



PEF3200 – Introdução à Mecânica das Estruturas

Aula 4 - 20/04/2022

Diagramas de esforços solicitantes de estruturas planas.

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O que vimos nas aulas 1 a 3:

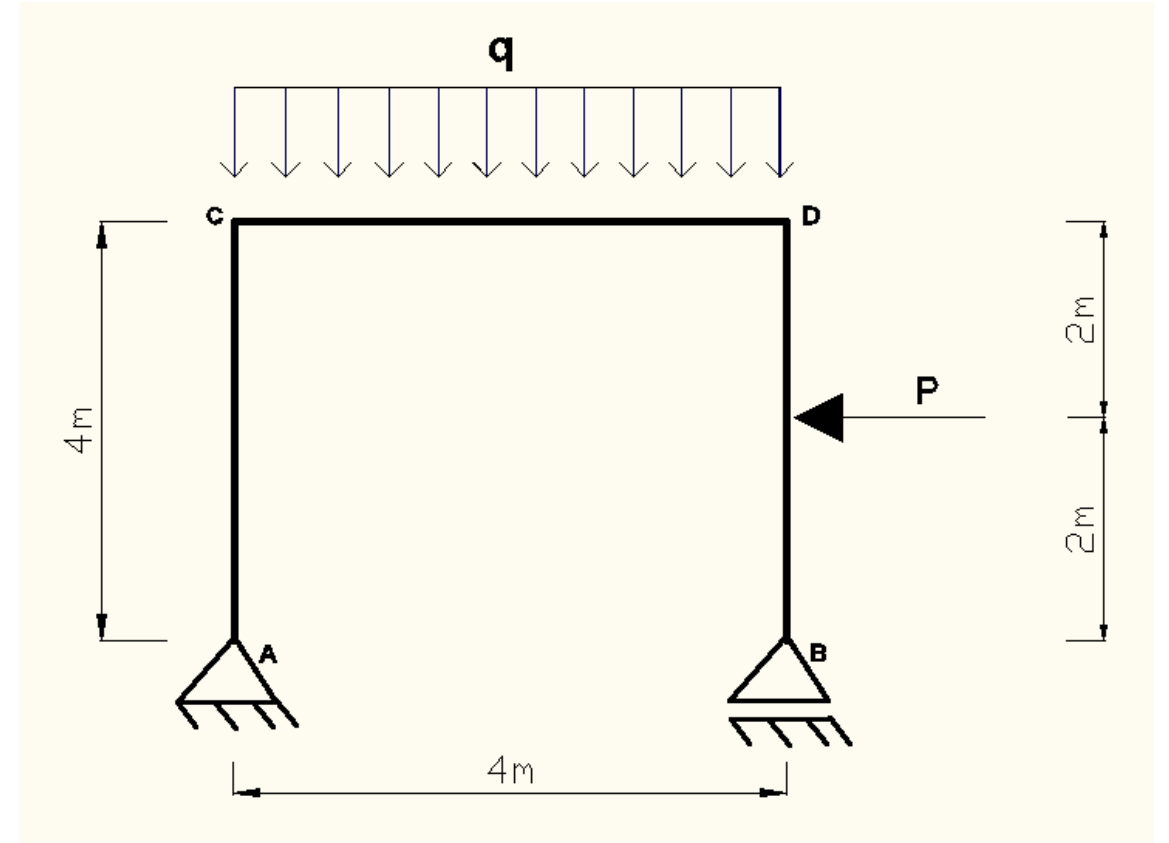
- Como é a disciplina, o que vamos ver, materiais de apoio, programação
- Mecânica dos sólidos deformáveis, o que são estruturas, estão em tudo
- Modelos físicos e matemáticos, classificações das estruturas, ações que atuam sobre elas e alguns tópicos da mecânica
- Deformadas, movimentos em sistemas materiais, vínculos, estaticidade, estruturas hipostáticas, isostáticas e hiperestáticas, grau de hiperestaticidade, as simplificações adotadas nesta disciplina
- Cálculo de reações de apoio
- Tensões, esforços solicitantes, o Teorema Fundamental da Resistência dos Materiais
- Diagramas de esforços solicitantes

O que vamos ver nesta aula:

- Mais exemplos de análise estrutural básica: da primeira avaliação até o desenho de diagramas de esforços solicitantes

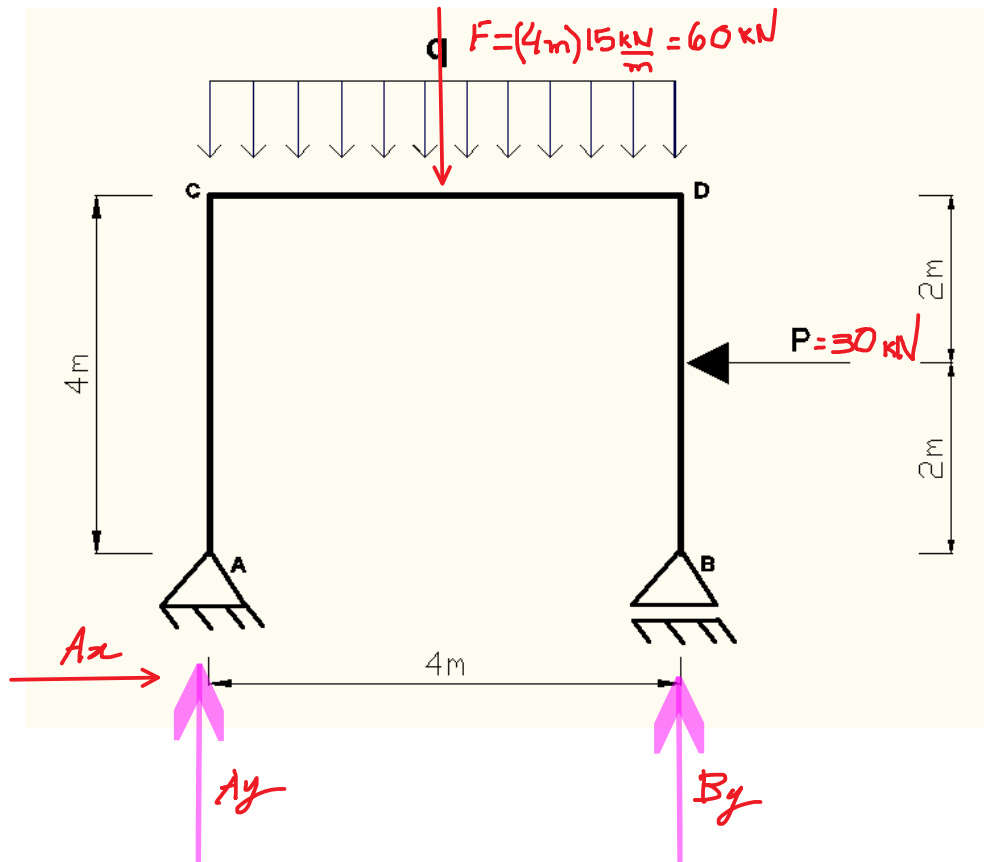
Exemplo 13

- Determine os diagramas de momento fletor, esforço cortante e normal, explicitando os pontos relevantes de cada diagrama.
- Dados: $q = 15 \text{ kN/m}$; $P = 30 \text{ kN}$



Exemplo 13

- Cálculo das reações:



$$\sum F_x = 0 : A_x = 30\text{ kN} (\rightarrow)$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 : A_y + B_y = 60$$

$$\sum M_A = 0 : 4B_y + 30 \cdot 2 = 60 \cdot 2$$

$$B_y = 15\text{ kN} (\uparrow)$$

$$A_y = 45\text{ kN} (\uparrow)$$

Exemplo 13

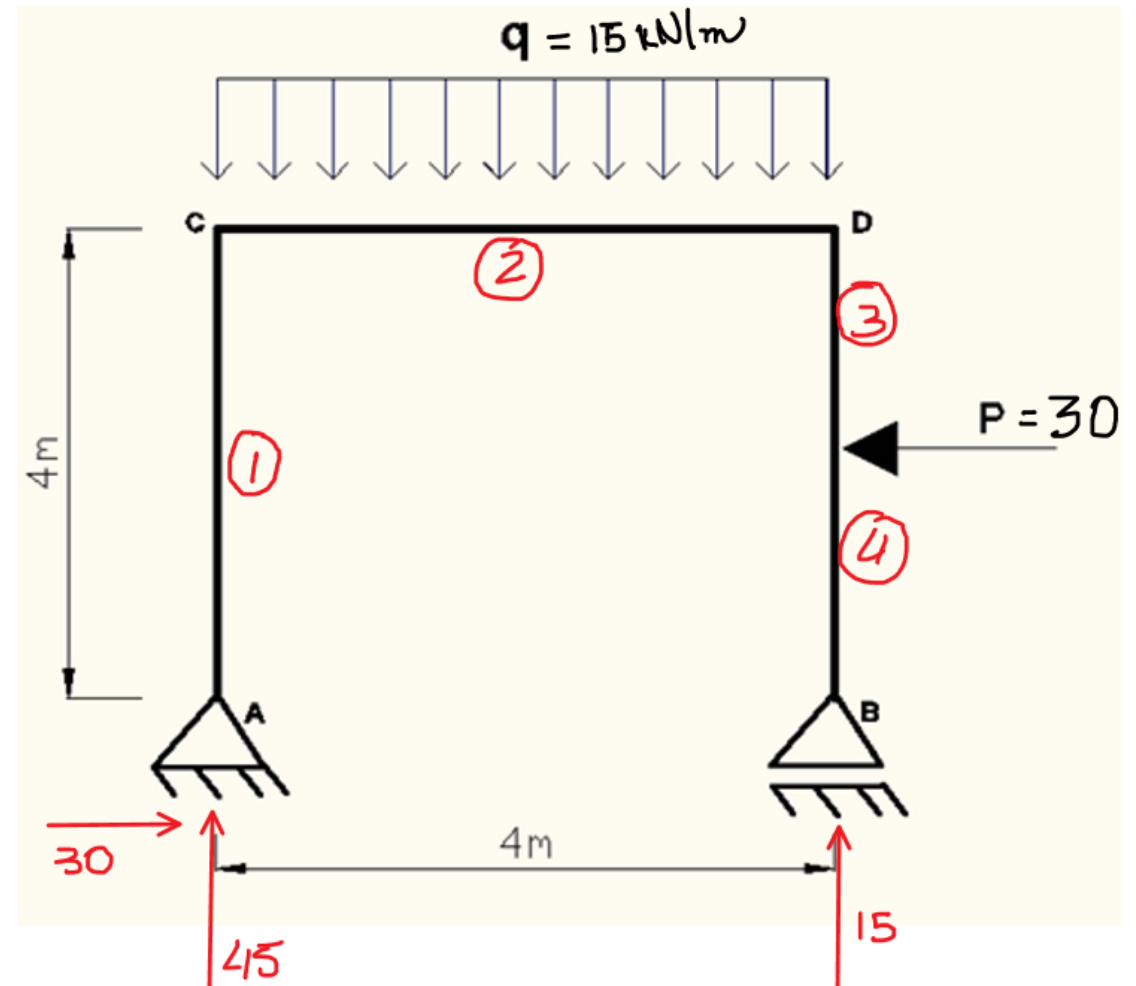
- Dividir em trechos, isolando-os com cortes e equilibrando-os um a um

Trecho 1 (AC)

Trecho 2 (CD)

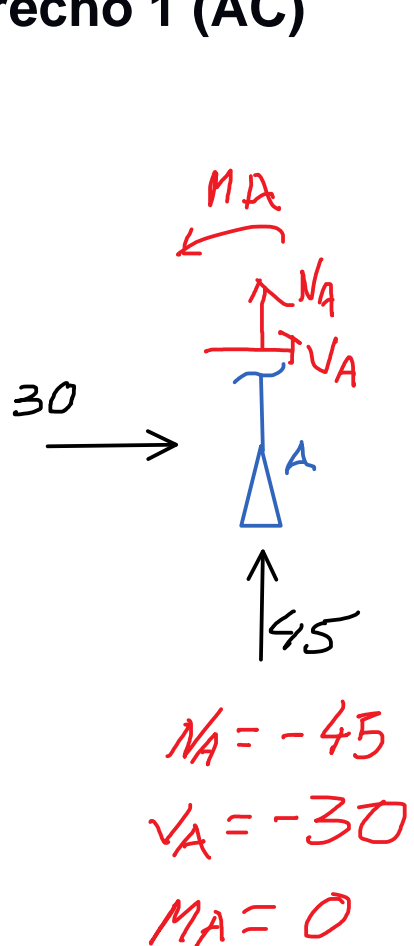
Trecho 3 (DP.)

Trecho 4 (P+B)

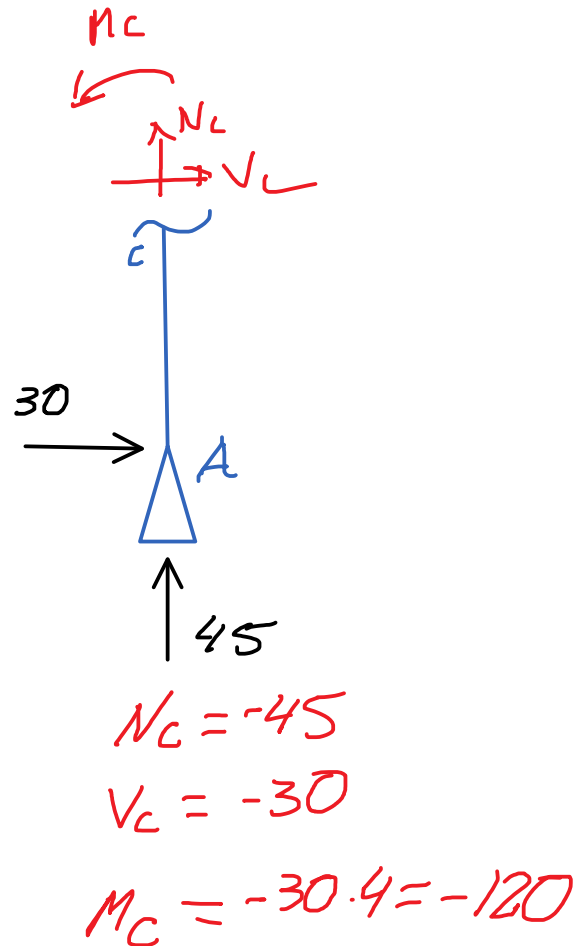


Exemplo 13

Trecho 1 (AC)

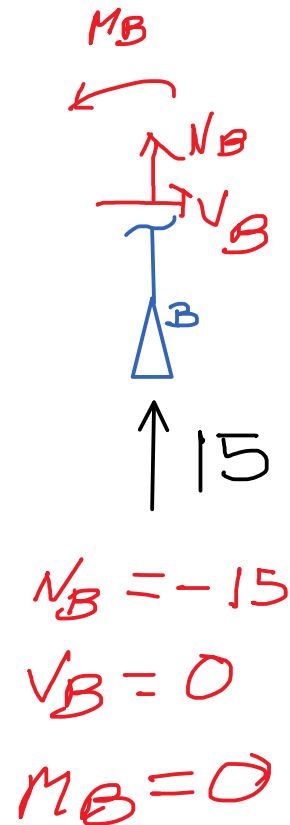


$$N_A = -45$$
$$V_A = -30$$
$$M_A = 0$$

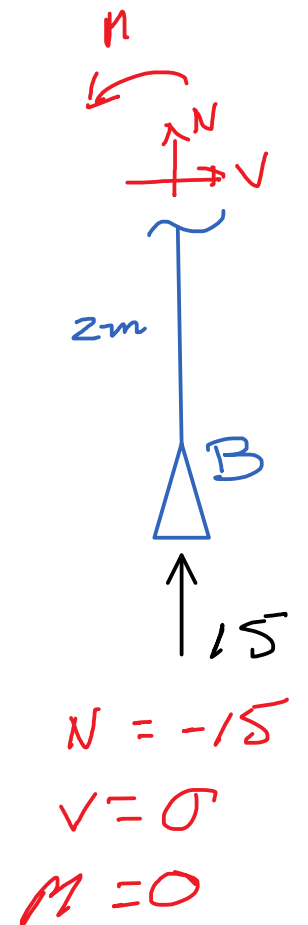


$$N_C = -45$$
$$V_C = -30$$
$$M_C = -30 \cdot 4 = -120$$

Trecho 4



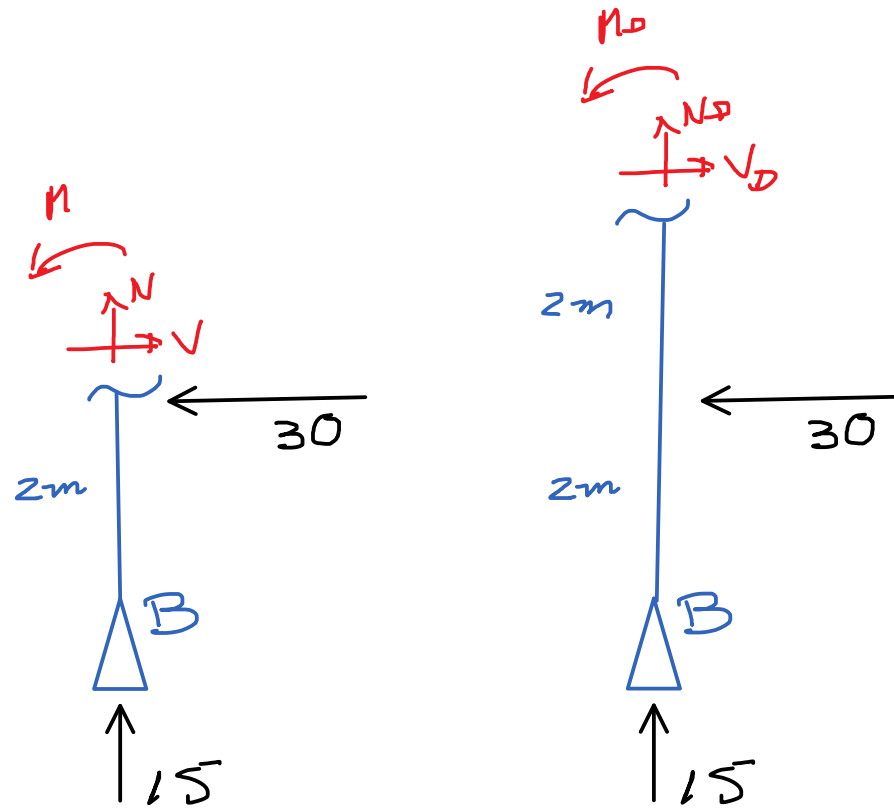
$$N_B = -15$$
$$V_B = 0$$
$$M_B = 0$$



$$N = -15$$
$$V = 0$$
$$M = 0$$

Exemplo 13

Trecho 3

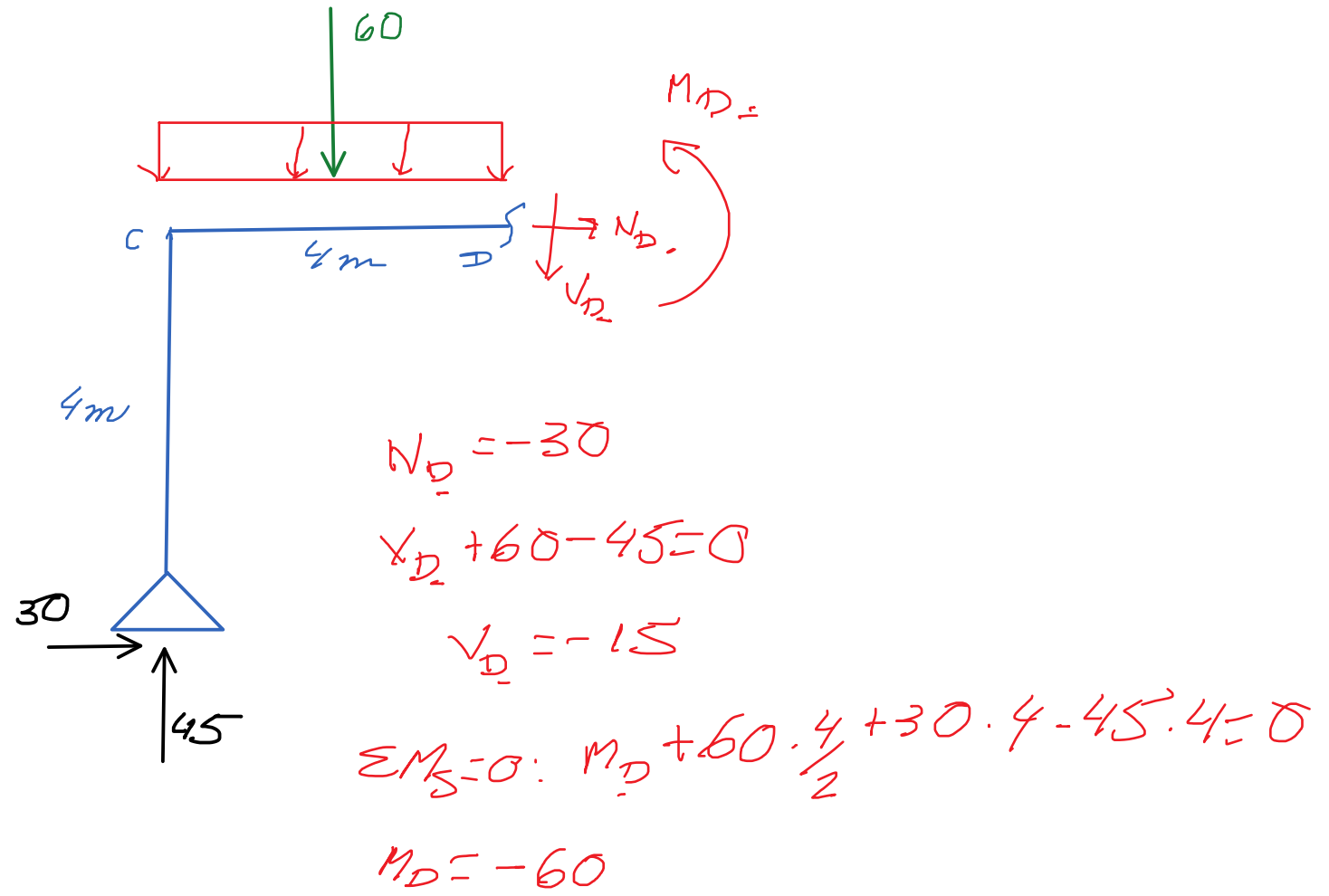
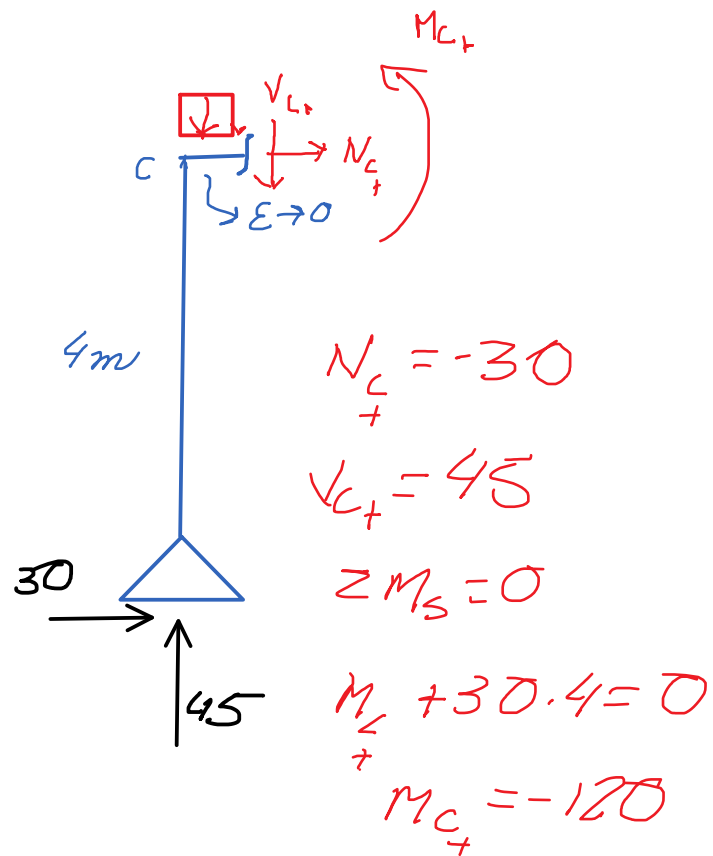


$$N = -15$$
$$V = 30$$
$$M = 0$$

$$N_D = -15$$
$$V_D = 30$$
$$\sum M = 0: M_D - 30 \cdot 2 = 0$$
$$M_D = 60 \text{ kNm}$$

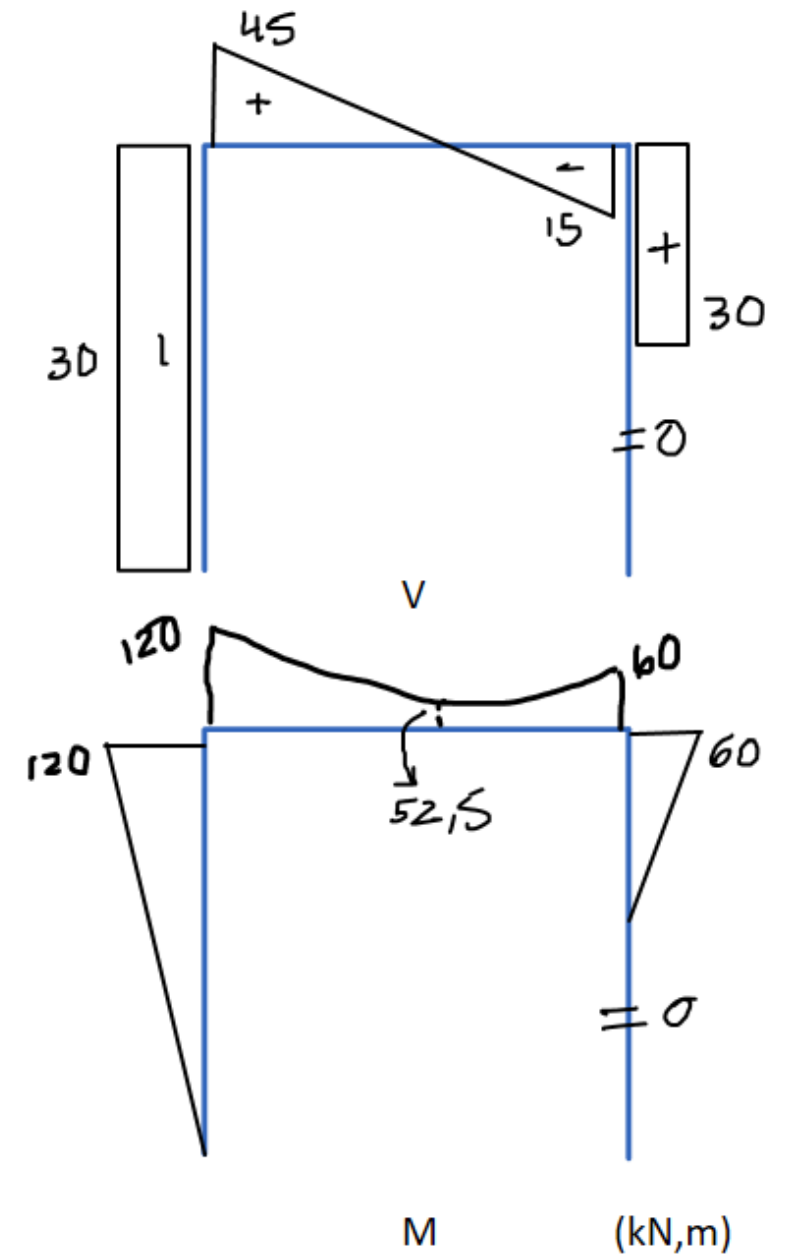
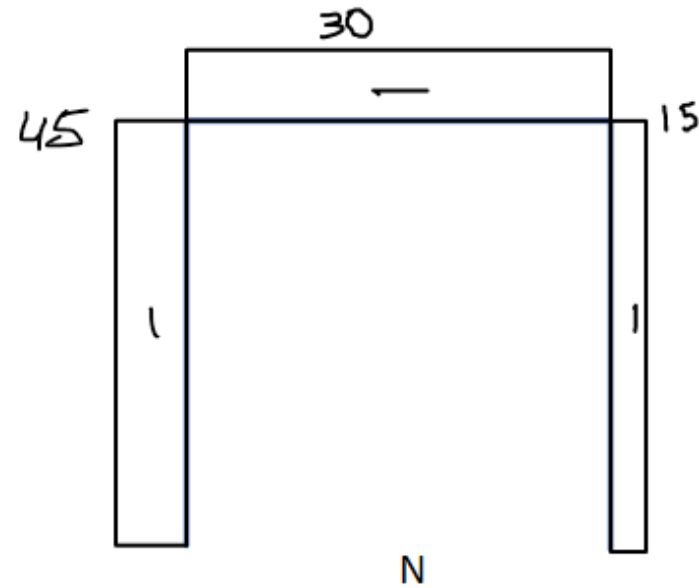
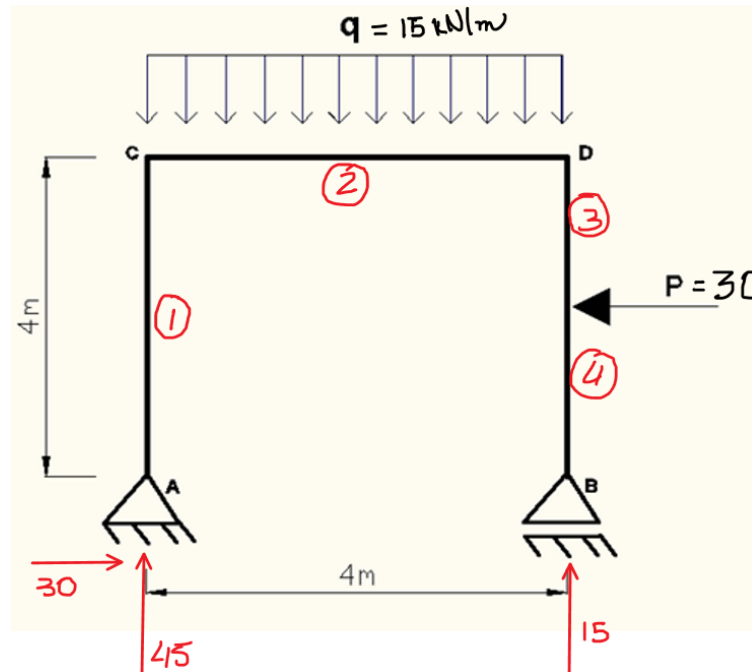
Exemplo 13

Trecho 2 (CD)

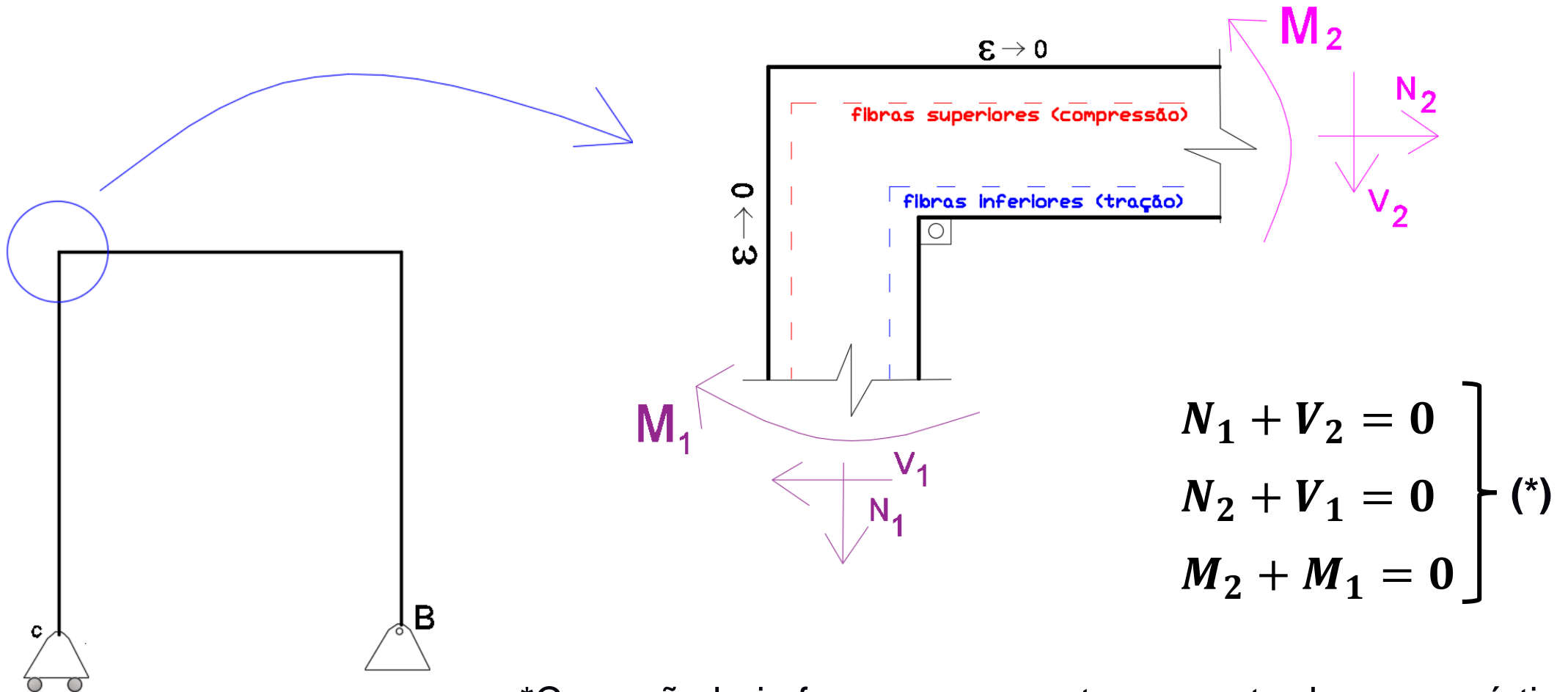


Exemplo 13

- Diagramas

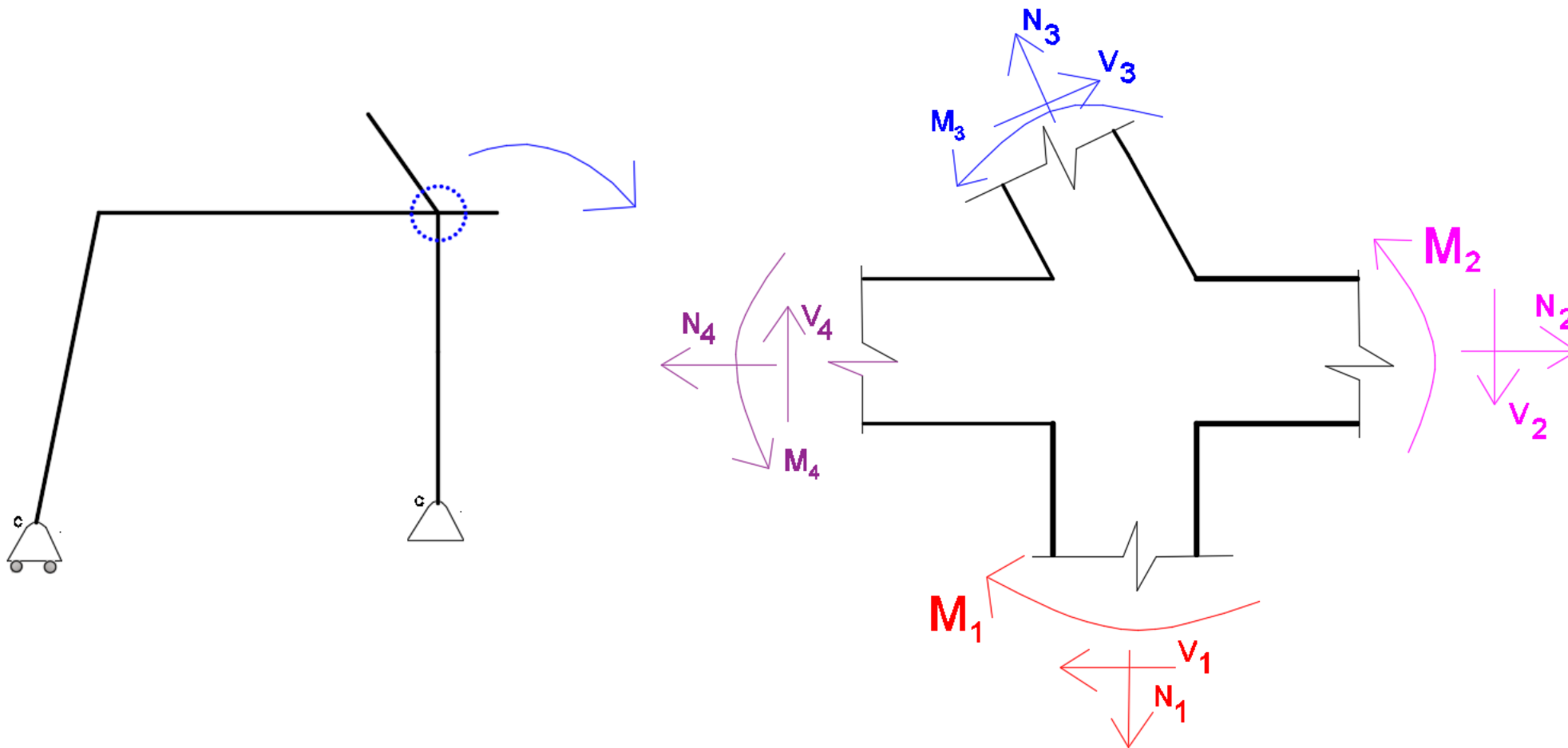


Equilíbrio em região de encontro de barras



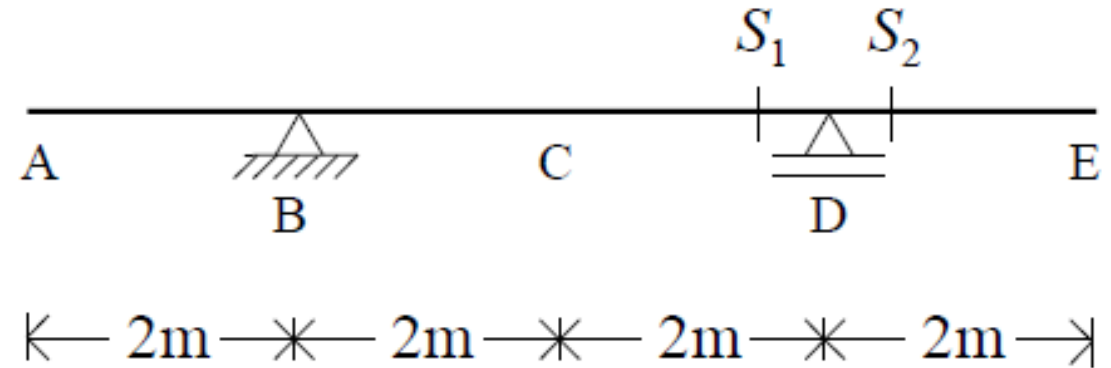
*Caso não haja força ou momento concentrado nesse vértice

Equilíbrio em região de encontro de barras

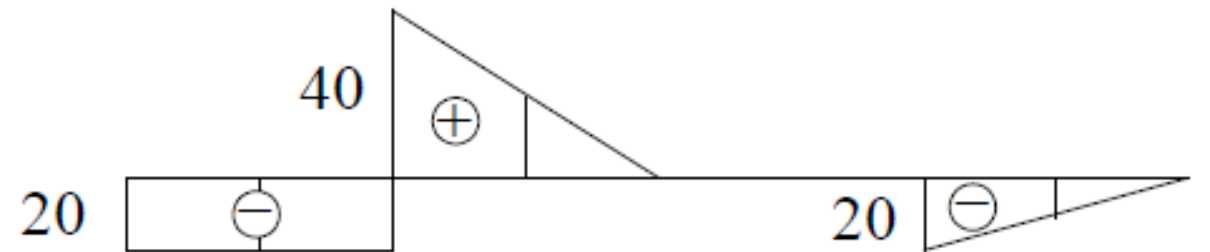


Exemplo 14

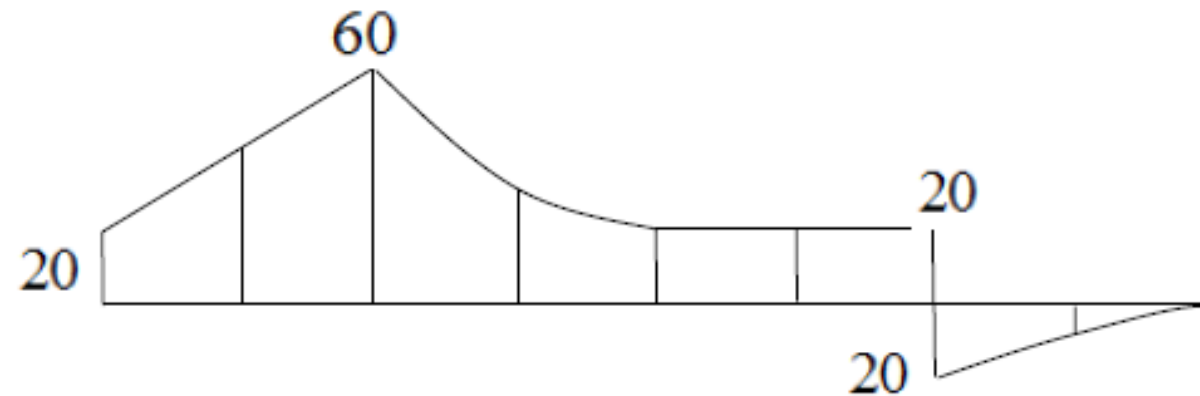
- A partir dos diagramas de esforços solicitantes, determinar os esforços externos que atuam na viga



V (kN)



M (kNm)



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

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

d) Caso $p_x(x) = 0$

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

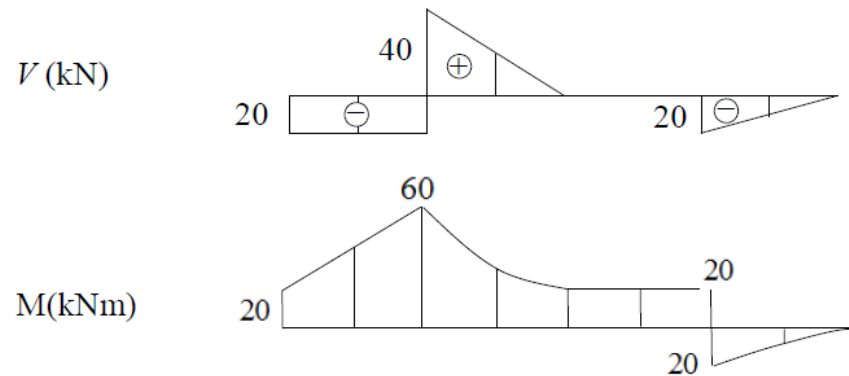
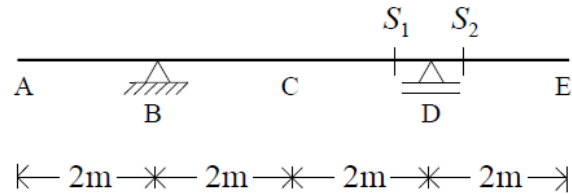
$N(x) = \text{constante}$

e) Caso $p_x(x) = cte$

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

$N(x) = \text{linear (reta)}$

Exemplo 14

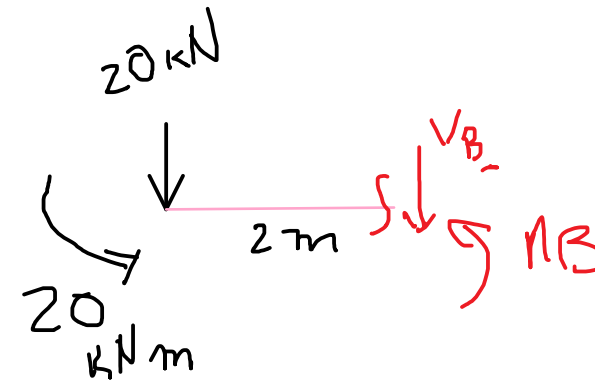


Trecho AB:

V: cte e M: linear: força concentrada. Em A, $V = -20$ kN, portanto F_{vertical} em A para baixo de 20 kN

Em A, $M = 20$ kNm, tração em cima, $M_A = 20$ kNm

Não há carga horizontal, sem diagramas de N

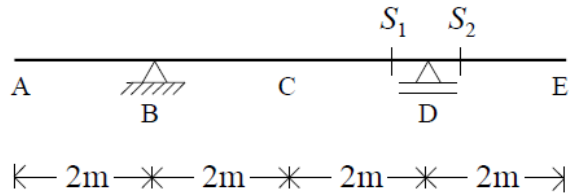


$$V_B = -20$$

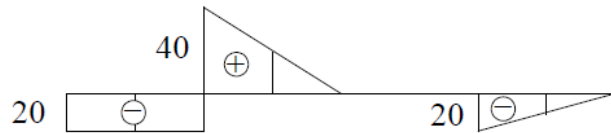
$$M_B + 20 \cdot 2 + 20 = 0$$

$$M_B = -60$$

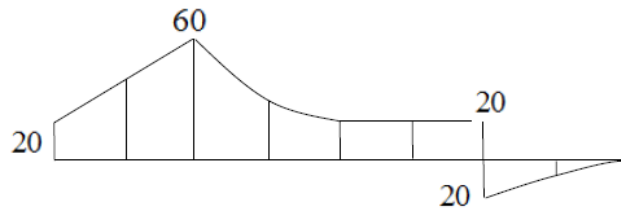
Exemplo 14



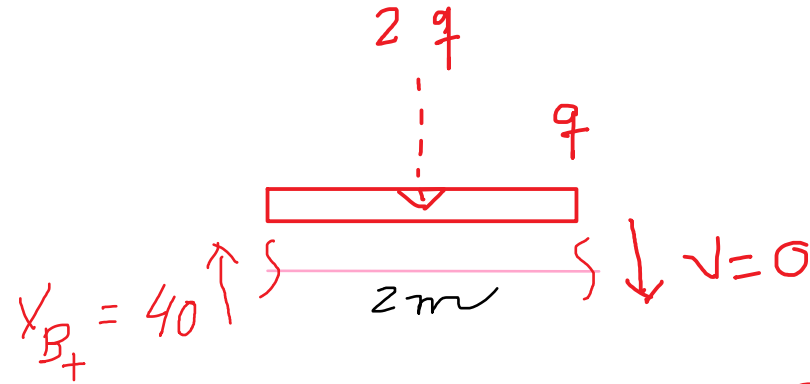
V (kN)



M (kNm)

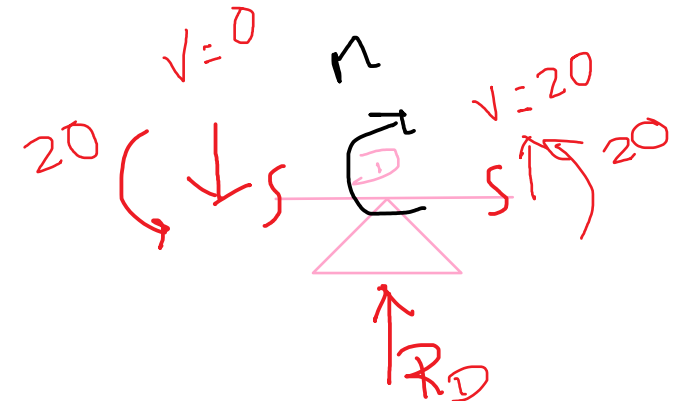


Obter a carga q em BC



$$\sum F_y = 0. \quad 2q = 40 \Rightarrow q = 20 \text{ kN/m}$$

Equilíbrio junto a D

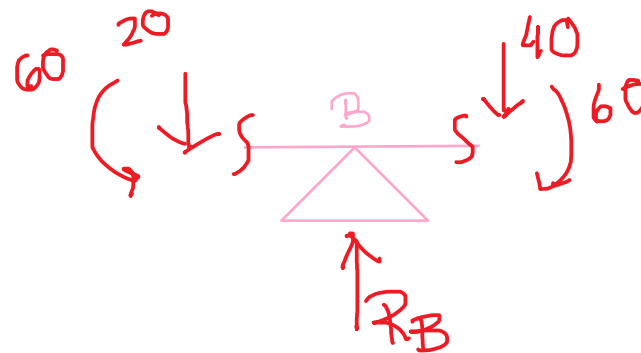


$$R_D = -20$$

$$M - 20 \cdot 20 = 0$$

$$M = 40 \text{ kNm}$$

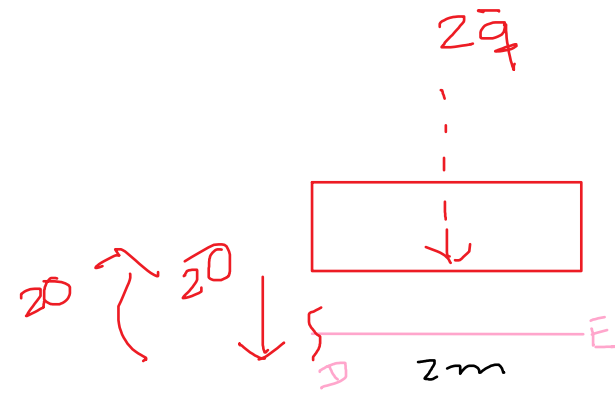
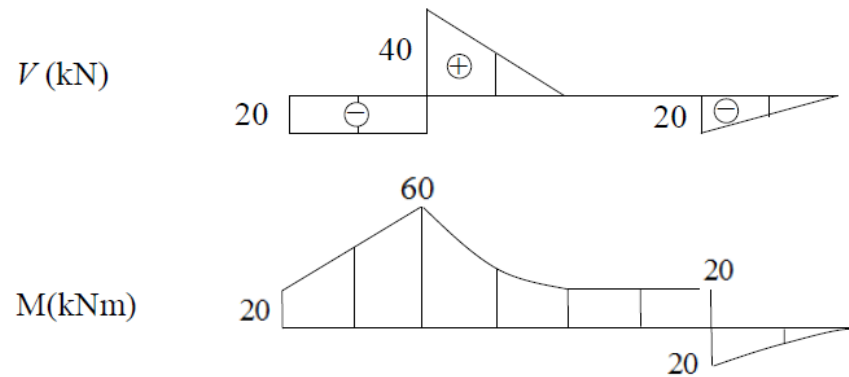
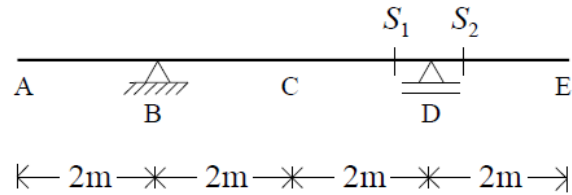
Equilíbrio junto a B



$$R_B = 60 \text{ kN}$$

Trecho DE: obter q

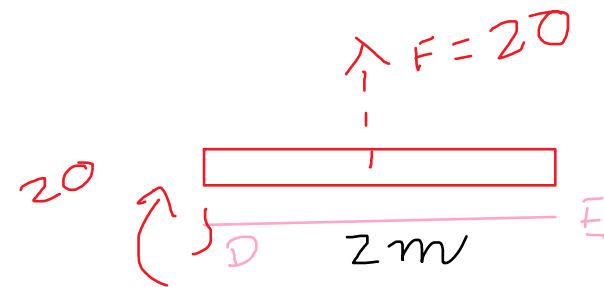
Exemplo 14



$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$20 + 2\bar{q} = 0$$

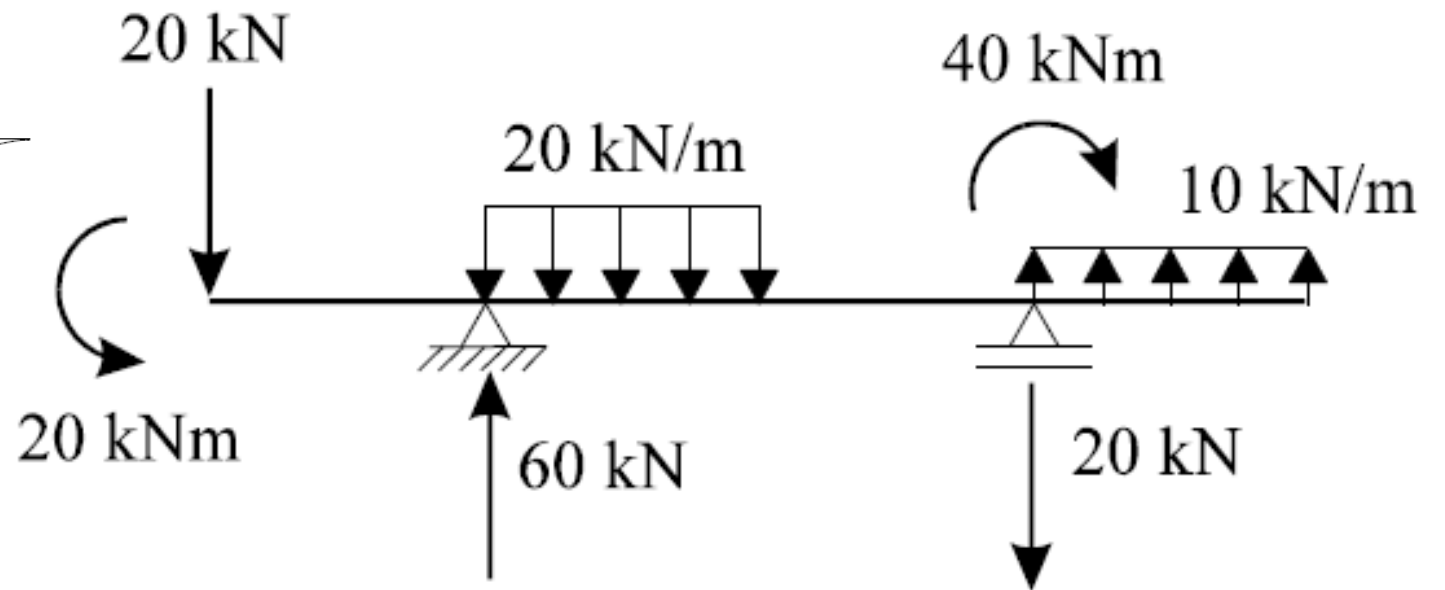
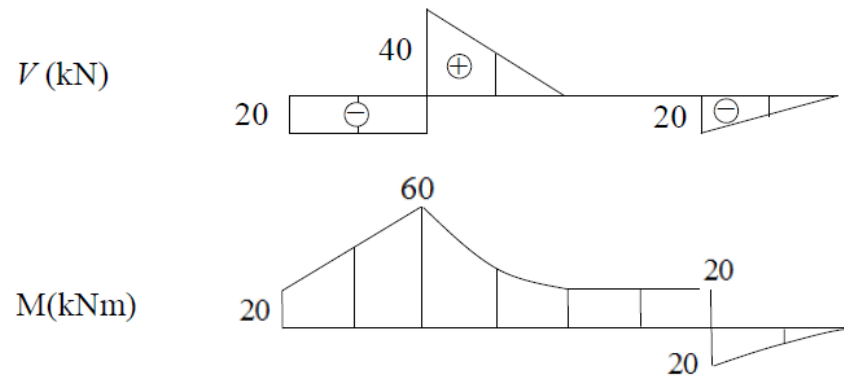
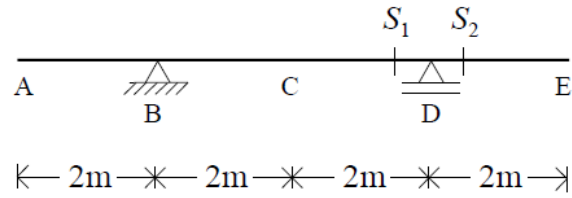
$$\bar{q} = -10 \text{ kN/m}$$



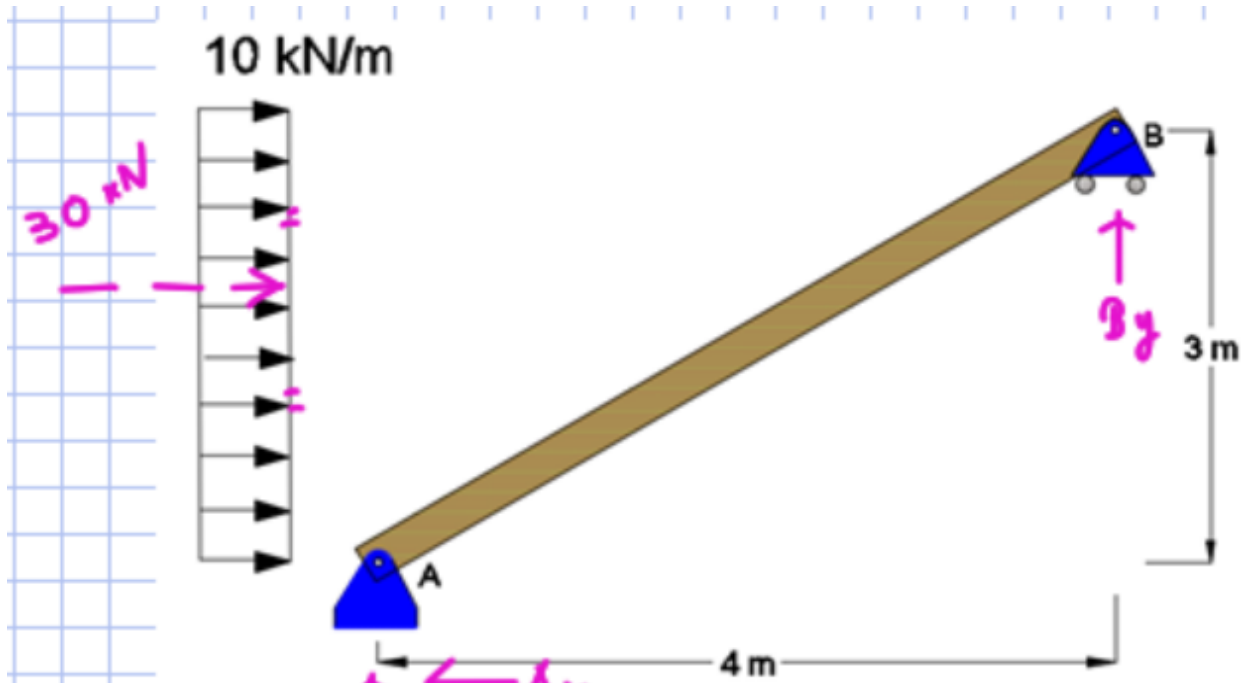
$$\sum M_S = 0$$

$$20 = 20 \quad (\text{OK!})$$

Exemplo 14



Vigas inclinadas



$$\sum F_x = 0: A_x = 30 \text{ kN}$$

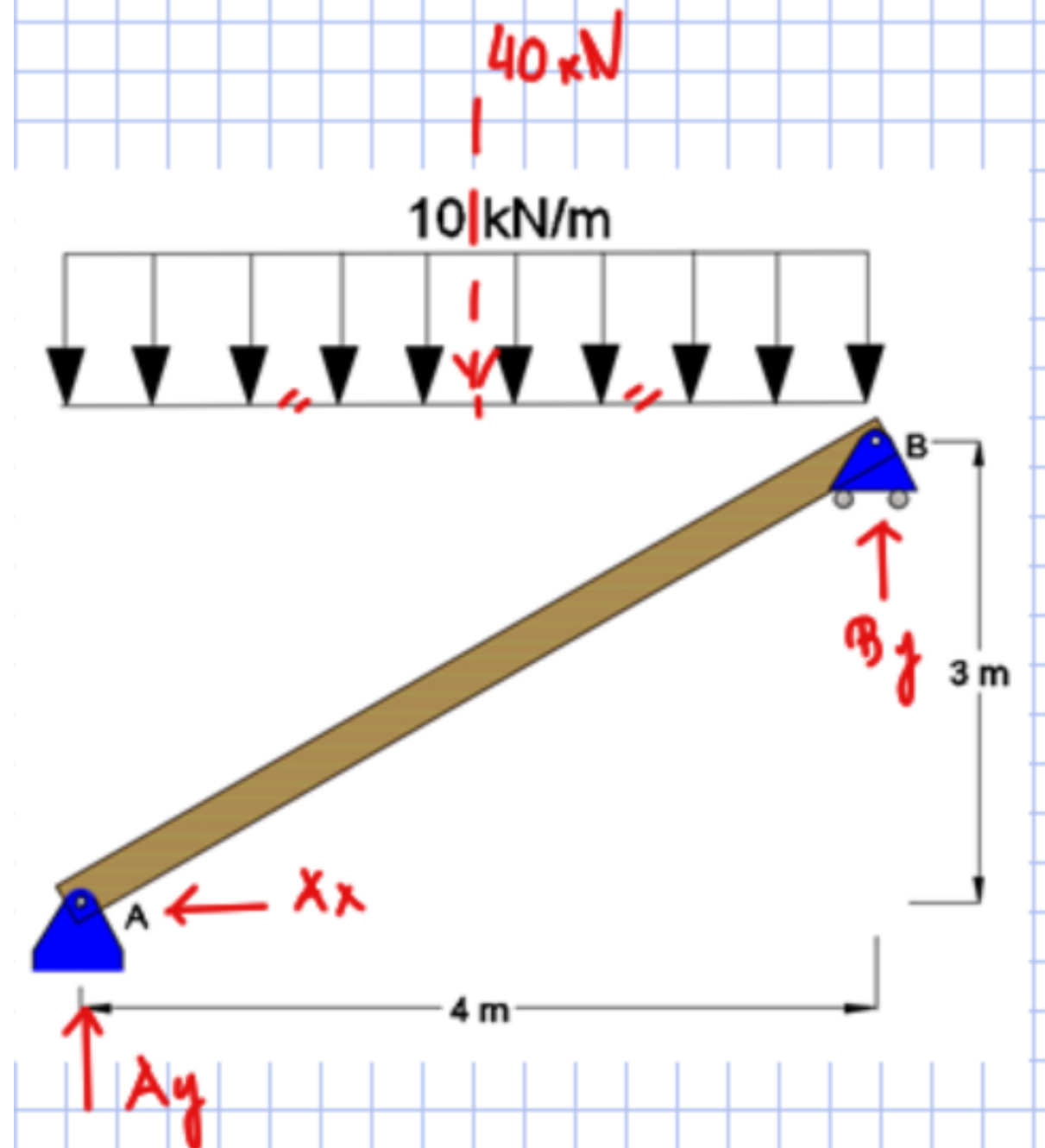
$$\sum M_A = 0 \uparrow: B_y \cdot 4 = 30 \cdot 1,5 \text{ (}\leftarrow\text{)}$$

$$B_y = 11,25 \text{ kN (}\uparrow\text{)}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: A_y + B_y = 0 \rightarrow A_y = -11,25 \text{ kN (}\downarrow\text{)}$$

Vigas inclinadas

$$\begin{aligned}\sum F_y = 0: & \quad A_y + B_y = 40 \\ \sum M_A = 0: & \quad 4B_y = 40 \cdot 2 \\ & \quad B_y = 20 \text{ kN} \\ & \quad A_y = 20 \text{ kN} \\ \sum F_x = 0: & \quad A_x = 0\end{aligned}$$

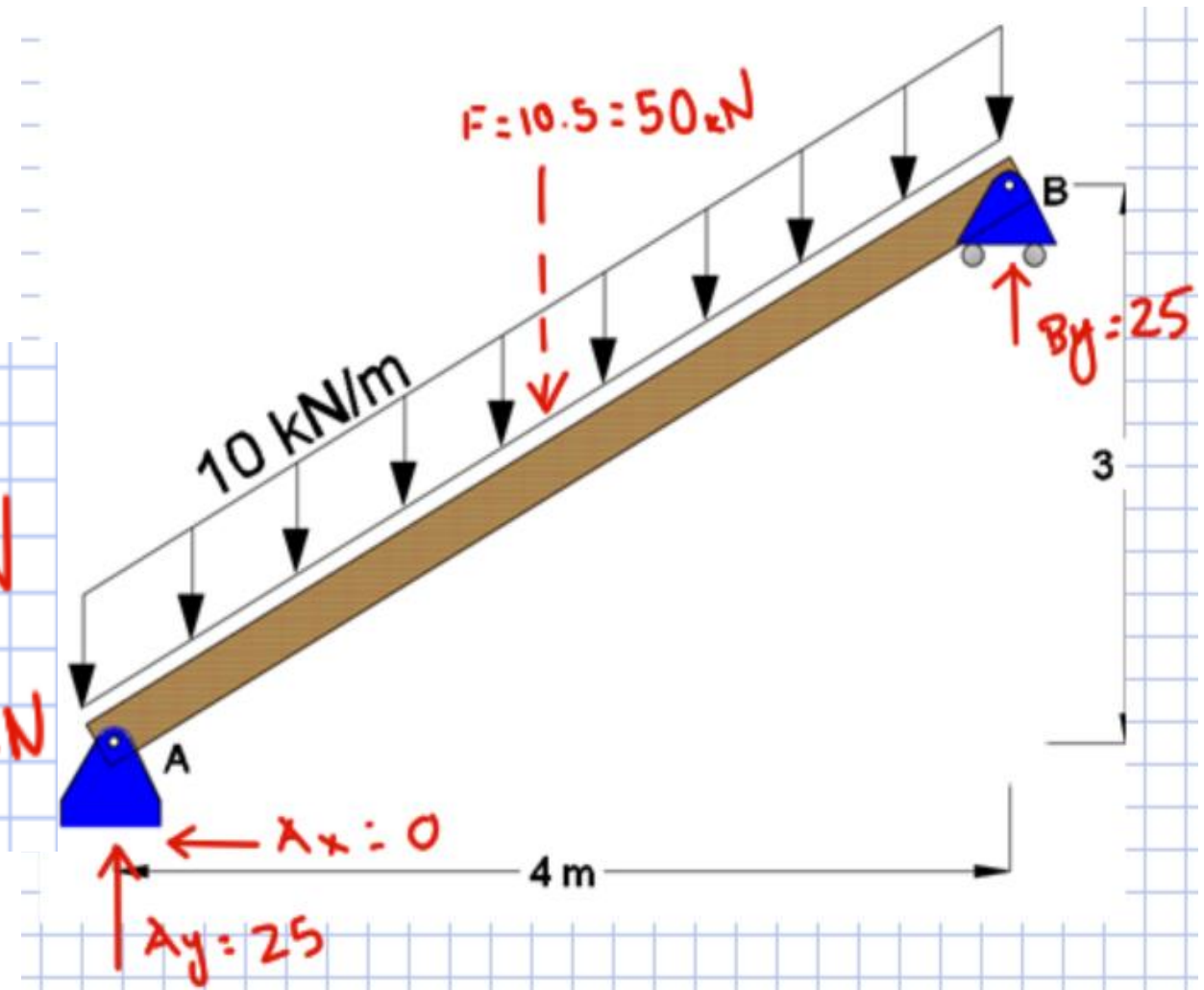


Vigas inclinadas

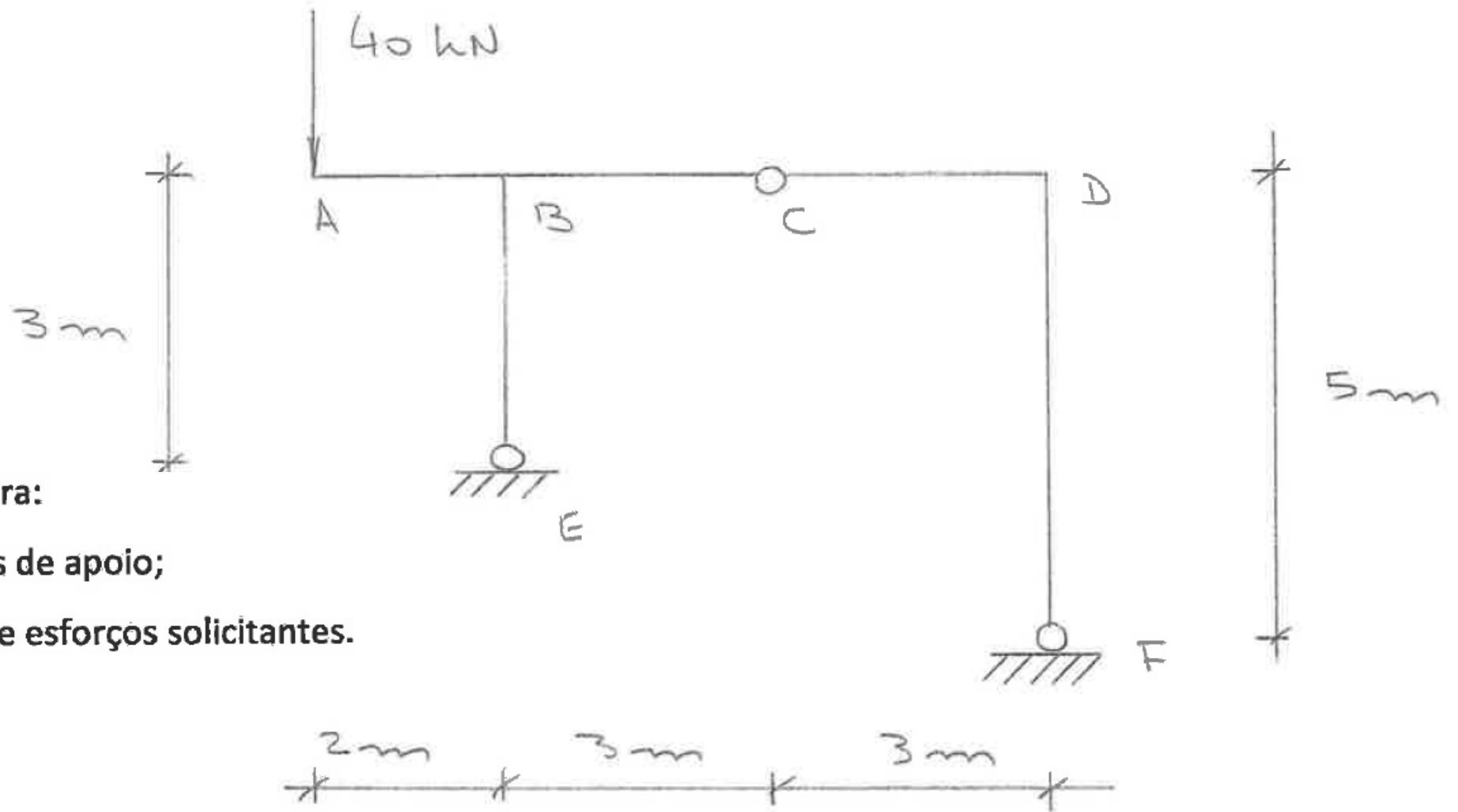
$$\sum F_x = 0: A_x = 0$$

$$\sum M_A = 0: 4B_y = 50 \cdot 2 \rightarrow B_y = 25 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0: A_y + B_y = 50 \rightarrow A_y = 25 \text{ kN}$$



Exemplo 15 – Q3 P2 2014



Para a estrutura da figura:

- Determinar as reações de apoio;
- Traçar os diagramas de esforços solicitantes.

Exemplo 15

$$\sum X = 0 \quad X_E + X_F = 0$$

$$\sum Y = 0 \quad Y_E + Y_F = 40$$

$$\sum M_E = 0 \quad 40 \cdot 2 + X_F \cdot 2 + Y_F \cdot 6 = 0$$

Momento flexor em C = 0 $X_F \cdot 5 + Y_F \cdot 3 = 0$

$$X_F = -\frac{3}{5} Y_F$$

$$40 \cdot 2 - \frac{3}{5} Y_F \cdot 2 + 6 Y_F = 0$$

$$Y_F = -\frac{50}{3} = -16,7 \text{ kN}$$

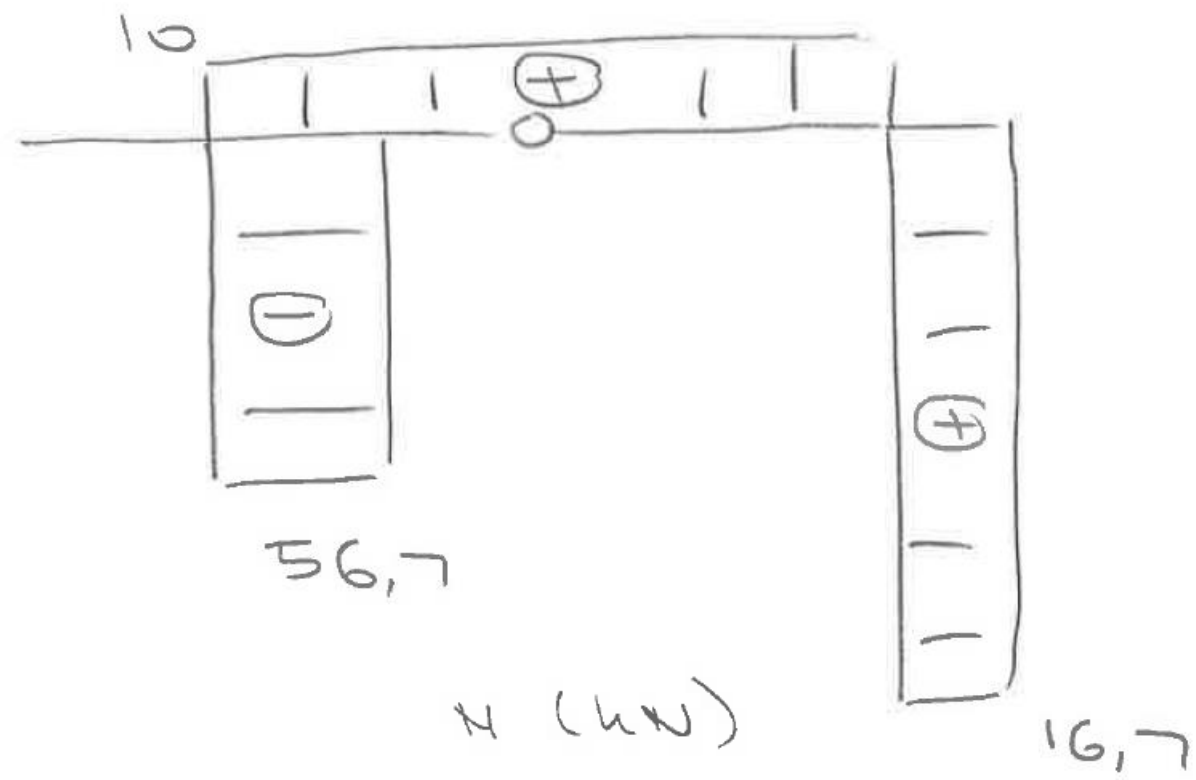
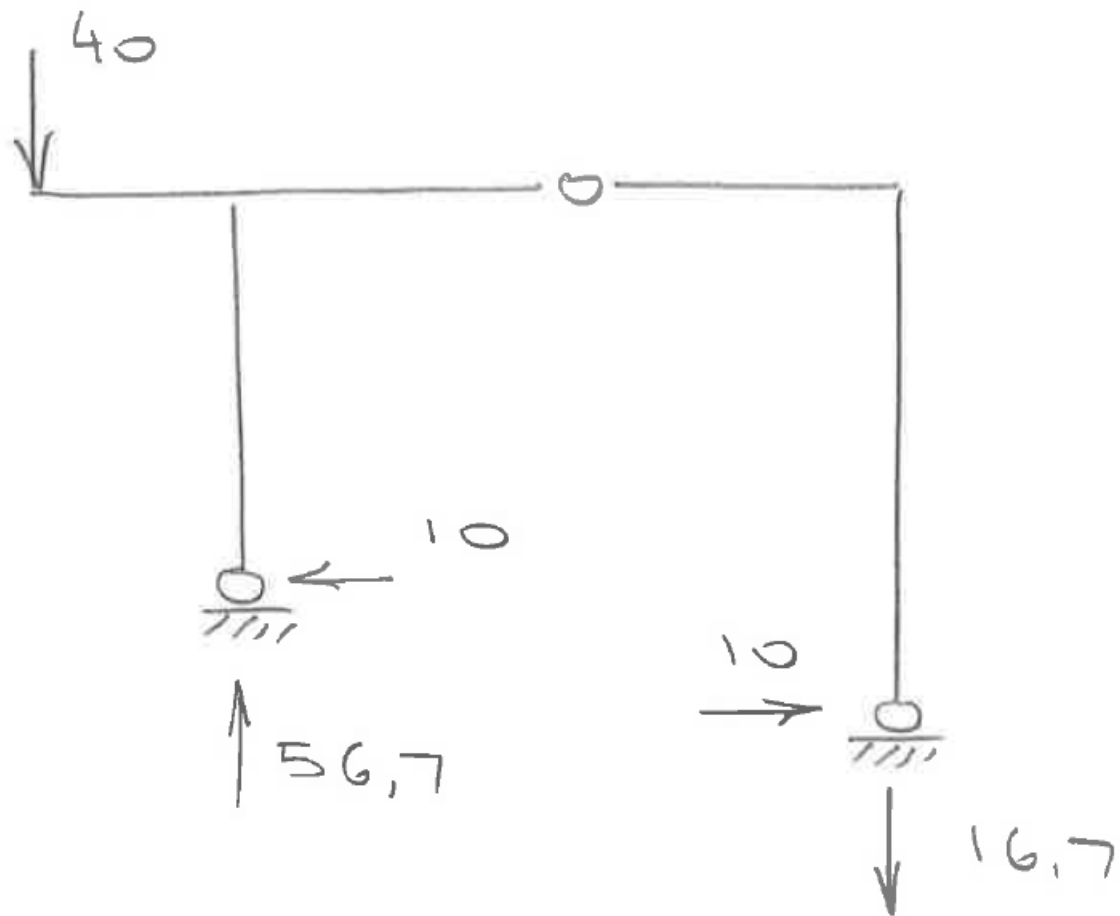
Exemplo 15

$$X_F = -\frac{3}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{50}{3}\right) = 10 \text{ kN}$$

$$X_E = -10 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_E &= 40 - Y_F = 40 + \frac{50}{3} = \frac{170}{3} = \\ &= 56,7 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Exemplo 15



Exemplo 15

