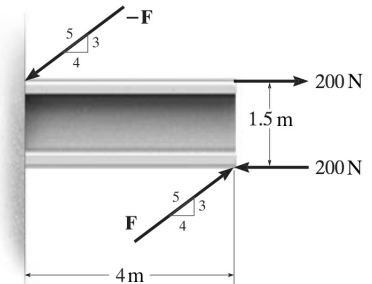


Nome: \_\_\_\_\_

**ATENÇÃO: Soluções sem os respectivos desenvolvimentos, claramente explicitados, NÃO SERÃO CONSIDERADAS.**

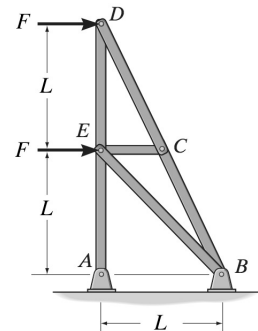
01. (2,0 pontos) Dois pares de forças atuam sobre uma barra como ilustra a figura. Desprezando o peso da barra, calcule:

- (1,0) o módulo do momento de binário para as forças de 200 N;
- (1,0) o módulo  $\vec{F}$  de para que o momento de binário sobre a barra seja igual a 60 Nm no sentido anti-horário.



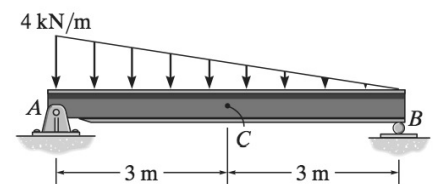
02. (2,5 pontos) Considere a treliça ilustrada na figura.

- (1,5) Determine o módulo da força ao longo dos membros  $DC$  e  $ED$ .
- (1,0) Determine o módulo da força ao longo dos membros  $CE$  e  $CB$ .



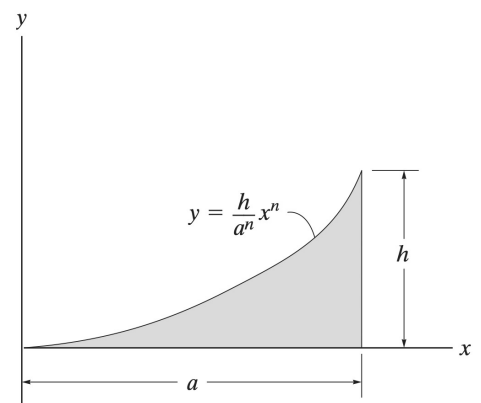
03. (2,5 pontos) Uma viga de comprimento  $L = 6,0 \text{ m}$  possui uma distribuição de carga linear conforme ilustra a figura. Sabendo que a barra está em equilíbrio, responda os itens a seguir esboçando os diagramas de força.

- (1,0) Escreva as equações de equilíbrio translacional e rotacional da barra e obtenha os módulos das reações normais nos suportes  $A$  e  $B$ .
- (1,5) Determine para o ponto  $C$  o valor do esforço cortante e do momento fletor, ou seja,  $V_C$  e  $M_C$ , respectivamente.



04. (3,0 pontos) Considere a área sombreada mostrada no gráfico e assuma que  $n \neq -1$ .

- (0,5) Determine o valor da área sombreada.
- (1,0) Obtenha a coordenada  $x$  do centróide desta área, ou seja,  $\bar{x}$ .
- (1,0) Obtenha a coordenada  $y$  do centróide desta área, ou seja,  $\bar{y}$ .
- (0,5) Calcule o volume do sólido gerado pela revolução completa da área em torno do eixo  $x$  usando o teorema de Pappus-Guldinus.



# MECÂNICA 1 - 2013.1

## EXAME FINAL

### RESOLUÇÃO

#01. a)  $M_{200} = \frac{F \cdot d}{200} = 200 \cdot 1,5$

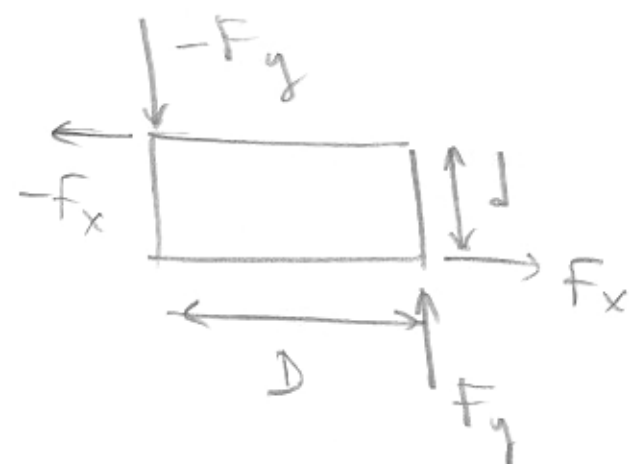
$M_{200} = 300 \text{ Nm}$

 sentido do horário

b)  $\vec{M}_{200} + \vec{M}_{Fx} + \vec{M}_{Fy} = 60 \text{ Nm } \hat{z}$

$-300 \text{ Nm } \hat{z} + \vec{M}_{Fx} + \vec{M}_{Fy} = 60 \text{ Nm } \hat{z}$

$\vec{M}_{Fx} + \vec{M}_{Fy} = 360 \text{ Nm } \hat{z}$



$F_x = F \frac{4}{5}$ ,  $F_y = F \frac{3}{4}$

$\therefore F \frac{4}{5} d \hat{z} + F \frac{3}{5} D \hat{z} = 360 \text{ Nm } \hat{z}$

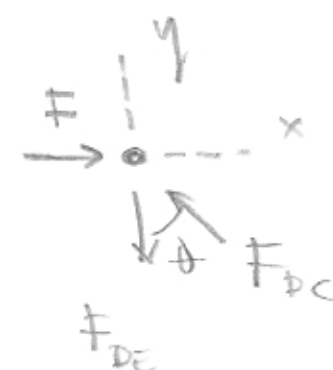
$F \frac{4}{5} (4d + 3D) = 360$

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$$\frac{F}{5} (6 + 12) = 360 \Rightarrow F \cdot 18 = 360 \cdot 5$$

$$F = 20.5$$

$$F = 100 \text{ N}$$

#02. 1)   $x: F - F_{DC} \sin \theta = 0$

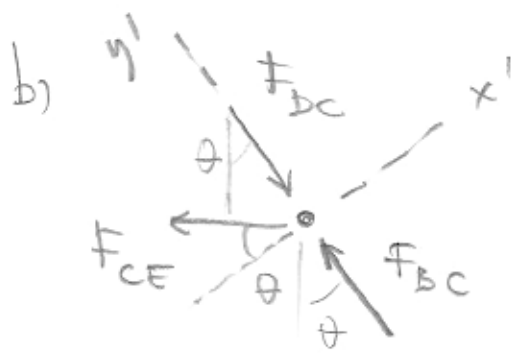
$$F_{DC} = \frac{F}{\sin \theta}$$

  $\sin \theta = \frac{L}{\sqrt{5}L} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$

$$F_{DC} = F\sqrt{5}$$

y:  $F_{DC} \cos \theta - F_{DE} = 0$

$$F_{DE} = F\sqrt{5} \cdot \frac{2L}{\sqrt{5}L} \Rightarrow F_{DE} = 2F$$



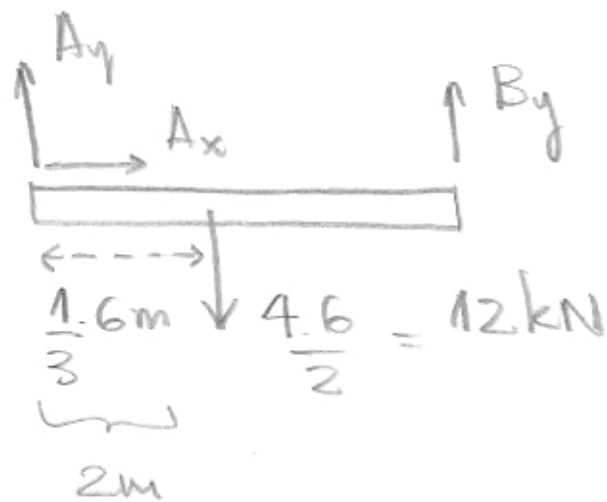
$$x': -F_{CE} \cos \theta = 0$$

$$\boxed{F_{CE} = 0}$$

$$y': F_{BC} - F_{DC} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{BC} = F_{DC}$$

$$\boxed{F_{BC} = F\sqrt{5}}$$

# 03. a)



$$\sum F_{Rx} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{A_x = 0}$$

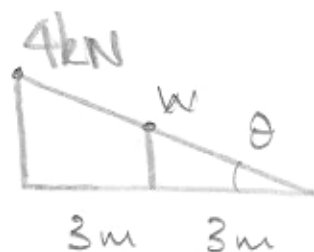
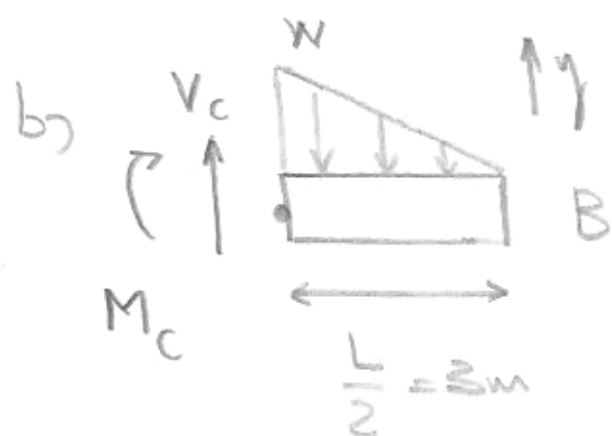
$$\sum F_{Ry} = 0 \Rightarrow A_y + B_y - 12 \text{ kN} = 0$$

04

$$\vec{M}_{RA} = 0 \Rightarrow -12 \text{ kN} \cdot 2 \text{ m} + B_y \cdot 6 \text{ m} = 0$$

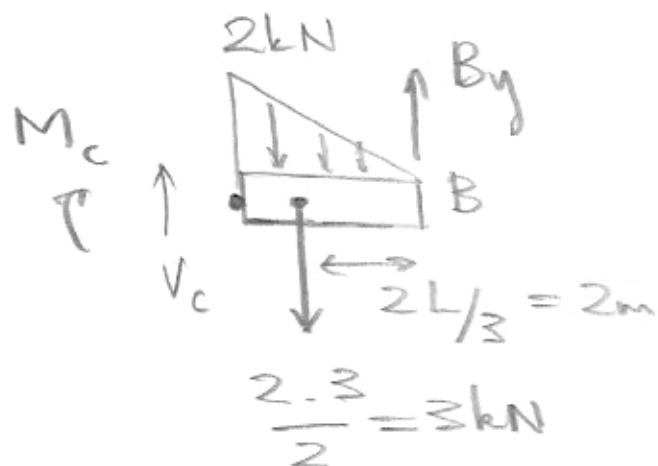
$$B_y = 4 \text{ kN}$$

Logo,  $A_y + B_y = 12 \text{ kN} \Rightarrow A_y = 8 \text{ kN}$



$$\tan \theta = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \tan \theta = \frac{w}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$w = 2 \text{ kN}$$

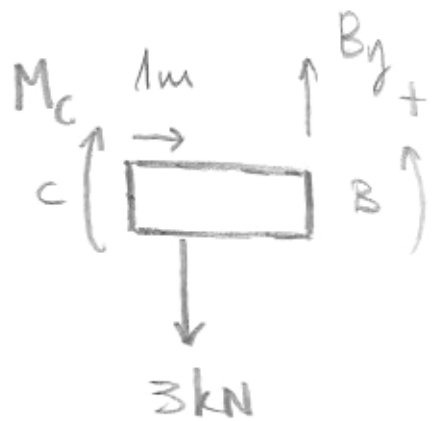


$$\sum F_{ry} = 0 \Rightarrow V_c - 3 + B_y = 0$$

$$V_c - 3 + 4 = 0$$

$$V_c = -1 \text{ kN}$$

O sentido de  $V_c$  deve ser invertido!



$$M_{Rc} = 0$$

$$-M_c - 3\text{kN} \cdot 1\text{m} + B_y \cdot 3 = 0$$

$$-M_c - 3\text{kNm} + 12\text{kNm} = 0$$

$$\boxed{M_c = 9\text{kNm}}$$

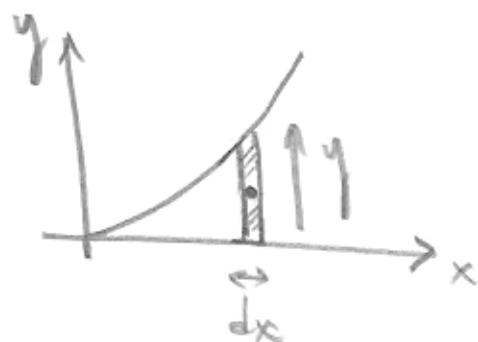
#04. e)  $A = \int_0^a y(x) dx$

$$A = \int_0^a \frac{h}{a^n} x^n dx = \frac{h}{a^n} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \bigg|_0^a$$

$$\boxed{A = \frac{h a^{n+1}}{(n+1) a^n}}$$

$$b) \quad \bar{x} = \frac{\int \tilde{x} dA}{\int dA}, \quad \int dA = A.$$

$$\int \tilde{x} dA = \int x (y dx)$$



$$= \int_0^a x \frac{h}{a^n} x^n dx = \frac{h}{a^n} x^{\frac{n+2}{n+2}} \Big|_0^a$$

$$= \frac{h}{a^n} \frac{a^{n+2}}{(n+2)} \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{\frac{h}{a^n} \frac{a^{n+2}}{n+2}}{\frac{h}{a^n} \frac{a^{n+1}}{n+1}}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{a^{n+2}}{n+2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{a^{n+1}} = \left( \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right) a^{n+2} \cdot \frac{1}{a^{n+1}}$$

$$\boxed{\bar{x} = \left( \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right) a}$$

$$c) \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\int \tilde{y} dA}{\int dA}, \quad \tilde{y} = y/2$$


$$\int \tilde{y} dA = \int \frac{y}{2} (y dx) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a y^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a \frac{h^2}{a^{2n}} \cdot x^{2n} dx = \frac{h^2}{2a^{2n}} \left[ \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \right]_0^a$$

$$= \frac{h^2}{2a^{2n}} \cdot \frac{a^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{h^2}{2a^{2n}} \cdot \frac{a^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \cdot \frac{(n+1)a^n}{h a^{n+1}}$$

$$\bar{y} = \left( \frac{n+1}{2n+1} \right) \left( \frac{a^{2n+1}}{a^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{h^2}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{a^{2n}} \right) h$$

$$\boxed{\bar{y} = \left( \frac{n+1}{2n+1} \right) \frac{h}{2}}$$

$$d) \quad V = 2\pi \bar{r} A$$

$$V = 2\pi \bar{y} A$$

$$V = \cancel{2}\pi \left( \frac{\cancel{n+1}}{2n+1} \right) \frac{h}{\cancel{2}} \cdot \frac{h}{a^n} \frac{a^{n+1}}{\cancel{n+1}}$$

$$V = \left( \frac{\pi h^2}{2n+1} \right) \frac{a^{n+1}}{a^n}$$

$$V = \frac{\pi a h^2}{2n+1}$$