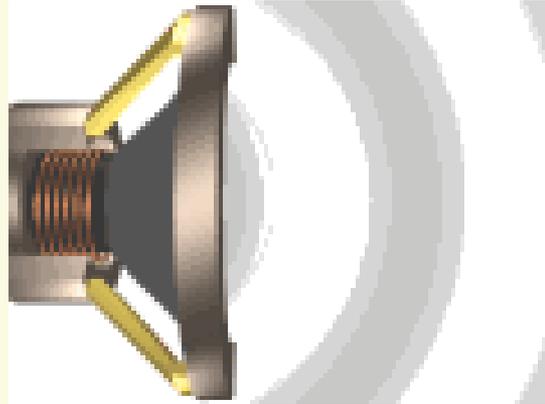


Unidades SI: animação

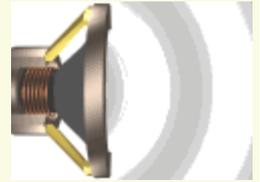
Planeamento 2º semestre 2010/11

# Mecânica e Ondas



11-02-2012

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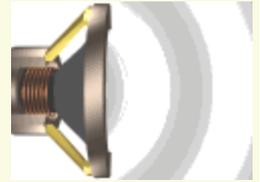
# Aula 1: Leis do Movimento

1. Leis de Newton
2. Equações de movimento
3. Movimento com aceleração constante
4. Movimento plano
5. Lançamento de um projectil





## Simulação: resultante das forças



### 1. Leis de Newton

Lei da inércia



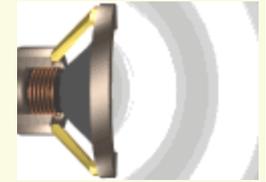
Segunda lei

$$m\vec{a} = m \sum_k \vec{a}_k = \sum_k m\vec{a}_k = \sum_k \vec{F}_k$$

Lei da acção e reacção

$$\vec{F} = -\vec{R}$$

# Simulação: equações do movimento



## 2. Equações de movimento

	Derivative Form	Integral Form
Position	$r(t)$	$r(t) = r_0 + \int_0^t v dt'$
Velocity	$v(t) = \frac{dr}{dt}$	$v(t) = v_0 + \int_0^t a dt'$
Acceleration	$a(t) = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2r}{dt^2}$	$a(t)$

$$y = \int v dt$$

$$= \int (v_0 + at) dt$$

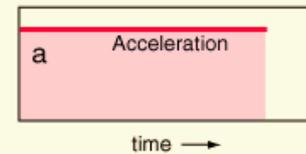
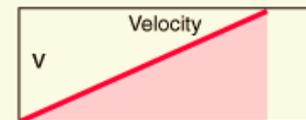
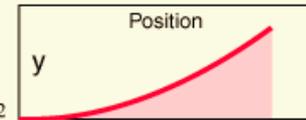
$$y = y_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

Integrate velocity to get position ↑

$$v = \int a dt = v_0 + at$$

Integrate acceleration to get velocity ↑

$$a = \text{constant}$$



Motion relationships in one dimension.

$$y = y_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

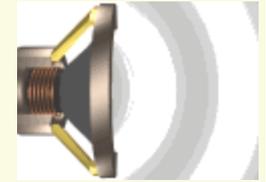
Derivative of position is velocity ↓

$$v = \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$v = v_0 + at$$

Derivative of velocity is acceleration ↓

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = a$$

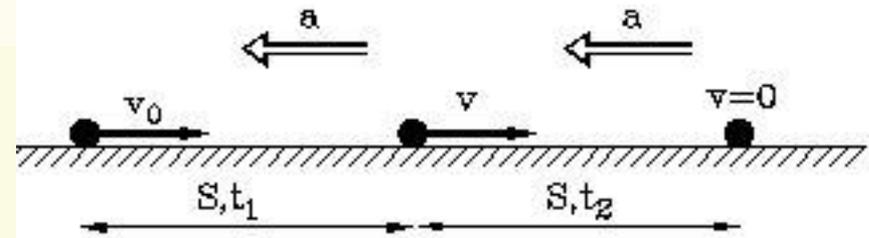


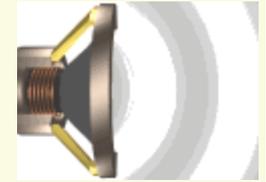
Aceleração do movimento: animação

Velocidade média: animação

### 3. Movimento com aceleração constante

Movimento acelerado: animação



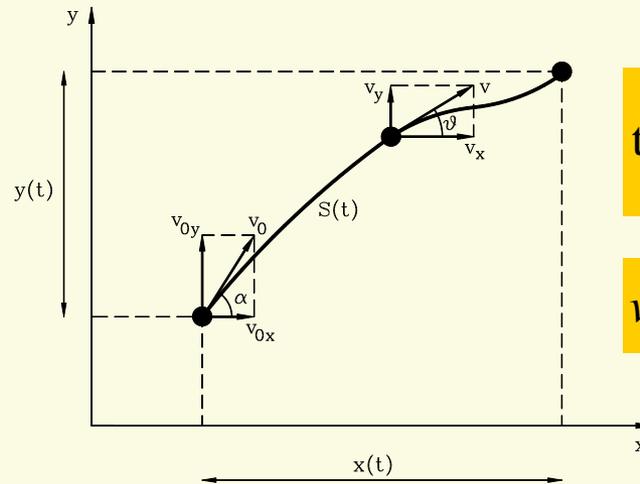


## Simulação: movimento plano

## Simulação: efeito gravítico

## 4. Movimento plano

$$y = f(x)$$

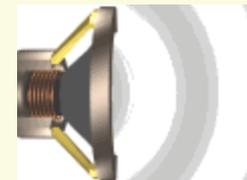


$$\operatorname{tg}\theta = \frac{v_y(t)}{v_x(t)}$$

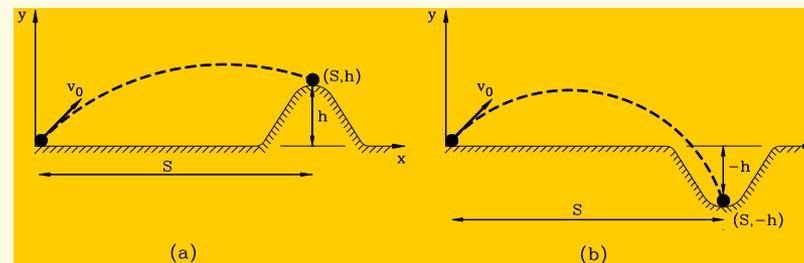
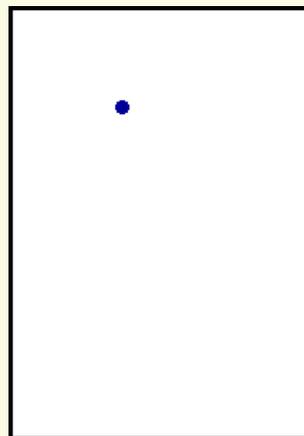
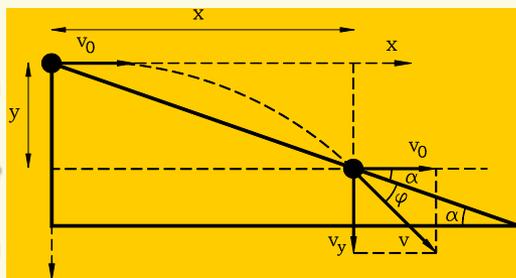
$$v(t) = \sqrt{v_x^2(t) + v_y^2(t)}$$

# Simulação: lançamento oblíquo

## Alcance do lançamento: animação



### 5. Lançamento de um projectil



$$y = xt \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \frac{g}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha} x^2$$