

Esercizio 3.17.

Calcolo le quantità legate alla sezione:

$$W_{xx} = W_{yy} = \frac{\pi}{32} l^3 (1-d^4)$$

$$W_p = \frac{\pi}{16} l^3 (1-d^4)$$

$$A = \frac{\pi}{4} l^2 (1-d^2)$$

Nota che alla sezione A-A non è presente forza normale.

Calcolo M_f e σ_f :

$$M_{f_{xx}} = (q \cdot l \beta) \cdot \left(\lambda l + l - \frac{\beta l}{2} \right) ; M_{f_{yy}} = 0$$

$$\sigma_{f_A} = \frac{q l \beta \cdot \left(\lambda l + l - \frac{\beta l}{2} \right)}{W_{xx}} ; \sigma_{f_B} = 0$$

$$\sigma_{f_C} = - \frac{q l \beta \cdot \left(\lambda l + l - \frac{\beta l}{2} \right)}{W_{xx}}$$

Calcolo T_e e τ_T :

$$T = |q \cdot \beta l|$$

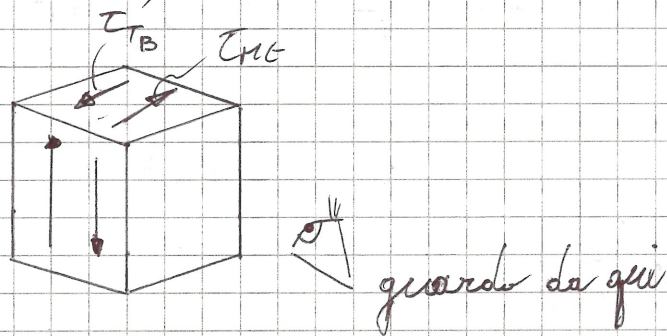
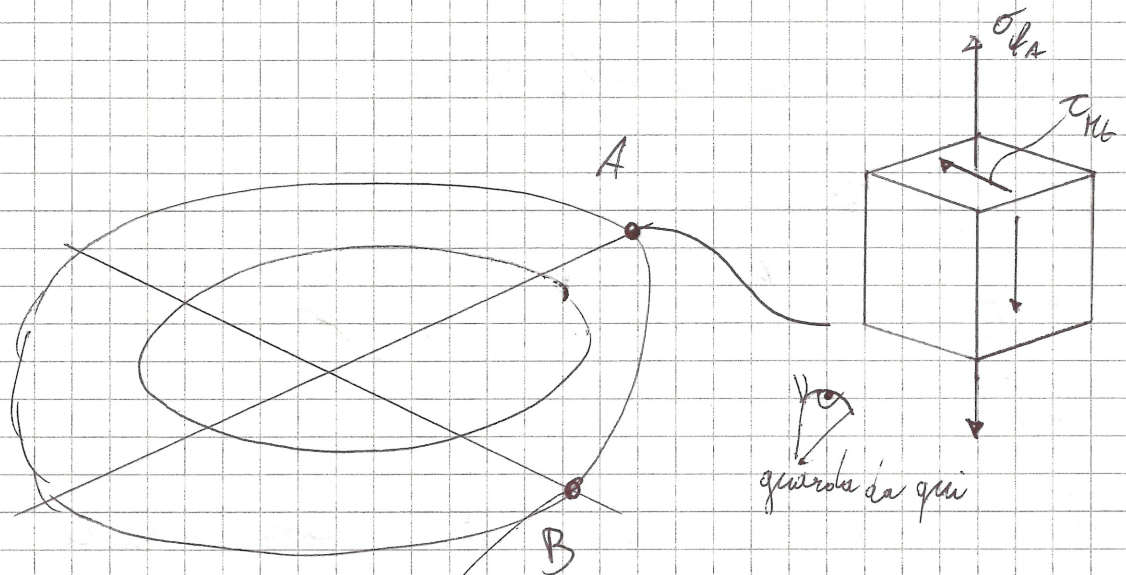
$$|\tau_{TA}| = 0 ; |\tau_{TB}| = \frac{q \cdot \beta l}{A} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{d + \frac{1}{d}} \right) ; |\tau_{TC}| = 0$$

Calcolo M_t e τ_{M_t} :

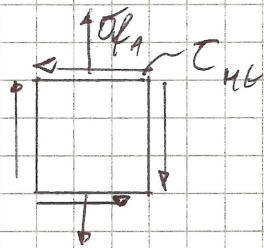
$$|M_t| = q \cdot \beta l \cdot \lambda l$$

$$|\tau_{M_{tA}}| = |\tau_{M_{tB}}| = |\tau_{M_{tC}}| = \frac{q \cdot \beta l \cdot \lambda l}{W_p}$$

Rappresenti cubetti elementari nei punti A e B.

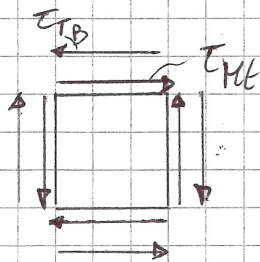


$$\sigma_{1-2A} = ?$$



$$\sigma_{1-2A} = \frac{\sigma_A}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_A}{2}\right)^2 + (\tau_{AB})^2}$$

$$\sigma_{1-2B} = ?$$



$$\sigma_{1-2B} = \pm \sqrt{(\tau_{BC})^2 - (\sigma_B)^2}$$