

Exercício de deformações 10

$$u_1 = 0,001x_1 + 0,009x_2 + 0,006x_3$$

$$u_2 = 0,002x_1 + 0,004x_2 + 0,009x_3$$

$$u_3 = 0,001x_1 + 0,001x_2 - 0,008x_3$$

a) Matriz gradiente

$$[g_{ij}] = [u_{ij}] = \left[\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} 0,001 & 0,009 & 0,006 \\ 0,002 & 0,004 & 0,009 \\ 0,001 & 0,001 & -0,008 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) $[\varepsilon_{ij}] = \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} & \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} & \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} \end{bmatrix}$

Tensor de deformações infinitesimais de Cauchy

$$[\varepsilon_{ij}] = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0,001+0,001 & 0,009+0,002 & 0,006+0,001 \\ 0,002+0,009 & 0,004+0,004 & 0,009+0,001 \\ 0,001+0,006 & 0,001+0,009 & -0,008-0,008 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[\varepsilon_{ij}] = \begin{bmatrix} 0,001 & 0,0055 & 0,0035 \\ 0,0055 & 0,004 & 0,005 \\ 0,0035 & 0,005 & -0,008 \end{bmatrix}$$

© Tensor de rotações infinitesimais

$$[w_{ij}] = \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} - \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0,001-0,001 & 0,009-0,002 & 0,006-0,001 \\ 0,002-0,009 & 0,001-0,001 & 0,009-0,001 \\ 0,001-0,006 & 0,001-0,009 & -0,008+0,008 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[w_{ij}] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0,0035 & 0,0025 \\ -0,0035 & 0 & 0,004 \\ -0,0025 & -0,004 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

① Vetor de rotações infinitesimais

$$\Omega_i = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times \vec{u} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{e}_1 & \hat{e}_2 & \hat{e}_3 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Omega_i = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} \right) \hat{e}_1 + \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} \right) \hat{e}_2 + \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} \right) \hat{e}_3 \right]$$

$$\Omega_i = \frac{1}{2} \left[(0,001-0,009) \hat{e}_1 + (0,006-0,001) \hat{e}_2 + (0,002-0,009) \hat{e}_3 \right]$$

$$\Omega_i = \left[-0,004 \hat{e}_1 + 0,0025 \hat{e}_2 - 0,0035 \hat{e}_3 \right]$$

Parte 2.

Módulo de elasticidade longitudinal (Young) $E = 210 \text{ KN/mm}^2$

Módulo de cisalhamento $G = 80 \text{ KN/mm}^2$

Ⓟ O tensor de tensões $[\sigma_{ij}] \rightarrow \sigma = \epsilon$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_{xx} \\ \sigma_{yy} \\ \sigma_{zz} \\ \sigma_{xy} = \sigma_{yx} \\ \sigma_{xz} = \sigma_{zx} \\ \sigma_{yz} = \sigma_{zy} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2G + \lambda & \lambda & \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & 2G + \lambda & \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & \lambda & 2G + \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2G & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2G & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2G \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \epsilon_{xx} \\ \epsilon_{yy} \\ \epsilon_{zz} \\ \epsilon_{xy} = \epsilon_{yx} \\ \epsilon_{xz} = \epsilon_{zx} \\ \epsilon_{yz} = \epsilon_{zy} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{E\nu}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}$$

$$\nu = \frac{E}{2G} - 1$$

$$\nu = \frac{210}{2 \cdot 80} - 1 = 0,3125$$

$$\lambda = \frac{210 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,3125}{(1+0,3125)(1-2 \cdot 0,3125)} = 133,3 \cdot 10^3$$

$$\sigma_{xx} = (2G + \lambda)\epsilon_{xx} + \lambda \cdot \epsilon_{yy} + \lambda \cdot \epsilon_{zz} = 1,6 \cdot 10^2 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{yy} = \lambda \cdot \epsilon_{xx} + (2G + \lambda)\epsilon_{yy} + \lambda \cdot \epsilon_{zz} = 1,12 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{zz} = \lambda \cdot \epsilon_{xx} + \lambda \cdot \epsilon_{yy} + (2G + \lambda)\epsilon_{zz} = -1,28 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{xy} = \sigma_{yx} = 2G\epsilon_{xy} = 2G\epsilon_{yx} = 8,8 \cdot 10^2 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{zx} = \sigma_{xz} = 2G\epsilon_{xz} = 2G\epsilon_{zx} = 5,6 \cdot 10^2 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{yz} = \sigma_{zy} = 2G\epsilon_{yz} = 2G\epsilon_{zy} = 8 \cdot 10^2 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

② Dilatações Cúbica $\rightarrow \Delta = \epsilon_{xx} + \epsilon_{yy} + \epsilon_{zz}$

$$\Delta = (0,001) + (0,007) + (-0,008) = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{\Delta = 0}$$

Exercício deformações 11

① (u_a, v_a) (u_b, v_b) (u_c, v_c) (u_d, v_d)

$$u_a = 2 - 0 = 2 \quad u_b = 3,55 - 1,5 = 2,05 \quad u_c = 3,5 - 1,5 = 2$$

$$v_a = 2 - 0 = 2 \quad v_b = 2,07 - 0 = 2,07 \quad v_c = 3,47 - 1,5 = 1,97$$

$$\boxed{(u_a, v_a) = (2, 2)} \quad \boxed{(u_b, v_b) = (2,05; 2,07)} \quad \boxed{(u_c, v_c) = (2; 1,97)}$$

$$u_d = 1,95 - 0 = 1,95 \quad v_d = 3,4 - 1,5 = 1,9$$

$$\boxed{(u_d, v_d) = (1,95; 1,9)}$$

② Componentes de deformação em torno do ponto A

Deformações exxa

$$L_{ab} = X_b - X_a = 1,5 - 0 = 1,5$$

$$\Delta L_{ab} = L_{fe} - L_{ab} = 1,55 - 1,5$$

$$L_{fe} = X_f - X_e = 3,55 - 2 = 1,55$$

$$\Delta L_{ab} = 0,05$$

$$\epsilon_{xxa} = \frac{\Delta L_{ab}}{L_{ab}} = \frac{0,05}{1,5} \approx \boxed{0,03}$$

Deslocamento angular θ_{Vxa}

Deformações exxa

$$L_{ad} = 1,5 - 0 = 1,5$$

$$\Delta V_{ab} = Y_f - Y_e = 2,07 - 2 = 0,07$$

$$L_{eh} = 3,4 - 2 = 1,4$$

$$\Delta L_{ad} = 1,4 - 1,5 = -0,1$$

$$\theta_{Vxa} = \frac{\Delta V_{ab}}{L_{ab}} = \frac{0,07}{1,5} \approx \boxed{0,05}$$

$$\epsilon_{yya} = \frac{\Delta L_{ad}}{L_{ad}} = \frac{-0,1}{1,5} \approx \boxed{-0,07}$$

Deslocamento angular θ_{xya}

$$\Delta u_{ad} = x_h - x_e = 1,95 - 2$$

$$\Delta u_{ad} = -0,05$$

$$\theta_{xya} = \frac{\Delta u_{ad}}{L_{ab}} = \frac{-0,05}{1,5}$$

$$\boxed{\theta_{xya} = -0,03}$$

Componente de deformação angular $e_{yx} = e_{xy}$

$$e_{xya} = \frac{(\theta_{vx} + \theta_{wy})}{2}$$

$$e_{xya} = \frac{(-0,03 + 0,05)}{2} = \boxed{0,01}$$

Rotações de corpo rígido do ponto A em torno do eixo Z, Ω_z

$$\Omega_z = \frac{(\theta_{vx} - \theta_{wy})}{2} = \frac{0,05 - (-0,03)}{2} = \boxed{0,04}$$

Determinação do tensor de tensões e_{ij}

$$e_{ij} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0,03 & 0,01 & 0 \\ 0,01 & -0,01 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$[\sigma_{ij}] = \begin{bmatrix} 0,16 & 0,88 & 0,56 \\ 0,88 & 1,12 & 0,8 \\ 0,56 & 0,8 & -1,28 \end{bmatrix} \text{ KN/mm}^2$$

$$\textcircled{9} \vec{\tau}_i = \sigma_{ij} \vec{m}_j = \begin{bmatrix} 0,16 & 0,88 & 0,56 \\ 0,88 & 1,12 & 0,8 \\ 0,56 & 0,8 & -1,28 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\vec{\tau}_i = \begin{bmatrix} 92,34 \\ -323,3 \\ 844,6 \end{bmatrix} \text{ N/mm}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0,09234 \\ -0,3233 \\ 0,8446 \end{bmatrix} \text{ KN/mm}^2$$

$$\vec{\tau}_m = (\vec{\tau}_i \cdot \vec{m}) \vec{m}$$

$$\vec{\tau}_m = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 92,34 \\ -323,3 \\ 844,6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \begin{bmatrix} 431,1 \\ -431,1 \\ 431,1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{\tau}^m = \begin{bmatrix} 0,4311 \\ -0,4311 \\ 0,4311 \end{bmatrix} \text{ KN/mm}^2$$

$$\vec{\tau}_i = \vec{\tau}_i - \vec{\tau}^m$$

$$\vec{\tau}_i = \begin{bmatrix} 92,34 \\ -323,3 \\ 844,6 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 431,1 \\ -431,1 \\ 431,1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \vec{\tau}_i = \begin{bmatrix} -0,3381 \\ 0,1078 \\ 0,4465 \end{bmatrix} \text{ KN/mm}^2$$

Parte 2

$$\textcircled{3} \quad [\sigma_{ij}] \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_{xx} \\ \sigma_{yy} \\ \sigma_{zz} \\ \sigma_{xy} = \sigma_{yx} \\ \sigma_{xz} = \sigma_{zx} \\ \sigma_{yz} = \sigma_{zy} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2G + \lambda & \lambda & \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & 2G + \lambda & \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & \lambda & 2G + \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2G & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2G & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2G \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} e_x \\ e_{yy} \\ e_{zz} \\ e_{xy} = e_{yx} \\ e_{xz} = e_{zx} \\ e_{yz} = e_{zy} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\nu = \frac{E}{2G} - 1 = \frac{50 \cdot 10^3}{2 \cdot 85 \cdot 10^3} - 1 = -0,15$$

$$\lambda = \frac{E \nu}{(1 + \nu)(1 - 2\nu)} = -1,15 \cdot 10^4$$

$$\sigma_{xx} = (2G + \lambda)e_{xx} + \lambda e_{yy} + \lambda e_{zz} = 3,46 \text{ KN/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{yy} = \lambda e_{xx} + e_{yy}(2G + \lambda) + e_{zz}(\lambda) = -6,54 \text{ KN/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{zz} = \lambda e_{xx} + e_{yy} \cdot \lambda + (2G + \lambda)e_{zz} = 0,462 \text{ KN/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{xy} = \sigma_{yx} = 2G \cdot e_{xy} = 2G e_{yx} = 1 \text{ KN/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{xz} = \sigma_{zx} = 2G \cdot e_{zx} = 2G e_{xz} = 0 \text{ KN/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{zy} = \sigma_{yz} = 2G e_{zy} = 2G e_{yz} = 0 \text{ KN/mm}^2$$

$$[\sigma_{ij}] = \begin{bmatrix} 3,46 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -6,54 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0,462 \end{bmatrix} \text{ KN/mm}^2$$

$$\textcircled{4} \vec{\tau}_i = \sigma_{ij} \vec{m}_j$$

$$\vec{\tau}_i = \begin{bmatrix} 3,46 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -6,54 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0,462 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \vec{\tau}_i = \begin{bmatrix} -1,441 \\ -5,330 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ KN/mm}^2$$

$$\vec{\tau}_i^m = (\vec{\tau}_i \cdot \vec{m}) \vec{m}$$

$$\vec{\tau}_i^m = \left(\begin{bmatrix} -1,441 \\ -5,330 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,5280 \\ -0,5280 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ KN/mm}^2$$

$$\vec{\tau}_i = \vec{\tau}_i - \vec{\tau}_i^m = \begin{bmatrix} -1,441 \\ -5,330 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0,5280 \\ -0,5280 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{\tau}_i = \begin{bmatrix} -2,269 \\ -4,803 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ KN/mm}^2$$