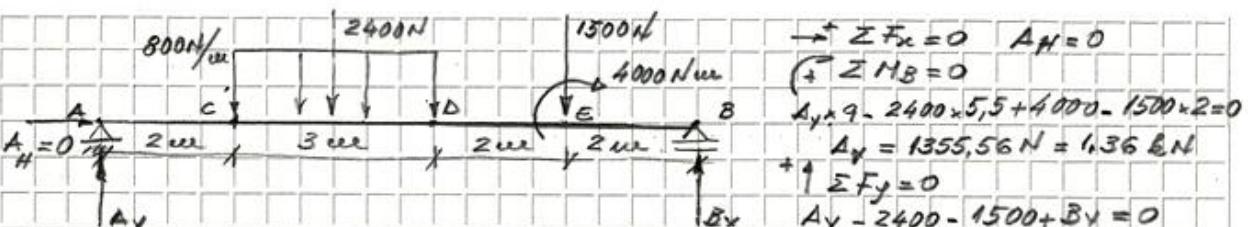
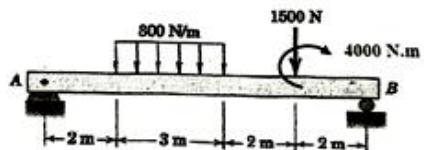
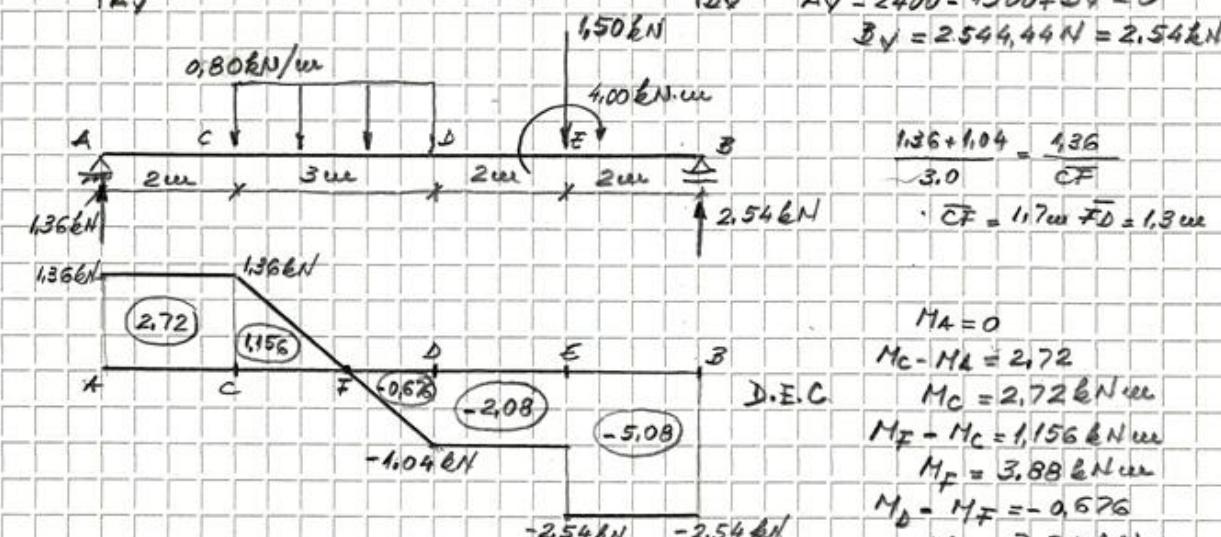


GABARITO

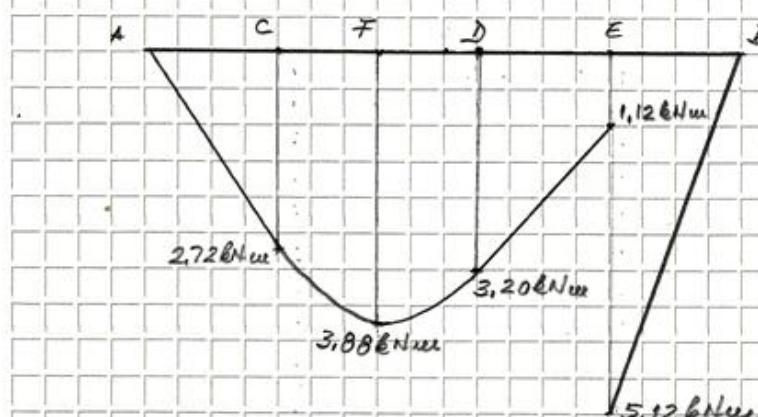
1. (2,5p) Para a viga biapoiada e o carregamento mostrados, pede-se traçar os diagramas de cortante e momento de flexão.



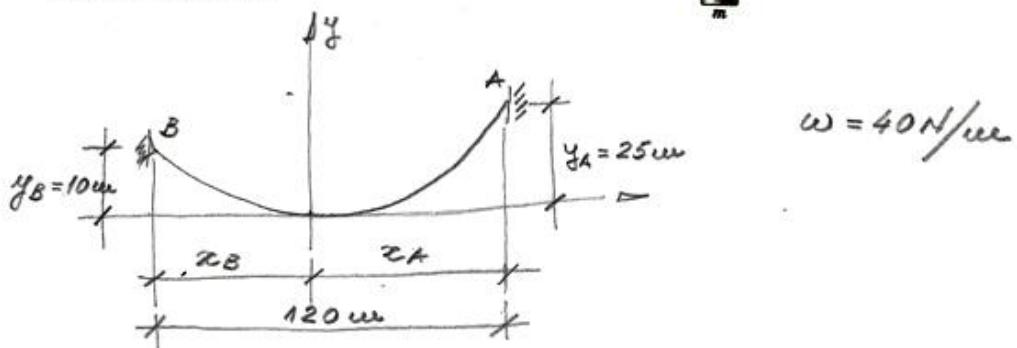
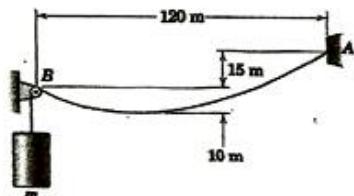
$$\begin{aligned} \sum F_x &= 0 \quad A_H = 0 \\ \sum M_B &= 0 \\ A_y \cdot 9 - 2400 \cdot 5,5 + 4000 - 1500 \cdot 2 &= 0 \\ A_y &= 1355,56 \text{ N} = 1,356 \text{ kN} \\ \sum F_y &= 0 \\ A_y - 2400 - 1500 + B_y &= 0 \\ B_y &= 2544,44 \text{ N} = 2,546 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} M_A &= 0 \\ M_C - M_A &= 2,72 \\ M_C &= 2,72 \text{ kNm} \\ M_F - M_C &= 1,156 \text{ kNm} \\ M_F &= 3,88 \text{ kNm} \\ M_D - M_F &= -0,676 \\ M_D &= 3,20 \text{ kNm} \\ M_E - M_D &= -2,08 \\ M_E &= 1,12 \text{ kNm} \\ M_E' &= 1,12 + 4 = 5,12 \text{ kNm} \\ M_B - M_E' &= -5,08 \\ M_B &= 0,04 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$



2. (2,5p) Um cabo pesando 40 newtons 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/vôo, a aproximação de um cabo parabólico pode ser usada.
Utilize $g = 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2$.



$$\omega = 40 \text{ N/m}$$

$$y = \frac{\omega}{2T_0} x^2 \Rightarrow y_B = \frac{\omega}{2T_0} x_B^2 \quad y_A = \frac{\omega}{2T_0} x_A^2$$

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

$$\frac{y_B}{y_A} = \left(\frac{x_B}{x_A} \right)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{x_B}{x_A} = \sqrt{\frac{10}{25}}$$

$$x_B = 0,63 x_A \quad x_A = 1,58 x_B$$

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

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

$$T_0 = \frac{\omega}{2y_B} x_B^2 \Rightarrow T_0 = \frac{40}{2 \cdot 10} \cdot 46,49^2$$

$$T_0 = 4322,98 \text{ N}$$

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

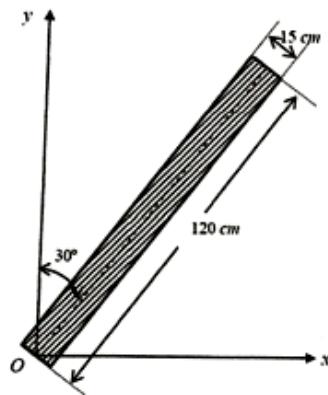
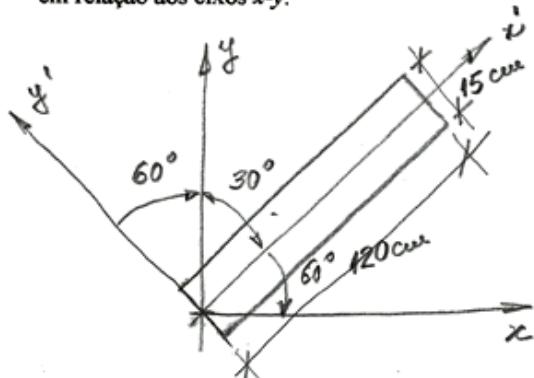
P/ o CILINDRO
 T_B ↑ $\uparrow \sum F_y = 0 \quad P = T_B = 4705,98 \text{ N}$



$$P = mg \quad m = \frac{P}{g}$$

$$m = 480 \text{ kg}$$

3. (2,5p) Para a superfície retangular mostrada na figura, determine os momentos de inércia e produto de inércia em relação aos eixos x-y.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

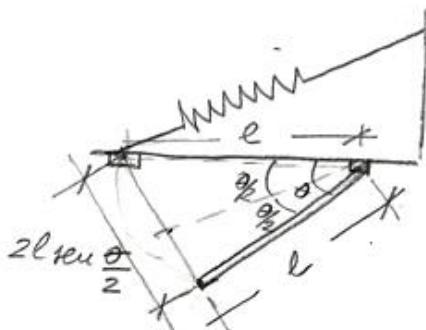
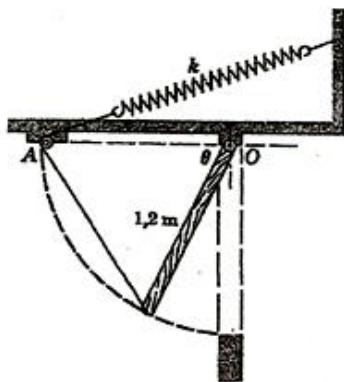
$$\boxed{I_y = 2,19 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^4}$$

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

$$P_{xy} = \left(\frac{33,75 - 8640}{2} \sin 2 \times (-60^\circ) \right) \times 10^3$$

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

4. (2,5p) A figura mostra a seção transversal de uma janela de ventilação, homogênea, de 50 kg, articulada em sua aresta superior, em O . A janela é controlada por um cabo que passa por uma pequena roldana em A , e está preso a uma mola. A mola tem uma constante elástica de 180 N/m, e não fica deformada quando $\theta = 0^\circ$. Determine o ângulo θ para o equilíbrio. Utilize $g = 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2$.



$$\Delta s = 2l \operatorname{sen} \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{k} = \frac{1}{2} k \Delta s^2 = \frac{1}{2} k 4l^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$V = \sqrt{k} + V_g$$

$$V = 2k l^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \operatorname{mug} \frac{l}{2} \operatorname{sen} \theta$$

$$\frac{dV}{d\theta} = 2k l^2 2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{\theta}{2} \operatorname{cos} \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \operatorname{mug} \frac{l}{2} \operatorname{cos} \theta$$

$$\frac{dV}{d\theta} = k l^2 \underbrace{2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{\theta}{2} \operatorname{cos} \frac{\theta}{2}}_{\operatorname{sen} \theta} - \operatorname{mug} \frac{l}{2} \operatorname{cos} \theta$$

$$\frac{dV}{d\theta} = k l^2 \operatorname{sen} \theta - \operatorname{mug} \frac{l}{2} \operatorname{cos} \theta$$

$$\text{EQUILÍBRIO} \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{d\theta} = 0$$

$$k l^2 \operatorname{sen} \theta - \operatorname{mug} \frac{l}{2} \operatorname{cos} \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\operatorname{tg} \theta = \frac{\operatorname{mug}}{2kl}}$$

$$m = 50 \text{ kg}$$

$$k = 180 \text{ N/mm}$$

$$l = 1,2 \text{ m}$$

$$g = 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \theta = 1,14$$

$$\boxed{\theta = 48,63^\circ}$$