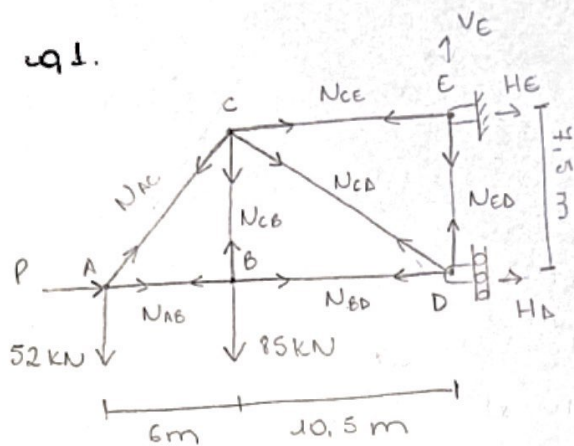


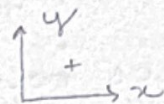
q1.



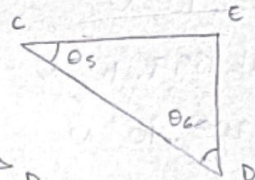
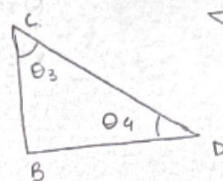
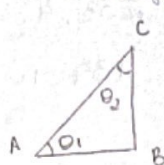
→ Deslocamento horizontal em A

• $A = 1.600 \text{ mm}^2$

• $E = 200 \text{ GPa}$



* Ângulos



→ Carga fictícia P

→ Ângulos:

$\theta_1 = 51,34^\circ$, $\theta_2 = 38,66^\circ$, $\theta_3 = 54,46^\circ$, $\theta_4 = 35,54^\circ$, $\theta_5 = 35,54^\circ$ e $\theta_6 = 54,46^\circ$

• MÉTODO DOS NÓS

- Nó A:

$\sum F_x = 0 \therefore N_{AB} + N_{AC} \cos 51,34^\circ + P = 0$

$\sum F_y = 0 \therefore N_{AC} \sin 51,34^\circ - 52 \cdot 10^3 = 0$

- Nó B:

$\sum F_x = 0 \therefore N_{BD} - N_{AB} = 0$

$\sum F_y = 0 \therefore N_{CB} - 85 \cdot 10^3 = 0$

- Nó C:

$\sum F_x = 0 \therefore N_{CE} + N_{CD} \cos 35,54^\circ - N_{AC} \cos 38,66^\circ = 0$

$\sum F_y = 0 \therefore -N_{CB} - N_{AC} \sin 38,66^\circ - N_{CD} \sin 54,46^\circ = 0$

- Nó D:

$\sum F_x = 0 \therefore -N_{BD} - N_{CD} \cos 35,54^\circ + H_D = 0$

$\sum F_y = 0 \therefore N_{CD} + N_{CB} \sin 35,54^\circ = 0$

- Nó E:

$\sum F_x = 0 \therefore -N_{CE} + H_E = 0$

$\sum F_y = 0 \therefore +V_E - N_{ED} = 0$

- Reações na itulice

$$\sum F_x = 0 \therefore -H_e - H_b = 0 \rightarrow H_b = -233,4 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \therefore -52 - 85 - V_e = 0 \therefore V_e = 137 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum M_D = 0 \therefore +H_e \cdot 7,5 + 52 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 16,5 + 85 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 10,5 = 0 \therefore H_e = +233,4 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}$$

• Forças normais:

$$N_{AB} = -P - 41,599 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}$$

$$N_{CB} = -235,703 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}$$

$$N_{AC} = 66,593 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}$$

$$N_{CE} = 233,4 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}$$

$$N_{BD} = -P - 41,599 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}$$

$$N_{ED} = 137 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}$$

$$N_{CB} = -235,703 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}$$

• DESLOCAMENTO HORIZONTAL EM A:

$$\Delta_i = \frac{dU}{dP_i} \quad \text{e} \quad U = \sum_{i=0}^n \int_0^{L_i} \frac{N_i^2}{2EA_i} dx$$

* Sendo Δ_A um função de N_{AB} e N_{BD} e $P=0$, tem-se:

$$\Delta_A = \sum_{i=0}^n \int_0^{L_i} \frac{N_i}{EA} \cdot \frac{dN_i}{dP} dx = \frac{N_{AB}}{EA} \cdot \frac{dN_{AB}}{dP} \cdot L_{AB} + \frac{N_{BD}}{EA} \cdot \frac{dN_{BD}}{dP} \cdot L_{BD}$$

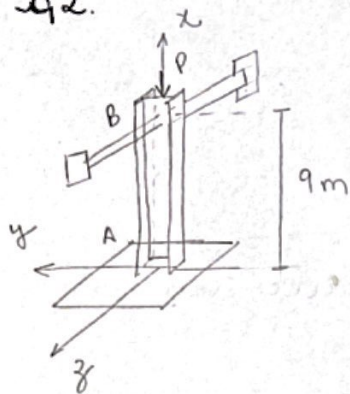
Resolvendo a integral, tem-se:

$$\Delta_{AB} = 4,8 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m} \quad \text{e} \quad \Delta_{BD} = 13,65 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

Por fim,

$$\Delta_A = \Delta_{AB} + \Delta_{BD} = 2,145 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m} \quad (\text{esquerda p/ direita})$$

92.



→ carga admissível

- $\sigma_{adm} = 250 \text{ MPa} = 250 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Pa}$

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

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

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

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

- $\eta_z = 2$

→ Considerando o $k_y = 0,699$ em y e $k_z = 2$ em z

• CÁLCULO DA CARGA CRÍTICA (P_{cr})

$$P_{cr y} = \frac{\pi^2 E I_y}{k_y^2 L^2} = \frac{\pi^2 \cdot 200 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 18,4 \cdot 10^{-6}}{(0,699 \cdot 9)^2} = 917.715,77 \text{ N}$$

$$P_{cr z} = \frac{\pi^2 E I_z}{k_z^2 L^2} = \frac{\pi^2 \cdot 200 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 128 \cdot 10^{-6}}{(2 \cdot 9)^2} = 779.820,59 \text{ N}$$

→ Adota-se $P_{cr z}$, uma vez que esta apresentou o menor valor.

• CÁLCULO DA TENSÃO CRÍTICA (σ_{cr})

* sendo λ (índice de esbeltez da coluna) $= \frac{k_z L}{r_z}$ e $\sigma_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2}$

tem-se:

$$\lambda = \frac{18}{0,13} = 138,46 \quad \therefore \sigma_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 \cdot 200 \cdot 10^9}{(138,46)^2} = 102.962.975,9 \text{ Pa}$$

• CRITÉRIO DE RESISTÊNCIA

$$\sigma_{cr} = 102.962.975,9 < 200.000.000 = \sigma_{adm}$$

• CRITÉRIO DE ESTABILIDADE

considerando o coeficiente de segurança contra flambagem, tem-se:

$$\sigma \leq \frac{\sigma_{cr}}{\eta_t} \therefore \frac{P}{A} \leq \frac{P_{cr}}{A \cdot \eta_t} \quad \text{logo,}$$

$$P \leq 389.910,3 \text{ N}$$

sendo assim, respeitando aos dois critérios P deve ser menor que 389.910,3 N