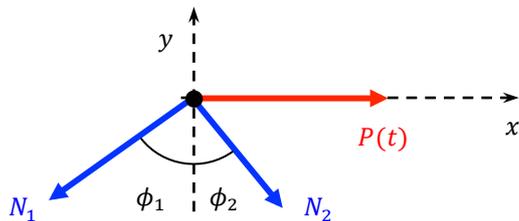


**Problema 1.**

Equilíbrio no nó da treliça onde a carga horizontal é aplicada:



$$-N_1 \cos \phi_1 - N_2 \cos \phi_2 = 0$$

$$-N_1 \sin \phi_1 + N_2 \sin \phi_2 + P(t) = 0$$

$$\cos \phi_1 = 3/5 \quad \sin \phi_1 = 4/5$$

$$\cos \phi_2 = \sqrt{2}/2 \quad \sin \phi_2 = \sqrt{2}/2$$

$$\begin{cases} -3N_1/5 - \sqrt{2}N_2/2 = 0 \\ -4N_1/5 + \sqrt{2}N_2/2 + P(t) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow N_1 = 5P(t)/7 \text{ e } N_2 = -3\sqrt{2}P(t)/7$$

Para  $P(t) > 0$ ,  $N_2$  é negativo e a barra 2 está sujeita à flambagem. Logo,

$$\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{7} P_{\max} < \pi^2 \frac{EI_2}{L_2^2} \Rightarrow P_{\max} < \frac{7\sqrt{2}\pi^2 EI_2}{6 L_2^2} = 241 \text{ N}$$

Para  $P(t) < 0$ ,  $N_1$  é negativo e a barra 1 está sujeita à flambagem. Logo,

$$\frac{5}{7} P_{\max} < \pi^2 \frac{EI_1}{L_1^2} \Rightarrow P_{\max} < \frac{7\pi^2 EI_1}{5 L_1^2} = 36,8 \text{ N}$$

Portanto:

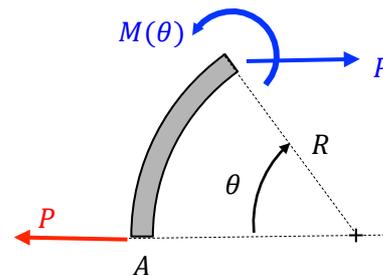
$$P_{\max} < 36,8 \text{ N}$$

**Problema 2.**

(a) Variação na distância  $AB$  ( $\Delta \overline{AB} = \delta$ ):

$$M(\theta) = PR \sin \theta, \quad \partial M / \partial P = R \sin \theta$$

$$\delta = \frac{\partial U}{\partial P} = \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{EI} (PR \sin \theta)(R \sin \theta) R d\theta = \frac{\pi R^3}{2EI} P$$



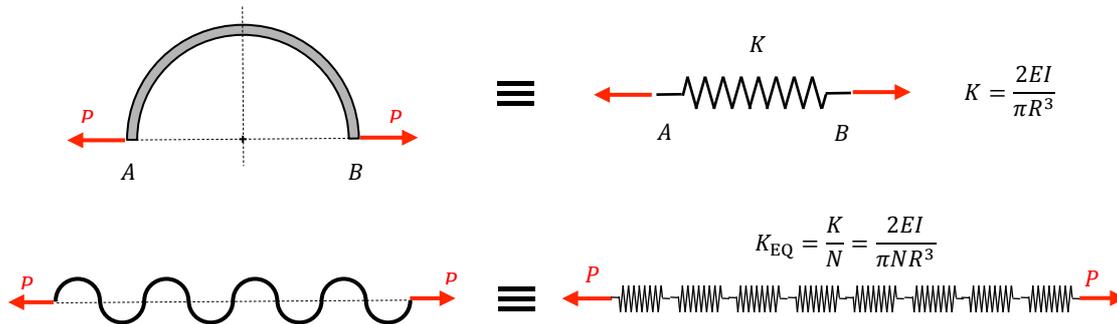
(b) Máximo valor admissível para a carga  $P$ :

$$\max\{|\sigma_{\theta\theta}(\theta, y)|\} = \sigma_{\theta\theta}(\pi/2, -a/2) = -\left(-\frac{a}{2}\right) \frac{PR}{(a^4/12)} + \frac{P}{a^2} < Y$$

logo

$$P < \frac{Ya^3}{6R} \left(1 + \frac{1a}{6R}\right)^{-1}$$

(c) Constante de mola equivalente:



**Problema 3.**

Trecho AB:  $M_x(z) = -Pz$ ,  $M_y(z) = 0$  e  $M_z(z) = 0$

Trecho BC:  $M_x(x) = -PL$ ,  $M_y(x) = 0$  e  $M_z(x) = Px$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_y &= \frac{\partial U}{\partial P} = \int_0^L \frac{1}{EI} (-Pz)(-z) dz + \int_0^L \frac{1}{GJ} (-PL)(-L) dx + \int_0^L \frac{1}{EI} (Px)(x) dx \\ &= \frac{PL^3}{3EI} + \frac{PL^3}{GJ} + \frac{PL^3}{3EI} = \frac{2PL^3}{3EI} \left( 1 + \frac{3EI}{2GJ} \right) = \frac{128PL^3}{3\pi ED^4} \left[ 1 + \frac{3(1+\nu)}{2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

**Problema 4.**

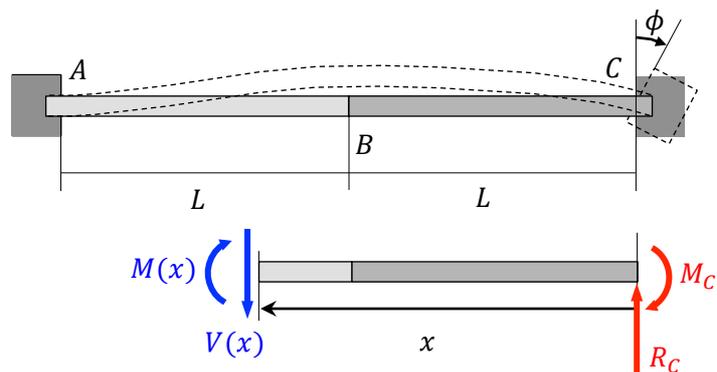
Enquanto a rotação na extremidade direita da viga é  $\phi_C = \phi$ , o deslocamento transversal é nulo ( $\delta_C = 0$ ).

A distribuição do momento fletor é:

$$M(x) = R_C x - M_C$$

A rotação e o deslocamento transversal na seção C são dados por:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_C &= \frac{\partial U}{\partial M_C} = \int_0^L \frac{M(x)}{E(x)I} \frac{\partial M}{\partial M_C} dx = \phi \\ \delta_C &= \frac{\partial U}{\partial R_C} = \int_0^L \frac{M(x)}{E(x)I} \frac{\partial M}{\partial R_C} dx = 0 \end{aligned}$$



Portanto:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_C &= \int_0^L \frac{(R_C x - M_C)}{EI} (-1) dx + \int_L^{2L} \frac{(R_C x - M_C)}{2EI} (-1) dx = \frac{L}{EI} \left( -\frac{5}{4} R_C L + \frac{3}{2} M_C \right) = \phi \\ \delta_C &= \int_0^L \frac{(R_C x - M_C)}{EI} (x) dx + \int_L^{2L} \frac{(R_C x - M_C)}{2EI} (x) dx = \frac{L^2}{EI} \left( \frac{3}{2} R_C L - \frac{5}{4} M_C \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Logo

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{5}{4}R_C L + \frac{3}{2}M_C = \frac{EI\phi}{L} \\ \frac{3}{2}R_C L - \frac{5}{4}M_C = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow M_C = \frac{24}{11} \frac{EI}{L} \phi \text{ e } R_C = \frac{20}{11} \frac{EI}{L^2} \phi$$

As reações nos apoios são apresentadas na figura abaixo:

