

- 1) (2,0) Obtenha o momento de inércia  $I_{xx}$  e o produto de inércia  $I_{xy}$  em relação ao ponto  $O$  da estrutura mostrada na Fig. 1: duas placas quadradas ( $m_p, L$ ) e uma esfera ( $m_e, R$ ), soldadas. Calcule também o momento de inércia em relação ao eixo que passa por  $\overline{OQ}$ .
- 2) (4,0) Considere o sistema mostrado na Fig. 2. Um pêndulo duplo formado por duas barras ( $m, L$ ) gira  $\Omega \mathbf{a}_1$ , com  $\Omega = cte$ . Os pinos 1 e 2 dão liberdade para as barras girarem em torno da direção de  $\mathbf{b}_3$ , e  $\dot{\theta}_1 = cte$ . Pede-se (a) a energia potencial do sistema, (b) a energia cinética do sistema, (c) a aceleração do centro de massa da barra D, (d) a quantidade de movimento angular da barra D em relação ao pino 2, (e) faça o diagrama de corpo livre da barra C e escreva as forças e momentos que nela atuam. A base  $\{\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3\}$  está fixa no referencial inercial, a base  $\{\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \mathbf{b}_3\}$  gira  $\Omega \mathbf{a}_1$ , a base  $\{\mathbf{c}_1, \mathbf{c}_2, \mathbf{c}_3\}$  está solidária à barra C e a base  $\{\mathbf{d}_1, \mathbf{d}_2, \mathbf{d}_3\}$  está solidária à barra D.
- 3) (2,0) Considere o tambor ( $m, R, I_{zz}$ ) mostrado na Fig. 3. Ele está subindo a rampa graças à força  $\mathbf{F}$  (constante) aplicada no fio inextensível. Se o tambor rola deslizando no plano (coeficiente de atrito dinâmico  $\mu_D$ ), (a) faça o diagrama de corpo livre do tambor, (b) escreva as equações de movimento, e (c) indique como calcular o trabalho realizado pelas forças que atuam no tambor.
- 4) (2,0) Considere a esfera ( $m, R$ ) mostrada na Fig. 4. Inicialmente ela está com velocidade  $v_0$  no sentido positivo de  $\mathbf{a}_1$  e  $\omega_0$  no sentido positivo de  $\mathbf{a}_3$ . Se no momento do contato da esfera com o solo uma força impulsiva conhecida  $F$  (em  $\Delta t$ ) aparece na direção negativa de  $\mathbf{a}_1$  e uma força  $F/10$  aparece na direção negativa de  $\mathbf{a}_2$ , calcule a velocidade do centro de massa da esfera  $\mathbf{v}$  e o vetor velocidade angular da esfera  $\boldsymbol{\omega}$  logo após o contato.

FIG. 1

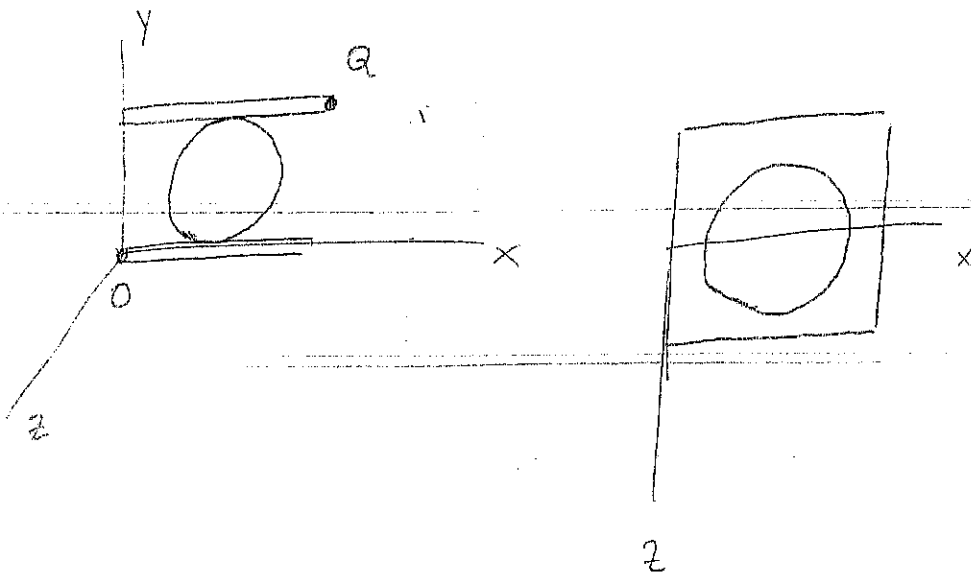


FIG. 2

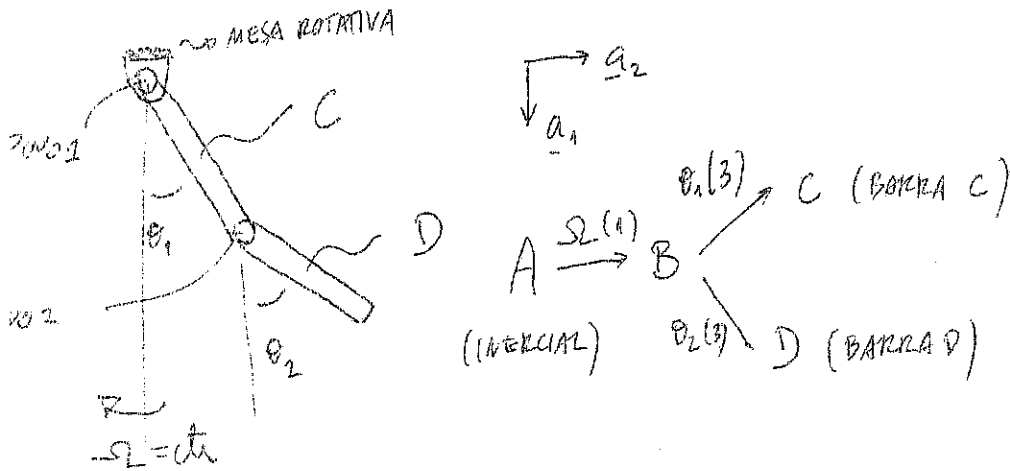


FIG. 3

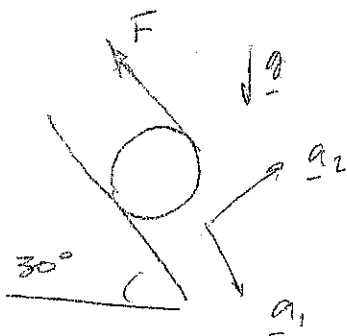
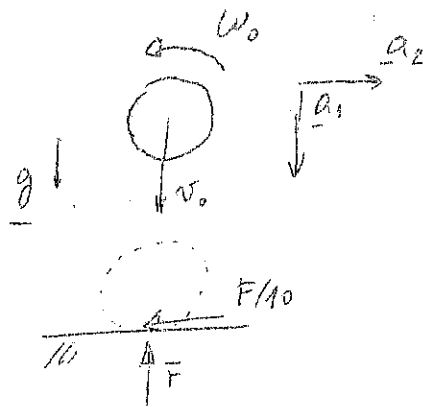
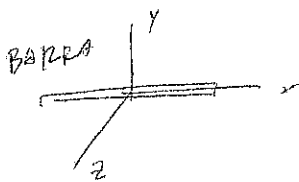


FIG. 4



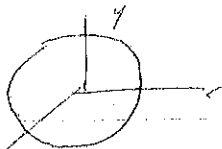
TABELA



$$I_{xx} = I_{yy} = I_{zz} = I_{yz} = 0$$

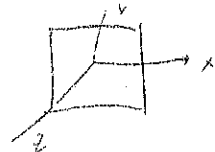
$$I_{yy} = I_{zz} = \frac{1}{12} ml^2$$

ESFERA



$$I_{xx} = I_{yy} = I_{zz} = \frac{2}{5} ma^2$$

$$I_{xy} = I_{xz} = I_{yz} = 0$$

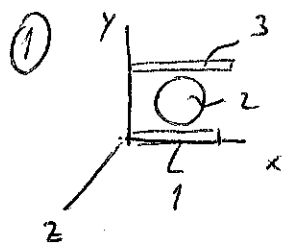


$$I_{yy} = I_{zz} = I_{yz} = 0$$

$$I_{xx} = \frac{1}{6} ml^2$$

$$I_{xx} - I_{yy} = \frac{1}{12} ml^2$$

Gabarito P1 DIN 2 22/09/14



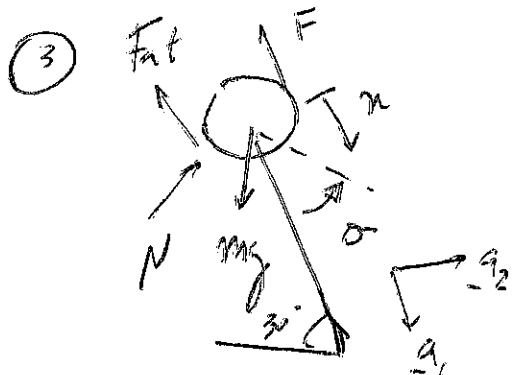
$$I_{xx} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{12} m_p L^2}_1 + \underbrace{\frac{1}{12} m_p L^2 + m_p (2R)^2}_2 + \underbrace{\frac{2}{5} m_k R^2 + m_k R^2}_3$$

$$I_{xy} = 0 - m_p \frac{LR}{2} - m_k \frac{LR}{2}$$

$$\vec{OQ} = L \underline{b}_1 + 2R \underline{b}_2 \quad \|\vec{OP}\| = \sqrt{L^2 + (2R)^2} \rightarrow \underline{\mu} = \frac{L}{\sqrt{L^2 + (2R)^2}} \underline{b}_1 + \frac{2R}{\sqrt{L^2 + (2R)^2}} \underline{b}_2$$

$$I_{\text{tot}} = I_{xx} \mu_x^2 + I_{yy} \mu_y^2 - 2 I_{xy} \mu_x \mu_y$$

Falson  $I_{yy} = 2 \left( \frac{1}{6} m_p L^2 + m_p \left( \frac{L}{2} \right)^2 \right) + \frac{2}{5} m_k R^2 + m_k \left( \frac{L}{2} \right)^2$



$$\underline{F} = (-F - Fat + mg \cos \alpha) \underline{a}_1 + (N - mg \sin \alpha) \underline{a}_2$$

Eq. de Mov

INCÓGNITAS  $\{x, \theta, N, Fat\}$

$$\begin{cases} -F - Fat + mg \cos \alpha = m \ddot{x} & (1) \\ N - mg \sin \alpha = 0 \\ I_{zz} \ddot{\theta} = (F - Fat) r \\ Fat = \mu_s N \end{cases}$$

$$W_{\text{peso}} = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} mg \cos \alpha dx = \frac{mg}{2} \Delta x \quad ; \quad W_F = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} -F dx + \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} Fr d\theta = -F \Delta x + Fr \Delta \theta$$

$$W_{\text{fat}} = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} -Fat dx + \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} -Fat r d\theta = -\mu_s N \Delta x - \mu_s N r \Delta \theta$$

$$W_N = 0$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \underline{I} = -FAt \underline{a}_1 - \frac{FAt}{10} \underline{a}_2 \quad \underline{I}^{Ang} = -\frac{FAt R}{10} \underline{a}_3$$

$$\underline{G}_1 = m \underline{v}_0 \underline{a}_1, \quad \underline{G}_2 = m \underline{v}_2, \quad \underline{H}_1 = \frac{2}{5} m R^2 \omega_0 \underline{a}_3, \quad \underline{H}_2 = \frac{2}{5} m r^2 \omega$$

$$\text{Logo } \underline{v}_2 = \left( v_0 - \frac{FAt}{m} \right) \underline{a}_1 - \left( \frac{FAt}{10m} \right) \underline{a}_2 \quad \underline{\omega} = \left( \omega_0 - \frac{FAt \frac{5}{10}}{2mr} \right) \underline{a}_3$$

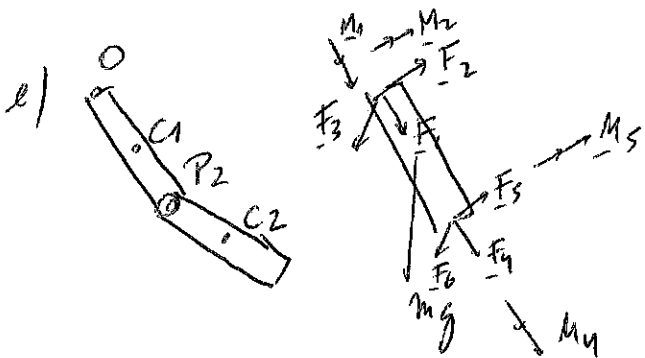
$$= \left( \omega_0 - \frac{FAt}{4mr} \right) \underline{a}_3$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a) \quad \phi = - \left( mg \frac{L}{2} \cos \theta_1 + mg L \cos \theta_1 + mg \frac{L}{2} \cos \theta_2 \right)$$

$$b) \quad K = \frac{1}{2} \underline{\omega}^c \cdot \underline{I} \underline{\omega}^c + \frac{1}{2} m \underline{v}^c \cdot \underline{v}^c + \frac{1}{2} \underline{\omega}^D \cdot \underline{I} \underline{\omega}^D$$

$$c) \quad \underline{a}^c = \underline{a}^{P2} + \underline{\omega}^P \times \underline{r}^{A/P2} \times \underline{\omega}^{P2} + \underline{\alpha}^P \times \underline{r}^{A/P2}$$

$$d) \quad \underline{H}^{P/O} = \underline{H}^{D/C2} + \underline{r}^{C/O} \times m \underline{v}^c$$



$$\underline{F} = (F_2 + F_5) \underline{c}_2 + (F_1 + F_4) \underline{c}_1 + (F_3 + F_6) \underline{c}_3 + mg \underline{b}_1$$

$$\underline{M}^O = (M_2 + M_5) \underline{c}_2 + (M_1 + M_4) \underline{c}_1 +$$

$$\left( mg \frac{m m_0 L}{2} + F_5 l \right) \underline{c}_3 + F_6 l \underline{c}_2$$

Calculando as componentes...

$$\underline{\omega}^c = \Omega \underline{b}_1 + \dot{\theta}_1 \underline{b}_3; \quad \underline{\omega}^D = \Omega \underline{b}_1 + \dot{\theta}_2 \underline{b}_3$$

$$\underline{I}^{c/O} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} m l^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} m l^2 \end{bmatrix}; \quad \underline{I}^{D/C2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{12} m l^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{12} m l^2 \end{bmatrix}; \quad \underline{I}^{D/P2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} m l^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} m l^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(em C)

(em D)

$$\underline{v}^{C2} = \underline{v}^{P2} + \underline{A}^{A^P} \times \underline{\Omega}^{C2/P2}$$

$$\underline{v}^{P2} = \underline{A}^{A^C} \times \underline{\Omega}^{P2/O} ; \underline{\Omega}^{P2/O} = \dot{\theta}_1 \underline{e}_1$$

$$\underline{A}^{A^P} = \underline{A}^{A^C} \times \underline{A}^{A^C} \times \underline{\Omega}^{P2/O}$$

$$\underline{\Omega}^{C2/P2} = \frac{l}{2} \dot{\theta}_1$$

$$\underline{H}^{O/C2} = \left[ \underline{I}^{O/C2} \right] \underline{A}^{A^P}$$

Fazendo as contas...

$$B^{T_C} = \begin{bmatrix} l \cos \theta_1 & -m l \sin \theta_1 & 0 \\ m l \sin \theta_1 & l \cos \theta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^{T_D} = \begin{bmatrix} l \cos \theta_2 & -m l \sin \theta_2 & 0 \\ m l \sin \theta_2 & l \cos \theta_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

b)  $\underline{A}^{A^C} = \Omega l \cos \theta_1 \underline{e}_1 - \Omega m l \sin \theta_1 \underline{e}_2 + \dot{\theta}_1 \underline{e}_3$

Logo  $\frac{1}{2} \underline{A}^{A^C} \cdot \underline{I}^{O/C2} \underline{A}^{A^C} = \frac{1}{3} m l^2 \Omega^2 \sin^2 \theta_1 + \frac{1}{3} m l^2 \dot{\theta}_1^2$

$\underline{A}^{A^P} = \begin{pmatrix} -\Omega l \sin \theta_2 \\ -\Omega m l \cos \theta_2 \\ \dot{\theta}_2 \end{pmatrix}$  Logo  $\frac{1}{2} \underline{A}^{A^P} \cdot \underline{I}^{O/D2} \underline{A}^{A^P} = \frac{1}{12} m l^2 \Omega^2 \cos^2 \theta_2 + \frac{1}{12} m l^2 \dot{\theta}_2^2$

$$\underline{v}^{C2} = \underline{v}^{P2} + \underline{A}^{A^P} \times \underline{\Omega}^{C2/P2}$$

$$B \underline{v}^{C2} = B^{T_C} \begin{pmatrix} -\Omega l \sin \theta_1 \\ -\Omega m l \cos \theta_1 \\ \dot{\theta}_1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} l \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + B^{T_D} \begin{pmatrix} -\Omega l \sin \theta_2 \\ -\Omega m l \cos \theta_2 \\ \dot{\theta}_2 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} \frac{l}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{v}^{C2} = \begin{pmatrix} -\dot{\theta}_1 l \cos \theta_1, -\frac{l}{2} \dot{\theta}_2 m \theta_2 \\ \dot{\theta}_1 l \sin \theta_1 + \frac{l}{2} \dot{\theta}_2 m \theta_2 \\ \cancel{\frac{l}{2} \Omega m \theta_1} + \frac{l}{2} \Omega m \theta_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Logo } \frac{1}{2} m \underline{v}^{C2} \cdot \underline{v}^{C2} = \frac{1}{2} m \left[ \left( \dot{\theta}_1 l \cos \theta_1 - \frac{l}{2} \dot{\theta}_2 m \theta_2 \right)^2 + \left( \dot{\theta}_1 l \sin \theta_1 + \frac{l}{2} \dot{\theta}_2 m \theta_2 \right)^2 + \left( \frac{l}{2} \Omega m \theta_1 + \frac{l}{2} \Omega m \theta_2 \right)^2 \right]$$

$$c) \underline{a}^{C2} = \underline{a}^{P2} + \underline{\omega}^A \times \underline{\omega}^D \times \underline{r}^{C2/P2} + \underline{\alpha}^D \times \underline{r}^{C2/P2}$$

$$\underline{a}^{P2} = \underline{\omega}^A \times \underline{\omega}^C \times \underline{l}_C$$

$$\underline{c} \underline{a}^{P2} = \begin{pmatrix} \cancel{\dot{\theta}_1^2 l} & \cancel{\dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 l} & \cancel{\dot{\theta}_2^2 l} \\ \cancel{\dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 l} & \cancel{\dot{\theta}_2^2 l} & \cancel{\dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 l} \\ \cancel{\dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 l} & \cancel{\dot{\theta}_2^2 l} & \cancel{\dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 l} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\Omega^2 m \theta_1 l - \dot{\theta}_1^2 l \\ -l \Omega^2 m \theta_1 \cos \theta_1 \\ \Omega \cos \theta_1 \dot{\theta}_1 l \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\omega}^A \times \underline{\omega}^D \times \frac{l}{2} \underline{d}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\Omega^2 m \theta_2 \frac{l}{2} - \dot{\theta}_2^2 \frac{l}{2} \\ -\frac{l}{2} \Omega^2 m \theta_2 \cos \theta_2 \\ \Omega \cos \theta_2 \dot{\theta}_2 \frac{l}{2} \end{pmatrix} \text{BASE } \{ \underline{d}_1, \underline{d}_2, \underline{d}_3 \}$$

$$\underline{\alpha}^D \times \frac{l}{2} \underline{d}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{l}{2} \ddot{\theta}_2 \\ -\frac{l}{2} \Omega \cos \theta_2 \dot{\theta}_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{BASE } \{ \underline{d}_1, \underline{d}_2, \underline{d}_3 \}$$

$$d) \quad \underline{H}^{\text{p/o}} = \underline{H}^{\text{p/cz}} + \underline{r}^{\text{c/o}} \times m \underline{v}^{\text{c2}}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{12} m l^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{12} m l^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Omega \omega \sigma_2 \\ -\Omega m \sigma_2 \\ \ddot{\theta}_2 \end{pmatrix} + \underbrace{\left( l \underline{e}_1 + \frac{l}{2} \underline{e}_2 \right)}_{m \underline{v}^{\text{c2}}} \times m \underline{v}^{\text{c2}}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \left( l \omega \sigma_1 + \frac{l}{2} \omega \sigma_2 \right) \underline{b}_1 + \left( l m \sigma_1 + \frac{l}{2} m \sigma_2 \right) \underline{b}_2 \times m \underline{v}^{\text{c2}}$$

Wofür  $\underline{H}^{\text{p/o}}$  no base  $\{ \underline{b}_1, \underline{b}_2, \underline{b}_3 \}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \left( l m \sigma_1 + \frac{l}{2} m \sigma_2 \right) \left( l \Omega m \sigma_1 + \frac{l}{2} \Omega m \sigma_2 \right) \\ \left( l \omega \sigma_1 + \frac{l}{2} \omega \sigma_2 \right) \left( l \Omega m \sigma_1 + \frac{l}{2} \Omega m \sigma_2 \right) \\ \left( l \omega \sigma_1 + \frac{l}{2} \omega \sigma_2 \right) \left( \ddot{\theta}_1 l \omega \sigma_1 + \frac{l}{2} \ddot{\theta}_2 l \omega \sigma_2 \right) + \\ \left( l m \sigma_1 + \frac{l}{2} m \sigma_2 \right) \left( \ddot{\theta}_1 l m \sigma_1 + \frac{l}{2} \ddot{\theta}_2 l m \sigma_2 \right) \end{pmatrix}$$