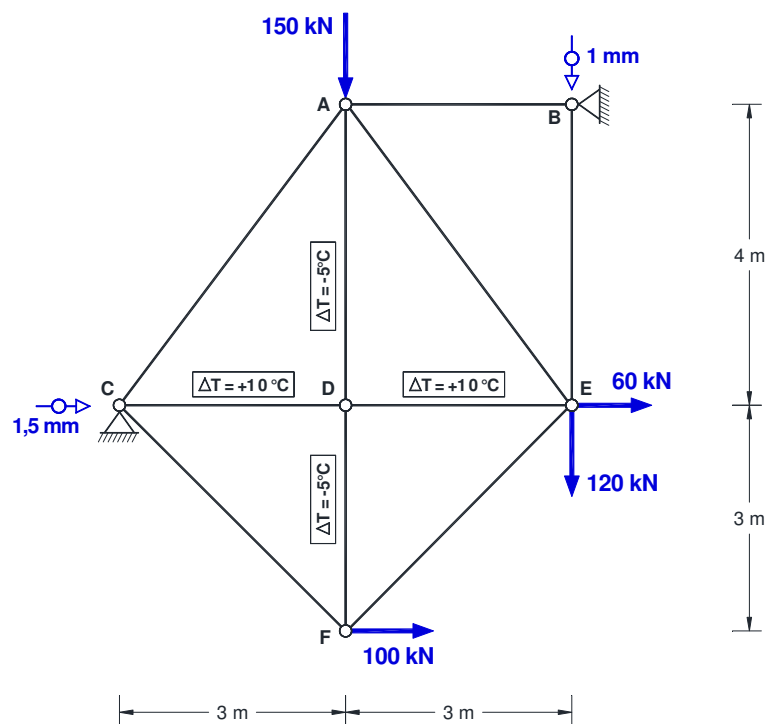


LICENCIATURA EM ENGENHARIA CIVIL

# TEORIA DE ESTRUTURAS

## MÉTODO DAS FORÇAS



### SISTEMA ARTICULADO PLANO (SAP) HIPERESTÁTICO

ISABEL ALVIM TELES

**EXERCÍCIO PROPOSTO**

Considere a estrutura articulada plana representada na figura.

Todas as barras são constituídas por perfis cuja secção transversal apresenta uma área de 10 cm<sup>2</sup>.

Para além dos deslocamentos dos apoios e das forças nos nós indicadas, algumas barras estão submetidas a variações uniformes de temperatura:

barras **AD** e **DF**:  $\Delta T = -5\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

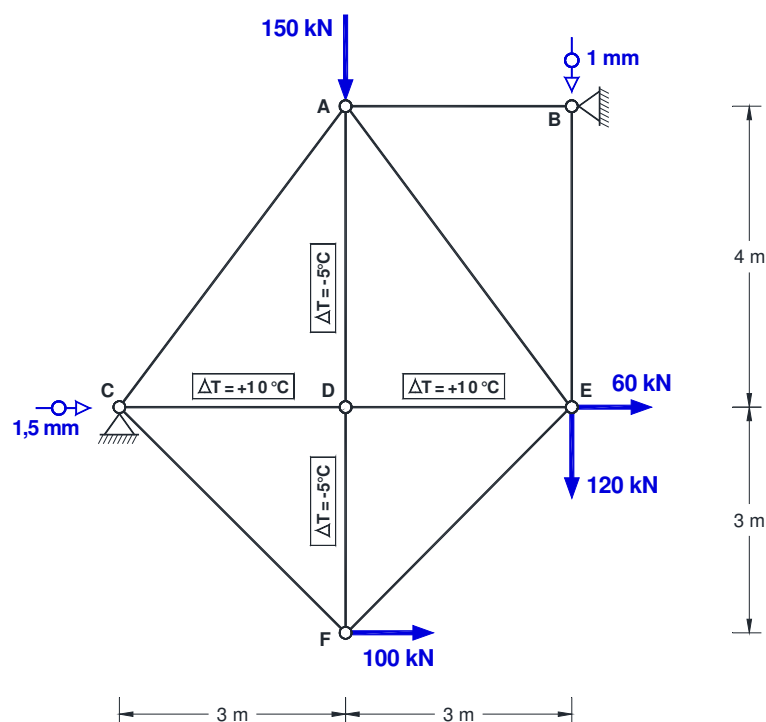
barras **CD** e **DE**:  $\Delta T = +10\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Características do material constituinte das barras:  $E = 200\text{ GPa}$

$\alpha = 1,5 \times 10^{-5} / ^\circ\text{C}$

Resolva as alíneas seguintes aplicando o Método das Forças.

- a) Determine as reações nos apoios e os esforços instalados em todas as barras;
- b) Determine o deslocamento do nó **E**;
- c) Determine a rotação da barra **BE**;
- d) Determine o deslocamento vertical do nó **A**;
- e) Determine qual deveria ser o assentamento vertical do apoio **C** para que a barra **AB** se mantivesse horizontal após deformação;



**RESOLUÇÃO**

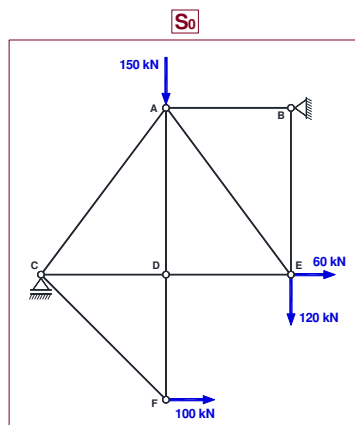
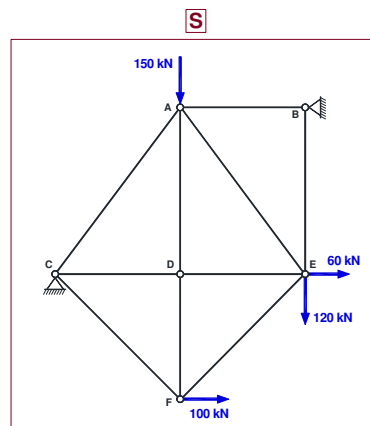
**Alínea a)**

A estrutura é 1 vez hiperestática por condições externas e 1 vez hiperestática por condições internas. Logo a estrutura é hiperestática de grau 2.

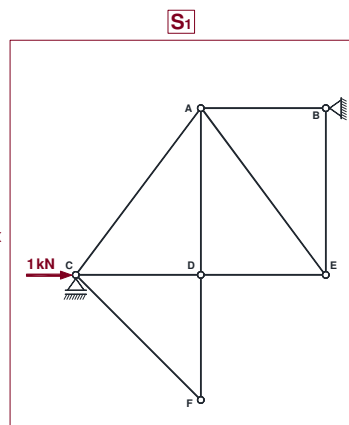
O sistema base ( $S_0$ ) adotado na resolução será a estrutura isostática que se obtém substituindo o apoio duplo em **C** por um apoio simples (suprimiu-se a incógnita correspondente à reação horizontal em **C**) e eliminando-se a barra **EF**.

A incógnita hiperestática  $X_1$  corresponderá à reação horizontal vertical do apoio do nó **C** e a incógnita hiperestática  $X_2$  corresponderá ao esforço axial da barra **EF**.

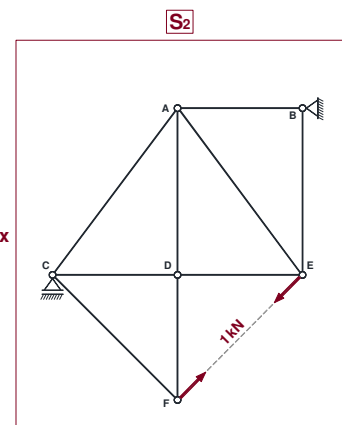
$$S = S_0 + X_1 \times S_1 + X_2 \times S_2$$



+  $X_1 \times$



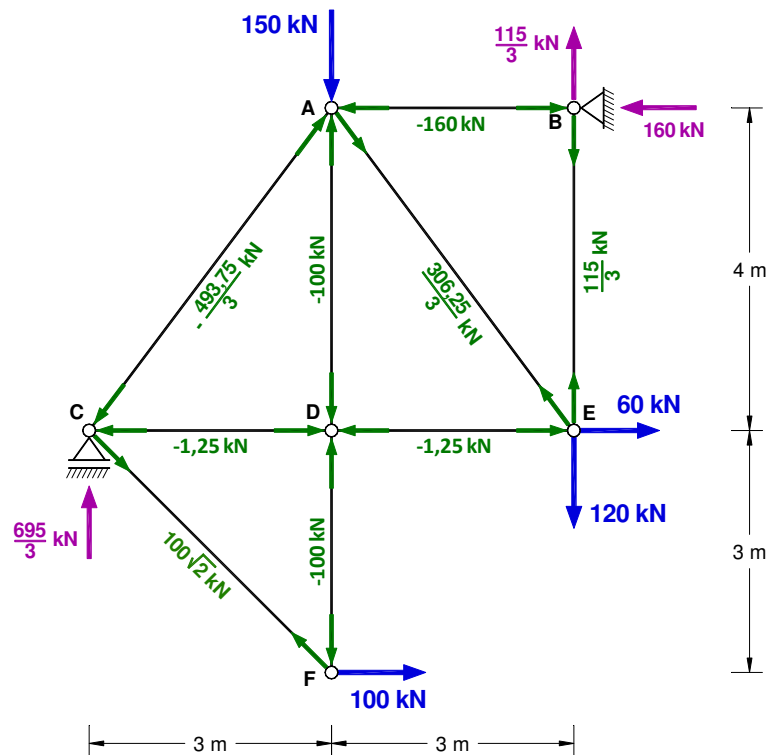
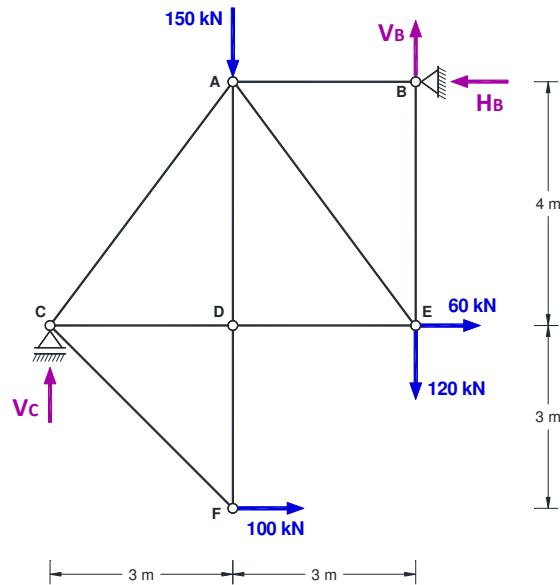
+  $X_2 \times$



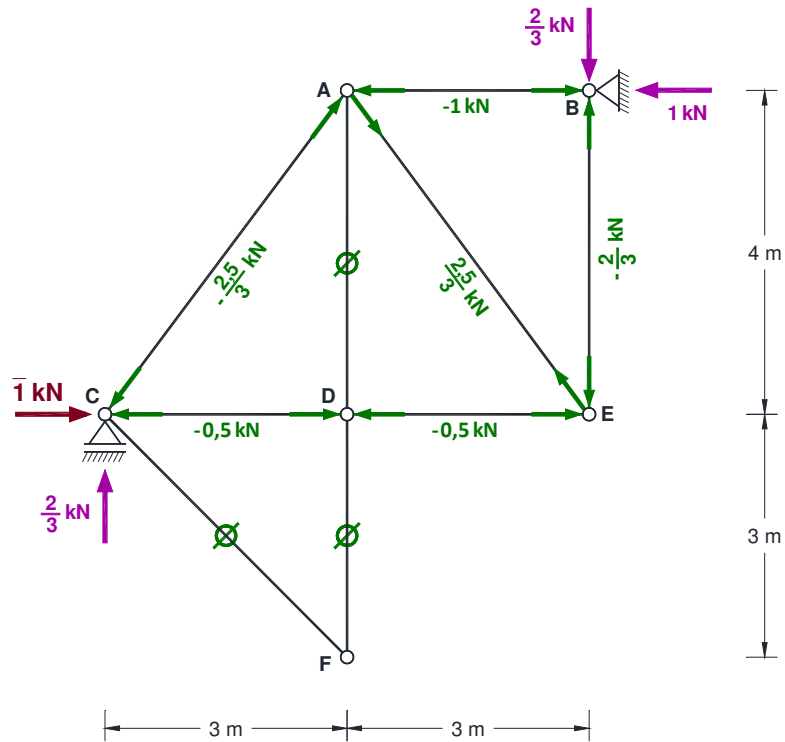
• Cálculo da estrutura S<sub>0</sub>

$$\begin{cases} \sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow H_B = 100 + 60 \\ \sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow V_B + V_C = 150 + 120 \\ \sum M_B = 0 \Rightarrow 100 \times 7 + 60 \times 4 + 150 \times 3 = 6 V_C \end{cases}$$

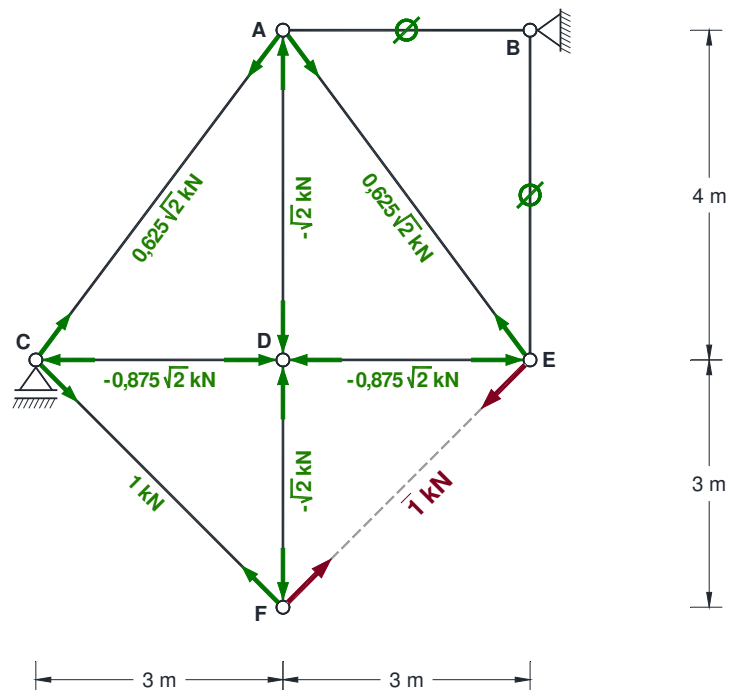
$$\begin{cases} H_B = 160 \text{ kN} \leftarrow \\ V_B = \frac{115}{3} \text{ kN} \uparrow \\ V_C = \frac{695}{3} \text{ kN} \uparrow \end{cases}$$



• Cálculo da estrutura S<sub>1</sub>



• Cálculo da estrutura S<sub>2</sub>



**MÉTODO DAS FORÇAS**

$$\begin{cases} \sum F_{\text{ext}}^{S_1} \times \Delta_R = \sum N_1 \frac{NL}{EA} + \sum N_1 \alpha \Delta T L \\ \sum F_{\text{ext}}^{S_2} \times \Delta_R = \sum N_2 \frac{NL}{EA} + \sum N_2 \alpha \Delta T L \end{cases}$$

Considerando:

$$N = N_0 + X_1 N_1 + X_2 N_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sum F_{\text{ext}}^{S_1} \times \Delta_R = \sum N_1 \frac{N_0 L}{EA} + \sum N_1 \frac{N_1 L}{EA} \cdot X_1 + \sum N_1 \frac{N_2 L}{EA} \cdot X_2 + \sum N_1 \alpha \Delta T L \\ \sum F_{\text{ext}}^{S_2} \times \Delta_R = \sum N_2 \frac{N_0 L}{EA} + \sum N_2 \frac{N_1 L}{EA} \cdot X_1 + \sum N_2 \frac{N_2 L}{EA} \cdot X_2 + \sum N_2 \alpha \Delta T L \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \delta_{10} + \delta_{11} \cdot X_1 + \delta_{12} \cdot X_2 = 0 \\ \delta_{20} + \delta_{21} \cdot X_1 + \delta_{22} \cdot X_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

sendo:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{10} &= \sum N_1 \frac{N_0 L}{EA} + \sum N_1 \alpha \Delta T L - \sum F_{\text{ext}}^{S_1} \times \Delta_R & \delta_{11} &= \sum N_1 \frac{N_1 L}{EA} & \delta_{12} &= \sum N_1 \frac{N_2 L}{EA} \\ \delta_{20} &= \sum N_2 \frac{N_0 L}{EA} + \sum N_2 \alpha \Delta T L - \sum F_{\text{ext}}^{S_2} \times \Delta_R & \delta_{21} &= \sum N_2 \frac{N_1 L}{EA} & \delta_{22} &= \sum N_2 \frac{N_2 L}{EA} \end{aligned}$$

$$EA = 200 \times 10^6 \times 10 \times 10^{-4} = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

$$\alpha = 1,5 \times 10^{-5} / ^\circ\text{C}$$

BARRAS	L (m)	N <sub>0</sub> (kN)	N <sub>1</sub> (kN)	N <sub>2</sub> (kN)	N <sub>1</sub> $\frac{N_0 L}{EA}$	N <sub>2</sub> $\frac{N_0 L}{EA}$	N <sub>1</sub> $\frac{N_1 L}{EA}$	N <sub>1</sub> $\frac{N_2 L}{EA}$	N <sub>2</sub> $\frac{N_2 L}{EA}$	N <sub>1</sub> · α · ΔT · L	N <sub>2</sub> · α · ΔT · L
AB	3	-160	-1	0	2,400x10 <sup>-3</sup>	0	1,500x10 <sup>-5</sup>	0	0	-	-
AC	5	$-\frac{493,75}{3}$	$-\frac{2,5}{3}$	0,625√2	3,429x10 <sup>-3</sup>	-3,63 x10 <sup>-3</sup>	1,736x10 <sup>-5</sup>	-1,841x10 <sup>-5</sup>	1,953x10 <sup>-5</sup>	-	-
AD	4	-100	0	-√2	0	2,828x10 <sup>-3</sup>	0	0	4,000x10 <sup>-5</sup>	0	4,243x10 <sup>-4</sup>
AE	5	$\frac{306,25}{3}$	$\frac{2,5}{3}$	0,625√2	2,127x10 <sup>-3</sup>	2,256x10 <sup>-3</sup>	1,736x10 <sup>-5</sup>	1,841x10 <sup>-5</sup>	1,953x10 <sup>-5</sup>	-	-
BE	4	$\frac{115}{3}$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	0	-5,111x10 <sup>-4</sup>	0	8,889x10 <sup>-6</sup>	0	0	-	-
CD	3	-1,25	-0,5	-0,875√2	9,375x10 <sup>-6</sup>	2,320x10 <sup>-5</sup>	3,750x10 <sup>-6</sup>	9,281x10 <sup>-6</sup>	2,297x10 <sup>-5</sup>	-2,25x10 <sup>-4</sup>	-5,568x10 <sup>-4</sup>
DE	3	-1,25	-0,5	-0,875√2	9,375x10 <sup>-6</sup>	2,320x10 <sup>-5</sup>	3,750x10 <sup>-6</sup>	9,281x10 <sup>-6</sup>	2,297x10 <sup>-5</sup>	-2,25x10 <sup>-4</sup>	-5,568x10 <sup>-4</sup>
CF	3√2	100√2	0	1	0	3,000x10 <sup>-3</sup>	0	0	2,121x10 <sup>-5</sup>	-	-
DF	3	-100	0	-√2	0	2,121x10 <sup>-3</sup>	0	0	3,000x10 <sup>-5</sup>	0	3,182x10 <sup>-4</sup>
EF	3√2	-	-	1	0	0	0	0	2,121x10 <sup>-5</sup>	-	-
<b>Σ</b>					7,463x10 <sup>-3</sup>	6,615x10 <sup>-3</sup>	6,611x10 <sup>-5</sup>	1,856x10 <sup>-5</sup>	1,974x10 <sup>-4</sup>	-4,50x10 <sup>-4</sup>	-3,712x10 <sup>-4</sup>

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{10} &= \sum N_1 \frac{N_0 L}{EA} + \sum N_1 \alpha \Delta T L - \sum F_{\text{ext}}^{S_1} \times \Delta_R = \\ &= 7,463 \times 10^{-3} - 4,5 \times 10^{-4} - \left( \frac{2}{3} \times 0,001 + 1 \times 0,0015 \right) = 4,846 \times 10^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{20} &= \sum N_2 \frac{N_0 L}{EA} + \sum N_2 \alpha \Delta T L - \sum F_{\text{ext}}^{S_2} \times \Delta_R = \\ &= 6,615 \times 10^{-3} - 3,712 \times 10^{-4} - 0 = 6,244 \times 10^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta_{11} = \sum N_1 \frac{N_1 L}{EA} = 6,611 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\delta_{12} = \delta_{21} = \sum N_1 \frac{N_2 L}{EA} = \sum N_2 \frac{N_1 L}{EA} = 1,856 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\delta_{22} = \sum N_2 \frac{N_2 L}{EA} = 1,974 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\begin{cases} \delta_{10} + \delta_{11} \cdot \mathbf{X}_1 + \delta_{12} \cdot \mathbf{X}_2 = 0 \\ \delta_{20} + \delta_{21} \cdot \mathbf{X}_1 + \delta_{22} \cdot \mathbf{X}_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4,846 \times 10^{-3} + 6,611 \times 10^{-5} \times \mathbf{X}_1 + 1,856 \times 10^{-5} \times \mathbf{X}_2 = 0 \\ 6,244 \times 10^{-3} + 1,856 \times 10^{-5} \times \mathbf{X}_1 + 1,974 \times 10^{-4} \times \mathbf{X}_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{X}_1 = -66,17 \\ \mathbf{X}_2 = -25,41 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} H_B = (H_B)^{S_0} + \mathbf{X}_1 \cdot (H_B)^{S_1} + \mathbf{X}_2 \cdot (H_B)^{S_2} \\ V_B = (V_B)^{S_0} + \mathbf{X}_1 \cdot (V_B)^{S_1} + \mathbf{X}_2 \cdot (V_B)^{S_2} \\ H_C = (H_C)^{S_0} + \mathbf{X}_1 \cdot (H_C)^{S_1} + \mathbf{X}_2 \cdot (H_C)^{S_2} \\ V_C = (V_C)^{S_0} + \mathbf{X}_1 \cdot (V_C)^{S_1} + \mathbf{X}_2 \cdot (V_C)^{S_2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} H_B = -160 + (-66,17) \times (-1) + (-25,41) \times 0 \\ V_B = \frac{115}{3} + (-66,17) \times \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + (-25,41) \times 0 \\ H_C = 0 + (-66,17) \times 1 + (-25,41) \times 0 \\ V_C = \frac{695}{3} + (-66,17) \times \frac{2}{3} + (-25,41) \times 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} H_B = -93,83 \text{ kN} \leftarrow \\ V_B = 82,45 \text{ kN} \uparrow \\ H_C = -88,17 \text{ kN} \leftarrow \\ V_C = 187,55 \text{ kN} \uparrow \end{cases}$$

• Esforços nas barras

$$N_{\text{barra}} = (N_{\text{barra}})^{S_0} + X_1 \cdot (N_{\text{barra}})^{S_1} + X_2 \cdot (N_{\text{barra}})^{S_2}$$

$$N_{AB} = -160 + (-66,17) \times (-1) + (-25,41) \times 0 = -93,83 \text{ kN (compressão)}$$

$$N_{AC} = -\frac{493,75}{3} + (-66,17) \times \left(-\frac{2,5}{3}\right) + (-25,41) \times 0,625\sqrt{2} = -131,90 \text{ kN (compressão)}$$

$$N_{AD} = -100 + (-66,17) \times 0 + (-25,41) \times (-\sqrt{2}) = -64,06 \text{ kN (compressão)}$$

$$N_{AE} = \frac{306,25}{3} + (-66,17) \times \frac{2,5}{3} + (-25,41) \times 0,625\sqrt{2} = 24,48 \text{ kN (tracção)}$$

$$N_{BE} = \frac{115}{3} + (-66,17) \times \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + (-25,41) \times 0 = 82,45 \text{ kN (tracção)}$$

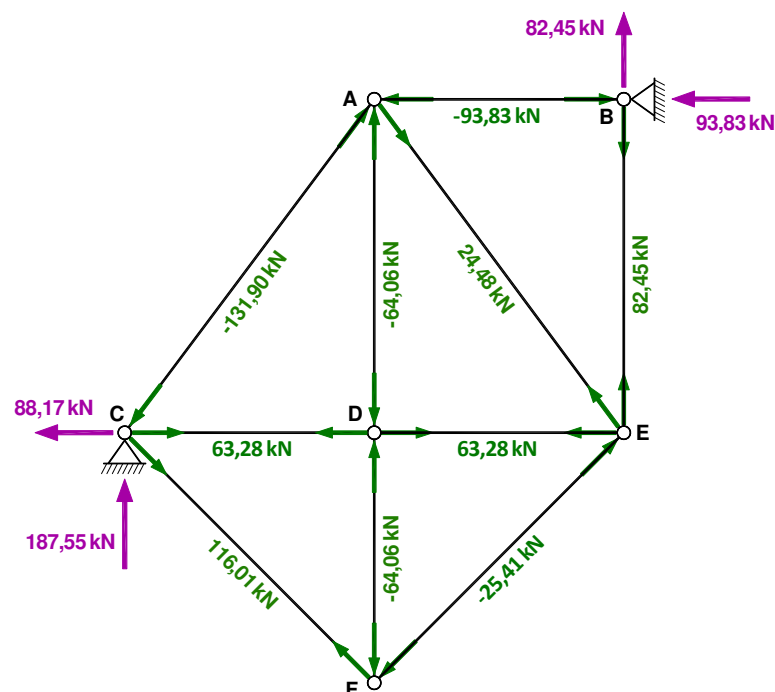
$$N_{CD} = -1,25 + (-66,17) \times (-0,5) + (-25,41) \times (-0,875\sqrt{2}) = 63,28 \text{ kN (tracção)}$$

$$N_{DE} = -1,25 + (-66,17) \times (-0,5) + (-25,41) \times (-0,875\sqrt{2}) = 63,28 \text{ kN (tracção)}$$

$$N_{CF} = 100\sqrt{2} + (-66,17) \times 0 + (-25,41) \times 1 = 116,01 \text{ kN (tracção)}$$

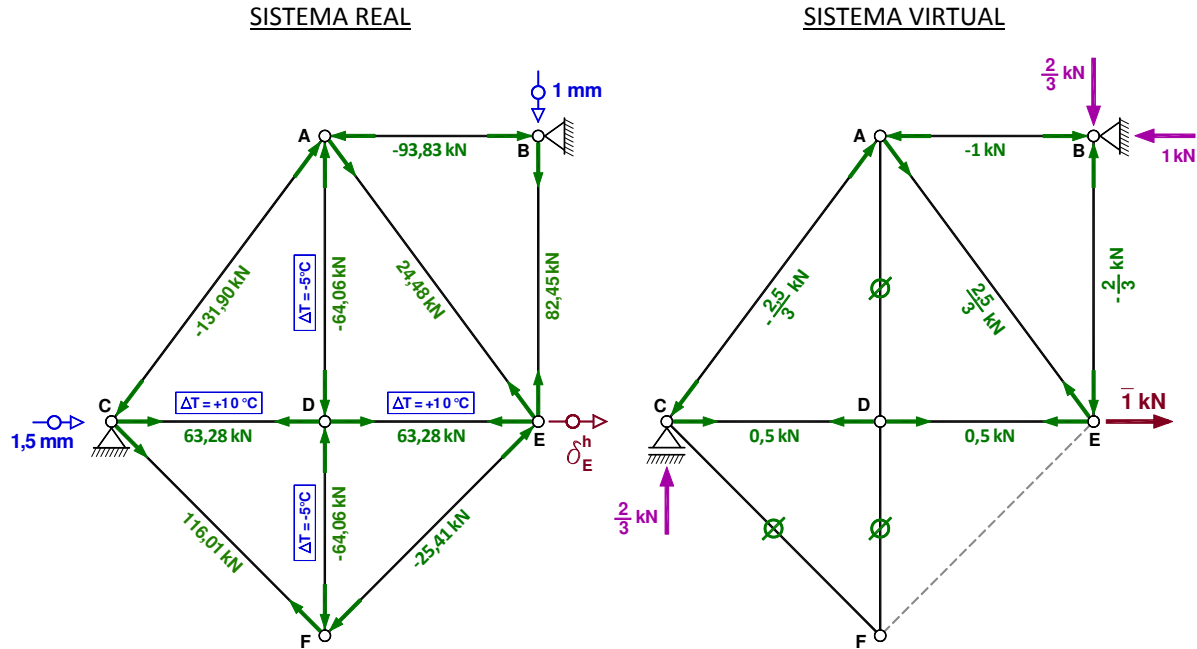
$$N_{DF} = -100 + (-66,17) \times 0 + (-25,41) \times (-\sqrt{2}) = -64,06 \text{ kN (compressão)}$$

$$N_{EF} = 0 + (-66,17) \times 0 + (-25,41) \times 1 = -25,41 \text{ kN (compressão)}$$



Alínea b)

- Deslocamento horizontal de E:  $\delta_E^h$



$$EA = 200 \times 10^6 \times 10 \times 10^{-4} = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ kPa} \times \text{m}^2$$

$$\alpha = 1,5 \times 10^{-5} / ^\circ\text{C}$$

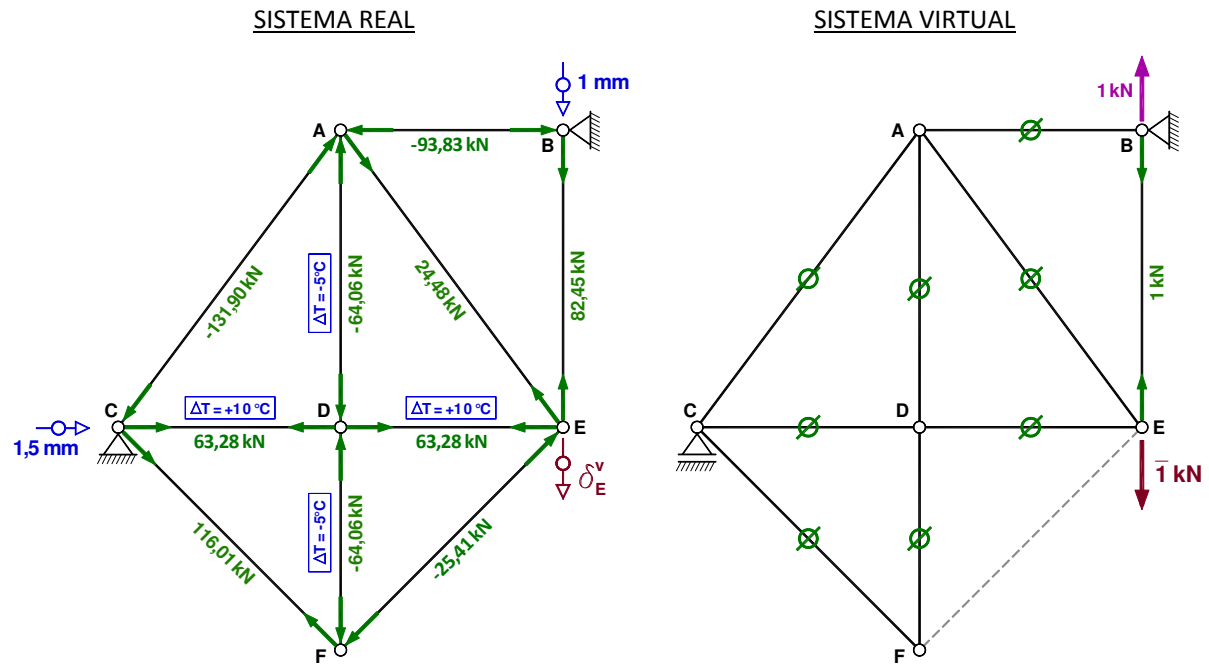
BARRAS	L (m)	N (kN)	$\bar{N}$ (kN)	$\bar{N} \frac{NL}{EA}$	$\bar{N} \cdot \alpha \cdot \Delta T \cdot L$
AB	3	-93,83	-1	$2,400 \times 10^{-3}$	-
AC	5	-131,90	$-\frac{2,5}{3}$	$3,429 \times 10^{-3}$	-
AD	4	-64,06	0	0	0
AE	5	24,48	$\frac{2,5}{3}$	$2,127 \times 10^{-3}$	-
BE	4	82,45	$-\frac{2}{3}$	$-5,111 \times 10^{-4}$	-
CD	3	63,28	-0,5	$9,375 \times 10^{-6}$	$2,25 \times 10^{-4}$
DE	3	63,28	-0,5	$9,375 \times 10^{-6}$	$2,25 \times 10^{-4}$
CF	$3\sqrt{2}$	116,01	0	0	-
DF	3	-64,06	0	0	0
EF	$3\sqrt{2}$	-25,41	-	0	-
$\Sigma$				$4,515 \times 10^{-3}$	$4,50 \times 10^{-4}$

$$\bar{1} \times \delta_E^h + \bar{\Sigma} R \times \text{assent. apoio} = \bar{\Sigma} N \frac{NL}{EA} + \bar{\Sigma} N \alpha \Delta T L$$

$$\delta_E^h + \frac{2}{3} \times 0,001 = 4,515 \times 10^{-3} + 4,5 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\delta_E^h = 4,40 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} = 4,30 \text{ mm} \rightarrow$$

• **Deslocamento vertical de E:**  $\delta_E^v$



$E A = 200 \times 10^6 \times 10 \times 10^{-4} = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ kPa} \times \text{m}^2$

$\alpha = 1,5 \times 10^{-5} / ^\circ\text{C}$

BARRAS	L (m)	N (kN)	$\bar{N}$ (kN)	$\bar{N} \frac{NL}{EA}$	$\bar{N} \cdot \alpha \cdot \Delta T \cdot L$
AB	3	-93,83	0	0	-
AC	5	-131,90	0	0	-
AD	4	-64,06	0	0	0
AE	5	24,48	0	0	-
BE	4	82,45	1	$1,649 \times 10^{-3}$	-
CD	3	63,28	0	0	0
DE	3	63,28	0	0	0
CF	$3\sqrt{2}$	116,01	0	0	-
DF	3	-64,06	0	0	0
EF	$3\sqrt{2}$	-25,41	-	0	-
$\Sigma$				$1,649 \times 10^{-3}$	0

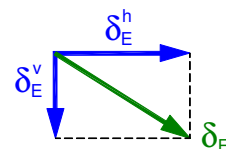
$$\bar{1} \times \delta_E^v + \bar{\Sigma} \bar{R} \times \text{assent. apoio} = \bar{\Sigma} \bar{N} \frac{NL}{EA} + \bar{\Sigma} \bar{N} \alpha \Delta T L$$

$$\delta_E^v + 1 \times (-0,001) = 1,649 \times 10^{-3} + 0$$

$$\delta_E^v = 2,65 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} = 2,65 \text{ mm} \downarrow$$

• **Deslocamento do nó E**

$$\delta_E = \sqrt{(\delta_E^h)^2 + (\delta_E^v)^2} = \sqrt{4,30^2 + 2,65^2} = 5,05 \text{ mm} \searrow$$



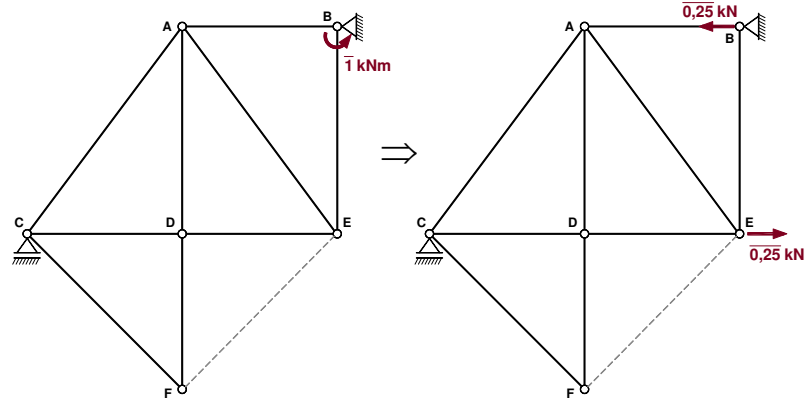
TEORIA DE ESTRUTURAS

ISABEL ALVIM TELES

Alínea c)

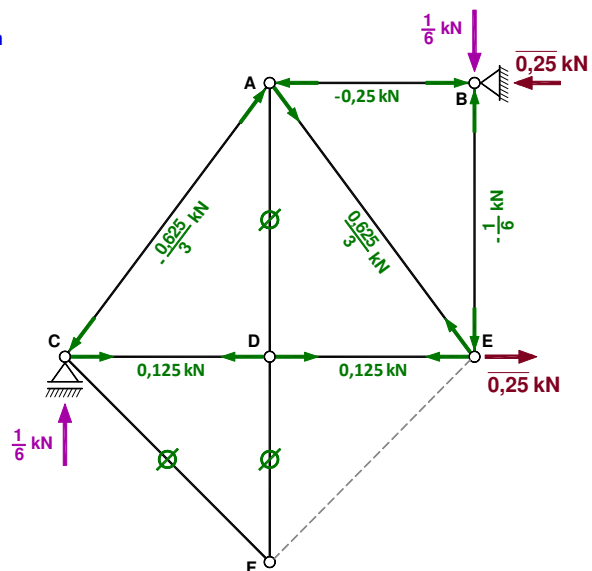
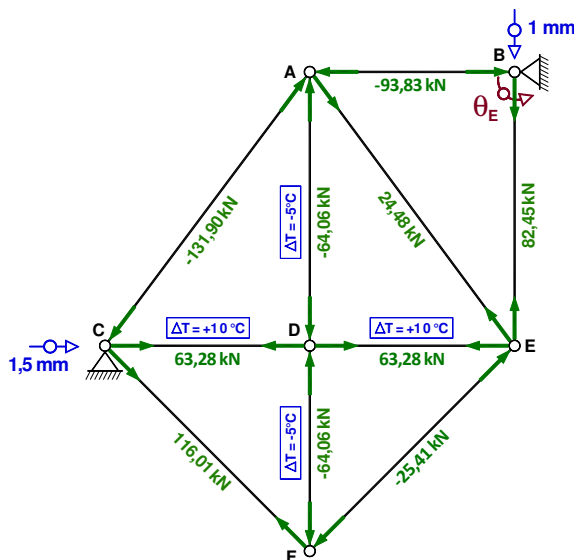
• Rotação da barra BE:  $\theta_{BE}$

Solicitação do sistema virtual:



SISTEMA REAL

SISTEMA VIRTUAL



BARRAS	L (m)	N (kN)	$\bar{N}$ (kN)	$\bar{N} \frac{NL}{EA}$	$\bar{N} \cdot \alpha \cdot \Delta T \cdot L$
AB	3	-93,83	-0,25	$3,52 \times 10^{-4}$	
AC	5	-131,90	$-\frac{0,625}{3}$	$6,870 \times 10^{-4}$	
AD	4	-64,06	0	0	0
AE	5	24,48	$\frac{0,625}{3}$	$1,275 \times 10^{-4}$	
BE	4	82,45	$-\frac{1}{6}$	$-2,748 \times 10^{-4}$	
CD	3	63,28	0,125	$1,187 \times 10^{-4}$	$5,625 \times 10^{-5}$
DE	3	63,28	0,125	$1,187 \times 10^{-4}$	$5,625 \times 10^{-5}$
CF	$3\sqrt{2}$	116,01	0	0	-
DF	3	-64,06	0	0	0
EF	$3\sqrt{2}$	-25,41	-	0	-
$\Sigma$				$1,129 \times 10^{-3}$	$1,125 \times 10^{-4}$

$$EA = 200 \times 10^6 \times 10 \times 10^{-4} = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

$$\alpha = 1,5 \times 10^{-5} / ^\circ\text{C}$$

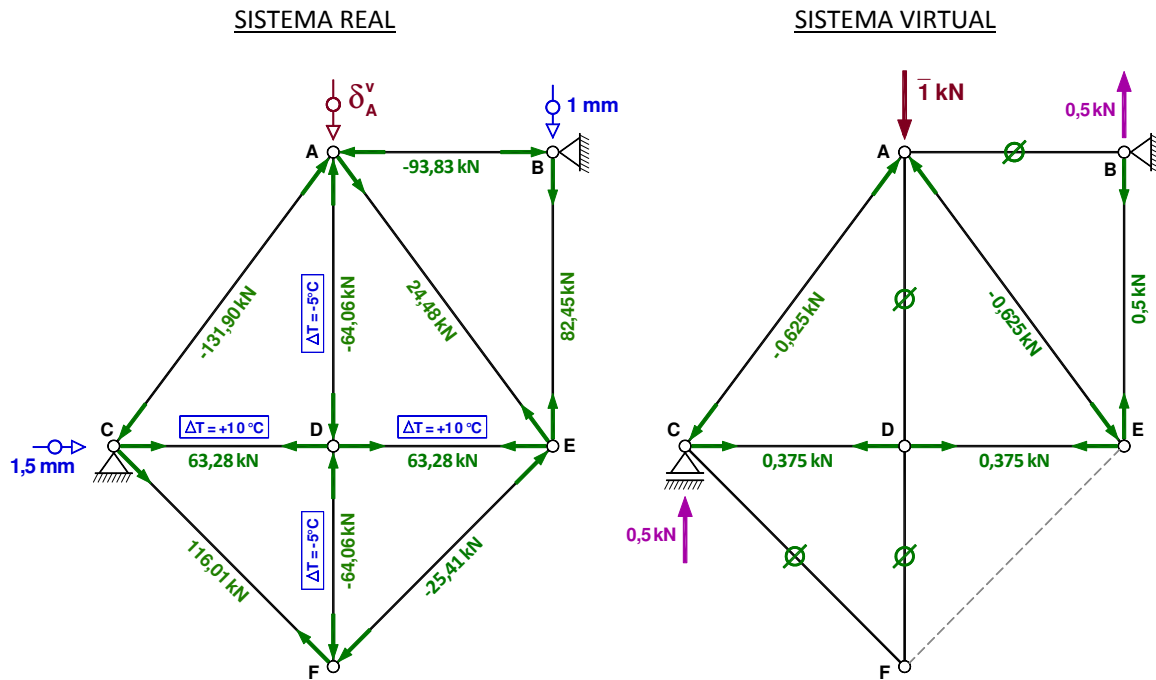
$$\bar{1} \times \theta_{BE} + \sum \bar{R} \times \text{assent. apoio} = \sum \bar{N} \frac{NL}{EA} + \sum \bar{N} \alpha \Delta T L$$

$$\theta_{DE} + \frac{1}{6} \times 0,001 = 1,129 \times 10^{-3} + 1,125 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\theta_{DE} = 1,075 \times 10^{-3} \text{ rad } \curvearrowright$$

Alínea d)

- Deslocamento vertical de A:  $\delta_A^v$



$E A = 200 \times 10^6 \times 10 \times 10^{-4} = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ kPa} \times \text{m}^2$

$\alpha = 1,5 \times 10^{-5} / ^\circ\text{C}$

BARRAS	L (m)	N (kN)	$\bar{N}$ (kN)	$\bar{N} \frac{NL}{EA}$	$\bar{N} \cdot \alpha \cdot \Delta T \cdot L$
AB	3	-93,83	0	0	
AC	5	-131,90	-0,625	$2,061 \times 10^{-3}$	
AD	4	-64,06	0	0	0
AE	5	24,48	-0,625	$-3,825 \times 10^{-4}$	
BE	4	82,45	0,5	$8,245 \times 10^{-4}$	
CD	3	63,28	0,375	$3,560 \times 10^{-4}$	$1,688 \times 10^{-4}$
DE	3	63,28	0,375	$3,560 \times 10^{-4}$	$1,688 \times 10^{-4}$
CF	$3\sqrt{2}$	116,01	0	0	-
DF	3	-64,06	0	0	0
EF	$3\sqrt{2}$	-25,41	-	0	-
$\Sigma$				$3,215 \times 10^{-3}$	$3,375 \times 10^{-4}$

$$\bar{1} \times \delta_A^v + \sum \bar{R} \times \text{assent. apoio} = \sum \bar{N} \frac{NL}{EA} + \sum \bar{N} \alpha \Delta T L$$

$$\delta_A^v + 0,5 \times (-0,001) = 3,215 \times 10^{-3} + 3,375 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\delta_A^v = 4,05 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} = 4,05 \text{ mm} \downarrow$$

**Alínea e)**

O nó **C** tem um deslocamento vertical de 1 mm (↓).

Para que a barra **AB** se mantenha horizontal, o nó **A** terá que ter também um deslocamento vertical de 1mm (↓). Como o nó **A** tem um deslocamento vertical de 4,05 mm (↓), o assentamento de apoio do nó **C** tem que produzir um levantamento(↑) de 3,05 mm no nó **A**.

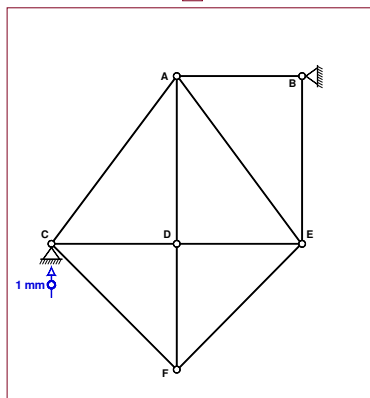
Se soubermos qual o deslocamento vertical do nó **A** devido a um assentamento unitário do nó **C**, poderemos depois determinar qual o assentamento que produzirá um levantamento de 3,05 mm.

Vamos então determinar qual o deslocamento vertical do nó **A** devido a um assentamento vertical de **1mm** (↑) do apoio **C**.

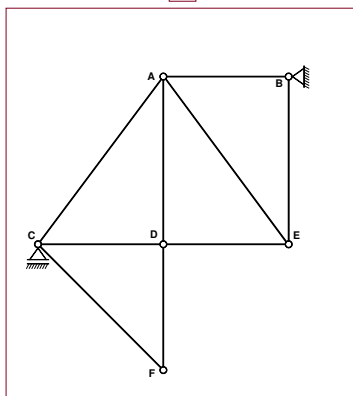
Para proceder a este cálculo, é necessário previamente calcular as reacções e esforços instalados na estrutura devido ao assentamento vertical de **1mm** (↑) do apoio **C**.

$$S = S_0 + X_1 \times S_1 + X_2 \times S_2$$

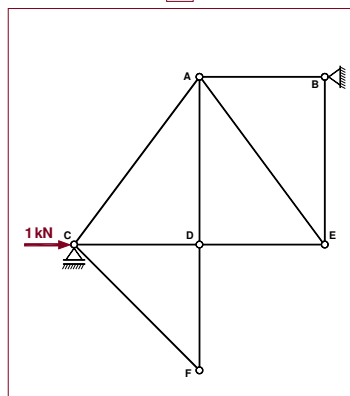
**S**



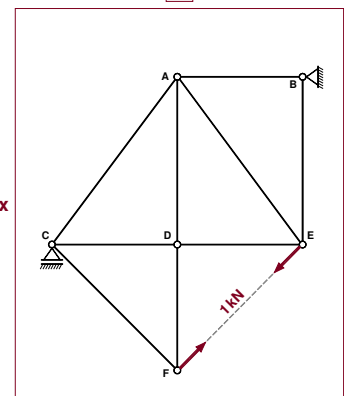
**S<sub>0</sub>**



**S<sub>1</sub>**



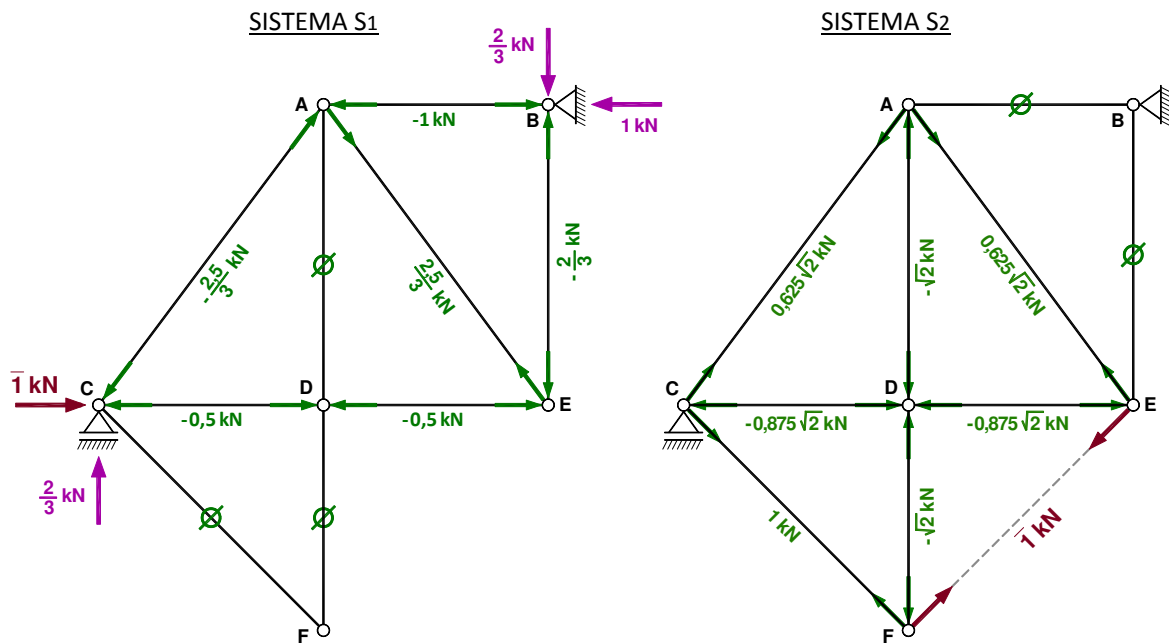
**S<sub>2</sub>**



$$\begin{cases} \delta_{10} + \delta_{11} \cdot X_1 + \delta_{12} \cdot X_2 = 0 \\ \delta_{20} + \delta_{21} \cdot X_1 + \delta_{22} \cdot X_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

sendo:

$\delta_{10} = \sum N_1 \frac{N_0 L}{EA} - \sum F_{\text{ext}}^{S1} \times \Delta_R$	$\delta_{11} = \sum N_1 \frac{N_1 L}{EA}$	$\delta_{12} = \sum N_1 \frac{N_2 L}{EA}$
$\delta_{20} = \sum N_2 \frac{N_0 L}{EA} - \sum F_{\text{ext}}^{S2} \times \Delta_R$	$\delta_{21} = \sum N_2 \frac{N_1 L}{EA}$	$\delta_{22} = \sum N_2 \frac{N_2 L}{EA}$



BARRAS	L (m)	N <sub>0</sub> (kN)	N <sub>1</sub> (kN)	N <sub>2</sub> (kN)	N <sub>1</sub> $\frac{N_0 L}{EA}$	N <sub>2</sub> $\frac{N_0 L}{EA}$	N <sub>1</sub> $\frac{N_1 L}{EA}$	N <sub>1</sub> $\frac{N_2 L}{EA}$	N <sub>2</sub> $\frac{N_2 L}{EA}$
AB	3	0	-1	0	0	0	1,500x10 <sup>-5</sup>	0	0
AC	5	0	- $\frac{2,5}{3}$	$0,625\sqrt{2}$	0	0	1,736x10 <sup>-5</sup>	-1,841x10 <sup>-5</sup>	1,953x10 <sup>-5</sup>
AD	4	0	0	$-\sqrt{2}$	0	0	0	0	4,000x10 <sup>-5</sup>
AE	5	0	$\frac{2,5}{3}$	$0,625\sqrt{2}$	0	0	1,736x10 <sup>-5</sup>	1,841x10 <sup>-5</sup>	1,953x10 <sup>-5</sup>
BE	4	0	$-\frac{2}{3}$	0	0	0	8,889x10 <sup>-6</sup>	0	0
CD	3	0	-0,5	$-0,875\sqrt{2}$	0	0	3,750x10 <sup>-6</sup>	9,281x10 <sup>-6</sup>	2,297x10 <sup>-5</sup>
DE	3	0	-0,5	$-0,875\sqrt{2}$	0	0	3,750x10 <sup>-6</sup>	9,281x10 <sup>-6</sup>	2,297x10 <sup>-5</sup>
CF	$3\sqrt{2}$	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2,121x10 <sup>-5</sup>
DF	3	0	0	$-\sqrt{2}$	0	0	0	0	3,000x10 <sup>-5</sup>
EF	$3\sqrt{2}$	-	-	1	0	0	0	0	2,121x10 <sup>-5</sup>
<b>Σ</b>					0	0	6,611x10 <sup>-5</sup>	1,856x10 <sup>-5</sup>	1,974x10 <sup>-4</sup>

$$\delta_{10} = \sum N_1 \frac{N_0 L}{EA} - \sum F_{\text{ext}}^{S1} \times \Delta_R = 0 - \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 0,001\right) = -\frac{2}{3} \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\delta_{20} = \sum N_2 \frac{N_0 L}{EA} - \sum F_{\text{ext}}^{S2} \times \Delta_R = 0 - 0 = 0$$

$$\delta_{11} = \sum N_1 \frac{N_1 L}{EA} = 6,611 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\delta_{12} = \delta_{21} = \sum N_1 \frac{N_2 L}{EA} = \sum N_2 \frac{N_1 L}{EA} = 1,856 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\delta_{22} = \sum N_2 \frac{N_2 L}{EA} = 1,974 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\begin{cases} \delta_{10} + \delta_{11} \cdot X_1 + \delta_{12} \cdot X_2 = 0 \\ \delta_{20} + \delta_{21} \cdot X_1 + \delta_{22} \cdot X_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{3} \times 10^{-3} + 6,611 \times 10^{-5} \times X_1 + 1,856 \times 10^{-5} \times X_2 = 0 \\ 0 + 1,856 \times 10^{-5} \times X_1 + 1,974 \times 10^{-4} \times X_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X_1 = 10,328 \\ X_2 = -0,974 \end{cases}$$

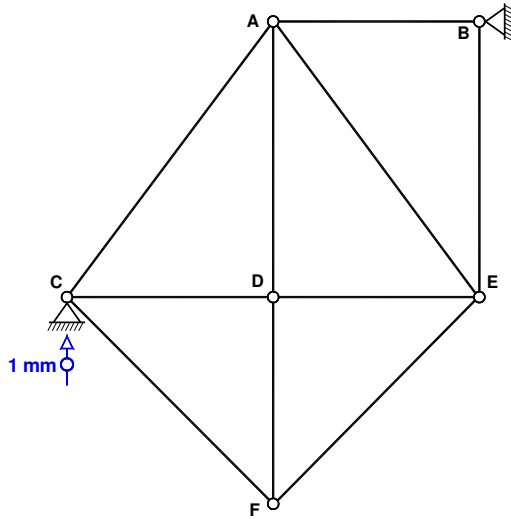
$$\begin{cases} H_B = (H_B)^{S0} + X_1 \cdot (H_B)^{S1} + X_2 \cdot (H_B)^{S2} \\ V_B = (V_B)^{S0} + X_1 \cdot (V_B)^{S1} + X_2 \cdot (V_B)^{S2} \\ H_C = (H_C)^{S0} + X_1 \cdot (H_C)^{S1} + X_2 \cdot (H_C)^{S2} \\ V_C = (V_C)^{S0} + X_1 \cdot (V_C)^{S1} + X_2 \cdot (V_C)^{S2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} H_B = 0 + 10,328 \times (-1) + (-0,974) \times 0 \\ V_B = 0 + 10,328 \times \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + (-0,974) \times 0 \\ H_C = 0 + 10,328 \times 1 + (-0,974) \times 0 \\ V_C = 0 + 10,328 \times \frac{2}{3} + (-0,974) \times 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} H_B = -10,328 \text{ kN} \leftarrow \\ V_B = 6,885 \text{ kN} \uparrow \\ H_C = 10,328 \text{ kN} \rightarrow \\ V_C = 6,885 \text{ kN} \uparrow \end{cases}$$

• **Esforços nas barras**

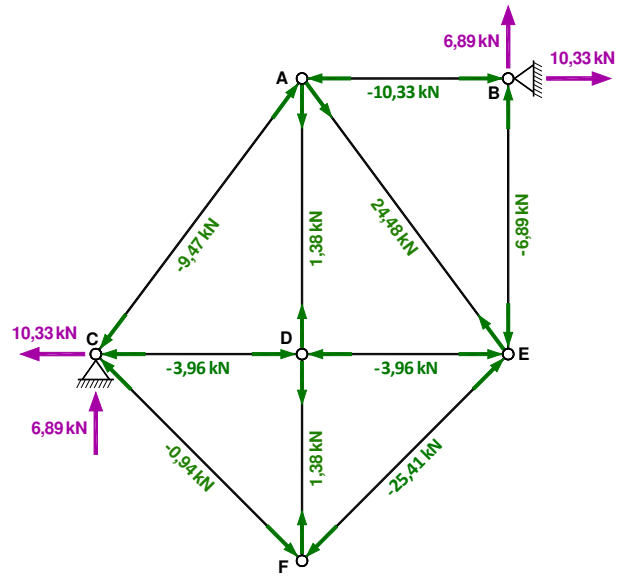
$$N_{\text{barra}} = (N_{\text{barra}})^{S0} + X_1 \cdot (N_{\text{barra}})^{S1} + X_2 \cdot (N_{\text{barra}})^{S2}$$

BARRAS	N <sub>0</sub> (kN)	N <sub>1</sub> (kN)	N <sub>2</sub> (kN)	N (kN)
AB	0	-1	0	-10,33
AC	0	$-\frac{2,5}{3}$	$0,625\sqrt{2}$	-9,47
AD	0	0	$-\sqrt{2}$	1,38
AE	0	$\frac{2,5}{3}$	$0,625\sqrt{2}$	7,75
BE	0	$-\frac{2}{3}$	0	-6,89
CD	0	-0,5	$-0,875\sqrt{2}$	-3,96
DE	0	-0,5	$-0,875\sqrt{2}$	-3,96
CF	0	0	1	-0,97
DF	0	0	$-\sqrt{2}$	1,38
EF	-	-	1	-0,97

SOLICITAÇÃO

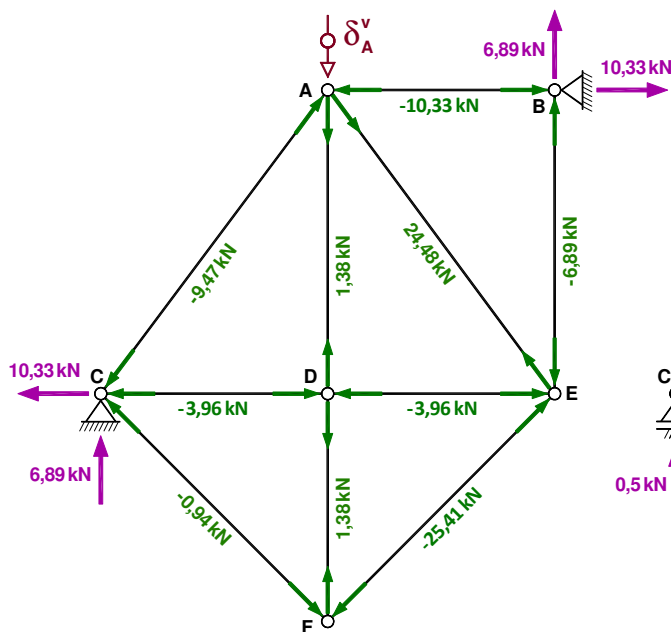


ESFORÇOS E REAÇÕES

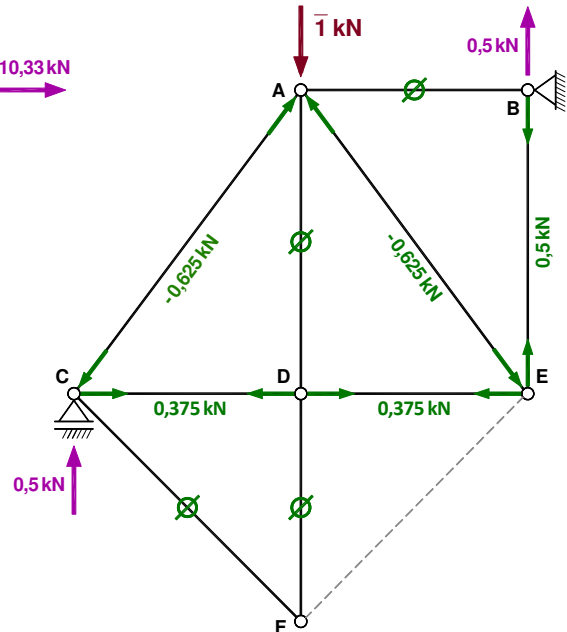


- Determinação do deslocamento vertical de A devido a um deslocamento de 1mm (↑) do apoio C

SISTEMA REAL



SISTEMA VIRTUAL



$$EA = 200 \times 10^6 \times 10 \times 10^{-4} = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ kPa} \times \text{m}^2$$

BARRAS	L (m)	N (kN)	$\bar{N}$ (kN)	$\bar{N} \frac{NL}{EA}$
AB	3	-10,33	0	0
AC	5	-9,47	-0,625	$1,480 \times 10^{-4}$
AD	4	1,38	0	0
AE	5	7,75	-0,625	$-1,211 \times 10^{-4}$
BE	4	-6,89	0,5	$-6,890 \times 10^{-5}$
CD	3	-3,96	0,375	$-2,228 \times 10^{-5}$
DE	3	-3,96	0,375	$-2,228 \times 10^{-5}$
CF	$3\sqrt{2}$	-0,97	0	0
DF	3	1,38	0	0
EF	$3\sqrt{2}$	-0,97	-	0
$\Sigma$				$-8,658 \times 10^{-5}$

$$\bar{1} \times \delta_A^v + \Sigma \bar{R} \times \text{assent. apoio} = \Sigma \bar{N} \frac{NL}{EA}$$

$$\delta_A^v + 0,5 \times 0,001 = -8,658 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\delta_A^v = -5,87 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m} = -0,587 \text{ mm} \uparrow$$

Assentamento de apoio de 1mm ( $\uparrow$ )  $\Rightarrow \delta_A^v = -0,587 \text{ mm} \uparrow$

Qual o assentamento do apoio  $\Delta C$ ?  $\Rightarrow \delta_A^v = -3,05 \text{ mm} \uparrow$

$$\Delta C = \frac{3,05 \times 1}{0,587} = 5,20 \text{ mm} \uparrow$$