

PEF3208

Aula 3

28 abril

PROF. NAKAO

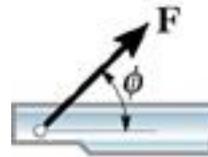
- ❖ **Linhas de estado em vigas inclinadas e curvas. Linhas de estado em vigas poligonais planas.**

APOIOS NO PLANO

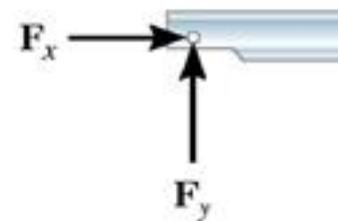
ARTICULAÇÃO MÓVEL:



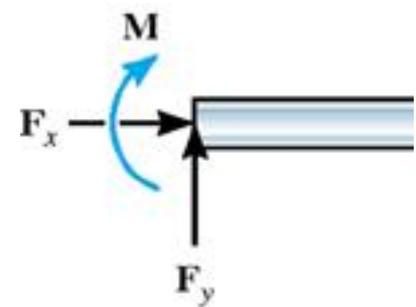
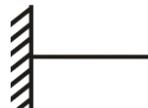
ARTICULAÇÃO FIXA:



ou



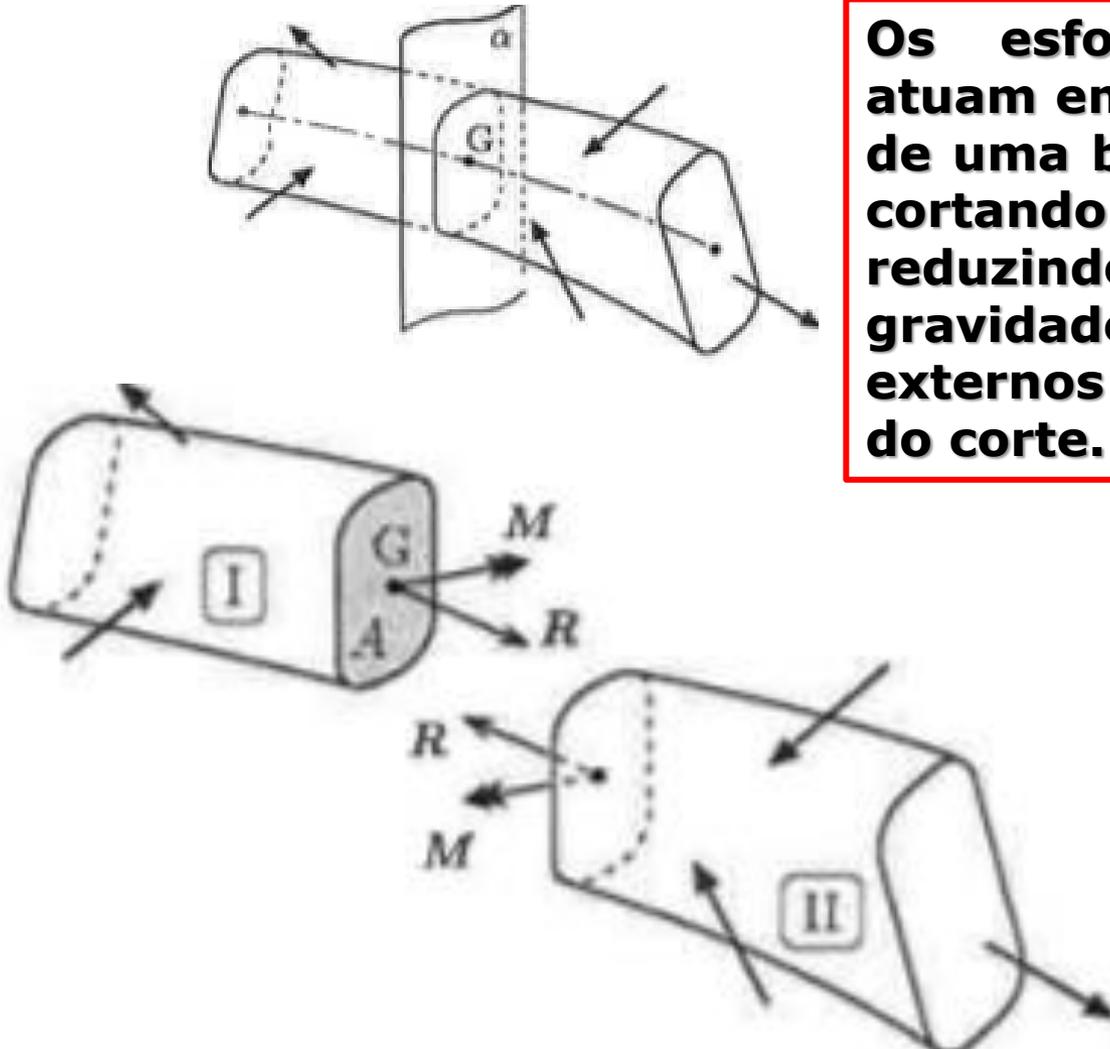
ENGASTAMENTO:



Teorema fundamental da Resistência dos materiais

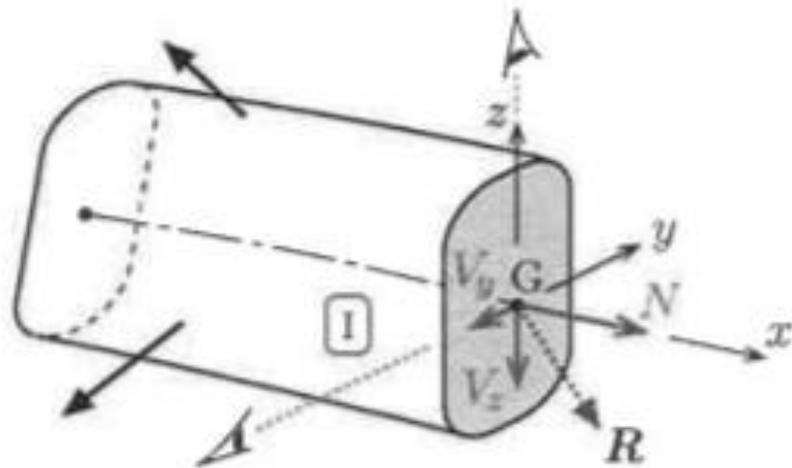
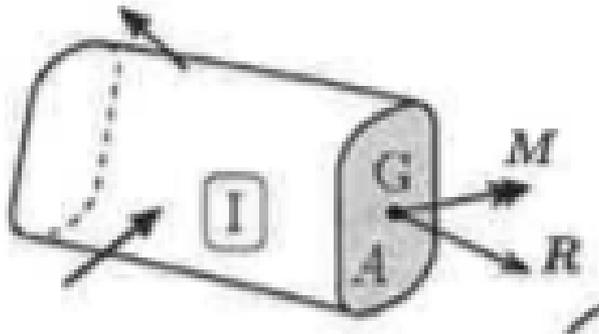
Teorema do corte

Os esforços solicitantes que atuam em uma seção transversal de uma barra podem ser obtidos cortando a barra nesta seção e reduzindo no seu centro de gravidade todos os esforços externos aplicados do outro lado do corte.

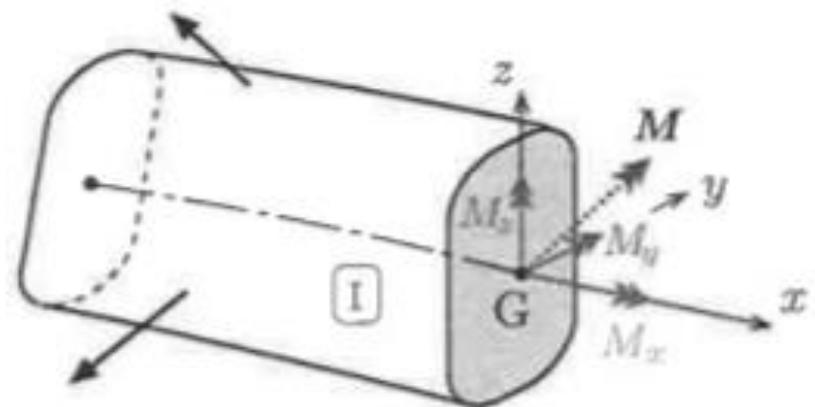


Teorema fundamental da Resistência dos materiais

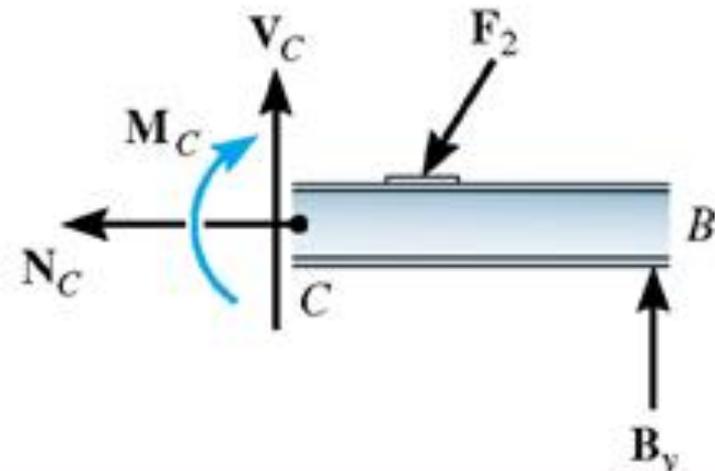
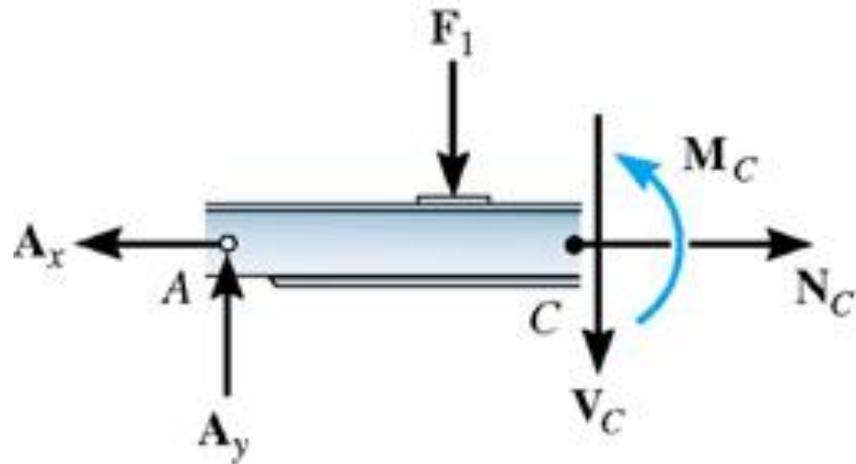
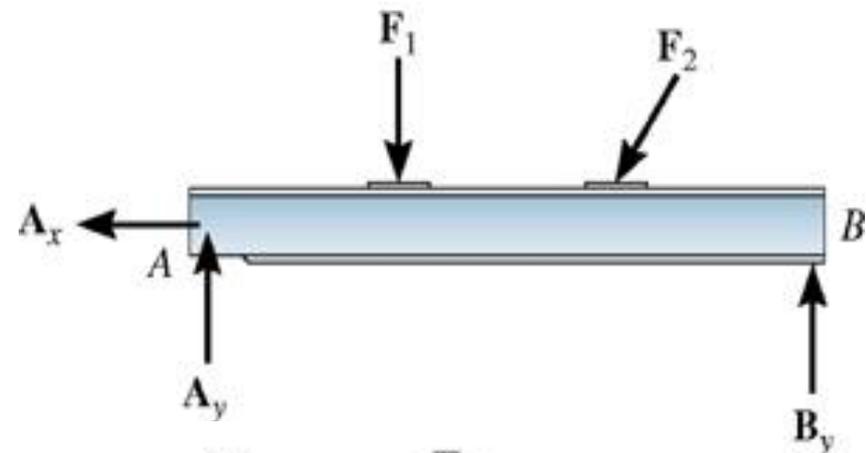
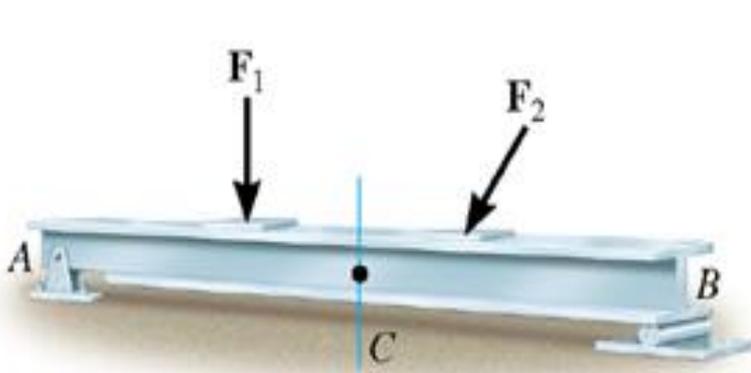
Teorema do corte



(a) Forças



(b) Momentos



ESFORÇOS: forças (concentradas, distribuídas), momentos e tensões.

ESFORÇOS EXTERNOS: Aqueles que atuam nas estruturas e fazem surgir esforços internos que podem deformar estas estruturas levando ao rompimento em alguns casos são esforços externos **ativos** (F_1 F_2). Aqueles que surgem nos apoios são esforços externos **reativos** (A_x A_y B_y).

ESFORÇOS INTERNOS: tensões e suas resultantes.

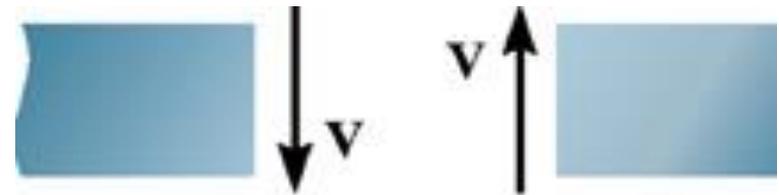
ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES: esforços internos, resultantes e momentos das tensões na seção transversal de uma barra. São as **forças normais** (N_c), as **forças cortantes** (V_c), os **momentos fletores** (M_c), e os **momentos de torção**.

Convenção de sinais

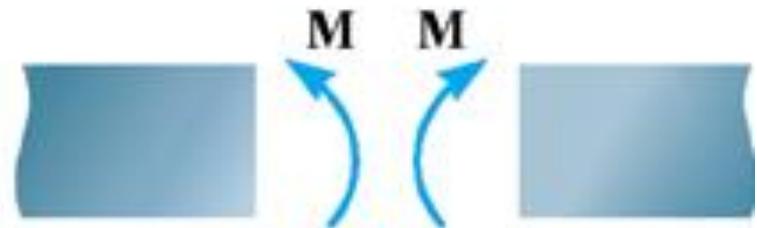
Força cortante V

Momento fletor M

Estruturas planas

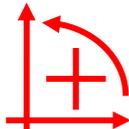


Força de cisalhamento positiva



Momento fletor positivo



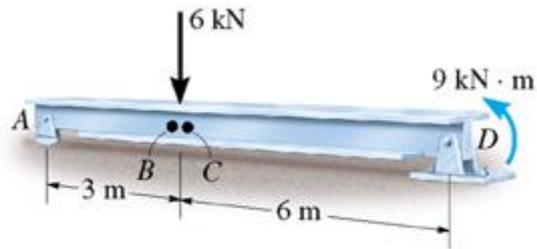
No equilíbrio,
convenção Grinter 

Convenção de sinais

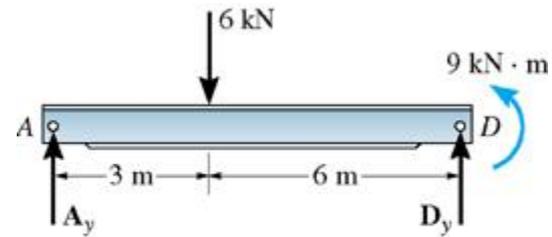
Esforço solicitante	Sinal positivo (+)	Sinal negativo (-)
Força normal	Tração	Compressão
Força cortante	Gira o trecho de barra em que atua no sentido horário	Gira o trecho de barra em que atua no sentido anti-horário
Momento fletor	Traciona as fibras inferiores da barra	Traciona as fibras superiores da barra
Momento de torção ²	O vetor momento tem o sentido da normal externa à seção transversal em que atua	O vetor momento tem sentido contrário ao da normal externa à seção transversal em que atua

Exercício 3. (aula 2)

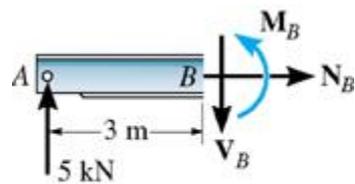
DETERMINE AS REAÇÕES NOS APOIOS E OS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES NOS PONTOS B E C DA VIGA DA FIGURA



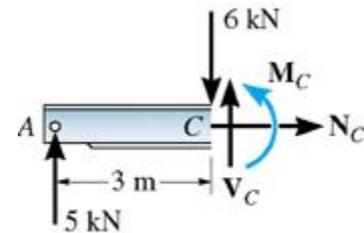
(a)



(b)



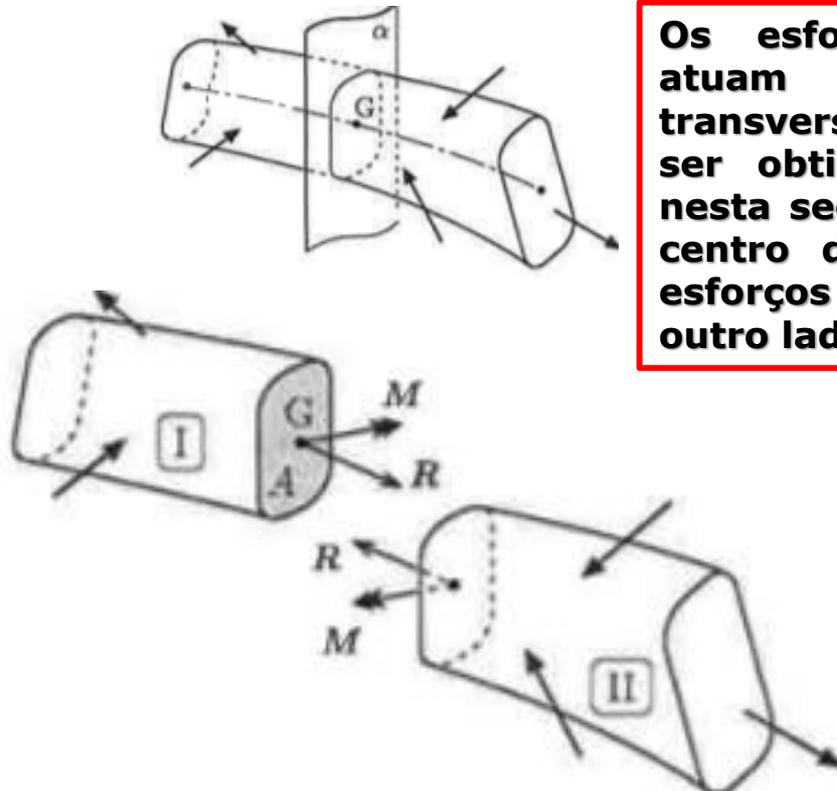
(c)



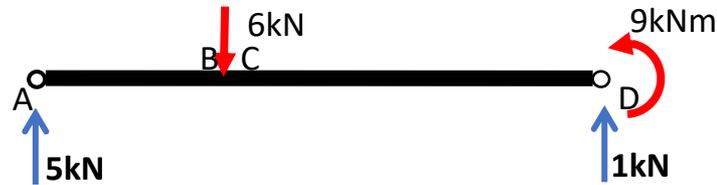
(d)

Teorema fundamental da Resistência dos materiais

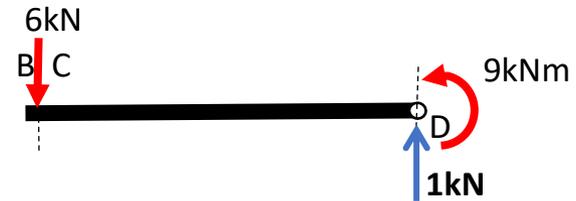
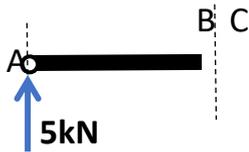
Teorema do corte



Os esforços solicitantes que atuam em uma seção transversal de uma barra podem ser obtidos cortando a barra nesta seção e reduzindo no seu centro de gravidade todos os esforços externos aplicados do outro lado do corte.

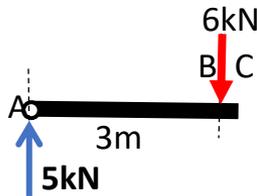


Seção B (aplicação do Teorema do corte)

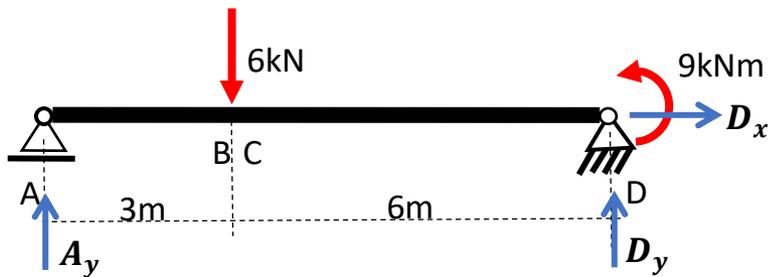


Pelo Teorema do corte, divide-se a estrutura apenas em duas partes na seção de interesse

Seção C (aplicação do Teorema do corte)



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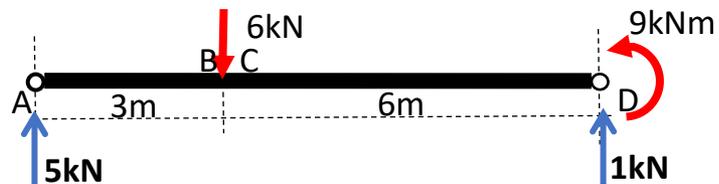
1. *Reações nos apoios*

$$\sum X = 0 = D_x \Rightarrow D_x = 0$$

$$\sum M_D = 0 = -A_y * 9 + 6 * 6 + 9 \Rightarrow A_y = 5 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum Y = 0 = A_y - 6 + D_y \Rightarrow 5 - 6 + D_y = 0 \Rightarrow D_y = 1 \text{ kN}$$

2. *Diagrama do corpo livre (DCL)*

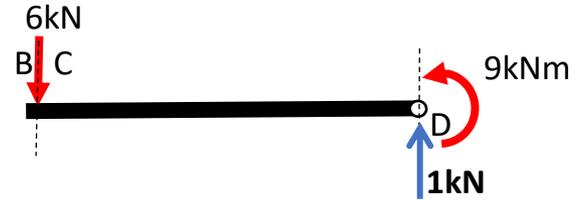
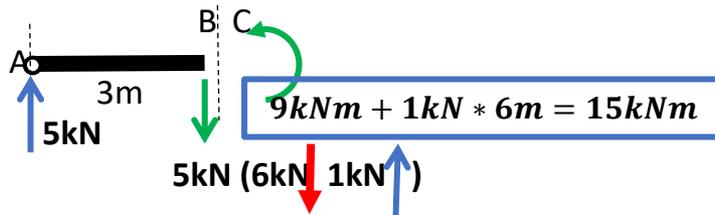


3. *Seção B (aplicação do Teorema do corte)*

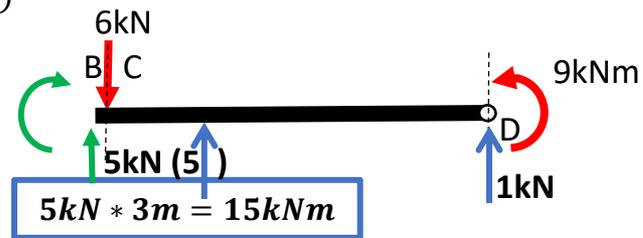
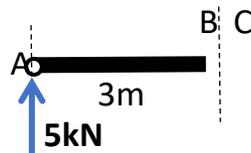


Pelo Teorema do corte, divide-se a estrutura apenas em duas partes na seção de interesse

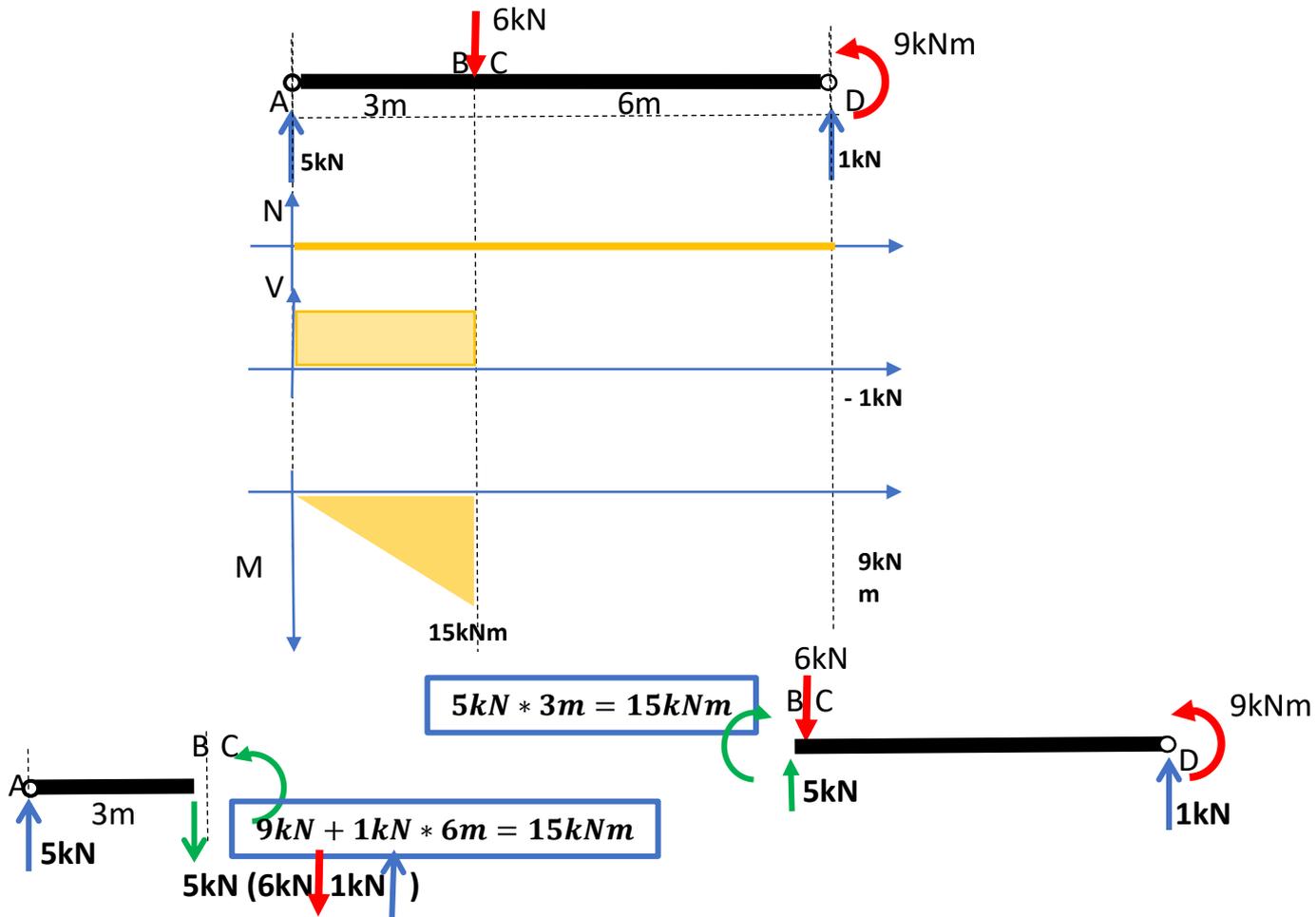
3. *Seção B* (aplicação do Teorema do corte)



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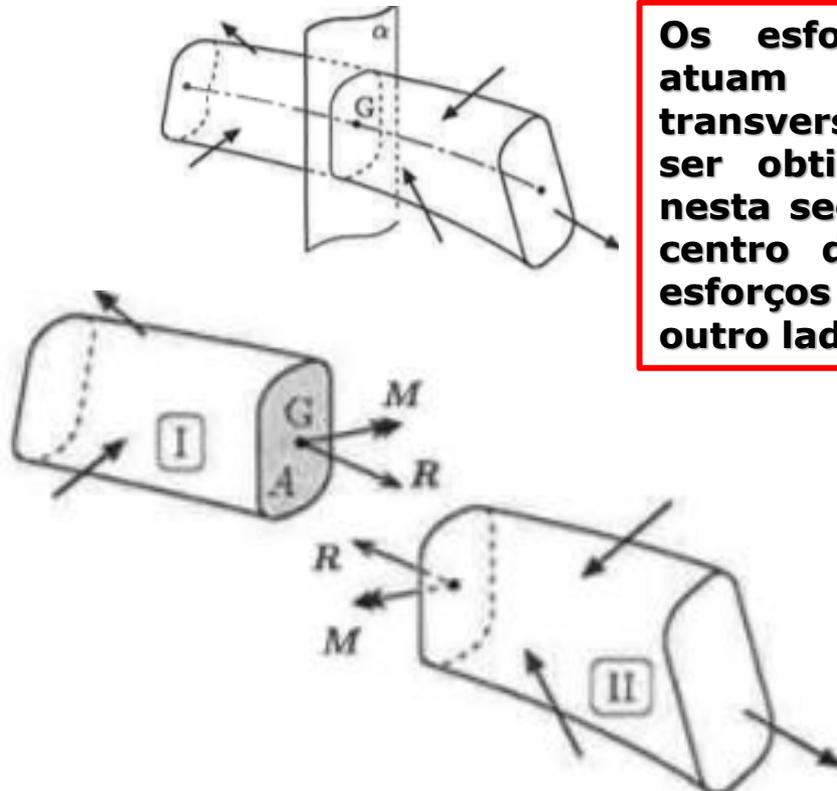


4. Diagramas dos esforços solicitantes

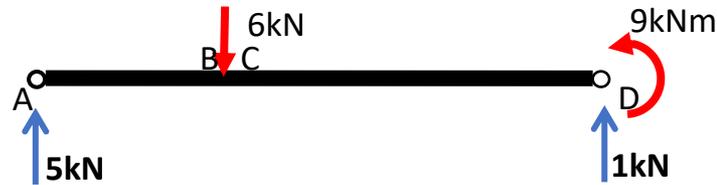


Teorema fundamental da Resistência dos materiais

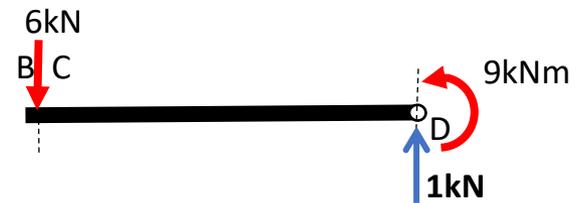
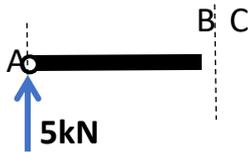
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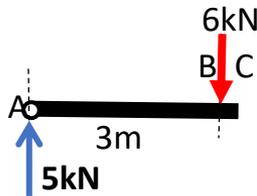


Seção B (aplicação do Teorema do corte)

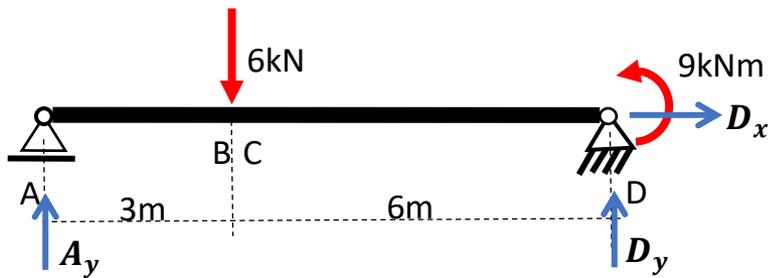


Pelo Teorema do corte, divide-se a estrutura apenas em duas partes na seção de interesse

Seção C (aplicação do Teorema do corte)



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engastamento

articulação fixa

articulação móvel

1. Reações nos apoios

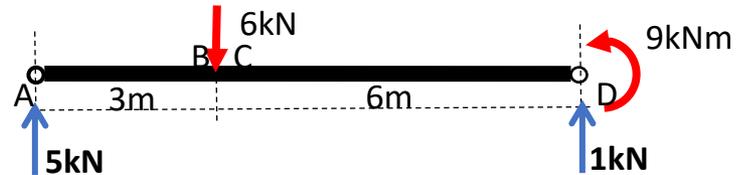
$$\sum X = 0 = D_x \Rightarrow D_x = 0$$

$$\sum M(D) = 0 = -A_y * 9 + 6 * 6 + 9 \Rightarrow A_y = 5 \text{ kN}$$

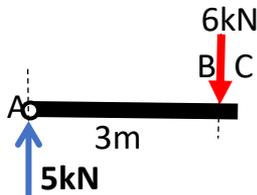
$$\sum Y = 0 = A_y - 6 + D_y \Rightarrow 5 - 6 + D_y = 0 \Rightarrow D_y = 1 \text{ kN}$$



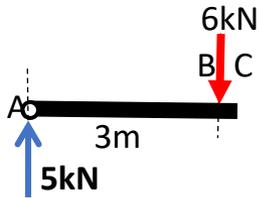
2. Diagrama do corpo livre DCL



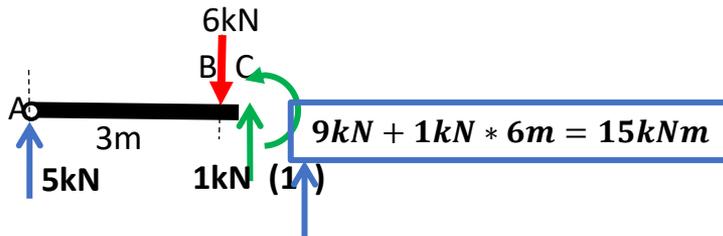
4. **Seção C** (aplicação do Teorema do corte)



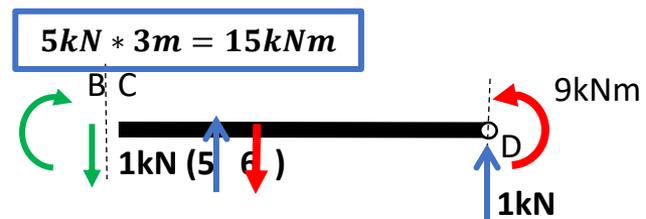
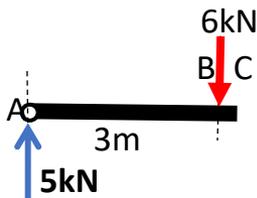
4. **Seção C** (aplicação do Teorema do corte)



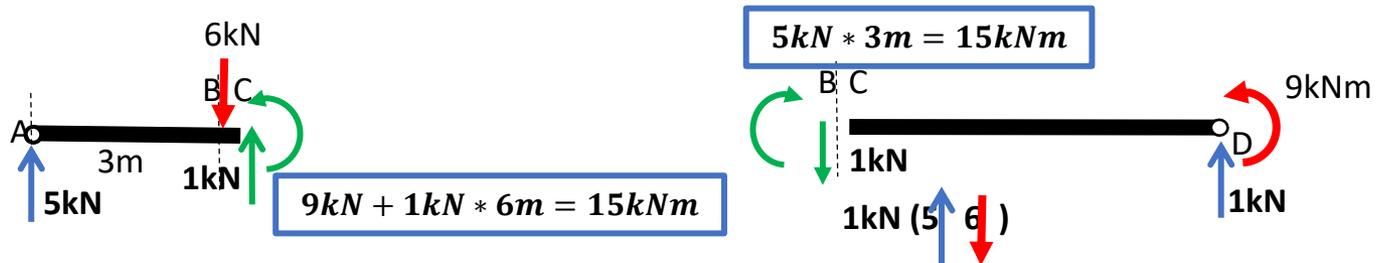
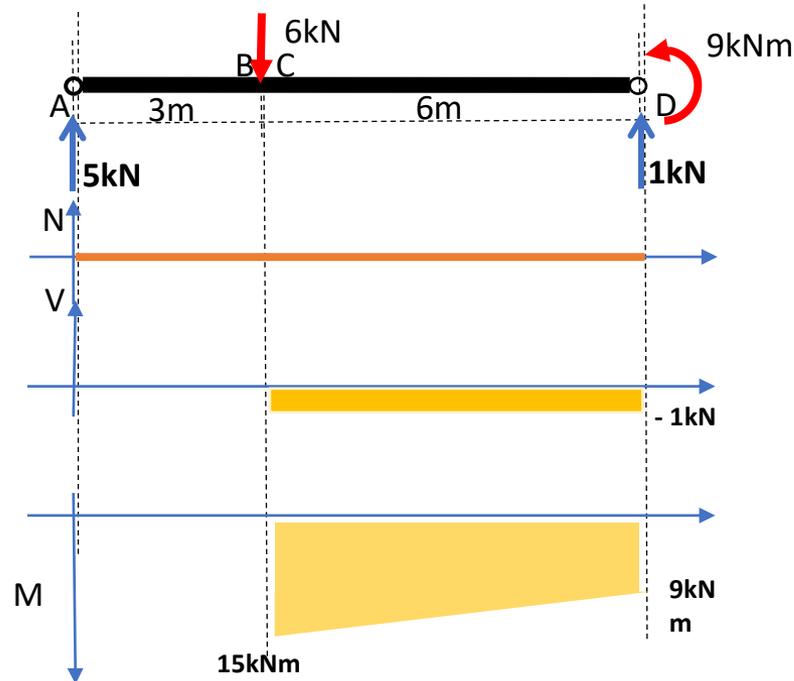
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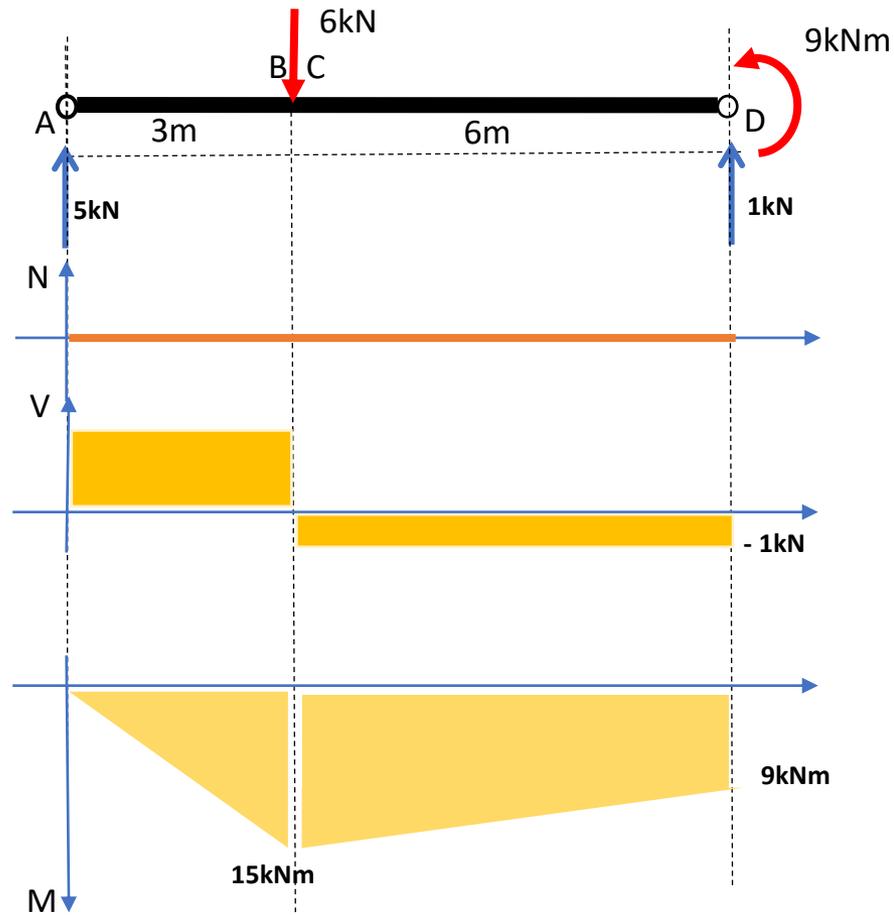
4. **Seção C** (aplicação do Teorema do corte)



4. Diagramas dos esforços solicitantes

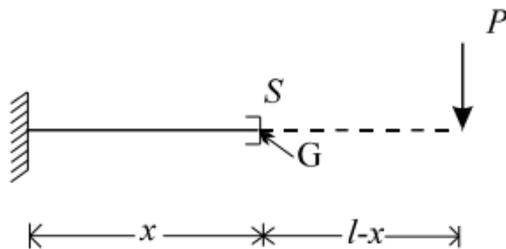
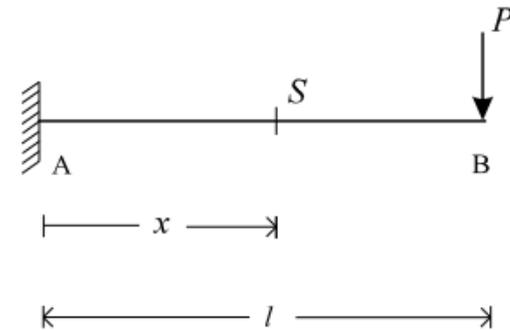
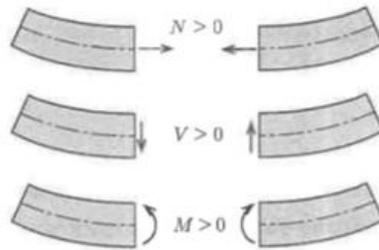
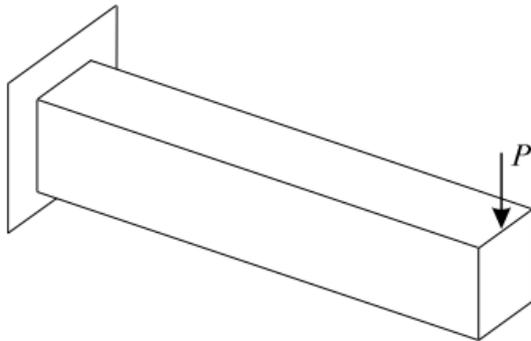


5. Diagramas dos esforços solicitantes

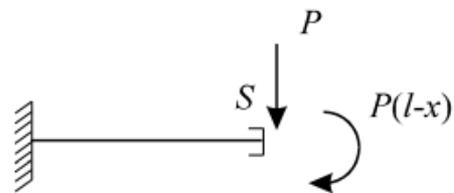


Exercício 1.

Esboce os diagramas dos esforços solicitantes da viga em balanço da figura



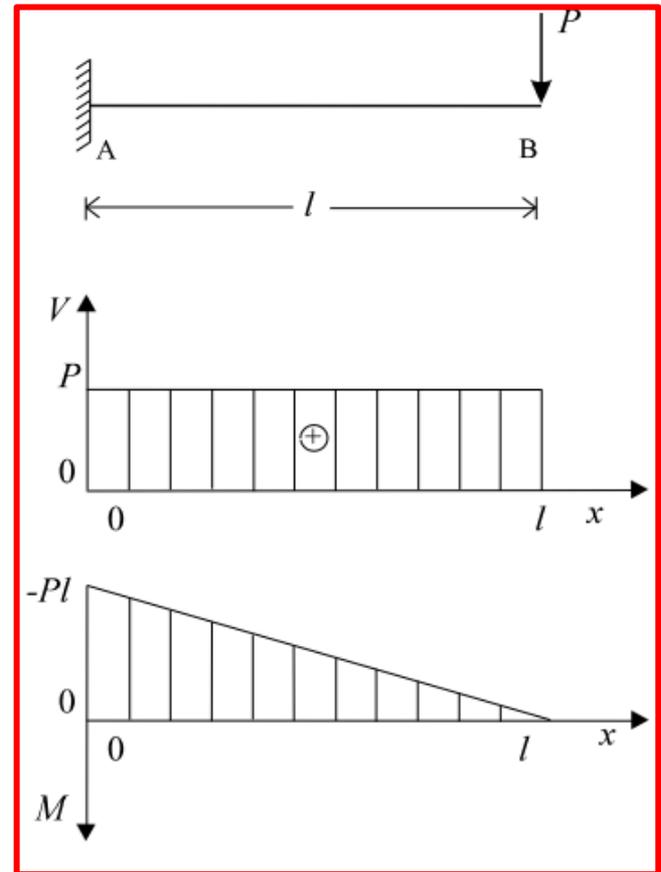
(a)



(b)

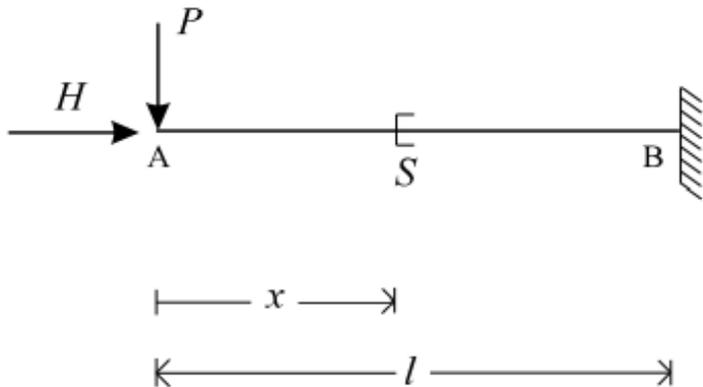
$$\begin{aligned} V_A &= V(0) = P \\ V_B &= V(l) = 0 \\ M_A &= M(0) = -Pl \\ M_B &= M(l) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(x) &= P \\ M(x) &= -P(l - x) \end{aligned}$$

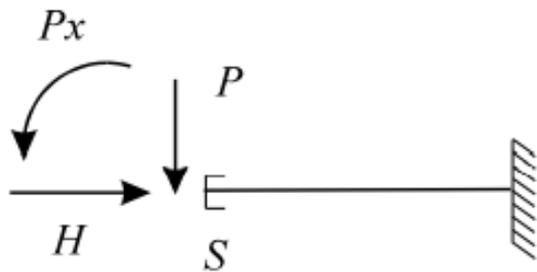


Exercício 2.

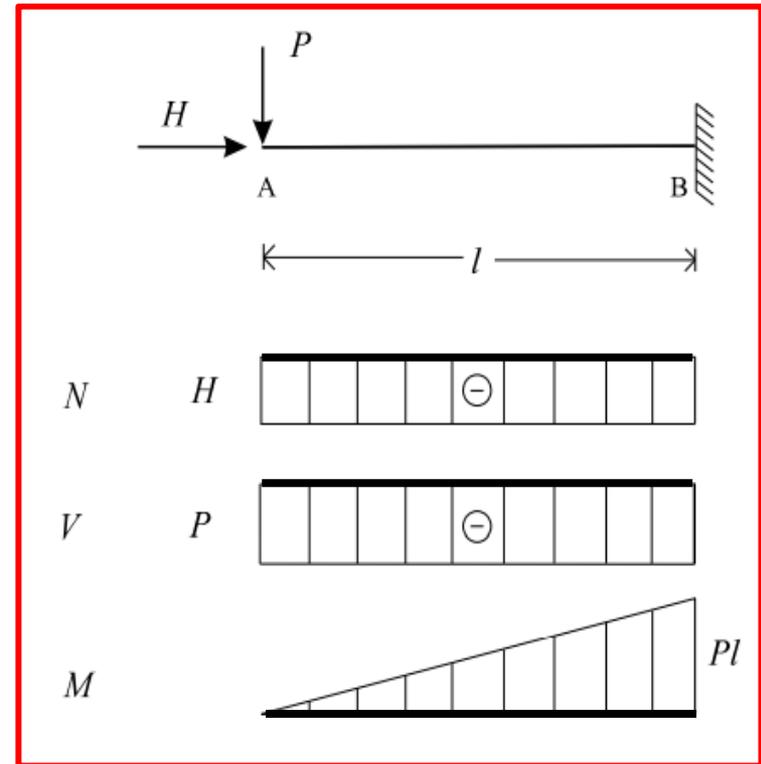
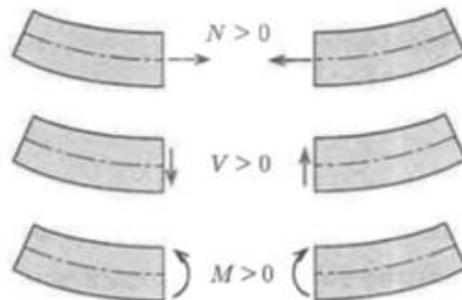
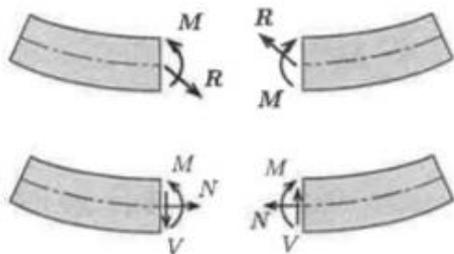
Esboce os diagramas dos esforços solicitantes da viga em balanço da figura



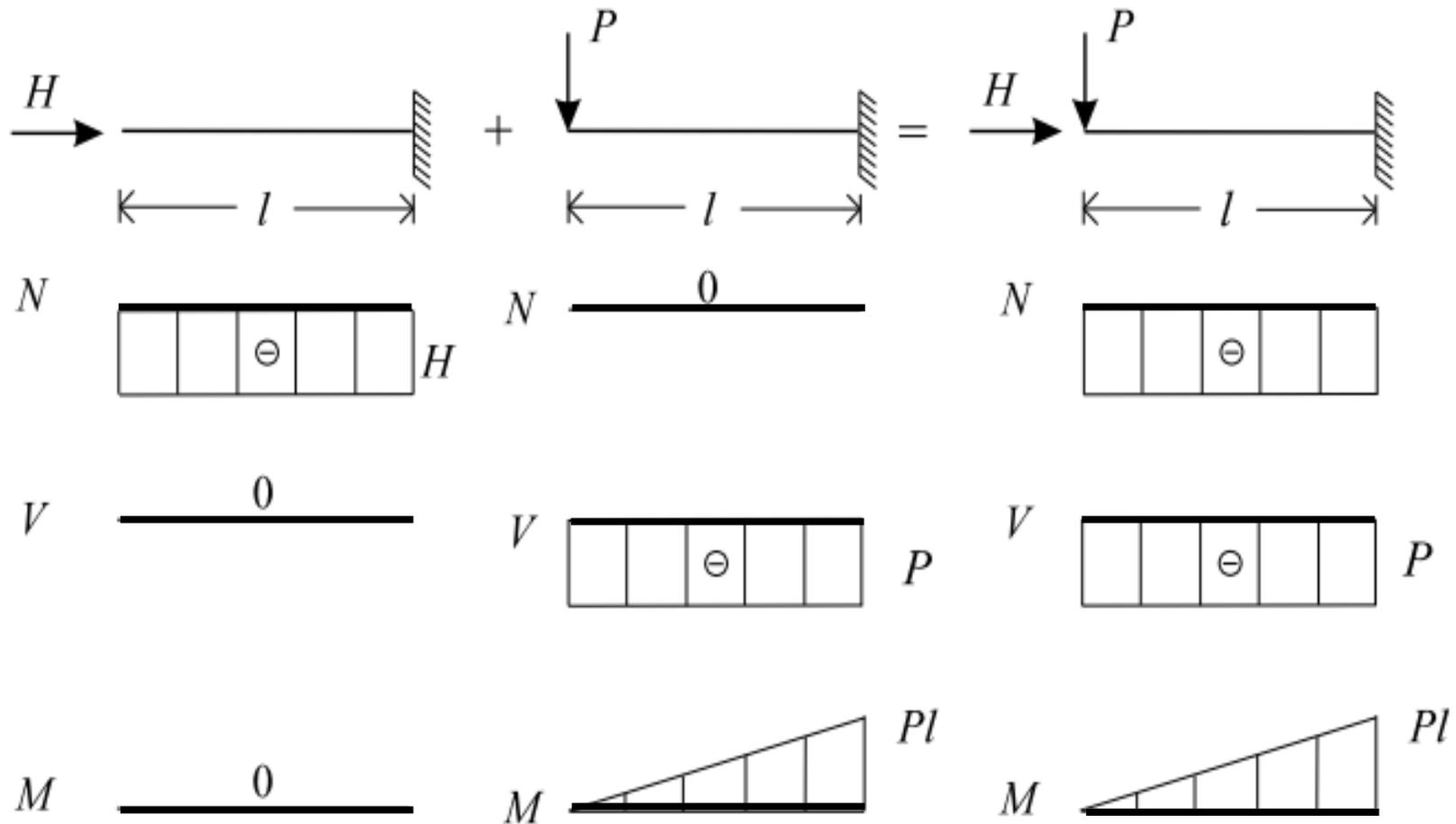
$$\begin{aligned}
 N(0) &= -H \\
 N(l) &= -H \\
 V(0) &= -P \\
 V(l) &= -P \\
 M(0) &= 0 \\
 M(l) &= -Pl
 \end{aligned}$$



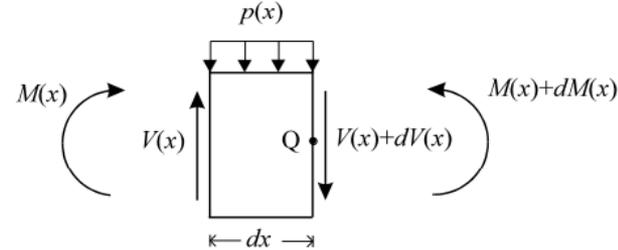
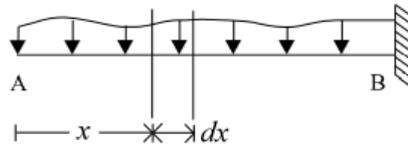
$$\begin{aligned}
 N(x) &= -H \\
 V(x) &= -P \\
 M(x) &= -Px
 \end{aligned}$$



PRINCÍPIO DA SUPERPOSIÇÃO DE EFEITOS



EQUAÇÕES DIFERENCIAIS DE EQUILÍBRIO



$$1. \sum Y = 0 = V(x) - p(x) * dx - (V(x) + dV(x)) \Rightarrow \frac{dV(x)}{dx} = -p(x)$$

$$2. M(S_Q) = 0 = -M(x) - V(x) * dx + p(x) * dx * \frac{dx}{2} + (M(x) + dM(x))$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dM(x)}{dx} = V(x)$$

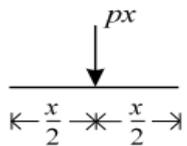
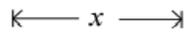
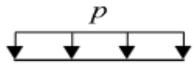
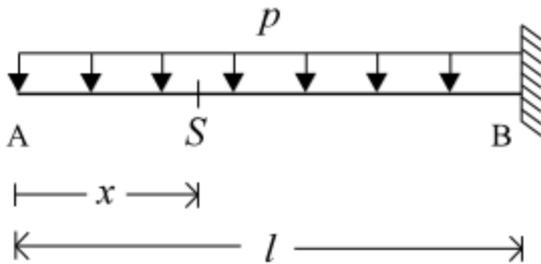
$$\frac{dV(x)}{dx} = -p(x)$$

$$\frac{dM(x)}{dx} = V(x)$$

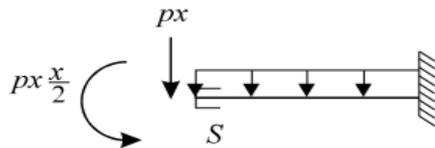
V – força cortante
 M – momento fletor
 p – força distribuída
 x – origem em A

Exercício 3.

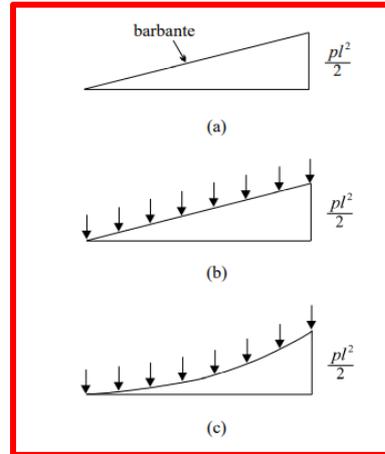
TRACE OS DIAGRAMAS DOS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES DA VIGA EM BALANÇO DA FIGURA



(a)



(c)

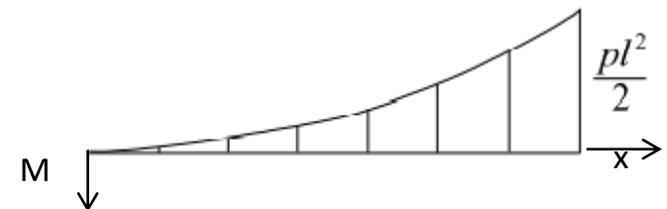
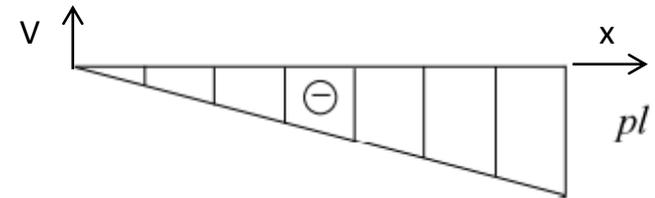
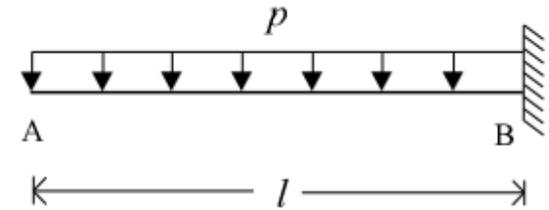


$$\frac{dV(x)}{dx} = -p(x)$$

$$\frac{dM(x)}{dx} = V(x)$$

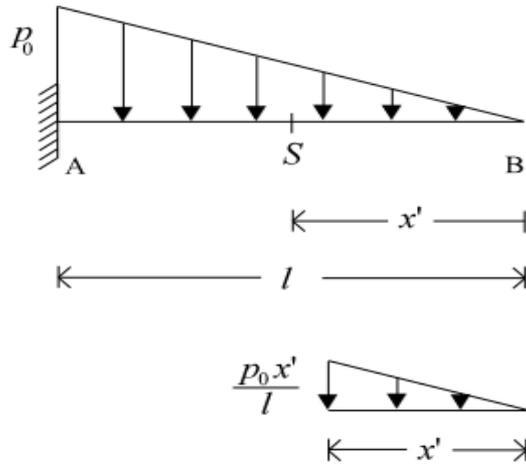
$$\begin{aligned} N(x) &= 0 \\ V(x) &= -px \\ M(x) &= -\frac{px^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(0) &= 0 \\ V(l) &= -p \cdot l \\ M(0) &= 0 \\ M(l) &= -\frac{p \cdot l^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$



Exercício 4.

Trace os diagramas dos esforços solicitantes da viga em balanço da figura



$$\frac{dV(x)}{dx} = -p(x)$$

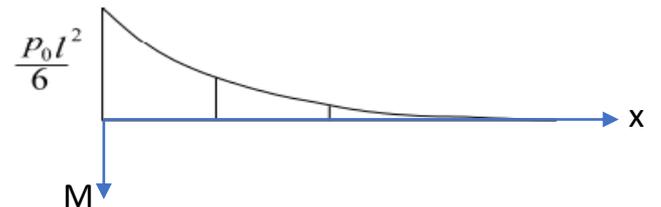
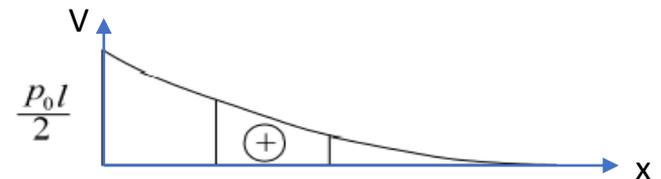
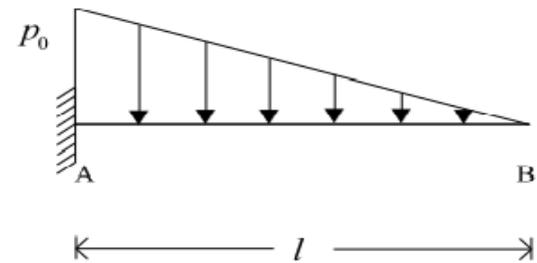
$$\frac{dM(x)}{dx} = V(x)$$

$$V(0) = 0$$

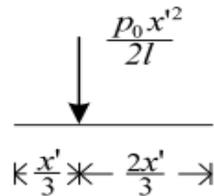
$$V(l) = \frac{p_0 l}{2}$$

$$M(0) = 0$$

$$M(l) = -\frac{p_0 l^2}{6}$$



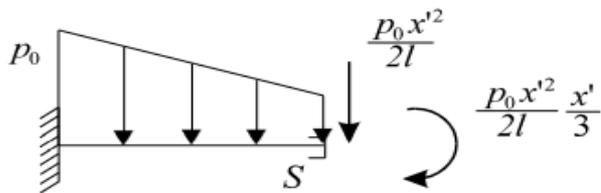
(a)



(b)

$$V(x') = \frac{p_0 (x')^2}{2l}$$

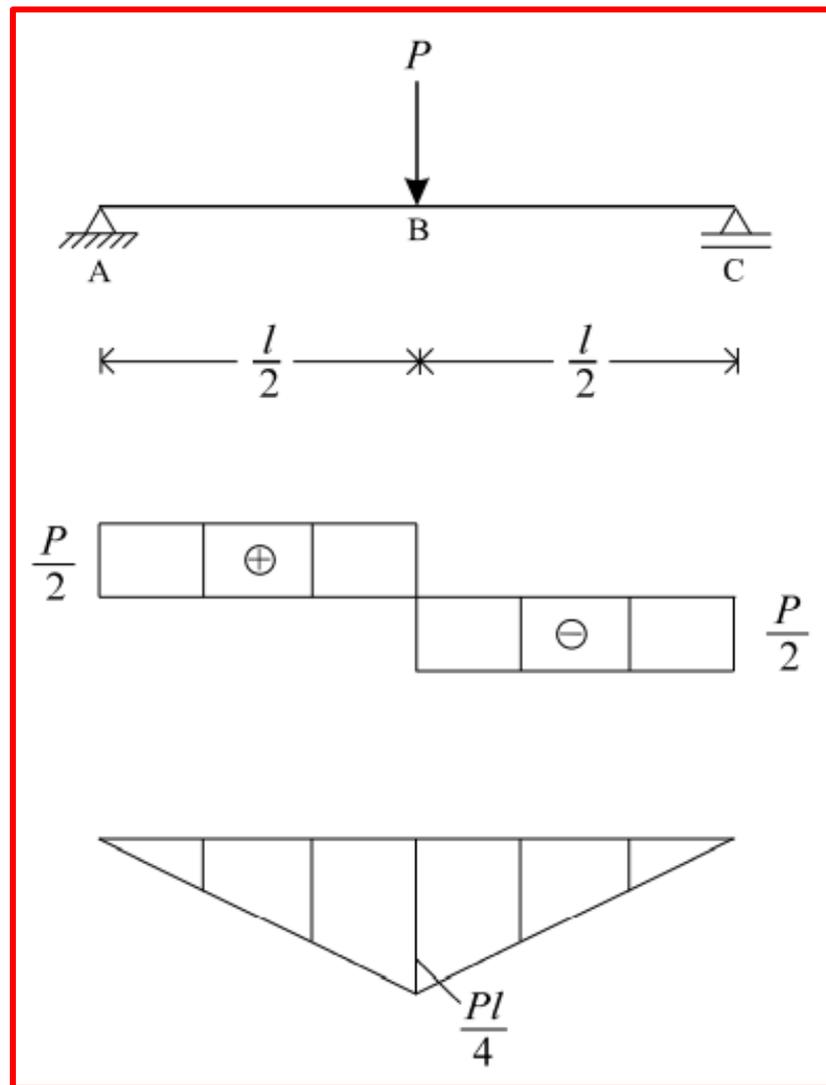
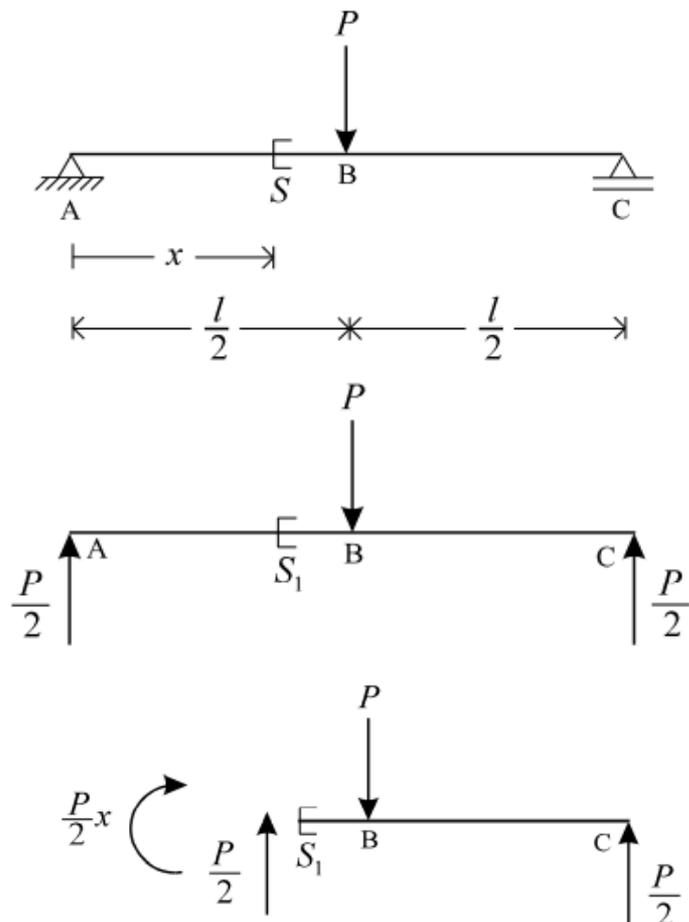
$$M(x') = \frac{-p_0 (x')^3}{6l}$$



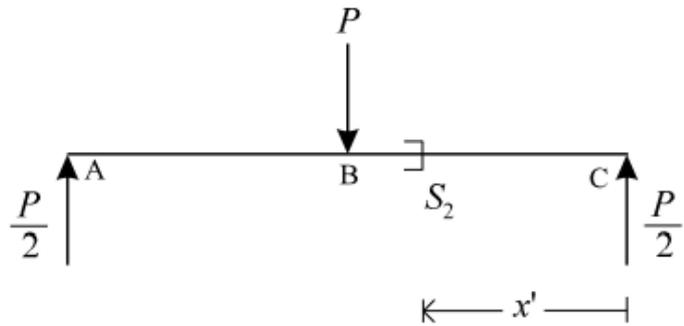
(c)

Exercício 5.

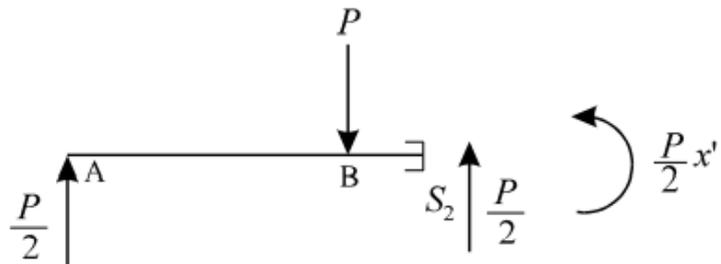
Trace os diagramas dos esforços solicitantes



$$V_{S_1}(x) = \frac{P}{2}; M_{S_1}(x) = \frac{P}{2}x$$



(a)

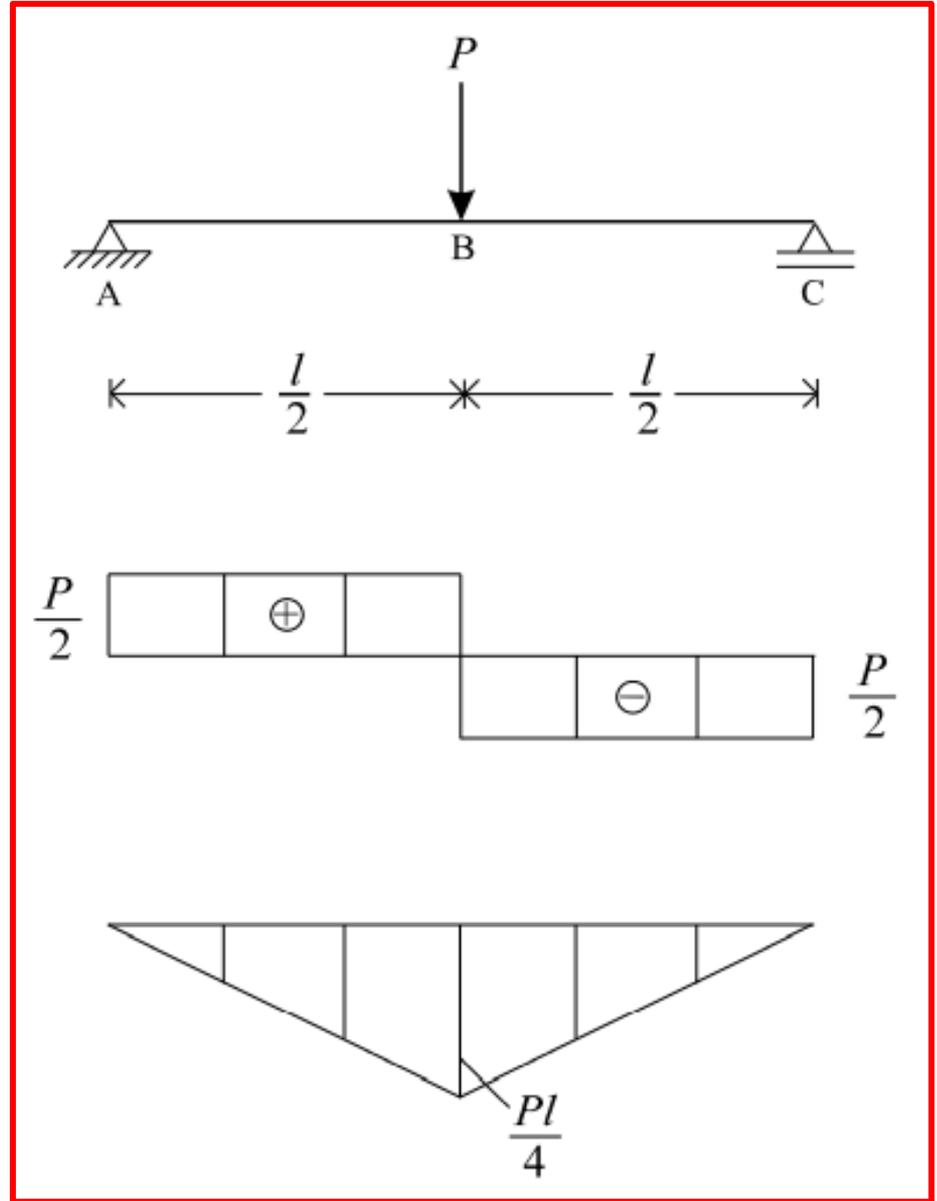


$$V_{S2}(x') = -\frac{P}{2}$$

$$M_{S2}(x') = \frac{P}{2}x'$$

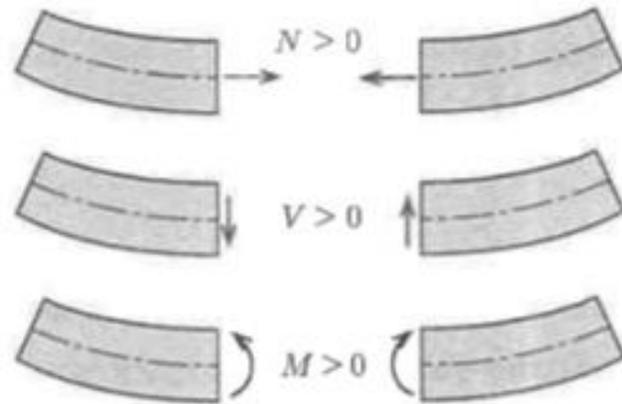
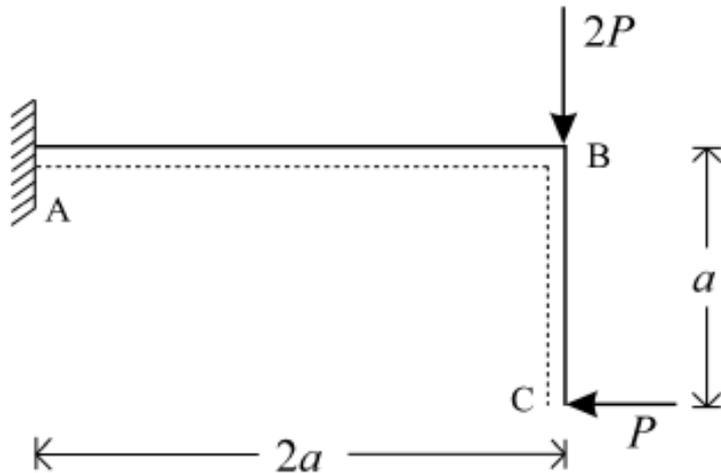
$$V_C = -\frac{P}{2}; V_B = -\frac{P}{2}$$

$$M_C = \frac{P}{2} \cdot 0 = 0; M_B = \frac{P}{2} \cdot \frac{l}{2} = \frac{Pl}{4}$$



Exercício 6.

Trace os diagramas dos esforços solicitantes

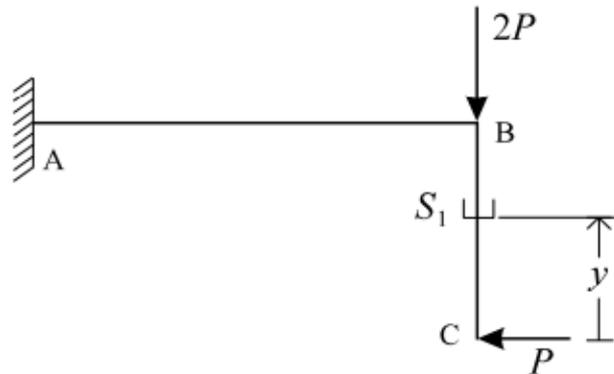
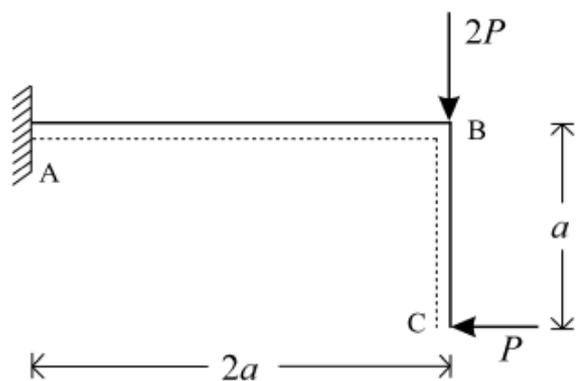


Pelo Teorema do corte, divide-se a estrutura apenas em duas partes na seção de interesse.

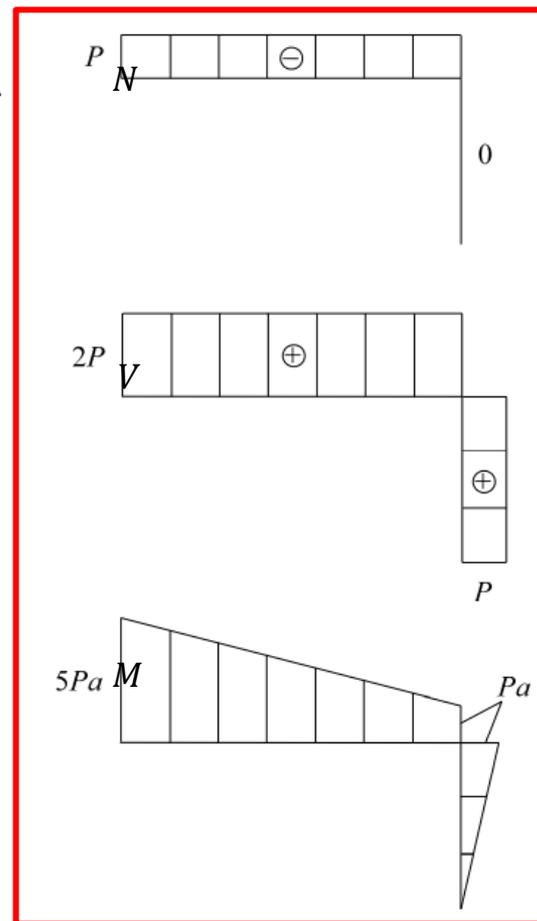
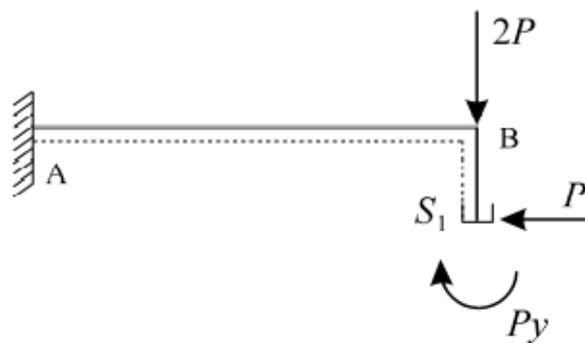
Os esforços solicitantes que atuam em uma seção transversal de uma barra podem ser obtidos cortando a barra nesta seção e reduzindo/transferindo para o seu centro de gravidade todos os esforços externos aplicados do outro lado do corte.

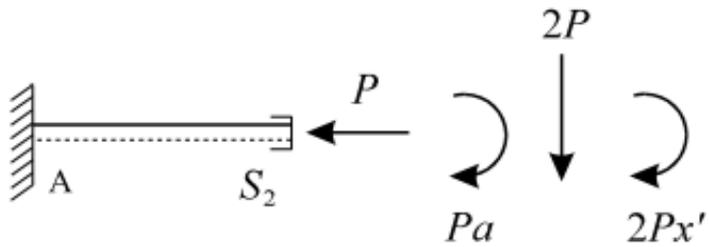
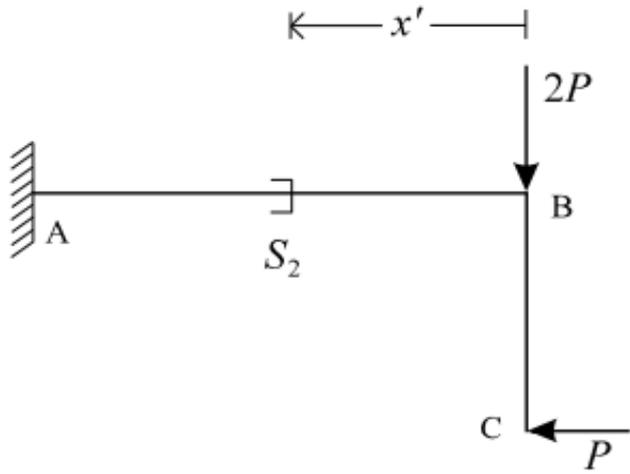
Exercício 6.

Trace os diagramas dos esforços solicitantes



Em S_1 :
 $N(y) = 0$
 $V(y) = P$
 $M(y) = Py$



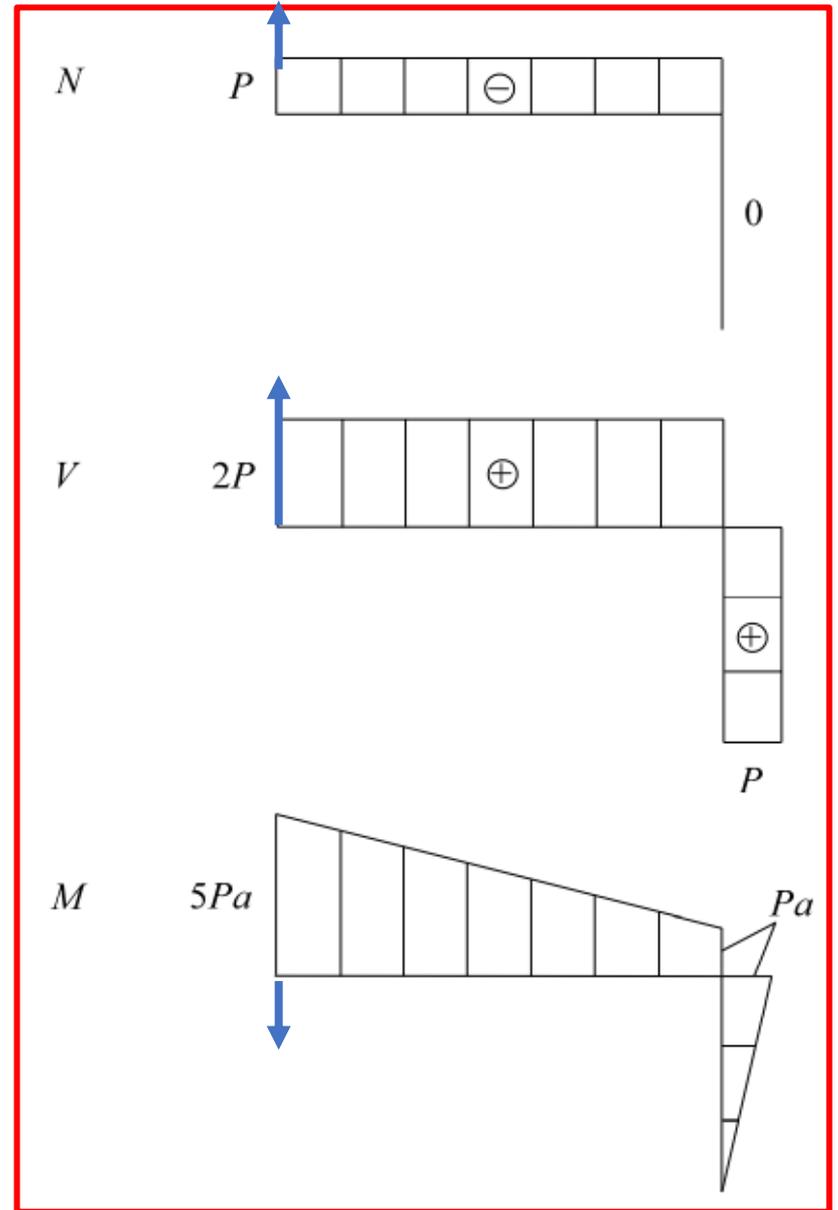


Em S_2 :

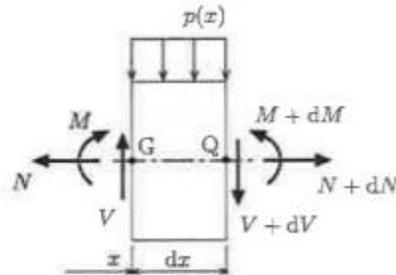
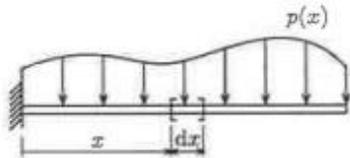
$$N(x') = -P$$

$$V(x') = +2P$$

$$M(x') = -2Px' - Pa$$

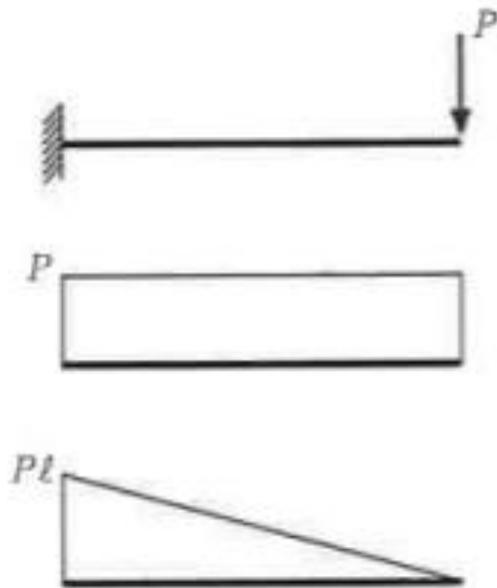


EQUAÇÕES DIFERENCIAIS DE EQUILÍBRIO



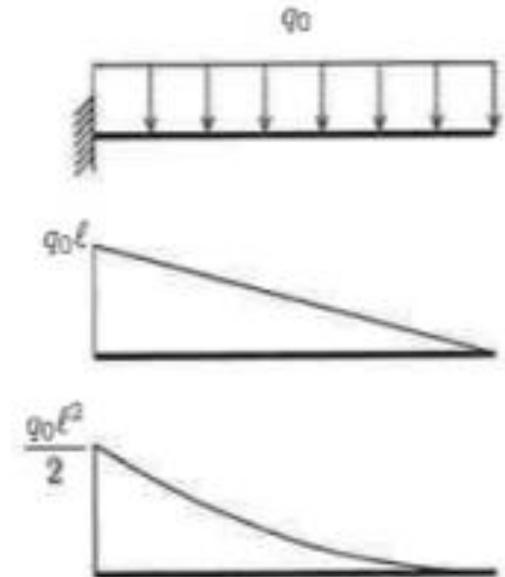
$$\frac{d^2M}{dx^2} = \frac{dV}{dx} = -p(x),$$

p – força distribuída
 V – força cortante
 M – momento fletor
 x – origem em A



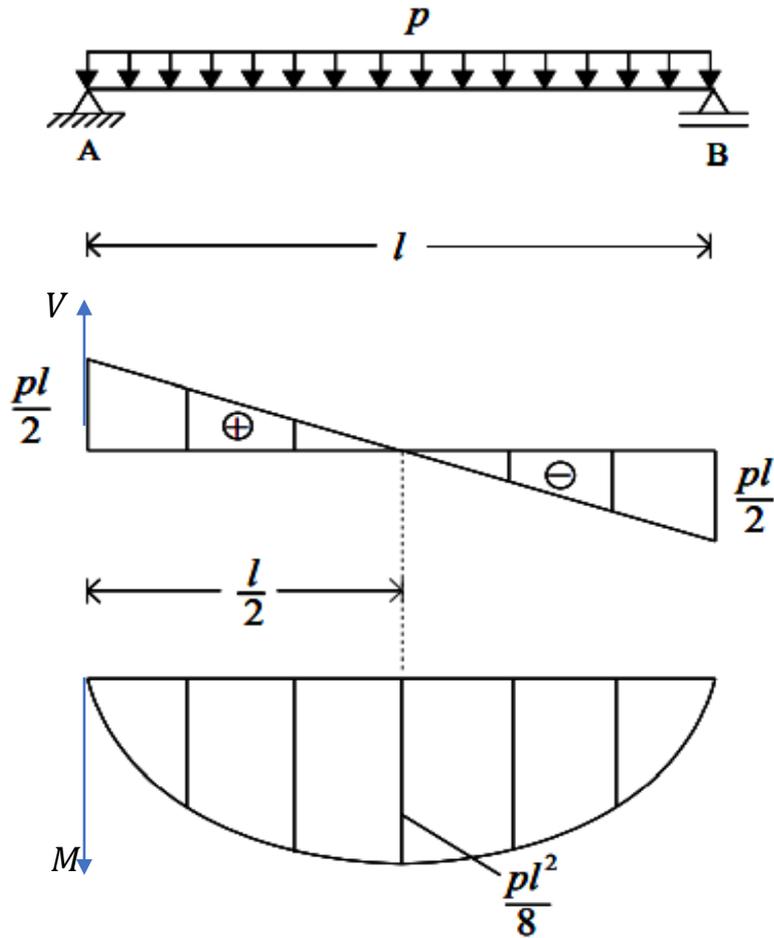
$p(x) = 0$
 \downarrow
 $V(x)$ const.
 \downarrow
 $M(x)$ linear

$p(x)$ const.
 \downarrow
 $V(x)$ linear
 \downarrow
 $M(x)$ quadr.

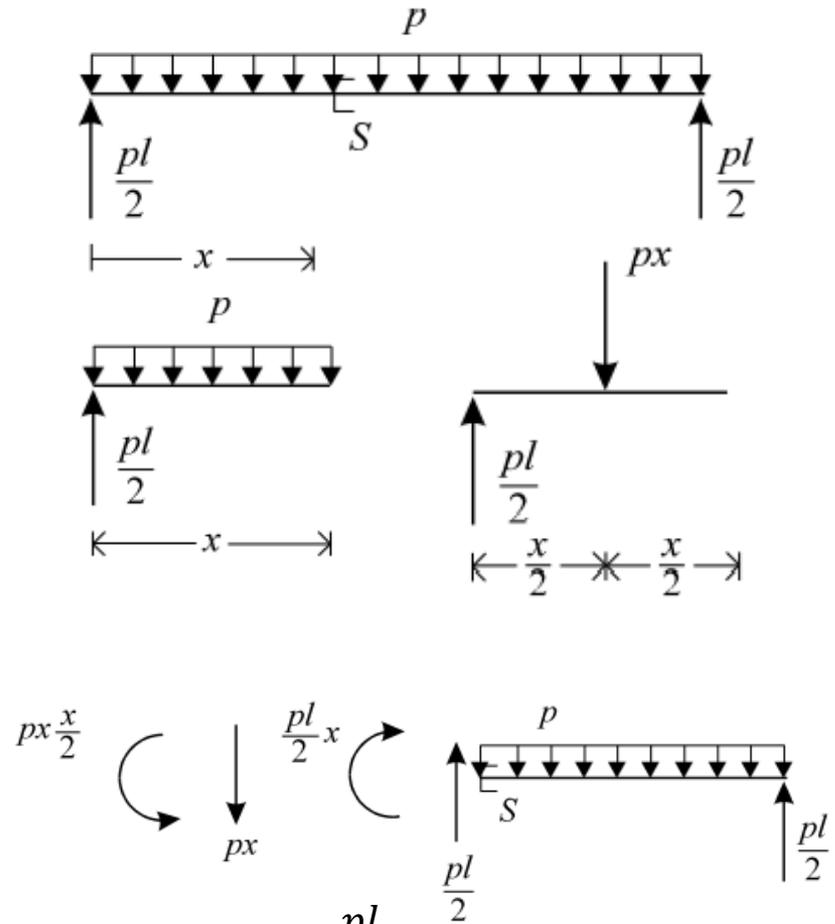


Exercício 7.

Trace os diagramas dos esforços solicitantes



$$M_{\text{máx}} \left(x = \frac{l}{2} \right) = \frac{pl^2}{8}$$

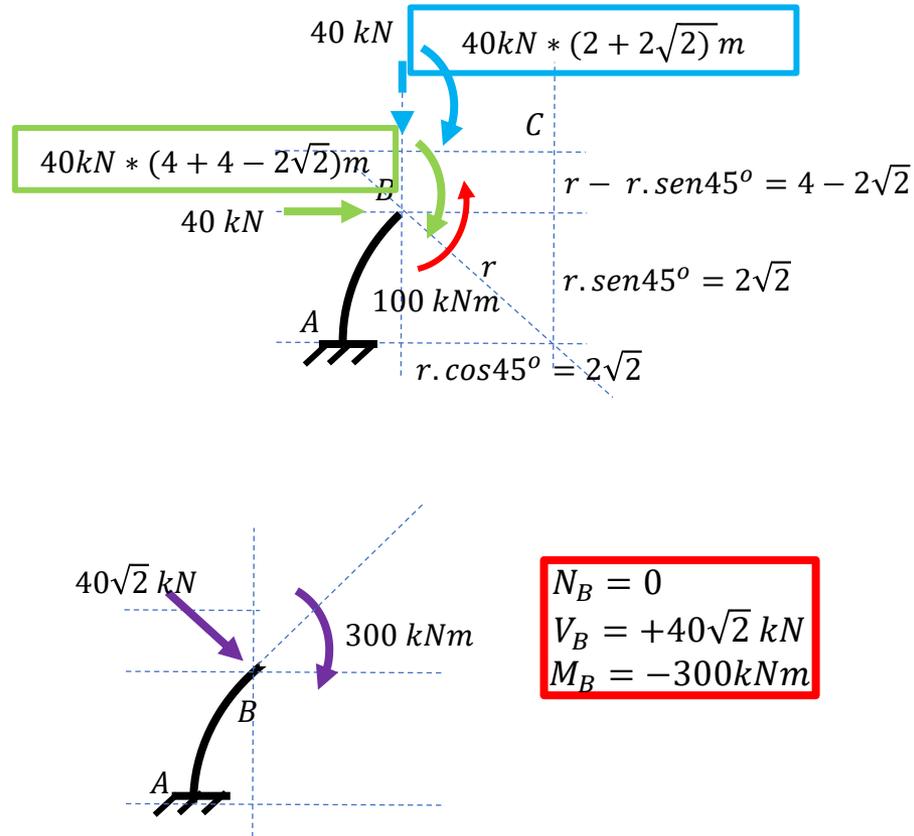
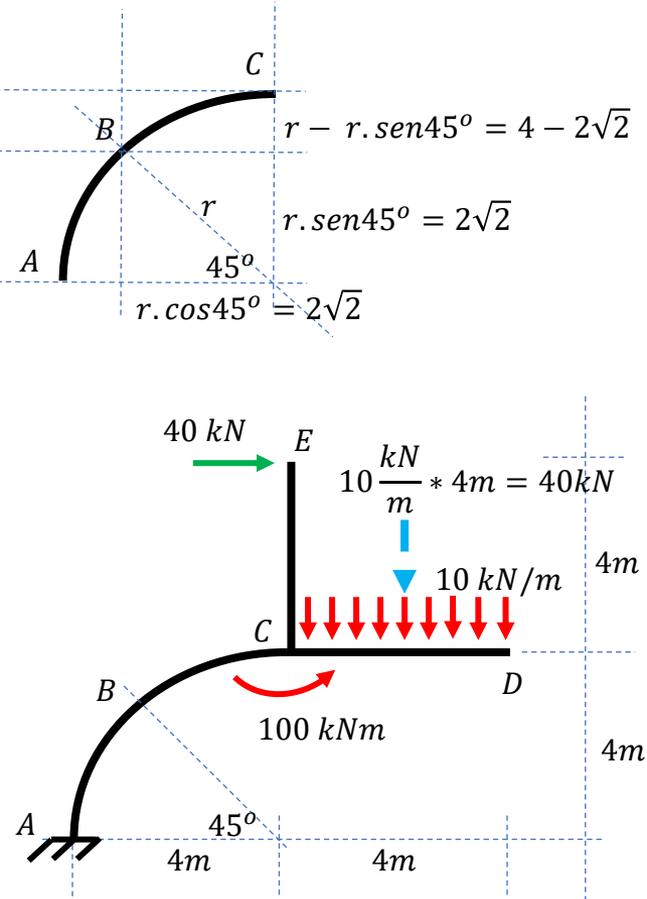


$$V_S(x) = -px + \frac{pl}{2}$$

$$M_S(x) = -p \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{pl}{2} x$$

EXERCÍCIO 8.

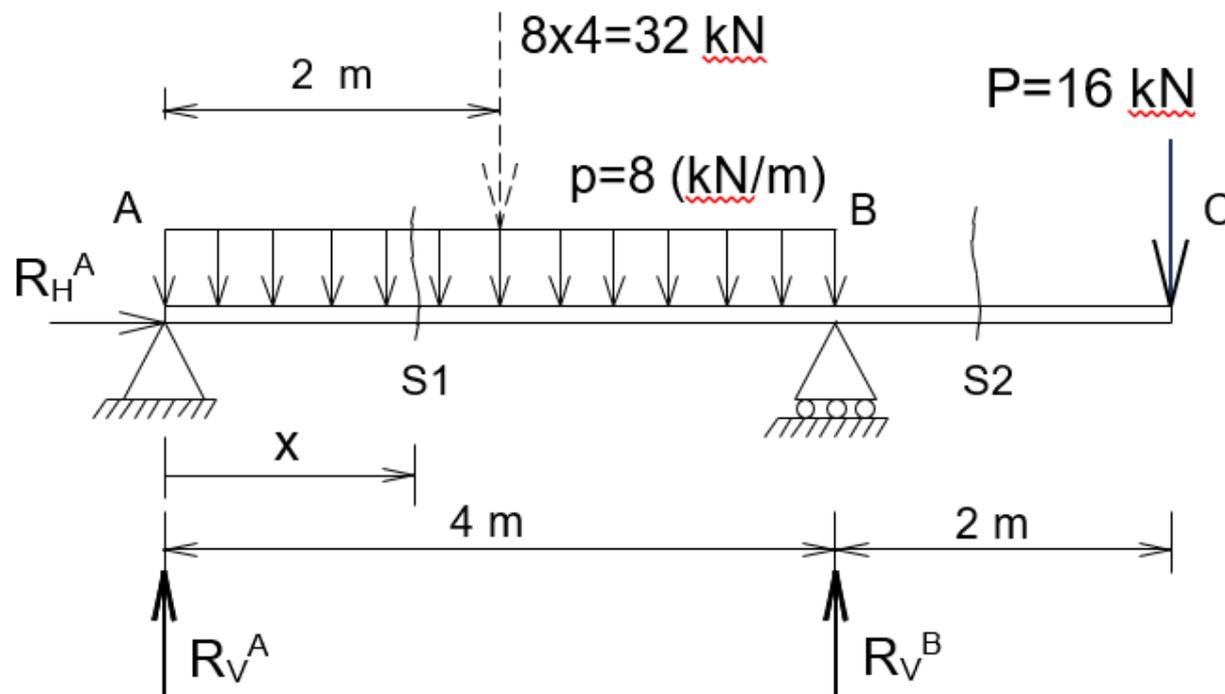
Determinar os esforços solicitantes em B



$$40 * (2 + 2\sqrt{2}) + 40 * (4 + 4 - 2\sqrt{2}) - 100 = 300 \text{ kNm}$$

EXERCÍCIO 9.

Traçar os diagramas de estado da viga simplesmente apoiada com balanço à direita, com os carregamentos indicados (conforme modelo matemático na figura, é estrutura plana)



APLICANDO O EQUILÍBRIO

1. REAÇÕES NOS APOIOS

No equilíbrio, adota-se a convenção de Grinter

- Primeira equação para o equilíbrio (**Resultante é zero**)

$$\sum F_H = 0 = R_H^A$$

$$\sum F_V = 0 = R_V^A - 32 + R_V^B - 16$$

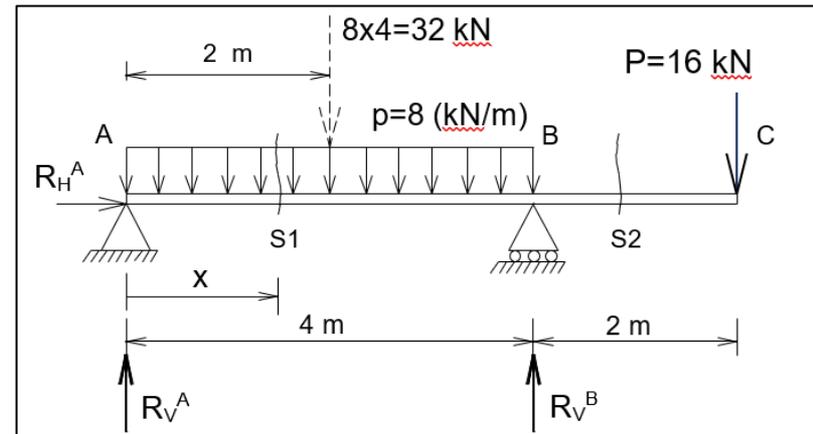
- Segunda equação para o equilíbrio (**Momento em torno de qualquer eixo é zero**)

Em torno do eixo ortogonal ao plano da figura, em A:

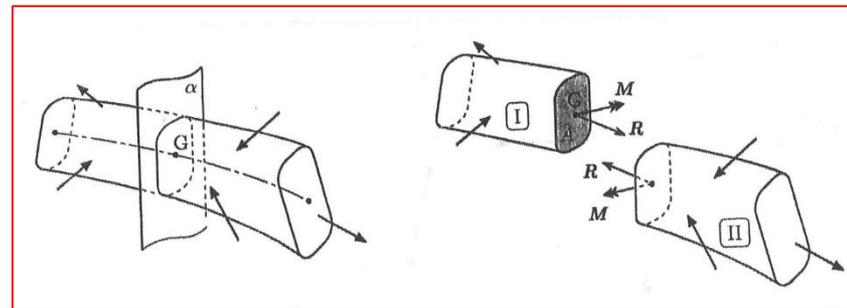
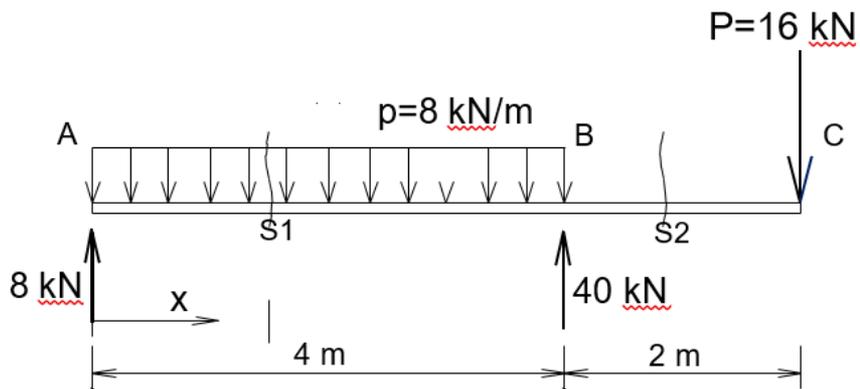
$$\sum M_{(A)} = 0 = -32 \cdot 2 + R_V^B \cdot 4 - 16 \cdot 6 \Rightarrow R_V^B = 40 \text{ kN}$$

Em torno do eixo ortogonal ao plano da figura, em B:

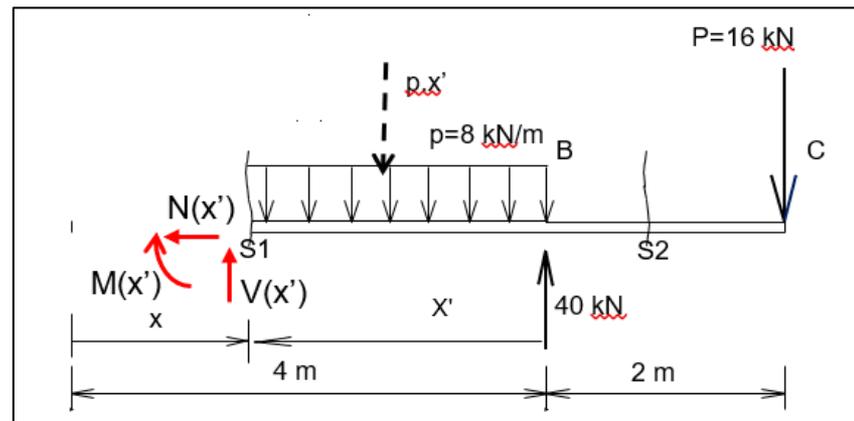
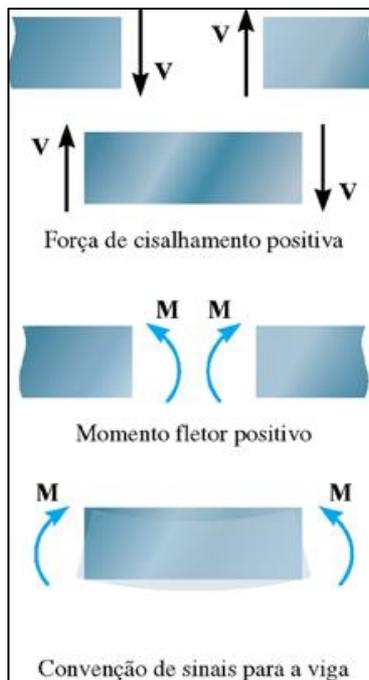
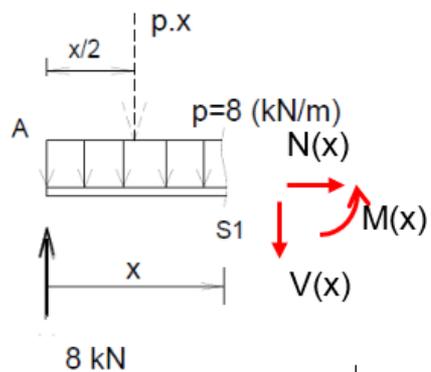
$$\sum M_{(B)} = 0 = -R_V^A \cdot 4 + 32 \cdot 2 - 16 \cdot 2 \Rightarrow R_V^A = 8 \text{ kN}$$



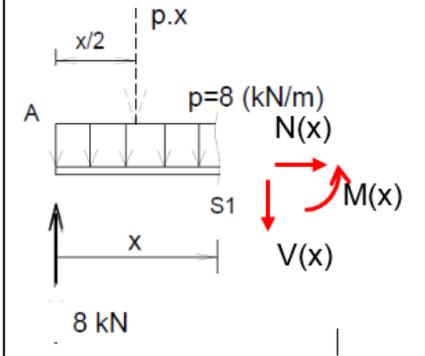
2. DIAGRAMA DO CORPO LIVRE



3. SEÇÃO S1



3. SEÇÃO S1



- Primeira equação para o equilíbrio (**Resultante é zero**)

$$\sum F_H = 0 = N(x)$$

$$\sum F_V = 0 = 8 - 8 \cdot x - V(x) \Rightarrow V(x) = -8 \cdot x + 8$$

- Segunda equação para o equilíbrio (**Momento em torno de qualquer eixo é zero**)

Em torno do eixo ortogonal ao plano da figura, em S1:

$$\sum M_{(S1)} = 0 = -8 \cdot x + 8 \cdot x \cdot \frac{x}{2} + M(x) \Rightarrow M(x) = -4 \cdot x^2 + 8 \cdot x$$

- Trecho de A ($x = 0$) até B ($x = 4$)

$$V_A = -8 \cdot 0 + 8 = 8;$$

$$V_B = -8 \cdot 4 + 8 = -24;$$

$$M_A = -4 \cdot 0^2 + 8 \cdot 0 = 0;$$

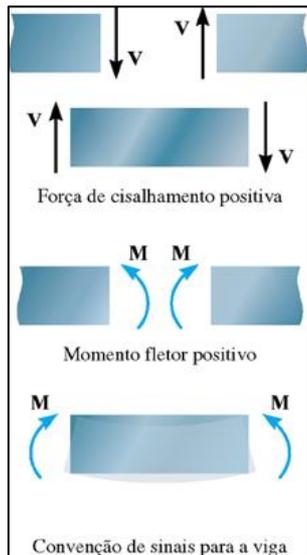
$$M_B = -4 \cdot 4^2 + 8 \cdot 4 = -32;$$

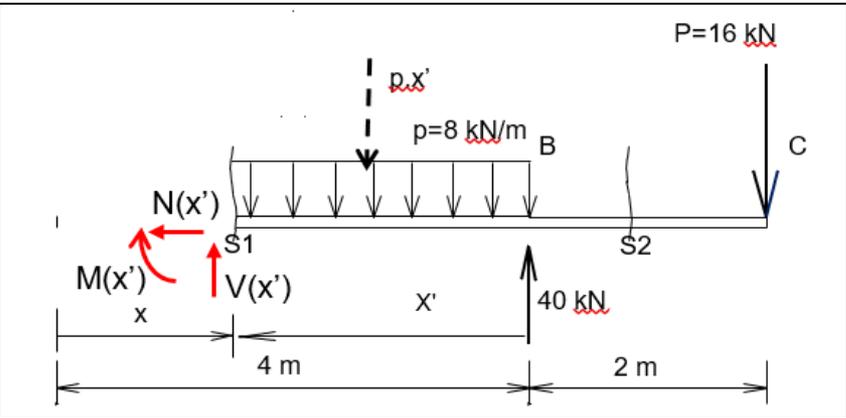
$$M_{(x=1)} = -4 \cdot 1^2 + 8 \cdot 1 = 4$$

p – força distribuída
 V – força cortante
 M – momento fletor
 x – origem em A

$$\frac{dV(x)}{dx} = -p(x) \quad ; \quad \frac{dM(x)}{dx} =$$

APLICANDO O EQUILÍBRIO





- Primeira equação para o equilíbrio (**Resultante é zero**)

$$\sum F_H = 0 = -N(x') \Rightarrow N(x') = 0$$

$$\sum F_V = 0 = V(x') - 8 \cdot x' + 40 - 16 \Rightarrow V(x') = 8 \cdot x' - 24$$

- Segunda equação para o equilíbrio (**Momento em torno de qualquer eixo é zero**)

Em torno do eixo ortogonal ao plano da figura, em S1:

$$\sum M_{(S1)} = 0 = -M(x') - 8 \cdot x' \cdot \frac{x'}{2} + 40 \cdot x' - 16 \cdot (x' + 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow M(x') = -4 \cdot x'^2 + 24 \cdot x' - 32$$

- Trecho de B ($x' = 0$) até A ($x' = 4$):

$$V_B = 8 \cdot 0 - 24 = -24;$$

$$V_A = 8 \cdot 4 - 24 = 8;$$

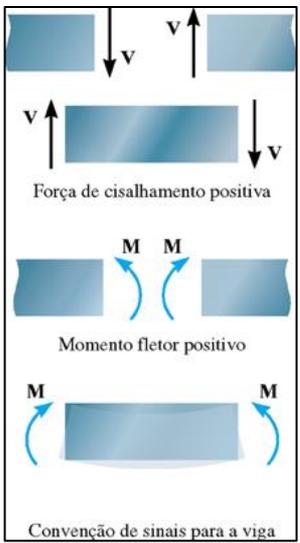
$$M_B = -4 \cdot 0^2 + 24 \cdot 0 - 32 = -32;$$

$$M_A = -4 \cdot 4^2 + 24 \cdot 4 - 32 = 0$$

$$M_{(x'=3)} = -4 \cdot 3^2 + 24 \cdot 3 - 32 = 4$$

p – força distribuída
 V – força cortante
 M – momento fletor
 x – origem em A

$$\frac{dV(x)}{dx} = -p(x) \quad ; \quad \frac{dM(x)}{dx} = V(x)$$



APLICANDO O EQUILÍBRIO

- Primeira equação para o equilíbrio (**Resultante é zero**)

$$\sum F_H = 0 = N(x)$$

$$\sum F_V = 0 = 8 - 8 \cdot x - V(x) \Rightarrow V(x) = -8 \cdot x + 8$$

- Segunda equação para o equilíbrio (**Momento em torno de qualquer eixo é zero**)

Em torno do eixo ortogonal ao plano da figura, em S1:

$$\sum M_{(S1)} = 0 = -8 \cdot x + 8 \cdot x \cdot \frac{x}{2} + M(x) \Rightarrow M(x) = -4 \cdot x^2 + 8 \cdot x$$

- Trecho de A ($x = 0$) até B ($x = 4$)

$$V_A = -8 \cdot 0 + 8 = 8;$$

$$V_B = -8 \cdot 4 + 8 = -24;$$

$$M_A = -4 \cdot 0^2 + 8 \cdot 0 = 0;$$

$$M_B = -4 \cdot 4^2 + 8 \cdot 4 = -32;$$

$$M_{(x=1)} = -4 \cdot 1^2 + 8 \cdot 1 = 4$$

- Primeira equação para o equilíbrio (**Resultante é zero**)

$$\sum F_H = 0 = -N(x') \Rightarrow N(x') = 0$$

$$\sum F_V = 0 = V(x') - 8 \cdot x' + 40 - 16 \Rightarrow V(x') = 8 \cdot x' - 24$$

- Segunda equação para o equilíbrio (**Momento em torno de qualquer eixo é zero**)

Em torno do eixo ortogonal ao plano da figura, em S1:

$$\sum M_{(S1)} = 0 = -M(x') - 8 \cdot x' \cdot \frac{x'}{2} + 40 \cdot x' - 16 \cdot (x' + 2) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow M(x') = -4 \cdot x'^2 + 24 \cdot x' - 32$$

- Trecho de B ($x' = 0$) até A ($x' = 4$):

$$V_B = 8 \cdot 0 - 24 = -24;$$

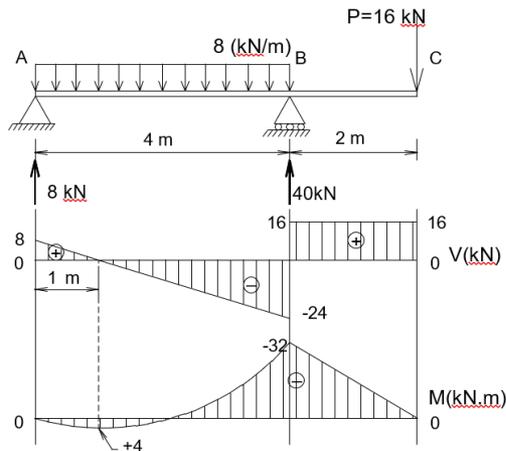
$$V_A = 8 \cdot 4 - 24 = 8;$$

$$M_B = -4 \cdot 0^2 + 24 \cdot 0 - 32 = -32;$$

$$M_A = -4 \cdot 4^2 + 24 \cdot 4 - 32 = 0$$

$$M_{(x'=3)} = -4 \cdot 3^2 + 24 \cdot 3 - 32 = 4$$

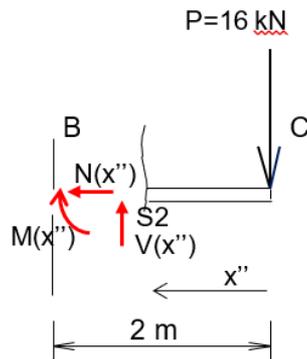
5. DIAGRAMAS DOS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES



Observe que, considerando a parte da esquerda como a parte da direita, as funções de x e as funções de x' são diferentes, mas os valores das forças cortantes e dos momentos fletores são iguais.

APLICANDO O EQUILÍBRIO

4. SEÇÃO S2



- Primeira equação para o equilíbrio (**Resultante é zero**)

$$\sum F_H = 0 = N(x'')$$

$$\sum F_V = 0 = V(x'') - 16 \Rightarrow V(x'') = 16$$

- Segunda equação para o equilíbrio (**Momento em torno de qualquer eixo é zero**)

Em torno do eixo ortogonal ao plano da figura, em S2:

$$\sum M_{(S2)} = 0 = -16 \cdot x'' - M(x'') \Rightarrow M(x'') = -16 \cdot x''$$

Trecho de C ($x'' = 0$) até B ($x'' = 2$):

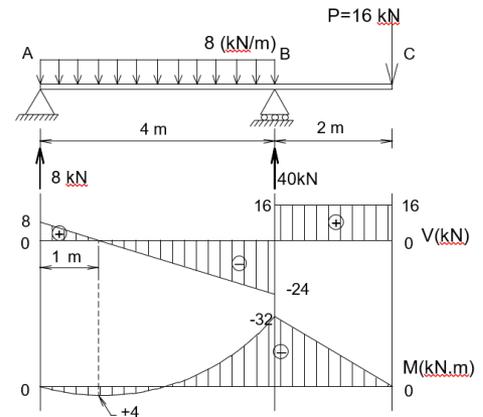
$$V_C = 16; V_B = 16; M_C = 0; M_B = -16 \cdot 2 = -32$$

$$\frac{dV(x)}{dx} = -p(x) \quad ; \quad \frac{dM(x)}{dx} = V(x)$$

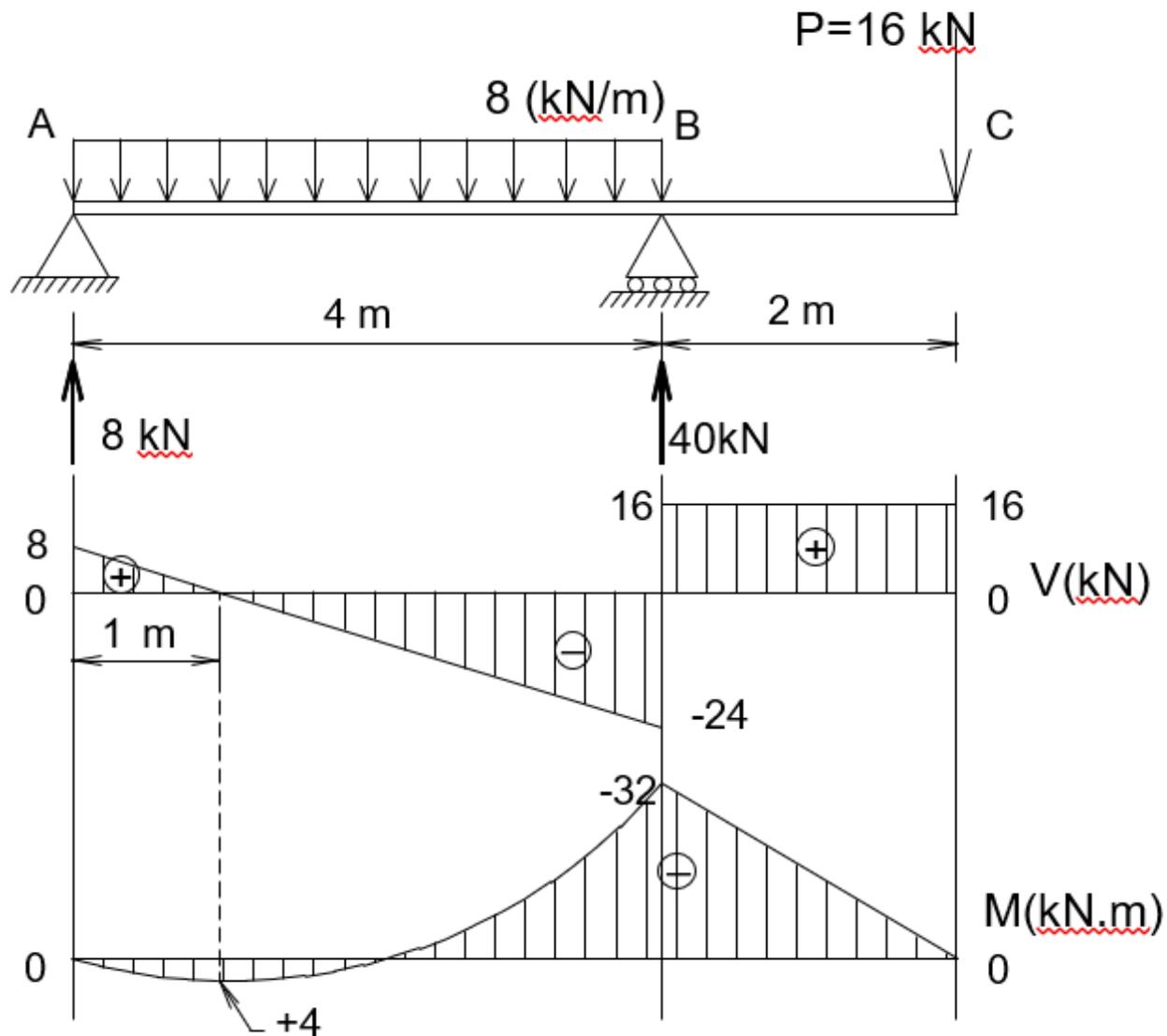
p – força distribuída
 V – força cortante
 M – momento fletor
 x – origem em A

APLICANDO O EQUILÍBRIO

5. DIAGRAMAS DOS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES

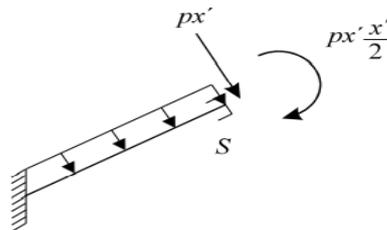
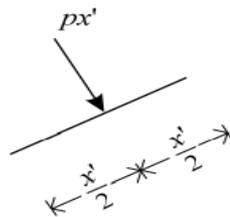
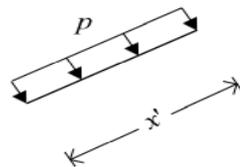
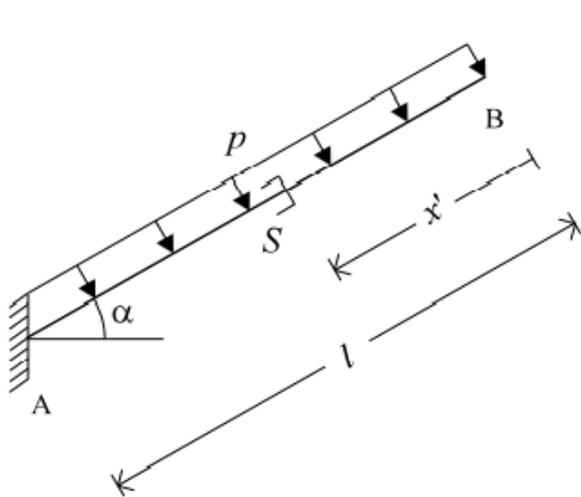


5. DIAGRAMAS DOS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES



EXERCÍCIO 11.

Traçar os diagramas dos esforços solicitantes da viga em balanço

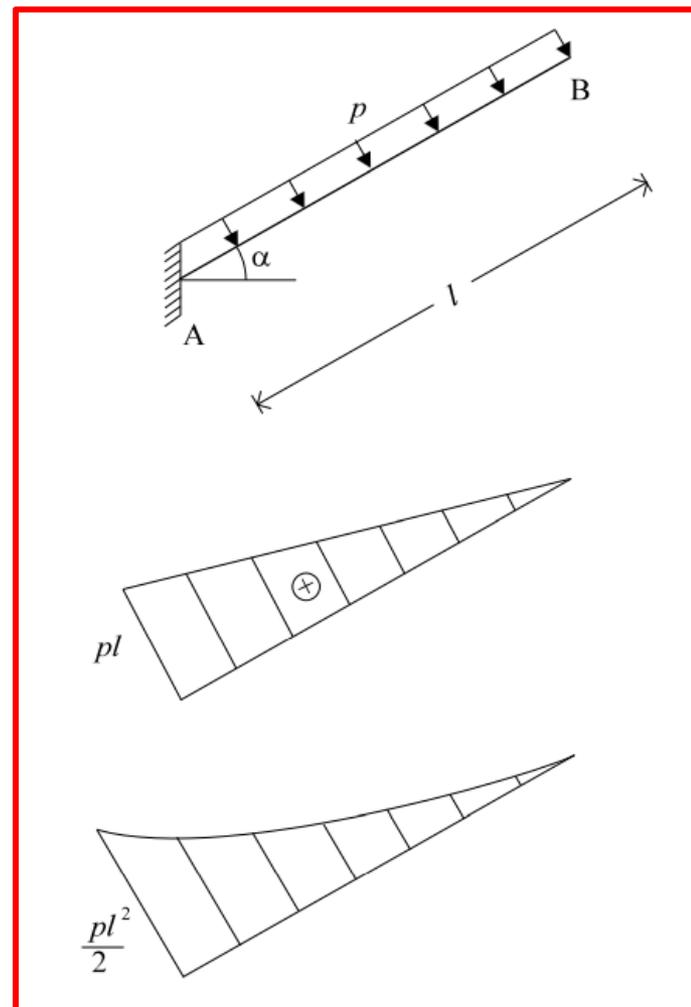


$$N(x') = 0$$

$$V(x') = +px' \Rightarrow V_A = V(l) = pl$$

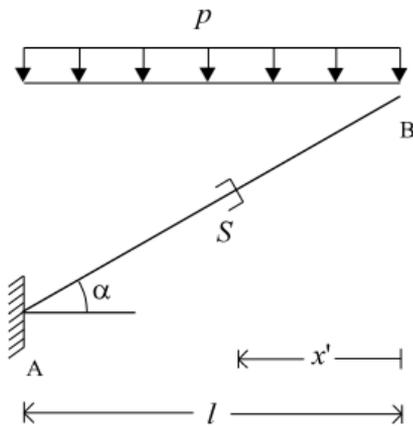
$$M(x') = -\frac{p(x')^2}{2} \Rightarrow M_A = M(l) = -\frac{pl^2}{2}$$

APLICANDO O TEOREMA DO CORTE



EXERCÍCIO 12.

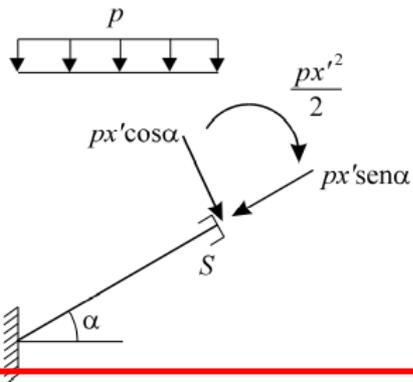
Traçar o diagrama dos esforços solicitantes na viga poligonal



$$N(x') = -px' \operatorname{sen} \alpha$$

$$V(x') = px' \operatorname{cos} \alpha$$

$$M(x') = -\frac{px'^2}{2}$$

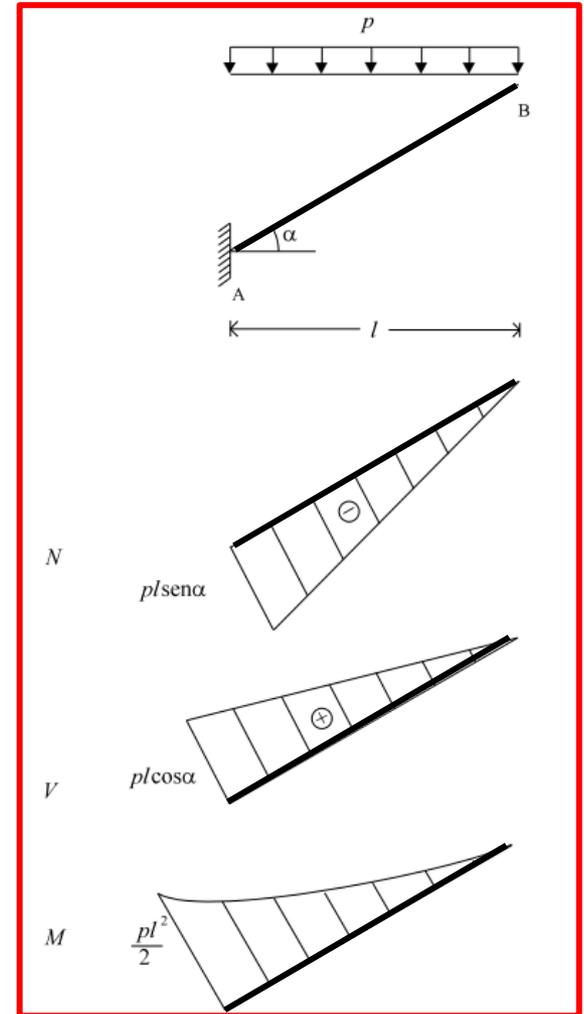


$$N(0) = 0; N(l) = -pl \operatorname{sen} \alpha$$

$$V(0) = 0; V(l) = pl \operatorname{cos} \alpha$$

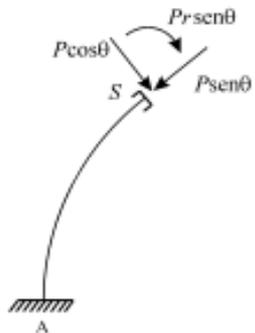
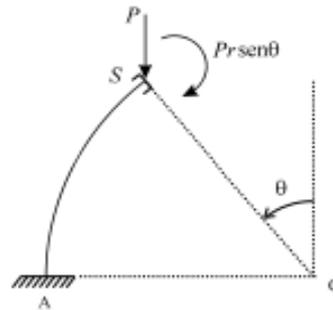
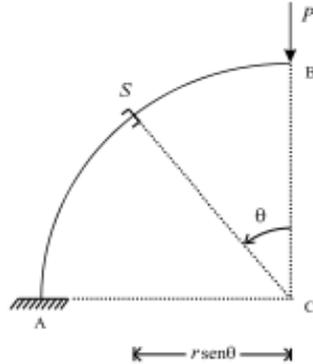
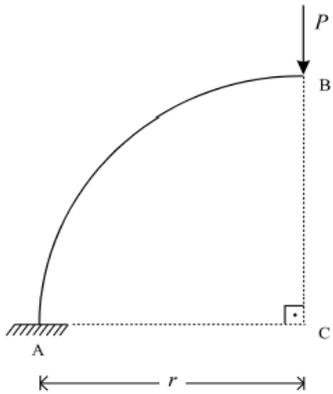
$$M(0) = 0; M(l) = -\frac{pl^2}{2}$$

APLICANDO O TEOREMA DO CORTE



EXERCÍCIO 13.

Traçar o diagrama dos esforços solicitantes na viga poligonal



$$N(\theta) = -P \text{sen} \theta$$

$$V(\theta) = P \text{cos} \theta$$

$$M(\theta) = -P r \text{sen} \theta$$

$$N(B) = N(0) = 0$$

$$N(A) = N\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -P$$

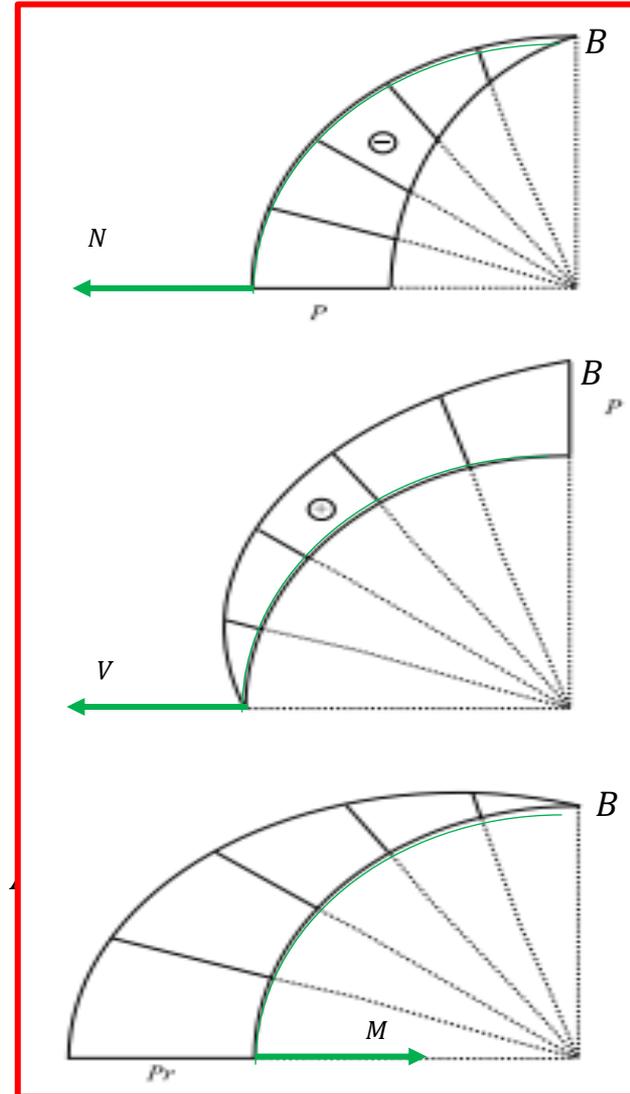
$$V(B) = V(0) = P$$

$$V(A) = V\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$M(B) = M(0) = 0$$

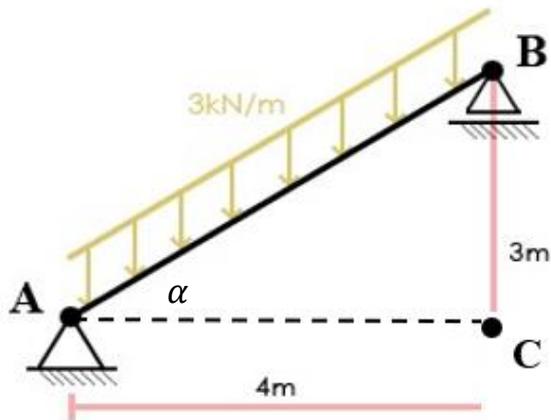
$$M(A) = M\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -Pr$$

APLICANDO O TEOREMA DO CORTE

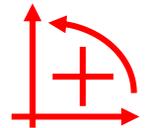


EXERCÍCIO 14.

Determinar as reações dos apoios e esboçar o diagrama dos esforços solicitantes na estrutura da figura



Convenção
para o equilíbrio:
GRINTER

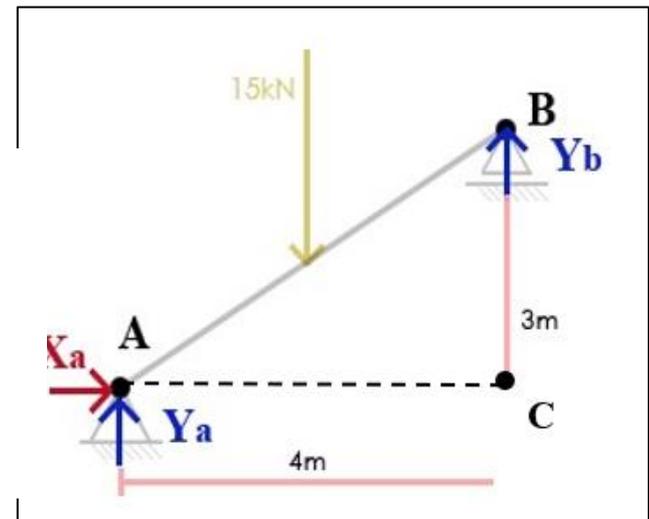


$$\text{sen } \alpha = \frac{3}{5} = 0,6$$

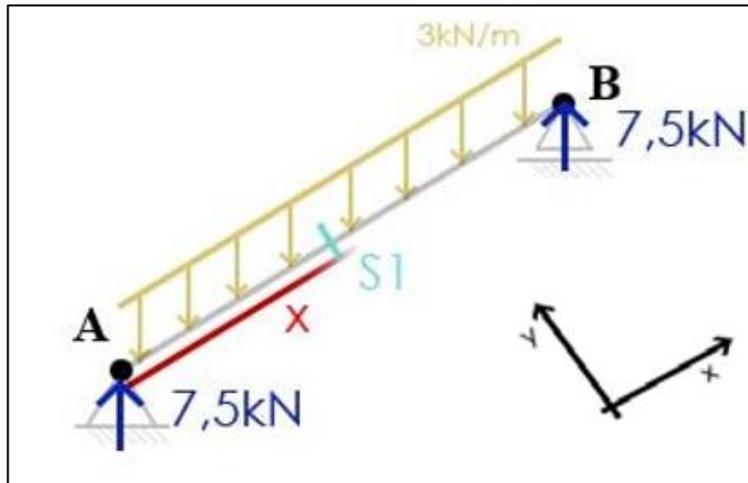
$$\text{cos } \alpha = \frac{4}{5} = 0,8$$

1. REAÇÕES NOS APOIOS

- $\Sigma F_H = 0 = X_a \Rightarrow X_a = 0$
- $\Sigma M_{(A)} = 0 = -15 \cdot 2 + Y_b \cdot 4$
 $\Rightarrow Y_b = 7,5 \text{ kN}$
- $\Sigma M_{(C)} = 0 = -Y_a \cdot 4 + 15 \cdot 2$
 $\Rightarrow Y_a = 7,5 \text{ kN}$



2. DIAGRAMA DO CORPO LIVRE



$$\text{sen } \alpha = \frac{3}{5} = 0,6$$

$$\text{cos } \alpha = \frac{4}{5} = 0,8$$

APLICANDO O EQUILÍBRIO

3. SEÇÃO S1

$$\Sigma X = 0 = N(x) + 7,5 \text{sen } \alpha - 3x \cdot \text{sen } \alpha$$

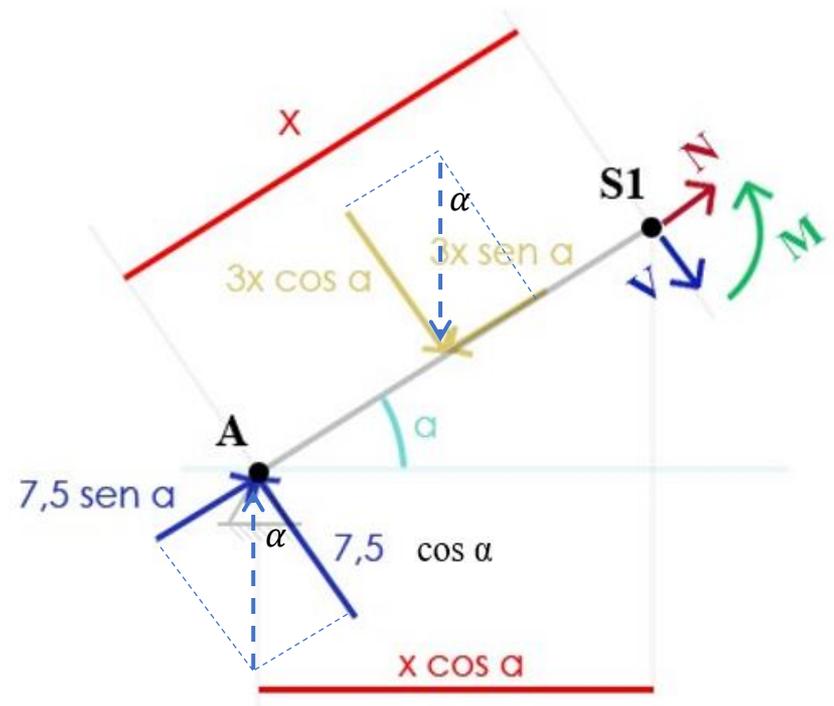
$$\Rightarrow N(x) = -4,5 + 1,8x$$

$$\Sigma Y = 0 = 7,5 \cdot \text{cos } \alpha - 3x \cdot \text{cos } \alpha - V(x)$$

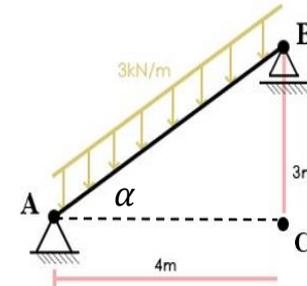
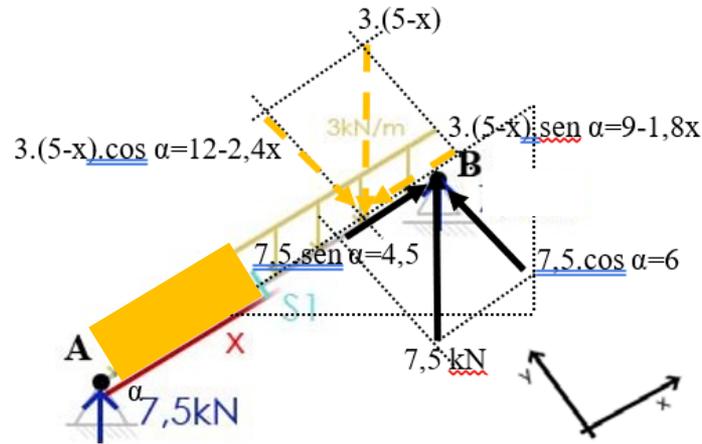
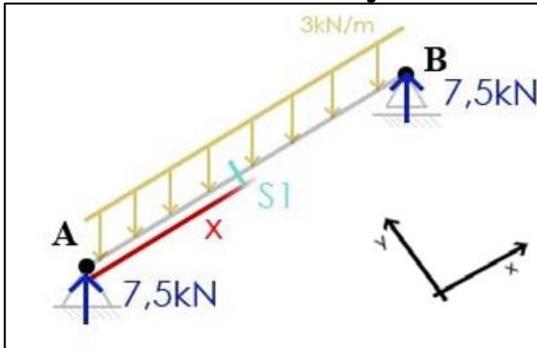
$$\Rightarrow V(x) = 6 - 2,4x$$

$$\Sigma M_{(S1)} = 0 = (-7,5 \cdot \text{cos } \alpha) \cdot x + (3x \cdot \text{cos } \alpha) \cdot \frac{x}{2} + M(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow M(x) = 6x - 1,2x^2$$



3. SEÇÃO S1



$$\text{sen } \alpha = \frac{3}{5} = 0,6$$

$$\text{cos } \alpha = \frac{4}{5} = 0,8$$

APLICANDO O TEOREMA DO CORTE

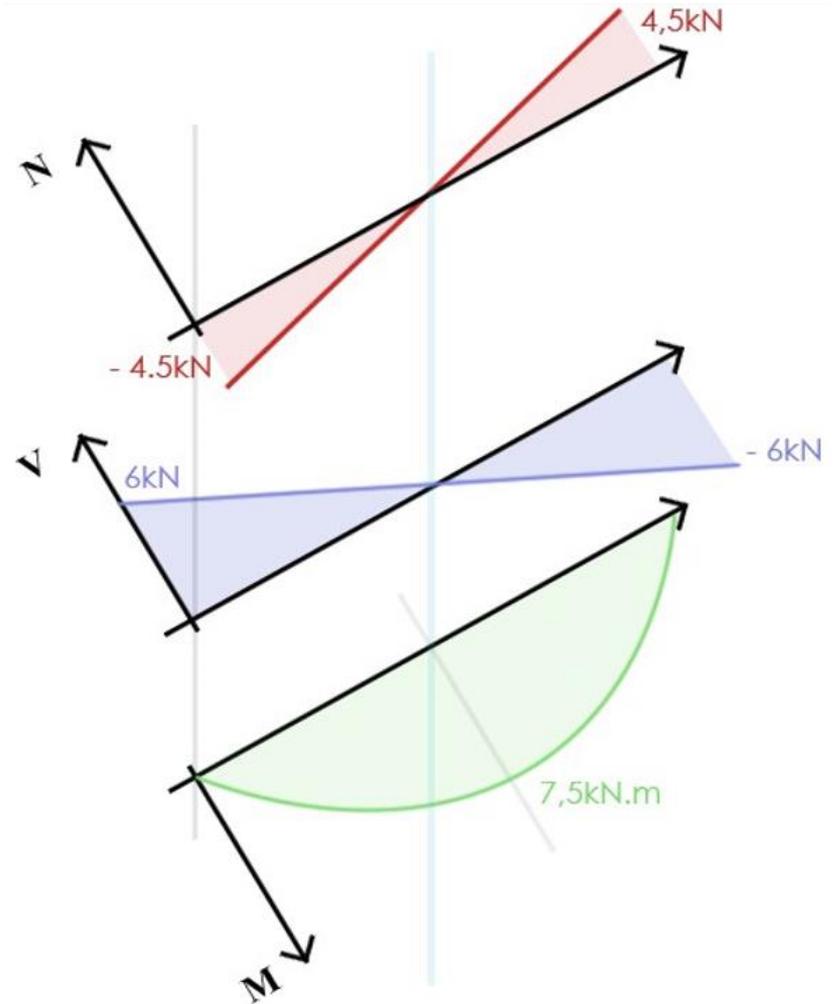
$$N(x) = 4,5 - (9 - 1,8x) = -4,5 + 1,8x$$

$$M(x) = \underline{6} \cdot (5 - x) - (12 - 2,4x) \cdot (5 - x) / 2 = 6x - 1,2x^2$$

$$V(x) = (12 - 2,4x) - 6 = 6 - 2,4x$$

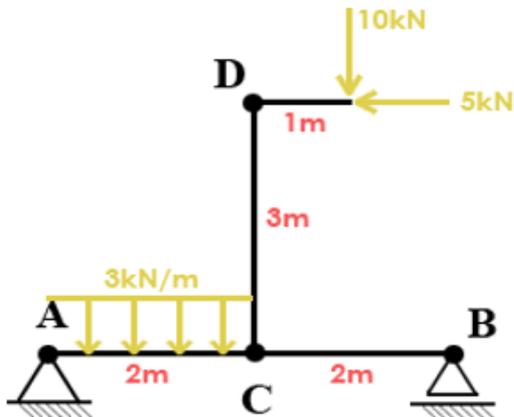
4. DIAGRAMAS DOS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES

- $N(x) = -4,5 + 1,8x$
 - $N(0) = -4,5 \text{ kN}$
 - $N(5) = 4,5 \text{ kN}$
- $V(x) = 6 - 2,4x$
 - $V(0) = 6 \text{ kN}$
 - $V(5) = -6 \text{ kN}$
- $M(x) = 6x - 1,2x^2$
 - $M(0) = 0$
 - $M(5/2) = 7,5 \text{ kN.m}$
 - $M(5) = 0$



EXERCÍCIO 15.

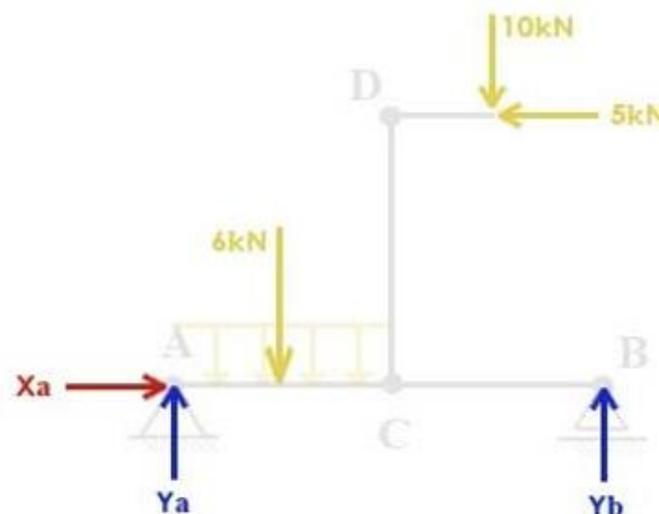
Determinar as reações dos apoios e esboçar o diagrama dos esforços solicitantes na viga poligonal



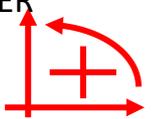
1. REAÇÕES NOS APOIOS

- $\Sigma F_H = 0 = X_a - 5$
 $\Rightarrow X_a = 5 \text{ kN}$
- $\Sigma M_{(A)} = 0 = -6 \cdot 1 - 10 \cdot 3 + 4Y_b + 5 \cdot 3$
 $\Rightarrow Y_b = 5,25 \text{ kN}$
- $\Sigma M_{(B)} = 0 = -4Y_a + 6 \cdot 3 + 10 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 3$
 $\Rightarrow Y_a = 10,75 \text{ kN}$

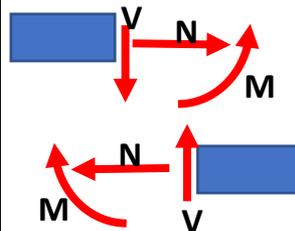
A (articulação fixa)
 B (articulação móvel)
 C, D (engastamentos)



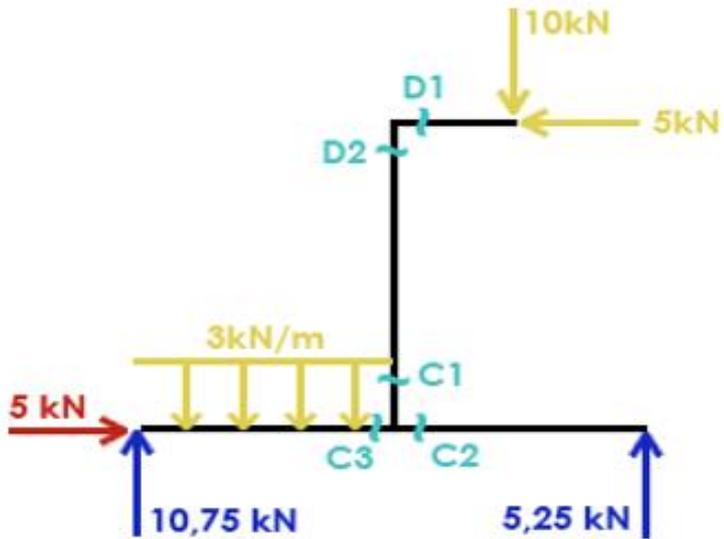
Convenção para o equilíbrio: GRINTER



Convenção para esforços solicitantes: +

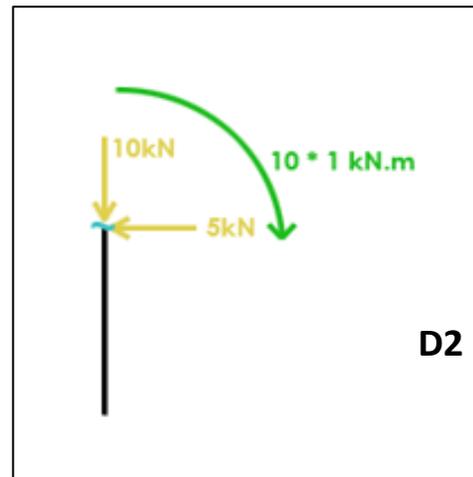
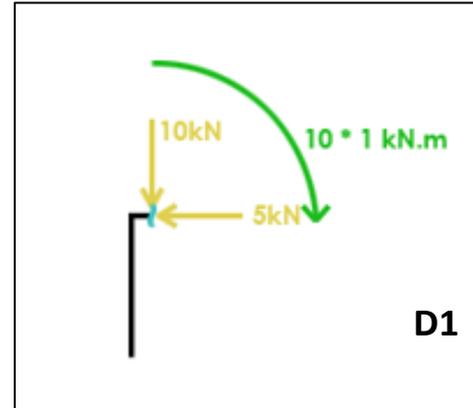


2. DIAGRAMA DO CORPO LIVRE

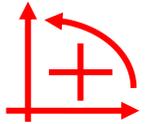


- A (articulação fixa)
- B (articulação móvel)
- C, D (engastamentos)

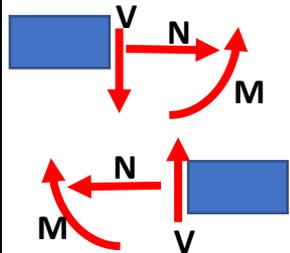
3. SEÇÃO D1 E SEÇÃO D2

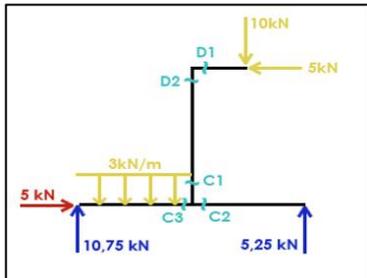


Convenção para o equilíbrio:
GRINTER

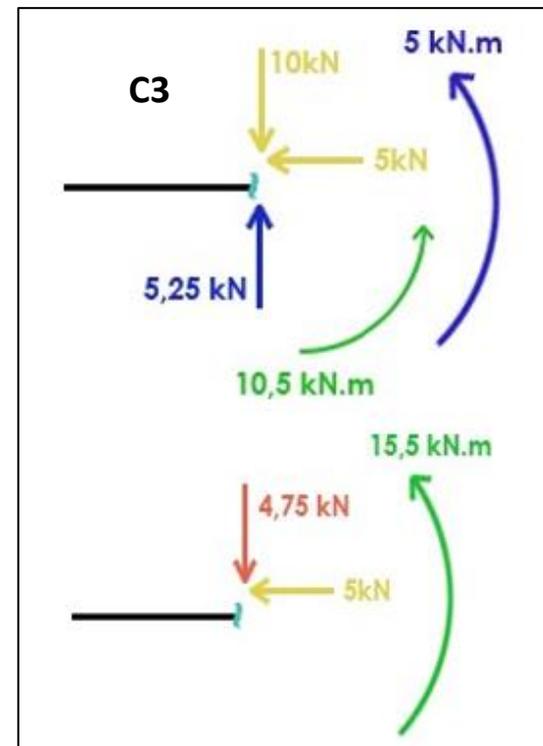
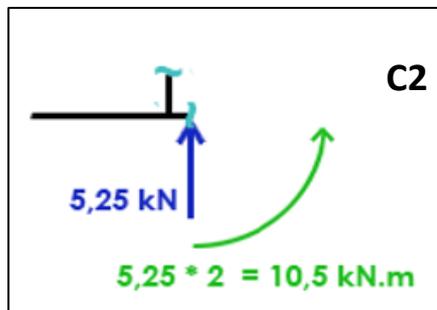
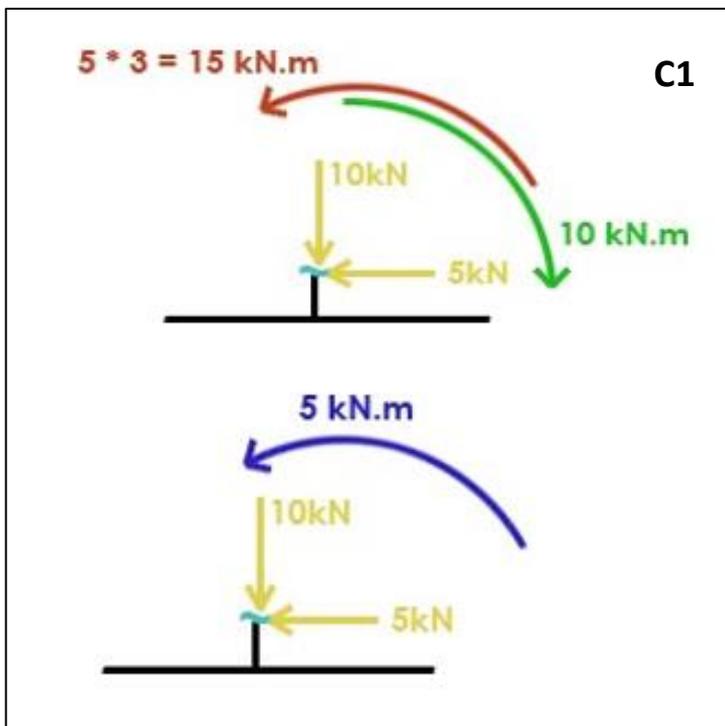


Convenção para esforços solicitantes: +

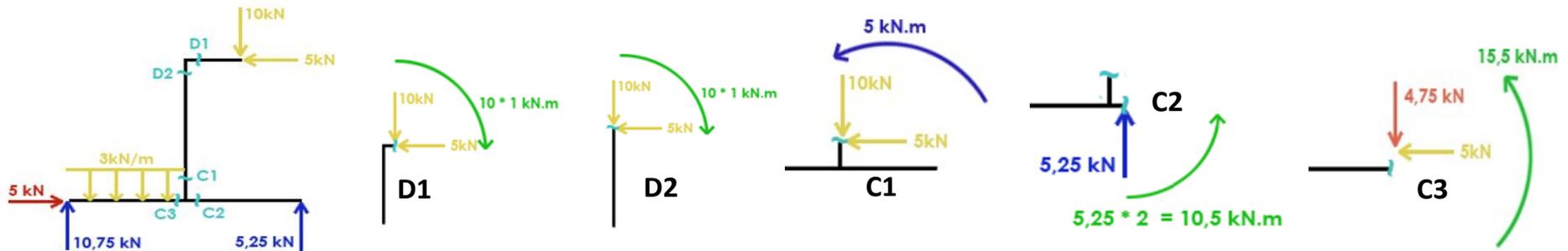




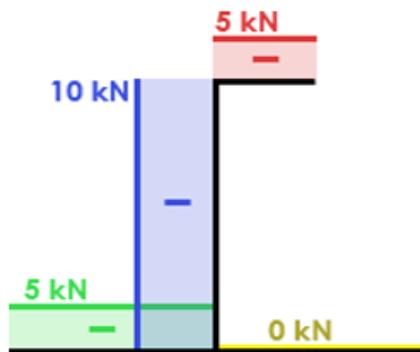
4. SEÇÃO C1, SEÇÃO C2 E SEÇÃO C3



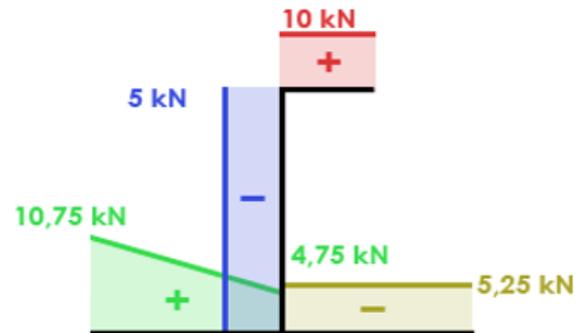
5. DIAGRAMAS DOS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES



Normal:



Cortante:



Momento fletor:

