

Sumário

1^a aula:

Apresentação. Avaliação e metodologia de ensino.

Noções básicas de vectores e cálculo vectorial.

Produto interno. Produto vectorial. Produto escalar triplo. Campos escalares e vectoriais. Derivação de funções vectoriais. Coordenadas polares.

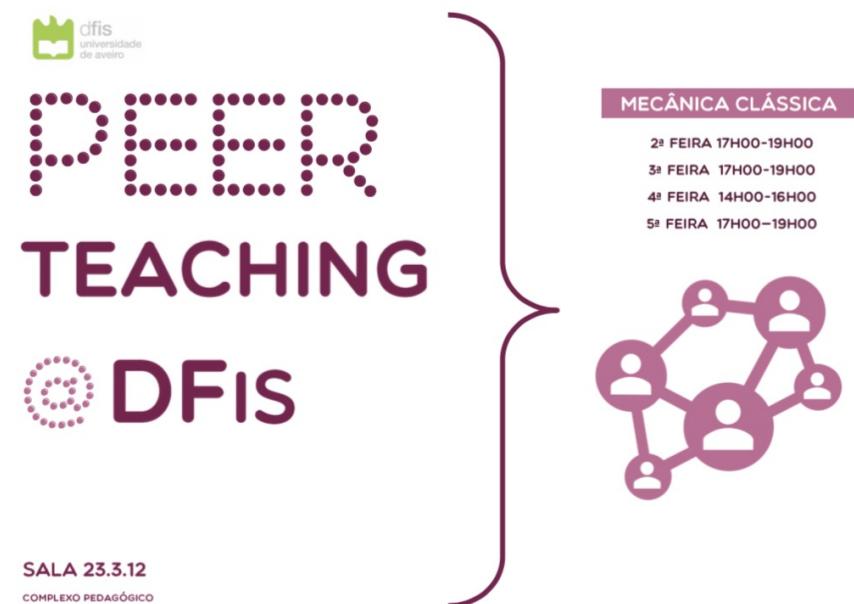
Apresentação

Ricardo Assis Guimarães Dias

Gabinete: Dep. Física, 2º piso

Informações

- Guião geral + guião Lab
- Iniciativa Peer Teaching@DFis, dedicada ao apoio a Mecânica Clássica
 - 2^a, 3^a, 5^a, 17h-19h
 - 4^a, 14h-16h
 - Sala 23.3.12



Informações

- Aulas T: redução de 3h/semana para 2h/semana
- programa
- Principal: avaliado de 0 a 20
nos testes/exames

Suplementar: um ponto extra (até 19 valores)
nos testes/exames

Capítulo 1: vectores e cálculo vectorial

Vectores e escalares

- Grandeza escalar:
 - número, unidade
 - Ex: massa, temperatura, etc
- Grandeza vectorial:
 - módulo, direcção, sentido
 - ex: velocidade, aceleração, deslocamento

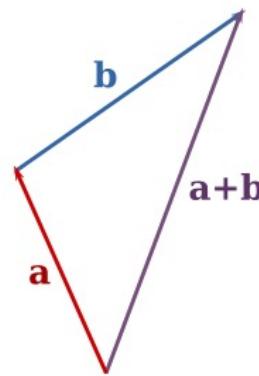
propriedades de vectores

- igualdade

$$\vec{u} = \vec{v} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |\vec{u}| = |\vec{v}| \\ dir(\vec{u}) = dir(\vec{v}) \\ sent(\vec{u}) = sent(\vec{v}) \end{cases}$$

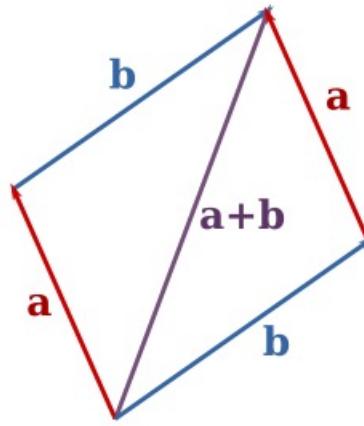
- adição

- método do triângulo



propriedades de vectores

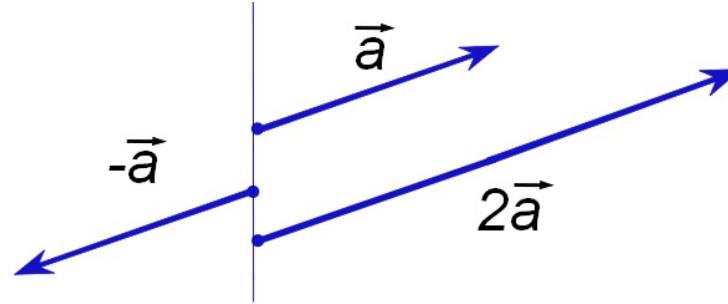
- adição
 - método do paralelogramo



- comutativa: $\vec{u} + \vec{v} = \vec{v} + \vec{u}$
- associativa: $(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) + \vec{w} = \vec{u} + (\vec{v} + \vec{w})$
- vector nulo: $\vec{0}$

propriedades de vectores

- vectores opostos

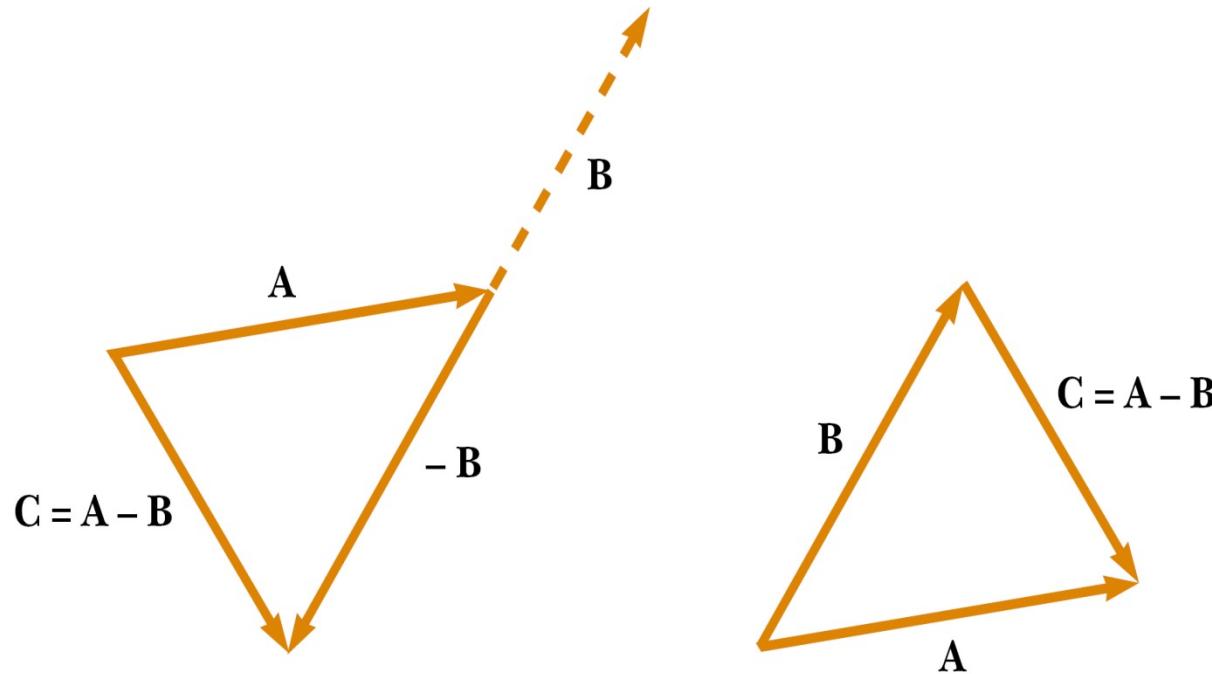


- produto de um escalar por um vetor

$$k\vec{v} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |k| \cdot |\vec{v}| \\ dir(\vec{v}) \\ sent(\vec{v}), k > 0; \text{ sentido oposto, } k < 0 \end{cases}$$

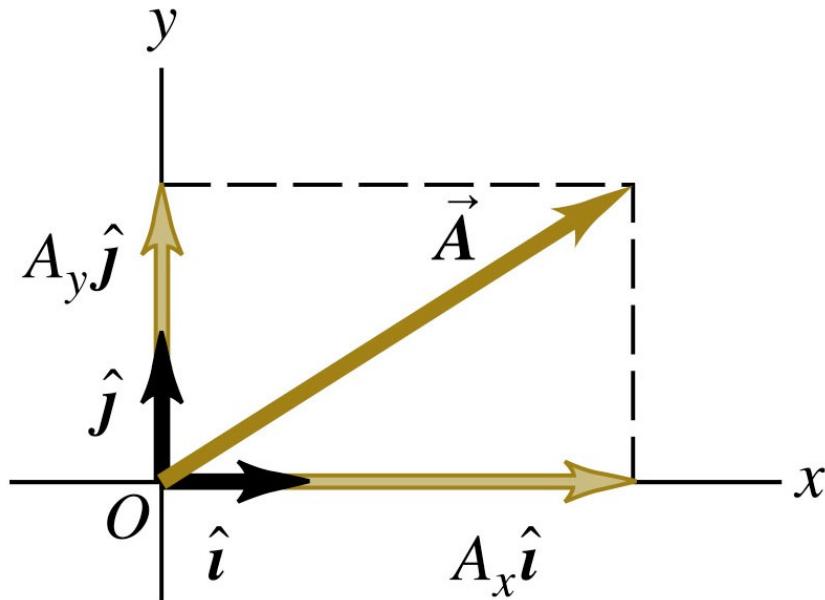
diferença de vectores

$$\vec{u} - \vec{v} = \vec{u} + (-\vec{v})$$



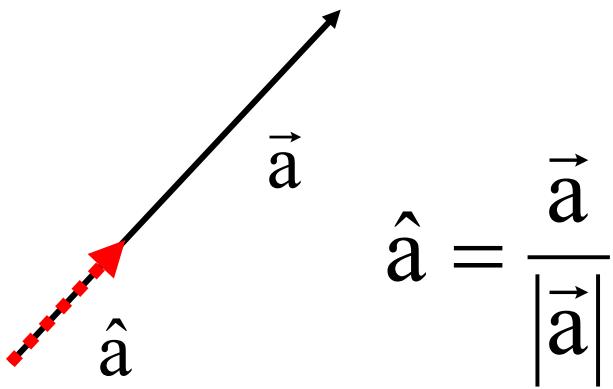
Vectores unitários e componentes vectoriais

- plano xy



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Vectores unitários (versores)



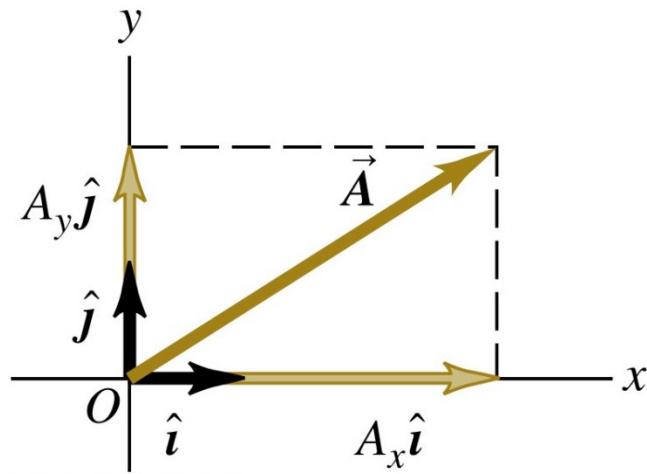
versores: \hat{i}, \hat{j}

- $|\hat{i}| = |\hat{j}| = 1$

- $\hat{i} \perp \hat{j}$

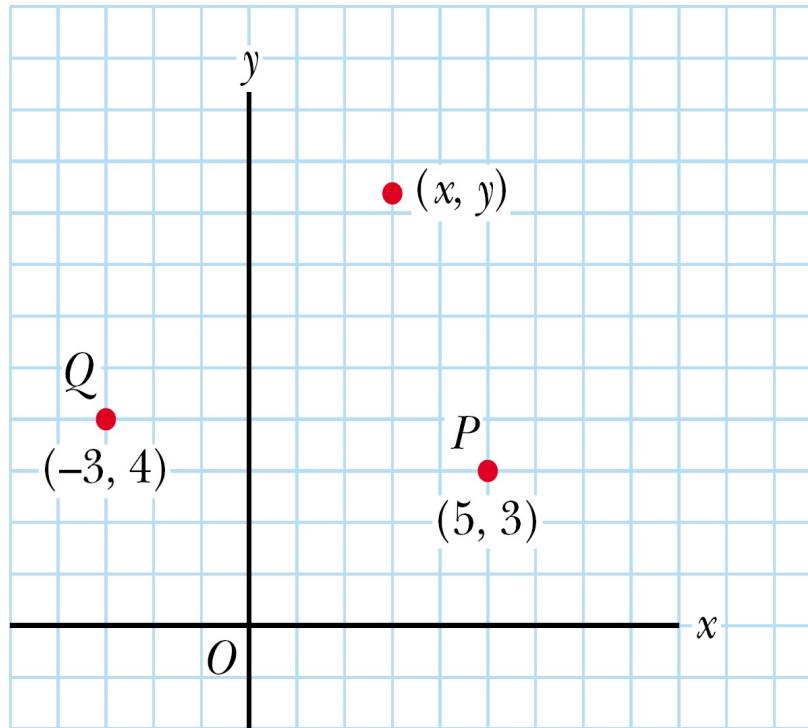
componentes vectoriais

$$\vec{A} = A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} \quad \text{com} \quad A_x = A \cos \theta$$
$$A_y = A \sin \theta$$

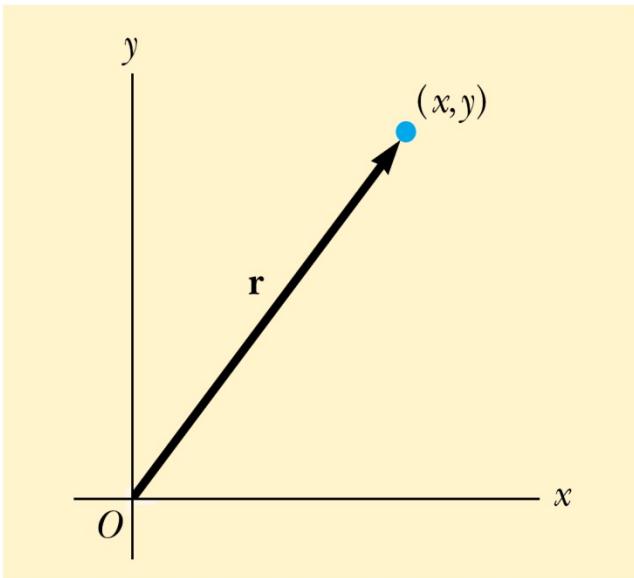


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Coordenadas Cartesianas



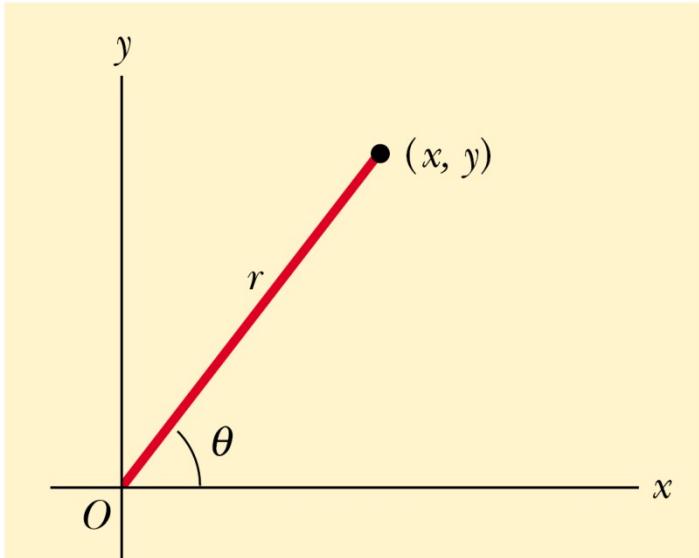
vector posição



vector posição

$$\mathbf{r} = x \hat{\mathbf{i}} + y \hat{\mathbf{j}}$$

coordenadas polares



$$x = r \cos \theta$$

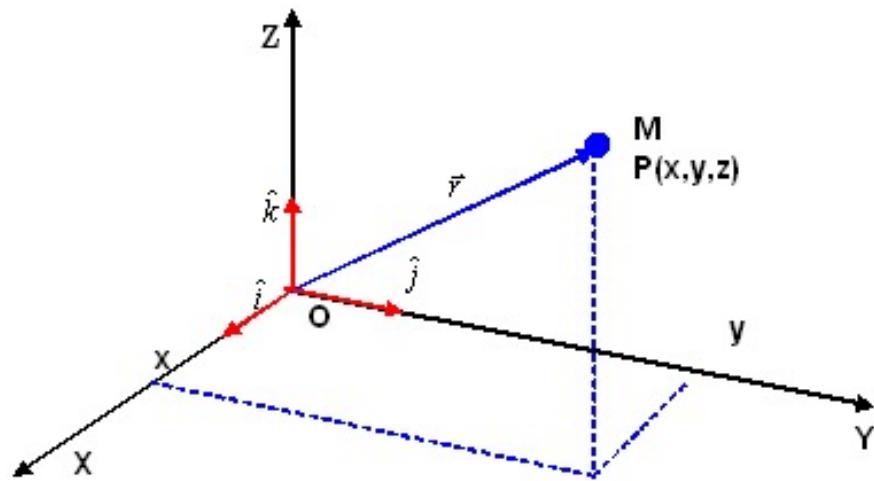
$$y = r \sin \theta$$



$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

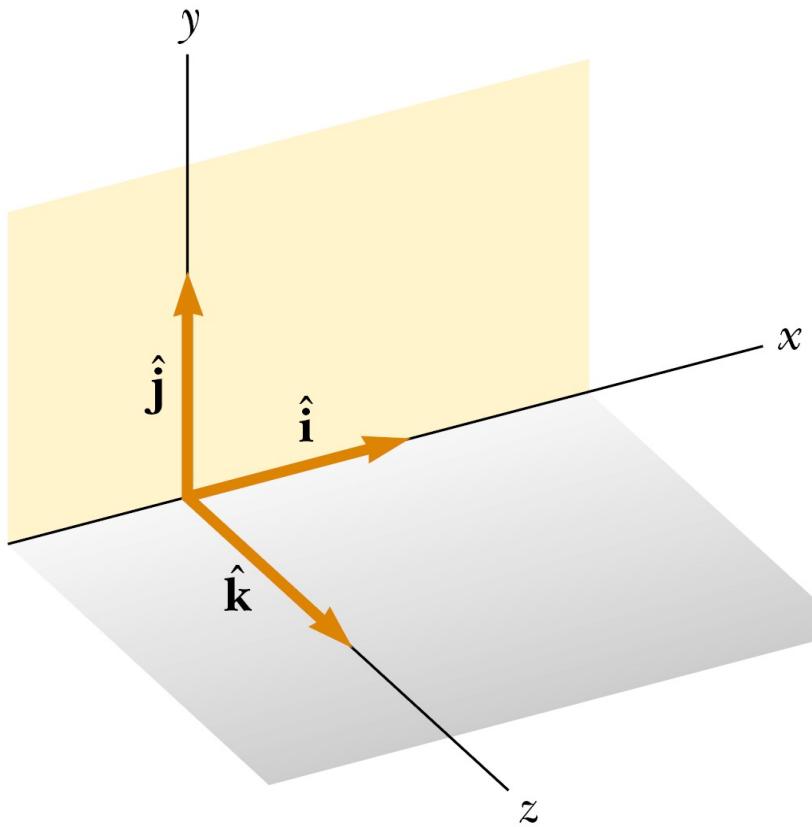
espaço xyz



componentes do
vector posição

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{r} &= r_x \hat{i} + r_y \hat{j} + r_z \hat{k} \\ &= x \hat{i} + y \hat{j} + z \hat{k}\end{aligned}$$

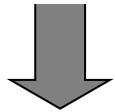
versores



adição de vectores usando componentes

$$\vec{\mathbf{A}} = A_x \hat{\mathbf{i}} + A_y \hat{\mathbf{j}} + A_z \hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{B}} = B_x \hat{\mathbf{i}} + B_y \hat{\mathbf{j}} + B_z \hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

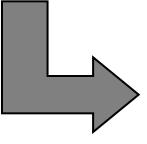


$$\vec{\mathbf{R}} = \vec{\mathbf{A}} + \vec{\mathbf{B}}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{R}} = (A_x + B_x) \hat{\mathbf{i}} + (A_y + B_y) \hat{\mathbf{j}} + (A_z + B_z) \hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

norma de um vector

$$\vec{a} = a_x \hat{i} + a_y \hat{j} + a_z \hat{k}$$


$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2}$$

notações equivalentes

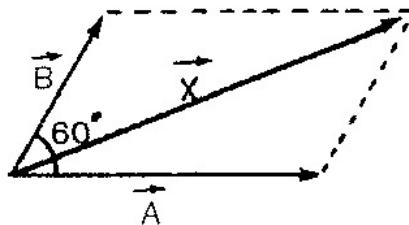
$$\vec{a} = a_x \hat{i} + a_y \hat{j} + a_z \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z)$$

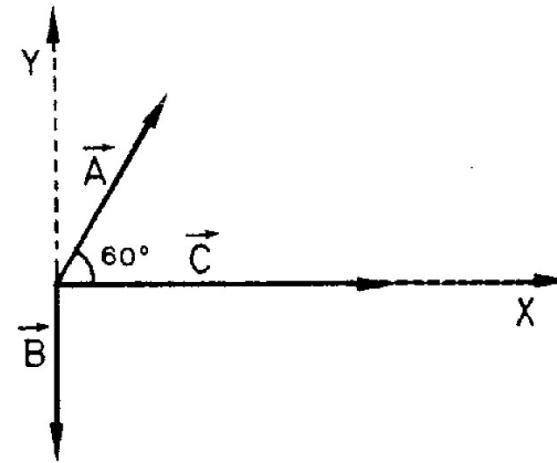
$$\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} a_x \\ a_y \\ a_z \end{pmatrix}$$

exercícios básicos

Qual o valor do vector soma de dois vectores que formam, entre si, um angulo de 60° e cujos modulos são: $|A| = 6$ unidades e $|B| = 4$ unidades



Considere os vectores A , B e C , cujos modulos são respectivamente 4, 5 e 10 unidades. Determine o valor da resultante dos vectores e indique a sua direcção:



soluções

$$|\vec{x}| = 8,7 \text{ unidades}$$

Cálculo dos valores das projeções

$$\begin{cases} A_x = A \cos 60^\circ \Rightarrow A_x = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow A_x = 2 \\ A_y = A \sin 60^\circ \Rightarrow A_y = 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow A_y = 3,4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} B_x = B \cos 90^\circ \Rightarrow B_x = 0 \\ B_y = -B \sin 90^\circ \Rightarrow B_y = -5 \end{cases}$$

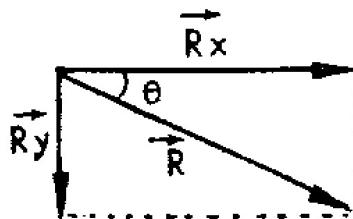
soluções

$$\begin{cases} C_x = C \cos 0^\circ \Rightarrow C_x = 10 \\ C_y = C \sin 0^\circ \Rightarrow C_y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} R_x = 2 + 0 + 10 \Rightarrow R_x = 12 \\ R_y = 3,4 - 5 + 0 \Rightarrow R_y = -1,6 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{aligned} |\vec{R}| &= \sqrt{R_x^2 + R_y^2} \\ |\vec{R}| &= \sqrt{12^2 + 1,6^2} \\ |\vec{R}| &= 12,1 \text{ unidades} \end{aligned}$$

Cálculo da direcção de \vec{R}



$$\operatorname{tg} \theta = \frac{R_y}{R_x}$$

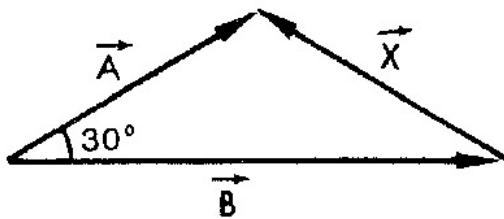
$$\operatorname{tg} \theta = \frac{-1,6}{12}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \theta = -0,1333$$

$$\theta = -8^\circ$$

exercícios básicos

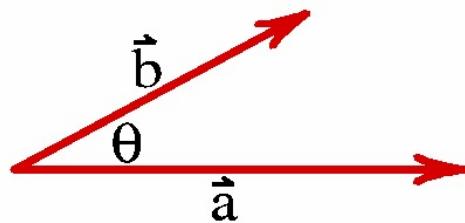
Qual o valor do vector diferença de dois vectores, \mathbf{A} e \mathbf{B} , que formam um ângulo de 30° entre si, e cujos modulos são, respectivamente 3m e 10m?



solução: $|\vec{x}| \doteq \sqrt{7,5} \text{m}$

produto interno (escalar)

Consideremos dois vectores \mathbf{a} e \mathbf{b}



Definição de produto interno:

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = ab \cos \theta$$

propriedades do produto interno

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad \mathbf{a} \perp \mathbf{b}.$$

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{a} \quad (\text{commutativity});$$

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}) = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c} \quad (\text{distributivity});$$

$$p(\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c}) = (p \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{c} \quad (\text{associativity}).$$



$$\mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{i} = \mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{j} = \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{k} = 1$$

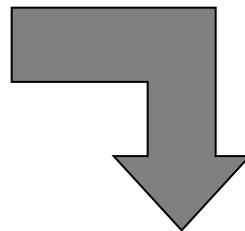
$$\mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{j} = \mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{k} = 0$$

produto interno (escalar)

Utilizando componentes:

$$\vec{a} = a_x \hat{i} + a_y \hat{j} + a_z \hat{k}$$

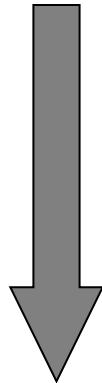
$$\vec{b} = b_x \hat{i} + b_y \hat{j} + b_z \hat{k}$$



$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \equiv a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z$$

demonstração

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} &= (a_x \mathbf{i} + a_y \mathbf{j} + a_z \mathbf{k}) \cdot (b_x \mathbf{i} + b_y \mathbf{j} + b_z \mathbf{k}), \\ &= a_x b_x \mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{i} + a_x b_y \mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{j} + a_x b_z \mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{k} + a_y b_x \mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{i} + a_y b_y \mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{j} + a_y b_z \mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{k} \\ &\quad + a_z b_x \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{i} + a_z b_y \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{j} + a_z b_z \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{k}.\end{aligned}$$

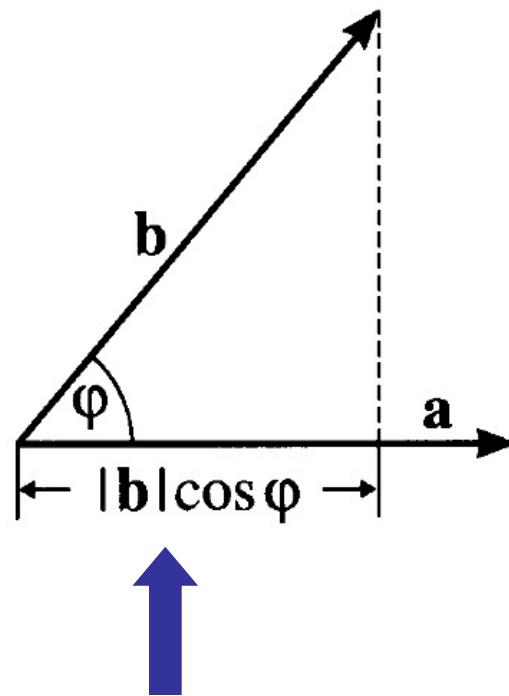
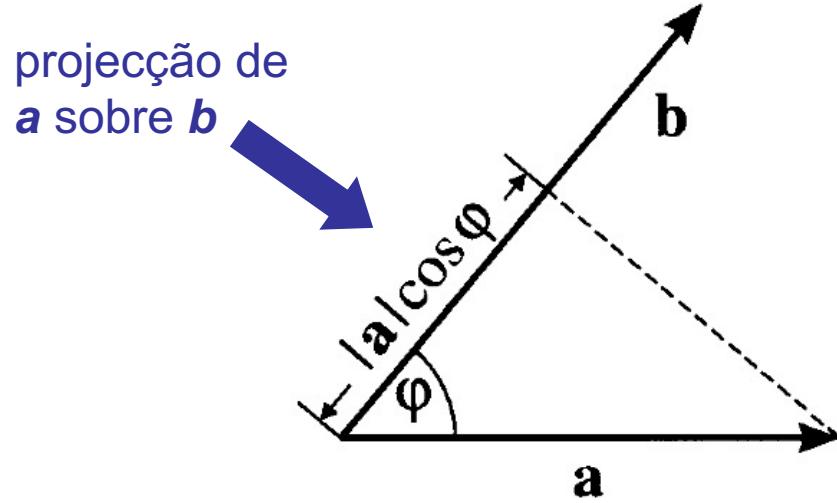


$$\mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{i} = \mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{j} = \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{k} = 1$$

$$\mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{j} = \mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{k} = 0$$

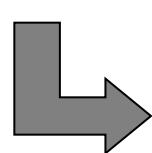
$$\vec{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{b}} \equiv a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z$$

projeções



projeções

$$\mathbf{a} = a_x \mathbf{i} + a_y \mathbf{j} + a_z \mathbf{k},$$

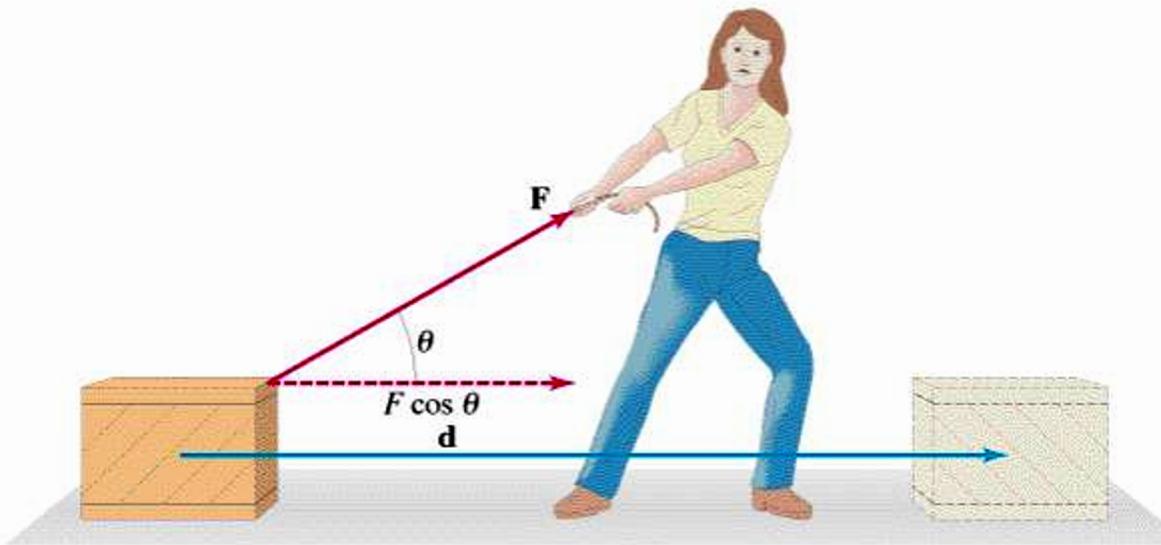


$$a_x = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{i},$$

$$a_y = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{j},$$

$$a_z = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{k}$$

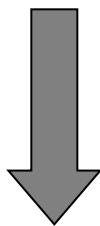
exemplo: trabalho mecânico de uma força



$$W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{d} = F d \cos \theta$$

prod. interno usando outra notação

$\mathbf{e}_1 = \mathbf{i}, \mathbf{e}_2 = \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{e}_3 = \mathbf{k}.$



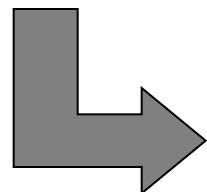
$$\mathbf{e}_\mu \cdot \mathbf{e}_\nu = \delta_{\mu\nu},$$

com $\delta_{\mu\nu} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } \nu \neq \mu, \\ 1 & \text{for } \nu = \mu, \end{cases}$

prod. interno usando outra notação

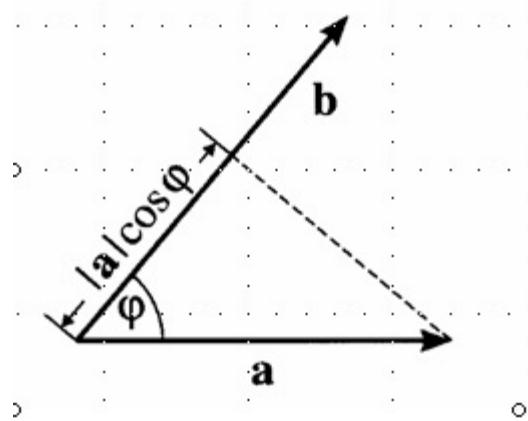
$$x \hat{=} 1, \quad y \hat{=} 2, \quad z \hat{=} 3,$$

$$\mathbf{a} = a_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + a_2 \mathbf{e}_2 + a_3 \mathbf{e}_3 = \sum_{i=1}^3 a_i \mathbf{e}_i$$
$$\mathbf{b} = \sum_{i=1}^3 b_i \mathbf{e}_i$$



$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \sum_{i=1}^3 a_i b_i.$$

ângulo entre dois vectores



$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}|} = \frac{a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z}{\sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2} \sqrt{b_x^2 + b_y^2 + b_z^2}}.$$

exercício

Dados

$$\mathbf{a} = (2, 1, 1),$$

$$\mathbf{b} = (1, -2, 2),$$

$$\mathbf{c} = (3, -4, 2),$$

qual é o valor absoluto da projecção da soma $\mathbf{a}+\mathbf{b}$ sobre o vector \mathbf{c} ?

solução

vector unitário

$$\mathbf{e}_c = \frac{\mathbf{c}}{|\mathbf{c}|} = \frac{(3, -4, 2)}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2 + 2^2}}$$

$$(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = (2 + 1, 1 - 2, 1 + 2),$$

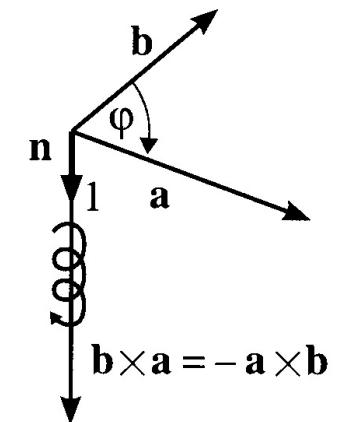
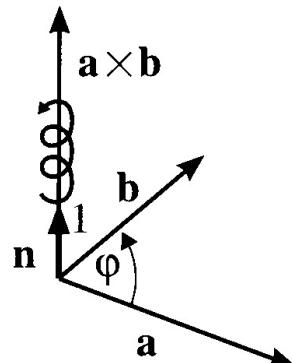
$$(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{e}_c = \frac{3 \cdot 3 + (-1) \cdot (-4) + 3 \cdot 2}{\sqrt{29}} = \frac{19}{\sqrt{29}}$$

produto externo (vectorial)

Definição:

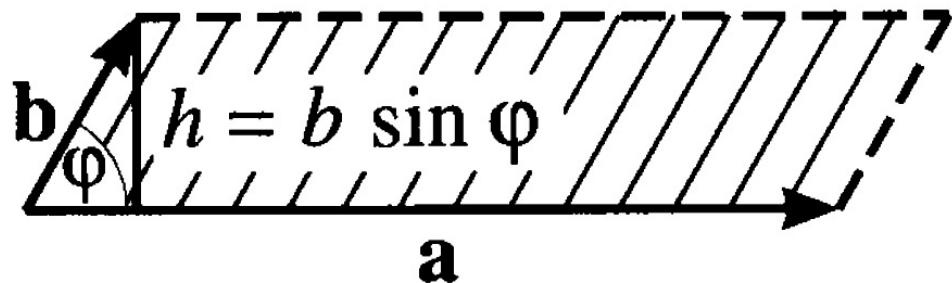
$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = (|\mathbf{a}| \cdot |\mathbf{b}| \sin \varphi) \mathbf{n},$$

\mathbf{n} vector unitário
perpendicular ao
plano formado por
 \mathbf{a} e \mathbf{b}

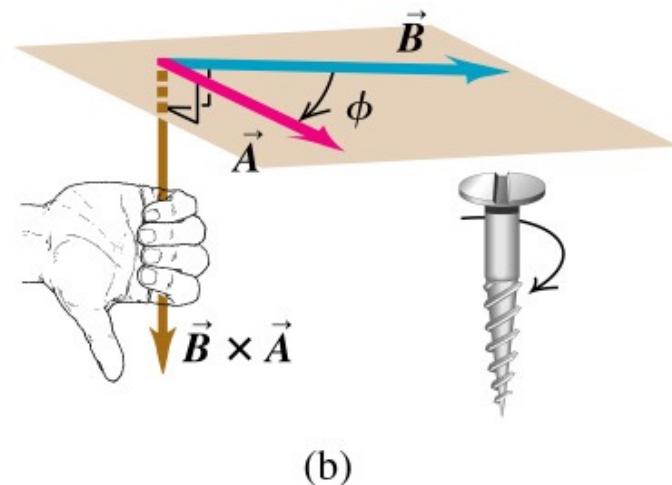
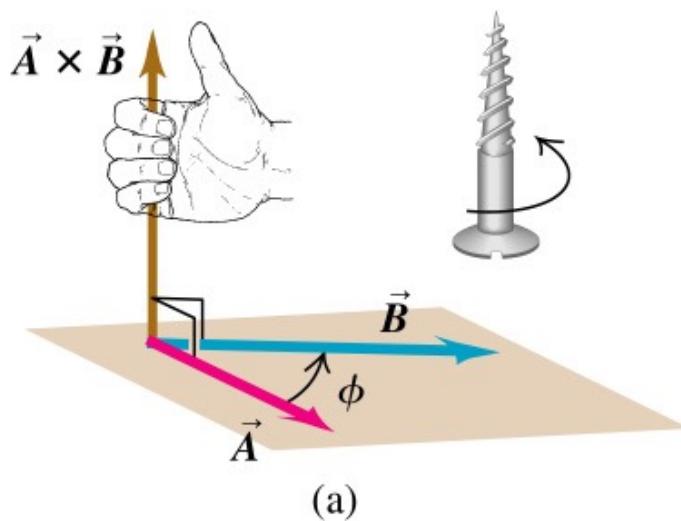


módulo do prod. vect.

$$F = |\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}| = |\mathbf{a}| \cdot |\mathbf{b}| \sin \varphi = ab \sin \varphi,$$



regra da mão direita



propriedades do prod. vectorial

$$\varphi = 0 \longrightarrow \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = -\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a}$$

$$\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}) = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c}$$

$$\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) \neq (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{c}$$

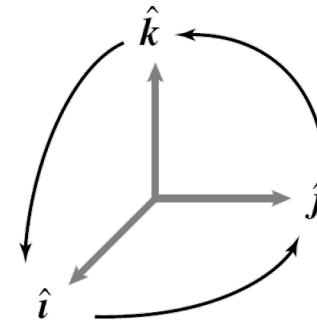
$$p(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) = (p\mathbf{a}) \times \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{a} \times (p\mathbf{b}).$$

produto vectorial dos versores cartesianos

$$\mathbf{i} \times \mathbf{i} = \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{j} = \mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{k} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{i} \times \mathbf{j} = \mathbf{k}$$

e permutações cíclicas!



$$\begin{aligned}\hat{i} \times \hat{j} &= \hat{k} \\ \hat{j} \times \hat{k} &= \hat{i} \\ \hat{k} \times \hat{i} &= \hat{j}\end{aligned}$$

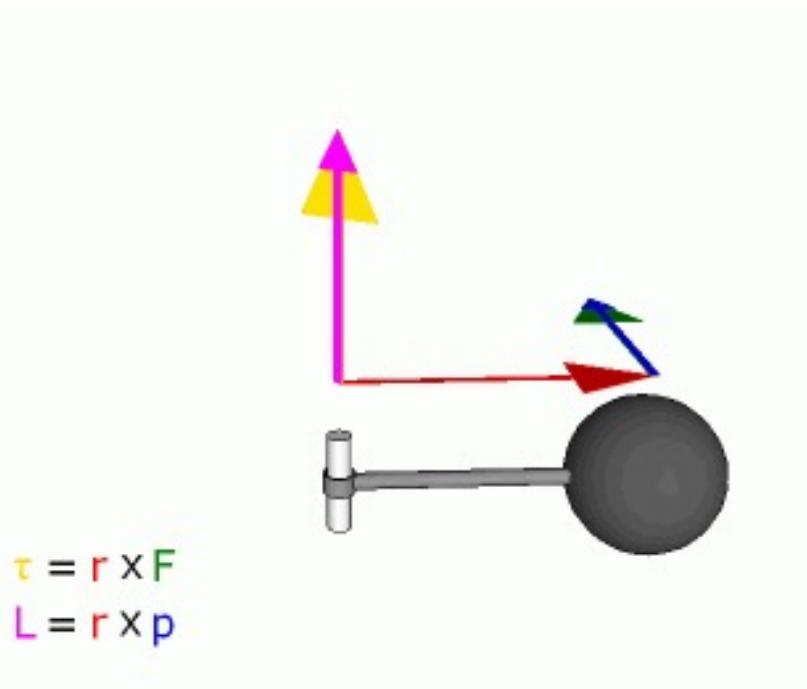
$$\mathbf{e}_1 \times \mathbf{e}_1 = \mathbf{e}_2 \times \mathbf{e}_2 = \mathbf{e}_3 \times \mathbf{e}_3 = 0$$

$$\mathbf{e}_1 \times \mathbf{e}_2 = \mathbf{e}_3$$

exemplos

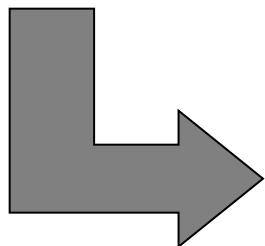
Momento de uma força

Momento angular



prod. vectorial usando componentes

$$\mathbf{a} = a_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + a_2 \mathbf{e}_2 + a_3 \mathbf{e}_3 = \sum_{i=1}^3 a_i \mathbf{e}_i$$
$$\mathbf{b} = \sum_{i=1}^3 b_i \mathbf{e}_i$$



$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_1 & \mathbf{e}_2 & \mathbf{e}_3 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

prod. vectorial usando componentes

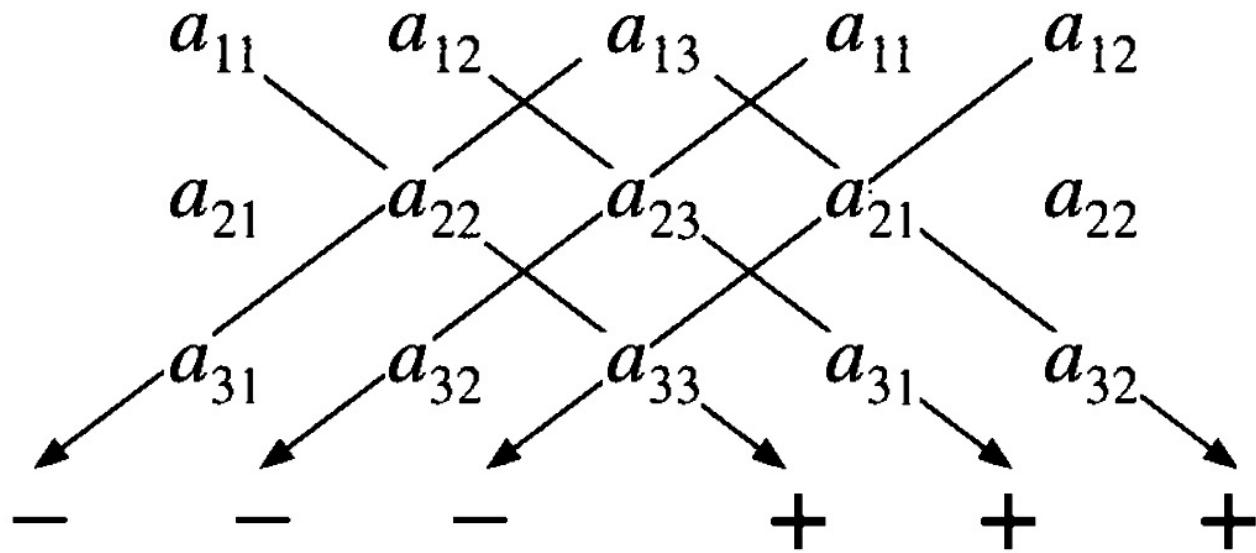
$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_1 & \mathbf{e}_2 & \mathbf{e}_3 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \mathbf{e}_1(a_2b_3 - a_3b_2)$$

$$+ \mathbf{e}_2(a_3b_1 - a_1b_3)$$

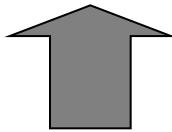
$$+ \mathbf{e}_3(a_1b_2 - a_2b_1)$$

nota sobre determinantes



demonstração

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} &= (a_1\mathbf{e}_1 + a_2\mathbf{e}_2 + a_3\mathbf{e}_3) \times (b_1\mathbf{e}_1 + b_2\mathbf{e}_2 + b_3\mathbf{e}_3) \\&= a_1b_2\mathbf{e}_3 - a_2b_1\mathbf{e}_3 + a_2b_3\mathbf{e}_1 - a_3b_2\mathbf{e}_1 + a_3b_1\mathbf{e}_2 - a_1b_3\mathbf{e}_2 \\&= (a_2b_3 - a_3b_2)\mathbf{e}_1 + (a_3b_1 - a_1b_3)\mathbf{e}_2 + (a_1b_2 - a_2b_1)\mathbf{e}_3.\end{aligned}$$



$$\mathbf{e}_1 \times \mathbf{e}_2 = \mathbf{e}_3$$

$$\mathbf{e}_1 \times \mathbf{e}_1 = \mathbf{e}_2 \times \mathbf{e}_2 = \mathbf{e}_3 \times \mathbf{e}_3 = 0$$

exemplo

$$\vec{a} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{b} = 3\hat{i} + -4\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

Determine $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$

solução:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{a} \times \vec{b} &= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \hat{i}(a_2b_3 - a_3b_2) + \hat{j}(a_3b_1 - a_1b_3) + \hat{k}(a_1b_2 - b_1a_2) \\ &= \hat{i}(1 - 8) + \hat{j}(-6 - 1) + \hat{k}(-4 - 3) \\ &= -7(\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}).\end{aligned}$$

outro exemplo

Determine um vector unitário perpendicular aos vectores

$$\vec{r}_A = \hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{r}_b = 3\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$$

solução

vector perpendicular \vec{N} :

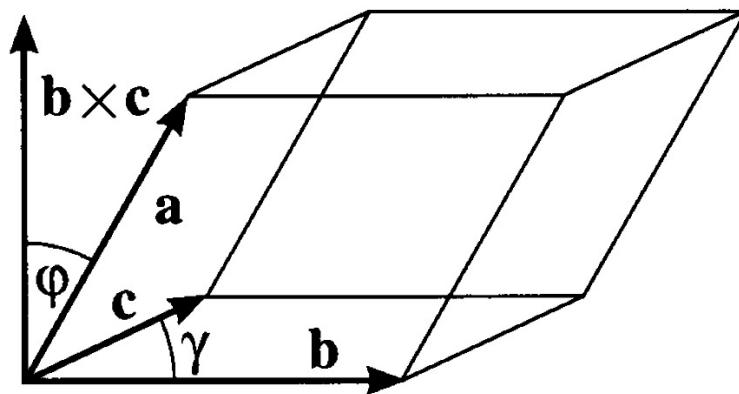
$$\begin{aligned}\vec{N} &= \vec{r}_A \times \vec{r}_B \\ &= (\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}) \times (3\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}) \\ &= -7\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}.\end{aligned}$$

vector unitário: $\hat{\lambda} = \frac{\vec{N}}{|\vec{N}|}$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{-7\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}}{\sqrt{7^2 + 2^2 + 3^2}} \\ &= -0.89\hat{i} - 0.25\hat{j} + 0.38\hat{k}\end{aligned}$$

produto escalar triplo

volume do paralelipípedo definido por \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b} e \mathbf{c}



$$V = \mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) \quad (\text{em módulo})$$

produto escalar triplo

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) =$$

$$= (a_1, a_2, a_3) \cdot [(b_1, b_2, b_3) \times (c_1, c_2, c_3)]$$

$$= (a_1, a_2, a_3) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_1 & \mathbf{e}_2 & \mathbf{e}_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

produto escalar triplo

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{c}.$$

propriedades do prod. esc. triplo

permutações cíclicas:

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = \mathbf{b} \cdot (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}) = \mathbf{c} \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b})$$

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad \gamma = 0$$

vectores coplanares

exercício

Ache o volume do paralelipípedo de lados

$$\hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\hat{i} + \hat{j}),$$

$$\vec{a} = 3\hat{i},$$

$$\vec{b} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}.$$

solução

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\lambda} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_x & \lambda_y & \lambda_z \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0 - 0) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0 - 9) + 0 = -\frac{9}{\sqrt{2}}.\end{aligned}$$

Volume: $\frac{9}{\sqrt{2}}$

campos

2 tipos de campos:

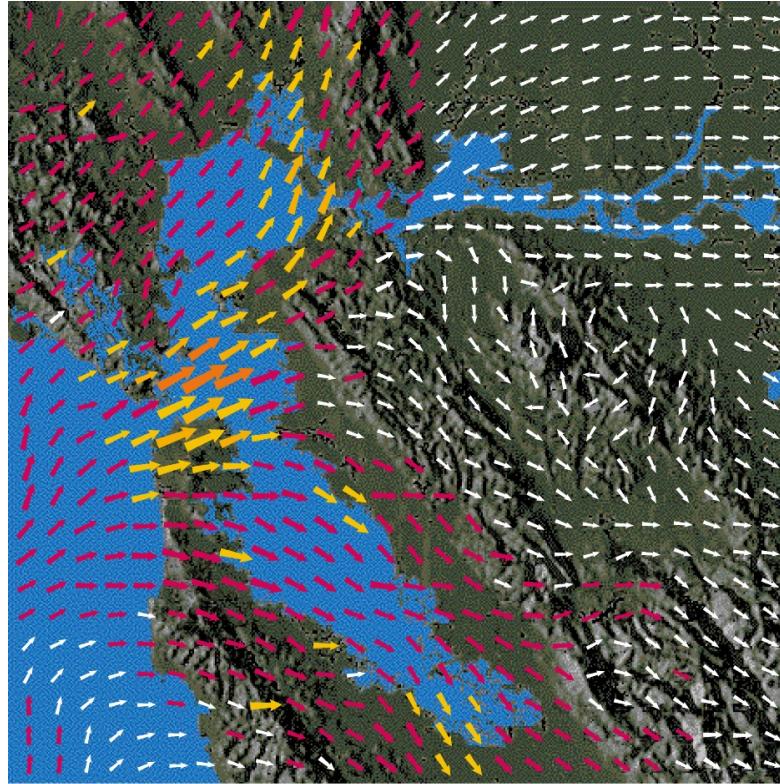
- vectoriais: $\vec{v}(x, y, z) = [v_1(x, y, z), v_2(x, y, z), v_3(x, y, z)]$
- escalares: função $f = f(x, y, z)$ que associa o escalar $f(x, y, z)$ a cada ponto do espaço

Exemplos:

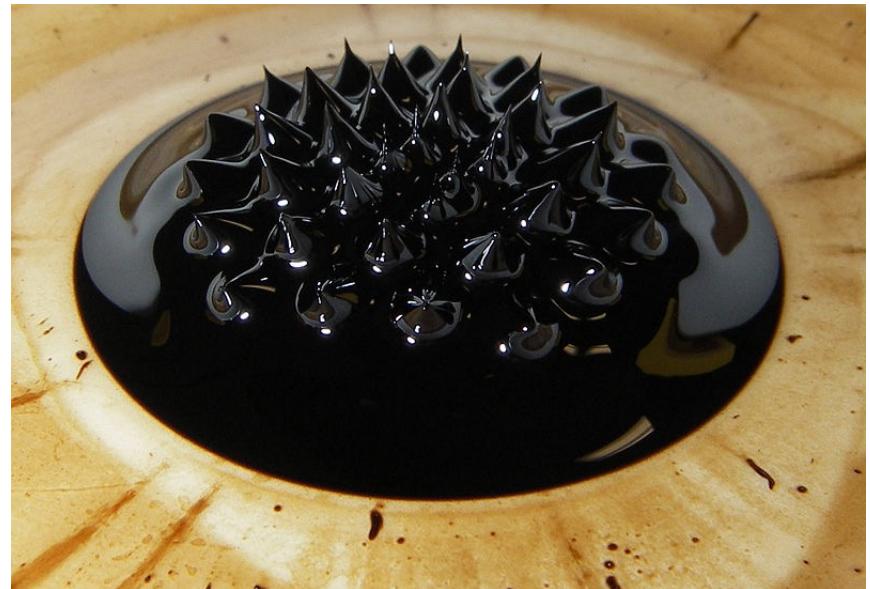
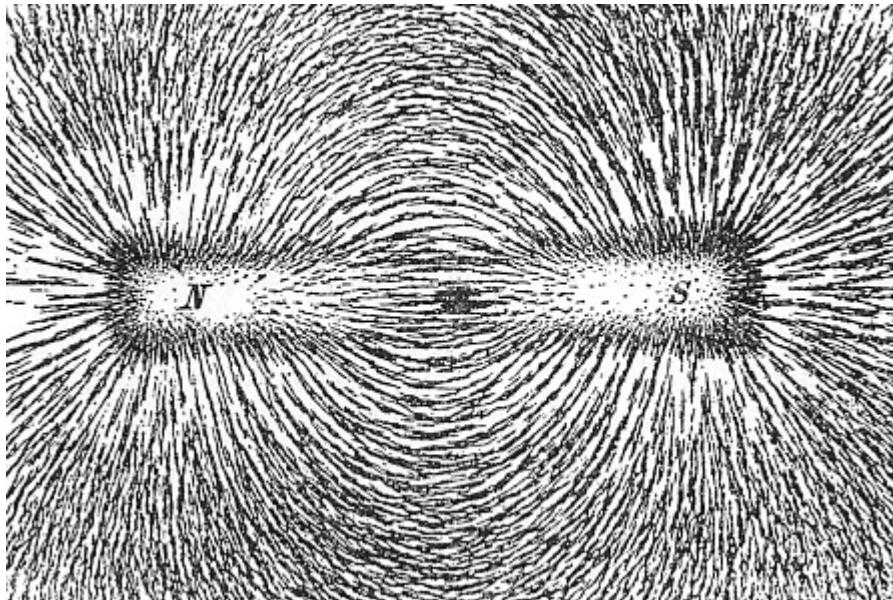
- de campo escalar: potencial gravítico, temperatura
- de campo vectorial: campo eléctrico

campos vectoriais

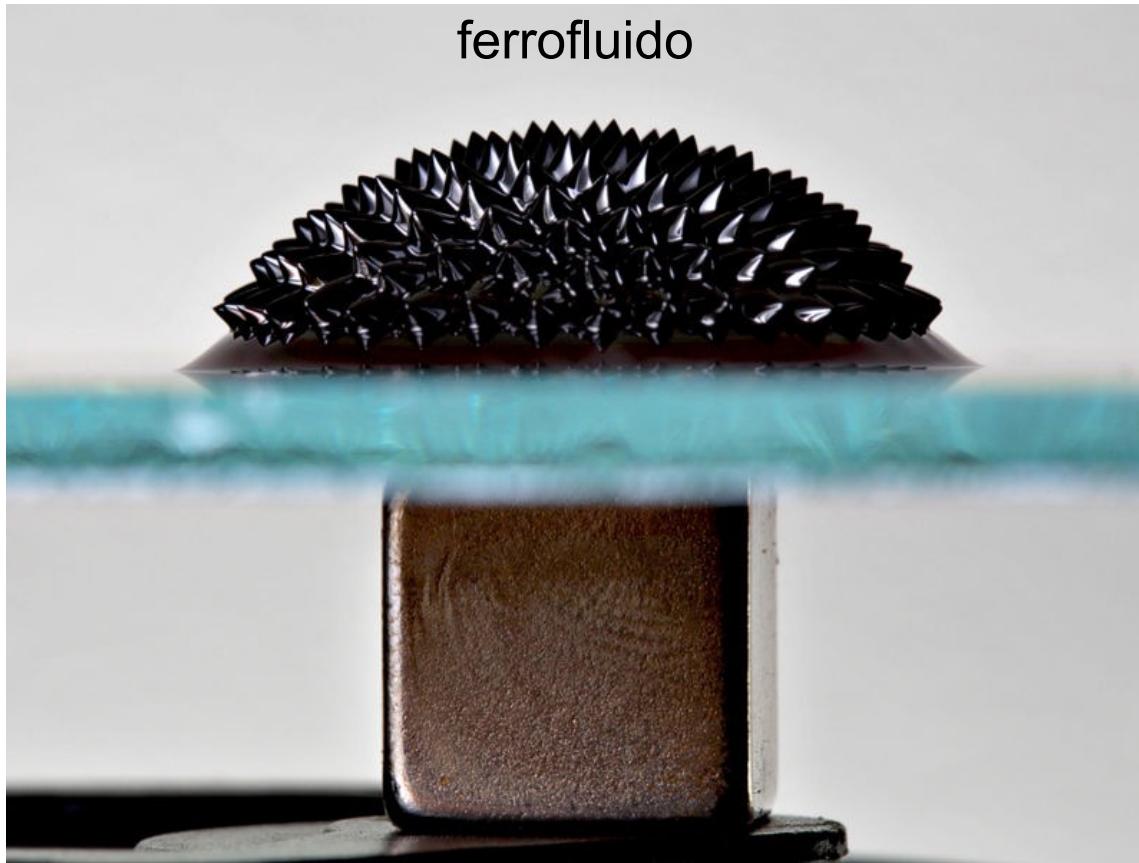
Campos vectoriais associam um vector a cada ponto do espaço.



visualização de campos vectoriais



visualização de campos vectoriais



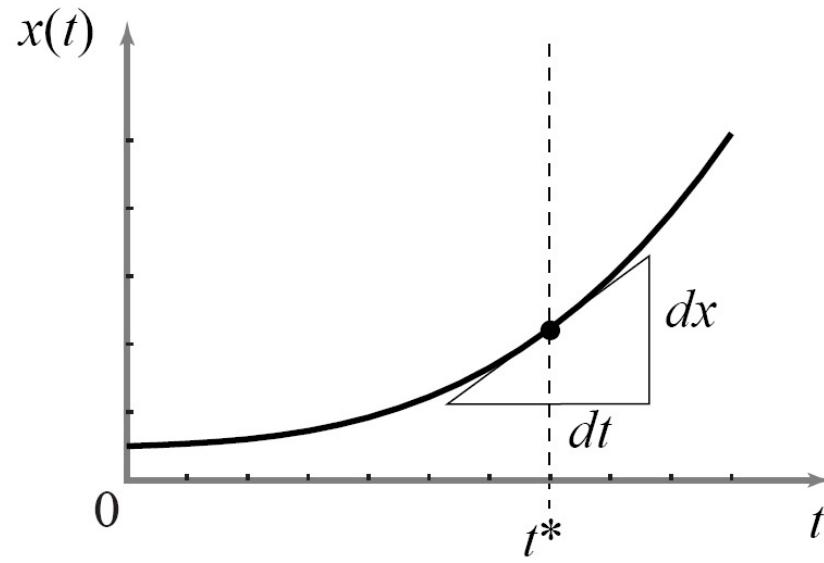
Derivada “usual”

função de uma variável: $x(t)$

Derivada: $v = dx/dt$

Variação infinitesimal: $dx = v \cdot dt = dx/dt \cdot dt$

(diferencial)



Derivação de funções vectoriais

$$\mathbf{A}(u) = A_x(u)\mathbf{e}_1 + A_y(u)\mathbf{e}_2 + A_z(u)\mathbf{e}_3$$

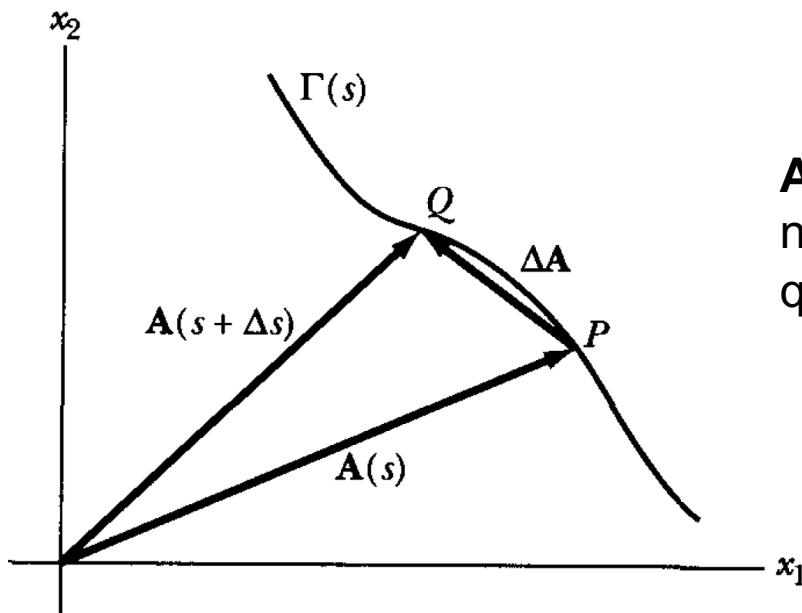
Definição:

$$\frac{d\mathbf{A}(u)}{du} = \lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mathbf{A}(u + \Delta u) - \mathbf{A}(u)}{\Delta u}$$

→ $\frac{d\mathbf{A}(u)}{du} = \frac{dA_x(u)}{du}\mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{dA_y(u)}{du}\mathbf{e}_2 + \frac{dA_z(u)}{du}\mathbf{e}_3.$

interpretação geométrica

$$\frac{d\mathbf{A}}{ds} = \lim_{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \mathbf{A}}{\Delta s} = \lim_{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mathbf{A}(s + \Delta s) - \mathbf{A}(s)}{\Delta s}$$



$\mathbf{A}(s)$ define uma “trajectória” no plano/espaço à medida que s é variado

Derivada de ordem n

$$\frac{d^n \mathbf{A}(u)}{du^n} = \frac{d^n A_x(u)}{du^n} \mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{d^n A_y(u)}{du^n} \mathbf{e}_2 + \frac{d^n A_z(u)}{du^n} \mathbf{e}_3$$

Exemplo

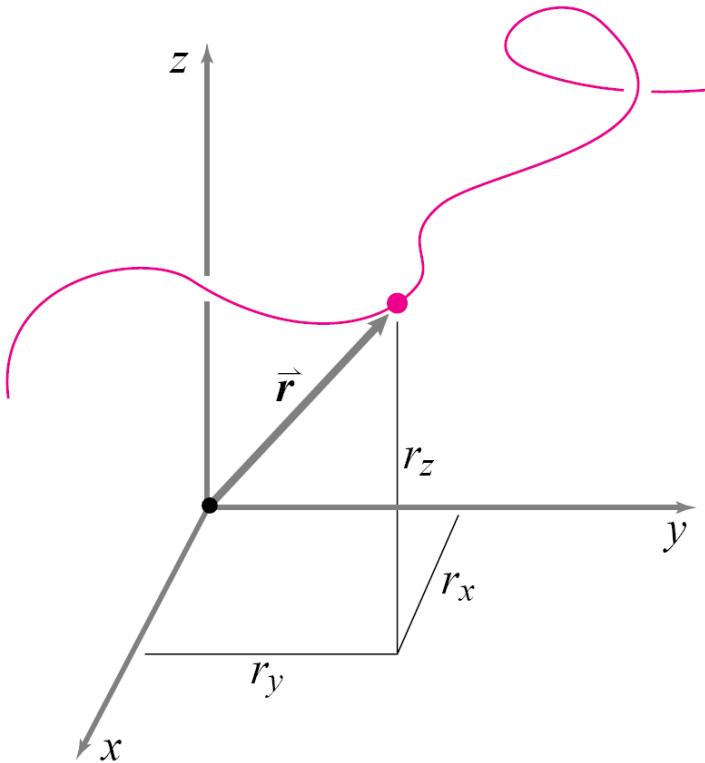
$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{A}(u) &= \underbrace{(2u^2 - 3u)}_{A_x(u)} \mathbf{e}_1 + \underbrace{(5 \cdot \cos u)}_{A_y(u)} \mathbf{e}_2 - \underbrace{(3 \cdot \sin u)}_{A_z(u)} \mathbf{e}_3, \\ &= (2u^2 - 3u, 5 \cdot \cos u, -3 \cdot \sin u),\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d\mathbf{A}(u)}{du} &= (4u - 3)\mathbf{e}_1 - (5 \cdot \sin u)\mathbf{e}_2 - (3 \cdot \cos u)\mathbf{e}_3 \\ &= (4u - 3, -5 \cdot \sin u, -3 \cdot \cos u),\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d^2\mathbf{A}(u)}{du^2} &= 4\mathbf{e}_1 - 5 \cdot \cos u \cdot \mathbf{e}_2 + 3 \cdot \sin u \cdot \mathbf{e}_3 \\ &= (4, -5 \cdot \cos u, 3 \cdot \sin u).\end{aligned}$$

caso particular: vector posição

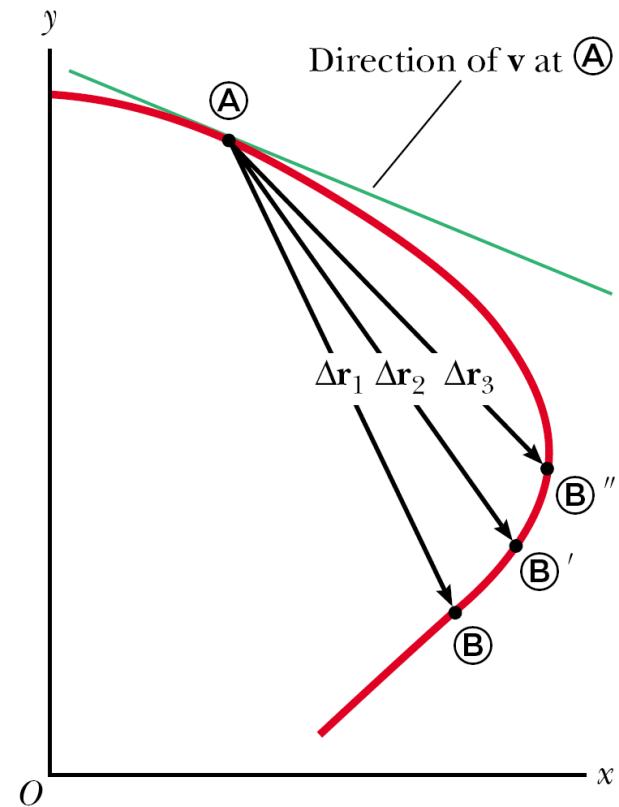
$$\vec{r}(t) = x(t)\hat{i} + y(t)\hat{j} + z(t)\hat{k}$$



velocidade instantânea

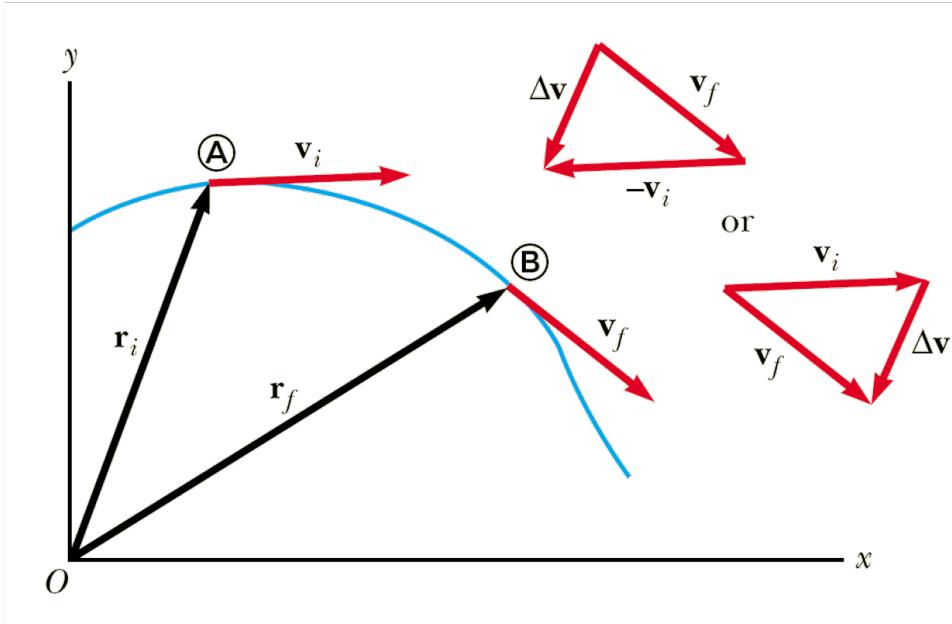
$$\vec{v}(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{r}(t)}{\Delta t} = \\ = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{r}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{r}(t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \frac{d\vec{r}(t)}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}) \\ = v_x \hat{i} + v_y \hat{j} + v_z \hat{k}$$



aceleração instantânea

$$\mathbf{a}(t) = \frac{d\mathbf{v}(t)}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \mathbf{v}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d(d\mathbf{r}/dt)}{dt} = \frac{d^2\mathbf{r}(t)}{dt^2}.$$



utilizando outra notação

$$\mathbf{r} = x_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + x_2 \mathbf{e}_2 + x_3 \mathbf{e}_3 = \sum_i x_i \mathbf{e}_i$$

$$\mathbf{v} = \dot{\mathbf{r}} = \sum_i \dot{x}_i \mathbf{e}_i = \sum_i \frac{dx_i}{dt} \mathbf{e}_i$$

$$\mathbf{a} = \ddot{\mathbf{v}} = \ddot{\mathbf{r}} = \sum_i \ddot{x}_i \mathbf{e}_i = \sum_i \frac{d^2 x_i}{dt^2} \mathbf{e}_i$$

derivada do produto

$$\frac{d}{dt}(a \vec{A}) = \dot{a} \vec{A} + a \dot{\vec{A}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}) = \dot{\vec{A}} \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{A} \cdot \dot{\vec{B}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = \dot{\vec{A}} \times \vec{B} + \vec{A} \times \dot{\vec{B}}.$$

exercício

Considere um vector posição dado por:

$$\mathbf{r} = (t^3 + 2t, -3e^{-t}, t) \text{ m.}$$

Determine a velocidade e a aceleração nos instantes $t = 0$ s and $t = 1$ s.

Solução

$$\mathbf{v}(t) = \dot{\mathbf{r}} = (3t^2 + 2, 3e^{-t}, 1) \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}},$$

$$\mathbf{a}(t) = \ddot{\mathbf{r}} = (6t, -3e^{-t}, 0) \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}.$$

$t = 0$ s:

$$\mathbf{v}(0) = (2, 3, 1) \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}, \quad \mathbf{a}(0) = (0, -3, 0) \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2},$$

$$v(0) = \sqrt{14} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}, \quad a(0) = 3 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}.$$

Solução (cont.)

$t = 1$ s:

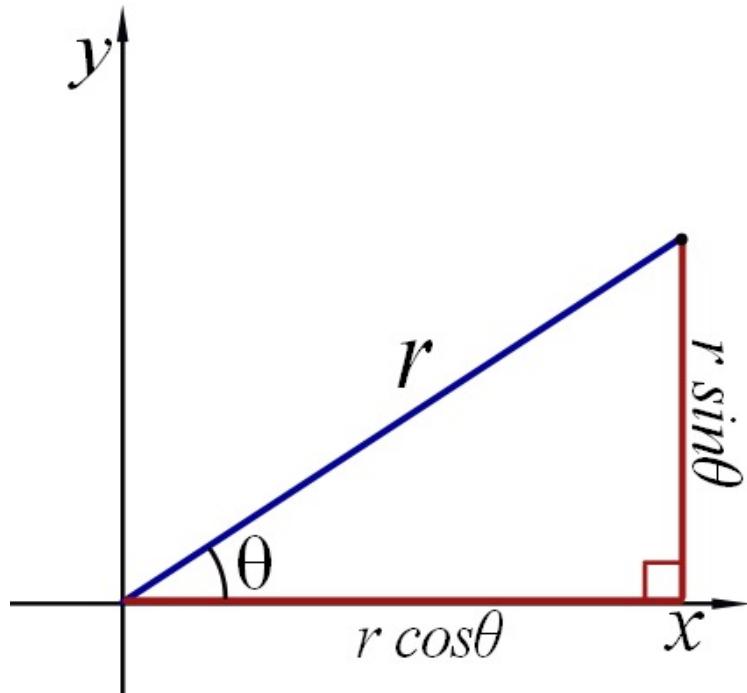
$$\mathbf{v}(1) = (5, \frac{3}{e}, 1) \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}, \quad \mathbf{a}(1) = (6, -\frac{3}{e}, 0) \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2},$$

$$v(1) = 5.22 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}, \quad a(1) = 6.1 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}.$$

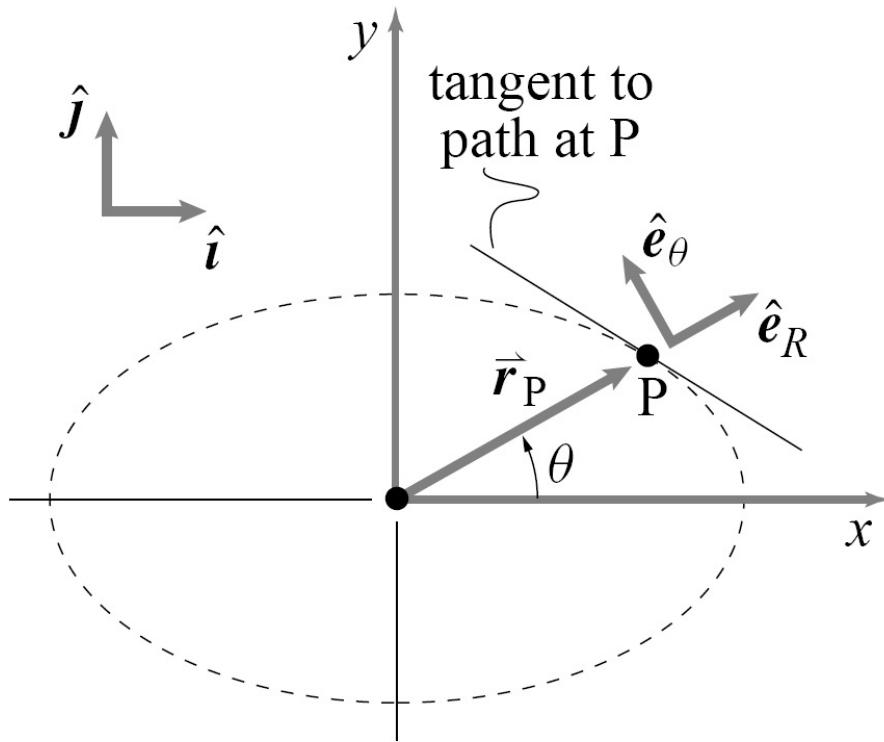
Exercício

20. Uma partícula tem movimento helicoidal, $\mathbf{r}(t) = r \cos(\omega t)\mathbf{i} + r \sin(\omega t)\mathbf{j} + b\omega t\mathbf{k}$, com velocidade angular ω e raio r constantes. b é uma constante.
- (a) Determine a velocidade da partícula.
 - (b) Determine a aceleração.

coordenadas polares



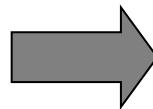
coordenadas polares



equações de transformação

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (r, \theta)$$

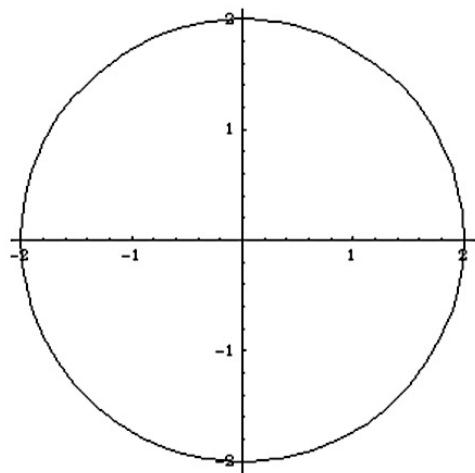
$$\begin{aligned}x &= r \cos(\theta) \\y &= r \sin(\theta)\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}r^2 &= x^2 + y^2 \\ \tan(\theta) &= \frac{y}{x}\end{aligned}$$

exemplos

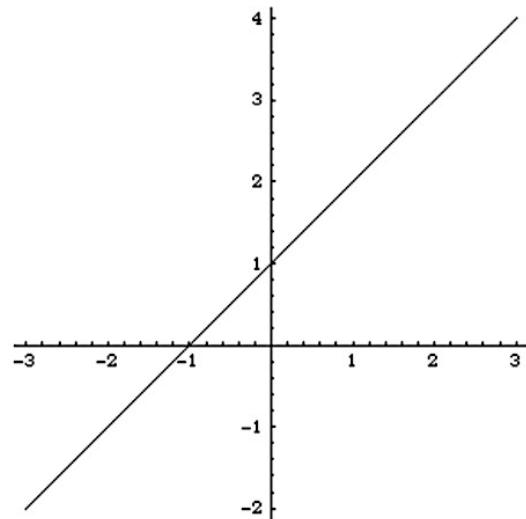
circunferência



$$\text{coord. pol.: } r = 2$$

$$\text{coord. cart.: } x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

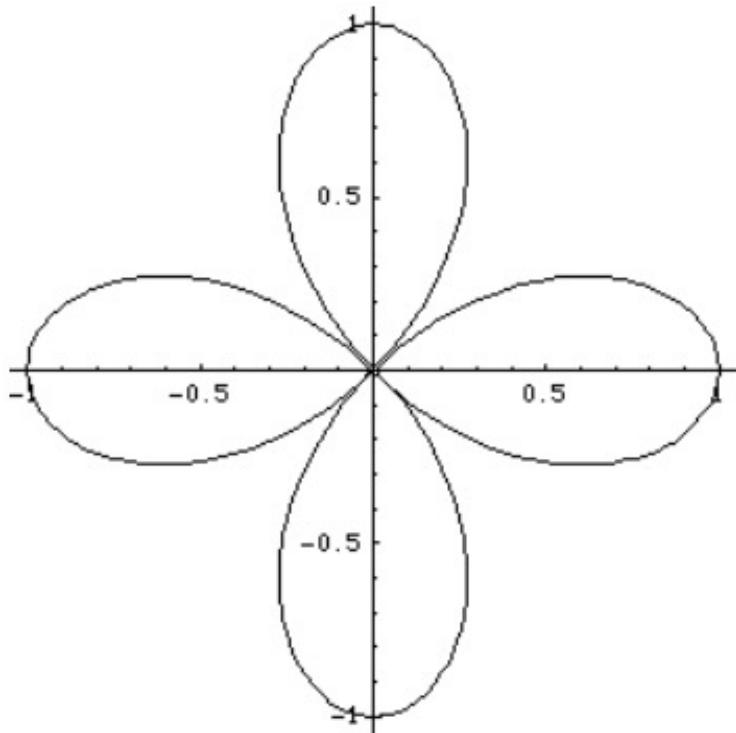
recta



$$\text{coord. pol.: } r = \frac{1}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta}$$

$$\text{coord. cart.: } y = x + 1$$

exemplos



coord. polares:
 $r = |\cos(2\theta)|$

coord. cart.:
 $(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \pm(x^2 - y^2)$