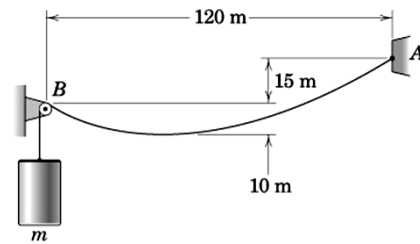


Nome: **GABARITO**

1. (2,5p) Um cabo pesando 40 N por metro de comprimento está suspenso do ponto A e passa pela pequena polia em B. Determine a massa m do cilindro preso ao cabo, que vai produzir uma flecha de 10 m. Devido à pequena razão flecha/vão, a aproximação de um cabo parabólico pode ser usada.



Handwritten solution for the cable problem:

Diagram showing the cable profile with points A, B, and C. The horizontal distance is 120 m. The vertical distance between A and B is 15 m. The deflection at the lowest point C is 10 m. The weight of the cable is $w = 40 \text{ N/m}$.

Equations used:

$$y = \frac{w}{2T_0} x^2$$

$$y_B = \frac{w}{2T_0} x_B^2 \quad y_A = \frac{w}{2T_0} x_A^2$$

$$\frac{w}{2T_0} = \frac{y_B}{x_B^2} \quad \frac{w}{2T_0} = \frac{y_A}{x_A^2}$$

$$\frac{y_B}{x_B^2} = \frac{y_A}{x_A^2} \quad \frac{y_B}{y_A} = \frac{x_B^2}{x_A^2} \quad \frac{x_B}{x_A} = \sqrt{\frac{y_B}{y_A}} = \sqrt{\frac{10}{25}}$$

$$\frac{x_B}{x_A} = 0,63 \quad x_A = 1,58 x_B$$

$$x_A + x_B = 120 \Rightarrow 1,58 x_B + x_B = 120$$

$$x_B = 46,49 \text{ m}$$

$$T_0 = \frac{w}{2y_B} x_B^2 \Rightarrow T_0 = \frac{40}{2 \times 10} \times 46,49^2 \quad T_0 = 4322,98 \text{ N}$$

$$T_B = \sqrt{T_0^2 + w^2 x_B^2} \quad T_B = 4705,98 \text{ N}$$

Free body diagram of the cylinder (CILINDRO) showing forces T_B and P .

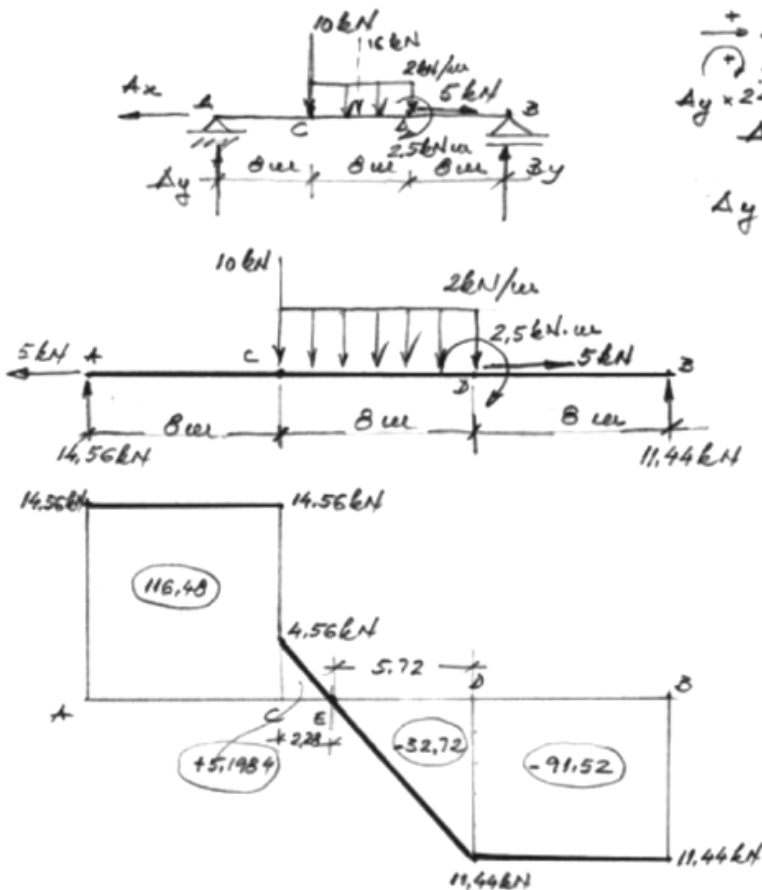
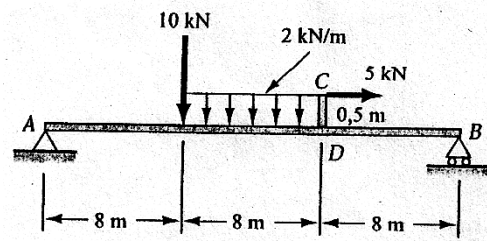
Equations for the cylinder:

$$\sum F_y = 0 \quad P = T_B$$

$$P = 4705,98$$

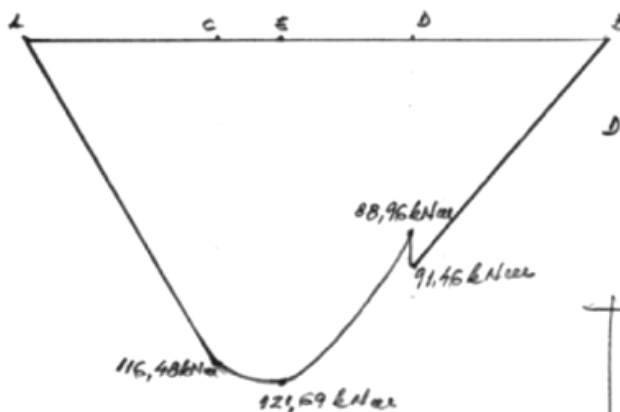
$$m = \frac{P}{g} \quad m = 480 \text{ kg}$$

2. (2,5p) Uma viga AB simplesmente apoiada é ilustrada na figura. Uma barra CD é soldada à viga. Trace os diagramas de força cortante e momento de flexão para a viga; obtenha o valor máximo do momento de flexão e localize-o em relação ao ponto A.



$$\begin{aligned} \sum F_x = 0 & \quad A_x = 5 \text{ kN} \\ \sum M_B = 0 & \quad A_y \times 24 - 10 \times 16 - 16 \times 12 + 2.5 = 0 \\ & \quad A_y = 14.56 \text{ kN} \uparrow \\ \sum F_y = 0 & \quad A_y + B_y = 26 \\ & \quad B_y = 11.44 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

D.E.C.

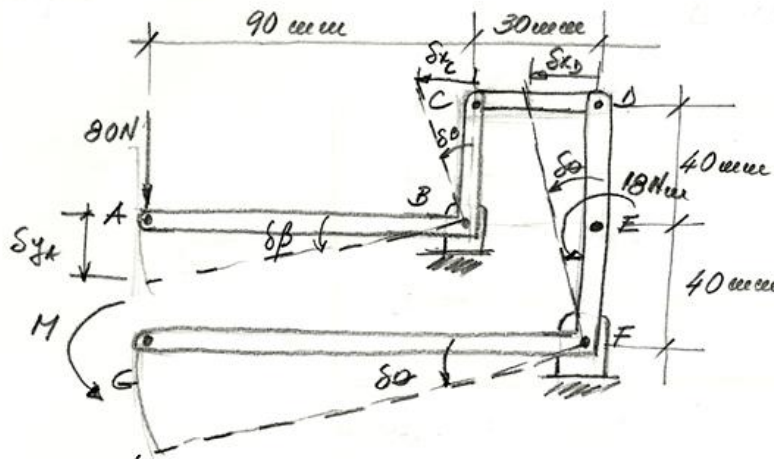
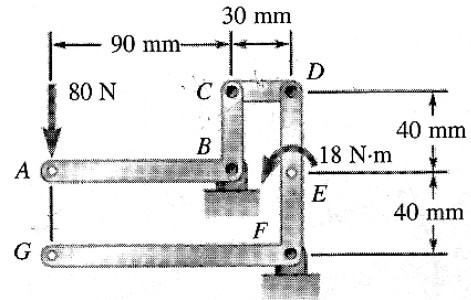


D.M.F

$$\begin{aligned} M_A &= 0 \\ M_C - M_A &= 116.48 \\ M_C &= 116.48 \text{ kNm} \\ M_E - M_C &= 5.1984 \\ M_E &= 121.69 \text{ kNm} \\ M_D - M_E &= -32.72 \\ M_D &= 88.96 \text{ kNm} \\ M_D' &= 88.96 + 2.5 \\ M_D' &= 91.46 \text{ kNm} \\ M_B - M_D' &= -91.52 \\ M_B &= -0.06 \\ M_B &\approx 0 \end{aligned}$$

$M_{max} = 121.69 \text{ kNm}$
localização: 10,28m à direita de A

3. (2,5p) Determine o binário **M** que deve ser aplicado ao elemento **DEFG** para manter o sistema articulado em equilíbrio.



$$\delta x_D = \delta x_C$$

$$40\delta\beta = 80\delta\theta \quad \delta\beta = 2\delta\theta$$

$$\delta y_A = 90\delta\beta = 180\delta\theta$$

$$\delta U = 80\delta y_A + 18000\delta\theta + M\delta\theta$$

$$\delta U = \delta\theta (80 \times 180 + 18000 + M)$$

$$\text{EQUILÍBRIO} \implies \delta U = 0$$

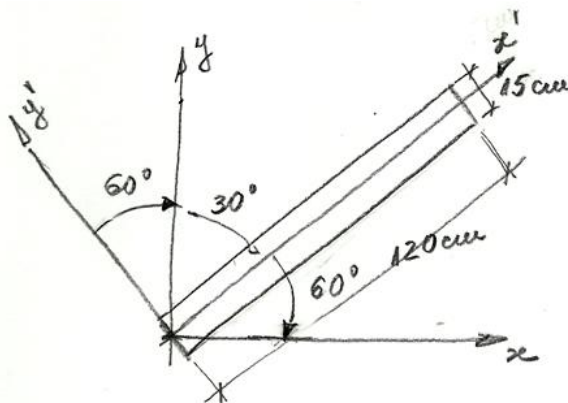
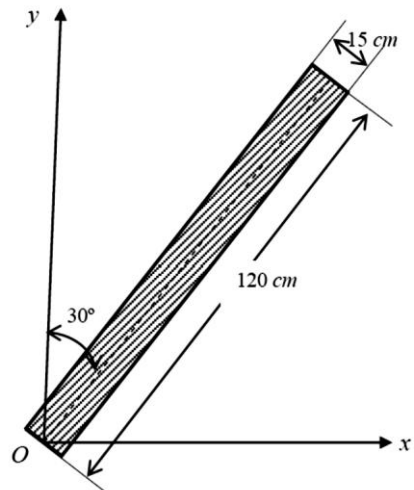
$$\delta\theta \neq 0$$

$$80 \times 180 + 18000 + M = 0$$

$$M = -32400 \text{ Nmm}$$

$M = 32,40 \text{ Nmm} \curvearrowright$
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4. (2,5p) Para a superfície retangular mostrada na figura, determine os momentos de inércia e produto de inércia em relação aos eixos x-y.



$$I_{x'} = \frac{120 \times 15^3}{12} = 33,75 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_{y'} = \frac{15 \times 120^3}{3} = 8640 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$P_{x'y'} = 0 \quad \theta = -60^\circ$$

$$I_x = \frac{I_{x'} + I_{y'}}{2} + \frac{I_{x'} - I_{y'}}{2} \cos 2\theta - P_{x'y'} \sin 2\theta$$

$$I_x = \left(\frac{33,75 + 8640}{2} + \frac{33,75 - 8640}{2} \cos 2(-60^\circ) \right) \times 10^3$$

$$I_x = 6,488 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_x = 6,49 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_y = \frac{I_{x'} + I_{y'}}{2} - \frac{I_{x'} - I_{y'}}{2} \cos 2\theta - P_{x'y'} \sin 2\theta$$

$$I_y = \left(\frac{33,75 + 8640}{2} - \frac{33,75 - 8640}{2} \cos (-120^\circ) \right) \times 10^3$$

$$I_y = 2,185 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_y = 2,19 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$P_{xy} = \frac{I_{x'} - I_{y'}}{2} \sin 2\theta + P_{x'y'} \cos 2\theta$$

$$P_{xy} = \left(\frac{33,75 - 8640}{2} \sin (-120^\circ) \right) \times 10^3$$

$$P_{xy} = 3,726 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$P_{xy} = 3,73 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^4$$