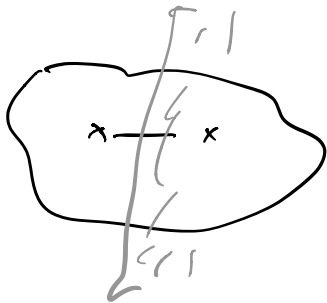


# MECCANICA RAZIONALE

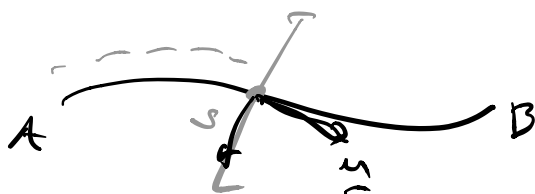
Ing. Civile & Ambientale  
Navale

30 marzo 2021

Sforzi interni ad un corpo rigido.



→ E.C.S. (eq. di bilancio)



$$\underline{\tau} = \underline{n} \wedge \underline{e}_3$$

$$N(s) \rightarrow \underline{n}$$

$$\underline{T}(s) = T(s) \underline{\tau}$$

$$\underline{M}_f(s) = M_f(s) \underline{e}_3$$

→ capire la geometria del rigido

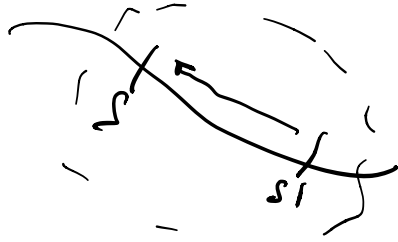
$$\hookrightarrow \underline{n} = \frac{dx}{ds}, \quad \underline{\tau}$$

Relazioni  
differenziali

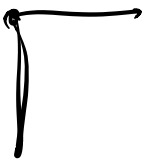
$$\frac{d}{ds} (N \underline{n} + \underline{T}) = - \underline{f}(s)$$

$$e \quad \frac{d}{ds} M_f(s) = \underline{T}(s) \quad \text{a} \quad \underline{u}(s)$$

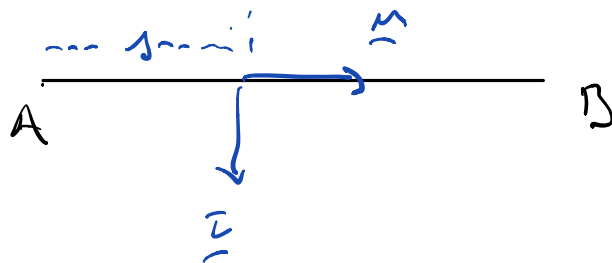
Vengono



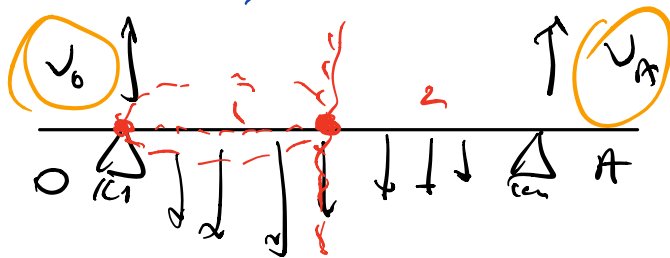
Forze concentrate  $\rightarrow N, \underline{T}$  possono  
 avere discontinuità,  $\frac{dM_f}{ds}$  può avere  
 discontinuità.



Asse:



Esempio



$$\underline{f}(s) = \rho(s) \underline{g}$$

a) Calcolare le reazioni vincolari.

Per utilizzare le eq. di bilancio  
 dobbiamo conoscere le forze esterne.

ECS  $\rightarrow$  reazioni vincolari

$$\underline{M}, \underline{R} \rightarrow V_0 = Mg \left(1 - \frac{s_0}{L}\right)$$

$$V_A = Mg - V_0$$

Per le ECS: forma peso: agisce  
sul centro di massa

$$\bullet) \quad \underline{N} + \underline{T} - V_0 \underline{z} + m(s) \underline{g} = \underline{0}$$

$$\uparrow \\ m(s) = \int_0^s \rho(x) dx$$

forma peso  $\rightarrow$  distribuita.

$$N = 0$$

$$T = V_0 - m(s) g$$

$$M_f(s) = \int_0^s T(x) dx$$

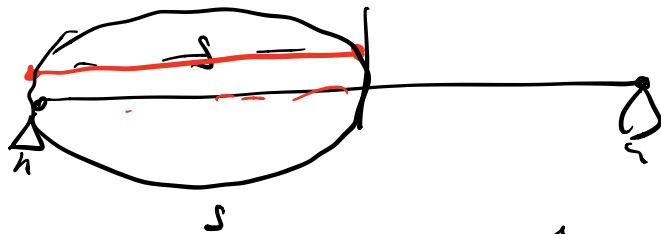
$$\rho(s) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 < s < \frac{L}{2} \\ \frac{M}{L} & \frac{L}{2} < s < L \\ 0 & s > L \end{cases}$$

$$0 < x < \frac{L}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

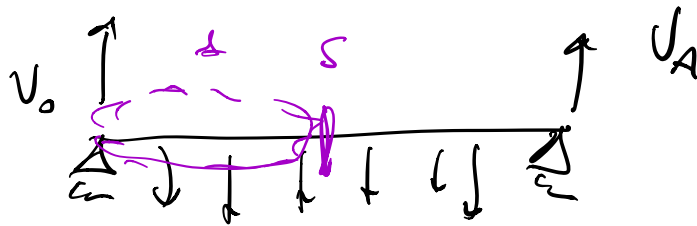
$$0 < s < \frac{L}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{a}\right)$$

$$m(s) = \int_0^s \rho(x) dx$$

$$m(s) = \int_0^s \rho(x) dx$$



Esercizio

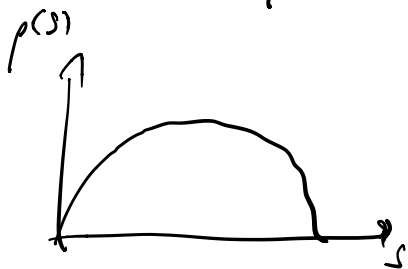


$$\rho(s) = 6 \frac{M}{L} \frac{s}{L} \left(1 - \frac{s}{L}\right)$$

$$N = 0$$

$$T = V_0 - m(s)g$$

$$m(s) = \int_0^s \rho(x) dx$$



simmetrico rispetto a  $\frac{L}{2}$

$$\rightarrow s_G = \frac{L}{2}$$

$$s_G = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^L x \rho(x) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} \int_0^L 6 \frac{M}{L} \left[ \frac{x^2}{L} - \frac{x^3}{L^2} \right] dx$$

$$M = \int_0^L \rho(x) dx = 6 \frac{M}{L^2} \left( \frac{L^2}{2} \right) - 6 \frac{M}{L^3} \left( \frac{L^3}{3} \right)$$

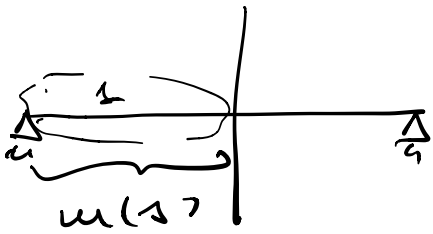
$$= 3M - 2M = M$$

Reazioni vincolari  $\rightarrow$  identiche da che  
 nel caso omogeneo di densità  $\frac{M}{L}$

Sforzi interni

$$m(s) = \int_0^s \rho(x) dx = \int_0^s 6 \frac{M}{L} \frac{x}{L} \left( 1 - \frac{x}{L} \right) dx$$

$$= 3M \frac{s^2}{L^2} \left( 1 - \frac{2}{3} \frac{s}{L} \right)$$



$$T(s) = \frac{Mg}{2} - m(s)g = \frac{Mg}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3s^2}{L^2} + \frac{2s^3}{L^3} \right)$$

$\sim \sqrt{0}$

$$M_f(s) = Mg L \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{s}{L} - \frac{s^2}{L^3} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{s^4}{L^4} \right)$$

•  $\rho(s) = 3 \frac{M}{L} \left( \frac{s}{L} \right)^2$

Neon No to Pole  $M = \int_0^L 3 \frac{M}{L^3} x^2 dx$

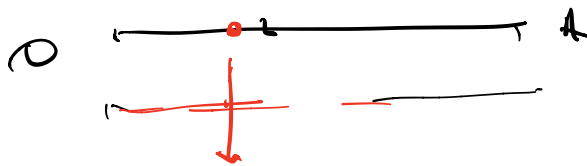
$$= 3 \frac{M}{L^3} \frac{1}{3} L^3 = M$$

$$s_G = \frac{\int_0^L 3 \frac{M}{L^3} x^3 dx}{M} = \frac{3 \frac{M}{L^3} \frac{1}{4} L^4}{M} = \frac{3}{4} L$$

Reaction: utucoloni

$$\underline{M^e(A)} = \underline{0} \Rightarrow V_0 L = Mg(L - s_G)$$

$$V_0 = \frac{Mg}{4}$$



$$V_A = Mg - V_0 = \frac{3}{4} Mg$$

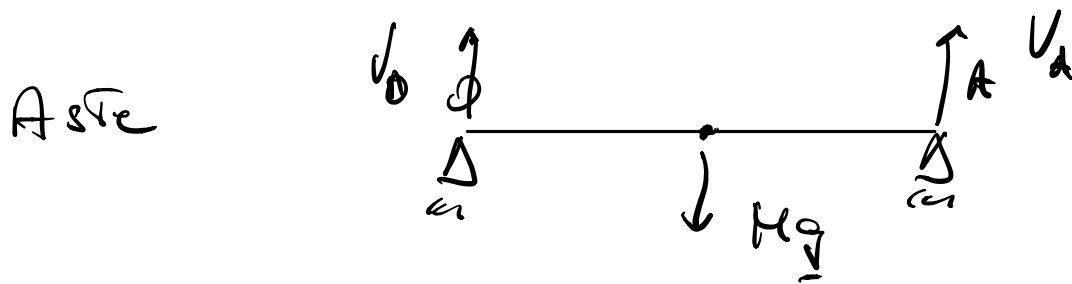
$$m(s) = \int_0^s \rho(x) dx = \int_0^s 3 \frac{M}{L^3} x^2 dx$$

$$= 3 \frac{M}{L^3} \frac{1}{3} s^3 = \frac{M}{L^3} s^3$$

$$T(s) = V_0 - m(s)g = \frac{Mg}{4} - Mg \frac{s^3}{L^3}$$

$$M_f(s) = \frac{Mg}{4} s \left( 1 - \frac{s^3}{L^3} \right)$$

## Seconda parte

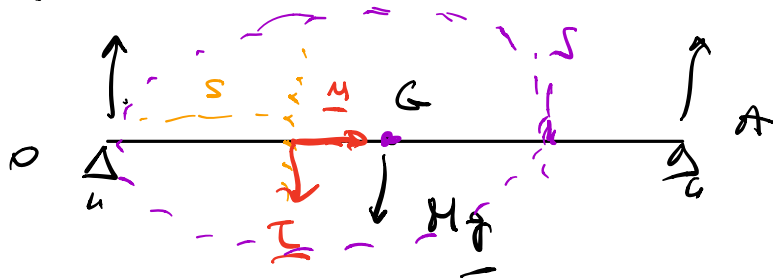


Carico  
concentrato in  $\frac{L}{2}$  e pari a  $Mg$

Le reazioni esterne sono uguali

al caso  $p = \frac{M}{L}$  :  $V_0 = V_A = \frac{Mg}{2}$

Sforzi interni



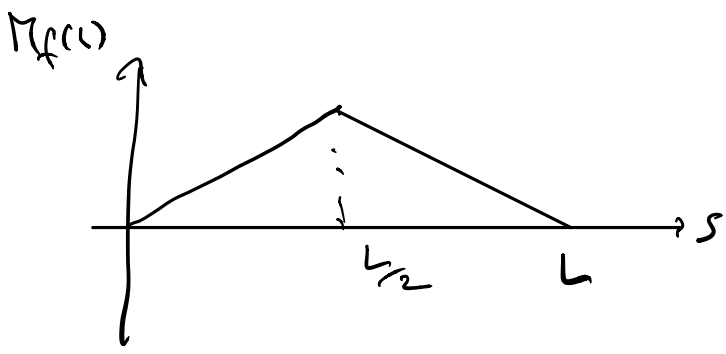
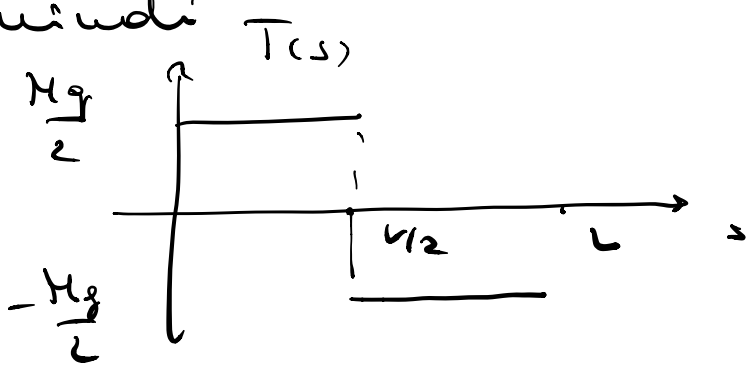
$s \in OG$  (prima del punto di applicazione  
del carico concentrato)

$$N \underline{u} + T \underline{z} - V_0 \underline{z} = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N = 0 \\ T = \frac{Mg}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$s \in GA$  (dopo il punto di applicazione)

$$N \underline{u} + T \underline{z} - V_0 \underline{z} + Mg \underline{z} = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N = 0 \\ T = -\frac{Mg}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

Quindi

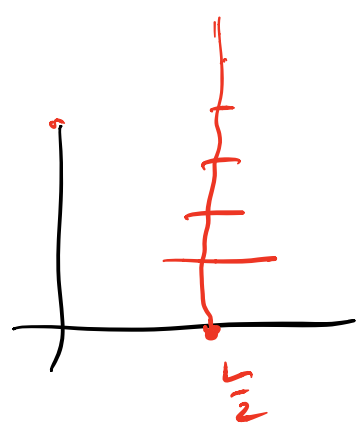


$$M_f(s) = \begin{cases} \frac{Mg}{2} s & 0 < s < \frac{L}{2} \\ \frac{Mg}{2} s - Mg \left( s - \frac{L}{2} \right) & \frac{L}{2} < s < L \end{cases}$$

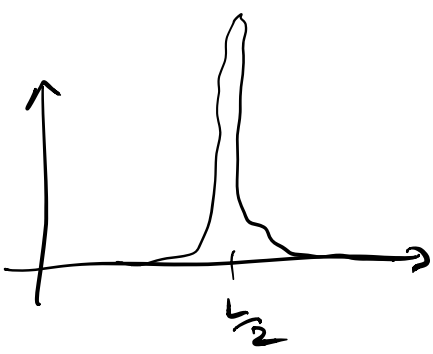
Intuitivamente: questi sforzi interni sono il limite per  $n \rightarrow \infty$  di quelli del carico distribuito simmetricamente intorno a G



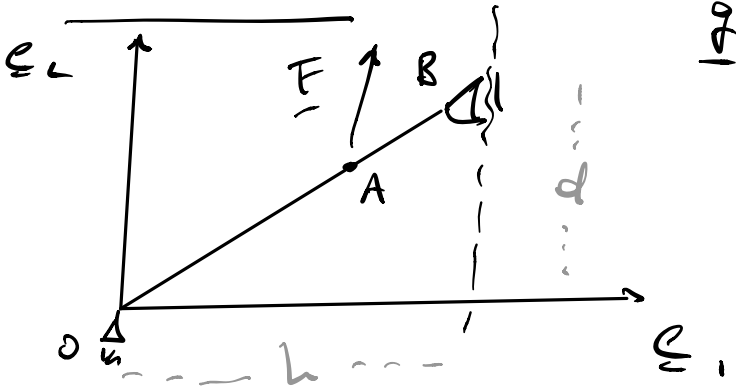
$n \rightarrow \infty$







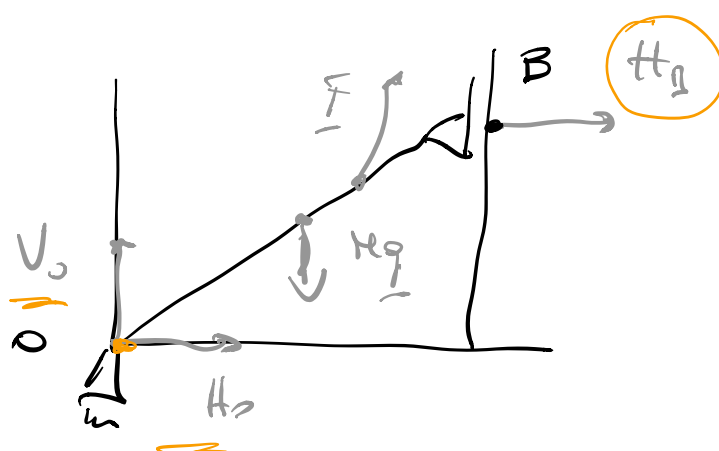
Esercizio



Piano verticale  
 arto  $OB$ , massa  $M$   
 e densità  $\rho(s)$   
 $OB = L$   
 $AB = \alpha L$   $0 < \alpha < \pi$

Calcolare

- reazioni in B
- spinti interni



$$\underline{F} = F_1 \underline{e}_1 + F_2 \underline{e}_2$$

$$L = \sqrt{d^2 + h^2}$$

Vogliamo  $H_B$

$$\text{eq } \underline{M}(0) = \underline{0}$$

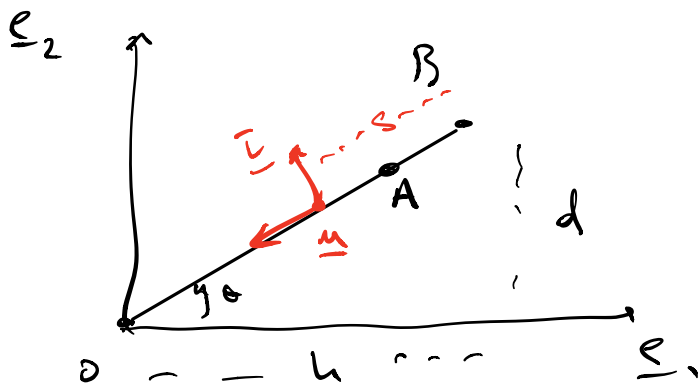
$$(\underline{x}_B - \underline{x}_0) \wedge (H_B \underline{e}_1) + (\underline{x}_A - \underline{x}_0) \wedge \underline{F} + (\underline{x}_G - \underline{x}_0) \wedge (-Mg \underline{e}_2) = \underline{0}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[ (h \underline{e}_1 + d \underline{e}_2) \wedge H_B \underline{e}_1 + ((h - ah) \underline{e}_1 + \right. \\
 & \left. + (d - ad) \underline{e}_2) \wedge (F_1 \underline{e}_1 + F_2 \underline{e}_2) + \right. \\
 & \left. - \left( OG \frac{h}{L} \underline{e}_1 + \dots \underline{e}_2 \right) \wedge (M_g \underline{e}_2) \right] = 0 \\
 & - d H_B - F_1 (d - ad) + F_2 (h - ah) \\
 & - M_g \overline{OG} \frac{h}{L} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hookrightarrow H_B &= - (1-a) F_1 + (1-a) \frac{h}{d} F_2 + \\
 & - \overline{OG} \frac{h}{L} \frac{1}{d} M_g
 \end{aligned}$$

• Sforzi interni

: consideriamo la sezione a partire da B



$$\underline{m} = \left( - \frac{h}{L} \underline{e}_1 + \right. \\
 \left. - \frac{d}{L} \underline{e}_2 \right)$$

$$h = L \cos \theta$$

Calcoliamo  $\underline{\tau} = \underline{m} \wedge \underline{e}_3 = \frac{h}{L} \underline{e}_2 - \frac{d}{L} \underline{e}_1$

Eq di bilancio  $\rightarrow 0 < s < aL$   
 $aL < s < L$

Primo caso:  $0 < s < aL$

$$N \underline{u} + T \underline{z} - m(s) g \underline{e}_2 + H_B \underline{e}_1 = \underline{0}$$

$$m(s) = \int_0^s \rho(x) dx \quad \text{e nota della densità}$$

Allora

moltiplico  $\cdot \underline{u}$

$$N - m(s) g \underline{e}_2 \cdot \underline{u} + H_B \underline{e}_1 \cdot \underline{u} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow N = m(s) g \underbrace{\underline{e}_2 \cdot \underline{u}} - H_B \underbrace{\underline{e}_1 \cdot \underline{u}} =: \widehat{N}(s)$$

moltiplico per  $\underline{z}$

$$T = m(s) g \underbrace{\underline{e}_2 \cdot \underline{z}} - H_B \underbrace{\underline{e}_1 \cdot \underline{z}} =: \widehat{T}(s)$$

Quando  $aL < s < L$

$$N \underline{u} + T \underline{z} - m(s) g \underline{e}_2 + H_B \underline{e}_1 + \underline{F} = \underline{0}$$

la steno di prima

$$N^+(s) = \widehat{N}(s) - \underline{F} \cdot \underline{u}$$

$$T^+(s) = \widehat{T}(s) - \underline{F} \cdot \underline{z}$$

Possiamo vederle come relazioni di discontinuità

esplicitamente:

$$N(s) = \begin{cases} N^-(s) = -\frac{d}{L} w(s) g + \frac{h}{L} H_B & 0 < s < a \\ N^+(s) = N^-(s) - \left( -\frac{h}{L} F_1 - \frac{d}{L} F_2 \right) & a < s < L \end{cases}$$

Allo stesso modo

$$T(s) = \begin{cases} T^-(s) = \frac{h}{L} w(s) g - \frac{d}{L} H_B & 0 < s < a \\ T^+(s) = T^-(s) - \left( -\frac{d}{L} F_1 + \frac{h}{L} F_2 \right) & a < s < L \end{cases}$$

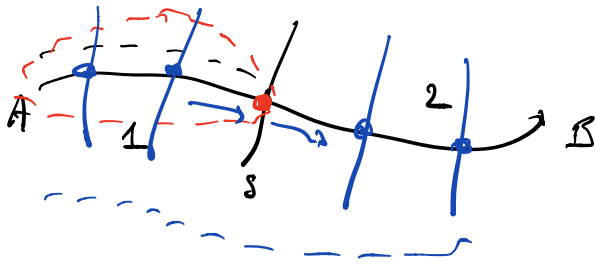
$$M_f(s) = \begin{cases} \int_0^s T^-(x) dx & 0 < s < a \\ \int_0^a T^-(x) dx + \int_a^s T^+(x) dx & a < s < L \end{cases}$$

Tersa parte

Abbiamo visto  $\rightarrow$  sforzi interni

ad un rigido.

Rigido piano  $\rightarrow$   $N(s)$ ,  $\underline{T}(s)$ ,  $M(s)$



Troviamo funzioni  
di  $s$

Lezioni alla statista dei continui

deformabili

Problema molto difficile  $\rightarrow$  versione  
semplificata.

Modello matematico

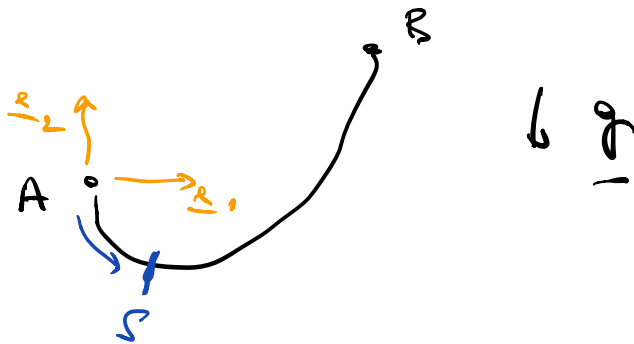
- geometria del continuo  $\Rightarrow$   
consideriamo un continuo 1-D  
deformabile come una curva
  - forze agenti  $\rightarrow$  come per i rigidi
  - struttura meccanica del  
materiale in esame
- $\Rightarrow$  equazioni costitutive del  
materiale

# Metodi

— eq. di bilancio delle forze  
per ogni porzione del corpo

— metodi variazionali (non vedremo)

## Esempio : Catena



Configurazione  
di  
equilibrio

Forza specifica :  $\rho(s) \underline{g}$  .  $L$  lunghezza  
della catena

Configurazione generica : qualsiasi curva  
regolare di estremi  $A$  e  $B$  fissati e  
lunghezza  $L$  (inestendibile)

Parametro  $\rightarrow$  parametro d'arco  $s$   
(perché inestendibile)

Vogliamo la configurazione di eq.  
 $\rightarrow$  eq. di bilancio su un tratto

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{d}{ds} (N \underline{m} + \underline{T}) = -\rho \underline{g} \quad \text{relazioni} \\ \frac{d}{ds} \underline{M}_f = \underline{T} \wedge \underline{m} \quad \text{differenziali} \end{array} \right.$$

La curva  $\bar{c}$

$$\begin{array}{l} x = x(s) \\ y = y(s) \end{array} \quad s \in [0, L], \quad \begin{array}{l} x(0) = x_A = 0 \\ y(0) = y_A = 0 \\ x(L) = x_B \\ y(L) = y_B \end{array}$$

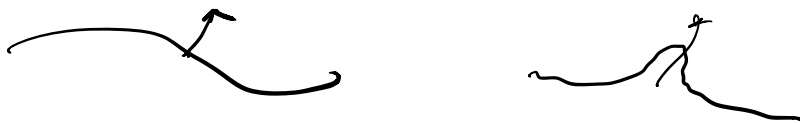
$$ds^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 \quad \left( \left( \frac{dx}{ds} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{dy}{ds} \right)^2 = 1 \right)$$

Tangente  $\underline{m} = \frac{dx}{ds} \underline{e}_1 + \frac{dy}{ds} \underline{e}_2 = \frac{d}{ds} \underline{x}$

$$\underline{x} = (x, y)$$

Equazioni costitutive : la catena

è un filo flessibile  $\rightarrow$  non ha sforzo di taglio o momenti flettenti



Invece c'è una tensione (= sforzo normale positivo)

Quindi

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{T} = \underline{0} \\ \underline{M}_f = \underline{0} \\ N > 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{equazioni} \\ \text{costitutive} \\ \text{del materiale} \end{array}$$

Allora Proviamo

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{d}{ds} (N \underline{u} + \underline{T}) = -\rho \underline{g} \\ \frac{d}{ds} \underline{M}_f = \underline{T} \wedge \underline{u} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{d}{ds} (N \underline{u}) = -\rho \underline{g}}$$
$$\underline{u} = \frac{d}{ds} \underline{x}$$

Le ricaviamo come:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{d}{ds} \left( N \frac{dx}{ds} \right) = 0 \quad \text{lungo } \underline{e}_1 \\ \frac{d}{ds} \left( N \frac{dy}{ds} \right) = \rho g \quad \text{lungo } \underline{e}_2 \end{array} \right.$$

Dobbiamo trovare  $x(s)$ ,  $y(s)$ ,  $N(s) > 0$   
Tali da siano soddisfatte le  
condizioni al contorno.



Sforzi sui vincoli

$$\underline{F}_A^z = -N(0) \frac{dz}{ds} \Big|_{s=0}$$

$$\underline{F}_B^z = N(L) \frac{dz}{ds} \Big|_{s=L}$$

La soluzione è data da una curva chiamata catenaria:

$$y(x) = b + a \cosh\left(\frac{x - x_0}{a}\right)$$

dove  $a, b, x_0$  sono dei parametri determinati imponendo

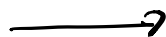
$$y(0) = 0$$

$$y(x_B) = y_B$$

$$e \quad L = \int_0^{x_B} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx$$

lunghezza  
della  
catena

Sforzi interni  
ad un nastro



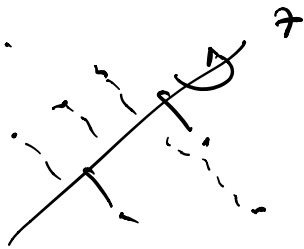
continui  
deformabili

# TRASFORMAZIONE DI ENERGIA

Se abbiamo punti materiali

Momento di inerzia  $\rightarrow$  inerzia

l'inerzia di un corpo al variare  
della velocità angolare



$$I_z = \sum_i m_i r_i^2$$

$\uparrow$  distanza<sup>2</sup>  
dall'asse

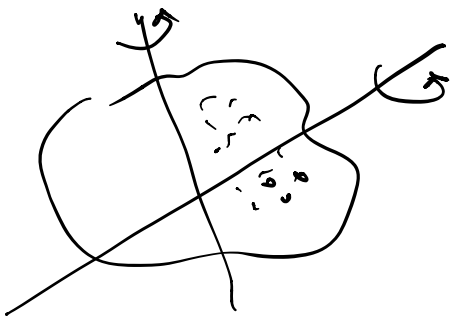
momento angolare

$$L_z = \sum_i m_i r_i v_i = \sum_i m_i r_i^2 \omega$$
$$= \omega I_z$$

Energia

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i m_i v_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i m_i \omega^2 r_i^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} I_z \omega^2$$

$\uparrow$  se  $I_z$  è grande, allora  
serve molta energia per  
piccole rotazioni



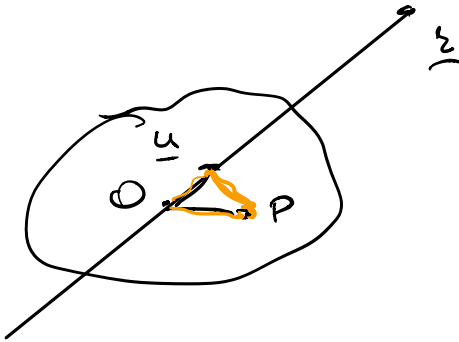
$$I \sim \sum_P m_P z_P^2$$

↑  
distribuzione  
di massa

↖  
geometria  
del  
risolto

( formula per dischi  

$$\iiint \rho(x,y,z) z^2 dx dy dz$$
 )



$$\underline{u} = \text{vers } \underline{z}$$

distanza P da z

$$\| \underline{u} \wedge (\underline{x}_P - \underline{z}_0) \|$$

$$( \underline{a} \wedge \underline{b} = \underline{ab} \sin \theta \hat{n} )$$

Allora 
$$I_z = \sum_{P \in S} m_P \| \underline{u} \wedge (\underline{x}_P - \underline{z}_0) \|^2$$

↑  
distribuzione  
di massa

↑  
geometria