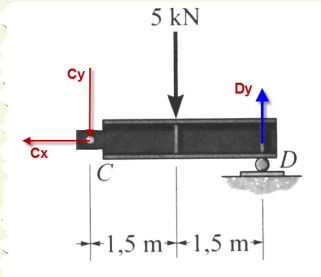


Q-01) Determine os diagramas de força cortante e de momento fletor para a viga composta.

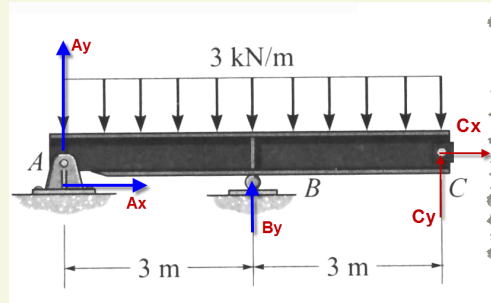
Resolução



$$\sum M_D = 0 \rightsquigarrow C_y = -2.5\text{kN}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0 \rightsquigarrow C_x = 0$$

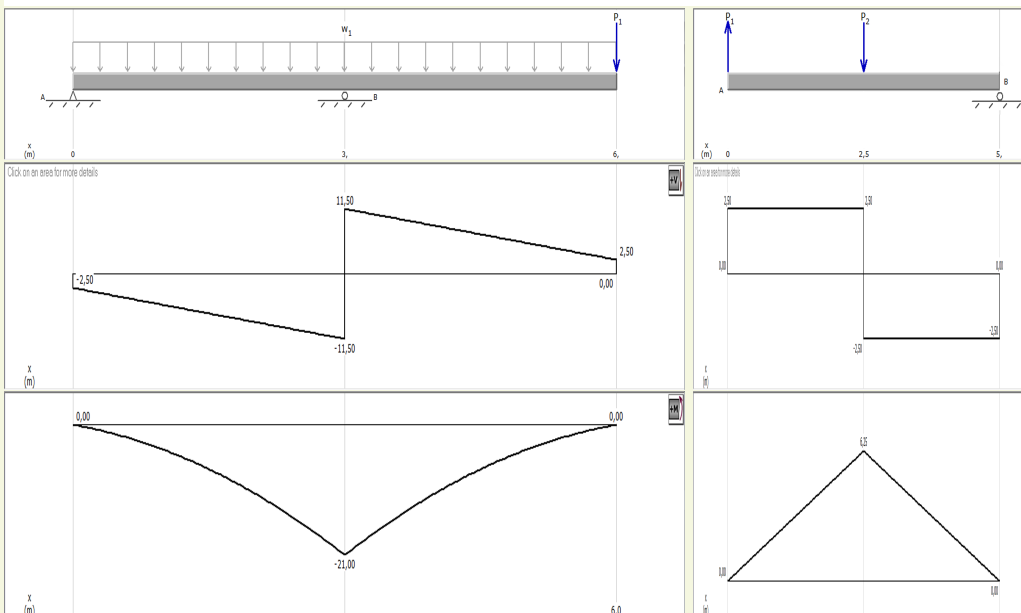
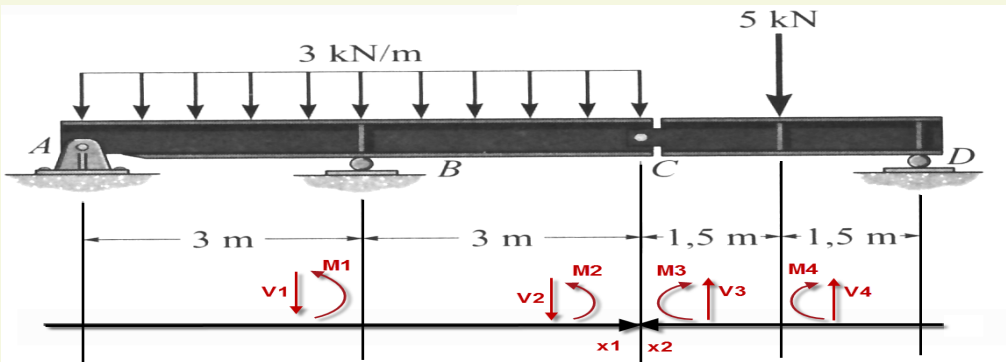
$$\sum F_y = 0 \rightsquigarrow D_y = 2.5\text{kN}$$



$$\sum M_A = 0 \rightsquigarrow B_y = 18 - 2C_y = 23.0\text{kN}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0 \rightsquigarrow A_x = C_x = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \rightsquigarrow A_y = 2.5\text{kN}$$

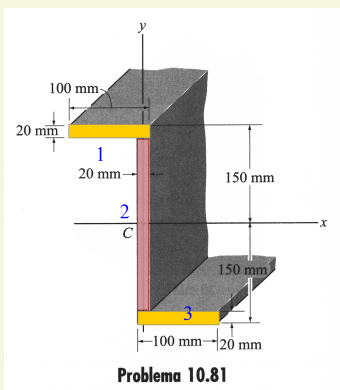


Q-02) Obtenha:

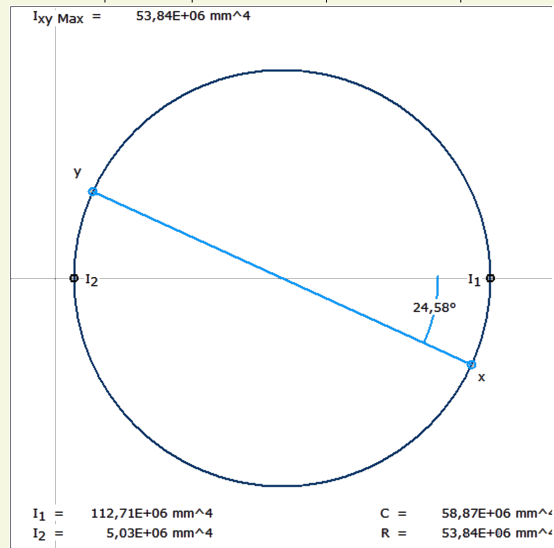
- os momentos de inércia de área e o produto de inércia centroidais;
- o círculo de Mohr;
- o valor dos momentos principais de inércia.

Resolução

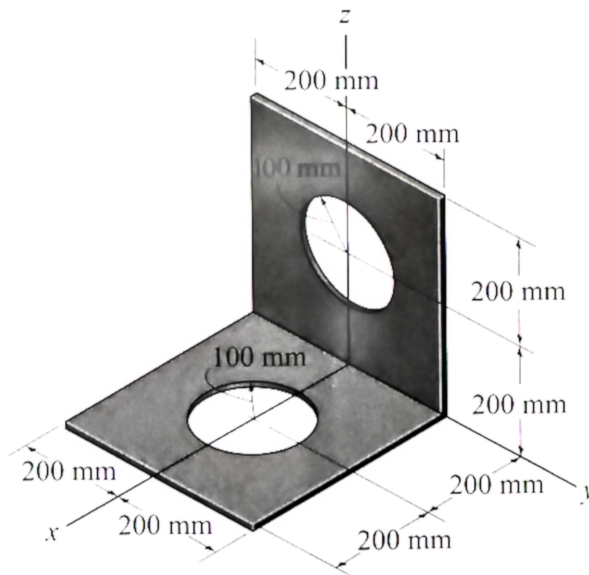
area (mm)	b (mm)	h ( $\times 10^3 \text{mm}^2$ )	A (mm)	$d_x$ (mm)	$d_y$ (mm)	$I_x$ ( $\text{mm}^4$ )	$I_y$ ( $\times 10^5 \text{mm}^4$ )	$I_{xy}$ ( $\text{mm}^4$ )	$I_{\bar{x}}$ ( $\times 10^7 \text{mm}^4$ )	$I_{\bar{y}}$ ( $\times 10^6 \text{mm}^4$ )	$I_{\bar{xy}}$ ( $\times 10^7 \text{mm}^4$ )
1	80	20	1.60	-50	140	$5.33 \times 10^4$	8.53	0	3.14	4.85	-1.12
2	20	300	6.00	0	0	$4.50 \times 10^7$	2.00	0	4.50	0.20	0.00
3	80	20	1.60	50	-140	$5.33 \times 10^4$	8.53	0	3.	4.85	-1.12
									$1.08 \times 10$	9.91	-2.24



$\tan 2\theta =$	0.457516
$\theta =$	$12.3^\circ$
R=	$5.38 \times 10^7 \text{mm}^4$
C=	$5.89 \times 10^7 \text{mm}^4$
$I_{max} =$	$1.13 \times 10^8 \text{mm}^4$
$I_{min} =$	$5.03 \times 10^6 \text{mm}^4$



Q-03) A chapa fina tem uma massa por unidade de área de  $10 \text{kg/m}^2$ . Determine o momento de inércia em relação aos eixos  $y$  e  $z$



## Resolução

Para a chapa no plano  $xy$ :

a	b	r	$m_{placa}$	$m_{disco}$
			$a \cdot b \cdot 10\text{kg/m}^2$	$\pi r^2 \cdot 10\text{kg/m}^2$
(m)	(m)	(m)	(kg)	(kg)
0.4	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.314159

Avaliando-se os momentos de inércia para a chapa  $xy$

	Placa ( $\times 10^{-3}\text{kg m}^2$ )	Disco ( $\times 10^{-4}\text{kg m}^2$ )	Total ( $\times 10^{-2}\text{kg m}^2$ )
$I_{\bar{z}}$	$\frac{1}{12}m(0.4^2 + 0.4^2)$ =4.27×10	$\frac{1}{2}m0.1^2$ =1.57×10	4.11
$I_{\bar{y}}$	$\frac{1}{12}m0.4^2$ = 2.133	$\frac{1}{4}m0.1^2$ =7.85	0.13

Aplicando o Teorema de Steiner

Para a chapa  $xy$ :

	( $\text{kg m}^2$ )	( $\times 10^{-1}\text{kg m}^2$ )
$I_z$	$4.11 \times 10^{-2} + 1.91 \cdot .2^2$	1.18
$I_y$	$0.13 \times 10^{-2} + 1.91 \cdot .2^2$	0.78

Para a chapa  $yz$ :

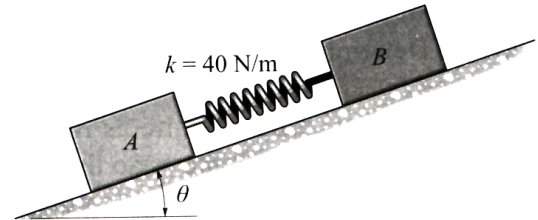
	( $\text{kg m}^2$ )	( $\times 10^{-1}\text{kg m}^2$ )
$I_z$	$4.11 \times 10^{-2}$	0.41
$I_y$	$4.11 \times 10^{-2} + 1.91 \cdot .2^2$	1.18

$$I_z = 1.18 + 0.41 = 1.59 \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$I_y = 0.78 + 1.18 = 1.96 \text{ kg m}^2$$

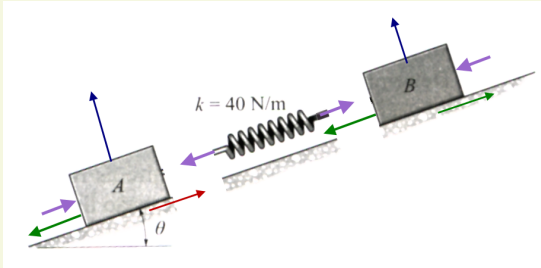
Q-04) Dois blocos A e B tem peso de 50N e 30N respectivamente. Eles estão apoiados em um plano inclinado para o qual os coeficientes de atrito estático são:  $\mu_A = 0,15$  e  $\mu_B = 0,25$ . Determine:

- o ângulo  $\theta$  para que ambos os blocos comecem a deslizar; (0.75pto)
- a força de compressão necessária na mola de conexão para que isso ocorra; (0.75pto)
- se o ângulo e a força seriam diferentes se os blocos fossem permutados. (1.0pto)



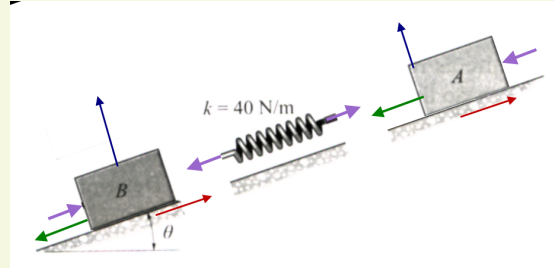
A mola tem coeficiente de rigidez  $k=40\text{N/m}$ .

## Resolução



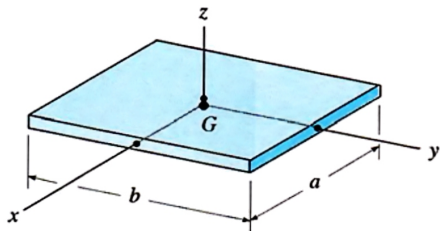
$$\begin{cases} 50\text{sen}\theta - 50 \cos \theta 0.15 - F_{elastica} = 0 \\ 30\text{sen}\theta - 30 \cos \theta 0.25 + F_{elastica} = 0 \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow \theta = 10.62^\circ$$

$$F_{elastica} = 50\text{sen}\theta - 50 \cos \theta 0.15 = 1.84\text{N}$$



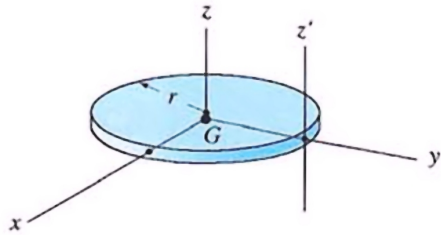
$$\begin{cases} 50\text{sen}\theta - 50 \cos \theta 0.15 + F_{elastica} = 0 \\ 30\text{sen}\theta - 30 \cos \theta 0.25 - F_{elastica} = 0 \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow \theta = 10.62^\circ$$

$$F_{elastica} = 30\text{sen}\theta - 30 \cos \theta 0.25 = 1.84\text{N}$$



Placa fina

$$I_{xx} = \frac{1}{12}mb^2 \quad I_{yy} = \frac{1}{12}ma^2 \quad I_{zz} = \frac{1}{12}m(a^2 + b^2)$$



Disco circular fino

$$I_{xx} = I_{yy} = \frac{1}{4}mr^2 \quad I_{zz} = \frac{1}{2}mr^2 \quad I_{z'z'} = \frac{3}{2}mr^2$$