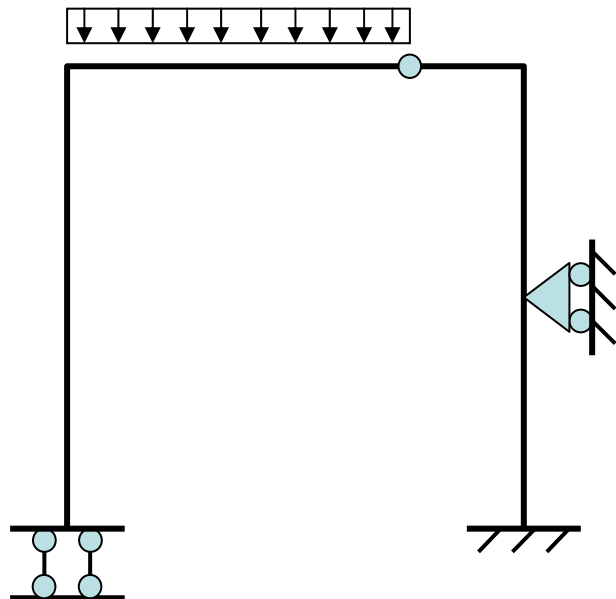
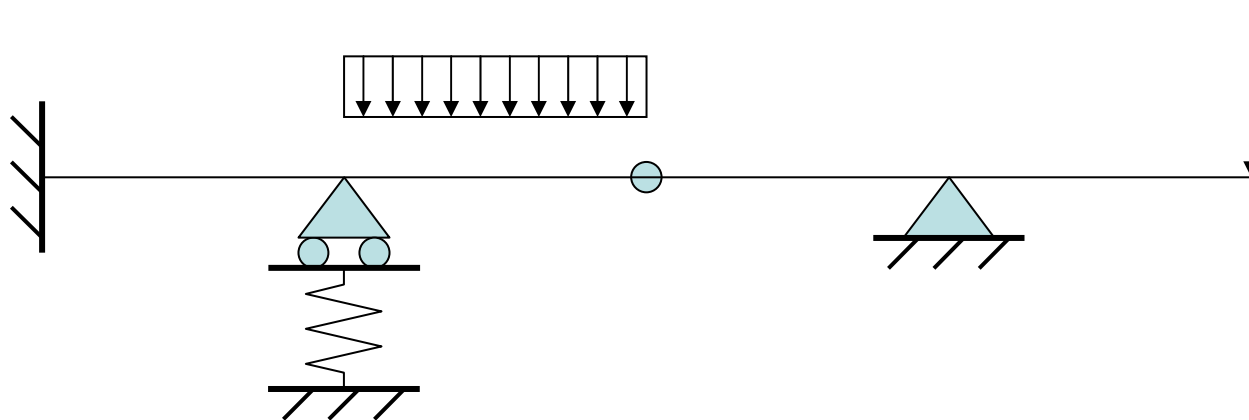
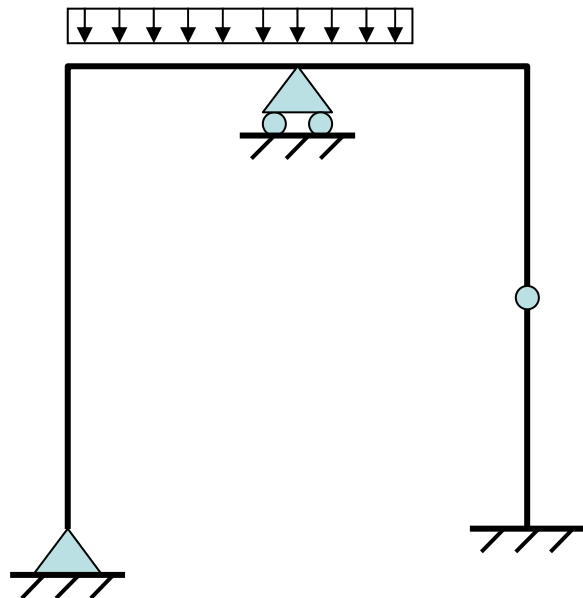
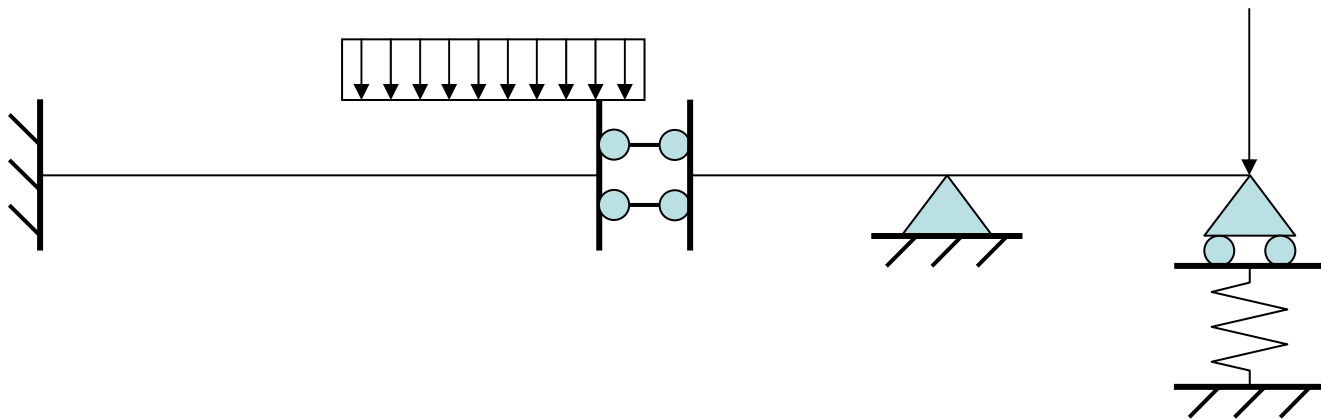
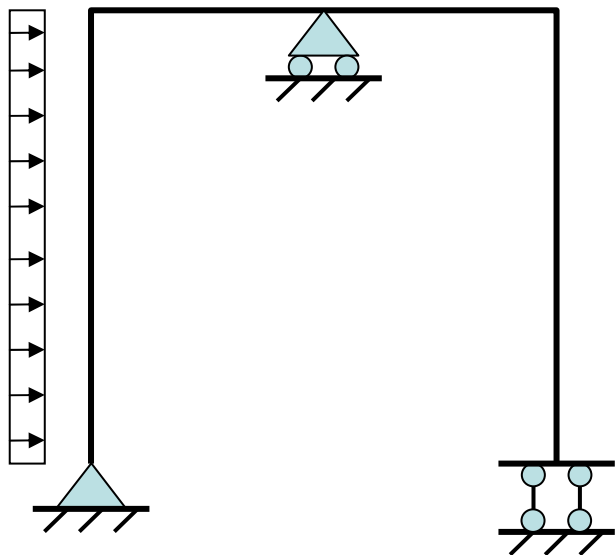
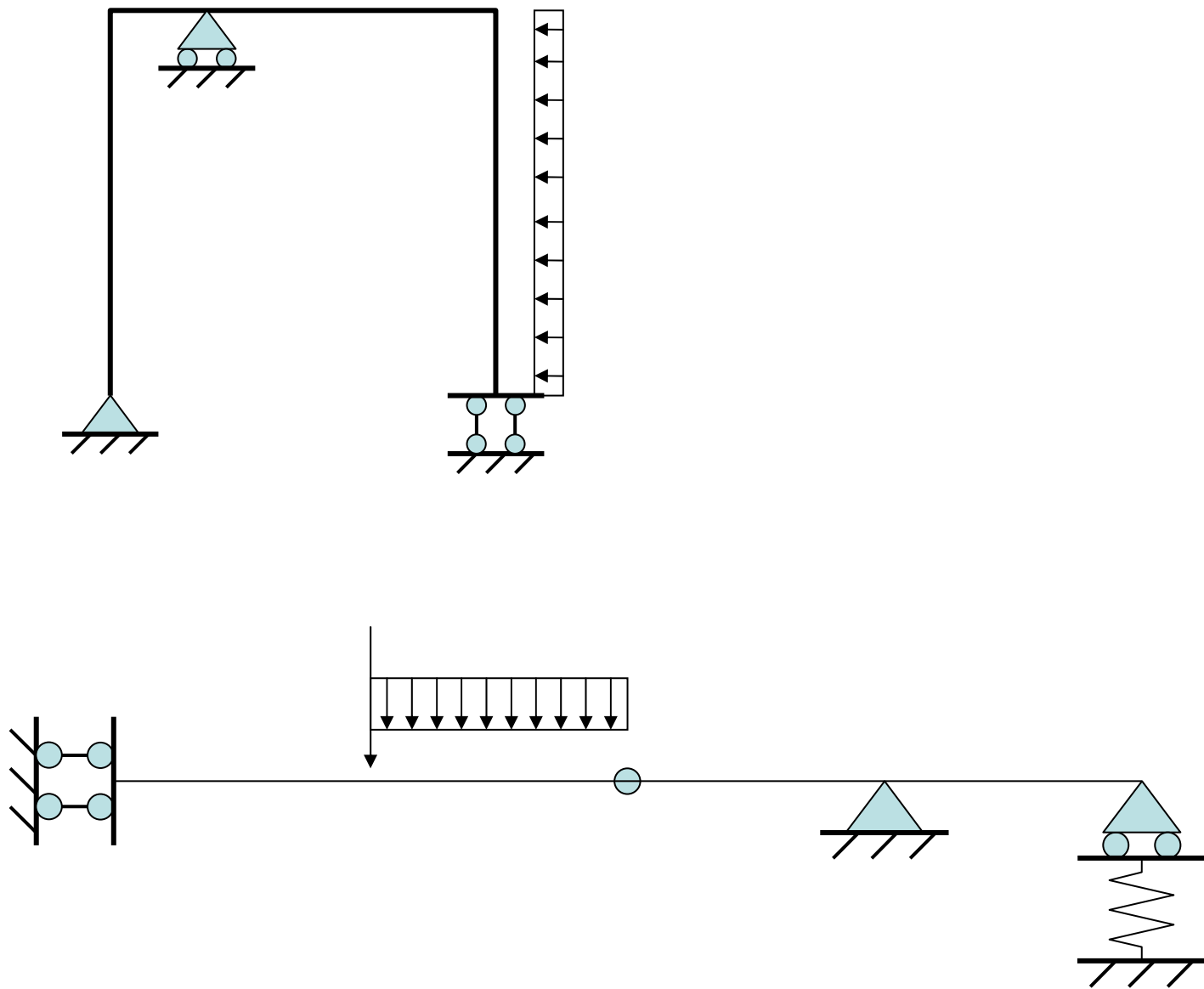
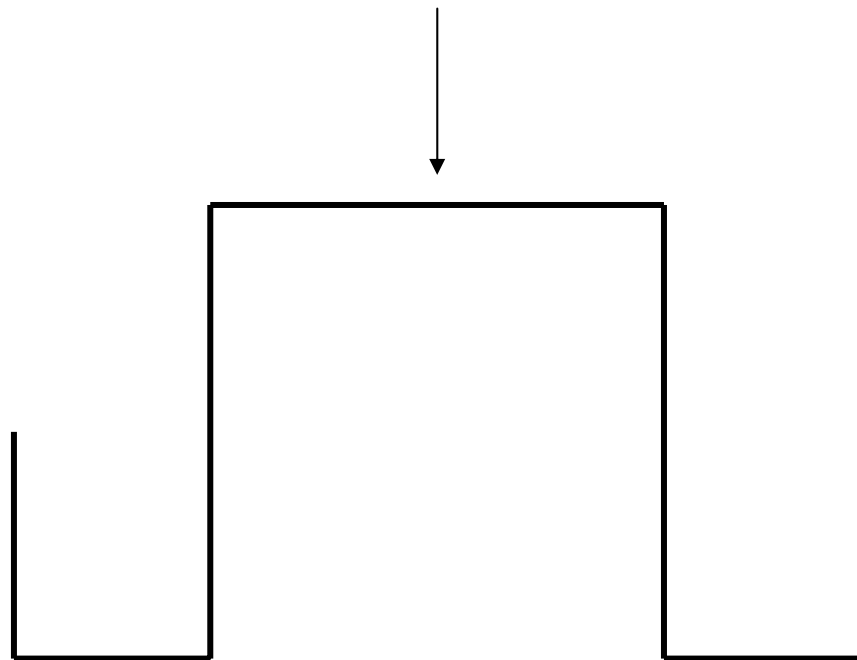
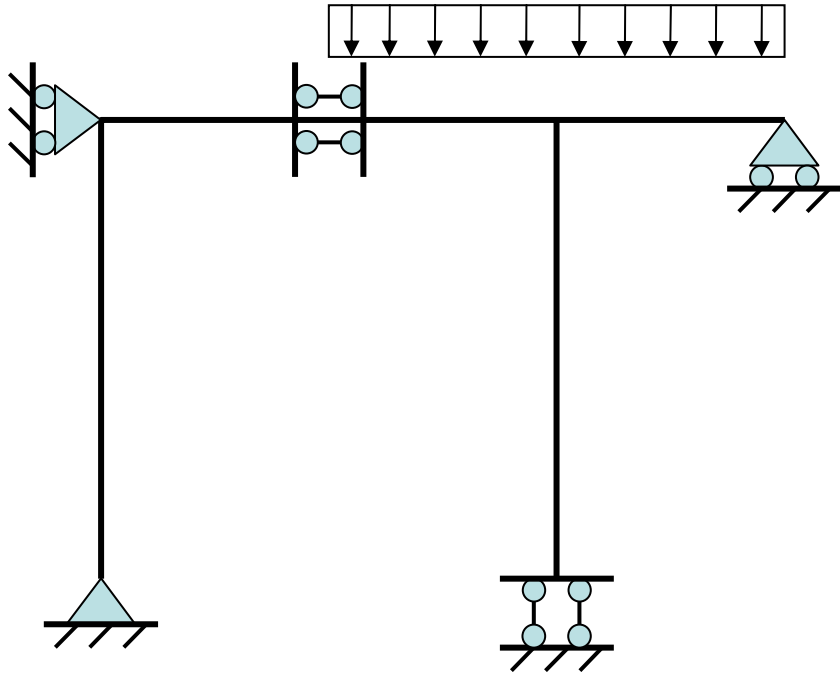
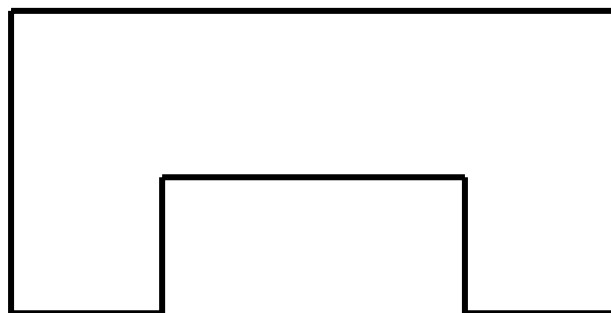
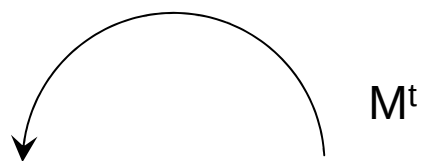
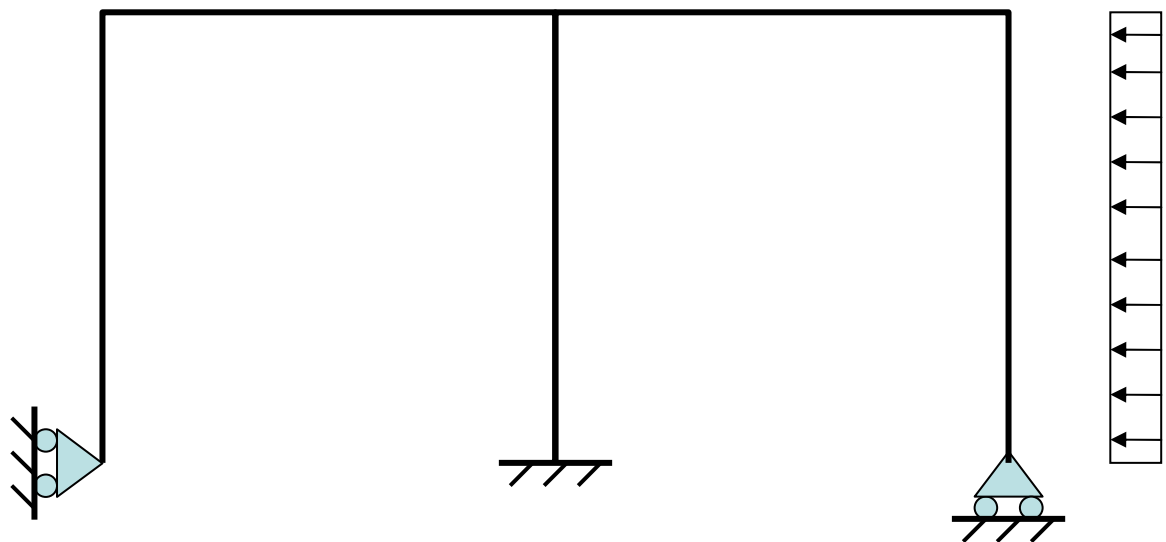




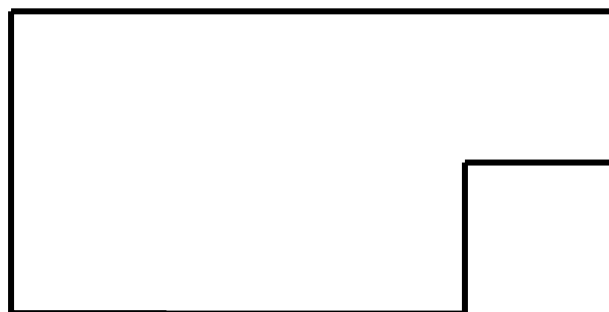
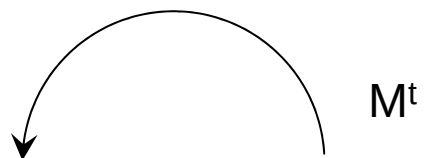
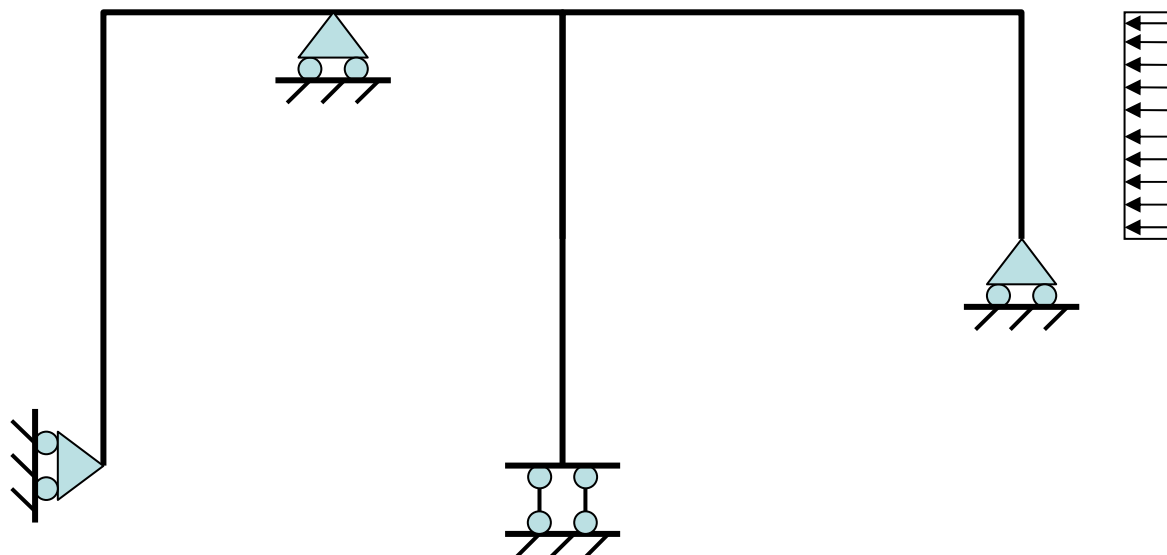




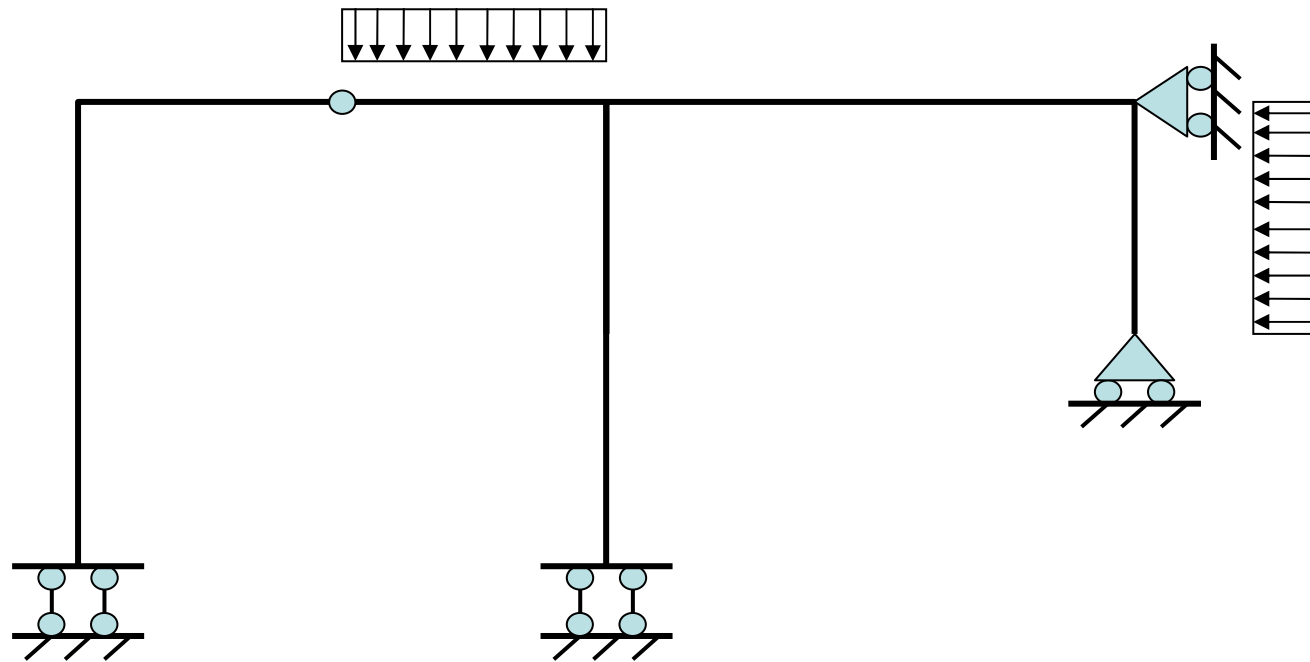




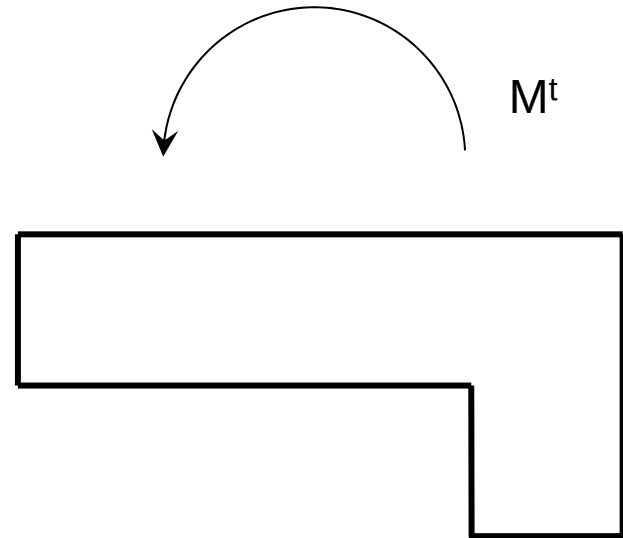
Sezione cava

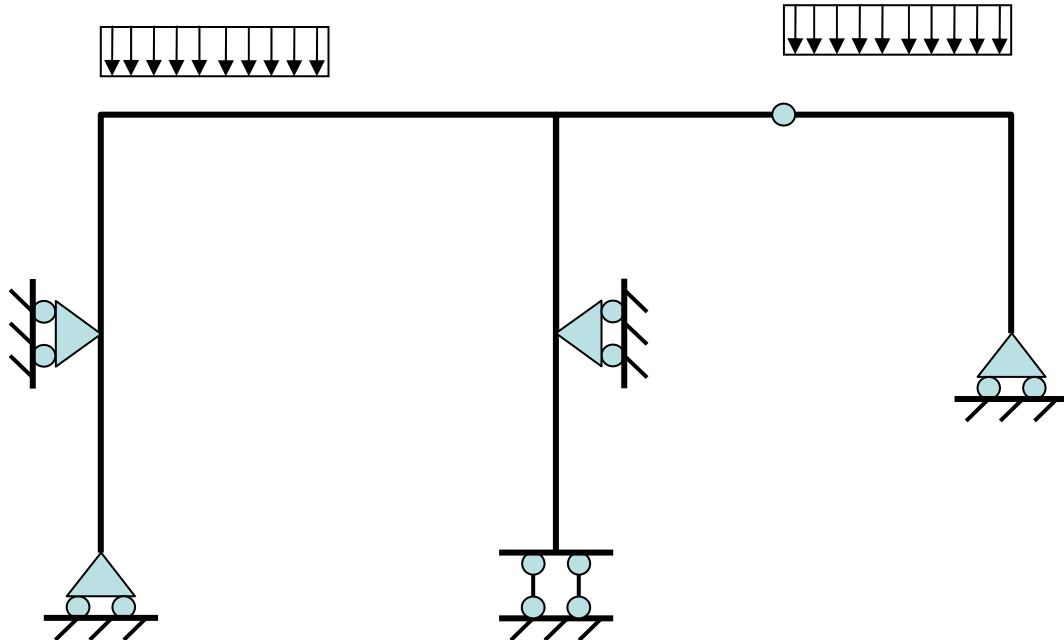


Sezione cava

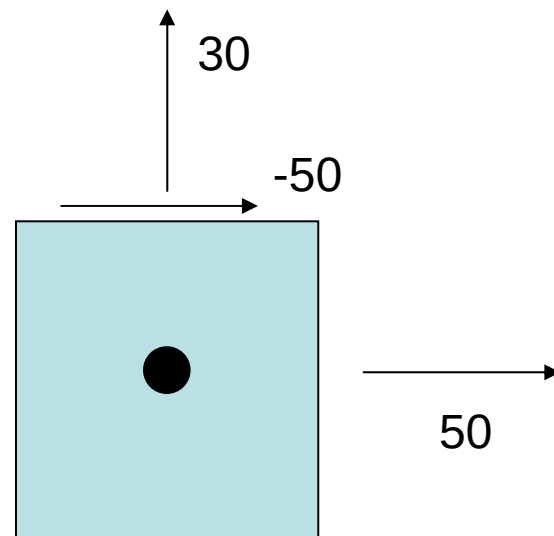


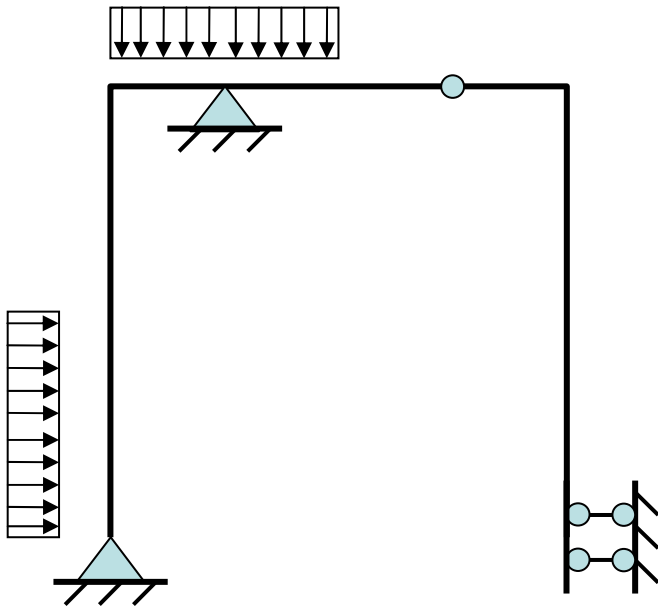
Sezione cava



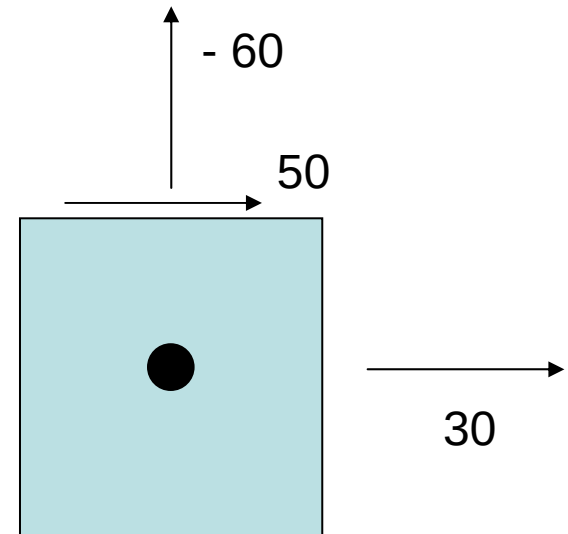


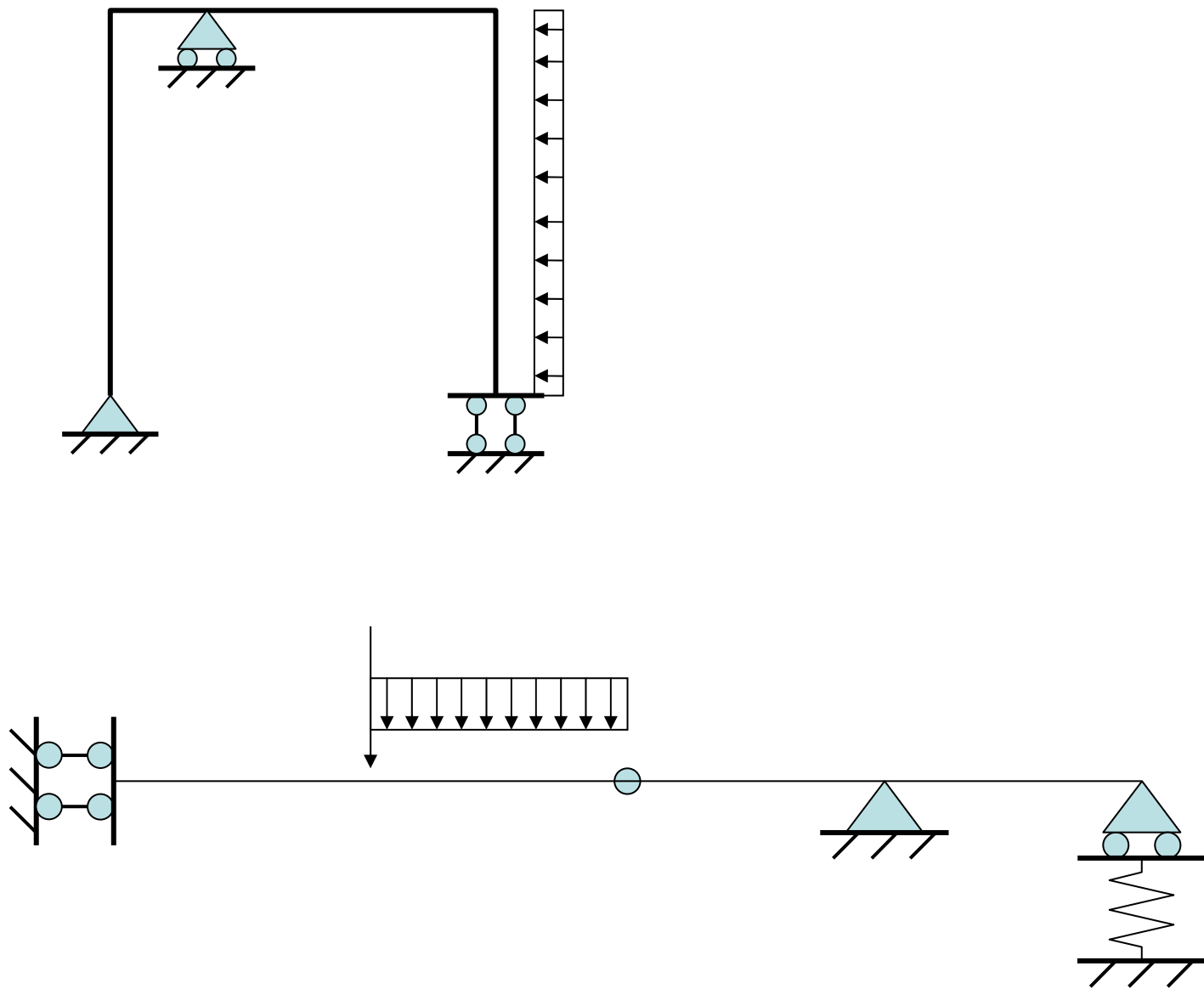
Dato lo stato di tensione [MPa] nel punto materiale rappresentato, determinare le tensioni e le direzioni principali.

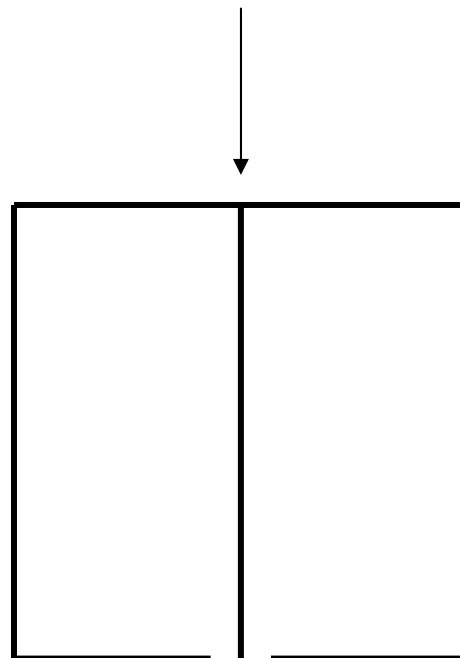
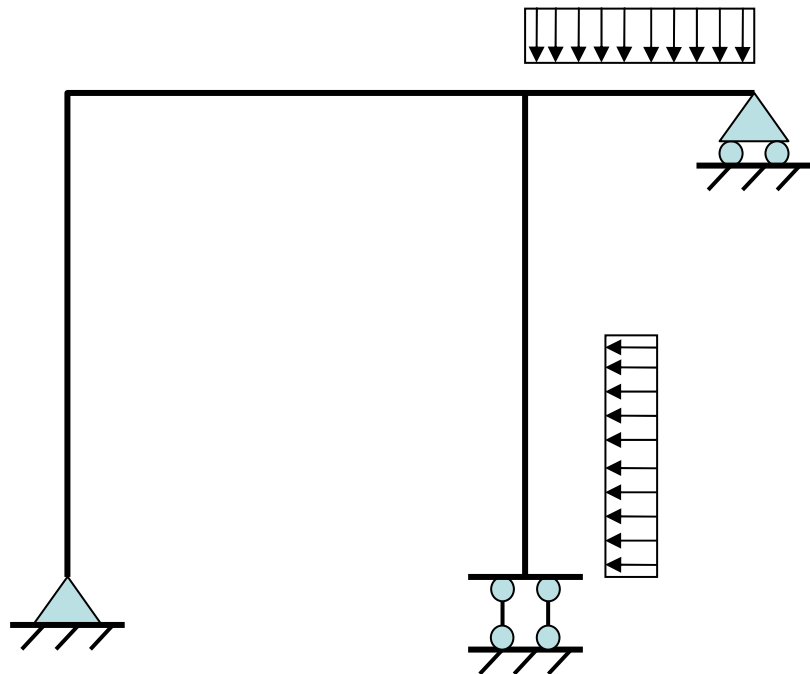


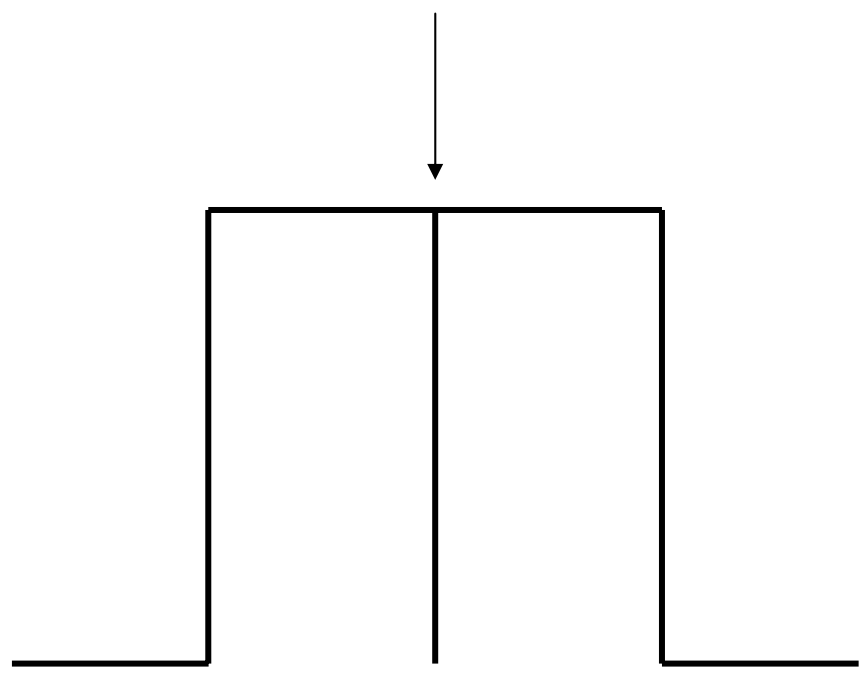
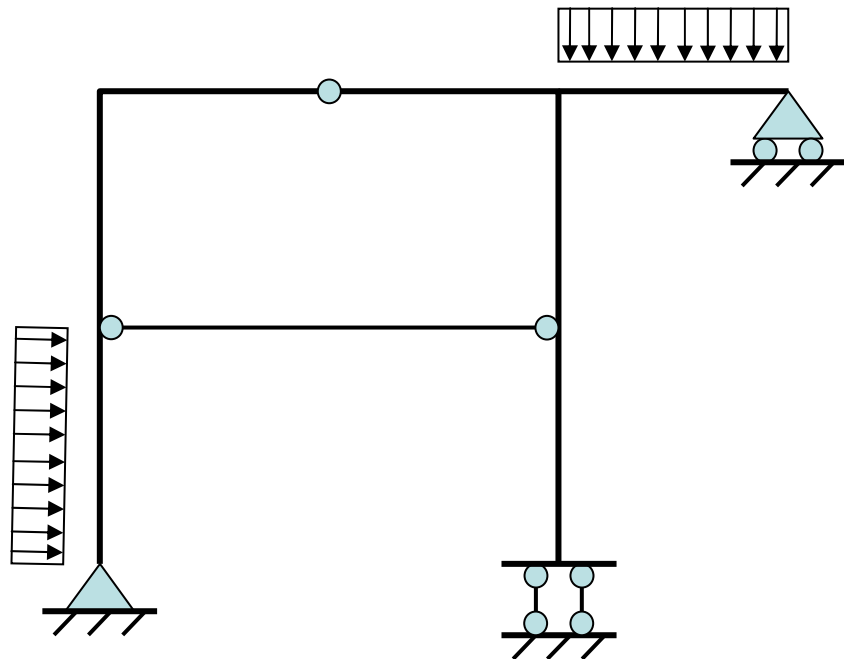


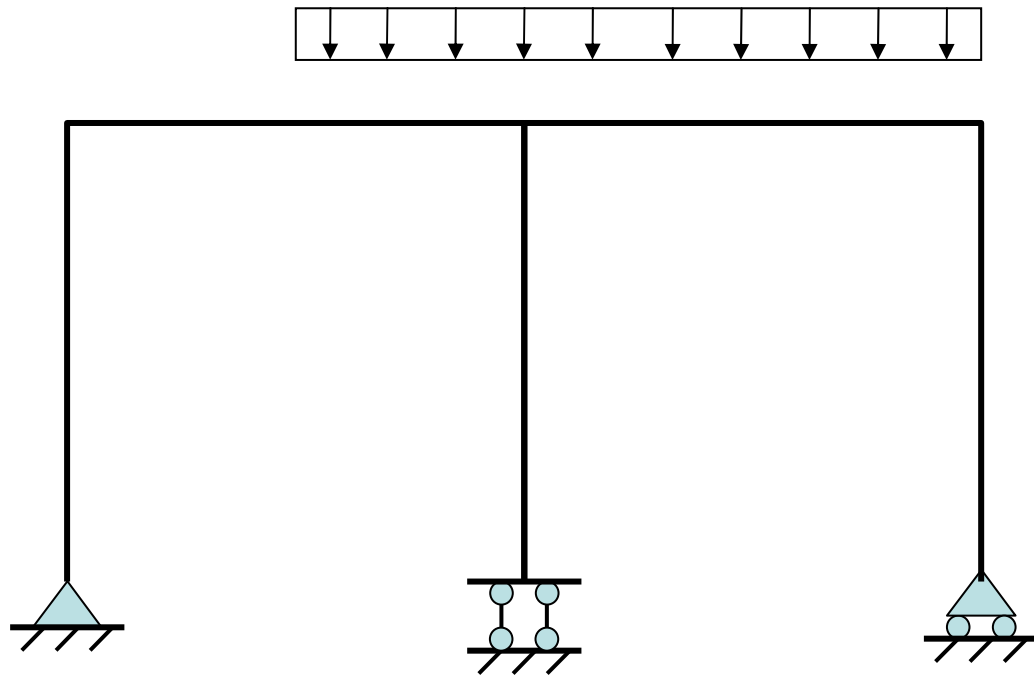
Dato lo stato di tensione [MPa] nel punto materiale rappresentato, determinare la dilatazione massima, assumendo:
 $E=300000 \text{ MPa}$, $\nu=0.15$.



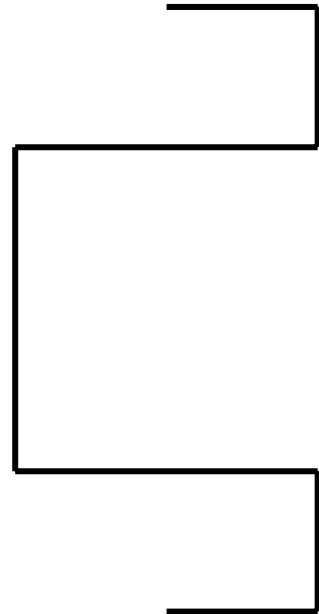


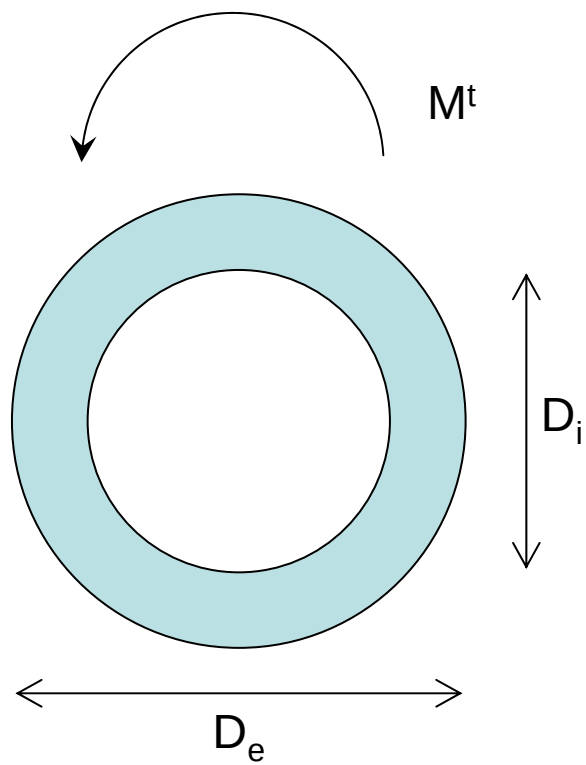
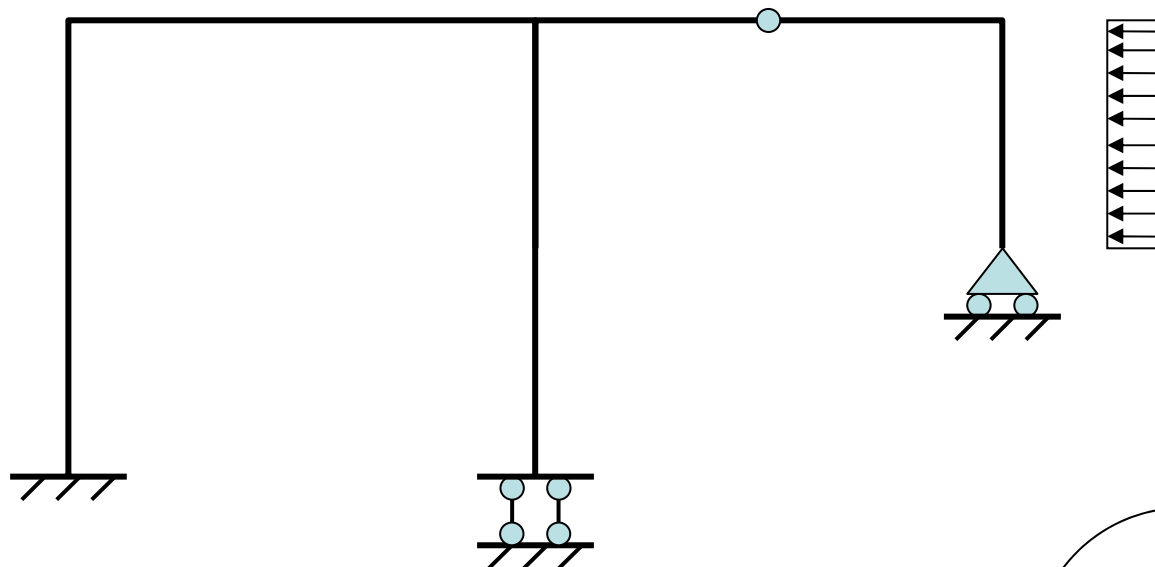


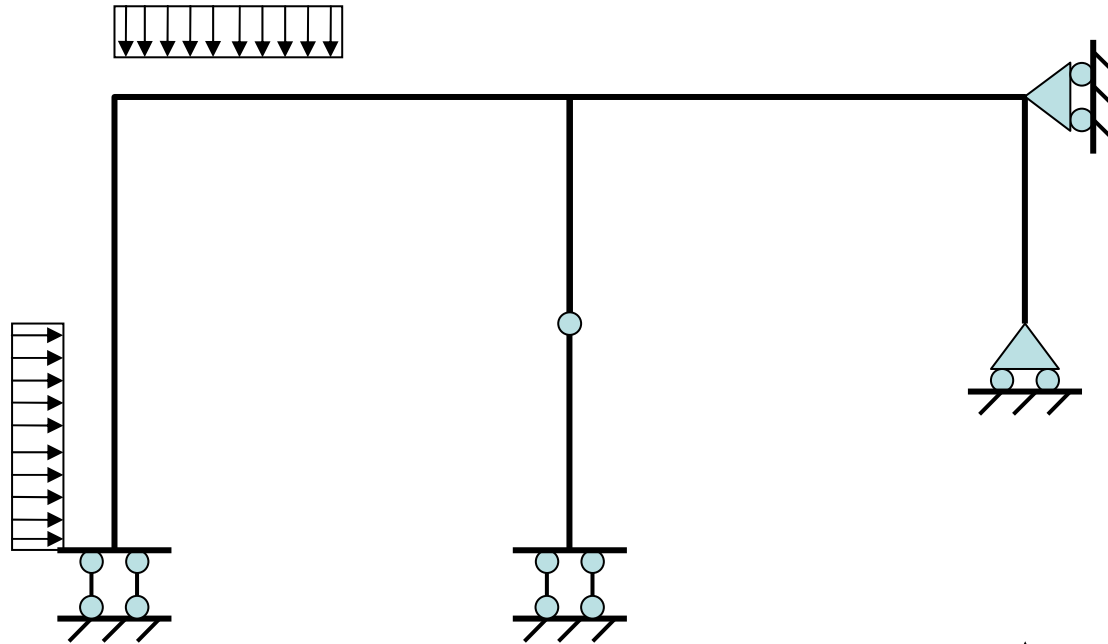




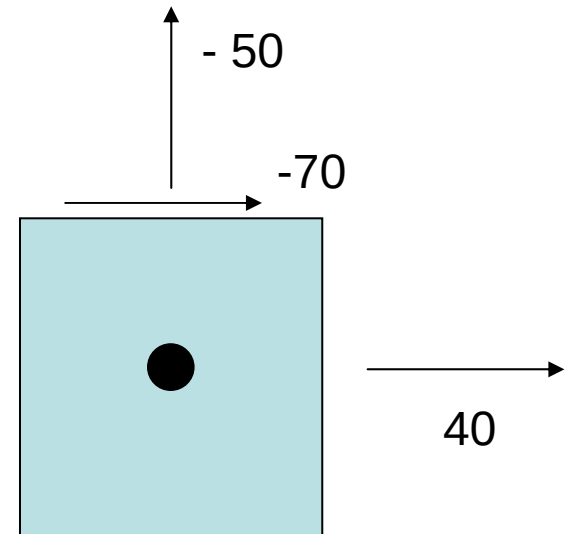
Centro di taglio

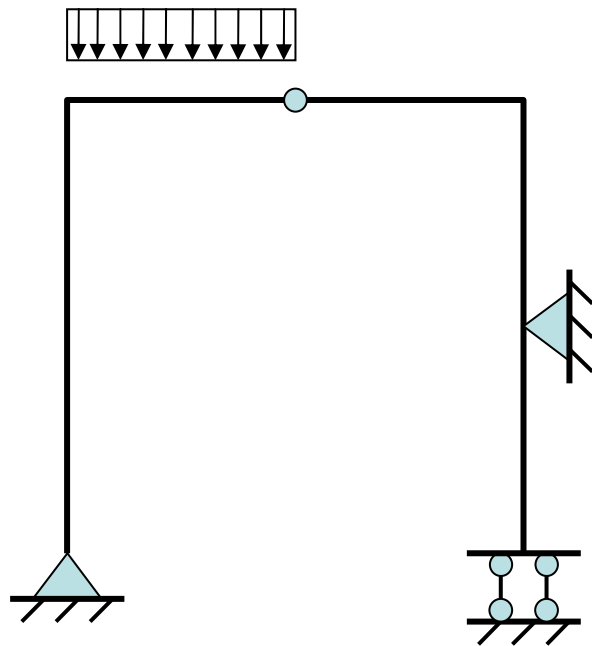




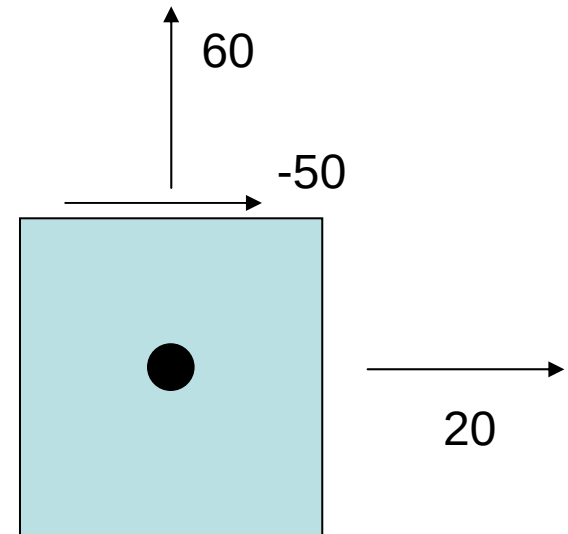


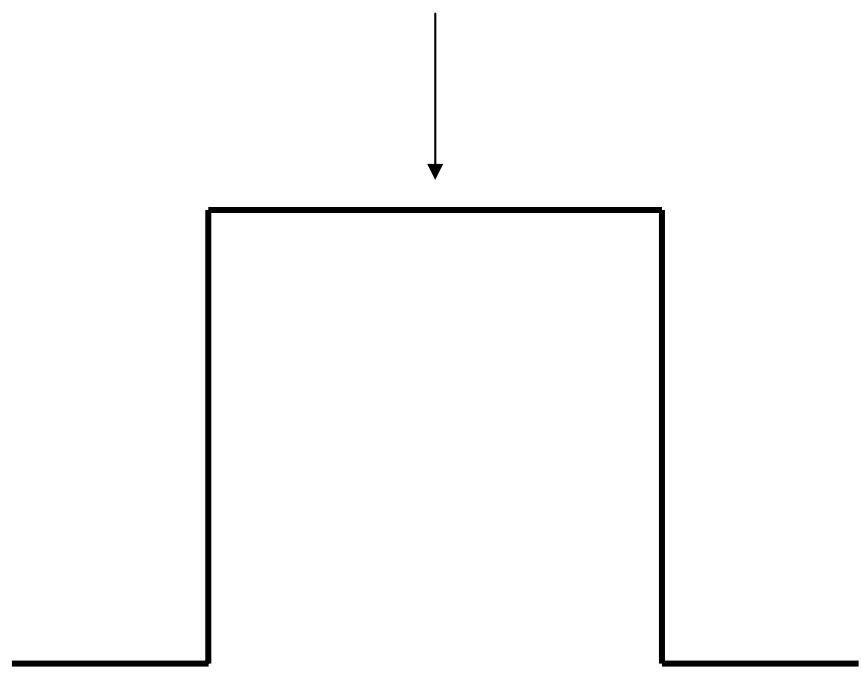
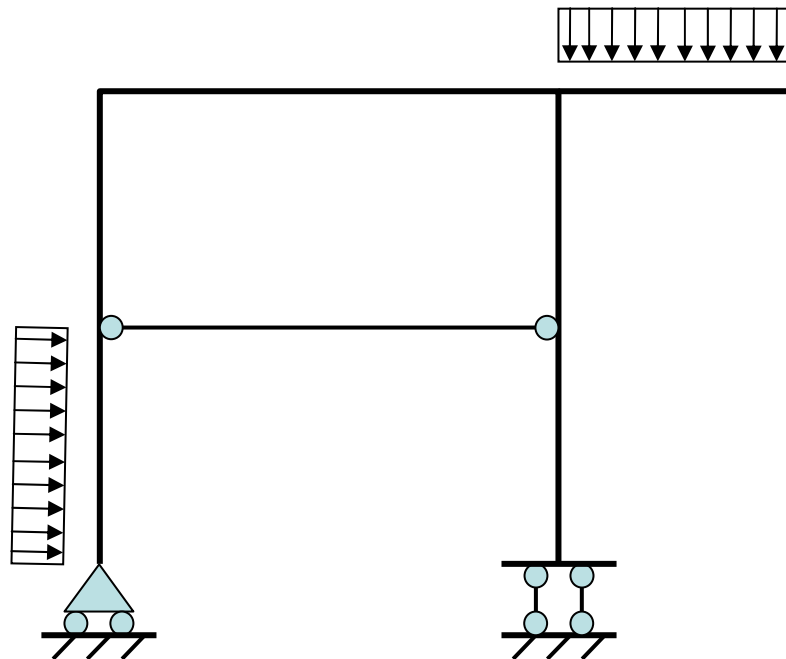
Dato lo stato di tensione [MPa] nel punto materiale rappresentato, determinare le tensioni e le direzioni principali.

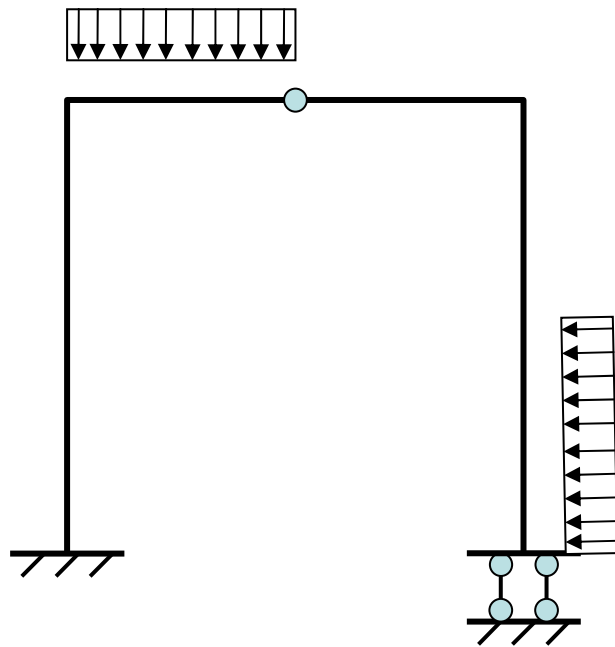




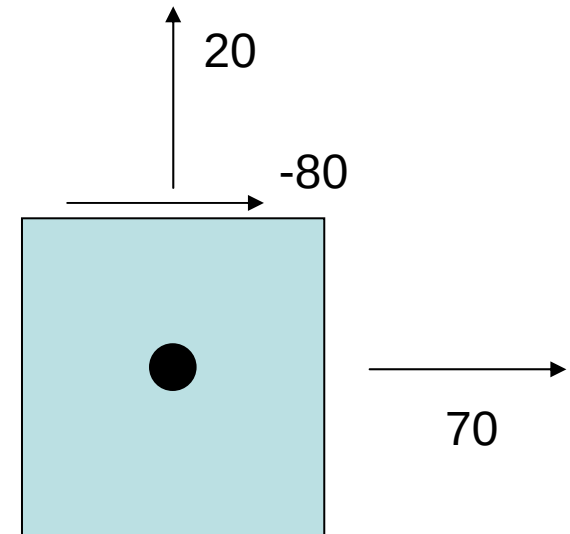
Eseguire la verifica secondo Tresca e secondo Mises dello stato di tensione [MPa] nel punto materiale rappresentato.

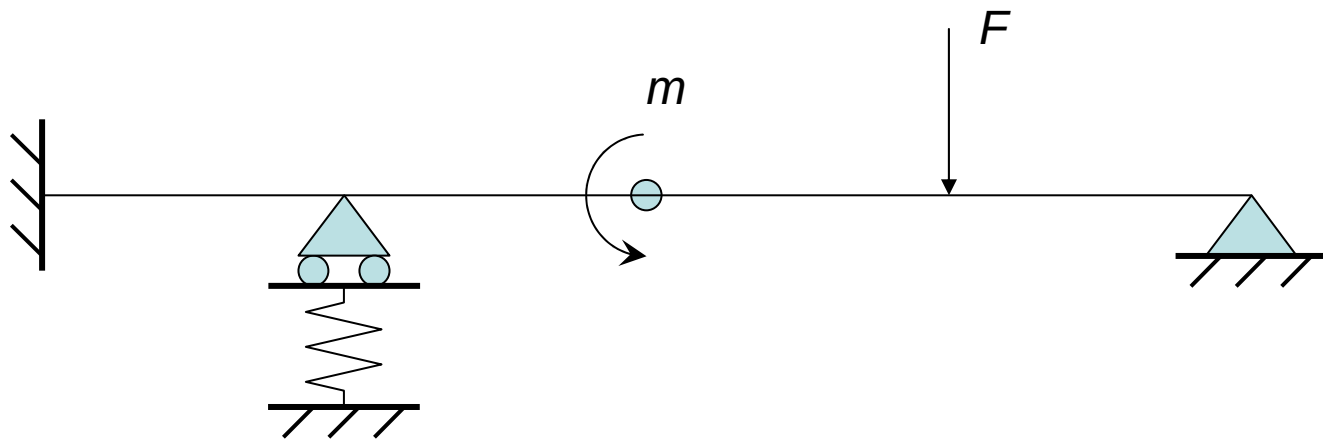
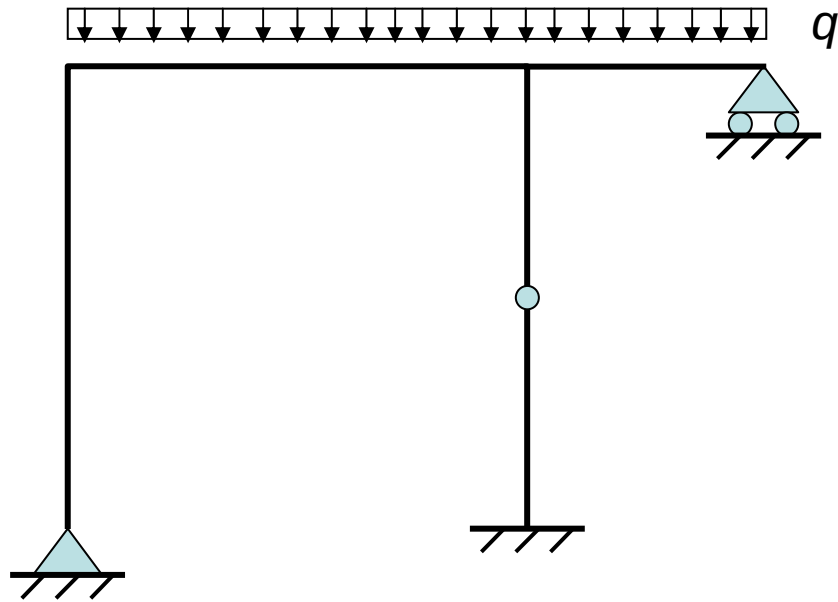


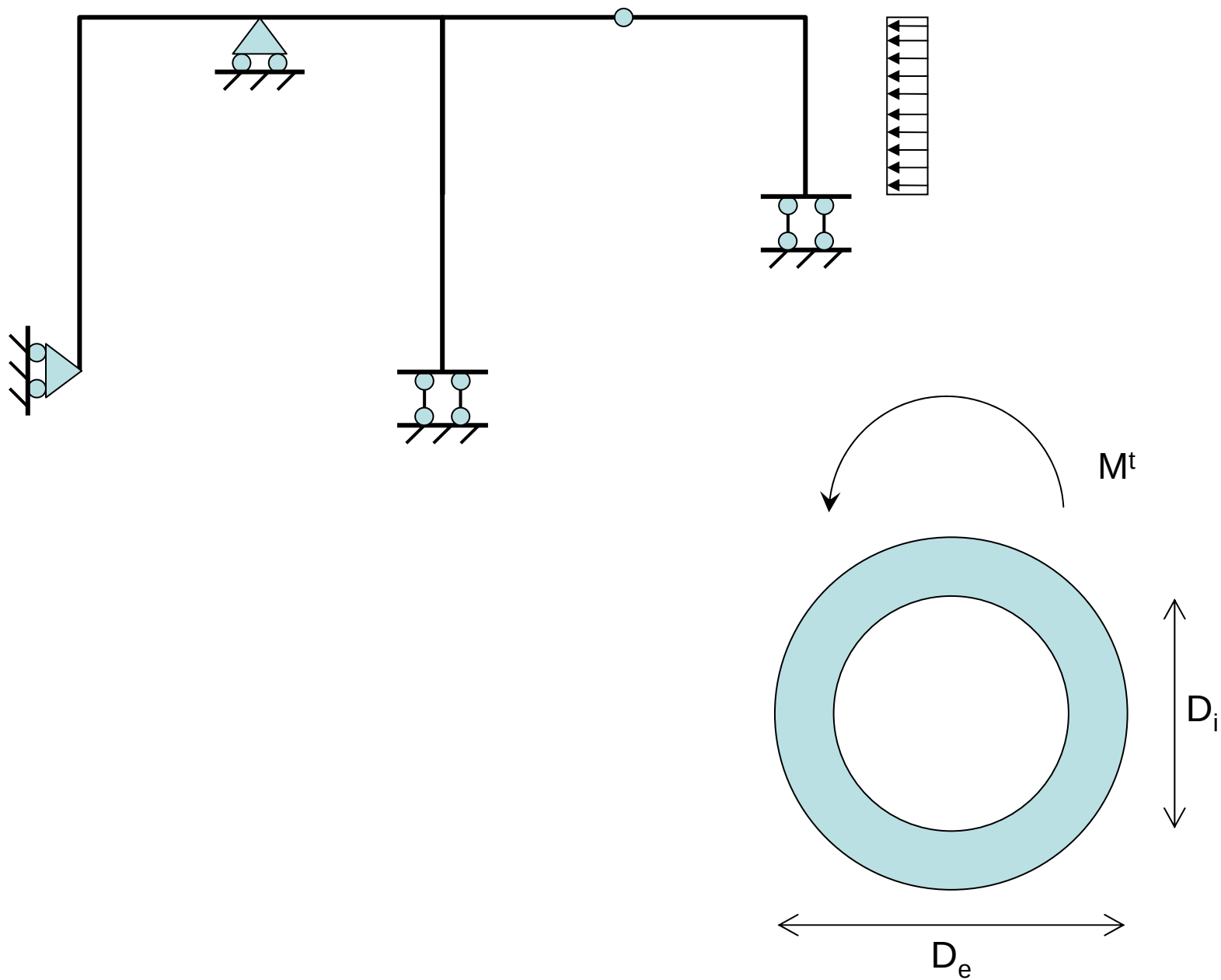


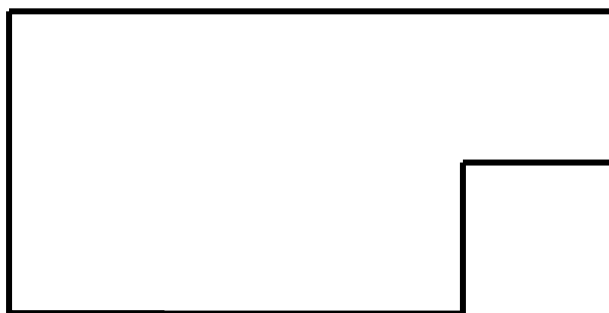
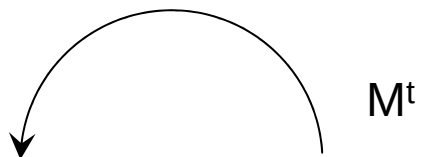
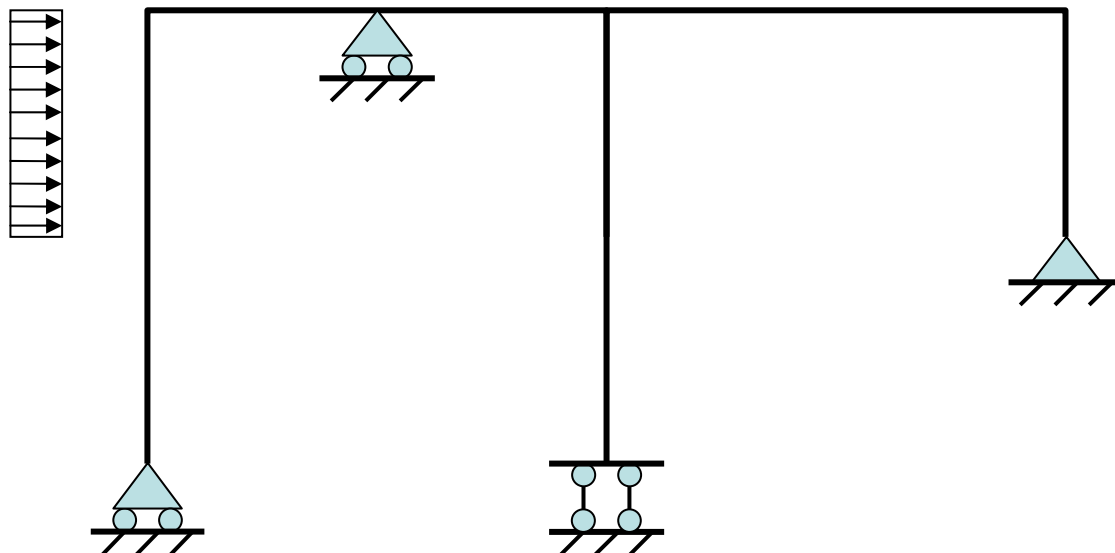


Eeguire la verifica secondo Tresca dello stato di tensione [MPa] nel punto materiale rappresentato, tenendo conto che in direzione ortogonale al piano agisce una tensione pari a 40 MPa.

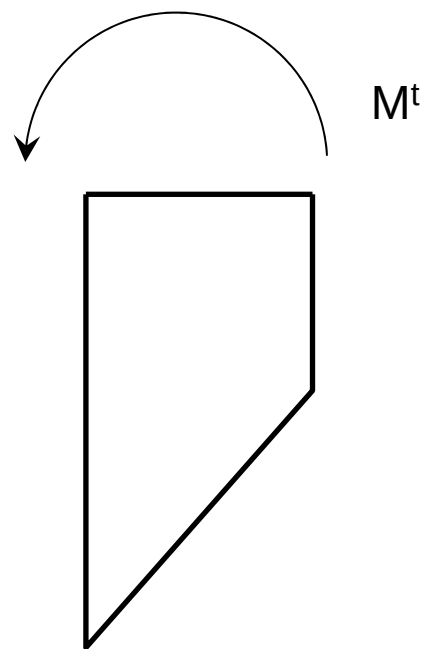
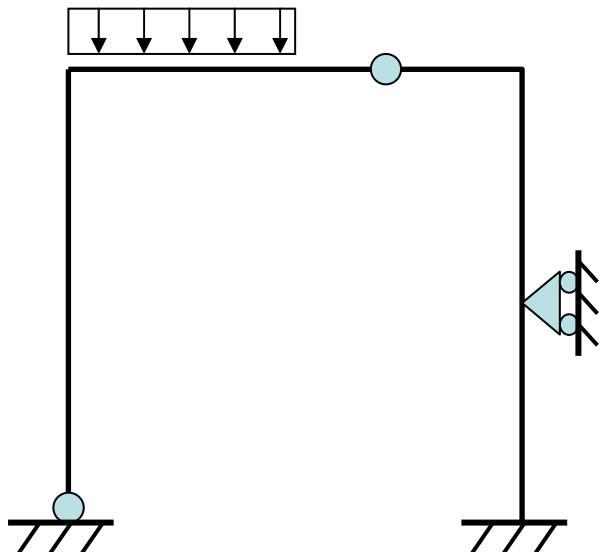


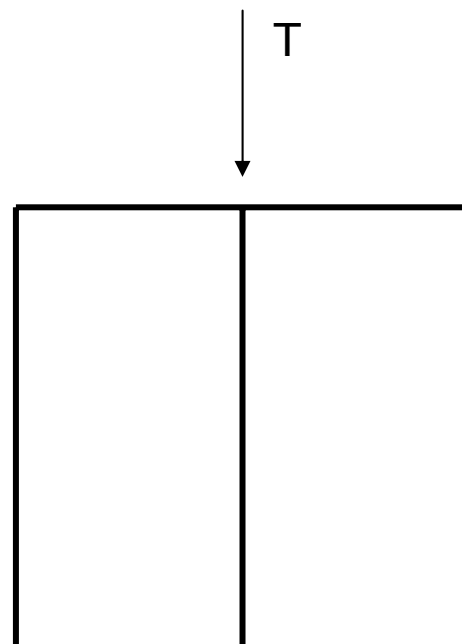
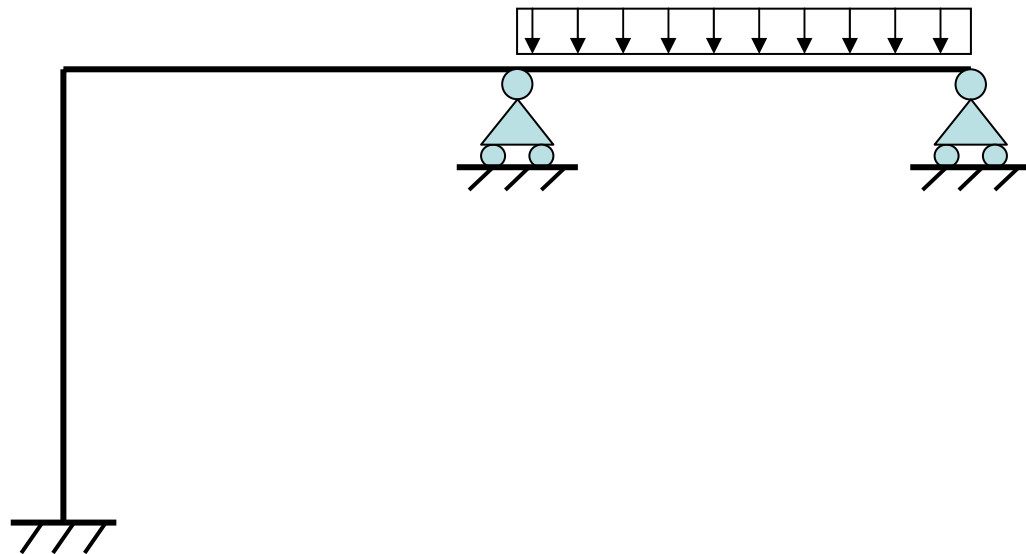


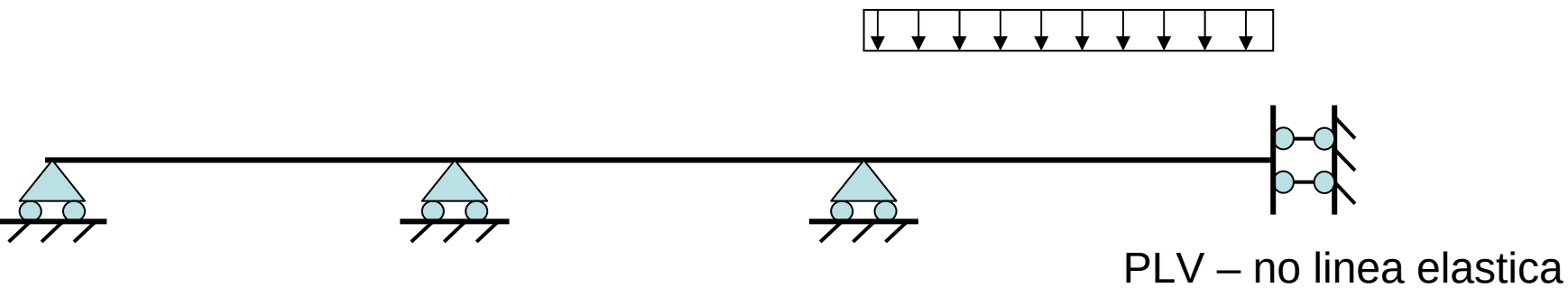




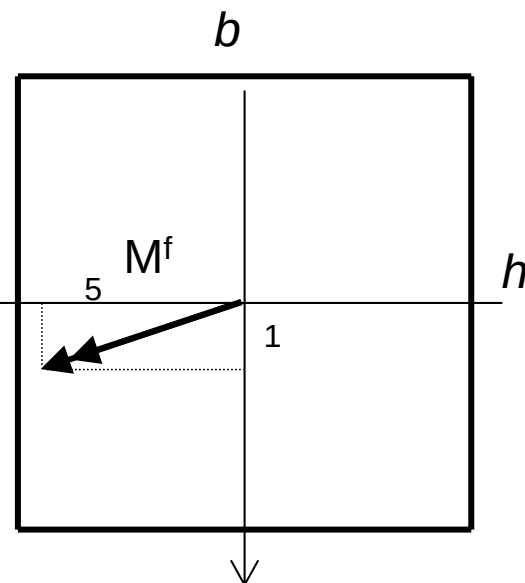
Sezione cava

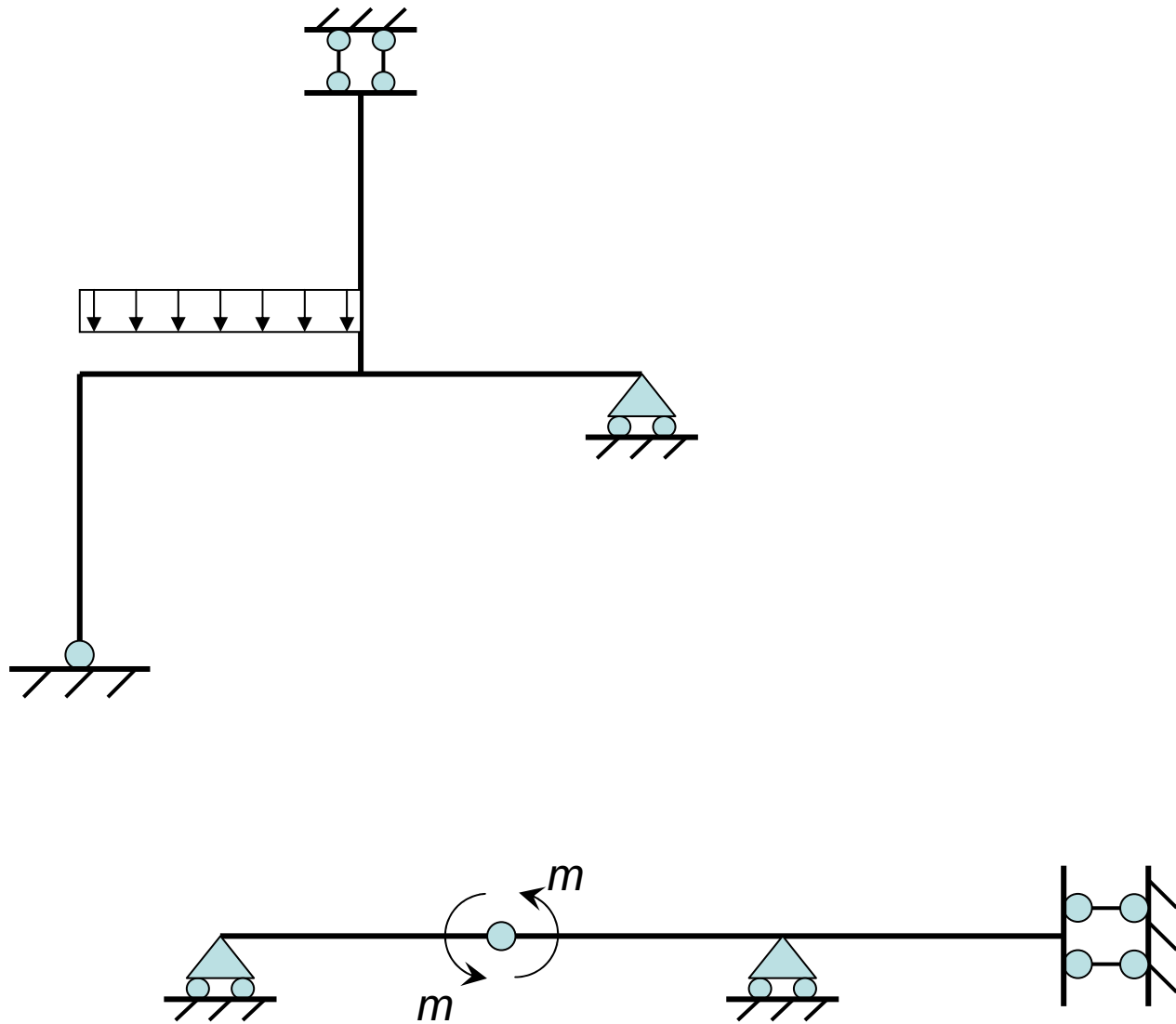


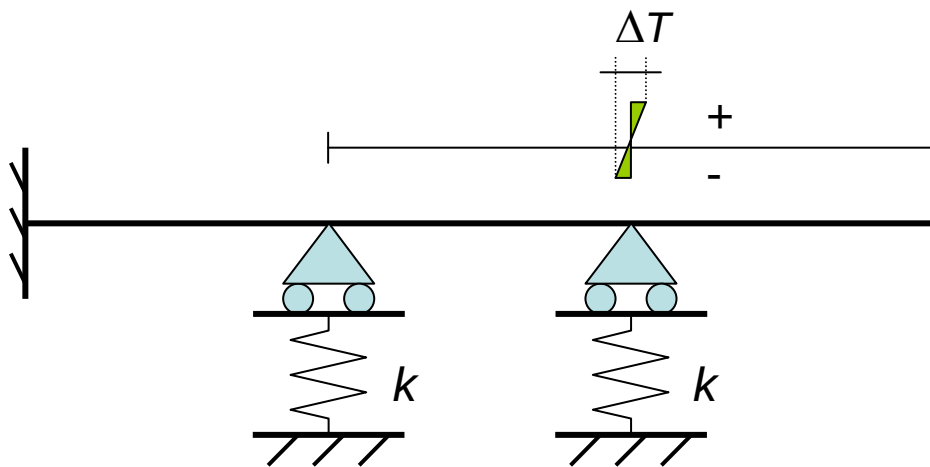
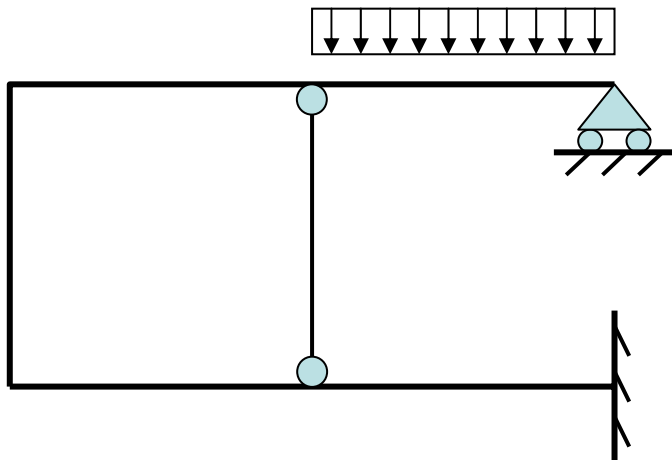


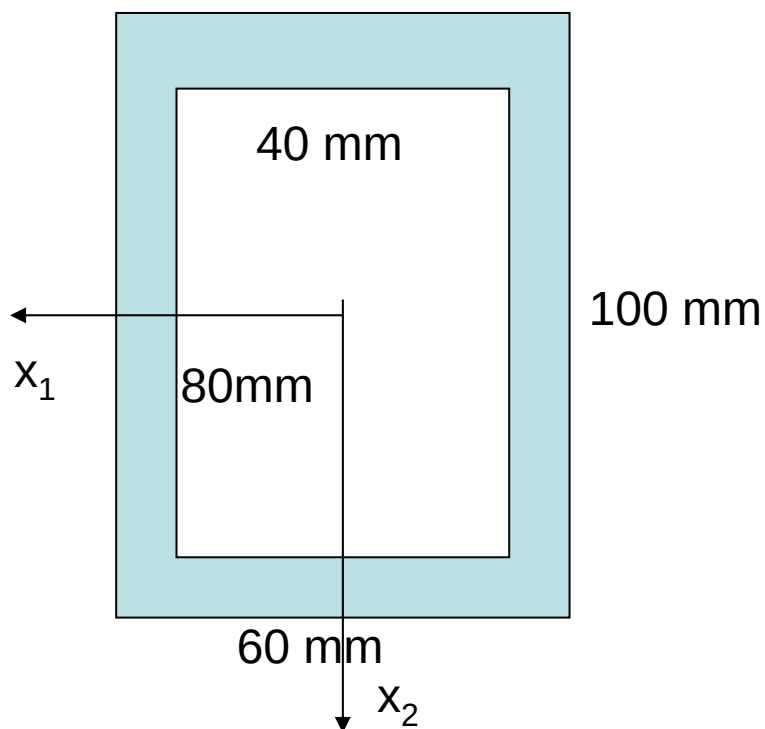
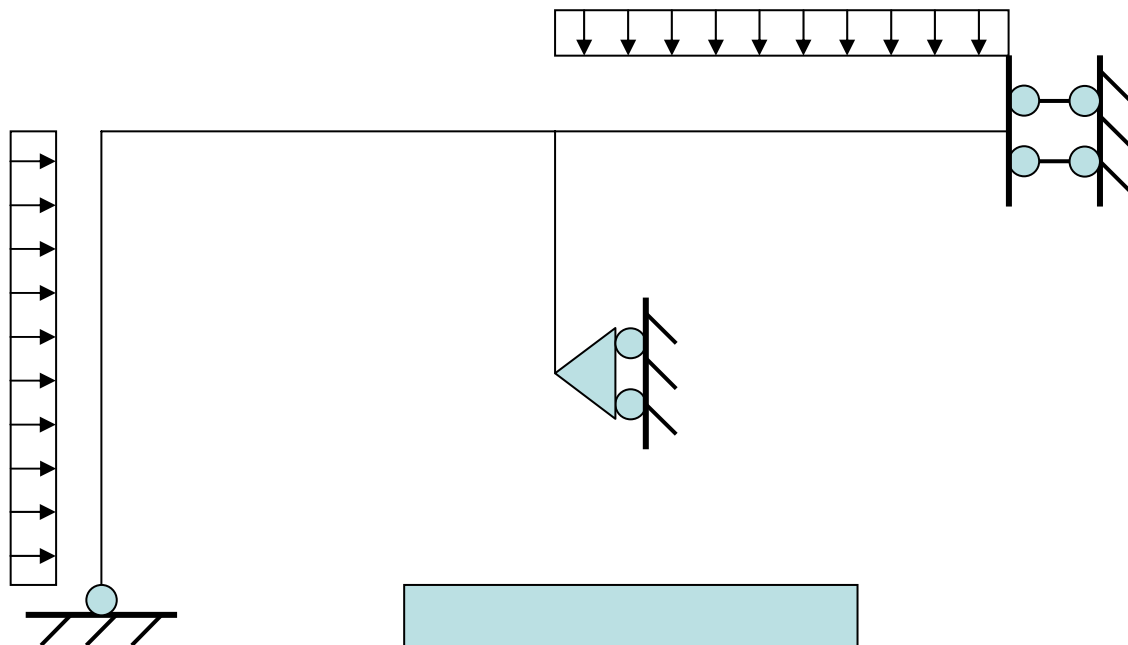


Tensione massima
Asse neutro
Asse di flessione







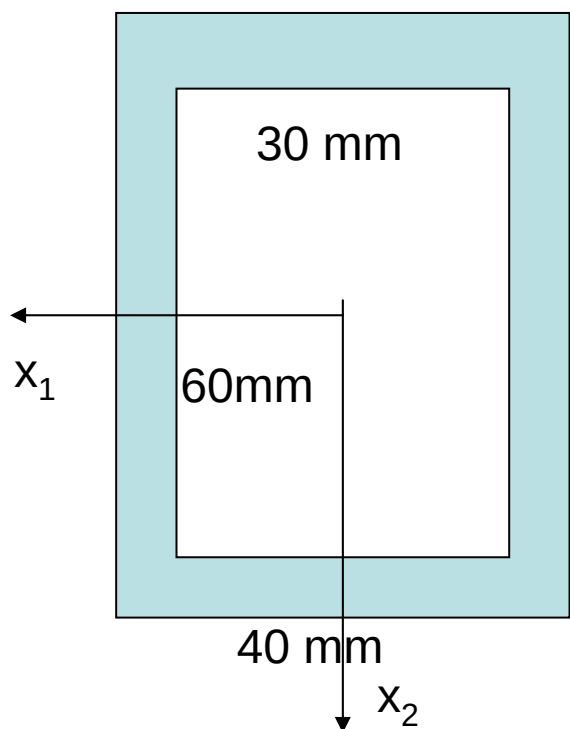
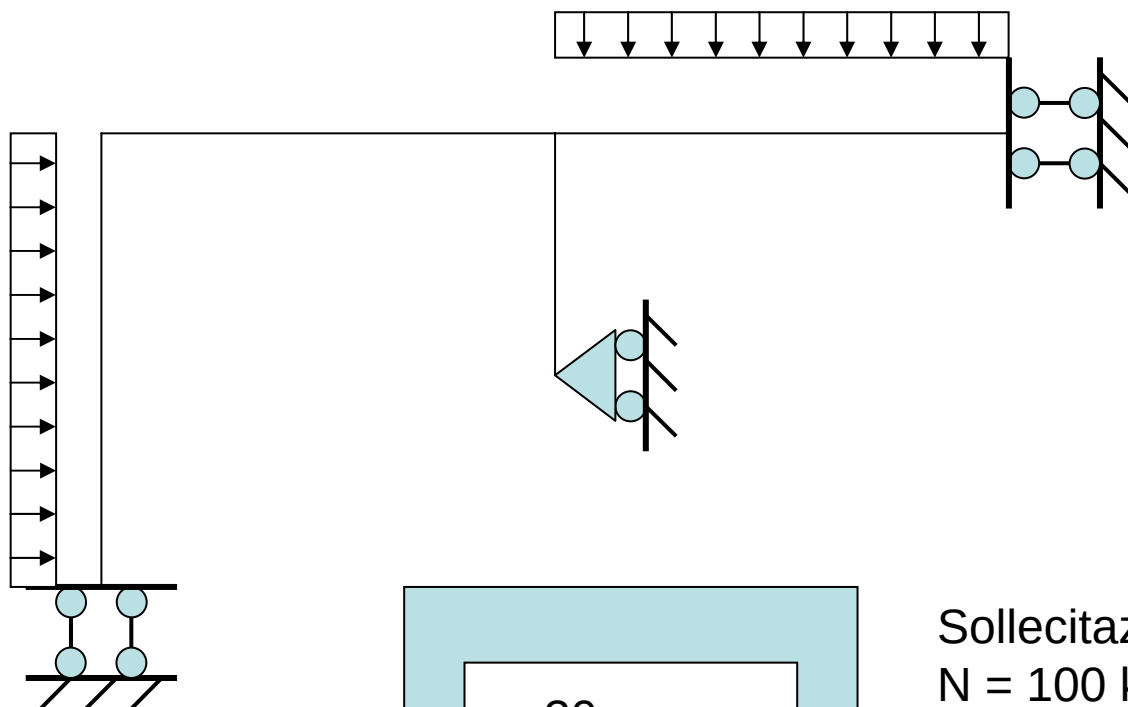


Sollecitazione:

$$N = 100 \text{ kN}$$

$$e_1 = 20 \text{ mm}$$

$$e_2 = -30 \text{ mm}$$



Sollecitazione:

$$N = 100 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_1 = 20 \text{ kNm}$$

$$e_2 = -30 \text{ kNm}$$

70 mm

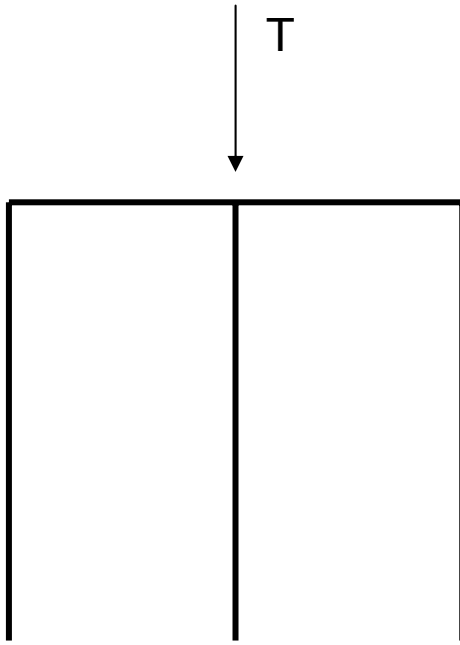
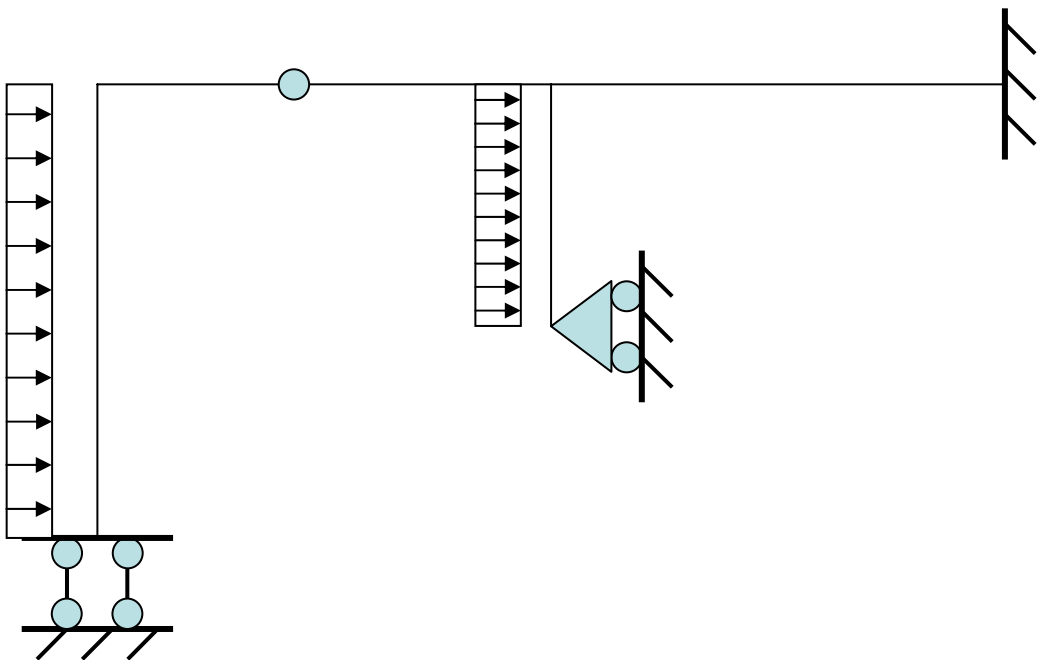
40 mm

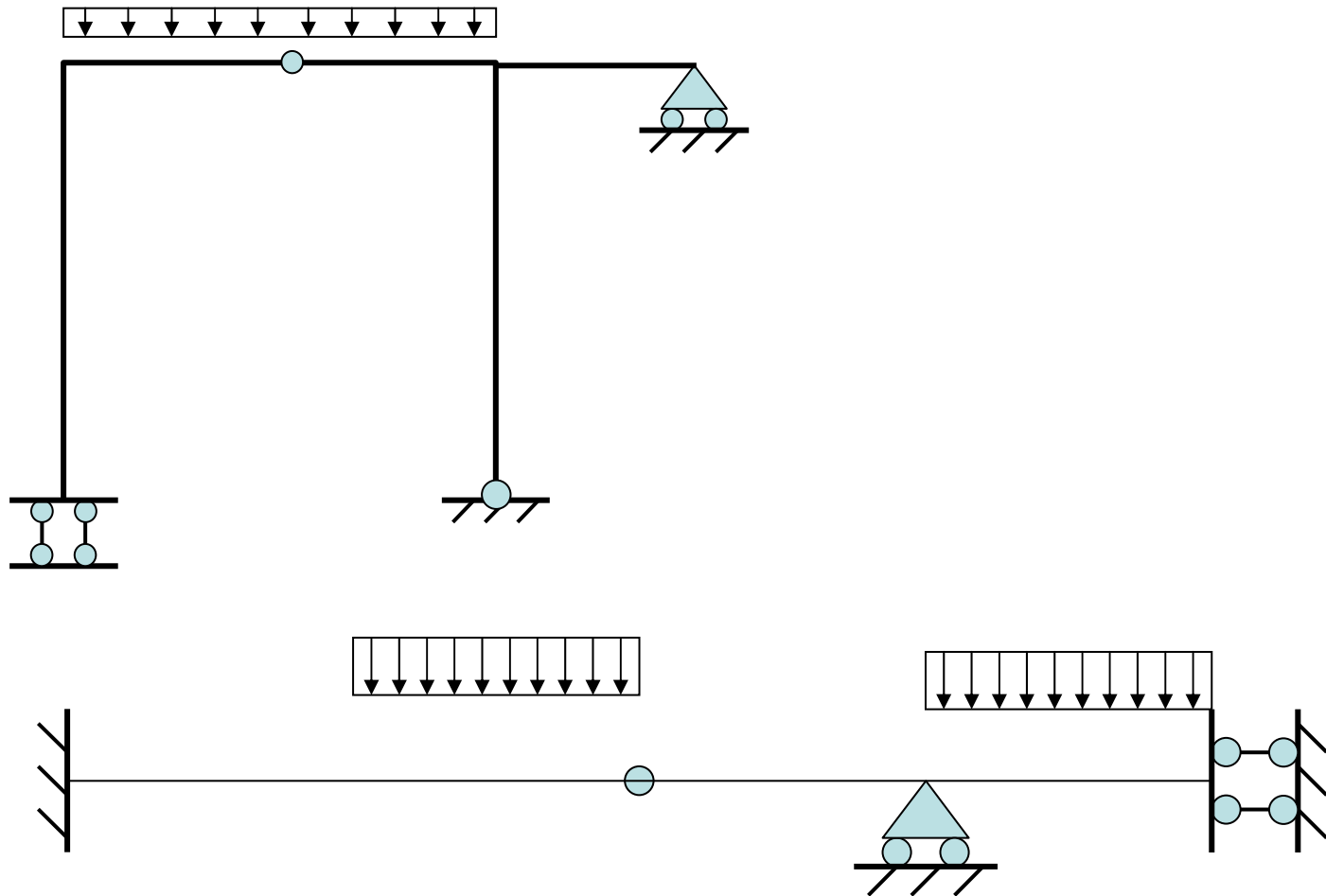
60mm

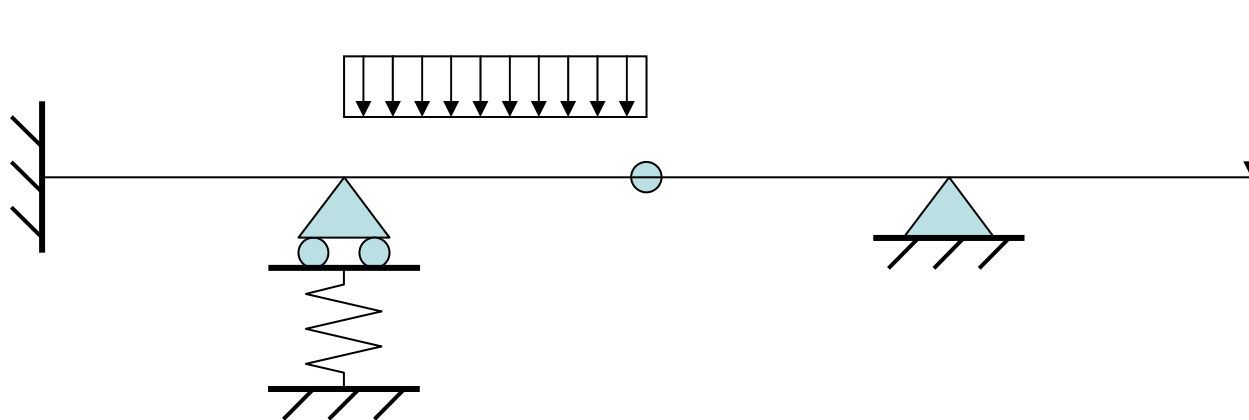
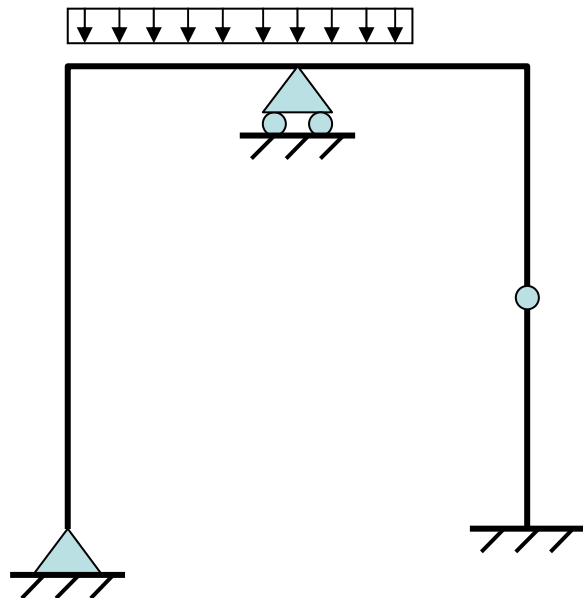
30 mm

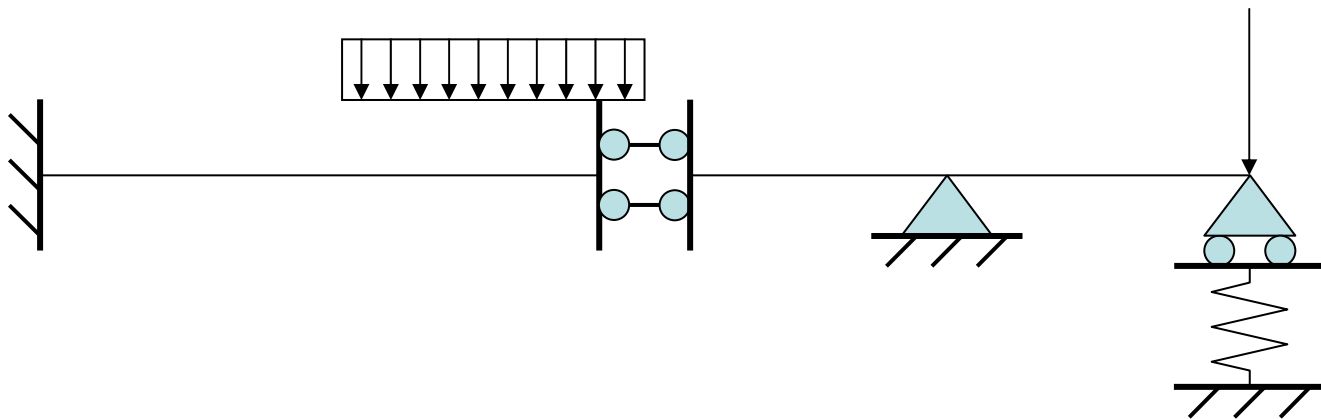
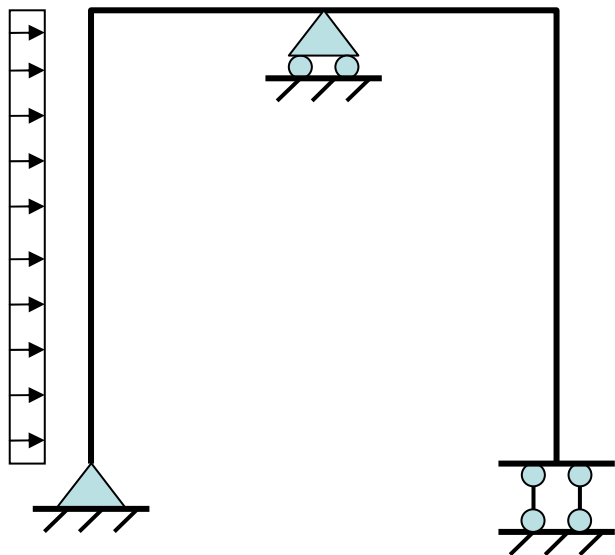
x_1

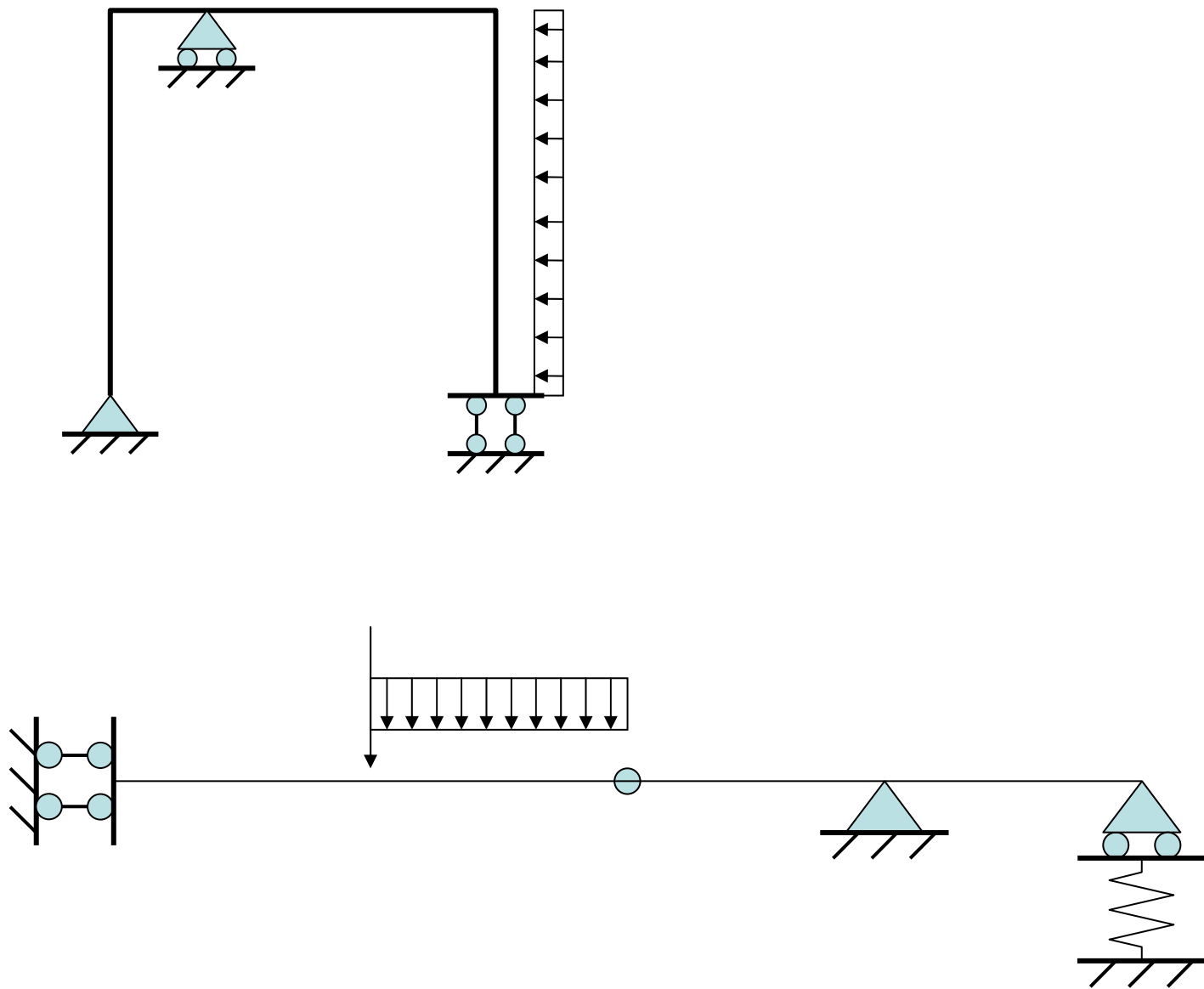
x_2

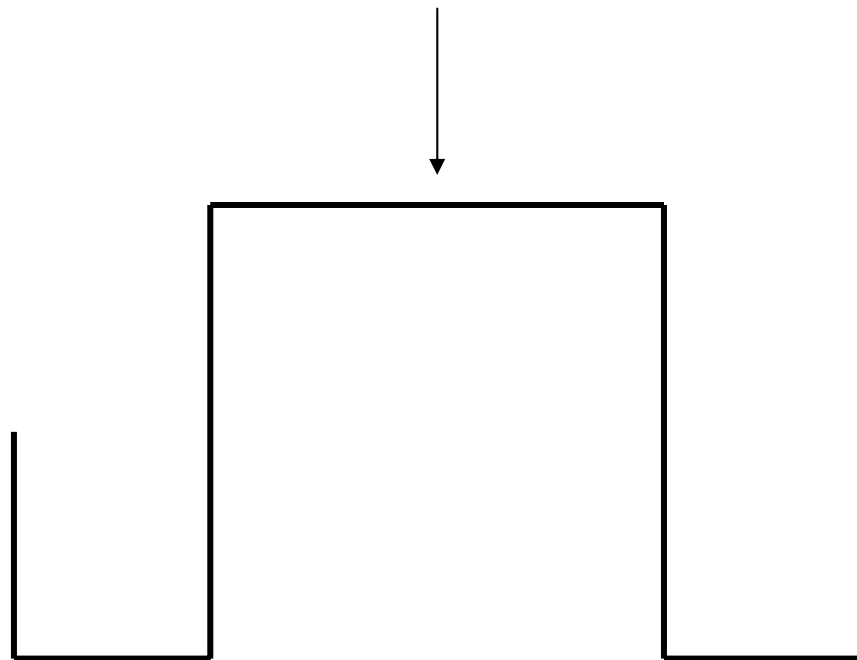
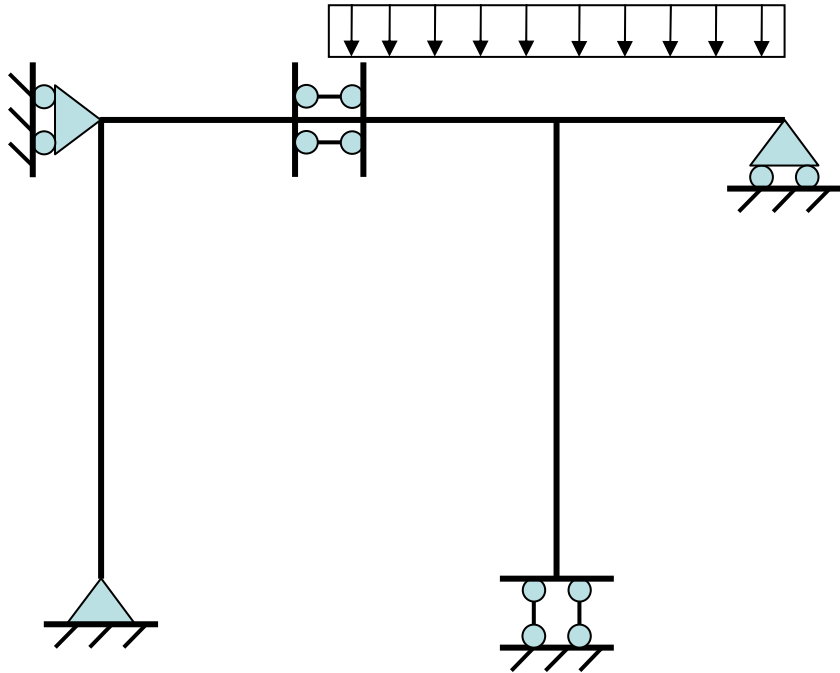


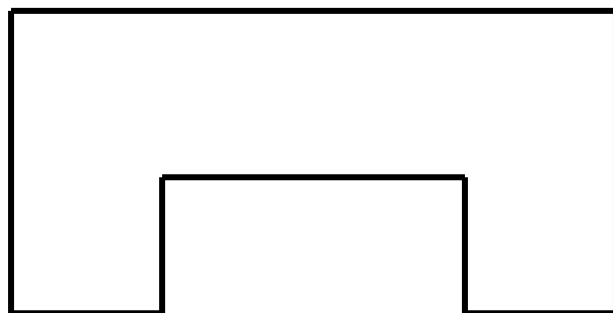
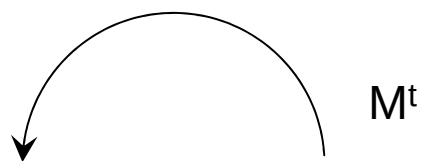
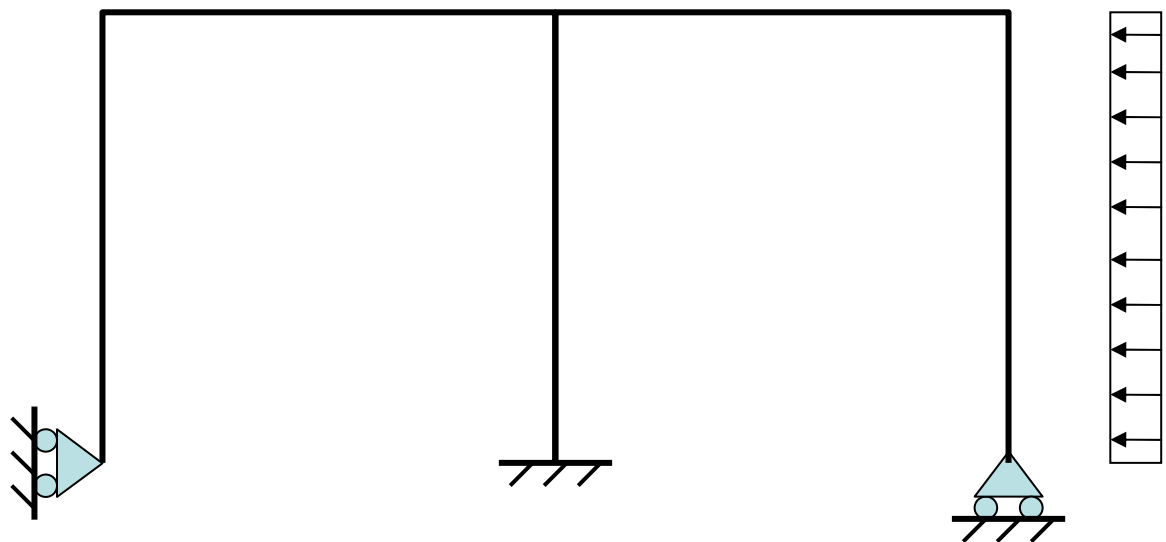




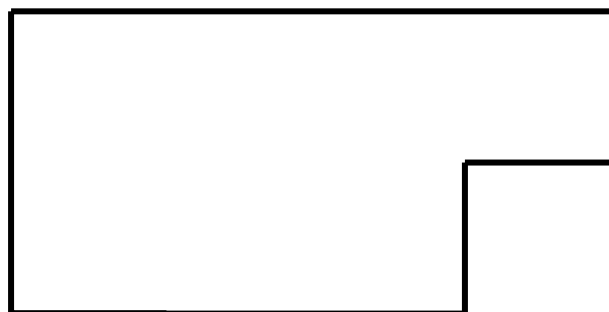
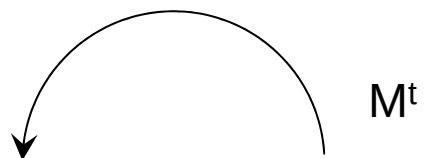
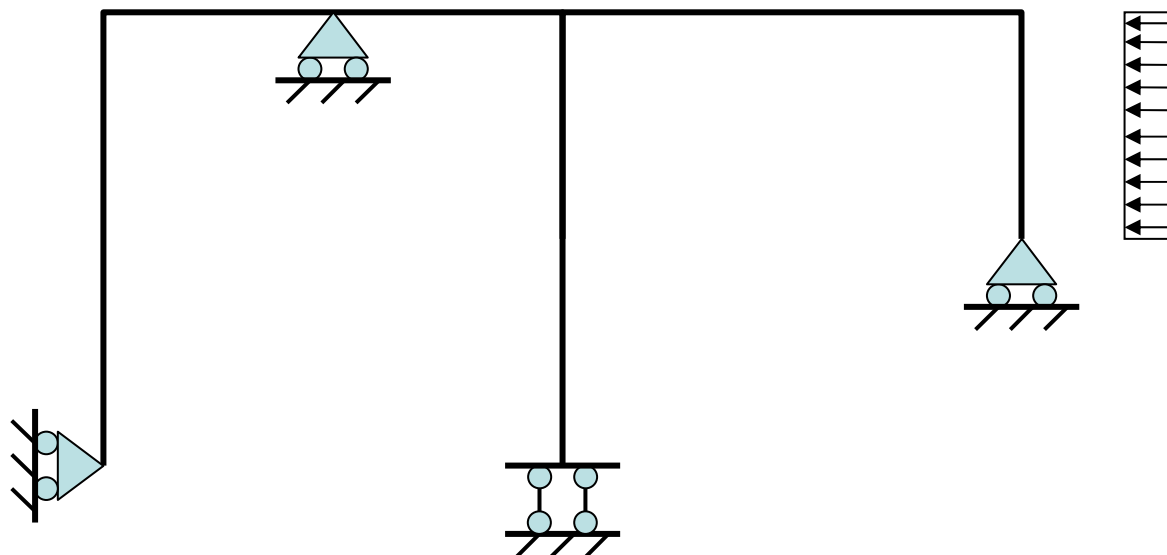




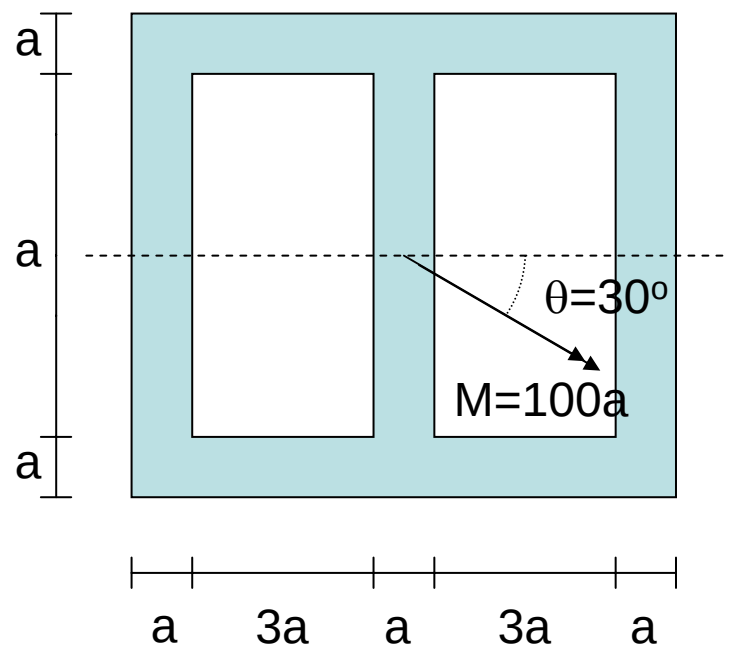
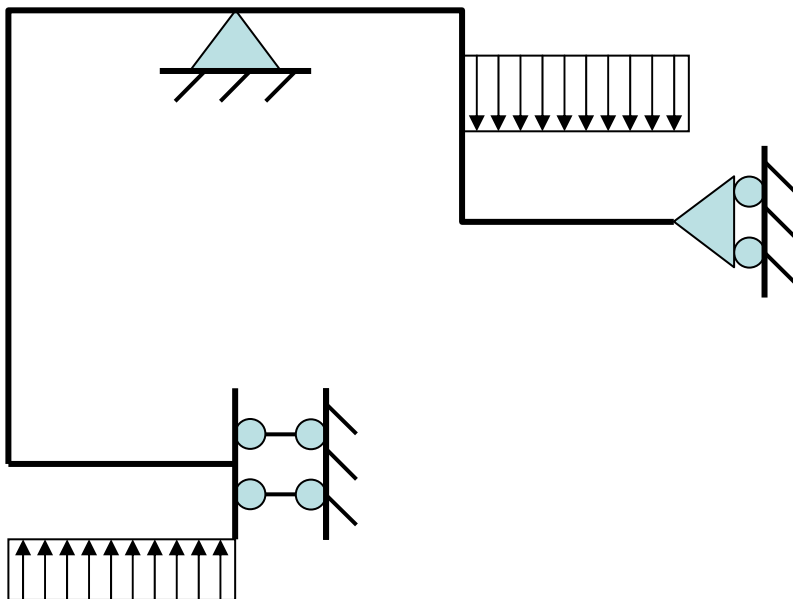


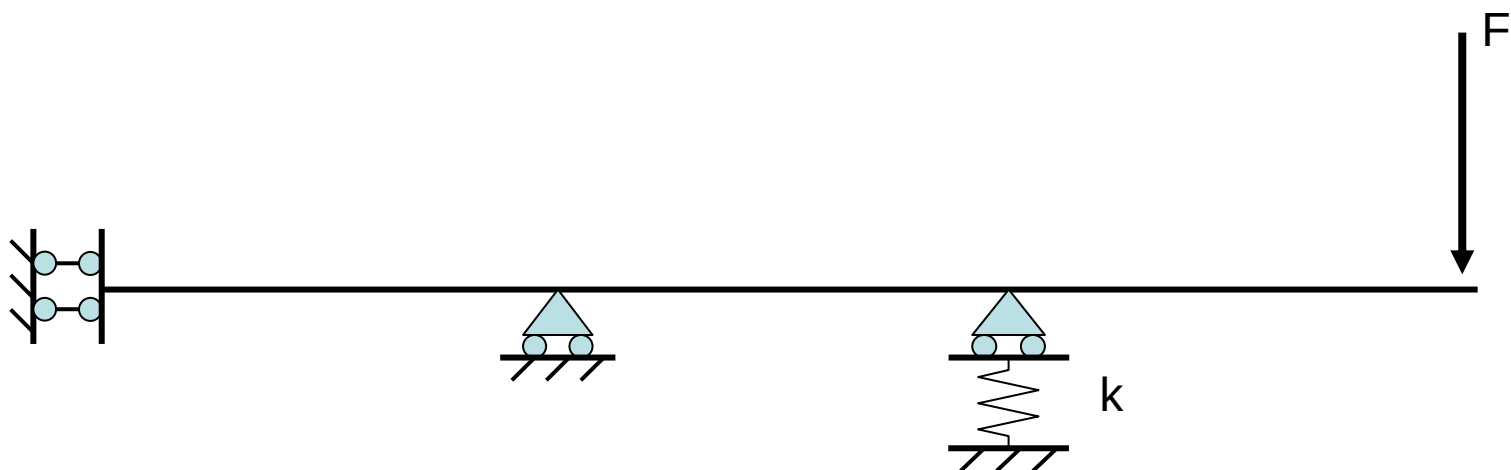
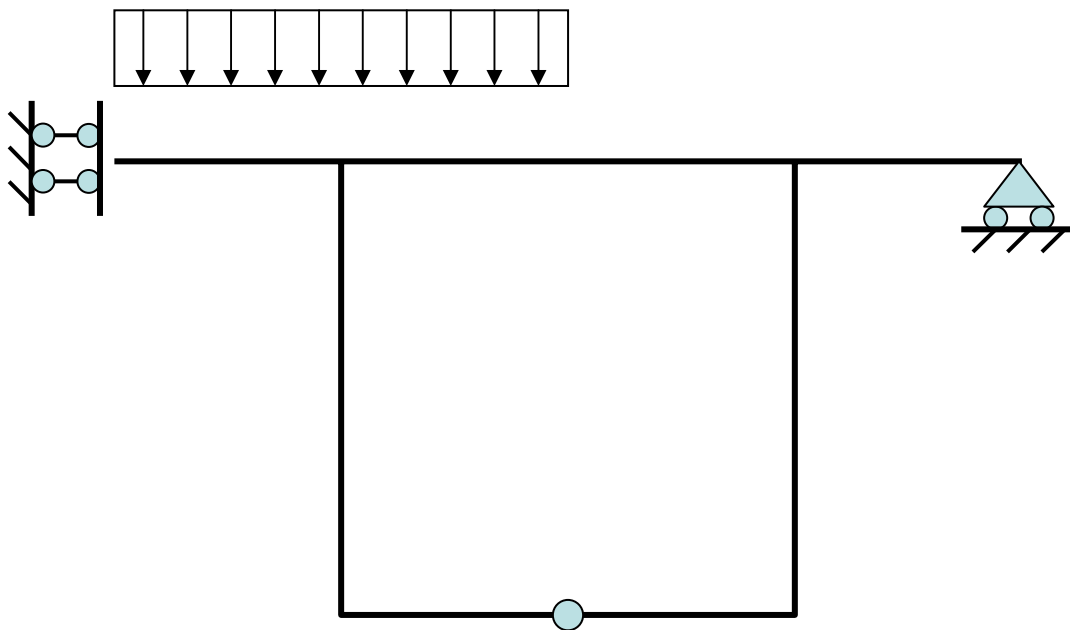


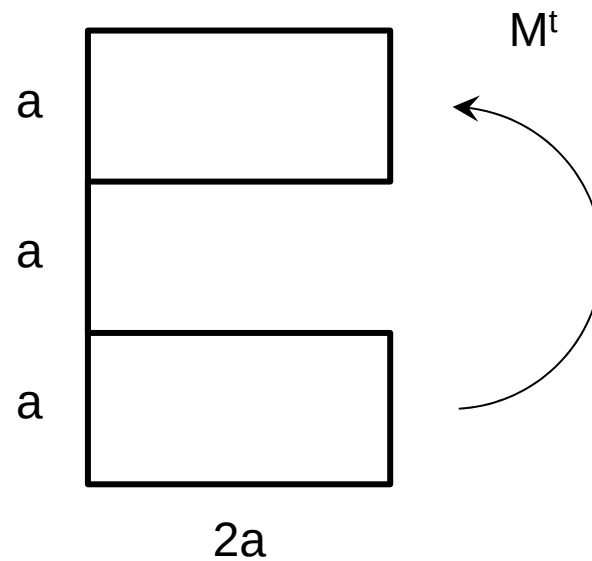
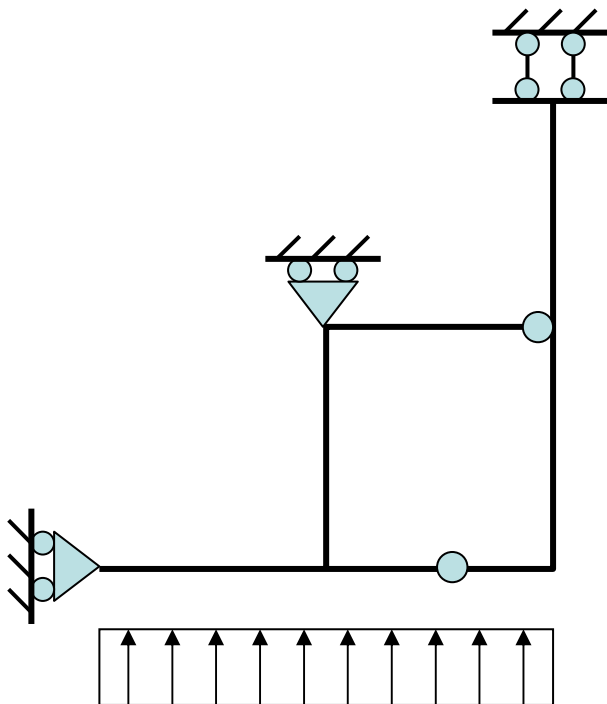
Sezione cava



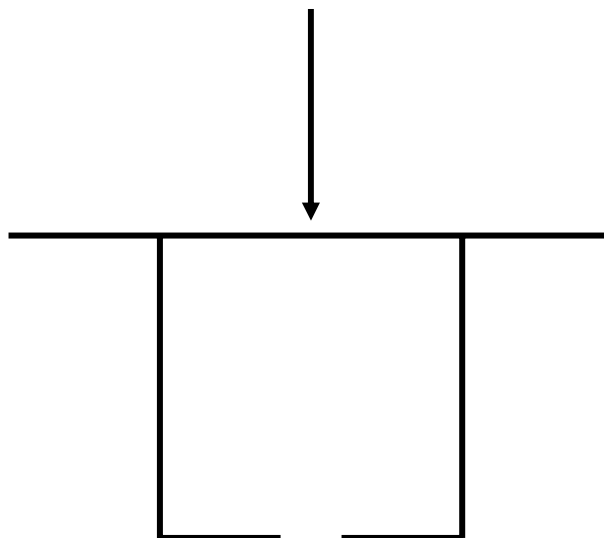
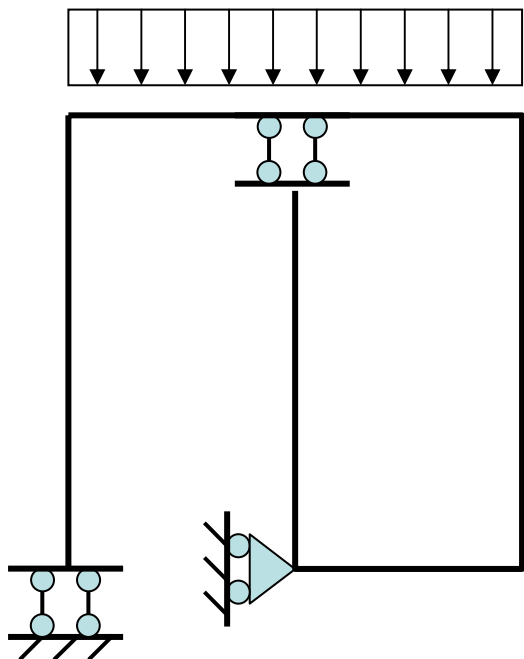
Sezione cava

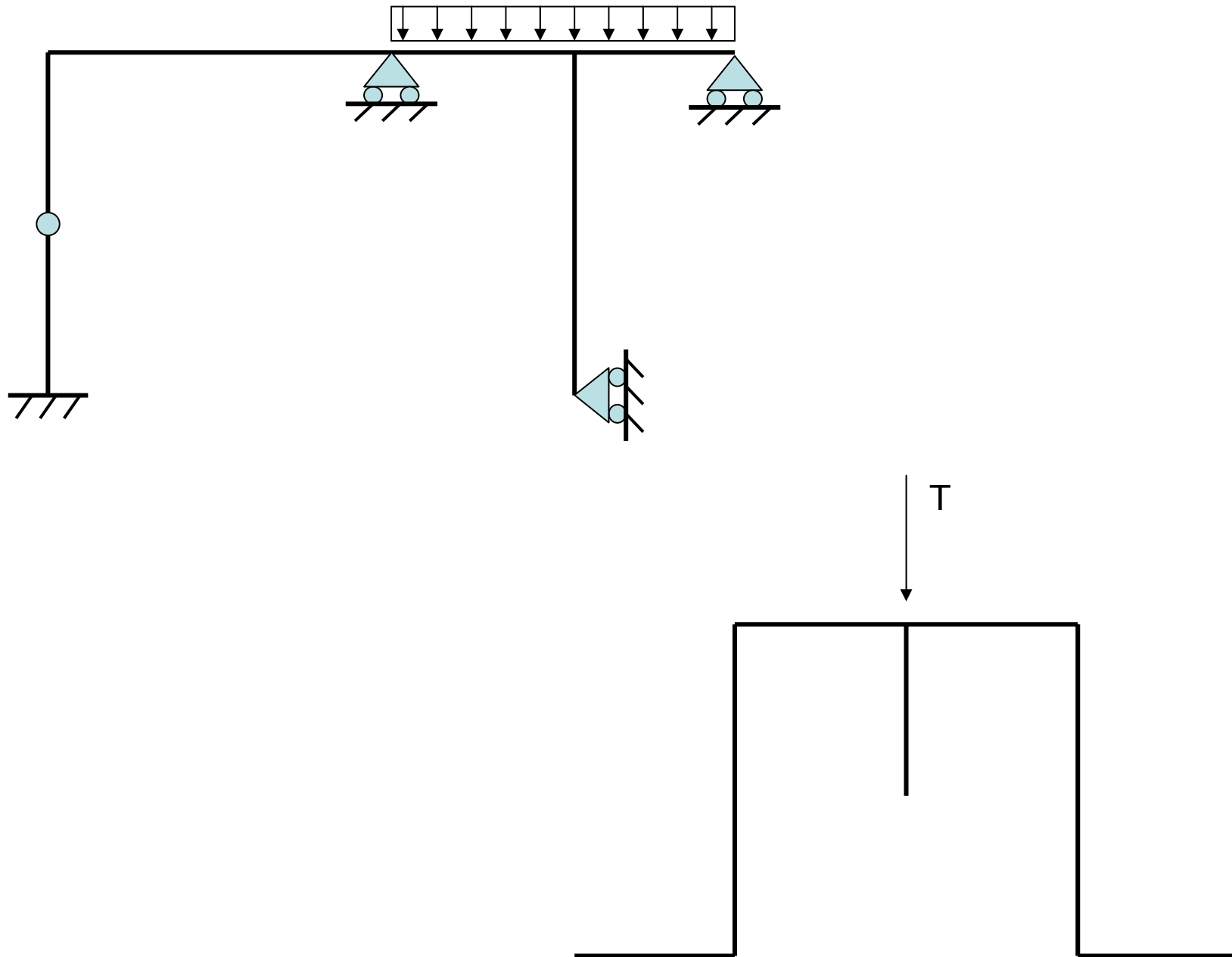


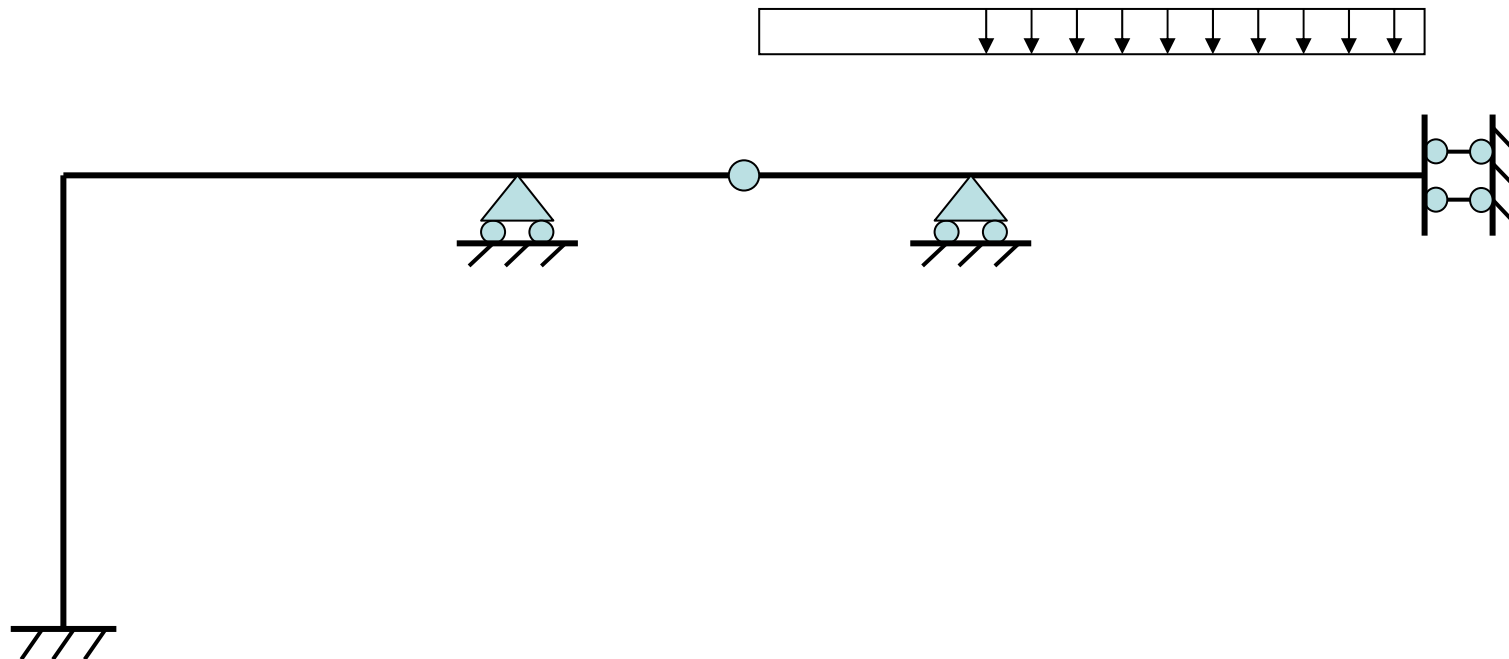




Spessore = s
 Verifica e rigidezza torsionale







Sollecitazione:

$$N = 100 \text{ kN}$$

$$e_1 = 10 \text{ mm}$$

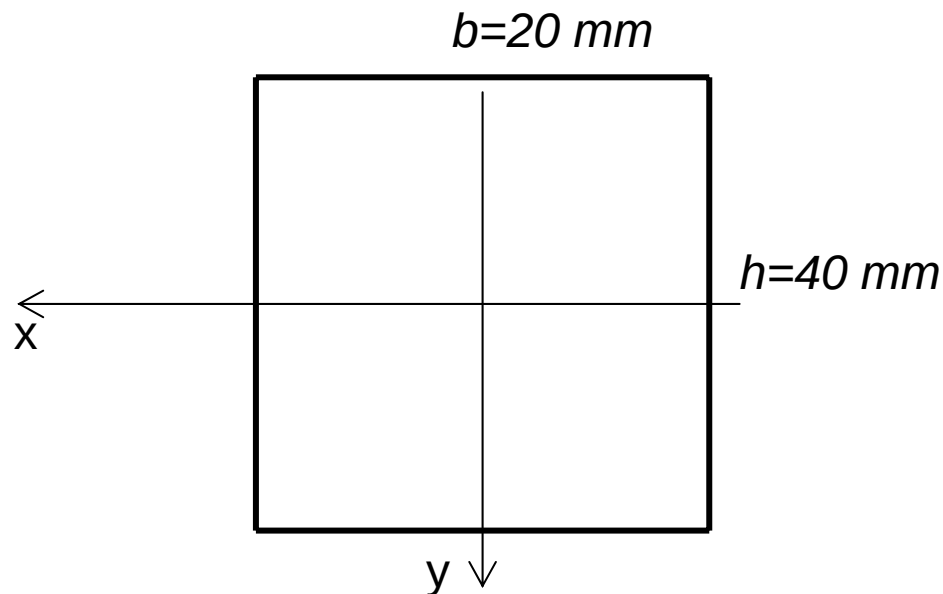
$$e_2 = 30 \text{ mm}$$

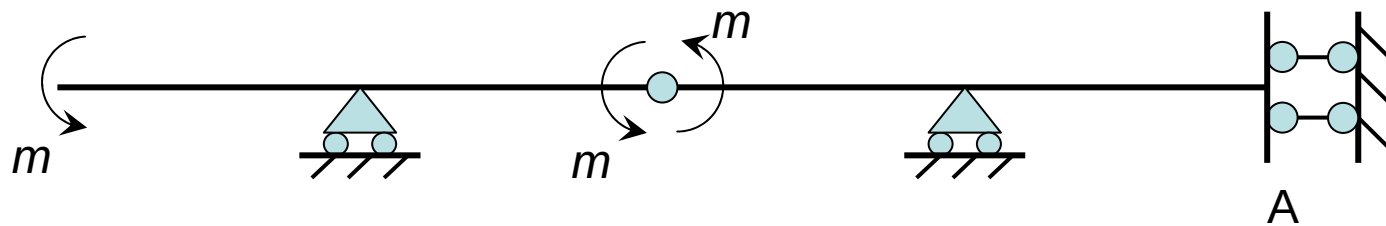
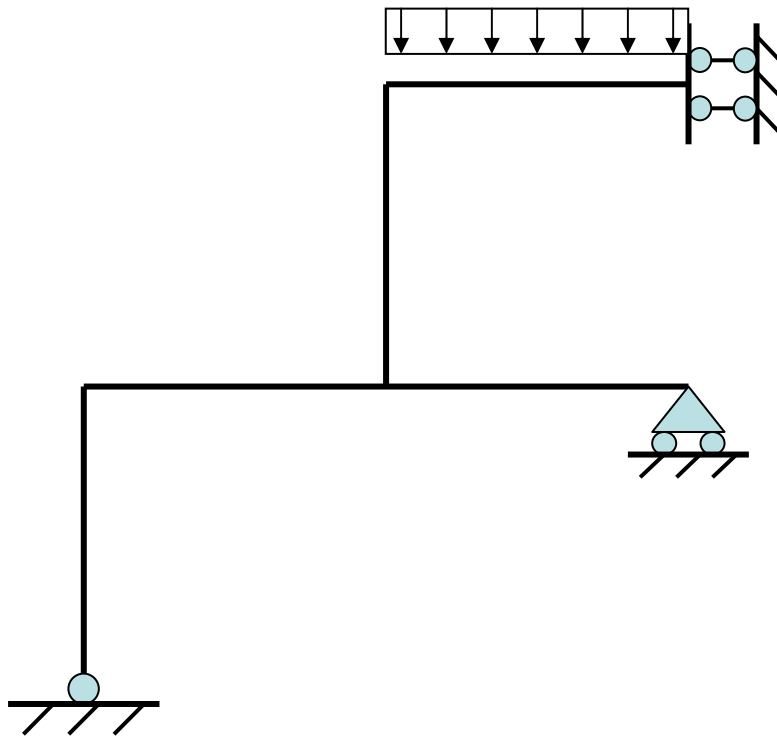
Determinare:

Tensione massima

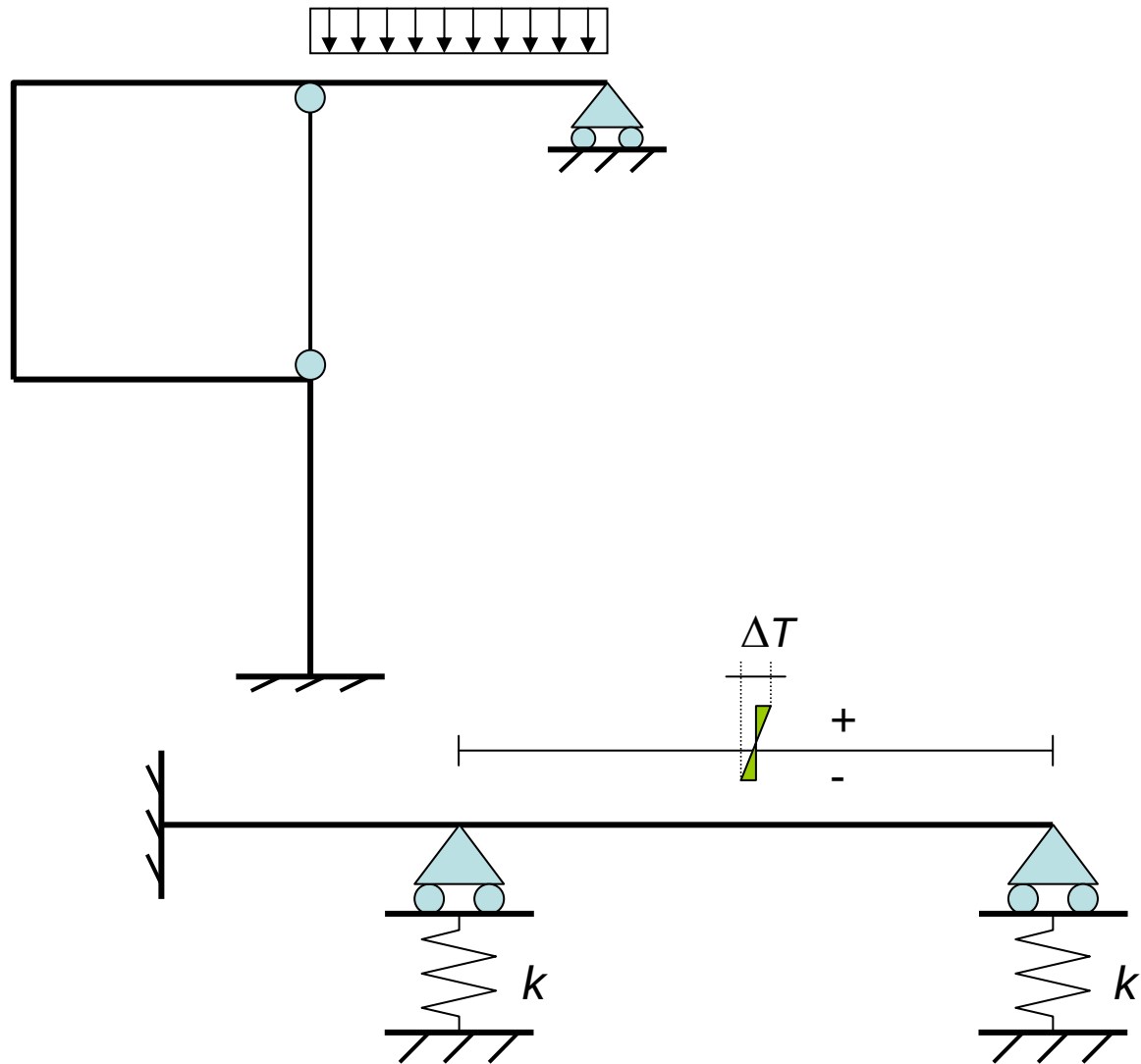
Asse neutro

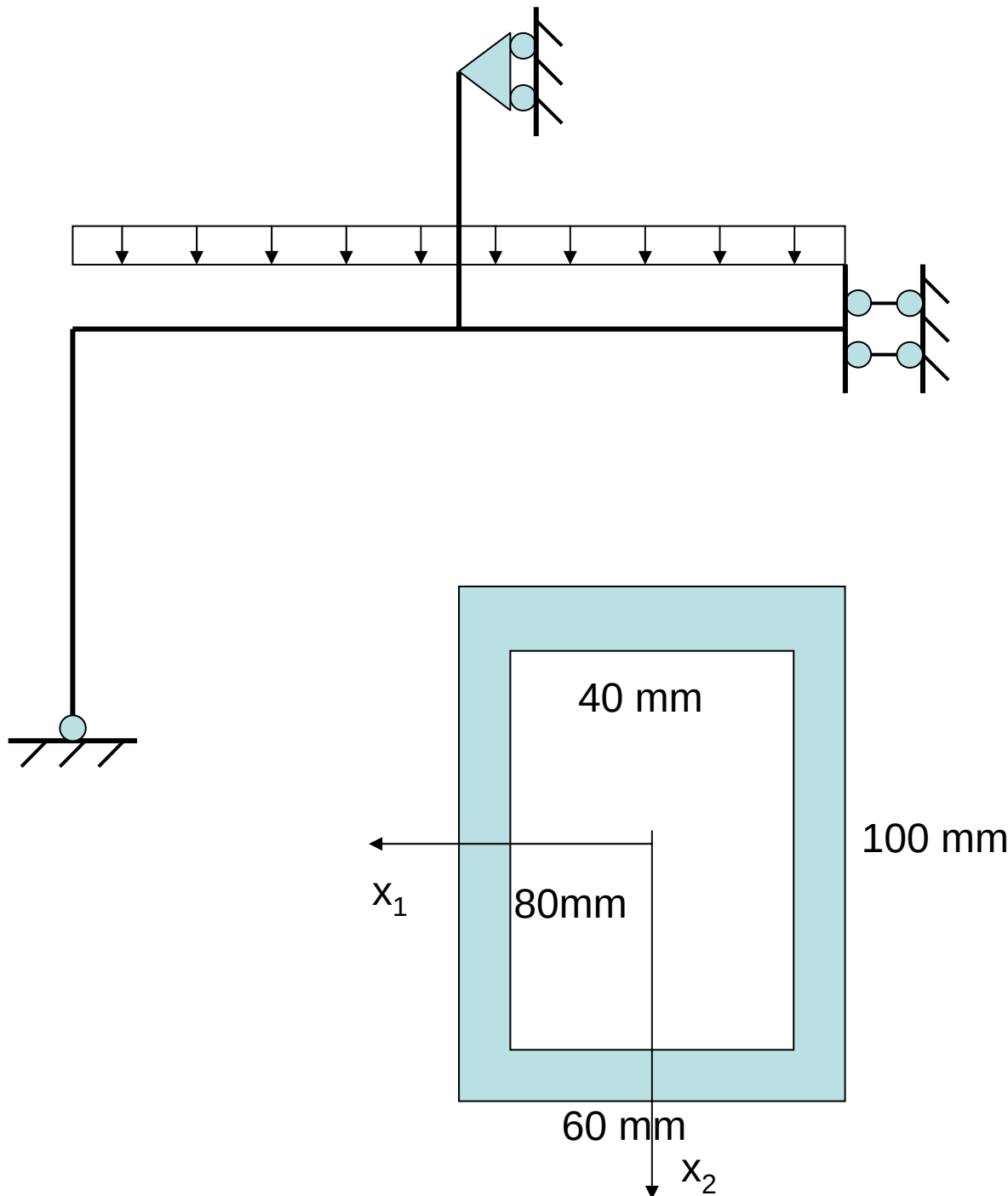
Asse di flessione





Determinare lo spostamento della
sezione A tramite PLV



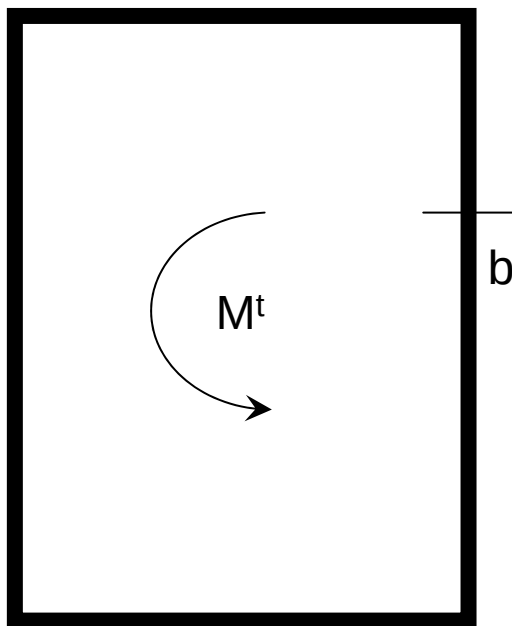
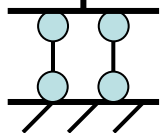
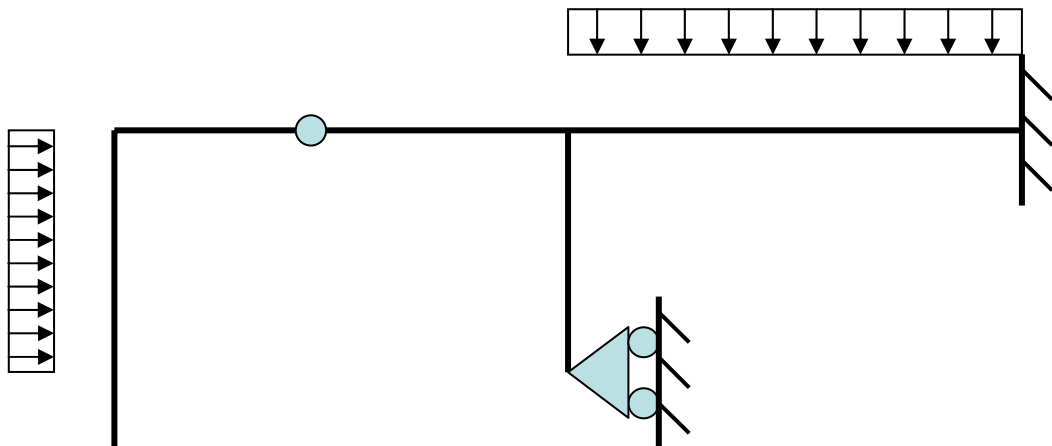


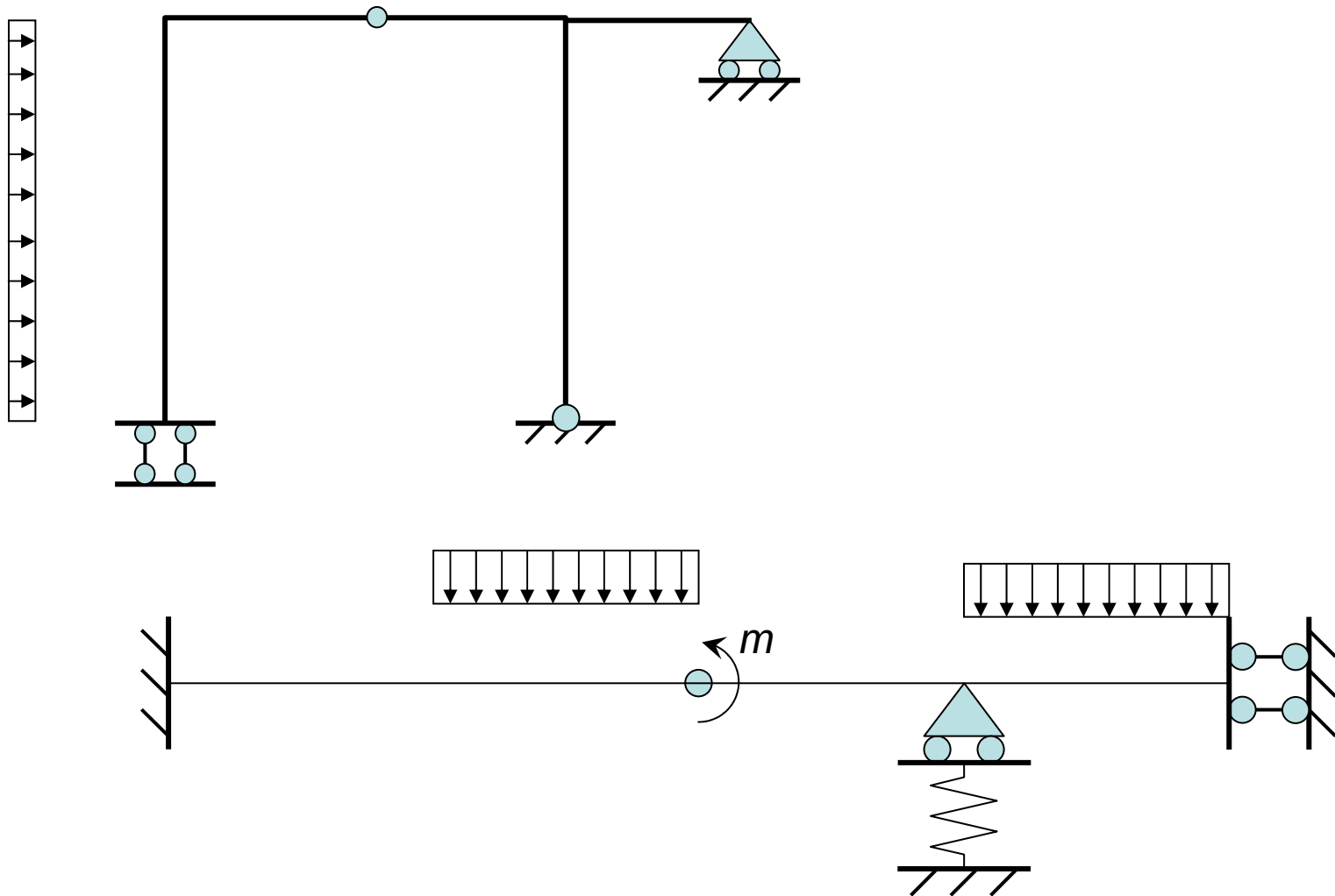
Sollecitazione:

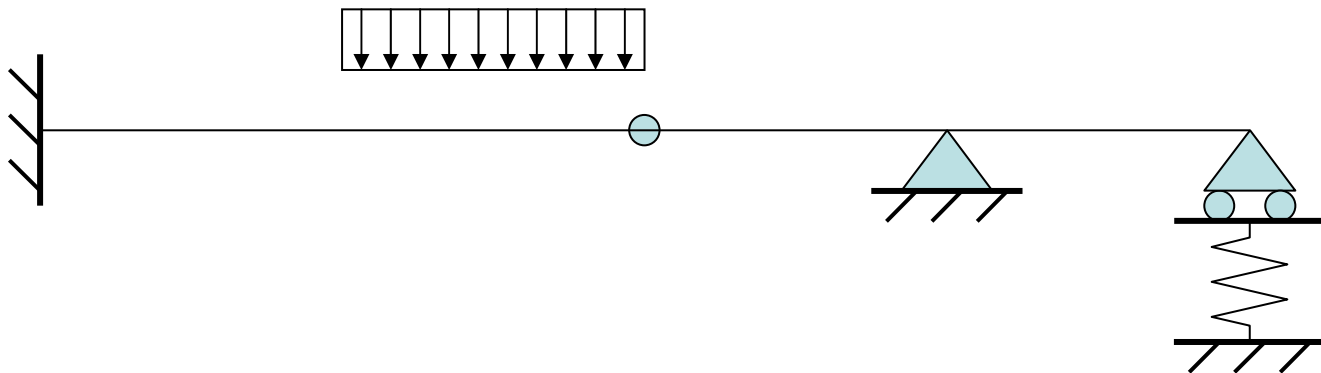
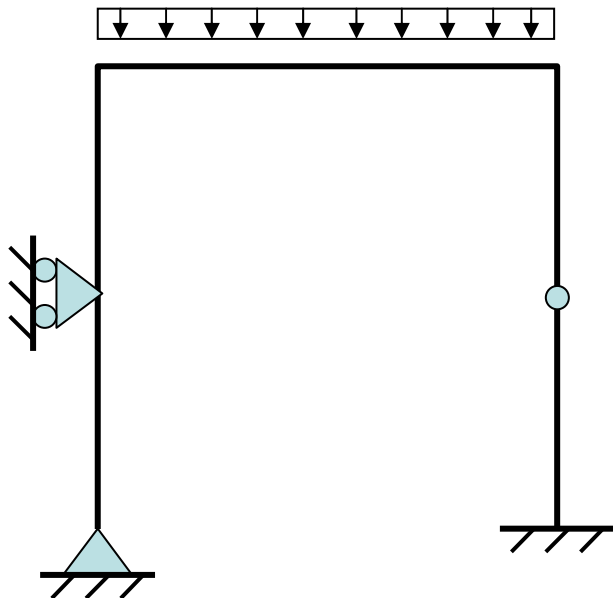
$N = 100 \text{ kN}$

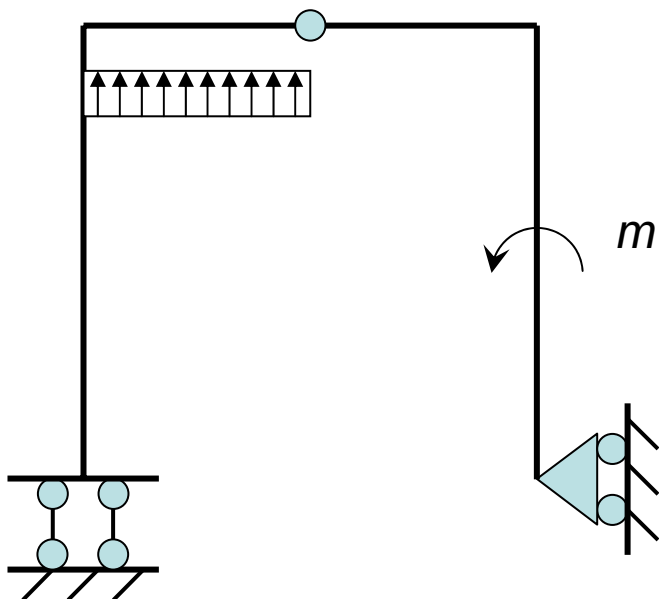
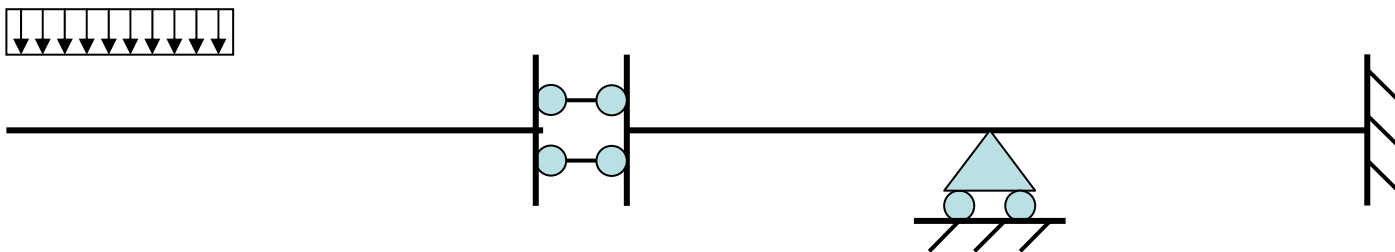
$e_1 = 40 \text{ mm}$

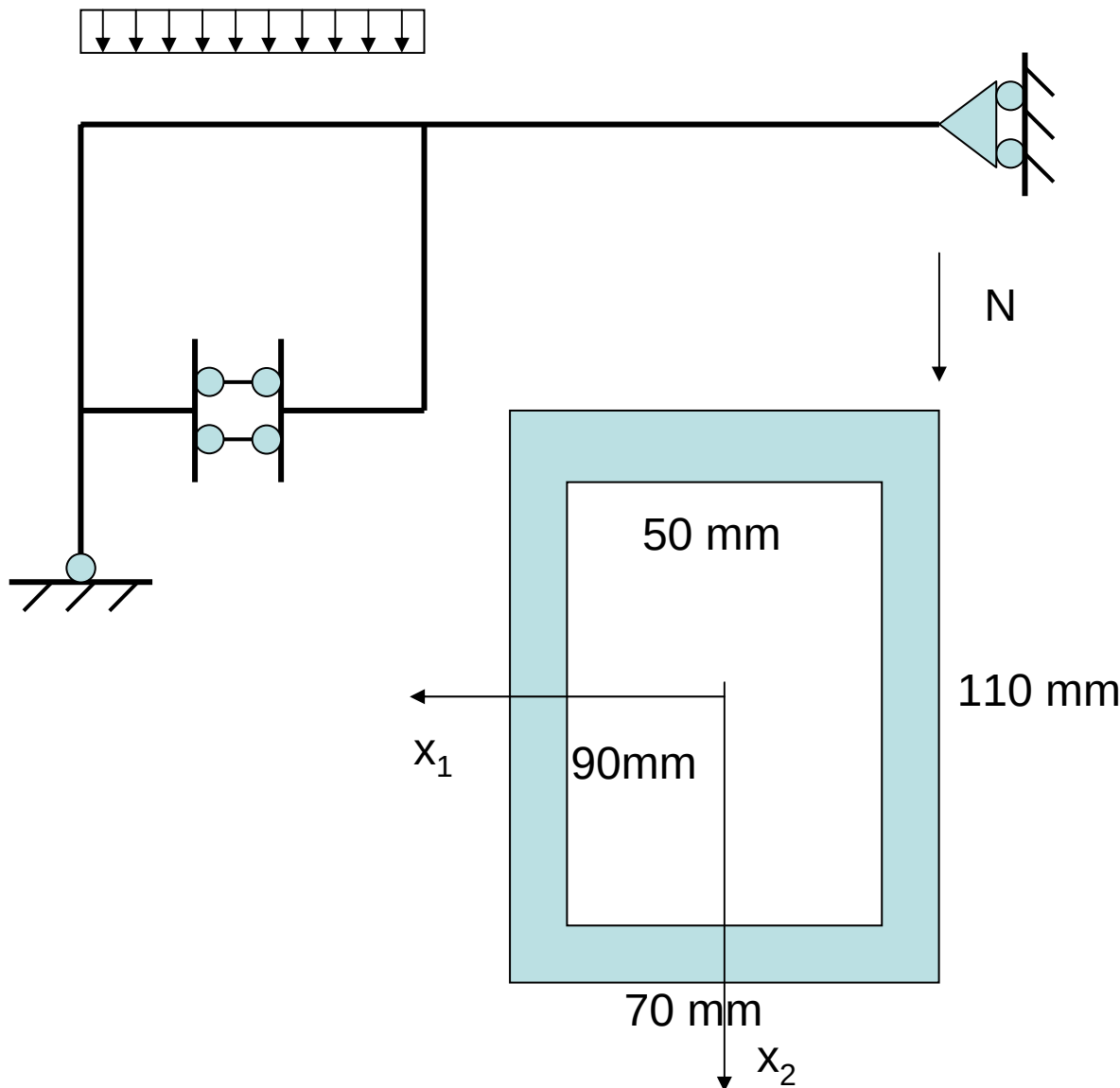
$e_2 = -20 \text{ mm}$



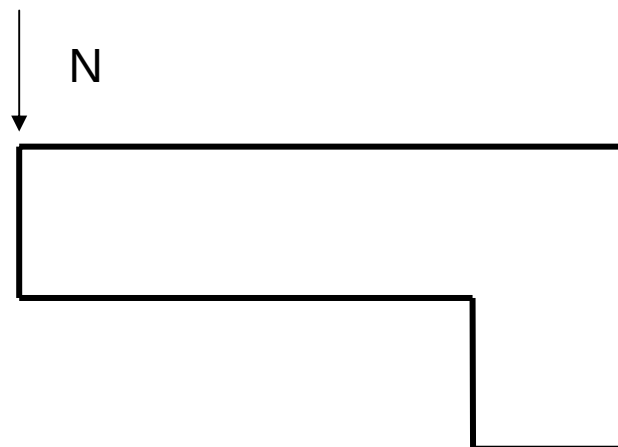
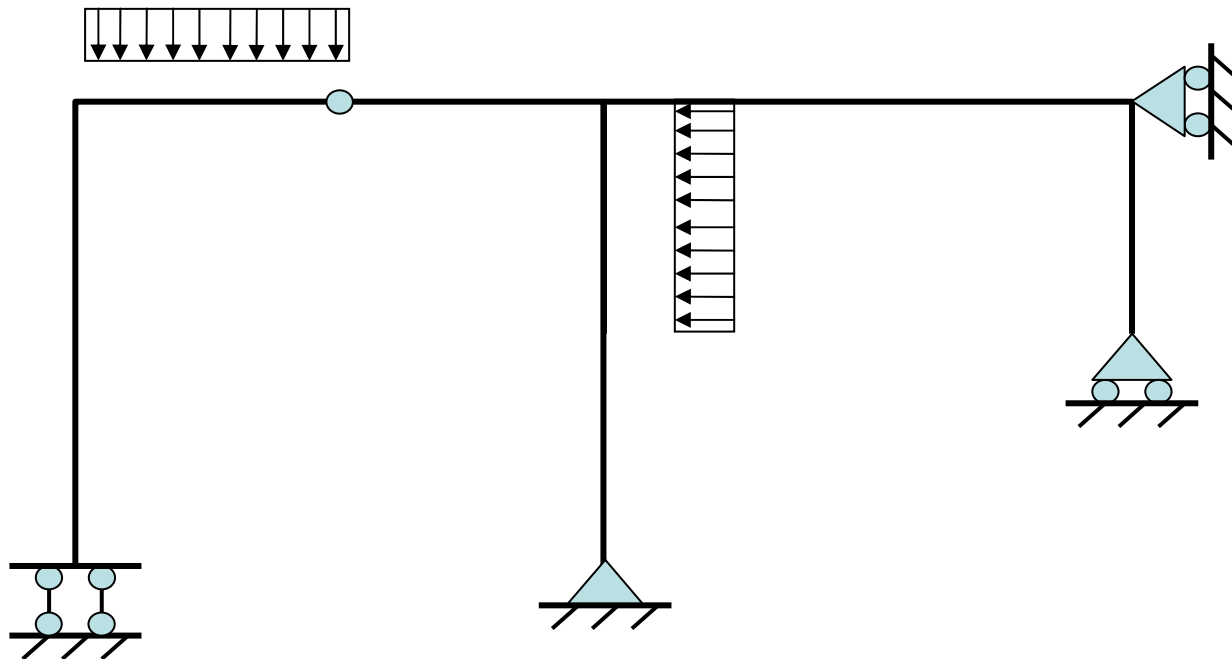


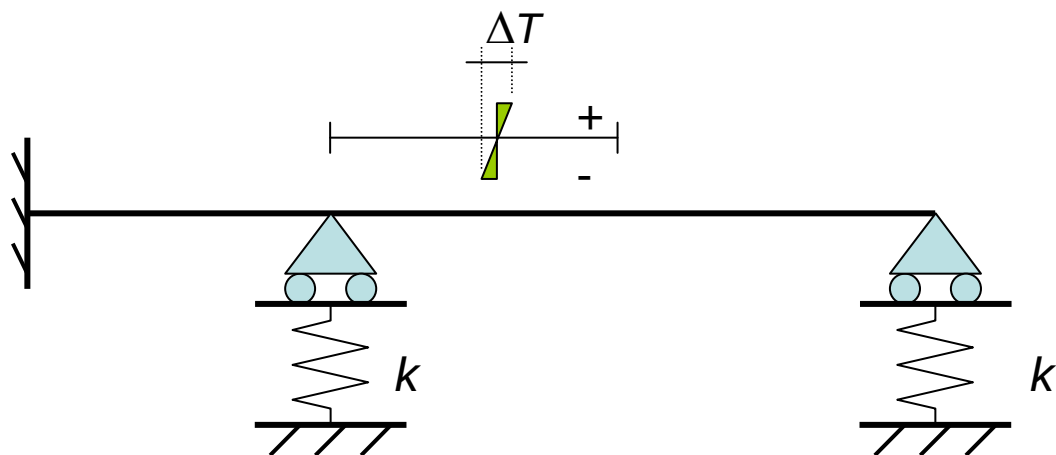
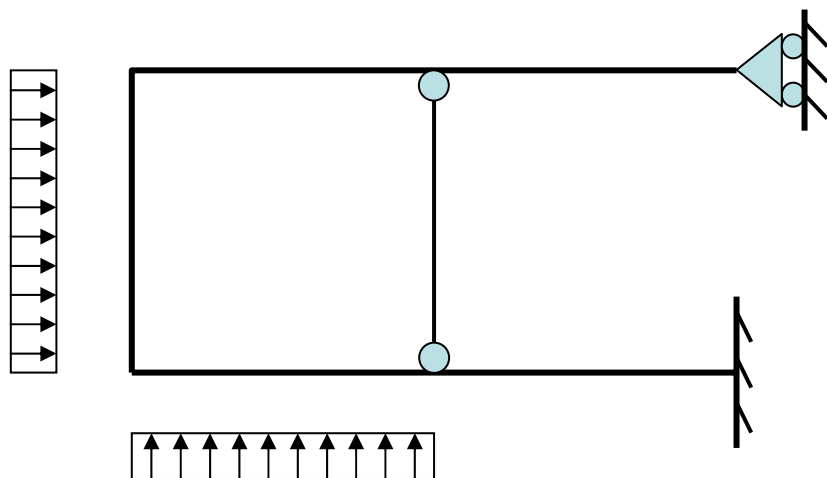


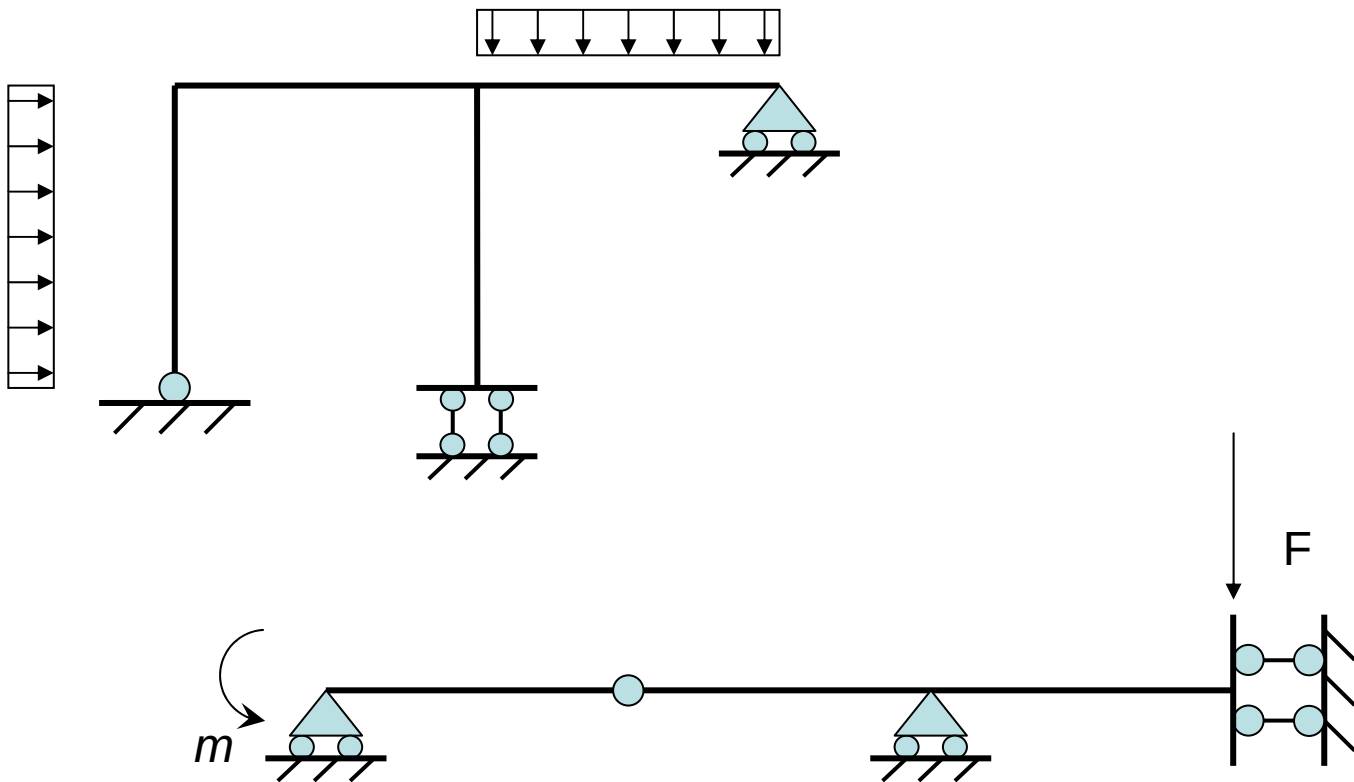


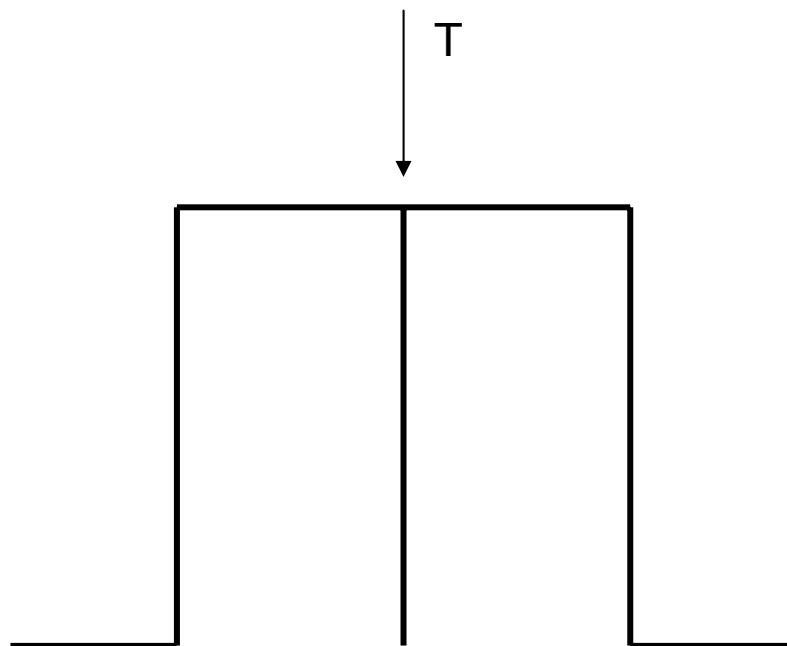
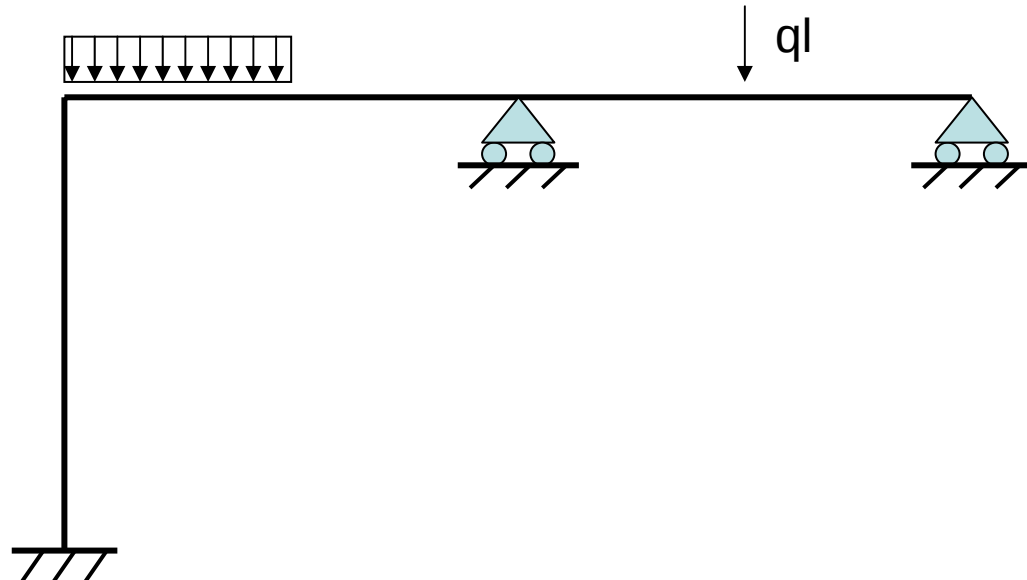


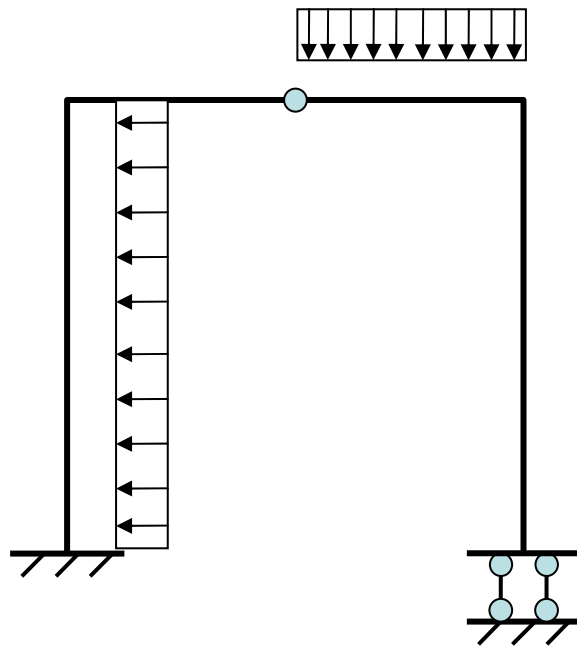
Sollecitazione:
 $N = 100 \text{ kN}$











Eeguire la verifica secondo Tresca dello stato di tensione [MPa] nel punto materiale rappresentato, tenendo conto che in direzione ortogonale al piano agisce una tensione pari a 40 MPa.

