



PEF 2601

Conceito do corte fundamental. Diagramas de estado: vigas isostáticas

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Conteúdo da aula

- » 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

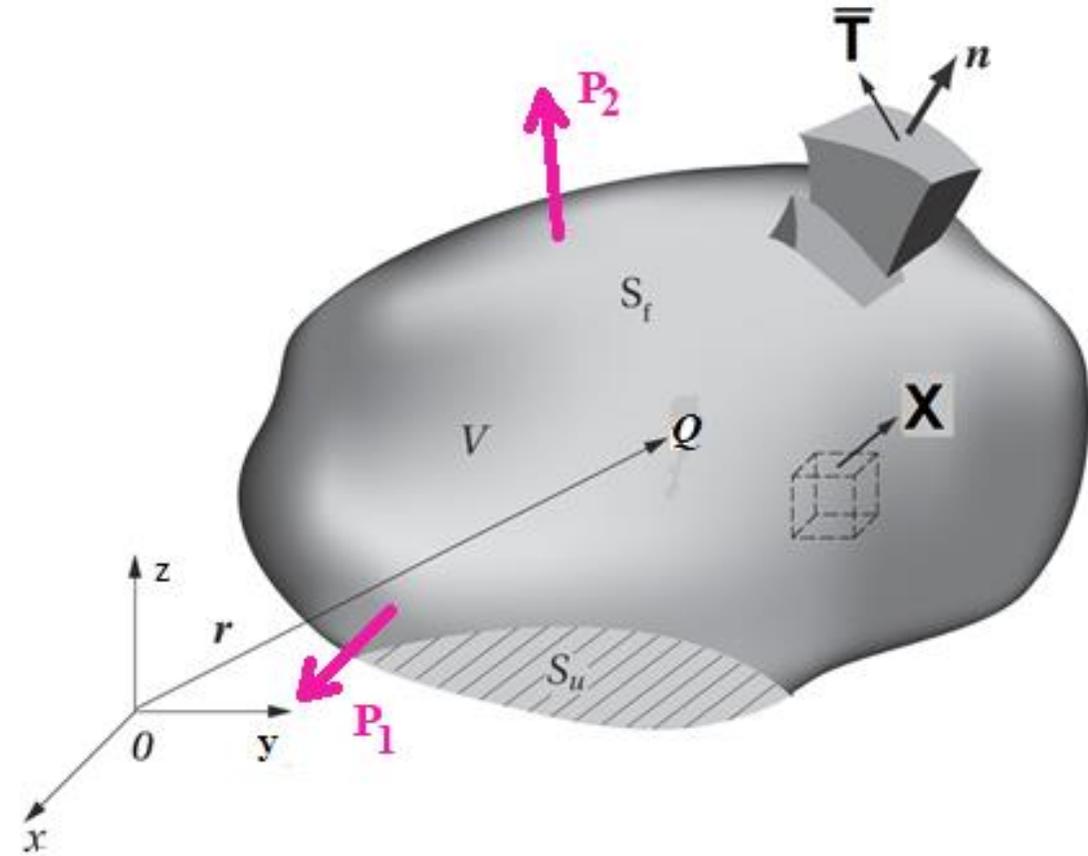
Capítulo 4: Teorema fundamental

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

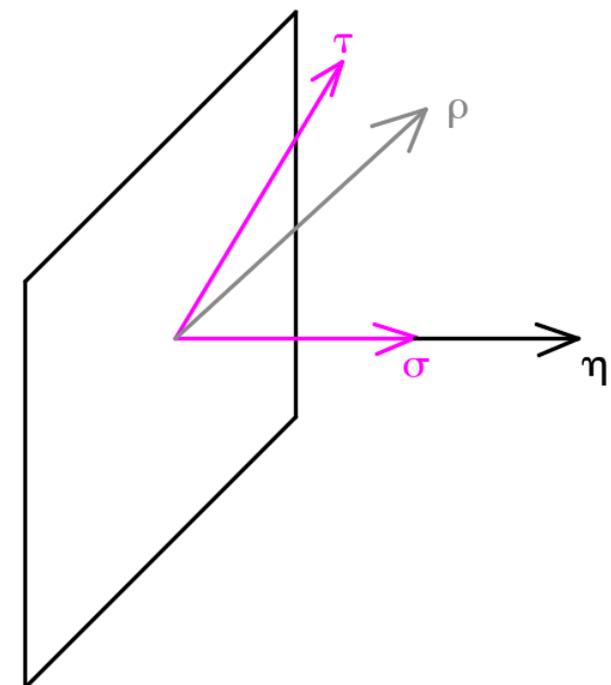
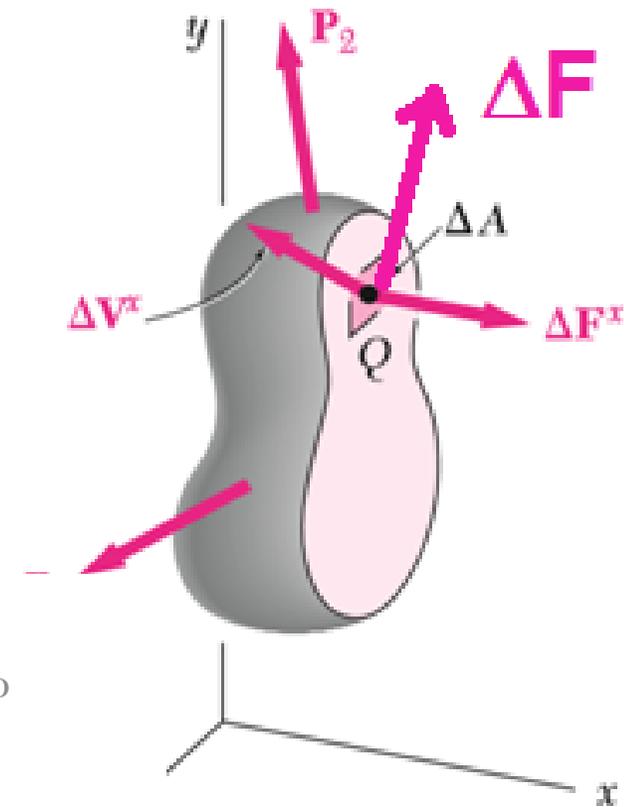
$$\rho_n = \lim_{\Delta A \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta F}{\Delta A}$$

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

σ : tensão normal (perpendicular ao plano da ST)

τ : tensão cisalhante (paralelo ao plano da ST)

ΔA : área



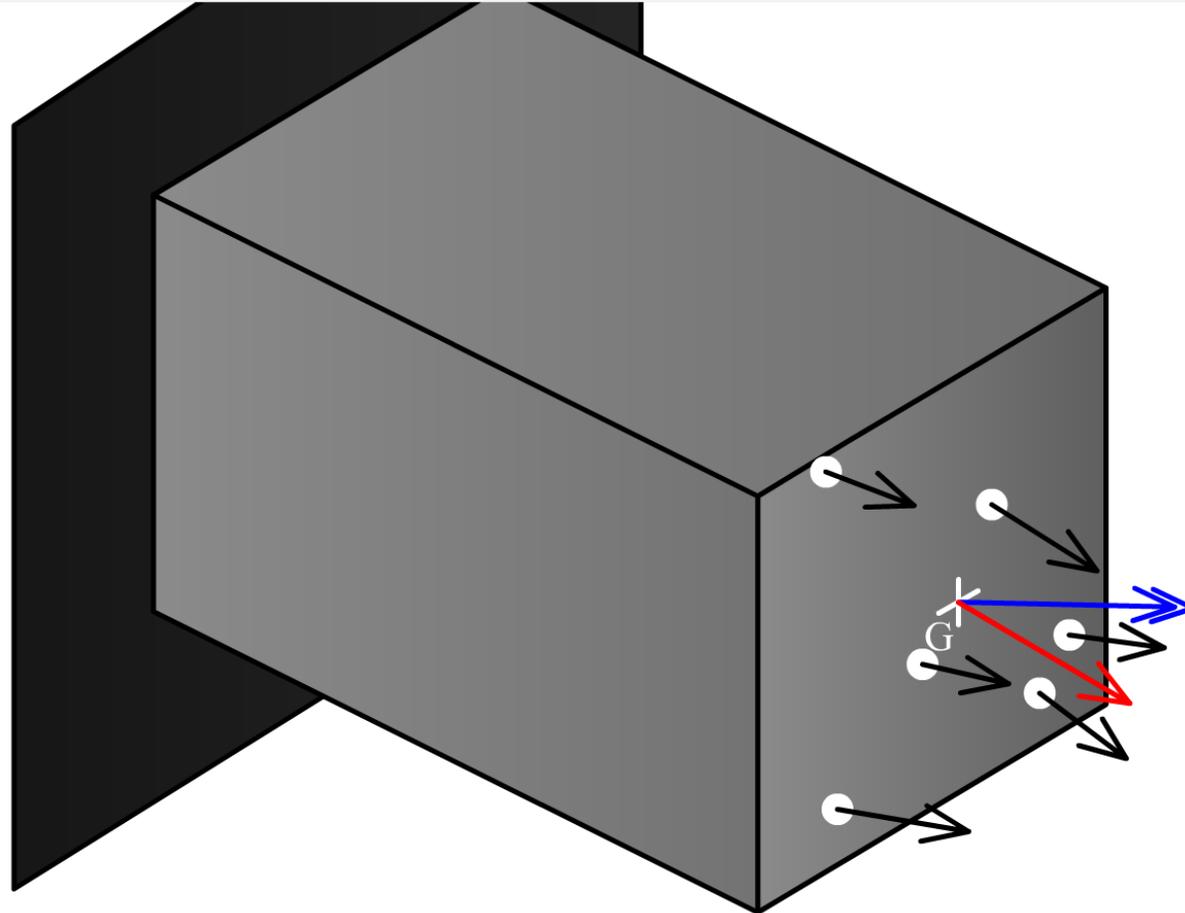
Conhecer 3 tensões em Q: estado de tensão completamente determinado

ST: seção transversal

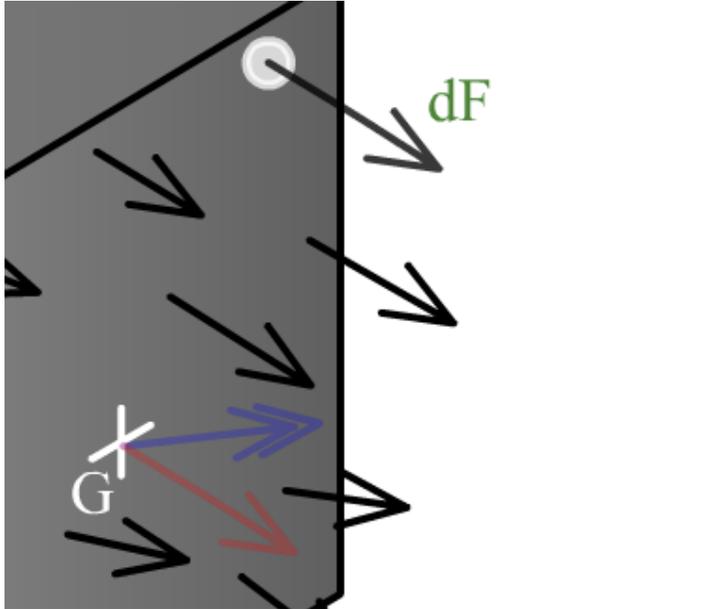
TENSÕES E ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES: ELEMENTOS LINEARES

Flash
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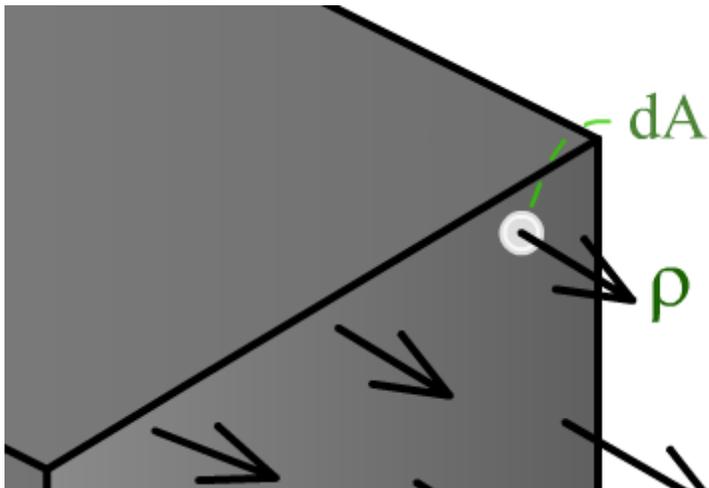
Tensões no plano



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

Tensão normal a seção: $\vec{\sigma}$

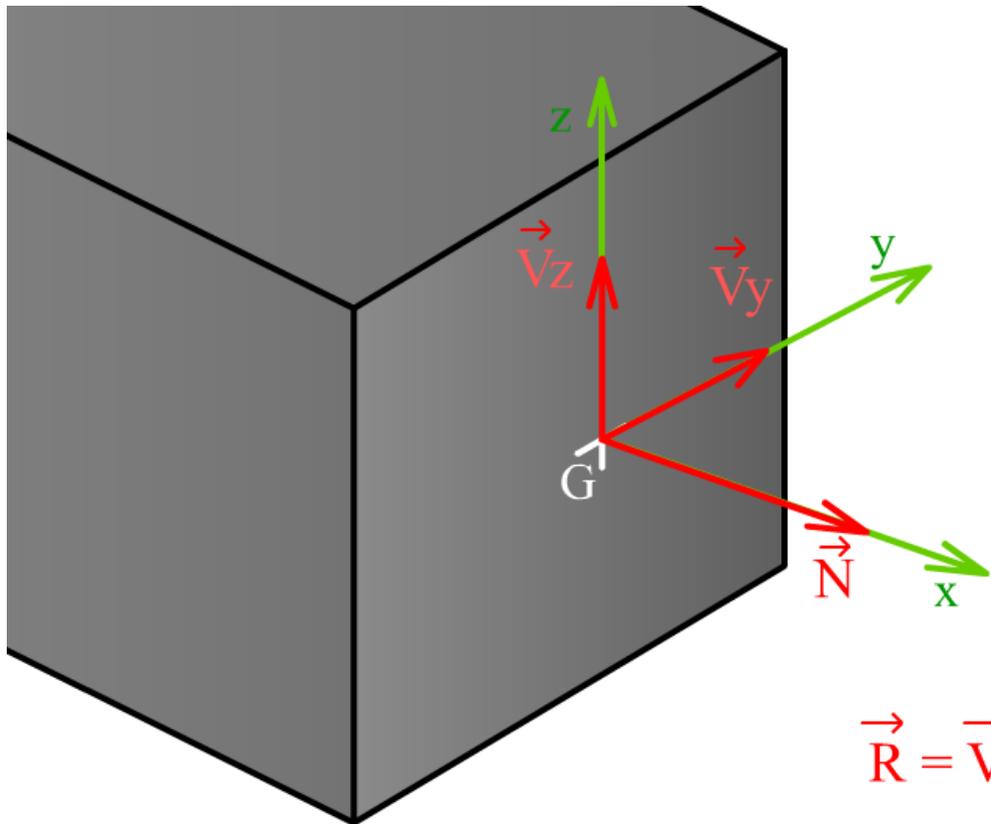
Tensão paralela a seção: $\vec{\tau}$



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

ESFORÇOS SOLICITANTES

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



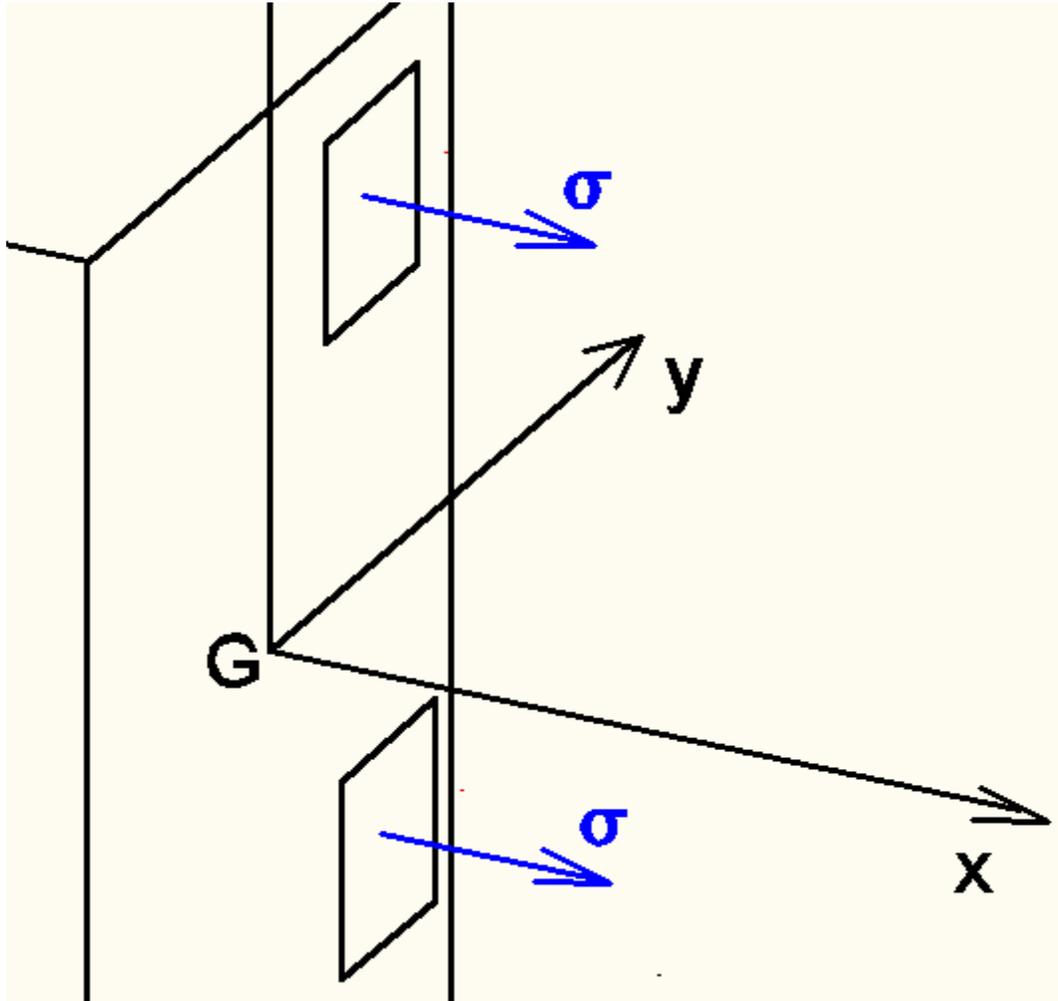
N: Esforço Normal

**V: Esforço Cisalhante
ou Cortante**

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

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

ESFORÇO NORMAL

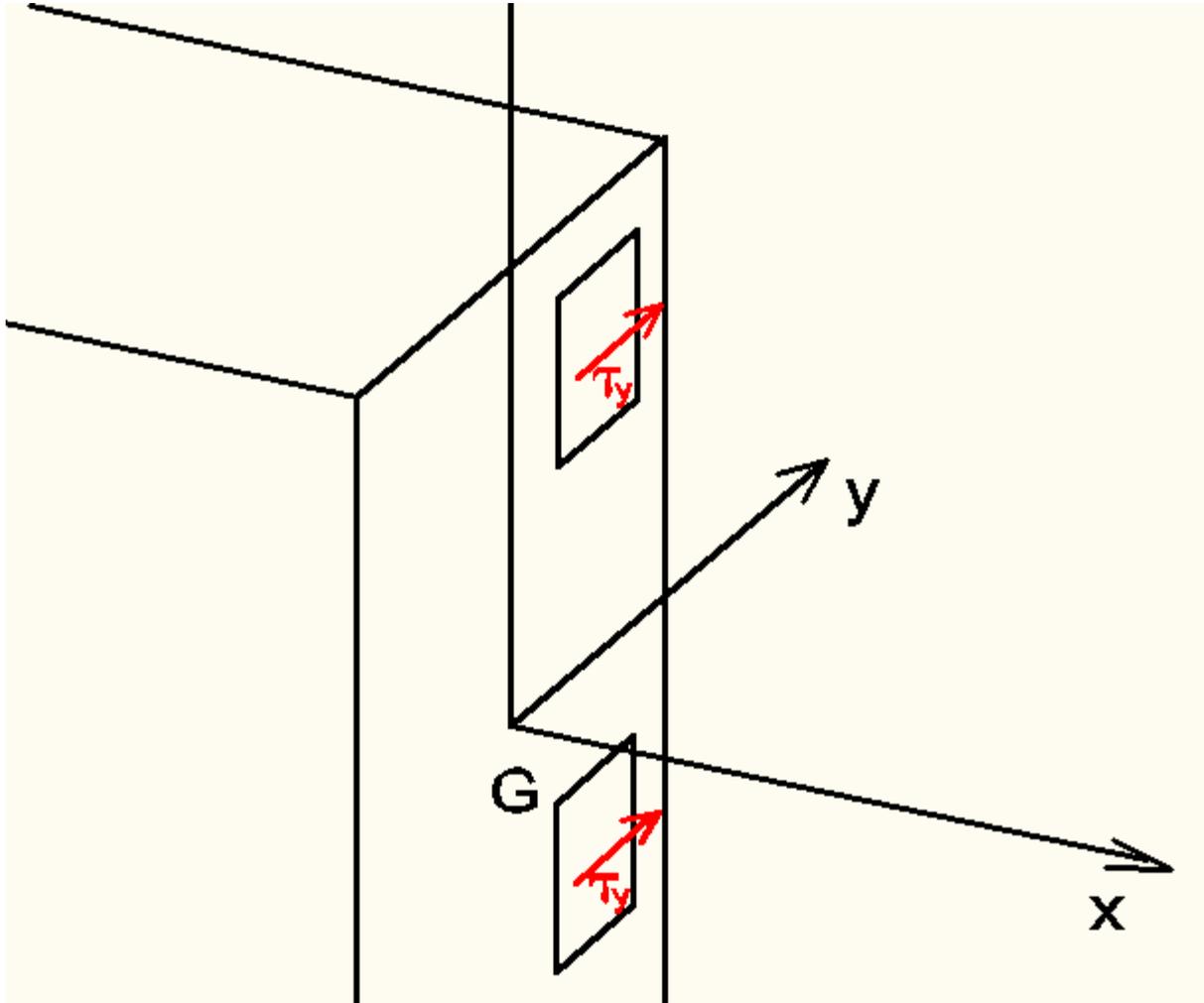


$$N = \int_A \sigma dA$$

N: ESFORÇO NORMAL

σ : TENSÃO NORMAL

ESFORÇO CISALHANTE (Cortante)

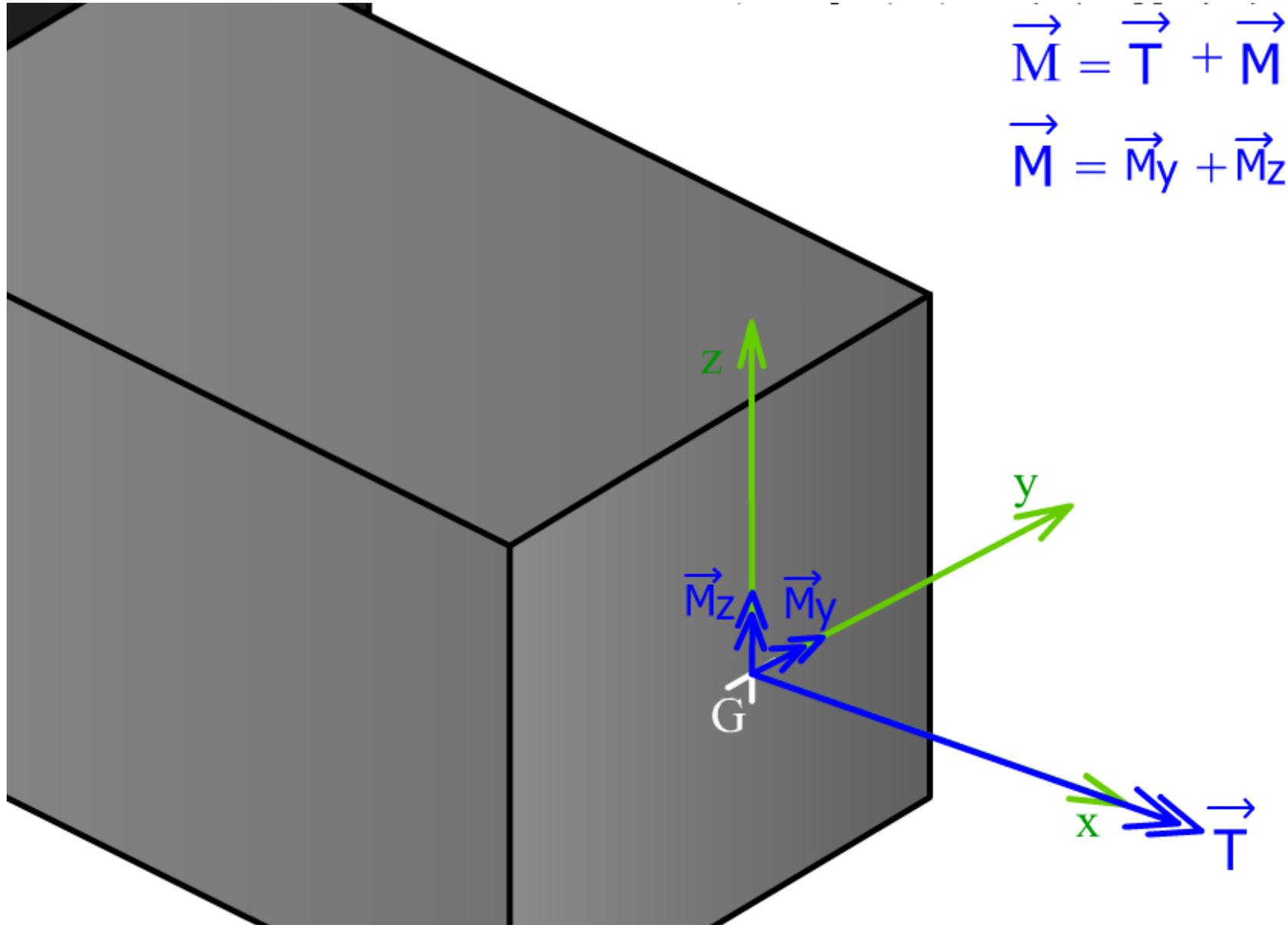


$$V_y = \int_A \tau_y dA$$

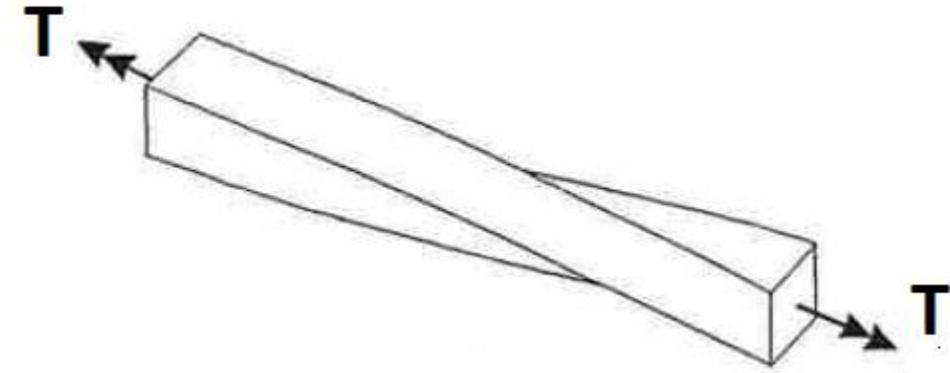
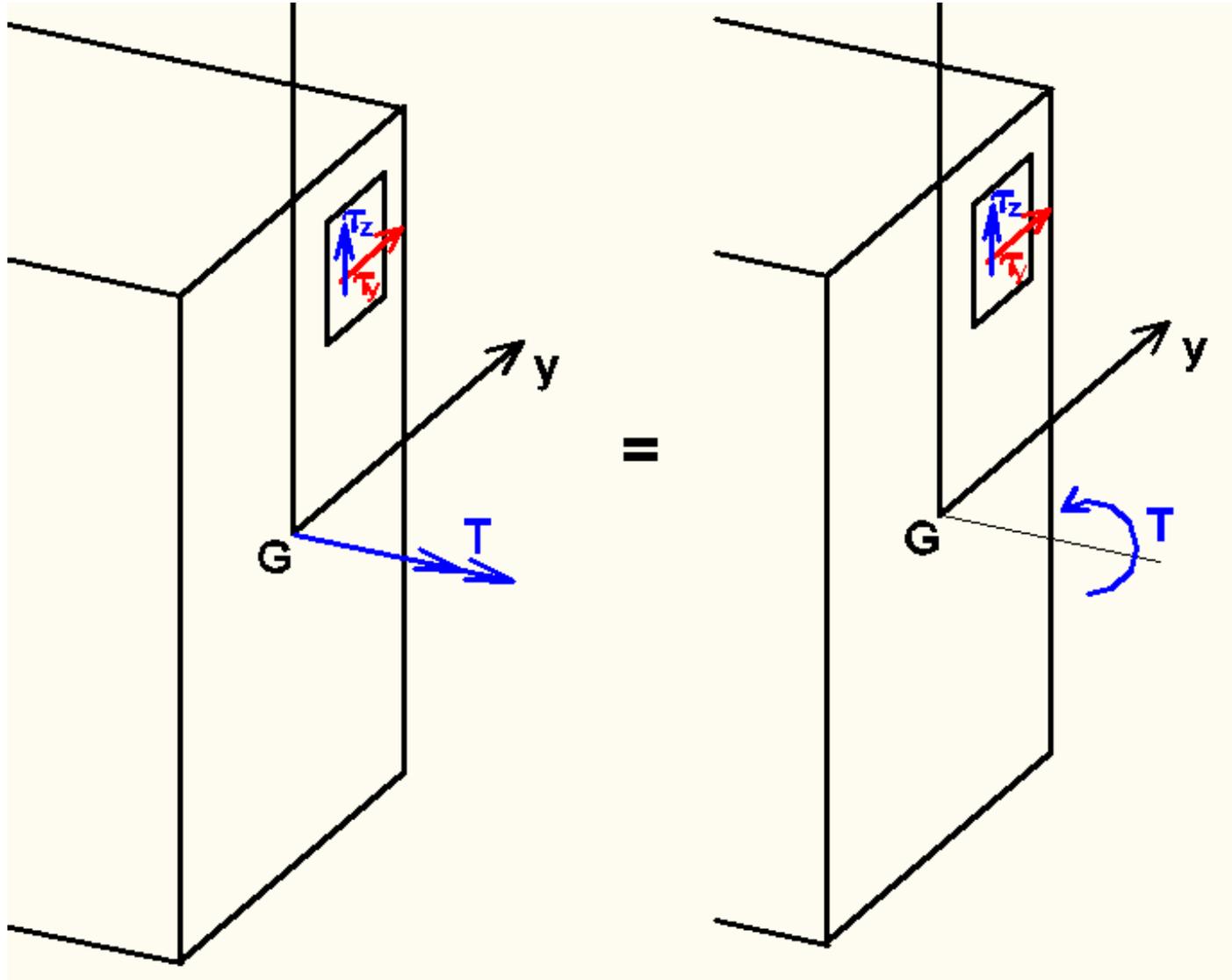
$$V_z = \int_A \tau_z dA$$

Tensão Cisalhante: τ

ESFORÇOS DE MOMENTO

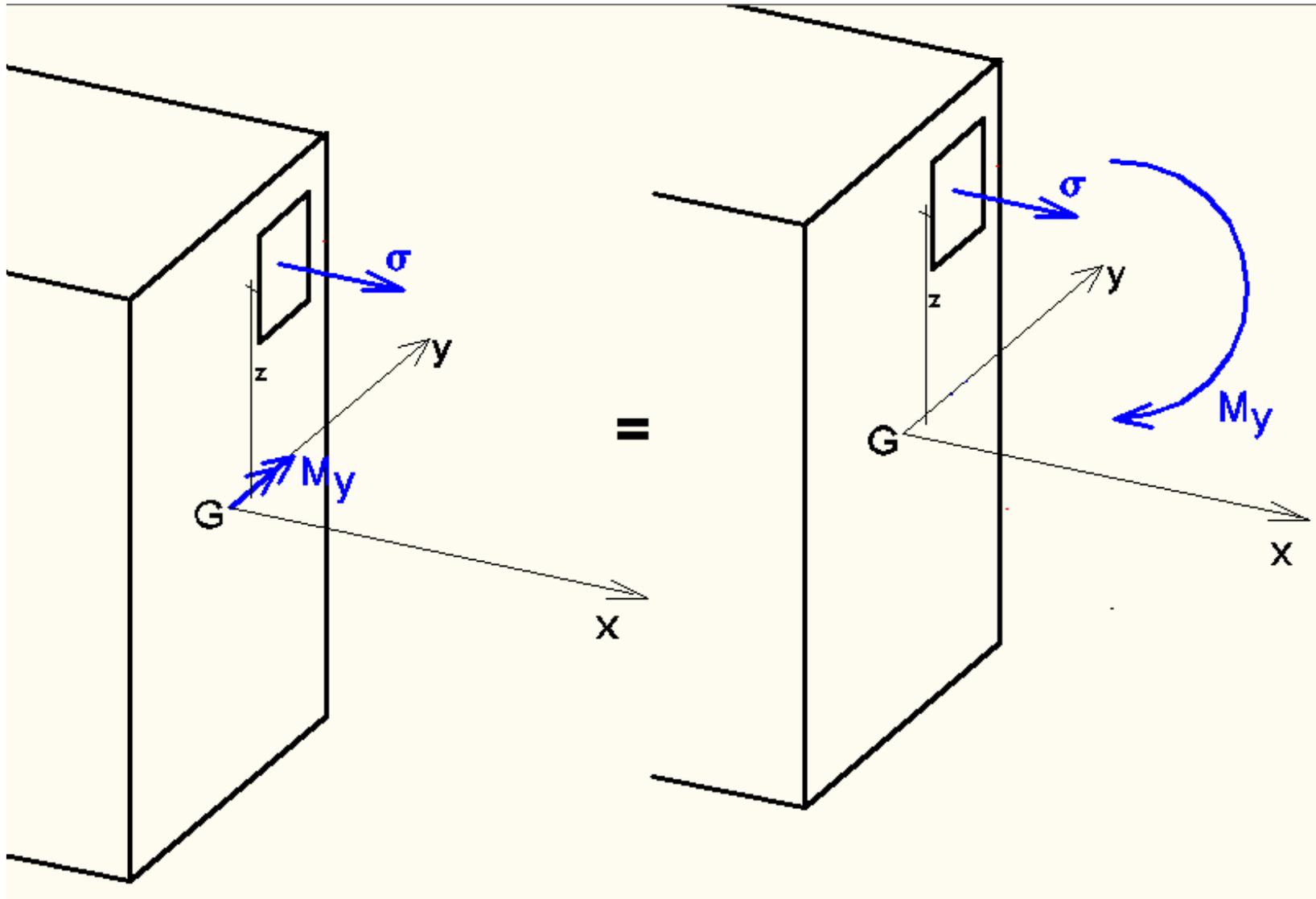


MOMENTO TORÇOR (T) - TORQUE



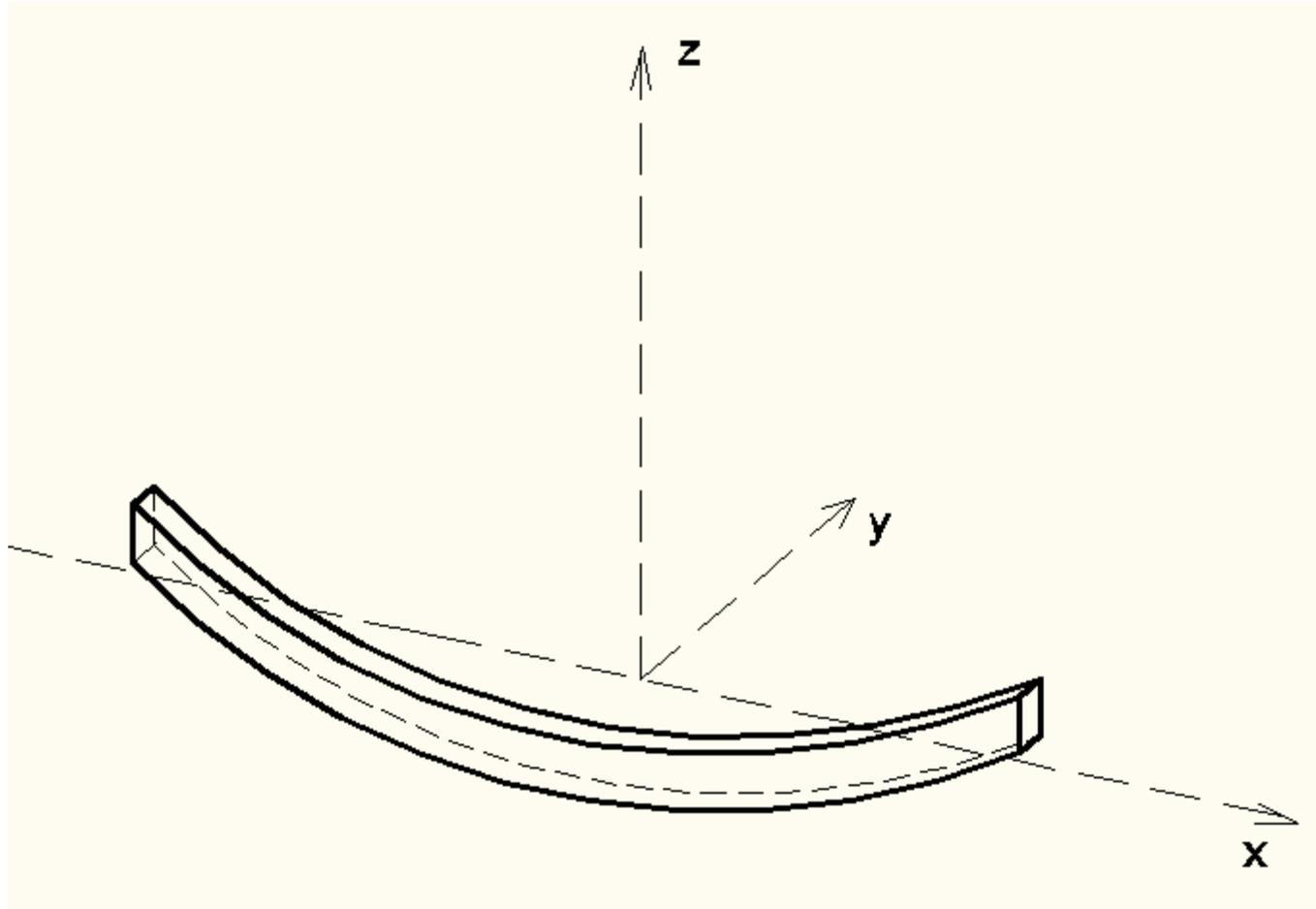
$$T = \int_A (\tau_z y - \tau_y z) dA$$

MOMENTO FLETOR (M_y)

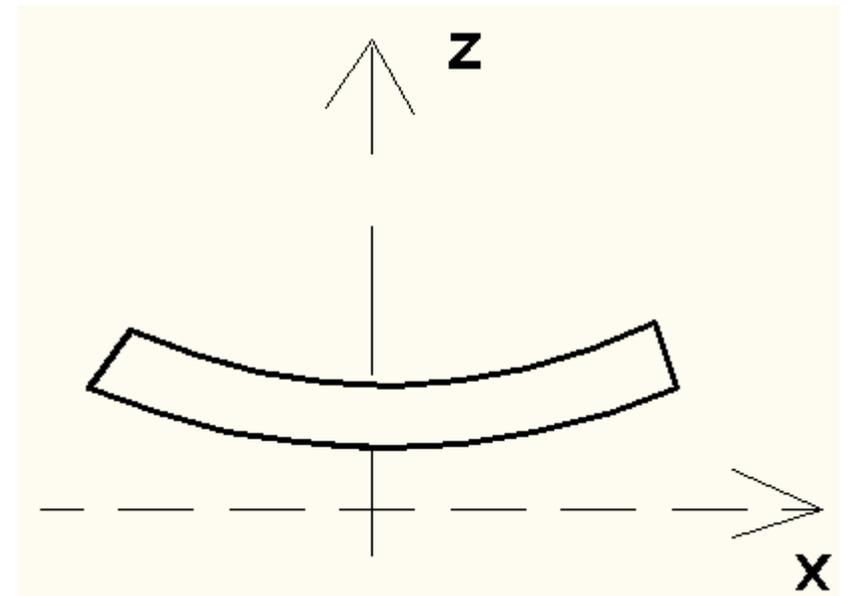


$$M_y = \int_A \sigma \cdot z \, dA$$

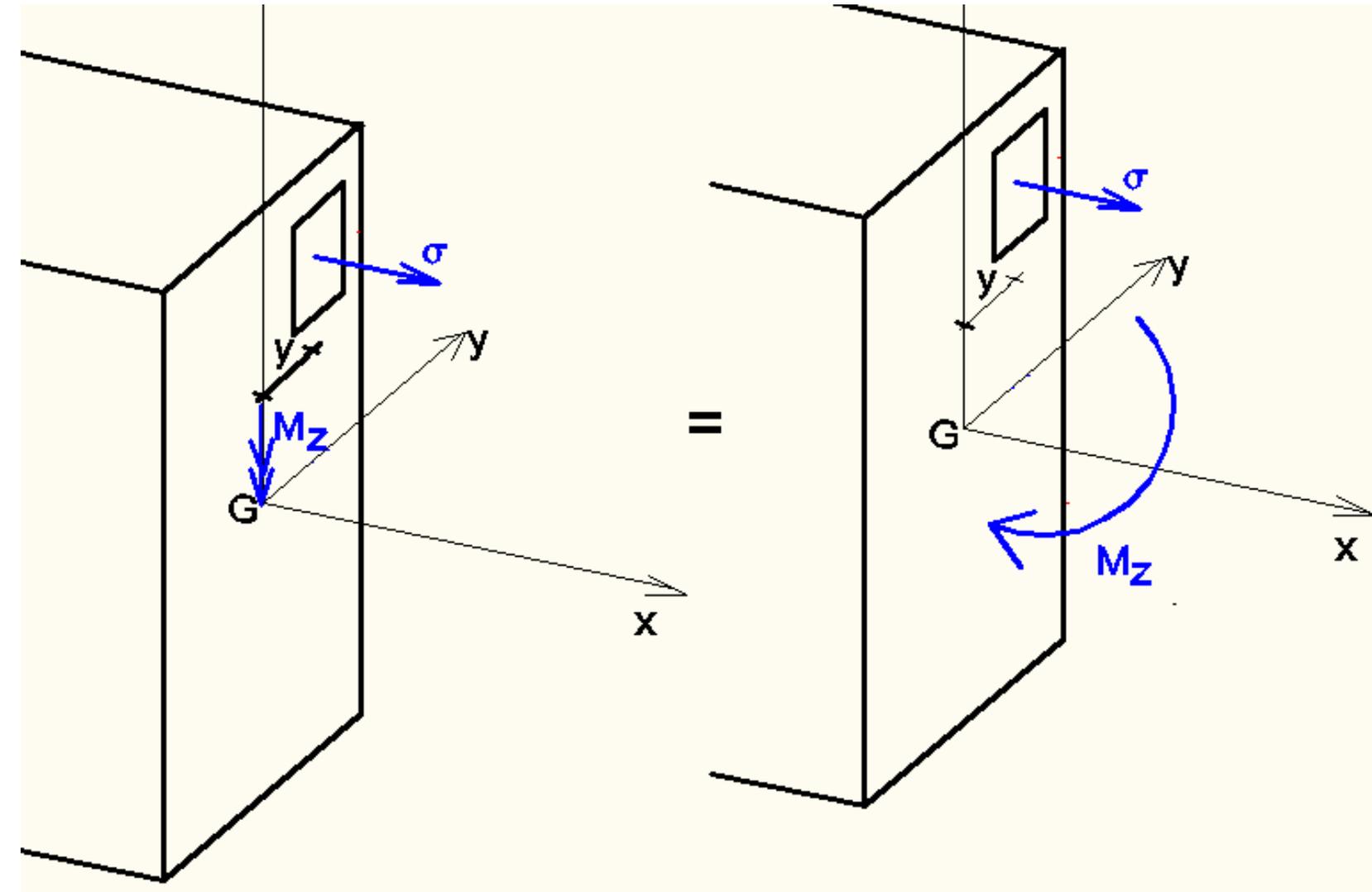
MOMENTO FLETOR (M_y)



Curvatura em torno de y

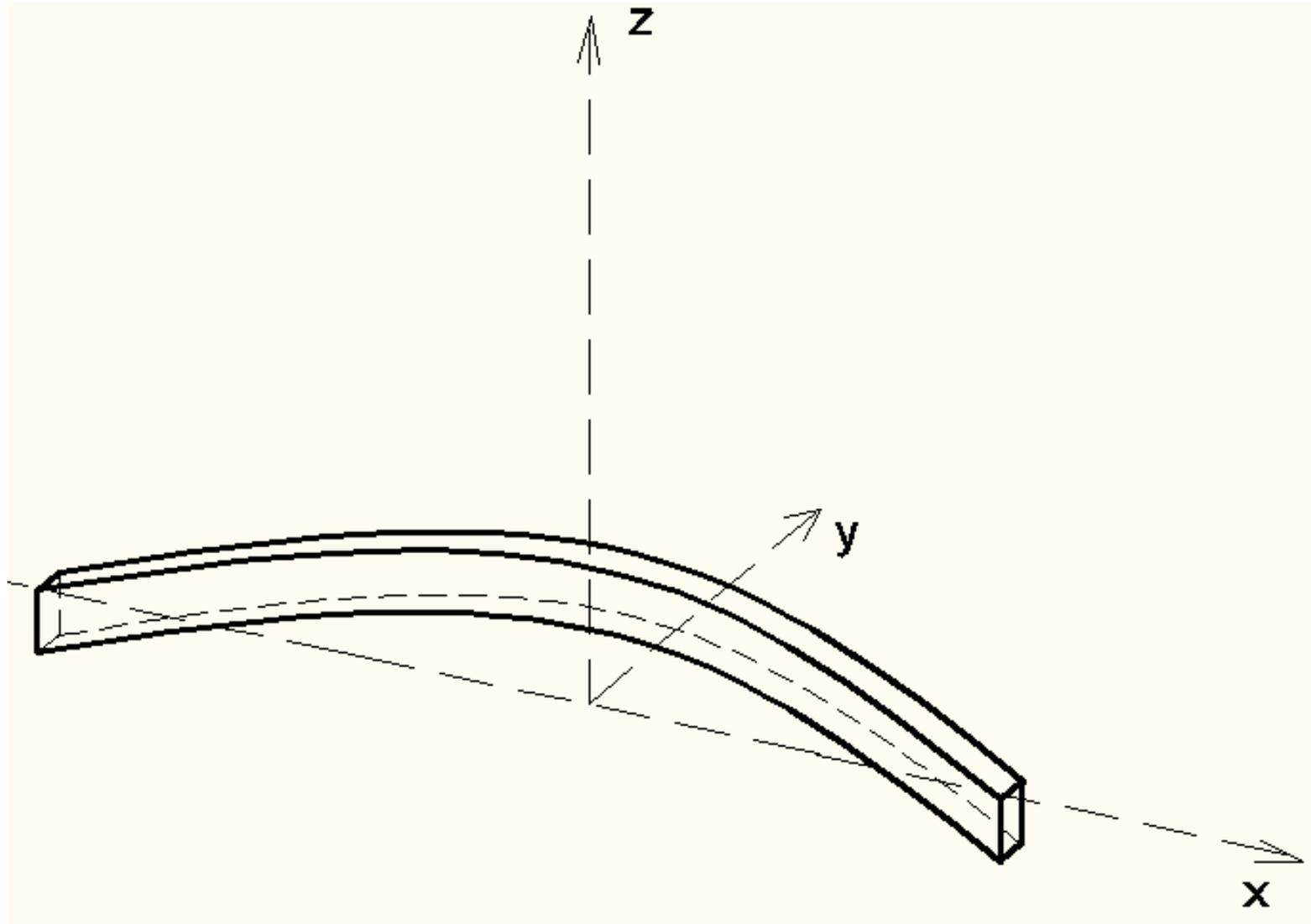


MOMENTO FLETOR (M_z)

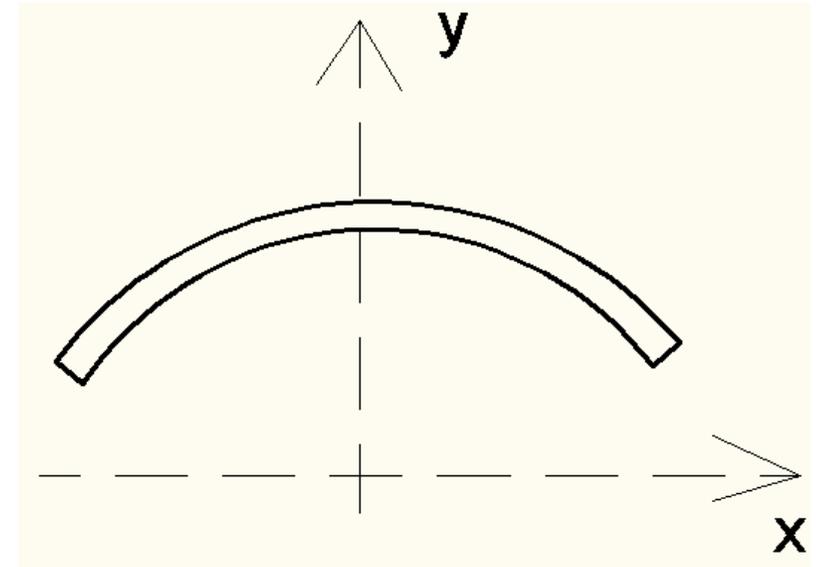


$$M_z = \int_A \sigma \cdot y \, dA$$

MOMENTO FLETOR (M_z)



Curvatura em torno de z



TOTAL DE ESFORÇOS (6)

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

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

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

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

$$N = \int_A \sigma dA$$

$$V_y = \int_A \tau_y dA$$

$$V_z = \int_A \tau_z dA$$

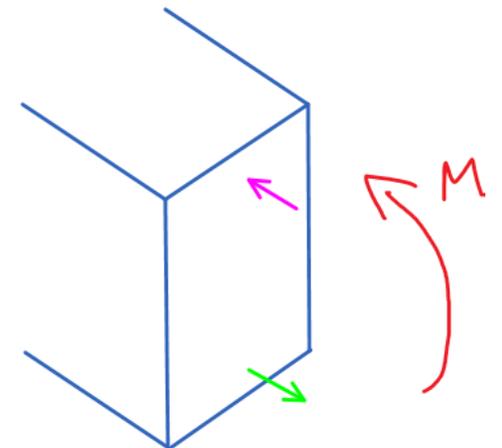
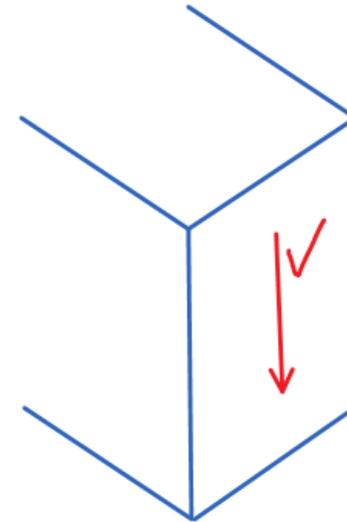
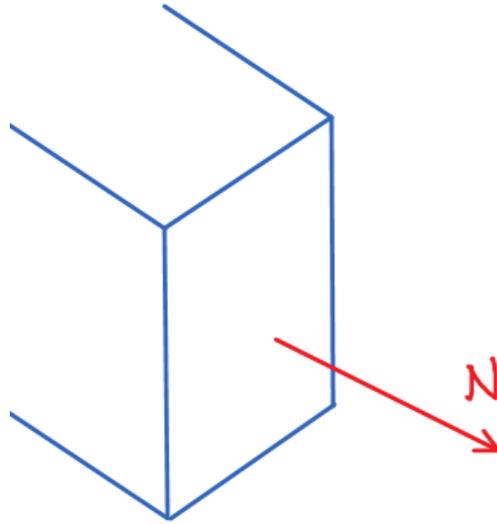
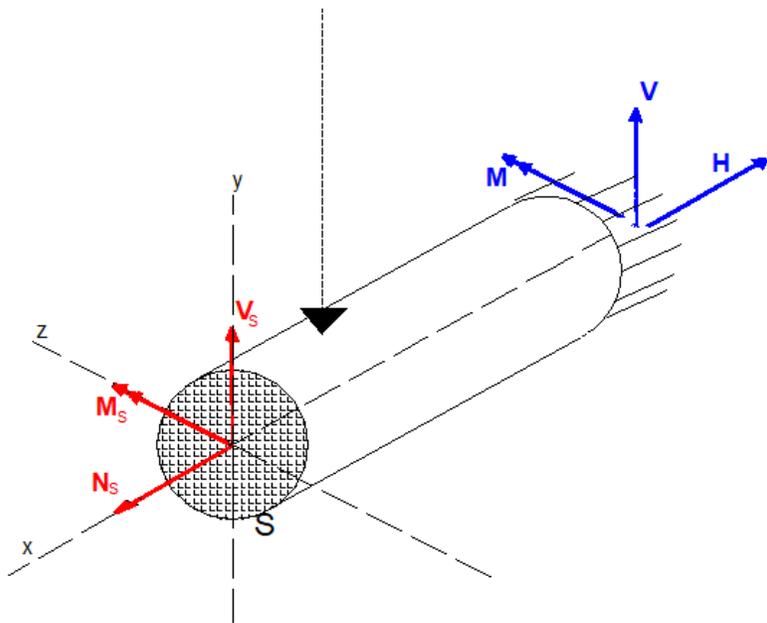
$$M_z = \int_A \sigma \cdot y dA$$

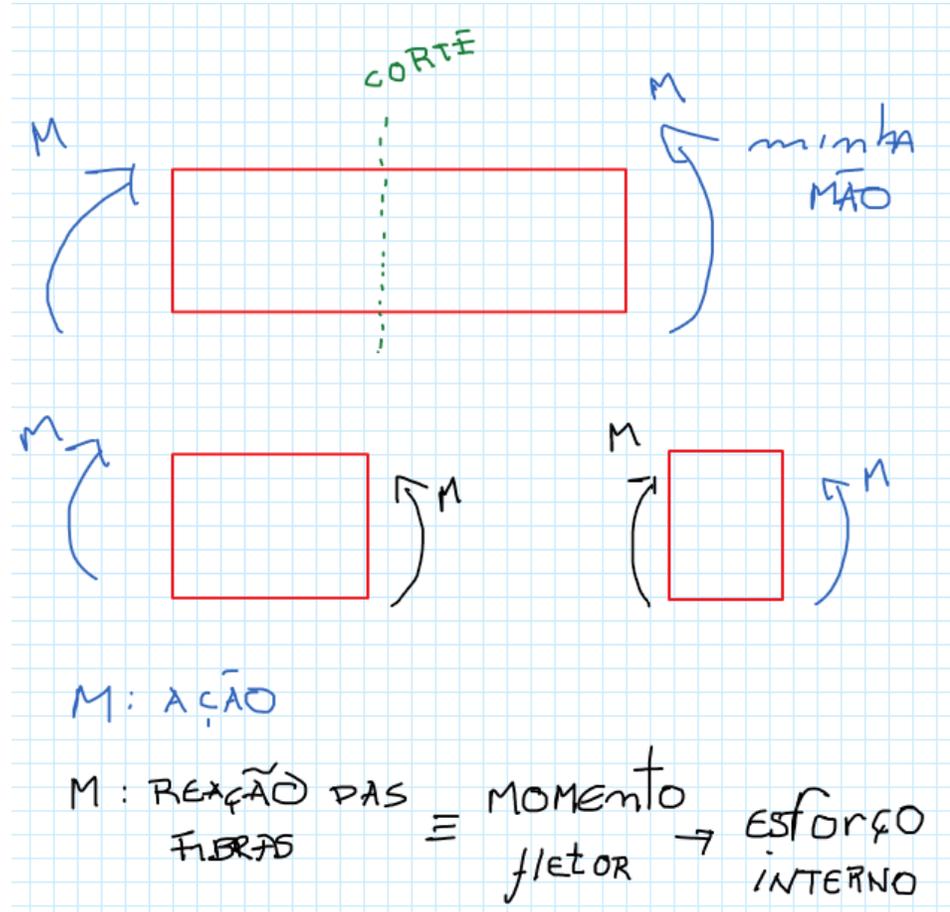
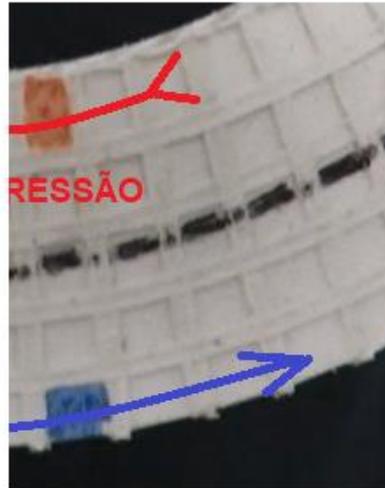
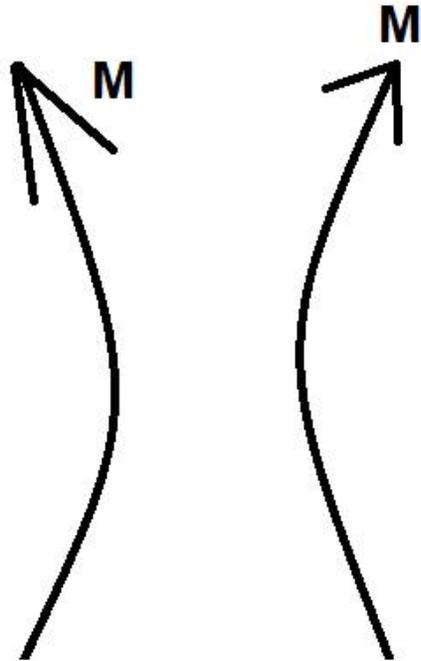
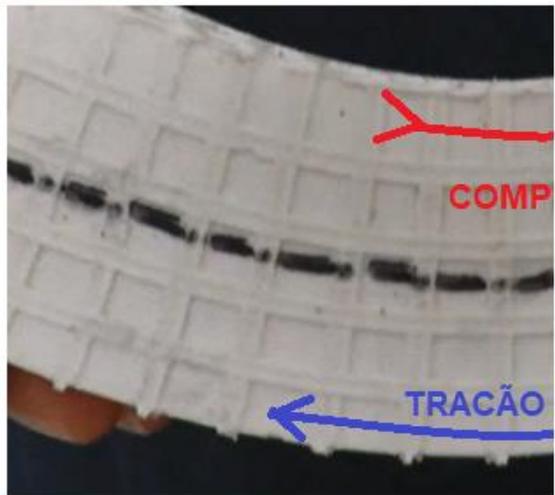
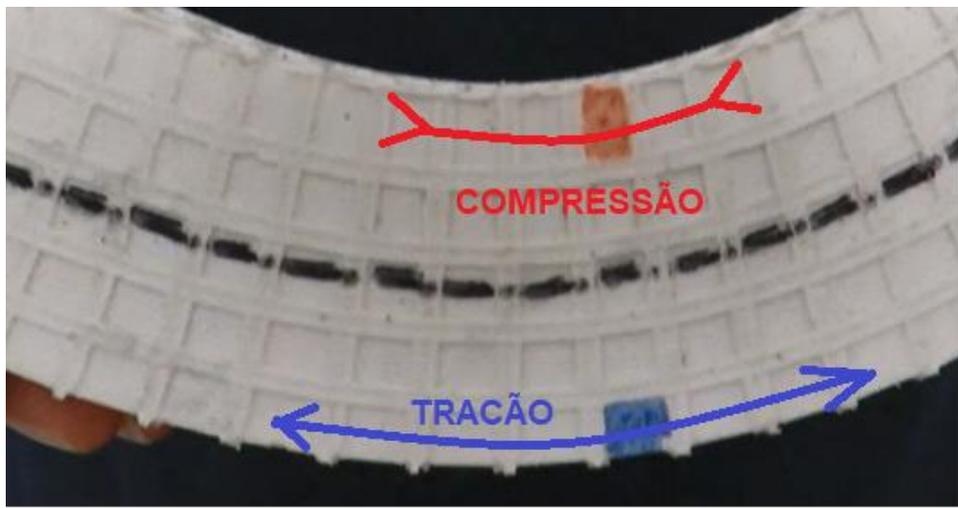
$$M_y = \int_A \sigma \cdot z dA$$

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

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.

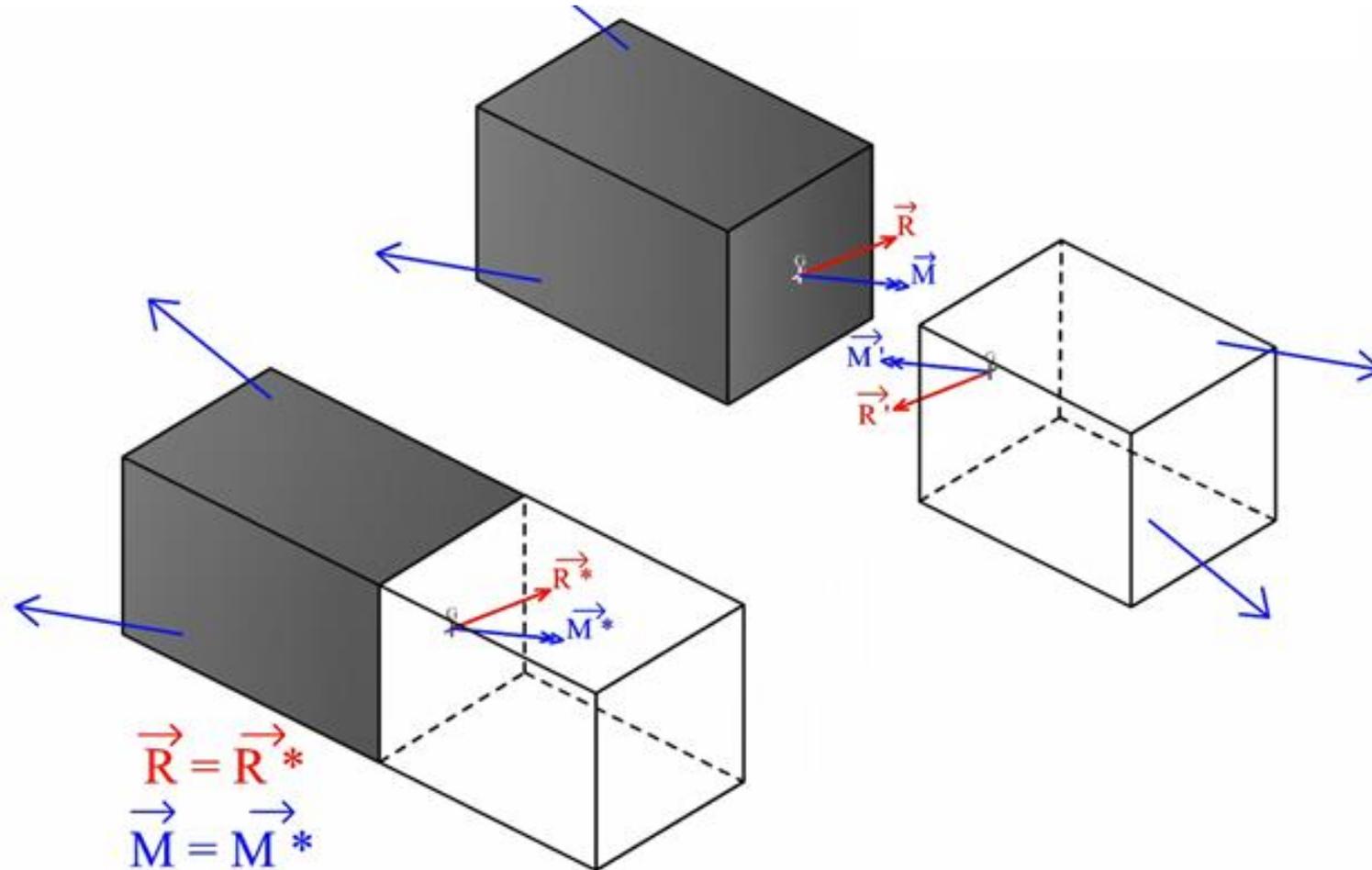




Momento traciona as fibras inferiores, em ambos os cortes

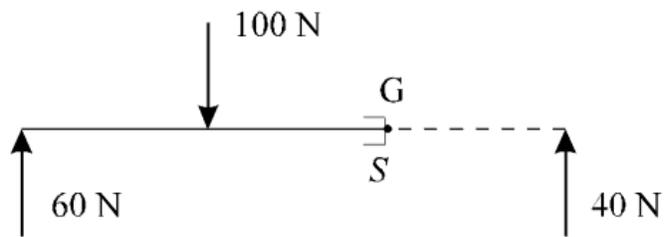
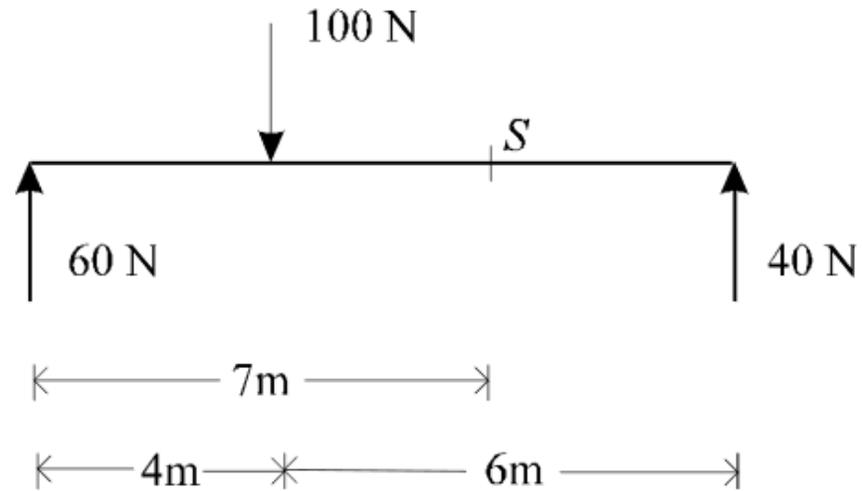
Enunciado fundamental

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.

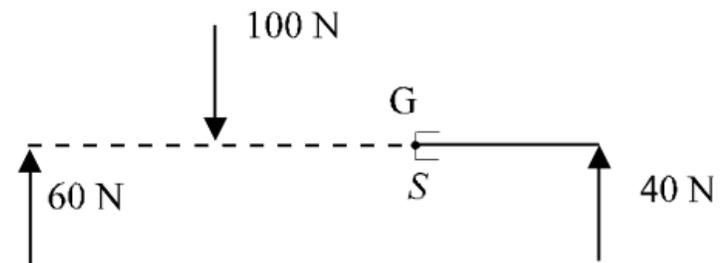


Conceito fundamental: exemplo

Seja o caso:

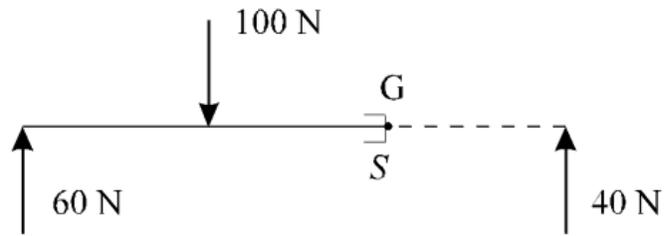


Corte à esquerda

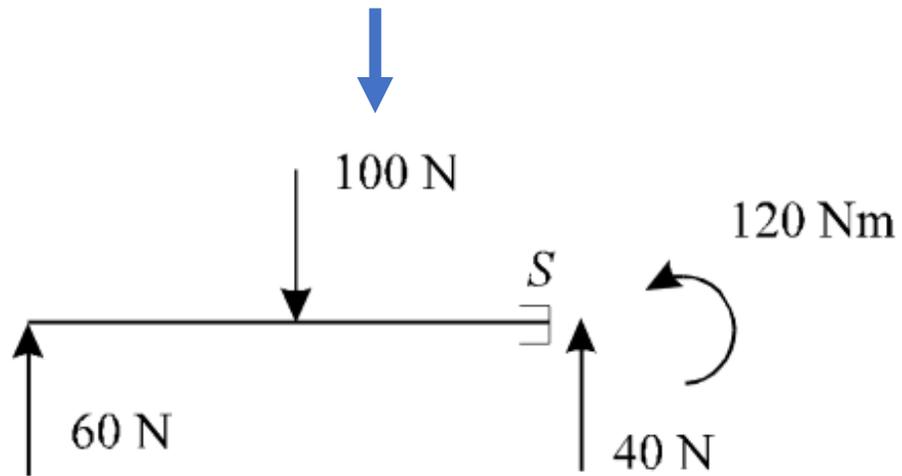


Corte à direita

Conceito fundamental: exemplo

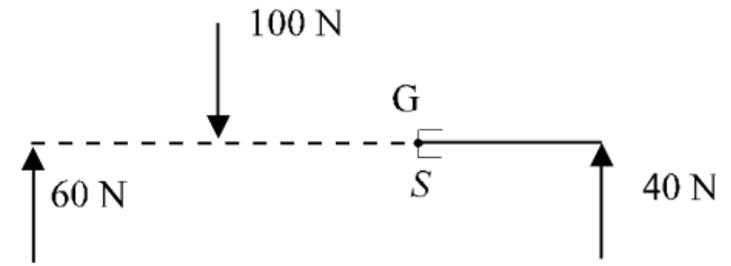


Corte à esquerda

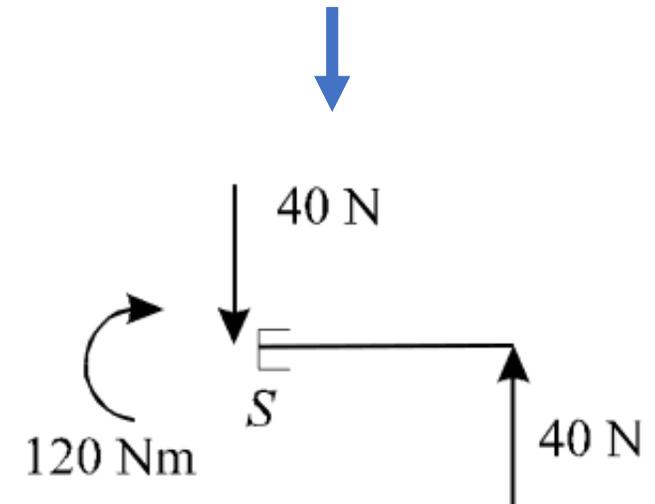


Handwritten diagram on blue grid paper showing the left part of the beam with forces and a moment. The beam length is 7m, with a 100 N force 3m from the left and a 60 N force at the left end. A counter-clockwise moment M is shown at the cut 'S'.

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



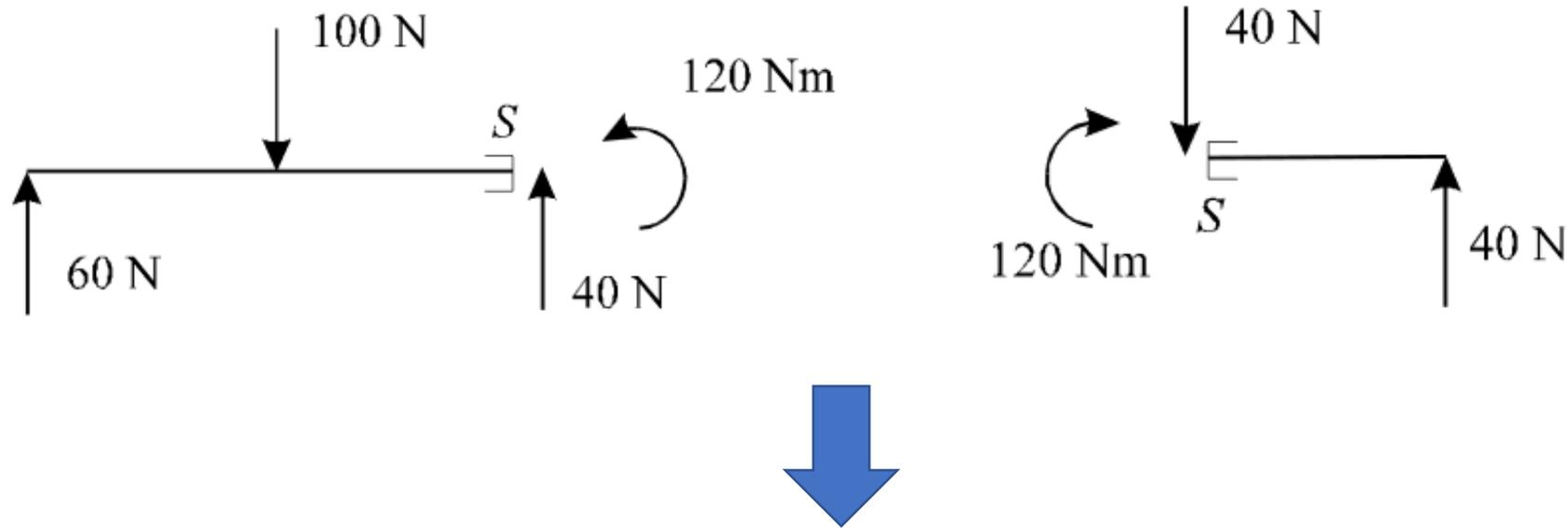
Corte à direita



Handwritten diagram on blue grid paper showing the right part of the beam with forces and a moment. The beam length is 3m, with a 40 N force at the left end and a 40 N force at the right end. A clockwise moment M is shown at the cut 'S'.

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

Exemplo

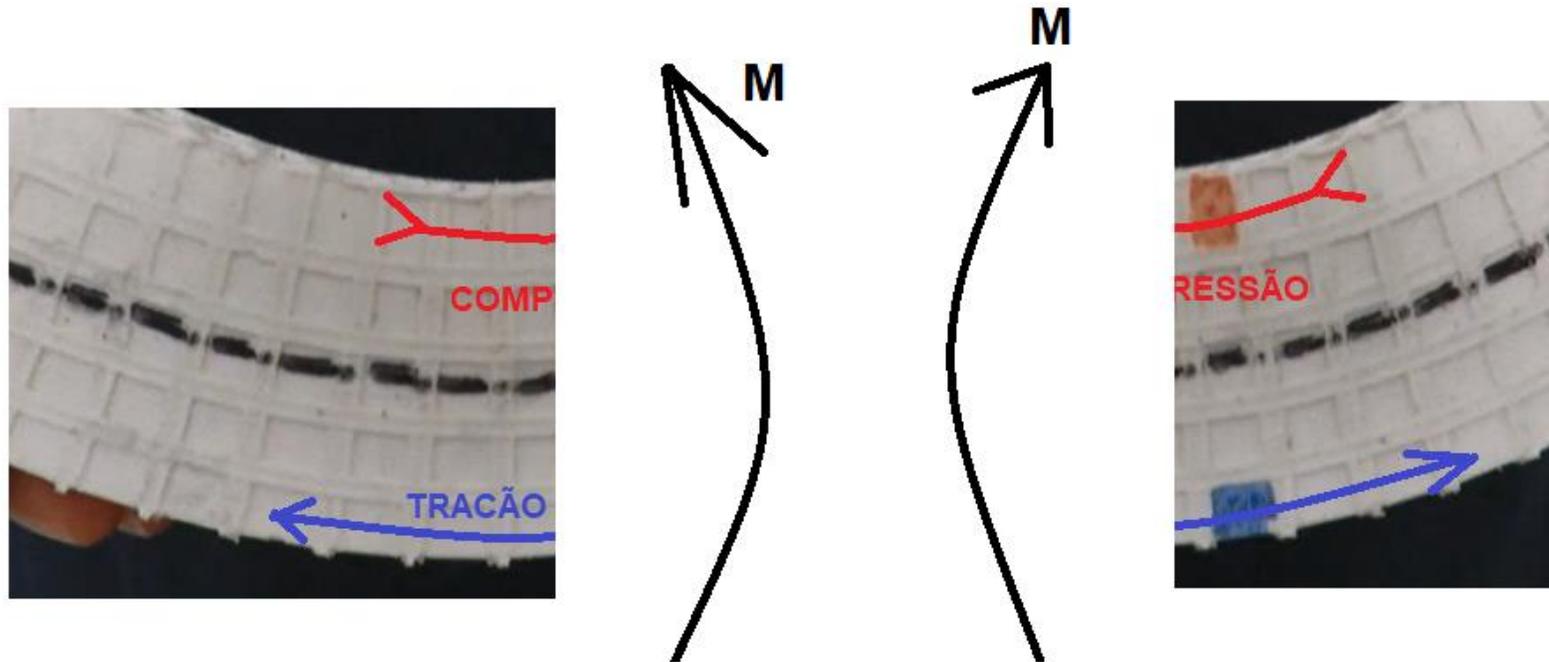
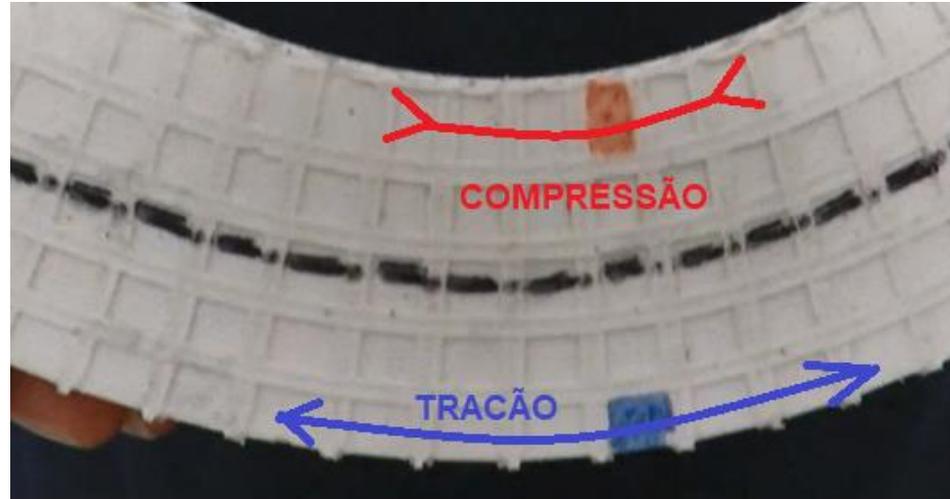


Em ambos os cortes:

Momento traciona as fibras inferiores

Cortante gira a seção no sentido anti-horário

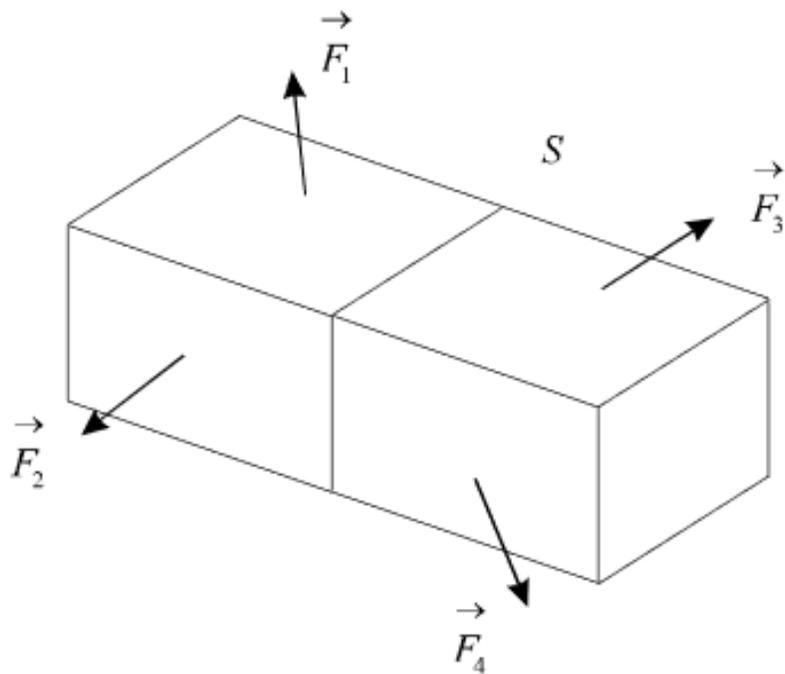
Sentido físico do momento fletor



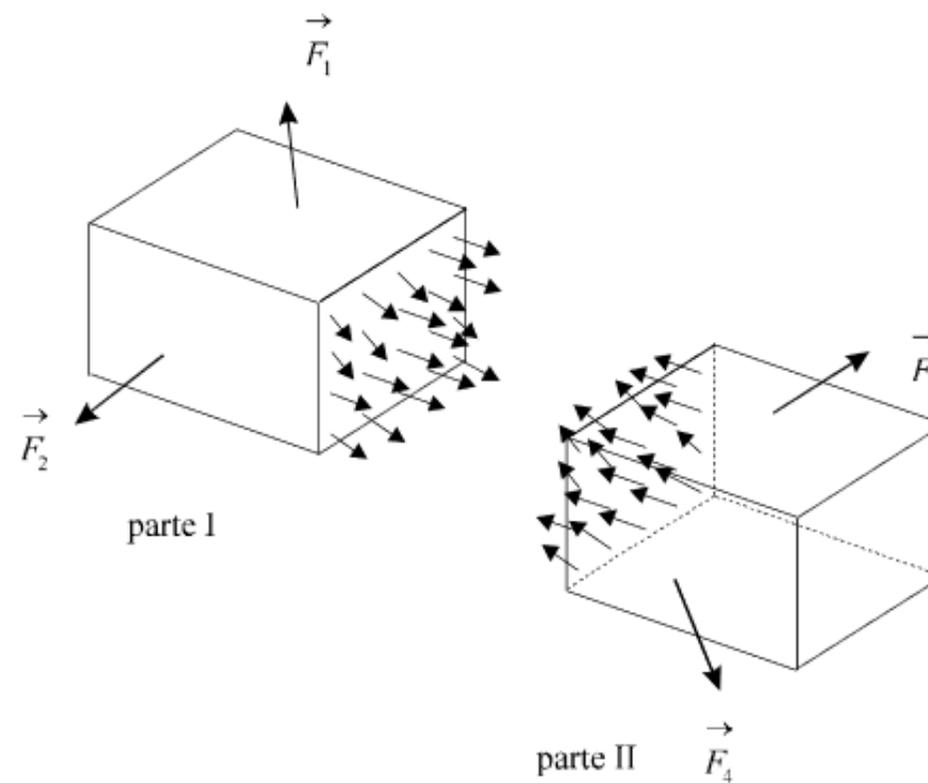
Momento traciona as fibras inferiores, em ambos os cortes

Demonstração

Seja o sistema em equilíbrio
de ações ativas a reativas:



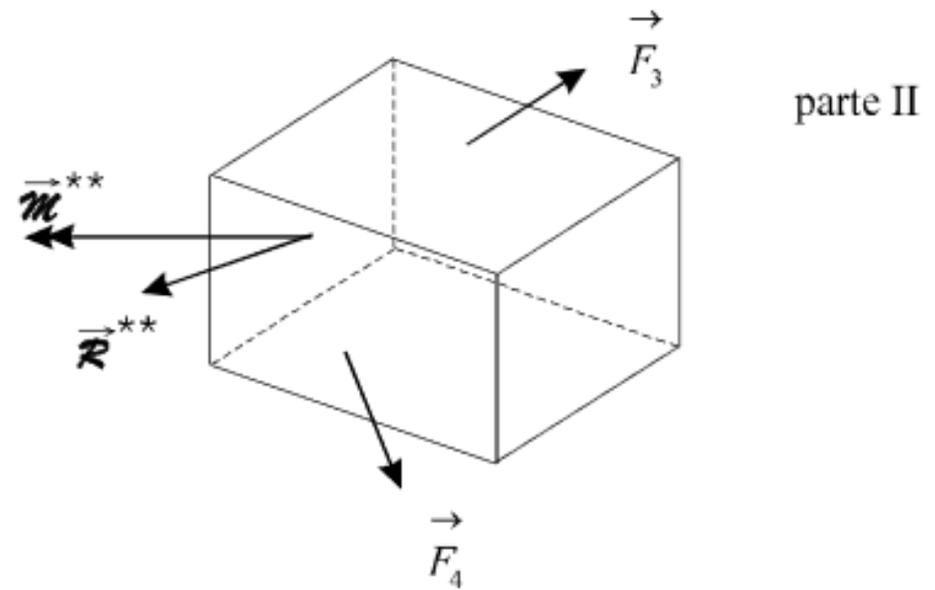
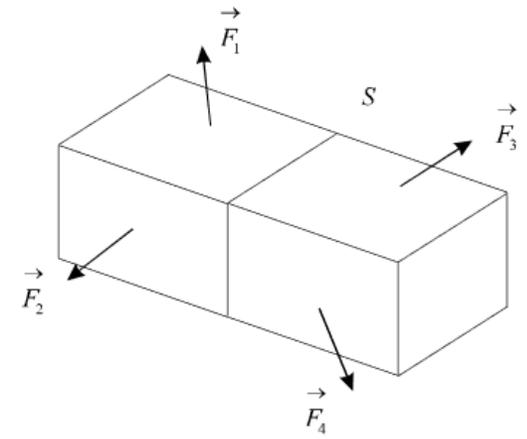
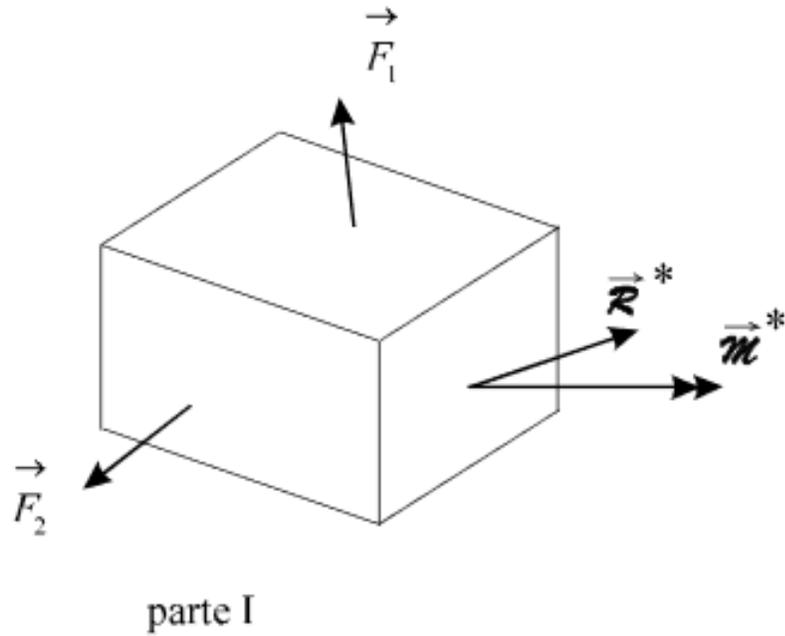
Corte na seção S



(a)

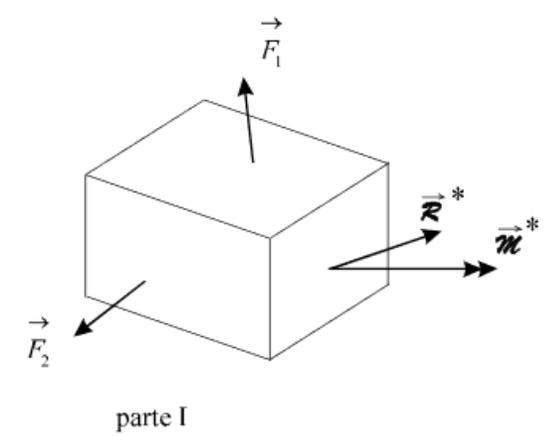
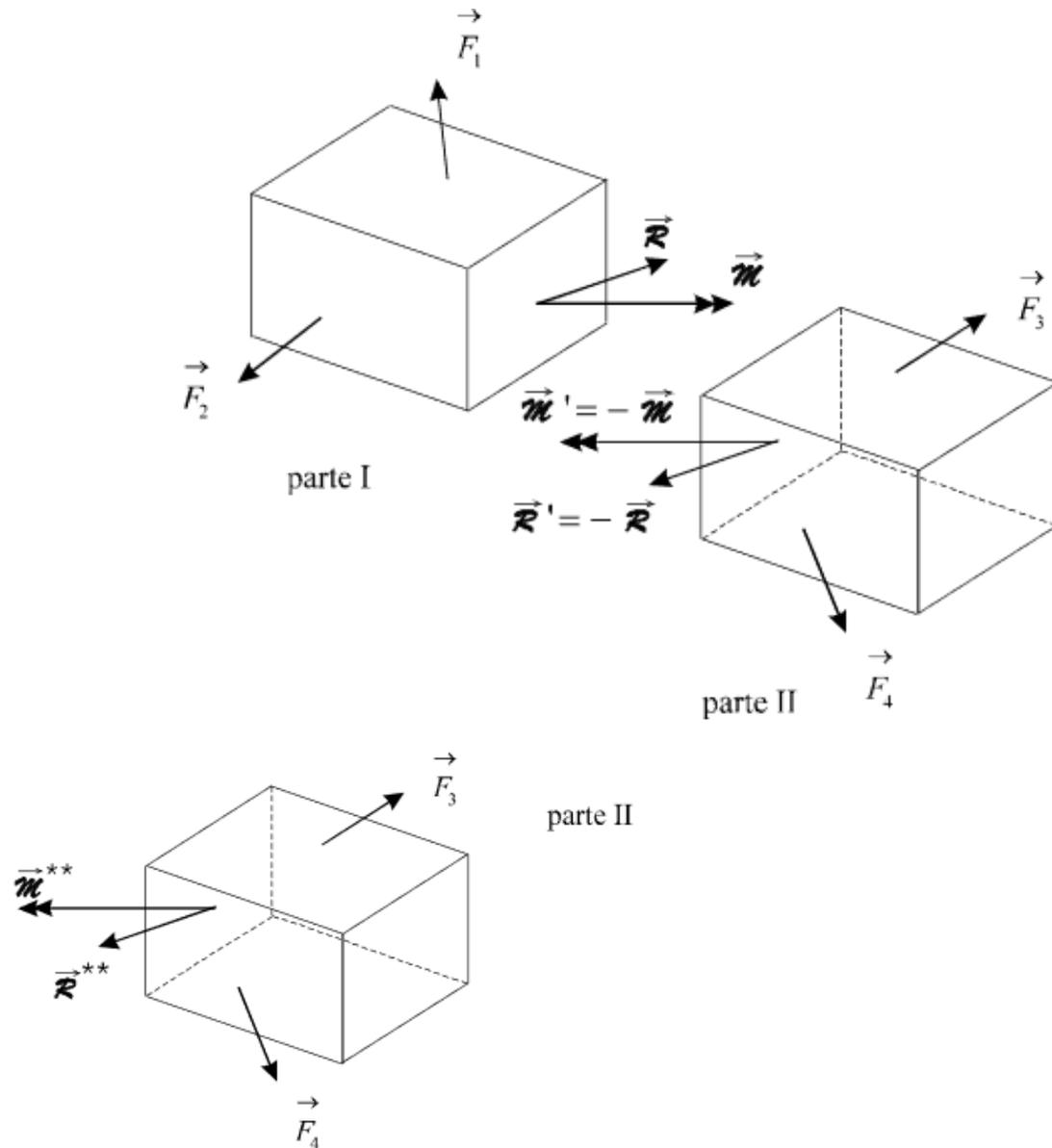
Demonstração

Redução dos esforços no CG da seção:



Demonstração

Devido ao conceito de ação e reação:



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

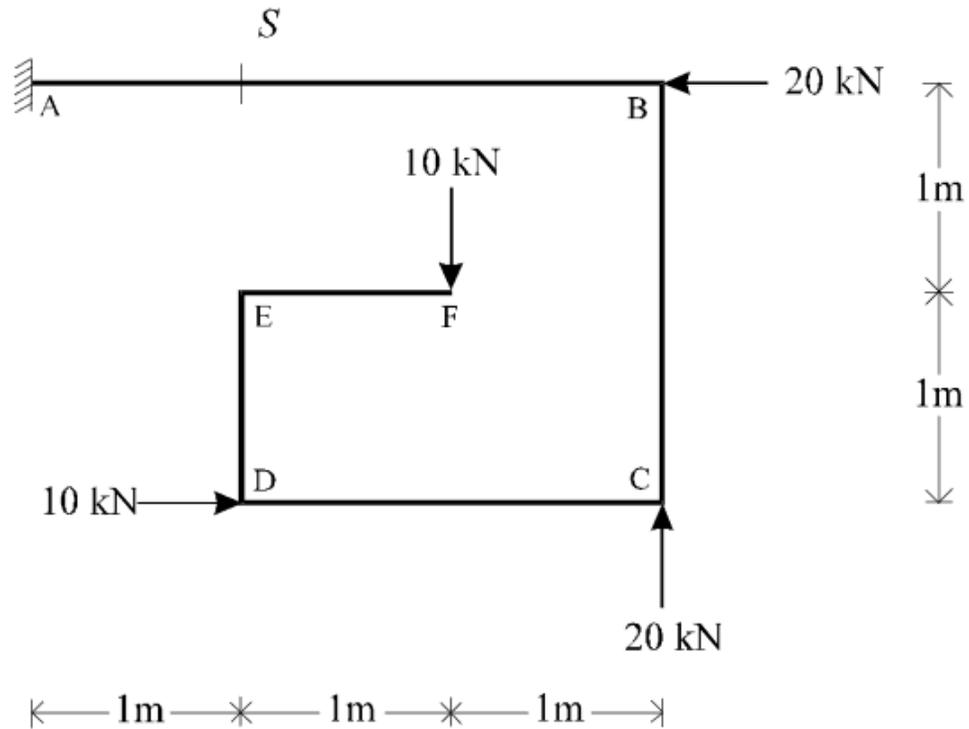
$$\vec{R}^{**} = \vec{R}' \quad \text{e} \quad \vec{M}^{**} = \vec{M}'$$

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

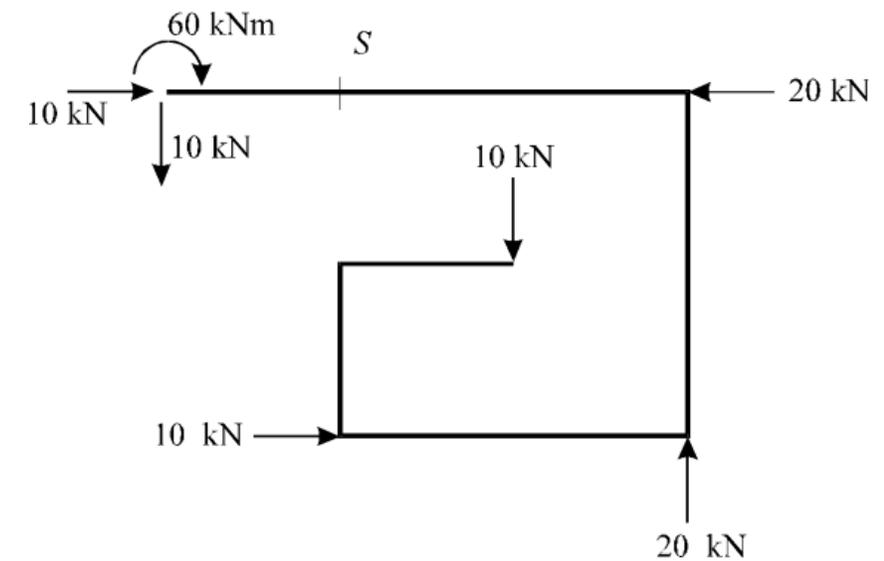
$$\vec{M}^{**} = \vec{M}' = -\vec{M} = -\vec{M}^*$$

Exemplo

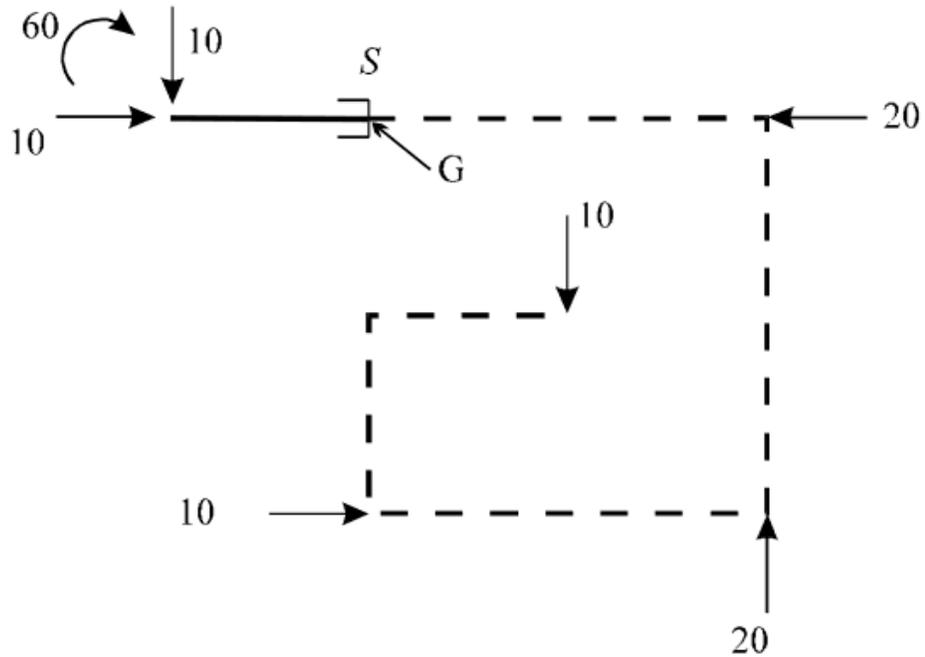
Obter os esforços na seção S:



a) Cálculo das reações:

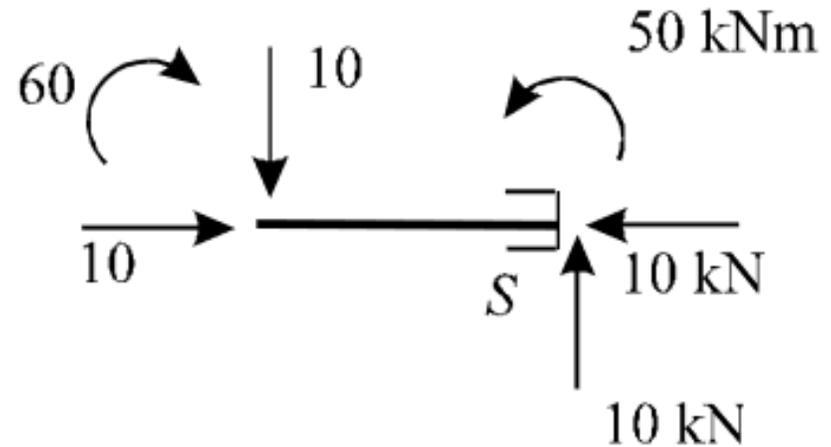


b) Corte à esquerda:



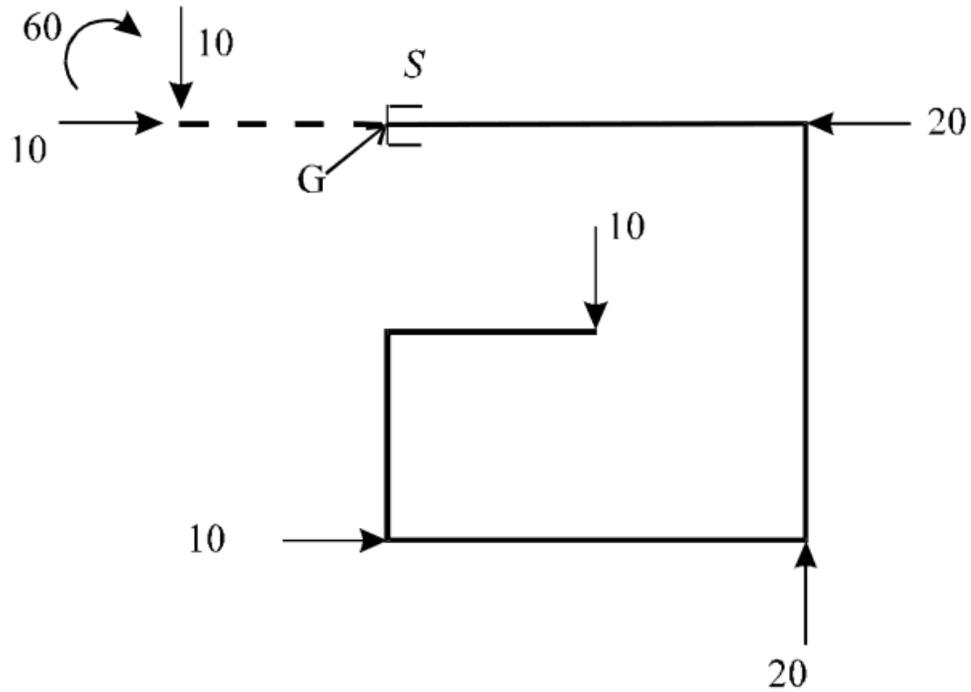
Realizando equilíbrio estático no corpo cortado:

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



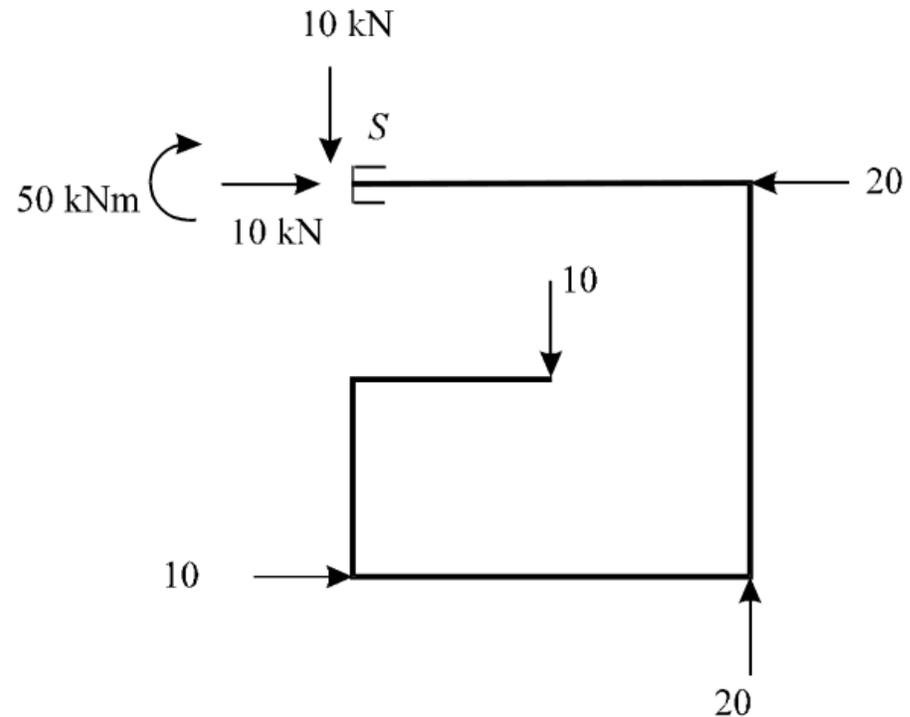
Teorema fundamental: exemplo 2

c) Corte à direita:



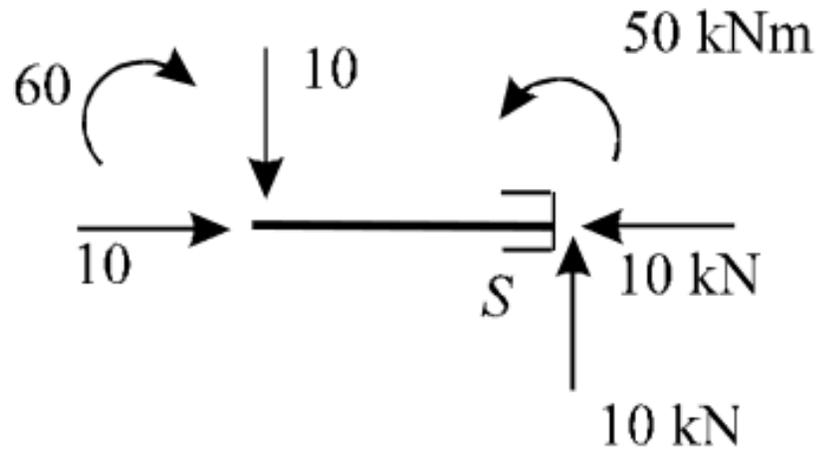
Realizando equilíbrio estático no corpo cortado:

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



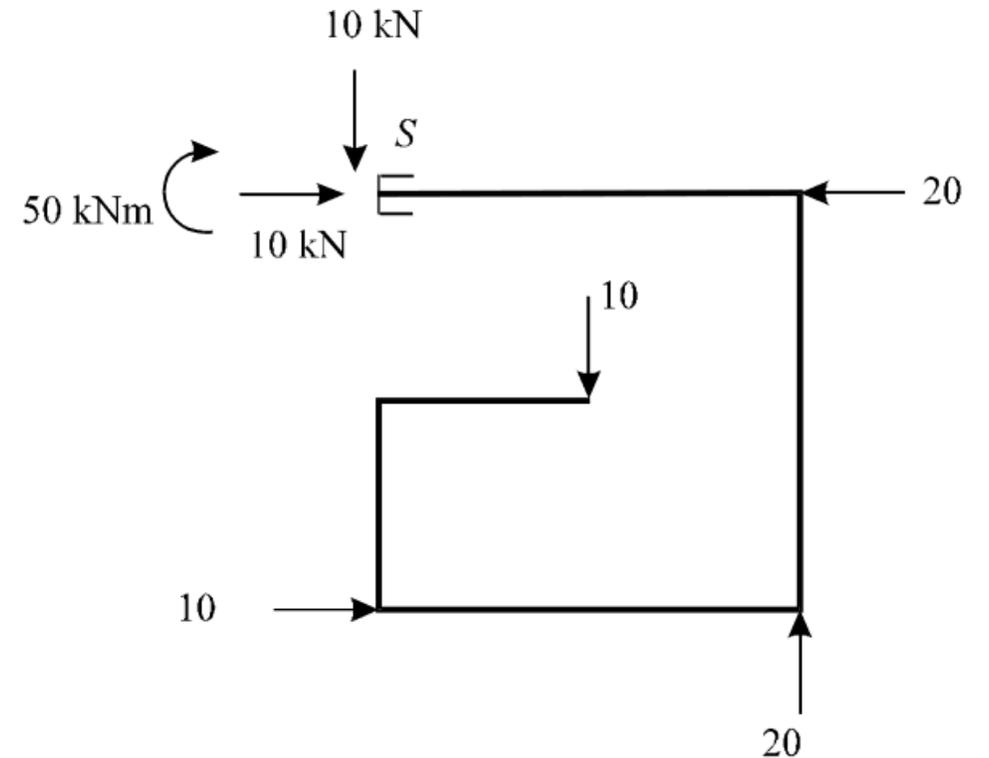
Teorema fundamental: exemplo

A seção S está com os seguintes esforços solicitantes:



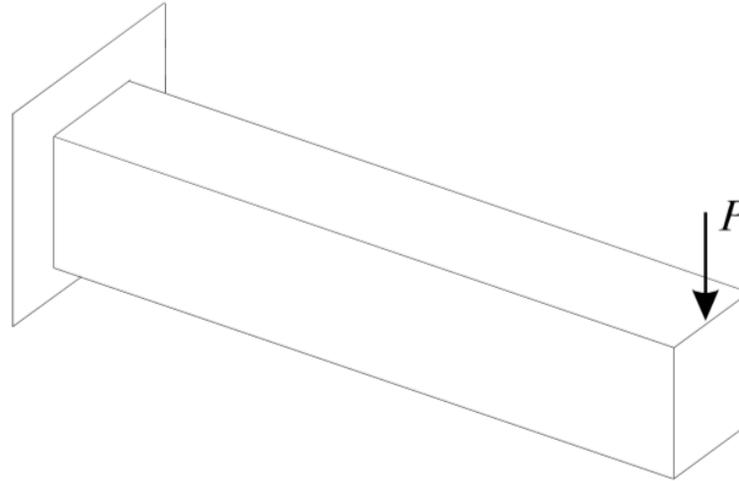
$$\begin{aligned} N_s &= 10 \text{ kN} \\ V_s &= 10 \text{ kN} \\ M_s &= 50 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

(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?”



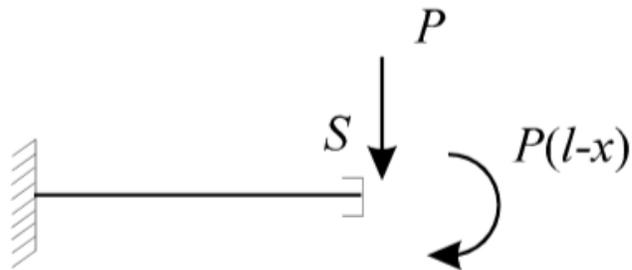
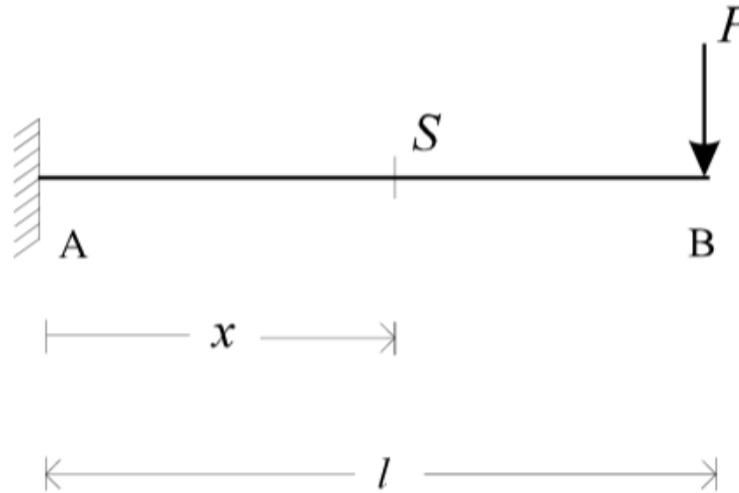
Por que os maiores esforços nesta viga se darão junto ao engastamento?”

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

Diagramas de esforços

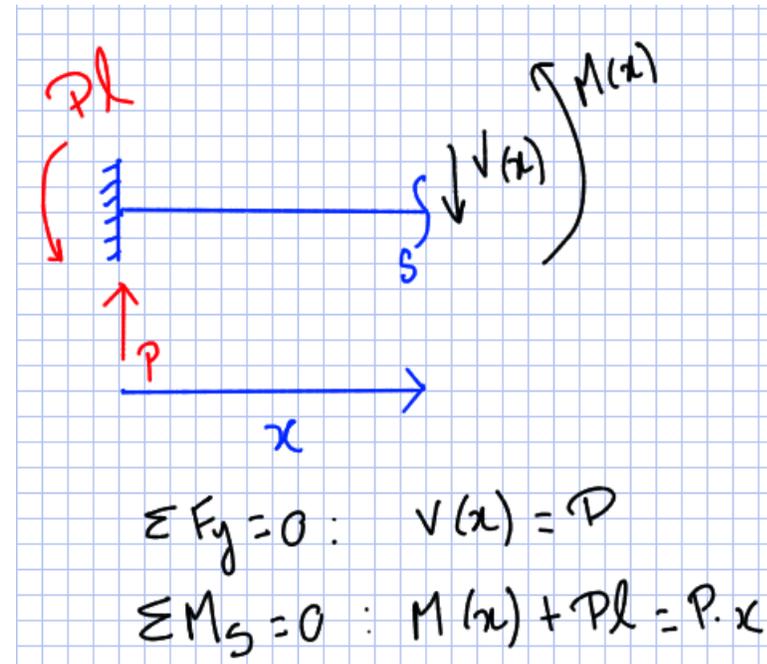
Seja a viga em balanço:

Corte S numa seção x :



$$V(x) = P$$

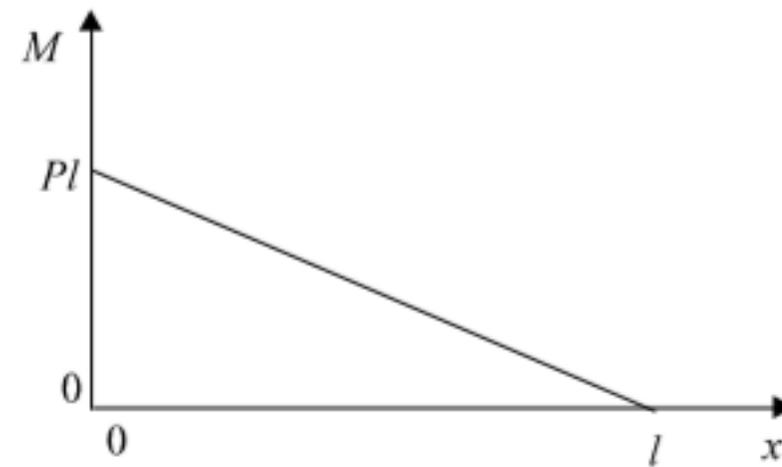
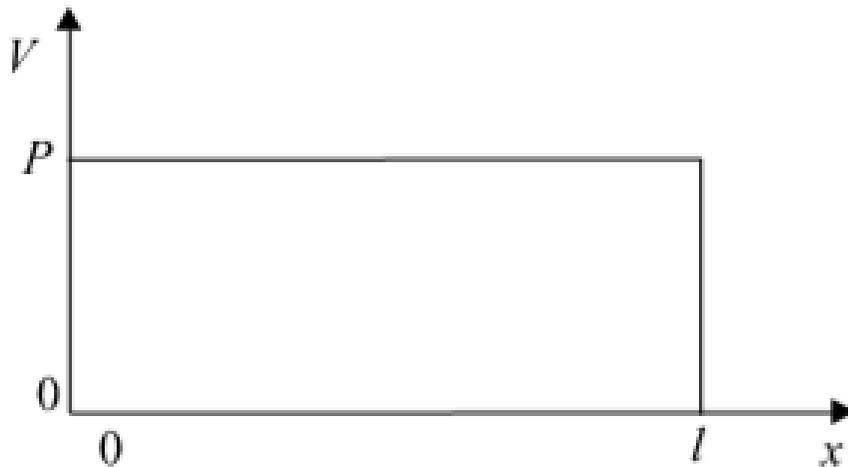
$$M(x) = P(l - x)$$



Diagramas de esforços

Diagramas de esforços:

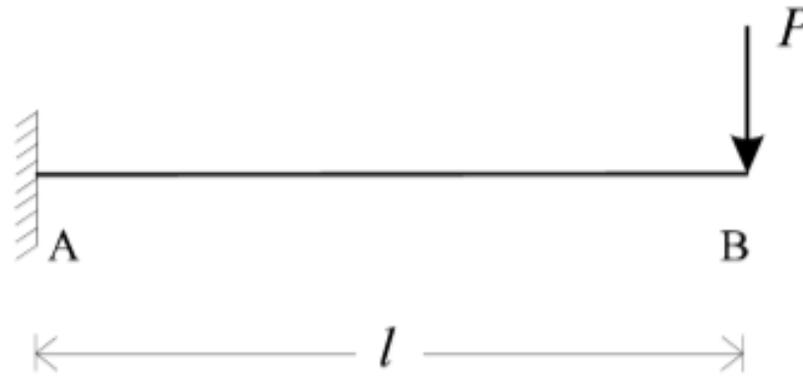
Gráficos que mostram a variação da força cortante e do momento fletor ao longo da estrutura



Seção junto ao engaste é a mais solicitada

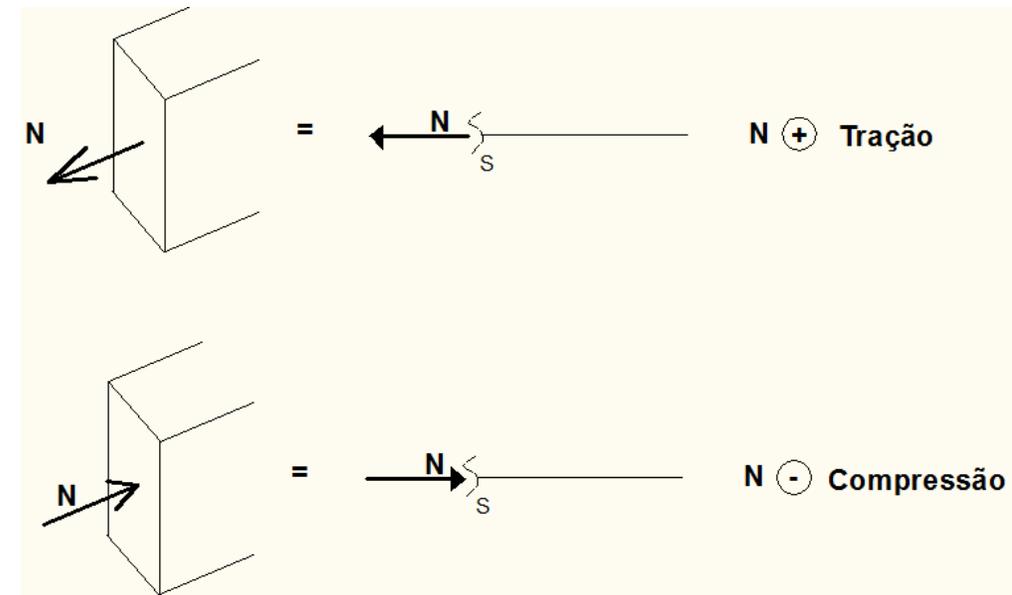
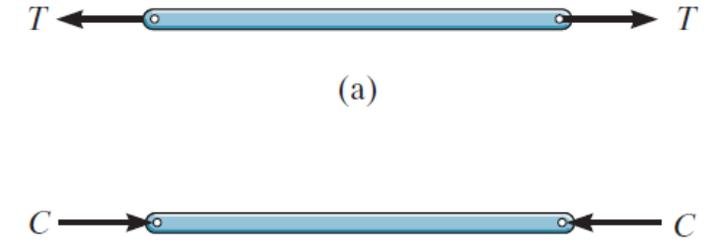
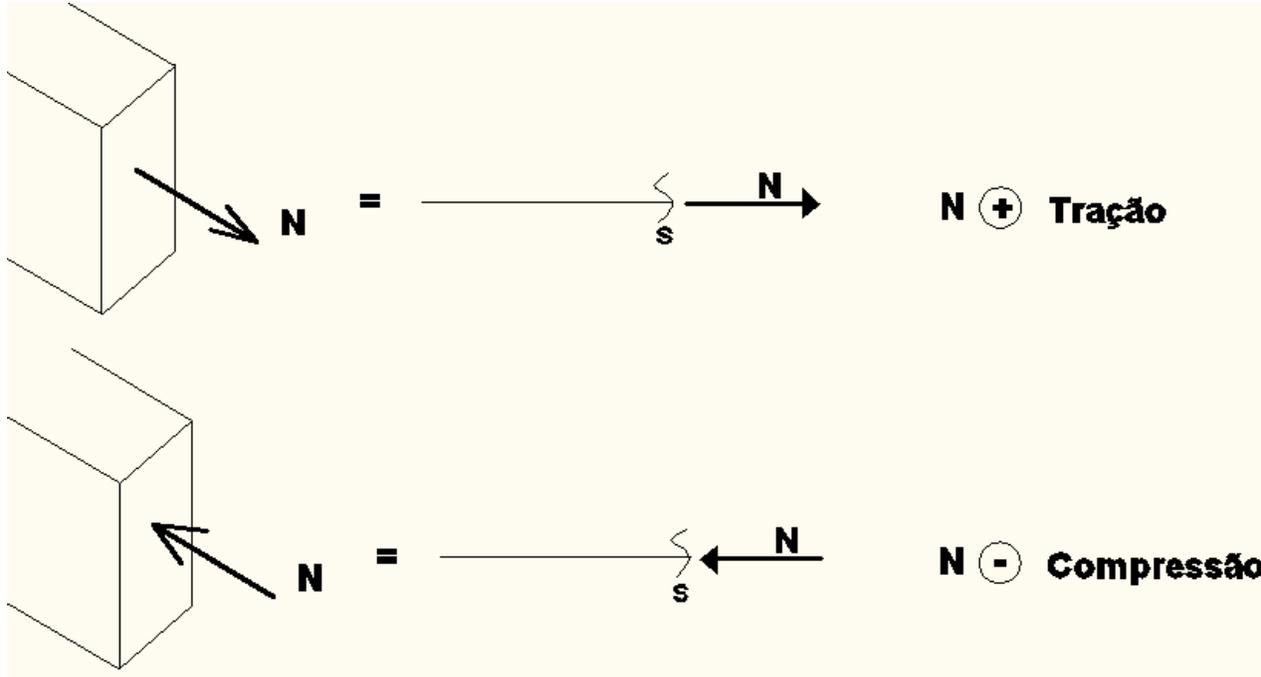
Diagramas de esforços

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



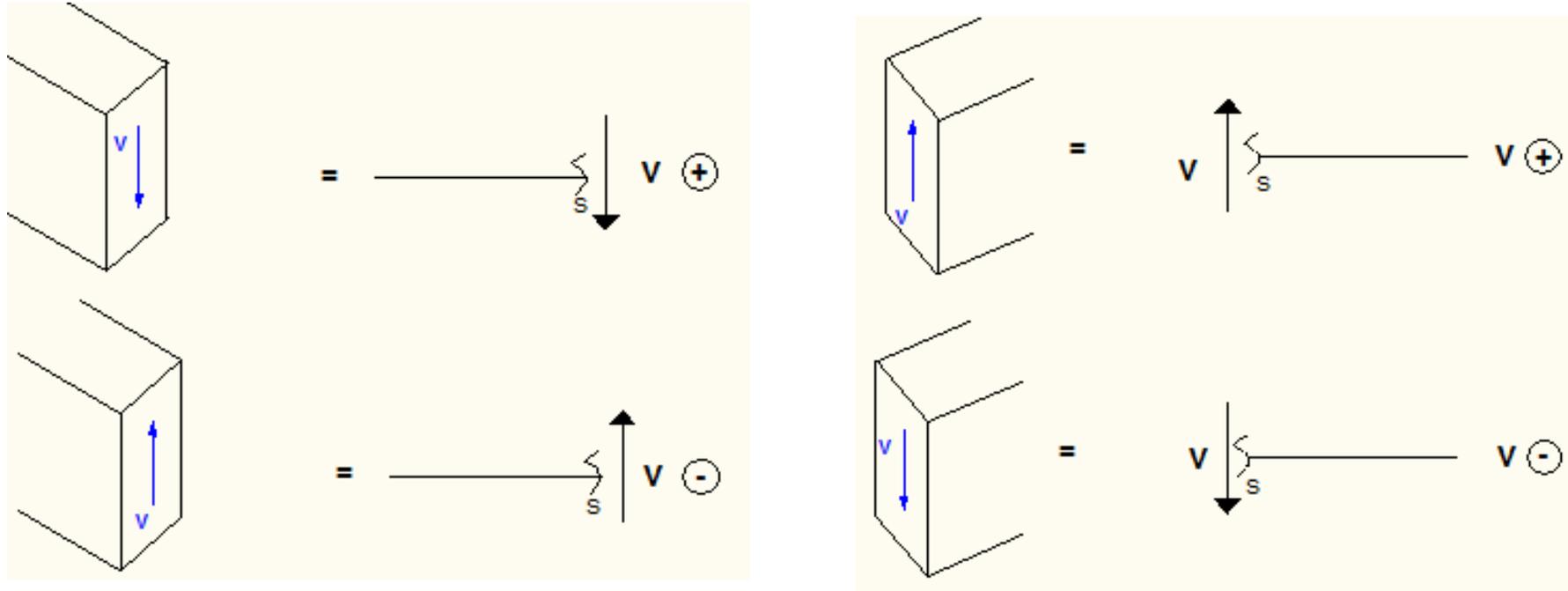
Diagramas de esforços - Convenção de sinais

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

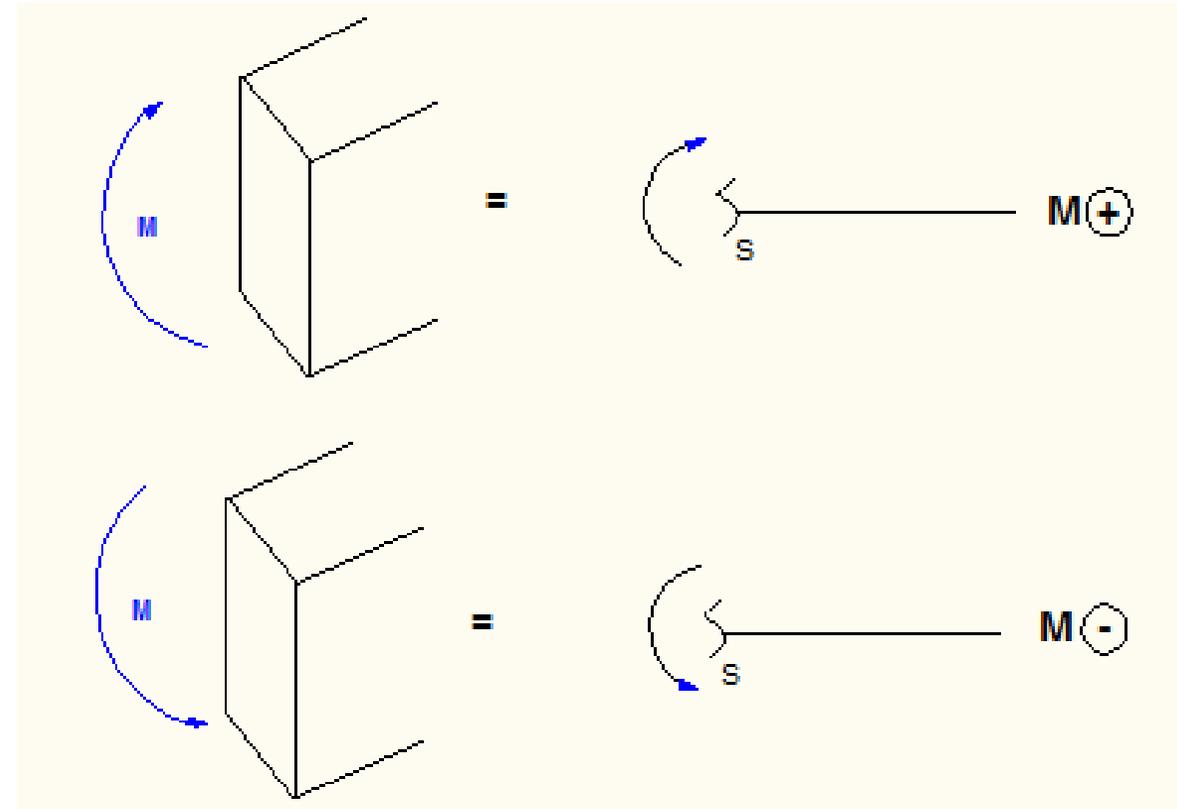
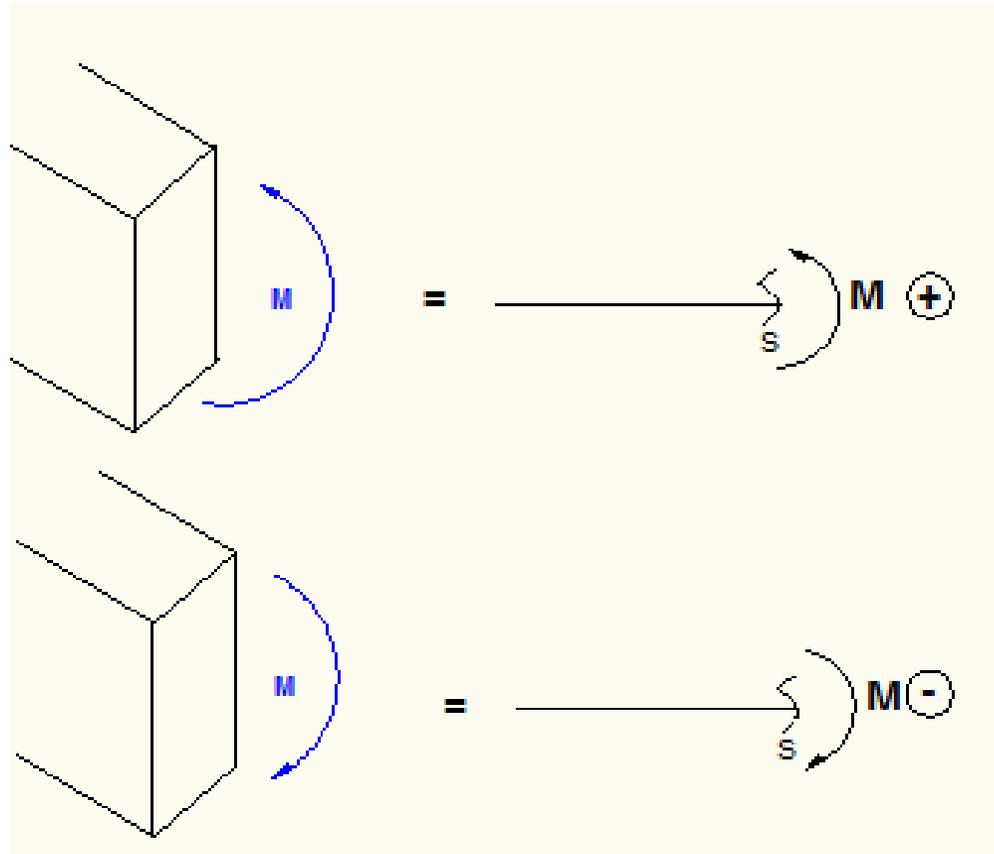
$V > 0$

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

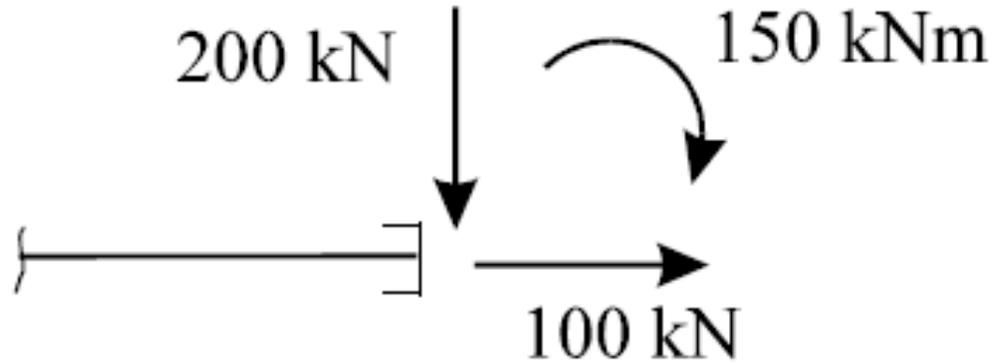
$M > 0$

Traciona as fibras superiores da barra

$M < 0$

Exemplo 1

Corte à direita

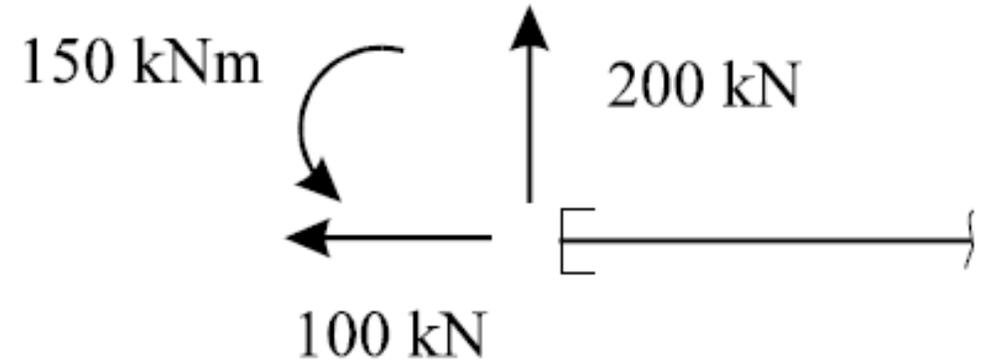


$$N = 100 \text{ kN}$$

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

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

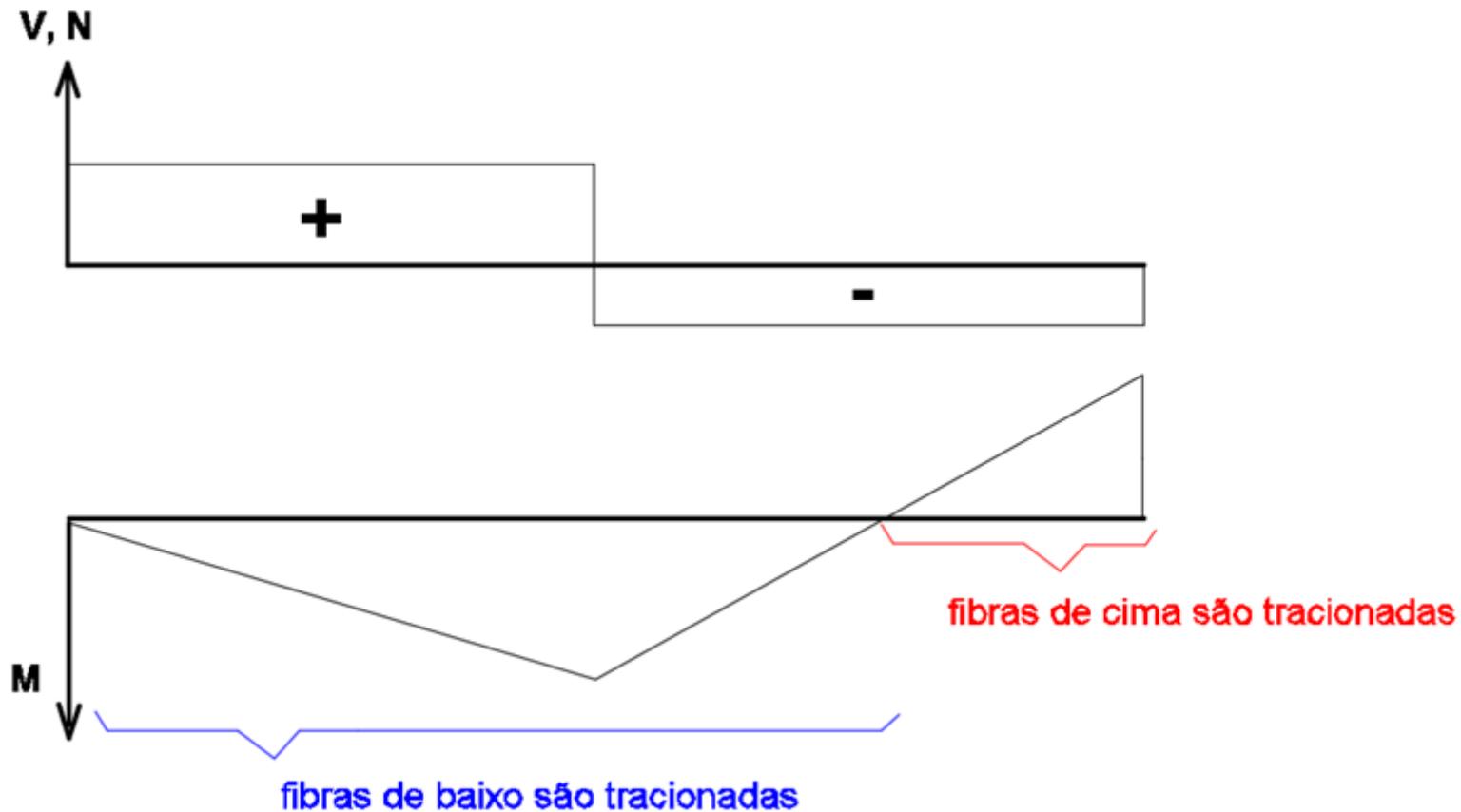
Corte à esquerda



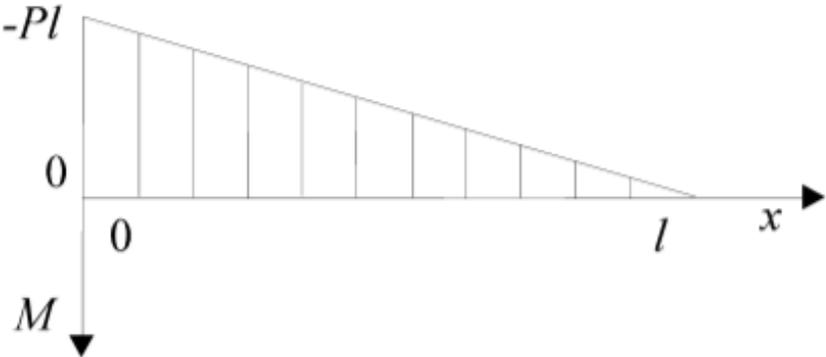
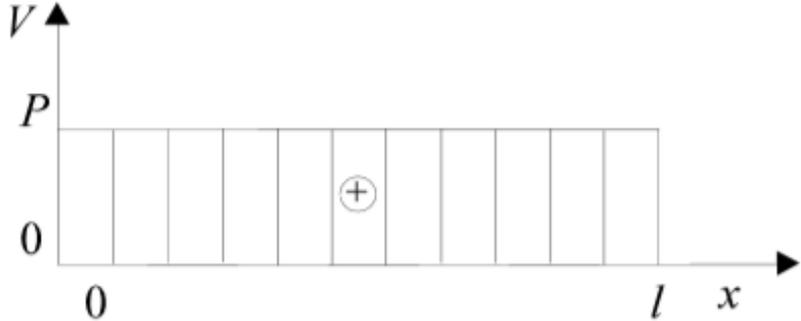
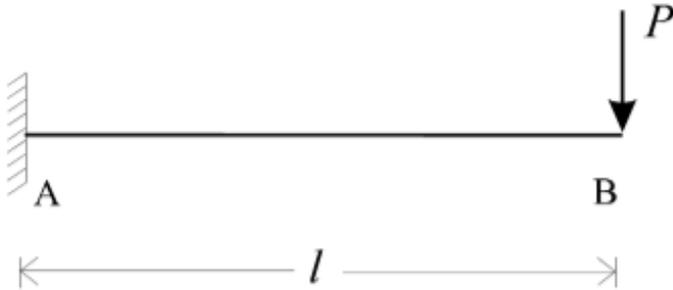
Diagramas de esforços - Desenhos

$N, V > 0$  Desenha acima do eixo

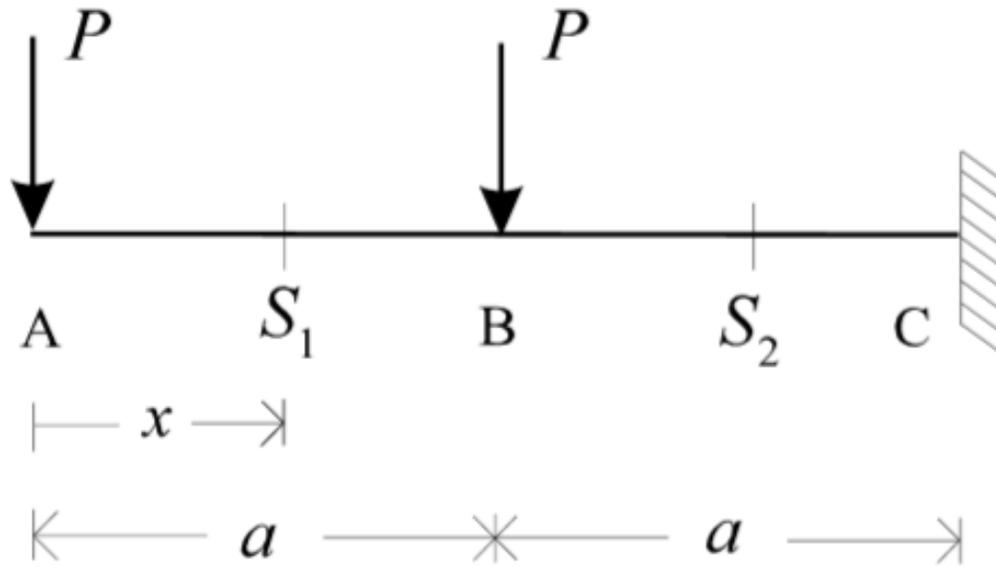
M :  Desenha o lado que traciona



Diagramas de esforços – Exemplo de diagrama



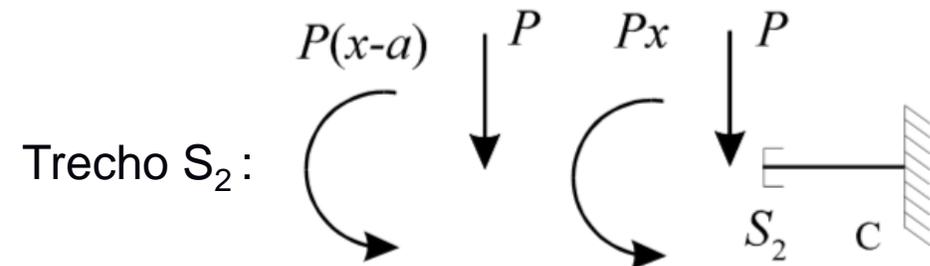
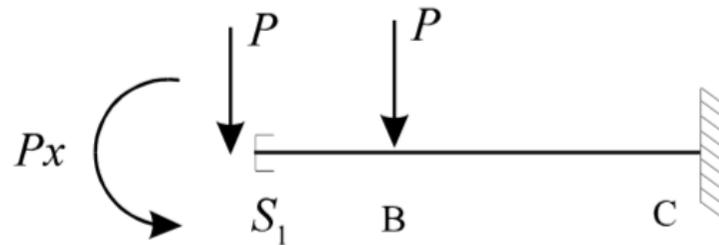
Exemplo 1: Duas forças verticais



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

Dividir corte em 2 trechos (S_1 e S_2):

Trecho S_1 :



Exemplo 1: Determinar os diagramas de V e M para a viga em balanço

Por equilíbrio estático no corpo cortado:

- trecho AB $0 \leq x < a$

$$N(x) = 0$$

$$V(x) = -P$$

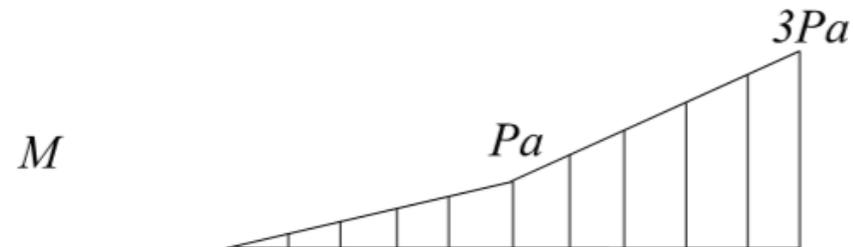
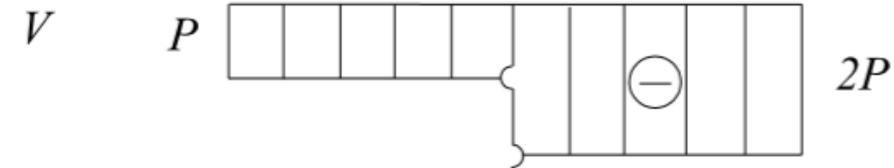
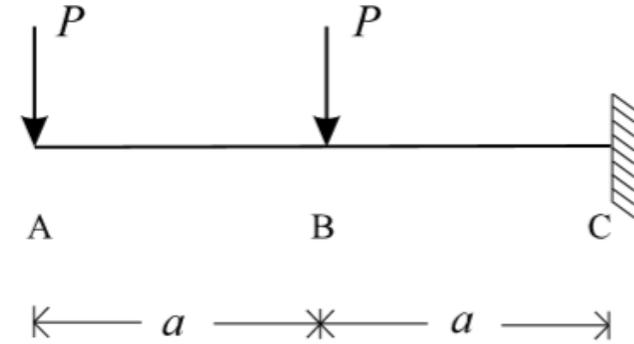
$$M(x) = -Px$$

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

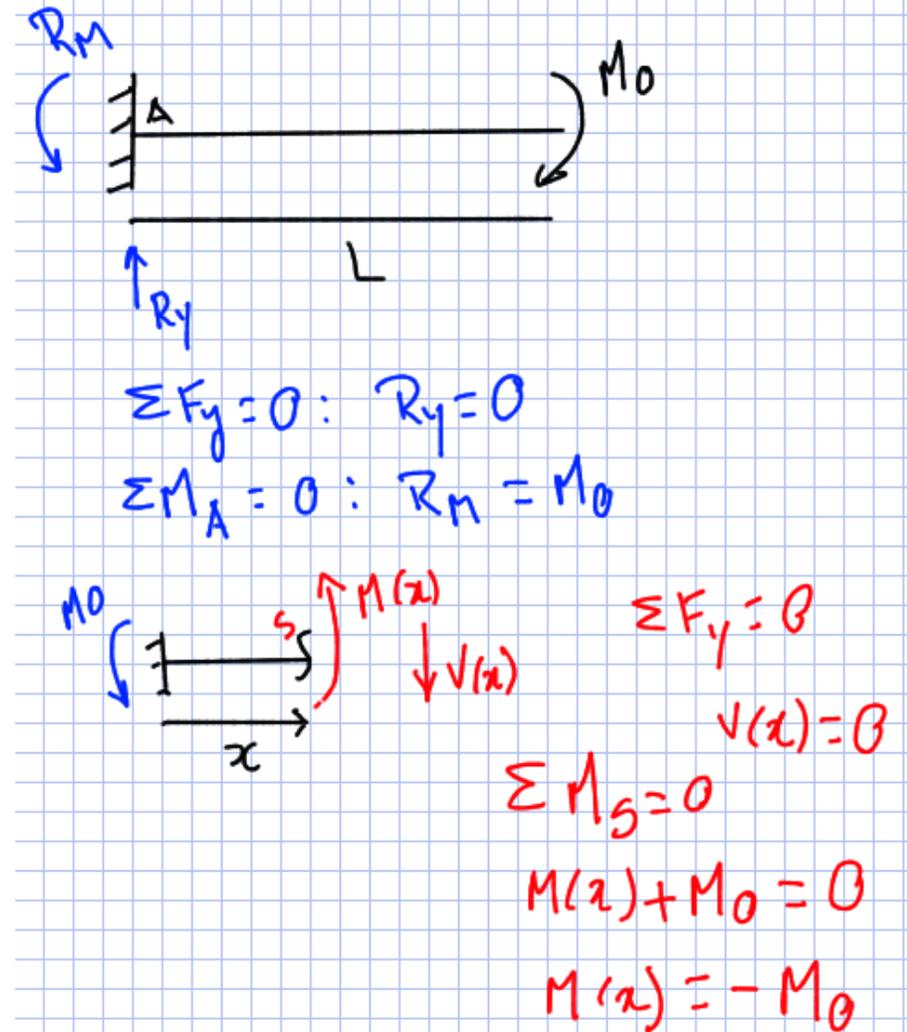
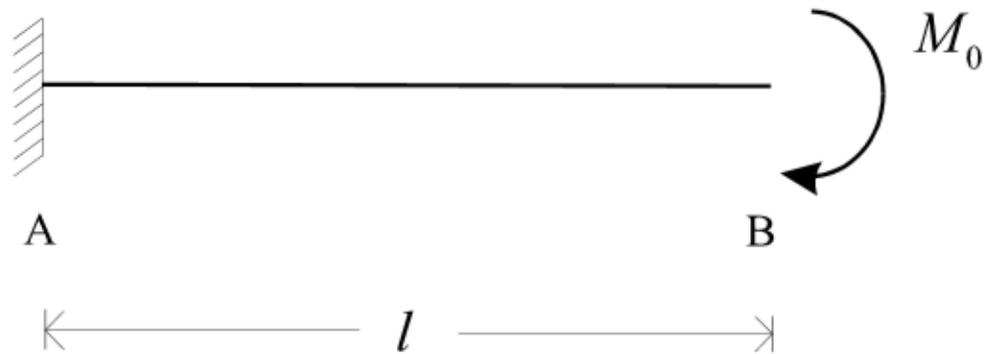
$$N(x) = 0$$

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

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



Exemplo 2: Determinar os diagramas de V e M com momento concentrado

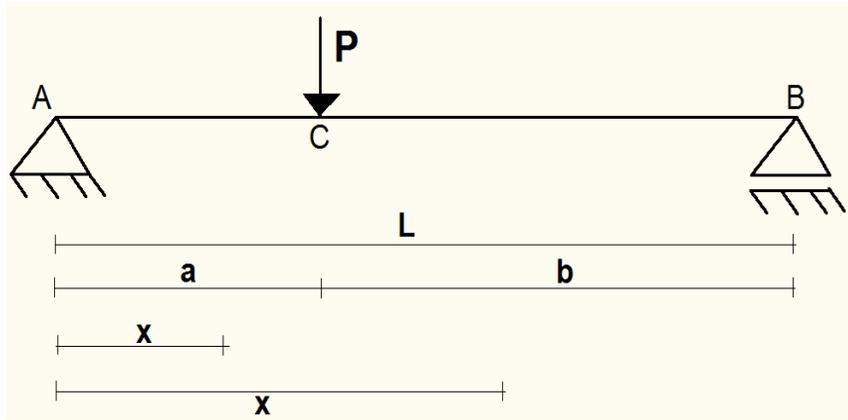


M

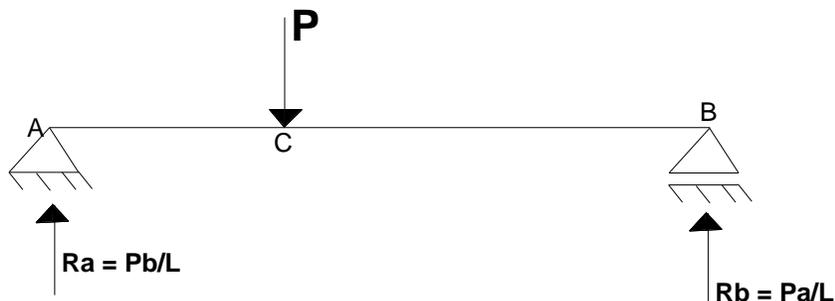


M_0

Exemplo 3: Determinar os diagramas de V e M na viga bi-apoiada



1. Obter reações:



2. Esforços em cada trecho:

Determinação das equações nos cortes de cada trecho:

Trecho 1: $0 < x < a$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

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

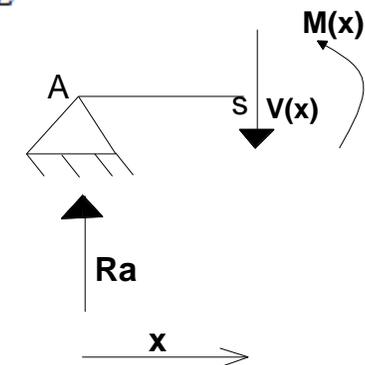
$$V(x) = P \cdot b / L \text{ (constante)}$$

$$\sum M_s = 0$$

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

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

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



Exemplo 3: Determinar os diagramas de V e M na viga bi-apoiada

Trecho 2: $a < x < L$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

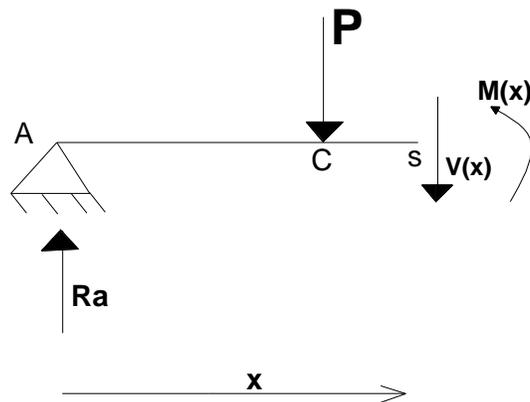
$$R_a - P - V(x) = 0 \rightarrow V(x) = R_a - P = P \cdot b/L - P = P(b/L - 1) = -P \cdot a/L$$

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

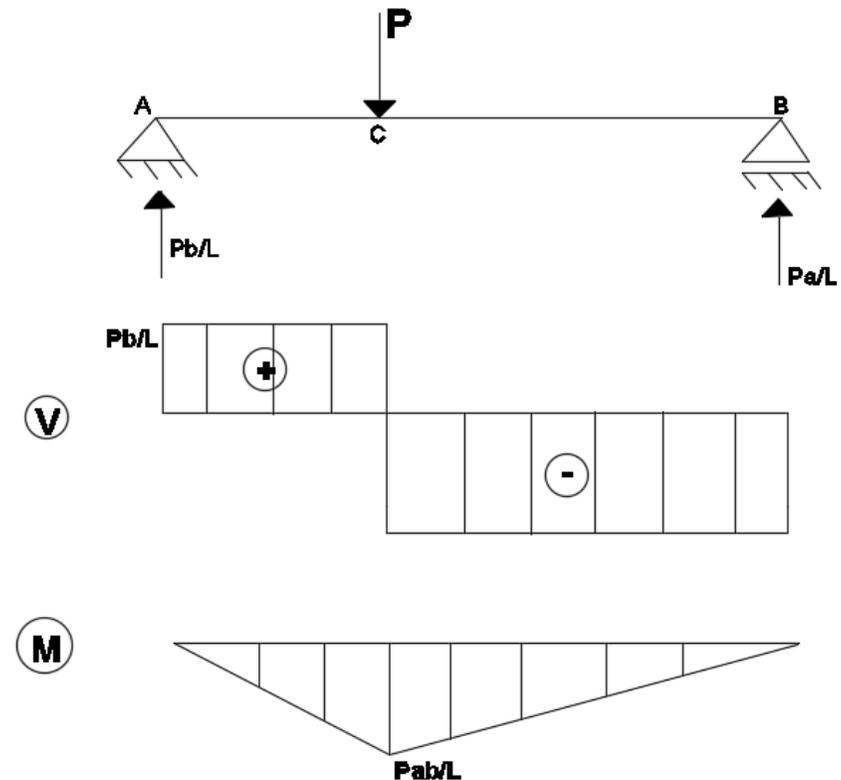
$$\sum M_z = 0$$

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

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

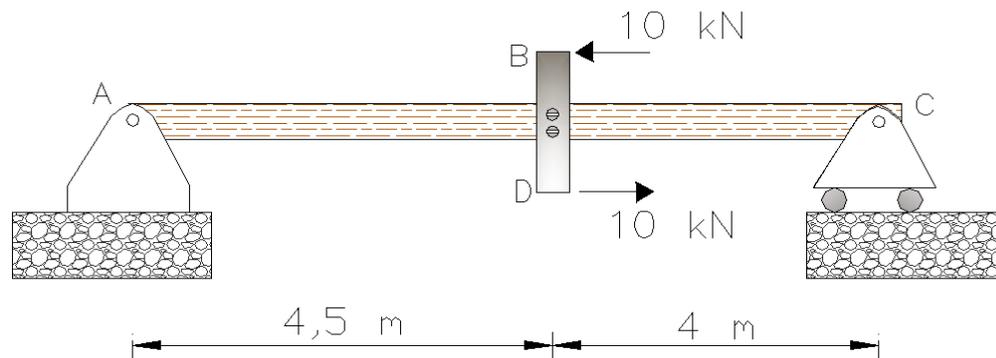


3. Diagramas:



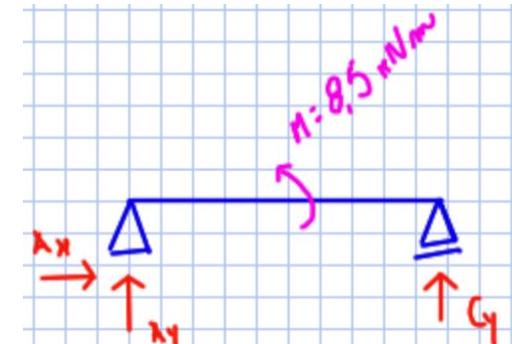
Exemplo 4: Determinar os diagramas de V e M na viga bi-apoiada com momento concentrado*

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.



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

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



Dois trechos para realizar os cortes:

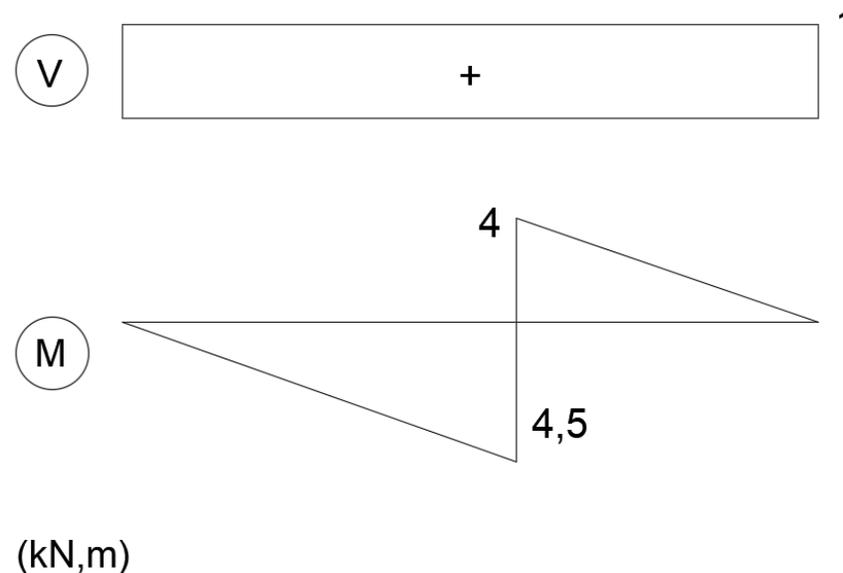
Trecho 1: $0 < x < 4,5$

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

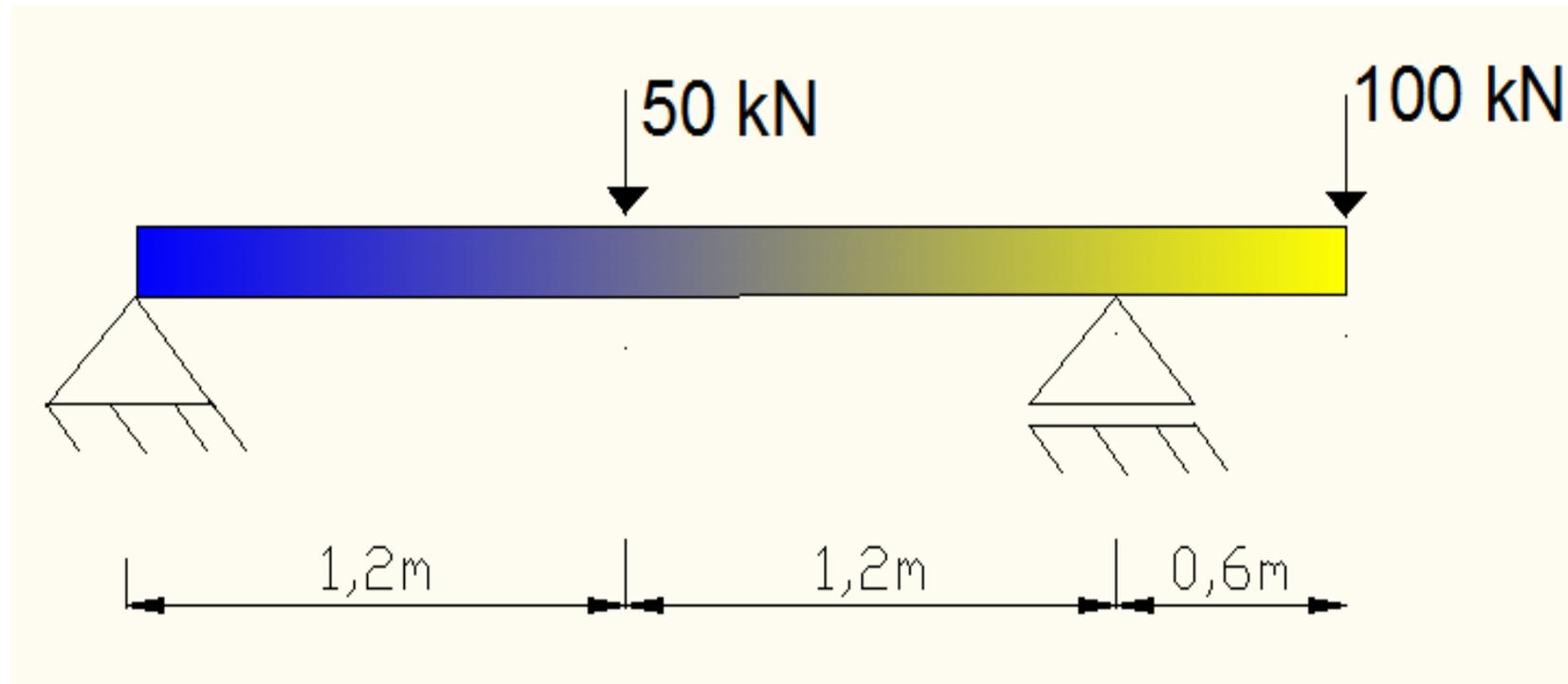
Valores nos extremos do intervalo:

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

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

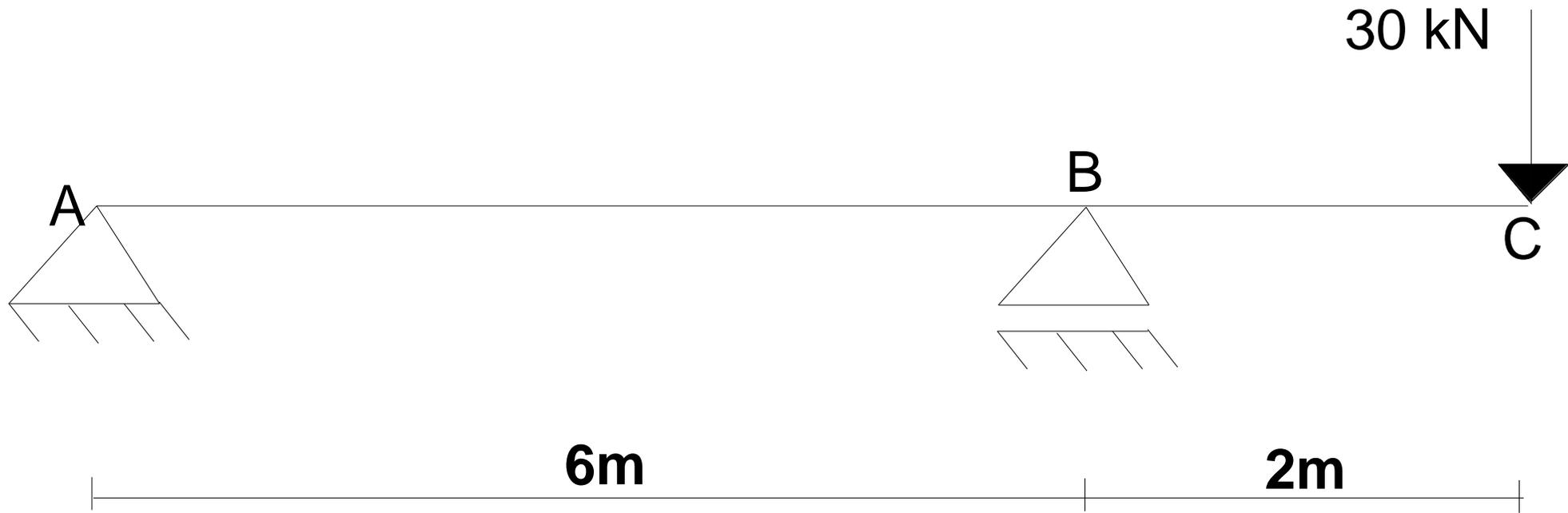


Exemplo 5: Determinar os diagramas de V e M na viga bi-apoiada com balanço

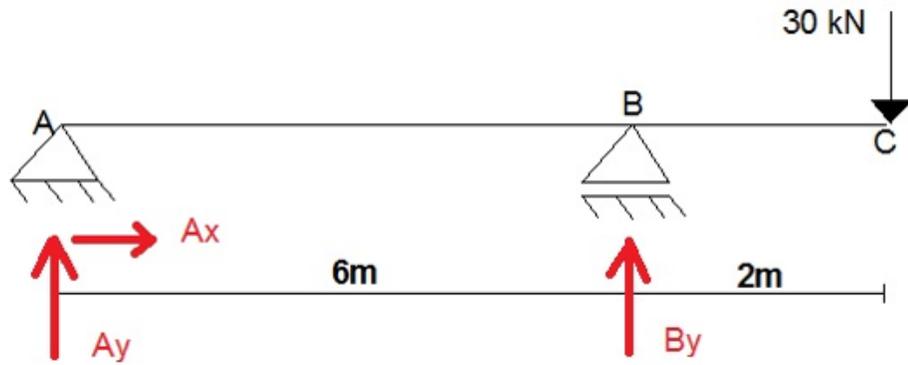


$$B_y = 150 \text{ kN}; A_y = 0$$

Exemplo 6: Determinar os diagramas de V e M na viga bi-apoiada força apenas no balanço



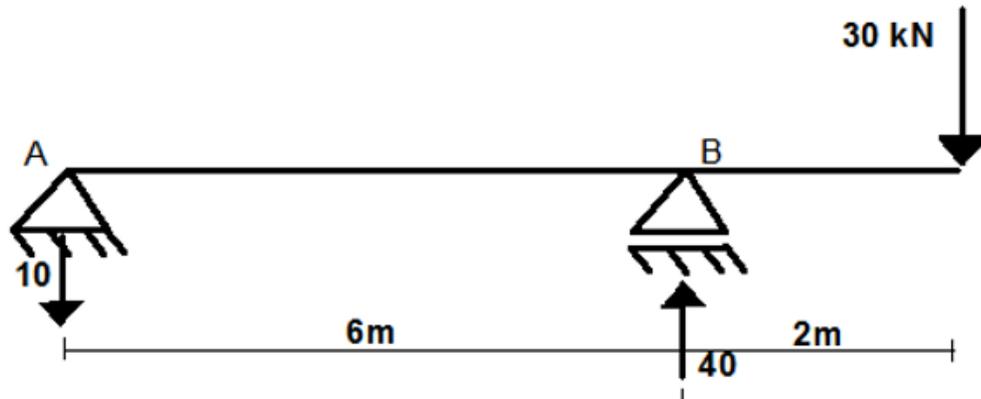
a. Cálculo das reações:



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

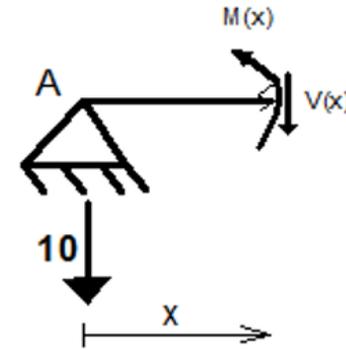
$$\sum M_A = 0 : \rightarrow B_y \cdot 6 = 30 \cdot 8 \rightarrow B_y = 40 \text{ kN } (\uparrow)$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 : \rightarrow A_y + 40 = 30 \rightarrow A_y = -10 \text{ kN } (\downarrow)$$



b. Dois trechos para realizar os cortes:

i. Trecho 1: $0 < x < 6$



$$\sum F_y = 0 : \rightarrow V(x) + 10 = 0 \rightarrow V(x) = -10$$

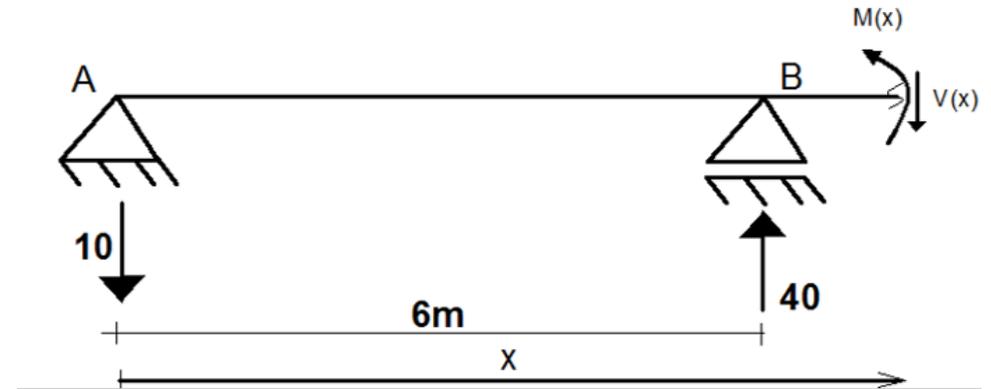
$$\sum M_S = 0 : \rightarrow M(x) + 10 \cdot x = 0 \rightarrow M(x) = -10 \cdot x$$

Valores nos extremos do intervalo:

$$V(0) = V(6) = -10$$

$$M(0) = 0; \quad M(6) = -60$$

ii. Trecho 2: $6 < x < 8$



$$\sum F_y = 0 : \rightarrow V(x) + 10 - 40 = 0 \rightarrow V(x) = 30$$

$$\sum M_S = 0 : \rightarrow M(x) + 10.x - 40.(x - 6) = 0 \rightarrow M(x) = 30.x - 240$$

Valores nos extremos do intervalo:

$$V(4) = V(8) = 30$$

$$M(6) = -60; M(8) = 0$$

c. Diagramas:

