

Capítulo I

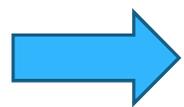
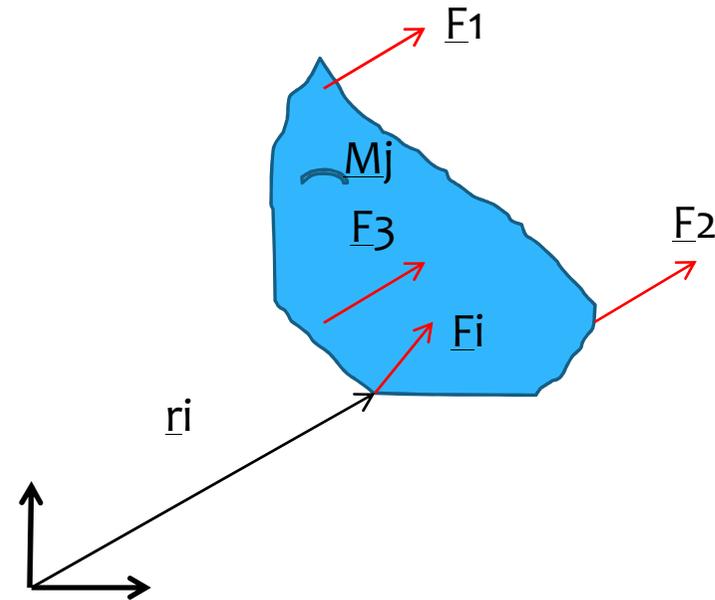
Introdução à Mecânica dos Sólidos

- i. Selecionar e compreender as funcionalidades do sistema de interesse
- ii. Idealização e simplificação da situação real (construindo um modelo)
- iii. Aplicação dos princípios e leis da Mecânica no modelo : previsões
- iv. Comparar as previsões com o comportamento real do sistema
- v. Aprimorar o modelo no caso dos resultados obtidos (iv) não se mostrarem satisfatórios

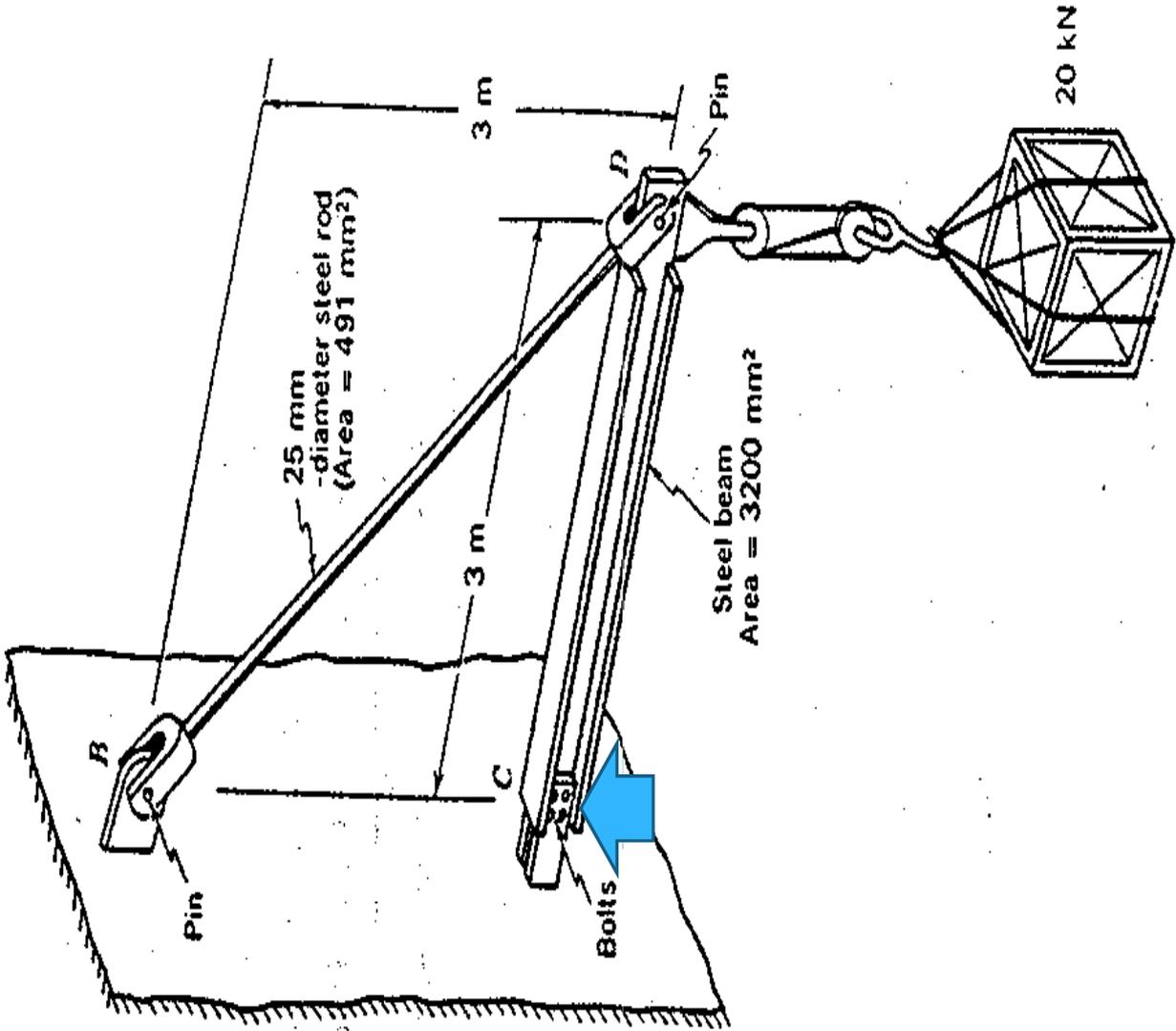
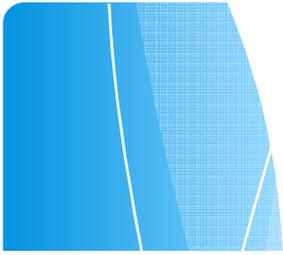
Em Mecânica dos Sólidos o princípio básico é o Equilíbrio !

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \underline{F}_i = \underline{0}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \underline{r}_i \wedge \underline{F}_i + \sum_{j=1}^L \underline{M}_j = \underline{0}$$



Forças e Movimentos : encontrar relação de causa e efeito
(deformação causada pelas forças aplicadas)



Analisando um sistema estaticamente não determinado

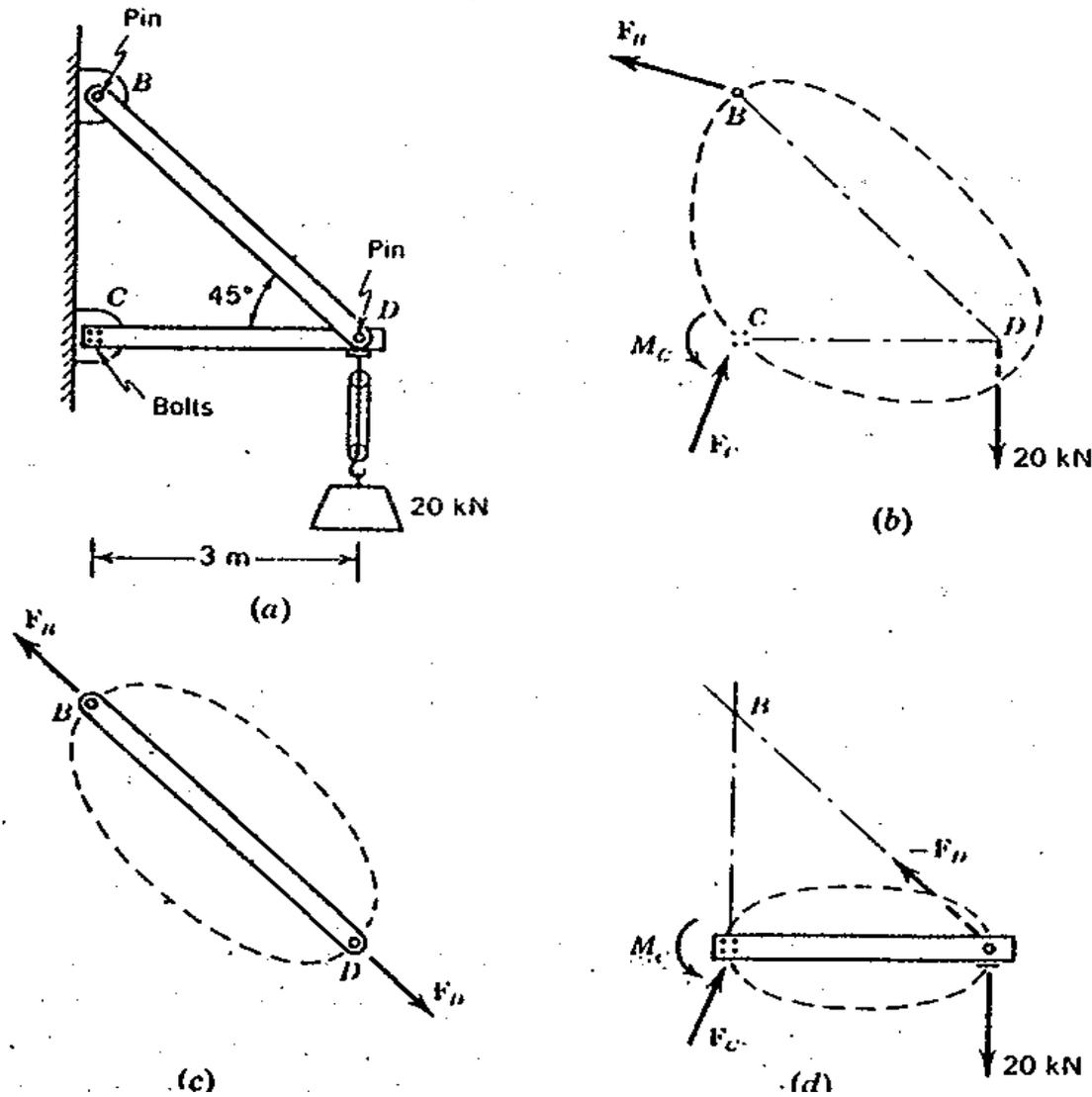


Figura retirada do livro An introduction to the mechanics of solids. Crandall et al.

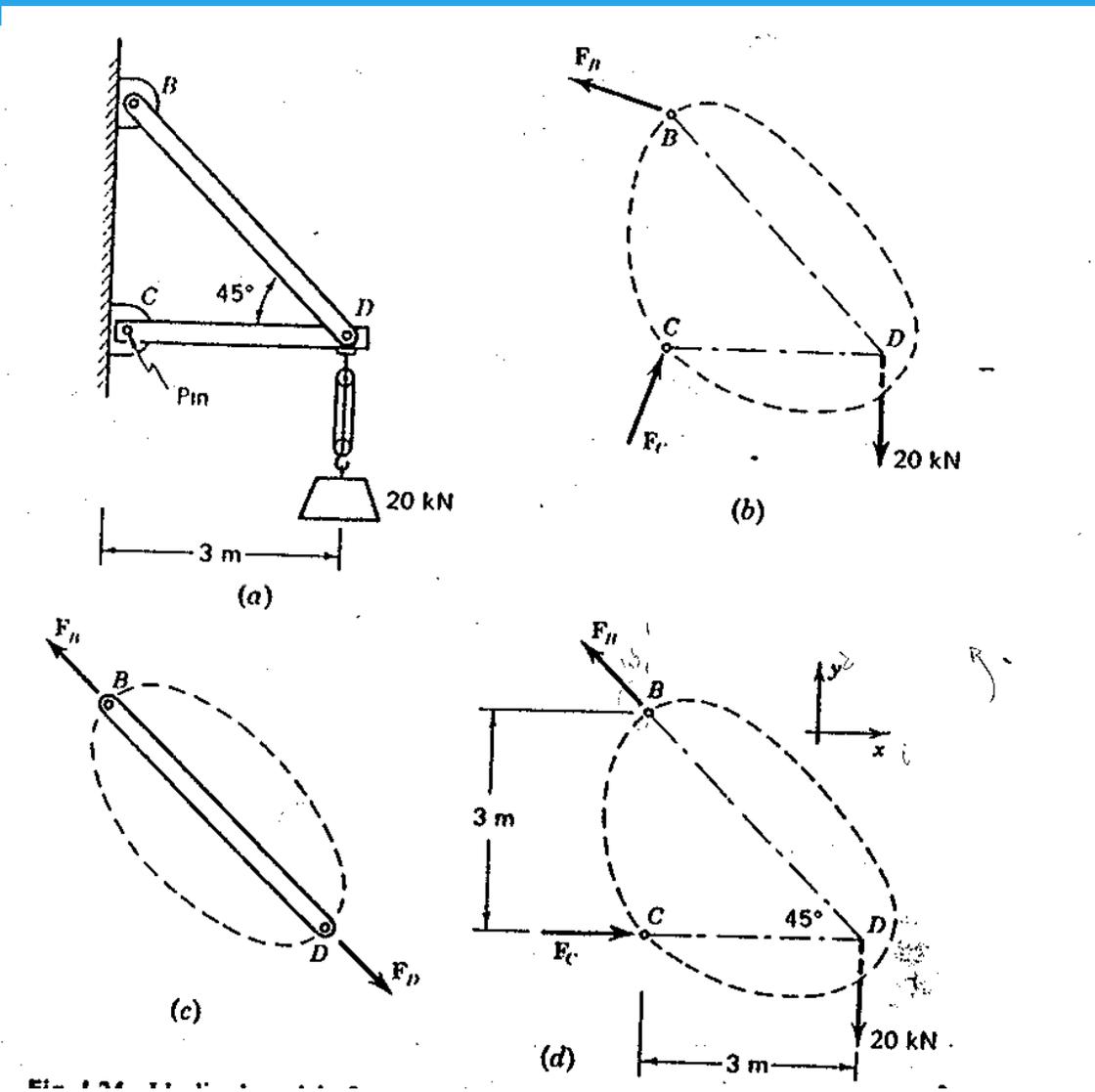
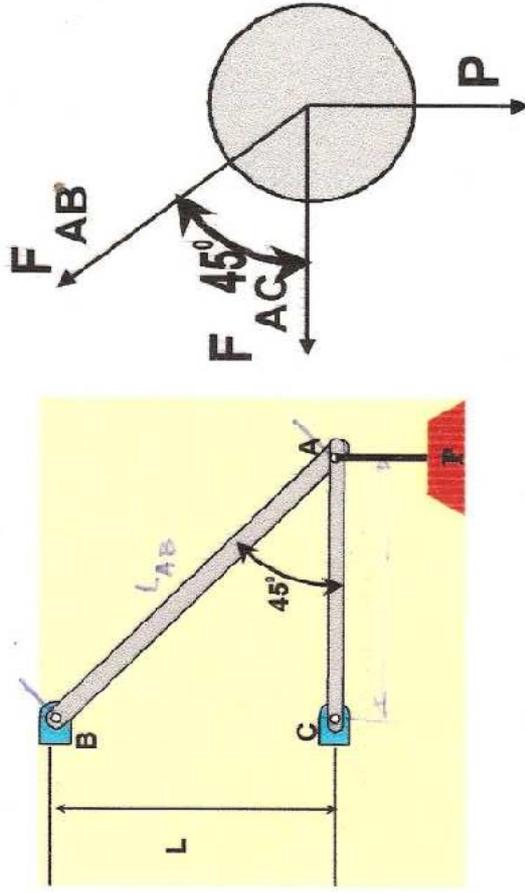


Figura retirada do livro An introduction to the mechanics of solids. Crandall et al.

BARRAS: EQUILÍBRIO E CINEMÁTICA



EQUILÍBRIO

$$F_{AB} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = P \Rightarrow F_{AB} = \sqrt{2}P$$

$$F_{AB} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + F_{AC} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{AC} = -P$$

Cinemática e Constitutiva

$$\sigma_x = \frac{F}{A}$$

$$\delta = \epsilon_x L$$

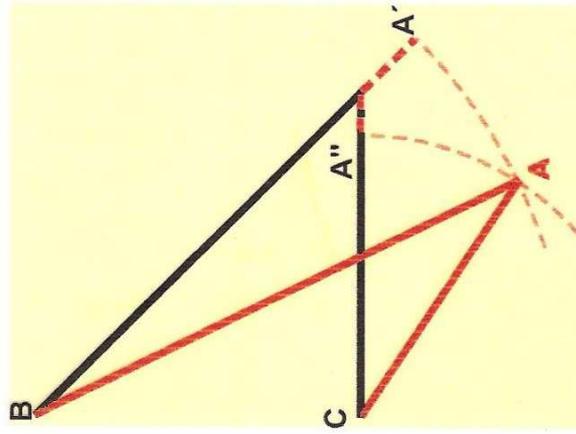
$$\epsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_x}{E}$$

$$\delta = \frac{FL}{EA}$$

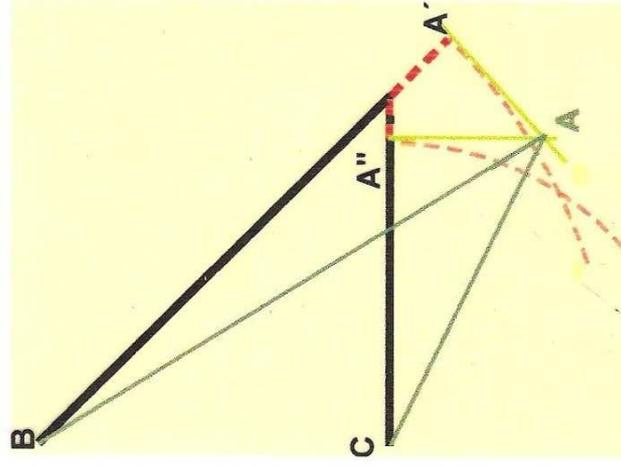
$$\delta_{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{2}P(\sqrt{2}L)}{EA} = \frac{2PL}{EA}$$

$$\delta_{AC} = \frac{-PL}{EA}$$

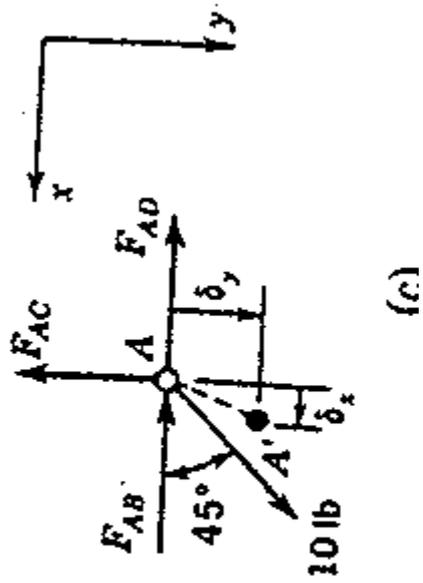
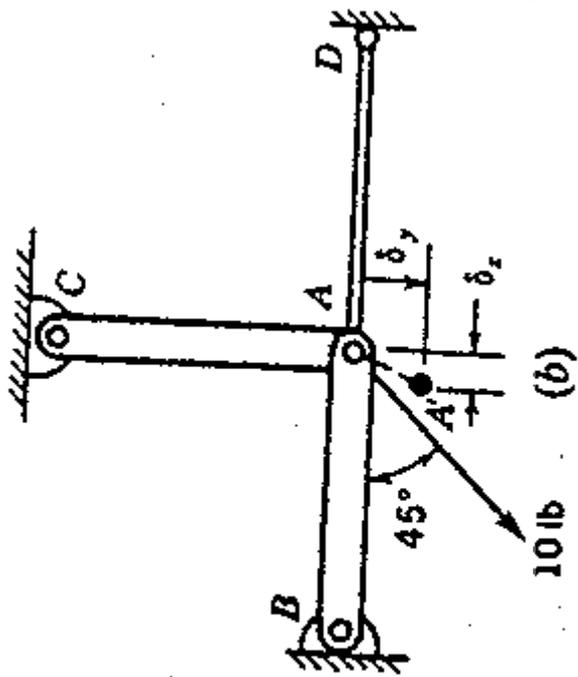
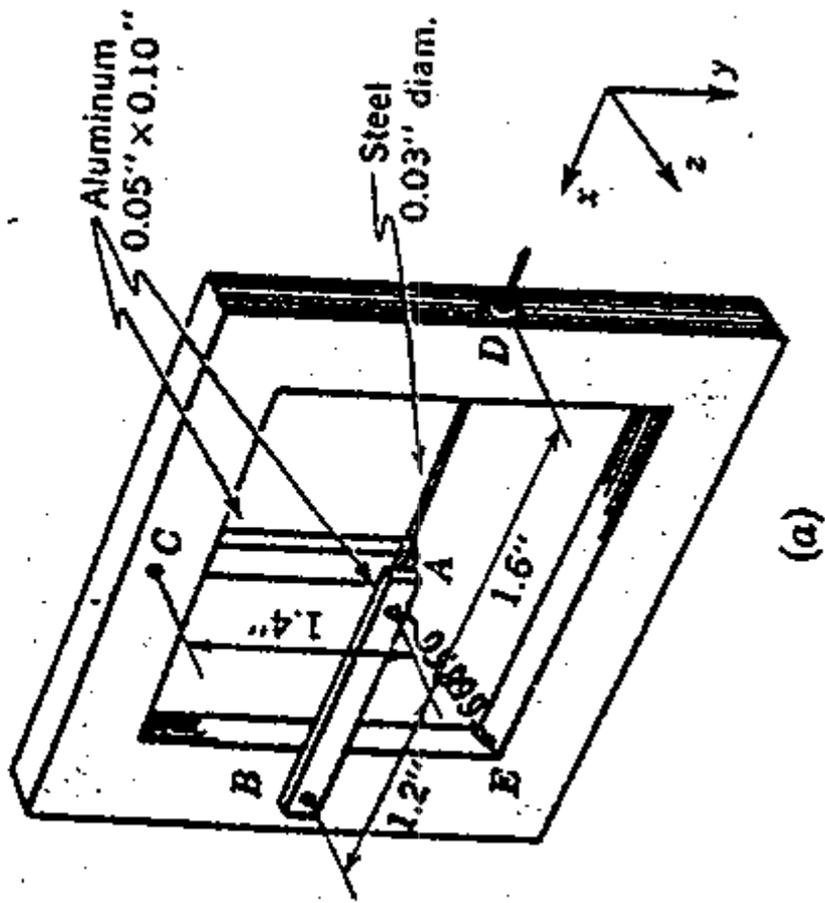
CINEMÁTICA



Configuração exata



Configuração aproximada
(pequenas rotações)



$$\delta_{AC} = \delta_y \quad \text{extension}$$

$$\delta_{AD} = \delta_x \quad \text{extension}$$

$$\delta_{AB} = \delta_x \quad \text{compression}$$

RELATION BETWEEN FORCES AND DEFORMATIONS

$$\delta_{AC} = \left(\frac{FL}{AE} \right)_{AC} = \frac{7.07(1.4)}{0.005(10 \times 10^6)} = 0.00020 \text{ in.}$$

$$\delta_{AD} = \left(\frac{FL}{AE} \right)_{AD} = \frac{F_{AD}1.6}{0.00071(30 \times 10^6)}$$

$$\delta_{AB} = \left(\frac{FL}{AE} \right)_{AB} = \frac{F_{AB}1.2}{0.005(10 \times 10^6)}$$

Solving (a), (b), and (c) simultaneously, we obtain

$$F_{AD} = 1.72 \text{ lb} \quad \text{tension}$$

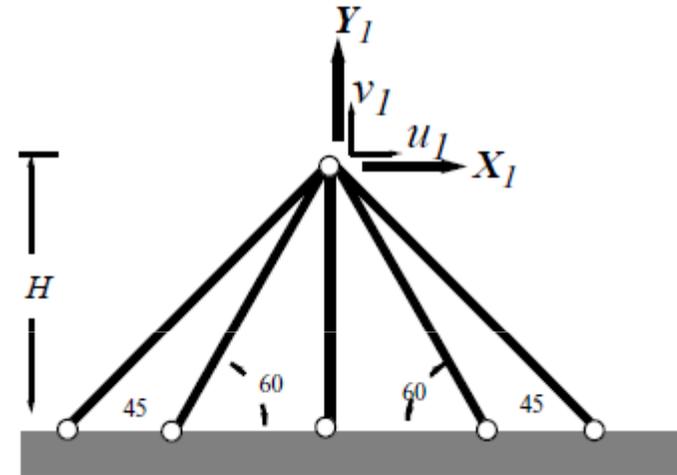
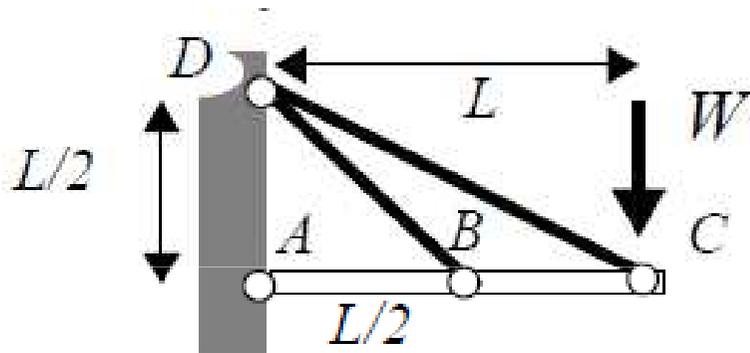
$$F_{AB} = 5.35 \text{ lb} \quad \text{compression}$$

$$\delta_y = 0.00020 \text{ in.}$$

$$\delta_x = 0.00013 \text{ in.}$$

Treliças

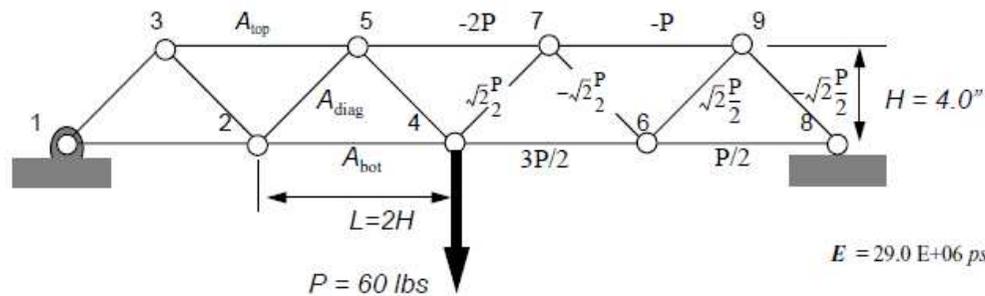
Engineering Mechanics of Solids - Prof. Louis Bucciarelli - MIT



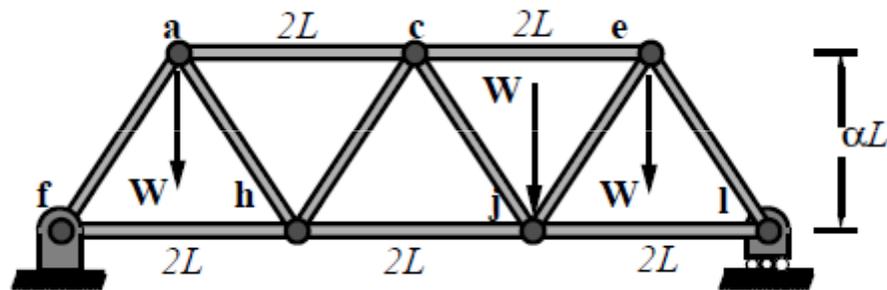
$$A_{\text{top}} = 0.01227 \text{ in}^2$$

$$A_{\text{diag}} = 1.09 A_{\text{top}}$$

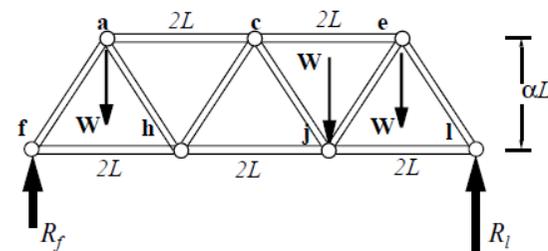
$$A_{\text{bot}} = 2.35 A_{\text{top}}$$



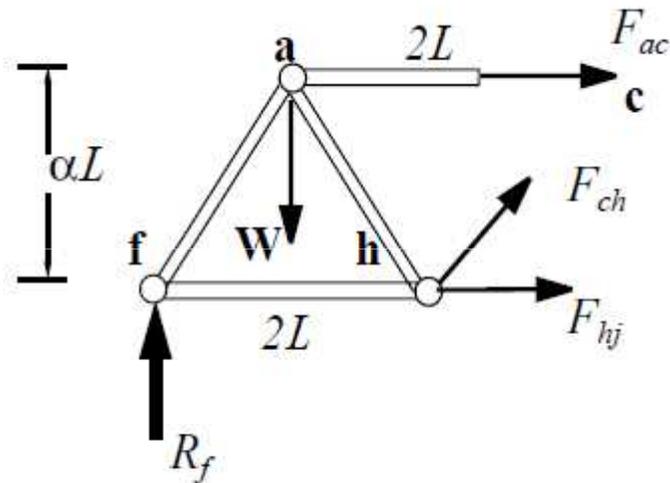
Exercício



O sistema é estaticamente determinado???. Calcule as reações no apoio ...



Calculando as forças atuantes em cada barra...



$$\Sigma M_h = 0; \quad F_{ac}(\alpha L) + R_f(2L) = W(L)$$

$$F_{ac} = -\frac{5W}{3\alpha}$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0; \quad R_f + F_{ch}(\sin\theta) = W$$

$$F_{ch} = -\frac{W}{3(\sin\theta)}$$

$$\Sigma F_x = 0; \quad F_{ac} + F_{ch} + F_{hj} = 0$$

$$F_{hj} = \frac{5W}{3\alpha} + \frac{W}{3(\sin\theta)} = \frac{W}{3} \left[\frac{5}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \right]$$

Sistematizável --- que tal usar um computador!