

Prova de Grelhas e Treliças – Ensino Remoto Emergencial

Grupo: Legião Urbana

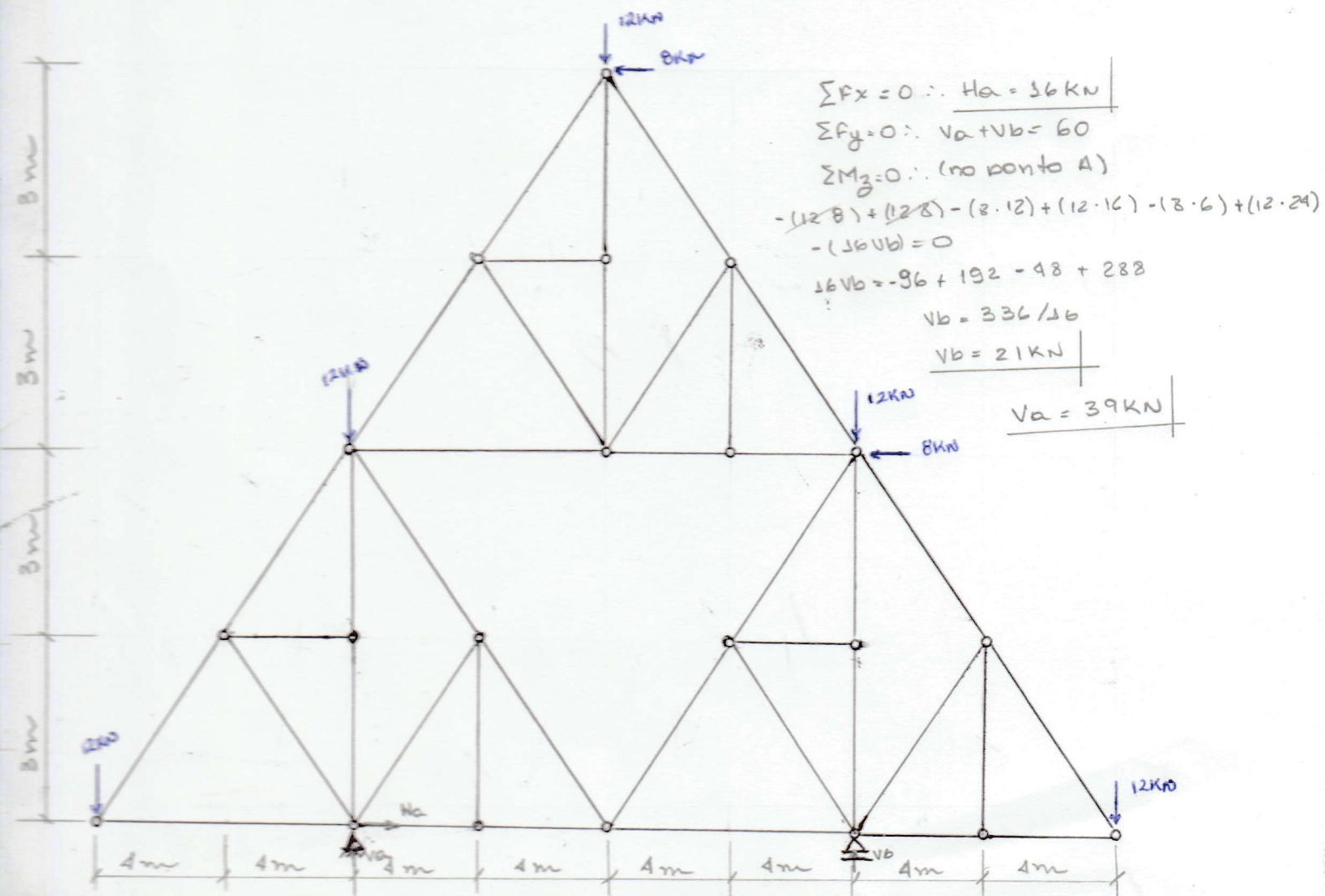
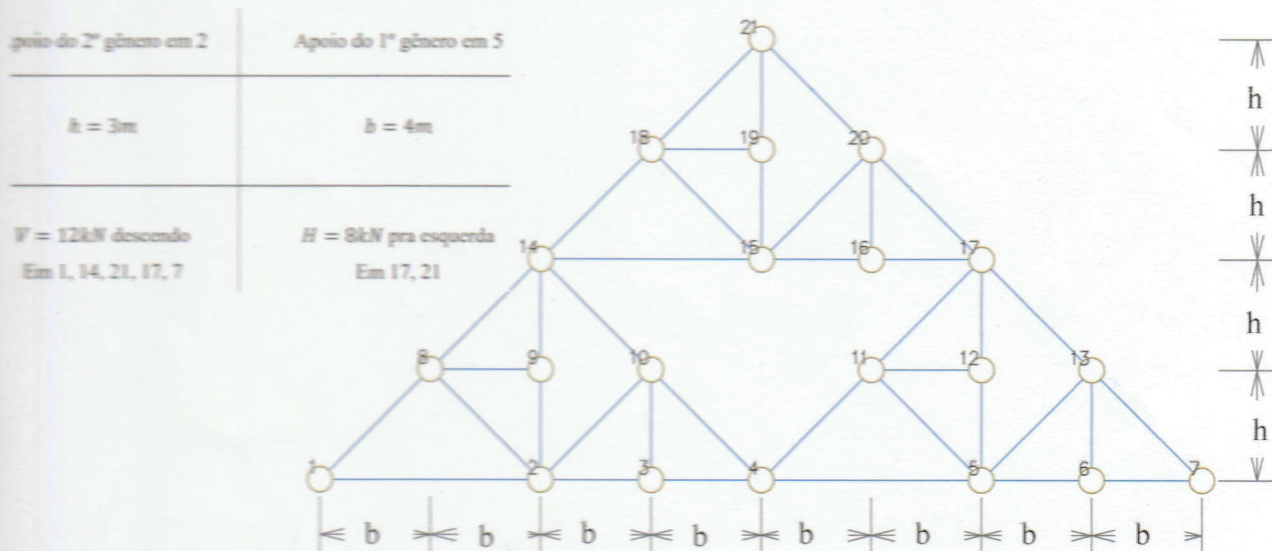
Integrantes:

Ana Sofia Pelosi Drummond – 201710035911

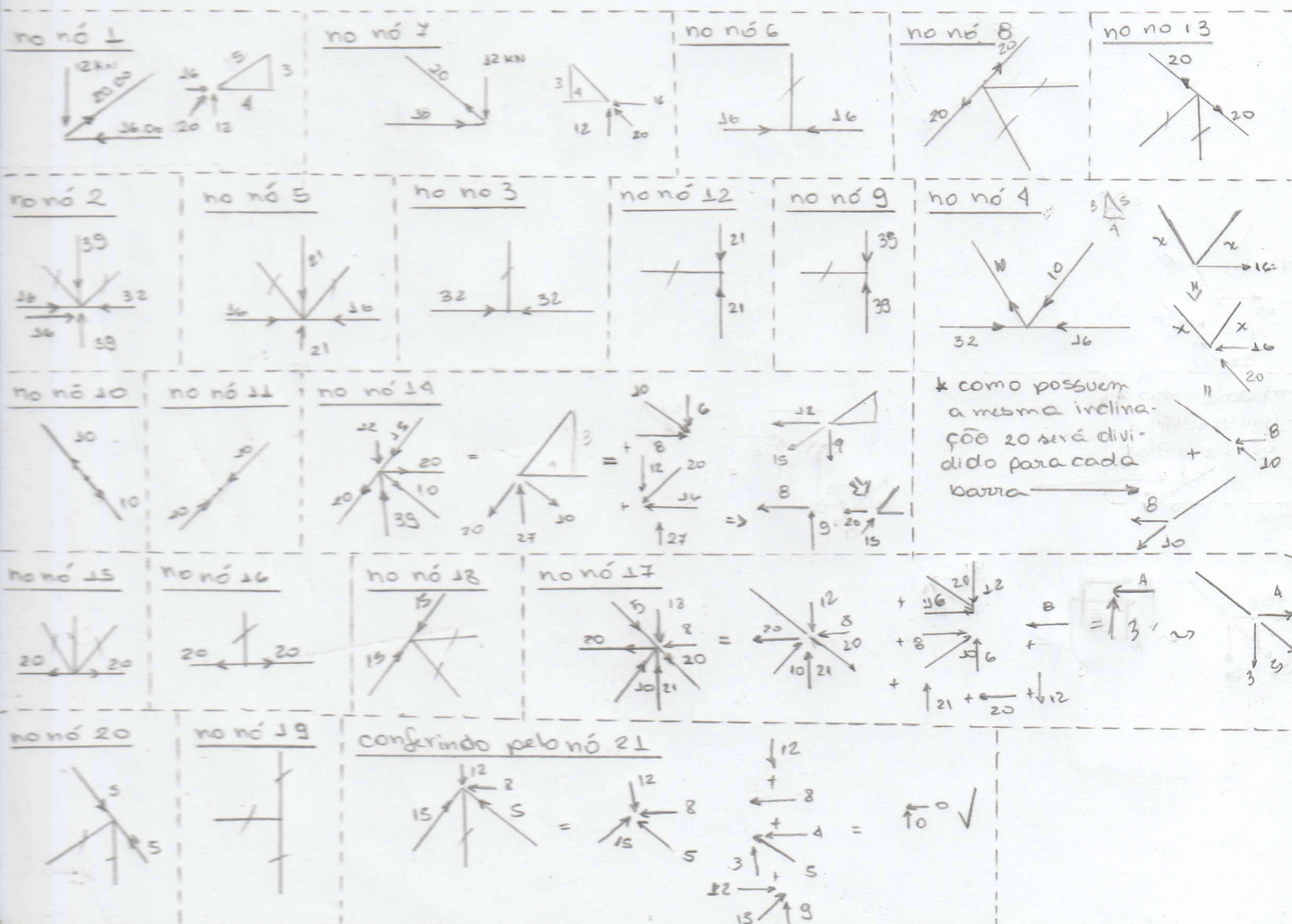
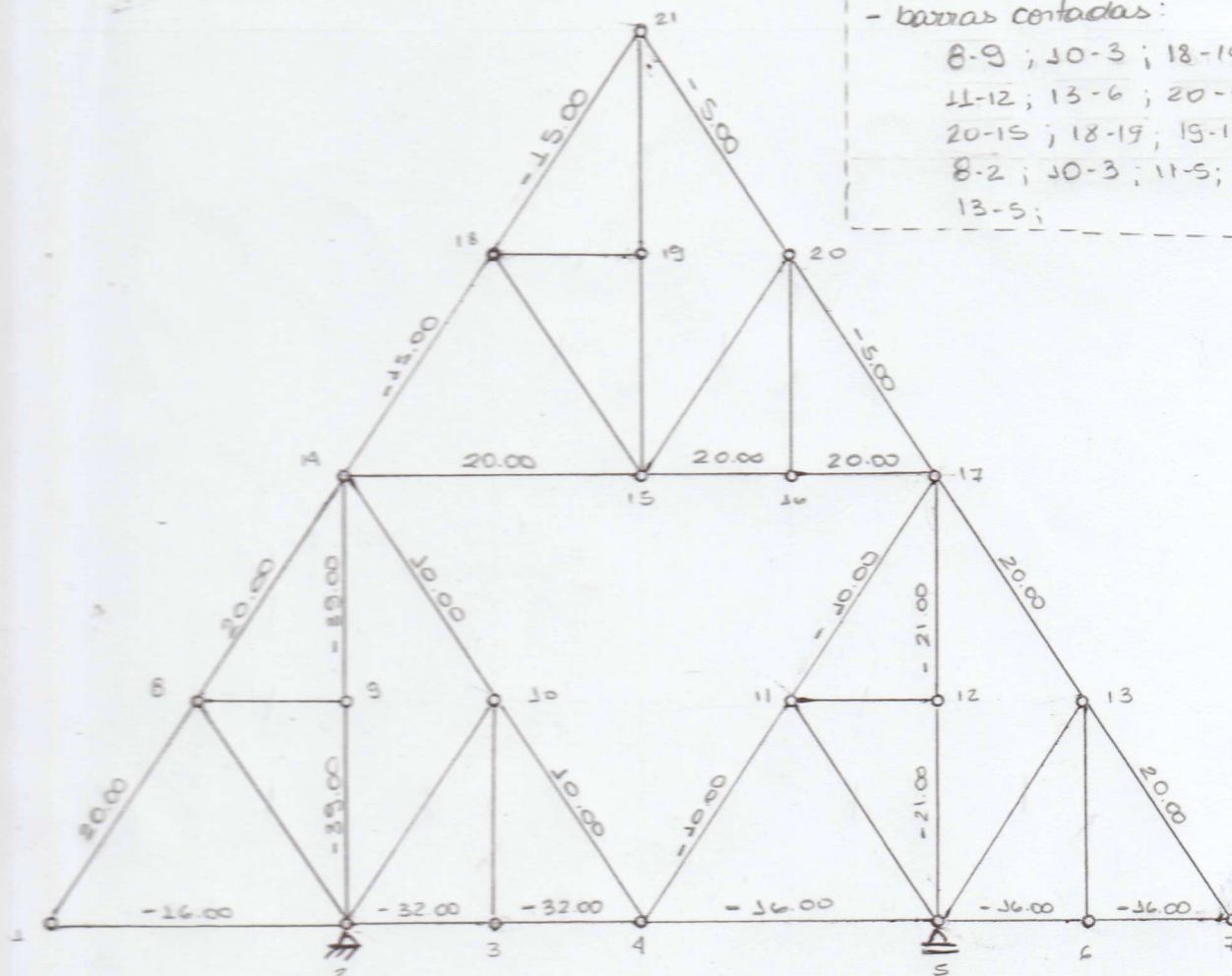
Fernanda Alves Maranhão da Rocha Barbosa – 201710278211

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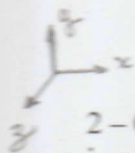
1 – Após aplicar os dados do seu grupo, traçar o diagrama de esforços normais da treliça abaixo, empregando qualquer método de resolução (4,0):



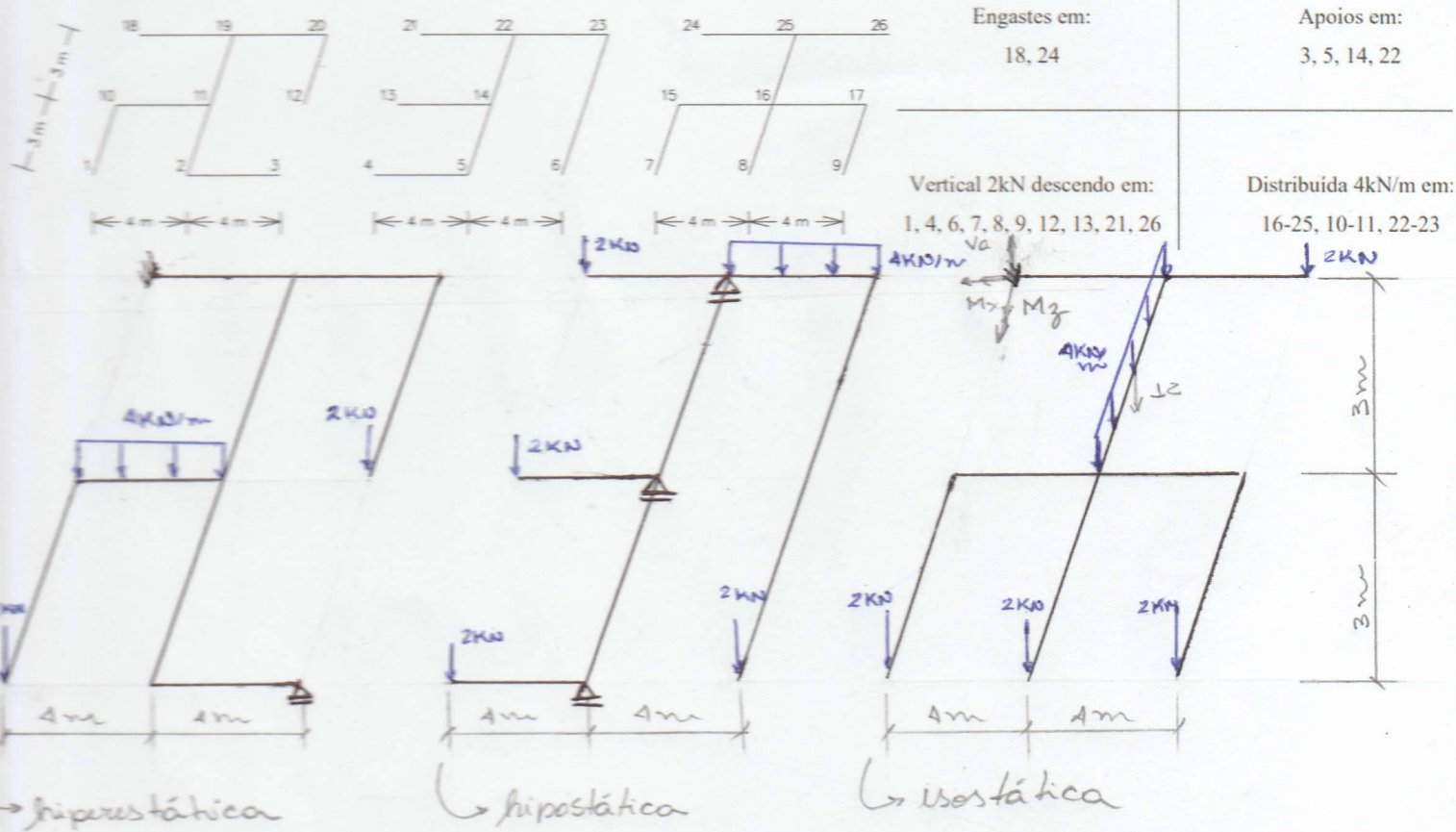
8-9 ; 10-3 ; 18-15,  
11-12 ; 13-6 ; 20-16  
20-15 ; 18-19 ; 19-15 ;  
8-2 ; 10-3 ; 11-5 ;  
13-5 ;







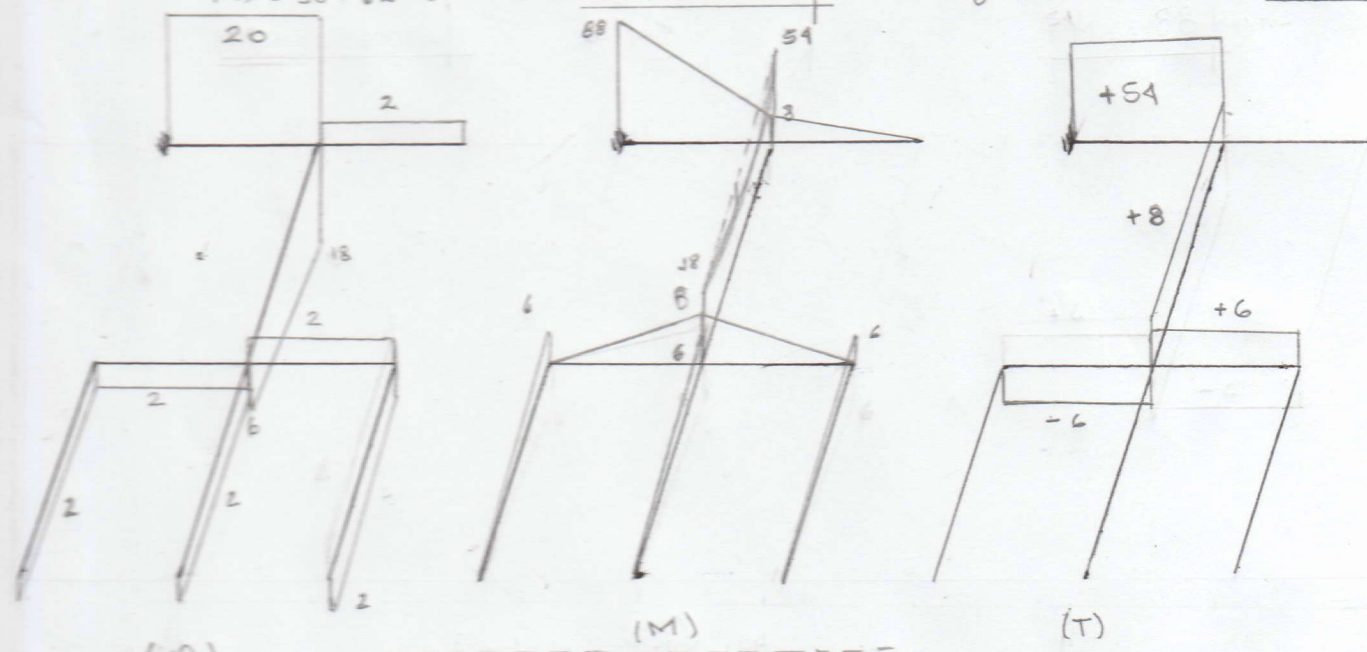
2 - Classificar as estruturas quanto à estaticidade e traçar os diagramas de esforços solicitantes para as grelhas isostáticas (6,0):



$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow V_a = 20 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum M_x = 0 \Rightarrow -M_x + (12 \cdot 1.5) + (2 \cdot 6) + (2 \cdot 6) + (2 \cdot 6) = 0 \Rightarrow M_x = 38 + 12 + 12 + 12 \Rightarrow M_x = 54 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\sum M_z = 0 \Rightarrow -M_z + (2 \cdot 8) + (12 \cdot 4) + (2 \cdot 4) + (2 \cdot 8) = 0 \Rightarrow M_z = 16 + 48 + 8 + 16 \Rightarrow M_z = 88 \text{ kNm}$$



$$M_{\max} = q \cdot \frac{l^2}{8} = 4.5$$

$$(26x) = - (2 \times 8) + (2 \times 4) - (12 \times 4) + 20 \times 8 - 88 = 0$$

$$(F) = 15 - 16 = 2 \times 4 = 8$$

$$(25x) = F_y \cdot 4 - 88 = -8$$

$$(36x) = (2 \times 3) + (2 \times 2) + (2 \times 3) = 13$$

$$(25z) = (2 \times 6) + (2 \times 6) + (2 \times 6) - (12 \times 1.5) = 54$$

$$(17x) = (20 \times 8) - 88 - (12 \times 4) - (2 \times 4) - (2 \times 8) = 0$$