

FORMULÁRIO:

$$\sigma = \frac{P}{A}$$

$$\sigma = \lim_{\Delta A \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta F}{\Delta A}$$

$$\tau_{\text{média}} = \frac{V}{A}$$

$$\tau = \lim_{\Delta A \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta A}$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{esmagamento}} = \frac{F}{A_{\text{projectada}}}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{P}{A_0} \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\tau = \frac{P}{A_0} \cos \theta \sin \theta$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{d\delta}{dx}$$

$$\sigma = E\varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon_T = \alpha \Delta T$$

$$\delta_T = L \cdot \alpha \cdot \Delta T$$

$$\delta = \frac{PL}{AE}$$

$$\delta = \sum_i \frac{P_i L_i}{A_i E_i}$$

$$\delta = \int_0^L \frac{P}{AE} dx$$

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_x}{E} - \nu \frac{\sigma_y}{E} - \nu \frac{\sigma_z}{E}$$

$$\varepsilon_y = -\nu \frac{\sigma_x}{E} + \frac{\sigma_y}{E} - \nu \frac{\sigma_z}{E}$$

$$\varepsilon_z = -\nu \frac{\sigma_x}{E} - \nu \frac{\sigma_y}{E} + \frac{\sigma_z}{E}$$

$$\tau_{xy} = G\gamma_{xy}$$

$$\tau_{yz} = G\gamma_{yz}$$

$$\tau_{xz} = G\gamma_{xz}$$

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\rho\phi}{L}$$

$$\tau = \frac{T\rho}{J}$$

$$\phi = \frac{TL}{JG}$$

$$\phi = \sum_i \frac{T_i L_i}{J_i G_i}$$

$$\phi = \int_0^L \frac{T}{JG} dx$$

$$\phi_B r_B = \phi_A r_A$$

$$\frac{T_B}{r_B} = \frac{T_A}{r_A}$$

$$P = T\omega$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

$$\frac{I}{\rho} = \frac{M}{EI}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho'} = \frac{\nu}{\rho}$$

$$\sigma_x = -\frac{My}{I}$$

$$\sigma_x = \frac{P}{A} - \frac{My}{I}$$

$$\sigma_x = \frac{P}{A} - \frac{M_z y}{I_z} + \frac{M_y z}{I_y}$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{I_z}{I_y} \tan \theta$$

$$\sigma_{\max} = K \frac{P}{A}$$

$$\tau_{\max} = K \frac{Tc}{J}$$

$$\sigma_{\max} = K \frac{Mc}{I}$$

$$q = \frac{VQ}{I}$$

$$\tau = \frac{VQ}{It}$$

$$Q = A^* \bar{y} \text{ ou } Q = A^* \bar{z}$$

$$\tau = \frac{3}{2} \frac{V}{A}$$

$$e = \frac{Fh}{V}$$

$$F = \int_0^b q ds$$

$$\frac{dV}{dx} = -w(x)$$

$$\frac{dM}{dx} = V$$

$$\frac{d^2 M}{dx^2} = -w(x)$$

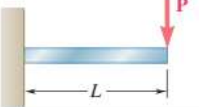
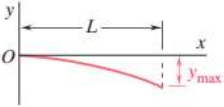
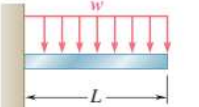
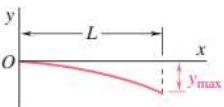
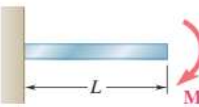
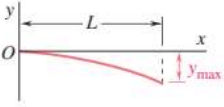
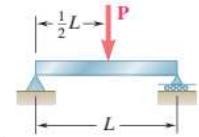
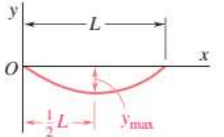
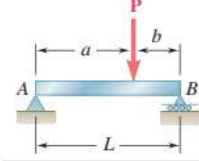
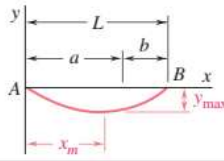
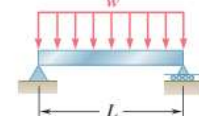
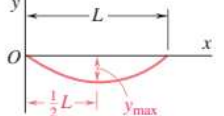
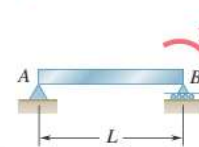
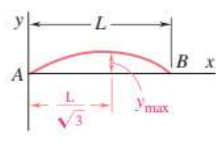
$$V_D - V_c = -\int_{x_c}^{x_D} w dx$$

$$M_D - M_c = \int_{x_c}^{x_D} V dx$$

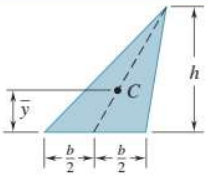
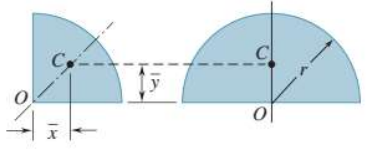
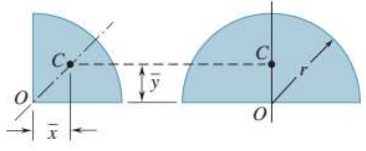
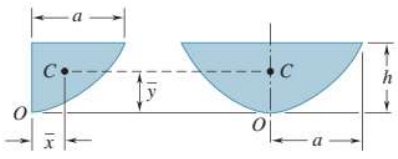
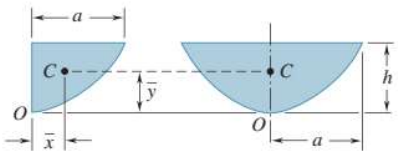
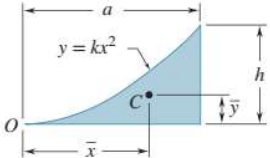
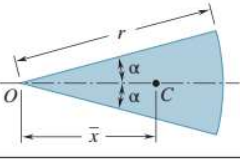
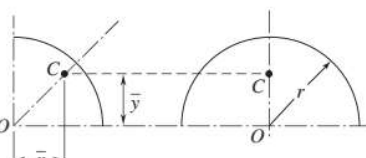
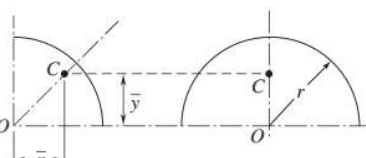
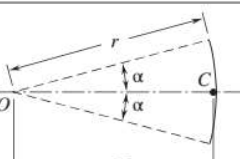
$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M(x)}{EI}$$

$$EI \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = M(x)$$

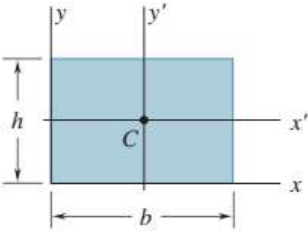
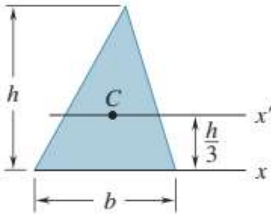
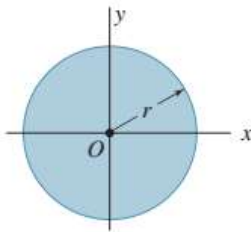
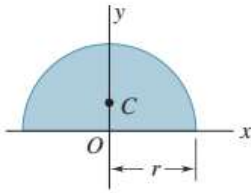
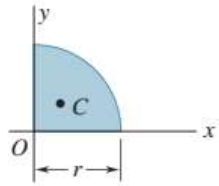
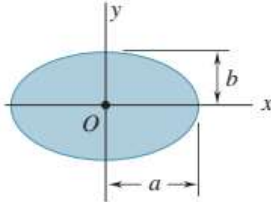
$$EI \frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} = -w(x)$$

Beam and Loading	Elastic Curve	Maximum Deflection	Slope at End	Equation of Elastic Curve
1 		$-\frac{PL^3}{3EI}$	$-\frac{PL^2}{2EI}$	$y = \frac{P}{6EI}(x^3 - 3Lx^2)$
2 		$-\frac{wL^4}{8EI}$	$-\frac{wL^3}{6EI}$	$y = -\frac{w}{24EI}(x^4 - 4Lx^3 + 6L^2x^2)$
3 		$-\frac{ML^2}{2EI}$	$-\frac{ML}{EI}$	$y = -\frac{M}{2EI}x^2$
4 		$-\frac{PL^3}{48EI}$	$\pm \frac{PL^2}{16EI}$	For $x \leq \frac{1}{2}L$: $y = \frac{P}{48EI}(4x^3 - 3L^2x)$
5 		For $a > b$: $-\frac{Pb(L^2 - b^2)^{3/2}}{9\sqrt{3}EIL}$ at $x_m = \sqrt{\frac{L^2 - b^2}{3}}$	$\theta_A = -\frac{Pb(L^2 - b^2)}{6EIL}$ $\theta_B = +\frac{Pa(L^2 - a^2)}{6EIL}$	For $x < a$: $y = \frac{Pb}{6EIL}[x^3 - (L^2 - b^2)x]$ For $x = a$: $y = -\frac{Pa^2b^2}{3EIL}$
6 		$-\frac{5wL^4}{384EI}$	$\pm \frac{wL^3}{24EI}$	$y = -\frac{w}{24EI}(x^4 - 2Lx^3 + L^3x)$
7 		$\frac{ML^2}{9\sqrt{3}EI}$	$\theta_A = +\frac{ML}{6EI}$ $\theta_B = -\frac{ML}{3EI}$	$y = -\frac{M}{6EIL}(x^3 - L^2x)$

Centroids of Common Shapes of Areas and Lines

Shape		$\bar{x}$	$\bar{y}$	Area
Triangular area			$\frac{h}{3}$	$\frac{bh}{2}$
Quarter-circular area		$\frac{4r}{3\pi}$	$\frac{4r}{3\pi}$	$\frac{\pi r^2}{4}$
Semicircular area		0	$\frac{4r}{3\pi}$	$\frac{\pi r^2}{2}$
Semiparabolic area		$\frac{3a}{8}$	$\frac{3h}{5}$	$\frac{2ah}{3}$
Parabolic area		0	$\frac{3h}{5}$	$\frac{4ah}{3}$
Parabolic spandrel		$\frac{3a}{4}$	$\frac{3h}{10}$	$\frac{ah}{3}$
Circular sector		$\frac{2r \sin \alpha}{3\alpha}$	0	αr^2
Quarter-circular arc		$\frac{2r}{\pi}$	$\frac{2r}{\pi}$	$\frac{\pi r}{2}$
Semicircular arc		0	$\frac{2r}{\pi}$	πr
Arc of circle		$\frac{r \sin \alpha}{\alpha}$	0	$2\alpha r$

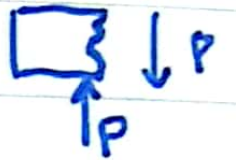
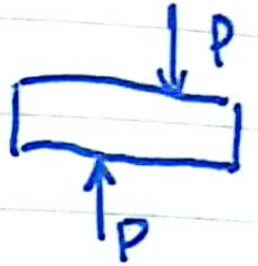
Moments of Inertia of Common Geometric Shapes

Rectangle		$\bar{I}_{x'} = \frac{1}{12}bh^3$ $\bar{I}_{y'} = \frac{1}{12}b^3h$ $I_x = \frac{1}{3}bh^3$ $I_y = \frac{1}{3}b^3h$ $J_C = \frac{1}{12}bh(b^2 + h^2)$
Triangle		$\bar{I}_{x'} = \frac{1}{36}bh^3$ $I_x = \frac{1}{12}bh^3$
Circle		$\bar{I}_x = \bar{I}_y = \frac{1}{4}\pi r^4$ $J_O = \frac{1}{2}\pi r^4$
Semicircle		$I_x = I_y = \frac{1}{8}\pi r^4$ $J_O = \frac{1}{4}\pi r^4$
Quarter circle		$I_x = I_y = \frac{1}{16}\pi r^4$ $J_O = \frac{1}{8}\pi r^4$
Ellipse		$\bar{I}_x = \frac{1}{4}\pi ab^3$ $\bar{I}_y = \frac{1}{4}\pi a^3b$ $J_O = \frac{1}{4}\pi ab(a^2 + b^2)$

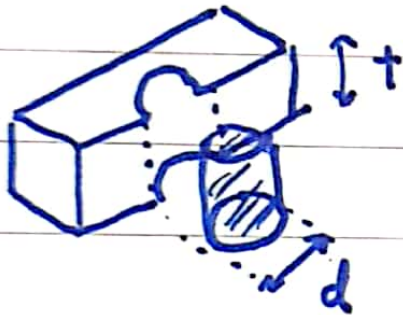
Tensão de corte média e tensão de esmagamento

$$\tau_{\text{média}} = \frac{P}{A}$$

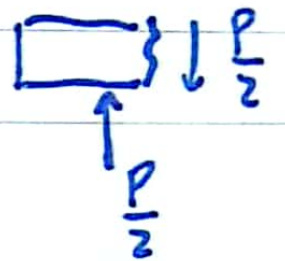
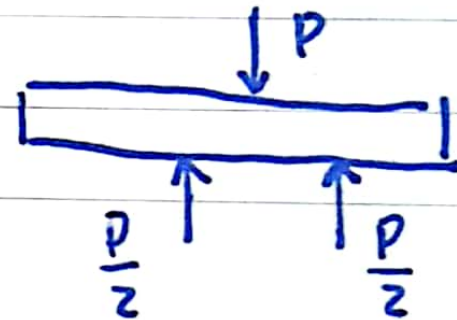
corte simples: $\tau_{\text{média}} = \frac{F}{A}$



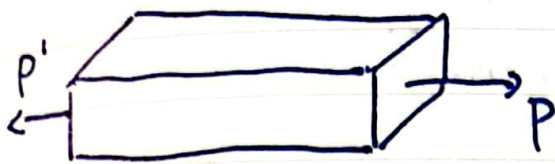
tensão
esmagamento $\sigma = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{F_{\text{pino}}}{t \cdot d}$



corte duplo: $\tau_{\text{média}} = \frac{\frac{F}{2}}{A} = \frac{F}{2A}$

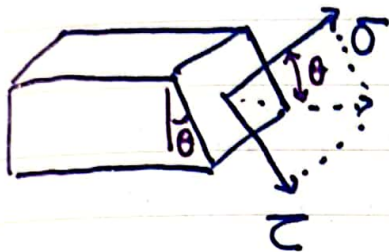


Tensões em plano oblíquo e carga axial



Se $\theta = 0$, tensão normal é máxima:

$$\sigma_{max} = \frac{P}{A_0}$$



$$\sigma = \frac{F}{A_\theta} = \frac{P \cos \theta}{A_0 / \cos \theta} = \frac{P}{A_0} \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\tau = \frac{V}{A_\theta} = \frac{P \sin \theta}{A_0 / \cos \theta} = \frac{P}{A_0} \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$A_\theta = \frac{A_0}{\cos \theta}$$

Falha Primária

Se $\theta = 45^\circ$ a tensão de corte é máxima:

$$\tau_{max} = \frac{P}{2A_0}$$

Frágéis
falha de tensão
é primária

Ocorre quando

$$\theta = 0$$

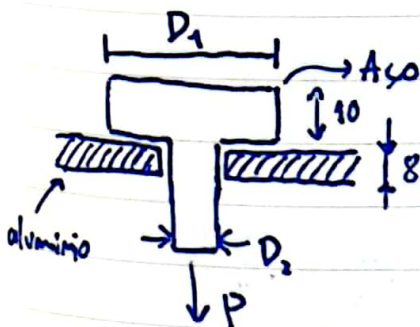
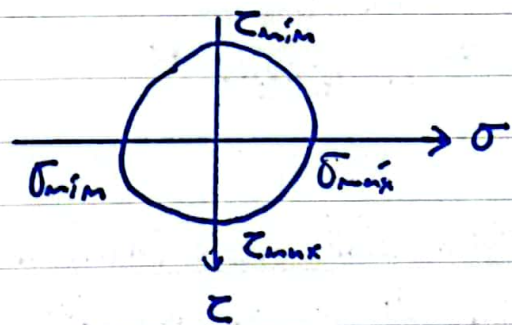
$$\begin{cases} \sigma = \text{máx} \\ \tau = 0 \end{cases}$$

Dúcteis
falha de corte
é primária

Ocorre quando

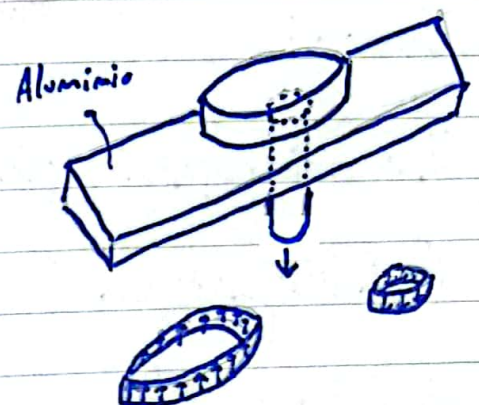
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma = 0 \\ \tau = \text{máx} \end{cases}$$



$$\tau_{aço} = \frac{P}{\pi D_2 10}$$

$$\tau_{alu} = \frac{P}{\pi D_1 8}$$



Alumínio sofre corte da área do aço
Aço sofre corte da área de alumínio

Coefficiente de segurança:

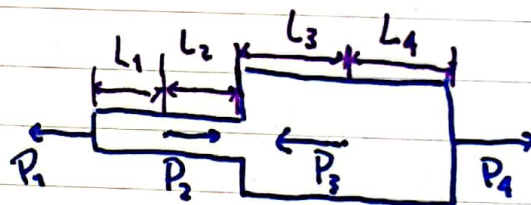
$$FS = \frac{\sigma_u}{\sigma_{all}} = \frac{\text{tensão máxima}}{\text{tensão admissível}}$$

Princípio da Sobreposição

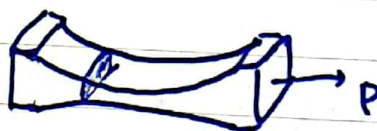
Quando cargas múltiplas atuam num material elástico, a deformação resultante é igual à soma das deformações individuais causadas por cada carga.

$$\sigma = E \epsilon \Rightarrow \epsilon = \frac{\sigma}{E} = \frac{P}{AE} \quad \epsilon = \frac{\delta}{L} \Rightarrow \delta = \frac{PL}{AE}$$

$$\delta = \sum_i \frac{P_i L_i}{A_i E_i}$$

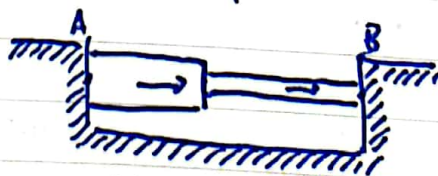


$$\Rightarrow \delta = \int_0^L \frac{P(x)}{A(x)E(x)} dx$$



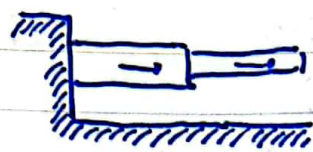
Estrutura estaticamente indeterminada: Quando uma estrutura tem mais suportes do que os necessários para o equilíbrio

Exemplo:



Usar método sobreposição para obter R_A e R_B

① Retirar apoio em B e calcular $\delta_B^{(1)}$

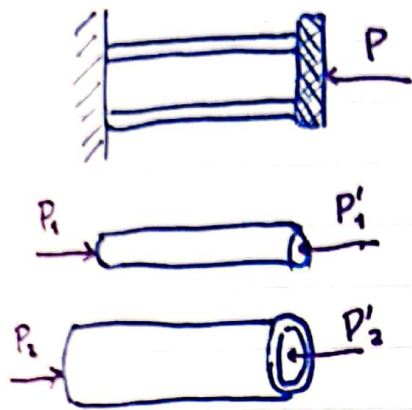


② Calcular $\delta_B^{(2)}$ causado pela reação em B



③ $\delta_B^{(1)} + \delta_B^{(2)} = 0$, chegar a R_B

Problema dos materiais paralelos



$$\begin{cases} P = P_1 + P_2 \\ \delta_1 = \delta_2 \end{cases}$$

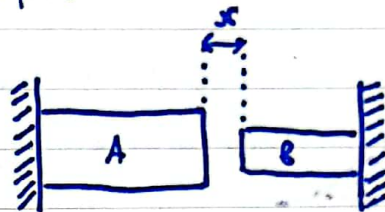
Nota: se tiverem temperatura $\delta_{T_1} + \delta_{P_1} = \delta_{T_2} + \delta_{P_2}$

Variações térmicas:

$$\epsilon_T = \alpha \Delta T$$

$$\delta_T = L \cdot \alpha \cdot \Delta T$$

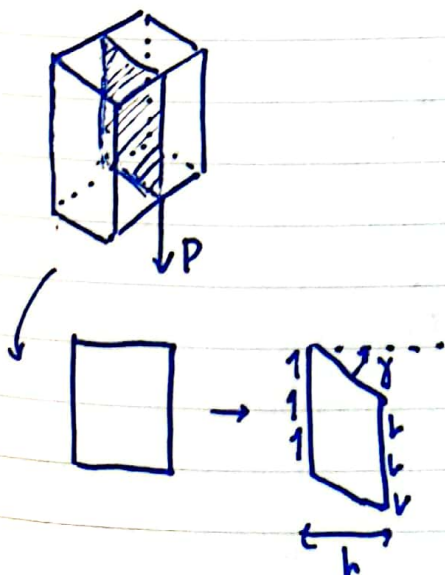
Se $\alpha_1 > \alpha_2$
Compressão $\leftarrow$ $\rightarrow$ tração



Se $\delta_{T(A)} + \delta_{P(A)} > x$ logo
irão aparecer deslocamentos
provocados por forças

$$x = \delta_{T(A)} + \delta_{P(A)} + \delta_{T(B)} + \delta_{P(B)}$$

Distorções de corte



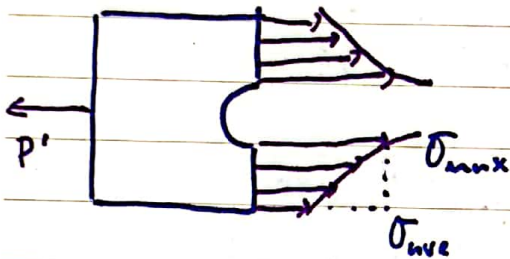
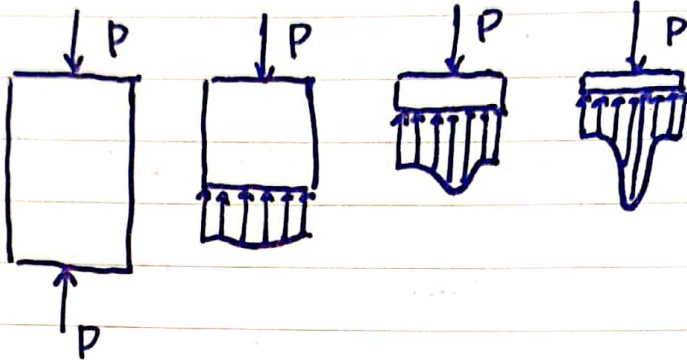
$$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}$$

$$\tau_{media} = \frac{P}{A_{corte}} = G\gamma$$

sendo G , o módulo de corte

Princípio de Saint-Venant

A distribuição das tensões é independente do ponto de aplicação da carga excepto na proximidade do ponto de aplicação



Distribuição de tensões
num furo circular

fator concentração tensões: $K = \frac{\sigma_{max}}{\sigma_{medio}}$

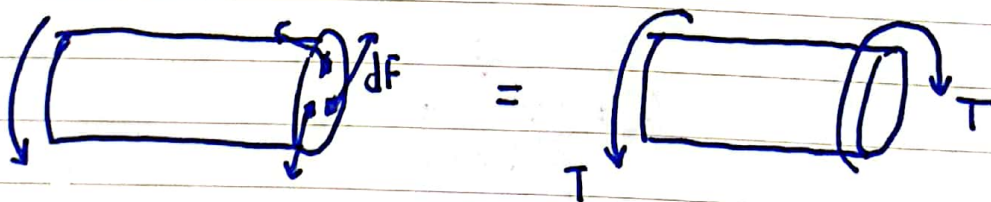
① Calcular $\frac{D}{d}$ e $\frac{r}{d}$

② Ver o K no gráfico

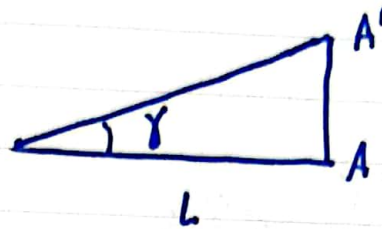
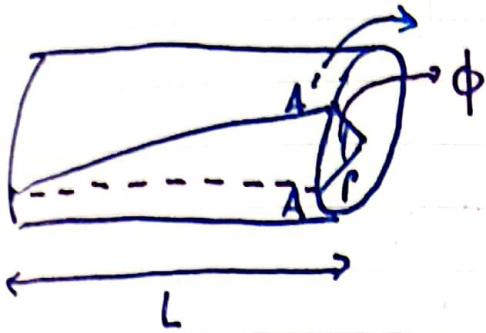
③ Calcular σ_{med}

④ $P = A \sigma_{med}$, chegar a P

Torção:



$$T = \int \rho dF = \int \rho (\tau dA)$$



$$\tan \gamma \approx \gamma$$

$$AA' = \phi \rho$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\rho \phi}{L} \quad \text{e} \quad \gamma_{\max} = \frac{c \phi}{L}$$

↓

$$\gamma = \frac{\gamma_{\max} \rho}{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow G \gamma = \frac{\rho}{c} G \gamma_{\max}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\tau = \frac{\rho}{c} \tau_{\max}} \quad \tau = G \gamma \quad (\text{Lei Hooke})$$

(1)

Usando (1):

$$T = \int \rho \tau dA$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{\tau_{\max}}{c} \int \rho^2 dA$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{\tau_{\max}}{c} J$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\tau_{\max} = \frac{T c}{J}}$$

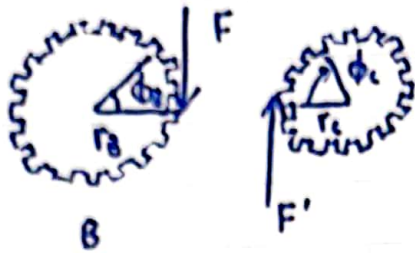
Usando $\gamma_{\max} = \frac{c \phi}{L}$ e $\gamma_{\max} = \frac{\tau_{\max}}{G}$, obtém-se

$$\boxed{\phi = \frac{T L}{J G}} \rightarrow \phi = \int_0^L \frac{T(x)}{J(x) G(x)} dx = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{T_i L_i}{J_i G_i}$$

rotação

Nota: São os pontos mais exteriores que resistem à maior parte da torção. Daí se normalmente usam tubos ocos.

Engrenagens:



$$T_B = F \cdot r_B$$

$$T_C = F' \cdot r_C$$

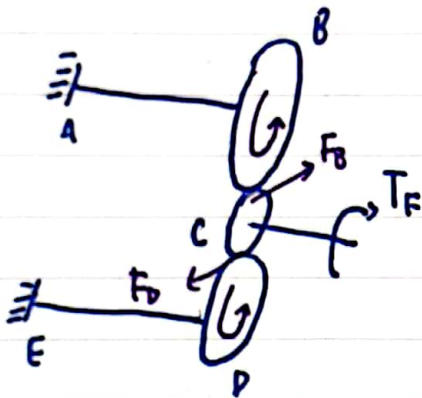
$$F = F' \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\frac{T_B}{r_B} = \frac{T_C}{r_C}}$$

$$\boxed{\phi_B r_B = \phi_C r_C}$$

$\Rightarrow$ As engrenagens invertem o sentido da rotação

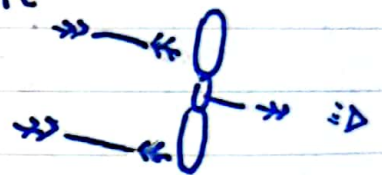
Exemplo:



$$T_F = F_D \cdot r_C + T_B r_C$$

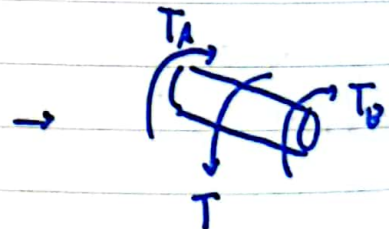
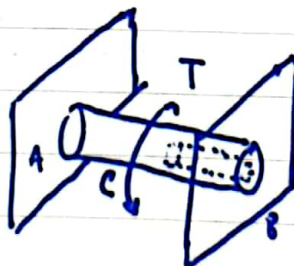
$$= \frac{T_D}{r_D} \cdot r_C + \frac{T_B}{r_B} r_C$$

$$\phi_{AB} = \phi_{ED}$$



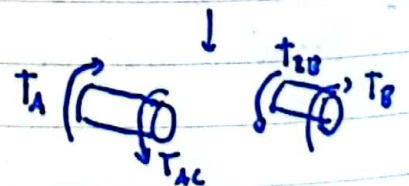
Veios estaticamente indeterminados

$$T_A + T_B = T$$

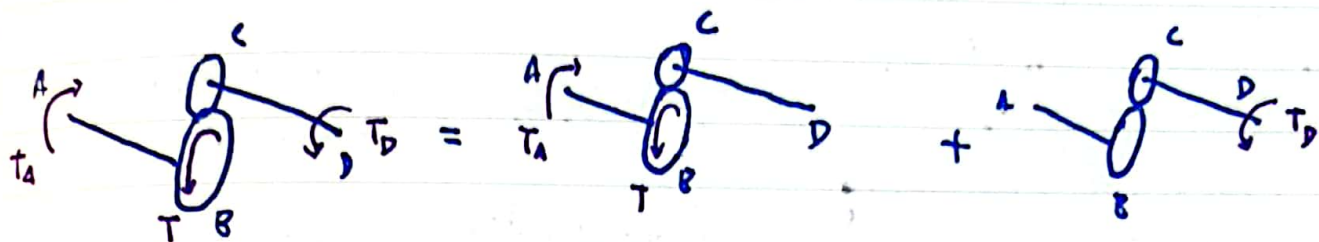


$$\phi_{AB} = \phi_{AC} + \phi_{CB}$$

$$= \frac{T_A L_{AC}}{J_{AC} G_{AC}} - \frac{(T_A - T) L_{CB}}{J_{CB} G_{CB}} = 0 \Rightarrow \phi_{AC} = \phi_{CB}$$



exemplo usando método da sobreposição:



$$\phi_D^0 + \phi_D^1 = 0$$

$$\phi_{AB} = \frac{r_B}{r_C} \phi_{AB} + \phi_{CD}$$

$$\phi_D^0 = \frac{r_B}{r_C} \phi_{AB}$$

$$\phi_{AD} = \frac{r_B}{r_C} \phi_{AB} + \phi_{CD}$$

$$\phi_D^1 = \frac{r_B}{r_C} \phi_{AB} + \phi_{CD}$$

Projeção de veios:

$$P = T \omega = 2\pi f T$$

↑ ↑
potência velocidade
de rotação

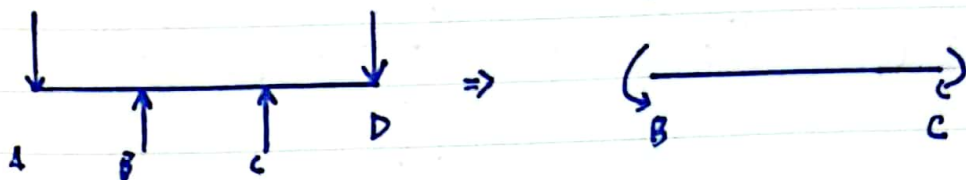
$$\tau_{max} = \frac{T_c}{J}$$

Determinar o binário aplicado no veio para a potência e velocidade de rotação

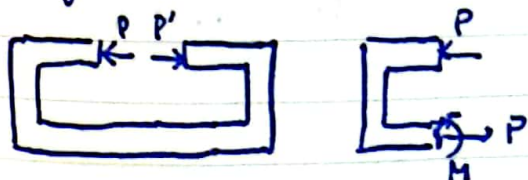
Encontrar a seção transversal que não excede a tensão de corte admissível

Flexão:

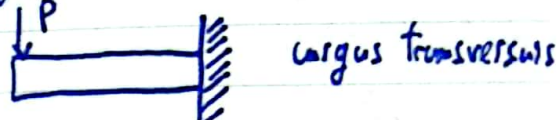
Flexão Pura: Membros prismáticos sujeitos a momentos iguais e opostos atuando no plano longitudinal

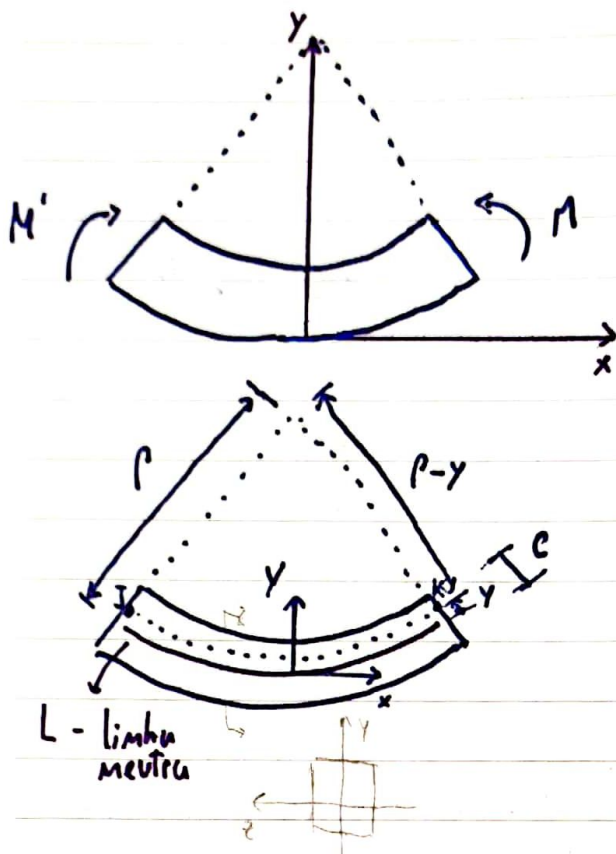


• Carregamento excêntrico



• Carregamento transversal





tensão negativa (acima sup. neutra) → compressão

Superfície neutra → Comprimento da linha não se altera

tensão positiva (abaixo sup. neutra) → tração

$$L = \rho\theta, \text{ em JK } L' = (\rho - y)\theta$$

$$\delta = L' - L = (\rho - y)\theta - \rho\theta = -y\theta$$

$$\epsilon_x = \frac{\delta}{L} = -\frac{y\theta}{\rho\theta} = -\frac{y}{\rho}$$

Para $y = c$:

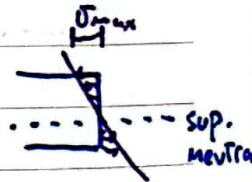
$$\epsilon_{max} = \frac{c}{\rho} \Rightarrow$$

$$\epsilon_x = -\frac{y}{c} \epsilon_{max}$$

explicação da tensão
varia linearmente

$$\sigma_x = E \epsilon_x = -\frac{y}{c} E \epsilon_{max} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sigma_x = -\frac{y}{c} \sigma_{max}$$



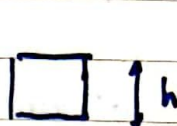
$$F_x = \int \sigma_x dA = -\frac{\sigma_{max}}{c} \int y dA = 0$$

O primeiro momento é nulo
(m L.N.)

$$\sigma_{x_{max}} = \frac{Mc}{I}$$

$$M = \int (-y \sigma_x dA) = \frac{\sigma_{max}}{c} \int y^2 dA = \frac{\sigma_{max}}{c} I \Rightarrow M = \frac{\sigma_{max} I}{c}$$

$$S = \frac{I}{c}$$



Para áreas iguais é +
resistente à flexão o que
tiver maior h

Módulo elástico
da seção

$\frac{1}{\rho} \rightarrow$ curvatura

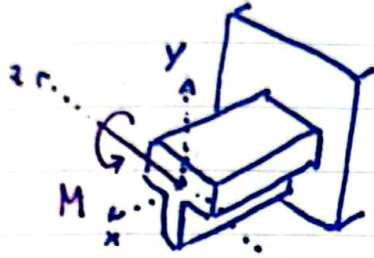
$\rho \rightarrow$ raio de curvatura

$$\sigma_m = E \epsilon_m$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{\epsilon_m}{c} > \frac{c}{\rho} = \frac{\sigma_m}{E}$$

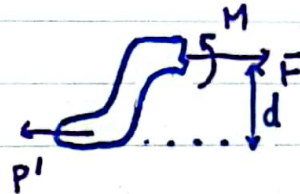
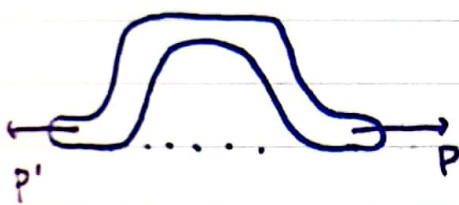
$$\boxed{\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M}{EI}}$$

Nota:

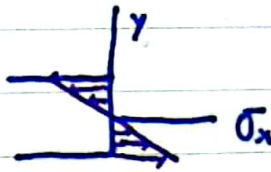
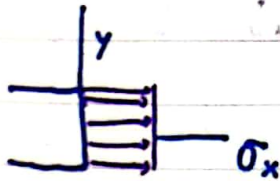


aqui costuma ser o eixo z com direção oposta

Flexão des centrada:



$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_x &= (\sigma_x)_{axial} + (\sigma_x)_{flexão} \\ &= \frac{P}{A} - \frac{My}{I}\end{aligned}$$



Distribuição das tensões em carregamento excêntrico
(só é válido se as tensões não afetarem a geometria inicial da peça)

Flexão não-simétrica:

$$M_z = M \cos \theta \quad M_y = M \sin \theta$$

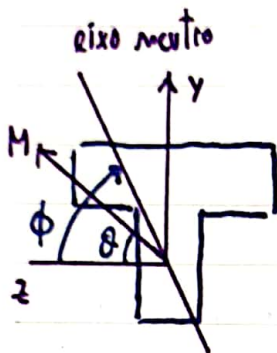
Sobrepôr as duas e caso haja força axial:

$$\boxed{\sigma_x = \frac{P}{A} - \frac{M_z y}{I_z} + \frac{M_y z}{I_y}}$$

Chegar ao eixo neutro:

$$\sigma_x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \frac{P}{A} - \frac{M_z y}{I_z} + \frac{M_y z}{I_y}$$



$$\Rightarrow \tan \phi = \frac{y}{z} = \frac{I_z}{I_y} \cdot \tan \theta$$

ângulo entre z e o eixo neutro

ângulo entre z e o momento M

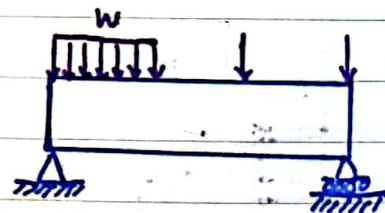
$$\tan \phi = \frac{I_z}{I_y} \tan \theta$$

Análise de vigas à flexão

Vigas - membros estruturais que suportam cargas em vários pontos ao longo do comprimento

Variação
Tensão corte

$$V_2 - V_1 = - \int_{x_1}^{x_2} w \, dx$$



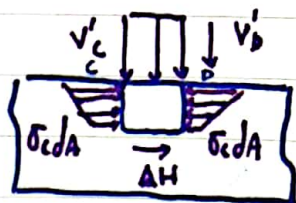
Variação
Momento
transverso

$$M_2 - M_1 = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} V \, dx$$

$$V(x) = \int w(x) \, dx$$

$$M(x) = \int V(x) \, dx$$

Tensão de corte em vigas:



$$\sum F_x = 0 = -\Delta H + \int_A (\sigma_D - \sigma_C) \, dA$$

$$\Delta H = \frac{M_D - M_C}{I} \int_A y \, dA$$

pensar nas placas de madeira que deslizam sem cola mas com cola não (cria-se tensão de corte horizontal)

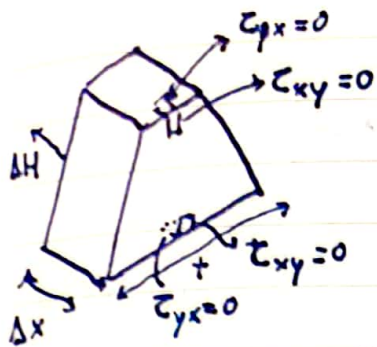
$$M_D - M_C = \frac{dM}{dx} \Delta x = V \Delta x$$

ΔH - é uma força interna

$$q = \frac{\Delta H}{\Delta x} = \frac{VQ}{I}$$

fluxo de corte

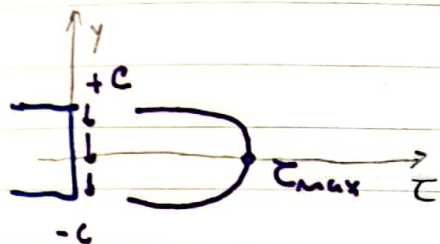
1º momento da área acima



⇒ Enquanto largura "pequena" relativamente à altura, tensões de corte variam pouco relativamente a t .

$$\tau_{\text{média}} = \frac{\Delta H}{\Delta A} = \frac{q \Delta x}{\Delta A} = \frac{VQ}{I} \frac{\Delta x}{t \Delta x} \Rightarrow \tau_{\text{média}} = \frac{VQ}{It}$$

Tensão de corte média



As tensões são pequenas nos abas ($\uparrow \uparrow$) e elevadas na alma ($\uparrow \downarrow$)

No caso de uma secção retangular:

$$\tau_{xy} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{V}{A} \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{c^2}\right) \quad \tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{V}{A}$$

Para vigas de secção 1:



$$\tau_{\text{média}} = \frac{VQ}{It}$$

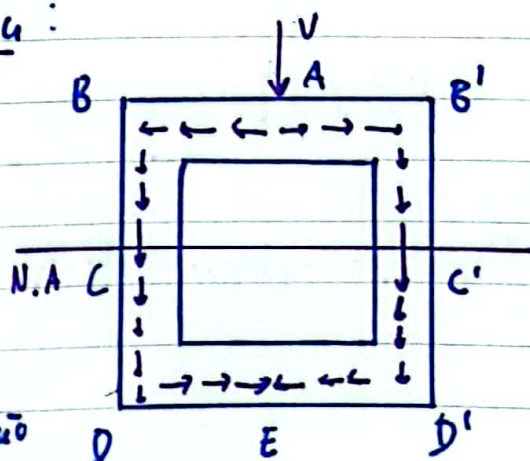
$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{V}{A_{\text{web}}}$$

⇒ Os efeitos da forma de aplicação de carga são insignificantes exceto nas imediações dos pontos de aplicação dessas mesmas cargas

Tensões de corte em vigas de parede fina:

$$F_z = \int \tau_{xz} dA = F_{AB} + F_{AB'} + F_{ED} + F_{ED'} = 0$$

$$F_y = \int \tau_{xy} dA = -(F_{BCD} + F_{B'C'D'}) = -V$$

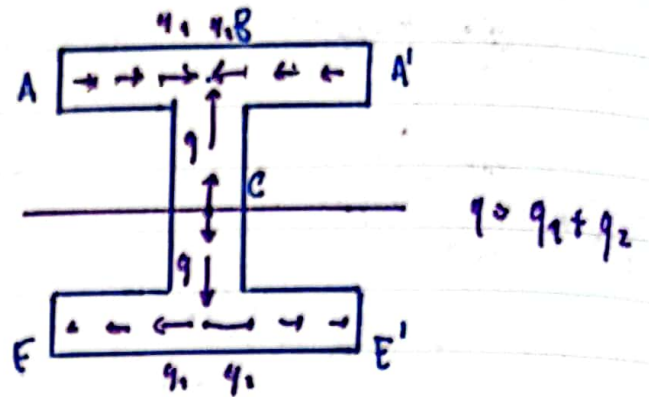


A variação do fluxo de corte ao longo da secção só depende da variação do 1º momento de inércia

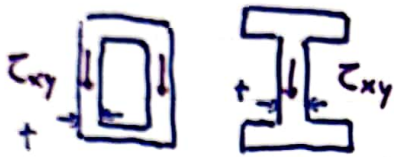
Numa viga em I :

$$F_y = -V$$

$$F_z = 0$$



Nota importante:



$\tau_{xy} \approx 0$, porque nas faces sup e inf $\tau_{xy} \approx 0$ e "Q" será pequeno e "t" grande logo podem desprezar-se (nas abas)

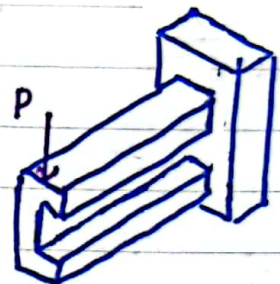
Além disso,



$\tau_{xz} \approx 0$ na alma pelos mesmos motivos (na alma)

Carregamento não simétrico (Centro de corte)

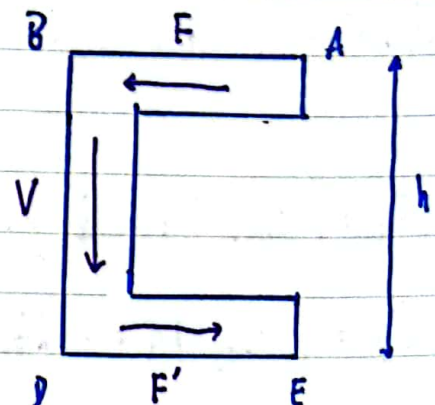
Quando o carregamento é aplicado fora do plano de simetria a viga é deformada por flexão e por torsão



$$F = \int_A^B q ds$$

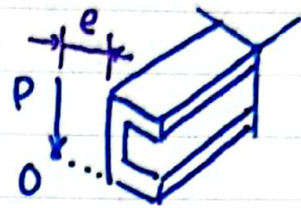
$$V = \int_B^D q ds$$

Momento torsor = $F \cdot h$

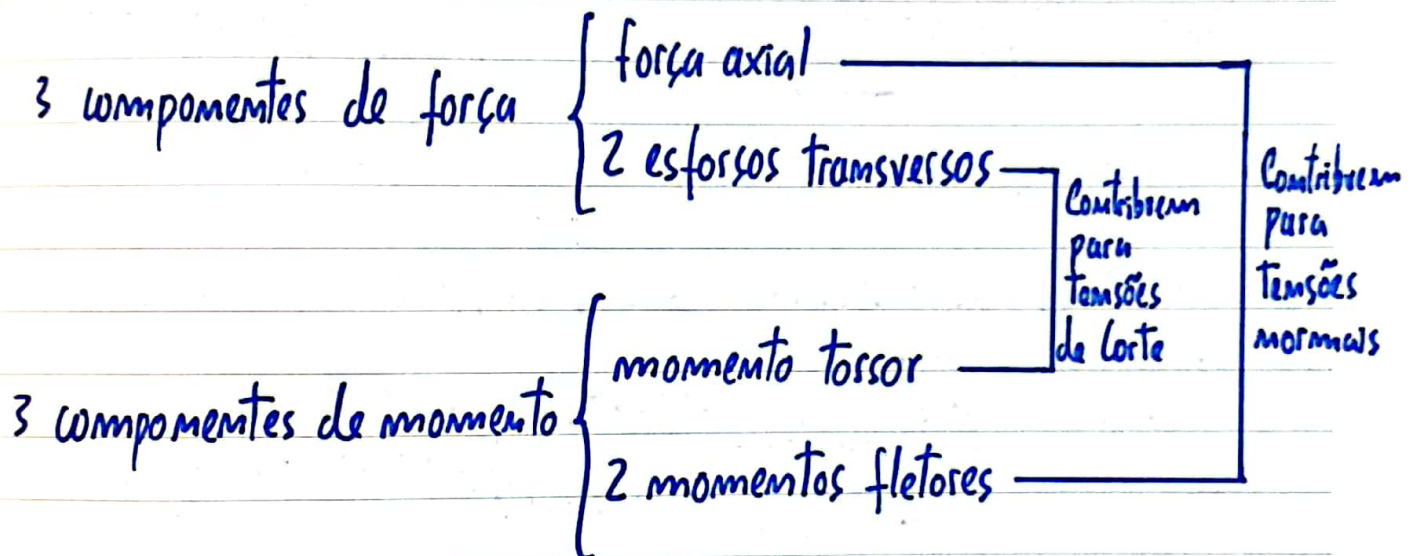


Para que não haja torção, a carga vertical tem de ser aplicada num ponto que contrarie o momento torsor

$$V \times e = F \times h \Leftrightarrow \boxed{e = \frac{F \times h}{V}}$$



Componentes sujeitos a cargas combinadas:



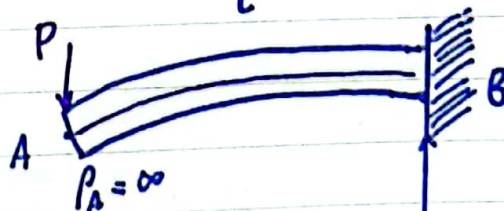
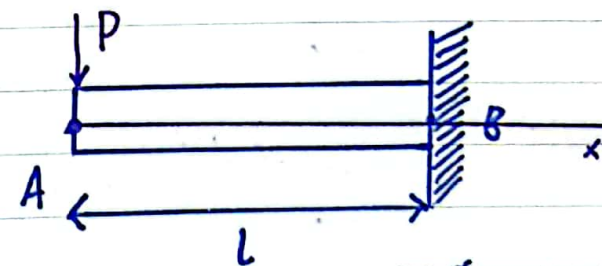
Deformada de vigas:

A curvatura ao longo da viga:

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M(x)}{EI}}$$

A curvatura de $y(x)$ é dada por:

$$\boxed{\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{M(x)}{EI}}$$



em A: $\frac{1}{\rho_A} = 0 \Rightarrow \rho_A = \infty$

em B: $\rho_B = \frac{EI}{PL}$

Integrando 1x termos a rotação:

$$\theta_{(x)} = \frac{dy_{(x)}}{dx} = \int_0^x \frac{M(x)}{EI} dx + C_1$$

$$\theta_{(x)} = \frac{dy_{(x)}}{dx}$$

$$\theta_{(x)} = \int_0^x \frac{M(x)}{EI} dx + B_1$$

Rotação

Integrando 2x termos a deformada:

$$y_{(x)} = \int_0^x \left(\int_0^x \frac{M(x)}{EI} dx \right) dx + C_1 x + C_2$$

$$y_{(x)} = \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$$

$$y_{(x)} = \int_0^x \left[\int_0^x \frac{M(x)}{EI} dx \right] dx + B_1 x + B_2$$

Deformada

→ As constantes determinam-se com as condições de fronteira

$$V(x) = \frac{dy^3_{(x)}}{dx^3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V(x) = \int_0^x \left[\int_0^x \left[\int_0^x \frac{M(x)}{EI} dx \right] dx \right] dx + \frac{B_1 x^2}{2} + B_2 x + B_3$$

Esforço Transverso

$$w(x) = - \frac{d^4 y_{(x)}}{dx^4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow w(x) = \int_0^x \left[\int_0^x \left[\int_0^x \left[\int_0^x \frac{M(x)}{EI} dx \right] dx \right] dx \right] dx + \frac{B_1 x^3}{3} + \frac{B_2 x^2}{2} + B_3 x + B_4$$

Carga distribuída