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• Linearização de $f(\theta) = \cos \theta$

• Em torno de $\theta_0 = 0$

$$\cos(\theta) \approx \cos \theta_0 + \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \cos(\theta) \right|_{\theta_0} \cdot (\theta - \theta_0) \approx 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\theta) \approx \cos(0) - \sin(0) \cdot (\theta - \theta_0) \Rightarrow$$

$$\cos(\theta) \approx 1,$$

• Em torno de $\theta_0 = \pi/4$

$$\cos(\theta) \approx \cos(\theta_0) + \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \cos(\theta) \right|_{\theta_0} \cdot (\theta - \theta_0) \approx 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\theta) \approx \cos(\pi/4) - \sin(\pi/4) \cdot (\theta - \pi/4) \approx 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\theta) \approx \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\theta - \pi/4) \approx 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\theta) \approx \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \pi}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \theta$$

• Linearização por Expansão em série de Taylor:

$$m \dot{v} = F - m r v + m x \dot{r}$$

$$\dot{v} = \bar{r} = \dot{\bar{r}} = 0$$

Assumindo $\bar{F} = 0$

$$m \dot{v} = f(F, r, v, \dot{r}, x)$$

$$f(F, r, v, \dot{r}, x) = f(\bar{F}, \bar{r}, \bar{v}, \bar{\dot{r}}, \bar{x}) + \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial F} \right|_{eq} \cdot (F - \bar{F}) + \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right|_{eq} \cdot (r - \bar{r}) +$$
$$+ \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right|_{eq} \cdot (v - \bar{v}) + \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{r}} \right|_{eq} \cdot (\dot{r} - \bar{\dot{r}}) + \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{eq} \cdot (x - \bar{x})$$

• Temos:

$$f(\bar{F}, \bar{r}, \bar{v}, \bar{\dot{r}}, \bar{x}) = 0 - m \bar{r} \bar{v} + m \bar{x} \bar{\dot{r}} = 0,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial F} \right|_{eq} \cdot (F - \bar{F}) = 1 \cdot (F - 0) = F,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right|_{eq} \cdot (r - \bar{r}) = -m \bar{v} \cdot (r - 0) = -m \bar{v} r,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right|_{eq} \cdot (v - \bar{v}) = -m \bar{r} \cdot (v - 0) = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \dot{r}} \right|_{eq} \cdot (\dot{r} - \bar{\dot{r}}) = m \bar{x} \cdot (\dot{r} - 0) = m \bar{x} \dot{r}$$

$$\bullet \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{eq} \cdot (x - \bar{x}) = m \dot{r} \cdot (x - \bar{x}) = 0$$

• Subs. f. findo, en contra-te:

$$\bullet f = m \dot{v} = F - m \bar{\omega} r + m \bar{x} \dot{r}$$