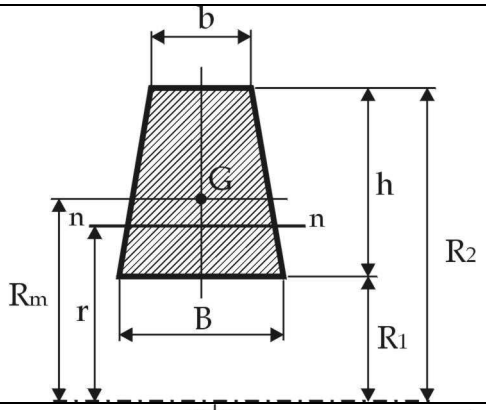
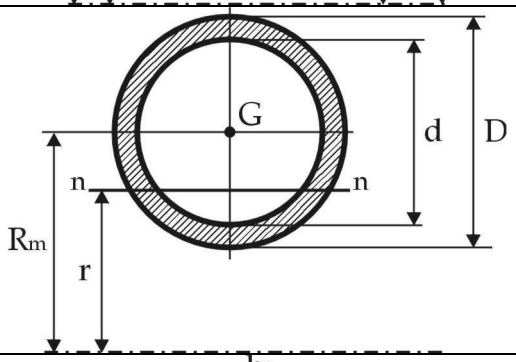
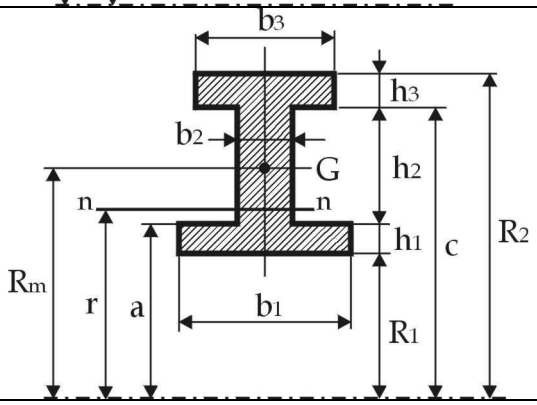
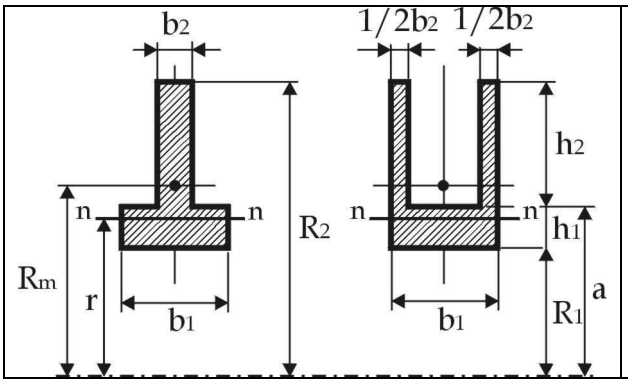
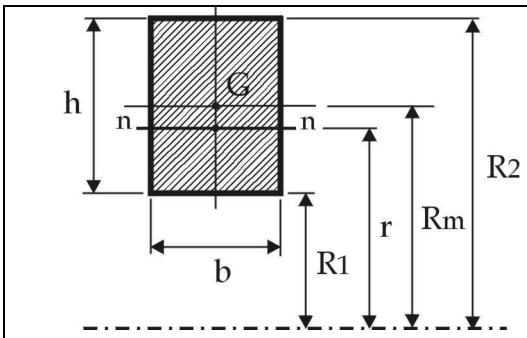
Poziția axei neutre la secțiuni uzuale de bare curbe

forma secțiunii	distanța de la centrul de curbură la axa neutră
	$r=\frac{\frac{B+b}{2}\cdot h}{\frac{BR_2-bR_1}{h}\cdot\ln\frac{R_2}{R_1}-(B-b)}$
	$r=\frac{1}{2}\left(\sqrt{R_m^2-\frac{d^2}{4}}+\sqrt{R_m^2-\frac{D^2}{4}}\right)$
	$r=\frac{b_1h_1+b_2h_2+b_3h_3}{b_1\ln\frac{a}{R_1}+b_2\ln\frac{c}{a}+b_3\ln\frac{R_2}{c}}$

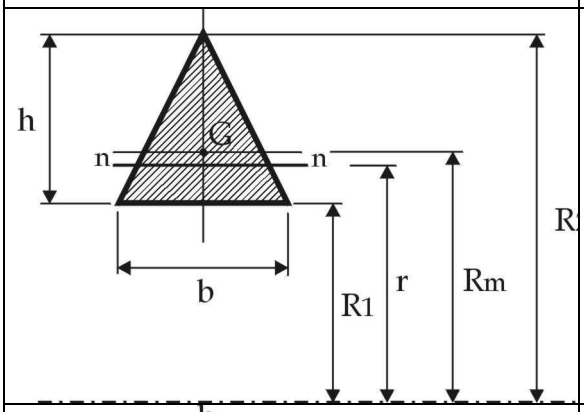


$$r = \frac{b_1 h_1 + b_2 h_2}{b_1 \ln \frac{a}{R_1} + b_2 \ln \frac{R_2}{a}}$$

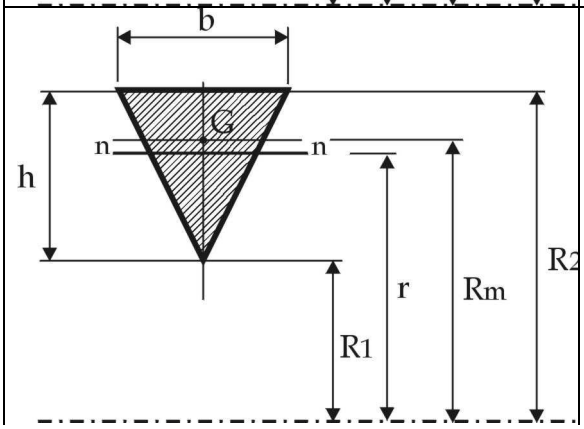


$$r = \frac{h}{\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}} = \frac{h}{\ln \frac{1 + \frac{h}{2R_m}}{1 - \frac{h}{2R_m}}};$$

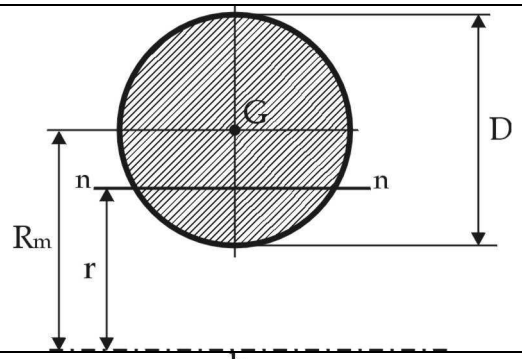
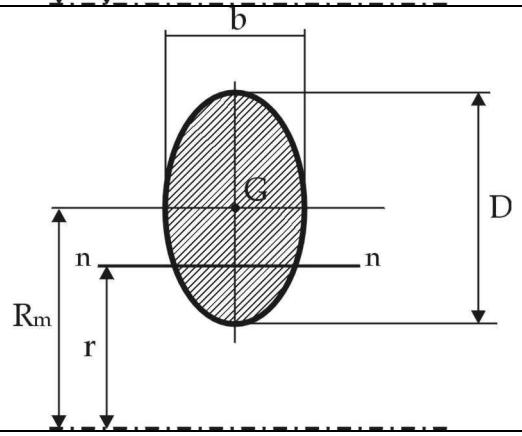
$$\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{h}{R_m}\left[1 + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{h}{2R_m}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{h}{2R_m}\right)^4 + \ldots\right.$$



$$r = \frac{h}{2\left(\frac{R_2}{h}\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} - 1\right)}$$



$$r = \frac{h}{2\left(1 - \frac{R_1}{R_2}\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)}$$

	$$r = \frac{D^2}{4\left(2R_m - \sqrt{4R_m^2 - D^2}\right)}$$
	$$r = \frac{D^2}{4\left(2R_m - \sqrt{4R_m^2 - D^2}\right)}$$