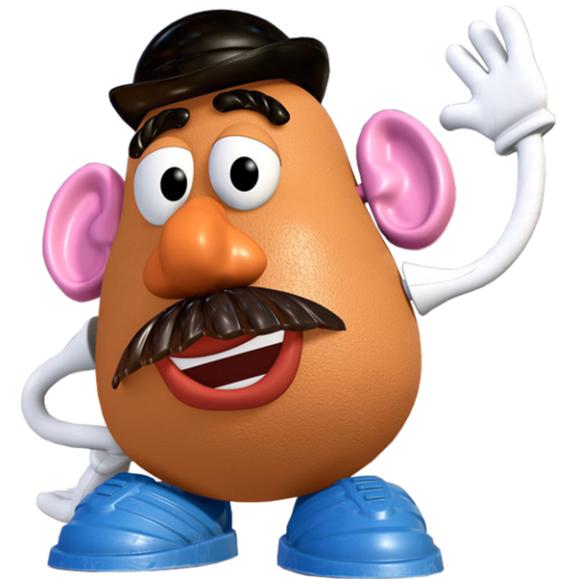
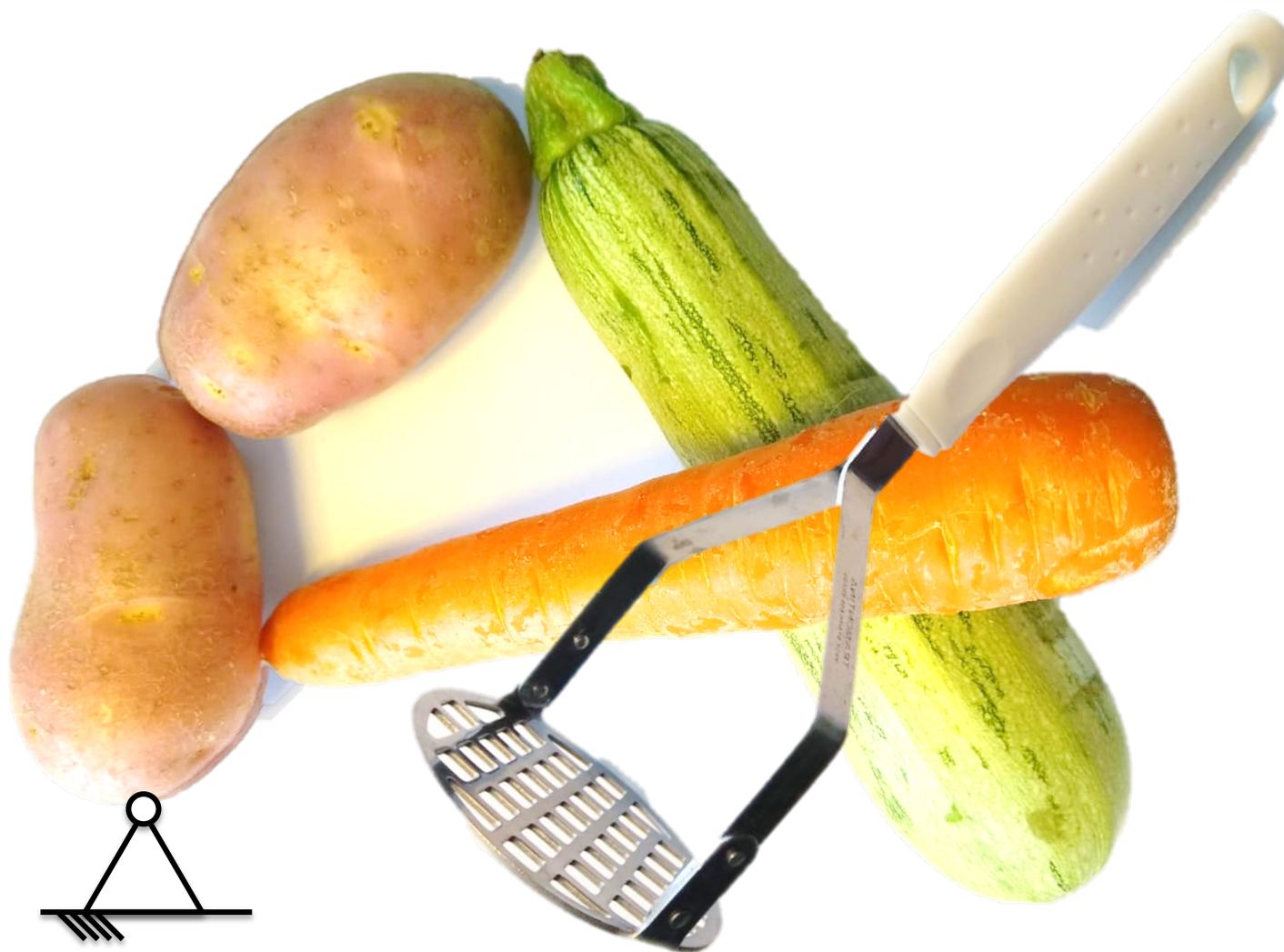




Equilíbrio de Corpo Rígido





Definição:

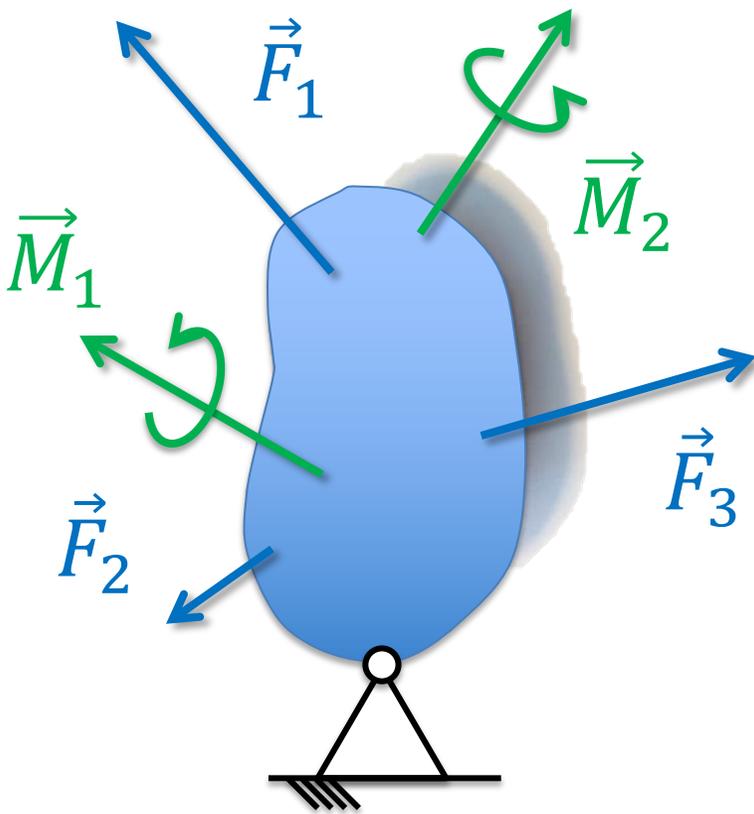
- ❖ Corpo Rígido
(*rígido mesmo?*)
- ❖ Conjuntos de Corpos
(*vínculos / juntas*)
- ❖ Condições de Contorno
(*restrições*)

Natureza das Forças:

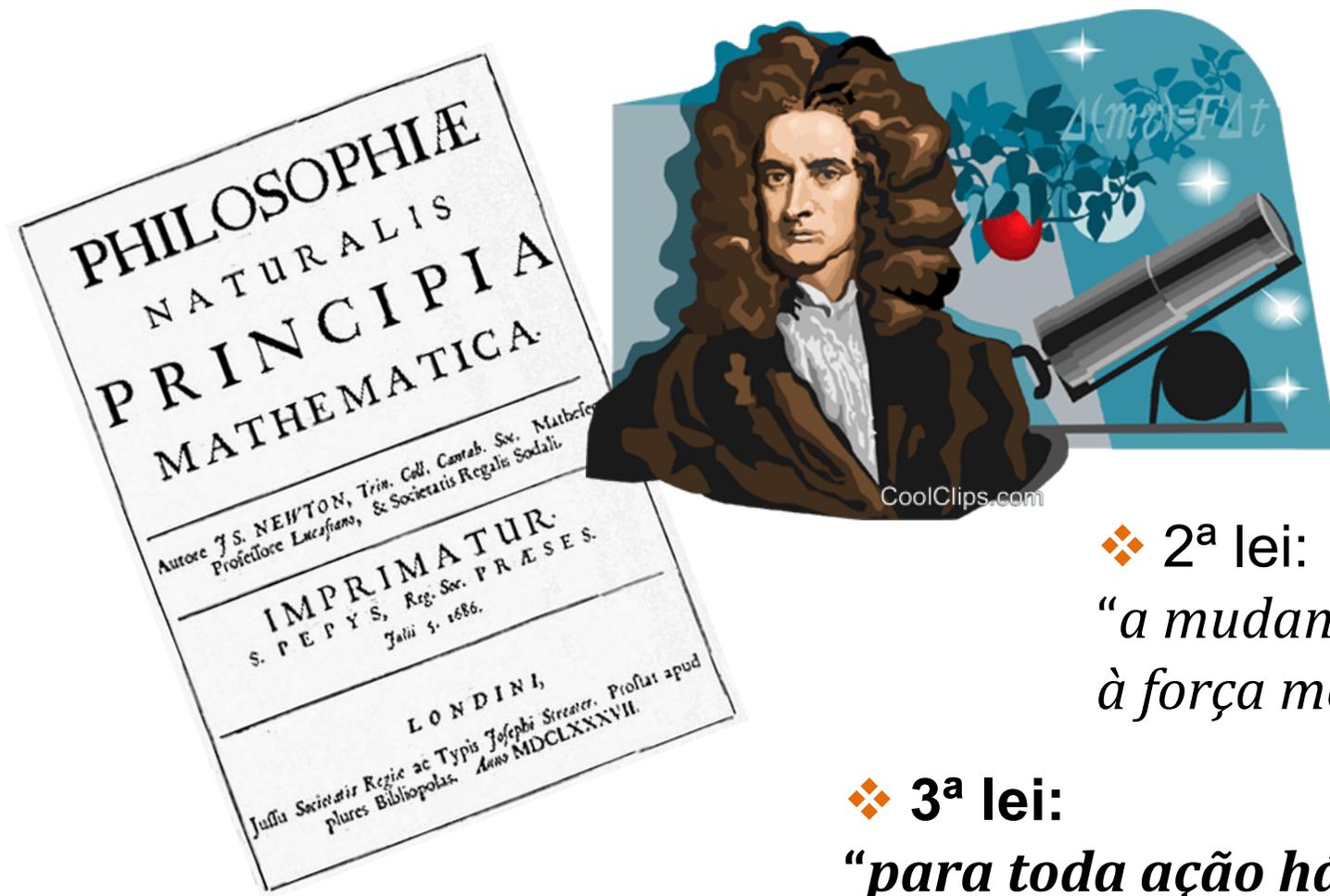
- ❖ Campos, magnético, elétrico, gravitacional
- ❖ Contatos com outros corpos
- ❖ Vínculos com a terra

Definição:

- ❖ Corpo Rígido (*rígido mesmo?*)
- ❖ Conjuntos de Corpos (*vínculos / juntas*)
- ❖ Condições de Contorno (*restrições*)



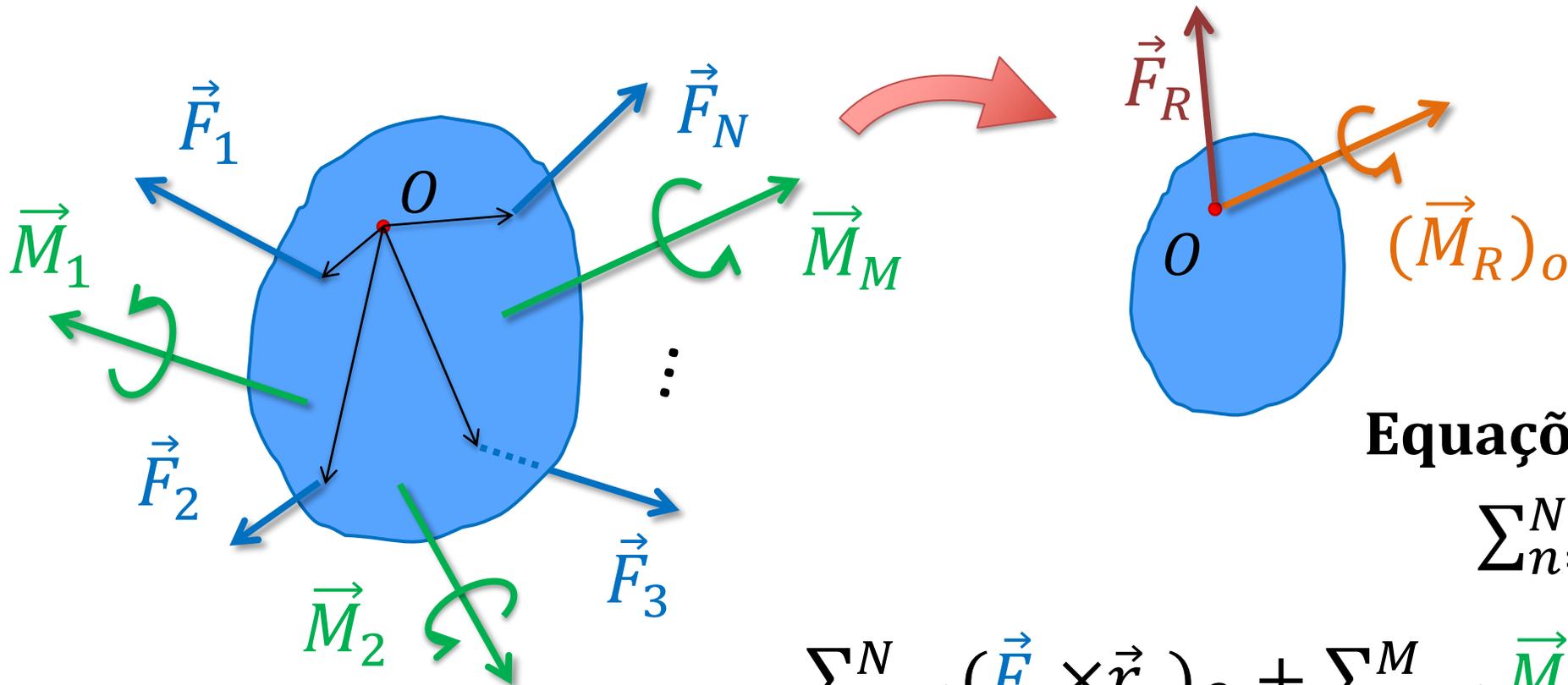
*interpretação / representação física do problema
resolver as equações*

interpretação física do problema

❖ 1ª lei:
“*todo corpo continua em seu estado de repouso ou movimento uniforme não acelerado ...*”

❖ 2ª lei:
“*a mudança de movimento é proporcional à força motora imprimida ...*”

❖ 3ª lei:
“*para toda ação há sempre uma reação oposta e de mesma intensidade...*”



❖ 1ª lei:

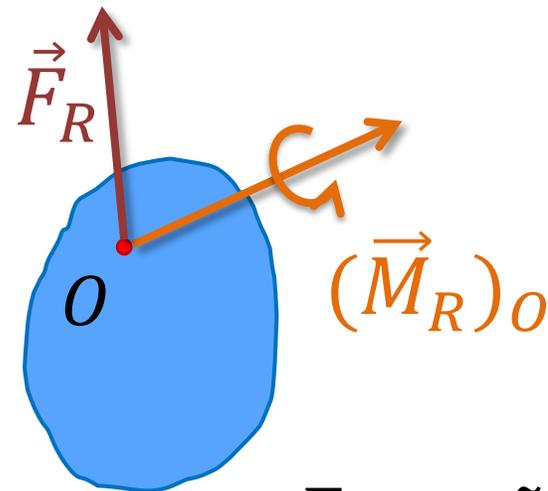
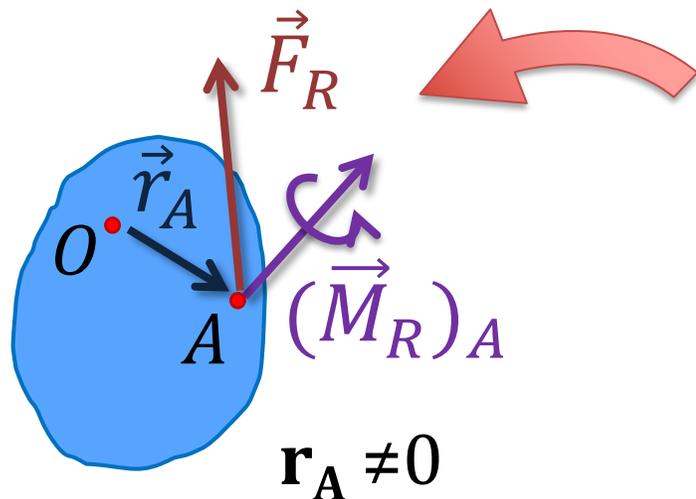
Equações de Equilíbrio

$$\sum_{n=1}^N \vec{F}_n = \vec{F}_R = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^N (\vec{F}_n \times \vec{r}_n)_O}_{\text{Momento das Forças}} + \underbrace{\sum_{m=1}^M \vec{M}_m}_{\text{Binários}} = (\vec{M}_R)_O = 0$$

Momento das Forças
(depende de O)

Binários
(não depende de O)



❖ 1ª lei:

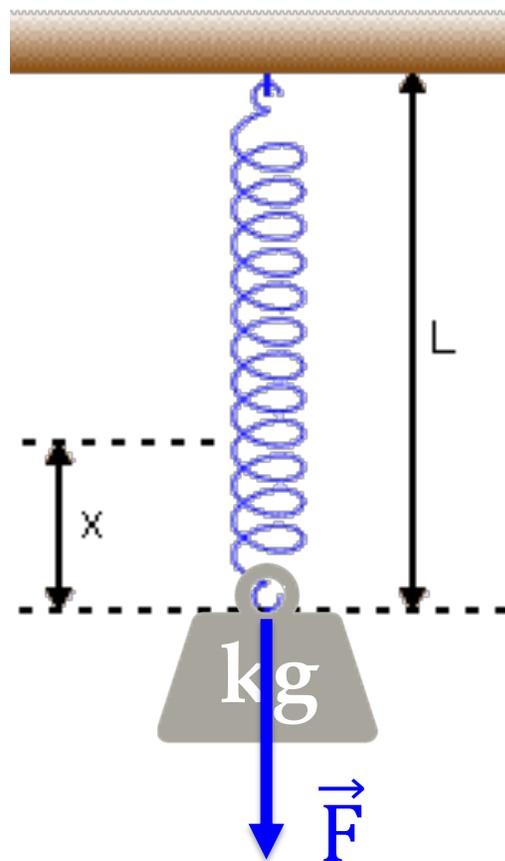
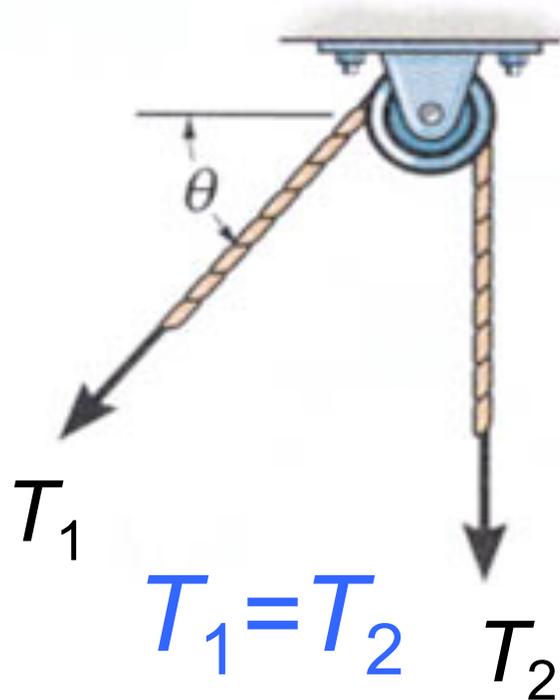
Equações de Equilíbrio

Nesta nova posição

$$(\vec{M}_R)_A = \vec{F}_R \times \vec{r}_A + (\vec{M}_R)_O = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{F}_R = 0 \\ (\vec{M}_R)_O = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

mas de onde vêm essas forças e momentos?

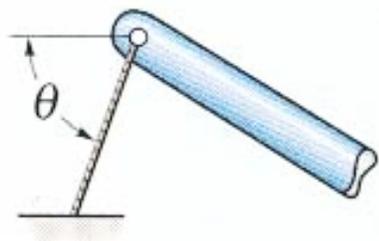
condição suficiente!



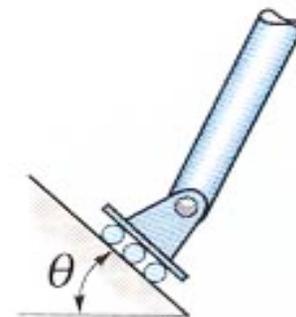
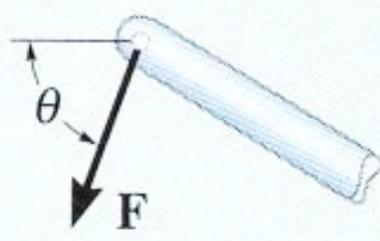
interpretação física do problema

Já começamos a fazer
interpretação física de sistemas
reais (*modelos*)

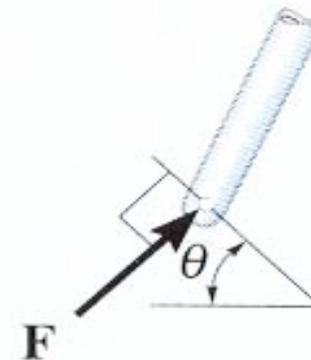
representação física do problema



cable



roller



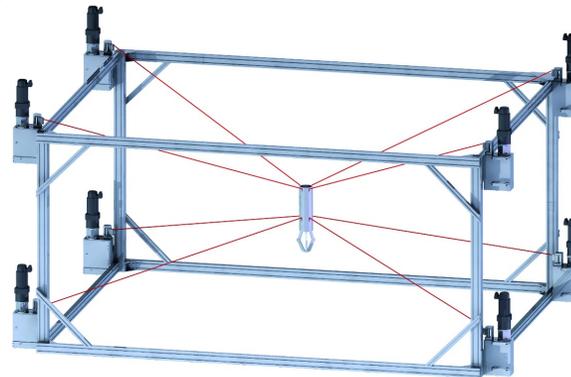
A regra é clara: Removeu um grau de liberdade, aparece uma força de restrição!!!

Será que tem uma REGRA?
... mas o que é GdL?

Definição: é o número de parâmetros independentes que são necessários para se definir a posição de um corpo no espaço em qualquer instante.

Quantos GdL tem esse robô?

Quantos motores tem esse robô?



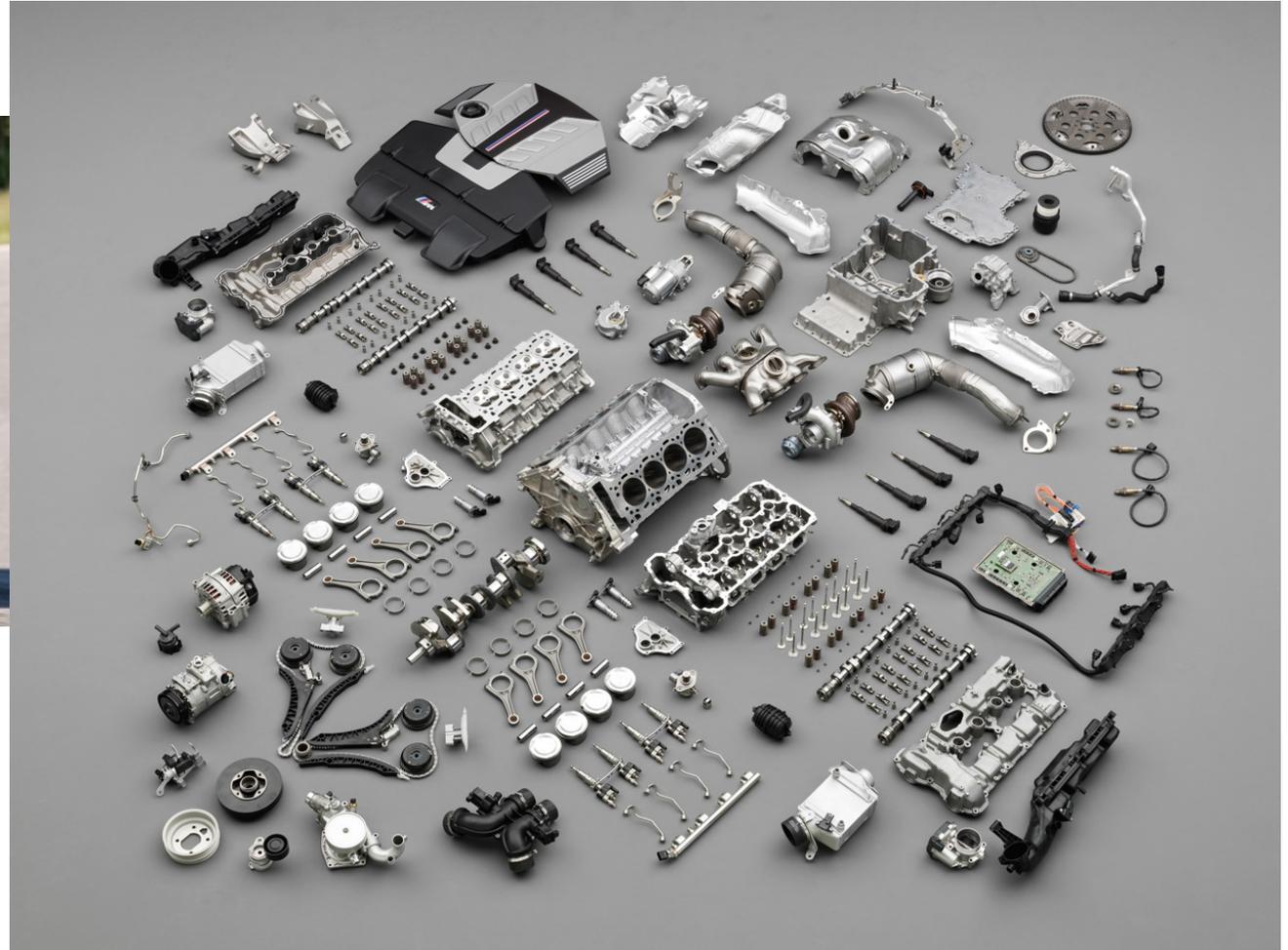
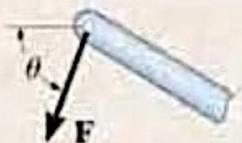
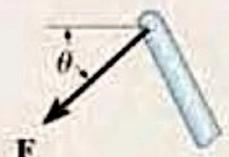
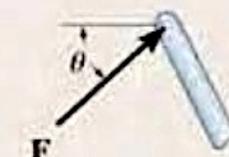
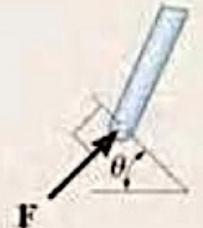
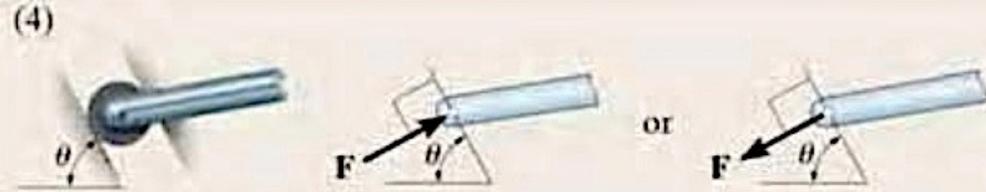


TABLE 5-1 Supports for Rigid Bodies Subjected to Two-Dimensional Force Systems

Types of Connection	Reaction	Number of Unknowns
(1)  cable		One unknown. The reaction is a tension force which acts away from the member in the direction of the cable.
(2)  weightless link	 or 	One unknown. The reaction is a force which acts along the axis of the link.
(3)  roller		One unknown. The reaction is a force which acts perpendicular to the surface at the point of contact.



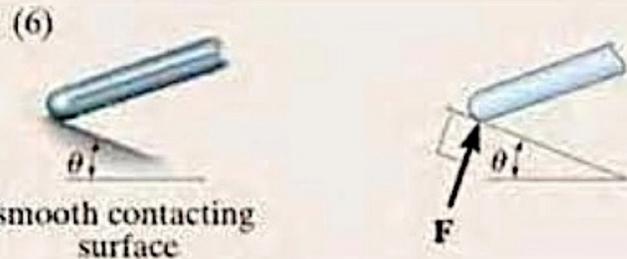
roller or pin in confined smooth slot

One unknown. The reaction is a force which acts perpendicular to the slot.



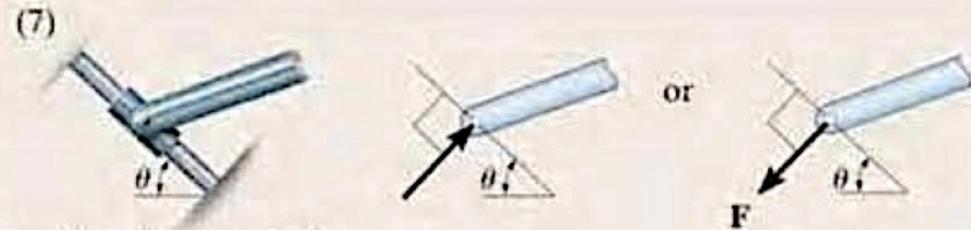
rocker

One unknown. The reaction is a force which acts perpendicular to the surface at the point of contact.



smooth contacting surface

One unknown. The reaction is a force which acts perpendicular to the surface at the point of contact.



member pin connected to collar on smooth rod

One unknown. The reaction is a force which acts perpendicular to the rod.

TABLE 5-1 Continued

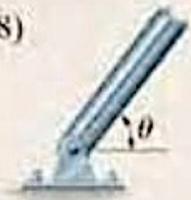
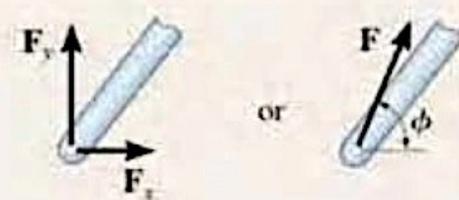
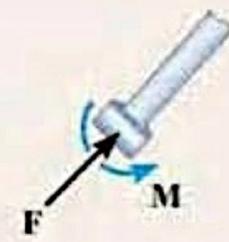
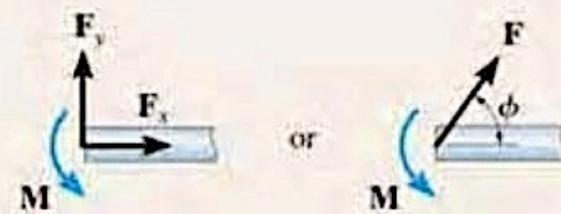
Types of Connection	Reaction	Number of Unknowns
<p>(8)</p>  <p>smooth pin or hinge</p>		<p>Two unknowns. The reactions are two components of force, or the magnitude and direction ϕ of the resultant force. Note that ϕ and θ are not necessarily equal [usually not, unless the rod shown is a link as in (2)].</p>
<p>(9)</p>  <p>member fixed connected to collar on smooth rod</p>		<p>Two unknowns. The reactions are the couple moment and the force which acts perpendicular to the rod.</p>
<p>(10)</p>  <p>fixed support</p>		<p>Three unknowns. The reactions are the couple moment and the two force components, or the couple moment and the magnitude and direction ϕ of the resultant force.</p>

Diagrama de Corpo Livre (DCL)



**QQR
CORPO
MINHAS
REGRAS**

- ❖ esboçar um corpo livre;
- ❖ representar os esforços externos no corpo;
- ❖ substituir todos os vínculos pelos respectivos esforços;
- ❖ indicar o sistema de coordenadas e dimensões principais.

Diagrama de Corpo Livre (DCL)

- DCL deste exemplo:

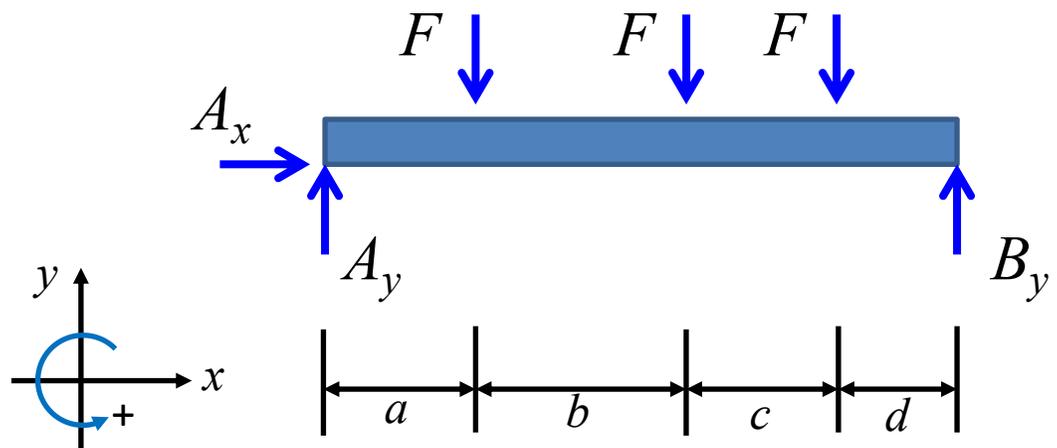
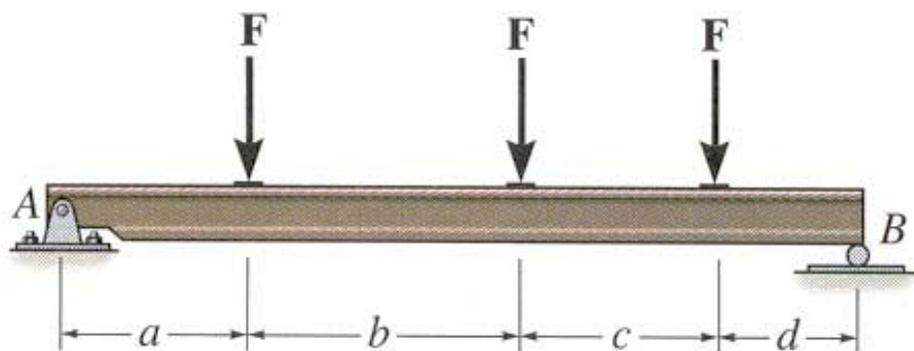
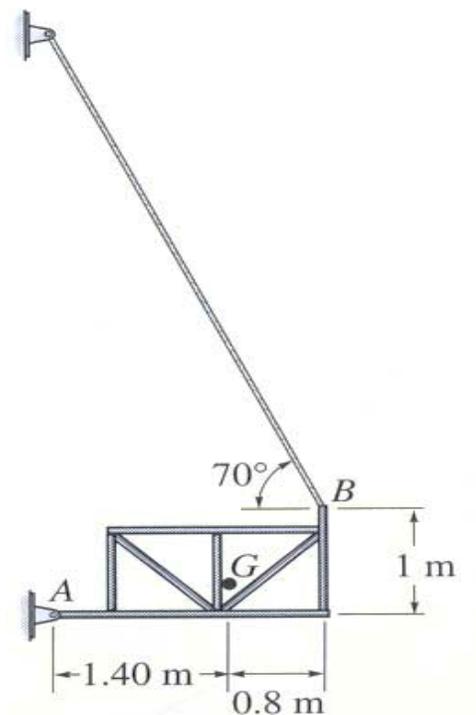


Diagrama de Corpo Livre (DCL)

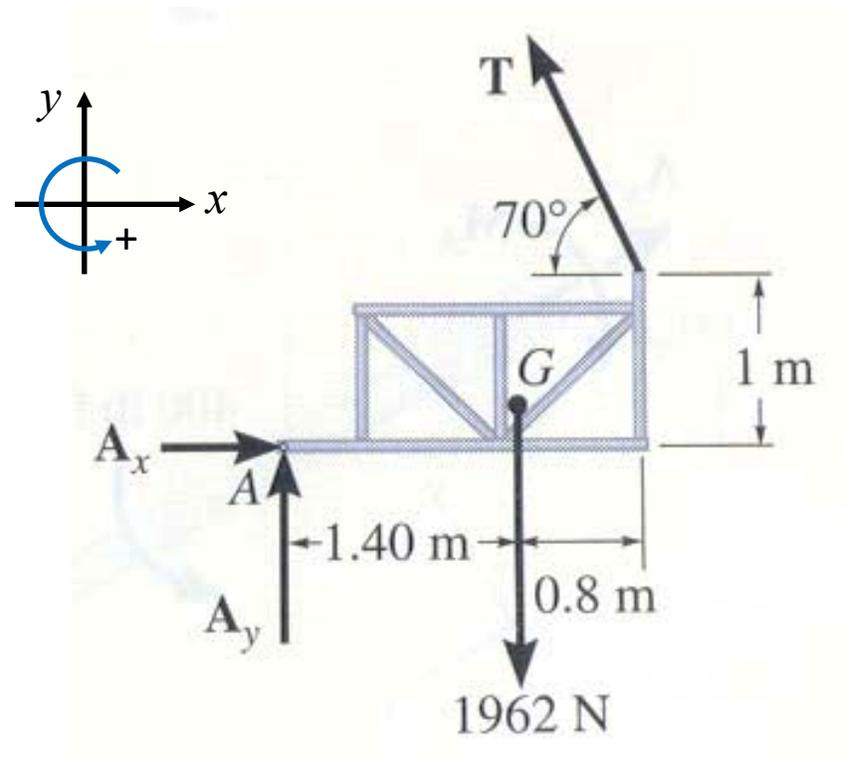
- Vamos tentar desenhar o DCL desses exemplos:



fotografia



esboço



(DCL)

Diagrama de Corpo Livre (DCL)

- Vamos tentar desenhar o DCL desses exemplos:

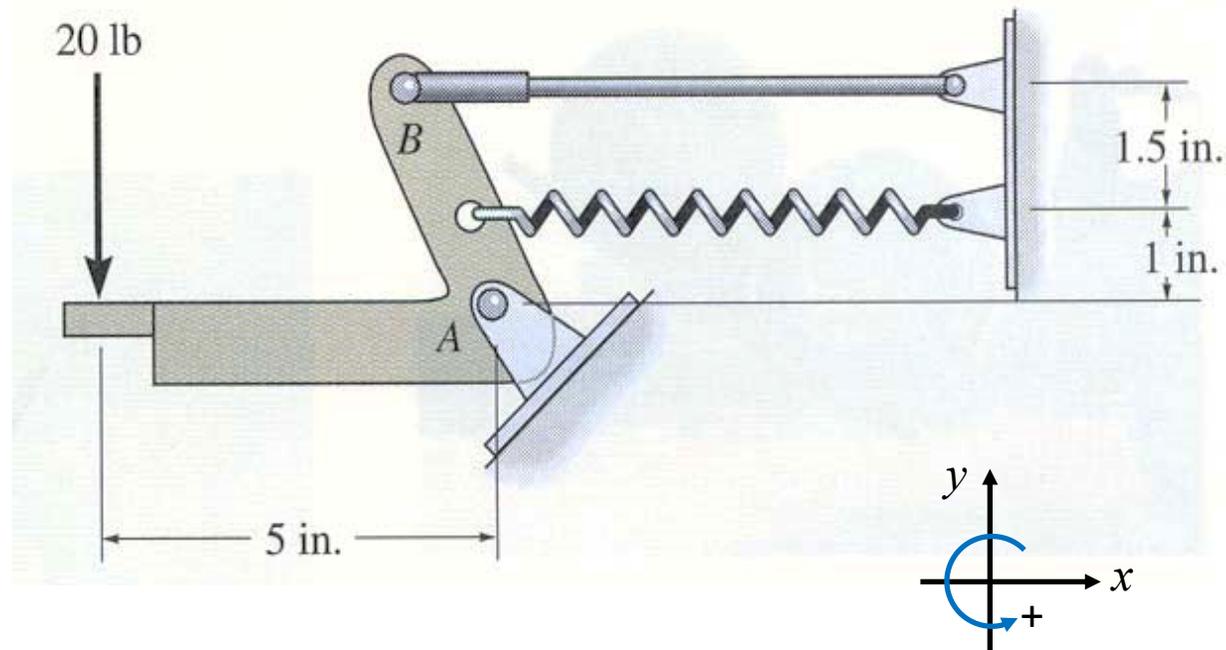
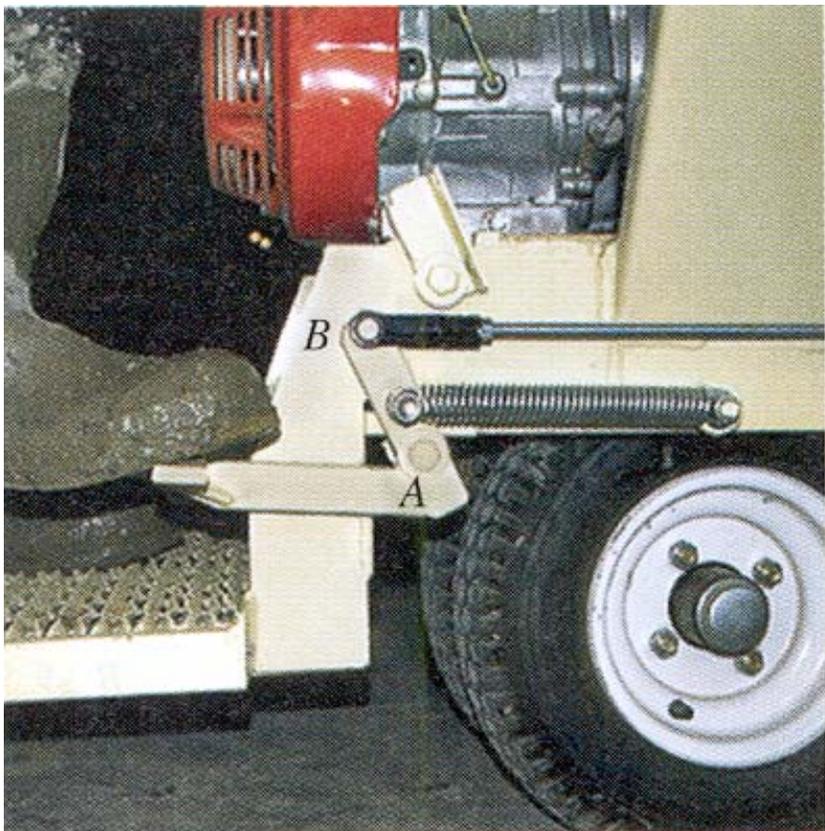


Diagrama de Corpo Livre (DCL)

- Representações clássicas (as mais utilizadas):

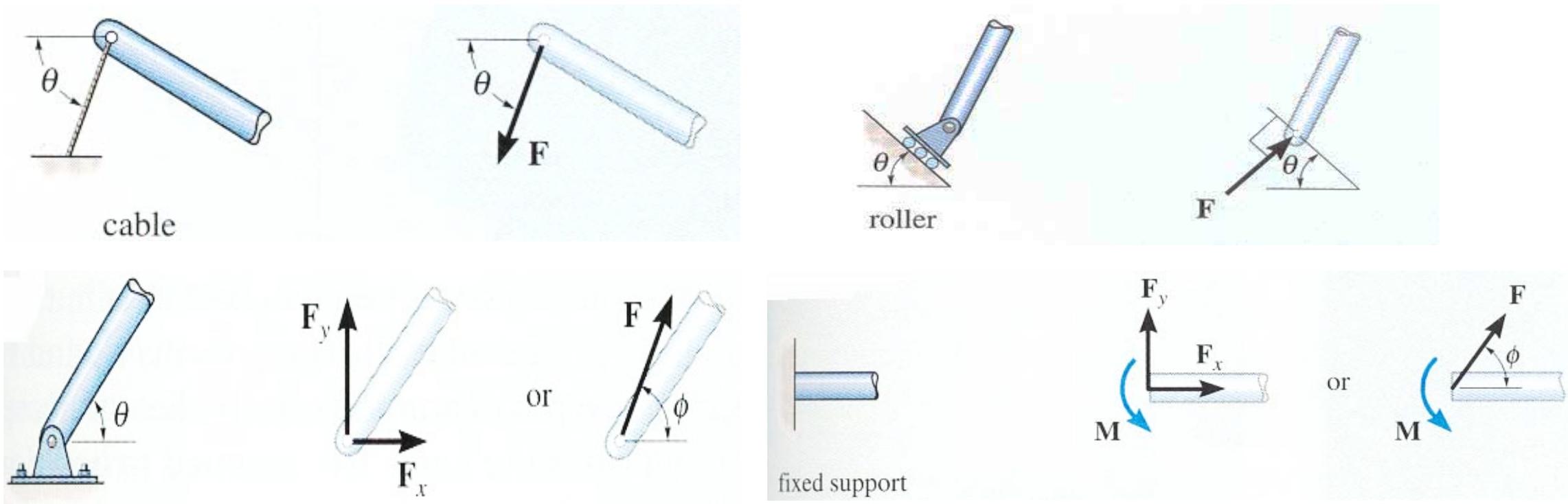


Diagrama de Corpo Livre (DCL)

- Representações clássicas (as mais utilizadas):

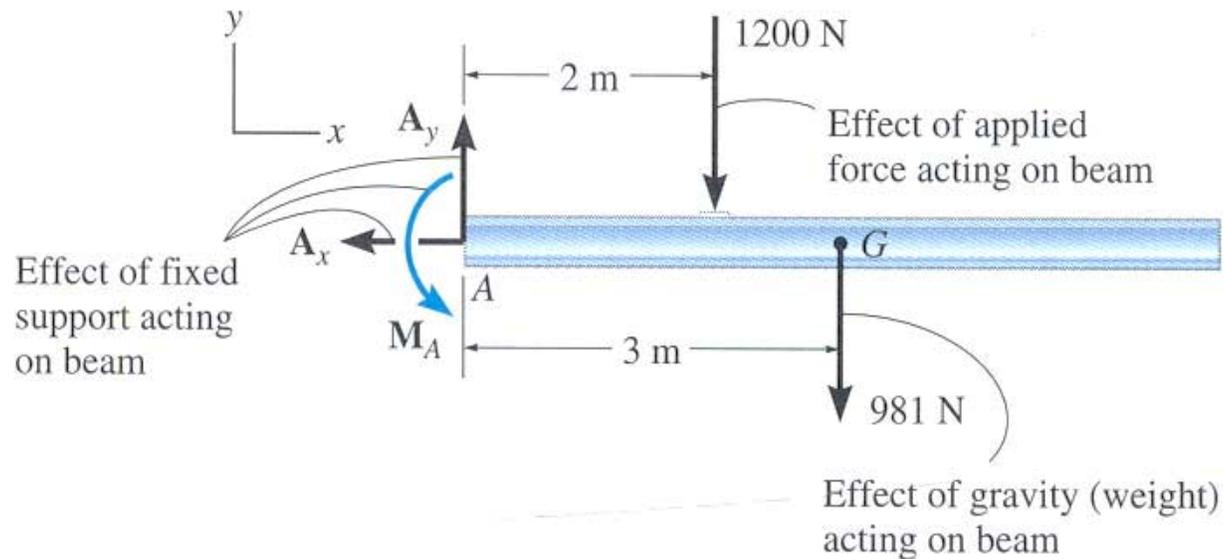
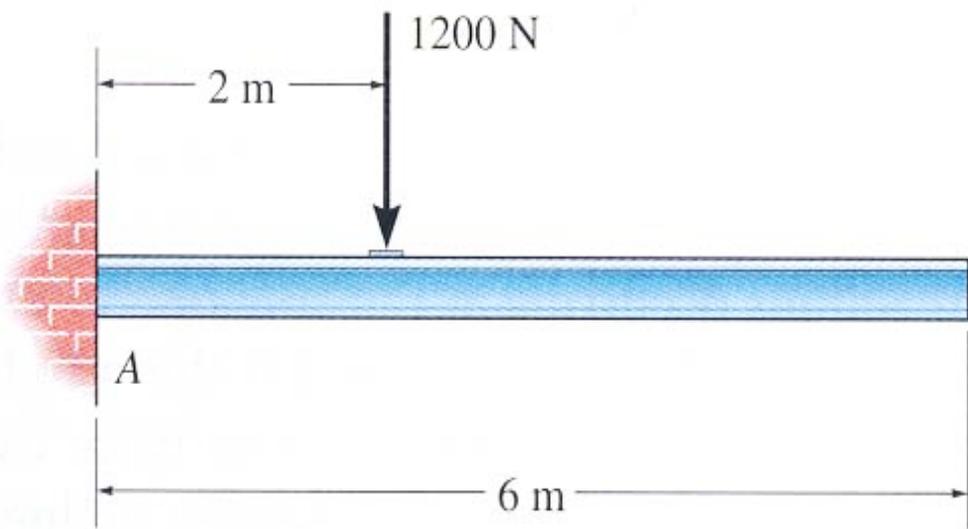


Diagrama de Corpo Livre (DCL)

- Representações clássicas (as mais utilizadas):

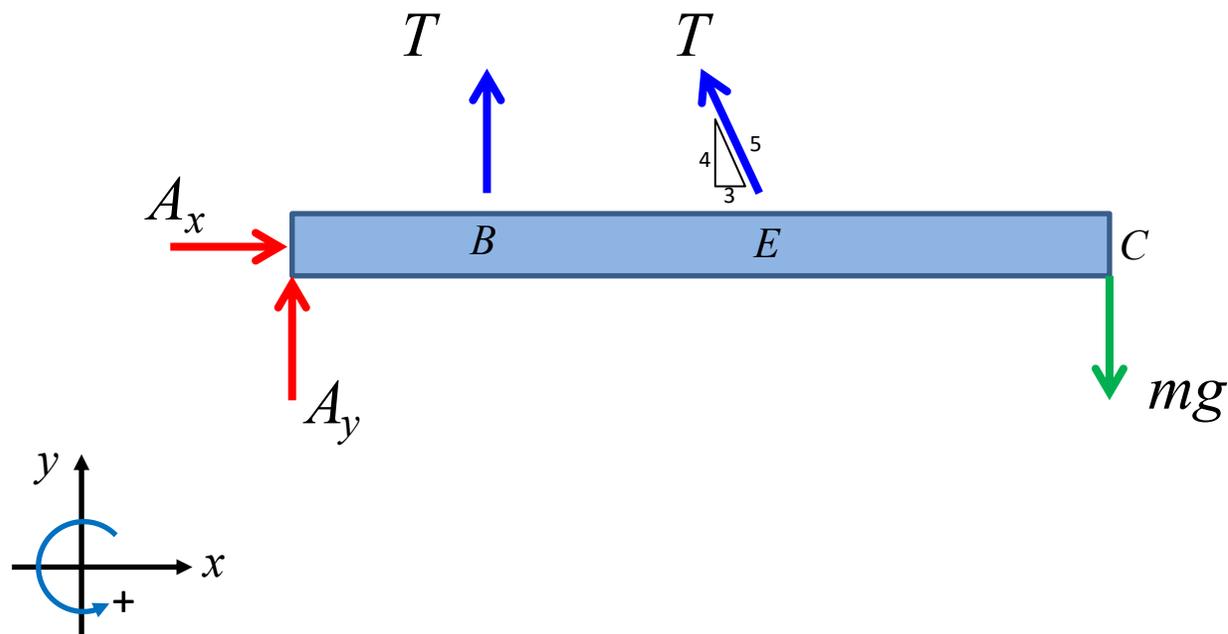
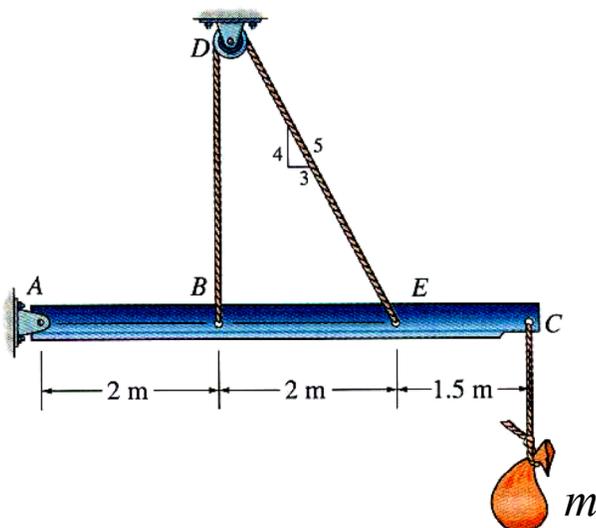
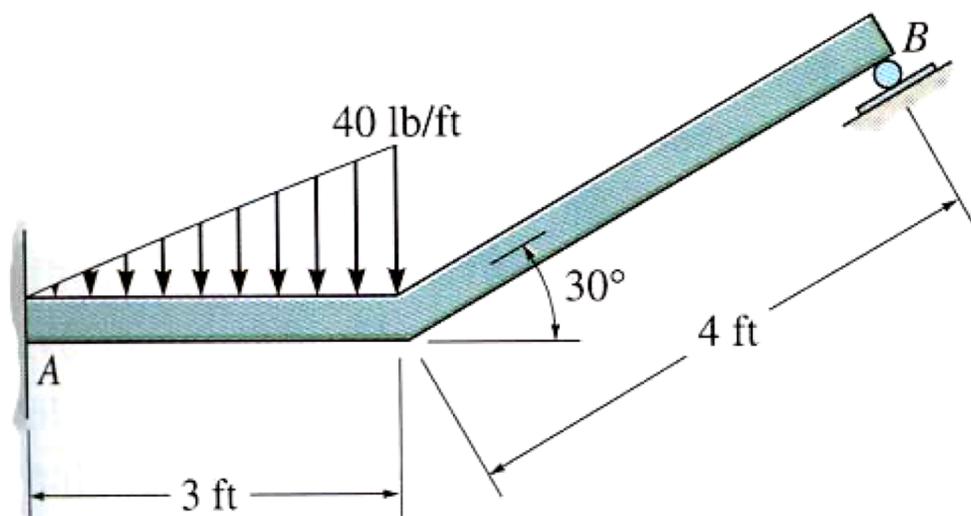
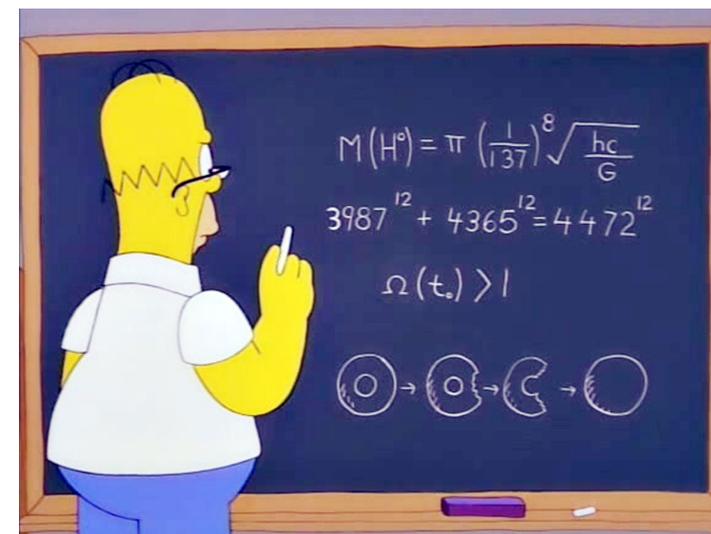


Diagrama de Corpo Livre (DCL)

- problema: faça o DCL da estrutura ao lado e diga se ele pode ser resolvido como um problema de (iso)estática.

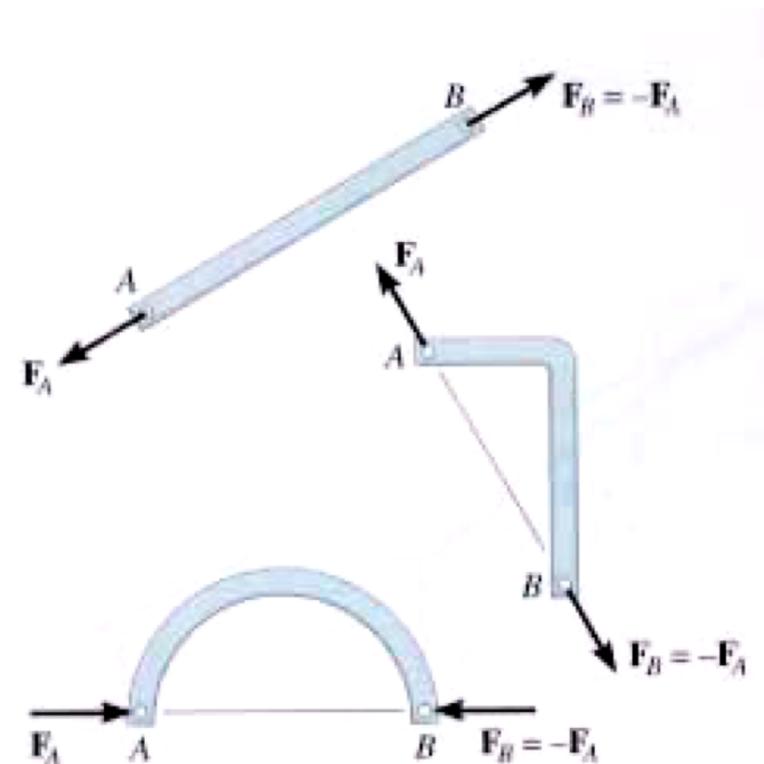


Resolvendo na lousa



Casos Especiais

- Elementos de 2 Forças



Two-force members

Casos Especiais

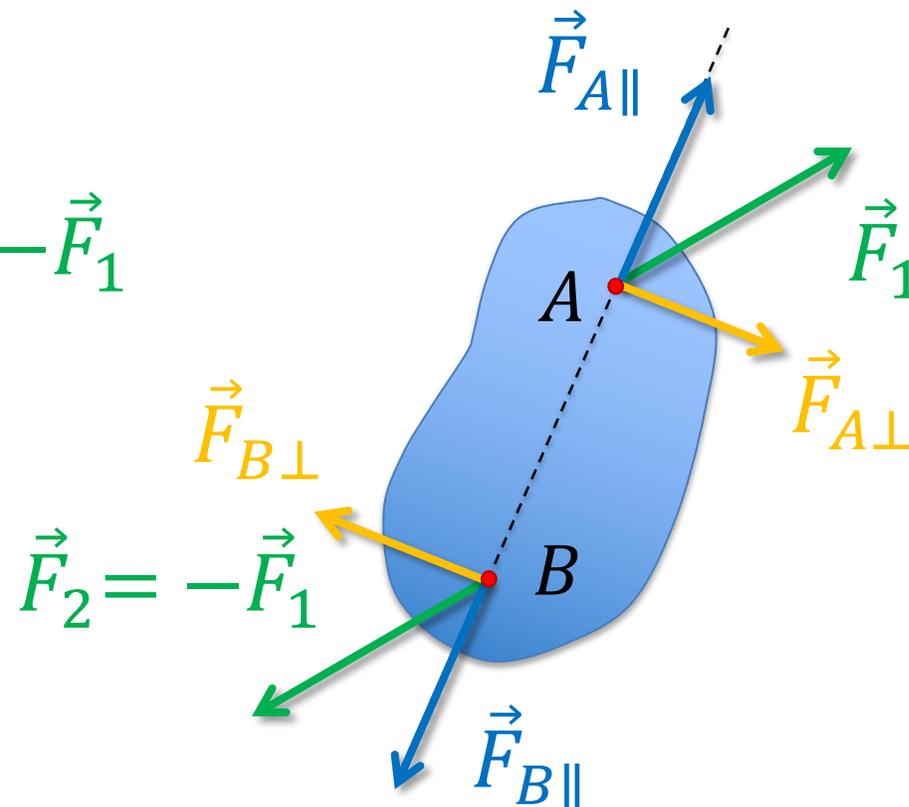
- Elementos de 2 Forças

Equações de Equilíbrio

$$\sum_{n=1}^N \vec{F}_n = 0 \rightarrow \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 = 0 \rightarrow \vec{F}_2 = -\vec{F}_1$$

$$\vec{F}_{A\parallel} = \vec{F}_{B\parallel} \quad e \quad \cancel{\vec{F}_{A\perp}} = \cancel{\vec{F}_{B\perp}}$$

$$(\vec{M}_R)_B = 0 \rightarrow \vec{F}_{A\perp} = 0$$



As 2 forças atuam na direção da reta que passa por A e B.

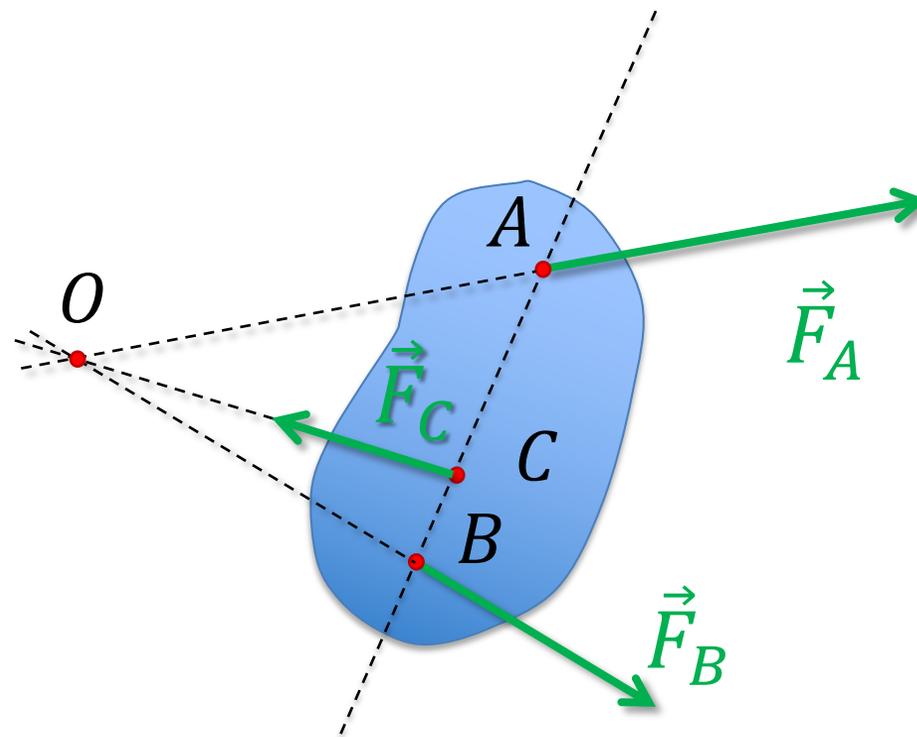
Casos Especiais

- Elementos de 3 Forças

Equações de Equilíbrio

$$\sum_{n=1}^N \vec{F}_n = 0 \rightarrow \vec{F}_A + \vec{F}_B + \vec{F}_C = 0$$

$$(\vec{M}_R)_O = 0 \rightarrow \text{As 3 forças devem ser concorrentes em } O$$



Casos Especiais

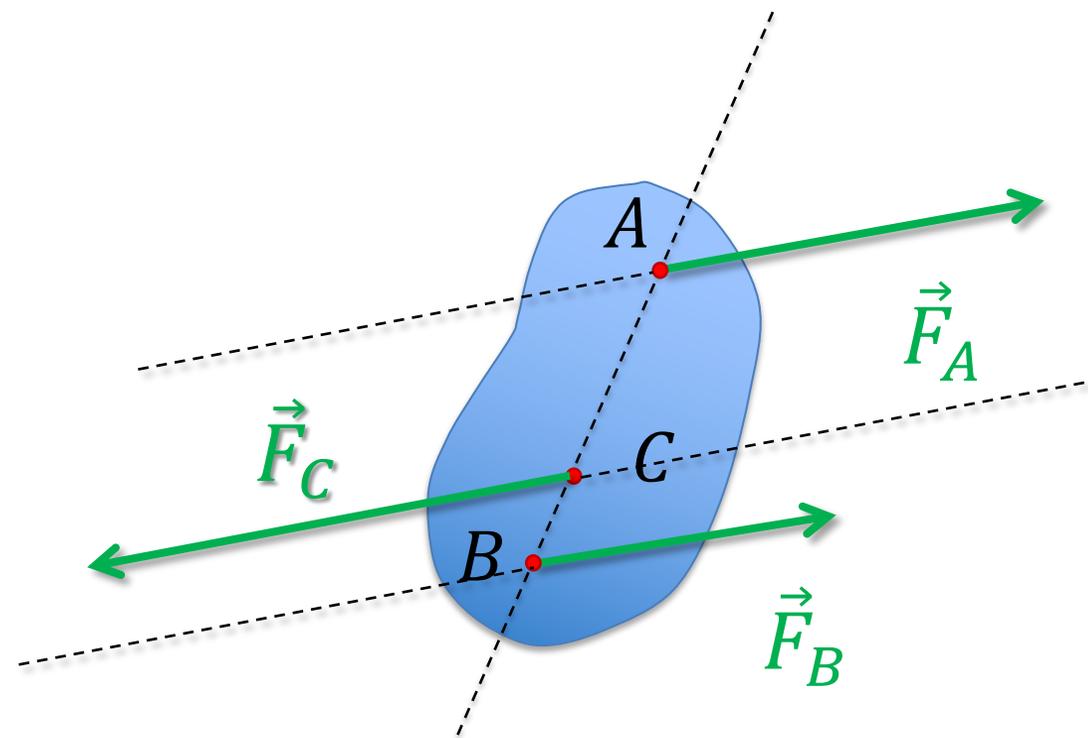
- Elementos de 3 Forças

Equações de Equilíbrio

$$\sum_{n=1}^N \vec{F}_n = 0 \rightarrow \vec{F}_A + \vec{F}_B + \vec{F}_C = 0$$

$$(\vec{M}_R)_O = 0 \rightarrow \text{As 3 forças devem ser concorrentes em } O$$

→ As 3 forças devem ser paralelas



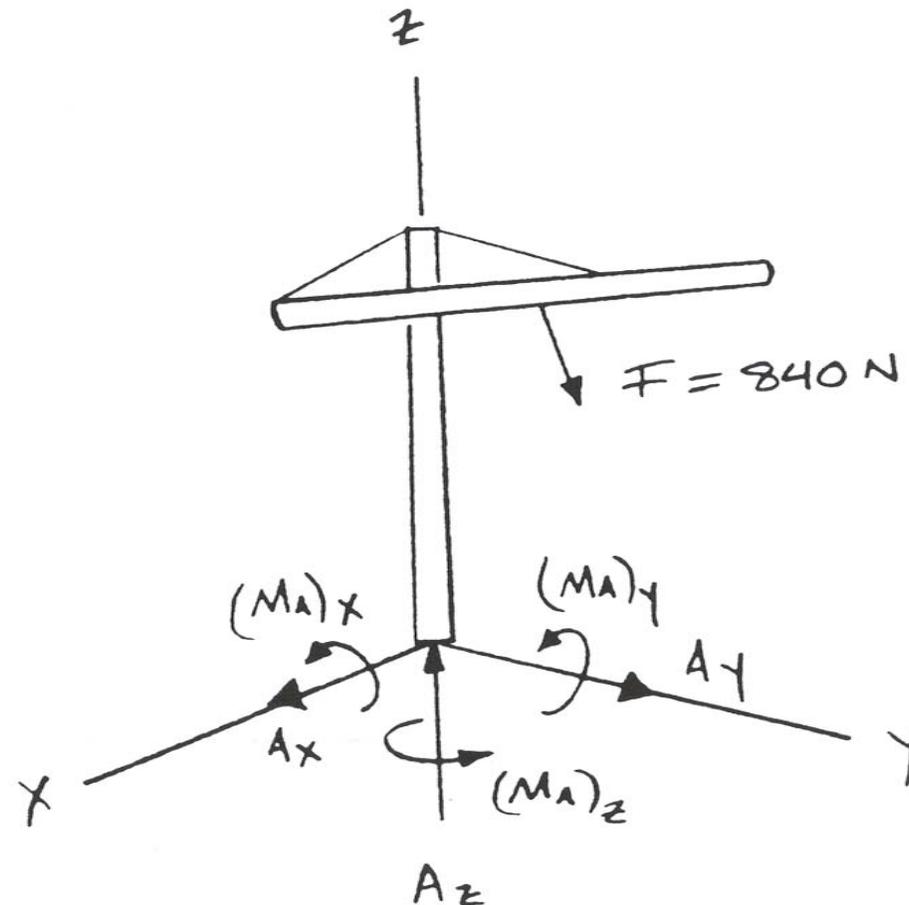
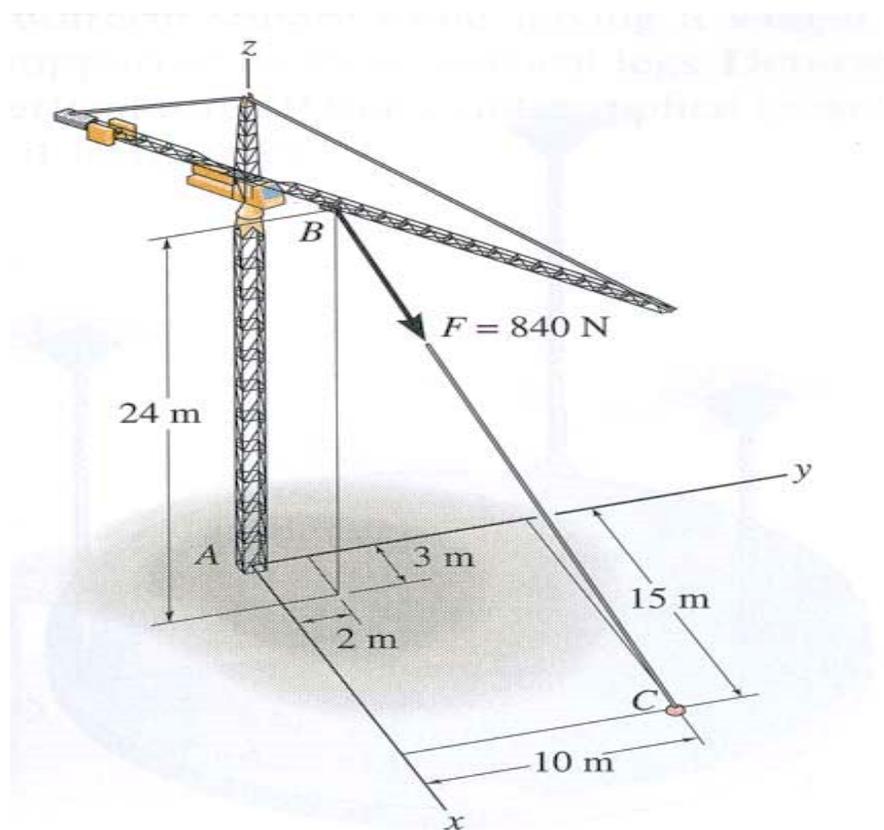
ATENÇÃO para o exemplo (vídeo).



Diagrama de Corpo Livre em 3D

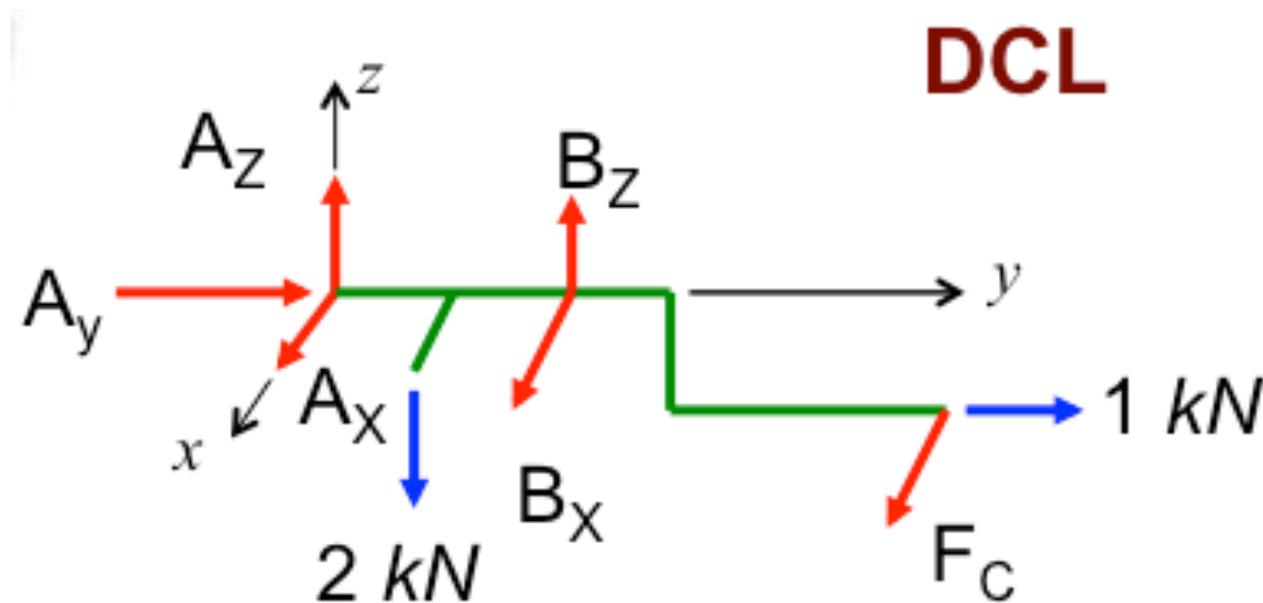
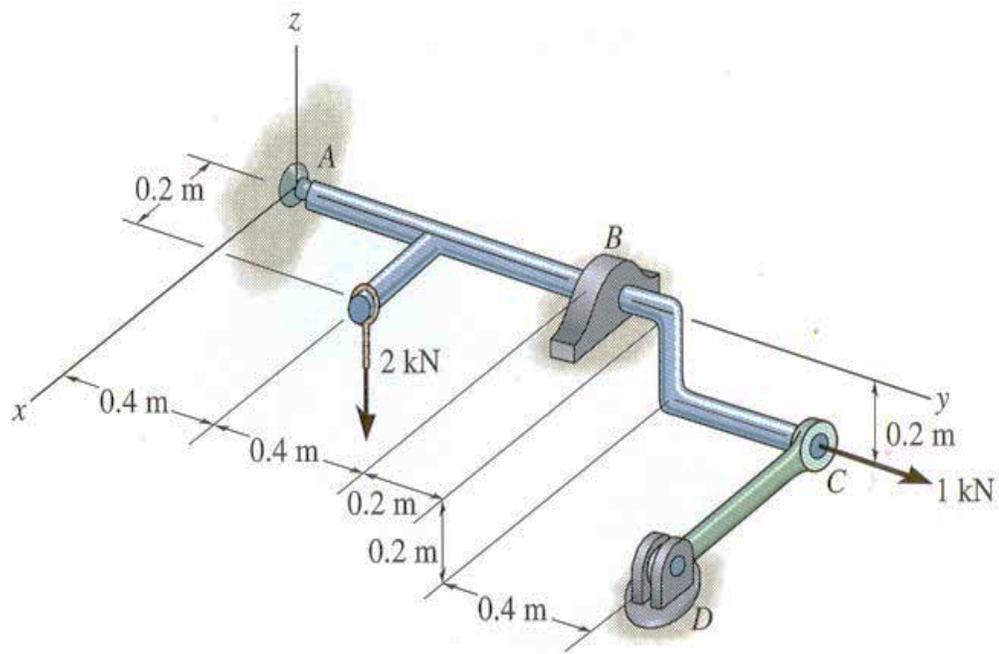
DCL – problemas tridimensionais

- pode parecer trivial...



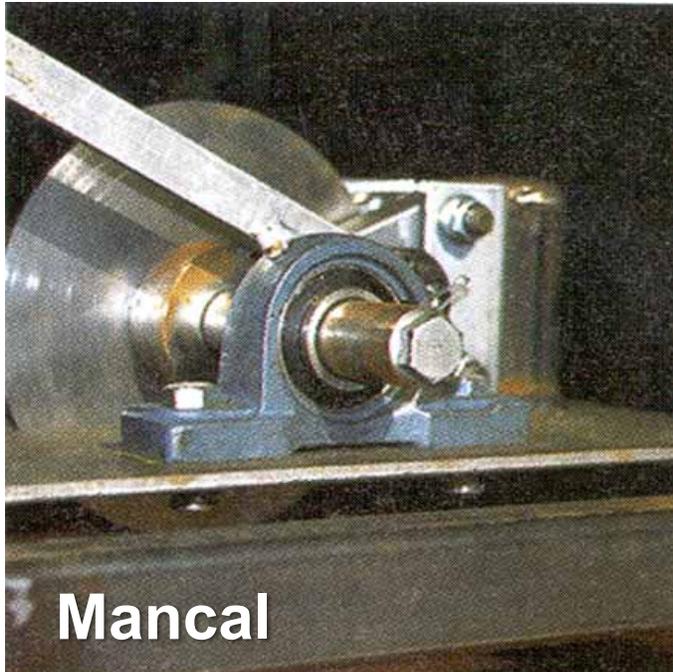
DCL – problemas tridimensionais

... mas há peculiaridades

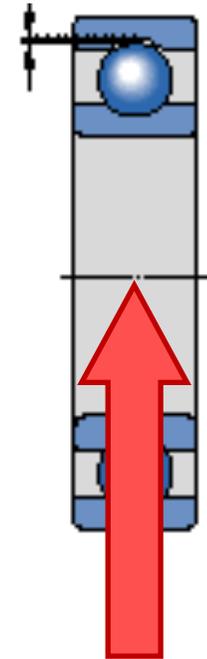


DCL – problemas tridimensionais

- Mancal Radial



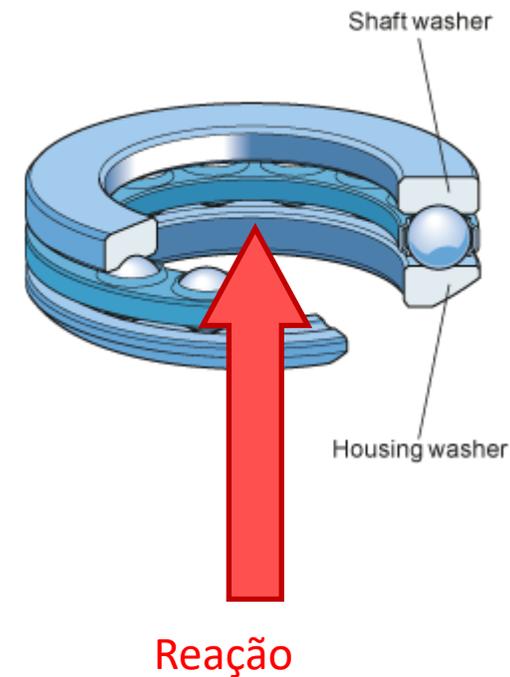
Mancal



Reação
(caso ideal)

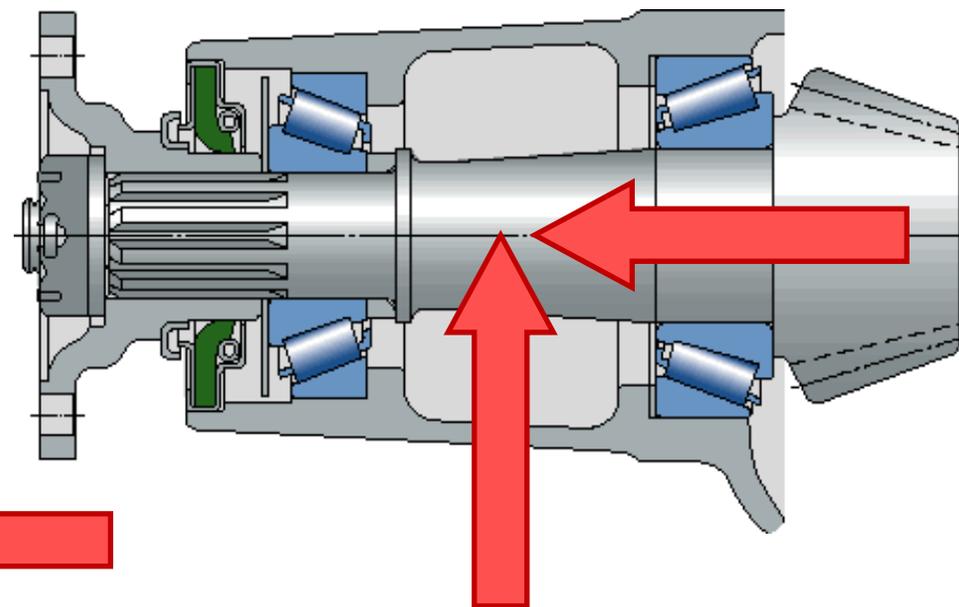
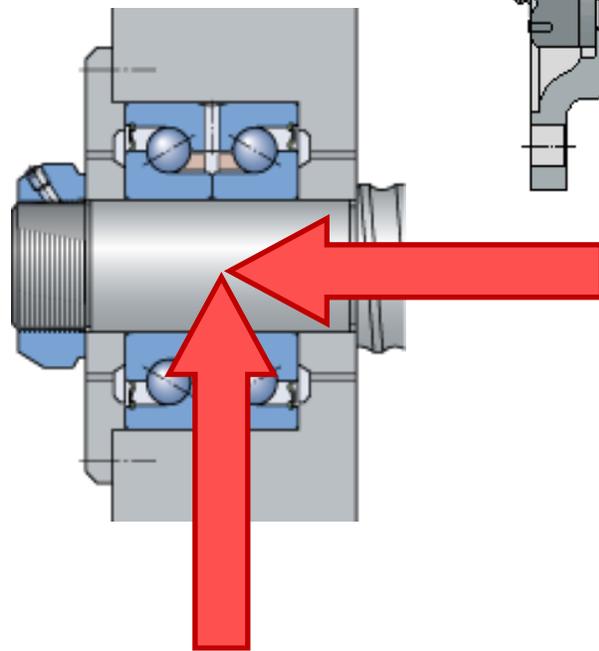
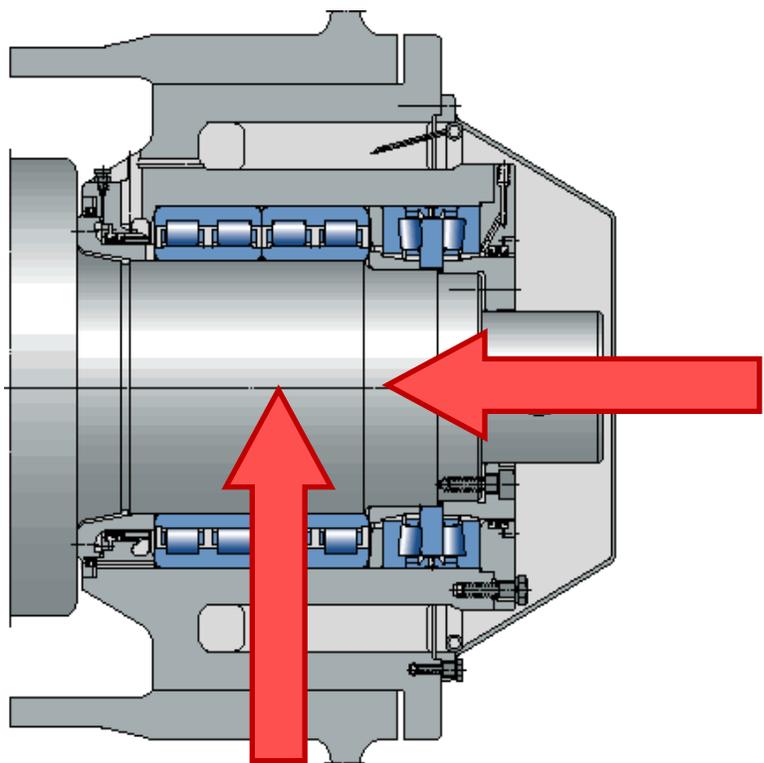
DCL – problemas tridimensionais

- Mancal Axial (de encosto)



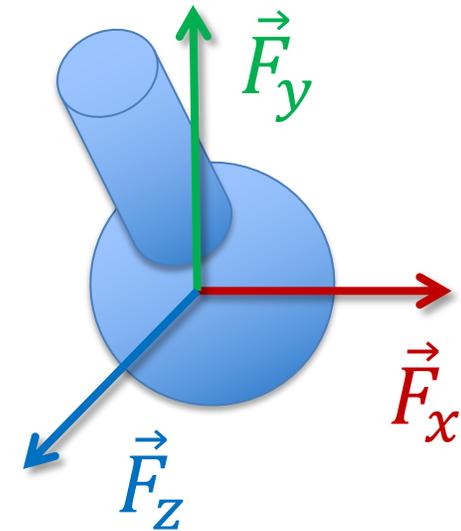
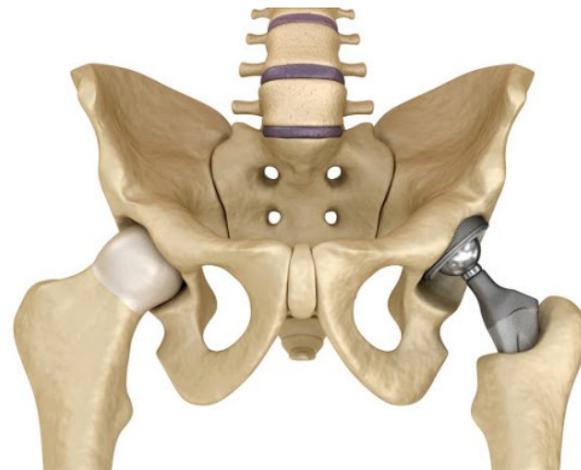
DCL – problemas tridimensionais

- Mancal Radial/Axial



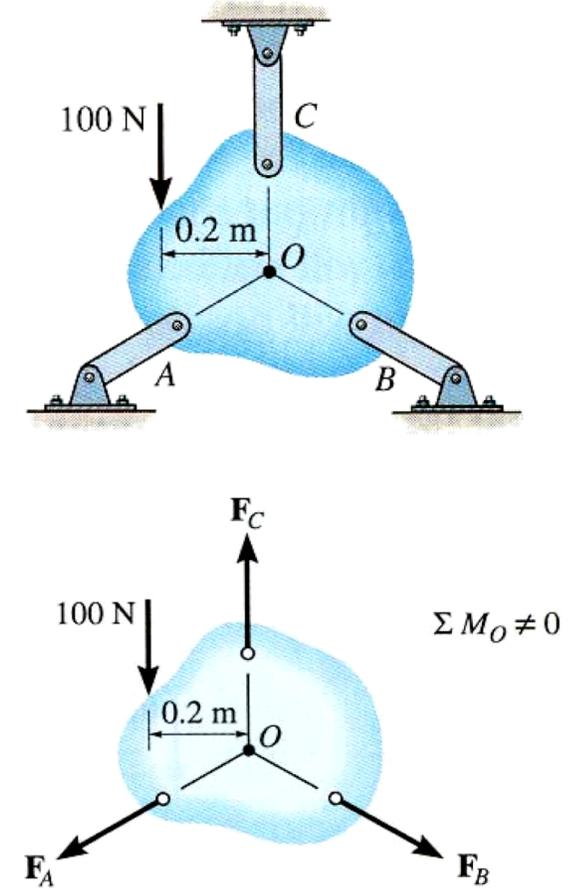
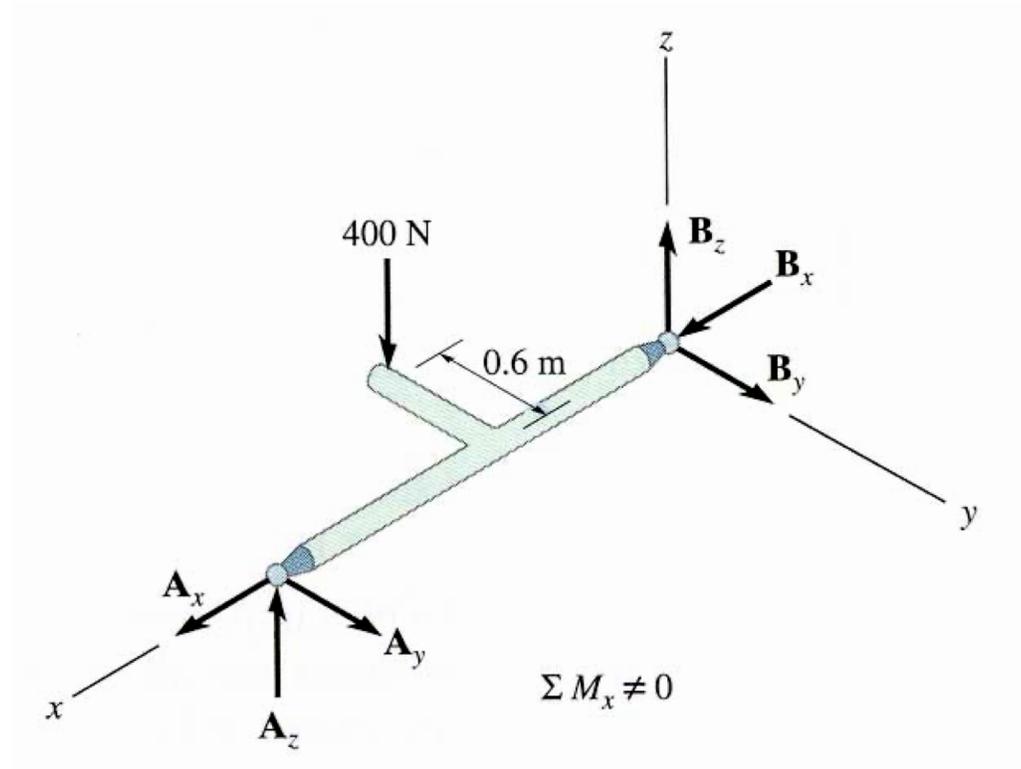
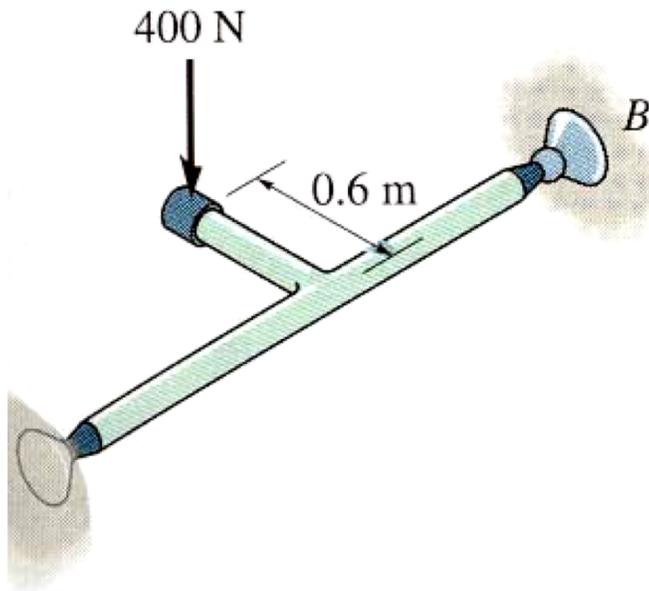
DCL – problemas tridimensionais

- Junta esférica (rótula)



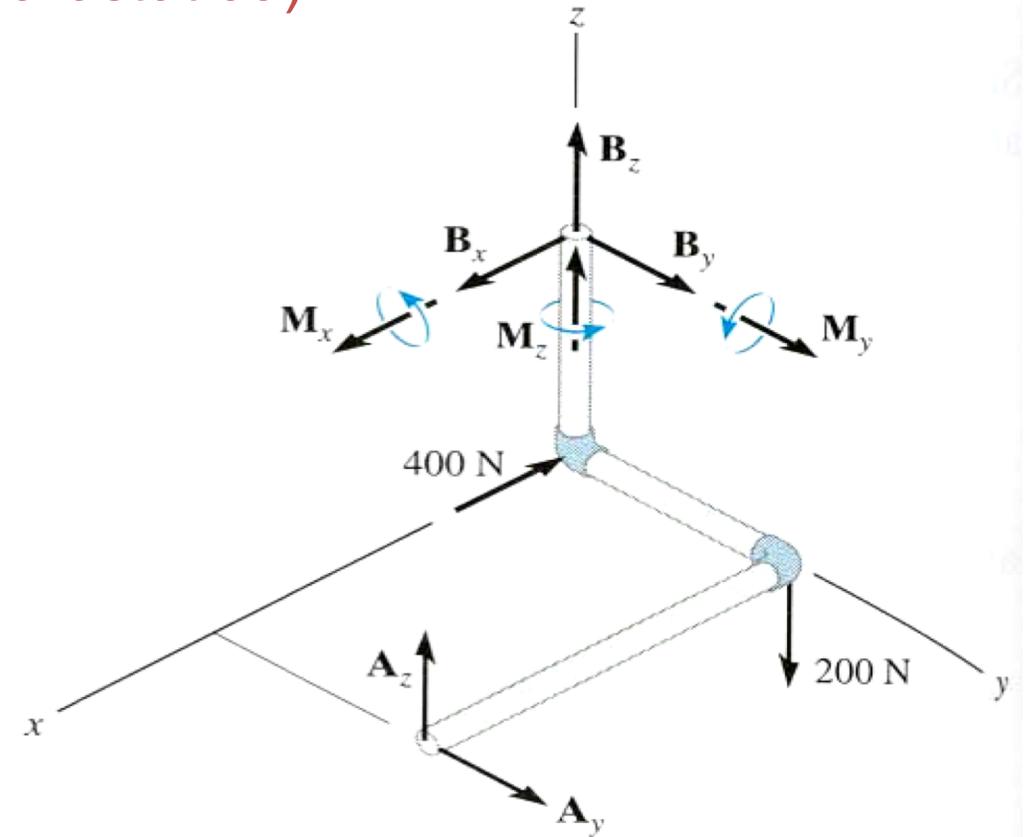
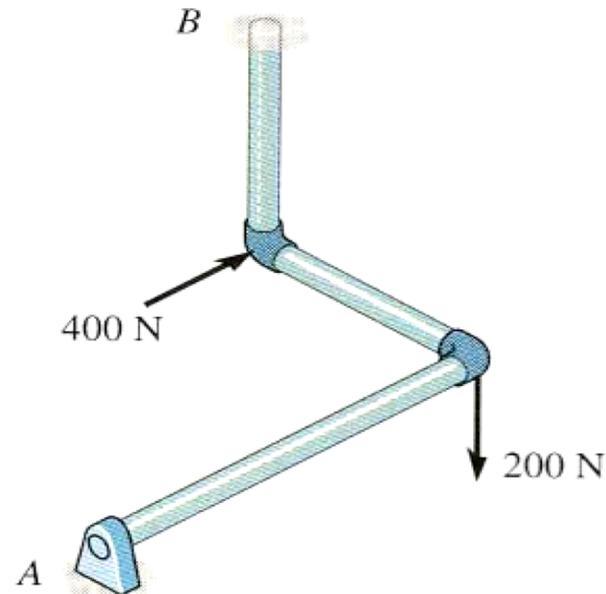
DCL – problemas tridimensionais

- CUIDADO: Restrições Impróprias



DCL – problemas tridimensionais

- CUIDADO: Restrições redundantes (*hiperestático*)





Definir um
SISTEMA DE
REFERÊNCIA

DCL

Desenhar o
DIAGRAMA DE
CORPO LIVRE



$$\Sigma f = 0$$

Escrever as
EQUAÇÕES DO
EQUILÍBRIO



Por hora, é isso meus caros!

Engineering Flowchart

