

# Exercício 5

December 6, 2020

## 1 Exercício PA3-5

Exercício com data de entrega para 7 de dezembro de 2020.

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```
[1]: import numpy as np
import sympy as sp
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from IPython.display import display, Math, Image, IFrame
from sympy.abc import x, y, z
sp.init_printing(use_latex='mathjax', latex_mode='equation*')
```

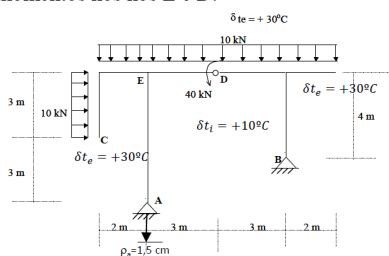
```
[2]: Image("Figuras/PA3-5.png")
```

[2]:

### AValiação 5-PA3 – PRINCÍPIO DOS TRABALHOS VIRTUAIS– EXERCÍCIO 2

A estrutura abaixo é submetida às cargas, variações de temperatura e recalque do apoio A indicados na figura. Todas as barras têm seção retangular de 0,5 m de altura. Calcular o deslocamento horizontal do nó C.  $EI_c = 10^5 \text{ kN.m}^2$ ,  $\alpha = 10^{-5} / ^\circ\text{C}$ .

Observação: apresentar de forma detalhada as equações de equilíbrio para o cálculo das reações de apoio e a obtenção dos momentos nos nós E e D.



## 2 Formulário

### 2.1 Princípio dos Trabalhos Virtuais

$$\delta = \sum_{i=1}^n \int \frac{\bar{M}_i M_i}{EI_i} dx$$

## 2.2 Temperatura

### 2.2.1 Barras Com Seção Transversal Constante

$$\delta = \alpha \cdot \delta t_g \cdot A_{\bar{N}} + \frac{\alpha \cdot \Delta t}{h} A_{\bar{M}}$$

Onde,

- $A_{\bar{N}}$  é a área dos diagramas de esforço normal;
- $A_{\bar{M}}$  é a área dos diagramas de momento fletor;
- $\delta t_g$  é a variação média de temperatura;
- $\Delta t$  é a diferença de temperatura  $\Delta t = \delta t_i - \delta t_e$  (temperatura interna menos a temperatura externa).

### 2.2.2 Barras Com Seção Transversal Variável

$$\delta = \alpha \int_l \bar{N} \delta t_g ds + \alpha \cdot \Delta t \int_l \frac{\bar{M}}{h} ds$$

## 2.3 Recalque

$$\delta = - \sum \bar{R} \cdot \rho$$

## 2.4 Utilização

Calcular o deslocamento para os esforços no Estado de Deformação, em seguida, calcular o deslocamento em função da Temperatura e, em seguida, o deslocamento em função dos recalques. Por último, devido à linearidade, utilizar a superposição de efeitos e somar os resultados.

Para fins práticos, temos uma tabela com diversas integrais comuns já calculadas e disponíveis para utilização.

```
[3]: Image("Figuras/tabela integrais.jpg")
```

[3]:

|  | $l' \bar{M} \bar{M}$                             | $\frac{1}{2} l' \bar{M} \bar{M}_B$                  | $\frac{1}{2} l' \bar{M} (\bar{M}_A + \bar{M}_B)$   | $\frac{2}{3} l' \bar{M} \bar{M}_m$                 | $\frac{2}{3} l' \bar{M} \bar{M}_B$                           | $\frac{1}{3} l' \bar{M} \bar{M}_B$                             | $\frac{1}{2} l' \bar{M} \bar{M}$                                      |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|
|  | $\frac{1}{2} l' \bar{M}_B \bar{M}$               | $\frac{1}{3} l' \bar{M}_B \bar{M}_B$                | $\frac{1}{6} l' \bar{M}_B (\bar{M}_A + 2\bar{M}_B)$  | $\frac{1}{3} l' \bar{M}_B \bar{M}_m$               | $\frac{5}{12} l' \bar{M}_B \bar{M}_B$                        | $\frac{1}{4} l' \bar{M}_B \bar{M}_B$                           | $\frac{1}{6} l' (1+\alpha) \bar{M}_B \bar{M}$                         |
|  | $\frac{1}{2} l' \bar{M}_A \bar{M}$               | $\frac{1}{6} l' \bar{M}_A \bar{M}_B$                | $\frac{1}{6} l' \bar{M}_A (2\bar{M}_A + \bar{M}_B)$  | $\frac{1}{3} l' \bar{M}_A \bar{M}_m$               | $\frac{1}{4} l' \bar{M}_A \bar{M}_B$                         | $\frac{1}{12} l' \bar{M}_A \bar{M}_B$                          | $\frac{1}{6} l' (1+\beta) \bar{M}_A \bar{M}$                          |
|  | $\frac{1}{2} l' (\bar{M}_A + \bar{M}_B) \bar{M}$ | $\frac{1}{6} l' (\bar{M}_A + 2\bar{M}_B) \bar{M}_B$ | $\frac{1}{6} l' [\bar{M}_A (2\bar{M}_A + \bar{M}_B) + \bar{M}_B (2\bar{M}_B + \bar{M}_A)]$ | $\frac{1}{3} l' (\bar{M}_A + \bar{M}_B) \bar{M}_m$ | $\frac{1}{12} l' (3\bar{M}_A + 5\bar{M}_B) \bar{M}_B$        | $\frac{1}{12} l' (\bar{M}_A + 3\bar{M}_B) \bar{M}_B$           | $\frac{1}{6} l' \bar{M} [\bar{M}_A (1+\beta) + \bar{M}_B (1+\alpha)]$ |
|  | $\frac{2}{3} l' \bar{M}_m \bar{M}$               | $\frac{1}{3} l' \bar{M}_m \bar{M}_B$                | $\frac{1}{3} l' \bar{M}_m (\bar{M}_A + \bar{M}_B)$   | $\frac{8}{15} l' \bar{M}_m \bar{M}_m$              | $\frac{7}{15} l' \bar{M}_m \bar{M}_B$                        | $\frac{1}{5} l' \bar{M}_m \bar{M}_B$                           | $\frac{1}{3} l' (1+\alpha\beta) \bar{M}_m \bar{M}$                    |
|  | $\frac{2}{3} l' \bar{M}_B \bar{M}$               | $\frac{5}{12} l' \bar{M}_B \bar{M}_B$               | $\frac{1}{12} l' \bar{M}_B (3\bar{M}_A + 5\bar{M}_B)$                                      | $\frac{7}{15} l' \bar{M}_B \bar{M}_m$              | $\frac{8}{15} l' \bar{M}_B \bar{M}_B$                        | $\frac{3}{10} l' \bar{M}_B \bar{M}_B$                          | $\frac{1}{12} l' (5-\beta-\beta^2) \times \bar{M}_B \bar{M}$          |
|  | $\frac{2}{3} l' \bar{M}_A \bar{M}$               | $\frac{1}{4} l' \bar{M}_A \bar{M}_B$                | $\frac{1}{12} l' \bar{M}_A (5\bar{M}_A + 3\bar{M}_B)$                                      | $\frac{7}{15} l' \bar{M}_A \bar{M}_m$              | $\frac{11}{30} l' \bar{M}_A \bar{M}_B$                       | $\frac{2}{15} l' \bar{M}_A \bar{M}_B$                          | $\frac{1}{12} l' (5-\alpha-\alpha^2) \times \bar{M}_A \bar{M}$        |
|  | $\frac{1}{3} l' \bar{M}_B \bar{M}$               | $\frac{1}{4} l' \bar{M}_B \bar{M}_B$                | $\frac{1}{12} l' \bar{M}_B (\bar{M}_A + 3\bar{M}_B)$                                       | $\frac{1}{5} l' \bar{M}_B \bar{M}_m$               | $\frac{3}{10} l' \bar{M}_B \bar{M}_B$                        | $\frac{1}{5} l' \bar{M}_B \bar{M}_B$                           | $\frac{1}{12} l' (1+\alpha+\alpha^2) \times \bar{M}_B \bar{M}$        |
|  | $\frac{1}{3} l' \bar{M}_A \bar{M}$               | $\frac{1}{12} l' \bar{M}_A \bar{M}_B$               | $\frac{1}{12} l' \bar{M}_A (3\bar{M}_A + \bar{M}_B)$                                       | $\frac{1}{5} l' \bar{M}_A \bar{M}_m$               | $\frac{2}{15} l' \bar{M}_A \bar{M}_B$                        | $\frac{1}{30} l' \bar{M}_A \bar{M}_B$                          | $\frac{1}{12} l' (1+\beta+\beta^2) \times \bar{M}_A \bar{M}$          |
|  | $\frac{1}{2} l' \bar{M} \bar{M}$                 | $\frac{1}{6} l' (1+\alpha) \bar{M}_B \bar{M}$       | $\frac{1}{6} l' \bar{M} [(1+\beta) \bar{M}_A + (1+\alpha) \bar{M}_B]$                      | $\frac{1}{3} l' (1+\alpha\beta) \bar{M} \bar{M}_m$ | $\frac{1}{12} l' (5-\beta-\beta^2) \times \bar{M} \bar{M}_B$ | $\frac{1}{12} l' (1+\alpha+\alpha^2) \times \bar{M} \bar{M}_B$ | $\frac{1}{3} l' \bar{M} \bar{M}$                                      |

TABELA II – Cálculo de  $\int_0^l \bar{M} \bar{M} ds$ , para barras retas de comprimento  $l$  e inércia  $J$ . ( $l' = l \frac{J_C}{J}$ )

### 3 Solução

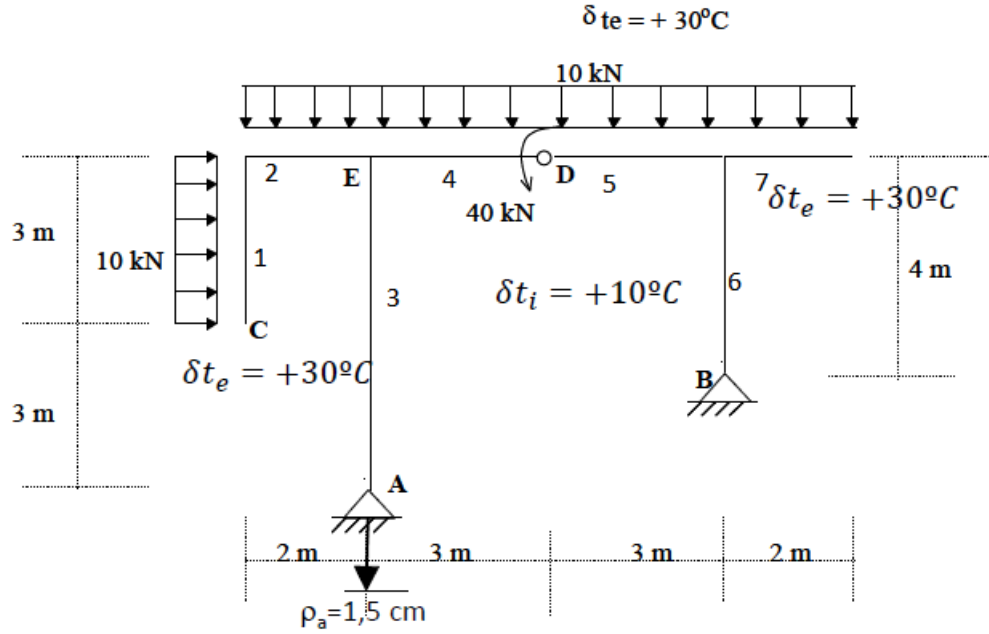
```
[4]: kN,m,C = sp.symbols('kN,m,C',positive=True)
M,M_b = sp.symbols('M,M_b',cls=sp.Function)
EI,l = sp.symbols('EI,l',positive=True)
delta_i = sp.Integral(M(x)*M_b(x)/EI,(x,0,l))
display(delta_i)
```

$$\int_0^l \frac{M(x) M_b(x)}{EI} dx$$

Para integrar os momentos fletores, as barras seguirão a numeração da figura abaixo:

```
[5]: Image("Figuras/PA3-5-0.png")
```

```
[5]:
```



### 3.1 Estado de Deformação

Vamos utilizar as equações de equilíbrio para obter as reações de apoio. Assim, temos:

$$\sum_{F_x} = 0 \therefore$$

$$10 \times 3 + H_A + H_B = 0 \therefore$$

$$H_A + H_B = -30 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum_{F_y} = 0 \therefore$$

$$-10 \times 10 + V_A + V_B = 0 \therefore$$

$$V_A + V_B = 100 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum_{M_A} = 0 \therefore$$

$$-10 \times 3 \times \left(3 + \frac{3}{2}\right) - 10 \times 10 \times 3 - H_B \times 2 + V_B \times 6 + 40 = 0 \therefore$$

$$-2H_B + 6V_B = 395 \text{ kN} \cdot m$$

$$\sum_{M_{D+}} = 0 \therefore$$

$$-10 \times 5 \times \frac{5}{2} + H_B \times 4 + V_B \times 3 = 0 \therefore$$

$$4H_B + 3V_B = 125 \text{ kN} \cdot m$$

Logo,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} H_A \\ V_A \\ H_B \\ V_B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -30 \\ 100 \\ 395 \\ 125 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
[6]: K = sp.Matrix([[1,0,1,0],[0,1,0,1],[0,0,-2,6],[0,0,4,3]])
f = sp.Matrix([[-30],[100],[395],[125]])
display(K.solve(f))
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{31}{2} \\ 39 \\ -\frac{29}{2} \\ 61 \end{bmatrix}$$

Assim, as reações de apoio são:

- $H_A = -\frac{31}{2} \text{ kN} = -15,5 \text{ kN}$
- $V_A = 39 \text{ kN}$
- $H_B = -\frac{29}{2} \text{ kN} = 14,5 \text{ kN}$
- $V_B = 61 \text{ kN}$

### 3.2 Estado de Carregamento

Como estamos interessados no deslocamento horizontal no nó  $C$ , vamos inserir uma carga virtual  $P=1$ , na direção positiva de  $x$ , no nó  $C$ .

Vamos utilizar as mesmas equações de equilíbrio do Estado de Deformação para obter as reações de apoio.

$$\sum_{F_x} = 0 \therefore$$

$$1 + H_A + H_B = 0 \therefore$$

$$H_A + H_B = -1$$

$$\sum_{F_y} = 0 \therefore$$

$$V_A + V_B = 0$$

$$\sum_{M_A} = 0 \therefore$$

$$-1 \times 3 - H_B \times 2 + V_B \times 6 = 0 \therefore$$

$$-2H_B + 6V_B = 3$$

$$\sum_{M_{D+}} = 0 \therefore$$

$$4H_B + 3V_B = 0$$

Logo,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} H_A \\ V_A \\ H_B \\ V_B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
[7]: K = sp.Matrix([[1,0,1,0],[0,1,0,1],[0,0,-2,6],[0,0,4,3]])
f = sp.Matrix([[-1],[0],[3],[0]])
display(K.solve(f))
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{7}{10} \\ -\frac{2}{5} \\ -\frac{3}{5} \\ -\frac{10}{25} \end{bmatrix}$$

Assim, as reações de apoio são:

- $H_A = -\frac{7}{10} \text{ kN} = -0,7 \text{ kN}$
- $V_A = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ kN} = -0,4 \text{ kN}$
- $H_B = -\frac{3}{10} \text{ kN} = -0,3 \text{ kN}$
- $V_B = \frac{2}{5} \text{ kN} = 0,4 \text{ kN}$

### 3.3 Barra 1

```
[8]: t = np.arange(0.0, 3.0, 0.01)

s1 = 10*(t**2)/2
s2 = 45*t/3
s3 = (10/2)*(t**2 - 3*t)
s4 = t

fig, axs = plt.subplots(4, 1, sharex=True)
# Remove horizontal space between axes
fig.subplots_adjust(hspace=0)
fig.suptitle('Diagrama de Momento Fletor - Trecho 1')

# Plot each graph, and manually set the y tick values
axs[0].plot(t, s1)
axs[0].set_yticks(np.arange(0., 46.0, 10))
axs[0].set_ylim(0, 46)
axs[0].set_ylabel('Deformação\n$N\cdot m$')

axs[1].plot(t, s2)
axs[1].set_yticks(np.arange(0., 46.0, 10))
axs[1].set_ylim(0, 46)
axs[1].set_ylabel('Linear\n$N\cdot m$')

axs[2].plot(t, s3)
axs[2].set_yticks(np.arange(-12., 1., 3))
axs[2].set_ylim(-12, 1)
axs[2].set_ylabel('Quadrático\n$N\cdot m$')

axs[3].plot(t, s4)
axs[3].set_yticks(np.arange(0., 4.0, 1))
axs[3].set_ylim(0, 4)
axs[3].set_ylabel('Carregamento\nAdimensional')
axs[3].set_xlabel('Distância ($m$)')

plt.show()
```

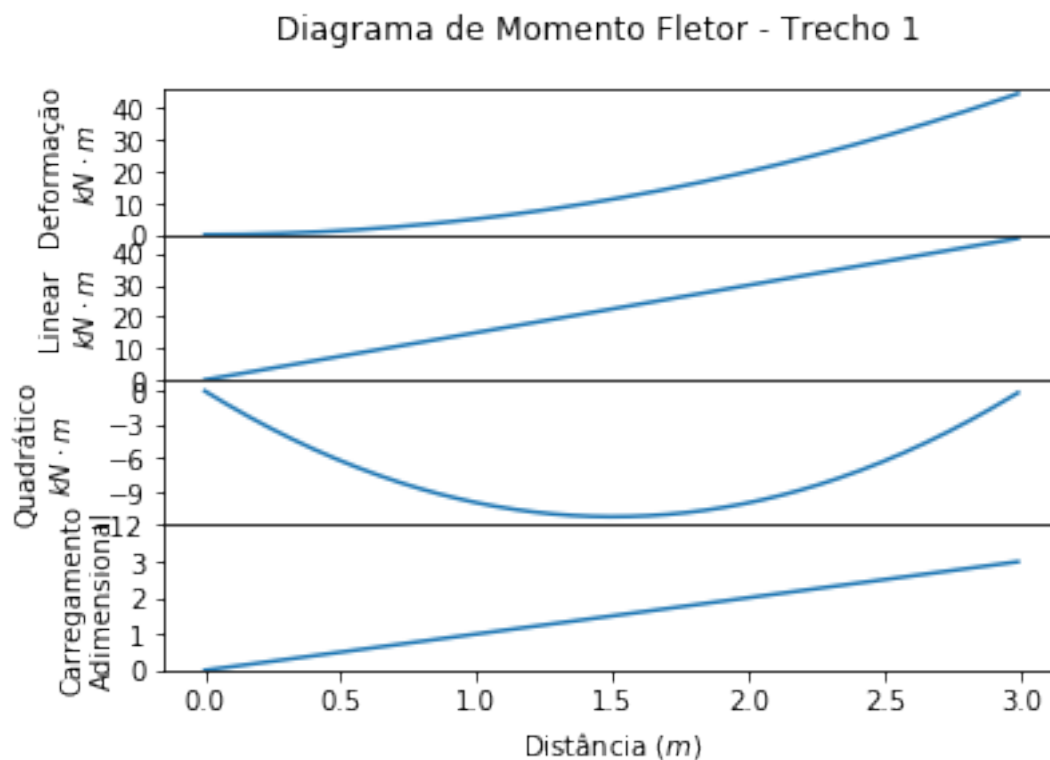
<>:18: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c

<>:23: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c

```

<>:28: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<>:18: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<>:23: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<>:28: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<ipython-input-8-89e0935ca60b>:18: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
    axs[0].set_ylabel('Deformação\n$kN\cdot m$')
<ipython-input-8-89e0935ca60b>:23: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
    axs[1].set_ylabel('Linear\n$kN\cdot m$')
<ipython-input-8-89e0935ca60b>:28: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
    axs[2].set_ylabel('Quadrático\n$kN\cdot m$')

```



Temos, portanto, duas componentes a integrar separadamente e somar por superposição. Uma componente linear, e outra quadrática.

Temos as seguintes equações:

### 3.3.1 Linear

$$\frac{1}{3}l'M_B\bar{M}_B$$



### 3.3.2 Parábola

$$\frac{1}{3}l'M_m\bar{M}_B$$

Onde  $l' = l \frac{J_C}{J} = \frac{l}{EI}$

```
[9]: delta_1 = (3/EI)*((1/3)*45*3 + (1/3)*(10*(3**2)/8)*3)
      display(delta_1)
```

$$\frac{168.75}{EI}$$

### 3.4 Barra 2

```
[10]: t = np.arange(0.0, 2.0, 0.01)

s1 = 45 + 10*(t**2)/2
s2 = (65-45)*t/2 + 45
s3 = (10/2)*(t**2 - 2*t)
s4 = 0*t+3

fig, axs = plt.subplots(4, 1, sharex=True)
# Remove horizontal space between axes
fig.subplots_adjust(hspace=0)
fig.suptitle('Diagrama de Momento Fletor - Trecho 2')

# Plot each graph, and manually set the y tick values
axs[0].plot(t, s1)
axs[0].set_yticks(np.arange(0., 66.0, 10))
axs[0].set_ylim(0, 66)
axs[0].set_ylabel('Deformação\n$kN\cdot m$')

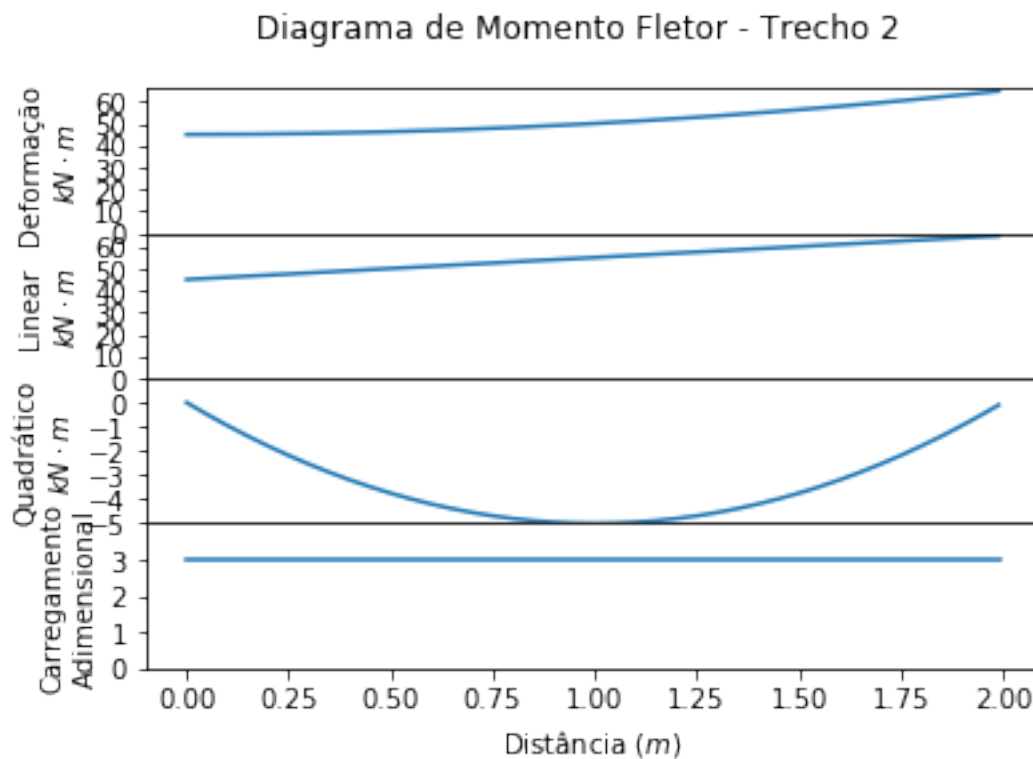
axs[1].plot(t, s2)
axs[1].set_yticks(np.arange(0., 66.0, 10))
axs[1].set_ylim(0, 66)
axs[1].set_ylabel('Linear\n$kN\cdot m$')

axs[2].plot(t, s3)
axs[2].set_yticks(np.arange(-5., 1., 1))
axs[2].set_ylim(-5, 1)
axs[2].set_ylabel('Quadrático\n$kN\cdot m$')

axs[3].plot(t, s4)
axs[3].set_yticks(np.arange(0., 4.0, 1))
axs[3].set_ylim(0, 4)
axs[3].set_ylabel('Carregamento\nAdimensional')
axs[3].set_xlabel('Distância ($m$)')
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
<>:18: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<>:23: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<>:28: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<>:18: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<>:23: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<>:28: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<ipython-input-10-7179bbc18474>:18: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence
\c
    axs[0].set_ylabel('Deformação\n$kN\cdot m$')
<ipython-input-10-7179bbc18474>:23: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence
\c
    axs[1].set_ylabel('Linear\n$kN\cdot m$')
<ipython-input-10-7179bbc18474>:28: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence
\c
    axs[2].set_ylabel('Quadrático\n$kN\cdot m$')
```



Neste caso, a figura é composta, como no anterior, mas não mais por um triângulo, mas sim por um trapézio. Assim, para esta configuração, temos:

### 3.4.1 Linear

$$\frac{1}{2}l'(M_A + M_B)\bar{M}$$

### 3.4.2 Parábola

$$\frac{2}{3}l'M_m\bar{M}$$

```
[11]: delta_2 = (2/EI)*(((45 + 65)/2)*3 + (2/3)*(-10*(2**2)/8)*3)
display(delta_2)
```

$$\frac{310.0}{EI}$$

## 3.5 Barra 3

```
[12]: t = np.arange(0.0, 6.0, 0.01)

s1 = -15.5*t
s2 = -0.7*t

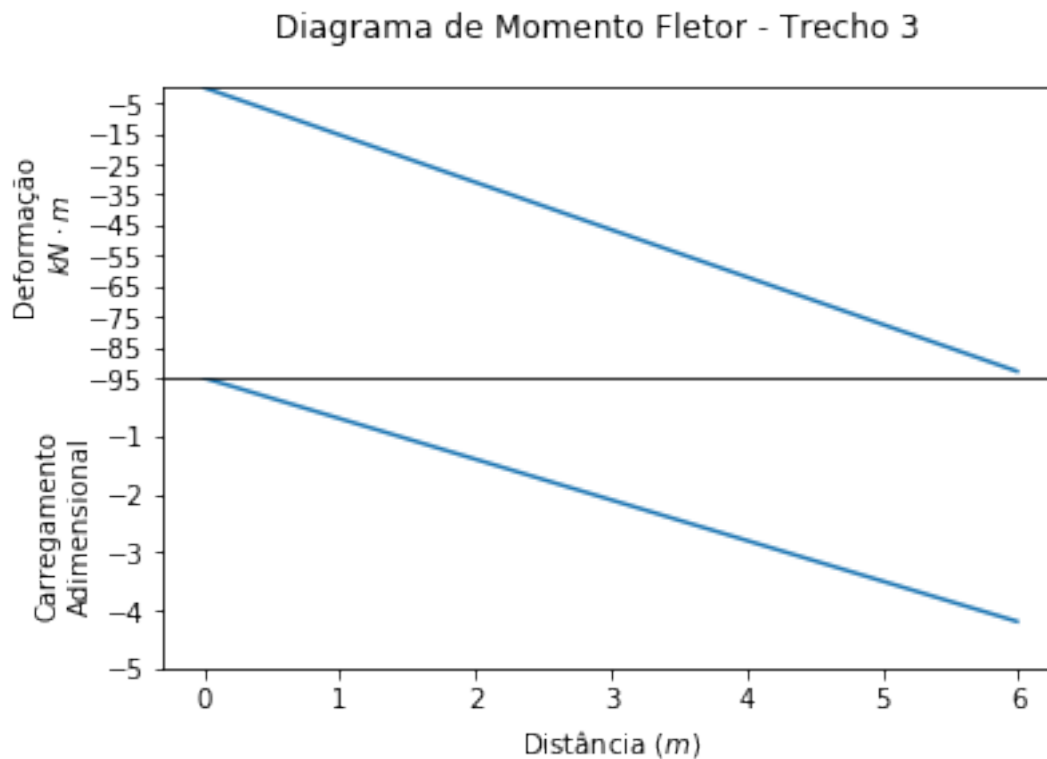
fig, axs = plt.subplots(2, 1, sharex=True)
# Remove horizontal space between axes
fig.subplots_adjust(hspace=0)
fig.suptitle('Diagrama de Momento Fletor - Trecho 3')

# Plot each graph, and manually set the y tick values
axs[0].plot(t, s1)
axs[0].set_yticks(np.arange(-95., 0., 10))
axs[0].set_ylim(-95, 0)
axs[0].set_ylabel('Deformação\n$N\cdot m$')

axs[1].plot(t, s2)
axs[1].set_yticks(np.arange(-5., 0., 1))
axs[1].set_ylim(-5, 0)
axs[1].set_ylabel('Carregamento\nAdimensional')
axs[1].set_xlabel('Distância ($m$)')

plt.show()
```

```
<>:16: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<>:16: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<ipython-input-12-57526c8f0323>:16: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence
\c
    axs[0].set_ylabel('Deformação\n$N\cdot m$')
```



Este trecho apresenta apenas área triangular, em ambos os estados, sendo as duas no mesmo sentido. Assim, a equação para este caso fica:

$$\frac{1}{3} l' M_B \bar{M}_B$$

```
[13]: delta_3 = (6/EI)*((1/3)*93*4.2)
display(delta_3)
```

$$\frac{781.2}{EI}$$

### 3.6 Barra 4

```
[14]: t = np.arange(0.0, 3.0, 0.01)

s1 = 65 - 93 - (39-10*2)*t + 10*(t**2)/2
s2 = (28-40)*t/3 -28
s3 = (10/2)*(t**2 - 3*t)
s4 = 3 - 4.2 + 0.4*t

fig, axs = plt.subplots(4, 1, sharex=True)
```

```

# Remove horizontal space between axes
fig.subplots_adjust(hspace=0)
fig.suptitle('Diagrama de Momento Fletor - Trecho 4')

# Plot each graph, and manually set the y tick values
axs[0].plot(t, s1)
axs[0].set_yticks(np.arange(-50., 0., 20))
axs[0].set_ylim(-50, 0)
axs[0].set_ylabel('Deformação\nekN\cdot m$')

axs[1].plot(t, s2)
axs[1].set_yticks(np.arange(-50., 0., 20))
axs[1].set_ylim(-50, 0)
axs[1].set_ylabel('Linear\nekN\cdot m$')

axs[2].plot(t, s3)
axs[2].set_yticks(np.arange(-15., 1., 5))
axs[2].set_ylim(-15, 1)
axs[2].set_ylabel('Quadrático\nekN\cdot m$')

axs[3].plot(t, s4)
axs[3].set_yticks(np.arange(-2., 0., 1))
axs[3].set_ylim(-2, 0)
axs[3].set_ylabel('Carregamento\neAdimensional')
axs[3].set_xlabel('Distância ($m$)')

plt.show()

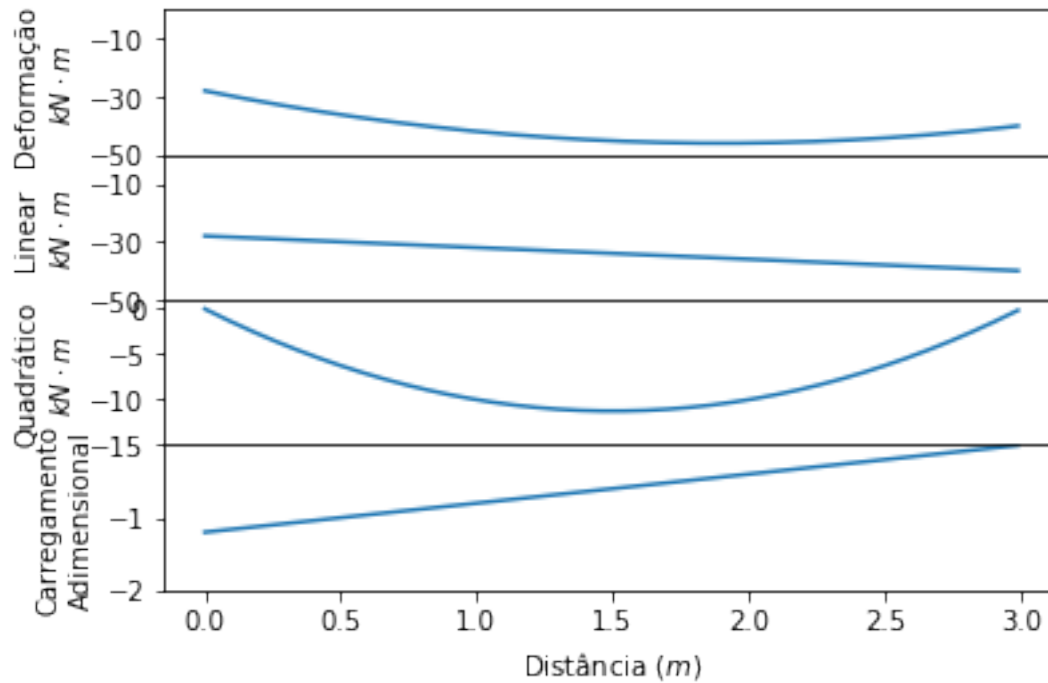
```

```

<>:18: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<>:23: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<>:28: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<>:18: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<>:23: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<>:28: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<ipython-input-14-bb7ad519dece>:18: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence
\c
    axs[0].set_ylabel('Deformação\nekN\cdot m$')
<ipython-input-14-bb7ad519dece>:23: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence
\c
    axs[1].set_ylabel('Linear\nekN\cdot m$')
<ipython-input-14-bb7ad519dece>:28: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence
\c
    axs[2].set_ylabel('Quadrático\nekN\cdot m$')

```

Diagrama de Momento Fletor - Trecho 4



Este caso, a figura é semelhante à Barra 2, porém com um triângulo no estado de carregamento. Assim, para esta configuração, temos:

### 3.6.1 Linear

$$\frac{1}{6}l'\bar{M}_A(2M_A + M_B)$$

### 3.6.2 Parábola

$$\frac{1}{3}l'\bar{M}_AM_m$$

```
[15]: delta_4 = (3/EI)*((1/6)*1.2*(2*28+40) + (1/3)*1.2*(10*(3**2)/8))
display(delta_4)
```

$$\frac{71.1}{EI}$$

### 3.7 Barra 5

```
[16]: t = np.arange(0.0, 3.0, 0.01)

s1 = (10*5-39)*t + 10*(t**2)/2
s2 = (78/3)*t
s3 = (10/2)*(t**2 - 3*t)
s4 = 0.4*t

fig, axs = plt.subplots(4, 1, sharex=True)
# Remove horizontal space between axes
fig.subplots_adjust(hspace=0)
fig.suptitle('Diagrama de Momento Fletor - Trecho 5')

# Plot each graph, and manually set the y tick values
axs[0].plot(t, s1)
axs[0].set_yticks(np.arange(0., 80., 20))
axs[0].set_ylim(0, 80)
axs[0].set_ylabel('Deformação\n$N\cdot m$')

axs[1].plot(t, s2)
axs[1].set_yticks(np.arange(0., 80., 20))
axs[1].set_ylim(0, 80)
axs[1].set_ylabel('Linear\n$N\cdot m$')

axs[2].plot(t, s3)
axs[2].set_yticks(np.arange(-15., 1., 5))
axs[2].set_ylim(-15, 1)
axs[2].set_ylabel('Quadrático\n$N\cdot m$')

axs[3].plot(t, s4)
axs[3].set_yticks(np.arange(0., 2., 1))
axs[3].set_ylim(0, 2)
axs[3].set_ylabel('Carregamento\nAdimensional')
axs[3].set_xlabel('Distância ($m$)')

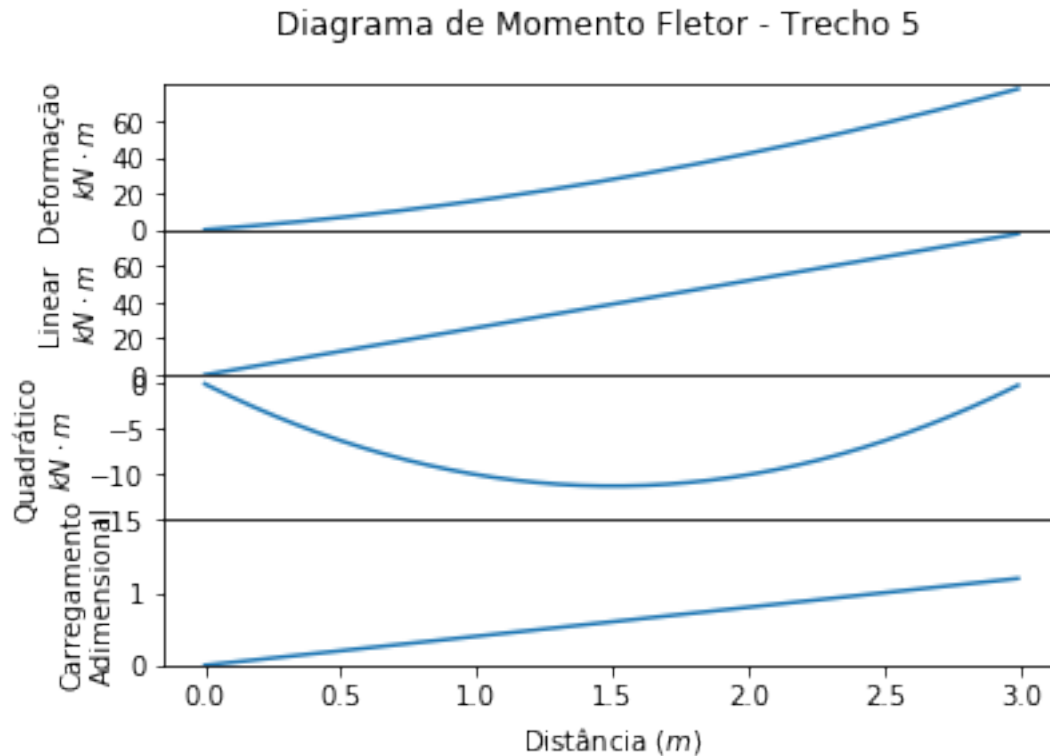
plt.show()
```

```
<>:18: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<>:23: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<>:28: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<>:18: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<>:23: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<>:28: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<ipython-input-16-9dd3be6a69a2>:18: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence
\c
    axs[0].set_ylabel('Deformação\n$N\cdot m$')
```

```

<ipython-input-16-9dd3be6a69a2>:23: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence
\c
    axs[1].set_ylabel('Linear\n$kN\cdot m$')
<ipython-input-16-9dd3be6a69a2>:28: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence
\c
    axs[2].set_ylabel('Quadrático\n$kN\cdot m$')

```



Nesta configuração, temos as seguintes equações, semelhantes à Barra 1:

### 3.7.1 Linear

$$\frac{1}{3}l' M_B \bar{M}_B$$

### 3.7.2 Parábola

$$\frac{1}{3}l' M_m \bar{M}_B$$

```

[17]: delta_5 = (3/EI)*((1/3)*78*1.2 + (1/3)*(10*(3**2)/8)*1.2)
      display(delta_5)

```

$$\frac{107.1}{EI}$$



### 3.8 Barra 6

```
[18]: t = np.arange(0.0, 4.0, 0.01)

s1 = -14.5*t
s2 = -0.3*t

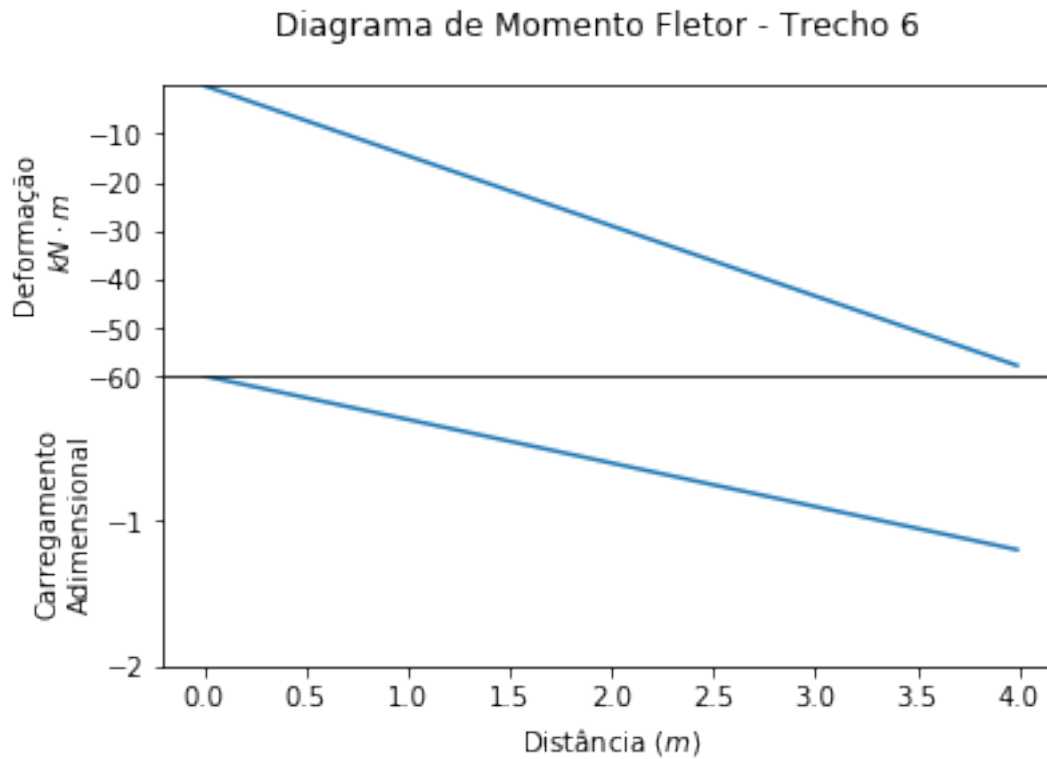
fig, axs = plt.subplots(2, 1, sharex=True)
# Remove horizontal space between axes
fig.subplots_adjust(hspace=0)
fig.suptitle('Diagrama de Momento Fletor - Trecho 6')

# Plot each graph, and manually set the y tick values
axs[0].plot(t, s1)
axs[0].set_yticks(np.arange(-60., 0., 10))
axs[0].set_ylim(-60, 0)
axs[0].set_ylabel('Deformação\n$N\cdot m$')

axs[1].plot(t, s2)
axs[1].set_yticks(np.arange(-2., 0., 1))
axs[1].set_ylim(-2, 0)
axs[1].set_ylabel('Carregamento\nAdimensional')
axs[1].set_xlabel('Distância ($m$)')

plt.show()
```

```
<>:16: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<>:16: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<ipython-input-18-82bdccdd8a06>:16: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence
\c
    axs[0].set_ylabel('Deformação\n$N\cdot m$')
```



Esta configuração é semelhante à da Barra 3. Assim, temos:

$$\frac{1}{3}l'M_B\bar{M}_B$$

```
[19]: delta_6 = (4/EI)*((1/3)*58*1.2)
display(delta_6)
```

$$\frac{92.8}{EI}$$

### 3.9 Barra 7

```
[20]: t = np.arange(0.0, 2.0, 0.01)

s1 = 20 - 10*t + 5*(t**2 - 2*t)
s2 = 0*t

fig, axs = plt.subplots(2, 1, sharex=True)
# Remove horizontal space between axes
fig.subplots_adjust(hspace=0)
fig.suptitle('Diagrama de Momento Fletor - Trecho 7')
```

```

# Plot each graph, and manually set the y tick values
axs[0].plot(t, s1)
axs[0].set_yticks(np.arange(0., 25., 10))
axs[0].set_ylim(0, 25)
axs[0].set_ylabel('Deformação\n$N\cdot m$')

axs[1].plot(t, s2)
axs[1].set_yticks(np.arange(-1., 1., 0.5))
axs[1].set_ylim(-1, 1)
axs[1].set_ylabel('Carregamento\nAdimensional')
axs[1].set_xlabel('Distância ($m$)')

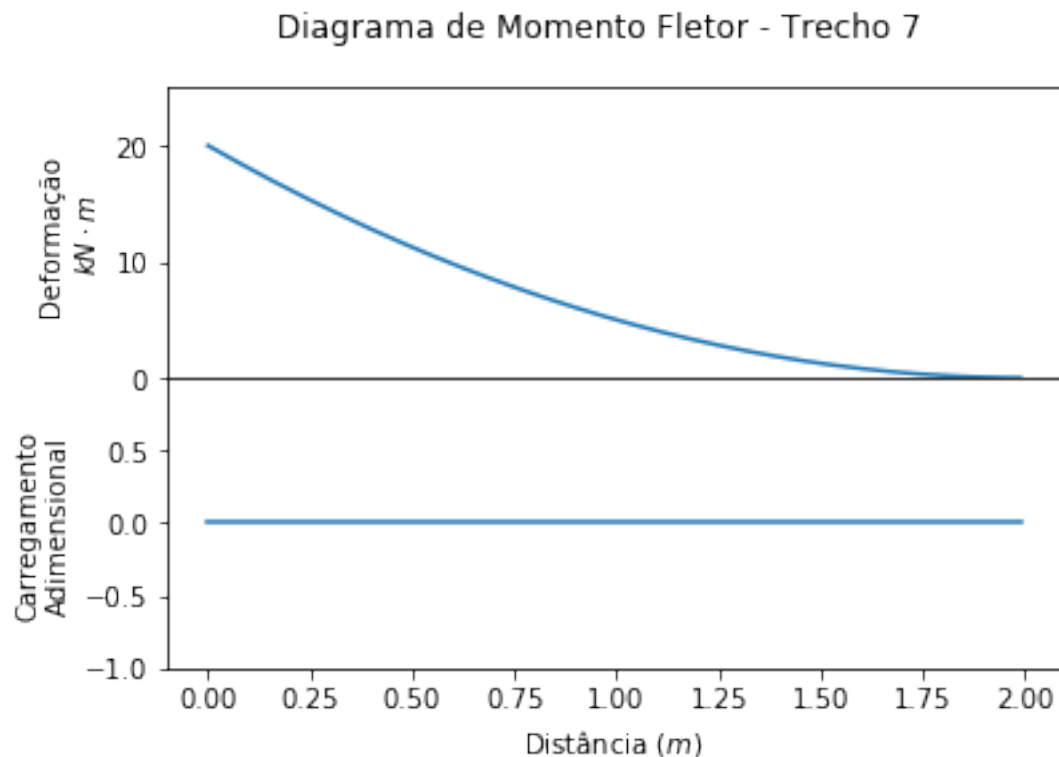
plt.show()

```

```

<>:16: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<>:16: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence \c
<ipython-input-20-20159fb9951f>:16: DeprecationWarning: invalid escape sequence
\c
    axs[0].set_ylabel('Deformação\n$N\cdot m$')

```



Neste caso, o momento no estado de carregamento é nulo e, portanto, a integral

também é nula.

### 3.10 Somatório das Integrais

```
[21]: delta_C = (delta_1 + delta_2 + delta_3 + delta_4 + delta_5 + delta_6).  
      ↪subs(EI,(10**5)*kN*m**2)*kN*m**3  
      display(delta_C)
```

$$0.0153095m$$

Assim, devido apenas ao efeito das cargas, temos:

$$\delta_{xC} = 15,31 \text{ mm}$$

### 3.11 Efeito da Temperatura

$$\delta = \alpha \cdot \delta t_g \cdot A_{\bar{N}} + \frac{\alpha \cdot \Delta t}{h} A_{\bar{M}}$$

OBS: Para o cálculo do  $A_M$ , serão considerados apenas os momentos das barras 3 a 6, já que as demais estão sob a mesma temperatura em ambos os lados ( $\Delta T = 0$ ).

```
[22]: A_N = -1*2 + 0.4*6 - (1-0.7)*3 - (1-0.7)*3 - 0.4*4  
      A_M = 6*4.2/2 + 3*1.2/2 + 3*1.2/2 - 4*1.2/2  
      alpha = 1e-5  
      t_e = 30  
      t_i = 10  
      t_g = ((t_e+t_i)/2)  
      Delta_T = t_e - t_i  
      h = 0.5
```

```
[23]: delta_T = (alpha*t_g*A_N + alpha*Delta_T*A_M/h)*m  
      display(delta_T)
```

$$0.00492m$$

Assim, temos:

$$\delta_{xT} = 4,92 \text{ mm}$$

### 3.12 Efeito do Recalque

$$\delta = - \sum \bar{R} \cdot \rho$$

```
[24]: delta_R = 0.4*0.015*m  
display(delta_R)
```

$$0.006m$$

Portanto:

$$\delta_{xR} = 6 \text{ mm}$$

### 3.13 Deslocamento Total

```
[25]: delta = delta_C + delta_T + delta_R  
display(delta)
```

$$0.0262295m$$

Portanto,

$$\delta_x = 26,23 \text{ mm}$$