



PEF3200 INTRODUÇÃO À MECÂNICA DAS ESTRUTURAS

AULA 4

Oswaldo Nakao

PEF3200

Aula 4

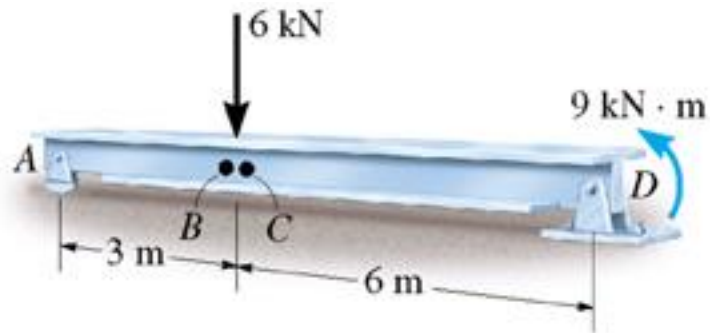
19 abr

PROF. NAKAO

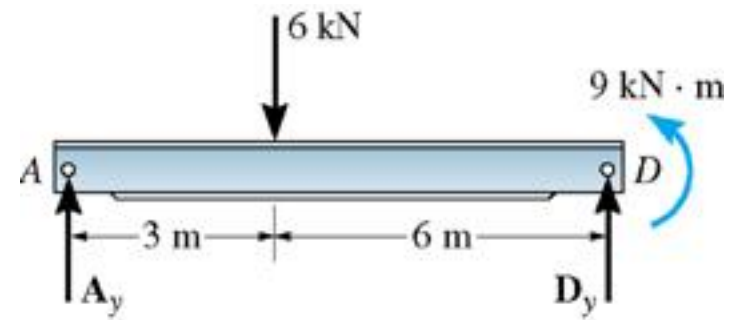
❖ **Diagramas de esforços solicitantes de estruturas planas**

Exercício 2. (aula 3)

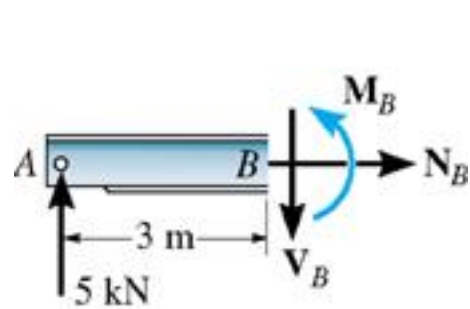
DETERMINE AS REAÇÕES NOS APOIOS E OS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES NOS PONTOS B E C DA VIGA DA FIGURA



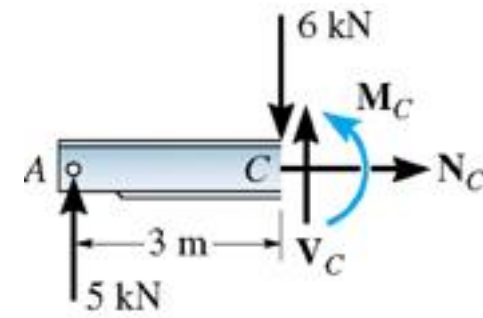
(a)



(b)



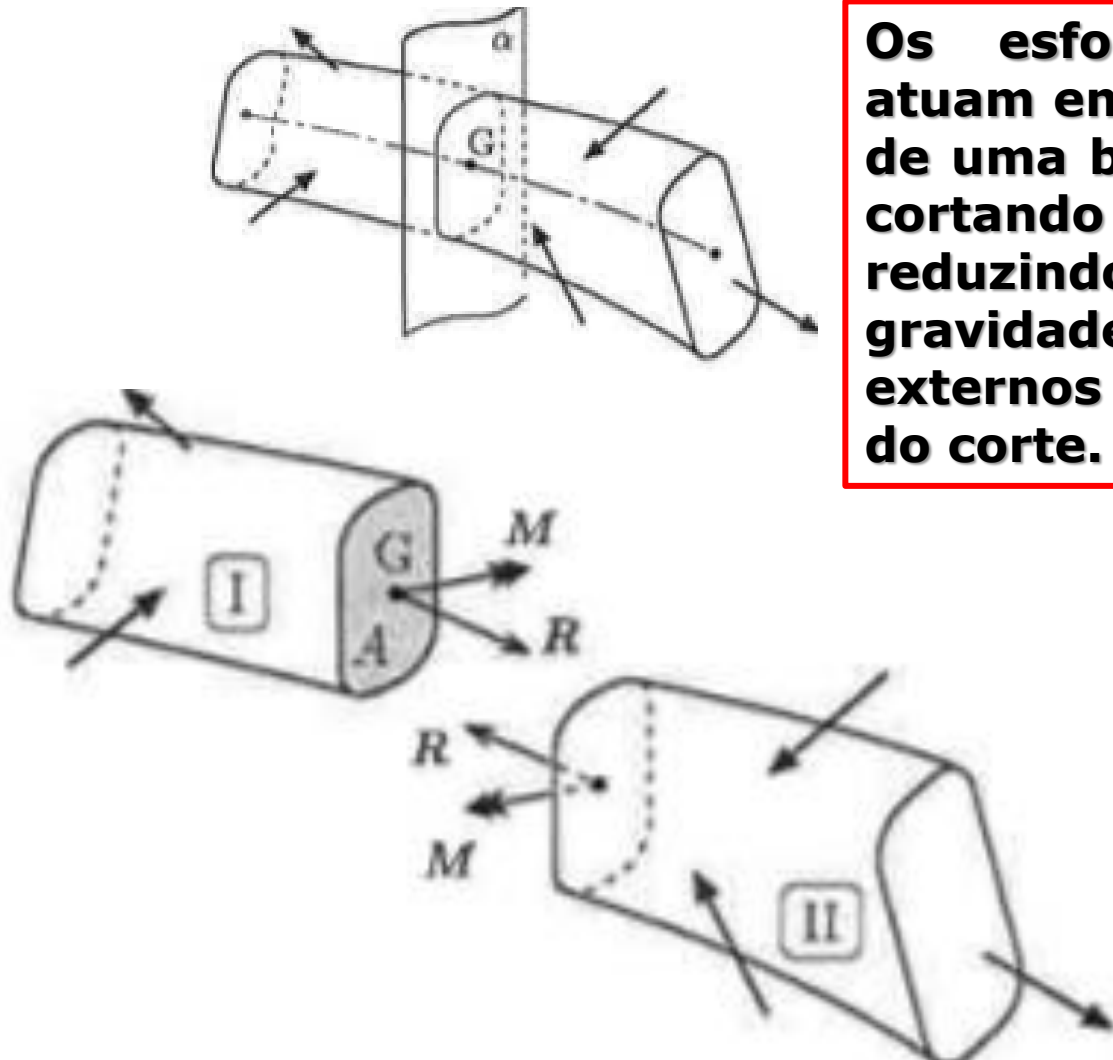
(c)



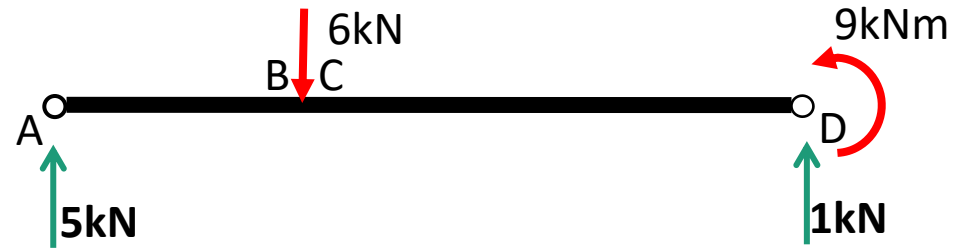
(d)

Teorema fundamental da Resistência dos materiais

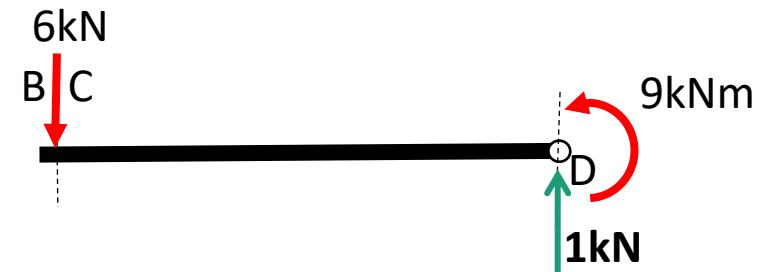
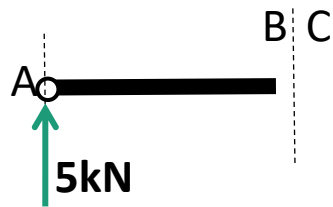
Teorema do corte



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

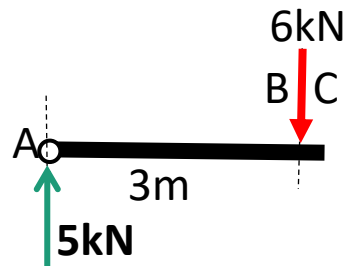


Seção B (aplicação do Teorema do corte)

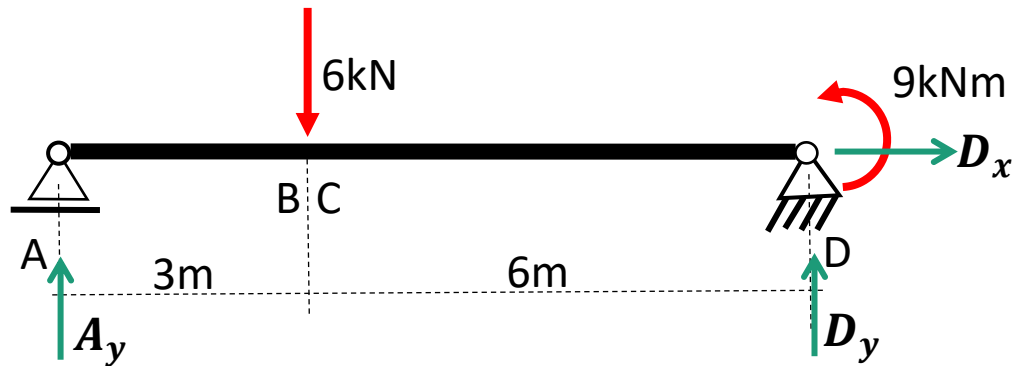


Pelo Teorema do corte, divide-se a estrutura apenas em duas partes na seção de interesse

Seção C (aplicação do Teorema do corte)



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



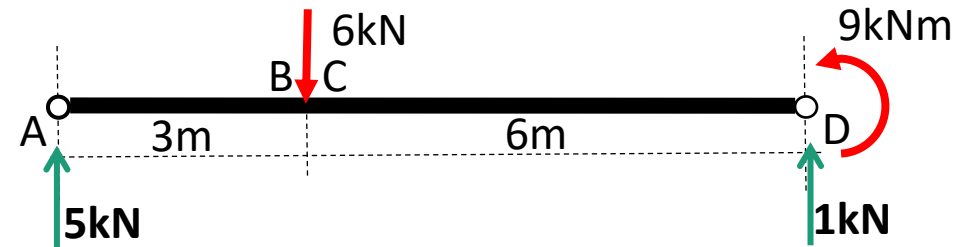
1. *Reações nos apoios*

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

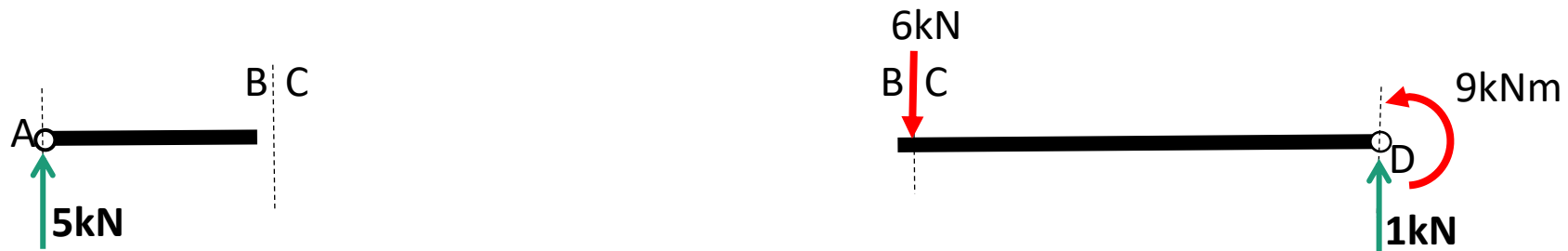
$$\sum M_D = 0 = -A_y * 9 + 6 * 6 + 9 \Rightarrow A_y = 5 \text{ kN}$$

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

2. *Diagrama do corpo livre (DCL)*

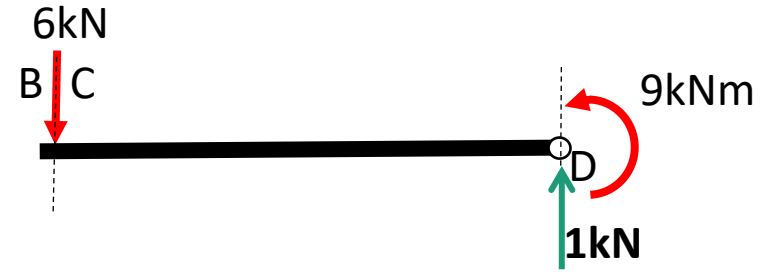
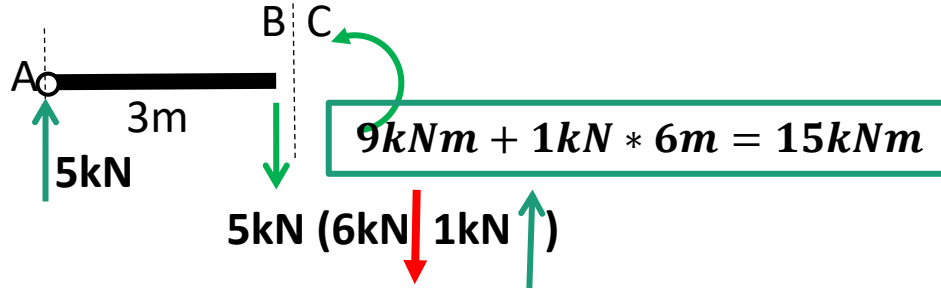


3. *Seção B (aplicação do Teorema do corte)*

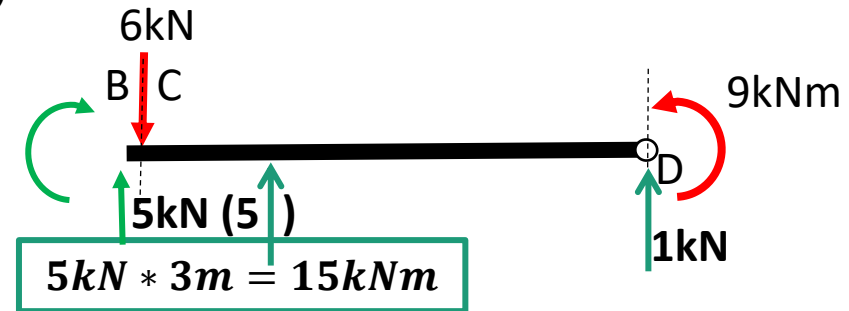
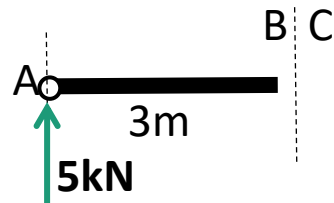


Pelo Teorema do corte, divide-se a estrutura apenas em duas partes na seção de interesse

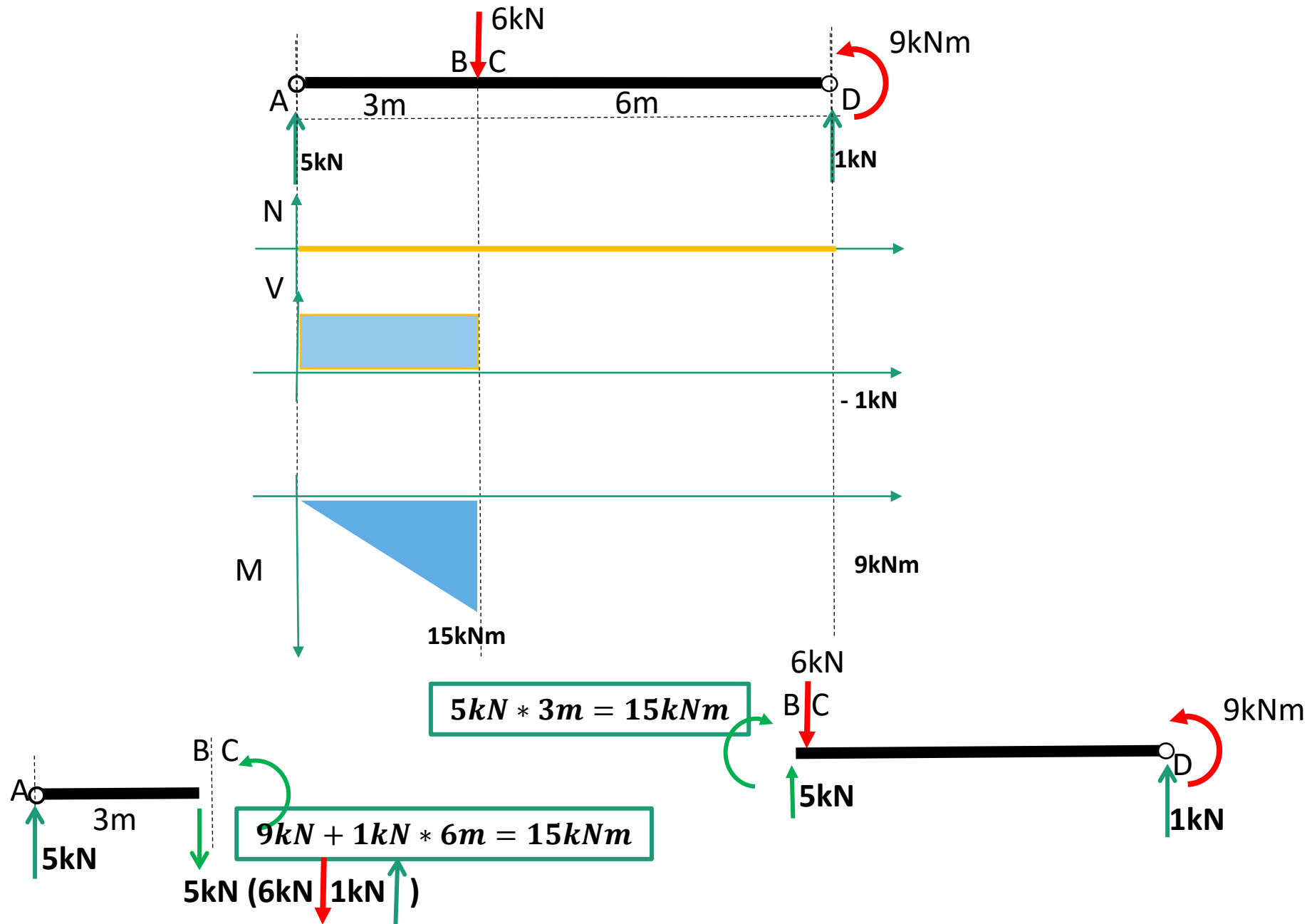
3. **Seção B** (aplicação do Teorema do corte)



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

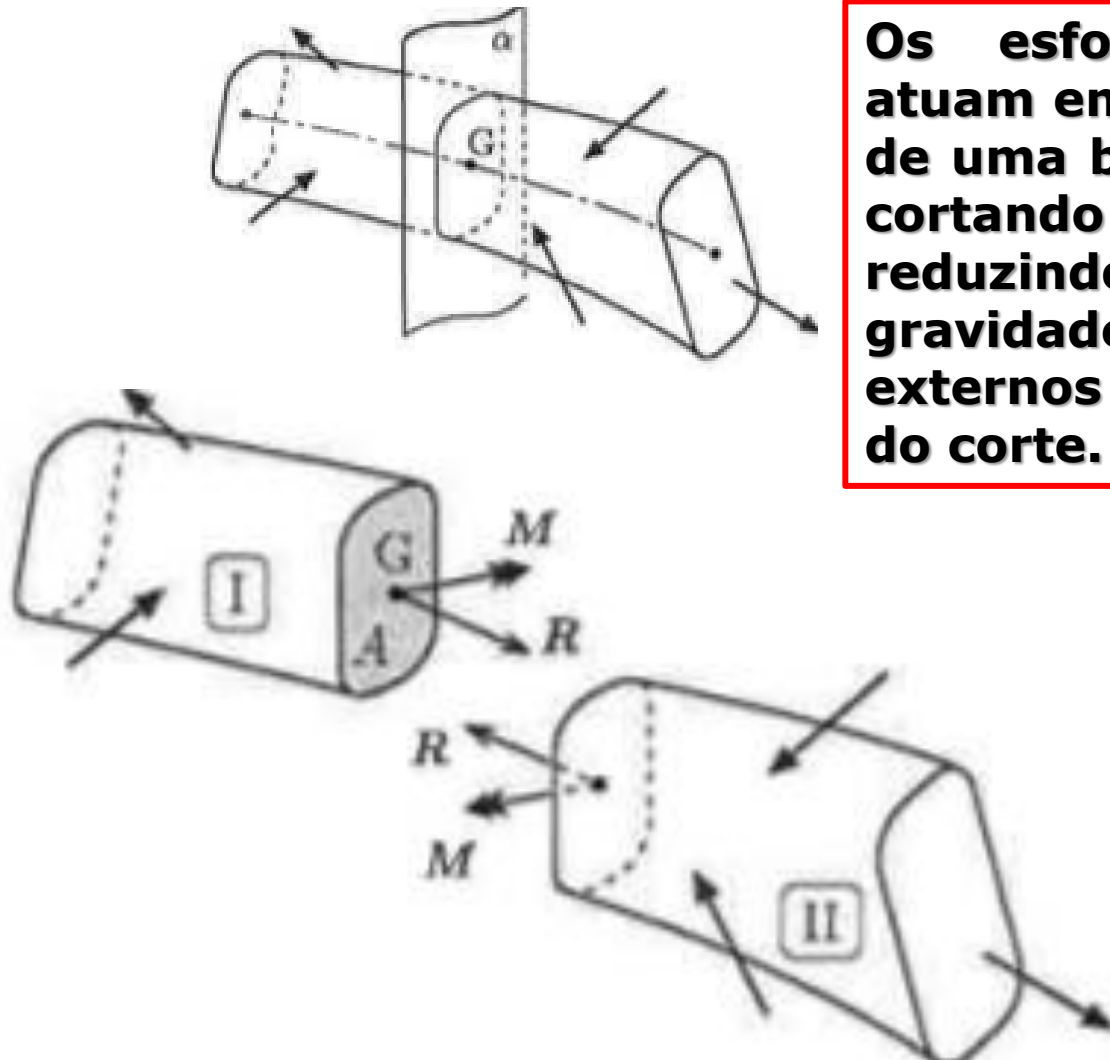


4. Diagramas dos esforços solicitantes

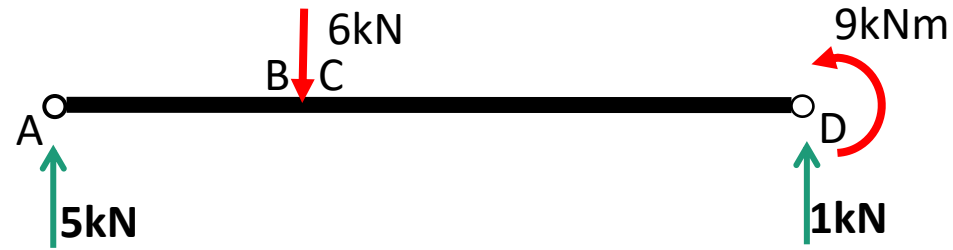


Teorema fundamental da Resistência dos materiais

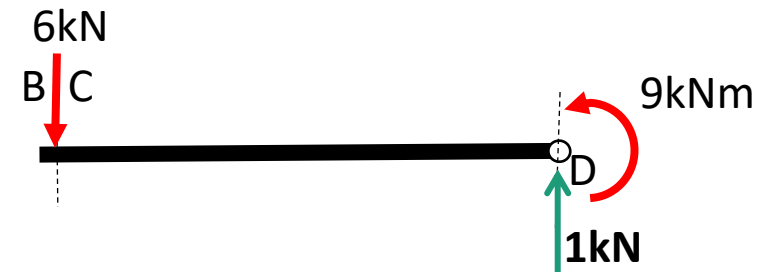
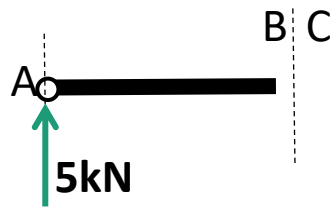
Teorema do corte



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

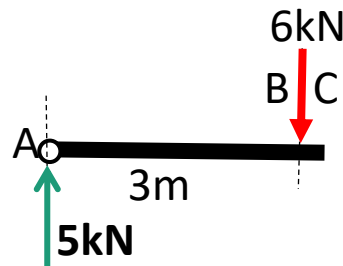


Seção B (aplicação do Teorema do corte)

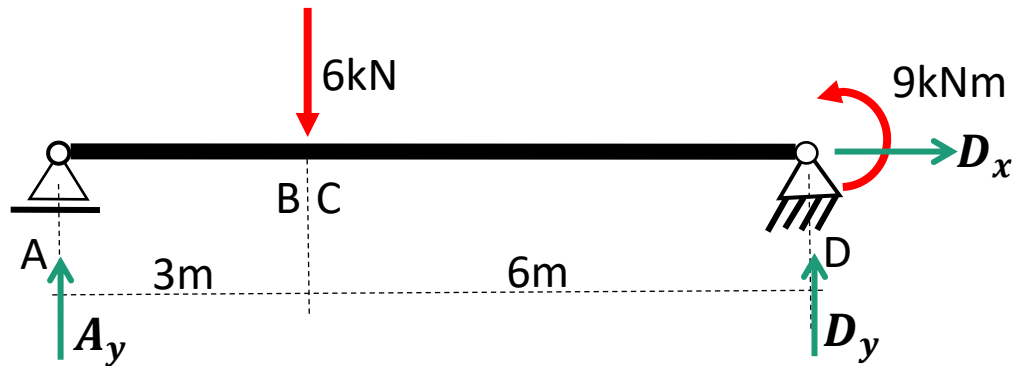


Pelo Teorema do corte, divide-se a estrutura apenas em duas partes na seção de interesse

Seção C (aplicação do Teorema do corte)



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



1. *Reações nos apoios*

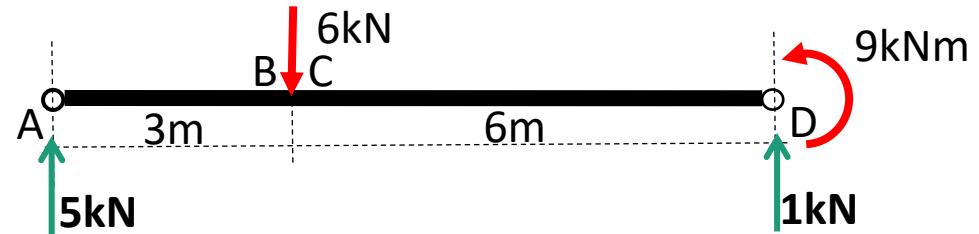
$$\sum X = 0 = D_x \Rightarrow D_x = 0$$

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

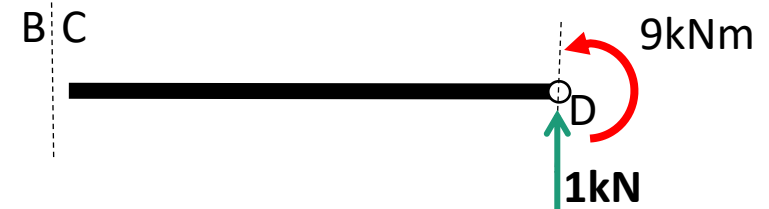
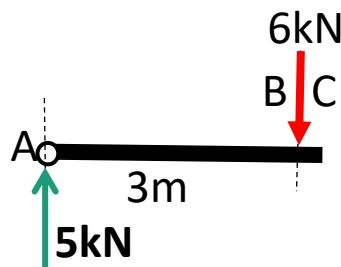
$$\sum Y = 0 = A_y - 6 + D_y \Rightarrow 5 - 6 + D_y = 0 \Rightarrow D_y = 1 \text{ kN}$$



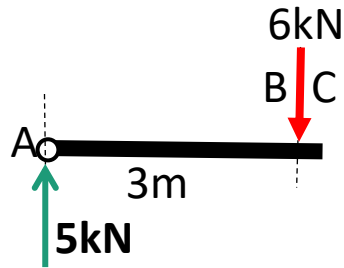
2. *Diagrama do corpo livre DCL*



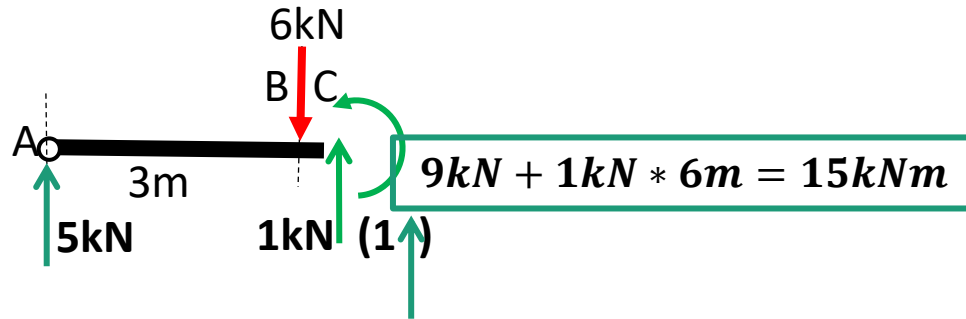
4. **Seção C** (aplicação do Teorema do corte)



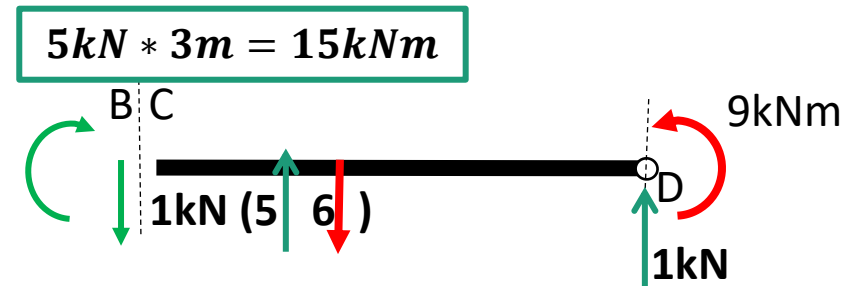
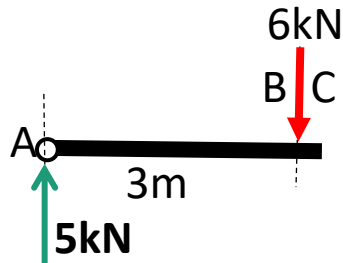
4. **Seção C** (aplicação do Teorema do corte)



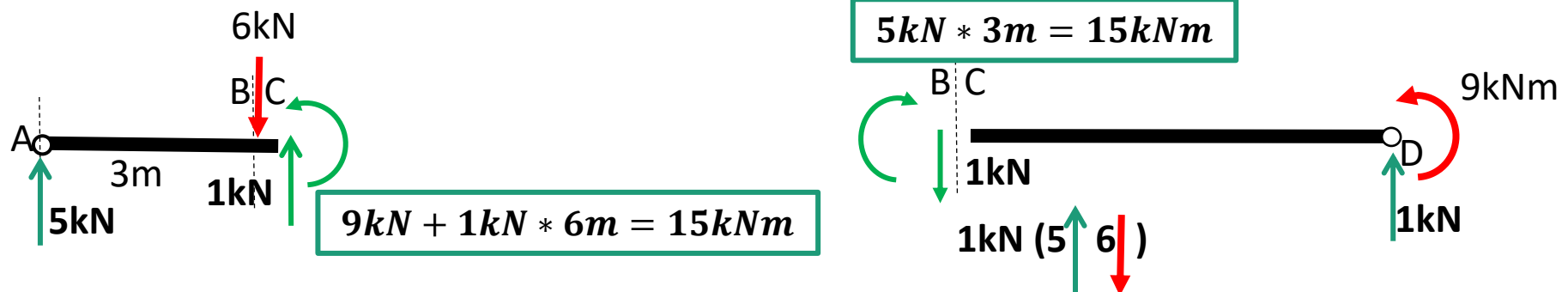
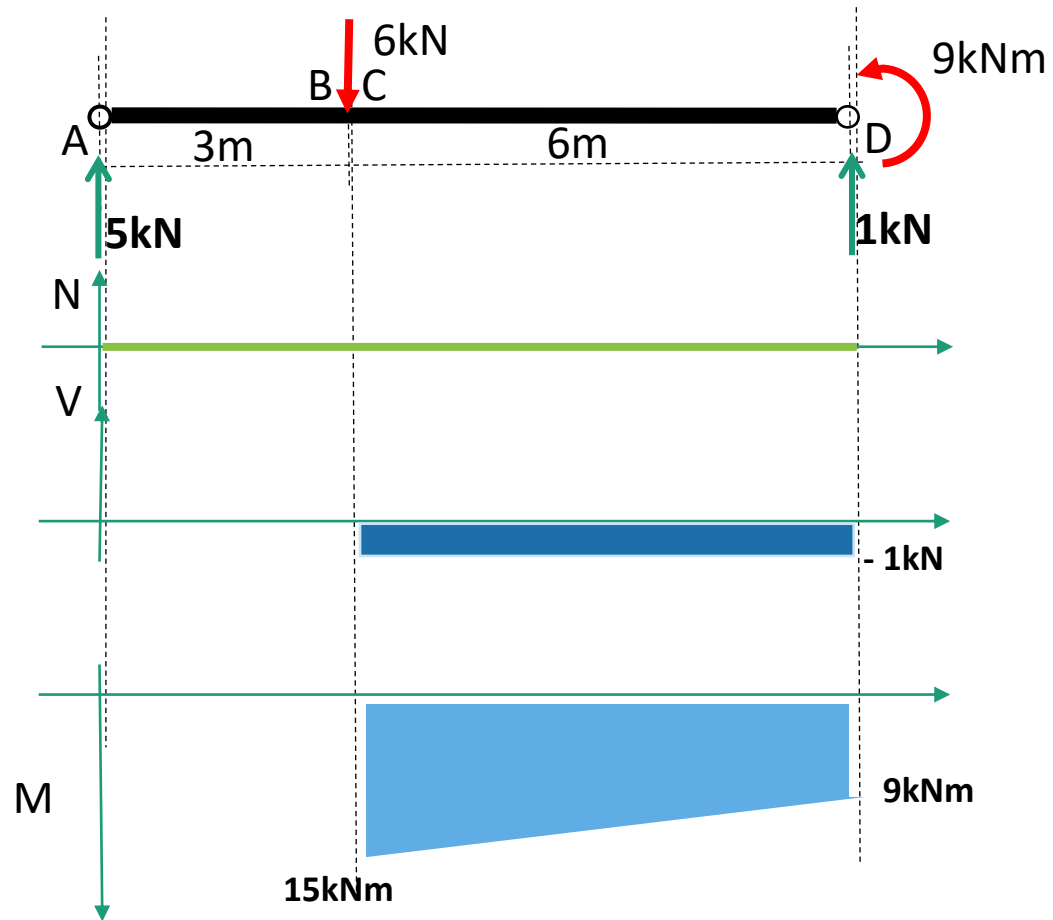
4. **Seção C** (aplicação do Teorema do corte)



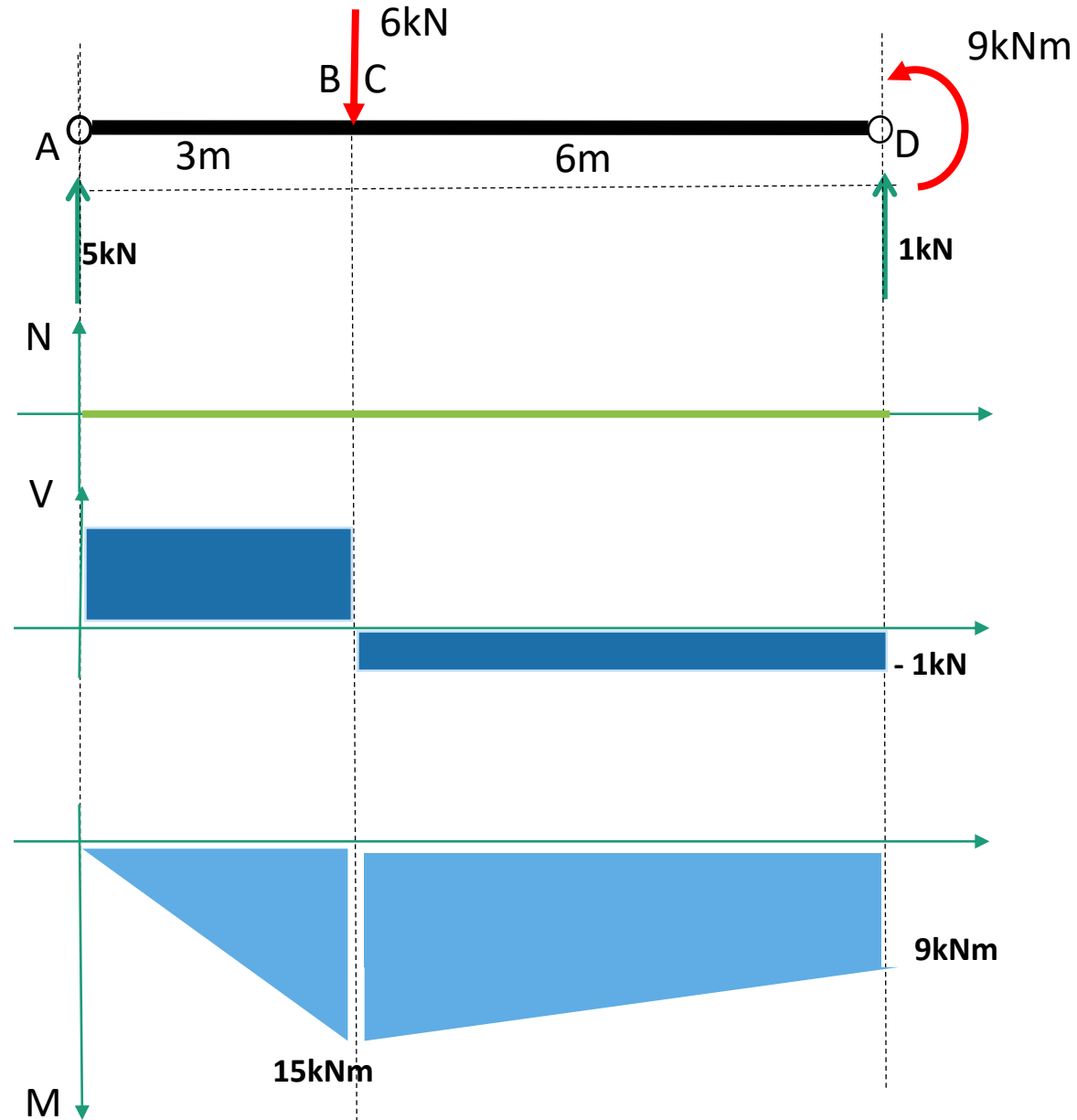
4. **Seção C** (aplicação do Teorema do corte)



4. Diagramas dos esforços solicitantes

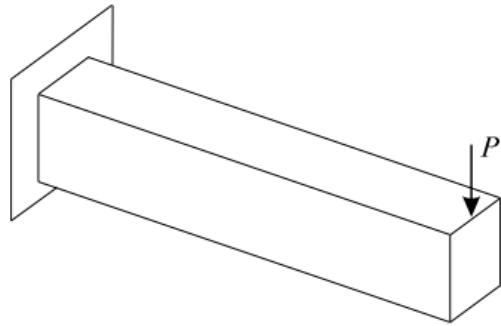


5. Diagramas dos esforços solicitantes



Exercício 6. (aula 3)

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

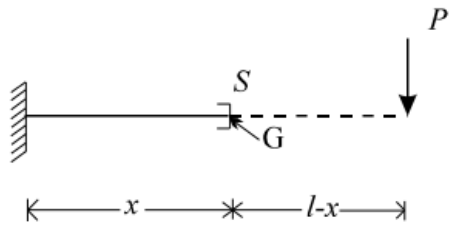
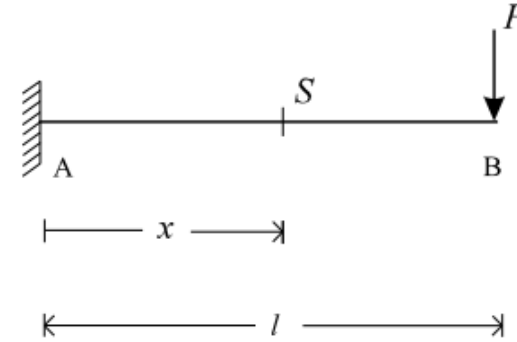


$$V_A = V(0) = P$$

$$V_B = V(l) = 0$$

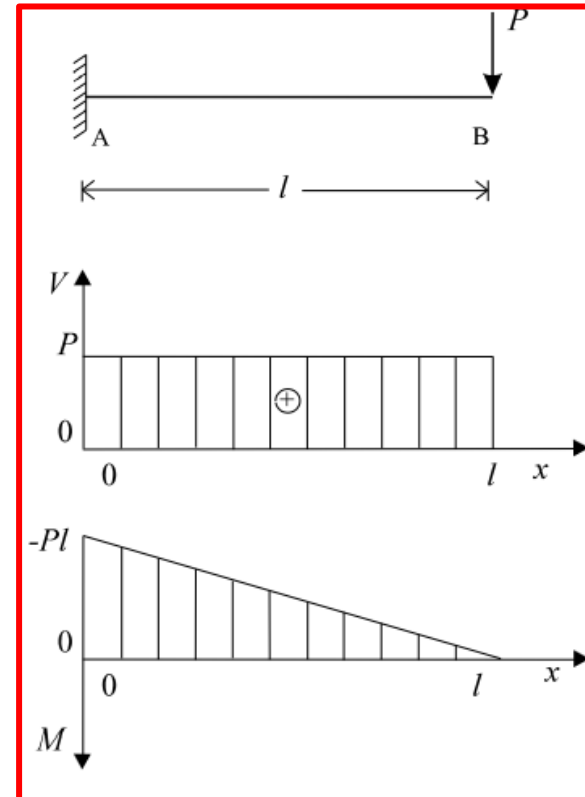
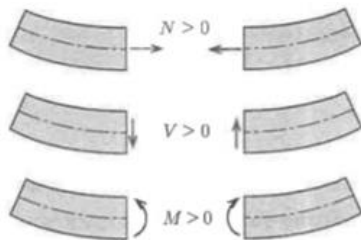
$$M_A = M(0) = -Pl$$

$$M_B = M(l) = 0$$



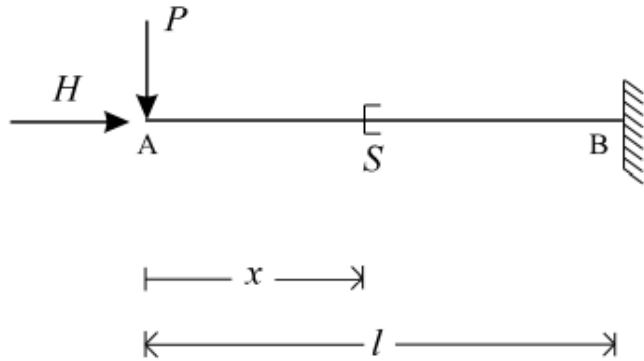
$$V(x) = P$$

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

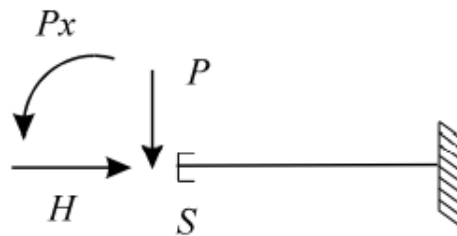


Exercício 7. (aula 3)

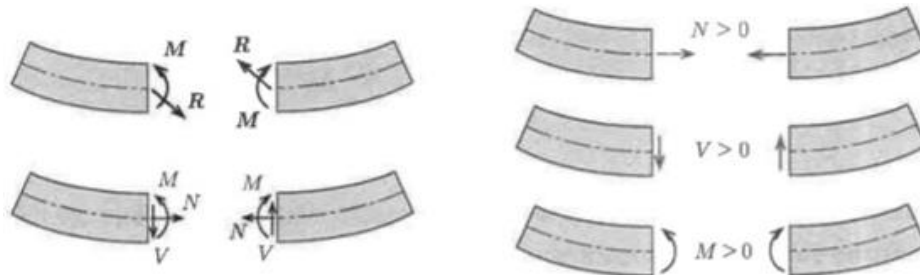
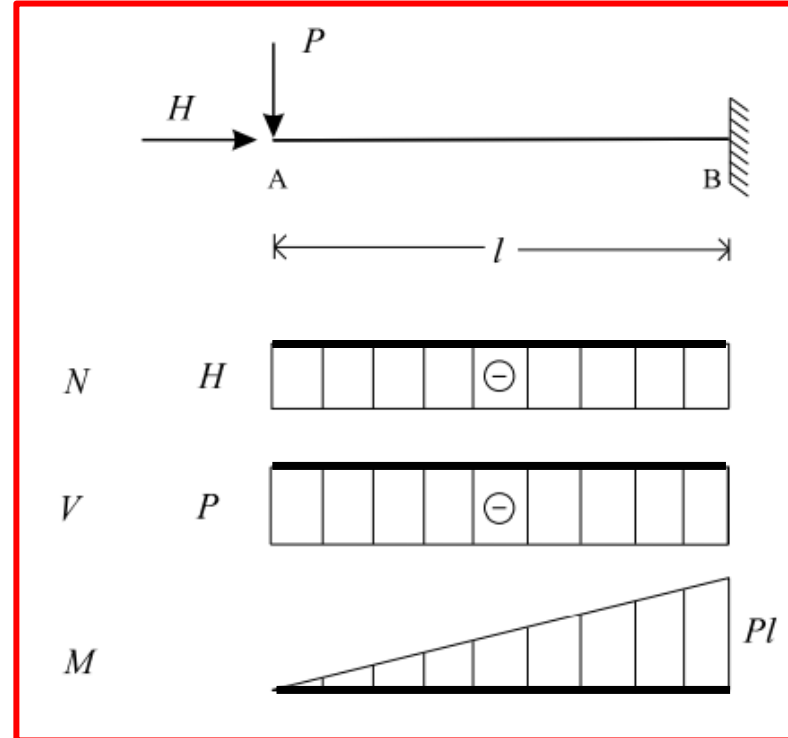
ESBOCE OS DIAGRAMAS DOS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES DA VIGA EM BALANÇO DA FIGURA



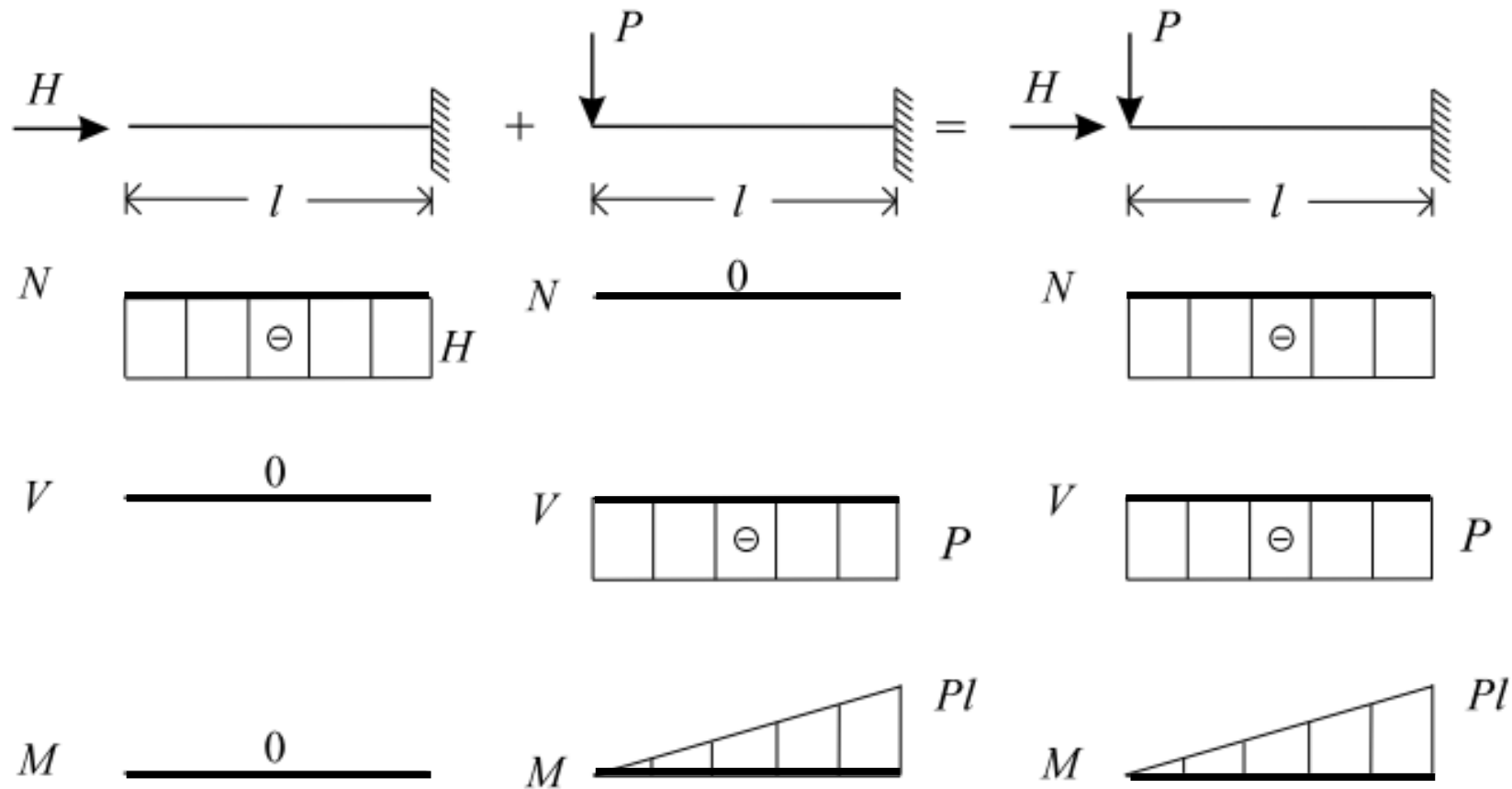
$$\begin{aligned}
 N(0) &= -H \\
 N(l) &= -H \\
 V(0) &= -P \\
 V(l) &= -P \\
 M(0) &= 0 \\
 M(l) &= -Pl
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 N(x) &= -H \\
 V(x) &= -P \\
 M(x) &= -Px
 \end{aligned}$$

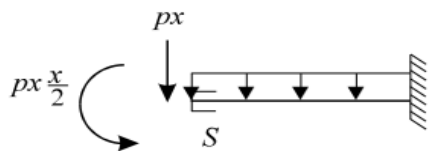
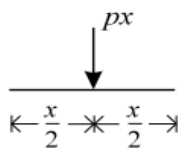
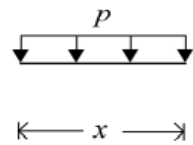
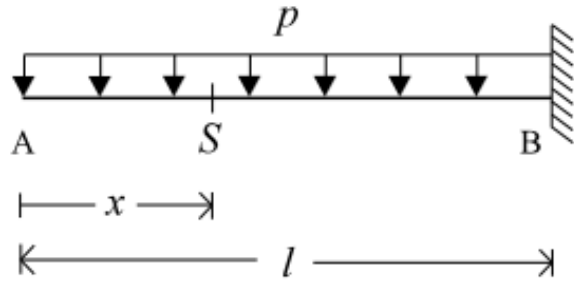


PRINCÍPIO DA SUPERPOSIÇÃO DE EFEITOS



Exercício 8. (aula 3)

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



(a)

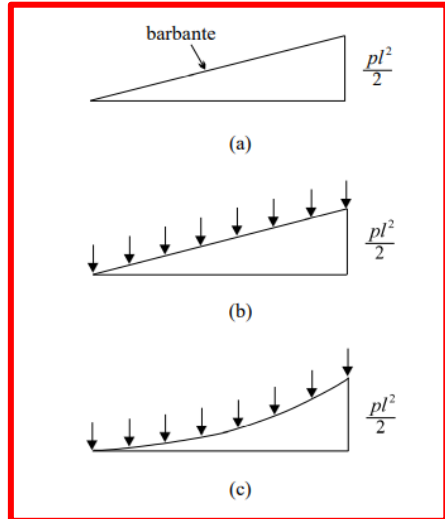
(b)

(c)

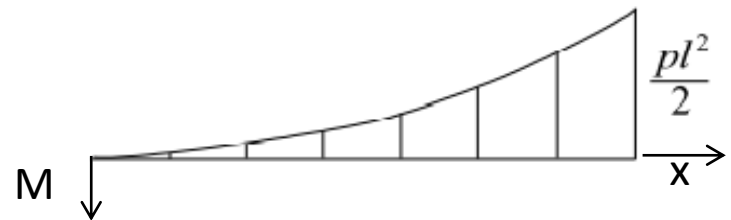
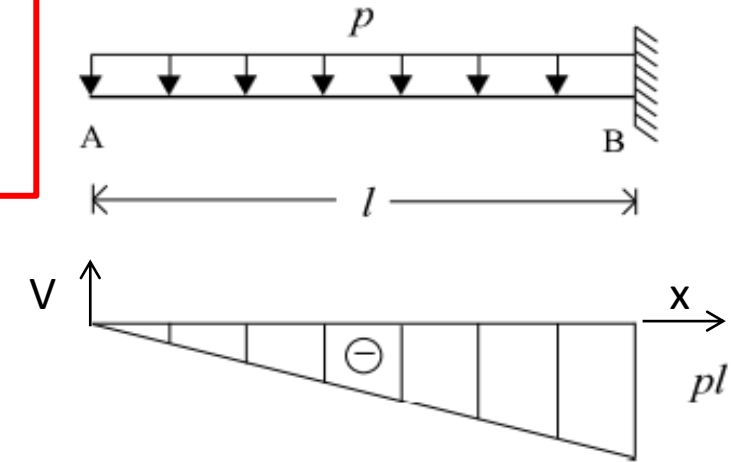
$$\frac{dV(x)}{dx} = -p(x)$$

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

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

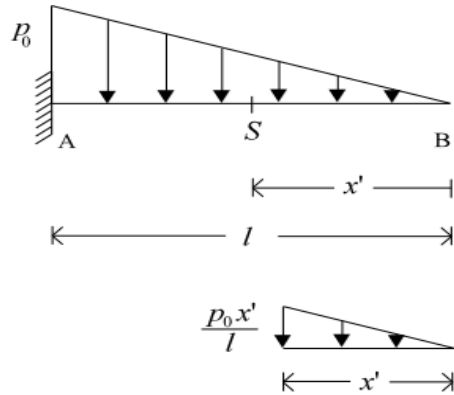


$$\begin{aligned} V(0) &= 0 \\ V(l) &= -p \cdot l \\ M(0) &= 0 \\ M(l) &= -\frac{p \cdot l^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

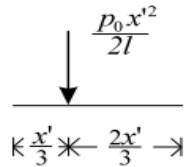


Exercício 9. (aula 3)

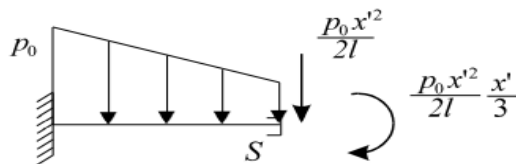
TRACE OS DIAGRAMAS DOS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES DA VIGA EM BALANÇO DA FIGURA



(a)



(b)



(c)

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

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

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

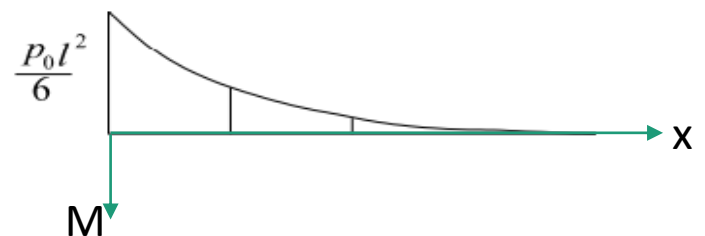
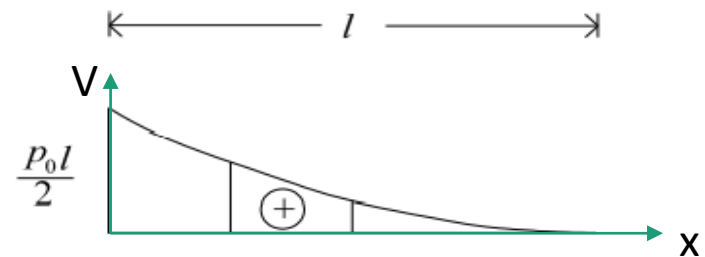
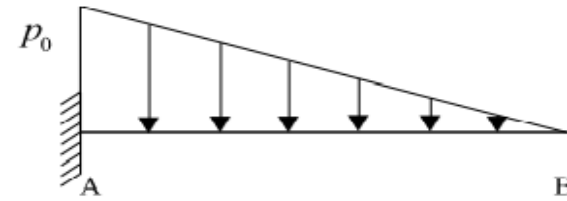
$$M(x') = \frac{-p_0 (x')^3}{6l}$$

$$V(0) = 0$$

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

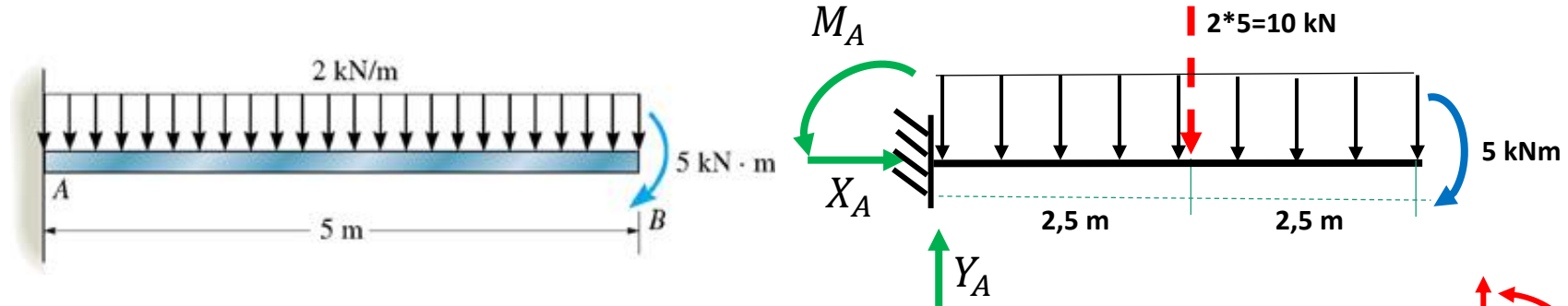
$$M(0) = 0$$

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



Exercício 10. (aula 3)

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



1. Reações nos apoios

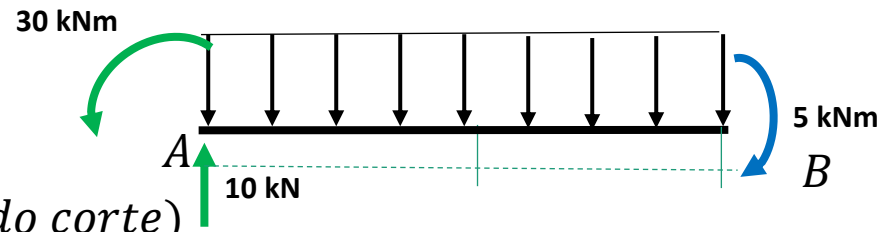
$$\sum X = 0 = X_A \Rightarrow X_A = 0$$

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

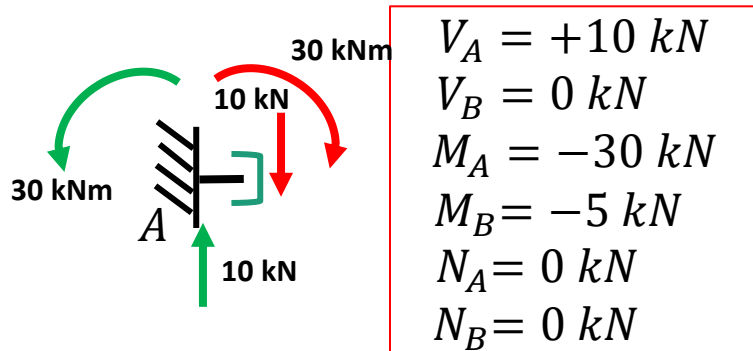
$$\sum Y = 0 = Y_A - 10 \Rightarrow Y_A = 10 \text{ kN}$$

No equilíbrio, convenção de GRINTER

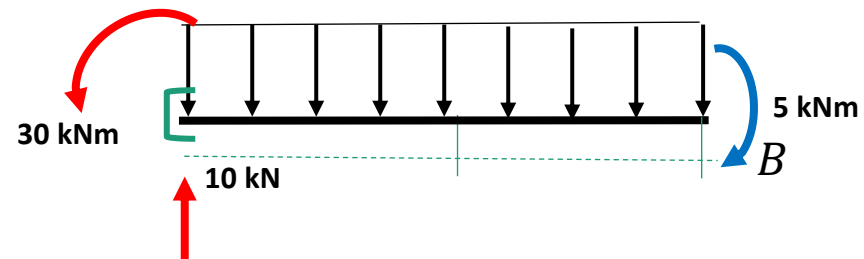
2. Diagrama do corpo livre (DCL)



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

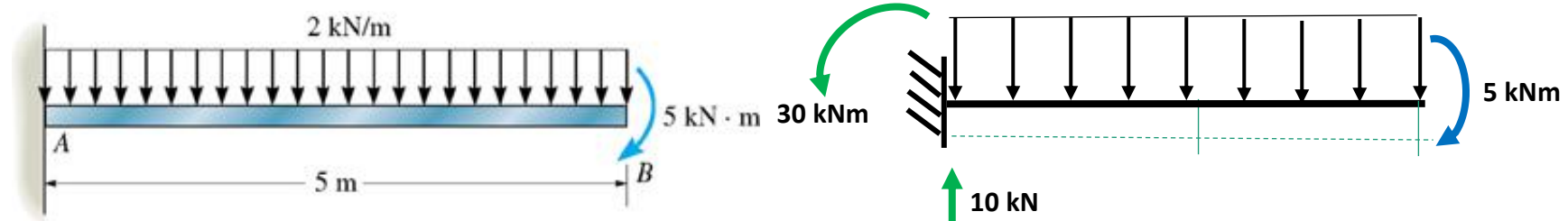


$V_A = +10 \text{ kN}$
 $V_B = 0 \text{ kN}$
 $M_A = -30 \text{ kNm}$
 $M_B = -5 \text{ kNm}$
 $N_A = 0 \text{ kN}$
 $N_B = 0 \text{ kN}$

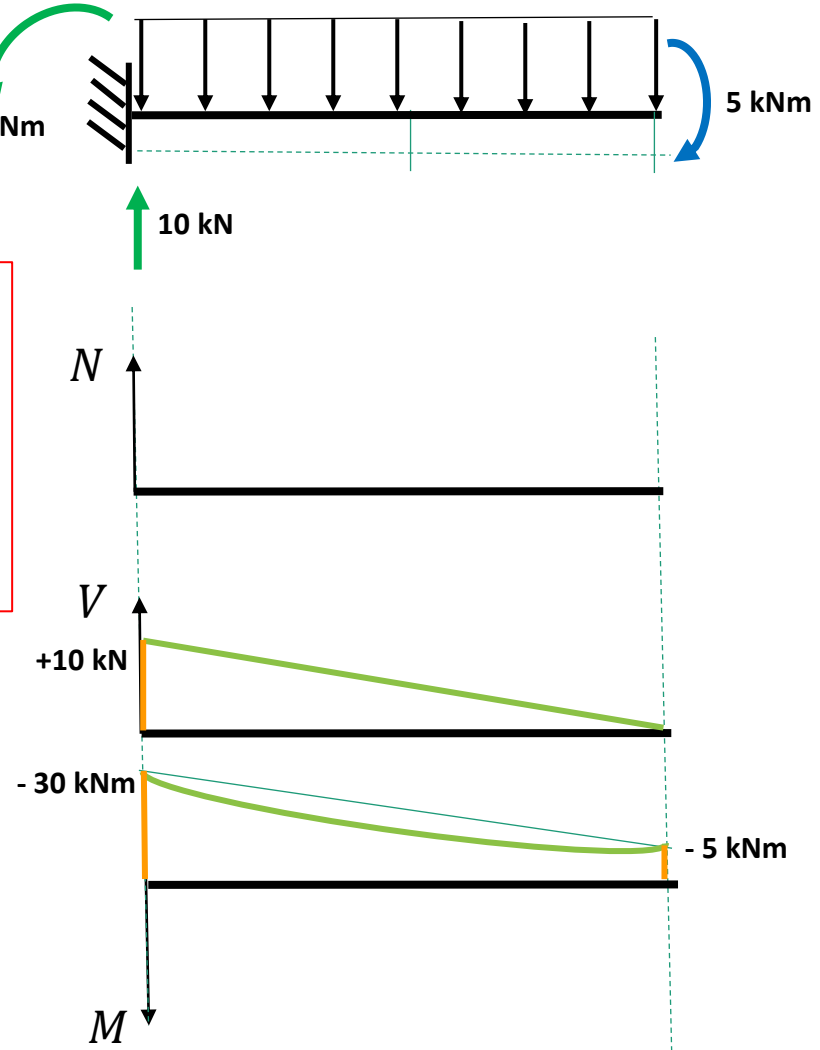


Exercício 10. (aula 3)

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

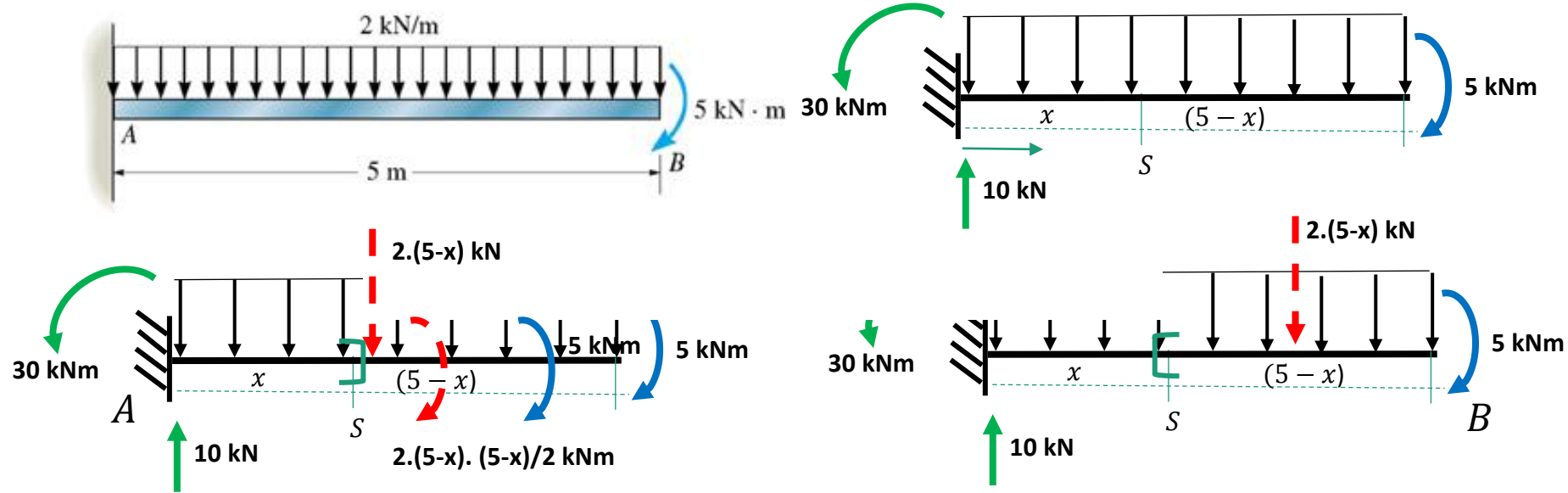


$$\begin{aligned} V_A &= +10 \text{ kN} \\ V_B &= 0 \text{ kN} \\ M_A &= -30 \text{ kNm} \\ M_B &= -5 \text{ kNm} \\ N_A &= 0 \text{ kN} \\ N_B &= 0 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$



Exercício 11. (aula 3)

Trace os diagramas dos esforços solicitantes da viga em balanço da figura a partir das funções que os caracterizam



$$V(x) = 2 * (5 - x) \text{ kN}$$

$$V(x) = (10 - 2x) \text{ kN}$$

$$M(x) = \left[-2 * (5 - x) * \frac{(5 - x)}{2} - 5 \right] \text{ kNm}$$

$$M(x) = (-x^2 + 10x - 30) \text{ kNm}$$

$$V_A = V(0) = +10 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_B = V(5) = 0 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_A = M(0) = -30 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_B = M(5) = -5 \text{ kNm}$$

$$N_A = 0 \text{ kN}$$

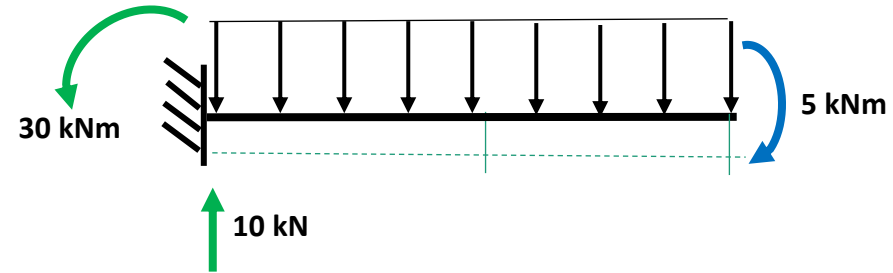
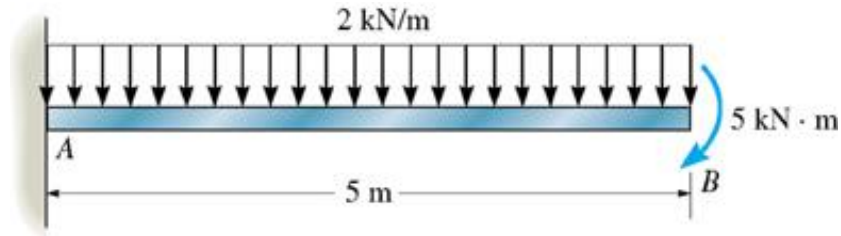
$$N_B = 0 \text{ kN}$$

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

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

Exercício 11. (aula 3)

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



$$V_A = V(0) = +10 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_B = V(5) = 0 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_A = M(0) = -30 \text{ kNm}$$

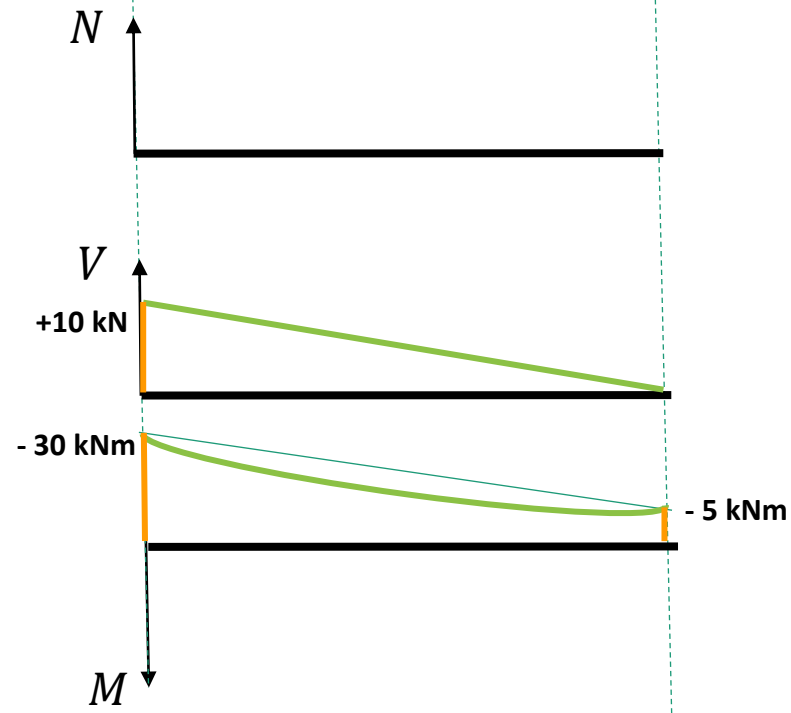
$$M_B = M(5) = -5 \text{ kNm}$$

$$N_A = 0 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_B = 0 \text{ kN}$$

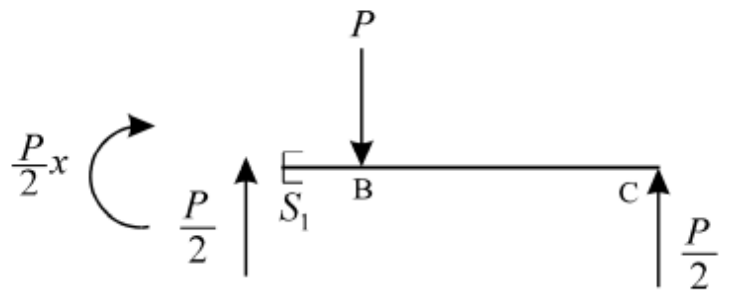
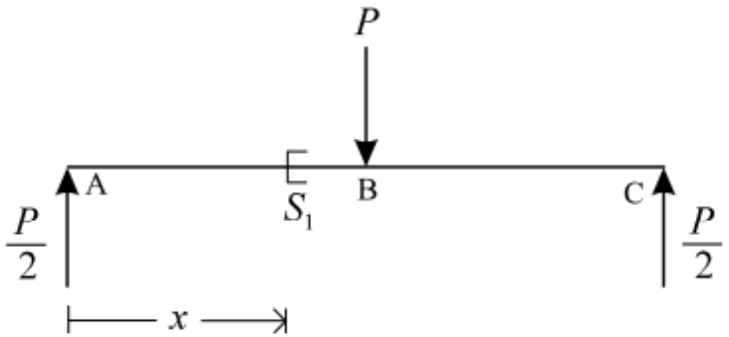
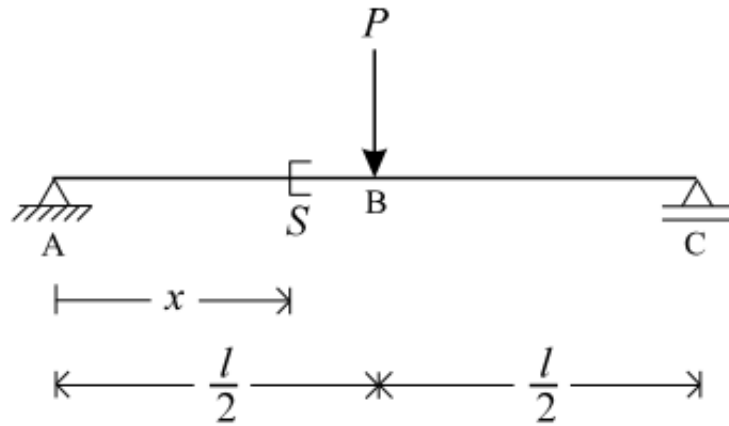
$$V(x) = (10 - 2x) \text{ kN}$$

$$M(x) = (-x^2 + 10x - 30) \text{ kNm}$$

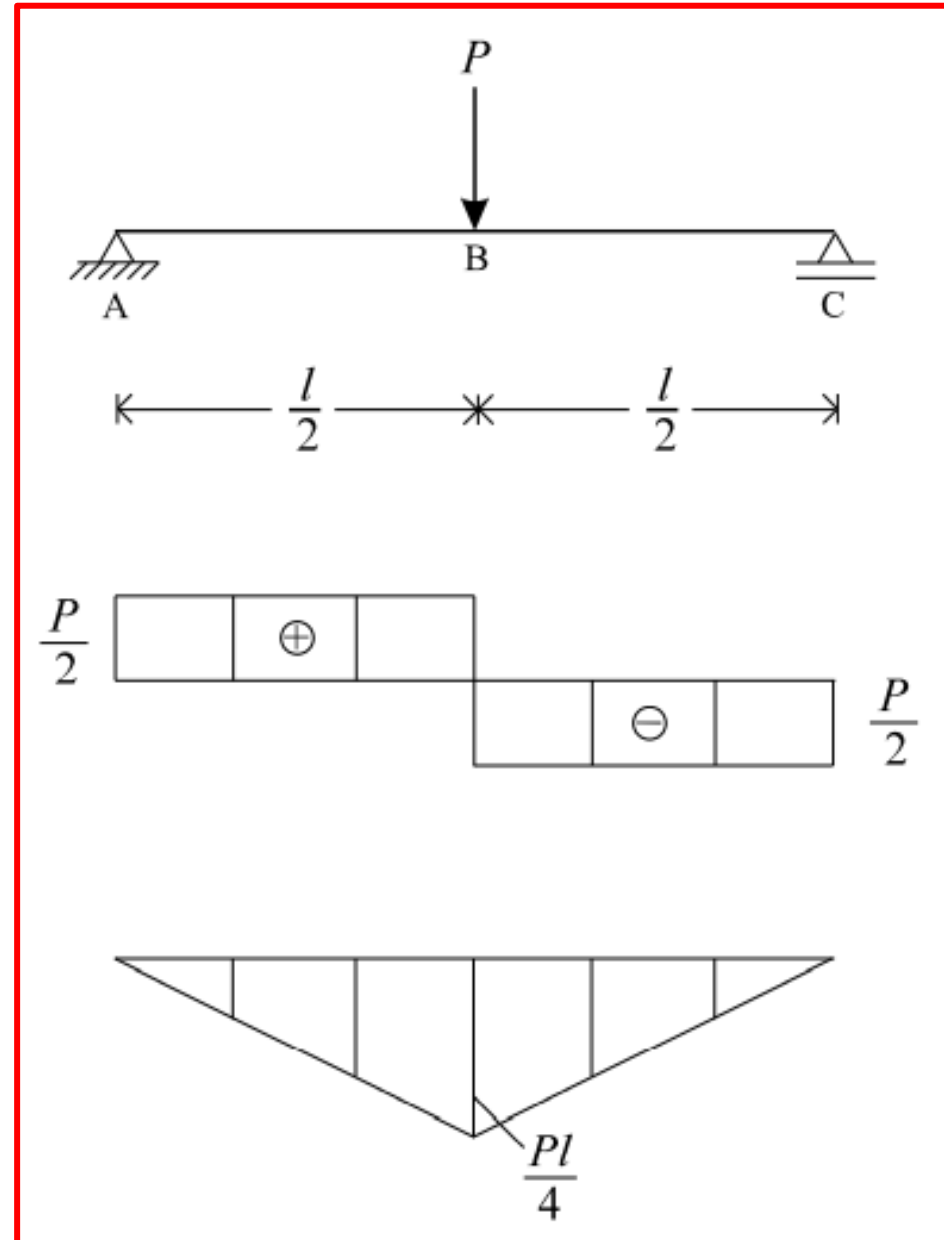


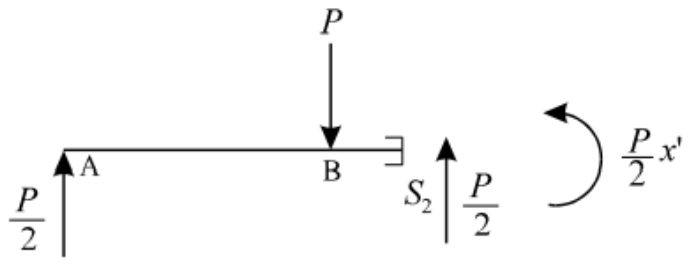
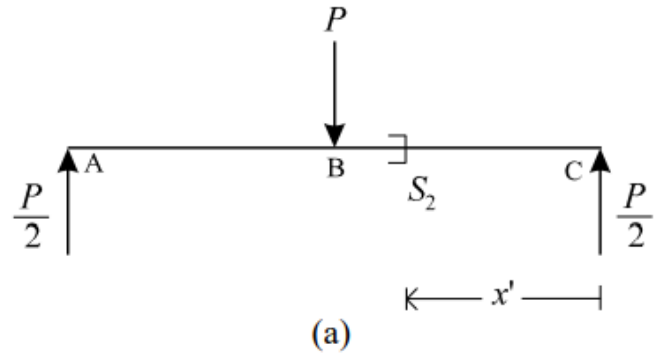
Exercício 12. (aula 3)

Trace os diagramas dos esforços solicitantes



$$V_{S1}(x) = \frac{P}{2}; M_{S1}(x) = \frac{P}{2}x$$



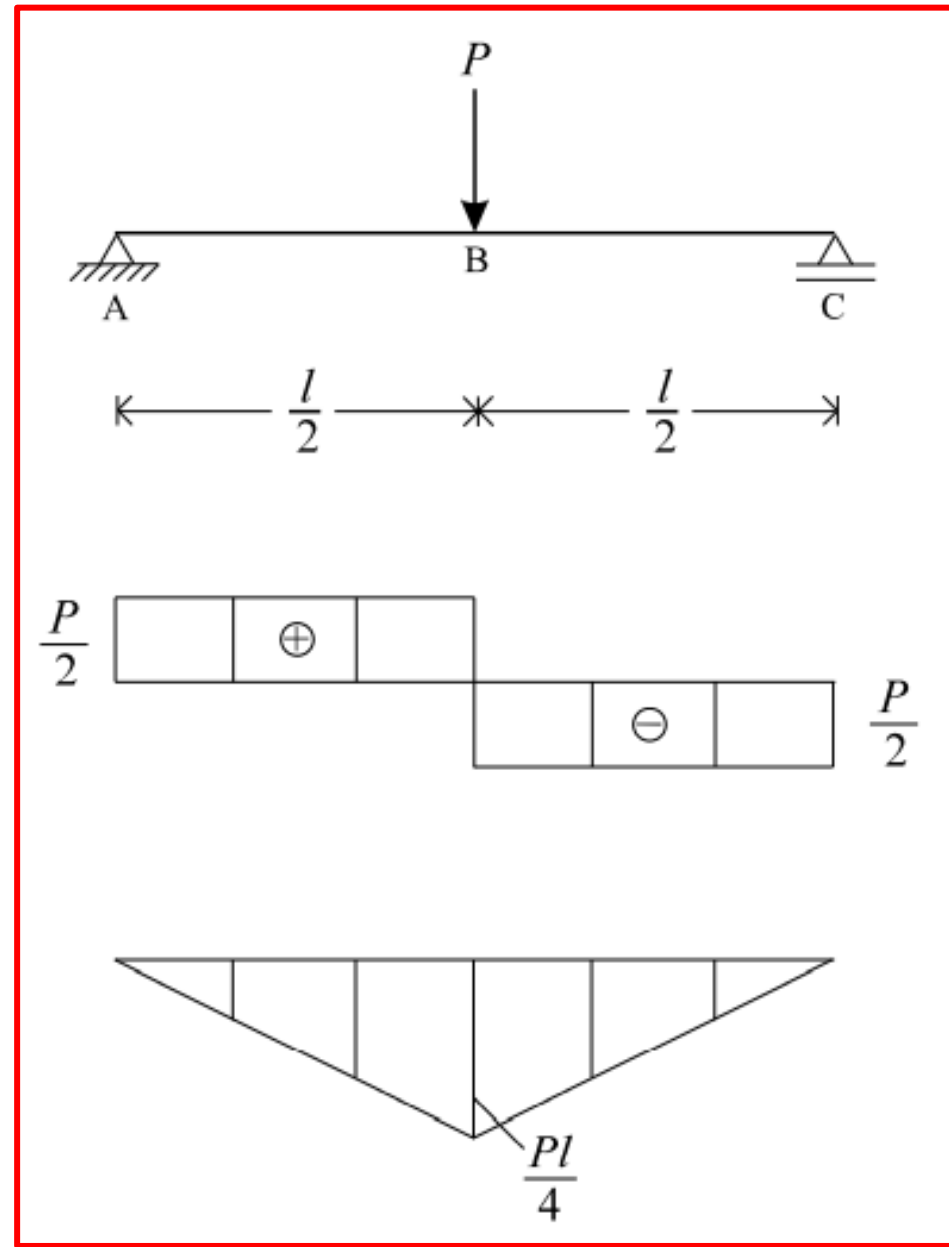


$$V_{S2}(x') = -\frac{P}{2}$$

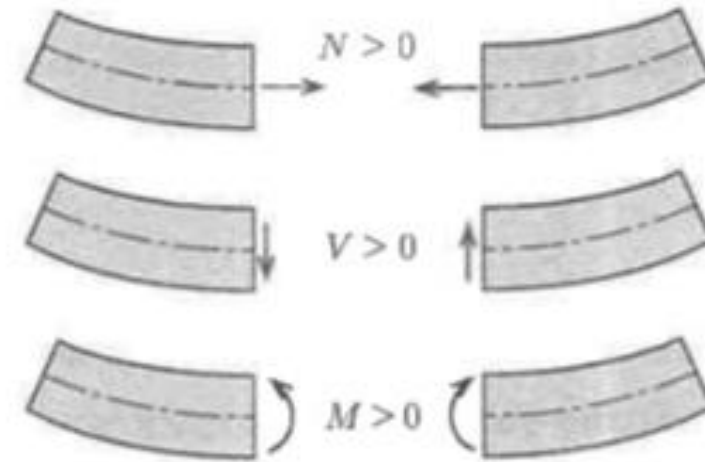
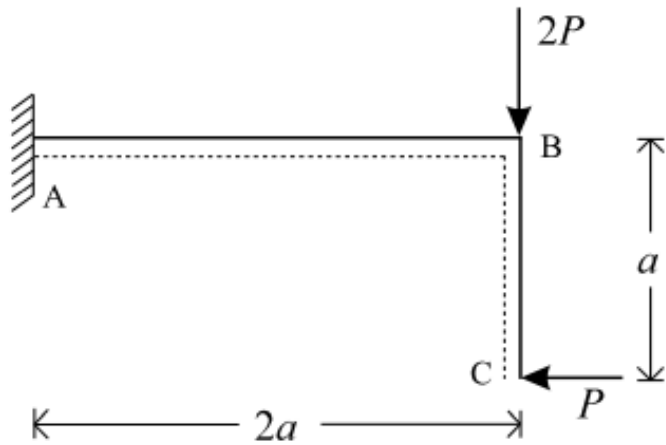
$$M_{S2}(x') = \frac{P}{2}x'$$

$$V_C = -\frac{P}{2}; V_B = -\frac{P}{2}$$

$$M_C = \frac{P}{2} \cdot 0 = 0; M_B = \frac{P}{2} \cdot \frac{l}{2} = \frac{Pl}{4}$$



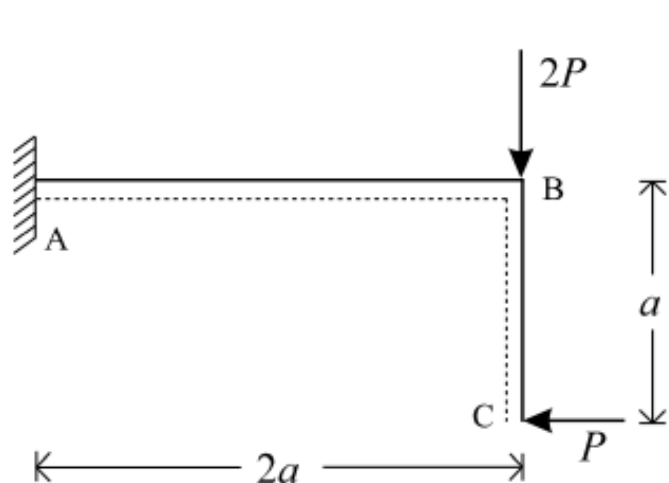
Traçar o diagrama dos esforços solicitantes na estrutura da figura



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

Os esforços solicitantes que atuam em uma seção transversal de uma barra podem ser obtidos cortando a barra nesta seção e reduzindo/transferindo para o seu centro de gravidade todos os esforços externos aplicados do outro lado do corte.

Traçar o diagrama dos esforços solicitantes na estrutura da figura

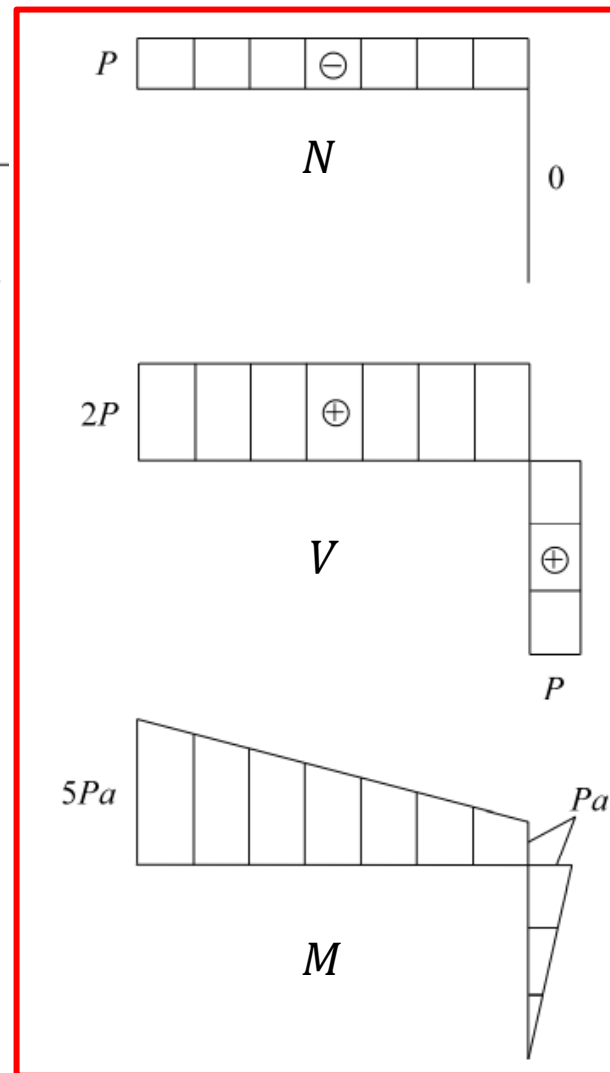
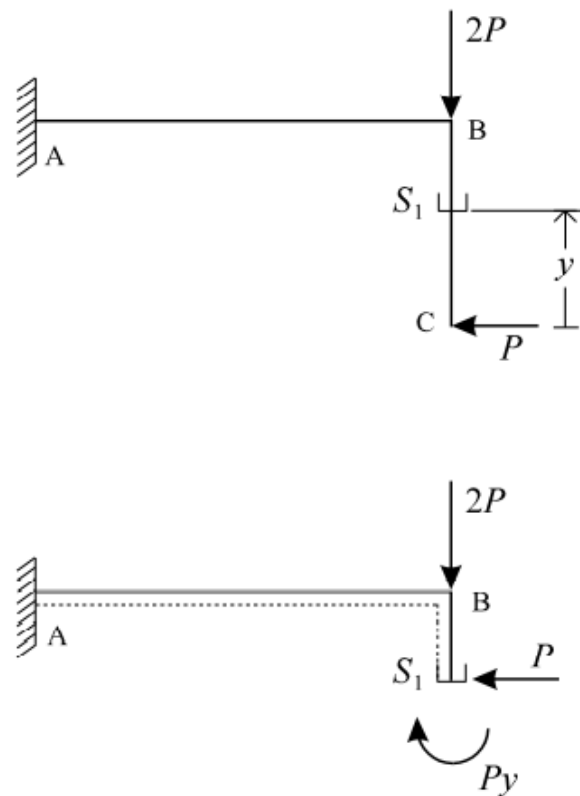


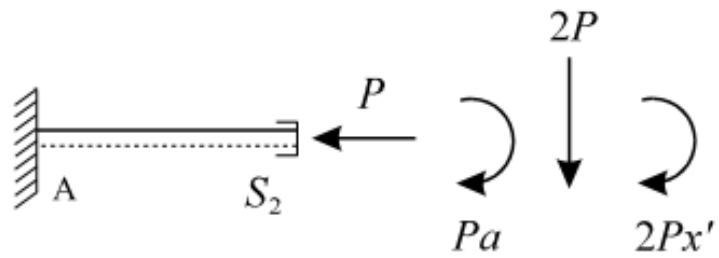
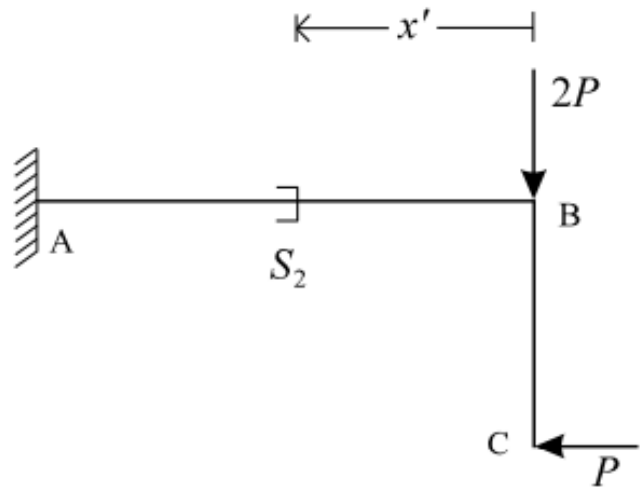
Em S_1 :

$$N(y) = 0$$

$$V(y) = P$$

$$M(y) = Py$$



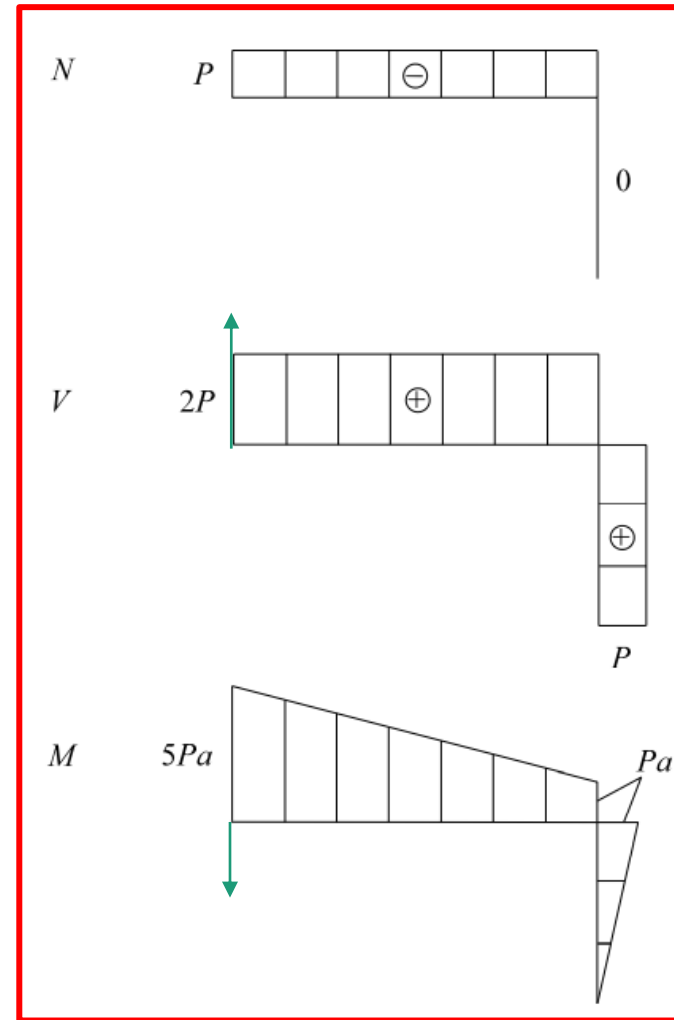


Em S_2 :

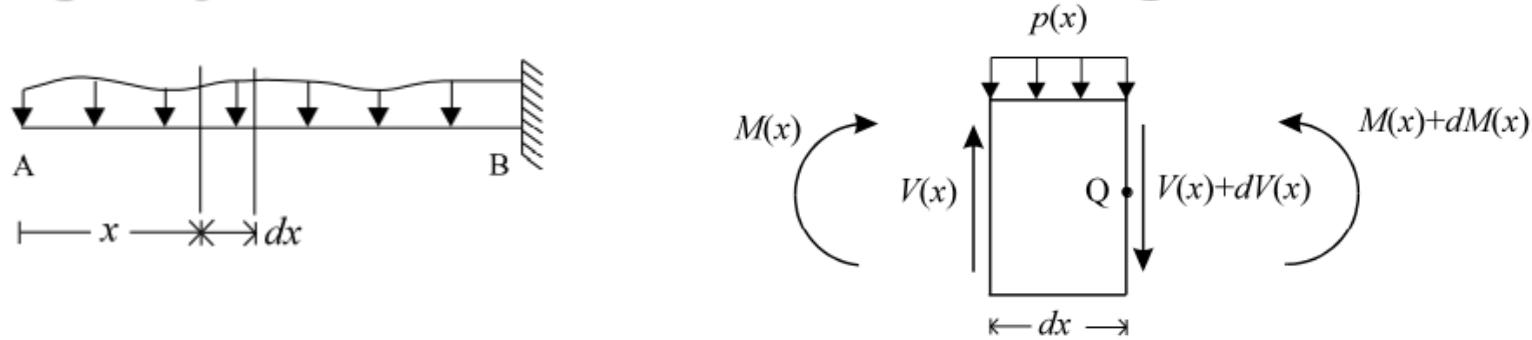
$$N(x') = -P$$

$$V(x') = +2P$$

$$M(x') = -2Px' - Pa$$



EQUAÇÕES DIFERENCIAIS DE EQUILÍBRIO



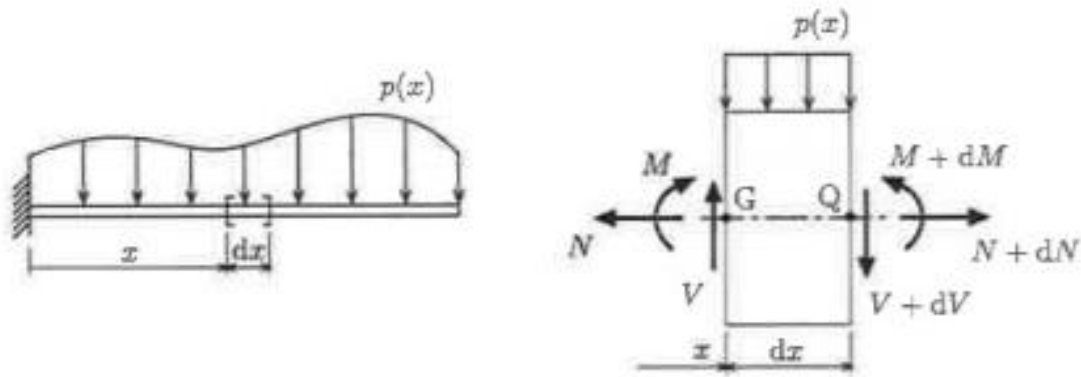
$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad \sum Y = 0 &= V(x) - p(x) * dx - (V(x) + dV(x)) \Rightarrow \frac{dV(x)}{dx} = -p(x) \\ 2. \quad M(S_Q) = 0 &= -M(x) - V(x) * dx + p(x) * dx * \frac{dx}{2} + (M(x) + dM(x)) \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{dM(x)}{dx} = V(x) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

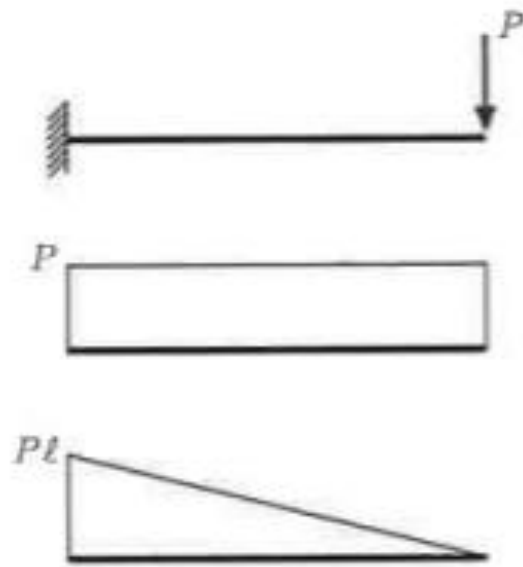
V – força cortante
M – momento fletor
p – força distribuída
x – origem em A

EQUAÇÕES DIFERENCIAIS DE EQUILÍBRIO



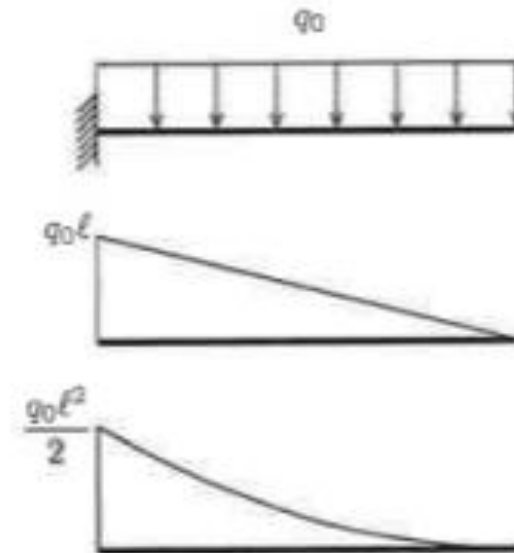
$$\frac{d^2 M}{dx^2} = \frac{dV}{dx} = -p(x),$$

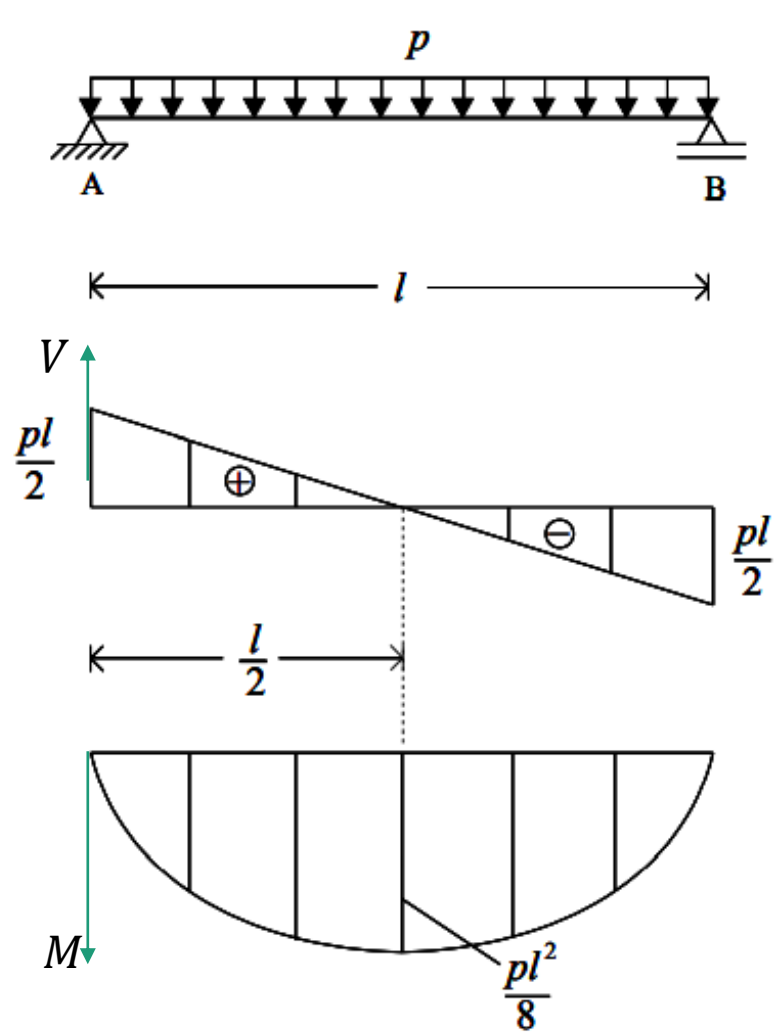
p – força distribuída
V – força cortante
M – momento fletor
x – origem em *A*



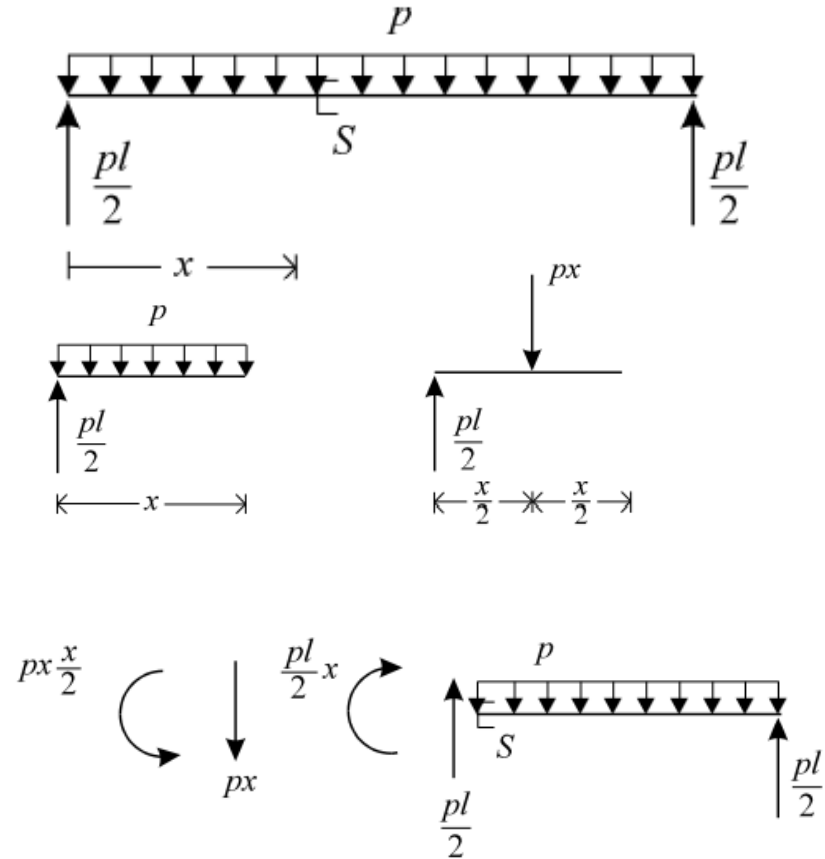
$p(x) = 0$
 \downarrow
 $V(x)$ const.
 \downarrow
 $M(x)$ linear

$p(x)$ const.
 \downarrow
 $V(x)$ linear
 \downarrow
 $M(x)$ quadr.





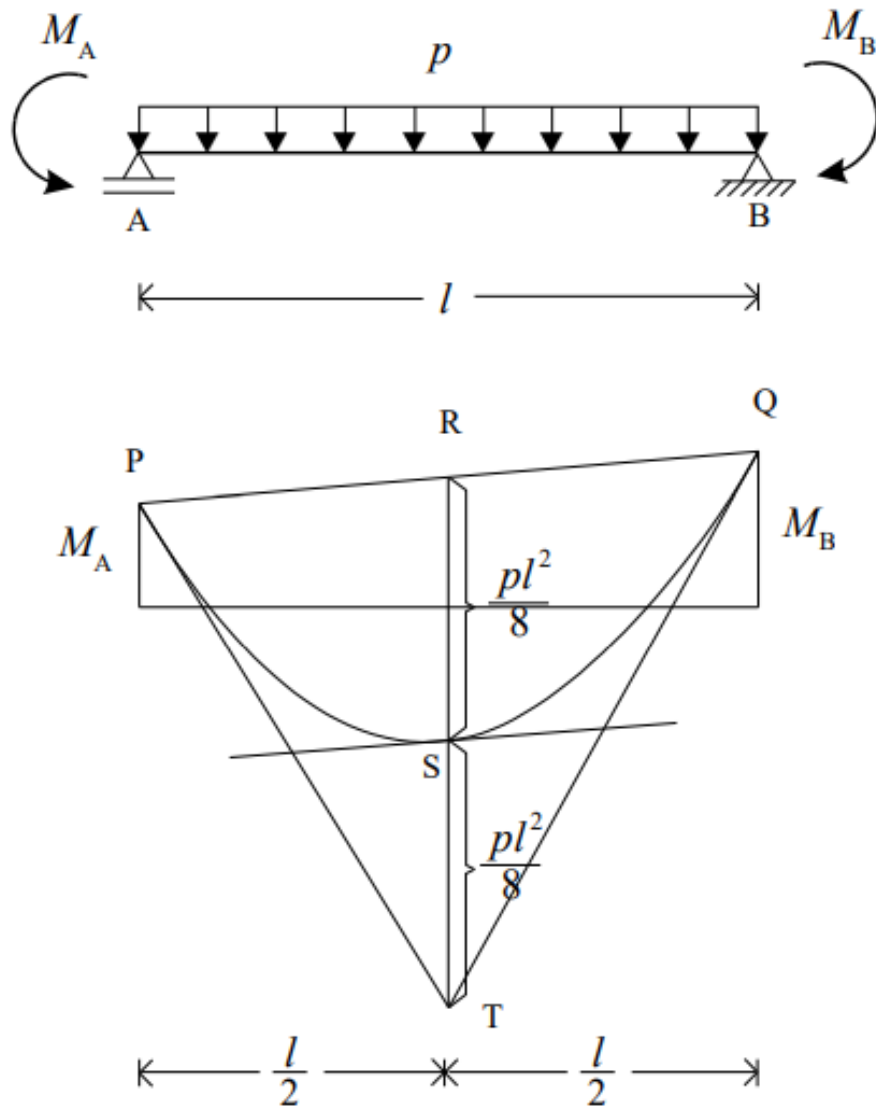
$$M_{\text{máx}} \left(x = \frac{l}{2} \right) = \frac{pl^2}{8}$$



$$V_S(x) = -px + \frac{pl}{2}$$

$$M_S(x) = -p \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{pl}{2} x$$

PRINCÍPIO DA SUPERPOSIÇÃO DE EFEITOS

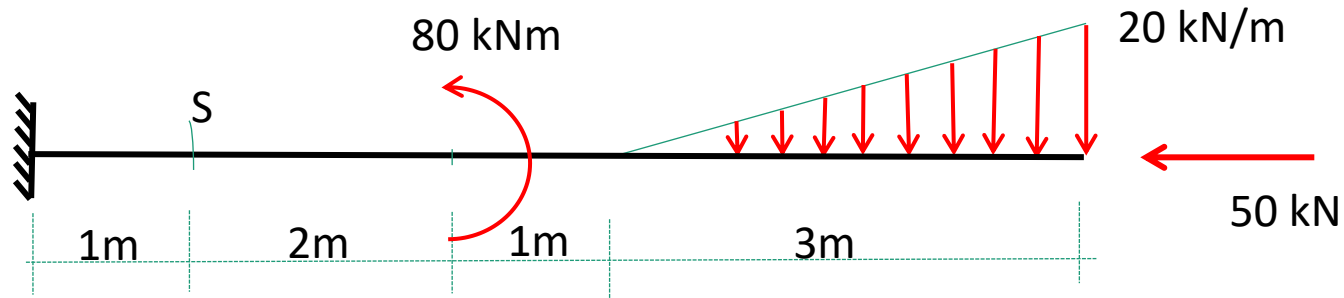


No meio do trecho, a parábola passa pelo ponto onde ocorre o máximo do momento e a tangente é paralela à linha PQ.

Nas extremidades, a parábola é tangente aos segmentos que ligam o ponto correspondente ao dobro do máximo aos momentos M_A e M_B .

EXERCÍCIO 1.

Determinar os valores dos esforços solicitantes na seção S da viga em balanço da figura

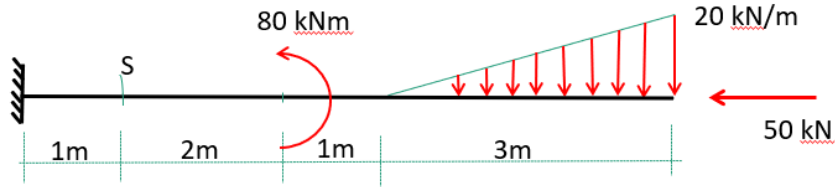


P1-2015

Os esforços solicitantes que atuam em uma seção transversal de uma barra podem ser obtidos cortando a barra nesta seção e reduzindo/transferindo para o seu centro de gravidade todos os esforços externos aplicados do outro lado do corte.

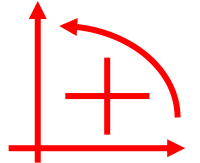
EXERCÍCIO 1.

Determinar os valores dos esforços solicitantes na seção S da viga em balanço da figura

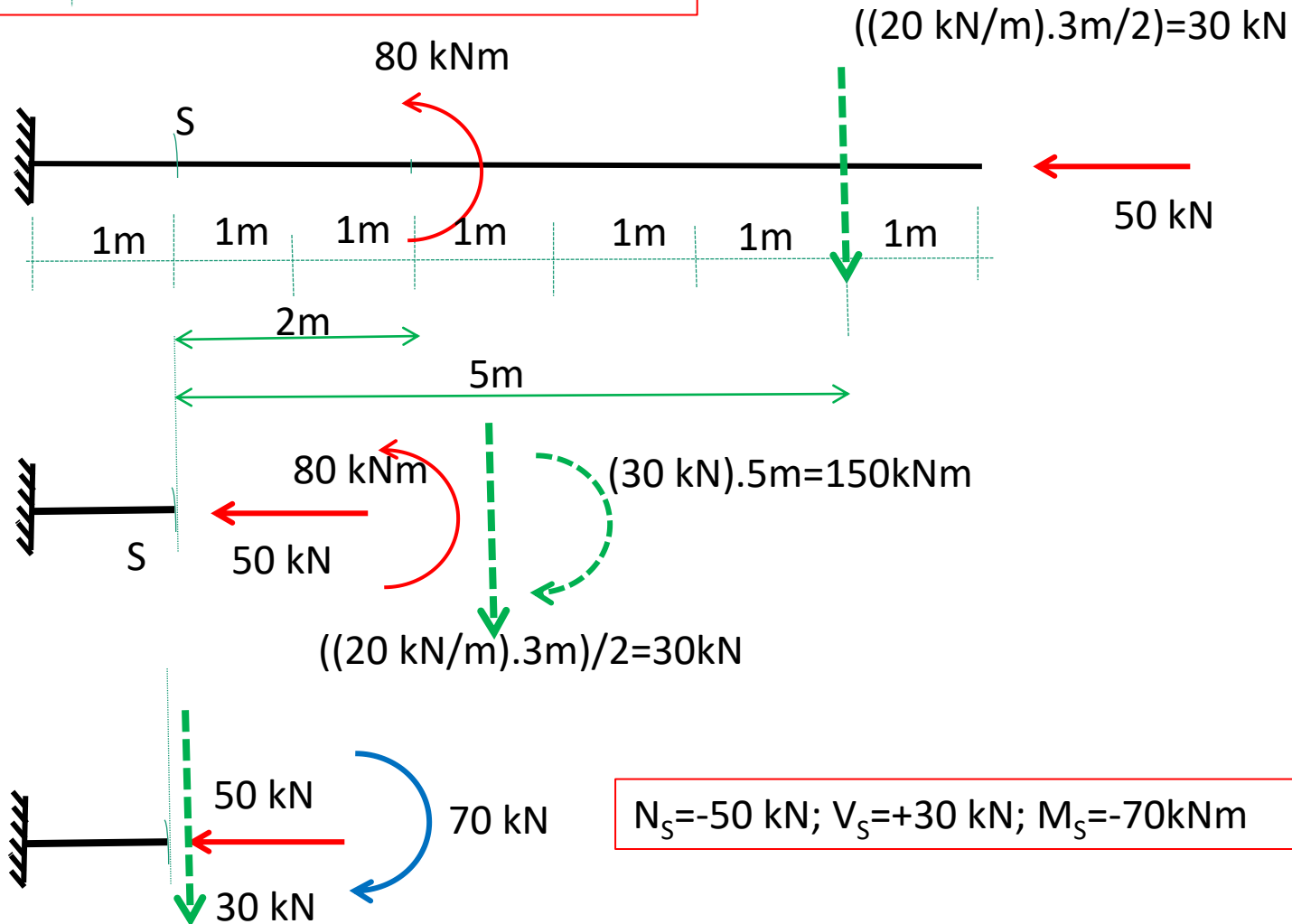
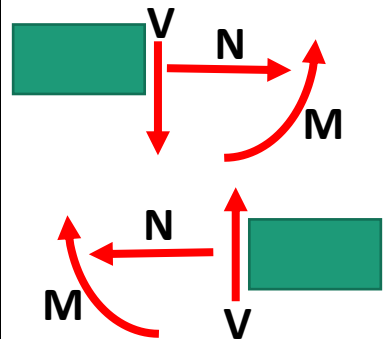


TEOREMA DO CORTE

Convenção para o equilíbrio: GRINTER

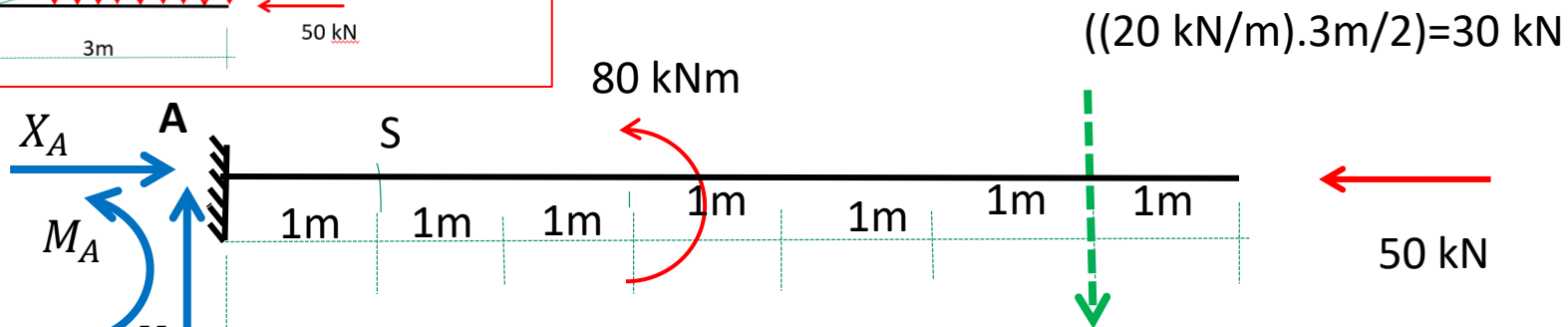
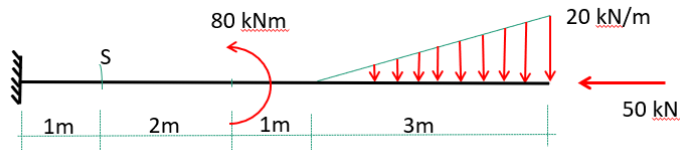


Convenção para esforços solicitantes: +



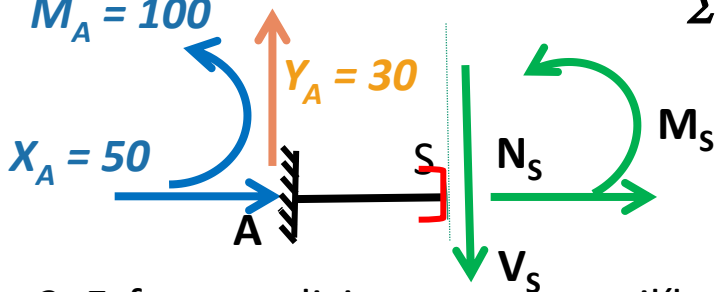
EXERCÍCIO 1.

Determinar os valores dos esforços solicitantes na seção S da viga em balanço da figura



1. Reações no apoio

$$M_A = 100$$



2. Esforços solicitantes por equilíbrio

$$\sum F_H = 0 = X_A - 50 \rightarrow X_A = 50 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum F_V = 0 = Y_A - 30 \rightarrow Y_A = 30 \text{ kN}$$

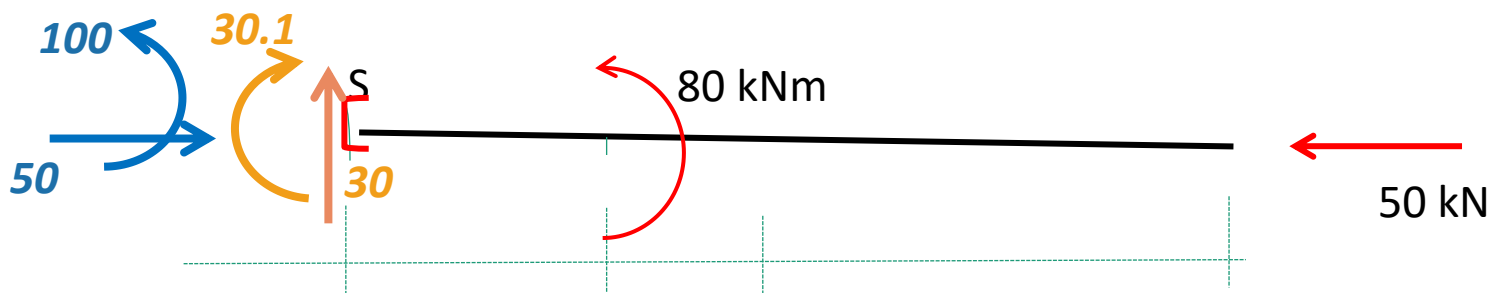
$$\sum M_{(A)} = 0 = +M_A + 80 - 30 \cdot 6 \Rightarrow M_A = 100 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\sum F_H = 0 = N_S + 50 \rightarrow N_S = -50 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum F_V = 0 = -V_S + 30 \rightarrow V_S = +30 \text{ kN}$$

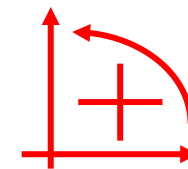
$$\sum M_{(A)} = 0 = +M_S + 100 - 30 \cdot 1 \Rightarrow M_S = -70 \text{ kNm}$$

3. Esforços solicitantes pelo teorema do corte

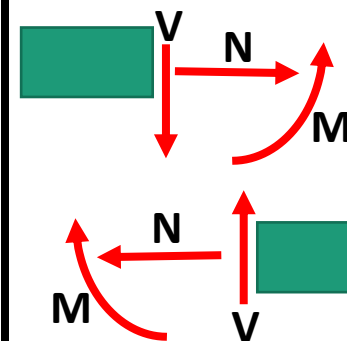


$$N_S = -50 \text{ kN}; V_S = +30 \text{ kN}; M_S = -70 \text{ kNm}$$

Convenção para o equilíbrio: GRINTER

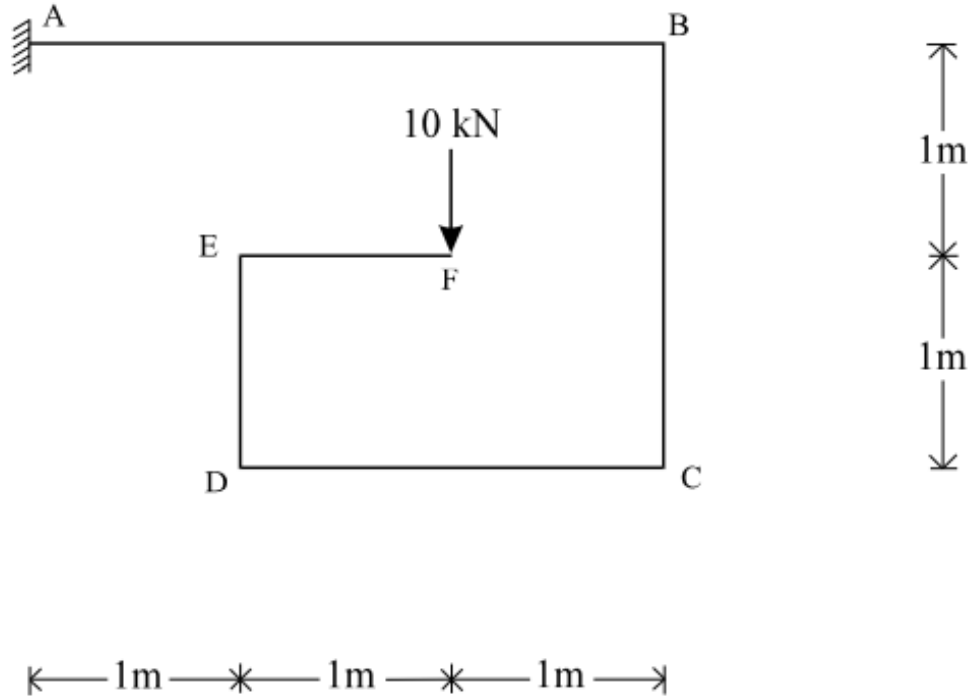


Convenção para esforços solicitantes: +



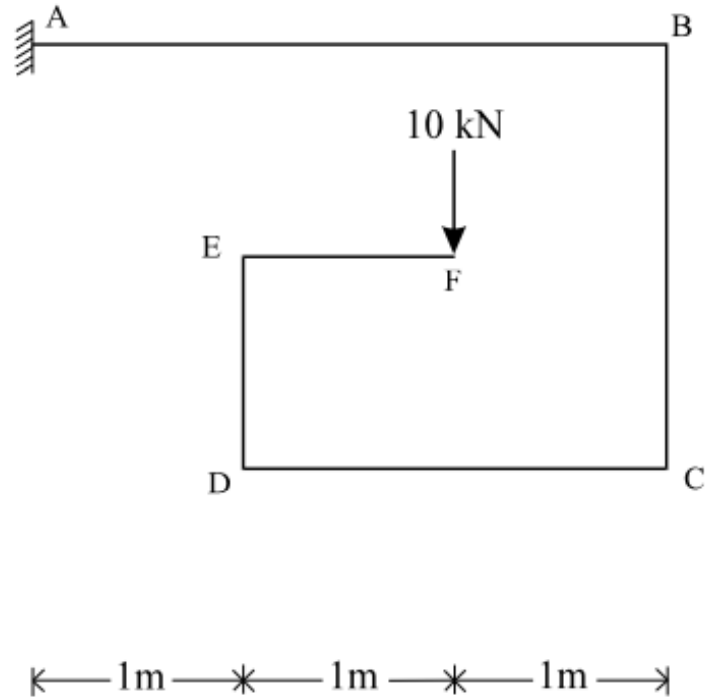
EXERCÍCIO 2.

Traçar o diagrama dos esforços solicitantes

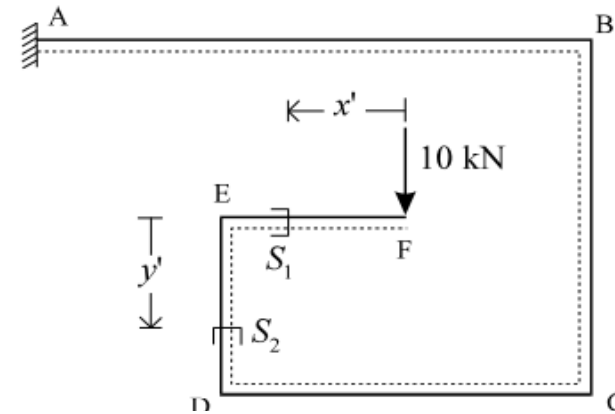


EXERCÍCIO 2.

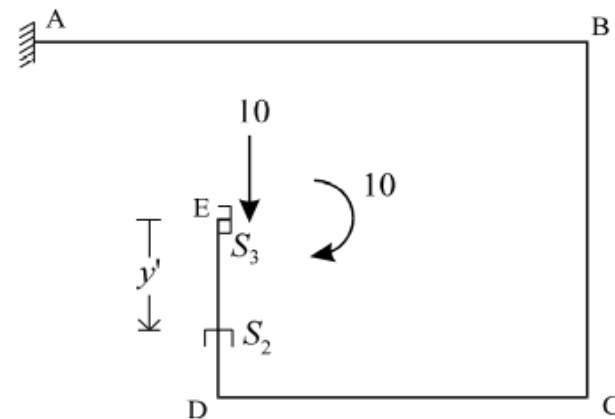
Traçar o diagrama dos esforços solicitantes



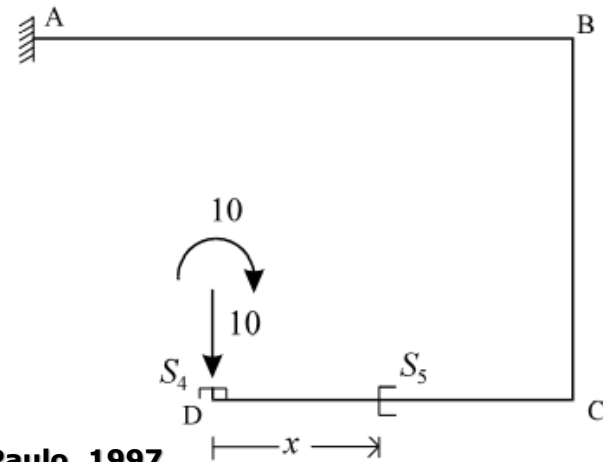
Em E_+ :
 $N_{E_+} = -10 \text{ kN};$
 $V_{E_+} = 0$
 $M_{E_+} = -10 \text{ kNm}$



Em S_1 : $N(x') = 0$
 $V(x') = 10 \text{ kN}$
 $M(x') = -10 * x' \text{ kNm}$



Em $E_-(x' = 1)$:
 $N_{S_3} = N(1) = 0;$
 $V_{S_3} = V(1) = 10 \text{ kN};$
 $M_{S_3} = M(1) = -10 \text{ kNm}$

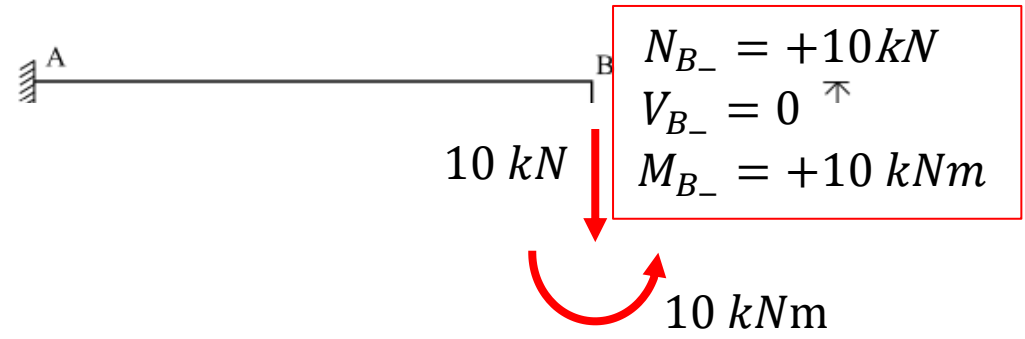
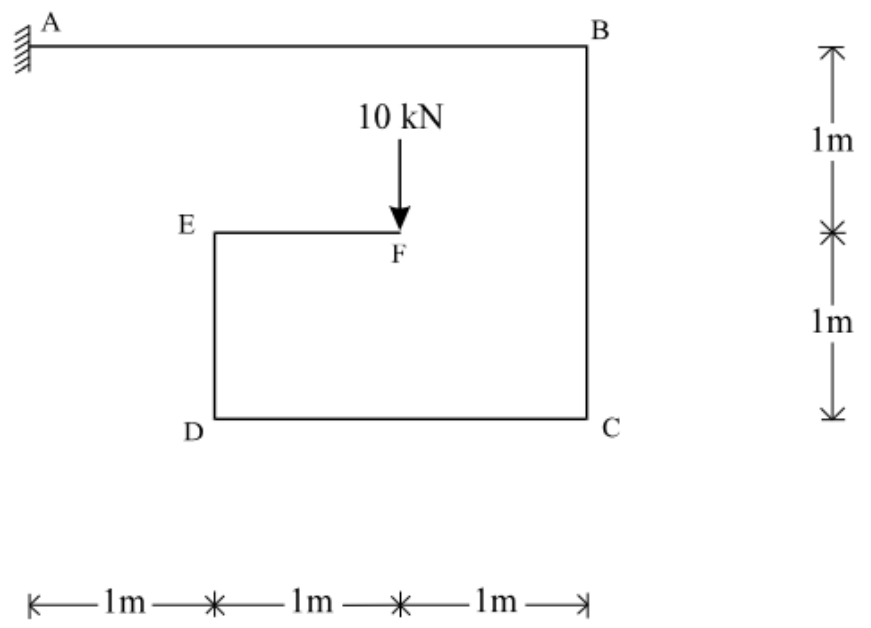


Em S_2 : $N(y') = -10 \text{ kN}$
 $V(y') = 0 \text{ kN}$
 $M(y') = -10 \text{ kNm}$

Em $D_-(y' = 1)$:
 $N_{S_4} = N(1) = -10 \text{ kN}$
 $V_{S_4} = V(1) = 0;$
 $M_{S_4} = M(1) = -10 \text{ kNm}$

EXERCÍCIO 2.

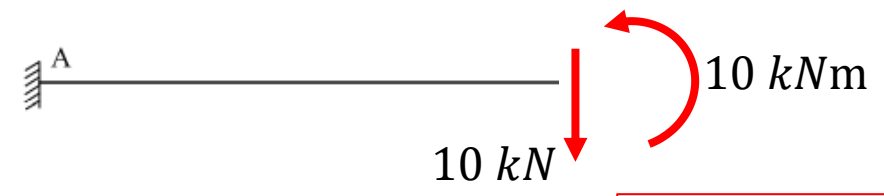
Traçar o diagrama dos esforços solicitantes



$$N_{B-} = +10 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{B-} = 0$$

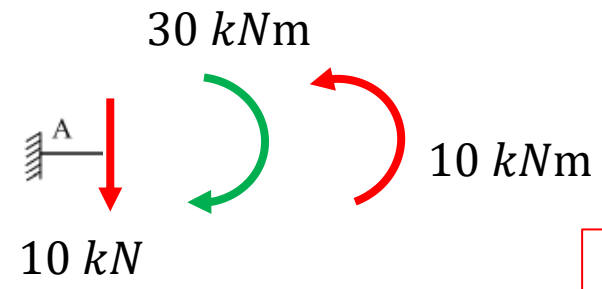
$$M_{B-} = +10 \text{ kNm}$$



$$N_{B+} = 0$$

$$V_{B+} = +10 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_{B+} = +10 \text{ kNm}$$



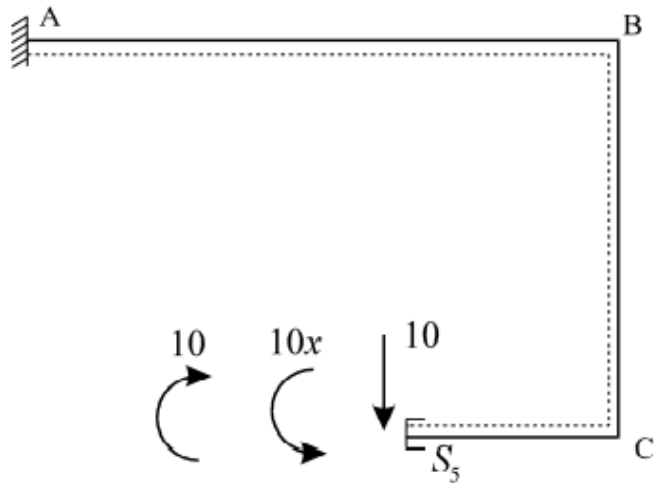
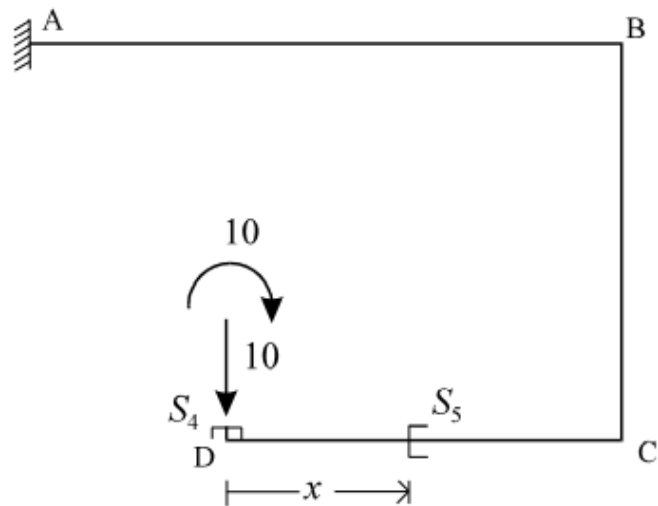
$$N_A = 0$$

$$V_A = +10 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_A = -20 \text{ kNm}$$

EXERCÍCIO 2.

Traçar o diagrama dos esforços solicitantes



Em S_5 : $N(x) = 0$
 $V(x) = -10 \text{ kN}$
 $M(x) = (-10x + 10) \text{ kNm}$

Em $C_-(x = 2)$: $N_{C_-} = 0$
 $V_{C_-} = -10 \text{ kN}$
 $M_{C_-} = -10 \text{ kNm}$

Em C_+ : $N_{C_+} = +10 \text{ kN}$
 $V_{C_+} = 0$
 $M_{C_+} = -10 \text{ kNm}$

Em B_- : $N_{B_-} = +10 \text{ kN}$
 $V_{B_-} = 0$
 $M_{B_-} = +10 \text{ kNm}$

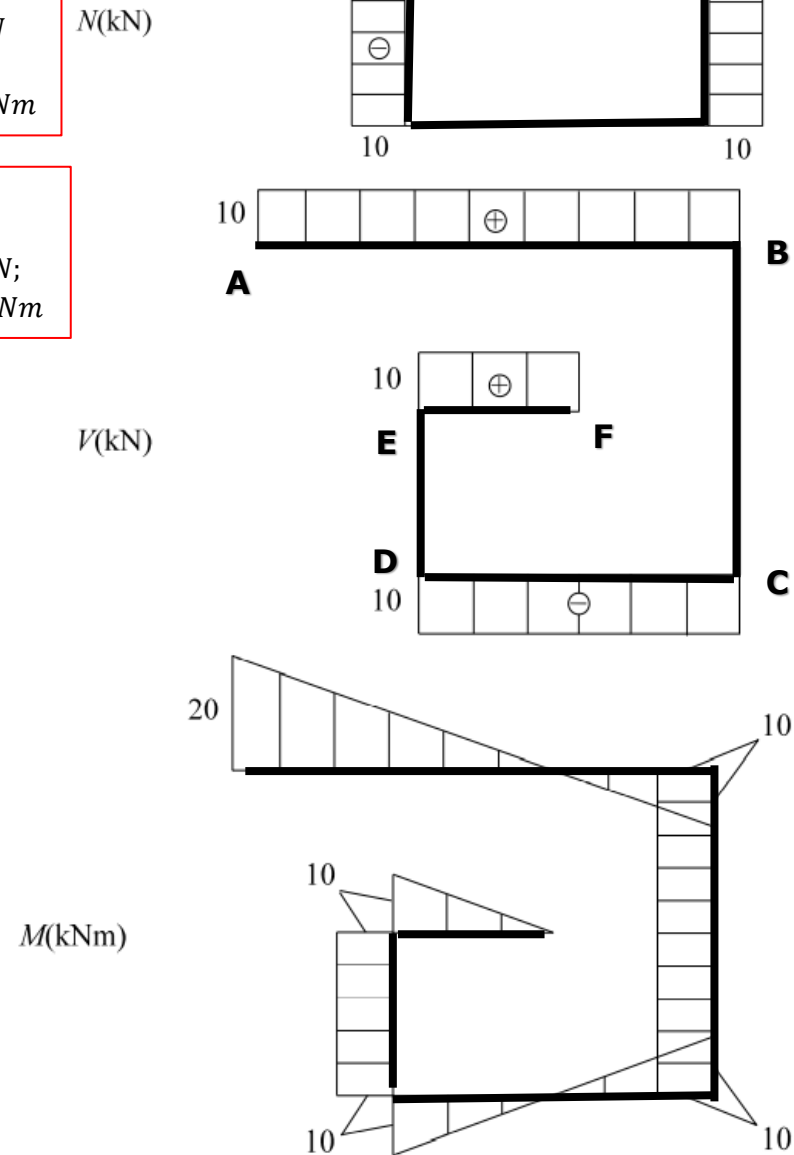
Em B_+ : $N_{B_+} = 0$
 $V_{B_+} = +10 \text{ kN}$
 $M_{B_+} = +10 \text{ kNm}$

Em A_- : $N_A = 0$
 $V_A = +10 \text{ kN}$
 $M_A = -20 \text{ kNm}$

Em E_- :
 $N_{S_3} = 0;$
 $V_{S_3} = 10 \text{ kN};$
 $M_{S_3} = -10 \text{ kNm}$

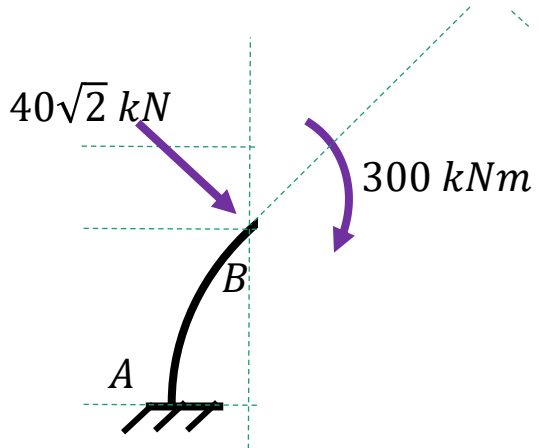
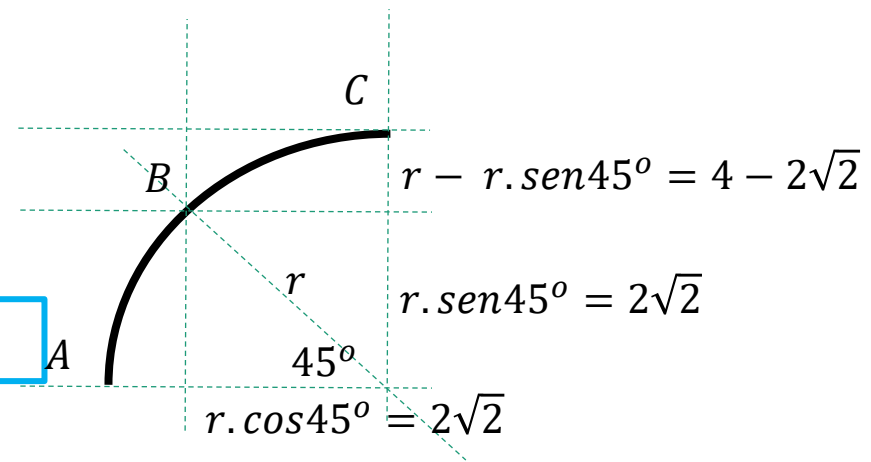
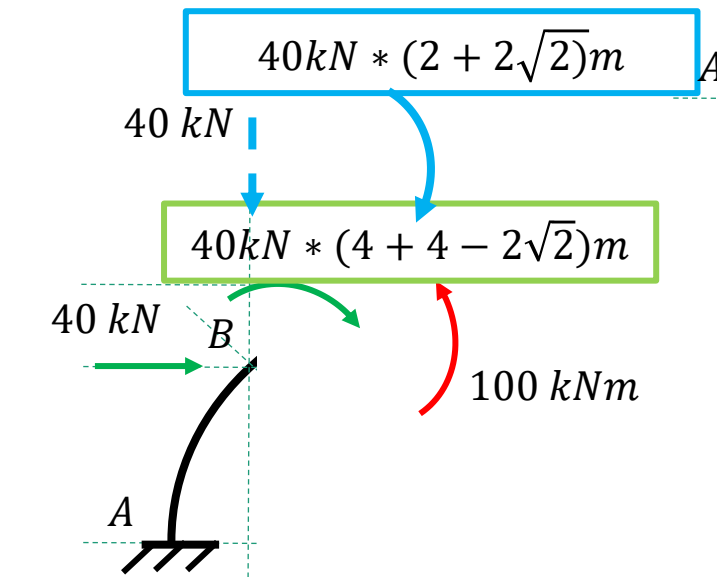
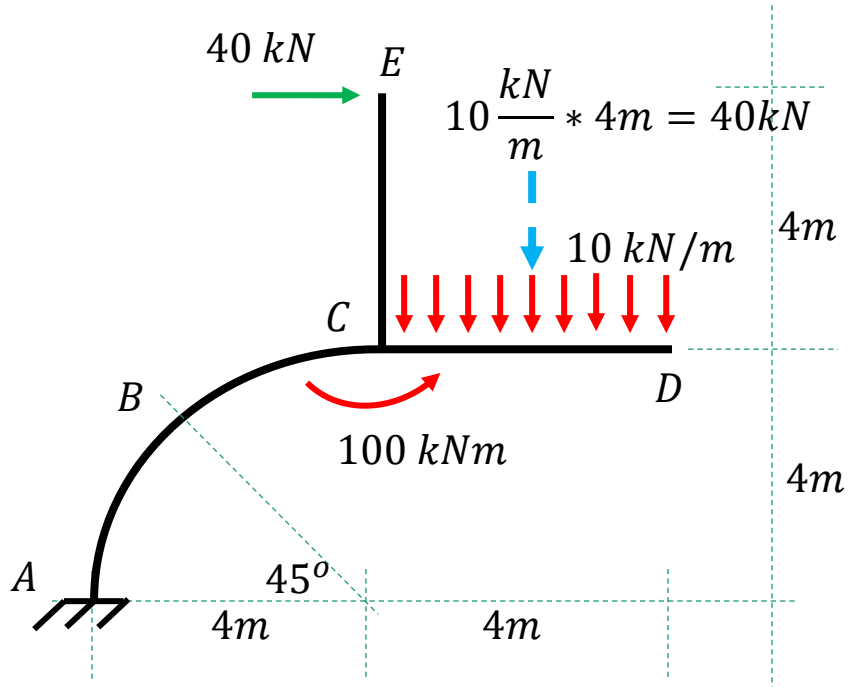
Em D_- :
 $N_{S_4} = -10 \text{ kN}$
 $V_{S_4} = 0;$
 $M_{S_4} = -10 \text{ kNm}$

Em D_+ :
 $N_{D_+} = 0 \text{ kN}$
 $V_{D_+} = -10 \text{ kN};$
 $M_{D_+} = +10 \text{ kNm}$



EXERCÍCIO 3.

Determinar os esforços solicitantes em B



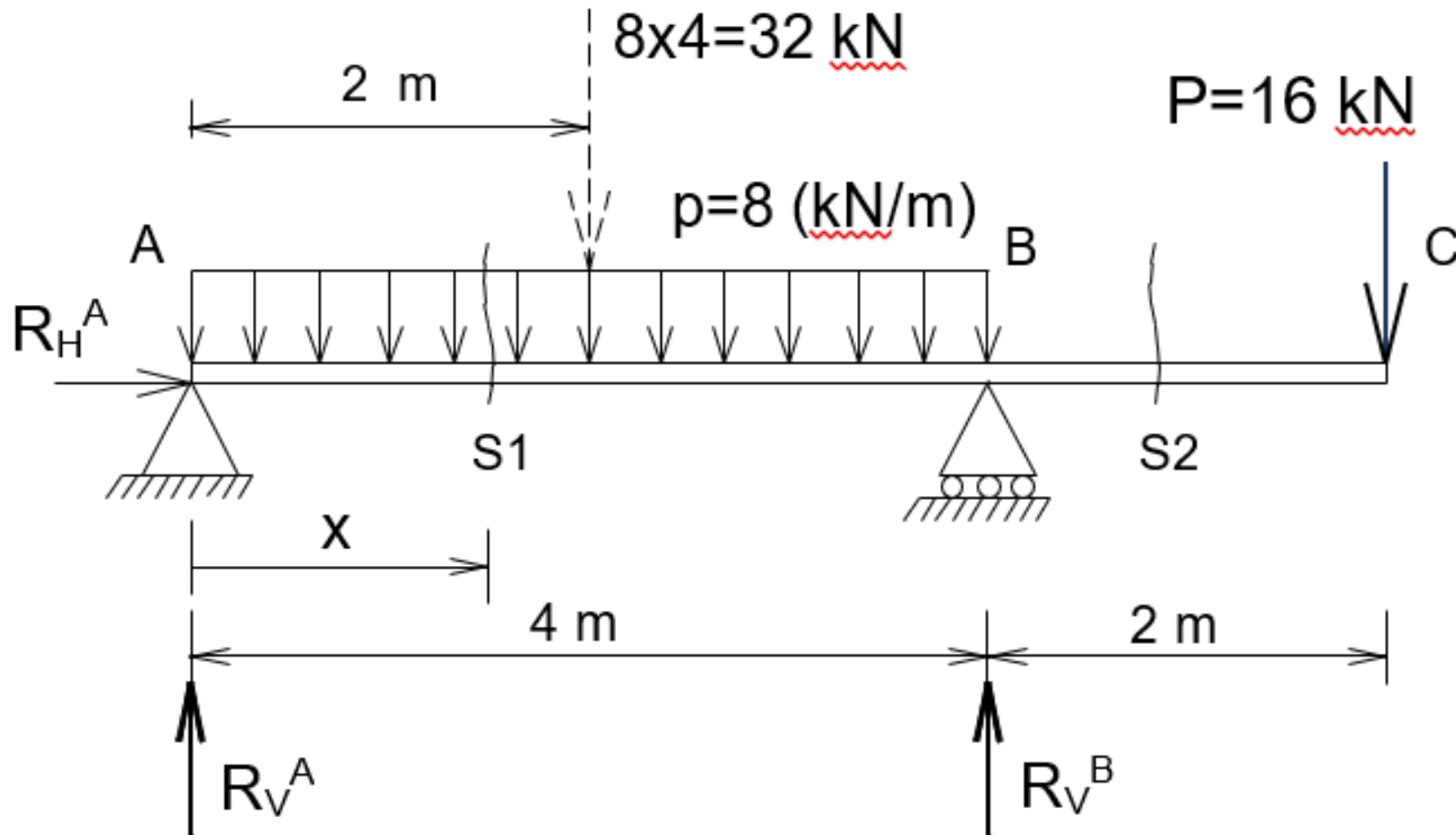
$$N_B = 0$$

$$V_B = +40\sqrt{2} \text{ kN}$$

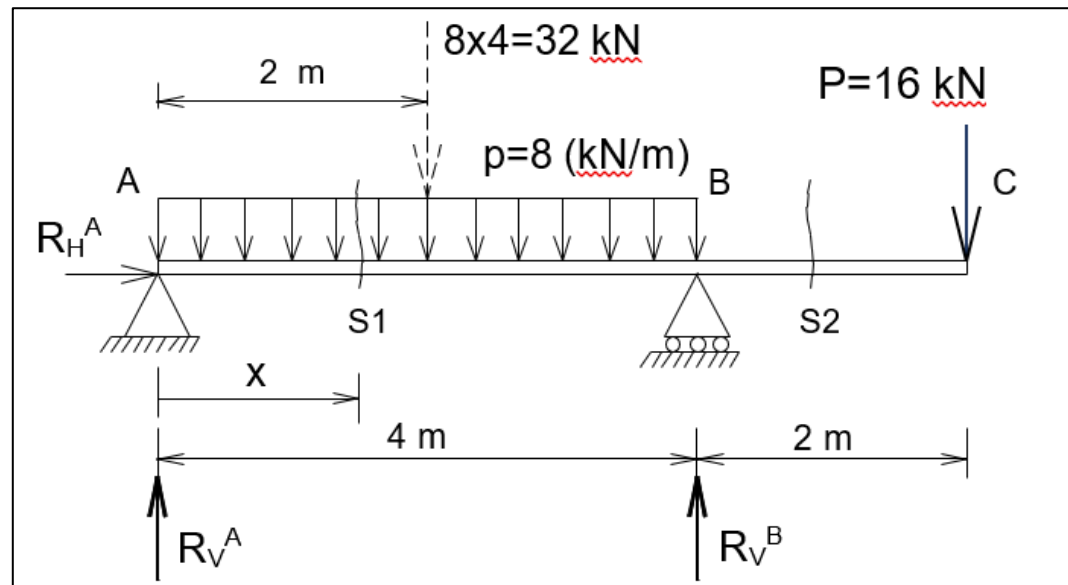
$$M_B = -300 \text{ kNm}$$

EXERCÍCIO 4.

Traçar os diagramas de estado da viga simplesmente apoiada com balanço à direita, com os carregamentos indicados (conforme modelo matemático na figura, é estrutura plana)



APLICANDO O EQUILÍBRIO



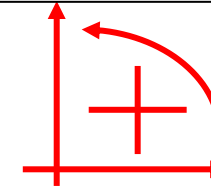
1. REAÇÕES NOS APOIOS

No equilíbrio, adota-se a convenção de Grinter

- Primeira equação para o equilíbrio (**Resultante é zero**)

$$\Sigma F_H = 0 = R_H^A$$

$$\Sigma F_V = 0 = R_V^A - 32 + R_V^B - 16$$



- Segunda equação para o equilíbrio (**Momento em torno de qualquer eixo é zero**)

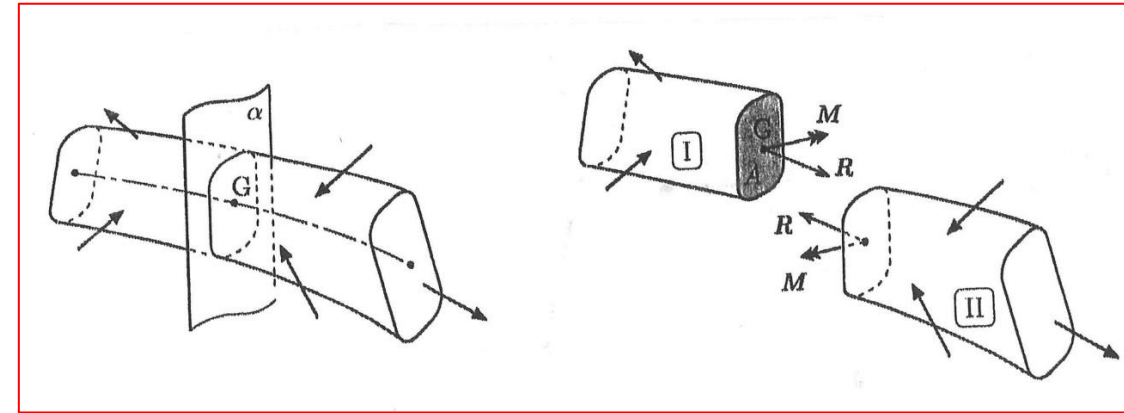
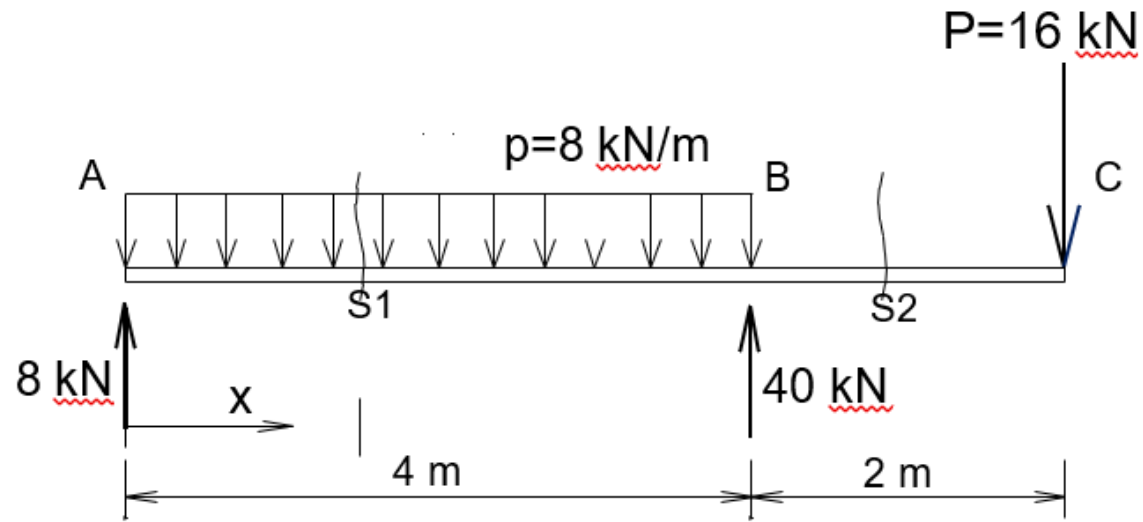
Em torno do eixo ortogonal ao plano da figura, em A:

$$\Sigma M_{(A)} = 0 = -32 \cdot 2 + R_V^B \cdot 4 - 16 \cdot 6 \Rightarrow R_V^B = 40 \text{ kN}$$

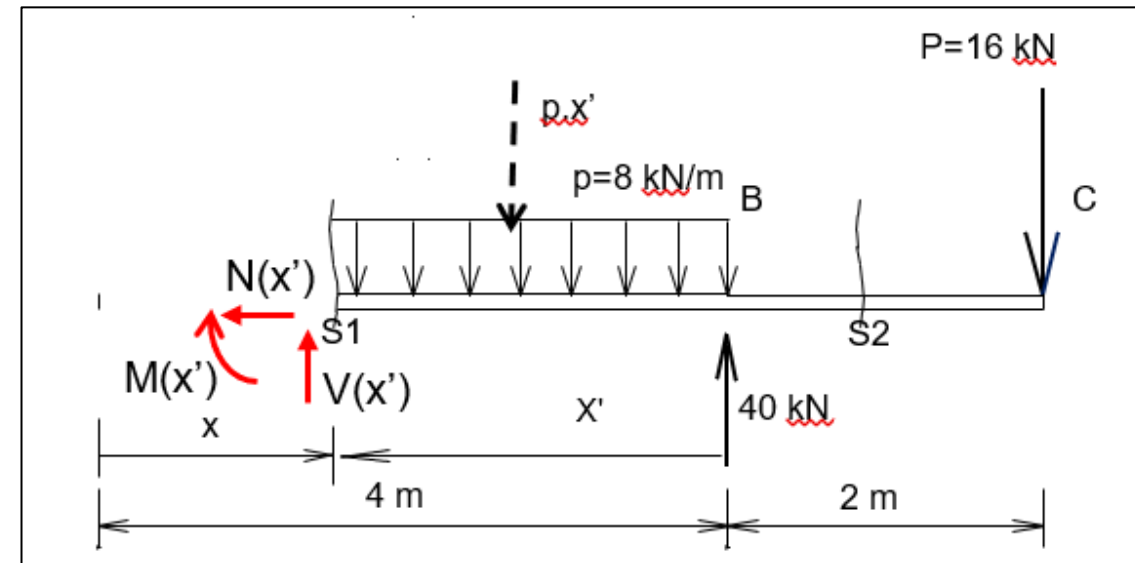
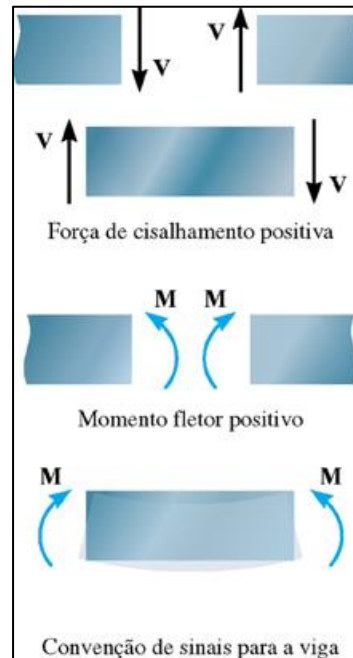
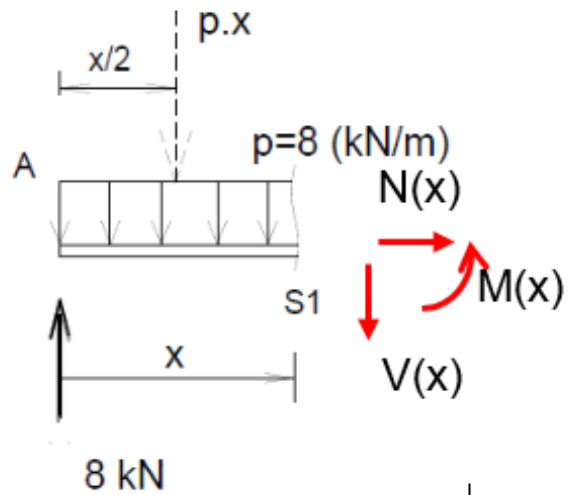
Em torno do eixo ortogonal ao plano da figura, em B:

$$\Sigma M_{(B)} = 0 = -R_V^A \cdot 4 + 32 \cdot 2 - 16 \cdot 2 \Rightarrow R_V^A = 8 \text{ kN.}$$

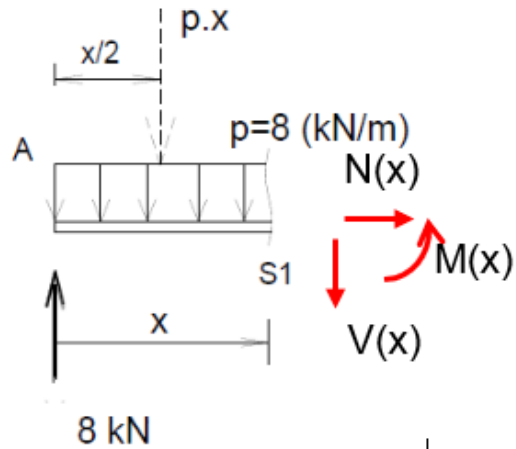
2. DIAGRAMA DO CORPO LIVRE



3. SEÇÃO S1



3. SEÇÃO S1



- Primeira equação para o equilíbrio (**Resultante é zero**)

$$\sum F_H = 0 = N(x)$$

$$\sum F_V = 0 = 8 - 8 \cdot x - V(x) \Rightarrow \mathbf{V(x) = -8 \cdot x + 8}$$

- Segunda equação para o equilíbrio (**Momento em torno de qualquer eixo é zero**)

Em torno do eixo ortogonal ao plano da figura, em S1:

$$\sum M_{(S1)} = 0 = -8 \cdot x + 8 \cdot x \cdot \frac{x}{2} + M(x) \Rightarrow \mathbf{M(x) = -4 \cdot x^2 + 8 \cdot x}$$

- Trecho de A ($x = 0$) até B ($x = 4$)

$$V_A = -8 \cdot 0 + 8 = 8 ;$$

$$V_B = -8 \cdot 4 + 8 = -24 ;$$

$$M_A = -4 \cdot 0^2 + 8 \cdot 0 = 0 ;$$

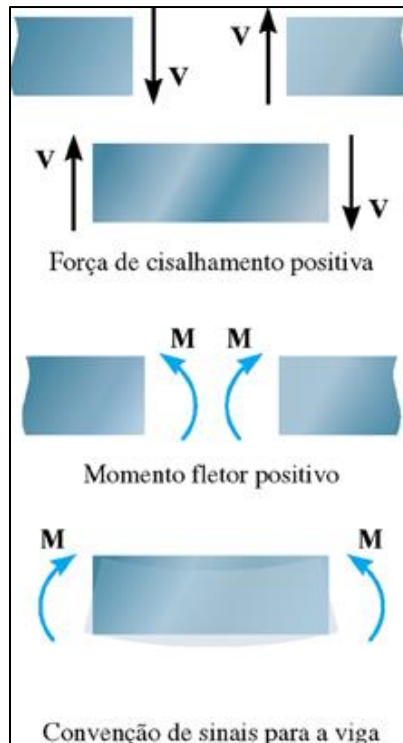
$$M_B = -4 \cdot 4^2 + 8 \cdot 4 = -32 ;$$

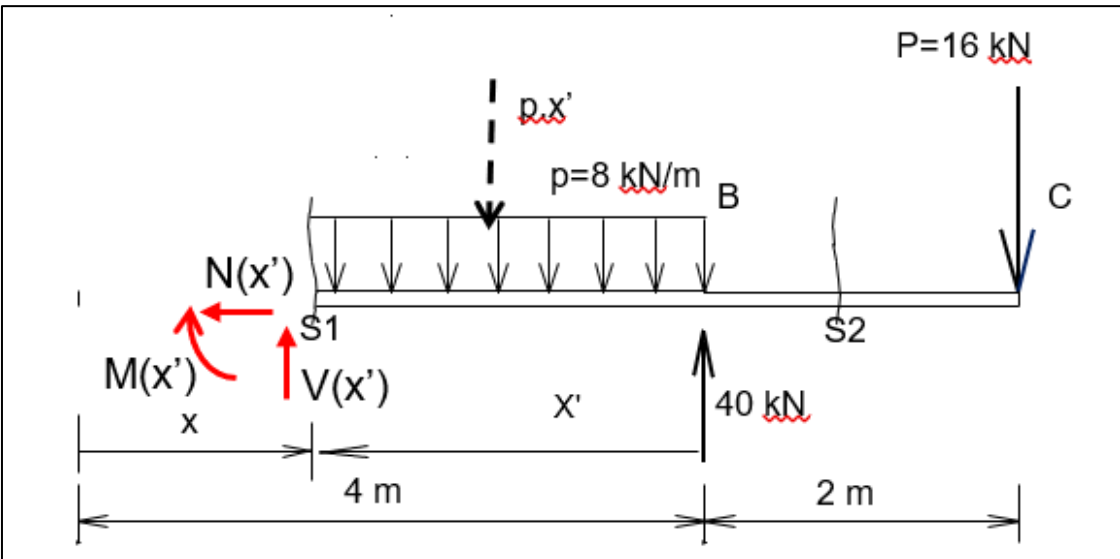
$$M_{(x=1)} = -4 \cdot 1^2 + 8 \cdot 1 = 4$$

p – força distribuída
V – força cortante
M – momento fletor
x – origem em A

$$\frac{dV(x)}{dx} = -p(x) ; \quad \frac{dM(x)}{dx} = V(x)$$

APLICANDO O EQUILÍBRIO





- Primeira equação para o equilíbrio (**Resultante é zero**)

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

$$\sum F_V = 0 = V(x') - 8 \cdot x' + 40 - 16 \Rightarrow V(x') = 8 \cdot x' - 24$$

- Segunda equação para o equilíbrio (**Momento em torno de qualquer eixo é zero**)

Em torno do eixo ortogonal ao plano da figura, em S1:

$$\sum M_{(S1)} = 0 = -M(x') - 8 \cdot x' \cdot \frac{x'}{2} + 40 \cdot x' - 16 \cdot (x' + 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow M(x') = -4 \cdot x'^2 + 24 \cdot x' - 32$$

- Trecho de B ($x' = 0$) até A ($x' = 4$):

$$V_B = 8 \cdot 0 - 24 = -24;$$

$$V_A = 8 \cdot 4 - 24 = 8;$$

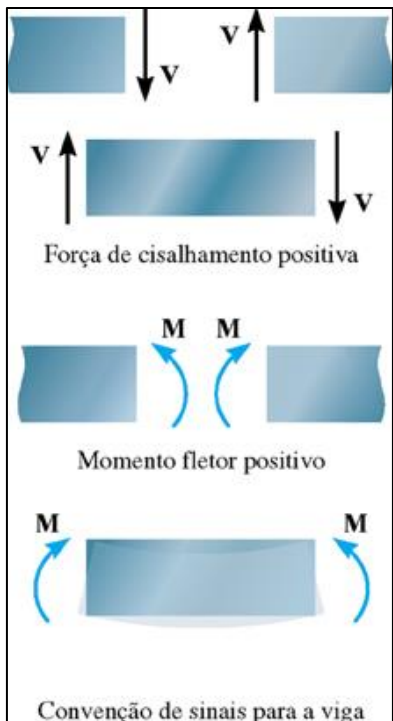
$$M_B = -4 \cdot 0^2 + 24 \cdot 0 - 32 = -32;$$

$$M_A = -4 \cdot 4^2 + 24 \cdot 4 - 32 = 0$$

$$M_{(x'=3)} = -4 \cdot 3^2 + 24 \cdot 3 - 32 = 4$$

p – força distribuída
 V – força cortante
 M – momento fletor
 x – origem em A

$$\frac{dV(x)}{dx} = -p(x); \quad \frac{dM(x)}{dx} = V(x)$$



APLICANDO O EQUILÍBRIO

- Primeira equação para o equilíbrio (**Resultante é zero**)

$$\sum F_H = 0 = N(x)$$

$$\sum F_V = 0 = 8 - 8 \cdot x - V(x) \Rightarrow V(x) = -8 \cdot x + 8$$

- Segunda equação para o equilíbrio (**Momento em torno de qualquer eixo é zero**)

Em torno do eixo ortogonal ao plano da figura, em S1:

$$\sum M_{(S1)} = 0 = -8 \cdot x + 8 \cdot x \cdot \frac{x}{2} + M(x) \Rightarrow M(x) = -4 \cdot x^2 + 8 \cdot x$$

- Trecho de A ($x = 0$) até B ($x = 4$)

$$V_A = -8 \cdot 0 + 8 = 8;$$

$$V_B = -8 \cdot 4 + 8 = -24;$$

$$M_A = -4 \cdot 0^2 + 8 \cdot 0 = 0;$$

$$M_B = -4 \cdot 4^2 + 8 \cdot 4 = -32;$$

$$M_{(x=1)} = -4 \cdot 1^2 + 8 \cdot 1 = 4$$

- Primeira equação para o equilíbrio (**Resultante é zero**)

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

$$\sum F_V = 0 = V(x') - 8 \cdot x' + 40 - 16 \Rightarrow V(x') = 8 \cdot x' - 24$$

- Segunda equação para o equilíbrio (**Momento em torno de qualquer eixo é zero**)

Em torno do eixo ortogonal ao plano da figura, em S1:

$$\sum M_{(S1)} = 0 = -M(x') - 8 \cdot x' \cdot \frac{x'}{2} + 40 \cdot x' - 16 \cdot (x' + 2) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow M(x') = -4 \cdot x'^2 + 24 \cdot x' - 32$$

- Trecho de B ($x' = 0$) até A ($x' = 4$):

$$V_B = 8 \cdot 0 - 24 = -24;$$

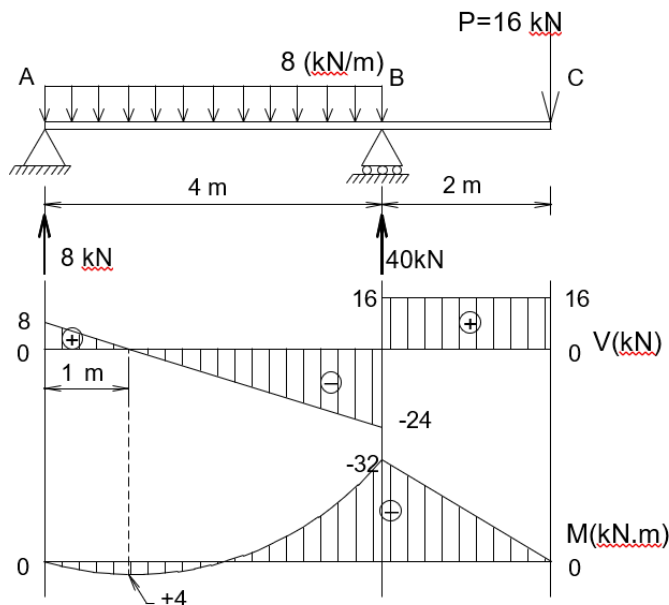
$$V_A = 8 \cdot 4 - 24 = 8;$$

$$M_B = -4 \cdot 0^2 + 24 \cdot 0 - 32 = -32;$$

$$M_A = -4 \cdot 4^2 + 24 \cdot 4 - 32 = 0$$

$$M_{(x'=3)} = -4 \cdot 3^2 + 24 \cdot 3 - 32 = 4$$

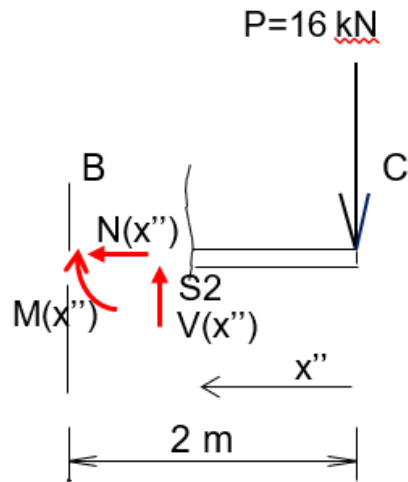
5. DIAGRAMAS DOS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES



Observe que, considerando a parte da esquerda como a parte da direita, as funções de x e as funções de x' são diferentes, mas os valores das forças cortantes e dos momentos fletores são iguais.

APLICANDO O EQUILÍBRIO

4. SEÇÃO S2



- Primeira equação para o equilíbrio (**Resultante é zero**)

$$\sum F_H = 0 = N(x'')$$

$$\sum F_V = 0 = V(x'') - 16 \Rightarrow V(x'') = 16$$

- Segunda equação para o equilíbrio (**Momento em torno de qualquer eixo é zero**)

Em torno do eixo ortogonal ao plano da figura, em S2:

$$\sum M_{(S2)} = 0 = -16 \cdot x'' - M(x'') \Rightarrow M(x'') = -16 \cdot x''$$

Trecho de C ($x'' = 0$) até B ($x'' = 2$):

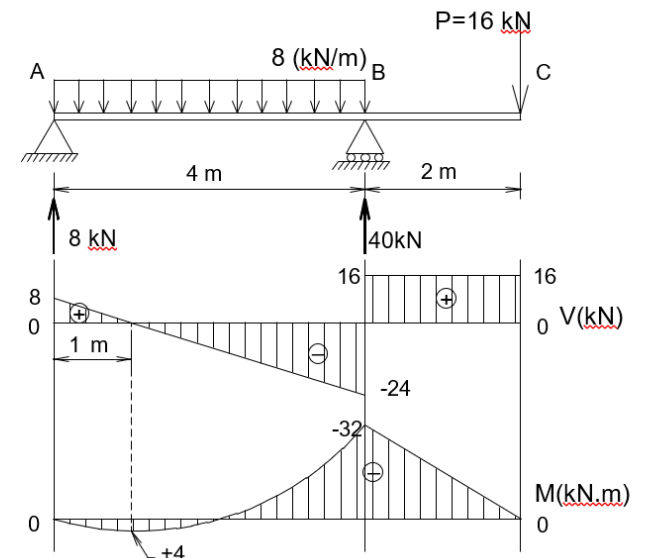
$$V_C = 16; V_B = 16; M_C = 0; M_B = -16 \cdot 2 = -32$$

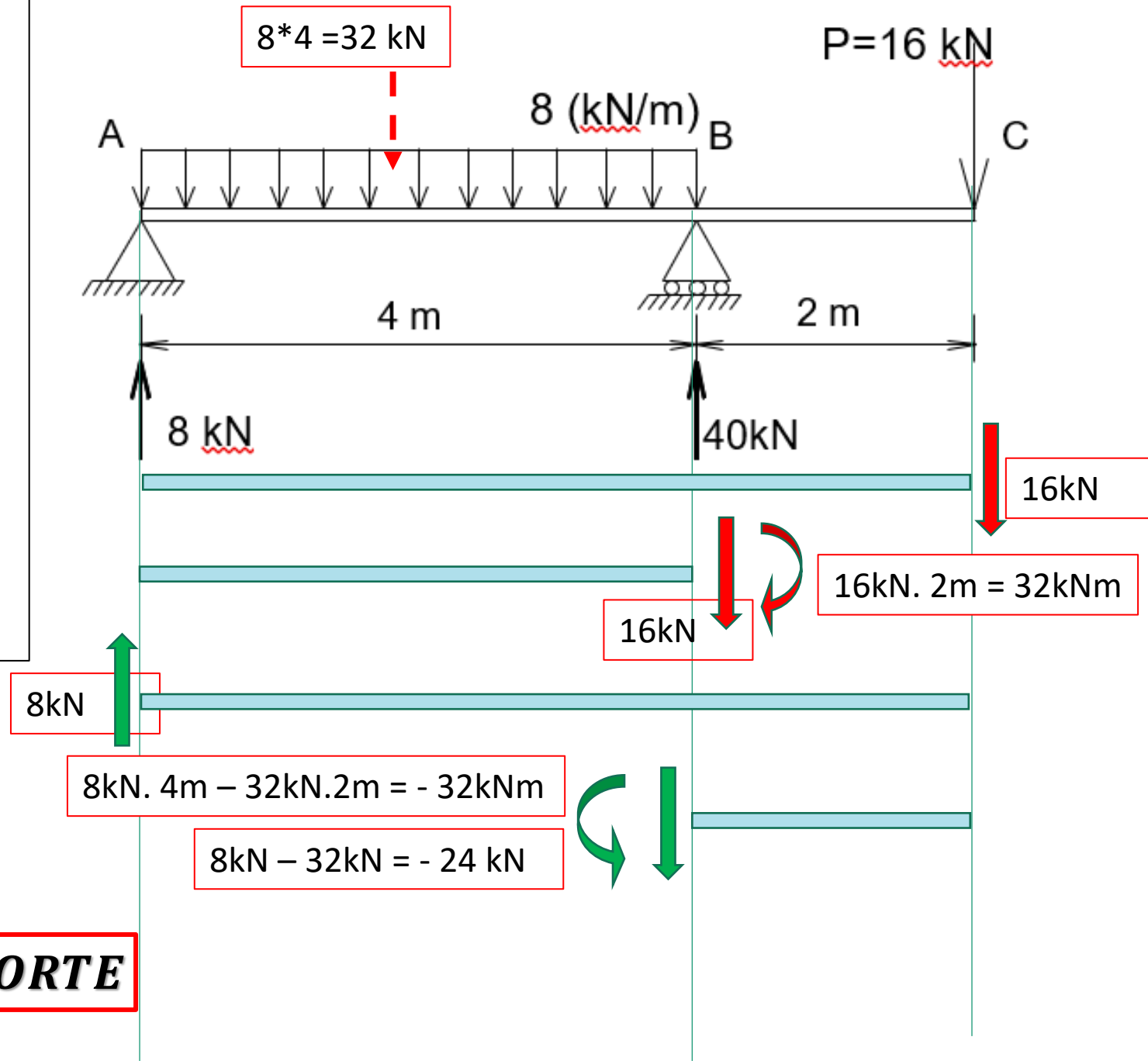
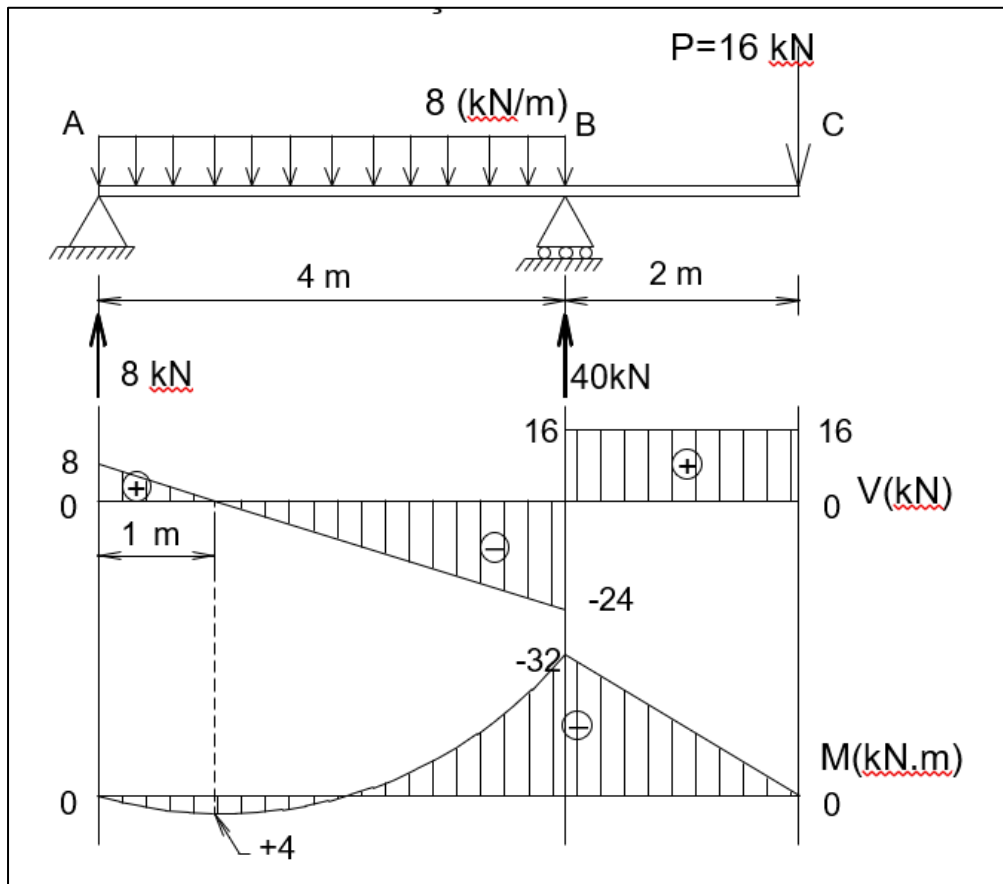
$$\frac{dV(x)}{dx} = -p(x); \quad \frac{dM(x)}{dx} = V(x)$$

p – força distribuída
V – força cortante
M – momento fletor
x – origem em A

APLICANDO O EQUILÍBRIO

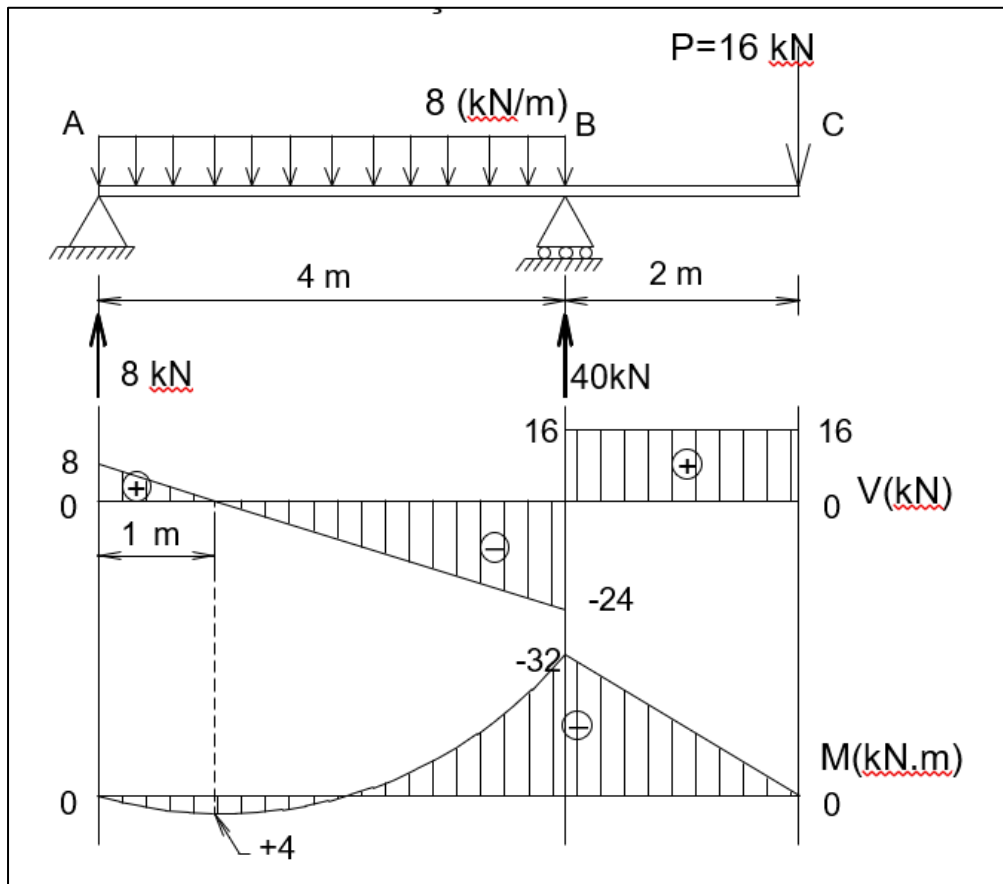
5. DIAGRAMAS DOS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES





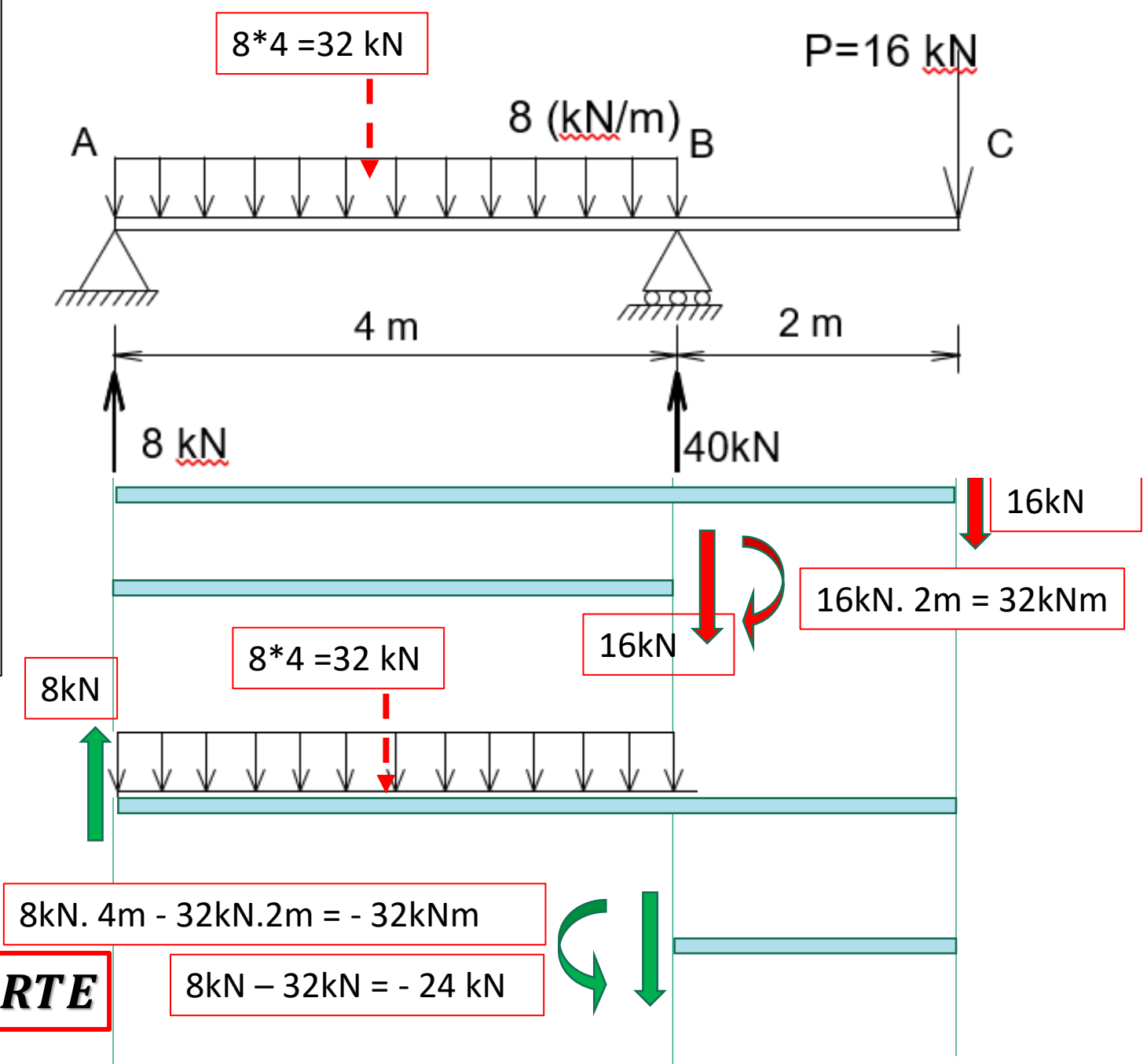
$$\frac{dV(x)}{dx} = -p(x) ; \frac{dM(x)}{dx} = V(x)$$

APLICANDO O TEOREMA DO CORTE

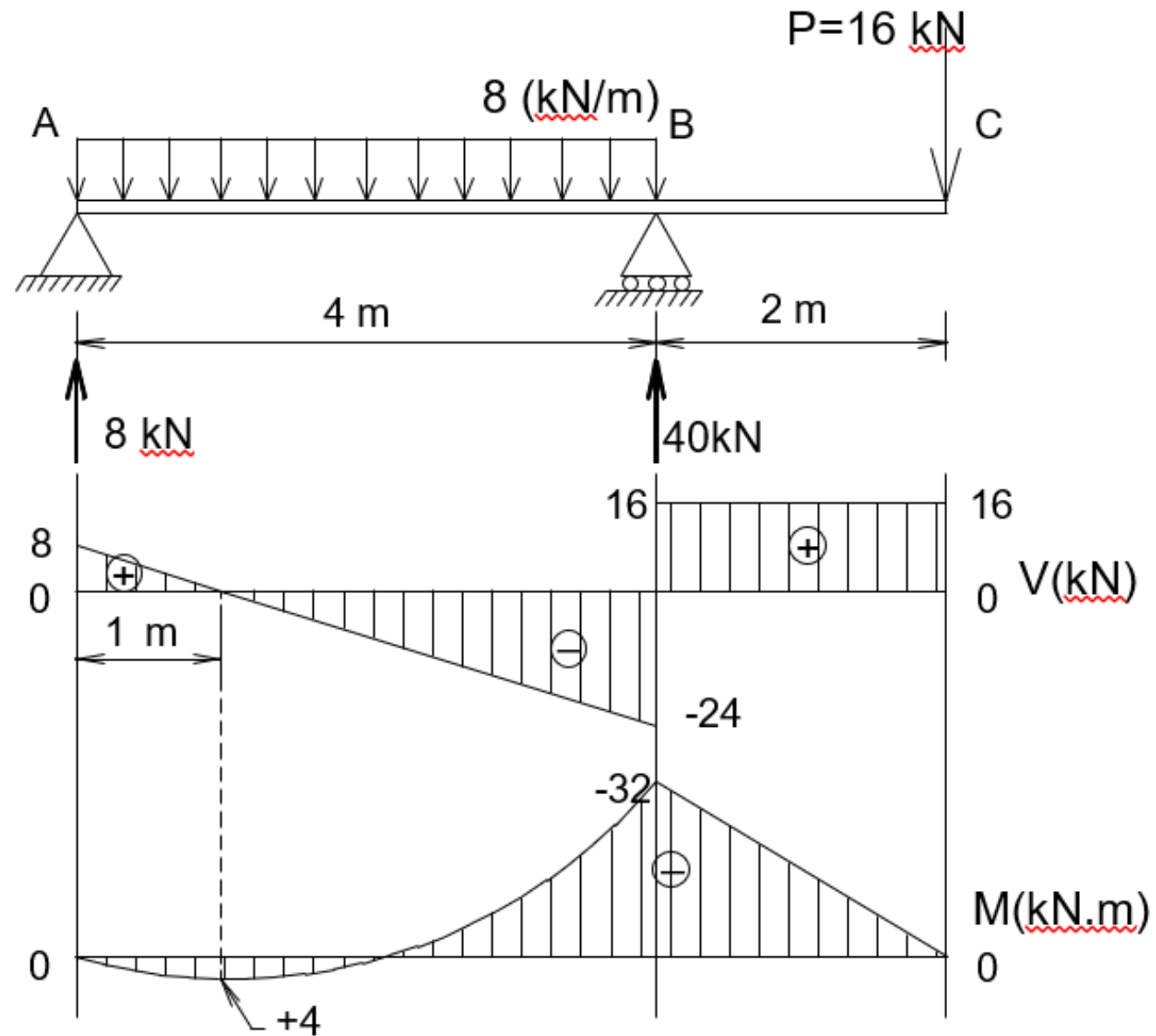


$$\frac{dV(x)}{dx} = -p(x) ; \frac{dM(x)}{dx} = V(x)$$

APLICANDO O TEOREMA DO CORTE

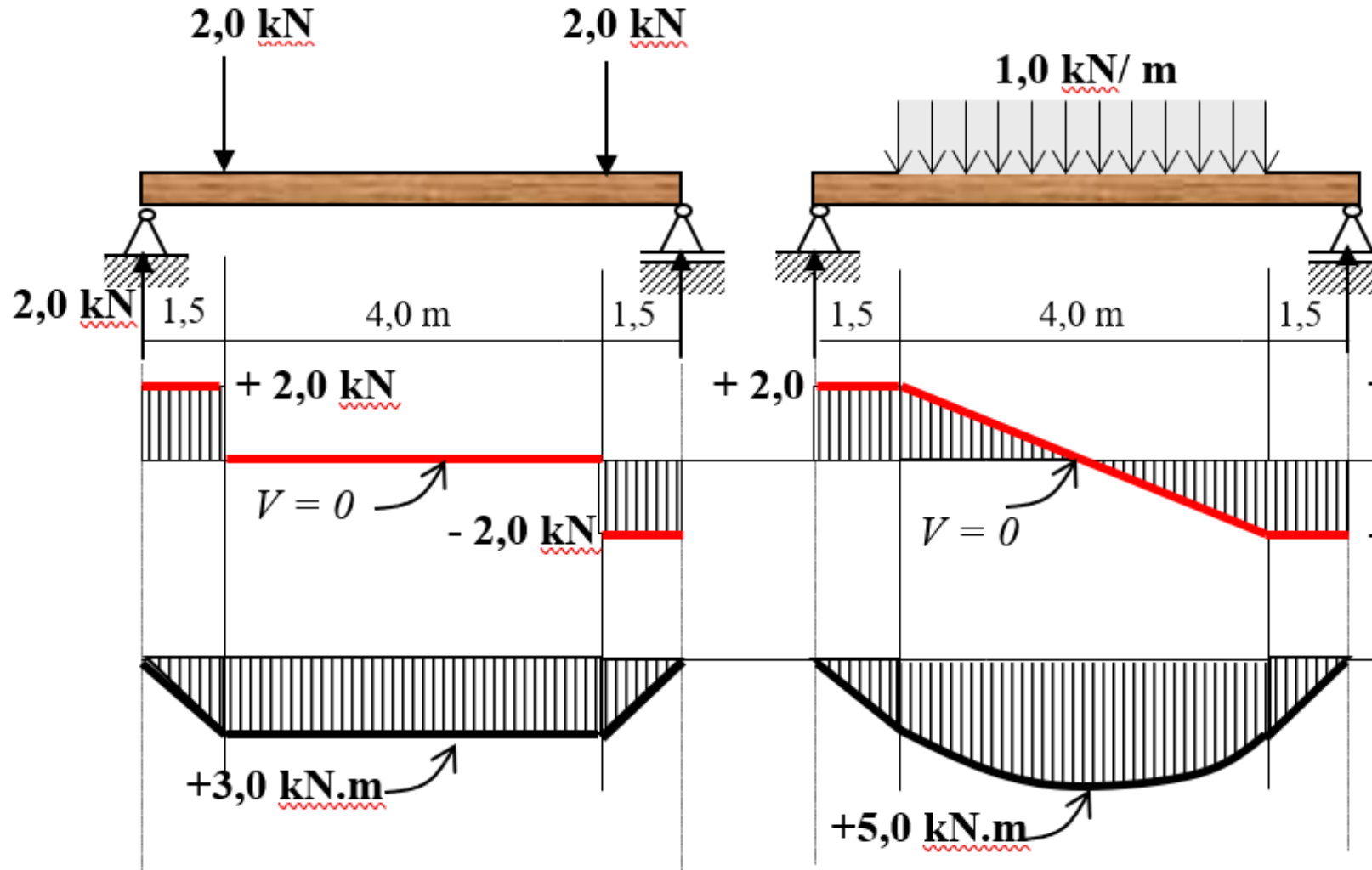


5. DIAGRAMAS DOS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES



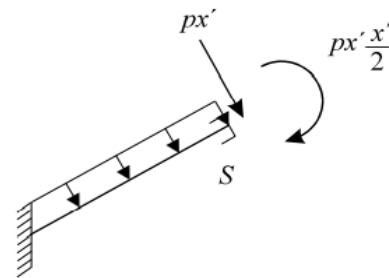
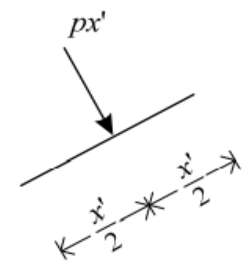
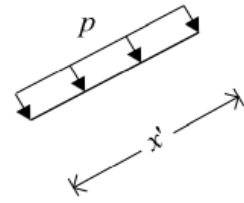
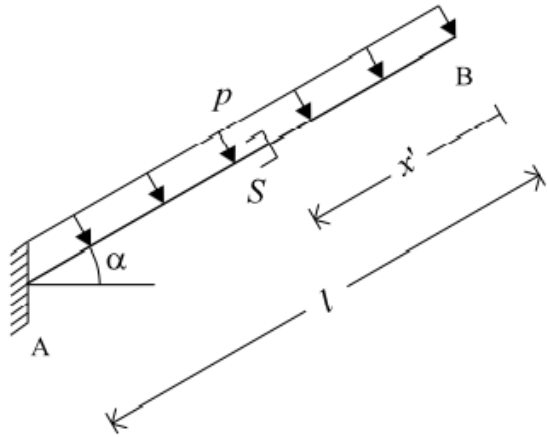
EXERCÍCIO 5.

COMPARAR AS DUAS SITUAÇÕES. DETERMINAR AS REAÇÕES DOS APOIOS E ESBOÇAR O DIAGRAMA DOS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES.

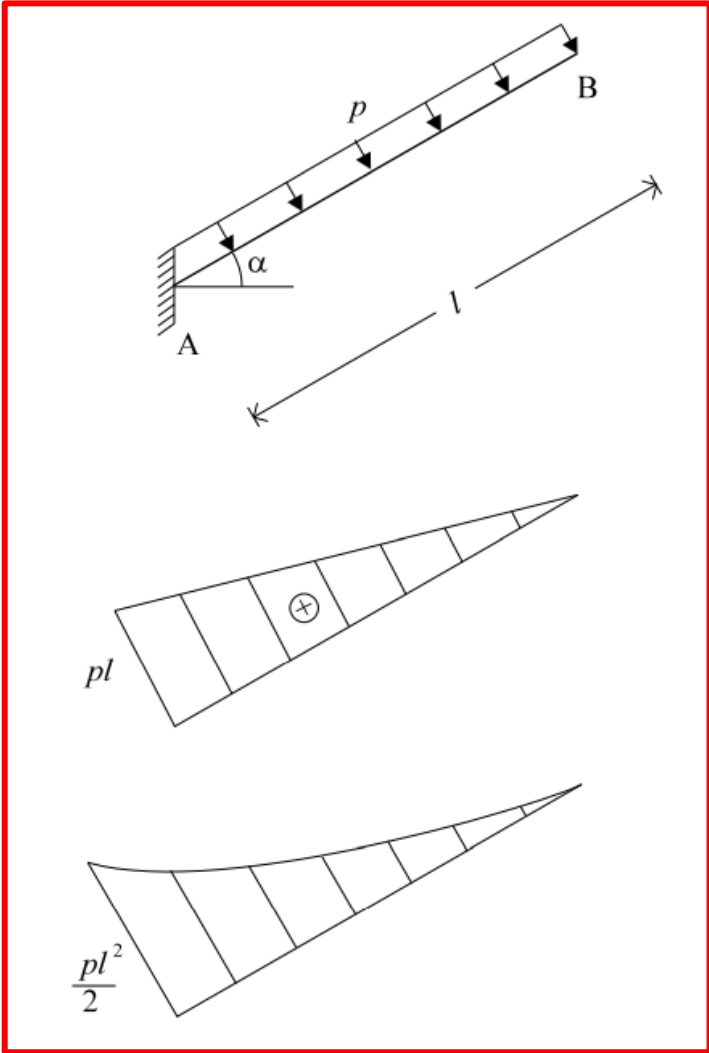


EXERCÍCIO 6.

Traçar os diagramas dos esforços solicitantes da viga em balanço



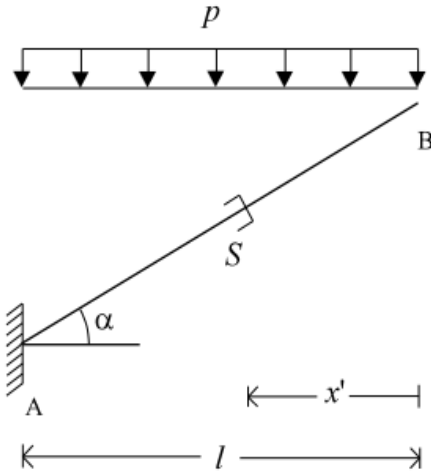
$$\begin{aligned} N(x') &= 0 \\ V(x') &= +px' \Rightarrow V_A = V(l) = pl \\ M(x') &= -\frac{p(x')^2}{2} \Rightarrow M_A = M(l) = -\frac{pl^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$



APLICANDO O TEOREMA DO CORTE

EXERCÍCIO 7.

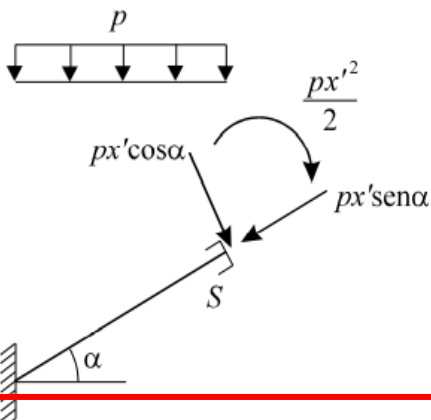
Traçar o diagrama dos esforços solicitantes na viga poligonal na viga poligonal



$$N(x') = -px' \operatorname{sen} \alpha$$

$$V(x') = px' \operatorname{cos} \alpha$$

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

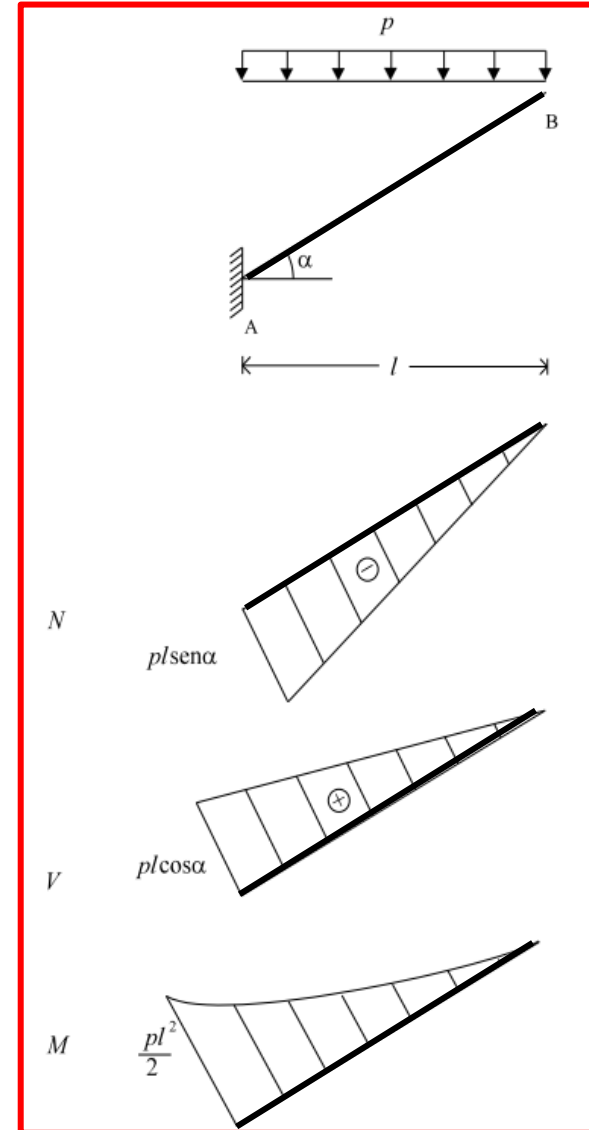


$$N(0) = 0; N(l) = -pl \operatorname{sen} \alpha$$

$$V(0) = 0; V(l) = pl \operatorname{cos} \alpha$$

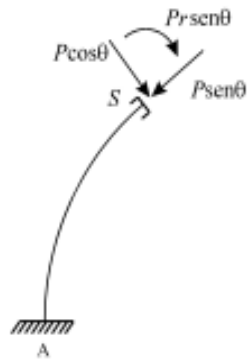
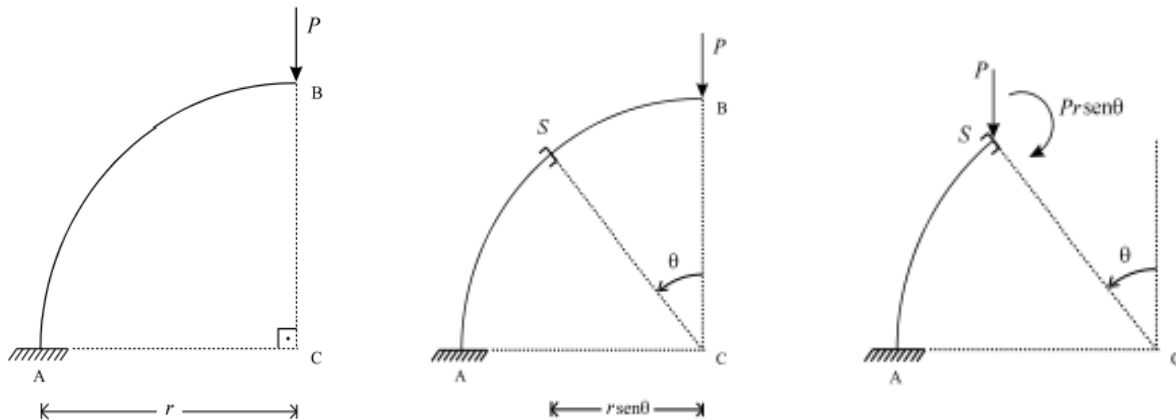
$$M(0) = 0; M(l) = -\frac{pl^2}{2}$$

APLICANDO O TEOREMA DO CORTE



EXERCÍCIO 8.

Traçar o diagrama dos esforços solicitantes na viga poligonal



$$N(\theta) = -P \text{sen} \theta$$

$$V(\theta) = P \text{cos} \theta$$

$$M(\theta) = -P r \text{sen} \theta$$

$$N(B) = N(0) = 0$$

$$N(A) = N\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -P$$

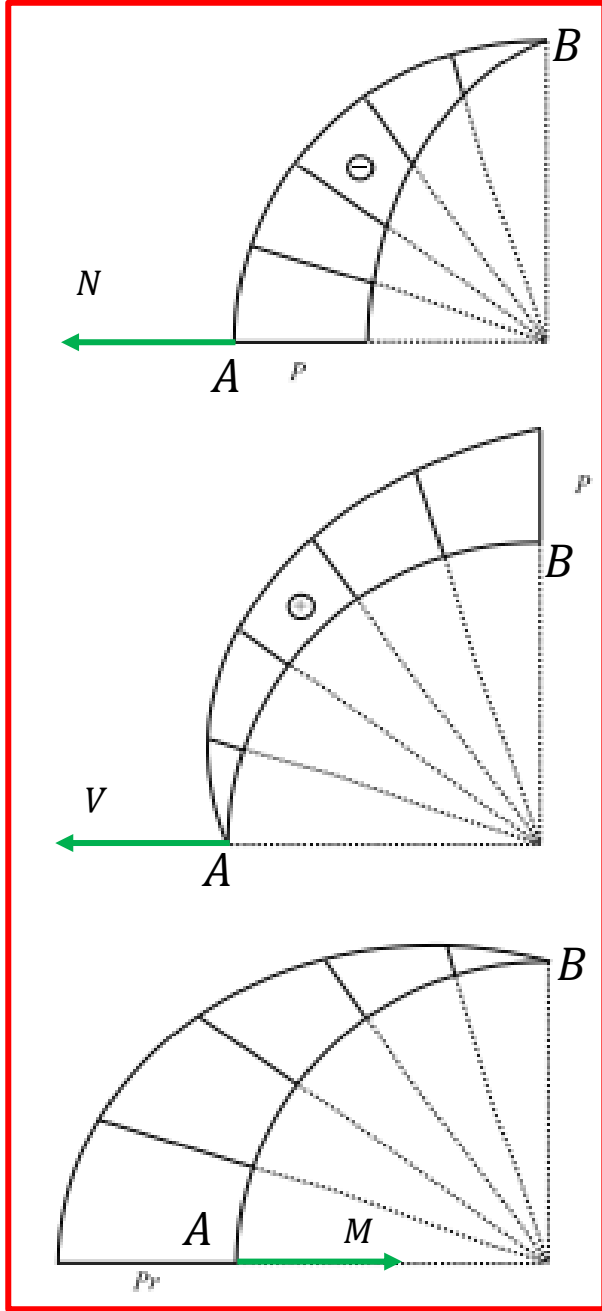
$$V(B) = V(0) = P$$

$$V(A) = V\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$M(B) = M(0) = 0$$

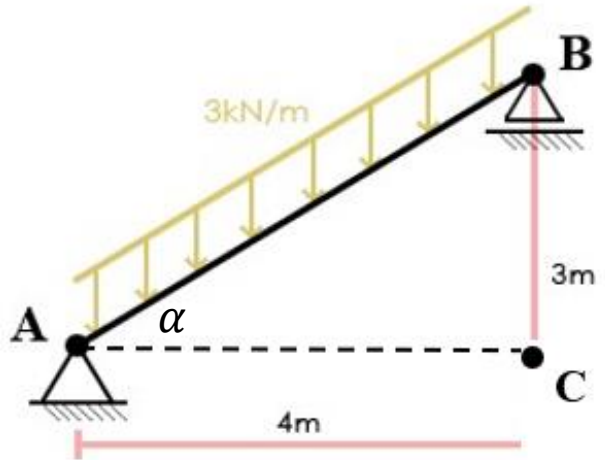
$$M(A) = M\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -Pr$$

APLICANDO O TEOREMA DO CORTE



EXERCÍCIO 9.

Determinar as reações dos apoios e esboçar o diagrama dos esforços solicitantes na estrutura da figura

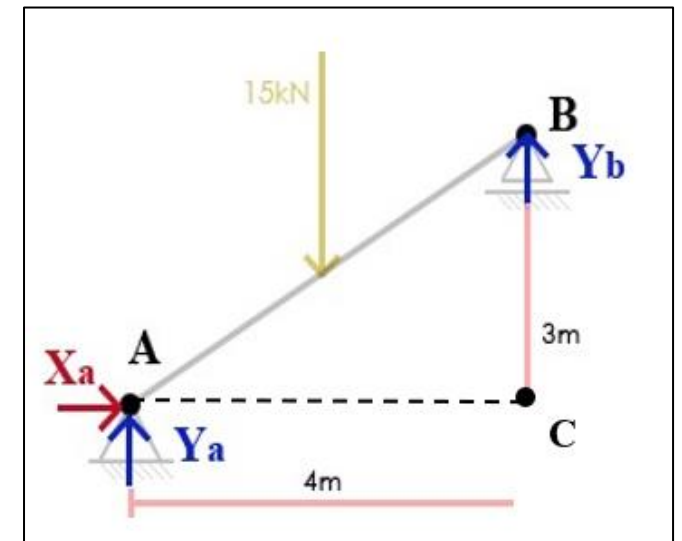


$$\text{sen } \alpha = \frac{3}{5} = 0,6$$

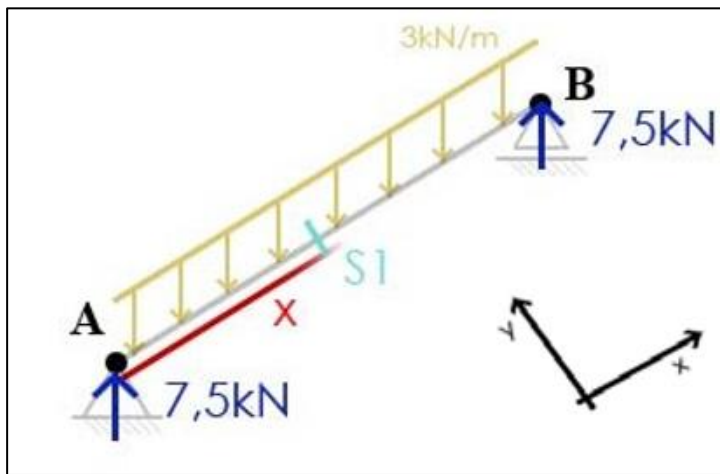
$$\text{cos } \alpha = \frac{4}{5} = 0,8$$

1. REAÇÕES NOS APOIOS

- $\Sigma F_H = 0 = X_a \Rightarrow X_a = 0$
- $\Sigma M_{(A)} = 0 = -15 \cdot 2 + Y_b \cdot 4 \Rightarrow Y_b = 7,5 \text{ kN}$
- $\Sigma M_{(C)} = 0 = -Y_a \cdot 4 + 15 \cdot 2 \Rightarrow Y_a = 7,5 \text{ kN}$



2. DIAGRAMA DO CORPO LIVRE



$$\text{sen } \alpha = \frac{3}{5} = 0,6$$

$$\text{cos } \alpha = \frac{4}{5} = 0,8$$

APLICANDO O EQUILÍBRIO

3. SEÇÃO S1

$$\Sigma X = 0 = N(x) + 7,5 \text{sen } \alpha - 3x \cdot \text{sen } \alpha$$

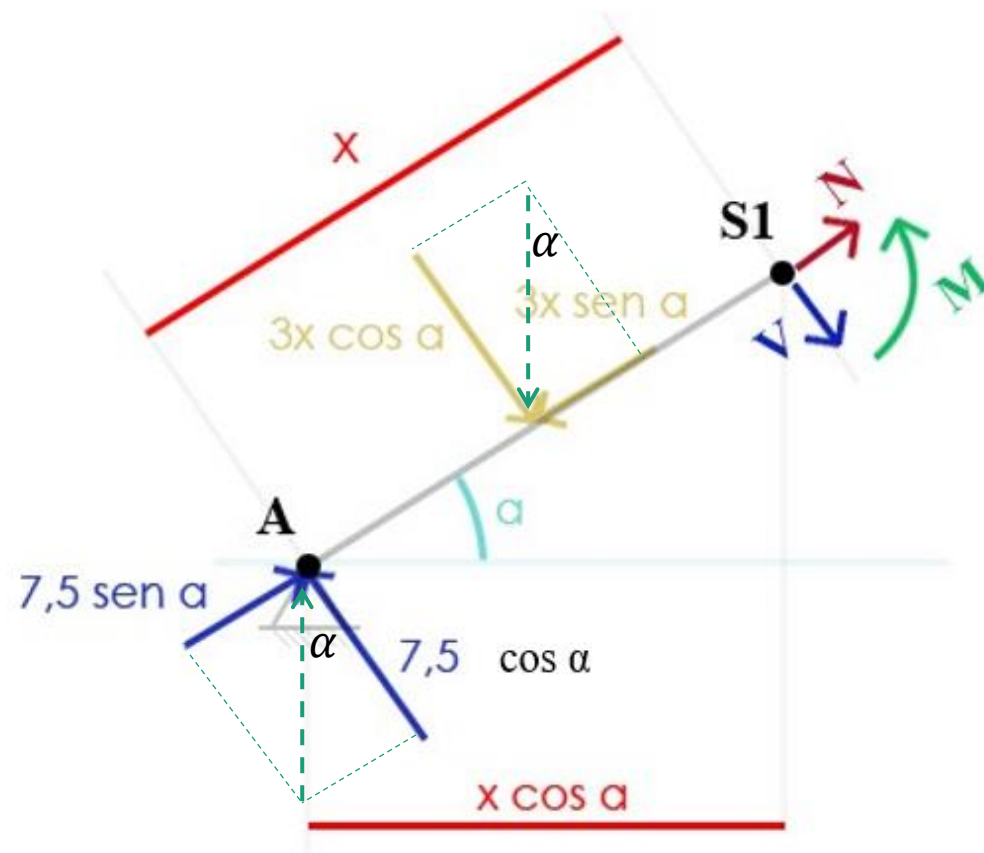
$$\Rightarrow N(x) = -4,5 + 1,8x$$

$$\Sigma Y = 0 = 7,5 \cdot \text{cos } \alpha - 3x \cdot \text{cos } \alpha - V(x)$$

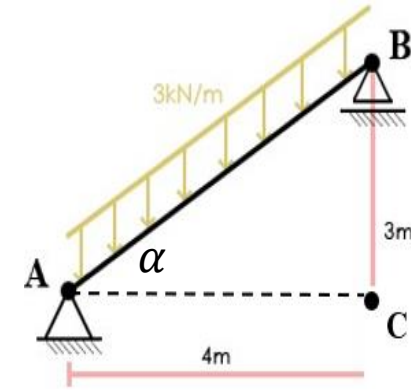
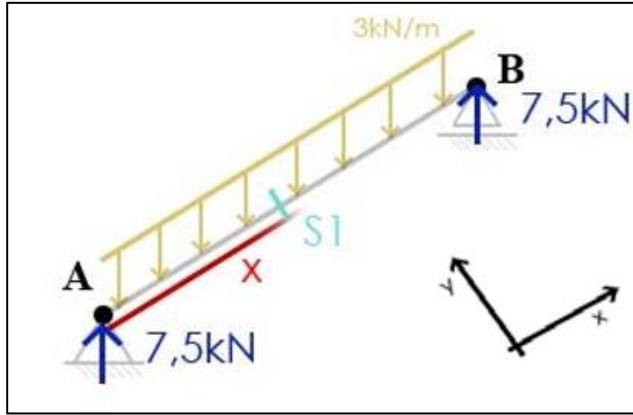
$$\Rightarrow V(x) = 6 - 2,4x$$

$$\Sigma M_{(S1)} = 0 = (-7,5 \cdot \text{cos } \alpha) \cdot x + (3x \cdot \text{cos } \alpha) \cdot \frac{x}{2} + M(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow M(x) = 6x - 1,2x^2$$

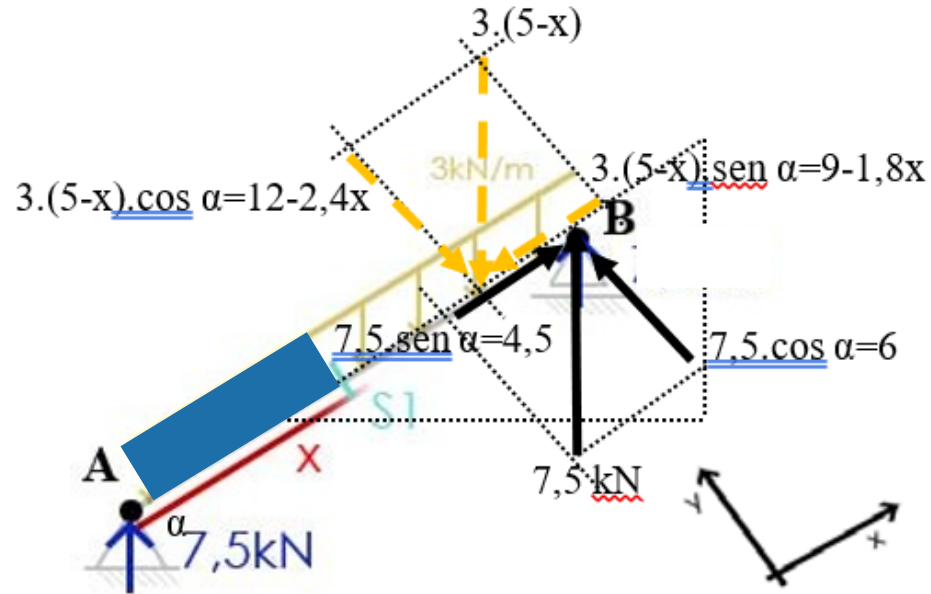


3. SEÇÃO S1



$$\text{sen } \alpha = \frac{3}{5} = 0,6$$

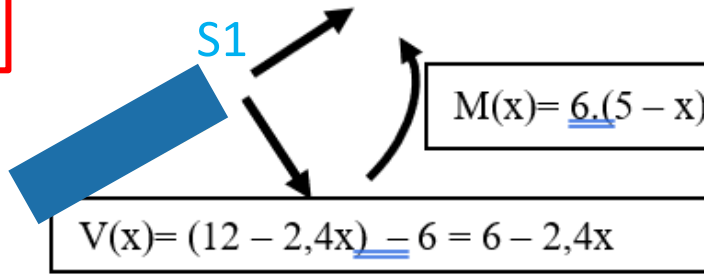
$$\text{cos } \alpha = \frac{4}{5} = 0,8$$



APLICANDO O TEOREMA DO CORTE

$$N(x) = 4,5 - (9 - 1,8x) = -4,5 + 1,8x$$

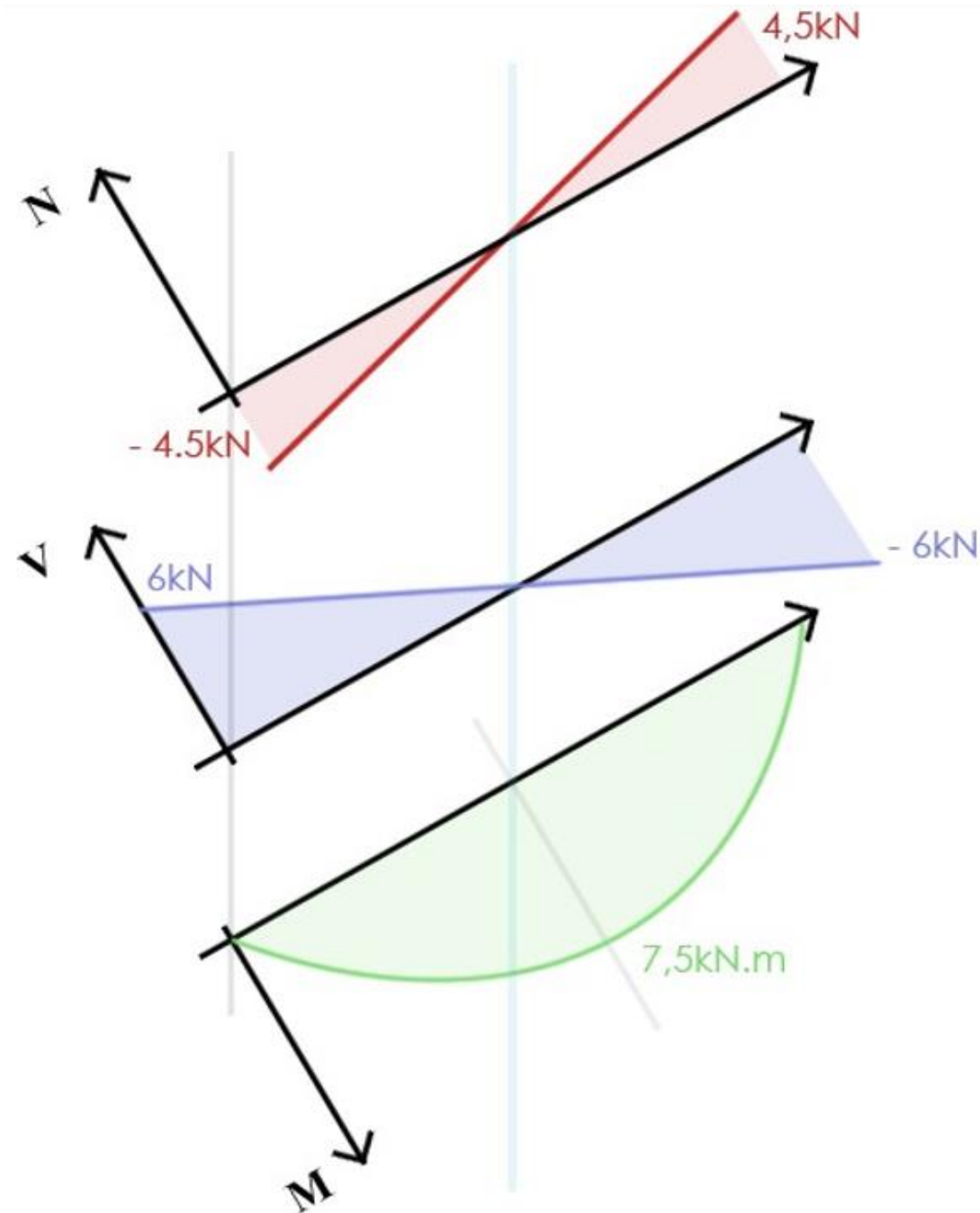
$$M(x) = 6 \cdot (5 - x) - (12 - 2,4x) \cdot (5 - x) / 2 = 6x - 1,2x^2$$



$$V(x) = (12 - 2,4x) - 6 = 6 - 2,4x$$

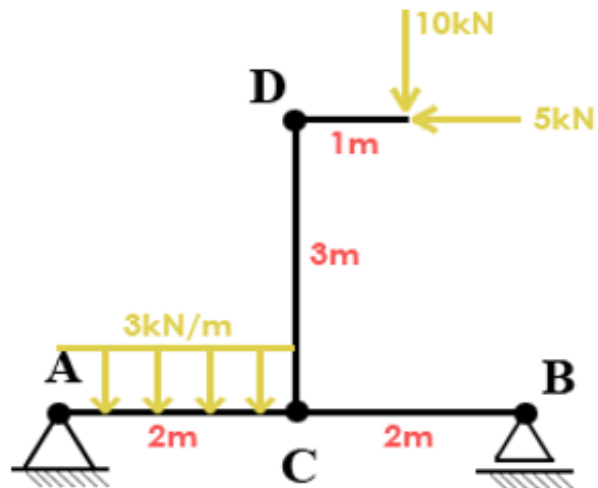
4. DIAGRAMAS DOS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES

- $N(x) = -4,5 + 1,8x$
 - $N(0) = -4,5 \text{ kN}$
 - $N(5) = 4,5 \text{ kN}$
- $V(x) = 6 - 2,4x$
 - $V(0) = 6 \text{ kN}$
 - $V(5) = -6 \text{ kN}$
- $M(x) = 6x - 1,2x^2$
 - $M(0) = 0$
 - $M(5/2) = 7,5 \text{ kN.m}$
 - $M(5) = 0$



EXERCÍCIO 10.

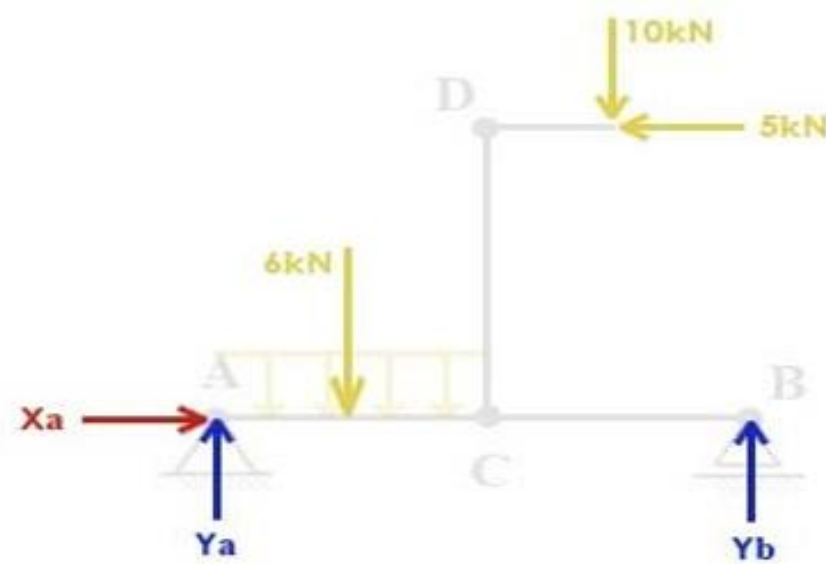
Determinar as reações dos apoios e esboçar o diagrama dos esforços solicitantes na viga poligonal



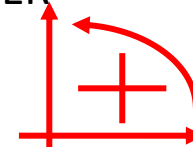
A (articulação fixa)
B (articulação móvel)
C, D (engastamentos)

1. REAÇÕES NOS APOIOS

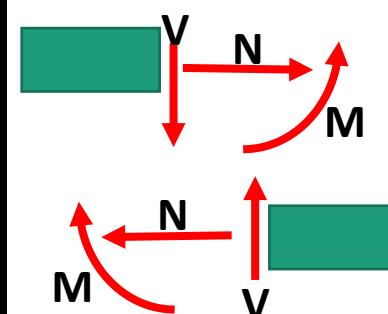
- $\Sigma F_H = 0 = X_a - 5$
 $\Rightarrow X_a = 5 \text{ kN}$
- $\Sigma M_{(A)} = 0 = -6 \cdot 1 - 10 \cdot 3 + 4Y_b + 5 \cdot 3$
 $\Rightarrow Y_b = 5,25 \text{ kN}$
- $\Sigma M_{(B)} = 0 = -4Y_a + 6 \cdot 3 + 10 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 3$
 $\Rightarrow Y_a = 10,75 \text{ kN}$



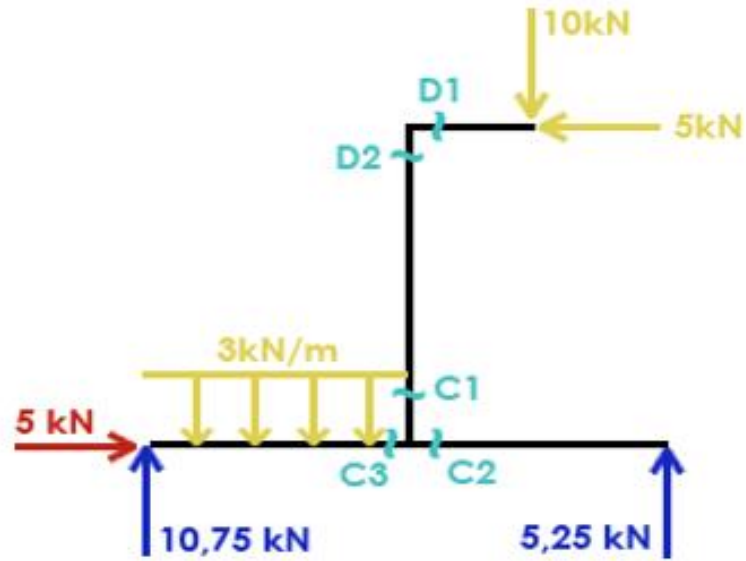
Convenção
para o equilíbrio:
GRINTER



Convenção
para esforços
solicitantes: +

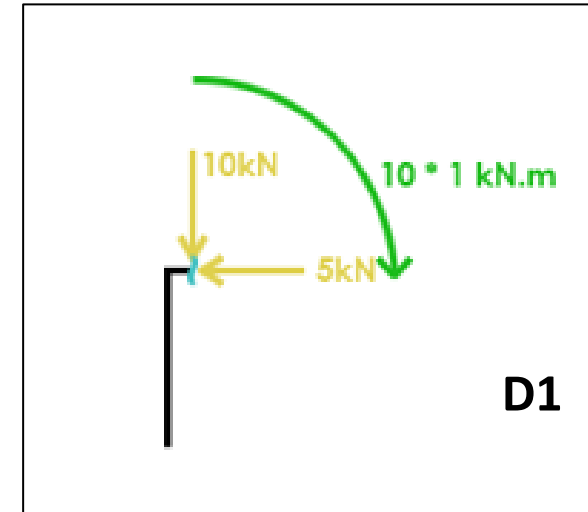


2. DIAGRAMA DO CORPO LIVRE

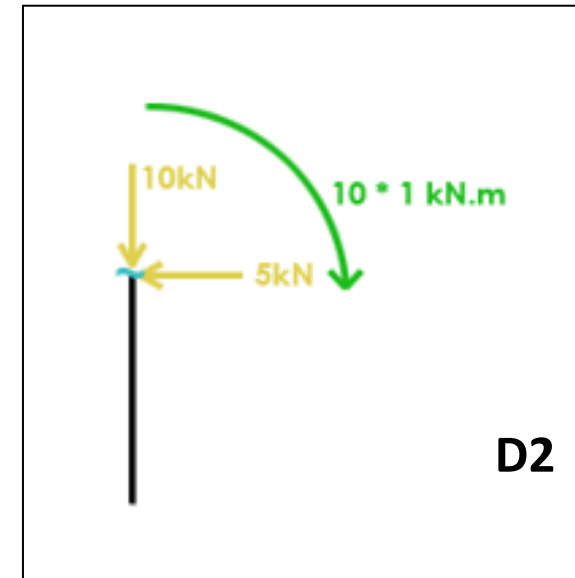


A (articulação fixa)
B (articulação móvel)
C, D (engastamentos)

3. SEÇÃO D1 E SEÇÃO D2

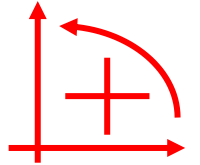


D1

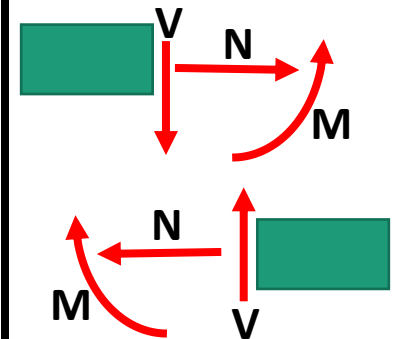


D2

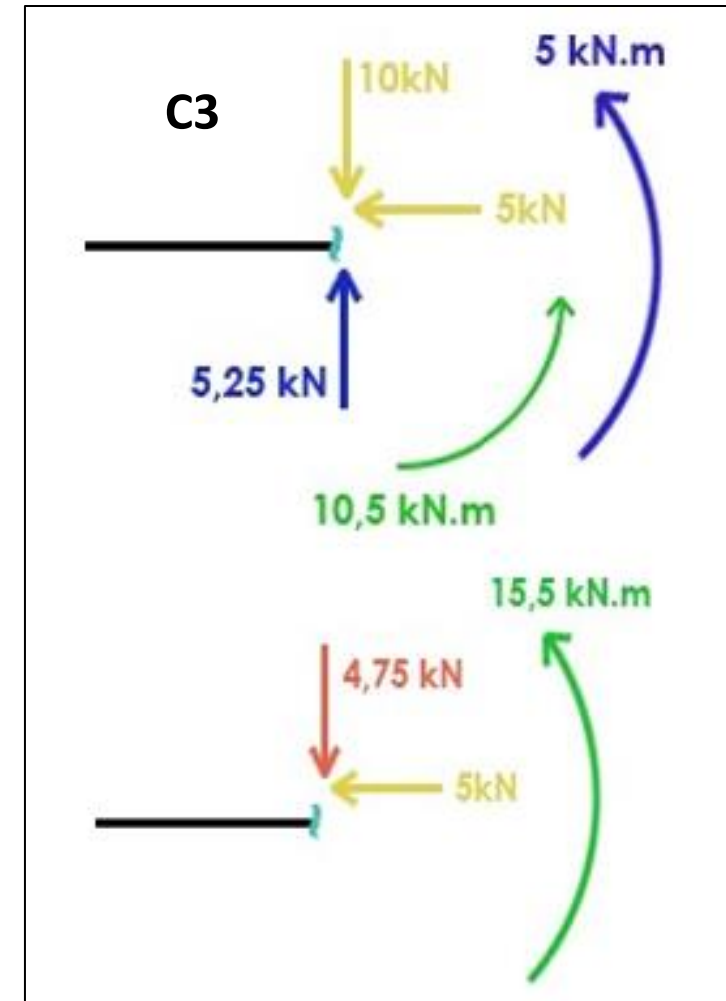
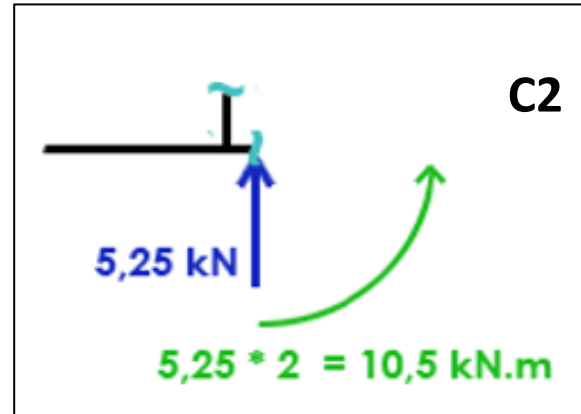
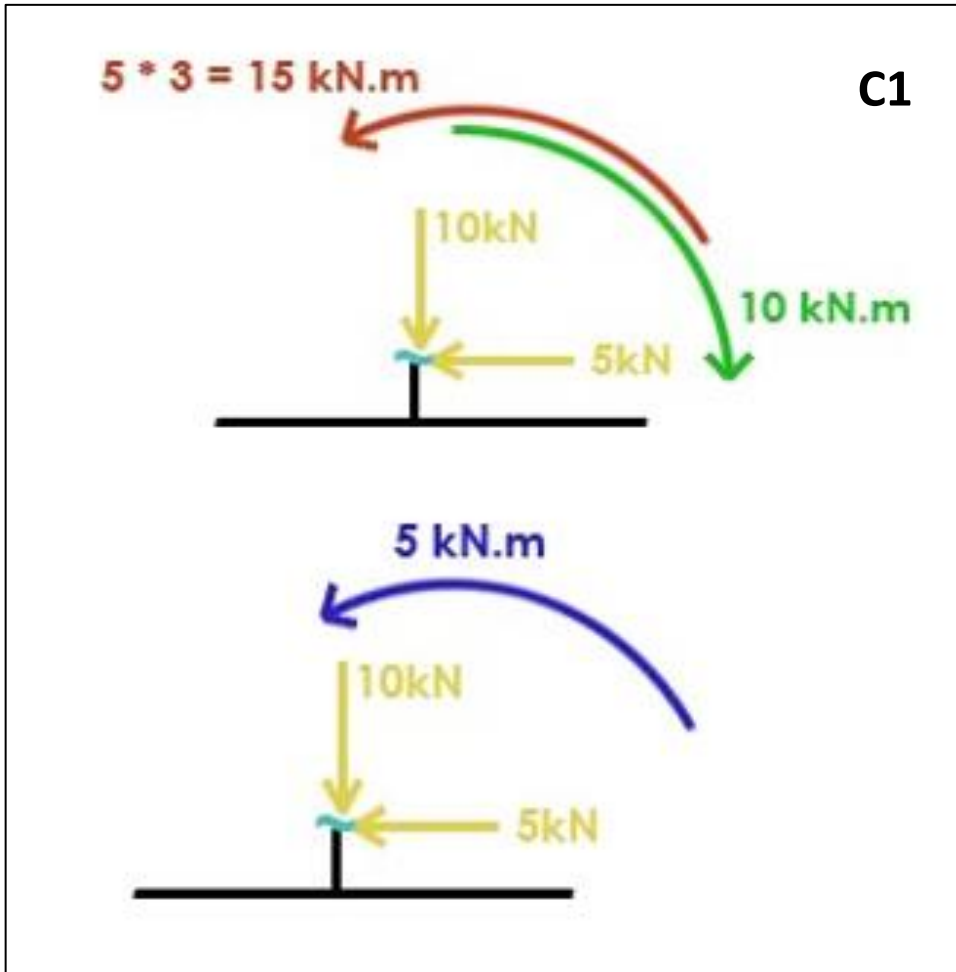
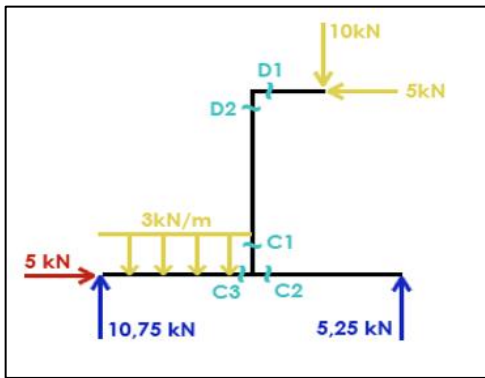
Convenção
para o equilíbrio:
GRINTER



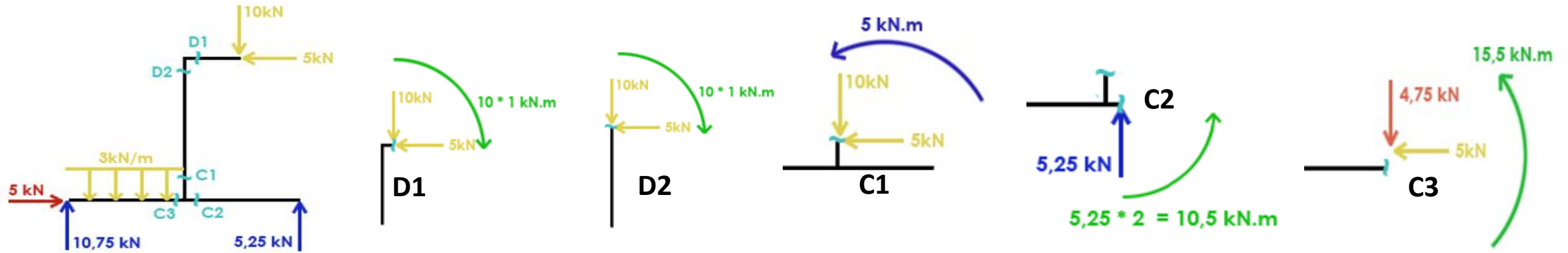
Convenção
para esforços +
solicitantes:



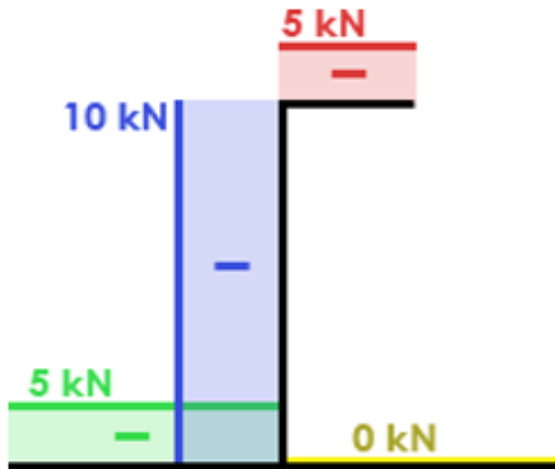
4. SEÇÃO C1, SEÇÃO C2 E SEÇÃO C3



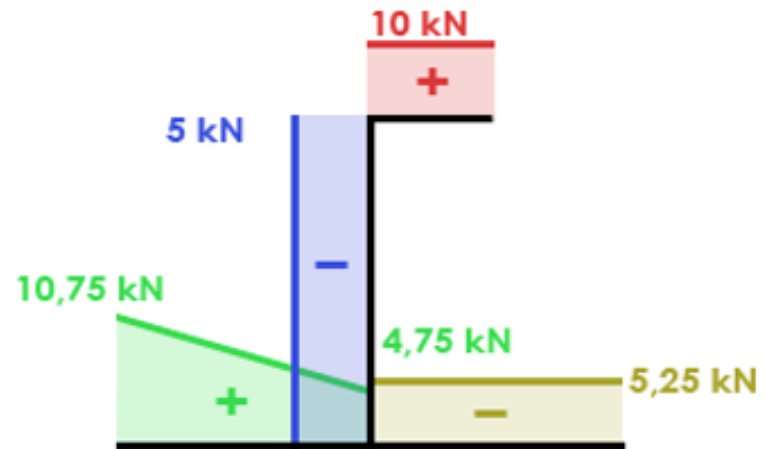
5. DIAGRAMAS DOS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES



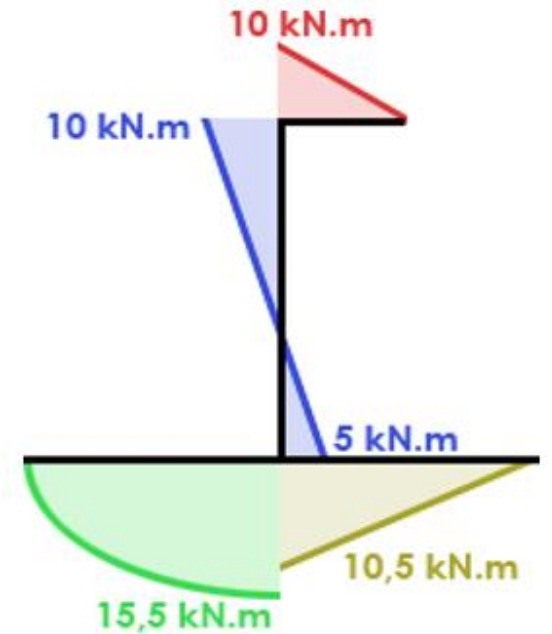
Normal:



Cortante:

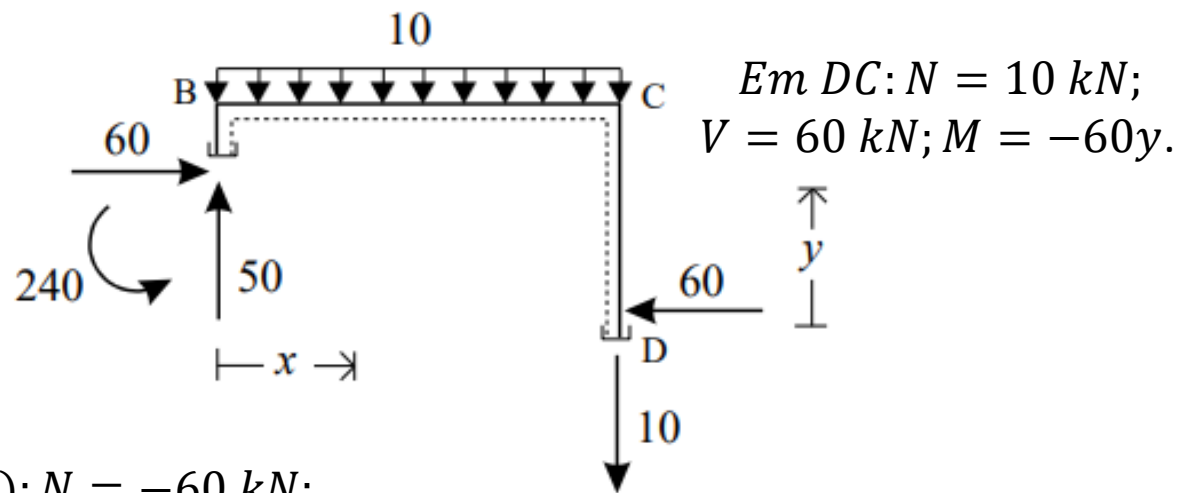
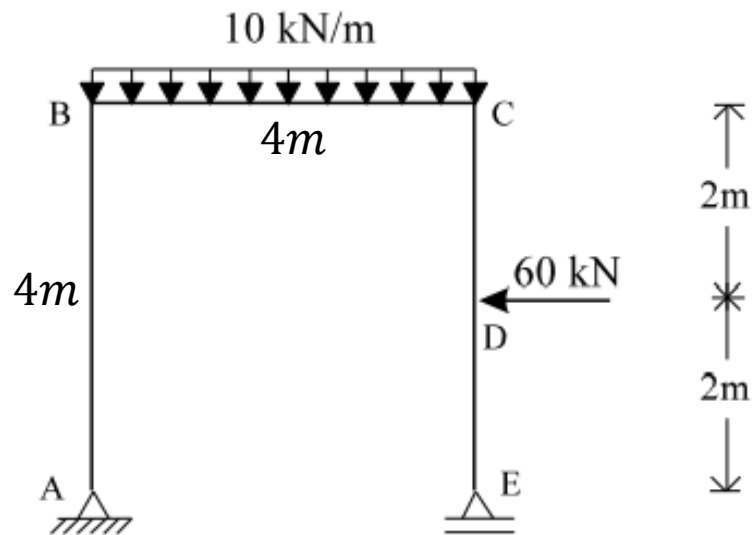


Momento fletor:

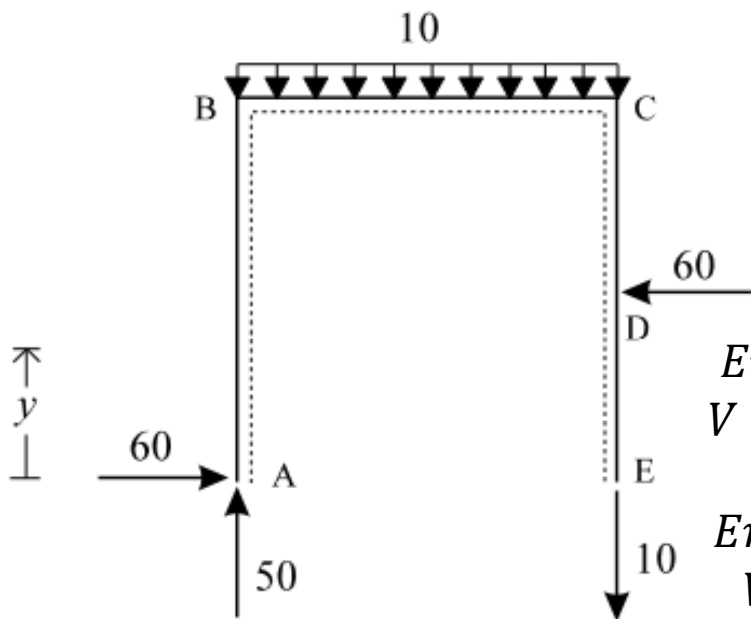


EXERCÍCIO 11.

Esboçar o diagrama dos esforços solicitantes da viga poligonal da figura sabendo que as reações nos apoios A e E são $X_A = 60\text{kN}$, $Y_A = 50\text{kN}$, $Y_B = -10\text{kN}$.



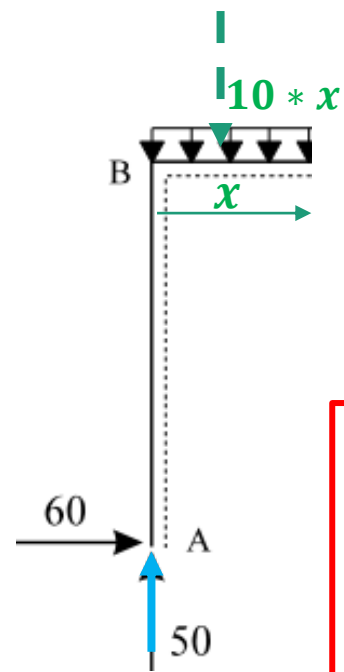
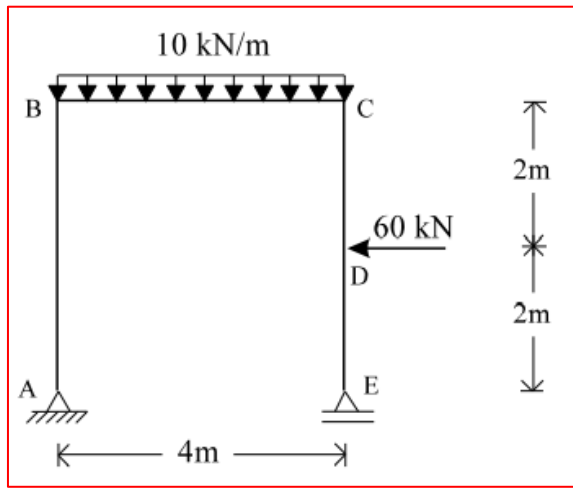
Em BC (4m): $N = -60\text{ kN};$
 $V = (50 - 10x)\text{ kN};$
 $M = \left(-240 + 50x - 10x \frac{x}{2}\right)\text{ kNm}$



Em AB: $N = -50\text{ kN};$
 $V = -60\text{ kN}; M = 60y$

Em DE: $N = 10\text{ kN};$
 $V = 0\text{ kN}; M = 0$

Em BC: $N_B = -60\text{ kN}; N_C = -60\text{ kN}$
 $V_B = +50\text{ kN}; V_C = +10\text{ kN}$
 $M_B = -240\text{ kNm}; M_C = -120\text{ kNm}$

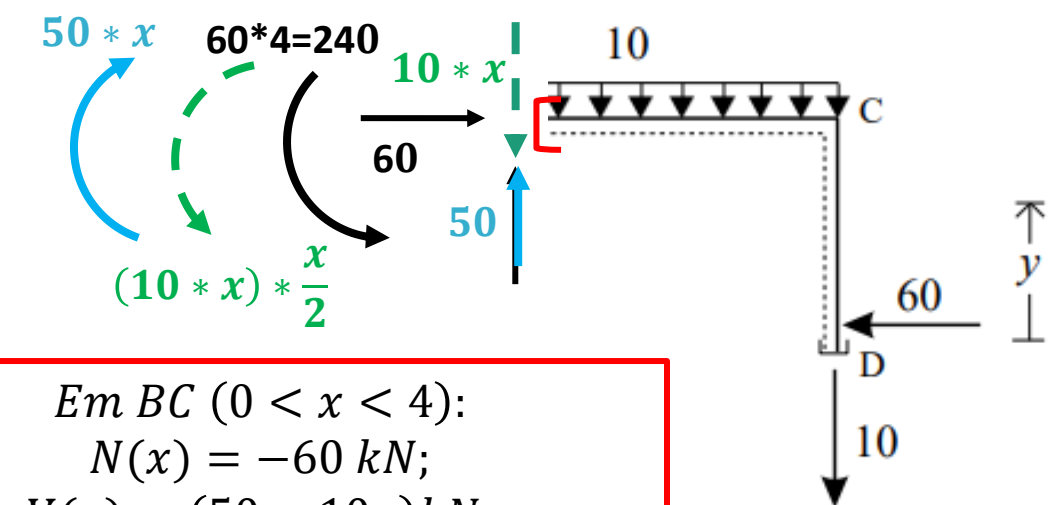


$$Em\ BC\ (0 < x < 4):$$

$$N(x) = -60\ kN;$$

$$V(x) = (50 - 10x)\ kN;$$

$$M(x) = \left(-240 + 50x - 10x \frac{x}{2}\right)\ kNm$$

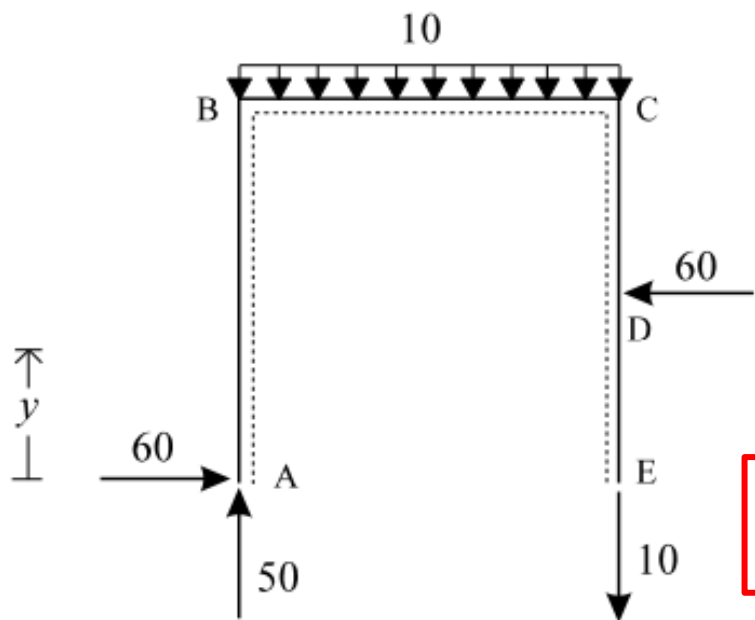


$$Em\ DC\ (0 < y < 2):$$

$$N(x) = 10\ kN;$$

$$V(x) = 60\ kN;$$

$$M(x) = -60y.$$



$$Em\ AB\ (0 < y < 4):$$

$$N(x) = -50\ kN;$$

$$V(x) = -60\ kN;$$

$$M(x) = 60y\ kNm$$

$$Em\ BC: N_B = -60\ kN; N_C = -60\ kN$$

$$V_B = +50\ kN; V_C = +10\ kN$$

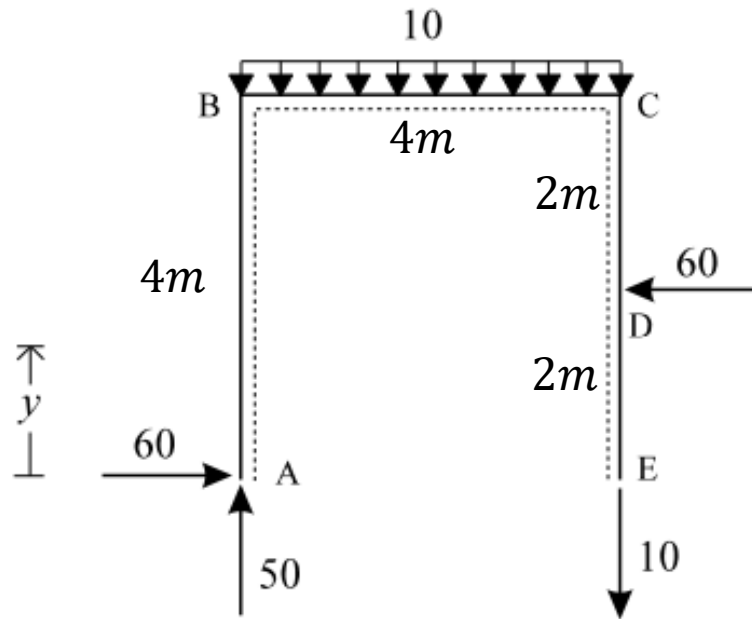
$$M_B = -240\ kNm; M_C = -120\ kNm$$

$$Em\ DE: N = 10\ kN;$$

$$V = 0; M = 0$$

EXERCÍCIO 12.

Esboçar o diagrama dos esforços solicitantes da viga poligonal da figura

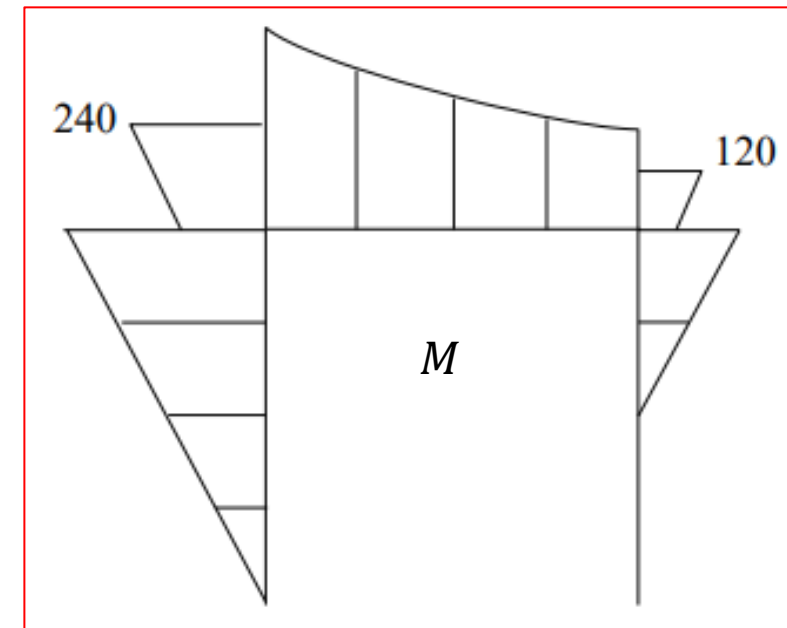
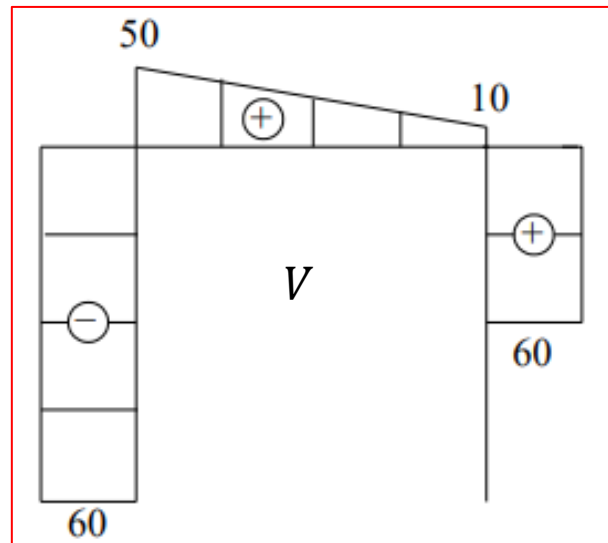
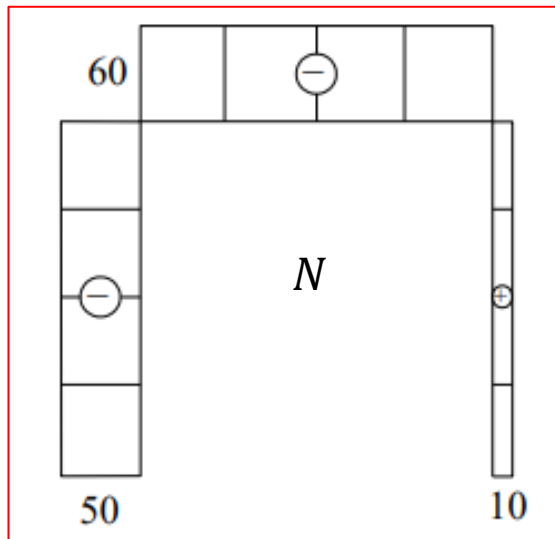


Em AB: $N_A = N_B = -50 \text{ kN}$;
 $V_A = V_B = -60 \text{ kN}$;
 $M_A = 0$; $M_B = -240 \text{ kNm}$

Em BC: $N_B = N_C = -60 \text{ kN}$
 $V_B = +50 \text{ kN}$; $V_C = +10 \text{ kN}$
 $M_B = -240 \text{ kNm}$; $M_C = -120 \text{ kNm}$

Em DC: $N_D = N_C = +10 \text{ kN}$;
 $V_D = V_C = +60 \text{ kN}$;
 $M_D = 0$; $M_C = -120 \text{ kNm}$.

Em ED: $N_E = N_D = 10 \text{ kN}$;
 $V_E = V_D = 0$;
 $M_E = M_D = 0$



EXERCÍCIO 13.

P1-2020

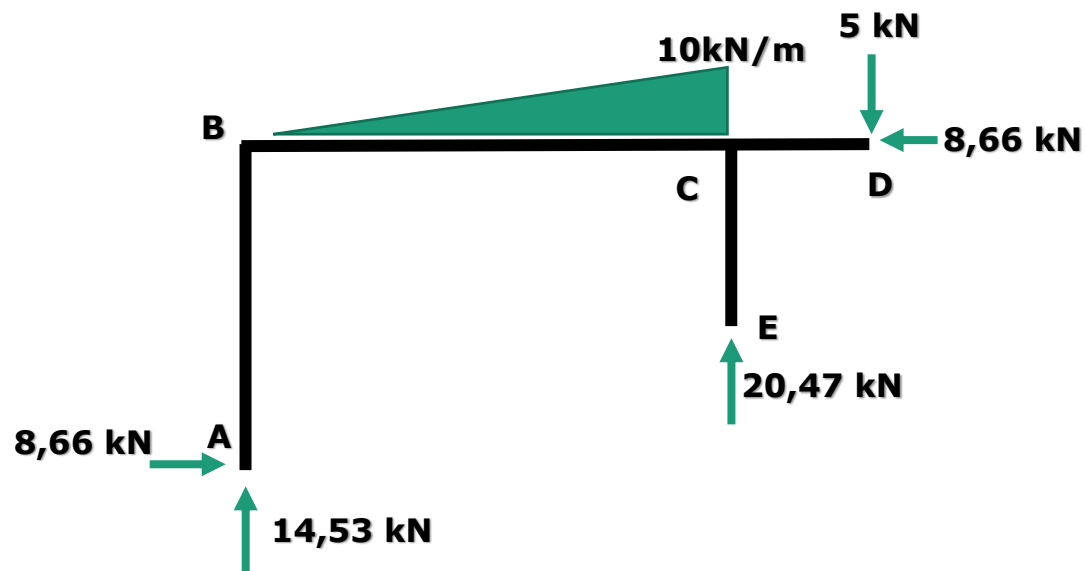
1. REAÇÕES NOS APOIOS

$$\sum X = 0 = X_A - 5\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow X_A = 5\sqrt{3} = 8,66$$

$$\sum M_{(A)} = 0 = -30 * 4 - 5 * 7,5 + 5\sqrt{3} * 4 + Y_E * 6 \Rightarrow Y_E = 20,47$$

$$\sum Y = 0 = Y_A - 30 - 5 + Y_E \Rightarrow Y_A = 14,53$$

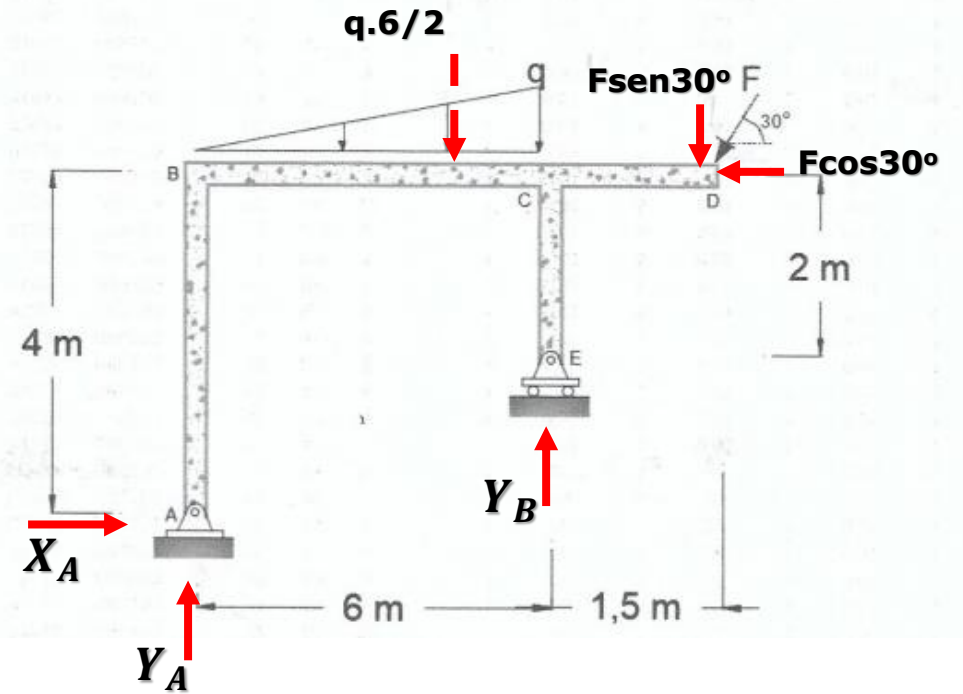
2. DIAGRAMA DO CORPO LIVRE



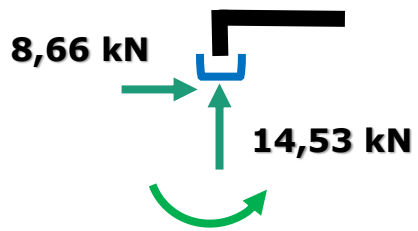
PEF-3200 – 1ª Prova – 27/5/2020

Nº USP: _____ Nome: _____

2ª Questão(pontos) Para a estrutura a seguir, sabendo que $F = 10$ kN e $q = 10$ kN/m, obtenha os diagramas de esforços solicitantes em todos os trechos, indicando os valores e posições dos extremos dos esforços em cada trecho.

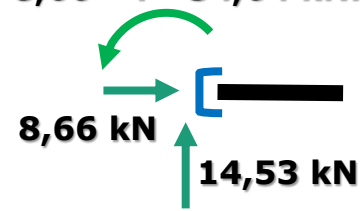


3. SEÇÃO B

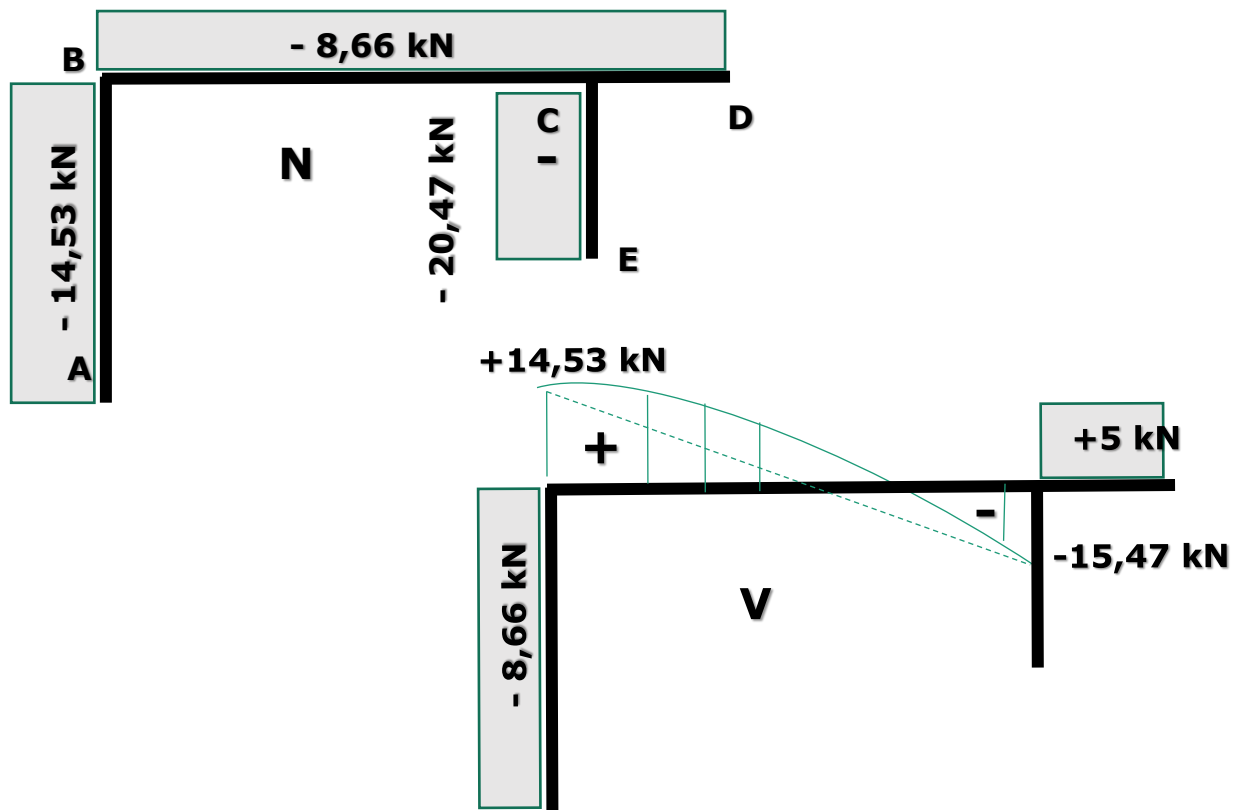


$$8,66 * 4 = 34,64 \text{ kNm}$$

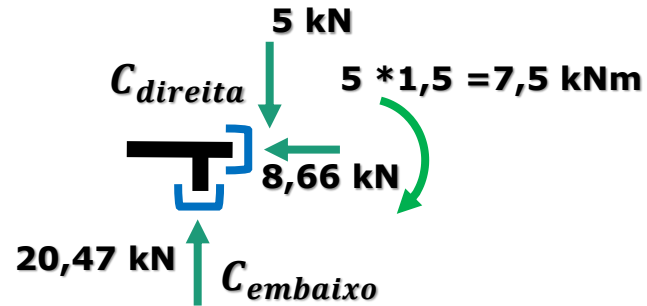
$$8,66 * 4 = 34,64 \text{ kNm}$$



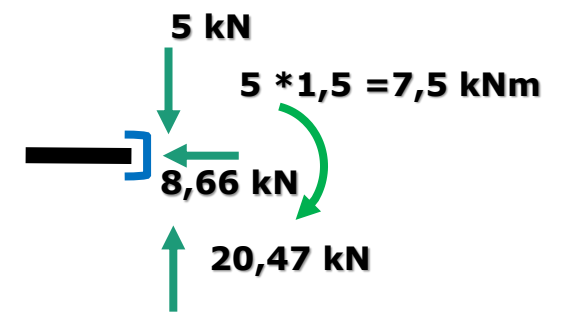
5. DIAGRAMAS DOS ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES



4. SEÇÃO C

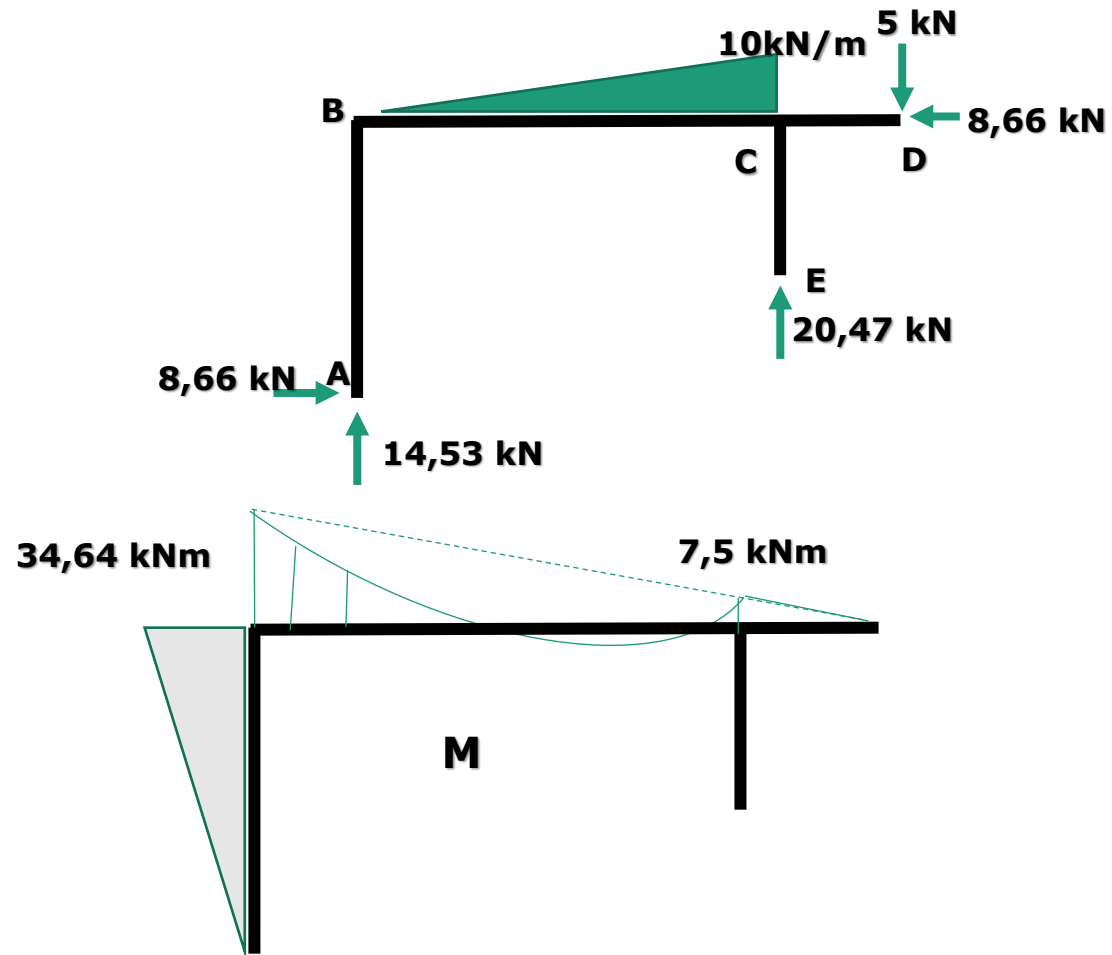


Cesquerda



$$34,64 \text{ kNm}$$

$$7,5 \text{ kNm}$$



TAREFA

Determinar os diagramas de esforços solicitantes

