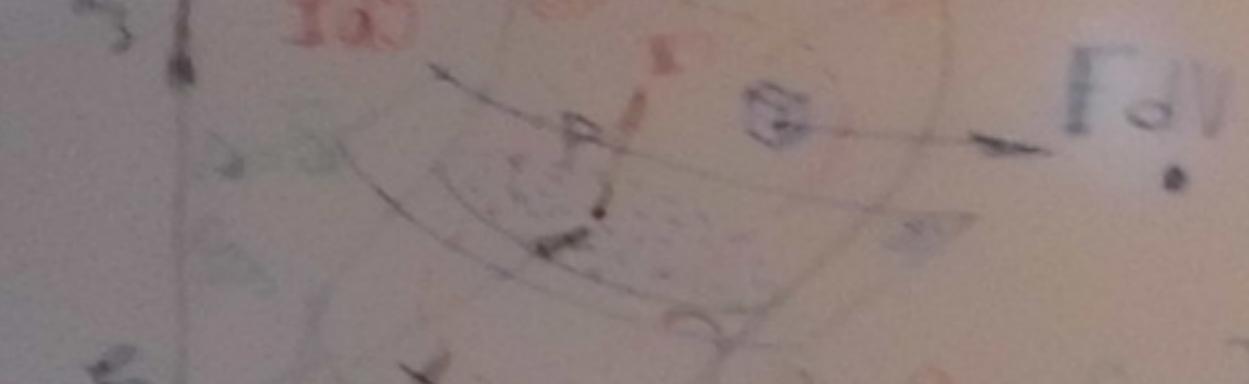


Mecanica dei Solidi (continui) - Continuo per parte di Cauchy: ~1822

Sforzo statico del continuo V

$$\lim_{\Delta \Sigma_n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta R_n}{\Delta \Sigma_n} = t_n = \frac{F_n}{n} = \sigma \cdot n = n \cdot \sigma \Rightarrow t_{nj} = n_j \sigma_{ij}$$



$$S = S_p + S_s$$

Spese normale

$$t_n = \begin{bmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \\ n_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Spese tangenti

$$t_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} & t_{13} \\ t_{21} & t_{22} & t_{23} \\ t_{31} & t_{32} & t_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

Componente tang.

$$\arg t_{ij} = \arctan \frac{n_i}{n_j}$$

Componente norm.

$$\arg t_n = \arctan \frac{n_1}{n_2}$$

Componente totale

$$\arg t = \arctan \frac{n_1}{n_2}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta \Sigma_n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta M_x}{\Delta \Sigma_n} = 0$$

$$\text{Da quel alla retta } d\Sigma \cdot n \cdot d\Sigma$$

$$\text{all'interno: } \sigma^T = \sigma \cdot \sigma_{ij} \cdot \sigma_{ji} = \sigma$$

Equazioni indipendenti di equil. (di continui)

$$t_n + \int_S t_{nj} dS = 0$$

$$\int_S n_i \sigma_{ij} dS + (FdV = 0)$$

$$\operatorname{div} \sigma dV + FdV = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{div} \sigma + F = 0$$

$$V \subset V' \quad \text{div} \sigma dV + FdV = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{div} \sigma + F = 0$$

$$V' \subset V \quad \operatorname{div} \sigma dV + FdV = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{div} \sigma + F = 0$$

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$$\text{tensori simmetrici}$$

$$\text{tensori antisimmetrici}$$

$$\text{tensori diagonali}$$

Più di direzioni principali di sforzo:
 $t_n = \sigma \cdot \mathbb{I} = \sigma_n \mathbb{I}$
 $(\sigma - \sigma_n \mathbb{I}) \cdot \mathbb{I} = 0$ pb. agli autovettori $\mathbf{n}_{\text{princ}}$ associati a σ

se soluz. non banale $\mathbb{I} \neq 0$

- $\det [\sigma - \sigma_n \mathbb{I}] =$ eq. n. caratteristica tensioni principali $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$

$$= \sigma_n^3 - I_1 \sigma_n^2 - I_2 \sigma_n - I_3 = 0$$

polinomio caratteristico

con Invarianti di forza:

primo $I_1 = \text{tr} \sigma$

secondo $I_2 = \frac{1}{2} (\text{tr} \sigma^2 - \text{tr}^2 \sigma)$

terzo $I_3 = \det \sigma =$

Teorema Cayley-Hamilton

$$\sigma^3 - I_1 \sigma^2 - I_2 \sigma - I_3 \mathbb{I} = 0$$

$$\text{tr} \sigma^3 - I_1 \text{tr} \sigma^2 - I_2 \text{tr} \sigma - I_3 \mathbb{I} = 0$$

$$I_3 = \frac{1}{3} \text{tr} \sigma^3 - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{6} (\text{tr} \sigma^2 - \text{tr} \sigma) \text{tr} \sigma$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \text{tr} \sigma^3 - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{6} \text{tr} \sigma$$

Variazione del vett. di σ .

$Q \cdot Q^T = \mathbb{I}$ vett. orthonorm.

$Q^T \cdot Q = \mathbb{I}$ vett. orthonorm.

$Q^T \cdot Q^T = \mathbb{I}$ vett. orthonorm.

legge di trasf. delle comp.
di un vettore

$\{t_n\} = [Q] \{v\}$

$\{t_n\} = [Q] \{t_n\}$

$-[Q][\sigma]\{n\}$

$-[Q][\sigma]^T [Q] \{n\} = [\sigma]^T \{n\}$

$\sim \sigma^1$ primo

$\sim \sigma^2$ secondo

$\sim \sigma^3$ terzo

$\sim \sigma^0$

$\sim \sigma^1$

$\sim \sigma^2$

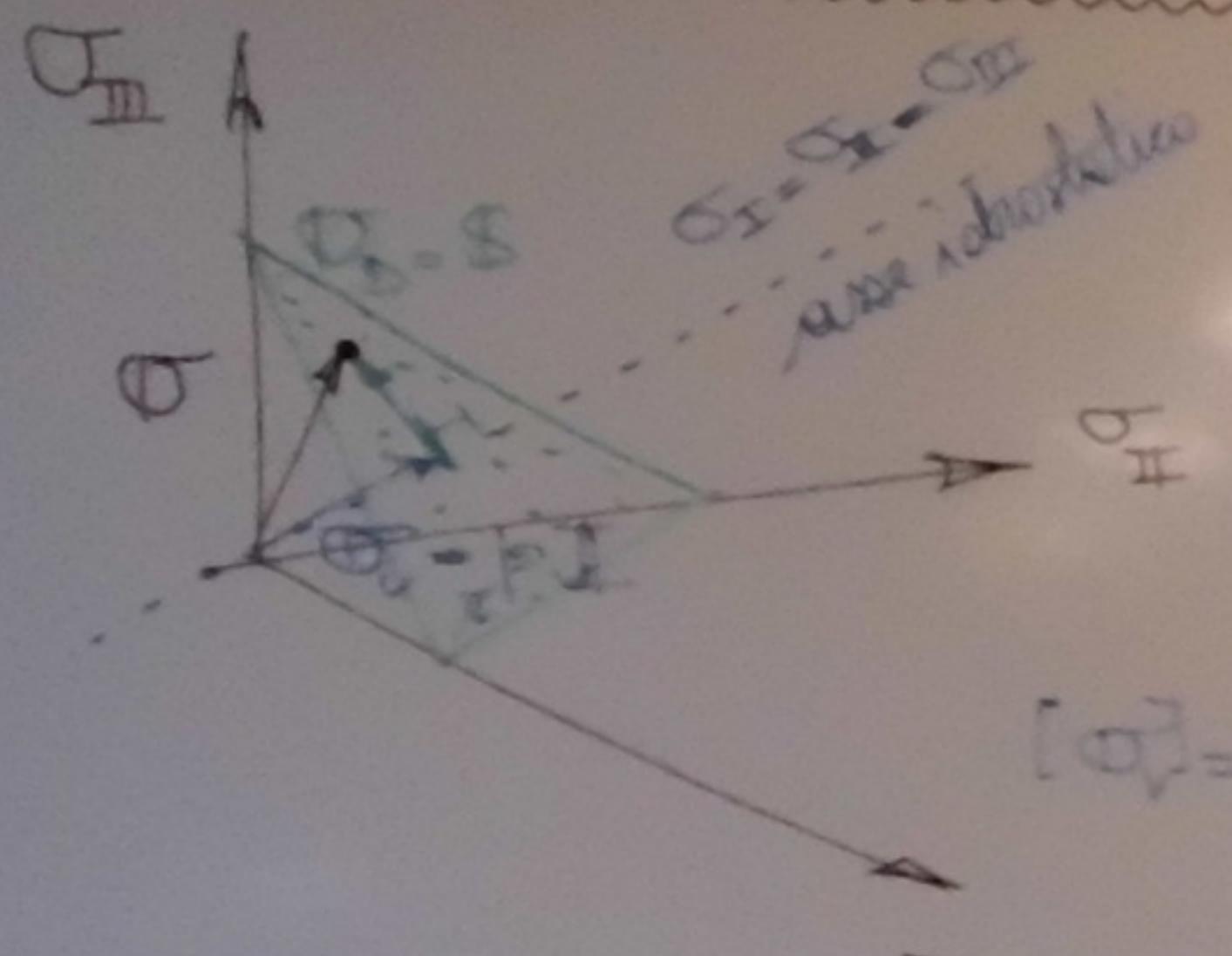
$\sim \sigma^3$

$\sim \sigma^0$

$\sim \sigma^1$

<

Componenti volumetrica e deviatorica.



$$\sigma = \sigma_v + \sigma_d$$

$$= p \mathbb{I} + S \Rightarrow S = \sigma - \frac{tr\sigma}{3} \mathbb{I}$$

pressione media $L = \frac{\sigma_{11} + \sigma_{22} + \sigma_{33}}{3}$

$$[I] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}, trS = tr\sigma - \frac{tr\sigma}{3} tr\mathbb{I} = 0$$

Pb agli autovetori

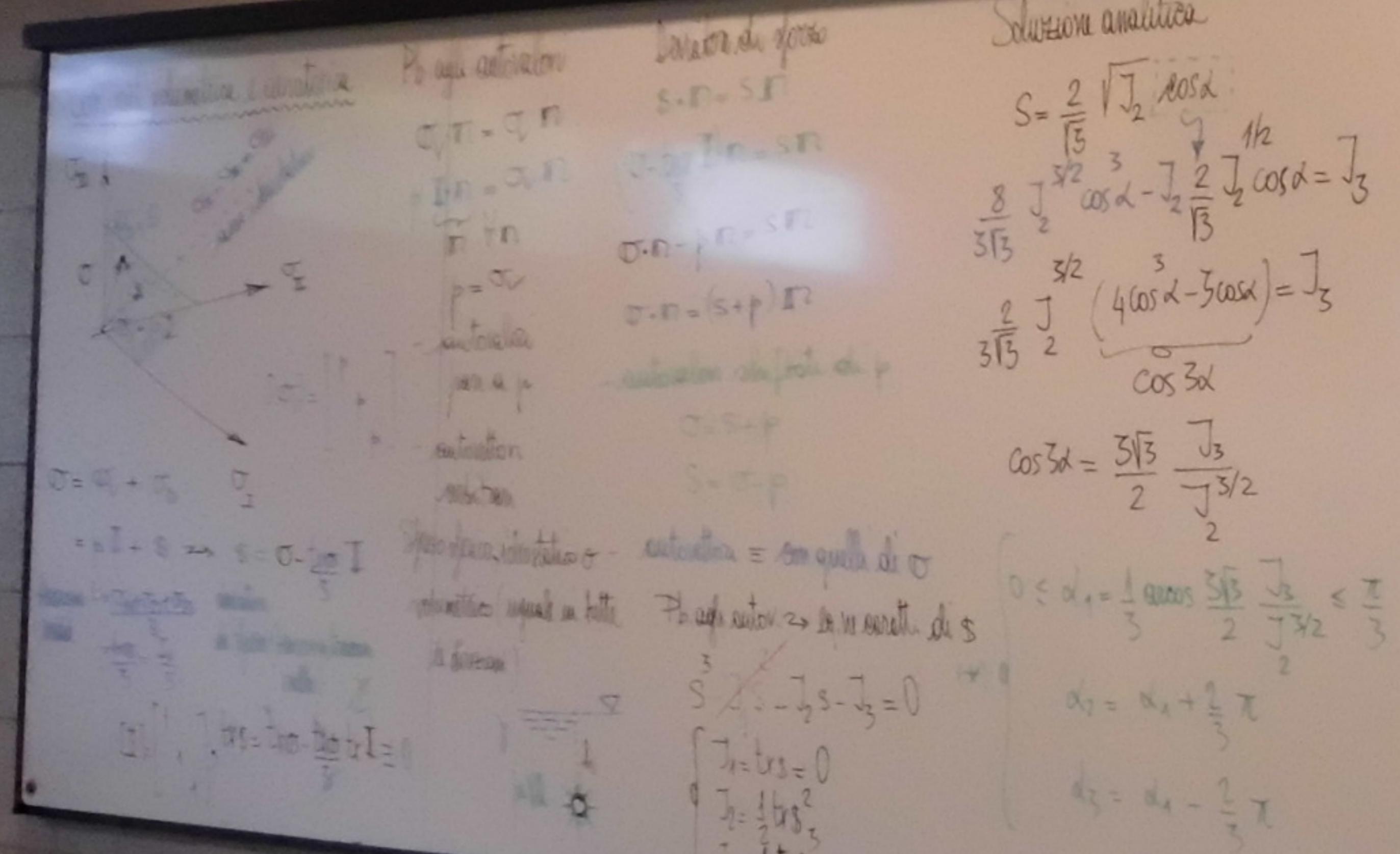
$$\sigma \cdot n = \sigma_v n$$

$$\sigma \cdot n = \sigma_v n$$

$$p = \sigma_v$$

- autovetori
per a p.

- autovettori
arbitrari



Soluzione analitica

$$S = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{J_2} \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}} J_2^{3/2} \cos^3 \alpha - J_2 \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} J_2 \cos \alpha = J_3$$

$$\frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} J_2^{3/2} \underbrace{\left(4 \cos^3 \alpha - 3 \cos \alpha \right)}_{\cos 3\alpha} = J_3$$

$$\cos 3\alpha = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}/2}$$

Calcolo autorotori

- Pb. agli autor. per S

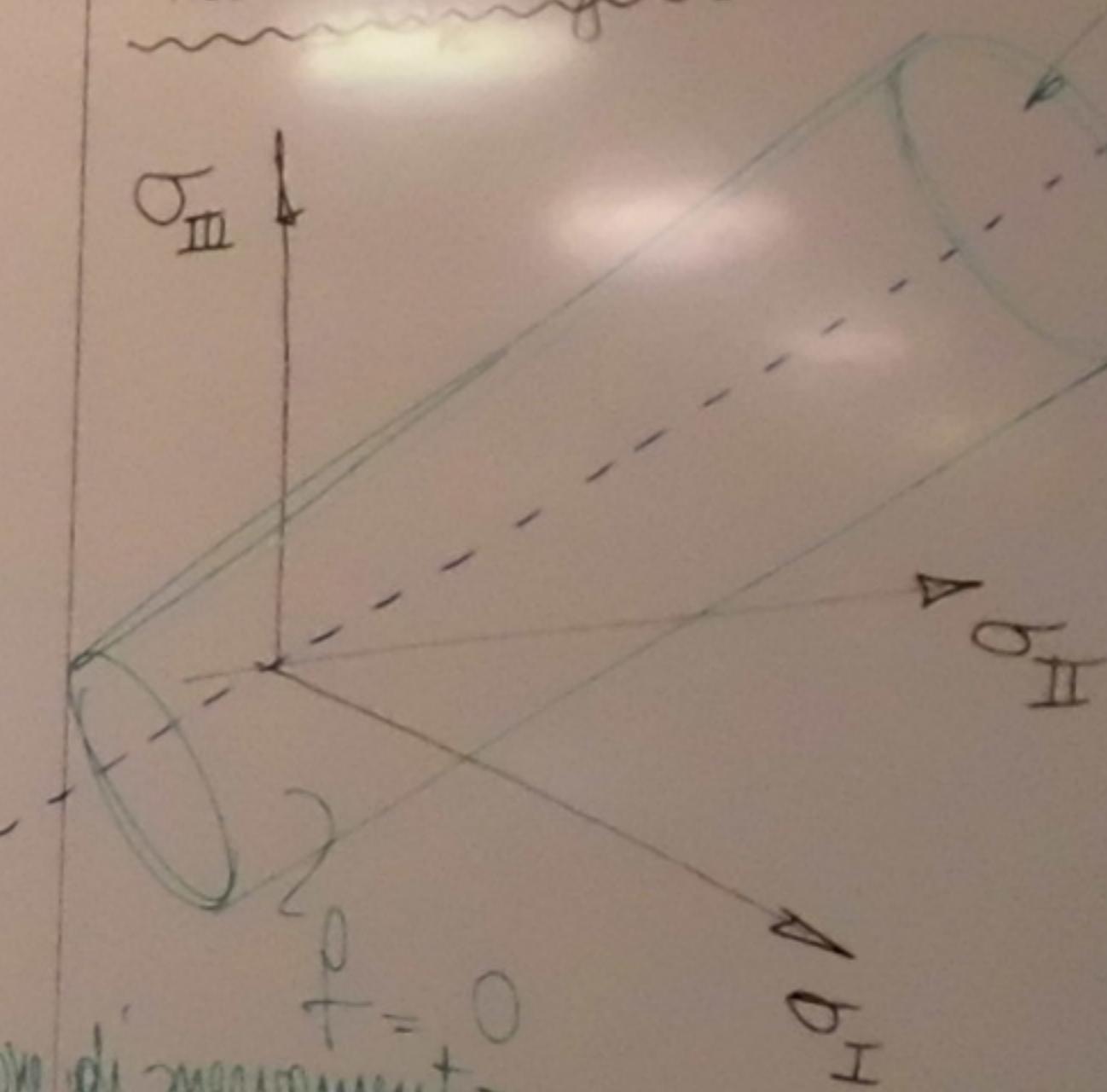
$$J_2 = \frac{1}{3} I_1^2 + I_2$$

$$J_3 = \frac{2}{27} I_1^3 + \frac{1}{3} I_1 I_2 + I_3$$

$$- \text{Calcolo } s_1 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} J_2 \cos \alpha,$$

- Tens. princ. $\sigma_1 = s_1 + p$

Teoria della plasticità



Want deviation
A

