

if you apply  $k_t$  only to  
 ~~$\tau_a$~~   $\tau_a$

$$\tau_a = \frac{3922}{d^3} \quad \tau_m = \frac{15685}{1.54 d^3}$$

$$\approx \frac{10000}{d^3}$$

$$\frac{\tau_a}{\tau_m} = 0.4 \quad (\text{not } 0.25)$$

this load line has also been plotted on the constant Life fatigue diagram, and it will give us a somewhat different failure point

either way, find  $\tau_a$  at failure (approx 150 MPa)

Substitute into

$$\tau_a = \frac{3922}{d^3} \Rightarrow d^3 = \frac{3922}{\tau_a} \quad \text{need to be careful with units.}$$

$\tau_a$  was calculated in terms of Nm, so stick with that

$$\tau_a = 150 \text{ MPa} = 150 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}$$

$$d = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3922}{150 \times 10^6}} = 0.0296 \approx 30 \text{ mm}$$