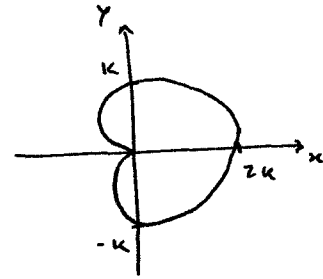


cardioides $r = k(1 + \cos \phi)$

$v = \text{const}$

$\vec{a} = ?$, $\omega = ?$



Solução:

coord. polares $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \phi \\ y = r \sin \phi \end{cases}$

posição: $\vec{r} = r \hat{e}_r$

velocidade: $\vec{v} = \dot{\vec{r}} = \dot{r} \hat{e}_r + r \dot{\phi} \hat{e}_\phi$

aceleração: $\vec{a} = \ddot{\vec{r}} = (\ddot{r} - r \dot{\phi}^2) \hat{e}_r + (r \ddot{\phi} + 2 \dot{r} \dot{\phi}) \hat{e}_\phi$

Cardioides:

$r = k(1 + \cos \phi)$

$\dot{r} = -k \sin \phi \dot{\phi}$

$\ddot{r} = -k \ddot{\phi} \sin \phi - k \dot{\phi}^2 \cos \phi$

velocidade angular $\dot{\phi}$:

A partir de $v = \text{const}$,

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \sqrt{\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\phi}^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\kappa^2 \dot{\phi}^2 r^2 \ln^2 \phi + r^2 \dot{\phi}^2} \\ &= \dot{\phi} \sqrt{\kappa^2 r^2 \ln^2 \phi + r^2} \end{aligned}$$

Uma vez que

$$r = \kappa (1 + \ln \phi) \Rightarrow \ln \phi = \frac{r}{\kappa} - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow r \ln^2 \phi = 1 - \left(\frac{r}{\kappa} - 1 \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{2r}{\kappa} - \frac{r^2}{\kappa^2}$$

Então

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \dot{\phi} \sqrt{\kappa^2 \left(\frac{2r}{\kappa} - \frac{r^2}{\kappa^2} \right) + r^2} \\ &= \dot{\phi} \sqrt{2\kappa r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\phi} = \frac{v}{\sqrt{2\kappa r}}$$