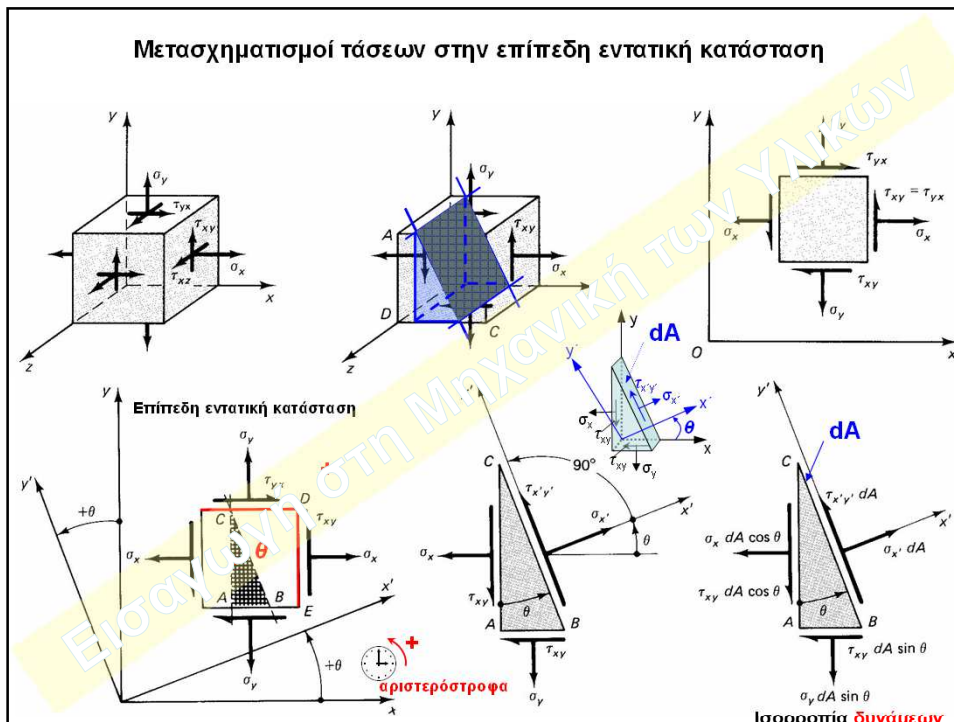


1



2

Από  $\sum F_{x'} = 0$ :

$$\sigma_{x'} dA = \sigma_x dA \cos \theta \cos \theta + \sigma_y dA \sin \theta \sin \theta + \tau_{xy} dA \cos \theta \sin \theta + \tau_{xy} dA \sin \theta \cos \theta \Rightarrow$$

$$\sigma_{x'} = \sigma_x \cos^2 \theta + \sigma_y \sin^2 \theta + 2\tau_{xy} \sin \theta \cos \theta =$$

$$= \sigma_x \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} + \sigma_y \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} + \tau_{xy} \sin 2\theta \Rightarrow$$

$$\sigma_{x'} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \cos 2\theta + \tau_{xy} \sin 2\theta$$

όπου  $\theta \rightarrow 90^\circ + \theta$ :

$$\sigma_{y'} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} - \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \cos 2\theta - \tau_{xy} \sin 2\theta$$

Από  $\sum F_{y'} = 0$ :

$$\tau_{x'y'} = -\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \sin 2\theta + \tau_{xy} \cos 2\theta$$

**!**  $\sigma_{x'} + \sigma_{y'} = \sigma_x + \sigma_y$  **!**

αναλλοίωτη ποσότητα, ανεξάρτητη του προσανατολισμού των επιπέδων

3

Επίπεδη παραμόρφωση:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_x & \frac{\gamma_{xy}}{2} \\ \frac{\gamma_{yx}}{2} & \varepsilon_y \end{pmatrix}$$

Μη μηδενικές τάσεις

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \sigma_z \\ \tau_{xy} \\ \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{zx} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\mu + \lambda & \lambda & \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & 2\mu + \lambda & \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & \lambda & 2\mu + \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & G & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & G & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & G \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \varepsilon_z \\ \gamma_{xy} \\ \gamma_{yz} \\ \gamma_{zx} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mu = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \quad \lambda = \frac{\nu E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}$$

$$\varepsilon_z = -\nu \frac{\sigma_x}{E} - \nu \frac{\sigma_y}{E} + \frac{\sigma_z}{E} = 0 \Rightarrow \sigma_z = \nu(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)$$

αναλλοίωτη ποσότητα, ανεξάρτητη του προσανατολισμού των επιπέδων

$\sigma_{x'} + \sigma_{y'} = \sigma_x + \sigma_y$

4

**Επίπεδη εντατική κατάσταση:**

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x & \tau_{xy} \\ \tau_{xy} & \sigma_y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \sigma_z \\ \tau_{xy} \\ \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{zx} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\mu + \lambda & \lambda & \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & 2\mu + \lambda & \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & \lambda & 2\mu + \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & G & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & G & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & G \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \varepsilon_z \\ \gamma_{xy} \\ \gamma_{yz} \\ \gamma_{zx} \end{pmatrix}$$

Μη μηδενικές τάσεις

$$\mu = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \quad \lambda = \frac{\nu E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}$$

$$\varepsilon_z = -\nu \frac{\sigma_x}{E} - \nu \frac{\sigma_y}{E} \Rightarrow \varepsilon_z = -\frac{\nu}{E} (\sigma_x + \sigma_y)$$

αναλλοίωτη ποσότητα, ανεξάρτητη του προσανατολισμού των επιπέδων

$\sigma_{x'} + \sigma_{y'} = \sigma_x + \sigma_y$

5

**Κύριες τάσεις στην επίπεδη εντατική κατάσταση**

$$\sigma_{x'} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \cos 2\theta + \tau_{xy} \sin 2\theta$$

$\sigma_{x'} = \max/\min : \frac{d\sigma_{x'}}{d\theta} = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} 2 \sin 2\theta + 2\tau_{xy} \cos 2\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \tan 2\theta_1 = \frac{2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}$

$\begin{cases} 2\theta_1' \\ \text{Διαφέρουν} \\ \text{κατά } 180^\circ \\ 2\theta_1'' \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \theta_1' \Rightarrow \sigma_{\max} \text{ ή } \sigma_{\min} \\ \theta_1'' \Rightarrow \sigma_{\max} \text{ ή } \sigma_{\min} \end{cases}$

$2\theta_1'' - 2\theta_1' = 180^\circ \quad \theta_1'' - \theta_1' = 90^\circ$

$2\theta_1'' = 180^\circ + 2\theta_1'$

κύριο επίπεδο  $\theta = \theta_1'$

κύριο επίπεδο  $\theta = \theta_1''$

6

**Κύριες τάσεις στην επίπεδη ενταπική κατάσταση**

$\sigma_{x'} = \max/\min : \frac{d\sigma_{x'}}{d\theta} = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} 2\sin 2\theta + 2\tau_{xy} \cos 2\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \tan 2\theta_1 = \frac{2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}$

$2\theta_1'' - 2\theta_1' = 180^\circ \Rightarrow \theta_1'' - \theta_1' = 90^\circ$

Πού ισχύει;  $\tau_{x'y'} = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \sin 2\theta + \tau_{xy} \cos 2\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \tan 2\theta_1 = \frac{2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}$

**στα επίπεδα που η ορθή τάση είναι μέγιστη ήλάχιστη (κύρια επίπεδα) οι διατμητικές τάσεις είναι μηδέν**

$\overline{OA} = \overline{OB} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$

$\sin 2\theta_1' = -\sin 2\theta_1'' = \frac{\tau_{xy}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}}$

$\cos 2\theta_1' = -\cos 2\theta_1'' = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}}$

$\theta_1' \Rightarrow (\sigma_{x'})_{\max} \equiv \sigma_1$   
 $\theta_1'' \Rightarrow (\sigma_{x'})_{\min} \equiv \sigma_2$

7

**Κύριες τάσεις στην επίπεδη ενταπική κατάσταση**

$\sigma_{x'} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \cos 2\theta + \tau_{xy} \sin 2\theta$

$\sigma_{x'} \theta = \theta_1' \quad \theta = \theta_1' \Rightarrow \sigma_{x'} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \cos 2\theta_1' + \tau_{xy} \sin 2\theta_1'$

$(\sigma_{x'})_{\max} = \sigma_1 = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} \rightarrow$  μέγιστη ορθή τάση

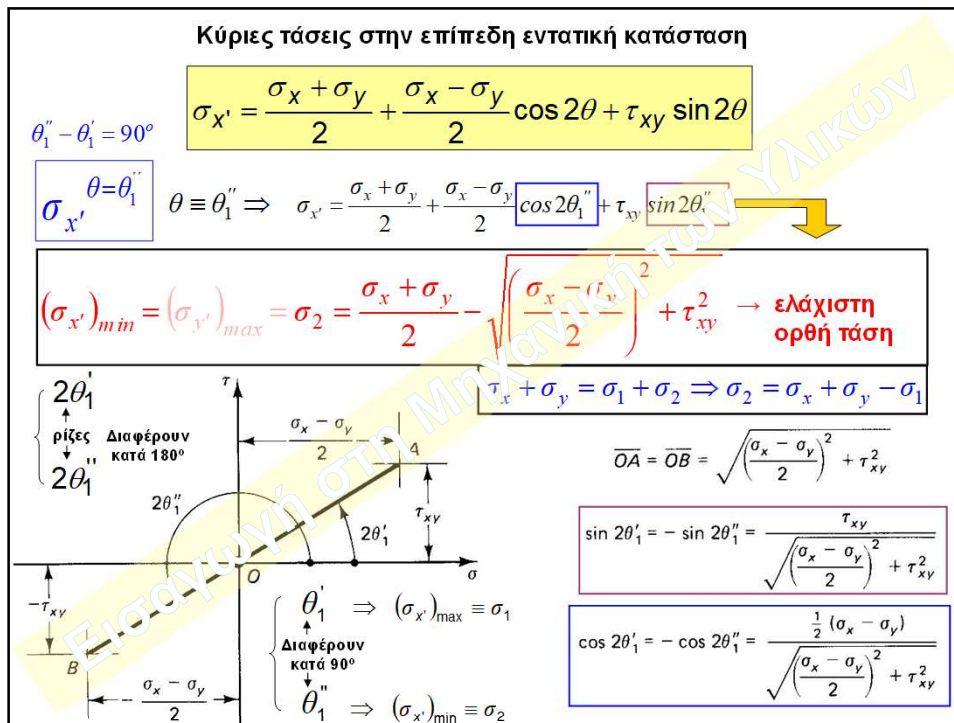
$\overline{OA} = \overline{OB} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$

$\sin 2\theta_1' = -\sin 2\theta_1'' = \frac{\tau_{xy}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}}$

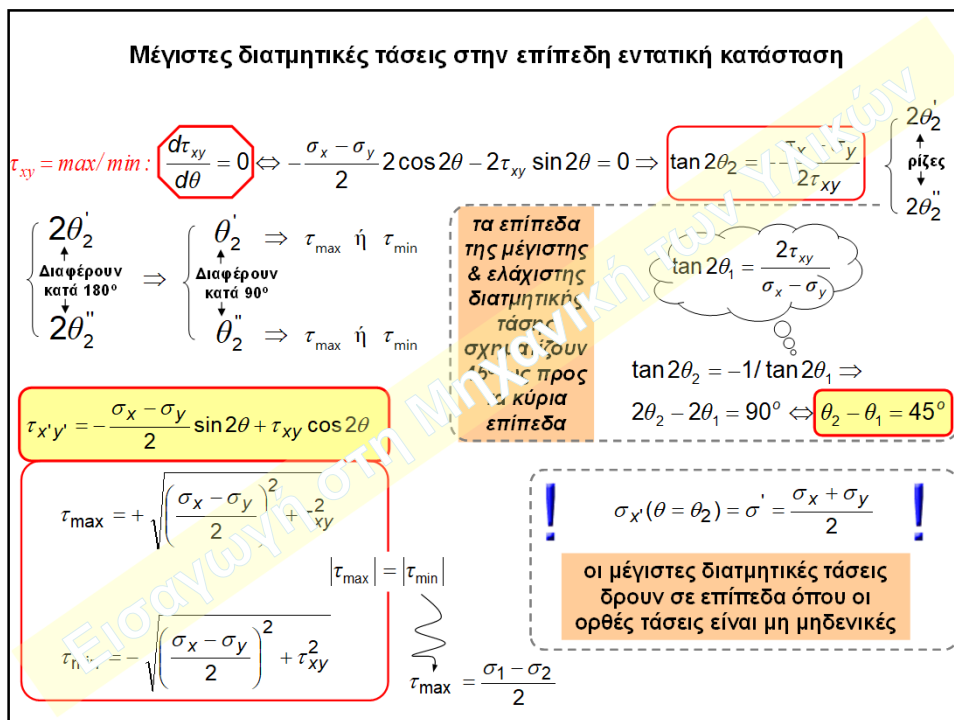
$\cos 2\theta_1' = -\cos 2\theta_1'' = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}}$

$\theta_1' \Rightarrow (\sigma_{x'})_{\max} \equiv \sigma_1$   
 $\theta_1'' \Rightarrow (\sigma_{x'})_{\min} \equiv \sigma_2$

8



9



10

### Μέγιστες διατμητικές τάσεις στην επίπεδη ενταπική κατάσταση

$\theta_1 \Rightarrow (\sigma_x)_{\max} \equiv \sigma_1$   
 $\theta_2 \Rightarrow (\sigma_x)_{\min} \equiv \sigma_2$

$$\overline{OA} = \overline{OB} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

$$\sin 2\theta_1 = -\sin 2\theta_2 = \frac{\tau_{xy}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}}$$

$$\cos 2\theta_1 = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}}$$

$$\sin 2\theta_1' = \sin 2(\theta_2' - 45^\circ) = \sin(\theta_2' - 90^\circ) = -\cos \theta_2'$$

$$\cos 2\theta_2' = \cos 2(\theta_2' - 45^\circ) = \cos(\theta_2' - 90^\circ) = \sin \theta_2'$$

$$\sin 2\theta_2' = \sin 2\theta_1' = \sin 2\theta_1$$

$$\cos 2\theta_1' = \cos 2\theta_2' = \cos 2\theta_2$$

$\theta_1' = \theta_2' - 45^\circ$

$\tan 2\theta_2' = -1/\tan 2\theta_1' \Rightarrow \theta_2' - \theta_1' = 45^\circ$

$$\tau_{x'y'} = -\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \sin 2\theta + \tau_{xy} \cos 2\theta$$

$$\tau_{x'y'}^{\theta=\theta_2'} = -\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \sin 2\theta_2' + \tau_{xy} \cos 2\theta_2' = -\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} (\cos 2\theta_1') + \tau_{xy} (-\sin 2\theta_1') =$$

$$= -\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \left( \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}} \right) + \tau_{xy} \left( -\frac{\tau_{xy}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}} \right) = \dots = -\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} = \tau_{\min}$$

Ομοίως εξάγεται το  $\tau_{\max}$  με:  $\theta_2'' = \theta_2' + 90^\circ = \theta_1' + 45^\circ + 90^\circ = \theta_1' + 135^\circ$

11

κάθαρη διάτμηση

Ισορροπία δυνάμεων

Η περίπτωση της καθαρής διάτμησης ισοδυναμεί με ίσες εφελκυστικές και θλιπτικές τάσεις υπό γωνία 45° ως προς τη διεύθυνση των διατμητικών τάσεων

$$\frac{d\tau}{dz} = \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} 2 \sin 2\theta + 2\tau_{xy} \cos 2\theta = 0 \Rightarrow 2\theta_1 = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \theta_1' = 45^\circ \\ \theta_1'' = 135^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} = \tau_{xy}$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} = -\tau_{xy}$$

12

(α)

**Δεδομένα**

$\sigma_x = 3 \text{ MPa}$   
 $\sigma_y = 1 \text{ MPa}$   
 $\tau_{xy} = 2 \text{ MPa}$   
 $\theta = -22.5^\circ$

**Ερώτημα 1**

$\sigma_{x'} = ?$   
 $(\sigma_{y'} = ?)$   
 $\tau_{x'y'} = ?$

**Ερώτημα 2**

$\theta_1 = ?$   
 $\sigma_1 = ?$   
 $\sigma_2 = ?$

**Ερώτημα 3**

$\theta_2 = ?$   
 $\tau_{1,2} = ?$

$2x(-22.5^\circ)$

$$\sigma_{x'} = \frac{3+1}{2} + \frac{3-1}{2} \cos(-45^\circ) + 2 \sin(-45^\circ) = 2 + 1 \times 0.707 - 1.414 = +1.29 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{x'y'} = -\frac{3-1}{2} \sin(-45^\circ) + 2 \cos(-45^\circ) = 1 \times 0.707 + 1.414 = +2.12 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\left( \sigma_{y'} = \frac{3+1}{2} - \frac{3-1}{2} \cos(-45^\circ) - 2 \sin(-45^\circ) = +2.71 \text{ MPa} \right)$$

(β)

(γ)

**Ερώτημα 1**

13

$$(\sigma_{x'})_{\max} = \sigma_1 = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

$$\sigma_{1,2} = \frac{3+1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{3-1}{2}\right)^2 + 2^2} = 2 \pm 2.24 \text{ άρα } \sigma_1 = +4.24 \text{ MPa}, \sigma_2 = -2.24 \text{ MPa}$$

$$(\sigma_{y'})_{\max} = \sigma_2 = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

$\tan 2\theta_1 = \frac{2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}$

$\tan 2\theta_1 = \frac{2 \times 2}{3-1} = 2 \text{ άρα } 2\theta_1' = 63.43^\circ \text{ ή } 2\theta_1'' = 63.43^\circ + 180^\circ. \theta_1' = 31.72^\circ, \theta_1'' = 121.72^\circ$

$\sigma_{x'} = \frac{3+1}{2} + \frac{3-1}{2} \cos(63.44^\circ) + 2 \sin(31.72^\circ) = +4.24 \text{ MPa} = \sigma_1$

Επομένως, η  $\theta_1' = 31.72^\circ$  αντιστοιχεί στην  $\sigma_1$

Σε ποίον σ αντιστοιχεί, στην  $\sigma_1$  ή στην  $\sigma_2$ ;

(δ)

(ε)

(στ)

**Ερώτημα 2**

14

Ερώτημα 3

$$\tau_{\max} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3-1}{2}\right)^2 + 2^2} = 2.24 \text{ MPa} \quad \tau_{\max} = + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

$$\tan 2\theta_2 = \frac{3-1}{2 \times 2} = -0.5 \quad \text{άρα} \quad 2\theta_2' = 153.44^\circ \quad \text{ή} \quad 2\theta_2'' = 153.44^\circ + 180^\circ. \quad \tan 2\theta_2 = -\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2\tau_{xy}}$$

Έτσι  $\theta_2' = 76.72^\circ$ ,  $\theta_2'' = 166.72^\circ$ .  $\left( \theta_1' = 31.72^\circ \Rightarrow \theta_1' + 45^\circ = 76.72^\circ = \theta_2' \right)$

Σε ποιόν αντιστοιχεί; Στην  $\tau_{\max}$  ή στην  $\tau_{\min}$  :

Επομένως, η  $\theta_2' = 76.72^\circ$  αντιστοιχεί στην  $\tau_{\min}$

$$\tau_{x'y'} = -\frac{3-1}{2} \sin 153.44^\circ + 2 \cos 153.44^\circ = -2.24 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma' = \frac{3+1}{2} = 2 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma' + \sigma' = \sigma_x + \sigma_y = \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 \quad (2 + 0 + 1 = 4.24 - 0.24).$$

Μητρική έκφραση των τάσεων

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{ή} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 4.24 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.24 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{ή} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2.24 \\ -2.24 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ MPa}$$

15