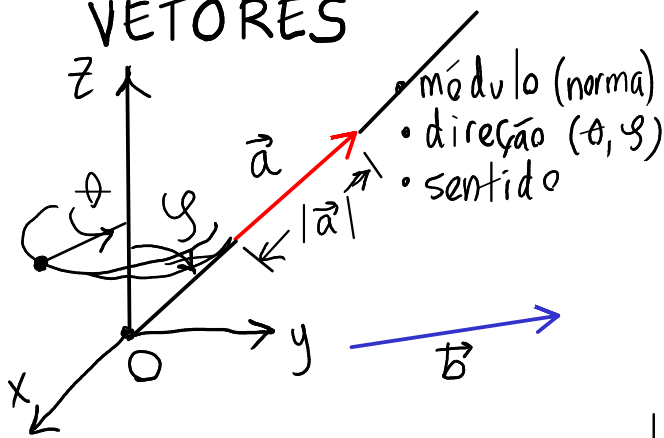


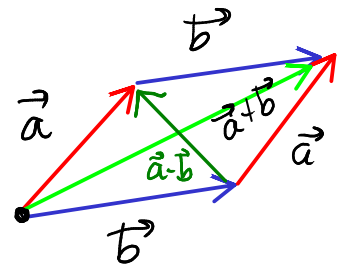
# VETORES



produto por escalar

$k\vec{a}$   
 mesma direção e sentido de  $\vec{a}$  ( $k > 0$ )

$$|k\vec{a}| = |k| |\vec{a}|$$

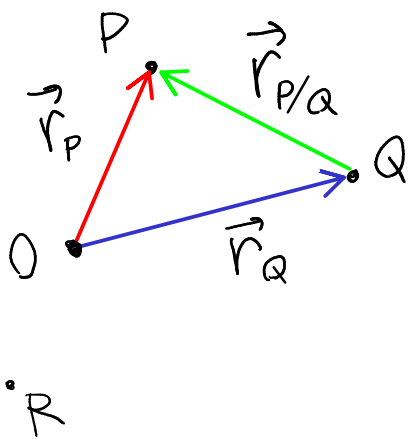


forma algébrica

$$\vec{a} = a_x \hat{i} + a_y \hat{j} + a_z \hat{k} \quad k\vec{a} = ka_x \hat{i} + ka_y \hat{j} + ka_z \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = (a_x + b_x) \hat{i} + (a_y + b_y) \hat{j} + (a_z + b_z) \hat{k}$$

## MOVIMENTO RELATIVO



posição de P relativa a Q

$$\vec{r}_{P/Q} = \vec{r}_P - \vec{r}_Q$$

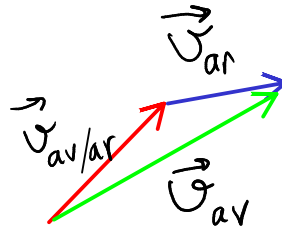
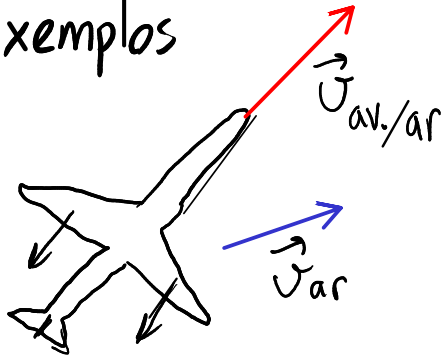
$$\frac{d\vec{r}_{P/Q}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}_P}{dt} - \frac{d\vec{r}_Q}{dt}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_{P/Q} &= \vec{v}_P - \vec{v}_Q \\ \vec{a}_{P/Q} &= \vec{a}_P - \vec{a}_Q \end{aligned}}$$

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

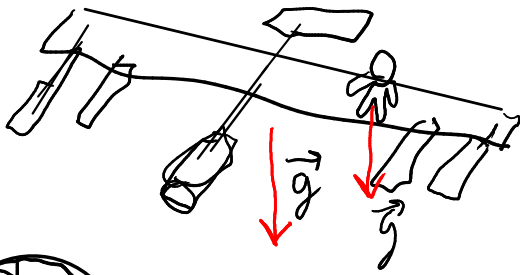
$$\begin{aligned} &= \vec{v}_{P/Q} + \vec{v}_{Q/O} + \vec{v}_O \\ &= \vec{v}_{P/Q} + \vec{v}_{Q/O} + \vec{v}_{O/R} + \vec{v}_R = \dots \end{aligned}$$

# Exemplos



## Estação espacial

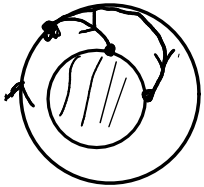
altura  $\approx 408$  km  
 nessa altura:  $g \approx 8.66 \frac{m}{s^2}$



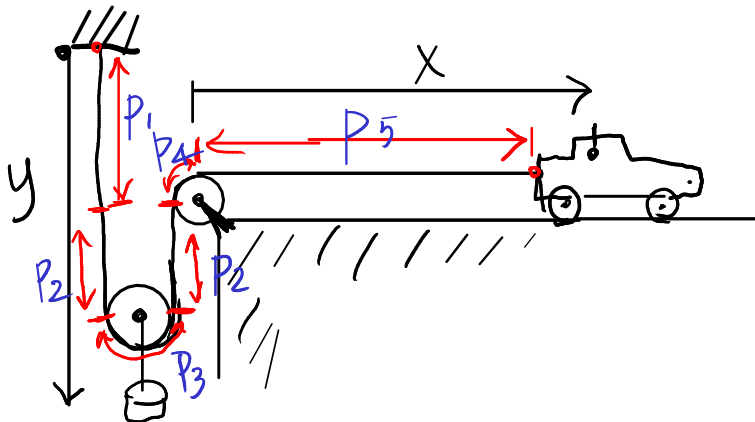
$$\vec{a}_{estação} = \vec{g}$$

$$\vec{a}_{astron.} = \vec{g}$$

$$\vec{a}_{ast./estaf.} = \vec{g} - \vec{g} = \vec{0}$$



## MOVIMENTOS DEPENDENTES



dois movimentos  
 $x(t), y(t)$   
 comprimento do fio constante:  
 $f(x, y) = \text{constante}$

$p_1, p_3$  e  $p_4 \rightarrow$  constantes apenas um grau de liberdade  
 $p_2 \approx y(t) - \text{constante}$   $p_5 = x - \text{const. (x ou y)}$

$$y + y + x = \text{constante}$$

$$2y + x = \text{constante}$$

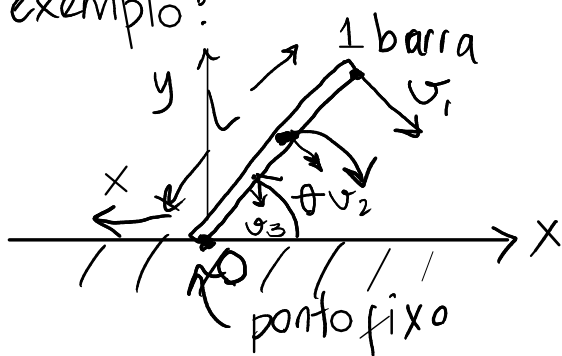
$$\Rightarrow 2\dot{y} + \dot{x} = 0 \Rightarrow 2U_{\text{peso}} + U_{\text{carrinho}} = 0$$

$$U_{\text{carrinho}} = -2U_{\text{peso}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2A_{\text{peso}} + A_{\text{carrinho}} = 0$$

$$A_{\text{carrinho}} = -2A_{\text{peso}}$$

exemplo:



condição

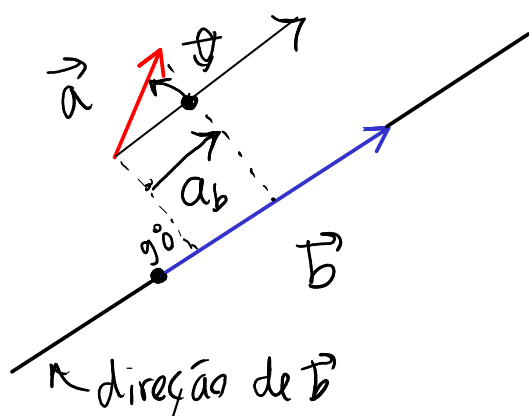
$$\vec{r}_i = l_i \vec{r}_1$$

$$\vec{v}_i = l_i \vec{v}_1$$

$$\vec{r}_1 = L \cos \theta \hat{i} + L \sin \theta \hat{j}$$

$\theta(t)$   
1 grav  
de liberdade

## PRODUTO ESCALAR



definição:

$a_b$  = componente de  $\vec{a}$  na direção de  $\vec{b}$

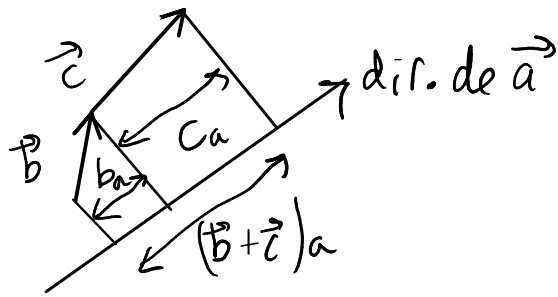
$\theta$  = ângulo que  $\vec{a}$  faz com a direção de  $\vec{b}$  (entre 0 e  $\pi$ )

$$a_b = |\vec{a}| \cos \theta \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{negativa se } \theta > \pi/2 \\ \text{nula se } \theta = \pi/2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_b |\vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| b_a = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta$$

$$\textcircled{1} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$\textcircled{2} (\vec{b} + \vec{c})_a = b_a + c_a$$



$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \hat{i} \cdot \hat{i} = 1 = \hat{j} \cdot \hat{j} = \hat{k} \cdot \hat{k}$$

$$\hat{i} \cdot \hat{j} = 0 = \hat{i} \cdot \hat{k} = \hat{j} \cdot \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (a_x \hat{i} + a_y \hat{j} + a_z \hat{k}) \cdot (b_x \hat{i} + b_y \hat{j} + b_z \hat{k})$$

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

(norma) módulo

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2} = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}}$$

Máxima:  $\ast \rightarrow$  produto de vetor por escalar

$$\exists \ast [1, -5, 6]$$

$\bullet \rightarrow$  produto escalar

$$\underbrace{[1, -5, 6]}_{\vec{a}} \cdot \underbrace{[2, 6, -3]}_{\vec{b}} \rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$$