

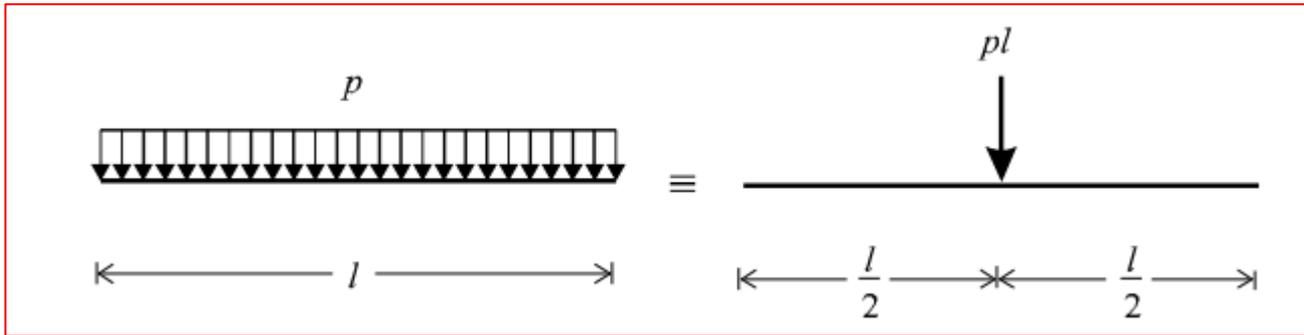
PEF3208

Aula 2

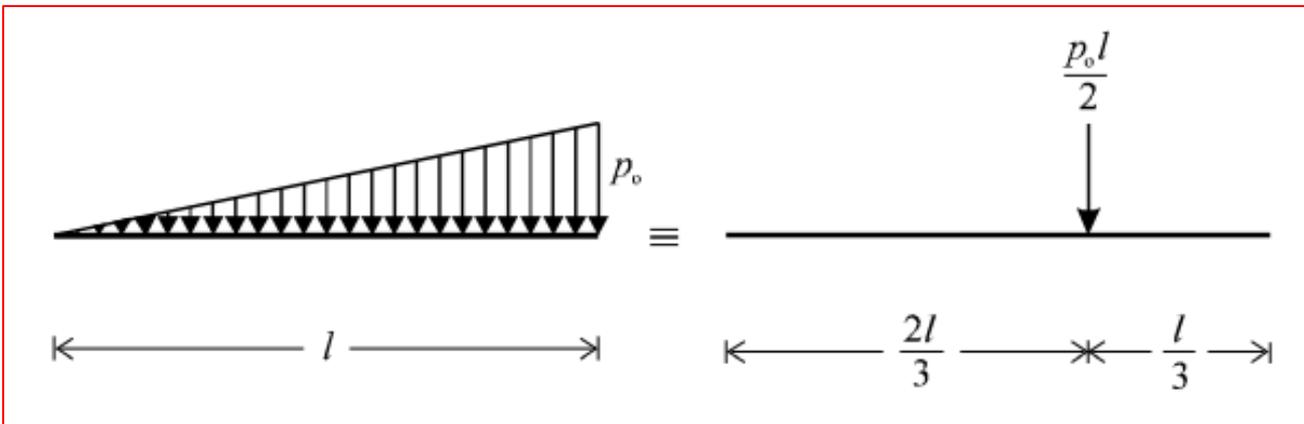
14 abr

PROF. NAKAO

- ❖ **Esforços reativos e solicitantes. Linhas de estado em vigas retas.**

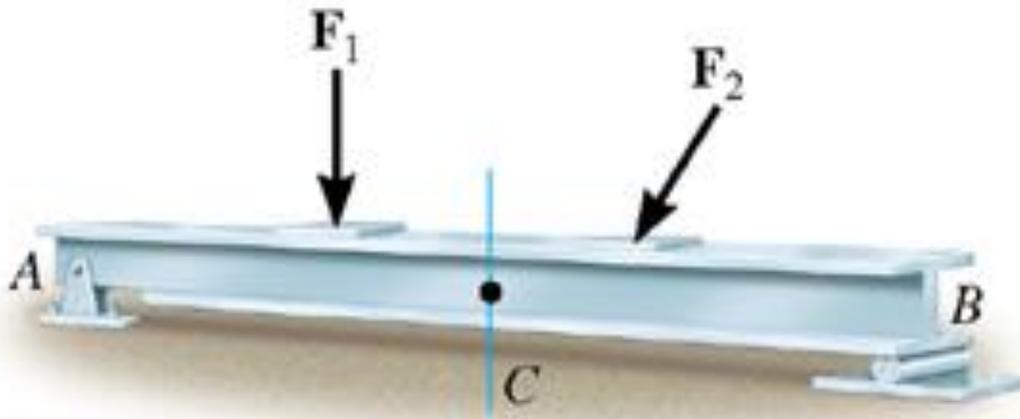


SISTEMAS MECANICAMENTE EQUIVALENTES



EQUILÍBRIO

UM SISTEMA DE PONTOS MATERIAIS ESTÁ EM EQUILÍBRIO SE ELE ESTIVER EM REPOUSO EM RELAÇÃO A UM REFERENCIAL, SE AS POSIÇÕES DE TODOS OS SEUS PONTOS NÃO VARIAREM COM O TEMPO.





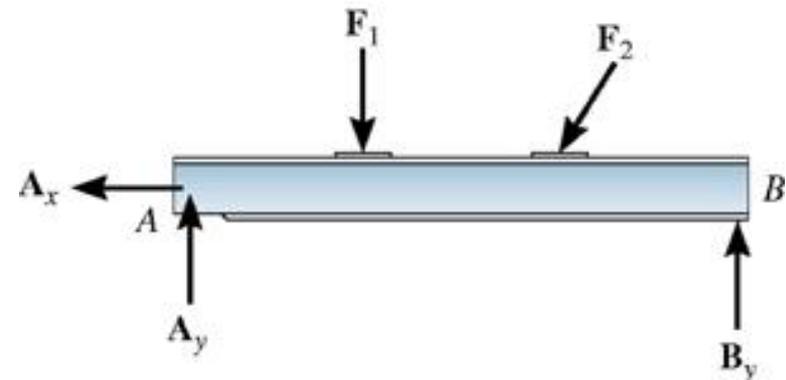
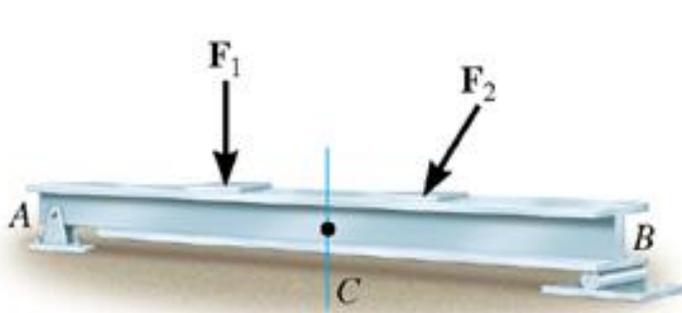
EQUILÍBRIO



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UM SISTEMA DE PONTOS MATERIAIS ESTÁ EM EQUILÍBRIO SE ELE ESTIVER EM REPOUSO EM RELAÇÃO A UM REFERENCIAL, SE AS POSIÇÕES DE TODOS OS SEUS PONTOS NÃO VARIAREM COM O TEMPO.



EQUAÇÕES DE EQUILÍBRIO

Para um corpo em repouso em relação a um sistema inercial, as leis de Euler³ fornecem:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n_F} \mathbf{F}_i = \mathbf{0}, \quad \sum_{j=1}^{n_M} M_{Oj} = 0, \quad (2.1)$$

correspondendo ao equilíbrio de n_F forças \mathbf{F}_i e n_M momentos M_j em relação a um polo arbitrário O. Reescrevendo a equação acima empregando as componentes de força e momento em relação a três eixos ortogonais x , y e z passando por O, obtemos

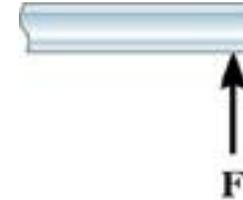
$$\begin{aligned} \sum F_x &= 0, & \sum M_{Ox} &= 0, \\ \sum F_y &= 0, & \sum M_{Oy} &= 0, \\ \sum F_z &= 0, & \sum M_{Oz} &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

onde os índices foram omitidos. Para um sistema de forças coplanares em que as forças e momentos atuam no plano definido pelos eixos x e y , restam apenas três equações não-identicamente nulas:

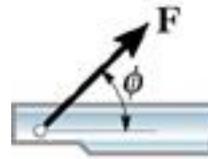
$$\begin{aligned} \sum F_x &= 0, & \sum M_{Oz} &= 0. \\ \sum F_y &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

APOIOS NO PLANO

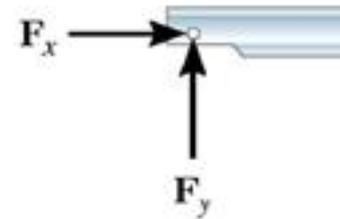
ARTICULAÇÃO MÓVEL:



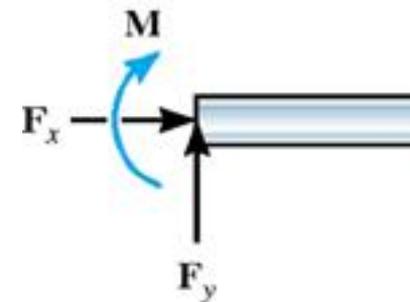
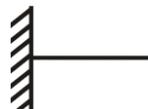
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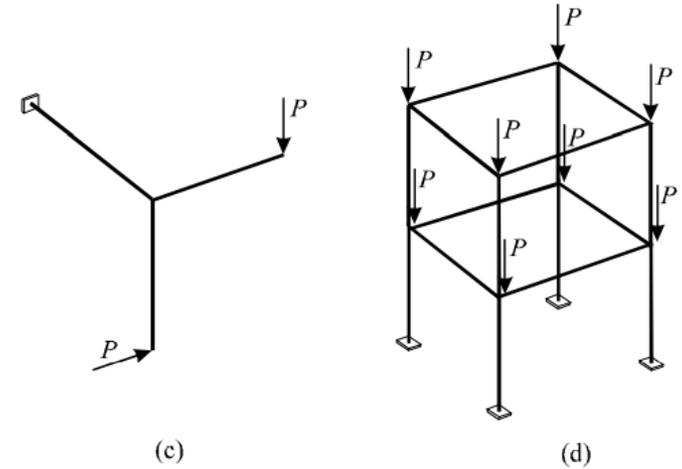
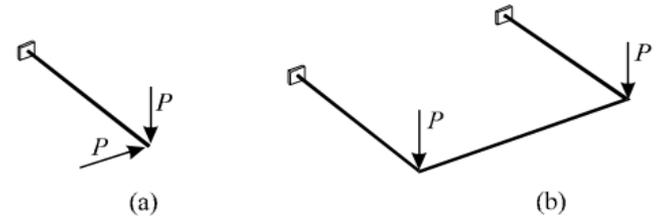
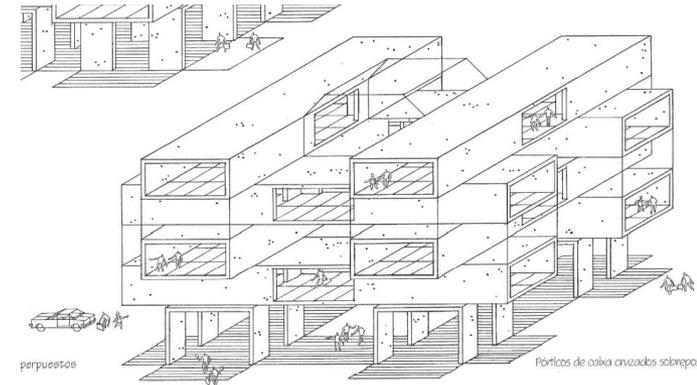
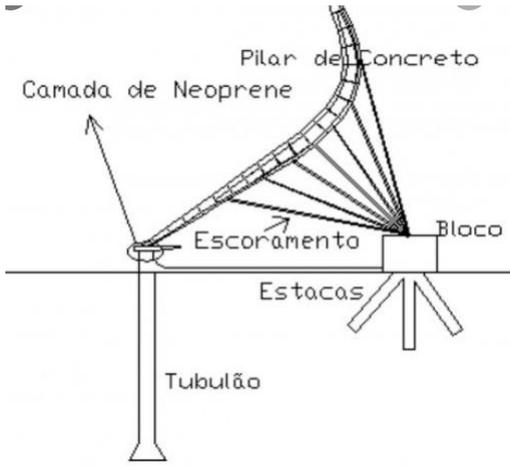
ou



ENGASTAMENTO:

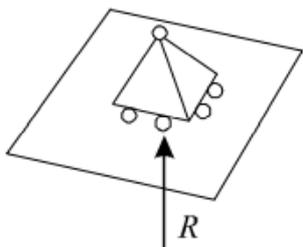


SISTEMAS MATERIAIS ESPACIAIS



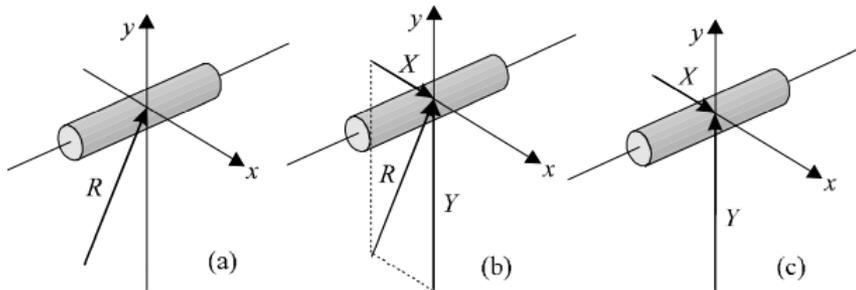
APOIOS DE ESTRUTURAS ESPACIAIS

APOIO SIMPLES: impede translação na direção normal ao plano;
permite translação na direção paralela ao plano e
rotação em torno dos eixos que passam pelo apoio;



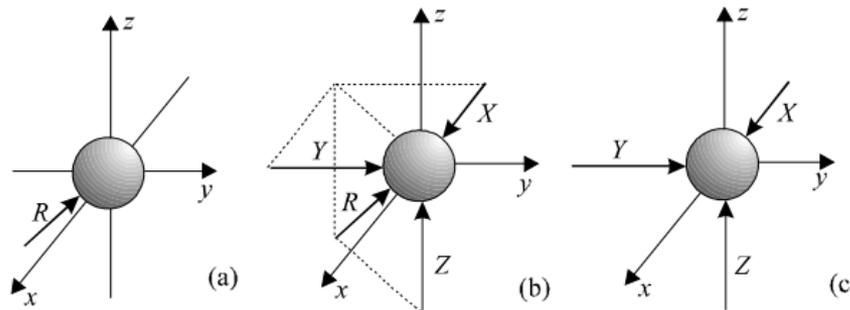
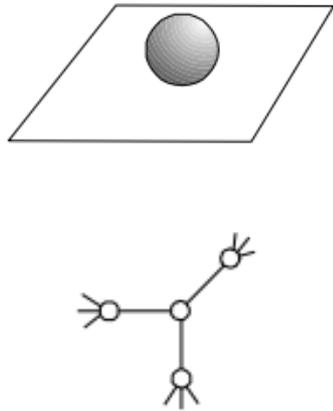
APOIO SIMPLES RESTRINGE UM MOVIMENTO (TRANSLAÇÃO VERTICAL), INTRODUZ UM VÍNCULO.

ANEL: impede translação no plano perpendicular à reta do apoio;
permite translação na direção da reta do apoio e
rotação em torno da reta de apoio;



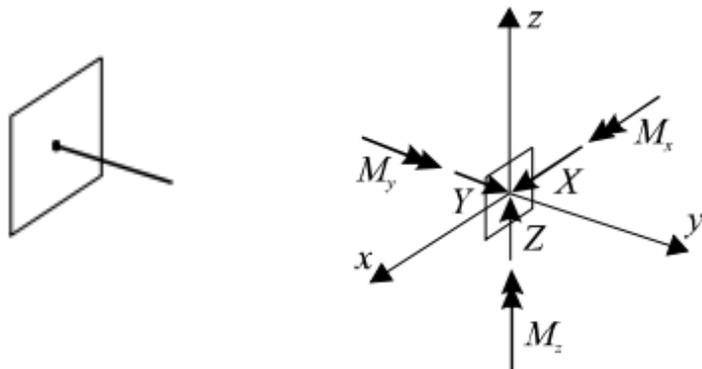
ANEL RESTRINGE DOIS MOVIMENTOS (TRANSLAÇÃO VERTICAL E HORIZONTAL), INTRODUZ DOIS VÍNCULOS.

RÓTULA: impede translação na direção dos eixos x, y, z ;
permite rotação em torno dos eixos x, y, z



RÓTULA
RESTRINGE TRÊS
MOVIMENTOS
(TRANSLAÇÃO NA
DIREÇÃO DOS
EIXOS x, y, z),
INTRODUZ TRÊS
VÍNCULOS.

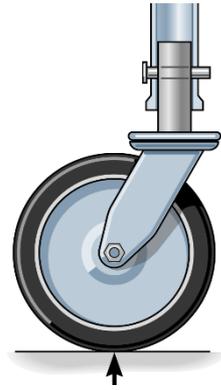
ENGASTAMENTO: impede translação na direção dos eixos x, y, z ;
impede rotação em torno dos eixos x, y, z



ENGASTAMENTO RESTRINGE
SEIS MOVIMENTOS
(TRANSLAÇÃO E ROTAÇÃO NA
DIREÇÃO E EM TORNO DOS
EIXOS x, y, z), INTRODUZ SEIS
VÍNCULOS.



RÓTULA



APOIO SIMPLES



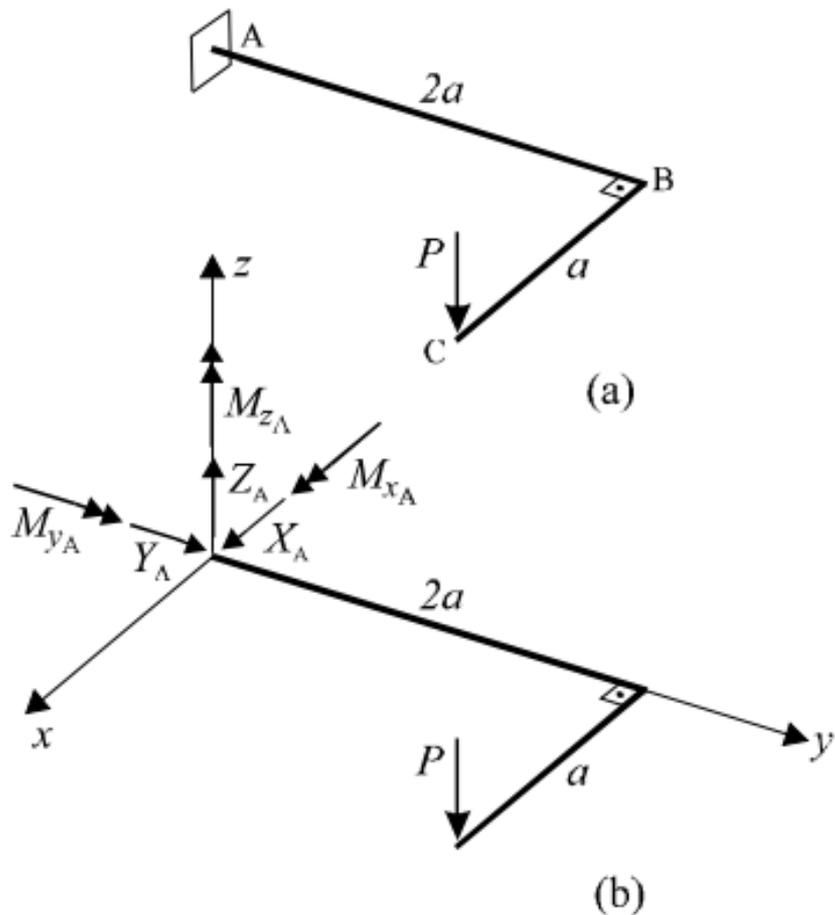
ANEL



ENGASTAMENTO

Exercício 1

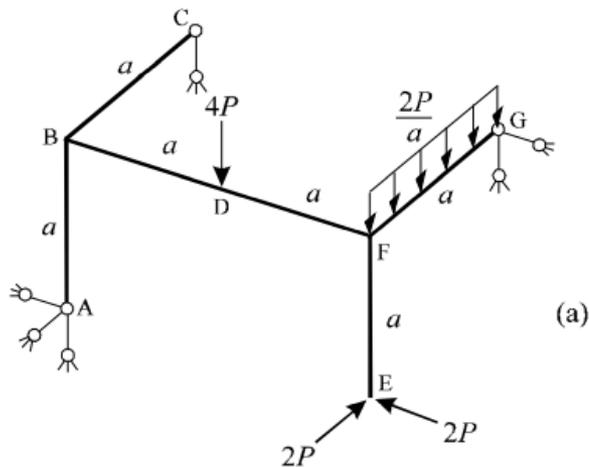
Determinar as reações de apoio da estrutura



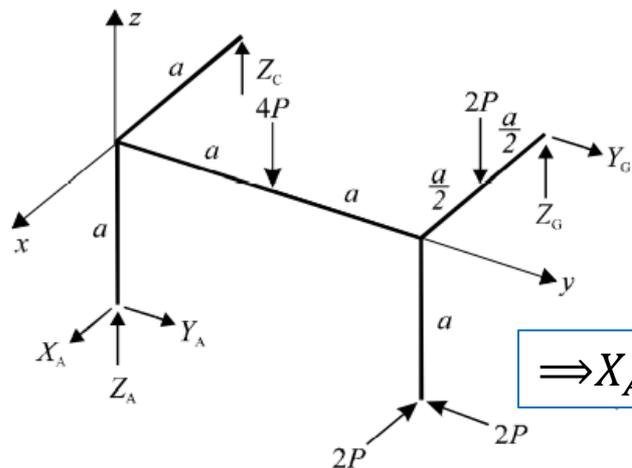
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum X = 0 = X_A \Rightarrow X_A = 0 \\ \sum Y = 0 = Y_A \Rightarrow Y_A = 0 \\ \sum Z = 0 = Z_A - P \Rightarrow Z_A = P \\ \sum M_x = 0 = M_{x_A} - P * 2a \Rightarrow M_{x_A} = P * 2a \\ \sum M_y = 0 = M_{y_A} + P * a \Rightarrow M_{y_A} = -P * a \\ \sum M_z = 0 = M_{z_A} \Rightarrow M_{z_A} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Exercício 2

Determinar as reações de apoio da estrutura



(a)

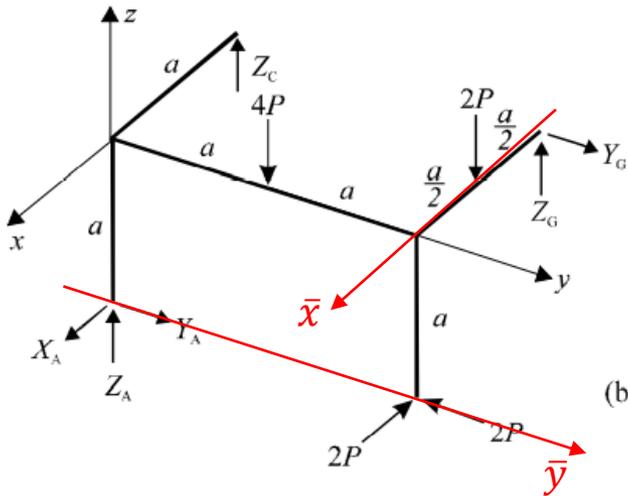


$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum X = 0 = X_A - 2P \\ \sum Y = 0 = Y_A + Y_G - 2P \\ \sum Z = 0 = Z_A - 4P + Z_C - 2P + Z_G \\ \sum M_x = 0 = Y_A * a - 4P * a - 2P * a - 2P * 2a + Z_G * 2a \\ \sum M_y = 0 = -X_A * a + Z_C * a + 2P * a - 2P * \frac{a}{2} + Z_G * a \\ \sum M_z = 0 = 2P * 2a - Y_G * a \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow X_A = 2P; Y_A = -2P; Z_A = 5P; Z_C = -5P; Y_G = 4P; Z_G = 6P;$$

Exercício 2

Determinar as reações de apoio da estrutura

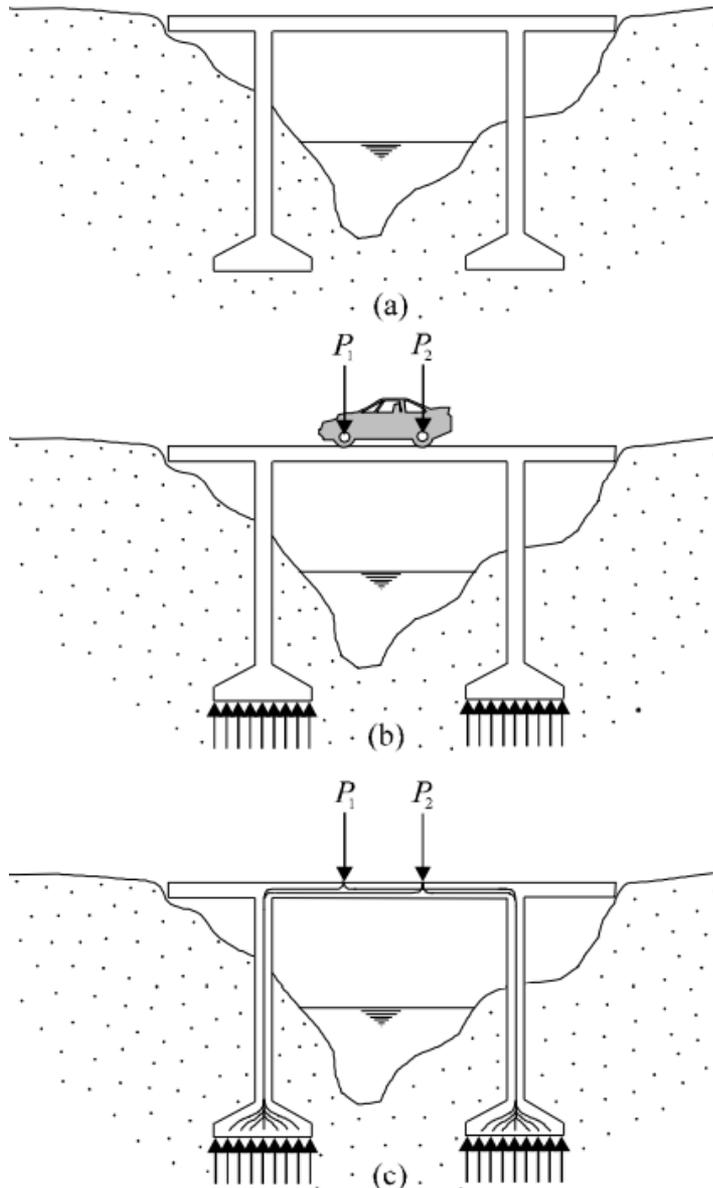


(b)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum X = 0 = X_A - 2P \\ \sum Y = 0 = Y_A + Y_G - 2P \\ \sum Z = 0 = Z_A - 4P + Z_C - 2P + Z_G \\ \sum M_{\bar{x}} = 0 = -Z_A * 2a + Y_A * a - Z_C * 2a + 4P * a - 2P * a \\ \sum M_{\bar{y}} = 0 = Z_C * a - 2P * \frac{a}{2} + Z_G * a \\ \sum M_z = 0 = 2P * 2a - Y_G * a \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow X_A = 2P; Y_A = -2P; Z_A = 5P; Z_C = -5P; Y_G = 4P; Z_G = 6P;$$

Conceito de tensão

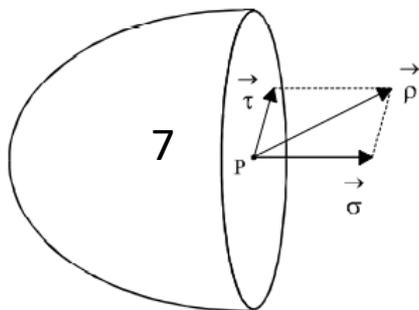
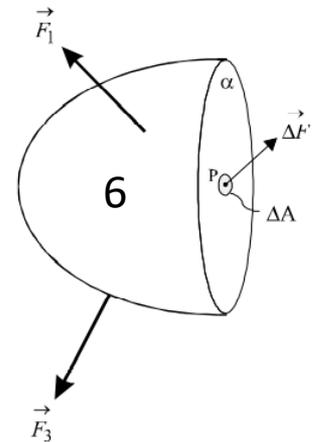
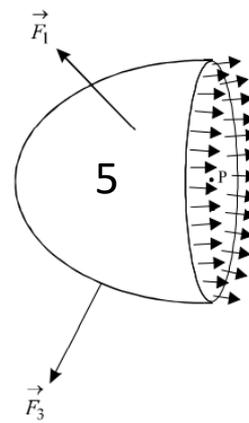
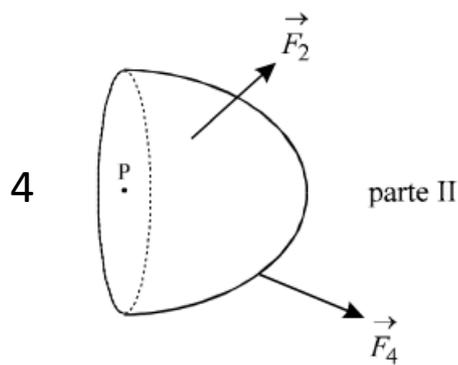
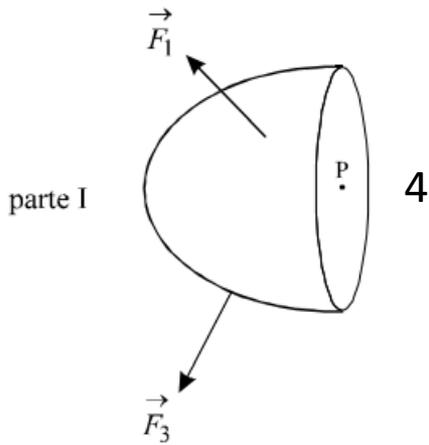
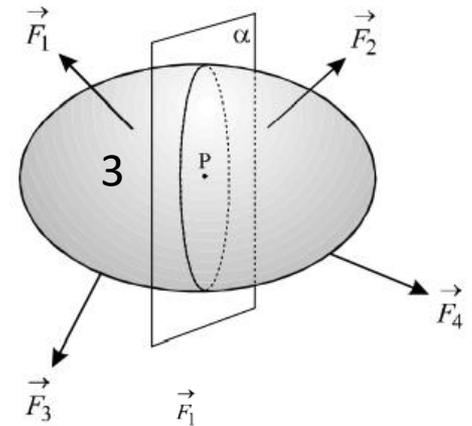
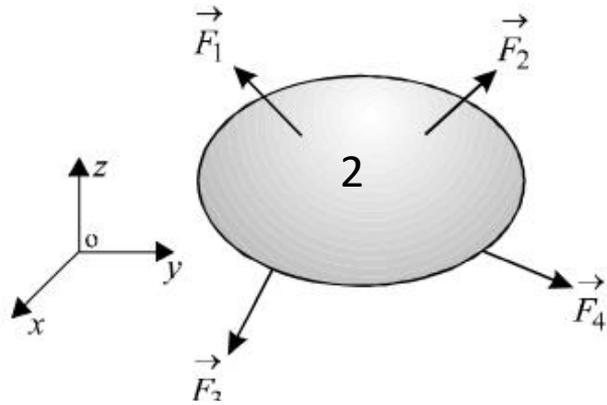
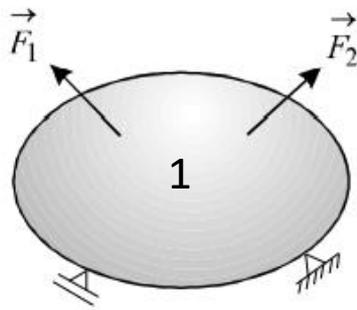


A DEFORMAÇÃO E A RUPTURA RELACIONAM-SE COM O CAMINHAMENTO DOS ESFORÇOS EXTERNOS ATIVOS DESDE SEUS PONTOS DE APLICAÇÃO ATÉ OS APOIOS.

TENSÕES SÃO OS ESFORÇOS QUE SURGEM NO INTERIOR DA ESTRUTURA NESTE CAMINHAMENTO.

TENSÕES SÃO AS FORÇAS DISTRIBUÍDAS QUE ATUAM NOS PLANOS INTERNOS DO SÓLIDO E REPRESENTAM A AÇÃO QUE UMA DAS PARTES EXERCE SOBRE A OUTRA.

Conceito de tensão



$$\vec{\rho} = \vec{\sigma} + \vec{\tau}$$

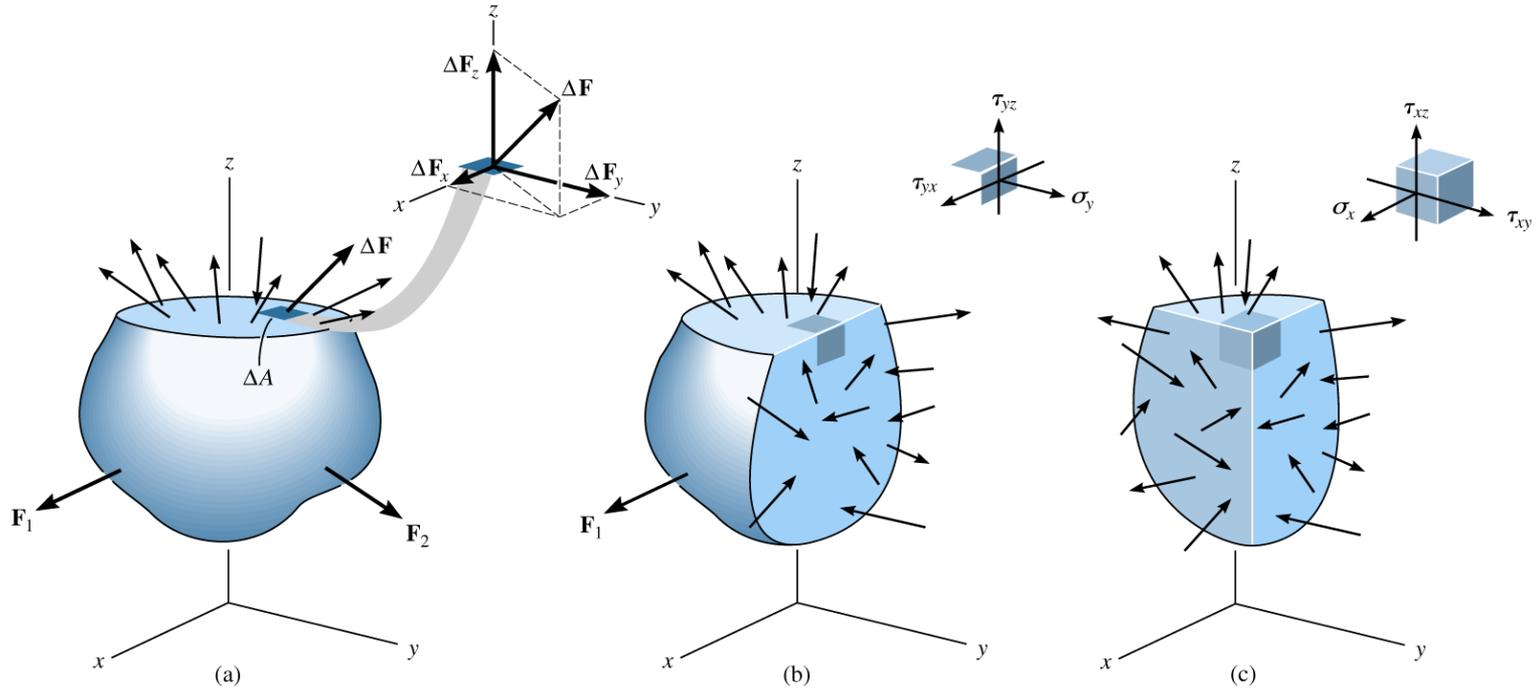
ρ – tensão

σ – tensão normal

τ – tensão tangencial

TENSÕES SÃO ESFORÇOS INTERNOS RESULTANTES DA TRANSFERÊNCIA DOS ESFORÇOS EXTERNOS DE UM PONTO A OUTRO

Conceito de tensão

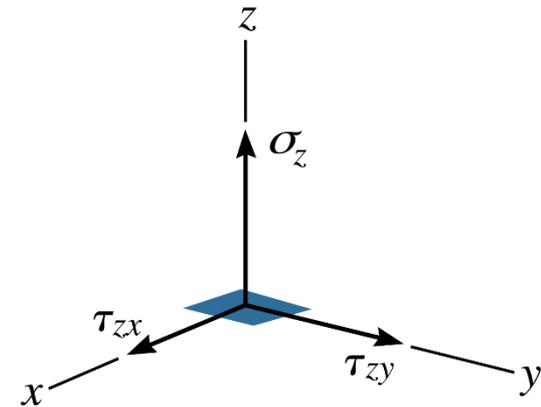
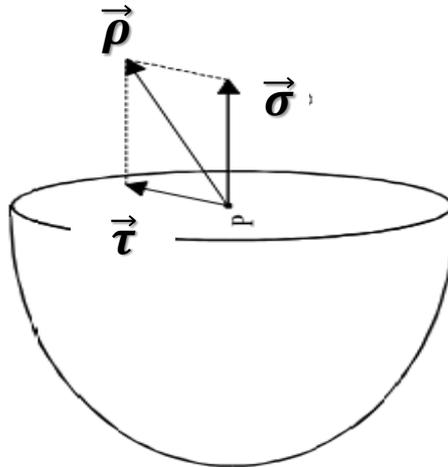


$$\vec{\rho} = \vec{\sigma} + \vec{\tau}$$

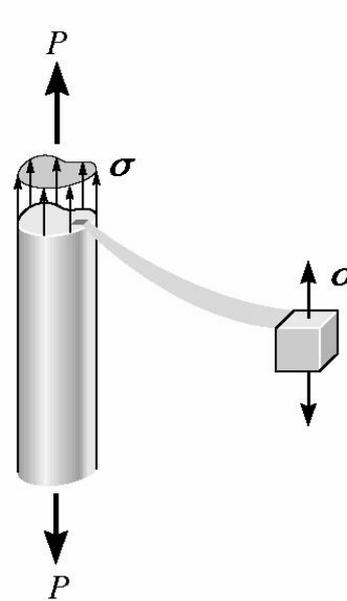
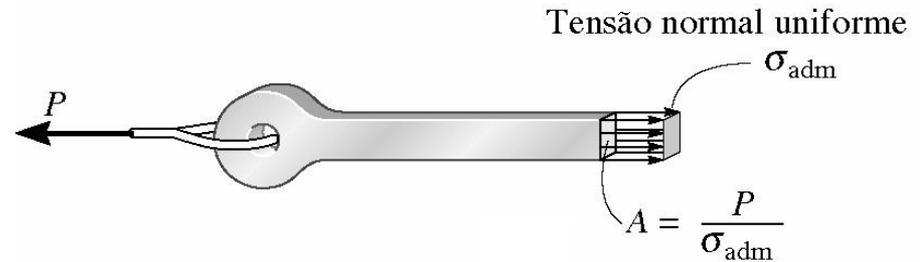
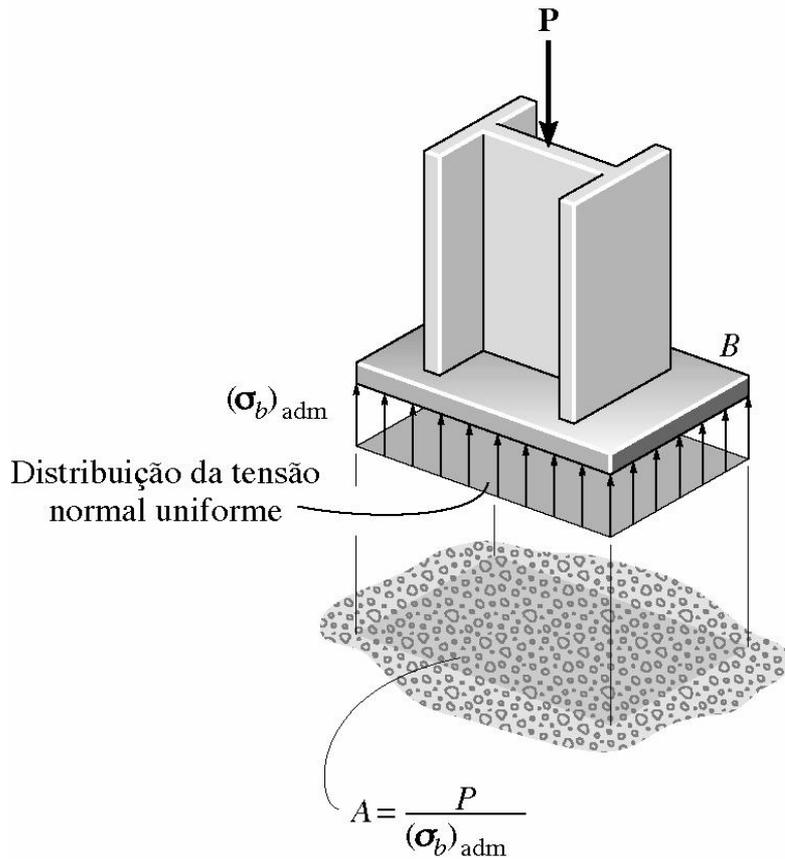
ρ – tensão

σ – tensão normal

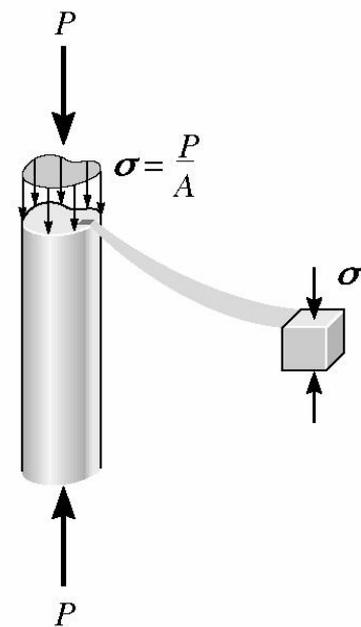
τ – tensão tangencial ou de



Conceito de tensão

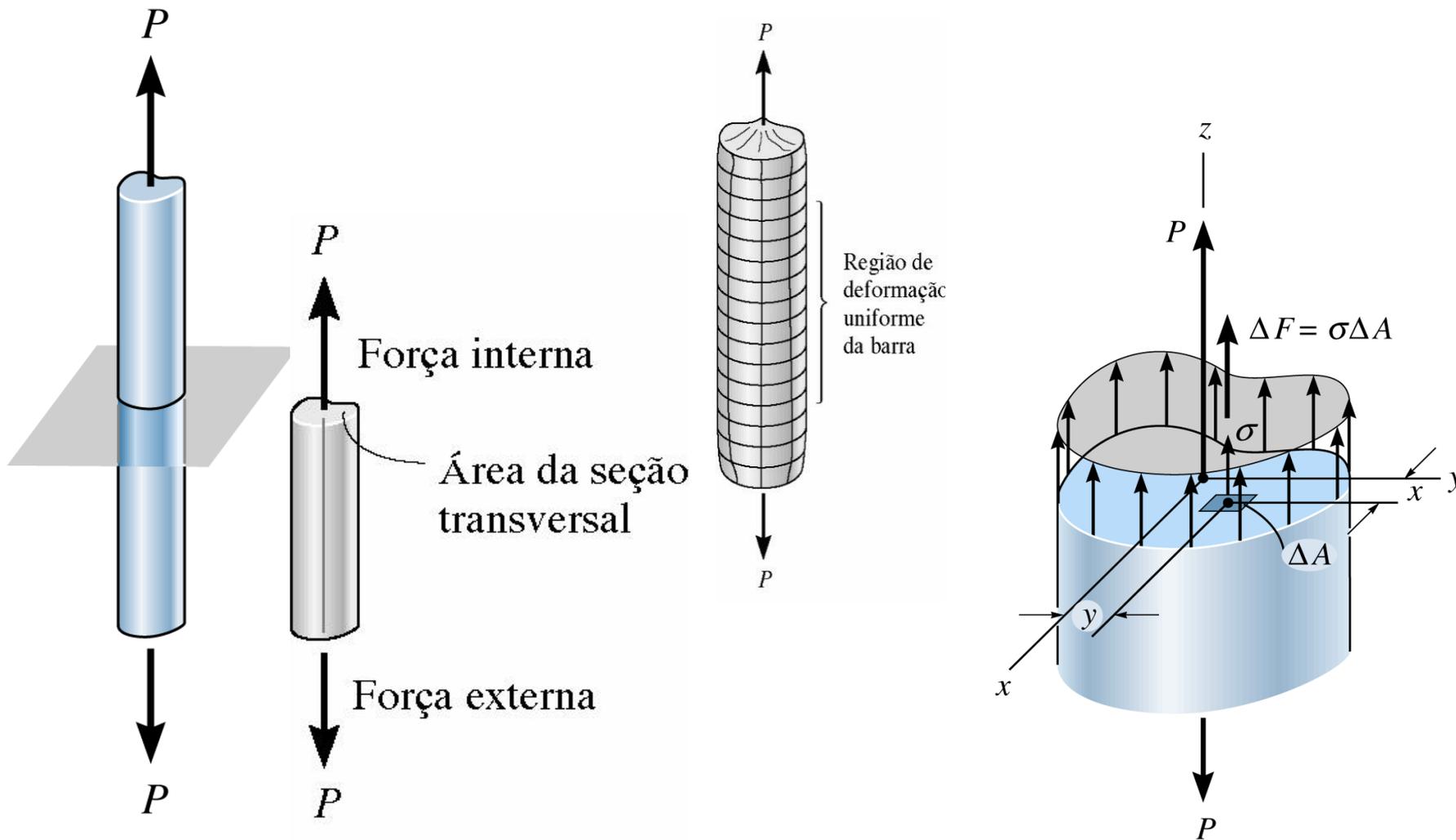


Tração

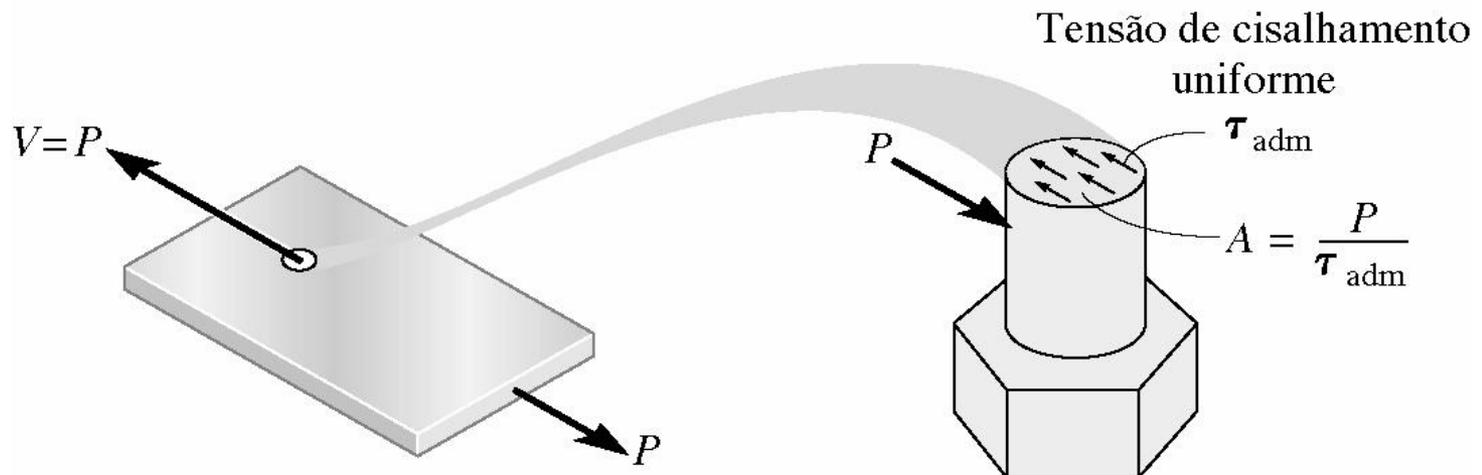
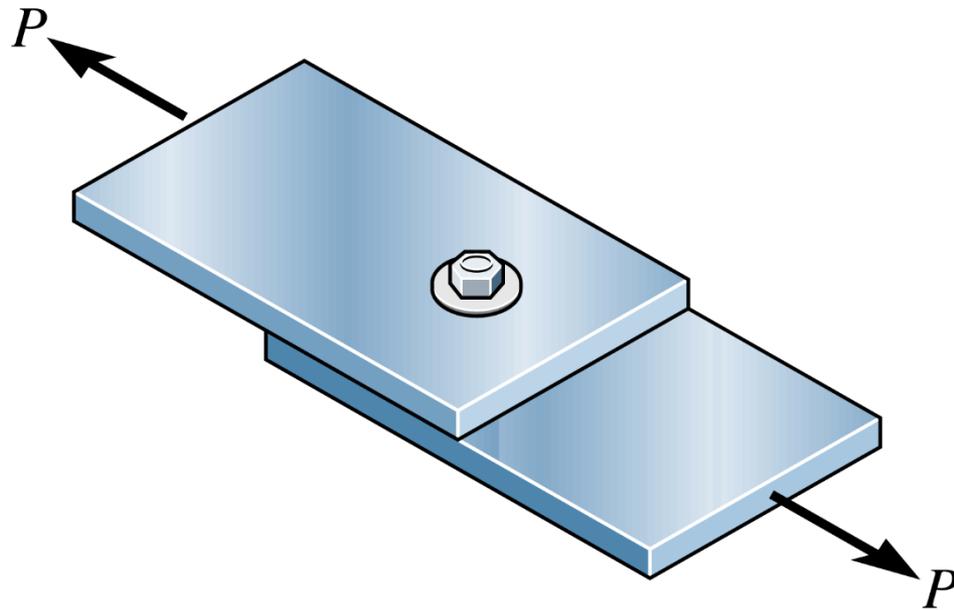


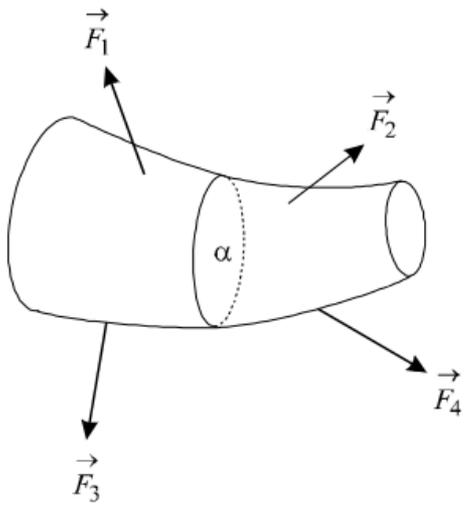
Compressão

Conceito de tensão

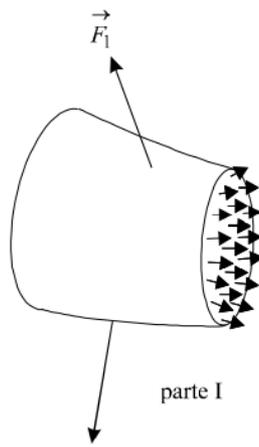


Conceito de tensão

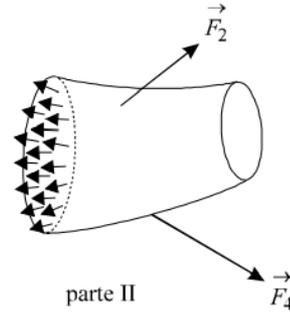




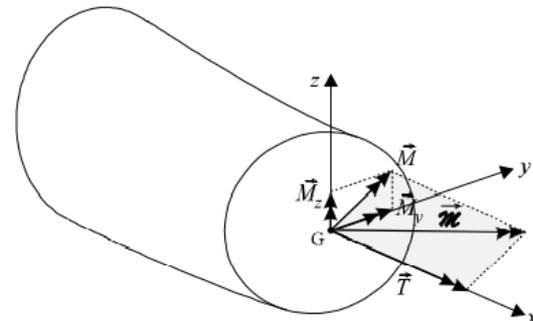
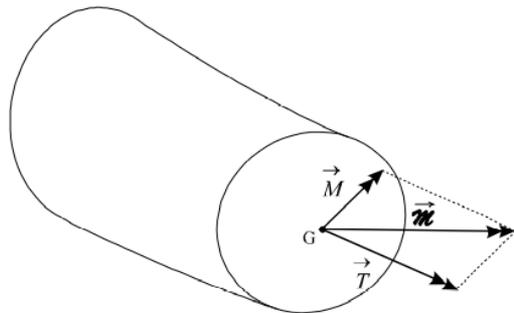
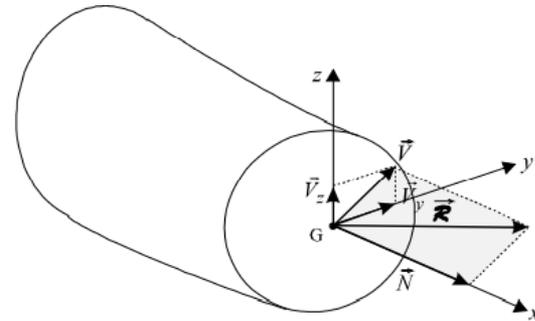
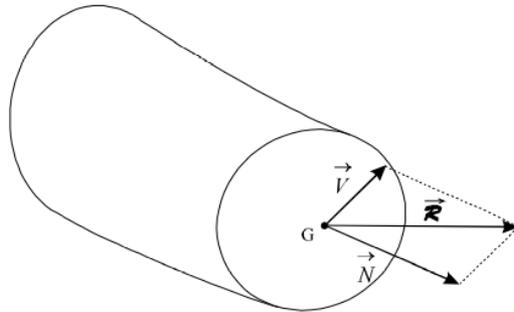
1. Seção transversal α



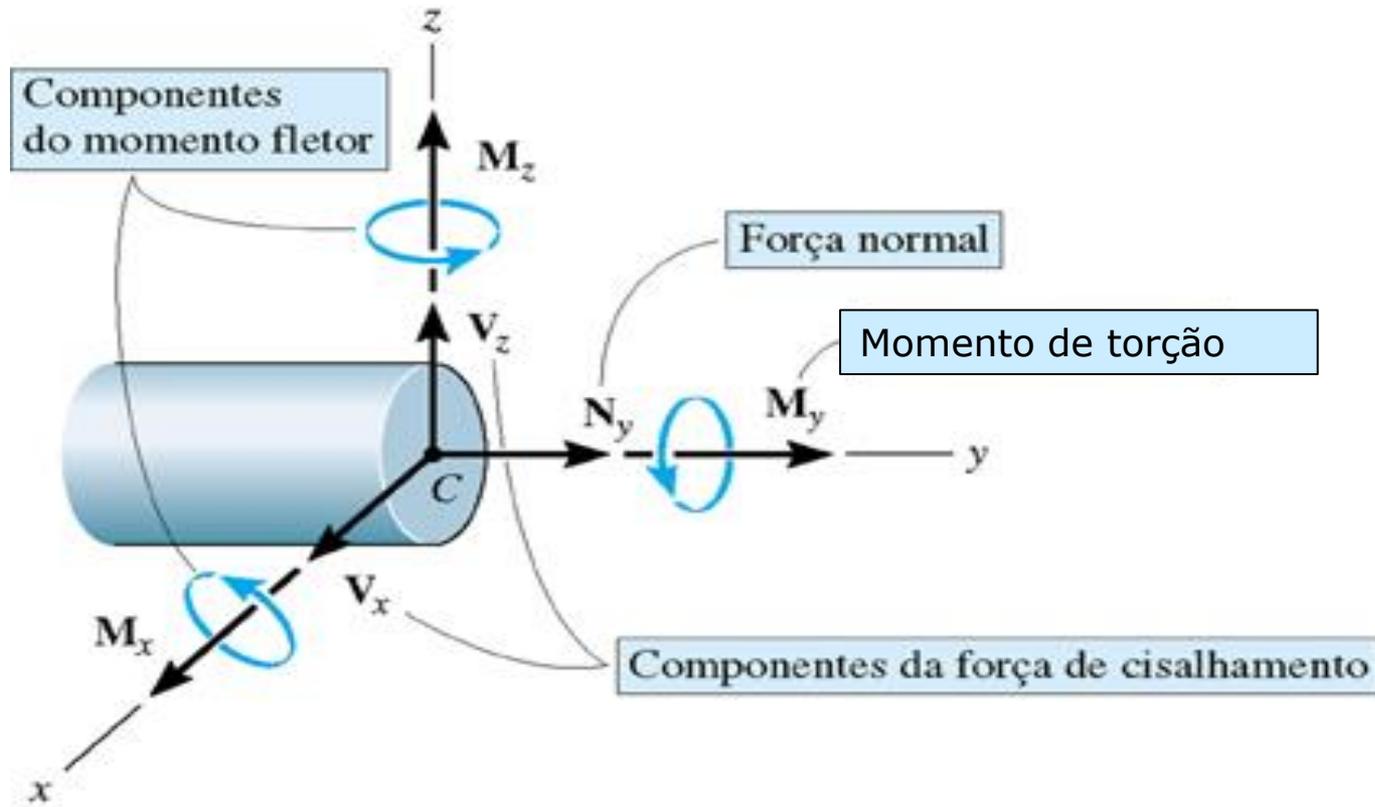
2. Tensões em α



3. Resultante das tensões: \vec{R} e \vec{M}



4. Decomposição da força \vec{R} e do momento \vec{M}

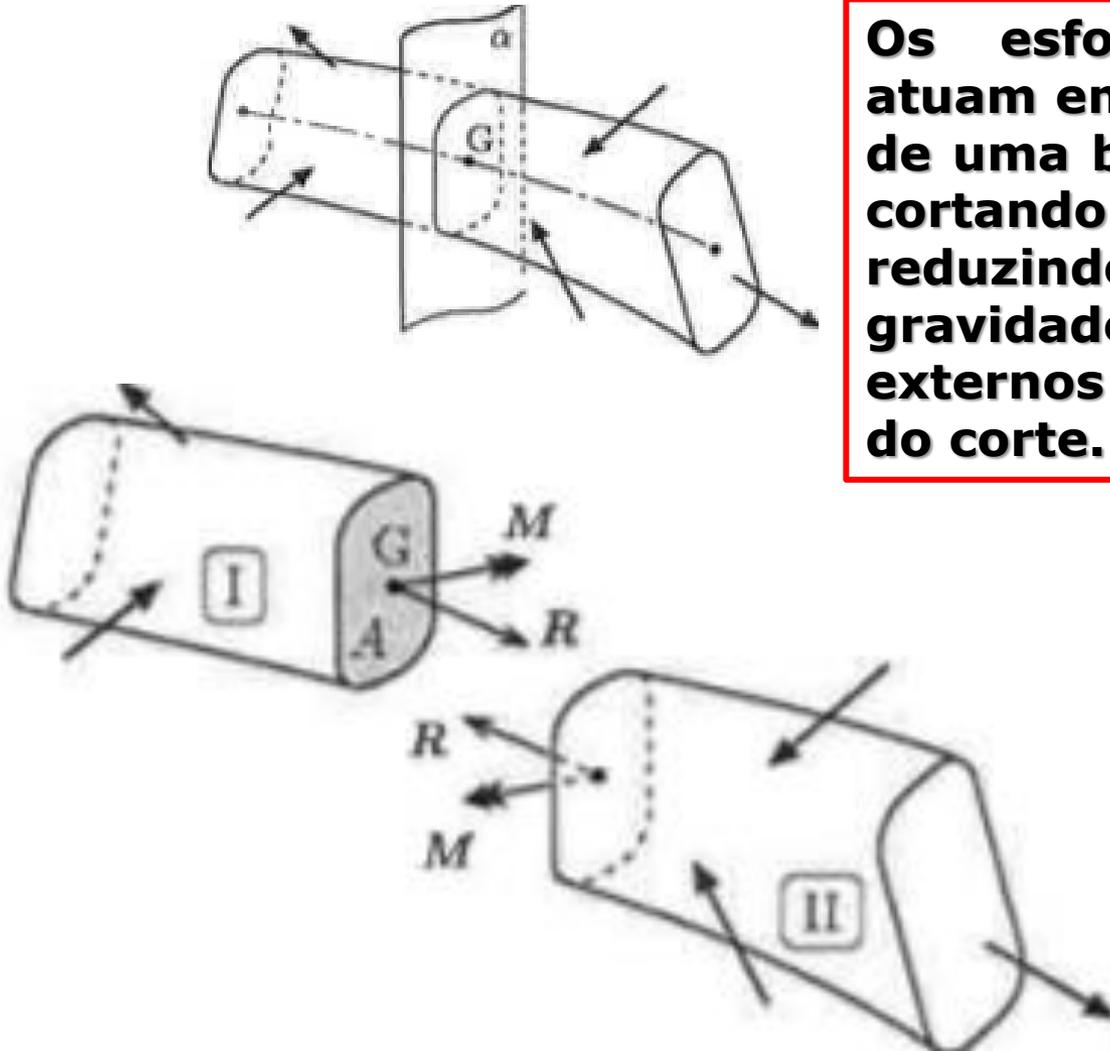


ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES: esforços internos, resultantes das tensões na seção transversal de uma barra (reduzindo as tensões ao centro de gravidade C da seção transversal). Na figura, ao decompor esses esforços internos, obtêm-se a **força normal** (N_y), as **forças cortantes** (V_x V_z), os **momentos fletores** (M_x M_z), e o **momento de torção** (M_y).

Teorema fundamental da Resistência dos materiais

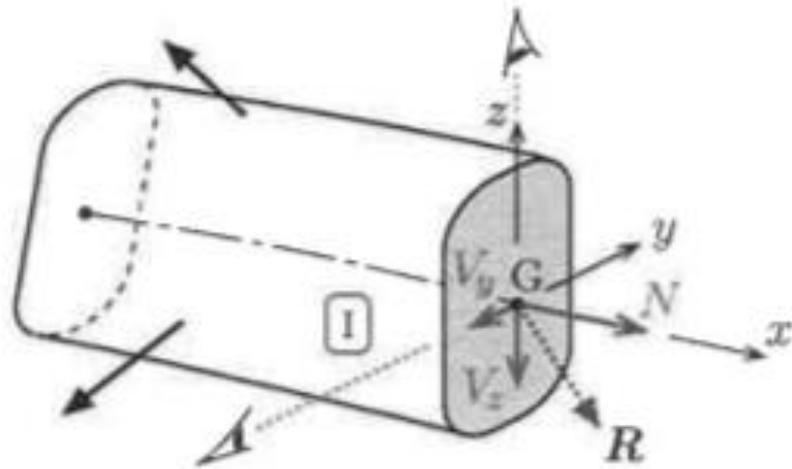
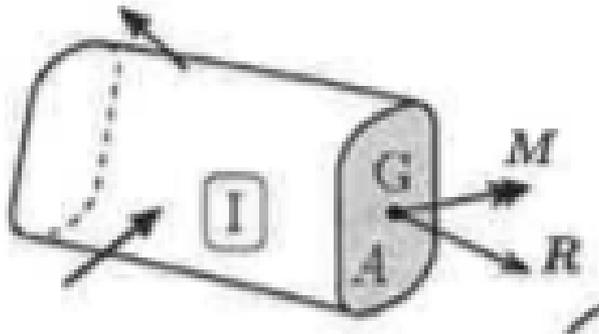
Teorema do corte

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.

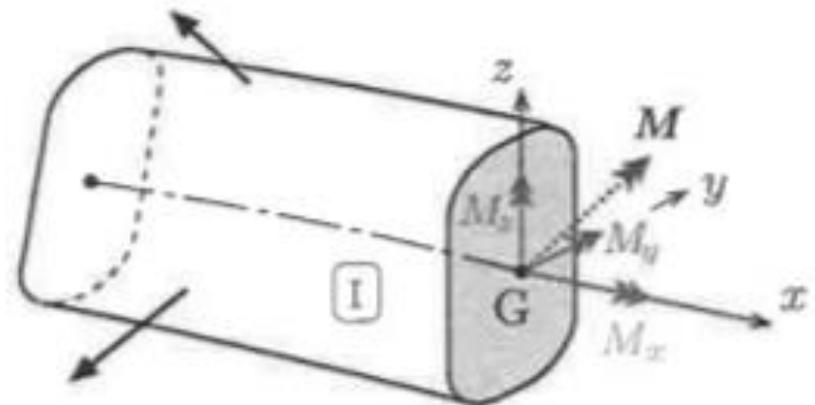


Teorema fundamental da Resistência dos materiais

Teorema do corte



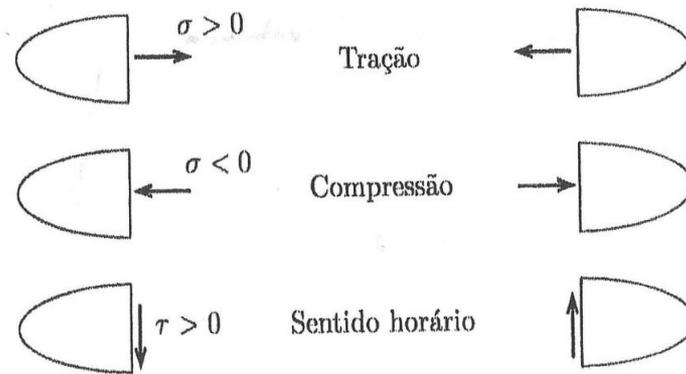
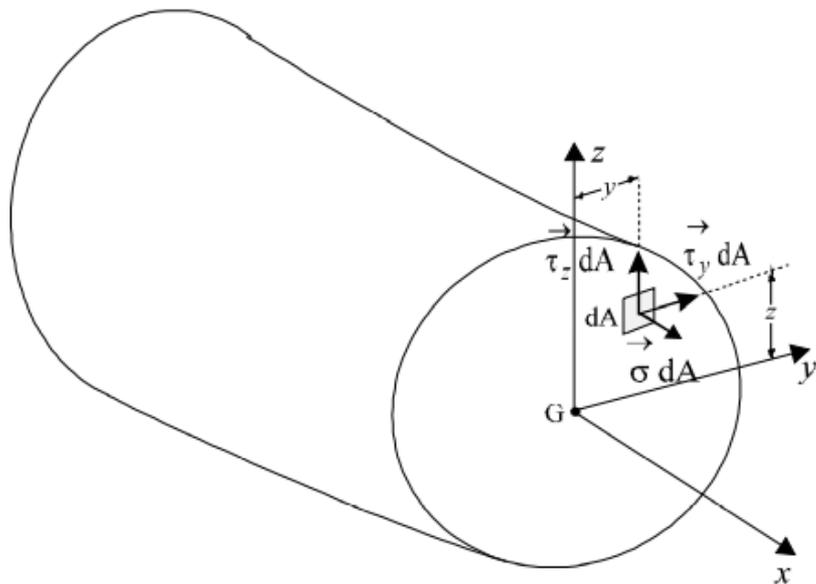
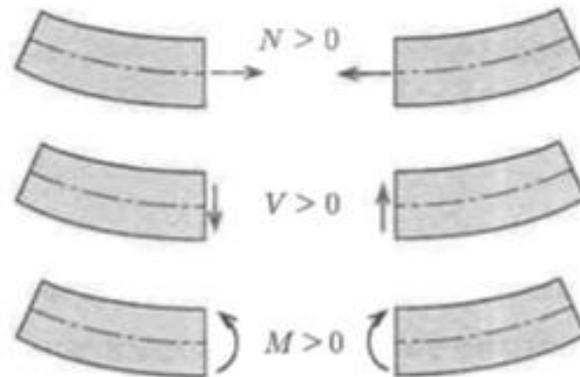
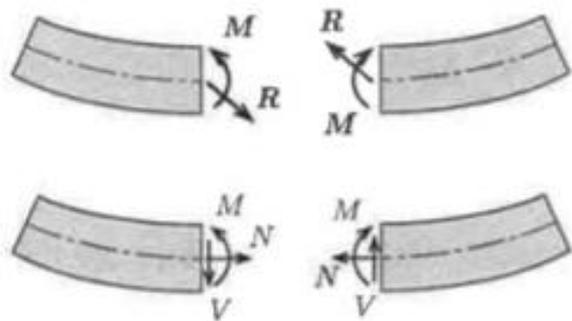
(a) Forças



(b) Momentos

Teorema fundamental da Resistência dos materiais

Teorema do corte



$$dN = \sigma dA,$$

$$dV_y^* = \tau_{xy} dA,$$

$$dV_z^* = \tau_{xz} dA,$$

$$dM_y = \sigma z dA,$$

$$dM_x = -\sigma y dA,$$

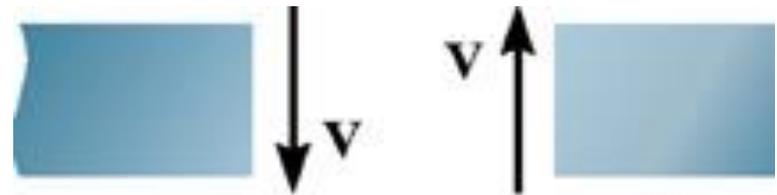
$$dM_x = (\tau_{xz} y - \tau_{xy} z) dA$$

Convenção de sinais

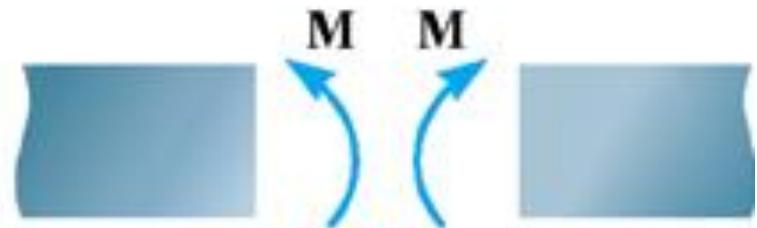
Força cortante V

Momento fletor M

Estruturas planas

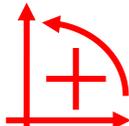


Força de cisalhamento positiva



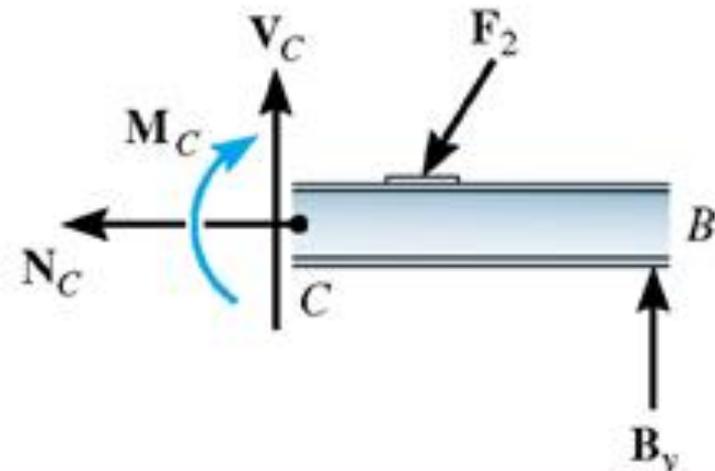
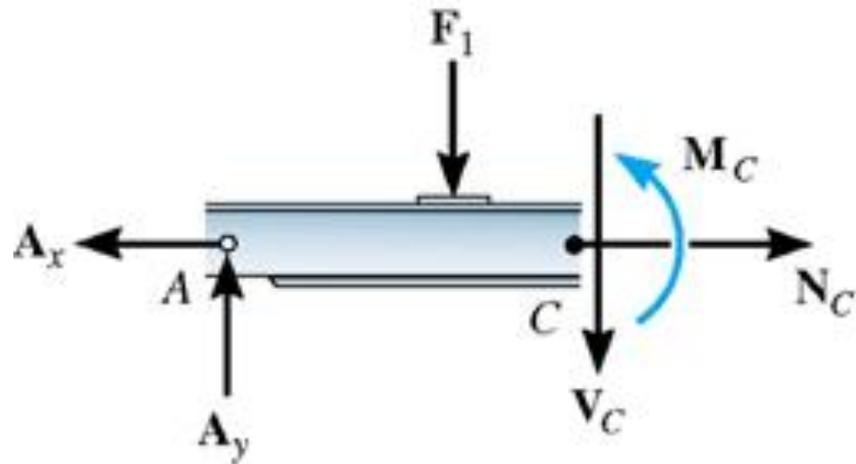
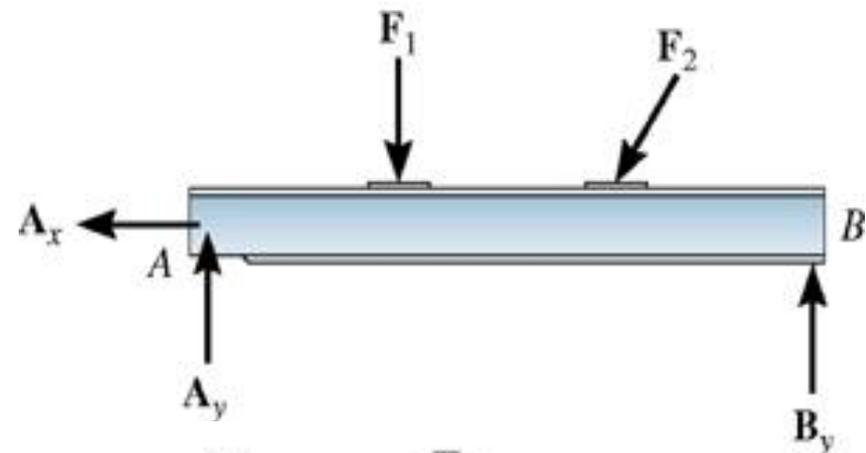
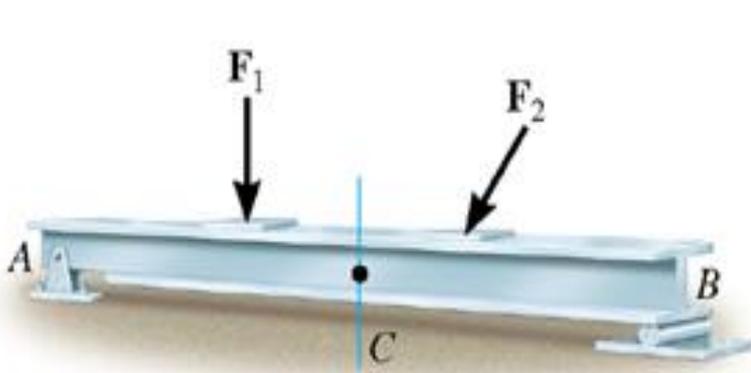
Momento fletor positivo



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



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

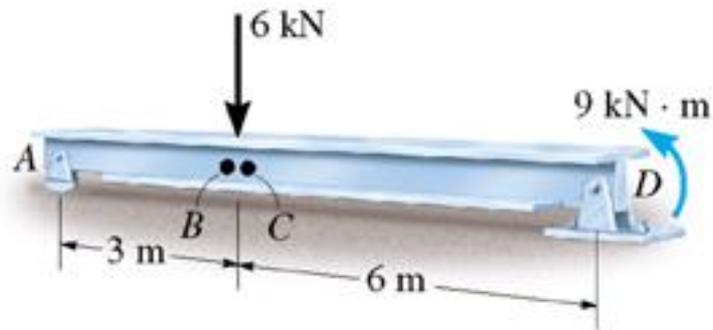
ESFORÇOS EXTERNOS: Aqueles que atuam nas estruturas e fazem surgir esforços internos que podem deformar estas estruturas levando ao rompimento em alguns casos são esforços externos **ativos** (F_1 F_2). Aqueles que surgem nos apoios são esforços externos **reativos** (A_x A_y B_y).

ESFORÇOS INTERNOS: tensões e suas resultantes.

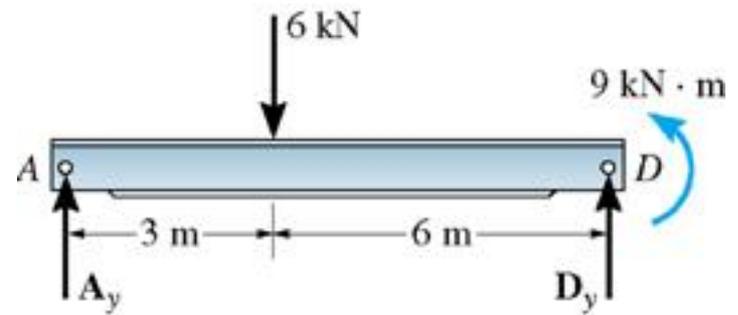
ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES: esforços internos, resultantes e momentos das tensões na seção transversal de uma barra. São as **forças normais** (N_c), as **forças cortantes** (V_c), os **momentos fletores** (M_c), e os **momentos de torção**.

Exercício 3

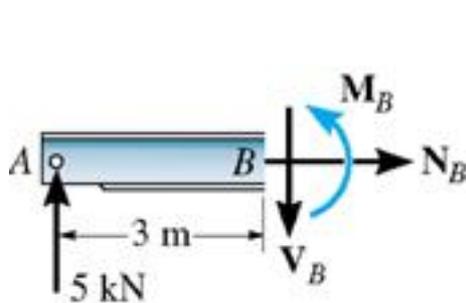
DETERMINE AS REAÇÕES NOS APOIOS E OS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES NOS PONTOS B E C DA VIGA DA FIGURA



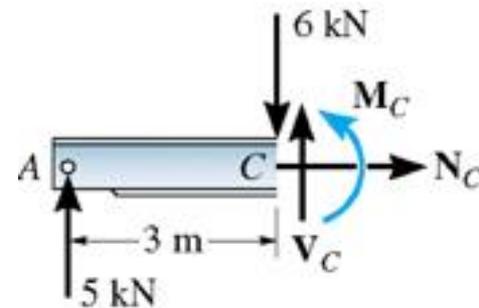
(a)



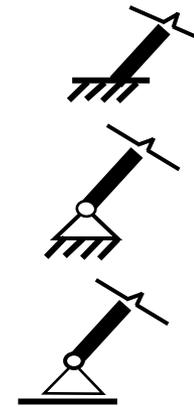
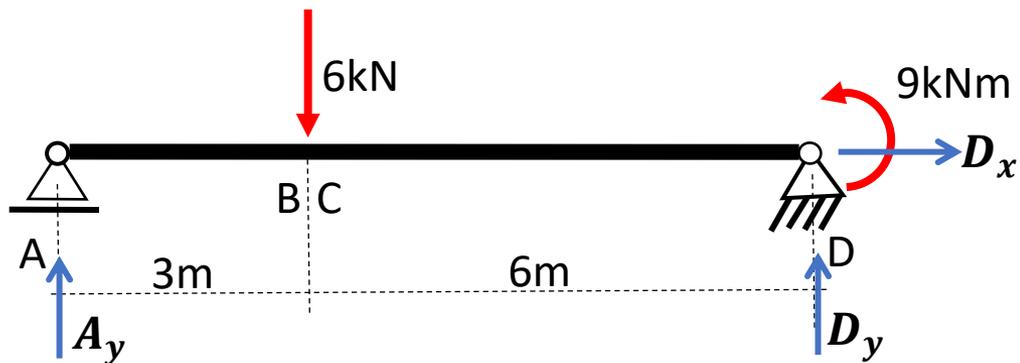
(b)



(c)



(d)



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articulação móvel

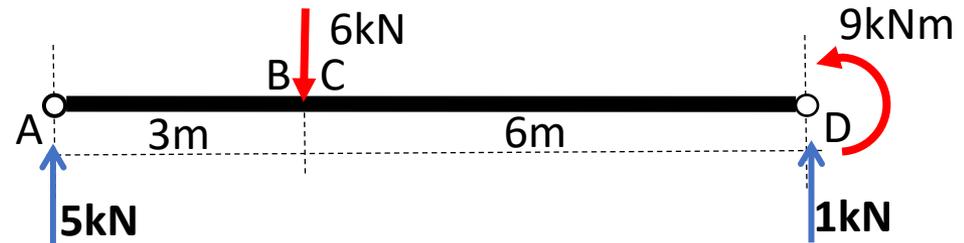
1. *Reações nos apoios*

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

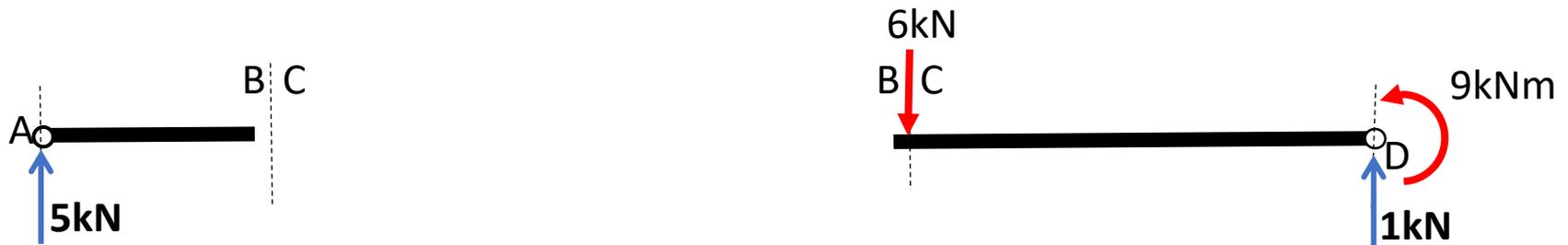
$$\sum M_D = 0 = -A_y * 9 + 6 * 6 + 9 \Rightarrow A_y = 5 \text{ kN}$$

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

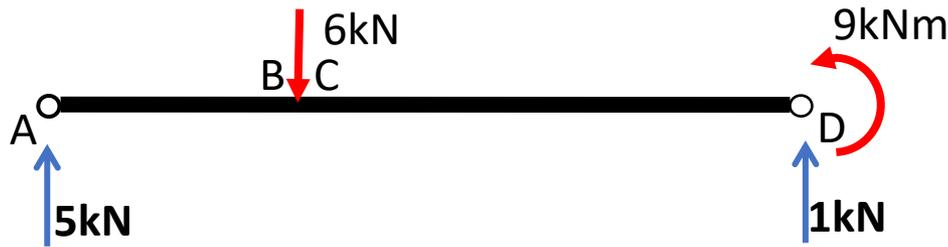
2. *Diagrama do corpo livre (DCL)*



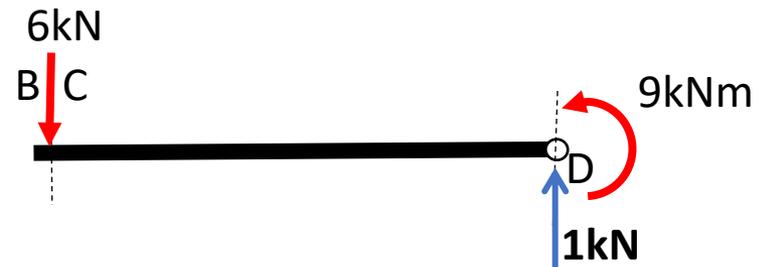
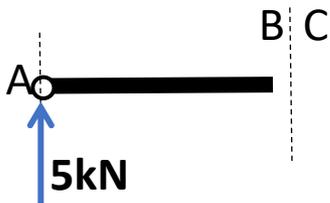
3. *Seção B (aplicação do Teorema do corte)*



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

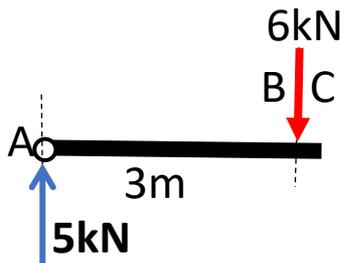


Seção B (aplicação do Teorema do corte)



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

Seção C (aplicação do Teorema do corte)

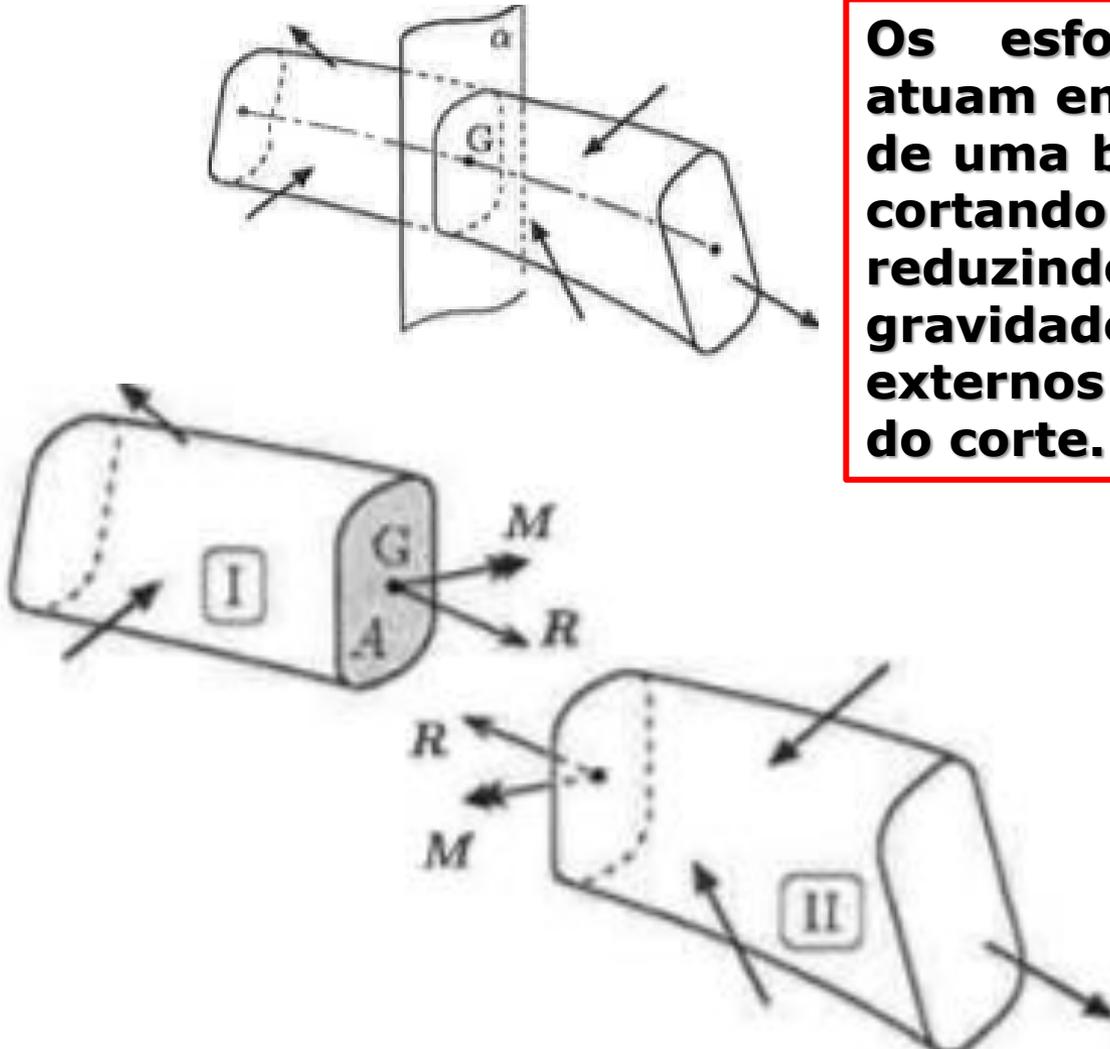


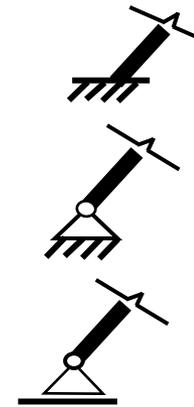
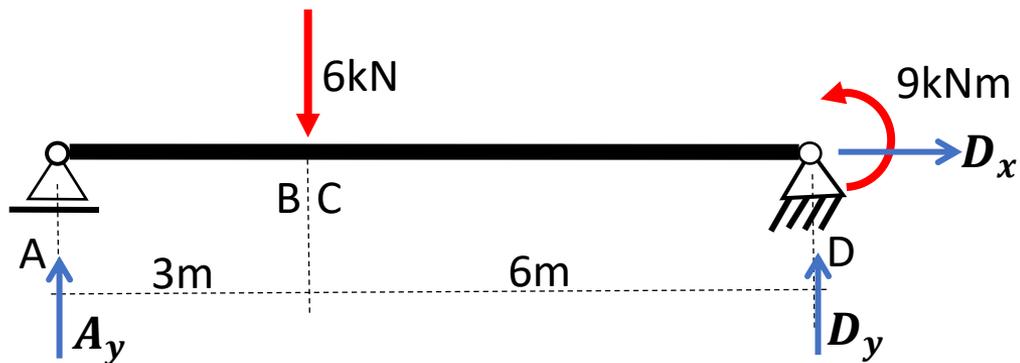
Os esforços solicitantes que atuam em uma seção transversal de uma barra podem ser obtidos cortando a barra nesta seção e reduzindo no seu centro de gravidade todos os esforços externos aplicados do outro lado do corte.

Teorema fundamental da Resistência dos materiais

Teorema do corte

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.





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articulação móvel

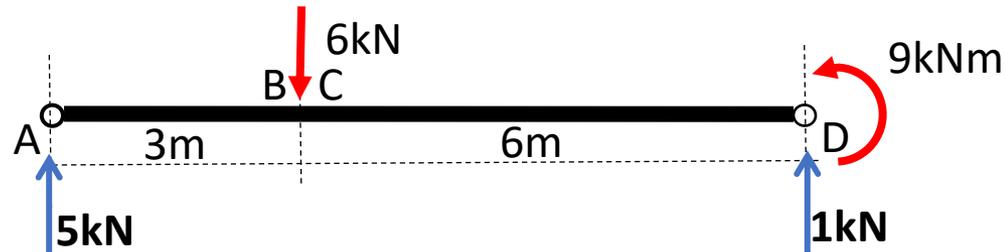
1. *Reações nos apoios*

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

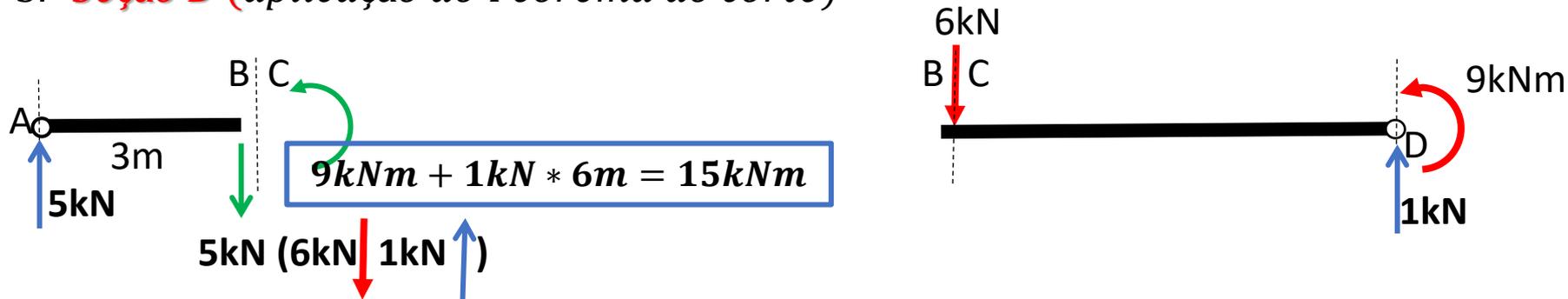
$$\sum M_D = 0 = -A_y * 9 + 6 * 6 + 9 \Rightarrow A_y = 5 \text{ kN}$$

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

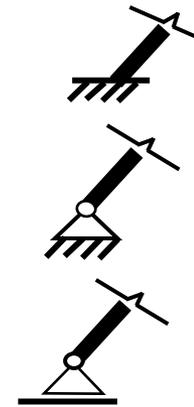
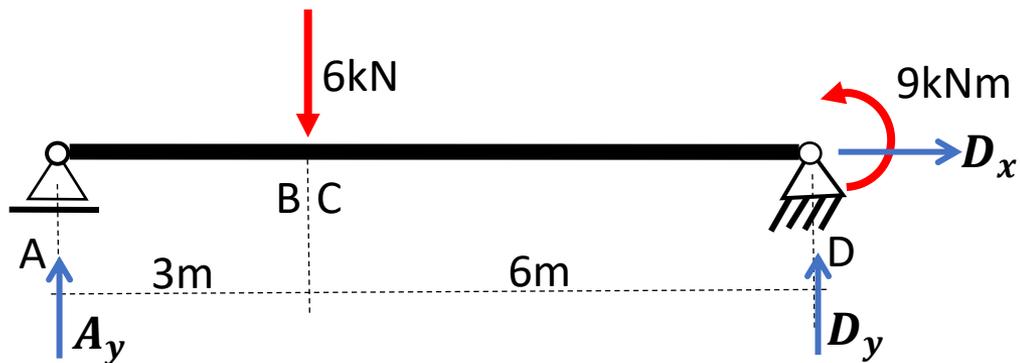
2. *Diagrama do corpo livre DCL*



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



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



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articulação móvel

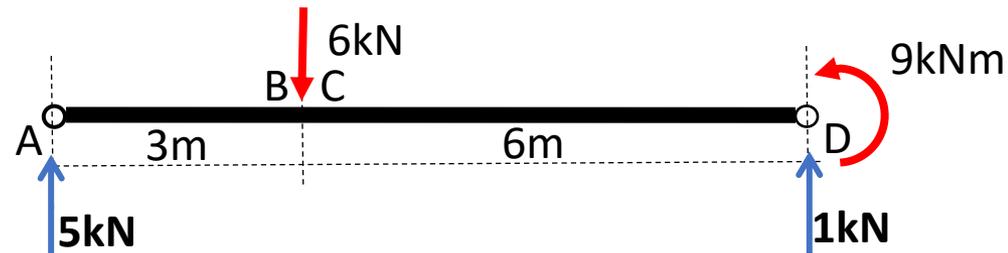
1. *Reações nos apoios*

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

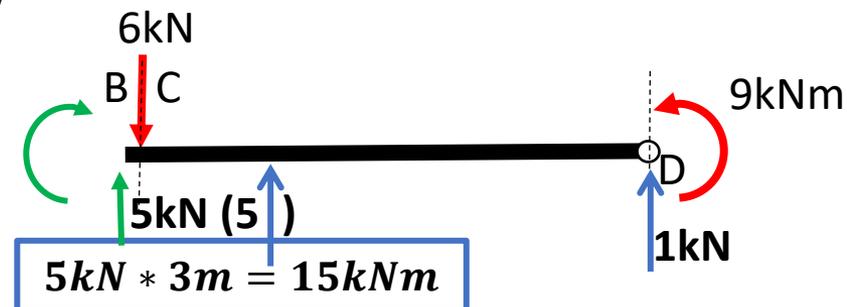
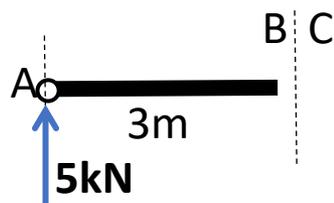
$$\sum M_D = 0 = -A_y * 9 + 6 * 6 + 9 \Rightarrow A_y = 5 \text{ kN}$$

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

2. *Diagrama do corpo livre DCL*

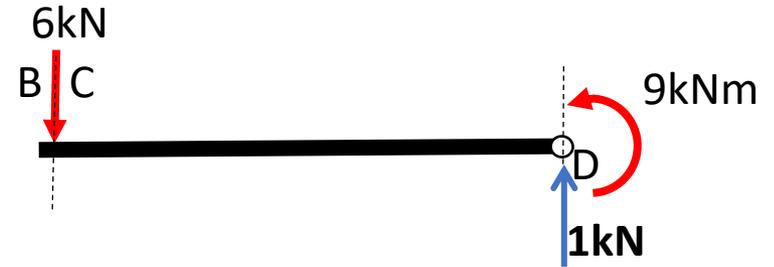
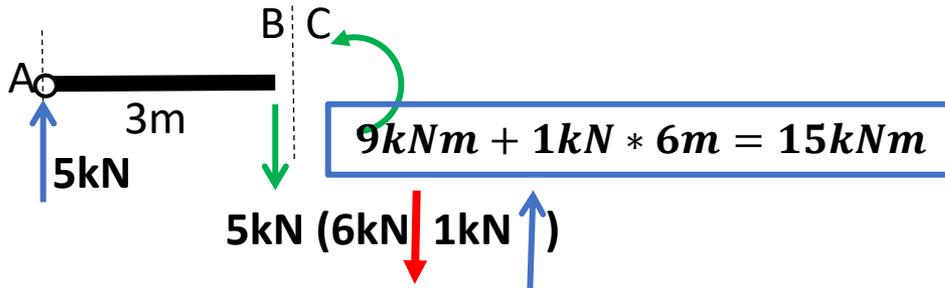


3. *Seção B (aplicação do Teorema do corte)*

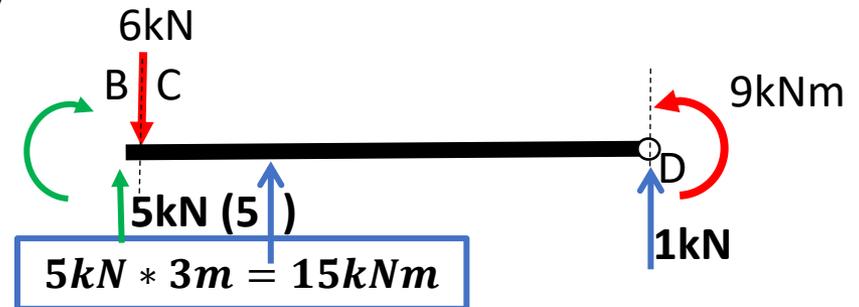
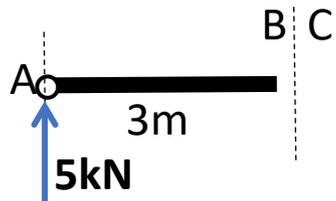


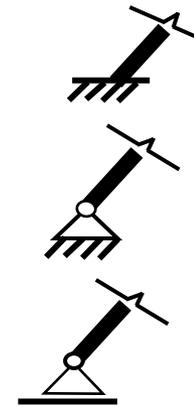
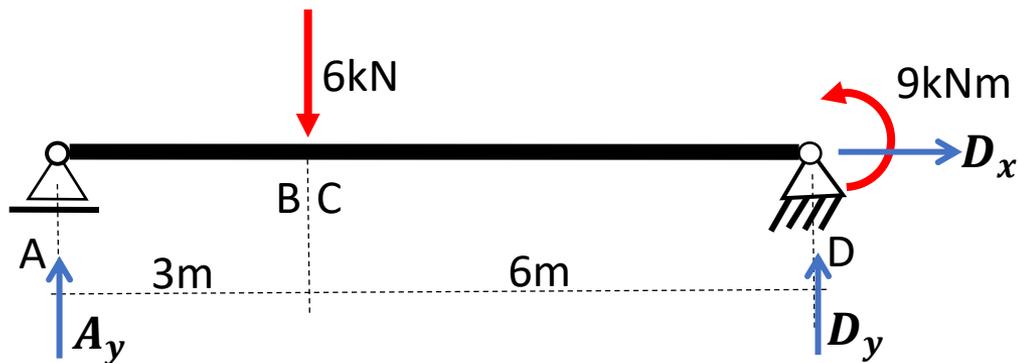
Pelo Teorema do corte, divide-se a estrutura apenas em duas partes na seção de interesse

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



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





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articulação móvel

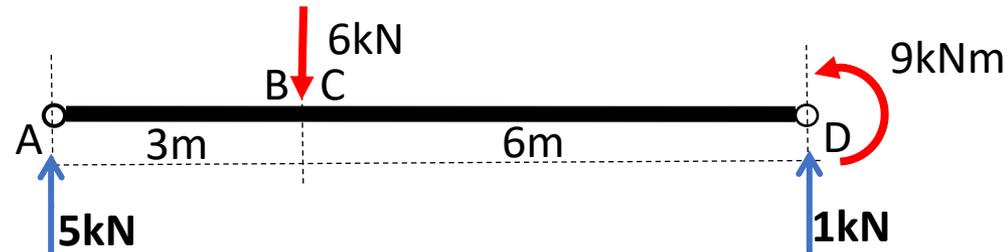
1. *Reações nos apoios*

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

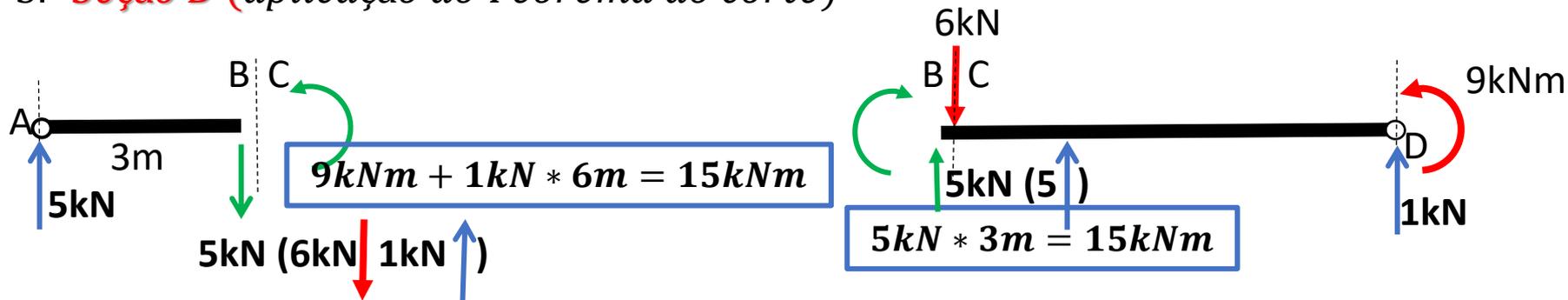
$$\sum M_D = 0 = -A_y * 9 + 6 * 6 + 9 \Rightarrow A_y = 5 \text{ kN}$$

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

2. *Diagrama do corpo livre DCL*

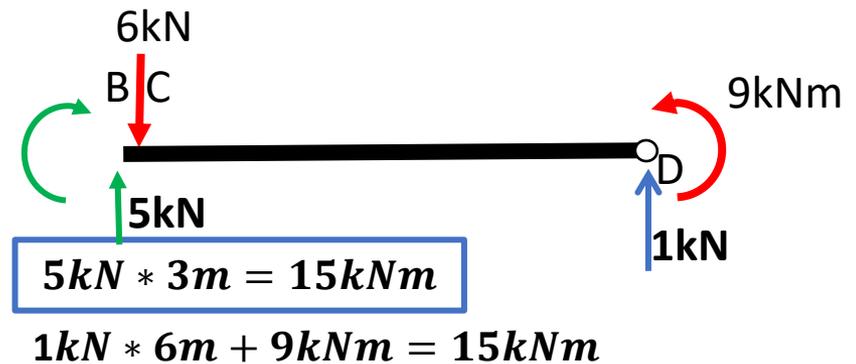
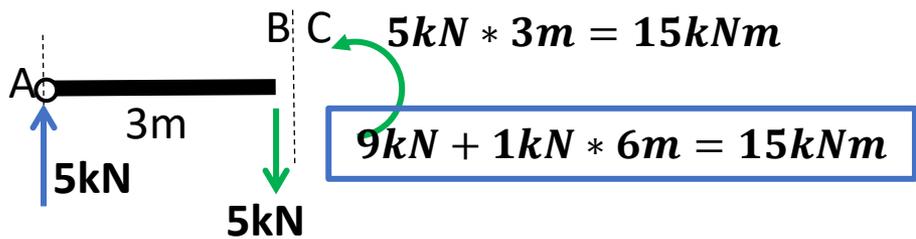
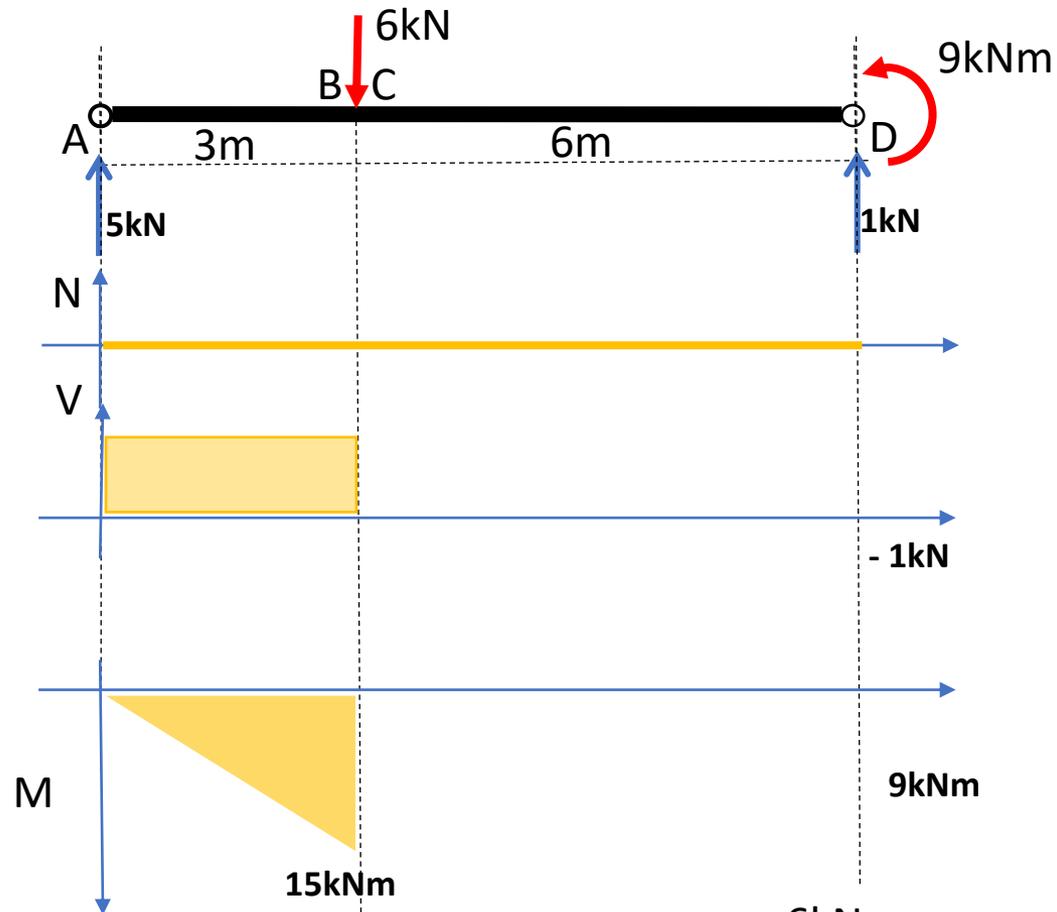


3. *Seção B (aplicação do Teorema do corte)*



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

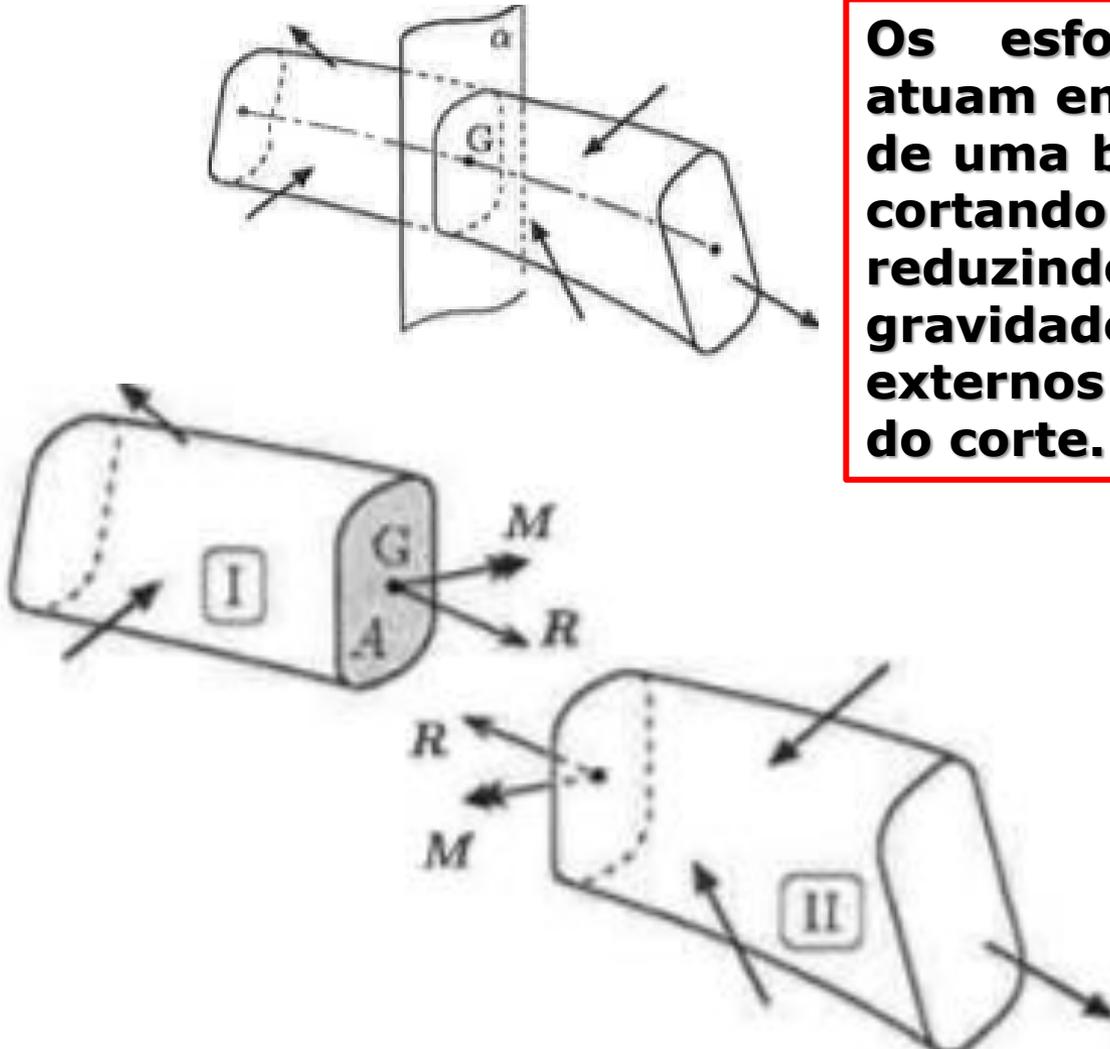
4. Diagramas dos esforços solicitantes

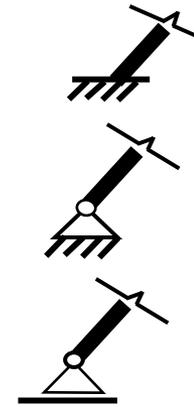
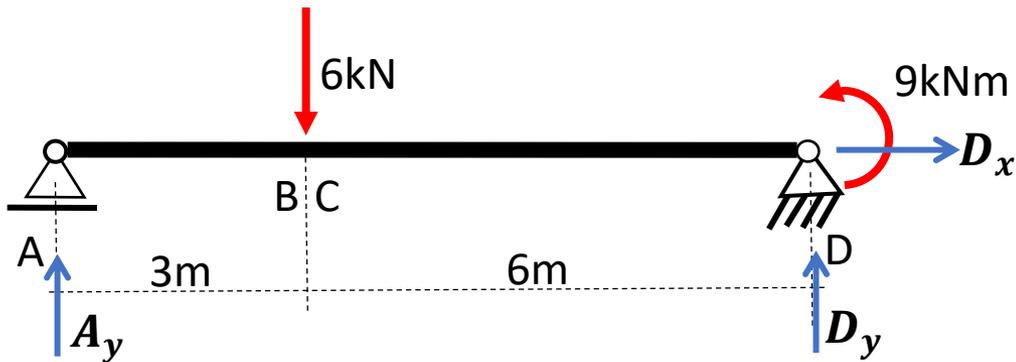


Teorema fundamental da Resistência dos materiais

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.





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1. *Reações nos apoios*

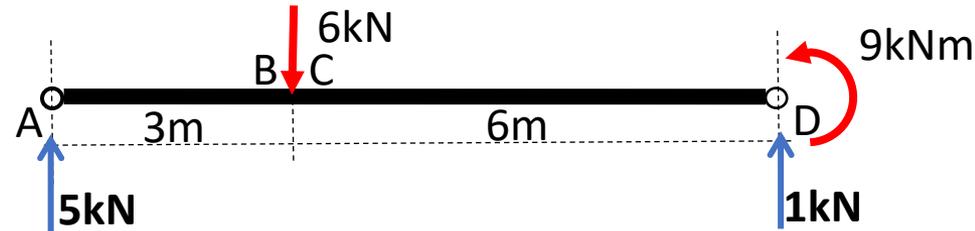
$$\sum X = 0 = D_x \Rightarrow D_x = 0$$

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

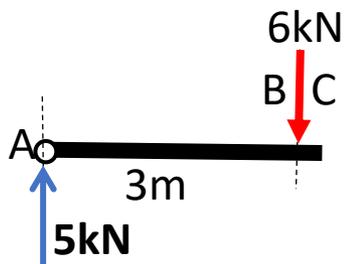
$$\sum Y = 0 = A_y - 6 + D_y \Rightarrow 5 - 6 + D_y = 0 \Rightarrow D_y = 1 \text{ kN}$$

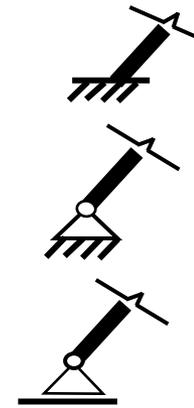
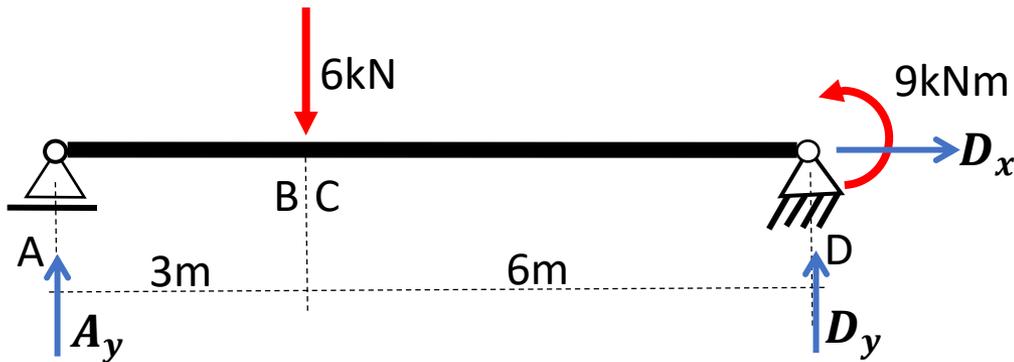


2. *Diagrama do corpo livre DCL*



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





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articulação móvel

1. *Reações nos apoios*

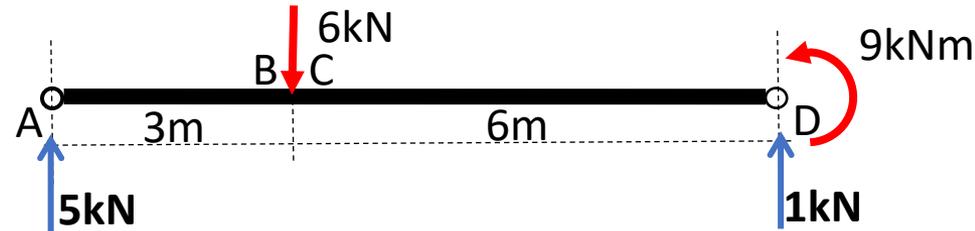
$$\sum X = 0 = D_x \Rightarrow D_x = 0$$

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

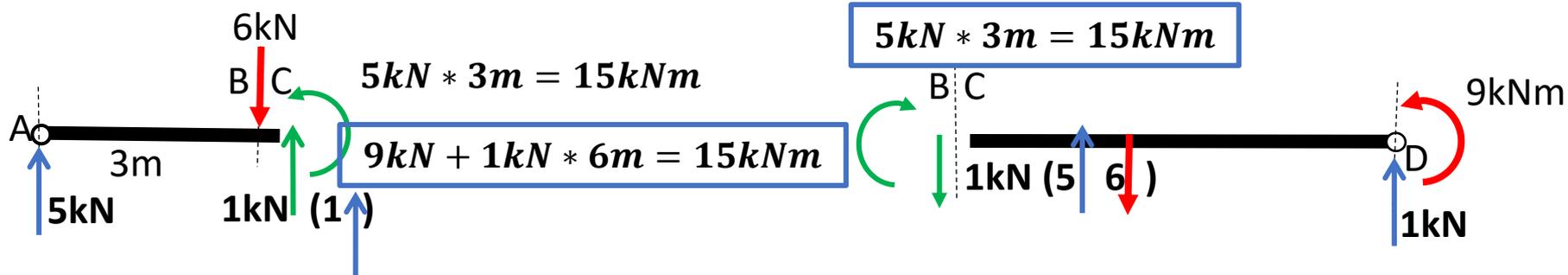
$$\sum Y = 0 = A_y - 6 + D_y \Rightarrow 5 - 6 + D_y = 0 \Rightarrow D_y = 1 \text{ kN}$$



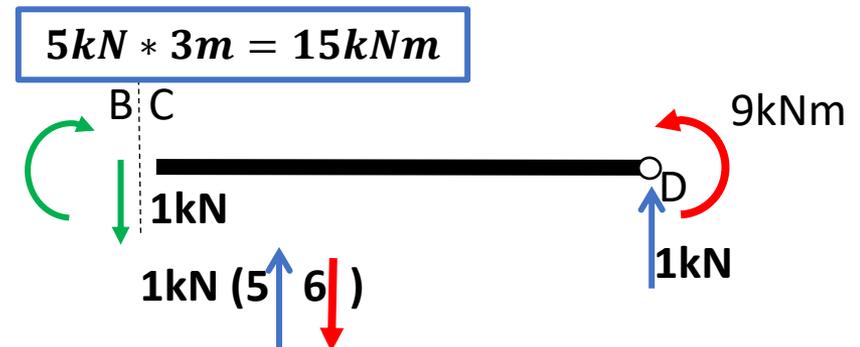
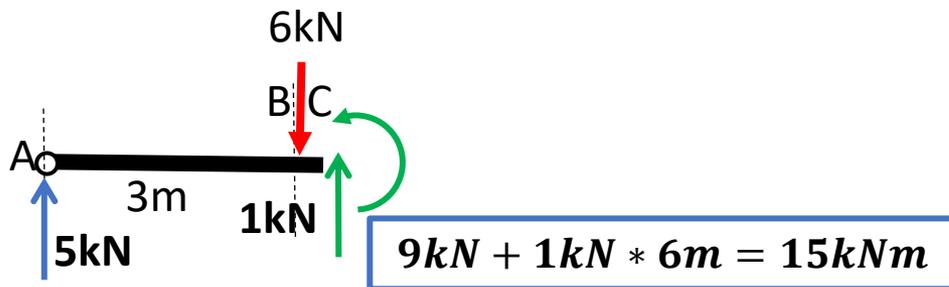
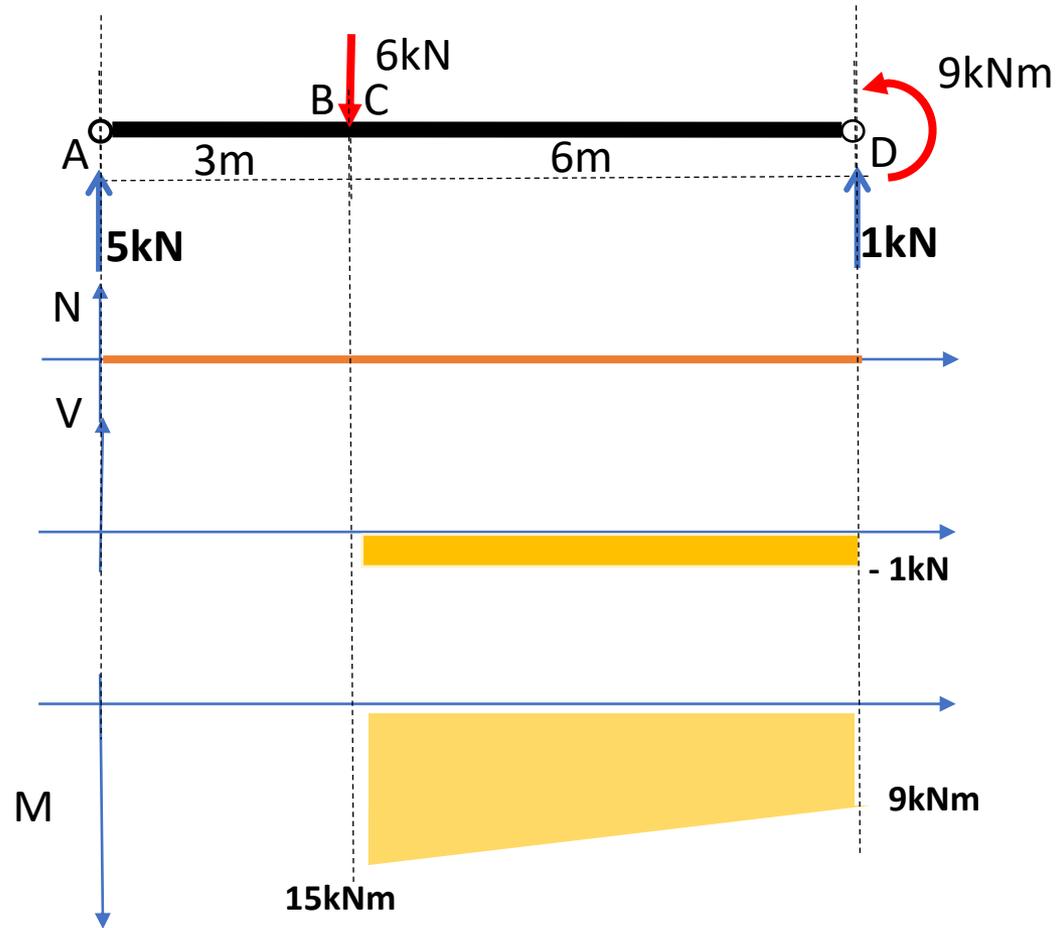
2. *Diagrama do corpo livre DCL*



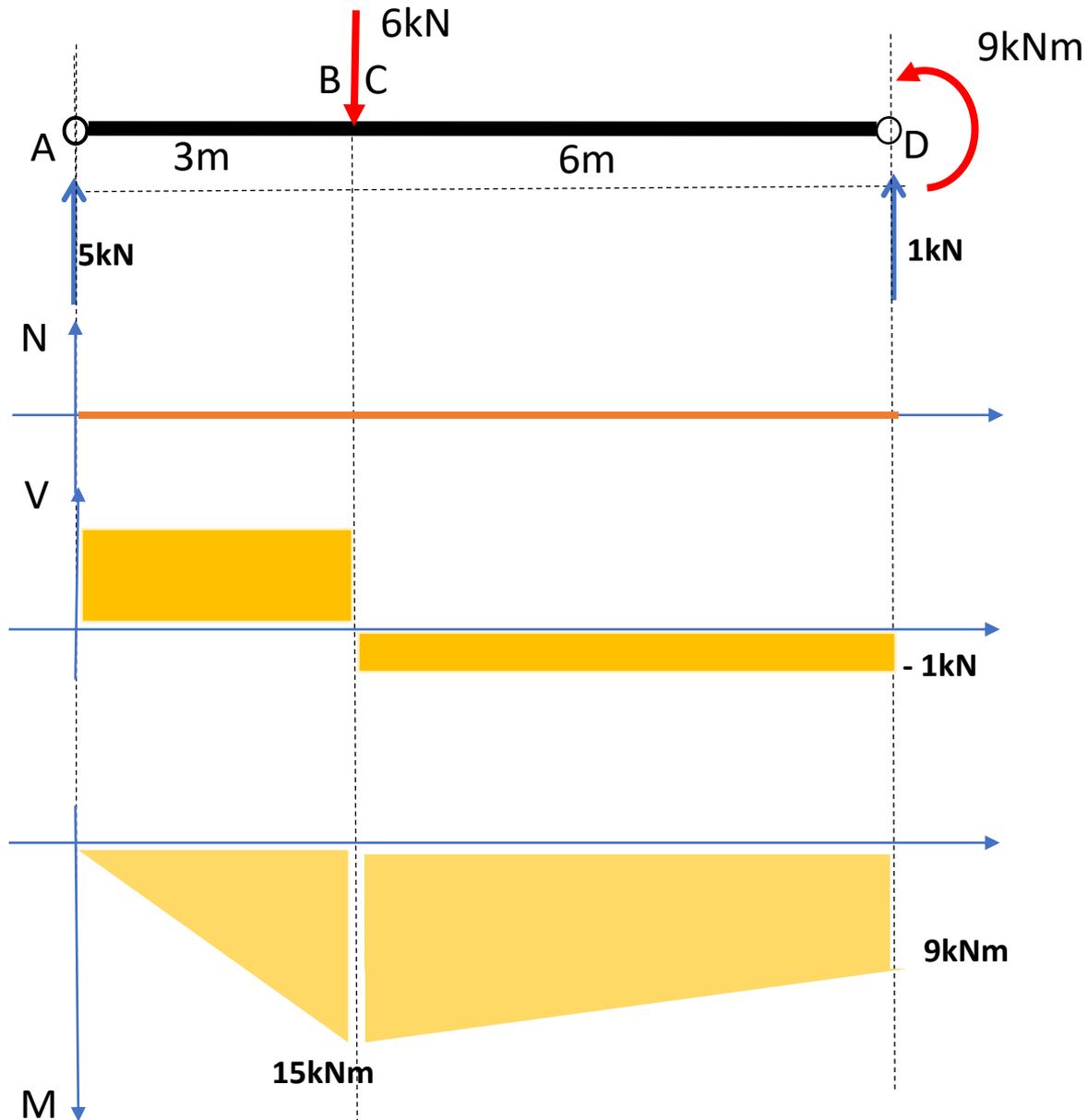
4. **Seção C** (aplicação do Teorema do corte)



4. Diagramas dos esforços solicitantes

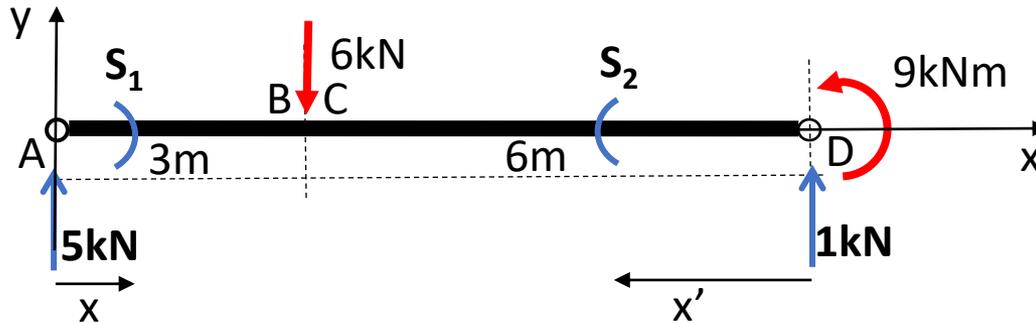


5. Diagramas dos esforços solicitantes

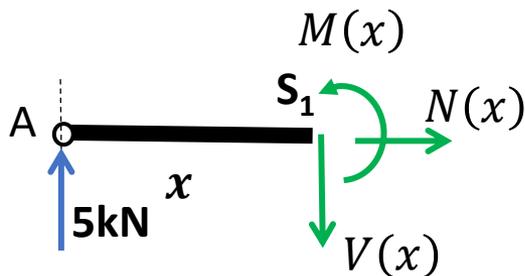


Exercício 5.

DETERMINE AS FUNÇÕES DOS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES E ESBOCE OS SEUS DIAGRAMAS



1. Seccionando a viga em S_1 , supondo a existência de $N(x)$, $V(x)$, $M(x)$ e impondo o equilíbrio da parte da esquerda tem – se



$$\sum X = 0 = N(x) \Rightarrow N(x) = 0$$

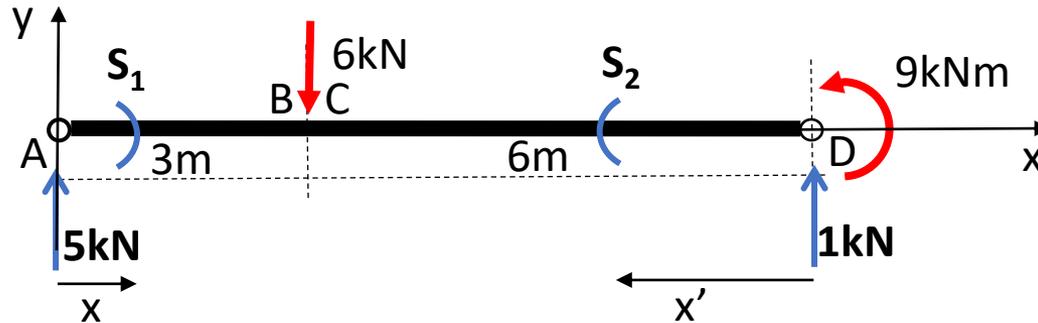
$$\sum M(S_1) = 0 = 5 * x + M(x) \Rightarrow M(x) = -5x$$

$$\sum Y = 0 = 5 - V(x) \Rightarrow V(x) = 5$$

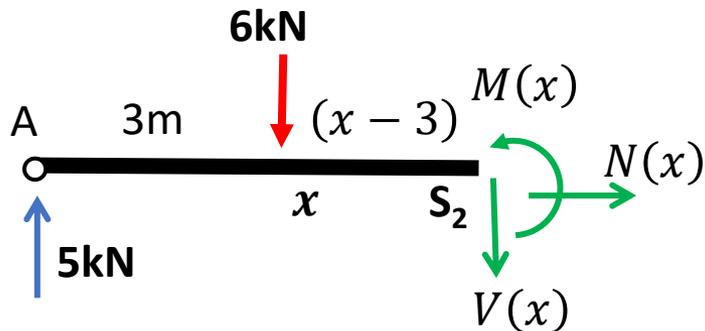


Exercício 5

DETERMINE AS FUNÇÕES DOS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES E ESBOCE OS SEUS DIAGRAMAS



2. Seccionando a viga em S_2 , supondo a existência de $N(x)$, $V(x)$, $M(x)$ e impondo o equilíbrio da parte da esquerda tem – se



$$\sum X = 0 = N(x) \Rightarrow N(x) = 0$$

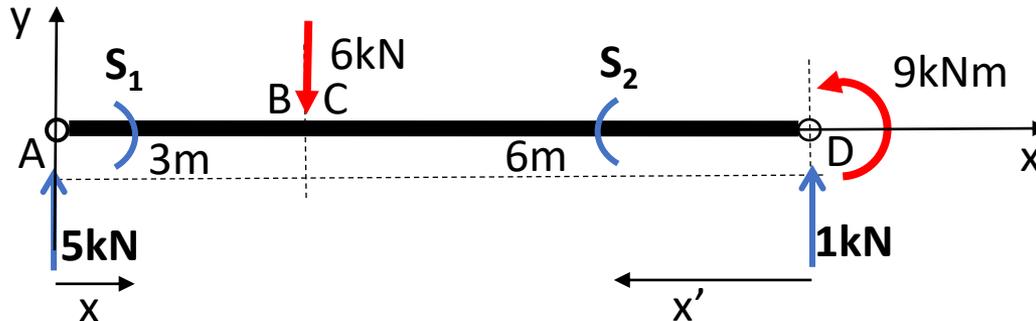
$$\sum Y = 0 = 5 - 6 - V(x) \Rightarrow V(x) = -1 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M(S_2) = 0 = -5 * x + 6 * (x - 3) + M(x) \Rightarrow M(x) = -x + 18$$

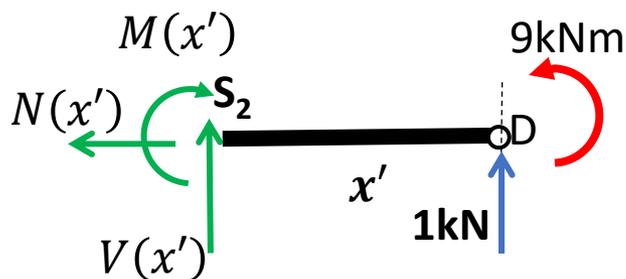


Exercício 5

DETERMINE AS FUNÇÕES DOS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES E ESBOCE OS SEUS DIAGRAMAS



3. Seccionando a viga em S_2 , supondo a existência de $N(x')$, $V(x')$, $M(x')$ e impondo o equilíbrio da parte da direita tem – se



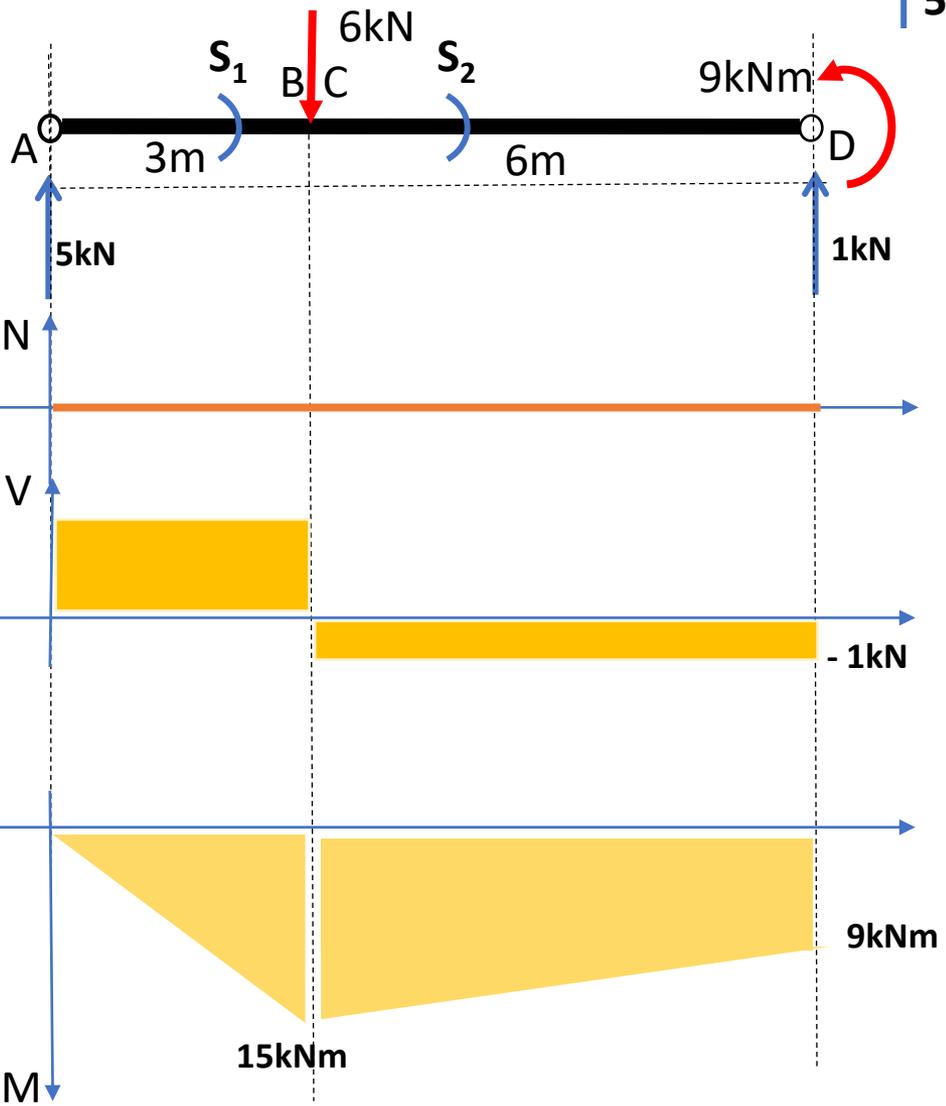
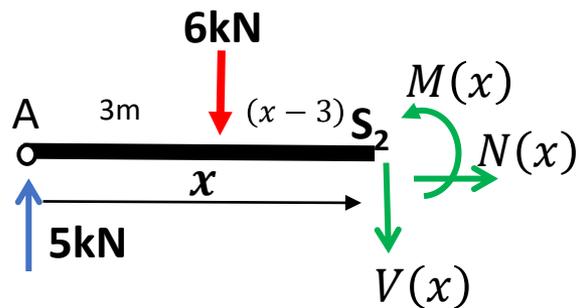
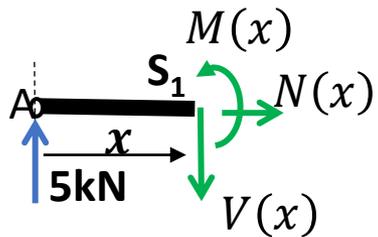
$$\sum X = 0 = -N(x') \Rightarrow N(x') = 0$$

$$\sum M(S_2) = 0 = 1 * x' + 9 - M(x') \Rightarrow M(x') = x' + 9$$

$$\sum Y = 0 = 1 + V(x') \Rightarrow V(x') = -1$$



GRINTER



$$N(x) = 0$$

$$V(x) = 5$$

$$M(x) = 5x$$

N

V

M

$$V(3_-) = 5$$

$$V(0) = 5$$

$$M(3_-) = +15$$

$$M(0) = 0$$

$$N(x) = 0$$

$$V(x) = -1$$

$$M(x) = -x + 18$$

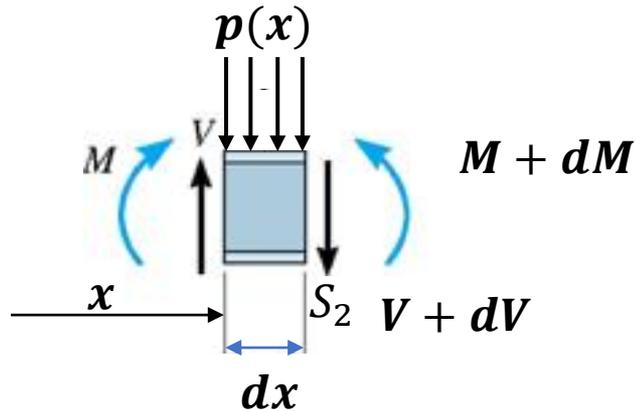
$$V(3_+) = -1$$

$$V(9) = -1$$

$$M(3_+) = +15$$

$$M(9) = +9$$

EQUAÇÕES DIFERENCIAIS DE EQUILÍBRIO



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

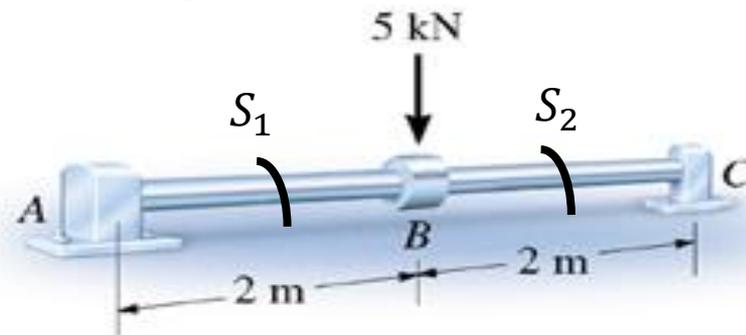
$$\frac{dM(x)}{dx} = V(x)$$

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

$$2. \sum M(S_2) = 0 = -M - V * dx + p(x) * dx * \frac{dx}{2} + (M + dM) \Rightarrow \frac{dM}{dx} = V$$

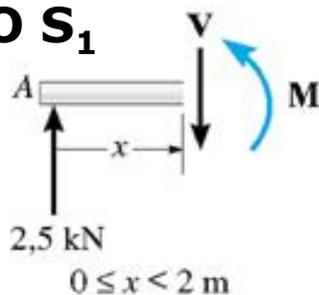
Exercício 6

ESBOCE OS DIAGRAMAS DOS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES DA VIGA DA FIGURA



Seccionando em S_1 e S_2 , supondo a existência de $V(x)$ e $M(x)$ tem-se:

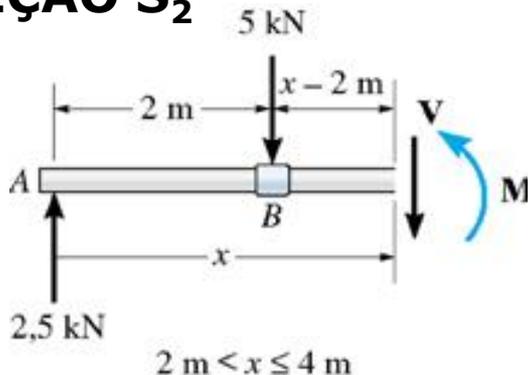
SEÇÃO S_1



$$\sum Y = 0 = 2,5 - V(x) \Rightarrow V(x) = 2,5$$

$$\sum M(S_1) = 0 = -2,5 * x + M(x) \Rightarrow M(x) = 2,5x$$

SEÇÃO S_2

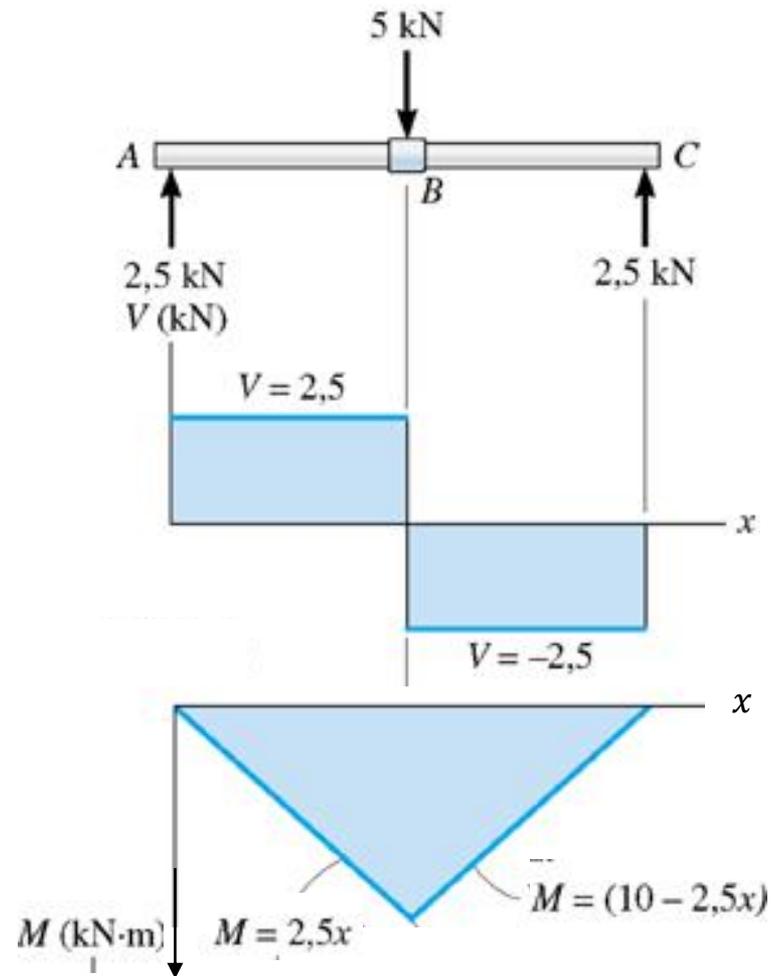


$$\sum Y = 0 = 2,5 - 5 - V(x) \Rightarrow V(x) = 2,5$$

$$\sum M(S_2) = 0 = -2,5 * x + 5 * (x - 2) + M(x) \\ \Rightarrow M(x) = -2,5x + 10$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(0) &= 2,5 \\
 V(2_-) &= 2,5 \\
 V(2_+) &= -2,5 \\
 V(4) &= -2,5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M(0) &= 2,5 \cdot (0) = 0 \\
 M(2_-) &= 2,5 \cdot (2) = 5 \\
 M(2_+) &= -2,5 \cdot (2) + 10 = 5 \\
 M(4) &= -2,5 \cdot (4) + 10 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

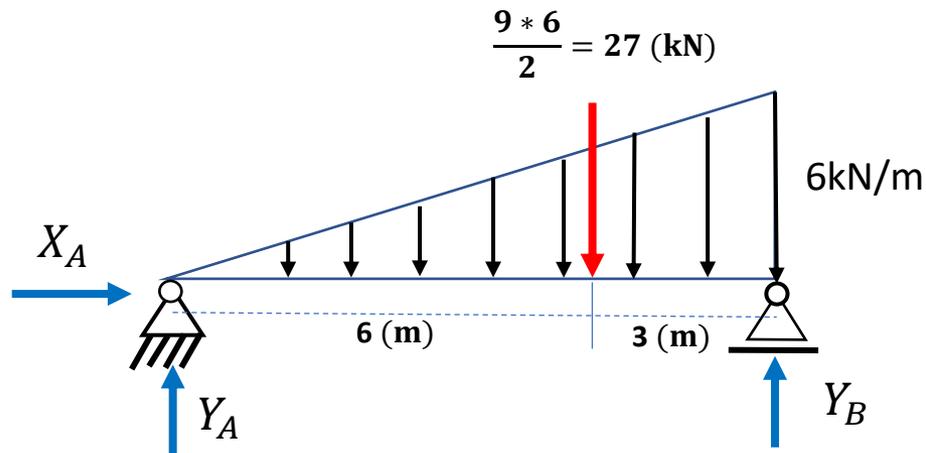
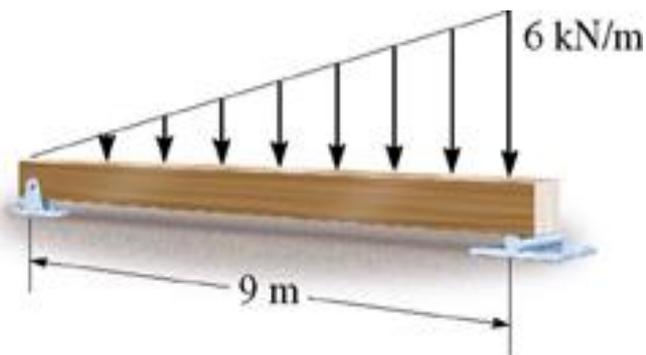


$$\text{Em } S_1(0 < x < 2): V(x) = 2,5; M(x) = 2,5x$$

$$\text{Em } S_2(2 < x < 4): V(x) = -2,5; M(x) = -2,5x + 10$$

Exercício 7

TRACE OS DIAGRAMAS DOS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES DA VIGA DA FIGURA

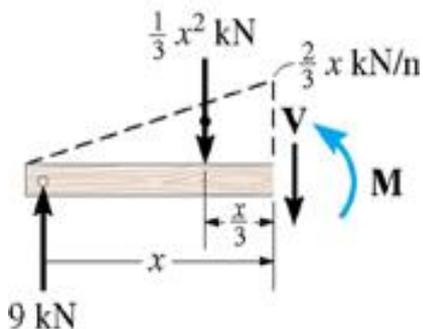


1. *Reações nos apoios*

$$\sum X = 0 = X_A \Rightarrow X_A = 0$$

$$\sum M(A) = 0 = +Y_B * 9 - 27 * 6 \Rightarrow Y_B = 18 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum Y = 0 = Y_A - 27 + Y_B \Rightarrow Y_A - 27 + 18 = 0 \Rightarrow Y_A = 9 \text{ kN}$$



Ao seccionar a viga e considerando a parte da esquerda, a resultante da força distribuída é $\frac{1}{3}x^2$ pois

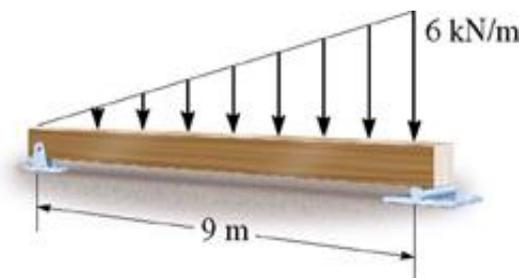
$$a) \frac{p(x)}{x} = \frac{6}{9} \Rightarrow p(x) = \frac{2}{3}x$$

$$b) R(x) = \int_0^x p(x)d(x) = \int_0^x \frac{2}{3}xd(x) = \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right] = \frac{x^2}{3}$$

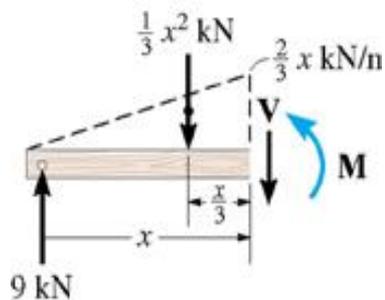
$$c) \text{A resultante total é } R(9) = 27$$

Exercício 7

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



Seccionando a viga a x m da articulação fixa, supondo a existência de $N(x)$, $V(x)$, $M(x)$ e impondo o equilíbrio da parte da esquerda tem – se

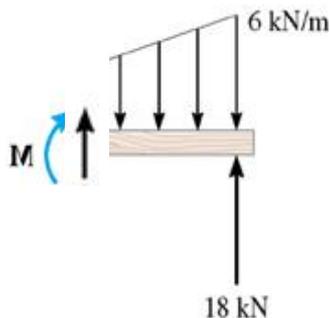


$$\sum X = 0 = N(x) \Rightarrow N(x) = 0$$

$$\sum Y = 0 = 9 - \frac{1}{3}x^2 - V(x) \Rightarrow V(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 + 9 \text{ (kN)}$$

$$\sum M(ST) = 0 = -9 * x + \frac{1}{3}x^2 * \frac{x}{3} + M(x) \Rightarrow M(x) = -\frac{1}{9}x^3 + 9x$$

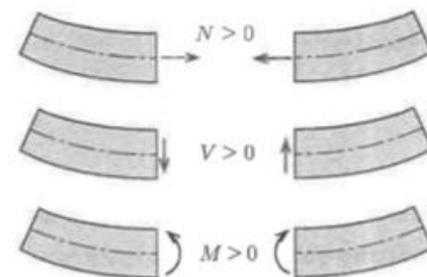
Seccionando a viga a x m da articulação fixa, e reduzindo as forças da parte da esquerda para a seção tem – se



$$N = 0 \Rightarrow N(x) = 0$$

$$V = 9 - \frac{1}{3}x^2 \Rightarrow V(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 + 9$$

$$M = 9 * x - \frac{1}{3}x^2 * \frac{x}{3} \Rightarrow M(x) = -\frac{1}{9}x^3 + 9x$$



$$N(x) = 0$$

$$V(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 + 9$$

$$M(x) = -\frac{1}{9}x^3 + 9x$$

$$V(0) = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 0^2 + 9 = 9$$

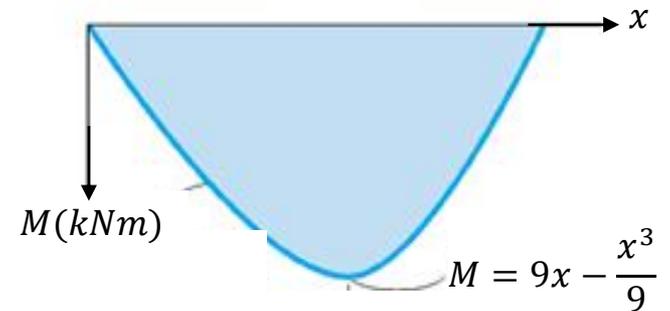
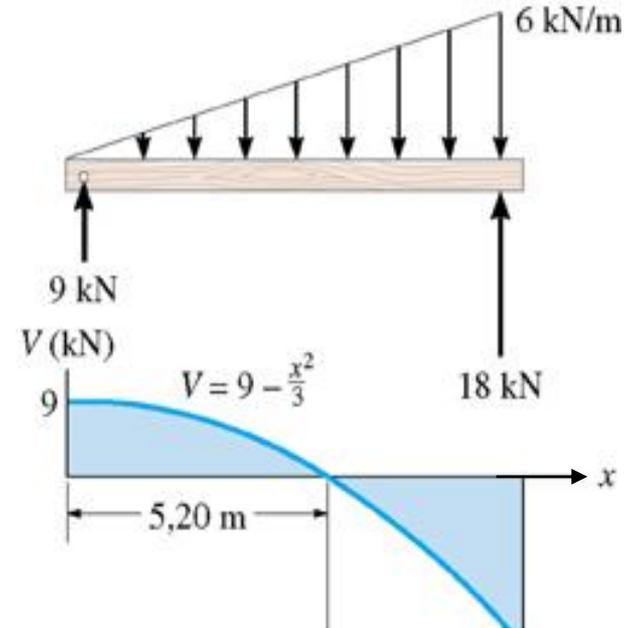
$$V(9) = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 9^2 + 9 = -18$$

$$V(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 5,2$$

$$M(0) = -\frac{1}{9} \cdot 0^3 + 9 \cdot 0 = 0$$

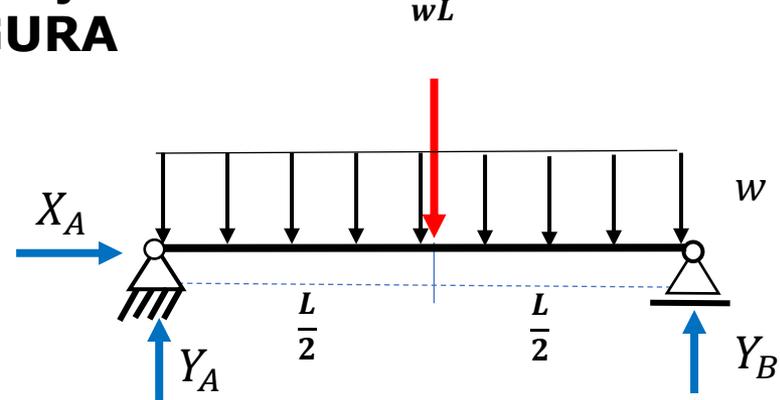
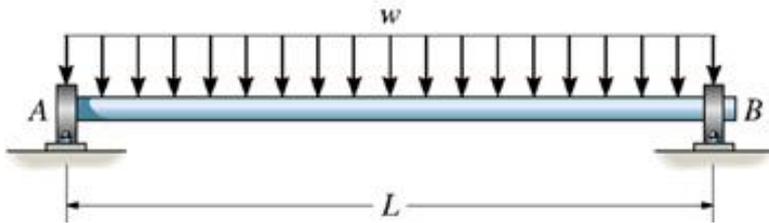
$$M(9) = -\frac{1}{9} \cdot 9^3 + 9 \cdot 9 = 0$$

$$M(5,2) = -\frac{1}{9} \cdot (5,2)^3 + 9 \cdot (5,2) = 31,2$$



Exercício 8

TRACE OS DIAGRAMAS DOS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES DA VIGA SIMPLEMENTE APOIADA DA FIGURA



1. Reações nos apoios

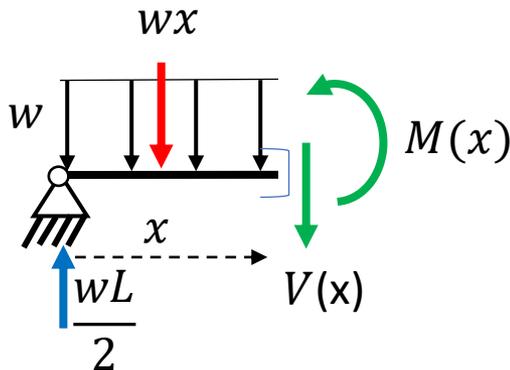
$$\sum X = 0 = X_A \Rightarrow X_A = 0$$

$$\sum M(A) = 0 = +Y_B * L - wL * \frac{L}{2} \Rightarrow Y_B = \frac{wL}{2}$$

$$\sum Y = 0 = Y_A - wL + Y_B \Rightarrow Y_A - wL + \frac{wL}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow Y_A = \frac{wL}{2}$$



Seccionando a viga a x m da articulação fixa, supondo a existência de $N(x)$, $V(x)$, $M(x)$ e impondo o equilíbrio da parte da esquerda tem – se



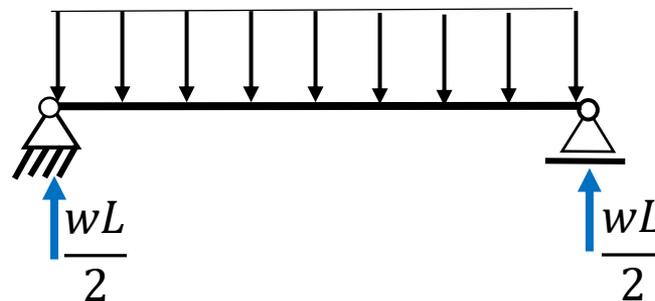
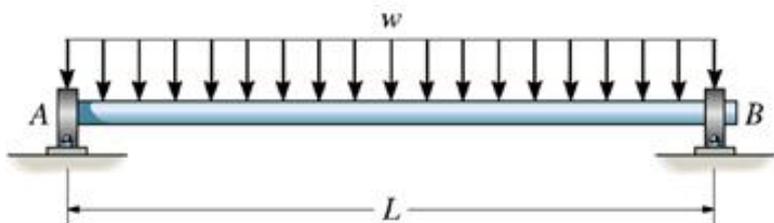
$$\sum X = 0 = N(x) \Rightarrow N(x) = 0$$

$$\sum Y = 0 = \frac{wL}{2} - wx - V(x) \Rightarrow V(x) = -wx + \frac{wL}{2}$$

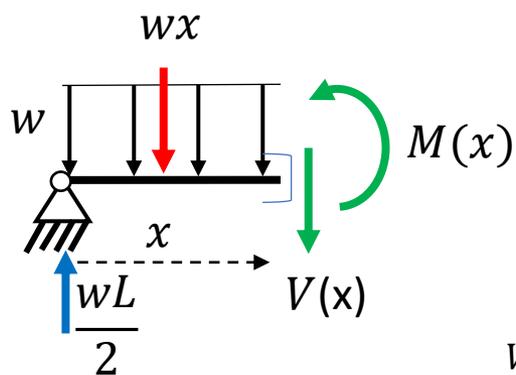
$$\sum M(ST) = 0 = -\frac{wL}{2} * x + wx * \frac{x}{2} + M(x) \Rightarrow M(x) = -\frac{w}{2}x^2 + \frac{wL}{2}x$$

Exercício 8

TRACE OS DIAGRAMAS DOS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES DA VIGA SIMPLEMENTE APOIADA DA FIGURA



Seccionando a viga a x m da articulação fixa, e reduzindo as forças da parte da esquerda para a seção tem – se



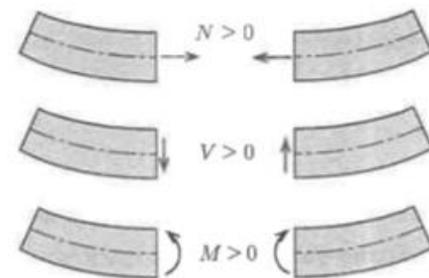
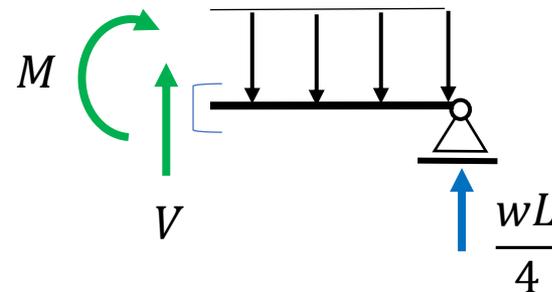
$$N = 0 \Rightarrow N(x) = 0$$

$$V = \frac{wL}{2} - wx \Rightarrow V(x) = -wx + \frac{wL}{2}$$

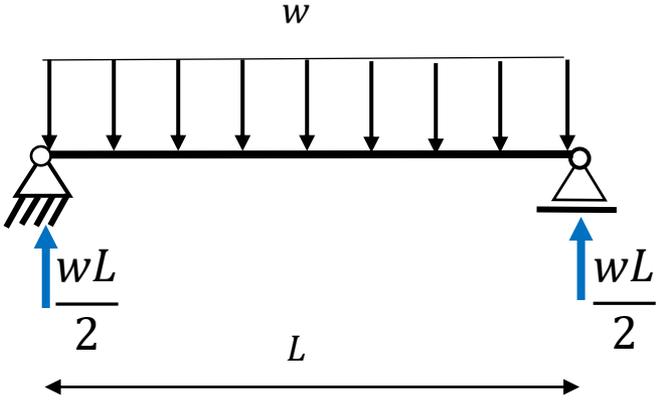
$$M = \frac{wL}{2} * x - wx * \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow M(x) = -\frac{w}{2}x^2 + \frac{wL}{2}x$$



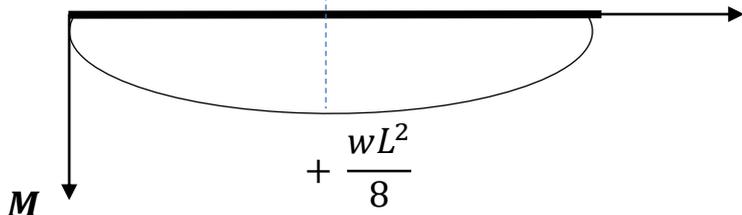
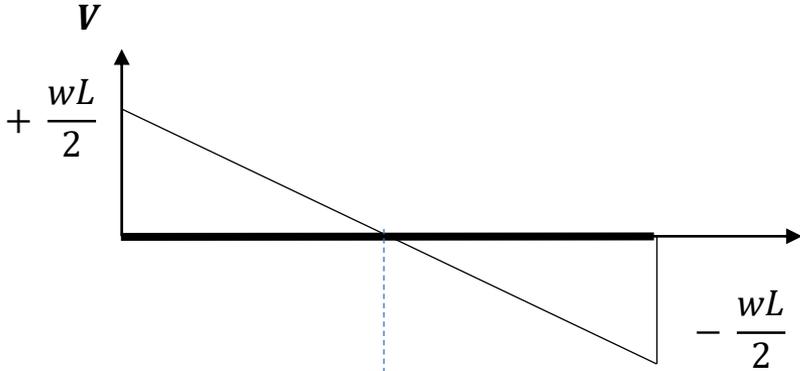
GRINTER



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



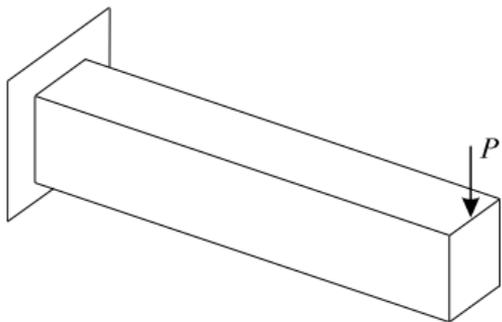
$$\begin{aligned}
 V(0) &= -w \cdot 0 + \frac{wL}{2} \Rightarrow V(0) = +\frac{wL}{2} \\
 V(L) &= -w \cdot L + \frac{wL}{2} \Rightarrow V(L) = -\frac{wL}{2} \\
 V(x) &= -wx + \frac{wL}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{L}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 M(0) &= -\frac{w}{2} \cdot 0^2 + \frac{wL}{2} \cdot 0 \Rightarrow M(0) = 0 \\
 M(L) &= -\frac{w}{2} \cdot L^2 + \frac{wL}{2} \cdot L \Rightarrow M(L) = 0 \\
 M\left(\frac{L}{2}\right) &= -\frac{w}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{wL}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{L}{2}\right) \Rightarrow M\left(\frac{L}{2}\right) = \frac{wL^2}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercício 9

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

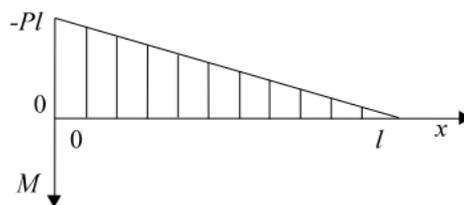
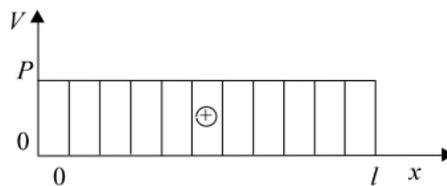
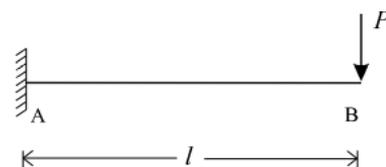
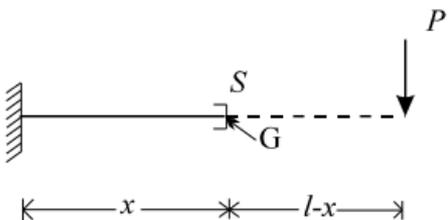
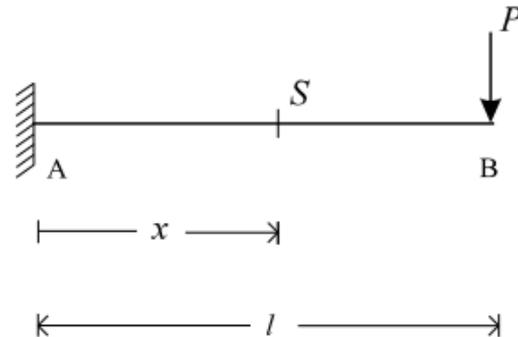


$$V(0) = P$$

$$V(l) = P$$

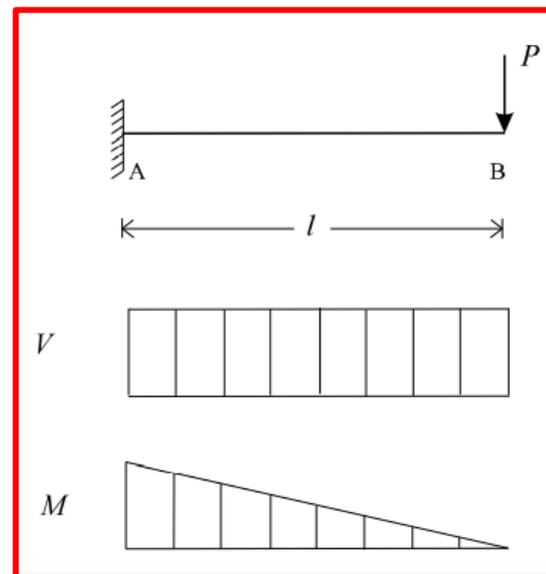
$$M(0) = -Pl$$

$$M(l) = 0$$



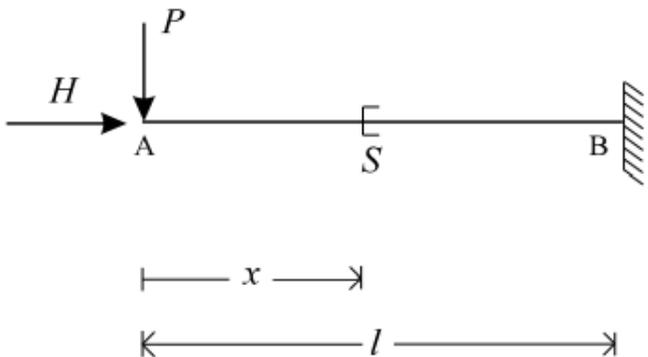
$$V(x) = P$$

$$M(x) = -P(l - x)$$



Exercício 10

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



$$N(0) = -H$$

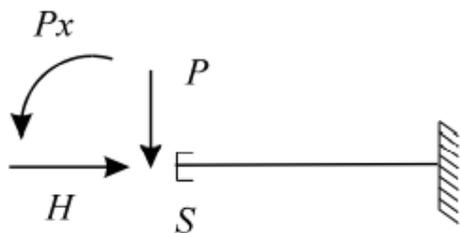
$$N(l) = -H$$

$$V(0) = -P$$

$$V(l) = -P$$

$$M(0) = 0$$

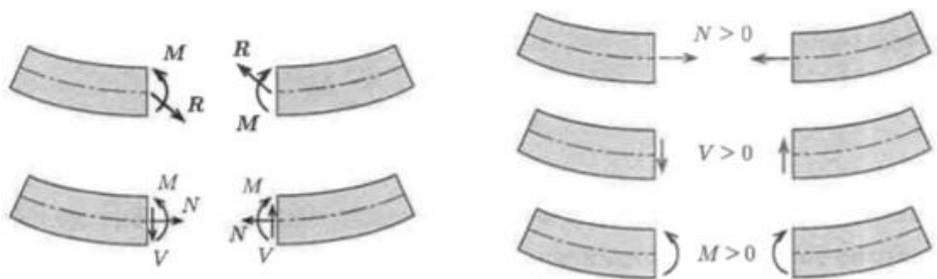
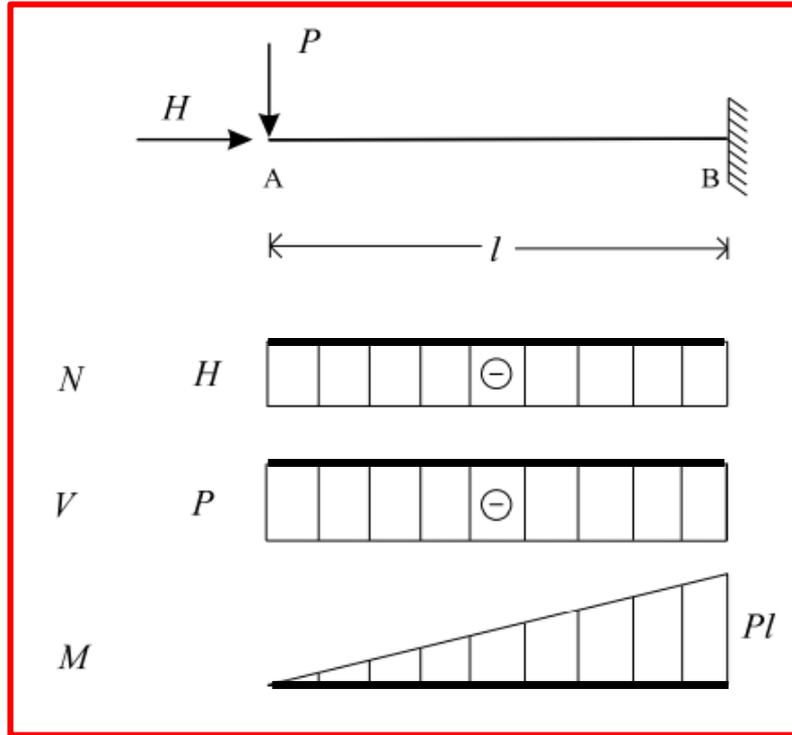
$$M(l) = -Pl$$



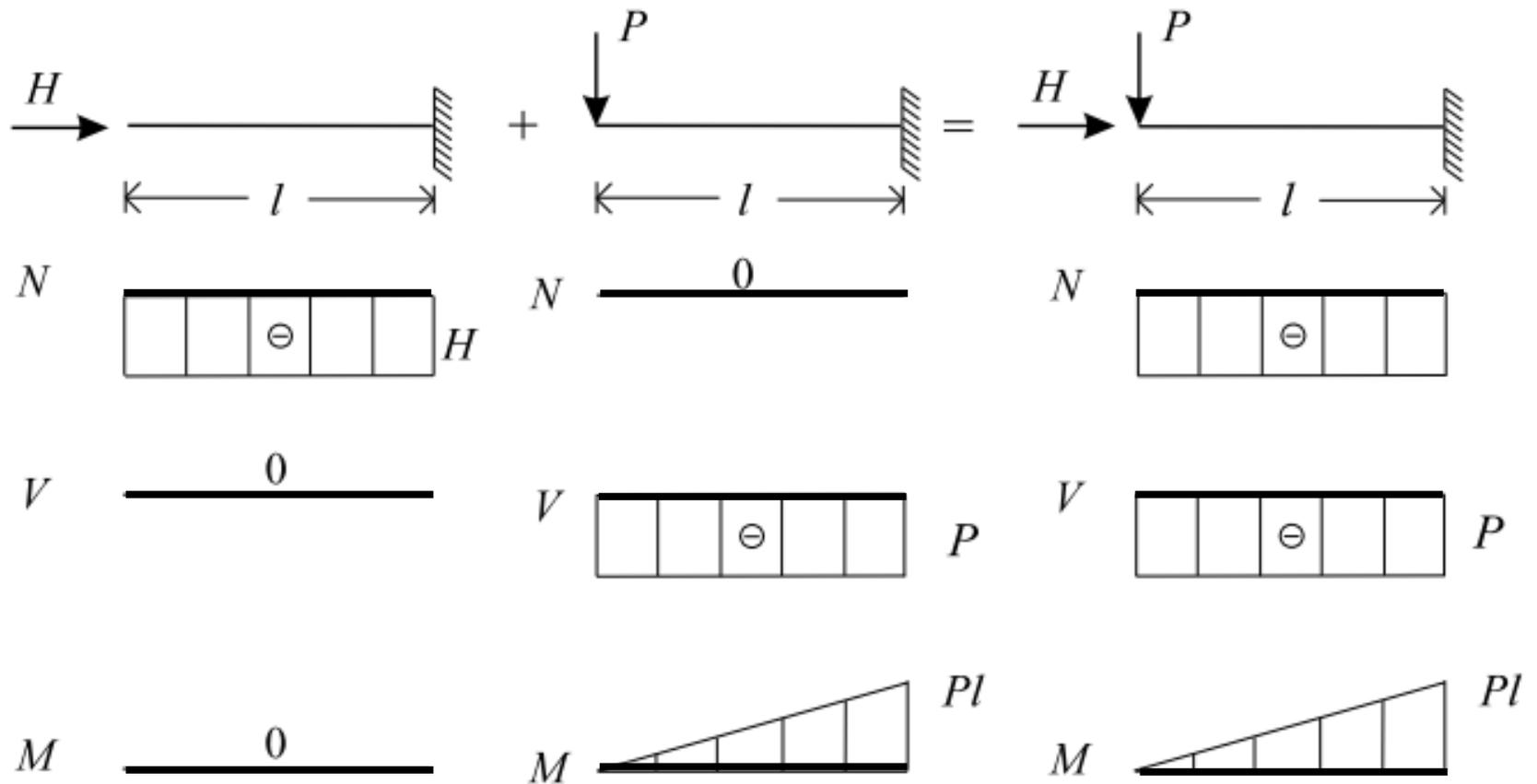
$$N(x) = -H$$

$$V(x) = -P$$

$$M(x) = -Px$$

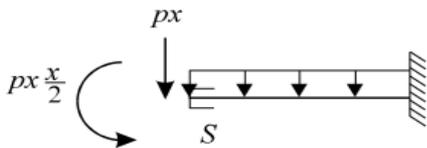
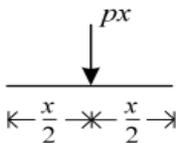
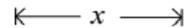
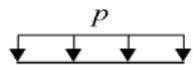
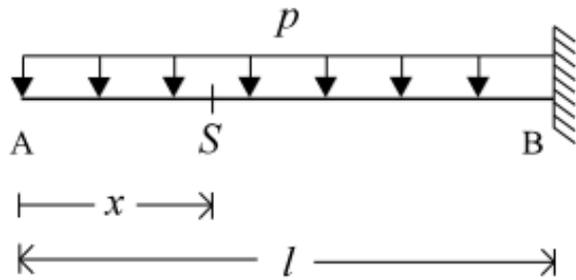


PRINCÍPIO DA SUPERPOSIÇÃO DE EFEITOS



Exercício 11

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



(a)

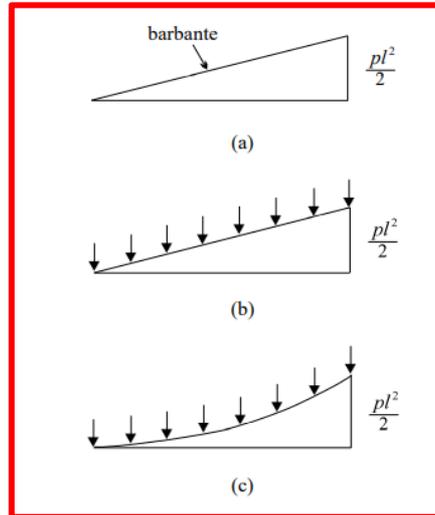
(b)

(c)

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

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

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

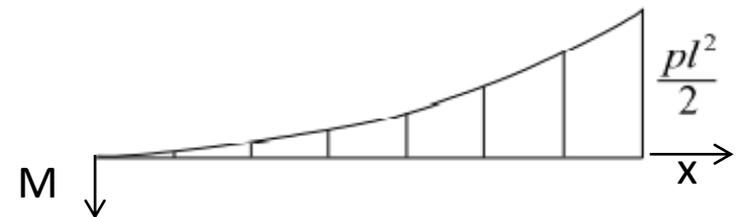
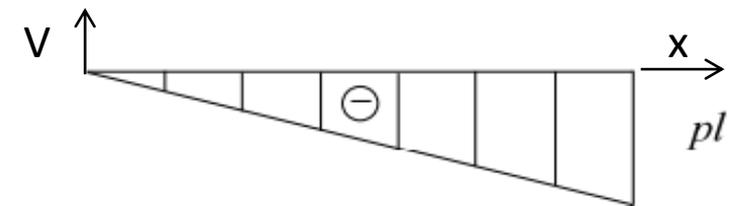
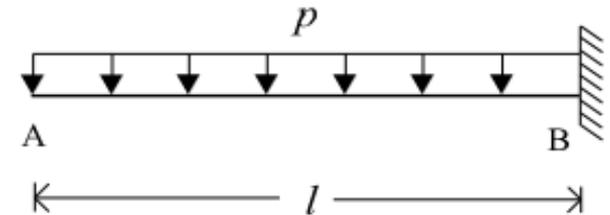


$$V(0) = 0$$

$$V(l) = -p \cdot l$$

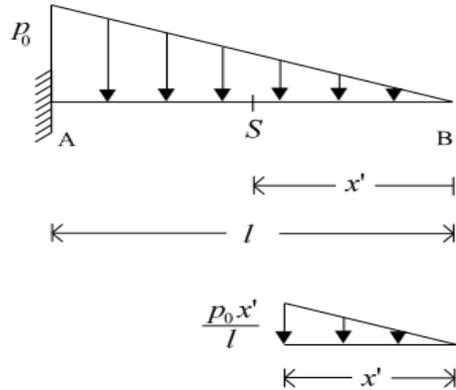
$$M(0) = 0$$

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

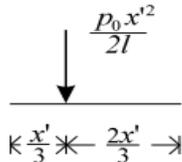


Exercício 12

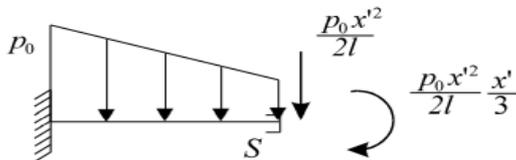
TRACE OS DIAGRAMAS DOS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES DA VIGA EM BALANÇO DA FIGURA



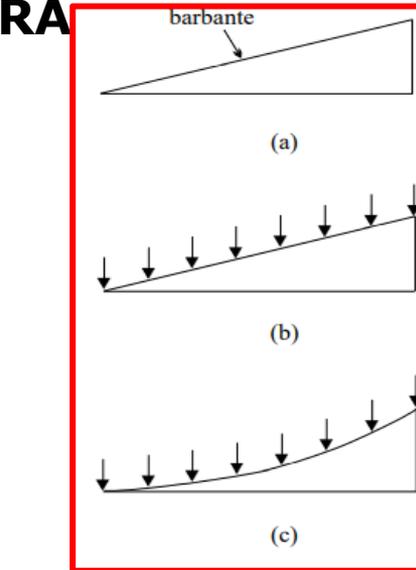
(a)



(b)



(c)



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

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

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

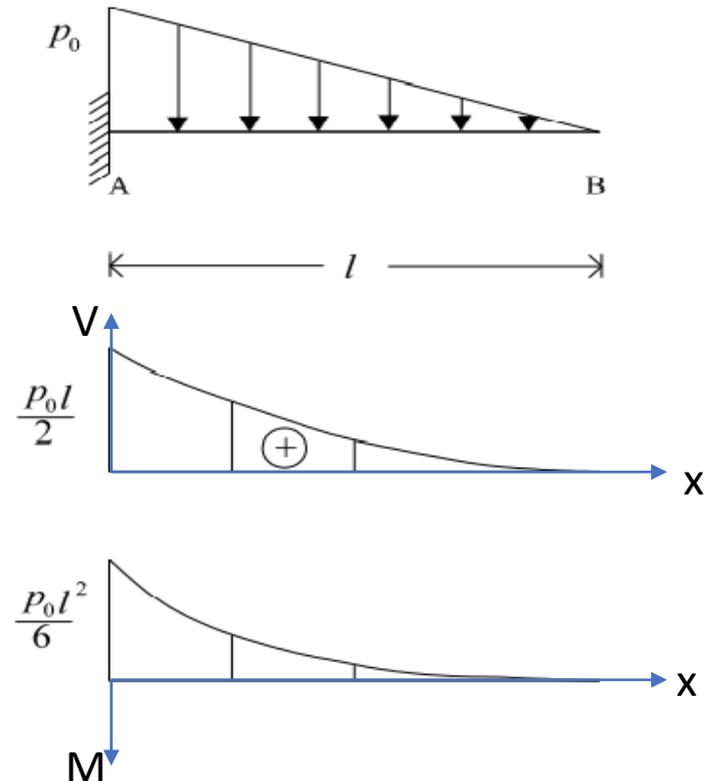
$$M(x) = \frac{-p_0(x')^3}{6l}$$

$$V(0) = 0$$

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

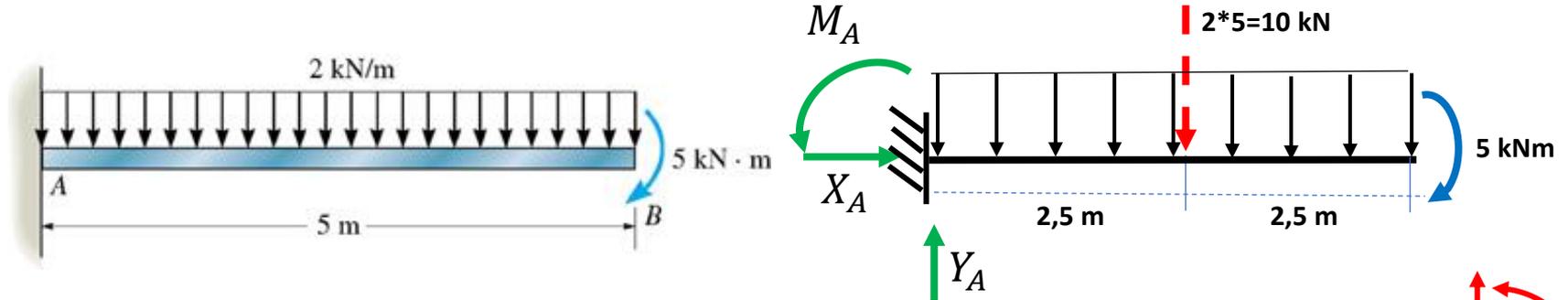
$$M(0) = 0$$

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



Exercício 13.

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



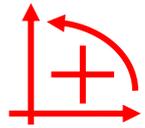
1. Reações nos apoios

$$\sum X = 0 = X_A \Rightarrow X_A = 0$$

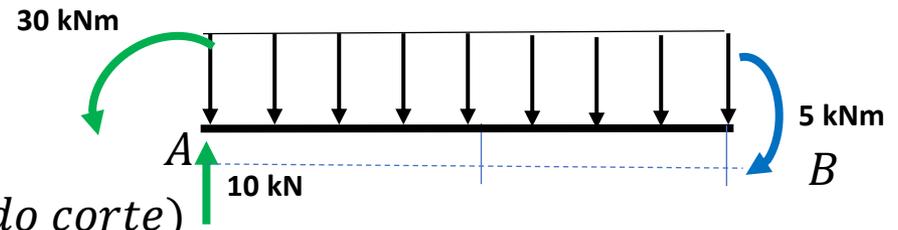
$$\sum M_{(A)} = 0 = M_A - 10 * 2,5 - 5 \Rightarrow M_A = 30 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\sum Y = 0 = Y_A - 10 \Rightarrow Y_A = 10 \text{ kN}$$

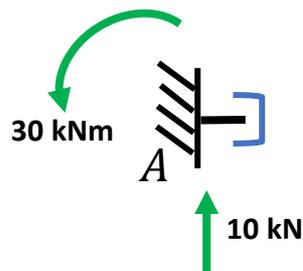
No equilíbrio, convenção de GRINTER



2. Diagrama do corpo livre (DCL)



3. Seção A+ (aplicação do Teorema do corte)



$$\begin{aligned} V_A &= +10 \text{ kN} \\ V_B &= 0 \text{ kN} \\ M_A &= -30 \text{ kNm} \\ M_B &= -5 \text{ kNm} \\ N_A &= 0 \text{ kN} \\ N_B &= 0 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

