



PEF3200 – Introdução à Mecânica das Estruturas

Aula 3 - 12/04/2023

O conceito de tensão. Esforços solicitantes. Teorema fundamental.
Diagramas de esforços solicitantes de estruturas planas.

Prof. Martin Paul Schwark

Prof. Osvaldo Shigueru Nakao

Prof. Valério S. Almeida

O que vimos na aula 1:

- Como é a disciplina e o que vamos ver ao longo do semestre
- Quais são os materiais de apoio disponíveis
- A programação da disciplina, aula por aula
- O que há de diferente na mecânica dos sólidos deformáveis
- O que são as estruturas, e que elas estão em tudo, por todos os lados
- O conceito de modelos físicos e modelos matemáticos
- Algumas classificações das estruturas
- As principais ações que atuam sobre as estruturas
- Uma revisão rápida de alguns pontos da mecânica

O que vimos na aula 2:

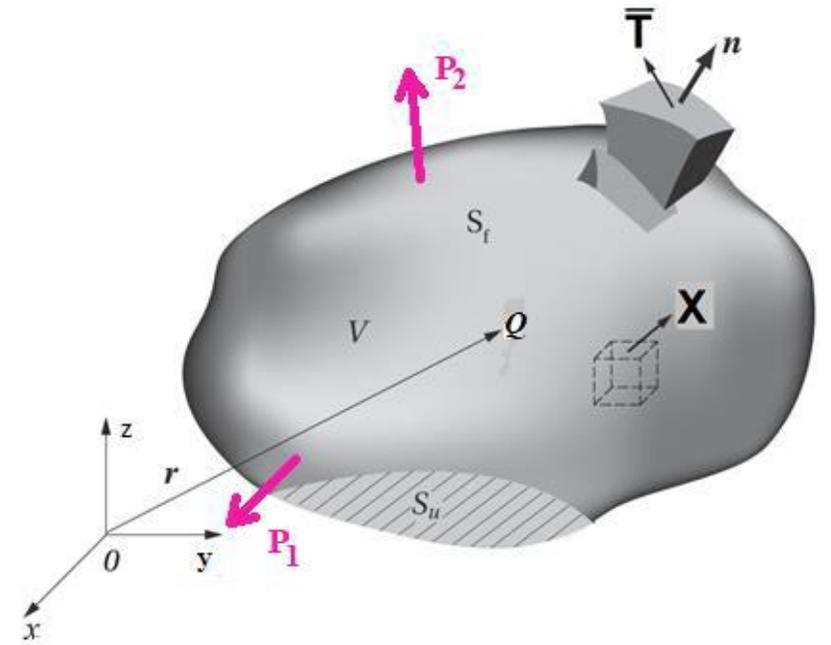
- Exemplos de deformadas de estruturas simples
- Movimentos em sistemas materiais e vínculos que os impedem
- Estaticidade
- Estruturas hipostáticas, isostáticas e hiperestáticas
- Grau de hiperestaticidade
- As simplificações adotadas nesta disciplina
- Exemplos de cálculo de reações de apoio

O que vamos ver nesta aula:

- Tensões
- Esforços solicitantes
- O Teorema Fundamental da Resistência dos Materiais
- Diagramas de esforços solicitantes

Tensão

- Imagine um sólido deformável (V) em equilíbrio estático, sujeito a forças de contato $P_1, P_2 \dots$
- Realize um recorte imaginário de um pedaço deste corpo
- Este pedaço também terá que estar em equilíbrio estático
- Os esforços que ocorrem sobre as faces de recorte deste pedaço são chamados de tensões



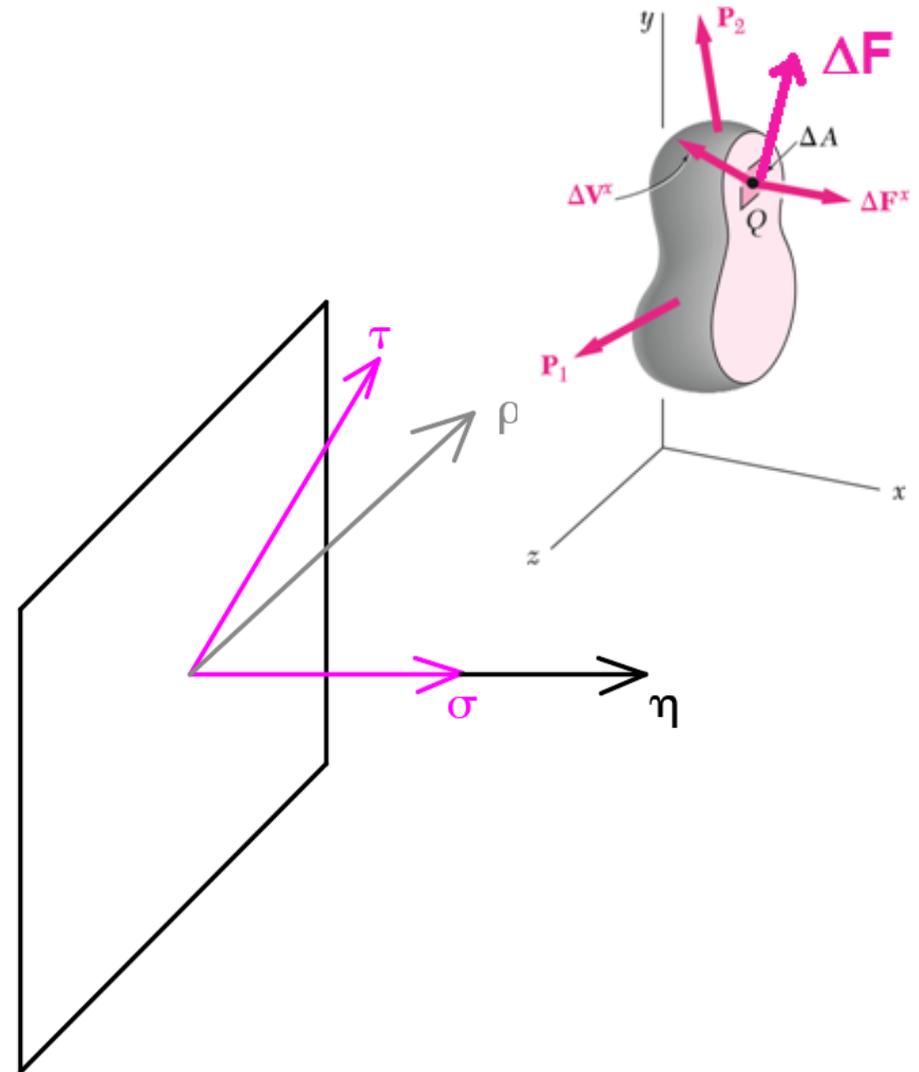
Tensão

- Se o recorte for um plano n
- Tensão ρ em um ponto Q deste plano

$$\rho_n = \lim_{\Delta A \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta F}{\Delta A}$$

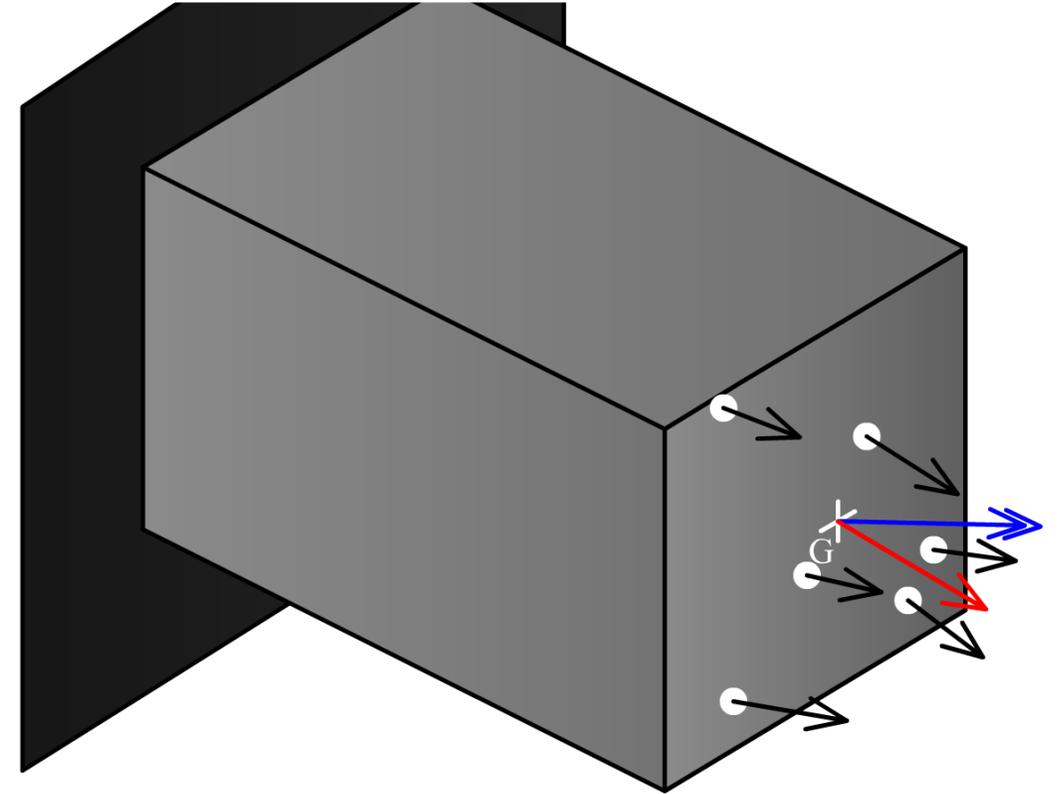
$$\rho_n = \sigma + \tau$$

- Tensão normal σ (normal ao plano de corte)
- Tensão de cisalhamento τ (paralela ao plano de corte)



Tensões em barras

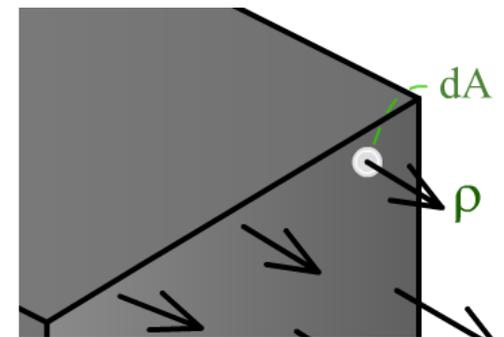
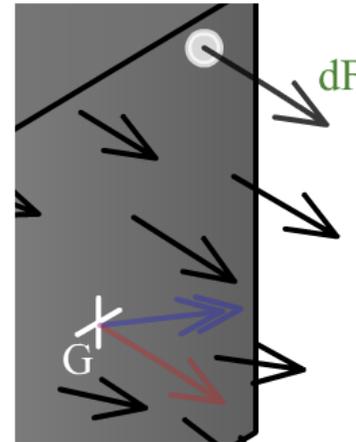
- Barras são elementos estruturais lineares, onde uma dimensão prevalece sobre as outras duas.
- Os planos de corte normais à direção predominante são chamadas de seções transversais.
- O estudo das seções transversais traz muita luz ao entendimento do comportamento estrutural.
- Há uma relação biunívoca entre a distribuição das tensões e as forças e momentos resultantes que atuam nas seções transversais



Tensões na seção transversal

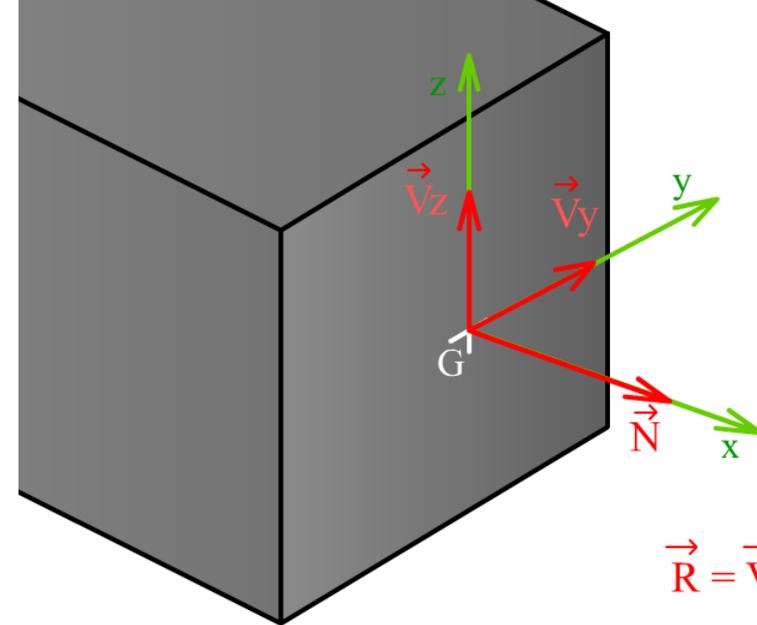
- Tensão: $\vec{\rho} = \vec{\sigma} + \vec{\tau}$
- Tensão normal à seção transversal: $\vec{\sigma}$ (tensão normal)
- Tensão paralela à seção transversal: $\vec{\tau}$ (tensão de cisalhamento)

$$\vec{\rho}_{\text{média}} = \lim_{\Delta A \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{\Delta F}}{\Delta A}$$



Esforços solicitantes

- Esforços solicitantes: forças e momentos resultantes das tensões transferidas para o centroide (G) da seção transversal
- N – força normal
- V – força cortante
- M – momento fletor
- T – momento torçor

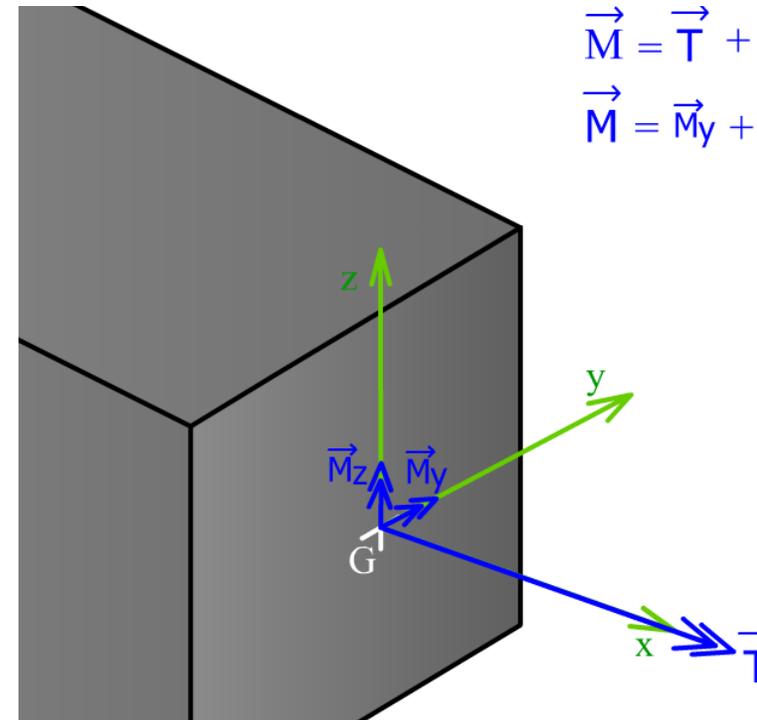


$$\vec{R} = \vec{V} + \vec{N}$$

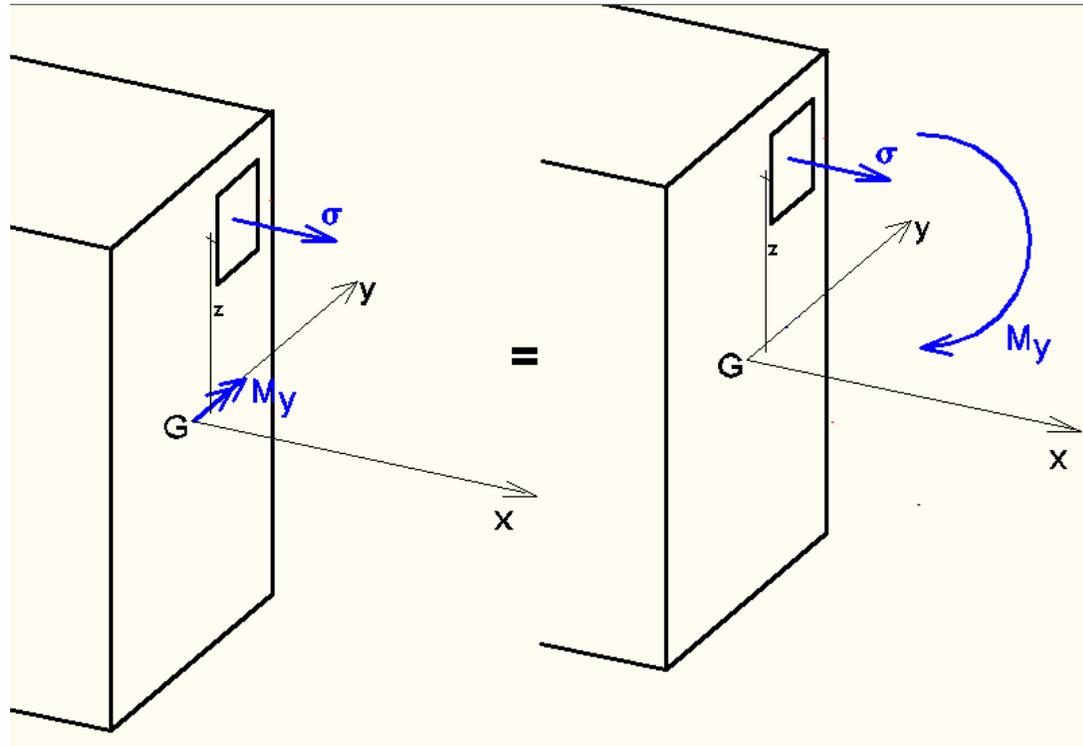
$$\vec{V} = \vec{V}_y + \vec{V}_z$$

$$\vec{M} = \vec{T} + \vec{M}$$

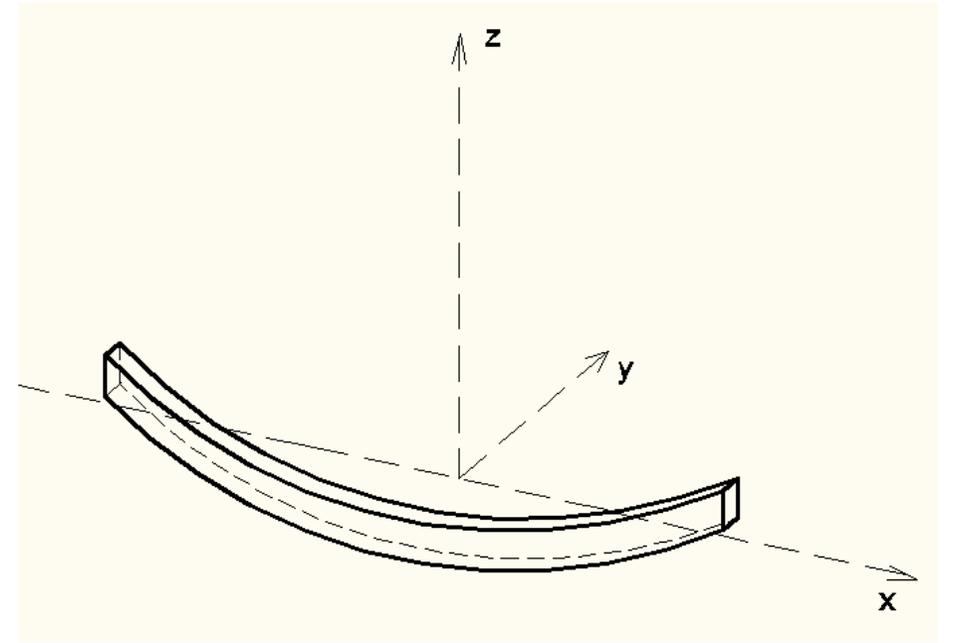
$$\vec{M} = \vec{M}_y + \vec{M}_z$$



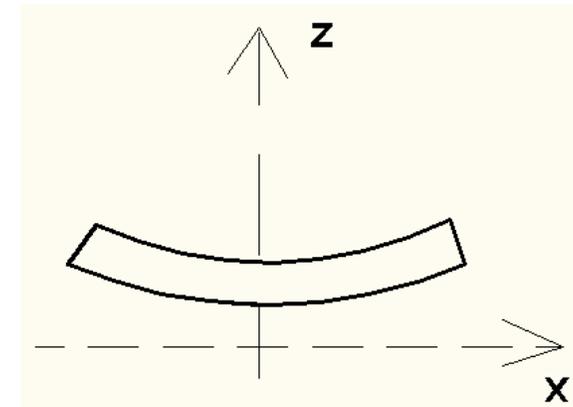
Momento fletor M_y



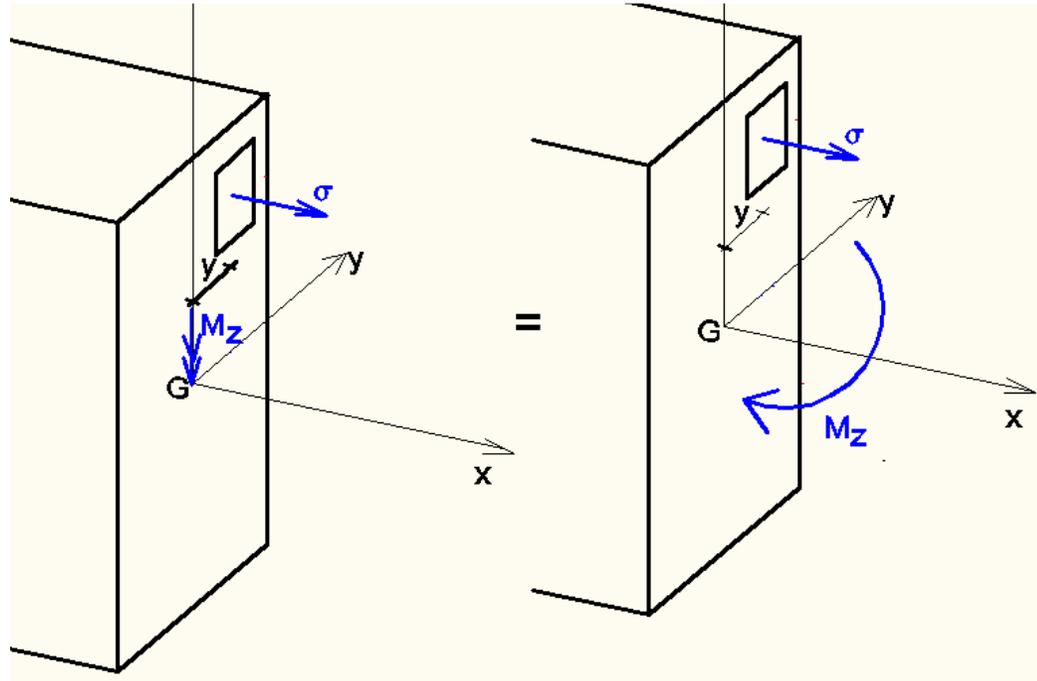
$$M_y = \int_A \sigma \cdot z \, dA$$



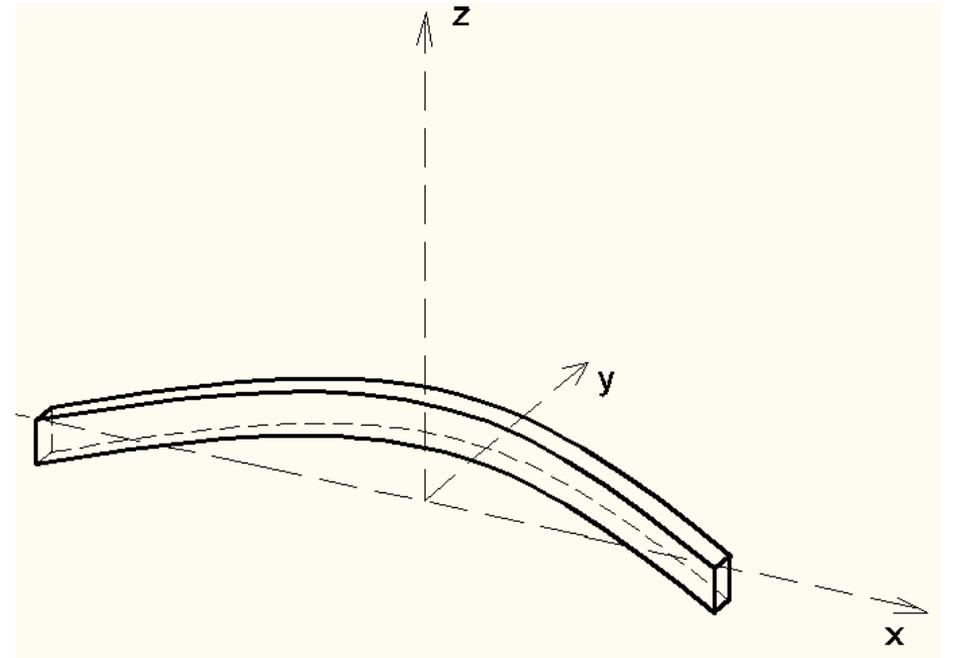
Curvatura em torno de y



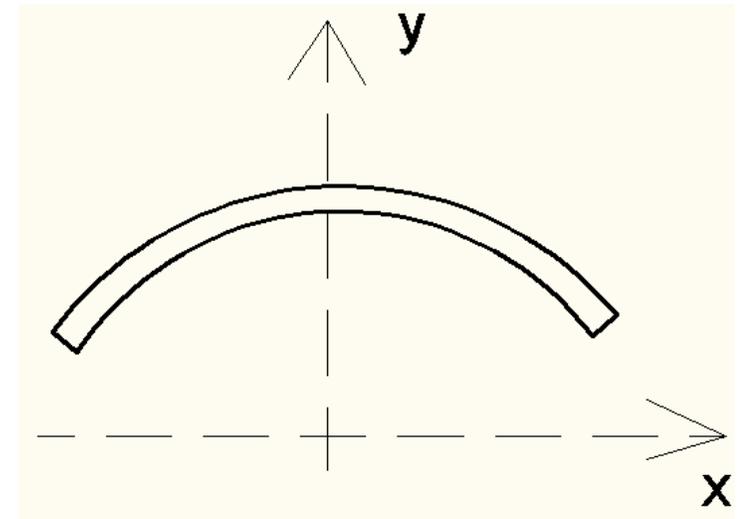
Momento fletor M_z



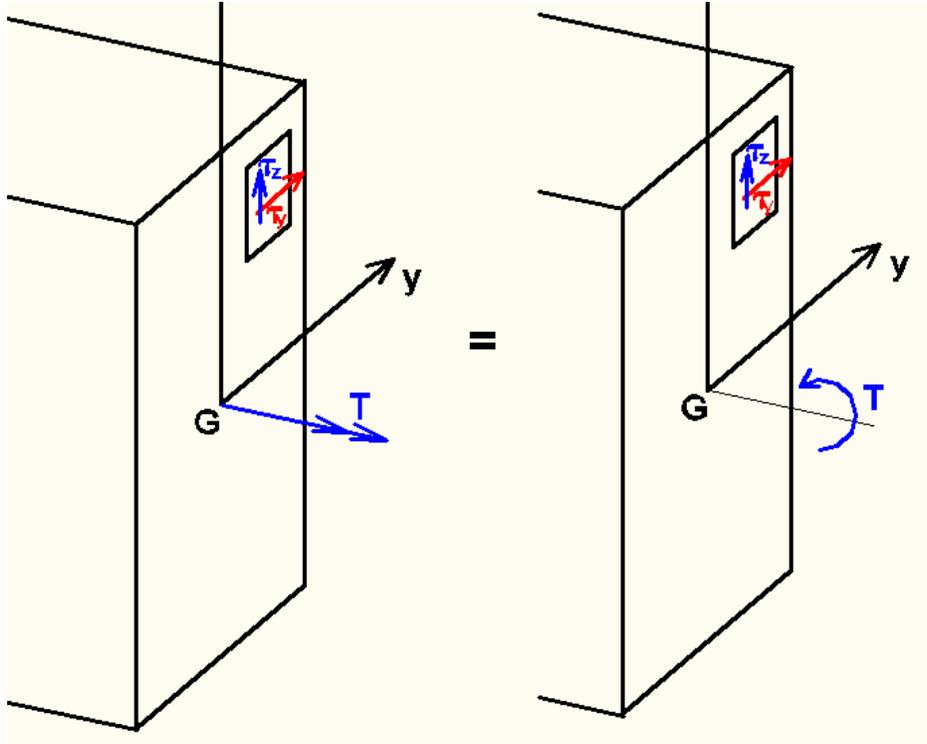
$$M_z = \int_A \sigma \cdot y \, dA$$



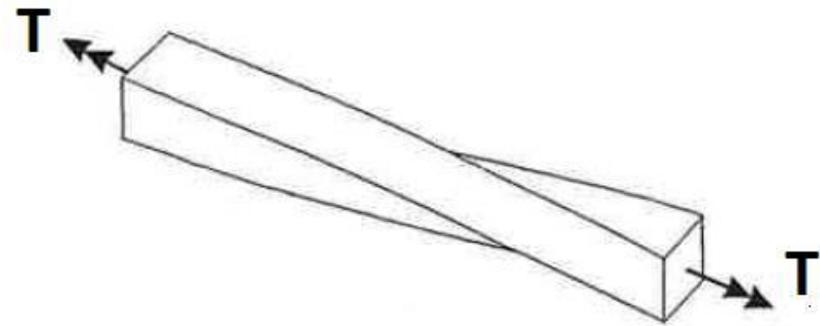
Curvatura em torno de z



Momento torçor T

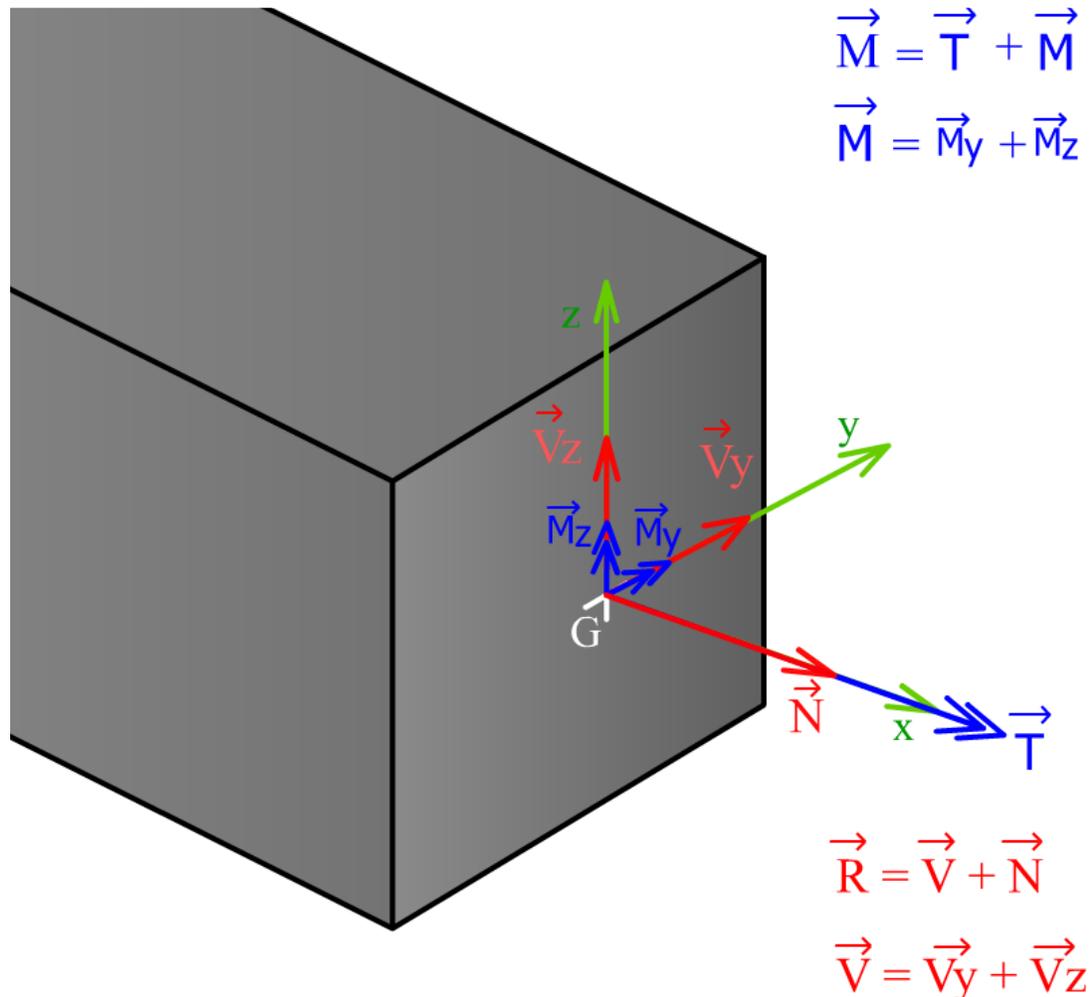


$$T = \int_A (\tau_z y - \tau_y z) dA$$



Torção em torno de x

Esforços sollicitantes em barras



$$N = \int_A \sigma dA$$

$$V_y = \int_A \tau_y dA$$

$$V_z = \int_A \tau_z dA$$

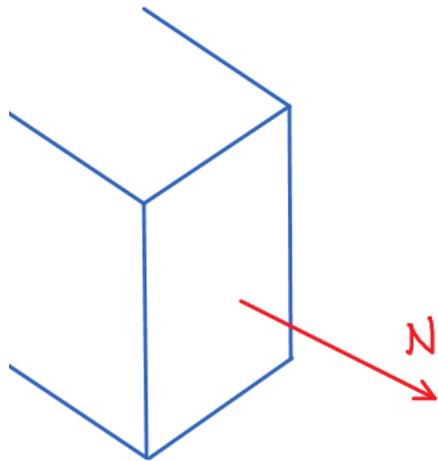
$$M_z = \int_A \sigma \cdot y dA$$

$$M_y = \int_A \sigma \cdot z dA$$

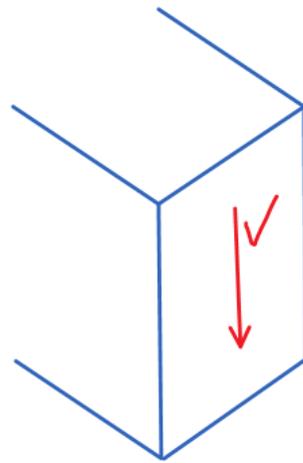
$$T = \int_A (\tau_z y - \tau_y z) dA$$

Estruturas reticuladas planas

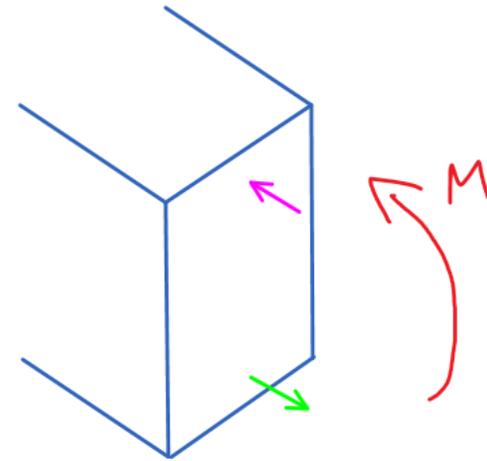
- Para o caso de estruturas reticuladas planas, podemos estudar apenas três componentes de força, podendo dispensar os índices



Força normal

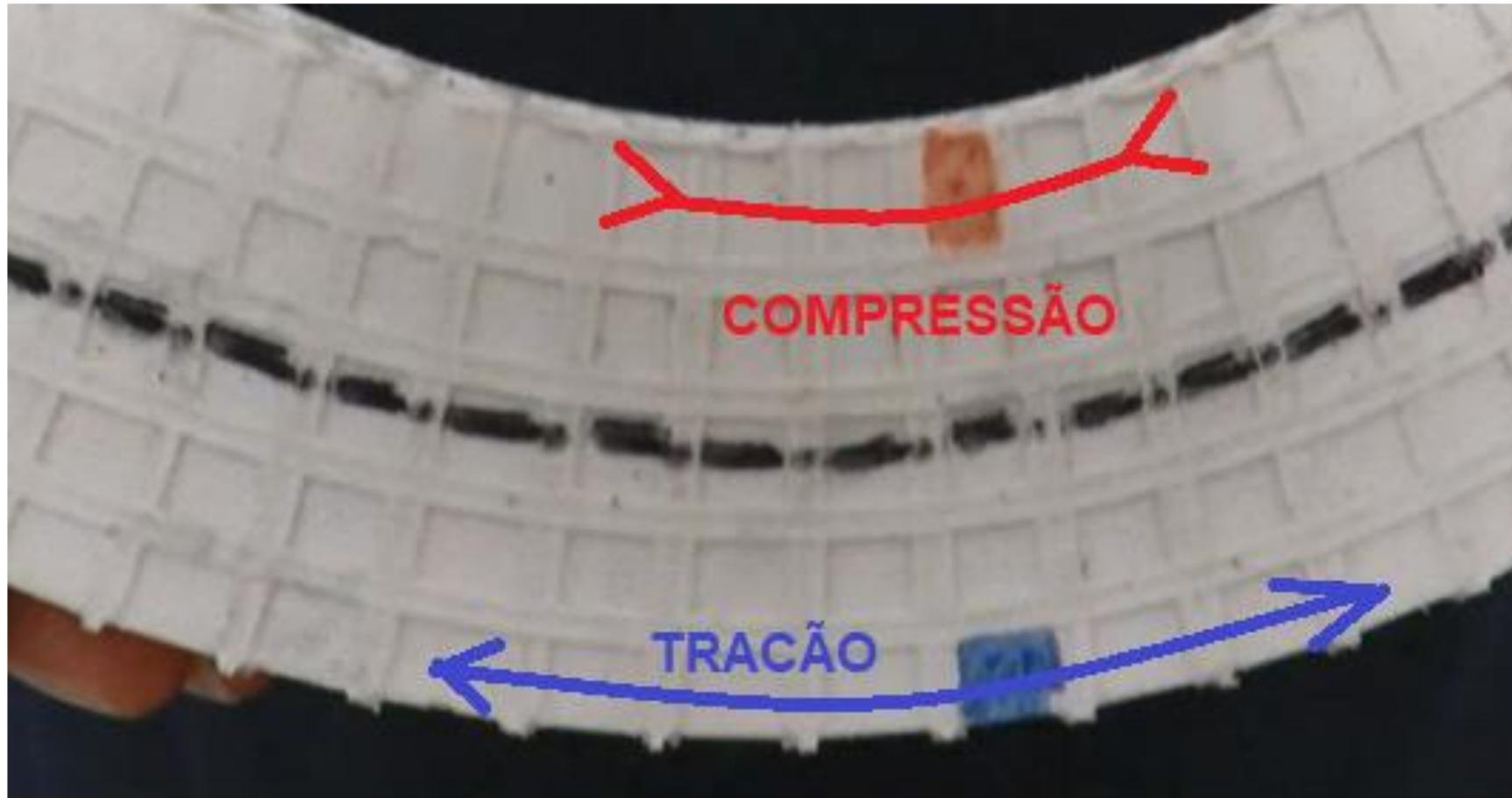


Força cortante



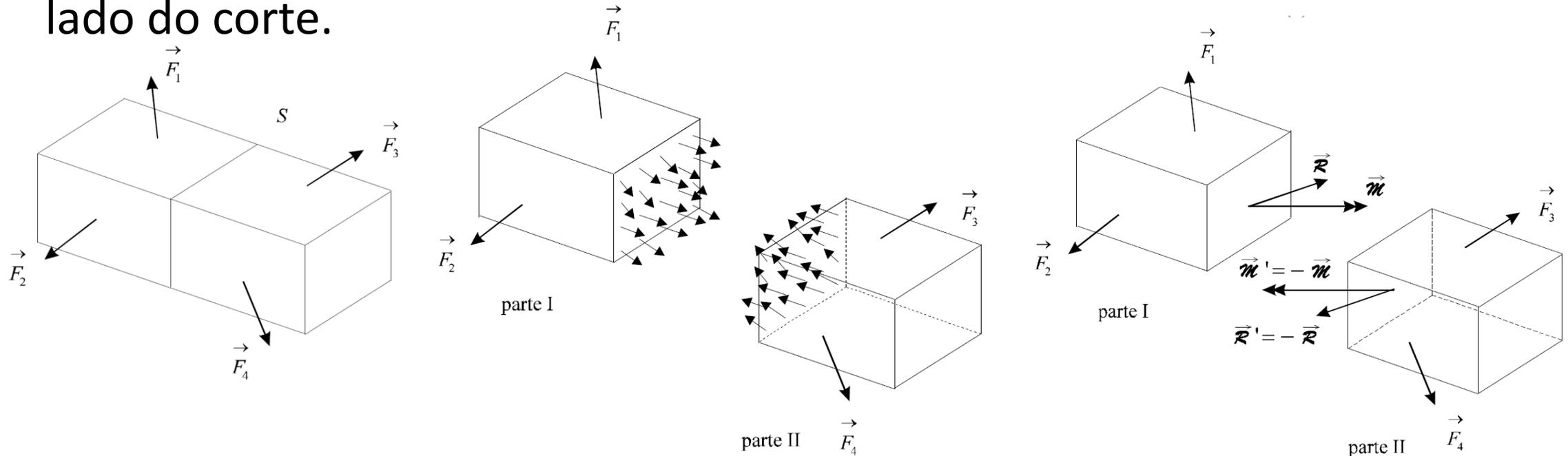
Momento fletor

Momento fletor

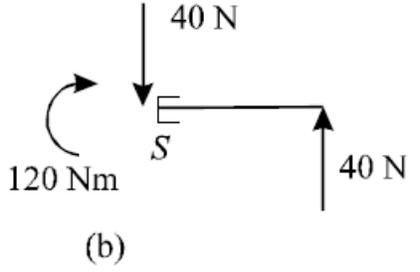
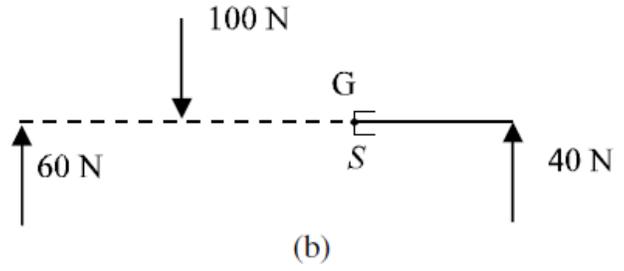
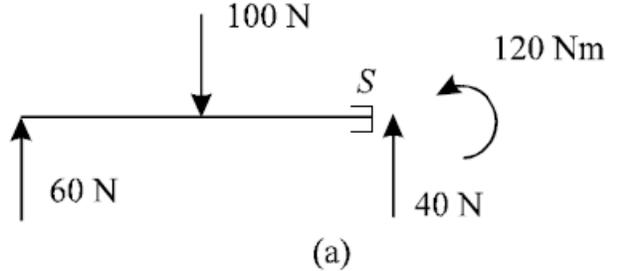
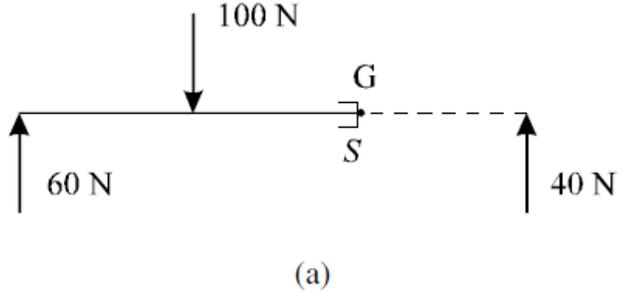
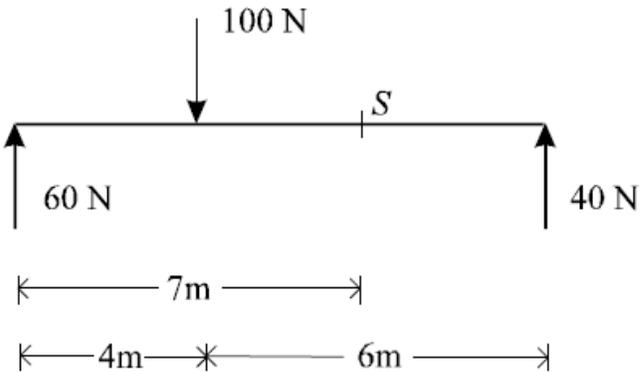


Teorema fundamental

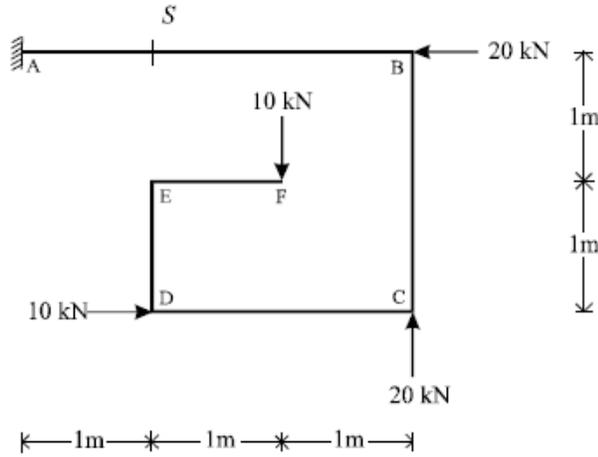
Os esforços solicitantes que atuam em uma seção transversal de uma barra podem ser obtidos cortando a barra nesta seção e reduzindo no seu centro de gravidade ou todos os esforços externos aplicados de um lado do corte, ou então todos os esforços externos aplicados do outro lado do corte.



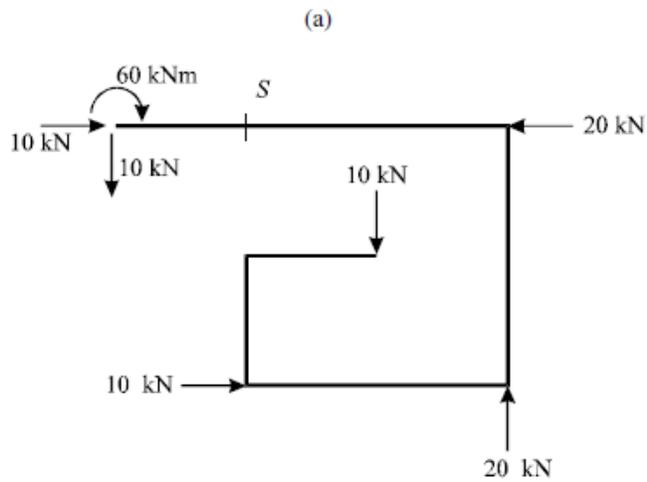
Teorema fundamental



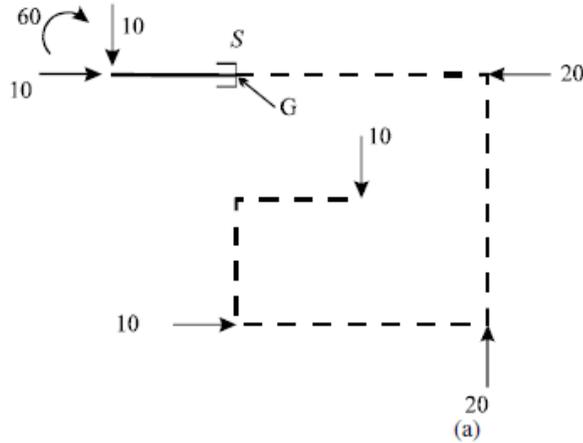
Teorema fundamental



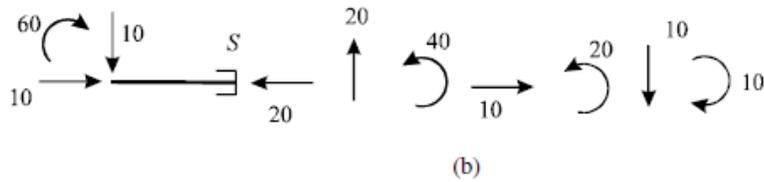
(a)



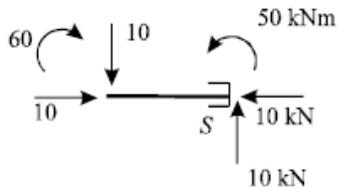
(b)



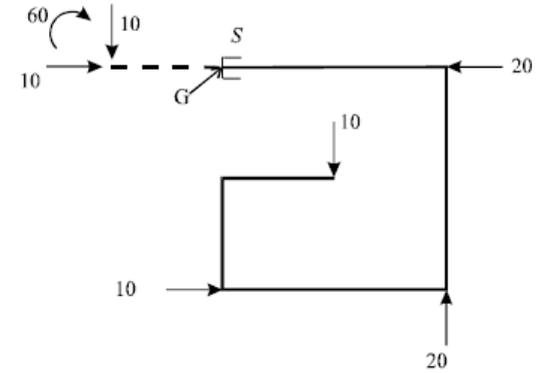
(a)



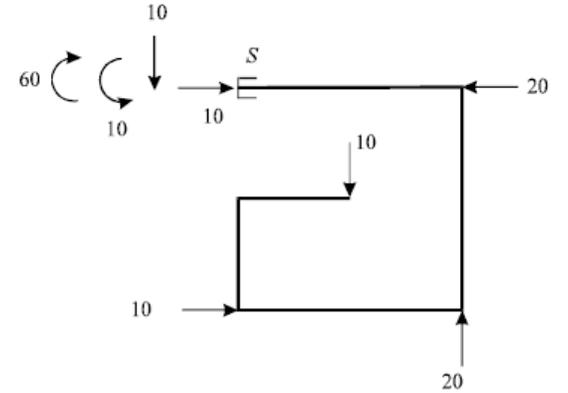
(b)



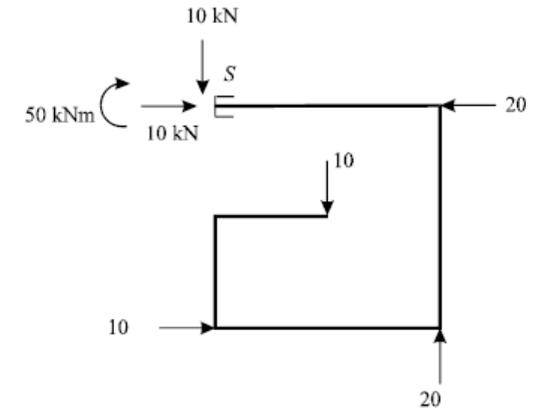
(c)



(a)



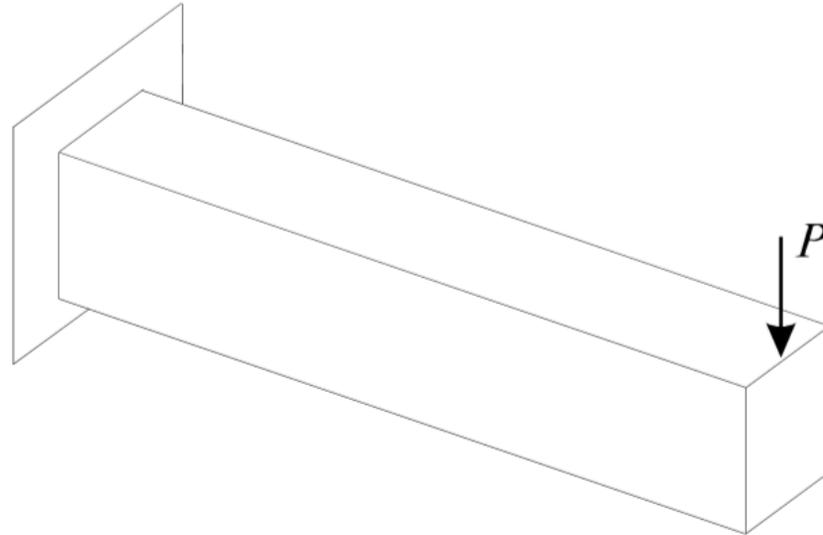
(b)



(c)

Diagramas de esforços solicitantes

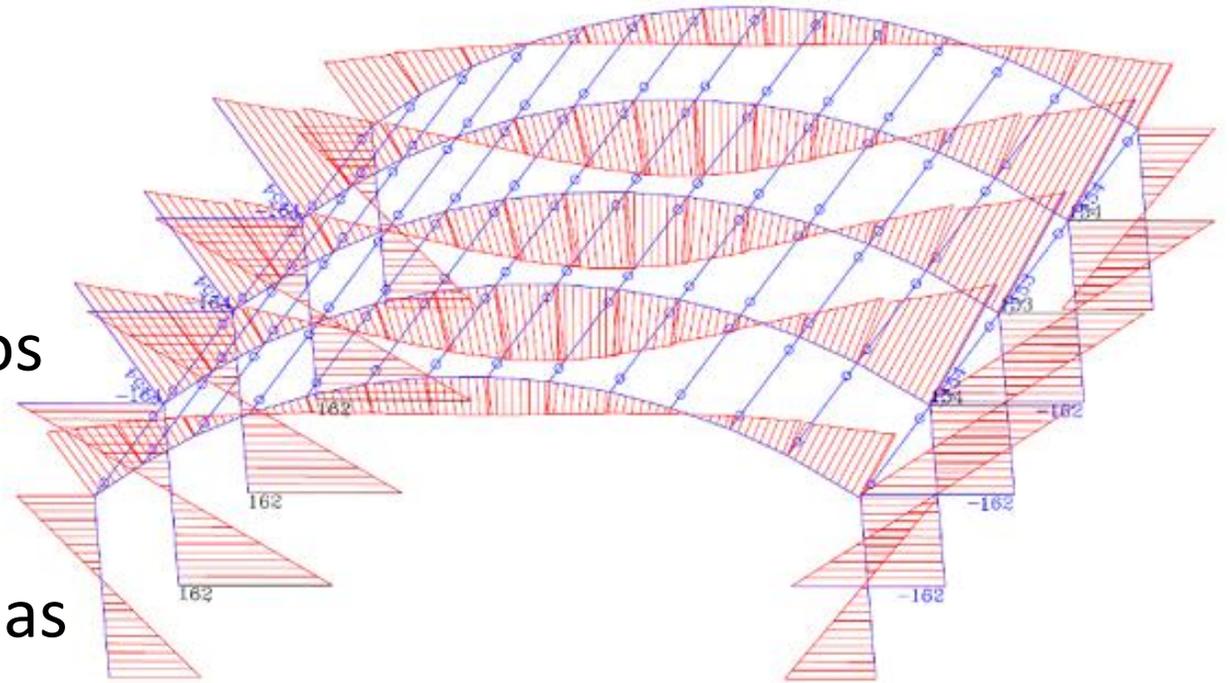
- P: Ao aumentar continuamente o valor da carga P aplicada nesta viga, onde a viga irá se romper?



- R: A viga deverá se romper junto ao engastamento porque é nesta região que ela estará sujeita aos maiores esforços.

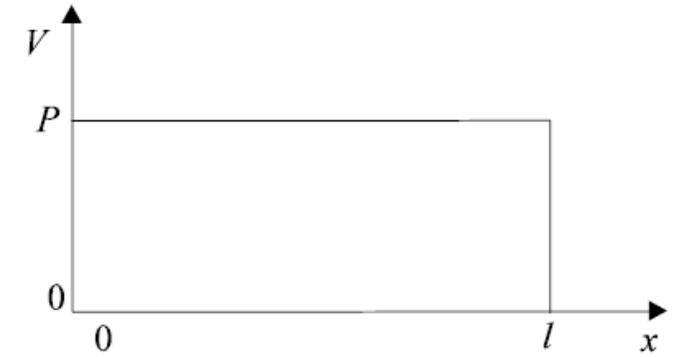
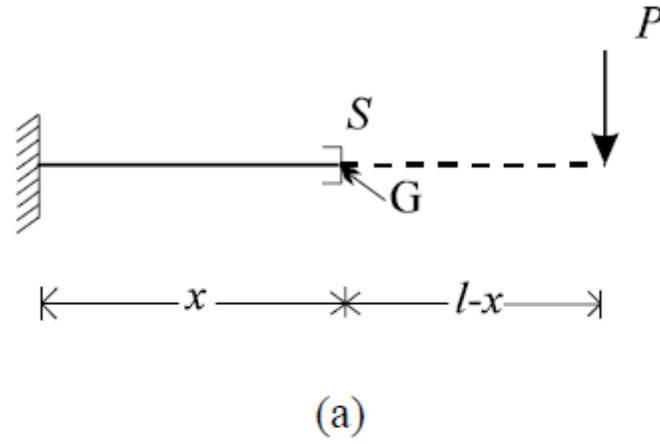
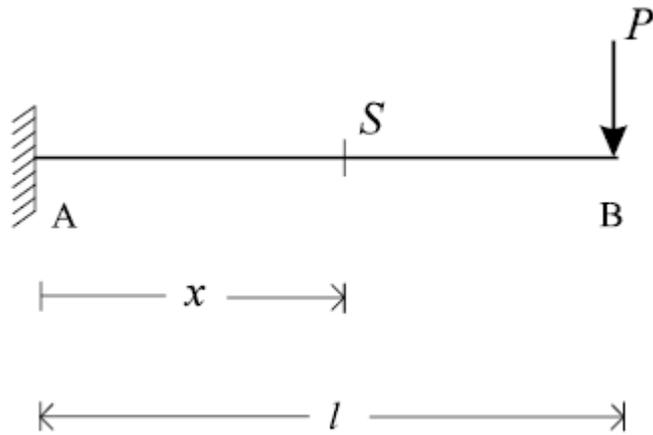
Diagramas de esforços solicitantes

- Diagramas de esforços solicitantes de uma estrutura constituída por barras são diagramas em que se mostra graficamente como cada um dos esforços solicitantes varia ao longo das barras da estrutura.
- ... são gráficos que evidenciam as seções críticas de estruturas reticuladas.

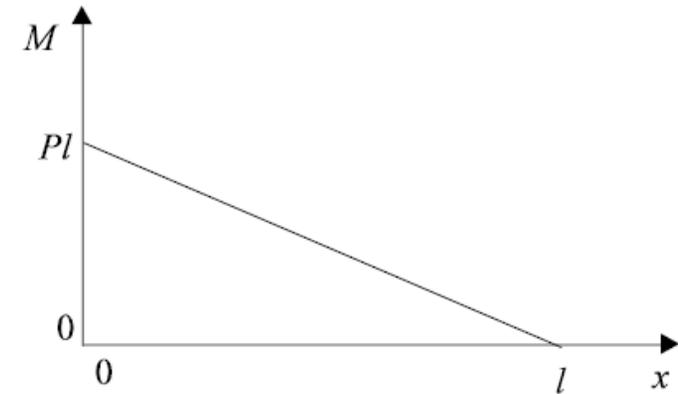
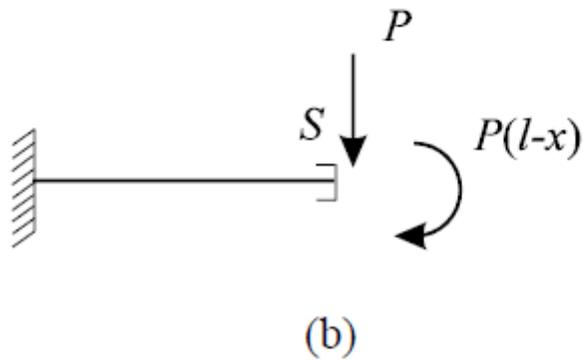


Diagramas de esforços solicitantes

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

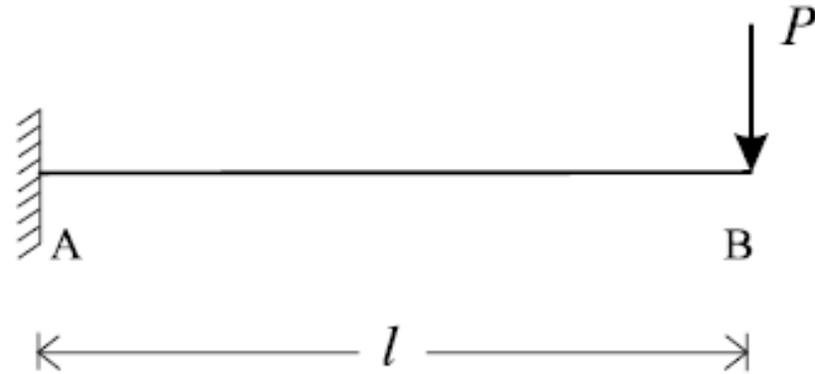


(a)

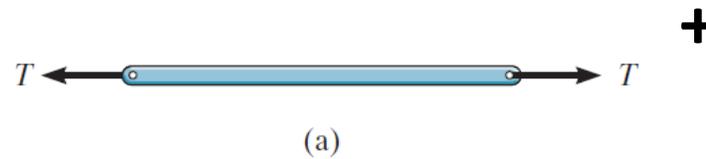
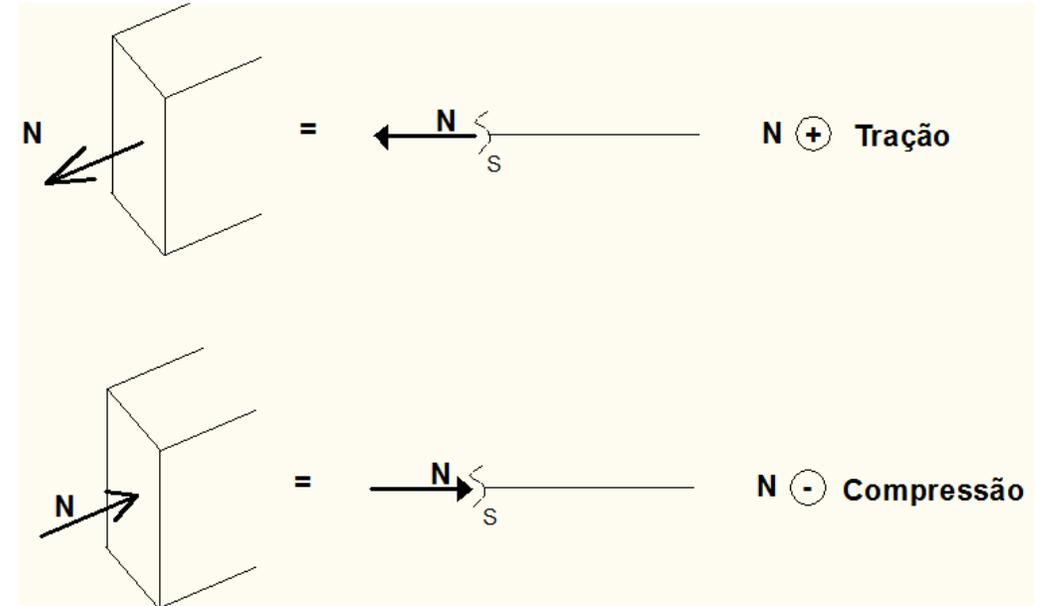
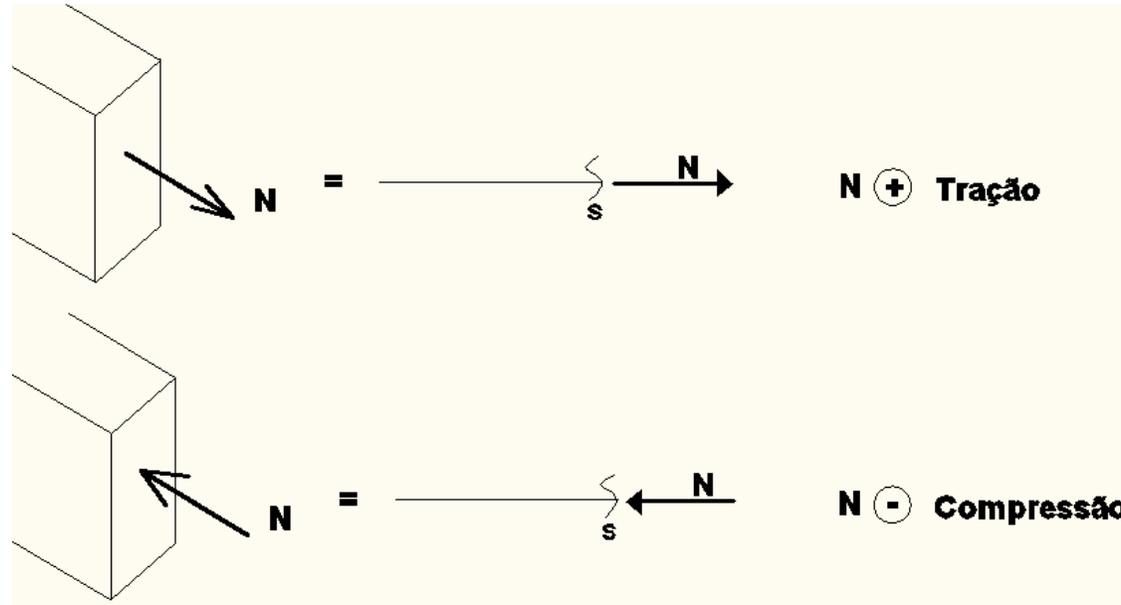


(b)

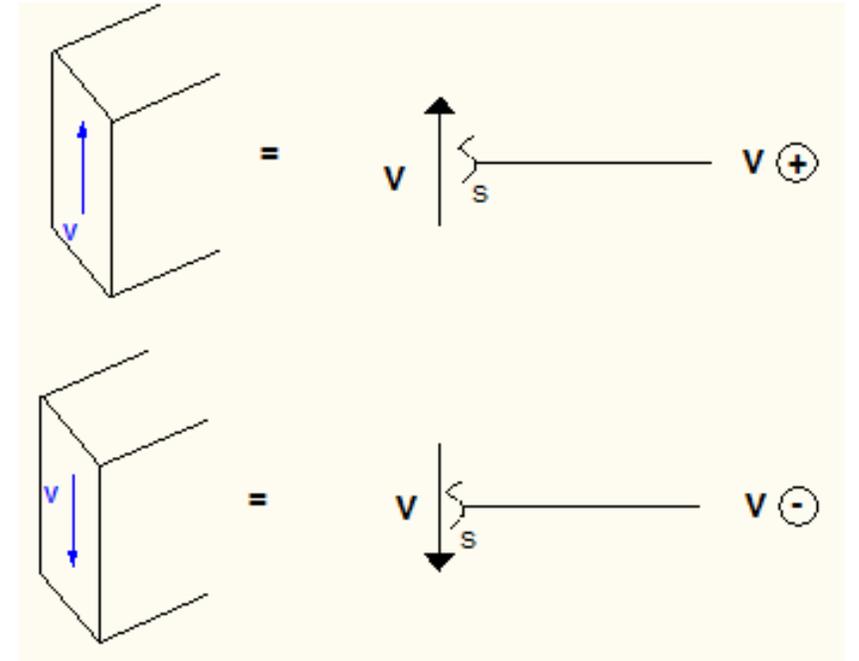
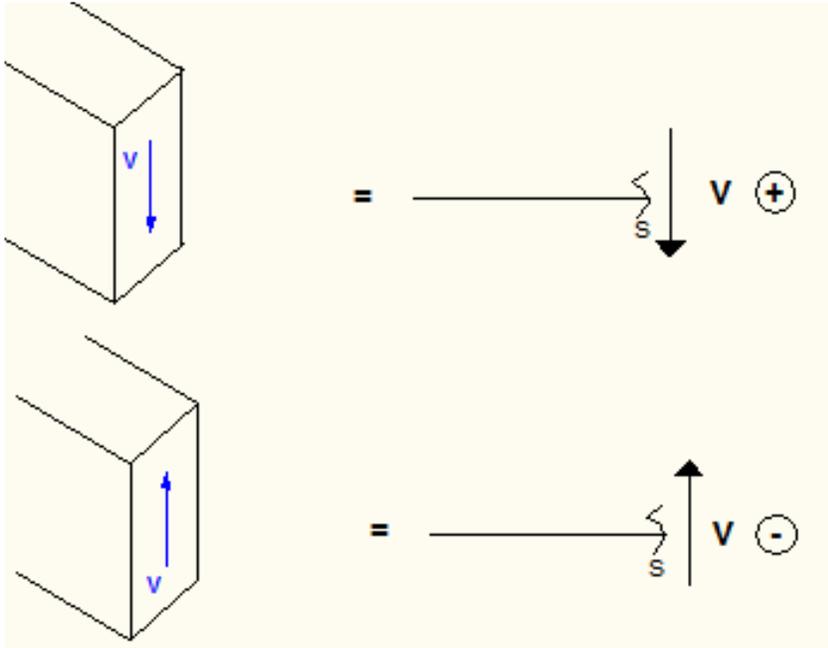
Diagramas de esforços solicitantes



Convenção de sinais: força normal N



Convenção de sinais: força cortante V



Força cortante

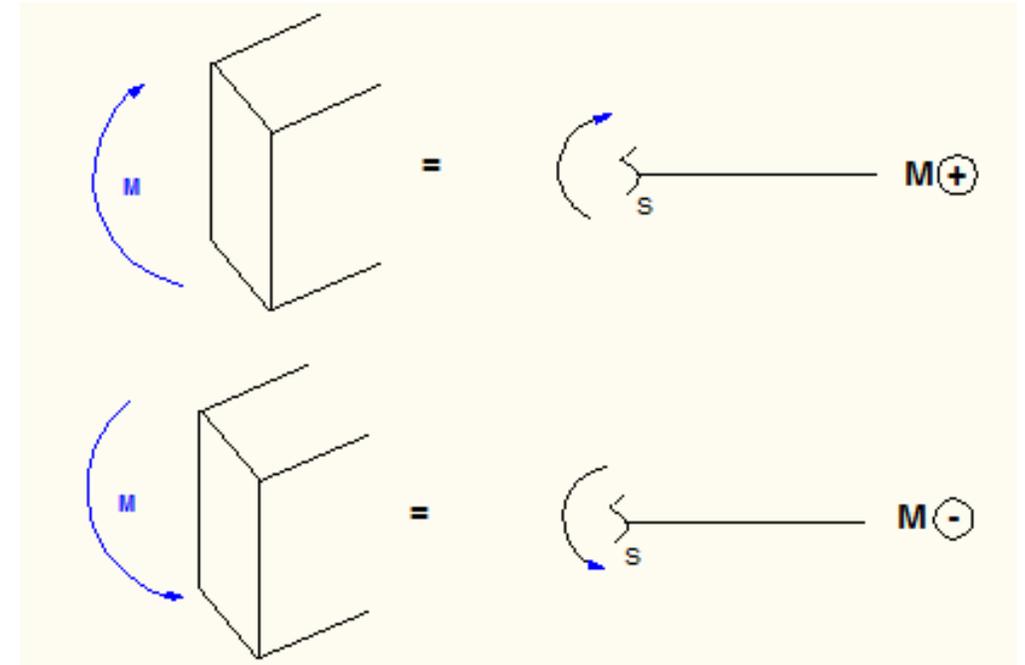
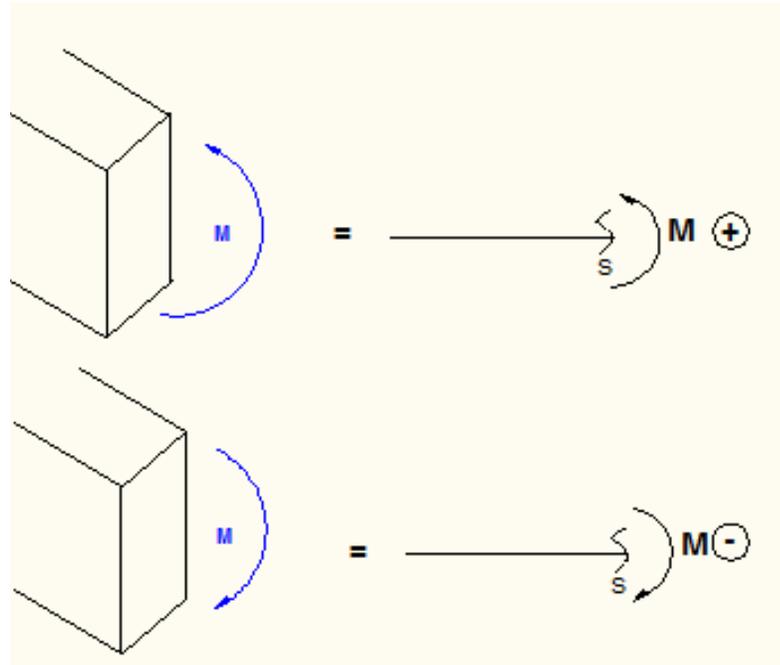
Gira o trecho de barra em que
atua no sentido horário

+

Gira o trecho de barra em que
atua no sentido anti-horário

-

Convenção de sinais: momento fletor M

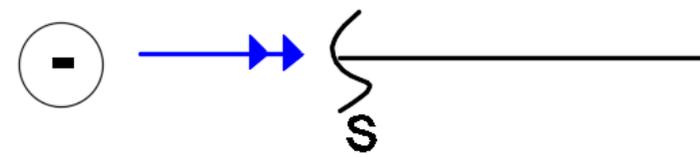
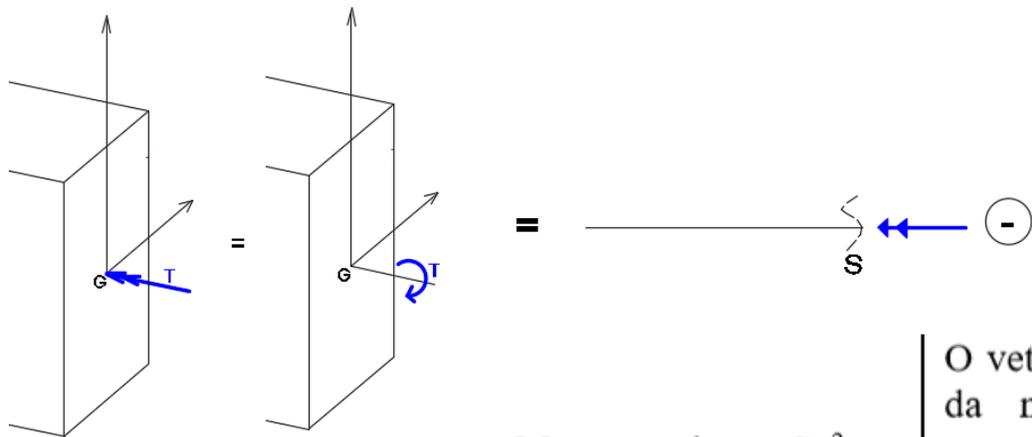
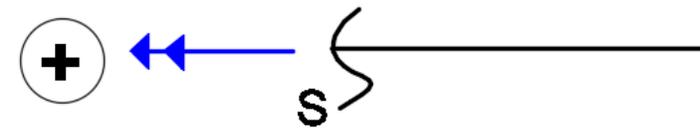
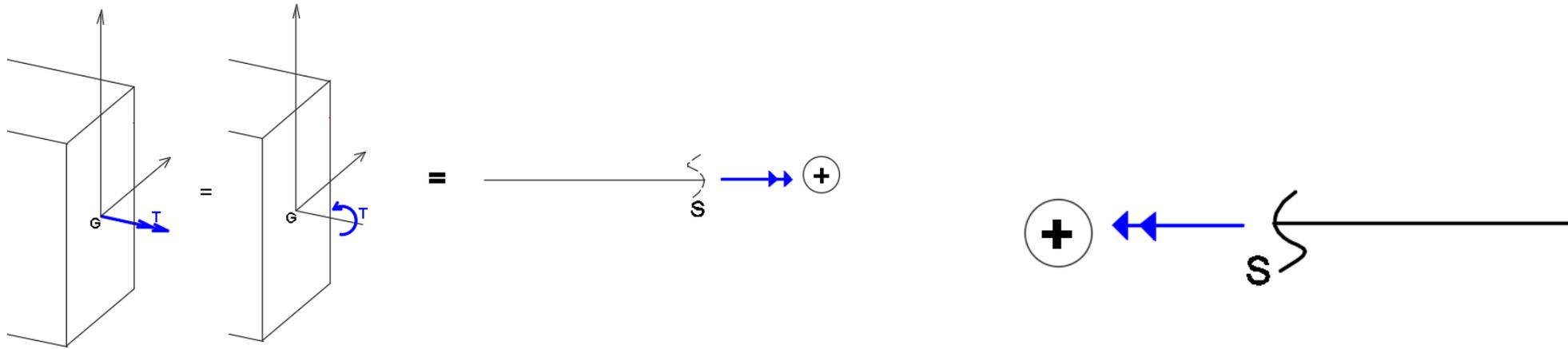


Momento fletor

Traciona as fibras inferiores da barra
+

Traciona as fibras superiores da barra
-

Convenção de sinais: momento torçor T



Momento de torção²

O vetor momento tem o sentido da normal externa à seção transversal em que atua

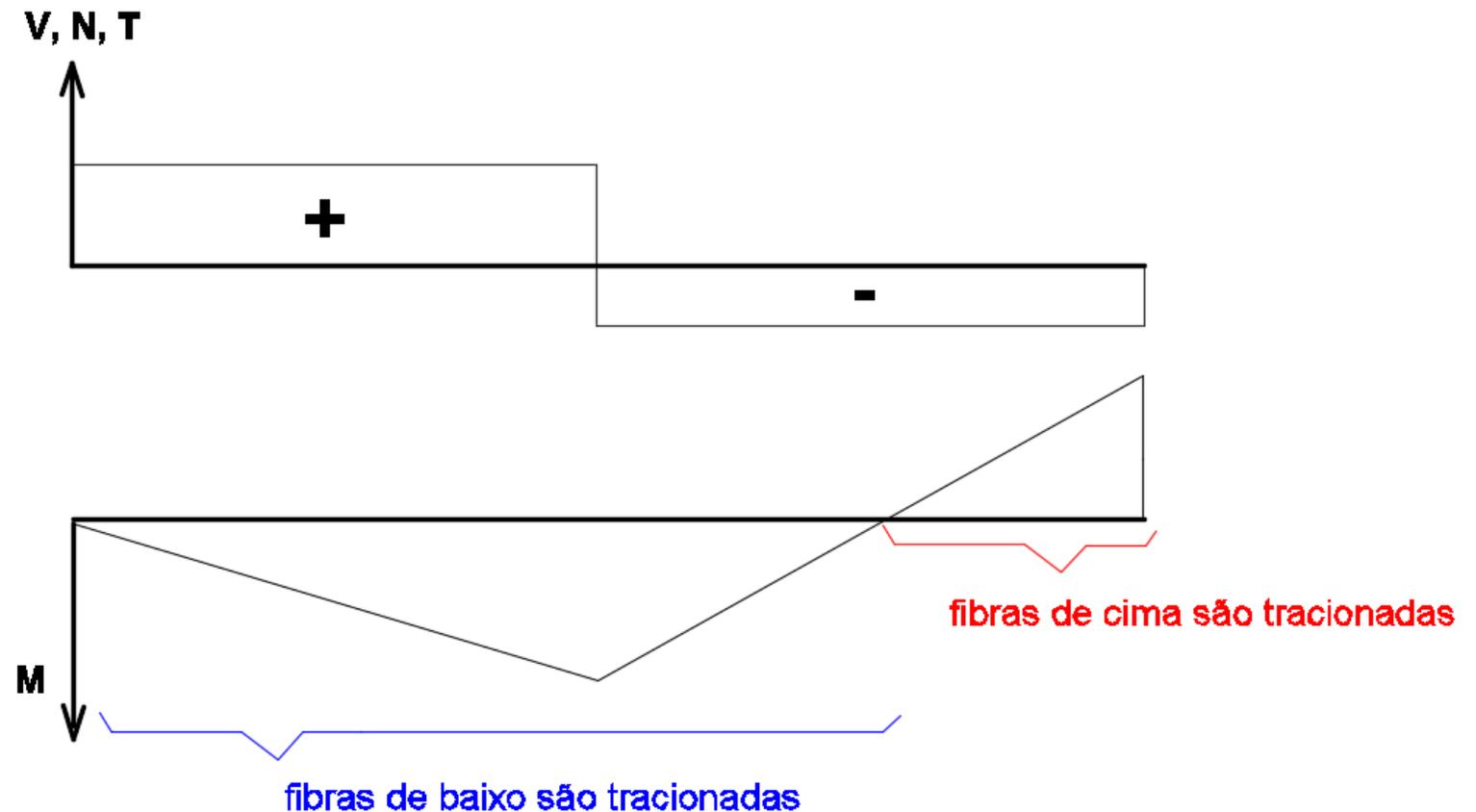
+

O vetor momento tem sentido contrário ao da normal externa à seção transversal em que atua

-

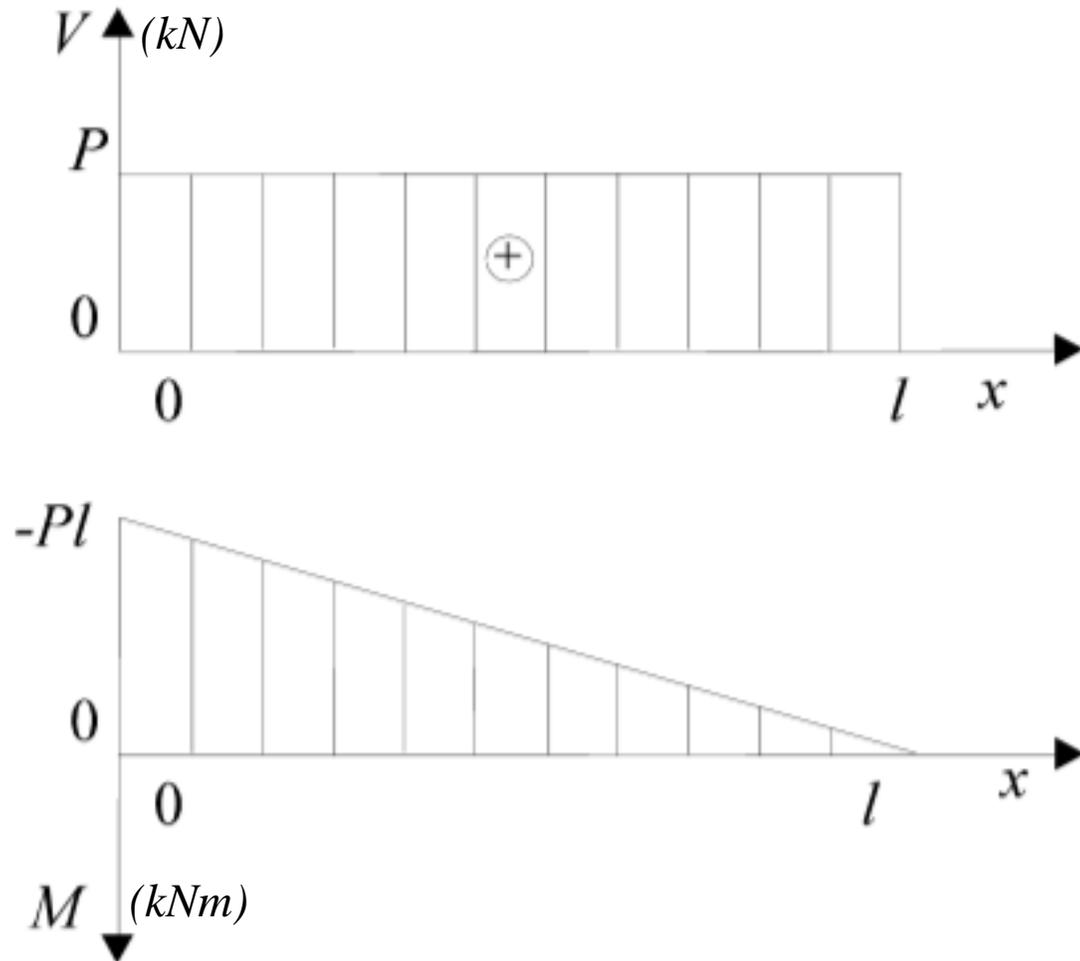
Convenção de desenho de diagramas

- $N, V, T > 0$
desenhar acima
do eixo e indicar
o sinal
- M desenhar do
lado da fibra
tracionada

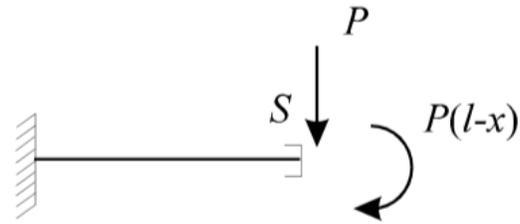
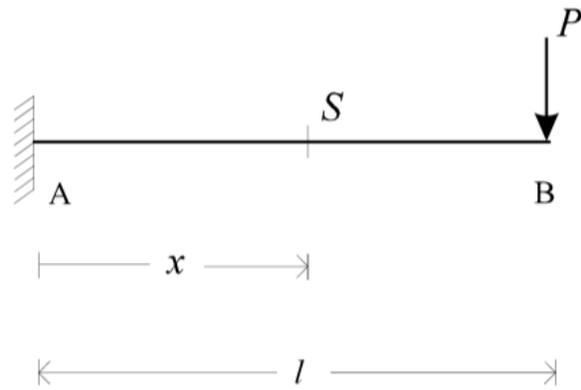


Convenção de desenho de diagramas

- Indicação do tipo
- Hachuras: desenhadas ortogonalmente ao eixo da barra de referência
- Dimensão: indicar ao lado da indicação do tipo de diagrama
- Em geral se suprime a indicação dos eixos

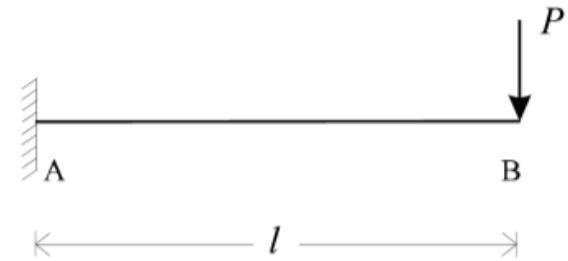


Exemplo 1



$$V(x) = P$$

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



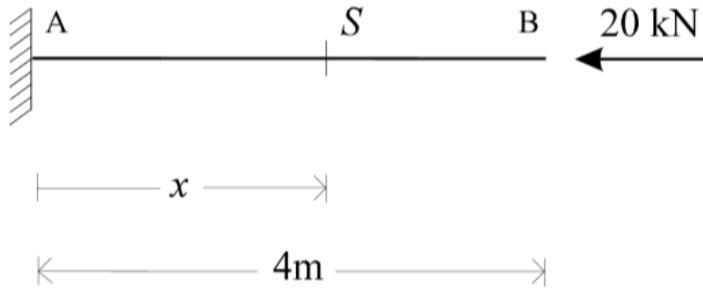
V



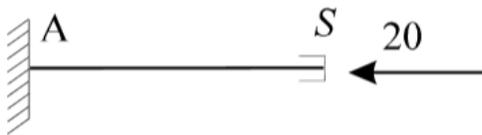
M



Exemplo 2



(a)



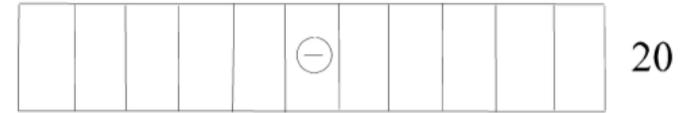
$$N(x) = -20$$

$$V(x) = 0$$

$$M(x) = 0$$

$$T(x) = 0.$$

N (kN)



V (kN)



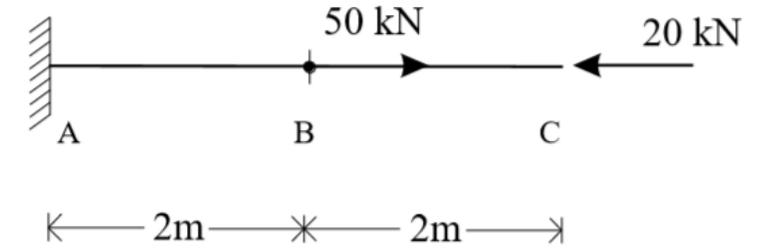
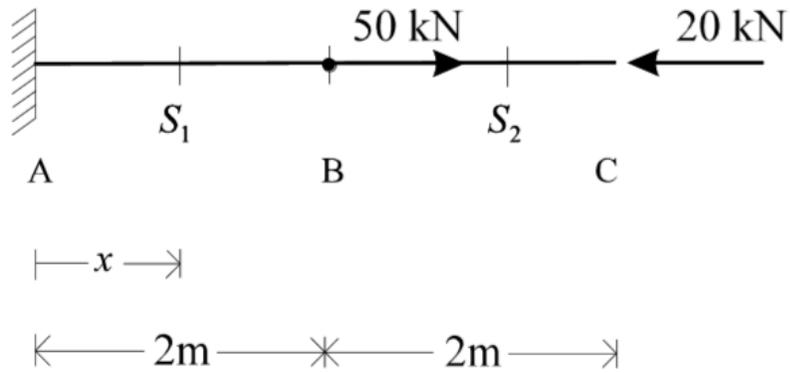
M (kNm)



T (kNm)



Exemplo 3

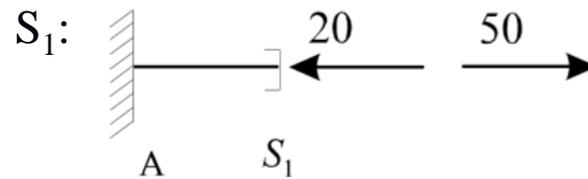


- trecho AB: $0 \leq x < 2\text{m}$

$$N(x) = -20 + 50 = 30$$

$$V(x) = 0$$

$$M(x) = 0$$

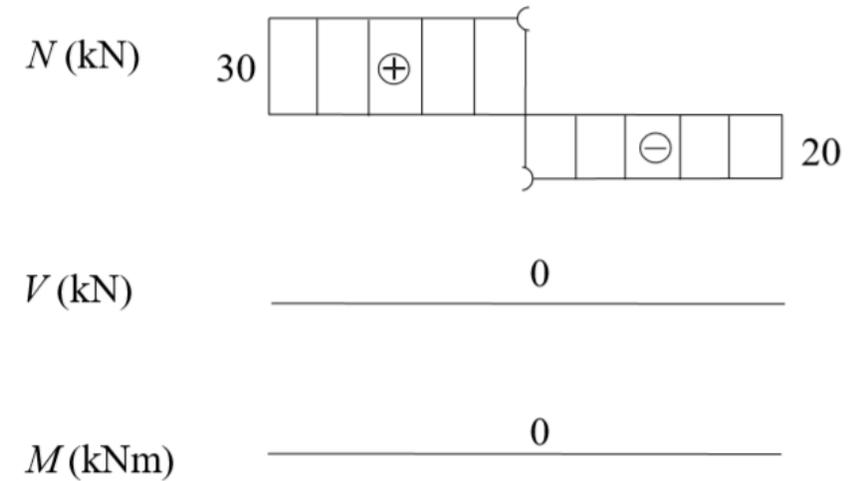
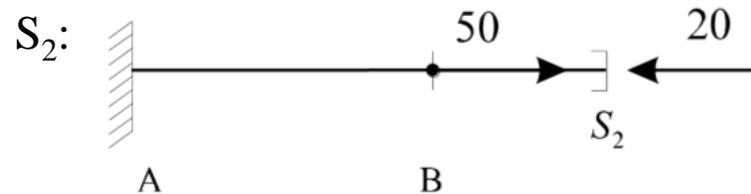


- trecho BC: $2\text{m} < x \leq 4\text{m}$

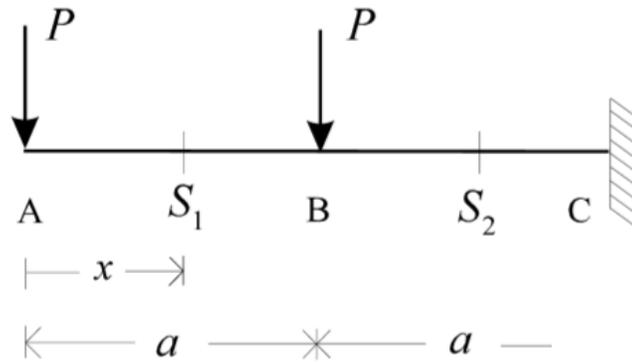
$$N(x) = -20$$

$$V(x) = 0$$

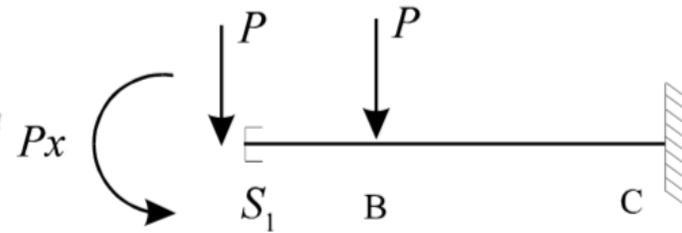
$$M(x) = 0$$



Exemplo 4



• trecho AB $0 \leq x < a$

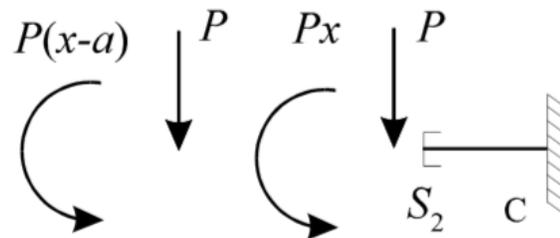


$$N(x) = 0$$

$$V(x) = -P$$

$$M(x) = -Px$$

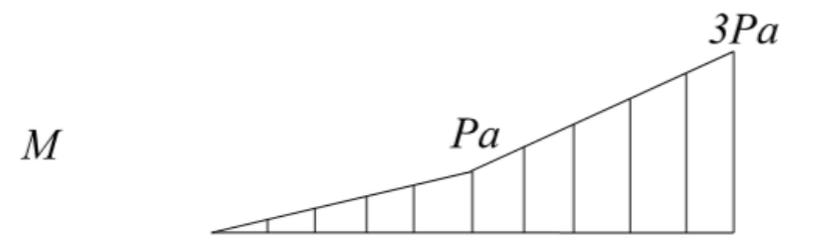
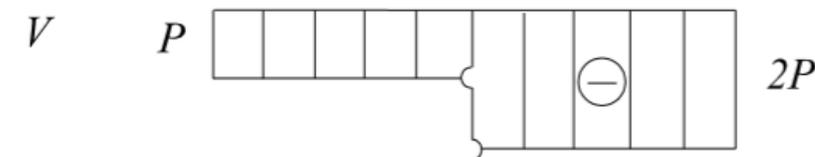
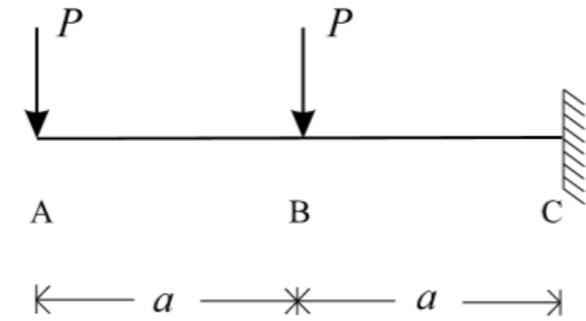
• trecho BC $a < x \leq 2a$



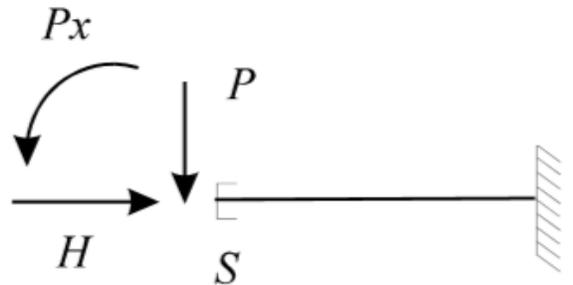
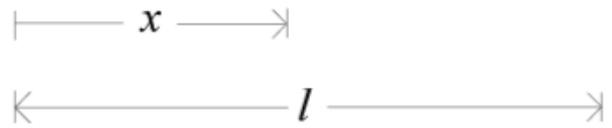
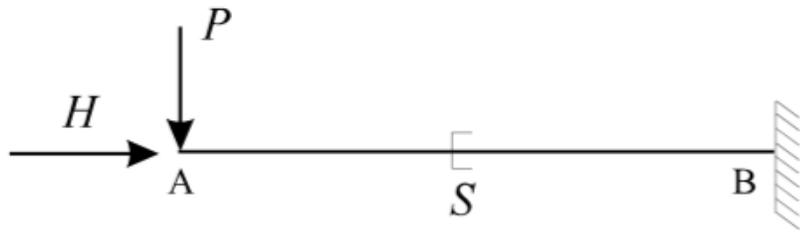
$$N(x) = 0$$

$$V(x) = -2P$$

$$M(x) = -Px - P(x-a)$$



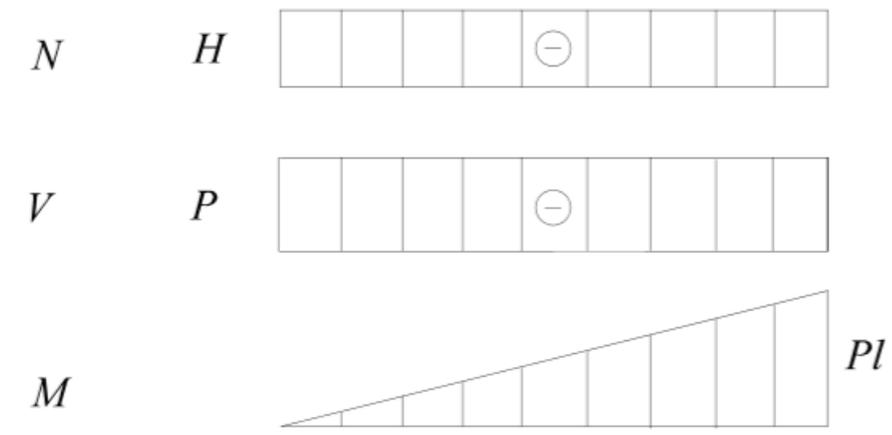
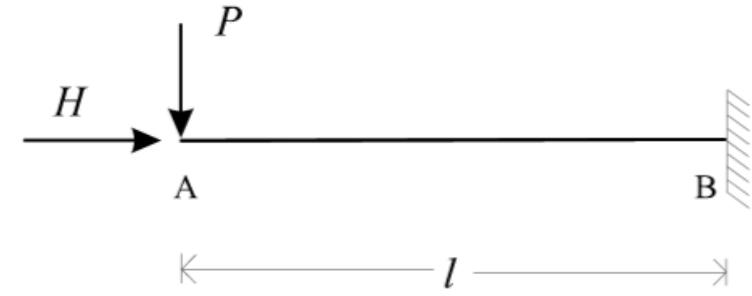
Exemplo 5



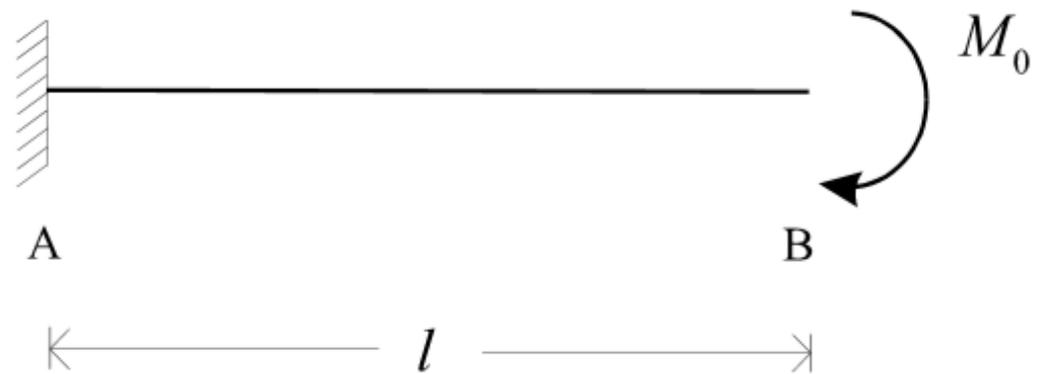
$$N(x) = -H$$

$$V(x) = -P$$

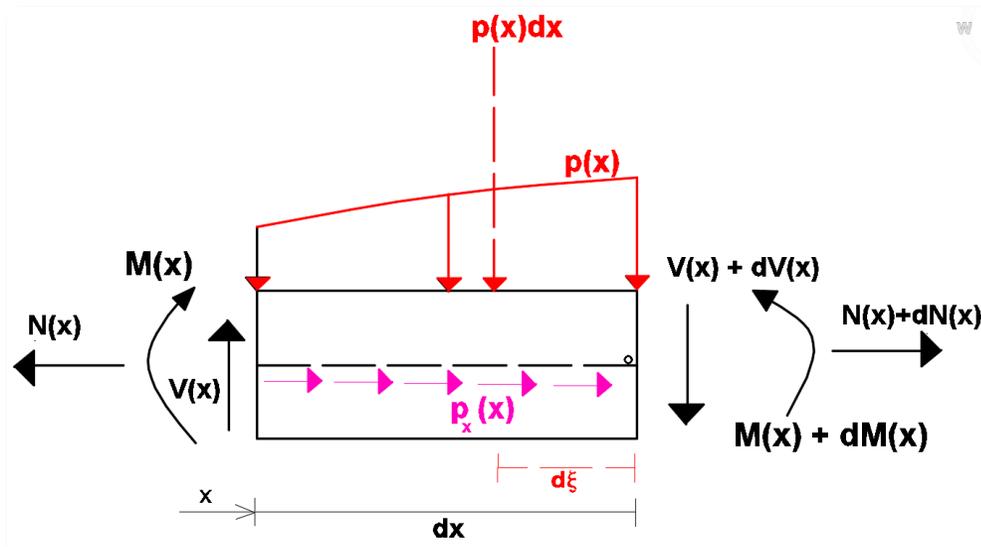
$$M(x) = -Px$$



Exemplo 6



Equações diferenciais de equilíbrio



$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$V - p(x) \cdot dx - (V + dV) = 0$$

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

$$\sum M_o = 0$$

$$(M + dM) + [p(x) \cdot dx] \cdot d\xi - M - V \cdot dx = 0$$

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

$$\frac{d^2M(x)}{dx^2} = -p(x)$$

$$\sum F_x = 0$$

$$dN(x) + p_x(x)dx = 0$$

$$\frac{dN(x)}{dx} = -p_x(x)$$

Equações diferenciais de equilíbrio

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

$$\frac{d^2M(x)}{dx^2} = -p(x)$$

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

a) Caso $p(x) = 0$

Sem carga distribuída no trecho $x_1 < x < x_2$

$V(x) = C_1 = cte \rightarrow$ Função (diagrama) de esforço cortante constante

$M(x) = C_1 \cdot x + C_2 \rightarrow$ Função (diagrama) de momento fletor linear

b) Caso $p(x) = p = cte$

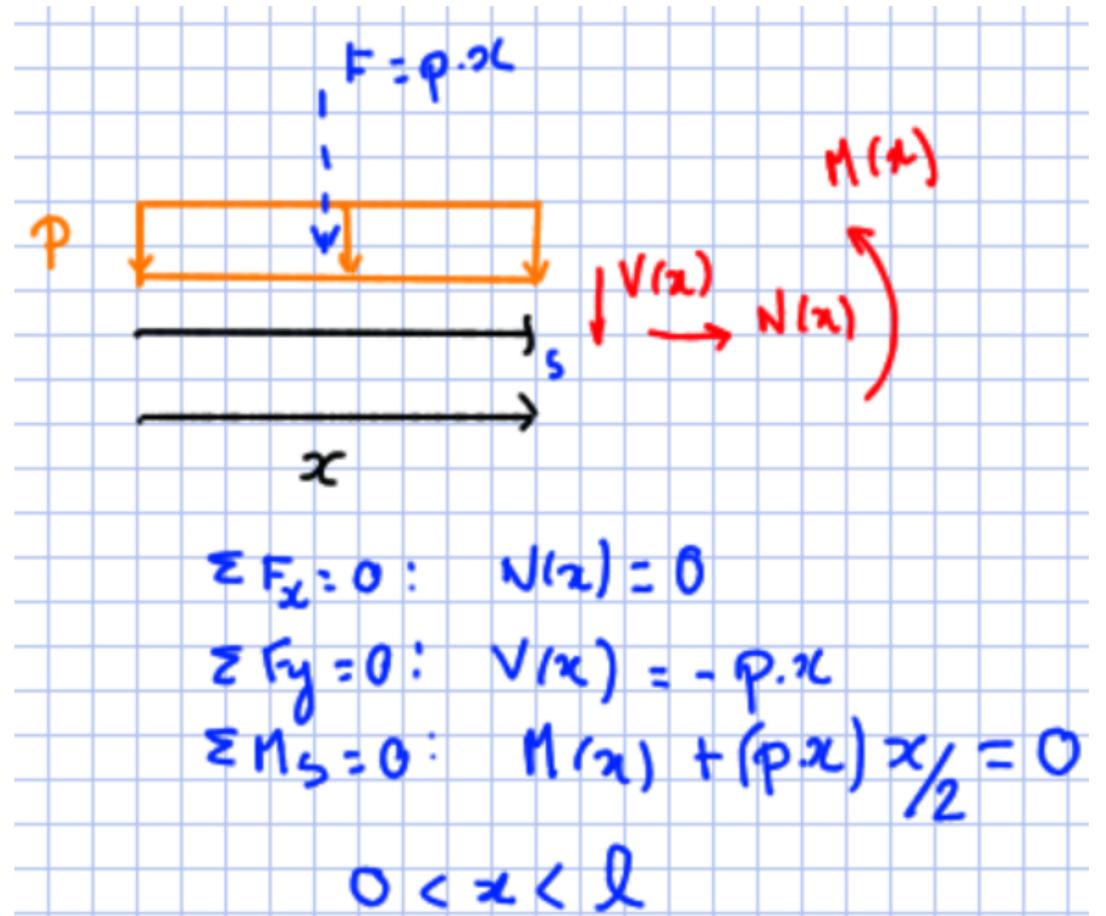
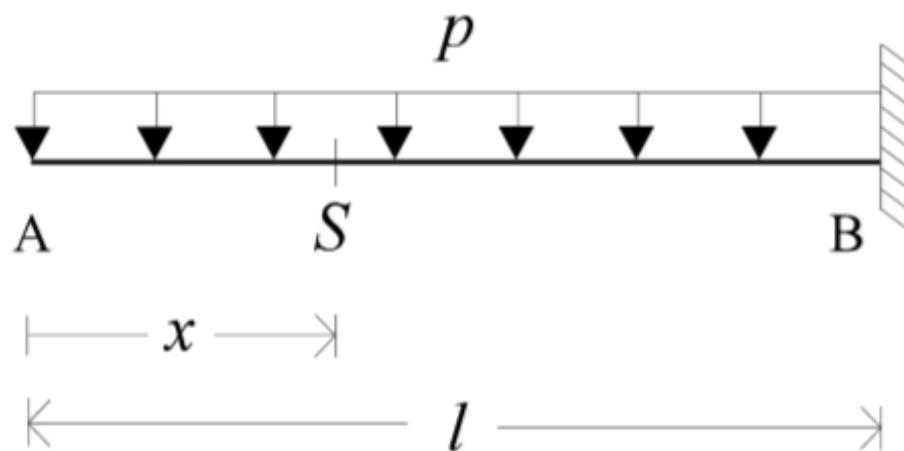
Carga distribuída uniforme no trecho $x_1 < x < x_2$

$V(x) = -p x + C_1 \rightarrow$ Função (diagrama) de esforço cortante linear

$M(x) = -p \frac{x^2}{2} + C_1 \cdot x + C_2 \rightarrow$ Função (diagrama) de momento fletor é parábola

c) Generalização para $\forall p(x)$ é imediata

Exemplo 7



Exemplo 7

- Valores das extremidades do trecho:

- $V(x) = -px$

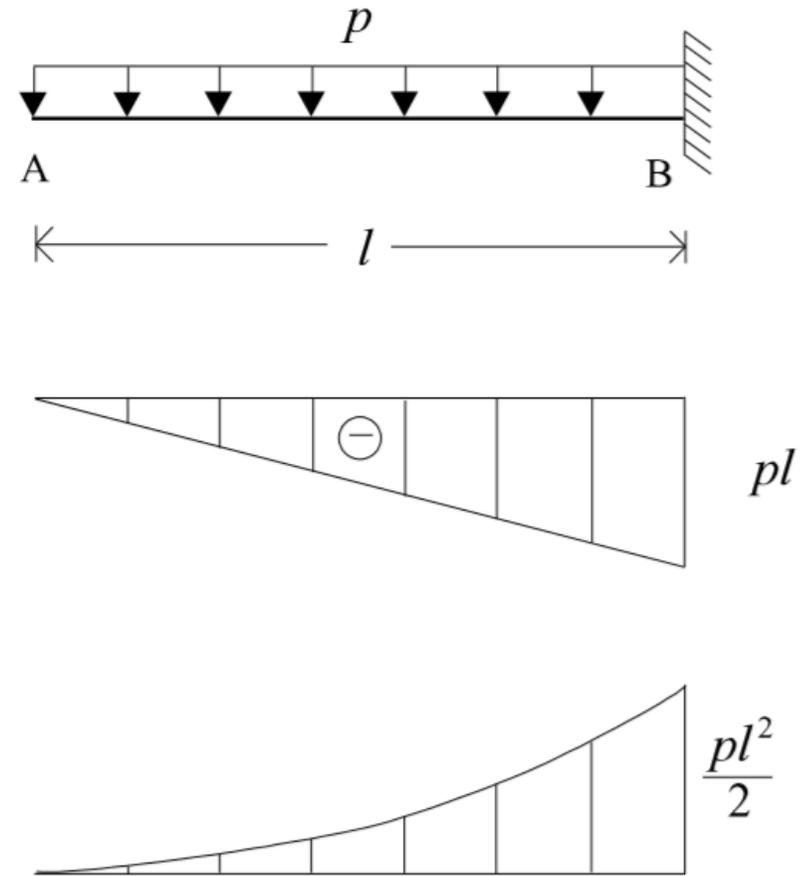
$$V(0) = 0$$

$$V(l) = -pl$$

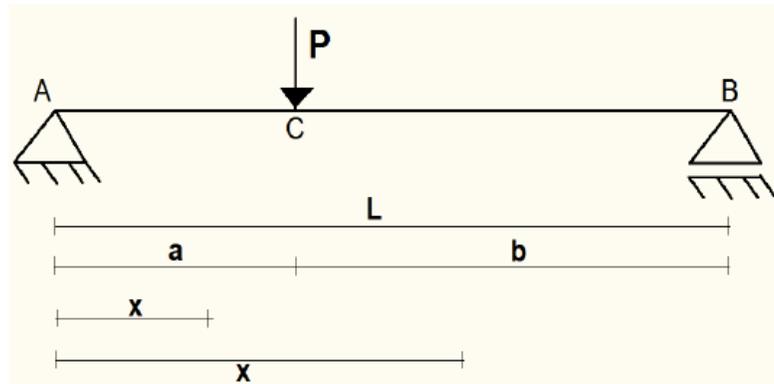
- $M(x) = -\frac{px^2}{2}$

$$M(0) = 0$$

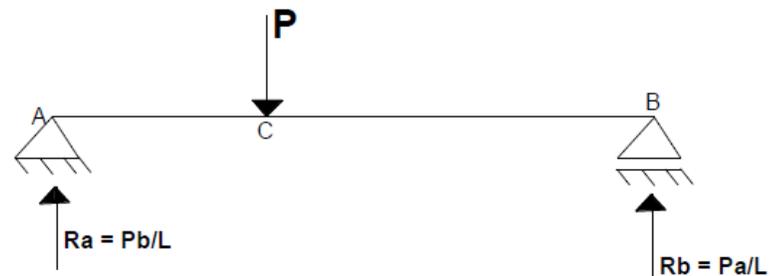
$$M(l) = -\frac{pl^2}{2}$$



Exemplo 8



1. Obter reações:



2. Esforços em cada trecho:

Determinação das equações nos cortes de cada trecho:

Trecho 1: $0 < x < a$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$R_a - V(x) = 0 \rightarrow V(x) = R_a$$

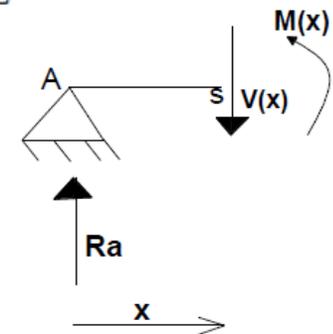
$$V(x) = P \cdot b / L \text{ (constante)}$$

$$\sum M_s = 0$$

$$M(x) - R_a \cdot x = 0 \rightarrow M(x) = R_a \cdot x$$

$$M(x) = P \cdot b \cdot x / L \text{ (reta)}$$

$$\text{Para } x = a : M(a) = P \cdot b \cdot a / L$$



Exemplo 8

Trecho 2: $a < x < L$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

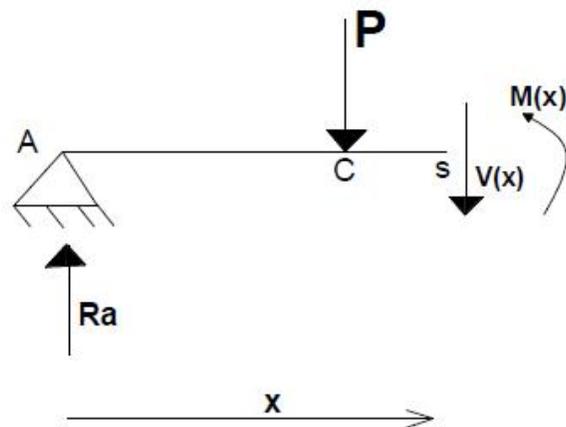
$$R_a - P - V(x) = 0 \rightarrow V(x) = R_a - P = P \cdot b/L - P = P(b/L - 1) = -P \cdot a/L$$

$$V(x) = -P \cdot a/L \text{ (constante)}$$

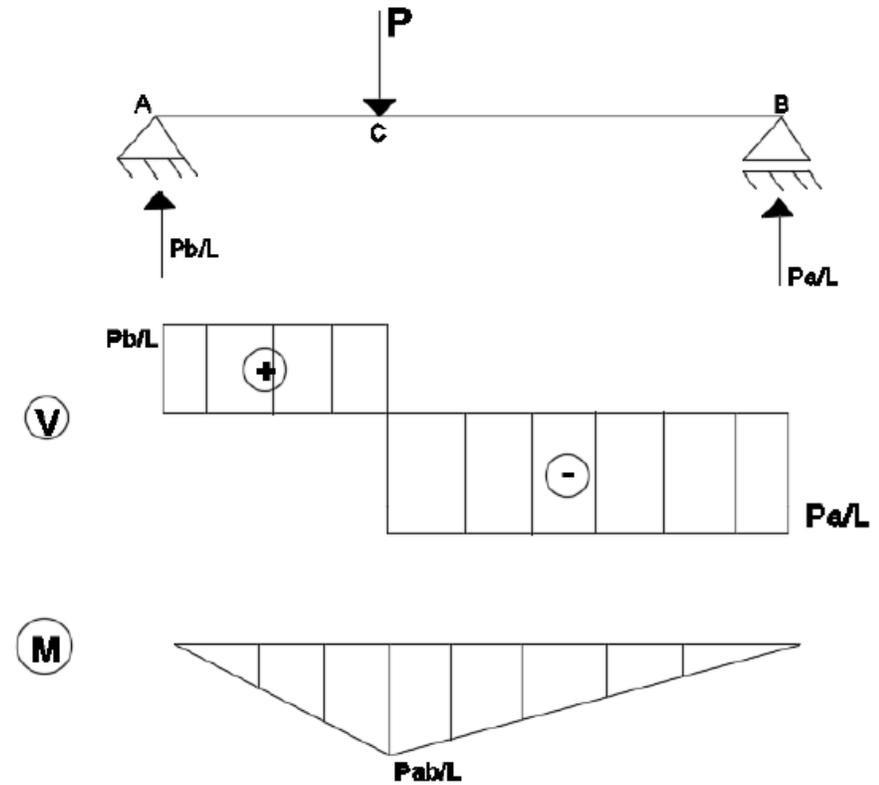
$$\sum M_z = 0$$

$$M(x) + P \cdot (x - a) - R_a \cdot x = 0 \rightarrow M(x) = P \cdot b \cdot x/L - P(x - a)$$

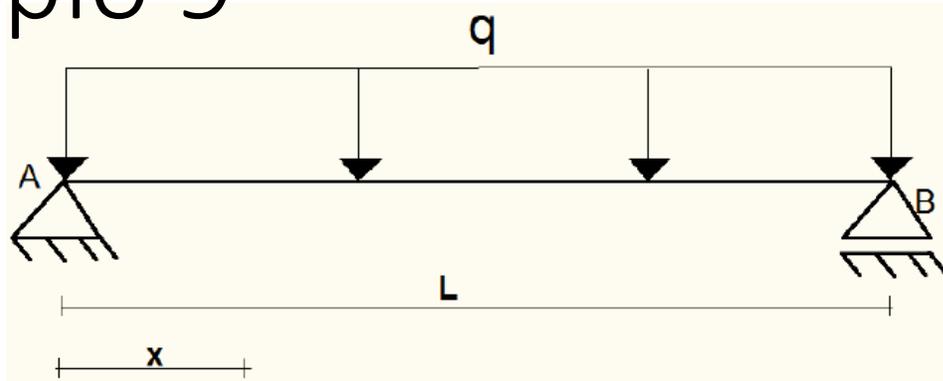
$$M(x) = P \cdot a - (P \cdot a/L) \cdot x \text{ (reta)}$$



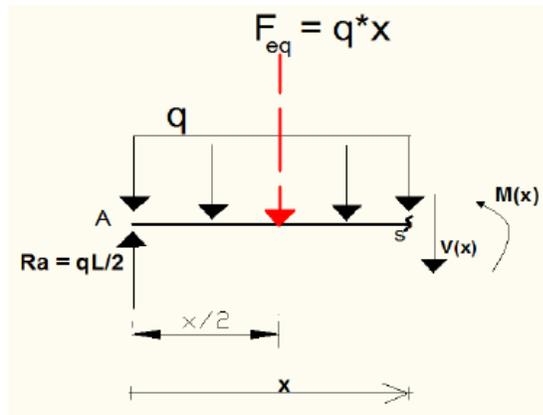
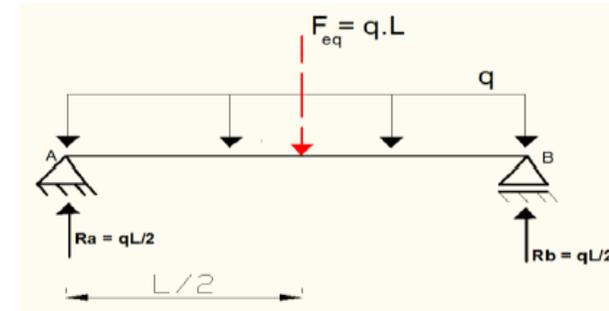
3. Diagramas:



Exemplo 9



1. Obter reações:



2. Esforços em cada trecho:

Determinação das equações nos cortes de cada trecho:

Trecho único: $0 < x < L$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \rightarrow R_a - q \cdot x - V(x) = 0 \rightarrow V(x) = R_a - q \cdot x$$

$$V(x) = q \cdot L / 2 - q \cdot x \text{ (linear)}$$

$$\sum M_z = 0 \rightarrow M(x) + (q \cdot x) \cdot x / 2 - R_a \cdot x = 0 \rightarrow M(x) = R_a \cdot x - q \cdot x^2 / 2$$

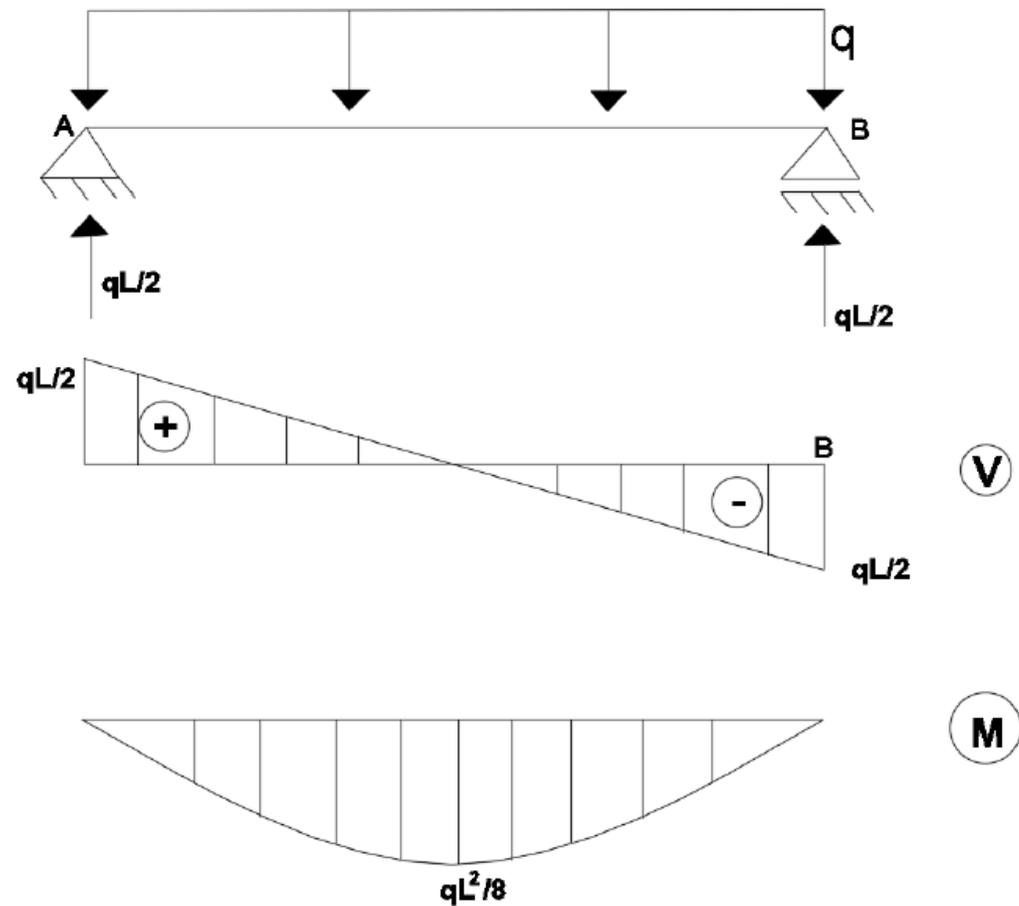
$$M(x) = (q \cdot L / 2) \cdot x - q \cdot x^2 / 2 \text{ (parábola)}$$

Exemplo 9

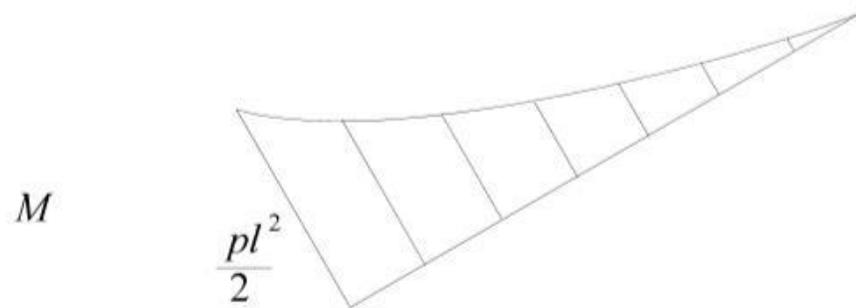
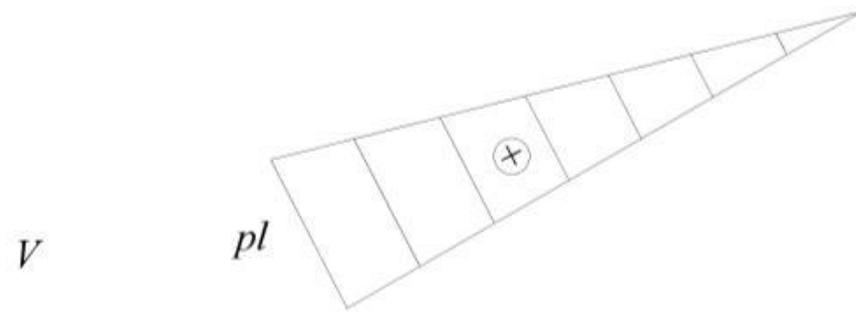
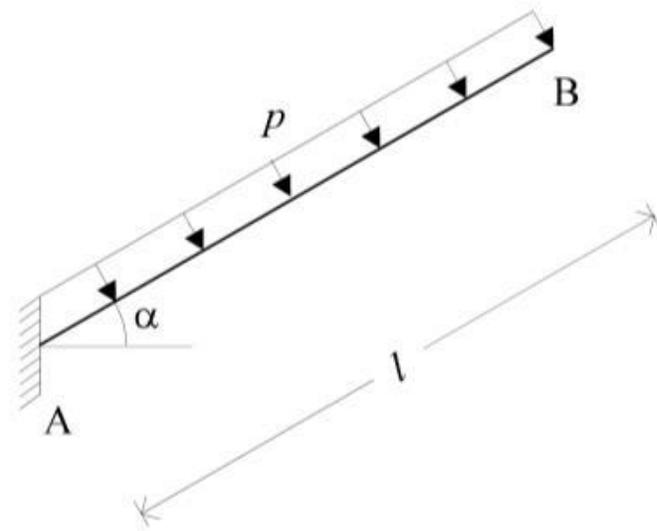
3. Diagramas:

$$\frac{dM(x)}{dx} = V(x) = 0 \rightarrow q \cdot L/2 - q \cdot x = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{L}{2}$$

$$M(L/2) = (q \cdot L/2) \cdot L/2 - q \cdot (L/2)^2 / 2 = \frac{q \cdot L^2}{8}$$

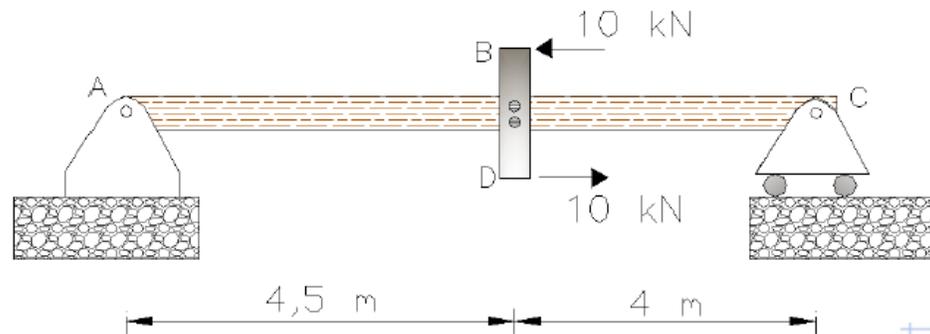


Exemplo 10



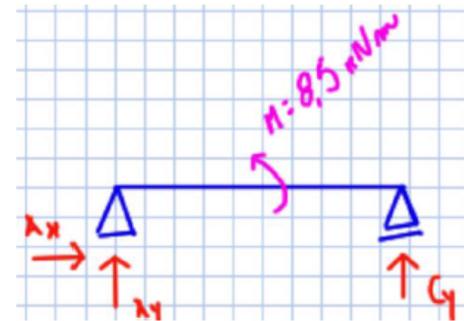
Exemplo 11*

- Determinar os esforços solicitantes M, V e N) na viga AC , sob a ação do binário indicado, onde a barra rígida BD tem dimensão de 85 cm



$$\sum F_X = 0: \rightarrow A_X = 0; \sum M_C = 0: \rightarrow 8,5 \cdot A_y = 10 \cdot 0,85 \rightarrow$$

$$A_y = 1 \text{ kN } (\uparrow); C_y = -1 \text{ kN } (\downarrow)$$



Exemplo 11

Dois trechos para realizar os cortes:

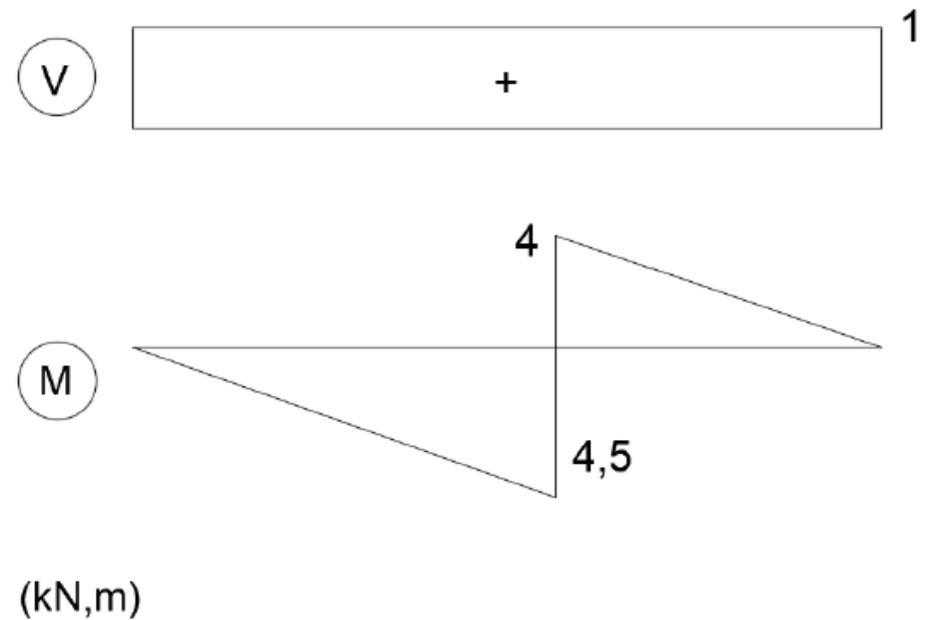
Trecho 1: $0 < x < 4,5$

$$\sum F_y = 0: \rightarrow V(x) = 1 \rightarrow V(x) = 1; \sum M_S = 0: \rightarrow M(x) = x$$

Valores nos extremos do intervalo:

Trecho 2: $4,5 < x < 8,5$

$$\sum F_y = 0: \rightarrow V(x) = 1 \rightarrow V(x) = 1; \sum M_S = 0: \rightarrow M(x) = x - 8,5$$



Exemplo 12*

- Determinar os diagramas de esforços solicitantes. Dados $q = 28 \text{ kN/m}$ e $P = 5 \text{ kN}$

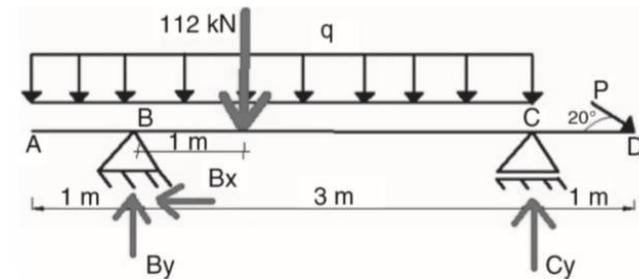
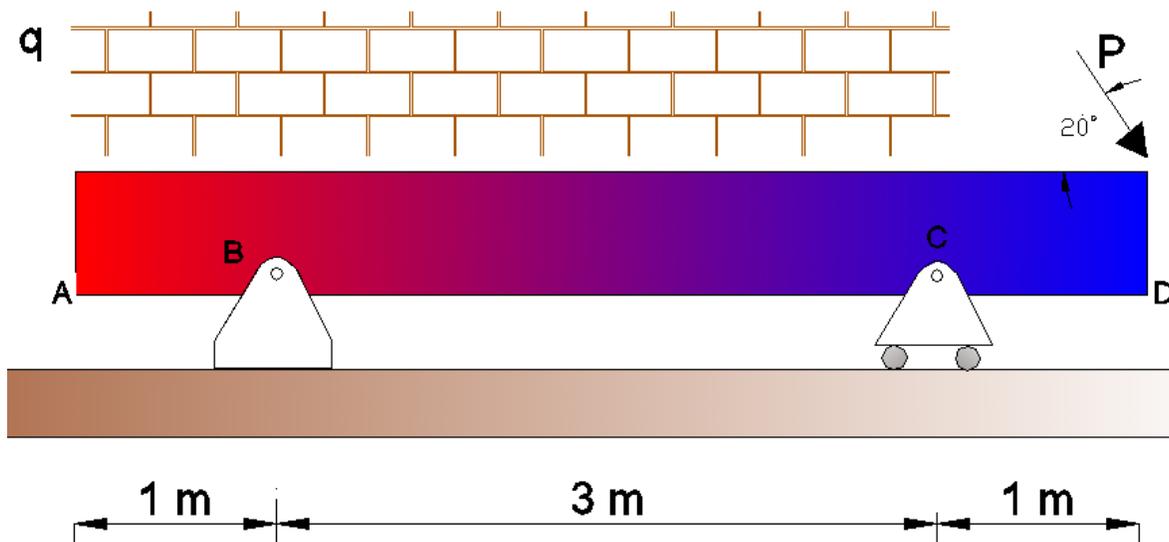
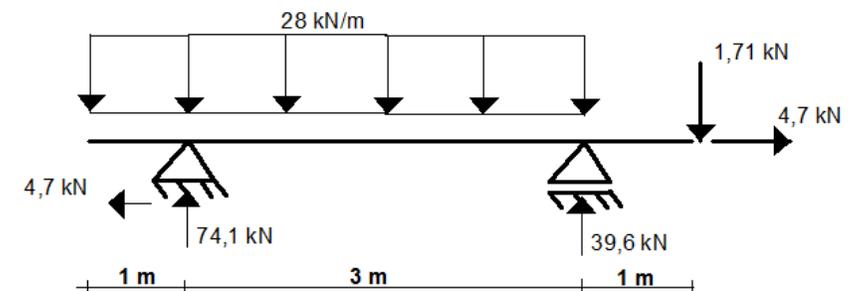


FIGURA 1.56B Indicação das reações e forças resultantes na viga.

$$\sum F_x = 0: \rightarrow B_x - 5 \cdot \cos 20^\circ = 0 \rightarrow B_x = 4,7 \text{ kN} (\leftarrow)$$

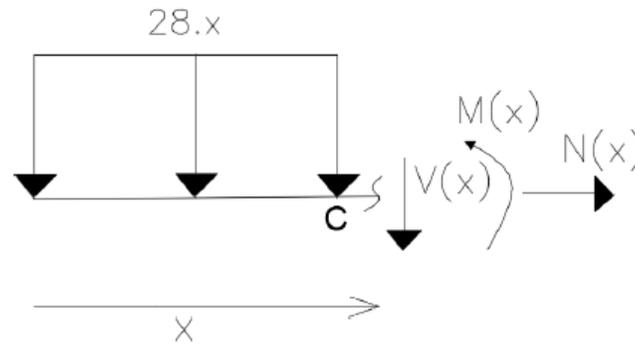
$$\sum M_B = 0: \rightarrow 3 \cdot C_y = 112 \cdot 1 + 1,71 \cdot 4 \rightarrow C_y = 39,6 \text{ kN} (\uparrow)$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: \rightarrow B_y = 112 + 1,71 - 39,6 = 74,1 \text{ kN} (\uparrow)$$



Exemplo 12

Trecho 1: $0 < x < 1$



$$\sum F_x = 0 : \rightarrow N(x) = 0 \rightarrow N(x) = 0$$

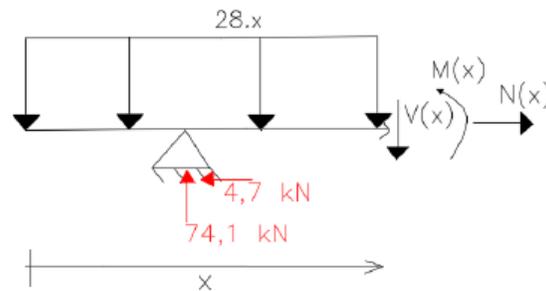
$$\sum F_y = 0 : \rightarrow V(x) + 28x = 0 \rightarrow V(x) = -28 \cdot x$$

$$\sum M_s = 0 : \rightarrow M(x) + 28x \cdot \frac{x}{2} = 0 \rightarrow M(x) = -14 \cdot x^2$$

Valores nos extremos do intervalo: $N(0) = N(1) = 0$; $V(0) = 0$; $V(1) = -28$
 $M(0) = 0$; $M(1) = -14$

Não tem derivada nula nesse intervalo para construir $M(x)$

Trecho 2: $1 < x < 4$



$$\sum F_x = 0 : \rightarrow N(x) - 4,7 = 0 \rightarrow N(x) = 4,7$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 : \rightarrow V(x) + 28 \cdot x - 74,1 = 0 \rightarrow V(x) = -28 \cdot x + 74,1$$

$$\sum M_s = 0 : \rightarrow M(x) + 28 \cdot x \cdot \frac{x}{2} - 74,1 \cdot (x - 1) = 0 \rightarrow M(x) = -14 \cdot x^2 + 74,1 \cdot x - 74,1$$

Valores nos extremos do intervalo: $N(1) = N(4) = 4,7$; $V(1) = 46,1$; $V(4) = -37,9$
 $M(1) = -14$; $M(4) = -1,7$

Obter ponto de extremo de M , fazendo: $V(x) = -28x + 74,1 = 0 \rightarrow x = 2,65 \text{ m}$

$$M(x = 2,65) = -14 \cdot (2,65^2) + 74,1 \cdot (2,65) - 74,1 = 23,9$$

Exemplo 12

Trecho 3: $4 < x < 5$

$$\sum F_x = 0 : \rightarrow N(x) - 4,7 = 0 \rightarrow N(x) = 4,7$$

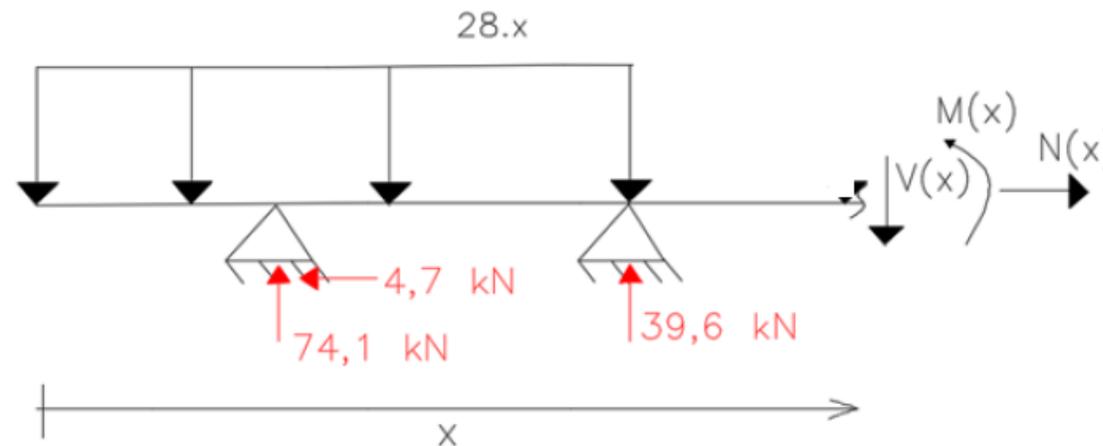
$$\sum F_y = 0 : \rightarrow V(x) + 112 - 74,1 - 39,6 = 0 \rightarrow V(x) = 1,71$$

$$\sum M_s = 0 : \rightarrow M(x) + 112 \cdot (x - 2) - 74,1 \cdot (x - 1) - 39,6 \cdot (x - 4) = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$M(x) = 1,71x - 8,55$$

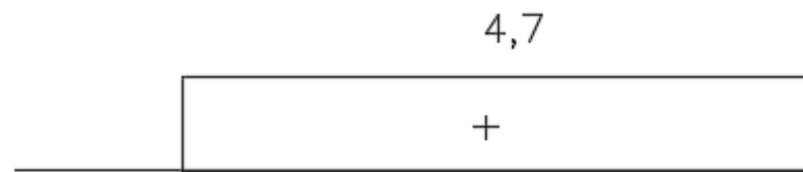
Valores nos extremos do intervalo: $N(4) = N(5) = 4,7$; $V(4) = V(5) = 1,71$

$M(4) = -1,71$; $M(5) = 0$

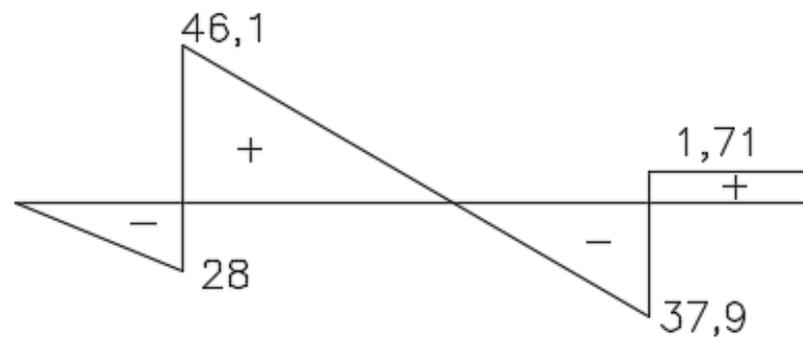


Exemplo 12

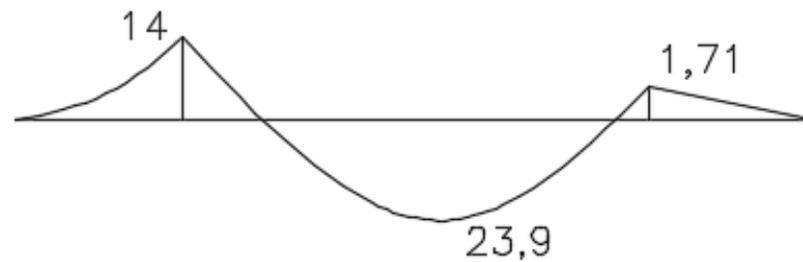
N



V



M



(kN,m)

Princípio da superposição dos efeitos

