Teste Mecânica Newtoniana

Nome: Carlos Miguel Rossos Ferreira

Ano : 1 Curso : MIEFIS

Nº : A92846

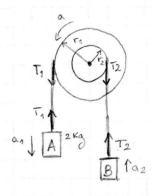
Pergunta 7/8

•
$$T = 1.7 \text{ kg.m}^2$$
 $T_1 = ?$
• $r_1 = 0.5 \text{ (m)}$

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 $r_2 = 0.2 \text{ (m)}$
 $m_A = 2 \text{ (kg)}$
 $m_B = 1.8 \text{ (kg)}$

$$m_{B} = 1.8 (Kg)$$
 $\alpha = ?$



Fra =
$$P_1$$
 - T_1
• FrB = P_2 - T_2
To T_1 = T_2 = T_3 = T_4 = T_2 = T_3 = T_4 = T_2 = T_3 = T_4 = T_4

Forge growifica

$$\begin{cases}
F_{TA} = P_1 - T_1 \\
F_{TB} = P_2 - T_2 \\
T. \alpha = T = T_1 \cdot r_1 - T_2 \cdot r_2
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
m_A \cdot a_A + T_1 = m_A \cdot g \\
-m_B \cdot a_B + T_2 = m_B \cdot g \end{cases}$$

$$T. \alpha = T_1 \cdot r_1 + T_2 \cdot r_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} m_{A} \cdot \alpha \cdot r_{1} + T_{1} = m_{A} \cdot q \\ -m_{B} \cdot \alpha \cdot r_{2} + T_{2} = m_{B} \cdot q \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha + T_{1} = 2 \cdot q \\ -0.36 \cdot \alpha + T_{2} = 1.8 \cdot q \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -0.36 \cdot \alpha + T_{2} = 1.8 \cdot q \\ 1.7 \cdot \alpha - T_{1} \cdot r_{1} + T_{2} \cdot r_{2} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1.7 \cdot \alpha - T_{1} \cdot x_{1} + T_{2} \cdot x_{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

(3)
$$\begin{cases} T_1 \approx 16,9 \text{ N} \\ T_2 \approx 18,6 \text{ N} \end{cases}$$
 Resposta
$$\alpha \approx 2,74 \text{ rad/s}$$

Pergunta 1/2

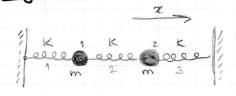
obter equação do movimento do 0(t)

equação diferencial: 0 + a . 0 = 0 (para pequenas ángulas seno 20)

Assim, chegamos a
$$\Theta(t) = a \cdot \cos(\omega_0 \cdot t) + b \cdot \sin(\omega_0 \cdot t) =$$

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Através des condições iniciais: la line de l
              • \theta(0) = 0, 9 \Leftrightarrow a. \cos(4.95.0) + b. \sin(4.95.0) = 0, 1 \iff a = 0, 1
                                                                                                                                                 · & (+) = - 4,95.a. sen (4,95.t) + 4,95.b. cos (4,95.t) = 1
              6 0(0) = -4,95. a. sen (4,95 x 0) + 4,95 x b x cos (4,95 x 0) €
            () -0,02 = 4,95.b () b = -0,04
                                                                                                                                                                                           Assim sendo, temos que a equação do movimento do
péndulo O(t) será:
                   0(t) = 0,1. cos (4,95.t) - 0,04. sen (4,95.t)
           Resposta
 Pergunta 314
                                                                                                                                     · Fo = 6x 17 × 1x10-3 x 1,5x10-3x v=
· despera = 3 x 10-3 (m)
 m esferc = 5 x 10-4 (Kg)
                                                                                                                                           = 2,83 × 10-5. V (N)
  K mola = 5 x 10-2 (N/m)
· nagua = 1 x (0-3 (N.s. m-2)
  noscilações = ? < A = 1. Ao
                                                                                                                                equação diferencial da oscilação:
                                                                                                                                     m. x = - b. x - K.x (=)
                                                                                                                           \Leftrightarrow \mathring{\chi} = - \underbrace{b}_{m} \cdot \mathring{\chi} - \underbrace{k}_{m} \cdot \chi
      • \omega_0 = \frac{1}{K} = \frac{5 \times 10^{-2}}{5 \times 10^{-4}} = 10 (\text{red/s})
     · w = wo. 1 - (b) 2 ~ 10 rad s-1
                                                                                                                                            • T = 2\hat{\Pi} = \hat{\Pi} (s)
                                                                                                                                               - 0,0283.n.T = 1 (=)
             Seja n o número de oscilações:
             • \chi(n,T) = \chi(0) \Leftrightarrow \chi(n,T) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda \cdot e
    (5) 0,0283. n. T = \ln(2) (5) n = \ln(2) 2 39 oscilações 0,0283 \times \frac{\pi}{5}
                                                                                                                                                                    Resposta
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Pergunta 5/6



a) equações diferenciais que determinam o movimento da das duas massas

Considerando o sentido positivo dos deslocamentos para a direita, podemos representar as forças da seguinte forma:





F1 = - K. 261

Como a força F_2 afeta os dois movimentos e considerando que $\varkappa_2 \neq \varkappa_1$, ou seja, há deslocamento:

$$F_2 = K \cdot |x_2 - x_1|$$

Assim serdo, pela segunda lei de Newton:

$$\begin{cases} m. \, \mathring{x}_{1}^{2} = -k. \, \chi_{1} + k. \, (\chi_{2} - \chi_{1}) & \begin{cases} m. \, \mathring{x}_{1}^{2} + k. \, \chi_{1} - k. \, (\chi_{2} - \chi_{1}) = 0 \\ m. \, \mathring{x}_{2}^{2} = -k. \, \chi_{2} - k. \, (\chi_{2} - \chi_{1}) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} m. \, \mathring{x}_{1}^{2} + k. \, \chi_{2} + k. \, (\chi_{2} - \chi_{1}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} m \cdot \mathring{\chi}_1 + 2 \cdot \chi_1 \cdot K - K \cdot \chi_2 = 0 \\ m \cdot \mathring{\chi}_2 + 2 \cdot \chi_2 \cdot K - K \cdot \chi_1 = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{Resposta}}$$

b) Através da alínea anterior temos que, a solução das equações diferenciais acima será:

•
$$\chi_1 = A \cdot e^{i \cdot x \cdot t} \Rightarrow \hat{\chi}_1(t) = - x^2 \cdot A \cdot e^{i \cdot x \cdot t}$$

Substituinab temos que:

$$\left(-\alpha^{2}, A, e^{i.x.t} - \frac{K}{m}, \left(B, e^{i.x.t} - A, e^{i.x.t}\right) + \frac{K}{m}, A, e^{i.x.t} = 0\right)$$

$$-\alpha^{2} \cdot \beta \cdot e^{i \cdot \alpha \cdot t} + \frac{K}{m} \cdot \left(\beta \cdot e^{i \cdot \alpha \cdot t} - A \cdot e^{i \cdot \alpha \cdot t}\right) + \frac{K}{m} \cdot \beta \cdot e^{i \cdot \alpha \cdot t} = 0$$

$$\left(\left(-\alpha^2 + \frac{2 \cdot K}{m} \right) \cdot A - \frac{K}{m} \cdot B = 0 \right)$$

$$\left(-\alpha^2 + \frac{2 \cdot K}{m} \right) \cdot B - \frac{K}{m} \cdot A = 0$$

$$\left(-\alpha^2 + \frac{2 \cdot K}{m} \right) \cdot B - \frac{K}{m} \cdot A = 0$$

$$\left(-\alpha^2 + \frac{2 \cdot K}{m} \right) \cdot B = 0$$

$$\left(-\alpha^2 + \frac{2 \cdot K}{m} \right) \cdot B - \frac{K}{m} \cdot A = 0$$

$$\left(-\alpha^2 + \frac{2 \cdot K}{m} \right) \cdot B = 0$$

$$\left(-\alpha^2 + \frac{2 \cdot K}{m} \right) \cdot B - \frac{K}{m} \cdot A = 0$$

Como não pretendemos que esta equação tenha uma soloção não trivial, a matriz deve ser singular, pelo que o seu determinante deve ser zero:

$$\det\begin{pmatrix} \alpha^2 - 2\kappa \\ m \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^2 - 2\kappa \\ m \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \kappa^2 - 2\kappa \\ m \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \kappa^2 - 2\kappa \\ m \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \kappa^2 - 2\kappa \\ m \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \kappa^2 - 2\kappa \\ m \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \kappa^2 - 2\kappa \\ m \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \kappa^2 - 2\kappa \\ m \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \kappa^2 - 2\kappa \\ m \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \kappa^2 - 2\kappa \\ m \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \kappa^2 - 2\kappa \\ m \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \kappa^2 - 2\kappa \\ m \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \kappa^2 - 2\kappa \\ m \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \kappa^2 - 2\kappa \\ m \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \kappa^2 - 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(=)
$$\alpha_1^2 = \frac{3.1}{m} \times \alpha_2^2 = \frac{1}{m} \approx \infty$$

$$(3) \alpha_1 = \sqrt{\frac{3K}{m}} \quad \sqrt{\alpha_2} = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}}$$

$$L_3$$
 Se $\alpha_1 = \sqrt{3K}$

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{3.K - 2.K}{m} \right) \cdot A + \frac{K}{m} \cdot B = 0 \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{3.K - 2.K}{m} \right) \cdot A + \frac{K}{m} \cdot B = 0 \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{3.K - 2.K}{m} \right) \cdot A + \frac{K}{m} \cdot B = 0 \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \left(\frac{K}{m} \right) - \frac{2K}{m} \end{bmatrix}, A + \frac{K}{m}, B = 0 \\
m + \frac{K}{m} + \frac{K}{m}, B = 0 \\
m + \frac{K}{m} + \frac{K}{m}, B = 0 \\
m + \frac{K}{m} + \frac{K}{m}, B = 0$$

Pergunta 9/10:

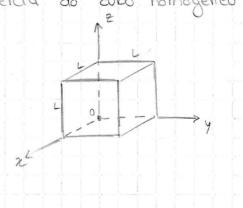
Pretendemos calcular a matriz de inércia do cubo homogéneo de aresta L e massa m

•
$$J_{xx} = \stackrel{\circ}{p} \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1} (y^{2} + z^{2}) dz =$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot p \cdot b^{5} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot M \cdot b^{2}$$

•
$$I_{xy} = -\rho \int_{0}^{L} x \, dx \int_{0}^{L} y \, dy \int_{0}^{L} dz =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \rho \cdot b^{5} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot M \cdot b^{2}$$



Sabemos também, pela Teorema dos eixos perpendiculares:

$$I = H, b^{2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (Kg · m²)

Resposta