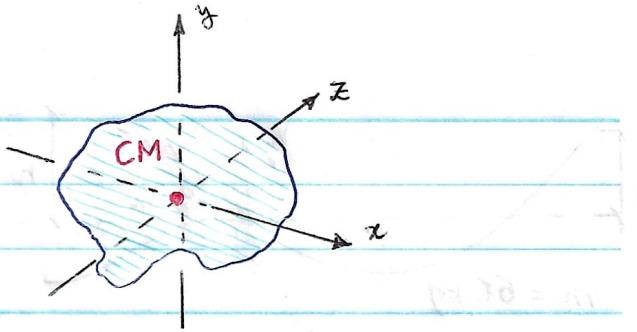


## Centro de Massa

É um ponto geométrico onde se encontra concentrada boa parte da massa de um Corpo. O movimento tem sua trajetória guiada por ele.



Suas coordenadas são

$$\vec{r}_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \vec{r}_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{r}_i = x_i \hat{i} + y_i \hat{j} + z_i \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{r}_{CM} = x_{CM} \hat{i} + y_{CM} \hat{j} + z_{CM} \hat{k}$$

uma média ponderada das demais partículas do sistema.

$$C = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i c_i$$

$$\vec{r}_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \sum m_i x_i \hat{i} + \frac{1}{M} \sum m_i y_i \hat{j} + \frac{1}{M} \sum m_i z_i \hat{k} * C \text{ sendo } x, y, \text{ ou } z$$

$$\vec{r}_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} M \vec{r}_{CM}$$

$$\vec{r}_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} m_i \vec{r}_i \Rightarrow \vec{r}_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \sum m_i \vec{r}_i$$

Corpos maciços

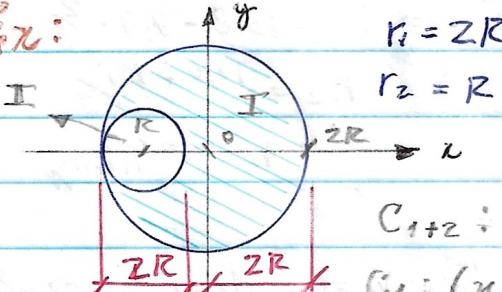
$$C = \frac{1}{V} \int e dm$$

$$\rho = \frac{dm}{dV} = \frac{M}{V}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{V} \int e dV$$

\* Conceitos de simetria ajudam a localizar o centro de massa

Ez:



$$r_1 = 2R$$

$$r_2 = R$$

$$C_{1+2} : (0,0)$$

$$C_1 : (x_c, y_c)$$

$$C_2 = (-R, 0)$$

Força em um Sistema de Partículas

$$\sum F_r = \sum m \cdot a_{CM}$$

$$M \vec{r}_{CM} = \sum m_i \vec{r}_i \quad (\frac{dr}{dt})$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{1+2} = m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2 \Rightarrow m_1 x_1 = -m_2 x_2$$

$$m_1 + m_2 \quad x_1 = -\frac{m_2}{m_1} x_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = \frac{M}{V} = m = \rho \cdot A \cdot h$$

$$M \vec{r}_{CM} = \sum m_i \vec{r}_i \quad (\frac{dv}{dt})$$

$$M \vec{a}_{CM} = \sum m_i \vec{a}_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}_r = \sum F_{ri}$$

$$x_1 = -\rho \cdot \pi R^2 \cdot h x_2 = -\frac{\pi R^2}{\rho \cdot (\pi (2R)^2 - \pi R^2) \cdot h} \pi (4R^2 - R^2) x_2 = -\frac{4R^2}{3h} x_2$$

$$x_1 = -\frac{1}{3} x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{3} R x_2$$

$$C_1 : (\frac{1}{3} R, 0)$$

\* Obs: O CM apresenta suas próprias grandezas, diferentes das partículas

## Momento Linear / Quantidade de Movimento

É uma grandeza vetorial associada à Capacidade de colisão de uma partícula.

$$\vec{P} = m\vec{V}$$



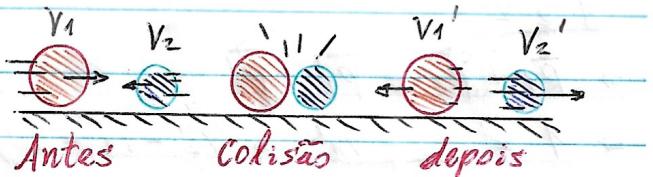
$$\vec{F}_r = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt}$$

$$\vec{P} = M\vec{V}_{CM}$$

$$\sum \vec{P}_i = \sum \vec{P}_f \quad P_f / F_r = 0$$

## Impulso

É dado como a variação da quantidade de movimento.



$$\vec{P}_f - \vec{P}_i = \vec{I} = \Delta \vec{P}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \vec{P} = mV_f - mV_i = I$$

$$\Rightarrow m(V_f - V_i) = I \quad (\div) \Delta t, \Delta t \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$m a_m = I / \Delta t \Rightarrow I = F_m \cdot \Delta t$$

Para calcular pequenas variações de Impulso, integramos:

$$\Rightarrow d\vec{P} = \vec{F}(t) dt$$

$$I = F_m \cdot \Delta t$$

$$\Delta t \rightarrow 0^+$$

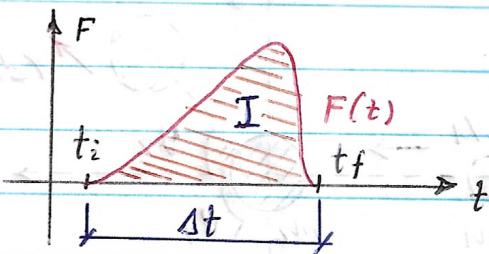
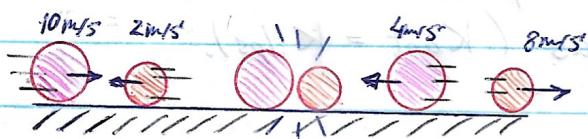
Para um  $\Delta t$   
muito pequeno

$$\int_{t_i}^{t_f} d\vec{P} = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} \vec{F}(t) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \vec{P} = \vec{I} = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} \vec{F}(t) dt$$

## Colisões

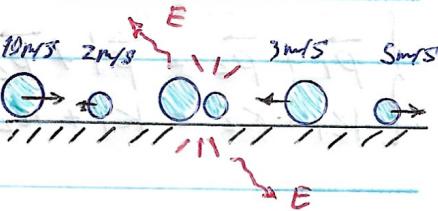
### Perfeitamente Elástico



- $K_{ant} = K_{dps}$
- $\epsilon = 1$
- $\vec{P}_{ant} = \vec{P}_{dps}$

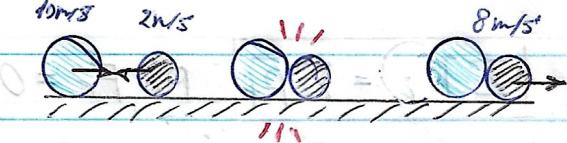
### Parcialmente Elástico

- $K_{ant} > K_{dps}$
- $0 < \epsilon < 1$
- $\vec{P}_{ant} > \vec{P}_{dps}$



## Perfeitamente Inelástico

- $K_{ant} > K_{dps}$
- $e = 0$
- $\vec{P}_{ant} > \vec{P}_{dps}$



1 e 2

$$\Rightarrow \vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2 = \vec{P}'_1 + \vec{P}'_2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = v'_2 - v'_1 \Rightarrow v'_2 - v'_1 = 10 \quad (I)$$

$$10 - 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 \cdot 10 + m_2 \cdot 0 = m_1 v'_1 + m_2 v'_2$$

$$10m_1 = m_1 v'_1 + m_2 v'_2 \quad (II)$$

2 e 3 imóveis

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 5 - 0 \Rightarrow v'_2 = 5 \text{ m/s} \quad \Rightarrow \vec{P}_2 + \vec{P}_3 = \vec{P}'_2 + \vec{P}'_3$$

$$v'_2 - 0$$

$$v_1 = 10 \text{ m/s} \quad m_1 = ?$$

$$m_3 = 6 \text{ kg} \quad m_2 = ? = 59 - 49$$

$$v'_2 = 0 \quad v'_1 = ?$$

$$v'_3 = 5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$m_2 \cdot 5 + m_3 \cdot 0 = m_2 \cdot 0 + 6 \cdot 5$$

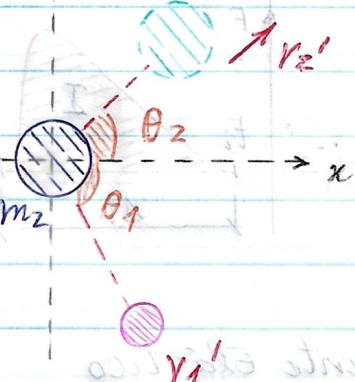
$$m_2 = \frac{30}{5} = 6 \text{ kg}$$

$$I \Rightarrow v'_1 = 5 - 10 = -5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$II \Rightarrow 10m_1 = m_1(-5) + 6 \cdot 5$$

$$10m_1 = 30 \Rightarrow m_1 = 2 \text{ kg}$$

↑ y



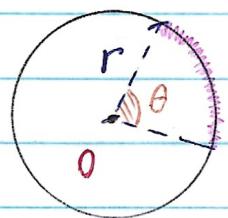
Para Colisões em 2 Dimensões, devemos empregar também as equações de energia cinética, principalmente em Colisões elásticas ( $K_{ant} = K_{dps}$ ).

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2 = \vec{P}'_1 + \vec{P}'_2 \\ K_1 + K_2 = K'_1 + K'_2 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Eq. Principal} \\ \text{Eq. Auxiliar} \end{array}$$

$$t = 0 \quad t = \pi \quad t = \pi \cos \theta \quad t = \pi \sin \theta$$

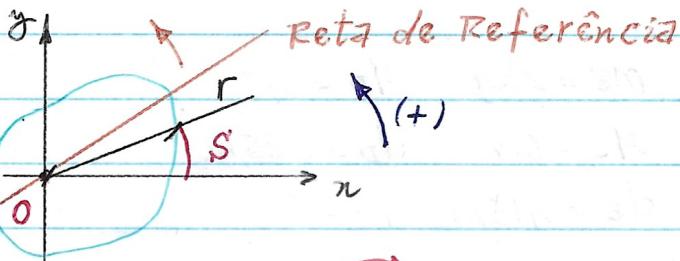
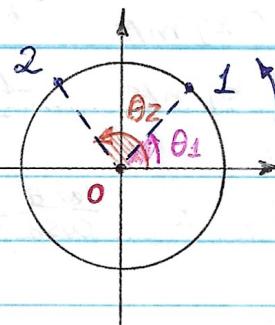
$$2 \pi b^2 = t \pi d^2$$

# Rotação



$$\theta = s/r \text{ [rad]}$$

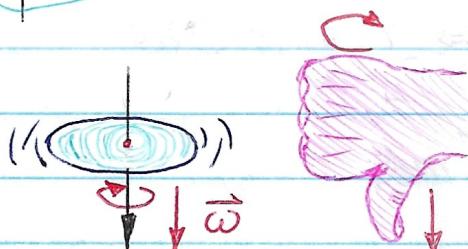
$$1 \text{ rev} = 360^\circ = 2\pi \text{ rad}$$



$$\Delta\theta = \theta_2 - \theta_1$$

$$\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt}$$



$$\begin{cases} \omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t \\ \theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2}\alpha t^2 \\ \omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2\alpha \Delta\theta \end{cases}$$

## Cinemática

$$V = \omega r$$

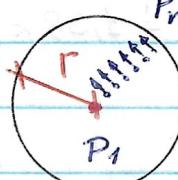
$$a = \alpha r$$

$$a = \omega^2 r$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\gamma^2}{r}$$



## Energia

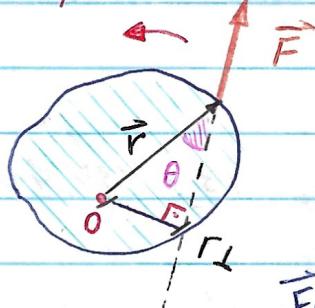
$$P_n K = \sum \frac{1}{2} m_i v_i^2$$

$$\therefore K = \frac{1}{2} (\sum m r^2) \omega^2$$

## Momento de Inércia

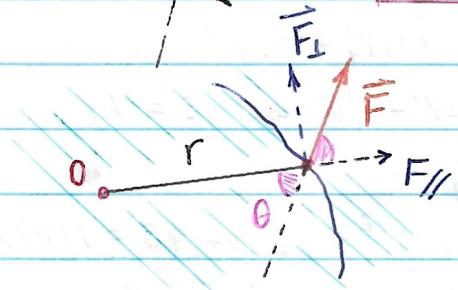
$$K = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

## Torque ou Momento de uma força



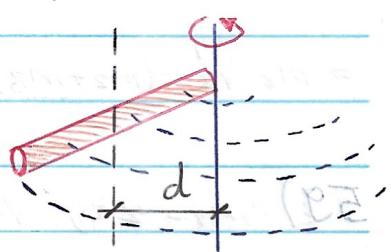
$$M^o r = \vec{F} \cdot \sin\theta \cdot r$$

$$M^o r = I \cdot \alpha$$



$$I = \int [r(m)]^2 dm$$

$$I = I_{CM} + M d^2$$



$$T = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} M^o r d\theta$$

$$T = M^o r \Delta\theta$$

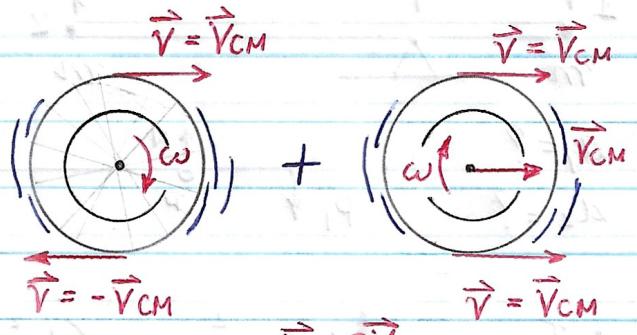
$$M^o r = F_1 \cdot r_1 + F_2 \cdot r_2 + \dots + F_n \cdot r_n$$

$$\varphi = \frac{d\theta}{dt} = M^o r \frac{d\theta}{dt} = M^o r \omega$$

## Rolagem

Combinação da Translação

com a Rotação, tomando como referência, um ponto do Corpo



$$R = E_c + E$$

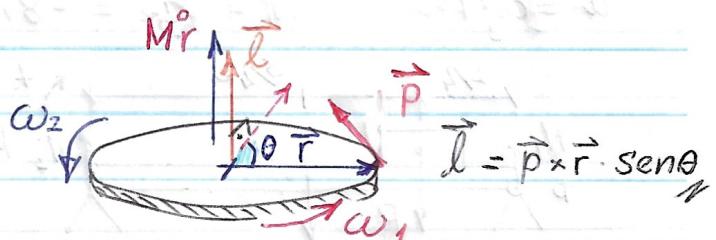
$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{2} m V_{CM}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_{CM} \omega^2$$

## Momento Angular

É a "Quantidade de movimento"

para uma rotação.

$$\vec{l} = \vec{p} \times \vec{r} = m(\vec{F} \times \vec{v})$$

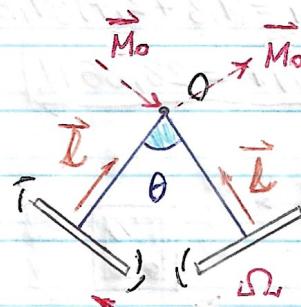
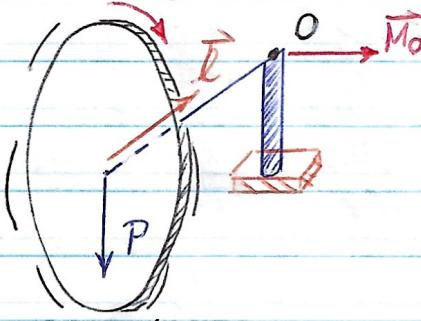


$$M_r \cdot t = \Delta \vec{l}$$

$$M_r = \frac{d\vec{l}}{dt}$$

$$\vec{l} = I_{CM} \cdot \omega$$

## Giroscópio



$$M_r = I \cdot \alpha$$

$$\Omega_2 = \frac{M_r}{I} = \frac{mgl}{I \omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta L \rightarrow S$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{L}_0 \rightarrow \vec{L}$$

$$\theta \approx \sin \theta \approx \tan \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{S}{r} = \frac{\Delta L}{L_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Omega_2 = \frac{\theta}{t} = \frac{M_0 \cdot t}{L \cdot t}$$