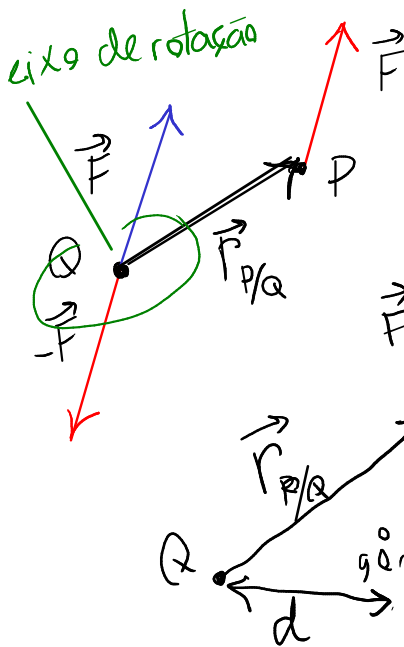
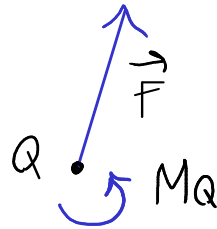


MOMENTO DE UMA FORÇA



deslocamento de \vec{F} , em P, para Q

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F} + M_Q \leftarrow \text{binário}$$



$\theta = \text{ângulo entre } \vec{r}_{P/Q} \text{ e } \vec{F}$

$$d = |\vec{r}_{P/Q}| \sin \theta$$

$$M_Q = |\vec{F}| d = |\vec{r}_{P/Q}| |\vec{F}| \sin \theta$$

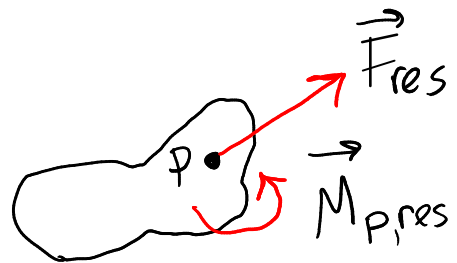
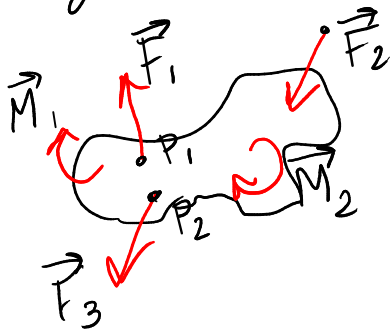
M_Q produz rotação no plano de $\vec{r}_{P/Q}$ e \vec{F} , no sentido da regra da mão direita, de $\vec{r}_{P/Q}$ para \vec{F}

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{M}_Q = \vec{r}_{P/Q} \times \vec{F}}$$

Momento da força \vec{F} (em P) em relação a Q.

FORÇA-BINÁRIO RESULTANTE

diagrama de corpo livre



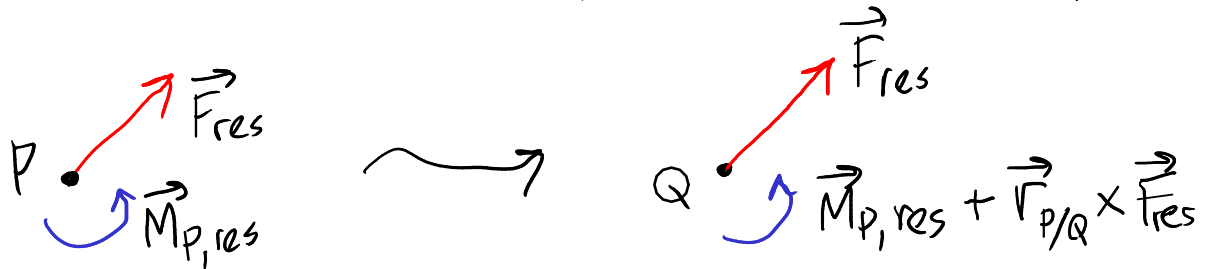
$$\vec{F}_{res} = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i$$

$$\vec{M}_{P,res} = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{M}_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{M}_P(\vec{F}_i)$$

$\vec{M}_P(\vec{F}_i) = \vec{r}_{P_i/P} \times \vec{F}_i$

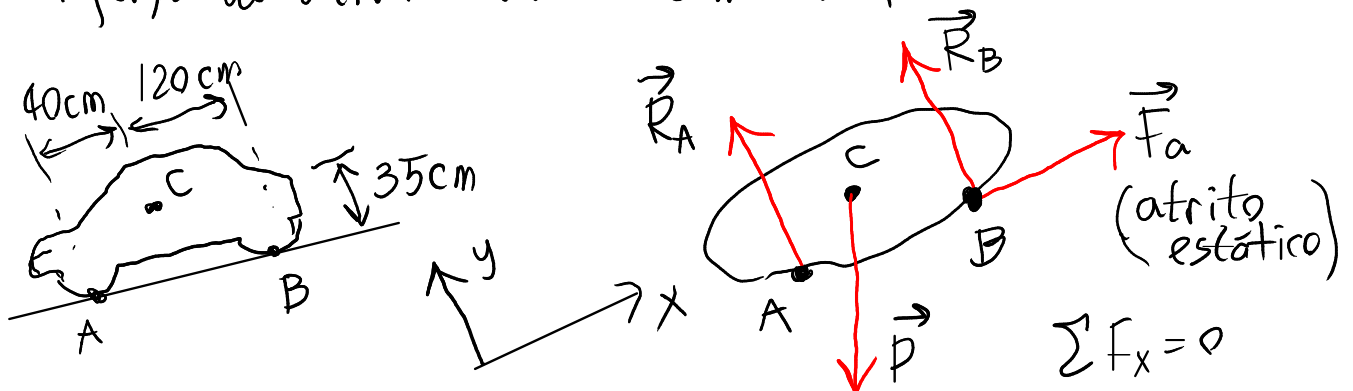
CORPOS RÍGIDOS EM EQUILÍBRIO (reposso, ou mov. reti- línico uniforme)

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sum \vec{F}_{ext} = \vec{0} \\ \sum \vec{M}_{ext} + \sum \vec{M}_P(\vec{F}_{ext}) = \vec{0} \quad (\text{em qualquer ponto } P) \end{cases}$$



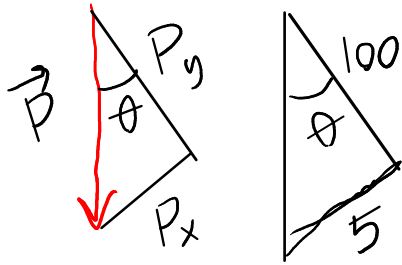
se $\vec{F}_{res} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{M}_{P,res} = \vec{M}_{Q,res} = \dots = 0$

Exemplo. Um automóvel com peso de 9000 N está estacionado numa estrada com declive de 5°; a posição do centro de gravidade C está indicada na figura. Determine as reações normais nos pneus e a força de atrito destes com a estrada.



- $\sum F_x \rightarrow$ uma incógnita (F_a)
- $\sum M_B \rightarrow$ uma incógnita (R_A)
- $\sum M_A \rightarrow$ ~~uma~~ incógnita ~~(R_B, F_a)~~

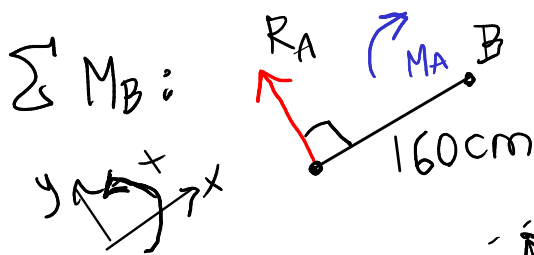
$$\begin{aligned} \sum F_x &= 0 \\ \sum F_y &= 0 \\ \sum M_{xy} &= 0 \quad (\text{em rel. a qualquer ponto}) \end{aligned}$$



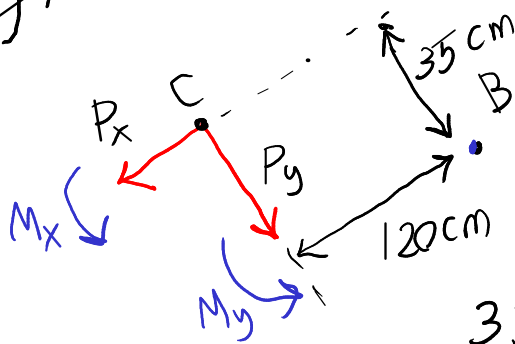
$$P_x = \frac{9000 \times 5}{\sqrt{100^2 + 5^2}} = 449.4 \quad (\text{SI})$$

$$P_y = \frac{9000 \times 100}{\sqrt{100^2 + 5^2}} = 8988.8$$

$$\sum F_x: F_a - P_x = 0 \Rightarrow F_a = P_x = 8988.8 \text{ N}$$



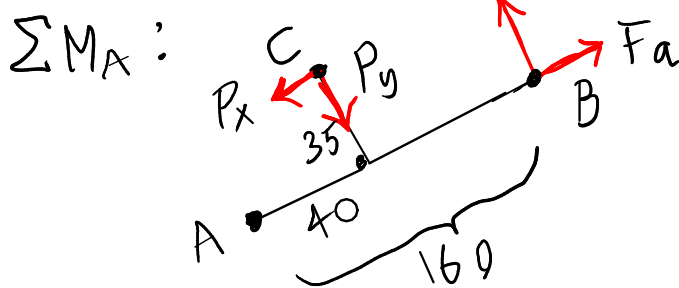
$$M_B(\vec{R}_A) = -160 R_A$$



$$M_B(\vec{P}) = M_x + M_y = 35 P_x + 120 P_y$$

$$35 P_x + 120 P_y - 160 R_A = 0$$

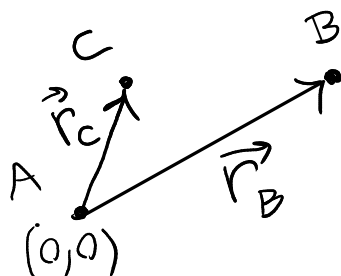
$$\Rightarrow R_A = 6839.9 \text{ N}$$



$$M_A(F_a) = 0$$

$$\sum M_A = +35 P_x - 40 P_y + 160 F_a = 0 \Rightarrow R_B = 2148.6 \text{ N}$$

OU:



$$\vec{r}_B = 160 \hat{i}$$

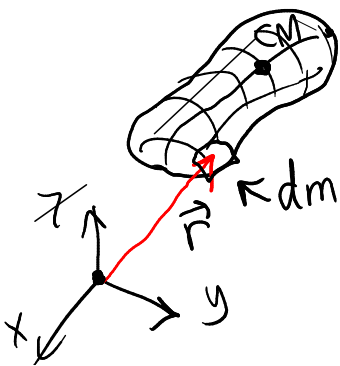
$$\vec{r}_C = 40 \hat{i} + 35 \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{F}_c = -P_x \hat{i} - P_y \hat{j}, \quad \vec{F}_B = F_a \hat{i} + R_B \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{M}_A = \vec{r}_c \times \vec{F}_c + \vec{r}_B \times \vec{F}_B = (\dots) \hat{k}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 40 & 35 \\ -P_x & -P_y \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 160 & 0 \\ F_a & R_B \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

CENTRO DE MASSA



$dm =$ massa infinitesimal em \vec{r}

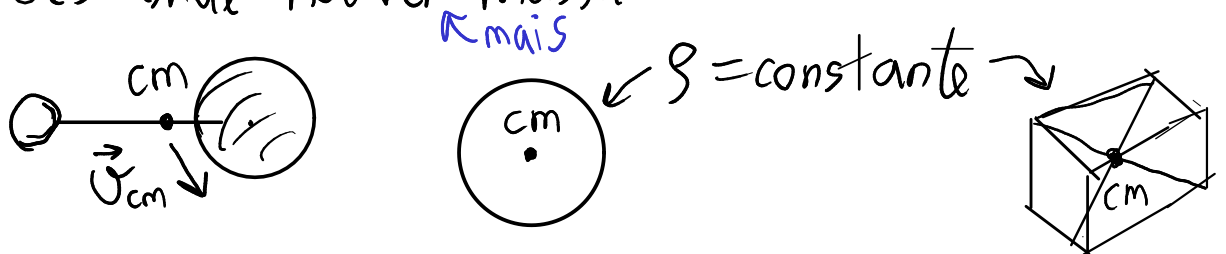
$$\int_{\text{corpo}} dm = m$$

massa volúmica

$$dm = \rho \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

definição: $\vec{r}_{cm} = \frac{1}{m} \int_{\text{corpo}} \vec{r} \, dm$ (3 integrais de volume)

cm é um ponto fixo no corpo, mais próximo das regiões onde houver massa.



$$\vec{U}_{cm} = \frac{d\vec{r}_{cm}}{dt} = \frac{1}{m} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\text{corpo}} \vec{r} \, dm = \frac{1}{m} \int_{\text{corpo}} \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \, dm$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_{cm} = \frac{1}{m} \int_{\text{corpo}} \vec{v} dm$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a}_{cm} = \frac{1}{m} \int_{\text{corpo}} \vec{a} dm$$

$\vec{a} dm =$ força resultante na massa infinitesimal dm .

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a}_{cm} = \frac{1}{m} \sum \vec{F}_{ext}$$

$$\boxed{\sum \vec{F}_{ext} = m \vec{a}_{cm}}$$

