

F 415 – Mecânica Geral II

1º semestre de 2024

11/04/2024

Aula 10

Aula passada

Derivadas temporais de vetores dependem do referencial em que são medidas: se S gira em torno de S' com **velocidade angular ω**

$$\frac{d' \mathbf{A}}{dt} = \frac{d\mathbf{A}}{dt} + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{A}$$

$$\frac{d'^2 \mathbf{A}}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2 \mathbf{A}}{dt^2} + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{A}) + 2\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \frac{d\mathbf{A}}{dt} + \frac{d\boldsymbol{\omega}}{dt} \times \mathbf{A}$$

2a. lei de Newton no referencial girante fica:

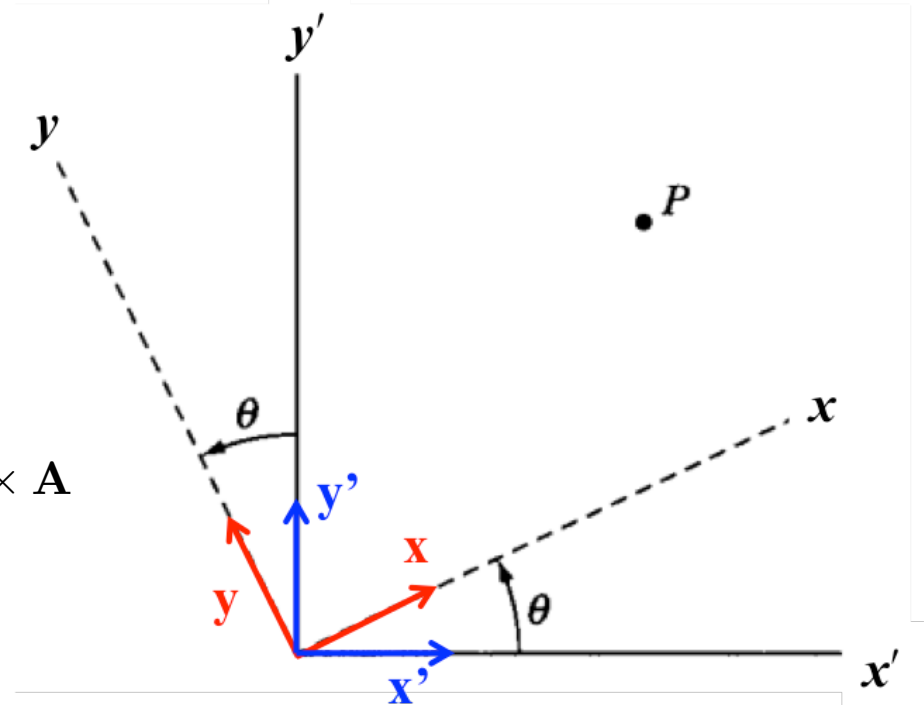
$$m \frac{d^2 \mathbf{r}}{dt^2} = \mathbf{F} - m\boldsymbol{\omega} \times (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}) - 2m\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} - m \frac{d\boldsymbol{\omega}}{dt} \times \mathbf{r}$$

centrífuga

Coriolis

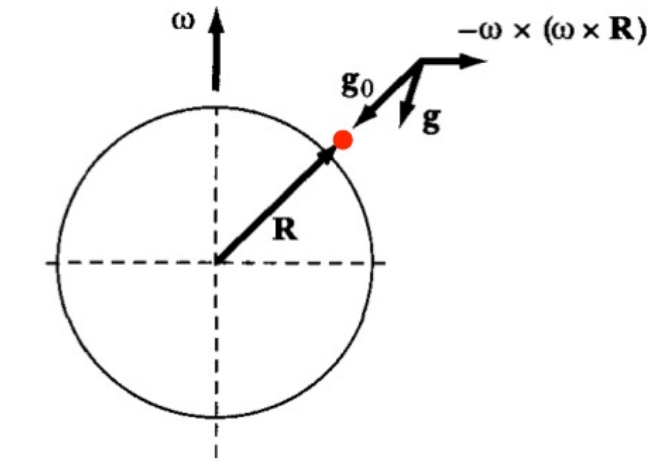
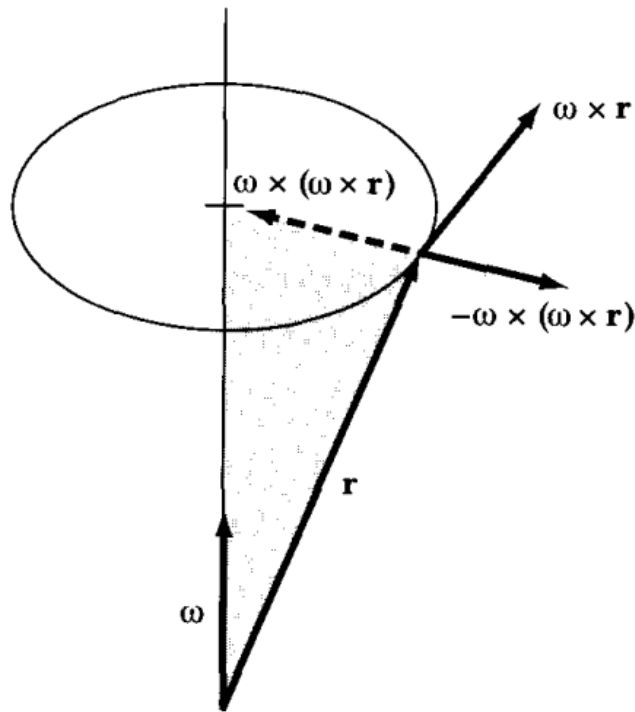
Forças não inerciais

Referenciais não inerciais girantes



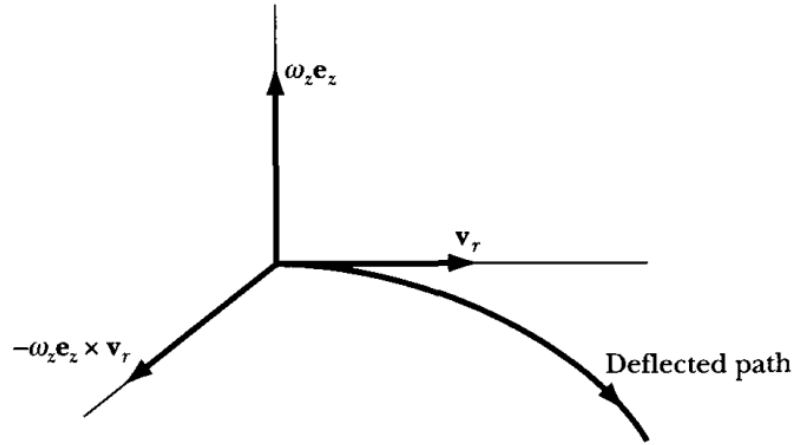
Aula passada

Forças não inerciais devido à **rotação da Terra em torno de seu eixo**: força centrífuga, **peso aparente**.

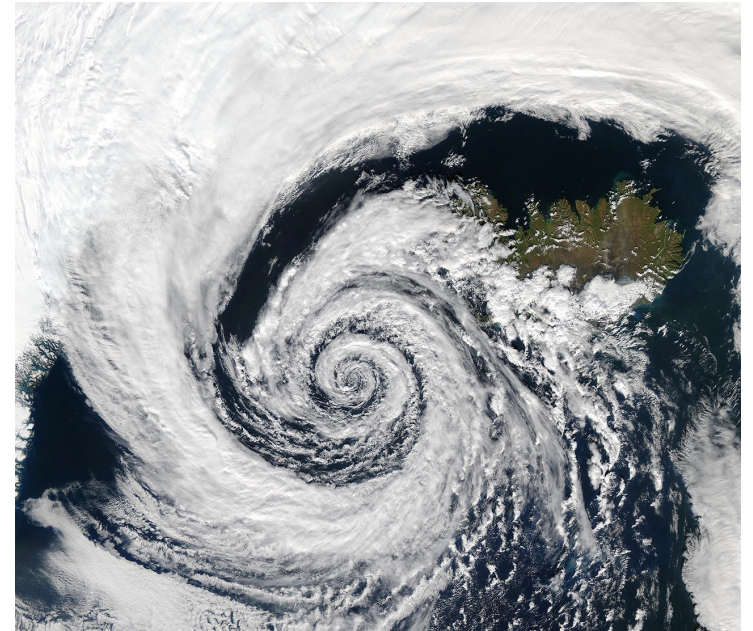


Aula passada

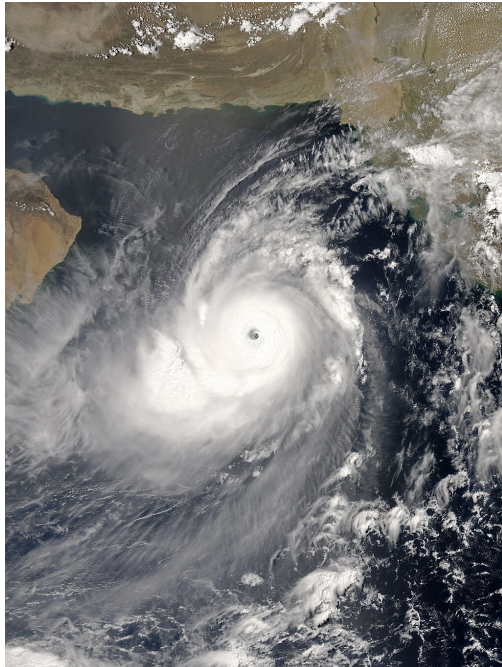
Força de **Coriolis**: direção de rotação de ciclones



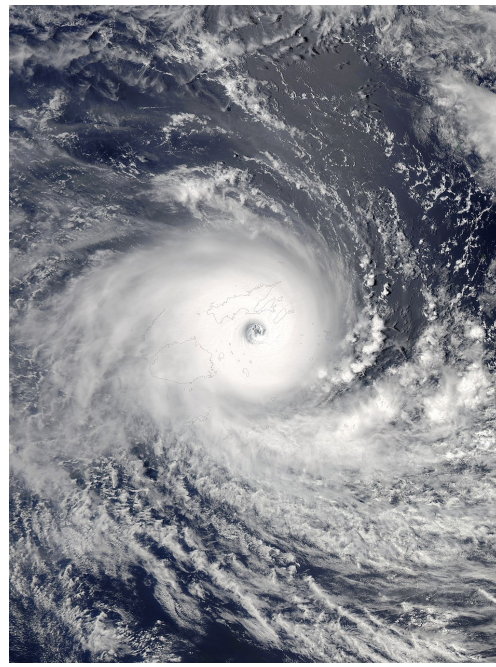
Perto da Islândia



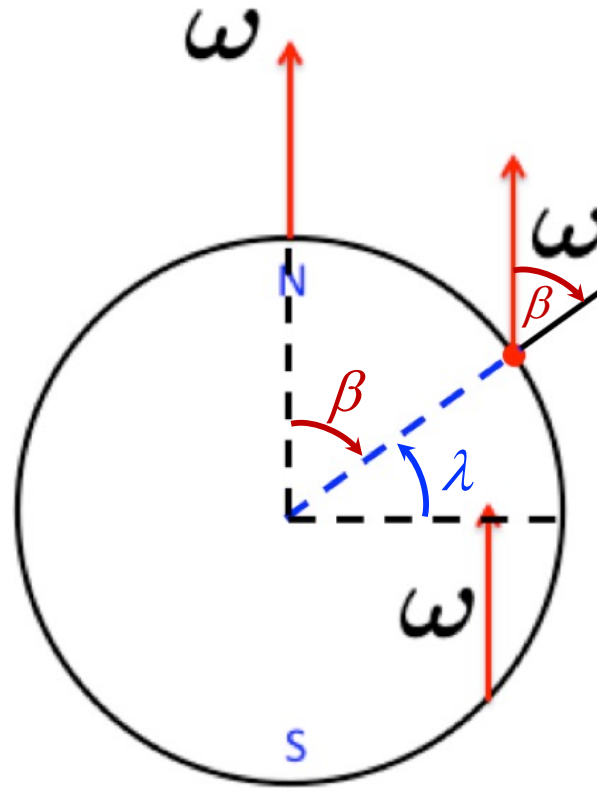
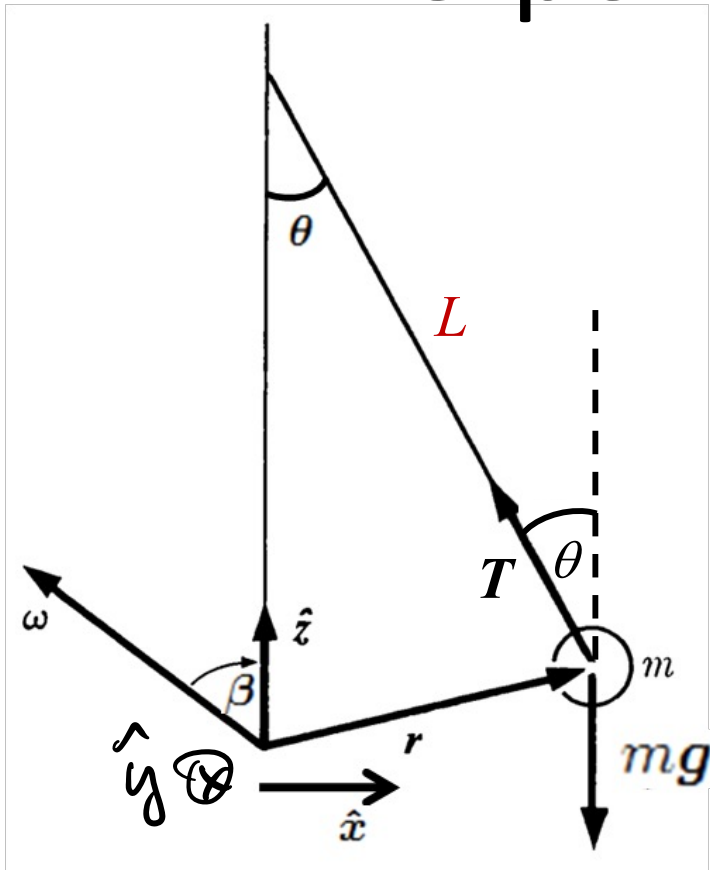
Mar do norte da Índia



Pacífico Sul



O pêndulo de Foucault



Hemisfério norte:

$$\beta \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$\lambda \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

Hemisfério sul:

$$\beta \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi \right]$$

$$\lambda \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \right]$$

2a. lei de Newton no referencial da Terra: $m\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{T} + m\mathbf{g} - 2m\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{v}$

$$x = L \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$\text{Coordenadas da massa } m: \quad y = L \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$z = L(1 - \cos \theta) \Rightarrow \frac{z}{L} = 1 - \cos \theta$$

COMPONENTES DE \vec{T} :

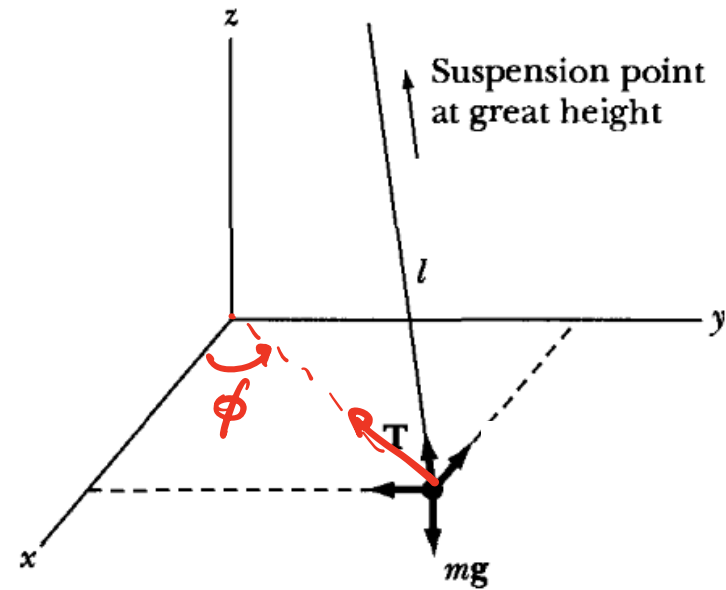
$$T_z = T \cos \theta = T \left(1 - \frac{z}{L}\right)$$

$$T_x = -T \sin \theta \cos \phi = -T \frac{x}{L}$$

$$T_y = -T \sin \theta \sin \phi = -T \frac{y}{L}$$

COMPONENTE DE \vec{g} :

$$\vec{g} = -g \hat{z}$$



VELOCIDADE ANGULAR $\vec{\omega}$:

$$\vec{\omega} = -\omega \sin \beta \hat{x} + \omega \cos \beta \hat{z} = -\omega \cos \lambda \hat{x} + \omega \sin \lambda \hat{z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} = \omega [-\cos \lambda \hat{x} + \sin \lambda \hat{z}] \times [x \hat{x} + y \hat{y} + z \hat{z}]$$

$$= -\omega \sin \lambda \dot{y} \hat{x} + (\dot{x} \omega \sin \lambda + \dot{z} \omega \cos \lambda) \hat{y} - \omega \cos \lambda \dot{y} \hat{z}$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{T}{mL}x + 2\omega \sin\lambda \dot{y}$$

$$\ddot{y} = -\frac{T}{mL}y - 2\omega \sin\lambda \dot{x} - 2\omega \cos\lambda \dot{z}$$

$$\dot{z} = \frac{T}{m} \left(1 - \frac{z}{L}\right) - g + 2\omega \cos\lambda \dot{y}$$

OS TERMOS EM ω SÃO MUITO PEQUENOS.

EM ORDEM DOMINANTE:

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{T}{mL}x ; \ddot{y} = -\frac{T}{mL}y ; \dot{z} = \frac{T}{m} \left(1 - \frac{z}{L}\right) - g$$

PARA PEQUENAS DEFLEXÕES ANGULARES, O MOVIMENTO VERTICAL É DESPREZÍVEL: $\dot{z} \approx \ddot{z} \approx 0, z \ll L$

$$0 = \frac{T}{m} \left(1 - \frac{z}{L}\right) - g \approx \frac{T}{m} - g \Rightarrow \boxed{T = mg}$$

LEVANDO EM
 \ddot{x} E \dot{y}

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{I}{mL} x = -\frac{g}{L} x \quad \text{E} \quad \ddot{y} = -\frac{g}{L} y \quad \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \ddot{x} + \omega_0^2 x &= 0 \\ \ddot{y} + \omega_0^2 y &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= A_x^0 \cos(\omega_0 t + \delta_x^0) \\ y(t) &= A_y^0 \cos(\omega_0 t + \delta_y^0) \end{aligned}$$

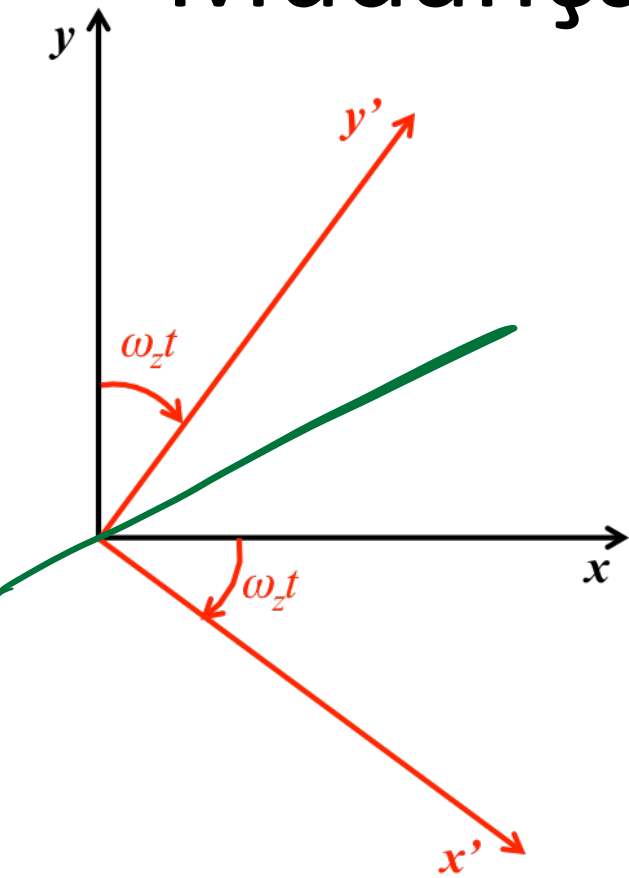
NA PRÓXIMA ORDEM (SUB-DOMINANTE):

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x} + \omega_0^2 x &\approx 2\omega_z \dot{y} \\ \ddot{y} + \omega_0^2 y &\approx -2\omega_z \dot{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_z \equiv \omega \sin \lambda$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

Mudança para um sistema girante



$$\begin{aligned} x &= \cos \omega_z t x' + \sin \omega_z t y' \\ y &= -\sin \omega_z t x' + \cos \omega_z t y' \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= \cos \omega_z t x - \sin \omega_z t y \\ y' &= \sin \omega_z t x + \cos \omega_z t y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \cos \omega_z t \\ S &= \sin \omega_z t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x} + \omega_0^2 x &\approx 2\omega_z \dot{y} \\ \ddot{y} + \omega_0^2 y &\approx -2\omega_z \dot{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(1): \dot{x} = C \dot{x}' + S \dot{y}' + \omega_z (-S x' + C y') \quad (2)$$

$$\dot{y} = -S \dot{x}' + C \dot{y}' + \omega_z (-C x' - S y')$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}(2): \ddot{x} &= C \ddot{x}' + S \ddot{y}' + \omega_z (-S \dot{x}' + C \dot{y}') + O(\omega_z^2) \\ \ddot{y} &= \dots \end{aligned}$$

ATE' ORDEM ω_z :

$$(\ddot{x}' + \omega_0^2 x') \cos \omega_z t + (\ddot{y}' + \omega_0^2 y') \sin \omega_z t = 0 \quad \forall t$$

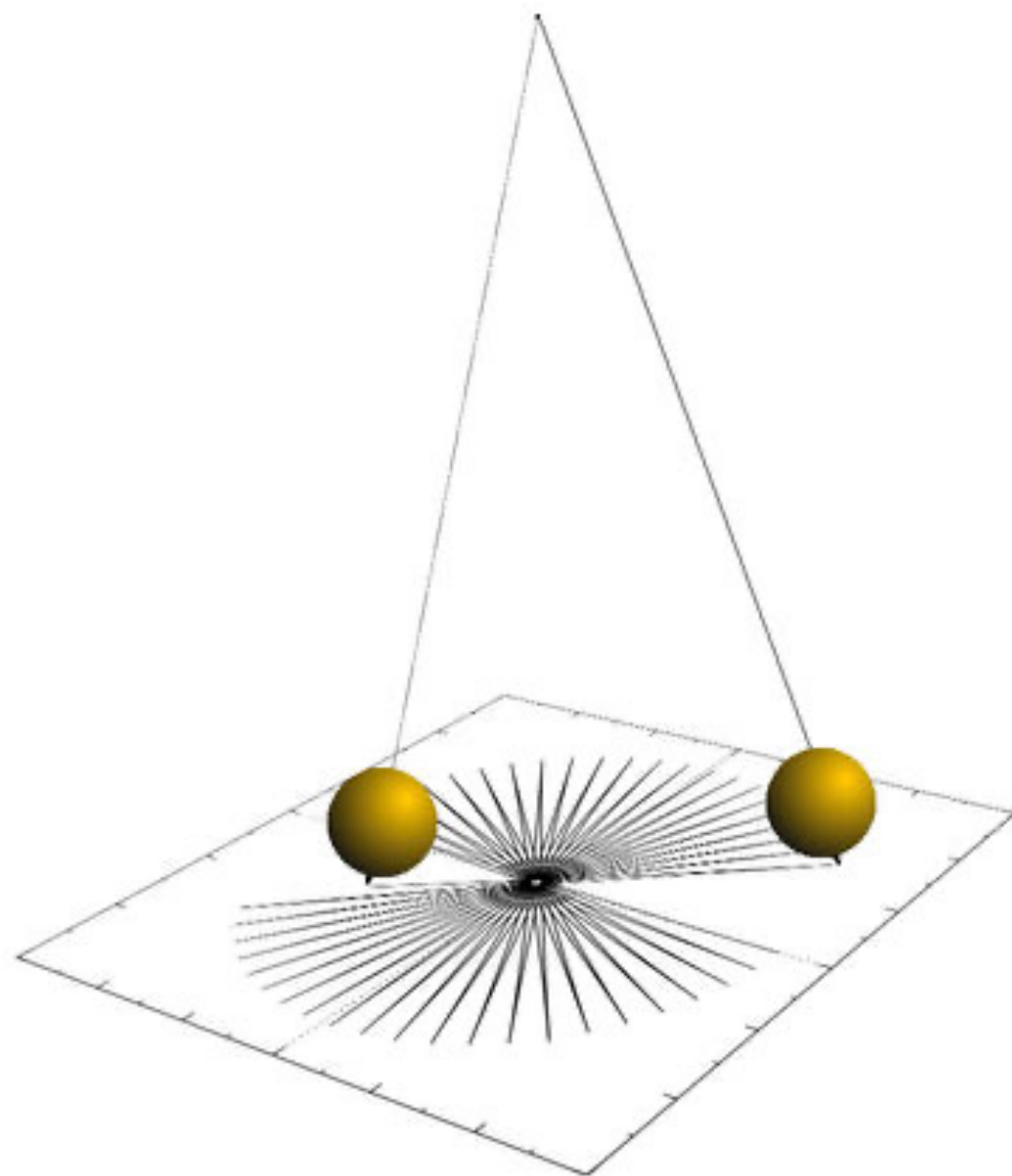
SO' E' SATISFEITA $\forall t$ SE:

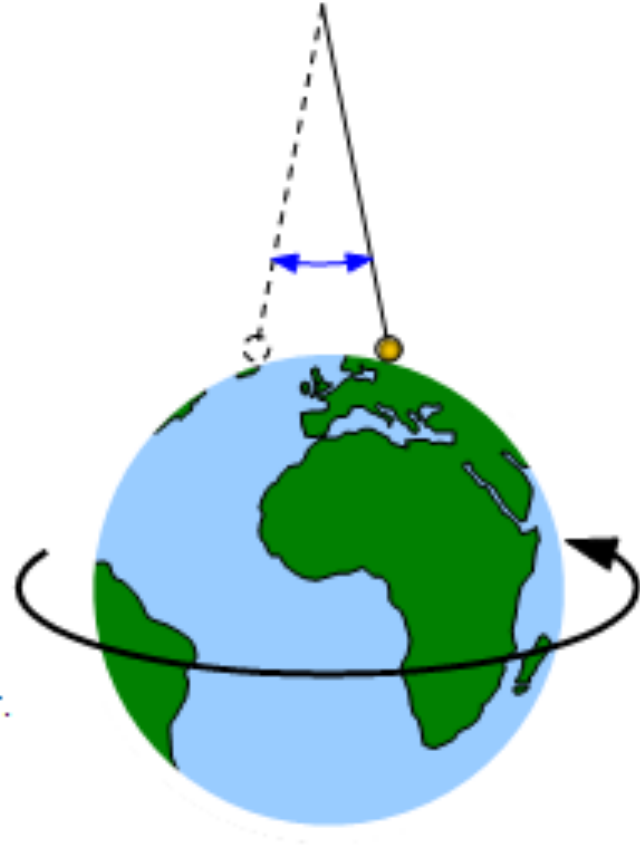
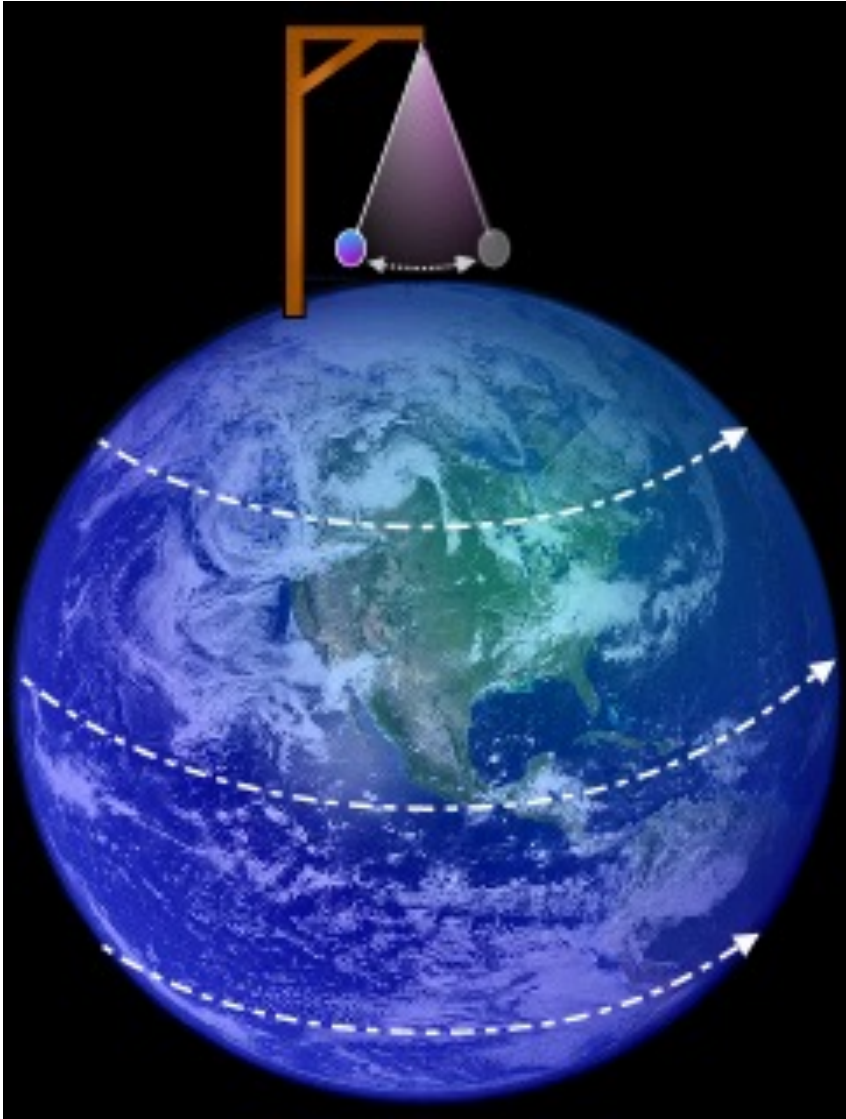
$$\ddot{x}' + \omega_0^2 x' = 0 \quad \text{E} \quad \ddot{y}' + \omega_0^2 y' = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x'(t) = A_x \cos(\omega_0 t + \delta_x) \\ y'(t) = A_y \cos(\omega_0 t + \delta_y) \end{cases}$$

→ A PARTÍCULA OSCILA NUM PLANO FIXO
NO SISTEMA (x', y') , MAS, COMO S' GIRA COM
VEL. ANGULAR $\omega_z = \omega \sin \lambda$ EM RELAÇÃO A S,
EM S O OBSERVADOR VÊ O PLANO DE OSCILAÇÃO
GIRAR COM VEL. ANGULAR $\omega_z = \omega \sin \lambda$

$$\omega \sin \lambda = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{POLO NORTE } (\lambda = \frac{\pi}{2}), \text{ SOL } (\lambda = -\frac{\pi}{2}) \\ \omega_z^N = \omega = \frac{2\pi}{1 \text{ DIA}} \quad \omega_z^S = -\frac{2\pi}{1 \text{ DIA}} \\ \text{CAMPINAS : } \lambda \approx -23^\circ \\ T \approx 61 \text{ h (ANTI-HORÁRIO)} \end{array} \right.$$





Fotografias de pêndulos de Foucault espalhados pelo mundo



No Panthéon, em Paris.



Na UERJ, no Rio de Janeiro