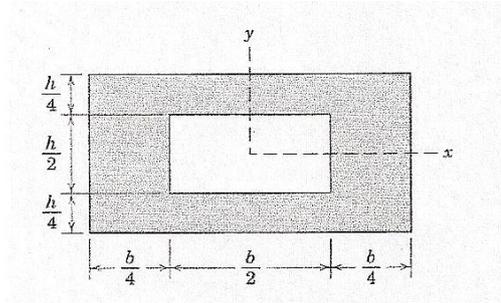
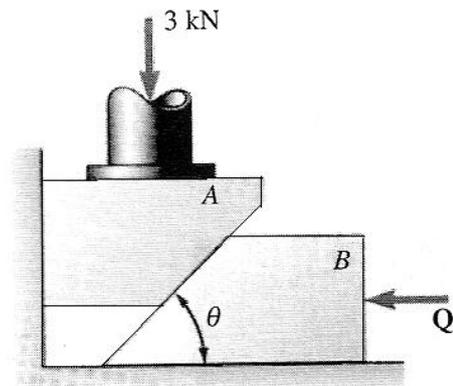


Nome: **GABARITO**

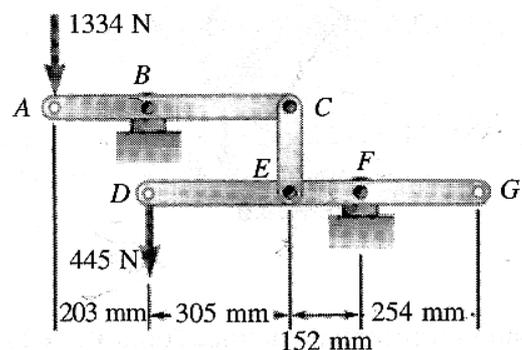
1. (3,0 p) Para a placa mostrada na figura, pede-se:
 - a) os momentos de inércia e produto de inércia em relação aos eixos x - y ;
 - b) para uma rotação dos eixos x - y , a direção para a qual ocorre o produto de inércia máximo, e esse máximo produto de inércia;
 - c) a redução percentual n no momento de inércia polar da placa retangular devida à introdução do furo retangular. Os eixos x - y estão centrados na placa.



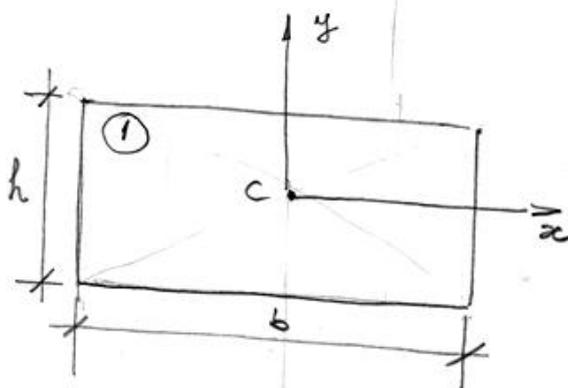
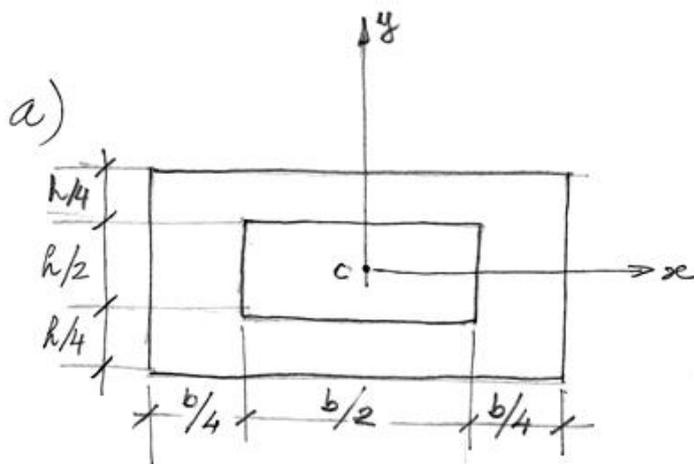
2. (3,5p) O bloco A suporta uma coluna tubular e repousa sobre a cunha B, como a figura representa. Sabendo que o coeficiente de atrito estático em todas as superfícies em contato vale 0,25, e que $\theta = 45^\circ$, determine a menor força Q necessária para elevar o bloco A.



3. (3,5p) Determine a força vertical P que deve ser aplicada em G para manter o sistema articulado em equilíbrio.



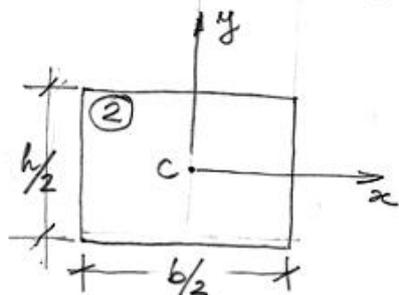
1. (3,0p)



$$I_{x_1} = \frac{bh^3}{12}$$

$$I_{y_1} = \frac{hb^3}{12}$$

$$P_{xy_1} = 0$$



$$I_{x_2} = \frac{bh^3}{192}$$

$$I_{y_2} = \frac{hb^3}{192}$$

$$P_{xy_2} = 0$$

$$I_x = I_{x_1} - I_{x_2} = bh^3 \left(\frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{192} \right) = \frac{15}{192} bh^3$$

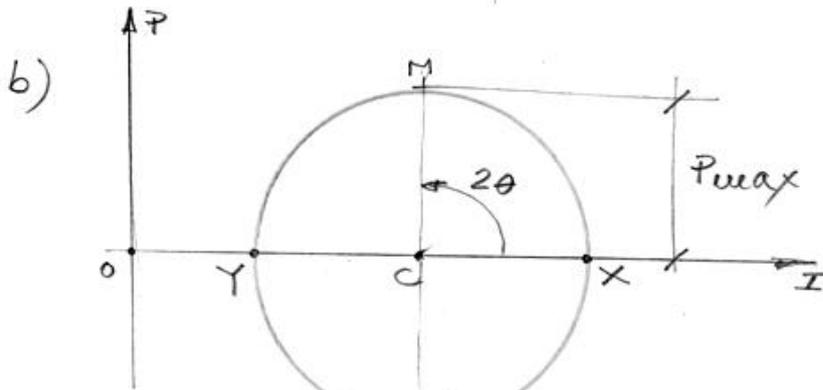
$$\boxed{I_x = \frac{5}{64} bh^3} \quad 0,5 \text{ p}$$

$$I_y = I_{y_1} - I_{y_2} = hb^3 \left(\frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{192} \right)$$

$$\boxed{I_y = \frac{5}{64} hb^3} \quad 0,5 \text{ p}$$

$$P_{xy} = P_{xy_1} - P_{xy_2} = 0$$

$$\boxed{P_{xy} = 0} \quad 0,5 \text{ p}$$



$$P_{max} = R = \frac{I_x - I_y}{2}$$

$$P_{max} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{64} (bh^3 - hb^3)$$

$$P_{max} = \frac{5}{128} bh(h^2 - b^2) \quad 0,4 \text{ p}$$

$$\theta = 45^\circ \quad 0,4 \text{ p}$$

c)

$$J_{c1} = I_{x1} + I_{y1} = \frac{bh^3}{12} + \frac{hb^3}{12}$$

$$J_{c1} = \frac{bh}{12} (h^2 + b^2)$$

$$J_{c2} = I_{x2} + I_{y2} = \frac{bh^3}{192} + \frac{hb^3}{192}$$

$$J_{c2} = \frac{bh}{192} (h^2 + b^2)$$

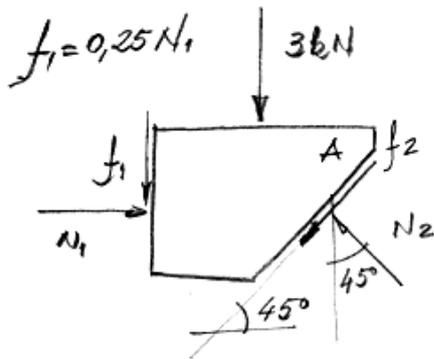
$$\eta = \frac{J_{c1}}{J_{c2}}$$

$$\eta = \frac{\frac{bh}{192} (h^2 + b^2)}{\frac{bh}{12} (h^2 + b^2)} = \frac{\frac{1}{192}}{\frac{1}{12}}$$

$$\eta = \frac{12}{192}$$

$$\eta = 6,25\% \quad 0,7 \text{ p}$$

2. (3,5P)



BLOCO A

$$\rightarrow \sum F_x = 0$$

$$N_1 - N_2 \sin 45^\circ - f_2 \cos 45^\circ = 0$$

$$f_2 = 0,25 N_2$$

$$N_1 = 0,884 N_2$$

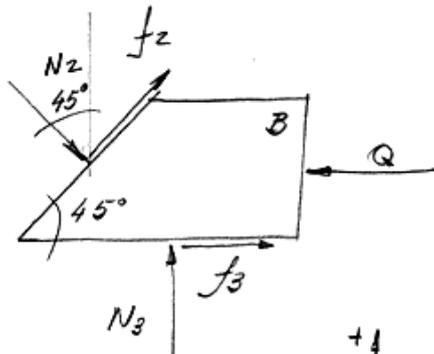
$$\uparrow \sum F_y = 0$$

$$-f_1 - 3 + N_2 \cos 45^\circ - f_2 \sin 45^\circ = 0$$

$$-0,25 N_1 + N_2 (\cos 45^\circ - 0,25 \sin 45^\circ) = 3$$

$$N_2 (-0,25 \times 0,884 + \cos 45^\circ - 0,25 \sin 45^\circ) = 3$$

$$N_2 = 9,698 \text{ kN}$$



CUNHA B

$$\uparrow \sum F_y = 0$$

$$N_3 - N_2 \cos 45^\circ + f_2 \sin 45^\circ = 0$$

$$N_3 = 0,530 N_2$$

$$\rightarrow \sum F_x = 0$$

$$f_3 + N_2 \sin 45^\circ + f_2 \cos 45^\circ - Q = 0$$

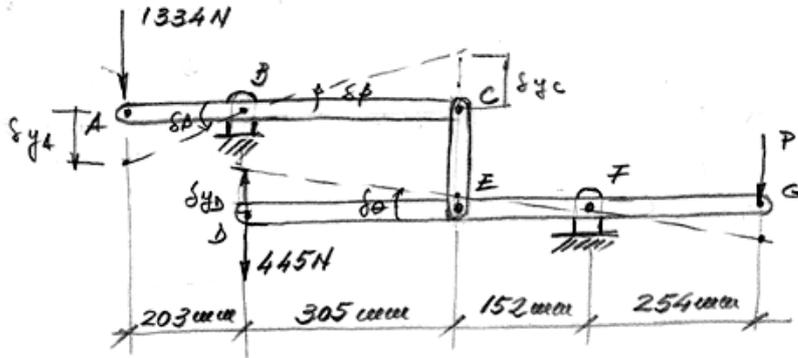
$$0,25 N_3 + N_2 \sin 45^\circ + 0,25 N_2 \cos 45^\circ = Q$$

$$N_2 (0,25 \times 0,530 + \sin 45^\circ + 0,25 \cos 45^\circ) = Q$$

$$Q = 1,016 N_2$$

$$Q = 9,86 \text{ kN}$$

3. (3,5p)



$$\delta y_C = \delta y_E$$

$$0,305 \delta \beta = 0,152 \delta \theta \quad \delta \beta = 0,498 \delta \theta$$

$$\delta y_A = 203 \delta \beta = 101,167 \delta \theta$$

$$\delta y_D = 457 \delta \theta$$

$$\delta y_G = 254 \delta \theta$$

$$\delta U = P \delta y_G - 445 \delta y_D + 1334 \delta y_A$$

$$\delta U = \delta \theta (P \times 254 - 445 \times 457 + 1334 \times 101,167)$$

EQUILÍBRIO $\rightarrow \delta U = 0$

$$\delta \theta \neq 0$$

$$254P - 445 \times 457 + 1334 \times 101,167 = 0$$

$$P = 269,32 \text{ N} \downarrow$$