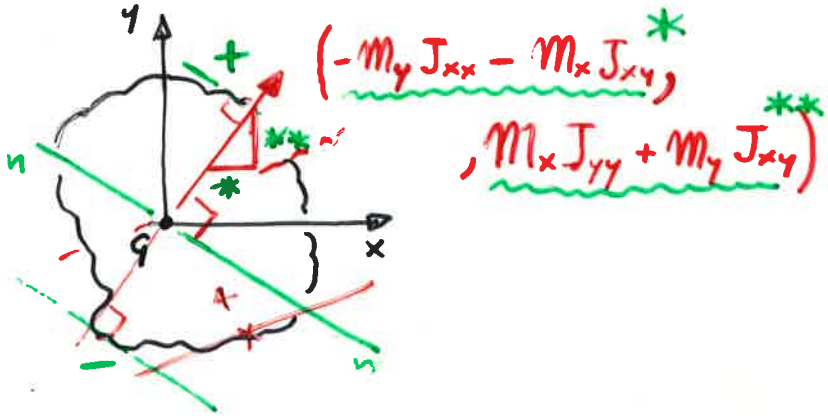
Stato tensionale $\sigma_z = E(x,y) \cdot \varepsilon_z$ $\quad \sigma_x = \sigma_y = \tau_{xy} = \tau_{yz} = \tau_{zx} = 0$

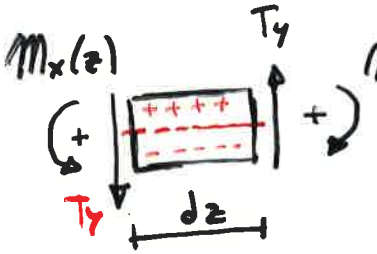
su materiale omogeneo

$$\sigma_z = \frac{(M_x J_{yy} + M_y J_{xy})\cdot y - (M_y J_{xx} + M_x J_{xy})\cdot x}{(J_{xx} J_{yy} - J_{xy}^2)} \quad (*)$$

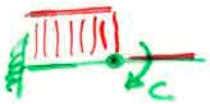
con asse neutro baricentrico e normale a



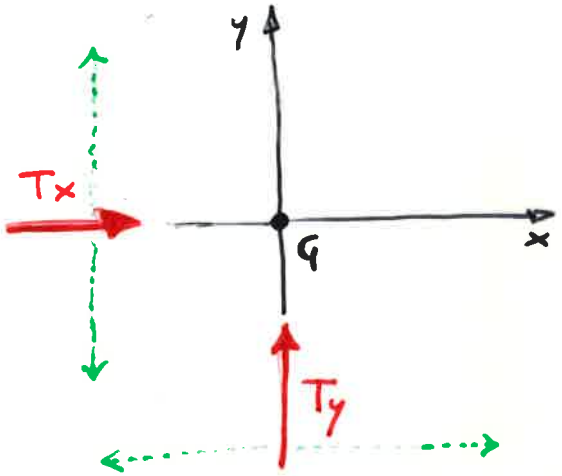
variazione di momento flettente → induce → TAGLIO



$$T_y = \frac{dM_x}{dz}$$ (derivabile)



$$T_x = -\frac{dM_y}{dz}$$



discuteremo successiv. il posiz. della retta d'azione

da $(\otimes)$ ho $\sigma_z = f(x, y, M_x, M_y, J_{xx})$

suppongo sez costante → $\frac{d\sigma_z}{dz} = f\left(x, y, \frac{dM_x}{dz}, \frac{dM_y}{dz}, J_{xx}\right)$

$$F\left(x, y, T_y, -T_x, J_{xx}\right) \quad \forall x,y \text{ su sezione}$$