

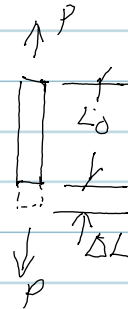
## CH. 2.1-2.2 STRAIN

DEF:

STRAIN, NORMAL

$$\epsilon = \frac{\Delta L}{L_0}$$

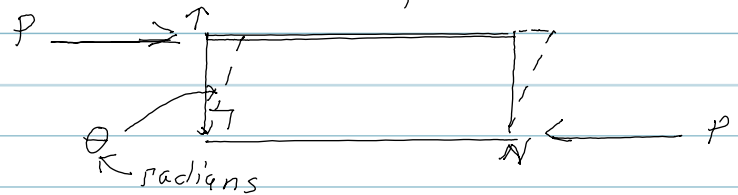
NO UNITS



SHEAR STRESS

SHEAR STRAIN

$$\gamma = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta$$



SMALL STRAIN ANALYSIS

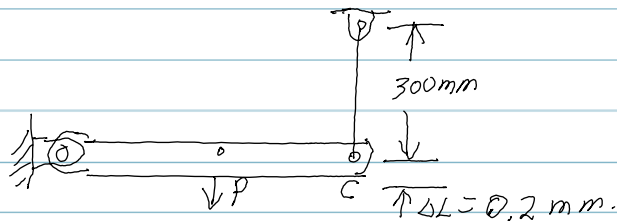
USUAL THAT  $\epsilon \ll 1$   $\gamma$

$\theta \ll 1$  radians  $\sin(\theta) = \theta$ ,  $\cos(\theta) = 1$ ,  $\tan(\theta) = \theta$

Prob. F 2-1 (MODIFIED SO  $\Delta L = 0.2 \text{ mm}$  @ "C")

FIND: NORMAL STRAIN  $\epsilon = ?$  FOR CABLE

SKETCH



SOLUTION:

$$\epsilon = \frac{\Delta L}{L_0} = \frac{0.2 \text{ mm}}{300 \text{ mm}} = \underline{\underline{6.7 \cdot 10^{-4}}}$$

NO UNIT, in/in, mm/mm

$$\epsilon = 670 \cdot 10^{-6} = \underline{\underline{670 \mu}}$$

$$\% \epsilon = 100 \cdot \epsilon = 6.7 \cdot 10^{-4} (100) = 6.7 \cdot 10^{-2} = \underline{\underline{.067\%}}$$

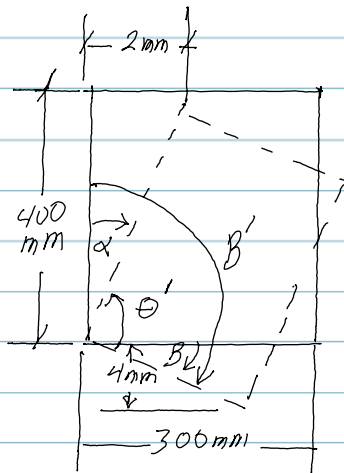
$$\underline{\underline{\epsilon = .067\%}}$$

CH. 2 STRAIN (CONT.)

PROB. F2.3

FIND: SHEAR STRAIN @ CORNER "A"

SKETCH



SOLUTION:

$$\gamma = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta'$$

ARC LENGTH  
← RADIUS

SMALL ANGLE APPROXIMATION

$$s = r\theta \leftarrow \text{radians}$$

$$\theta = \alpha = \frac{s}{r} = \frac{2 \text{ mm}}{400 \text{ mm}} = .005 \text{ rad}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{2 \text{ mm}}{400 \text{ mm}}$$

$$\alpha = .005 \text{ rad}$$

$$B = \frac{s}{r} = \frac{4 \text{ mm}}{300} = .0133 \text{ rad}$$

$$B' = \frac{\pi}{2} + B = \frac{\pi}{2} + .0133 \text{ rad}$$

$$\theta' = B' - \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} + .0133 - .005 = \frac{\pi}{2} + .00833$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta' = \frac{\pi}{2} - \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} + .00833 \right] = -.00833$$

CH. 3-1 TO 3-5 STRESS STRAIN DIAGRAMS

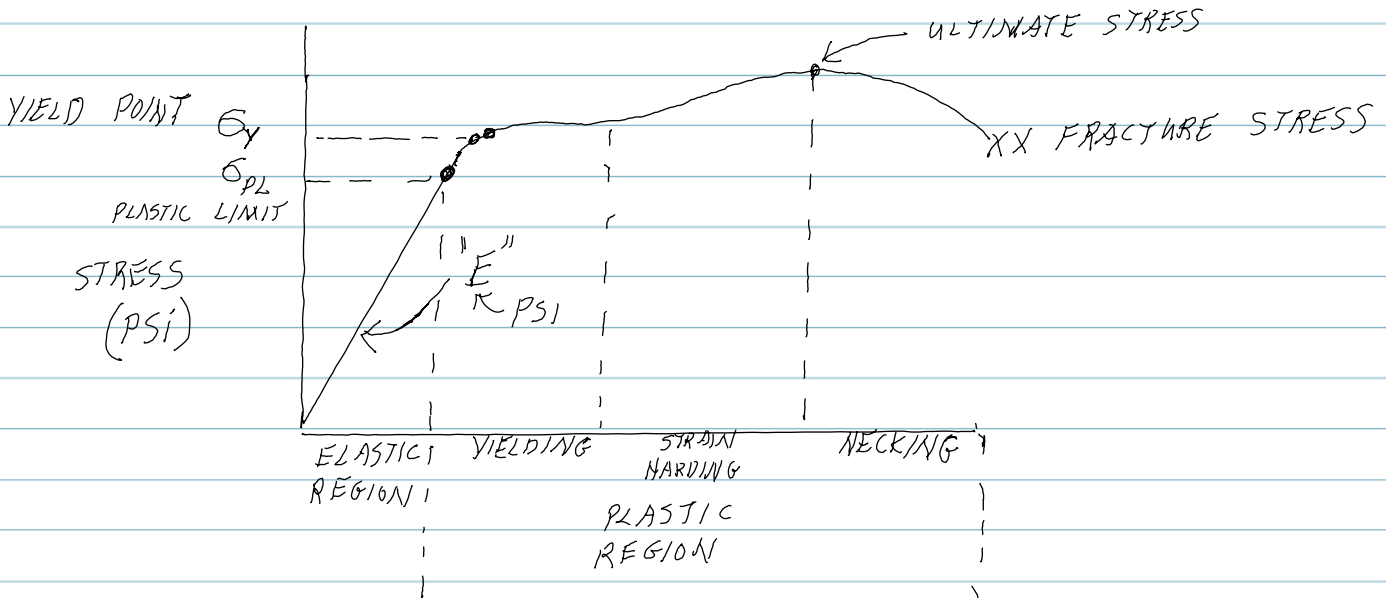
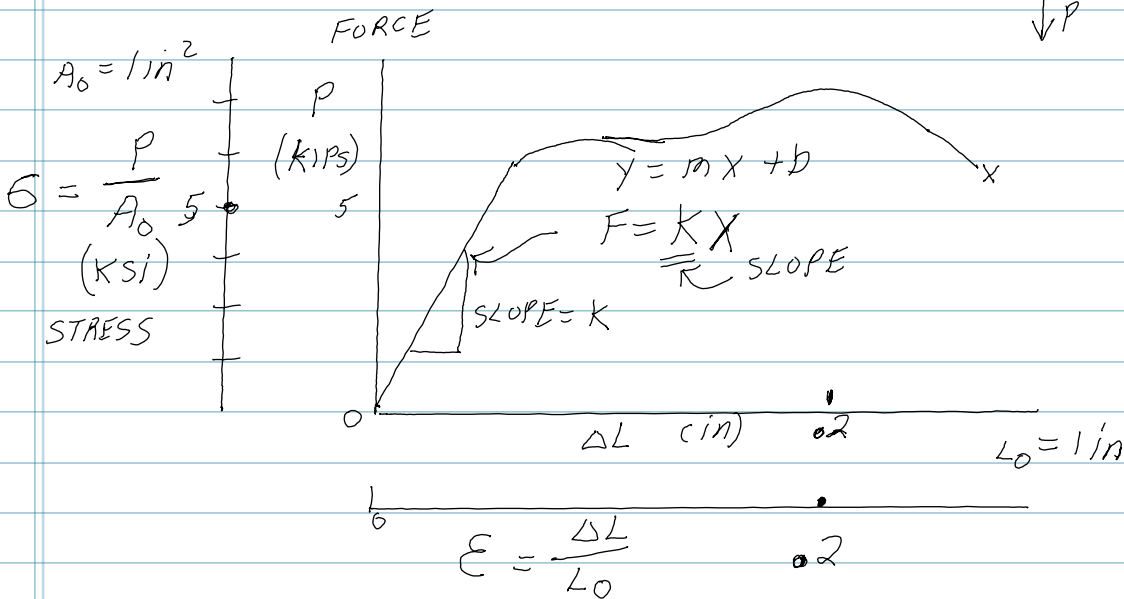
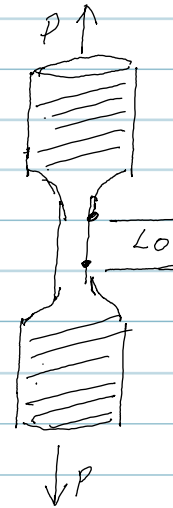
SECTION 3-1 & 3-2

DEFINE

$$\sigma = \frac{P}{A_0} \leftarrow \text{ORIGINAL AREA}$$

↑  
PSI

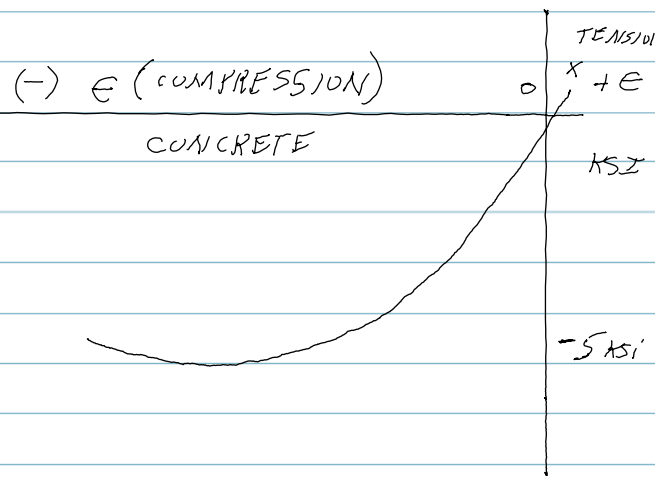
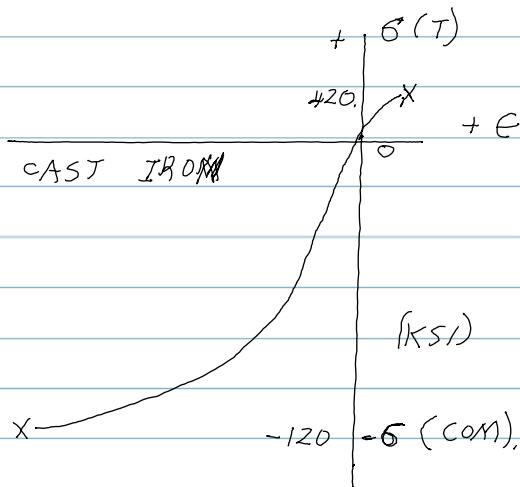
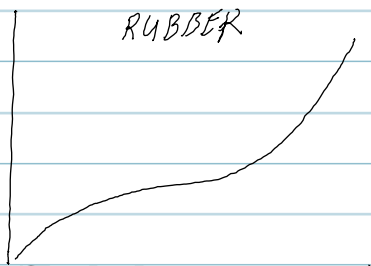
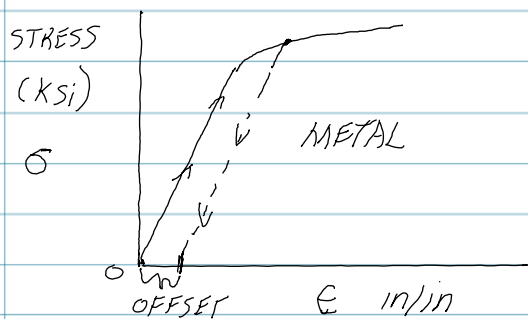
$$\epsilon = \frac{\Delta L}{L_0} = \frac{\delta}{L_0}$$



## CH. 3.1 - 3.5 STRESS & STRAIN DIAGRAMS

### SECTION 3.3 DUCTILE & BRITTLE MATERIALS

$$\% \text{ ELONGATION} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon} E = \frac{L_f - L_0}{L_0} (100)$$



### SECTION 3.4 HOOK'S LAW

$$* F = kx$$

$$\sigma = E \epsilon$$

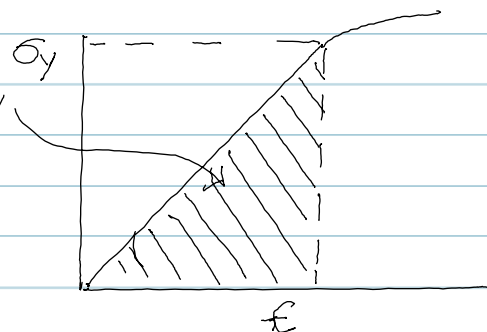
ASSUME - STAY IN ELASTIC RANGE  
"E"  $\sigma_y$

### SECTION 3.5 STRAIN ENERGY

AREA UNDER  $\sigma$  VS  $\epsilon$  = ENERGY DENSITY

MODULUS OF RESILIENCE

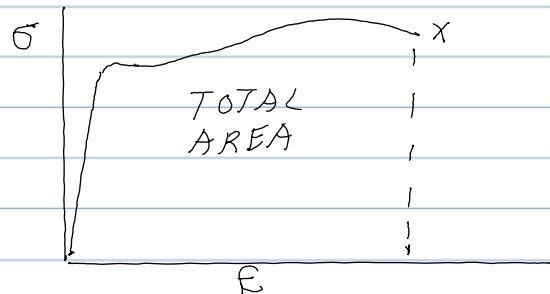
$$u_p = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{pl} \epsilon_{pl} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma_{pl}^2}{E}$$



CH. 3.1 - 3.5 STRESS + STRAIN (CONT.)

SECTION 3.5 (CONT.)

MODULUS OF TOUGHNESS



PROB. F3-12

GIVEN: CABLE A-36 STEEL ( $d=3\text{mm}$ )  $\Delta L=0.2\text{mm}$

SOLUTION: WORK BACKWARD!

$P=? \quad \Sigma M_A = 0$

①  $+F(400) - P(600) = 0 \quad P = \frac{400}{600} F$

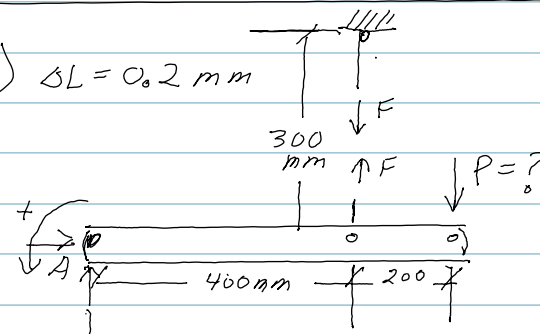
$F=?$

②  $\sigma_N = \frac{F}{A} \leftarrow A = \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} (3\text{mm})^2 = 7.08\text{mm}^2$

$\sigma_N = ?$

③  $\sigma_N = E\epsilon \quad E = 200\text{GPa} = 200 \cdot 10^9\text{Pa}$

④  $\epsilon = ? \quad \epsilon = \frac{\Delta L}{L_0} = \frac{0.2\text{mm}}{300\text{mm}} = 6.67 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ NO UNITS!}$



WORK UPWARDS

③  $\sigma_N = E\epsilon = 200 \cdot 10^9 \text{ Pa} (6.67 \cdot 10^{-4}) = 133.3 \text{ MPa} = 1.33 \cdot 10^8 \text{ Pa}$

②  $F = \sigma_N A = (1.33 \cdot 10^8 \text{ Pa}) 7.08 \text{mm}^2 \left( \frac{1\text{m}}{1000\text{mm}} \right)^2 = 942 \text{ N}$

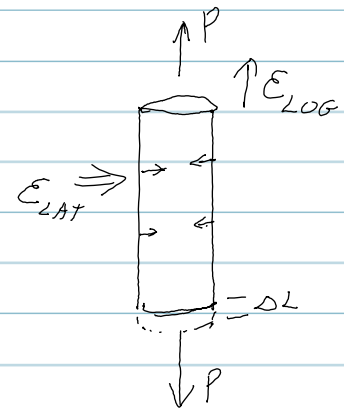
①  $P = \frac{400}{600} P = \frac{2}{3} (942 \text{ N}) = \underline{\underline{628 \text{ N}}}$

## CH 3,6 - 3.7 POISSON'S RATIO & CREEP + FATIGUE

### SECTION 3.6 POISSON'S RATIO

$$\nu = - \frac{\epsilon_{LAT}}{\epsilon_{LONG}}$$

" $\nu$ " SPECIFIC FOR A MATERIAL  
(LOOK UP)



### SECTION 3.7 SHEAR STRESS-STRAIN DIAGRAM

$$\sigma_N = E \epsilon$$

$$\tau = G \gamma$$

← SHEAR STRAIN

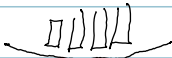
↑ SHEAR MODULUS OF ELASTICITY or (modulus of rigidity) ~~++~~  
↑ SHEAR STRESS (psi)

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

↑ POISSON'S RATIO

### SECTION 3.8 FATIGUE OF MATERIAL

FATIGUE - CYCLE OF LOADING + UNLOADING  
10 - 100 M CYCLES

CREEP →  $\Delta L$  CONTINUOUS LOAD - BOOK SHELF   
WOOD - CONCRETE  
HIGH TEMP - STEEL

## RANKING - MODULUS OF ELASTICITY

RANK THE MODULUS OF ELASTICITY FOR EACH OF THE 4 FIGURES (A-D)

LARGEST 1)

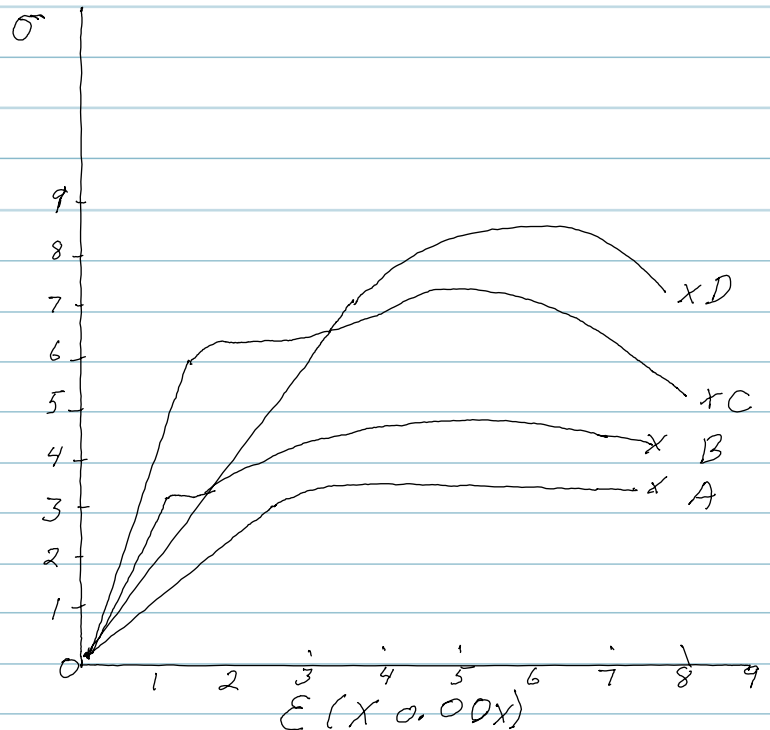
2)

3)

4)

MODULUS OF ELASTICITY  
SAME FOR ALL. —

STATE YOUR REASON:



CONFIDENCE (CIRCLE ONE)

LOW

MEDIUM

HIGH