

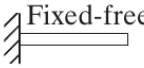
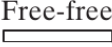
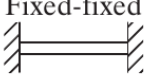
1) Imagine que uma longa barra de vidro, com comprimento igual a 1,5m e diâmetro igual a 10mm, que é engastada em uma extremidade e livre na outra, seja colocada em vibração axial livre, com condições iniciais que garantem que a vibração ocorra apenas no terceiro modo normal. Sabendo que o vidro do qual a barra é composta tem módulo de Young igual a 70GPa e limite de resistência à tração igual a 33MPa, qual a maior amplitude de vibração que pode ocorrer na barra antes que a mesma rompa? (Valor 4 pontos.)

2) Calcule de maneira exata a massa equivalente de uma viga uniforme bi-apoiada, considerada como concentrada em seu ponto central, e compare este valor com o que seria calculado se fosse calculada considerando a deflexão causada por uma carga concentrada aplicada em seu centro, dada pela fórmula

$y(x) = \frac{P}{12EI} \left( \frac{3l^2}{4} - x^2 \right)$ , para  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{l}{2}$ . Qual o erro percentual se usarmos a fórmula aproximada? (Valor 4 pontos.)

3) Faça um esquema do segundo modo de vibração de um cabo flexível que tem uma extremidade fixa e a outra presa a uma mola transversal, que produz uma força diretamente proporcional ao deslocamento desta extremidade. Imagine que a mola tem rigidez tal que a força transversal produzida é mais ou menos da mesma magnitude que a tração no cabo. (Valor 2 pontos.)

### Fórmulas no verso!

End Conditions of Shaft	Boundary Conditions	Frequency Equation	Mode Shape (Normal Function)	Natural Frequencies
 Fixed-free	$\theta(0, t) = 0$ $\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}(l, t) = 0$	$\cos \frac{\omega l}{c} = 0$	$\theta(x) = C_n \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l}$	$\omega_n = \frac{(2n+1)\pi c}{2l};$ $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
 Free-free	$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}(0, t) = 0$ $\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}(l, t) = 0$	$\sin \frac{\omega l}{c} = 0$	$\theta(x) = C_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}$	$\omega_n = \frac{n\pi c}{l};$ $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
 Fixed-fixed	$\theta(0, t) = 0$ $\theta(l, t) = 0$	$\sin \frac{\omega l}{c} = 0$	$\theta(x) = C_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}$	$\omega_n = \frac{n\pi c}{l};$ $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

**FIGURE 8.12** Boundary conditions for uniform shafts (rods) subjected to torsional vibration.

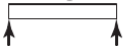
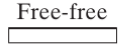
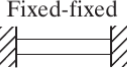
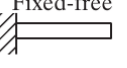
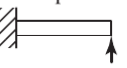
$$c = \sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \quad c = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}} \quad c = \sqrt{\frac{G}{\rho}} \quad c = \sqrt{\frac{EI}{\rho A}} \quad \alpha \tan \alpha = \beta \quad \beta = \frac{m}{M} \quad \boxed{\omega = 2\pi f} \quad \boxed{f = \frac{1}{\tau}}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2, \quad T = \frac{1}{2} J_0 \dot{\theta}^2, \quad U = \frac{1}{2} \kappa x^2, \quad U = \frac{1}{2} F x \quad \boxed{Z_{rs}(i\omega) = -\omega^2 m_{rs} + i\omega c_{rs} + k_{rs}} \quad \boxed{\mathbf{Z}(i\omega) \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{F}_0}$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, \quad \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k_t}{J_0}}, \quad \omega_d = \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} \omega_n, \quad \zeta = \frac{c}{c_c}, \quad c_c = 2m\omega_n \quad \boxed{\delta_{st} = \frac{F_0}{k}} \quad \boxed{\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{Z}(i\omega)^{-1} \mathbf{F}_0}$$

$$\mathbf{Z}(i\omega) = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11}(i\omega) & Z_{12}(i\omega) \\ Z_{12}(i\omega) & Z_{22}(i\omega) \end{bmatrix} \quad \left[ \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \right]^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix} \quad \delta = \frac{1}{n} \ln \left( \frac{x_1}{x_{n+1}} \right), \quad \delta = \frac{2\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}, \quad \delta = 2\pi\zeta \text{ para } \zeta \ll 1$$

$$\frac{X}{\delta_{st}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-r^2)^2 + (2\zeta r)^2}} \quad H(i\omega) = \frac{1}{(1-r^2) + i2\zeta r}, \quad |H(i\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-r^2)^2 + (2\zeta r)^2}}$$

End Conditions of Beam	Frequency Equation	Mode Shape (Normal Function)	Value of $\beta_n l$
 Pinned-pinned	$\sin \beta_n l = 0$	$W_n(x) = C_n [\sin \beta_n x]$	$\beta_1 l = \pi$ $\beta_2 l = 2\pi$ $\beta_3 l = 3\pi$ $\beta_4 l = 4\pi$
 Free-free	$\cos \beta_n l \cdot \cosh \beta_n l = 1$	$W_n(x) = C_n [\sin \beta_n x + \sinh \beta_n x + \alpha_n (\cos \beta_n x + \cosh \beta_n x)]$ where $\alpha_n = \left( \frac{\sin \beta_n l - \sinh \beta_n l}{\cosh \beta_n l - \cos \beta_n l} \right)$	$\beta_1 l = 4.730041$ $\beta_2 l = 7.853205$ $\beta_3 l = 10.995608$ $\beta_4 l = 14.137165$ ( $\beta l = 0$ for rigid-body mode)
 Fixed-fixed	$\cos \beta_n l \cdot \cosh \beta_n l = 1$	$W_n(x) = C_n [\sinh \beta_n x - \sin \beta_n x + \alpha_n (\cosh \beta_n x - \cos \beta_n x)]$ where $\alpha_n = \left( \frac{\sinh \beta_n l - \sin \beta_n l}{\cosh \beta_n l - \cos \beta_n l} \right)$	$\beta_1 l = 4.730041$ $\beta_2 l = 7.853205$ $\beta_3 l = 10.995608$ $\beta_4 l = 14.137165$
 Fixed-free	$\cos \beta_n l \cdot \cosh \beta_n l = -1$	$W_n(x) = C_n [\sin \beta_n x - \sinh \beta_n x - \alpha_n (\cos \beta_n x - \cosh \beta_n x)]$ where $\alpha_n = \left( \frac{\sin \beta_n l + \sinh \beta_n l}{\cos \beta_n l + \cosh \beta_n l} \right)$	$\beta_1 l = 1.875104$ $\beta_2 l = 4.694091$ $\beta_3 l = 7.854757$ $\beta_4 l = 10.995541$
 Fixed-pinned	$\tan \beta_n l - \tanh \beta_n l = 0$	$W_n(x) = C_n [\sin \beta_n x - \sinh \beta_n x + \alpha_n (\cosh \beta_n x - \cos \beta_n x)]$ where $\alpha_n = \left( \frac{\sin \beta_n l - \sinh \beta_n l}{\cos \beta_n l - \cosh \beta_n l} \right)$	$\beta_1 l = 3.926602$ $\beta_2 l = 7.068583$ $\beta_3 l = 10.210176$ $\beta_4 l = 13.351768$

$$\omega = \beta^2 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{\rho A}} = (\beta l)^2 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{\rho A l^4}}$$

	Values of the Mass Ratio $\beta$				
	0.01	0.1	1.0	10.0	100.0
Value of $\alpha_1 \left( \omega_1 = \frac{\alpha_1 c}{l} \right)$	0.1000	0.3113	0.8602	1.4291	1.5549
Value of $\alpha_2 \left( \omega_2 = \frac{\alpha_2 c}{l} \right)$	3.1448	3.1736	3.4267	4.3063	4.6658