

REVISÃO MOMENTO FLETOR MÁXIMO EM VIGAS ISOSTÁTICAS

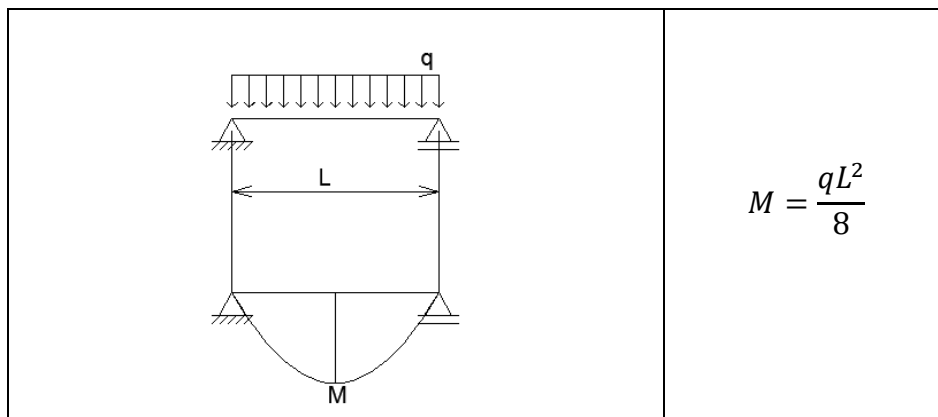
DISCIPLINA: Concreto Armado I
PROF.: Wilson Tadeu Rosa Filho

e-mail: wilsontadeu2@live.com

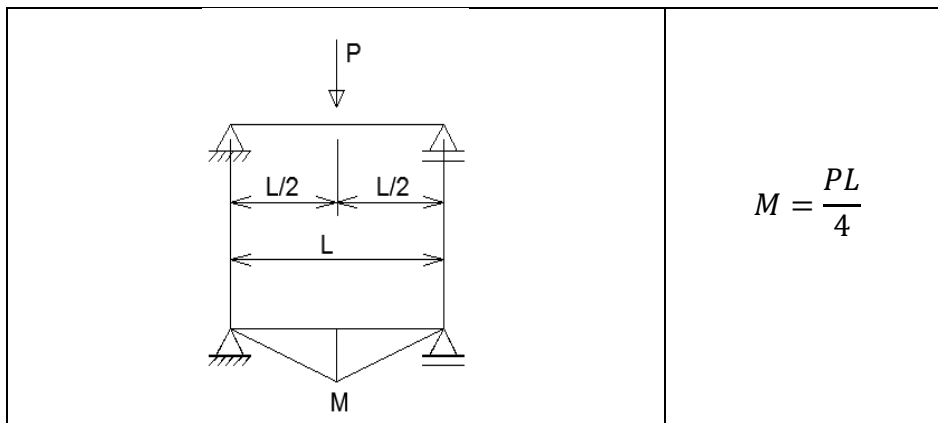
Este trabalho terá o valor de **1,0 ponto** a ser acrescido a nota da **Prova (P1)**.

1 VIGAS BI-APOIADAS

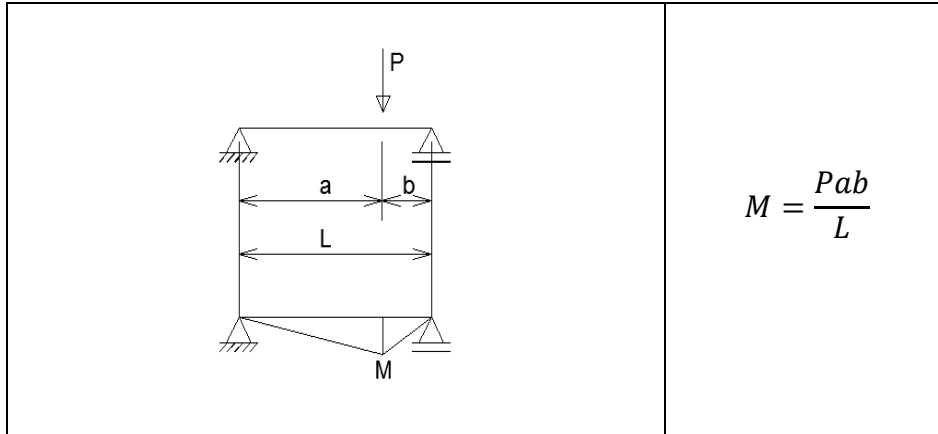
1.1 *Carregamento uniformemente distribuído*



1.2 *Carregamento concentrado no meio do vão*

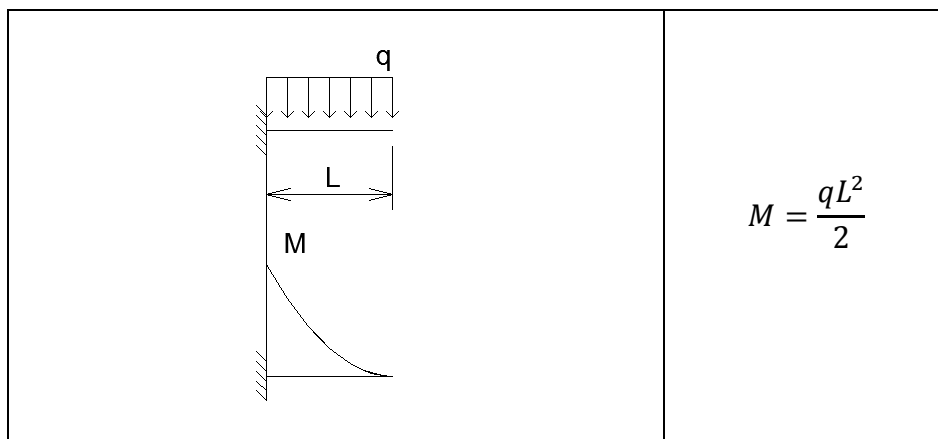


1.3 Carregamento concentrado

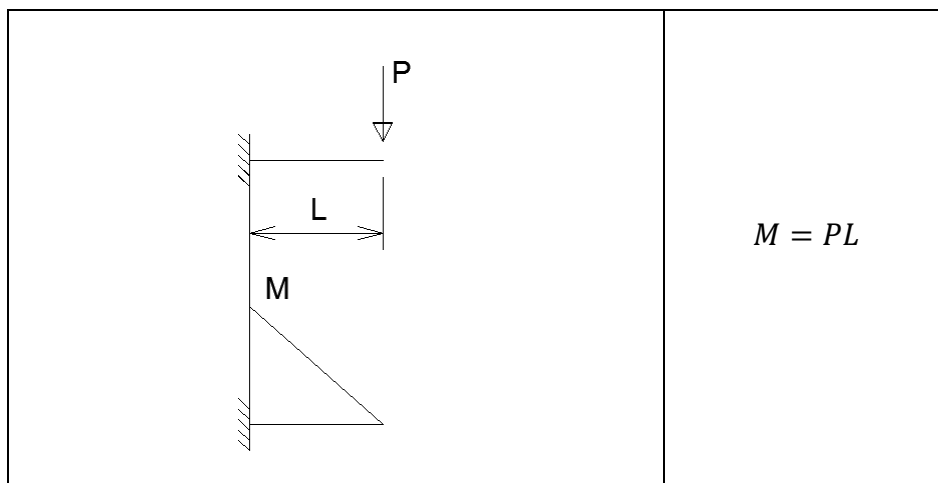


2 VIGAS EM BALANÇO

2.1 Carregamento uniformemente distribuído

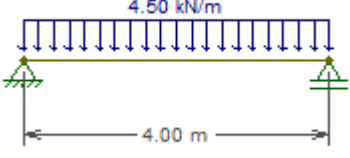
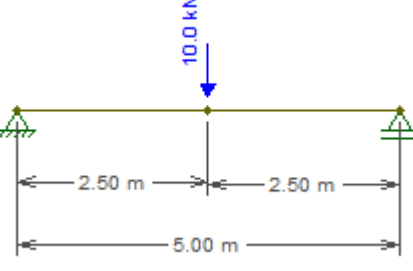
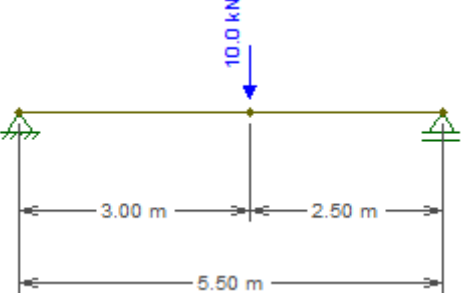
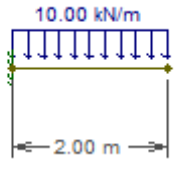
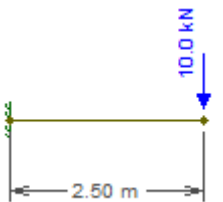


2.2 Carregamento concentrado

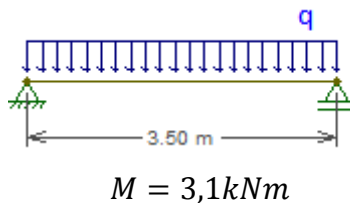
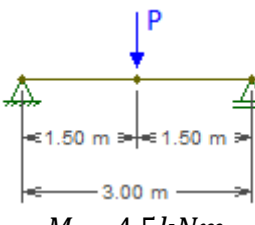
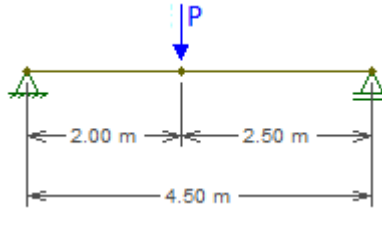
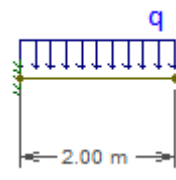
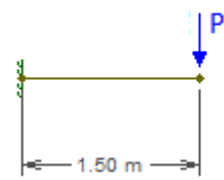


3 EXERCÍCIOS

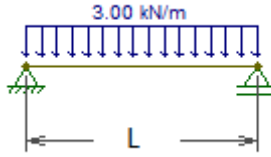
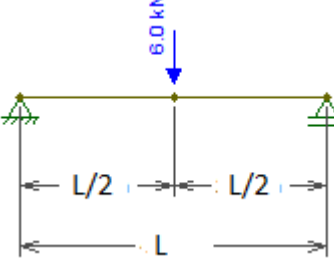
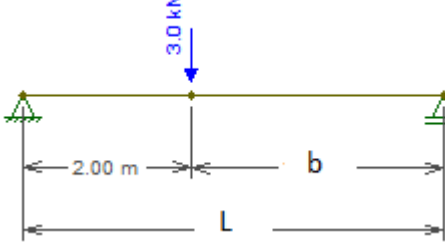
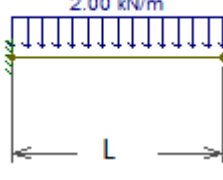
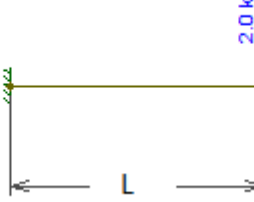
3.1 Calcular o momento fletor máximo (M) das vigas isostática indicadas abaixo:

	$M =$
	$M =$
	$M =$
	$M =$
	$M =$

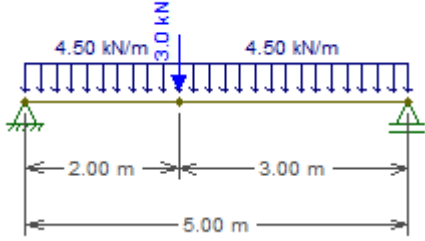
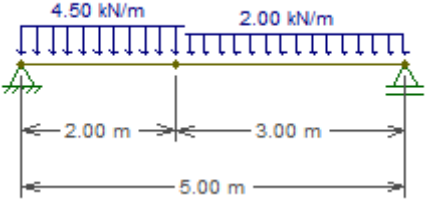
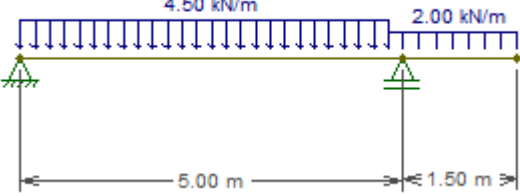
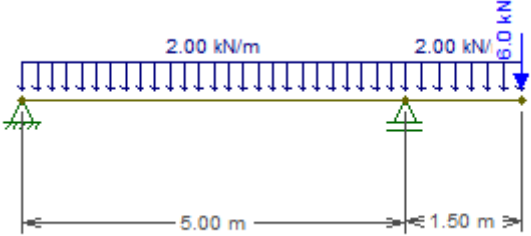
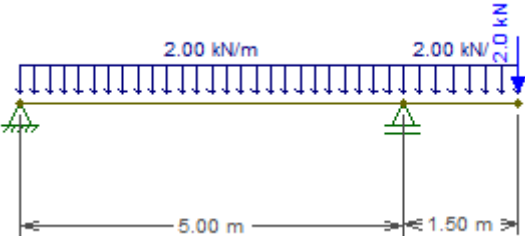
3.2 Calcular o carregamento uniformemente distribuído (q) ou o carregamento concentrado (P) que gera o momento fletor máximo (M) fornecido.

 <p>$M = 3,1\text{kNm}$</p>	<p>$q =$</p>
 <p>$M = 4,5\text{kNm}$</p>	<p>$P =$</p>
 <p>$M = 3,3\text{kNm}$</p>	<p>$P =$</p>
 <p>$M = 8,0\text{kNm}$</p>	<p>$q =$</p>
 <p>$M = 7,5\text{kNm}$</p>	<p>$P =$</p>

3.3 Calcular o comprimento (L) que gera o momento fletor máximo (M) fornecido.

 <p>$M = 3,4\text{kNm}$</p>	<p>$L =$</p>
 <p>$M = 6,0\text{kNm}$</p>	<p>$L =$</p>
 <p>$M = 3,6\text{kNm}$</p>	<p>$L =$</p>
 <p>$M = 6,3\text{kNm}$</p>	<p>$L =$</p>
 <p>$M = 6,0\text{kNm}$</p>	<p>$L =$</p>

3.4 Calcular o momento fletor máximo (M) das vigas isostática indicadas abaixo:

	<p>$M =$</p>
	<p>$M =$</p>
	<p>$M =$</p>
	<p>$M =$</p>
	<p>$M =$</p>