

Formulário de Física EE

$$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$m_{a} = 1,673 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} \qquad m_{e} = 1,675 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} \qquad m_{e} = 9,1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \qquad N_{A} = 6,022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1} + 10^{-10} \text{ kg}$$

$$\frac{a}{\text{sen}\alpha} = \frac{b}{\text{sen}\beta} = \frac{c}{\text{senv}}$$

$$m_n=1,675x10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$m_e = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

$$N_A = 6,022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\frac{a}{\text{sen}\alpha} = \frac{b}{\text{sen}\beta} = \frac{c}{\text{sen}\gamma}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2 \ a \ b \cos \gamma$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{u}} = \frac{\vec{\mathbf{F}}}{|\vec{\mathbf{F}}|}$$

$$\frac{a}{sen\alpha} = \frac{b}{sen\beta} = \frac{c}{sen\gamma} \qquad c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2 \ a \ b \cos \gamma \qquad \hat{u} = \frac{\vec{F}}{|\vec{F}|} \qquad \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB \cos \theta = A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z$$

Mov retilíneo (aceleração não é constante)

$$v - v_0 = \int_{t_0}^{t} a dt$$
 $x - x_0 = \int_{t_0}^{t} v dt$

$$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$v = v_o + at$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = x(t)\hat{i} + y(t)\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{v}_{\text{média}} = \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$$

$$\vec{a}_{med} = \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t}$$

$$\vec{v}_{m edia} = \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t}$$
 $\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$ $\vec{a}_{m ed} = \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t}$ $\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2}$

 $\text{Lançamento de projéctreis } \begin{cases} x = x_{_0} + v_{_{0x}}t & + \frac{1}{2}a_{_x}t^2 \\ y = y_{_0} + v_{_{0y}}t + \frac{1}{2}a_{_y}t^2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} v_{_X} = v_{_{0x}} + a_{_x}t \\ v_{_y} = v_{_{0y}} + a_{_y}t \end{cases}$

$$\mathbf{a}_{t} = \vec{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{u}}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{u}}_{t} = \frac{\vec{\mathbf{v}}}{\mathbf{v}}$$

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 $\vec{\mathbf{a}} = \vec{\mathbf{a}}_{t} + \vec{\mathbf{a}}_{n}$ $\mathbf{a}_{t} = \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt}$ $\mathbf{a}_{n} = \frac{\mathbf{v}^{2}}{\mathbf{R}}$

$$a_t = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$a_n = \frac{V^2}{R}$$

 $\mbox{Movimento circular } T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \qquad \mbox{ } f = 1/T \qquad \qquad \omega = 2\pi f \qquad \qquad s = R\theta \qquad \qquad v = \omega R \qquad \qquad a_{t} = R\alpha$

$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

$$s=R\theta$$

$$a_{t} = R\alpha$$

$$\alpha(t) = \frac{d\omega}{dt}$$
 $\omega - \omega_o = \int_{t_o}^t \alpha dt$

$$\omega(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\theta - \theta_o = \int_{t_0}^{t} \omega \, dt = \omega_o + \int_{t_0}^{t} \alpha \, dt$$

$$\alpha(t) = \frac{d\omega}{dt} \qquad \omega - \omega_o = \int_{t_0}^t \alpha \, dt \qquad \qquad \omega(t) = \frac{d\theta}{dt} \qquad \theta - \theta_o = \int_{t_0}^t \omega \, dt = \omega_o + \int_{t_0}^t \alpha \, dt$$

$$\alpha \text{ constante} \begin{cases} \omega = \omega_o + \alpha \, t \\ \theta = \theta_o + \omega_o t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \, t^2 \end{cases}$$

Mov. Relativo
$$\begin{cases} \vec{v}_{B/A} = \vec{v}_B - \vec{v}_A \\ \vec{v}_{A/B} = \vec{v}_A - \vec{v}_B \end{cases}$$

Mov. Relativo
$$\begin{cases} \vec{v}_{B/A} = \vec{v}_B - \vec{v}_A \\ \vec{v}_{A/B} = \vec{v}_A - \vec{v}_B \end{cases} \qquad \vec{V}_{\text{objecto/Terra}} = \vec{V}_{\text{objecto/ref.móvel}} + \vec{V}_{\text{ref.móvel/Terra}}$$

$$F_R = ma = \frac{dp}{dt}$$

$$F_g = m g$$

$$p=mv \hspace{1cm} F_{R} = ma = \frac{dp}{dt} \hspace{1cm} F_{g} = m \ g \hspace{1cm} \sum \vec{F}_{i} = m\vec{a} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sum F_{ix} = ma_{x} \\ \sum F_{iy} = ma_{y} \end{cases}$$

$$W = \int_{\vec{r}_A}^{\vec{r}_B} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$W_{a\rightarrow b} = \Delta E$$

$$W_{\text{força conservativa}} = -\Delta E$$

$$W = \int_{\vec{r}_{A}}^{\vec{r}_{B}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \qquad \qquad W_{a \rightarrow b} = \Delta E_{c} \qquad \qquad W_{força\ conservativa} = -\Delta E_{p} \qquad \qquad W_{Fa} = \Delta E_{mec} \qquad E_{c} = \frac{1}{2} m v^{2}$$

$$E_{p \text{ elas}} = \frac{1}{2}Kx^2 \qquad \qquad E_{p \text{ grav}} = mgh \qquad \qquad F_n = \frac{mv^2}{R}$$

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$$F_n = \frac{mv^2}{R}$$

$$F_t = ma_t$$

$$E_{\text{mec}} = E_{\text{c}} + E_{\text{p grav}} + E_{\text{p elas}}$$

$$dW = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = F.ds.\cos\theta = F_t.ds$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \vec{\mathbf{F}} \cdot \mathbf{\bar{v}}$$

$$P_m = \frac{W}{\Lambda t}$$

$$dW = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = F.ds.\cos\theta = F_t.ds \qquad P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} \qquad P_m = \frac{W}{\Delta t} \qquad \eta = \frac{Trabalho realizado pela máquina}{Energia fornecida à máquina}$$

$$F_a = \mu R_N$$

$$\vec{I} = \vec{F}\Delta t = m \cdot \Delta \vec{v}$$

Colisão elástica numa dimensão (2 corpos) $m_1 V_{1i} + m_2 V_{2i} = m_1 V_{1f} + m_2 V_{2f}$

$$v_{1i} + v_{1f} = v_{2f} + v_{2i}$$

$$m_1 V_{1i} + m_2 V_{2i} = m_1 V_{1f} + m_2 V_{1f}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{1i} + \mathbf{v}_{1f} = \mathbf{v}_{2f} + \mathbf{v}_{2i}$$
 ou $\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{m}_1 \mathbf{v}_{1i}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{m}_2 \mathbf{v}_{2i}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{m}_1 \mathbf{v}_{1f}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{m}_1 \mathbf{v}_{1f}^2$



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Colisão a duas dimensões

$$\vec{p}_{f} = \vec{p}_{i}$$

$$\begin{cases} (P_{x})_{antes} = (P_{x})_{depois} \\ (P_{y})_{antes} = (P_{y})_{depois} \end{cases}$$
 se elástica $E_{cf} = E_{ci}$

$$E_{cf} = E_{c}$$

Sistemas com massa variável

$$v_{\rm f} - v_{\rm 0} = v_{\rm e} \ln \frac{M_{\rm 0}}{M_{\rm f}}$$

$$v_f - v_0 = v_e \ln \frac{M_0}{M_f}$$
 $F_{propulsora} = M \frac{dv}{dt} = -v_e \frac{dM}{dt}$

Centro de massa de um sistema de partículas $x_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i x_i$ $y_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i y_i$ $z_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i z_i$

Movimentos de um sistema de partículas

$$\vec{v}_{\text{CM}} = \frac{d\vec{r}_{\text{CM}}}{dt} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \vec{v}_i \qquad \vec{a}_{\text{CM}} = \frac{d\vec{v}_{\text{CM}}}{dt} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \vec{a}_i$$

mov. oscilatório

$$x(t) = A.\sin(\omega_0 t + \phi)$$

$$x(t) = A.\sin(\omega_0 t + \phi)$$
 $v(t) = A\omega_0.\cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$ $a(t) = -\omega_0^2.x$

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$$F_{al} = -kx$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}}$$

$$_{\text{nética}} = \frac{1}{2}K \cdot \left[A^2 - x^2\right]$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}} \qquad E_{cinética} = \frac{1}{2}K \cdot \left[A^2 - x^2\right] \qquad \theta(t) = \theta_m \operatorname{sen}(\omega_0 t + \phi_0) \qquad \qquad \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}$$

$$F_a = -c.v$$

$$x = A_0 \cdot e^{-\gamma t} \cdot sen(\omega \cdot t + \varphi)$$
 $A = A_0 \cdot e^{-\gamma t}$

$$A = A_0$$
, $e^{-\gamma t}$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2} = \sqrt{K/m - c^2/4m^2}$$

Sobreposição de dois MHS

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} x_1 = A_1 \operatorname{sen}(\omega t + \alpha_1)$$

$$\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{x}$$

$$A^{2} = A_{1}^{2} + A_{2}^{2} + 2A_{1}A_{2}\cos(\alpha_{1} - \alpha_{2})$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = A_1 \operatorname{sen}(\omega t + \alpha_1) \\ x_2 = A_2 \operatorname{sen}(\omega t + \alpha_2) \end{cases} \qquad x(t) = x_1 + x_2 = A \operatorname{sen}(\omega t + \alpha) \qquad A^2 = A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2 \cos(\alpha t) \\ tg\alpha = \frac{A_1 \operatorname{sen}(\alpha_1 + A_2 \operatorname{sen}(\alpha_2))}{A_1 \cos(\alpha_1 + A_2 \cos(\alpha_2))} \end{cases}$$

Propagação de uma onda

$$y(x,t) = A.sen(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$
 $v = \frac{\lambda}{T} = \frac{1}{2}$

y(x,t) = A.sen(kx -
$$\varpi$$
 t) $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ $v = \frac{\lambda}{T} = f\lambda$ $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$ (número de onda)

 $\Delta \varphi = 2\pi (\Delta x/\lambda)$

$$y = y_1 + y_2 = y_0 \sin(kx - \omega t) + y_0 \sin(kx - \omega t + \delta)$$

$$y = 2y_0 \cos(-\frac{\delta}{2}) \cdot \sin(kx - \omega t + \frac{\delta}{2})$$

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$$\mu = \frac{m}{\ell}$$

$$\mu = \frac{m}{\ell} \qquad \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{\tau}{\mu}} \qquad \quad \lambda = \frac{2\ell}{n}$$

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Ondas sonoras

$$\Delta p = \Delta p_m sen(kx - \omega t + \phi)$$

Ondas sonoras
$$\Delta p = \Delta p_m sen(kx - \omega t + \phi) \qquad I = \frac{P}{A} \qquad \beta = (10 \ dB) \cdot \log \left(\frac{I}{I_0}\right) \quad I_0 = 1 \times 10^{-12} \text{ W/m}^2$$

Efeito Doppler

$$f_{\text{obs}} = f_{\text{fonte}} \frac{\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{V_{\text{som}}}}{V_{\text{som}}}}{1 \pm \frac{V_{\text{fonte}}}{V_{\text{fonte}}}}$$

$$tg^2\theta + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta}$$

$$\sin \theta_1 + \sin \theta_2 = 2\cos \frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$