



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

Il presente lavoro nasce dall'impegno dell'autore ed è distribuito in accordo con il Centro Appunti.

Tutti i diritti sono riservati. È vietata qualsiasi riproduzione, copia totale o parziale, dei contenuti inseriti nel presente volume, ivi inclusa la memorizzazione, rielaborazione, diffusione o distribuzione dei contenuti stessi mediante qualunque supporto magnetico o cartaceo, piattaforma tecnologica o rete telematica, senza previa autorizzazione scritta dell'autore.

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

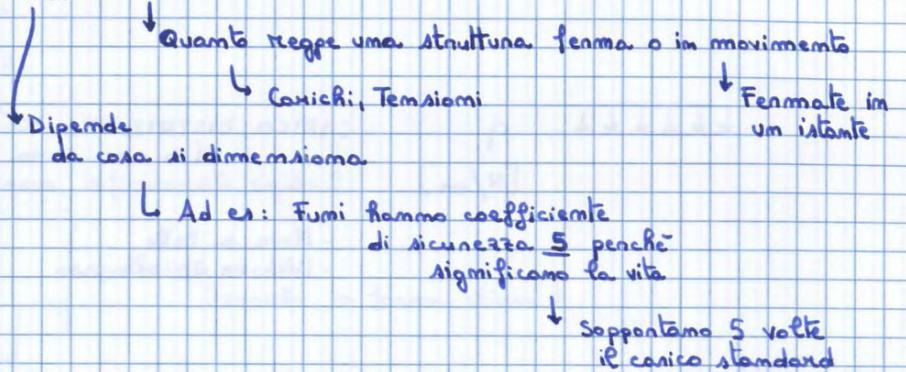
Corso classico — Lezione + Esercitazioni

- Taglio pratico

↳ Capire cosa fa e i limiti di quello che fa

Mercoledì: 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

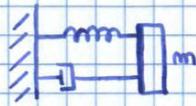
↳ Pesa abbastanza

Squadra 1 → Aula 6 ABATE-DINAPOLI

Squadra 2 → Aula 4C DI NOIA - LITRI

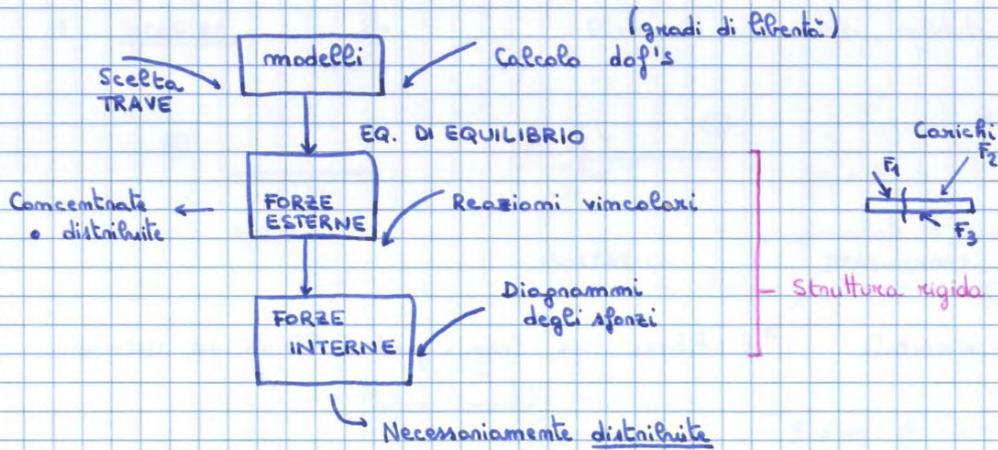
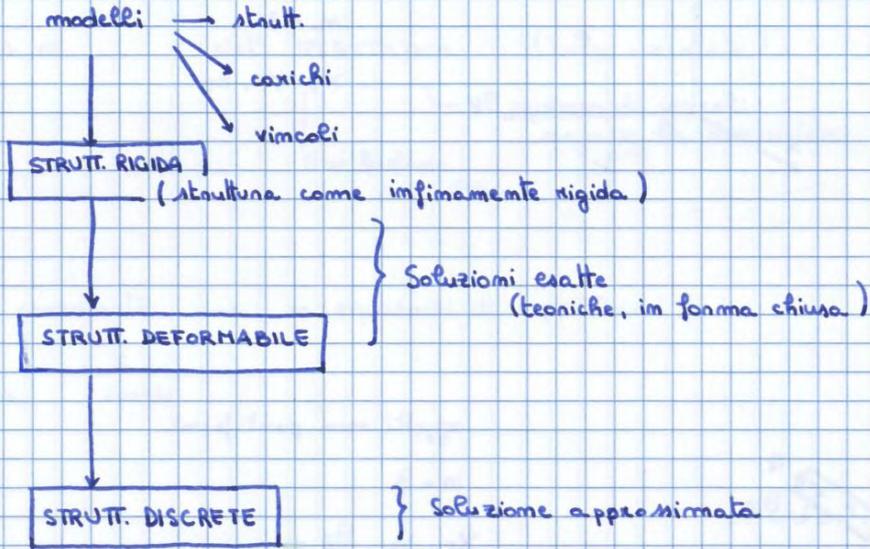
Sistemi a parametri concentrati:

↳ 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

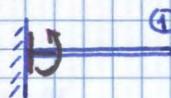
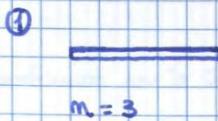
MODELLI DI VINCOLO

2D $m = 3$

1 - INCASTRO



Elementi cementati, saldati

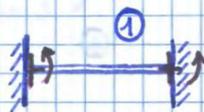


$m = 3$

vincolate 3 coordinate

ISOSTATICO

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



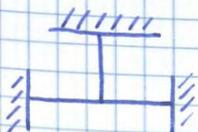
$m = 3$

$m > m$

2 incastri

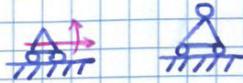
$m = 3 + 3 = 6$

IPERSTATICA (3 volte)

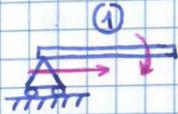


$m = 3$
 $m = 9$

3 - CARRELLO • APPOGGIO SEMPLICE



Vincola solo al terreno
↓
permette rotazione e traslazione



$$m = 3$$

$$m_v = 1$$

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

MOLTO LABILE



$$m = 3$$

$$m_v = 2 + 1 = 3$$

A B

$$l = 0$$

TRAVE ISOSTATICA



$$m = 3$$

Con Equazioni → IPERSTATICO

$$m_v = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

A B C

$$m - m_v = l = 0$$

Sembra ISOSTATICO

In realtà è LABILE → Eccezioni al modello (ATTENZIONE)

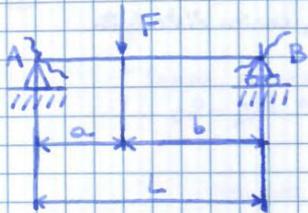
Se sistema

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 pravo) per studiarlo

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

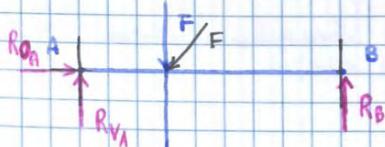
Esercizi



$m = 3$
 $m = 3 = 2 + 1$
 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

⊕ → $R_{A0} = 0$
 ⊕ ↑ $R_{AV} - F + R_B = 0$
 ⊕ ↻ A $-F \cdot a + R_B \cdot L = 0$

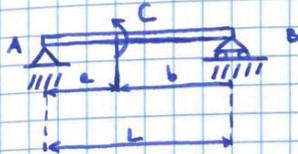
$R_{AV} = F - R_B = \frac{F \cdot b}{L}$

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

Forze che mettiamo per A non le considero

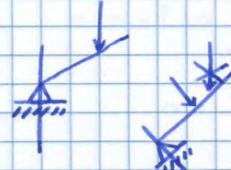
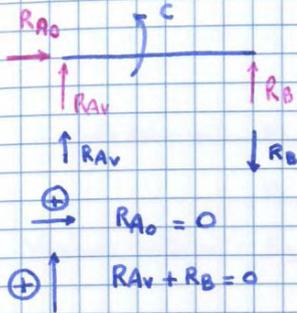
Esercizio

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



Sottoproblema di RUOTA DENTATA

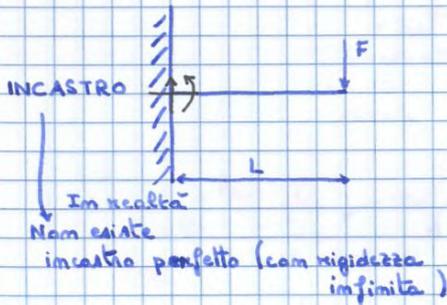
Applicando momento: i due vincoli devono reagire in modo uguale e contrario



La coppia di reazioni deve bilanciare C

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

TRAVE A MENSOLOLA (A sfioro)



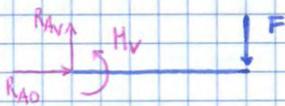
Sistema ISOSTATICO

$m = 3$
 $m = 2$

$m - m = 0 = 0$

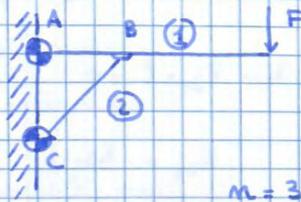
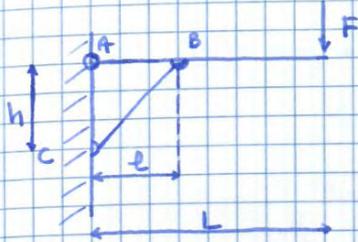
-vincolo a rotazione

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



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

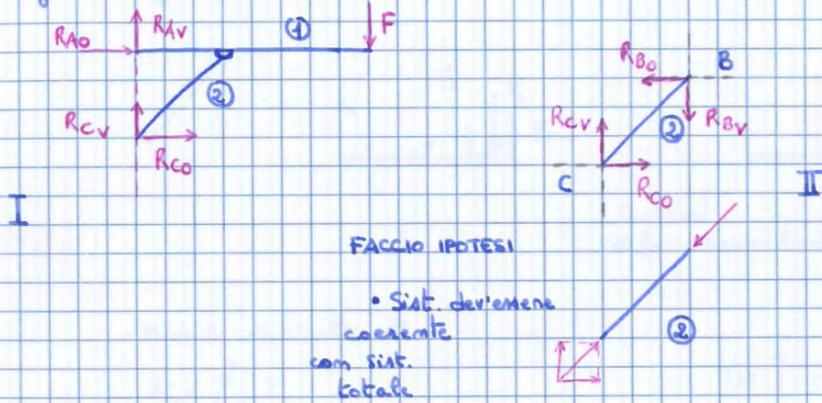
$m = 2 + 2 + 2 = 6$
A B C

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

Vincoli esterni: R_{Ao}, R_{Av}
 R_{Co}, R_{Cv}
Vincoli interni: R_{Bo}, R_{Bv}

Si ESPLODE il sistema

Lo si spezza dai vincoli esterni



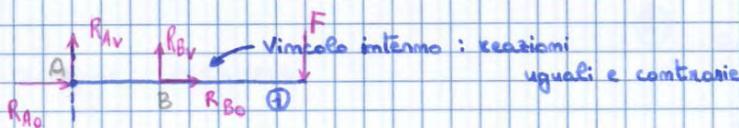
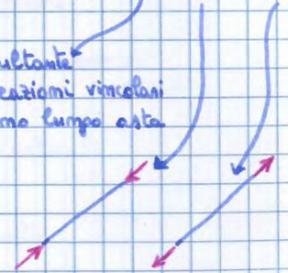
FACCIO IPOTESI

- Sist. derivano coincidenti con sist. totale

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

Può essere un puntone/tirante:

Risultante di reazioni vincolari come fucile asta



Vincolo interno: reazioni uguali e contrarie

$$\begin{cases} R_{Ao} + R_{Bo} = 0 \\ R_{Av} + R_{Bv} - F = 0 \\ R_{Bv} \cdot l - F \cdot L = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{I+III} \rightarrow 3 \text{ Eq}$$

$$\boxed{\text{I+II}} \rightarrow 3 \text{ Eq}$$

$$\boxed{\text{II+III}} \rightarrow 3 \text{ Eq}$$

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

I	⊕↑	$R_{Av} + R_{Cv} - F = 0$	$R_{Av} = F - R_{Cv}$
	⊕→	$R_{Co} + R_{Ao} = 0$	$R_{Ao} = -R_{Co} = -\frac{F \cdot L}{h}$
	A)	$-F \cdot L + R_{Co} \cdot h = 0$	$R_{Co} = \frac{F \cdot L}{h}$

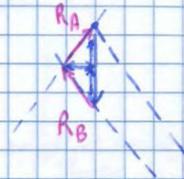
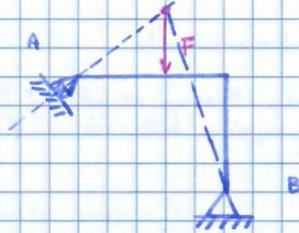
IL METODO DELLE TRE FORZE (Usato quando non c'erano calcolatori)

↳ 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



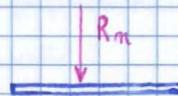
$$R_{Ax} - R_{Bx} = 0$$

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

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

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

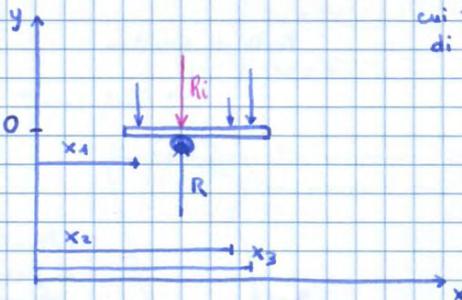
- Direzione: PARALLELA

⊕ ↑ Eq. a traslaz. verticale

⊙ Eq. di momento

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

- Posizione

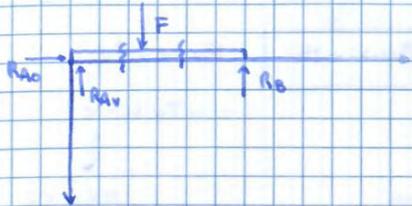


Equilibrio a rotazione attorno a un punto O qualsiasi

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

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

Convenzioni

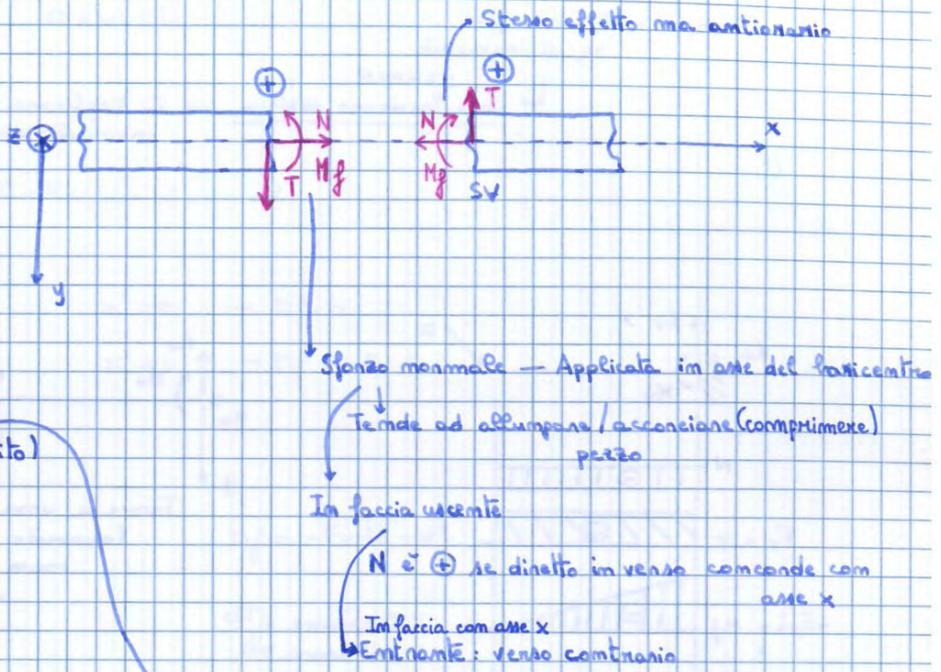


$m=3$
 2 [N] 1 [N.m]

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 - Seppoi non significa nulla

In baricentro

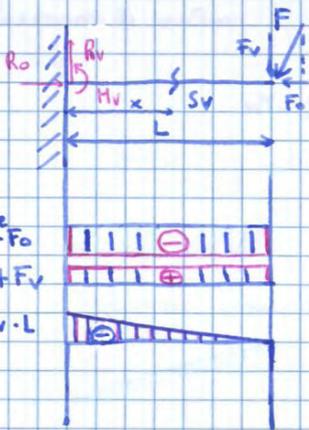
- Impedisce slittamento tra sezioni (fa scendere piani)

- 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

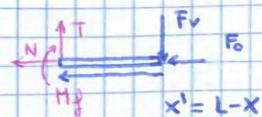
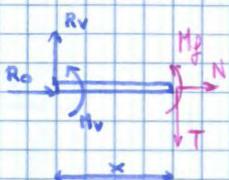


Ampiezza proporzionale a

$-F_o$ N
 $+F_v$ T
 $-F_v \cdot L$ M_f

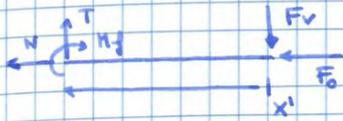
$$\begin{cases} R_o = F_o \\ R_v = F_v \\ M_v = F_v \cdot L \end{cases}$$

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 -> Rottura non dipende da conica interna ma da materiale



$$x' = L - x$$

$$0 < x' < L$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

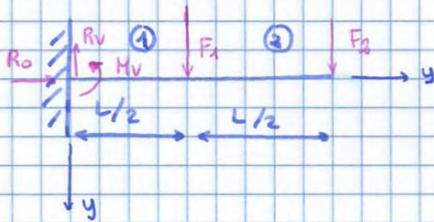
$$\frac{dM_f}{dx} = F_v = T$$

Non funziona se la uso con x'

• perché $dx' = -dx$

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

LE CAMPATE



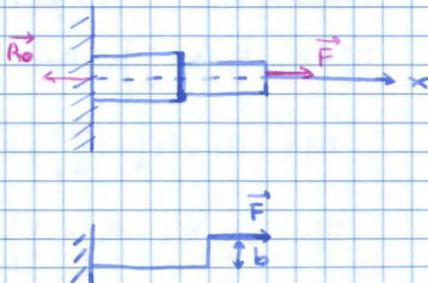
$$R_0 = 0$$

$$R_v = F_1 + F_2$$

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

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

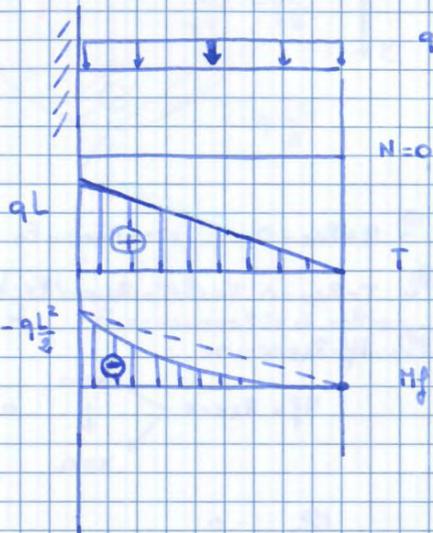
Secondo concetto di campata: ^{quando} cambia la geometria del sistema



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

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

Esercizi



Tirare a 1 campo

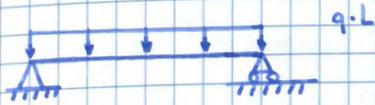


$$T - qx' = 0 \quad T = qx'$$

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

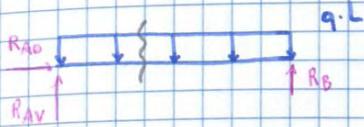
$$M_f = -q \frac{x'^2}{2}$$

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



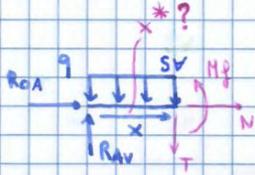
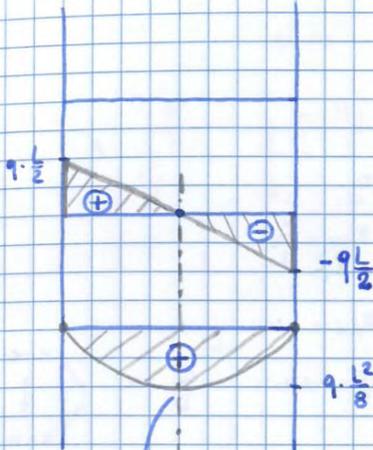
$$R_{A0} = 0$$

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



Una sola campata → Carico è continuo

↳ Non cambiamo condizioni di equilibrio



$$\rightarrow N = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$x = x^*$

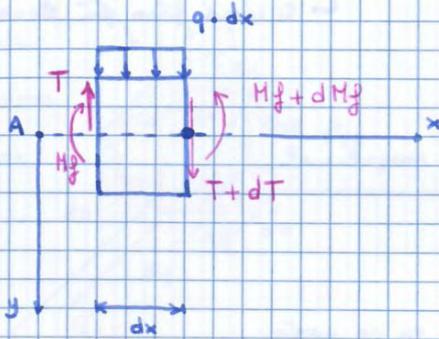
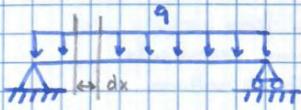
Momento flettente
è responsabile di rottura
↳ dove è max/min

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

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

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

RELAZIONE TRA T e M_f (DIMOSTRAZIONE)



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

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

Relazione tra
sforzo di taglio e
carico distribuito

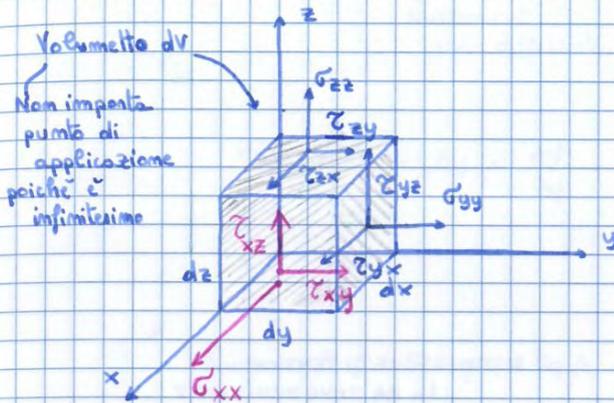
$$\curvearrowright \quad \cancel{M_f} + d\cancel{M_f} - \cancel{M_f} - T \cdot dx + q \cdot \frac{dx^2}{2} = 0$$

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

≈ 0
Contributo
trascurabile

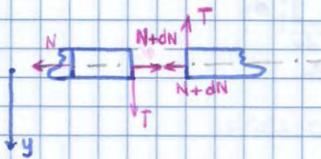
TENSORE delle tensioni

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



Verbo: Positive tensioni con x uscente

(Come convenzioni di forze interne (forze))



Per definire tensione in un punto

↓ Servono 6 incognite del problema (con 6 eq. di equilibrio)

$$3\sigma + 3\tau$$

TENSORE → Matrice con 9 componenti

	FACCE		
	\perp x	\perp y	\perp z
\parallel x	σ_{xx}	τ_{yx}	τ_{zx}
\parallel y	τ_{xy}	σ_{yy}	τ_{zy}
\parallel z	τ_{xz}	τ_{yz}	σ_{zz}

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

- 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)

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

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

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

$$\frac{u_{AA'} - u_{00'}}{dx} = \epsilon_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \quad \epsilon_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \quad \epsilon_z = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$

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

$$\frac{v_{BB'} - v_{00'}}{dy} = \epsilon_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \alpha + \beta \approx \tan \alpha + \tan \beta = \frac{u_{B'B} - u_{0'0}}{dy} + \frac{v_{A'A} - v_{0'0}}{dx}$$

\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

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

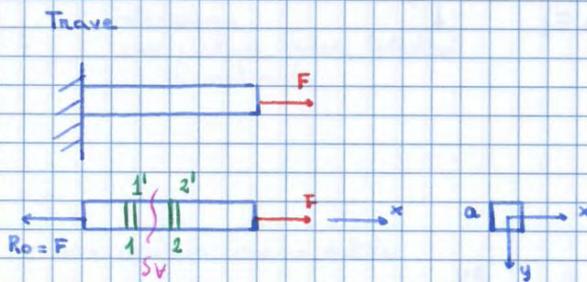
3 Regimi di funzionamento

- 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_y	$\sigma_x = \frac{M_y}{I_z} y$	$\epsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_x}{E} = \frac{M_y}{E \cdot I_z} y$	$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = - \frac{M_y}{E \cdot I_z}$
M_t	$\tau_{xy} = \frac{M_t r}{I_p}$	$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\tau}{G} = \frac{M_t r}{G \cdot I_p}$	$\Delta \theta = \frac{M_t}{G \cdot I_p} \cdot L$
T	$\tau_{ij} = \frac{T \cdot S_z^*}{I_z \cdot \text{corda}}$	$\gamma_{ij} = \frac{\tau}{G} = \frac{T \cdot S_z^*}{G \cdot I_z \cdot \text{corda}}$	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)

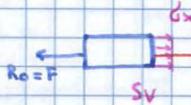
Come concetto di fiume

- Prima sezione si comporta come seconda e come tutte le altre (Solto canonica)

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

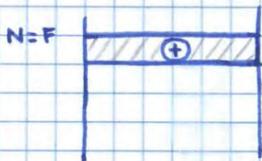
$$\sigma_x = \frac{N}{A} = \frac{N}{a^2}$$

Applicato in orizzontale in questo caso

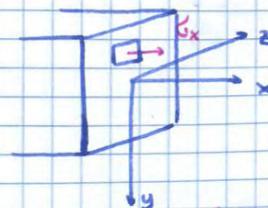
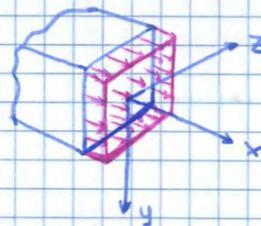
Integrale di andam. di tensioni

La Distribuzione costante

(o compressione)



Stessa σ_x su tutta la trave

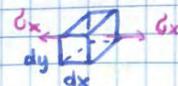


$$\sigma_x = \frac{N}{A} = \frac{N}{a^2} = \text{costante}$$

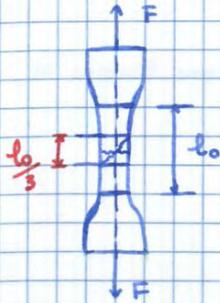
$$\sigma_x = E \cdot \epsilon_x$$

↳ modulo elastico o modulo di Young

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

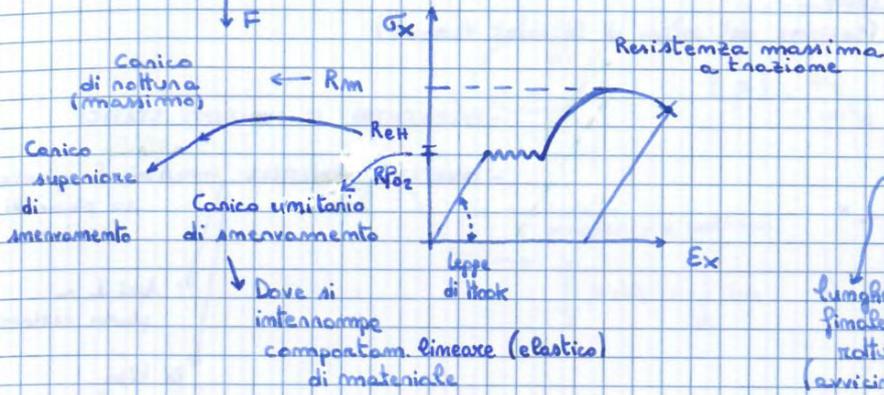


Prova di TRAZIONE



Ci possono essere 2 tipi di linea di frattura

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



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

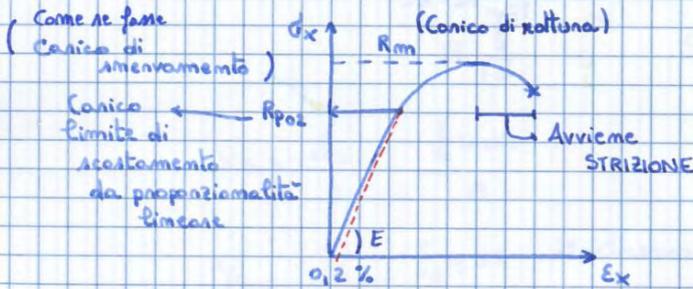
↳ Lunghezza finale dopo rottura (avvicinando i pezzi)

↳ Dice quanto è duttile il materiale

$A > 5$ duttile

$A < 5$ fragile

- Con acciaio meno duttile

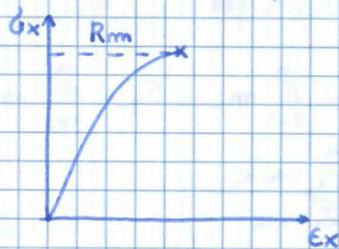


Non c'è interruzione netta tra regime elastico/plastico

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

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

- Materiale fragile

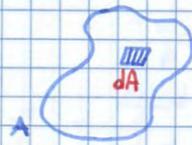


Si rompe quando si arriva a canico di rottura.

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

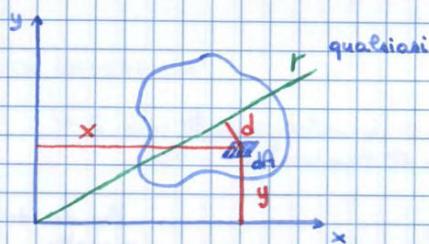
Passando a geometria delle aree

\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
 $\int_A \rho dA = \int_A dm$



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

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

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

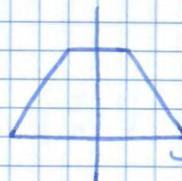
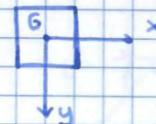
$$x_G = \frac{S_y}{A} = \frac{\int_A x dA}{A}$$

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

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

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

(Anche assi di antisimmetria.)



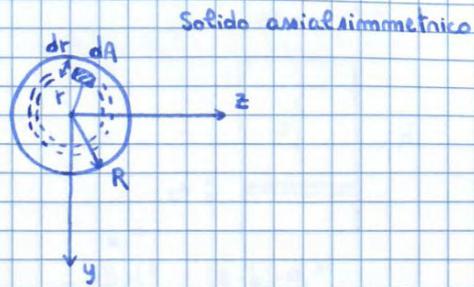
\rightarrow Devo studiare solo altezza.

MOMENTO D'INERZIA POLARE

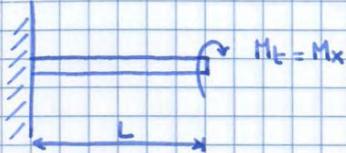
$$I_p = \int_A r^2 dA$$

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

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



Influisce in TORSIONE



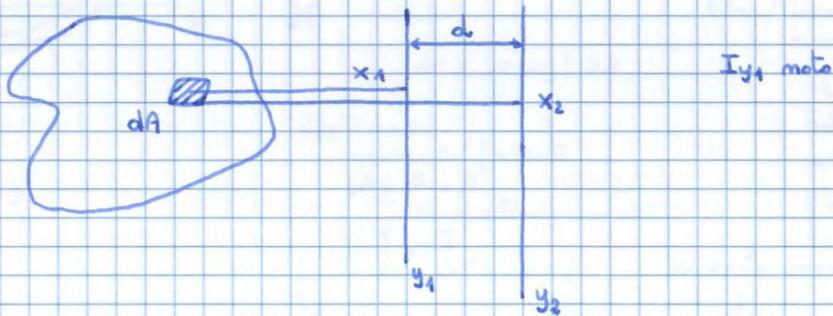
$$\Delta\theta = \frac{M_t \cdot L}{G \cdot I_p}$$

MOMENTO CENTRIFUGO (Misto)

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

Rispetto ad assi baricentrici / di simmetria
↓
NULLO

TEOREMA DI TRASPOSIZIONE DEI MOMENTI D'INERZIA



$$I_{y_1} = \int_A x_1^2 dA$$

$$I_{y_2} = \int_A x_2^2 dA = \int_A (x_1 + d)^2 dA = \int_A x_1^2 dA + \int_A d^2 dA + 2 \int_A d x_1 dA$$

$$I_{y_2} = I_{y_1} + d^2 \cdot A + 2 \cdot d \cdot S_{y_1}$$

Termine di trasposizione

Se $y_1 \equiv y_0$

$$I_{y_2} = I_{y_0} + A \cdot d^2$$

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

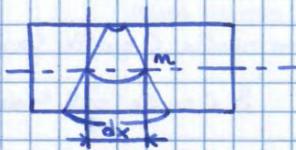
$$I_x = I_{x_G} + A y_G^2$$

?

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

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

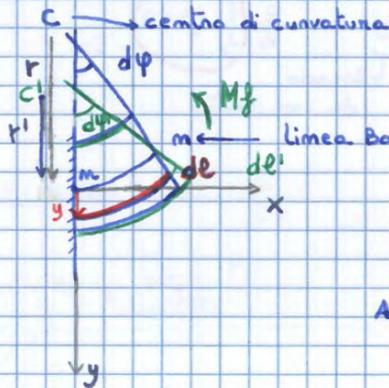
FLESSIONE



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

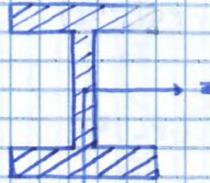
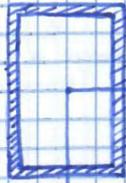
$$E_x = \frac{de' - de}{de} = \frac{(r' + y) d\phi' - (r + y) d\phi}{(r + y) d\phi}$$

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

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

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 σ_x sono elevate)

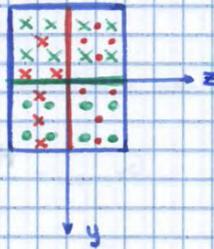
$$\sigma_x = \frac{M_z}{I_z} y = \frac{M_z}{I_z} y$$

PIANO NEUTRO xz

↳ Né trazione né compressione

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

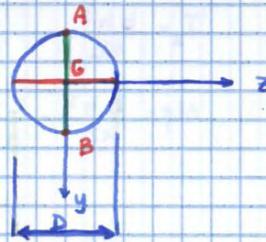
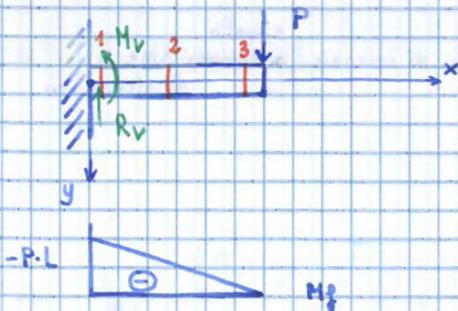
PIANO NEUTRO xy



Convenzione del segno → Identica per tutti

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

Esercizio



$$R_v = P$$

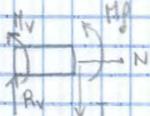
$$M_v - P \cdot L = 0 ; M_v = P \cdot L$$

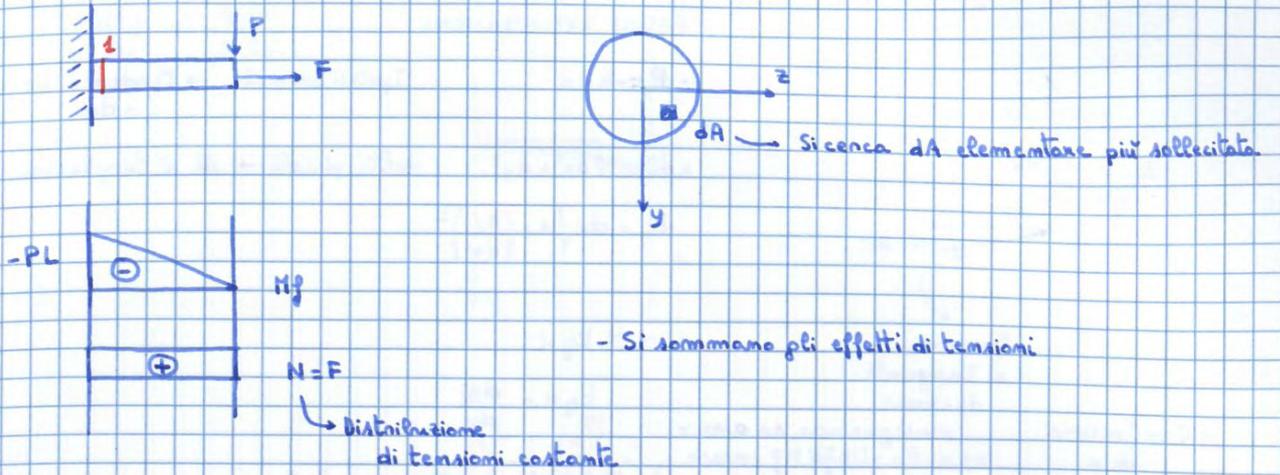
$$N = 0$$

$$T = R_v$$

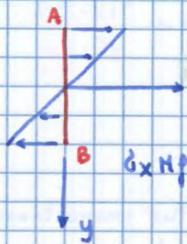
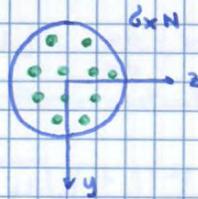
$$M_v + M_v - R_v \cdot x = 0$$

$$M_v = R_v \cdot x - M_v = P \cdot x - P \cdot L$$

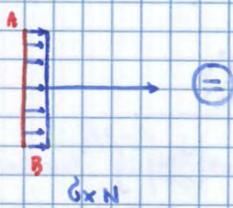




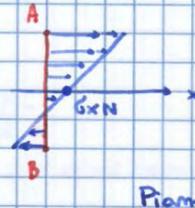
Sezione 1



+



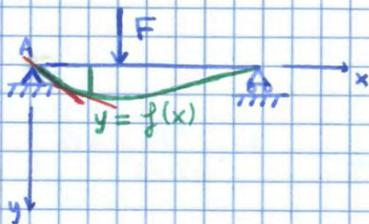
=



Più a $G_x = 0$
si sposta
verso il lato

EQUAZIONE DIFFERENZIALE DELLA LINEA ELASTICA

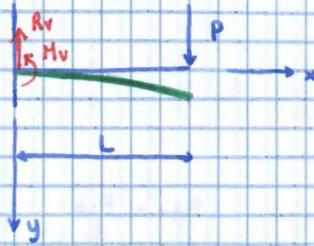
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{M(x)}{EI_z}$$



$$M(x) = \frac{E}{R} I_z$$

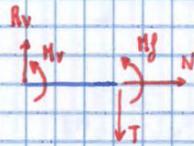
INTEGRAZIONE

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



$$R_v = P$$

$$M_v = P \cdot L$$



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

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

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

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

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 $x=a$

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

$$\hookrightarrow B_1 = 0$$

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

$$A_1 = A_2$$

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

$$B_2 = 0$$

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

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

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

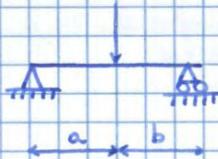
$$f_{\max} = -\frac{Pba^3}{6E \cdot I_2L} + \frac{PbLa}{6EI_2} - \frac{Pb^3a}{6EI_2 \cdot L}$$

Importante

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

La freccia max si avrebbe in mezzanina

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

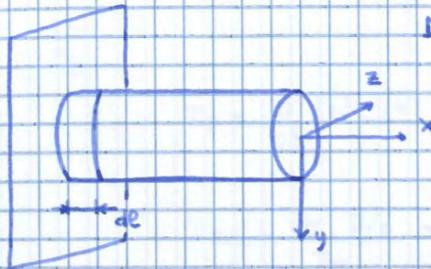


$$-\frac{P \cdot \frac{L}{2} \cdot L^3}{16 \cdot 6 \cdot E \cdot I_2 \cdot \frac{L}{2}} + \frac{PL \cdot L \cdot L}{12 \cdot 2E \cdot I_2} - \frac{PL^3 \cdot \frac{L}{2}}{6 \cdot 16E \cdot I_2 \cdot \frac{L}{2}}$$

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

Tensioni dovute a momenti torcenti

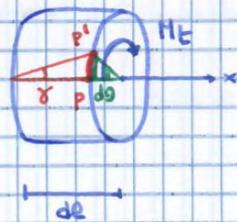
Applicando torsione → Piani rimangono paralleli tra loro, ruotano solamente "attorno ad un elica"
 - Sezioni rimangono piane (perpendicolari ad asse) della trave



Distribuzione di tensione τ
 ↓ Risultante provoca un momento torcente

Tensioni τ giacciono su piano di sezione

γ : 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

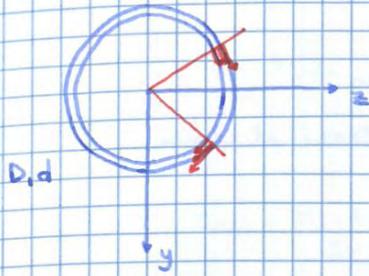
$G = 83000 \text{ N/mm}^2$

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

↳ 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

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

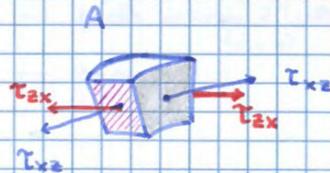
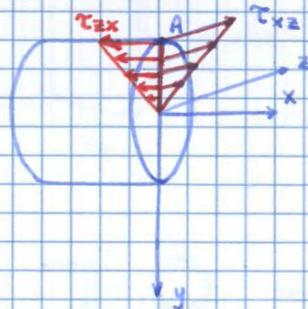
$$M_t = K_t \Delta\theta$$

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

costante elastica \rightarrow Espresime Rigidità di molla

RECIPROCIITÀ DELLE TENSIONI TANGENZIALI

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



Generiamo una coppia

Eq. di equilibrio di momenti:

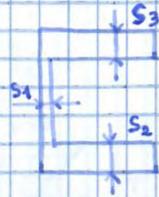
$$\tau_{xz} dz dx - \tau_{zx} dx dz = 0$$

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

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

Se il solido è in equilibrio esistano anche τ_{zx} che equilibrano τ_{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 α/β di formula

TAGLIO

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

Varia su sezione

ipotesi



I_z - consta - larghezza di sezione, // ad asse neutro

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

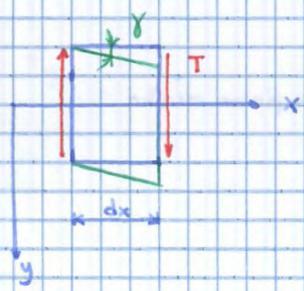
$$\frac{dM_f}{dx} = T \rightarrow \text{Se } M_f \text{ è costante} \rightarrow T = 0$$

Pagine scannano tra loro liberamente

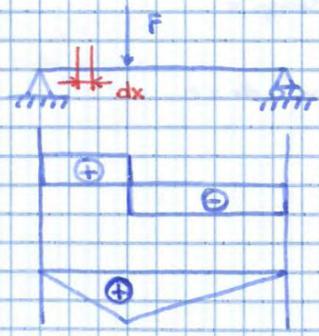
Ad esempio: un libro non ha sforzi di taglio

T_{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

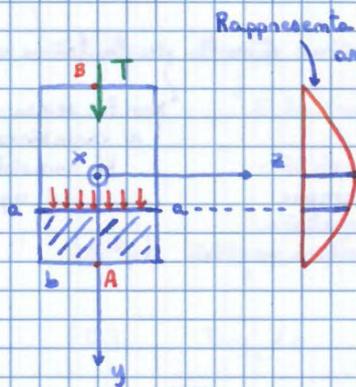
↳ Taglio non viene mai considerato → È trascurabile

- 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

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

$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} = \frac{T}{b \cdot I_z} \int y dA$$

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

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

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

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

↳ 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 τ non bilancia decrescita di σ_x

↳ Punto C ha σ_x molto alta ancora

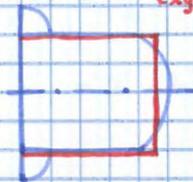
↳ E ha anche la τ molto elevata

- 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 τ



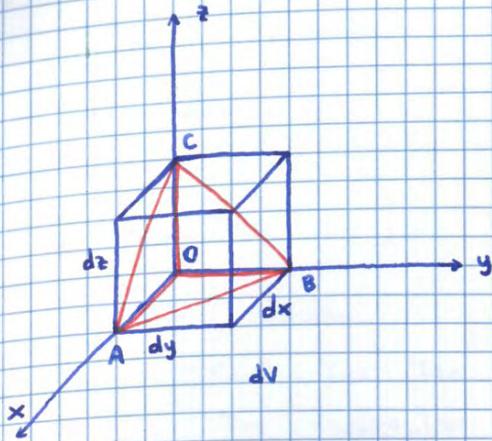
$\tau_{xy \text{ media}}$

↳ 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 τ

In sistema cartesiano



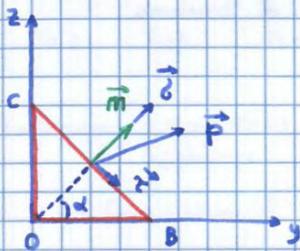
Tensore delle tensioni

⊥	x	y	z
x	σ_x	τ_{yx}	τ_{zx}
y	τ_{xy}	σ_y	τ_{zy}
z	τ_{xz}	τ_{yz}	σ_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 $\hat{ACB} \cdot \cos m^{\wedge} x$

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

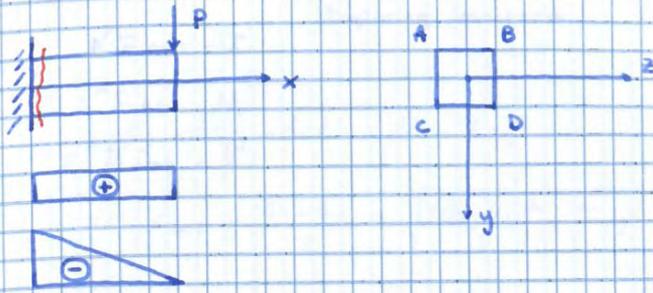
$$\hat{ACB} \cdot \cos m^{\wedge} z = \hat{AOB}$$

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 σ

$$\tau = 0$$

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:

λ, μ, ν
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.)

→ Perché due equazioni sono linearmente dipendenti

Autovettori (direzioni)

↳ Sono ricavati a meno
di una costante arbitraria → La forma modale

↳ Non quantà si sposta
(effettivo valore)

• Ho det in funzione di G

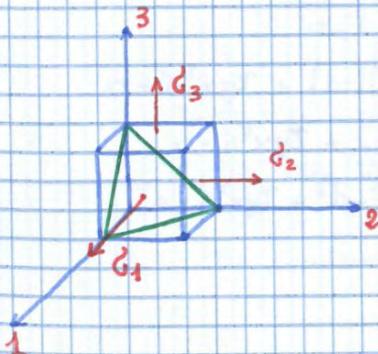
↳ Otterrai tre G , il più grande: G_1

- Ho mem se ancora direzioni

↳ Sostituisco il risultato in matrice

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

↳ Aggiungendo condizione di
ortogonalità



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

$$\sigma_a = 0$$

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

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

$$\sigma_b = \sigma_1$$

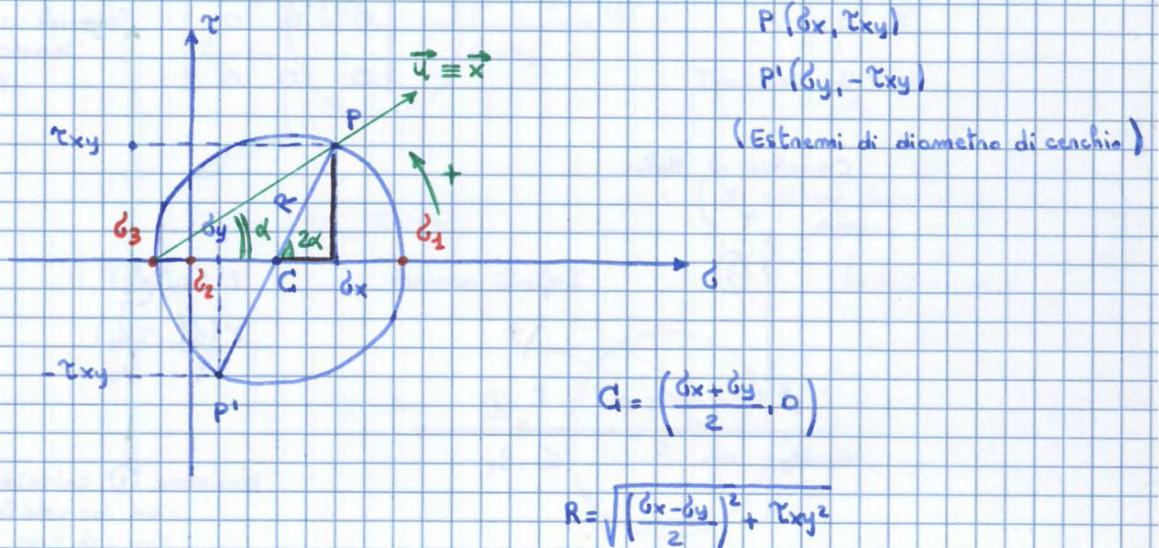
$$\sigma_a = \sigma_2$$

$$\sigma_c = \sigma_3$$

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



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

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

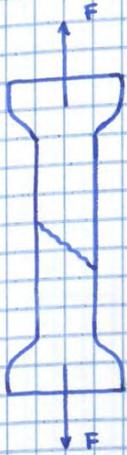
In σ_1 : la normale è la direzione 1

Tra \vec{x} e \vec{i} c'è un angolo α

Per condizione di ortogonalità tra le direzioni

↳ σ_3 è \perp a σ_1

σ_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 τ massima

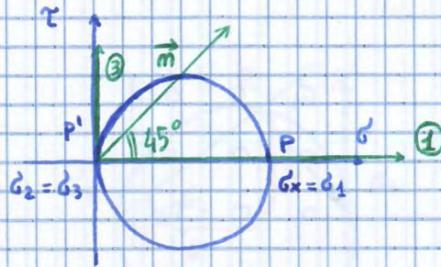
In acciai poco duttili

↳ Rottura quando si giunge a τ_{max}

Ipotesi di Tresca

(Si creano piani di scorrimento diversi)

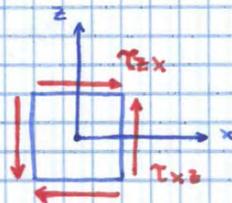
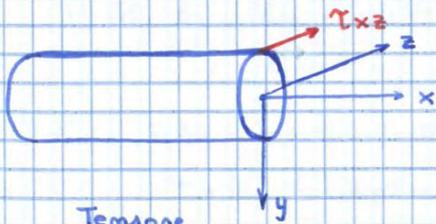
↳ Rottura dove c'è massima attrito
 ↳ A 45°



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

• In generale le rotture dipendono da materiale

Barra di torsione



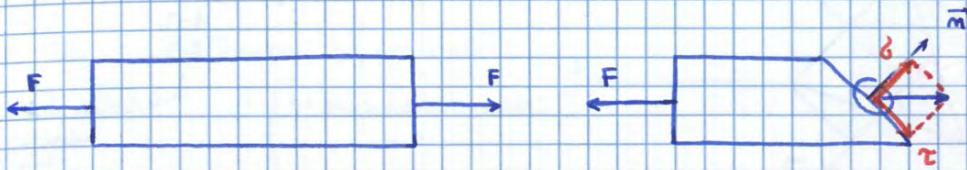
Tensione

0	0	τ_{zx}
0	0	0
τ_{xz}	0	0

$G_a = 0$

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

$\sigma_1 > \sigma_2 > \sigma_3$

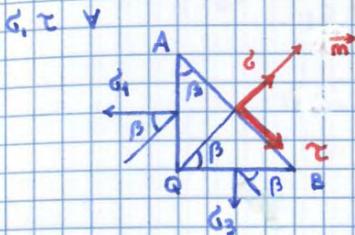


A volte non succede cio' che ci aspettiamo

Materiale puo' avere difetto

Immagina uno stato di tensione che non e' attore

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:

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

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

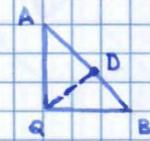
$\sigma = \sigma_3 + (\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) \cos^2 \beta$

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

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

$AQ = AB \cos \beta$

$BQ = AB \sin \beta$



Im Q e D la tensione e' la stessa perché DA e' infinitesima

E' come se fosse stato di tensione in Q

Analizzando il cerchio di Mohr avrei ottenuto gli stessi risultati

IPOTESI DI ROTURA

Immaginiamo cedimento di materiale in un punto in tensione

σ_{eq}

Tensione equivalente

↳ MONODIMENSIONALE

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

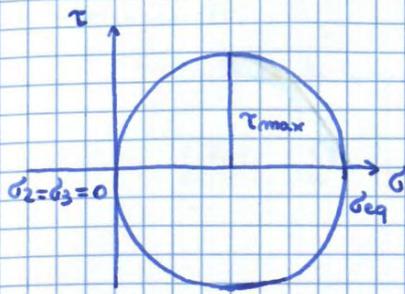
$$\sigma_{eq} \iff \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$$

1D 3D

Unico modo per calcolare coefficiente di sicurezza

Per sommare σ "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 σ_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 τ_{max}	$\sigma_{eq} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3$	$\sigma_{eq} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2}$	$\sigma_{eq} = \sigma$	$\sigma_{eq} = 2\tau$
Von Mises σ''_{max}	$\sigma_{eq} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2}$	$\sigma_{eq} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2}$	$\sigma_{eq} = \sigma$	$\sigma_{eq} = \sqrt{3} \tau$



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

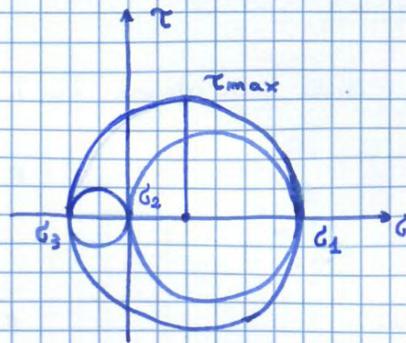
Se $\sigma_3 = 0$ $\sigma_{eq} = \sigma_1$

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
- σ, ϵ 3D

$$L_e = L_i = \Phi$$

Calcolato su tutta struttura.

Definito su un punto

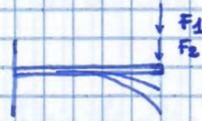
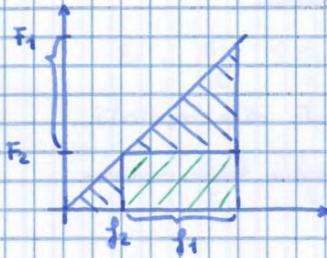
↳ Poi si integra

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



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

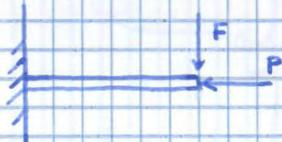
Applicate stesse forze
con stessi spostamenti

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

G_{adm} e τ_{adm}

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

Da un modello di calcolo

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

Viene da un materiale \rightarrow Varia a seconda di materiale

Con $G_{adm} \rightarrow$ C.S.

è un po' minore con stessa G_{calc}

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

$$\left(C.S. = \frac{G_{adm}}{G_{eq}} \right)$$

$$G_{adm} \sim 0,9 R_{p0,2}$$

C.S. ha un valore diverso

Non importa miscelazione di acciaio e smarrimento

τ_{adm}

Se deve dimensionare un attrezzo a torsione

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

lontano da $R_{p0,2}$

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

oppure

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

$$G_{adm} = \frac{R_{p0,2}}{1,5}$$

Definita in costruzioni in acciaio ad esempio

sta lontano da smarrimento

$$\tau_{adm} = \frac{G_{adm}}{2}$$

$$\tau_{adm} = \frac{G_{adm}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Si parte da ipotesi di rottura.

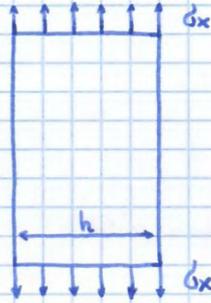
EFFETTO DI INTAGLIO

(di solito non trattato in statica)

corrente accelera e crea dei vortici

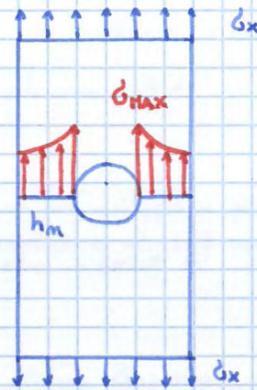
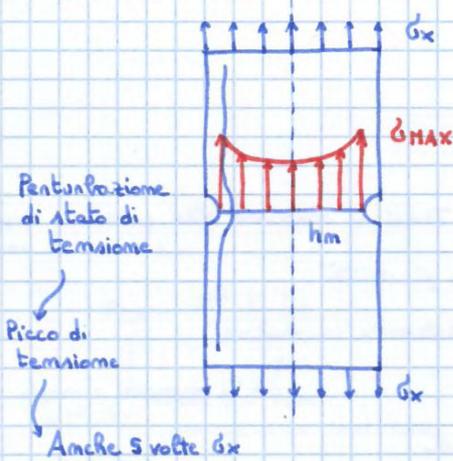


↳ Allo stesso modo → Flusso di tensioni



$$A = h \cdot s$$

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



"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 accartoccia in modo analitico

Si può prevedere ingombro finale

- Progettazione è importante

Carico critico di Eulero dipende da

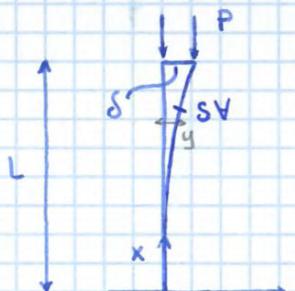
- ↳ Momento d'inerzia rispetto ad asse neutra
- ↳ Materiale
- ↳ Carico applicato
- ↳ Condizioni al contorno

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

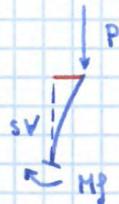
↳ Valore più basso con cui si ha instabilità

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

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

Equazione differenziale

↳ distanza di azione da trave

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

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

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

Sono infinite soluzioni

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

↳ Ha contributo energetico più elevato
 ↳ "Mangia" energia

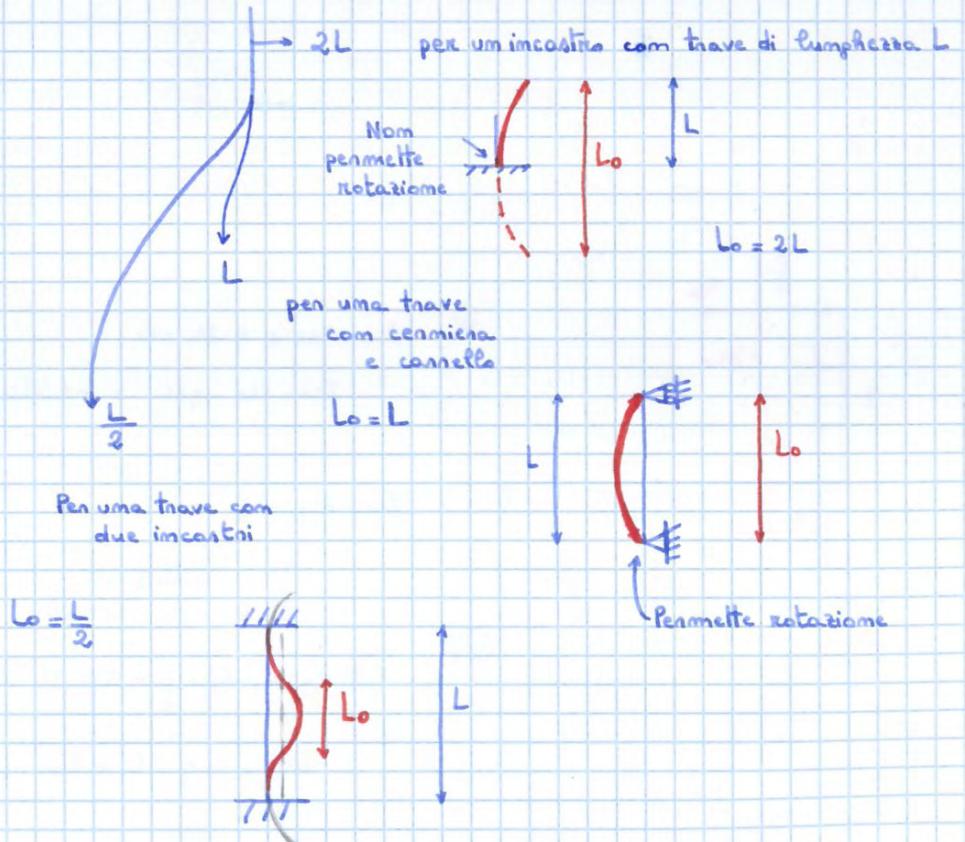
$$\sqrt{\frac{P}{E \cdot I_z}} L = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

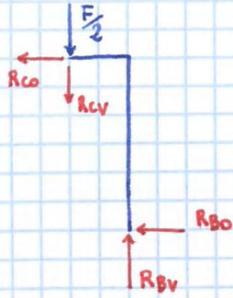
Sui libri si trova → $P_{CR} = \frac{\pi^2 E I_z}{L_0^2}$

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

Lo dipende da condizioni di vincolo



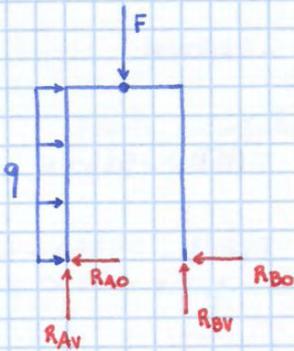
Ma vincoli → In realtà non sono realizzabili come quelli ideali



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

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

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

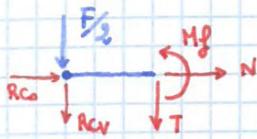


$$\begin{aligned} \oplus \rightarrow \quad & q \cdot 2L - R_{Ao} - R_{Bo} = 0 \\ & R_{Ao} = q \cdot 2L - R_{Bo} = -5350 \text{ N} \\ & \quad \quad \quad 1200 - 6550 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

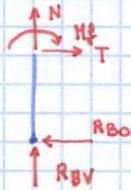
$$M_f(0) = 0$$

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

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

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

$$x' = 2l - x$$



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

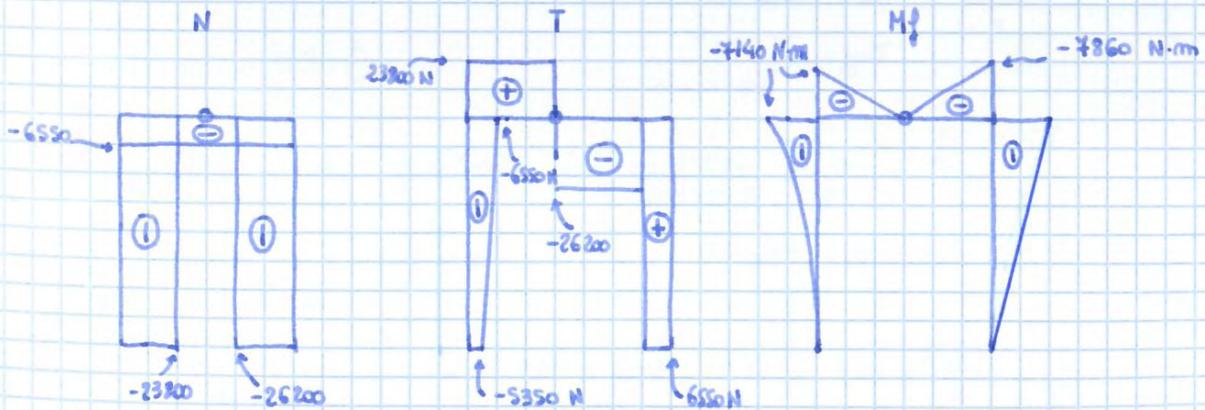
$$\oplus \rightarrow T - R_{bo} = 0, \quad T = R_{bo} = 6550 \text{ N}$$

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

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

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

$$M_f(2l) = 0$$



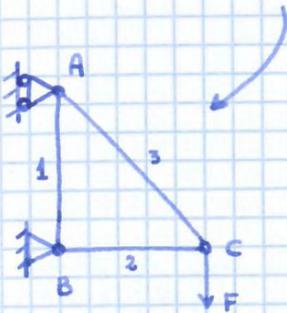
CALCOLO MATRICIALE

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'approvazione → 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

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

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

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

Elemento ASTA



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

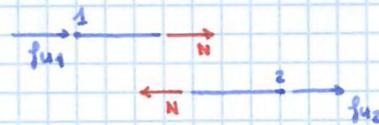
$$\begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} f_{u1} \\ f_{u2} \end{Bmatrix}$$

↳ Quadrate,
simmetriche,
simpolari

Se non sono vincolate possiamo compiere solo movimenti rigidi

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

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



$N = f_{u2} = -f_{u1}$

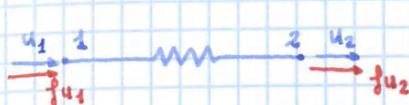
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{L}{EA} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} f_{u1} \\ f_{u2} \end{Bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

MOLLA



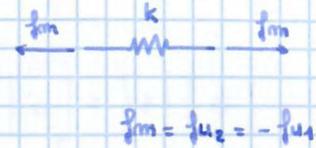
$$i = 2$$

$$m_i = 1$$

$$m = 2$$

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

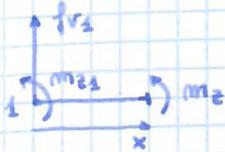
↳ i modi non vincolati hanno spostamenti rigidi

↳ Non si deformano

↳ Tanti 0 quanti sono i gradi di libertà

↳ La trave ha 2 GdL di corpo rigido

Eq. linea elastica (flex spostamenti)



$$\frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} = -\frac{m_{z1}}{E I_z}$$

$$m_{z1} = \int_0^L v_{z1} dx - m_{z1}$$

1° integrazione

$$\int_0^L \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1}{E I_z} \int_0^L [-\int_0^L v_{z1} dx + m_{z1}] dx$$

• Rotazione rigida

↳ La rotazione effettiva

↳ Corrisponde alla diff. di rotazione tra i modi

$$\alpha_{z2} - \alpha_{z1} = \frac{1}{E I_z} \left[-\frac{\int_0^L v_{z1} L^2}{2} + m_{z1} L \right]$$

2° integrazione

$$\int dv = \frac{1}{E I_z} \left\{ \int_0^L \left[-\frac{\int_0^L v_{z1} x^2}{2} + m_{z1} x \right] dx \right\}$$

$$v_2 - v_1 - \alpha_{z1} L = \frac{-\int_0^L v_{z1} L^3}{6 E I_z} + \frac{m_{z1} L^2}{2 E I_z}$$

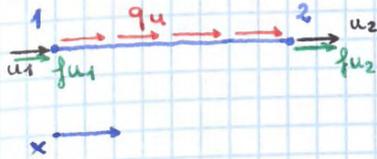
↳ Anche la rotazione del modo 1 dà flessia in 2

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

[b] è invertibile

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

ASTA



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



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

Equazioni di equilibrio:

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

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

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

Moltiplicando 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

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

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

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

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

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

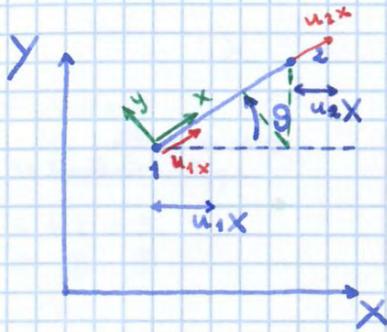
$$fe_1 = fu \frac{x^*}{L}$$

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

MODELLAZIONE DELLA STRUTTURA



x, y, z sistema di riferimento locale



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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{Bmatrix}_{x,y,z} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cos \theta & \sin \theta \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 4} \begin{Bmatrix} u_{1x} \\ u_{1y} \\ u_{2x} \\ u_{2y} \end{Bmatrix}_{4 \times 1}$$

[R] Matrice di rotazione

è ortogonale $[A]^{-1} = {}^t A$

↳ Applicazione lineare

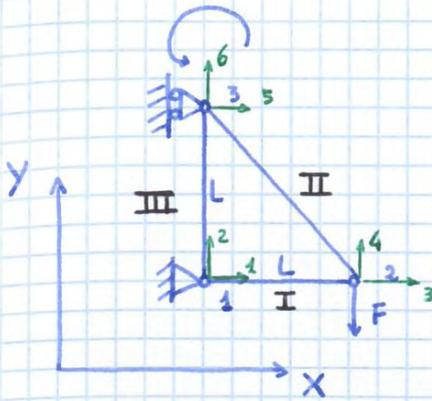
$$[K]_{xyz} \cdot \{S\}_{xyz} = \{f\}_{xyz}$$

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	9
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

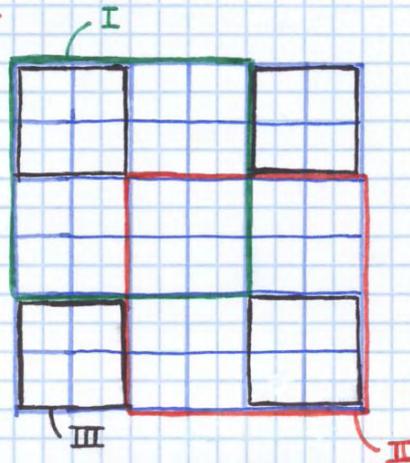
$$[k] \cdot \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \\ u_5 \\ u_6 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ F_3 \\ F_4 \\ F_5 \\ F_6 \end{Bmatrix}$$

Elemento 1 ha spostamenti 1,2,3,4

Elemento 2 ha spostamenti 3,4,5,6

Elemento 3 ha spostamenti 5,6,1,2

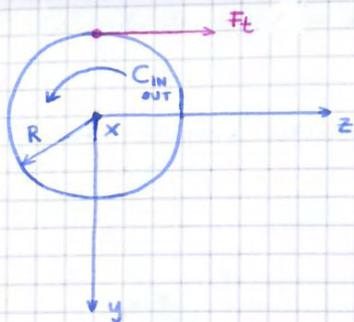
$$[k] = \frac{EA}{L} \cdot$$



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

Forze sono quelle esterne
↳ verso il mondo esterno

Sistema di 6 equazioni in 6 incognite

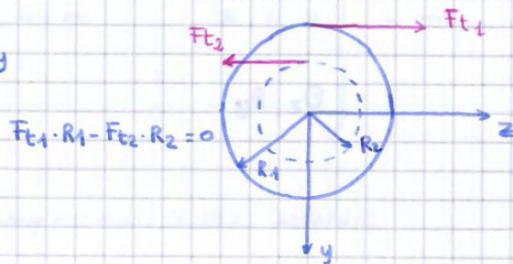
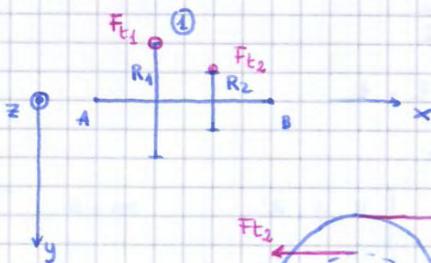


Coppia: $F_t \cdot R$

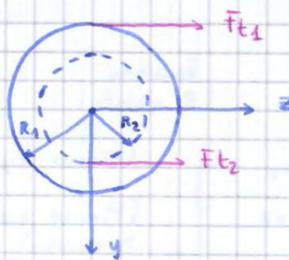
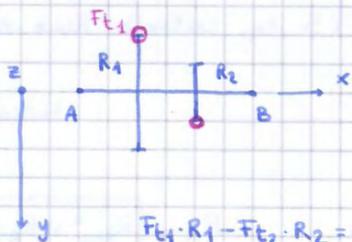
⊕) $C_{IN} - F_t \cdot R = 0$

Eq. del moto → Per equilibrio di sistema

Esempio:

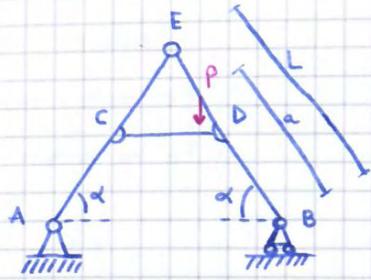


$F_{t1} \cdot R_1 - F_{t2} \cdot R_2 = 0$



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

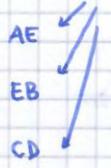
Esame scritto del 07.02.2013



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

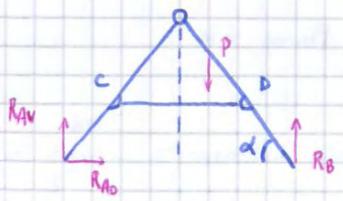
$m - m = l = 0$

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

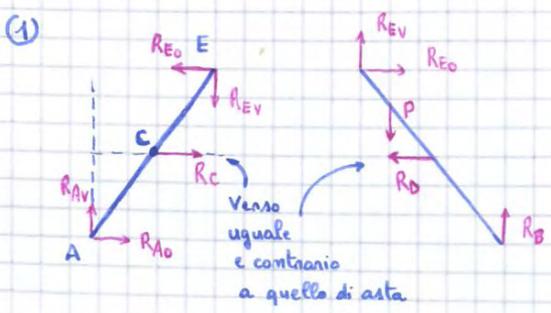


Reazioni solo orizzontali

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

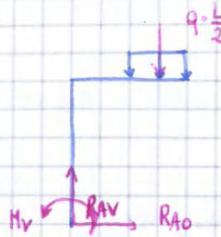
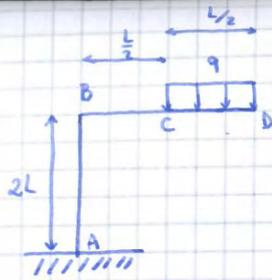


$\oplus \rightarrow R_{A0} = 0$
 $\oplus \uparrow R_{AV} - P + R_B = 0 \quad \leftarrow R_{AV} = \frac{P \cdot a \cdot \cos \alpha}{L}$
 $\oplus \curvearrowright R_B \cdot L - P \cdot (L - a \cdot \cos \alpha) = 0$
 $R_B = \frac{P(L - a \cdot \cos \alpha)}{L}$



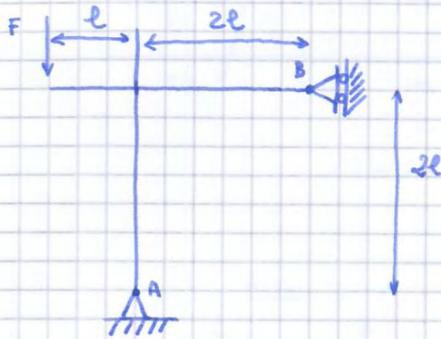
Verso uguale e contrario a quello di asta

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



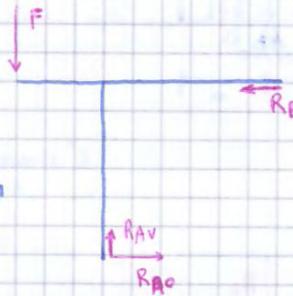
$$\begin{aligned} \oplus \rightarrow R_{A0} &= 0 \\ \oplus \uparrow R_{AV} - q \cdot \frac{L}{2} &= 0 \\ \oplus \curvearrowright M_v - q \cdot \frac{L}{2} \cdot \frac{3L}{4} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Esercizio 3 (Esercitazione 4)



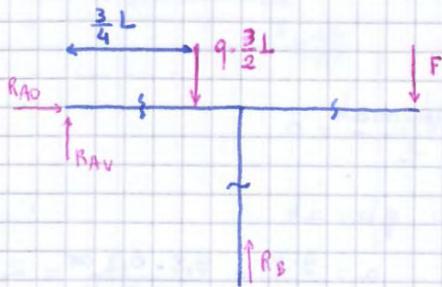
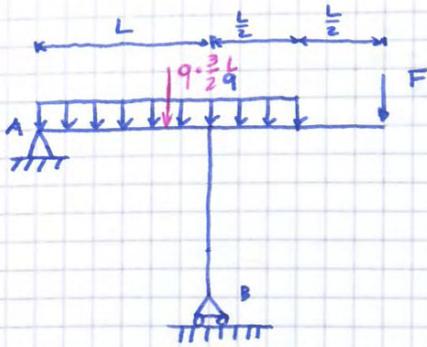
$$\begin{aligned} F &= 4000 \text{ N} \\ l &= 0,5 \end{aligned}$$

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



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

Esercizio 1



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

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

$$= 1112,5 \text{ N}$$

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

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

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

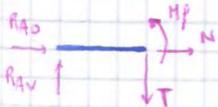
$$\oplus \curvearrowleft R_B \cdot L - F \cdot 2L - q \cdot \frac{3}{2} L \cdot \frac{3}{4} L = 0$$

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

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

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

1^a campata



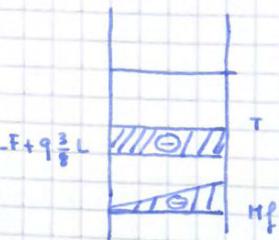
$$\oplus \rightarrow R_{A0} + N = 0 \quad , \quad N = -R_{A0} = 0$$

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

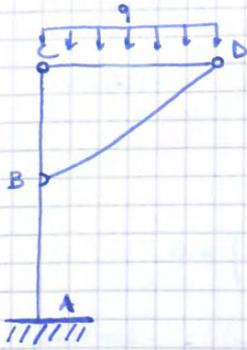
$$\oplus \curvearrowleft M_f - R_{AV} \cdot x = 0 \quad M_f = R_{AV} \cdot x$$

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

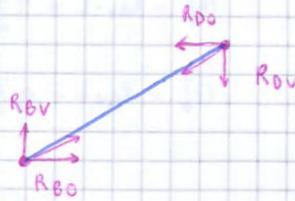
$$x = \frac{3}{4} L \rightarrow M_f = \frac{3}{4} L \left(q \cdot \frac{3}{8} L - F \right) = -346,875$$



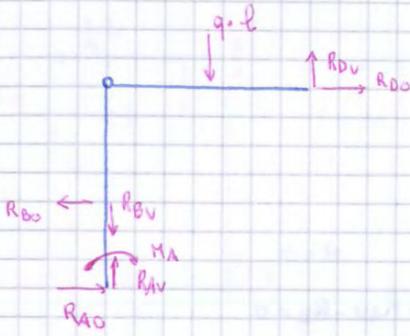
Esercizio 5



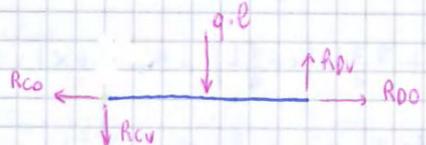
$M = q$
 $m = 2 + 2 + 2 + 3 = 9 \rightarrow l = 0$
 B C D A



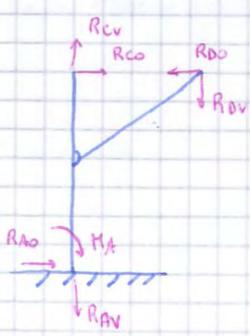
$R_{DO} = R_{BO}$
 $R_{BV} = R_{DV}$
 $R_{DO} \cdot h - R_{DV} \cdot l = 0$
 $R_{DO} = R_{DV} \cdot \frac{l}{h} = 50 \cdot 2 = 100 \text{ N}$



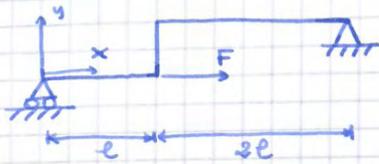
$R_{AO} - R_{BO} + R_{BO} = 0 \rightarrow R_{AO} = 0$
 $R_{AV} - R_{BV} + R_{DV} - q \cdot l = 0 \rightarrow R_{AV} = q \cdot l = 100 \text{ N}$
 $R_{BO} \cdot (L-h) + R_{DV} \cdot l - R_{DO} \cdot L - q \cdot l \cdot \left(\frac{l}{2}\right) = 0$
 $R_{BO} (L-h) + R_{DV} \cdot l - R_{DO} \cdot \frac{l}{h}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



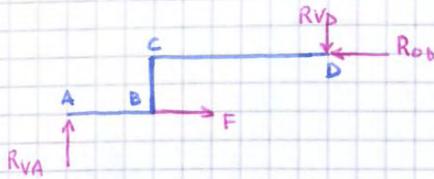
$R_{DV} - R_{CV} - q \cdot l = 0$
 $R_{CO} = R_{DO}$
 $R_{DV} \cdot l - q \cdot \frac{l^2}{2} = 0$
 $R_{DV} = q \cdot \frac{l}{2} = 50 \text{ N}$



Es 2



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



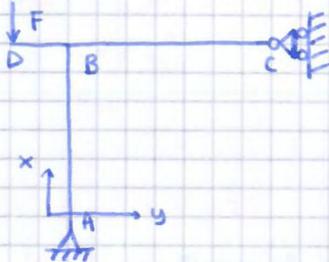
$$\begin{cases} x) & R_{vD} - F = 0 \\ y) & R_{vA} - R_{vD} = 0 \\ C) & R_{vA} \cdot l - F \cdot h + R_{vD} \cdot 2l = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$R_{vD} = F$$

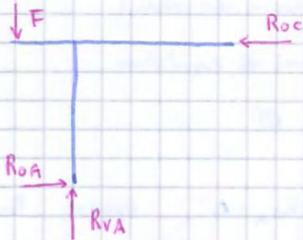
$$R_{vA} = R_{vD} = F$$

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

Es 3



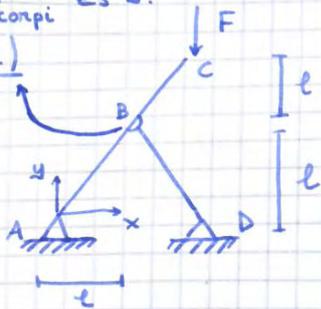
$$\begin{aligned} M &= 3 \\ m &= 2+1 = 3 \\ l &= 0 \rightarrow \text{ISOSTATICO} \end{aligned}$$



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

num di corpi Es 6.

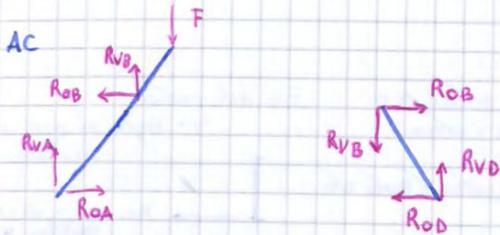
$2(m-1)$



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

$M = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$
 $m = 2 + 2 + 2 = 6$
 $2(2-1) = 2$

$l = 0 \rightarrow$ ISOSTATICO.



(AC) $R_{Ax} - R_{Bx} = 0 \quad R_{Ax} = R_{Bx}$
 $R_{Ay} + R_{By} - F = 0 \quad R_{Ay} = F - R_{By}$

$\sum M \rightarrow -R_{Ay} \cdot l + R_{Ax} \cdot l - F \cdot l = 0$

$-F + R_{By} + R_{By} - F = 0$

$R_{By} = F$

$R_{Ax} = R_{Bx} = R_{By} = R_{Dy} = F$

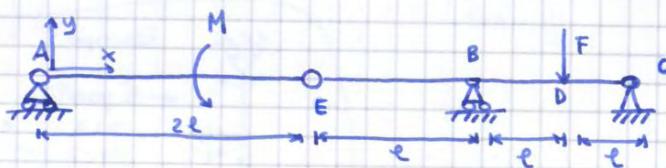
$R_{Ay} = 0$

(BD) $R_{Bx} - R_{Dx} = 0 \quad R_{Bx} = R_{Dx}$
 $R_{By} - R_{Dy} = 0 \quad R_{By} = R_{Dy}$

$\sum M \rightarrow R_{Dx} \cdot l - R_{Dy} \cdot l = 0$

$R_{Dx} = R_{Dy}$

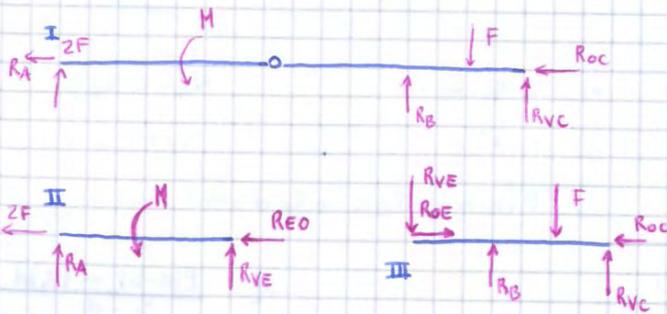
Es 7.



$2 \cdot 3 = 6 = m$

$m = 2 + 2 + 1 + 1 = 6$

$l = 0 \rightarrow$ ISOSTATICO



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

II $\begin{cases} R_A + R_{VE} = 0 \\ R_{OE} + 2F = 0 \\ R_{OE} = 0 \end{cases}; R_{OE} = -2 \text{ kN}$

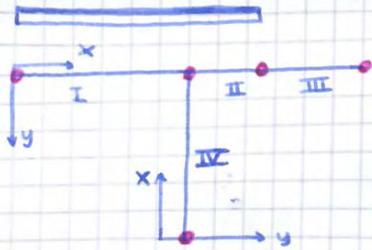
$R_A \cdot 2l - M = 0$

$R_A = \frac{M}{2l} = 250 \text{ N} = -R_{VE}$

I $\begin{cases} R_A + R_B + R_{VC} - F = 0 \\ R_{OC} + 2F = 0 \\ R_A \cdot 5l - M - Fl + R_B \cdot 2l = 0 \end{cases}$

$R_{VC} = F - R_B - R_A = 625 \text{ N}$

$R_B = \frac{Fl + M - R_A \cdot 5l}{2l} = 125 \text{ N}$

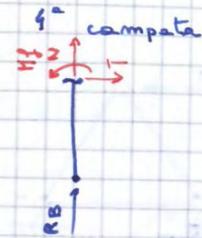


I
 $0 < x < 2l$

II
 $2l < x < 3l$

III
 $3l < x < 4l$

IV
 $0 < x < 2l$

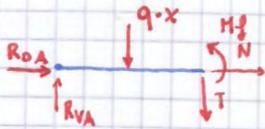


$$N + R_B = 0; N = -R_B$$

$$T = 0$$

$$M_f = 0$$

Prima campata



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

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

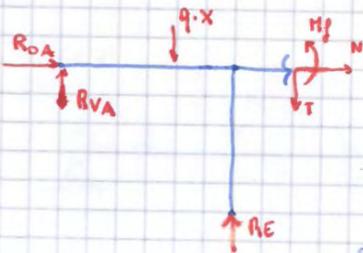
$$\oplus \curvearrowright M_f - R_{VA} \cdot x + qx \cdot \frac{x}{2} = 0$$

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

$$M_f_{x=0} = 0$$

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

Seconda campata
 $2l < x < 3l$



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

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

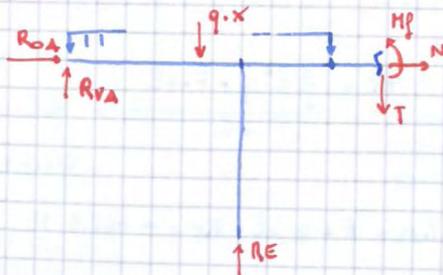
$$\oplus \curvearrowright M_f + q \cdot x \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) - R_{VA} \cdot x - R_E (x - 2l) = 0$$

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

$$M_f_{x=2l} = -512,5 \text{ N}$$

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

Terza campata



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

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

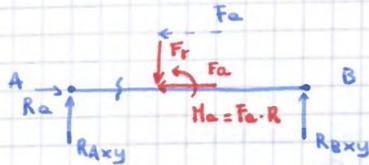
$$\oplus \curvearrowright M_f - R_{VA} (3l + x) + qx \left(x + \frac{3l}{2} \right) - R_E (x + l) = 0$$

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

$$M_f_{x=0} = -250 \text{ N}$$

$$M_f_{x=l} = 0$$

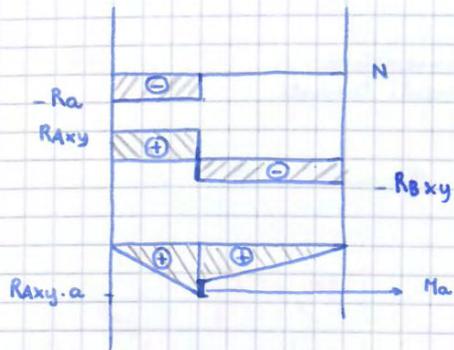
Piano xy



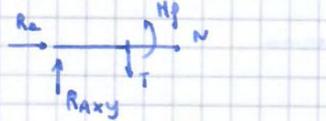
$$R_a = F_a$$

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

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



1^a Campata

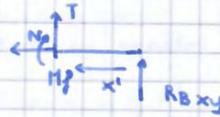


$$R_a + N = 0 \quad , \quad N = -R_a$$

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

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

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



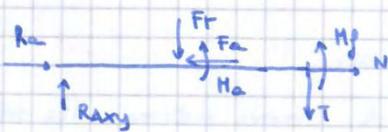
$$N = 0$$

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

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

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

2^a campata

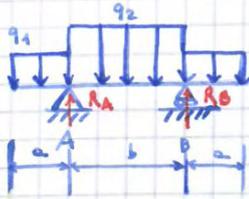


Si arriva allo stesso
RISULTATO

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

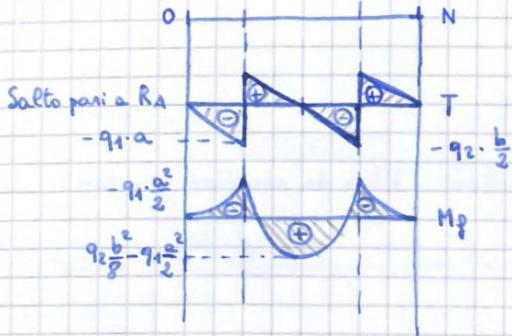
$$M_f = -M_a + R_{axy} \cdot x - F_r \cdot (x-a) \quad \begin{cases} x=a \\ x=L \end{cases}$$

Tema d'esame dell'anno scorso

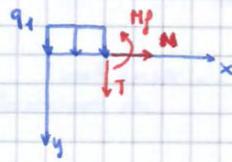


$$R_A = q_1 \cdot a + q_2 \cdot \frac{b}{2}$$

$$R_B = R_A$$



1^a campata

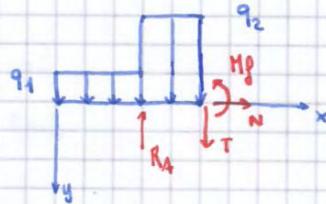


$$\begin{aligned} \oplus \downarrow T + q_1 \cdot x &= 0 \\ T &= -q_1 x \end{aligned} \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=a \end{cases}$$

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

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

2^a campata



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

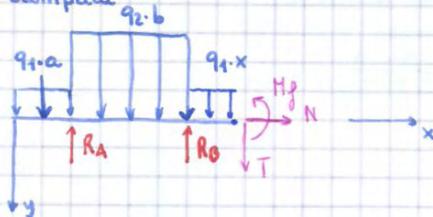
$$T_{x=a+\frac{b}{2}} = 0$$

↳ 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^a campata



$$\oplus \rightarrow N = 0$$

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

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

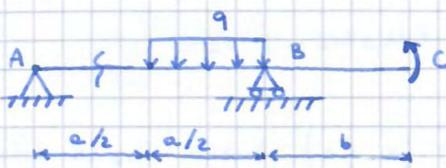
$$T = q_1 a + q_2 \frac{b}{2} - q_1 a - q_2 b + q_1 a + q_2 \frac{b}{2} - q_1 (x-(a+b))$$

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

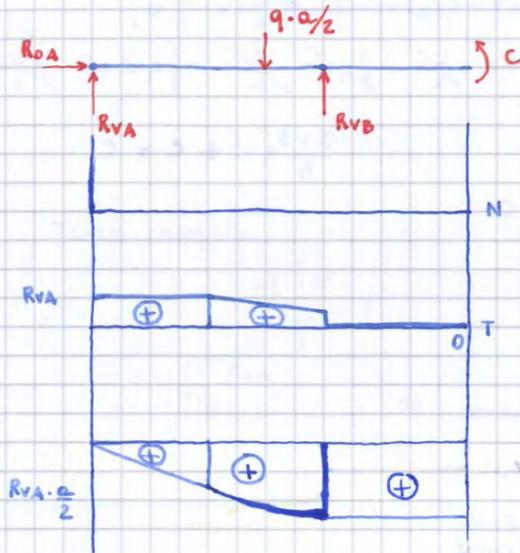
⊕

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

Esercizio 5 menzionazione 2

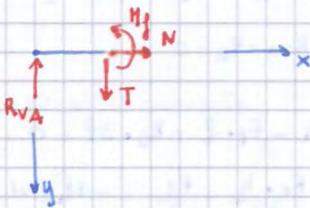


$a = 0,8 \text{ m}$
 $b = 0,3 \text{ m}$
 $q = 80 \text{ N/m}$
 $C = 100 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$



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

Prima campata



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

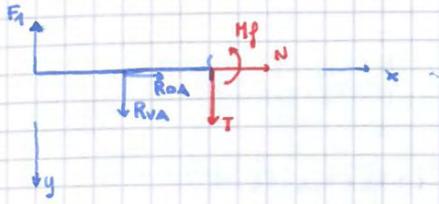
Seconda campata



$$\begin{aligned} \oplus \rightarrow N &= 0 \\ \oplus \downarrow T - R_{VA} + q \cdot \left(x - \frac{a}{2} \right) &= 0 \\ T &= R_{VA} - q \left(x - \frac{a}{2} \right) \begin{cases} x = \frac{a}{2} \\ x = a \end{cases} \\ T_{x=\frac{a}{2}} &= R_{VA} \\ T_{x=a} &= R_{VA} - q \cdot \frac{a}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

Seconda campata



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

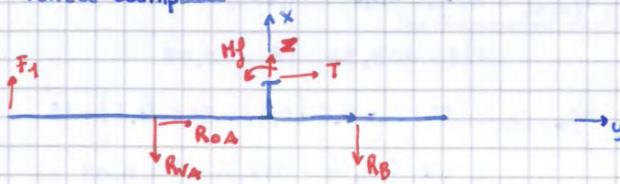
$$T + R_{vA} - F_1 = 0 \quad , \quad T = F_1 - R_{vA}$$

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

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

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

Terza campata



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

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

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

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

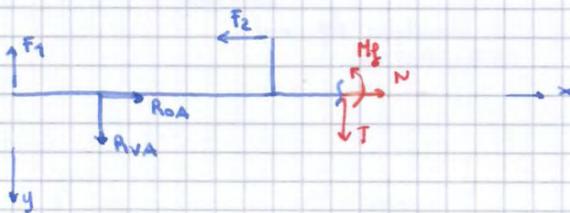
$$M_f = R_{vA} \cdot 3l + R_B \cdot 3l + R_B \cdot l - R_{vA} \cdot 2l - R_{vA} \cdot x$$

$$= R_{vA} \cdot l + R_B \cdot 4l - R_{vA} \cdot x$$

$$= 36,64 + (-18,56) - R_{vA} \cdot x$$

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

Quarta campata



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

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

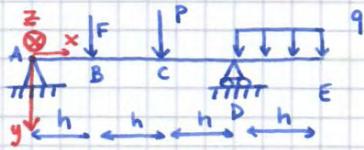
$$M_f + F_2 \cdot h + R_{vA}(x-l) - F_1 \cdot x = 0$$

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

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

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

Esercizio 2 (Sesama)

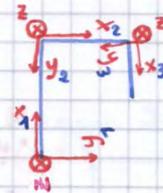


$h = 3,7 \text{ m}$
 $P = 20 \text{ kN}$
 $F = 25 \text{ kN}$
 $q = 30 \text{ kN/m}$

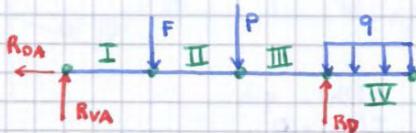
1) $m = 3$
 $m = 2 + 1 \rightarrow$ ISOSTATICA

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

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

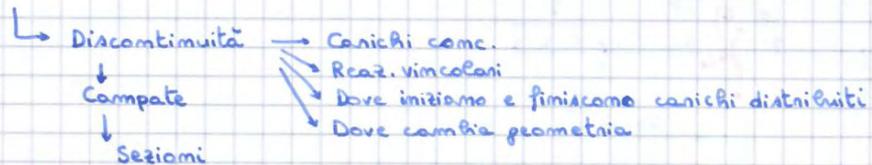
$$\oplus \leftarrow R_{vA} = 0$$

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

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

$$R_{vD} = 151167$$

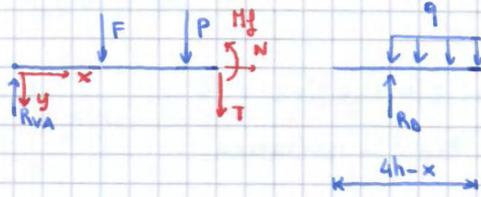
4) Diagrammi di sollecitazione



- 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) $2h < x < 3h$



$$N = 0$$

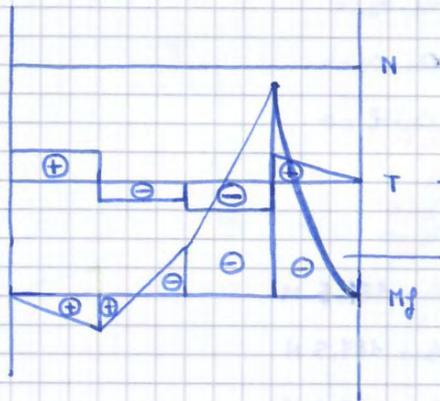
$$T = R_{vA} - F - P$$

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

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

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

Diagrammi

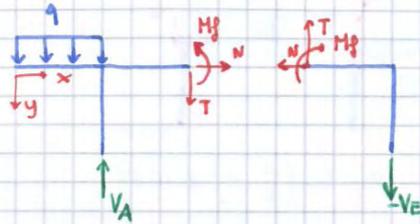


(Anche se di solito si disegna al contrario)

Per concavità → Se taglio in modulo decresce

↓
Pendenza in modulo
decresce
e viceversa.

II) $l < x_1 < 3l$



$$N = 0$$

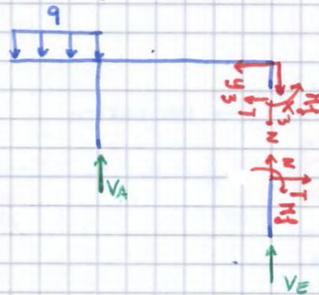
$$T = -VE = 37,5 \text{ N}$$

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

$$M_f(3l) = 0$$

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

IV) $0 < x_3 < l$

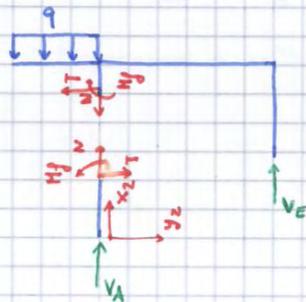


$$N = -VE = 37,5 \text{ N}$$

$$T = 0$$

$$M_f = 0$$

III) $0 < x_2 < l$

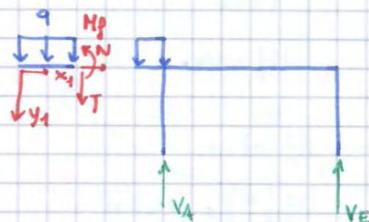


$$N = -VA = -187,5 \text{ N}$$

$$T = 0$$

$$M_f = 0$$

I) $0 < x_1 < l$



$$N = 0$$

$$T = -q \cdot x_1$$

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

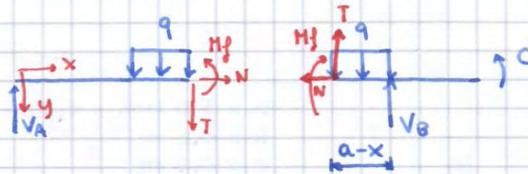
$$T(0) = 0$$

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

$$M_f(0) = 0$$

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

II)



$$N = 0$$

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

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

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

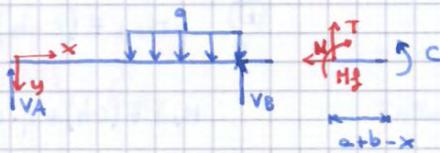
$$M_f \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) = V_A \cdot \frac{a}{2} = 53,2 \text{ N}$$

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

$$M_f(a) = 100$$

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

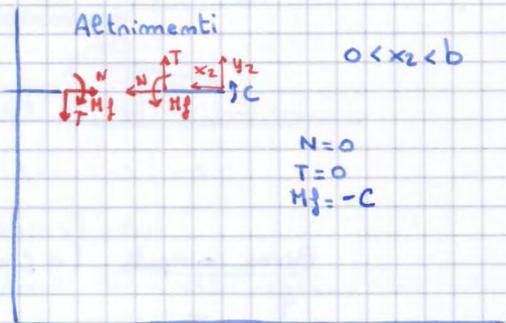
III)



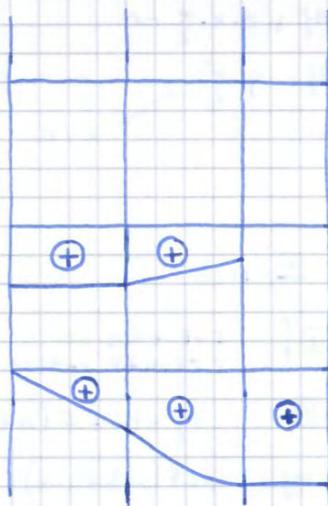
$$N = 0$$

$$T = 0$$

$$M_f = C$$

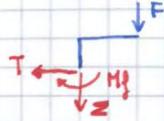


Diagrammi di sollecitazione



discontinuità → perché c'è coppia concentrata

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

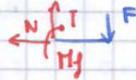


$$N = -F = -2000 \text{ N}$$

$$T = 0$$

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

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

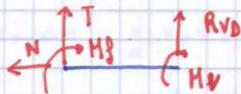


$$T = F = 2000 \text{ N}$$

$$N = 0$$

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

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



$$N = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

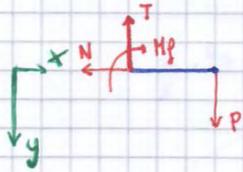


$$N = -R_{Bv}$$

$$T = 0$$

$$\oplus \curvearrowright M_f = 0$$

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



$$\oplus \curvearrowright N = 0$$

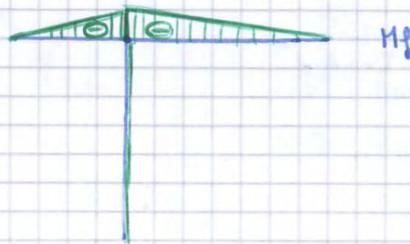
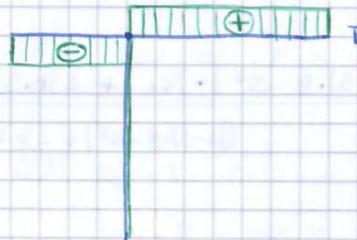
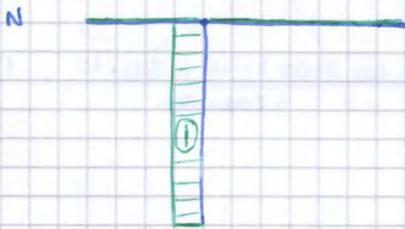
$$\oplus \uparrow T - P = 0, \quad T = P$$

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

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

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

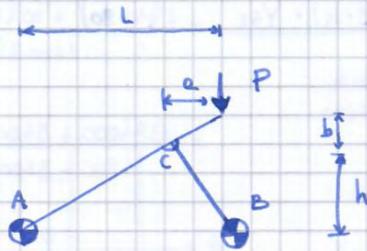
$$M_f(a+b) = 0$$



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

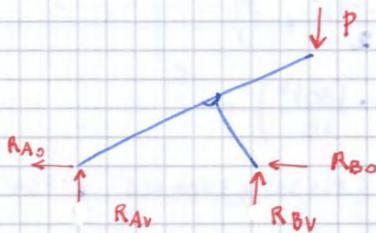
$$\begin{aligned} I_{x_c} &= I_{x_{c1}} + A \cdot (40 - 34)^2 + I_{x_{c2}} + A \cdot (34 - 10)^2 \\ &= 512.000 + 3200 (36) + 26666 + 2 \cdot (400) \cdot (24)^2 = \\ &= 512.000 + 115.200 + 26.666 + 460.800 = 1.114.666 \end{aligned}$$

Esercizio 6



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

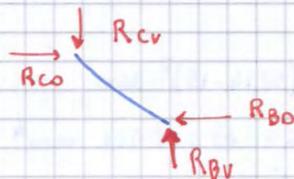
$$m = 6 \quad \text{ISOSTATICA}$$



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

ESERCITAZIONE 4 (Tensioni)

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

costanti — Problema: segno

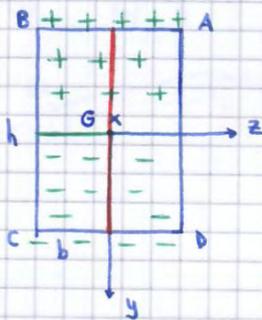
- ↗ Trazione
- ↘ Compressione

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

(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 → Assi centrali di inerzia

↳ Inerzia: G

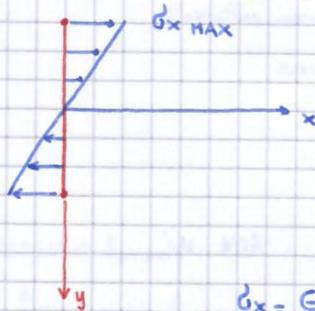
$$I_z = \frac{b \cdot h^3}{12} \text{ MAX}$$

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

Fra tutti ruotando
 ↳ sono max e min

• Struttura in deformazione si dispone in INERZIA MINIMA

↳ Si deforma dove mom. d'inerzia è minimo



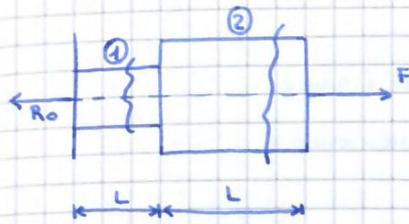
$$\sigma_x = \ominus \frac{M_z}{I_z} (y)$$

↳ 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

$$R_o = F$$

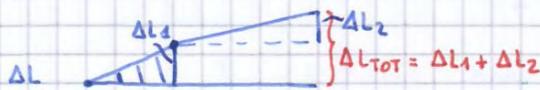


Si rompera' in 1^a campata
perche' sezione e' minore



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

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

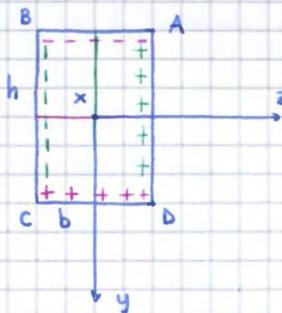


$$G_x = \frac{N}{A} \quad \epsilon_x = \frac{N}{EA} \quad \Delta L = \frac{N}{EA} \cdot L$$

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

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

Esercizio 3



$$M_z \oplus$$

$$M_y \oplus$$

$$N \oplus$$

Tensioni negli spigoli?

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

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

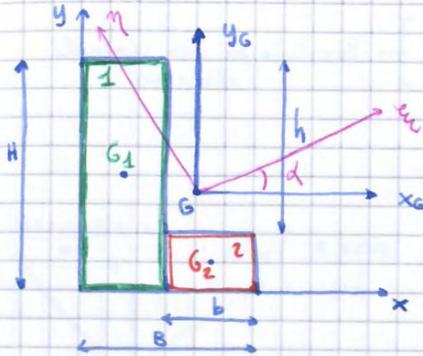
$$C: \quad G_{xC} = \frac{N}{b \cdot h} + \frac{M_z}{b \cdot h^3/12} \cdot \frac{h}{2} - \frac{M_y}{h \cdot b^3/12} \cdot \frac{b}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

FLESSIONE DEVIATA

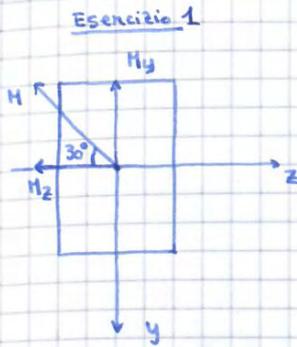
2 Momenti

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



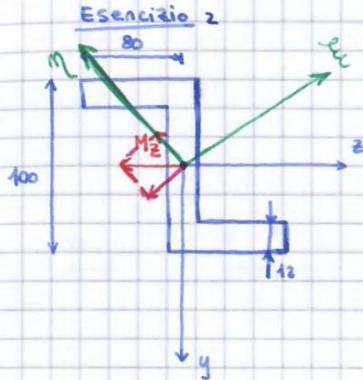
$$h = 89 \text{ mm}$$

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

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

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

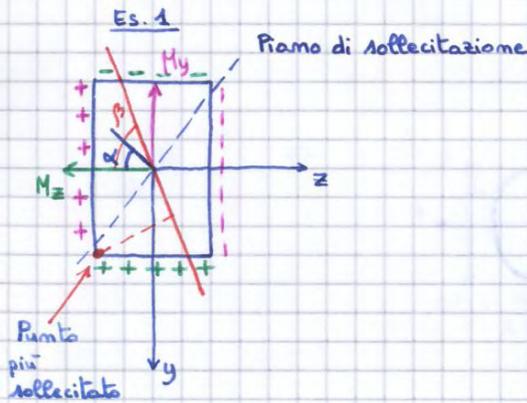
Punto più sollecitato
e σ_{MAX} ?



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

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

$$M_x, M_y$$



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

$$M_z = M \cos \alpha$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\beta = \arctg \left(\text{tg } \alpha \cdot \frac{I_z}{I_y} \right)$$

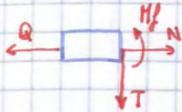
$$\beta = \arctg \left(\text{tg } \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \frac{h^2}{b^2} \right) = 72,47^\circ$$

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

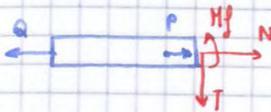
$$I_y = \frac{h \cdot b^3}{12}$$

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

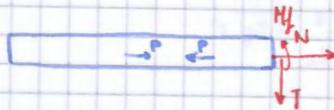
Esercizio 5



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



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



$$N = Q$$



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

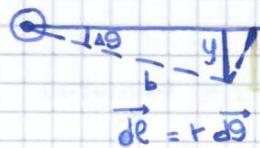
$$M_t = P \cdot b = 450 \text{ N} \cdot 350 \text{ mm} = 157 \cdot 500 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}$$

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

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

$$D^4 > 160.510$$

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



$$y = b \Delta \theta$$

$$dy = r d\theta$$

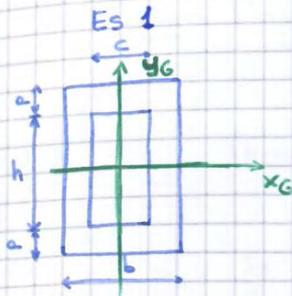
Per $\Delta \theta$ piccoli $y = r d\theta$

Teorema di Trasposizione (del trasporto)

$$S_{X_G} = 0$$

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

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



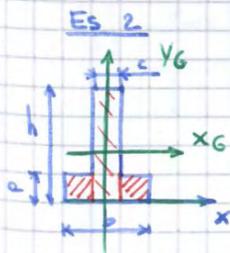
$$\begin{aligned} a &= 100 \text{ mm} \\ b &= 100 \text{ mm} \\ c &= 100 \text{ mm} \\ h &= 400 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Baricentro su assi di simmetria

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

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

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



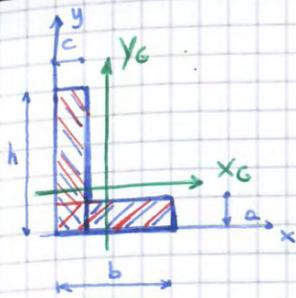
$$\begin{aligned} a &= 100 \text{ mm} \\ b &= 400 \text{ mm} \\ c &= 120 \text{ mm} \\ h &= 500 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

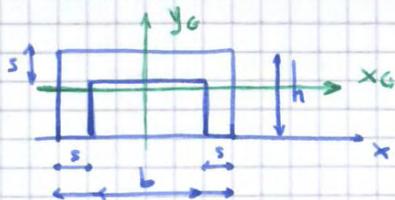
$$y_G = \frac{S_x}{A} = 200 \text{ mm}$$

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

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

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

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

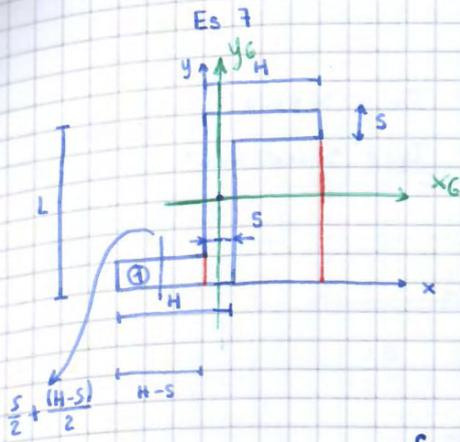


$$A = b \cdot h - (b - 2s)(h - s)$$

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

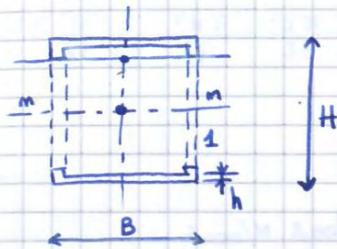
$$\frac{s \cdot H^3}{3} + \frac{L \cdot s^3}{3} + \frac{s(H-s)^3}{3} - A \left(\frac{s}{2}\right)^2$$

Oppure

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

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

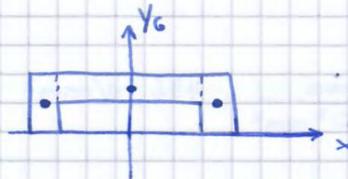
Esercizio 6 esercitazione 3



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

$$y_{mm} = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2)

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

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

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

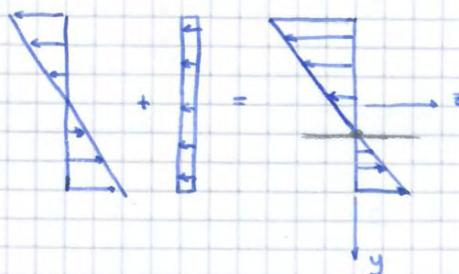
$$\text{tg } \alpha = \frac{M_y}{M_z}$$

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

• Piano di sollecitazione / inflessione è \perp a M_f

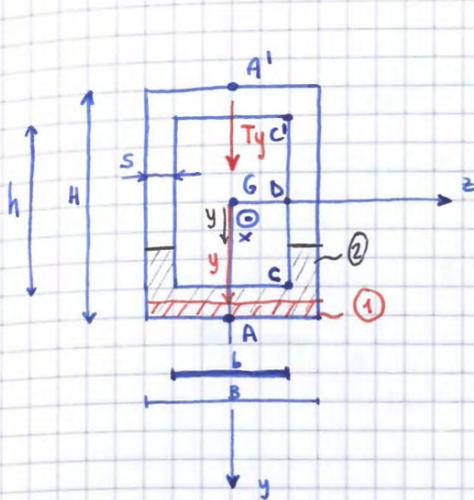
3) Piano neutro con sforzo normale \rightarrow Traslata

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

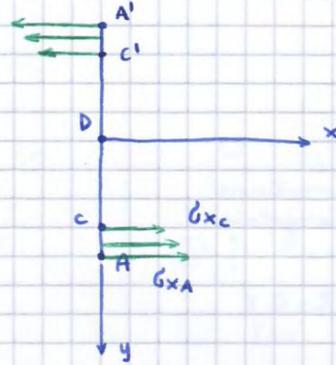


Piano neutro si sposta verso C

Esercizio d'esame
TAGLIO in trave inflessa



$M_z \oplus$



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

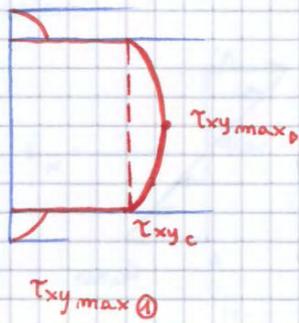
$$G_{xA} = \frac{M_z}{I_z} y_{\text{max}} = \frac{M_z}{I_z} \frac{H}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

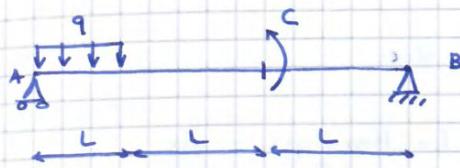


$$\tau_{xy \text{ (2)}} = \frac{T_y}{I_z 2s} \left\{ S_{1z} + \int_y^{h/2} 2s y dy \right\}$$

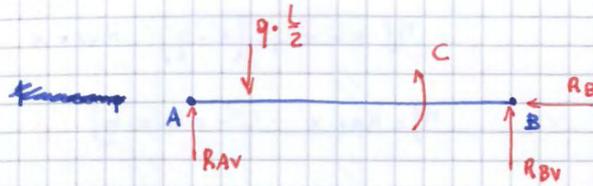
$$= \frac{T_y}{I_z 2s} \left\{ S_{1z} + s \left(\frac{h^2}{4} - y^2 \right) \right\} \left\langle \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{h}{2} \\ y = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

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

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}

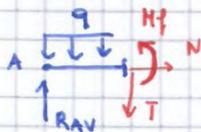
⊙ $-q \cdot L \cdot \frac{L}{2} + C + R_{BV} \cdot 3L = 0$

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

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

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

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 $L < x < 2L$



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

$N = 0$

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

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

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

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

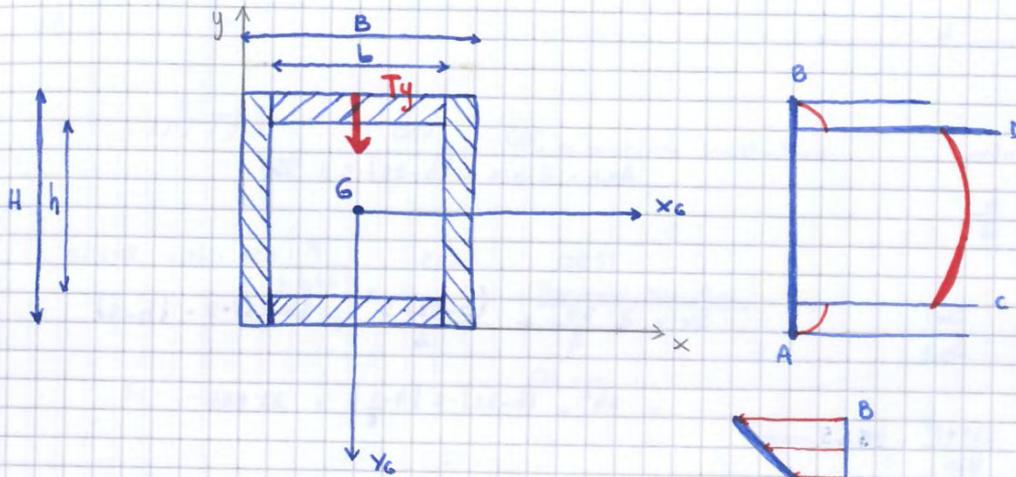
ES 2, esame scritto del 11/07/2013

$B = 100 \text{ mm}$

$b = 80 \text{ mm}$

$H = 60 \text{ mm}$

$h = 40 \text{ mm}$



$x_G = B/2$

$y_G = H/2$

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

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

A è il punto più sollecitato

τ_{zy}

$T_y = 2000 \text{ N}$

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

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

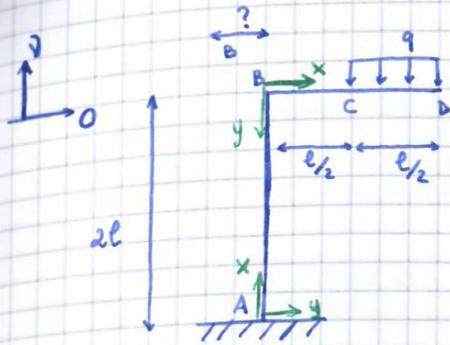
$$\tau_{zy} = \frac{T}{(B-b) I_z} \left(B \left(\frac{h^2}{8} - \frac{y^2}{2}\right) \right) \quad 0 < y < \frac{h}{2}$$

G_z

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

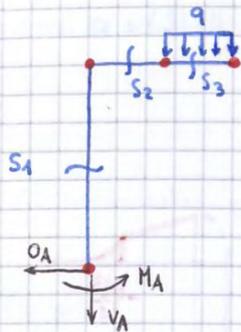
$$G_z = \frac{M_f}{I_z} y$$

ESERCIZI SULLA LINEA ELASTICA



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

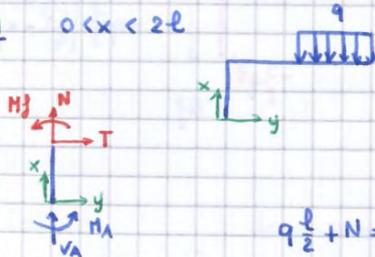
$l = m = n = 0 \rightarrow$ isostatica



Reazioni Vincolari

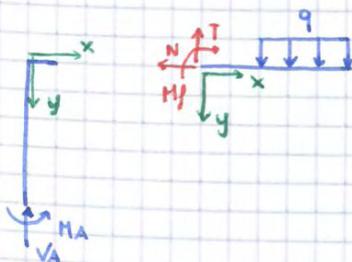
$O_A = 0$
 $V_A - q \frac{l}{2} = 0 \quad V_A = q \frac{l}{2}$
 $M_A - q \cdot \frac{l}{2} \cdot \frac{3l}{4} = 0 \quad M_A = q \frac{3l^2}{8}$

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

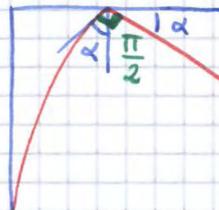
In A c'è un incastrato \rightarrow freccia = 0
 \rightarrow Rotazione = 0
 \downarrow
 $y_I(0) = 0$

$$\left. \frac{dy_I}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = 0$$

II CI

$y_{II}(0) = 0$ Accoppiamenti e allungamenti (dovuti a N) sono trascurabili se non c'è scritto diversamente

$$\left. \frac{dy_{II}}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{dy_I}{dx} \right|_{x=2l}$$



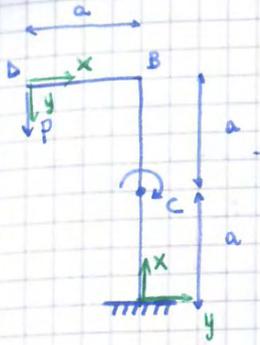
I CI

$$C_2 = 0$$

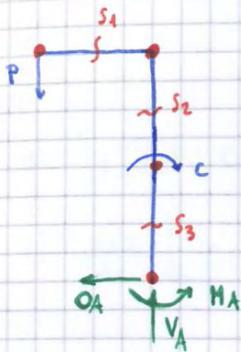
$$\frac{3}{8} \frac{q l^2}{E \cdot I} \frac{0}{2} + C_1 \cdot 0 + C_2 = 0$$

$$C_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{8 E I} q l^2 x + C_1 = 0$$



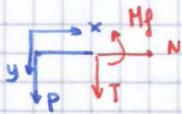
$a = 1 \text{ m}$
 $P = 500 \text{ N}$
 $C = 250 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$



$O_A = 0$
 $V_A = P$
 $M_A = C - P \cdot a$ negativo

S1

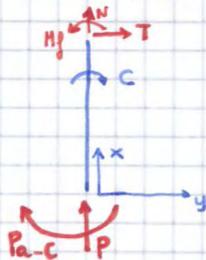
$0 < x < a$



$N = 0$
 $T = -P$
 $M_f^D = -Px$
 $\left[\begin{array}{l} M_f^D(0) = 0 \\ M_f^D(a) = -Pa \end{array} \right.$

S2

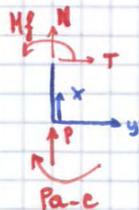
$a < x < 2a$



$N = -P$
 $T = 0$
 $M_f^D = Pa - c + C = P \cdot a$

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) $\left. \frac{dy_I}{dx} \right|_a = \left. \frac{dy_{II}}{dx} \right|_{2a}$

$$\frac{P}{E \cdot I} \frac{a^2}{2} + C_5 = -\frac{2}{E \cdot I} a^2 + C_3$$

$M_{op} = y_{II}(2a)$

$y_I(0)$

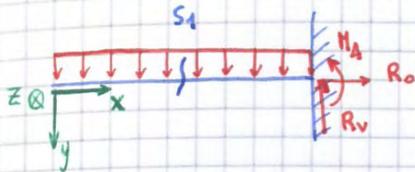
freccia in D

Freccia massima.

$$y_I(0)$$

$$y_{II}(a + \frac{b}{2})$$

Esercizio

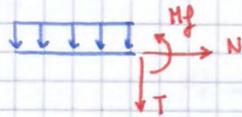


$$R_h = 0$$

$$R_v = q \cdot l$$

$$M_A = -q \cdot l \cdot \frac{l}{2} = -q \frac{l^2}{2}$$

S1



$$N = 0$$

$$T = -qx$$

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

I CI

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = + \frac{q x^2}{EI}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{q}{EI} \frac{x^3}{6} + C_1$$

$$y = \frac{q}{EI} \frac{x^4}{24} + C_1 x + C_2$$

$$y(l) = 0$$

$$\frac{q}{EI} \frac{l^4}{24} + C_1 \cdot l + C_2 = 0$$

$$C_2 = \frac{q}{EI} \frac{l^4}{6} - \frac{q}{EI} \frac{l^4}{24}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_l = 0$$

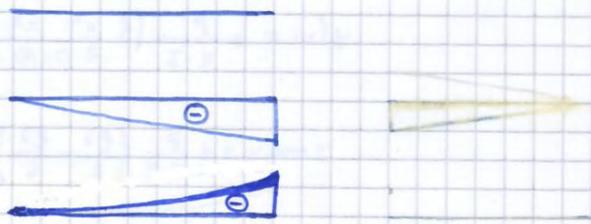
$$\frac{q}{EI} \frac{l^3}{6} + C_1 = 0$$

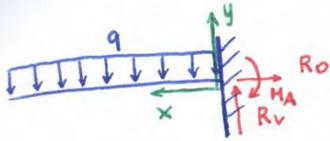
$$C_2 = \frac{q}{EI} \frac{3}{24} l^4$$

$$C_1 = - \frac{q}{EI} \frac{l^3}{6}$$

$$y = \frac{q}{EI} \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{q}{EI} \frac{l^3}{6} \cdot x + \frac{q}{EI} \frac{3}{24} l^4$$

$$y_{max} = \frac{q}{EI} \frac{3}{24} l^4 \quad x=0$$

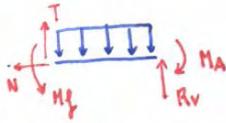




$$R_o = 0$$

$$R_v = q \cdot l$$

$$M_A = q \frac{l^2}{2}$$



$$T = -R_v + qx$$

$$N = 0$$

$$M_f + R_v \cdot x - qx \cdot \frac{x}{2} - M_A = 0$$

$$M_f = q \frac{x^2}{2} - R_v \cdot x + M_A$$



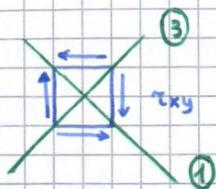
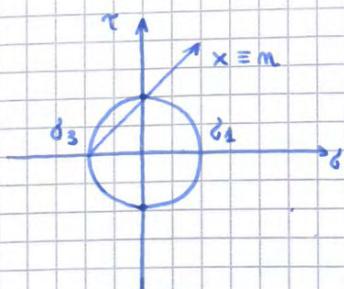
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = - \frac{q \frac{x^2}{2} - qlx + q \frac{l^2}{2}}{E \cdot I}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = - \frac{q}{E \cdot I} \left(\frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{l x^2}{2} + \frac{l^2 x}{2} \right) \quad C_1 = 0$$

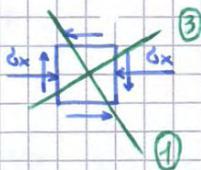
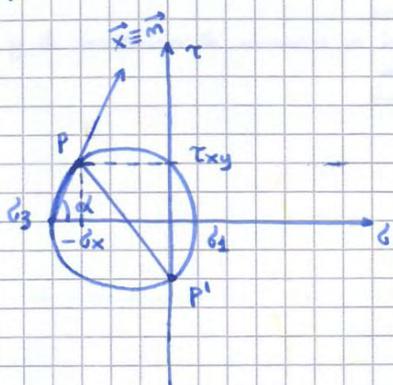
$$y = - \frac{q}{E \cdot I} \left(\frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{l \cdot x^3}{6} + \frac{l^2 x^2}{4} \right) \quad C_2 = 0$$

$$y_{\max} \Big|_{x=l} = - \frac{q}{E \cdot I} \left(\frac{3}{24} l^4 \right)$$

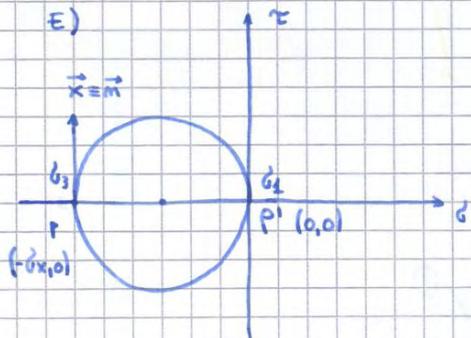
c) $\delta_x = 0, \tau_{xy} \text{ max}$



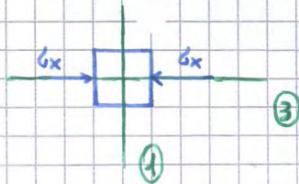
d)



e)

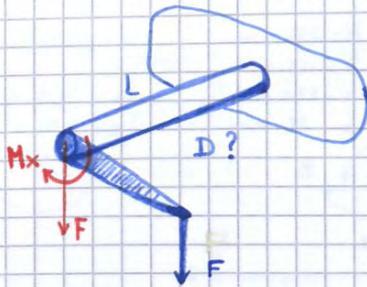


cerchio terna
ad essere il più grande

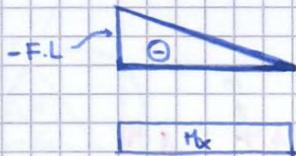
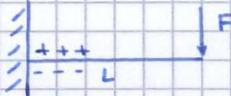


Temà d'esame

Es 2. Barra di torsione



$$M_x = F \cdot b$$



Stato di tensione all'incastro

$$M_x$$

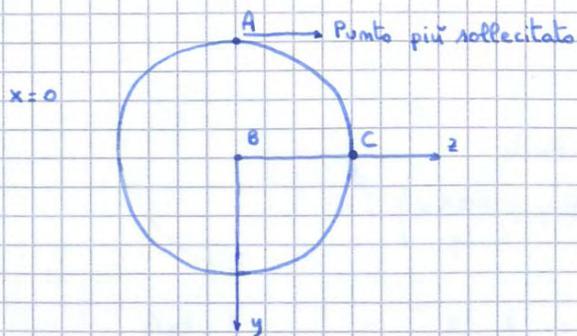
$$M_z \ominus$$

$$T \oplus$$

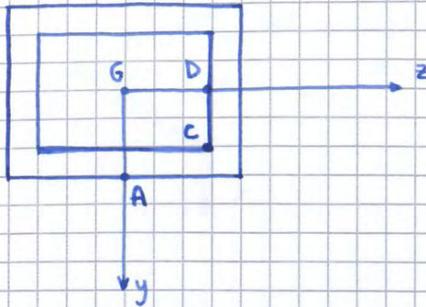
$$\lambda = \frac{R_{p02}}{G_{eq}} \leftarrow \text{Identifica pericolo di rottura}$$

$$G_{eq} = \frac{R_{p02}}{\lambda}$$

Tresca $\rightarrow G_{eq} = \sqrt{G^2 + 4T^2}$



Esercizio 2 Tema d'esame 7/02/2013



Punto più sollecitato
 Attraverso lo σ_{eq}

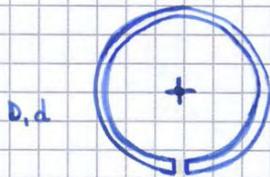
Von Mises
 $\sigma_{eq} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2}$

$$\sigma_{eqA} = \sqrt{(\sigma_{Ax})^2 + 0}$$

$$\sigma_{eqC} = \sqrt{(\sigma_{Cx})^2 + 3\tau_{xyC}^2}$$

$$\sigma_{eqD} = \sqrt{3\tau_{xyD}^2} \rightarrow \text{Meno pericoloso}$$

Es 7 esercitazione 4

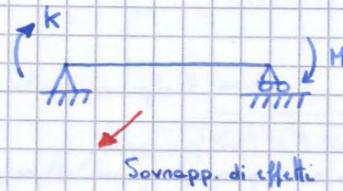
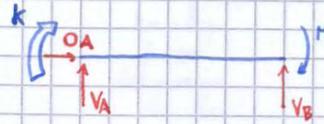
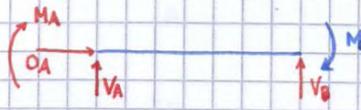
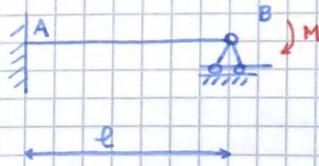


$$\tau_{max} = \frac{Mx}{I_p} \cdot \frac{D}{2} \cong 100 \text{ MPa}$$

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

$$\tau_{max} = \frac{3ME}{2\pi r_m \cdot s^2} = 796 \text{ MPa}$$

Esercizio 1 esercitazione 7



$$\text{rot}(A)_I + \text{rot}(A)_{II} = 0$$

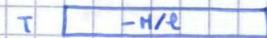
$$\frac{dy_I}{dx}(A) + \frac{dy_{II}}{dx}(A) = 0$$

Condizione di congruenza

①



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_{B_I} = \frac{M}{l} \\ V_{A_I} = -\frac{M}{l} \\ O_A = 0 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\frac{d^2 y_I}{dx^2} = -\frac{M_I}{EI} = \frac{M}{EI}(x)$$

$$\frac{dy_I}{dx} = \frac{M}{EI} \frac{x^2}{2} + C_1$$

$$y_I = \frac{M}{EI} \frac{x^3}{6} + C_1 x + C_2$$

$$y_{II}(x) = -\frac{k}{EI} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6l} \right) + \frac{kx}{3EI} \cdot x$$

$$\frac{dy_{II}}{dx} = -\frac{k}{EI} \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2l} \right) + \frac{kx}{3EI}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy_{II}}{dx} \right|_A = \frac{kx}{3EI}$$

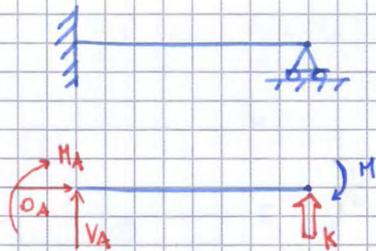
(x=0)

$$-\frac{Ml}{6EI} + \frac{kx}{3EI} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} k = \frac{M}{2} \\ \theta_A = 0 \\ V_A + V_B = 0 \\ V_B \cdot l - M - k = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$V_A = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{M}{l}$$

$$V_B = \frac{3}{2} \frac{M}{l}$$

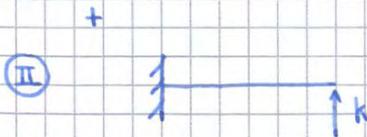


Cambiando incognita iperstatica $V_B = V_k$

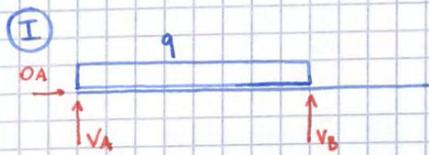


Cond. di compattezza $y_I(B) + y_{II}(B) = 0$

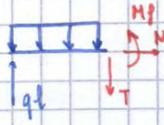
↳ Alla traslazione questa volta.



$$\begin{cases} y(0) = 0 \\ \frac{dy}{dx}(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} OA_I &= 0 \\ V_{A_I} &= V_{B_I} = q \cdot l \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} T &= q(l-x) \\ M_f &= q\left(l \cdot x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$



① $0 < x < 2l$

$$\frac{d^2 y_{I_1}}{dx^2} = -\frac{q}{EI} \left(lx - \frac{x^2}{2} \right)$$

$$y_{I_1}(0) = 0 \rightarrow C_2 = 0$$

$$y_{I_1}(2l) = 0$$

$$\frac{dy_{I_1}}{dx} = -\frac{q}{EI} \left(\frac{l x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6} \right) + C_1$$

$$y_{I_1} = \frac{q}{EI} \left(\frac{l x^3}{6} - \frac{x^4}{24} \right) + C_1 x + C_2$$

$2l < x < 3l$

$$\frac{d^2 y_{I_2}}{dx^2} = 0$$

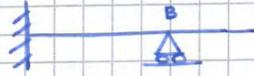
$$y_{I_2}(2l) = 0$$

$$\frac{dy_{I_2}}{dx} = C_3$$

$$\frac{dy_{I_1}}{dx}(2l) = \frac{dy_{I_2}}{dx}(2l)$$

$$y_{I_2} = C_3 x + C_4$$

Esercizio 2

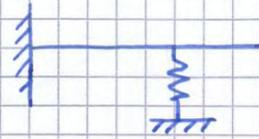


Caso ideale



$$y(B) = 0$$

Esercizio 3



Caso reale
↓
VINCOLO CEDEVOLE

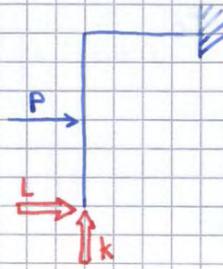
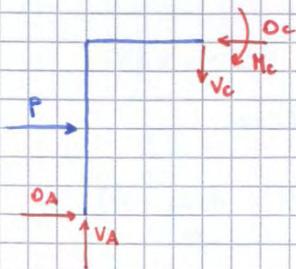


$$K \cdot y(B) = V_B \rightarrow y(B) = \frac{V_B}{K}$$

Esercizio 4o esercitazione 7



2 volte iperstatico
↳ devo scegliere 2 incognite

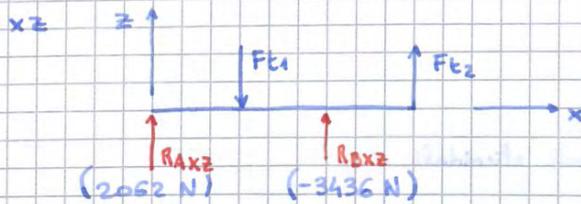


$$\begin{cases} O_A - O_C + P = 0 \\ V_A - V_C = 0 \\ \frac{P \cdot l}{2} + V_C \cdot l - O_C \cdot l + M_C = 0 \end{cases}$$

Condizioni di compattezza

$$1 \text{ C. Compn.} \quad y_{I_1}(0) + y_{II_1}(0) + y_{III_1}(0) = 0$$

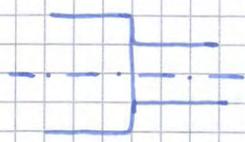
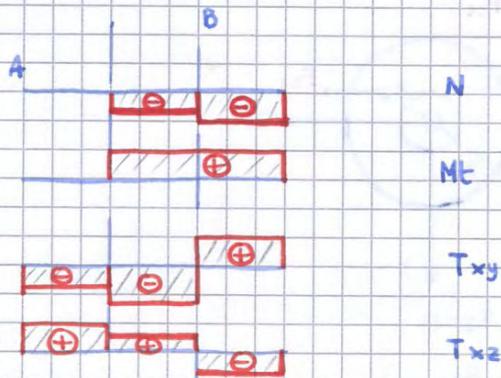
$$2 \text{ C. Compn.} \quad y_{I_3}(L) + y_{II_3}(L) + y_{III_3}(0) = 0$$



$$R_{Axz} + R_{Bxz} - F_{t1} - F_{t2} = 0$$

$$\curvearrowright -F_{t1} \cdot L + R_{Bxz} \cdot 2L + F_{t2} \cdot 3L$$

Diagrammi degli sforzi



$$M_{fmax} = \sqrt{M_{zmax}^2 + M_{ymax}^2}$$

$$M_t = M_x$$

$$N \ominus$$

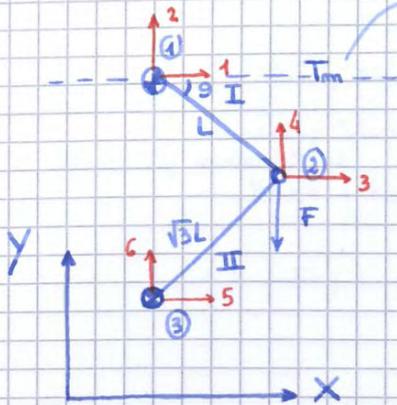
$$\sigma_N = \frac{-N}{A_{area}} \quad \text{molto piccolo} \rightarrow \text{Trascurabile}$$

CALCOLO MATRICIALE

Esercizio 3

Dilatazione termica

Matrice $[k]$ è 6×6



	1	2	3	4	9
I	1	2	3	4	-30°
II	3	4	5	6	-120°

$$\cos(-30^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos(-120^\circ) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin(-30^\circ) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin(-120^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

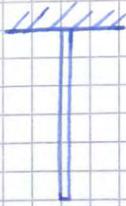
$$[K]_{\substack{6 \times 6 \\ XYZ}} \{s\} = \{f\}_{XYZ} + \{f_e\}_{XYZ}$$

globali

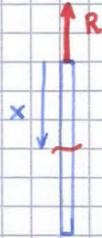
$$\begin{matrix}
 \text{EA} \\
 L
 \end{matrix}
 \begin{matrix}
 \text{I} \\
 \begin{matrix} \circ & \circ \\ \circ & \circ \end{matrix} \\
 \\
 \text{II} \\
 \begin{matrix} \circ & \circ \\ \circ & \circ \end{matrix}
 \end{matrix}
 =
 \begin{matrix}
 \begin{matrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \\ U_3 \\ U_4 \\ U_5 \\ U_6 \end{matrix} \\
 \\
 \begin{matrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ F_3 \\ F_4 \\ F_5 \\ F_6 \end{matrix}
 \end{matrix}
 + \alpha T_m EA
 \begin{matrix}
 \begin{matrix} f_{e1}^I \\ f_{e2}^I \end{matrix} \\
 \begin{matrix} f_{e3}^I + f_{e3}^{II} \\ f_{e4}^I + f_{e4}^{II} \end{matrix} \\
 \begin{matrix} f_{e5}^{II} \\ f_{e6}^{II} \end{matrix}
 \end{matrix}$$

$$\{f_e\} = \alpha T_m \cdot EA \begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

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

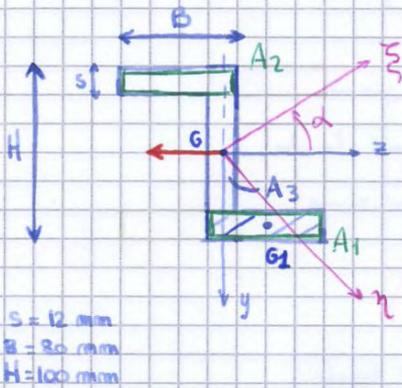
↓ Von Mises

$$\sigma_{eq} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2}$$

$$\sigma_{eq} = \sqrt{3} \tau_{xy, max}$$

$$C.S. = \frac{R_{p0.2}}{\sigma_{eq}}$$

Esercizio flessione deviata



$s = 12 \text{ mm}$
 $B = 30 \text{ mm}$
 $H = 100 \text{ mm}$

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

$$M = 1500 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 I_{xy}}{I_z - I_y}$$

I_z, I_y sono noti

$$I_z = 4,18 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4$$

$$I_y = 3,25 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4$$

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

$$I_{xy} = A_1 \left(\frac{H-s}{2} \right) \left(\frac{B-s}{2} \right) + A_2 \left(\frac{H-s}{2} \right) \left(-\frac{B-s}{2} \right)$$

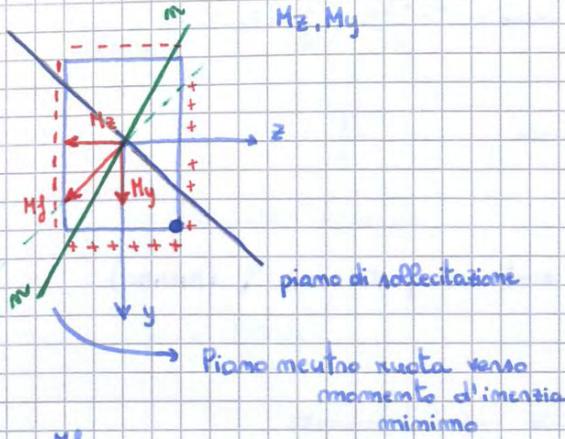
(A_3 ha contributo nullo)

$$= 2 A_1 \left(\frac{H-s}{2} \right) \left(\frac{B-s}{2} \right) = 2,86 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4$$

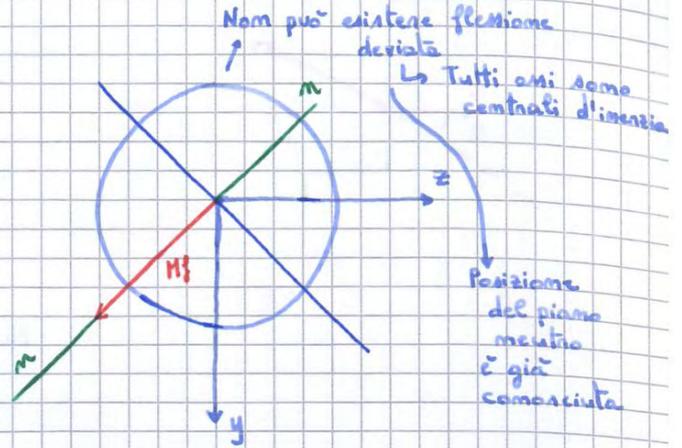
$$\alpha = 40,4^\circ$$

Flessione deviata

Problema di costruzione



$$\sigma_x = \frac{M_z}{I_0} y$$



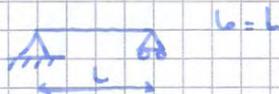
Asse neutro → Baricentrico
 → Asse centrale di inerzia → Sezione simmetrica

INSTABILITÀ ELASTICA
 (es 11, 12 esercitazioni 7)

$$P_{CR} = \frac{\pi^2 E I_{\text{minimo}}}{L_0^2}$$

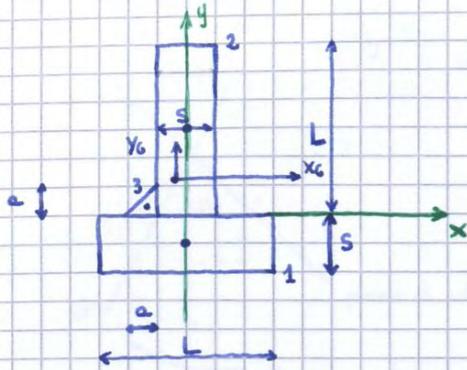
Condizione peggiore

→ lunghezza libera d'impedimento



temi d'esame

Esercizio 7



$a = 20 \text{ mm}$
 $L = 120 \text{ mm}$
 $s = 30 \text{ mm}$

Coordinate del baricentro

$$S_x = \overset{-54000}{1} \left[s \cdot L \cdot \left(-\frac{s}{2} \right) \right] + \overset{216000}{2} \left[s \cdot L \cdot \frac{L}{2} \right] + \overset{1333}{3} \left[\frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{3} \right] = 163333 \text{ mm}^3$$

$$A = \overset{7200}{2s \cdot L} + \overset{200}{a \cdot \frac{a}{2}} = 7400 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$y_G = \frac{S_x}{A} = 22,07 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_y = \frac{a \cdot a}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{s}{2} + \frac{a}{3} \right) = -4333,33 \text{ mm}^3$$

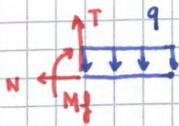
$$A = 7400 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$x_G = \frac{S_y}{A} = \frac{-4333,33}{7400} = -0,585 \text{ mm}$$

$$I_{x_G} = \overset{270000}{1} \left[\frac{L \cdot s^3}{12} + 494706s \right] + \overset{4320000}{2} \left[\frac{s \cdot L^3}{12} + 517926s \right] + \overset{4444}{3} \left[\frac{1}{36} a \cdot a^3 + 47442 \right] = 14 \cdot 768 \cdot 216 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$I_{y_G} = \overset{270000}{2} \left[\frac{L \cdot s^3}{12} + 1211 \right] + \overset{4320000}{1} \left[\frac{s \cdot L^3}{12} + 1211 \right] + \overset{4444}{3} \left[\frac{1}{36} a \cdot a^3 + \frac{a^2}{2} \left(\frac{h}{3} + \left(\frac{s}{2} + x_G \right) \right)^2 \right] = 4685234 \text{ mm}^4$$

III campata $(\frac{L}{2} < x < L)$



$$N = 0$$

$$T - q \cdot x' = 0$$

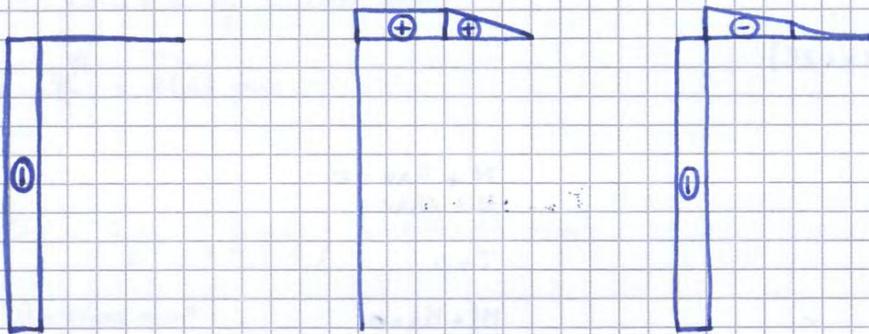
$$T = q(L - x)$$

$$M_f + q \cdot x' \cdot \frac{x'}{2} = 0$$

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

$$M_f\left(\frac{L}{2}\right) = -q \cdot \frac{L^2}{8} = -100$$

$$M_f(L) = 0$$



Spostamento orizzontale di B

Linea elastica

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

I campo d'integrazione

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{MAx}{EI_z} + A$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_0 = 0 \rightarrow A = 0$$

$$y = \frac{MAx^2}{2EI_z} + B$$

$$y(0) = 0 \rightarrow B = 0$$

$$y = \frac{x^2 MA}{2EI_z}$$

$$y(2L) = \frac{4L^2}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} q L^2 \cdot \frac{1}{EI_z}$$

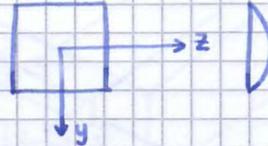
Sezione generica

$$M_f: \quad \sigma_x = \frac{M_f}{I_z} \cdot y$$

$$I_z = \frac{a^4}{12}$$

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

$$T: \quad \tau_{xy} = \frac{T \cdot S^*}{\text{conda} \cdot I_z}$$



$$S_z = \int_y^{a/2} y \, dA$$

$$S_z = \int_y^{a/2} y \cdot a \, dy = \left[\frac{y^2}{2} a \right]_y^{a/2} = \frac{a}{2} \left(\frac{a^2}{4} - y^2 \right)$$

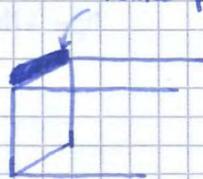
Tensioni massime:

$$M_f: \quad \sigma_x(x=0) = \frac{-M_z - P \cdot L}{\frac{a^4}{12}} \cdot \left(\frac{-a}{2} \right) = \frac{156000 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}}{\frac{30^4}{12}} \cdot \left(\frac{30}{2} \right) = \frac{88}{2} \text{ MPa} = 44 \text{ MPa}$$

$$N: \quad \sigma_x = \frac{1200}{a^2} = 1,33 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T: \quad \tau_{xy}(y=0) = \frac{180 \cdot \frac{a^3}{8}}{\frac{a^4}{12} \cdot a} = \frac{607500}{2025000} = 0,3 \text{ MPa}$$

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 $y=R/2$

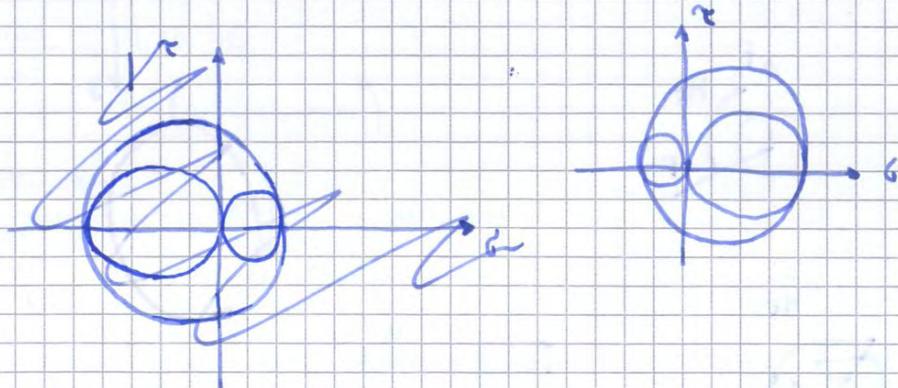
$$\sigma_x = -7,07 \text{ MPa} + 56,61 = 49,5 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau = 19,1 \text{ MPa} \quad (17,7)$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{\sigma_x}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x}{2}\right)^2 + \tau^2} = 24,75 + 31,26 = 56$$

$$\sigma_2 = 0$$

$$\sigma_3 = \frac{\sigma_x}{2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x}{2}\right)^2 + \tau^2} = 24,75 - 31,26 = -6,5$$

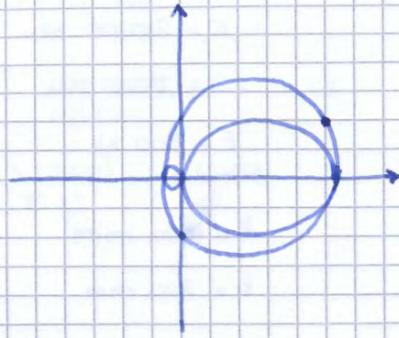


Ipotesi di Tresca

$$\sigma_{\text{eq}} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3 = 56 + 6,5 = 62,5 \text{ MPa}$$

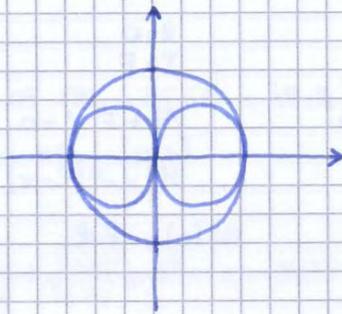
$$\sigma_{xA} = 85,11 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{xB} = 12,76 \text{ MPa}$$



$$\tau_{xyB} = \frac{4 T}{3 \pi R^2} = \frac{4 \cdot 500}{3 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 322,55} = 0,55 \text{ MPa}$$

85,11	0	12,76
0	0	0
12,76	0	0



0	0,55	0
0,55	0	0
0	0	0

FRECCIA

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{Fl - Fx}{E I_z}$$

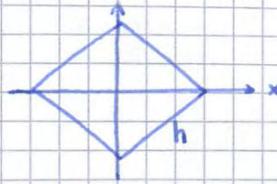
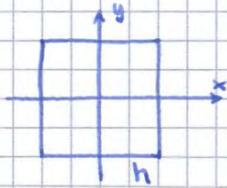
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{Flx}{E I_z} - \frac{Fx^2}{2E I_z} + A \quad A=0$$

$$y = \frac{Flx^2}{2E I_z} - \frac{Fx^3}{6E I_z} + B \quad B=0$$

$$y(l) = \frac{Fl^3}{2E I_z} - \frac{Fl^3}{6E I_z} = \frac{3Fl^3 - Fl^3}{6E I_z} = \frac{Fl^3}{3E I_z} = \frac{500 \cdot (1000)^3}{3 \cdot 210000 \cdot 114906} = 6,9 \text{ mm}$$

$$y = b \cdot \Delta \theta = b \cdot \frac{Ml}{GIP} = \frac{300 \cdot 500 \cdot 300 \cdot 1000}{210000 \cdot 229812} = 0,93 \text{ mm}$$

Es. 12 esercitazione 4



$$\sigma_z = \frac{M_z}{I_x} y$$

$$I_x = \frac{1}{12} h^4$$

$$\sigma_z = \frac{M_z}{\frac{1}{12} h^4} \cdot \frac{h}{2}$$

$$= \frac{M_z}{\frac{1}{6} h^3}$$

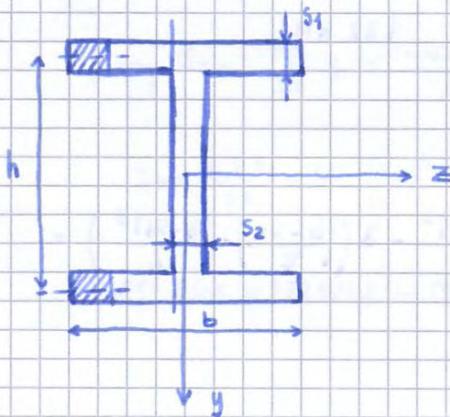
$$I_x = 2 I_{x_{tri}}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{12} \sqrt{2} h \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} h^3 = \frac{1}{12} h^4$$

$$\sigma_z = \frac{M_z}{\frac{1}{12} h^4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot h}{2}$$

$$\sigma_z = \frac{M_z}{\frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}} h^3}$$

Es. 14 esercitazione 4



T_z max?

T_y max?

- $b = 64 \text{ mm}$
- $h = 113,7 \text{ mm}$
- $s_1 = 6,3 \text{ mm}$
- $s_2 = 4,4 \text{ mm}$

$$\tau_{xz} = \frac{T_z \cdot S_y^*}{\text{cond.} \cdot I_y}$$

$$S_{y1} = \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^{-\frac{z}{2}} 2s_1 \cdot z \, dz = \left[\frac{2s_1}{3} z^2 \right]$$

$$= -s_1 \left(z^2 - \frac{b^2}{4} \right)$$

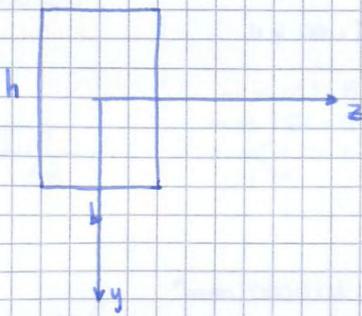
$$I_y = 2 \cdot \frac{s_1 \cdot b^3}{12} + \frac{(h - s_1) \cdot s_2^3}{12}$$

$$I_y = 276 \cdot 013$$

$$S_{y2} = S_{y1} + \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^{-\frac{s_2}{2}} (s_1 + h) \cdot z \, dz =$$

$$S_{y1} + \left[(s_1 + h) \cdot \frac{z^2}{2} \right]_{\frac{z}{2}}^{-\frac{s_2}{2}} = S_{y1} + \frac{(s_1 + h)}{2} \left(\frac{s_2^2}{4} - z^2 \right)$$

Es 15 esercitazione 4



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

$$h = 160 \text{ mm}$$

$$T_y = 600000 \text{ N}$$

$$N = 500000 \text{ N}$$

$$M_z = 40000 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

σ_x e τ_{xy}

$$+\frac{h}{2} \quad \sigma_{x \max} \quad \tau_{xy} = 0$$

$$+\frac{h}{4}$$

$$0 \quad \sigma_x = 0$$

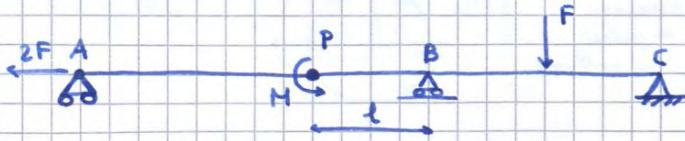
$$N \rightarrow \sigma_x = \frac{N}{b \cdot h} = \frac{500000 \text{ N}}{16000 \text{ mm}^2} = 31,25 \text{ MPa}$$

$$M_z \rightarrow \sigma_x = \frac{M_z}{I_z} y = \frac{-4000000 \text{ N}\cdot\text{mm}}{34133334} \cdot 80 = -94 \text{ MPa}$$

$$I_z = \frac{b \cdot h^3}{12} = \frac{100 \cdot (160)^3}{12} = 34.133.334 \text{ mm}^4$$

Es 7 esercitazione 1

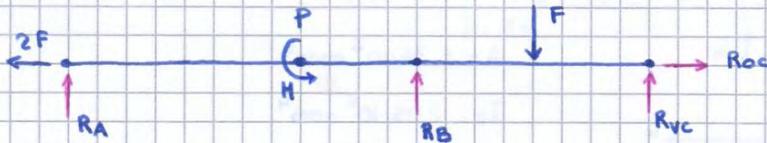
$l = 1\text{ m}$
 $F = 1000\text{ N}$
 $M = 500\text{ Nm}$



$m = 6$

$m = 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 = 6$

$l = 0 \rightarrow$ ISOSTATICA



$\oplus \rightarrow R_{oc} = 2F = 2000\text{ N}$

$\oplus \uparrow R_A + R_B + R_{vc} - F = 0$

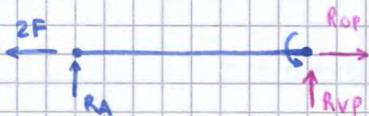
$\oplus \curvearrowright +M + R_B \cdot l - F \cdot 2l + R_{vc} \cdot 3l - R_A \cdot 2l = 0$

$R_B = F - \frac{M}{2l} - R_{vc}$

$M + \left(F \cdot l - \frac{M}{2} - R_{vc} \cdot l \right) - F \cdot 2l + R_{vc} \cdot 3l - R_A \cdot 2l = 0$

$-F \cdot l - \frac{M}{2} + R_{vc} \cdot 2l = 0$

$R_{vc} = \frac{Fl + \frac{M}{2}}{2l} = \frac{F}{2} + \frac{M}{4l} = 500\text{ N} + 125\text{ N} = 625\text{ N}$



$\oplus \rightarrow R_{op} = 2F = 2000\text{ N}$

$\oplus \uparrow R_A + R_{vp} = 0 ; R_A = -R_{vp}$

$\oplus \curvearrowright M - R_A \cdot 2l = 0$

$R_A = \frac{M}{2l} = 250\text{ N}$

$$S_{z_{tot}}(0) = \frac{B}{2} \left[\frac{H^2}{4} - \left(\frac{H-2h}{2} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{b}{2} \left[\left(\frac{H-2h}{2} \right)^2 \right]$$

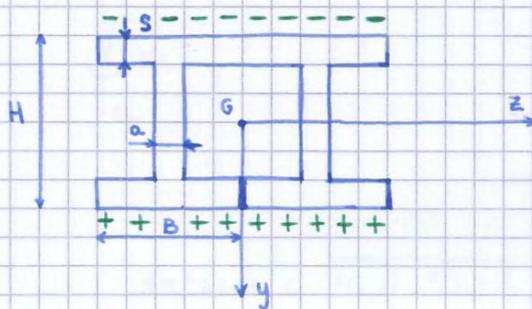
$$\tau_{xy} = \frac{T \cdot \left[\frac{B}{2} \left(\frac{H^2}{4} - y^2 \right) \right]}{B \cdot I_z} \quad \left(\frac{H-2h}{2} \right) < y < \frac{H}{2}$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \frac{T \cdot \left[\frac{B}{2} \left(\frac{H^2}{4} - \left(\frac{H-2h}{2} \right)^2 \right) + \frac{b}{2} \left(\left(\frac{H-2h}{2} \right)^2 - y^2 \right) \right]}{b \cdot I_z} \quad 0 < y < \left(\frac{H-2h}{2} \right)$$

$$\tau_{xy \text{ max minima}} = \frac{T \cdot \left(\frac{B}{2} \left[\frac{H^2}{4} - \left(\frac{H-2h}{2} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{b}{2} \left[\left(\frac{H-2h}{2} \right)^2 \right] \right)}{b \cdot I_z} = \frac{1 \cdot 10^4 (1,9 \cdot 10^4 + 5 \cdot 10^3)}{5 \cdot 2,05 \cdot 10^6} = 20 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{xy \text{ max pialtafonde}} = \frac{T \cdot \left(\frac{B}{2} \left[\frac{H^2}{4} - \left(\frac{H-2h}{2} \right)^2 \right] \right)}{B \cdot I_z} = \frac{1 \cdot 10^4 (1,9 \cdot 10^4)}{50 \cdot 2,05 \cdot 10^6} = 1,8 \text{ MPa}$$

Esercizio 2



$M_z = 3500 \text{ Nm}$

$T_y = 20000 \text{ N}$

$H = 120 \text{ mm}$

$B = 106 \text{ mm}$

$s = 20 \text{ mm}$

$a = 12 \text{ mm}$

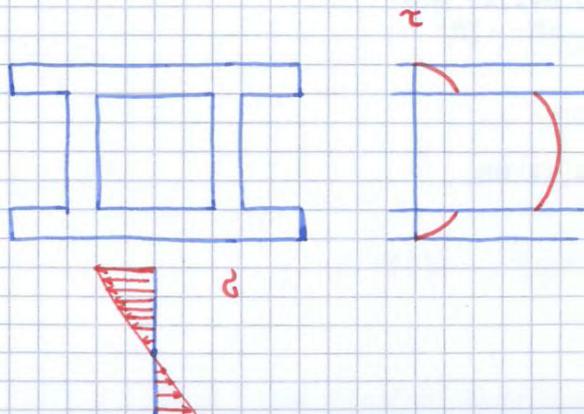
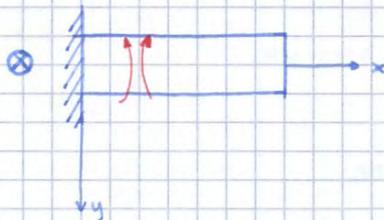
$A_{area} = 53,2 \text{ cm}^2 = 53,2 \cdot 10^2 \text{ mm}^2$

$I_z = 1143 \text{ cm}^4 = 1,143 \cdot 10^7 \text{ mm}^4$

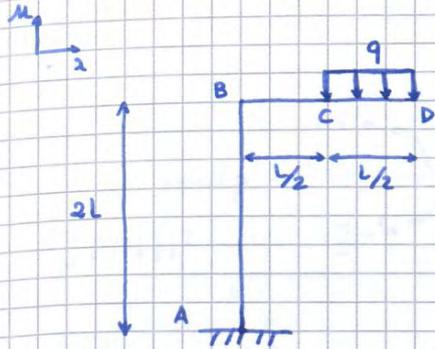
$W_z = 1,9 \cdot 10^5 \text{ mm}^3$

$I_y = 3,99 \cdot 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$

$W_y = 7,5 \cdot 10^4 \text{ mm}^3$

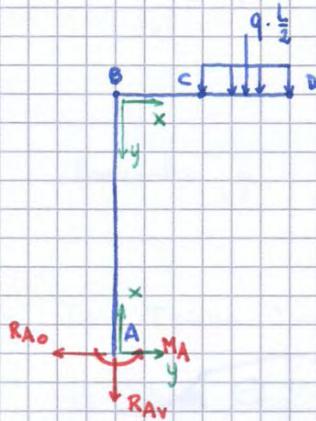


Es 1 scritta dell' 11/07/2013

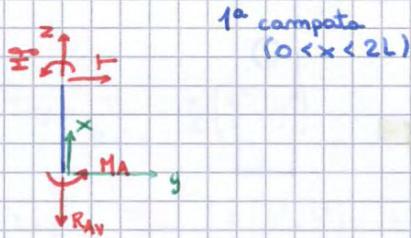


$$q = 800 \text{ N/m}$$

$$L = 1 \text{ m}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \oplus \rightarrow -R_{Ax} &= 0 \\ \oplus \uparrow -R_{Ay} - q \frac{L}{2} &= 0 \\ R_{Ay} &= -q \frac{L}{2} = -400 \text{ N} \\ \oplus \curvearrowright M_A - q \frac{L}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} L &= 0 \\ M_A &= q \frac{L^2}{8} \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$$

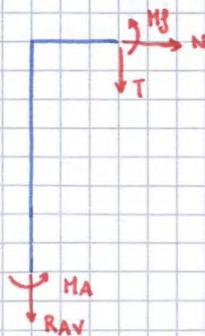


$$N - R_{Ay} = 0; \quad N = R_{Ay} = -q \frac{L}{2}$$

$$T = 0$$

$$M_x + M_A = 0; \quad M_x = -M_A = -q \frac{L^2}{8} \cdot 3 = -300 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

2° campo
($0 < x < \frac{L}{2}$)



$$N = 0$$

$$T + R_{Ay} = 0; \quad T = -R_{Ay} = +400 \text{ N}$$

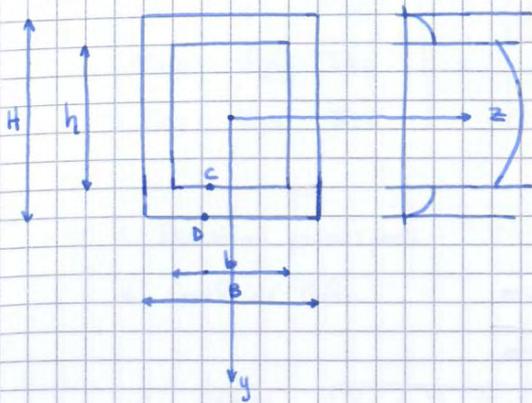
$$M_x + M_A + R_{Ay} \cdot x = 0$$

$$M_x = -M_A - R_{Ay} \cdot x$$

$$= -q \frac{3}{8} L^2 + q \frac{L}{2} \cdot x \quad \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=\frac{L}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$M_x \left(\frac{L}{2} \right) = -q \frac{3}{8} L^2 + q \frac{L^2}{4} = -\frac{q L^2}{8} = -100 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

Esercizio 2 esame del 11/07/2013



$B = 100 \text{ mm}$

$b = 80 \text{ mm}$

$H = 60 \text{ mm}$

$h = 40 \text{ mm}$

$\frac{M_y}{I_z}$ I

Baricentro $(\frac{B}{2}, \frac{H}{2})$

Sezione ha due assi di simmetria.

↳ Baricentro è dove si intersecano

$I_z = I_{pieno} - I_{vuoto}$

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

$\tau_{xy} = \frac{T}{B \cdot I_z} \cdot \frac{B}{2} \left(\frac{H^2}{4} - y^2 \right) \quad \frac{h}{2} < y < \frac{H}{2}$

$\tau_{xy} = \frac{T}{(B-b) I_z} \cdot \left[\frac{B}{2} \left(\frac{H^2}{4} - \frac{h^2}{4} \right) + \frac{(B-b)h}{2} \left(\frac{h^2}{4} - y^2 \right) \right] \quad 0 < y < \frac{h}{2}$

$\sigma_x = \frac{M_y}{I_z} \cdot y$

Punto più sollecitato: C o D