

Esfuerzos Principales y Criterios de Falla

• Esfuerzos principales

$$\sigma_{n_{\max}} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$
$$\tau_{\max} = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

$1, 2 = x, y \text{ ó } z$

$$\tan(2\theta_n) = \frac{2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}$$

θ_n : Ángulo para el cual los est. ppales. son máximos

• Criterios de Falla

↳ Factor de Seguridad: $F_{adm} = \frac{F_{\max}(\sigma)}{F.S.(\sigma)}$; F_{adm} : Fuerza máxima que debe aplicarse por seguridad
 $F_{\max}$: Fca máxima que debe aplicarse para que ocurra falla

↳ Criterio del est. normal máximo: $\sigma_{adm} \leq \frac{\sigma_o}{F.S.}$; σ_o : Límite de Fluencia

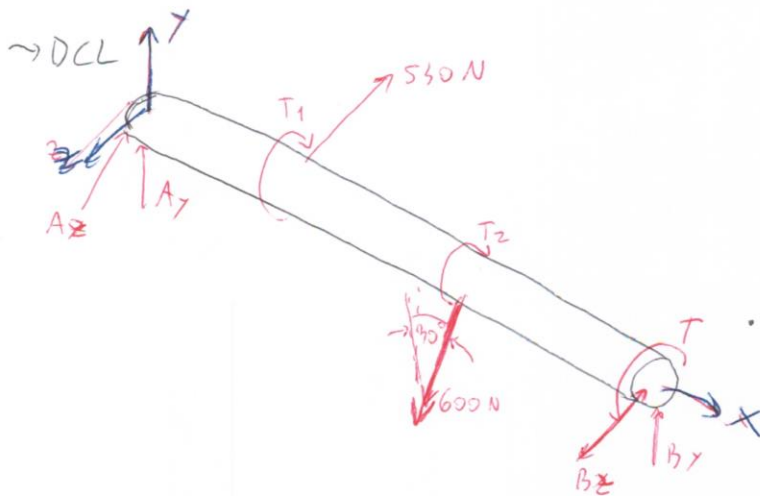
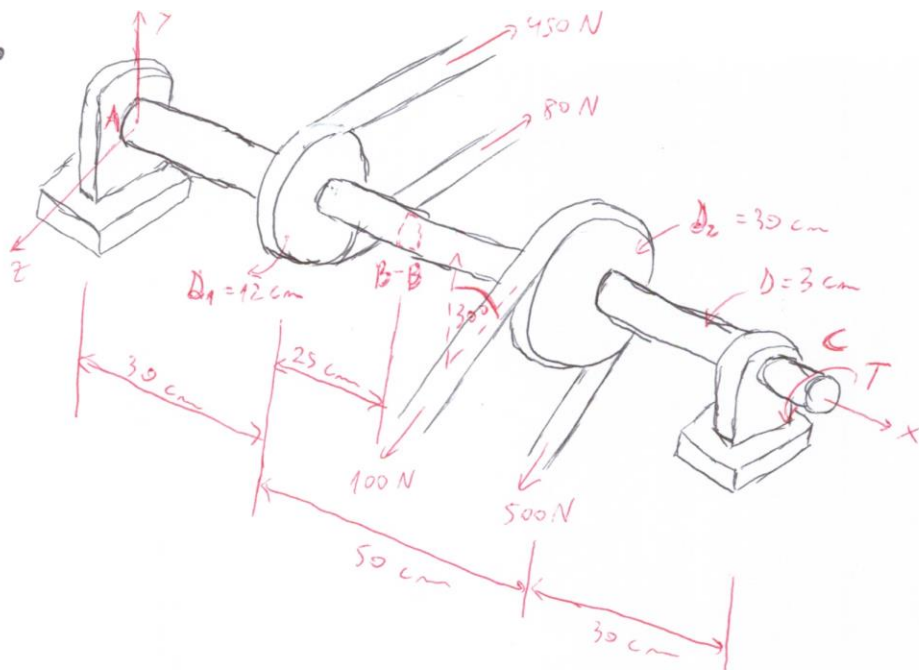
↳ Criterio del est. de corte máximo (Tresca)

$$\tau_{adm} \leq \frac{\tau_o}{F.S.} = \frac{\sigma_o}{2F.S.}$$

↳ Criterio de Von Mises

$$\sigma_{vm} \leq \frac{\sigma_o}{F.S.} ; \sigma_{vm} = \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - \sigma_1 \sigma_2}$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$
Est. ppales



$$T_1 = (450 - 80) \cdot \frac{0,12}{2} = 22,2 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$T_2 = (500 - 100) \cdot \frac{0,3}{2} = 60 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$\sum T_x = 0 \Rightarrow -T_1 - T_2 + T = 0$$

$$\therefore T = T_1 + T_2 = 82,2 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$\sum M_z = 0 \Rightarrow -600 \cdot \cos 30 \cdot 0,8 + B_y \cdot 1,1 = 0 \Rightarrow B_y = 377,9 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow B_y + A_y - 600 \cdot \cos 30 = 0 \Rightarrow A_y = 141,72 \text{ N}$$

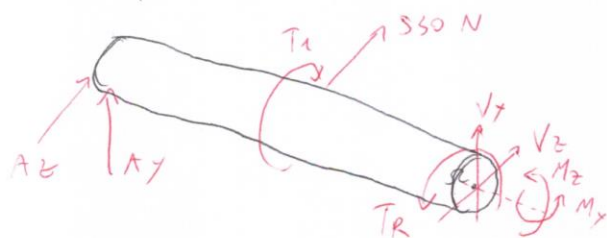
$$\sum M_x = 0 \Rightarrow 530 \cdot 0,3 - 600 \cdot \sin 30 \cdot 0,8 + B_z \cdot 1,1 = 0$$

$$B_z = 73,64 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum F_z = 0 \Rightarrow -A_z - B_z + 600 \cdot \sin 30 + 530 = 0$$

$$A_z = -303,64 \text{ N}$$

• Fuerzas y momentos internos en B-B; Corte imaginario:



$$\sum F_y = 0 \rightarrow A_y + V_y = 0 \rightarrow V_y = -141,72 \text{ N}$$

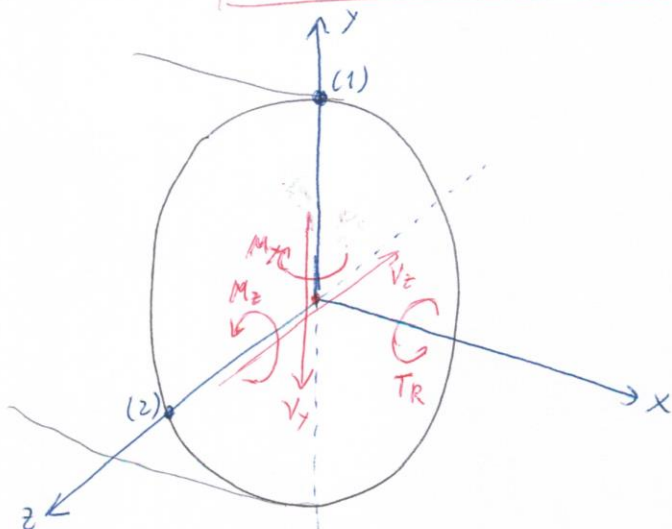
$$\sum F_z = 0 \rightarrow -A_z - 530 - V_z = 0$$

$$V_z = -A_z - 530 = -226,36 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum M_y = 0 \rightarrow M_y - 530 \cdot 0,25 - A_z \cdot 0,55 = 0 \Rightarrow M_y = -34,5 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum M_z = 0 \rightarrow M_z - A_y \cdot 0,55 = 0 \Rightarrow M_z = 77,95 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum T_x = 0 \rightarrow T_R = T_1 = 22,2 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$



• Punto (1):

(i): No hay esf. de corte por fda. de corte V_y

(ii): Hay esf. de corte τ_{xz} por fda. de corte V_z

(iii): No hay esf. axial por flexión M_y

(iv): Hay esf. axial σ_x por flexión M_z

(v): Hay esf. de corte τ_{xz} por torsión T_R

• Punto (2):

(i): Esf. de corte τ_{xy} por fda. de corte V_y

(ii): No hay esf. de corte por fda. de corte V_z

(iii): Esf. axial σ_x por flexión M_y

(iv): No hay esf. axial por flexión M_z

(v): Esf. de corte τ_{xy} por torsión T_R

• Cálculo de esfuerzos

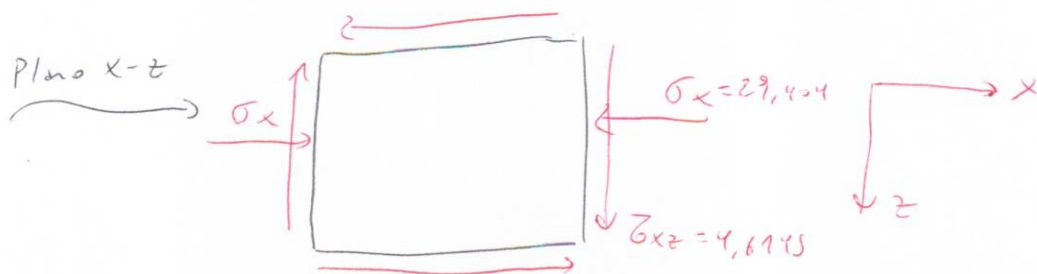
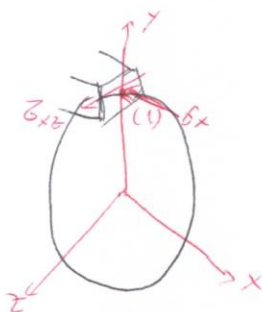
$$(1) \therefore \tau_{xz} = \frac{V_z}{I t} \cdot \int_0^{D/2} y \, dA = \frac{226,364}{\left(\frac{\pi D^4}{64}\right) D} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^3 = 0,42699 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_x = \frac{M_z}{I} y = -\frac{77,942 \cdot D/2}{\left(\frac{\pi D^4}{64}\right)} = -29,404 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{xz} = \frac{T_R \cdot \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)}{J} = \frac{T_R \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{\pi D^4}{32}\right)} = 4,1875 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\therefore \sigma_{xT} = -29,404 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{xzt} = 4,6145 \text{ MPa}$$



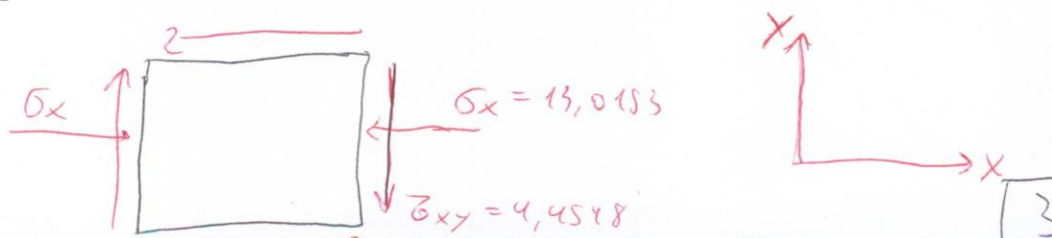
$$(2) \therefore \tau_{xy} = \frac{V_y}{I t} \cdot \int_0^{D/2} x \, dA = -0,2673 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_x = \frac{M_y}{I} x = -\frac{34,5}{\left(\frac{\pi D^4}{64}\right)} \cdot \frac{D}{2} = -13,0153 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \frac{T_R \cdot r}{J} = -4,1875 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{xT} = -13,0153 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{xyt} = -4,4548 \text{ MPa}$$



• Cálculo de est. principales y de Von Mises:

$$\sigma_{m,n} = \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}{2} \pm \underbrace{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_2}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{12}^2}}_{\tau_{max}} \quad 1, 2 = x, y \text{ ó } z$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \sigma_{m,n} &= \frac{-\sigma_x}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{-\sigma_x}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xz}^2} = \frac{-13,0155}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{-13,0155}{2}\right)^2 + 4,6143^2} \\ &= \frac{-29,404}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{-29,404}{2}\right)^2 + 4,6143^2} \\ &= -14,702 \pm 15,409 \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_m &= -30,11 \text{ MPa} \\ \sigma_n &= 0,707 \text{ MPa} \\ \tau_{max} &= \pm 15,409 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sigma_{vm} &= \sqrt{\sigma_m^2 + \sigma_n^2 - \sigma_m \cdot \sigma_n} \\ &= \sqrt{(-30,11)^2 + 0,707^2 + 30,11 \cdot 0,707} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_{vm} = 30,47 \text{ MPa} = \frac{\sigma_0}{F.S} \Rightarrow F.S = 3,282$$

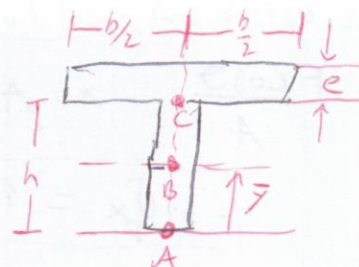
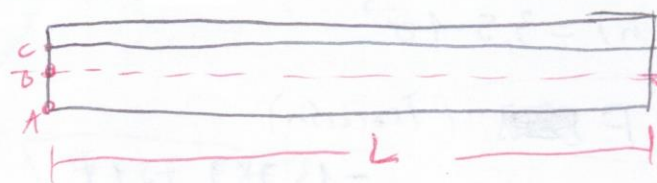
$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \sigma_{m,n} &= \frac{(-13,0155)}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{-13,0155}{2}\right)^2 + (-4,4548)^2} \\ &= -6,508 \pm 7,886 \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_m &= -14,394 \text{ MPa} \\ \sigma_n &= 1,378 \text{ MPa} \\ \tau_{max} &= \pm 7,886 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sigma_{vm} = \sqrt{(-14,394)^2 + (1,378)^2 + 14,394 \cdot 1,378}$$

$$\sigma_{vm} = 15,13 = \frac{\sigma_0}{F.S} \Rightarrow F.S = 6,609$$

P2/:



$L = 2\text{ m}$, $h = 20\text{ cm}$, $b = 15\text{ cm}$, $e = 1\text{ cm}$, $\theta = 50^\circ \rightarrow \parallel e \leftarrow$

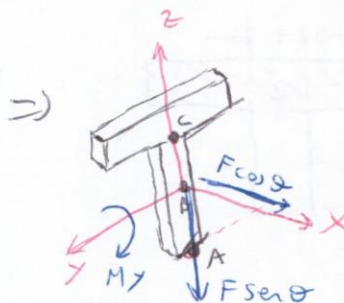
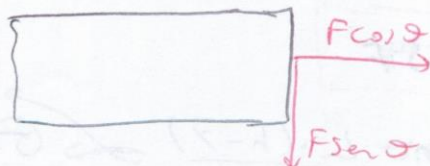
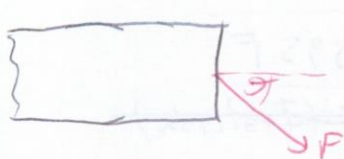
• Calculando $\bar{y}$ e $\bar{I}_2$

$\rightarrow I_1 = \frac{b \cdot e^3}{12} = \frac{0,15 \cdot 0,01^3}{12} = 1,25 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ [m}^4\text{]}$
 $\rightarrow I_2 = \frac{e \cdot h^3}{12} = \frac{0,01 \cdot 0,2^3}{12} = 6,667 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ [m}^4\text{]}$

$\rightarrow \bar{y} = \frac{\sum \bar{y}_i \cdot A_i}{\sum A_i} = \frac{(h + \frac{e}{2}) \cdot (e \cdot b) + \frac{h}{2} \cdot (e \cdot h)}{e \cdot b + e \cdot h} = 0,145 \text{ [m]}$

$\rightarrow \bar{I}_2 = \underbrace{[I_1 + (\bar{y}_1 - \bar{y})^2 (e \cdot b)]}_{\bar{I}_1} + \underbrace{[I_2 + (\bar{y} - \bar{y}_2)^2 (e \cdot h)]}_{\bar{I}_2} = 1,614 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ [m}^4\text{]}$

• Veamos el estado de esfuerzos en la zona empotrada:



- (A):
- Est. de tracción por fzd. axial de $F \cos \theta$
 - Est. de compresión por momento flector $M_y = F \sin \theta \cdot L$
 - No hay est. de corte por fzd. de corte $F \sin \theta$
- (B):
- Est. de tracción por fzd. axial $F \cos \theta$
 - Est. de corte por fzd. de corte $F \sin \theta$
 - No hay est. normal por momento flector M_y
- (C):
- Est. de tracción por fzd. axial $F \cos \theta$
 - Est. de ~~compresión~~ tracción por momento flector M_y
 - Est. de corte por fzd. de corte $F \sin \theta$

• Cálculo de esfuerzos (en función de F)

$$(A): \sigma_x = \frac{F \cos \theta}{A} \quad \text{con } A = e(b+h) = 3,5 \cdot 10^{-3} [\text{m}]$$

$$\text{(Fuerza axial)} \quad \boxed{\sigma_x = 183,654 F}$$

$$\sigma_x = \frac{M_y \cdot y}{I_z} = \frac{F \sin \theta \cdot L \cdot \bar{y}}{I_z} \rightarrow \boxed{\sigma_x = -13775,907 F}$$

(Momento M_y)

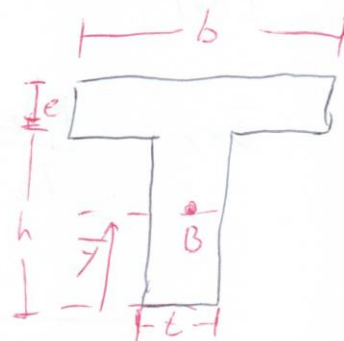
$$\sigma_{x \text{ Total}} = -13589,853 F$$

$$(B) \sigma_x = \frac{F \cos \theta}{A} = 183,654 F$$

(Fuerza axial)

$$\bar{z}_{xy} = \frac{V(x)}{I_z t} \int y dA$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= -F \sin \theta \\ t &= e \\ y &= 0 \\ c &= h + e - \bar{y} \end{aligned}$$



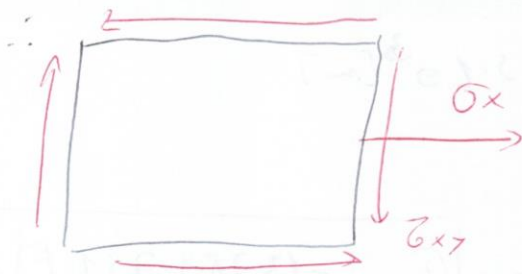
$$dA = \begin{cases} e dy & -\bar{y} < y < h - \bar{y} \\ b dy & h - \bar{y} < y < h + e - \bar{y} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int y dA = \int_0^{h-\bar{y}} e y dy + \int_{h-\bar{y}}^{h+e-\bar{y}} b y dy =$$

$$= \frac{e}{2} (h - \bar{y})^2 + \frac{b}{2} ((h + e - \bar{y})^2 - (h - \bar{y})^2)$$

$$\therefore \bar{z}_{xy} = \frac{-F \sin \theta}{2 I_z e} (e (h - \bar{y})^2 + b ((h + e - \bar{y})^2 - (h - \bar{y})^2))$$

$$\boxed{\bar{z}_{xy} = -499,2896 F}$$



$$\sigma_x = 183,654 F$$

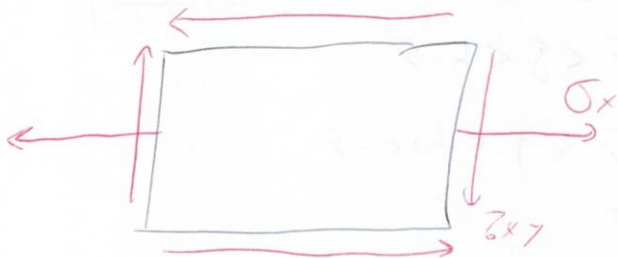
$$\tau_{xy} = 499,2896 F$$

(C) $\sigma_x = 183,654 F$ (fz2 axial)

$$\sigma_x = \frac{F \cdot \sin \theta \cdot L}{I_z} \cdot (h - \bar{y}) = 5224,43 F$$

(M_y)

$$\tau_{xy} = -\frac{F \sin \theta}{I_z \cdot e} \int_{h-\bar{y}}^{h-\bar{y}} \xi \cdot b \, d\xi \Rightarrow \tau_{xy} = -427,4536 F$$



$$\sigma_x = 5408,085 F$$

$$\tau_{xy} = 427,4536 F$$

• Calculando as f. principais:

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

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

(A) $\sigma_x = -13589,853 F \Rightarrow \sigma_n = -13589,853 F$
 $\sigma_z = 0$

(B) $\sigma_x = 183,654 F$
 $\tau_{xy} = -499,2896 F$ } $\sigma_n = 599,49 F$
 $\sigma_z = -415,836 F$

$$(c) \left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= 5408,088 \text{ F} \\ \tau_{xy} &= 427,4836 \text{ F} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \sigma_1 &= 5441,665 \text{ F} \\ \sigma_2 &= -33,5773 \text{ F} \end{aligned}$$

• Aplicando Von Mises $\left(\sigma_{Adm} = \frac{\sigma_2}{F.S.} \right) \wedge \left(\sigma_{Adm} = \sigma_{vm} \right)$

$$(A): \sigma_{vm} = \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_2} = 143589,853 \text{ F} = \frac{340 \cdot 10^6}{2,5}$$

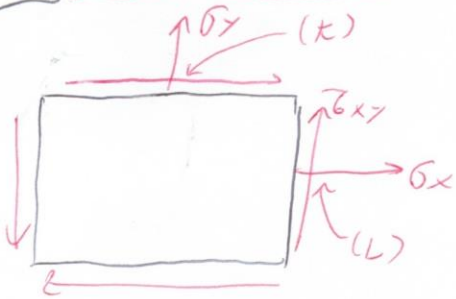
$$\therefore F_A = 10007,467 \text{ N}$$

$$(B): \sigma_{vm} = 884,07995 \text{ F} = \frac{340 \cdot 10^6}{F.S.} \Rightarrow F_B = 153832,24 \text{ N}$$

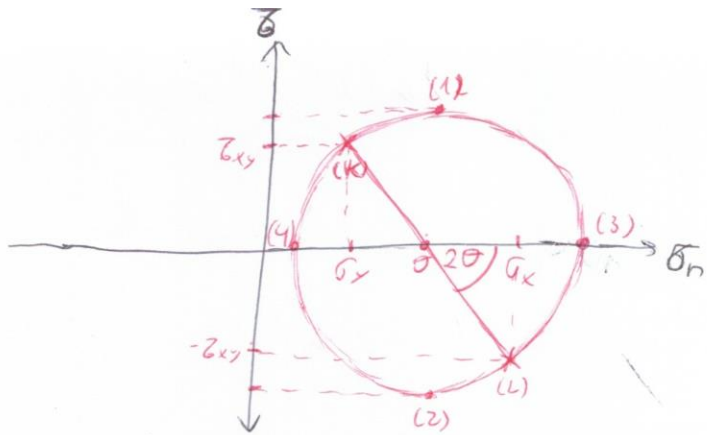
$$(C): \sigma_{vm} = 5488,53 \text{ F} = \frac{340 \cdot 10^6}{F.S.} \Rightarrow F_C = 24915,128 \text{ N}$$

∴ La carga máxima aplicable es $F_A = 10007,467 \text{ N}$

P3) Círculo de Mohr



* Si τ_{xy} gira cuadrado d.f. en el sentido de las manecillas de los relojes $\Rightarrow \tau_{xy} > 0$



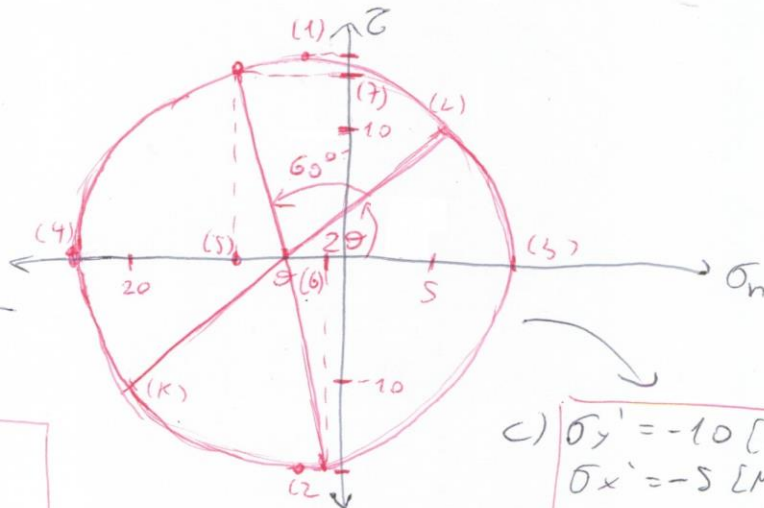
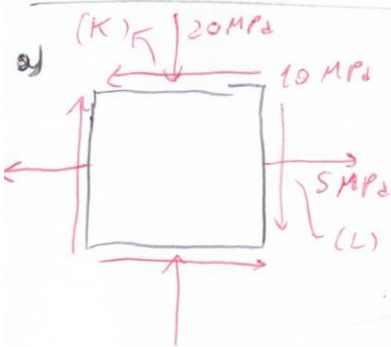
(1), (2): Esfuerzos de corte máximos y mínimos
(3), (4): Esfuerzos normales máximos y mínimos
 θ : Ángulo que debe rotar el cuadrado diferencial para lograr los esf. normales

Criterios de Falla

↳ Criterio del esfuerzo normal máximo: $\sigma_{adm} \leq \frac{\sigma_o}{F.S.}$ $\wedge \sigma_o = \sigma_1$

↳ Criterio del esfuerzo de corte máximo (Tresca): $\tau_{adm} \leq \frac{\tau_o}{F.S.}$ $\wedge \tau_o = \frac{\sigma_1}{2}$

↳ Criterio de Von Mises: $\sigma_{VM} \leq \frac{\sigma_o}{F.S.}$ $\wedge \sigma_{VM} = \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - \sigma_1 \sigma_2}$
 $\sigma_o = \sigma_y$



$$\sigma_1 = 8,1 \text{ [MPa]}$$

$$\sigma_2 = -24 \text{ [MPa]}$$

$$2\theta = 38^\circ \Rightarrow \theta = 19^\circ$$

$$b) \tau = 16,1 \text{ [MPa]}$$

$$c) \sigma_y' = -10 \text{ [MPa]}$$

$$\sigma_x' = -5 \text{ [MPa]}$$

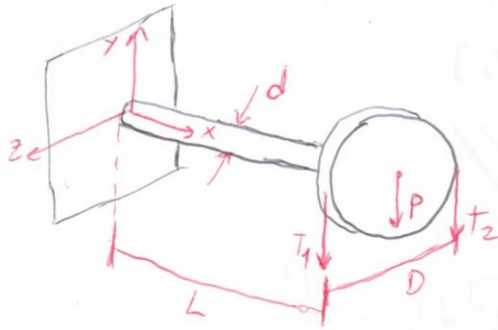
$$\tau_{xy} = 15,7 \text{ [MPa]}$$

$$d) \sigma_{VM} = \sqrt{8,1^2 + (-24)^2 + 8,1 \cdot 24}$$

$$\sigma_{VM} = 28,917 \text{ [MPa]} > \frac{\sigma_o}{F.S.} = 27,5 \text{ [MPa]}$$

Se produce
Falla
 $\sigma_{VM} > \frac{\sigma_o}{F.S.}$

P3



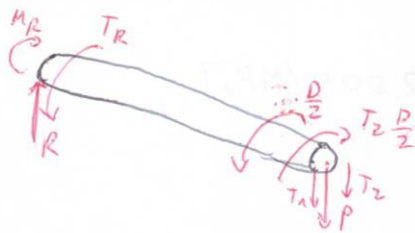
* Propiedades de área

$$\hookrightarrow A = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} = 2,827 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$$

$$\hookrightarrow I = \frac{\pi d^4}{64} = 6,362 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ m}^4$$

$$\hookrightarrow J = \frac{\pi d^4}{32} = 1,272 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4$$

a) DCL

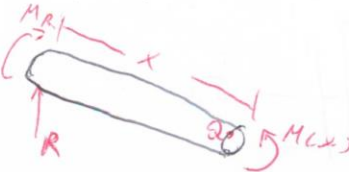


$$R = T_1 + T_2 + P = 4250 \text{ N}$$

$$T_R = (T_1 - T_2) \frac{D}{2} = 250 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$M_R = -(T_1 + T_2 + P)L = -1275 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

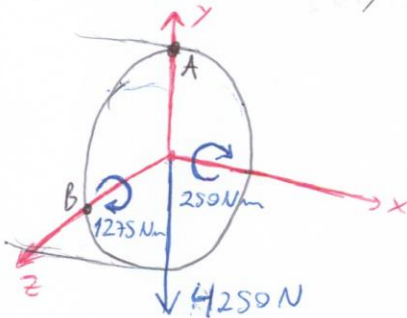
$\rightarrow$ Solo $M(x)$ cambia con la distancia x



$$\left. \begin{aligned} M(x) &= M_R + x \cdot R \\ &= -R \cdot L + xR \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{M(x) = R(x - L)}$$

$\rightarrow$ M es máximo cuando $x = 0$, es decir, en el empotramiento

b) Moviendo fuerzas y torques al empotramiento



* Esfuerzos en (A):

- Esfuerzo de corte τ_{xz} por torsión de 250 N·m

- Esfuerzo de tracción σ_x por flexión por Momento de 1275 N·m

* Esfuerzos en (B):

- Esfuerzo de corte τ_{xy} por fuerza de corte de 4250 N

- Esfuerzo de corte τ_{xy} por torsión de 250 N·m

c) Punto (A)

$\rightarrow$ Torsión de 250 N·m: $\tau_{xz} = \frac{T(\frac{d}{2})}{J} = \frac{250 [\text{N}\cdot\text{m}] \cdot 0,03 [\text{m}]}{1,272 \cdot 10^{-6} [\text{m}^4]} = 5,896 [\text{MPa}]$

$\rightarrow$ Tracción por flexión: $\sigma_x = -\frac{M}{I} y = \frac{1275 [\text{N}\cdot\text{m}] \cdot 0,03 [\text{m}]}{6,362 \cdot 10^{-7} [\text{m}^4]} = 60,123 [\text{MPa}]$

• Punto (B)

→ Torsión de 250 Nm : $\tau_{xy} = 5,896 \text{ [MPa]}$

→ Corte por fuerza : $\tau_{xy} = \frac{V}{It} \int \xi dA$ //
de 4250 N

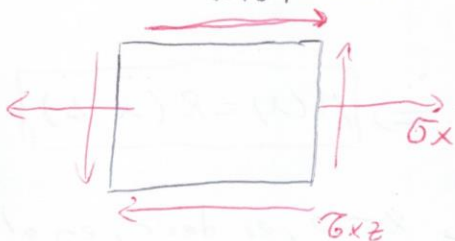
* Desde ej. (1) : $\int \xi dA = 2 \int_0^{d/2} \xi \sqrt{\frac{d^2}{4} - \xi^2} d\xi = \frac{d^3}{12}$

• $\gamma = 0, c = \frac{d}{2}, t = d$

$\Rightarrow \tau_{xy} = \frac{-4250 \text{ N}}{6,362 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ m}^4 \cdot 0,06 \text{ m}} \cdot \frac{(0,06)^3 \text{ m}^3}{12} = -2,004 \text{ [MPa]}$

• Estado de esfuerzo :

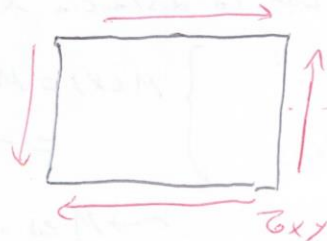
(A) plano x-z



$\sigma_x = 60,123 \text{ [MPa]}$

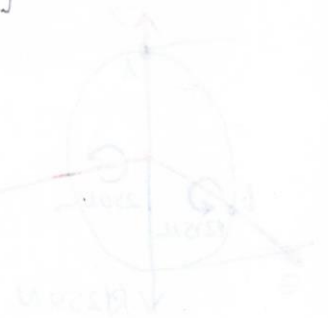
$\tau_{xz} = 5,896 \text{ [MPa]}$

(B) plano x-y

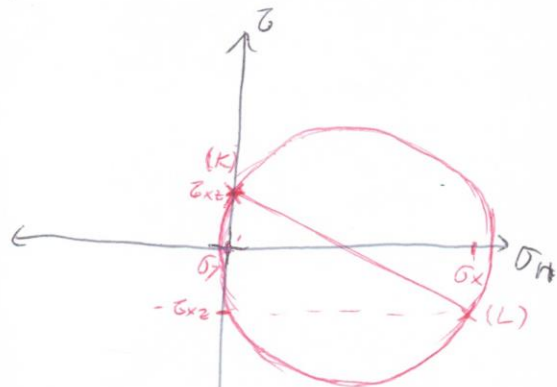


$\sigma_x = 0$

$\tau_{xy} = 3,892 \text{ [MPa]}$



$$d) (A): (K) \Rightarrow \sigma_z = 0 \quad \tau_{xz} = 5,896 \quad || \quad (L) \Rightarrow \sigma_x = 60,125 \quad \tau_{xz} = -5,896$$

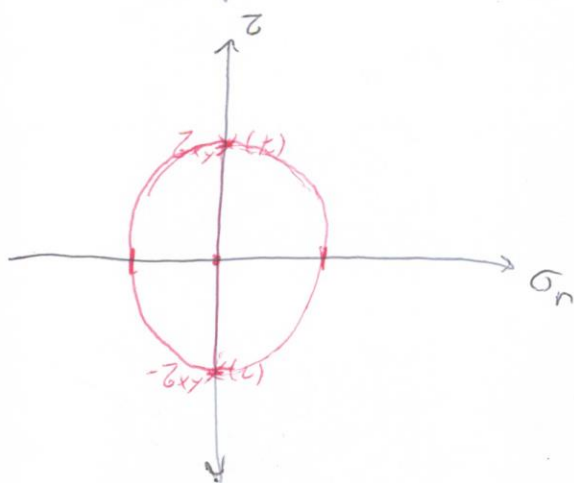


$$\sigma_{max} = 62 \text{ MPa } (\sigma_1) \\ \sigma_{min} = -1 \text{ MPa } (\sigma_2)$$

(A)

$$(B): (K) \Rightarrow \sigma_y = 0 \quad \tau_{xy} = 3,592$$

$$(L) \Rightarrow \sigma_x = 0 \quad \tau_{xy} = -3,592$$



$$\sigma_{max} = 3,592 \text{ [MPa]} (\sigma_1) \\ \sigma_{min} = -3,592 \text{ [MPa]} (\sigma_2)$$

(B)

$$e) (A) \rightarrow \sigma_{vm} = \sqrt{62^2 + (-1)^2 - 62 \cdot (-1)} = 62,5 \text{ [MPa]}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_0}{F.S} = 136 \text{ [MPa]} \Rightarrow \text{Dado que } \sigma_{vm} < \frac{\sigma_0}{F.S}, \text{ el material no Falla}$$

$$(B) \rightarrow \sigma_{vm} = \sqrt{(3,592)^2 + (-3,592)^2 - 3,592 \cdot (-3,592)} = 6,23 \text{ [MPa]}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Dado que } \sigma_{vm} < \frac{\sigma_0}{F.S}, \text{ el material no Falla} //$$