

Soluzione analitica del problema della torsione

Sezione ellittica

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$A = \pi ab$

$J_x = \frac{\pi}{4} a^4$

$J_y = \frac{\pi}{4} b^4$

$J_{xy} = J_x + J_y = \frac{\pi}{4} ab(a^2 + b^2)$

Prodotto delle forze: $(e, \varphi(x, y))$

$$\nabla^2 \varphi(x, y) = -\nu \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{A} \times \rightarrow \nabla^2 \varphi = \varphi_{xx} + \varphi_{yy}$$

per la Dirichlet per l'equazione di Poisson

 $\varphi = 0 \text{ sulle facce}$
 $M_t = 2 \int A dA$
 $K = \frac{M_t}{A} = \frac{M_t}{\pi ab}$
 $\nu = \frac{2 M_t}{\pi ab} = \frac{2 M_t}{\pi ab} \frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$
 $K = \frac{a^2 b^2}{2} = \frac{H}{\pi ab}$
 $J = \frac{\pi a^3 b^3}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{\pi ab}{4}$

momento di inerzia longitudinale

Equiv. statica:

$$M_t = 2 \int \varphi dA$$

$$= 2K \int_A \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right) dA$$

$$= 2K \left(A - \frac{1}{a^2} J_y - \frac{1}{b^2} J_x\right)$$

$$= 2KA \left(1 - \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{a^4}{4} - \frac{1}{b^2} \frac{b^4}{4}\right)$$

$$= 2K \pi ab \frac{1}{2}$$

Commenti

per $a=b=R$

$$J = J_a = \frac{\pi}{2} R^4$$

$$- J = \frac{A}{4\pi^2 J_a} \approx \frac{A}{40 J_a}$$

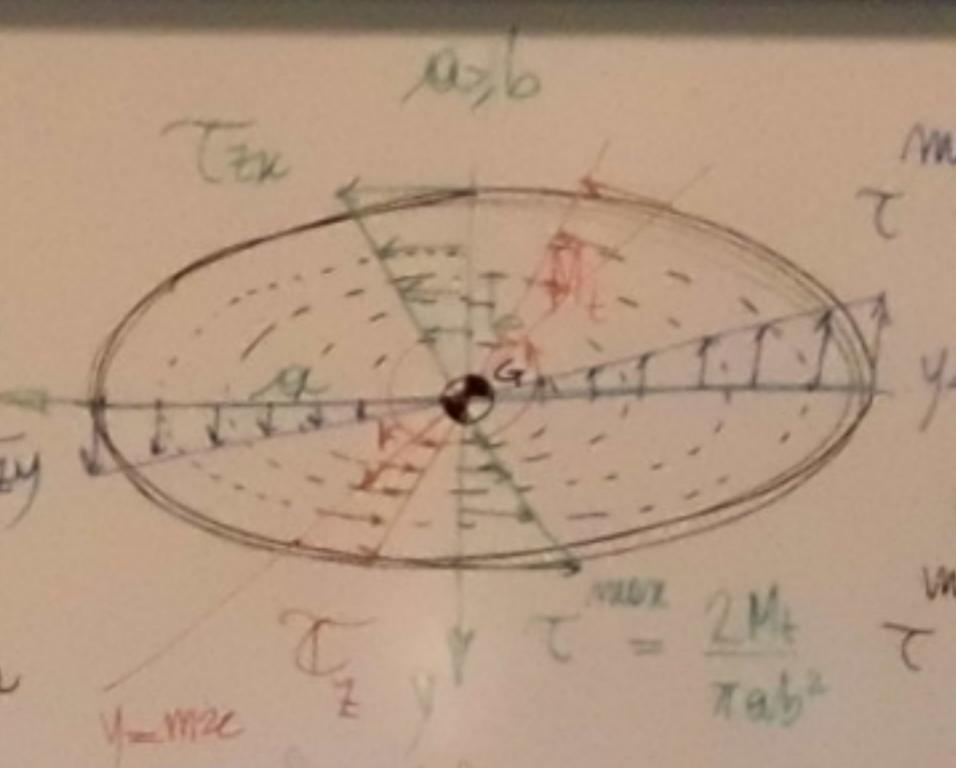
DSV ha dimostrato che tale formula può essere utilizzata per stimare il momento d'inerzia longitudinale di sezioni ellittiche equivalenti di sezione circolare con area A e momento d'inerzia J_a .

Pertanto:

$$\varphi(x, y) = \frac{M_t}{\pi ab} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)$$

Campo delle tensioni tangenziali:

$$\begin{cases} T_{zx} = \varphi_{xy} = \frac{M_t}{\pi ab} \left(-\frac{2y}{b^2}\right) = \frac{2M_t}{\pi ab^3} y \\ T_{zy} = -\varphi_{yx} = -\frac{M_t}{\pi ab} \left(-\frac{2x}{a^2}\right) = \frac{2M_t}{\pi a^3 b} x \end{cases}$$



$$T_{\min} = \frac{2M_t}{\pi a^2 b}$$

$$T_{\max} = \frac{2M_t}{\pi a^2 b}$$

$$T_{\max} = \frac{2M_t}{\pi b^3}$$

$$T_{\max} = \frac{2M_t}{\pi R^3}$$

$$T_{$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Equazione statica: } M_t &= 2 \int y dA \\ A &= \pi ab \\ I_{xx} &= I_{yy} = \frac{\pi}{4} ab^3 \\ J &= \frac{I_{xx} + I_{yy}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} ab^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$K = \frac{M_t}{A} = \frac{M_t}{\pi ab}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K &= K \left(\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \right) \\ &= 2K \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \quad \text{Ponendo} \\ &= 2K \frac{ab}{a^2 + b^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$T_{xy} = \text{const} \Rightarrow T_{xy} = \frac{M_t}{\pi ab} \cdot \frac{ab}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{M_t}{\pi ab} \cdot \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$$

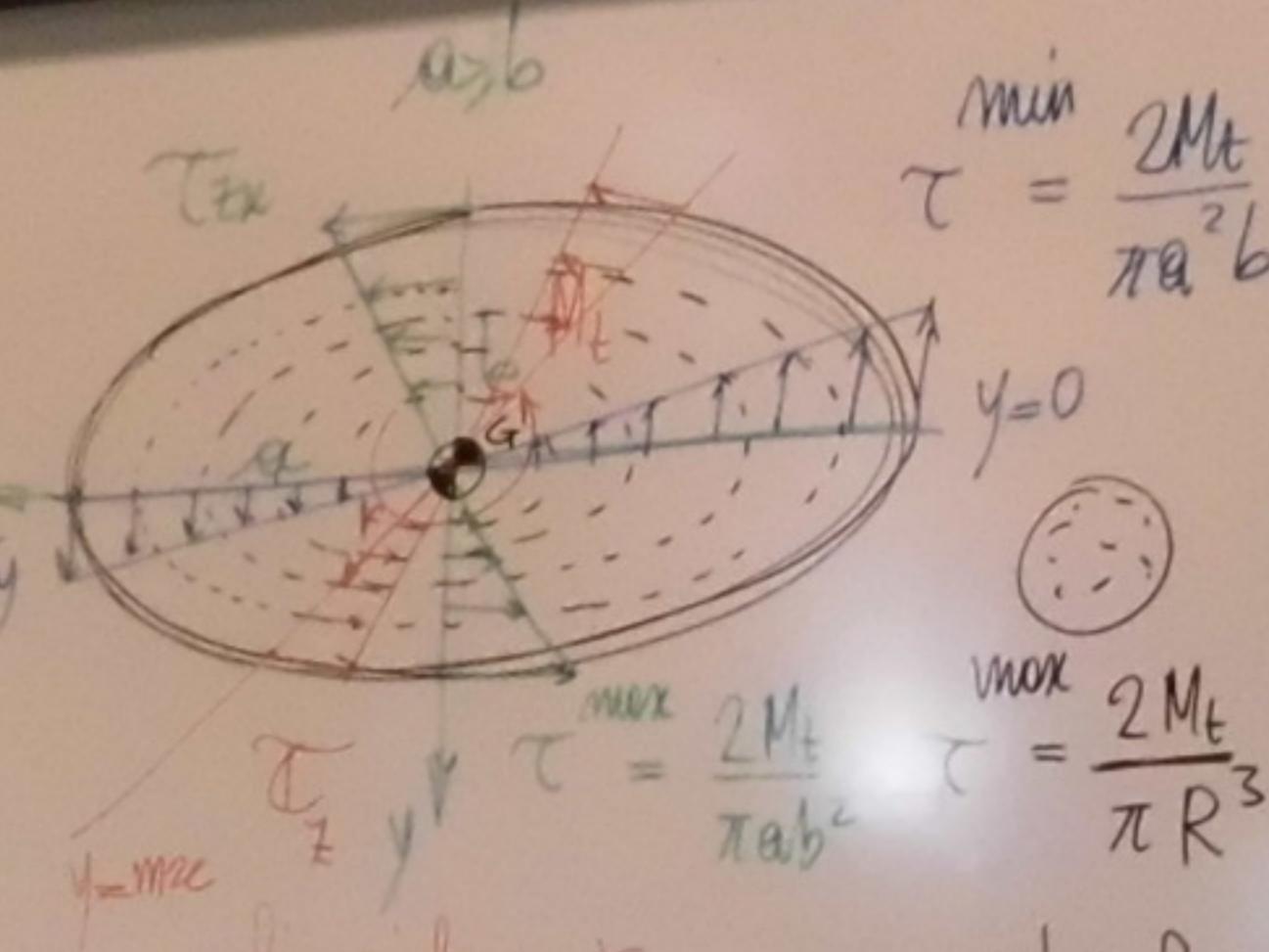
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Commenti: } & \mu \text{ se } a=b=R \Rightarrow R \\ J_g &= \frac{\pi}{2} R^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \frac{A}{4} \approx \frac{A}{4} \\ &= \frac{2K}{4\pi^2 J_g} \approx \frac{2K}{40 J_g} \\ &= 2K \left(1 - \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

DSV ha dimostrato che tale formula può essere utilizzata per stimare il momento d'inerzia torsionale di set. complete (set ellittica equivalente di cui sono le norme d'inertia polare J_{eq})

- Campo delle tensioni tangenziali:

$$\begin{cases} T_{xz} = \varphi_{xy} = \frac{M_t}{\pi ab} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) \\ T_{xy} = -\varphi_{xz} = -\frac{M_t}{\pi ab} \left(-\frac{2x}{b^2} \right) = \frac{2M_t}{\pi ab} \frac{x}{b^2} \end{cases}$$



$$\tau_{\min} = \frac{2M_t}{\pi a^2 b}$$

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{2M_t}{\pi R^3}$$

- Fattore di torsione:

$$\beta = \frac{M_t}{GJ} = \eta \frac{M_t}{GJ_g} ; \quad \frac{1}{J} = \frac{\eta}{J_g} \Rightarrow \eta = \frac{J_g}{J}$$

$$\eta = \frac{\pi ab(a^2 + b^2)}{\pi a^2 b^3} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{4 a^2 b^2} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 b^2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{a+b}{ab} \right)^2 = \frac{\left(\frac{a+b}{a} \right)^2}{2ab} = 1 + \frac{(a-b)^2}{4a^2 b^2} \geq 1$$

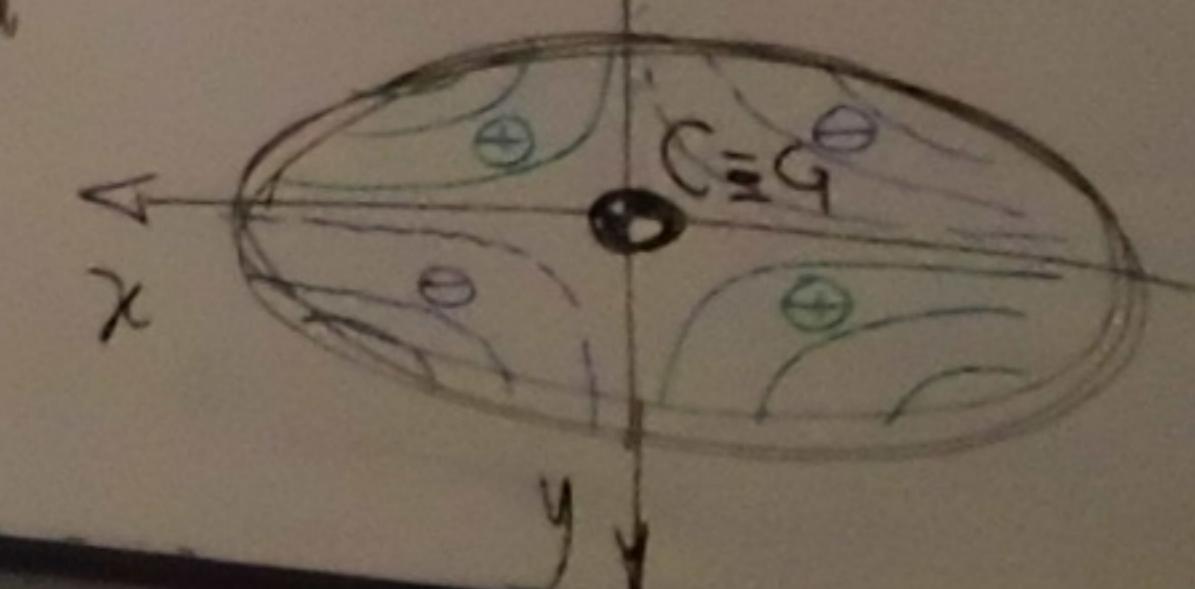
- Approssimazione agli spostamenti

$$\begin{cases} \psi_{g,x} = \frac{1}{G\beta} \varphi_{xy} + y = \frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \left(-\frac{2y}{b^2} \right) + y = -\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} y \\ \psi_{g,y} = -\frac{1}{G\beta} \varphi_{xy} - x = -\frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \left(-\frac{2x}{a^2} \right) - x = -\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} x \end{cases}$$

$$d\psi_g = \psi_{g,x} dx + \psi_{g,y} dy = -\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} (y dx + x dy)$$

$$\psi_{g,z} = -\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} xy + \text{cost}$$

$$\psi_g = \frac{1}{A} \int_A \psi_{g,z} dA = 0$$

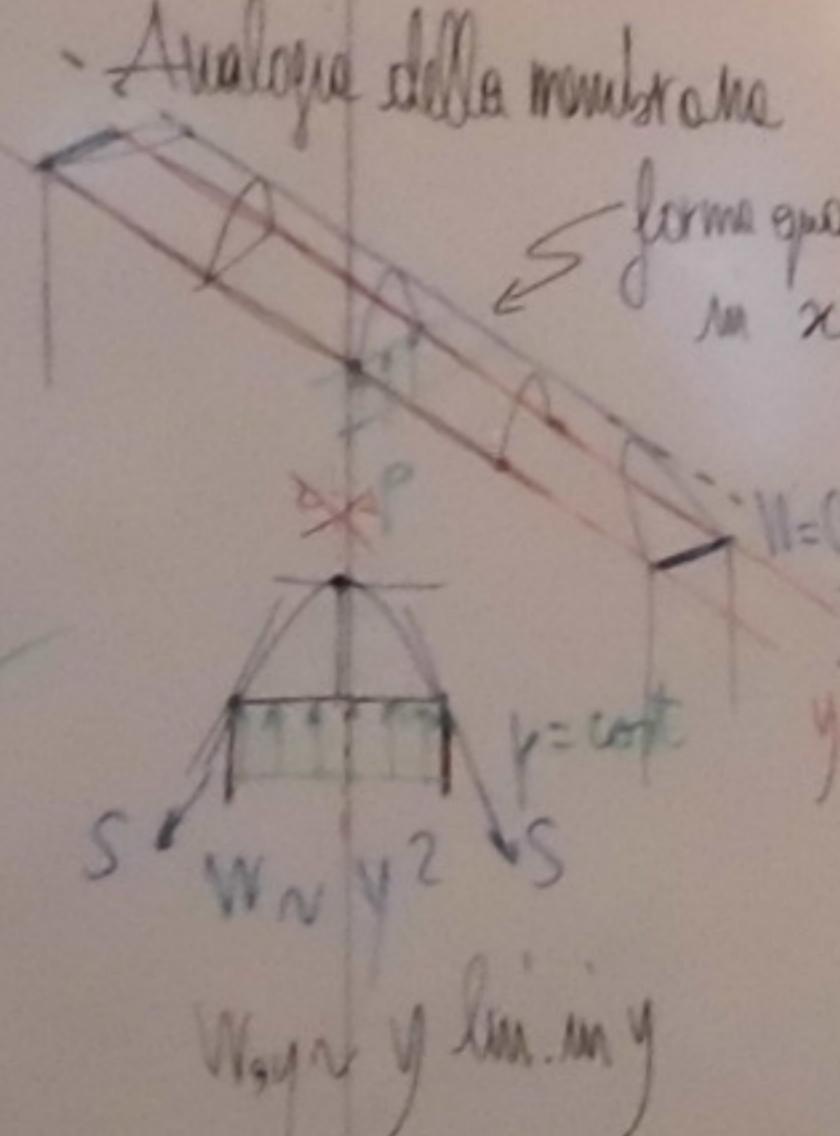


Sotuzione attorno al reale (popolazione in parola sottile)
 $r = ab \leftarrow a \gg b$

effetti A^* Γ τ_{zx} A^* τ_{zy} A^*
 su corda Γ $A-A^*$ τ_{zx} A^* τ_{zy} A^*
 linea a farfalla nello
 Analogia idrodinamica: $\begin{cases} \tau_{zx} = -c y & \text{spina} \\ \tau_{zy} = 0 & \text{molla} \end{cases}$

$$\text{Eq. da igual} \quad \cancel{T_{zz,x}} + \cancel{T_{zy,y}} = 0$$

$$T_x \cdot n = T_{zx} n_x + T_{zy} n_y = 0$$



$$\Phi(x, y) = K \left(\frac{b}{2} + y \right) \left(\frac{b}{2} - y \right) \quad \text{M}_t \frac{\text{J}}{J}$$

$$\nabla^2 \varphi = -2k = -\ell$$

$$\text{con } K = \frac{C}{2} = G\beta = \frac{M}{r}$$

$$\text{Equiv. statics}$$

$$M_t = 2 \int_A \varphi \, dA$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1^2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 2K \int_{-\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{b}{2}} \left(\frac{b}{4} - y \right) dA$$

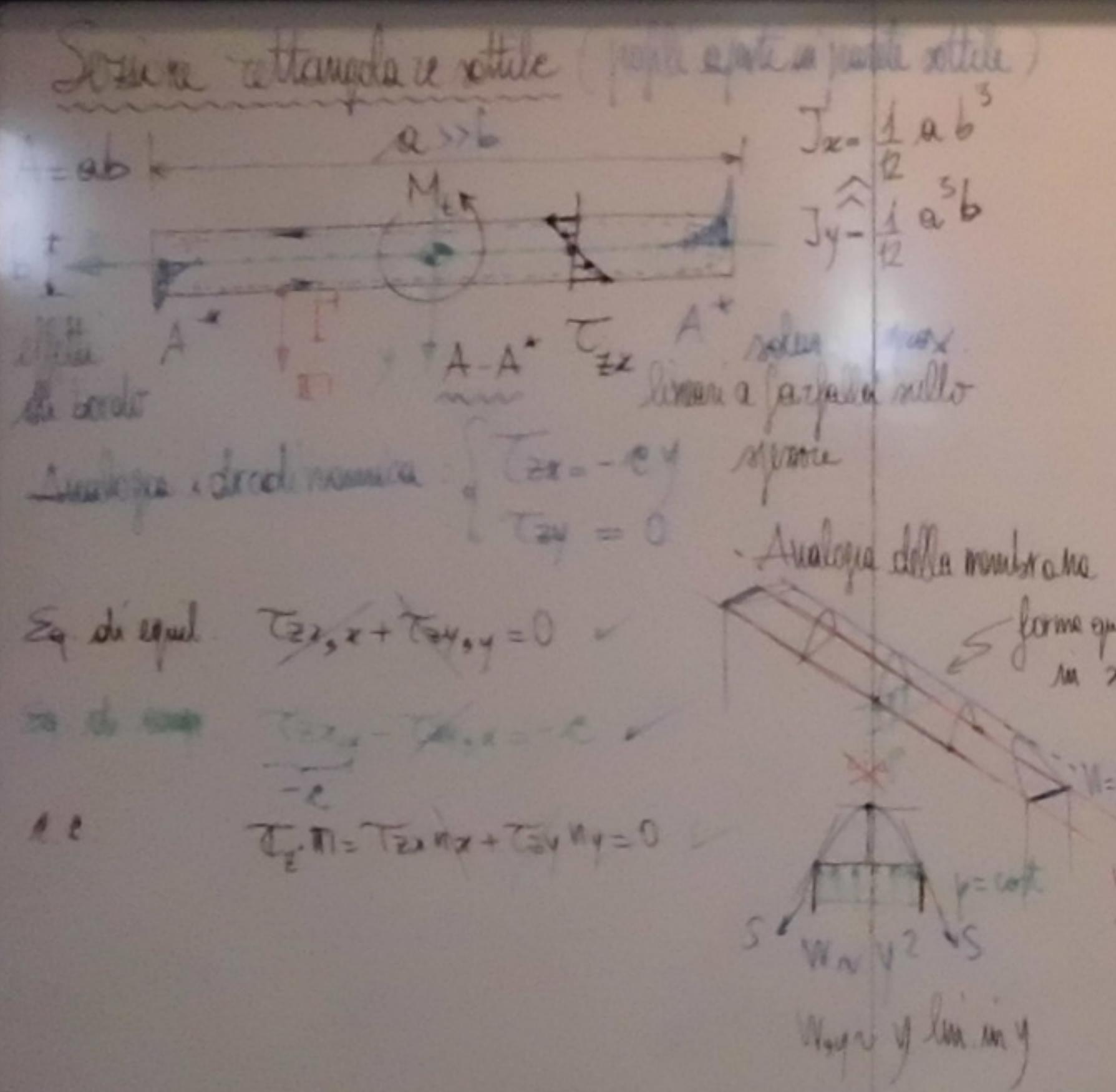
$$= 2K \left(\frac{b^2}{4} ab - \frac{1}{12} ab^3 \right) = K \frac{1}{6} ab^3 \Rightarrow K = \frac{M_t}{\frac{1}{6} ab^3} = \frac{M_t}{\frac{ab^3}{6}}$$

$$= 2K \left(\frac{b^2}{4} ab - \frac{1}{12} ab^3 \right) = K \frac{1}{6} ab^3 \Rightarrow K = \frac{M_t}{\frac{1}{6} ab^3} = \frac{M_t}{\frac{ab^3}{6}}$$

- N.B. La Taxtula alkemizante contiene
Alkaloides apreciables y alrededor del
porcentaje de 10%.

$$T = \frac{1}{2} k T_A$$

$$M_4 = T_{\text{ref}} = k T \frac{1}{2} k T_A = \underline{\underline{3}}$$



- F.m di Airy:

$$\varphi(x, y) = K \left(\frac{b}{2} + y \right) \left(\frac{b}{2} - y \right)$$

$$= K \left(\frac{b^2}{4} - y^2 \right)$$

$$\sqrt{\varphi} = 0 \text{ in } \Gamma - \Gamma^*$$

$$\nabla^2 \varphi = -2K = -\epsilon$$

$$\text{con } K = \frac{a}{2} = G\beta = \frac{M_t}{J}$$

$$\text{Equiv. statica}$$

$$M_t = 2 \int \varphi dA$$

$$= 2K \int \left(\frac{b^2}{4} - y^2 \right) dA$$

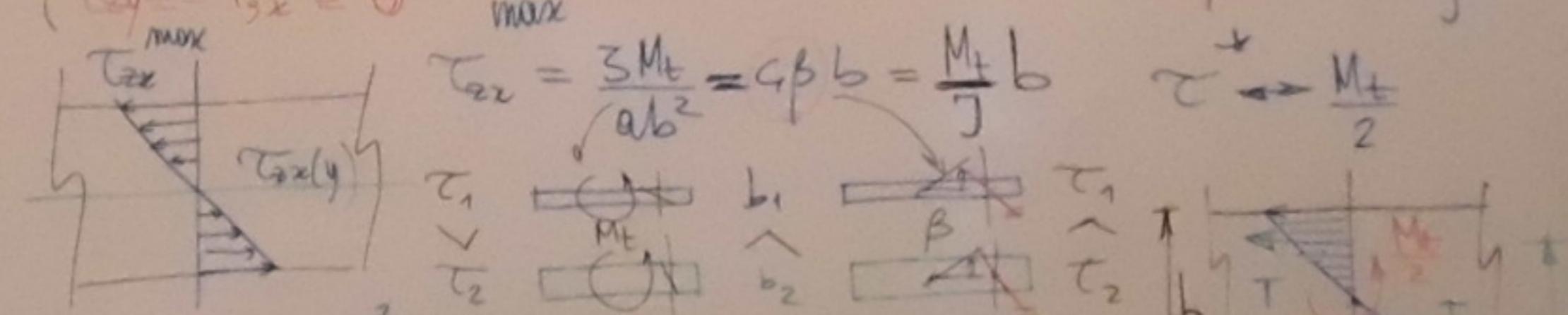
$$= 2K \left(\frac{b^2 ab}{4} - \frac{1}{12} ab^3 \right) = 2K \frac{1}{3} ab^3 \Rightarrow K = \frac{M_t}{\frac{1}{3} ab^3} = \frac{M_t}{ab^3}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{3} ab^3 = 4 J_x < J_y$$

- N.B. Se T_{xx} sono determinate risultano staticamente equivalenti a solo metà del momento torcente M_t

$$\int_T T_{xx} y dA = \int_A 2G\beta y^2 dA$$

$$- 2G\beta J_x = 2 \frac{M_t}{J} J_x = \frac{8}{47} M_t J_x = \frac{M_t}{2}$$



$$T_{xx} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

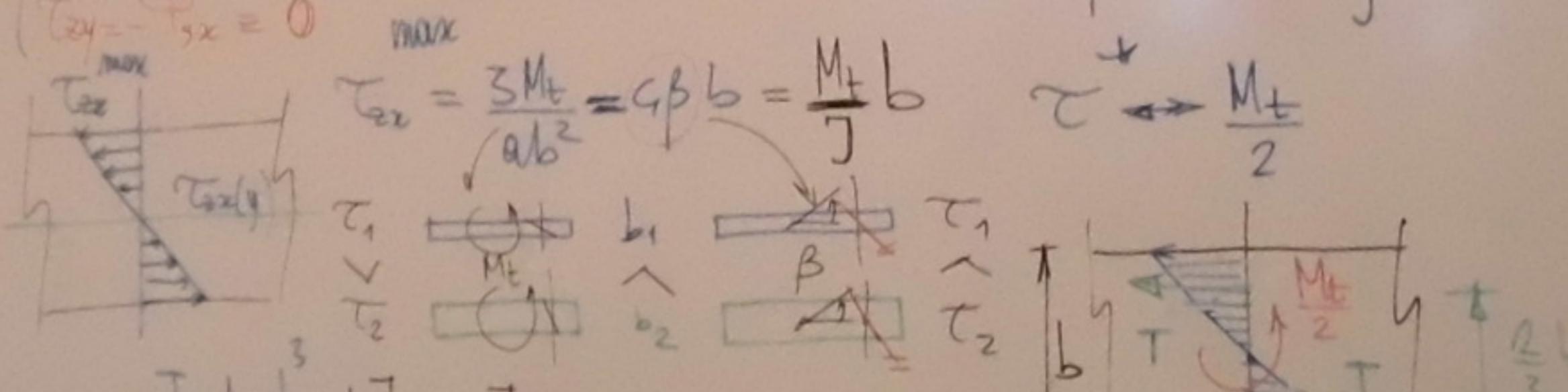
$$T_{yy} = \frac{3}{ab^2} M_t = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

- N.B. Se T_{zx} con determinate risultano staticamente equivalenti a solo metà del momento torcente M_t

$$\int -T_{zx} y dA = \int 2G\beta y^2 dA$$

$$= 2G\beta J_x = 2 \frac{M_t}{J} J_x = \frac{8}{4} \frac{M_t}{J_x} J_x = \frac{M_t}{2}$$

$$\tau \rightarrow \frac{M_t}{2}$$



$$T_zx = \frac{3M_t}{ab^2} = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

$$T_{xy} = \frac{3M_t}{ab^2} = G\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J} b$$

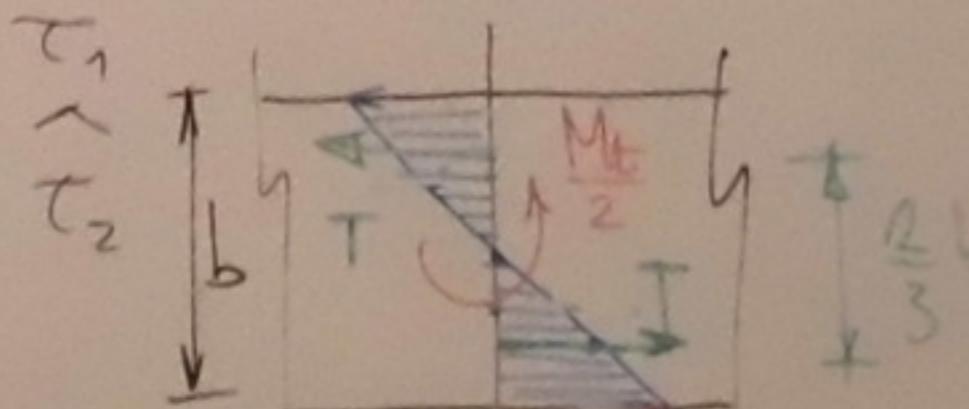
$$T_{xy} = 2K \left(\frac{(b^2-y^2)}{4} \right) dA$$

$$J = \frac{1}{3} ab^3 = 4J_x < J_y$$

$$= 2K \left(\frac{(b^2-ab^2)}{12} \right) = K \frac{1}{3} ab^3 \Rightarrow K = \frac{M_t}{ab^3} = \frac{M_t}{J}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \frac{b}{2} \tau a$$

$$M_t = T \frac{2b}{3} = \frac{ab}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} b \tau = \frac{3M_t}{ab^2}$$



- Fine di ingobbamento

$$\psi_{g,x} = \frac{1}{9\beta} \varphi_{sy} + y = -y$$

$$\psi_{g,y} = -\frac{1}{9\beta} \varphi_{sx} - x = -x$$

$$\rightarrow \psi_g = -xy + \text{cost}$$

$$\psi_g = \lim_{\ell \rightarrow 0} \psi_g \quad \begin{cases} \text{varie tra } -\frac{b}{2} \text{ e } \frac{b}{2} \\ \frac{b}{a} \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mu y = 0 \rightarrow \psi_g = 0$$

$$\text{set. circ. } a = b = R$$

$$\psi_g = 0 \quad \begin{cases} R \\ (no infossamento) \end{cases}$$

$$\eta = 1$$