

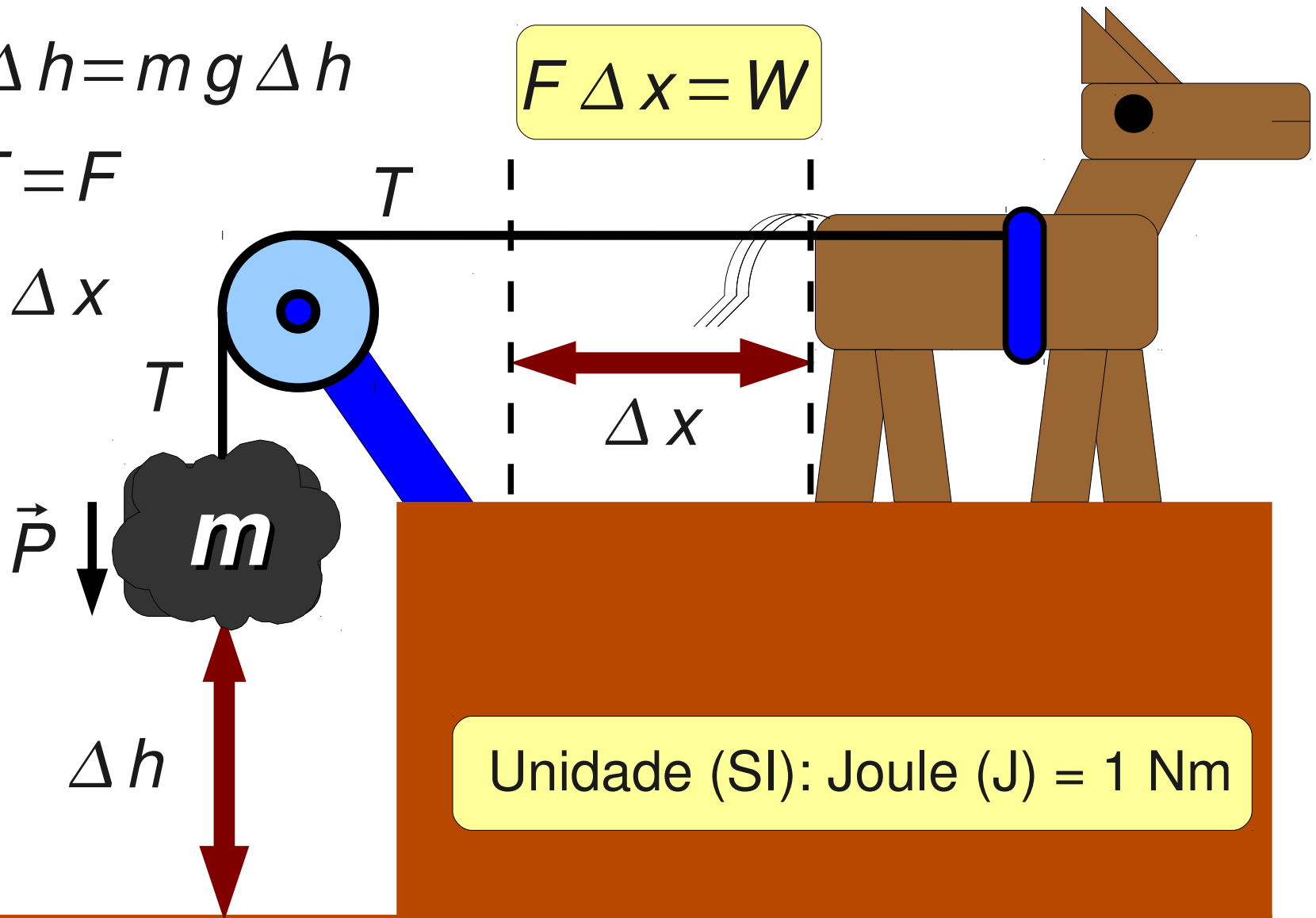
# Trabalho $W$ (e energia cinética – cap. 6)

$$W = P \Delta h = m g \Delta h$$

$$P = T = F$$

$$\Delta h = \Delta x$$

$$F \Delta x = W$$

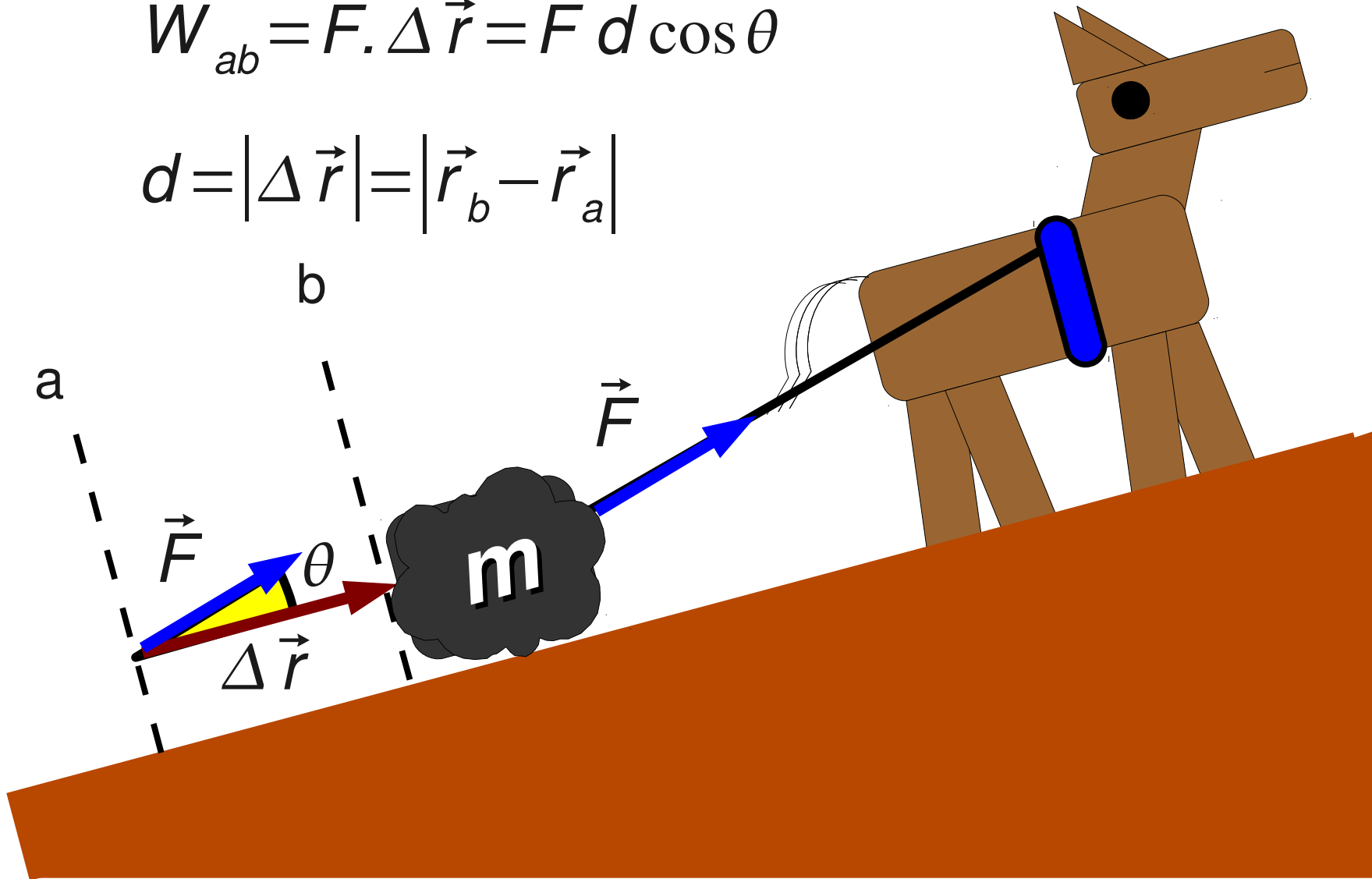


Unidade (SI): Joule (J) = 1 Nm

# Trabalho de uma força constante em deslocamento retilíneo

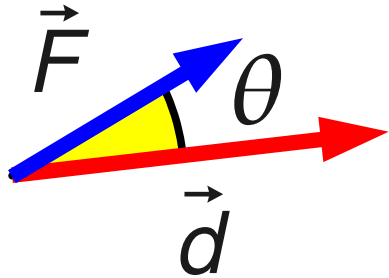
$$W_{ab} = \vec{F} \cdot \Delta \vec{r} = F d \cos \theta$$

$$d = |\Delta \vec{r}| = |\vec{r}_b - \vec{r}_a|$$

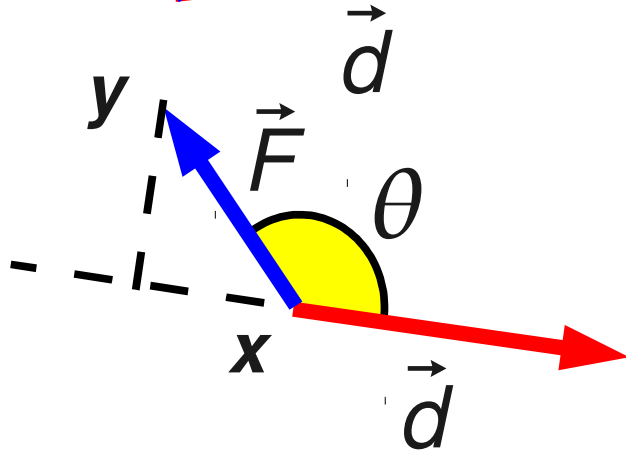


# Trabalho positivo, negativo, ou nulo

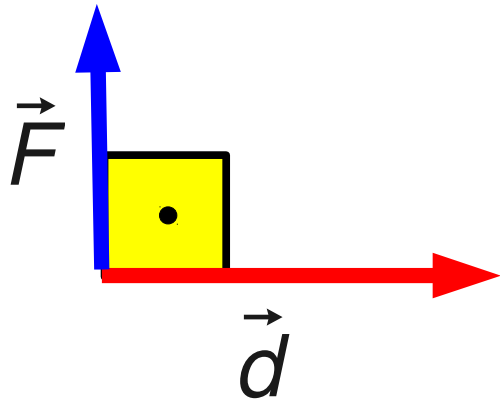
$$W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{d} = F d \cos \theta = F_x d_x + F_y d_y + F_z d_z$$



$$W > 0 \quad (\theta < 90^\circ)$$



$$W < 0 \quad (\theta > 90^\circ)$$



$$W = 0 \quad (\theta = 90^\circ)$$

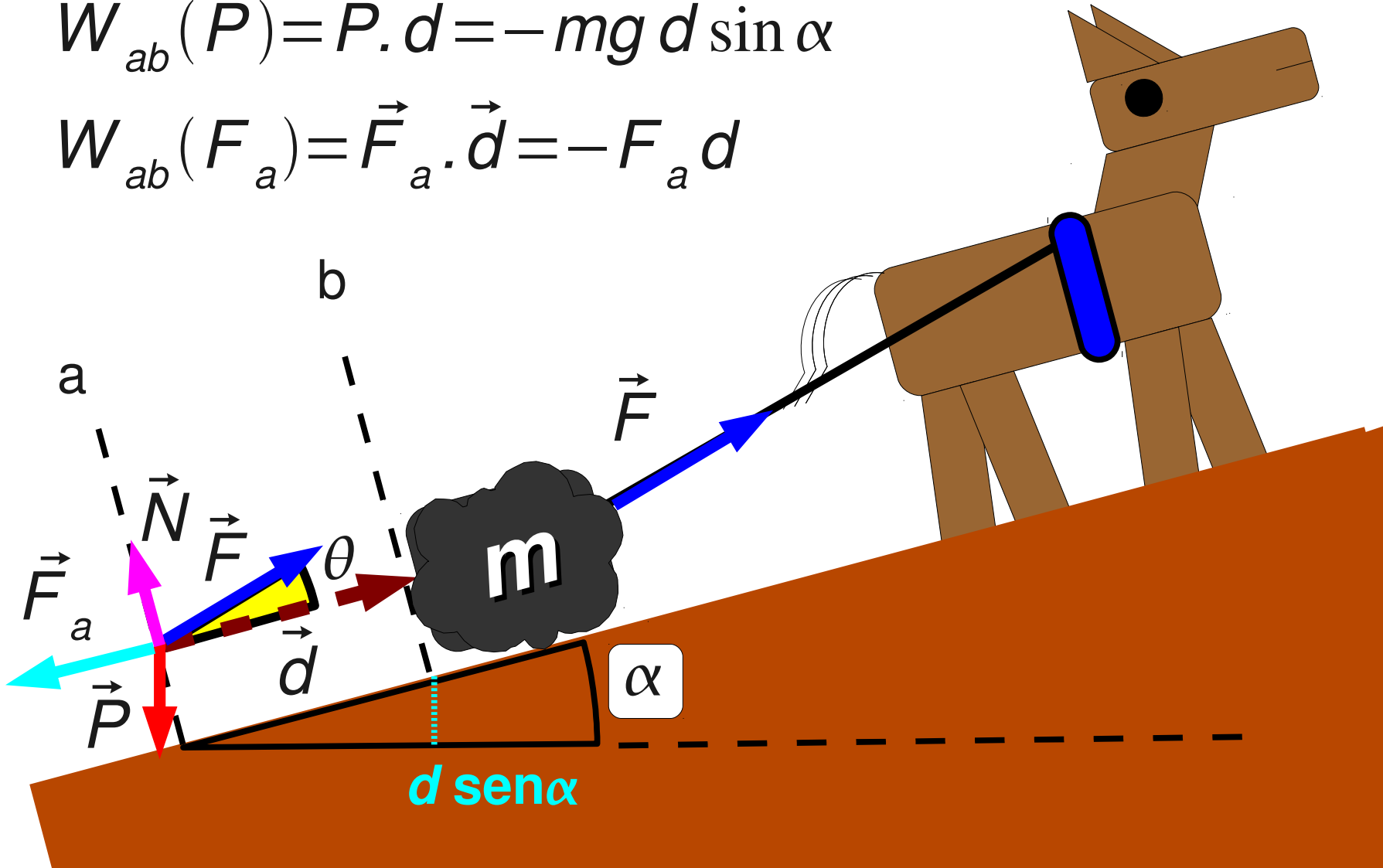
# Trabalho realizado por diversas forças

$$W_{ab}(F) = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{d} = F d \cos \theta$$

$$W_{ab}(N) = \vec{N} \cdot \vec{d} = 0$$

$$W_{ab}(P) = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{d} = -mg d \sin \alpha$$

$$W_{ab}(F_a) = \vec{F}_a \cdot \vec{d} = -F_a d$$



# Trabalho total (sobre o corpo de massa m)

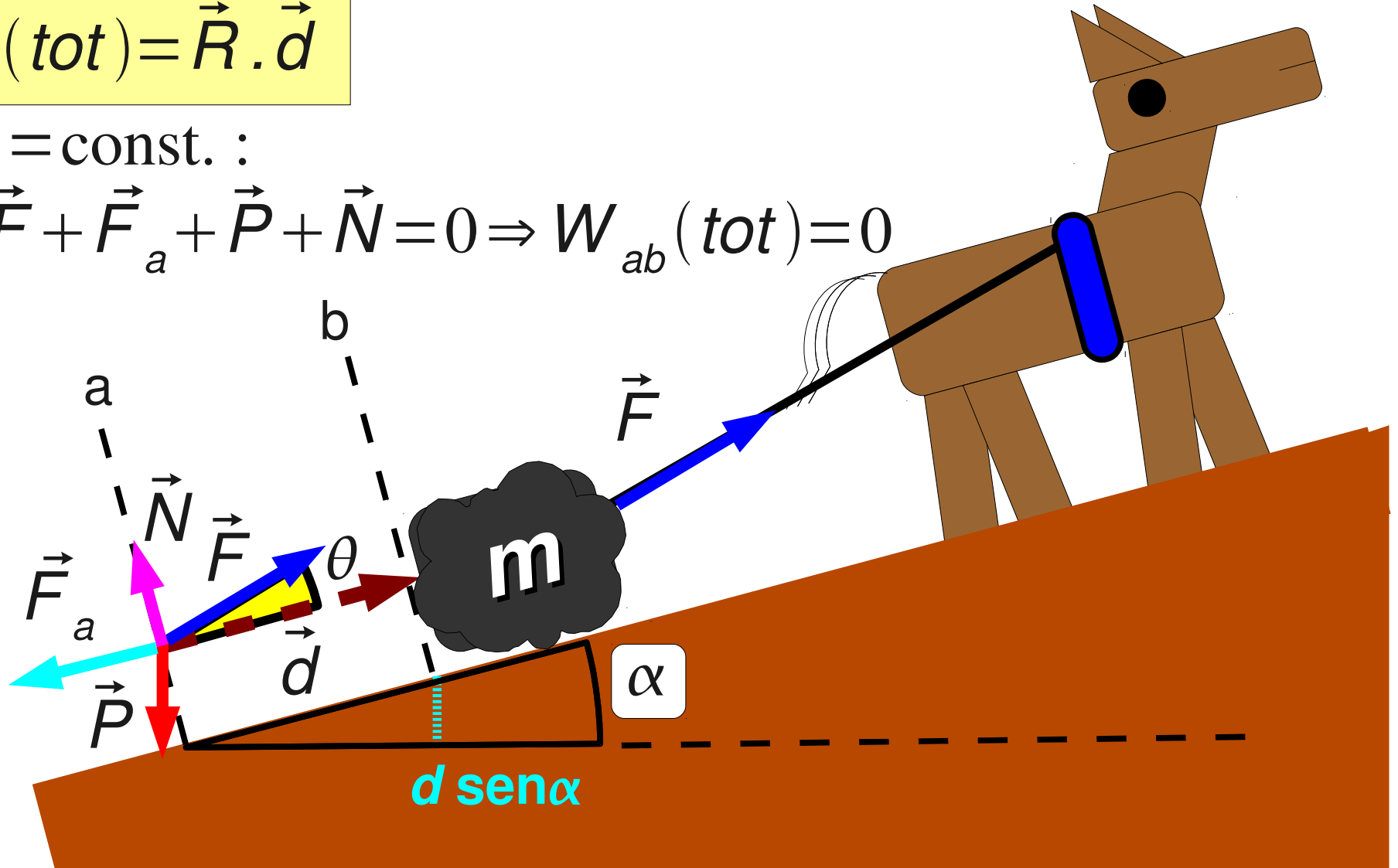
$$W_{ab}(\text{tot}) = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{d} + \vec{F}_a \cdot \vec{d} + \vec{P} \cdot \vec{d} + \vec{N} \cdot \vec{d}$$

$$W_{ab}(\text{tot}) = (\vec{F} + \vec{F}_a + \vec{P} + \vec{N}) \cdot \vec{d}$$

$$W_{ab}(\text{tot}) = \vec{R} \cdot \vec{d}$$

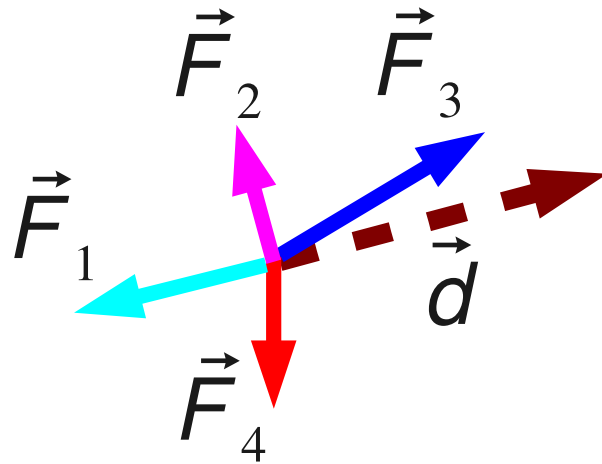
Se  $\vec{v} = \text{const.}$  :

$$\vec{R} = \vec{F} + \vec{F}_a + \vec{P} + \vec{N} = 0 \Rightarrow W_{ab}(\text{tot}) = 0$$



# Trabalho total de n forças (constantes, em deslocamento retilíneo)

$$W_{tot} = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i \cdot \vec{d} = \vec{R} \cdot \vec{d}$$



# Energia

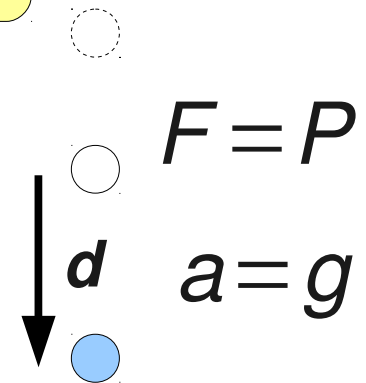
## Energia cinética

- Energia: “capacidade de produzir trabalho”
- Energia cinética: “energia devida ao movimento”

$$K = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

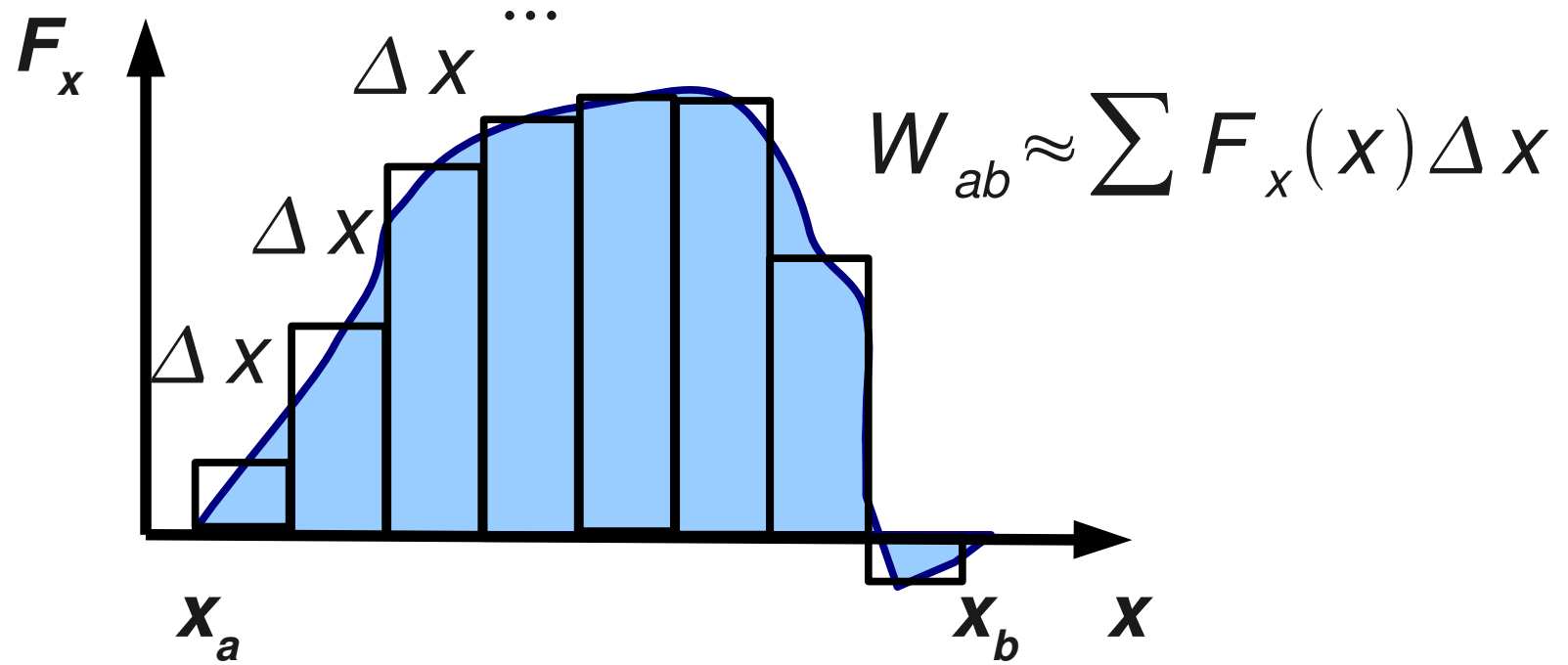
Unidade (SI): Kg m<sup>2</sup>/s<sup>2</sup> = 1 Nm = 1 J

- Teorema trabalho - energia cinética
- 1 – força (R) constante - aceleração constante  
2 – MUA – Torricelli. Exemplo 1D, queda livre;



$$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2 \frac{F}{m} d \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 = F d \Rightarrow \Delta K = W$$

# Trabalho de uma força variável (mov. 1D: x)

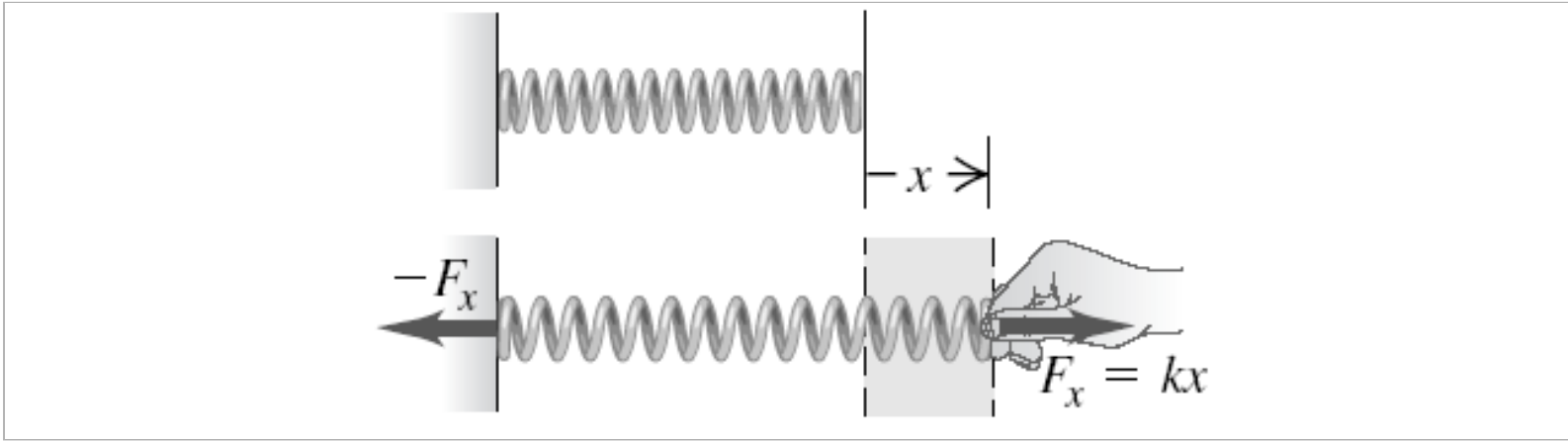


$$\lim \Delta x \rightarrow 0$$

$$W_{ab} = \int_{x_a}^{x_b} F_x(x) dx$$

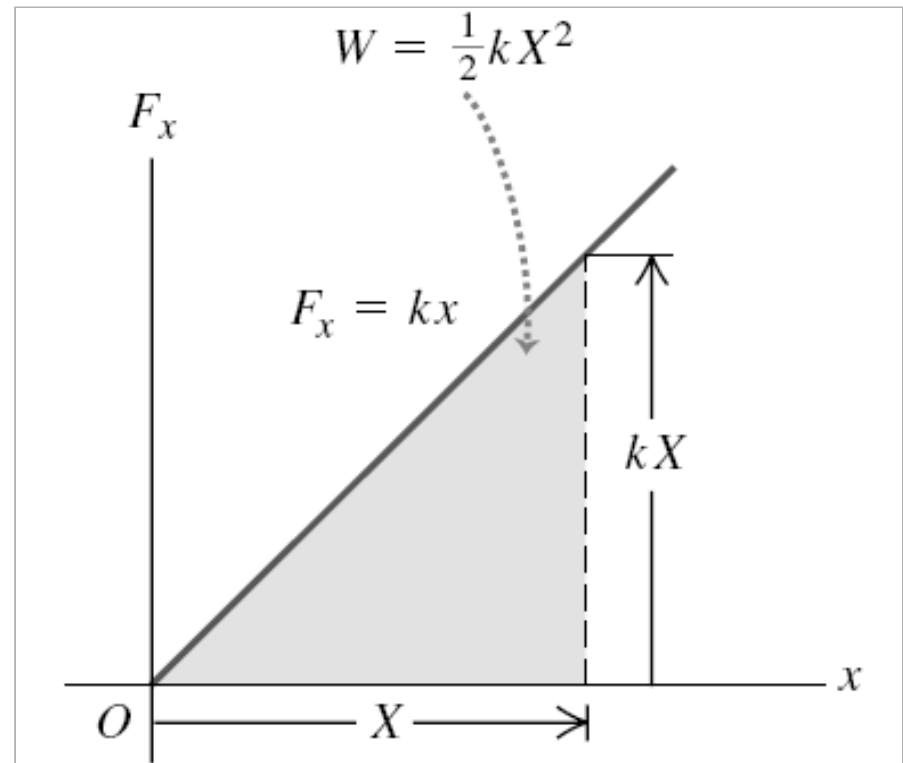


# Exemplo – força sobre uma mola



$$W_{ab} = \int_{x_a}^{x_b} F_x(x) dx$$

$$x_a = 0, x_b = X$$



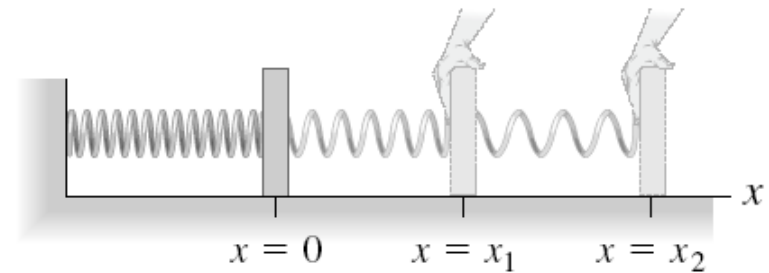
# Exemplo – força sobre uma mola

$$W_{12} = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F_x(x) dx$$

$$W_{12} = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} kx dx = \frac{1}{2} k [x^2]_{x_1}^{x_2}$$

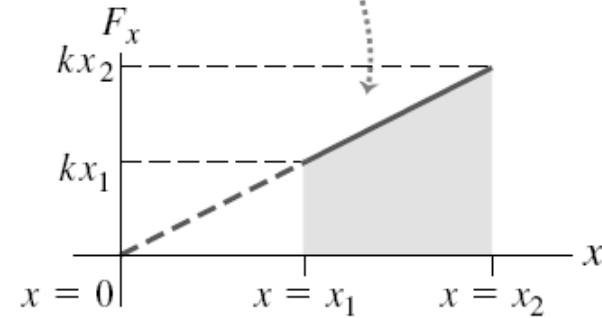
$$W_{12} = \frac{1}{2} k x_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} k x_1^2$$

(a) Alongando uma mola de  $x_1$  a  $x_2$ .



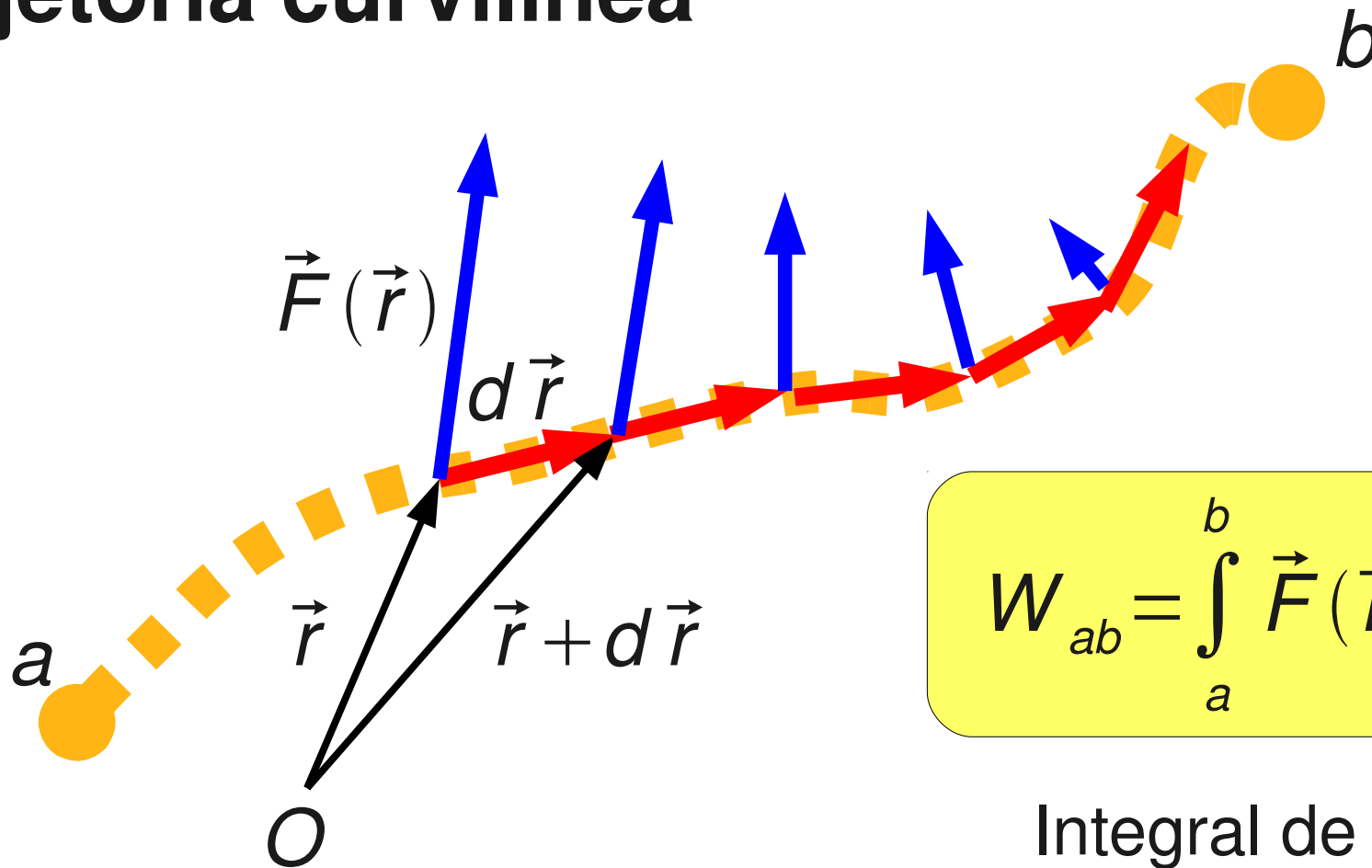
(b) Gráfico da força pela distância.

A área trapezoidal sob o gráfico representa o trabalho realizado sobre a mola para alongá-la de  $x = x_1$  para  $x = x_2$ :  $W = \frac{1}{2} kx_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} kx_1^2$



**Figura 6.20** Cálculo do trabalho realizado para esticar uma mola de uma extensão a outra maior.

# Trabalho de força variável ao longo de uma trajetória curvilínea



$$W_{ab} = \int_a^b \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{r}$$

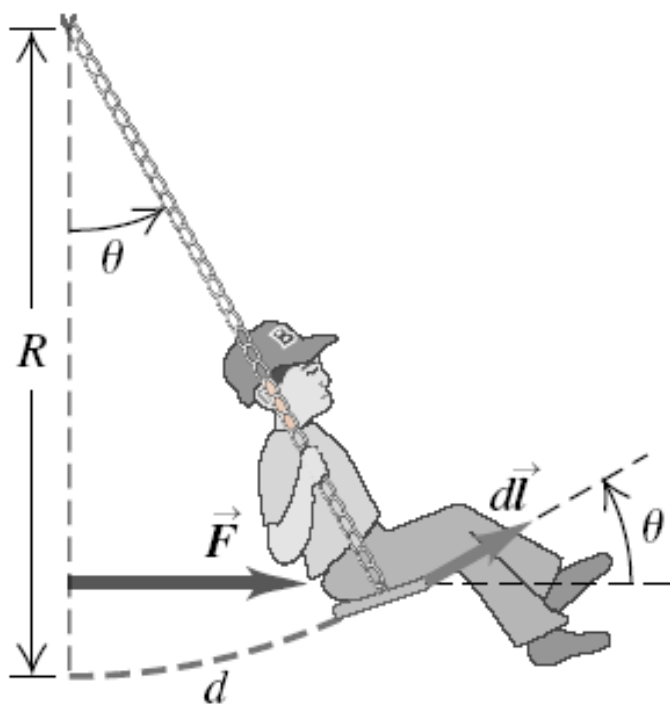
Integral de linha

Obs:  $d\vec{r} = d\vec{l}$

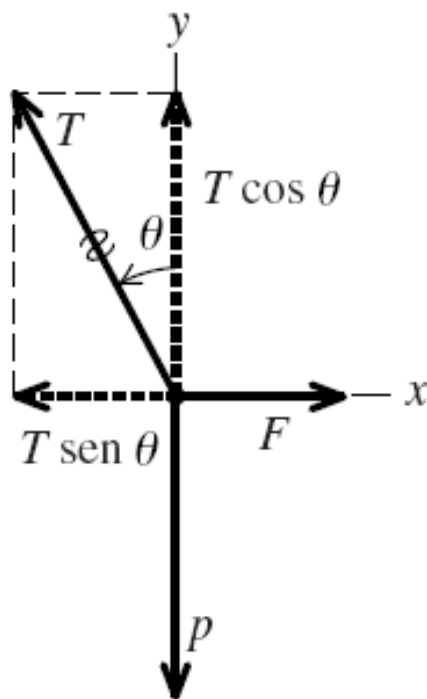
$$d\vec{r} = dx \hat{x} + dy \hat{y} + dz \hat{z}$$

# Trabalho de força variável ao longo de uma trajetória curvilínea – Exemplo: trabalho de $F$

(a)



(b) Diagrama do corpo livre para João (desprezando-se o peso das correntes)



$$W_{ab} = \int_a^b \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$d\vec{r} = dx \hat{x} + dy \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{F} = F(x) \hat{x}$$

$$\vec{F}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{r} = F dx$$

$$W_{ab} = \int_a^b F(x) dx$$

Para  $F$  constante:  $F(x) = F_0 \Rightarrow W_{ab} = F_0 \Delta x = F_0(x_b - x_a)$

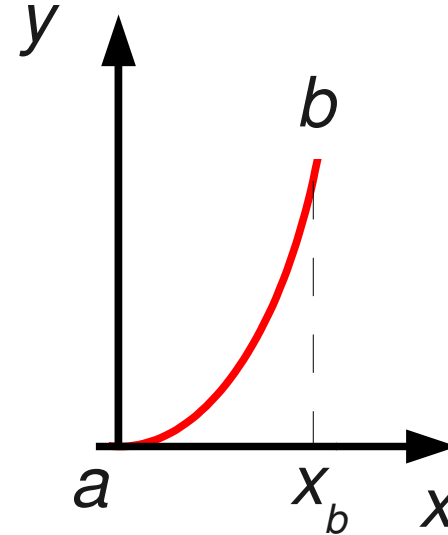
# Outro exemplo

(força dependente da posição e trajetória curvilínea plana):

$$\vec{F}(x, y) = k_x x^2 \hat{x} + k_y y \hat{y}$$

Trajectoria:  $y = Ax^2$

OBS.:  $k_x$ ;  $k_y$ ; e  $A$  constantes



$$W_{ab} = \int_a^b \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{r}$$

(Fórmula geral)

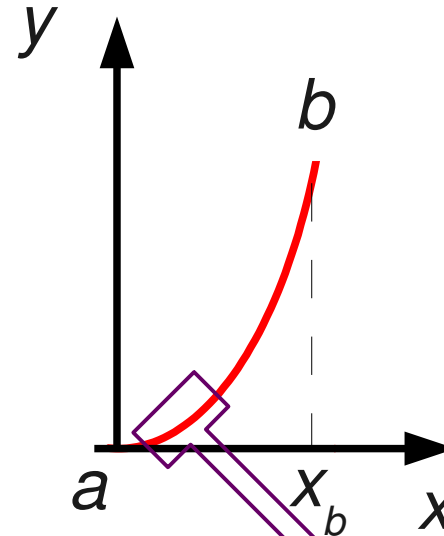
Determinar o trabalho da força do ponto **a** até o ponto **b** da trajetória

# Continuando...

$$\vec{F}(x, y) = k_x x^2 \hat{x} + k_y y \hat{y}$$

Trajectoria:  $y = Ax^2$

OBS.:  $k_x$ ;  $k_y$ ; e  $A$  constantes



Derivada de  $y(x)$ :

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2Ax$$

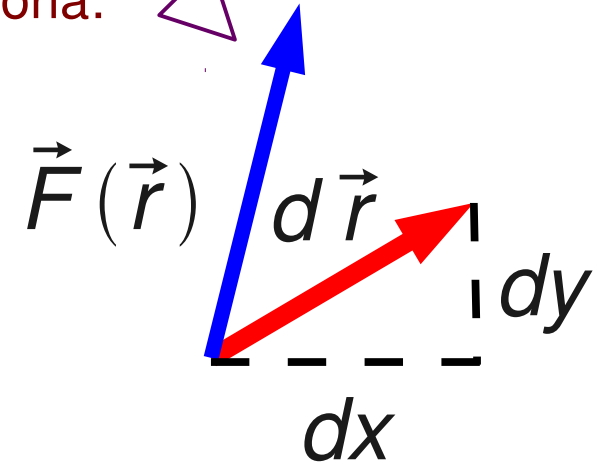
Ampliando um “pedacinho” da trajetória:

Para esta trajetória:  $dy = 2Ax dx$

$$d\vec{r} = dx \hat{x} + dy \hat{y} + dz \hat{z} \quad (\text{Geral})$$

Para este caso, substituindo  $dy$  (e, sendo  $dz=0$ ):

$$d\vec{r} = dx \hat{x} + 2Ax dx \hat{y}$$



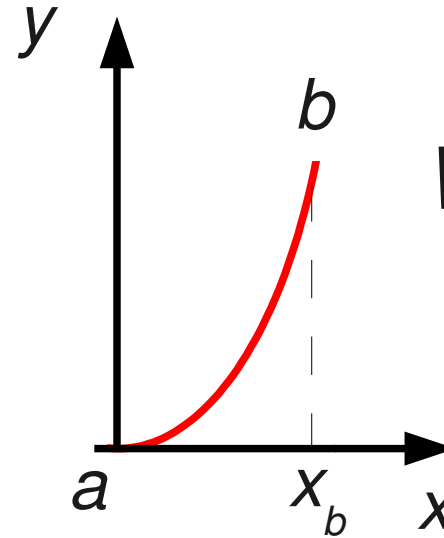
$$dW = \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{r}$$

# Concluindo:

$$\vec{F}(x, y) = k_x x^2 \hat{x} + k_y y \hat{y}$$

Trajectoria:  $y = Ax^2$

OBS.:  $k_x$ ;  $k_y$ ; e  $A$  constantes



$$W_{ab} = \int_a^b dW$$

$$dy = 2Ax dx$$

$$d\vec{r} = dx \hat{x} + 2Ax dx \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = k_x x^2 dx + k_y \underbrace{Ax^2}_{y} 2Ax dx = (k_x x^2 + 2A^2 k_y x^3) dx$$

$$W_{ab} = \left[ k_x \frac{x^3}{3} + 2A^2 k_y \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_a^b = k_x \frac{x_b^3}{3} + A^2 k_y \frac{x_b^4}{2} \quad (x_a = 0)$$

$$dW = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

# Teorema trabalho energia – caso geral

$$W_{ab} = \Delta K_{ab}$$

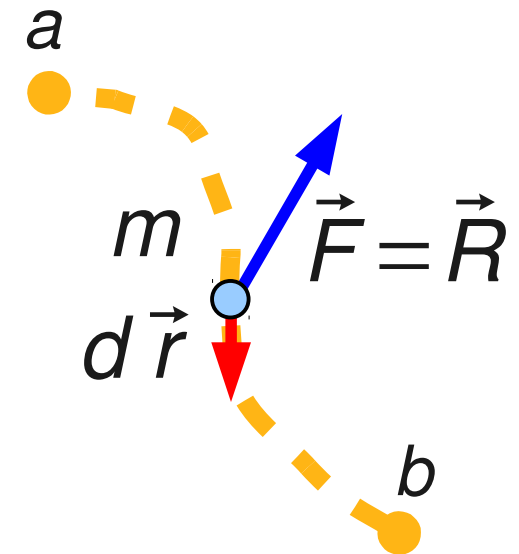
Trabalho da força **resultante** = variação da energia cinética de 1 partícula (sem energia interna)

$$\vec{F} = \vec{R} \quad W_{ab} = \int_a^b \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \quad d\vec{r} = \vec{v} dt$$

$$W_{ab} = \int_a^b \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \cdot \vec{v} dt = m \int_a^b \vec{a} \cdot \vec{v} dt \quad (\vec{F} = m \vec{a})$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \quad W_{ab} = m \int_a^b \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \cdot \vec{v} dt = m \int_a^b \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{v}$$





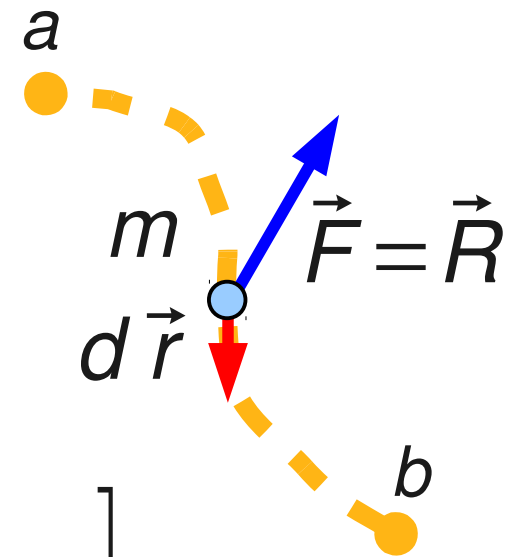
# Teorema trabalho energia – caso geral

$$W_{ab} = m \int_a^b \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{v}$$

$$\vec{v} \cdot d\vec{v} = v_x dv_x + v_y dv_y + v_z dv_z$$

$$W_{ab} = m \left[ \int_a^b v_x dv_x + \int_a^b v_y dv_y + \int_a^b v_z dv_z \right]$$

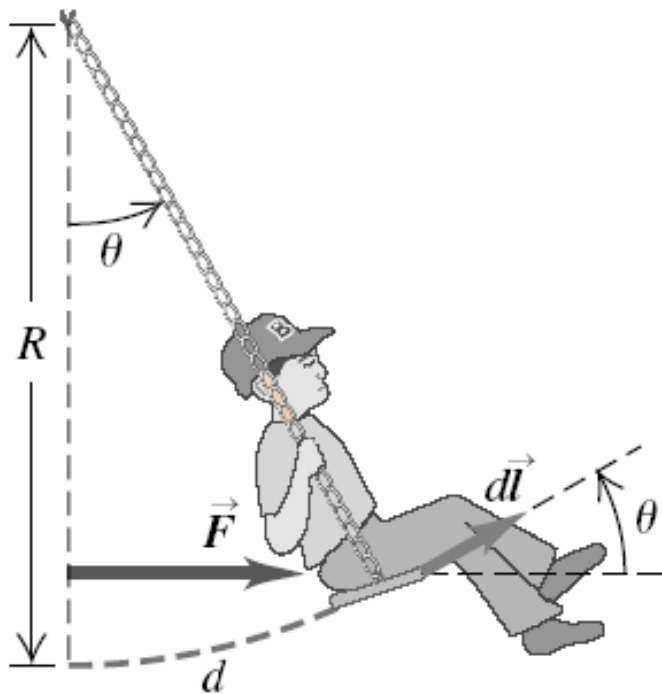
$$W_{ab} = m \left[ \frac{v_x^2}{2} + \frac{v_y^2}{2} + \frac{v_z^2}{2} \right]_a^b = \frac{1}{2} m [v^2]_a^b = \frac{1}{2} m v_b^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_a^2$$



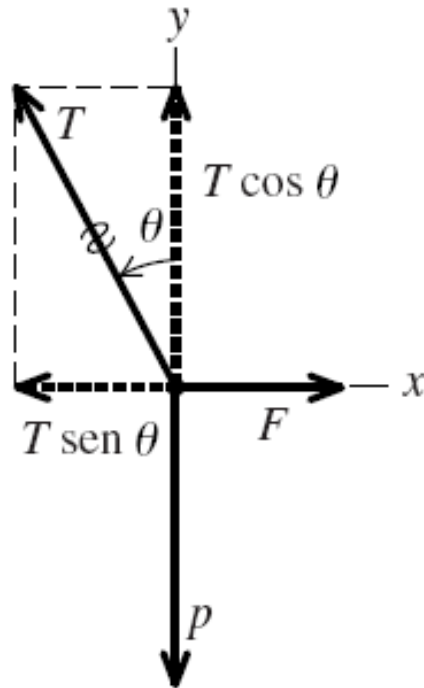
$$W_{ab} = K_b - K_a = \Delta K_{ab}$$

# Trabalho de força variável ao longo de uma trajetória curvilínea: T.E.C.

(a)



(b) Diagrama do corpo livre para João (desprezando-se o peso das correntes)



Ex.:  $P$  e  $F$  constantes:

$$W_{ab} = W_F + W_P + W_T$$

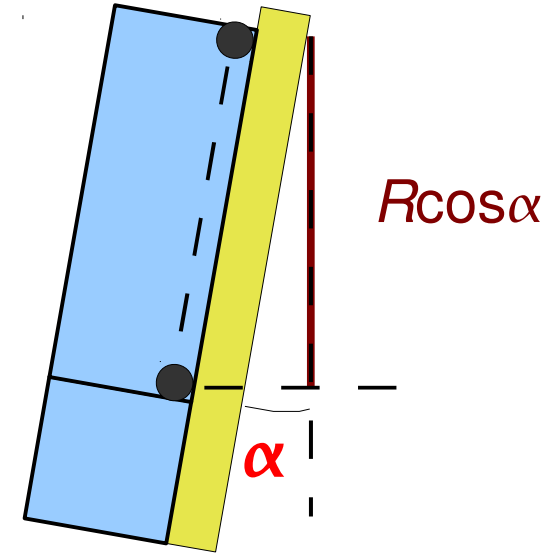
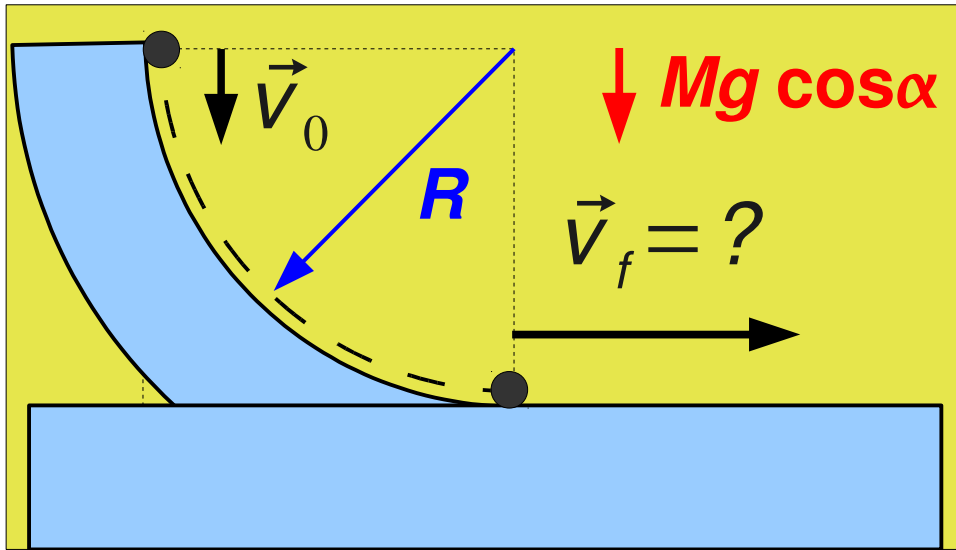
$$W_F = F_0 \Delta x$$

$$W_P = -mg \Delta y$$

$$W_T = 0$$

$$\Delta E_c = \frac{1}{2} m v_b^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_a^2 = F_0 \Delta x - mg \Delta y$$

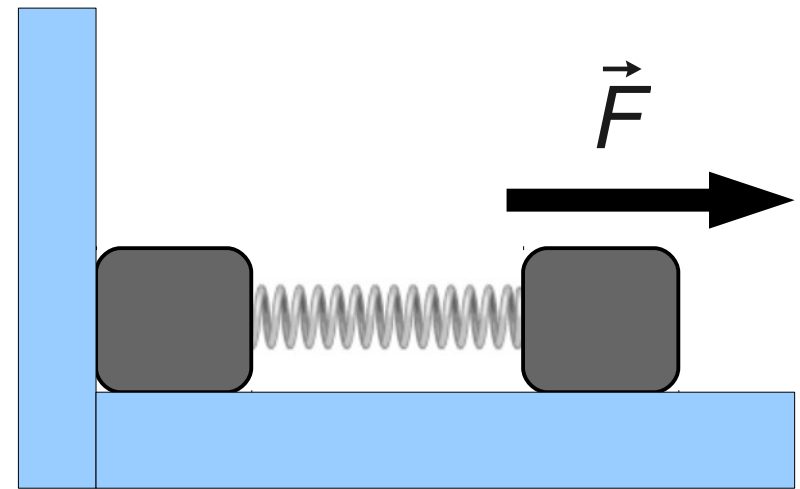
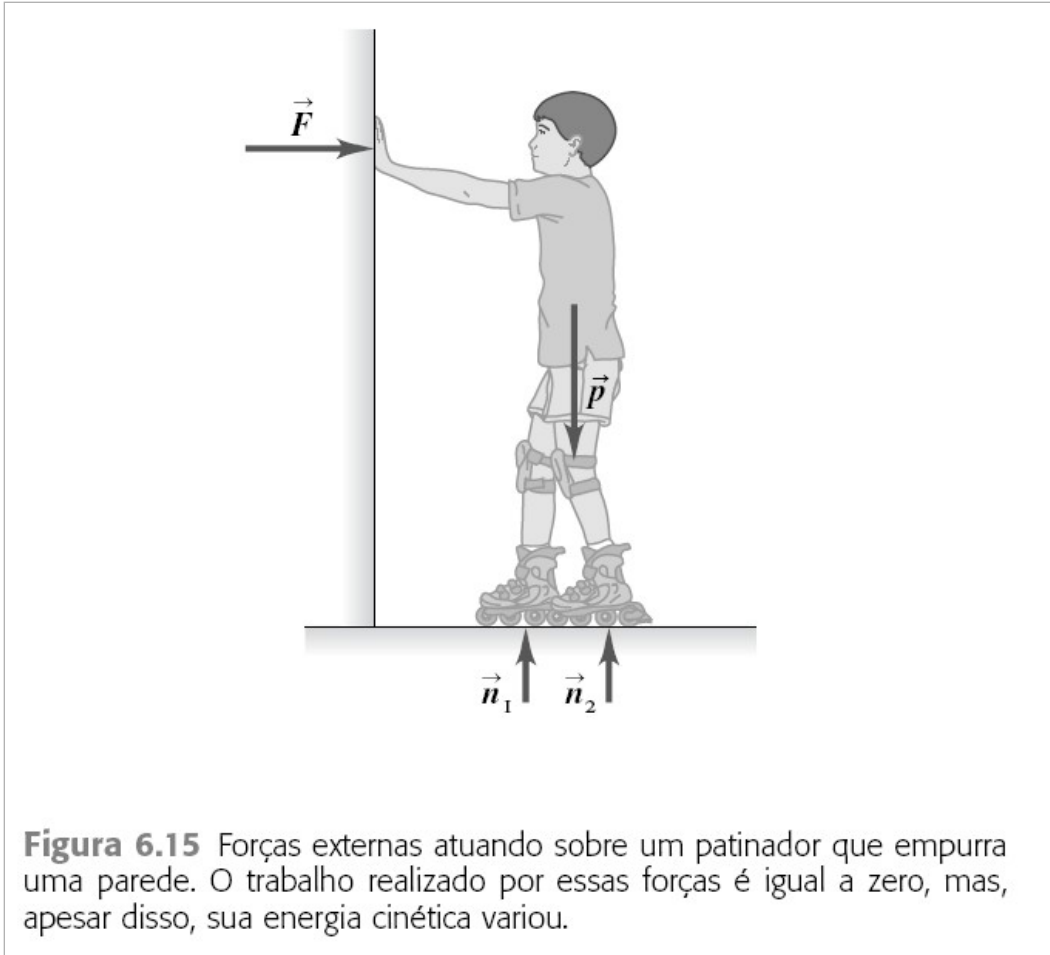
# Outros exemplos



a) Sem atrito

b) Atrito somente com a superfície plana do fundo

# Contra exemplos (T.E.C. Não se aplica) – sistemas com estrutura interna



- 1) Existência de movimento relativo entre as partes do sistema
- 2) Variação da energia interna envolvida no processo

# Potência

$$P_m = \frac{\Delta W}{\Delta t}$$

Potência média

$$P = \frac{dW}{dt}$$

Potência instantânea

Unidade (SI): Watt (W) = 1 J/s

$$\Delta W = \vec{F} \cdot \Delta \vec{r} \quad \frac{\Delta W}{\Delta t} = \vec{F} \cdot \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}_m$$

$$\Delta t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{dW}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$$

# Exemplo

Potência instantânea para manter aceleração constante (1D)

$$v = v_0 + \frac{F}{m} t \qquad P = Fv = Fv_0 + \frac{F^2}{m} t$$