

## EXERCÍCIOS CONCEITUAIS

1. Mostre que se um carregamento distribuído ao longo de um comprimento tem intensidade  $w(x)$ , então o carregamento estático equivalente tem intensidade:

$$F_R = \int_0^L w(x) dx$$

Dica: reduza o carregamento distribuído a um carregamento pontual agindo sobre um elemento diferencial de comprimento  $dx$  e mostre que a intensidade total desse carregamento resulta na expressão acima.

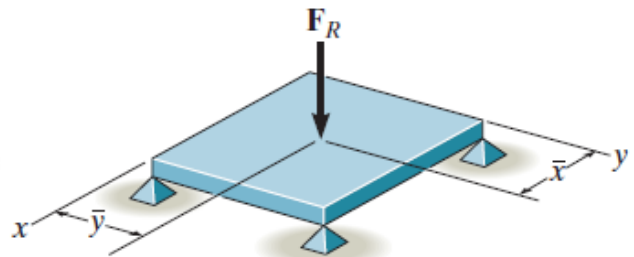
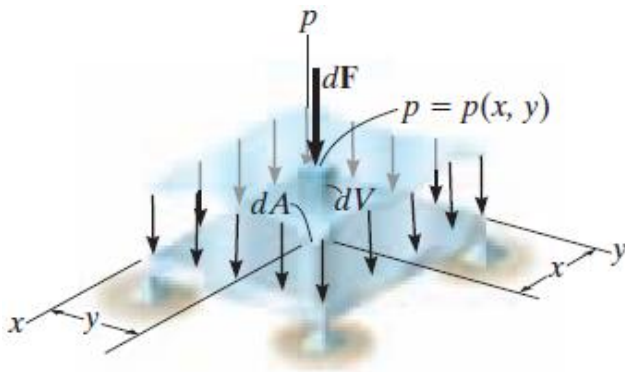
2. Mostre que se um carregamento distribuído de intensidade  $w(x)$  tem intensidade resultante  $F_R$ , a posição  $\bar{x}$  da linha de ação de  $F_R$  é dada por:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\int_0^L xw(x) dx}{\int_0^L w(x) dx}$$

Dica: iguale os momentos da força resultante  $F_R$  e da força distribuída agindo num elemento  $dx$ .

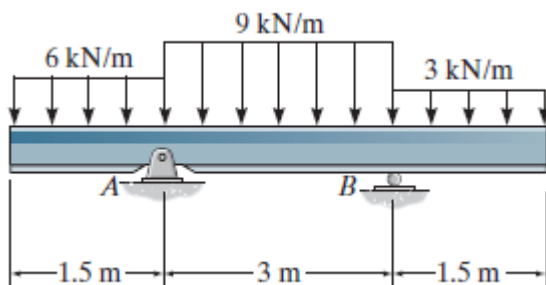
3. A partir da análise dos exercícios anteriores, mostre que, para o caso geral de uma força bidimensional distribuída sobre uma área finita de intensidade  $p = p(x, y)$ , com unidades de força por unidade de área  $[N/m^2]$ , a intensidade da força resultante e sua localização são dadas por:

$$F_R = \int_A p(x, y) dA, \quad \bar{x} = \frac{\int_A xp(x, y) dA}{\int_A p(x, y) dA}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\int_A yp(x, y) dA}{\int_A p(x, y) dA}$$

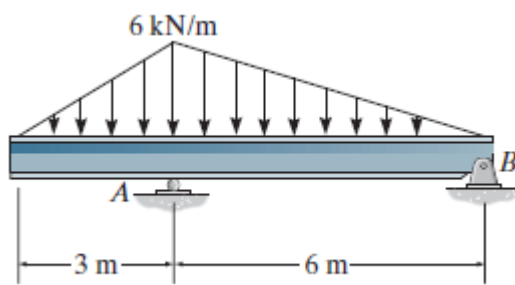


## EXERCÍCIOS FUNDAMENTAIS

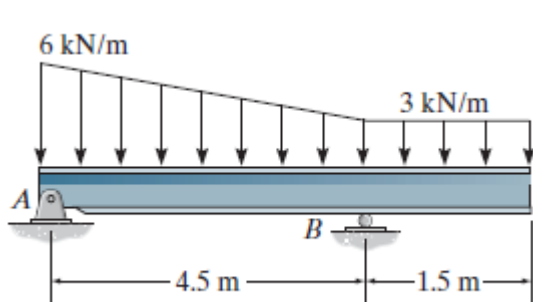
1. Determine o carregamento estático equivalente e sua localização medida a partir da extremidade esquerda da viga para cada carregamento mostrado.



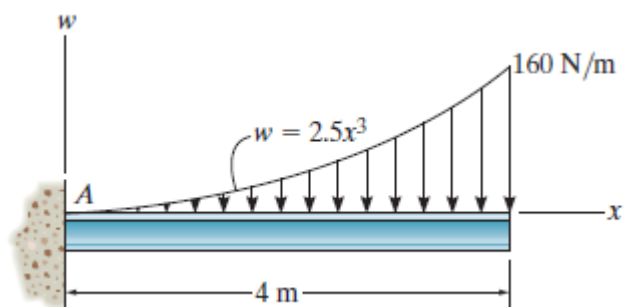
$$F_R = 40.5 \text{ kN} \downarrow, d = 2.75 \text{ m}$$



$$F_R = 27 \text{ kN} \downarrow, d = 4 \text{ m}$$

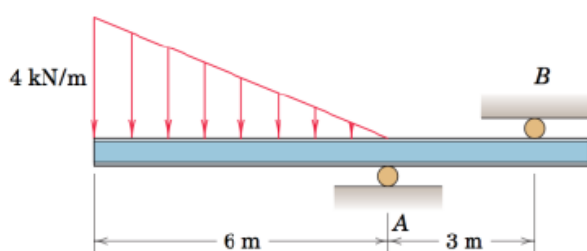


$$F_R = 24.75 \text{ kN} \downarrow, d = 2.59 \text{ m}$$

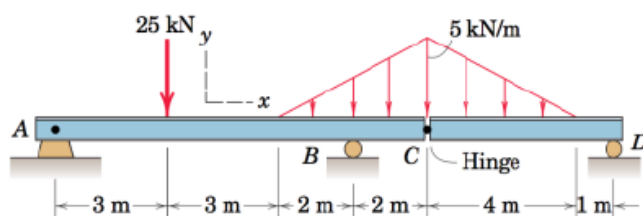


$$F_R = 160 \text{ N}, d = 3.20 \text{ m}$$

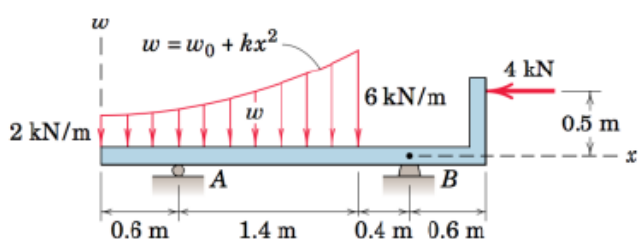
4. Determine as reações nos suportes A, B e D das estruturas mostradas abaixo.



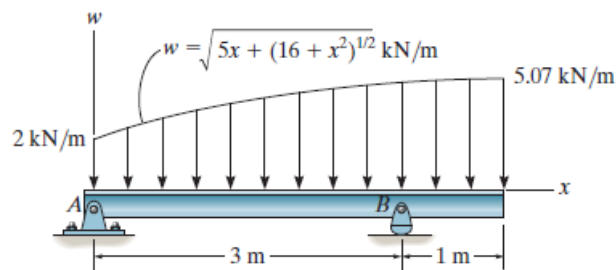
$$A_y = 28 \text{ kN} \uparrow, B_y = 16 \text{ kN} \downarrow$$



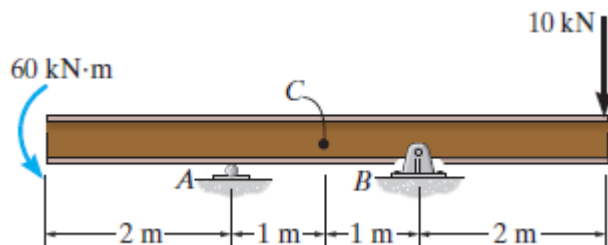
$$A_y = 12.96 \text{ kN} \uparrow, B_y = 29.4 \text{ kN} \uparrow, D_y = 2.67 \text{ kN} \uparrow$$



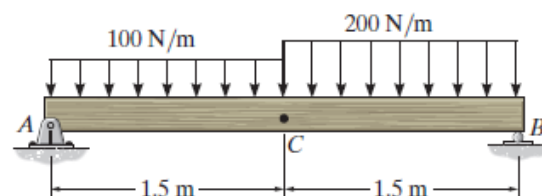
$$A_y = 5.56 \text{ kN} \uparrow, B_x = 4 \text{ kN} \rightarrow, B_y = 1.111 \text{ kN} \uparrow \quad A_y = 3.63 \text{ kN}, B_y = 11.27 \text{ kN} \text{ (avale a integral numericamente)}$$



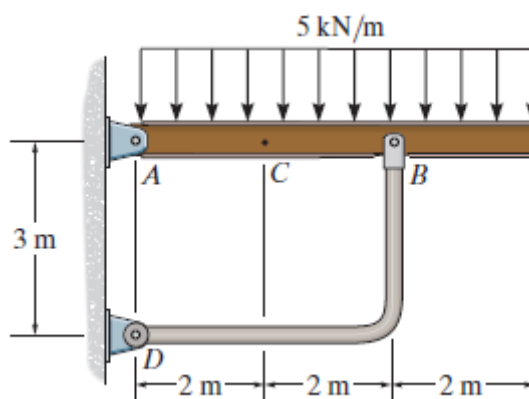
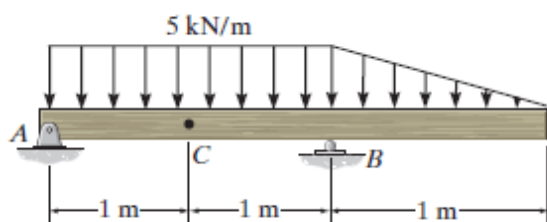
5. Obtenha os esforços internos resultantes (força normal, torque, esforço cortante e momento fletor) agindo no ponto C, mostrado nas figuras abaixo.



$$N_C = 0, T_C = 0, V_C = 20 \text{ kN} \downarrow, M_C = 40 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \curvearrowright$$



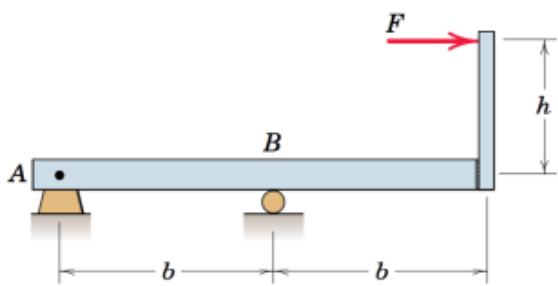
$$N_C = 0, T_C = 0, V_C = 37.5 \text{ N}, M_C = 169 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} \curvearrowright$$



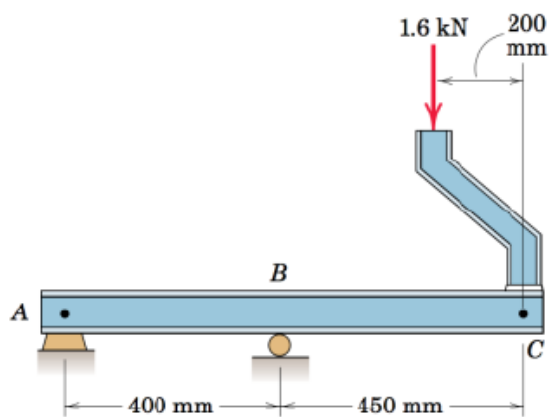
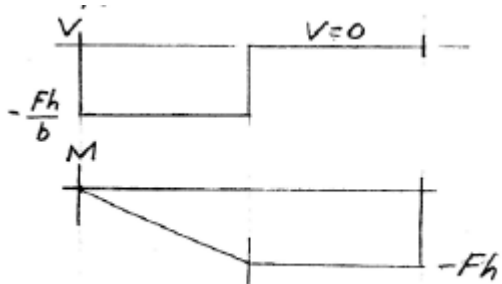
$$N_C = 0, T_C = 0, V_C = 0.471 \text{ kN } \uparrow, M_C = 2.08 \text{ kN.m } \curvearrowright$$

$$N_C = 30 \text{ kN}, T_C = 0, V_C = 2.5 \text{ kN } \uparrow, M_C = 5 \text{ kN.m } \curvearrowright$$

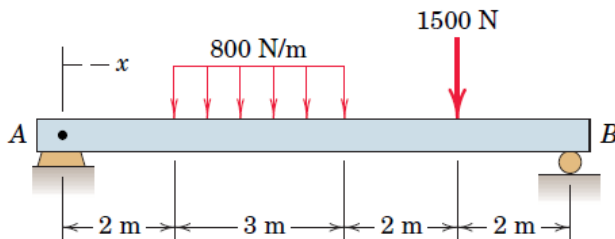
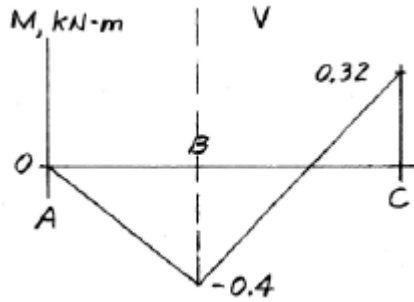
6. Determine os esforços internos ( $N_x(x)$ ,  $T_x(x)$ ,  $V_y(x)$  e  $M_z(x)$ ) em função da posição ao longo das vigas mostradas abaixo.



a)  $N(x) = F$ ,  $T(x) = 0$ ,  $V_y(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{Fh}{b}, & 0 < x < b \\ 0, & b < x < 2b \end{cases}$ ,  $M_z(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{Fh}{b}x, & 0 < x < b \\ -Fh, & b < x < 2b \end{cases}$

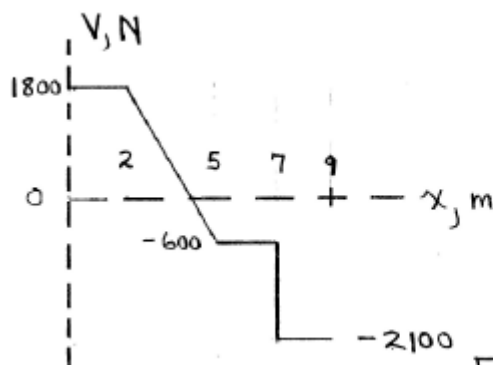


b)  $M_z(x) = \begin{cases} -x, & 0 < x < 0.4 \\ 1.6x - 1.04, & 0.4 < x < 0.85 \end{cases}$



c)  $V_y(x) = \begin{cases} 1800, & 0 < x < 2 \\ -800x + 3400, & 2 < x < 5 \\ -600, & 5 < x < 7 \\ -2100, & 7 < x < 9 \end{cases}$

$M_z(x) = \begin{cases} 1800x, & 0 < x < 2 \\ -400x^2 + 3400x - 1600, & 2 < x < 5 \\ 8400 - 600x, & 5 < x < 7 \\ -2100x + 18900, & 7 < x < 9 \end{cases}$



At  $x = 6$  m:

$V = -600$  N

$M = 8400 - 600(6)$

$= 4800$  N·m

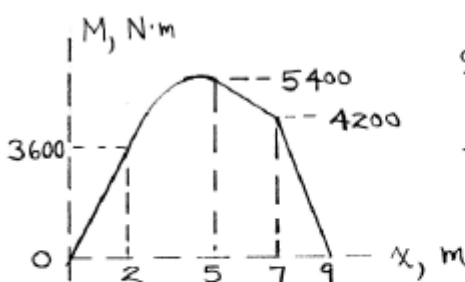
For  $M_{max}$ ,

$\frac{dM}{dx} = 0$

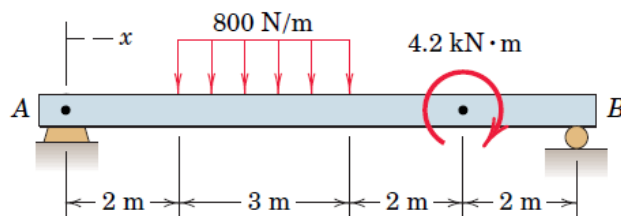
$\frac{d}{dx} (-400x^2 + 3400x - 1600)$

$= -800x + 3400 = 0$

$x = 4.25$  m

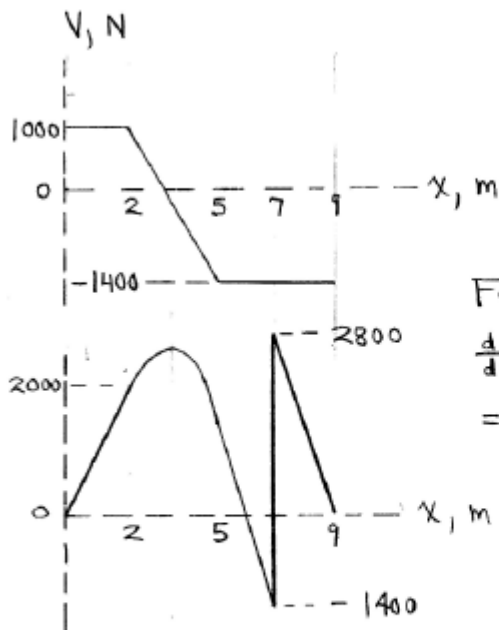


$M_{max} = -400(4.25)^2 + 3400(4.25) - 1600 = 5620$  N·m



$$d) \quad V_y(x) = \begin{cases} 1000, & 0 < x < 2 \\ -800x + 2600, & 2 < x < 5 \\ -1400, & 5 < x < 7 \\ -1400, & 7 < x < 9 \end{cases}$$

$$M_z(x) = \begin{cases} 1000x, & 0 < x < 2 \\ -400x^2 + 2600x - 1600, & 2 < x < 5 \\ 8400 - 1400x, & 5 < x < 7 \\ -1400x + 12600, & 7 < x < 9 \end{cases}$$



At  $x = 6 \text{ m}$ ,

$$V = -1400 \text{ N}$$

$$M = 8400 - 1400(6)$$

$$= 0$$

For  $M_{\max}$ ,  $\frac{dM}{dx} = 0$

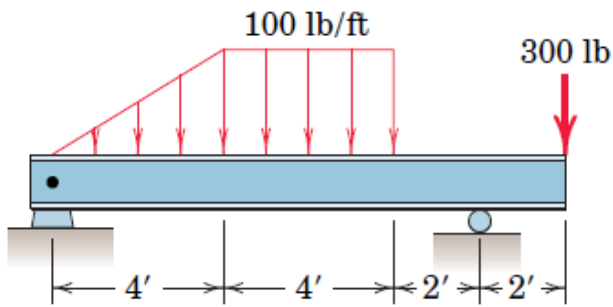
$$\frac{d}{dx} (-400x^2 + 2600x - 1600)$$

$$= -800x + 2600 = 0$$

$$x = 3.25 \text{ m}$$

$$M_{x=3.25} = -400(3.25)^2 + 2600(3.25) - 1600 = 2625 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$\text{So } \underline{M_{\max} = 2800 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}}$$



e) 
$$V_y(x) = \begin{cases} -12.5x^2 + 247, & 0 < x < 4 \\ -100x + 447, & 4 < x < 8 \\ -353, & 8 < x < 10 \\ 300, & 10 < x < 12 \end{cases}, M_z(x) = \begin{cases} -4.17x^3 + 247x, & 0 < x < 4 \\ -50x^2 + 447x - 267, & 4 < x < 8 \\ -353x + 2930, & 8 < x < 10 \\ 300x - 3600, & 10 < x < 12 \end{cases}$$

