

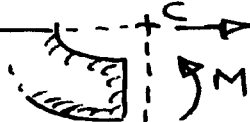
To the left of i-i curved beam theory applies. section props:  $r_i = R - r$   $r_o = R + r$   $r_c = R$

$$2\sqrt{r_d} = \sqrt{r_o} + \sqrt{r_i}$$

$$\therefore 4r_d = r_o + r_i + 2\sqrt{r_o r_i} = 2R + 2\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}$$

$$r_d = \frac{1}{2}R [1 + \sqrt{1 - \lambda^2}] < R \text{ where } \lambda = r/R$$

equil<sup>m</sup> of end, stress resultant  $P \rightarrow \dots + C \rightarrow F$   
 $F = P$  ;  $M = 0$

so from (3)  $r_u = r_c = R$  from above 

$$\sigma_m = -F r_d / A (r_c - r_d)$$

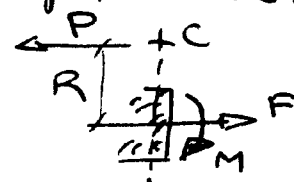
$$= -P \frac{1}{2}R [1 + \sqrt{1 - \lambda^2}] / A \frac{1}{2}R [2 - 1 - \sqrt{1 - \lambda^2}]$$

$$= -\sigma_d (1 + \sqrt{1 - \lambda^2}) / (1 - \sqrt{1 - \lambda^2}) \text{ where } \sigma_d = P/A$$

max. stress at inside, from (2) i.e.  $\hat{\sigma} = \sigma_m (1 - r_u/r_i) = -\sigma_d \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - \lambda^2}}{1 - \sqrt{1 - \lambda^2}} (1 - \frac{R}{R - r})$

(a)  $\hat{\sigma} = \sigma_d \frac{\lambda}{1 - \lambda} \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - \lambda^2}}{1 - \sqrt{1 - \lambda^2}}$  the required result.  
 NOTE, as  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$  (i.e.  $\rightarrow$  straight) then  $\hat{\sigma}/\sigma_d \rightarrow 4/\lambda$  i.e.  $\rightarrow \infty$ .

To the right of the interface, for straight beam:  
 For equil<sup>m</sup>  $M$  is clockwise, so tensile bending stress at top is additive to direct stress



$$\hat{\sigma} = \sigma_d + \hat{\sigma}_b \text{ at top}$$

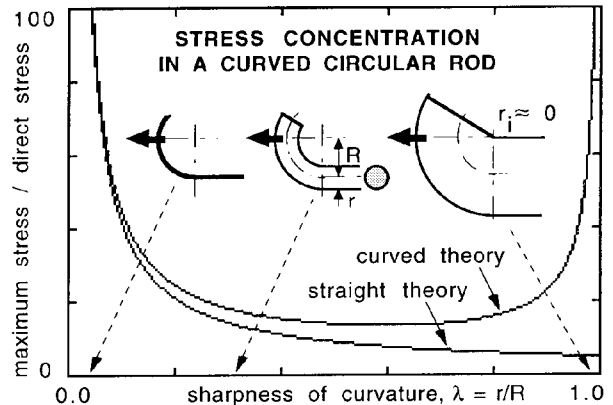
$$= F/A + M y / I$$

$$= P/A + PR r / \frac{\pi}{4} r^4$$

i.e. expressing as multiple of direct  $\sigma_d$ :  
 (b)  $\hat{\sigma} = \sigma_d (1 + 4/\lambda)$  where  $\lambda = r/R$ .  
 Note same asymptote as (a) when  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$

(a) & (b) are plotted:-  
 At low curvature ( $R \gg r, \lambda \rightarrow 0$ ) both theories tend to same asymptote  $\hat{\sigma}/\sigma_d = 4/\lambda$ , i.e. curvature induced s.c. is negligible though  $\sigma_b = \frac{4}{\lambda} \sigma_d \gg \sigma_d$ .

$\hat{\sigma}_a$  is always  $> \hat{\sigma}_b$ , and s.c. due to curvature is  $\hat{\sigma}_a/\hat{\sigma}_b$  increases monotonically with  $\lambda$ .



When curvature is severe ( $r_i \rightarrow 0, \lambda \rightarrow 1$ ) then  $\hat{\sigma}_a \rightarrow \infty$ , i.e. s.c. also  $\rightarrow \infty$ , though in practice yielding redistributes stress.

