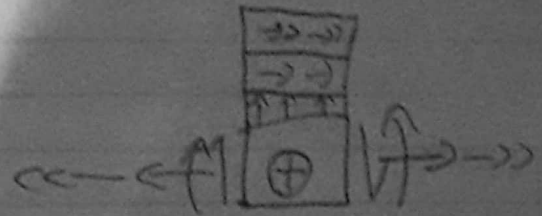
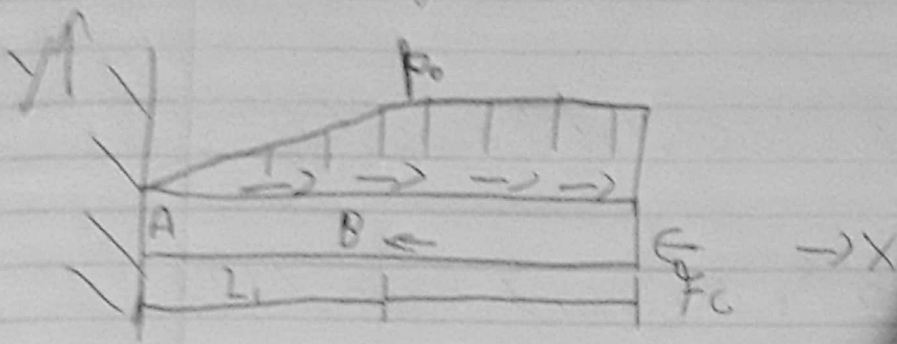


Parte 1 figura abaixo - 061



$$AE \frac{d^2 u(x)}{dx^2} = \frac{dN(x)}{dx} = -p(x)$$

$$\sigma_{xx} = \frac{N(x)}{A} ; x = L_1 + L_2 \rightarrow N(x) = -F_c$$

$$p(x) = \frac{p_0}{L_1} \langle x-0 \rangle^1 - \frac{p_0}{L_1} \langle x-L_1 \rangle^1 - F_B \langle x-L_1 \rangle^{-1}$$

$$N(x) = + \int -p(x) dx = \frac{-p_0}{2L_1} \langle x-0 \rangle^2 + \frac{p_0}{2L_1} \langle x-L_1 \rangle^2 + F_B \langle x-L_1 \rangle^0 + C_1$$

$$-F_c = \frac{2p_0 L_1 (L_1 + L_2)}{2L_1} + \frac{p_0}{2L_1} L_1^2 + F_B + C_1$$

$$C_1 = p_0 (L_1 + L_2) - \frac{p_0 L_1^2}{2L_1} - F_B - F_c = 0$$

$$N(x) = \frac{-p_0}{2L_1} \langle x-0 \rangle^2 + \frac{p_0}{2L_1} \langle x-L_1 \rangle^2 + F_B \langle x-L_1 \rangle^0$$

$$\sigma_{xx} = \frac{1}{A} \left(\frac{-p_0}{2L_1} \langle X-0 \rangle^2 + \frac{p_0}{2L_1} \langle X-2L_1 \rangle^2 + F_B \langle X-2L_1 \rangle^0 \right)$$

$$N(X) = -250 \langle X-0 \rangle^2 + 250 \langle X-2 \rangle^2 + 1000 \langle X-2 \rangle^0$$

$$\sigma_{xx} = \frac{1}{0,18} (-250 \langle X-0 \rangle^2 + 250 \langle X-2 \rangle^2 + 1000 \langle X-2 \rangle^0)$$

