

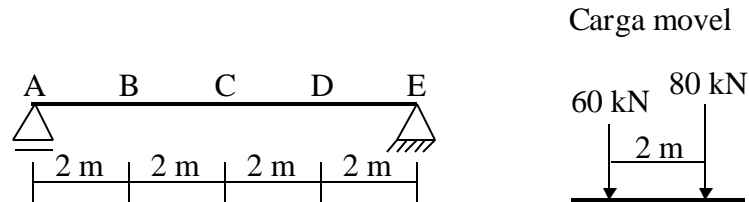
4ª QUESTÃO - PROVA DE RECUPERAÇÃO DE 1991

Para a seção B da viga da figura, determinar os máximos e mínimos valores da força cortante e do momento fletor.

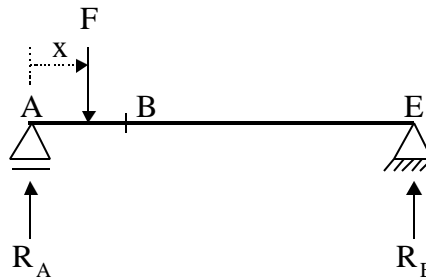
Obs.: Carga permanente: $g = 20 \text{ kN/m}$

Carga acidental: $q = 10 \text{ kN/m}$

A carga móvel, indicada na figura, poderá atuar nos dois sentidos.



Solução:



$$R_A = F \cdot (8 - x) / 8$$

$$R_E = F \cdot x / 8$$

- para $x < 2$:

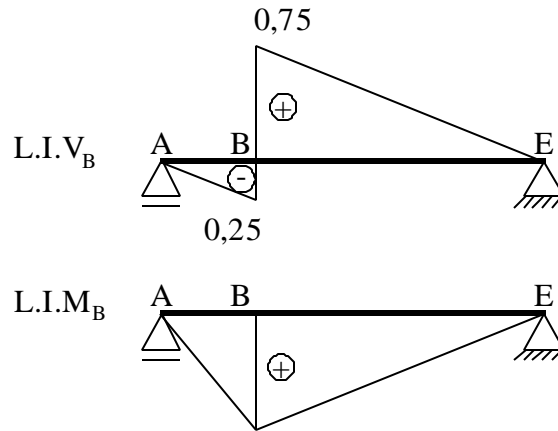
$$V_B = R_A - F = - F \cdot x / 8$$

$$M_B = R_A \cdot 2 - F \cdot (2 - x) = 6 \cdot F \cdot x / 8$$

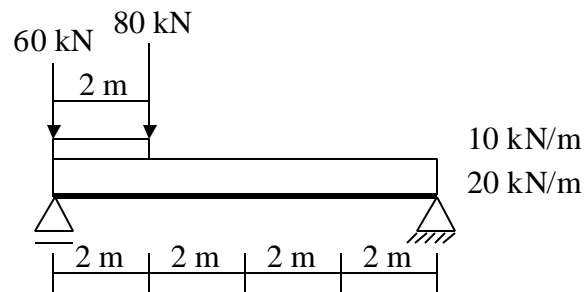
- para $x > 2$:

$$V_B = R_A = F \cdot (8 - x) / 8$$

$$M_B = R_A \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot F \cdot (8 - x) / 8$$

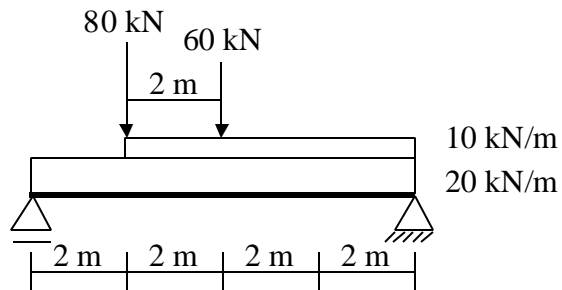


A mínima força cortante em B ocorre para o seguinte carregamento:



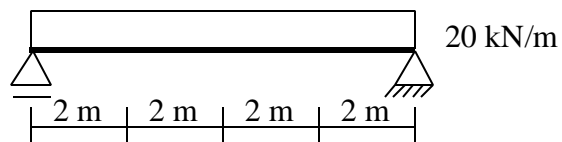
$$V_{B \min} = 17,5 \text{ kN}$$

A máxima força cortante em B ocorre para o seguinte carregamento:



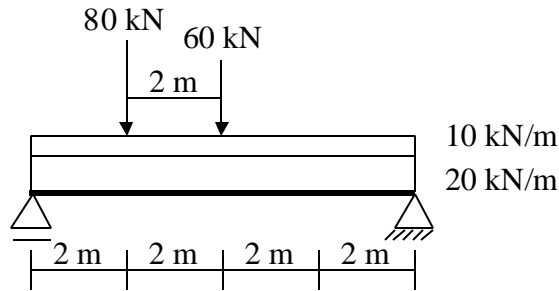
$$V_{B \max} = 152,5$$

O mínimo momento fletor em B ocorre para o seguinte carregamento:



$$M_{B \min} = 120 \text{ kNm}$$

O máximo momento fletor em B ocorre para o seguinte carregamento:

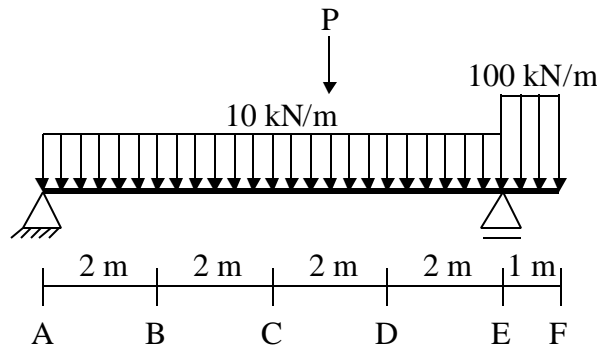


$$M_{B \max} = 360 \text{ kNm}$$

1ª QUESTÃO - PROVA SUBSTITUTIVA DE 1991 - (4,0)

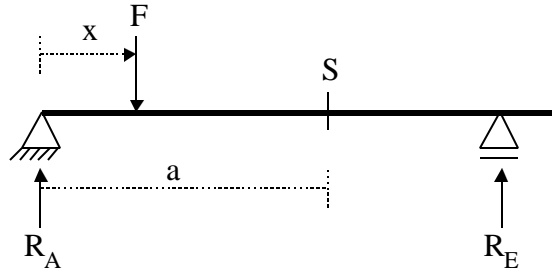
Na viga da figura, as cargas uniformemente distribuídas (10 kN/m entre apoios e 100 kN/m no balanço) são permanentes. A carga P é móvel.

- Determinar as reações de apoio e os momentos fletores solicitantes M_B , M_C , M_D e M_E através das respectivas linhas de influência. Essa condição é obrigatória.
- Determinar a faixa de variação do momento fletor solicitante em B, para $P = 20 \text{ kN}$, movendo-se por toda viga.
- Calcular o valor de P para que o mínimo M_E (máximo em valor absoluto) seja igual, em módulo, ao máximo M_B .



Solução:

- Força F unitária no trecho AE:



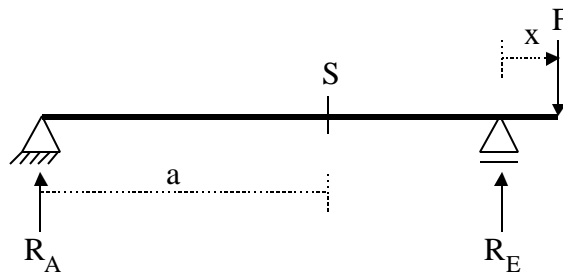
$$R_A = F \cdot (8 - x) / 8$$

$$R_E = F \cdot x / 8$$

para $x < a$: $M_S = R_A \cdot a - F \cdot (a - x) = F \cdot x \cdot (1 - a/8)$

para $x > a$: $M_S = R_A \cdot a = a \cdot F \cdot (8 - x) / 8$

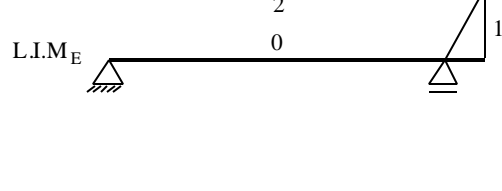
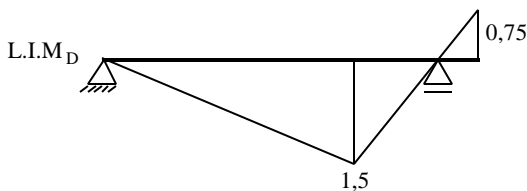
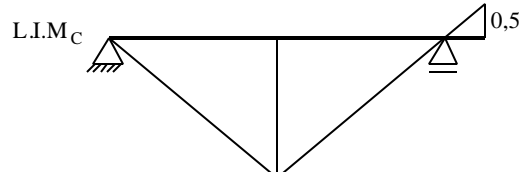
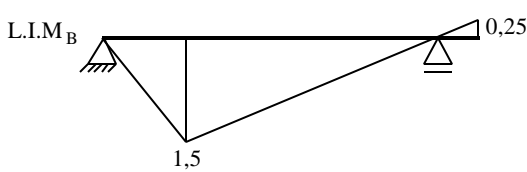
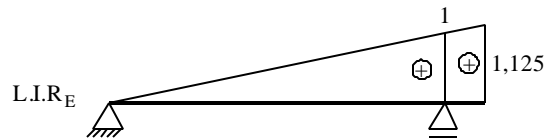
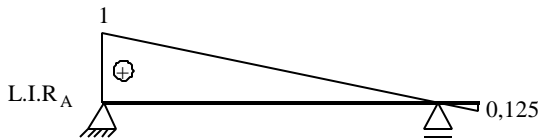
- Força F unitária no trecho EF:



$$R_A = -F \cdot x / 8$$

$$R_E = F \cdot (8 + x) / 8$$

$$M_S = R_A \cdot a = -a \cdot F \cdot x / 8$$



$$R_{A \max} = 40 - 6,25 + P = (33,75 + P) \text{ kN}$$

$$R_{A \min} = 40 - 6,25 - P/8 = (33,75 - P/8) \text{ kN}$$

$$R_{E \max} = 40 + 106,25 + 9*P/8 = (146,25 + 9*P/8) \text{ kN}$$

$$R_{E \min} = 40 + 106,25 = 146,25 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_{B \max} = 60 - 12,5 + 12*P/8 = (47,5 + 12*P/8) \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{B \min} = 60 - 12,5 - 2*P/8 = (47,5 - 2*P/8) \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{C \max} = 80 - 25 + 2*P = (55 + 2*P) \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{C \min} = 80 - 25 - P/2 = (55 - P/2) \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{D \max} = 60 - 37,5 + 12*P/8 = (22,5 + 12*P/8) \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{D \min} = 60 - 37,5 - 6*P/8 = (22,5 - 6*P/8) \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{E \max} = - 50 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{E \min} = (- 50 - P) \text{ kNm}$$

b) para $P = 20 \text{ kNm}$: $M_{B \max} = 77,5 \text{ kNm}$
 $M_{B \min} = 42,5 \text{ kNm}$

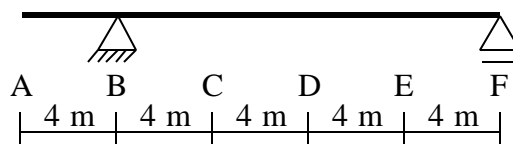
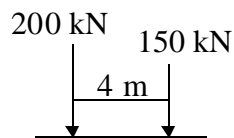
c) $| M_{B \max} | = | M_{E \min} | \implies 47,5 + 12*P/8 = 50 + P \implies P = 5 \text{ kN}$

3ª QUESTÃO - 3ª PROVA DE 1991 - (2,5)

Traçar o diagrama de máximos e mínimos momentos fletores da viga da figura, calculando seus valores nos pontos A, B, C, D, E e F.

Carregamento:

- Carga permanente: $g = 20 \text{ kN/m}$
- Carga distribuída móvel (carga de multidão) : $p = 20 \text{ kN/m}$
- Trem-tipo:



Solução:

- Força F unitária no trecho AB:

$$R_B = F*(20 - x)/16$$

$$R_F = - F*(4 - x)/16$$

$$M_A = 0$$

$$M_B = - F*(4 - x)$$

$$M_C = 12*R_F = - 3*F + 3*F*x/4$$

$$M_D = 8*R_F = - 2*F + F*x/2$$

$$M_E = 4*R_F = - F + F*x/4$$

$$M_F = - F*(20 - x) + 16*R_B = 0$$

- Força F unitária no trecho BF:

$$R_B = F*(16 - x)/16$$

$$R_F = F*x/16$$

$$M_A = 0$$

$$M_B = 0$$

$$M_C: \text{ para } x < 4 \implies M_C = 12*R_F = 3*F*x/4$$

$$\text{ para } x > 4 \implies M_C = 4*R_B = 4*F - F*x/4$$

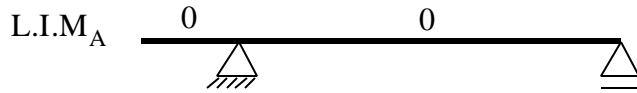
$$M_D: \text{ para } x < 8 \implies M_D = 8*R_F = F*x/2$$

$$\text{ para } x > 8 \implies M_D = 8*R_B = 8*F - F*x/2$$

$$M_E: \text{ para } x < 12 \implies M_E = 4*R_F = F*x/4$$

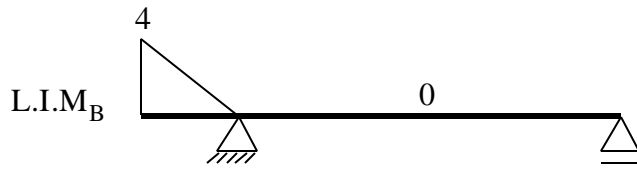
$$\text{ para } x > 12 \implies M_E = 12*R_B = 12*F - 3*F*x/4$$

$$M_F = 0$$



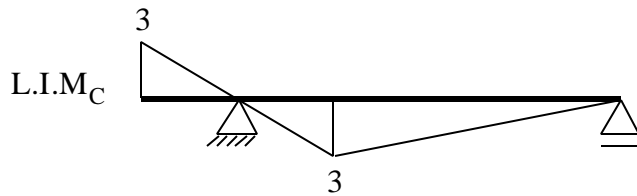
$$M_{A \max} = 0$$

$$M_{A \min} = 0$$



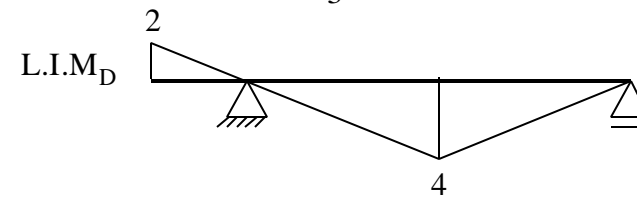
$$M_{B \max} = -160 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{B \min} = -1120 \text{ kNm}$$



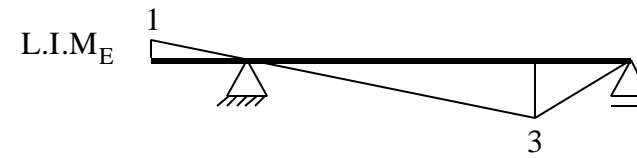
$$M_{C \max} = 1740 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{C \min} = -360 \text{ kNm}$$



$$M_{D \max} = 2300 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{D \min} = 80 \text{ kNm}$$



$$M_{E \max} = 1820 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{E \min} = 200 \text{ kNm}$$



$$M_{F \max} = 0$$

$$M_{F \min} = 0$$