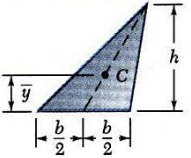
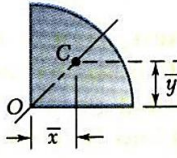
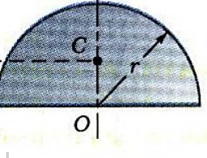
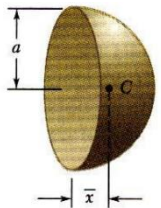
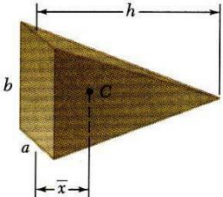
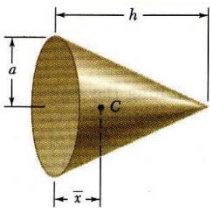
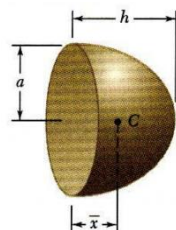
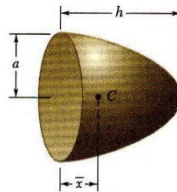


Volumes	Centroides 2D
Paralelepípedo: $V = c \times h \times l$	
Esfera: $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$	
Cone: $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 \times h$	
Cilindro: $V = \pi r^2 \times h$	<p>1/4 Circulo</p> <p>1/2 Circulo</p>
Pirâmide: $V = \frac{1}{3}Ab \times h$	<p><math>\bar{x} = \frac{4r}{3\pi}</math></p> <p><math>\bar{y} = \frac{4r}{3\pi}</math></p> <p>Area = <math>\frac{\pi r^2}{4}</math></p>
	<p><math>\bar{x} = 0</math></p> <p><math>\bar{y} = \frac{4r}{3\pi}</math></p> <p>Area = <math>\frac{\pi r^2}{2}</math></p>

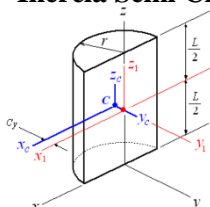
Centroides 3D				
<p>Semiesfera</p> 	<p>Pirâmide</p> 	<p>Cone</p> 	<p>Semielipsoide</p> 	<p>Paraboloide</p> 
Centroide   Volume	Centroide   Volume	Centroide   Volume	Centroide   Volume	Centroide   Volume
$\frac{3a}{8}$   $\frac{2}{3}\pi a^3$	$\frac{h}{4}$   $\frac{1}{3}abh$	$\frac{h}{4}$   $\frac{1}{3}\pi a^2h$	$\frac{3h}{8}$   $\frac{2}{3}\pi a^2h$	$\frac{h}{3}$   $\frac{1}{2}\pi a^2h$

<p><b>Centroide qualquer triângulo</b></p> <p><math>C = \left( \frac{1}{3}(X_L + X_M + X_N), \frac{1}{3}(Y_L + Y_M + Y_N) \right)</math></p>	<p><math>X_{LMN}</math>: coordenadas dos vértices em X</p> <p><math>Y_{LMN}</math>: coordenadas dos vértices em Y</p>
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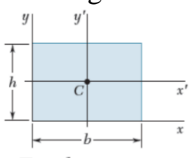
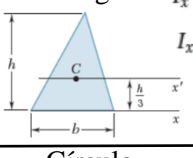
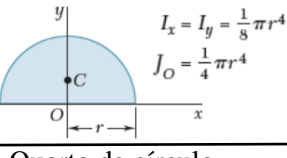
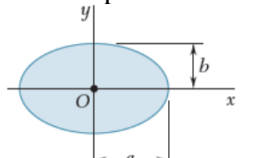
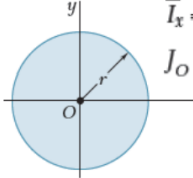
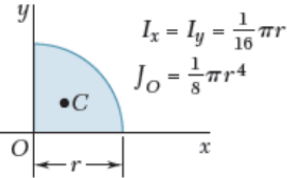
<b>Teorema dos eixos paralelos</b>
$I$ : Inércia relativamente a um eixo A $\bar{I}$ : Inércia relativamente a um eixo B <b>A</b> : Área da forma (2D) / Massa (3D) <b>d</b> : distância entre os eixos A e B $I = \bar{I} + Ad^2$

<b>Cálculo do momento de inércia de uma peça em relação a um eixo</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dividir a peça em partes.</li> <li>Calcular o volume <b>V</b> das peças.</li> <li>Calcular a massa <b>m</b> das peças.</li> <li>Calcular as inércias <b>I<sub>C</sub></b> em relação ao centroide.</li> <li>Calcular a distância <b>d</b> do centroide ao eixo pedido.</li> <li>Calcular a inércia <b>I</b> das peças em relação ao eixo pedido.</li> <li>Calcular a inércia total <b>I<sub>T</sub></b> somando as inércias de cada peça</li> </ol> <p>(Inércias podem ser negativas se forem furos)</p>

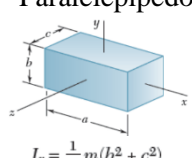
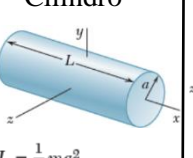
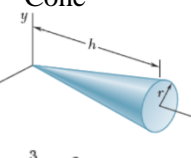
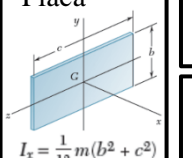
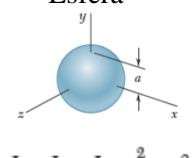
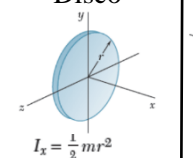
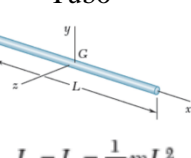
<b>Cálculo do centro de gravidade de uma peça</b>																																																
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dividir a peça em diferentes partes.</li> <li>Calcular o volume de cada uma das peças.</li> <li>Obter os centros de gravidade das peças.</li> <li>Preencher a seguinte tabela:</li> </ol> <table> <tr> <th>Peça</th><th>V<sub>i</sub></th><th>x<sub>i</sub></th><th>y<sub>i</sub></th><th>z<sub>i</sub></th><th>x<sub>i</sub> V<sub>i</sub></th><th>y<sub>i</sub> V<sub>i</sub></th><th>z<sub>i</sub> V<sub>i</sub></th></tr> <tr><td>P<sub>1</sub></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>P<sub>2</sub></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>...</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>P<sub>i</sub></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Σ</td><td>Σ V<sub>i</sub></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Σ x<sub>i</sub>V<sub>i</sub></td><td>Σ y<sub>i</sub>V<sub>i</sub></td><td>Σ z<sub>i</sub>V<sub>i</sub></td></tr> </table> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calcular o centro de gravidade da peça:</li> </ol> $X_G = \frac{\sum x_i V_i}{\sum V_i} \qquad Y_G = \frac{\sum y_i V_i}{\sum V_i} \qquad Z_G = \frac{\sum z_i V_i}{\sum V_i}$	Peça	V <sub>i</sub>	x <sub>i</sub>	y <sub>i</sub>	z <sub>i</sub>	x <sub>i</sub> V <sub>i</sub>	y <sub>i</sub> V <sub>i</sub>	z <sub>i</sub> V <sub>i</sub>	P <sub>1</sub>								P <sub>2</sub>								...								P <sub>i</sub>								Σ	Σ V <sub>i</sub>				Σ x <sub>i</sub> V <sub>i</sub>	Σ y <sub>i</sub> V <sub>i</sub>	Σ z <sub>i</sub> V <sub>i</sub>
Peça	V <sub>i</sub>	x <sub>i</sub>	y <sub>i</sub>	z <sub>i</sub>	x <sub>i</sub> V <sub>i</sub>	y <sub>i</sub> V <sub>i</sub>	z <sub>i</sub> V <sub>i</sub>																																									
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<b>Inércia Semi Cilindro em relação ao centroide</b>
 <div> <math display="block">I_{XC} = \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{16}{9\pi^2} \right) mr^2 + \frac{1}{12} mL^2</math> <math display="block">I_{YC} = \frac{1}{4} mr^2 + \frac{1}{12} mL^2</math> <math display="block">I_{XC} = \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{16}{9\pi^2} \right) mr^2</math> </div>

## Centros de massa 2D

<b>Retângulo</b>  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{2}b$ $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{2}h$ $I_x = \frac{1}{12}bh^3$ $I_y = \frac{1}{12}b^3h$ $J_C = \frac{1}{12}bh(b^2 + h^2)$	<b>Triângulo</b>  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{3}b$ $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{3}h$ $I_x = \frac{1}{36}bh^3$ $I_y = \frac{1}{12}b^3h$	<b>Semicírculo</b>  $I_x = I_y = \frac{1}{8}\pi r^4$ $J_O = \frac{1}{4}\pi r^4$	<b>Elipse</b>  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{4}\pi ab^3$ $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{4}\pi a^3b$ $J_O = \frac{1}{4}\pi ab(a^2 + b^2)$
<b>Círculo</b>  $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = \frac{1}{4}\pi r^4$ $J_O = \frac{1}{2}\pi r^4$	<b>Quarto de círculo</b>  $I_x = I_y = \frac{1}{16}\pi r^4$ $J_O = \frac{1}{8}\pi r^4$		

## Centros de massa 3D

<b>Paralelepípedo</b>  $I_x = \frac{1}{12}m(b^2 + c^2)$ $I_y = \frac{1}{12}m(c^2 + a^2)$ $I_z = \frac{1}{12}m(a^2 + b^2)$	<b>Cilindro</b>  $I_x = \frac{1}{2}ma^2$ $I_y = I_z = \frac{1}{12}m(3a^2 + L^2)$	<b>Cone</b>  $I_x = \frac{3}{10}ma^2$ $I_y = I_z = \frac{3}{5}m(\frac{1}{4}a^2 + h^2)$	<b>Placa</b>  $I_x = \frac{1}{12}m(b^2 + c^2)$ $I_y = \frac{1}{12}mc^2$ $I_z = \frac{1}{12}mb^2$
<b>Esfera</b>  $I_x = I_y = I_z = \frac{2}{5}ma^2$	<b>Disco</b>  $I_x = \frac{1}{2}mr^2$ $I_y = I_z = \frac{1}{4}mr^2$	<b>Tubo</b>  $I_y = I_z = \frac{1}{12}mL^2$	

## Raio de Giração

$$K = \sqrt{\frac{I}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Inércia}}{\text{massa}}}$$

## Planeamento de trajetórias

Interpolação cúbica:

$$\theta(t) = a_0 + a_1t + a_2t^2 + a_3t^3$$

$$\dot{\theta}(t) = a_1 + 2a_2t + 3a_3t^2$$

$$\ddot{\theta}(t) = 2a_2 + 6a_3t$$

Coeficientes:

$$a_0 = \theta_0 \quad a_1 = \dot{\theta}_0$$

$$a_2 = \frac{3}{t_f^2}(\theta_f - \theta_0) - \frac{2}{t_f}\dot{\theta}_0 - \frac{1}{t_f}\dot{\theta}_f$$

$$a_3 = -\frac{2}{t_f^3}(\theta_f - \theta_0) + \frac{2}{t_f^2}(\dot{\theta}_f + \dot{\theta}_0)$$

## Denavit-Hartenberg

Eixos:

$z_i$  : normalmente colocado na junta ou na direção no movimento linear.

$o_i$  : origem é colocada onde a normal comuns aos eixos  $z_i$  e  $z_{i-1}$  intersecta  $z_i$ .

$x_i$  : ou fica na direção da normal comum aos eixos  $z_i$  e  $z_{i-1}$  ou na direção normal ao plano  $z_{i-1} - z_i$  (no caso de estes se intercetarem)

$y_i$  : completa-se pela regra da mão direita

## Construir a tabela de DH:

$i$	$r_i$	$d_i$	$\alpha_i$	$\theta_i$
1				
2				
n				

$$A_n = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_n & -\sin \theta_n \cos \alpha_n & \sin \theta_n \sin \alpha_n & r_n \cos \theta_n \\ \sin \theta_n & \cos \theta_n \cos \alpha_n & -\cos \theta_n \sin \alpha_n & r_n \sin \theta_n \\ 0 & \sin \alpha_n & \cos \alpha_n & d_n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_2^0 = A_1 \times A_2$$

$$T_n^0 = \prod_1^n A_n$$

$r_i$  - distância (ao longo de  $x_i$ ) desde a interseção do eixo  $x_i$  com  $z_{i-1}$  até ao centro  $o_i$

$d_i$  - distância (ao longo de  $z_{i-1}$ ) desde o centro  $o_{i-1}$  até à interseção do eixo  $x_i$  com  $z_{i-1}$

$\alpha_i$  - angulo de  $z_{i-1}$  para  $z_i$  medido em torno de  $x_i$

$\theta_i$  - angulo de  $x_{i-1}$  para  $x_i$  medido em torno de  $z_{i-1}$

Se a junta  $i$  for prismática  $d_i$  é variável \*

Se a junta  $i$  for rotacional  $\theta_i$  é variável \*