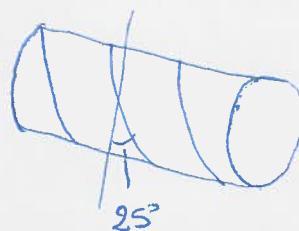


(1)

SERBATOIO CON CORPO CILINDRICO CON DIAMETRO ESTERNO = 750 mm
 OTENUTO DA UNA PIASTRA CON SPESSEZZE $t = 8,2 \text{ mm}$ SALDATO LUNGO UNA
 SPIRALE CHE FORMA UN ANGOLI DI 25° SU UN PIANO TRASVERSALCE
 PRESSIONE INTERNA = $\rightarrow 8 \text{ MPa}$



DETERMINARE:
 1) LE TENSIONI NELLE DIREZIONI // E \perp ALLA SALDATURA
 2) LA TENSIONE NELLA SALDATURA

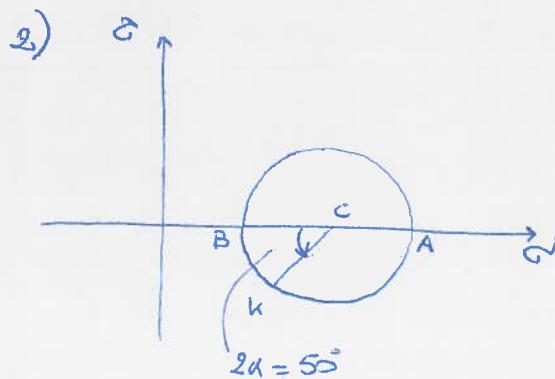
$$r_c = \frac{750 - 8,2}{2} = 370,9 \text{ mm}$$

$$\uparrow 81,4 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_3 = \frac{P r_c}{t} = 81,4 \text{ MPa}$$

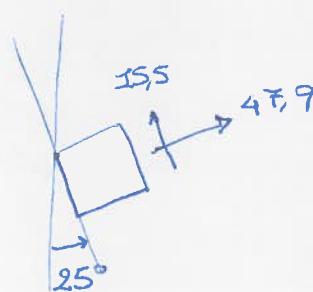
$$\begin{matrix} A \\ B \end{matrix} \rightarrow 40,7 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_3 = 40,7 \text{ MPa}$$



$$\sigma_h = C - \tau \cos 50^\circ = 61 - 20,3 \cdot \cos 50^\circ = 47,9 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_h = \tau \sin 50^\circ = -15,5 \text{ MPa}$$



②

CONTENITORE IN PRESSIONE

MATERIALE ELASTICO LINEARE ISOTROPO GN $G_0 = 250 \text{ MPa}$ SPESSEZZE $t = 20 \text{ mm}$ RAGGIO $R = 200 \text{ mm}$

TRASCRIVENDO IL CONTRIBUTO DEGLI SFORZI RADIALI CALCOLARE LA MASSIMA PRESSIONE CHE PUÒ ESSERE APPLICATA ALL'INTERNO DEL CONTENITORE

$$\sigma_I = \frac{P R}{t} \quad \sigma_2 = \frac{P R}{2t}$$

$$\mathbb{E} J_2 = \frac{1}{6} \left[(s_I - s_{II})^2 + (s_I - s_{III})^2 + (s_{III} - s_{II})^2 \right] \leq K$$

$$K = \frac{G_0^2}{3} = 20833 \text{ MPa}$$

$$J_2 = \frac{1}{6} \left[\left(\frac{P \cdot 200}{20} - \frac{P \cdot 200}{2 \cdot 20} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{P \cdot 200}{20} - 0 \right)^2 + \left(0 - \frac{P \cdot 200}{2 \cdot 20} \right)^2 \right] \leq 20833$$

$$P \leq 28,9 \text{ MPa}$$

(3)

DATO UN SISTEMA DI RIFERIMENTO 1-2-3 SIA ASSEGNATO IL SEGUENTE TENSORE DI SFORZO:

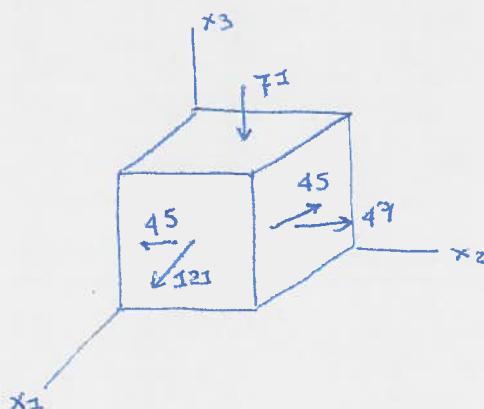
$$\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 121 & -45 & 0 \\ -45 & 49 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -71 \end{bmatrix} \text{ [MPa]}$$

1- RAPPRESENTARE GRAFICAMENTE LO STATO DI SFORZO

2- DETERMINARE E RAPPRESENTARE GLI SFORZI PRINCIPALI

3- DETERMINARE LA DEFORMAZIONE DELLA FIBRA ORIENTATA OM^E LO SFORZO PRINCIPALE MAGGIOR

($E = 210 \text{ GPa}$, $\nu = 0,33$)

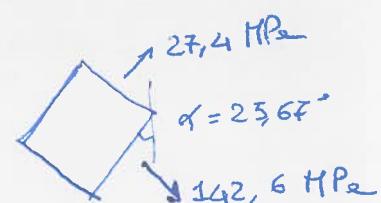
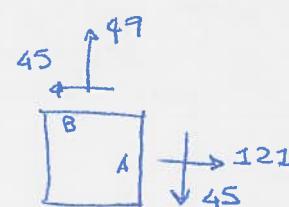
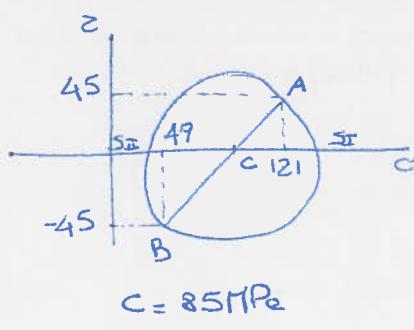


$$\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 121 & -45 & 0 \\ -45 & 49 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -71 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_1 = C + R = 142,6 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_2 = 27,4 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\alpha = 25,67^\circ$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{11} \\ \epsilon_{22} \\ \epsilon_{33} \\ \epsilon_{12} \\ \epsilon_{13} \\ \epsilon_{23} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{E} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0,33 & -0,33 \\ -0,33 & 1 & -0,33 \\ -0,33 & -0,33 & 1 \\ 0 & 1,33 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1,33 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 142,6 \\ 27,4 \\ -71 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\epsilon_{11} = 7,47 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\epsilon_f = 7,47 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\epsilon_{22} = 1,796 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

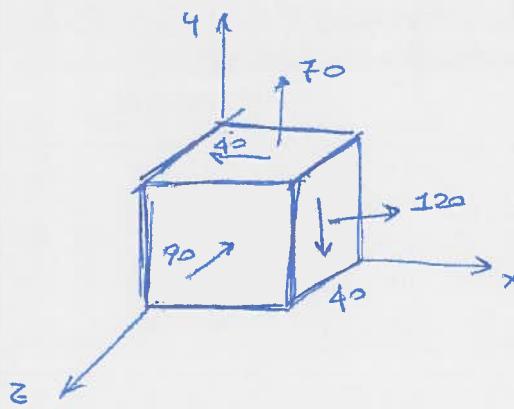
$$\epsilon_{33} = -6,05 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

4

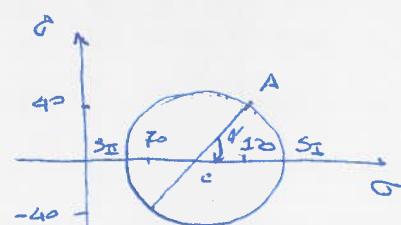
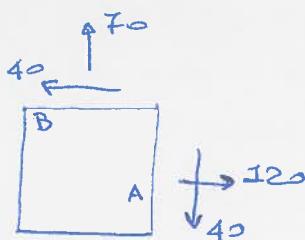
DATO UN SISTEMA DI RIFERIMENTO XYZ SIA ASSEGNATO IL SEGUENTE TENSORE DI SFORZO

$$\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 120 & -40 & 0 \\ -40 & 70 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -90 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 1) RAPPRESENTARE LO STATO DI SFORZO
- 2) DETERMINARE SFORZI E DIREZIONI PRINCIPALI
- 3) DATA x_1, x_2, x_3 I VERSORI DELLE DIREZIONI PRINCIPALI CORRISPONDENTI AGLI SFORZI PRINCIPALI, INDICANDO CON A E B LE FACCIE CRESCENTI ALLE DIREZIONI PRINCIPALI x_1, x_3 , VALUTARE LO STATO TENSUALE SOLE STESE FACCIE A SEGUITO DI UNA ROTAZIONE ANTIORARIA DI 23° ATRONDO ALL'ASSE x_2
- 4) ESEGUIRE VERIFICA DI SICUREZZA SU TRASCA ($G_0 = 150 \text{ MPa}$)



$$S_{\text{III}} = -90 \quad \vec{n}_3 = [0, 0, -1]$$



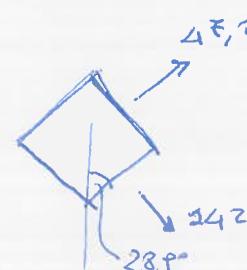
$$C = 95$$

$$n = 47.2$$

$$S_I = 142 \text{ MPa}$$

$$S_{\text{II}} = 47.8 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\alpha = \arctg \frac{80}{80} = 45^\circ$$

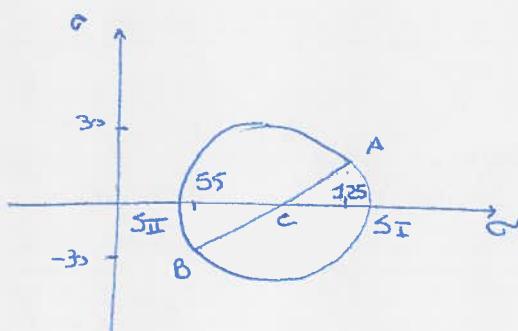
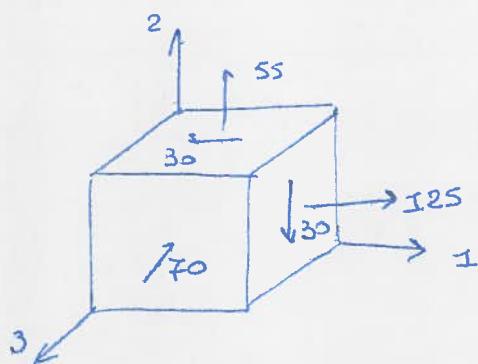


(5)

DATO IL SEGUENTE TENSORE DI STRESSE

$$\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 125 & -30 & 0 \\ -30 & 55 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -70 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 1) RAPPRESENTARE GRAFICAMENTE IL TENSORE
- 2) DETERMINARE E RAPPRESENTARE SFORZI E DIREZIONI PRINCIPALI
- 3) VERIFICA DI SICUREZZA CON IL CRITERIO DI VON MISES ($\sigma_{eq} = 170 \text{ MPa}$)
E TRESCA



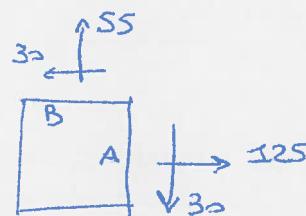
$$C = 90 \text{ MPa} \quad S_I = 136 \text{ MPa} \\ K = 46 \text{ MPa} \quad S_{II} = 43,9 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{30}{55}\right)}{2} = 20,3^\circ$$

$$x_1: [\cos \alpha, -\sin \alpha, 0]$$

$$x_2: [\sin \alpha, \cos \alpha, 0]$$

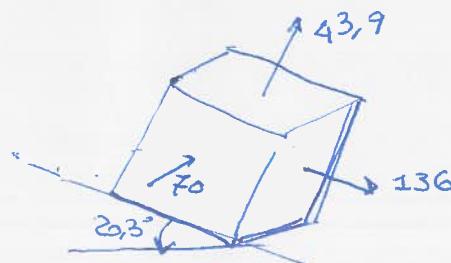
$$x_3: [0, 0, 1]$$



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{(S_I - S_{II})^2 + (S_I - S_{III})^2 + (S_{II} - S_{III})^2} \leq \sigma_{eq}$$

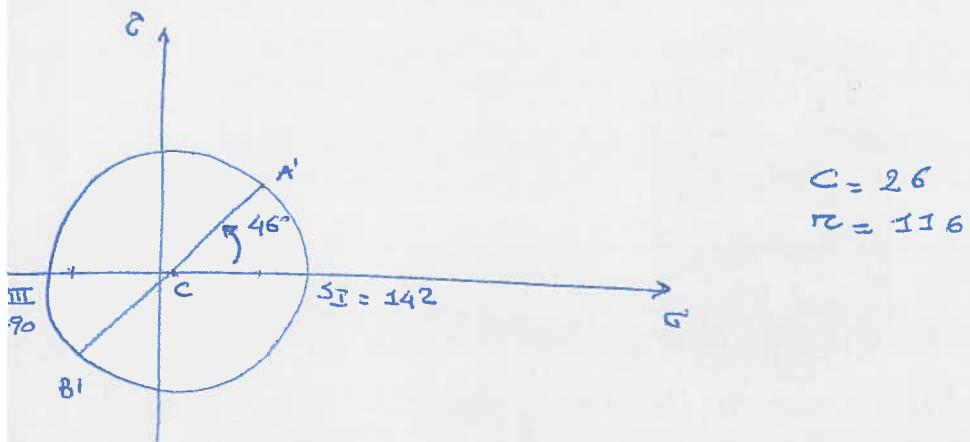
$$170,4 \leq 170 \text{ non verificato}$$

$$\max \{ |S_I - S_{II}|, |S_{II} - S_{III}|, |S_I - S_{III}| \} \leq \sigma_{eq} \text{ non verificato}$$



$$n_1: [\cos 23,9^\circ; -\sin 23,9^\circ; 0] = [0,89; -0,44; 0]$$

$$n_2: [\sin 23,9^\circ; \cos 23,9^\circ; 0] = [0,44; 0,89; 0]$$



$$\sigma_{A'} = r \cos 46 + c = 113 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{A'} = r \sin 46 = 76,7 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{B'} = -r \cos 46 + c = -53 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{B'} = -\tau_{A'} = -76,7 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\max \{ |S_I - S_{II}|, |S_{II} - S_{III}|, |S_I - S_{III}| \} \leq c_0$$

↓
150 MPa

⑥

$$\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 80 & -30 \\ -30 & -40 \end{bmatrix} \text{ [MPa]}$$

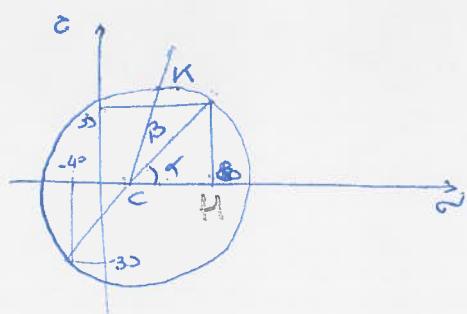
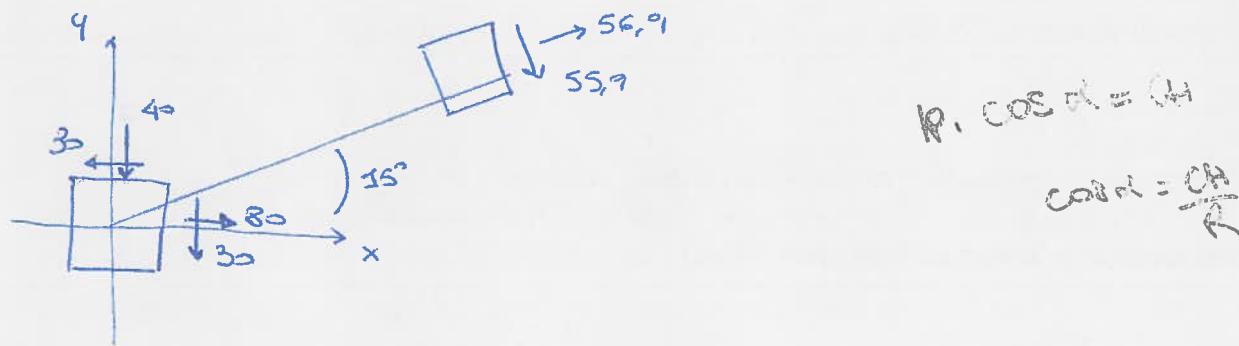
STATO DI SFORZO DEFINITO NEL SISTEMA
DI RIFERIMENTO (x, y)

1) RAPPRESENTARLO

2) DETERMINARE LE COMPONENTI NORMALI E TANGENZIALI SU UNA GIACITURA
LA CUI NORMALE USCENTE È RUOTATA IN SENSO ANTIORARIO DI $\alpha = 15^\circ$
RISPETTO A x

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma' &= \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_x + \sigma_y) + \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_x - \sigma_y) \cos 2\alpha + \sigma_{xy} \sin 2\alpha = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (80 - 40) + \frac{1}{2} (80 + 40) \cos 30^\circ + -30 \sin 30^\circ = 56,7 \text{ MPa}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\tau &= -\frac{1}{2} (\sigma_x - \sigma_y) \sin 2\alpha + \sigma_{xy} \cos 2\alpha = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} (80 + 40) \sin 30^\circ - 30 \cos 30^\circ = -55,7 \text{ MPa}\end{aligned}$$



$$C = 20 \text{ MPa}$$

$$R = \sqrt{(80-20)^2 + 30^2} = 67 \text{ MPa}$$

$$S_I = C + R = 87 \text{ MPa}$$

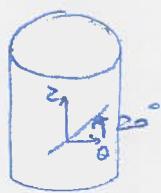
$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &= 27.1^\circ \\ \beta &= 30^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_K = C + R \cos(30 + 27.1, I) = 56.7 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_K = R \sin(30 + 27.1, I) = 55.7 \text{ MPa}$$

(7)

SIA DATO IL SEGUENTE CONTENITORE IN PRESSIONE



$$\text{RAGGIO} = 52 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{PRESSIONE} = 8 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{SPORZO UNITO} \sigma_0 = 220 \text{ MPa}$$

DETERMINARE LO SPORZO MINIMO NECESSARIO CON IL CRITERIO DI MISES

$$\sigma_I = \frac{P \cdot r}{t} = \frac{8 \cdot 520}{t} = \frac{4160}{t} \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{II} = \frac{P r}{2t} = \frac{2080}{t} \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} [(s_I - s_{II})^2 + (s_I - s_{III})^2 + (s_{III} - s_{II})^2]} \leq \sigma_0$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{4160}{t} - \frac{2080}{t} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{4160}{t} \right)^2 + \left(-\frac{2080}{t} \right)^2 \right]} \leq \sigma_0$$

$$\frac{3602,6}{t} \leq 220$$

$$t = 16,3 \text{ mm}$$

DETERMINARE LO SPORZO MINIMO ANCHE CON IL CRITERIO DI TRESCA

$$\max \{ |s_I - s_{II}|, |s_I - s_{III}|, |s_{II} - s_{III}| \} \leq \sigma_0$$

$$\max \{ \left| \frac{4160}{t} - \frac{2080}{t} \right|, \left| \frac{2080}{t} - 0 \right|, \left| \frac{4160}{t} - 0 \right| \} \leq \sigma_0$$

$$\frac{4160}{t} \leq 220$$

$$t = 18,7 \text{ mm}$$