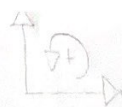
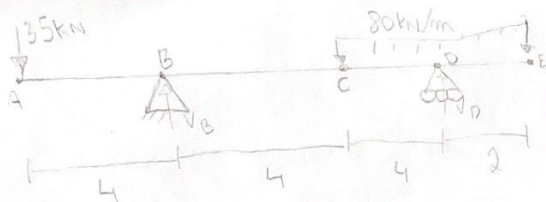


12



Heitor Oliveira

$$E = 200 \text{ GPa} \quad I_z = 351 \cdot 10^6$$

$$\sum F_y = V_B + V_D - 35 - 80 \cdot 6 = 0$$

$$\sum M_B = 0$$

$$35 \cdot 4 + 8 \cdot V_D - 80 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 = 0$$

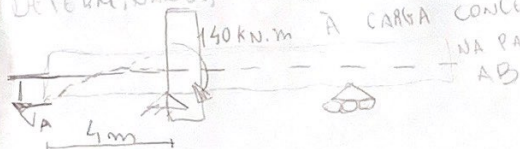
$$V_B + V_D = 515 \text{ kN}$$

$$8 \cdot V_D = 3220$$

$$V_D = 402,5 \text{ kN}$$

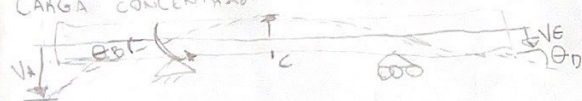
$$V_B = 112,5 \text{ kN}$$

DETERMINANDO A DEFLEXÃO DEVIDO A CARGA CONCENTRADA NA PARTE AB



$$V_A = - \frac{PL^3}{3EI} \quad (\text{SUPORTE FIXO EM B}) = - \frac{35 \times 4^3}{3 \times 200 \times 351 \times 10^6} = -0,0106363 \text{ m}$$

CONSIDERANDO DESLOCAMENTO VERTICAL EM A RESULTANTE DA ROTACÃO EM B CAUSADA PELA CARGA CONCENTRADA NO BALANÇO

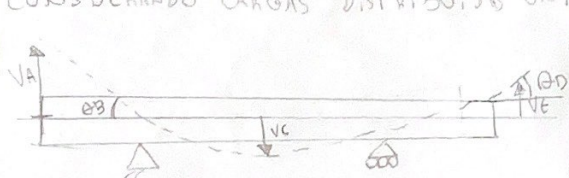


$$\theta_B = \frac{ML}{3EI} = \frac{140 \times 7}{3 \times 7,02 \times 10^4} = 0,0053181 \text{ rad}$$

$$L \cdot \theta_B = 7,02 \times 10^2 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

$$V_A = -(4 \text{ m}) \times (0,0053181 \text{ rad}) = -0,0212726 \text{ m}$$

CONSIDERANDO CARGAS DISTRIBUÍDAS UNIFORMEMENTE ENTRE C E D



$$\theta_D = \frac{W a^2}{24EI} (2L^2 - a^2) = \frac{80 \times 4^2}{24 \times 7,02 \times 10^4} \times (2 \times 8^2 - 4^2)$$

$$\theta_D = 0,0106363 \text{ rad}$$

$$V_A = 4 \text{ m} \times 0,0106363 \text{ rad} = 0,0425451 \text{ m}$$

Considerando a deflexão em A resultante da rotação em B causada por carga uniforme no balanço



$$\theta_B = \frac{ML}{6EI} = \frac{80 \times 8}{6 \times 7,02 \times 10^4} = 0,0030389 \text{ rad}$$

$$V_A = -4 \text{ m} \times 0,0030389 \text{ rad} = -0,0121557 \text{ m}$$

DESLOCAMENTO VERTICAL NO PONTO A:

$$V_A = -0,0106363 \text{ m} - 0,0212726 \text{ m} + 0,0425451 \text{ m} - 0,0121557 \text{ m}$$

$$= -0,0015195 \text{ m} = \boxed{1,52 \text{ mm} \downarrow}$$

ROTAÇÃO NO PONTO D

Rot. EM RELAÇÃO À CARGA DISTRIBUÍDA.

$$\theta_{cd} = \frac{3 \times w \times l^3}{128 \times Ei} = \frac{3 \times 80 \times 512}{128 \times Ei} = \frac{960}{Ei} = \frac{960}{7,02 \times 10^4} = 0,0137 \text{ rad}$$

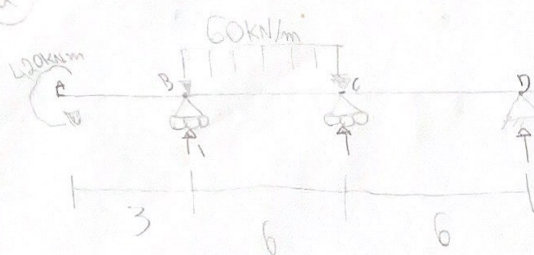
Rot. EM RELAÇÃO AO MOMENTO

$$\theta_m = \frac{160 \times 8}{3 Ei} = \frac{160 \times 8}{3 \times 7,02 \times 10^4} = 0,0061 \text{ rad}$$

Rot. NO PONTO D

$$\theta_D = \theta_m - \theta_{cd} = \frac{426,67}{7,02 \times 10^4} - \frac{960}{7,02 \times 10^4} = -0,0076 \text{ rad}$$

(2°)

 $2EI_2 \rightarrow BC$  $I^e = 1$

EQUAÇÕES DE EQUILÍBRIO

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$R_B + R_C + R_D - 60 \times 6 = 0$$

$$R_C = 360 - R_D - R_B$$

$$\sum M_A = 0$$

$$420 + R_B \times 3 + R_C \times 9 + R_D \times 15 - 60 \times 6 \times 6 = 0$$

$$3R_B = -420 + 2160 - 9R_C - 15R_D$$

$$R_B = \frac{1740 - 9R_C - 15R_D}{3}$$

$$R_B = 580 - 3R_C - 5R_D$$

$$R_B = 580 - 5R_D - 3(360 - R_D - R_B)$$

$$= 580 - 5R_D + 3R_D + 3R_B - 1080$$

$$= -2R_D + 3R_B - 500$$

$$-2R_B = -2R_D - 500 \rightarrow R_B = R_D + 250$$

$$R_C = 360 - R_D - (250 + R_D)$$

$$R_C = 110 - 2R_D$$

$$\sum M_B = 420 - 60 \times 6 \times 3 + 6R_C + 12R_D = 0$$

$$6R_C + 12R_D = 660$$

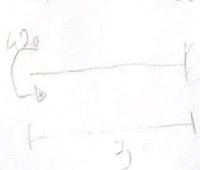
$$R_C + 2R_D = 110$$

CONDIÇÕES DE CONTORNO

$$V(d) = 0 \quad V(b) = 0 \quad V(c) = 0$$

PELO MÉTODO DAS FORÇAS E CONSIDERANDO A SUPERPOSIÇÃO DOS EFEITOS:

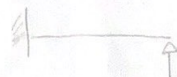
PARA O TRECHO AB



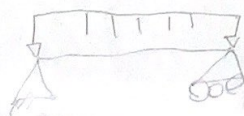
$$V(A) = \frac{-420 \times 3^2}{2 \times EI}$$

PARA O TRECHO CD

$$V = \frac{-R_D \times 6^3}{3EI}$$



PARA O TRECHO BC



$$V = \frac{5 \times 60 \times 6^4}{384 \times 2EI}$$