

A barra ABC é rígida. As barras 1 e 2 composta de materiais G e F, conforme desenho.

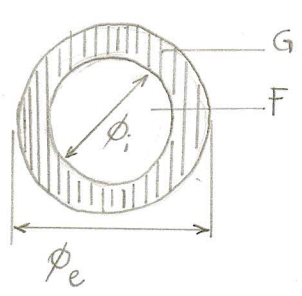
Determinar P_{max} de modo que:

$$\delta_c \leq \bar{\delta} = 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$\sigma_G \leq \bar{\sigma}_G = 15 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_F \leq \bar{\sigma}_F = 5 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

Barra 1 e 2:



$$E_G = 21000 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

$$E_F = 2100 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

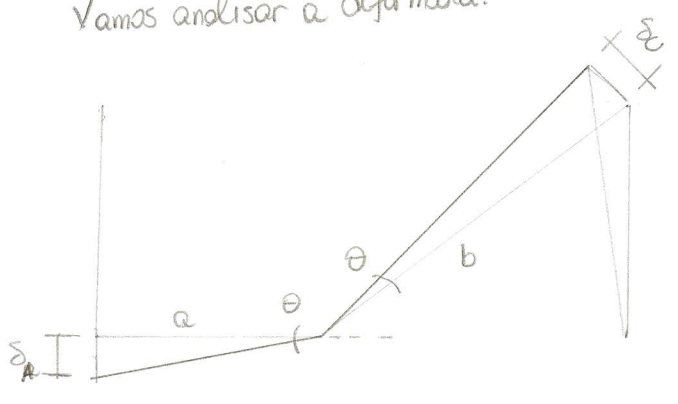
$$\phi_i = 18 \text{ cm}; \phi_e = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$A_F = \frac{\pi \phi_i^2}{4} = 81\pi \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_G = \frac{\pi(\phi_e^2 - \phi_i^2)}{4} = 19\pi \text{ cm}^2$$

$$(EA)_{eq} = E_G A_G + E_F A_F = 21000 \cdot 19\pi + 2100 \cdot 81\pi = 1787880 \text{ kN}$$

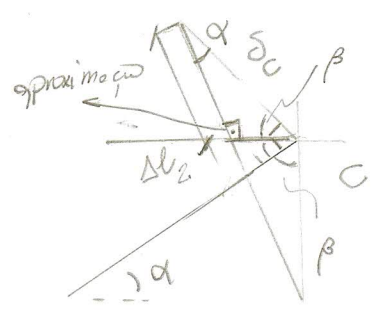
Vamos analisar a deformada:



theta pequeno:

$$\frac{\delta_A}{a} = \frac{\delta_c}{b} \Rightarrow \delta_A = \frac{a}{b} \delta_c$$

Zoom:



$$\frac{\Delta l_2}{\delta_c} = \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \Delta l_2 = \delta_c \cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5} \delta_c$$

$$\Delta l_1 = \delta_A = \frac{a}{b} \delta_c = \frac{3}{5} \delta_c$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{\Delta l_1}{l_1} = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \delta_c \cdot \frac{1}{300} = \frac{\delta_c}{500}$$

↑
em cm

$$\varepsilon_2 = \frac{\Delta l_2}{l_2} = \frac{4}{5} \delta_c \cdot \frac{1}{300} = \frac{4\delta_c}{1500}$$

Devemos verificar a deformação máxima na barra composta:

$$\sigma_G = E_G \varepsilon_G \leq \bar{\sigma}_G \rightarrow \varepsilon_G \leq \frac{\bar{\sigma}_G}{E_G}$$

$$\sigma_F = E_F \varepsilon_F \leq \bar{\sigma}_F \rightarrow \varepsilon_F \leq \frac{\bar{\sigma}_F}{E_F}$$

mas, por compatibilidade, $\varepsilon_G = \varepsilon_F = \varepsilon$, calculamos ambos e selecionamos o menor como admissível:

$$\varepsilon_G = \frac{\bar{\sigma}_G}{E_G} = \frac{15 \text{ kN/cm}^2}{21000 \text{ kN/cm}^2} = 7,143 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ cm/cm}$$

$$\varepsilon_F = \frac{\bar{\sigma}_F}{E_F} = \frac{5 \text{ kN/cm}^2}{2100 \text{ kN/cm}^2} = 2,38 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ cm/cm}$$

$$\bar{\varepsilon} = 7,143 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

Como $\varepsilon_2 > \bar{\varepsilon}$:

$$\varepsilon_2 \leq \bar{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{4\delta_c}{1500} \leq 7,143 \cdot 10^{-4} \Rightarrow \delta_c \leq 0,27 \text{ cm (satisfaz condição)}$$

Como as barras são idênticas, com mesmo comprimento, então $N_2 > N_1$. Lembrando que:

$$\varepsilon = \frac{N}{EA}, \text{ então: } \varepsilon_2 = \frac{N_2}{(EA)_{eq}} \text{ e } \varepsilon_1 = \frac{N_1}{(EA)_{eq}}$$

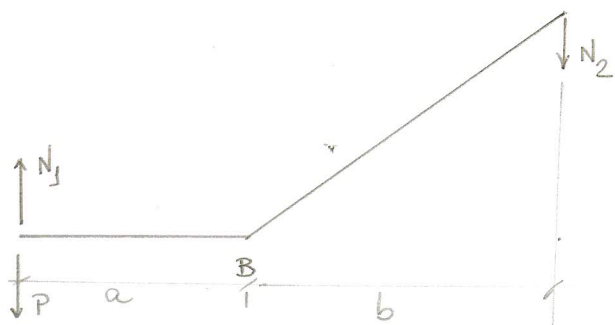
$$\text{como } \varepsilon_1 = \frac{3}{4} \varepsilon_2, \text{ então } N_1 = \frac{3}{4} N_2.$$

Calculando os valores máximos para N_1 e N_2 :

$$\frac{N_2}{(EA)_{eq}} \leq \bar{\epsilon} \Rightarrow N_2 \leq \bar{\epsilon} (EA)_{eq} \Rightarrow N_2 \leq 7,143 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 1787880 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{N_2 \leq 1277 \text{ kN}}}$$

$$N_1 \leq 958 \text{ kN.}$$

Fazendo o equilíbrio de momentos em B:



$$\sum M_B = 0.$$

$$-N_1 \cdot a - N_2 \cdot b + P \cdot a = 0$$

$$P_{\max} = \frac{N_1 a + N_2 b}{a} = \frac{958 \cdot 3 + 1277 \cdot 4}{3}$$

$$\boxed{P_{\max} = 2660 \text{ kN}}$$