$$W_{12} = \frac{m}{2} \left(U_2^2 - U_1^2 \right) = \frac{m}{2} \left(-|5^2 \right)$$

$$W_{12} = -U_2 + U_1 = mg \left(-Z_2 + |5 \right)$$

$$Z_2 = |5 + \frac{|5^2|}{2g} = 26.48 \text{ m}$$

aula 14. 21 de abril

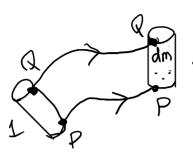
O trabalho realizado por uma força conservativa é igual à diminuição da energia potencial associada.

TEOREMA DO TRABALHO E A ENERGIA MECÂNICA

$$\begin{aligned} W_{12}(\vec{F}_{res}) &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} W_{12}(\vec{F}_{ext}) = E_{c_2} - E_{c_1} \\ &\stackrel{\frown}{=} \sum_{i=1}^{n} W_{12}(\vec{F}_{cons.}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} W_{12}(\vec{F}_{n.cons.}) = E_{c_2} - E_{c_1} \\ &\stackrel{\frown}{=} (U_1 - U_2)_i + W_{12}(\vec{nao} \cos s_i) = E_{c_2} - E_{c_1} \\ &U &= U_2 + U_2 + \cdots = \text{energia potencial total} \\ &W_{12}(\vec{nao} \cos s_i) = E_{c_2} - E_{c_1} + U_2 - U_1 \\ &\text{defini} \ \vec{qao} : E_m &= E_{c_1} + U_2 - E_{c_1} \\ &\stackrel{\frown}{=} W_{12}(\vec{nao} \cos s_i) = E_{m_2} - E_{m_1} \end{aligned}$$

o trabalho dos forças não conservativas é igual ao aumento La energia mecânica.

ENERGIA CINÉTICA DE ROTAÇÃO



dm = massa infinitessimal no ponto

$$dW_{12}(d\vec{F}) = \frac{1}{2} (U_2^2 - U_1^2) dm$$
come resultante

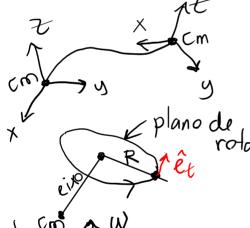
força resultante

$$W_{12}(\overline{F_{res}}) = \sum W_{12}(\overline{F_{ext}}) = \int dW_{12}(d\overline{F}) = \frac{1}{2} \int (v_2^2 - v_1^2) dm$$

$$= \underbrace{Volume}_{volume}$$

$$= \underbrace{F_{c_2} \cdot T_{c_1}}_{volume}$$

energia cinética do corpo = $E_c = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v^2 dm$



$$\overrightarrow{U}_{P} = \overrightarrow{U}_{cm} + \overrightarrow{U}_{P/cm}$$

$$\vec{U}^2 = \vec{U} \cdot \vec{U} = \vec{U}_{cm} \cdot \vec{U}_{cm} + R^2 w^2 \ell_t \cdot \ell_t \\
+ 2 R w \vec{U}_{cm} \cdot \ell_t$$

 $\omega^2 = \omega_{cm}^2 + R^2 \omega^2 + 2\omega \omega_m \cdot (R \hat{e}_t)$

$$R = \sqrt{\chi^2 + y^2} \qquad \overrightarrow{R} = \chi \overrightarrow{c} + y \overrightarrow{f}$$

$$R\hat{e}_t = -y\hat{c} + x\hat{j}$$

$$E_{c} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\text{volume}}^{2} \int_{\text{vol}}^{2} dm + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\text{vol}}^{2} R^{2} w^{2} dm + \int_{\text{vol}}^{2} (-y v_{\text{cmx}} + x v_{\text{cmy}}) w dm$$

$$E_{c} = \frac{v_{cm}^{2}}{2} \int_{\text{vol.}} \frac{dm}{dm} + \frac{w^{2}}{2} \int_{\text{vol.}} \frac{R^{2}dm}{m} - wv_{cmx} \int_{\text{vol.}} \frac{dm}{m} + wv_{cmy} \int_{\text{vol.}} x dm$$

$$\int_{\text{cm}} \frac{y_{cm} = 0}{y_{cm}} \times \frac{x_{cm} = 0}{x_{cm}}$$

$$E_{c} = \frac{1}{2} m v_{cm}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} I_{cm} w^{2}$$

$$E_{c} = \frac{1}{2} m v_{cm}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} I_{cm} w^{2}$$

$$E_c = \frac{1}{2} m V_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_{cm} W^2$$

energia cinética de translação

Tenergia cinética de ro ta ção

SISTEMAS CONSERVATIVOS

 $W_{12}(forgas nao conservativos) = 0$

$$W_{12}(\vec{F}_{res}) = W_{12}(conservativas) = U_1 - U_2$$

$$= \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \vec{F}_{res} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{s_1}^{s_2} \vec{F}_{res} \cdot \hat{e}_t ds = \int_{s_1}^{s_2} \vec{F}_t ds$$

$$\int_{S_1}^{S_2} F_t ds = U_1 - U_2 \implies U \in -primitive de F_t$$

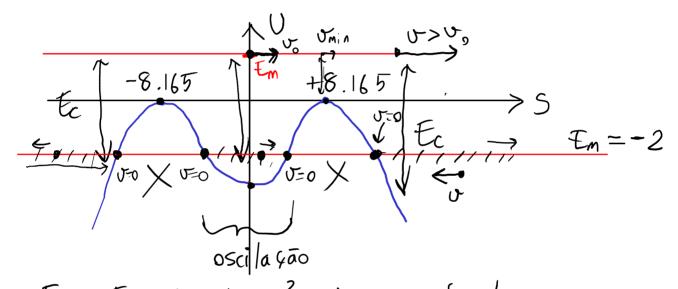
$$(=)$$
 $F_{t} = -\frac{dU}{dS}$

(=) $F_{t} = -\frac{dU}{ds}$ Ue F_{t} são funções de s (posição na trajetória)

Exemplo: problema 1.8
$$a_t = -4s(1+ks^2)$$

 $F_t = m a_t = -4ms(1+ks^2)$ (siste ma conservative)
 $U = -\int F_t ds = 4m \int s(1+ks^2) ds$

alinea c: k=-0.015



$$E_{m} = E_{c} + U = \frac{1}{2}mv^{2} + U = constant$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^{2} = E_{m} - U \ge 0 \implies E_{m} \ge U$$

Se $E_m = -2$, o objeto não pode estar ende $E_m \angle U$ onde $E_m = U \implies E_c = 0 \implies V = 0$

