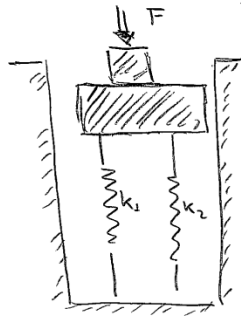
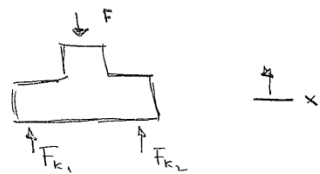


Capítulo II
Mecânica de Sistemas Deformáveis
(alguns exemplos)

Um primeiro exemplo



IDENTIFICANDO AS FORÇAS QUE ATUAM NO PISTÃO:



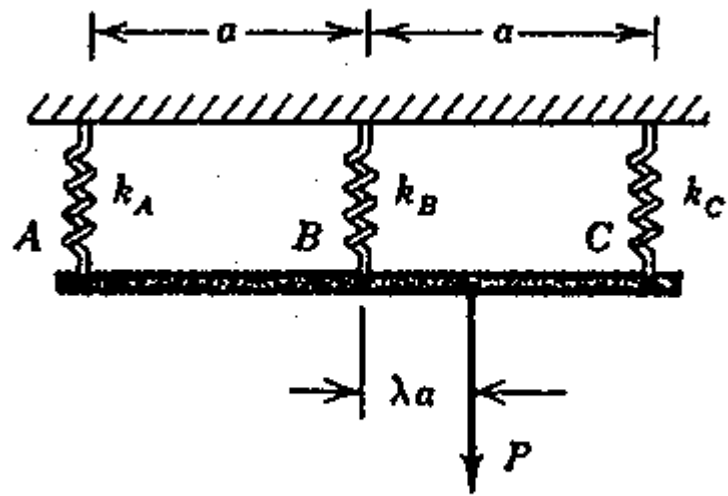
$F_{k_1} + F_{k_2} - F = 0$ (como $F_{k_1} \neq F_{k_2} \rightarrow$ P.O. EST. INDETERMINADO)

* DEFORMAÇÃO (MUDANÇA DA GEOMETRIA)

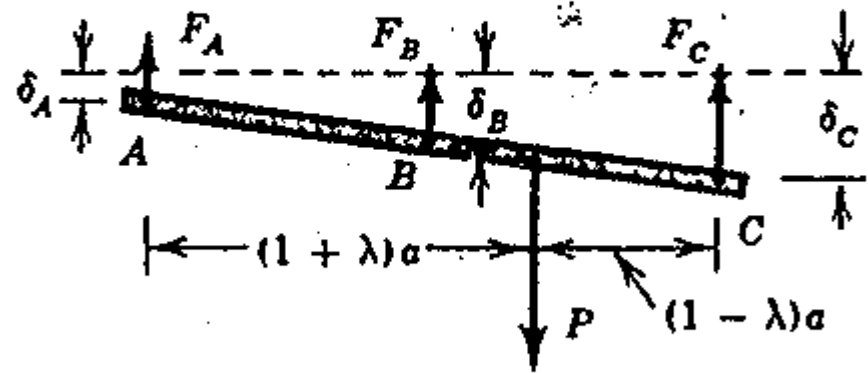
$\delta = \delta_A = \delta_B$ (COMPATIBILIDADE GEOMÉTRICA)

* COMPORTAMENTO $F_{k_1} = k_1 \delta$; $F_{k_2} = k_2 \delta$

Logo $F = (k_1 + k_2) \delta$



(a)

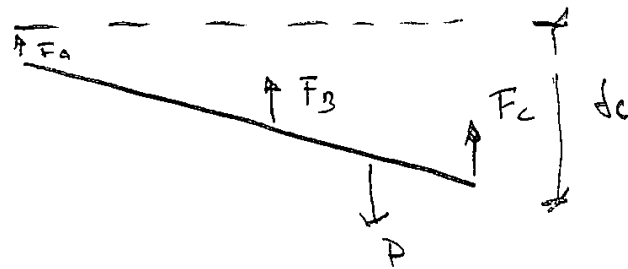


(c)

$$-1 \leq \lambda \leq 1$$

$$E, \text{ AINDA, } K_A = \frac{k}{2}; \quad K_B = k \quad \text{e} \quad K_C = \frac{3}{2} k$$

DIAGRAMA DE FORÇAS



$$F_A + F_B - F_C - P = 0$$

(3 ER E)
3 INC)

$$\sum_i^I M_C = 0 \rightarrow -F_A(2a) - F_B a + (1-l)a P = 0$$

$$\sum_i^I M_A = 0 \rightarrow +F_C(2a) - P(1+l)a + F_B a = 0$$

COMPATIBILIDADE GEOMÉTRICA

$$\delta_B = \frac{1}{2} (\delta_A + \delta_C) \quad (\text{SEMELHANÇA DE TRIÂNGULOS})$$

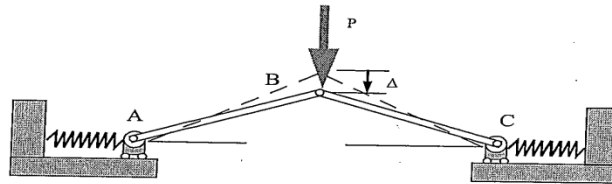
COMPORTAMENTO DAS MOLA

$$\delta_A = \frac{F_A}{k_A} \quad ; \quad \delta_B = \frac{F_B}{k_B} \quad e \quad \delta_C = \frac{F_C}{k_C}$$

ENTÃO

$$\delta_A = P \frac{2k_C - k_B + 2k_C}{k_A k_B + 4k_A k_C + k_B k_C}$$

EXEMPLO "ILUSTRATIVO"



CONSTRUIR UM DIAGRAMA (GRÁFICO) DA RELAÇÃO $P \times \Delta$.

HIPÓTESES SOBRE O MOVIMENTO:

A RELAÇÃO ENTRE A FORÇA APLICADA E AS MASSAS ENVOLVIDAS É DE TAL ORDEM QUE A AÇÃO INERCIAL PODE SER DESPREZADA → EQUILÍBRIO

→ PARA DETERMINAR EQUILÍBRIO E CONCEITOS CORRELADOS

RESOLVER O EXERCÍCIO EM ANEXO (3D)

O DESLOCAMENTO Δ É SUFICIENTEMENTE PEQUENO PARA QUE AS RELAÇÕES GEOMÉTRICAS ENVOLVIDAS POSSAM SER LINEARIZADAS (SEN $\theta \approx \theta$ E COS $\theta \approx 1$)

- DADOS DO PROBLEMA:

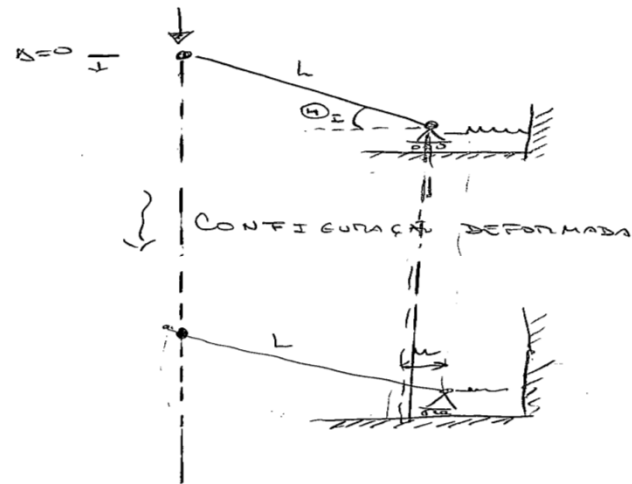
- BARRAS SÃO TRÍGIDAS E DE COMPRIMENTO L
- CONSTANTES DE MOLA = K
- GRAUS DE LIBERDADE DEFINIDOS NA FIGURA

SOLUÇÃO:

"GEOMETRIA DA DEFORMAÇÃO"

(SIMETRIA)

CONFIGURAÇÃO INICIAL



COMPRESSÃO NA MOLA $\Delta = L \cos \theta_F - L \cos \theta_I$

COMO RELACIONAR θ_I COM Δ ?
 (OU L COM Δ)

PODE SER CONSIDERADO
 UM DADO DO PROBLEMA

Note que $\Delta = h \sin \theta_I - L \sin \theta_F$

$$\Delta = L (\sin \theta_I - \sin \theta_F)$$

Por outro lado $\theta_F = \theta_I - \delta$
ROTACÃO

SEGUNDO A HIPÓTESE DE "PEQUENAS MODIFICAÇÕES" $\delta \ll \theta_I \approx 0$

$$\sin \theta_F = \sin (\theta_I - \delta) = \sin \theta_I \cos \delta - \cos \theta_I \sin \delta$$

Logo: $\Delta = L \delta \cos \theta_I$

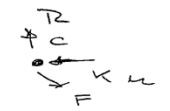
E, ainda

$$M = L (\cos \theta_F - \cos \theta_I) = L (\cos \theta_I + \delta \sin \theta_I - \cos \theta_I)$$

$$M = L \delta \sin \theta_I$$

PORTANTO $\boxed{\frac{M}{\Delta} = \tan \theta_I}$

→ A GOTA ANALISANDO O EQUILÍBRIO



(como assim?)

Logo:

$$P = 2F \sin \theta_F$$

$$F \cos \theta_F = kx$$

$$P = 2 \operatorname{tg} \theta_F \cdot kx$$

\Downarrow

$$P = 2 \operatorname{tg} \theta_F \cdot k \operatorname{tg} \theta_x \Delta$$

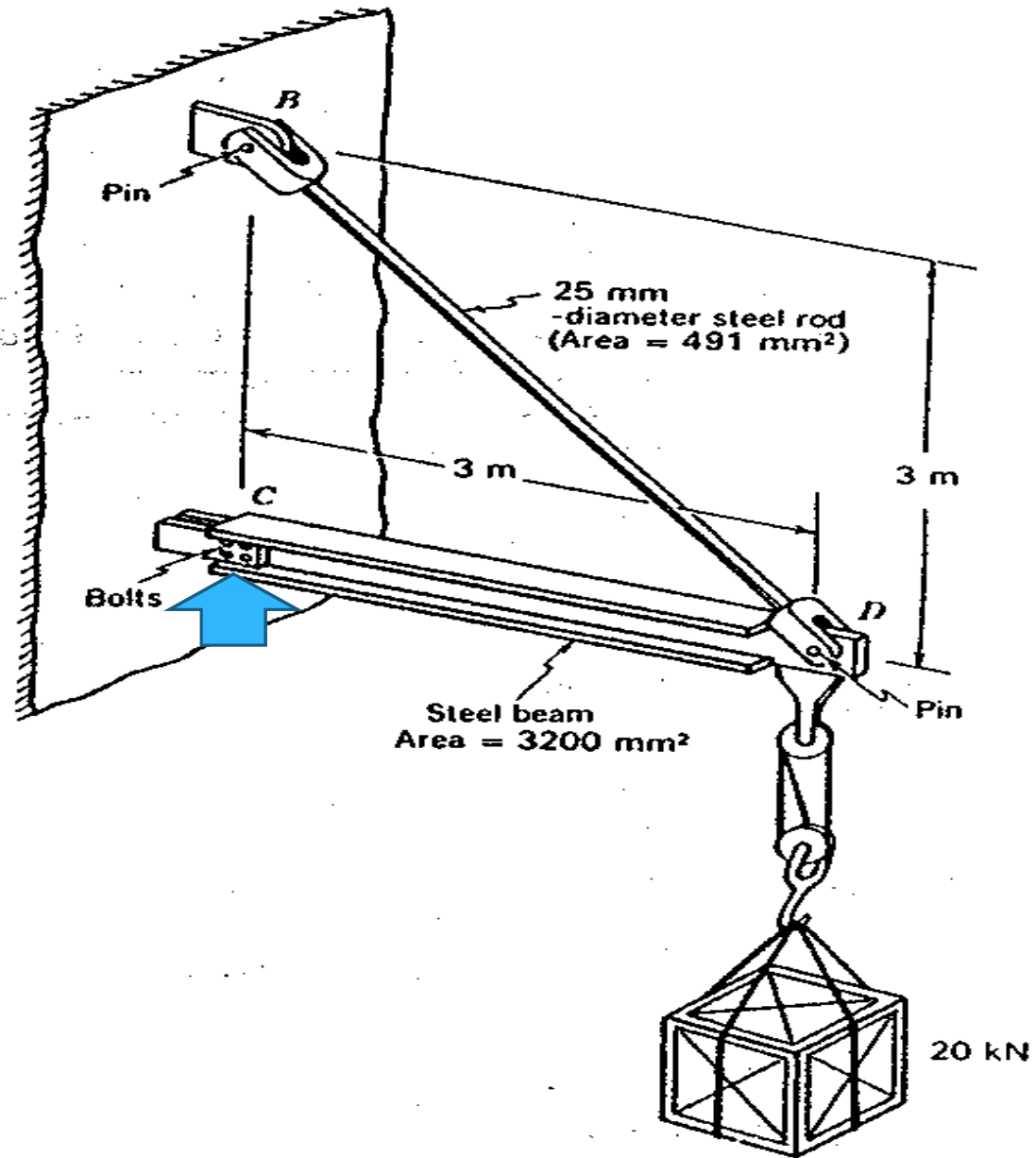
ou, ainda

$$P = 2k \operatorname{tg} \theta_x \left[\frac{L \sin \theta_x - \Delta}{L \cos \theta_x + \mu} \right] \Delta$$

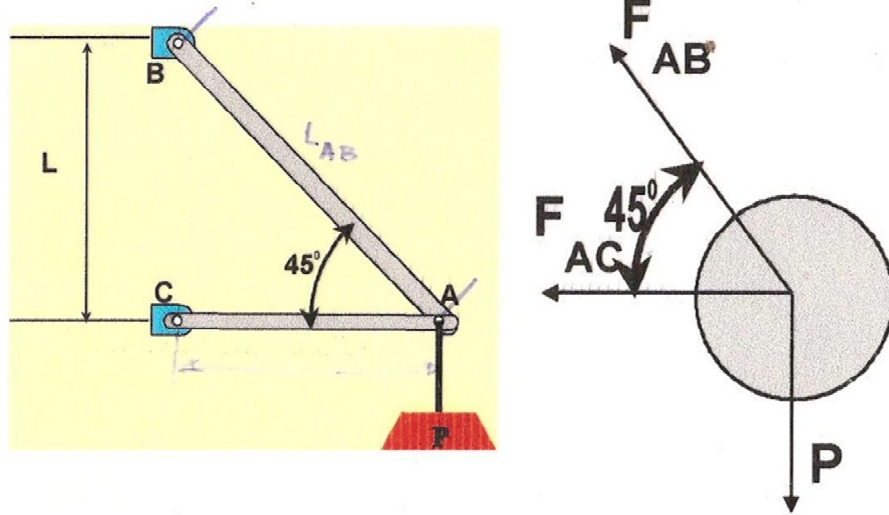
$\Delta \ll L$ e $\mu \ll 1$ (Admitir $\theta_x < 45^\circ$ por que?)

$$P = 2k (\operatorname{tg} \theta_x)^2 \Delta$$

Como seria sem as aproximações?



BARRAS: EQUILÍBRIO E CINEMÁTICA



EQUILÍBRIO

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

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

Cinemática e Constitutiva

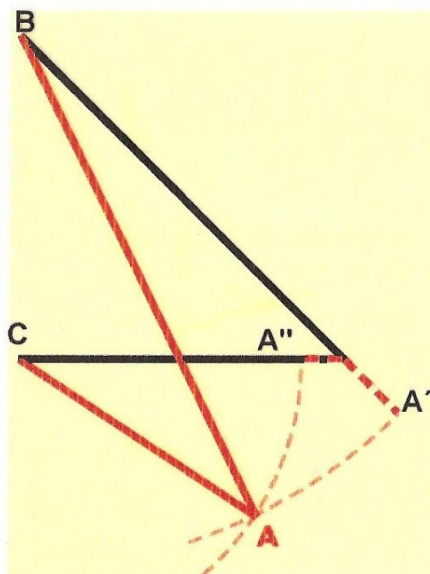
$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_x}{E} \quad \delta = \varepsilon_x \tilde{L} \quad \sigma_x = \frac{F}{A}$$

$$\delta = \frac{F\tilde{L}}{EA}$$

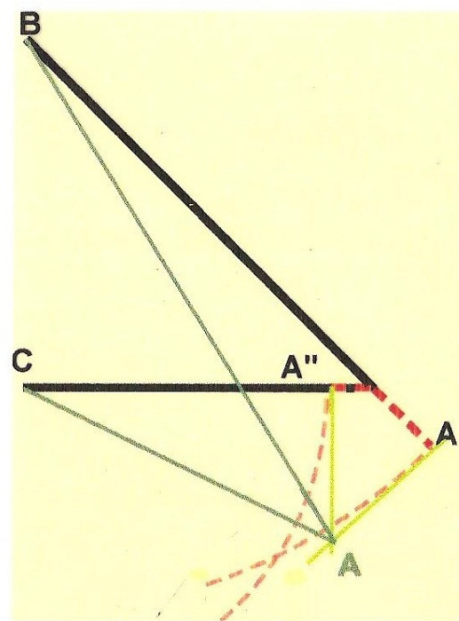
$$\delta_{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{2}P(\sqrt{2}L)}{EA} = \frac{2PL}{EA}$$

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

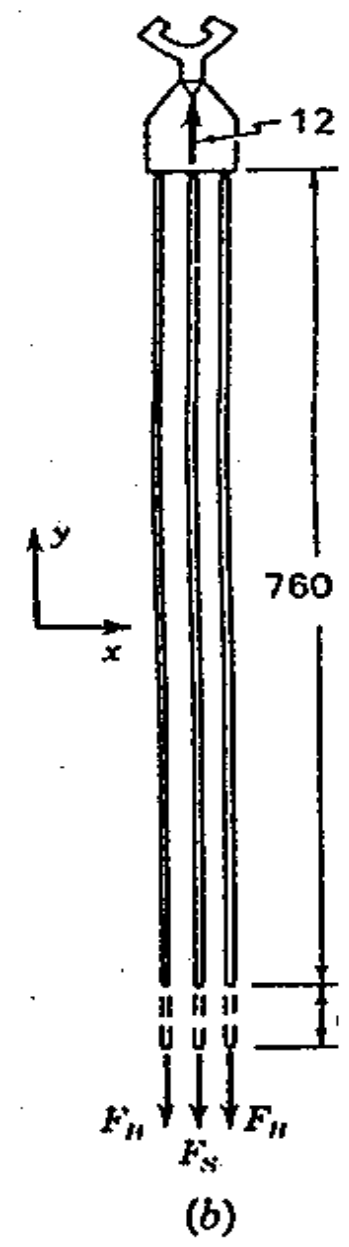
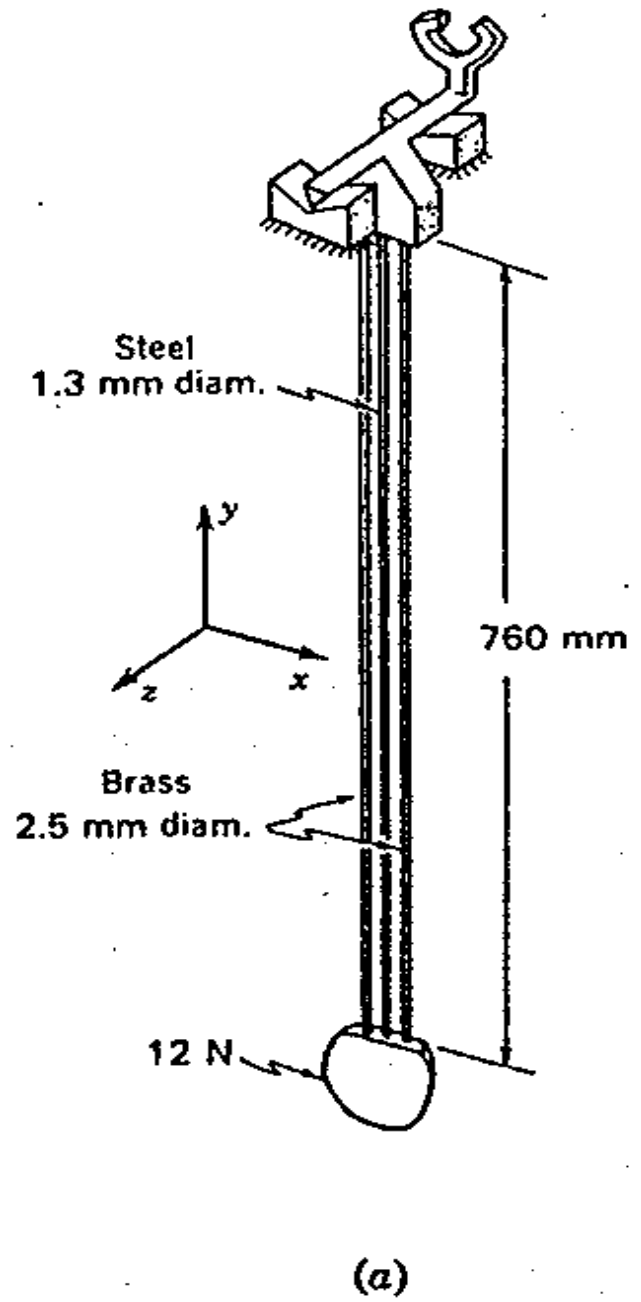
CINEMÁTICA

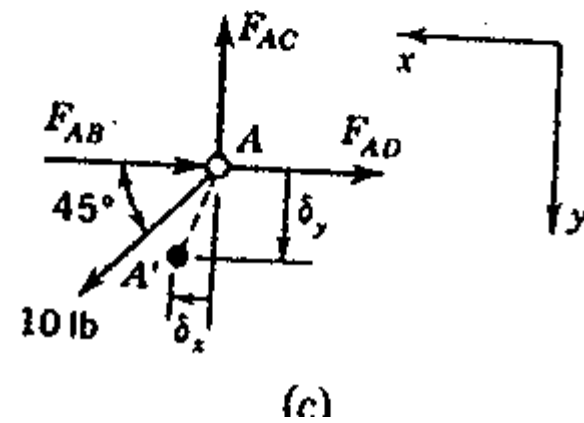
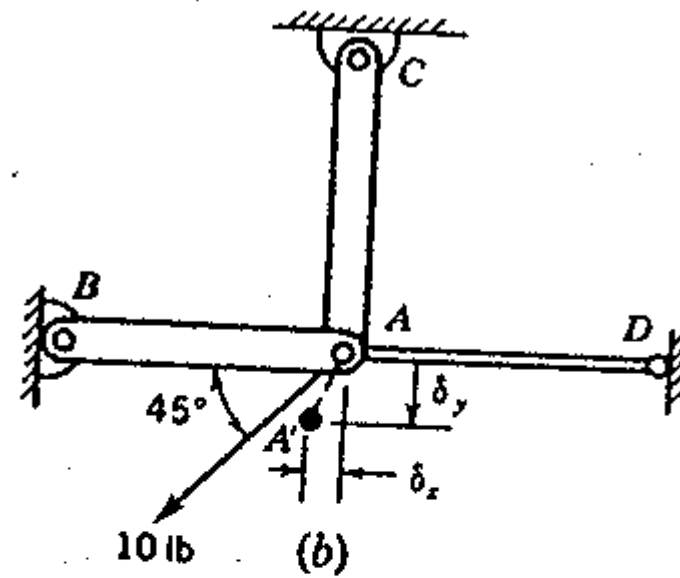
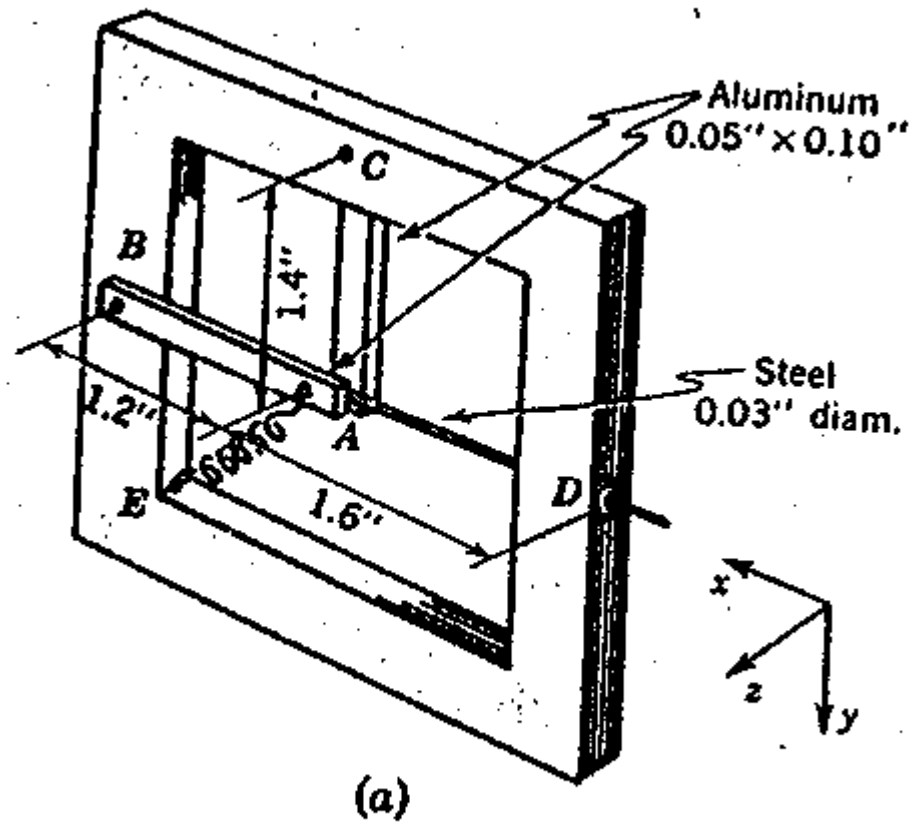


Configuração exata



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

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

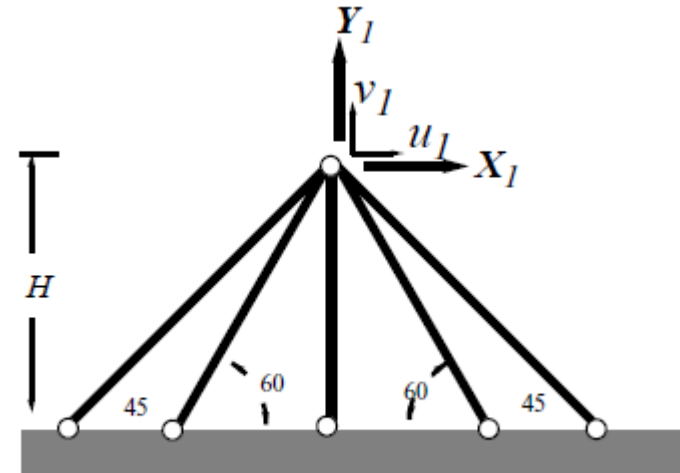
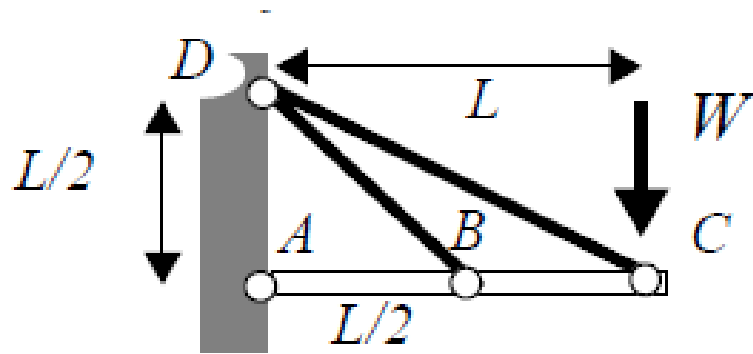
$$F_{AB} = 5.35 \text{ lb} \quad \text{compression}$$

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

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

Treliças

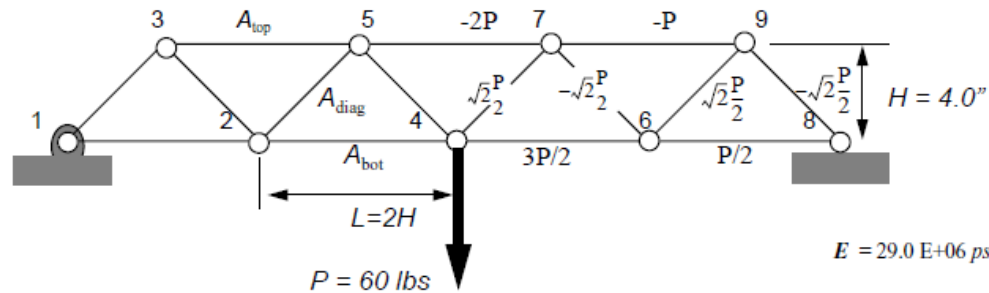
Engineering Mechanics of Solids - Prof. Louis Bucciarelli - MIT



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

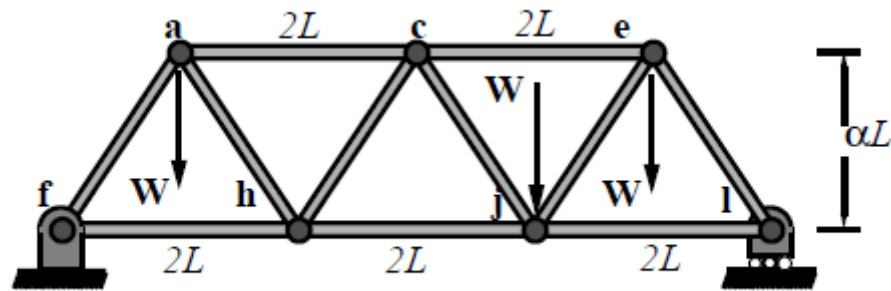
$$A_{\text{diag}} = 1.09 A_{\text{top}}$$

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

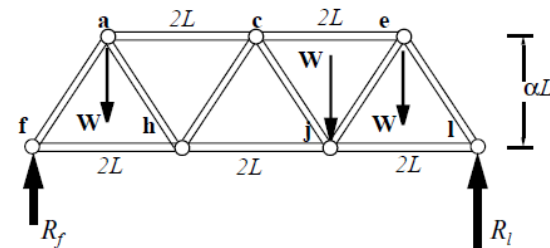


$$E = 29.0 \text{ E}+06 \text{ psi}$$

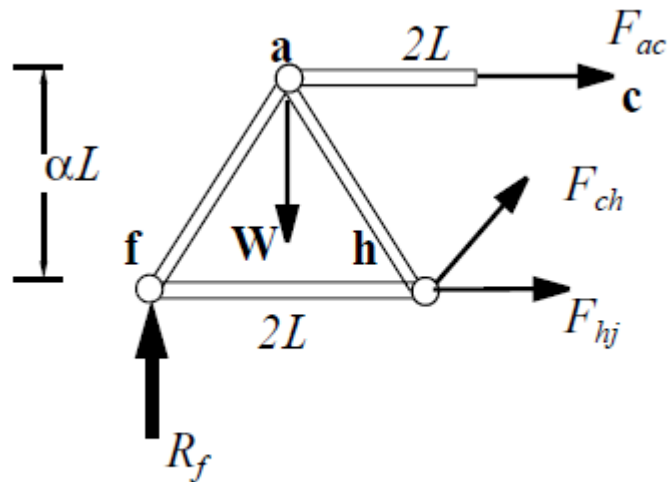
Exercício



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!