



PEF 3200

O conceito de tensão

Esforços solicitantes

Teorema fundamental

Diagramas de esforços solicitantes de estruturas planas

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Abril/2023

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

Bibliografia: Apostila de Teoria (pdf no e-disciplinas)

Capítulo 2: O conceito de tensão

Capítulo 3: Esforços solicitantes

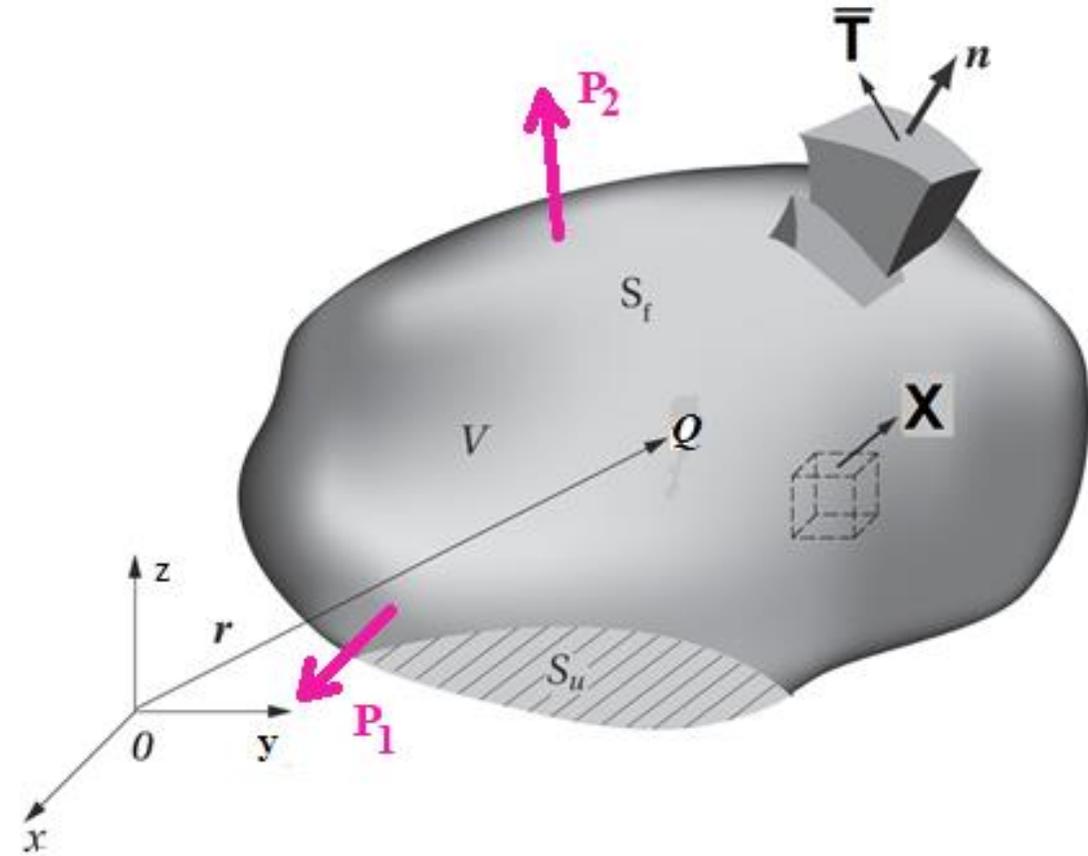
Capítulo 4: Teorema fundamental

Capítulo 5: Diagramas de esforços solicitantes de estruturas planas

Tensão

Sólido deformável (V) em **equilíbrio estático**

Sujeito a forças de contato: P_1, P_2, \dots



Realize um corte imaginário que passe dentro do corpo

Tensão

Corte imaginário

Vetor tensão em **Q** no plano de normal n

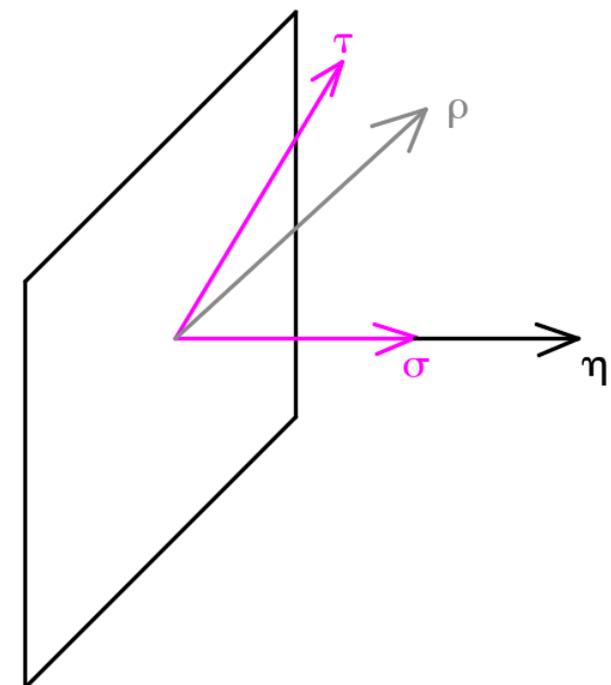
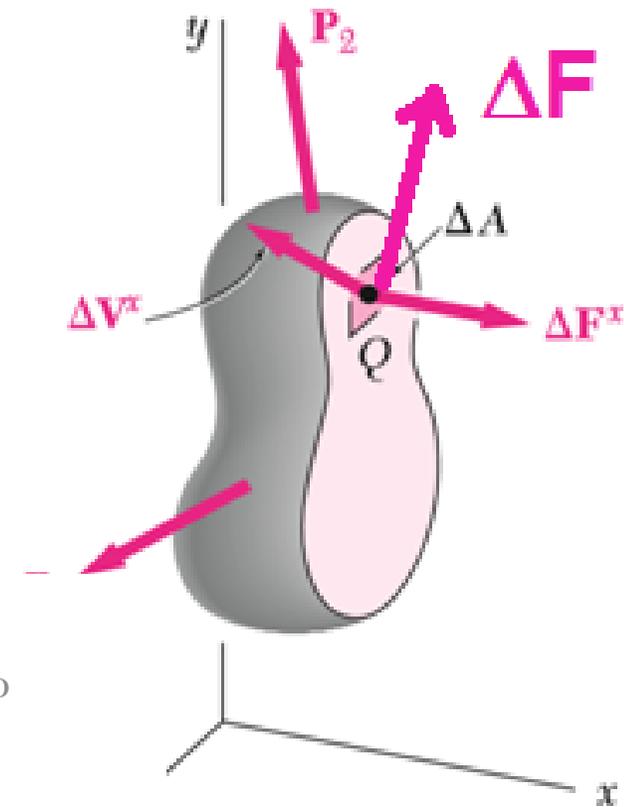
$$\rho_n = \lim_{\Delta A \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta F}{\Delta A}$$

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

σ : tensão normal (perpendicular ao plano da ST)

τ : tensão cisalhante (paralelo ao plano da ST)

ΔA : área



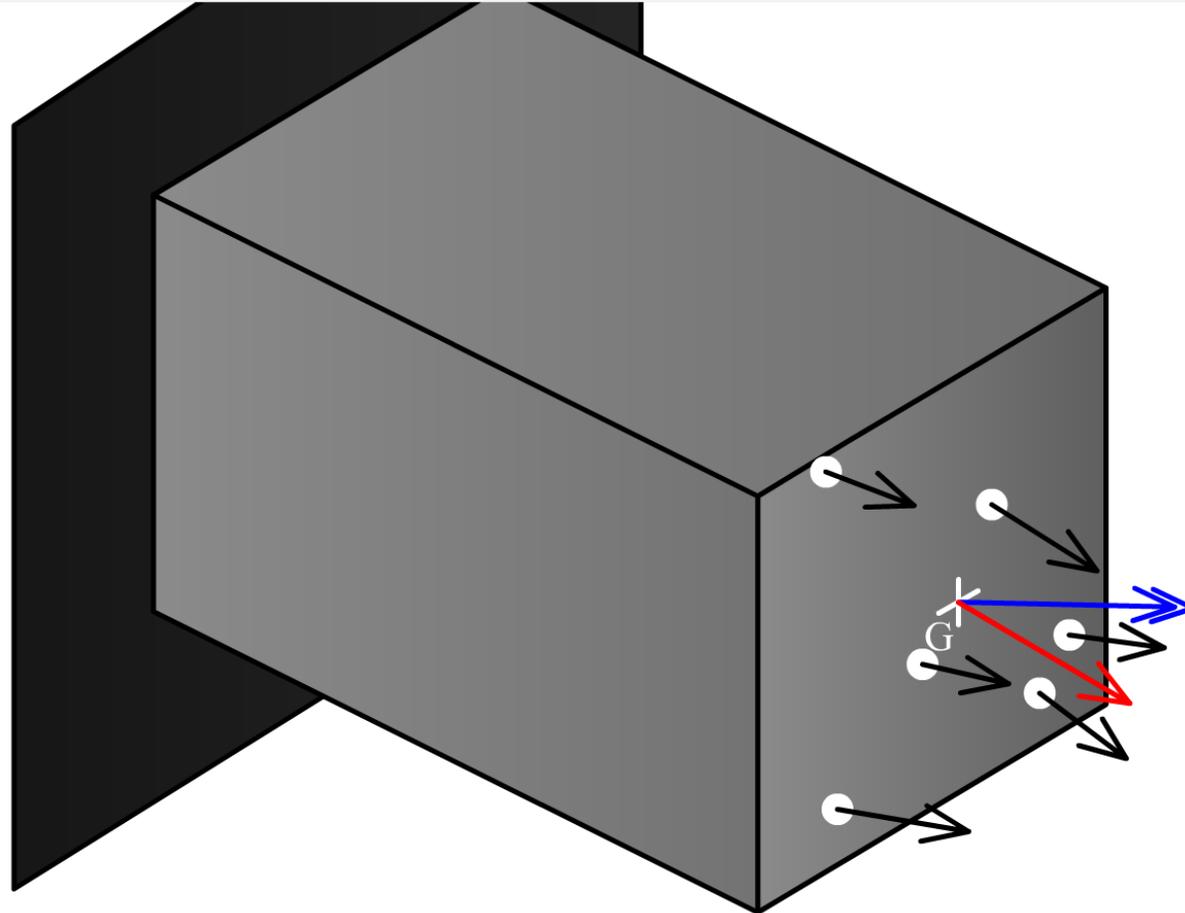
Conhecer 3 tensões em Q: estado de tensão completamente determinado

ST: seção transversal

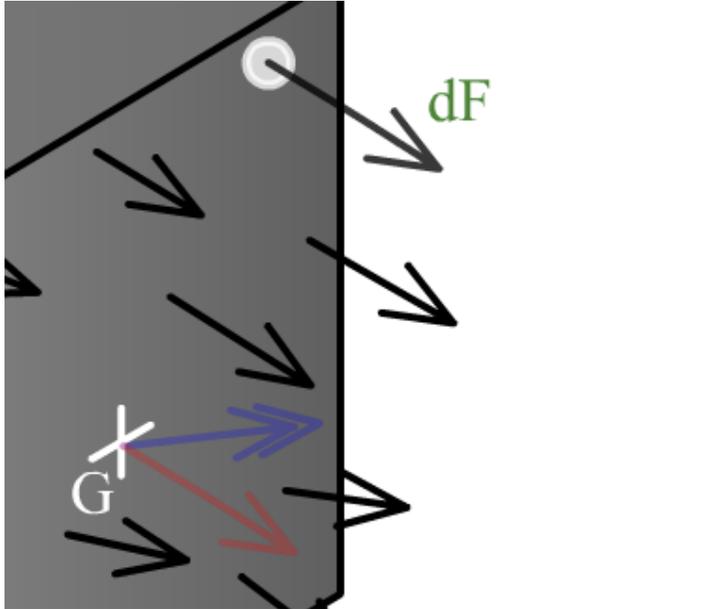
TENSÕES E ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES: ELEMENTOS LINEARES

Flash
File View Control Help

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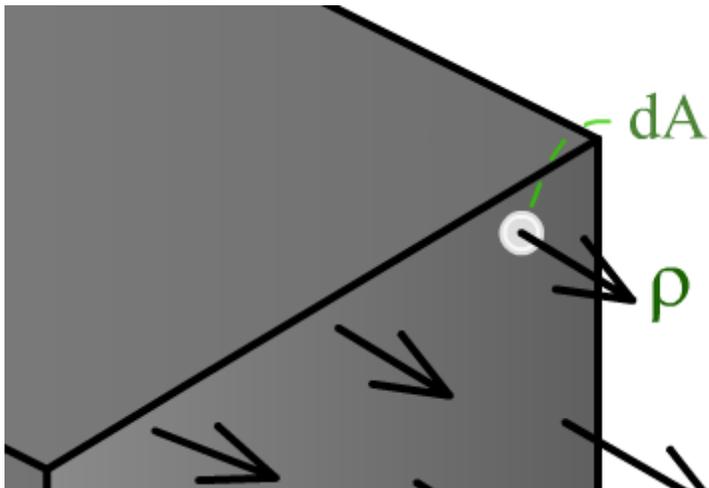
Tensões no plano



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

Tensão normal a seção: $\vec{\sigma}$

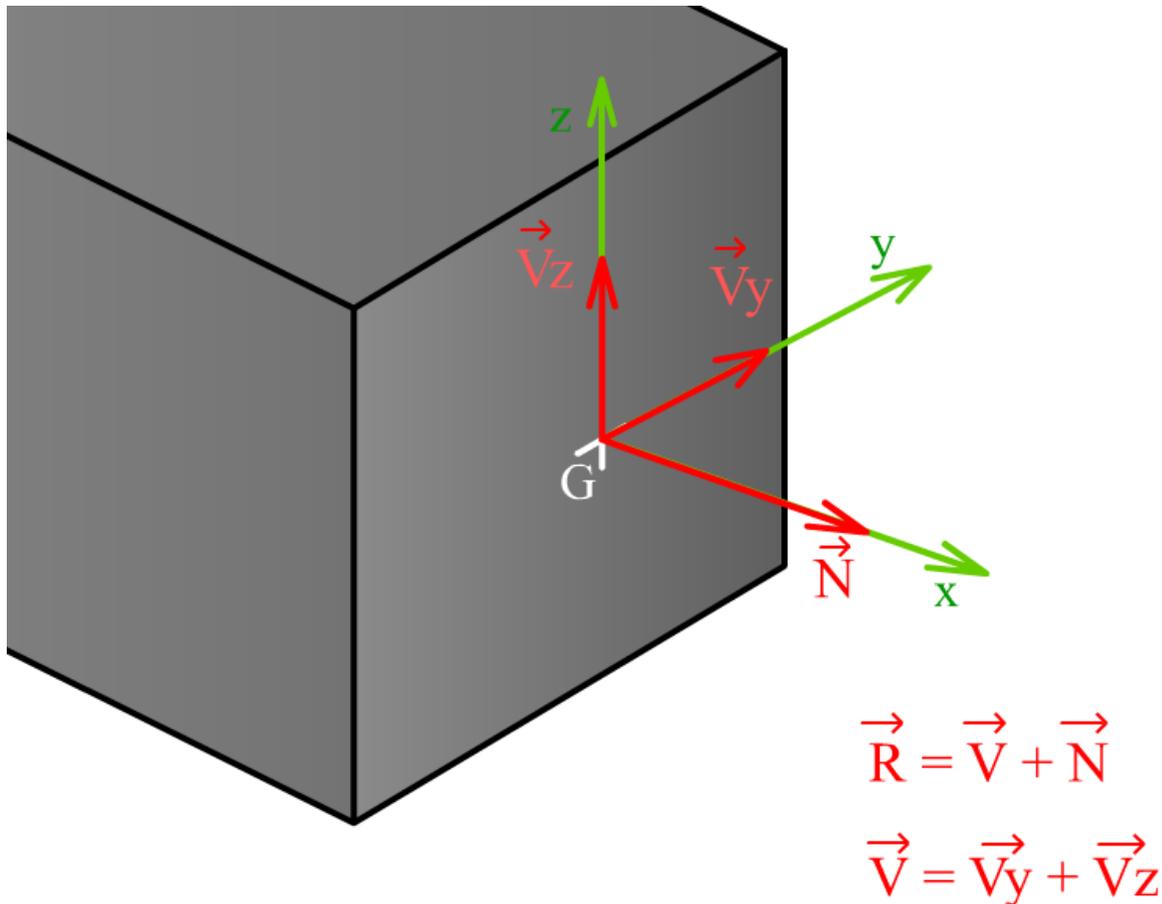
Tensão paralela a seção: $\vec{\tau}$



$$\vec{\rho}_{m\acute{e}dia} = \lim_{\Delta A \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{\Delta F}}{\Delta A}$$

ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES

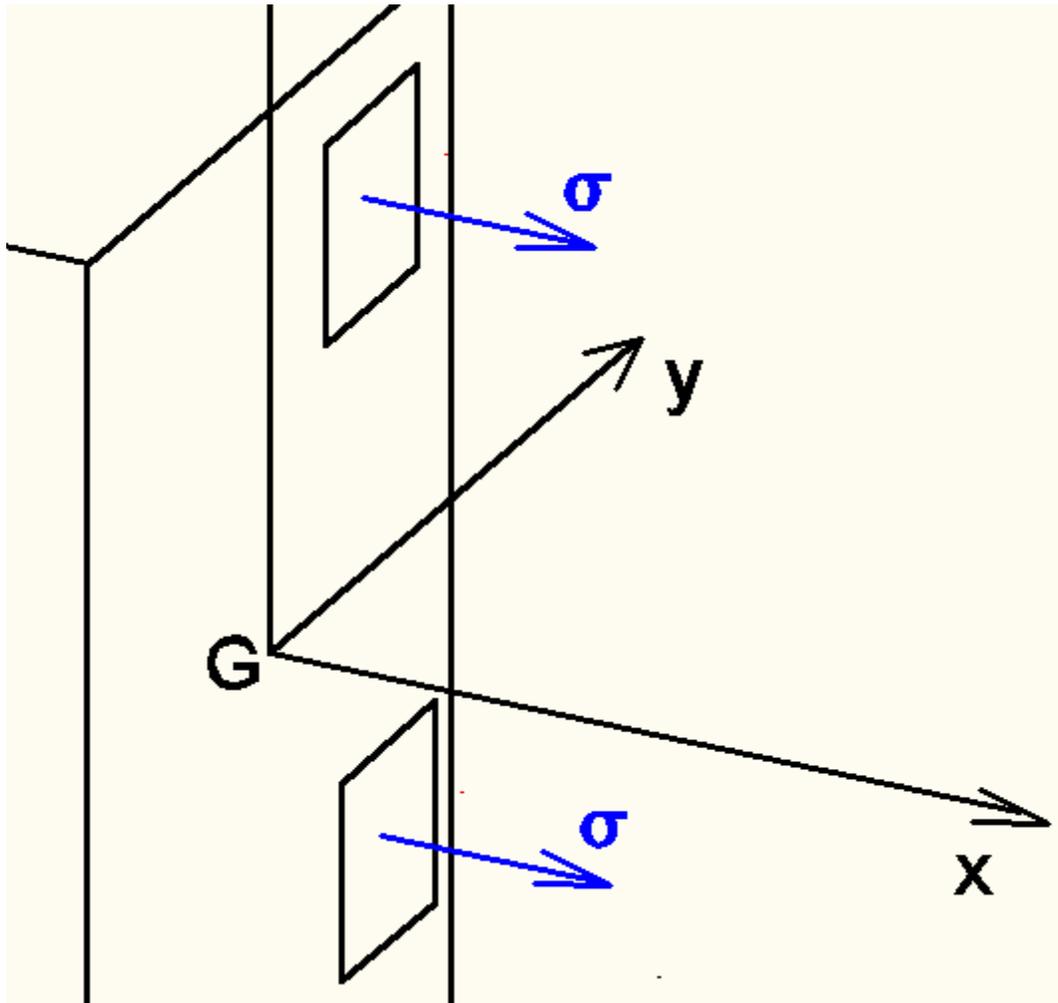
Esforços solicitantes: força/momento resultante das tensões transferidos para o centroide (G) de cada ST



N: Esforço Normal

**V: Esforço Cisalhante
ou Cortante**

ESFORÇO NORMAL

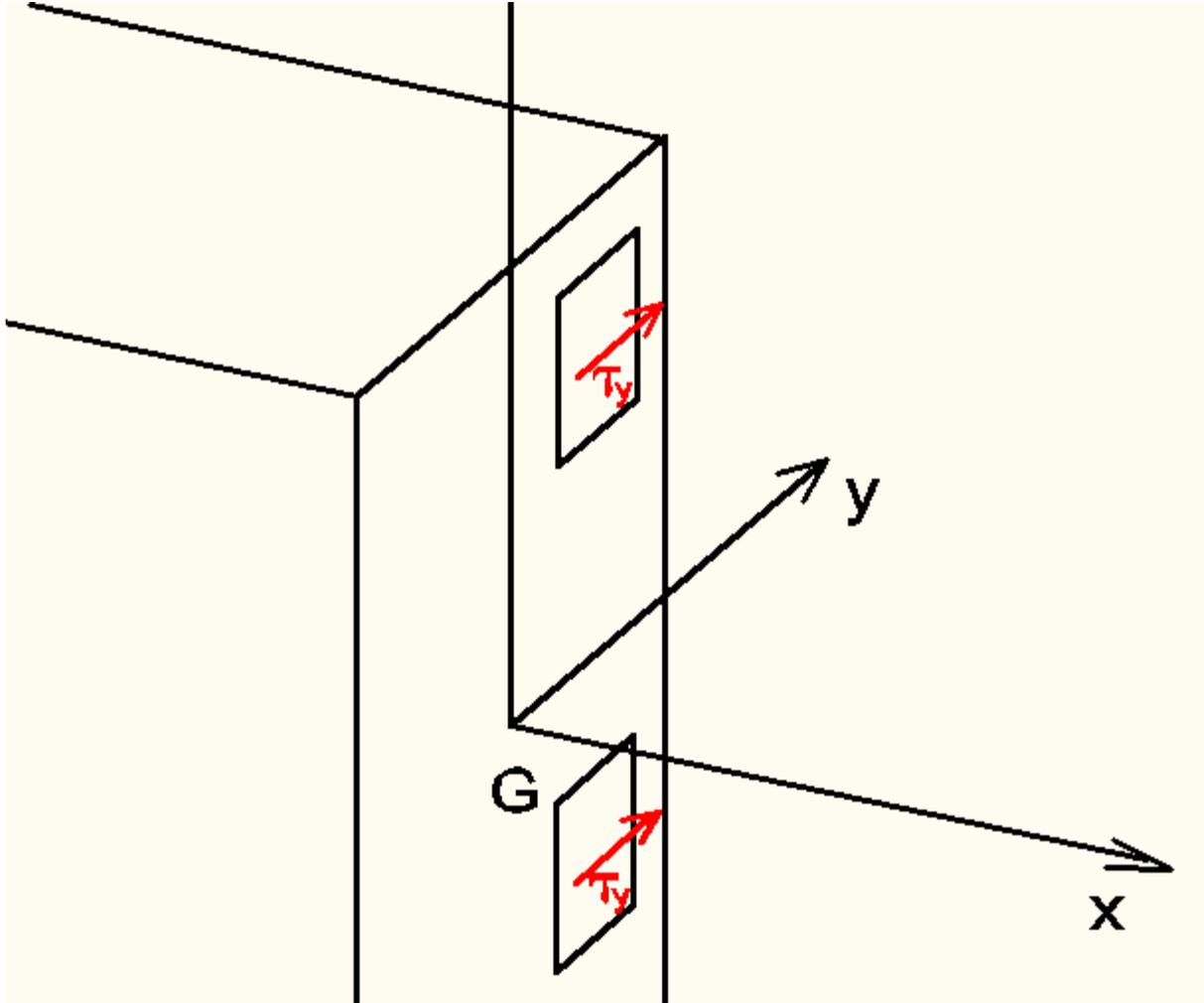


$$N = \int_A \sigma dA$$

N: ESFORÇO NORMAL

σ: TENSÃO NORMAL

ESFORÇO CISALHANTE (Cortante)

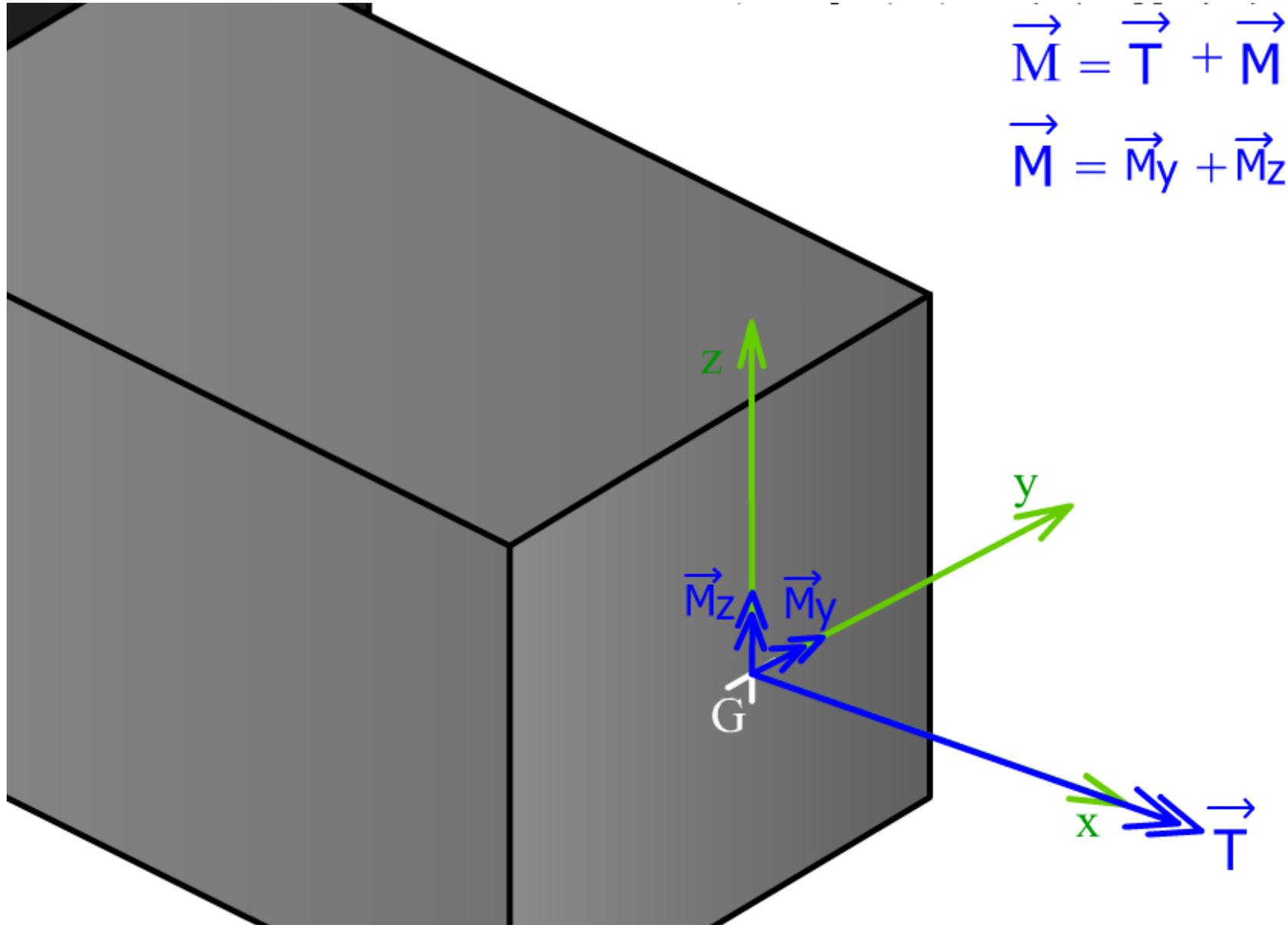


$$V_y = \int_A \tau_y dA$$

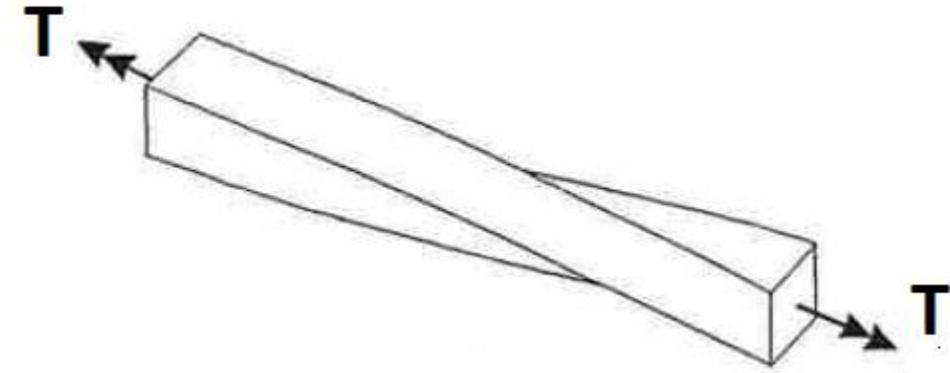
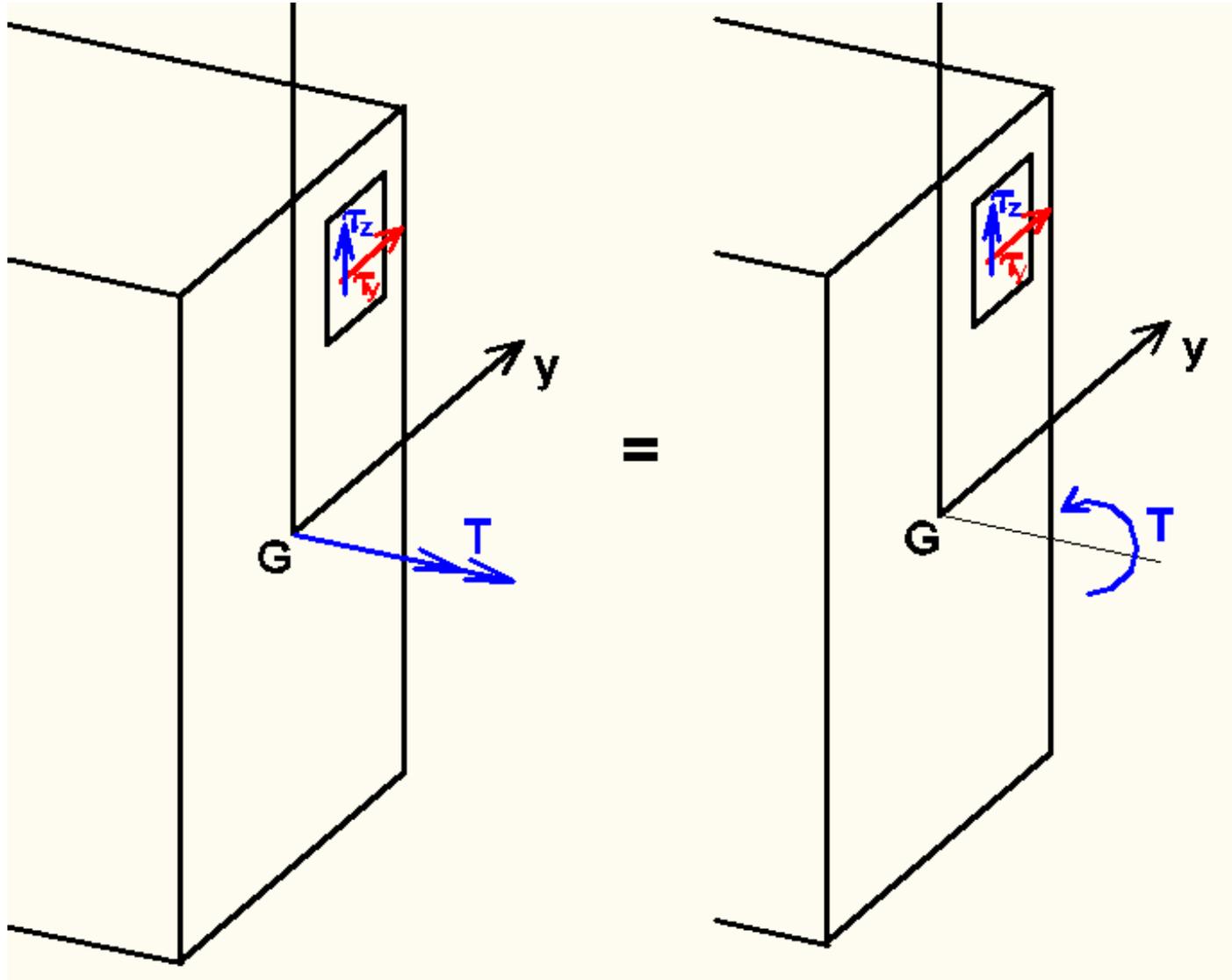
$$V_z = \int_A \tau_z dA$$

Tensão Cisalhante: τ

ESFORÇOS DE MOMENTO

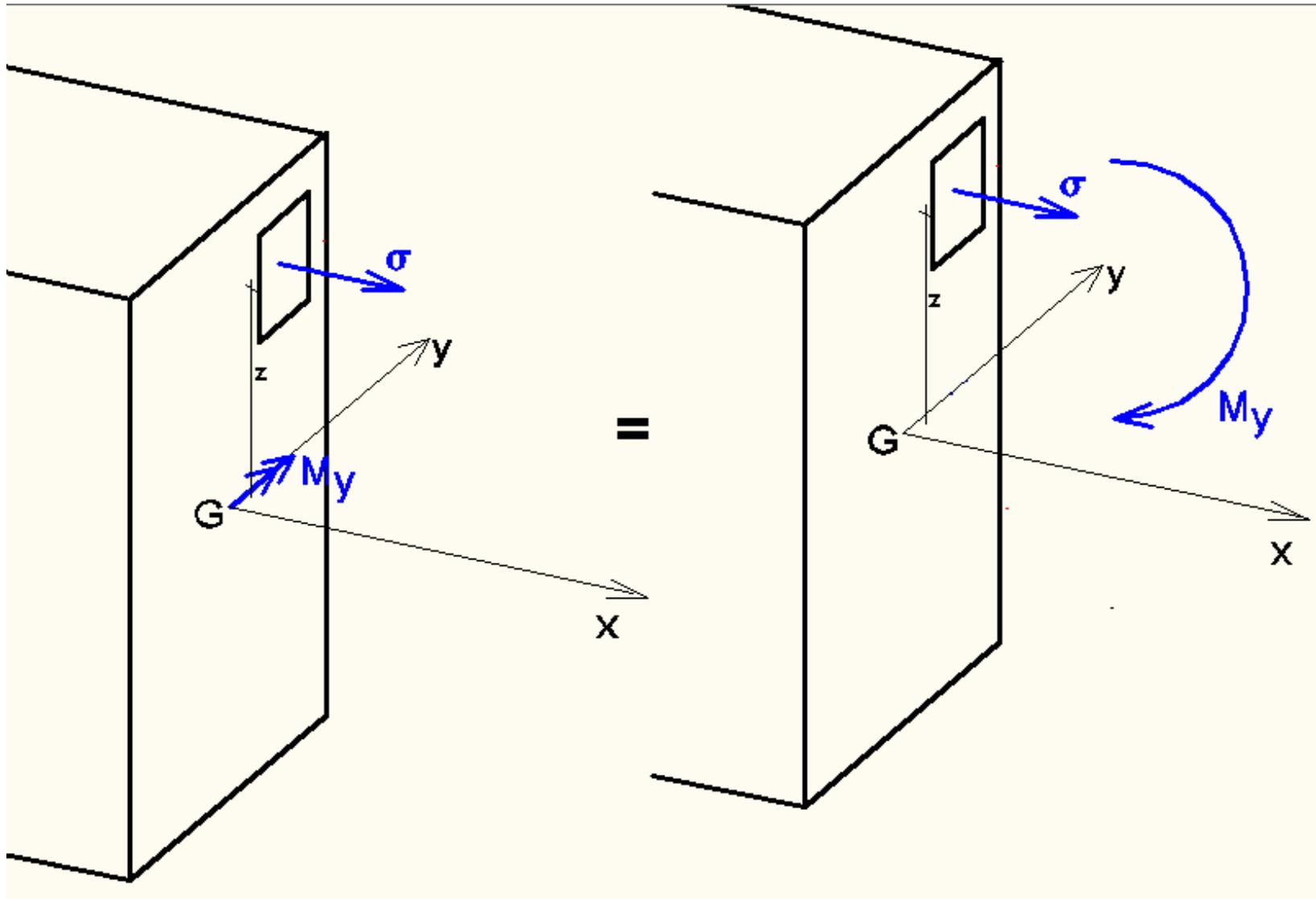


MOMENTO TORÇOR (T) - TORQUE



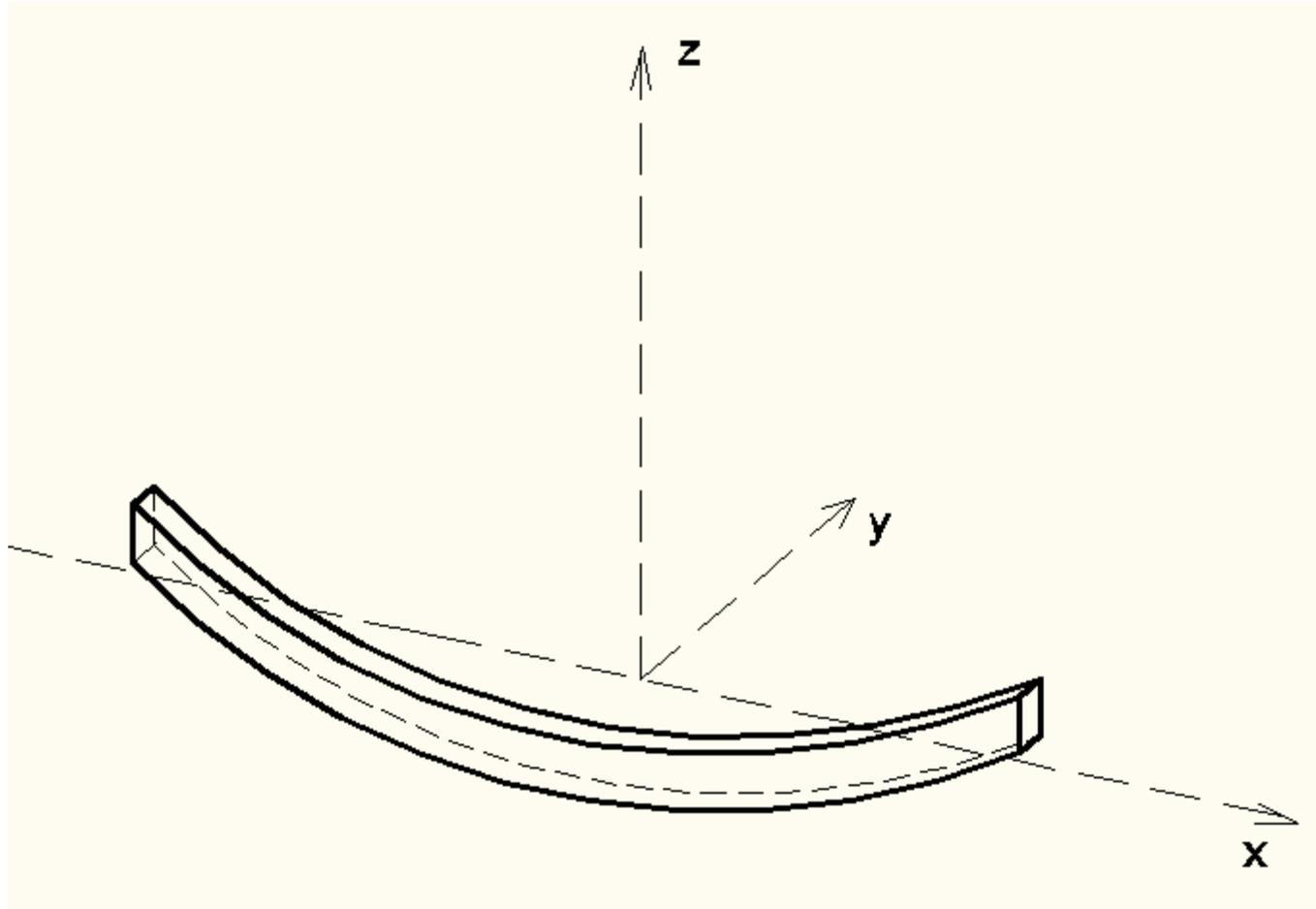
$$T = \int_A (\tau_z y - \tau_y z) dA$$

MOMENTO FLETOR (M_y)

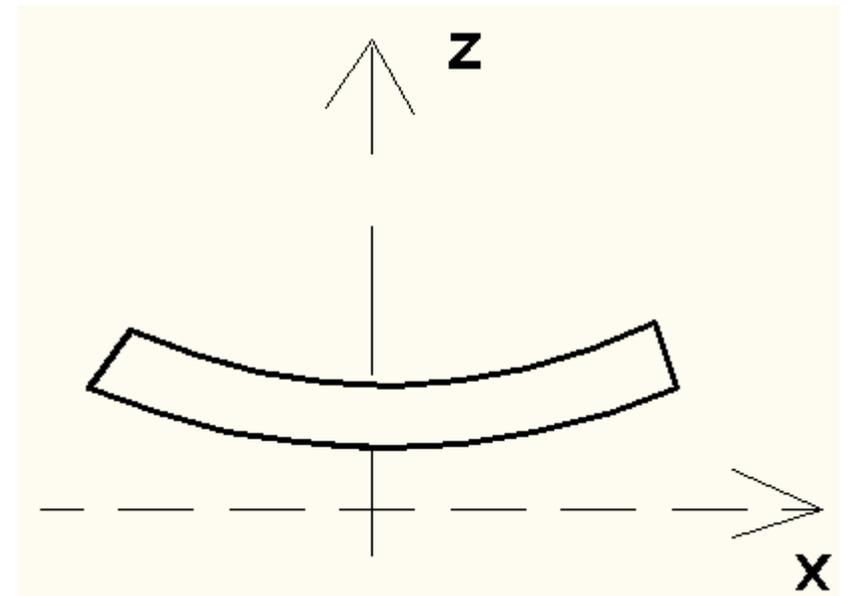


$$M_y = \int_A \sigma \cdot z \, dA$$

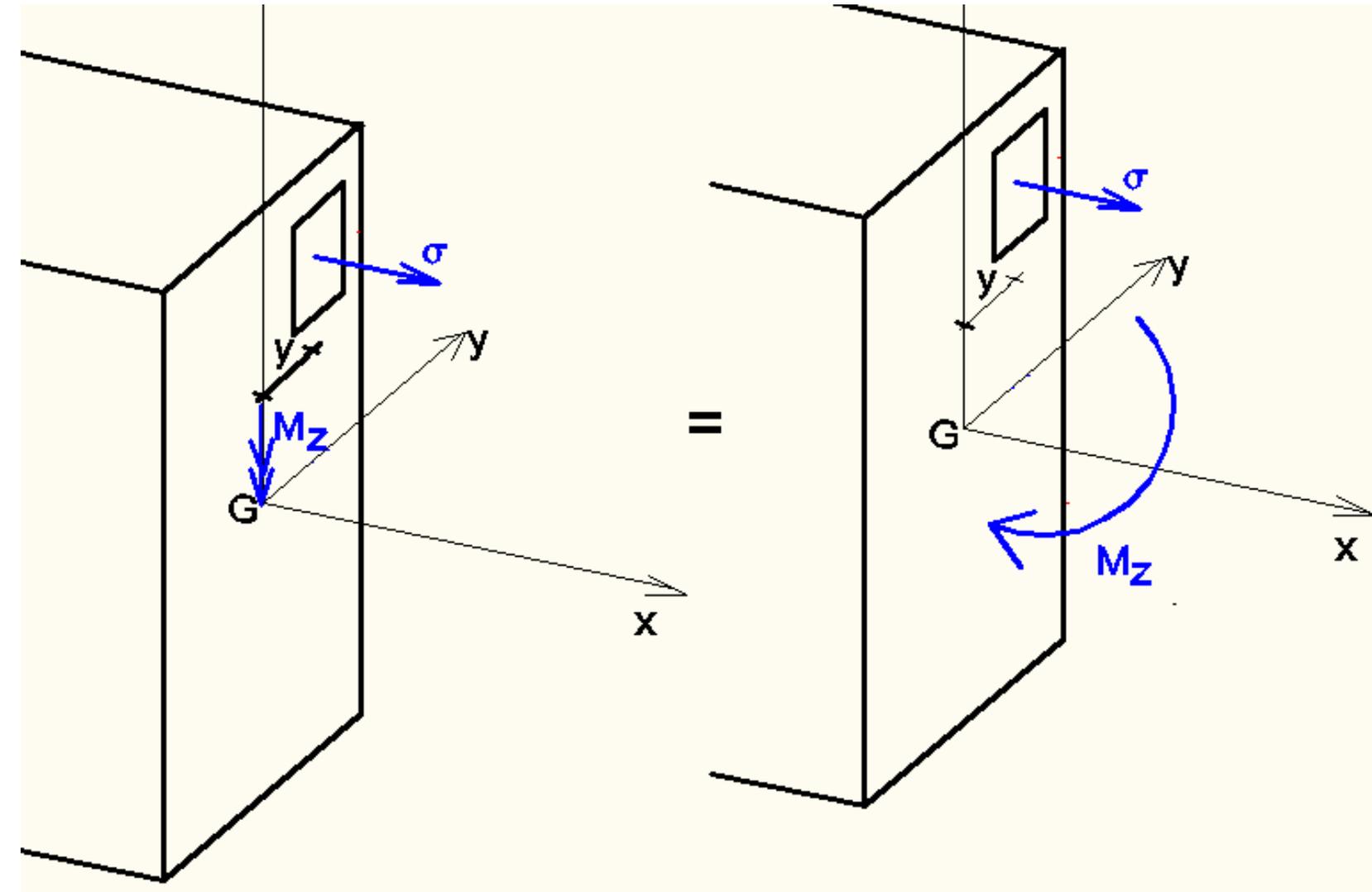
MOMENTO FLETOR (M_y)



Curvatura em torno de y

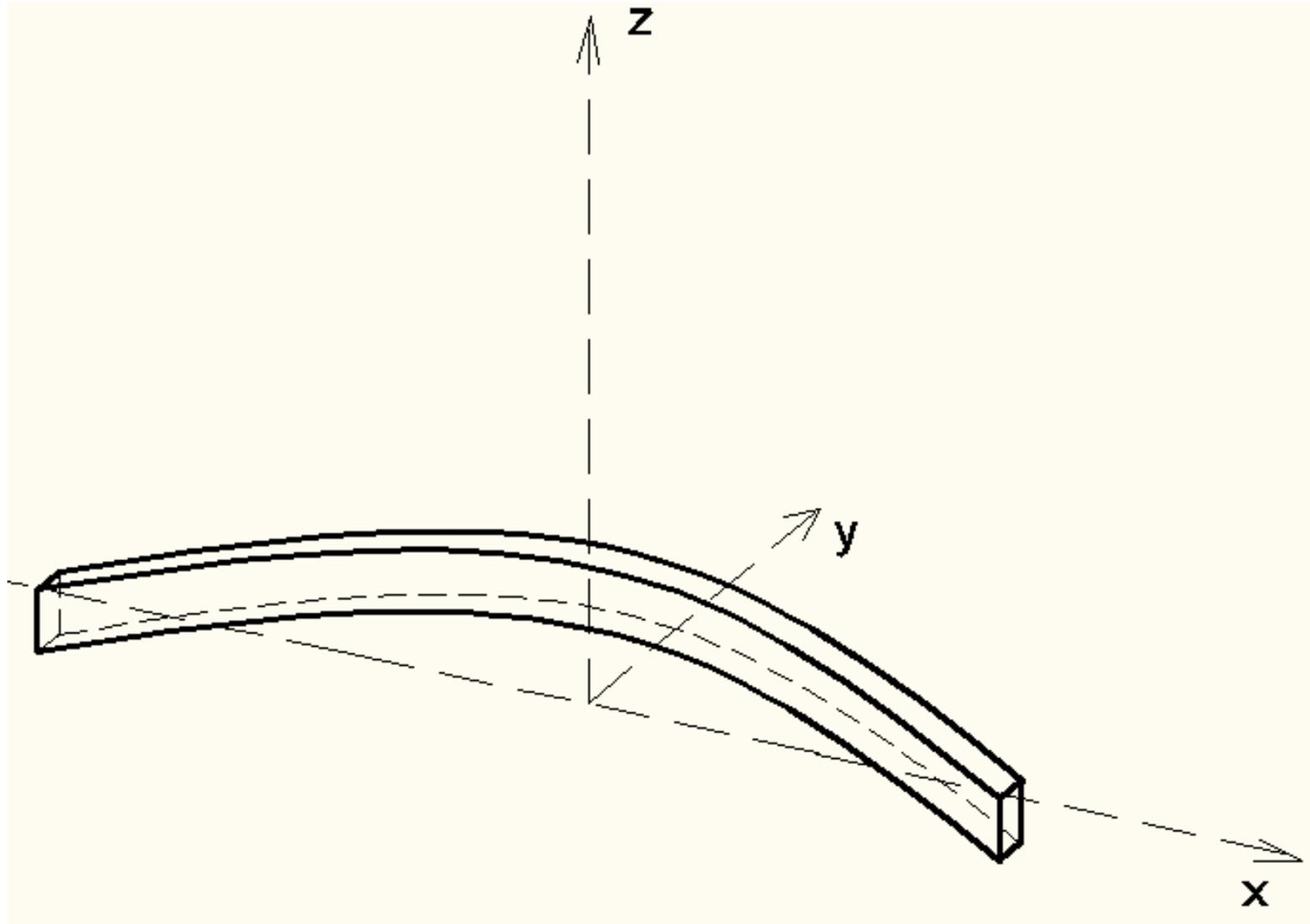


MOMENTO FLETOR (M_z)

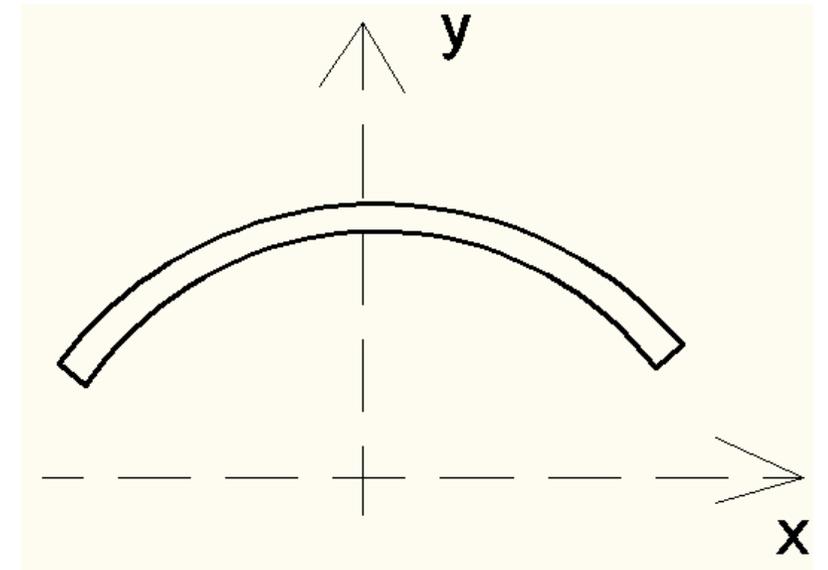


$$M_z = \int_A \sigma \cdot y \, dA$$

MOMENTO FLETOR (M_z)



Curvatura em torno de z



TOTAL DE ESFORÇOS (6)

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

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

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

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

$$N = \int_A \sigma dA$$

$$V_y = \int_A \tau_y dA$$

$$V_z = \int_A \tau_z dA$$

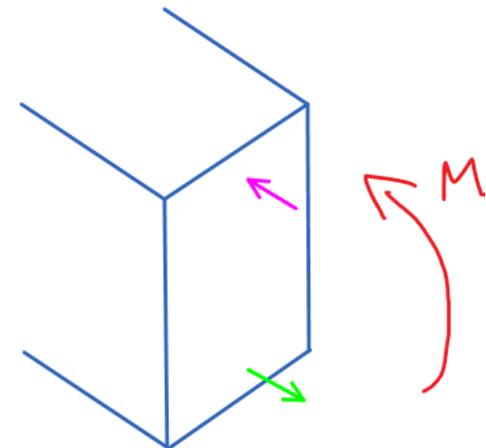
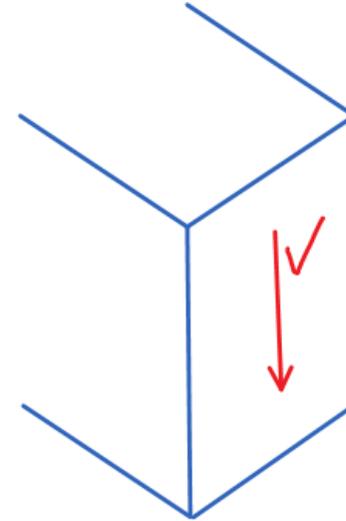
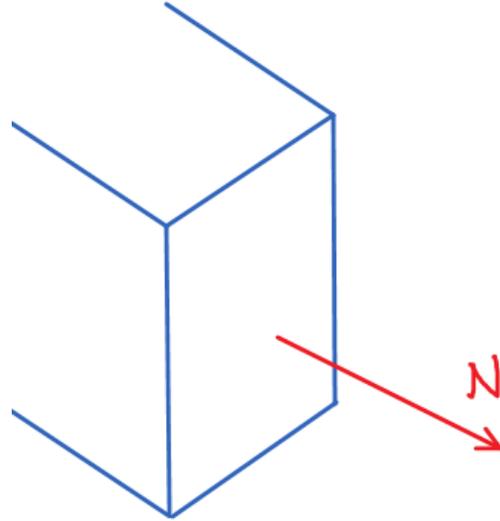
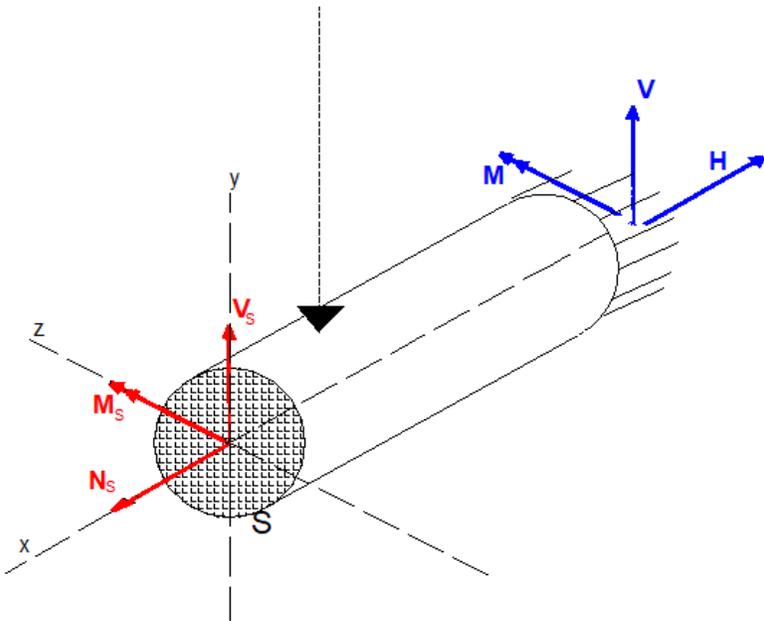
$$M_z = \int_A \sigma \cdot y dA$$

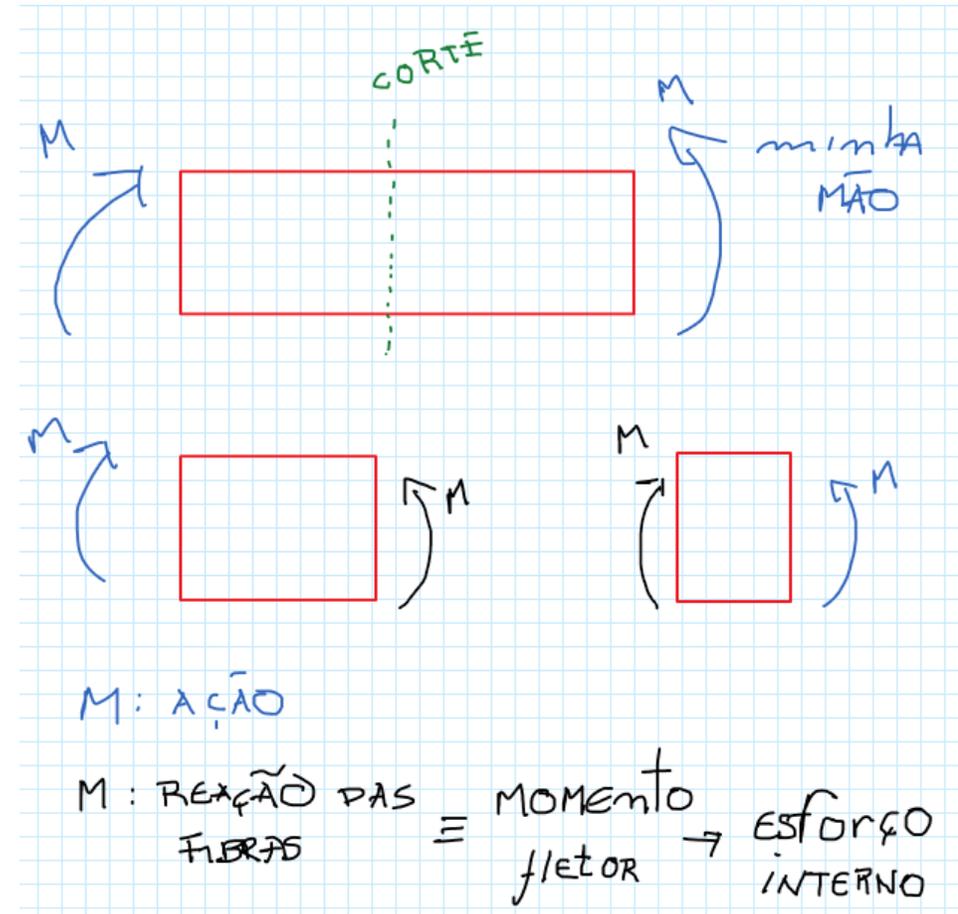
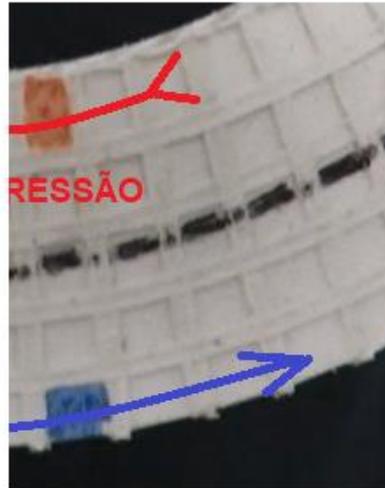
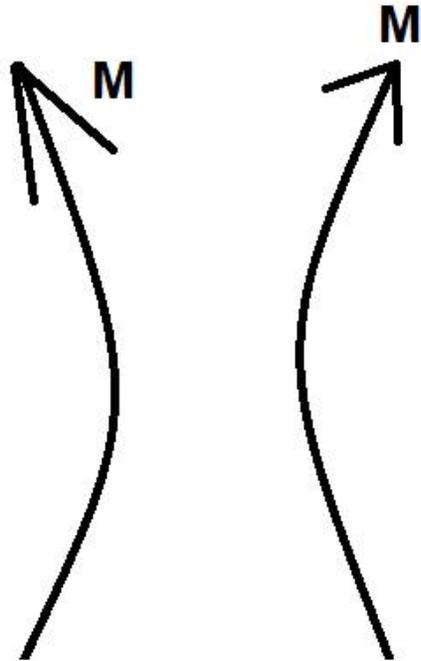
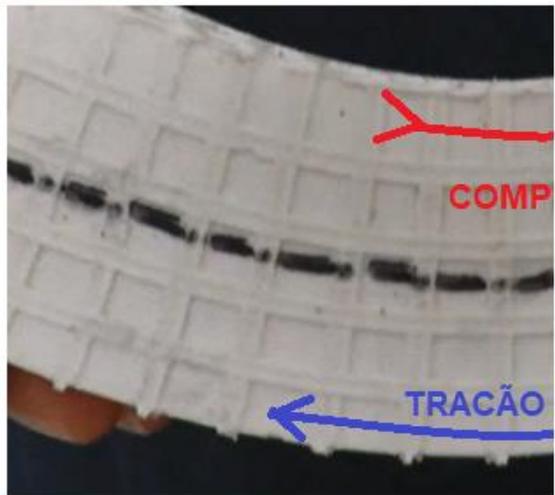
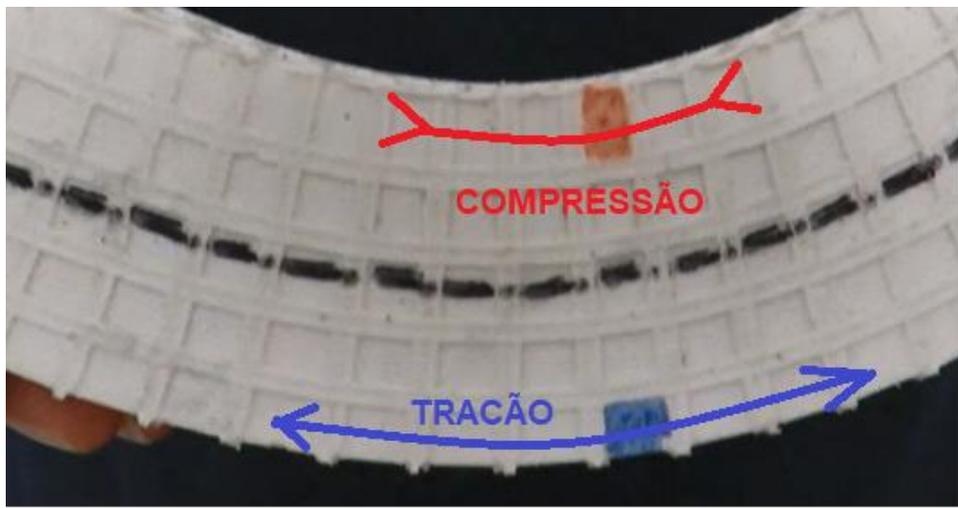
$$M_y = \int_A \sigma \cdot z dA$$

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

ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES – SISTEMAS PLANOS

Para o caso de cargas/geometria contidas no plano, vamos estudar por agora 3 componentes: **M**, **V** e **N**, dispensando os índices.

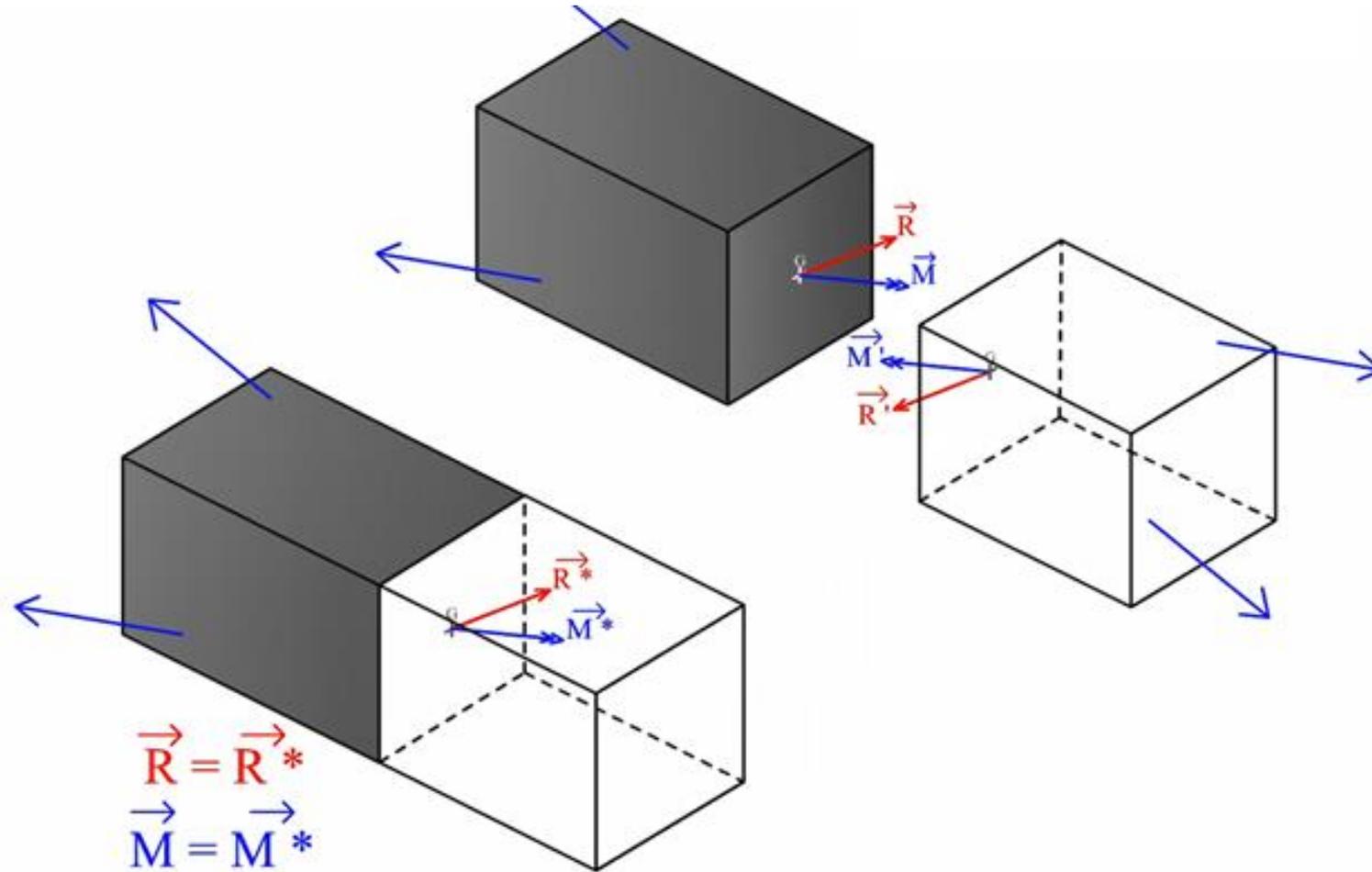




Momento traciona as fibras inferiores, em ambos os cortes

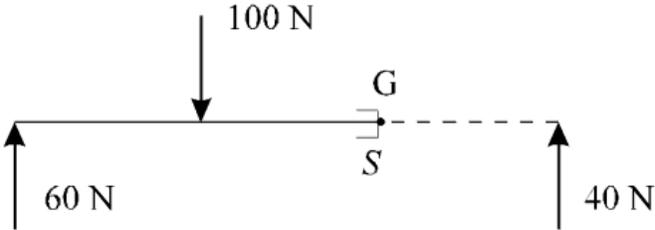
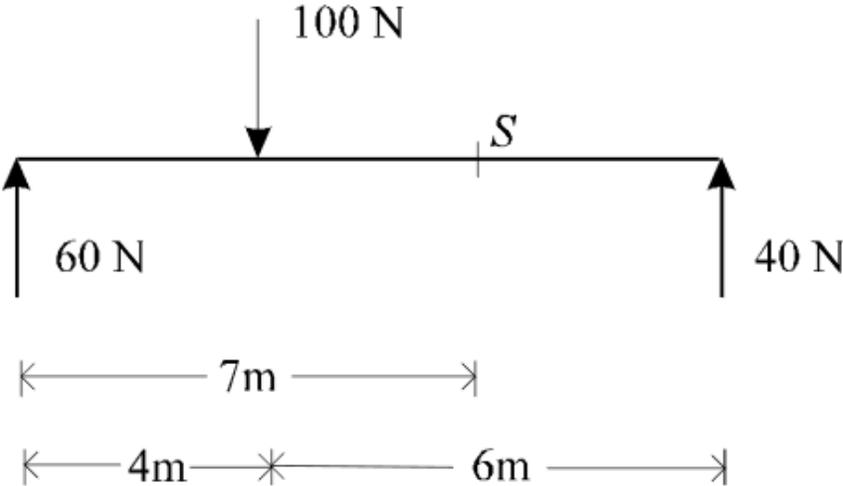
Enunciado fundamental

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.

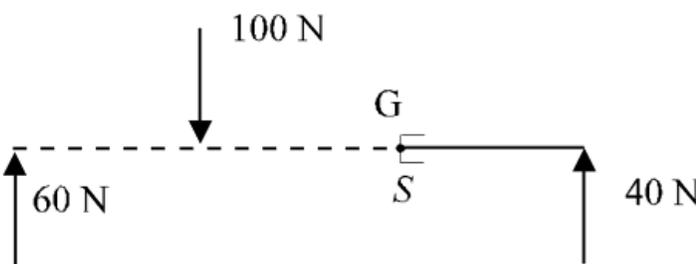


Exemplo

Seja o caso:

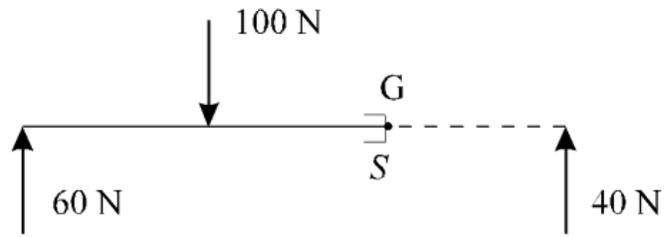


Corte à esquerda

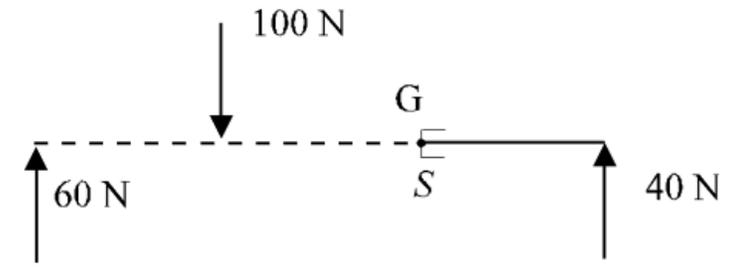


Corte à direita

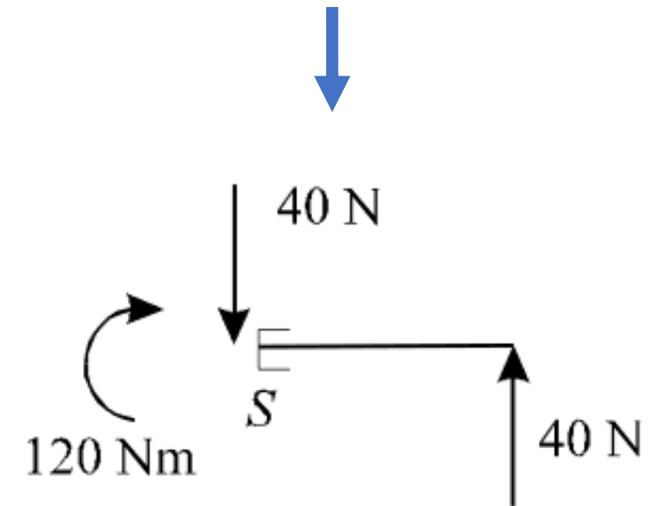
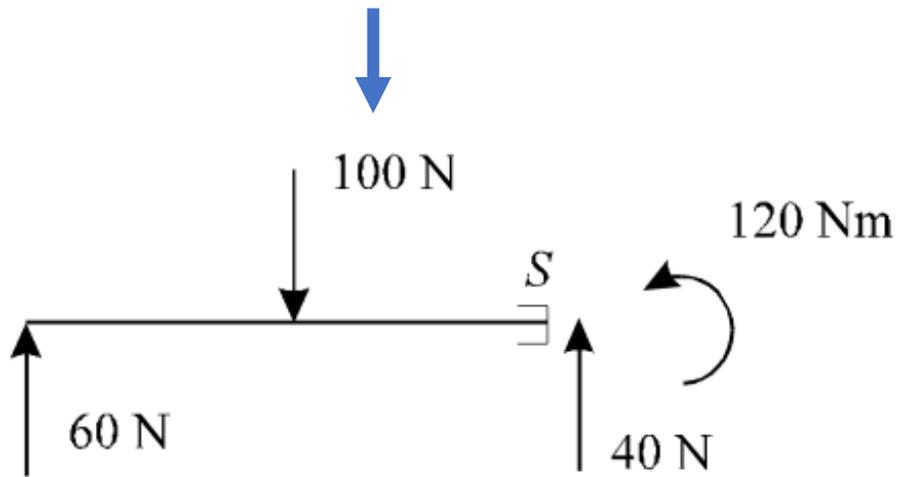
Exemplo



Corte à esquerda



Corte à direita



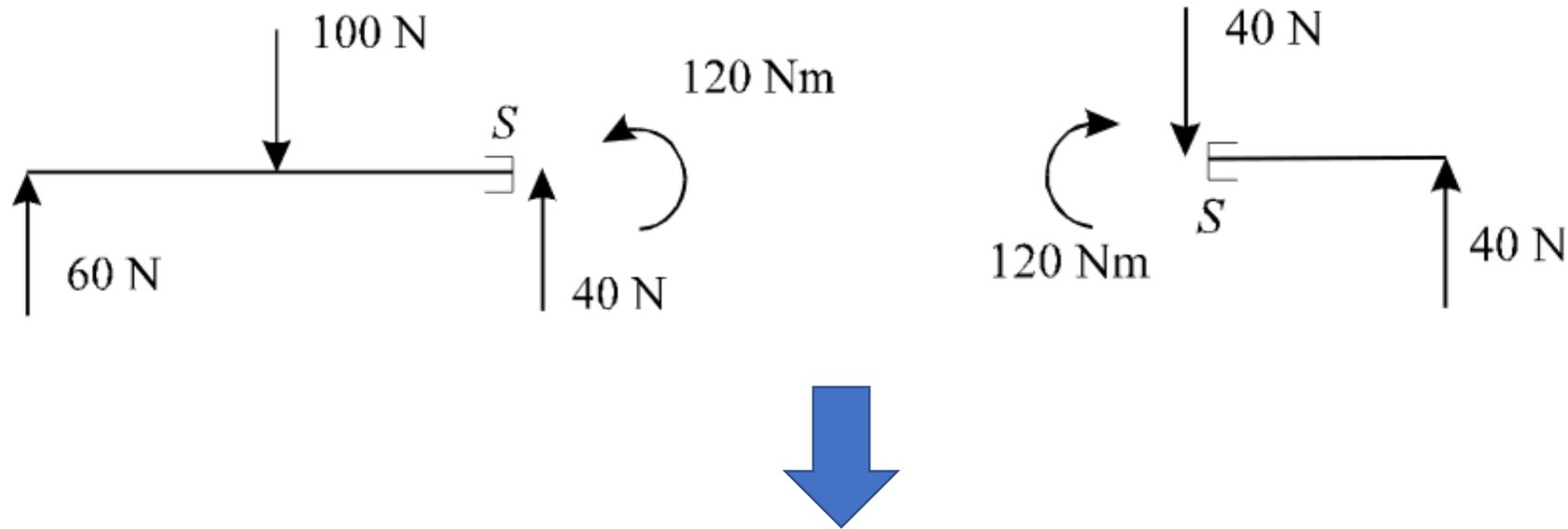
A handwritten diagram on blue grid paper showing the left part of the beam with forces and a cut. A 60 N force is at the left, a 100 N force is 3m from the left, and a cut 'S' is at 3m. A counter-clockwise moment 'M' is shown at the cut. Below the beam, a scale shows 4m from the left to the cut and 3m from the cut to the right end.

$$\sum M_S = 0 \quad (+)$$
$$M + 100 \cdot 3 - 60 \cdot 7 = 0$$
$$M = 120 \text{ Nm}$$

A handwritten diagram on blue grid paper showing the right part of the beam with forces and a cut. A 40 N force is at 3m, a 40 N force is at the cut 'S', and a 40 N force is at the right end. A clockwise moment 'M' is shown at the cut. Below the beam, a scale shows 3m from the cut to the right end.

$$\sum M_S = 0 \quad (+)$$
$$40 \cdot 3 - M = 0$$
$$M = 120 \text{ Nm}$$

Exemplo

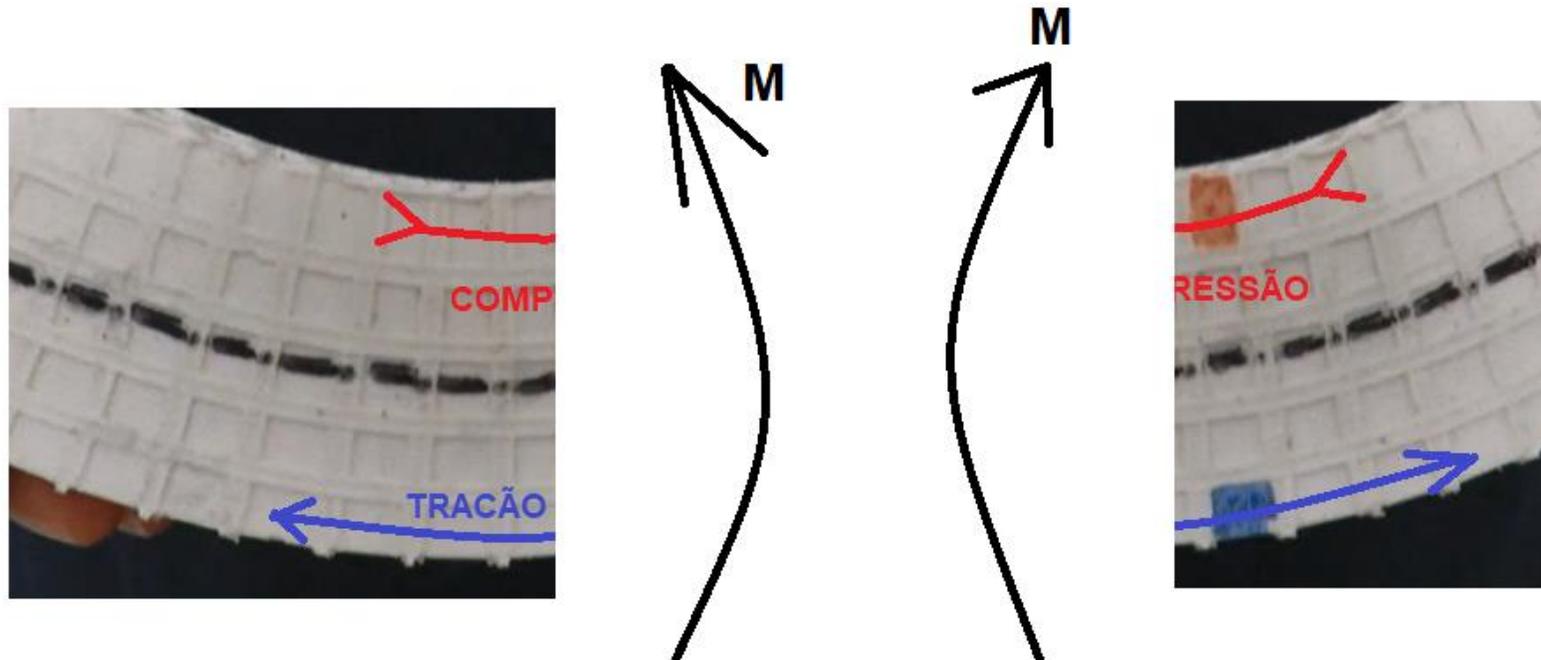
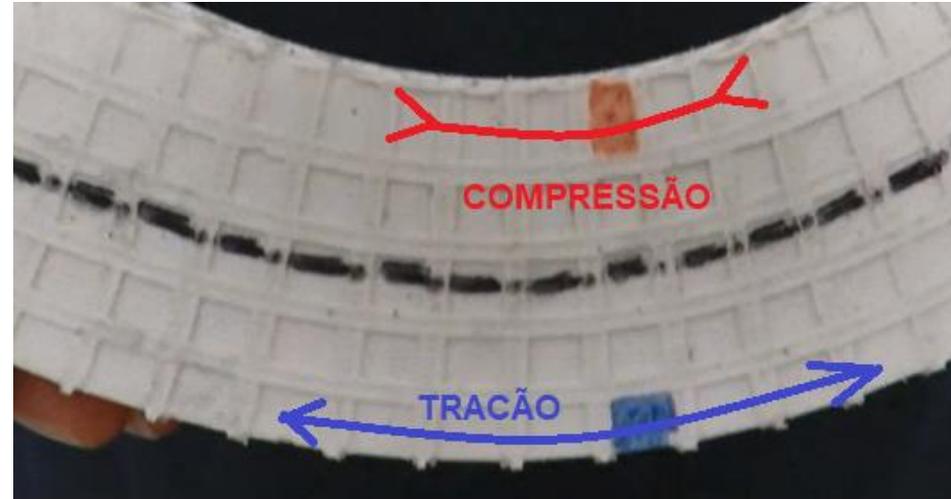


Em ambos os cortes:

Momento traciona as fibras inferiores

Cortante gira a seção no sentido anti-horário

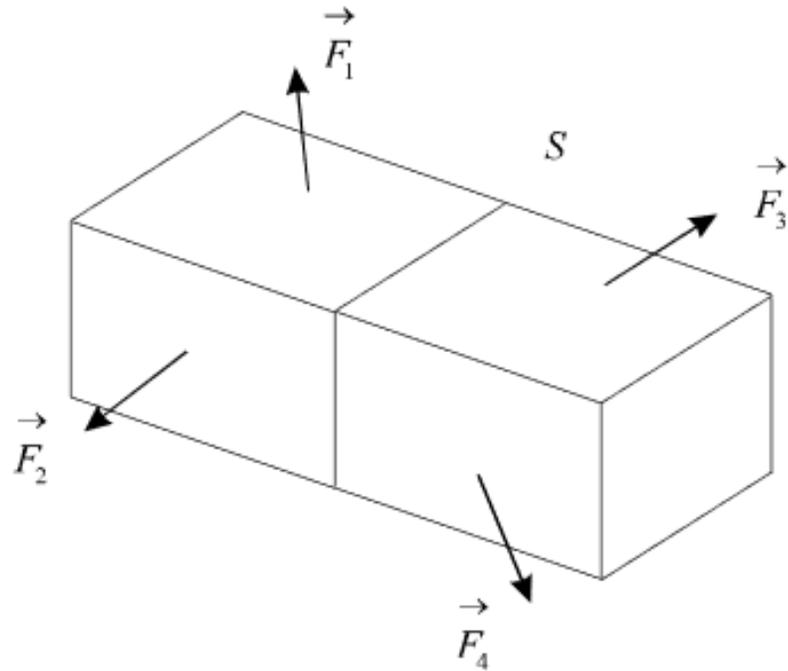
Sentido físico do momento fletor



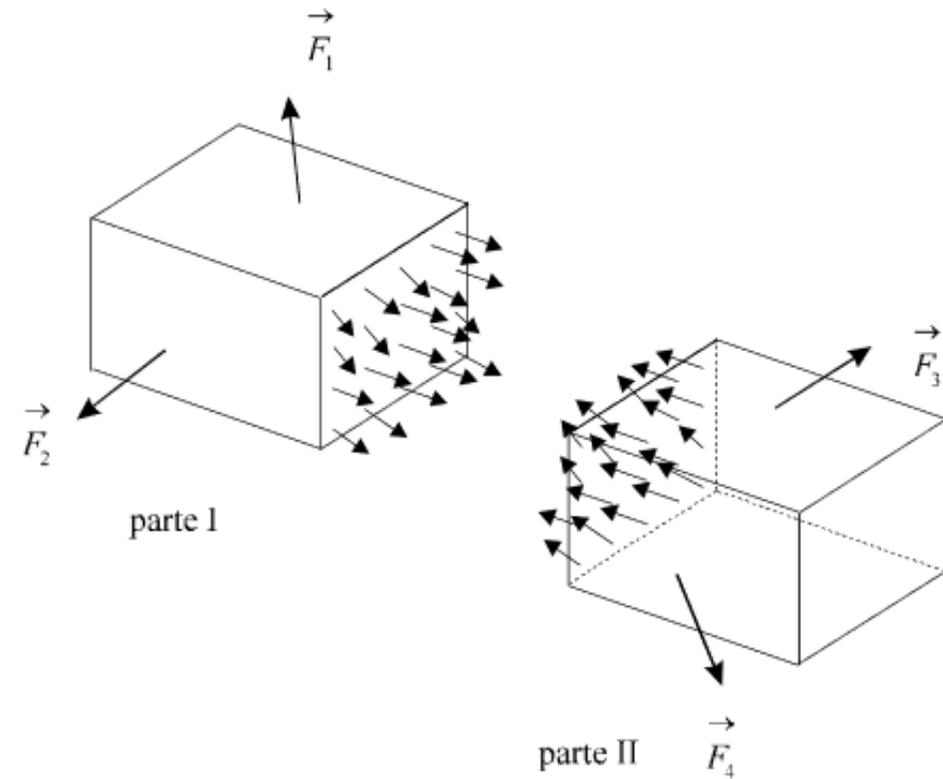
Momento traciona as fibras inferiores, em ambos os cortes

Demonstração

Seja o sistema em equilíbrio
de ações ativas a reativas:



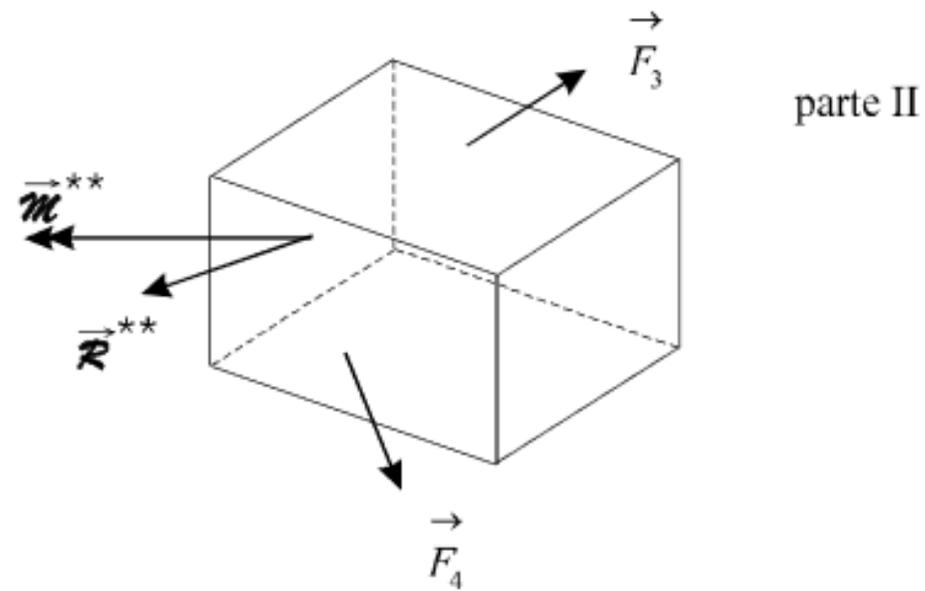
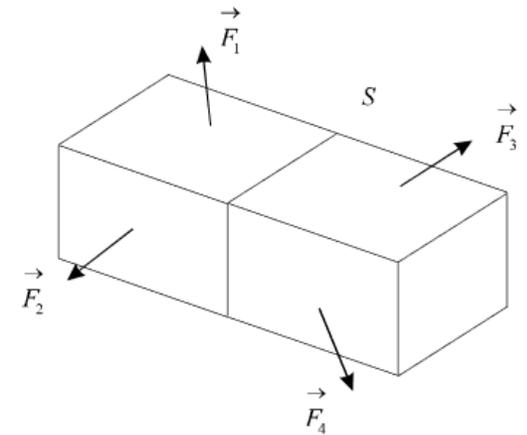
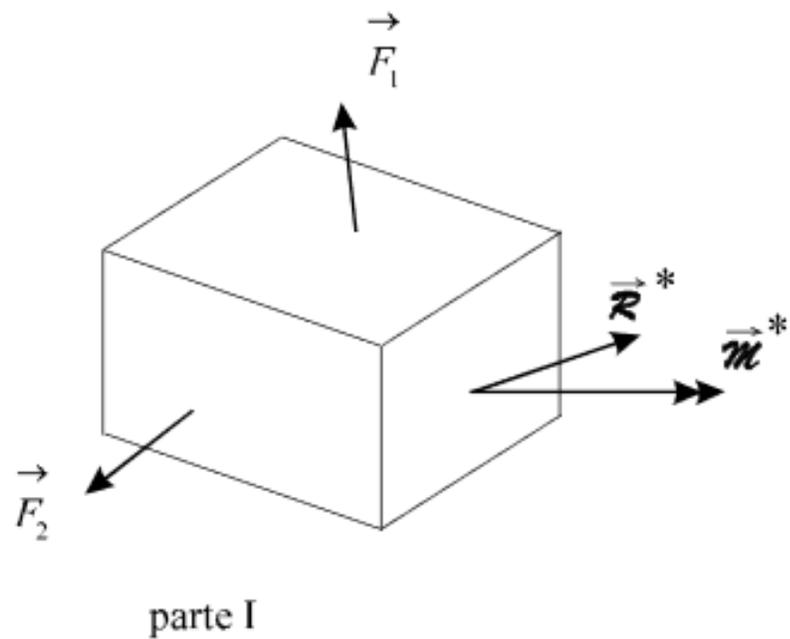
Corte na seção S



(a)

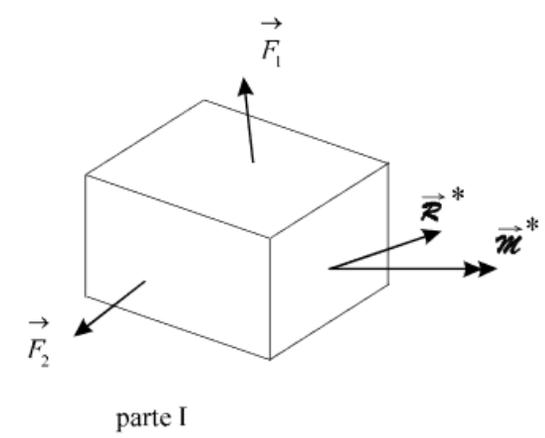
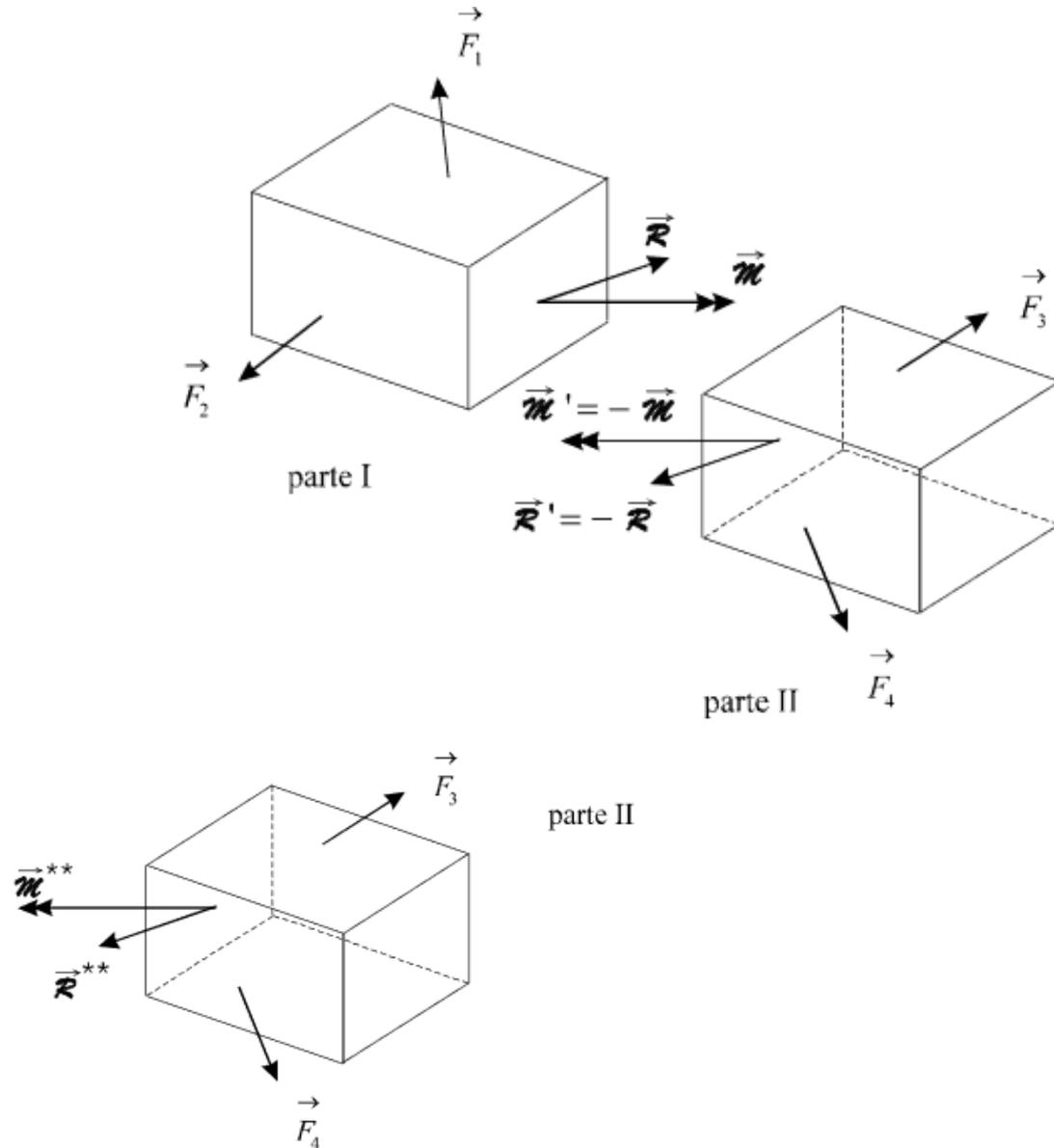
Demonstração

Redução dos esforços no CG da seção:



Demonstração

Devido ao conceito de ação e reação:



$$\vec{R}^* = \vec{R} \quad \text{e} \quad \vec{M}^* = \vec{M}$$

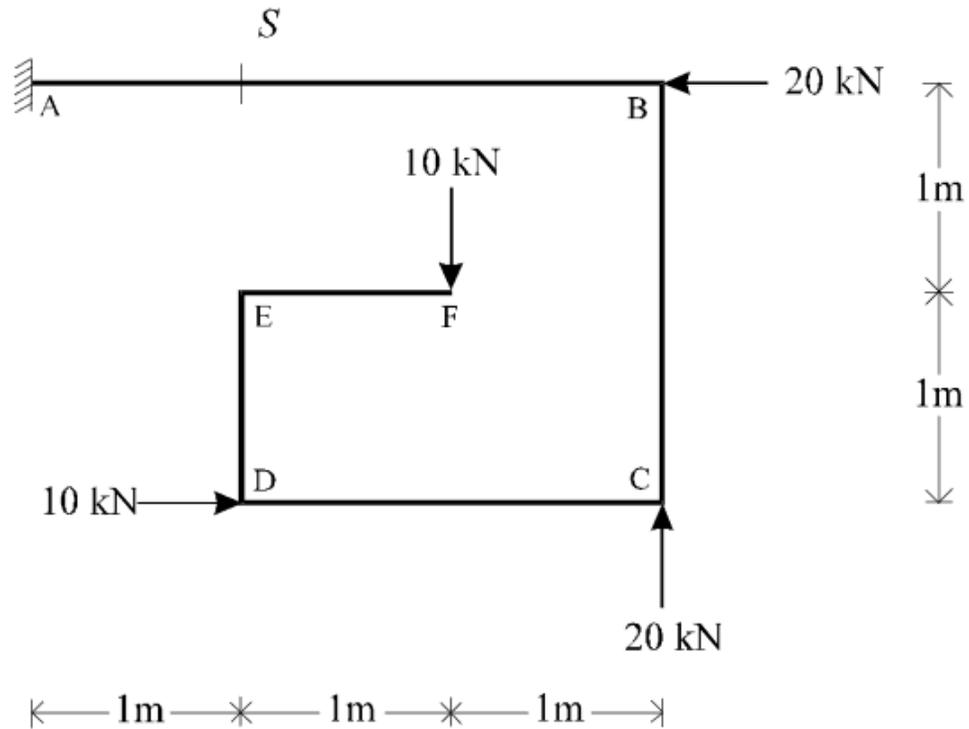
$$\vec{R}^{**} = \vec{R}' \quad \text{e} \quad \vec{M}^{**} = \vec{M}'$$

$$\vec{R}^{**} = \vec{R}' = -\vec{R} = -\vec{R}^*$$

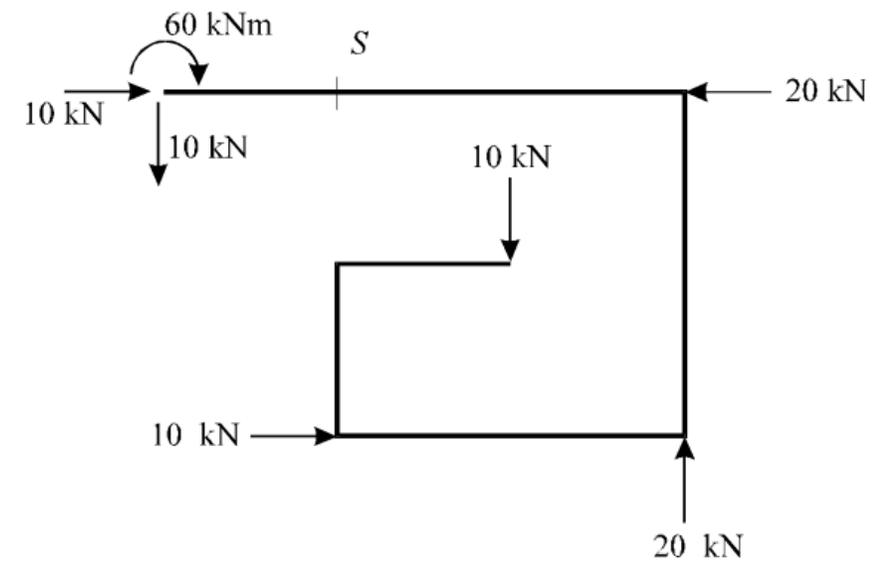
$$\vec{M}^{**} = \vec{M}' = -\vec{M} = -\vec{M}^*$$

Exemplo

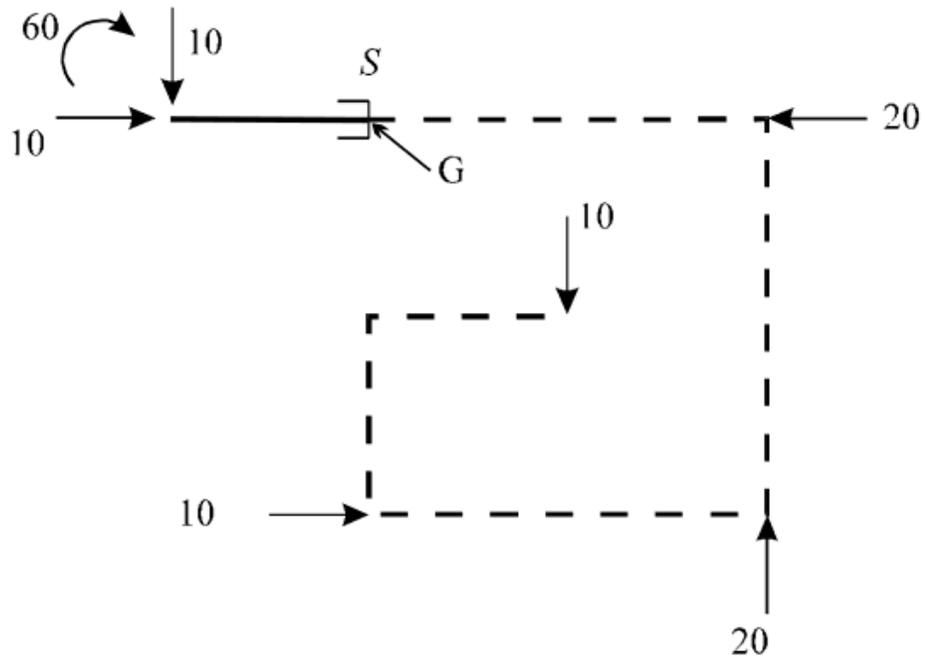
Obter os esforços na seção S:



a) Cálculo das reações:

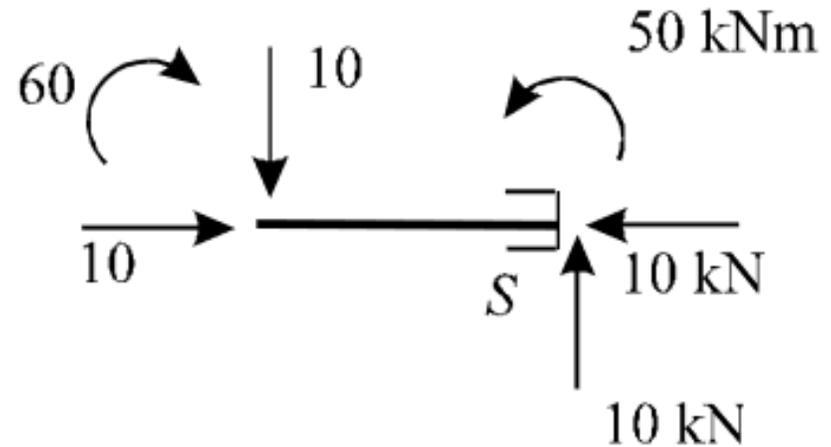


b) Corte à esquerda:



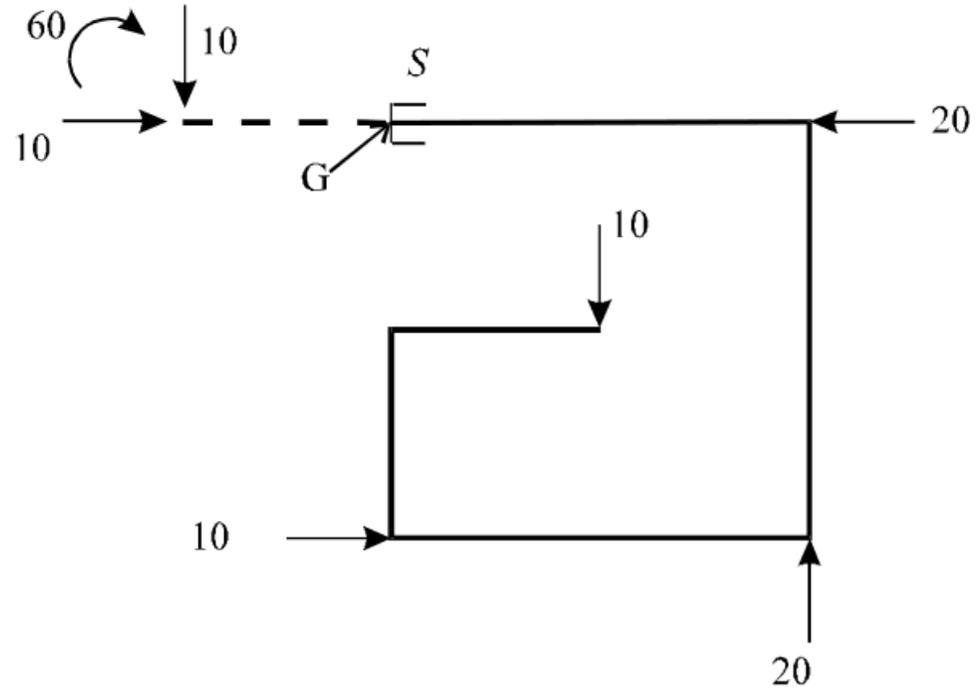
Realizando equilíbrio estático no corpo cortado:

$$\sum F_x = 0 \quad \sum F_y = 0 \quad \sum M_s = 0$$



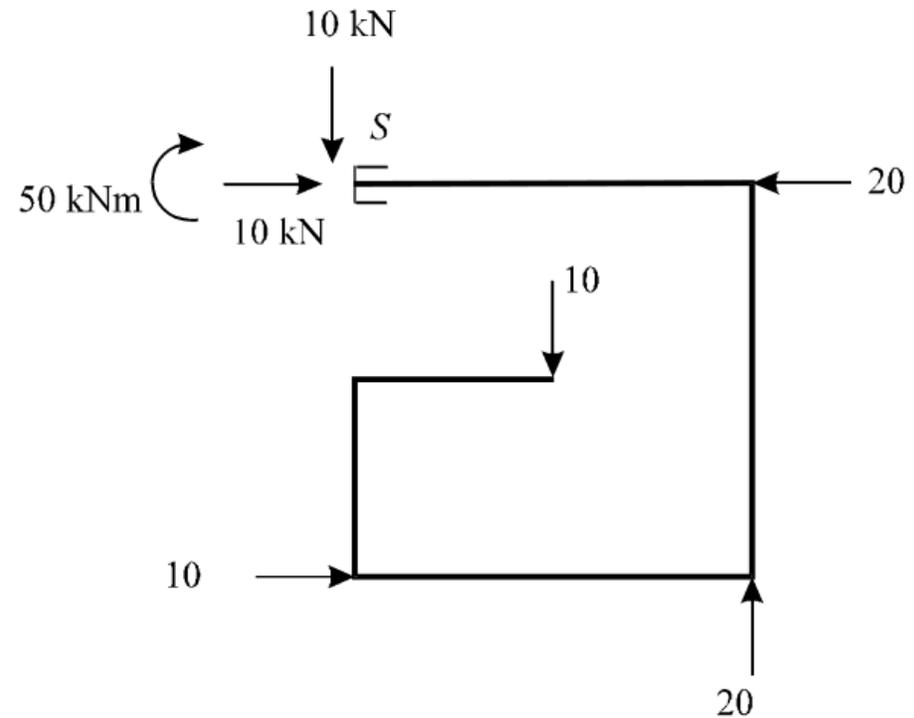
Exemplo 2

c) Corte à direita:



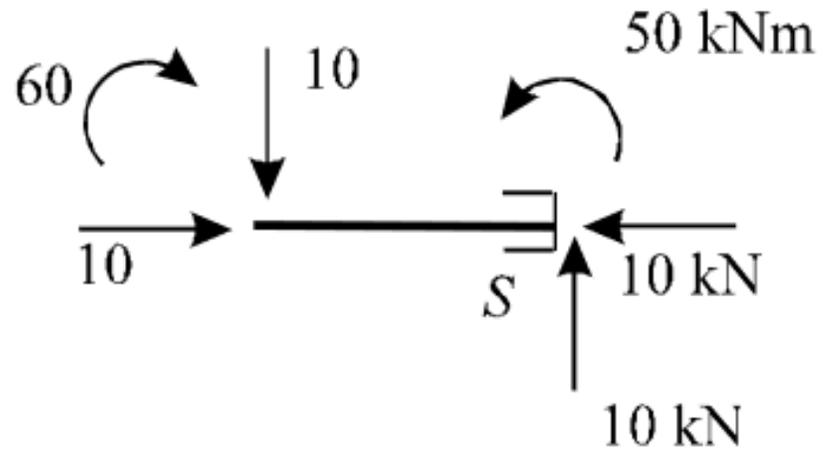
Realizando equilíbrio estático no corpo cortado:

$$\sum F_x = 0 \quad \sum F_y = 0 \quad \sum M_s = 0$$



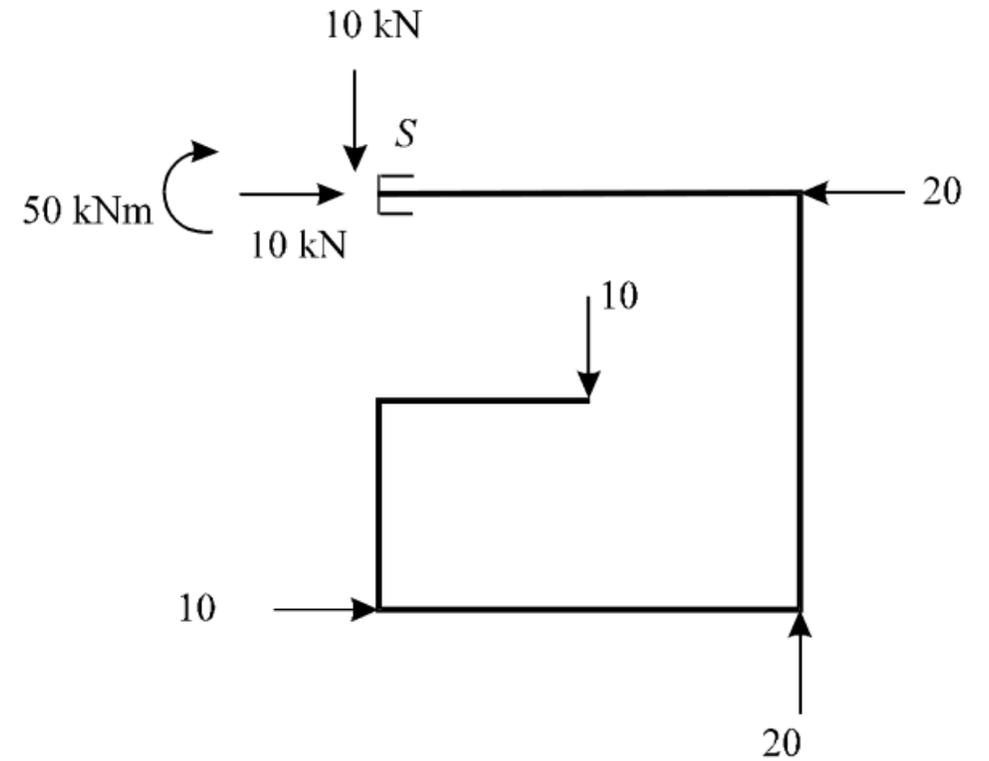
Exemplo

A seção S está com os seguintes esforços solicitantes:



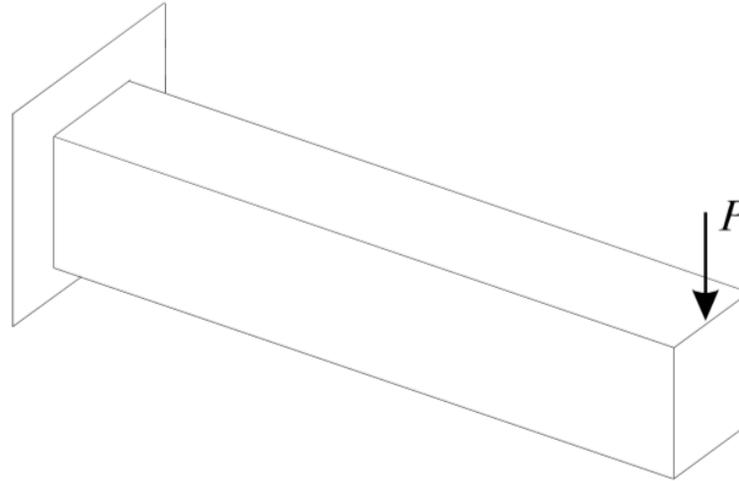
$$\begin{aligned} N_s &= 10 \text{ kN} \\ V_s &= 10 \text{ kN} \\ M_s &= 50 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

(sentidos indicados pelo equilíbrio)



Diagramas de esforços solicitantes de estruturas planas

Se se aumentar continuamente o valor da carga P aplicada nesta viga, onde deverá ocorrer sua ruptura, ou seja, onde a viga irá se romper?”



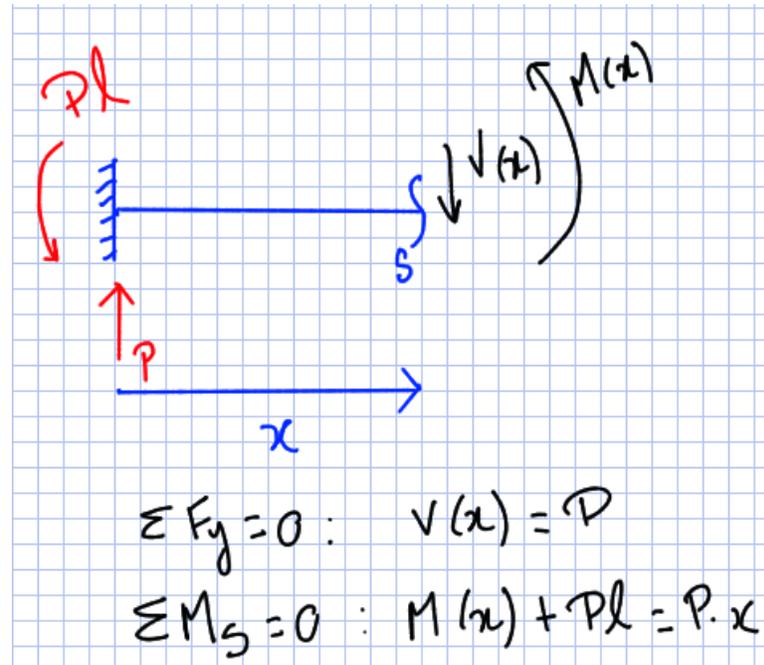
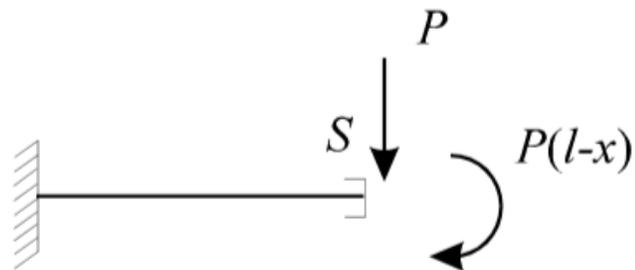
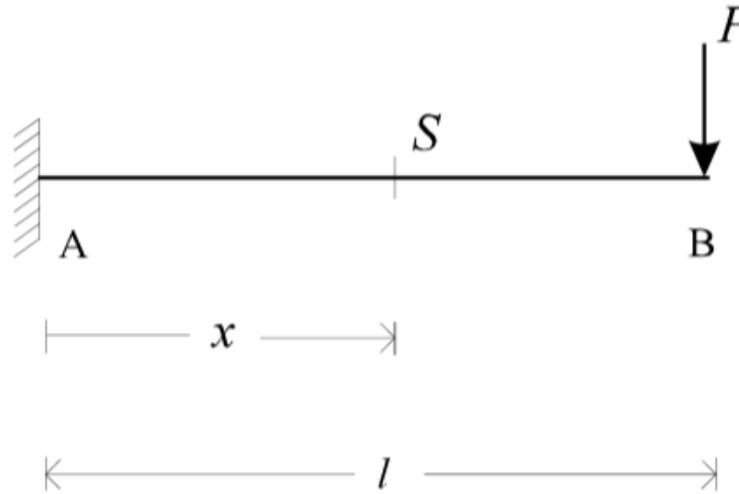
Por que os maiores esforços nesta viga se darão junto ao engastamento?”

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

Diagramas de esforços

Seja a viga em balanço:

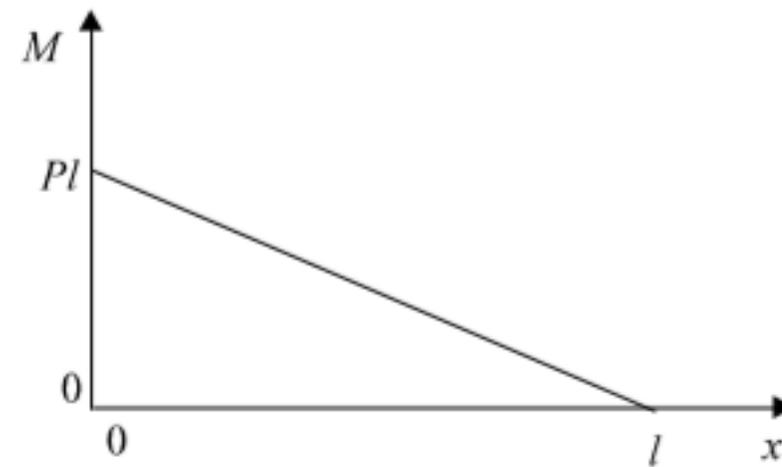
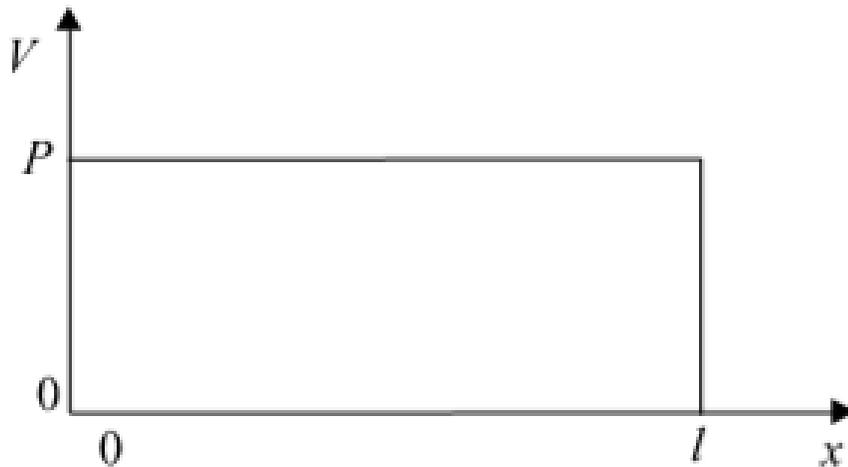
Corte S numa seção x :



$N(x) = 0$ (nesse exemplo)

Diagramas de esforços

Gráficos que mostram a variação do esforço normal, cortante e do momento fletor ao longo do eixo da estrutura

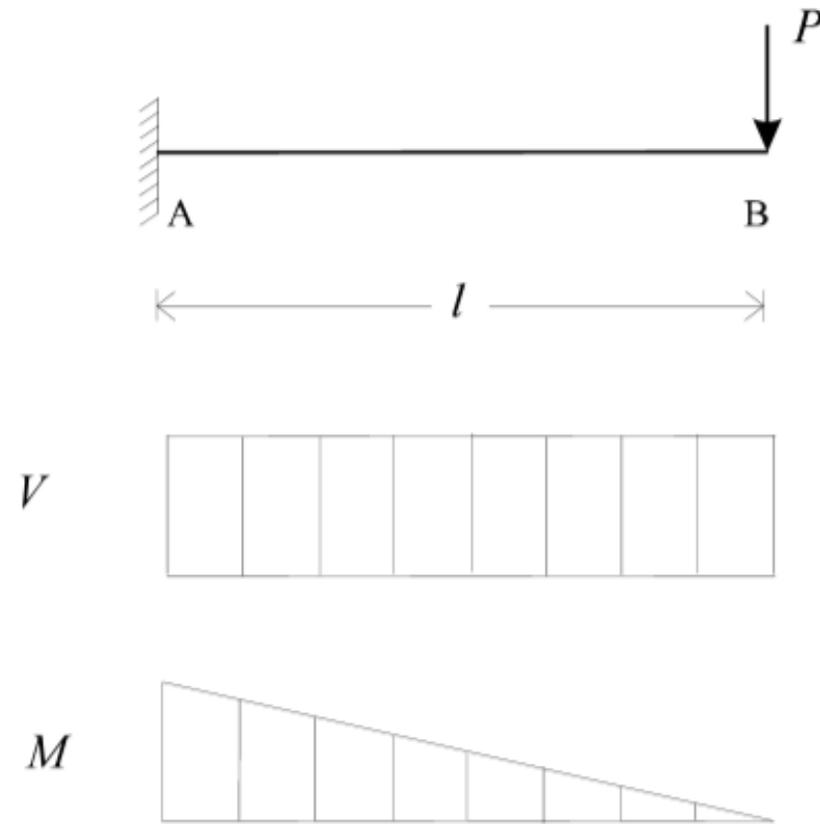


Seção junto ao engaste é a mais solicitada

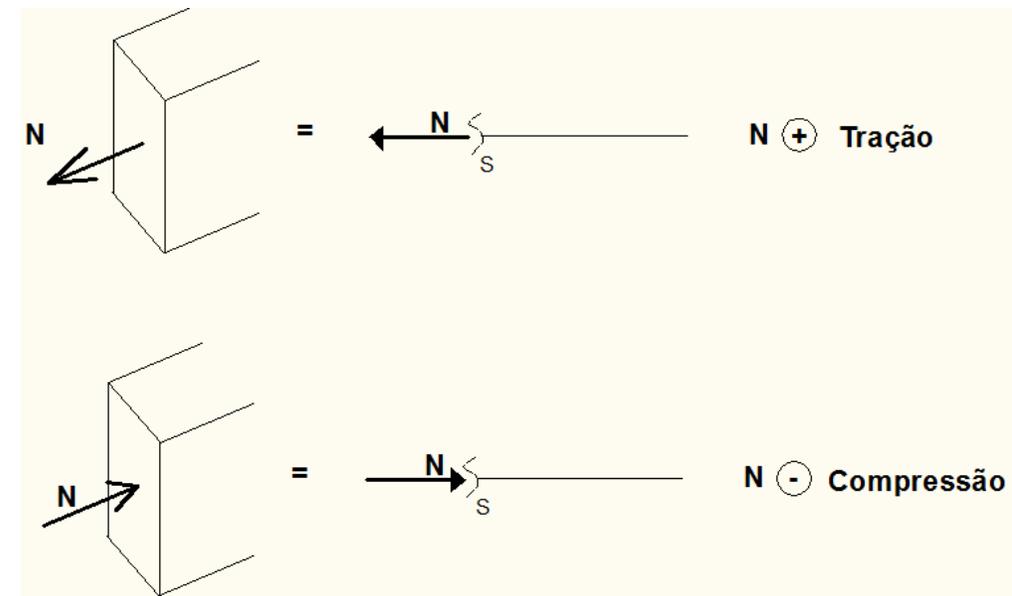
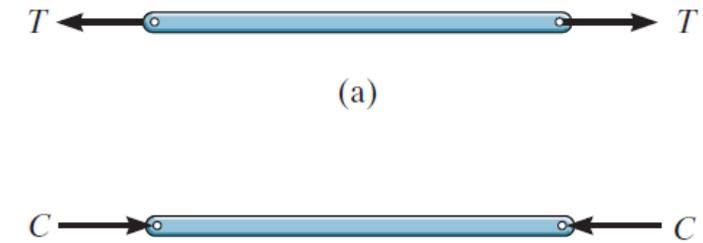
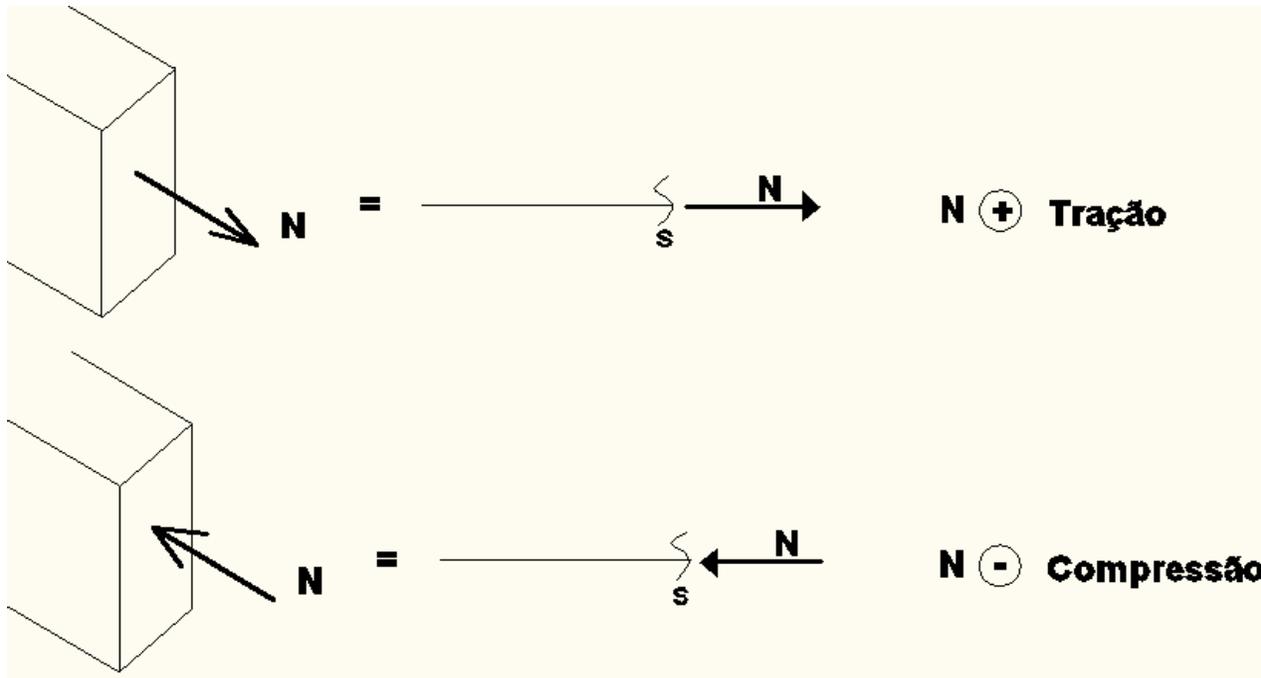
*** $N(x) = 0$ (nesse exemplo)**

Diagramas de esforços

Valores plotados são na direção perpendicular, ou paralelo ao eixo, conforme definição do esforço

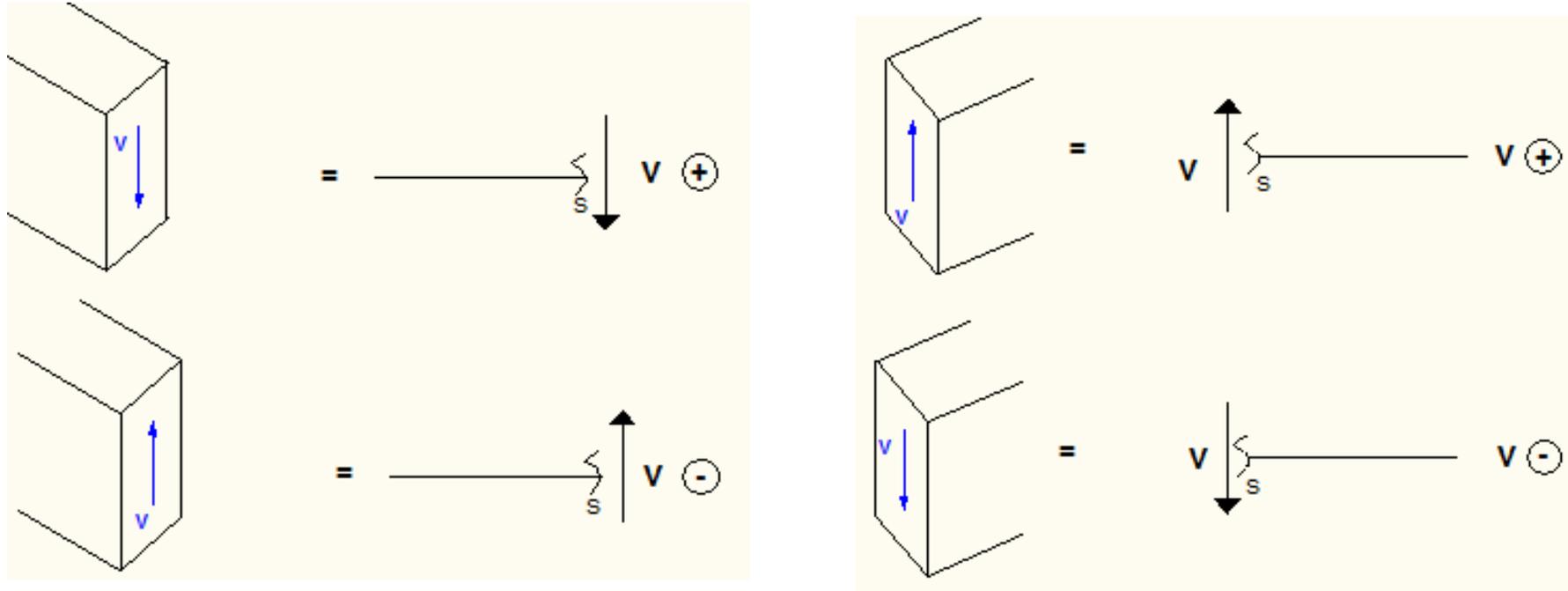


Esforço Normal (N)



Diagramas de esforços - Convenção de sinais

Esforço Cortante (V)



Força cortante

Gira o trecho de barra em que atua no sentido horário

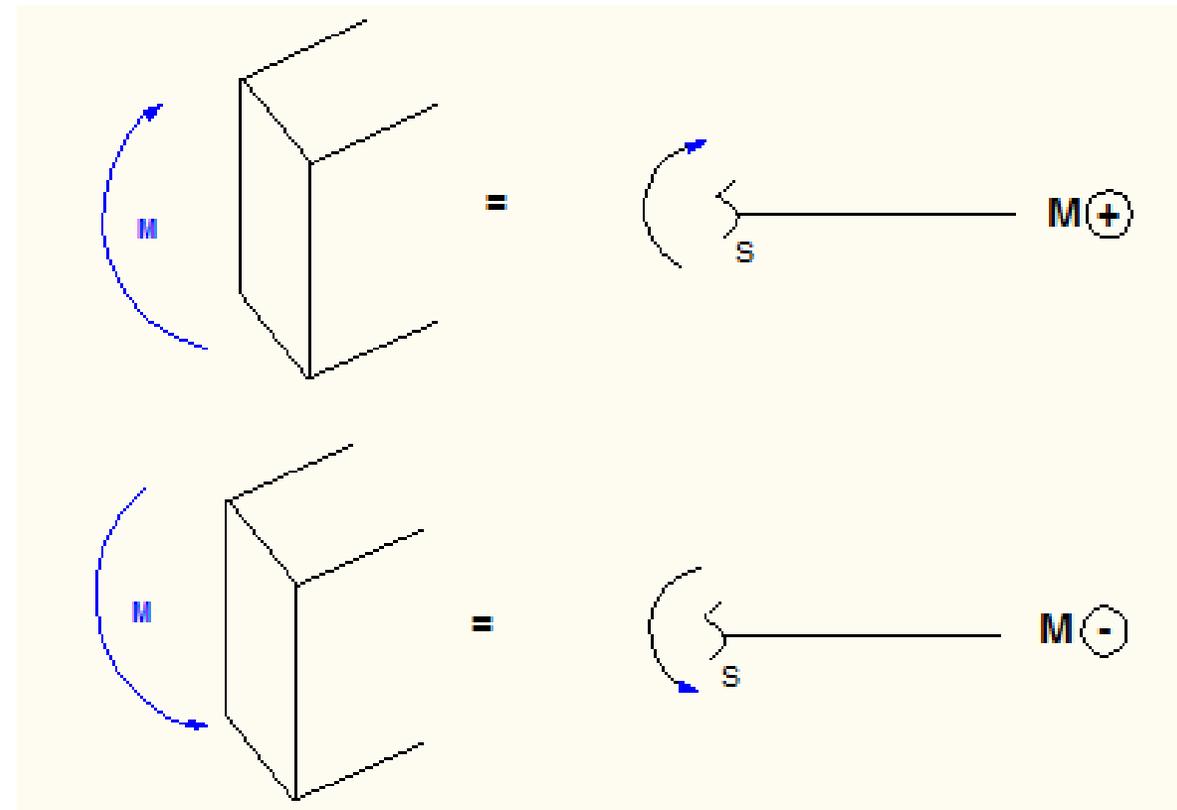
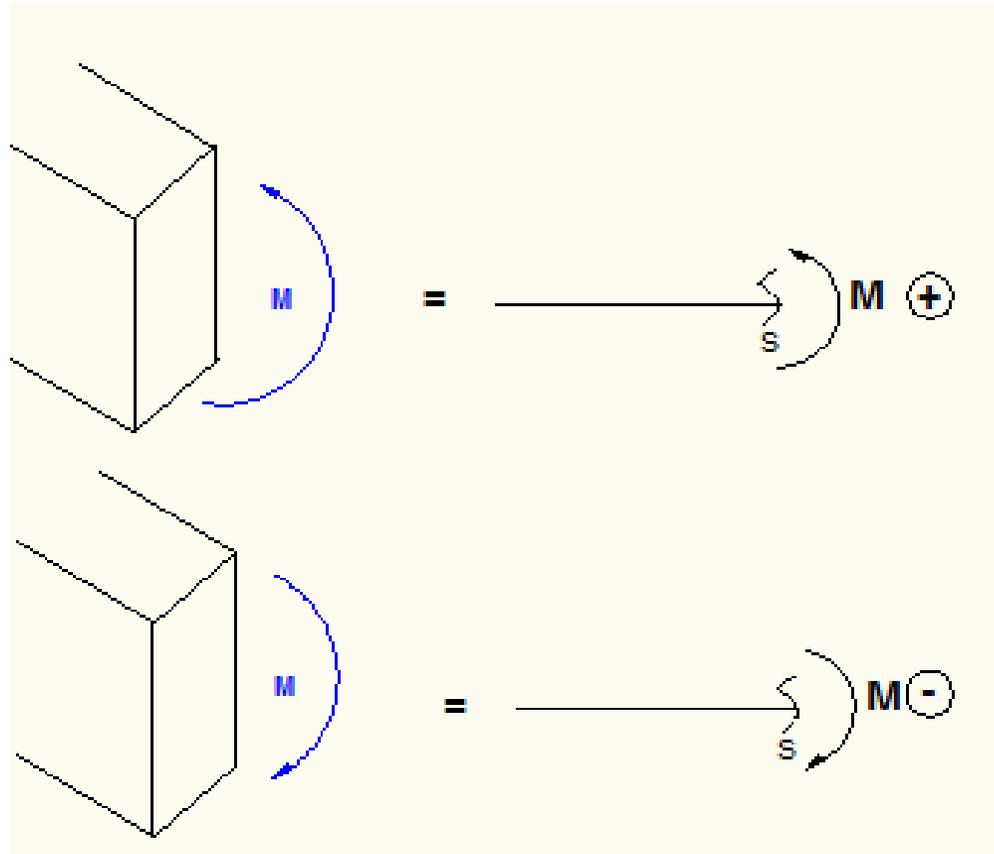
$V > 0$

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

$V < 0$

Diagramas de esforços - Convenção de sinais

Momento fletor (M)



Momento fletor

Traciona as fibras inferiores da barra

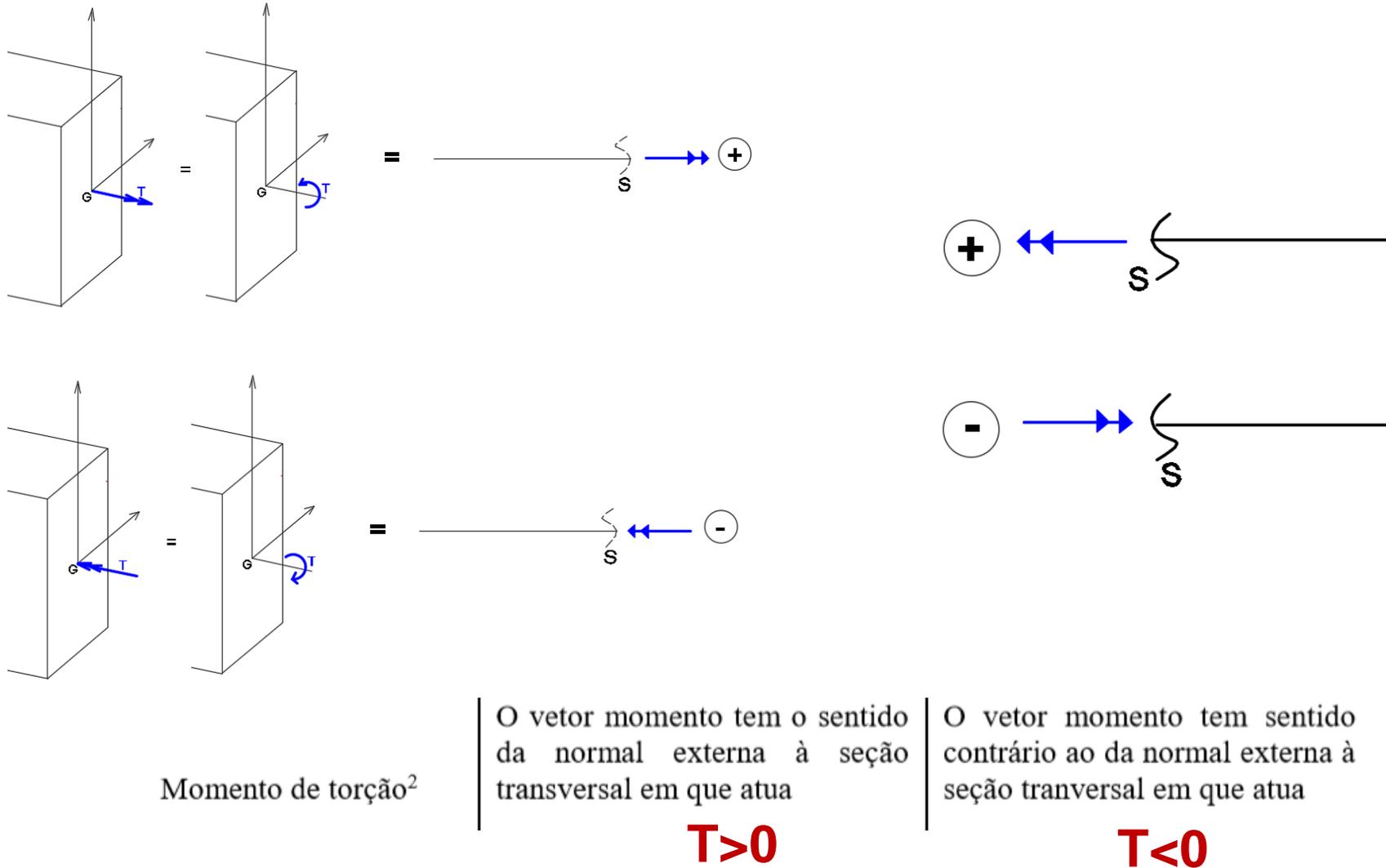
$M > 0$

Traciona as fibras superiores da barra

$M < 0$

Diagramas de esforços - Convenção de sinais

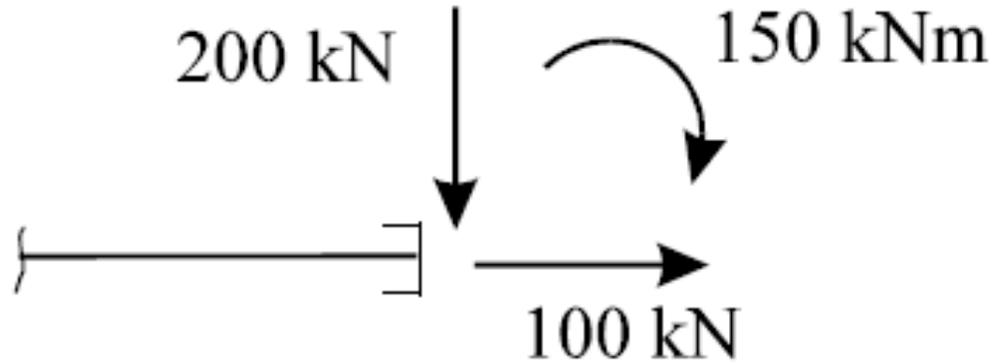
Momento de torção (T)



Rotacionar a seção no sentido anti-horário (T > 0)

Exemplo 1

Corte à direita

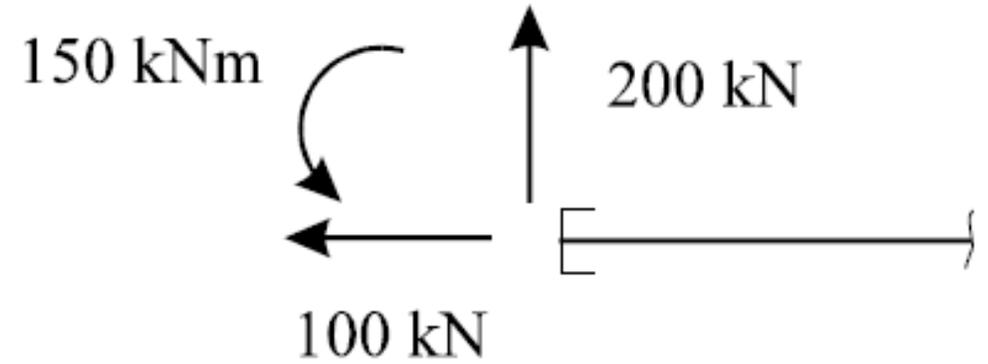


$$N = 100 \text{ kN}$$

$$V = 200 \text{ kN}$$

$$M = -150 \text{ kNm}$$

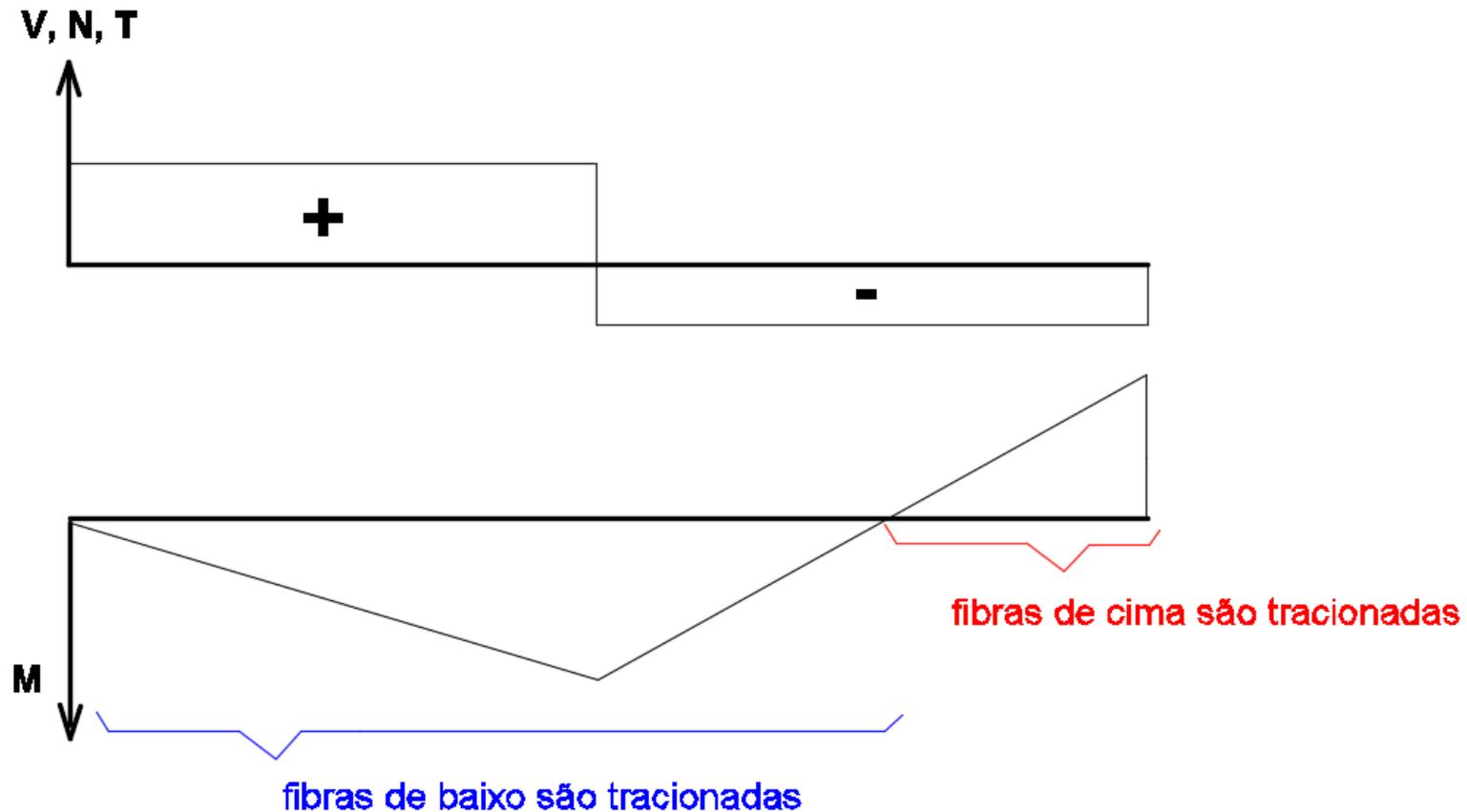
Corte à esquerda



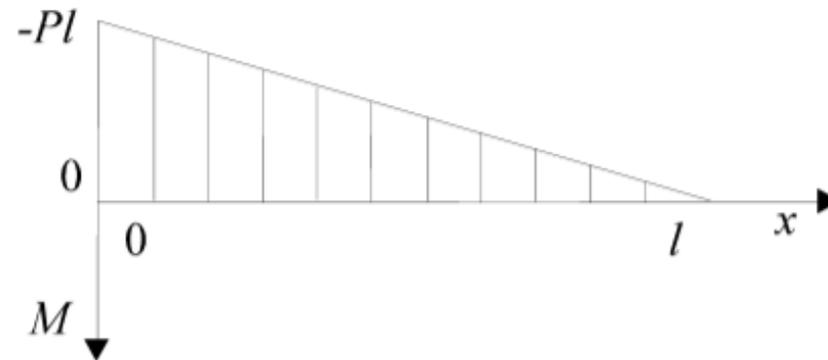
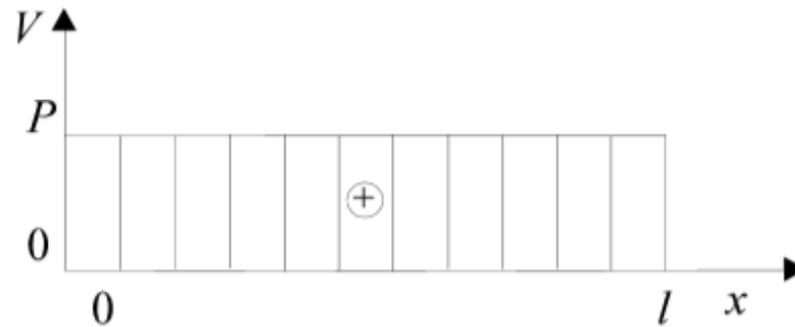
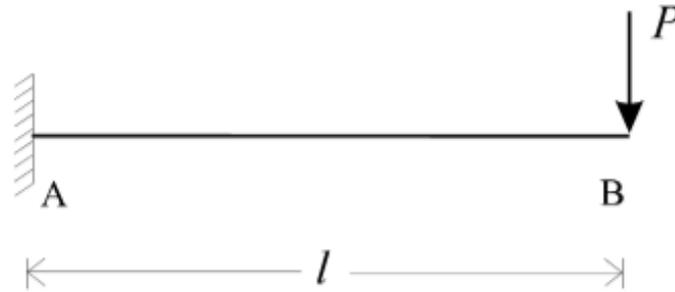
Diagramas de esforços - Desenhos

$N, V, T > 0$  Desenha acima do eixo

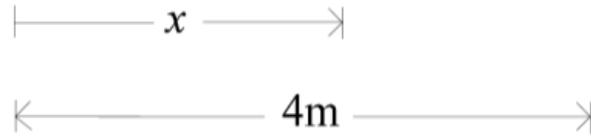
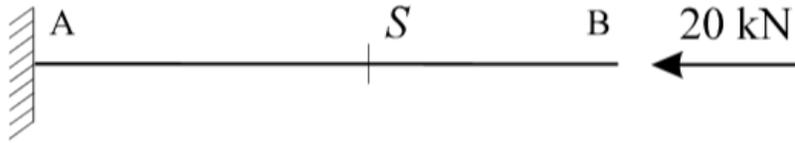
M :  Desenha o lado que traciona,
c/ referencia o eixo da seção



Diagramas de esforços – Exemplo de diagrama



Exemplo 2: Força horizontal



(a)

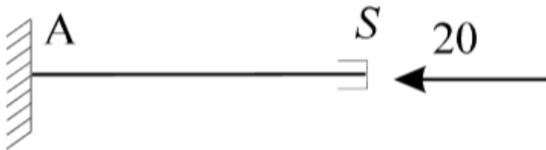
Por equilíbrio estático
no corpo cortado:

$$N(x) = -20$$

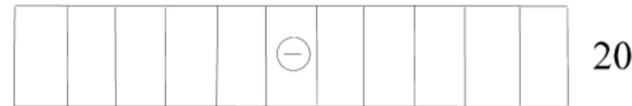
$$V(x) = 0$$

$$M(x) = 0$$

$$T(x) = 0.$$



N (kN)



V (kN)



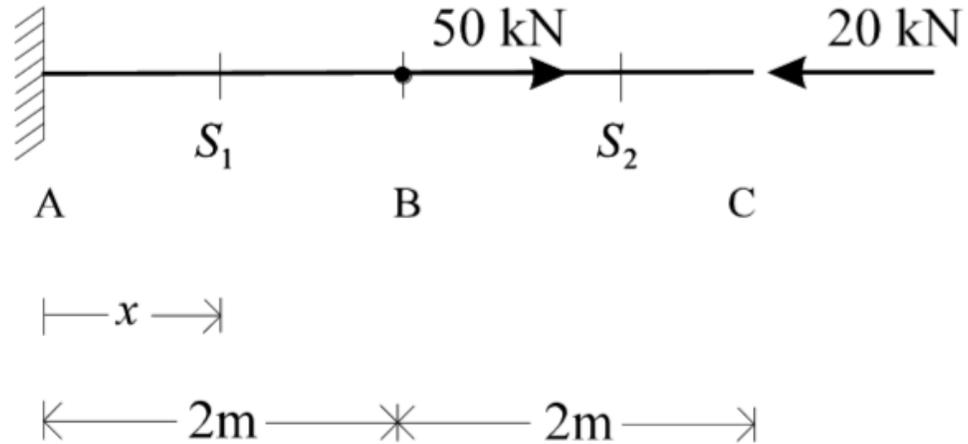
M (kNm)



T (kNm)

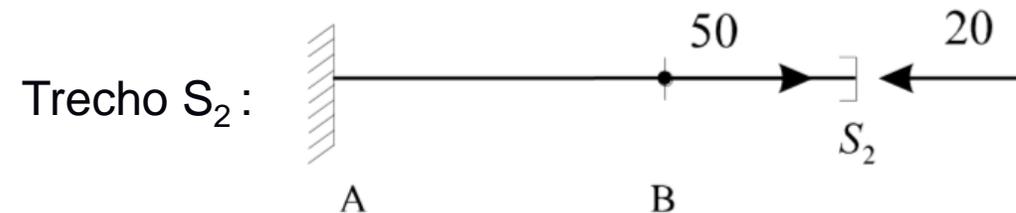
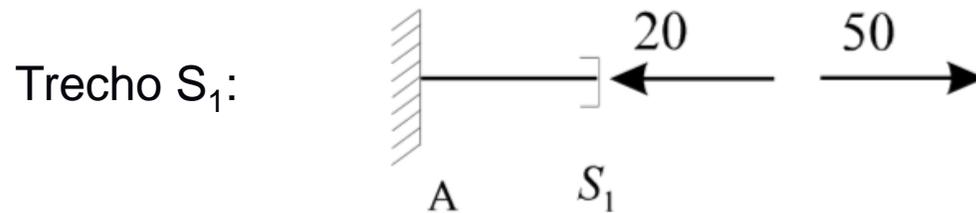


Exemplo 3: Duas forças horizontais



Note que entre AB e BC há uma força horizontal concentrada.

Dividir corte em 2 trechos (S_1 e S_2):



Exemplo 3: Duas forças horizontais

Por equilíbrio estático
no corpo cortado:

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

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

$$V(x) = 0$$

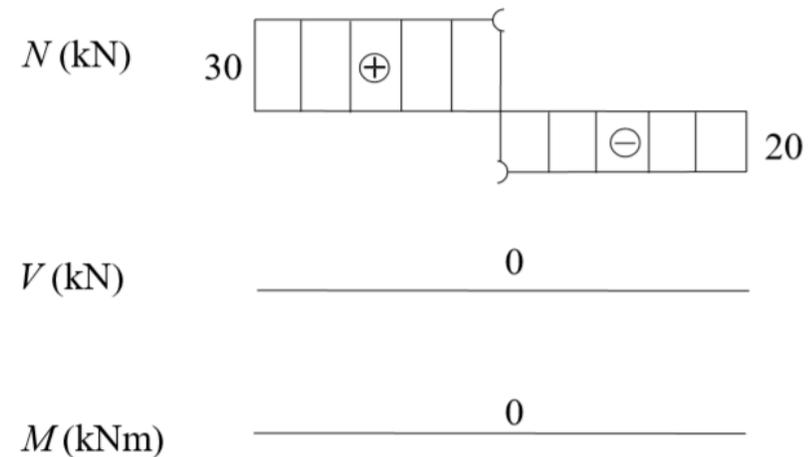
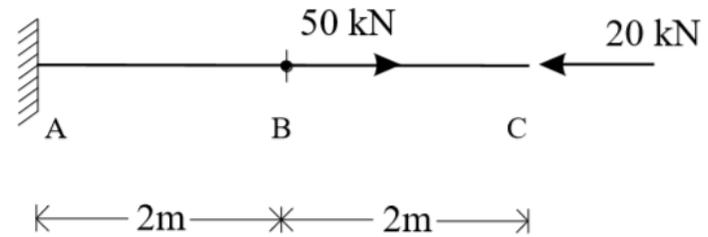
$$M(x) = 0$$

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

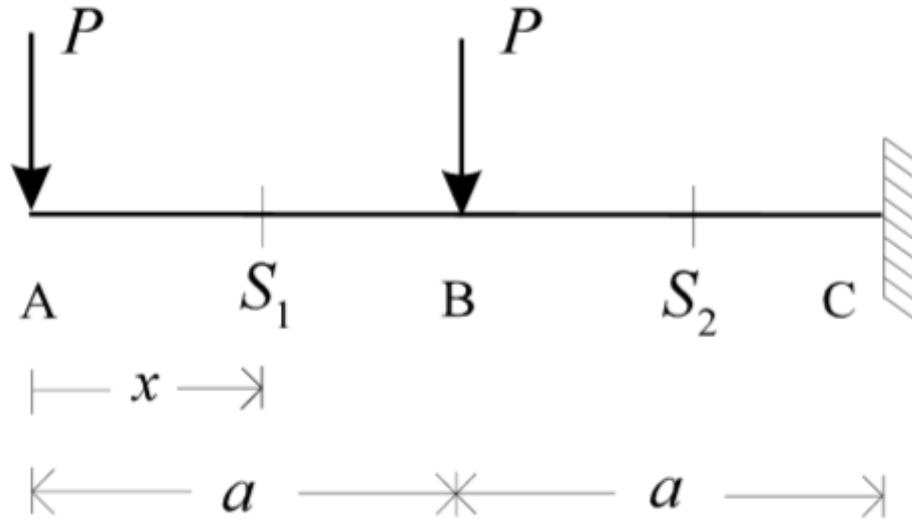
$$N(x) = -20$$

$$V(x) = 0$$

$$M(x) = 0$$



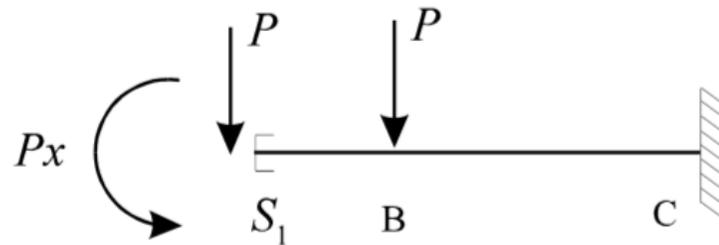
Exemplo 4: Duas forças verticais



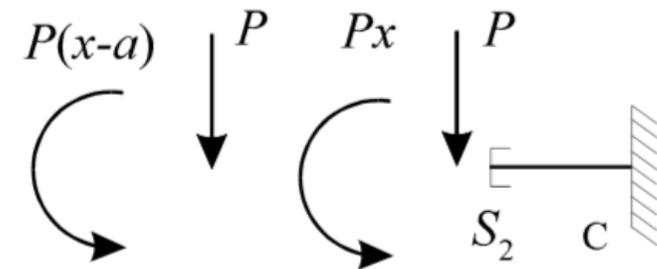
Note que entre AB e BC há uma força vertical concentrada.

Dividir corte em 2 trechos (S_1 e S_2):

Trecho S_1 :



Trecho S_2 :



Exemplo 4: Duas forças verticais

Por equilíbrio estático no corpo cortado:

- trecho AB $0 \leq x < a$

$$N(x) = 0$$

$$V(x) = -P$$

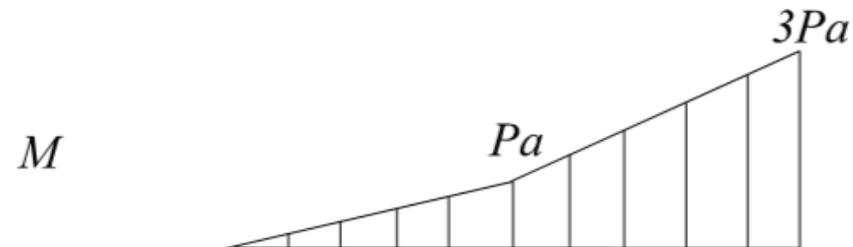
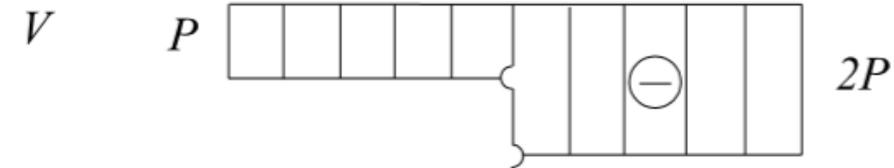
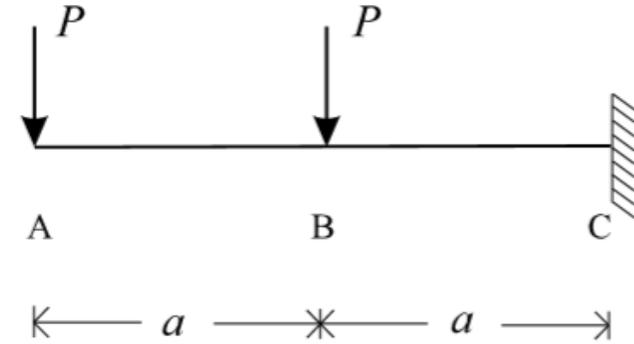
$$M(x) = -Px$$

- trecho BC $a < x \leq 2a$

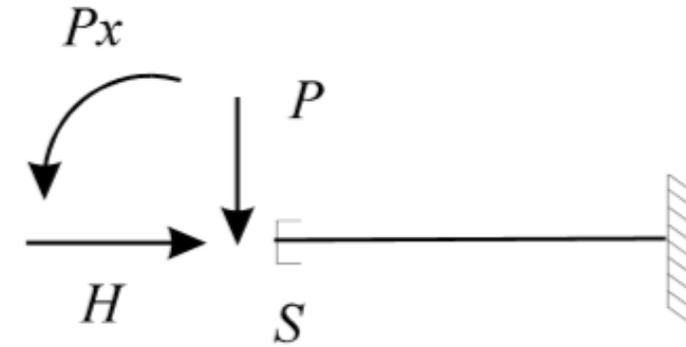
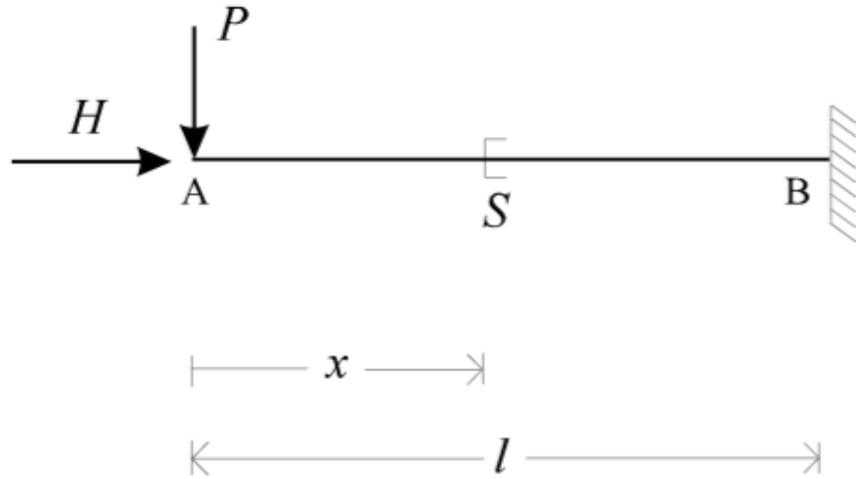
$$N(x) = 0$$

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

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



Exemplo 5: Força horizontal e vertical

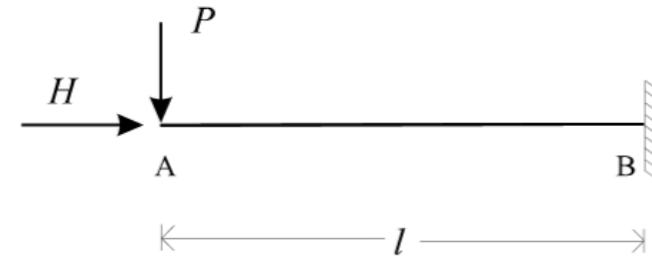


Por equilíbrio estático
no corpo cortado:

$$N(x) = -H$$

$$V(x) = -P$$

$$M(x) = -Px$$



Exemplo 6: Momento concentrado

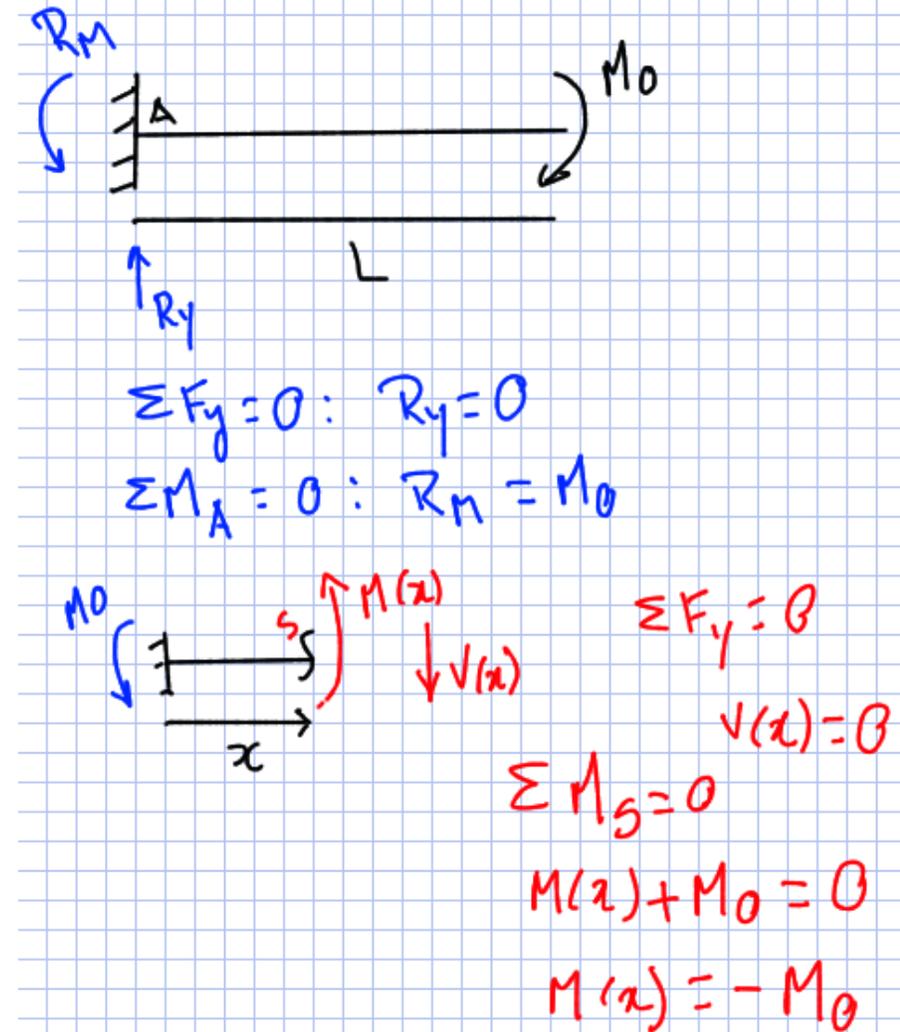
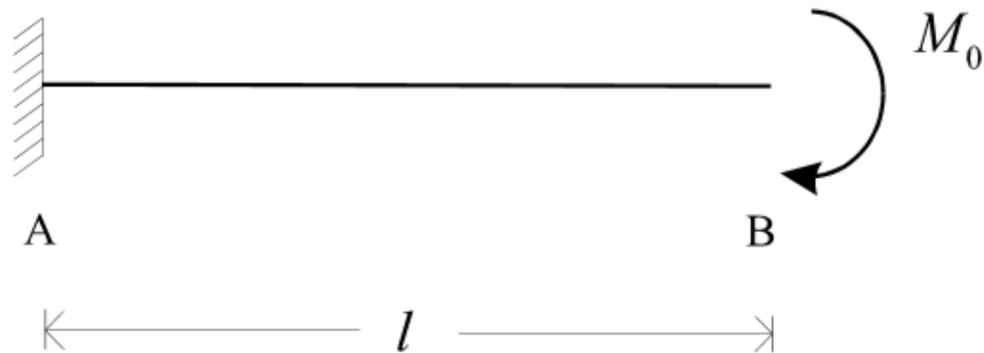
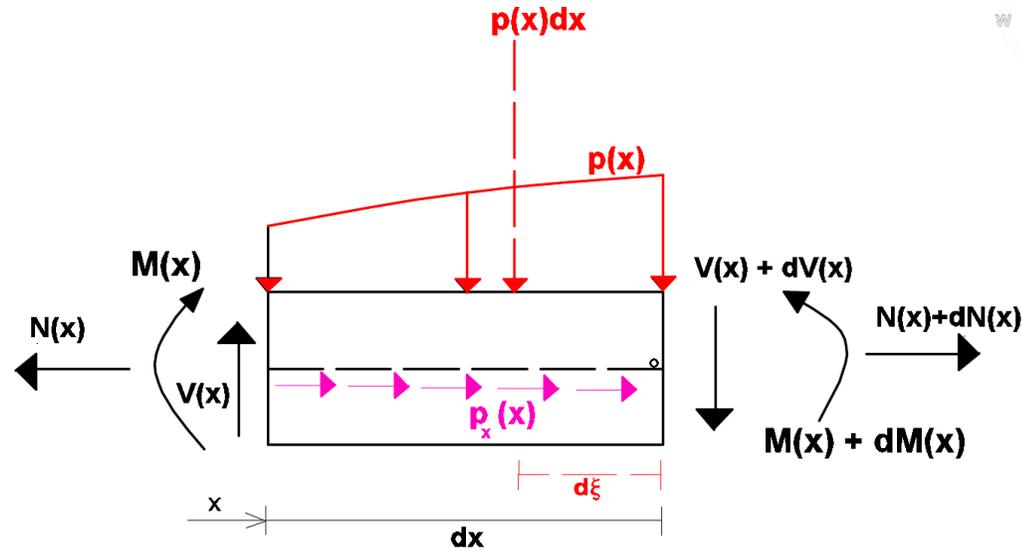


Diagrama de momento fletor: desenha acima do eixo da viga, lado que traciona

Equação Diferencial de Equilíbrio



$$\sum F_y = 0$$

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

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

$$\sum F_x = 0$$

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

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

$$\sum M_o = 0$$

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

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

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

Equação Diferencial de Equilíbrio

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

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 $x_1 < x < x_2$

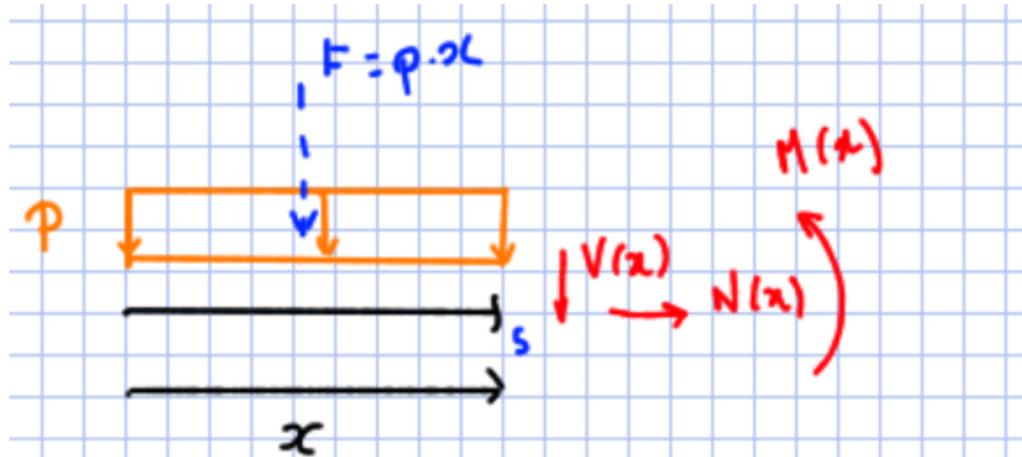
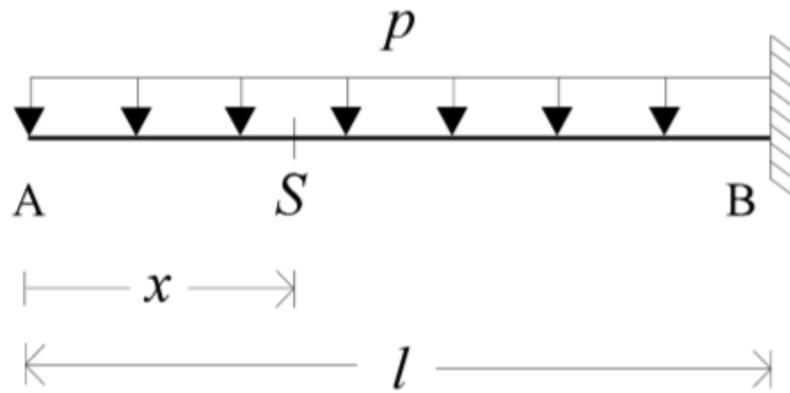
$V(x) = -px + C_1 \rightarrow$ Função (diagrama) de esforço cortante linear

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

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

Exemplo 7: Carregamento distribuído constantemente

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

$$\sum F_y = 0: V(x) = -p \cdot x$$

$$\sum M_S = 0: M(x) + (p \cdot x) \frac{x}{2} = 0$$

$$0 < x < l$$

Exemplo 7: Carregamento distribuído constantemente

Substituindo valores dos extremos do trecho:

- $V(x) = -px$

$$V(0) = 0$$

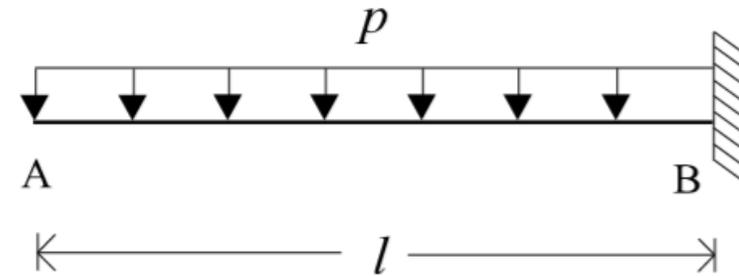
$$V(l) = -pl$$

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

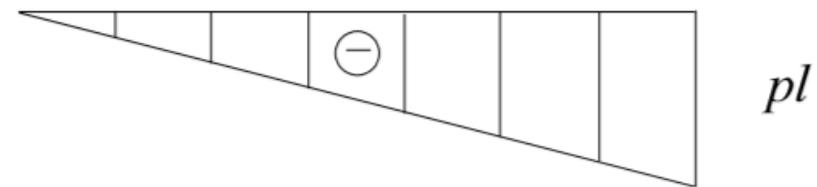
$$M(0) = 0$$

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

Diagramas:



V

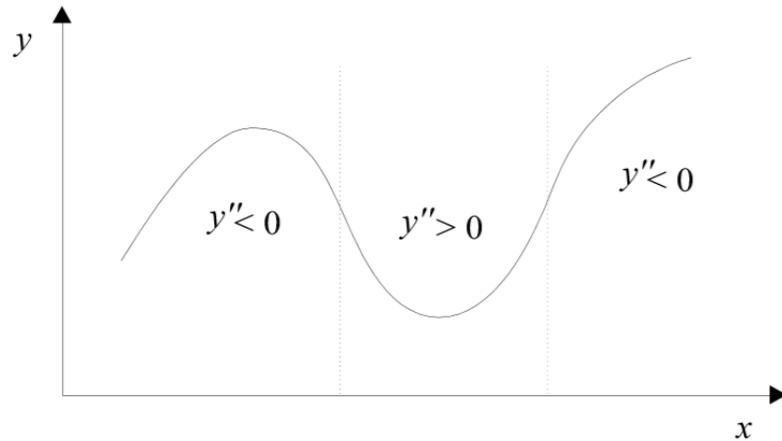


M

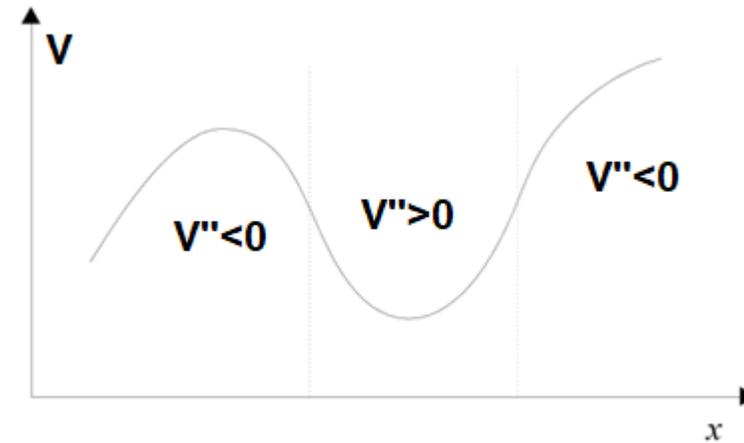


Estudo da concavidade de funções

Lembrar do cálculo:

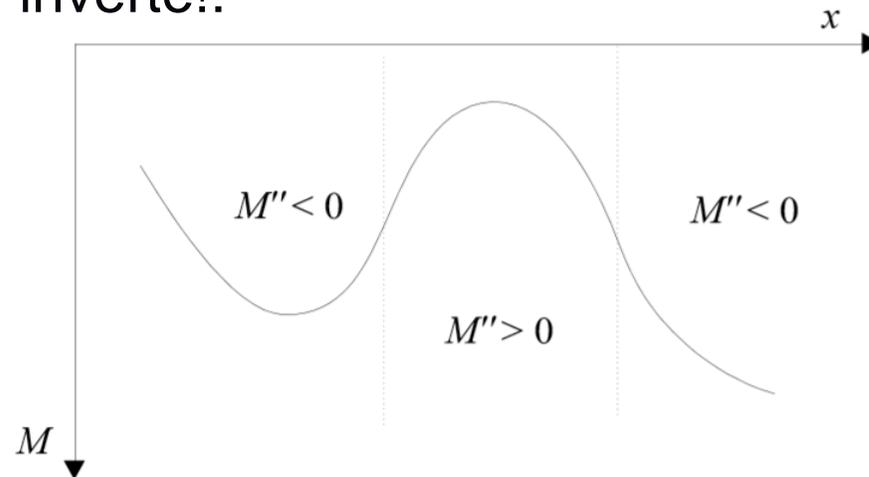


Para o cortante: imediato

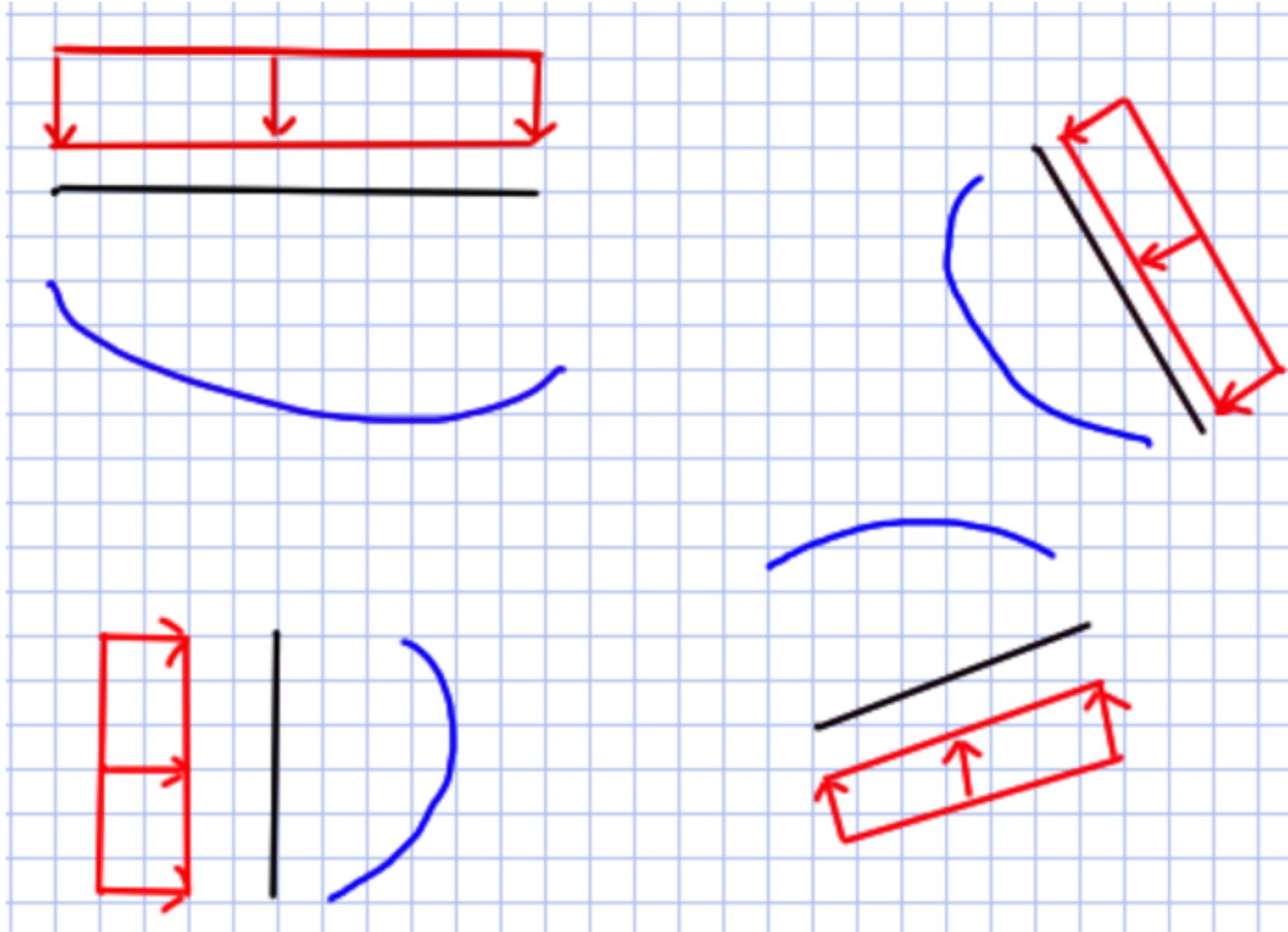


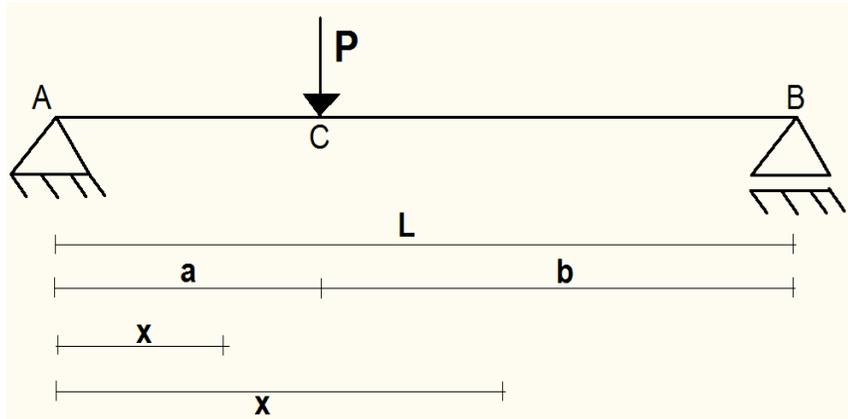
Para o momento, inverte!:

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

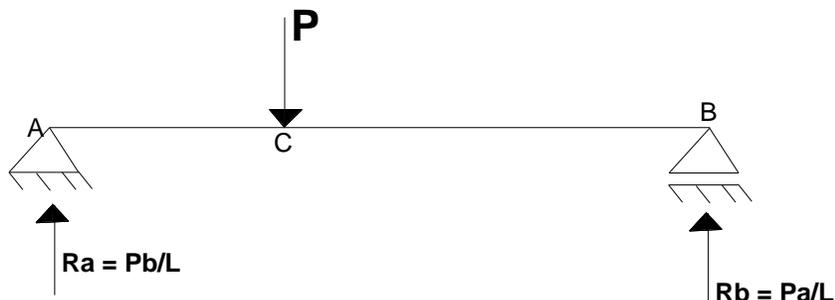


Estudo da concavidade de funções





1. Obter reações:



2. Esforços em cada trecho:

Determinação das equações nos cortes de cada trecho:

Trecho 1: $0 < x < a$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

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

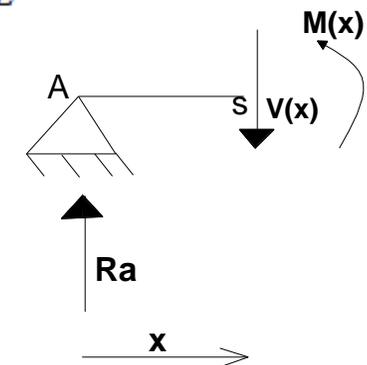
$$V(x) = P \cdot b / L \text{ (constante)}$$

$$\sum M_s = 0$$

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

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

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



Exemplo 8: Viga bi-apoiada

Trecho 2: $a < x < L$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

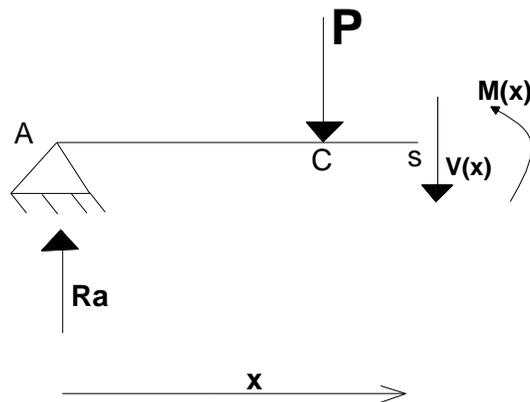
$$R_a - P - V(x) = 0 \rightarrow V(x) = R_a - P = P \cdot b/L - P = P(b/L - 1) = -P \cdot a/L$$

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

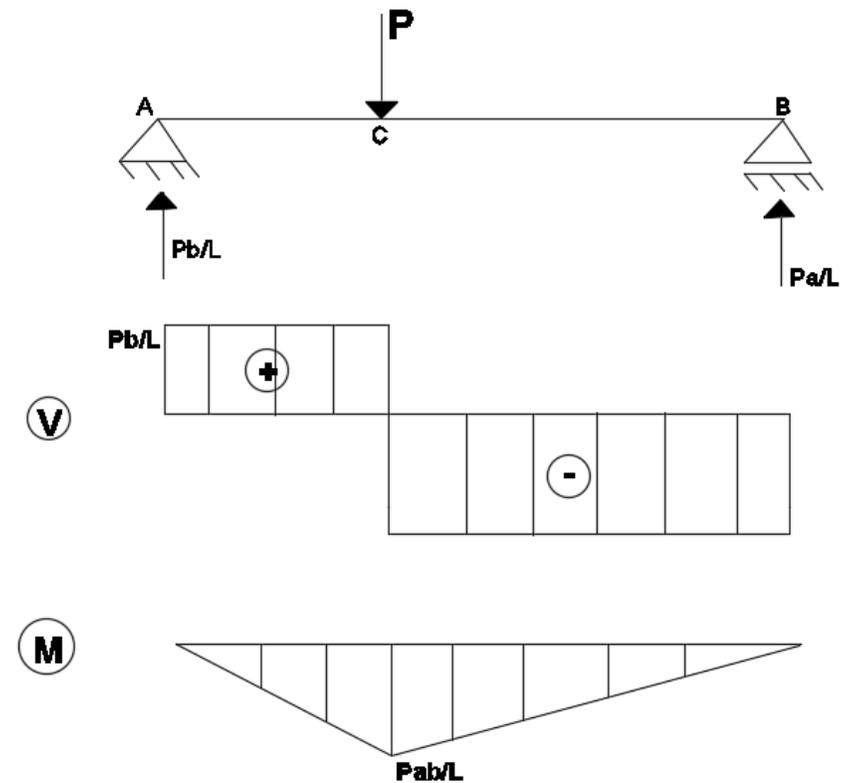
$$\sum M_z = 0$$

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

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

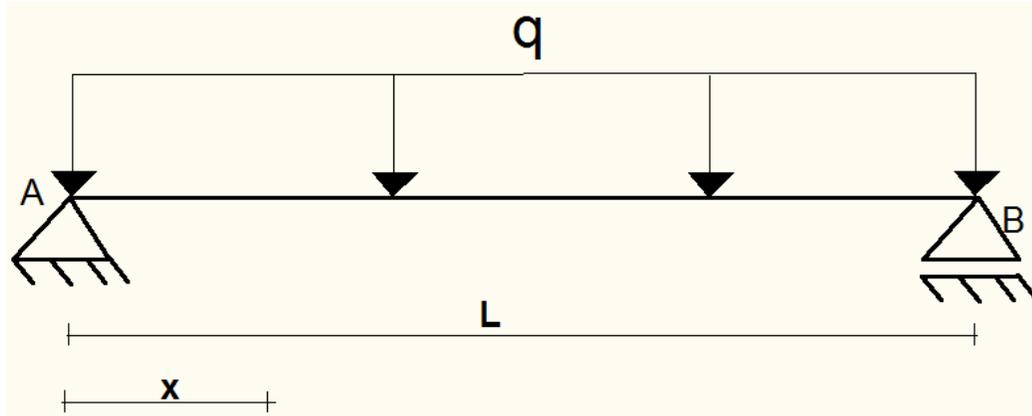


3. Diagramas:

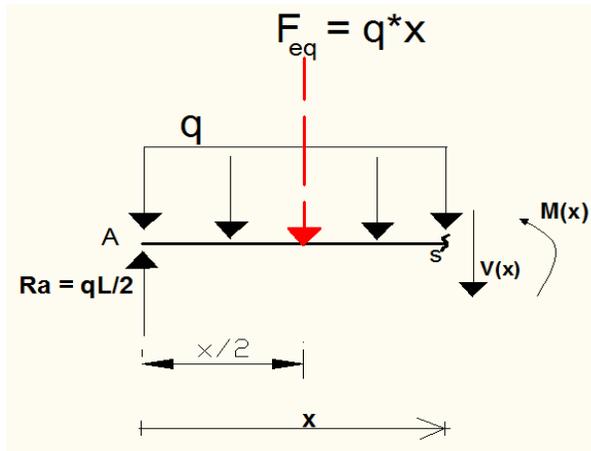
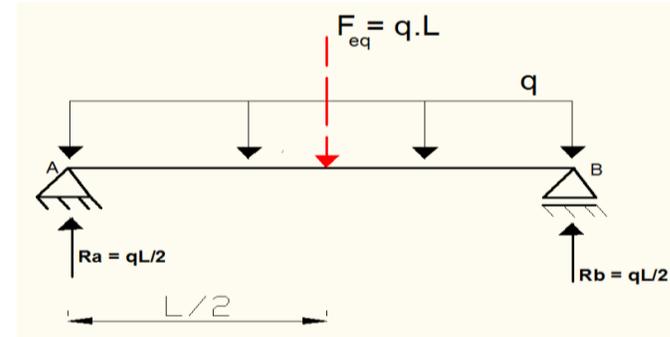


Exemplo 9: Viga bi-apoiada $p(x) = q$

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1. Obter reações:



Determinação das equações nos cortes de cada trecho:

Trecho único: $0 < x < L$

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

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

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

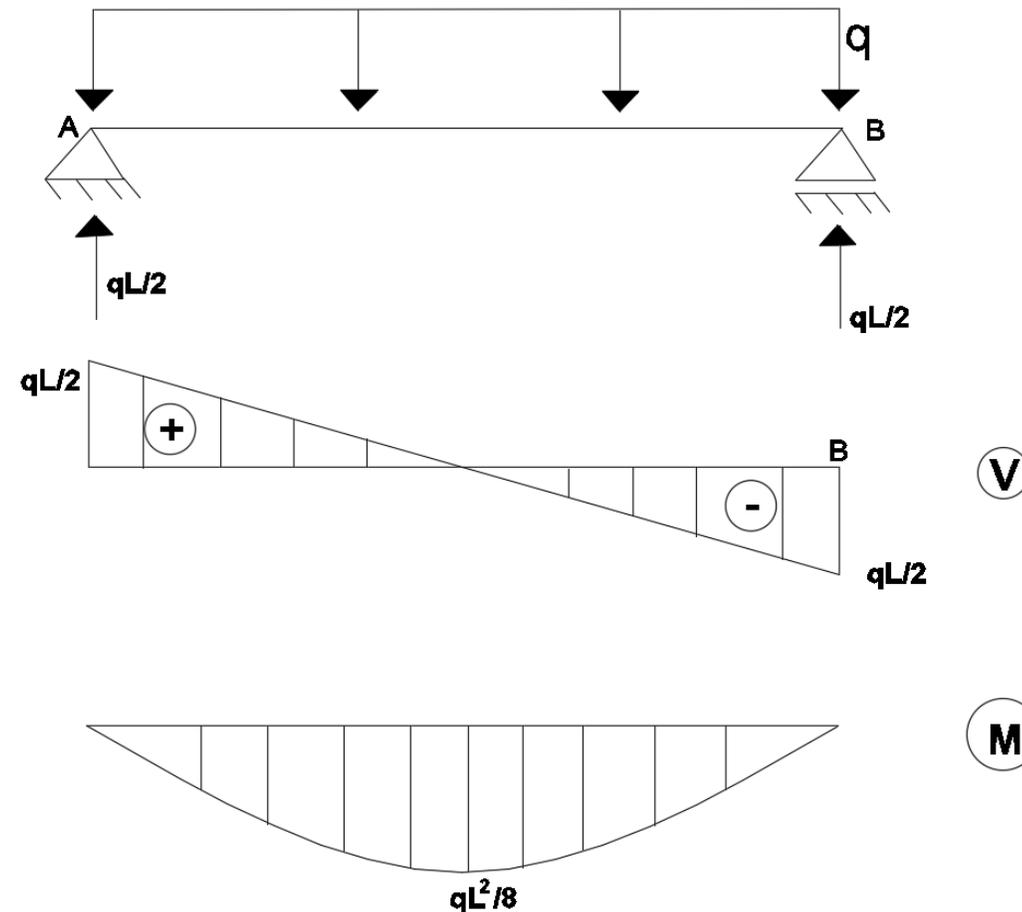
$$M(x) = (q \cdot L / 2) \cdot x - q \cdot x^2 / 2 \text{ (parábola)}$$

Exemplo 9: Viga bi-apoiada $p(x) = q$

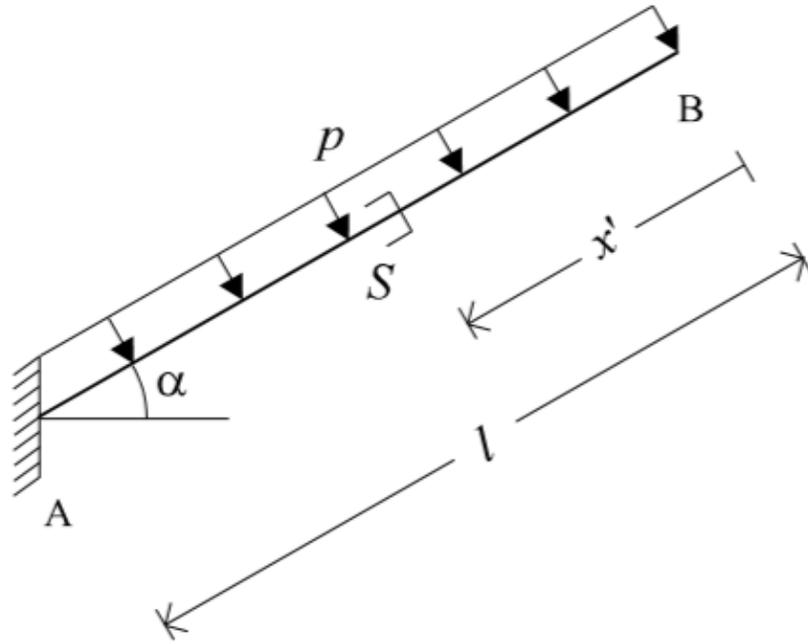
3. Diagramas:

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

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

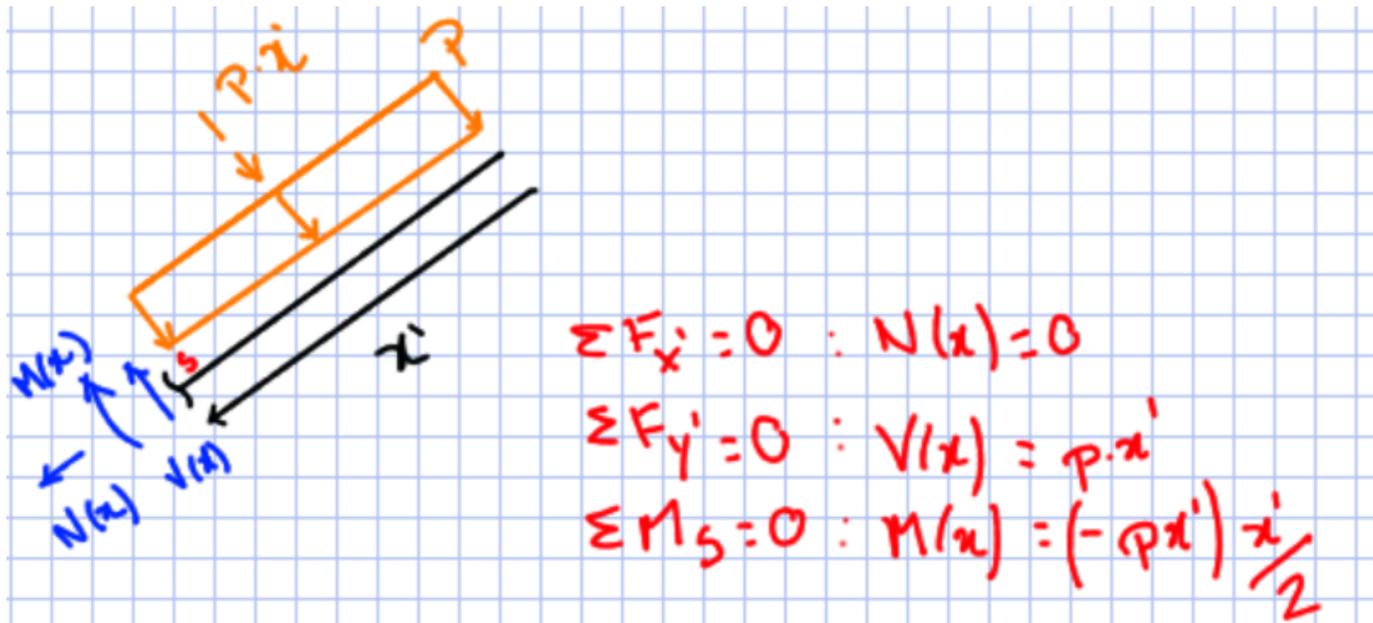


Exemplo 10: Viga em balanço inclinada

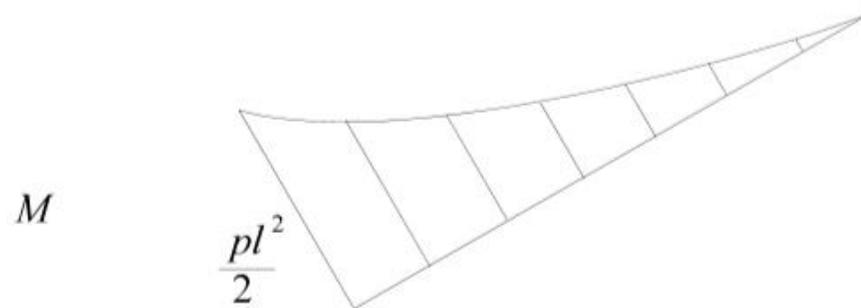
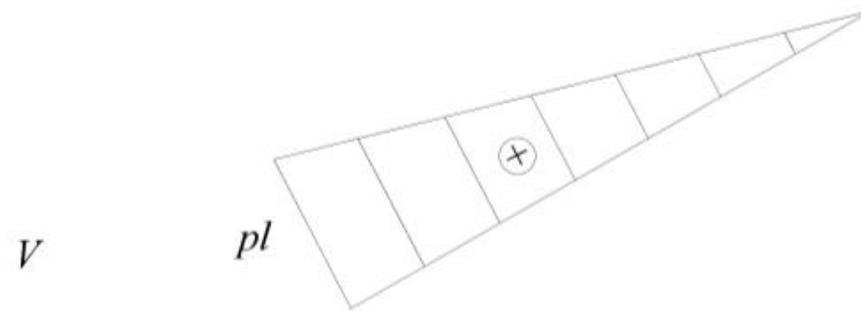
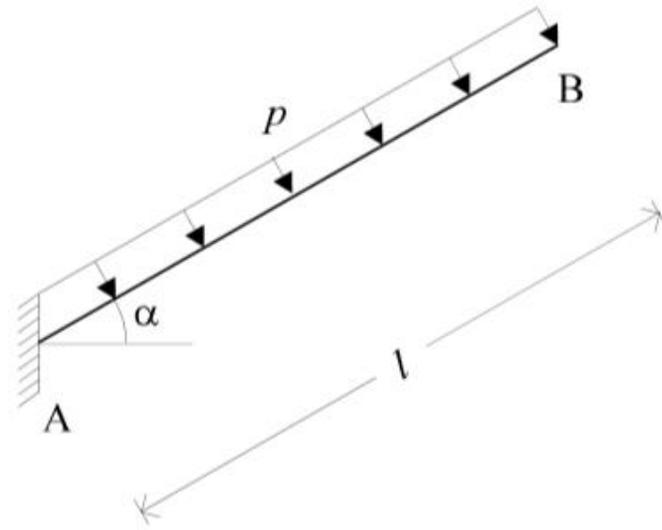


$$V(x') = px'$$

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

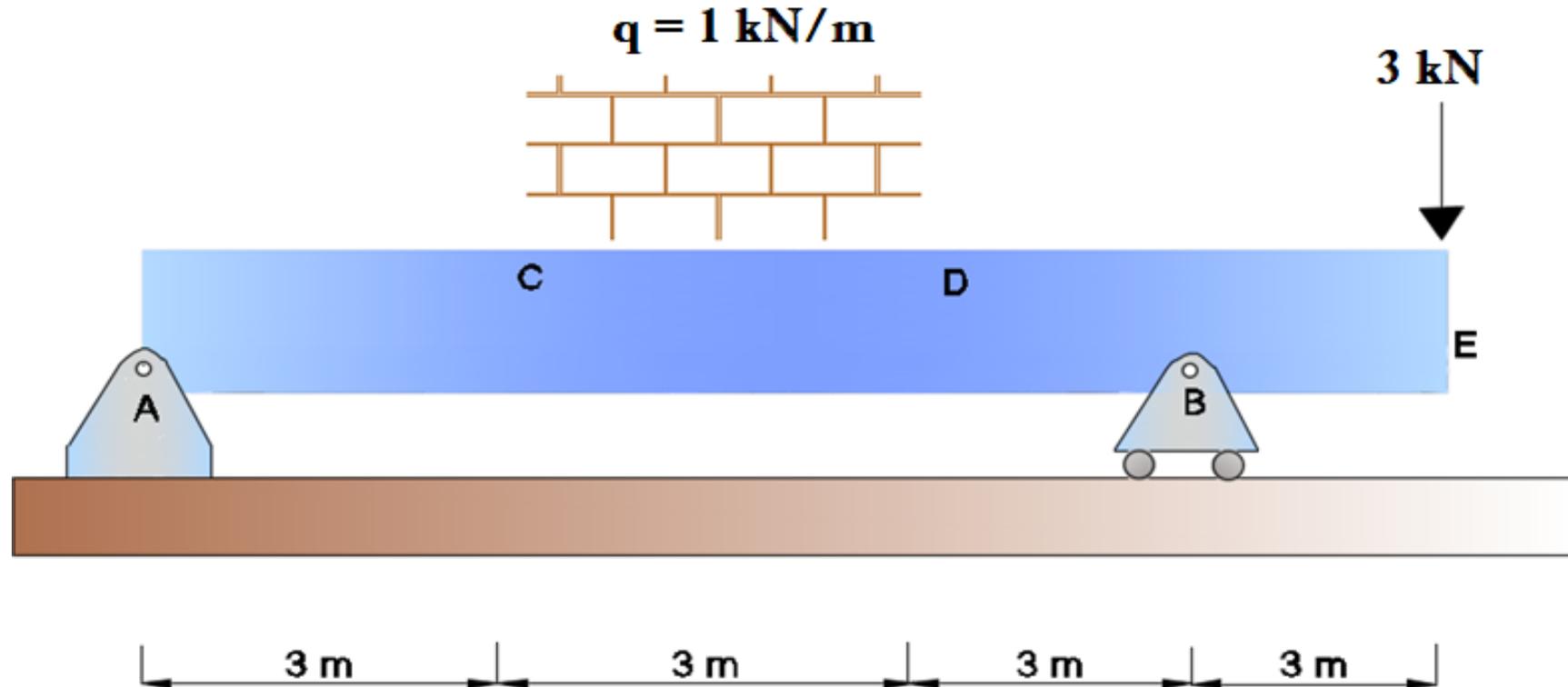


Exemplo 10: Viga em balanço inclinada



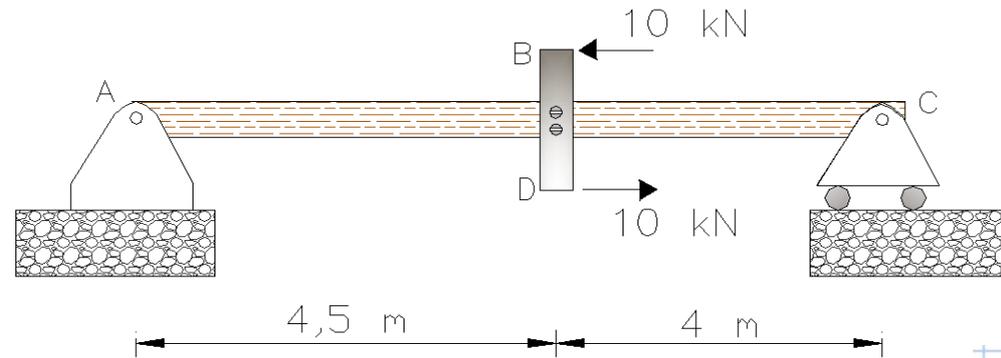
Exercício para casa: Fazer em entregar pelo Moodle até 27/04

Determinar os diagramas de esforços solicitantes



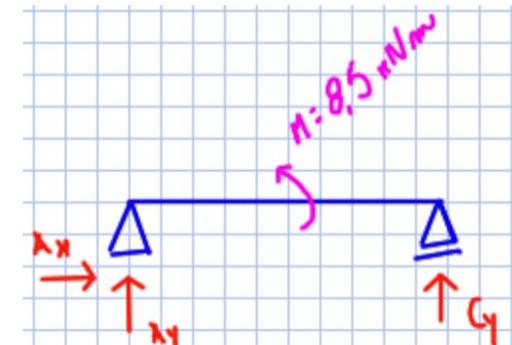
Exemplo 11: Viga bi-apoiada e momento concentrado*

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: Viga bi-apoiada e momento concentrado*

Dois trechos para realizar os cortes:

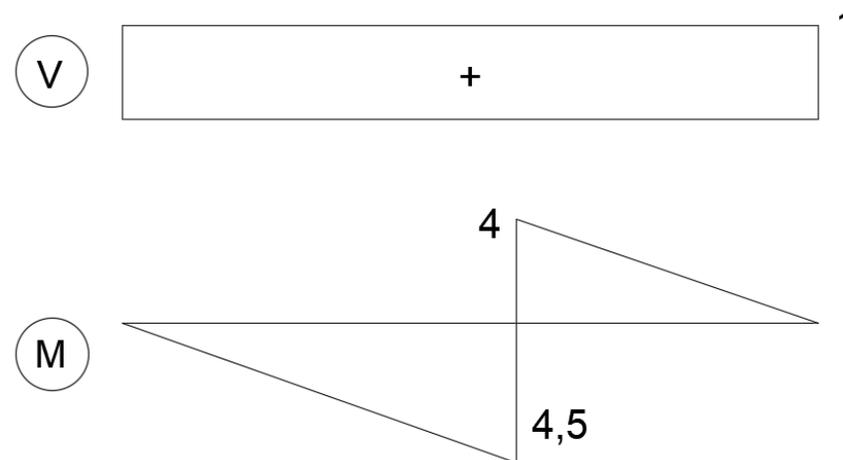
Trecho 1: $0 < x < 4,5$

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

Valores nos extremos do intervalo:

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

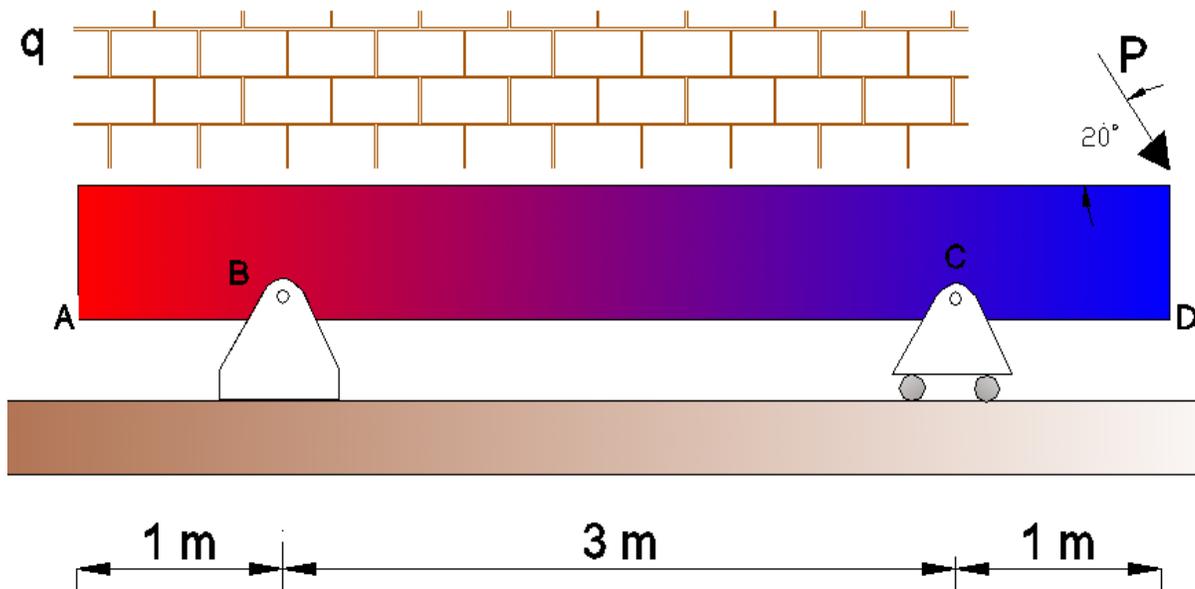
$$\sum F_y = 0: \rightarrow V(x) = 1 \rightarrow V(x) = 1; \sum M_S = 0: \rightarrow M(x) = x - 8,5$$



(kN,m)

Exemplo 12: Viga bi-apoiada e balanço*

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



Calcular reações:

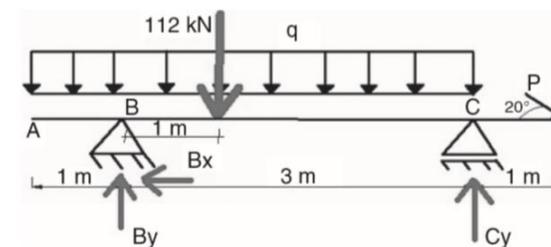
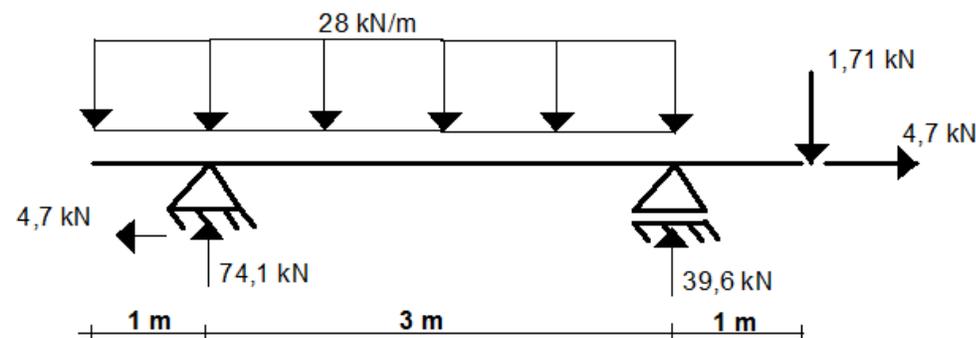


FIGURA 1.56B Indicação das reações e forças resultantes na viga.

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

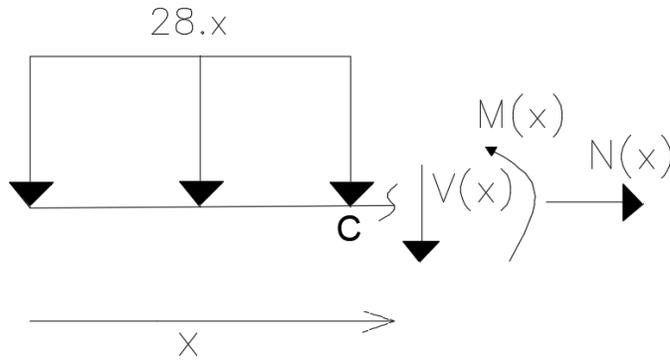
$$\sum M_B = 0: \rightarrow 3 \cdot C_y = 112 \cdot 1 + 1,71 \cdot 4 \rightarrow C_y = 39,6 \text{ kN} (\uparrow)$$

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



Exemplo 12: Viga bi-apoiada e balanço

Trecho 1: $0 < x < 1$



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

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

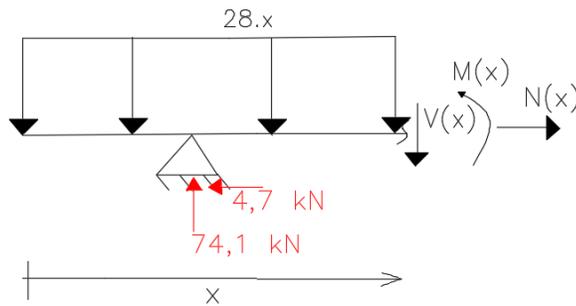
$$\sum M_s = 0 : \rightarrow M(x) + 28x \cdot \frac{x}{2} = 0 \rightarrow M(x) = -14 \cdot x^2$$

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: $V(x) = -28x + 74,1 = 0 \rightarrow x = 2,65$ m

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

Exemplo 12: Viga bi-apoiada e balanço

Trecho 3: $4 < x < 5$

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

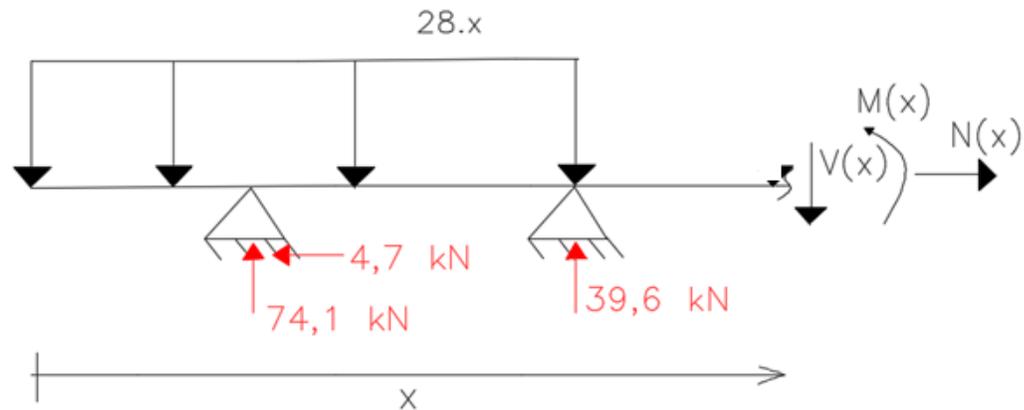
$$\sum F_y = 0 : \rightarrow V(x) + 112 - 74,1 - 39,6 = 0 \rightarrow V(x) = 1,71$$

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

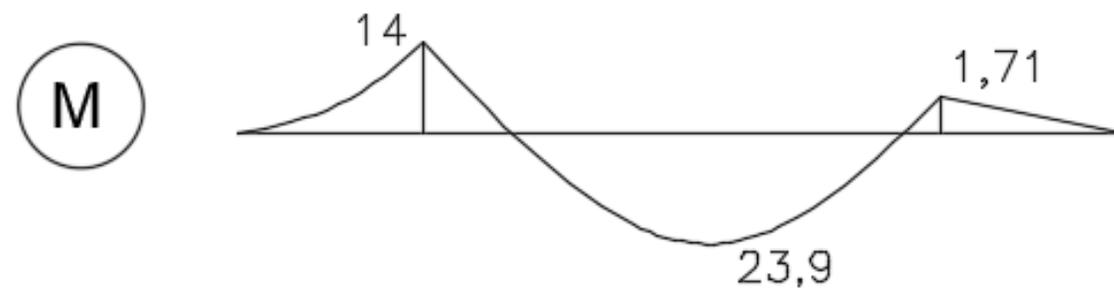
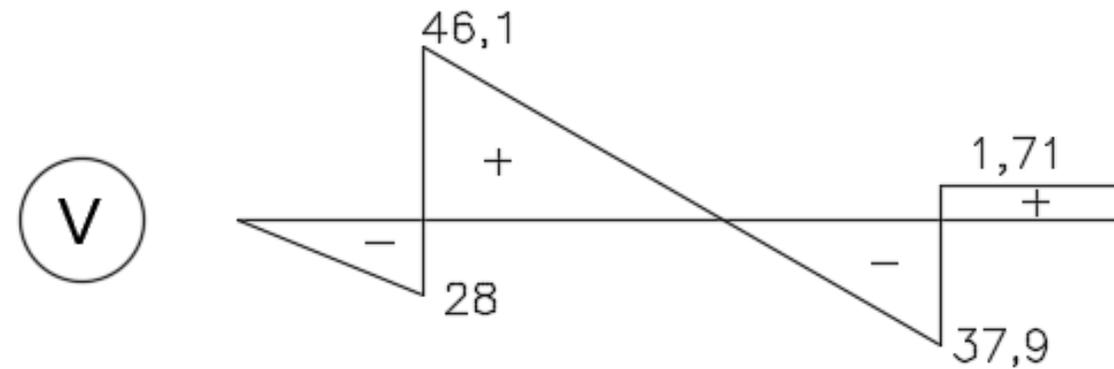
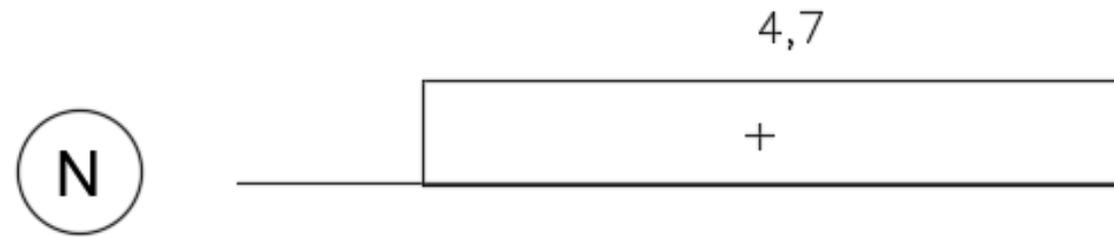
$$M(x) = 1,71x - 8,55$$

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: Viga bi-apoiada e balanço



(kN,m)