

2-1)  $R, \Omega, \mu, h$ , desconsidera tensão da haste

(T) torque?

$$v = \Omega R$$

$$\tau = \mu \frac{dv}{dy} \quad \int_0^h \tau dy = \int_0^{\Omega R} \mu dv \quad \tau = \frac{\mu \Omega R}{h} \text{ como as duas superfícies iguais.}$$

$$F = \tau \cdot A \quad T = R F \quad \int dt = \int R dF$$

$$\tau_{\text{total}} = \frac{2\mu\Omega R}{h}$$

$$\int dt = \int R \tau dA = \int \frac{R 2\mu\Omega R}{h} d\theta dr = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{2\mu\Omega R^3}{h} d\theta dr$$

$$T = \frac{2\mu\Omega}{h} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R R^3 dr = \frac{2\mu\Omega}{h} \frac{2\pi \cdot R^4}{4} = \frac{\mu \cdot \Omega \pi R^4}{h}$$