



PEF3200 – Introdução à Mecânica das Estruturas

Aula 2 - 30/03/2022

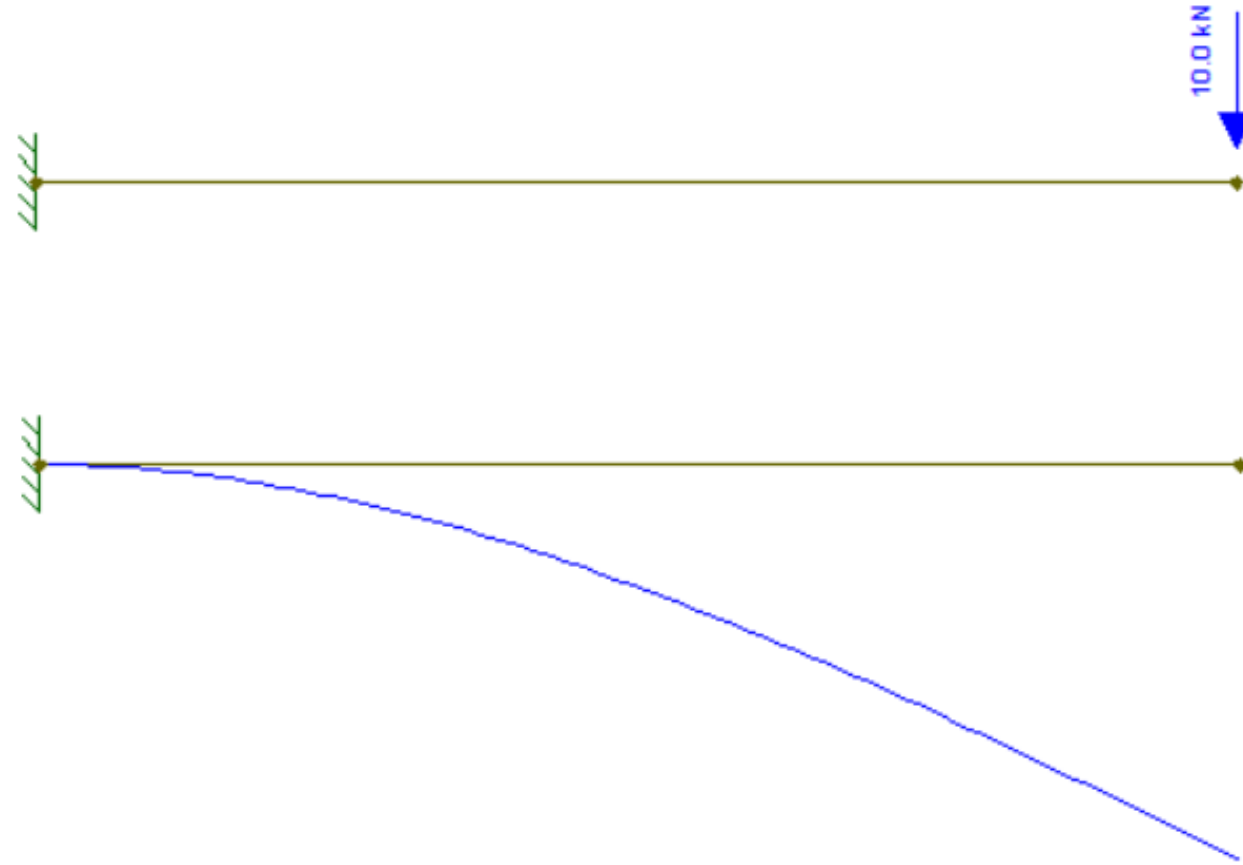
Reações de apoio nos sistemas planos e espaciais

Prof. Martin Paul Schwark

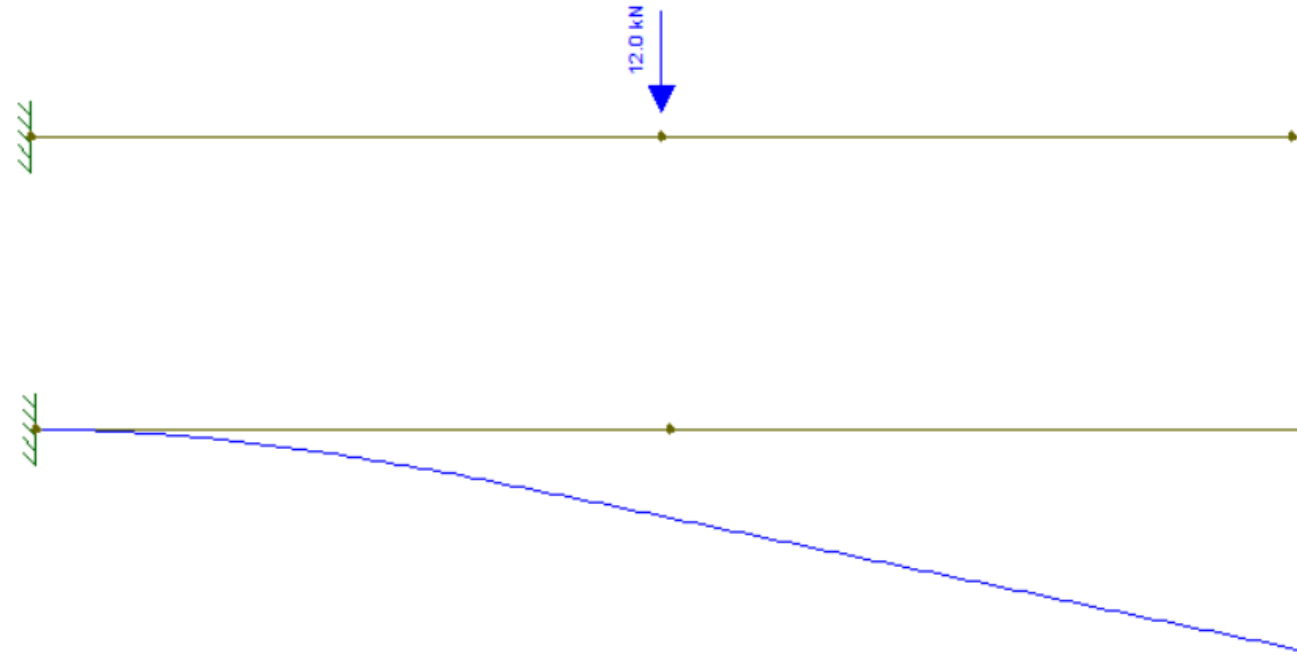
Prof. Osvaldo Shigueru Nakao

Prof. Valério S. Almeida

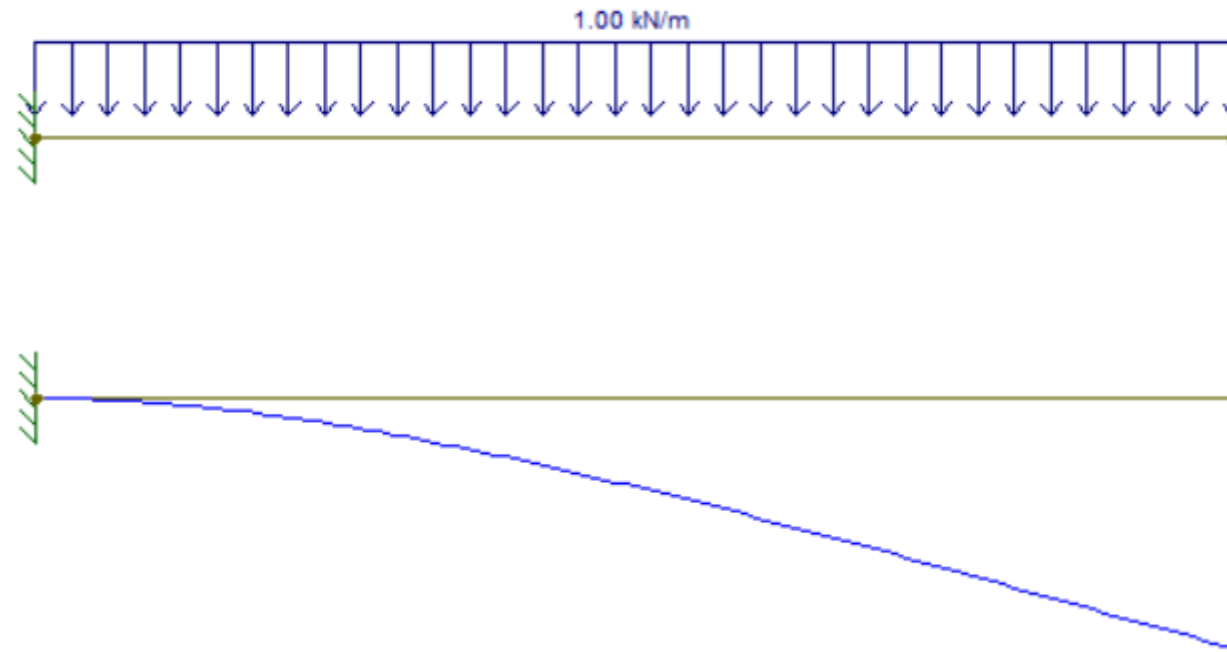
Exemplos de deformadas



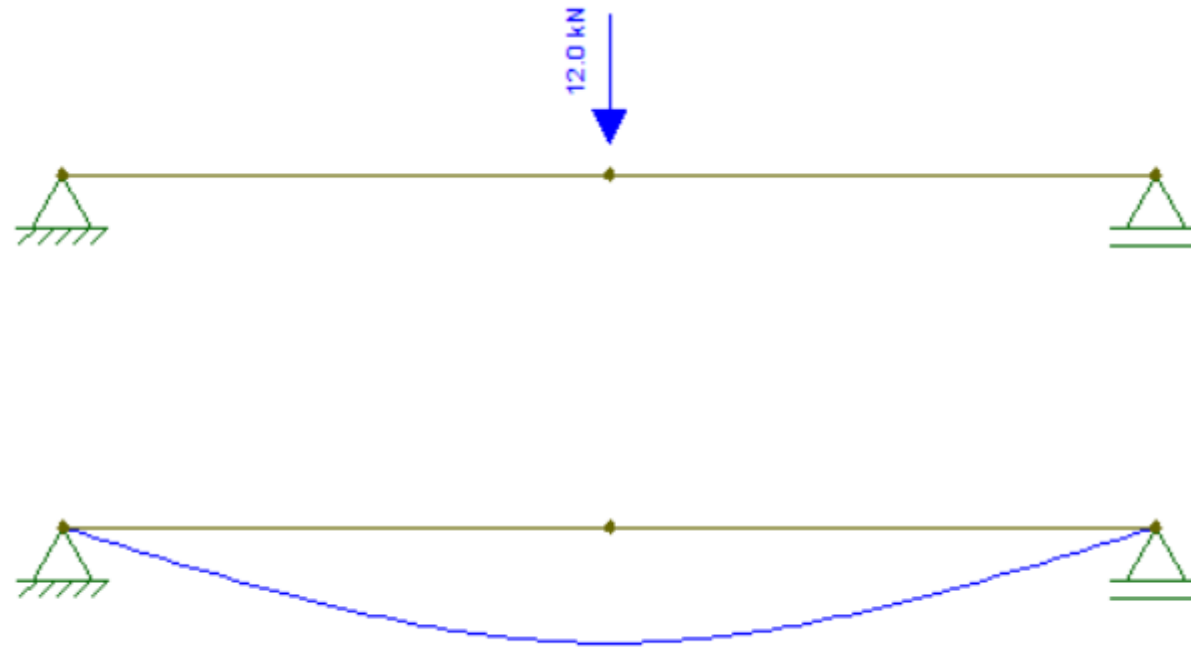
Exemplos de deformadas



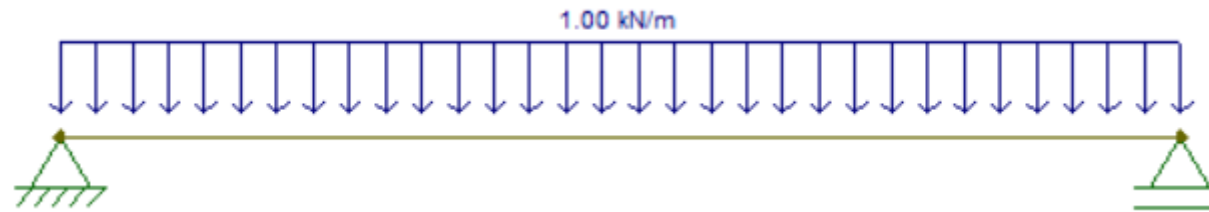
Exemplos de deformadas



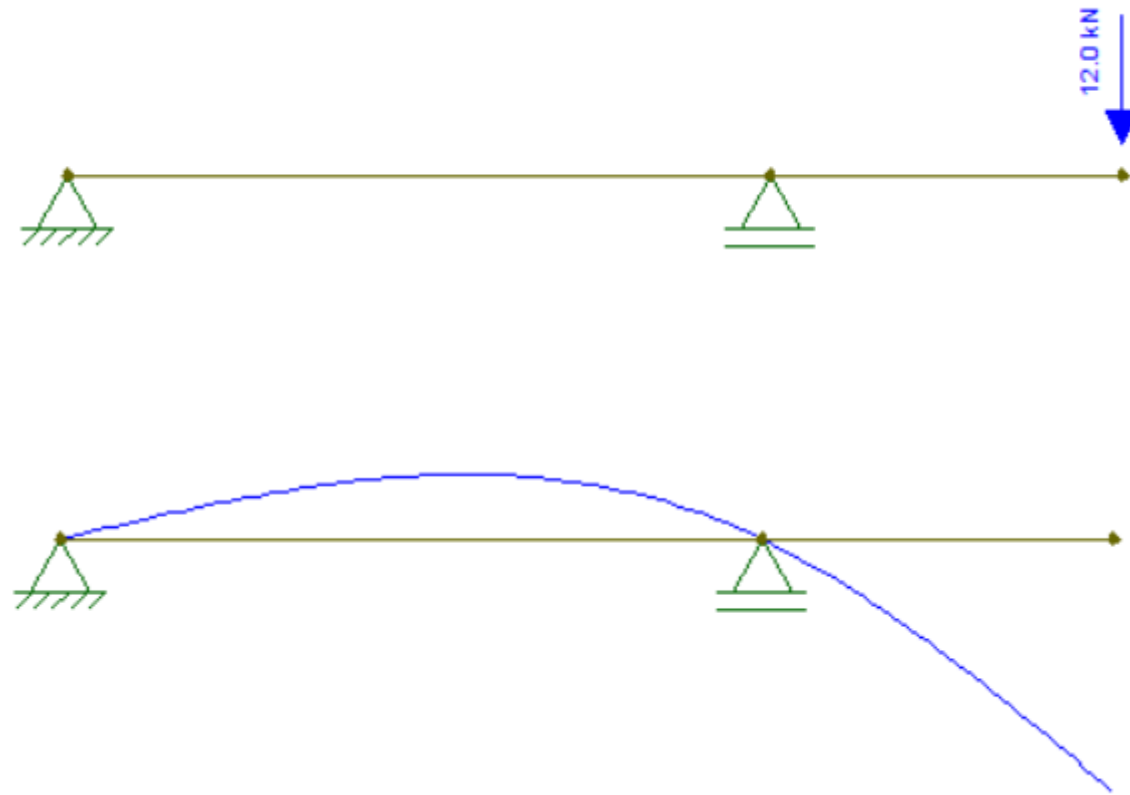
Exemplos de deformadas



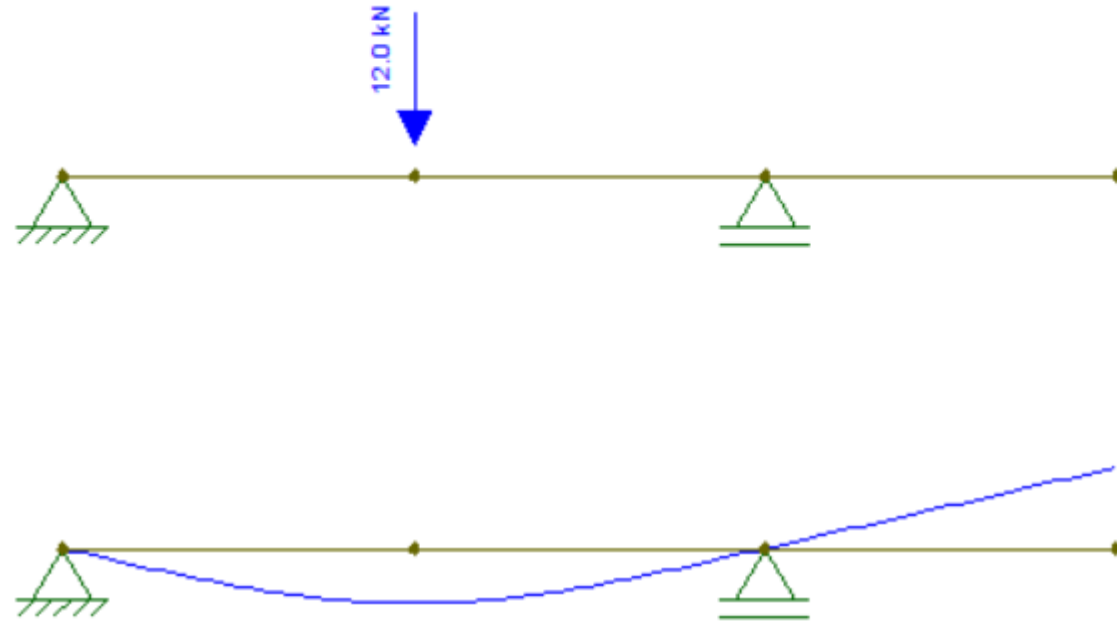
Exemplos de deformadas



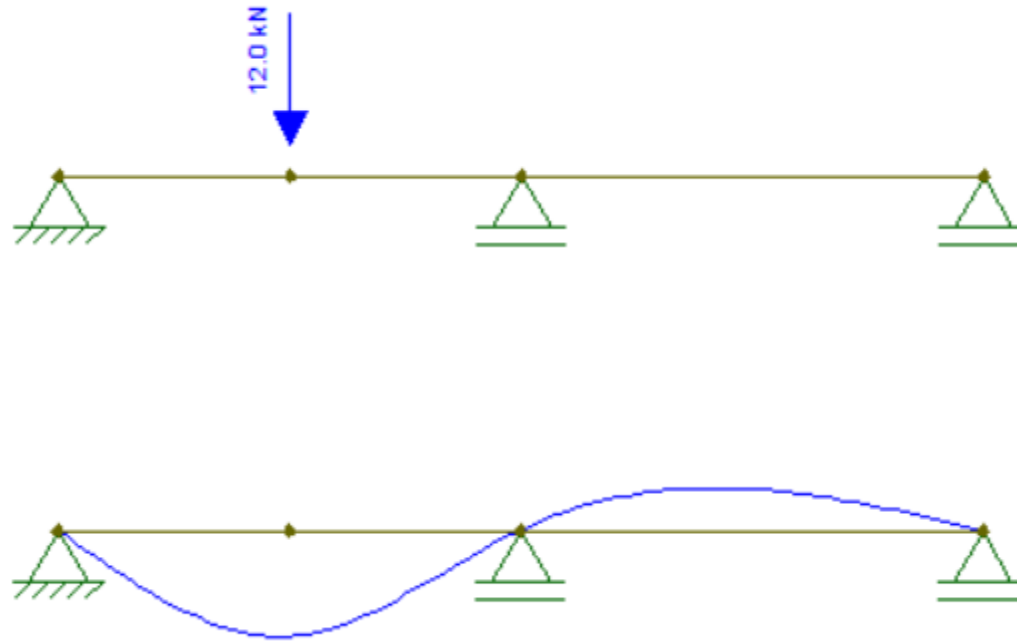
Exemplos de deformadas



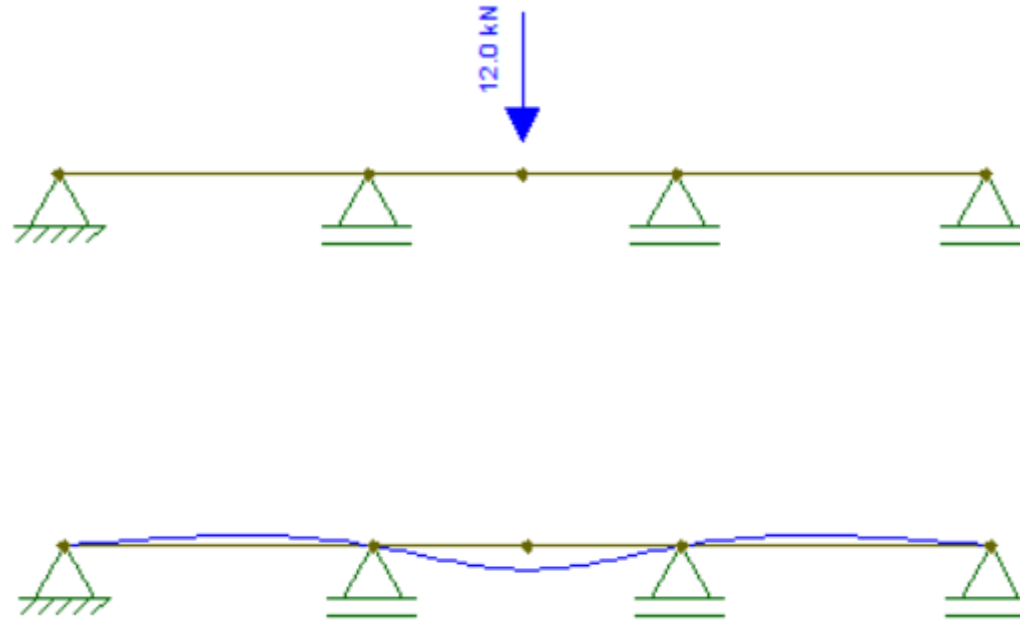
Exemplos de deformadas



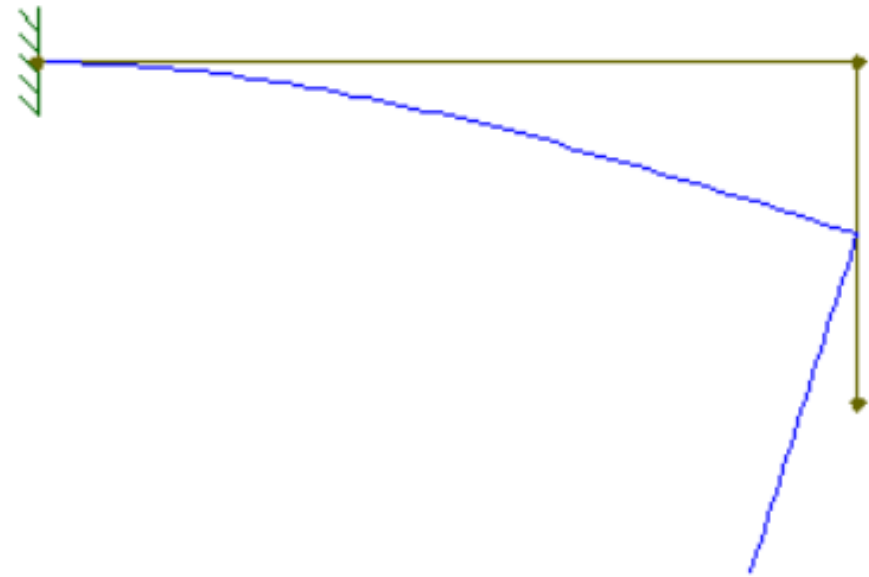
Exemplos de deformadas



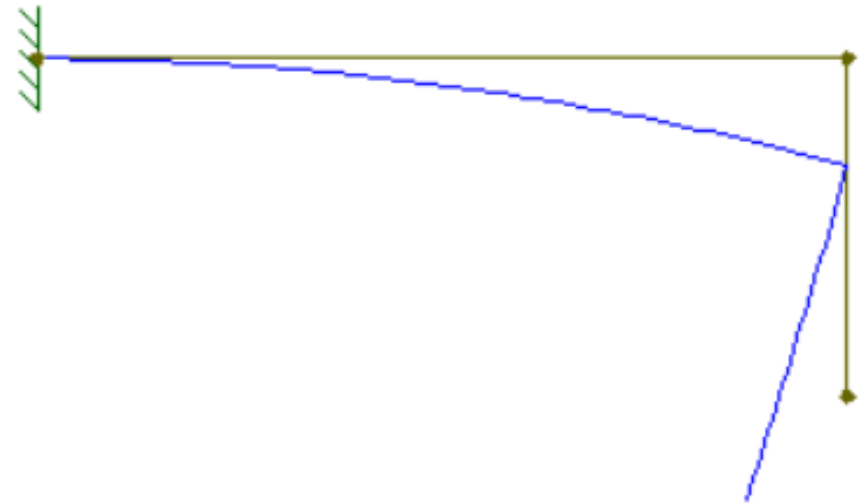
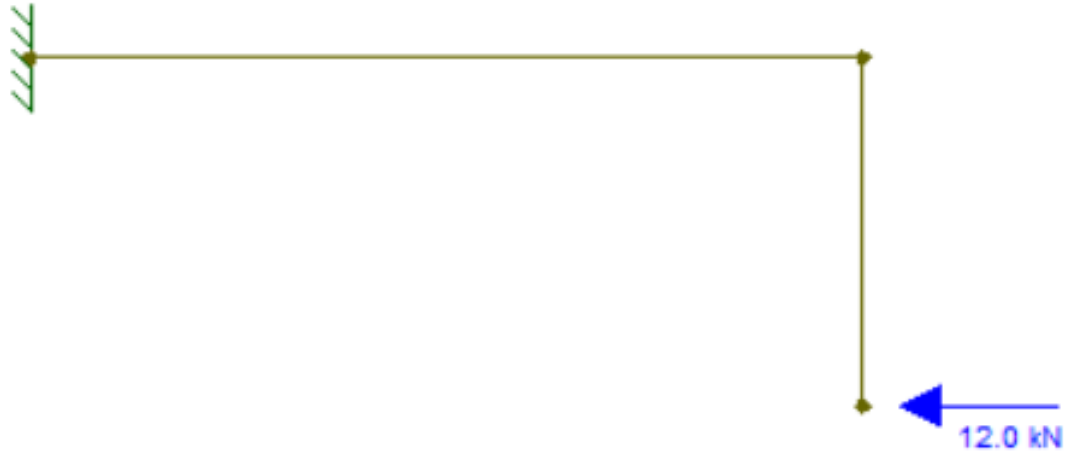
Exemplos de deformadas



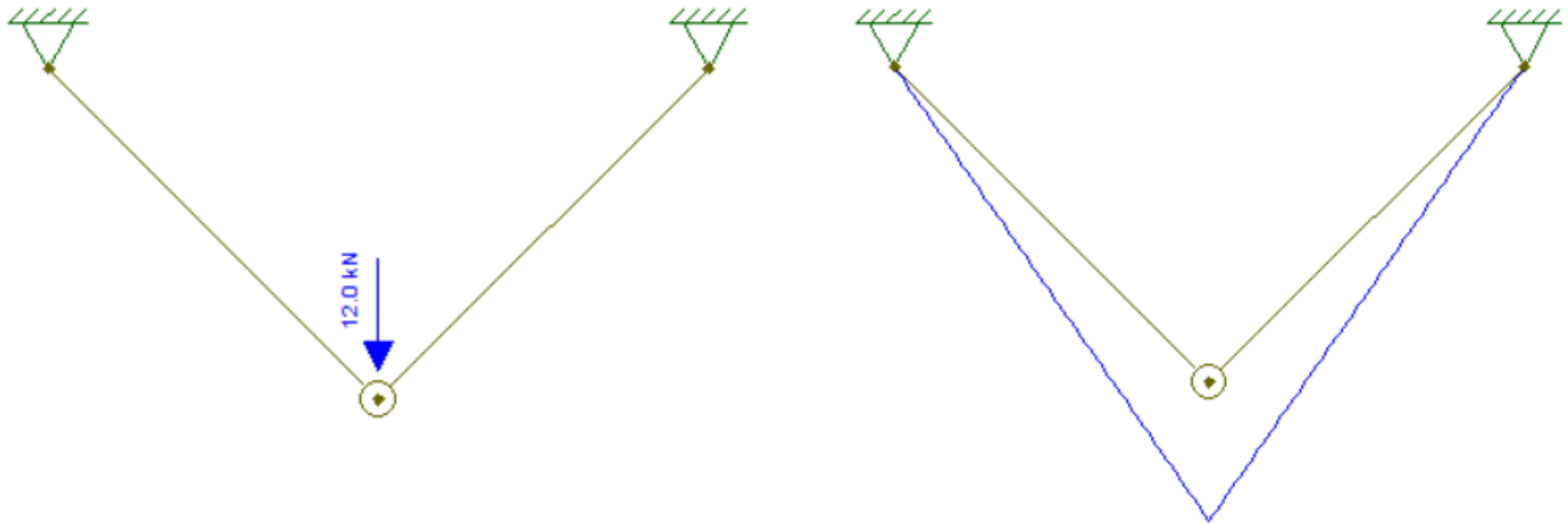
Exemplos de deformadas



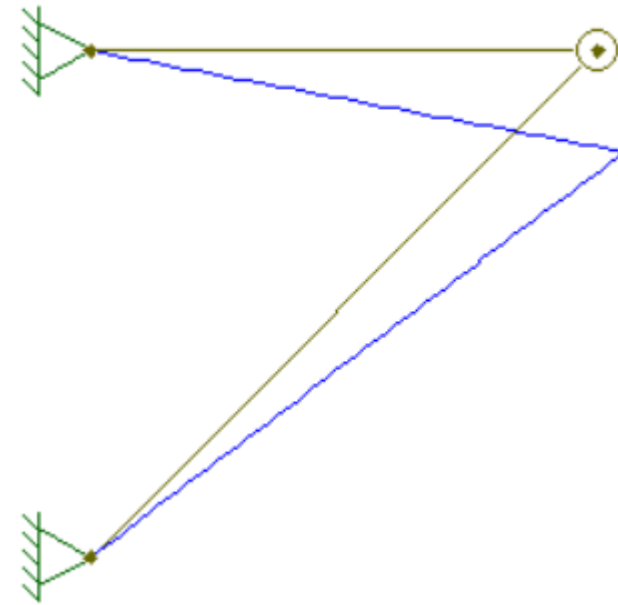
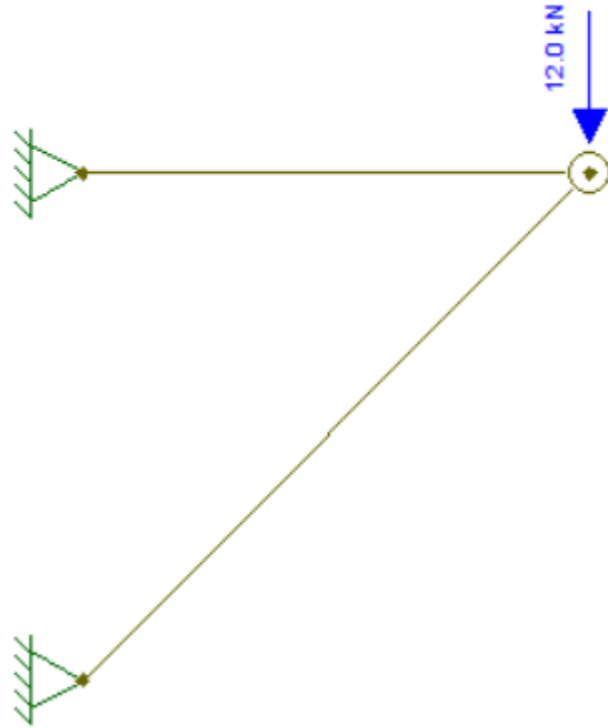
Exemplos de deformadas



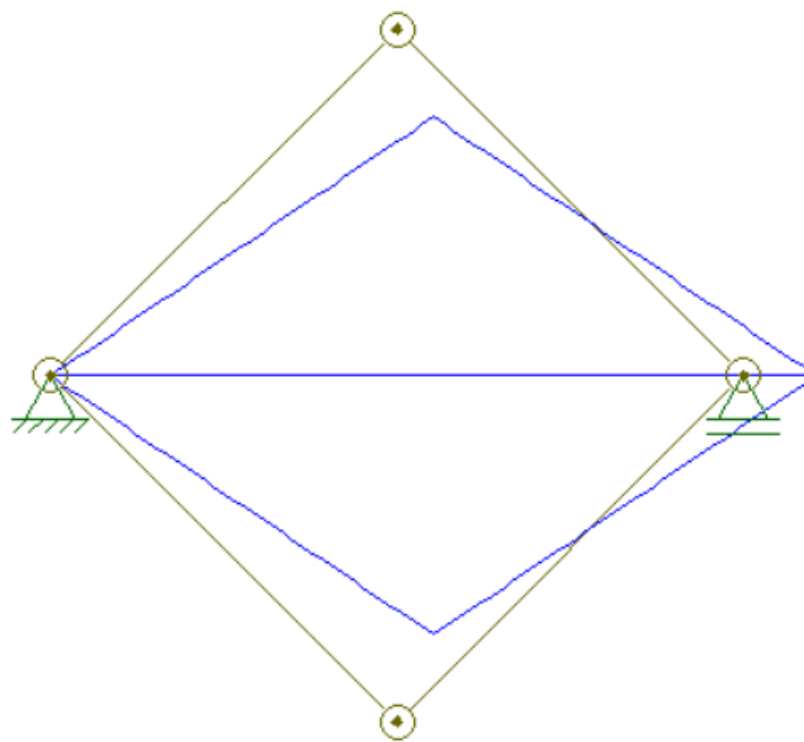
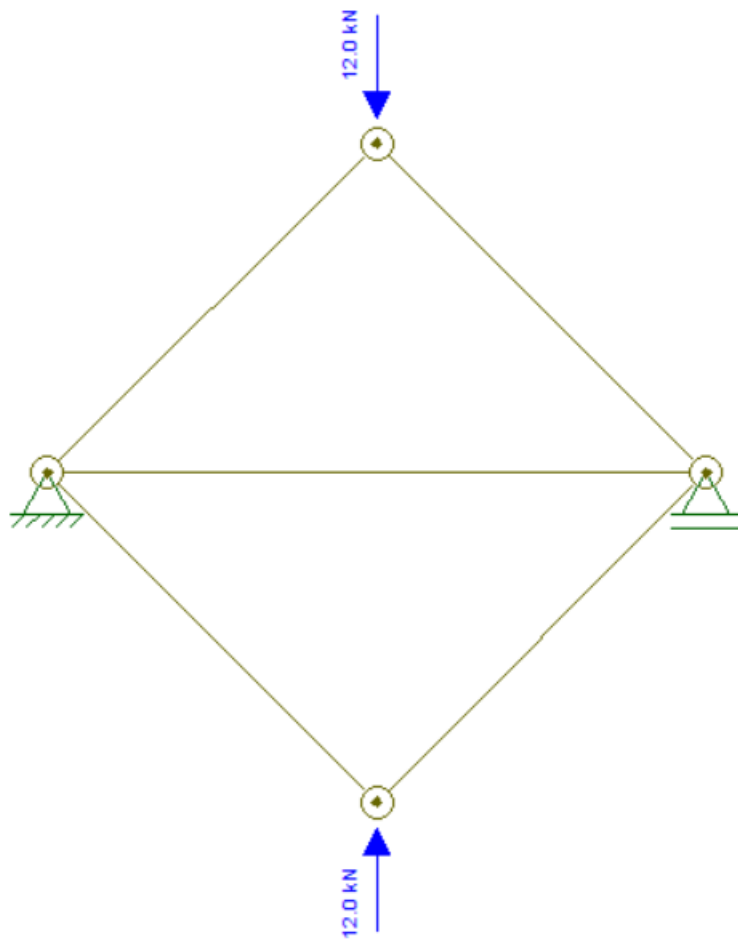
Exemplos de deformadas



Exemplos de deformadas

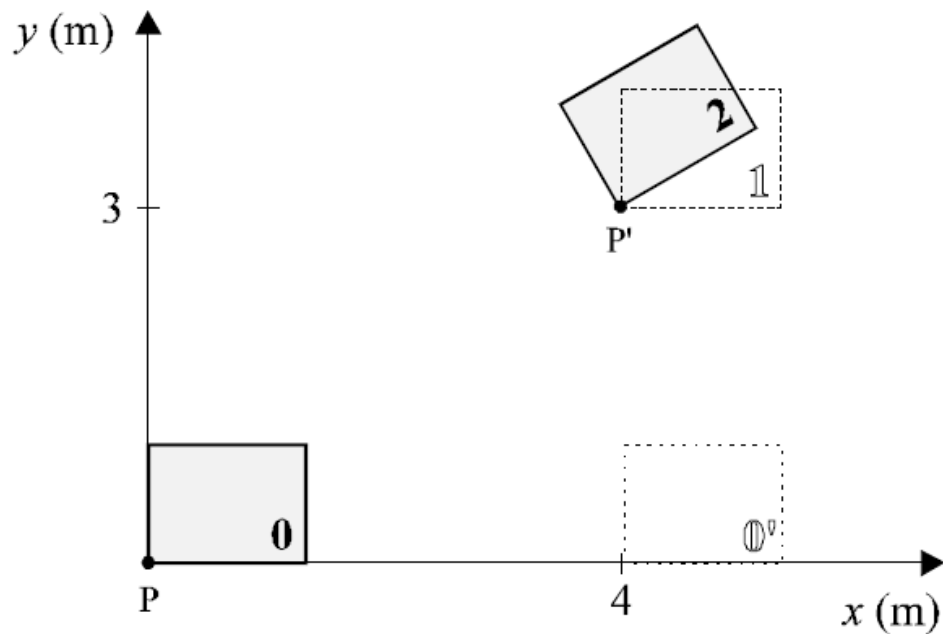


Exemplos de deformadas



Movimento no sistema material plano

- Duas translações e uma rotação



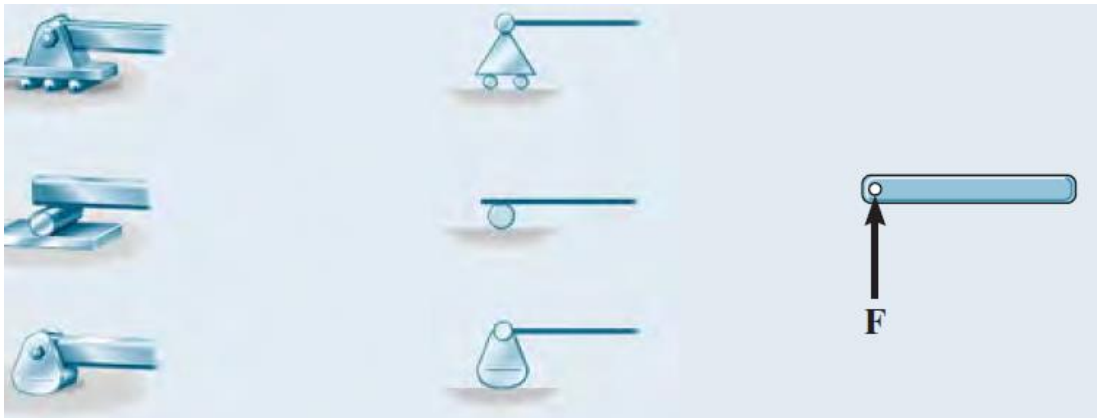
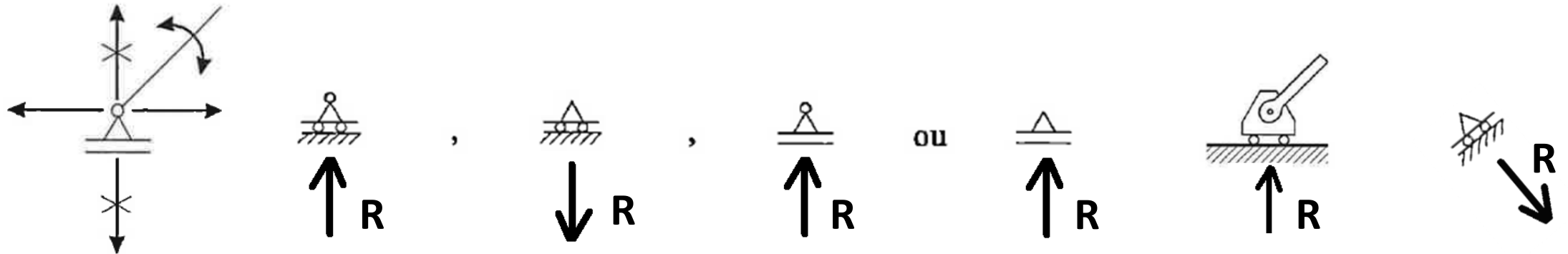
Restringir movimento
do corpo em pontos



Vínculos

Vínculos e reações no sistema material plano

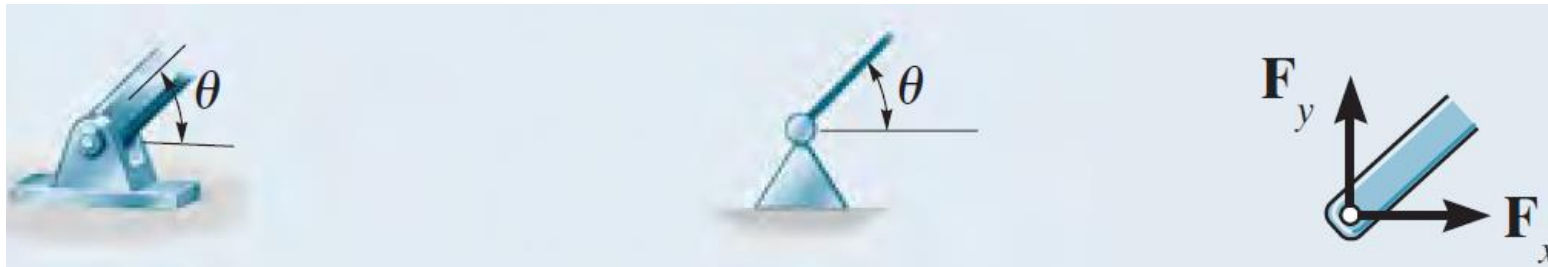
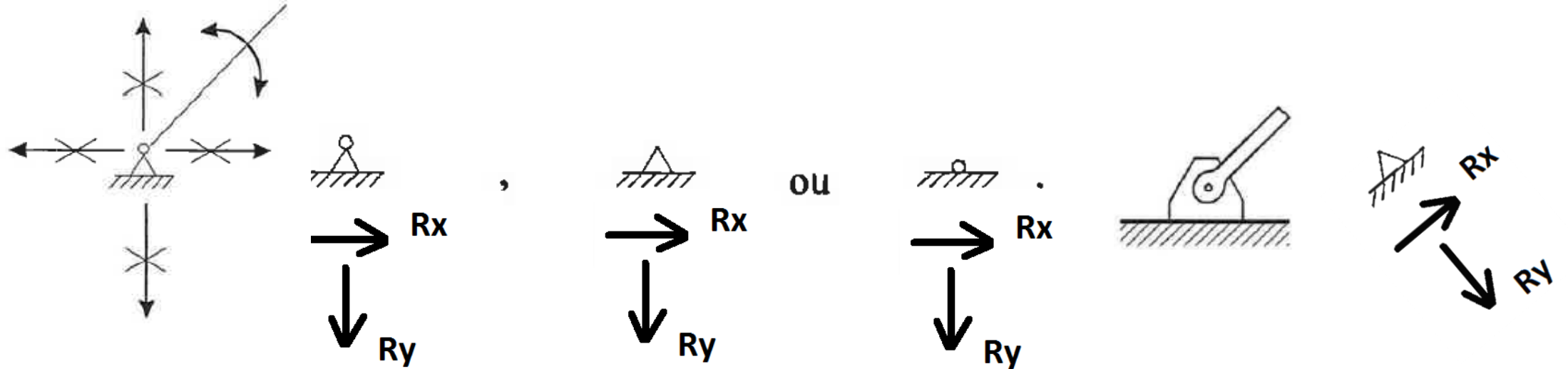
- **Apoio simples***: impedimento de uma translação



*Também chamado de 1º gênero ou articulação móvel

Vínculos e reações no sistema material plano

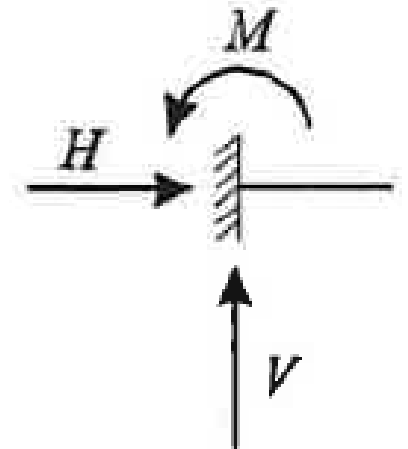
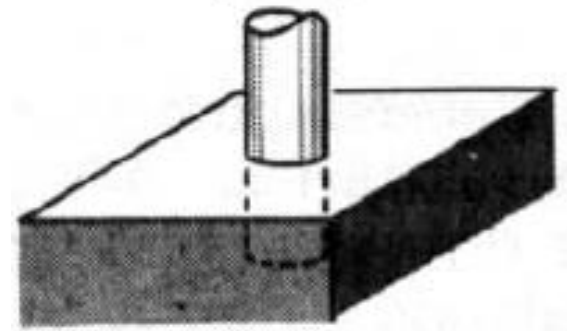
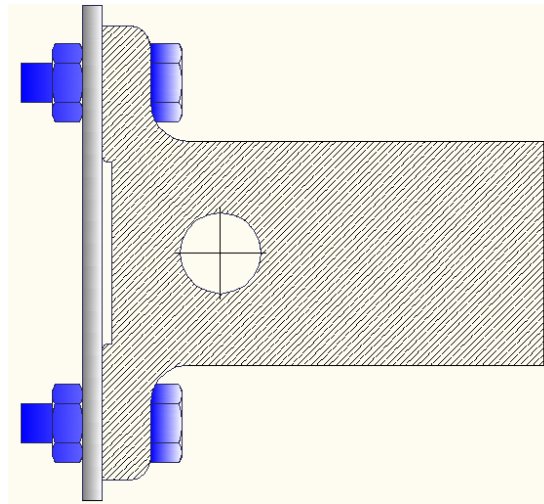
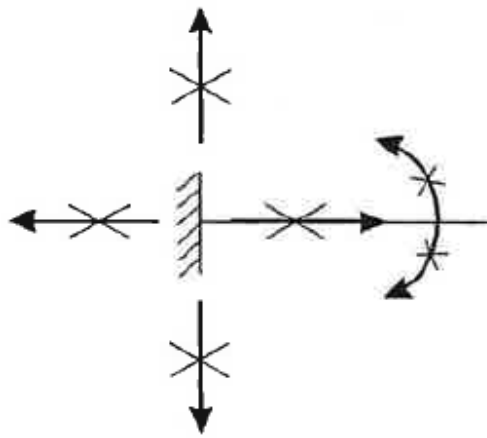
- **Apoio fixo***: impedimento de duas translações



* Também chamado de 2º gênero ou articulação fixa

Vínculos e reações no sistema material plano

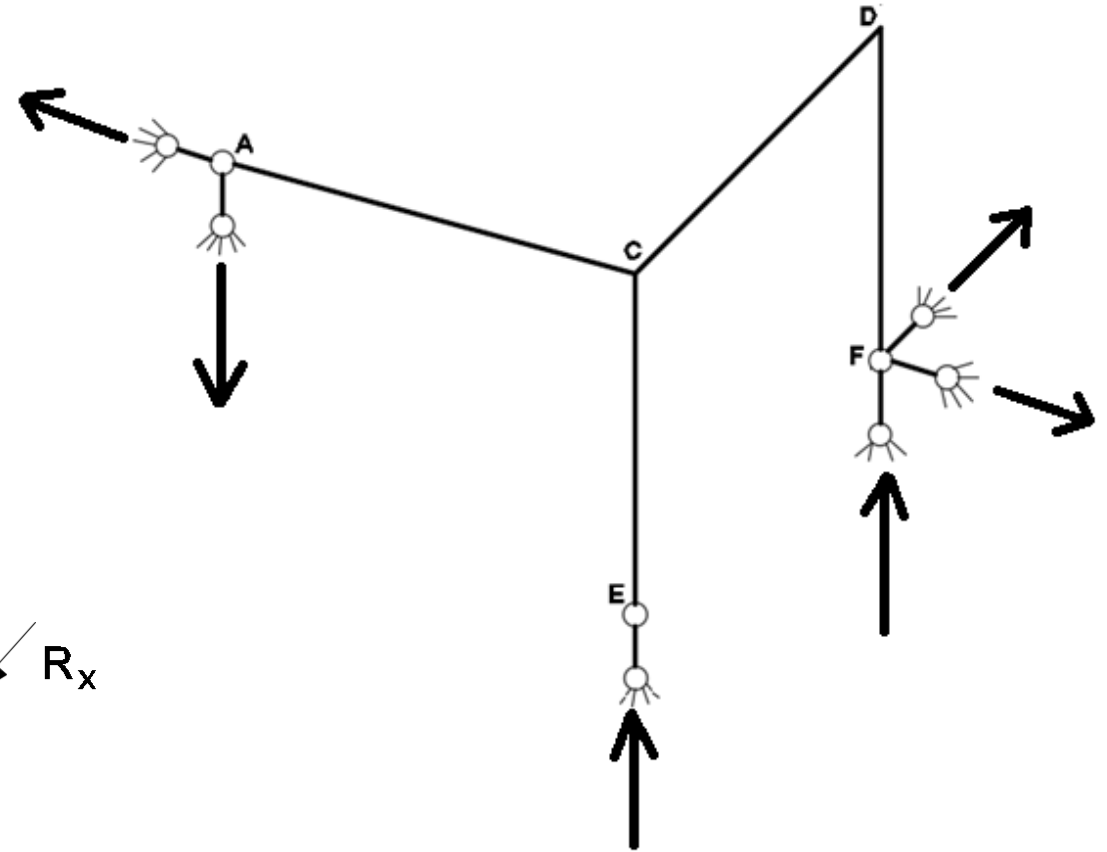
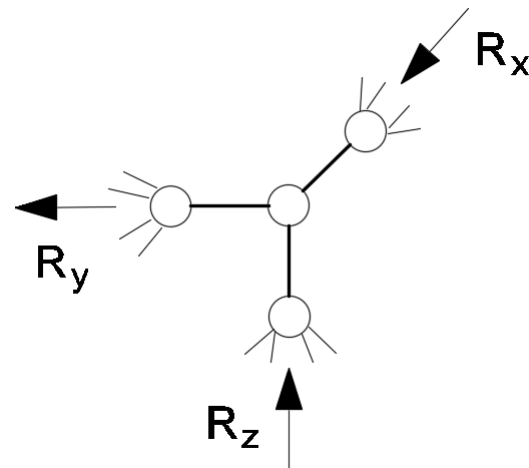
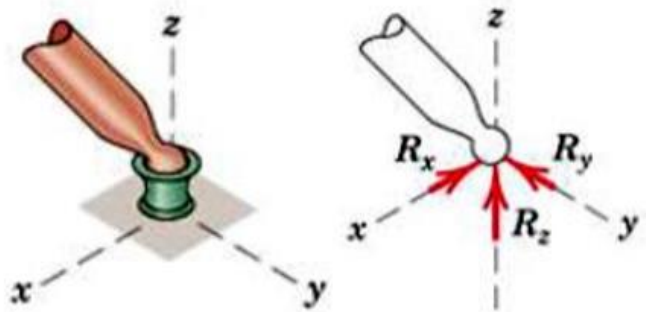
- **Engaste***: impedimento de duas translações e uma rotação



* Também chamado de 3º gênero ou engastamento

Vínculos no espaço

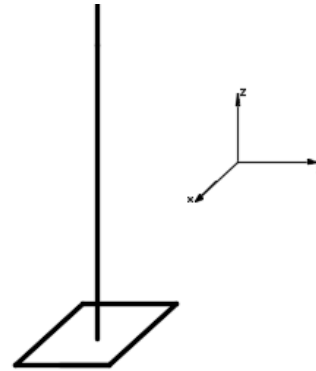
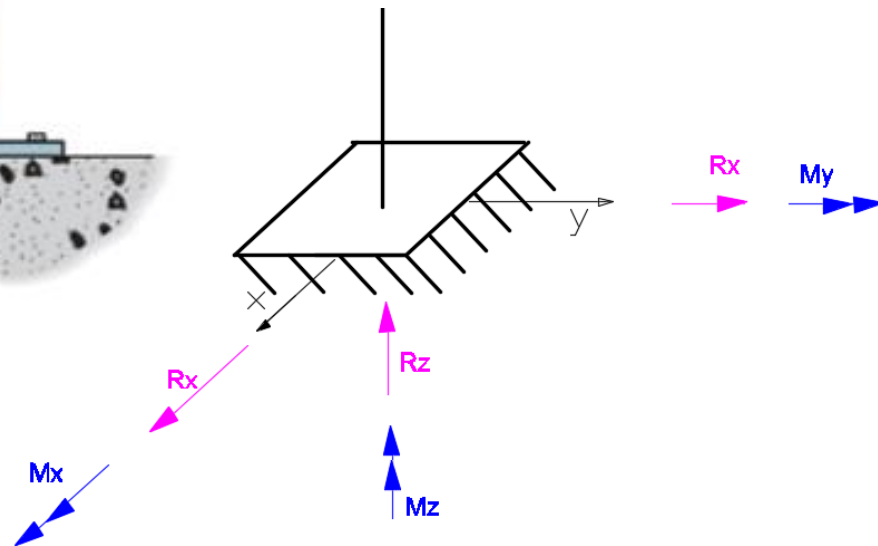
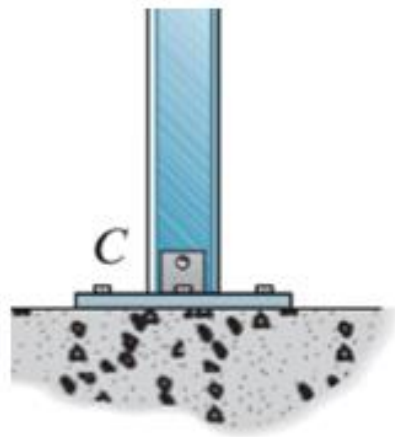
- **Apoio fixo:** impedimento de três translações



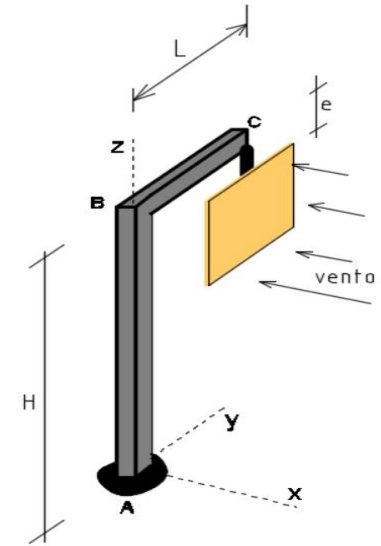
Um par de apoios fixos corresponde a uma única vinculação

Vínculos no espaço

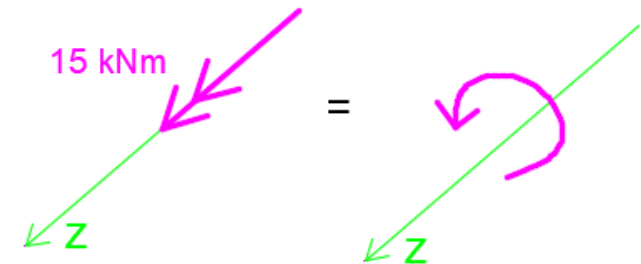
- **Engaste:** impedimento de 3 translações e 3 rotações



=



notações equivalentes



Estruturas estáticas

- Estruturas que não apresentam movimento
- Equações de equilíbrio da estática no espaço:

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma F_x &= 0 & \Sigma F_y &= 0 & \Sigma F_z &= 0 \\ \Sigma M_x &= 0 & \Sigma M_y &= 0 & \Sigma M_z &= 0\end{aligned}$$

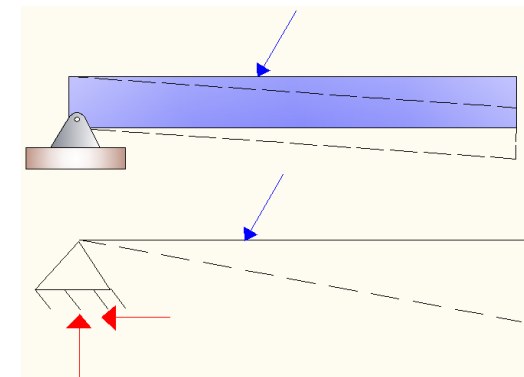
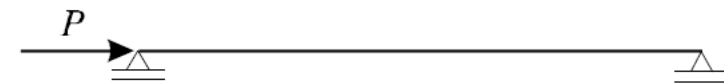
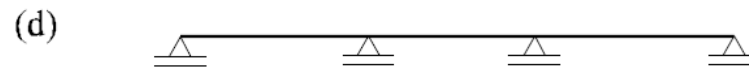
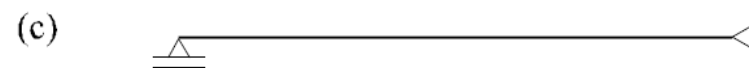
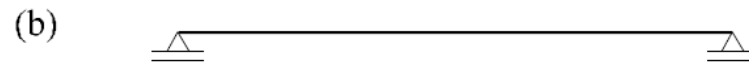
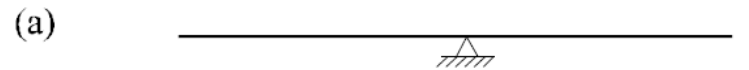
- Equações de equilíbrio da estática no plano:

$$\Sigma F_x = 0, \Sigma F_y = 0, \Sigma M_A = 0$$

$$R = m \cdot a = 0 \xrightarrow{a=0} R = 0; \quad \Sigma R = 0 \quad (\text{Forças}); \quad \Sigma M = 0 \quad (\text{Momento})$$

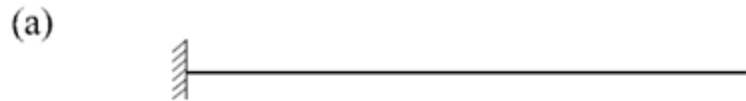
Classificação das estruturas quanto à estaticidade

- **Estruturas hipostáticas:** podem apresentar movimento de corpo rígido



Classificação das estruturas quanto à estaticidade

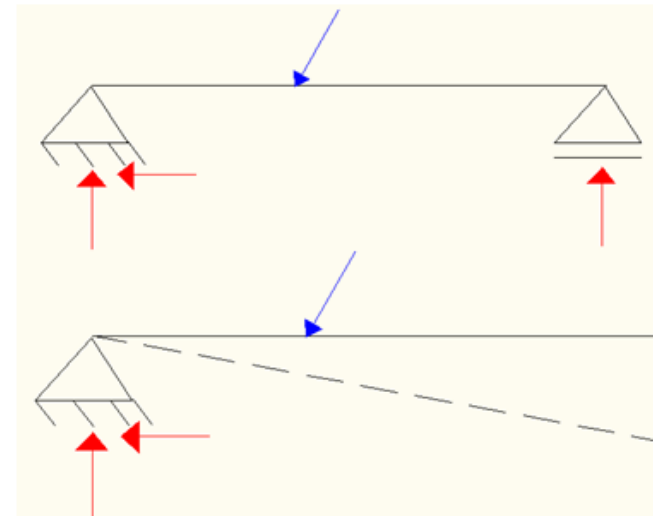
- **Estruturas isostáticas:** não podem apresentar movimento de corpo rígido, mas se tornam hipostáticas pela retirada de um único vínculo



isostática



hipostática

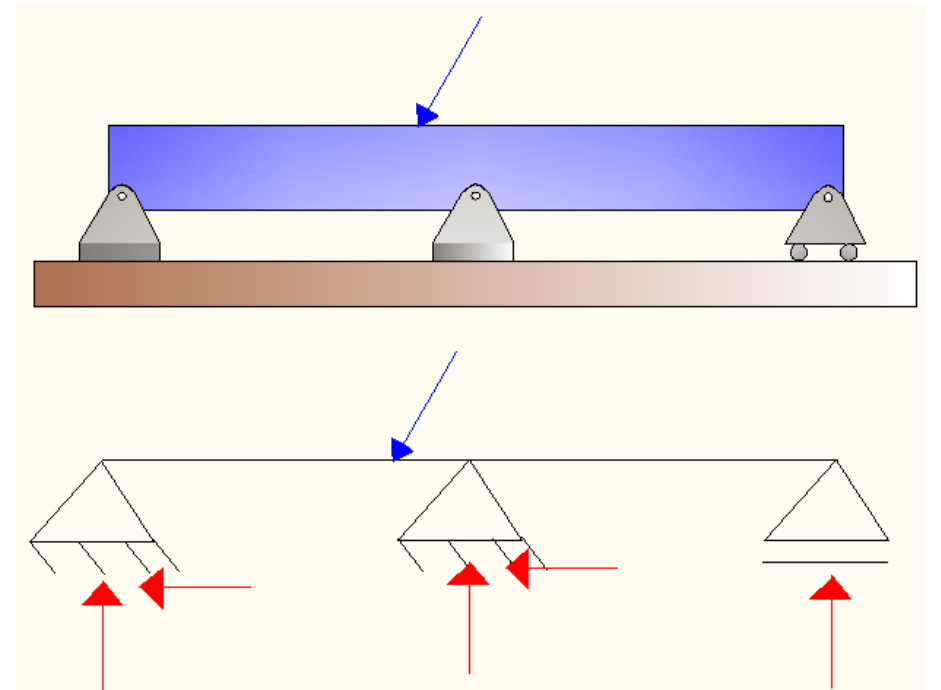
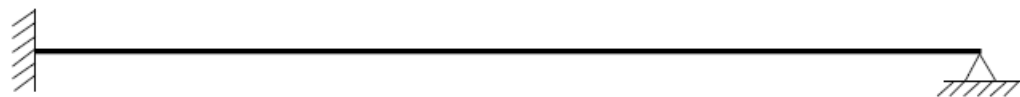
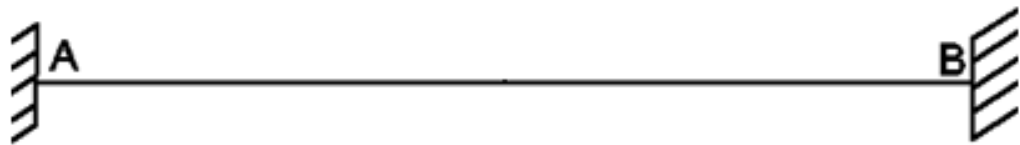


isostática

hipostática

Classificação das estruturas quanto à estaticidade

- **Estruturas hiperestáticas:** não podem apresentar movimento de corpo rígido, e podem ter vínculos retirados sem se tornar hipostáticas



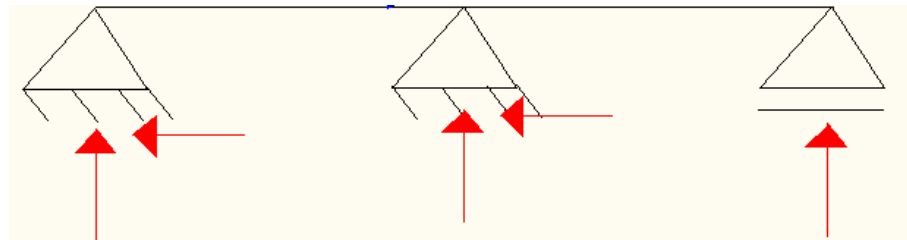
Classificação das estruturas quanto à estaticidade

- Condições de estaticidade para estruturas rígidas planas, onde v é o número de vínculos:
 - Estruturas hipostáticas: $v < 3$ (condição suficiente)
 - Estruturas isostáticas: $v = 3$ (condição necessária mas não suficiente)
 - Estruturas hiperestáticas: $v > 3$ (condição necessária mas não suficiente)

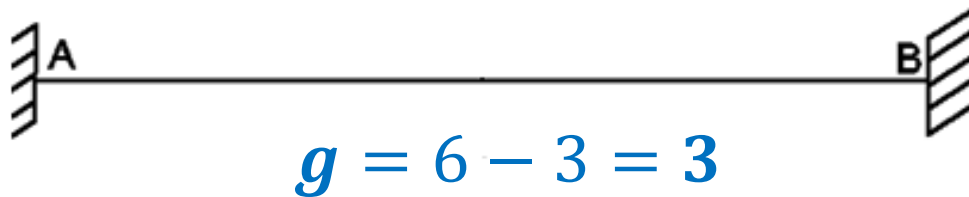


Grau de hiperestaticidade externo

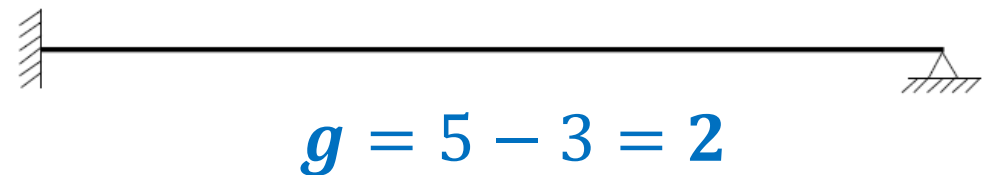
- Para uma estrutura rígida plana hiperestática, define-se o grau de hiperestaticidade g pelo número de vínculos impostos v : $g = v - 3$



$$g = 5 - 3 = 2$$



$$g = 6 - 3 = 3$$



$$g = 5 - 3 = 2$$

Simplificações adotadas na disciplina

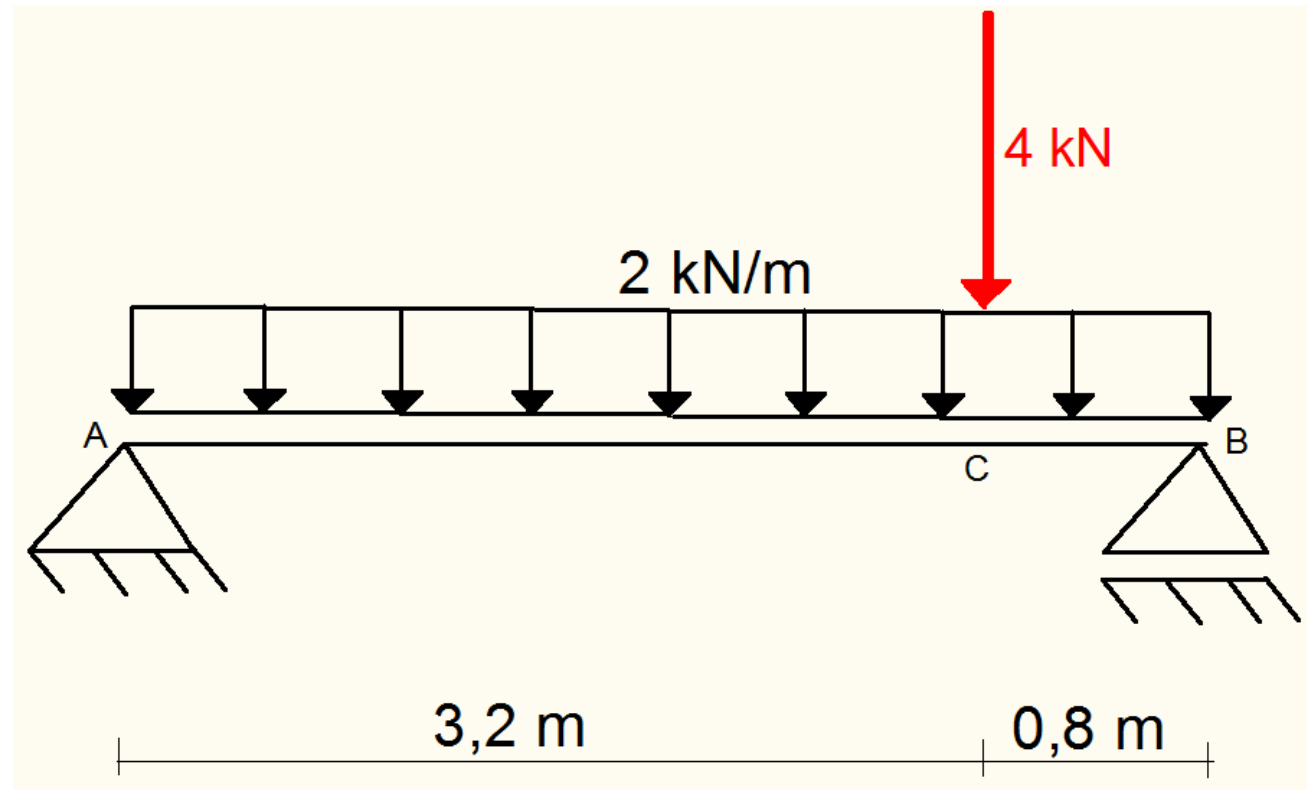
- Vamos olhar para o mundo das estruturas através de uma janela que nos dá um amplo entendimento dos conceitos principais e permite ver a beleza do assunto, mesmo com (ou talvez devido a) grandes simplificações na comparação com a verdadeira complexidade do tema



Simplificações adotadas na disciplina

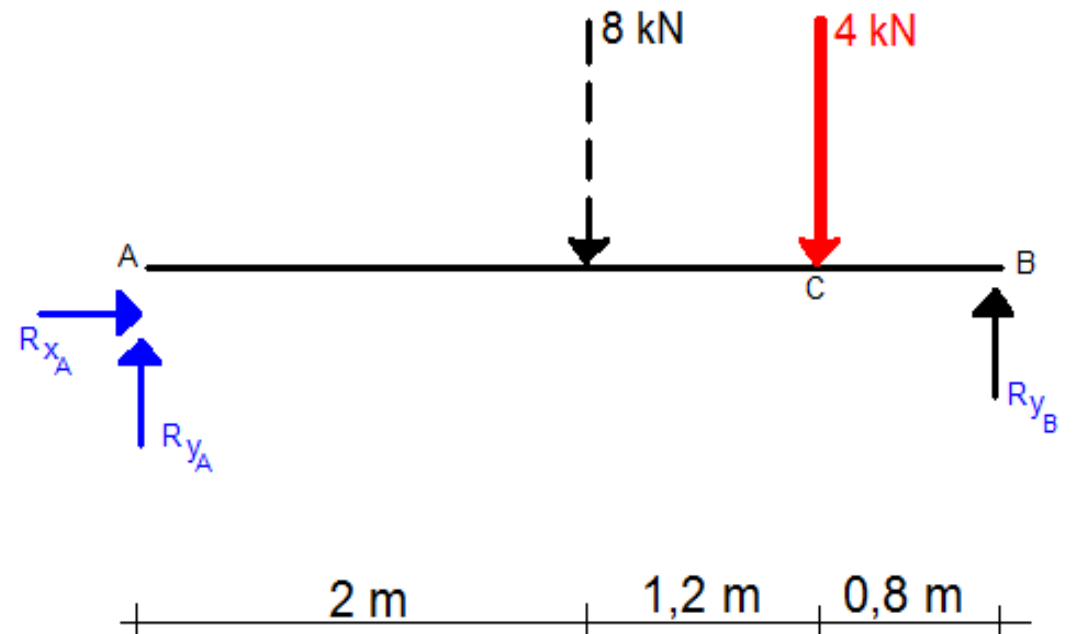
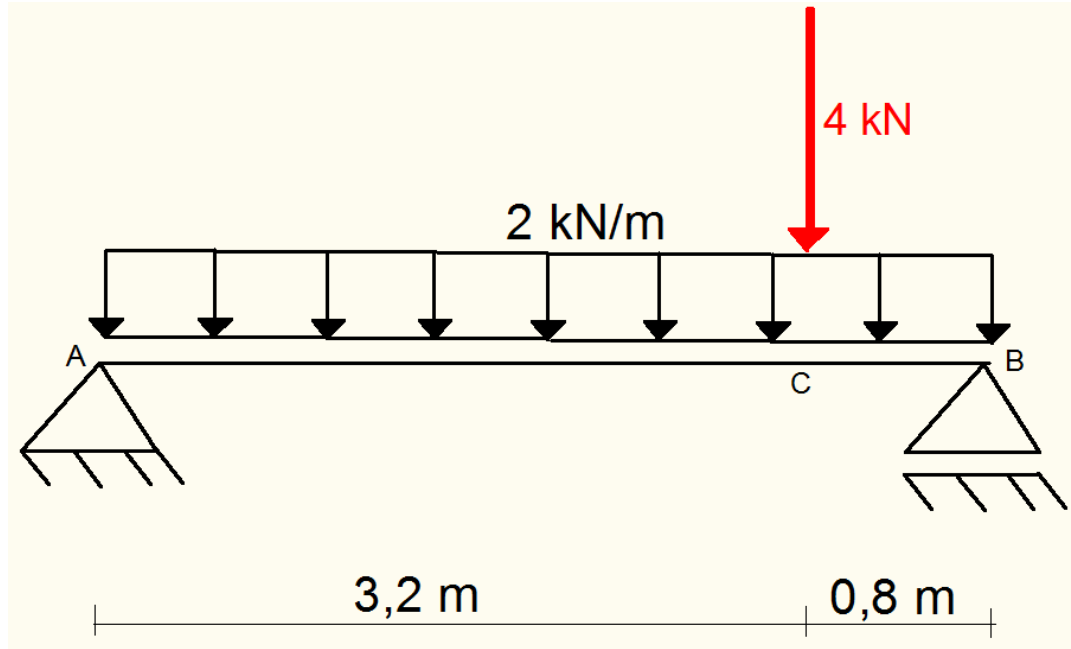
1. Material elástico linear
2. Material homogêneo
3. Material isotrópico
4. Estruturas reticuladas
5. Estruturas planas (e algumas espaciais bem simplificadas)
6. Estruturas isostáticas
7. Carregamentos estáticos
8. Desconsideração dos efeitos de segunda ordem
9. Pequenos ângulos e deslocamentos

Exemplo 1: Calcule as reações



Antes de começar: a estrutura atende às nossas simplificações?

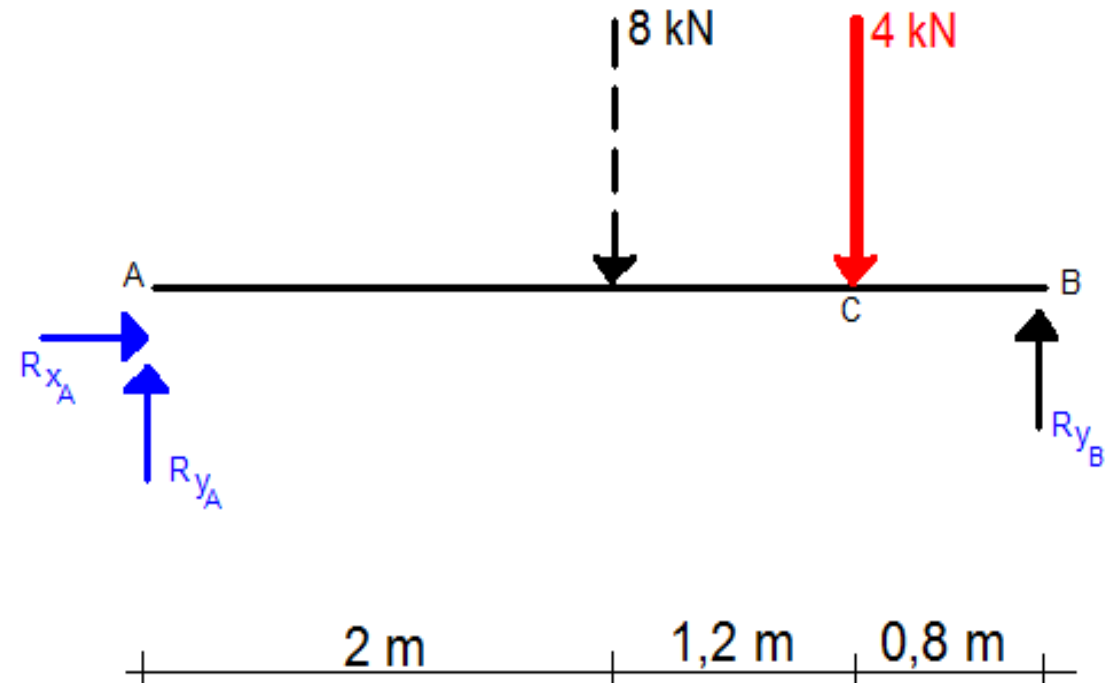
Exemplo 1: Calcule as reações



Exemplo 1: Calcule as reações

$$\sum F_x = 0: \quad R_{xA} = 0$$

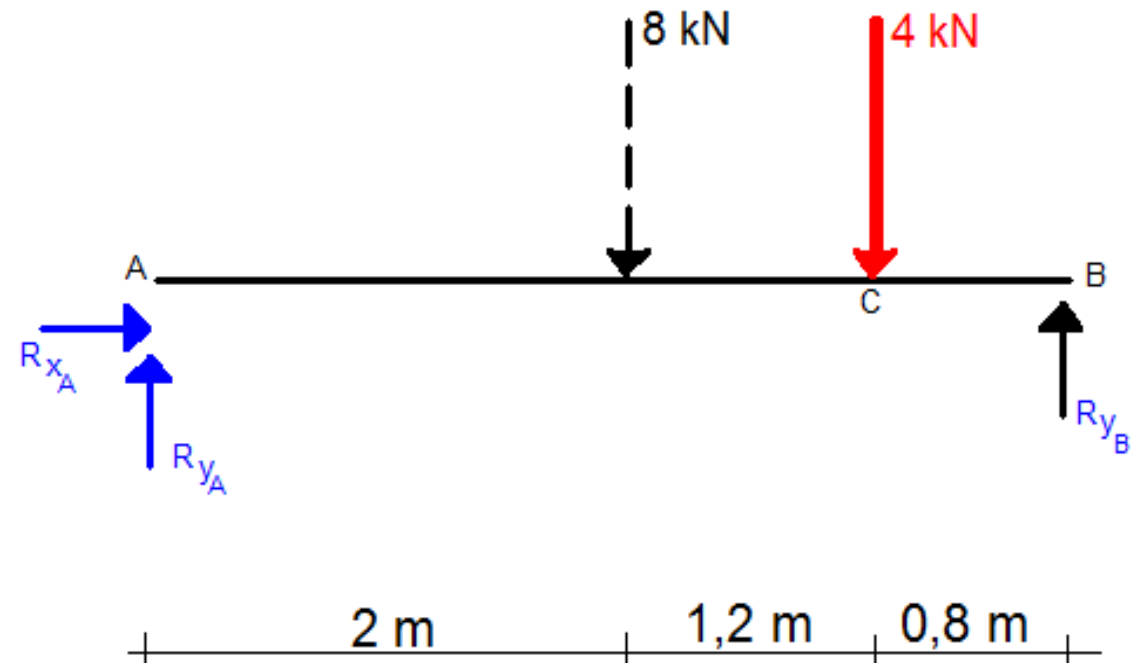
$$\sum F_y = 0: \quad R_{yA} + R_{yB} - 12 = 0$$



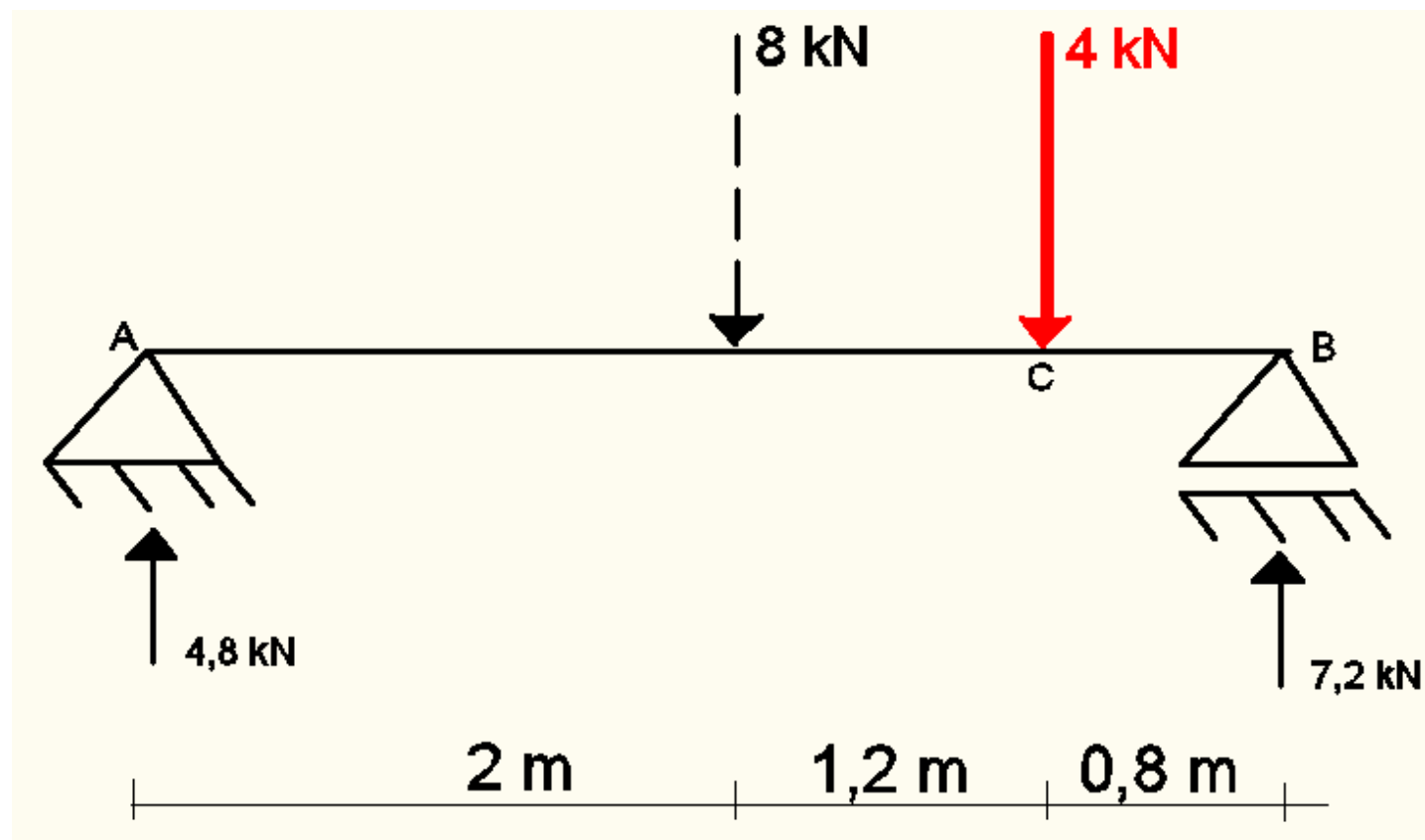
Exemplo 1: Calcule as reações

$$\sum M_A = 0: \quad + \curvearrowright \quad 4,0 \cdot R_{YB} - 8,0 \cdot 2,0 - 4,0 \cdot 3,2 = 0 \rightarrow R_{YB} = 7,2 \text{ kN}$$

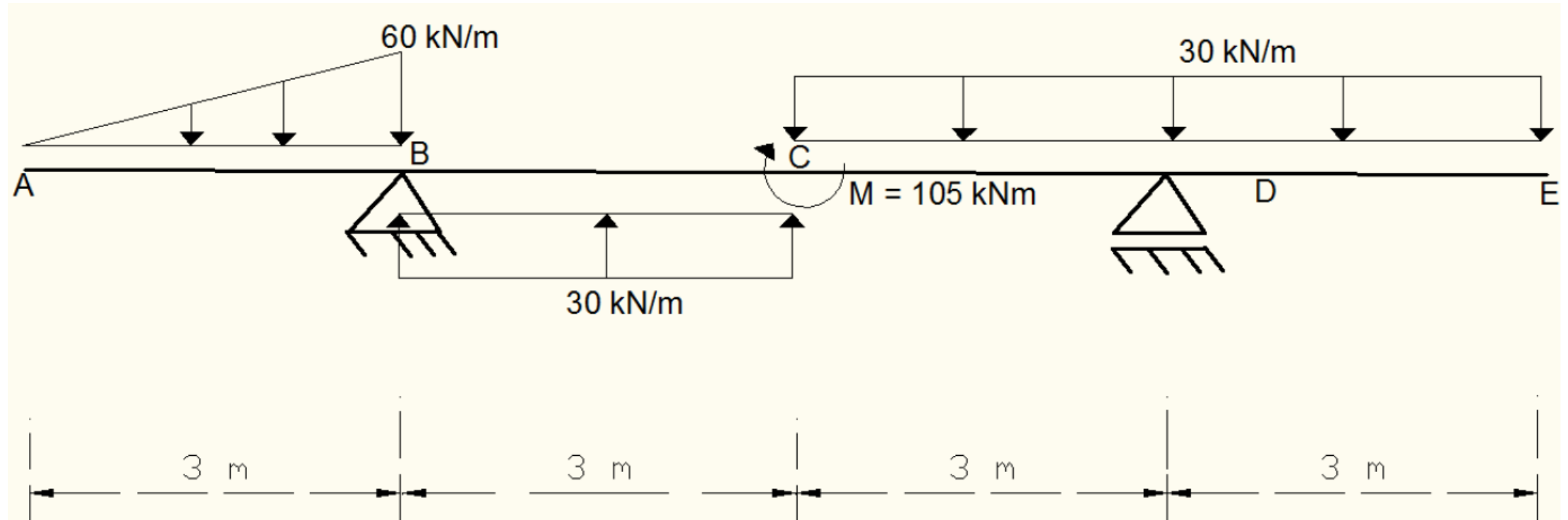
$$\therefore R_{YA} = 12 - 7,2 = 4,8 \text{ kN}$$



Exemplo 1: Calcule as reações

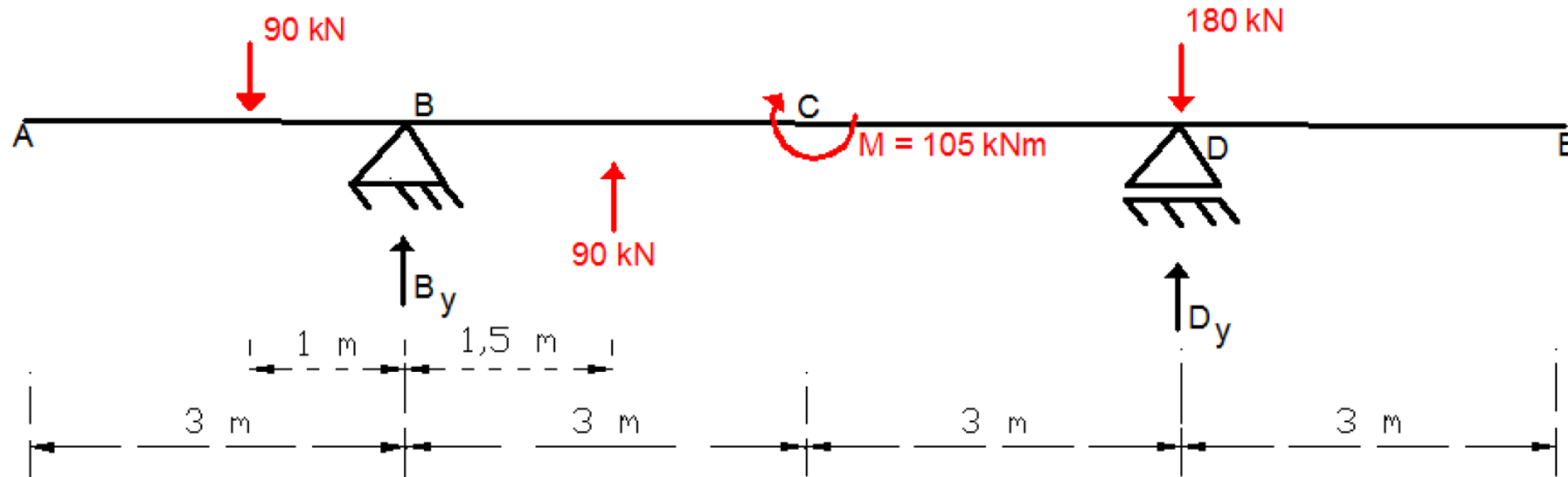


Exemplo 2: Calcule as reações



Antes de começar: a estrutura atende às nossas simplificações?

Exemplo 2: Calcule as reações



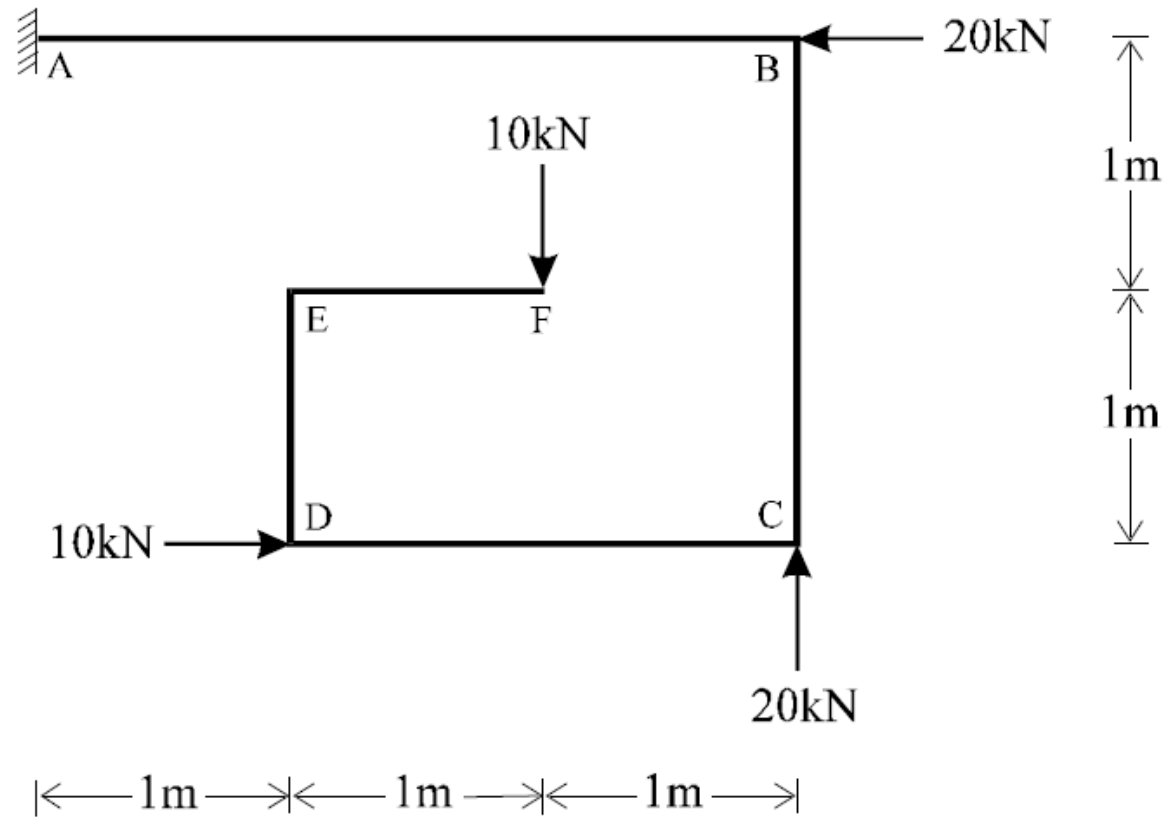
$$\sum F_x = 0 \rightarrow B_x = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \rightarrow B_y + D_y = 180$$

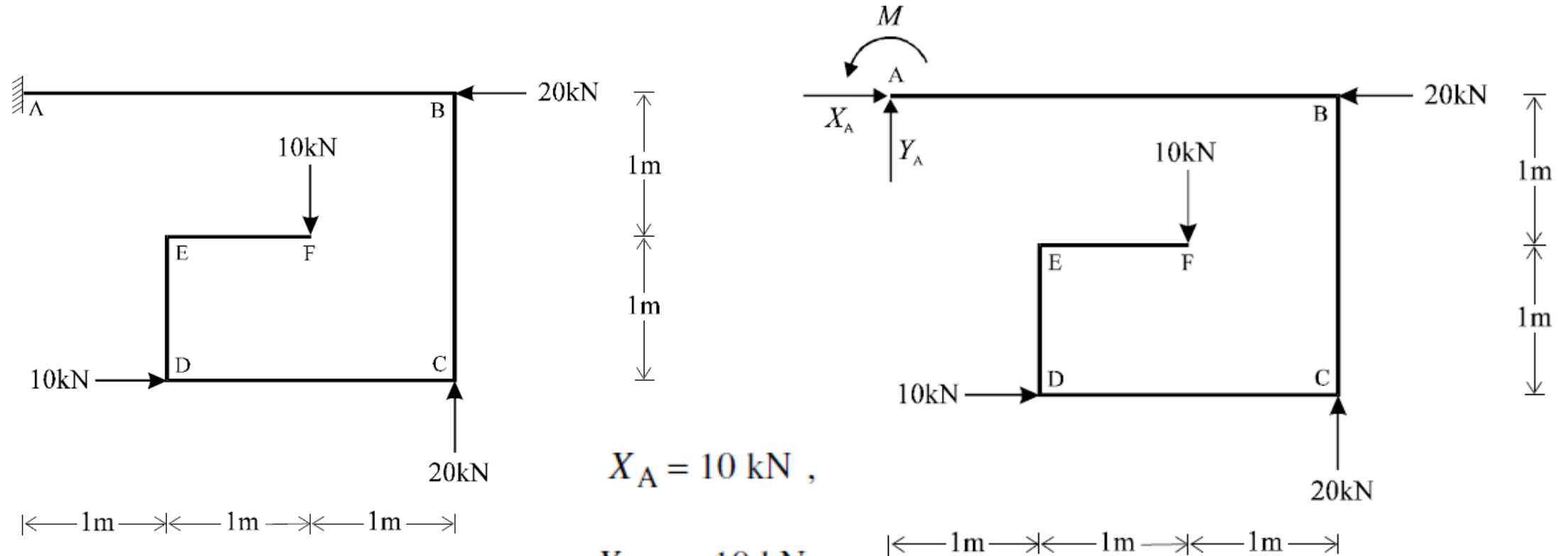
$$\sum M_B = 0 \rightarrow 6 \cdot D_y + 90 \cdot 1 + 90 \cdot 1,5 = 105 + 180 \cdot 6 \rightarrow D_y = 160 \text{ kN}(\uparrow)$$

$$\therefore B_y = 20 \text{ kN}(\uparrow)$$

Exemplo 3: Calcule as reações



Exemplo 3: Calcule as reações

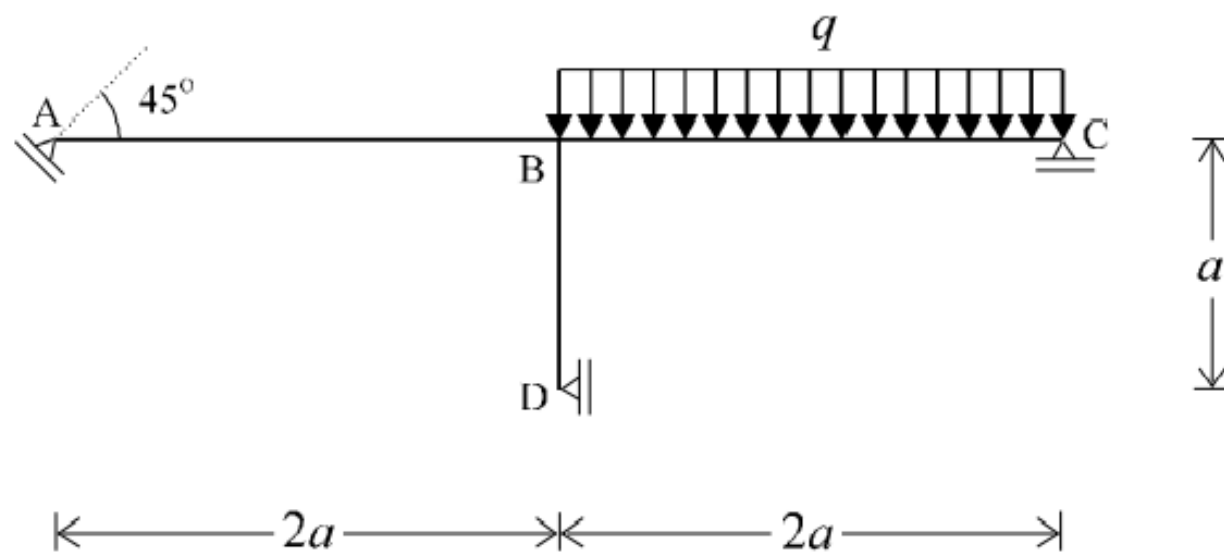


$$X_A = 10 \text{ kN} ,$$

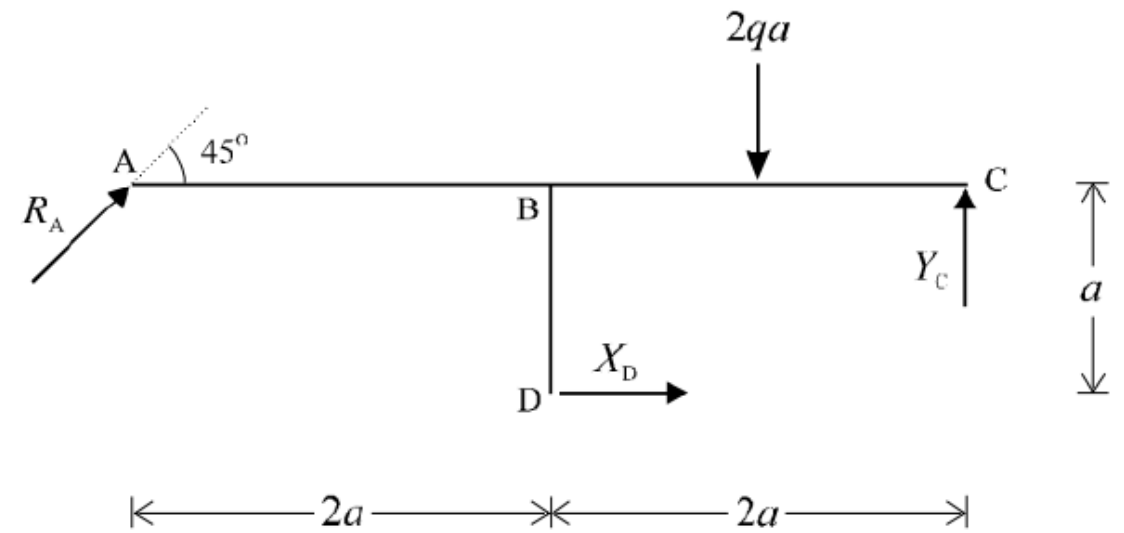
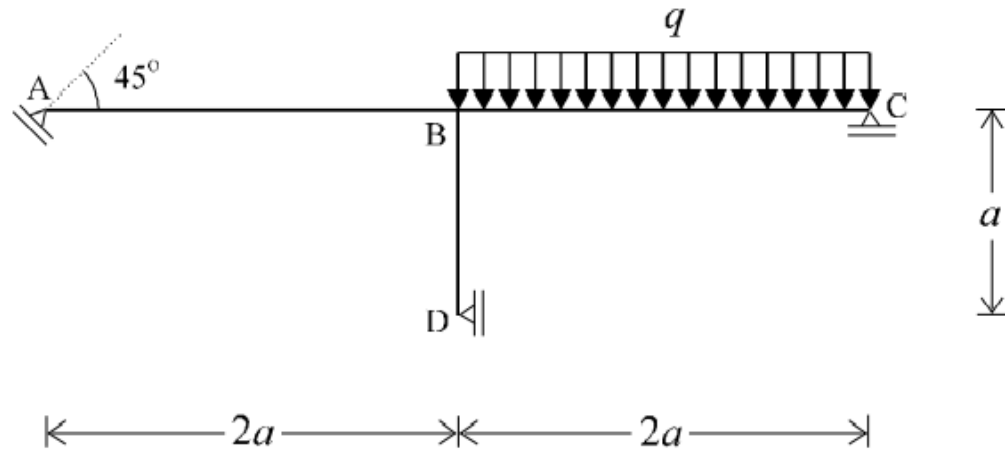
$$Y_A = -10 \text{ kN} ,$$

$$M = -60 \text{ kN m} ,$$

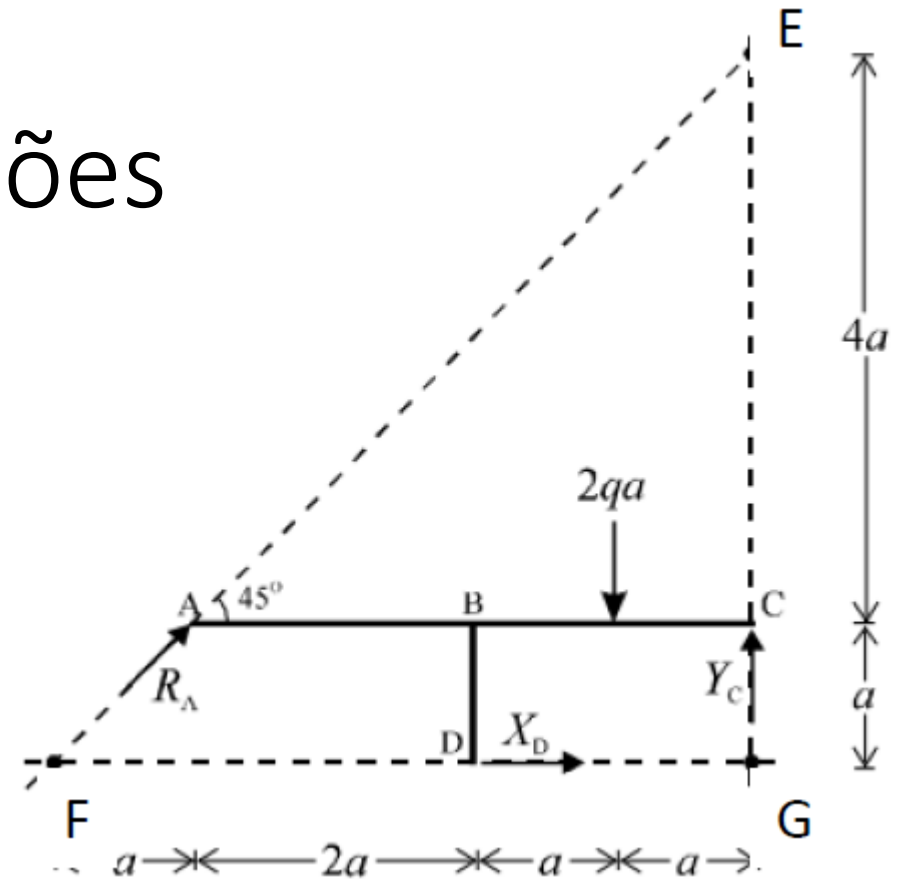
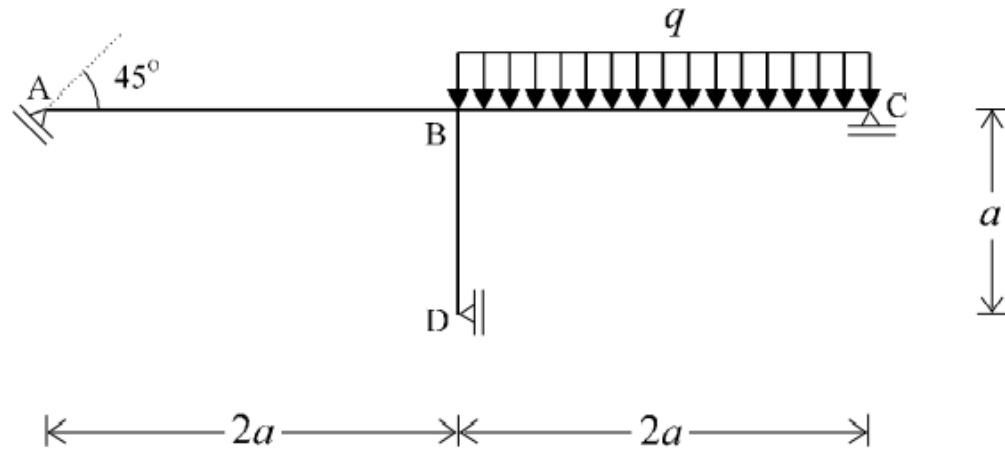
Exemplo 4: calcule as reações



Exemplo 4: calcule as reações



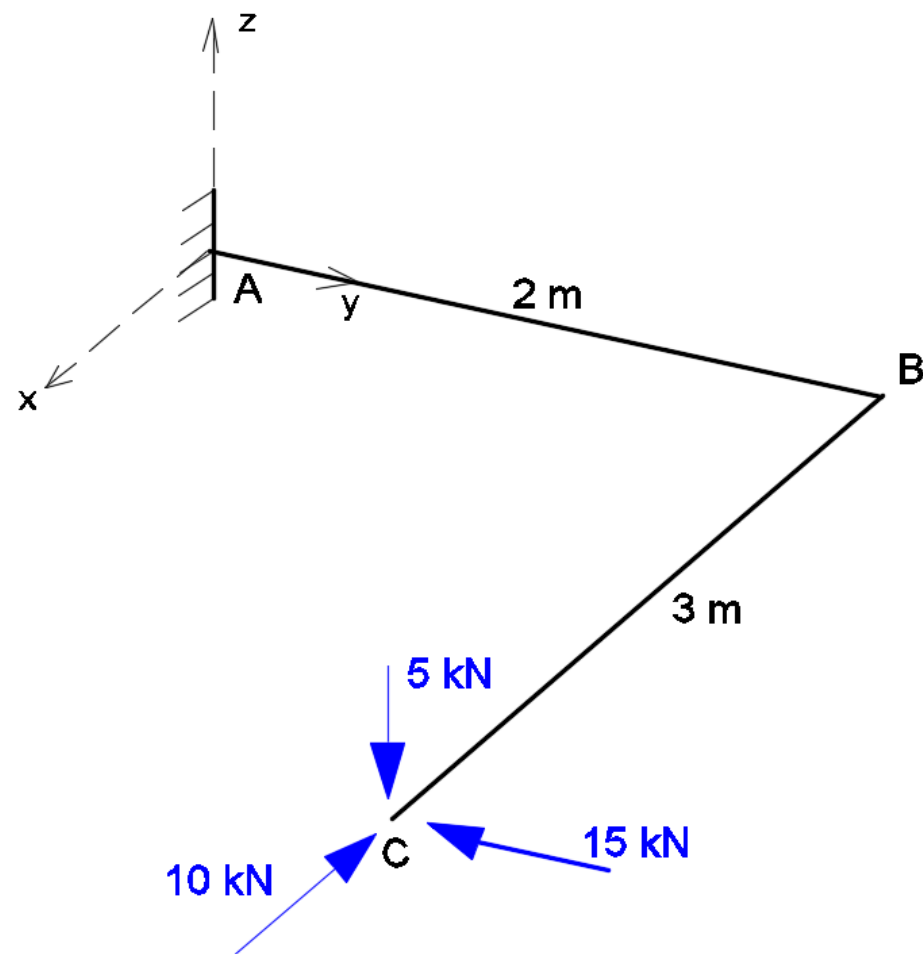
Exemplo 4: calcule as reações



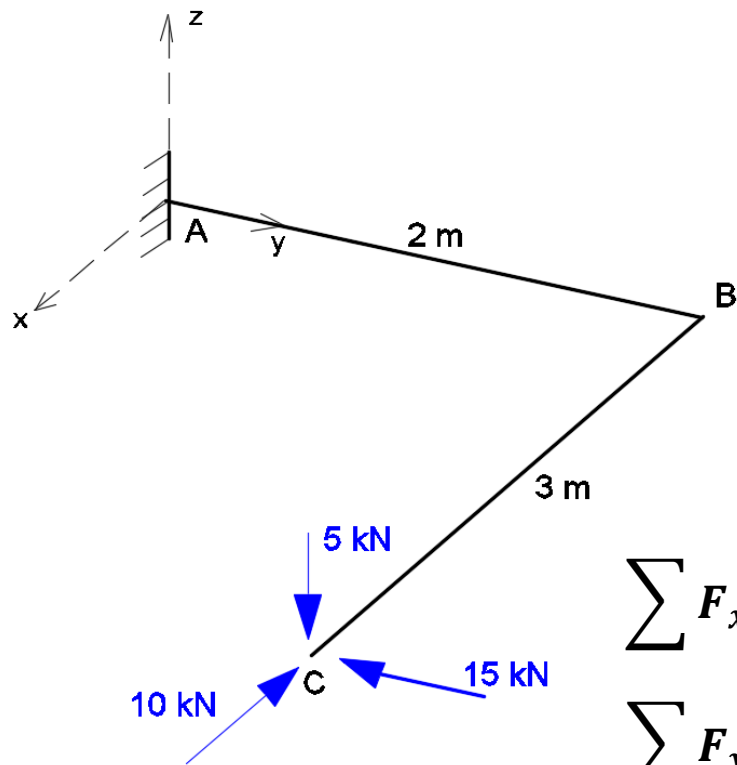
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum M_E = 0 \Rightarrow X_D * 5a + 2qa * a = 0 \\ \sum M_F = 0 \Rightarrow Y_C * 5a - 2qa * 4a = 0 \\ \sum M_G = 0 \Rightarrow -R_A * \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} 5a + 2qa * a = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_A = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} qa \\ Y_C = \frac{8}{5} qa \\ X_D = -\frac{2}{5} qa \end{array} \right.$$

Exemplo 5: Calcule as reações



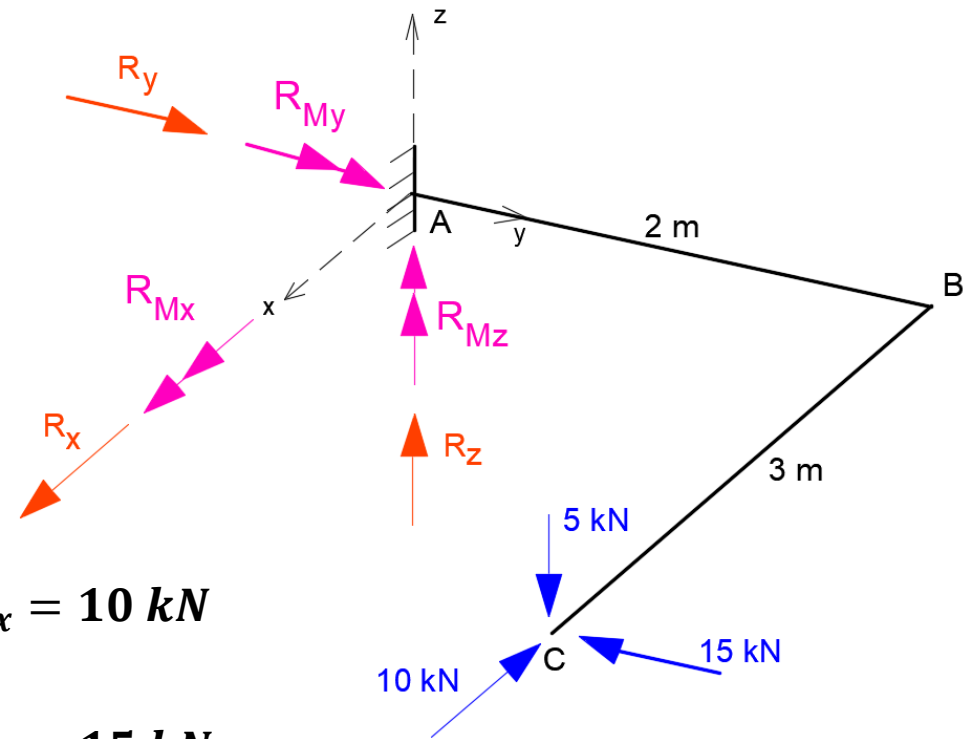
Exemplo 5: Calcule as reações



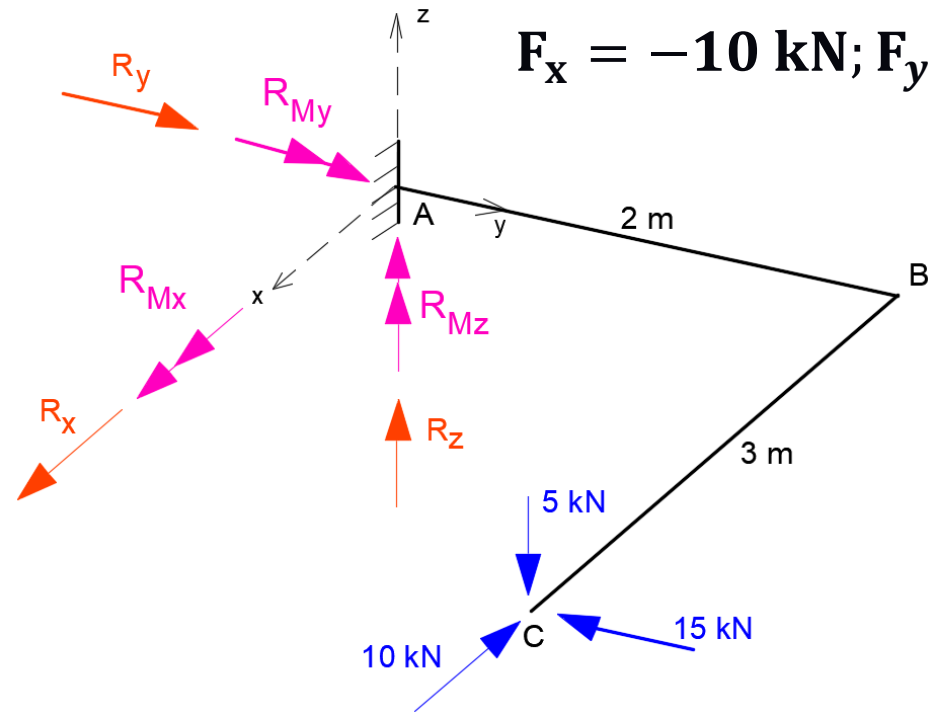
$$\sum F_x = 0: R_x - 10 = 0 \rightarrow R_x = 10 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: R_y - 15 = 0 \rightarrow R_y = 15 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum F_z = 0: R_z - 5 = 0 \rightarrow R_z = 5 \text{ kN}$$



Exemplo 5: Calcule as reações



$$F_x = -10 \text{ kN}; F_y = -15 \text{ kN}; F_z = -5 \text{ kN}$$

$$x_p - x_0 = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$y_p - y_0 = 2 \text{ m}$$

$$z_p - z_0 = 0$$

$$M_o = M_x i + M_y j + M_z k$$

$$M_x = (y_p - y_o)F_z - (z_p - z_o)F_y$$

$$M_y = (z_p - z_o)F_x - (x_p - x_o)F_z$$

$$M_z = (x_p - x_o)F_y - (y_p - y_o)F_x$$

$$R_{My} + \sum_{i=1}^{\text{nr. forças}} (M_y)_i = 0 \quad R_{My} = -15 \text{ kNm}$$

$$R_{My} + (0\text{m})(-10\text{kN}) - (3\text{m})(-5\text{kN}) = 0$$

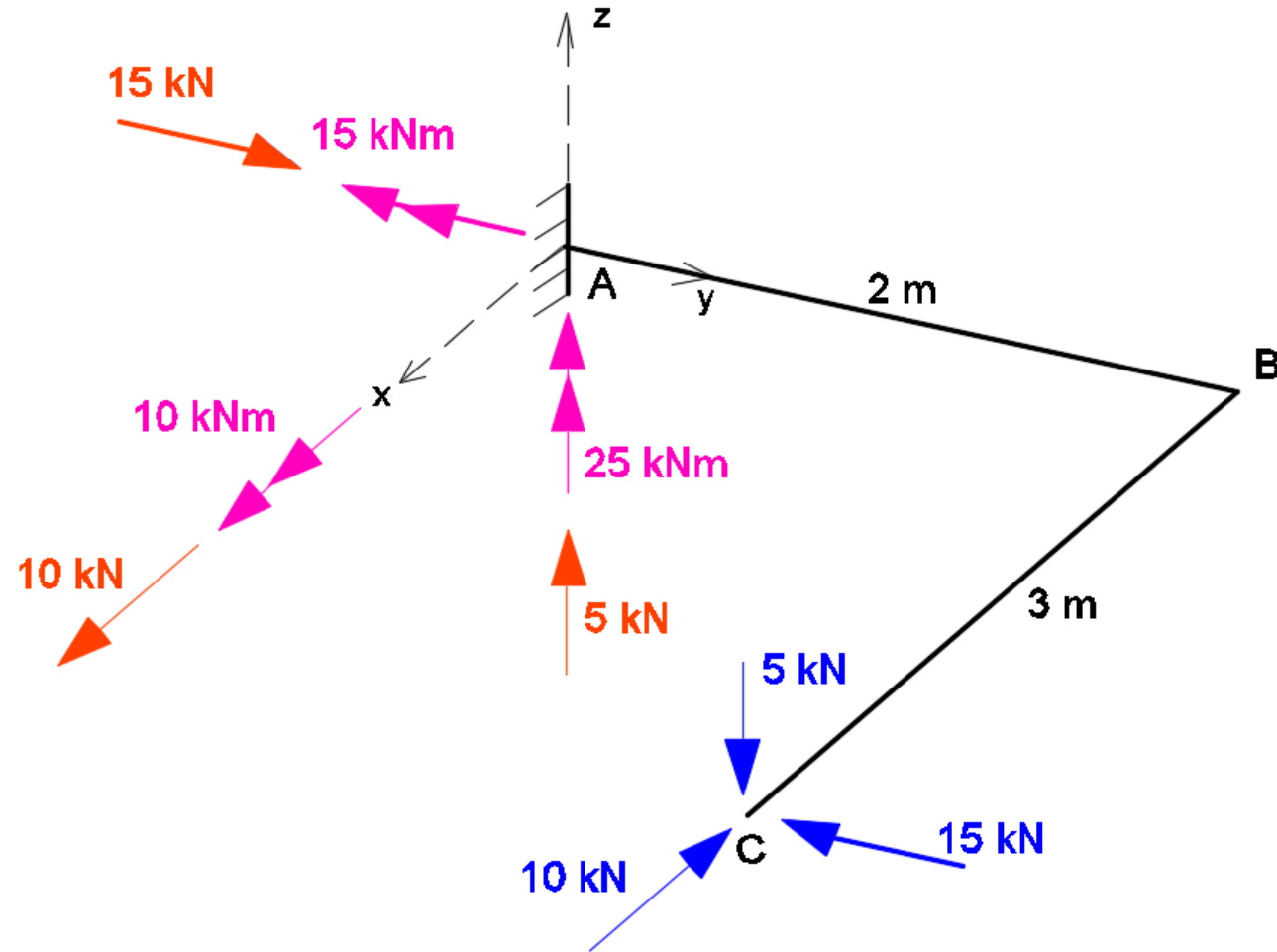
$$R_{Mx} + \sum_{i=1}^{\text{nr. forças}} (M_x)_i = 0 \quad R_{Mx} = 10 \text{ kNm}$$

$$R_{Mx} + (2\text{m})(-5\text{kN}) - (0\text{m})(-15\text{kN}) = 0$$

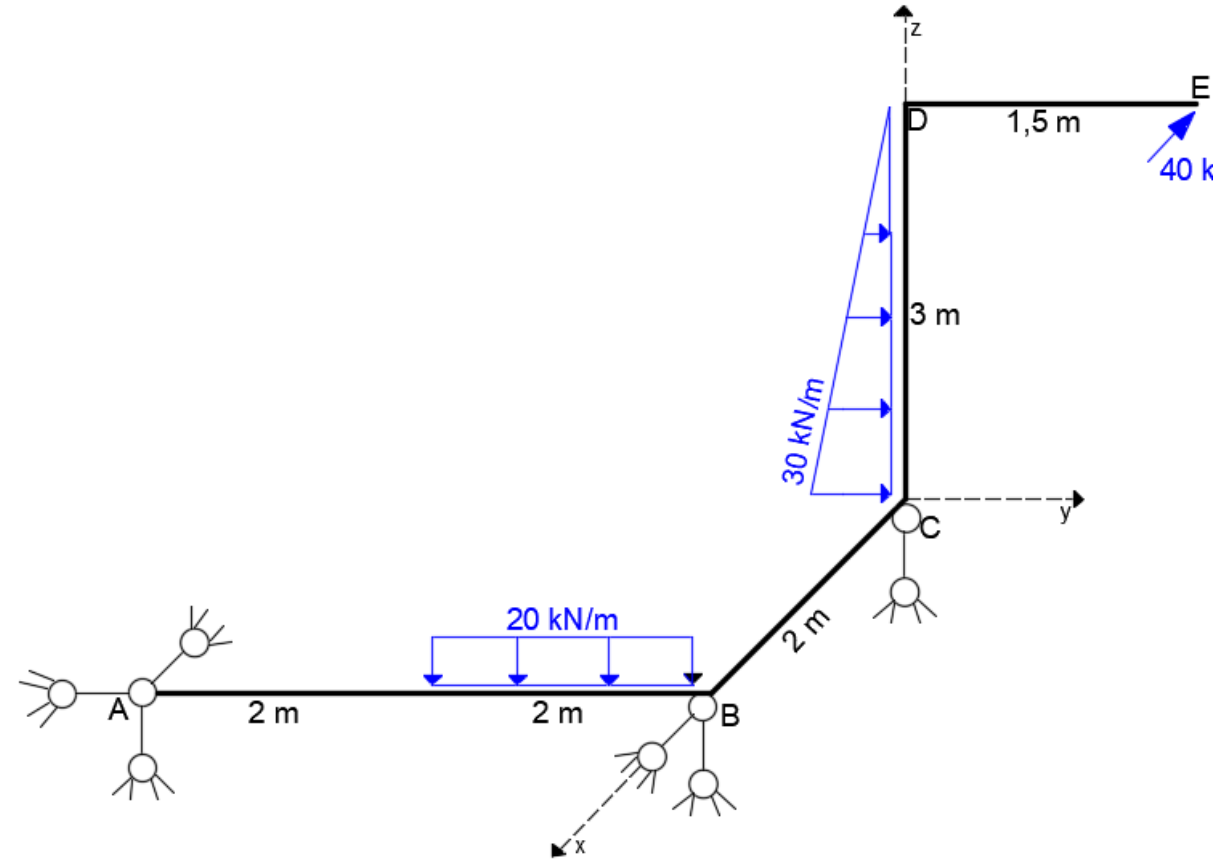
$$R_{Mz} + \sum_{i=1}^{\text{nr. forças}} (M_z)_i = 0 \quad R_{Mz} = 25 \text{ kNm}$$

$$R_{Mz} + (3\text{m})(-15\text{kN}) - (2\text{m})(-10\text{kN}) = 0$$

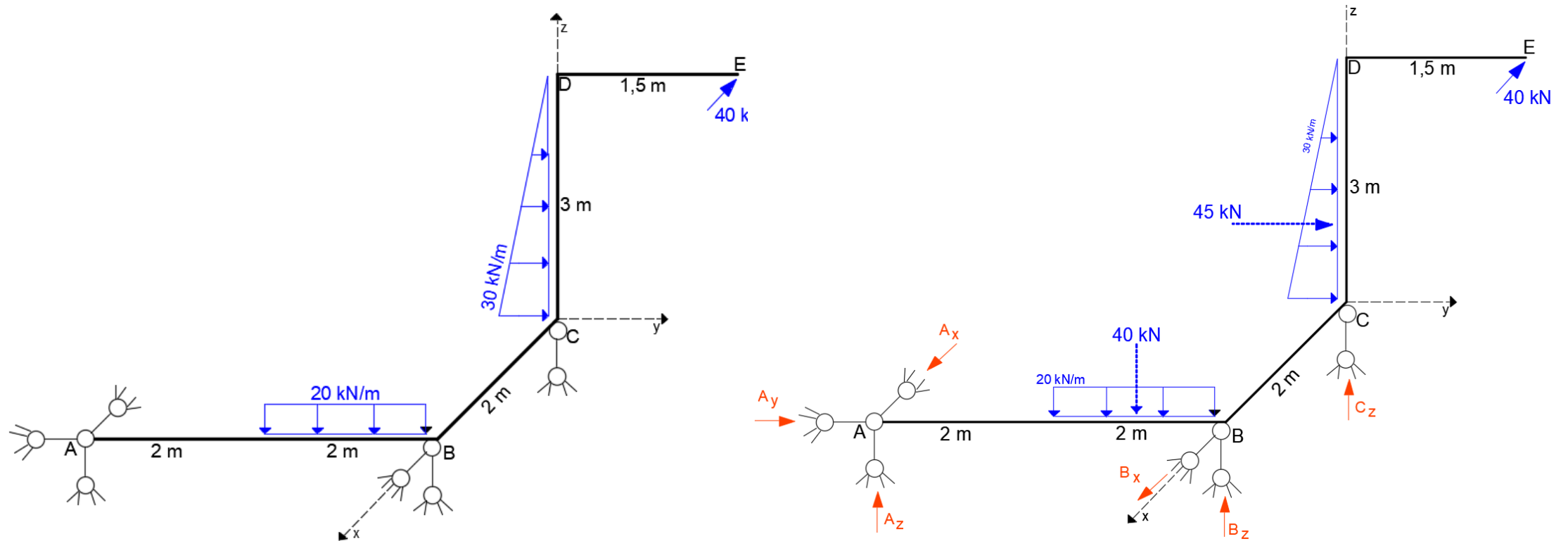
Exemplo 5: Calcule as reações



Exemplo 6: Calcule as reações



Exemplo 6: Calcule as reações



Ações em E: $F_x = -40 \text{ kN}; F_y = F_z = 0$

Ações em CD: $F_y = 45 \text{ kN}; F_x = F_z = 0$

Ações em AB:

$F_z = -40 \text{ kN}; F_x = F_y = 0$

Exemplo 6: Calcule as reações

$$\sum F_x = 0: A_x + B_x = 40 \quad (1)$$

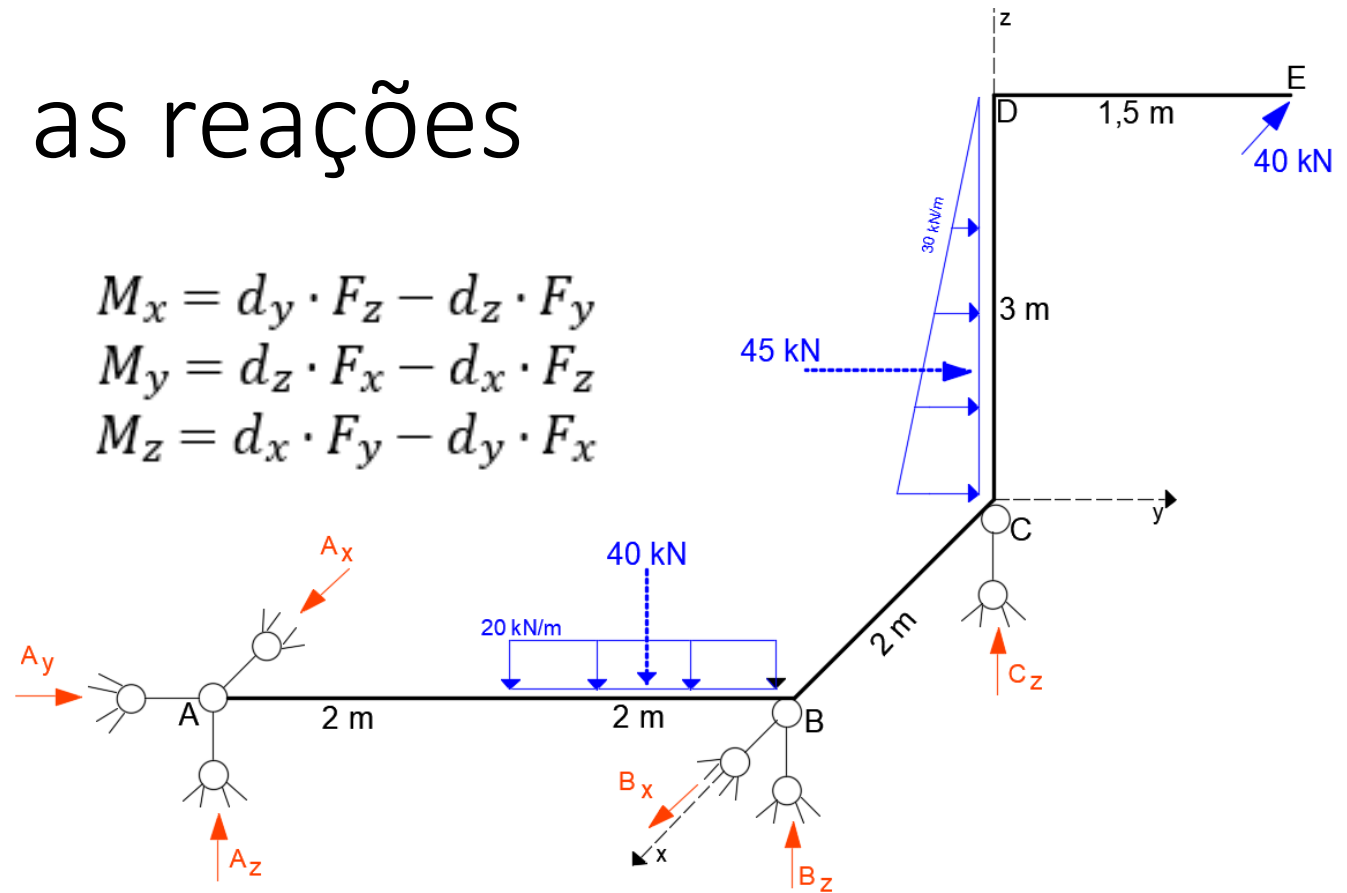
$$\sum F_y = 0: A_y = 45 \text{ kN} \quad (\leftarrow)$$

$$\sum F_z = 0: A_z + B_z + C_z = 40 \quad (2)$$

$$M_x = d_y \cdot F_z - d_z \cdot F_y$$

$$M_y = d_z \cdot F_x - d_x \cdot F_z$$

$$M_z = d_x \cdot F_y - d_y \cdot F_x$$



Polo em C:

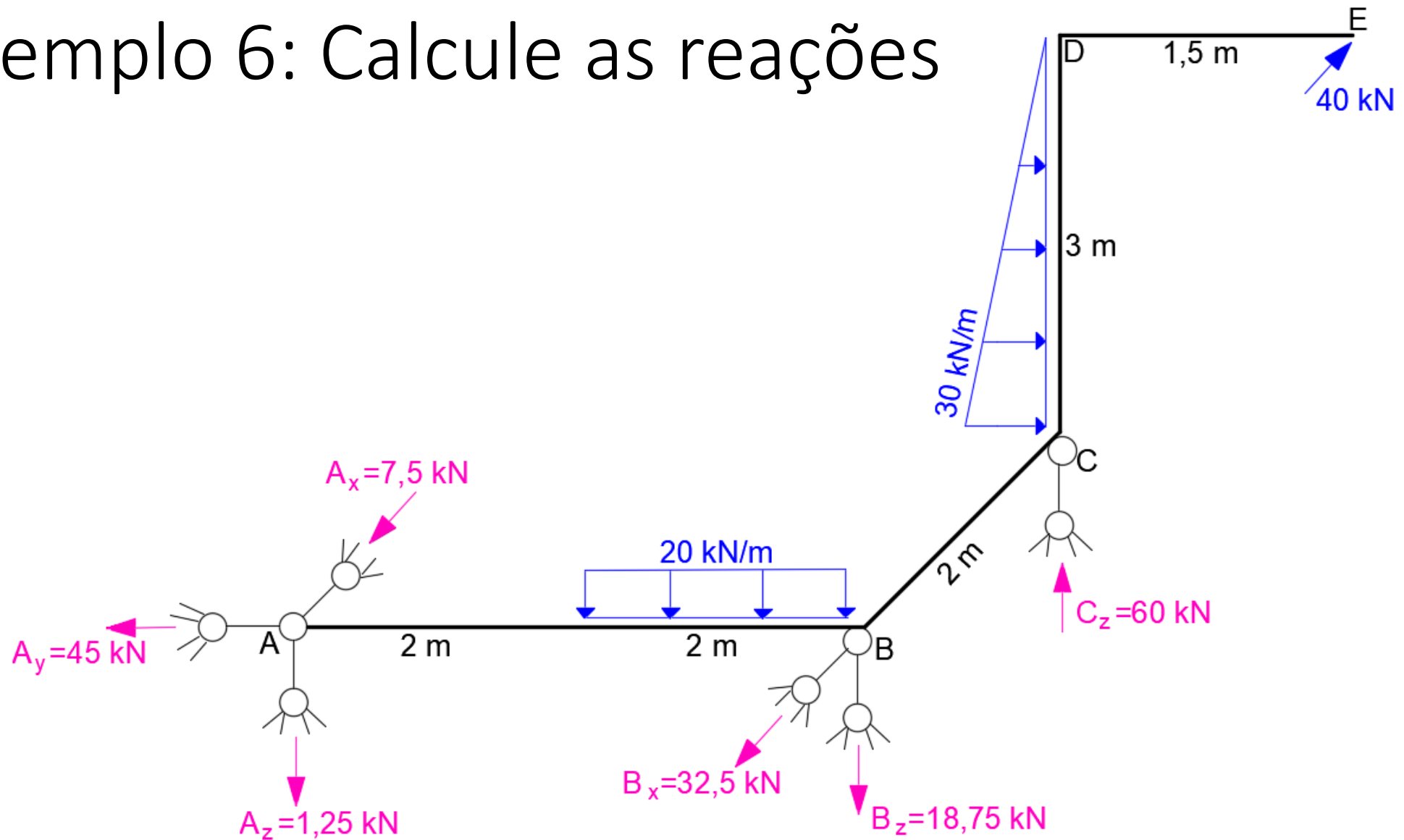
$$\sum M_{Cx} = 0: -40 \cdot (-1) + A_z \cdot (-4) - (45) \cdot (1) = 0 \rightarrow A_z = -1,25 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M_{Cy} = 0: -40 \cdot (3) - [(-40) \cdot (2) + B_z \cdot (2) + A_z \cdot (2)] = 0 \rightarrow B_z = -18,75 \text{ kN}$$

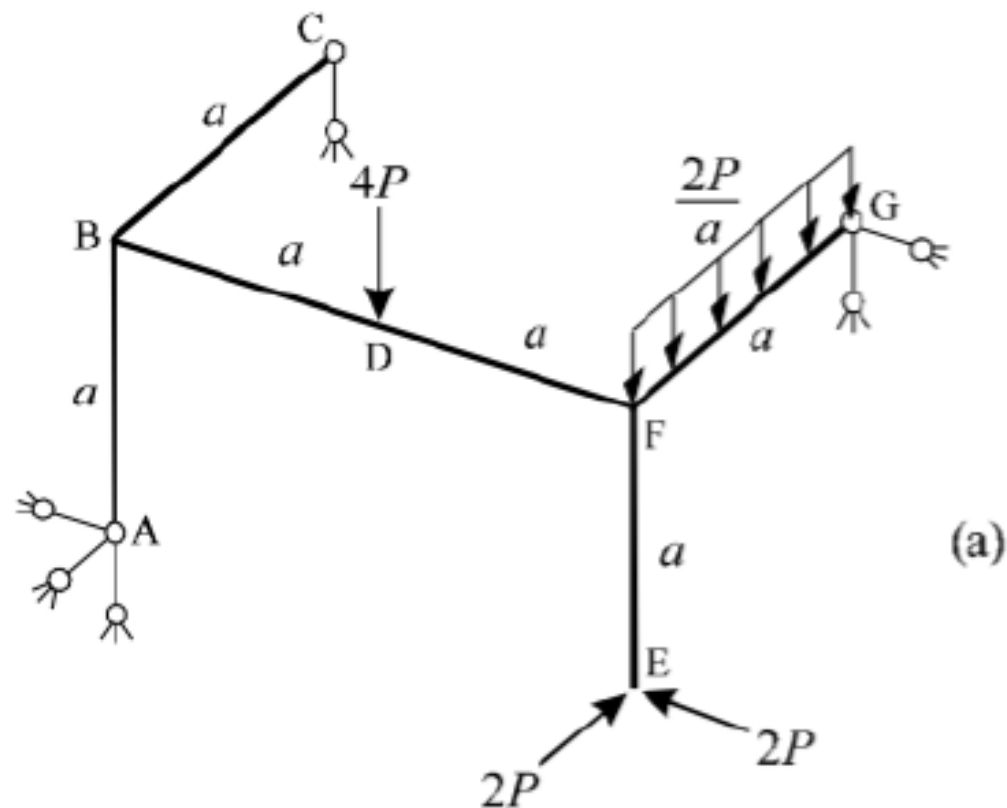
$$\sum M_{Cz} = 0: -45 \cdot (2) - [(-40) \cdot (1,5) + A_x \cdot (-4)] = 0 \rightarrow A_x = 7,5 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Portanto: } B_x = 40 - 7,5 = 32,5 \text{ kN}$$

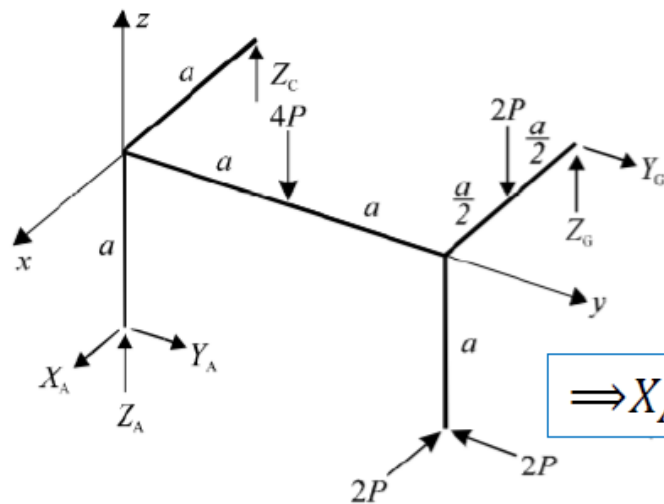
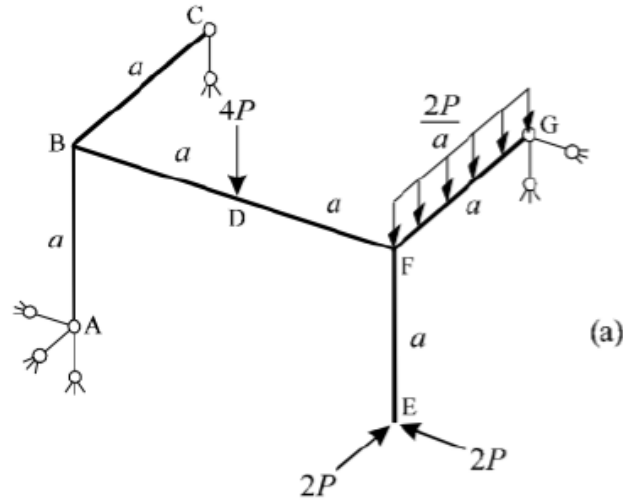
Exemplo 6: Calcule as reações



Exemplo 7: Calcule as reações



Exemplo 7: Calcule as reações



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

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