

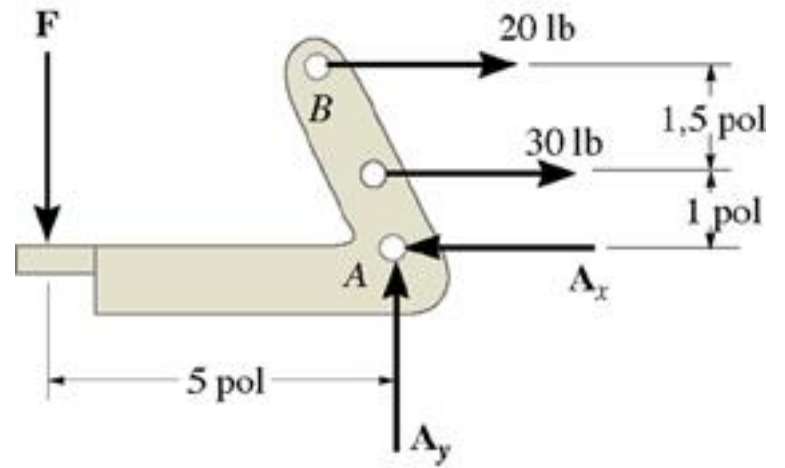
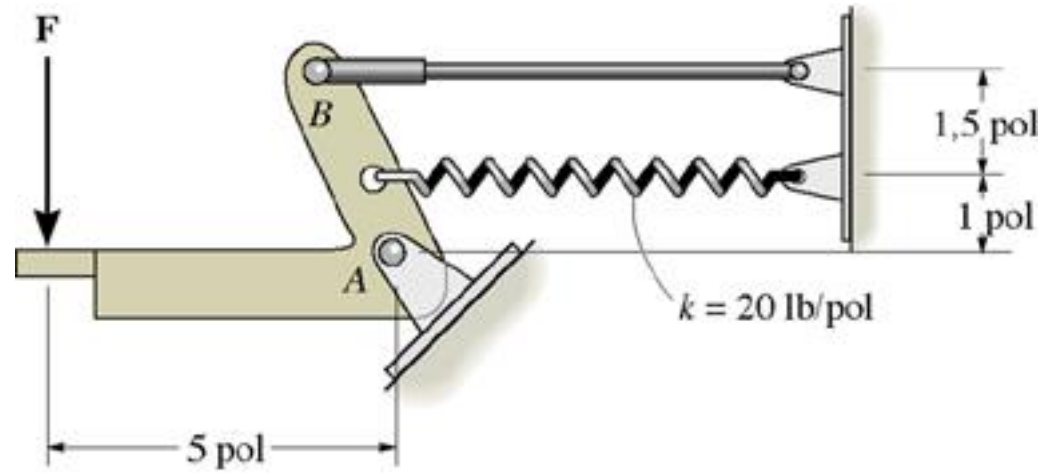
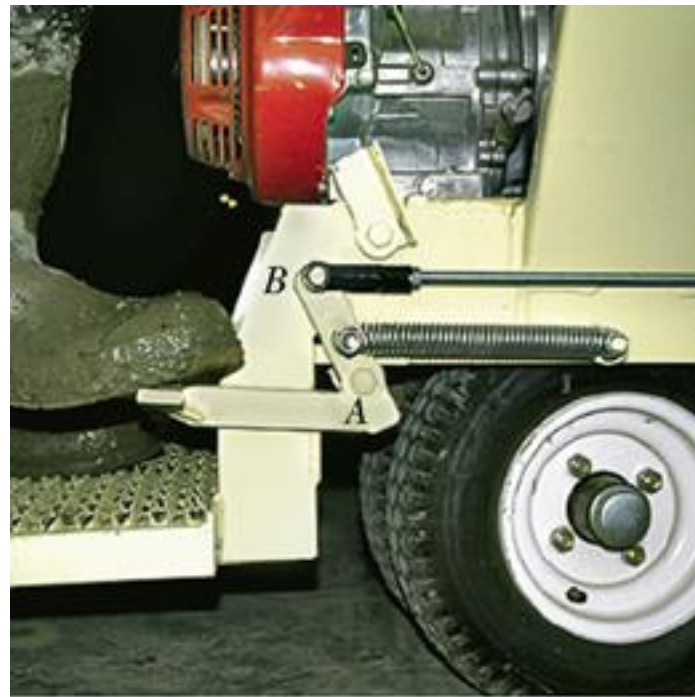
**PEF 3208**

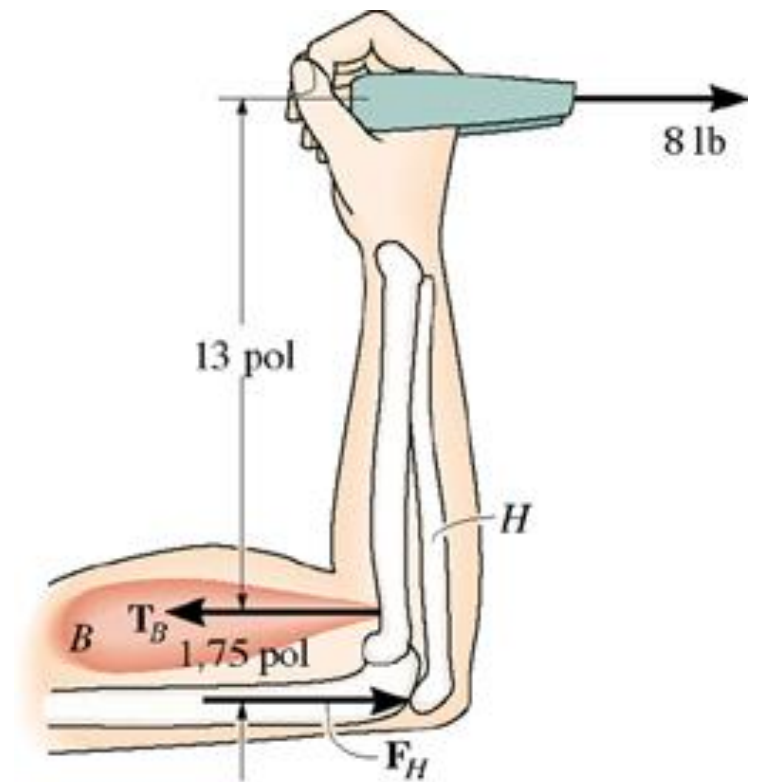
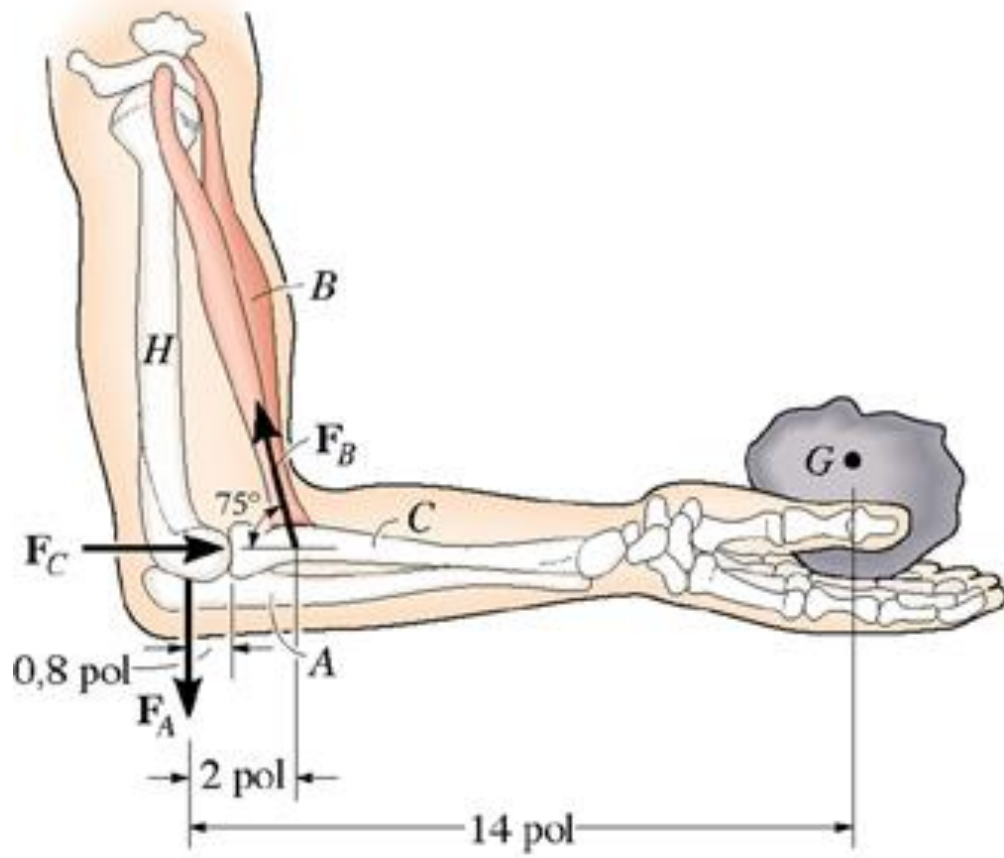
**Aula do dia 28/2/2020**

**PROF. OSVALDO NAKAO**

Projeto, construção:

- 1) Arquitetura define os espaços
- 2) Estrutura para que o espaço exista: dimensões, materiais,
- 3) Memória de cálculo: documento
- 4) Segurança:  $10^{-6}$  ;  $10^{-7}$
- 5) TRABALHA-SE COM MODELOS:  
Ciência para resolver problemas práticos  
Comportamento (funcionamento da estrutura)  
Deformações (como?, medidas)  
Não se medem esforços  
Resultados aproximados
- 6) A melhor maneira de estudar é por meio de como se deforma





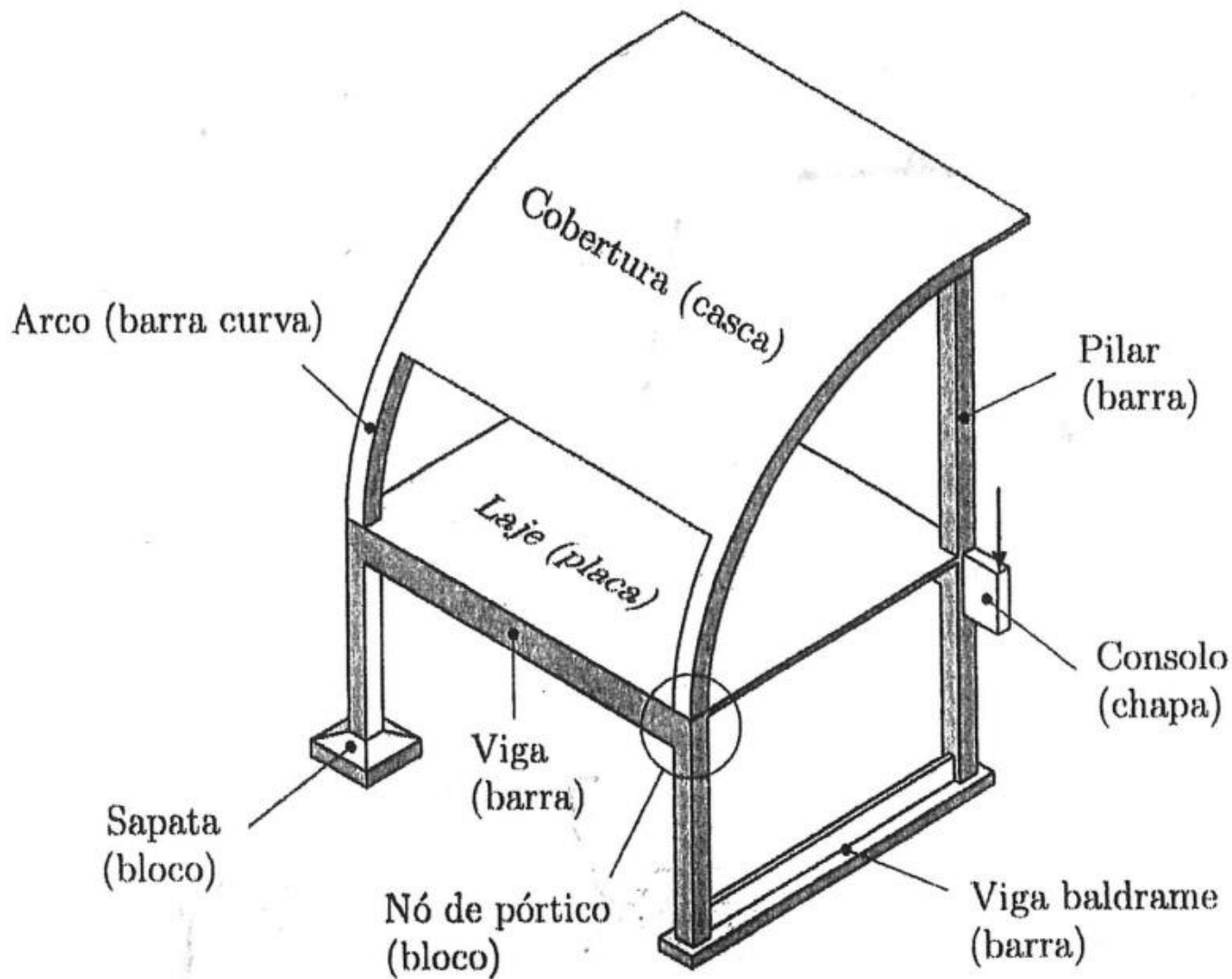
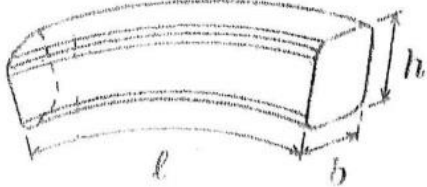


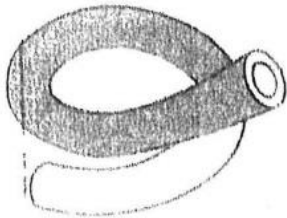
Fig. 1: Elementos estruturais de uma edificação.

# Classificação dos elementos estruturais quanto à geometria

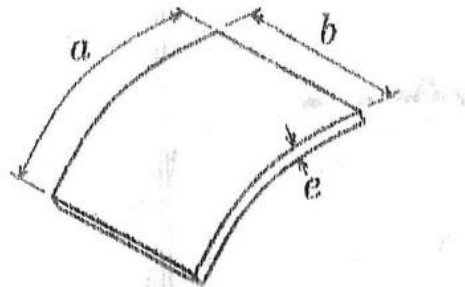
(a) Barra



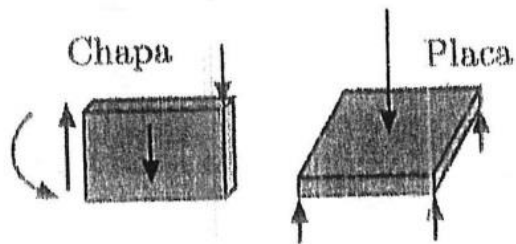
$$b, h \ll l$$



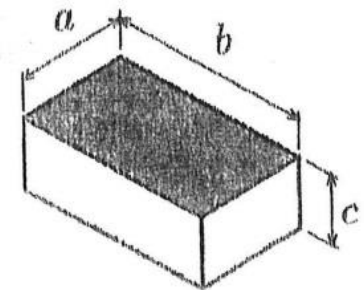
(b) Folha



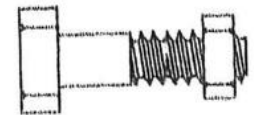
$$e \ll a, b$$

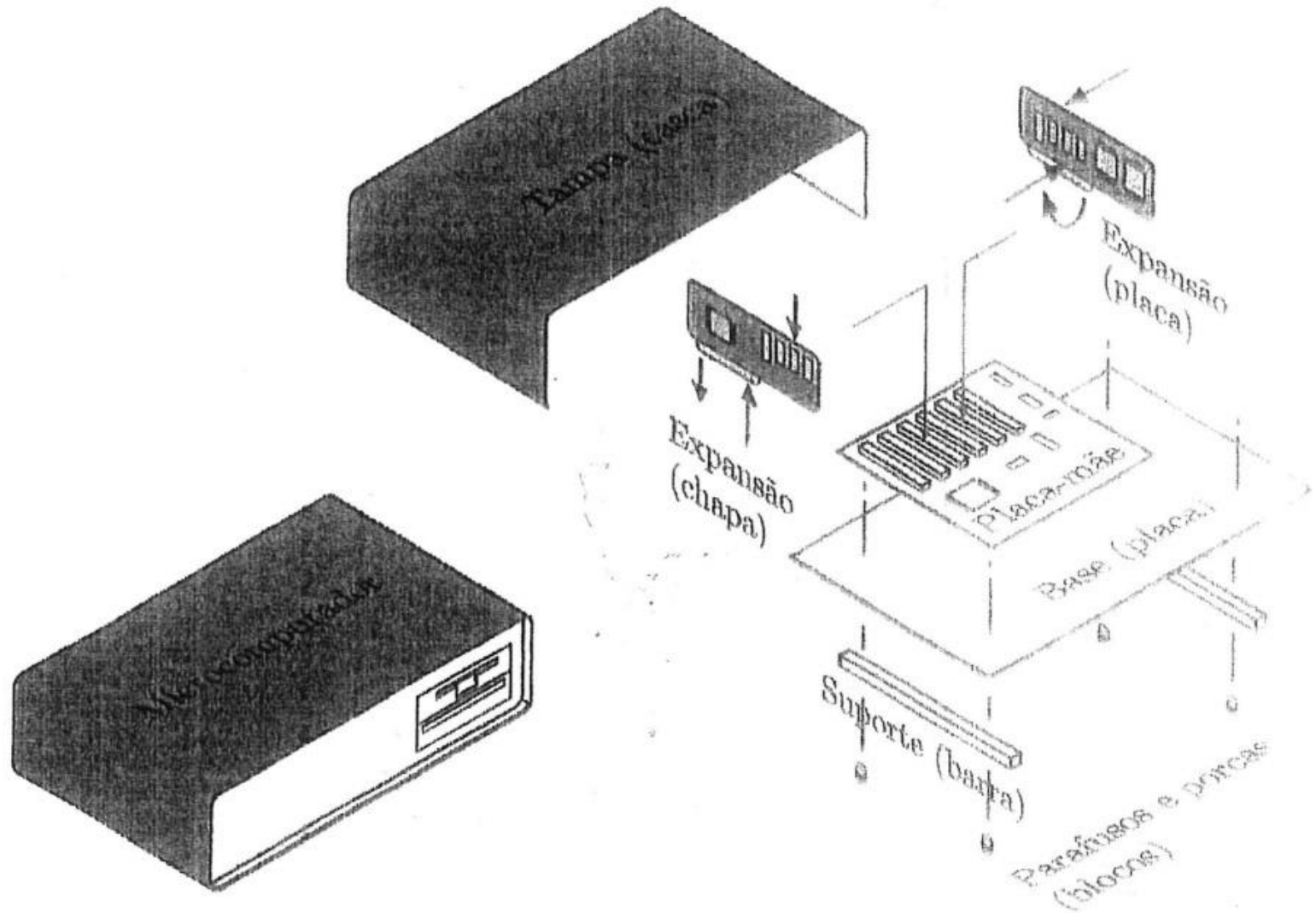


(c) Bloco

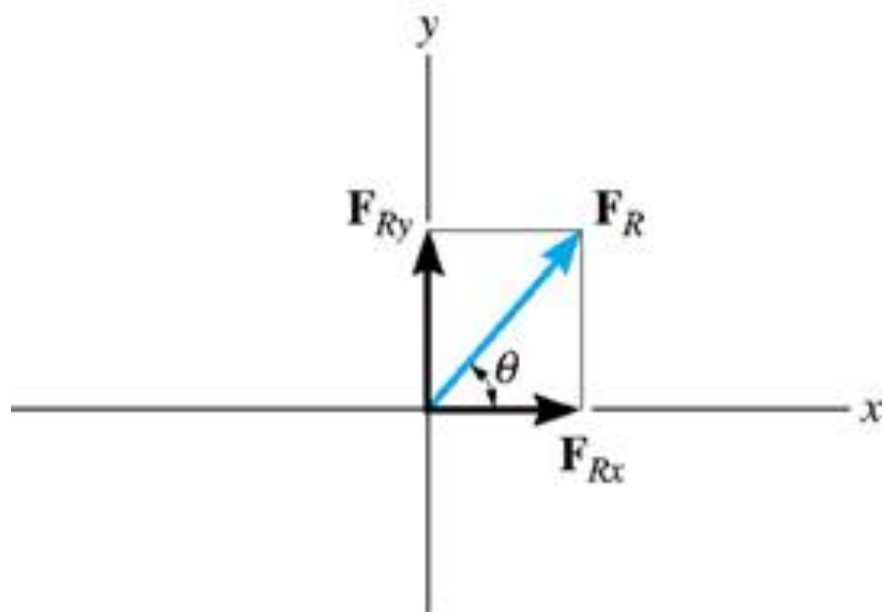
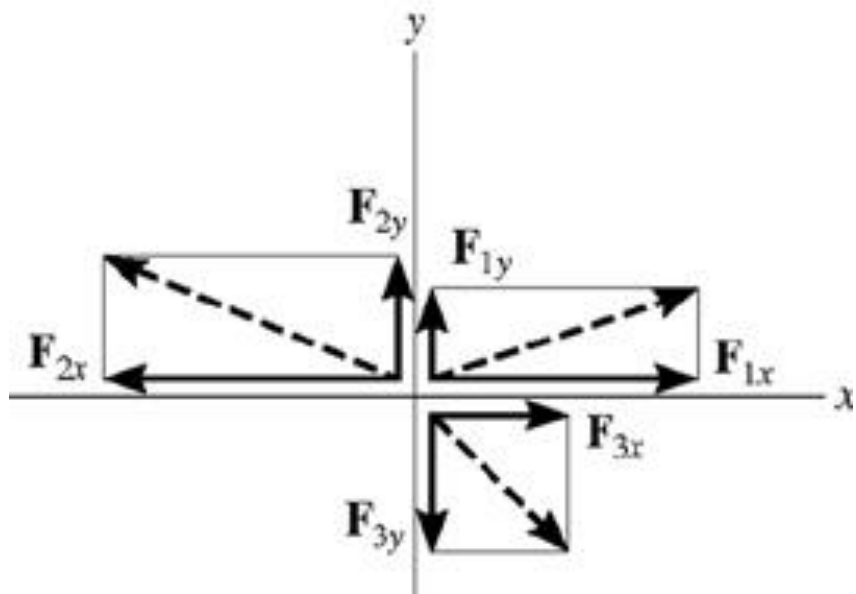
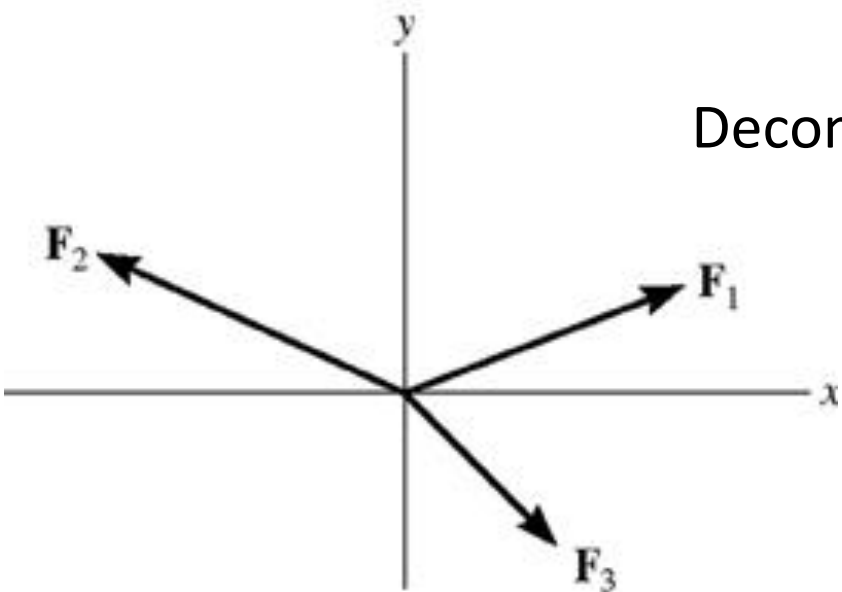


$$a \approx b \approx c$$





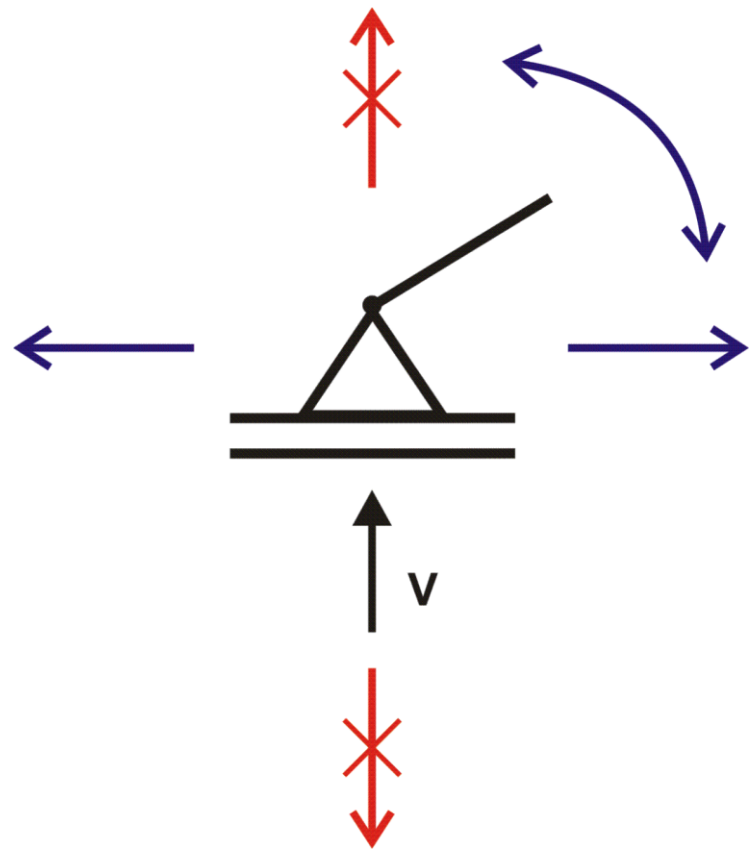
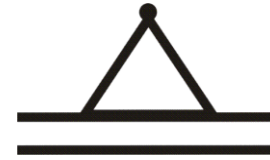
# Decomposição de forças





# APOIOS DE ESTRUTURAS

- Articulação móvel (estrutura plana)





**Ponte D. Pedro II, sobre o rio Paraguaçu, ligando Cachoeira a São Félix, na Bahia, 1885**



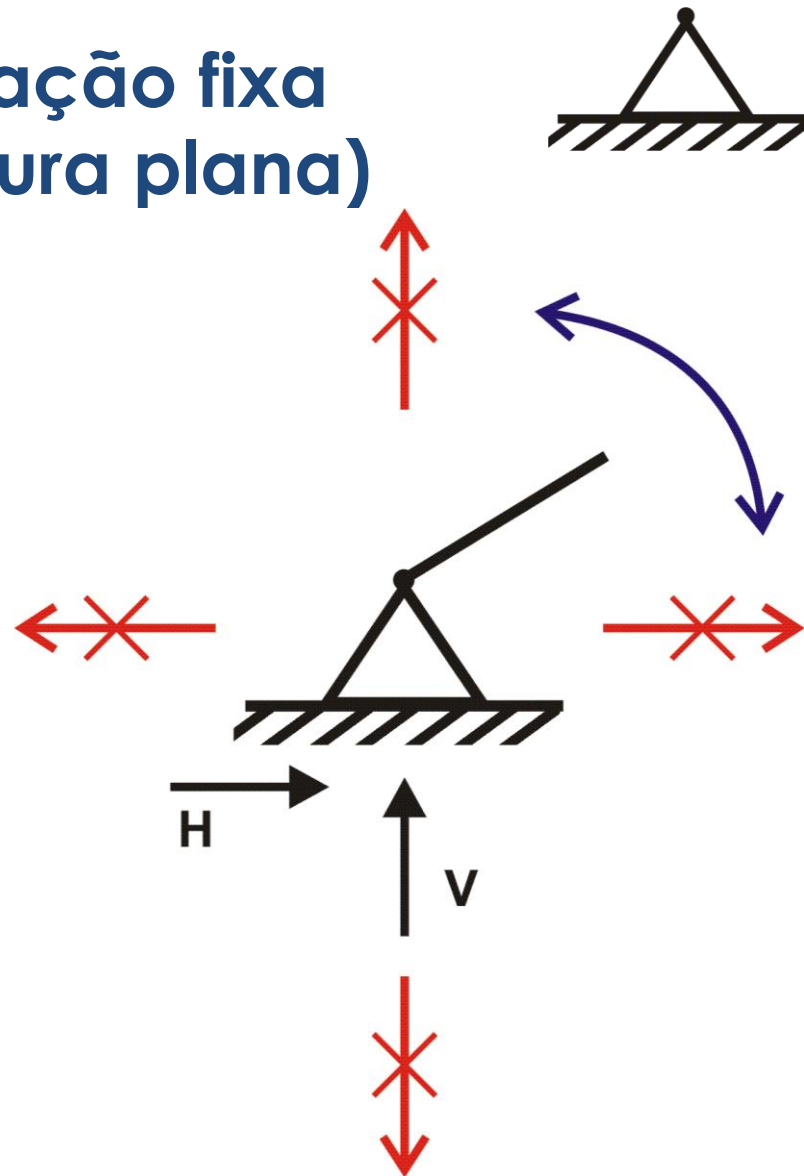




**Ponte ferroviária Zarate Brazo Largo I sobre o rio Paraná de las Palmas, na Argentina, 1978**



- Articulação fixa (estrutura plana)





Ponte ferroviária Zarate Brazo Largo I sobre o rio Paraná de las Palmas, na Argentina, 1978



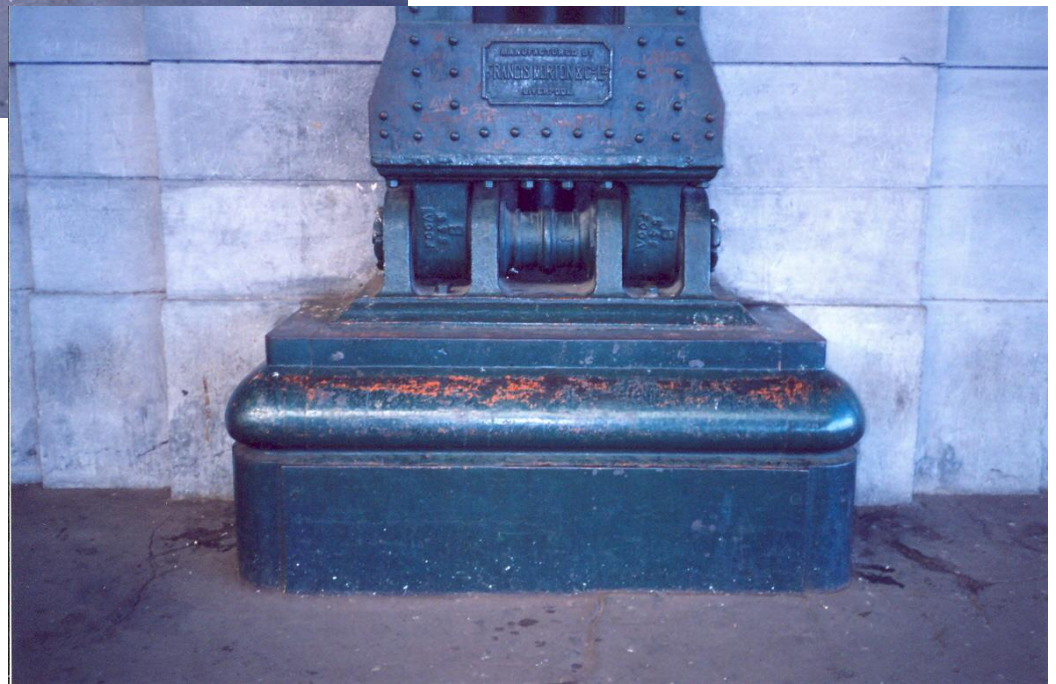


**Estação Mapocho, hoje um centro cultural, em Santiago, Chile, 1912**



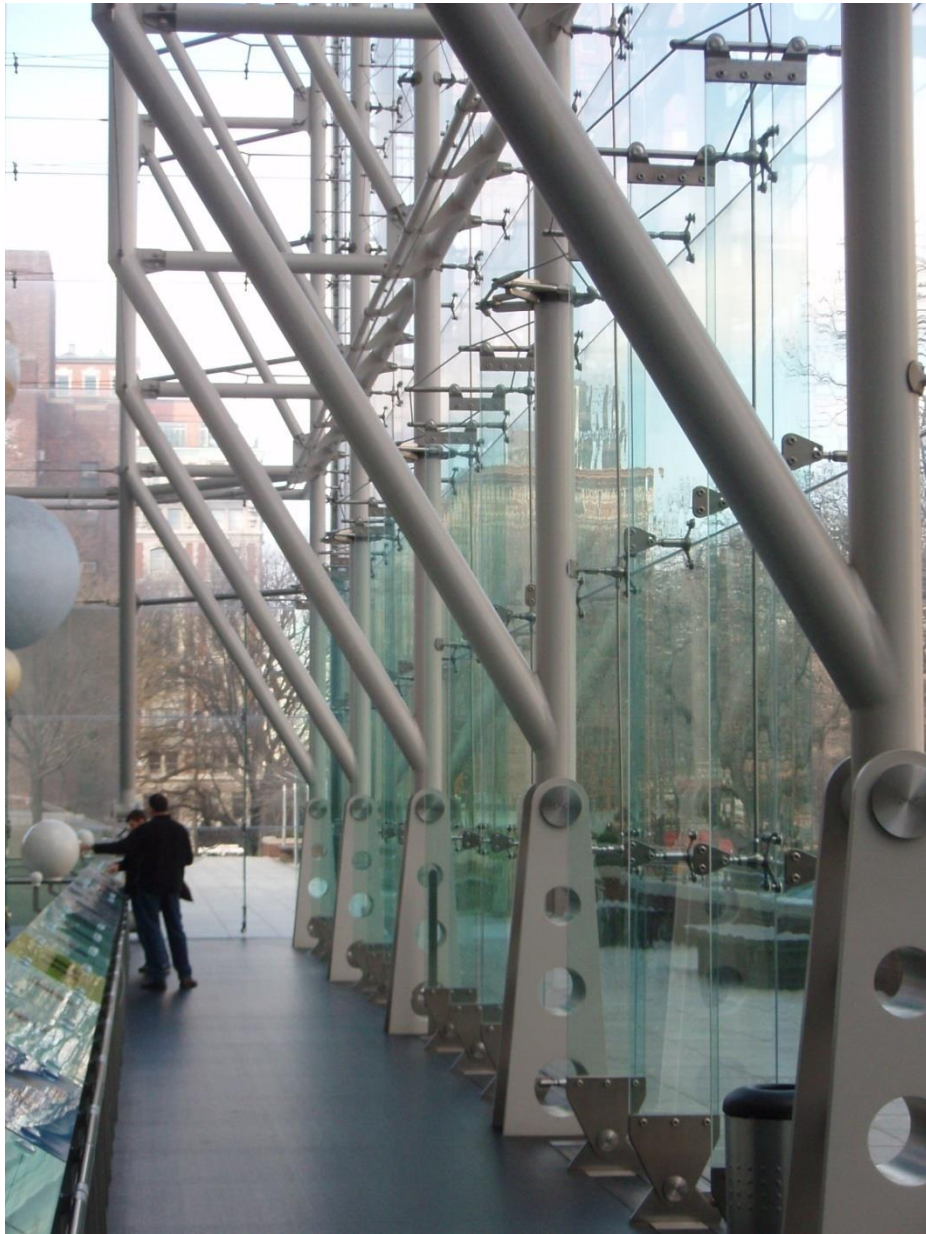


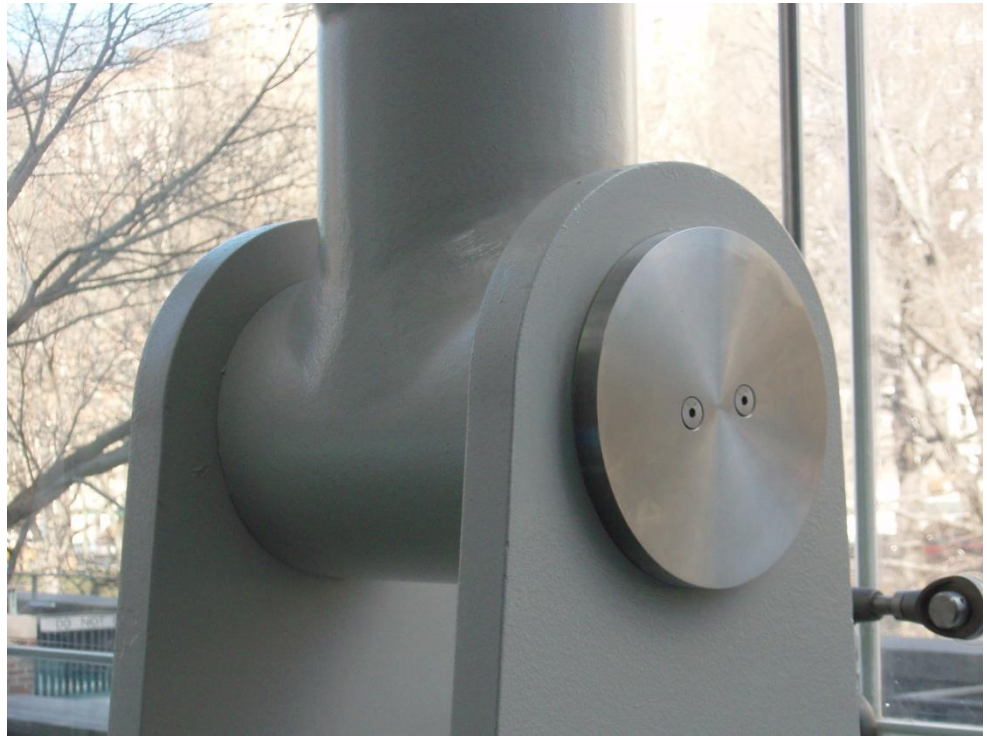
**Estação Retiro, em Buenos Aires, 1915**





Hayden Planetarium, em Nova York, 2000

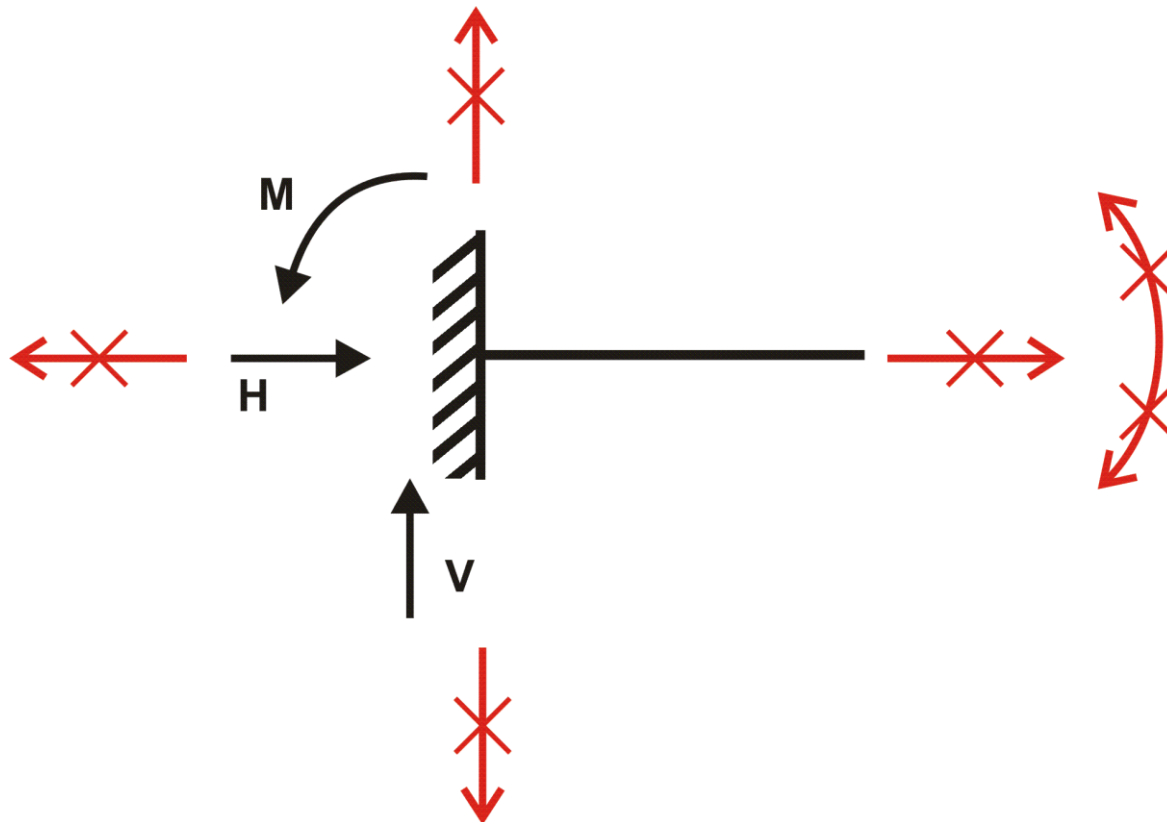








- Engastamento  
(estrutura plana)







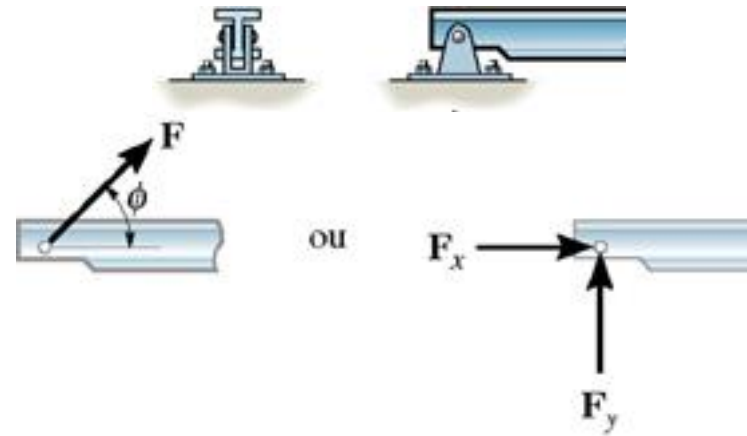
**CN Tower, em Toronto, no Canadá, inaugurada em 1976; possui 553 m de altura**

## APOIOS NO PLANO

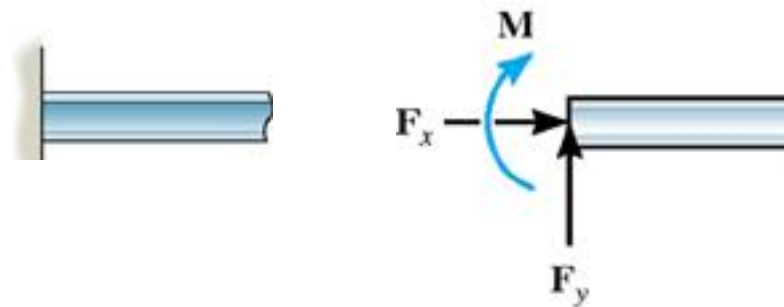
ARTICULAÇÃO MÓVEL:



ARTICULAÇÃO FIXA:



ENGASTAMENTO:









Para um corpo em repouso em relação a um sistema inercial, as leis de Euler<sup>3</sup> fornecem:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n_F} \mathbf{F}_i = \mathbf{0}, \quad \sum_{j=1}^{n_M} \mathbf{M}_{Oj} = \mathbf{0}, \quad (2.1)$$

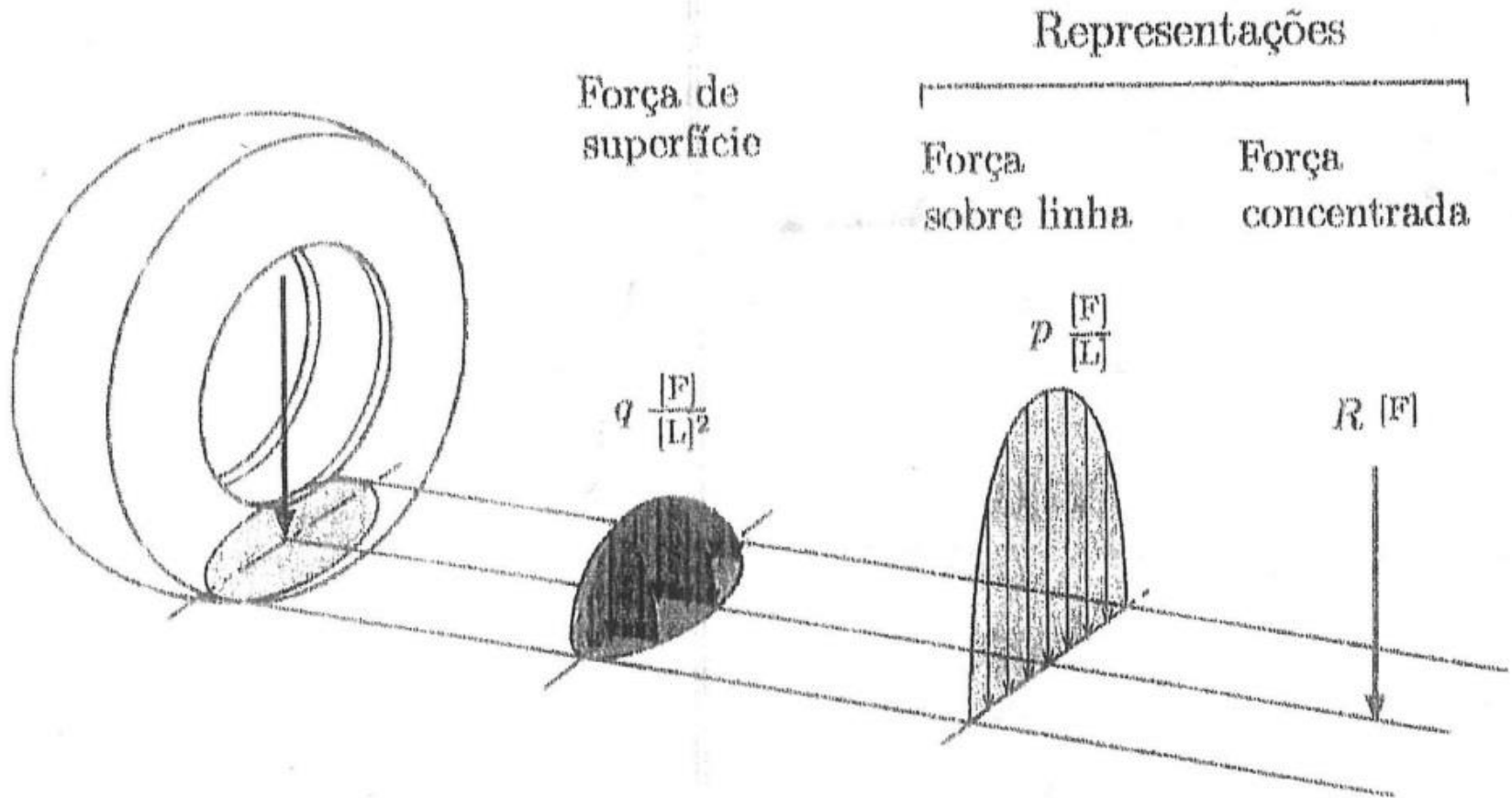
correspondendo ao equilíbrio de  $n_F$  forças  $\mathbf{F}_i$  e  $n_M$  momentos  $\mathbf{M}_j$  em relação a um polo arbitrário O. Reescrevendo a equação acima empregando as componentes de força e momento em relação a três eixos ortogonais  $x$ ,  $y$  e  $z$  passando por O, obtemos

$$\begin{aligned} \sum F_x &= 0, & \sum M_{Ox} &= 0, \\ \sum F_y &= 0, & \sum M_{Oy} &= 0, \\ \sum F_z &= 0, & \sum M_{Oz} &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

onde os índices foram omitidos. Para um sistema de forças coplanares em que as forças e momentos atuam no plano definido pelos eixos  $x$  e  $y$ , restam apenas três equações não-identicamente nulas:

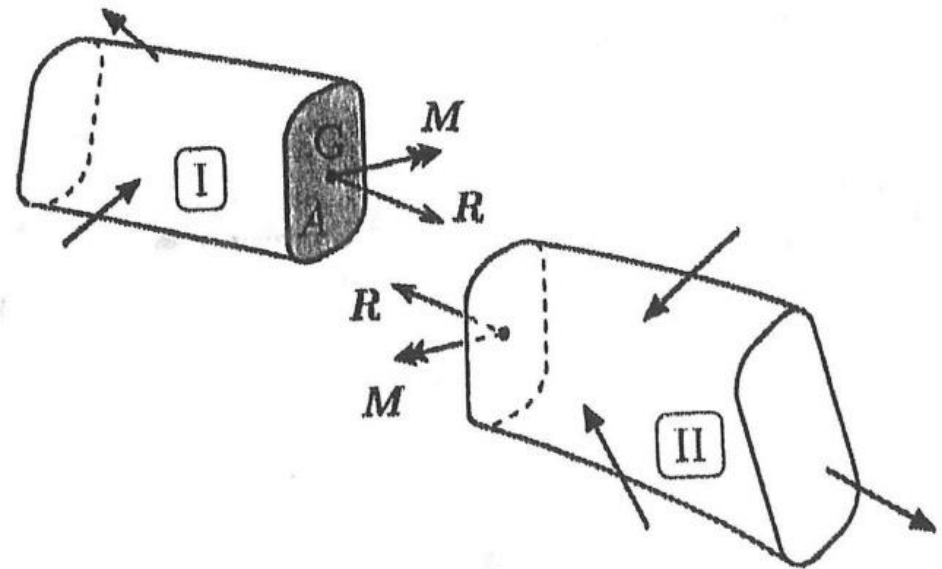
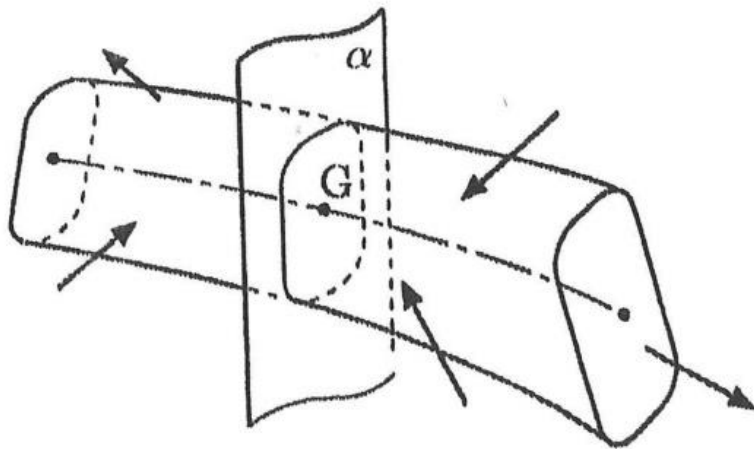
$$\begin{aligned} \sum F_x &= 0, & \sum M_{Oz} &= 0. \\ \sum F_y &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

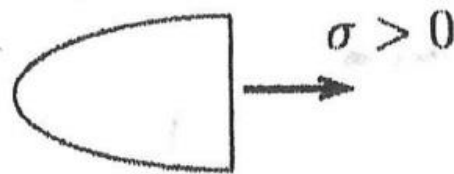




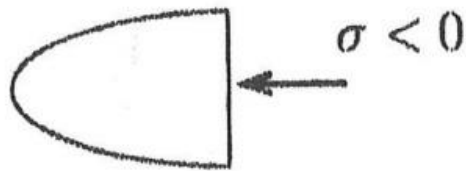
# Teorema fundamental da Resistência dos materiais

## Teorema do corte

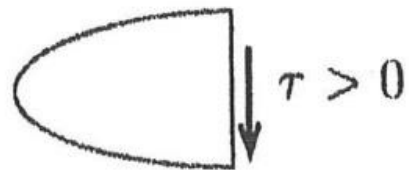
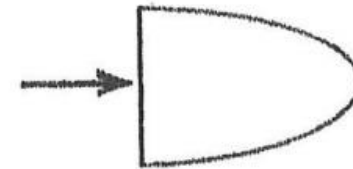




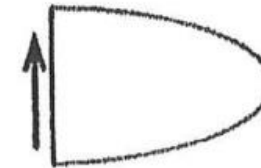
Tração



Compressão



Sentido horário



$$dN = \sigma dA,$$

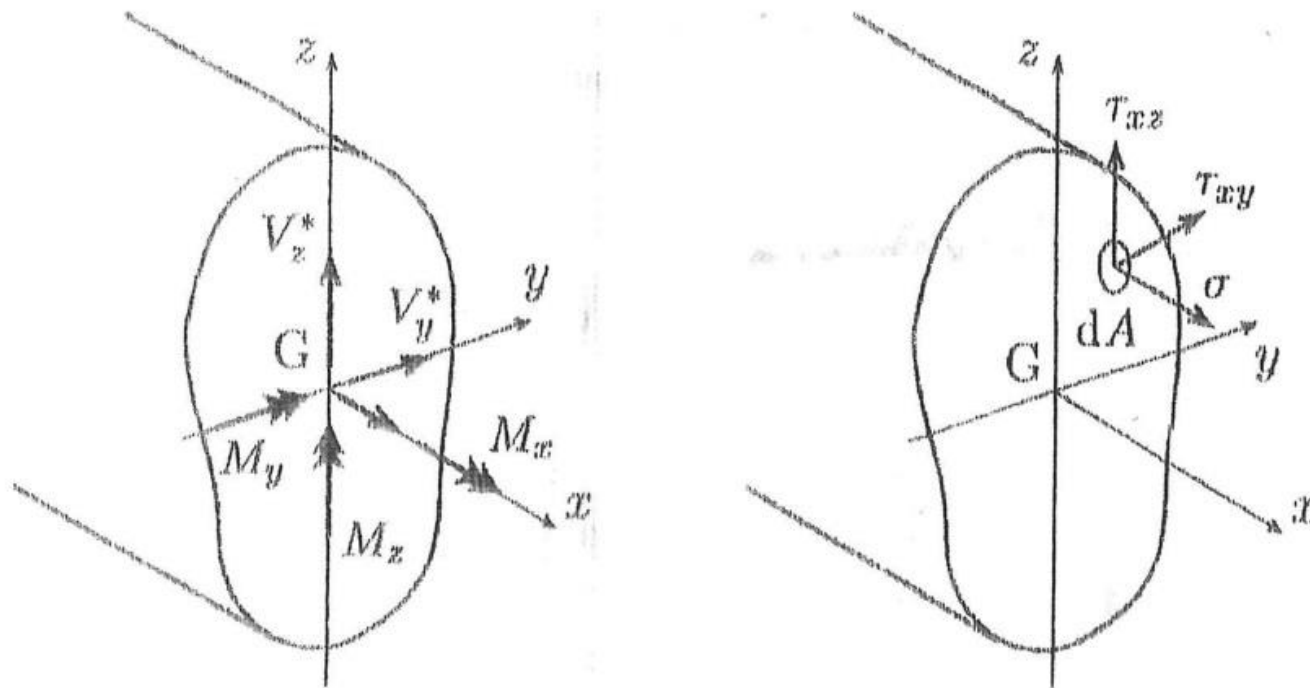
$$dV_y^* = \tau_{xy} dA,$$

$$dV_z^* = \tau_{xz} dA,$$

$$dM_y = \sigma z dA,$$

$$dM_z = -\sigma y dA,$$

$$dM_x = (\tau_{xz} y - \tau_{xy} z) dA$$



Esforços solicitantes e componentes de tensão na seção transversal.

$$dN = \sigma dA,$$

$$dV_y^* = \tau_{xy} dA,$$

$$dV_z^* = \tau_{xz} dA,$$

$$N = \int_A \sigma dA,$$

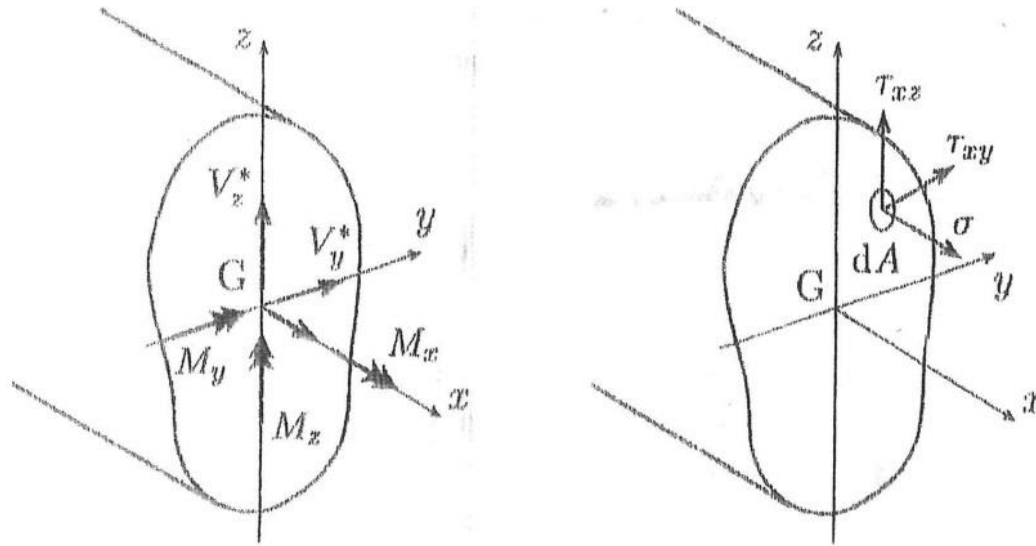
$$V_y^* = \int_A \tau_{xy} dA,$$

$$V_z^* = \int_A \tau_{xz} dA,$$

$$M_y = \int_A \sigma z dA,$$

$$M_z = - \int_A \sigma y dA,$$

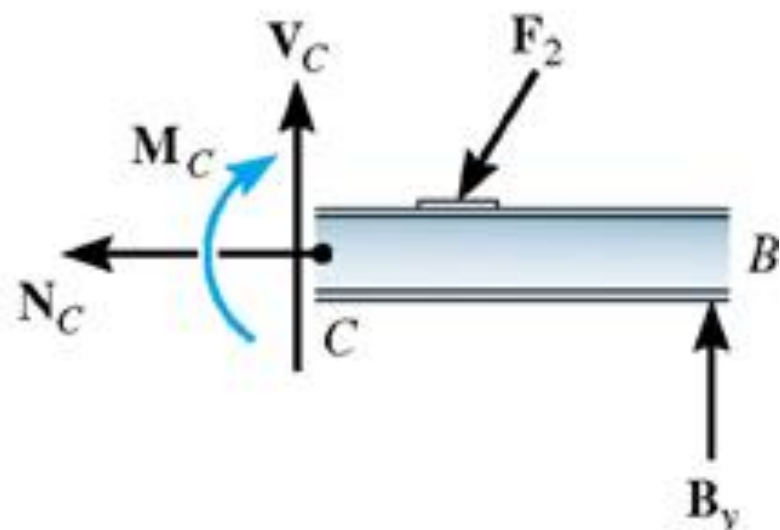
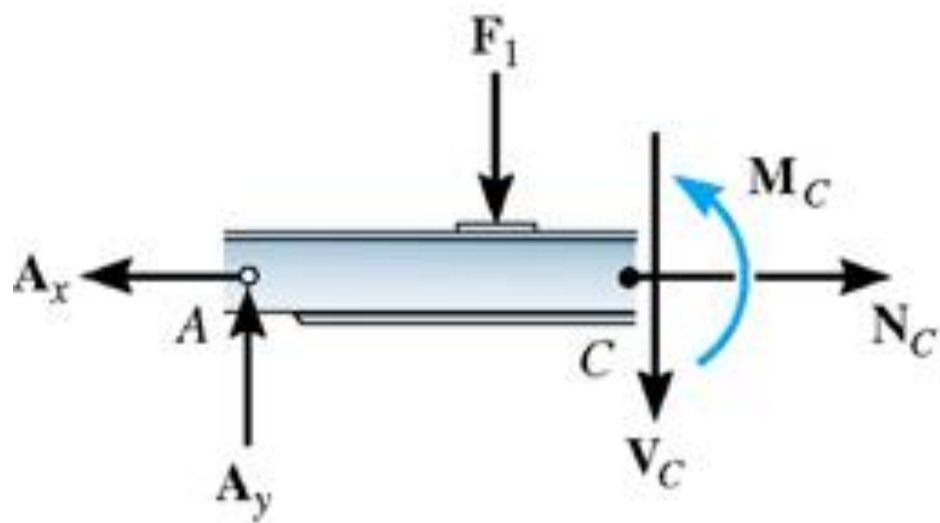
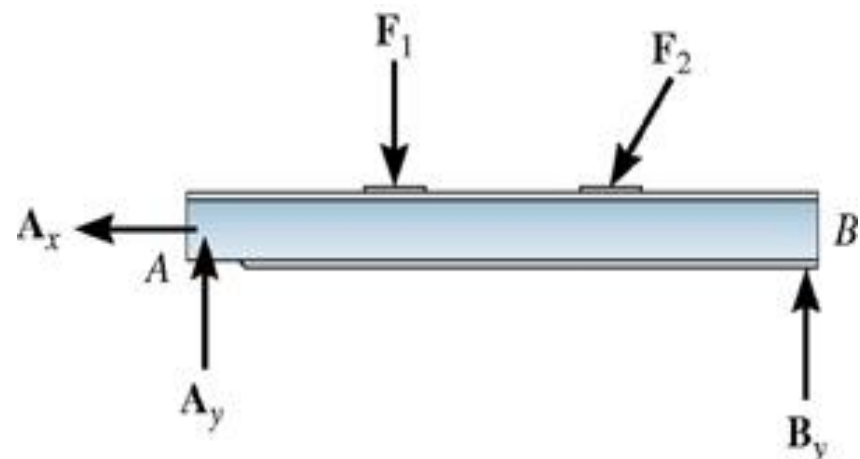
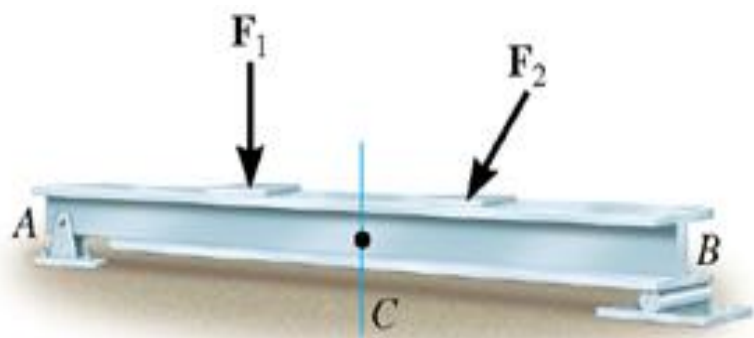
$$M_x = \int_A (\tau_{xz} y - \tau_{xy} z) dA.$$

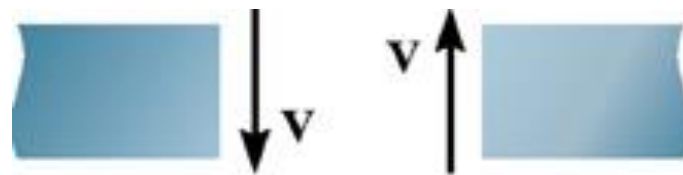


Esforços solicitantes e componentes de tensão na seção transversal.

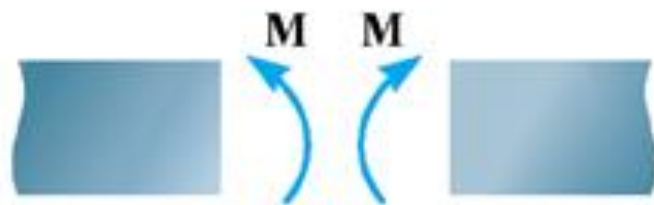
$$N = \int_A \sigma \, dA, \quad V_y^* = \int_A \tau_{xy} \, dA, \quad V_z^* = \int_A \tau_{xz} \, dA,$$

$$M_y = \int_A \sigma z \, dA, \quad M_z = - \int_A \sigma y \, dA, \quad M_x = \int_A (\tau_{xz} y - \tau_{xy} z) \, dA.$$





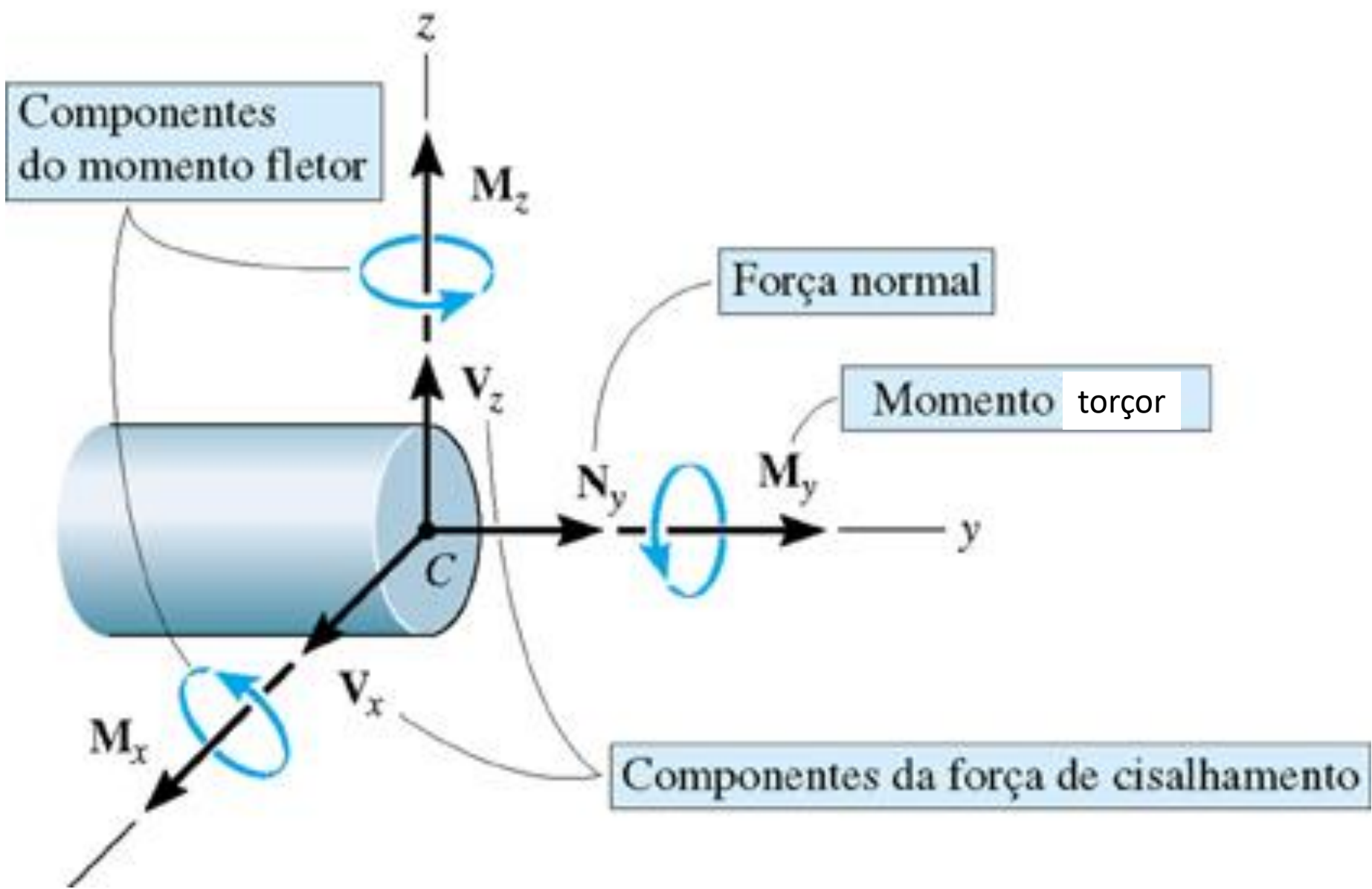
Força de cisalhamento positiva



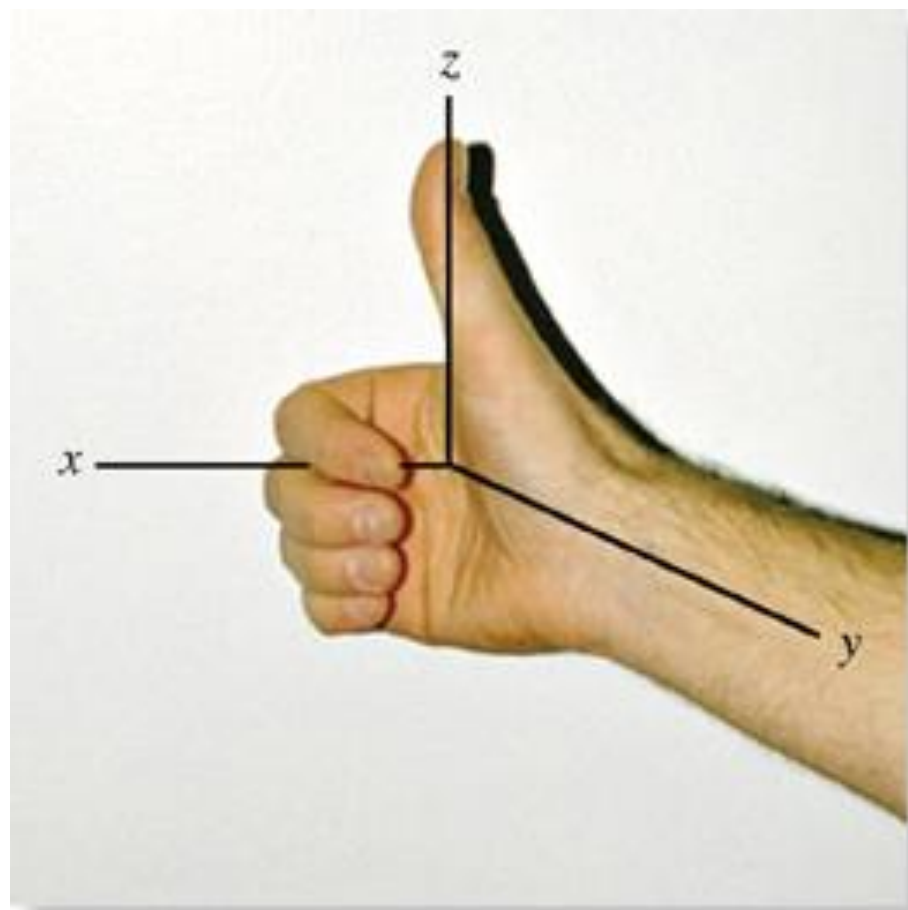
Momento fletor positivo



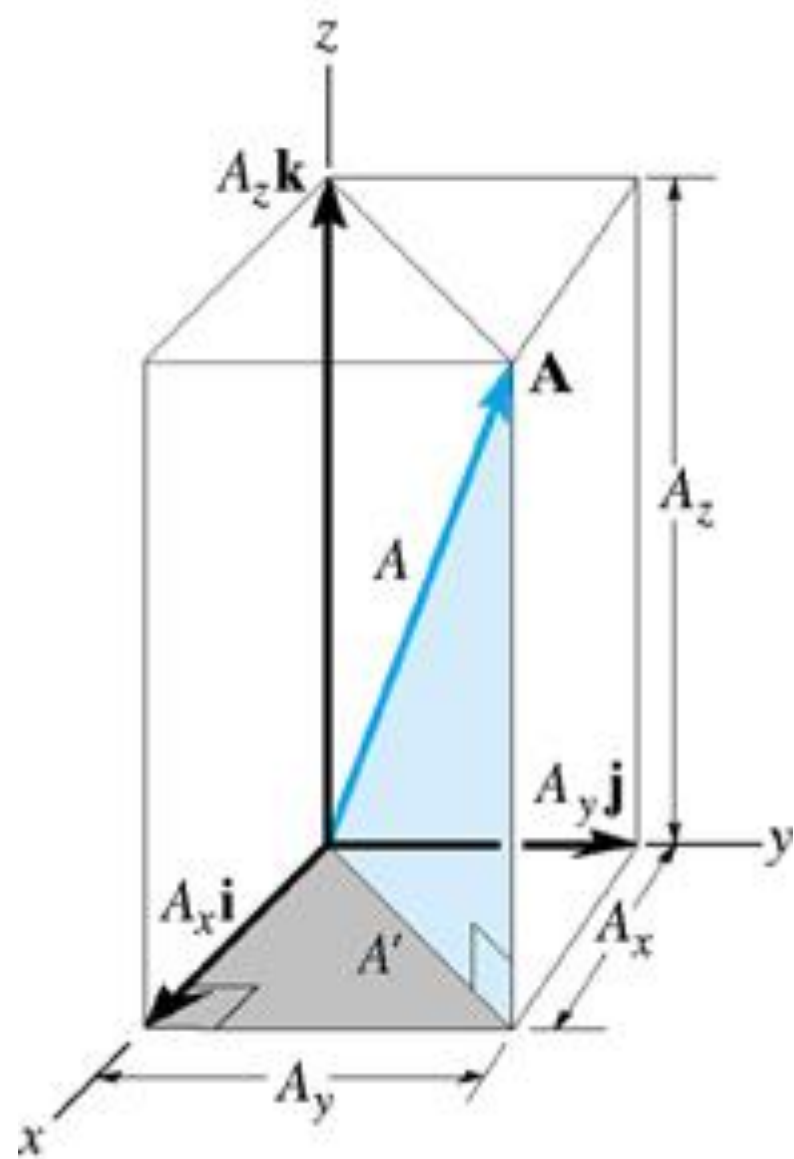
Convenção de sinais para a viga

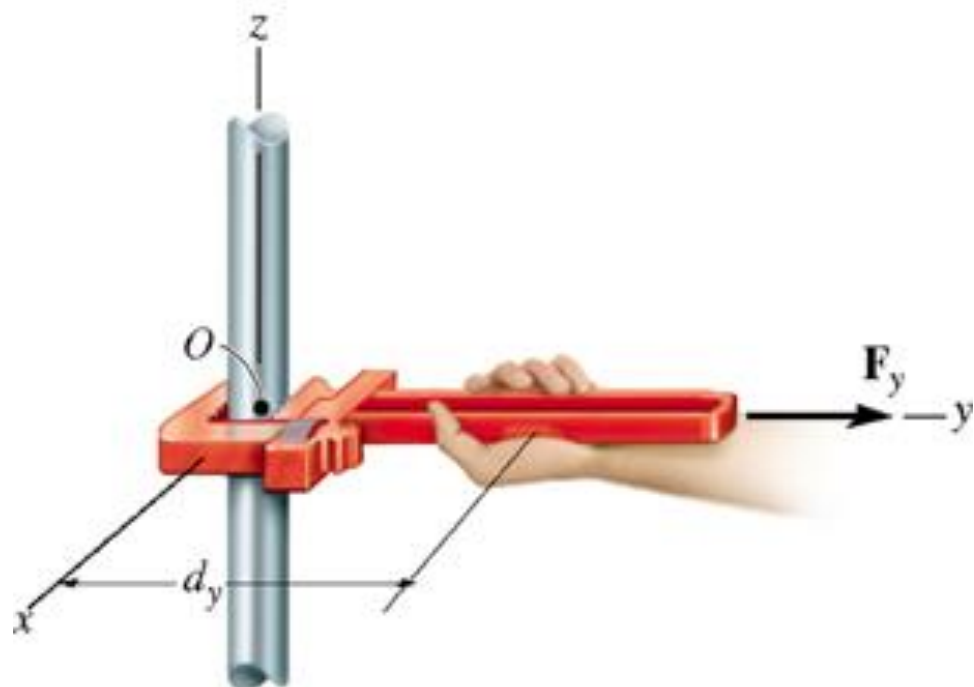
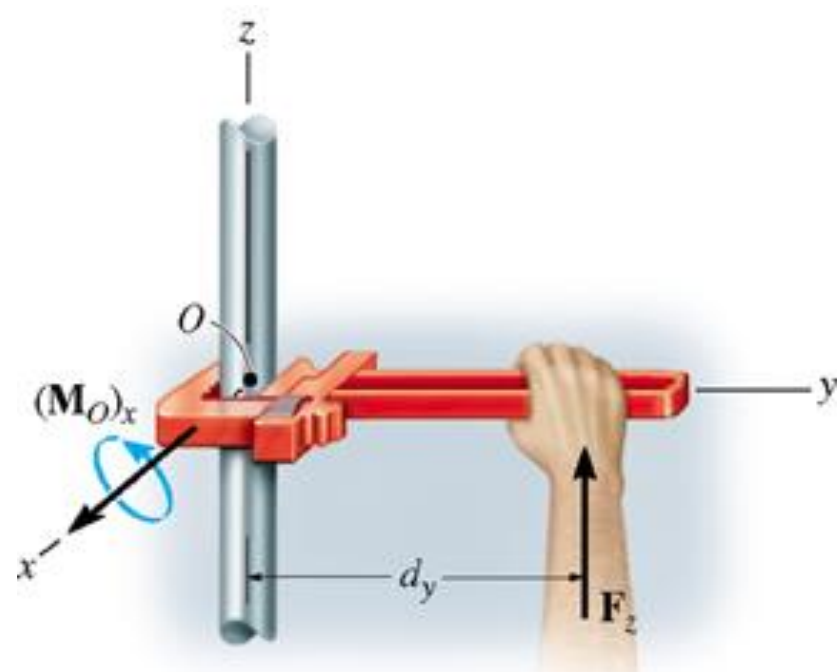
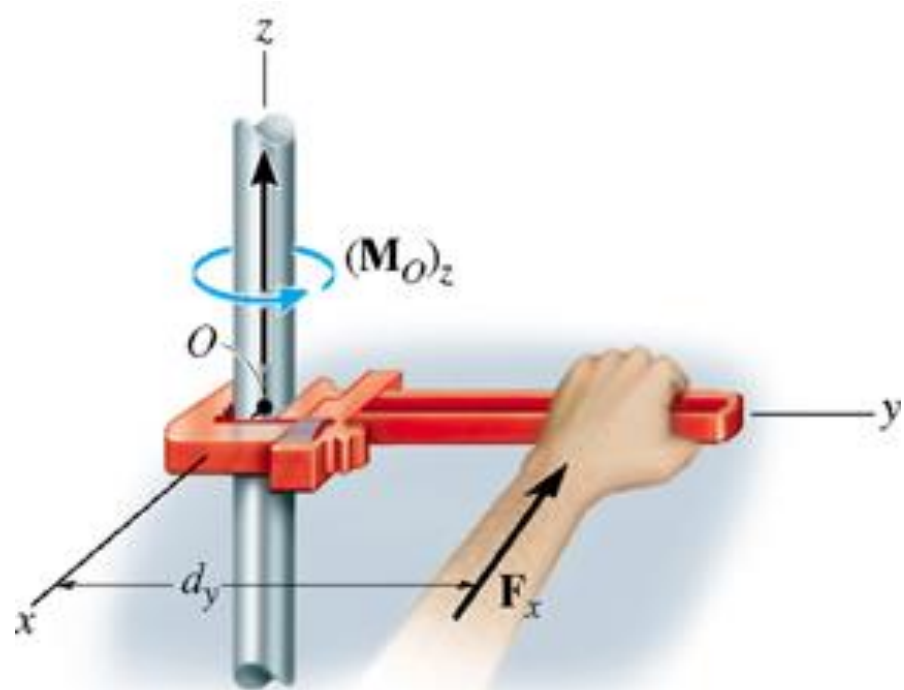




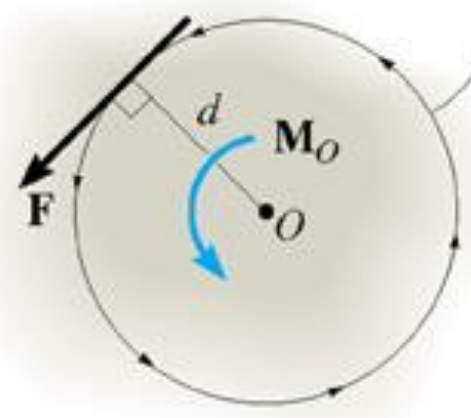
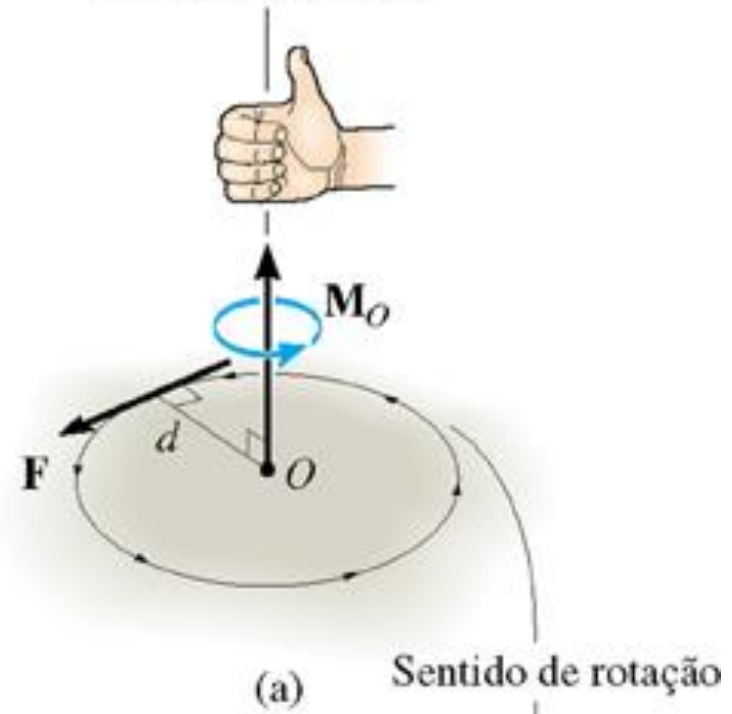


*Sistema de coordenadas da mão direita*

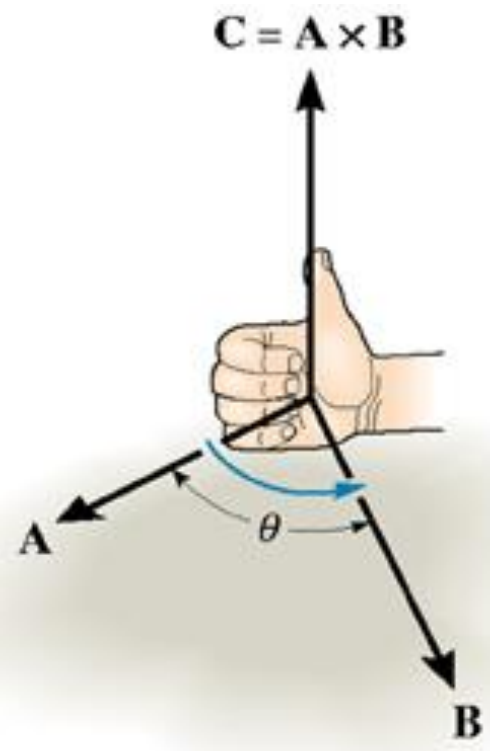


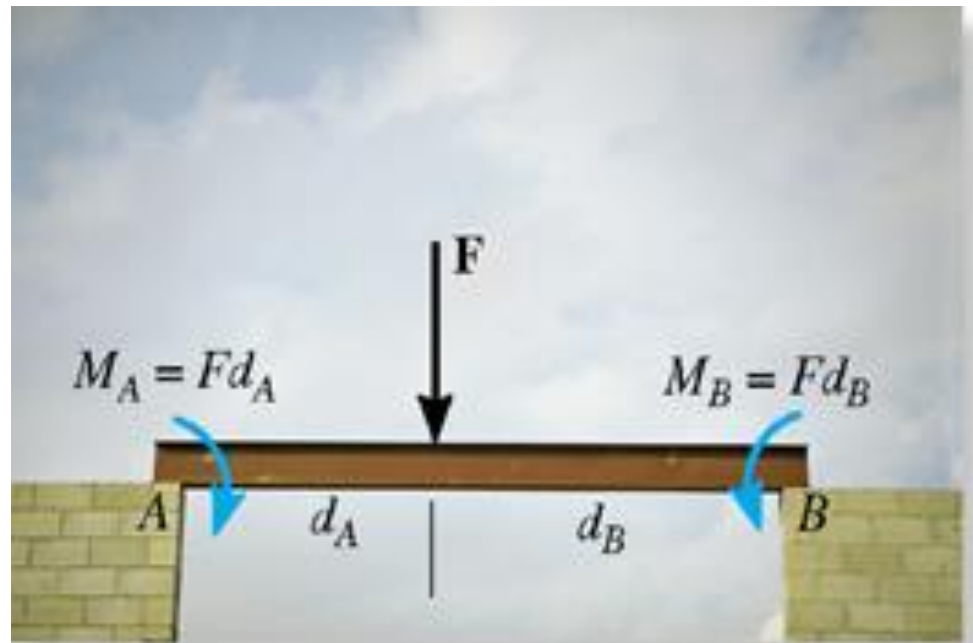
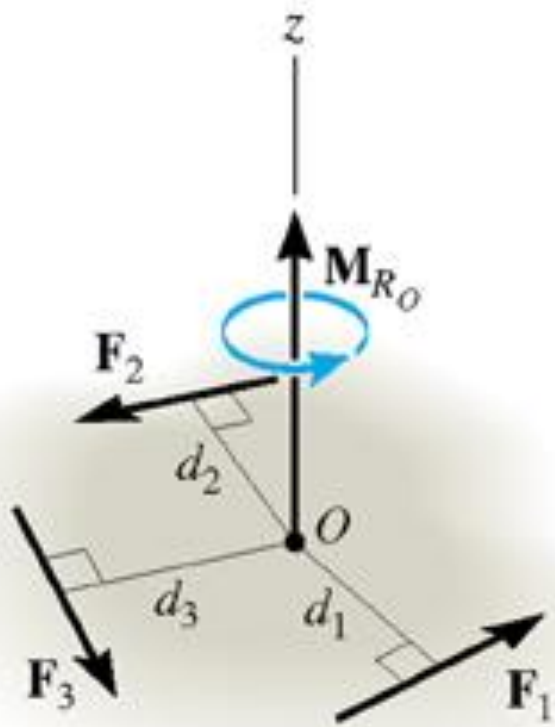


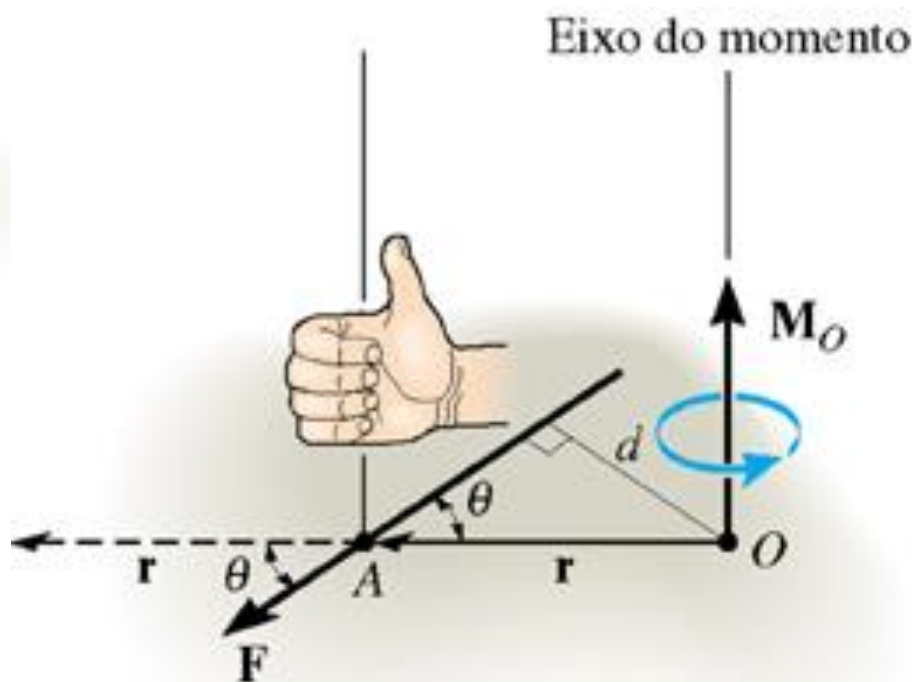
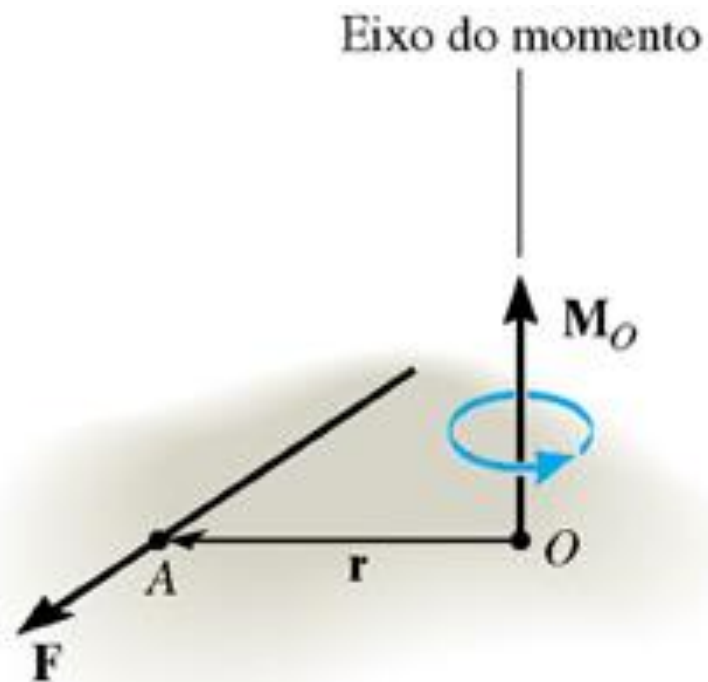
Eixo do momento

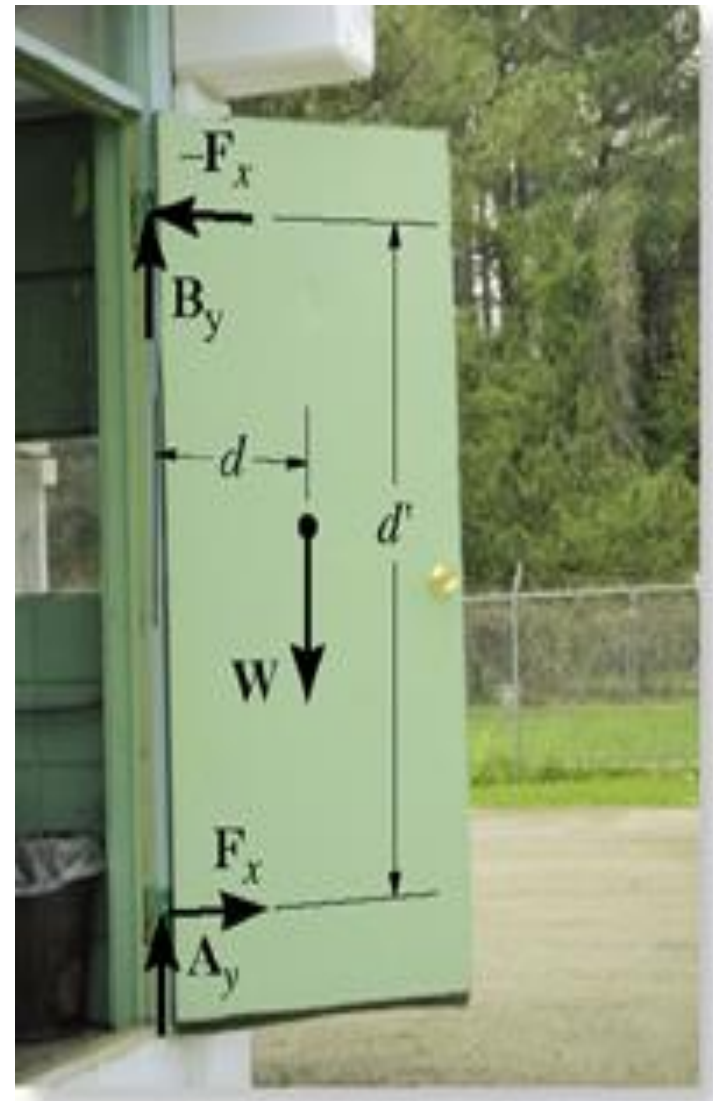
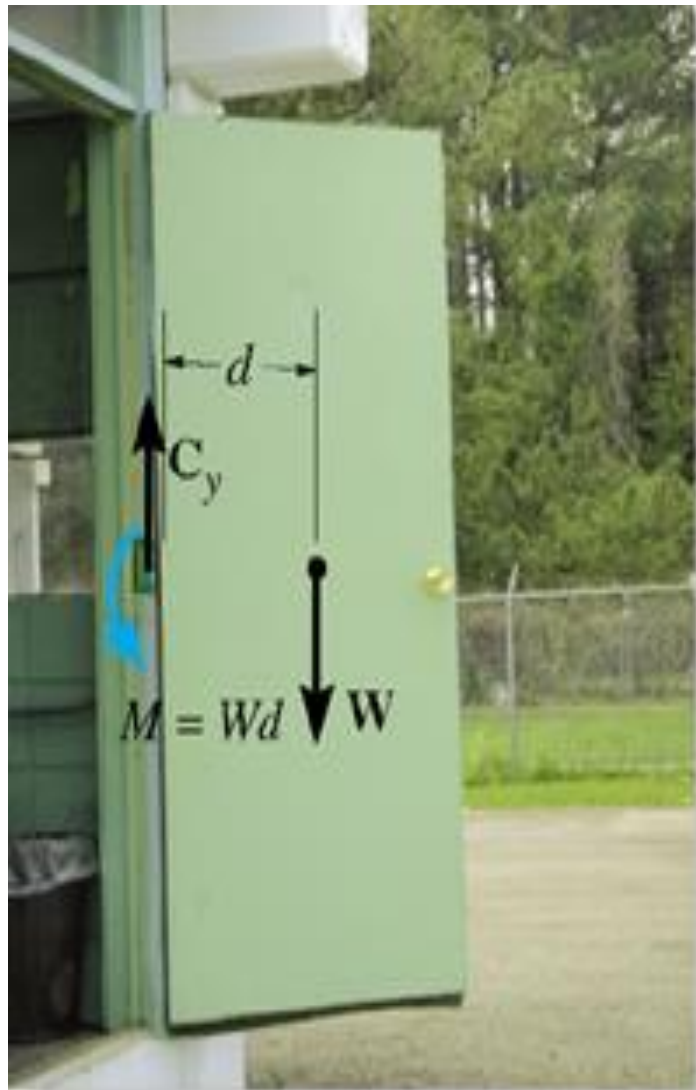


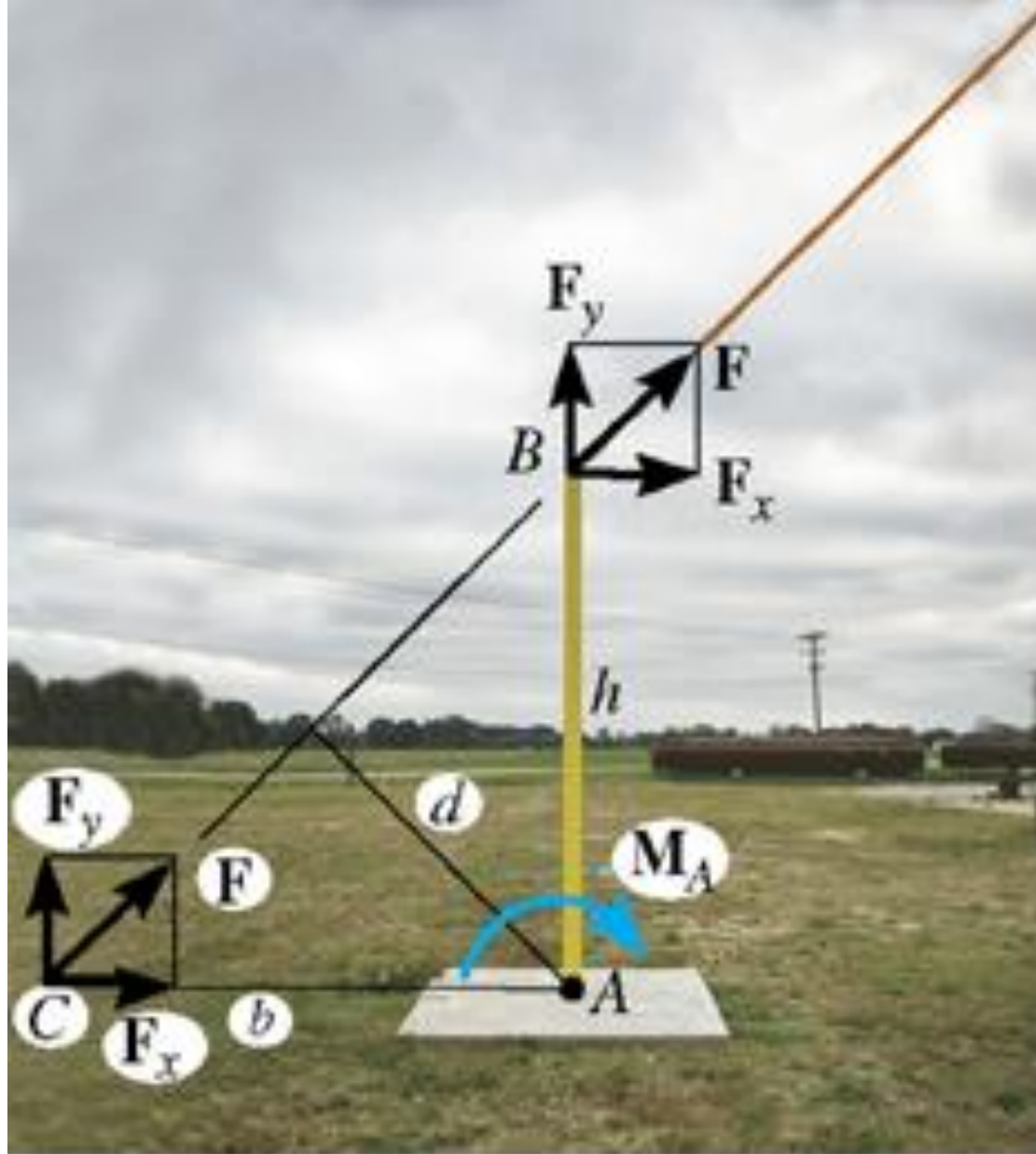
(b)



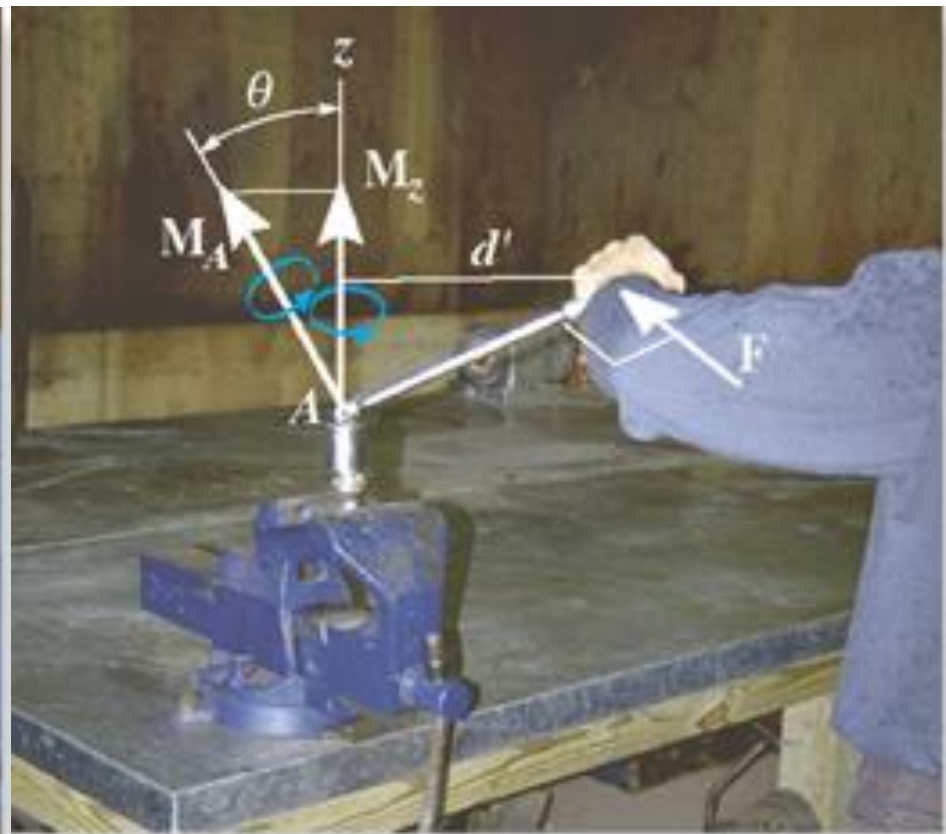




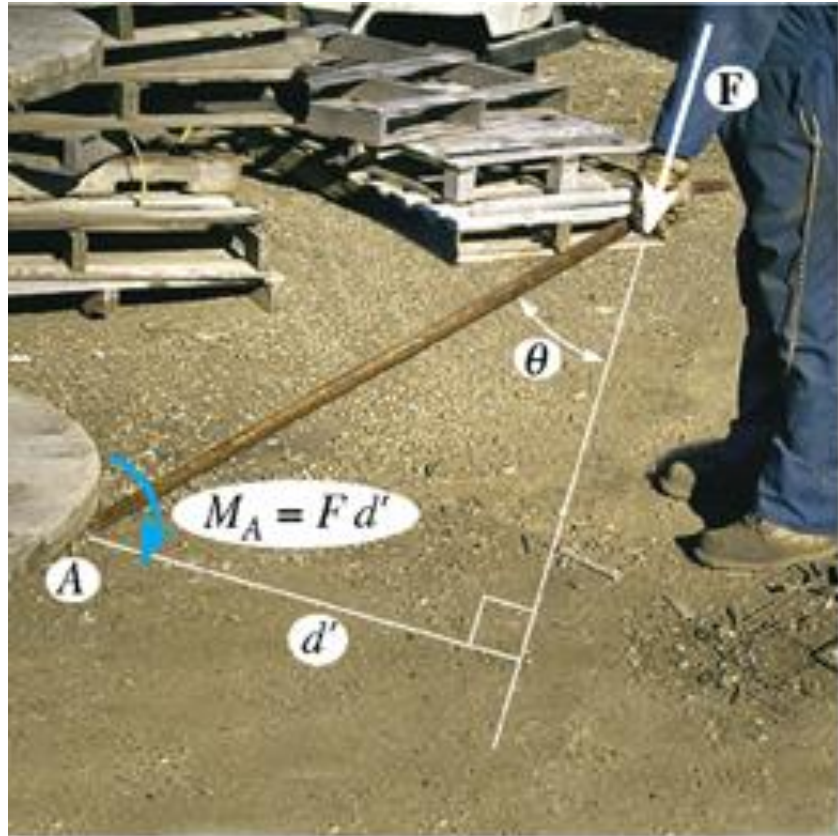


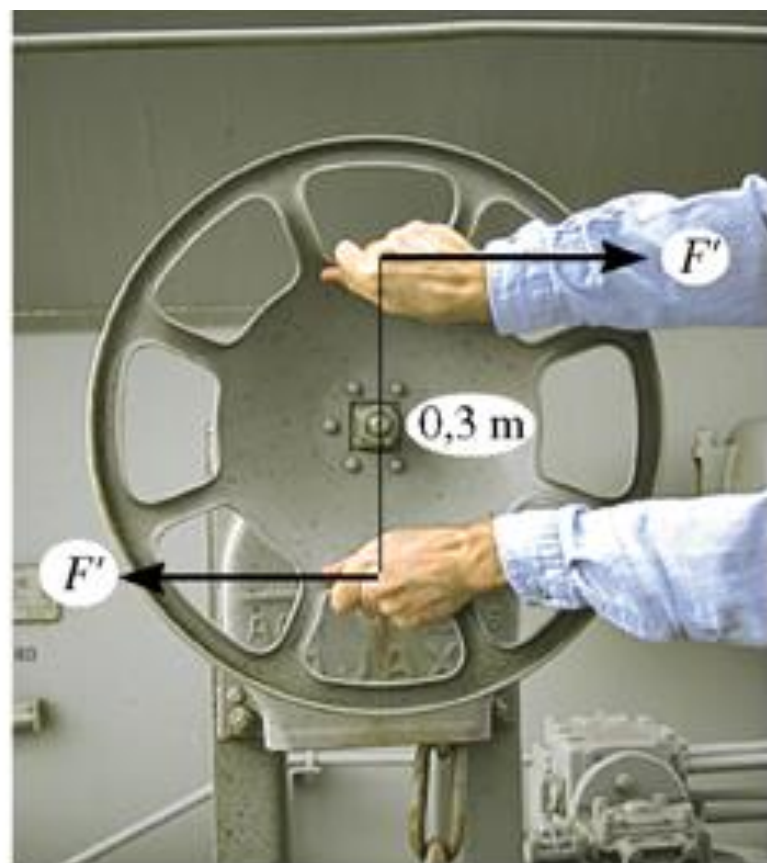
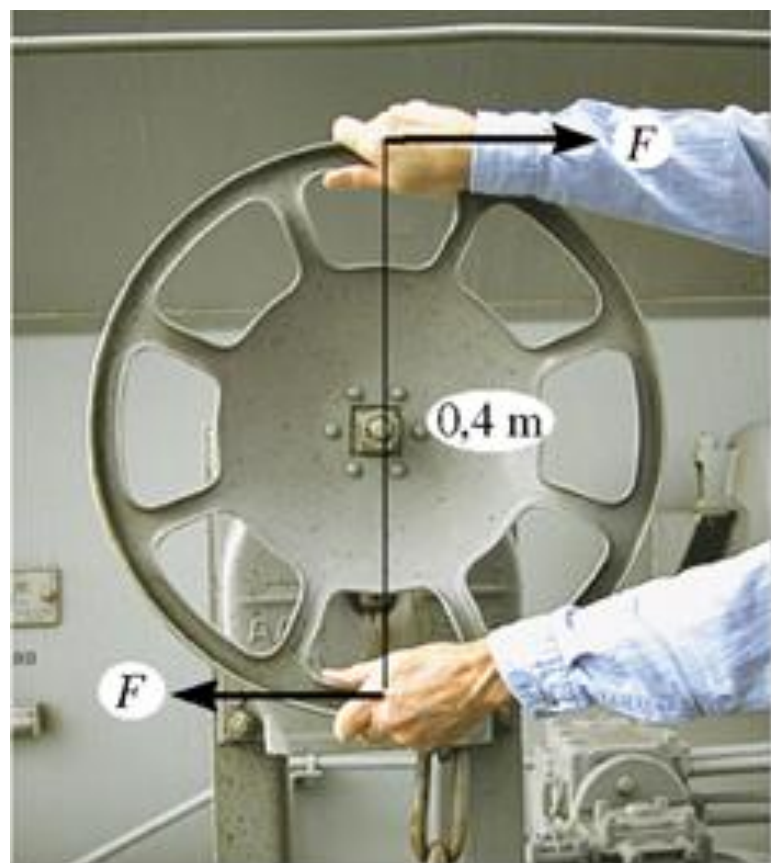


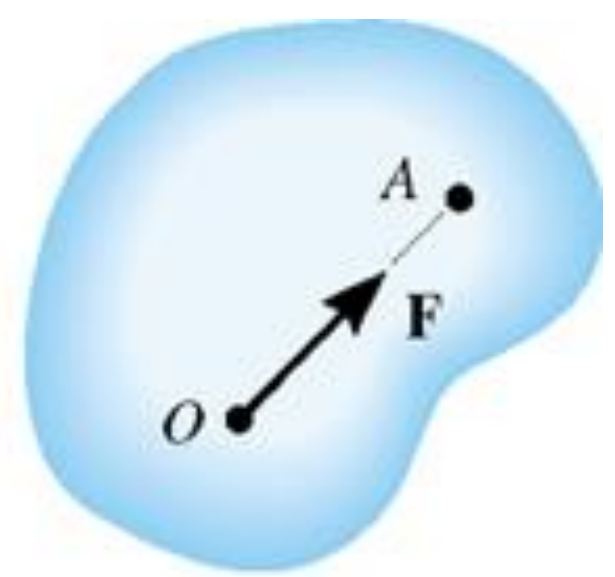
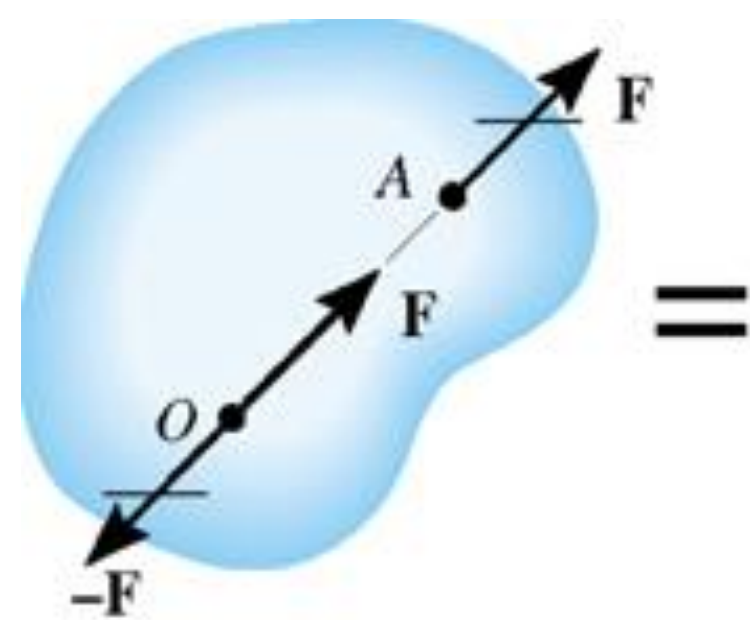
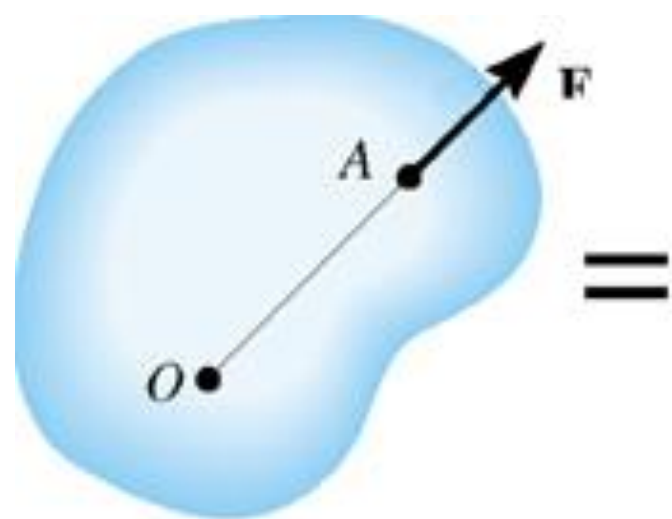
$$M_A = F \cdot d = F_x \cdot h = F_y \cdot b$$

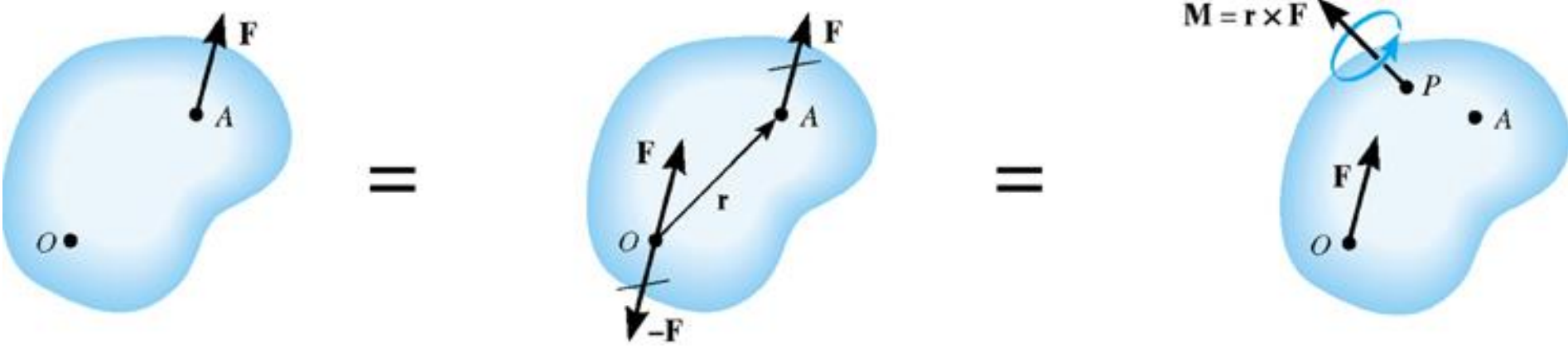


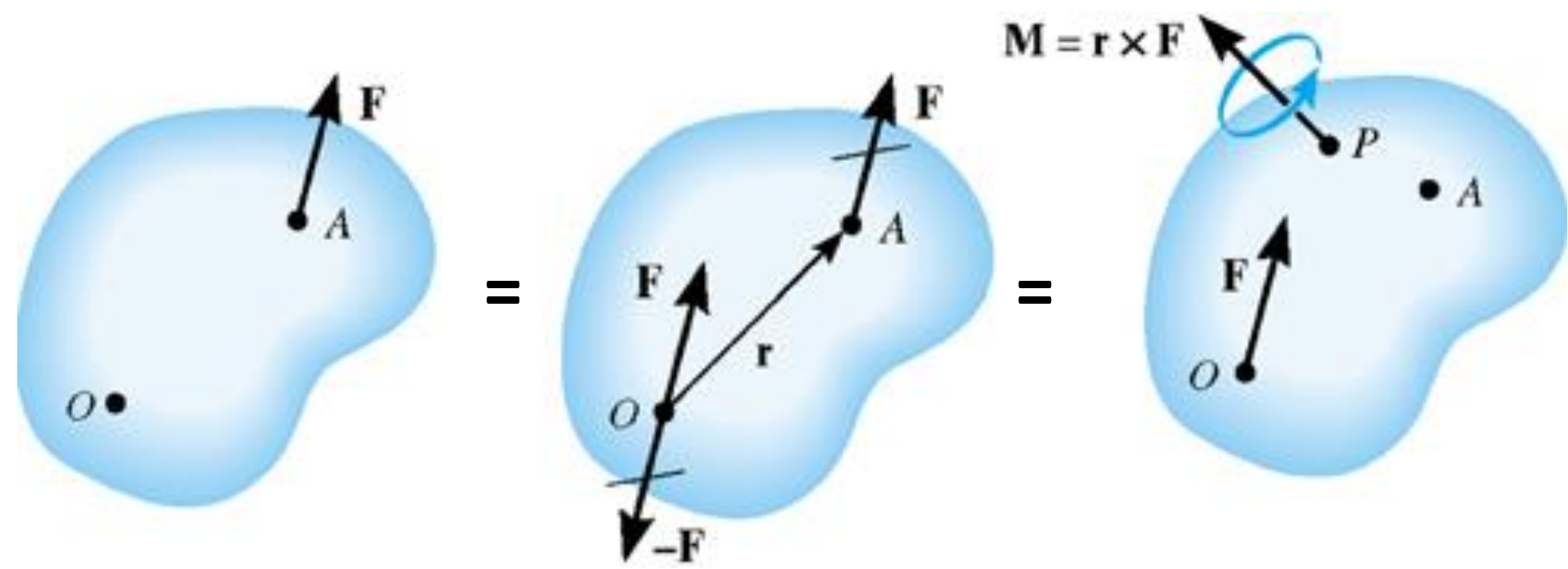










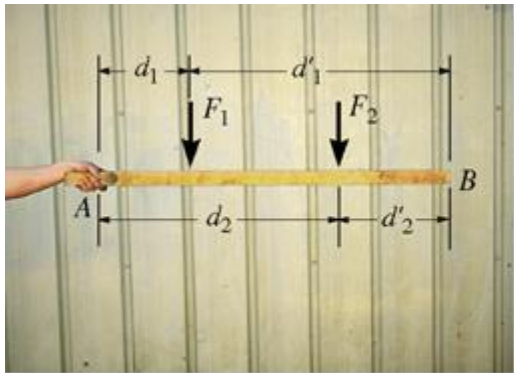
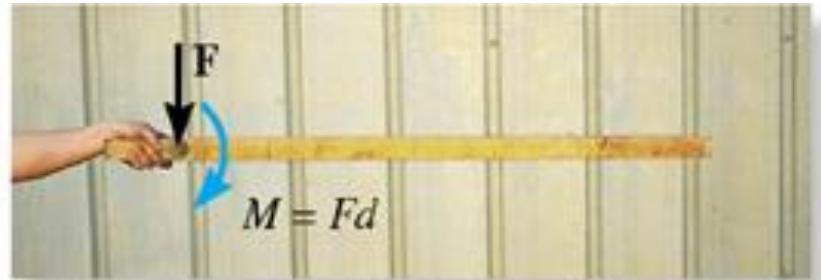




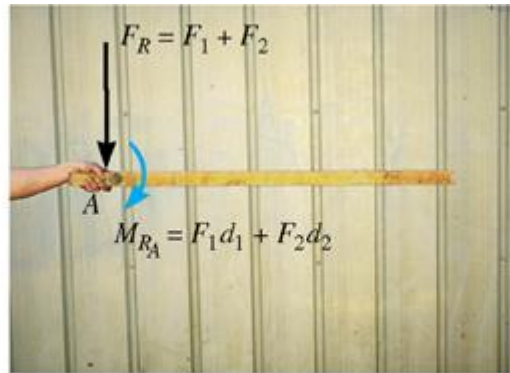
=



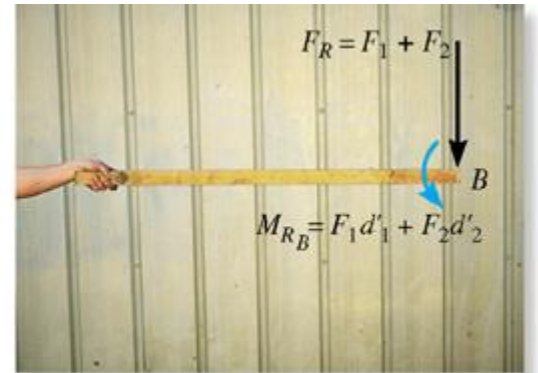
=

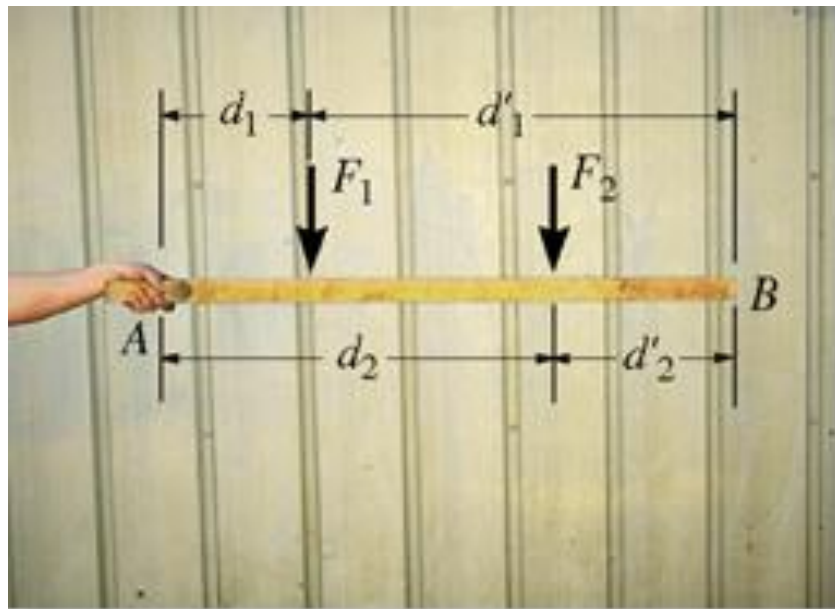


=

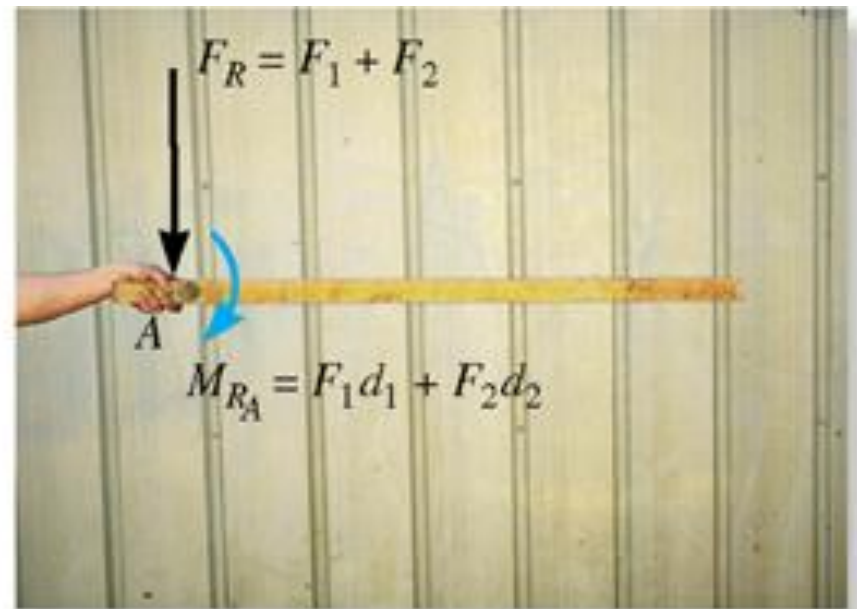


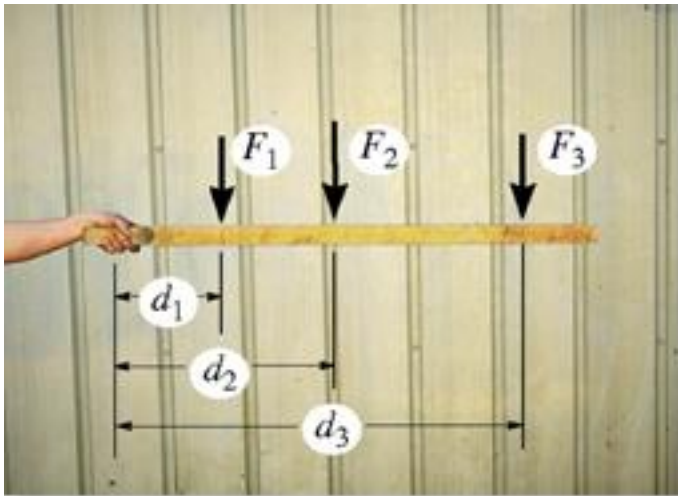
=





=





=

