

Universidade Federal de Alagoas - UFAL  
Centro de Tecnologia - CTEC  
Curso de Engenharia Civil

Mecânica dos Sólidos 3 - ECIV051D (2020.2)

**Exercícios:**  
**Métodos de Energia (Segundo teorema de Castigliano)**  
Encontro Assíncrono

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## Energia de deformação

$$\text{Energia de deformação: } U = \int_V \frac{\sigma_x^2}{2E} dV$$

$$\text{Para barras: } \sigma_x = \frac{N}{A}, dV = A dx \rightarrow U = \sum_{i=1}^M \int_0^{L_i} \frac{N_i^2}{2 E_i A_i} dx$$

$$\text{Na flexão: } \sigma_x = \frac{My}{I}, dV = A dx \rightarrow U = \sum_{i=1}^M \int_0^{L_i} \frac{M_i^2}{2 E_i I_i} dx$$

## Segundo teorema de Castigliano

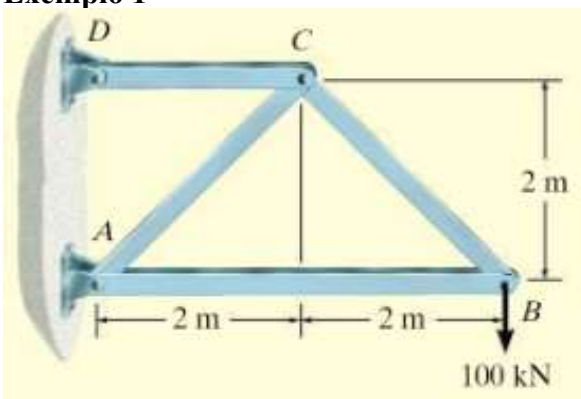
$$\Delta_j = \frac{dU}{dP_j}, \text{ deslocamento na direção da carga concentrada } P_j$$

$$\theta_j = \frac{dU}{dT_j}, \text{ rotação na direção do momento concentrado } T_j$$

$$\text{Para barras: } \Delta_j = \sum_{i=1}^M \int_0^{L_i} \frac{N_i}{E_i A_i} \frac{dN_i}{dP_j} dx$$

$$\text{Na flexão: } \Delta_j = \sum_{i=1}^M \int_0^{L_i} \frac{M_i}{E_i I_i} \frac{dM_i}{dP_j} dx$$

### Exemplo 1



Determinar o deslocamento vertical em C

restart :

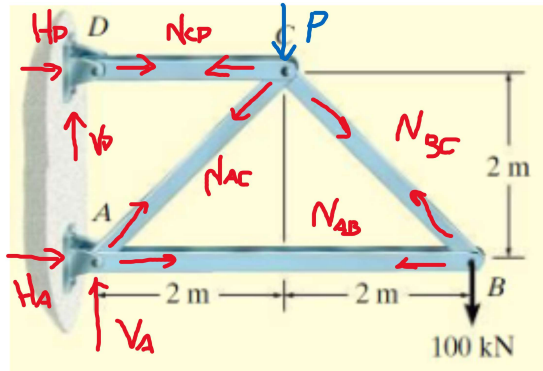
**Dados no SI**

$$A, E, F := 400 \cdot (10^{-3})^2, 200 \cdot 10^9, 100 \cdot 10^3 :$$

$$L_{AB}, L_{AC}, L_{BC}, L_{CD} := 4, \sqrt{8}, \sqrt{8}, 2 :$$

$$c, s := \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right), \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2}, \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2}$$

### Método dos nós



$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F_{HA} &:= H_A + N_{AB} + N_{AC} \cdot c = 0 : \\ \Sigma F_{VA} &:= V_A + N_{AC} \cdot s = 0 : \\ \Sigma F_{HB} &:= -N_{AB} - N_{BC} \cdot c = 0 : \\ \Sigma F_{VB} &:= N_{BC} \cdot s - F = 0 : \\ \Sigma F_{HC} &:= -N_{CD} - N_{AC} \cdot c + N_{BC} \cdot c = 0 : \\ \Sigma F_{VC} &:= -N_{AC} \cdot s - N_{BC} \cdot s - P = 0 : \\ \Sigma F_{HD} &:= H_D + N_{CD} = 0 : \\ \Sigma F_{VD} &:= V_D = 0 : \\ \text{assign}\big(\text{solve}\big(\{ \Sigma F_{HA}, \Sigma F_{VA}, \Sigma F_{HB}, \Sigma F_{VB}, \Sigma F_{HC}, \Sigma F_{VC}, \Sigma F_{HD}, \Sigma F_{VD} \}, \{ H_A, V_A, H_D, V_D, N_{AB}, N_{AC}, N_{BC}, N_{CD} \} \big)\big) \\ H_A, V_A, H_D, V_D &= 200000 + P, 100000 + P, -200000 - P, 0 \\ N_{AB}, N_{AC}, N_{BC}, N_{CD} &= -100000, -\sqrt{2} (100000 + P), 100000 \sqrt{2}, 200000 + P \end{aligned}$$

### Aplicando do segundo teorema de Castigliano

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{AB} &:= \text{subs}\left(P=0, N_{AB} \cdot \text{diff}(N_{AB}, P) \cdot \frac{L_{AB}}{A \cdot E}\right) = 0 \\ \Delta_{AC} &:= \text{subs}\left(P=0, N_{AC} \cdot \text{diff}(N_{AC}, P) \cdot \frac{L_{AC}}{A \cdot E}\right) = \frac{1}{200} \sqrt{2} \\ \Delta_{BC} &:= \text{subs}\left(P=0, N_{BC} \cdot \text{diff}(N_{BC}, P) \cdot \frac{L_{BC}}{A \cdot E}\right) = 0 \\ \Delta_{CD} &:= \text{subs}\left(P=0, N_{CD} \cdot \text{diff}(N_{CD}, P) \cdot \frac{L_{CD}}{A \cdot E}\right) = \frac{1}{200} \end{aligned}$$

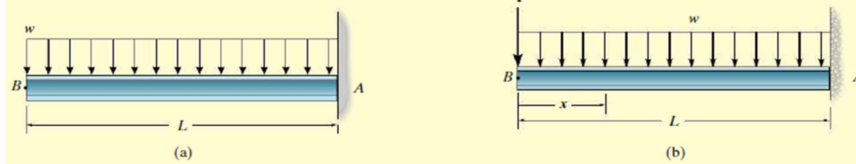
### Resultado

$$\Delta := \text{evalf}(\Delta_{AB} + \Delta_{AC} + \Delta_{BC} + \Delta_{CD}) = 0.01207106781$$

O deslocamento vertical em C vale 12,1 mm para baixo

## Exemplo 2

Determine the displacement of point  $B$  on the beam shown in Fig. 14-40a.  $EI$  is constant.



restart :

### Momento fletor

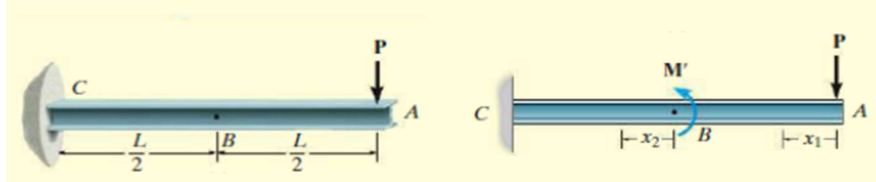
$$M := \text{solve}\left(M + P \cdot x + w \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} = 0, M\right) = -Px - \frac{1}{2} w x^2$$

### Aplicando do segundo teorema de Castigliano

$$\delta_B := \text{subs}\left(P=0, \text{int}\left(\frac{M}{EI} \cdot \text{diff}(M, P), x=0 \dots L\right)\right) = \frac{1}{8} \frac{w L^4}{EI}$$

O deslocamento vertical em B vale  $wL^4 / (8EI)$  para baixo

## Exemplo 3



Determinar a rotação em B.

Considerar  $EI$  constante

restart :

### Momento fletor

$$M_1 := \text{solve}(-M - P \cdot x_1 = 0, M) = -Px_1$$

$$M_2 := \text{solve}\left(-M - P \cdot \left(\frac{L}{2} + x_2\right) + M_B = 0, M\right) = -\frac{1}{2} PL - Px_2 + M_B$$

### Aplicação do segundo teorema de Castigliano

$$\theta_{B1} := \text{int}\left(\frac{M_1}{EI} \cdot \text{diff}(M_1, M_B), x_1=0 \dots \frac{L}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\theta_{B2} := \text{subs}\left(M_B=0, \text{int}\left(\frac{M_2}{EI} \cdot \text{diff}(M_2, M_B), x_2=0 \dots \frac{L}{2}\right)\right) = -\frac{3}{8} \frac{PL^2}{EI}$$

$$\theta_B := \theta_{B1} + \theta_{B2} = -\frac{3}{8} \frac{PL^2}{EI}$$

A rotação em B vale  $3/8 PL^2/(EI)$  no sentido horário