

Scienza delle Costruzioni

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Lezione

Parte IV - Il Problema di Saint Venant

- Obiettivi, Generalità
- 1. Forza normale centrata
- 2. Flessione retta (flessione uniforme retta)
- **3a. Flessione deviata (flessione uniforme deviata)**
- 3b. Tensoflessione
- 3c. Forza normale eccentrica
- 4. Flessione e taglio (flessione non uniforme)
- 5. Torsione uniforme

Lezione

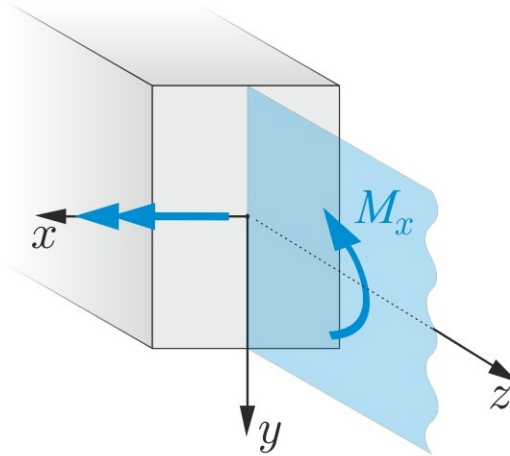
3. Sollecitazioni composte

- **Flessione deviata**
- Tensoflessione (pressoflessione) deviata
- Forza normale eccentrica
- Esercizi (sito: E16, testo: §19.5-19.7)

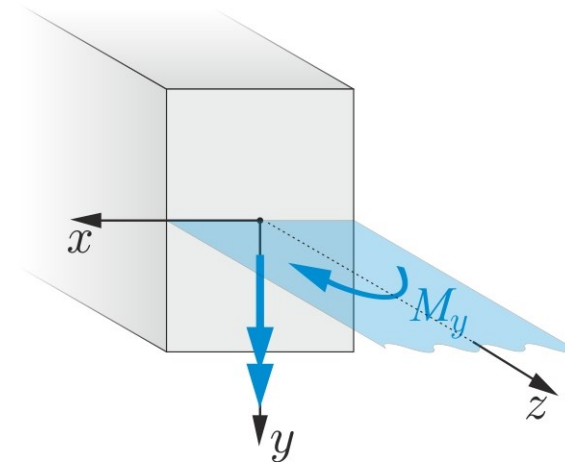
3a. Flessione deviata M

Richiami: flessione retta

Flessione retta M_x



Flessione retta M_y



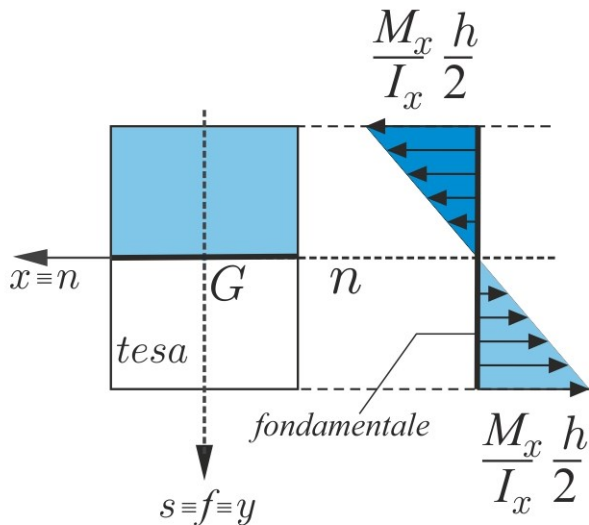
3a. Flessione deviata M

Richiami: stato tensionale flessione retta

Flessione retta M_x

$$\sigma_z = \frac{M_x}{I_x} y$$

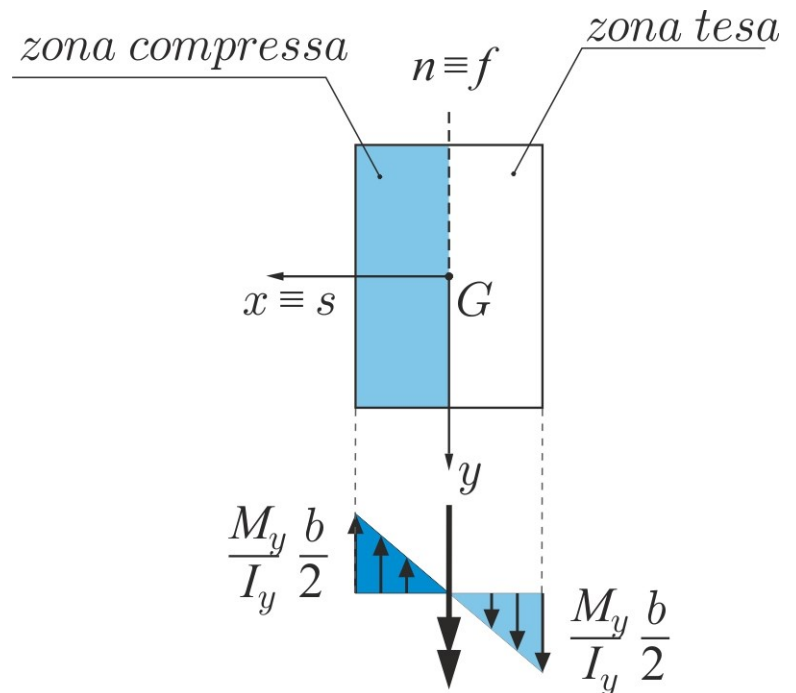
Asse neutro: $y = 0$



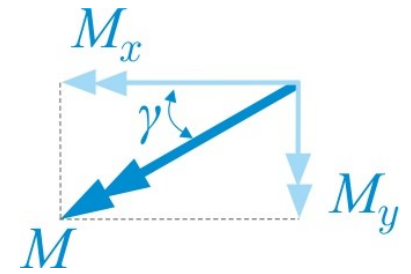
Flessione retta M_y

$$\sigma_z = -\frac{M_y}{I_y} x$$

Asse neutro: $x = 0$



3a. Flessione deviata



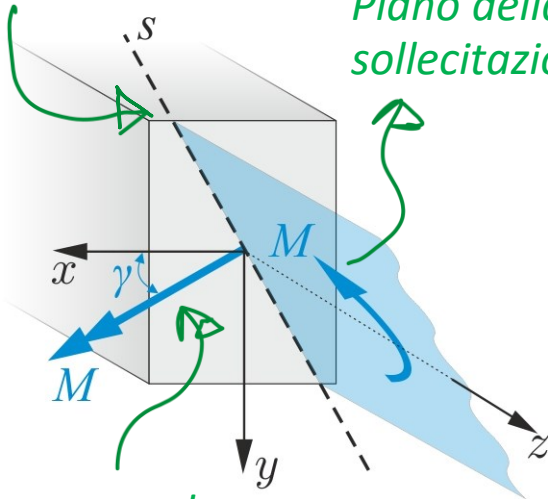
Posizione del problema

Asse
sollecitazione

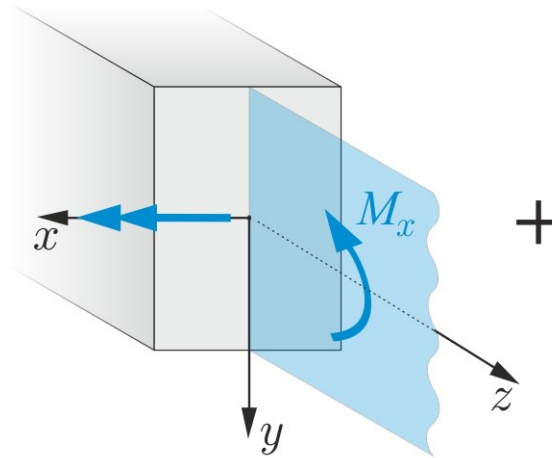
sollecitazione

*Piano della
sollecitazione*

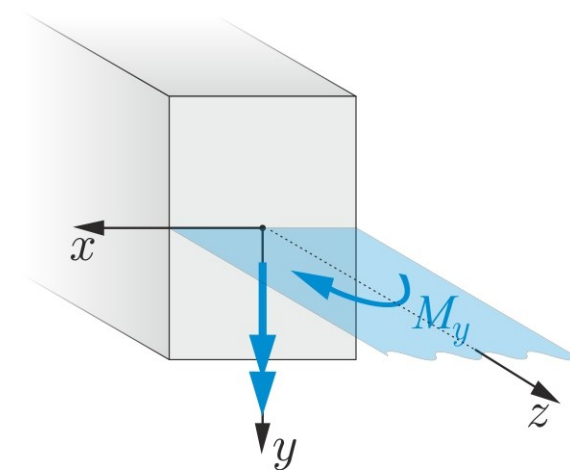
Asse momento



=



+



M

$$M_x = M \cos \gamma$$

$$M_y = M \sin \gamma$$

Sovrapposizione degli effetti

$$\sigma_z = \sigma_z^{(M_x)} + \sigma_z^{(M_y)}$$

3a. Flessione deviata

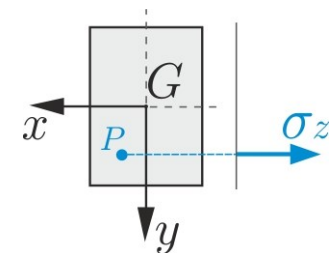
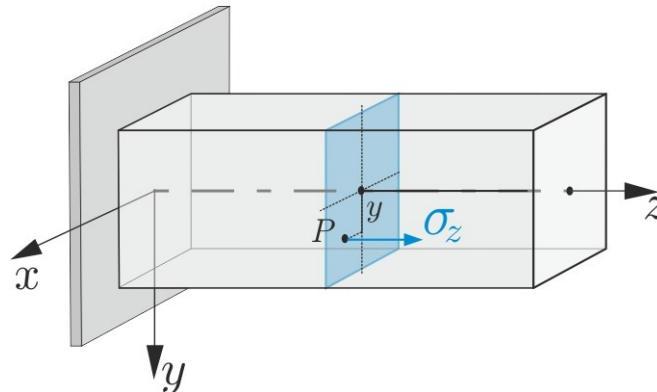
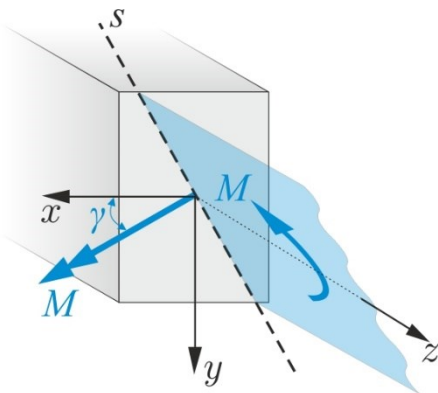
Soluzione in forma chiusa (tensioni)

$$\sigma_z = \sigma_z^{(M_x)} + \sigma_z^{(M_y)}$$

Formula di Navier

$$\sigma_z = \frac{M_x}{I_x} y - \frac{M_y}{I_y} x$$

$$\sigma_z = \frac{M \cos \gamma}{I_x} y - \frac{M \sin \gamma}{I_y} x$$



3a. Flessione deviata

Stato tensionale

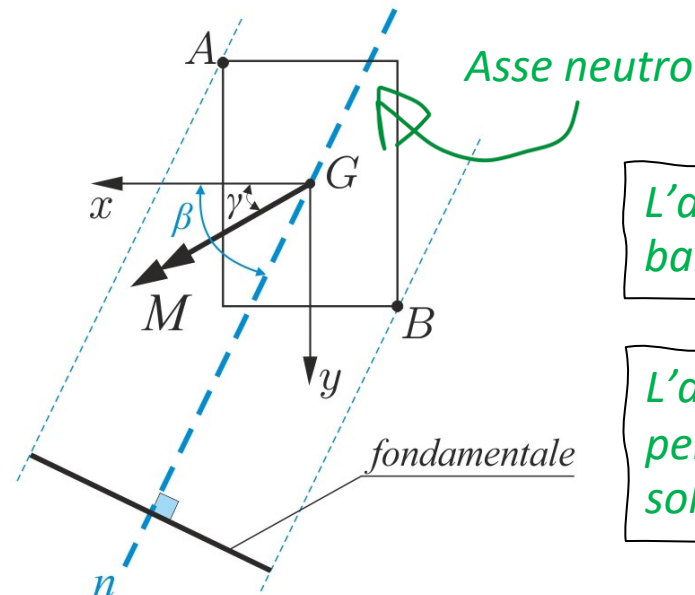
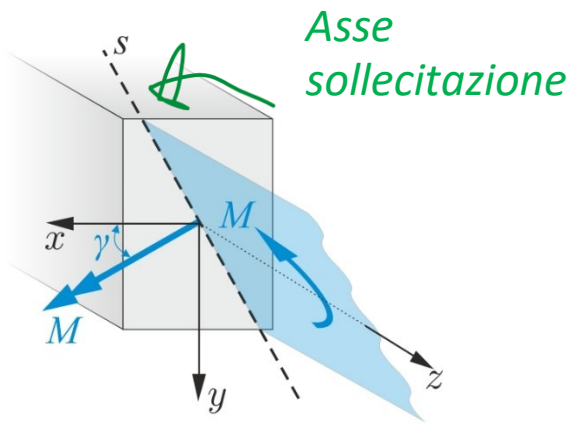
Formula di Navier

$$\sigma_z = \frac{M_x}{I_x} y - \frac{M_y}{I_y} x$$

Asse neutro

$$\sigma_z = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{M_y I_x}{M_x I_y} x = \tan \gamma \frac{I_x}{I_y} x \quad \text{tan } \beta$$

$$y = \tan \beta x \quad \tan \beta = \frac{M_y I_x}{M_x I_y} = \tan \gamma \frac{I_x}{I_y} \quad \beta \neq \gamma$$



L'asse neutro passa per il baricentro

L'asse neutro NON è perpendicolare all'asse di sollecitazione ($\beta \neq \gamma$)

3a. Flessione deviata

Stato tensionale: rappresentazione grafica

$$\tan \beta = \tan \gamma \frac{I_x}{I_y}$$

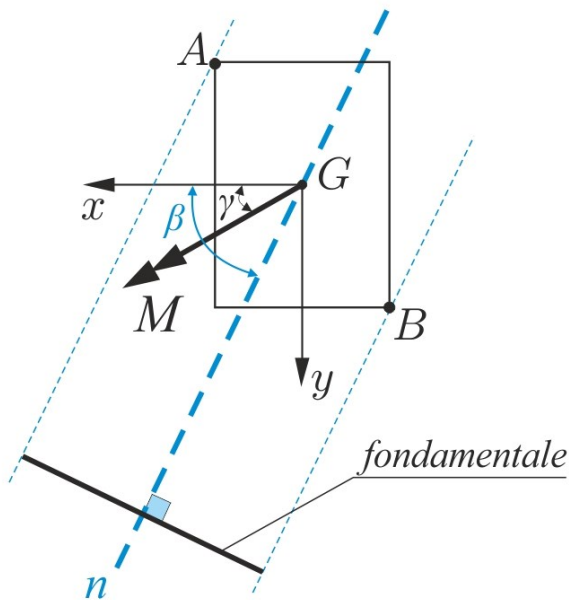
Formula di Navier

$$\sigma_z = \frac{M \cos \gamma}{I_x} y - \frac{M \sin \gamma}{I_y} x$$

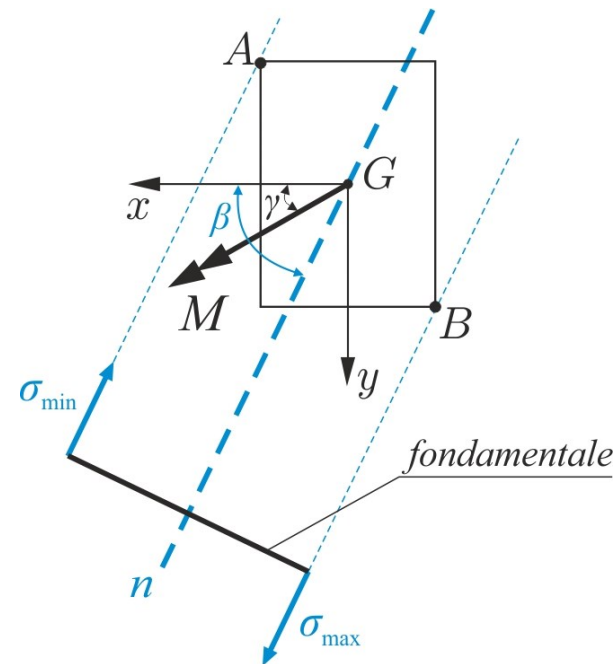
Asse neutro

$$\sigma_z = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$y = \tan \beta x$$



$$A \equiv \left(\frac{b}{2}, -\frac{h}{2}\right) \quad B \equiv \left(-\frac{b}{2}, \frac{h}{2}\right)$$



$$\sigma_A = \sigma_{min} < 0$$

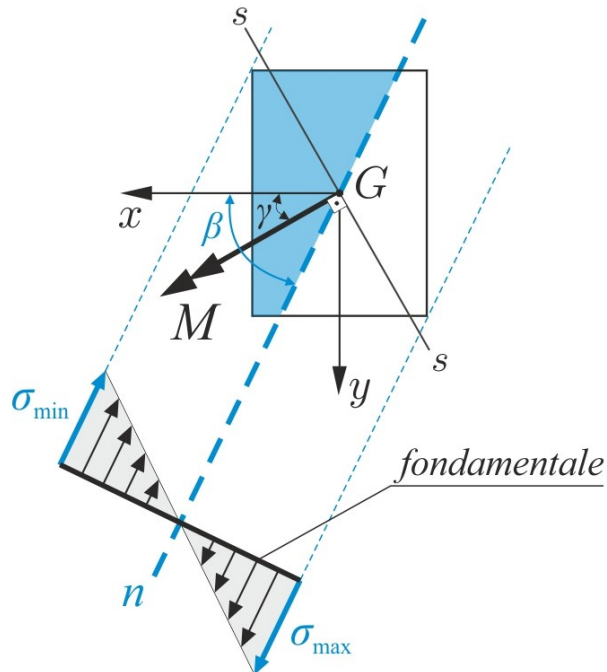
$$\sigma_B = \sigma_{max} > 0$$

3a. Flessione deviata

Stato tensionale

Formula di Navier

$$\sigma_z = \frac{M \cos \gamma}{I_x} y - \frac{M \sin \gamma}{I_y} x$$



Asse neutro

$$\sigma_z = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\tan \beta = \tan \gamma \frac{I_x}{I_y}$$

$$y = \tan \beta x$$

