



MECÂNICA E ONDAS
LEGM e LEIC, Campus da Alameda -IST
Responsável: Prof. Ana M. Mourão

Formulário (V:D)

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}, \quad \vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2}$$

$$\vec{\omega} = \frac{d\vec{\theta}}{dt}, \quad \vec{\alpha} = \frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt} = \frac{d^2\vec{\theta}}{dt^2}, \quad \vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}, \quad \vec{a}_c = -\frac{v^2}{r}\vec{e}_r, \quad \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a}, \quad \vec{P} = m\vec{v}, \quad \vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt}, \quad W_F = \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}, \quad E_m = E_c + E_p, \quad E_c = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$v_1^\star = \frac{m_1-m_2}{m_1+m_2}v_1 \quad \text{e} \quad v_2^\star = \frac{2m_1}{m_1+m_2}v_1, \quad \vec{R}_{\text{CM}} = \frac{\sum_i m_i \vec{r}_i}{\sum_i m_i}, \quad \vec{v}_{\text{CM}} = \frac{\sum_i m_i \vec{V}_i}{\sum_i m_i},$$

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r}_i \times \vec{P}_i, \quad \vec{L} = I\vec{\omega}, \quad \vec{M} = \sum_i \vec{M}_i, \quad \vec{M}_i = \vec{r}_i \times \vec{F}_i, \quad \vec{M} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}, \quad \vec{M} = I\vec{\alpha},$$

$$I = \sum_i m_i r_i^2, \quad I = \int_V \rho r^2 dV, \quad I_{\text{anel}} = mr^2, \quad I_{\text{disco}} = \frac{1}{2}mr^2,$$

$$E_{\text{c,t}} = \frac{1}{2}Mv_{\text{CM}}^2, \quad E_{\text{c,rot}} = \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2, \quad E_{\text{p,k}} = \frac{1}{2}kx^2, \quad E_{\text{p,G}} = -G\frac{Mm}{R}, \quad E_p(h) = mgh$$

$$\vec{F} = -\text{grad } E_P = -\nabla E_P, \quad \vec{F}_G = -G\frac{Mm}{R^2}\vec{e}_r, \quad \vec{F}_g = m\vec{g}, \quad \vec{F}_k = -kx\vec{e}_x$$

Exemplos de equações diferenciais e respectivas soluções:

$$\ddot{x} + \omega_o^2 x = 0 \quad \text{tem como solução } x(t) = A \cos(\omega_o t + \varphi_o).$$

$$\ddot{x} + 2\lambda\dot{x} + \omega_o^2 x = 0 \quad \text{tem como solução } x(t) = A e^{-\lambda t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_o), \text{ onde } \omega = \sqrt{\omega_o^2 - \lambda^2}.$$

$$\ddot{x} + 2\lambda\dot{x} + \omega_o^2 x = (F_o/m)\cos(\omega_{\text{ext}}t) \quad \text{tem solução que converge no tempo para } x(t) = A \cos(\omega_{\text{ext}}t + \Phi), \text{ onde a amplitude } A \text{ é dada por}$$

$$A = \frac{(F_o/m)}{\sqrt{(\omega_o^2 - \omega_{\text{ext}}^2)^2 + 4\lambda^2\omega_{\text{ext}}^2}}.$$