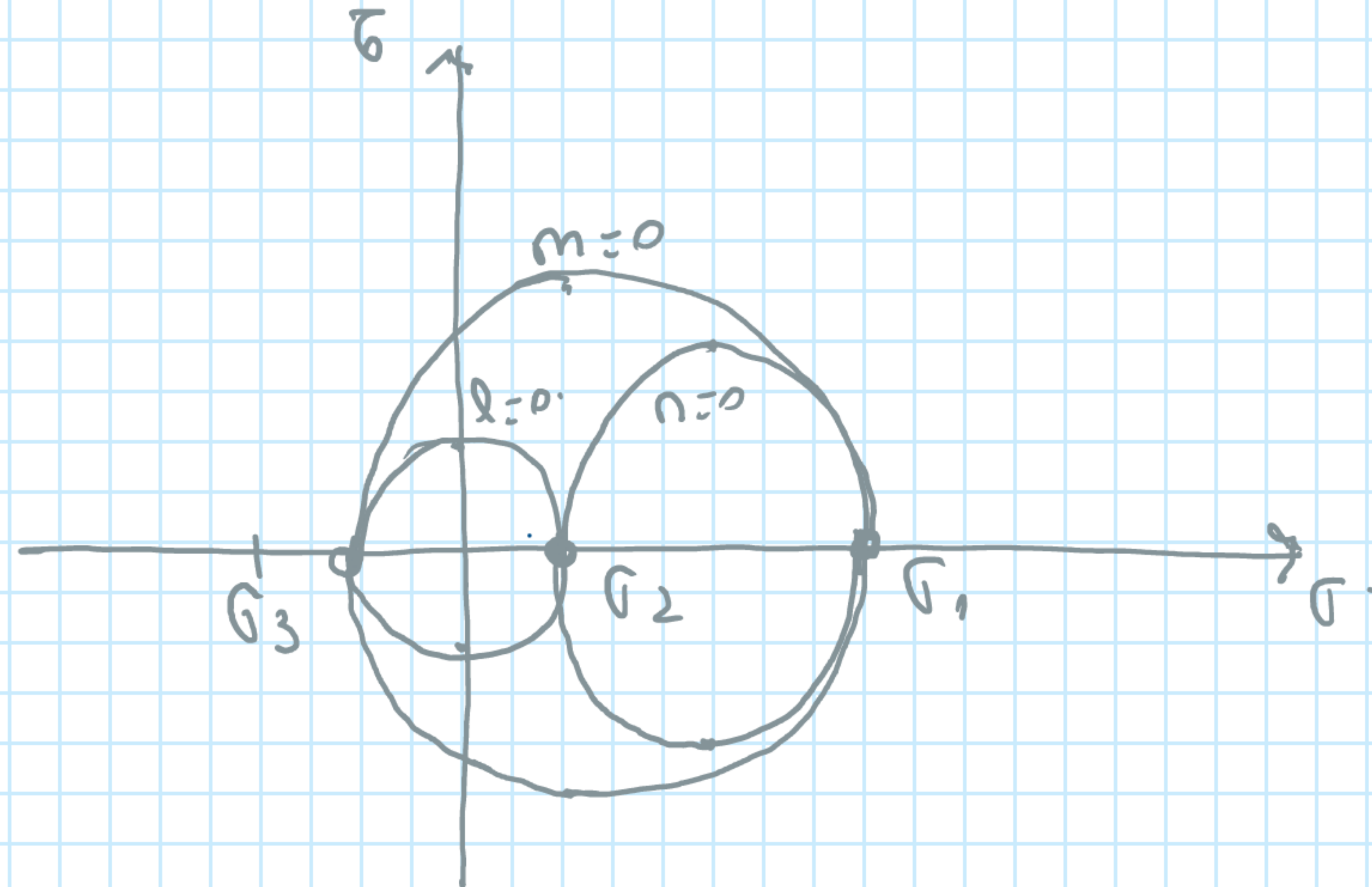


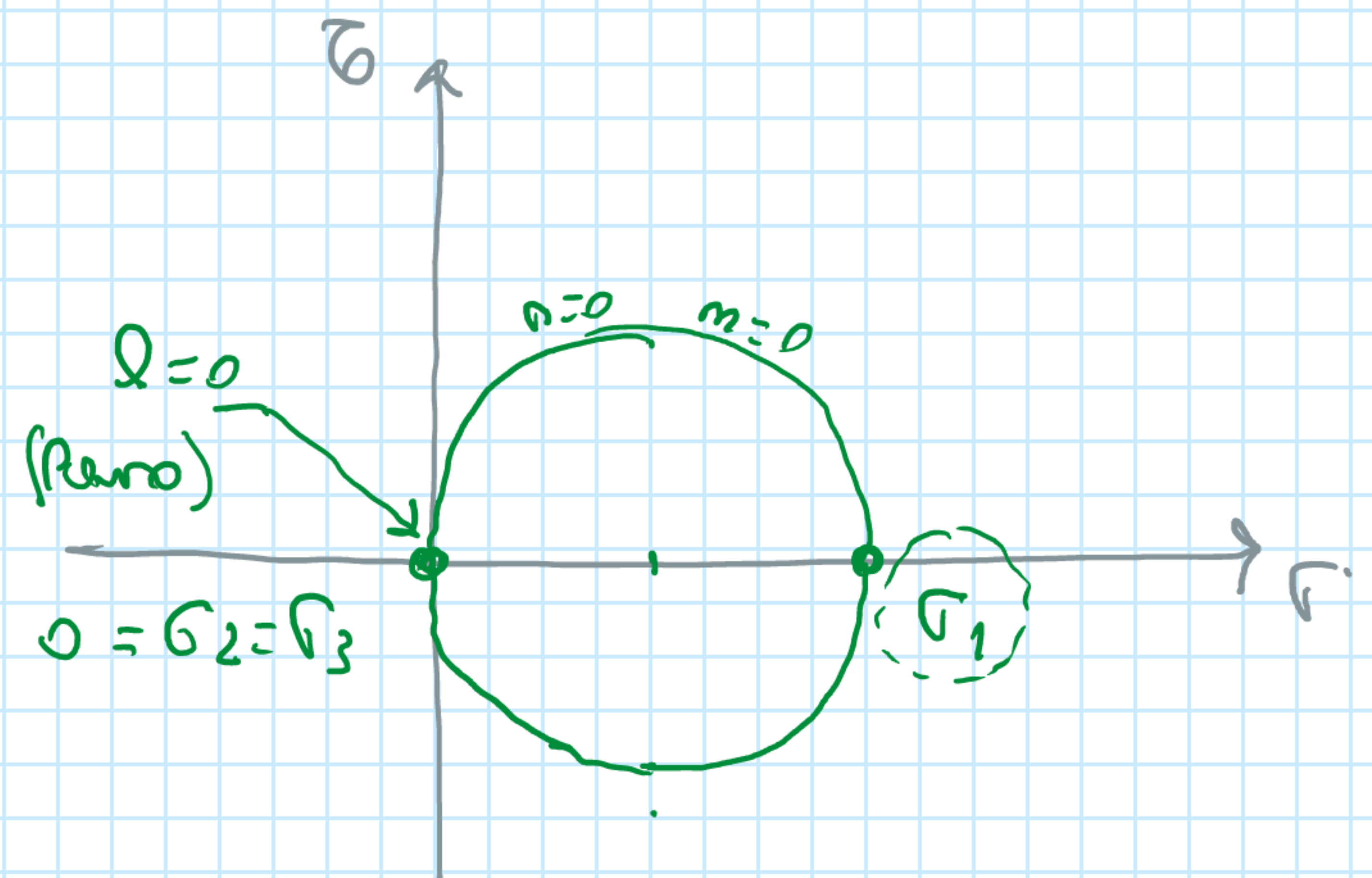
10.01 - TEORÍA DE LA MÁXIMA TENSION NORMAL O T. DE RANKINE:

martes, 7 de diciembre de 2021 10:00

$$ET|_{\text{DADO}} \rightarrow (\sigma_1; \sigma_2; \sigma_3)$$



$$ET|_{\text{RANKINE REF.}} \rightarrow (\sigma_1, 0, 0)$$



$$\sigma_1|_{\text{DADO}} \therefore \sigma_1|_{\text{RANKINE}}$$

$$\sigma_1|_{\text{RANKINE}} = \sigma_{REQ} = \sigma_C = \sigma_1|_{\text{DADO}}$$

ETL:

$$\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{dúctil} & \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_1 = \sigma_F \\ \sigma_2 = \sigma_{ROT} \end{array} \right\} \\ \rightarrow \text{frágil} & \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_1 = \sigma_{ROT} \\ \sigma_2 = \sigma_F \end{array} \right\} \end{cases}$$

$$ET|_{\text{DADO}} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 10 & ; & 5 & ; & -15 \end{pmatrix}$$

↑
 σ_1

↑
 σ_2

↑
 σ_3

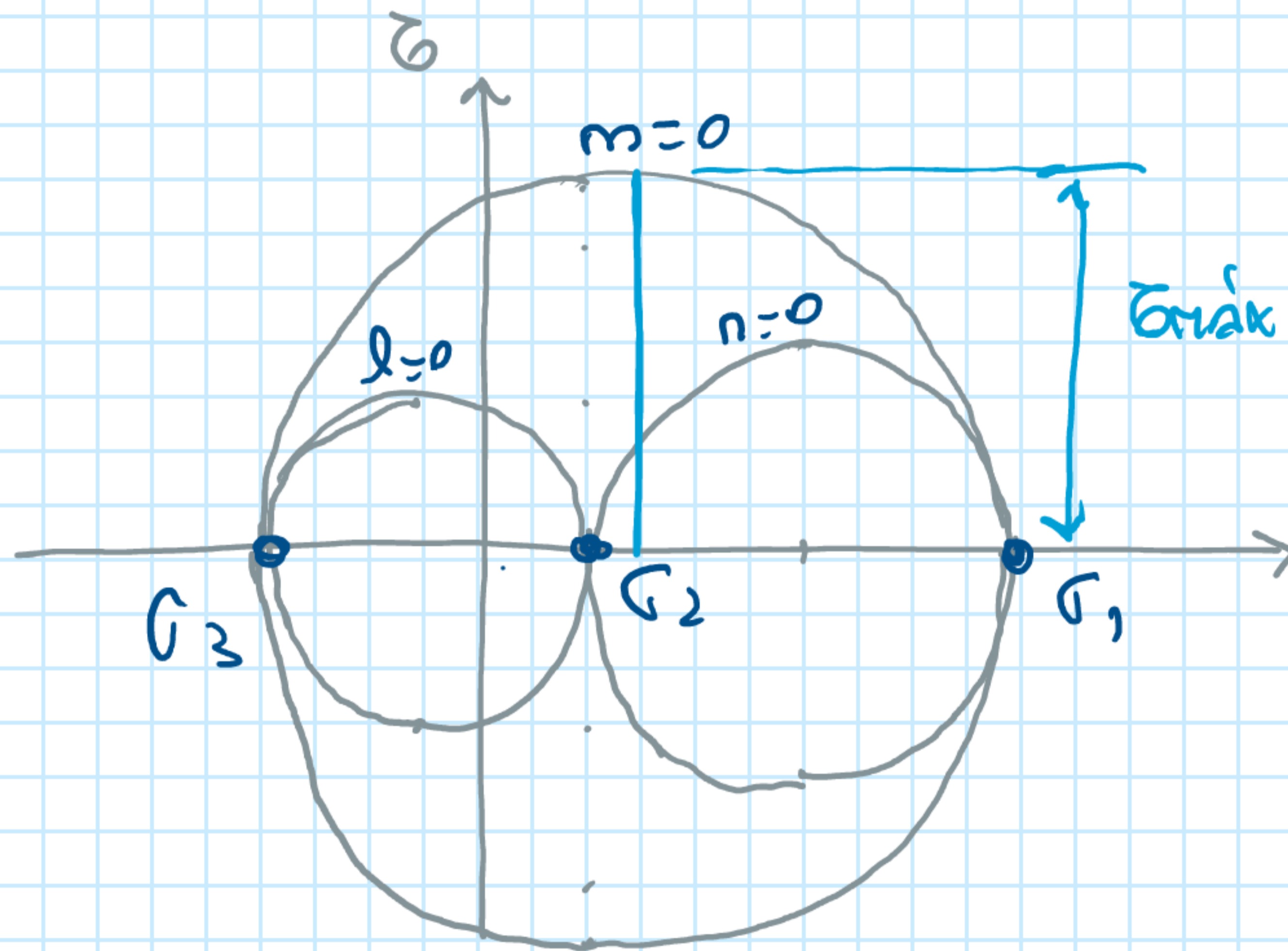
$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_{\text{Máx}} = \sigma_{REQ} \leq \sigma_{FL} \text{ dúctil}$$

$$\leq \sigma_{ROT} \text{ frágil}$$

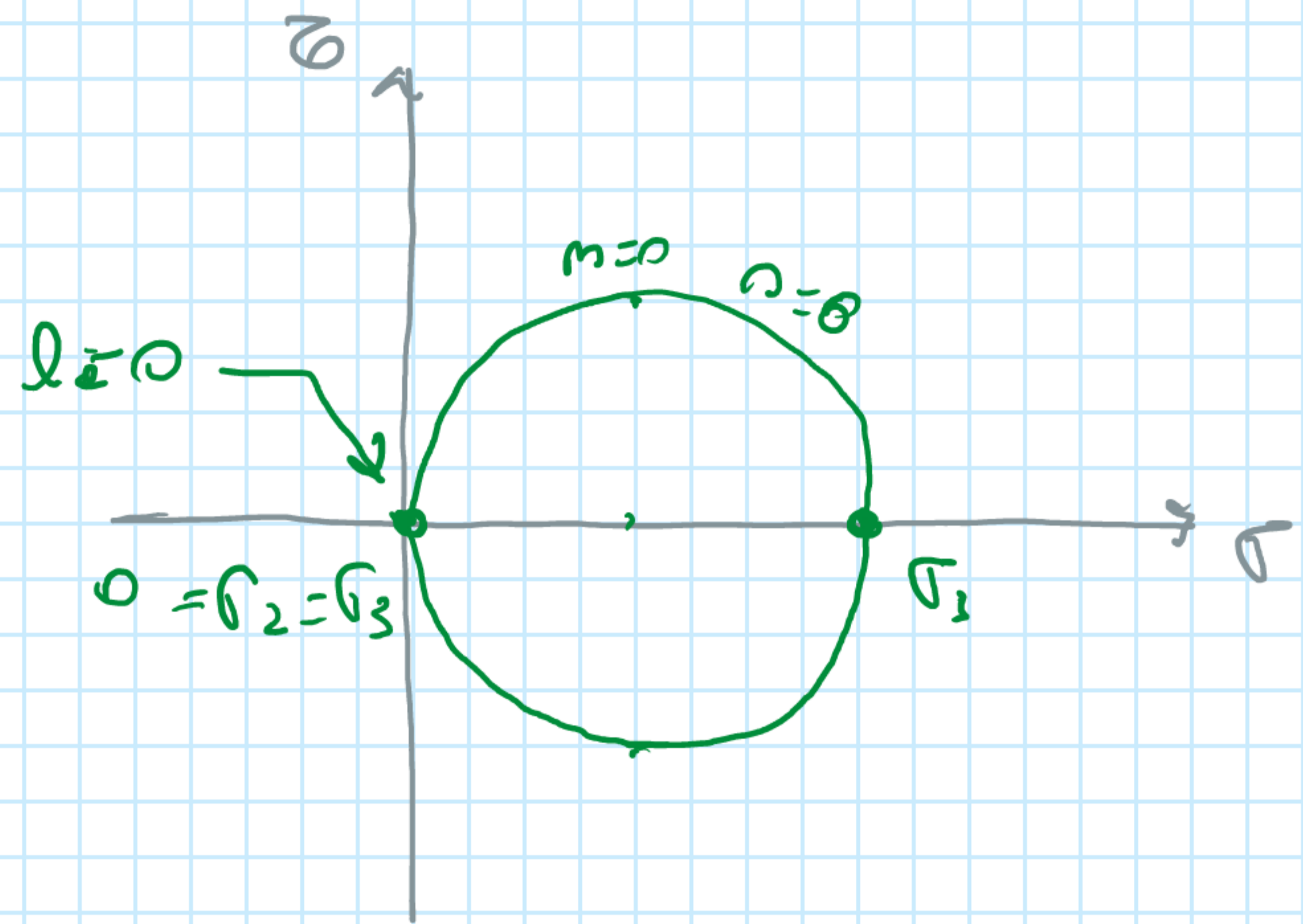
10.02 - TEORÍA DE LA MÁXIMA TENSION TANGENCIAL O T. DE GUEST O T. TRESCA:

martes, 7 de diciembre de 2021 10:12

$$\sigma_T \Big|_{\text{GUEST}} \rightarrow (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3)$$



$$\sigma_T \Big|_{\text{PRANDTL}} \rightarrow \sigma_1$$



$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2}$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sigma_1}{2}$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} \Big|_{\text{GUEST}} = \tau_{\text{max}} \Big|_{\text{PRANDTL}}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = \frac{\sigma_1}{2}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{eq}} = \sigma_c = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3 = \sigma_1 \Big|_{\text{PRANDTL}}$$

10.03 - TEORÍA DE LA MÁXIMA DEFORMACIÓN LONGITUDINAL O T. DE SAINT VENANT:

martes, 7 de diciembre de 2021 10:20

$$\left[\sigma \right]_{\text{dato}} \rightarrow (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3)$$

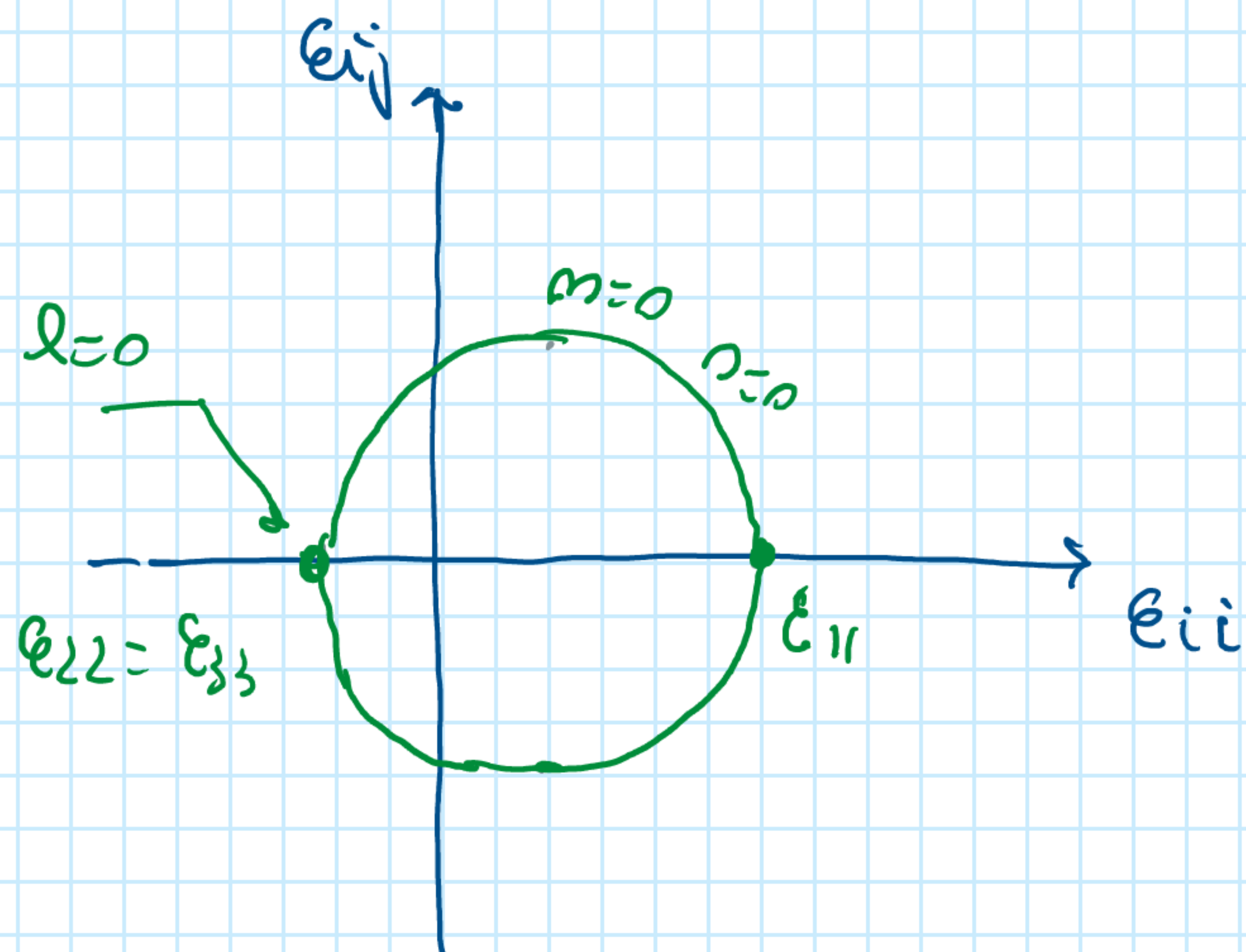
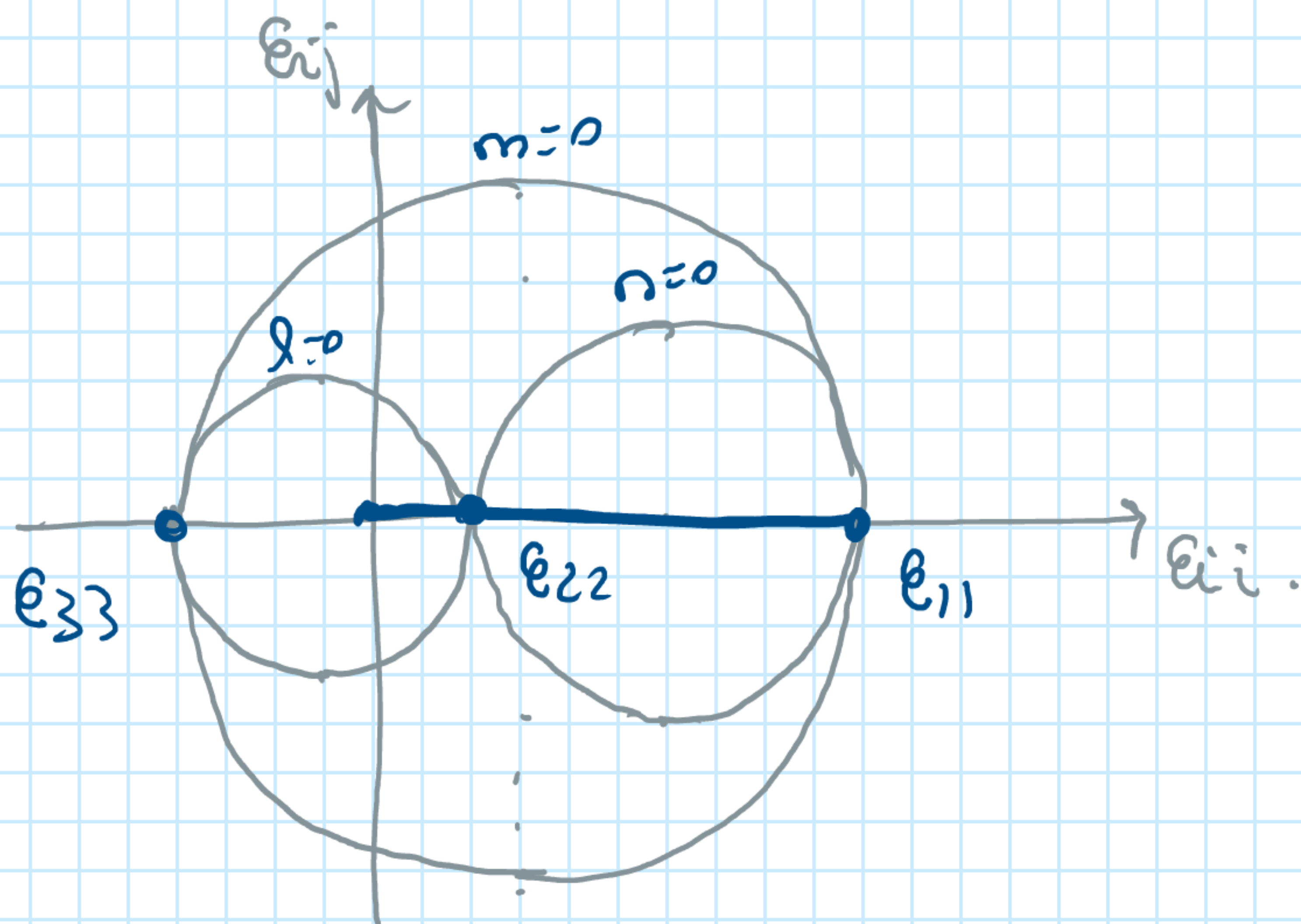
↓ Ley de Hooke Generalizada

$$(\epsilon_{11}, \epsilon_{22}, \epsilon_{33})$$

$$\left[\sigma \right]_{\text{paran}} \rightarrow (\sigma_1, 0, 0)$$

↓

$$(\epsilon_{11}, \epsilon_{22}, \epsilon_{33})$$



$$\epsilon_{11} = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_1 - \mu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)]$$

$$\epsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_1}{E} \quad \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = 0.$$

$\hat{\epsilon}_{ij}$: Máx def. long. en valor absoluto.

$$\epsilon_{11} \Big|_{\text{dato}} = \epsilon_{11} \Big|_{\text{paran}}.$$

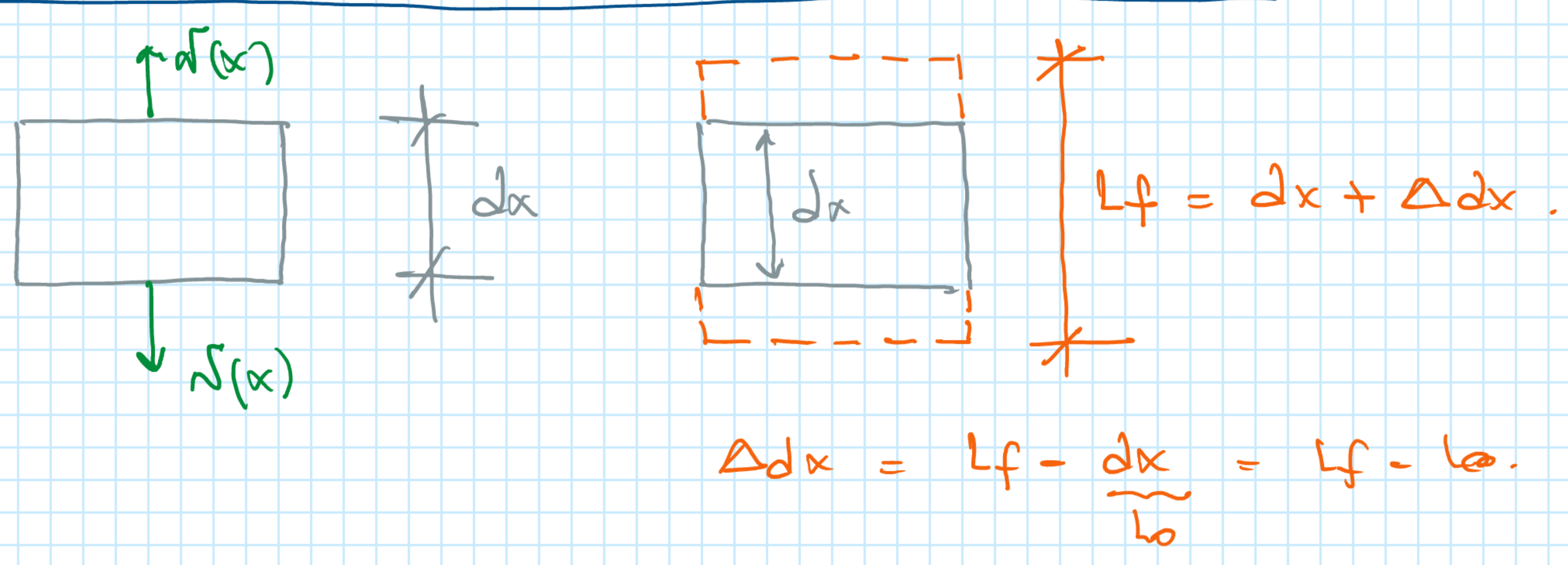
$$\frac{1}{E} [\sigma_1 - \mu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)] = \frac{\sigma_1}{E}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{eq}} = \sigma_c = \sigma_1 \Big|_{\text{paran}} = \underbrace{\sigma_1 - \mu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)}_{\left[\sigma \right]_{\text{dato}}}$$

$\tan \alpha = \frac{k}{1} = k$
 $P = k u_L$
 $dW = P \cdot du_L$
 $W = \int dW = \int_0^{u_L^*} P du_L$
 $W = \int_0^{u_L^*} k u_L du_L = \frac{1}{2} k (u_L^*)^2 \Big|_0^{u_L^*}$
 $W = \frac{1}{2} k (u_L^*)^2 = \frac{1}{2} P^* u_L^* = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(P^*)^2}{k}$

$\frac{W}{AL} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P^* u_L^*}{AL} = \frac{1}{2} \sigma^* \cdot \epsilon^*$
 Trabajo por unidad de volumen o específico

$u^* = \frac{1}{2} \sigma^* \epsilon^* = \frac{1}{2} E (\epsilon^*)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma^*}{E} \right)^2$
 Energía interna específica



$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{n(x) \cdot \Delta dx}_{\text{energía interna total}} = \int n(x) \cdot \Delta dx = \int A(x) \sigma(x) \cdot d\epsilon(x) \cdot dx = U$
 $\frac{U}{AL} = \int \sigma(x) \cdot d\epsilon(x) = \int E \cdot \epsilon(x) d\epsilon(x) = \frac{1}{2} E (\epsilon^*)^2 =$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \sigma^* \epsilon^* = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma^*}{E} \right)^2$

• si ahora tenemos $\sigma \Gamma$ plano $\rightarrow (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3) \rightarrow$

$u^* = \frac{1}{2} [\sigma_1 \epsilon_1 + \sigma_2 \epsilon_2 + \sigma_3 \epsilon_3]$
 $\left\{ \begin{aligned} \epsilon_1 &= \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_1 - \mu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)] \\ \epsilon_2 &= \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_2 - \mu(\sigma_1 + \sigma_3)] \\ \epsilon_3 &= \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_3 - \mu(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)] \end{aligned} \right.$

$u^* = \frac{1}{2E} [\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_3^2 - 2\mu(\sigma_1\sigma_2 + \sigma_2\sigma_3 + \sigma_3\sigma_1)]$

$\frac{u^*_{lim}}{u^*_{\sigma_1, plano}} = \frac{u^*_{lim}}{u^*_{\sigma_1, plano}} = CS \rightarrow u^*_{\sigma_1, plano} = u^*_{\sigma_1, plano}$

$\frac{1}{2E} [\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_3^2 - 2\mu(\sigma_1\sigma_2 + \sigma_2\sigma_3 + \sigma_3\sigma_1)] = \frac{1}{2E} \sigma_{1eq}^2$

$\sigma_{1eq} = \sigma_c = \sqrt{[\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_3^2 - 2\mu(\sigma_1\sigma_2 + \sigma_2\sigma_3 + \sigma_3\sigma_1)]}$

10.05 - TEORÍA DE LA MÁXIMA ENERGÍA DE DISTORSIÓN O T. DE VON MISES:

martes, 7 de diciembre de 2021 10:50

$$[E\sigma]_{\text{DADO}} = [E\sigma]_{\text{DADO, TE}} + [E\sigma]_{\text{DADO, TD}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 - \sigma_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 - \sigma_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 - \sigma_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[\sigma]_{\text{DADO}} = [\sigma]_{\text{CT, DADO, TE}} + [\sigma]_{\text{CT, DADO, TD}}$$

$$u = u_v + u_D$$

EN CADA UNO DE LOS CASOS INDICADOS SE MUESTRAN LOS CAMBIOS DE FORMA.

$$u_D = u - u_v$$

$$u_v = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_0 \epsilon_0 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_0 \epsilon_0 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_0 \epsilon_0 = \frac{3}{2} \sigma_0 \epsilon_0$$

$$\sigma_0 = \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3}{3}$$

$$\epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_0 - \mu (\sigma_0 + \sigma_0)] = \frac{1-2\mu}{E} \sigma_0$$

$$u_v = \frac{3}{2} \frac{(1-2\mu)}{E} \sigma_0^2$$

$$u_D = u - u_v = \frac{(1+\mu)}{6E} [(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2]$$

$$u_D]_{\text{CT, DADO}}$$

$$[E\sigma]_{\text{DADO}}$$

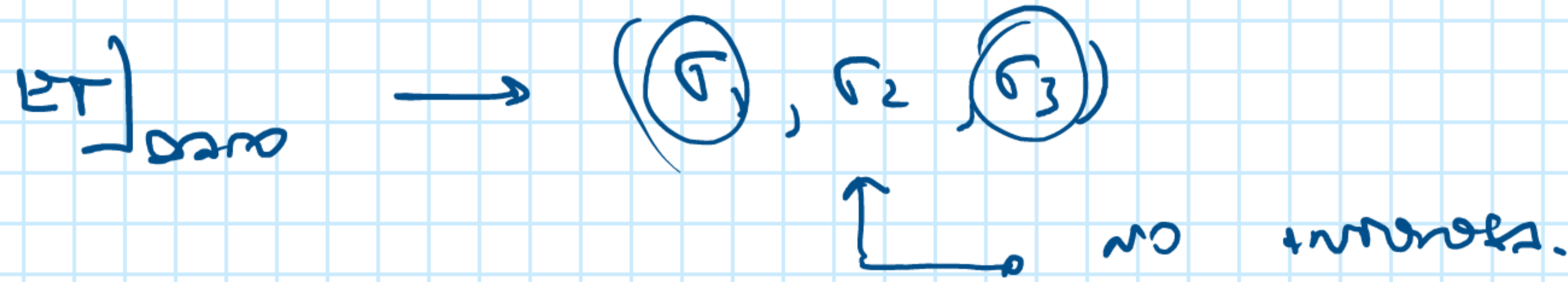
$$u_D = \frac{(1+\mu)}{6E} \cdot (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_1^2) \rightarrow u_D = \frac{(1+\mu)}{3E} \sigma_1^2$$

$\sigma_1 = \sigma_c = \sigma_{\text{of}}$

$$\sigma_{\text{of}} = \sigma_c = \sigma_1]_{\text{CT, DADO}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} [(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2]}$$

10.06 - TEORÍA DE MOHR: (fricción interna del material):

martes, 7 de diciembre de 2021 11:03



$$\sigma_{ef} = \sigma_c = \sigma_1 - k \sigma_3 \leftarrow$$

• $k \rightarrow$ Mat. dúctiles $k = \frac{|\sigma_{FL,T}|}{|\sigma_{FL,C}|} > 0$

\rightarrow Mat. frías $k = \frac{|\sigma_{rot,T}|}{|\sigma_{rot,C}|} > 0$