



PEF 3307

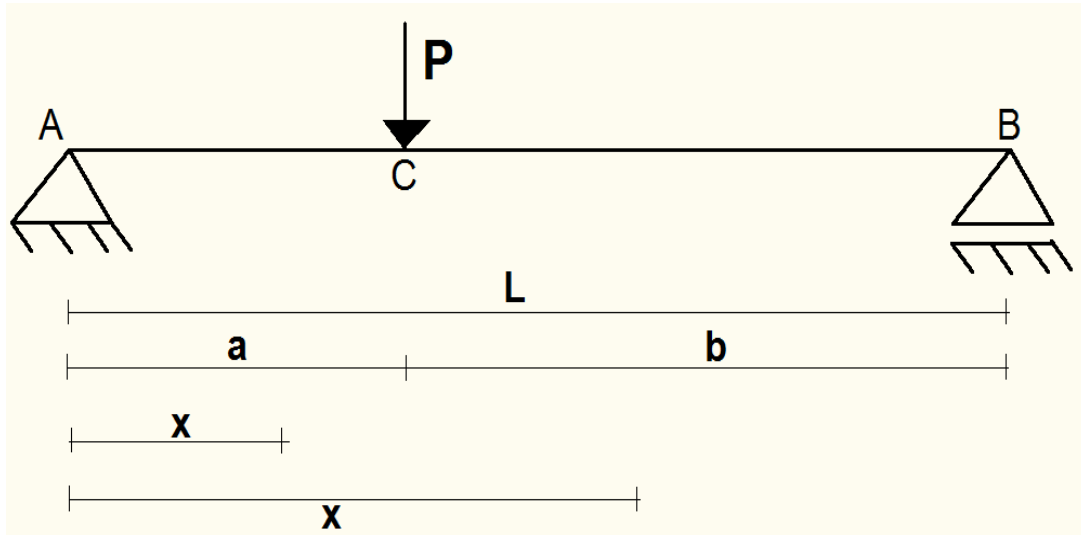
Resistência dos Materiais

AULA 03

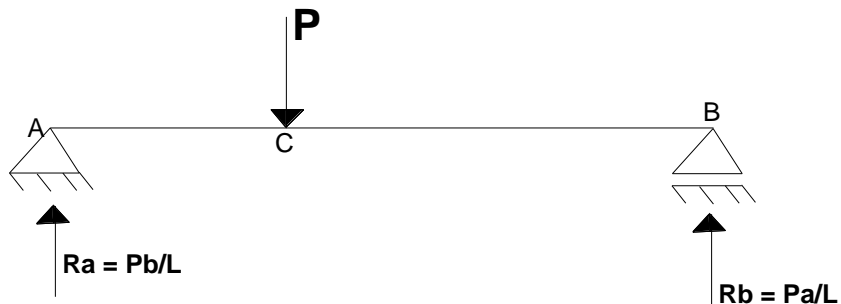
Valerio SA, valerio.almeida@usp.br

29/Abril/2021

Exemplo 16: Viga bi apoiada



1. Obter reações:



2. Esforços em cada trecho:

Determinação das equações nos cortes de cada trecho:

Trecho 1: $0 < x < a$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$R_a - V(x) = 0 \rightarrow V(x) = R_a$$

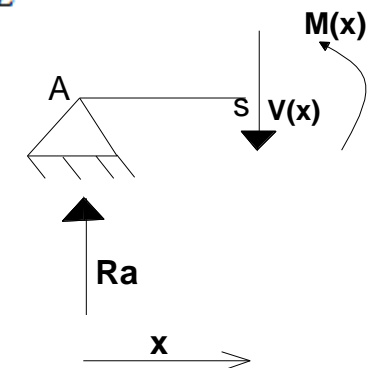
$$V(x) = P \cdot b / L \text{ (constante)}$$

$$\sum M_s = 0$$

$$M(x) - R_a \cdot x = 0 \rightarrow M(x) = R_a \cdot x$$

$$M(x) = P \cdot b \cdot x / L \text{ (reta)}$$

$$\text{Para } x = a : M(a) = P \cdot b \cdot a / L$$



Exemplo 16: Viga bi apoiada

Trecho 2: $a < x < L$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

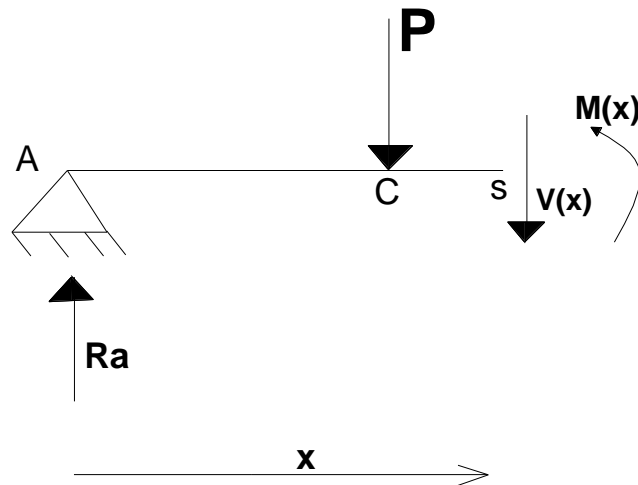
$$R_a - P - V(x) = 0 \rightarrow V(x) = R_a - P = P \cdot b/L - P = P(b/L - 1) = -P \cdot a/L$$

$$V(x) = -P \cdot a/L \text{ (constante)}$$

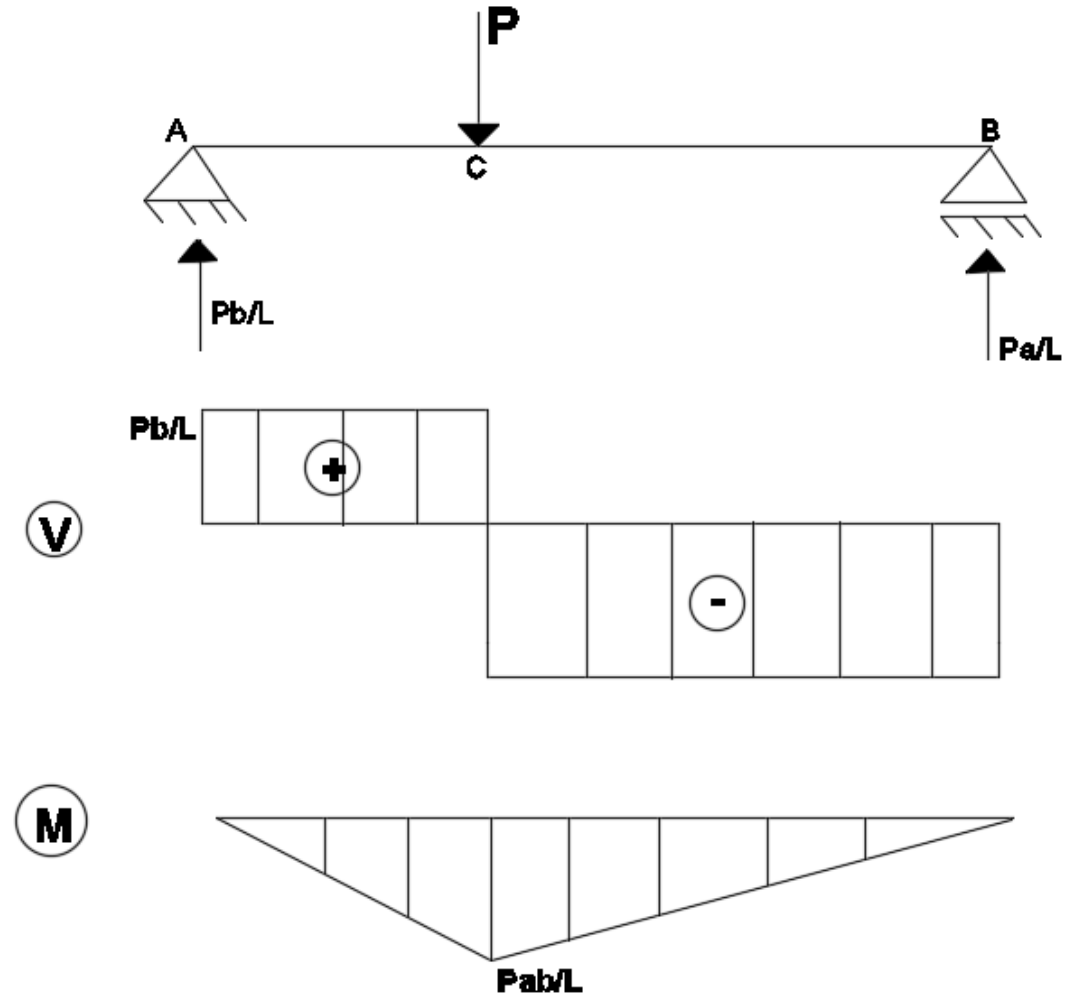
$$\sum M_s = 0$$

$$M(x) + P \cdot (x - a) - R_a \cdot x = 0 \rightarrow M(x) = P \cdot b \cdot x/L - P(x - a)$$

$$M(x) = P \cdot a - (P \cdot a/L) \cdot x \text{ (reta)}$$

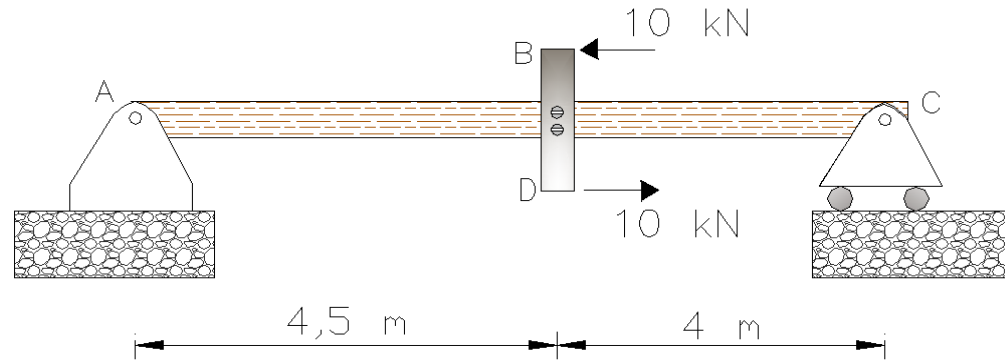


3. Diagramas:



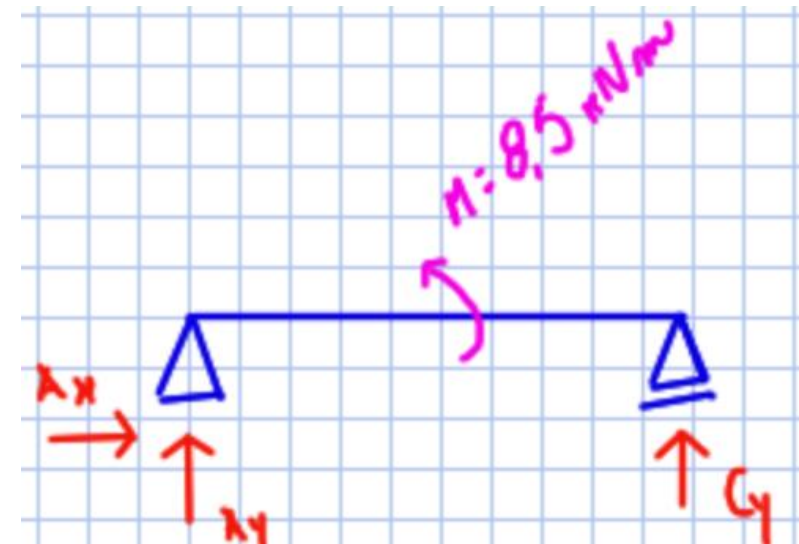
Exemplo 17: Viga bi-apoiada e momento concentrado*

Determinar os esforços solicitantes (M,V e N) na viga AC, sob a ação do binário indicado, onde a barra rígida BD tem dimensão de 85 cm.



$$\sum F_x = 0: \rightarrow A_x = 0; \sum M_C = 0: \rightarrow 8,5 \cdot A_y = 10 \cdot 0,85 \rightarrow$$

$$A_y = 1 \text{ kN } (\uparrow); C_y = -1 \text{ kN } (\downarrow)$$



Dois trechos para realizar os cortes:

Trecho 1: $0 < x < 4,5$

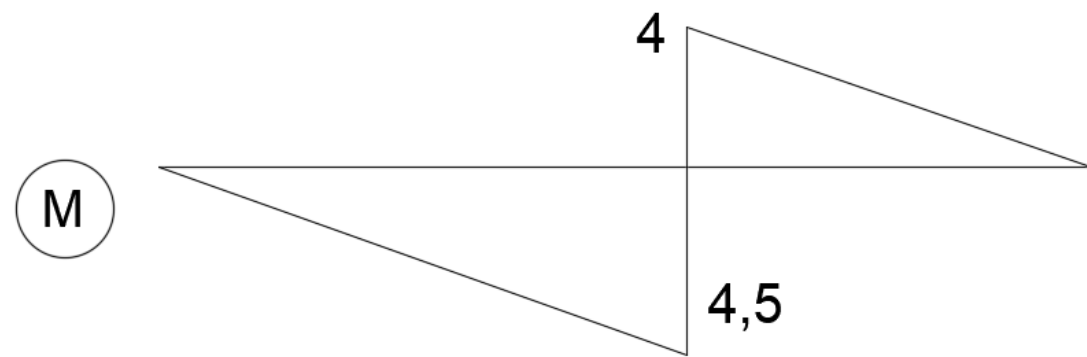
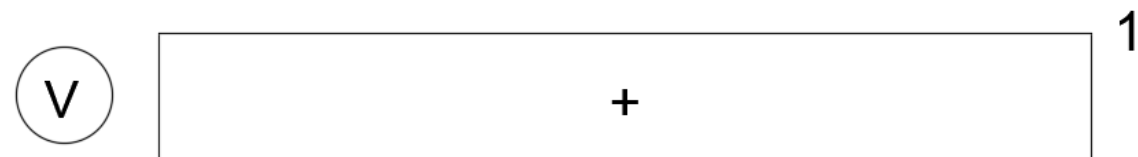
$$\sum F_y = 0: \rightarrow V(x) = 1 \rightarrow V(x) = 1; \sum M_S = 0: \rightarrow M(x) = x$$

Valores nos extremos do intervalo:

Trecho 2: $4,5 < x < 8,5$

$$\sum F_y = 0: \rightarrow V(x) = 1 \rightarrow V(x) = 1; \sum M_S = 0: \rightarrow M(x) = x - 8,5$$

Diagramas:



(kN,m)

Equações Diferenciais de Equilíbrio

Seja um trecho da barra sujeito a carreg. distribuídos:

a) Paralelo ao eixo, p_x

$$\sum F_x = 0 \quad dN(x) + p_x(x)dx = 0$$

$$\frac{dN(x)}{dx} = -p_x(x)$$

b) Perpendicular ao eixo, p

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$V - p(x) \cdot dx - (V + dV) = 0$$

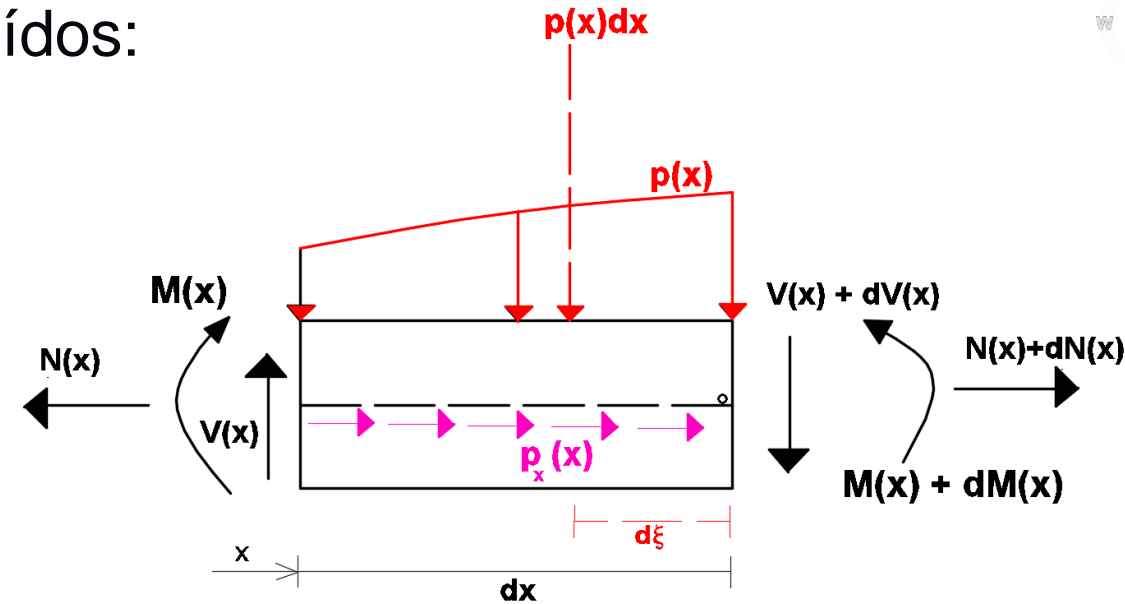
$$\frac{dV(x)}{dx} = -p(x)$$

$$\sum M_o = 0$$

$$(M + dM) + [p(x) \cdot dx] \cdot d\xi - M - V \cdot dx = 0$$

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

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



Equação Diferencial de Equilíbrio

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

a) Caso $p(x) = 0$

Sem carga distribuída no trecho $x_1 < x < x_2$

$V(x) = C_1 = cte \rightarrow$ Função (diagrama) de esforço cortante constante

$M(x) = C_1 \cdot x + C_2 \rightarrow$ Função (diagrama) de momento fletor linear

b) Caso $p(x) = p = cte$

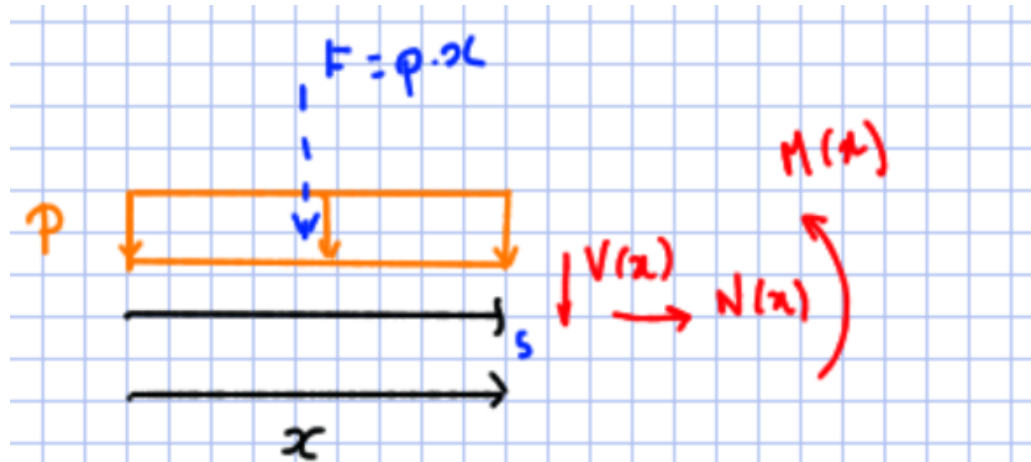
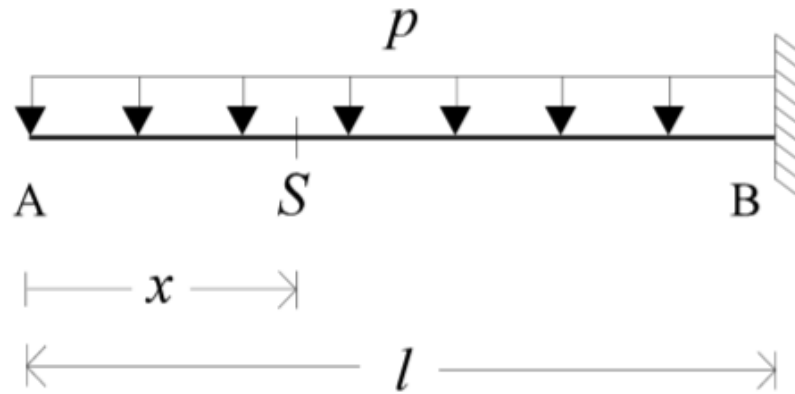
Carga distribuída uniforme no trecho $x_1 < x < x_2$

$V(x) = -px + C_1 \rightarrow$ Função (diagrama) de esforço cortante linear

$M(x) = -p \frac{x^2}{2} + C_1 \cdot x + C_2 \rightarrow$ Função (diagrama) de momento fletor é parábola

c) Generalização para $\forall p(x)$ é imediata

Exemplo 17: Carregamento distribuído constantemente



$$\sum F_x = 0: N(x) = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: V(x) = -p \cdot x$$

$$\sum M_S = 0: M(x) + (p \cdot x) \frac{x}{2} = 0$$

$$0 < x < l$$

Exemplo 17: Carregamento distribuído constantemente

Substituindo valores dos extremos do trecho:

- $V(x) = -px$

$$V(0) = 0$$

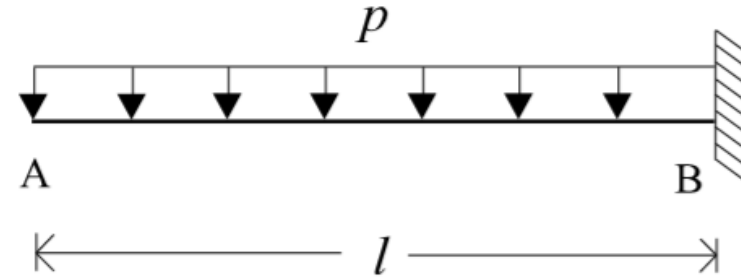
$$V(l) = -pl$$

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

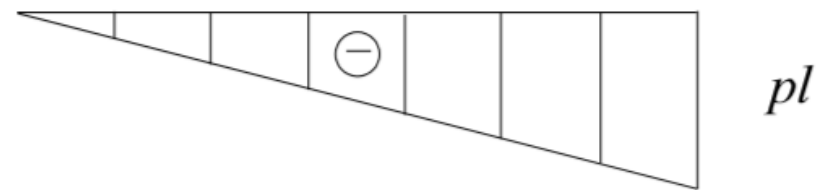
$$M(0) = 0$$

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

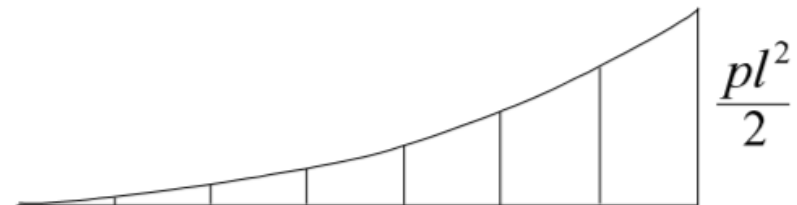
Diagramas:



V

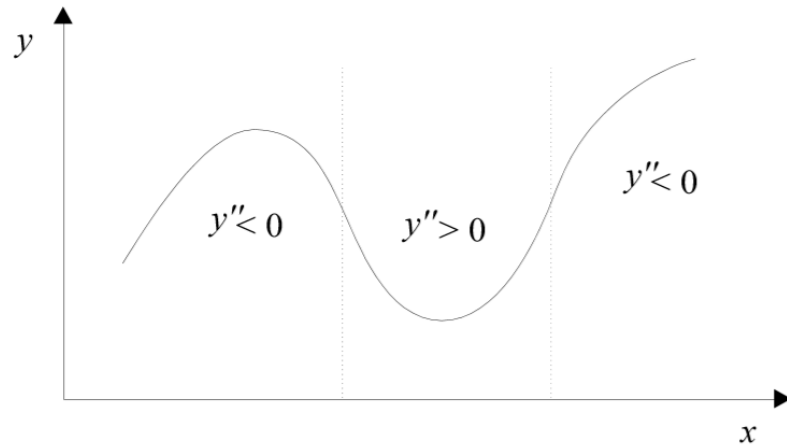


M

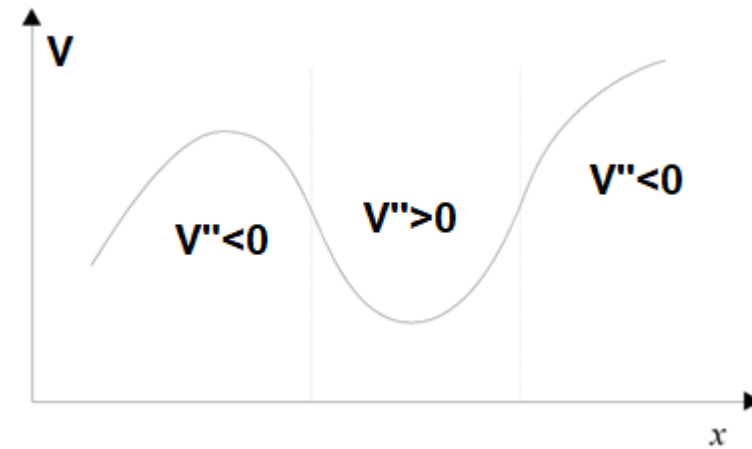


Estudo da concavidade de funções

Lembrar do cálculo:

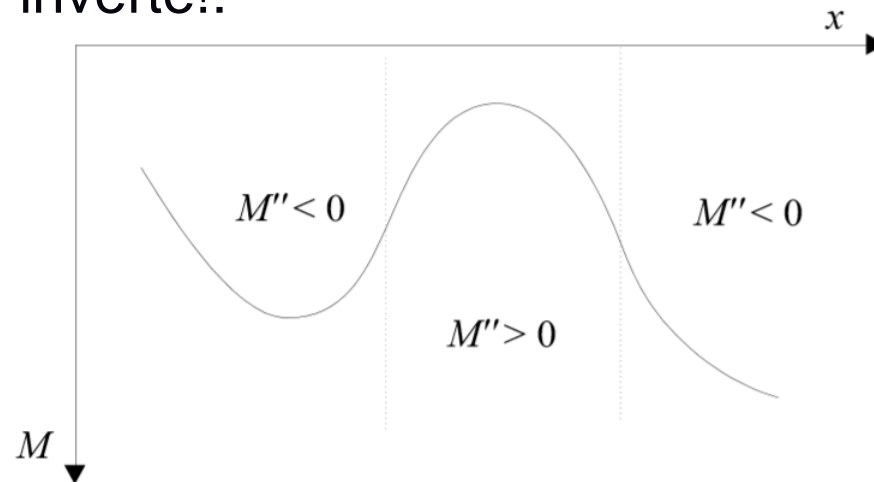


Para o cortante: imediato

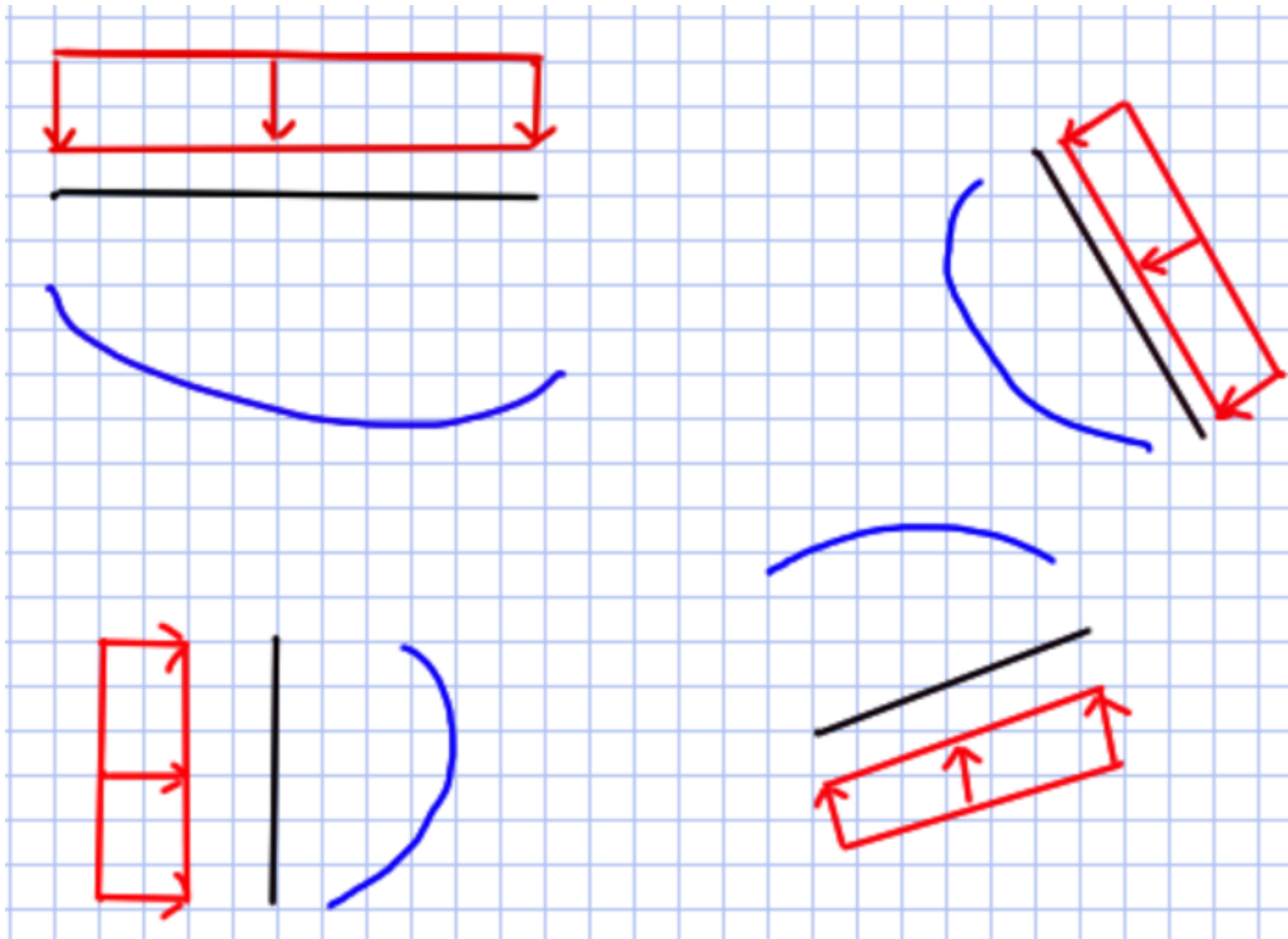


Para o momento, inverte!:

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



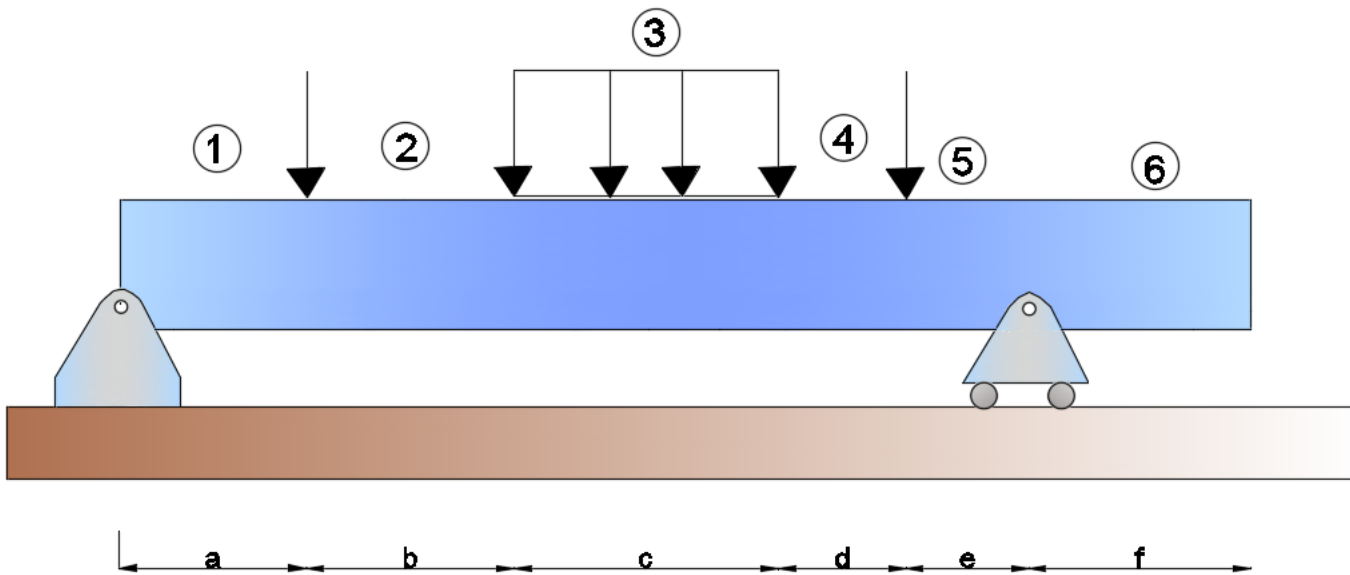
Estudo da concavidade de funções



DIAGRAMAS DE ESFORÇOS CORTANTE E MOMENTO FLETOR (DCM)

Roteiro para obter $V(x)$ e $M(x)$:

1. Dividir estrutura em trechos onde não há alteração de ações/reações;



Trecho 1: $0 < x < a$

Trecho 2: $a < x < a + b$

Trecho 3: $a + b < x < a + b + c$

Trecho 4: $a + b + c < x < a + b + c + d$

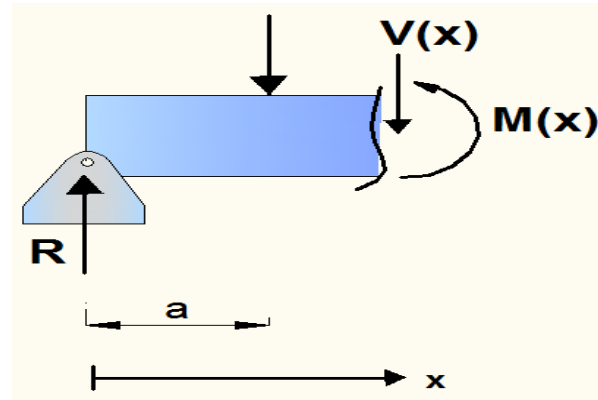
Trecho 5: $a + b + c + d < x < a + b + c + d + e$

Trecho 6: $a + b + c + d + e < x < a + b + c + d + e + f$

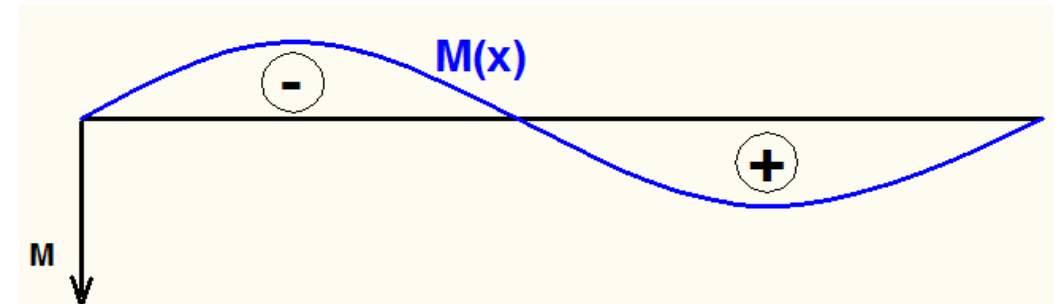
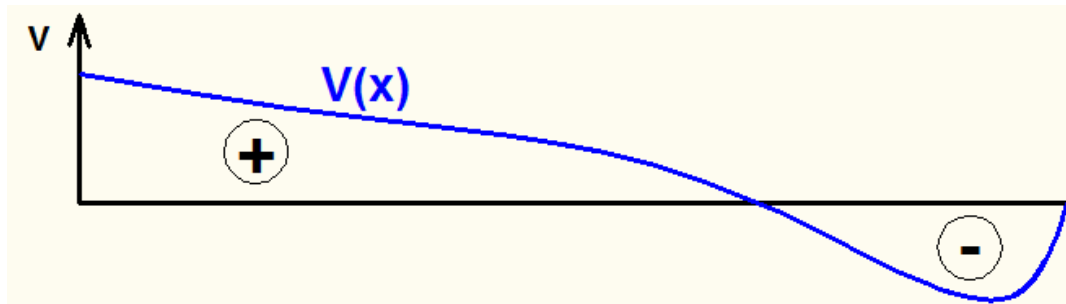
DIAGRAMAS DE ESFORÇOS CORTANTE E MOMENTO FLETOR (DCM)

Roteiro para obter $V(x)$ e $M(x)$:

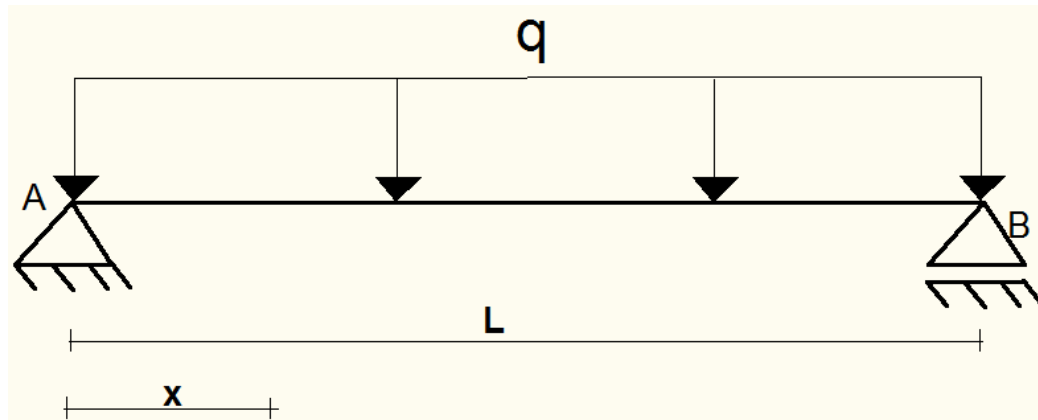
2. Fazer um corte no trecho, usar equações de equilíbrio $\Sigma F_y = 0$ e $\Sigma M_s = 0$



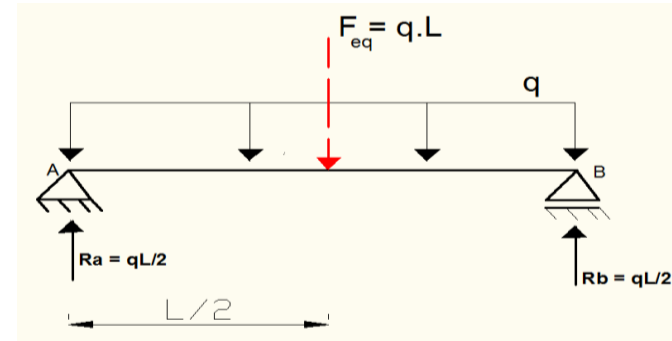
3. Desenhar $V(x)$ e $M(x)$ seguindo convenção



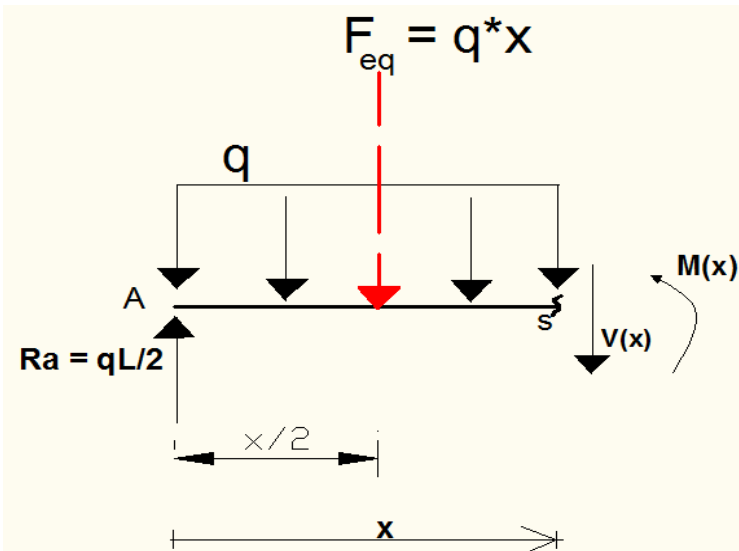
Exemplo 18: Viga bi-apoiada $p(x) = q$



1. Obter reações:



2. Corte em cada trecho



Determinação das equações nos cortes de cada trecho:

Trecho único: $0 < x < L$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \rightarrow R_a - q \cdot x - V(x) = 0 \rightarrow V(x) = R_a - q \cdot x$$

$$V(x) = q \cdot L/2 - q \cdot x \text{ (linear)}$$

$$\sum M_s = 0 \rightarrow M(x) + (q \cdot x) \cdot x/2 - R_a \cdot x = 0 \rightarrow M(x) = R_a \cdot x - q \cdot x^2/2$$

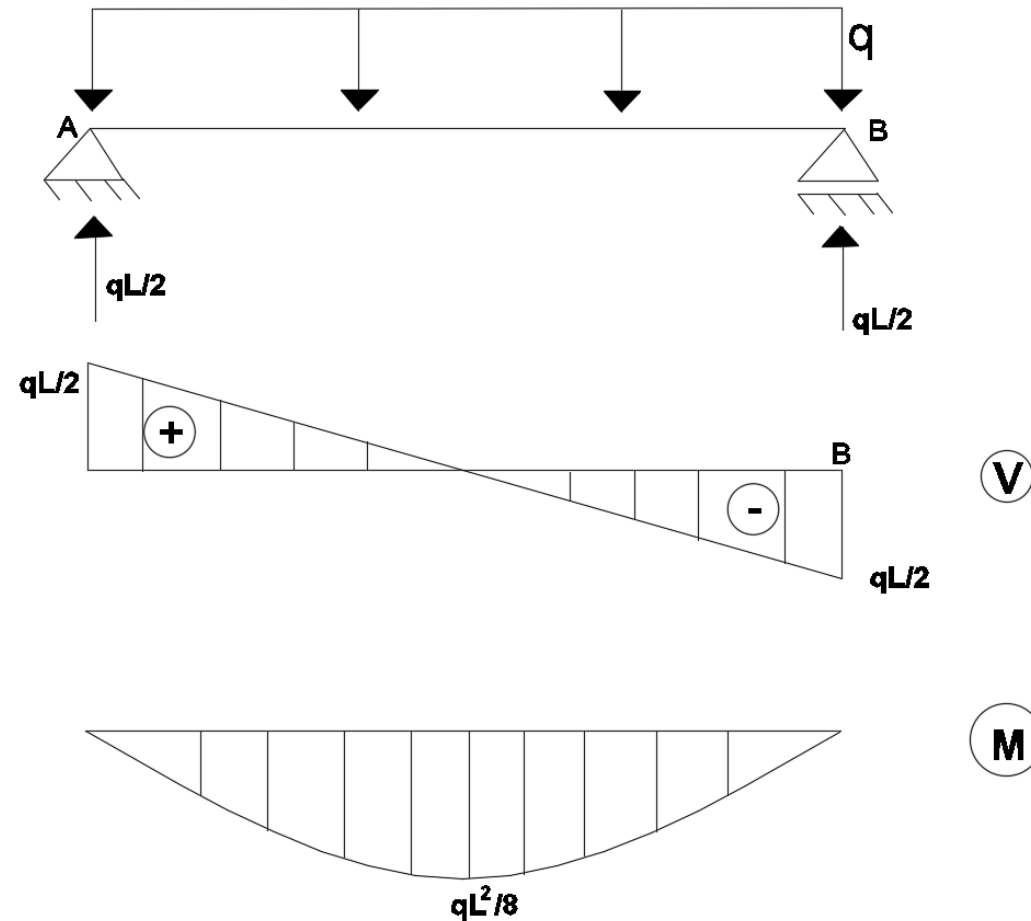
$$M(x) = (q \cdot L/2) \cdot x - q \cdot x^2/2 \text{ (parábola)}$$

Exemplo 18: Viga bi-apoiada $p(x) = q$

3. Diagramas:

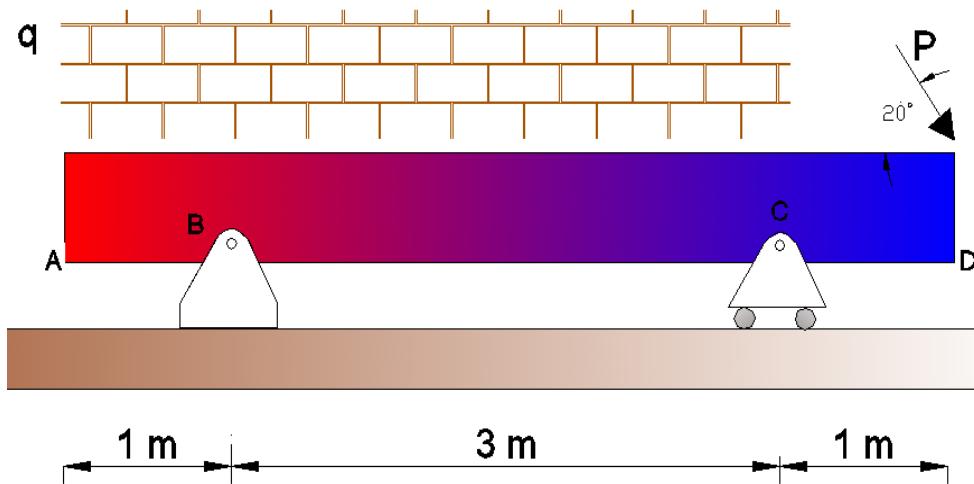
$$\frac{dM(x)}{dx} = V(x) = 0 \rightarrow q \cdot L/2 - q \cdot x = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{L}{2}$$

$$M(L/2) = (q \cdot L/2) \cdot L/2 - q \cdot (L/2)^2 / 2 = \frac{q \cdot L^2}{8}$$



Exemplo 19: Viga bi-apoiada e balanço*

Determinar os diagramas de esforços. Dados $q = 28 \text{ kN/m}$ e $P = 5 \text{ kN}$.



Calcular reações:

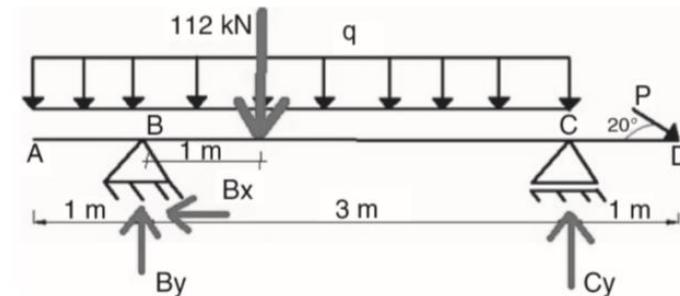
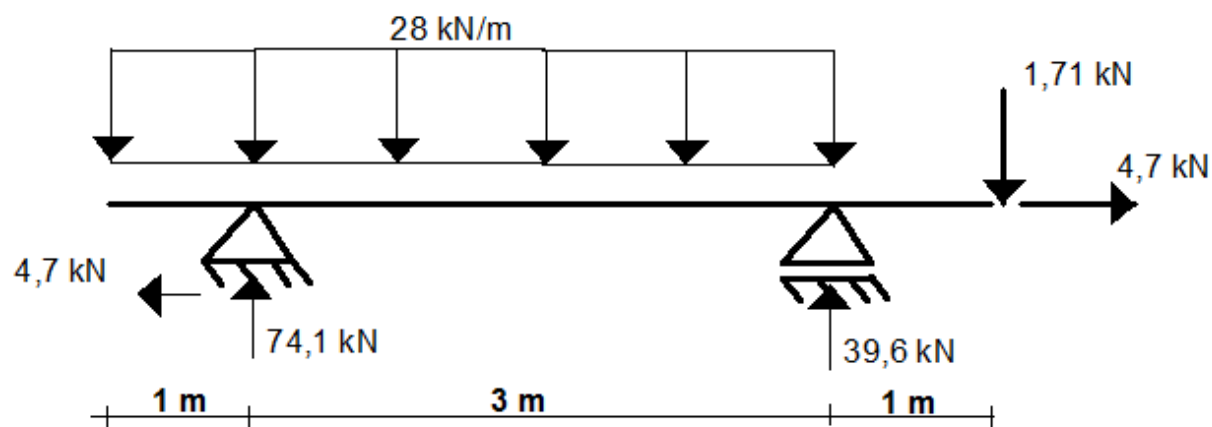


FIGURA 1.56B Indicação das reações e forças resultantes na viga.

$$\sum F_x = 0: \rightarrow B_x - 5 \cdot \cos 20^\circ = 0 \rightarrow B_x = 4,7 \text{ kN} (\leftarrow)$$

$$\sum M_B = 0: \rightarrow 3 \cdot C_y = 112 \cdot 1 + 1,71 \cdot 4 \rightarrow C_y = 39,6 \text{ kN} (\uparrow)$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: \rightarrow B_y = 112 + 1,71 - 39,6 = 74,1 \text{ kN} (\uparrow)$$



Trecho 1: $0 < x < 1$

$$\sum F_x = 0 : \rightarrow N(x) = 0 \rightarrow N(x) = 0$$

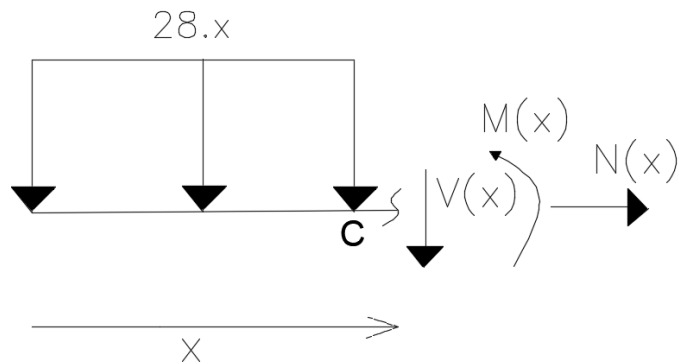
$$\sum F_y = 0 : \rightarrow V(x) + 28x = 0 \rightarrow V(x) = -28 \cdot x$$

$$\sum M_s = 0 : \rightarrow M(x) + 28x \cdot \frac{x}{2} = 0 \rightarrow M(x) = -14 \cdot x^2$$

Valores nos extremos do intervalo: $N(0) = N(1) = 0$; $V(0) = 0$; $V(1) = -28$

$M(0) = 0$; $M(1) = -14$

Não tem derivada nula nesse intervalo para construir $M(x)$



Trecho 2: $1 < x < 4$

$$\sum F_x = 0 : \rightarrow N(x) - 4,7 = 0 \rightarrow N(x) = 4,7$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 : \rightarrow V(x) + 28 \cdot x - 74,1 = 0 \rightarrow V(x) = -28 \cdot x + 74,1$$

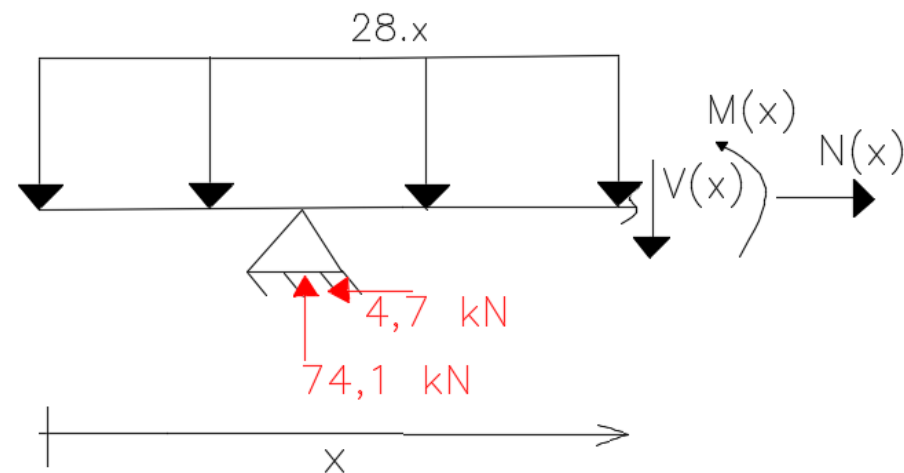
$$\sum M_s = 0 : \rightarrow M(x) + 28 \cdot x \cdot \frac{x}{2} - 74,1 \cdot (x - 1) = 0 \rightarrow M(x) = -14 \cdot x^2 + 74,1 \cdot x - 74,1$$

Valores nos extremos do intervalo: $N(1) = N(4) = 4,7$; $V(1) = 46,1$; $V(4) = -37,9$

$$M(1) = -14; \quad M(4) = -1,7$$

Obter ponto de extremo de M , fazendo: $V(x) = -28x + 74,1 = 0 \rightarrow x = 2,65 \text{ m}$

$$M(x = 2,65) = -14 \cdot (2,65^2) + 74,1 \cdot (2,65) - 74,1 = 23,9$$



Trecho 3: $4 < x < 5$

$$\sum F_x = 0 : \rightarrow N(x) - 4,7 = 0 \rightarrow N(x) = 4,7$$

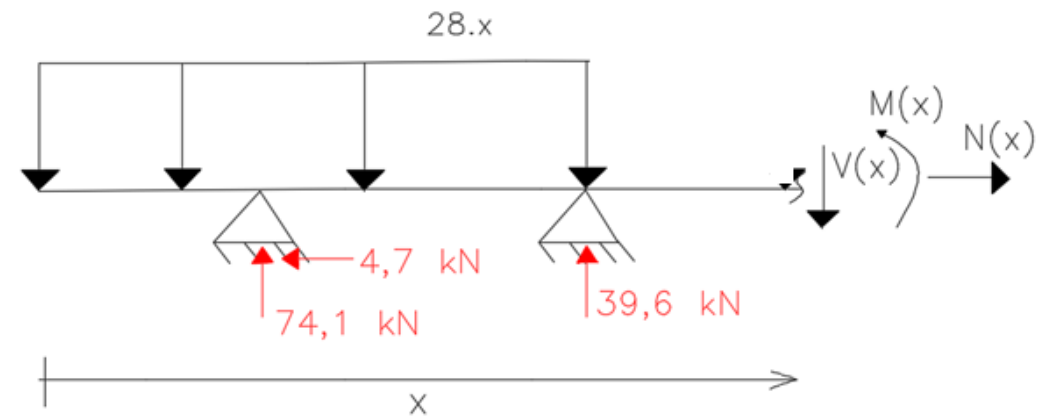
$$\sum F_y = 0 : \rightarrow V(x) + 112 - 74,1 - 39,6 = 0 \rightarrow V(x) = 1,71$$

$$\sum M_s = 0 : \rightarrow M(x) + 112 \cdot (x - 2) - 74,1 \cdot (x - 1) - 39,6 \cdot (x - 4) = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$M(x) = 1,71x - 8,55$$

Valores nos extremos do intervalo: $N(4) = N(5) = 4,7$; $V(4) = V(5) = 1,71$

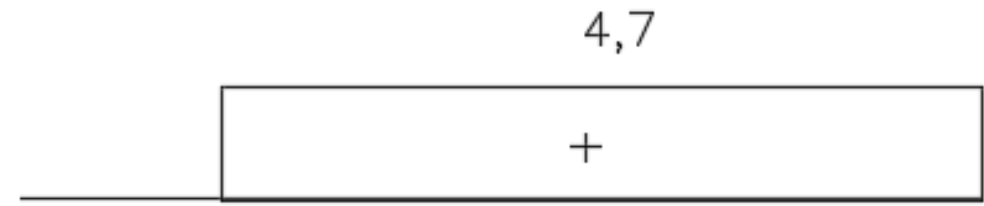
$$M(4) = -1,71; \quad M(5) = 0$$



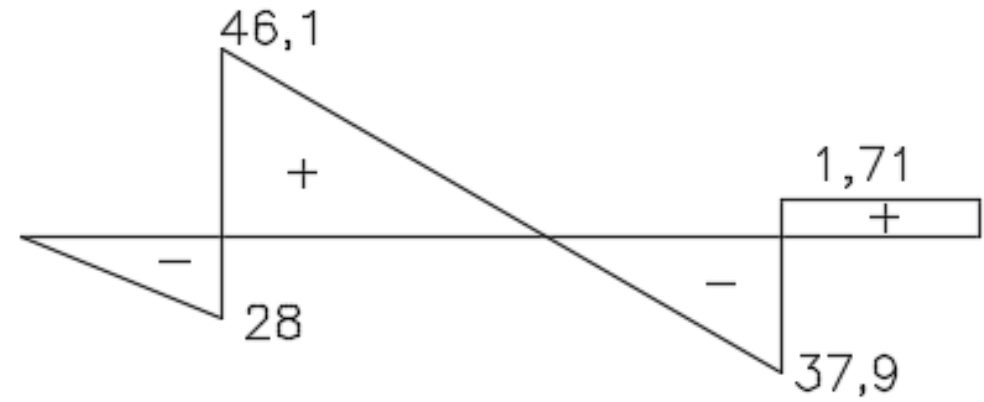
Exemplo 20: Viga bi-apoiada e balanço

Diagramas:

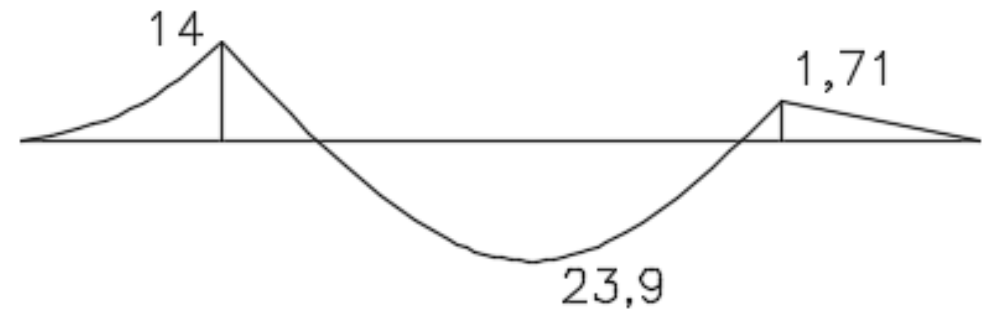
N



V

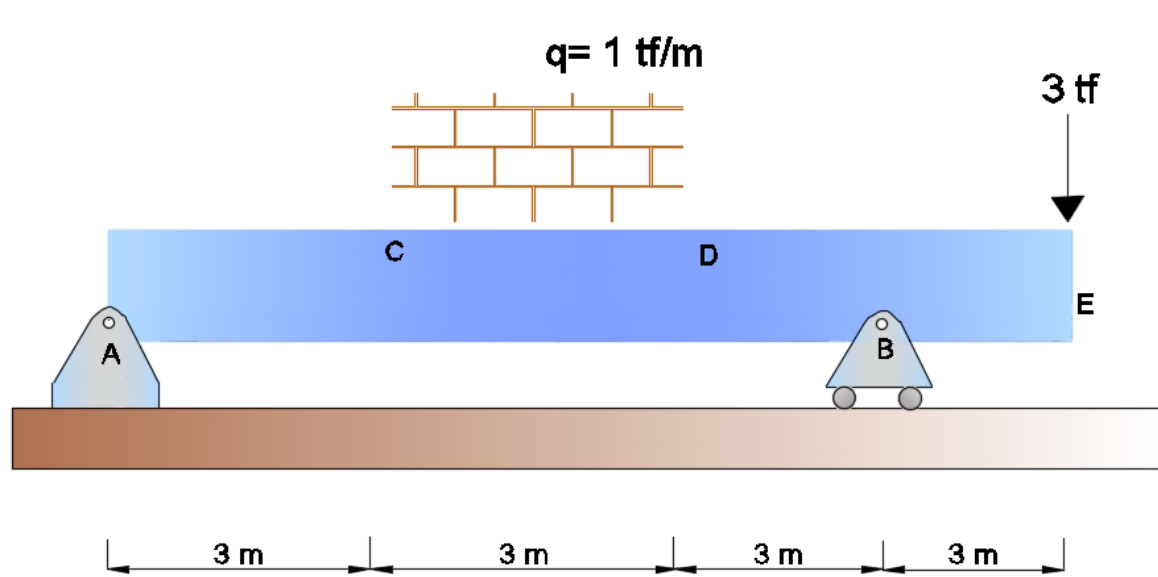


M



(kN,m)

Exemplo 21: Viga bi-apoiada e balanço sem resolver por equação



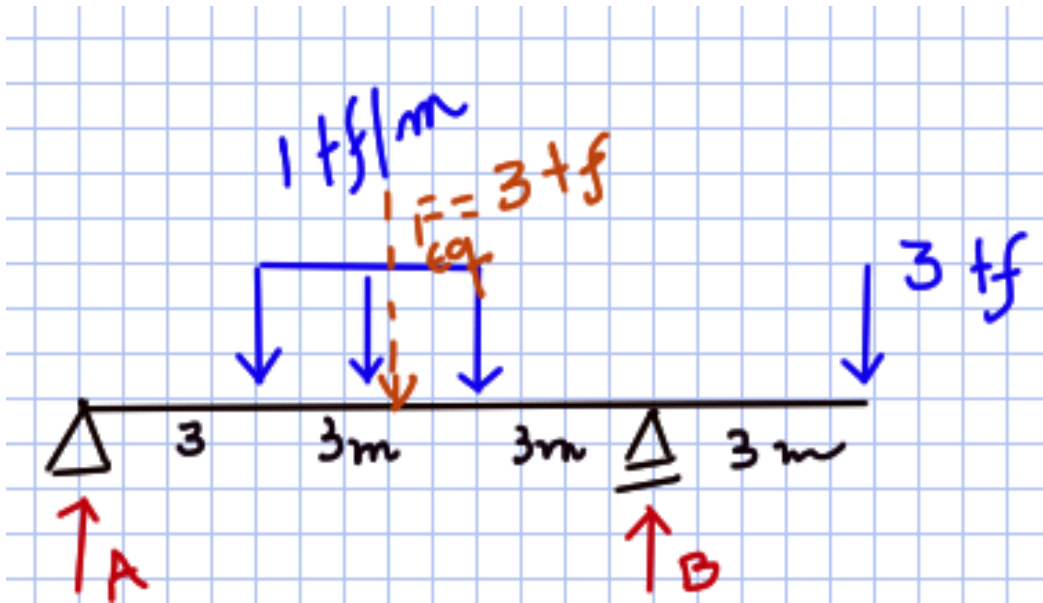
1. Reações

$$\sum M_A = 0$$

$$9B = 12 \cdot 3 + 4,5 \cdot 3$$

$$B = 5,5 + f$$

$$A = 0,5 + f$$



2. Esforços

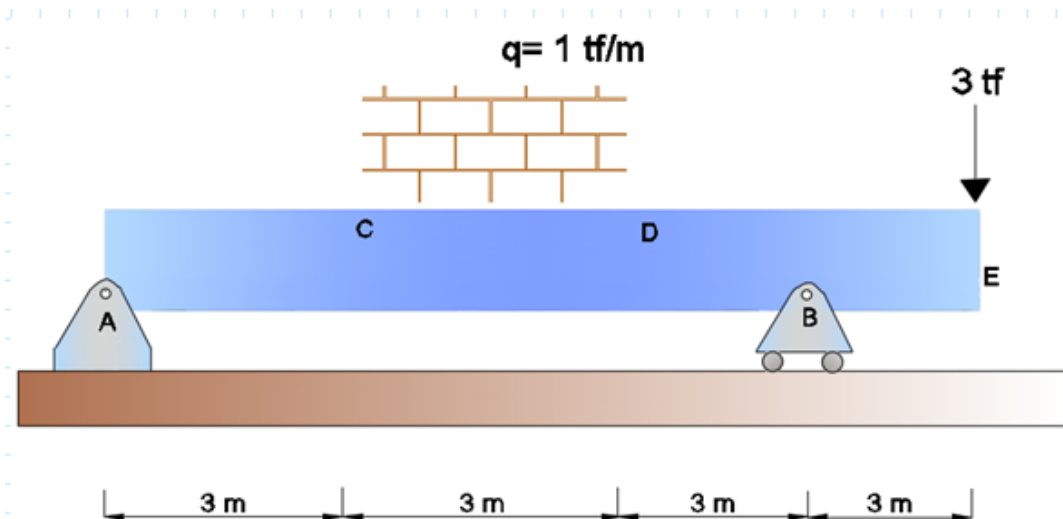
Trecho 1: $0 < x < 3\text{m}$

Trecho 2: $3 < x < 6\text{m}$

Trecho 3: $6 < x < 9\text{m}$

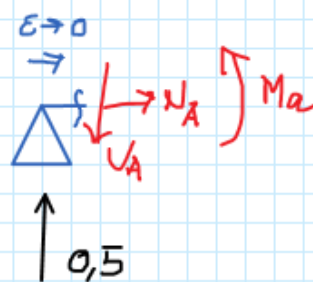
Trecho 4: $9 < x < 12\text{m}$

Trecho 1: $0 < x < 3\text{m}$



+ Trecho ①: AC

Cortar no início e fim:



$$\sum F_x = 0 : U_A = 0$$

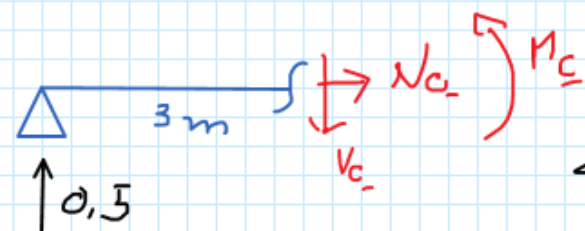
$$\sum F_y = 0 : U_A = 0,5 + q \cdot 3$$

$$\sum M_S = 0 : M_A = 0,5 \cdot 3 = 1,5$$

$$N_C = 0$$

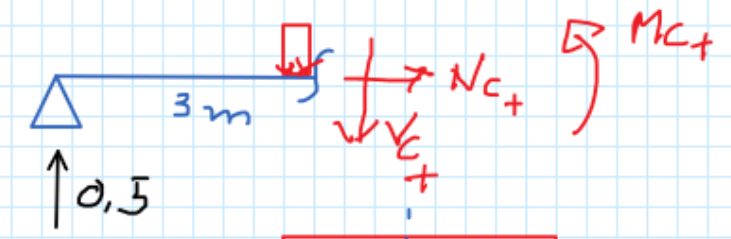
$$V_C = 0,5$$

$$\sum M_S = 0 : M_C = 0,5 \cdot 3 = 1,5 + q \cdot m$$



Trecho 2: $3 < x < 6m$

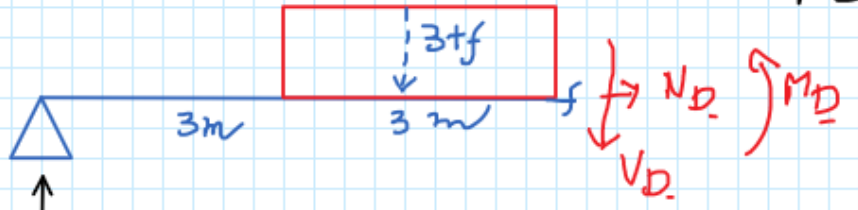
trecho ②: CD
 cortar início e fim:



$$N_{C+} = 0$$

$$V_{C+} = 0,5 \text{ tf}$$

$$M_{C+} = 1,5 \text{ tfm}$$



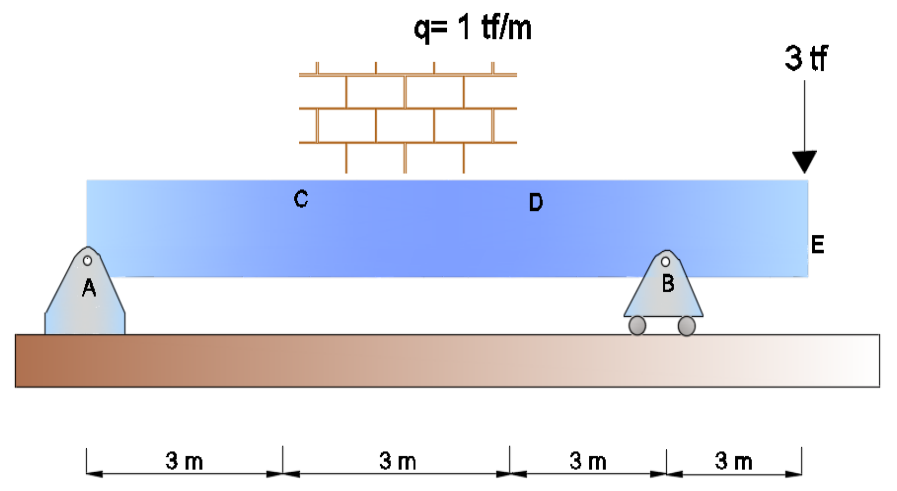
$$N_{D-} = 0$$

$$V_{D-} + 3 - 0,5 = 0$$

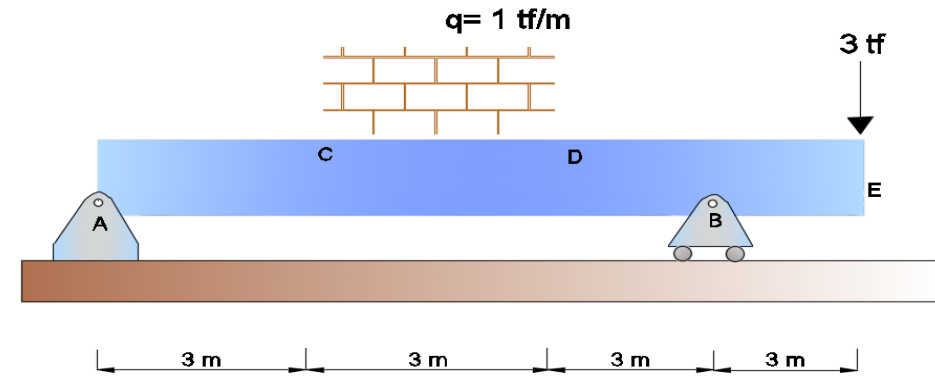
$$V_{D-} = -2,5 \text{ tf}$$

$$\sum M_D = 0: M_{D-} + 3 \cdot 1,5 - 0,5 \cdot 6 = 0$$

$$M_{D-} = -1,5 \text{ tfm}$$

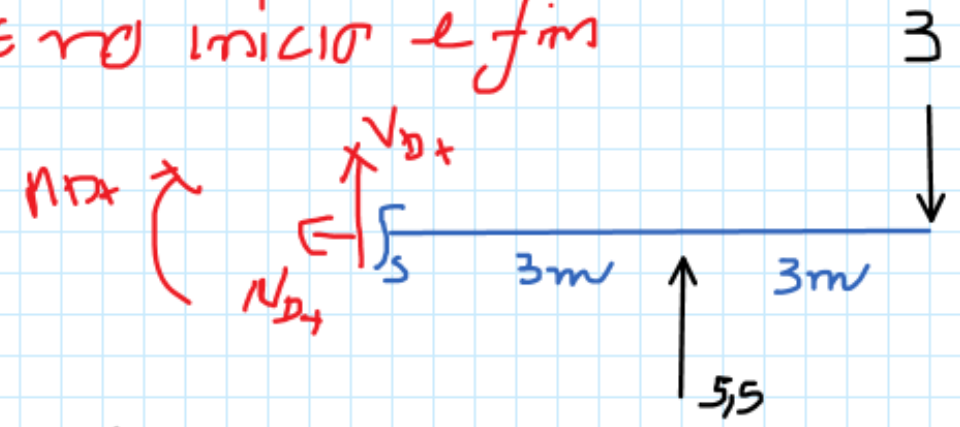


Trecho 3: $6 < x < 9\text{m}$



trecho 3: DB

Condic no inicio e fim

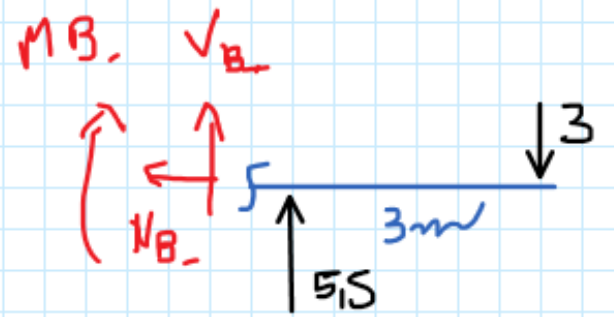


$$N_{D+} = 0$$

$$V_{D+} + 5,5 - 3 = 0 \rightarrow V_{D+} = -2,5 \text{ tf}$$

$$\sum M_S = 0: M_{D+} + 3 \cdot 6 = 5,5 \cdot 3$$

$$M_{D+} = 16,5 - 18 = -1,5 \text{ tfm}$$

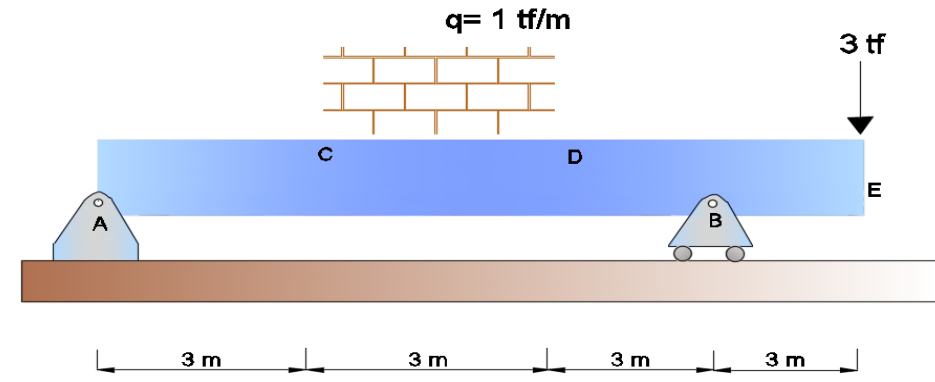


$$N_{B-} = 0$$

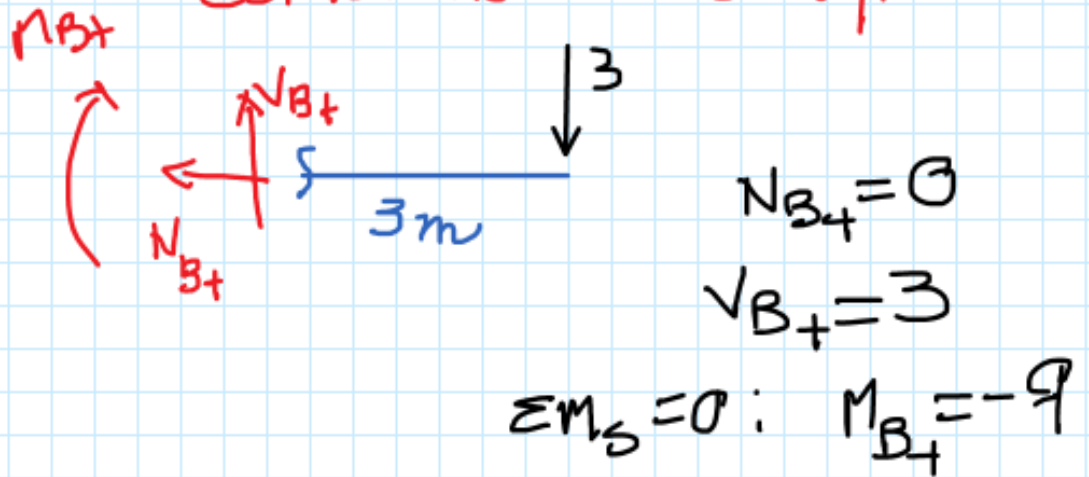
$$V_{B-} = -2,5$$

$$\sum M_S = 0: M_{B-} = -9 \text{ tfm}$$

Trecho 4: $9 < x < 12\text{m}$



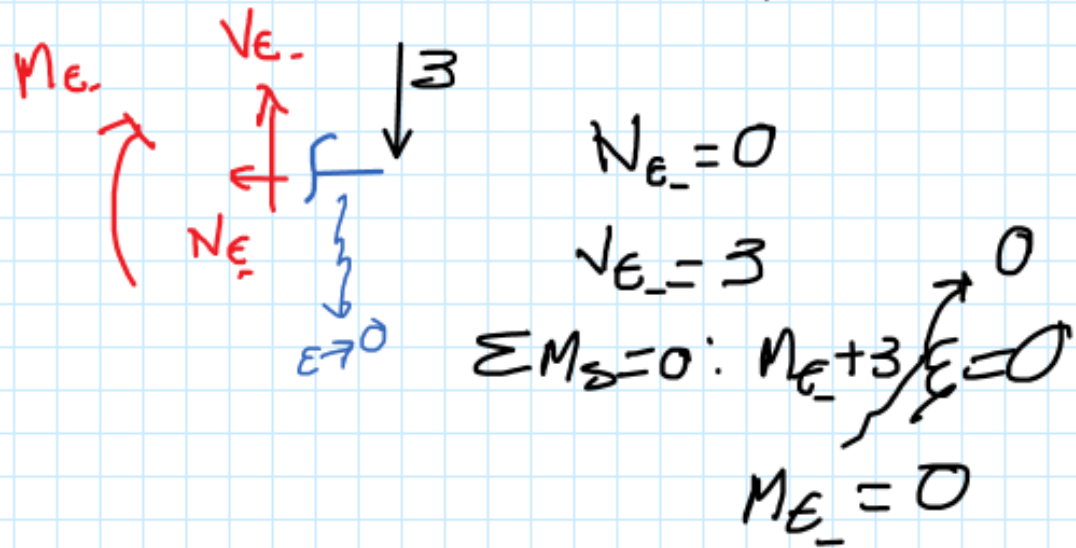
trecho 4 : BE
 cortar no início e fim



$$N_{B+} = 0$$

$$V_{B+} = 3$$

$$\sum M_B = 0 : M_{B+} = -9$$



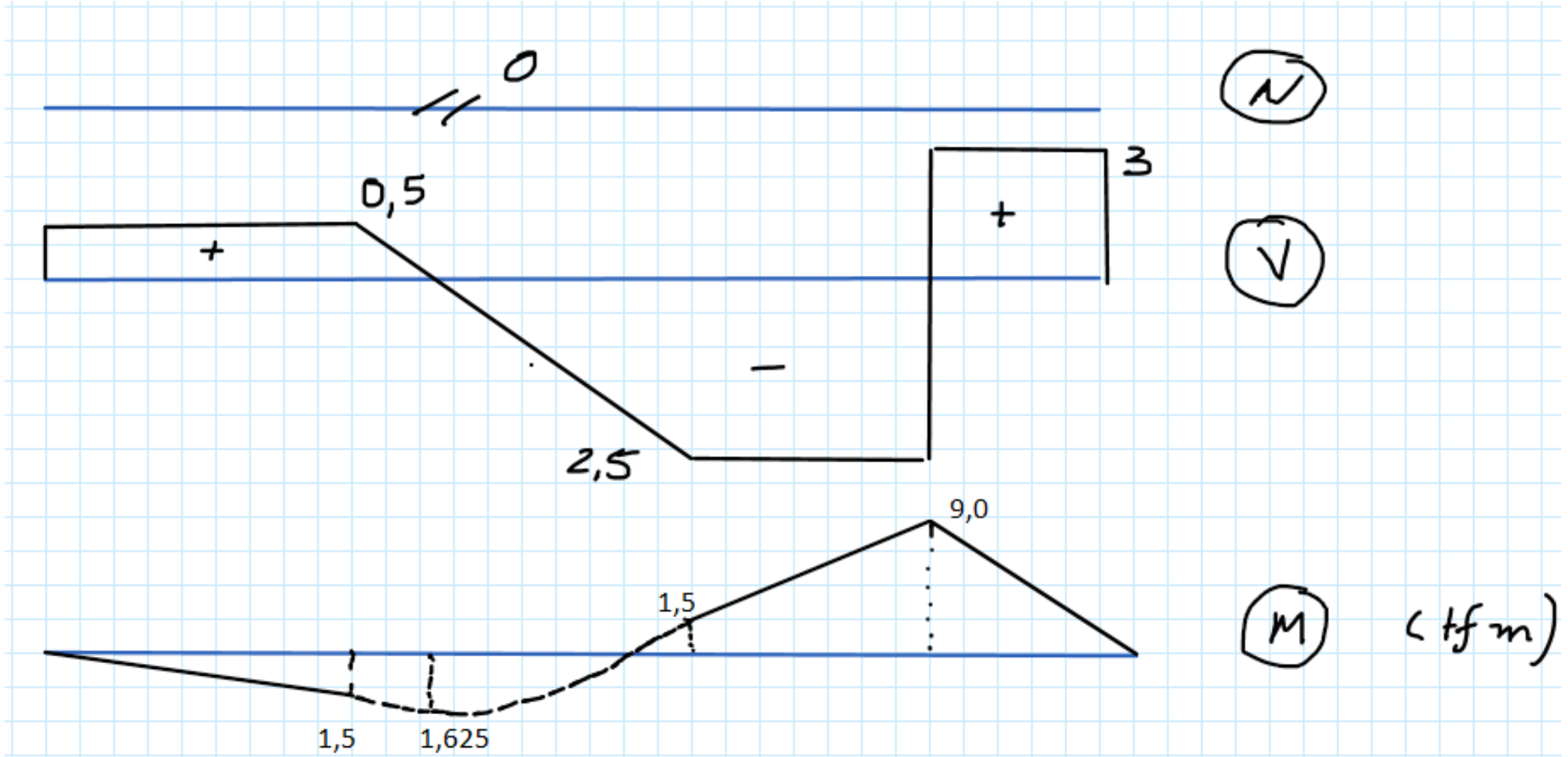
$$N_{E-} = 0$$

$$V_{E-} = 3$$

$$\sum M_B = 0 : M_{E-} + 3 \cdot 9 = 0$$

$$M_{E-} = 0$$

Exemplo 21: Viga bi-apoiada e balanço sem resolver por equação

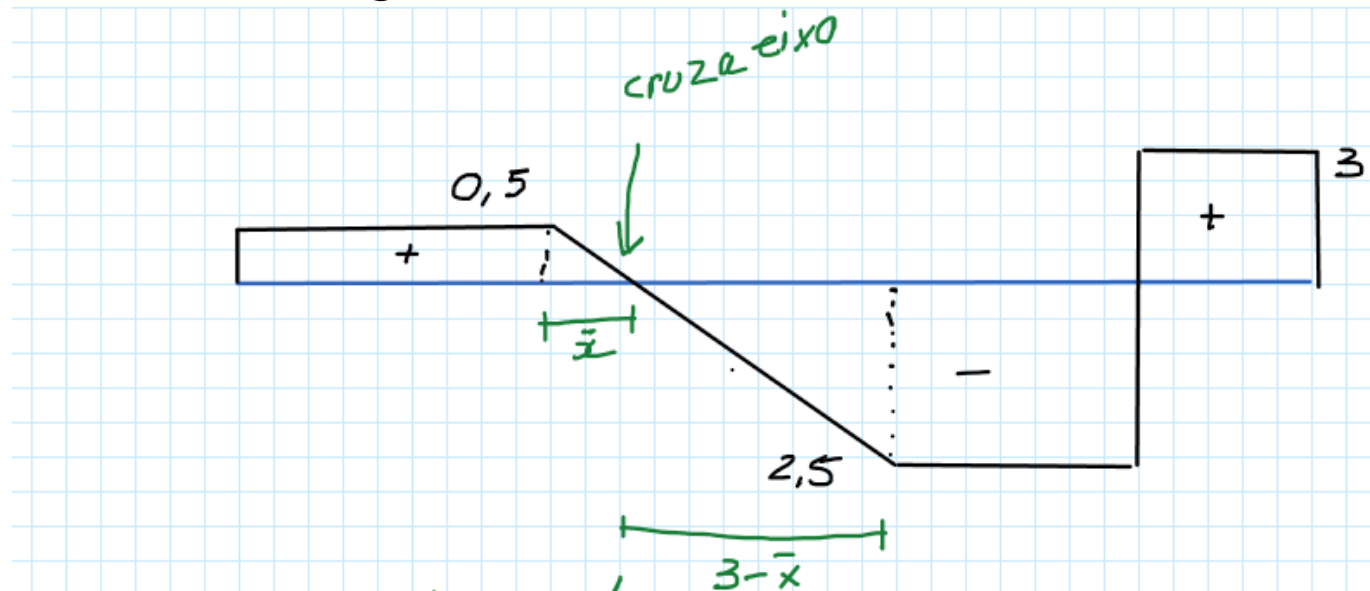


Como descobrir os valores extremos do momento?

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

Onde $V = 0 \rightarrow M_{\text{extremo}}$

Veja se no trecho com carga distribuída, o cortante cruza o eixo da barra

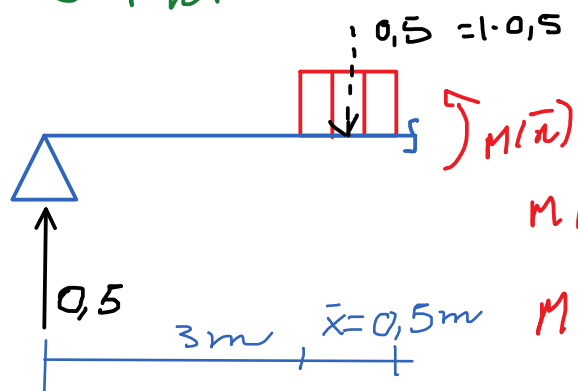


semelhança de triângulos:

$$\frac{0,5}{\bar{x}} = \frac{2,5}{3-\bar{x}} \rightarrow \bar{x} = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

Descobrir qual valor de $M(\bar{x})$

1) contar em \bar{x} e obter $M(\bar{x})$



$$M(\bar{x}) + 0,5 \cdot \frac{0,5}{2} - 0,5 \cdot 3,5 = 0$$

$$M(\bar{x}) = 1,625 + F_m$$

2) Por área do constante (V)

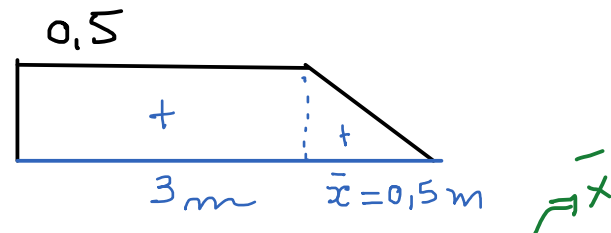
$$\frac{dM}{dx} = V \rightarrow \int_{\text{trechos}} \frac{dM}{dx} = \int_{\text{trechos}} V + \text{CTE}$$

$$M_{\bar{x}} = \int_{\text{trechos}} V dx + \text{CTE} \rightarrow M_{\bar{x}} = \int_0^x V dx + \text{CTE}$$

$$M_{\bar{x}} = \int_{\text{trechos}} V dx + \text{CTE}$$

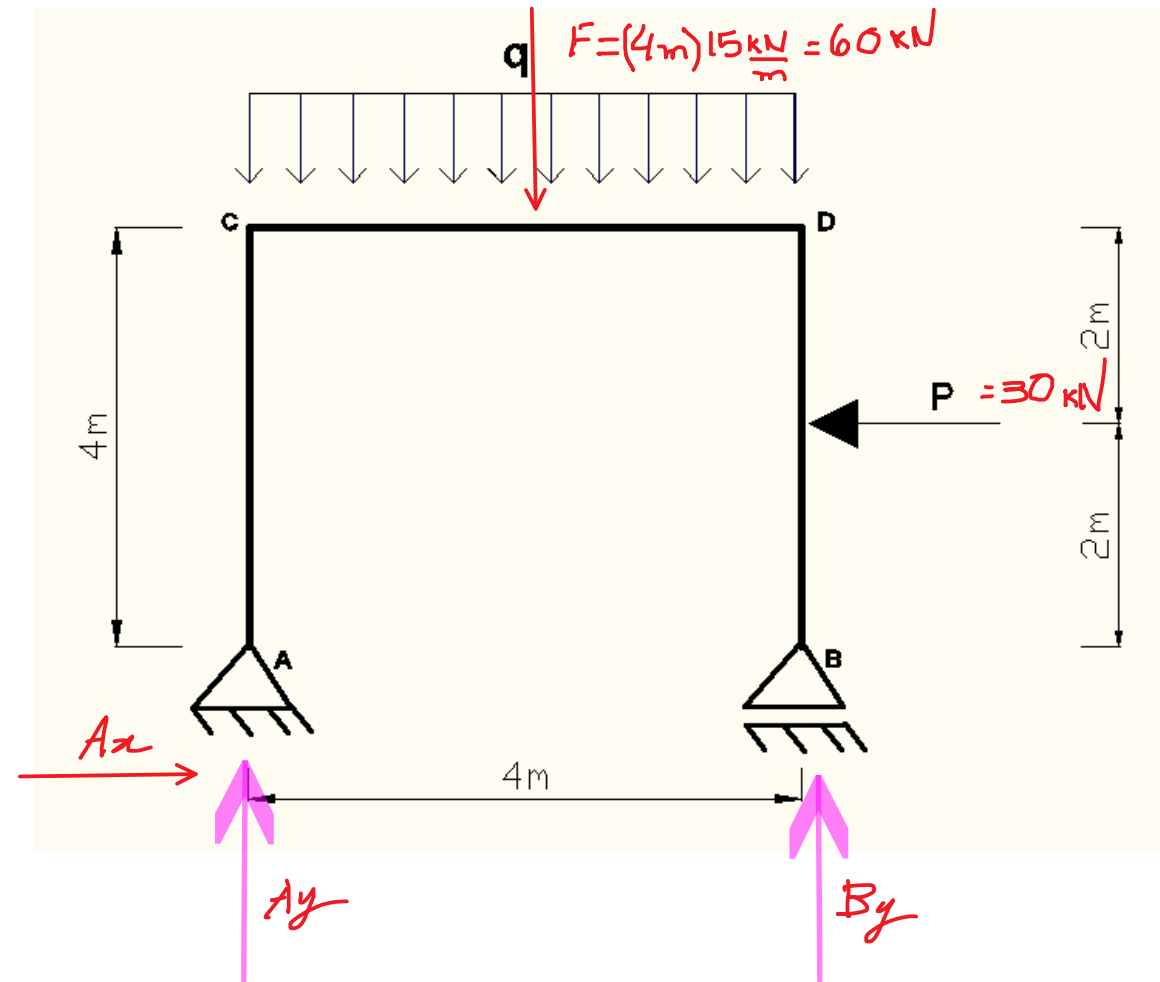
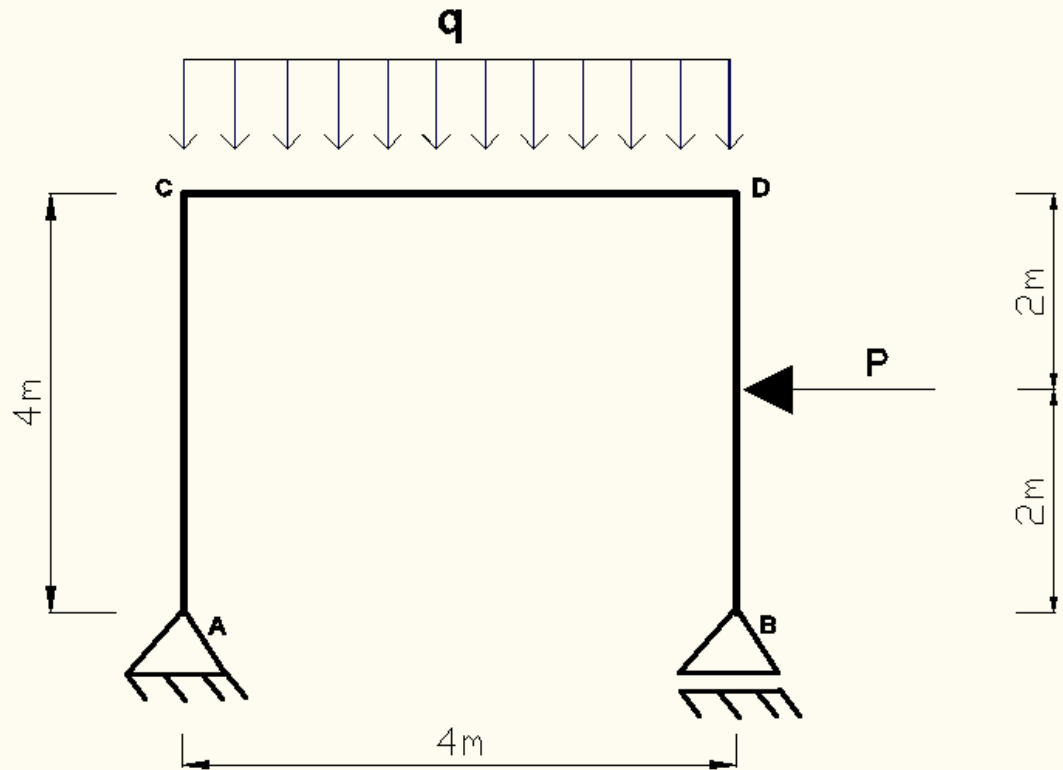
· CTE · MOMENTOS
CONCENTRADOS c/
SINAL

· ÁREA (V) : c/ sinal
(atenção!)



$$M_{\bar{x}} = (0,5 \cdot 3) + \left(\frac{0,5 \cdot 0,5}{2} \right) = 1,625 \text{ f.m}$$

Exemplo 22: Determine os diagramas de momento fletor, esforço cortante e normal, explicitando os pontos relevantes de cada diagrama. Dados: $q = 15 \text{ kN/m}$; $P = 30 \text{ kN}$



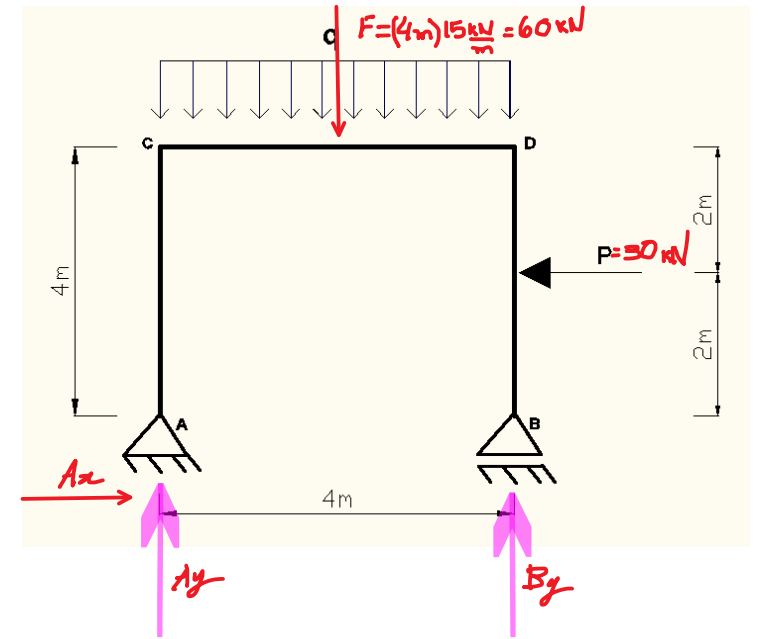
$$\sum F_x = 0 \cdot A_x = 30 \text{ kN } (\rightarrow)$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 : A_y + B_y = 60$$

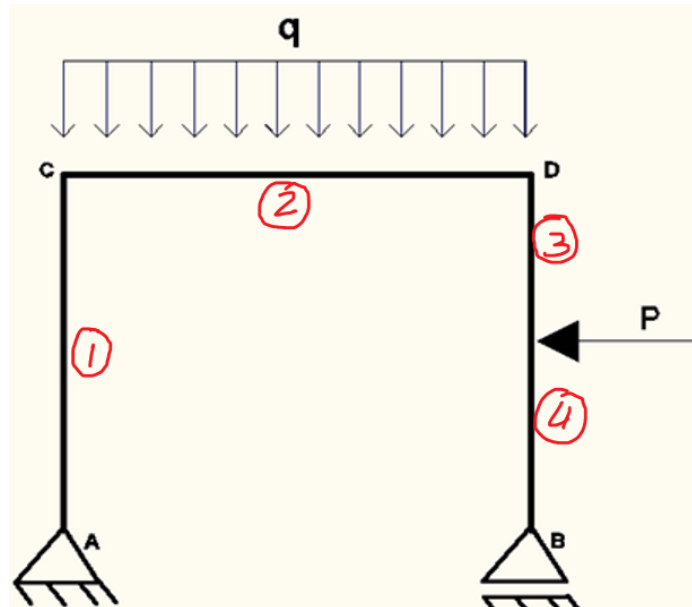
$$\sum M_A = 0 : 4B_y + 30 \cdot 2 = 60 \cdot 2$$

$$B_y = 15 \text{ kN } (\uparrow)$$

$$A_y = 45 \text{ kN } (\uparrow)$$



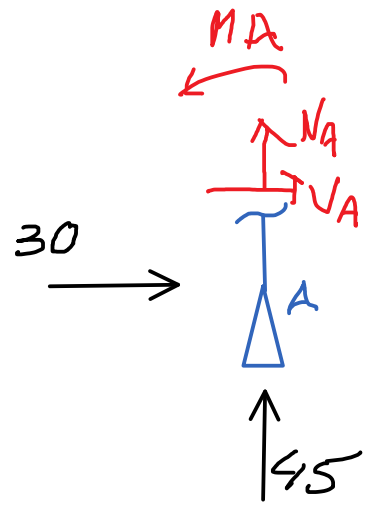
Dividir em trechos



Isolar cada trecho

Cortar, equilibrar início/fim de cada trecho, obter esforços.

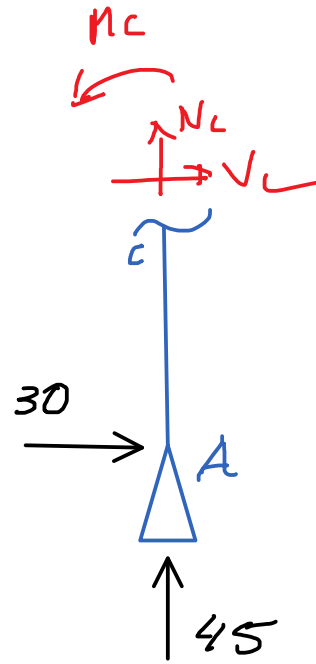
Trecho 1 (AC)



$$N_A = -45$$

$$V_A = -30$$

$$M_A = 0$$



$$N_C = -45$$

$$V_C = -30$$

$$M_C = -30 \cdot 4 = -120$$

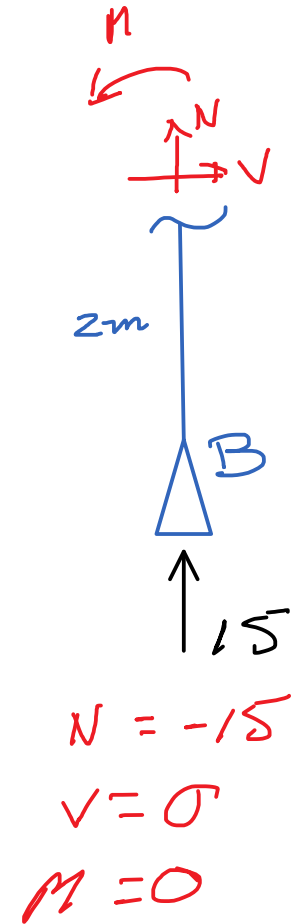
Trecho 4



$$N_B = -15$$

$$V_B = 0$$

$$M_B = 0$$

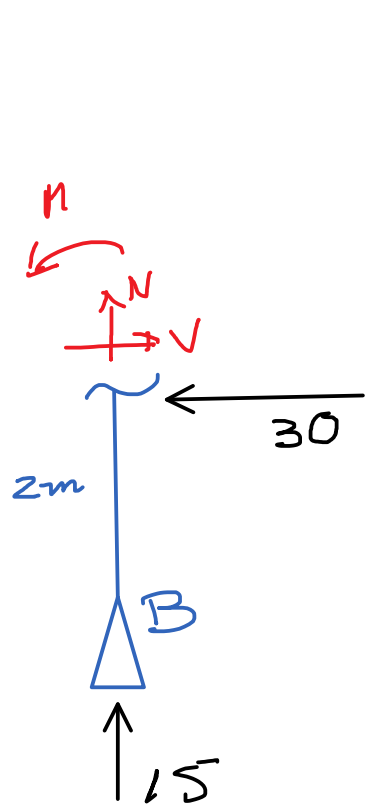


$$N = -15$$

$$V = 0$$

$$M = 0$$

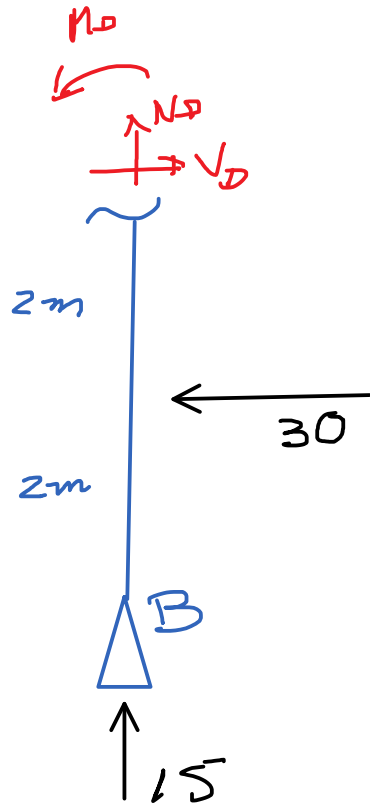
Trecho 3



$$N = -15$$

$$V = 30$$

$$M = 0$$



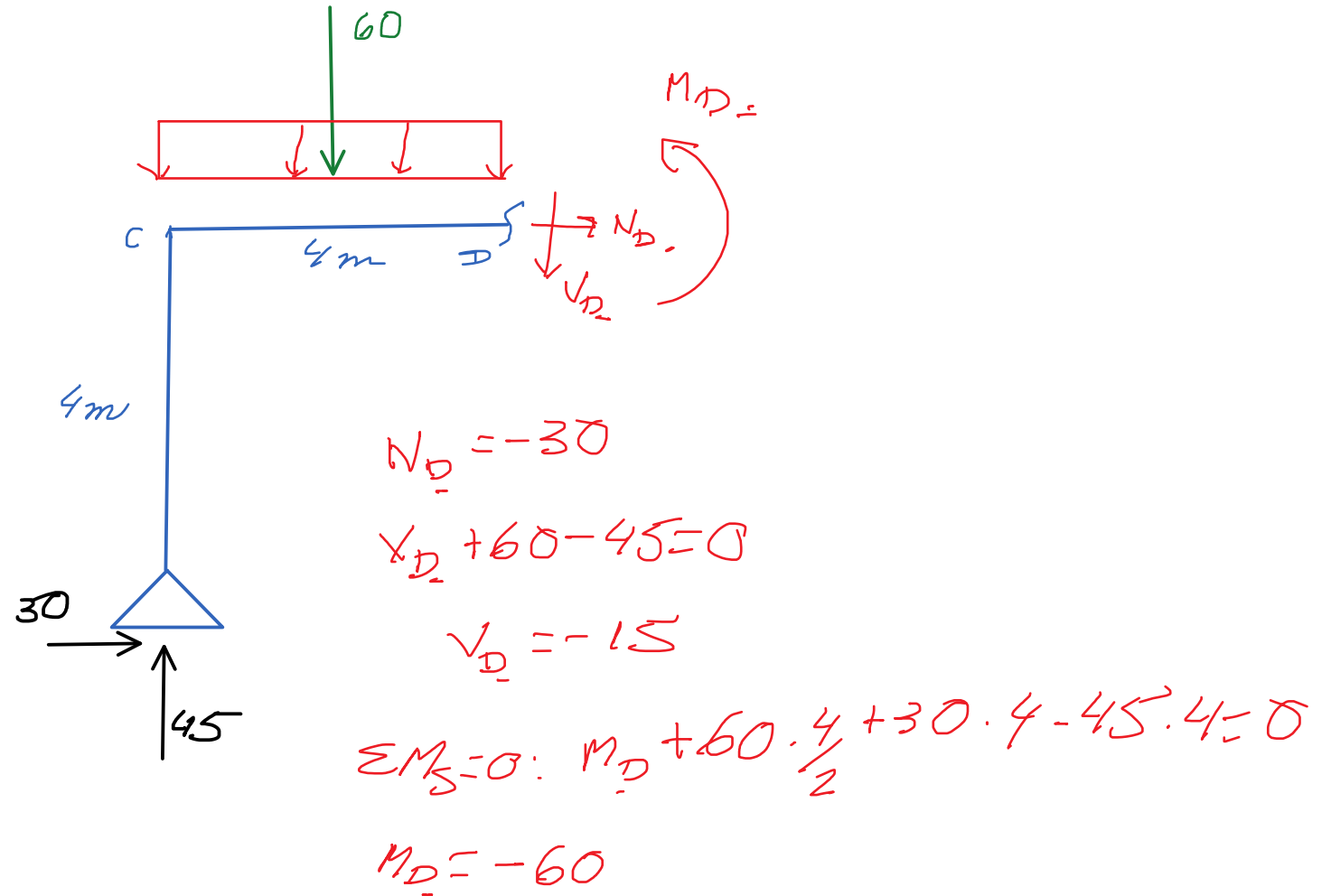
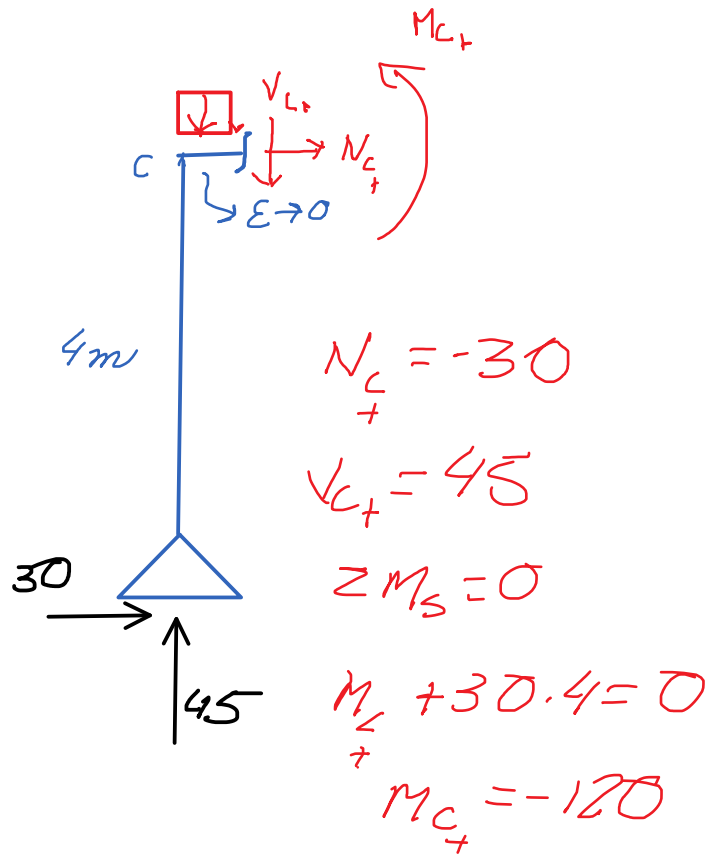
$$N_D = -15$$

$$V_D = 30$$

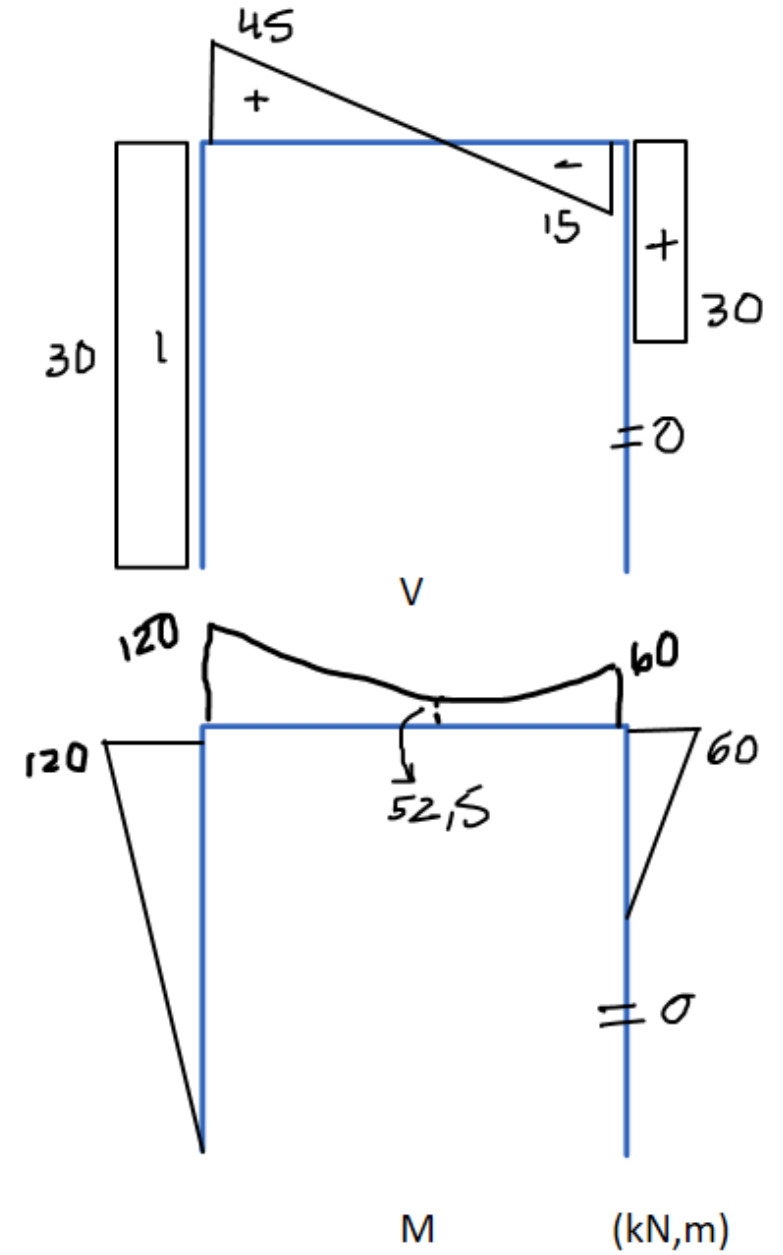
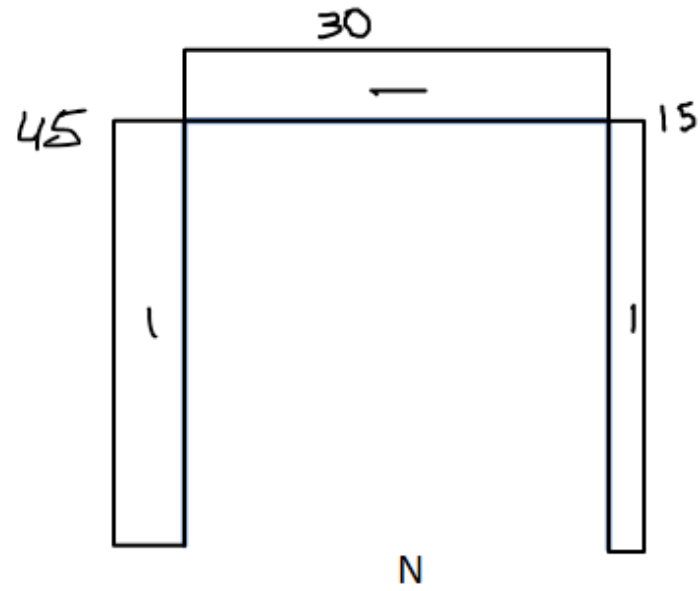
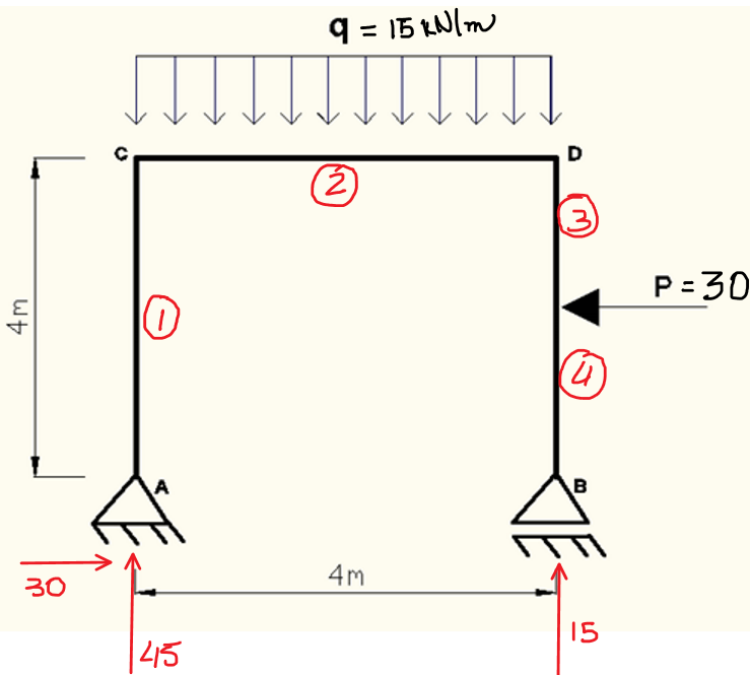
$$\sum M = 0: M_D - 30 \cdot 2 = 0$$

$$M_D = 60 \text{ kNm}$$

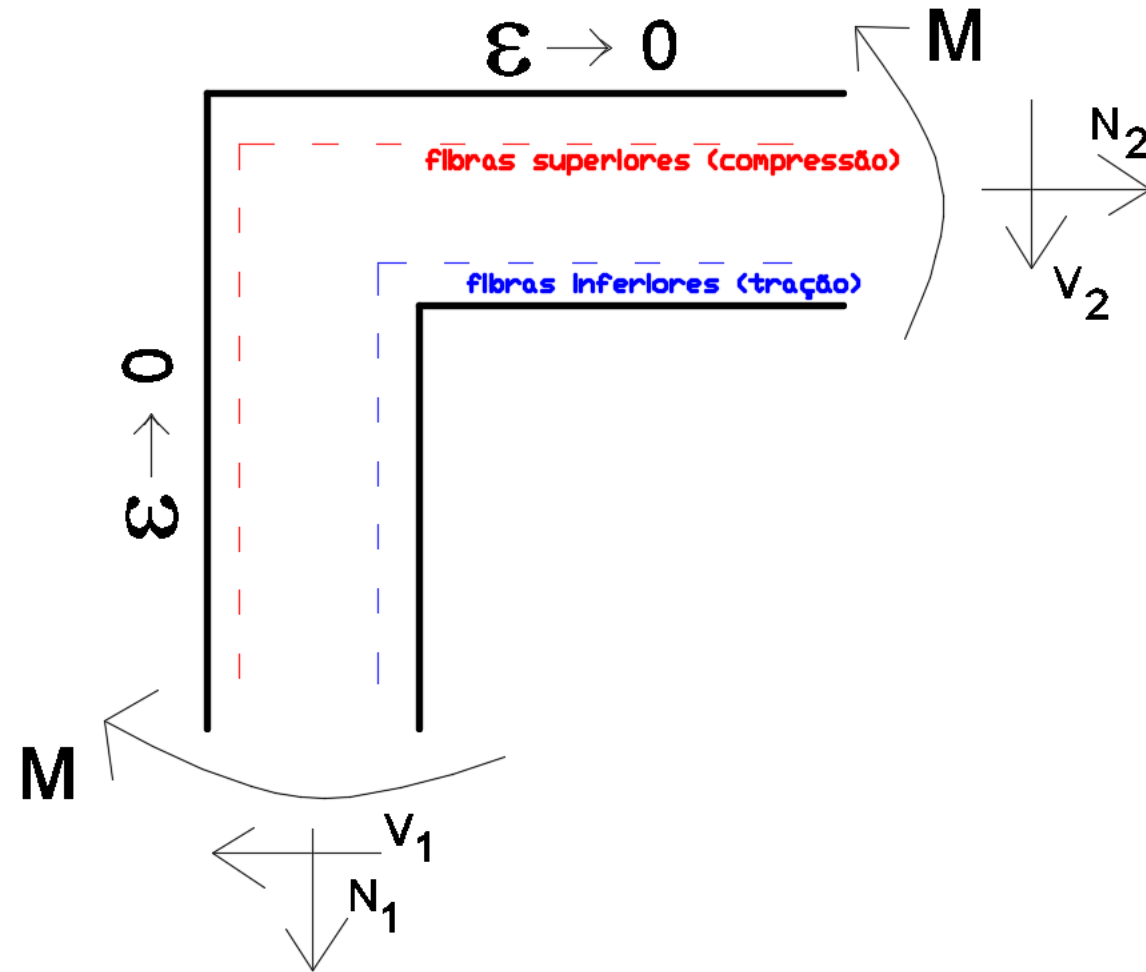
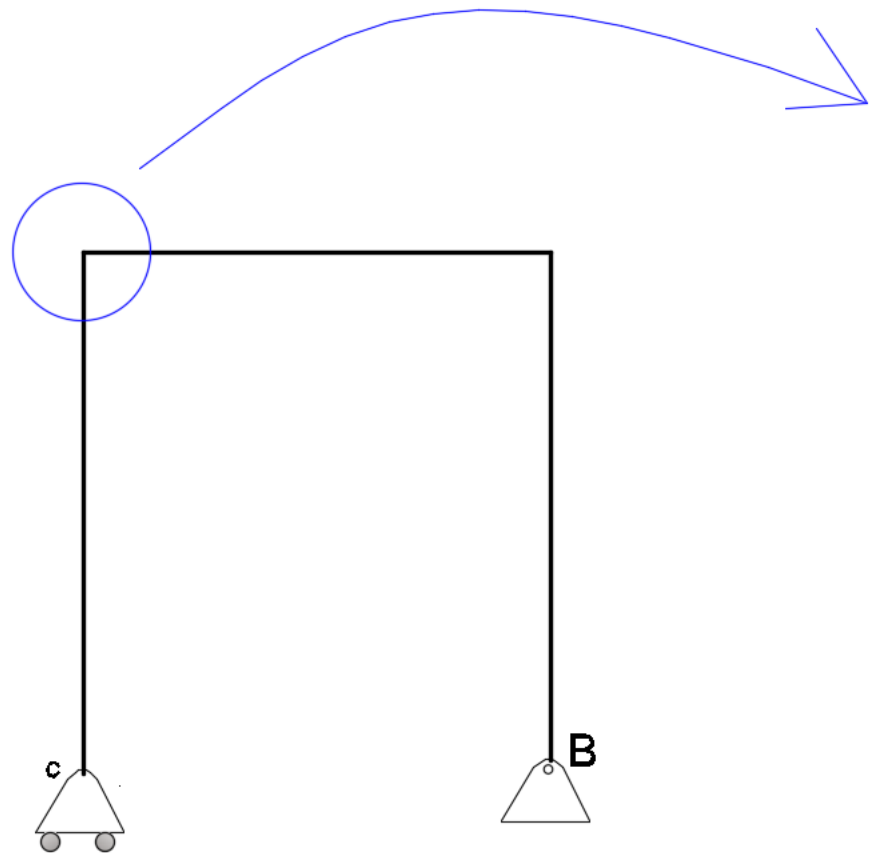
Trecho 2 (CD)



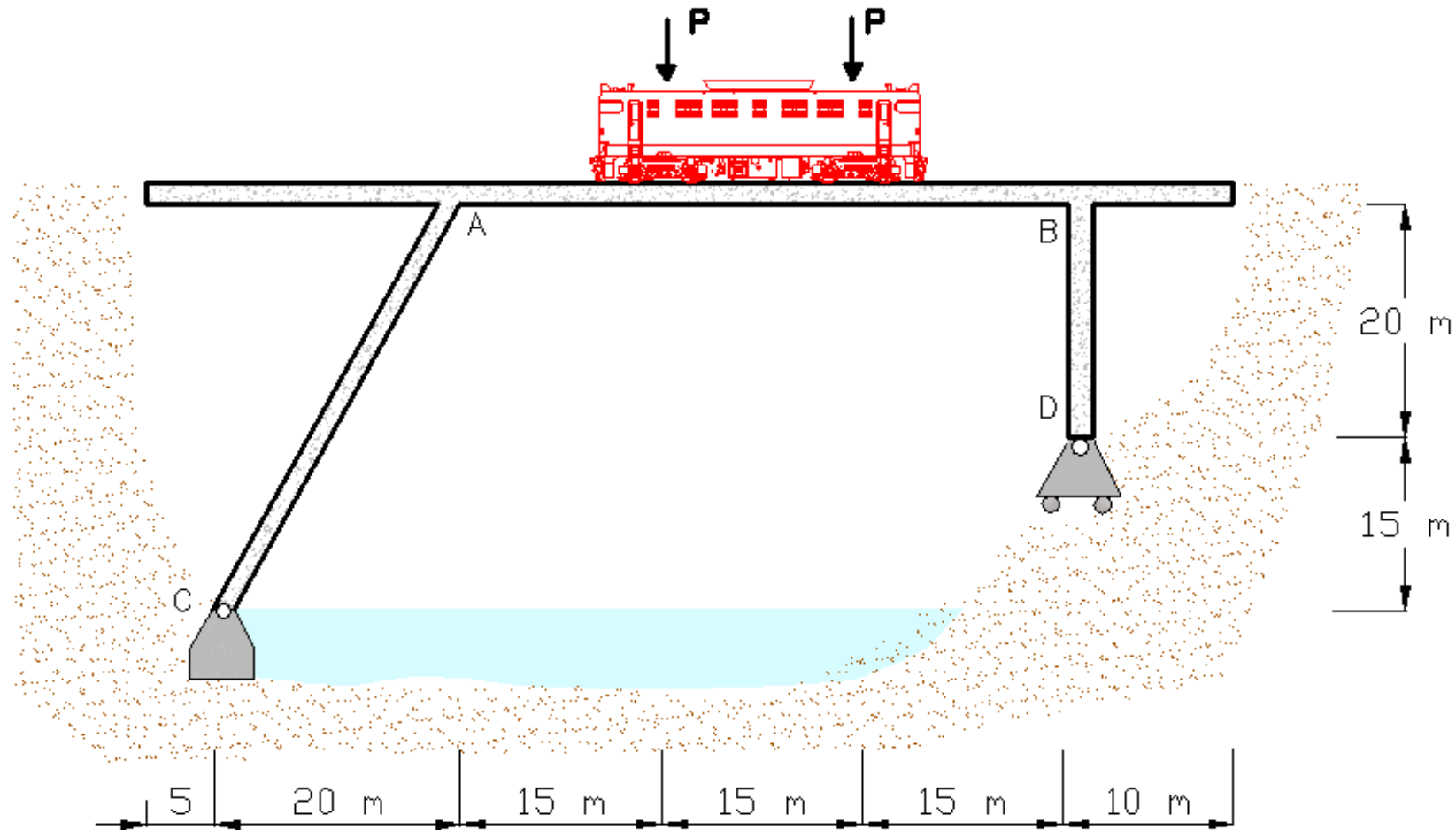
Diagramas

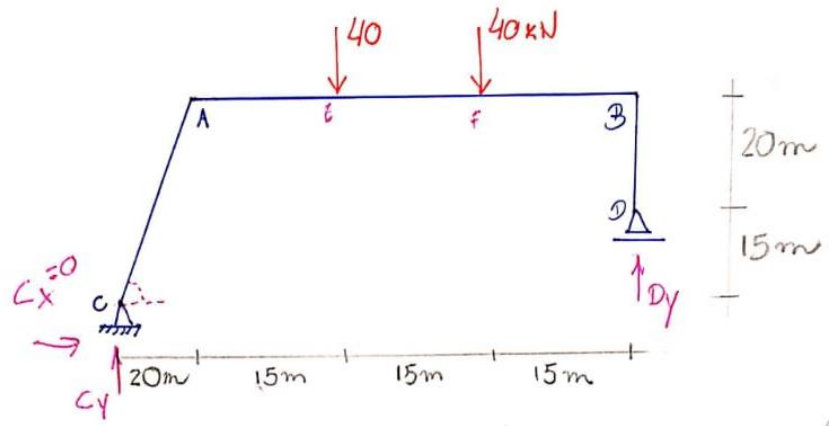


Continuidade das fibras na peça



Exemplo 23: A ponte está sujeita ao peso da locomotiva considerado como duas forças concentradas de valor $P = 40 \text{ kN}$. Obtenha os diagramas de esforços normal, cortante e momento fletor para o trecho CABD.

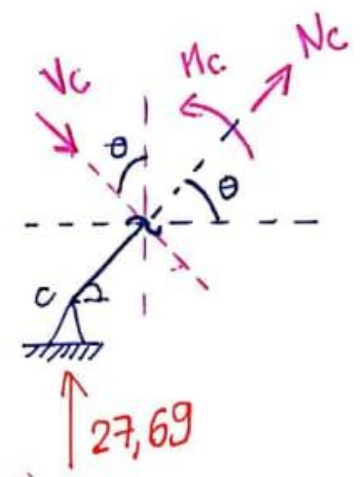
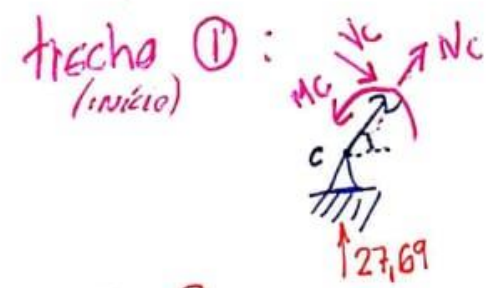




$$+\circlearrowleft \sum M_C = 0 : 40 \cdot 35 + 40 \cdot 50 = D_y \cdot 65 \rightarrow D_y = 52,31 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 : C_y + D_y = 80 \rightarrow C_y = 27,69 \text{ kN}$$

- DIVIDIR EM TRECHOS :
- CA ①
 - AE ②
 - EF ③
 - FB ④
 - BD ⑤



$$\cos \theta = 0,4961$$

$$\sin \theta = 0,8682$$

$$\sum F_x = 0$$

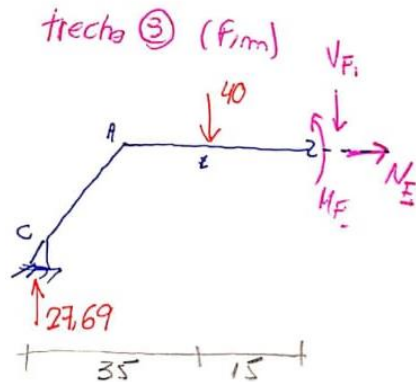
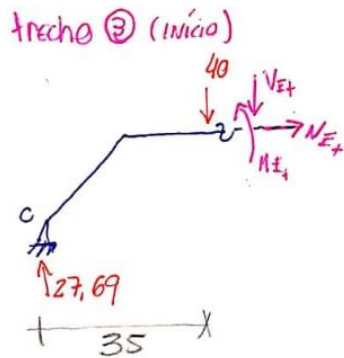
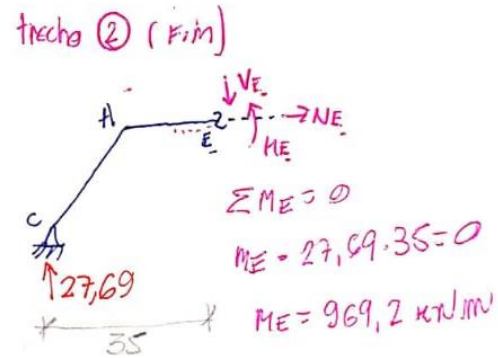
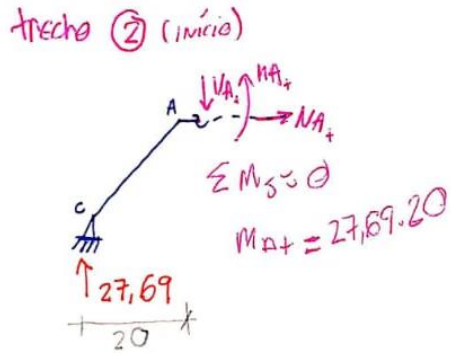
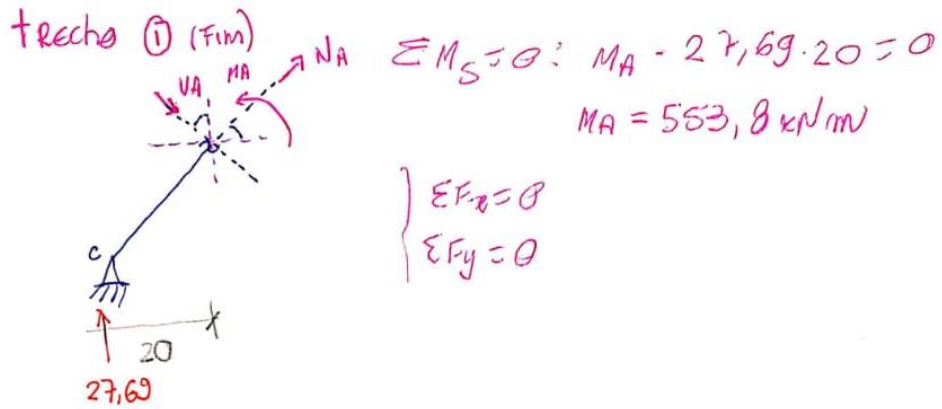
$$N_c \cdot \cos \theta + V_c \cdot \sin \theta = 0 \quad \text{①}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

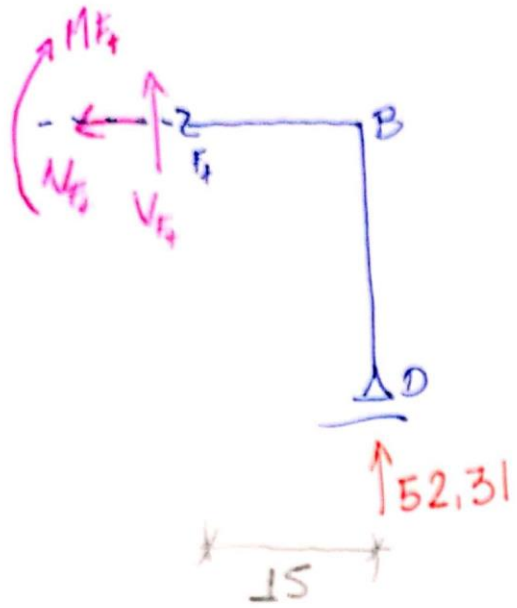
$$N_c \cdot \sin \theta - V_c \cdot \cos \theta + 27,69 = 0 \quad \text{②}$$

$$N_c = -24 \text{ kN}$$

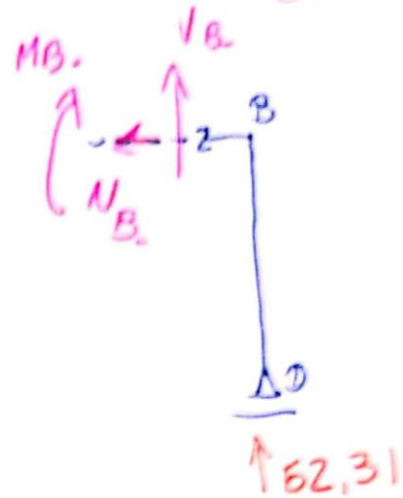
$$V_c = 13,74 \text{ kN}$$



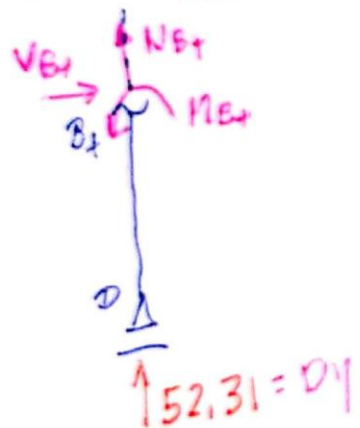
trecho ④ (início)



trecho ④ (Fim)

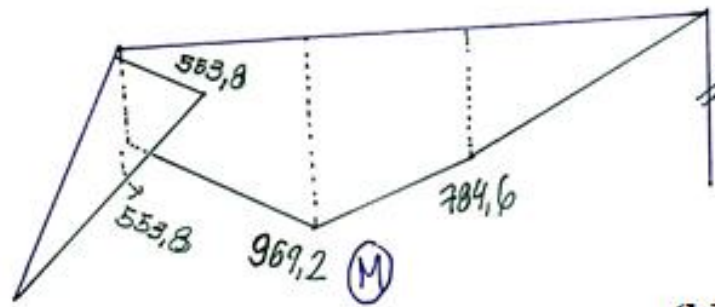
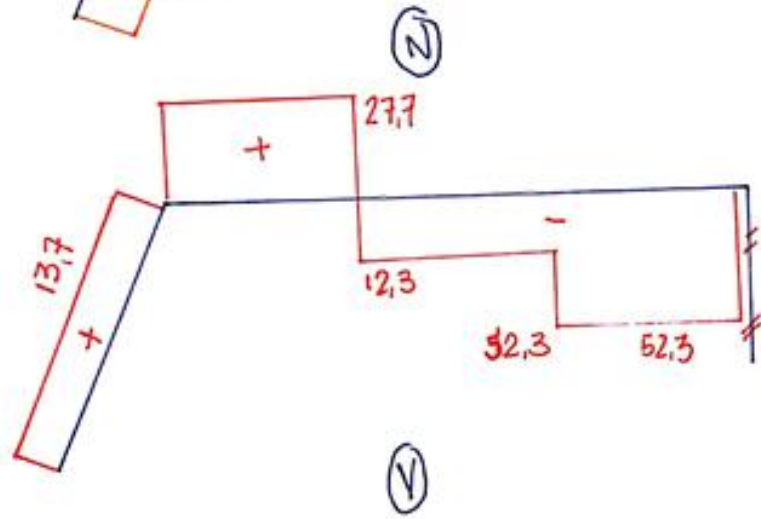


trecho ⑤ (início)

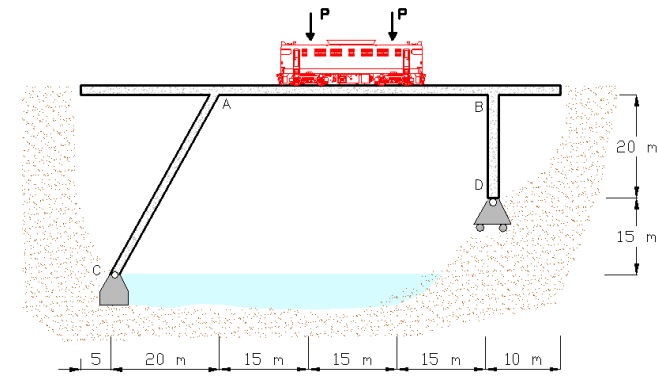


trecho ⑤ (Fim)

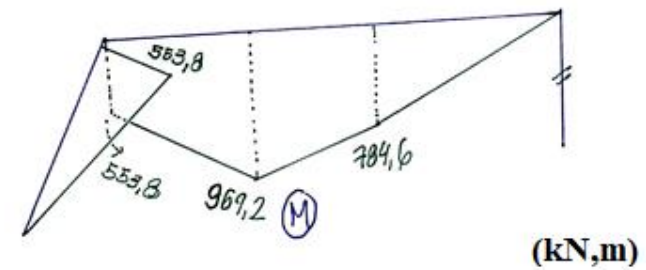
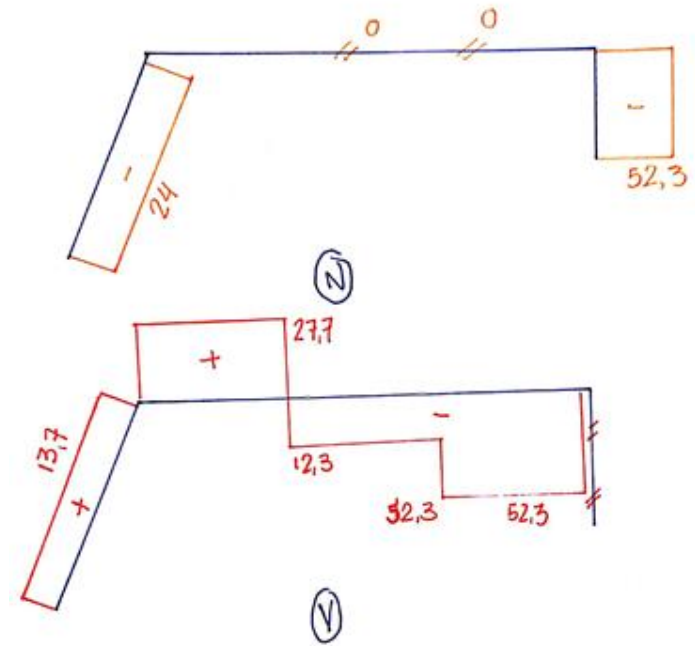
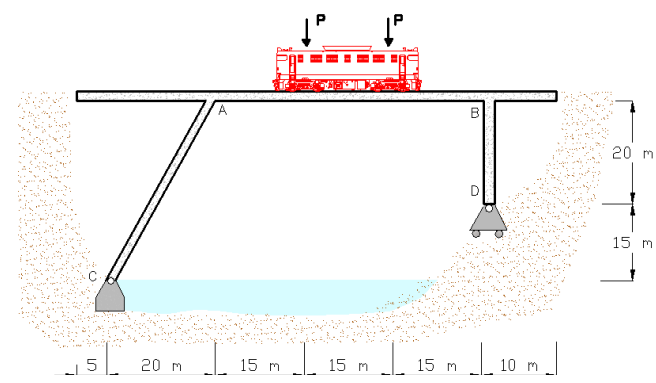
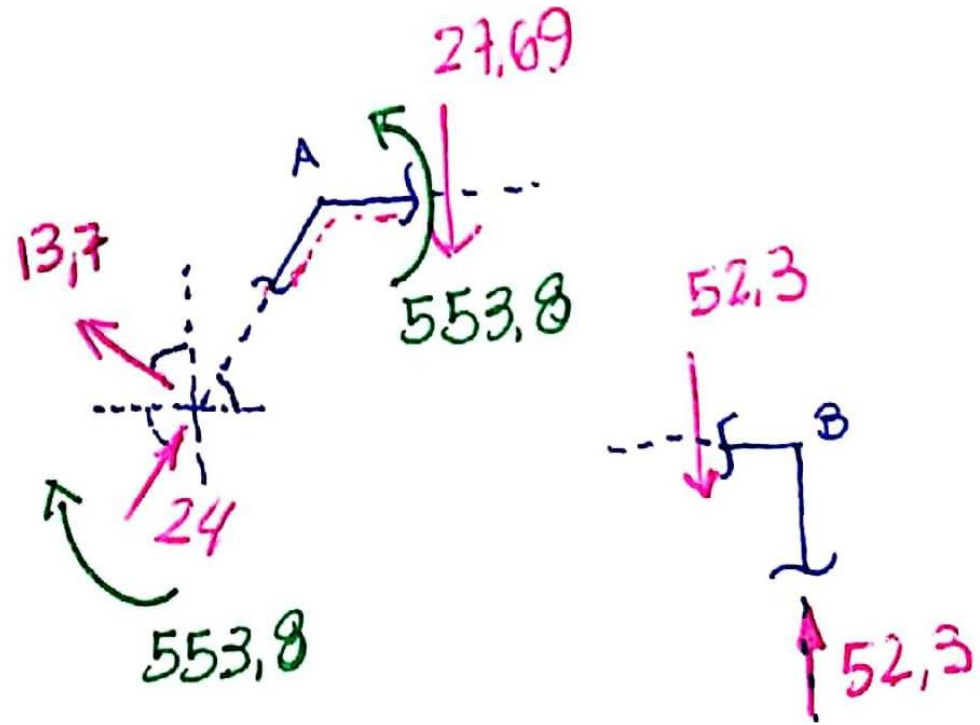








(kN,m)






Verifique equilíbrio junto a A e B:



(kN,m)

- ✚  Lista de exercícios de: reações e esforços solicitantes ✎
- ✚  Determinação do número de seu exercício a ser entregue até 29/04/21 ✎
- ✚  Tarefa a ser entregue até 29/04/21 ✎
- ✚  Determinação do número de seu exercício a ser entregue até 06/05/21 ✎

✚ Vídeos de exercícios resolvidos - Diagramas de esforços solicitantes ✎

- ✚  Portico Plano engastado - Diagramas ✎
- ✚  Pórtico Plano com um trecho inclinado ✎
- ✚  Viga bi apoiada com carga linear ✎