

**Chapter 1-5 formulas**

$\sigma = \frac{P}{A}$	$\nu = -\frac{\epsilon_{transverse}}{\epsilon_{long}}$	$P_S = n A_B \tau_{allowable} N$
$\epsilon = \frac{\Delta L}{L} = \frac{\delta}{L}$	$\epsilon_x = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_x - \nu \sigma_y - \nu \sigma_z)$	$P_P = d t \sigma_{P-allowable} N$
$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon}$	$\epsilon_y = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_y - \nu \sigma_x - \nu \sigma_z)$	$P_G = b t \sigma_{G-allowable}$
$\delta = \frac{PL}{AE}$	$\epsilon_z = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_z - \nu \sigma_x - \nu \sigma_y)$	$P_N = (b t - N_F d_H t) \sigma_{N-allowable}$
$\tau = \frac{P}{A}$	$\delta = \alpha L (\Delta T)$	Joint efficiency = $\frac{P_{min}}{P_G}$
$\gamma = \frac{\delta}{L}$	$\sigma_{thermal} = -\alpha E (\Delta T)$	$\sigma = K \sigma_{net}$
$G = \frac{\tau}{\gamma}$	$\sigma_{hoop} = \frac{p d_i}{2t}, \sigma_{long} = \frac{p d_i}{4t}$	$A_{circle} = \frac{\pi}{4} d^2$

**Chapter 6-10 formulas**

$\bar{x} = \frac{b}{2}, \bar{y} = \frac{h}{2}$ $A = b h$ $I_x = \frac{b h^3}{12}, I_y = \frac{h b^3}{12}$	$\bar{x} = \frac{b_o}{2}, \bar{y} = \frac{h_o}{2}$ $A = b_o h_o - b_i h_i$ $I_x = \frac{b_o h_o^3 - b_i h_i^3}{12}$	$\bar{x} = \bar{y} = \frac{d}{2}$ $A = \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$ $I_x = I_y = \frac{\pi d^4}{64}, J = \frac{\pi d^4}{32}$	$\bar{x} = \bar{y} = \frac{d_o}{2}$ $A = \frac{\pi (d_o^2 - d_i^2)}{4}$ $I_x = I_y = \frac{\pi (d_o^4 - d_i^4)}{64}, J = \frac{\pi (d_o^4 - d_i^4)}{32}$

$$I_x = \sum_1^n a_i y_i^2$$

$$I_y = \sum_1^n a_i x_i^2$$

$$I = I_o + a d^2$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum a y}{\sum a}$$

$$\sum M_A = 0, \sum F_y = 0$$

$$\tau = \frac{Tc}{J}$$

$$\tau = K \frac{Tc}{J}$$

$$\theta = \frac{TL}{JG}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\tau L}{Gc}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{Mc}{I_x}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{M}{S_x}$$

$$M_{allowable} = \frac{\sigma_{allowable} I_x}{c}$$

$$M_{allowable} = \sigma_{allowable} S_x$$

$$\tau = \frac{VQ}{It}$$

$$Q = \bar{y} A'$$

$$\tau = \frac{V}{d t_w}$$

$$\tau_{allowable} = 0.4 \sigma_{YS}$$

$$R = \frac{EI}{M}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{Ec}{R}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{M}{Z_x}$$

$$M_{allowable} = 0.6 \sigma_{YS} Z_x$$

**Units**Giga, G-,  $10^9$ Mega, M-,  $10^6$ kilo, k-,  $10^3$ centi, c-,  $10^{-2}$ milli, m-,  $10^{-3}$ 

1 ft. = 12 inches

180 degrees =  $\pi$  radiansPa =  $\text{N}/\text{m}^2$ 

1 kip = 1000 lb.

**Exam II problem topics**

Moment of inertia of a compound shape

Torsion: shear stress

Torsion: angle of twist

Beam reactions, shear diagrams, &amp; moment diagrams

Bending stress in beams

Shear stress in beams

Beam deflection