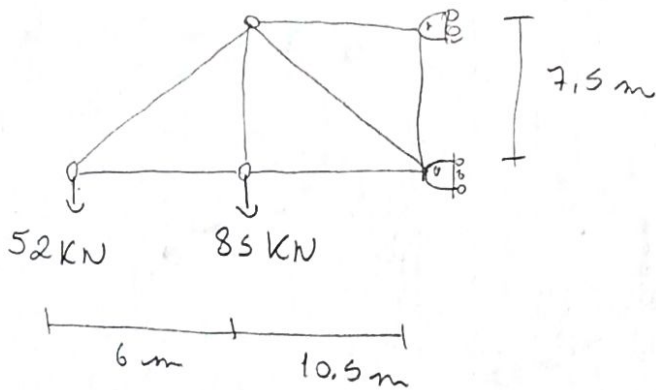


Valério Potúcio do Silve Alcantara

1)

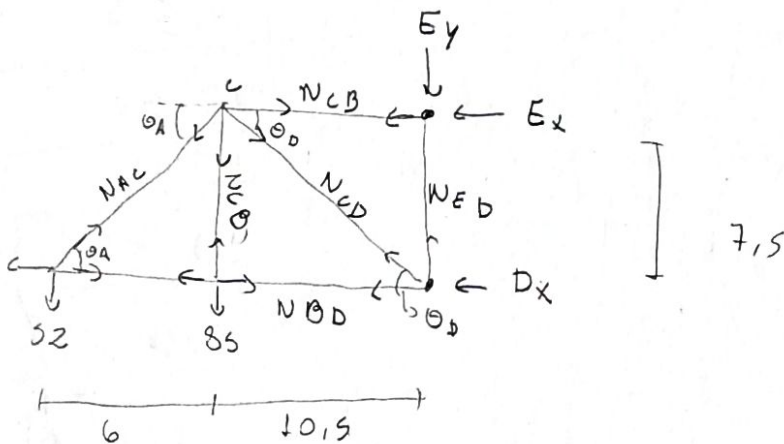


$$A = 3600 \text{ mm}^2 = 0,0016 \text{ m}^2$$

$$E = 200 \text{ GPa} = 200 \cdot 10^6 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow E \cdot A &= 0,0016 \cdot 200 \cdot 10^6 \\ &= 3,2 \cdot 10^5 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

utilizaremos o método dos nós



$$\theta_A = \text{Tg}^{-1} \left(\frac{7,5}{6} \right)$$

$$\theta_A = 0,89 = 51,34^\circ$$

$$\theta_D = \text{Tg}^{-1} \left(\frac{7,5}{10,5} \right)$$

$$\theta_D = 0,62 = 35,54^\circ$$

Em A

$$\sum F_x = 0$$

$$N_{AB} - P + N_{AC} \cdot \cos \theta_A = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$-52 + N_{AC} \cdot \sin \theta_A = 0$$

Em B

$$\sum F_x = 0$$

$$-N_{AB} + N_{BD} = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$N_{CB} - 85 = 0$$

$$N_{CB} = 85 \text{ kN}$$

Em C

$$\sum F_x = 0$$

$$-N_{AB} \cdot \cos \theta_A + N_{CB} + N_{CD} \cdot \cos \theta_D = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$-N_{CB} - N_{AC} \cdot \sin \theta_A - N_{CD} \cdot \sin \theta_D = 0$$

→ Em D

$$\sum F_x = 0$$

$$-N_{BD} - N_{CD} \cdot \cos \theta_D - B_x = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$N_{CD} + N_{CD} \cdot \sin \theta_D = 0$$

→ Em E

$$\sum F_x = 0$$

$$-E_x - N_{CB} = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$-E_y - N_{ED} = 0$$

Temos que:

$$E_x = 233,4 \text{ kN} (\rightarrow) \quad E_y = 137 \text{ kN} (\uparrow) \quad D_x = P + 233,4 \text{ kN}$$

Trecho	N (kN)	$\partial N / \partial P$	N (P/P=0)	L (m)
AB	$-P - 41,6$	-1	-41,6	6
AC	66,55	0	66,55	9,6
CB	85	0	85	7,5
CE	233,4	0	233,4	10,5
CD	-233,70	0	-233,70	12,9
BD	$-P - 41,6$	-1	-41	10,5
ED	137	0	137	7,5

→ Usando o teorema de Castiglione

$$\Delta A = \frac{1}{AE} \cdot \sum N \cdot \frac{\partial N}{\partial P} \cdot L$$

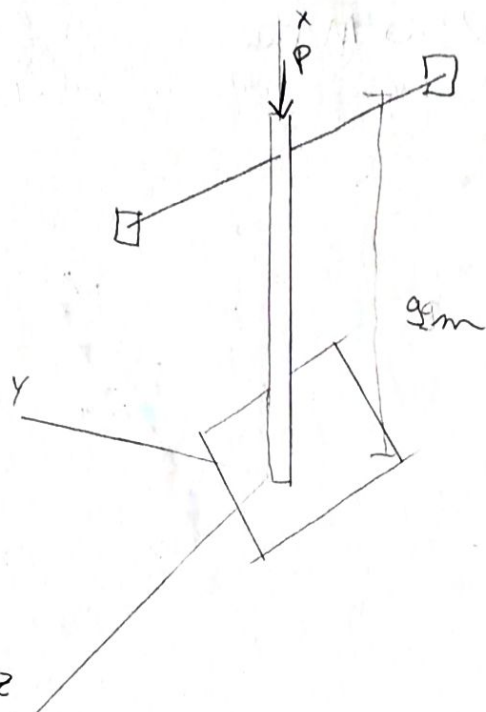
$$\Delta A = \frac{1}{AE} \left(N_{AB} \cdot \frac{\partial N_{AB}}{\partial P} \cdot L_{AB} + N_{BD} \cdot \frac{\partial N_{BD}}{\partial P} \cdot L_{BD} \right)$$

$$\Delta A = \frac{1}{3,2 \cdot 10^5} \left(-41,6 \cdot (-1) \cdot 6 + (-41,6) \cdot (-1) \cdot 10,5 \right)$$

$$\Delta A = 0,002145 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta A = 2,145 \text{ mm} \quad \text{para o direito}$$

2)



$$\sigma_{adm} = 250 \text{ MPa}$$

$$E = 200 \text{ GPa} = 200 \cdot 10^9 \text{ Pa}$$

$$I_z = 128 \cdot 10^6 \text{ mm}^4 = 1,28 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^4$$

$$I_y = 18,4 \cdot 10^6 \text{ mm}^4 = 1,84 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}^4$$

$$I_z = 130 \text{ mm} = 0,13 \text{ m}$$

$$n_f = 2$$

→ Analisando o plano $x-y$, temos que $k = 2$.

$$P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 \cdot E \cdot I_z}{(k \cdot L)_z^2} = \frac{\pi^2 \cdot 200 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 1,28 \cdot 10^{-4}}{(2 \cdot 9)^2}$$

$$P_{cr} = 773820,59 \text{ N}$$

→ Analisando o plano $x-z$, temos que $k = 0,7$

$$P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 \cdot E \cdot I_y}{(k \cdot L)_y^2} = \frac{\pi^2 \cdot 200 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 1,84 \cdot 10^{-5}}{(9 \cdot 0,7)^2}$$

$$P_{cr} = 915095,59 \text{ N}$$

Como P_{cr} tem que ser o menor dos dois, então

$$P_{cr} = 773820,59 \text{ N}$$

→ Tensão crítica

$$\sigma_{crit} = \frac{\pi^2 \cdot E}{(kL/r_z)^2} = \frac{\pi^2 \cdot 200 \cdot 10^9}{\left(\frac{2 \cdot 9}{0,13}\right)^2} = 102,96 \text{ MPa}$$

Como o σ_{adm} dado foi 250 MPa

encontramos em

$$\sigma_{adm} > \sigma_{critico} = 202,3$$

~> Sabemos que

$$\sigma \leq \frac{\sigma_{critico}}{n_f}$$

$$\frac{P}{A} \leq \frac{P_{crit}}{A \cdot n_f}$$

$$P \leq \frac{779820,59}{2}$$

$$P \leq 389910,29 \text{ N}$$