

	Formulário	TMEC-020	Mecânica dos Sólidos II
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$$(\nabla \vec{v})_{ij} = v_{i,j}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \vec{v} = (\nabla \vec{v}) \vec{e}$$

$$\mathbf{T} \vec{e}_i = T_{ji} \vec{e}_j$$

$$\mathbf{T} \vec{v} = T_{ij} v_j \vec{e}_i$$

$$T_{ij} = \vec{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{T} \vec{e}_j$$

$$Q_{ij} = \vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{e}'_j$$

$$\{\mathbf{v}\}' = [\mathbf{Q}]^T \{\mathbf{v}\}$$

$$[\mathbf{T}]' = [\mathbf{Q}]^T [\mathbf{T}] [\mathbf{Q}]$$

$$|[\mathbf{T}] - \lambda [\mathbf{I}]| = 0$$

$$(\mathbf{T} - \lambda \mathbf{I}) \vec{n} = \vec{0}$$

$$(\mathbf{T} + \mathbf{S})_{ij} = T_{ij} + S_{ij}$$

$$(\mathbf{TS})_{ij} = T_{im} S_{mj}$$

$$\mathbf{T} = \lambda (\text{tr } \mathbf{E}) \mathbf{I} + 2 \mu \mathbf{E}$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{2\mu} \left(\mathbf{T} - \frac{\lambda}{3\lambda + 2\mu} (\text{tr } \mathbf{T}) \mathbf{I} \right)$$

$$\widehat{U} = \frac{1+\nu}{2E_y} \text{tr } \mathbf{T}^2 - \frac{\nu}{2E_y} (\text{tr } \mathbf{T})^2$$

$$\mathbf{T} = \frac{E_y \nu}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} (\text{tr } \mathbf{E}) \mathbf{I} + \frac{E_y}{1+\nu} \mathbf{E}$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{1+\nu}{E_y} \mathbf{T} - \frac{\nu}{E_y} (\text{tr } \mathbf{T}) \mathbf{I}$$

$$G = \frac{E_y}{2(1+\nu)}$$

$$\widehat{U} = \frac{1+\nu}{2E_y} \text{tr } \mathbf{T}^2 - \frac{\nu}{2E_y} (\text{tr } \mathbf{T})^2 = \frac{1+\nu}{2E_y} (T_{11}^2 + T_{22}^2 + T_{33}^2 + 2T_{12}^2 + 2T_{13}^2 + 2T_{23}^2) - \frac{\nu}{2E_y} (T_{11} + T_{22} + T_{33})^2$$

$$\widehat{U}_d = \frac{1+\nu}{2E_y} \text{tr } \mathbf{T}^2 - \frac{1+\nu}{6E_y} (\text{tr } \mathbf{T})^2 = \frac{1+\nu}{6E_y} [(T_{11} - T_{22})^2 + (T_{11} - T_{33})^2 + (T_{22} - T_{33})^2 + 6(T_{12}^2 + T_{13}^2 + T_{23}^2)]$$

$$\sigma_{vm}^2 = \frac{(T_{11} - T_{22})^2 + (T_{11} - T_{33})^2 + (T_{22} - T_{33})^2 + 6(T_{12}^2 + T_{13}^2 + T_{23}^2)}{2} = \frac{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2}{2}$$

$$\sigma_e^2 > (\text{ou } \leq) \frac{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2}{2} = \sigma_{vm}^2$$

$$\Pi = \int_0^L \frac{E_y I}{2} (u_{2,11})^2 dx_1 - \int_0^L q u_2 dx_1$$

$$\Pi = \int_0^L \frac{E_y I}{2} (u_{2,11})^2 dx_1 - F u_2(x_{1_F})$$

$$C_c = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi^2 E_y}{\sigma_e}}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{adm}} = \frac{\pi^2 E_y}{1,92 \left(\frac{KL}{r}\right)^2}$$

$$s = \frac{5}{3} + \frac{3}{8} \frac{\frac{KL}{r}}{C_c} - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\frac{KL}{r}}{C_c} \right)^3$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{adm}} = \frac{\sigma_e}{s} \left[1 - 0,5 \left(\frac{\frac{KL}{r}}{C_c} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$I = \frac{b h^3}{12}$$

$$I = \frac{\pi c^4}{4}$$

$$\delta = \int_0^L \frac{N N^*}{E_y A} dx + \int_0^L \frac{M M^*}{E_y I} dx$$