Dinâmica e Sistemas Dinâmicos – Formulário

1. Cinemática

$$\bar{v} = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t}$$

$$\bar{a}_t = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$$

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt}$$

$$a_t = \frac{\mathrm{d} t}{\mathrm{d} t}$$

$$\bar{v} = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t}$$
 $\bar{a}_t = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$
 $v = \frac{ds}{dt}$
 $a_t = \frac{dv}{dt}$
 $a_t = v \frac{dv}{ds}$

2. Cinemática vetorial

$$v_x = \frac{\mathrm{d}\,x}{\mathrm{d}\,t} \quad (\text{ou } y \text{ ou } z) \qquad a_x = \frac{\mathrm{d}\,v_x}{\mathrm{d}\,t} \quad (\text{ou } y \text{ ou } z) \qquad a_x = v_x \frac{\mathrm{d}\,v_x}{\mathrm{d}\,x} \quad (\text{ou } y \text{ ou } z)$$

ou
$$y$$
 ou z) $a_x = t$

$$a_x = v_x \frac{\mathrm{d} v_x}{\mathrm{d} x}$$
 (ou y ou z)

$$\vec{r} = x\,\hat{\imath} + y\,\hat{\jmath} + z\,\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\,\vec{r}}{\mathrm{d}\,t}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\,\vec{v}}{\mathrm{d}\,t}$$

$$\vec{r} = x\,\hat{\imath} + y\,\hat{\jmath} + z\,\hat{k} \qquad \vec{v} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\,\vec{r}}{\mathrm{d}\,t} \qquad \vec{a} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\,\vec{v}}{\mathrm{d}\,t} \qquad \vec{r} = \vec{r}_i + \int_{t_i}^t \vec{v}(t')\,\mathrm{d}\,t' \qquad \vec{v} = \vec{v}_i + \int_{t_i}^t \vec{a}(t')\,\mathrm{d}\,t'$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_i + \int_{t_i}^{t} \vec{a}(t') \, \mathrm{d} \, t$$

Movimento relativo: $\vec{r}_P = \vec{r}_{P/O} + \vec{r}_O$

$$\vec{r}_P = \vec{r}_{P/O} + \vec{r}_O$$

$$\vec{v}_P = \vec{v}_{P/Q} + \vec{v}_Q$$

$$\vec{a}_{\rm P} = \vec{a}_{\rm P/O} + \vec{a}_{\rm O}$$

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

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a b \cos \theta$$
 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z$

$$a = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}}$$

3. Movimento curvilíneo

$$\vec{a} = \dot{v} \, \hat{e}_{1} + \frac{v^{2}}{P} \, \hat{e}_{n} \qquad \qquad a^{2} = a_{1}^{2} + a_{n}^{2}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{b}|^2} \mathbf{b} = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{b}} \mathbf{b}.$$

Movimento circular: $s = R\theta$ $v = R\omega$

 $\vec{v} = \dot{s} \, \hat{e}_1$

$$s = R \ell$$

$$\nu = R \alpha$$

$$a_t = R \alpha$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = a b \sin \theta \, \hat{n}$$

Produto vetorial:
$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = a b \sin \theta \, \hat{n}$$
 $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{\imath} & \hat{\jmath} & \hat{k} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix}$ $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$

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

Rotação dos corpos rígidos: $\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$ $\vec{a} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{\omega}}{\mathrm{d}t}$ $\vec{a} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$

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

$$\vec{a} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}$$

$$v_{b/a} = R_{b/a} \omega$$

$$\vec{\omega} = \omega \, \hat{e}_{\rm eixo}$$

Rotação plana:
$$v_{\mathrm{b/a}} = R_{\mathrm{b/a}} \omega$$
 $\vec{\omega} = \omega \, \hat{e}_{\mathrm{eixo}}$ $\omega = \frac{\mathrm{d} \, \theta}{\mathrm{d} \, t}$ $\alpha = \frac{\mathrm{d} \, \omega}{\mathrm{d} \, t}$ $\alpha = \omega \, \frac{\mathrm{d} \, \omega}{\mathrm{d} \, \theta}$

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

4. Mecânica vetorial

$$\vec{p} = m \, \vec{v}$$
 $\int_{t_0}^{t_2} \vec{F} \, dt = \vec{p}_2 - \vec{p}_1$ $\vec{F} = m \, \vec{a}$ $\vec{P} = m \, \vec{g}$ $F_e \le \mu_e \, R_n$ $F_c = \mu_c \, R_n$

$$\vec{F}=m\,\vec{a}$$

$$\vec{P}=m\,\vec{g}$$

$$F_{\rm e} \le \mu_{\rm e} R_{\rm n}$$

$$F_{\rm c} = \mu_{\rm c} R_{\rm n}$$

$$N_{\rm R} = r \, \nu \left(\frac{\rho}{\eta} \right)$$

$$F_{\rm f} = 6\,\pi\,\eta\,r\,\upsilon \quad (N_{\rm R} < 1)$$

Esfera num fluido:
$$N_{\rm R} = r \, v \left(\frac{\rho}{n} \right)$$
 $F_{\rm f} = 6 \, \pi \, \eta \, r \, v \quad (N_{\rm R} < 1)$ $F_{\rm f} = \frac{\pi}{4} \, \rho \, r^2 \, v^2 \quad (N_{\rm R} > 10^3)$

5. Dinâmica dos corpos rígidos

$$M_0 = F b$$

$$\vec{M}_{\rm o} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

$$M_z = \begin{vmatrix} x & y \\ F_x & F_y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\vec{r}_{cm} = \frac{1}{m} \int \vec{r} \, dm$$

$$M_0 = Fb$$
 $\vec{M}_0 = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$ $M_z = \begin{vmatrix} x & y \\ F_x & F_y \end{vmatrix}$ $\vec{r}_{cm} = \frac{1}{m} \int \vec{r} \, dm$ $\vec{v}_{cm} = \frac{1}{m} \int \vec{v} \, dm$

$$\vec{a}_{cm} = \frac{1}{m} \int \vec{a} dm$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \vec{F}_i = m \vec{a}_{cm}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} M_{z,i} = I_z \alpha$$

$$I_z = \int R^2 dm$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \vec{F}_i = m \, \vec{a}_{cm}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} M_{z,i} = I_z \alpha$$

$$I_z = \int R^2 \, \mathrm{d} \, m$$

6. Trabalho e energia

$$W_{12} = \int_{s_1}^{s_2} F_t \, \mathrm{d} \, s \quad W_{12} = E_c(2) - E_c(1) \quad E_c = \frac{1}{2} m \, v_{\mathrm{cm}}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_{\mathrm{cm}} \, \omega^2 \quad U = -\int_{\vec{r}_0}^{s_2} \vec{F} \cdot \mathrm{d} \, \vec{r} \quad W_{12} = U(1) - U(2)$$

$$U_{\rm e} = \frac{1}{2} k s^2$$

$$E_{\rm m} = E_{\rm c} + U$$

$$|F_{\rm e}| = k s$$
 $U_{\rm g} = m g z$ $U_{\rm e} = \frac{1}{2} k s^2$ $E_{\rm m} = E_{\rm c} + U$ $\int_{s_1}^{s_2} F_{\rm t}^{\rm nc} \, \mathrm{d} s = E_{\rm m}(2) - E_{\rm m}(1)$

$$\Omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = 2\pi f$$

$$s = A\sin(\Omega t + \phi_0)$$

Oscilador harmónico simples:
$$\Omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = 2\pi f$$
 $s = A \sin(\Omega t + \phi_0)$ $E_{\rm m} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} k s^2$

$$r_{\rm g} = \sqrt{\frac{I_z}{m}}$$

$$r_{\rm g} = \sqrt{\frac{I_z}{m}}$$
 $I_z = I_{\rm cm} + m d^2$

7. Sistemas dinâmicos

$$\dot{x}_1 = f_1(x_1, x_2)$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = f_2(x_1, x_2)$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = f_2(x_1, x_2)$$
 $\vec{u} = f_1(x_1, x_2) \, \hat{e}_1 + f_2(x_1, x_2) \, \hat{e}_2$

Equações diferenciais de segunda ordem: $\ddot{x} = f(x, \dot{x})$ $y = \dot{x}$ $\vec{u} = y \hat{\imath} + f(x, y) \hat{\jmath}$

$$\ddot{x} = f(x, \dot{x})$$

$$v = \dot{r}$$

$$\vec{u} = y \,\hat{\imath} + f(x, y) \,\hat{\jmath}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} = 0$$

$$f_1 = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_2}$$

$$f_2 = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_1}$$

Sistemas conservativos: $\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} = 0$ $f_1 = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_2}$ $f_2 = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_1}$ Evolução: H = constante

8. Mecânica lagrangiana

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\,t} \left(\frac{\partial E_{\mathrm{c}}}{\partial \dot{q}_{I}} \right) - \frac{\partial E_{\mathrm{c}}}{\partial q_{I}} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial q_{I}} = Q_{I}$$

$$Q_{f} = \sum_{l} \vec{F}_{l} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{r}_{l}}{\partial q_{f}}$$

Multiplicadores de Lagrange:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\,t}\left(\frac{\partial E_{\mathrm{c}}}{\partial \dot{q}_{I}}\right) - \frac{\partial E_{\mathrm{c}}}{\partial q_{I}} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial q_{I}} - \lambda \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_{I}} = Q_{I}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\,t} \left(\frac{\partial E_{\mathrm{c}}}{\partial \dot{q}_{I}} \right) - \frac{\partial E_{\mathrm{c}}}{\partial q_{I}} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial q_{I}} - \lambda \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_{I}} = Q_{I} \qquad \lambda \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_{I}} = \mathrm{comp.} \\ j \mathrm{da força/momento de ligação}$$

9. Sistemas lineares

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = A\vec{r}$$

$$\vec{r} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = A\vec{r} \qquad \vec{r} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \qquad A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \lambda^2 - tr(A)\lambda + det(A) = 0$$

Valores próprios λ	Tipo de ponto	Tipo de equilíbrio
2 reais; sinais opostos 2 reais, positivos 2 reais, negativos	ponto de sela nó repulsivo nó atrativo	instável instável instável Linear: Matriz jacobiana ser constante estável Conservativo: Traço da matriz jacobiana nulo
2 complexos; parte real positiva	foco repulsivo	instável
2 complexos; parte real negativa	foco atrativo	estável
2 imaginários	centro	estável -> T = 2 * pi / b
1 real, positivo	nó impróprio	instável
1 real, negativo	nó impróprio	estável

10. Sistemas não lineares

$$\dot{x}_1 = f_1(x_1, x_2) \qquad \dot{x}_2 = f_2(x_1, x_2) \qquad (f_1 \text{ e } f_2 \text{ funções contínuas}) \qquad \mathbf{J}(x_1, x_2) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = -\frac{g}{l}\sin\theta$$
 $l = \frac{r_g^2}{r_{cm}}$

$$l = \frac{r_{\rm g}^2}{r_{\rm cm}}$$

11. Ciclos limite e dinâmica populacional

Sistemas de duas espécies:

$$\dot{x_1} = f_1(x_1, x_2)$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = f_2(x_1, x_2)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f_1(x_1, x_2) = 0$$

$$\dot{x_1} = f_1(x_1, x_2)$$
 $\dot{x_2} = f_2(x_1, x_2)$ $\lim_{x_1 \to 0} f_1(x_1, x_2) = 0$ $\lim_{x_2 \to 0} f_2(x_1, x_2) = 0$

Sistema com cooperação: $\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2}$ e $\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1}$ positivas.

$$x_1 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x_2 \to 0} f_2(x_1, x_2) = 0$$

$$x_1 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x_2\to 0} f_2(x_1,x_2) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial f_1}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial r}$$
 p

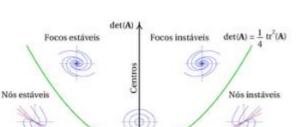
Sistema com competição: $\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2}$ e $\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1}$ negativas.

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial f_1}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial f_2}$$

Sistema predador presa: $\frac{\partial x_2}{\partial x_2}$ e $\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1}$ com sinais opostos.

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2}$$



Pontos de sela



Pontos de sela

