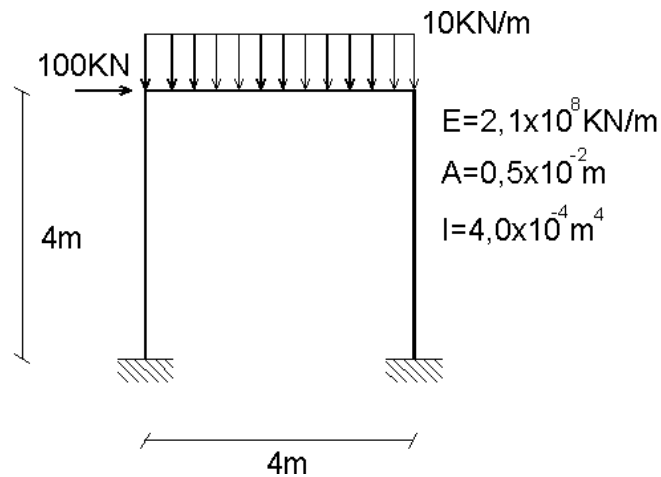


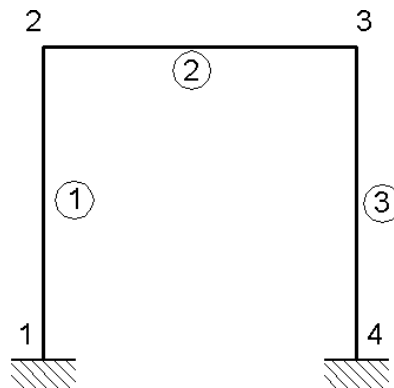
IV.6 – Solução de Pórtico Plano Visando sua Implementação Computacional

Para o pórtico plano apresentado abaixo, com as características físicas e carregamento e dados, deseja-se obter o Diagrama de Momentos Fletores:

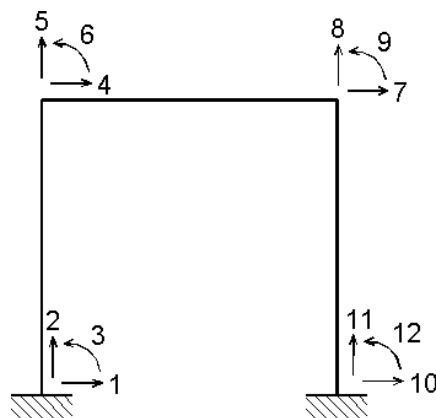


Solução:

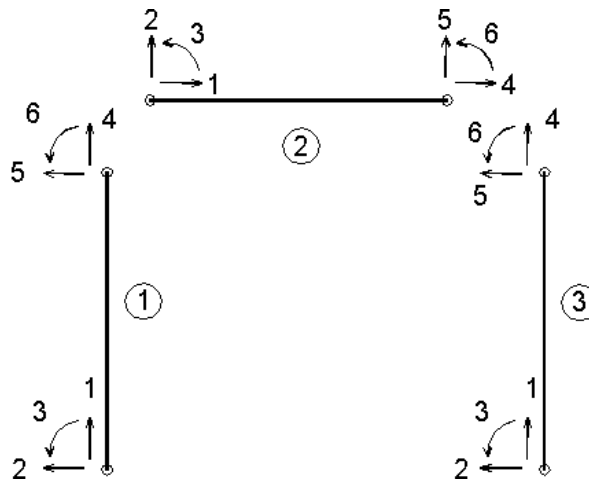
1 – Numeração dos nós e elementos:



Numeração dos GL globais, segundo a numeração dos nós;



2 – Definição dos elementos:



Matrizes de Rotação:

$$R_e = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & \text{sen } \alpha & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\text{sen } \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cos \alpha & \text{sen } \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\text{sen } \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Elemento 1:

$$\alpha = 90^\circ \Rightarrow R_{e1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Elemento 2:

$$\alpha = 0^\circ \Rightarrow R_{e2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I_{6 \times 6}$$

Elemento 3:

$$\alpha = 90^\circ \Rightarrow R_{e3} = R_{e1}$$

3 – Equações de Equilíbrio no referencial global

a – Transformação de coordenadas nas matrizes de rigidez elementares

$$K_{e2}^G = K_e =$$

| | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 262500 | 0 | 0 | -262500 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 15750 | 31500 | 0 | -15750 | 31500 |
| 0 | 31500 | 84000 | 0 | -31500 | 42000 |
| -262500 | 0 | 0 | 262500 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | -15750 | -31500 | 0 | 15750 | -31500 |
| 0 | 31500 | 42000 | 0 | -31500 | 84000 |

$$K_{e1}^G = K_{e3}^G = R_{e1}^T \cdot K_e \cdot R_{e1} =$$

| | | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| 15750 | 0 | -31500 | -15750 | 0 | -31500 |
| 0 | 262500 | 0 | 0 | -262500 | 0 |
| -31500 | 0 | 84000 | 31500 | 0 | 42000 |
| -15750 | 0 | 31500 | 15750 | 0 | 31500 |
| 0 | -262500 | 0 | 0 | 262500 | 0 |
| -31500 | 0 | 42000 | 31500 | 0 | 84000 |

b - Matriz de Rigidez Global da Estrutura

$$K^G =$$

Columns 1 through 6

| | | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| 15750 | 0 | -31500 | -15750 | 0 | -31500 |
| 0 | 262500 | 0 | 0 | -262500 | 0 |
| -31500 | 0 | 84000 | 31500 | 0 | 42000 |
| -15750 | 0 | 31500 | 278250 | 0 | 31500 |
| 0 | -262500 | 0 | 0 | 278250 | 31500 |
| -31500 | 0 | 42000 | 31500 | 31500 | 168000 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | -262500 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -15750 | -31500 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31500 | 42000 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Columns 7 through 12

| | | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| -262500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | -15750 | 31500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | -31500 | 42000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 278250 | 0 | 31500 | -15750 | 0 | 31500 |
| 0 | 278250 | -31500 | 0 | -262500 | 0 |
| 31500 | -31500 | 168000 | -31500 | 0 | 42000 |
| -15750 | 0 | -31500 | 15750 | 0 | -31500 |
| 0 | -262500 | 0 | 0 | 262500 | 0 |
| 31500 | 0 | 42000 | -31500 | 0 | 84000 |

c – Vetor de Forças Externas

$$\{F\} = \{F_{\text{NODAIS}}\} + \{F_{\text{CNE}}\} =$$

$$= \begin{Bmatrix} R_1 = ? \\ R_2 = ? \\ R_3 = ? \\ 100 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ R_{10} = ? \\ R_{11} = ? \\ R_{12} = ? \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{q \cdot L}{2} = -20 \\ -\frac{q \cdot L^2}{12} = -13.3 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{q \cdot L}{2} = -20 \\ \frac{q \cdot L^2}{12} = 13.3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} R_1 = ? \\ R_2 = ? \\ R_3 = ? \\ 100 \\ -20 \\ -13.3 \\ 0 \\ -20 \\ 13.3 \\ R_{10} = ? \\ R_{11} = ? \\ R_{12} = ? \end{Bmatrix}$$

4 – Imposição das condições de contorno

Técnica dos zeros e um: $K^G =$

Columns 1 through 6

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---------|--------|--------|
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 278250 | 0 | 31500 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 278250 | 31500 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 31500 | 31500 | 168000 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | -262500 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -15750 | -31500 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31500 | 42000 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Columns 7 through 12

| | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| -262500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | -15750 | 31500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | -31500 | 42000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 278250 | 0 | 31500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 278250 | -31500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31500 | -31500 | 168000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

5 – Cálculo dos deslocamentos globais

$$\{U\} = [K^G]^{-1} \cdot \{F\} =$$

```

0
0
0
0.0048
0.0001
-0.0009
0.0046
-0.0002
-0.0006
0
0
0

```

6 – Cálculo dos Esforços

Elemento 1:

$$\{u_G\} =$$

```

0
0
0
0.0048
0.0001
-0.0009

```

$$\{u\} = [R_{e1}] \cdot \{u_G\} =$$

```

0
0
0
0.0001
-0.0048
-0.0009

```

$$\{S\} = [K_e] \cdot \{u\} =$$

```

-22.1348
47.4631
113.3985
22.1348
-47.4631
76.4537

```

De forma análoga, obtém-se os esforços (locais) para os outros dois elementos:

| Elmto 2 | Elmto 3 |
|----------|----------|
| 52.5369 | 62.1348 |
| -42.1348 | 52.5369 |
| -89.7537 | 118.0622 |
| -52.5369 | -62.1348 |
| 42.1348 | -52.5369 |
| -78.7856 | 92.0856 |

Considerando as reações ao CNE:

Elmto 2

52.5369
 -22.1348
 -76.4537
 -52.5369
 62.1348
 -92.0856

7 – Cálculo das Reações

$$\{S_G\} = [R_E]^T \cdot \{S\} =$$

| Elmto 1 | Elmto 2 | Elmto 3 |
|----------|----------|----------|
| -47.4631 | 52.5369 | -52.5369 |
| -22.1348 | -42.1348 | 62.1348 |
| 113.3985 | -89.7537 | 118.0622 |
| 47.4631 | -52.5369 | 52.5369 |
| 22.1348 | 42.1348 | -62.1348 |
| 76.4537 | -78.7856 | 92.0856 |

$R_1 = -47.4631$
 $R_2 = -22.1348$
 $R_3 = 113.3985$
 $R_{10} = -52.5369$
 $R_{11} = 62.1348$
 $R_{12} = 118.0622$

8 – Diagrama de Momentos Fletores:

