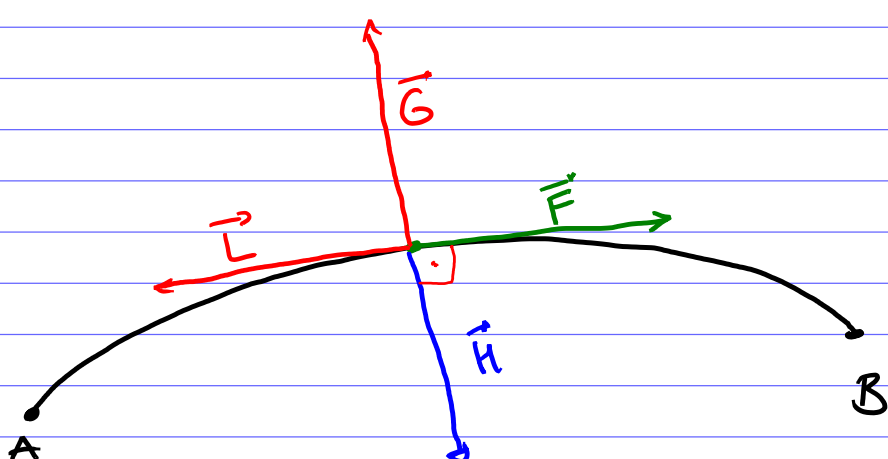


Vetor normal unitário



Quando uma partícula sai de A até B
 \vec{T} ? \vec{N} ? Solução

$$\vec{T} = \frac{\vec{F}}{|\vec{F}|} \quad \vec{N} = \frac{\vec{H}}{|\vec{H}|}$$

Quando uma partícula sai de B até A
 \vec{T} ? \vec{N} ? Solução

$$\vec{T} = \frac{\vec{L}}{|\vec{L}|} \quad \vec{N} = \frac{\vec{H}}{|\vec{H}|}$$

Como calculamos \vec{N} ?

$$\vec{N} = \frac{\vec{T}'}{|\vec{T}'|} \quad \vec{T} = \frac{\vec{N}'}{|\vec{N}'|}$$

A derivada de uma função vetorial com módulo constante sempre é perpendicular a ela.

$$|\vec{D}| = c \quad (c \text{ é uma constante})$$

$$\sqrt{\vec{D} \cdot \vec{D}} = c$$

$$\vec{D} \cdot \vec{D} = c^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{D} \cdot \vec{D}) = \frac{d}{dt}c^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\vec{D} \cdot \vec{D} + \vec{D} \cdot \frac{d\vec{D}}{dt} = 0$$

$$2 \vec{D} \cdot \frac{d\vec{D}}{dt} = 0$$

$$\vec{D} \cdot \frac{d\vec{D}}{dt} = 0$$

\vec{D} é perpendicular a \vec{D}' .

Se $c = c(t)$

$$\frac{d}{dt}c^2 =$$

$$2c \frac{dc}{dt}$$

\vec{D} constante

seu

$$\vec{D} = \langle c, 2c, c \rangle$$

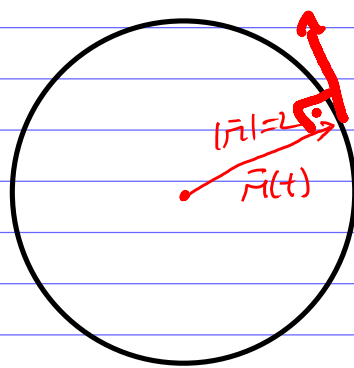
\vec{D} com módulo constante

$$\vec{D} = \langle 2\cos t, 2\sin t, 0 \rangle$$

$$|\vec{D}| = \sqrt{4\cos^2 t + 4\sin^2 t}$$

$$|\vec{D}| = 2$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \langle 2\cos t, 2\sin t \rangle$$



\vec{T} = tangente unitário

$$|\vec{T}| = 1$$

$\frac{d\vec{T}}{dt}$ é perpendicular a \vec{T} .

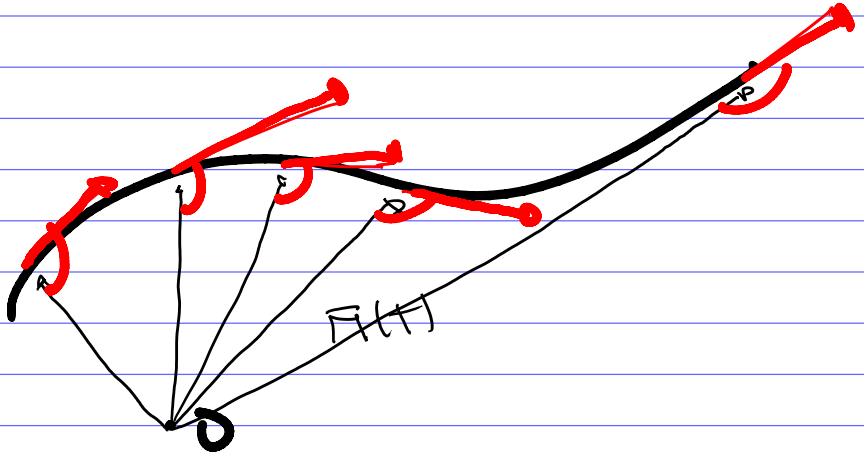
$$\vec{N} = \frac{\frac{d\vec{T}}{dt}}{|\frac{d\vec{T}}{dt}|} = \frac{\vec{T}'}{|\vec{T}'|}$$

Exemplo em 2D $|\vec{r}'| \neq 1$

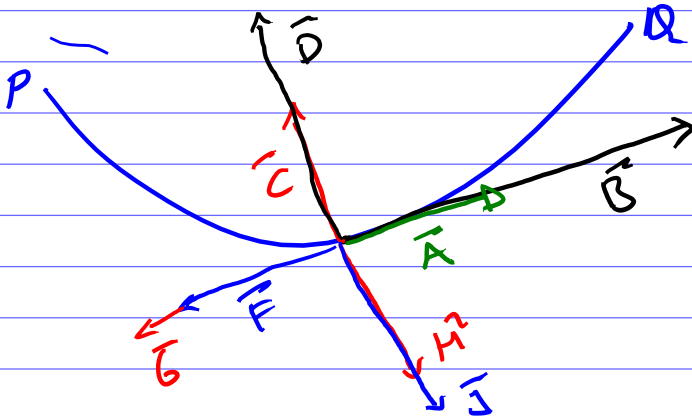
$$\vec{r}(t) = \langle \cos(t^2), \sin(t^2) \rangle$$

$$\vec{r}'(t) = \langle -2t \sin(t^2), 2t \cos(t^2) \rangle$$

Situação na qual o
módulo não é constante



Exercício



Movimento $P \rightarrow Q$

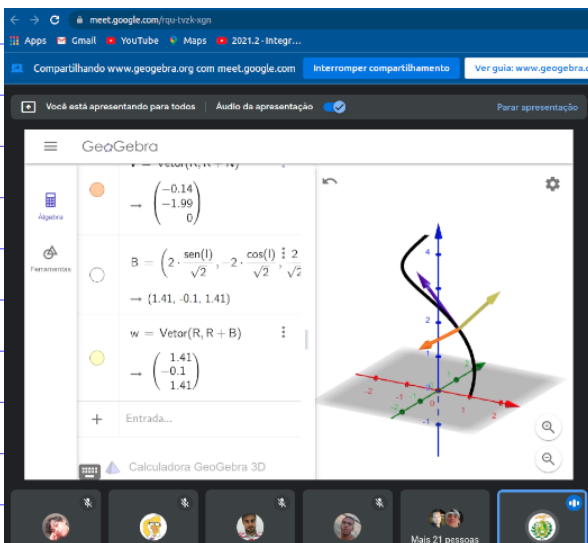
$$\vec{T} = \vec{A}$$

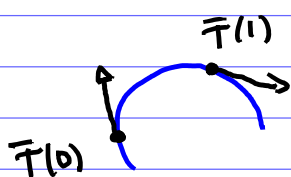
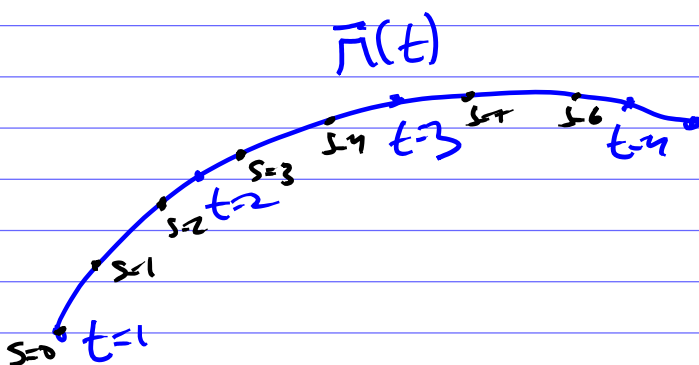
$$\vec{N} = \vec{C}$$

$$\vec{A}' = \vec{B}$$

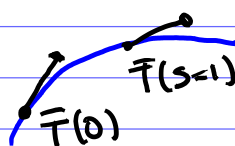
$$\frac{d\vec{T}}{dt} = \vec{D}$$

$$\vec{N} = \frac{\left(\frac{d\vec{T}}{dt} \right)}{\left| \frac{d\vec{T}}{dt} \right|}$$

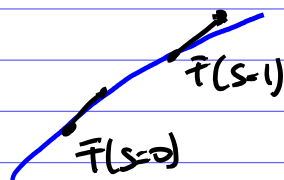




A



B



C

$$K = \left| \frac{d\bar{\Gamma}}{ds} \right| = \frac{\left| \frac{d\bar{\Gamma}}{dt} \right|}{\left| \frac{ds}{dt} \right|}$$