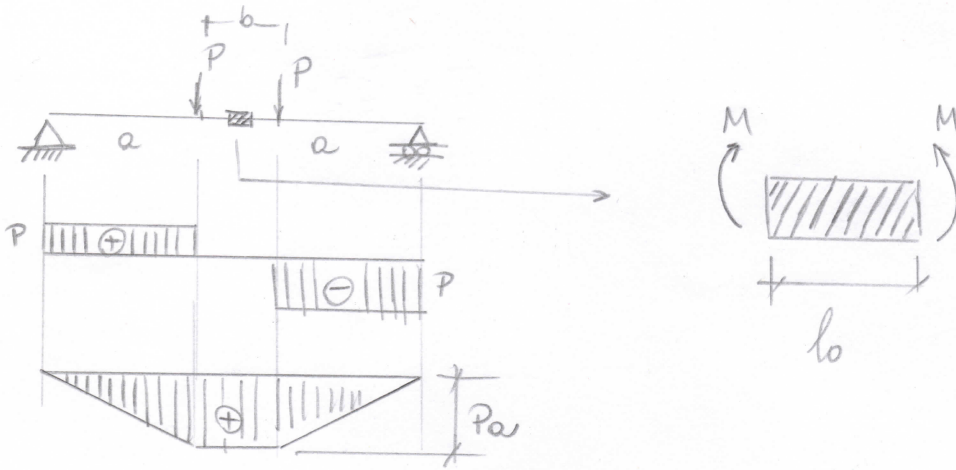


Tensões na flexão

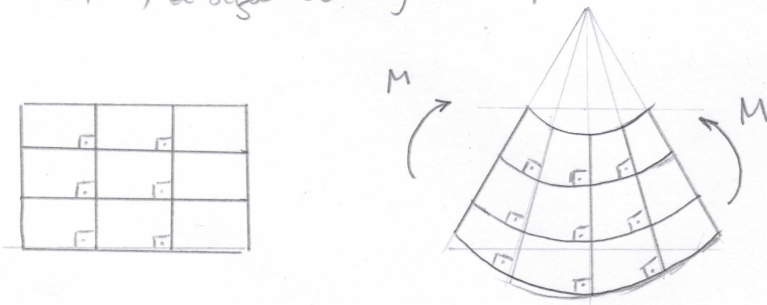
- flexão pura $\begin{cases} N=0 \\ V=0 \\ M=cte \end{cases}$

- flexão simples $\begin{cases} N=0 \\ V \neq 0 \\ M \neq cte \end{cases}$

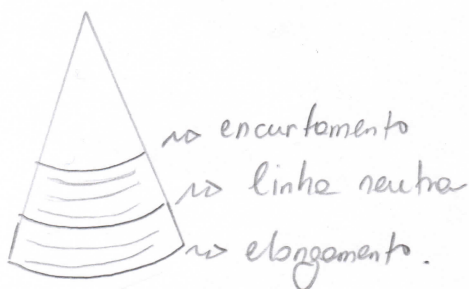
① Flexão Pura.

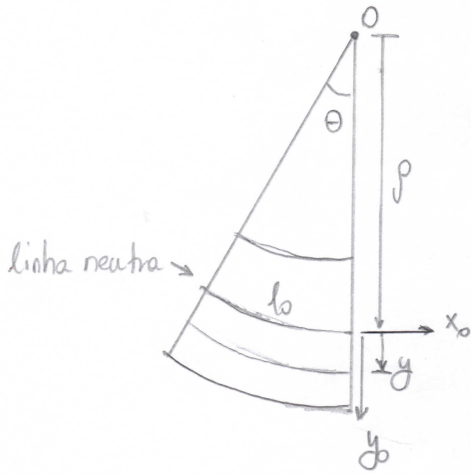


Por simetria, a seção se deforma para um arco de coroa circular.



Também por simetria, seções transversais planas e ortogonais ao eixo ^{no s} deformado permanecem planas e ortogonais ao eixo deformado (um arco de circunferência)





$$l_0 = \rho \cdot \theta$$

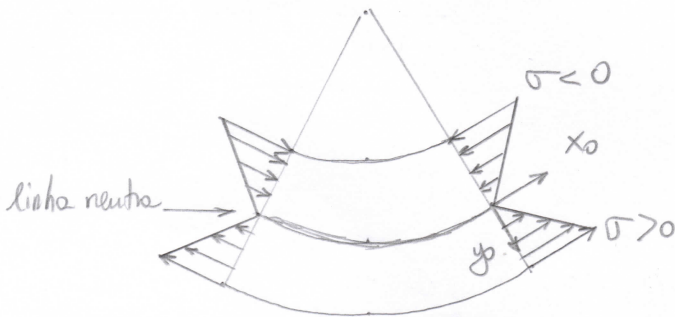
$$l(y) = (\rho + y) \cdot \theta$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{\Delta l}{l_0} = \frac{l(y) - l_0}{l_0} = \frac{(\rho + y)\theta - \rho\theta}{\rho\theta}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{y}{\rho} = \kappa y$$

ρ : raio de curvatura
 $\kappa = 1/\rho$: curvatura

Lei de Hooke: $\sigma = E \cdot \epsilon = E \cdot \kappa y$ (I)



Equilíbrio:

$$\int \sigma(y) \cdot y \cdot dA = dM \quad (\text{II})$$

$$\int \sigma(y) \cdot dA = dN = 0 \quad (\text{III})$$

Substituindo (I) em (III):

$$N = \int \sigma(y) dA \Rightarrow N = 0 = \int E \cdot \kappa \cdot y \cdot dA = E \cdot \kappa \cdot \int y dA = E \cdot \kappa \cdot M_{S_{x_0}} = 0 \quad \therefore \boxed{M_{S_{x_0}} = 0}$$

A linha neutra é baricêntrica na flexão pura.

Agora, substituindo (I) em (II):

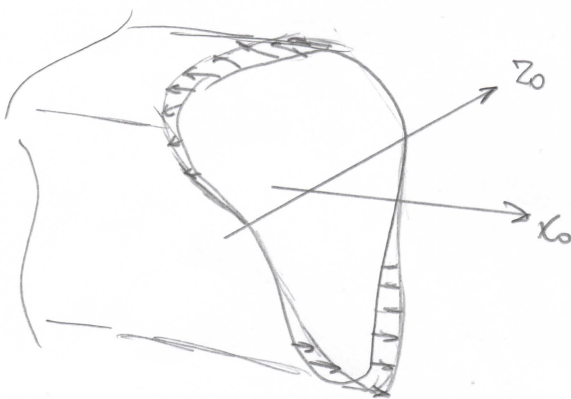
$$M = \int \sigma(y) \cdot y \, dA = \int E \kappa y \cdot y \, dA = E \kappa \underbrace{\int y^2 \, dA}_{I_{z_0}} \Rightarrow M = E \kappa I_{z_0}$$

Logo $\kappa = \frac{M}{E I_{z_0}}$ ou $\boxed{E \kappa = \frac{M}{I_{z_0}}}$ (IV)

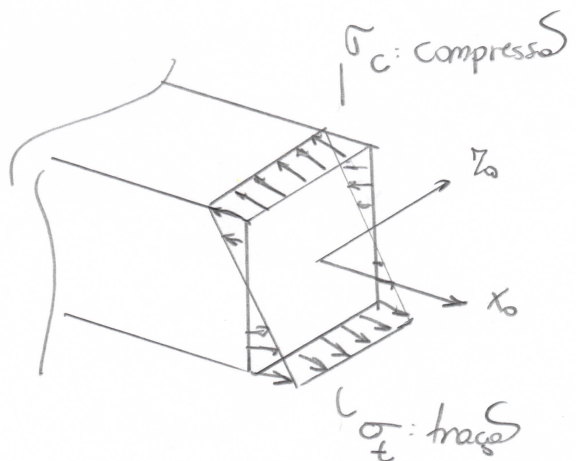
Substituindo (IV) em (I):

$$\boxed{\sigma = \frac{M}{I_{z_0}} \cdot y}$$

fórmula das tensões normais na flexão:

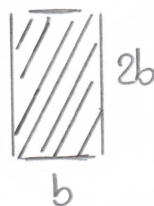
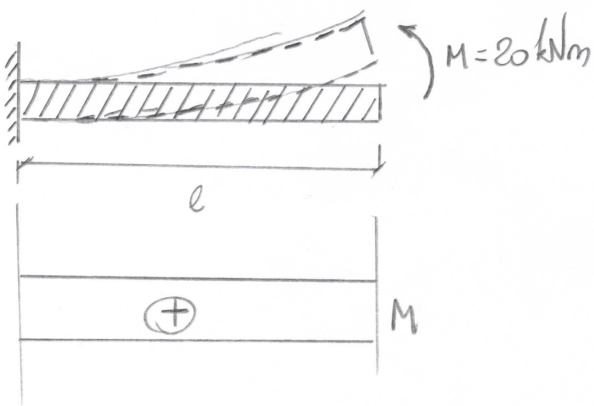


seção qualquer



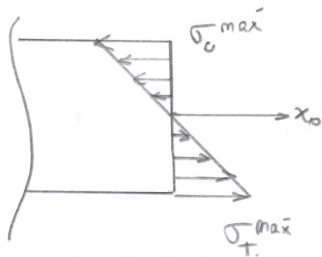
seção retangular

Exemplo: Determine b_{min} para $\bar{\sigma} = 60 \text{ MPa}$.



$$\bar{\sigma} = 60 \text{ MPa}$$

olhando de perfil



$$\sigma(y) = \frac{M}{I_{z_0}} \cdot y$$

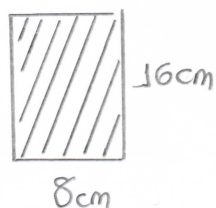
$$I_{z_0} = \frac{bh^3}{12} = \frac{b(2b)^3}{12} = \frac{8b^4}{12} = \frac{2b^4}{3}$$

$$\sigma_T^{max} = |\sigma_c^{max}| = \frac{M}{I_{z_0}} \cdot b \leq \bar{\sigma}$$

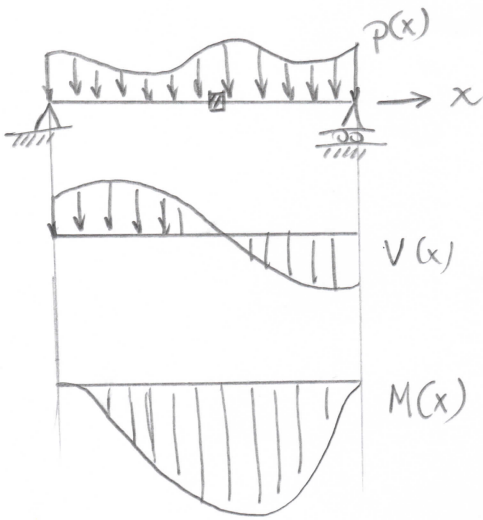
$$\frac{M}{\frac{2}{3}b^4} \cdot b \leq \bar{\sigma} \quad \frac{3M}{2b^3} \leq \bar{\sigma} \quad \frac{2b^3}{3M} \geq \frac{1}{\bar{\sigma}} \quad b \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{3M}{2\bar{\sigma}}}$$

$$b_{min} \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{3 \cdot 30 \cdot 10^3}{2 \cdot 60 \cdot 10^6}} \Rightarrow b_{min} \geq 0,079 \text{ m} \quad \text{Logo } b_{min} = 7,9 \text{ cm}$$

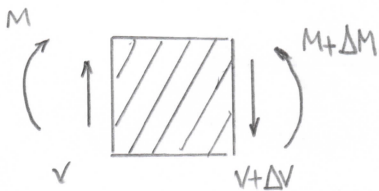
ou arredondado, a seção fica:



② Flexão Simples



Nesse caso:



Isso implica em:

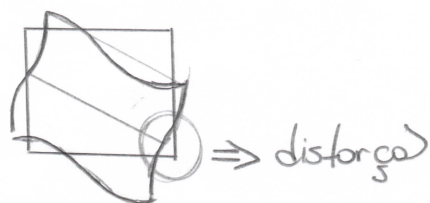
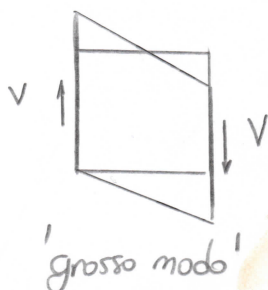
- tensões de cisalhamento devido à V
- tensões normais devido à M



Olhando que τ atua na seção transversal:

$$V = \int \tau dA$$

Efeito:



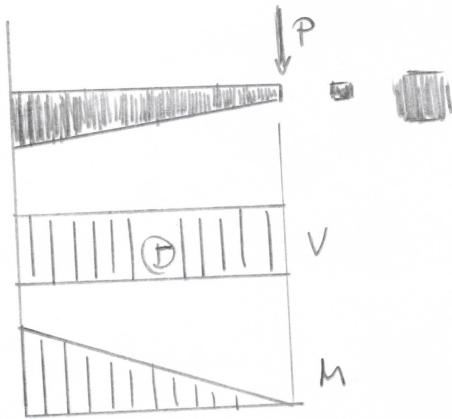
Hipótese de Navier

⇒ seções planas permanecem planas após a deformação.

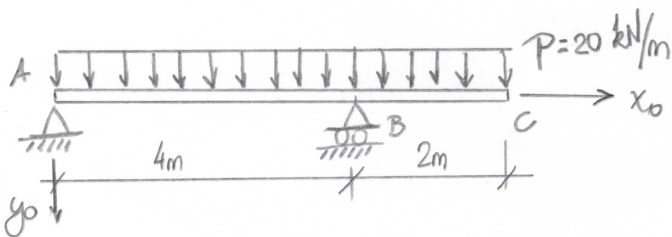
(aproximação) válida para vigas com comprimentos muito maiores que a seção transversal):

$$\sigma(x,y) = \frac{M(x)}{I_{20}(x)} \cdot y$$

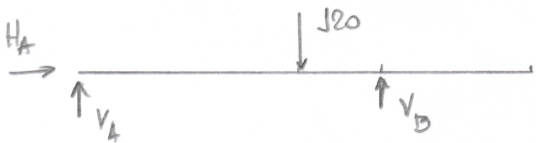
Exemplo:



Exercício



encontrando os diagramas:

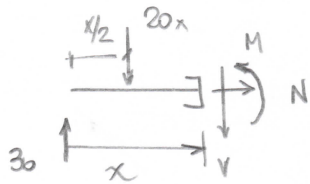


$$\boxed{H_A = 0}$$

$$V_A + V_B = 120$$

$$-120 \cdot 3 + V_B \cdot 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{V_B = 90 \text{ kN}}, \boxed{V_A = 30 \text{ kN}}$$

Trecho AB

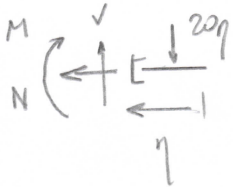


$$N = 0$$

$$V - 30 + 20x = 0 \Rightarrow V(x) = 30 - 20x$$

$$M + 20x \cdot \frac{x}{2} - 30x = 0 \Rightarrow M(x) = 30x - 10x^2$$

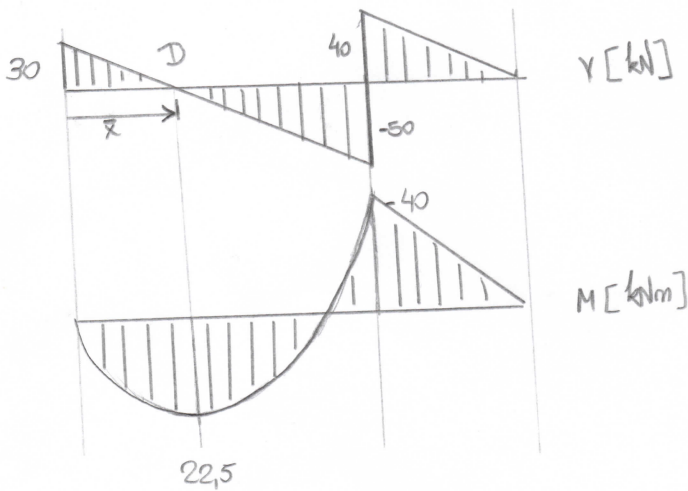
Trecho BC



$$N = 0$$

$$V - 20 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow V = 10$$

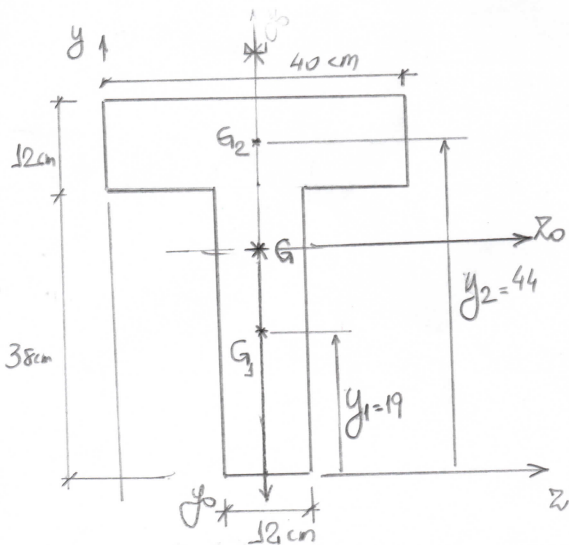
$$-M + 20 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow M = 5$$



$$\bar{x} = \frac{3}{2} \text{ m} = 1.5 \text{ m}$$

$$M(\bar{x}) = 22.5 \text{ kNm}$$

Considere a seguinte seção transversal:



Determinando o y_G :

$$y_G = \frac{\sum y_i A_i}{\sum A_i} = \frac{y_1 A_1 + y_2 A_2}{A_1 + A_2} = \frac{19 \cdot (12 \cdot 38) + 44 \cdot (12 \cdot 40)}{(12 \cdot 38) + 12 \cdot 40}$$

$$y_G = \frac{19 \cdot 456 + 44 \cdot 480}{456 + 480} = \frac{29784}{936} \Rightarrow y_G = 31.8 \text{ cm}$$

Determinando I_{z0} :

$$I_{z0} = \sum_i I_{z0}^i = \sum (I_{z0}^i + d_i^2 A_i)$$

$$I_{z0}^1 = \frac{b_1 h_1^3}{12} = \frac{12 \cdot (38)^3}{12} = 54872 \text{ cm}^4; A = 456 \text{ cm}^2; d_1 = y_G - y_1 = 12,8 \text{ cm}$$

$$I_{z0}^2 = \frac{b_2 h_2^3}{12} = \frac{40 \cdot 12^3}{12} = 5760 \text{ cm}^4; A = 480 \text{ cm}^2; d_2 = y_2 - y_G = 12,2 \text{ cm}$$

$$I_{z0} = (54872 + 12,8^2 \cdot 456) + (5760 + 12,2^2 \cdot 480) = 60632 + 74711,04 + 71443,2 = 206786,24$$

$$I_{z0} \approx 2,07 \cdot 10^5 \text{ cm}^4 = 2,07 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ m}^4 \Rightarrow \boxed{I_{z0} = 2,07 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^4}$$

Considere as seguintes tensões máximas: $\begin{cases} \sigma_R^T = 5 \text{ MPa} \\ \sigma_R^C = 30 \text{ MPa} \end{cases}$

$$\sigma = \frac{M}{I_{z0}} \cdot y$$

Determine o coeficiente de segurança.

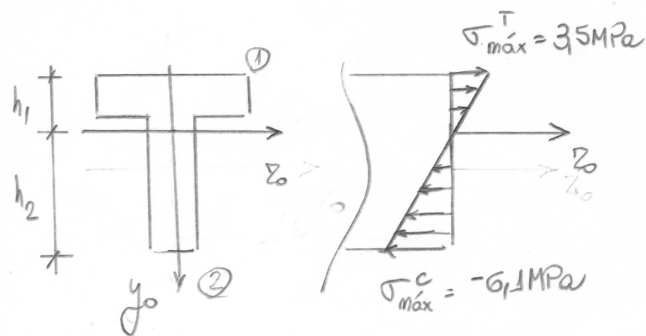
Temos como momentos extremos os atuantes em B e D.

Olhando a seção B:

$$M_B = -40 \text{ kNm}$$

$$h_1 = 50 - 31,8 = 18,2 \text{ cm} = 0,182 \text{ m}$$

$$h_2 = 50 - h_1 = 31,8 = 0,318 \text{ m}$$

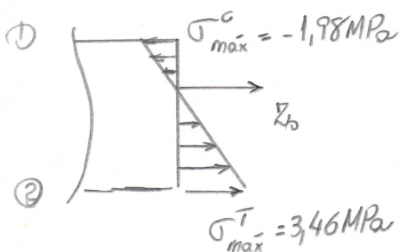


$$\sigma^{\textcircled{1}} = \frac{-40 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,182}{2,07 \cdot 10^{-3}} \Rightarrow \sigma^{\textcircled{1}} = 3,5 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma^{\textcircled{2}} = \frac{-40 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,318}{2,07 \cdot 10^{-3}} \Rightarrow \sigma^{\textcircled{2}} = -61,1 \text{ MPa}$$

Agora, olhando a seção D:

$$M_D = 22,5 \text{ kNm}$$



$$\sigma^{\textcircled{1}} = \frac{22,5 \cdot 10^3 \cdot (-0,182)}{2,07 \cdot 10^{-3}} \Rightarrow \sigma^{\textcircled{1}} = -1,98 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma^{\textcircled{2}} = \frac{22,5 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,318}{2,07 \cdot 10^{-3}} \Rightarrow \sigma^{\textcircled{2}} = 3,46 \text{ MPa}$$

Assim, as maiores tensões são:

$$\sigma^C = -6,1 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma^T = 3,5 \text{ MPa}$$

Logo

$$1,59 = \frac{\sigma^C}{\sigma^R} \Rightarrow s_c = \frac{\sigma^C}{|\sigma^C|} = \frac{30}{6,1} \Rightarrow s_c = 4,9$$

$$s_T = \frac{\sigma^R}{\sigma^T} = \frac{5}{3,5} \Rightarrow s_T = 1,4$$

É o coeficiente utilizado e:

$$s = \min(s_c, s_T) \Rightarrow \underline{s = 1,4}$$