

NAME:
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ME 307 FORMULAS

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$$T = K \cdot i \quad \text{where } i = 0.45 \cdot \sqrt[3]{D} + 0.001 \cdot D, \quad D = \sqrt{D_1 \cdot D_2}, \quad K = 10 \cdot 1.6^{(IT_n - IT_6)}$$

$$\sigma_x = \frac{[E \cdot \varepsilon_x \cdot (1 - \nu) + \nu \cdot E \cdot (\varepsilon_y + \varepsilon_z)]}{1 - \nu - 2\nu^2} \quad \tau = \frac{V \cdot Q}{I \cdot b} \quad Q = \int_{y_0}^c y dA$$

$$\sigma_y = \frac{[E \cdot \varepsilon_y \cdot (1 - \nu) + \nu \cdot E \cdot (\varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_z)]}{1 - \nu - 2\nu^2} \quad I = \frac{\pi \cdot d^4}{64} \quad I = \frac{b \cdot h^3}{12} \quad J = \frac{\pi \cdot d^4}{32}$$

$$\sigma_z = \frac{[E \cdot \varepsilon_z \cdot (1 - \nu) + \nu \cdot E \cdot (\varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y)]}{1 - \nu - 2\nu^2}$$

$$\sigma(y) = \frac{M \cdot y}{A \cdot e \cdot (r_n - y)}, \quad r_n = \frac{A}{\int \frac{dA}{r}}, \quad \sigma_{1,2} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \tau_{\max}, \quad \tau_{\max} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

$$\sigma^3 - (I_1)\sigma^2 + (I_2)\sigma - (I_3) = 0$$

$$I_1 = \sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z$$

$$I_2 = \sigma_x \sigma_y + \sigma_x \sigma_z + \sigma_y \sigma_z - \tau_{xy}^2 - \tau_{yz}^2 - \tau_{zx}^2$$

$$I_3 = \sigma_x \sigma_y \sigma_z + 2\tau_{xy} \tau_{yz} \tau_{zx} - \sigma_x \tau_{yz}^2 - \sigma_y \tau_{zx}^2 - \sigma_z \tau_{xy}^2$$

$$\cos 3\theta = \frac{2I_1^3 - 9I_1 I_2 + 27I_3}{2(I_1^2 - 3I_2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\sigma_i = r \cdot \cos \theta_i + \frac{I_1}{3}$$

$$r = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{I_1^2 - 3I_2}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{p_i \cdot r_i^2 - p_o \cdot r_o^2 \pm \frac{r_i^2 \cdot r_o^2 \cdot (p_o - p_i)}{r^2}}{r_o^2 - r_i^2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} - \text{ for } \sigma_t \\ + \text{ for } \sigma_r \end{array} \right.$$

$$p = \frac{E \cdot \delta}{R} \cdot \frac{(r_o^2 - R^2)(R^2 - r_i^2)}{2R^2(r_o^2 - r_i^2)}, \quad P_{cr} = \frac{C \cdot \pi^2 \cdot E \cdot A}{\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^2} \quad \text{where } k = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}}$$

$$P_{cr} = \frac{C \cdot \pi^2 \cdot E \cdot A}{\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^2} \quad \text{where } k = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}}$$

$$\sigma' = \sqrt{\frac{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2 + (\sigma_y - \sigma_z)^2 + (\sigma_z - \sigma_x)^2 + 6(\tau_{xy}^2 + \tau_{yz}^2 + \tau_{zx}^2) \right]^{1/2}$$

$$C = \frac{k_b}{k_b + k_m}$$

$$F_b = F_i + C \cdot P$$

$$F_m = -F_i + (1 - C) \cdot P \quad \text{for } F_m < 0$$

$$F_i'' = \frac{T \cdot A_i \cdot r_i}{\sum_1^n A_i \cdot r_i^2}$$

$$\tau'' = \frac{T \cdot r}{J}$$

$$J = \sum_1^n A_i \cdot \left(\frac{L_i^2}{12} + r_i^2 \right)$$

$$\tau = K \cdot \frac{8 \cdot F \cdot D}{\pi \cdot d^3}$$

$$K_s = \frac{2C + 1}{2C}$$

$$K_w = \frac{4 \cdot C - 1}{4 \cdot C - 4} + \frac{0.615}{C} = K_s \cdot K_c$$

$$k = \frac{G \cdot d^4}{8 \cdot D^3 \cdot N_a} = \frac{G \cdot d}{8 \cdot C^3 \cdot N_a}$$

TABLE A-23 CHARTS FOR THEORETICAL STRESS-CONCENTRATION FACTORS K_t

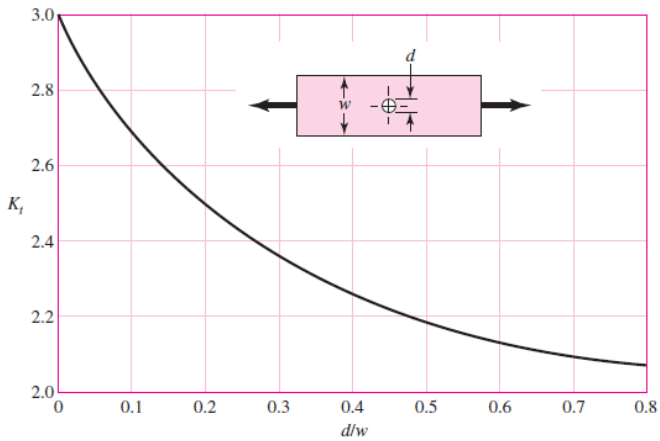


FIGURE A-13-1 Bar in tension or simple compression with a transverse hole. $\sigma_0 = F/A$, where $A = (w - d)t$ and t is the thickness.

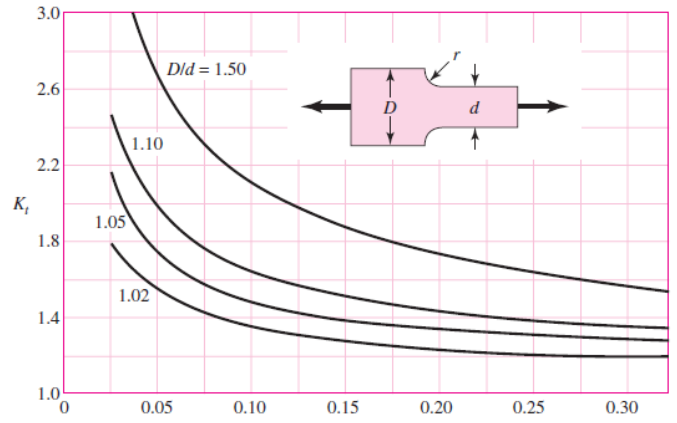


FIGURE A-13-5 Rectangular filleted bar in tension or simple compression. $\sigma_0 = F/A$, where $A = dt$ and t is the thickness.

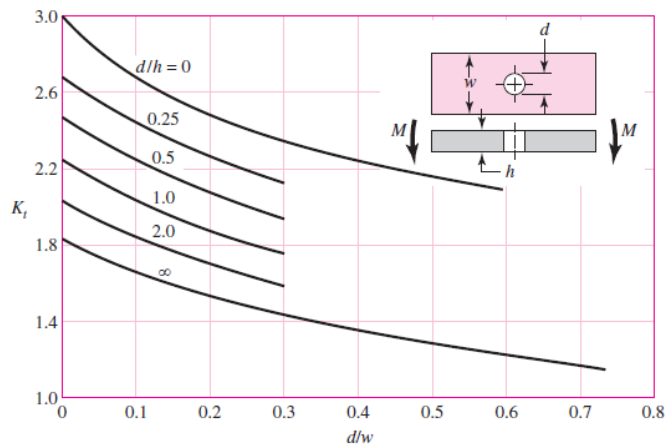


FIGURE A-13-2 Rectangular bar with a transverse hole in bending. $\sigma_0 = Mc/I$, where $I = (w - d)h^3/12$.

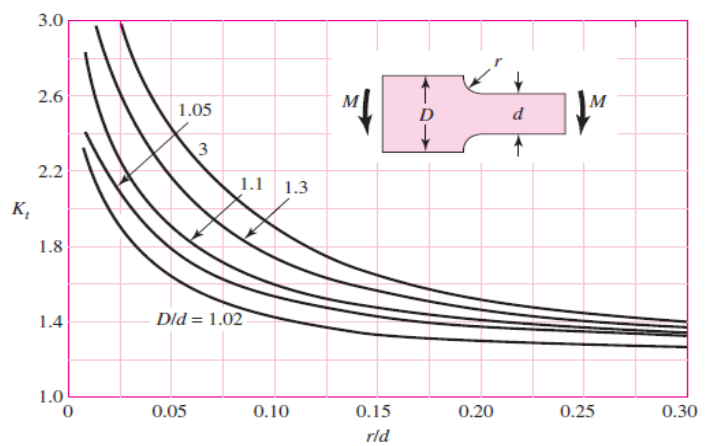


FIGURE A-13-6 Rectangular filleted bar in bending. $\sigma_0 = Mc/I$, where $c = d/2$, $I = td^3/12$, t is the thickness.

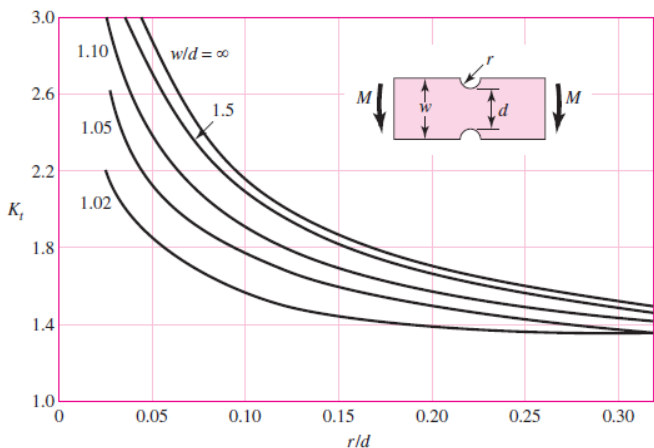


FIGURE A-13-4 Notched rectangular bar in bending. $\sigma_0 = Mc/I$, where $c = d/2$, $I = td^3/12$, and t is the thickness.

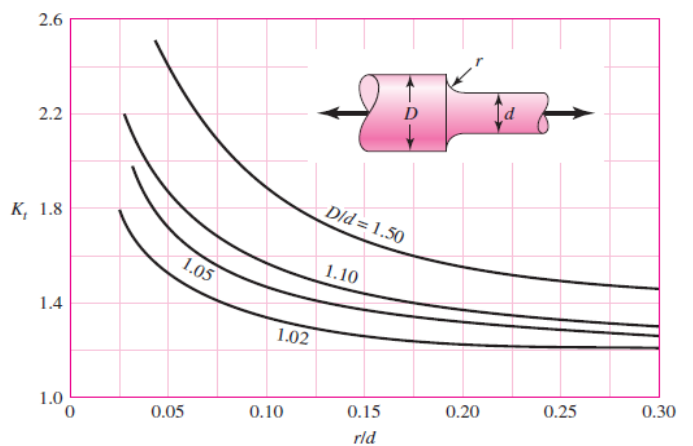


FIGURE A-13-7 Round shaft with shoulder fillet in tension. $\sigma_0 = F/A$, where $A = \pi d^2/4$.

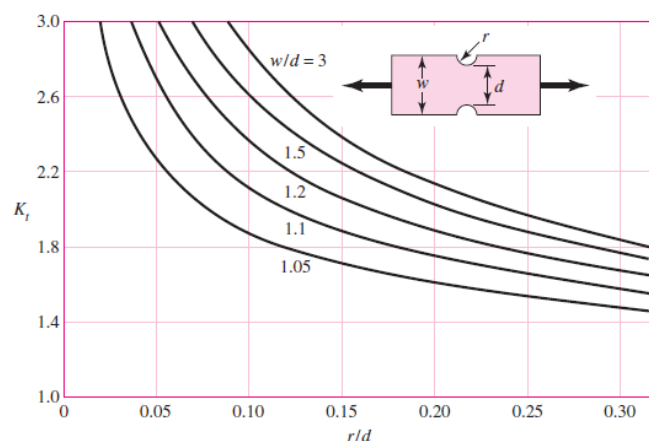


FIGURE A-13-3 Notched rectangular bar in tension or simple compression. $\sigma_0 = F/A$, where $A = dt$ and t is the thickness.

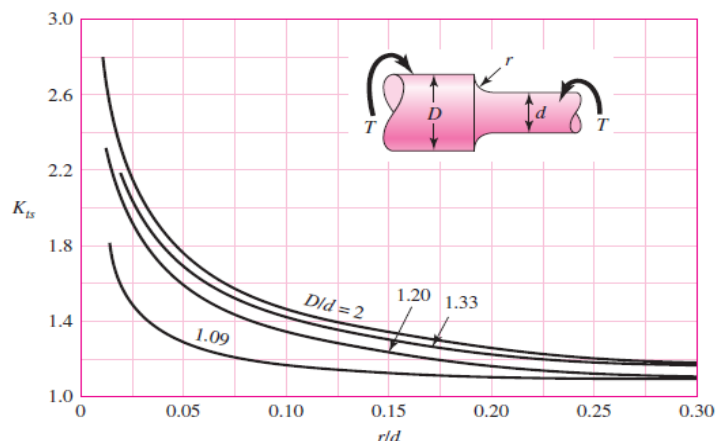


FIGURE A-13-8 Round shaft with shoulder fillet in torsion. $\tau_0 = Tc/J$, where $c = d/2$ and $J = \pi d^4/32$.

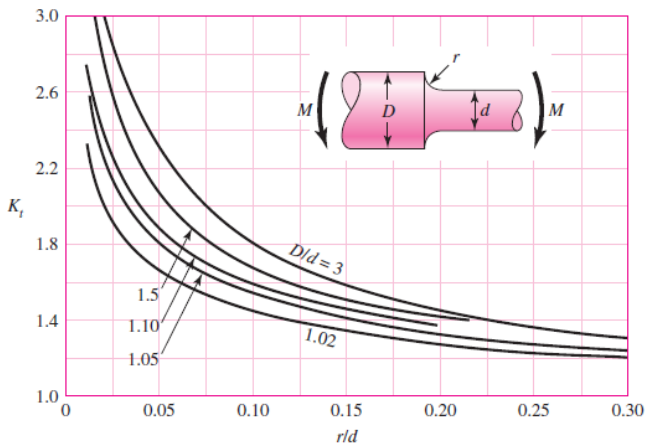


FIGURE A-13-9 Round shaft with shoulder fillet in bending. $\sigma_0 = Mc/I$, where $c = d/2$ and $I = \pi d^4/64$.

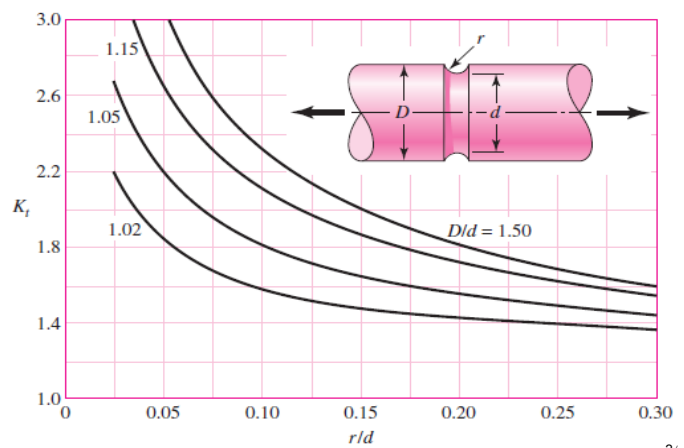


FIGURE A-13-13 Grooved round bar in tension. $\sigma_0 = F/A$, where $A = \pi d^2/4$.

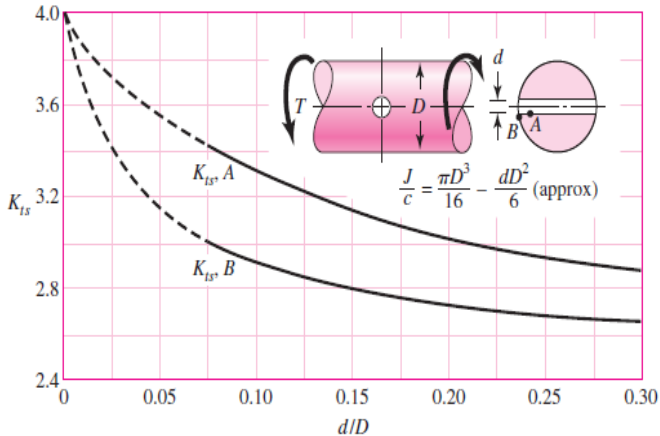


FIGURE A-13-10 Round shaft in torsion with transverse hole.

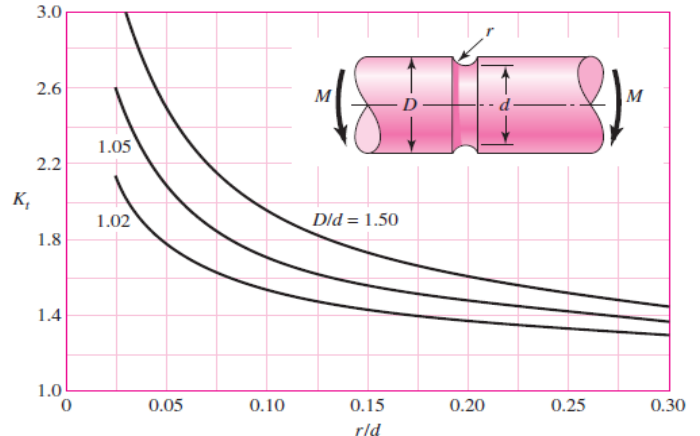


FIGURE A-13-14 Grooved round bar in bending. $\sigma_0 = Mc/I$, where $c = d/2$ and $I = \pi d^4/64$.

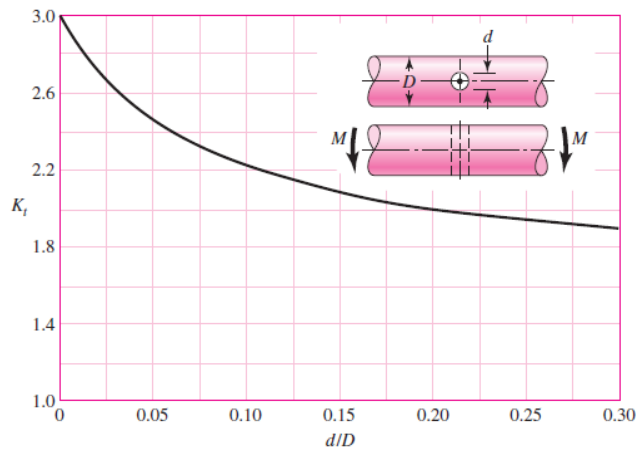


FIGURE A-13-11 Round shaft in bending with a transverse hole. $\sigma_0 = M[(\pi D^3/32) - (dD^2/6)]$, approximately.

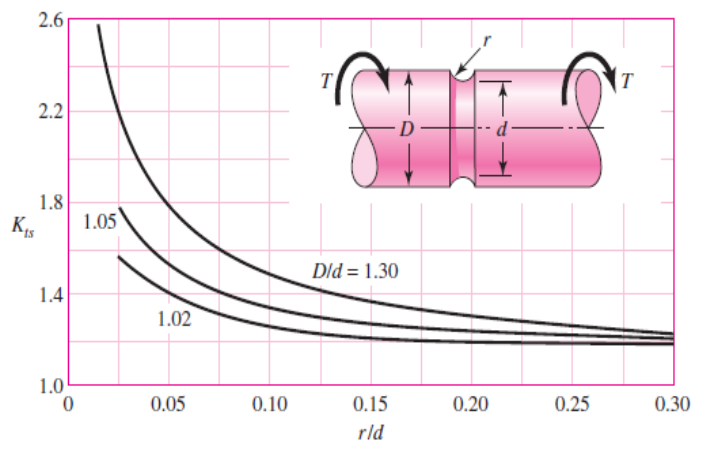


FIGURE A-13-15 Grooved round bar in torsion. $\tau_0 = Tc/J$, where $c = d/2$ and $J = \pi d^4/32$.

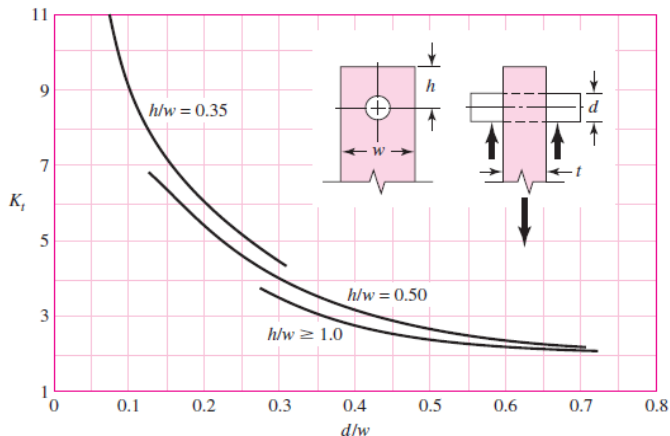


FIGURE A-13-12 Plate loaded in tension by a pin through a hole. $\sigma_0 = F/A$, where $A = (w - d)t$. When clearance exists, increase K_t 35 to 50 percent. (M. M. Frocht and H. N. Hill, "Stress Concentration Factors around a Central Circular Hole in a Plate Loaded through a Pin in Hole," J. Appl. Mechanics, vol. 7, no. 1, March 1940, p. A-5.)

ENDURANCE-LIMIT MODIFYING FACTORS

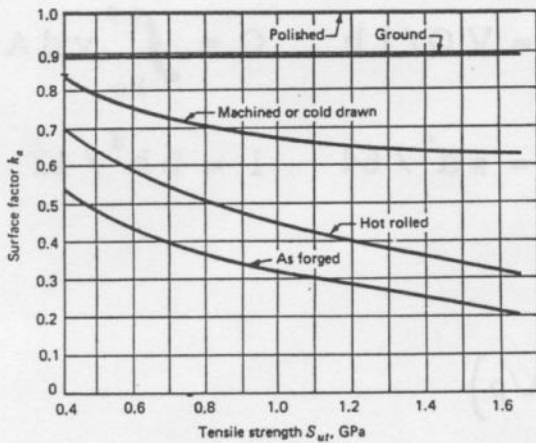


FIGURE 7-8 Surface-finish modification factors for steel. These are the k_s factors for use in Eq. (7-15).

Table 7-7 RELIABILITY FACTORS k_r CORRESPONDING TO AN 8 PERCENT STANDARD DEVIATION OF THE ENDURANCE LIMIT

Reliability R	Standardized variable z_r	Reliability factor k_r
0.50	0	1.000
0.90	1.288	0.897
0.95	1.645	0.868
0.99	2.326	0.814
0.999	3.090	0.753
0.999 9	3.719	0.702
0.999 99	4.265	0.659
0.999 999	4.753	0.620
0.999 999 9	5.199	0.584
0.999 999 99	5.612	0.551
0.999 999 999	5.997	0.520

Size Factor :

1) For Tension-Compression :
 $k_b = 1.0$ for all dimensions.

2) For torsion of Bending

$k_b = 1.0$ $d \leq 8$ mm
 $k_b = 0.85$ $8 \text{ mm} \leq d \leq 50$ mm
 $k_b = 0.75$ $d > 50$ mm

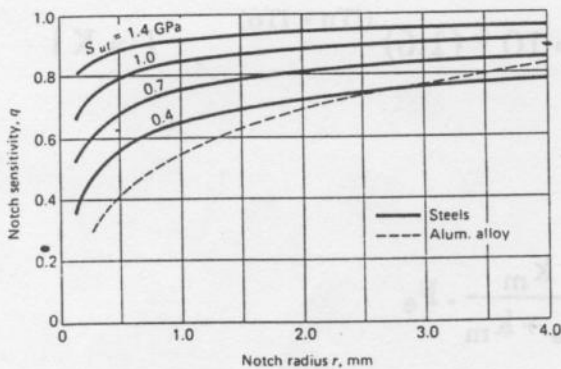
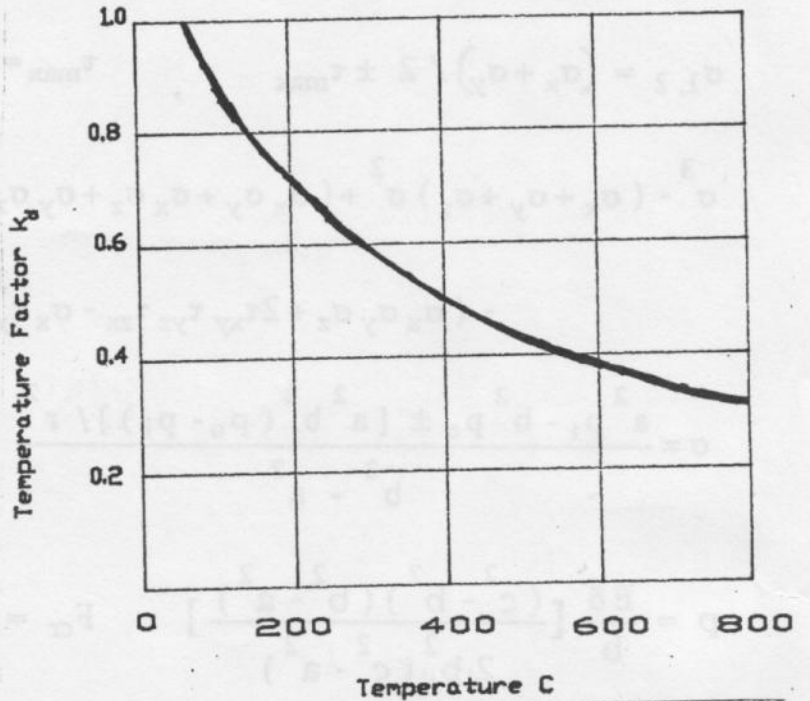


FIGURE 7-13 Notch-sensitivity charts for steels and 2024-T wrought aluminum alloys subjected to reversed bending or reversed axial loads. For larger notch radii use the values of q corresponding to $r = 4$ mm. (By permission from George Sines and J. L. Waisman (eds.), *Metal Fatigue*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1959, pp. 296-298.)

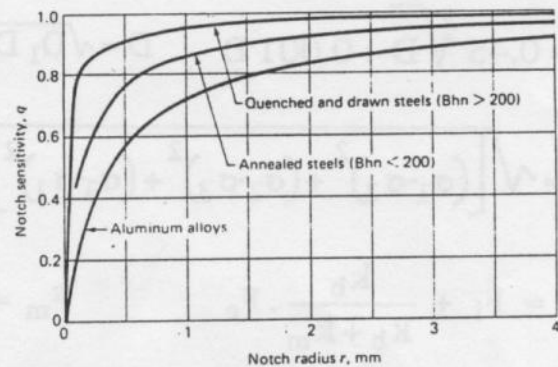


FIGURE 7-14 Notch-sensitivity curves for materials in reversed torsion. For larger notch radii use the values of q corresponding to $r = 4$ mm.