

# 1 P prof

**Derivació analítica**

(teoria i exercicis)

+

**Derivació geomètrica**

(exercicis)

+

**Components intrínseqües**

(exercicis)

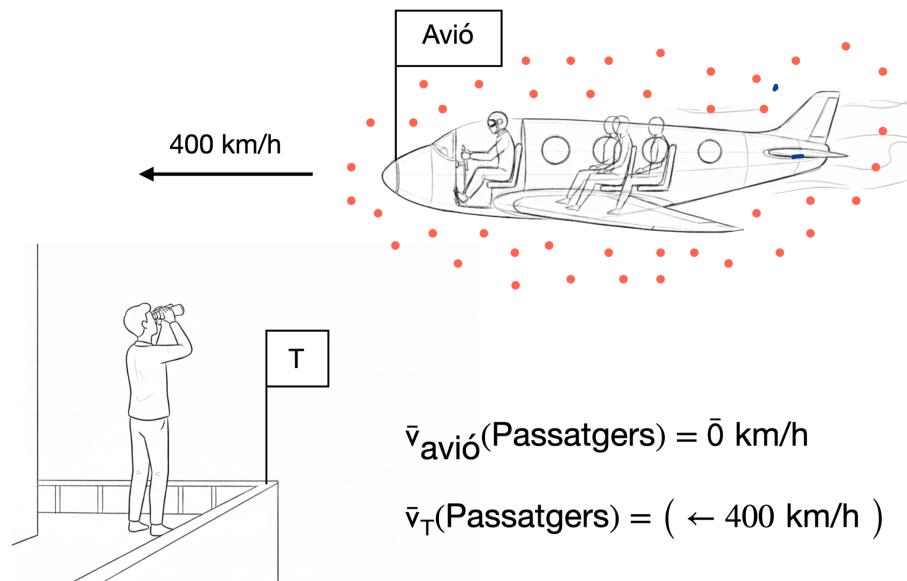
Lluís Ros

<https://lluisros.github.io/mecanica>

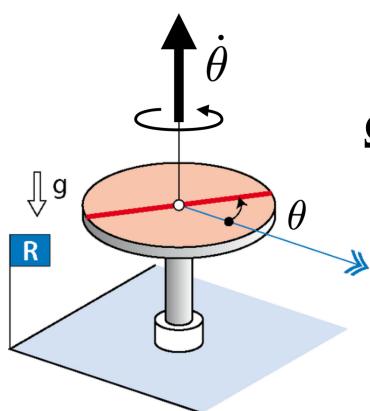
2025-26 Q2

Recordem:

### Referència

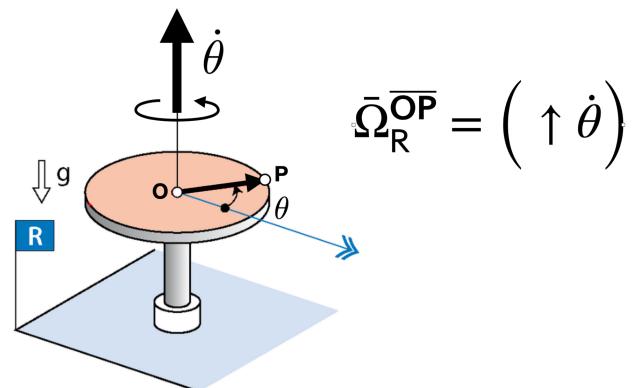


### Vel. angular d'un sòlid (en rotació simple)



$$\bar{\Omega}_T^{\text{Plat}} = (\uparrow \dot{\theta})$$

### Vel. angular d'un vector (en rotació simple)



També heu vist derivació geomètrica de vectors

Aquí: derivació analítica

Cami + ràpid quan el vector es mou de manera general

Repr. analítica d'un vec.

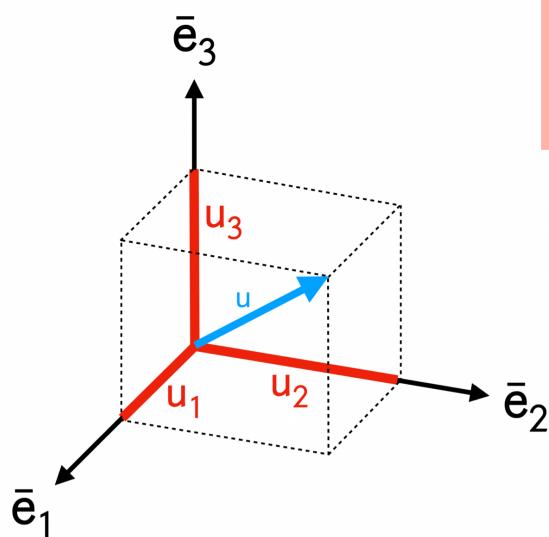
$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} u \\ \rightarrow \end{matrix} \right\}_B = \sum_{i=1}^3 u_i \bar{e}_i = \left\{ \begin{matrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{matrix} \right\}_B$$

Indica  $\vec{u}$  expr. en base  $B$

Not. + compacta

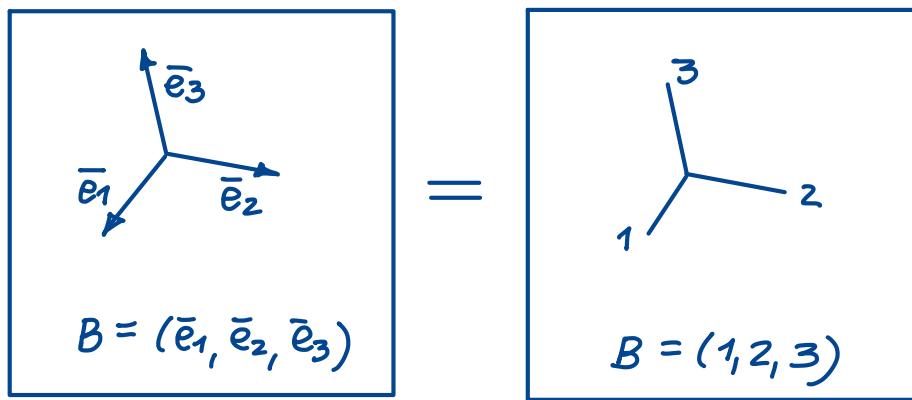
Per treballar analíticament, triem una base ...

$$B = (\bar{e}_1, \bar{e}_2, \bar{e}_3)$$



$\bar{e}_i$  = "versors"  
 $u_i$  = "components"

Sempre triarem B dextrògira

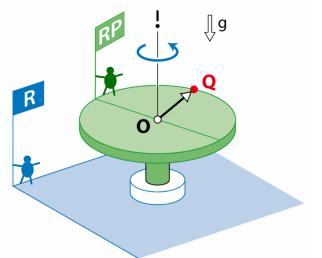


### Derivació analítica

$$\bar{u} = \sum_{i=1}^3 u_i \bar{e}_i$$

$$\left\{ \frac{d\bar{u}}{dt} \right\}_B = \sum_{i=1}^3 \dot{u}_i \bar{e}_i + u_i \left[ \frac{d\bar{e}_i}{dt} \right]_R =$$

P.q.  $\cdot \left[ \frac{d\bar{e}_i}{dt} \right]_R ?$



$$\left[ \frac{d\bar{e}_i}{dt} \right]_R = \bar{\Omega}_R \bar{e}_i \times \bar{e}_i = \bar{\Omega}_R^B \times \bar{e}_i$$

$$\forall i \quad \bar{\Omega}_R \bar{e}_i = \bar{\Omega}_R^B$$

derivació geomètrica

$$= \sum_{i=1}^3 \dot{u}_i \bar{e}_i + u_i (\bar{\Omega}_R^B \times \bar{e}_i) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^3 \dot{u}_i \bar{e}_i + \bar{\Omega}_R^B \times (u_i \bar{e}_i) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^3 \dot{u}_i \bar{e}_i + \bar{\Omega}_R^B \times \sum_{i=1}^3 u_i \bar{e}_i =$$

## Fórmula derivació analítica

$$\left\{ \frac{d\bar{u}}{dt} \right\}_B = \left\{ \begin{matrix} \dot{u}_1 \\ \dot{u}_2 \\ \dot{u}_3 \end{matrix} \right\} + \left\{ \bar{\Omega}_R^B \right\}_B \times \left\{ \bar{u} \right\}_B$$

[Derivada de les components]      [Omega de la base]      [Vec sense derivar]

||>

$\frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \bar{u} \right\}_B$

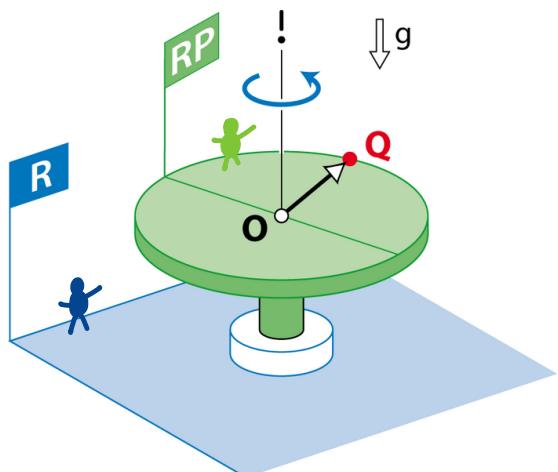
## Producte vectorial

$$\left\{ \bar{u} \right\}_B \times \left\{ \bar{v} \right\}_B = \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{Bmatrix} \times \begin{Bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} u_2 v_3 - u_3 v_2 \\ u_3 v_1 - u_1 v_3 \\ u_1 v_2 - u_2 v_1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

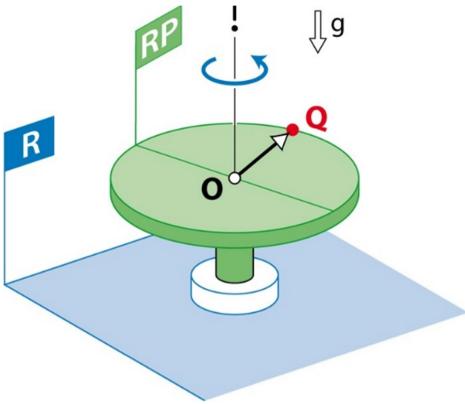
$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} i & j & k \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{array} \right|$$

Cofactors de  
*i, j, k*

FAQ : Per què escrivim  $\frac{d\bar{u}}{dt} \Big|_R$  ?



Pq el ritme de canvi d'un vec. depèn des d'on l'avaluem.



La plataforma (RP) gira respecte del terra (R).

Mitjançant la derivada analítica, calcula:

$$\bar{v}_R(Q), \bar{a}_R(Q), \bar{\alpha}_R^{RP}.$$

$$\bar{v}_R(Q) \text{ i } \bar{a}_R(Q)$$

Vec. pos de Q a R?

$\bar{OQ}$  es adient ( $O$  fix a R)

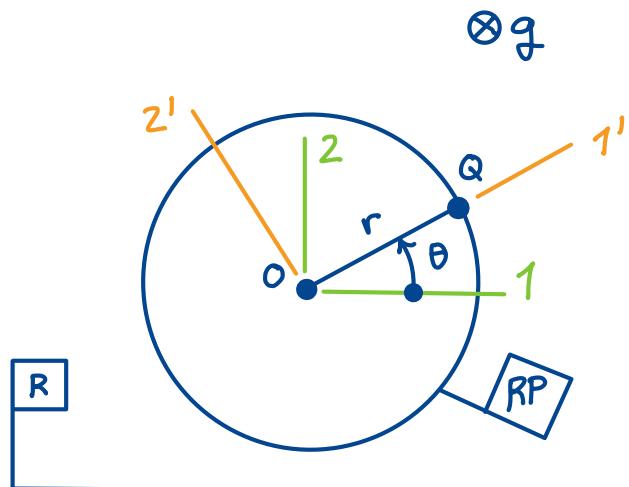
2 bases naturals:

$$B = (1, 2, 3)$$

d'or. fixa a T

$$B' = (1', 2', 3')$$

d'or. fixa a RP



En base B

$$\{\bar{OQ}\}_B = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \theta \\ r \sin \theta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\{\bar{v}_R(Q)\}_B = \left\{ \frac{d\bar{OQ}}{dt} \right\}_R = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{deriv.} \\ \text{de les} \\ \text{comp.} \end{array} \right\}_B + \left\{ \bar{\Omega}_R^B \right\}_B \times \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{vec.} \\ \text{Sense} \\ \text{derivar} \end{array} \right\}_B = \begin{pmatrix} -r\dot{\theta} \sin \theta \\ r\dot{\theta} \cos \theta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\{\bar{a}_R(Q)\}_B = \left\{ \frac{d\bar{v}_R(Q)}{dt} \right\}_B = \begin{cases} -r\ddot{\theta}\sin\theta - r\dot{\theta}^2\cos\theta \\ r\ddot{\theta}\cos\theta - r\dot{\theta}^2\sin\theta \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

En base  $B'$

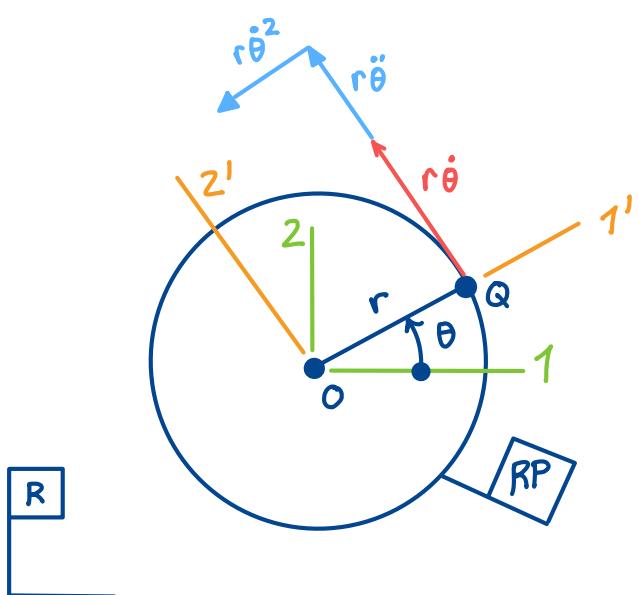
$$\{\bar{o}_Q\}_{B'} = \begin{pmatrix} r \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{\omega}_R^{B'} = (\odot \dot{\theta})$$

$$\{\bar{v}_R(Q)\}_{B'} = \left\{ \frac{d\bar{o}_Q}{dt} \right\}_{B'} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} r \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ r\dot{\theta} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (\uparrow r\dot{\theta})$$

$$\{\bar{a}_R(Q)\}_{B'} = \left\{ \frac{d\bar{v}_R(Q)}{dt} \right\}_{B'} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ r\ddot{\theta} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ r\dot{\theta} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -r\dot{\theta}^2 \\ r\ddot{\theta} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (\uparrow r\ddot{\theta}) + (\times r\dot{\theta}^2)$$

Quadren amb deriv. geomètrica:



- Base = Llenguatge per expressar vectors

- Base  $\neq$  Ref

$$\bar{\alpha}_R^{RP}$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_R^{RP} = \left. \frac{d \bar{\Omega}_R^{RP}}{dt} \right|_R = \text{Deriv. temporal de } \bar{\Omega}_R^{RP} \text{ a ref. } R$$

$$\{\bar{\Omega}_R^{RP}\}_B = \underbrace{\begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta} \end{Bmatrix}}_{(\odot\dot{\theta})} = \{\bar{\Omega}_R^{RP}\}_{B'} \leftarrow \text{Es } (\odot\ddot{\theta})$$

Derivem-la en base B:

$$\{\bar{\alpha}_R^{RP}\}_B = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \ddot{\theta} \end{Bmatrix} + \cancel{\bar{\Omega}_R^B \times \bar{\Omega}_R^{RP}} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \ddot{\theta} \end{Bmatrix} \leftarrow \text{Es } (\odot\ddot{\theta})$$

DEURES

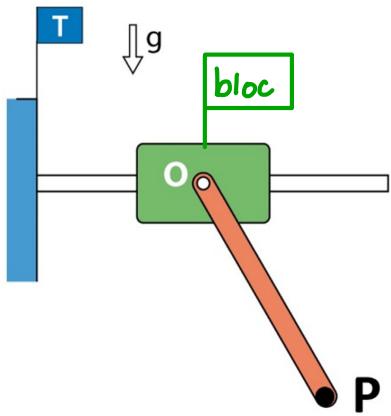
Ara en base  $B'$ :

$$\{\bar{\alpha}_R^{RP}\}_{B'} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \ddot{\theta} \end{Bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta} \end{Bmatrix}}_{\bar{\Omega}_R^{B'}} \times \underbrace{\begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta} \end{Bmatrix}}_{\bar{\Omega}_R^{RP}} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \ddot{\theta} \end{Bmatrix} \leftarrow \text{Es } (\odot\ddot{\theta})$$

(són paral·lels)

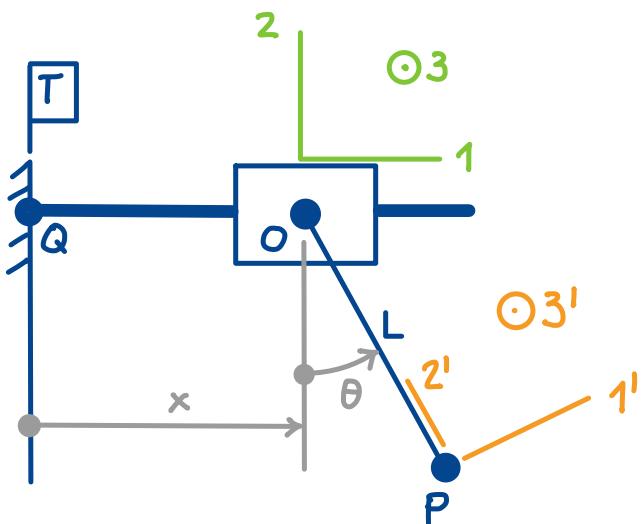
Com era  
d'esperar

En ambdues bases surt el mateix resultat,  
ja que  $\odot\dot{\theta}$  només té canvi de valor  $(\odot\ddot{\theta})$ .



El bloc es pot moure al llarg de la guia fixa a terra (T). La barra està articulada al bloc. Mitjançant la derivada analítica, calcula

$$\bar{v}_{\text{bloc}}(P), \bar{a}_{\text{bloc}}(P), \bar{v}_T(P), \bar{a}_T(P), \bar{a}_{\text{barra}}^{\text{barrat}}.$$



Dues bases "naturals":

- $B = \underbrace{(1, 2, 3)}$

d'or. fixa al bloc

- $B' = \underbrace{(1', 2', 3')}$

d'or. fixa a la barra

$$\bar{v}_{\text{bloc}}(P) \text{ i } \bar{a}_{\text{bloc}}(P)$$

En base B

$$\{\bar{OP}\}_B = \begin{Bmatrix} L \sin \theta \\ -L \cos \theta \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \xleftarrow{\text{Introduim } \theta} \quad \bar{\Omega}_{\text{bloc}}^B = \bar{0}$$

$$\{\bar{v}_{\text{bloc}}(P)\}_B = \begin{Bmatrix} L \dot{\theta} \cos \theta \\ L \ddot{\theta} \sin \theta \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \xleftarrow{\bar{\Omega}_{\text{bloc}}^B = \bar{0}} \quad \bar{\Omega}_{\text{bloc}}^B = \bar{0}$$

$$\{\bar{a}_{\text{bloc}}(P)\}_B = \begin{Bmatrix} L \ddot{\theta} \cos \theta - L \dot{\theta}^2 \sin \theta \\ L \ddot{\theta} \sin \theta + L \dot{\theta}^2 \cos \theta \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \xleftarrow{\bar{\Omega}_{\text{bloc}}^B = \bar{0}} \quad \bar{\Omega}_{\text{bloc}}^B = \bar{0}$$

En base  $B'$

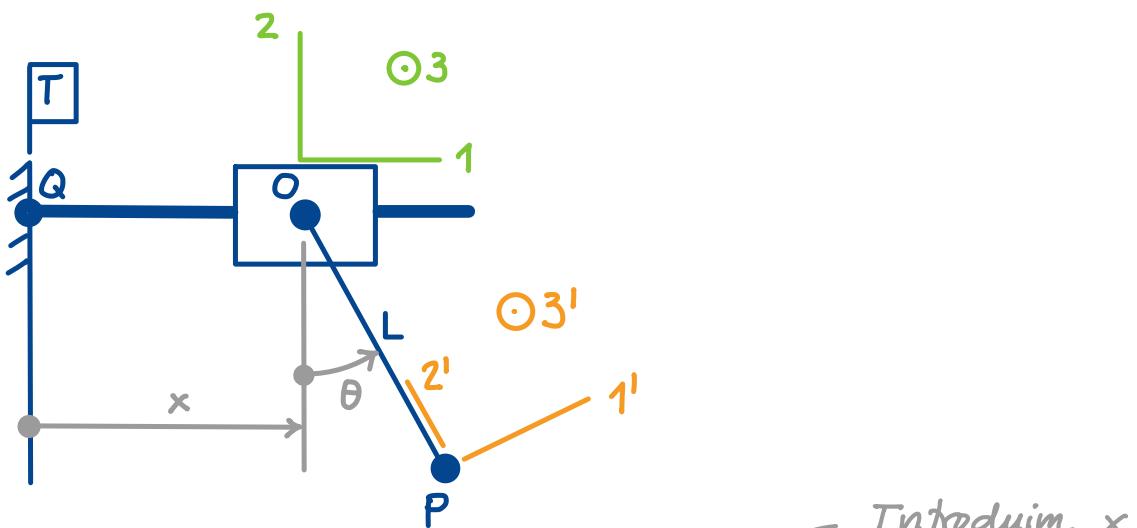
$$\{\bar{OP}\}_{B'} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ -L \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\{\bar{v}_{bloc}(P)\}_{B'} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} + \boxed{\bar{\Omega}_{bloc}^{B'}} \times \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} L\dot{\theta} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\{\bar{a}_{bloc}(P)\}_{B'} = \begin{Bmatrix} L\ddot{\theta} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} + \boxed{\bar{\Omega}_{bloc}^{B'}} \times \begin{Bmatrix} L\dot{\theta} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} L\ddot{\theta} \\ L\dot{\theta}^2 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$\bar{v}_T(P)$  i  $\bar{a}_T(P)$

En base  $B$



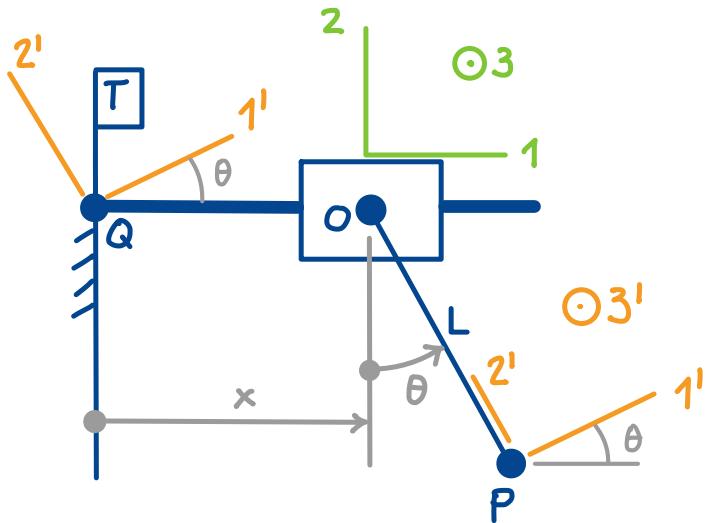
$$\{\bar{QP}\}_B = \{\bar{QO}\}_B + \{\bar{OP}\}_B =$$

$$= \begin{Bmatrix} x \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} L\sin\theta \\ -L\cos\theta \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} x + L\sin\theta \\ -L\cos\theta \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\{\bar{v}_T(P)\}_B = \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{x} + L\dot{\theta}\cos\theta \\ L\dot{\theta}\sin\theta \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \{\bar{a}_T(P)\}_B = \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{x} + L\ddot{\theta}\cos\theta - L\dot{\theta}^2\sin\theta \\ L\ddot{\theta}\sin\theta + L\dot{\theta}^2\cos\theta \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$\bar{\omega}_T = 0$

En base  $B'$



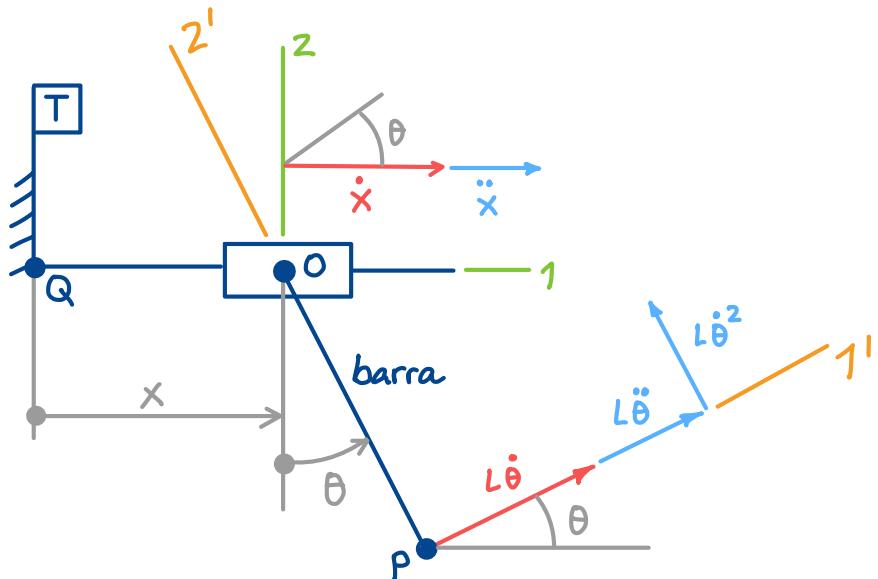
$$\{\bar{q}_P\}_{B'} = \{\bar{q}_O\}_{B'} + \{\bar{q}_P\}_{B'} =$$

$$= \begin{Bmatrix} x\cos\theta \\ -x\sin\theta \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ -L \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} x\cos\theta \\ -L-x\sin\theta \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\{\bar{v}_T(P)\}_{B'} = \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{x}\cos\theta - x\dot{\theta}\sin\theta \\ -\dot{x}\sin\theta - x\dot{\theta}\cos\theta \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta} \end{Bmatrix} \times \begin{Bmatrix} x\cos\theta \\ -L-x\sin\theta \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}}_{\begin{Bmatrix} \dot{\theta}L+x\dot{\theta}\sin\theta \\ x\dot{\theta}\cos\theta \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}} = \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{x}\cos\theta + L\dot{\theta} \\ -\dot{x}\sin\theta \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\{\bar{a}_T(P)\}_{B'} = \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{x}\cos\theta - \dot{x}\dot{\theta}\sin\theta + L\ddot{\theta} \\ -\ddot{x}\sin\theta - \dot{x}\dot{\theta}\cos\theta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}\cos\theta + L\dot{\theta} \\ -\dot{x}\sin\theta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}\dot{\theta}\sin\theta \\ \dot{x}\dot{\theta}\cos\theta + L\dot{\theta}^2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} = \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{x}\cos\theta + L\ddot{\theta} \\ -\ddot{x}\sin\theta + L\dot{\theta}^2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\bar{v}_T(P)$  i  $\bar{a}_T(P)$  obtinguts geomètricament, quadren:



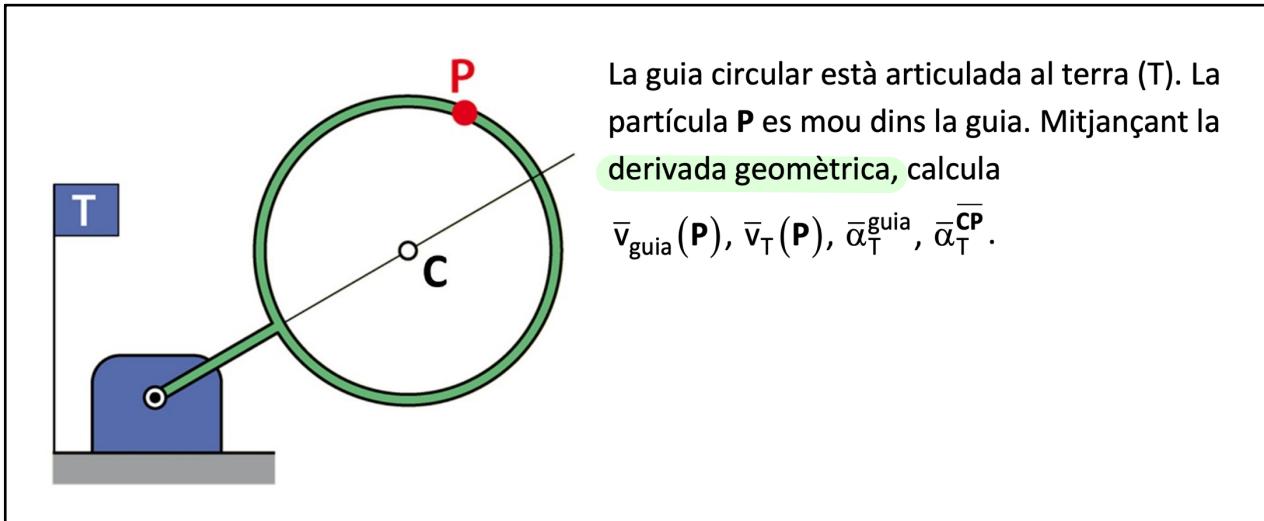
$$\bar{v}_T(P) = (\rightarrow \dot{x}) + (\rightarrow L\dot{\theta})$$

$$\bar{a}_T(P) = (\rightarrow \ddot{x}) + (\rightarrow L\ddot{\theta}) + (\nwarrow L\dot{\theta}^2)$$

$\bar{\alpha}_T^{\text{barra}}$

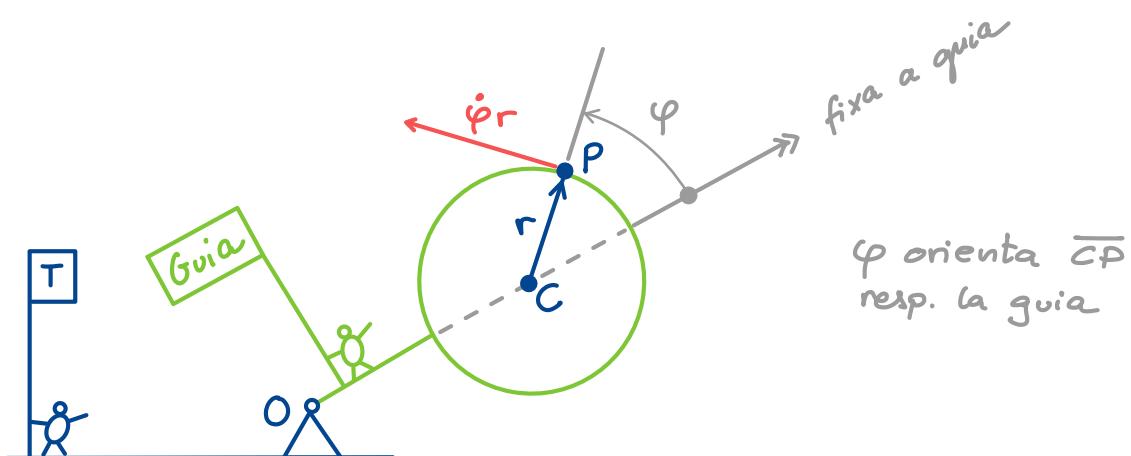
$$\{\bar{\alpha}_T^{\text{barra}}\}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\{\bar{\alpha}_T^{\text{barra}}\}_B = \left\{ \frac{d \bar{\Omega}_T}{dt} \Big|_T \right\}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \ddot{\theta} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{En } B' \text{ surt} \\ \text{igual} \end{matrix}$$



$$\bar{v}_{\text{Guia}}(P)$$

$\overline{CP}$  rec. pos. vàlid de P a ref. Guia

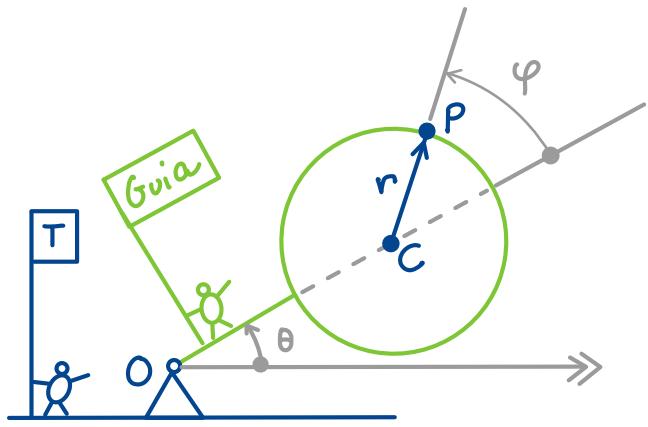


$$\bar{v}_{\text{Guia}}(P) = \left[ \frac{d \overline{CP}}{dt} \right]_{\text{Guia}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \text{canvi valor} \end{bmatrix}}_{\Omega^{\overline{CP}}_{\text{Guia}} \times \overline{CP}} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \text{canvi dir.} \end{bmatrix}}_{=}$$

$$= (\odot \dot{\varphi}) \times (\uparrow r) = (\leftarrow \dot{\varphi} r)$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_T^{\text{Guia}}$$

$$\bar{\Omega}_T^{\text{Guia}} = (\odot \dot{\theta})$$



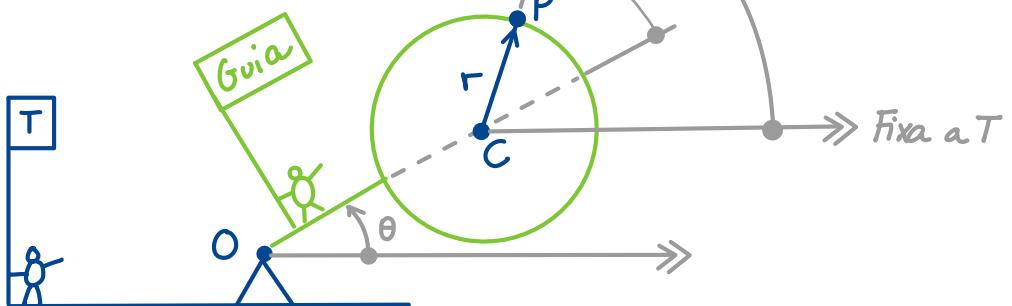
$$\bar{\alpha}_T^{\text{Guia}} = \left. \frac{d \bar{\Omega}_T^{\text{Guia}}}{dt} \right|_T =$$

$$= \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \text{canvi} \\ \text{valor} \end{bmatrix}}_{\odot \ddot{\theta}} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \text{canvi} \\ \text{dir.} \end{bmatrix}}_{\parallel \ddot{\theta}} = (\odot \ddot{\theta})$$

$\parallel \ddot{\theta}$  perquè  $\bar{\Omega}_T^{\text{Guia}}$  sempre té dir.  $\odot$

$$\bar{\alpha}_T^{\overline{CP}}$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_T^{\overline{CP}} = \left. \frac{d \bar{\Omega}_T^{\overline{CP}}}{dt} \right|_T$$



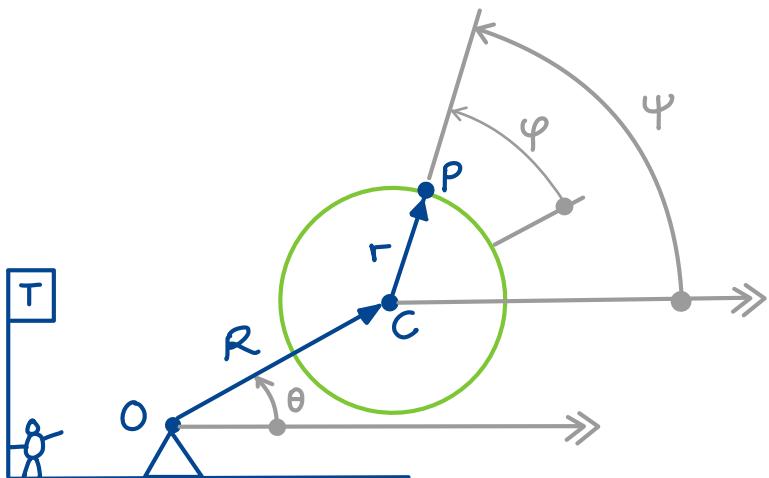
No  $\dot{\varphi}$ !

$$\bar{\Omega}_T^{\overline{CP}} = (\odot \dot{\psi}) = [\odot(\dot{\varphi} + \dot{\theta})]$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_T^{\overline{CP}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \text{canvi} \\ \text{valor} \end{bmatrix}}_{\odot \ddot{\theta}} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \text{canvi} \\ \text{direcció} \end{bmatrix}}_{\cancel{\parallel \ddot{\theta}}} = [\odot(\ddot{\varphi} + \ddot{\theta})]$$

## $\bar{v}_T(P)$

Vec. pos. adient és  $\bar{OP}$



canvia	en valor
	en dir.

Costa de derivar

Ei descomponem :

$$\bar{OP} = \underbrace{\bar{OC}}_{\text{Sols canvi de dir!}} + \bar{CP}.$$

Sols canvi de dir!

Ja podem derivar :

Només tenen canvi de dir.

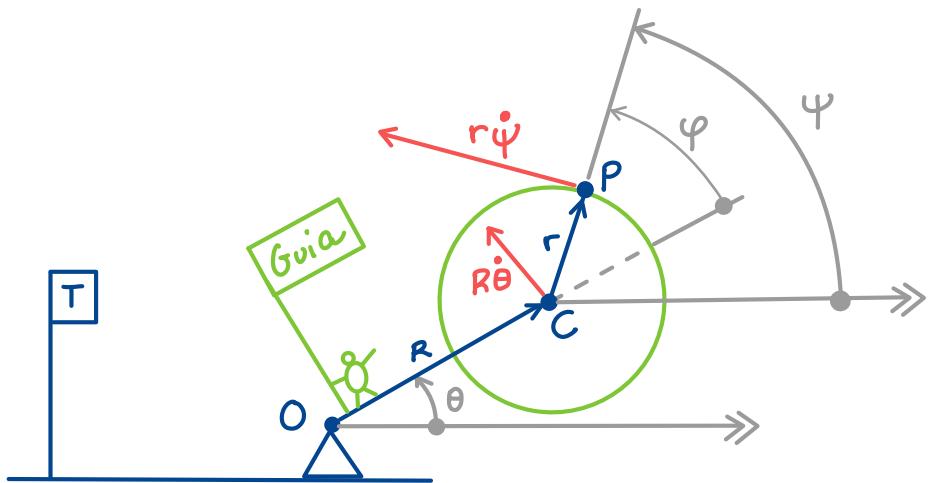
$$\boxed{\bar{v}_T(P)} = \left[ \frac{d\bar{OP}}{dt} \right]_T = \left[ \frac{d\bar{OC}}{dt} \right]_T + \left[ \frac{d\bar{CP}}{dt} \right]_T =$$

$$= \bar{\Omega}_T \bar{\dot{OC}} + \bar{\Omega}_T \bar{\dot{CP}} =$$

$$= (\circlearrowleft \dot{\theta}) \times (\leftarrow_R) + (\circlearrowleft \dot{\psi}) \times (\uparrow_r) = \\ \mathbb{L} |\bar{OC}|$$

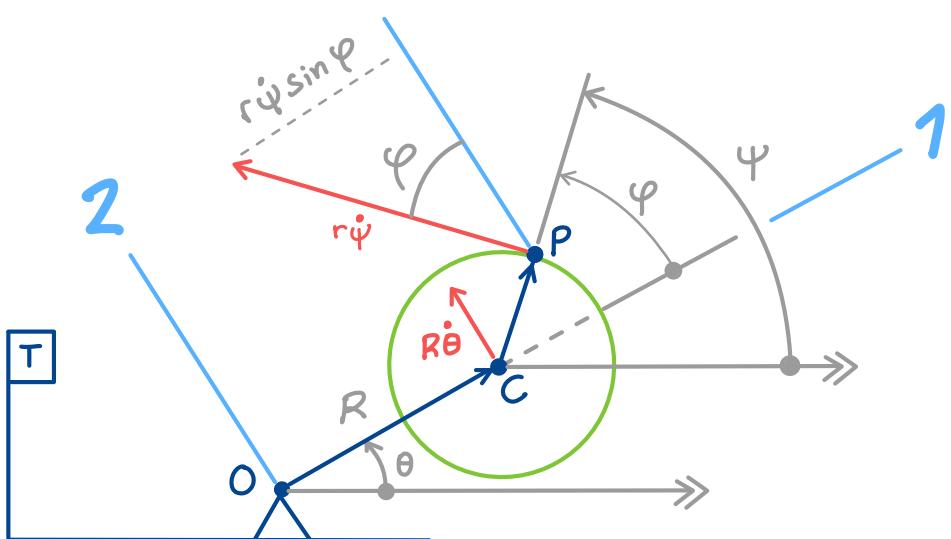
$$= (\uparrow_{R\dot{\theta}}) + (\leftarrow_{r\dot{\psi}}) \quad (\text{II})$$

Podem dibuixar els vectors  $(\uparrow R\dot{\theta})$  i  $(\leftarrow r\dot{\varphi})$ :



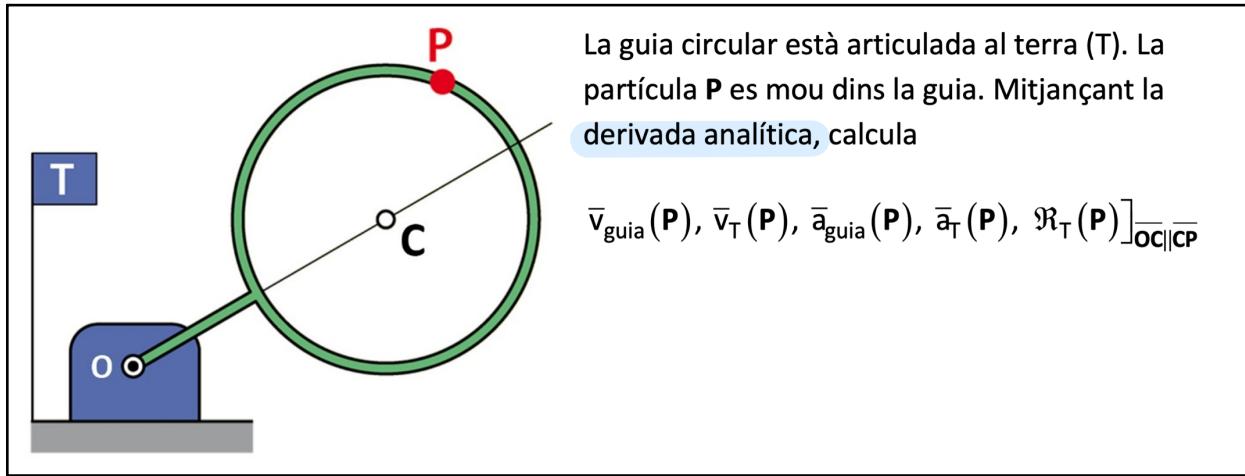
### DEURES

Podem expressar  $\vec{v}_T$  en una base vectorial  $B$ :



$$\vec{v}_T(P) = \underbrace{[ \uparrow (-r\dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi) ]}_{\text{versor de } B \text{ en dir. 1}} + \underbrace{[ \uparrow (R\dot{\theta} + r\dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi) ]}_{\text{versor de } B \text{ en dir. 2}}$$

$$\{ \vec{v}_T(P) \}_B = \begin{Bmatrix} -r\dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi \\ R\dot{\theta} + r\dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$



$\bar{v}_{\text{Guia}}(P)$

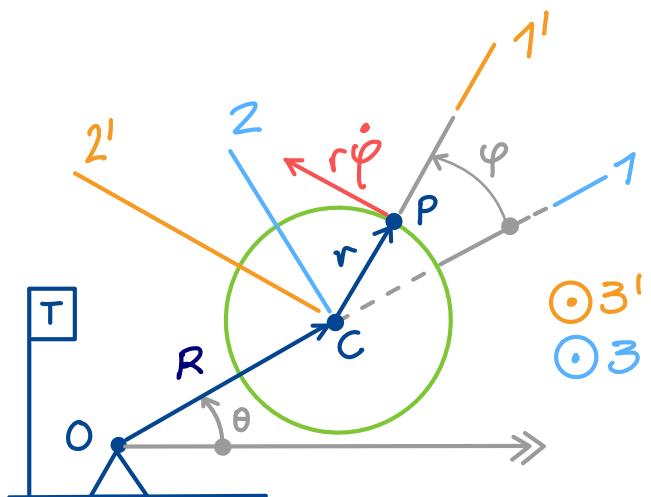
Un vec. nos. adient és  $\bar{CP}$  ( $C \in \text{Guia}$ )

$\bar{CP}$  és fàcil de projectar en  $B'$

$$B' = \underbrace{(1', 2', 3')}_{\text{D'or. fixa a } CP}$$

D'or. fixa a  $CP$

$$\{\bar{CP}\}_{B'} = \begin{Bmatrix} r \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$



$$\boxed{\{\bar{v}_{\text{Guia}}(P)\}_{B'}} = \left\{ \frac{d\bar{CP}}{dt} \right\}_{\text{Guia}} = \left\{ \frac{d\bar{CP}}{dt} \right\}_{B'} + \{\bar{\omega}_{\text{Guia}}^{B'}\}_{B'} \times \{\bar{CP}\}_{B'} =$$

$$= \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\phi} \end{Bmatrix} \times \begin{Bmatrix} r \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} = \boxed{\begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ \dot{\phi}r \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}}$$

Coincideix amb l'obtingut geomètricament

Extra: Tb podem fer els càlculs amb  $B = (1, 2, 3)$ :

$$\{\bar{CP}\}_B = \begin{Bmatrix} r \cos \varphi \\ r \sin \varphi \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$



Mateix resultat  
que (I), però en  
base B  
↓

$$\boxed{\{\bar{v}_{\text{Guia}}(P)\}_B = \left\{ \frac{d\bar{CP}}{dt} \right\}_{\text{Guia}}}_B =$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{d\bar{CP}}{dt} \right\}_B + \cancel{\{\bar{\omega}_{\text{Guia}}^B\}_B}^0 \times \{\bar{CP}\}_B = \begin{Bmatrix} -r\dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi \\ r\dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$\bar{a}_{\text{Guia}}(P)$

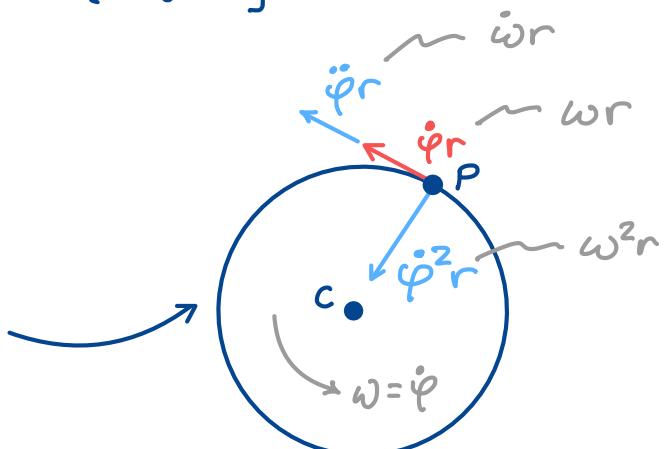
Derivem (I):

$$\{\bar{a}_{\text{Guia}}(P)\}_{B'} = \left\{ \frac{d\bar{v}_{\text{Guia}}(P)}{dt} \right\}_{\text{Guia}} \stackrel{\text{Tot en } B'}{=} \quad$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \text{derivada} \\ \text{components} \\ \bar{v}_{\text{Guia}}(P) \end{bmatrix} + \bar{\omega}_{\text{Guia}}^{B'} \times \bar{v}_{\text{Guia}}(P) =$$

$$= \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ \ddot{\varphi}r \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ \dot{\varphi} \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \times \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ \dot{\varphi}r \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} -\dot{\varphi}^2 r \\ \ddot{\varphi}r \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad (\text{II})$$

Surten les components  
intrínseqües de l'acceleració  
típiques del moviment  
circular, com era d'esperar



$\bar{v}_T(P)$

Un vec. pos. adient per a P és  $\overline{OP}$ , pq OET.

$$\overline{OP} = \overline{OC} + \overline{CP}$$

E's aconsellable

treballar en  $B$  o  $B'$  ja que faciliten la projecció de  $\overline{OC}$  i  $\overline{CP}$

respectivament. Descartem l'ús d'una base fixa a T perquè no aniria tan bé. Triem B, però B' seria bona tb:

$$\{\overline{OP}\}_B = \{\overline{OC}\}_B + \{\overline{CP}\}_B = \begin{Bmatrix} R \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} r\cos\varphi \\ r\sin\varphi \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} R+r\cos\varphi \\ r\sin\varphi \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\{\bar{v}_T(P)\}_B = \left\{ \frac{d\overline{OP}}{dt} \right\}_T = \begin{Bmatrix} \text{deriv.} \\ \text{comp.} \end{Bmatrix} + \bar{\omega}_T^B \times \begin{Bmatrix} \text{vec sense} \\ \text{derivar} \end{Bmatrix} =$$

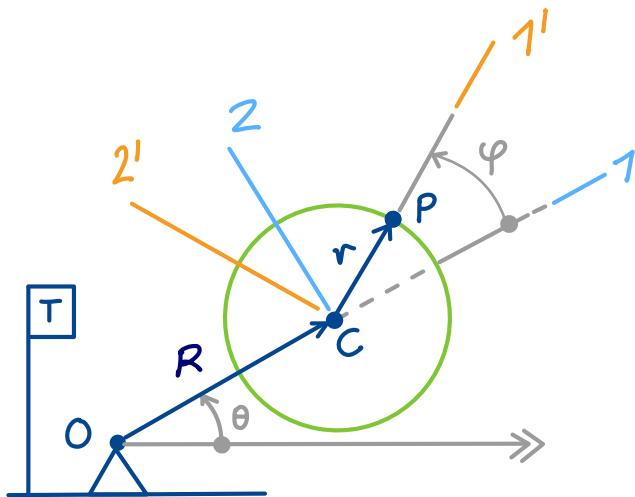
$$= \begin{Bmatrix} -r\dot{\varphi}\sin\varphi \\ r\dot{\varphi}\cos\varphi \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta} \end{Bmatrix} \times \begin{Bmatrix} R+r\cos\varphi \\ r\sin\varphi \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{Bmatrix} -r\dot{\varphi}\sin\varphi - r\dot{\theta}\sin\varphi \\ r\dot{\varphi}\cos\varphi + R\dot{\theta} + r\dot{\theta}\cos\varphi \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{Bmatrix} -r(\dot{\varphi}+\dot{\theta})\sin\varphi \\ R\dot{\theta} + r(\dot{\varphi}+\dot{\theta})\cos\varphi \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} -r\dot{\varphi}\sin\varphi \\ R\dot{\theta} + r\dot{\varphi}\cos\varphi \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad (\text{III})$$

$$\varphi + \theta = \psi \Rightarrow \dot{\varphi} + \dot{\theta} = \dot{\psi}$$

Quadra amb l'Eg. (III) de l'exercici anterior



$$B = (1, 2, 3)$$

$$B' = (1', 2', 3')$$

$$\bar{a}_T(P)$$

Derivem (III) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \{\bar{a}_T(P)\}_B &= \left\{ \frac{d \bar{v}_T(P)}{dt} \right\}_B = \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{deriv.} \\ \text{comp} \end{array} \right] + \bar{\Omega}_T^B \times \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{vec.} \\ \text{sense} \\ \text{deriv.} \end{array} \right] = \\
 &= \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -r\ddot{\psi}\sin\varphi - r\dot{\psi}\dot{\varphi}\cos\varphi \\ R\ddot{\theta} + r\ddot{\psi}\cos\varphi - r\dot{\psi}\dot{\varphi}\sin\varphi \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta} \end{array} \right\} \times \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -r\dot{\psi}\sin\varphi \\ R\dot{\theta} + r\dot{\psi}\cos\varphi \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} = \\
 &= \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -\ddot{\psi}r\sin\varphi - \dot{\varphi}r\dot{\psi}\cos\varphi - R\dot{\theta}^2 - \dot{\theta}r\dot{\psi}\cos\varphi \\ R\ddot{\theta} + r\ddot{\psi}\cos\varphi - \dot{\varphi}r\dot{\psi}\sin\varphi - \dot{\theta}r\dot{\psi}\sin\varphi \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} = \\
 &= \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -\ddot{\psi}r\sin\varphi - (\dot{\varphi} + \dot{\theta})r\dot{\psi}\cos\varphi - R\dot{\theta}^2 \\ R\ddot{\theta} + r\ddot{\psi}\cos\varphi - (\dot{\varphi} + \dot{\theta})r\dot{\psi}\sin\varphi \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} = \\
 &= \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -\ddot{\psi}r\sin\varphi - r\dot{\psi}^2\cos\varphi - R\dot{\theta}^2 \\ R\ddot{\theta} + r\ddot{\psi}\cos\varphi - r\dot{\psi}^2\sin\varphi \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad (IV)
 \end{aligned}$$

Tot seguit ens demanen  $R_T(P)$ , que és el radi de curvatura de la trajectòria de P en un cert instant de temps.

Recordem primer aquest concepte, associat a les components intrínseqües de l'acceleració:

## Recordatori

### Components intrínseques de l'acceleració

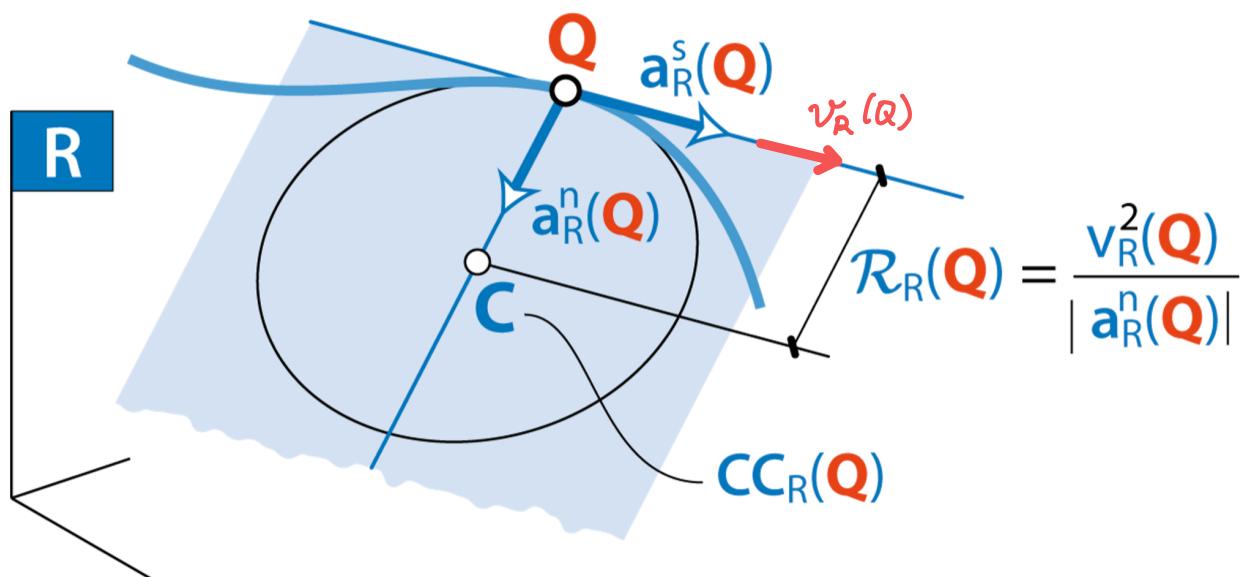
Signi una partícula Q que descriu una certa trajectòria en una referència R. En cada instant t, l'accel. de Q es pot descompondre en una component tangencial  $\bar{a}_R^s(Q)$ , paral·lela a  $\bar{v}_R(Q)$ , i una component normal  $\bar{a}_R^n(Q)$ , perpendicular a  $\bar{v}_R(Q)$ . A més, en aquest instant t, la trajectòria es pot aproximar localment per un cercle, anomenat "osculador". El radi d'aquest cercle és

$$R_R(Q) = \frac{v_R^2(Q)}{|a_R^n(Q)|} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{Valor de } \bar{v}_R(Q) \\ \left[ \text{Valor de } \bar{v}_R(Q) \right]^2 \end{matrix}$$

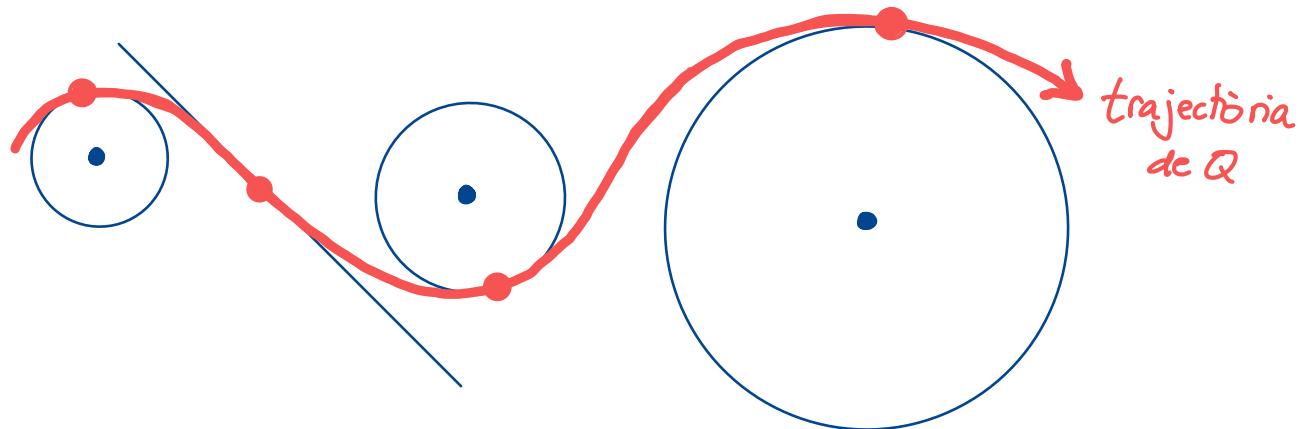
$\leftarrow$  Mòdul del valor de  $\bar{a}_R^n(Q)$

El centre del cercle s'anomena centre de curvatura de la trajectòria al punt Q (relatiu a la ref. R), i el denotem així

$$CC_R(Q)$$



$R_R(Q)$  i  $CC_R(Q)$  varien al llarg del temps perquè el cercle oscula al llarg de la trajectòria :



Recordeu :

- L'accel. tangencial  $\bar{a}_R^s(Q)$  és la responsable del canvi de valor de  $\bar{v}_R(Q)$
- L'accel. normal  $\bar{a}_R^n(Q)$  és la responsable del canvi de direcció de  $\bar{v}_R(Q)$

Calculem doncs el que ens demanaven:

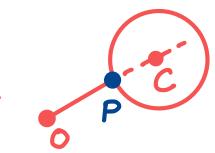
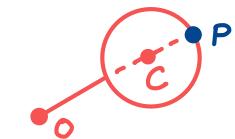
$$R_T(P) \quad \overline{OC} \parallel \overline{CP}$$

Vol dir, per a l'instant en que  $\overline{OC}$  és paral·lel a  $\overline{CP}$

És a dir | quan  $\varphi = 0$

| o quan  $\varphi = \pi$

COMPTA: això no vol dir que  $\varphi = 0$  tot. Només és nul quan P passa per aquesta situació



Només fem el cas  $\varphi = 0$ :

$$R_T(P) = \frac{\bar{v}_T^2(P)}{|\bar{a}_T^n(P)|} \quad \begin{matrix} (\text{Valor de } \bar{v}_T(P))^2 \\ \text{Mòdul del valor de } \bar{a}_T^n(P) \end{matrix}$$

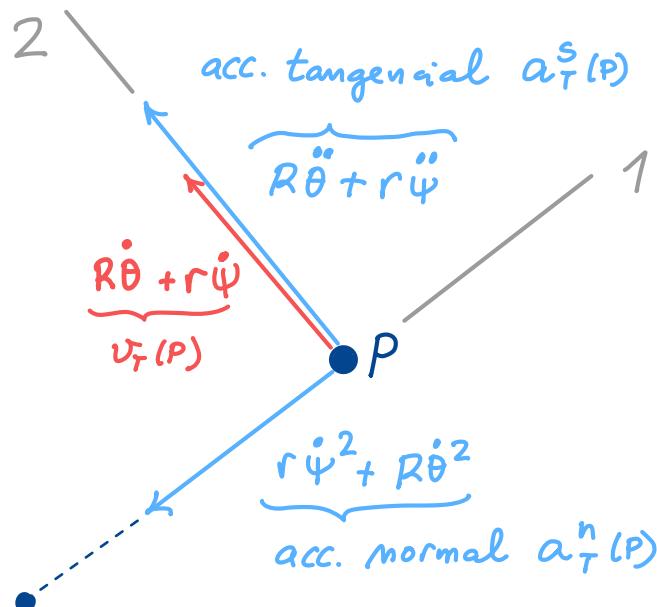
$$\left\{ \bar{v}_T(P) \right\}_{\varphi=0} = \begin{cases} 0 \\ R\dot{\theta} + r\dot{\psi} \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

Particularitzant (III) per  $\varphi = 0$

$$\left\{ \bar{a}_T(P) \right\}_{\varphi=0} = \begin{cases} -r\dot{\psi}^2 - R\dot{\theta}^2 \\ R\ddot{\theta} + r\ddot{\psi} \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

Particularitzant (IV) per  $\varphi = 0$

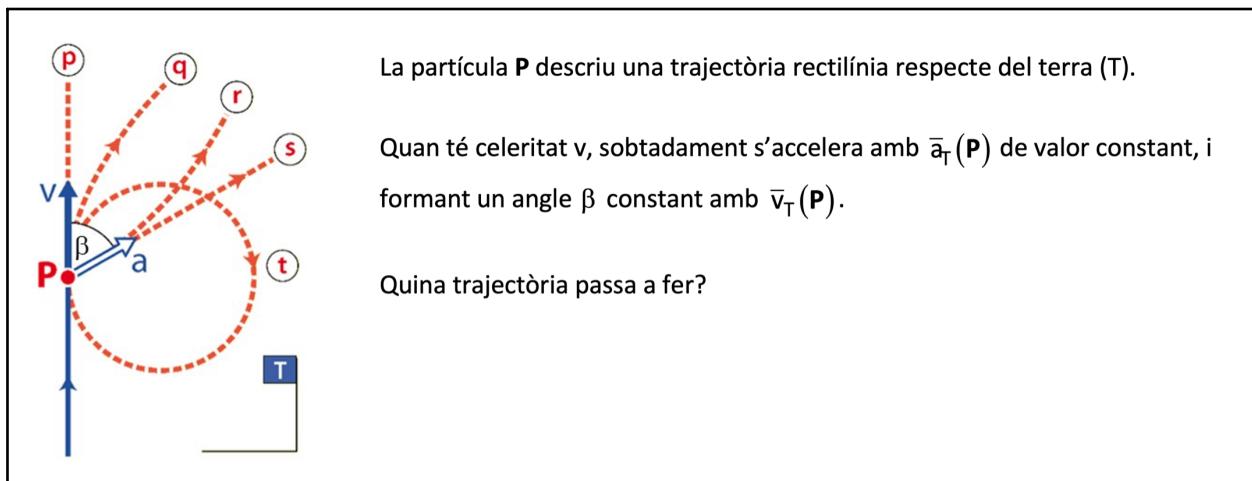
Per identificar la component normal de  $\bar{a}_T(P)$  sempre aconsello que us feu un dibuix:



$CC_T(P)$  = centre de curvatura de  $P$   
relatiu a  $T$

Per tant :

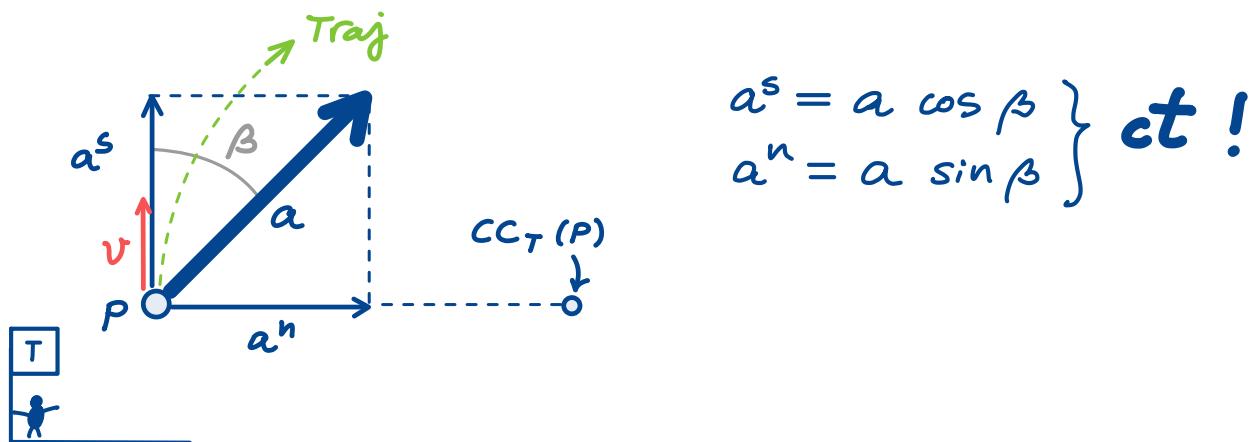
$$R_T(P) = \frac{(R\dot{\theta} + r\dot{\psi})^2}{r\dot{\psi}^2 + R\dot{\theta}^2} \quad (v)$$



**s** **r** Descartades (implicarien canvi sobtat vel.)

Sols poden ser **P**, **q** o **t**.

A partir de l'instant dibuixat:



$a^n \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  traj serà curvada  $\Rightarrow$  descartem **P**

Sols poden ser **q** o **t**, però

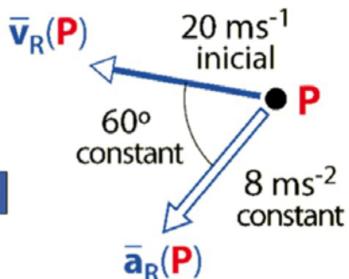
$$R_T(P) = \frac{v^2}{a^n} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{creixerà pq } a^s = ct \\ \text{ct} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_T(P) \text{ creixerà}$$

Descartem **t** pq té  $R_T(P) = ct$

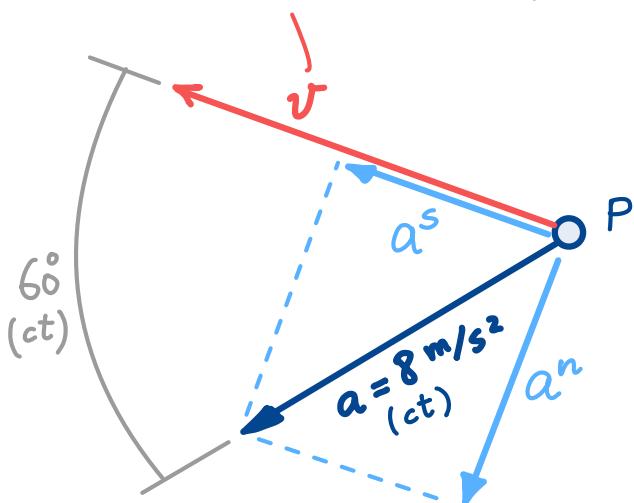
Sols pot ser **q** (única amb radi creixent)

$t = 0$



En un cert instant, la partícula P té celeritat de 20 m/s respecte del terra (T). Si s'accelera amb  $\bar{a}_R(P)$  de valor constant, i formant un angle de  $60^\circ$  constant amb  $\bar{v}_T(P)$ , quina és la seva celeritat 10 segons més tard?

Celeritat de P (inicialment,  $v = 20 \text{ m/s}$ )



Només  $a^s$  pot canviar  $v$

$a^n$  canvia el radi de curvatura de la traj. de P, però no  $v$ .

Clarament:

$$a^s = a \cos 60^\circ = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 4 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} = \frac{4 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}{\text{s}}$$



$v$  augmenta a ritme de  $4 \text{ m/s}$  cada segon



En 10"  $v$  haurà augmentat  $40 \text{ m/s}$ .



Com que inicialment  $v = 20 \text{ m/s}$ , al cap de 10s  $v$  serà de  $20 + 40 = 60 \text{ m/s}$ .