

aula 06

flexão



ZEA 0566

Resistência dos Materiais

Prof. João Adriano Rossignolo

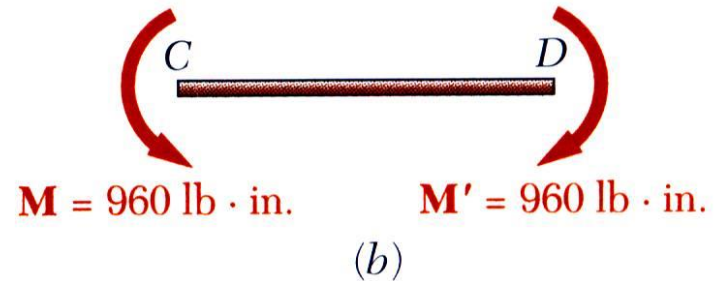
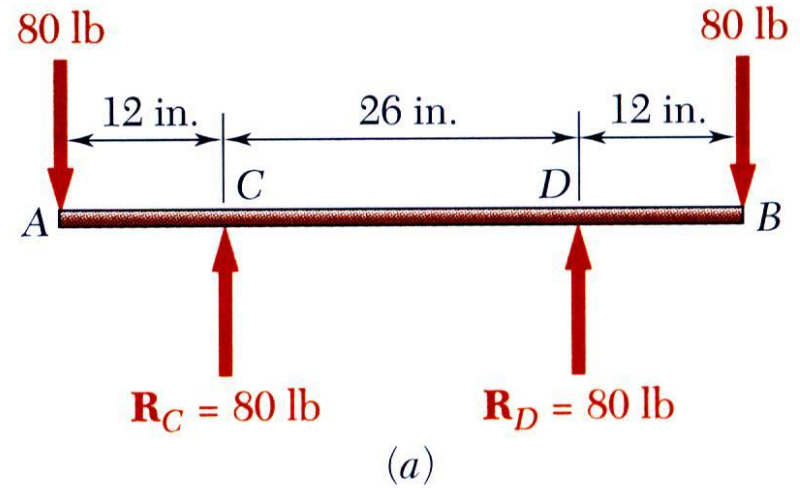
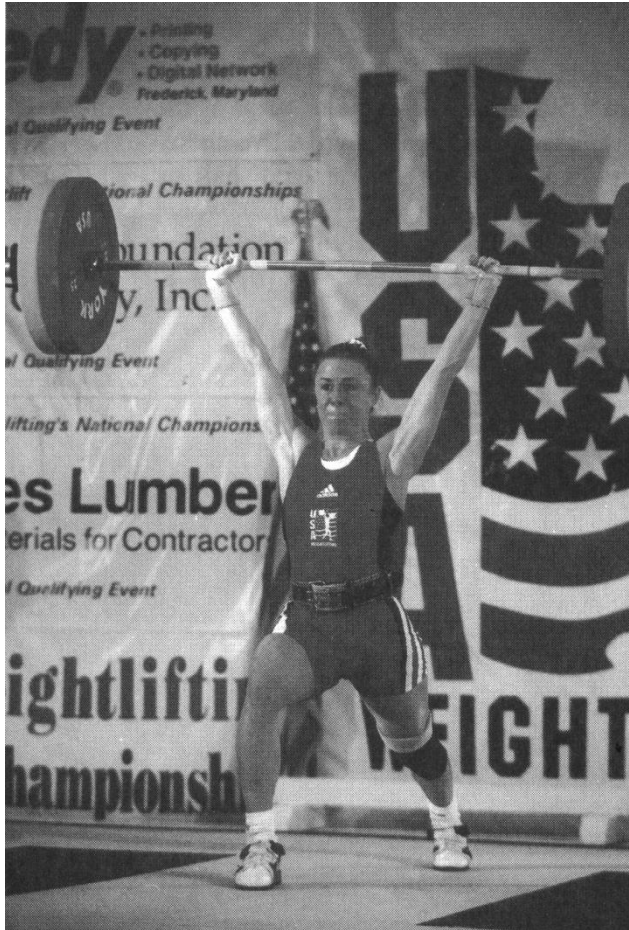
Prof. Holmer Savastano Júnior



Sumário: Flexão

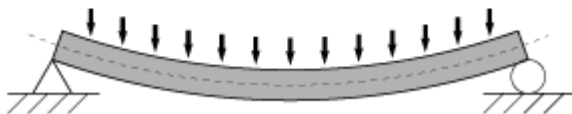
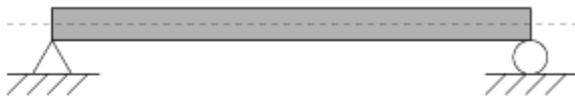
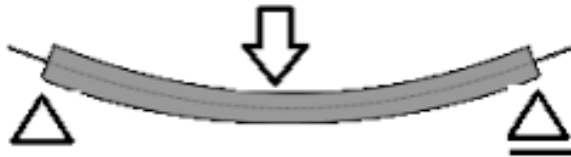
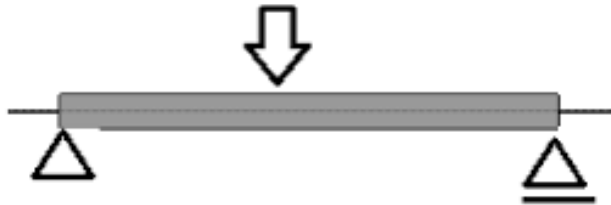
- ✓ Esforços internos de flexão
- ✓ Flexão pura
- ✓ Equação matemática para cálculo das tensões normais
- ✓ Distribuição das tensões normais nos corpos solicitados
- ✓ Superfície neutra e linha neutra

Flexão Pura



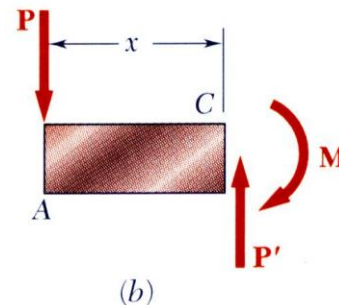
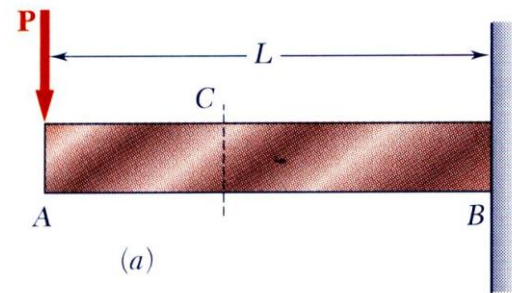
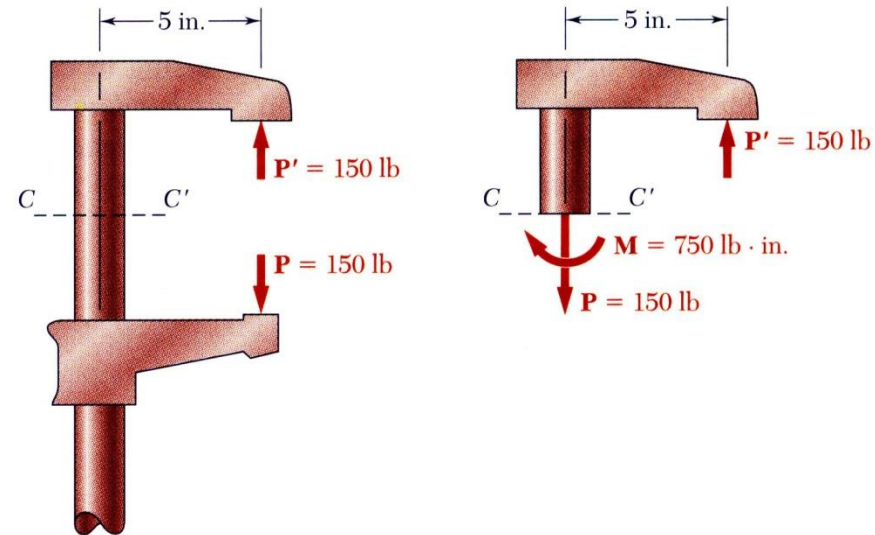
Flexão Pura: Membros prismáticos sujeitos a dois momentos, iguais e de sentidos opostos, atuando no mesmo plano longitudinal.

Flexão Pura



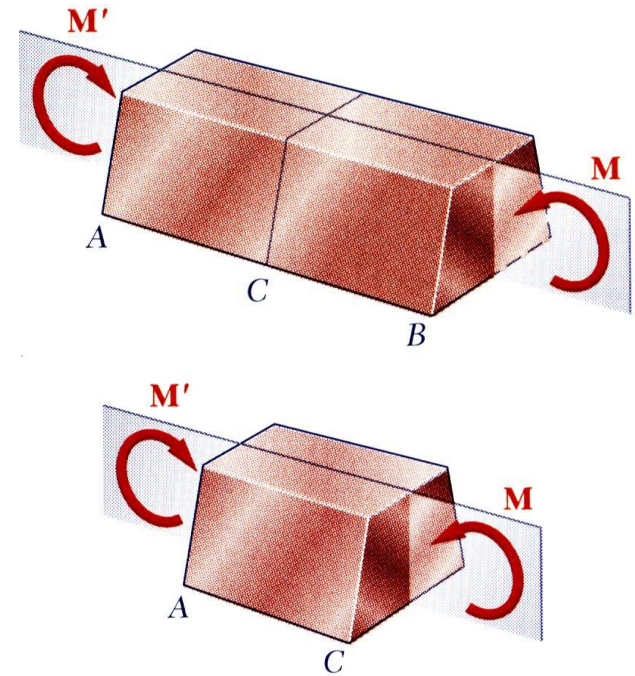
Outros Tipos de Carregamento

- **Carregamento excêntrico:** Um carregamento axial excêntrico à seção considerada, origina esforços internos equivalentes a uma força normal e a um momento flector.
- **Carregamento transversal:** Uma carga concentrada na extremidade livre *A* origina esforços internos equivalentes a uma força igual, e de sentido oposto, e a um momento flector.
- **Princípio da Sobreposição:** Combinar as tensões originadas pela carga com as tensões provocadas pela flexão pura.

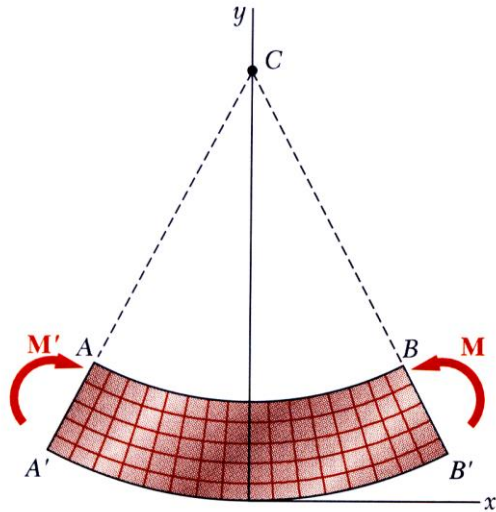


Análise das Tensões na Flexão Pura

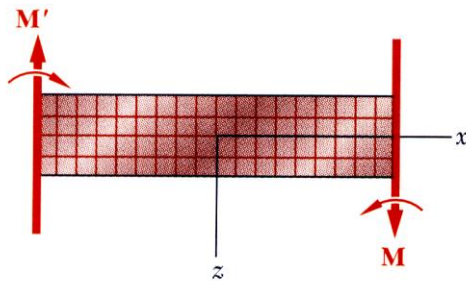
- O momento fletor M consiste em duas forças iguais e de sentidos opostos.
- A soma das componentes dessas forças em qualquer direção é igual a zero.
- O momento fletor, em relação a qualquer eixo perpendicular ao seu plano, é sempre o mesmo.



Deformações na Flexão Pura



(a) Longitudinal, vertical section
(plane of symmetry)



(b) Longitudinal, horizontal section

Barra prismática que contém um plano de simetria, em flexão pura:

- a barra permanece simétrica em relação ao plano;
- flete uniformemente formando um arco de circunferência;
- qualquer seção plana perpendicular ao eixo da barra permanece plana;
- a linha AB diminui de comprimento e a linha $A'B'$ aumenta;
- deve existir uma **superfície neutra**, paralela às faces superior e inferior, para a qual o comprimento não varie;
- tensões e deformações são negativas (compressão) acima da superfície neutra, e positivas (tracção) abaixo dela (neste exemplo).

Tensões e Deformações no Regime Elástico

- Para um material homogéneo,

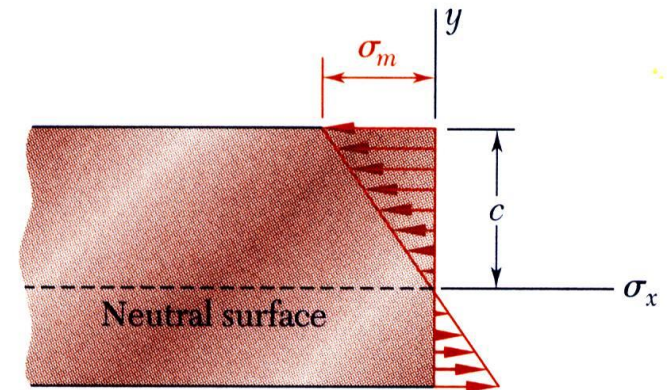
$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_x &= E\varepsilon_x = -\frac{y}{c}E\varepsilon_m \\ &= -\frac{y}{c}\sigma_m \quad (\text{tensão varia linearment e})\end{aligned}$$

- A partir da estática,

$$F_x = 0 = \int \sigma_x dA = \int -\frac{y}{c}\sigma_m dA$$

$$0 = -\frac{\sigma_m}{c} \int y dA$$

A linha neutra passa pelo centro geométrico da seção.



- Do equilíbrio estático,

$$M = \int -y\sigma_x dA = \int -y\left(-\frac{y}{c}\sigma_m\right) dA$$

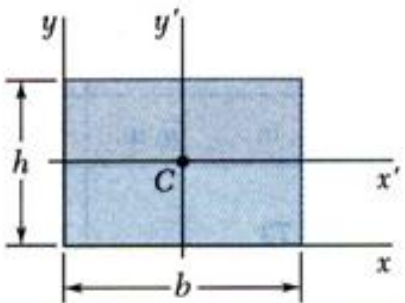
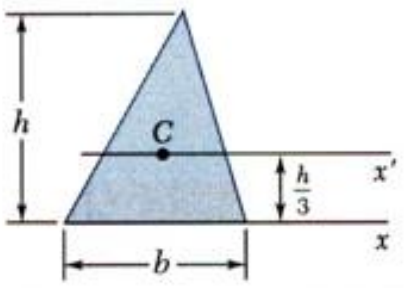
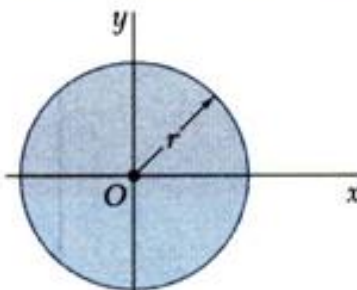
$$M = \frac{\sigma_m}{c} \int y^2 dA = \frac{\sigma_m I}{c}$$

$$\sigma_m = \frac{Mc}{I}$$

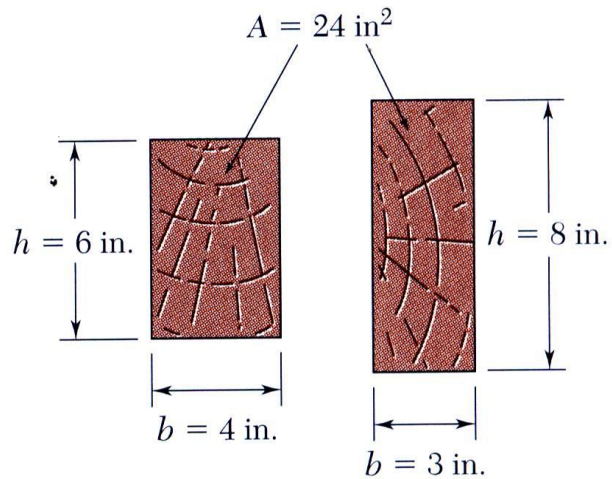
Substituído em $\sigma_x = \frac{y}{c}\sigma_m$

$$\sigma_x = \frac{My}{I}$$

Momento de Inércia

<p>Rectangle</p>		$\bar{I}_{x'} = \frac{1}{12}bh^3$ $\bar{I}_{y'} = \frac{1}{12}b^3h$ $I_x = \frac{1}{3}bh^3$ $I_y = \frac{1}{3}b^3h$ $J_C = \frac{1}{12}bh(b^2 + h^2)$
<p>Triangle</p>		$\bar{I}_{x'} = \frac{1}{36}bh^3$ $I_x = \frac{1}{12}bh^3$
<p>Circle</p>		$\bar{I}_x = \bar{I}_y = \frac{1}{4}\pi r^4$ $J_O = \frac{1}{2}\pi r^4$

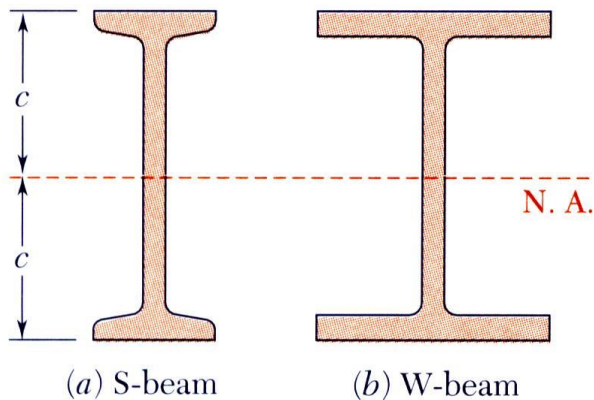
Tensões e Deformações no Regime Elástico



$$\sigma_m = \frac{Mc}{I} = \frac{M}{W} \quad \leftarrow$$

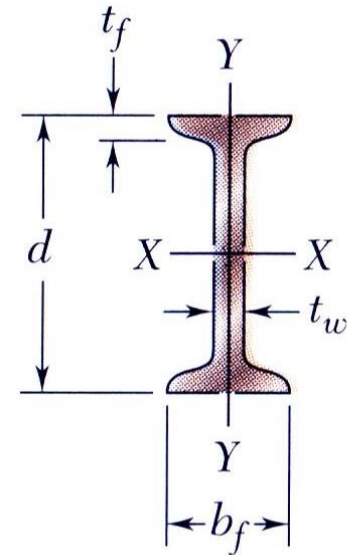
I = momento de inércia

$$W = \frac{I}{c} = \text{módulo resistente (S)} \quad \leftarrow$$



$$W = \frac{I}{c} = \frac{\frac{1}{12}bh^3}{h/2} = \frac{1}{6}bh^2 = \frac{1}{6}Ah$$

Propriedades dos Perfis

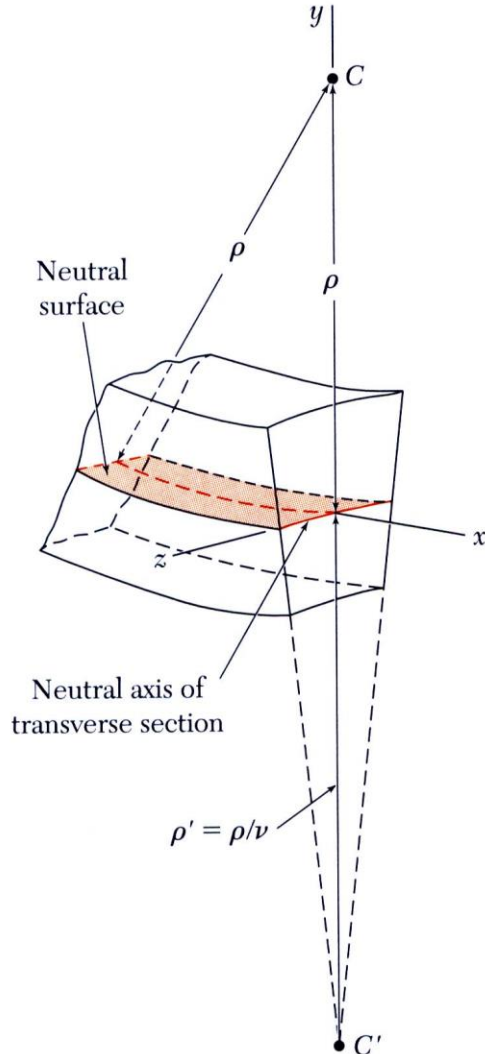


Appendix C. Properties of Rolled-Steel Shapes (SI Units)

S Shapes (American Standard Shapes)

Designation†	Area A , mm ²	Depth d , mm	Flange		Web Thick- ness t_w , mm	Axis X-X			Axis Y-Y		
			Width b_f , mm	Thick- ness t_f , mm		I_x 10 ⁶ mm ⁴	S_x 10 ³ mm ³	r_x mm	I_y 10 ⁶ mm ⁴	S_y 10 ³ mm ³	r_y mm
S610 × 180	22900	622	204	27.7	20.3	1320	4240	240	34.9	341	39.0
158	20100	622	200	27.7	15.7	1230	3950	247	32.5	321	39.9
149	19000	610	184	22.1	18.9	995	3260	229	20.2	215	32.3
134	17100	610	181	22.1	15.9	938	3080	234	19.0	206	33.0
119	15200	610	178	22.1	12.7	878	2880	240	17.9	198	34.0
S510 × 143	18200	516	183	23.4	20.3	700	2710	196	21.3	228	33.9
128	16400	516	179	23.4	16.8	658	2550	200	19.7	216	34.4
112	14200	508	162	20.2	16.1	530	2090	193	12.6	152	29.5
98.3	12500	508	159	20.2	12.8	495	1950	199	11.8	145	30.4
S460 × 104	13300	457	159	17.6	18.1	385	1685	170	10.4	127	27.5
81.4	10400	457	152	17.6	11.7	333	1460	179	8.83	113	28.8
S380 × 74	9500	381	143	15.6	14.0	201	1060	145	6.65	90.8	26.1
64	8150	381	140	15.8	10.4	185	971	151	6.15	85.7	27.1

Deformações numa Secção Transversal



- A deformação da barra submetida à flexão é medida pela curvatura da superfície neutra.

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{\varepsilon_m}{c} = \frac{\sigma_m}{Ec} = \frac{1}{Ec} \frac{Mc}{I}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M}{EI}$$

$$\varepsilon_y = -v\varepsilon_x = \frac{vy}{\rho} \quad \varepsilon_z = -v\varepsilon_x = \frac{vz}{\rho}$$

Exemplo 4.1

Uma barra de aço de seção retangular 20 x 60 mm está submetida à ação do momento fletor M . Determinar o valor de M para a barra escoar. Adotar $\sigma_e = 248$ MPa.

$$I = \frac{1}{12}bh^3 = \frac{1}{12}(0,020 \text{ m})(0,060 \text{ m})^3 = 36 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}^4$$

Resolvendo a Equação (4.15) para M , e usando os dados acima, temos

$$M = \frac{I}{c}\sigma_m = \frac{36 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}^4}{0,030 \text{ m}}(248 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2)$$
$$M = 2976 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$



Fig. 4.17

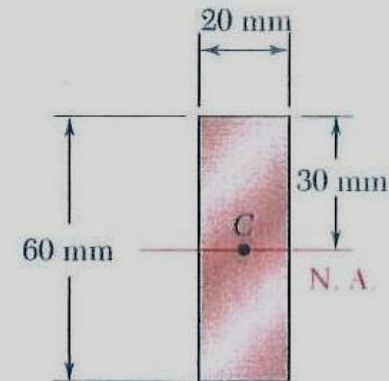
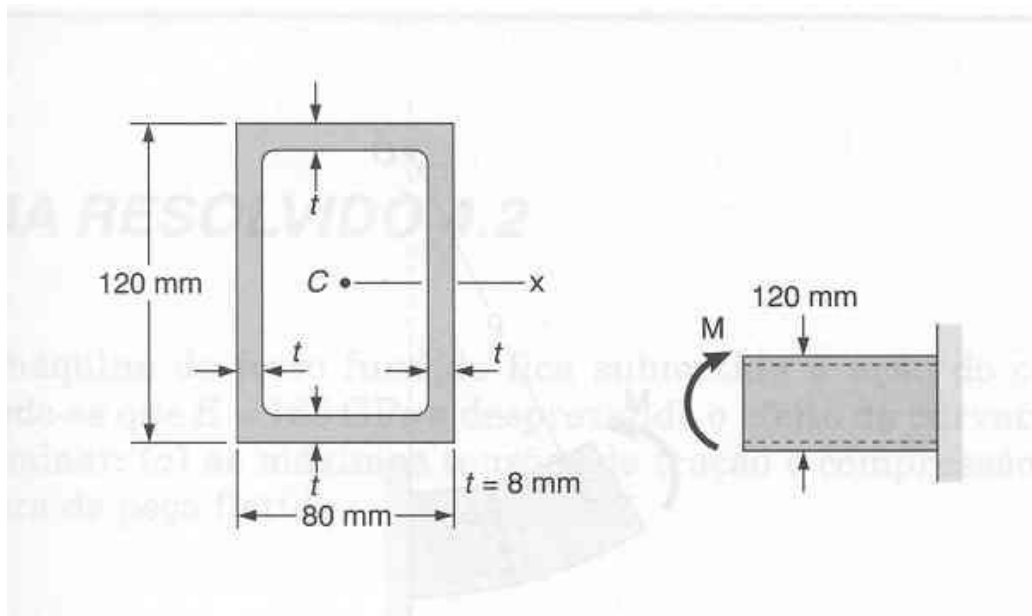


Fig. 4.18

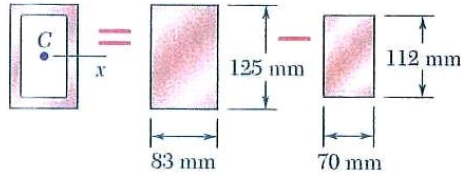
PROBLEMA

Para o tubo retangular vazado da figura, considerar: $\sigma_e = 150$ MPa, $\sigma_U = 300$ MPa e $E = 70$ GPa. Determinar:

- O momento fletor M para o qual o coeficiente de segurança é 3,0.
- O raio de curvatura correspondente no tubo.



SOLUÇÃO



Momento de Inércia. Considerando a área da seção transversal do tubo como a diferença entre os dois retângulos mostrados na figura e usando a fórmula para o momento de inércia de um retângulo, escrevemos

$$I = \frac{1}{12}(0,083 \text{ m})(0,125 \text{ m})^3 - \frac{1}{12}(0,070 \text{ m})(0,112 \text{ m})^3 \quad I = 5,3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4$$

Tensão admissível. Para um coeficiente de segurança de 3,00 e um limite de tensão de 414 MPa, temos

$$\sigma_{\text{adm}} = \frac{\sigma_U}{C.S.} = \frac{414 \text{ MPa}}{3,00} = 138 \text{ MPa}$$

Como $\sigma_{\text{adm}} < \sigma_E$, o tubo permanece no regime elástico e podemos aplicar os resultados da Seção 4.4.

a. Momento Fletor. Com $c = \frac{1}{2}(0,125 \text{ m}) = 0,0625 \text{ m}$, escrevemos

$$\sigma_{\text{adm}} = \frac{Mc}{I} \quad M = \frac{I}{c} \sigma_{\text{adm}} = \frac{5,3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4}{0,0625 \text{ m}} (138 \times 10^3 \text{ kN/m}^2)$$

$$M = 11,7 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \quad \blacktriangleleft$$

b. Raio de Curvatura. Lembrando que $E = 73 \times 10^6 \text{ kN/m}^2$, substituímos esse valor e os valores obtidos para I e M na Equação (4.21) e encontramos

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M}{EI} = \frac{11,7 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}}{(73 \times 10^6 \text{ kN/m}^2)(5,3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4)} = 0,030 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

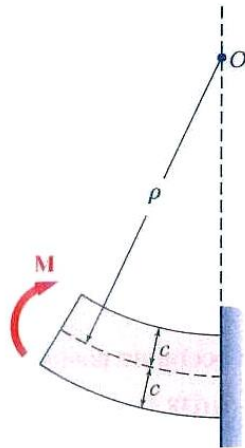
$$\rho = 33,07 \text{ m} \quad \rho = 33,07 \text{ m} \quad \blacktriangleleft$$

Solução Alternativa. Como sabemos que a tensão máxima é $\sigma_{\text{adm}} = 138 \text{ MPa}$, podemos determinar a deformação específica máxima ϵ_m e então usar a Equação (4.9),

$$\epsilon_m = \frac{\sigma_{\text{adm}}}{E} = \frac{138 \text{ MPa}}{73 \times 10^3 \text{ MPa}} = 1,890 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/m}$$

$$\epsilon_m = \frac{c}{\rho} \quad \rho = \frac{c}{\epsilon_m} = \frac{0,0625 \text{ m}}{1,890 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/m}}$$

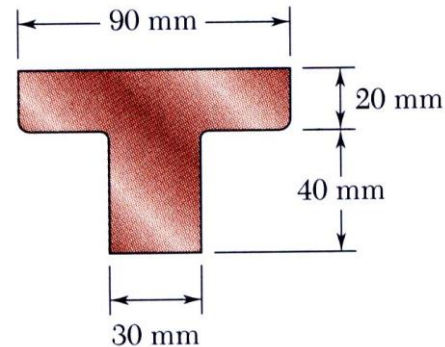
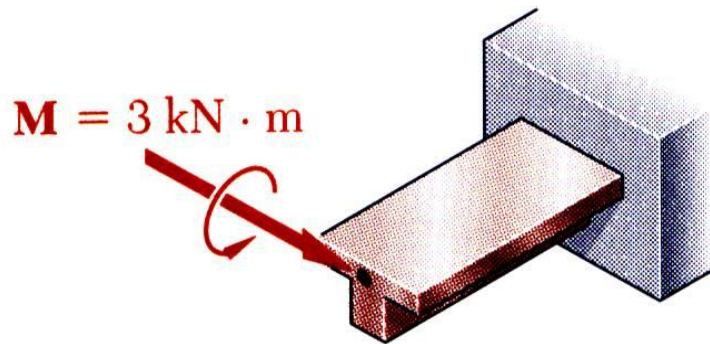
$$\rho = 33,07 \text{ m} \quad \rho = 33,07 \text{ m} \quad \blacktriangleleft$$



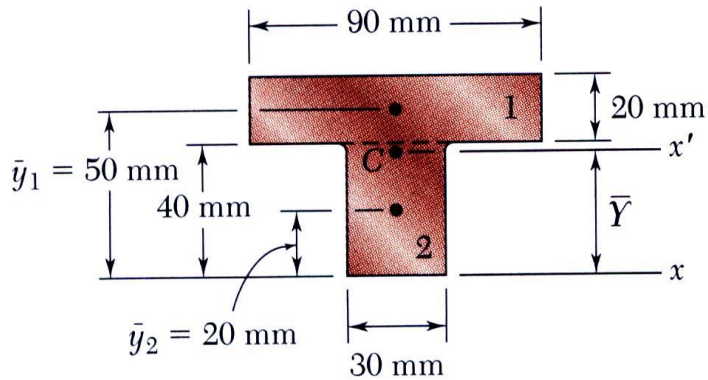
Exercício Resolvido 4.2

Uma peça de máquina de ferro fundido fica submetida à ação do momento fletor $M = 3 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$. Sabendo-se que $E = 165 \text{ GPa}$, determinar:

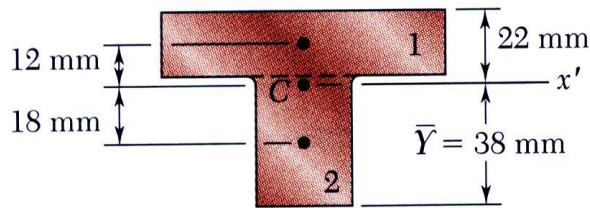
- (a) as máximas tensões de tração e compressão;
- (b) o raio da curvatura.



Calcular a localização do centro geométrico da seção e o momento de inércia.



	Area, mm ²	\bar{y} , mm	$\bar{y}A$, mm ³
1	$20 \times 90 = 1800$	50	90×10^3
2	$40 \times 30 = 1200$	20	24×10^3
	$\Sigma A = 3000$		$\Sigma \bar{y}A = 114 \times 10^3$

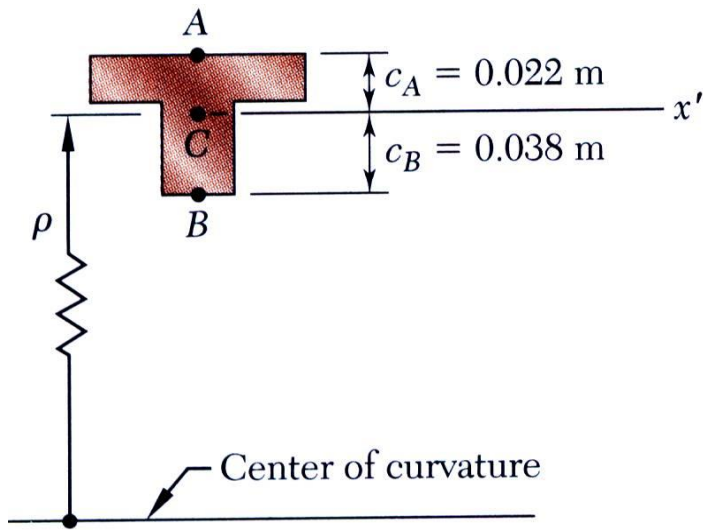


$$\bar{Y} = \frac{\Sigma \bar{y}A}{\Sigma A} = \frac{114 \times 10^3}{3000} = 38 \text{ mm}$$

$$I_{x'} = \Sigma (\bar{I} + A d^2) = \Sigma \left(\frac{1}{12} b h^3 + A d^2 \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{12} 90 \times 20^3 + 1800 \times 12^2 \right) + \left(\frac{1}{12} 30 \times 40^3 + 1200 \times 18^2 \right)$$

$$I = 868 \times 10^3 \text{ mm} = 868 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^4$$



- Calcular as máximas tensões de tracção e compressão.

$$\sigma_m = \frac{Mc}{I}$$

$$\sigma_A = \frac{M c_A}{I} = \frac{3 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \times 0.022 \text{ m}}{868 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mm}^4}$$

$$\sigma_A = +76.0 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_B = -\frac{M c_B}{I} = -\frac{3 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \times 0.038 \text{ m}}{868 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mm}^4}$$

$$\sigma_B = -131.3 \text{ MPa}$$

- Calcular a curvatura.

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M}{EI}$$

$$= \frac{3 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}}{(165 \text{ GPa})(868 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^4)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = 20.95 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$\rho = 47.7 \text{ m}$$

Sugestão de exercícios Parte 1: 4.1 a 4.6

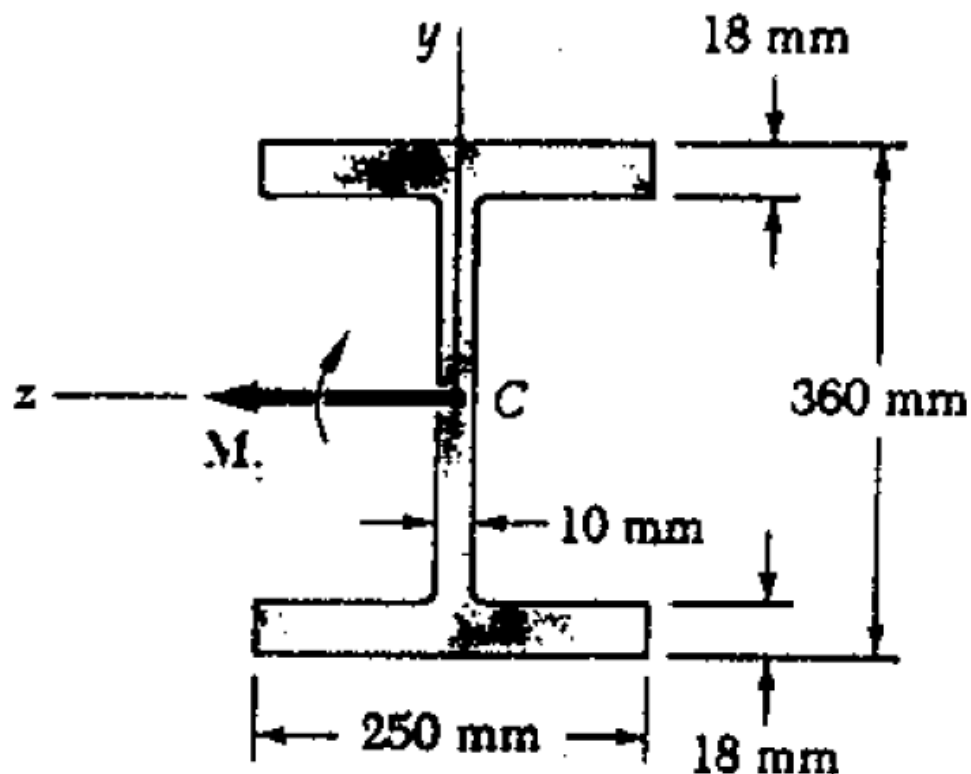


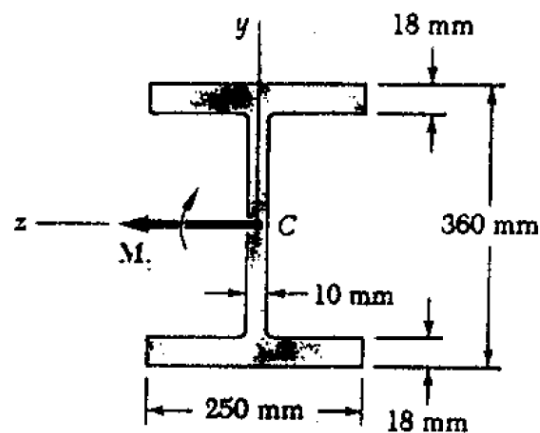
Parte 2



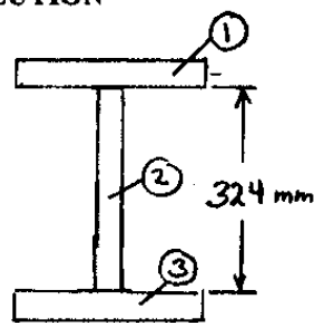
Exercício

A viga mostrada na figura apresenta $\sigma_e = 345 \text{ MPa}$ e $\sigma_U = 450 \text{ MPa}$. Use coeficiente de segurança de 3 e determine o maior momento que pode ser aplicado à viga quando ela se encurva em torno do eixo z.





SOLUTION



$$\begin{aligned}
 I_1 &= \frac{1}{12} b h^3 + A d^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{12} (250)(18^3) \\
 &\quad + (250)(18)(171)^2 \\
 &= 131.706 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{12} (10)(324)^3 = 28.344 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$I_3 = I_1 = 131.706 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = 291.76 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4 = 291.76 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4$$

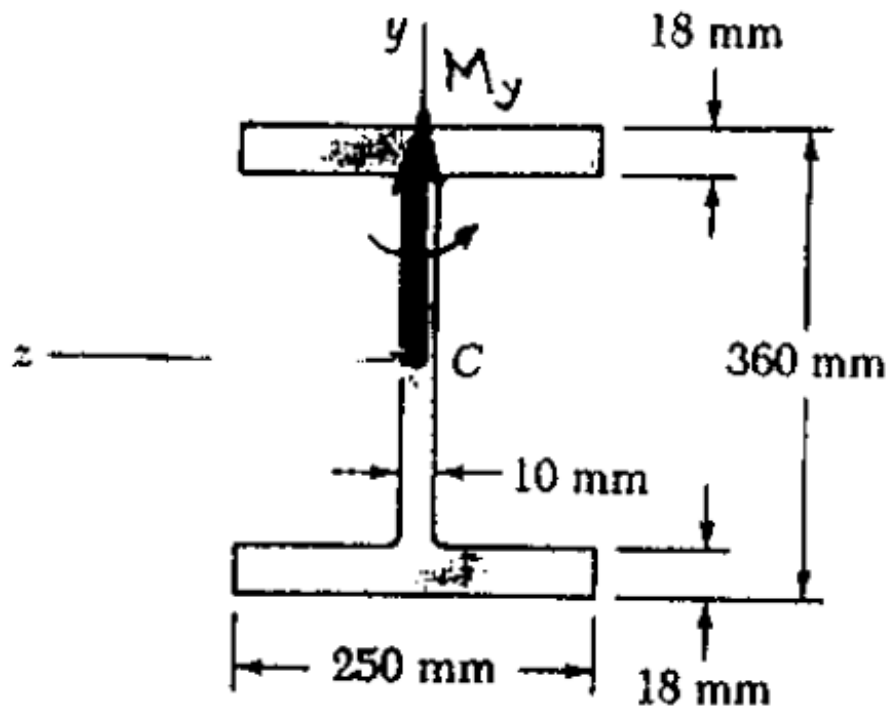
$$\sigma = \frac{M c}{I} \quad \text{where} \quad c = \frac{360}{2} = 180 \text{ mm} = 0.180 \text{ m}$$

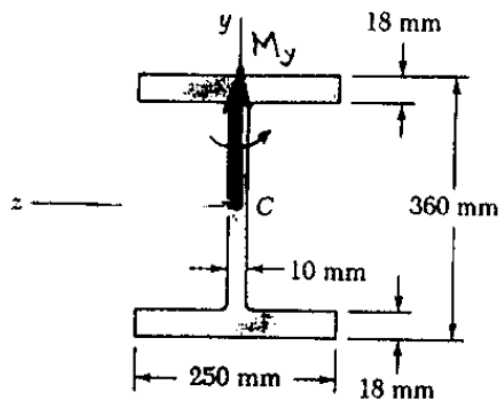
$$\sigma_{all} = \frac{\sigma_u}{F.S.} = \frac{450 \times 10^6}{3.0} = 150 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{all} &= \frac{\sigma_{all} I}{c} = \frac{(150 \times 10^6)(291.76 \times 10^{-6})}{0.180} = 243 \times 10^3 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m} \\
 &= 243 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}
 \end{aligned}$$

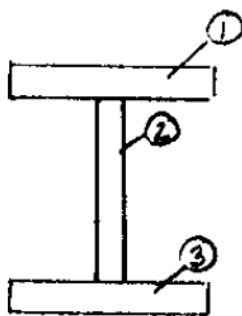
Exercício

A viga mostrada na figura apresenta $\sigma_e = 345$ MPa e $\sigma_U = 450$ MPa. Use coeficiente de segurança de 3 e determine o maior momento que pode ser aplicado à viga quando ela se encurva em torno do eixo y.





SOLUTION



$$I_1 = \frac{1}{12} (18)(250)^3$$

$$= 23.438 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{12} (324)(10)^3$$

$$= 27 \times 10^3 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$I_3 = I_1 = 23.438 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$I_y = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = 46.903 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4 = 46.903 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4$$

$$c = \frac{250}{2} \text{ mm} = 125 \text{ mm} = 0.125 \text{ m}$$

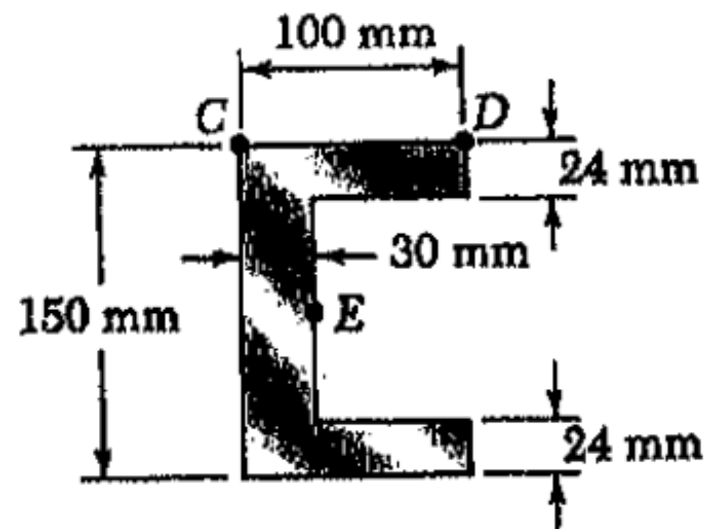
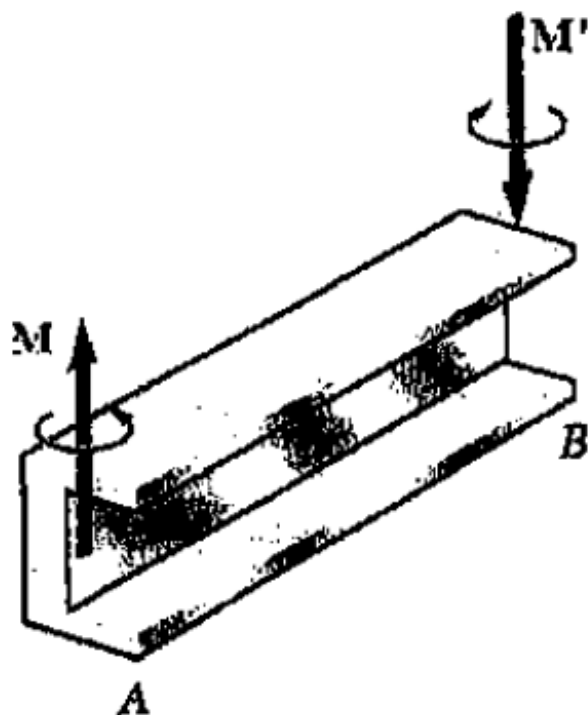
$$\sigma_{all} = \frac{\sigma_u}{F.S.} = \frac{450 \times 10^6}{3.0} = 150 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}$$

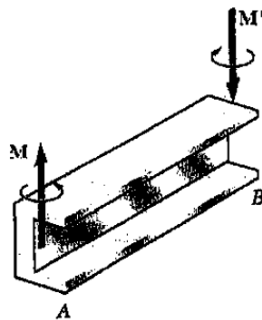
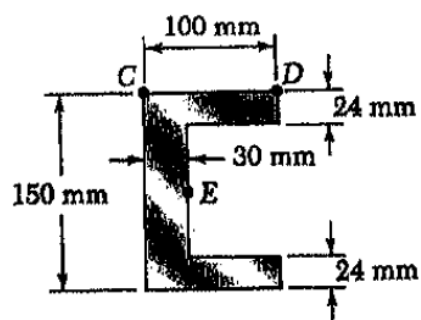
$$\sigma = \frac{Mc}{I} \quad M_y = \frac{\sigma_{all} I}{c} = \frac{(150 \times 10^6)(46.903 \times 10^{-6})}{0.125}$$

$$= 56.3 \times 10^3 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m} = 56.3 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$$

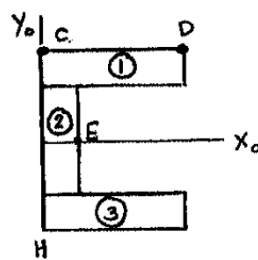
Exercício

Dois momentos iguais e opostos com magnitude de $M = 15\text{kN}\cdot\text{m}$ são aplicados na viga AB (conforme figura). Considerando que esses momentos fazem a viga flexionar em um plano horizontal, determine tensão no (a) ponto C , (b) ponto D e (c) ponto e .



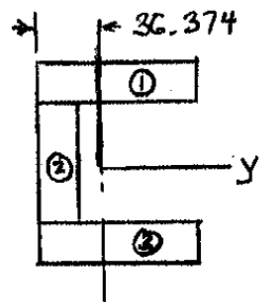


SOLUTION



	A_i, mm^2	\bar{x}_i, mm	$A_i \bar{x}_i, \text{mm}^3$
①	2400	50	120×10^3
②	3060	15	45.9×10^3
③	2400	50	120×10^3
Σ	7860		285.9×10^3

on • DeWolf



$$y_c = -36.374 \text{ mm} = -0.036374 \text{ m}$$

$$y_d = 100 - 36.374 = 63.626 \text{ mm} \\ = 0.063626 \text{ m}$$

$$y_e = 30 - 36.374 = -6.374 \text{ mm} \\ = -0.006374 \text{ m}$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{285.9 \times 10^3}{7860} = 36.374 \text{ mm}$$

$$d_1 = 50 - 36.374 = 13.626 \text{ mm}$$

$$d_2 = 36.374 - 15 = 21.374 \text{ mm}$$

$$d_3 = d_1$$

$$I_1 = I_3 = \frac{1}{12} b_1 h_1^3 + A_1 d_1^2 = \frac{1}{12} (24)(100)^3 + (2400)(13.626)^2 = 2.4456 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{12} b_2 h_2^3 + A_2 d_2^2 = \frac{1}{12} (102)(30)^3 + (3060)(21.374)^2 = 1.6275 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = 6.5187 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4 = 6.5187 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4$$

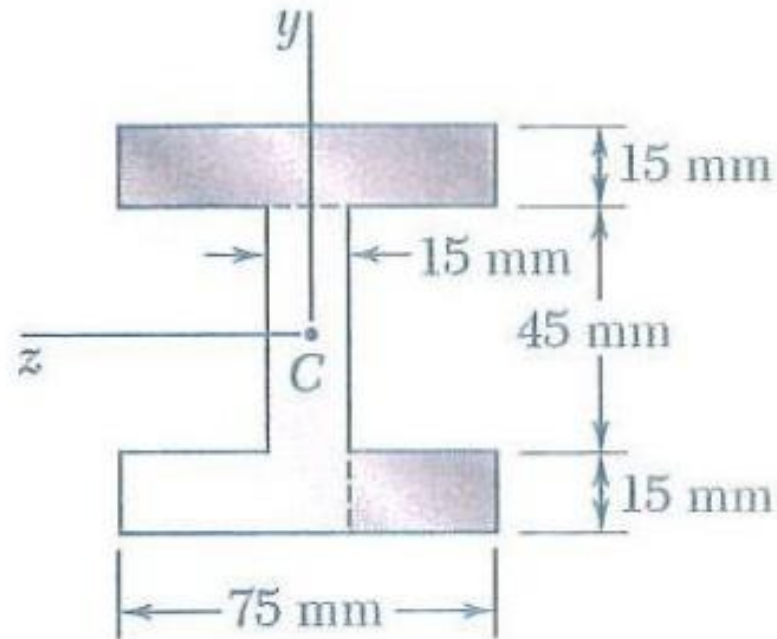
$$M = 15 \times 10^3 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

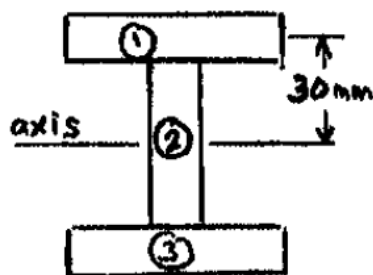
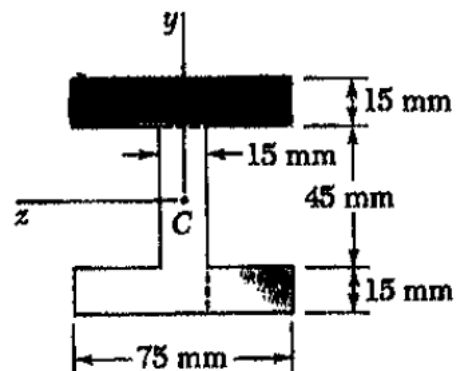
$$(a) \text{ Point C: } \sigma_c = -\frac{My_c}{I} = -\frac{(15 \times 10^3)(-0.036374)}{6.5187 \times 10^{-6}} = 83.7 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} \\ = 83.7 \text{ MPa}$$

$$(b) \text{ Point D: } \sigma_d = -\frac{My_d}{I} = -\frac{(15 \times 10^3)(0.063626)}{6.5187 \times 10^{-6}} = -146.4 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} \\ = -146.4 \text{ MPa}$$

$$(c) \text{ Point E: } \sigma_e = -\frac{My_e}{I} = -\frac{(15 \times 10^3)(-0.006374)}{6.5187 \times 10^{-6}} = 14.67 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} \\ = 14.67 \text{ MPa}$$

4.11 Sabendo que uma viga de seção transversal mostrada na figura é flexionada em torno do eixo horizontal e que o momento fletor é de $8 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$, determine a força total que atua na mesa superior.





The stress distribution over the entire cross section is given by the bending stress formula

$$\sigma_x = -\frac{My}{I}$$

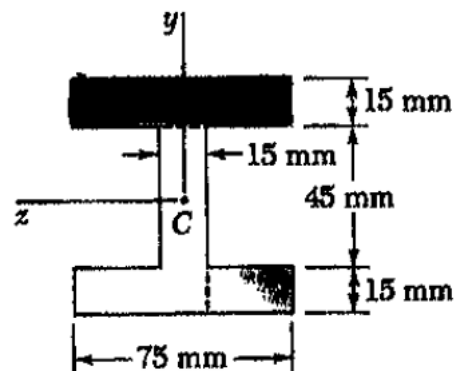
where y is a coordinate with its origin on the neutral axis and I is the moment of inertia of the entire cross sectional area. The force on the shaded is calculated from this stress distribution. Over an area element dA the force is

$$dF = \sigma_x dA = -\frac{My}{I} dA$$

The total force on the shaded area is then

$$F = \int dF = -\int \frac{My}{I} dA = -\frac{M}{I} \int y dA = -\frac{M}{I} \bar{y}^* A^*$$

where \bar{y}^* is the centroidal coordinate of the shaded portion and A^* is its area.

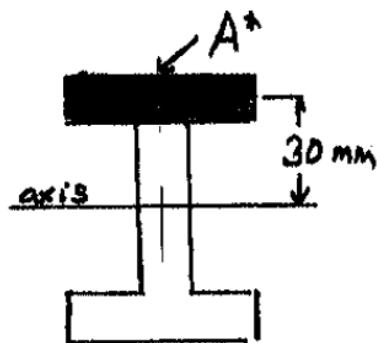


$$I_1 = \frac{1}{12} b_1 h_1^3 + A_1 d_1^2 = \frac{1}{12} (75)(15)^3 + (75)(15)(30)^2 = 1.0336 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{12} b_2 h_2^3 = \frac{1}{12} (15)(45)^3 = 0.1139 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$I_3 = I_1 = 1.0336 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = 2.1811 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4 = 2.1811 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4$$



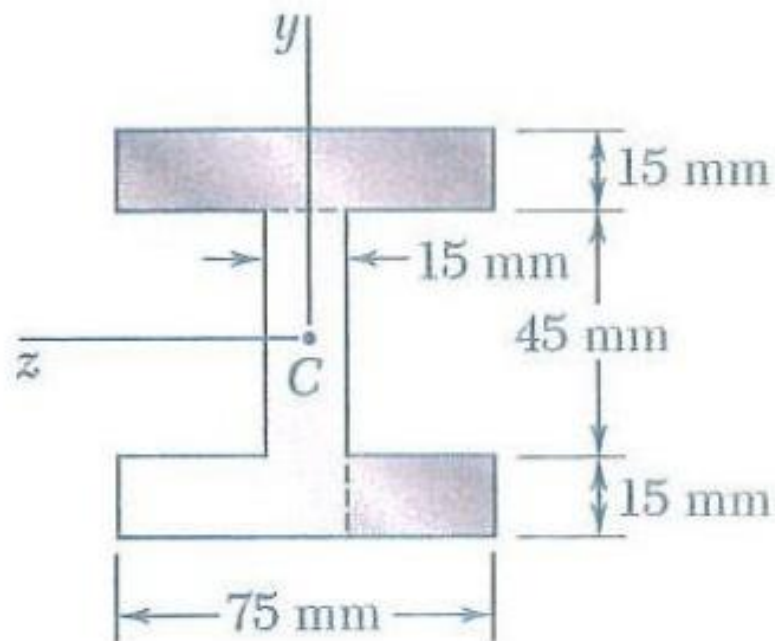
$$A^* = (75)(15) = 1125 \text{ mm}^2 = 1125 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$$

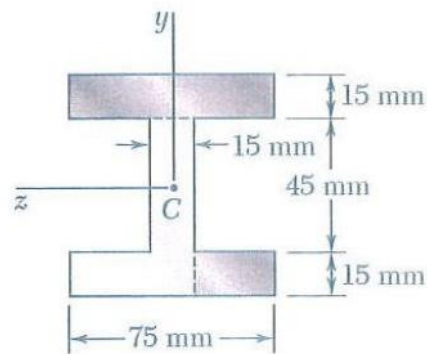
$$\bar{y}^* = 30 \text{ mm} = 0.030 \text{ m}$$

$$F = -\frac{M \bar{y}^* A}{I} = -\frac{(8 \times 10^3)(0.030)(1125 \times 10^{-6})}{2.1811 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$= -123.8 \times 10^3 \text{ N} = -123.8 \text{ kN}$$

4.12 Sabendo que uma viga de seção transversal mostrada na figura é flexionada em torno do eixo vertical e que o momento fletor é de $4 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$, determine a força total que atua na parte sombreada da mesa inferior.





SOLUTION

The stress distribution over the entire cross section is given by the bending stress formula:

$$\sigma_x = -\frac{My}{I}$$

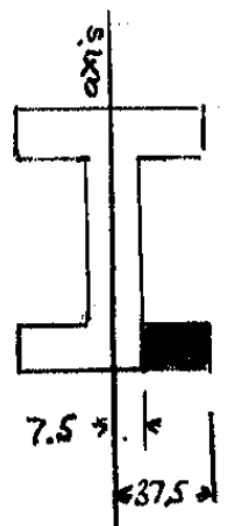
where y is a coordinate with its origin on the neutral axis and I is the moment of inertia of the entire cross sectional area. The force on the shaded is calculated from this stress distribution. Over an area element dA the force is

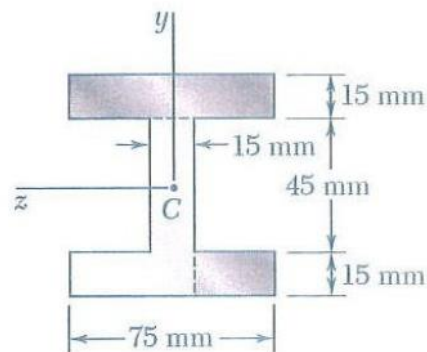
$$dF = \sigma_x dA = -\frac{My}{I} dA$$

The total force on the shaded area is then

$$F = \int dF = -\int \frac{My}{I} dA = -\frac{M}{I} \int y dA = -\frac{M}{I} \bar{y}^* A^*$$

where \bar{y}^* is the centroidal coordinate of the shaded portion and A^* is its area.



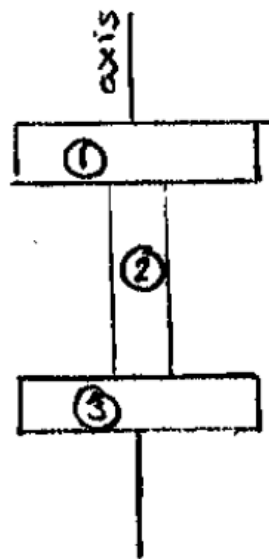


$$I_1 = \frac{1}{12} b_1 h_1^3 = \frac{1}{12} (15)(75)^3 = 0.52734 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{12} b_2 h_2^3 = \frac{1}{12} (45)(15)^3 = 0.01256 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$I_3 = I_1 = 0.5273 \times 10^6$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = 1.0672 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4 = 1.0672 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4$$



$$A^* = (37.5 - 7.5)(15) = 450 \text{ mm}^2 = 450 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$$

$$\bar{y}^* = \frac{1}{2}(37.5 + 7.5) = 22.5 \text{ mm} = 0.0225 \text{ m}$$

$$F = \frac{M \bar{y}^* A^*}{I} = \frac{(4 \times 10^3)(0.0225)(450 \times 10^{-6})}{1.0672 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$= 37.9 \times 10^3 \text{ N} = 37.9 \text{ kN}$$

Sugestão de exercícios Parte 2: 4.7 a 4.14

