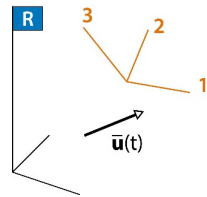


# Formulari de Mecànica 2024 - 2025 QP

Als exàmens, aquest formulari no pot contenir més informació que la que hi figura a la versió d'Atenea.

## Derivació de vectors :

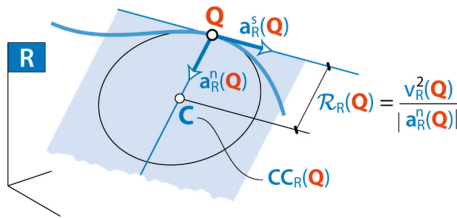
- geomètrica:  $\frac{d\vec{u}}{dt}\Big|_R = \left[ \begin{matrix} \text{canvi de} \\ \text{valor} \end{matrix} \right] + \left[ \begin{matrix} \text{canvi de} \\ \text{direcció} \end{matrix} \right]_R = \dot{u} \frac{\vec{u}}{|\vec{u}|} + \vec{\Omega}_R^S \times \vec{u}$
- analítica:  $\left\{ \frac{d\vec{u}}{dt} \right\}_R = \frac{d}{dt} \{ \vec{u} \}_B + \{ \vec{\Omega}_R^B \}_B \times \{ \vec{u} \}_B$



## Components intrínseques de l'acceleració :

$$a^s \equiv a_R^s(\mathbf{P}) = \dot{v} = \frac{d|\vec{v}_R(\mathbf{P})|}{dt}$$

$$a^n \equiv a_R^n(\mathbf{P}) = \frac{v^2}{R} = \frac{|\vec{v}_R(\mathbf{P})|^2}{R_R(\mathbf{P})}$$

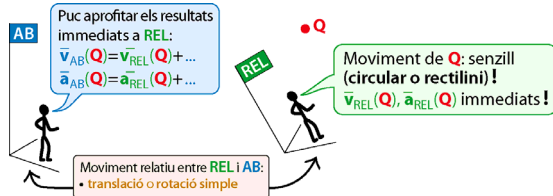


## Composició de moviments :

$$\vec{v}_{AB}(\mathbf{P}) = \vec{v}_{REL}(\mathbf{P}) + \vec{v}_{ar}(\mathbf{P}), \text{ amb } \vec{v}_{ar}(\mathbf{P}) = \vec{v}_{AB}(\mathbf{P} \in REL)$$

$$\vec{a}_{AB}(\mathbf{P}) = \vec{a}_{REL}(\mathbf{P}) + \vec{a}_{ar}(\mathbf{P}) + \vec{a}_{Cor}(\mathbf{P}),$$

$$\text{amb } \begin{cases} \vec{a}_{ar}(\mathbf{P}) = \vec{a}_{AB}(\mathbf{P} \in REL) \\ \vec{a}_{Cor}(\mathbf{P}) = 2\vec{\Omega}_{AB}^{REL} \times \vec{v}_{REL}(\mathbf{P}) \end{cases}$$



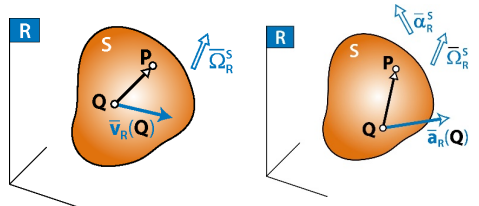
## Cinemàtica del sòlid rígido :

(les següents expressions són vàlides a qualsevol referència, per això s'omet el subíndex R)

$$\vec{v}(\mathbf{P}) = \vec{v}(\mathbf{Q}) + \vec{\Omega}^S \times \vec{QP}$$

$$\vec{a}(\mathbf{P}) = \vec{a}(\mathbf{Q}) + \vec{\Omega}^S \times (\vec{\Omega}^S \times \vec{QP}) + \vec{\alpha}^S \times \vec{QP},$$

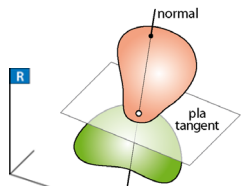
$$\text{amb } \vec{\alpha}^S = \frac{d\vec{\Omega}^S}{dt}$$



## Condicions bàsiques d'enllaç :

$$\bullet \text{ Contacte puntual amb lliscament: } \vec{v}_R(\mathbf{J}_1)|_{\text{normal}} = \vec{v}_R(\mathbf{J}_2)|_{\text{normal}}$$

$$\bullet \text{ Contacte puntual sense lliscament: } \vec{v}_R(\mathbf{J}_1) = \vec{v}_R(\mathbf{J}_2)$$



## Lleis de Newton :

- 1a llei (Llei de la inèrcia):  $\vec{a}_{RGal}(\mathbf{P}_{lliure}) = \vec{0}$
- 2a llei (Llei fonamental):  $\sum \vec{F}_{\rightarrow P} = m_P \vec{a}_{RGal}(\mathbf{P})$
- 3a llei (principi acció-reacció):  $\vec{F}_{Q \rightarrow P} = -\vec{F}_{P \rightarrow Q}$  (atracció o repulsió)



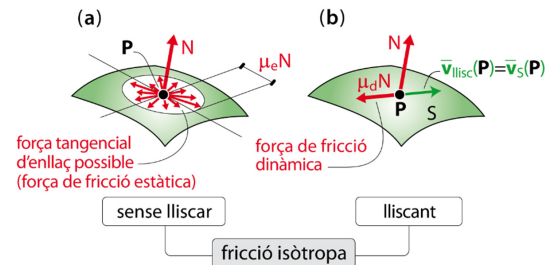
## Dinàmica de partícula en referència no galileana :

$$\sum \vec{F}_{\rightarrow P} + \vec{\mathcal{F}}_{NGal \rightarrow P}^{ar} + \vec{\mathcal{F}}_{NGal \rightarrow P}^{Cor} = m_P \vec{a}_{NGal}(\mathbf{P})$$

$$\text{amb } \vec{\mathcal{F}}_{NGal \rightarrow P}^{ar} = -m_P \vec{a}_{ar}(\mathbf{P}), \vec{\mathcal{F}}_{NGal \rightarrow P}^{Cor} = -m_P \vec{a}_{Cor}(\mathbf{P})$$

## Formulació d'interaccions :

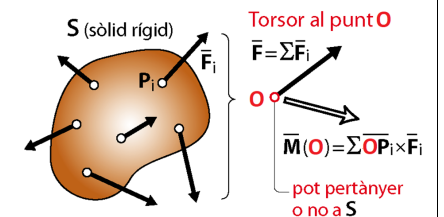
- Atracció gravitatòria:  $F_{P \leftrightarrow Q} = G \frac{m_P m_Q}{|PQ|^2}$  (atracció)
- Molles lineals:  $\begin{cases} F_{molla}^{atracció} = F_0^{at} + k\Delta\rho, & F_{molla}^{repulsió} = F_0^{rep} - k\Delta\rho, \\ \text{amb } \rho \equiv \text{llargària}, \Delta\rho = \rho - \rho_0 \quad (\dot{\rho} > 0 \text{ quan s'allarga}) \end{cases}$
- Amortidors lineals:  $F_{amortidor}^{atracció} = +c\dot{\rho}, \quad F_{amortidor}^{repulsió} = -c\dot{\rho}$
- Molles torsionals:  $M_{molla} = M_0 \pm k_t \Delta\theta, \text{ amb } \theta \equiv \text{rotació relativa}$
- Amortidors torsionals:  $M_{amortidor} = \pm c_t \dot{\theta}$
- Frec viscos:  $F_{fricció} = c v_{lliscament}, \text{ oposada a } v_{lliscament}$
- Frec sec de Coulomb:  $\begin{cases} F_{frec} \text{ (f. tangencial d'enllaç)} \leq \mu_e N, \text{ si no hi ha lliscament} \\ F_{fricció} = \mu_d N, \text{ oposada a } v_{lliscament} \end{cases}$



## Torsor associat a un sistema de forces sobre un sòlid rígido :

$$\bullet \text{ torsor a O: } \vec{F} = \sum \vec{F}_i, \vec{M}(\mathbf{O}) = \sum \vec{OP}_i \times \vec{F}_i$$

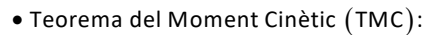
$$\bullet \text{ torsor a Q: } \begin{cases} \vec{F} = \sum \vec{F}_i, \vec{M}(\mathbf{Q}) = \sum \vec{QP}_i \times \vec{F}_i \\ \text{o bé, a partir del torsor a O:} \\ \vec{F} = \sum \vec{F}_i, \vec{M}(\mathbf{Q}) = \vec{M}(\mathbf{O}) + \vec{OQ} \times \vec{F} \end{cases}$$



$$\bar{\mathbf{F}}_E \cdot \bar{\mathbf{v}}_{S2}(\mathbf{p}_{S1}) + \bar{\mathbf{M}}_E(\mathbf{p}_{S1}) \cdot \bar{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{S2}^{S1} = 0$$


- $$\sum_{\text{sist}} \bar{\mathbf{F}}_{\text{ext}} = \dot{\bar{\mathbf{D}}}_{\text{RGal}}^{\text{sist}} = m_{\text{sist}} \bar{\mathbf{a}}_{\text{RGal}}(\mathbf{G}_{\text{sist}}) = \sum_i m_i \bar{\mathbf{a}}_{\text{RGal}}(\mathbf{G}_i)$$

- d'una partícula:  $\bar{\mathbf{D}}_R^P = m_P \bar{\mathbf{v}}_R(\mathbf{P})$
- d'un sòlid rígid:  $\bar{\mathbf{D}}_R^S = m_S \bar{\mathbf{v}}_R(\mathbf{G})$
- d'un sistema de sòlids rígids:  $\bar{\mathbf{D}}_R^{\text{sist}} = \sum_i \bar{\mathbf{D}}_R^i = m_{\text{sist}} \bar{\mathbf{v}}_R(\mathbf{G}_{\text{sist}})$



$$\sum_{\text{sist}} \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{\text{ext}}(\mathbf{Q}) - \bar{\mathbf{Q}}\bar{\mathbf{G}}_{\text{sist}} \times m_{\text{sist}} \bar{\mathbf{a}}_{\text{RGal}}(\mathbf{Q}) = \dot{\bar{\mathbf{H}}}_{\text{RTQ}}(\mathbf{Q})$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{\text{RTQ}}^{-\text{P}}(\mathbf{Q}) = \overline{\mathbf{QP}} \times m_{\text{P}} \bar{\mathbf{v}}_{\text{RTQ}}(\mathbf{P})$$
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Si } \mathbf{Q} \in \text{sòlid S: } \overline{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{RTQ}}^{\text{S}}(\mathbf{Q}) = \Pi(\mathbf{Q})\overline{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{\text{RTQ}}^{\text{S}} = \Pi(\mathbf{Q})\overline{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_{\text{RGal}}^{\text{S}} \\ \text{Si } \mathbf{Q} \notin \text{sòlid S: } \overline{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{RTQ}}^{\text{S}}(\mathbf{Q}) = \overline{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{RTG}}^{\text{S}}(\mathbf{G}) + \overline{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{RTQ}}^{\oplus}(\mathbf{Q}) = \\ \quad = \overline{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{RTG}}^{\text{S}}(\mathbf{G}) + \overline{\mathbf{Q}}\mathbf{G} \times m\overline{\mathbf{v}}_{\text{RTQ}}(\mathbf{G}) \end{array} \right.$$

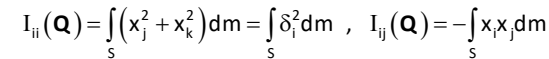
- d'un sistema de sòlids rígids:

$$\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{RTQ}}^{\text{sist}}(\mathbf{Q}) = \sum_i \bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{RTQ}}^i(\mathbf{Q})$$

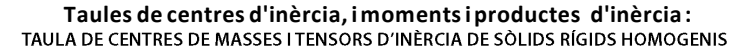
- d'un sistema de partícules:  $\overline{\mathbf{OG}} = \sum_{P_i} m_{P_i} \overline{\mathbf{OP}_i} / \sum_{P_i} m_{P_i}$

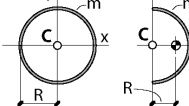
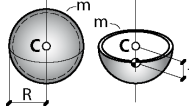
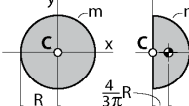
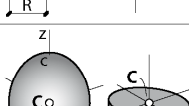
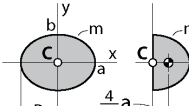
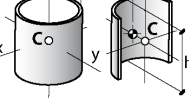
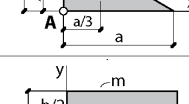
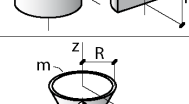
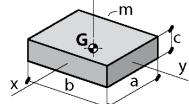
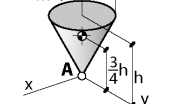
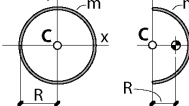
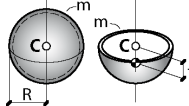
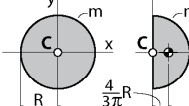
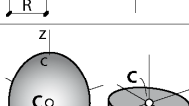
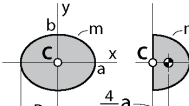
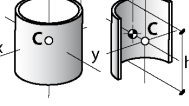
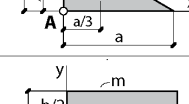
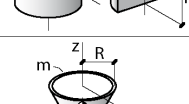
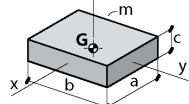
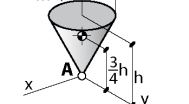
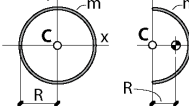
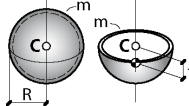
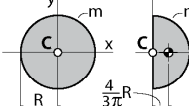
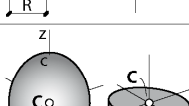
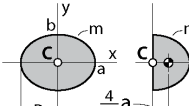
$$\overline{\mathbf{OG}}_S = \frac{1}{m_S} \int_S \overline{\mathbf{OP}} \, dm(\mathbf{P})$$

- d'un sistema de sòlids rígids:  $\overline{\mathbf{OG}} = \sum_i m_i \overline{\mathbf{OG}}_i / \sum_i m_i$



- teorema de Steiner:  $II(\mathbf{Q}) = II(\mathbf{G}) + II^{\oplus}(\mathbf{Q})$ , on  $II^{\oplus}(\mathbf{Q}) \equiv II(\mathbf{Q})$ , massa concentrada a  $\mathbf{G}$



 <p><b>II(C)</b></p> $I_{xx} = I_{yy} = \frac{1}{2} m R^2$	 <p><b>II(C)</b></p> $I_{zz} = \frac{8}{3} m R^2$ <p>rotor esféric a C</p>
 <p><b>II(C)</b></p> $I_{xx} = I_{yy} = \frac{1}{4} m R^2$	 <p><b>II(C)</b></p> $I_{zz} = \frac{5}{2} m R^2$ <p>rotor esféric a C</p>
 <p><b>II(C)</b></p> $I_{xx} = I_{yy} = \frac{1}{4} m R^2$	 <p><b>II(C)</b></p> $I_{xx} = \frac{1}{5} m (b^2 + c^2)$ $I_{yy} = \frac{1}{5} m (a^2 + c^2)$ $I_{zz} = \frac{1}{5} m (a^2 + b^2)$
 <p><b>II(C)</b></p> $I_{xx} = \frac{1}{2} m R^2$ $I_{yy} = \frac{1}{4} m a^2$	 <p><b>II(C)</b></p> $I_{xx} = m (\frac{1}{2} R^2 + \frac{1}{12} h^2)$ $I_{zz} = m R^2$ <p>rotor simètric a C</p>
 <p><b>II(A)</b></p> $I_{xx} = \frac{1}{6} m b^2$ $I_{xy} = -\frac{1}{12} m a b$	 <p><b>II(C)</b></p> $I_{xx} = m (\frac{1}{4} R^2 + \frac{1}{12} h^2)$ $I_{zz} = \frac{1}{2} m R^2$ <p>rotor simètric a C</p>
 <p><b>II(A)</b></p> $I_{xx} = \frac{1}{3} m b^2$ $I_{xy} = -\frac{1}{4} m a b$	 <p><b>II(A)</b></p> $I_{xx} = m (\frac{1}{4} R^2 + \frac{1}{2} h^2)$ $I_{zz} = \frac{1}{2} m R^2$ <p>rotor simètric a A</p>
 <p><b>II(A)</b></p> $I_{xx} = \frac{1}{3} m b^2$ $I_{xy} = -\frac{1}{4} m a b$	 <p><b>II(A)</b></p> $I_{xx} = m (\frac{3}{20} R^2 + \frac{3}{5} h^2)$ $I_{zz} = \frac{3}{10} m R^2$ <p>rotor simètric a A</p>
 <p><b>II(A)</b></p> $I_{xx} = \frac{1}{3} m b^2$ $I_{xy} = -\frac{1}{4} m a b$	 <p><b>II(A)</b></p> $I_{xx} = m (\frac{3}{20} R^2 + \frac{3}{5} h^2)$ $I_{zz} = \frac{3}{10} m R^2$ <p>rotor simètric a A</p>
 <p><b>II(A)</b></p> $I_{xx} = \frac{1}{3} m b^2$ $I_{xy} = -\frac{1}{4} m a b$	 <p><b>II(A)</b></p> $I_{xx} = m (\frac{3}{20} R^2 + \frac{3}{5} h^2)$ $I_{zz} = \frac{3}{10} m R^2$ <p>rotor simètric a A</p>
 <p><b>II(A)</b></p> $I_{xx} = \frac{1}{3} m b^2$ $I_{xy} = -\frac{1}{4} m a b$	 <p><b>II(A)</b></p> $I_{xx} = m (\frac{3}{20} R^2 + \frac{3}{5} h^2)$ $I_{zz} = \frac{3}{10} m R^2$ <p>rotor simètric a A</p>
 <p><b>II(A)</b></p> $I_{xx} = \frac{1}{3} m b^2$ $I_{xy} = -\frac{1}{4} m a b$	 <p><b>II(A)</b></p> $I_{xx} = m (\frac{3}{20} R^2 + \frac{3}{5} h^2)$ $I_{zz} = \frac{3}{10} m R^2$ <p>rotor simètric a A</p>
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 <p><b>II(A)</b></p> $I_{xx} = \frac{1}{3} m b^2$ $I_{xy} = -\frac{1}{4} m a b$	