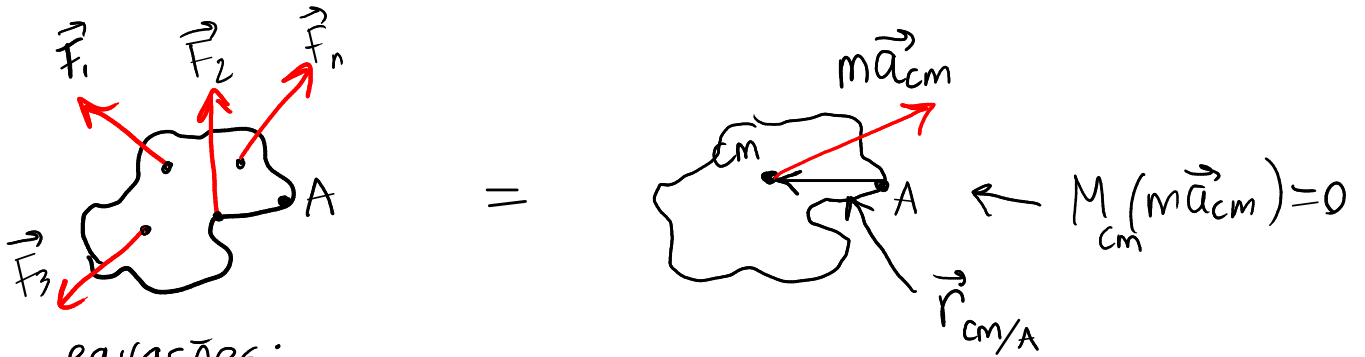


### MOVIMENTO ACELERADO SEM ROTAÇÃO



equações:

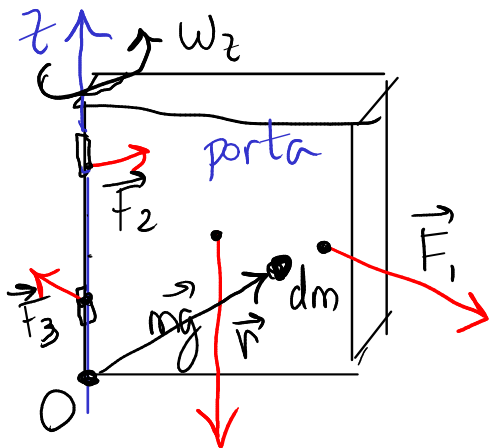
$$\sum \vec{F}_{ext} = m\vec{a}_{cm}$$

$$\sum \vec{M}_{cm}(\vec{F}_{ext}) = \vec{0}$$

$$\sum \vec{M}_A(\vec{F}_{ext}) = \vec{r}_{cm/A} \times (m\vec{a})$$

⋮

### ROTAÇÃO COM EIXO FIXO

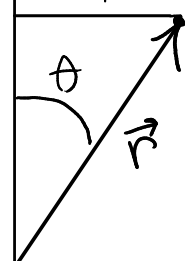


as dobradiças exercem forças e binários que eliminam qualquer movimento exeto rotação à volta do eixo  $z$ .

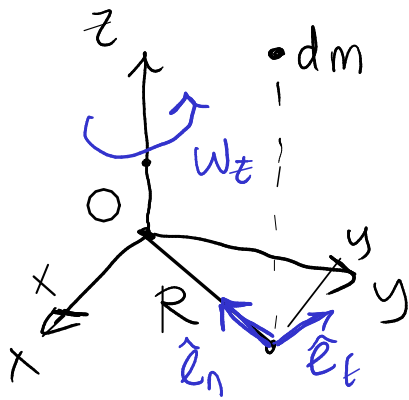
$$\sum \vec{F}_{ext} = \int_{\text{corpo}} \vec{a} dm$$

$dm$  tem rotação no plano  $xy$ , com raio  $R$

$$z \uparrow \quad R = r \sin \theta \quad \vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k} \quad R = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$



$$\vec{a} = \alpha R \hat{e}_t + R\omega^2 \hat{e}_n$$



$$R \hat{e}_n = -x \hat{i} - y \hat{j}$$

$$R \hat{e}_t = -y \hat{i} + x \hat{j}$$

Força-Binário resultante no eixo z.

$$\hookrightarrow M_z \quad (M_x=0, M_y=0) \\ F_x=0, \dots)$$

$$d\vec{M}(\vec{a} dm) = \vec{r} \times (\vec{a} dm)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ x & y & z \\ -y\alpha - x\omega^2 & +x\alpha - y\omega^2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} dm$$

$$M_z = \int_{\text{corpo}} dM_z = \int_{\text{corpo}} (x(+x\alpha - y\omega^2) - y(-y\alpha - x\omega^2)) dm$$

$$M_z = \int_{\text{corpo}} (x^2 + y^2) \alpha dm = \alpha \int_{\text{corpo}} (x^2 + y^2) dm$$

momento de inércia  
(em torno do eixo dos z)

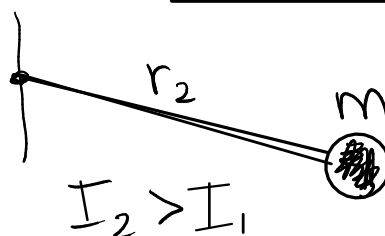
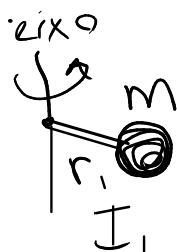
$$I_z = \int R^2 dm$$

massa x distância<sup>2</sup>

lei do movimento:

$$M_z = I_z \alpha$$

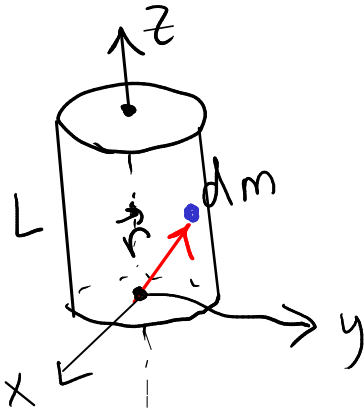
$M_z$  soma dos momentos em relação ao eixo.



$$r_2 = k r_1 \\ \Rightarrow I_2 = k^2 I_1$$

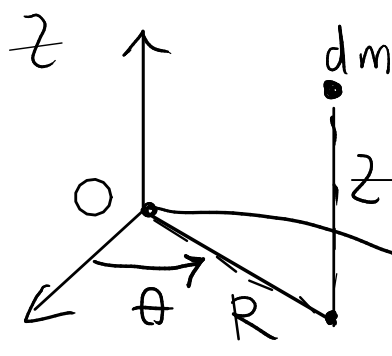
homogêneo

Exemplo 5.4. Momento de inércia de um cilindro de raio  $r$ , altura  $L$  e massa  $m$ , à volta do seu próprio eixo.

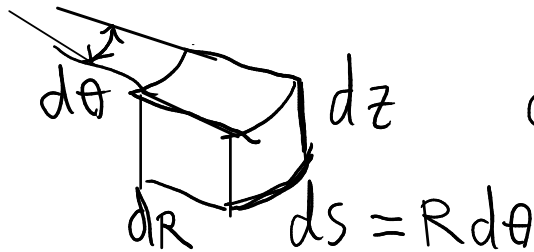
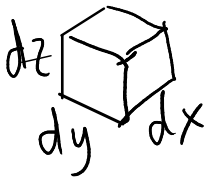


coordenadas cilíndricas

$$\vec{r} : (R, \theta, z)$$



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



$$dx \, dy \, dz = R \, d\theta \, dR \, dz$$

$$I_z = \int_{\text{corpo}} R^2 \, dm = \rho \int_0^L \int_0^r \int_0^{2\pi} R^2 (R \, d\theta \, dR \, dz)$$

$$= \rho \left( \int_0^L dz \right) \left( \int_0^r R^3 \, dR \right) \left( \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \right)$$

$$= \rho L \left( \frac{r^4}{4} \right) (2\pi) = \frac{\pi \rho L}{2} r^4$$

$$m = \rho \times \text{volume} = \rho \pi r^2 L$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{I_z = \frac{1}{2} m r^2}$$

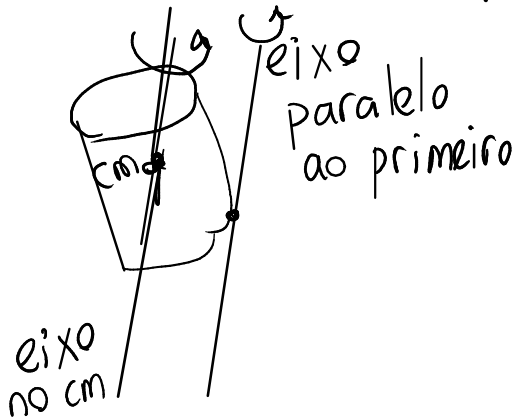
$$I_z = m r_g^2$$

$r_g$  = raio de giração

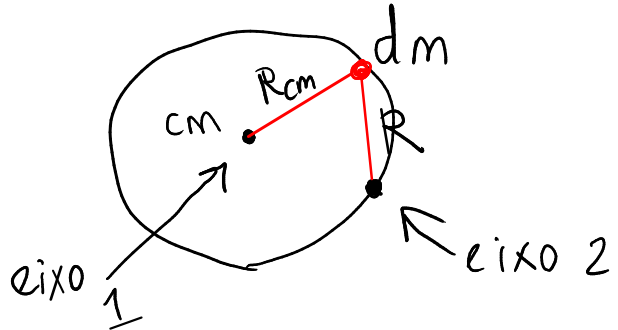
neste caso

$$r_g = \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}$$

# Teorema dos eixos paralelos.



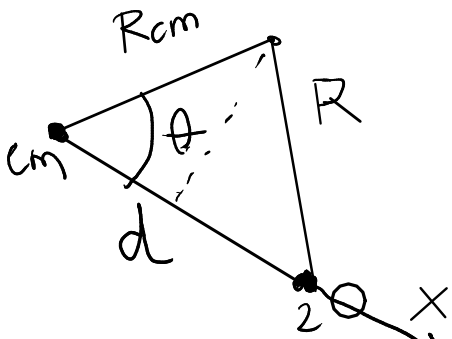
plano de rotação



$$I_{cm} = \int_{\text{corpo}} R_{cm}^2 dm \quad I_2 = \int_{\text{corpo}} R^2 dm$$

lei dos cossenos

$$R^2 = d^2 + R_{cm}^2 - 2d R_{cm} \cos \theta$$



$$I_2 = \int_{\text{corpo}} d^2 dm + \int_{\text{corpo}} R_{cm}^2 dm - \int_{\text{corpo}} 2d R_{cm} \cos \theta dm$$

$\downarrow$   $m d^2$                        $\downarrow$   $I_{cm}$                        $\swarrow$   $X$  (com origem no cm)

$$\vec{r}_{cm} = \int \vec{r} dm = \left( \int x dm \right) \hat{i} + \dots$$

$-2d \int_{\text{corpo}} x dm$   
 $X_{cm}$  (com origem no cm)  
 $= 0$

$I_2 = I_{cm} + m d^2$

 $md^2 > 0$

$I_2$  é mínimo quando o eixo z passa pelo cm.

## Sumário (mov. do corpo rígido)

① equilíbrio:  $\sum \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} = \vec{0}$ ,  $\sum M_P(\vec{F}_{\text{ext}}) = 0$   
↑ qualquer ponto

② aceleração linear sem rotação

$$\sum \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} = m\vec{a}_{\text{cm}}, \quad \sum M_{\text{cm}}(\vec{F}_{\text{ext}}) = 0$$

↑ em outros pontos  $\neq 0$

③ rotação com eixo fixo

$$\sum M_z(\vec{F}_{\text{ext}}) = I_z \alpha$$

↑  
fora do eixo

∴ (capítulo 8)