

F 415 – Mecânica Geral II

1º semestre de 2024

02/05/2024

Aula 15

Aula passada

Rotação livre ($\mathbf{N}=0$) de um corpo simétrico ($I_1=I_2$). No sistema preso ao corpo:

$$\omega_1(t) = A \cos(\Omega t + \delta)$$

$$\omega_2(t) = A \sin(\Omega t + \delta)$$

$$\omega_3(t) = \omega_3 = \text{const.}$$

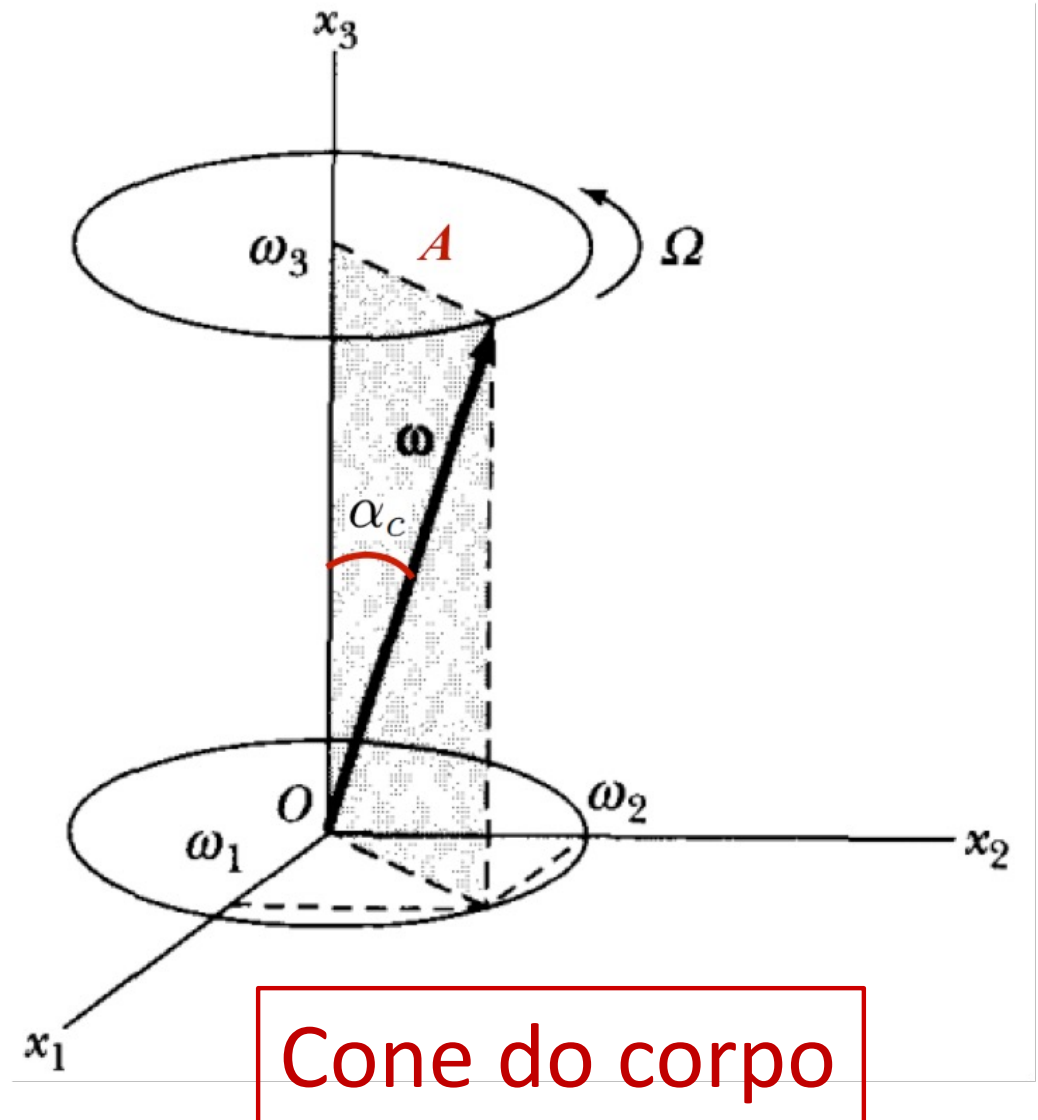
$$\beta = \frac{I_3 - I_1}{I_1}$$

$$\Omega = \beta \omega_3$$

$$|\boldsymbol{\omega}| = \sqrt{A^2 + \omega_3^2} = \text{const.}$$

$$\omega_3 = \omega \cos \alpha_c$$

$$A = \omega \sin \alpha_c$$



Aula passada

Rotação livre de um corpo simétrico ($I_1=I_2$). No sistema do CM, \mathbf{L} é fixo no espaço.

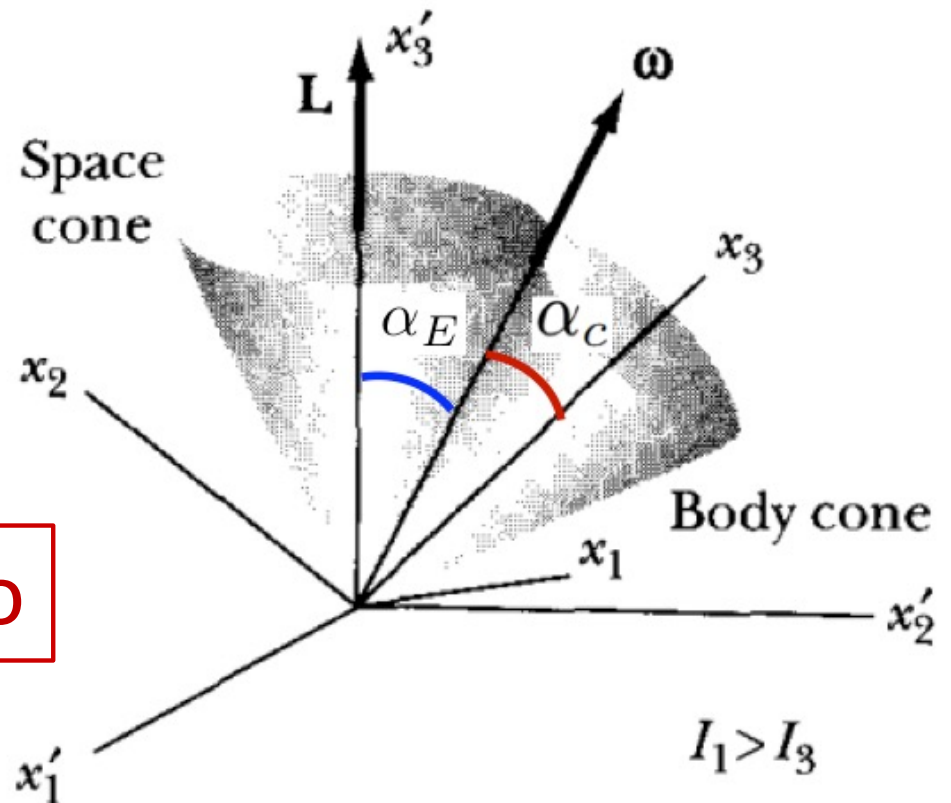
- $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ gira em torno de \mathbf{L} com velocidade angular

$$\omega \sqrt{1 + (\beta^2 + 2\beta) \cos^2 \alpha_c}$$

gerando um cone de semi-ângulo α_E tal que

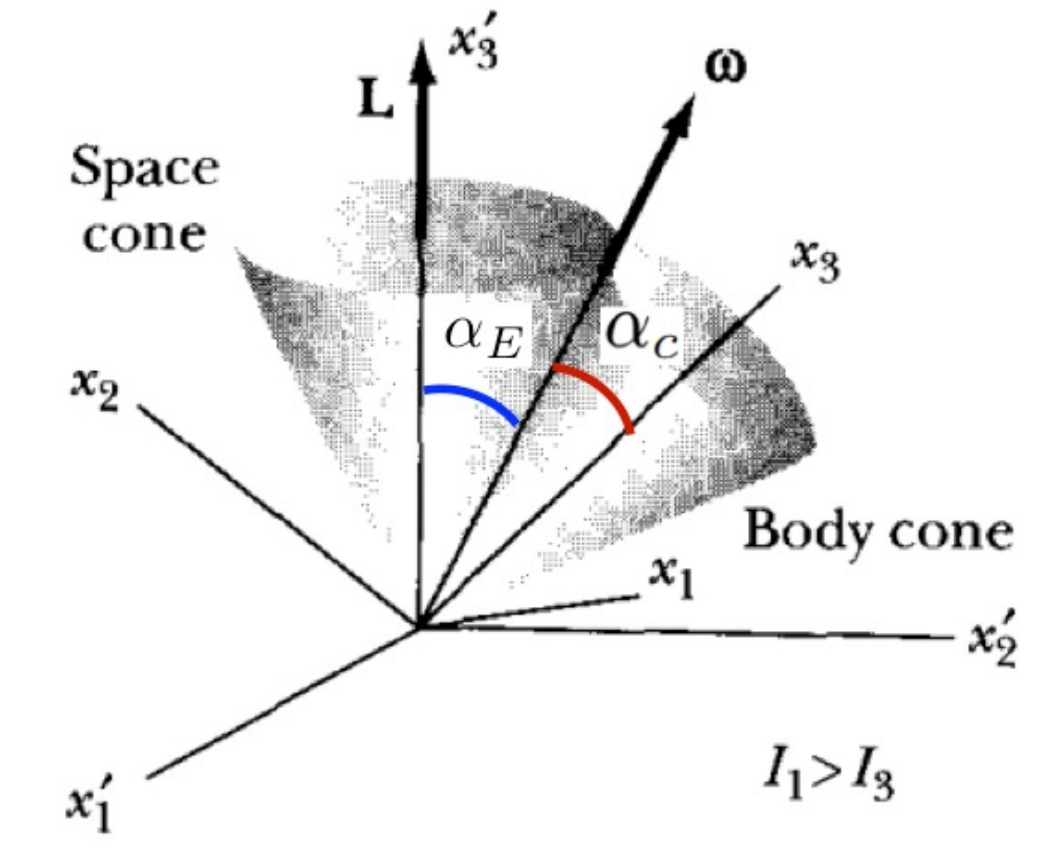
$$\cos \alpha_E = \frac{1 + \beta \cos^2 \alpha_c}{\sqrt{1 + (\beta^2 + 2\beta) \cos^2 \alpha_c}}$$

Cone do espaço



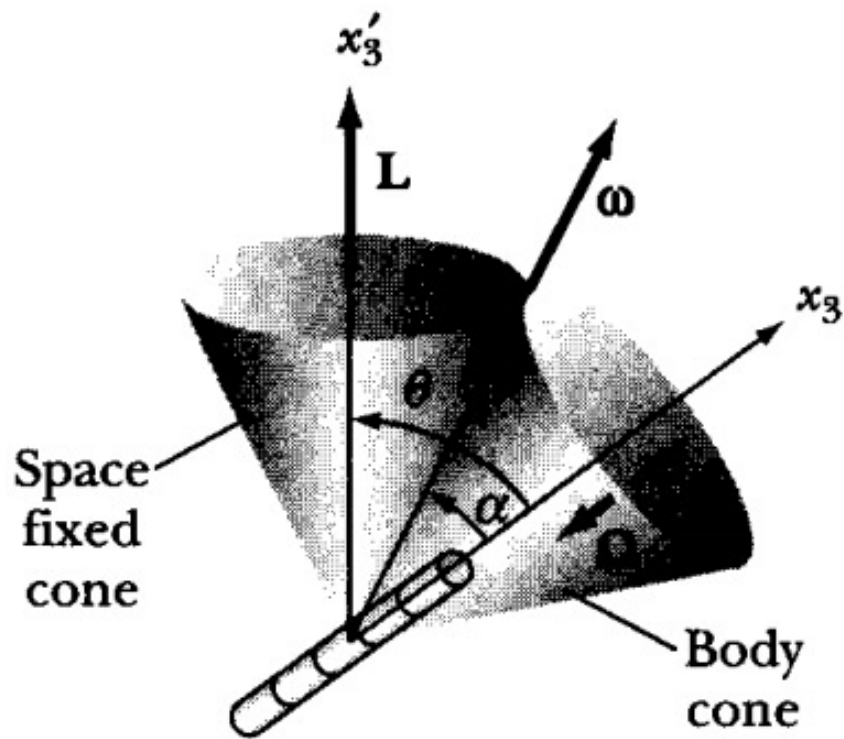
Aula passada

\mathbf{L} , $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ e \mathbf{e}_3 são coplanares

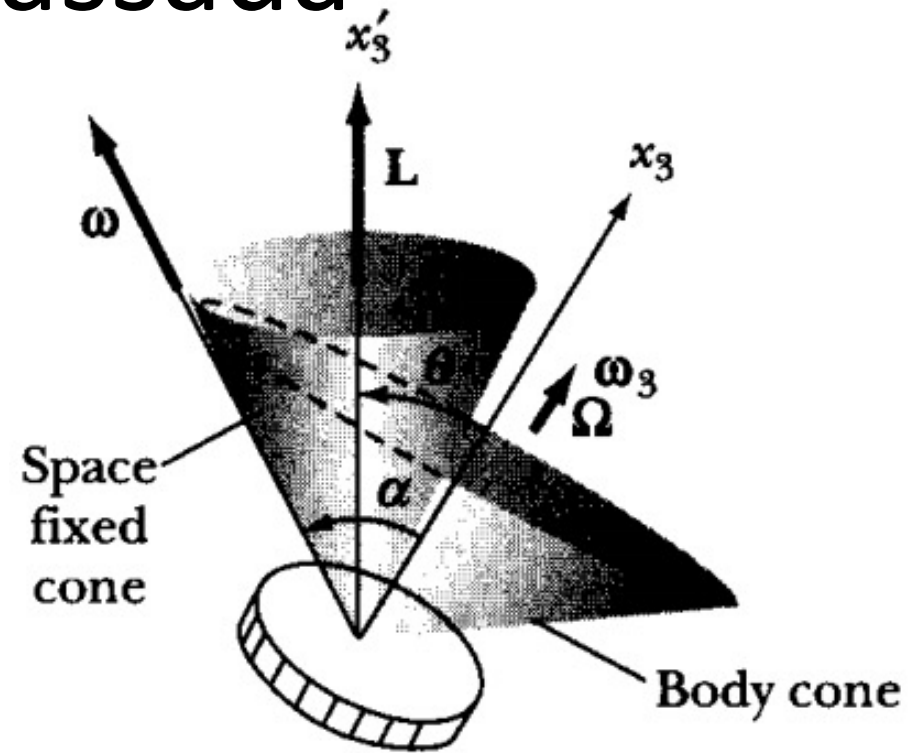


O cone do corpo rola sem deslizar no cone do espaço

Aula passada



Prolate, $I_1 > I_3$
 Ω, ω_3 have opposite signs.



Oblate, $I_3 > I_1$
 Ω, ω_3 have same sign.

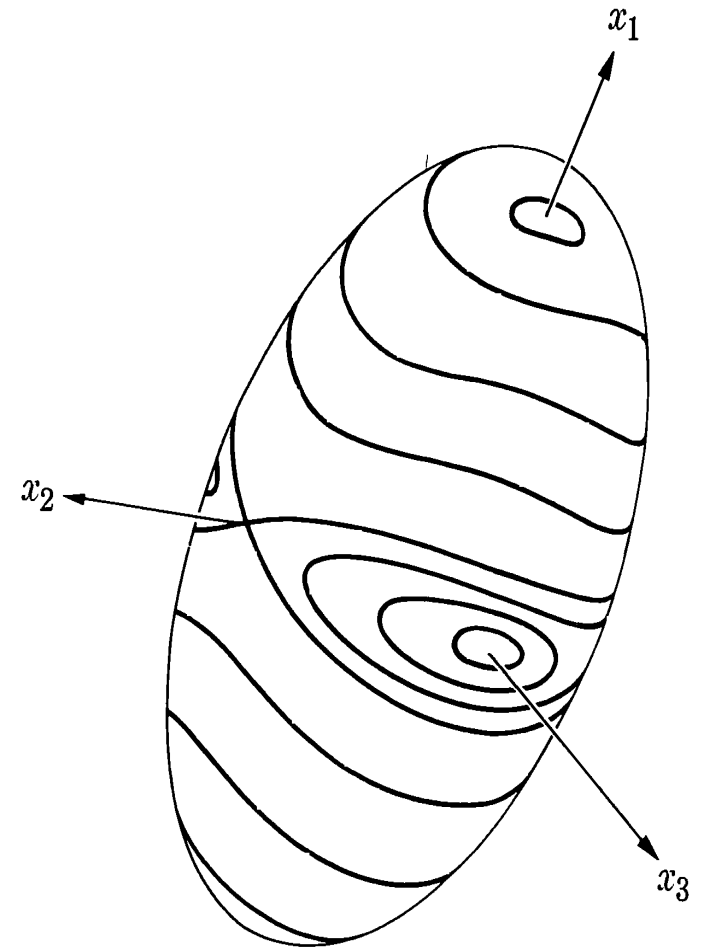
O cone do corpo rola sem deslizar no cone do espaço

Aula passada

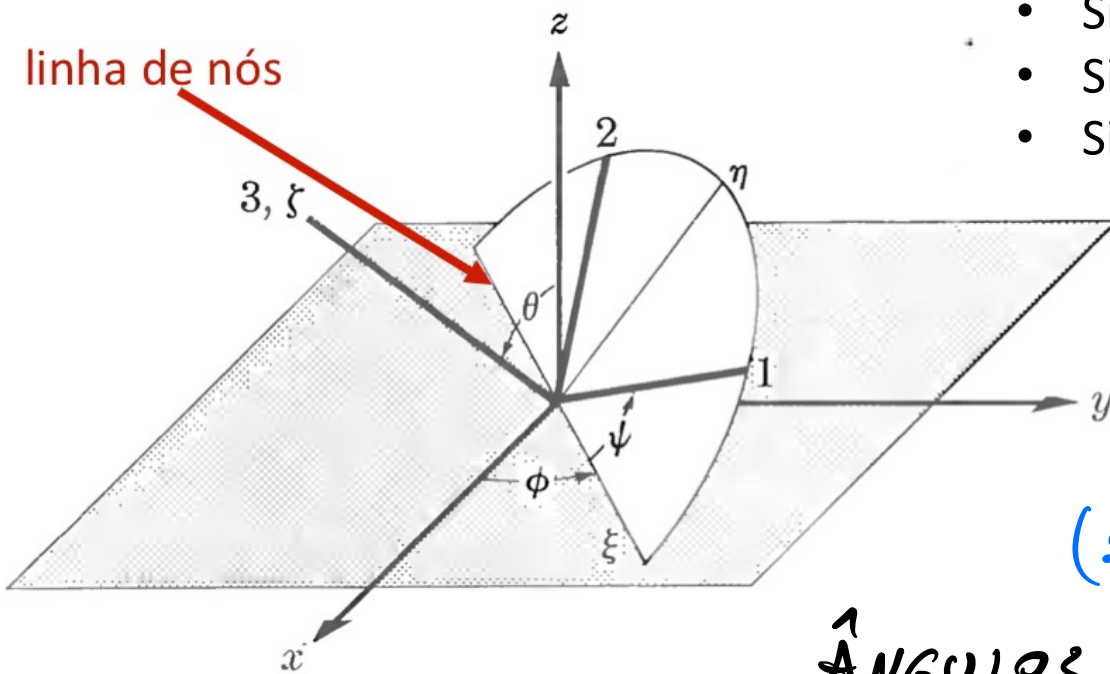
Rotação livre de um corpo **assimétrico** ($I_1 < I_2 < I_3$).

“Teorema do controle remoto”

- Equilíbrio **estável** em torno dos eixos principais de **maior e menor momento de inércia** (I_1 e I_3)
- Equilíbrio **instável** em torno do eixo principal de **momento de inércia intermediário** (I_2)



Ângulos de Euler



- Sistema xyz é não girante (CM ou ponto fixo).
- Sistema 123 é preso ao corpo, gira com ele.
- Sistema auxiliar $\xi\eta\zeta$.

LINHA DE NÓS:
 INTERSEÇÃO DO PLANO 12
 COM O PLANO xy
 $(1,2,3) \rightarrow (\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_3)$

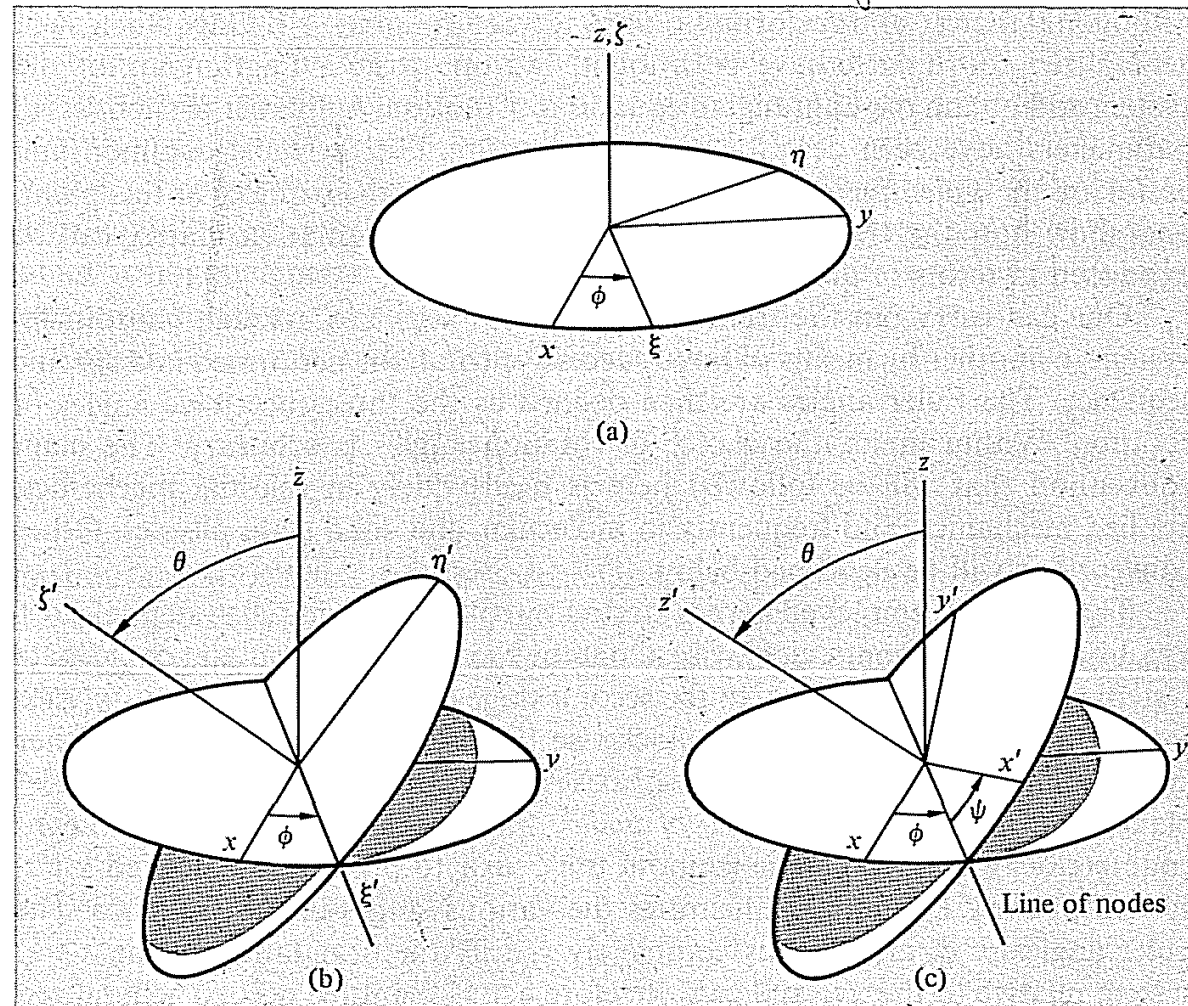
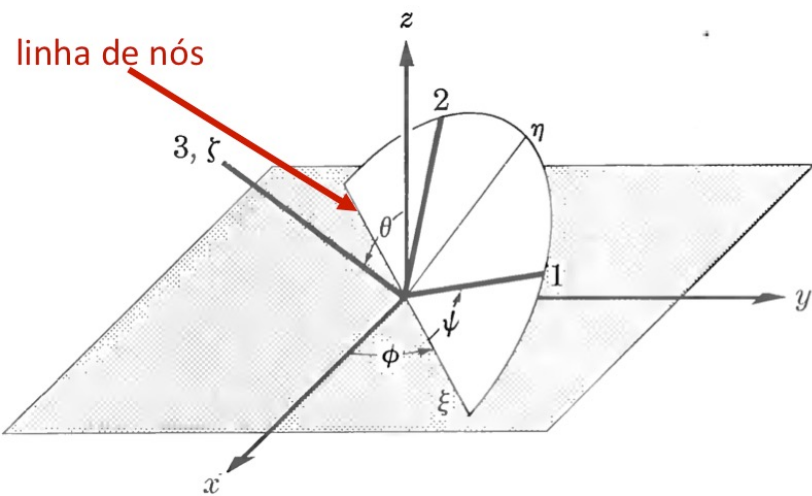
ÂNGULOS DE EULER: θ, ϕ, ψ

- θ É O ÂNGULO ENTRE $(\hat{e}_3 \text{ OU } \hat{z})$ E \hat{z}
 - ϕ É O ÂNGULO ENTRE A LINHA DE NÓS $(\hat{\xi})$ E \hat{x}
 - ψ É O ÂNGULO ENTRE \hat{e}_1 E $\hat{\xi}$
- COMO PARTIR DE $(\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z})$ E CHEGAR ATÉ $(\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_3)$?

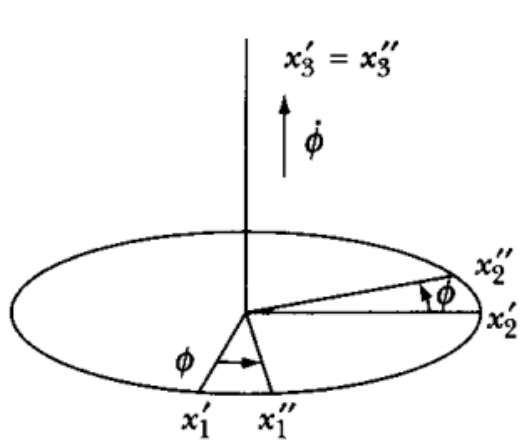
3 rotações levam xyz a 123 ($x'y'z'$)

1. Uma rotação de ϕ em torno de z .
2. Uma rotação de θ em torno da linha de nós (ξ).
3. Uma rotação de ψ em torno de $3 = \zeta$

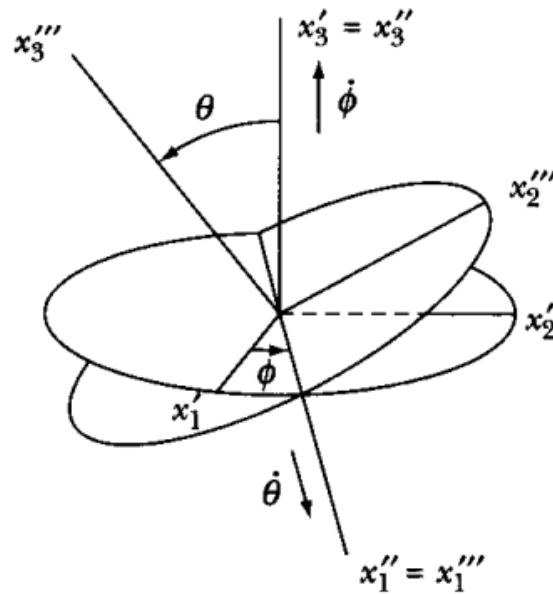
As rotações têm que ser feitas nessa ordem!



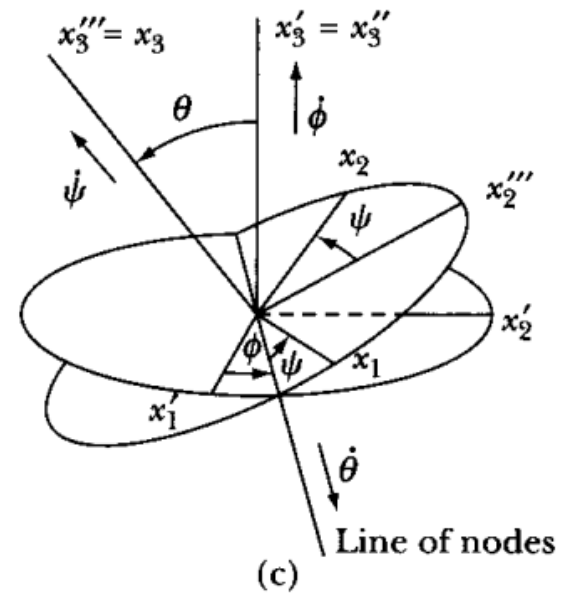
3 rotações



(a)



(b)



(c)

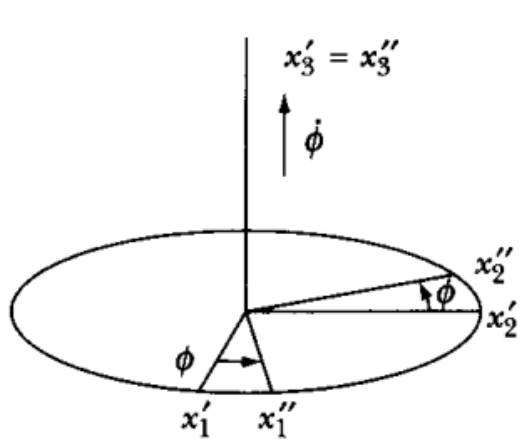
$$\lambda_\phi = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \phi & \sin \phi & 0 \\ -\sin \phi & \cos \phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ 0 & -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

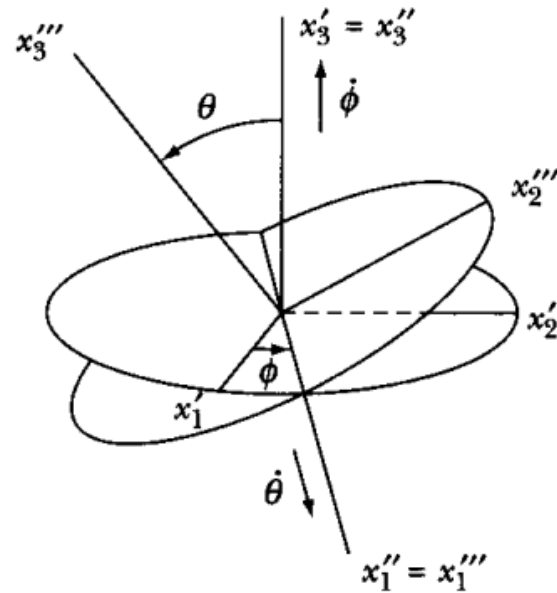
$$\lambda_\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \psi & \sin \psi & 0 \\ -\sin \psi & \cos \psi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = \lambda_\psi \lambda_\theta \lambda_\phi$$

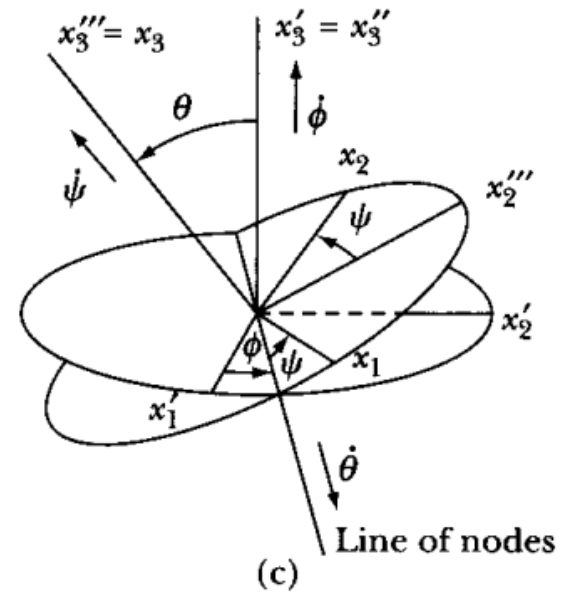
3 rotações



(a)



(b)

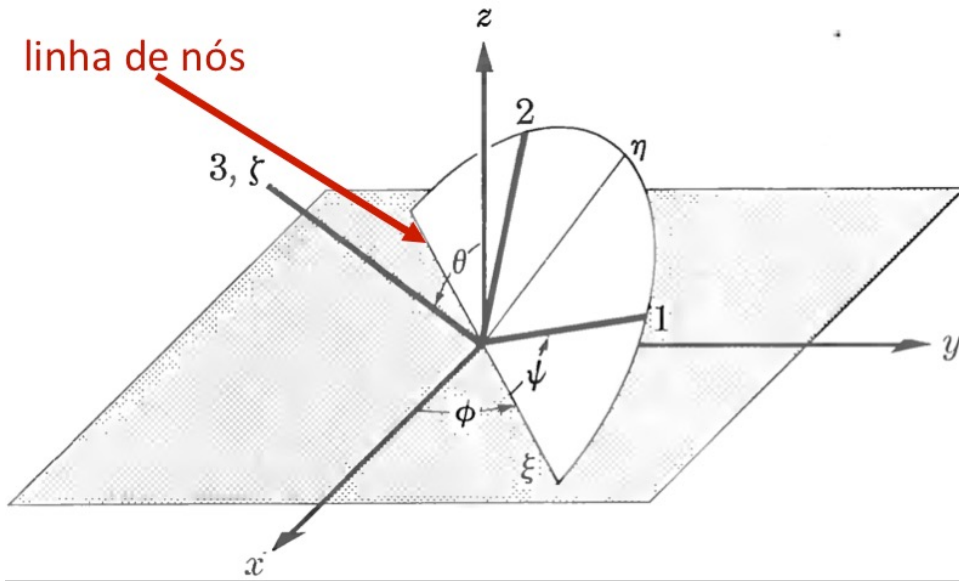


(c)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \psi \cos \phi - \cos \theta \sin \phi \sin \psi & \cos \psi \sin \phi + \cos \theta \cos \phi \sin \psi & \sin \psi \sin \theta \\ -\sin \psi \cos \phi - \cos \theta \sin \phi \cos \psi & -\sin \psi \sin \phi + \cos \theta \cos \phi \cos \psi & \cos \psi \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta \sin \phi & -\sin \theta \cos \phi & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = \lambda_{\psi} \lambda_{\theta} \lambda_{\phi}$$

Velocidade angular em termos dos ângulos de Euler



ESCREVER $\vec{\omega}$ EM TERMOS DE
 (θ, ϕ, ψ) E $(\dot{\theta}, \dot{\phi}, \dot{\psi})$

SE O CORPO TIVER INSTAN-
 TANEAMENTE $\vec{\omega}$ TAL QUE
 (θ, ψ) SÃO CONSTANTES E APENAS

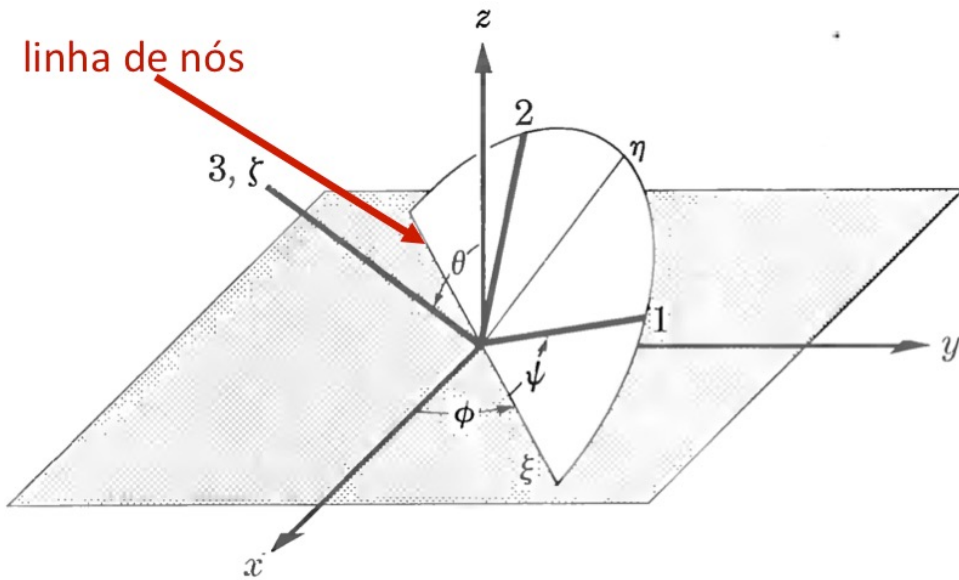
ϕ VARIA: $\vec{\omega} = \dot{\phi} \hat{z}$

(ϕ, ψ) CONSTANTES E θ VARIANDO: $\vec{\omega} = \dot{\theta} \hat{x}$

(θ, ϕ) " E ψ VARIANDO: $\vec{\omega} = \dot{\psi} \hat{e}_3$

PARA UM CASO GENÉRICO: $\vec{\omega} = \dot{\phi} \hat{z} + \dot{\theta} \hat{x} + \dot{\psi} \hat{e}_3$ (1)

QUERO $\vec{\omega}$ EXPANDIDO NA BASE $(\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_3)$



$$\hat{z}_3 = \cos \psi \hat{e}_1 - \sin \psi \hat{e}_2$$

$$\hat{n} = \sin \psi \hat{e}_1 + \cos \psi \hat{e}_2$$

E:

$$\hat{z}_3 = \cos \theta \hat{e}_3 + \sin \theta \hat{n}$$

LEVANDO EM (1)

$$\vec{\omega} = (\dot{\theta} \cos \psi + \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \sin \psi) \hat{e}_1 +$$

$$(-\dot{\theta} \sin \psi + \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \cos \psi) \hat{e}_2 +$$

$$(\dot{\psi} + \dot{\phi} \cos \theta) \hat{e}_3$$

Energia cinética em termos dos ângulos de Euler

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_1 &= \dot{\theta} \cos \psi + \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \sin \psi \\ \omega_2 &= -\dot{\theta} \sin \psi + \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \cos \psi \\ \omega_3 &= \dot{\psi} + \dot{\phi} \cos \theta\end{aligned}$$

CASO SIMÉTRICO:

$$T_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} I_1 (\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2) + \frac{1}{2} I_3 \omega_3^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2 &= (\dot{\theta} \cos \psi + \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \sin \psi)^2 + (-\dot{\theta} \sin \psi + \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \cos \psi)^2 \\ &= \dot{\theta}^2 \cos^2 \psi + \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \psi + \dot{\theta}^2 \sin^2 \psi + \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \psi \\ &= \dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta\end{aligned}$$

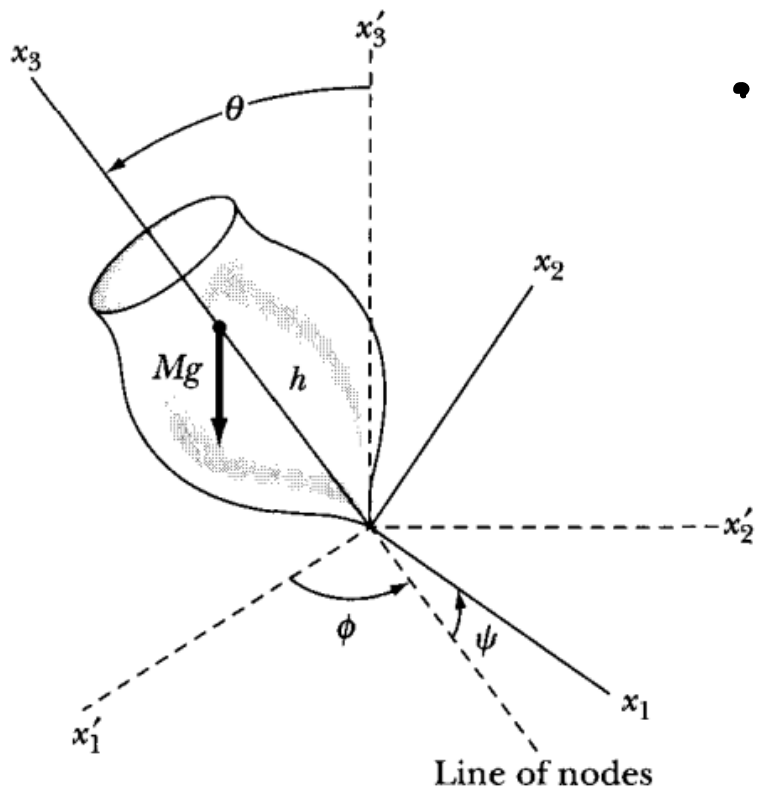
$$T_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} I_1 (\dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta) + \frac{1}{2} I_3 (\dot{\psi} + \dot{\phi} \cos \theta)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_1 &= \dot{\theta} \cos \psi + \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \sin \psi \\ \omega_2 &= -\dot{\theta} \sin \psi + \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \cos \psi \\ \omega_3 &= \dot{\psi} + \dot{\phi} \cos \theta\end{aligned}$$

Energia cinética de um corpo simétrico ($I_1=I_2$):

$$T = \frac{I_1}{2} \left(\dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta \right) + \frac{I_3}{2} \left(\dot{\psi} + \dot{\phi} \cos \theta \right)^2$$

O pião simétrico ($I_1=I_2$)



- O PIÃO É SIMÉTRICO ($I_1=I_2$) PORQUE TEM UM EIXO SIMÉTRIA
- A BASE DO PIÃO É SEMPRE FIXA.
- A ÚNICA FORÇA QUE EXERCE TORQUE EM RELAÇÃO À BASE É O PESO $M\vec{g}$ QUE ATUA NO CM

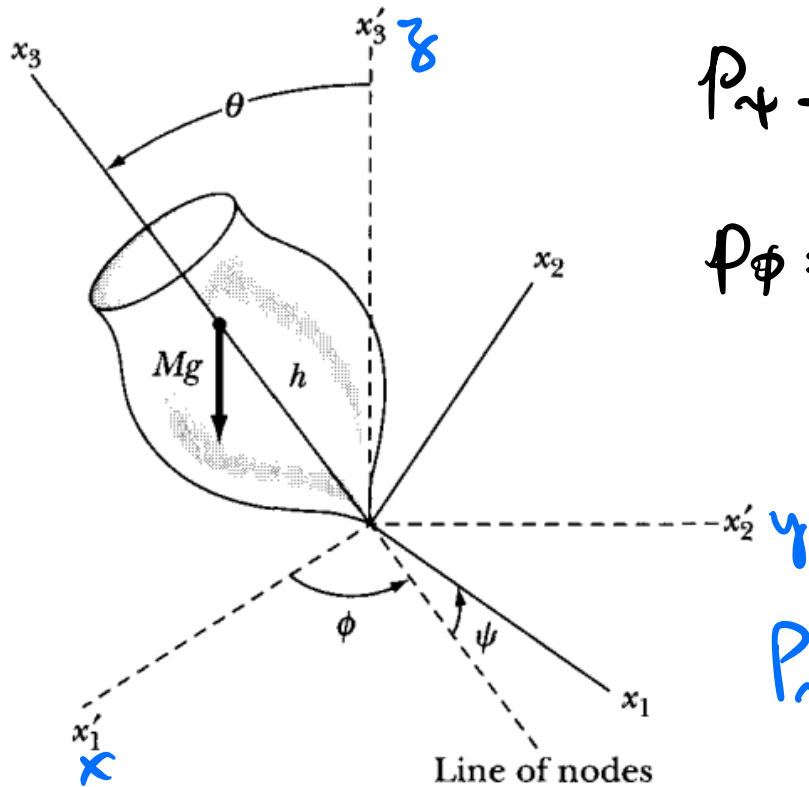
$$V = Mgh \cos \theta$$

$$L = T - V = \frac{I_1}{2} (\dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta) + \frac{I_3}{2} (\dot{\psi} + \dot{\phi} \cos \theta)^2 - Mgh \cos \theta$$

• ϕ E ψ SÃO COORD. IGNORÁVEIS $\Rightarrow P_\phi, P_\psi$ SÃO CONSERVADOS

• L NÃO DEPENDE EXPLICITAMENTE DE $t \Rightarrow H$ É CONSERVADO

Momentos canônicos conservados



$$P_\psi = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = I_3 (\dot{\psi} + \dot{\phi} \cos \theta) = \text{CONST.}$$

$$P_\phi = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = I_1 \dot{\phi} \sin^2 \theta + I_3 (\dot{\psi} + \dot{\phi} \cos \theta) \cos \theta$$

$$= I_1 \dot{\phi} \sin^2 \theta + P_\psi \cos \theta \quad (2)$$

$$P_\psi = I_3 \omega_3 = L_3 \quad (\vec{L} = \vec{I} \cdot \vec{\omega})$$

$$P_\phi = L_3$$

o TORQUE DO PESO NÃO TEM COMPONENTE

no PLANO $(\hat{e}_3, \hat{z}) \Rightarrow \frac{dL_3}{dt} = \frac{dL_\phi}{dt} = 0$

A Hamiltoniana

$$H = \sum_i P_i \dot{q}_i - L = \dot{\psi} P_\psi + \dot{\phi} P_\phi + \dot{\theta} P_\theta - L$$

$$P_\theta = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = I_1 \dot{\theta}$$

$$H = \underbrace{\frac{I_1}{2} (\dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta)}_{T_{rot}} + \frac{I_3}{2} \underbrace{(\dot{\psi} + \dot{\phi} \cos \theta)^2}_{\omega_3^2} + \underbrace{Mgh \cos \theta}_{V} = \text{CONST.}$$

$$\Rightarrow H = T_{rot} + V = E = \text{ENERGIA TOTAL}$$

$$E = \frac{I_1}{2} (\dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta) + \frac{I_3}{2} \underbrace{\omega_3^2}_{\left(\frac{P_\psi}{I_3}\right)^2} + Mgh \cos \theta$$

$$DE(2): P_\phi - P_\psi \cos\theta = I_1 \dot{\phi} \sin^2\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\phi} = \frac{P_\phi - P_\psi \cos\theta}{I_1 \sin^2\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{P_\psi^2}{2I_3} + \frac{I_1}{2} \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{I_1}{2} \sin^2\theta \left(\frac{P_\phi - P_\psi \cos\theta}{I_1 \sin^2\theta} \right)^2 + Mgh \cos\theta$$

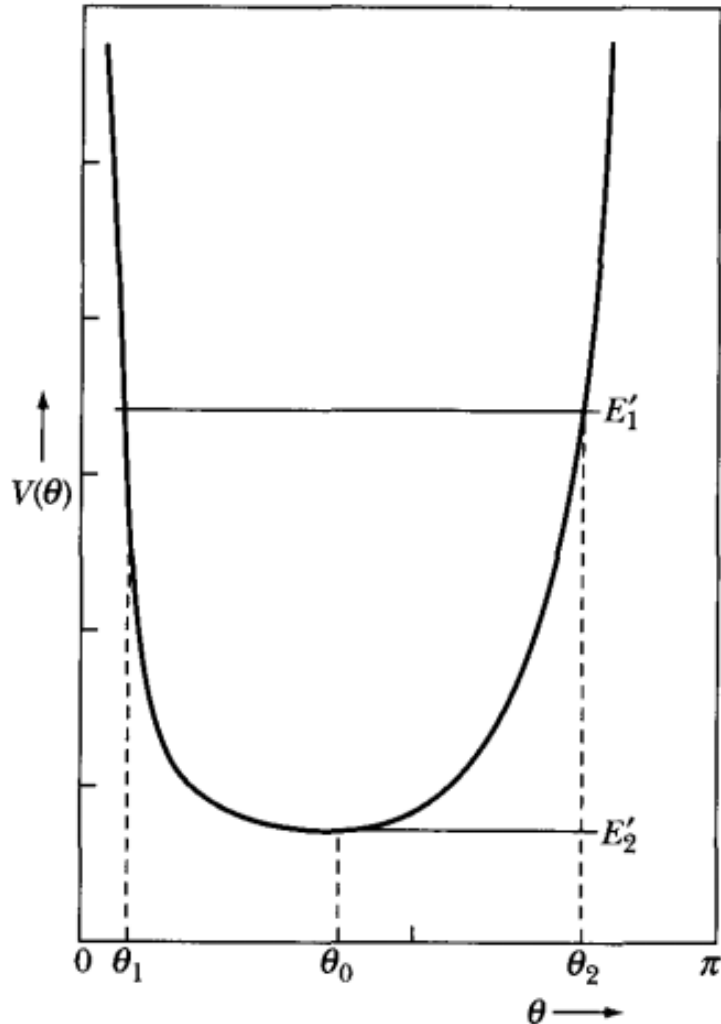
$$E' = E - \frac{P_\psi^2}{2I_3} = \frac{I_1}{2} \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{(P_\phi - P_\psi \cos\theta)^2}{2I_1 \sin^2\theta} + Mgh \cos\theta = \text{CONST.}$$

$V'(\theta)$

$$V'(\theta) = \frac{(P_\phi - P_\psi \cos\theta)^2}{2I_1 \sin^2\theta} + Mgh \cos\theta$$

DINÂMICA DE θ E' REGIDA PELO POTENCIAL EFETIVO $V'(\theta)$

O potencial efetivo: análise qualitativa



SE $E' = E'_2$ (MÍNIMO):

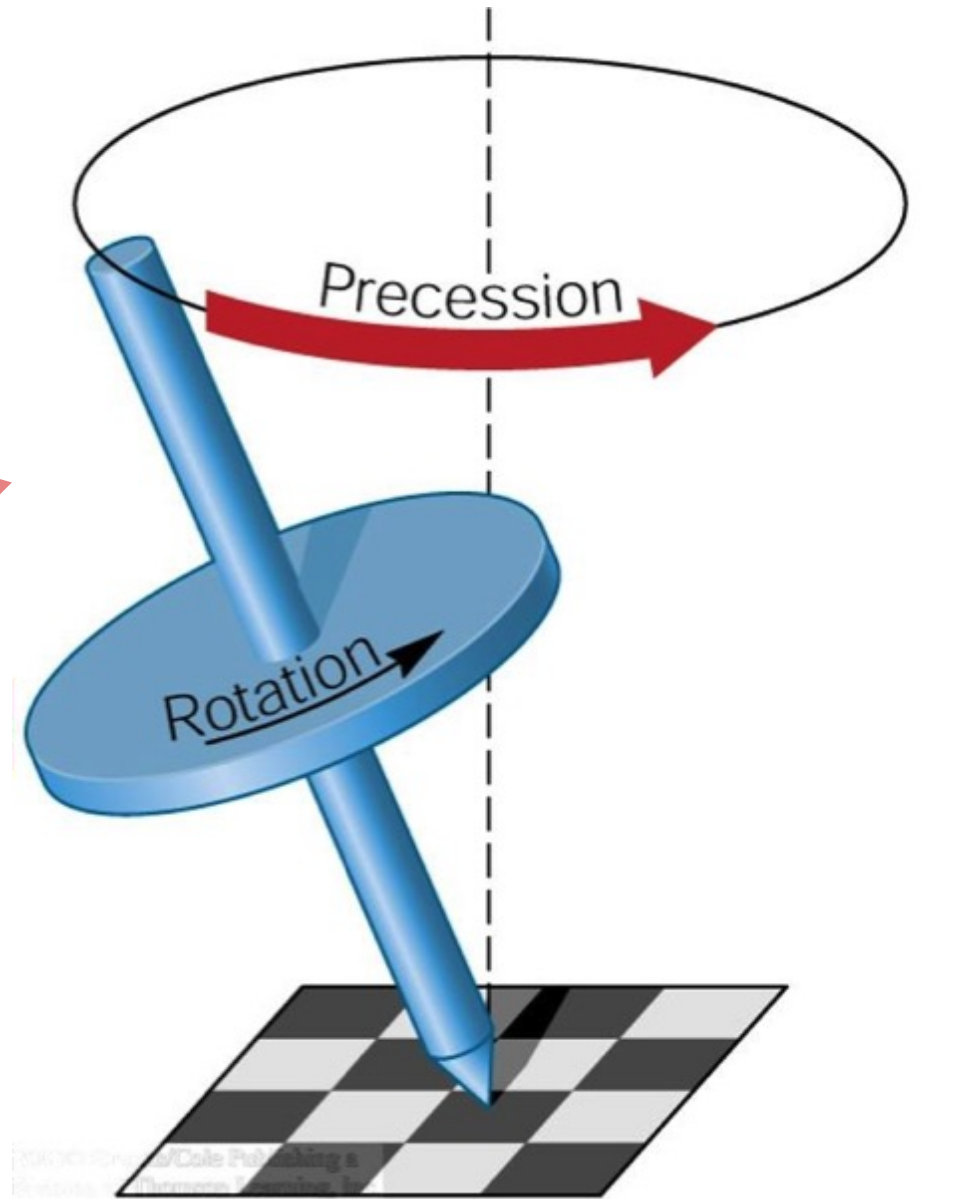
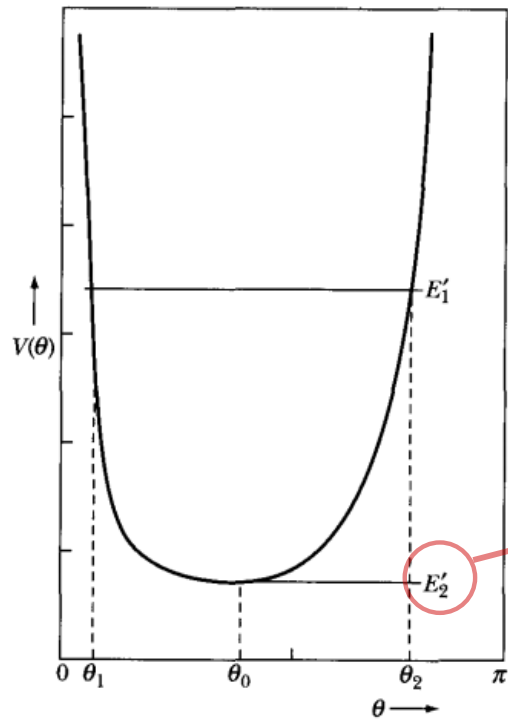
$$\theta(t) = \theta_0 = \text{CONST.}$$

SE $E' = E'_1$:

$\theta(t)$ OSCILA ENTRE θ_1 E θ_2

$$\dot{\phi}(t) = \frac{p_\phi - p_\psi \cos \theta(t)}{I_1 \sin^2 \theta(t)}$$

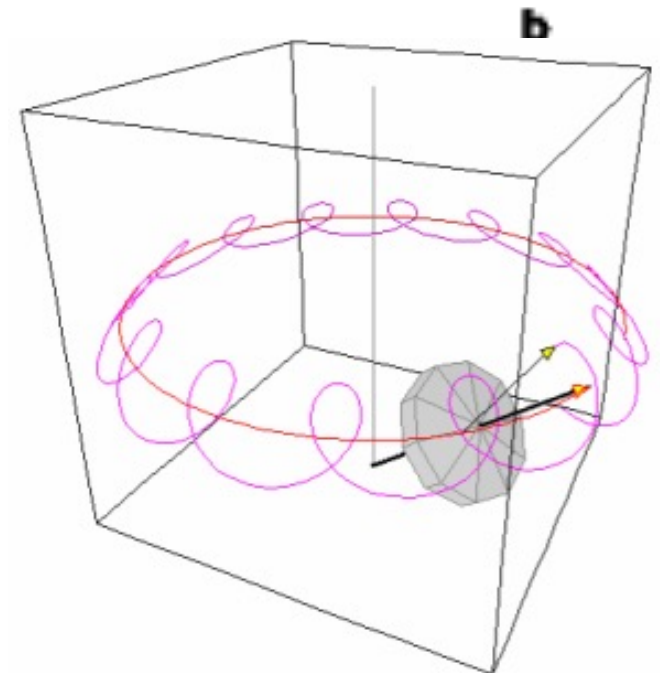
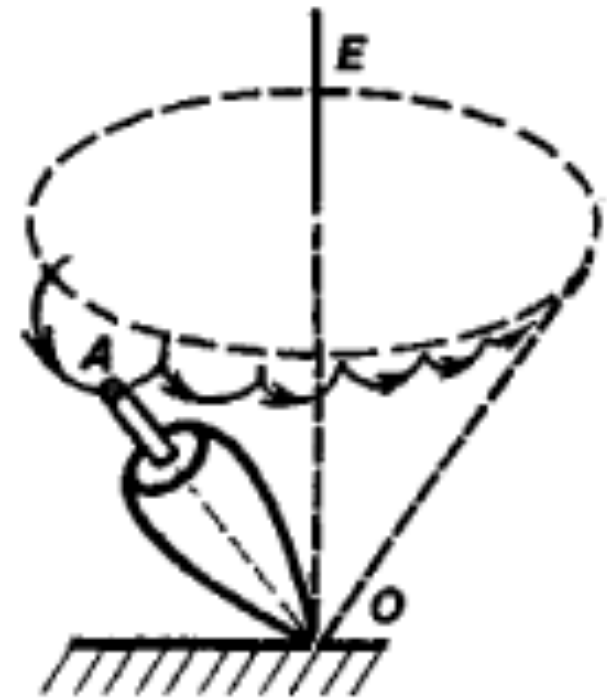
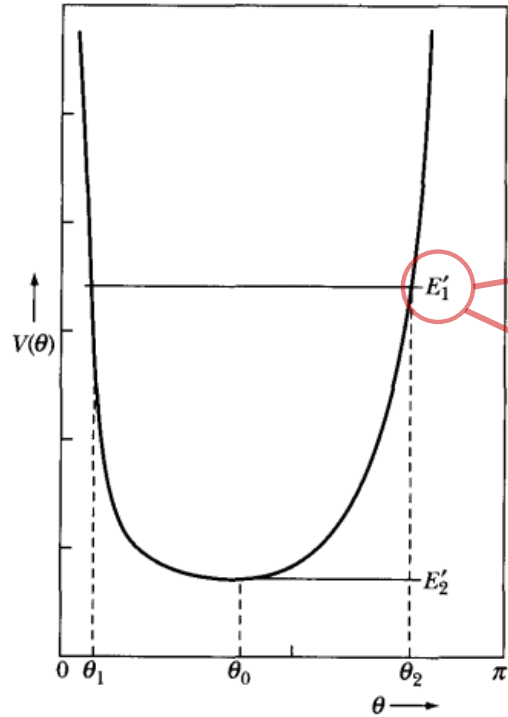
Precessão regular



$$\dot{\phi} = \frac{p_{\phi} - p_{\psi} \cos \theta_0}{I_1 \sin^2 \theta_0}$$

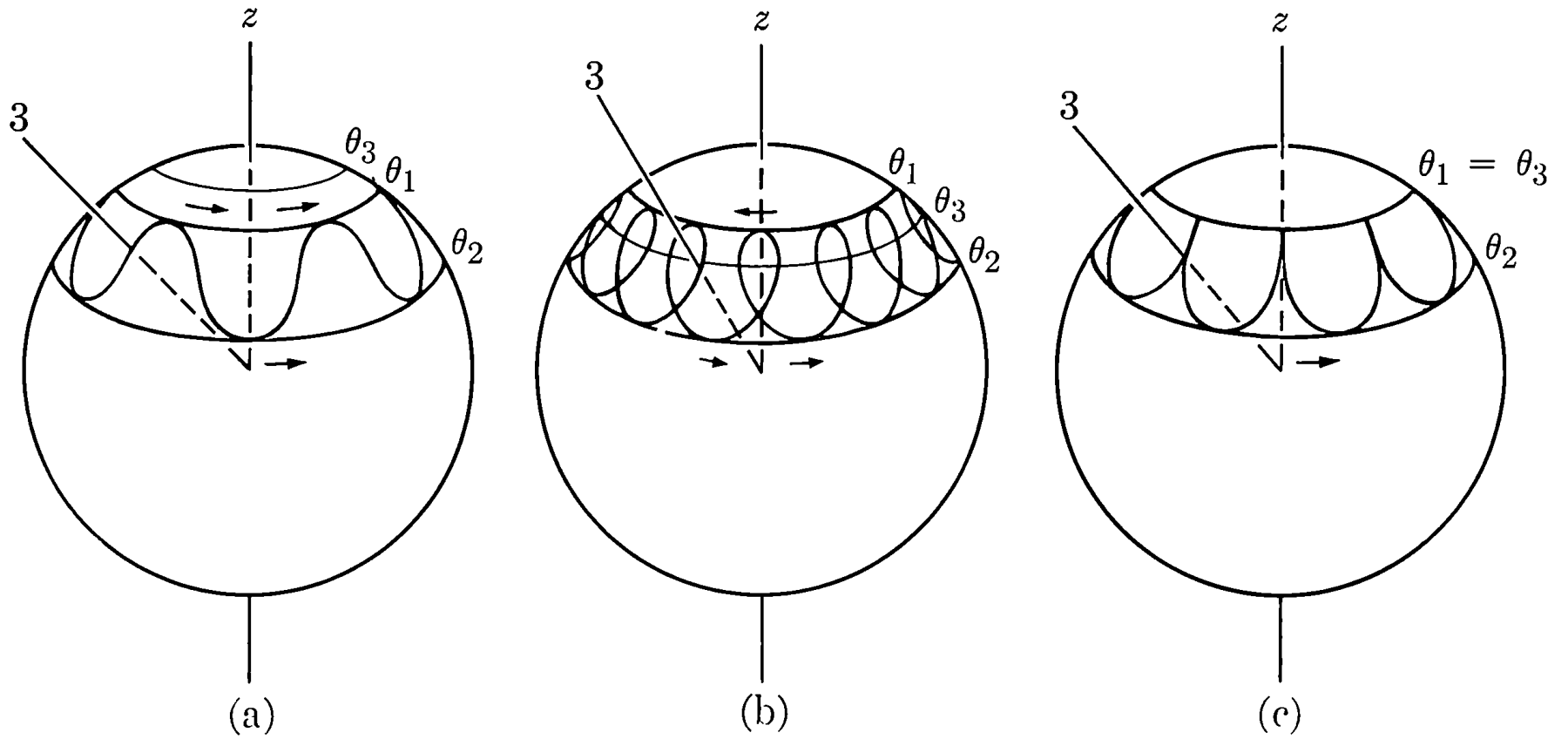
$$\dot{\psi} = \frac{p_{\psi}}{I_3} - \dot{\phi} \cos \theta_0$$

Nutação



$$\dot{\phi}(t) = \frac{p_{\phi} - p_{\psi} \cos \theta(t)}{I_1 \sin^2 \theta(t)}$$

$$\dot{\psi}(t) = \frac{p_{\psi}}{I_3} - \dot{\phi}(t) \cos \theta(t)$$



$$\dot{\phi}(t) = \frac{p_{\phi} - p_{\psi} \cos \theta(t)}{I_1 \sin^2 \theta(t)}$$

$$\dot{\psi}(t) = \frac{p_{\psi}}{I_3} - \dot{\phi}(t) \cos \theta(t)$$