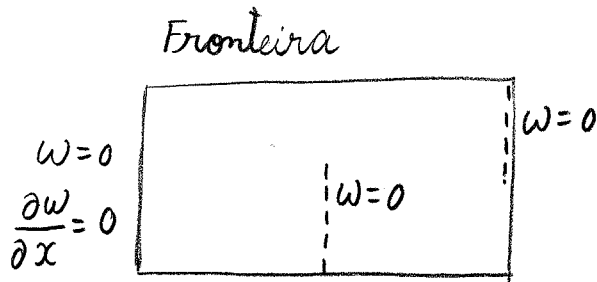


Problema 1

1. a) Admissibilidade cinemática



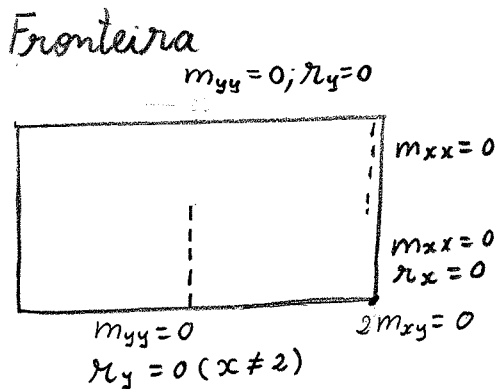
Domínio

$$w(x,y) \in C^1$$

Solução cinematicamente admissível:

$$w(x,y) = \kappa x^2(x-2)(x-4)$$

1. b) Admissibilidade estática



Domínio

$$\frac{\partial^2 m_{xx}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 m_{yy}}{\partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 m_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} + q = 0,$$

(excepto em $\{(x,y); x=2 \wedge 0 < y < 2\}$)

Solução estaticamente admissível

$$\begin{cases} m_{xx} = 8 - 4x + x^2/2 \\ m_{yy} = m_{xy} = 0 \end{cases}$$

1. c) Ao longo do bordo $x=0$ tem-se:

$$w(0,y) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{x=0} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \chi_{yy}(0,y) = 0$$

Através da relação constitutiva ter-se-ia

$$\chi_{yy} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{D_f(1-\nu^2)} (-\nu m_{xx} + m_{yy}) = \frac{1}{D_f(1-\nu^2)} (-\nu \cdot 8 + 0) \neq 0,$$

logo a solução não é a exacta.

1. d) Para que a solução dada seja estaticamente admissível deve satisfazer as condições definidas em b).

A partir da condição de equilíbrio no domínio, m_{yy} deve ser da forma

$$m_{yy}(x,y) = -\frac{y^2}{2} + f(x)y + g(x) + c.$$

Como $r_{xx} = 0$ para $x = 4$ e

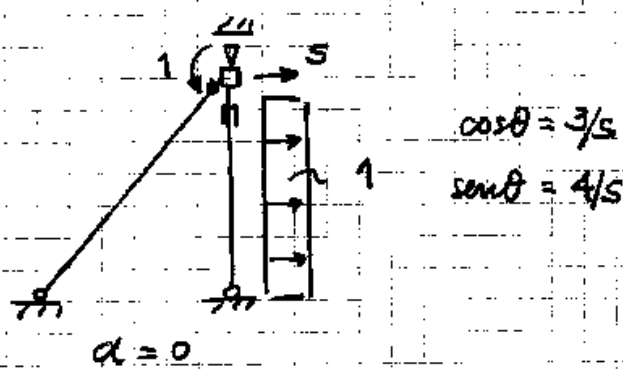
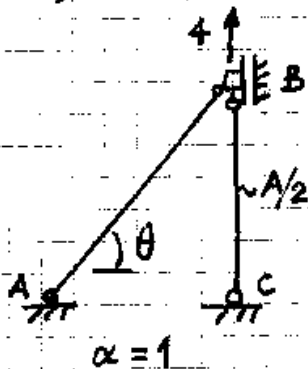
$$r_{xx} = \frac{\partial m_{xx}}{\partial x} + 2 \frac{\partial m_{xy}}{\partial y} = 2 \text{ para qualquer } x,$$

a flutuação não é estatisticamente admissível, independentemente da expressão de m_{yy} .

Problema 2

a) Hipóteses: $\alpha = 1$

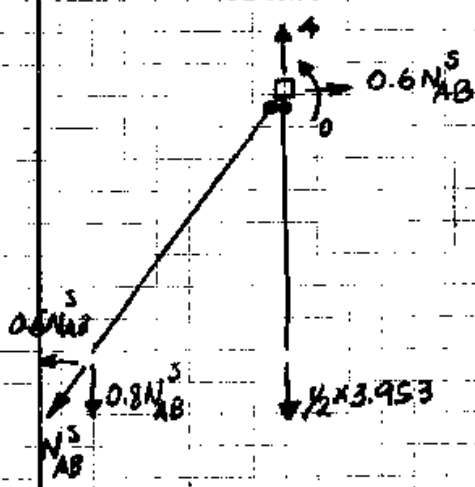
b) Simplificação



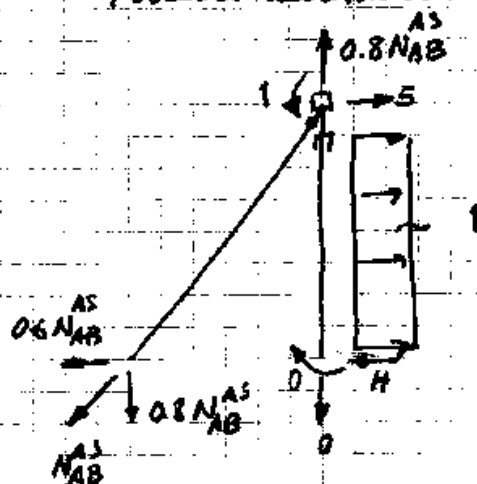
c) Diagrama de esforço normal

$$\text{Se } e_{BC} = 3.953/EI \Rightarrow N_{BC} = \left(\frac{e \cdot EA}{L} \right)_{BC} = 3.953 \text{ kN}$$

Parcela simétrica

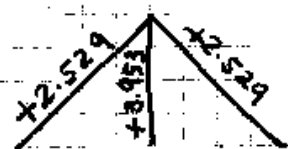


Parcela anti-simétrica



3a parcela simétrica:

$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow N_{AB}^s = 2.529$$



3a parcela antisimétrica:

$$M_B = 1 \Rightarrow H = 2.25$$

$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow N_{AB}^{AS} = 11.25$$

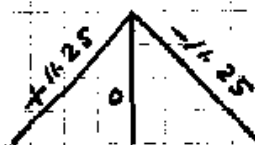
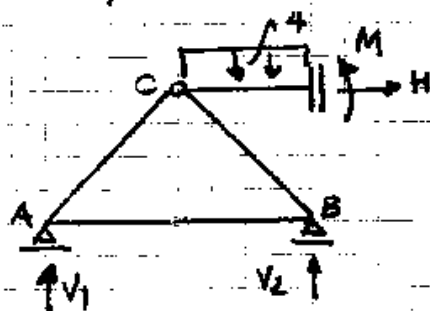


Diagrama de esforços:

$$N_{AB} = 11.25 + 2.529; N_{BC} = +3.953; N_{BD} = 2.529 - 11.25$$

Problema 3 (Sem simplificações)

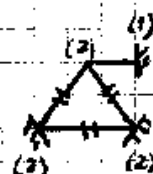
3a) Hiperestática e instável-base



$$\alpha_c = 4 - 3 = 1$$

$$\alpha_i = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$\alpha = 3 \times 3 - (2 + 2 + 2 + 1) = 2$$



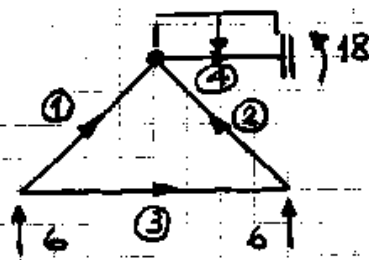
Nenhuma das reações pode ser excluída para força hiperestática (as todas determináveis pelas condições de equilíbrio):

$$\sum F_v = 0 \Rightarrow V_1 + V_2 = 12$$

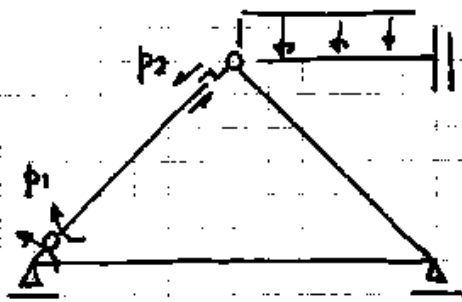
$$\sum F_H = 0 \Rightarrow H = 0$$

$$M_c = 0 \Rightarrow M = 18$$

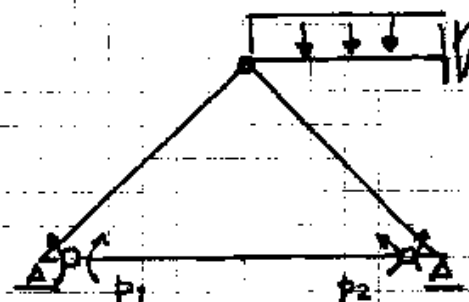
$$\sum M_B = 0 \Rightarrow V_1 = 6$$



É necessário tomar esforços para forças hiperestáticas, obtendo a matriz (p. ex. sistema 1) ou rotulando a matriz (p. ex. sistema 2).

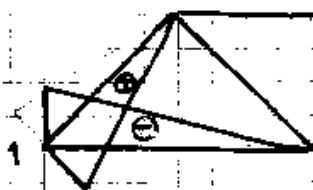


Sistema 1



Sistema 2

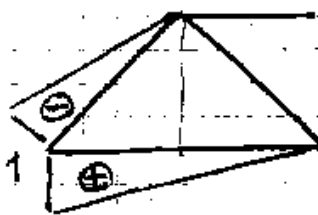
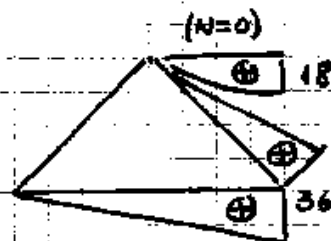
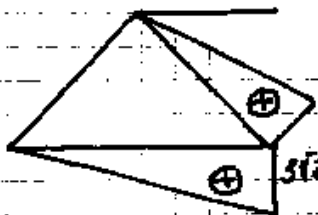
3b) e c) Matriz B e vetor X_0



Sistema 1:

$$\underline{B}^t = \begin{bmatrix} +1 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & | & -1 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 3\sqrt{2} & 0 & | & 0 & 3\sqrt{2} & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

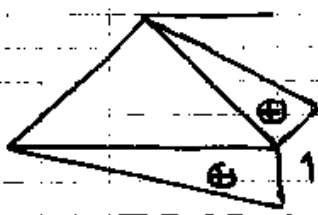
$$\underline{X}_0^t = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & | & 36 & 0 & | & 0 & 36 & | & 0 & 18 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Sistema 2:

$$\underline{B}^t = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{X}_0^t = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 18 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



(5)

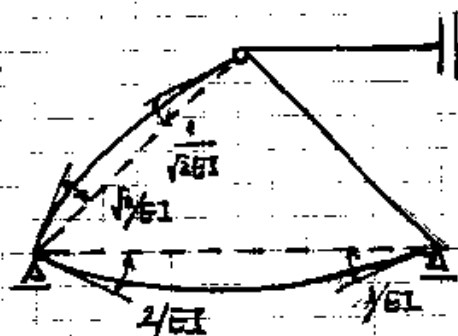
3d) Deformação devido a f_1 (Sistema 2)

$$u_{\textcircled{2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{6EI} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}EI} \begin{Bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$u_{\textcircled{2}}^t = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$u_{\textcircled{3}} = \frac{6}{6EI} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{1}{EI} \begin{Bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$u_{\textcircled{3}}^t = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

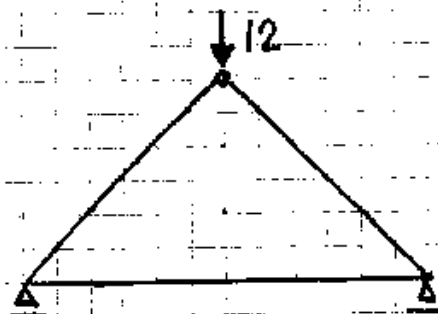
3e) e f) Deformação e deslocamento de f_2 

$$f_{11} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{EI} + \frac{2}{EI}$$

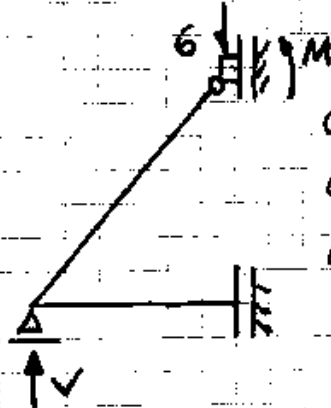
$$f_{21} = \frac{1}{EI}$$

Problema 3 (Com simplificação)

Retirar rigidez translacional



Usar simetria



$$\alpha_e = 5/3 = 2$$

$$\alpha_i = -1$$

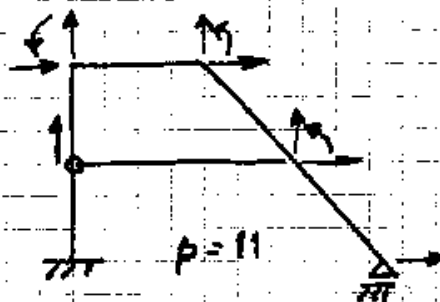
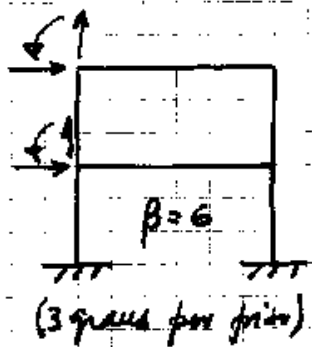
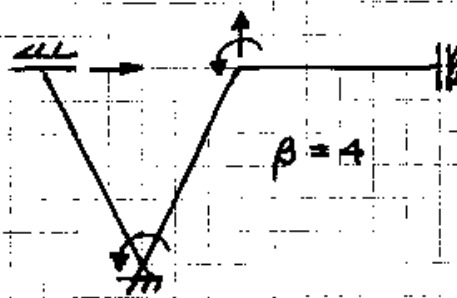
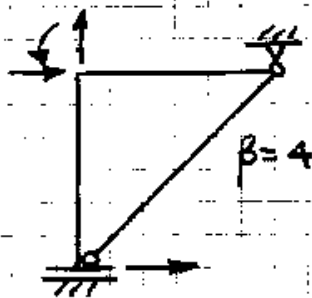
$$\alpha = 1$$

$$M = 0$$

$$V = 6$$

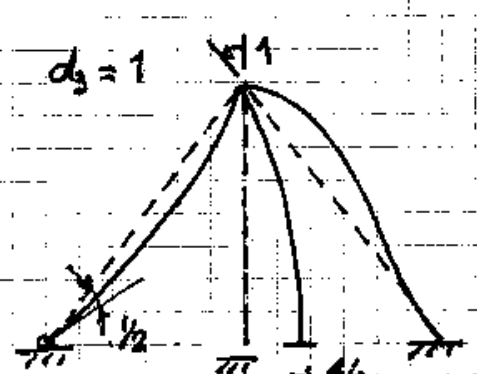
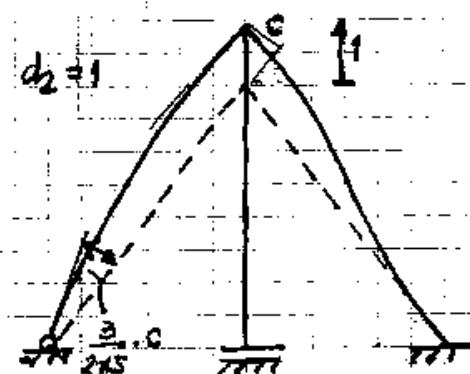
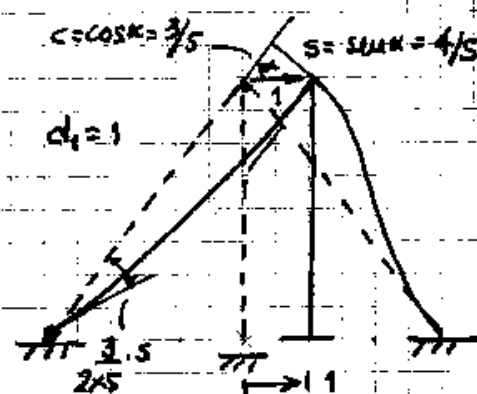
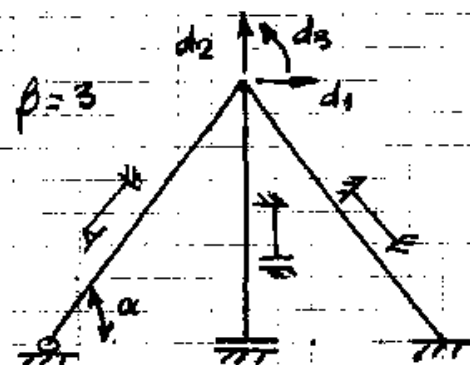
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} M = 0 \\ V = 6 \end{array} \right\}$ Não podem ser usadas para forças hiperestáticas

Problema 4



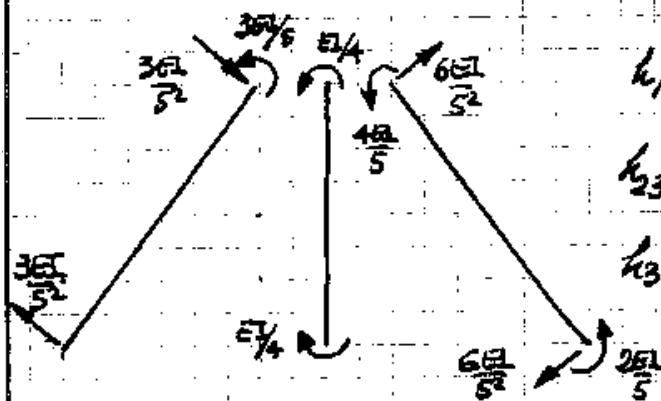
Problema 5

5a) Deslocamentos independentes e deformados



5b) Coluna 3 de K ($d_3=1$)

7



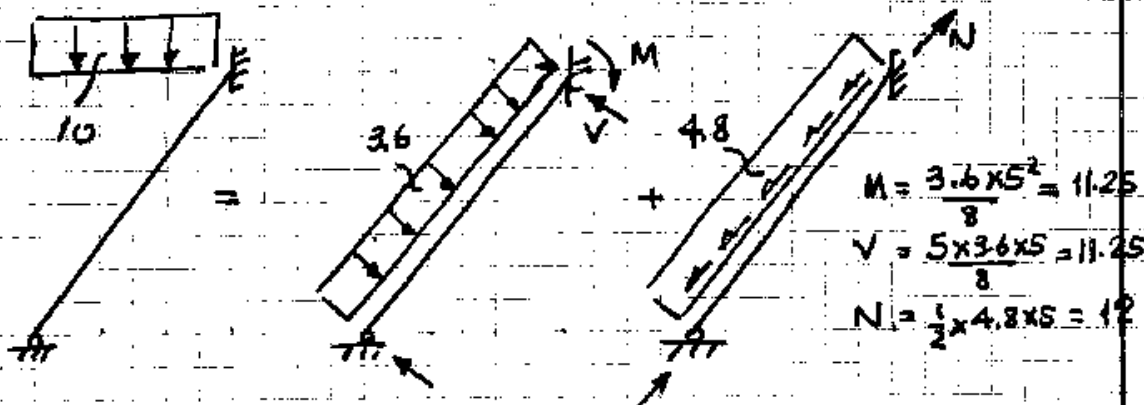
$$k_{13} = \frac{3EI}{5^2} \times (s) + \frac{6EI}{5^2} \times (s) = 0.288EI$$

$$k_{23} = \frac{3EI}{5^2} \times (-c) + \frac{6EI}{5^2} \times (c) = 0.072EI$$

$$k_{33} = \frac{3EI}{5} + \frac{EI}{4} + \frac{4EI}{5} = 1.65EI$$

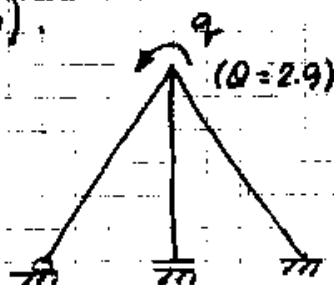
5c) Forças nodais e forças de inércia

$$\vec{f}_0 = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ -10 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \vec{F}_0 = \begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ F_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} V \times (-s) + N \times (c) \\ V \times (s) + N \times (s) \\ -M \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} -1.8 \\ 16.35 \\ 11.25 \end{Bmatrix}$$



5d) Barras rígidas (AD e CD)

O único deslocamento indeterminado é a rotação d_3 ($d_1 = d_2 = 0$ por as barras AD e CD serem absolutamente rígidas).



A equação envolvente é:

$$Kq + Q_0 = Q, \text{ com}$$

$$K = k_{33} = 1.65EI$$

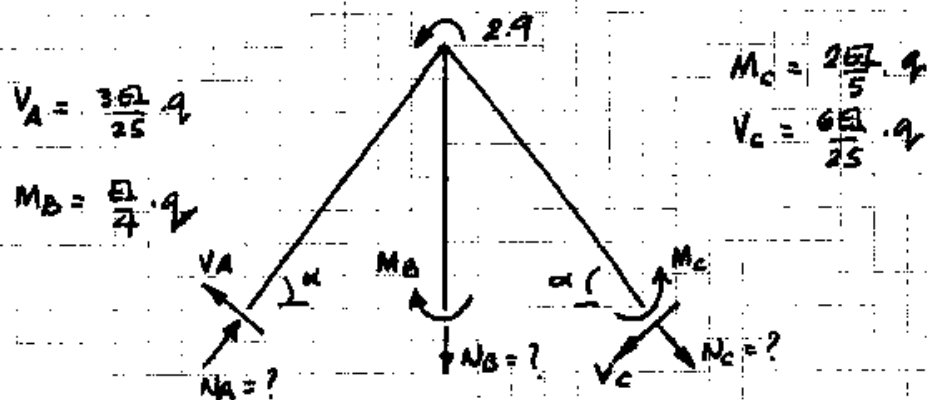
$$Q_0 = 0$$

$$Q = 2.9$$

$$q = \frac{1.7576}{EI}$$

O diagrama de corpo livre da estrutura é obtido do resultado de 5b) para $d_3 = q = 1.7576/EI$:

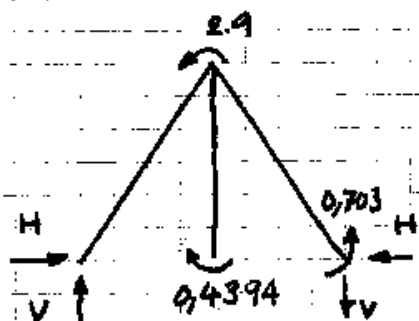
8



Como a b) é inicialmente deformável e $d_2 = 0$, $\theta_{BD} = 0 \Rightarrow N_B = 0$. N_A e N_C podem ser calculados fazendo equações de momentos flectores em C e A, respectivamente:

$$6 N_A \sin \alpha + 6 V_A \cos \alpha + M_B - 2.9 = M_C \Rightarrow N_A = 0.5009 \text{ kN}$$

$$6 N_C \sin \alpha + 6 V_C \cos \alpha + M_B - 2.9 - M_C = 0 \Rightarrow N_C = 0.3427 \text{ kN}$$



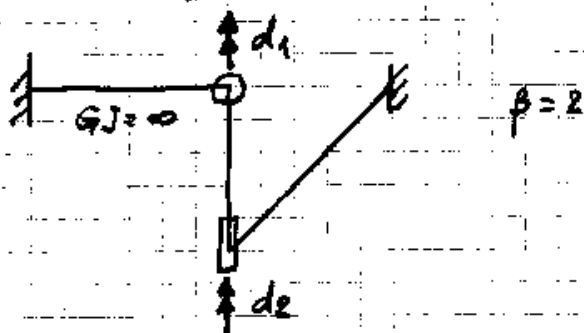
Podia ser verificado o equilíbrio da estrutura no deformado global.

$$V = 0.5273$$

$$H = 0.1318$$

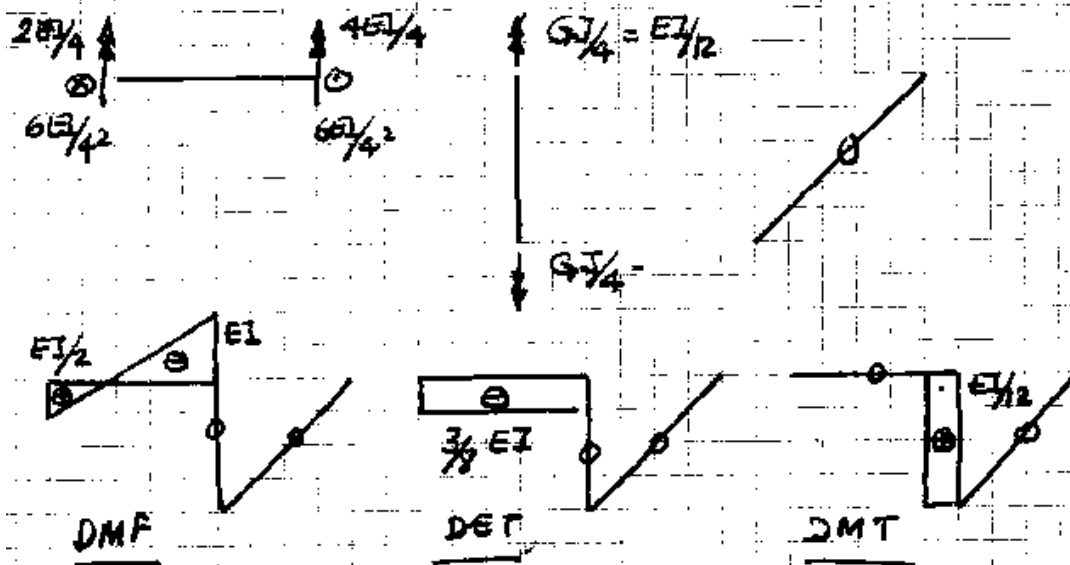
Problema 6

6a) Indeterminações orizontais e deslocamentos independentes



6b) Esforços para $d_1 = 1$

9



6c) Equações de vínculos nodais

$$\begin{pmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{pmatrix}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{pmatrix}_N$$

Para a primeira equação $f_{10} = f_{1N} = 0$, pela qual,

$$(k_{11})d_1 + (k_{12})d_2 = 0$$

$$k_{11} = 4EI/4 + GJ/4 = 13/12 EI$$

$$k_{12} = -GJ/4 = -1/12 EI$$