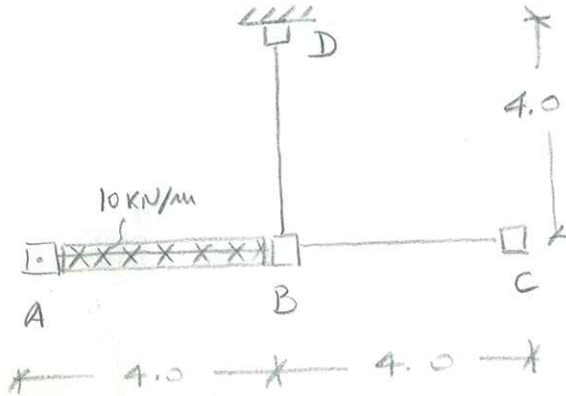
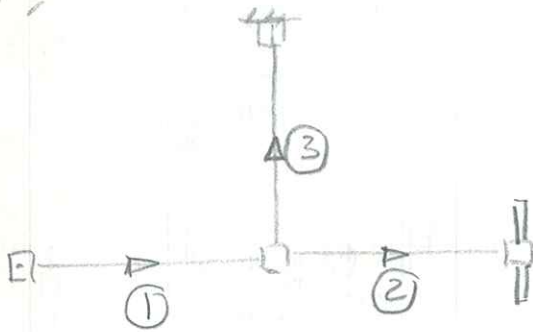


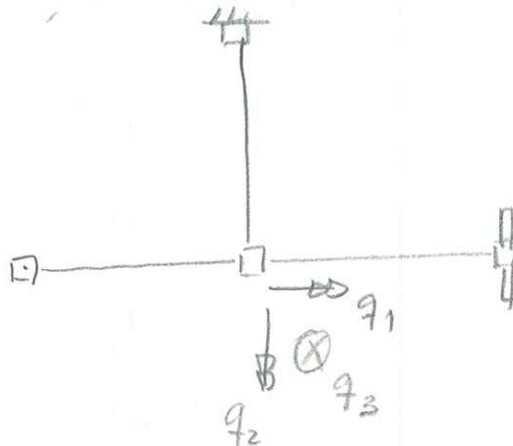
$EI = \text{constante}$
 $GJ = 4EI$



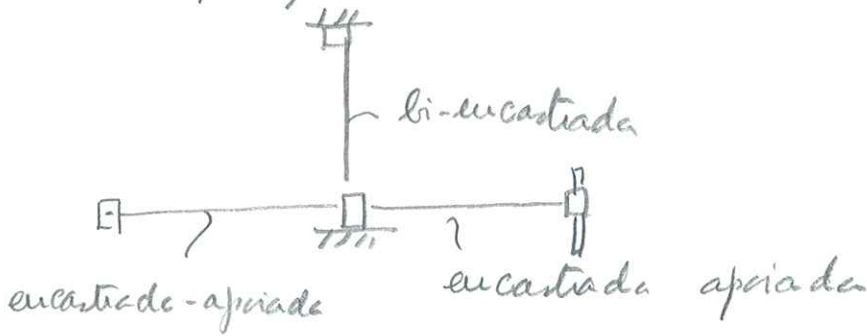
1) Discretização da estrutura e orientações das barras



2) Identificação dos deslocamentos independentes

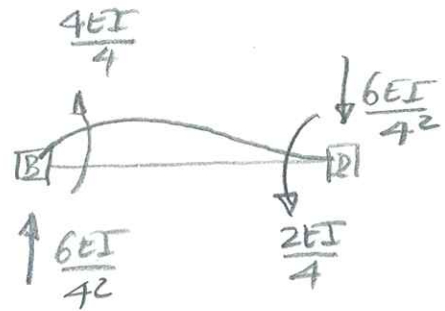
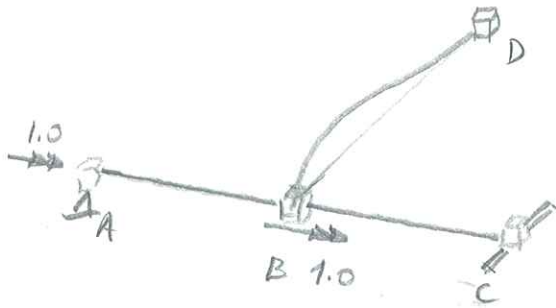


3) Identificação da estrutura-base

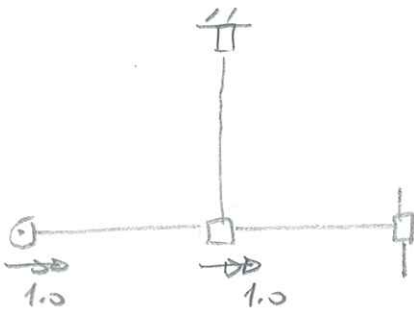


4) Solução complementar

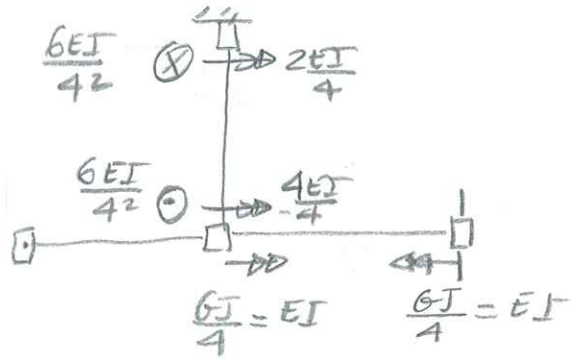
$$q_1 = 1.0; \quad q_2 = q_3 = 0.0$$



Deslocamentos



Estados



1ª coluna de \underline{K}_*

$$K_{11} = EI + \frac{4EI}{4} = 2EI$$

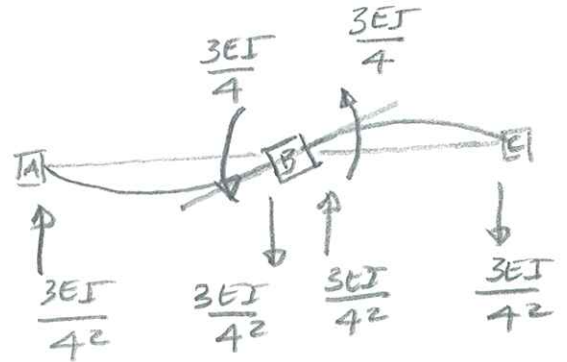
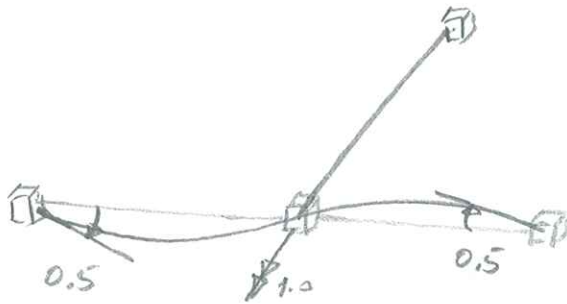
$$K_{21} = 0$$

$$K_{31} = -\frac{6EI}{42}$$

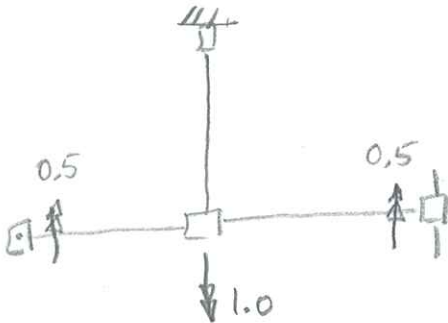
1ª coluna de \underline{X}_L

$$\underline{X}_{L1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ \hline -1 \\ 0.5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

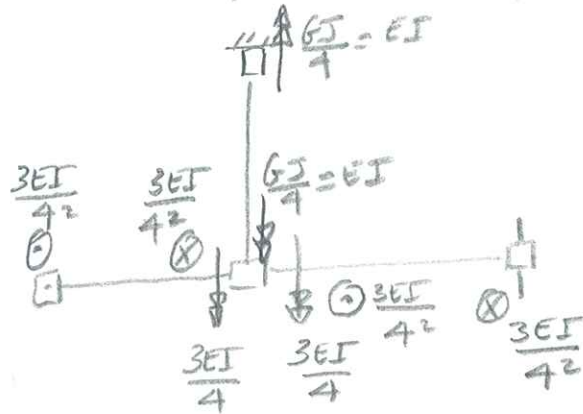
$q_2 = 1.0, q_1 = q_3 = 0.0$



Deslocamentos



Estufas



2ª coluna de K^*

$K_{12} = 0$

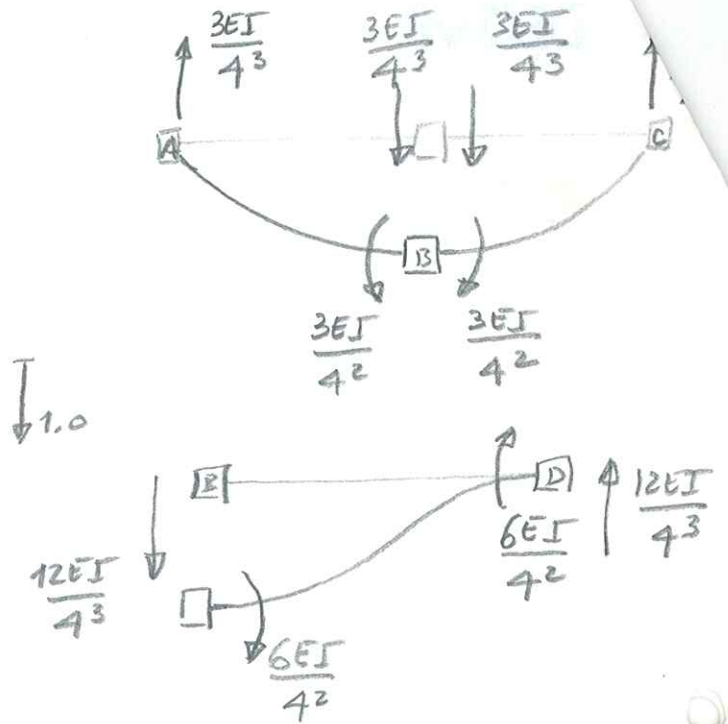
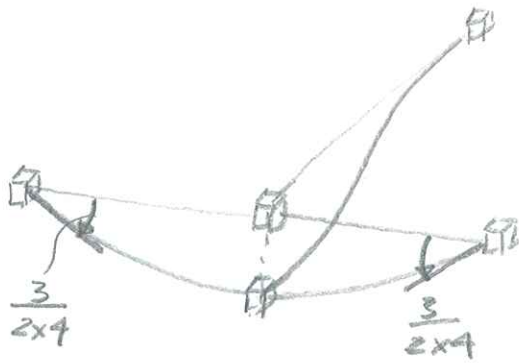
$K_{22} = \frac{3EI}{4} + \frac{3EI}{4} + EI = 2.5 EI$

$K_{32} = \frac{3EI}{4^2} - \frac{3EI}{4^2} = 0$

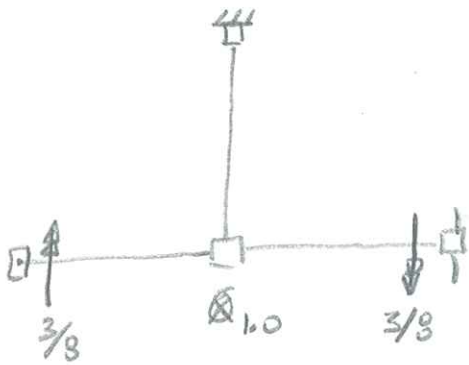
2ª coluna de X_c

$$\underline{X}_{c2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ +3/4 \\ 0 \\ -3/4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ +1 \end{bmatrix} EI$$

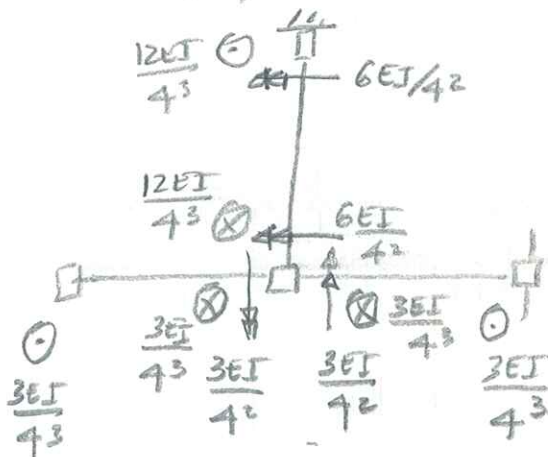
$$q_3 = 1.0; \quad q_1 = q_2 = 0$$



Deslocamentos



Estados



3ª columna de \underline{K}_x

$$K_{13} = -\frac{6EI}{4^2}$$

$$K_{23} = \frac{3EI}{4^2} - \frac{3EI}{4^2} = 0$$

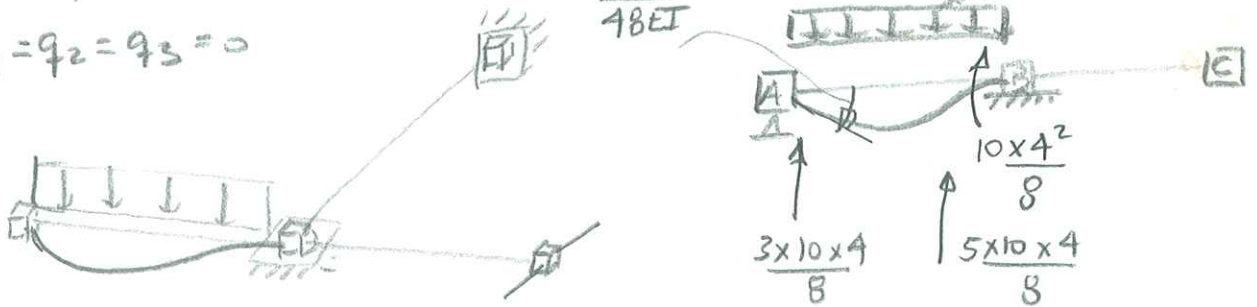
$$K_{33} = \frac{3EI}{4^3} + \frac{3EI}{4^3} + \frac{12EI}{4^3} = \frac{9EI}{32}$$

3ª columna de \underline{X}_c

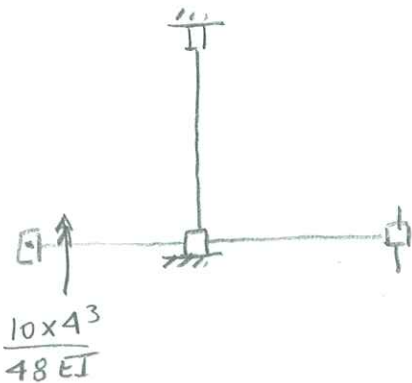
$$\underline{X}_{c3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ +3/16 \\ 0 \\ +3/16 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ +6/16 \\ -6/16 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

5) Soluções particulares

$q_1 = q_2 = q_3 = 0$



Deslocamentos

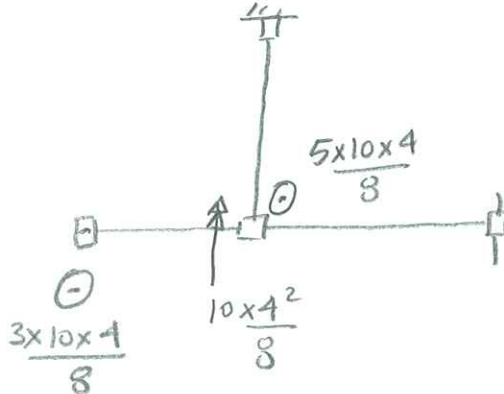


$Q_{01} = 0$

$Q_{02} = -\frac{10 \times 4^2}{8} = -20$

$Q_{03} = -\frac{5 \times 10 \times 4}{8} = -25$

Estados



$$X_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -20 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

6) Equações do método dos deslocamentos

$$EI \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -6/16 \\ 0 & 2.5 & 0 \\ -6/16 & 0 & 9/32 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -20 \\ -25 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{EI} \begin{bmatrix} 22.2222 \\ 8.0 \\ 118.5185 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} (\text{rad}) \\ (\text{rad}) \\ (\text{m}) \end{matrix}$$

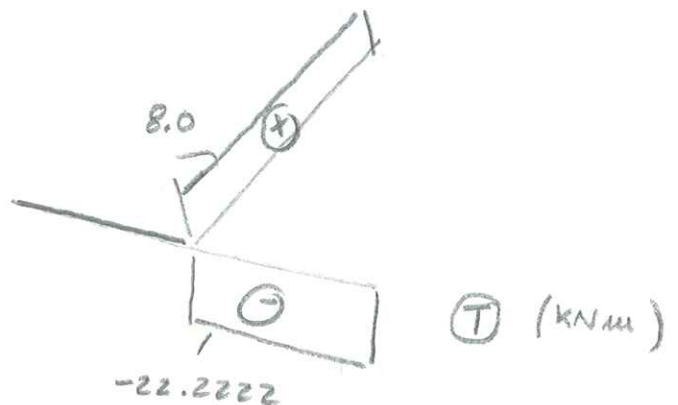
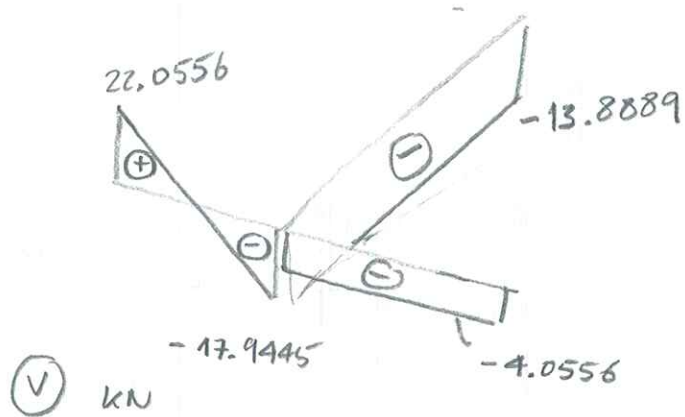
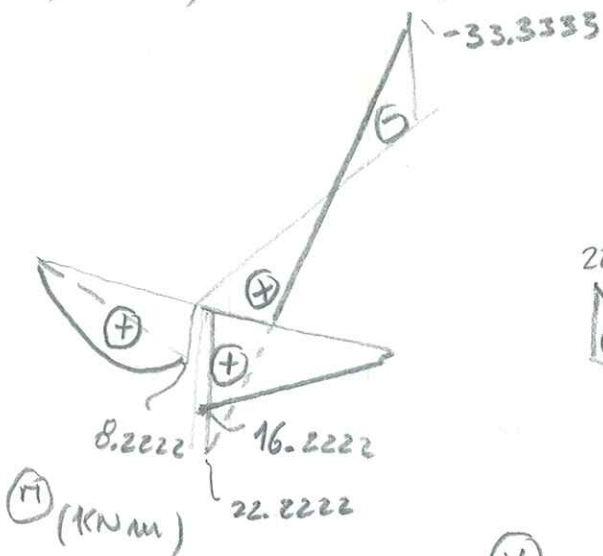
6)

7) Determinação das esforços independentes

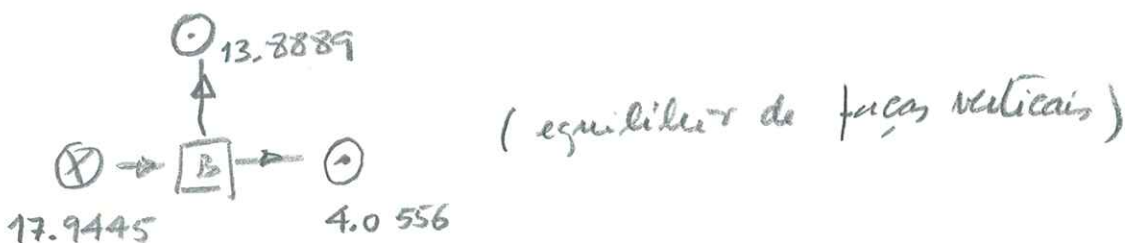
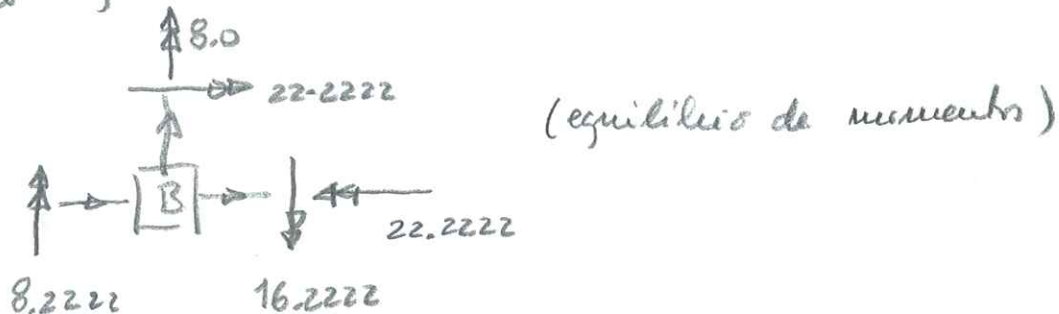
$$X = X_c q + X_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3/4 & 3/16 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3/4 & 3/16 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 6/16 \\ 0.5 & 0 & -6/16 \\ 0 & +1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} EI \times \frac{1}{EI} \begin{bmatrix} 22.2222 \\ 8.0 \\ 118.5185 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -20 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0 \\ 8.2222 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline 16.2222 \\ 0.0 \\ -22.2222 \\ \hline 22.2222 \\ -33.3333 \\ 8.0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{matrix}$$

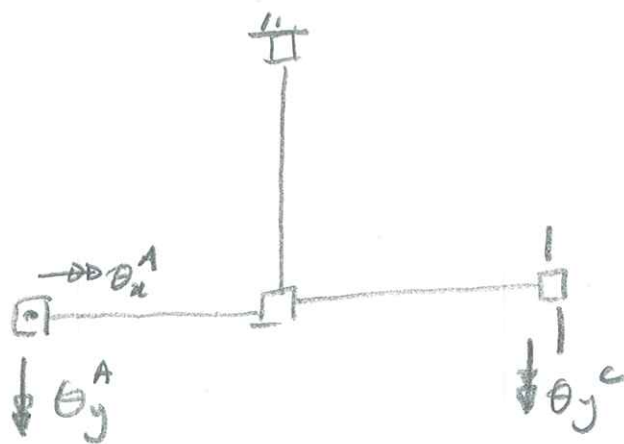
8) Traçado dos diagramas de esforços



Verificação do equilíbrio no nó B



9) Cálculo dos deslocamentos dependentes



$$\theta_x^A = 1.0 \times \frac{1}{EI} [22.2222] + 0.0 \times \frac{1}{EI} [8.0] + 0.0 \times \frac{1}{EI} [118.5185] + 0 =$$

$$\theta_y^A = 0.0 \times \frac{1}{EI} [22.2222] - 0.5 \times \frac{1}{EI} [8.0] - \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{EI} [118.5185] - \frac{10 \times 4^3}{48EI} =$$

$$\theta_y^C = 0.0 \times \frac{1}{EI} [22.2222] - 0.5 \times \frac{1}{EI} [8.0] + \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{EI} [118.5185] + 0 =$$