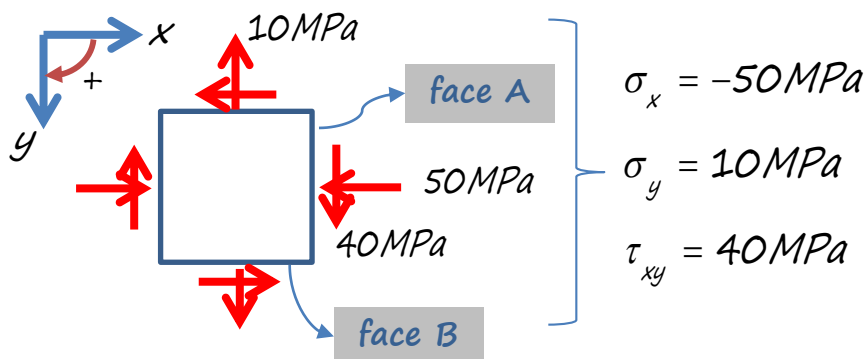


Exercício 02 (GABARITO)

Para um ponto na superfície de um sólido ilustrado abaixo sob estado duplo de tensões, calcule as quantidades a seguir com base no círculo de Mohr:

- Tensões agindo em um plano inclinado a um ângulo de 45°
- As tensões principais
- Tensões de cisalhamento máximas

Obs: desenhar os resultados obtidos nos elementos infinitesimais



Construção do Círculo de Mohr:

$$\sigma_{med} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} = \frac{-50 + 10}{2} = -20 \text{ MPa}$$

$$r = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{-50 - 10}{2}\right)^2 + 40^2} = 50 \text{ MPa}$$

Ponto A (face A): $\theta = 0^\circ$

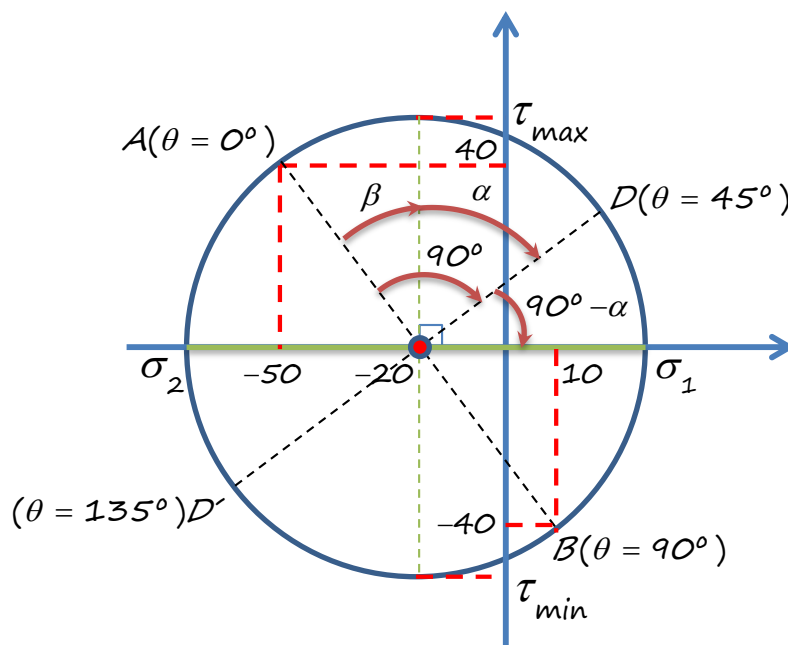
Ponto B (face B): $\theta = 90^\circ$

$$\sigma_x = -50 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_y = 10 \text{ MPa}$$

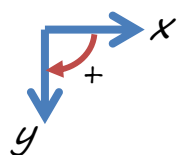
$$\tau_{xy} = 40 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{xy} = -40 \text{ MPa}$$



Exercício 02 (GABARITO)

a) Tensões agindo em um plano inclinado a um ângulo de 45°



• $\theta = 45^\circ \rightarrow \text{Ponto D} \rightarrow 2\theta = 90^\circ$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{50 - 20}{40} = 0,75 \Rightarrow \beta = 36,87^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 90^\circ - \beta = 90^\circ - 36,87^\circ \Rightarrow \alpha = 53,13^\circ$$

$$\sigma_{(\theta=45^\circ)} = 50 \cdot \sin(\alpha) - 20 = 50 \cdot \sin(53,13^\circ) - 20 = 20 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{(\theta=45^\circ)} = 50 \cdot \cos(\alpha) = 50 \cdot \cos(53,13^\circ) = 30 \text{ MPa}$$

• De maneira análoga para $D' \rightarrow \theta = 45^\circ + 90^\circ = 135^\circ$ (ou $2\theta = 270^\circ$)

$$\sigma_{(\theta=45^\circ)} = -50 \cdot \sin(\alpha) - 20 = -50 \cdot \sin(53,13^\circ) - 20 = -60 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{(\theta=45^\circ)} = -50 \cdot \cos(\alpha) = -50 \cdot \cos(53,13^\circ) = -30 \text{ MPa}$$

Utilizando as equações:

• Ponto D: $\theta = 45^\circ$ (ou $2\theta = 90^\circ$)

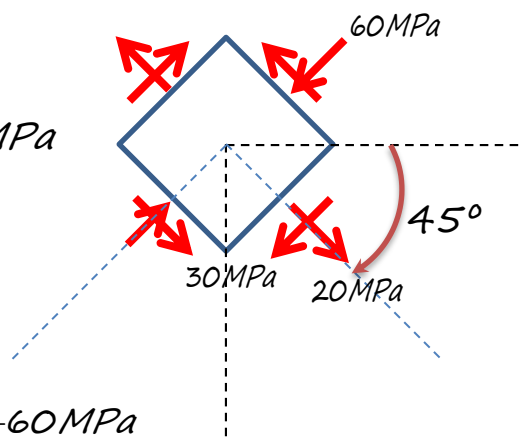
$$\sigma_{\theta=15^\circ} = \underbrace{\frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2}}_{-20 \text{ MPa}} + \underbrace{\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}}_{-30 \text{ MPa}} \underbrace{\cos 2\theta}_0 + \underbrace{\tau_{xy}}_{40} \underbrace{\sin 2\theta}_1 = 20 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{\theta=15^\circ} = - \left(\underbrace{\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}}_{-30 \text{ MPa}} \right) \underbrace{\sin 2\theta}_1 + \underbrace{\tau_{xy}}_{40} \underbrace{\cos 2\theta}_0 = 30 \text{ MPa}$$

• Ponto D': $\theta = 135^\circ$ (ou $2\theta = 270^\circ$)

$$\sigma_{\theta=15^\circ} = \underbrace{\frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2}}_{-20 \text{ MPa}} + \underbrace{\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}}_{-30 \text{ MPa}} \underbrace{\cos 2\theta}_0 + \underbrace{\tau_{xy}}_{40} \underbrace{\sin 2\theta}_{-1} = -60 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{\theta=15^\circ} = - \left(\underbrace{\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}}_{-30 \text{ MPa}} \right) \underbrace{\sin 2\theta}_{-1} + \underbrace{\tau_{xy}}_{40} \underbrace{\cos 2\theta}_0 = -30 \text{ MPa}$$



Exercício 02 (GABARITO)

b) Tensões principais

$$\sigma_1 = \text{Raio} - 20 = 50 - 20 = 30 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_2 = -\text{Raio} - 20 = -50 - 20 = -70 \text{ MPa}$$

$$2\theta_{p1} = 90^\circ + \beta = 90^\circ + 36,87^\circ = 126,87^\circ \Rightarrow \theta_{p1} = 63,4^\circ$$

$$2\theta_{p2} = 126,87 + 180^\circ \Rightarrow \theta_{p2} = 153,4^\circ$$

Utilizando as equações:

$$\text{tg} 2\theta_{p1} = \frac{2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y} = \frac{2 \cdot 40}{-50 - 10} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\theta_{p1} = -53,13^\circ \text{ ou } 126,87^\circ$$

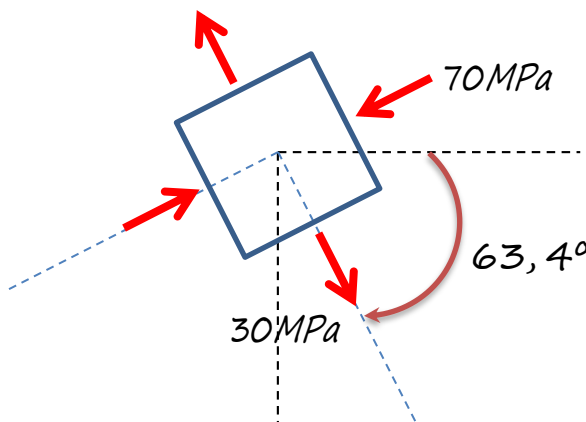
$$2\theta_{p1} = 126,87^\circ \quad \text{e} \quad \theta_{p1} = 63,4^\circ$$

$$2\theta_{p2} = 306,87^\circ \quad \text{e} \quad \theta_{p2} = 153,4^\circ$$

Substituindo nas equações de transformação:

$$\sigma_{\theta=63,4^\circ} = \underbrace{\frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2}}_{-20 \text{ MPa}} + \underbrace{\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}}_{-30 \text{ MPa}} \underbrace{\cos 2\theta}_{-0,6} + \underbrace{\tau_{xy}}_{40 \text{ MPa}} \underbrace{\sin 2\theta}_{0,8} = 30 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{\theta=153,4^\circ} = \underbrace{\frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2}}_{-20 \text{ MPa}} + \underbrace{\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}}_{-30 \text{ MPa}} \underbrace{\cos 2\theta}_{0,6} + \underbrace{\tau_{xy}}_{40 \text{ MPa}} \underbrace{\sin 2\theta}_{-0,8} = -70 \text{ MPa}$$



Exercício 02 (GABARITO)

b) Tensões de cisalhamento máximas

$$\tau_{m\acute{a}x} = Raio = 50MPa$$

$$2\theta_{s1} = 90^{\circ} - 53,13^{\circ} = 36,86^{\circ} \Rightarrow \theta_{s1} = 18,43^{\circ}$$

Utilizando as equações:

$$\tau_{m\acute{a}x} = -\tau_{m\acute{i}n} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} = 50MPa$$

$$\sigma_{med} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} = -20MPa$$

$$\tan 2\theta_s = -\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2\tau_{xy}} = -\frac{(-50) - 10}{2 \times 40} = 0,75$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\theta_s = 36,86^{\circ} \Rightarrow \theta_s = 18,43^{\circ}$$

