

## (Stress and Strain-Axial Loading)

- -2-3

## (Introduction) -1-2-3

You will also see that, while the behavior of most materials is independent of the direction in which the load is applied, the response of fiber-reinforced composite materials depends upon the direction of the load.

From the stress-strain diagram, we can also determine whether the strains in the specimen will disappear after the load has been removed, in which case the material is said to behave elastically or whether a permanent set or plastic deformation will result.

One of sections is devoted to the phenomenon of fatigue, which causes structural or machine components to fail after a very large number of repeated loadings, even though the stresses remain in the elastic range.

	behavior		independent
	response		fiber
	reinforce		specimen
	disappear		behave
	permanent		phenomenon
	fatigue		

Also statically indeterminate problems will be considered, i.e., problems in which the reactions and the internal forces cannot be determined from statics alone. The equilibrium equations (which are) derived from the free-body diagram of the member under consideration must be complemented by relations involving deformations; these relations will be obtained from the geometry of the problem.

Additional constants associated with isotropic materials i.e., materials with mechanical characteristics independent of direction will be introduced. They include Poisson's ratio, which relates lateral and axial strain, the bulk modulus, which characterizes the change in volume of a material under hydrostatic pressure, and the modulus of rigidity, which relates the components of the shearing stress and shearing strain. Stress-strain relationships for an isotropic material under a multiaxial loading will also be derived.

	equilibrium		derive
	equation		complement
	involving		geometry
	Additional		constant
	associated		characteristic
	include		ratio
	lateral		bulk
	characterize		pressure
	hydrostatic		components
			multiaxial

Stress-strain relationships involving several distinct values of the modulus of elasticity, Poisson's ratio, and the modulus of rigidity, will be developed for fiber-reinforced composite materials under a multiaxial loading. While these materials are not isotropic, they usually display special properties, known as orthotropic properties, which facilitate their study.

In the text material described so far, stresses are assumed uniformly distributed in any given cross section; they are also assumed to remain within the elastic range. The validity of the first assumption is discussed, while stress concentrations near circular holes and fillets in flat bars are considered.

	distinct		develope
	facilitate		orthotropic
	describe		validity
	concentration		fillet
	residual		

Some sections are devoted to the discussion of stresses and deformations in members (which are) made of a ductile material when the yield point of the material is exceeded. As you will see, permanent plastic deformations and residual stresses result from such loading conditions.