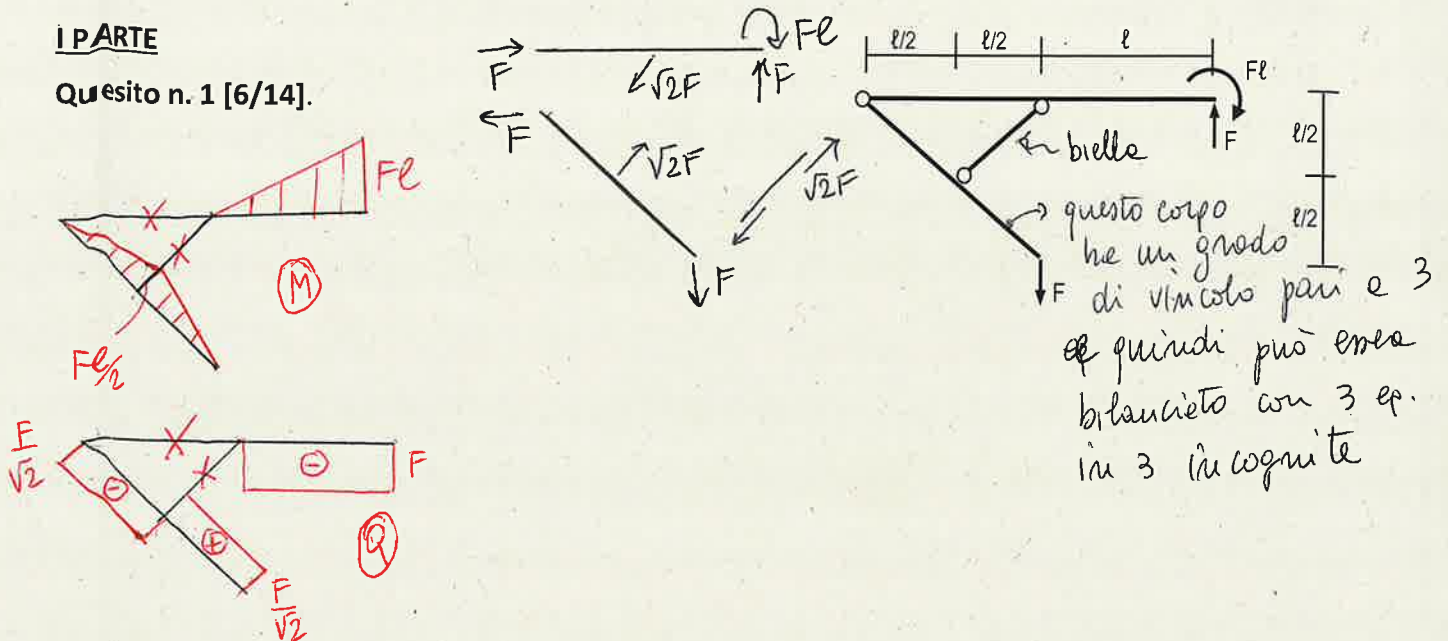
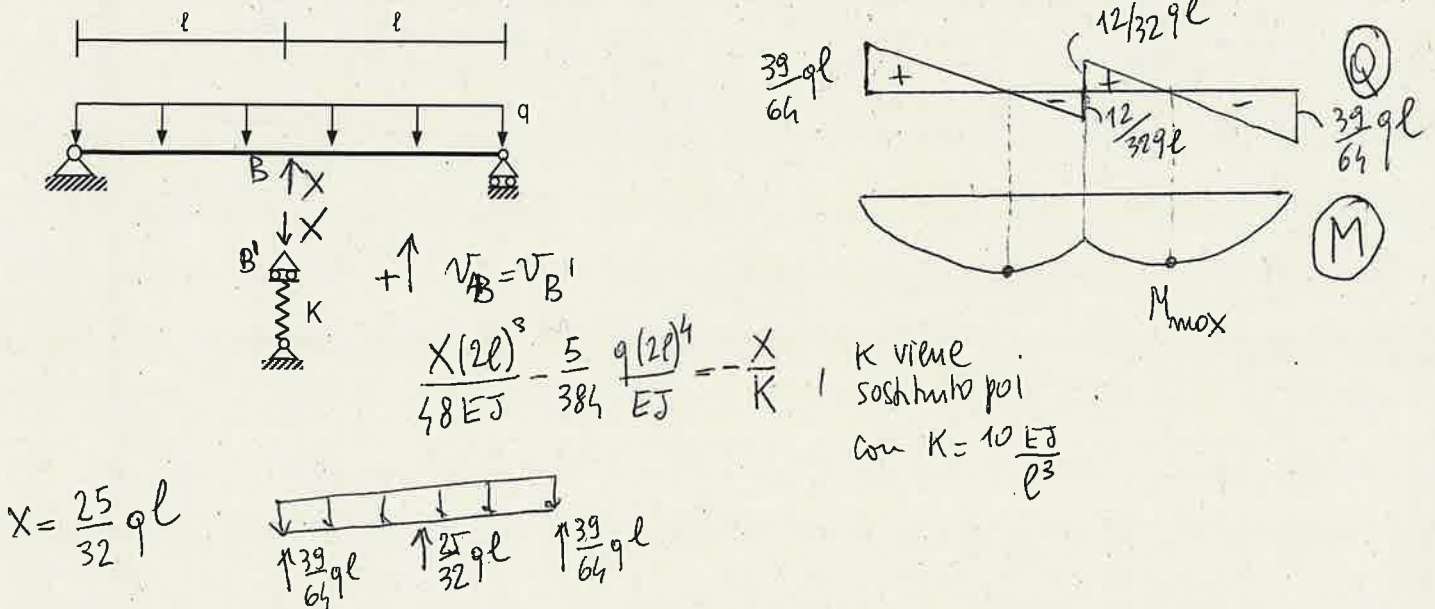


I PARTE

Quesito n. 1 [6/14].



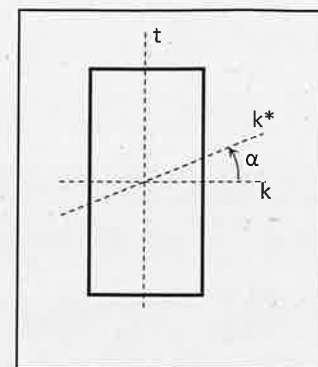
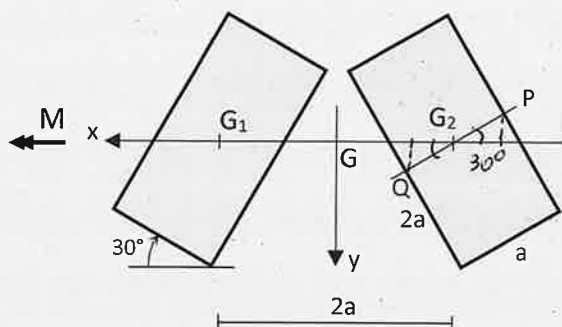
Quesito n. 2 [5/14]. La struttura rappresentata in figura ha rigidezza flessionale costante pari a EJ . Si richiede di risolverla, assumendo nei calcoli $K=10 EJ/\ell^3$, e di tracciare i diagrammi quotati delle caratteristiche della sollecitazione (N , Q , M). Durante la risoluzione si richiede di disegnare chiaramente gli schemi ausiliari utili (struttura principale, eventuali schemi parziali, ecc.).



II PARTE

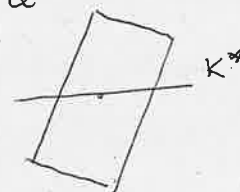
Quesito n. 1 [5/13].

$$J_{k^*} = (J_k + J_t)/2 + \cos(2\alpha) (J_k - J_t)/2. \quad (1)$$



Per $\alpha = 30^\circ$

$$J_{k^*} = \frac{13}{24} a^4$$



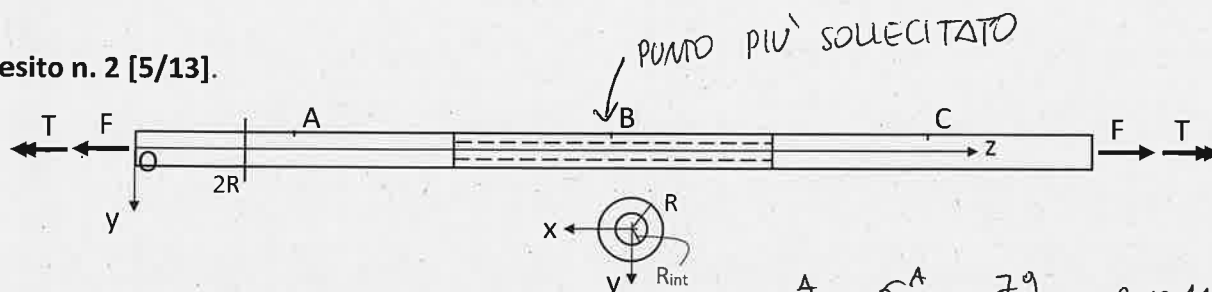
$$J_x = 2J_{k^*} = \frac{13}{12} a^4$$

$$\sigma_{zz} = \frac{M}{J_x} y; \quad y_P = -\frac{a}{2} \sin 30^\circ = -\frac{a}{4}; \quad y_Q = +\frac{a}{4}$$

$$\sigma_{zz}^P = \frac{M}{\frac{13}{12} a^4} \left(-\frac{a}{4}\right)$$

$$\sigma_{zz}^Q = \frac{M}{\frac{13}{12} a^4} \frac{a}{4}$$

Quesito n. 2 [5/13].



$$\sigma_{zz}^A = \frac{F}{\pi R^2} = \frac{100000}{\pi \cdot 20^2} = 79 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{zz}^B = \frac{F}{\pi (R^2 - R_{int}^2)} = 106 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\tau_{zx}^A = \frac{T}{J_G^A} R = \frac{T}{\frac{\pi}{2} R^4} R = \frac{1000000}{\frac{\pi}{2} 20^3} = 80 \text{ N/mm}^2; \quad \gamma_{zx}^A = \frac{\tau_{zx}^A}{G}$$

$$\tau_{zx}^B = \frac{T}{J_G^B} R = \frac{T}{\frac{\pi}{2} (R^4 - R_{int}^4)} R = 85 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\epsilon_{zz}^A = \frac{\sigma_{zz}^A}{E} = \frac{79}{70 \cdot 10^3} = 0.00114$$

$$\epsilon_{zz}^C = \epsilon_{zz}^A; \quad \epsilon_{zz}^B = \frac{106}{70 \cdot 10^3} = 0.00152$$

$$= 80 \cdot \frac{2(1+0.3)}{70000} = 0.00297$$

$$\gamma_{zx}^B = \frac{\tau_{zx}^B}{G} = 0.00316$$

VERIFICA CRIT. DI TRESCA $\sqrt{106^2 + 4 \cdot 85^2} > \sigma_0$

NON VERIFICATO