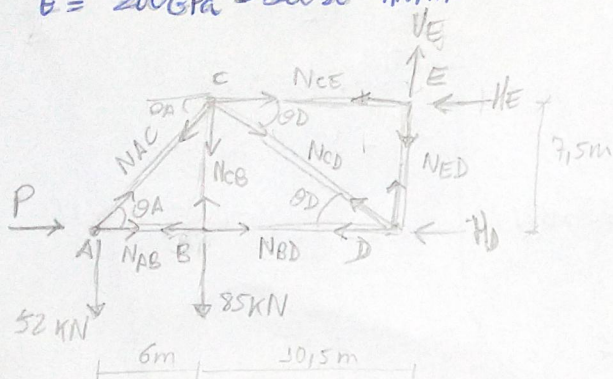


Discente: Thallita Barros da Silva

01) Área das Barras: $1600 \text{ mm}^2 = A = 0,0016 \text{ m}^2$
 $E = 200 \text{ GPa} = 200 \cdot 10^6 \text{ kN/m}^2$

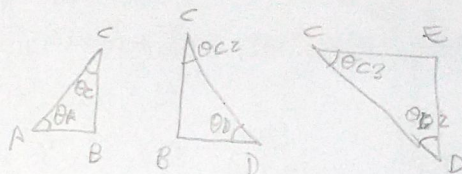


AS FORÇAS DE REAÇÃO NATREICA:

$$\sum F_V = 52 + 85 = 0 \therefore V_E = 137 \text{ kN} (\uparrow)$$

$$H_E = 233,4 \text{ kN} (\rightarrow)$$

$$H_D = P + 233,4 \text{ kN} (\leftarrow)$$



$$\theta_A = 51,34^\circ = \theta_B$$

$$\theta_C = 38,66^\circ$$

$$\theta_{C2} = 54,46^\circ$$

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

$$\theta_{C3} = 35,54^\circ = \theta_D$$

$$\theta_{D2} = 54,46^\circ$$

$$\sum H_E = -H_E - N_{CE} = 0$$

$$\sum V_E = -V_E - N_{ED} = 0$$

ÂNGULOS E MÉTODO DOS NÓS

$$\sum F_H A = N_{AB} - P + N_{AC} \cos \theta_A = 0$$

$$\sum F_V A = N_{AC} \sin \theta_A - 52 = 0$$

$$\sum F_H B = -N_{AB} + N_{BD} = 0$$

$$\sum F_V B = N_{CB} - 85 = 0 \therefore N_{CB} = 85$$

$$\sum F_H C = +N_{AB} \cos \theta_A + N_{CE} + N_{CD} \cos \theta_D = 0$$

$$\sum F_V C = -N_{CB} - N_{AC} \sin \theta_A - N_{CD} \sin \theta_D = 0$$

$$\sum F_H D = -N_{BD} - H_D - N_{CD} \cos \theta_D = 0$$

$$\sum F_V D = N_{CD} \sin \theta_D + N_{ED} = 0$$

2ª TEOR. DE CASTIGLIANO EM TRELIÇAS

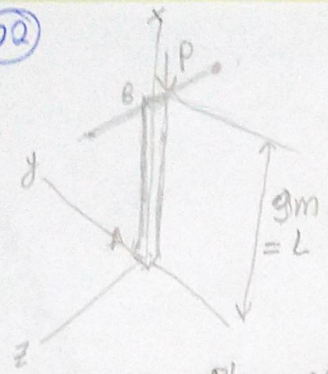
TRECHO	N (kN)	$\partial N / \partial P$	N (emp P = 0 kN)	L TRECHOS (m)	$N \cdot (\partial N / \partial P) \cdot L$ (kN.m)
AB	-P - 41,6	-1	-41,6	6	249,6
AC	66,5925	0	66,5925	9,6	0
BC	85,0	0	85	7,5	0
BD	-P - 41,6	-1	-41,6	10,5	436,8
CD	-235,7037	0	-235,7037	12,9	0
CE	233,40	0	233,4	10,5	0
DE	137	0	137	7,5	0

$$\sum \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial P} \right) N \cdot L = 686,4 \text{ kN.m} ; \bullet E \cdot A = 320000 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

$$\text{Poi, } \Delta_A = \frac{1}{A \cdot E} \cdot \sum \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial P} \right) N L = \frac{1}{320000 \text{ kN}} \cdot 686,4 \text{ kN.m} = 0,002145 \text{ m} (\rightarrow)$$

Que é o desloc. horizontal no ponto A.

02



$\sigma_{adm} = 250 \text{ MPa}$
 $E = 200 \text{ GPa} = 200000 \text{ N/mm}^2$
 $I_z = 128 \cdot 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$
 $I_y = 18,4 \cdot 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$
 $r_z = 130 \text{ mm}$
 $n_f = 2$

Plano XY (com $K_1 = 2$):

$P_{CR} = \frac{\pi^2 E I_z}{(K_1 \cdot L)^2} = \pi^2 \frac{20000 \cdot 128 \cdot 10^6}{(2 \cdot 9000)^2} = 779,821 \text{ N}$

$\lambda = \frac{L_e}{r} \therefore \lambda = \frac{K_1 \cdot L}{r_z} = \frac{2 \cdot 9000}{130} = 138,5$

Vamos considerar o maior dos comprimentos; isto é, $K_1 = 2$: σ_{adm}

$\sigma_{cn} = \frac{\pi \cdot E}{\lambda^2} = \frac{\pi^2 \cdot (200000)}{(138,5)^2} = 102,96 \text{ MPa}$

$102,9 \leq 250 \text{ MPa}$, logo pelo critério de resistência, $\sigma_{cn} = 102,9 \text{ MPa}$ pode ser adotado

Considerando agora o critério de estabilidade: $\sigma \leq \frac{\sigma_{cn}}{n_f} \Rightarrow \frac{P}{A} \leq \frac{P_{CR}}{A \cdot n_f}$

$\Rightarrow P \leq \frac{779,821 \text{ kN}}{2}$

$\therefore P \leq 389,9105 \text{ kN}$

Portanto, a carga admissível

é de 389,9105 kN

PLANO XZ:

com $K_2 = 1$:

$P_{CR} = \frac{\pi^2 \cdot E \cdot I_y}{(K_2 \cdot L)^2}$

Com $K_2 = 0,7$ e

$I_y = 18,4 \cdot 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$

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