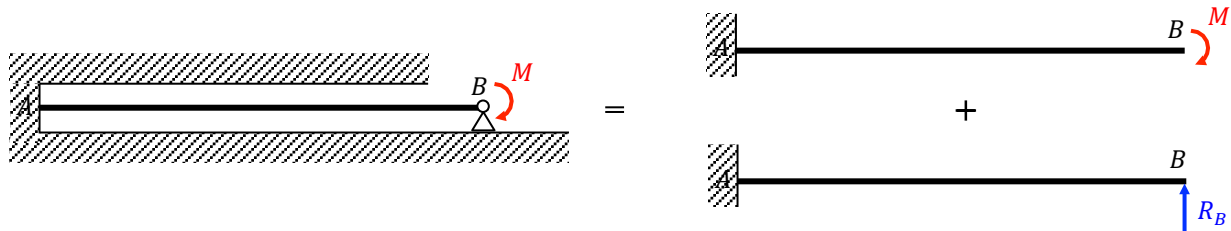


**Problema 1** (3,5 pontos).



$$(a) \quad \delta_B = \delta_B^{(1)} - \delta_B^{(2)} = \frac{ML^2}{2EI} - \frac{R_B L^3}{3EI} = 0 \Rightarrow R_B = \frac{3M}{2L}$$

$$(b) \quad \delta(x) = \delta^{(1)}(x) - \delta^{(2)}(x) = \frac{Mx^2}{2EI} - \frac{R_B x^2}{6EI} (3L - x) = \frac{ML^2}{2EI} \left(\frac{x}{L}\right)^2 - \frac{ML^2}{4EI} \left(\frac{x}{L}\right)^2 \left[3 - \left(\frac{x}{L}\right)\right] = \frac{ML^2}{4EI} \left[\left(\frac{x}{L}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{x}{L}\right)^2\right]$$

Cálculo do deslocamento máximo:

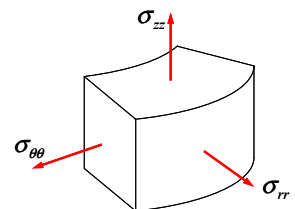
$$\frac{d\delta}{dx} = \frac{ML}{4EI} \left[3\left(\frac{x}{L}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{x}{L}\right)\right] = 0 \Rightarrow x = \left\{ \frac{0}{2L/3} \right.$$

Logo

$$\max\{|\delta(x)|\} = \left| \delta\left(\frac{2L}{3}\right) \right| = \frac{ML^2}{27EI} = \frac{4ML^2}{9Ea^4} < \frac{9a}{2} \Rightarrow M < \frac{81Ea^5}{8L^2}$$

**Problema 2** (3,5 pontos)

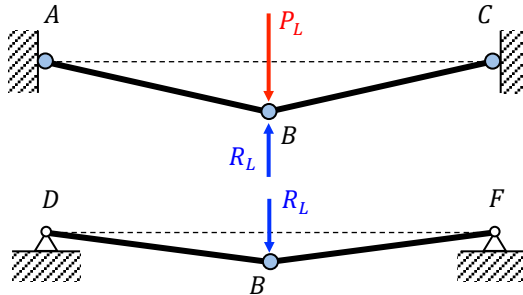
| Parede Interna ( $r = a$ )                                                                | Parede Externa ( $r = b$ )                                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $\sigma_{rr}(a) = -P = -60,0 \text{ MPa}$                                                 | $\sigma_{rr}(b) = 0$                                                                     |
| $\sigma_{\theta\theta}(a) = \frac{b^2/a^2 + 1}{b^2/a^2 - 1} P = 100 \text{ MPa}$          | $\sigma_{\theta\theta}(b) = \frac{2}{b^2/a^2 - 1} P = 40,0 \text{ MPa}$                  |
| $\sigma_{zz}(a) = \frac{P}{b^2/a^2 - 1} + \frac{aM}{\pi(b^4 - a^4)/4} = 87,9 \text{ MPa}$ | $\sigma_{zz}(b) = \frac{P}{b^2/a^2 - 1} + \frac{bM}{\pi(b^4 - a^4)/4} = 156 \text{ MPa}$ |



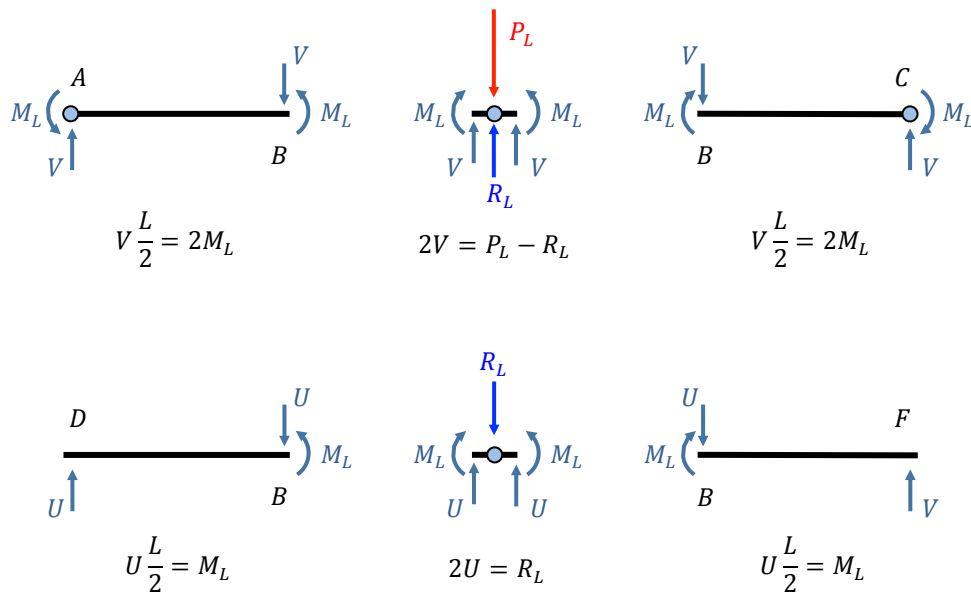
| Parede Interna ( $r = a$ )                                                                                                        | Parede Externa ( $r = b$ )                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $\sigma_1 = \sigma_{\theta\theta}(a) = 100 \text{ MPa}$                                                                           | $\sigma_1 = \sigma_{zz}(b) = 156 \text{ MPa}$                                                                                     |
| $\sigma_2 = \sigma_{zz}(a) = 87,9 \text{ MPa}$                                                                                    | $\sigma_2 = \sigma_{\theta\theta}(b) = 40,0 \text{ MPa}$                                                                          |
| $\sigma_3 = \sigma_{rr}(a) = -60,0 \text{ MPa}$                                                                                   | $\sigma_3 = \sigma_{rr}(b) = 0$                                                                                                   |
| $\tau_{max} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = 80,0 \text{ MPa}$                                                                   | $\tau_{max} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = 78 \text{ MPa}$                                                                     |
| $\sigma_{VM} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}[(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2]} = 154 \text{ MPa}$ | $\sigma_{VM} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}[(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2]} = 140 \text{ MPa}$ |
| $n_{Tresca} = \frac{S_Y/2}{\max\{\tau_{max}\}} = 4,00$                                                                            |                                                                                                                                   |
| $n_{VM} = \frac{S_Y}{\max\{\sigma_{VM}\}} = 4,15$                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                   |

### Problema 3 (3.0 pontos)

O mecanismo de colapso plástico é mostrado esquematicamente na figura abaixo. Ele ocorre simultaneamente nas duas vigas, quando rótulas plásticas são formadas nos engastes  $A$  e  $C$  bem como na seção  $B$  de ambas as vigas, onde estão em contato. Assim, as forças  $P_L - R_L$  e  $R_L$  são, respectivamente, as cargas limite para as vigas biengastada ( $ABC$ ) e biapoçada ( $DBF$ ).



O diagrama de corpo livre do conjunto e as equações de equilíbrio são apresentados a seguir (note que a simetria do problema já está sendo levada em conta nos diagramas para cada viga):



Resolvendo as equações de equilíbrio da viga  $DBF$  (biapoçada), obtém-se:

$$R_L = \frac{4M_L}{L}$$

e para a viga  $ABC$  (biengastada):

$$P_L - R_L = \frac{8M_L}{L}$$

Portanto, a força que leva o conjunto ao colapso plástico é:

$$P_L = \frac{12M_L}{L} = \frac{3S_Y a^3}{L}$$