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In[1]:= "-----";
"INERZIA TORSIONALE DI SEZIONE ELLITTICA EQUIVALENTE
File Mathematica

Corso di Complementi di Scienza delle Costruzioni
Universita' di Bergamo, Facolta' di Ingegneria, Dalmine
prof. Egidio Rizzi
Maggio 2008";
"-----";

"Determinazione dell'inerzia torsionale di sezione compatta
secondo le formule di de Saint Venant";

J1 = A^4 / (4 * Pi^2 * JG);
J2 = A^4 / (40 * JG);

"Esse la interpretano quale inerzia torsionale di sezione
ellittica equivalente di pari area A e momento d'inerzia
polare rispetto al baricentro JG";

"Problema: dati A e JG per la sezione in esame si vogliono
determinare i semiassi a, b della sezione ellittica equivalente
tali per cui:
A=Pi*a*b
JG=A/4*(a^2+b^2)";

"Istruzioni d'uso:
Ogni cella di comandi puo' essere eseguita in Mathematica
cliccando col mouse nello spazio all'interno dei delimitatori
visibili a destra e agendo sulla tastiera con sfhit+enter";

"Disabilita la segnalazione di spelling errors";
Off[General::spell]
Off[General::spell1]

"Determinazione di a,b dati A,JG";
bq = A^2 / (Pi^2 * aq);
solaq = Simplify[Solve[JG - A / 4 * (aq + bq) == 0, aq]];
a = Simplify[Sqrt[aq] /. solaq];
b = Simplify[Sqrt[bq] /. solaq];

"Si noti che uno qualsiasi dei vettori a,b qui ottenuti
contiene la coppia dei semiassi a,b cercati, ad es. il
secondo";
ab = b;

"Output: a,b e verifica su A^2 e JG^2";
a
b
Simplify[(Pi * a * b)^2]
Simplify[(Pi * a * b / 4 * (a^2 + b^2))^2]

```

$$Out[21]= \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2 JG \pi^2 - \sqrt{-A^4 \pi^2 + 4 JG^2 \pi^4}}{A}}}{\pi}, \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2 JG \pi^2 + \sqrt{-A^4 \pi^2 + 4 JG^2 \pi^4}}{A}}}{\pi} \right\}$$

$$\text{Out}[22]= \left\{ \sqrt{-\frac{\mathbf{A}^3}{-2 \text{JG} \pi^2 + \sqrt{-\mathbf{A}^4 \pi^2 + 4 \text{JG}^2 \pi^4}}}, \sqrt{\frac{\mathbf{A}^3}{2 \text{JG} \pi^2 + \sqrt{-\mathbf{A}^4 \pi^2 + 4 \text{JG}^2 \pi^4}}} \right\}$$

$$\text{Out}[23]= \{\mathbf{A}^2, \mathbf{A}^2\}$$

$$\text{Out}[24]= \{\text{JG}^2, \text{JG}^2\}$$

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In[25]:= "Esempio: sezione rettangolare di lati c,d";
A = c*d;
JG = 1/12*A*(c^2+d^2);
abelleq = Simplify[ab];
Jelleq1 = Simplify[J1];
Jelleq2 = Simplify[J2];

"Fattore k che compare nella formula  $J=k*c*d^3$  secondo stima
da sezione ellittica equivalente qui ottenuta e suoi valori
per vari rapporti c/d";
csudvalues = {1.0, 1.2, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 10.0};
kell1 = Simplify[Jelleq1/(c*d^3) /. {c -> csud*d}];
kell1values = N[kell1 /. {csud -> csudvalues}];
kell2 = Simplify[Jelleq2/(c*d^3) /. {c -> csud*d}];
kell2values = N[kell2 /. {csud -> csudvalues}];

"Fattore k che compare nella formula
 $J=k*c*d^3$ 
secondo soluzione per sviluppo in serie per gli stessi valori
del rapporto c/d, vedi ad es.
Timoshenko, Theory of Elasticity, pp. 312-313.
Tali valori corrispondono alla stima corretta di k per la
sezione rettangolare";
ksérievalues = {0.1406, 0.166, 0.196, 0.229, 0.249, 0.263, 0.281, 0.291, 0.312};

"Cf. con sezione ellittica inscritta nella sezione rettangolare.
Si noti che la sezione ellittica inscritta dovrà fornire
una stima per difetto dell'inerzia torsionale";
Ainscr = Pi*c/2*d/2;
JGinscr = Ainscr/4*((c/2)^2+(d/2)^2);
Jinscr = Simplify[Ainscr^4/(4*Pi^2*JGinscr)];
kinscr = Simplify[Jinscr/(c*d^3) /. {c -> csud*d}];
kinscrvalues = N[kinscr /. {csud -> csudvalues}];

"Output: a,b e inerzia torsionale";
abelleq

Jelleq1
Jelleq2
Jinscr

kell1
kell2
kinscr

csudvalues
ksérievalues
kell1values
kell2values
kinscrvalues

```

$$\text{Out}[46]= \left\{ \sqrt{-\frac{c^3 d^3}{-\frac{1}{6} c d (c^2 + d^2) \pi^2 + \sqrt{-c^4 d^4 \pi^2 + \frac{1}{36} c^2 d^2 (c^2 + d^2)^2 \pi^4}}}, \right. \\ \left. \sqrt{\frac{c^3 d^3}{\frac{1}{6} c d (c^2 + d^2) \pi^2 + \sqrt{-c^4 d^4 \pi^2 + \frac{1}{36} c^2 d^2 (c^2 + d^2)^2 \pi^4}}} \right\}$$

$$\text{Out}[47]= \frac{3 c^3 d^3}{(c^2 + d^2) \pi^2}$$

$$\text{Out}[48]= \frac{3 c^3 d^3}{10 (c^2 + d^2)}$$

$$\text{Out}[49]= \frac{c^3 d^3 \pi}{16 (c^2 + d^2)}$$

$$\text{Out}[50]= \frac{3 c s u d^2}{(1 + c s u d^2) \pi^2}$$

$$\text{Out}[51]= \frac{3 c s u d^2}{10 (1 + c s u d^2)}$$

$$\text{Out}[52]= \frac{c s u d^2 \pi}{16 + 16 c s u d^2}$$

$$\text{Out}[53]= \{1., 1.2, 1.5, 2., 2.5, 3., 4., 5., 10.\}$$

$$\text{Out}[54]= \{0.1406, 0.166, 0.196, 0.229, 0.249, 0.263, 0.281, 0.291, 0.312\}$$

$$\text{Out}[55]= \{0.151982, 0.179388, 0.210436, 0.243171, \\ 0.262038, 0.273567, 0.286083, 0.292273, 0.300954\}$$

$$\text{Out}[56]= \{0.15, 0.177049, 0.207692, 0.24, 0.258621, 0.27, 0.282353, 0.288462, 0.29703\}$$

$$\text{Out}[57]= \{0.0981748, 0.115878, 0.135934, 0.15708, \\ 0.169267, 0.176715, 0.1848, 0.188798, 0.194405\}$$

In[58]:=

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"Output: Valori di a,b e loro rapporti a/b in funzione del rapporto c/d";
Simplify[abelleq /. {c -> csud * Abs[d]}, d > 0]
MatrixForm[Transpose[N[%/d /. {csud -> csudvalues}]]]
Simplify[%[[1]] / %[[2]], csud > 0]
N[% /. {csud -> csudvalues}]
```

$$\text{Out}[59]= \left\{ d \sqrt{\frac{6}{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{\text{csud}^3}{\text{csud} \pi + \text{csud}^3 \pi - \sqrt{-36 \text{csud}^4 + (\text{csud} + \text{csud}^3)^2 \pi^2}}}, \right. \\ \left. d \sqrt{\frac{6}{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{\text{csud}^3}{\text{csud} \pi + \text{csud}^3 \pi + \sqrt{-36 \text{csud}^4 + (\text{csud} + \text{csud}^3)^2 \pi^2}}} \right\}$$

Out[60]//MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.657478 & 0.484138 \\ 0.739067 & 0.51683 \\ 0.893006 & 0.534671 \\ 1.17093 & 0.543689 \\ 1.45521 & 0.546847 \\ 1.74145 & 0.548354 \\ 2.31613 & 0.549727 \\ 2.89203 & 0.550323 \\ 5.77607 & 0.551084 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Out}[61]= \sqrt{\frac{\text{csud} \pi + \text{csud}^3 \pi + \sqrt{-36 \text{csud}^4 + (\text{csud} + \text{csud}^3)^2 \pi^2}}{\text{csud} \pi + \text{csud}^3 \pi - \sqrt{-36 \text{csud}^4 + (\text{csud} + \text{csud}^3)^2 \pi^2}}}$$

Out[62]= {1.35804, 1.43, 1.6702, 2.15367, 2.66109, 3.17577, 4.21324, 5.25514, 10.4813}

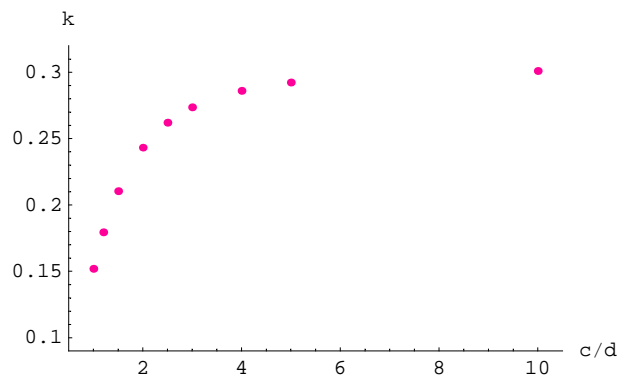
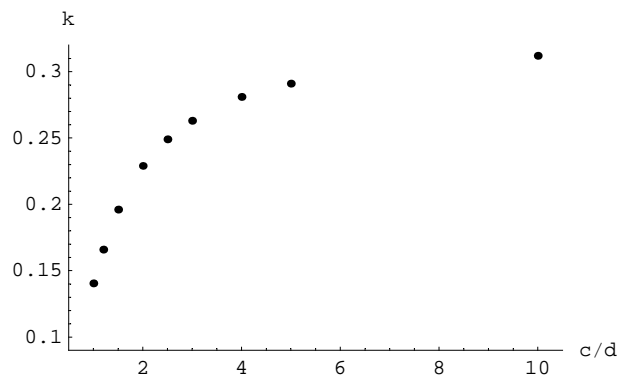
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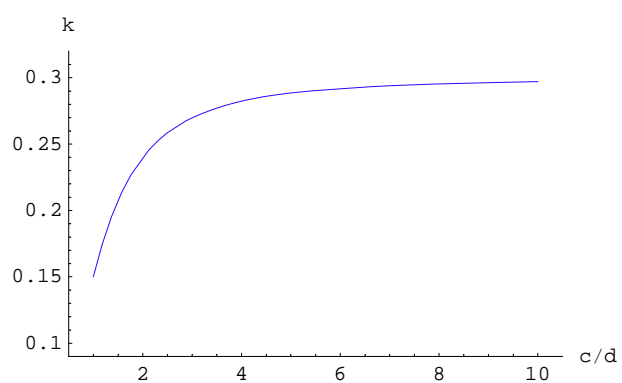
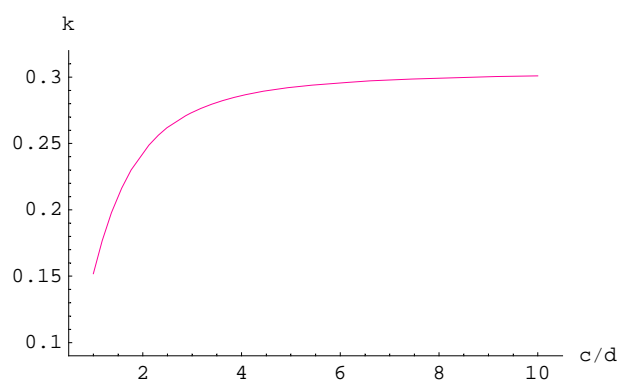
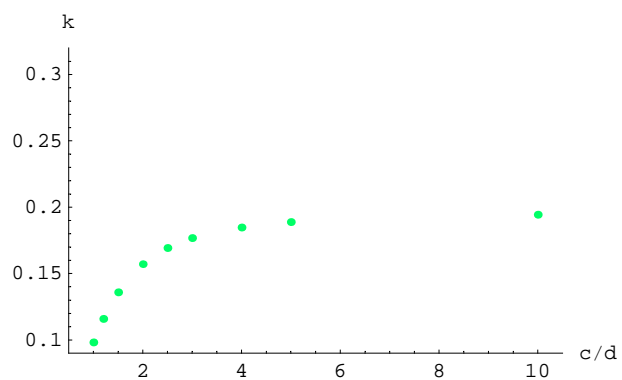
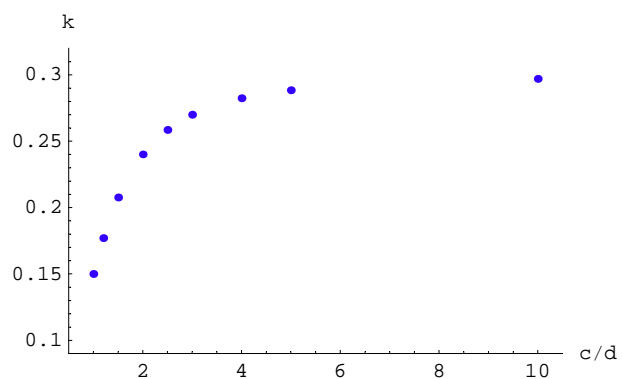
In[63]:= "Grafici";
kcsudserie = Transpose[{csudvalues, kserievalues}];
kcsudell1 = Transpose[{csudvalues, kell1values}];
kcsudell2 = Transpose[{csudvalues, kell2values}];
kcsudinscr = Transpose[{csudvalues, kinscrvalues}];

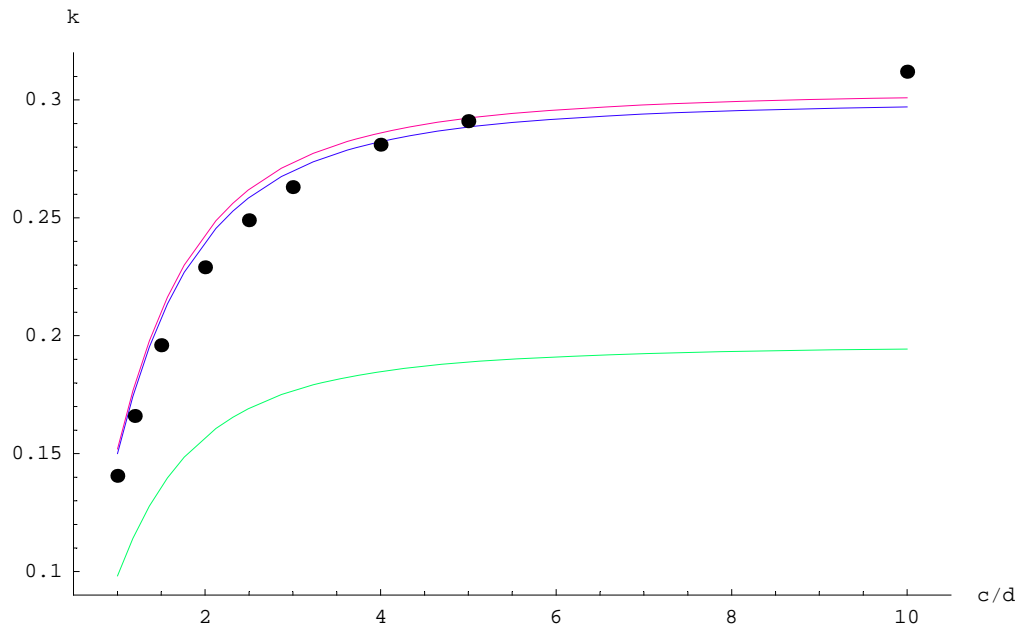
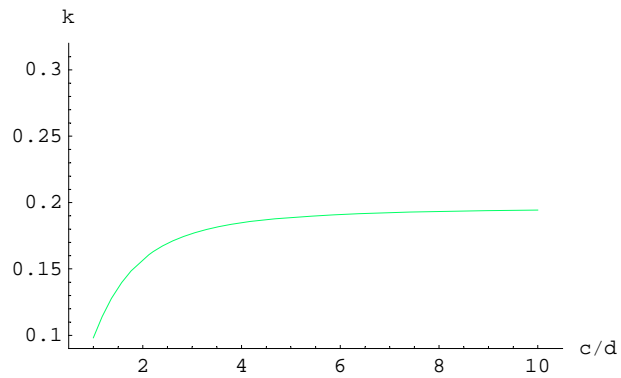
pkserie =
  ListPlot[kcsudserie, AxesLabel → {"c/d", "k"}, PlotStyle → {PointSize[0.016]},
    PlotRange → {{0.5, 10.5}, {0.09, 0.32}}, AxesOrigin → {0.5, 0.09}];
pkell1discreto = ListPlot[kcsudell1, AxesLabel → {"c/d", "k"},
  PlotStyle → {PointSize[0.016], Hue[0.9]},
  PlotRange → {{0.5, 10.5}, {0.09, 0.32}}, AxesOrigin → {0.5, 0.09}];
pkell2discreto = ListPlot[kcsudell2, AxesLabel → {"c/d", "k"},
  PlotStyle → {PointSize[0.016], Hue[0.7]},
  PlotRange → {{0.5, 10.5}, {0.09, 0.32}}, AxesOrigin → {0.5, 0.09}];
pkinscrdiscreto = ListPlot[kcsudinscr, AxesLabel → {"c/d", "k"},
  PlotStyle → {PointSize[0.016], Hue[0.4]},
  PlotRange → {{0.5, 10.5}, {0.09, 0.32}}, AxesOrigin → {0.5, 0.09}];
pkell1continuo = Plot[kell1, {csud, 1, 10}, AxesLabel → {"c/d", "k"}, PlotStyle →
  {Hue[0.9]}, PlotRange → {{0.5, 10.5}, {0.09, 0.32}}, AxesOrigin → {0.5, 0.09}];
pkell2continuo = Plot[kell2, {csud, 1, 10}, AxesLabel → {"c/d", "k"}, PlotStyle →
  {Hue[0.7]}, PlotRange → {{0.5, 10.5}, {0.09, 0.32}}, AxesOrigin → {0.5, 0.09}];
pkinscrcontinuo = Plot[kinscr, {csud, 1, 10}, AxesLabel → {"c/d", "k"}, PlotStyle →
  {Hue[0.4]}, PlotRange → {{0.5, 10.5}, {0.09, 0.32}}, AxesOrigin → {0.5, 0.09}];

Show[pkell1continuo, pkell2continuo, pkinscrcontinuo, pkserie]
Show[pkell1discreto, pkell2discreto, pkinscrdiscreto, pkserie]

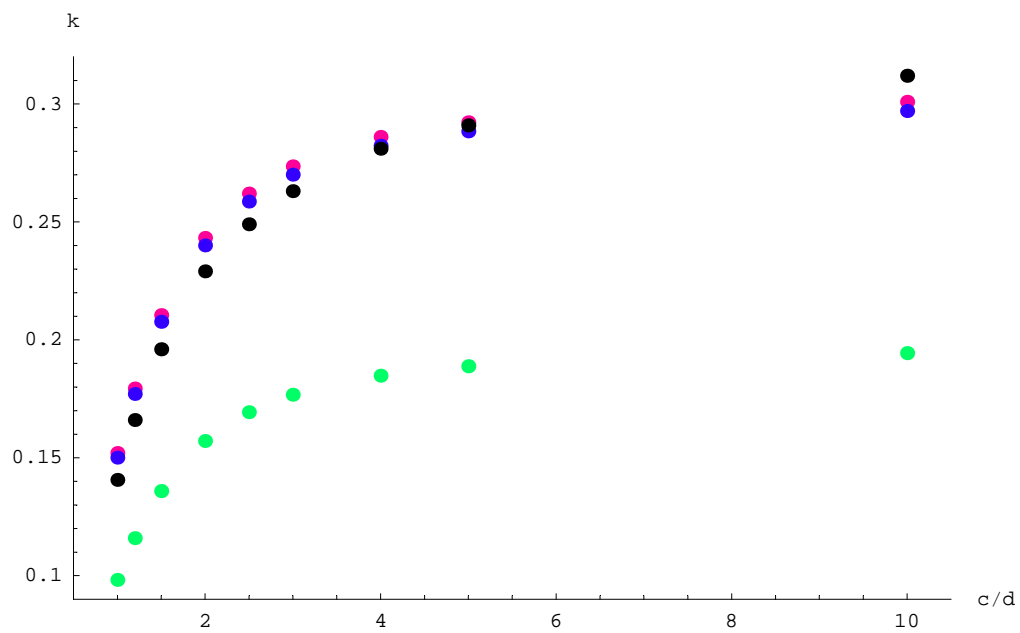
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Out[75]= - Graphics -



Out[76]= - Graphics -


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In[77]:= "Commenti:
- le due approssimazioni J1 e J2 fornite dalle formule di DSV
  costituiscono un'ottima stima della rigidezza torsionale
  della sezione rettangolare;
- l'approssimazione J2 contenente il fattore 40, al posto di
  4*Pi^2 in J1, e' persino piu' vicina alla stima corretta per
  rapporti c/d minori di un valore caratteristico intorno a 5;
- intorno a tale valore caratteristico si ha un'inversione dei
  trends delle stime (cambiamento da lieve sovrastima a lieve
  sottostima dell'inerzia torsionale), con valori stimati
  molto vicini a quello reale;
- la stima corrispondente a sezione ellittica inscritta nella
  rettangolare e' nettamente inferiore alle precedenti";

"Calcolo delle tensioni tangenziali max che si produrrebbero
nella sezione ellittica equivalente
tauelleq=Mt/(Pi/2*a*b^2)
e loro cf. con la soluzione per sviluppo in serie";

ktauelleq =
Simplify[Pi/2*abelleq[[1]]*abelleq[[2]]^2/(c*d^2)/. {c -> csud*Abs[d]}, d > 0]
ktauelleqvalues = ktauelleq /. csud -> csudvalues

"Fattore ktau che compare nella formula
tau=Mt/(ktau*c*d^2)
secondo soluzione per sviluppo in serie per gli stessi valori
del rapporto c/d, vedi ad es.
Timoshenko, Theory of Elasticity, pp. 312-313.
Tali valori corrispondono alla stima corretta di tau per la
sezione rettangolare";

ktauserievalues = {0.208, 0.219, 0.231, 0.246, 0.258, 0.267, 0.282, 0.291, 0.312}
ktaucsudserie = Transpose[{csudvalues, ktauserievalues}];
pktauserie = ListPlot[ktaucsudserie,
  AxesLabel -> {"c/d", "ktau"}, PlotStyle -> {PointSize[0.016]},
  PlotRange -> {{0.5, 10.5}, {0.2, 0.32}}, AxesOrigin -> {0.5, 0.2}]

ktauelleqcsud = Transpose[{csudvalues, ktauelleqvalues}];
pktauelleqdiscreto = ListPlot[ktauelleqcsud,
  AxesLabel -> {"c/d", "ktauell"}, PlotStyle -> {PointSize[0.016], Hue[0.9]},
  PlotRange -> {{0.5, 10.5}, {0.24, 0.28}}, AxesOrigin -> {0.5, 0.24}];
pktauelleqcontinuo = Plot[ktauelleq, {csud, 1, 10},
  AxesLabel -> {"c/d", "ktauell"}, PlotStyle -> {Hue[0.9]},
  PlotRange -> {{0.5, 10.5}, {0.24, 0.28}}, AxesOrigin -> {0.5, 0.24}];

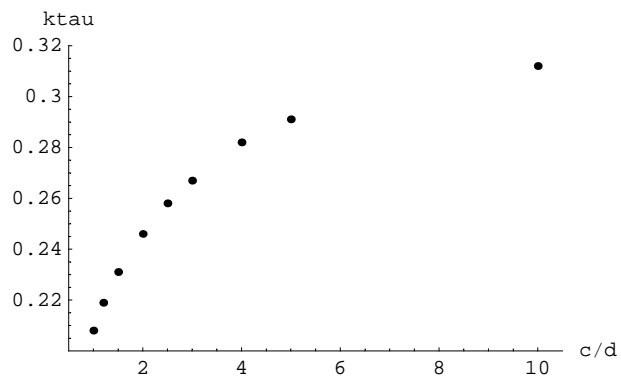
Show[pktauserie, pktauelleqcontinuo,
  pktauelleqdiscreto, AxesLabel -> {"c/d", "ktau"}]

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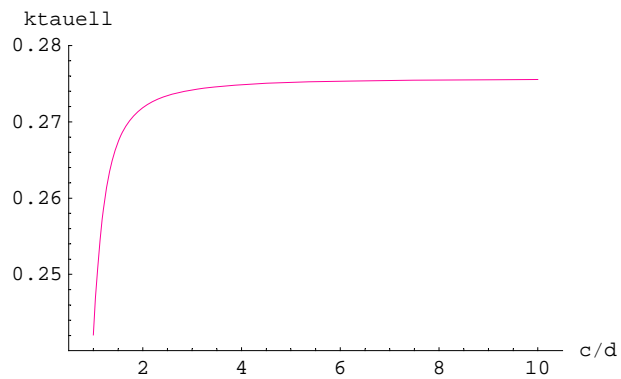
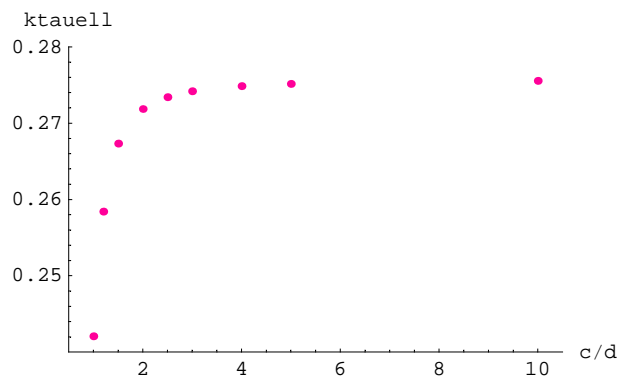
$$\text{Out}[79] = \frac{3 \text{csud}^2 \sqrt{\frac{6}{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{\text{csud}^3}{\text{csud} \pi + \text{csud}^3 \pi - \sqrt{-36 \text{csud}^4 + (\text{csud} + \text{csud}^3)^2 \pi^2}}}}{\text{csud} \pi + \text{csud}^3 \pi + \sqrt{-36 \text{csud}^4 + (\text{csud} + \text{csud}^3)^2 \pi^2}}$$

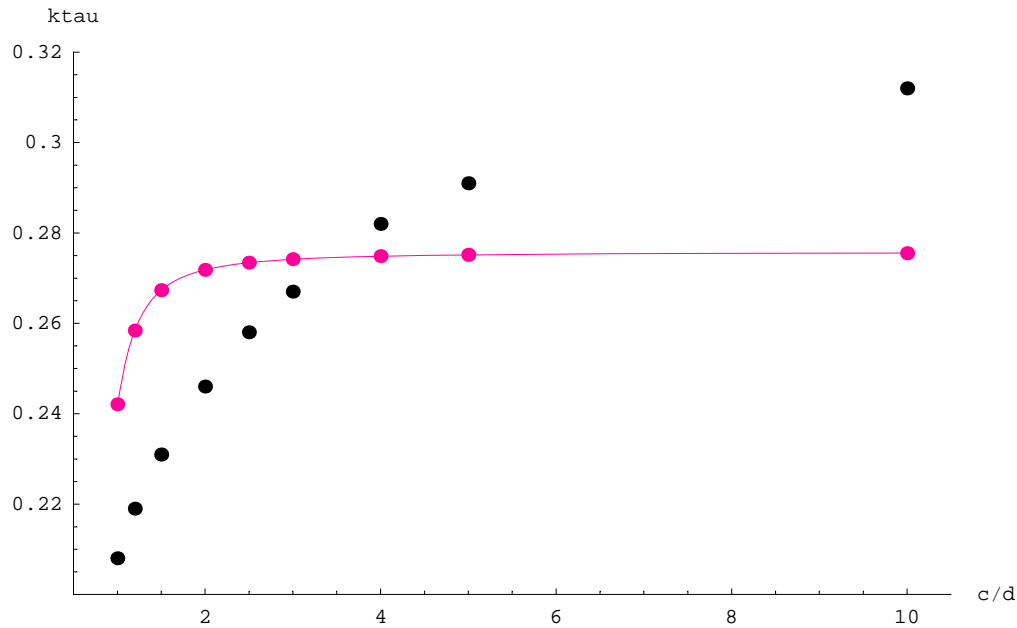
```
Out[80]= {0.242069, 0.258415, 0.267336, 0.271844,  
          0.273423, 0.274177, 0.274863, 0.275162, 0.275542}
```

```
Out[82]= {0.208, 0.219, 0.231, 0.246, 0.258, 0.267, 0.282, 0.291, 0.312}
```



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Out[84]= - Graphics -
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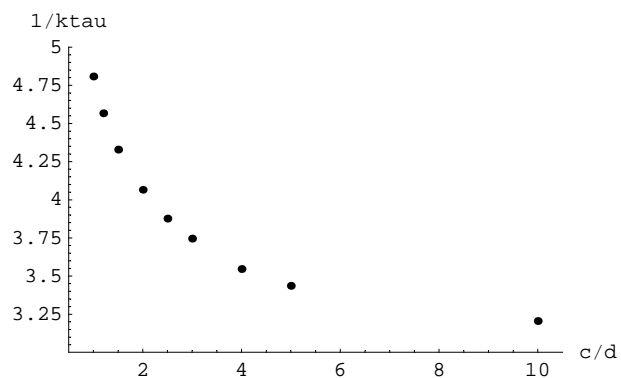




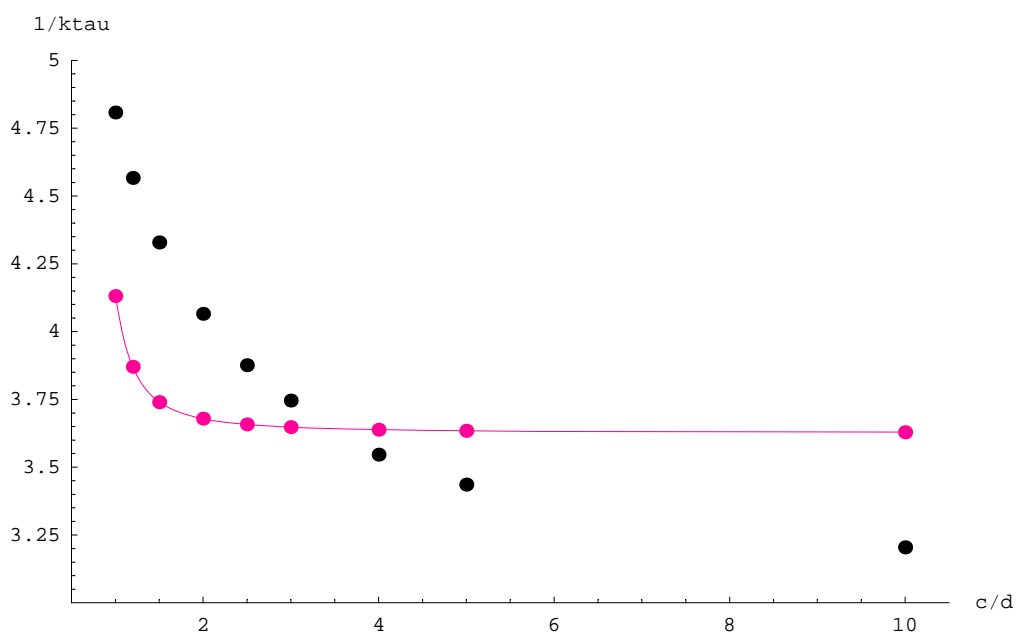
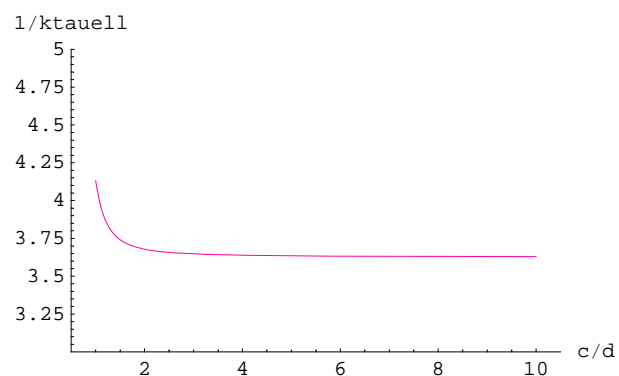
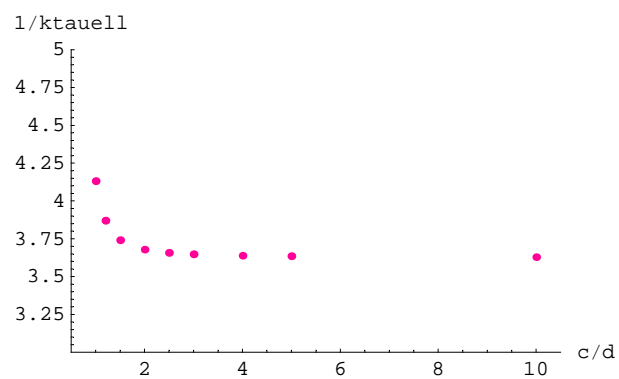
Out[88]= - Graphics -

```
In[89]:= "Rappresentazione dell'inverso del fattore ktau";
invktaucsudserie = Transpose[{csudvalues, 1 / ktauserievalues}];
invktauelleqcsud = Transpose[{csudvalues, 1 / ktauelleqvalues}];
pinvktauserie = ListPlot[invktaucsudserie,
  AxesLabel → {"c/d", "1/ktau"}, PlotStyle → {PointSize[0.016]},
  PlotRange → {{0.5, 10.5}, {5, 3.0}}, AxesOrigin → {0.5, 3}]
pinvtauelleqdiscreto = ListPlot[invktauelleqcsud,
  AxesLabel → {"c/d", "1/ktauell"}, PlotStyle → {PointSize[0.016], Hue[0.9]},
  PlotRange → {{0.5, 10.5}, {5, 3.0}}, AxesOrigin → {0.5, 3}];
pinvtauelleqcontinuo = Plot[1 / ktauelleq, {csud, 1, 10},
  AxesLabel → {"c/d", "1/ktauell"}, PlotStyle → {Hue[0.9]},
  PlotRange → {{0.5, 10.5}, {5, 3.0}}, AxesOrigin → {0.5, 3}];

Show[pinvtauelleqcontinuo, pinvtauelleqdiscreto,
  pinvktauserie, AxesLabel → {"c/d", "1/ktau"}]
```



Out[92]= - Graphics -



Out[95]= Graphics -

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In[96]:=
"Valori di tau=h*Mt/d^3 in termini del coefficiente h=k*c/d";
htauelleq = Simplify[1 / (ktauelleq*csud), csud > 0]
htauelleqvalues = 1 / (ktauelleqvalues*csudvalues)
htauserievalues = 1 / (ktauserievalues*csudvalues)
htaucsudserie = Transpose[{csudvalues, htauserievalues}];
htauelleqcsud = Transpose[{csudvalues, htauelleqvalues}];

phtauserie = ListPlot[htaucsudserie,
  AxesLabel -> {"c/d", "htau"}, PlotStyle -> {PointSize[0.016]},
  PlotRange -> {{0.5, 10.5}, {0.3, 5}}, AxesOrigin -> {0.5, 0.3}]
phtauelleqdiscreto = ListPlot[htauelleqcsud, AxesLabel -> {"c/d", "htauell"},
  PlotStyle -> {PointSize[0.016], Hue[0.9]},
  PlotRange -> {{0.5, 10.5}, {0.3, 5}}, AxesOrigin -> {0.5, 0.3}];
phtauelleqcontinuo = Plot[htauelleq, {csud, 1, 10},
  AxesLabel -> {"c/d", "htauell"}, PlotStyle -> {Hue[0.9]},
  PlotRange -> {{0.5, 10.5}, {0.3, 5}}, AxesOrigin -> {0.5, 0.3}]

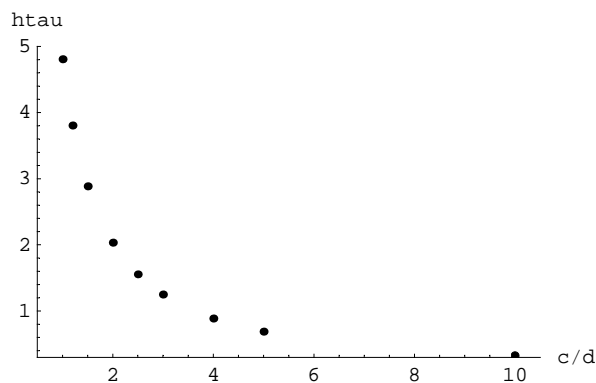
Show[phtauelleqcontinuo, phtauelleqdiscreto,
  phtauserie, AxesLabel -> {"c/d", "htau"},
  PlotRange -> {{0.5, 10.5}, {0.3, 5}}, AxesOrigin -> {0.5, 0.3}]

```

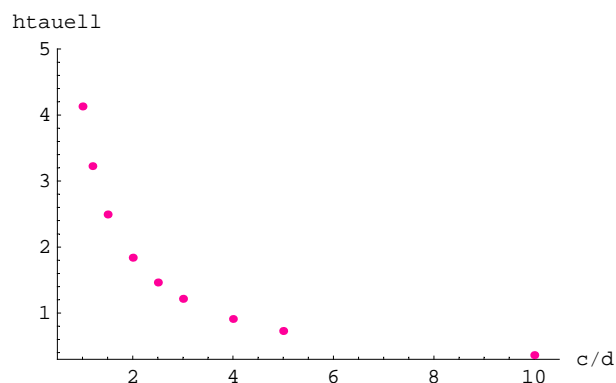
$$\text{Out}[97]= \frac{2\sqrt{6}\pi\sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi+csud^2\pi-\sqrt{\pi^2+csud^4}\pi^2+2csud^2(-18+\pi^2)}}}{csud}$$

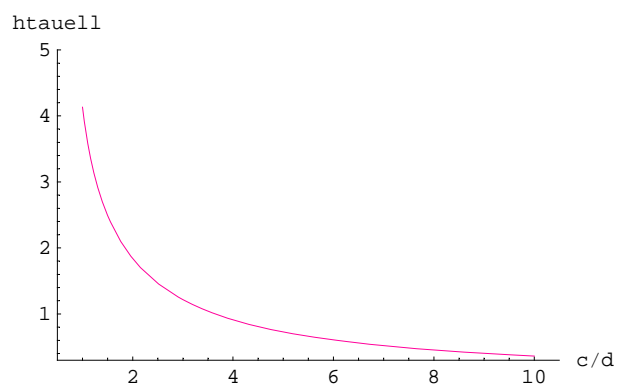
Out[98]= {4.13106, 3.22479, 2.49374, 1.83929, 1.46293, 1.21576, 0.909543, 0.726845, 0.362921}

Out[99]= {4.80769, 3.80518, 2.886, 2.03252, 1.55039, 1.24844, 0.886525, 0.687285, 0.320513}



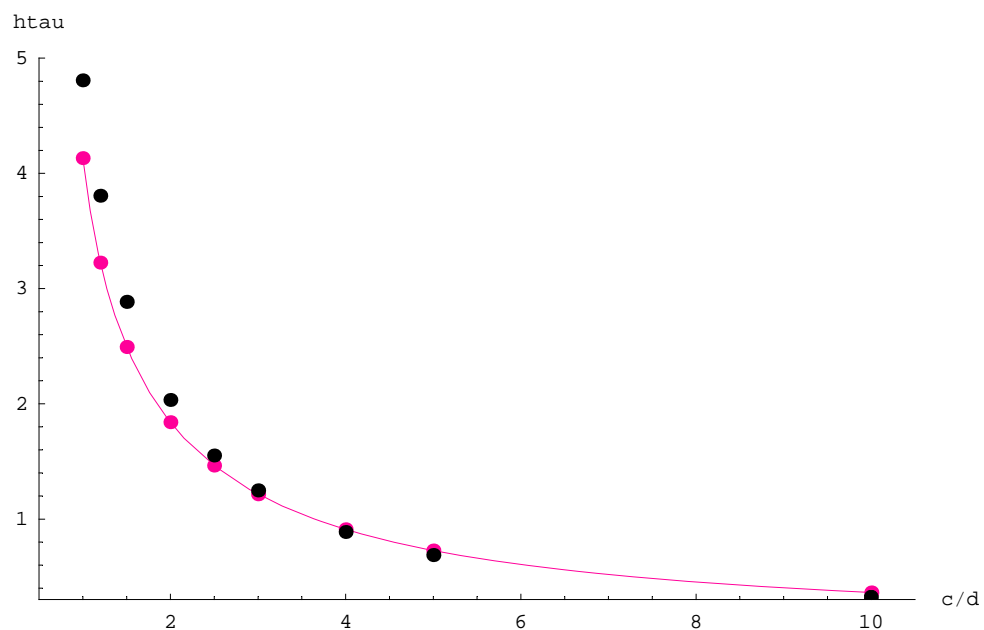
Out[102]=
- Graphics -





Out[104]=

- Graphics -



Out[105]=

- Graphics -

In[106]:=

"Commento conclusivo: anche la τ_{max} e' ben rappresentata dalla formula $\tau = h \cdot M_t / d^3$, col fattore h stimato tramite la sezione ellittica equivalente";