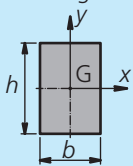
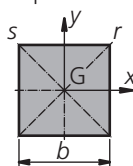
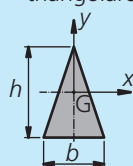
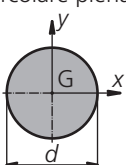
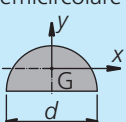
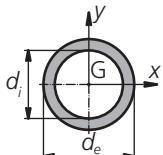
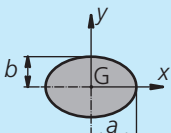
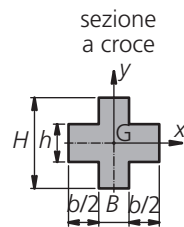


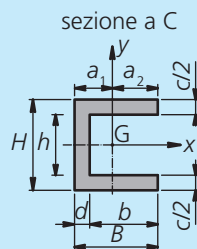
Tabella 11.1: Momenti d'inerzia assiali di superficie, calcolati rispetto agli assi baricentrici, di semplici figure piane

<p>sezione rettangolare</p> 	$I_x = \frac{1}{12} b \cdot h^3$ $I_y = \frac{1}{12} b^3 \cdot h$
<p>sezione quadrata</p> 	$I_x = I_y = I_r = I_s = \frac{1}{12} b^4$
<p>sezione triangolare</p> 	$I_x = \frac{b \cdot h^3}{36}$ $I_y = \frac{b^3 \cdot h}{48}$
<p>sezione circolare piena</p> 	$I_x = I_y = \frac{\pi \cdot d^4}{64}$
<p>sezione semicircolare</p> 	$I_x = r^4 \left(\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{8}{9\pi} \right)$ $I_y = r^4 \frac{\pi}{8}$
<p>sezione circolare cava (corona circolare)</p> 	$I_x = I_y = \frac{\pi}{64} (d_e^4 - d_i^4)$ <p>d_e = diametro esterno d_i = diametro interno</p>
<p>sezione ellittica</p> 	$I_x = \frac{\pi}{4} a b^3$ $I_y = \frac{\pi}{4} a^3 b$ <p>a = semiasse maggiore b = semiasse minore</p>



$$I_x = \frac{BH^3 + bh^3}{12}$$

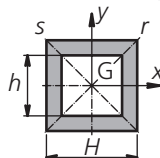
$$I_y = \frac{h(B+b)^3 + (H-h)B^3}{12}$$



$$I_x = \frac{BH^3 - bh^3}{12}$$

$$I_y = \frac{Ha_1^3 - h(b-a_2)^3 + ca_2^3}{3}$$

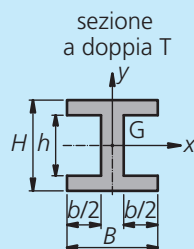
sezione quadrata con foro centrale quadrato



$$I_x = I_y = I_r = I_s = \frac{H^4 - h^4}{12}$$

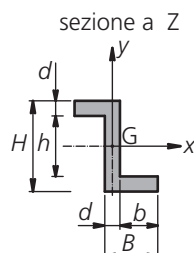
H = lato della sezione quadrata

h = lato del foro



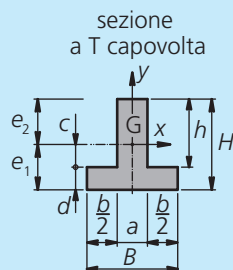
$$I_x = \frac{BH^3 - bh^3}{12}$$

$$I_y = \frac{(H-h)B^3}{12} + \frac{h(B-b)^3}{12}$$



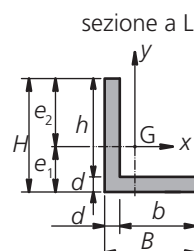
$$I_x = \frac{BH^3 - bh^3}{12}$$

$$I_y = \frac{Hd^3 + 2db^3 + 6B^2bd}{12}$$



$$I_x = \frac{1}{3}(Be_1^3 - bc^3 + ae_2^3)$$

$$I_y = \frac{dB^3 + ha^3}{12}$$



$$I_x = \frac{1}{3}[d(H-e_1)^3 + Be_1^3 - b(e_1-d)^3]$$

$$I_y = \frac{1}{3}[d(B-e_2)^3 - h(e_2-d)^3]$$