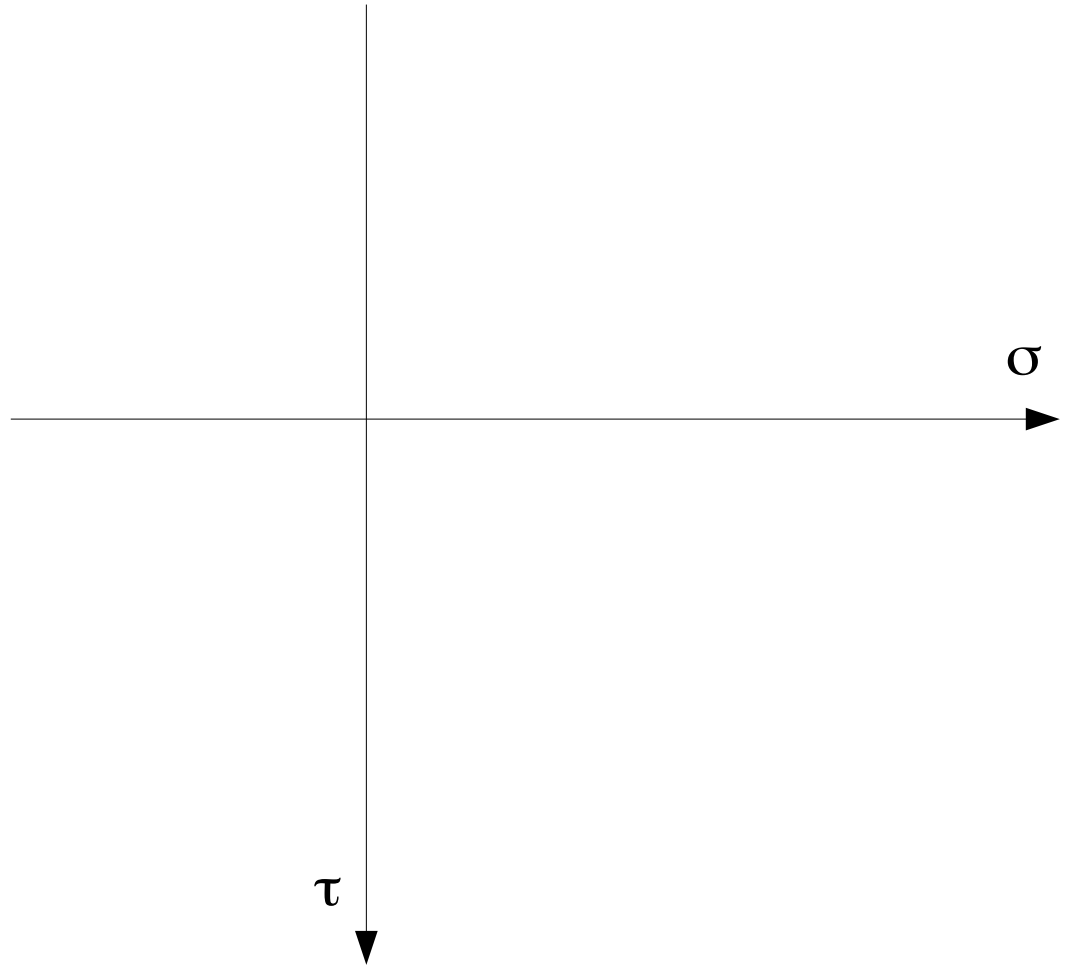
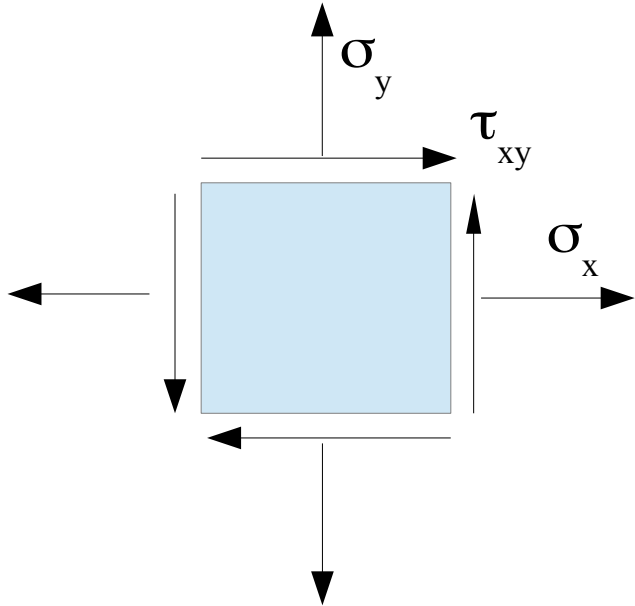


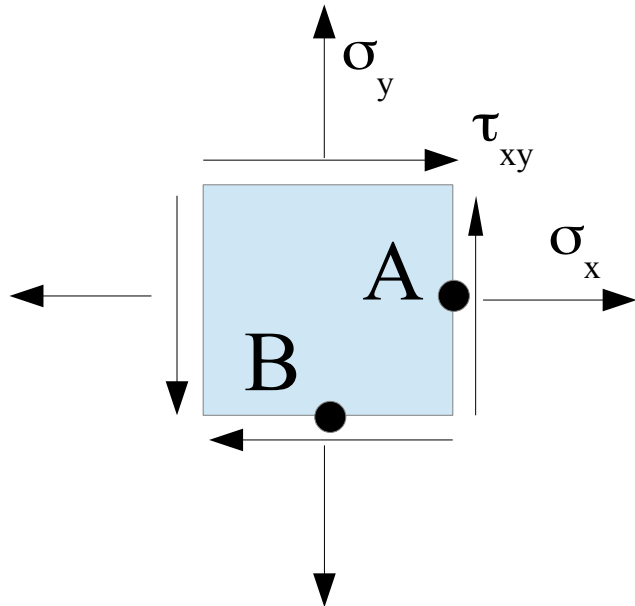
# Círculo de Mohr para o EPT– Guia prático de utilização

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1. Represente  $\sigma$  no eixo horizontal da esquerda para a direita e  $\tau$  no eixo vertical de cima para baixo

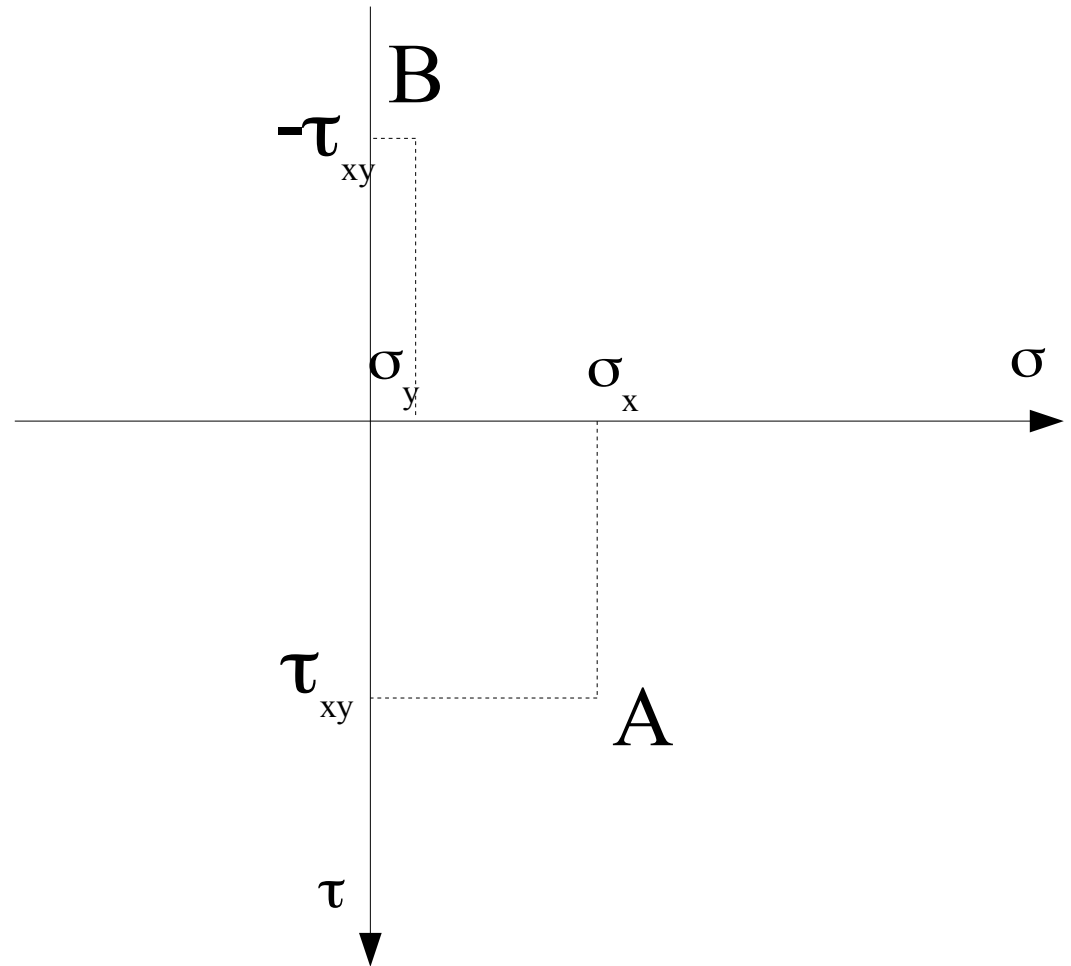


2. Considerando o sentido de baixo para cima e da esquerda para a direita positivos para  $\tau$  (cisalhamento), e tração positivo para  $\sigma$  marque os pontos A e B

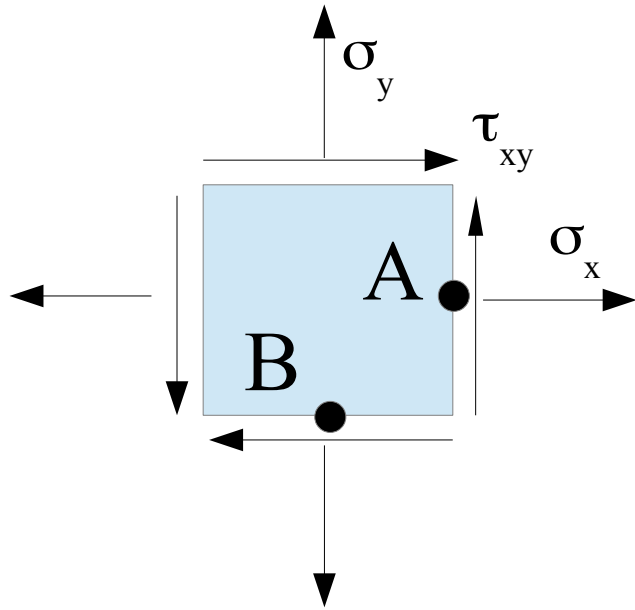


$$A = (\sigma_x, \tau_{xy})$$

$$B = (\sigma_y, -\tau_{xy})$$

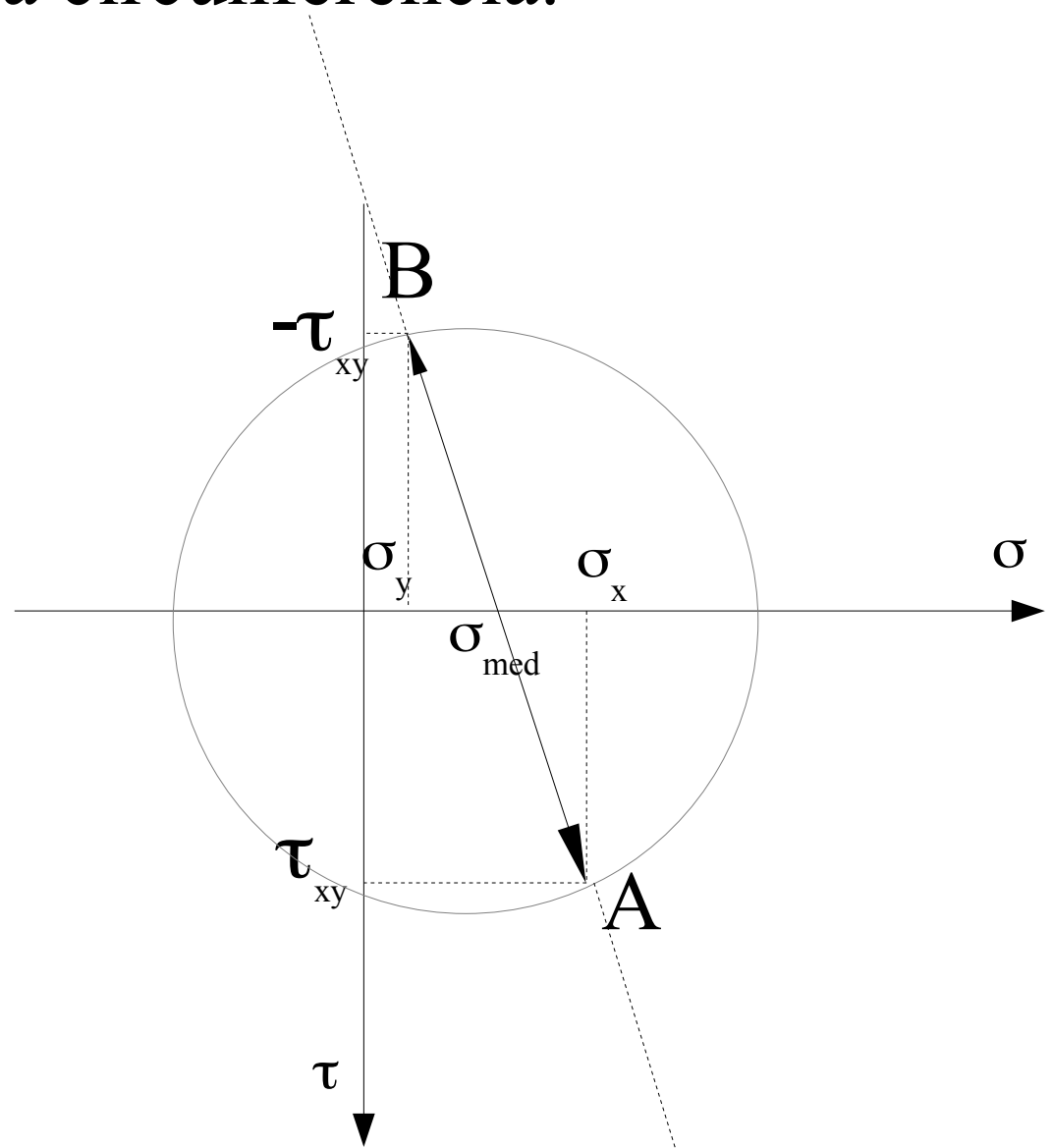


3. Marque a tensão média (centro do Círculo de Mohr) e trace a circunferência.

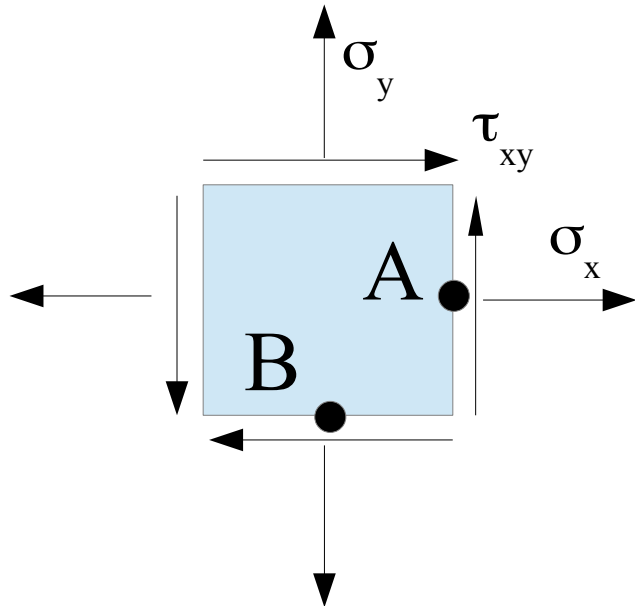


$$A = (\sigma_x; \tau_{xy})$$

$$B = (\sigma_y; -\tau_{xy})$$

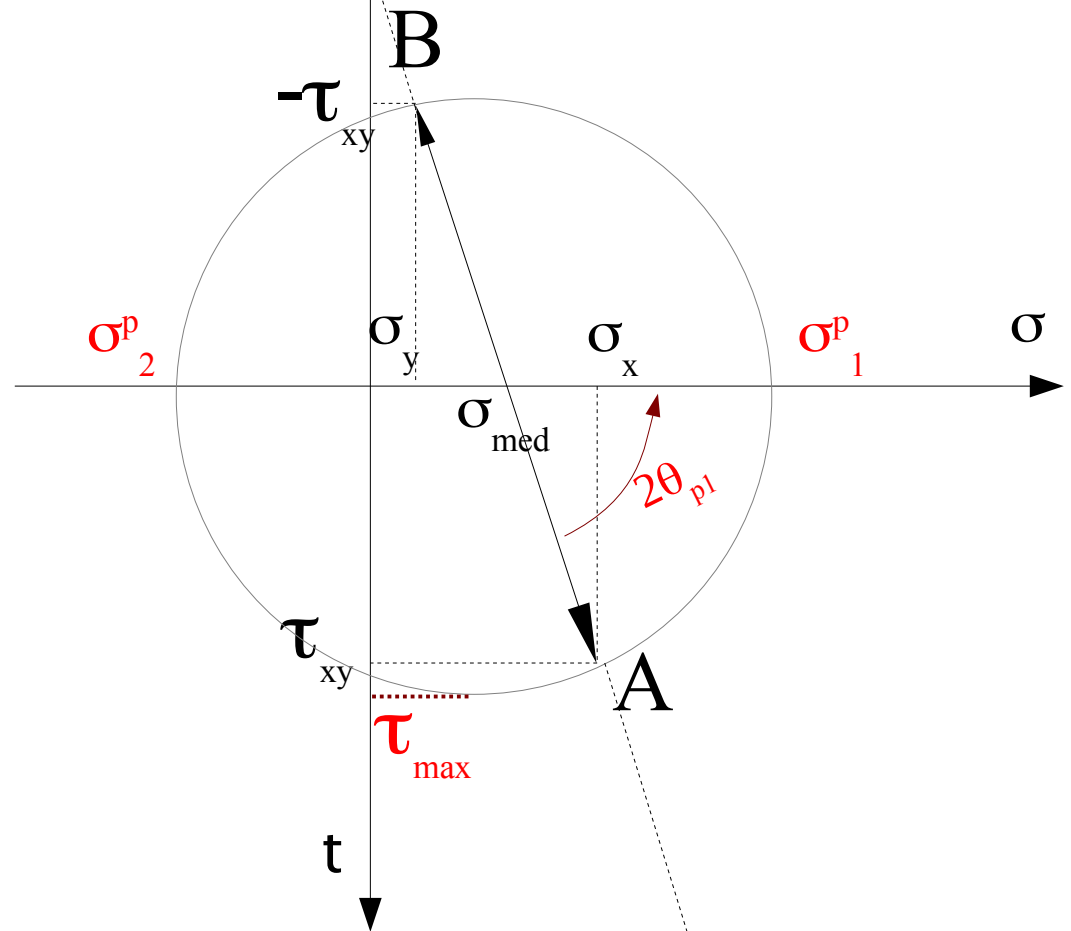


4. Identifique as tensões principais ( $\sigma_1^p$  e  $\sigma_2^p$ ), e a máxima tensão de cisalhamento ( $\tau_{\max}$ ).

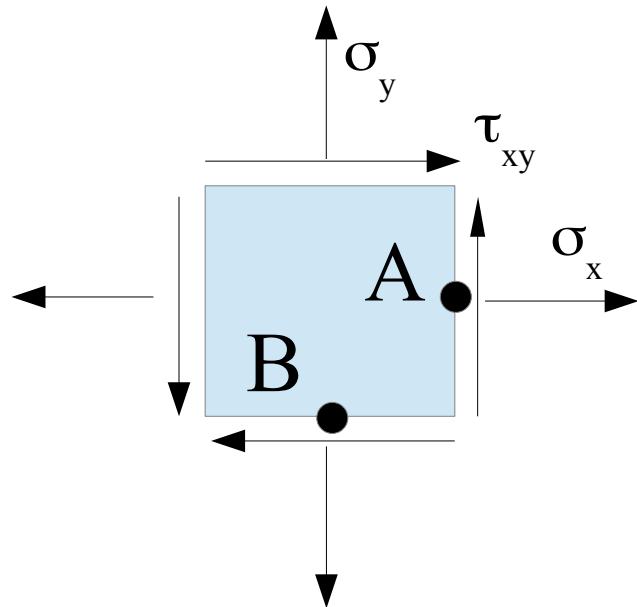


$$A = (\sigma_x; \tau_{xy})$$

$$B = (\sigma_y; -\tau_{xy})$$



5. Projete o ponto A para a esquerda, definindo o ponto A'. Ligue o ponto A' ao  $\sigma_1$  e ao  $\sigma_2$ , definindo os eixos 1 e 2 respectivamente.



$$A = (\sigma_x; \tau_{xy})$$

$$B = (\sigma_y; -\tau_{xy})$$

