16000 \text{ mm}^2} = 31,25 \text{ MPa}$$

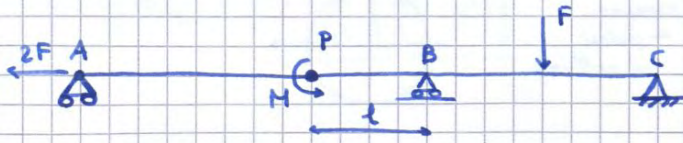
$$M_z \rightarrow \sigma_x = \frac{M_z}{I_z} y = \frac{-4000000 \text{ N}\cdot\text{mm}}{34133334} \cdot 80 = -94 \text{ MPa}$$

$$I_z = \frac{b \cdot h^3}{12} = \frac{100 \cdot (160)^3}{12} = 34.133.334 \text{ mm}^4$$



Es 7 esercitazione 1

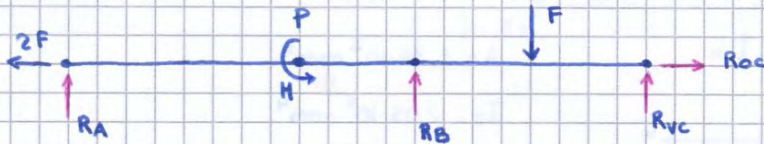
$l = 1 \text{ m}$   
 $F = 1000 \text{ N}$   
 $M = 500 \text{ Nm}$



$m = 6$

$m = 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 = 6$

$l = 0 \rightarrow$  ISOSTATICA



$\oplus \rightarrow R_{oc} = 2F = 2000 \text{ N}$

$R_B = F - \frac{M}{2l} - R_{vc}$

$\oplus \uparrow R_A + R_B + R_{vc} - F = 0$

$M + (F \cdot l - \frac{M}{2} - R_{vc} \cdot l) - F \cdot 2l + R_{vc} \cdot 3l - M = 0$

$\oplus \curvearrowright + M + R_B \cdot l - F \cdot 2l + R_{vc} \cdot 3l - R_A \cdot 2l = 0$

$-F \cdot l - \frac{M}{2} + R_{vc} \cdot 2l = 0$

$R_{vc} = \frac{Fl + \frac{M}{2}}{2l} = \frac{F}{2} + \frac{M}{4l} = 500 \text{ N} + 125 \text{ N} = 625 \text{ N}$



$\oplus \rightarrow R_{op} = 2F = 2000 \text{ N}$

$\oplus \uparrow R_A + R_{vp} = 0 ; R_A = -R_{vp}$

$\oplus \curvearrowright M - R_A \cdot 2l = 0$

$R_A = \frac{M}{2l} = 250 \text{ N}$



$$S_{z_{tot}}(0) = \frac{B}{2} \left[ \frac{H^2}{4} - \left( \frac{H-2h}{2} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{b}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{H-2h}{2} \right)^2 \right]$$

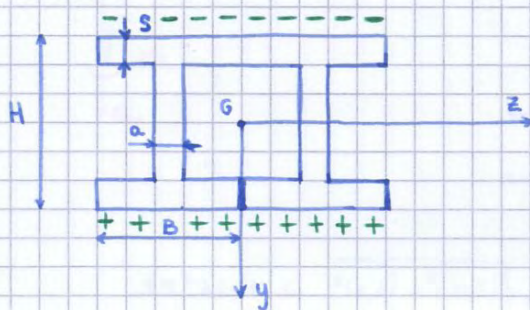
$$\tau_{xy} = \frac{T \cdot \left[ \frac{B}{2} \left( \frac{H^2}{4} - y^2 \right) \right]}{B \cdot I_z} \quad \left( \frac{H-2h}{2} \right) < y < \frac{H}{2}$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \frac{T \cdot \left[ \frac{B}{2} \left( \frac{H^2}{4} - \left( \frac{H-2h}{2} \right)^2 \right) + \frac{b}{2} \left( \left( \frac{H-2h}{2} \right)^2 - y^2 \right) \right]}{b \cdot I_z} \quad 0 < y < \left( \frac{H-2h}{2} \right)$$

$$\tau_{xy \text{ max minima}} = \frac{T \cdot \left( \frac{B}{2} \left[ \frac{H^2}{4} - \left( \frac{H-2h}{2} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{b}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{H-2h}{2} \right)^2 \right] \right)}{b \cdot I_z} = \frac{1 \cdot 10^4 (1,9 \cdot 10^4 + 5 \cdot 10^3)}{5 \cdot 2,05 \cdot 10^6} = 20 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{xy \text{ max pialtafonde}} = \frac{T \cdot \left( \frac{B}{2} \left[ \frac{H^2}{4} - \left( \frac{H-2h}{2} \right)^2 \right] \right)}{B \cdot I_z} = \frac{1 \cdot 10^4 (1,9 \cdot 10^4)}{50 \cdot 2,05 \cdot 10^6} = 1,8 \text{ MPa}$$

Esercizio 2



$M_z = 3500 \text{ Nm}$

$T_y = 20000 \text{ N}$

$H = 120 \text{ mm}$

$B = 106 \text{ mm}$

$s = 20 \text{ mm}$

$a = 12 \text{ mm}$

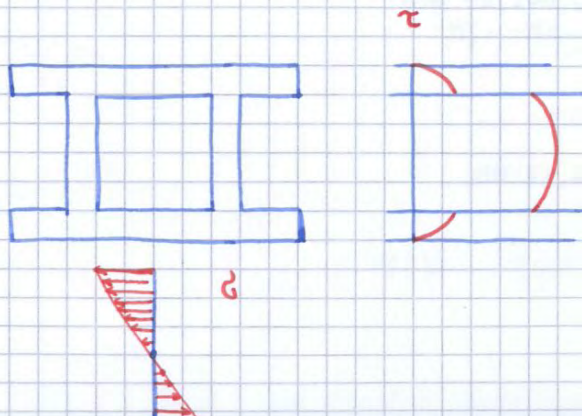
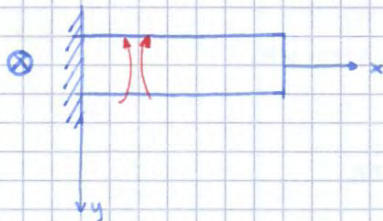
$A_{area} = 53,2 \text{ cm}^2 = 53,2 \cdot 10^2 \text{ mm}^2$

$I_z = 1143 \text{ cm}^4 = 1,143 \cdot 10^7 \text{ mm}^4$

$W_z = 1,9 \cdot 10^5 \text{ mm}^3$

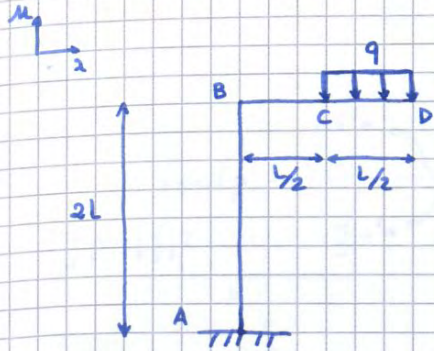
$I_y = 3,99 \cdot 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$

$W_y = 7,5 \cdot 10^4 \text{ mm}^3$





Es 1 scritta dell' 11/07/2013

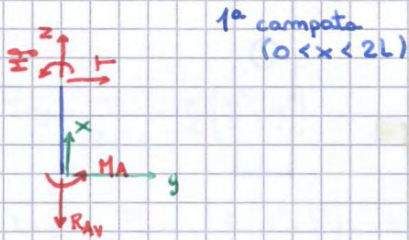


$$q = 800 \text{ N/m}$$

$$L = 1 \text{ m}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \oplus \rightarrow -R_{A0} &= 0 \\ \oplus \uparrow -R_{AV} - q \frac{L}{2} &= 0 \\ R_{AV} &= -q \frac{L}{2} = -400 \text{ N} \\ \oplus \curvearrowright M_A - q \frac{L}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} L &= 0 \\ M_A &= q \frac{L^2}{8} \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$$

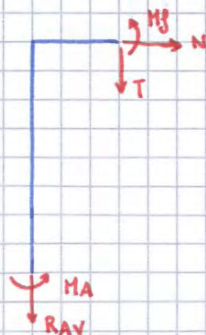


$$N - R_{AV} = 0; \quad N = R_{AV} = -q \frac{L}{2}$$

$$T = 0$$

$$M_f + M_A = 0; \quad M_f = -M_A = -q \frac{L^2}{8} \cdot 3 = -300 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

2° campata  
( $0 < x < \frac{L}{2}$ )



$$N = 0$$

$$T + R_{AV} = 0; \quad T = -R_{AV} = +400 \text{ N}$$

$$M_f + M_A + R_{AV} \cdot x = 0$$

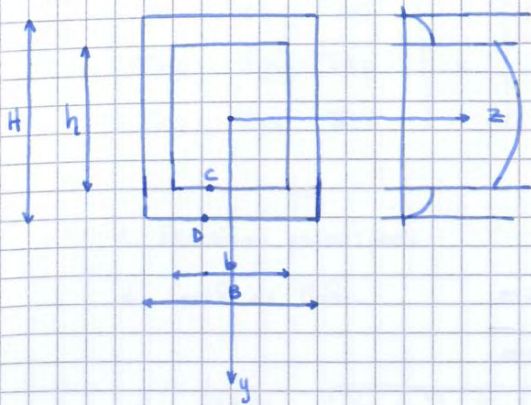
$$M_f = -M_A - R_{AV} \cdot x$$

$$= -q \frac{3}{8} L^2 + q \frac{L}{2} \cdot x \quad \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=\frac{L}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$M_f \left( \frac{L}{2} \right) = -q \frac{3}{8} L^2 + q \frac{L^2}{4} = -\frac{q L^2}{8} = -100 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$



Esercizio 2 esame del 11/07/2013



$B = 100 \text{ mm}$

$b = 80 \text{ mm}$

$H = 60 \text{ mm}$

$h = 40 \text{ mm}$

$\frac{M_z}{I_z}$

Baricentro  $(\frac{B}{2}, \frac{H}{2})$

Sezione ha due assi di simmetria

↳ Baricentro è dove si intersecano

$I_z = I_{pieno} - I_{vuoto}$

$I_z = \frac{B \cdot H^3}{12} - \frac{b \cdot h^3}{12}$

$\tau_{xy} = \frac{T}{B \cdot I_z} \cdot \frac{B}{2} \left( \frac{H^2}{4} - y^2 \right) \quad \frac{h}{2} < y < \frac{H}{2}$

$\tau_{xy} = \frac{T}{(B-b) I_z} \cdot \left[ \frac{B}{2} \left( \frac{H^2}{4} - \frac{h^2}{4} \right) + \frac{(B-b)h}{2} \left( \frac{h^2}{4} - y^2 \right) \right] \quad 0 < y < \frac{h}{2}$

$\sigma_x = \frac{M_z}{I_z} \cdot y$

Punto più sollecitato: C o D