

# Energia Potencial e Conservação da Energia (Cap. 7)



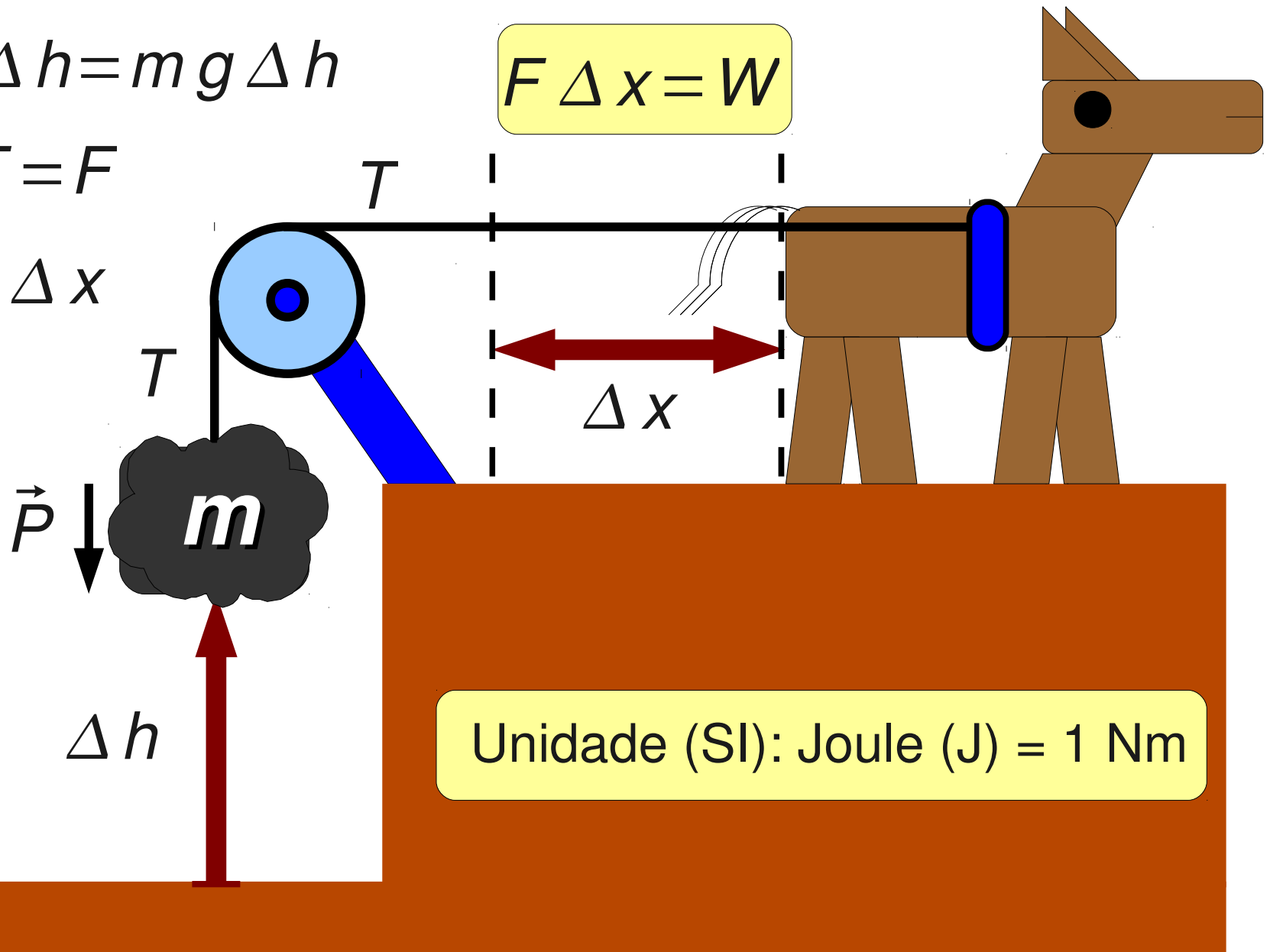
# Aula anterior: Trabalho $W$ (e en. cin.)

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

$$P = T = F$$

$$\Delta h = \Delta x$$

$$F \Delta x = W$$



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

# Energia (capacidade de produzir trabalho)

## - Energia cinética (devida ao movimento)

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

Unidade (SI):  $\text{Kg m}^2/\text{s}^2 = 1 \text{ Nm} = 1 \text{ J}$

### Teorema Trabalho-energia

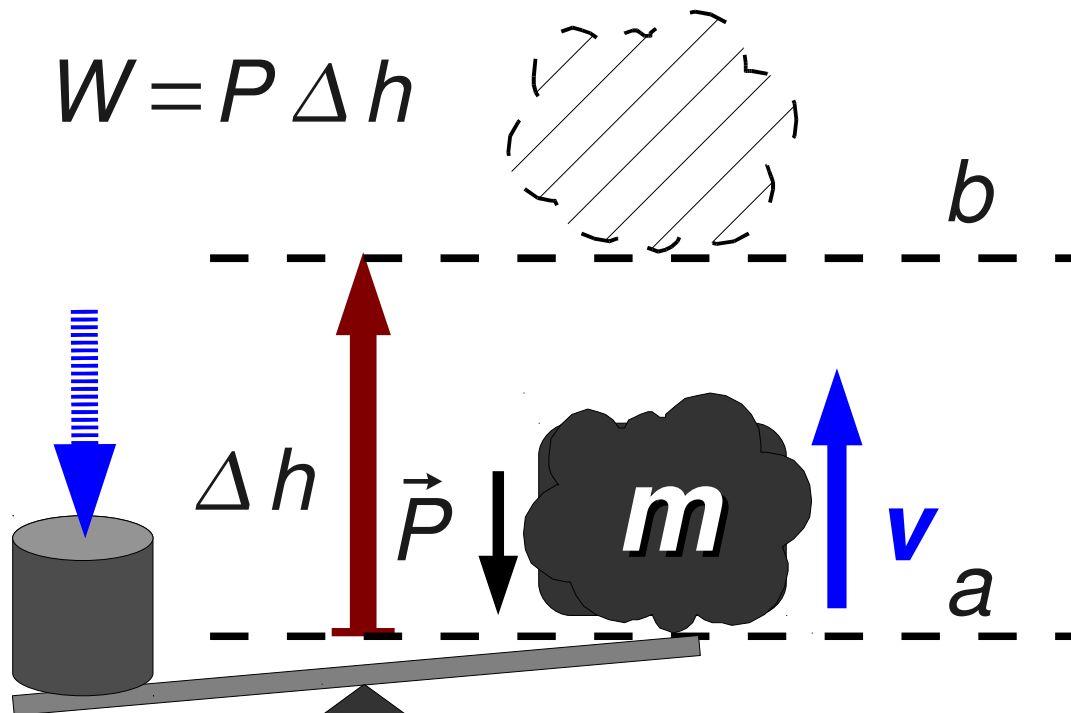
$$W_{ab}(P) = \Delta K = K_b - K_a$$

$$v_b = 0, K_b = 0, K_a = K$$

$$W_{ab}(P) = -P \Delta h = -K$$

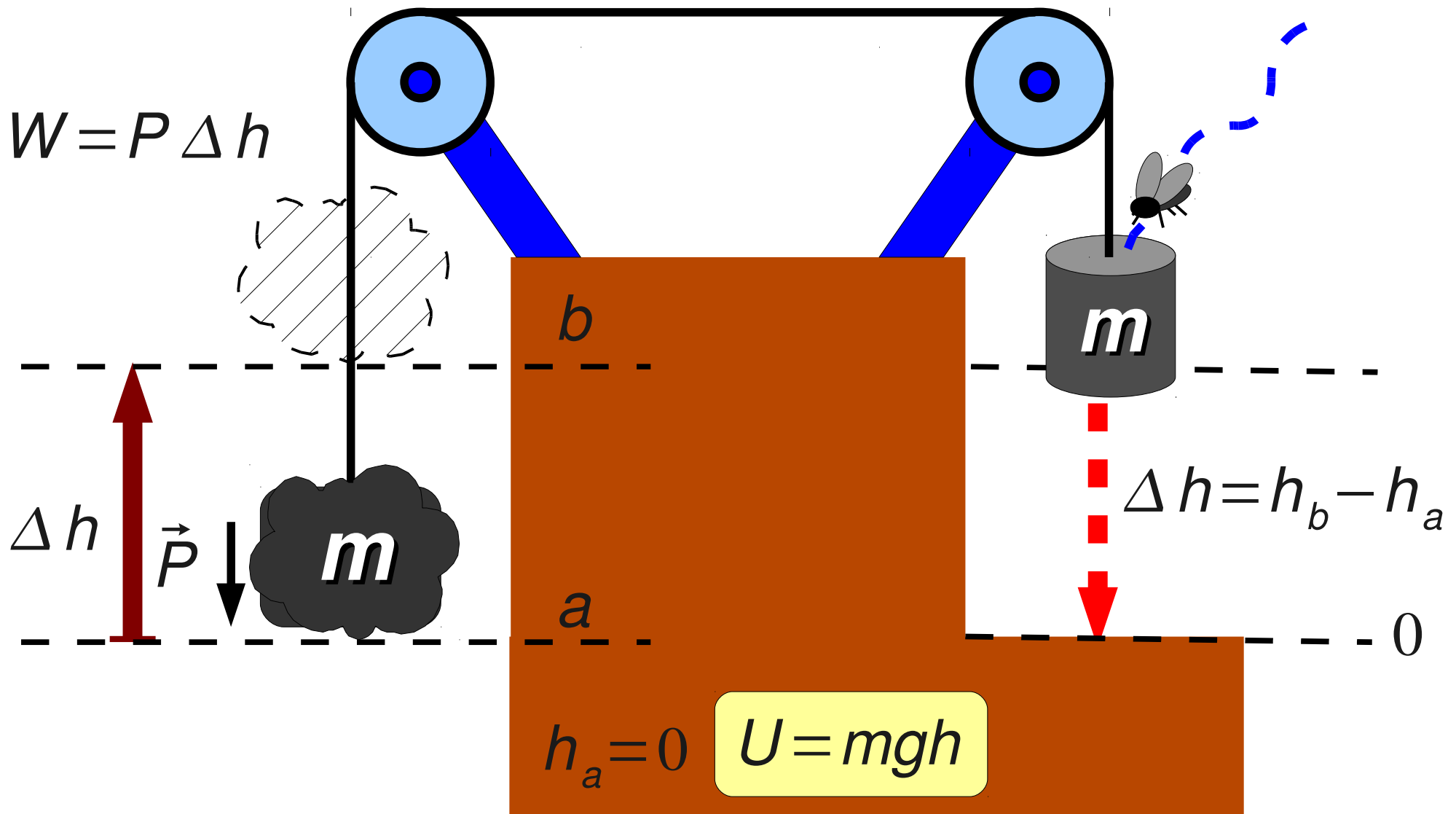
$$W = P \Delta h = K$$

**En. cinética → Trabalho**



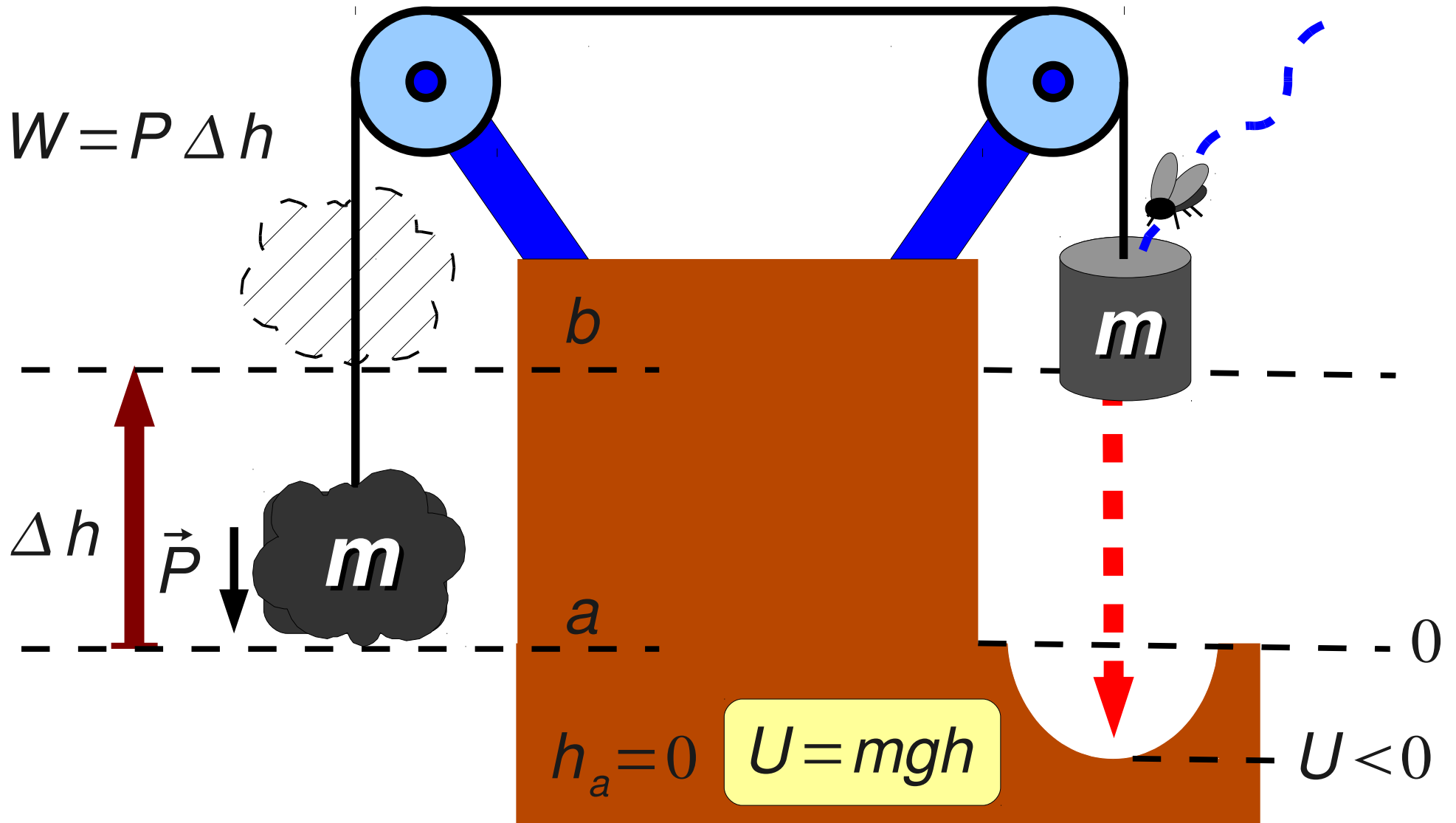
# Energia Potencial

$$W = \Delta U = mg \Delta h$$

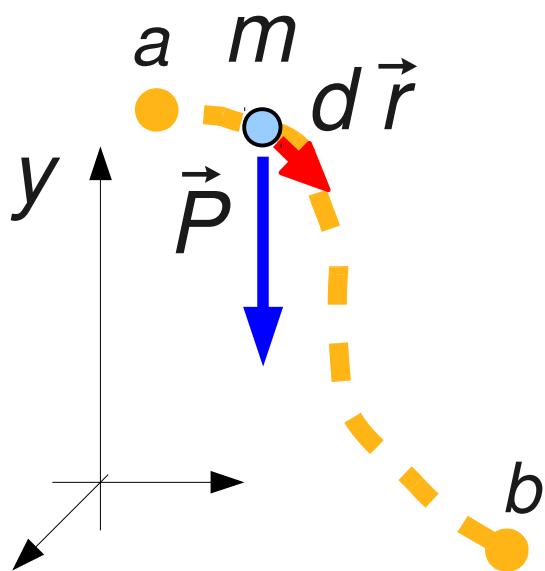


# Energia Potencial Gravitacional

$$W = \Delta U = mg \Delta h$$



# Trabalho da força peso



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

$$\vec{P} = -P \hat{y} = -mg \hat{y}$$

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

$$\vec{P} \cdot d\vec{r} = -mg \hat{y} \cdot (dx \hat{x} + dy \hat{y} + dz \hat{z}) = -mg dy$$

$$W_{ab}(\vec{P}) = -mg \int_a^b dy = -mg(y_b - y_a) = -\Delta U_{ab} = -(U_b - U_a)$$

$$U_b - U_a = mg(y_b - y_a) \quad \text{Ref. } y=0$$

$$U = mg y$$

# Teorema trabalho energia e conservação de $E_{mec}$

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

Trabalho da força **resultante** = variação da energia cinética de 1 partícula

$$W_{ab}(\vec{F}_R) = \int_a^b \vec{F}_R(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{r} = \Delta K_{ab} = \frac{1}{2} m v_b^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_a^2$$

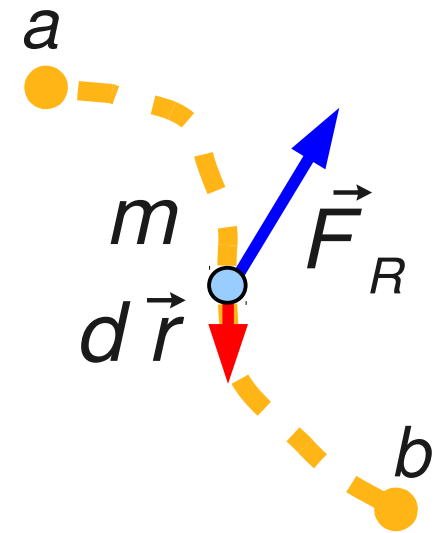
Se somente a força peso realiza trabalho sobre o corpo de massa  $m$ :

$$W_{ab}(\vec{F}_R) = W_{ab}(\vec{P}) = -(U_b - U_a)$$

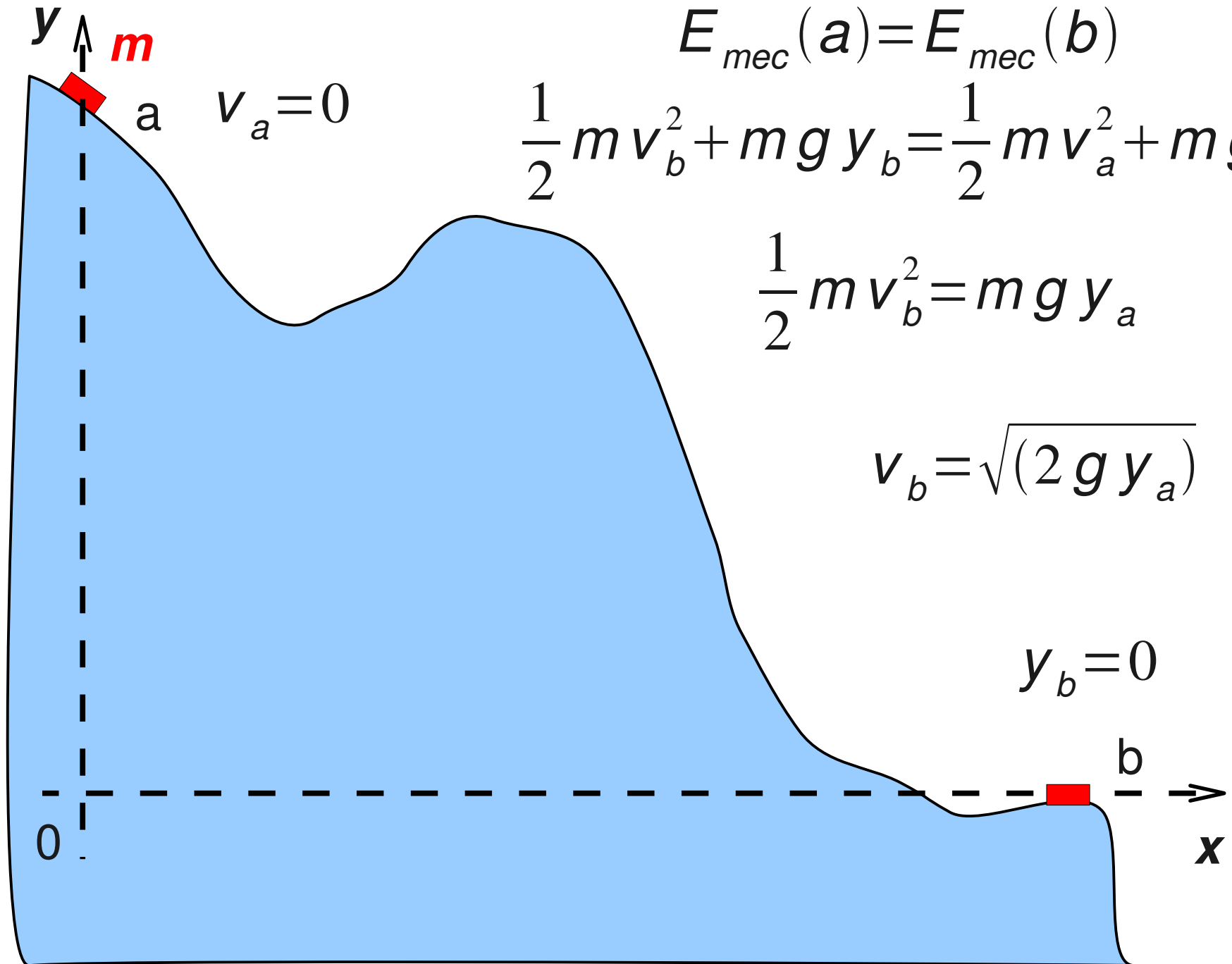
$$-U_b + U_a = \frac{1}{2} m v_b^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_a^2 \quad U_a + \frac{1}{2} m v_a^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v_b^2 + U_b$$

Def.:  $E_{mec} = U + \frac{1}{2} m v^2$

$$E_{mec}(a) = E_{mec}(b) \text{ (Cons.)}$$



# Exemplo, escorregamento sem atrito





# Contra exemplo: com trabalho de outras forças

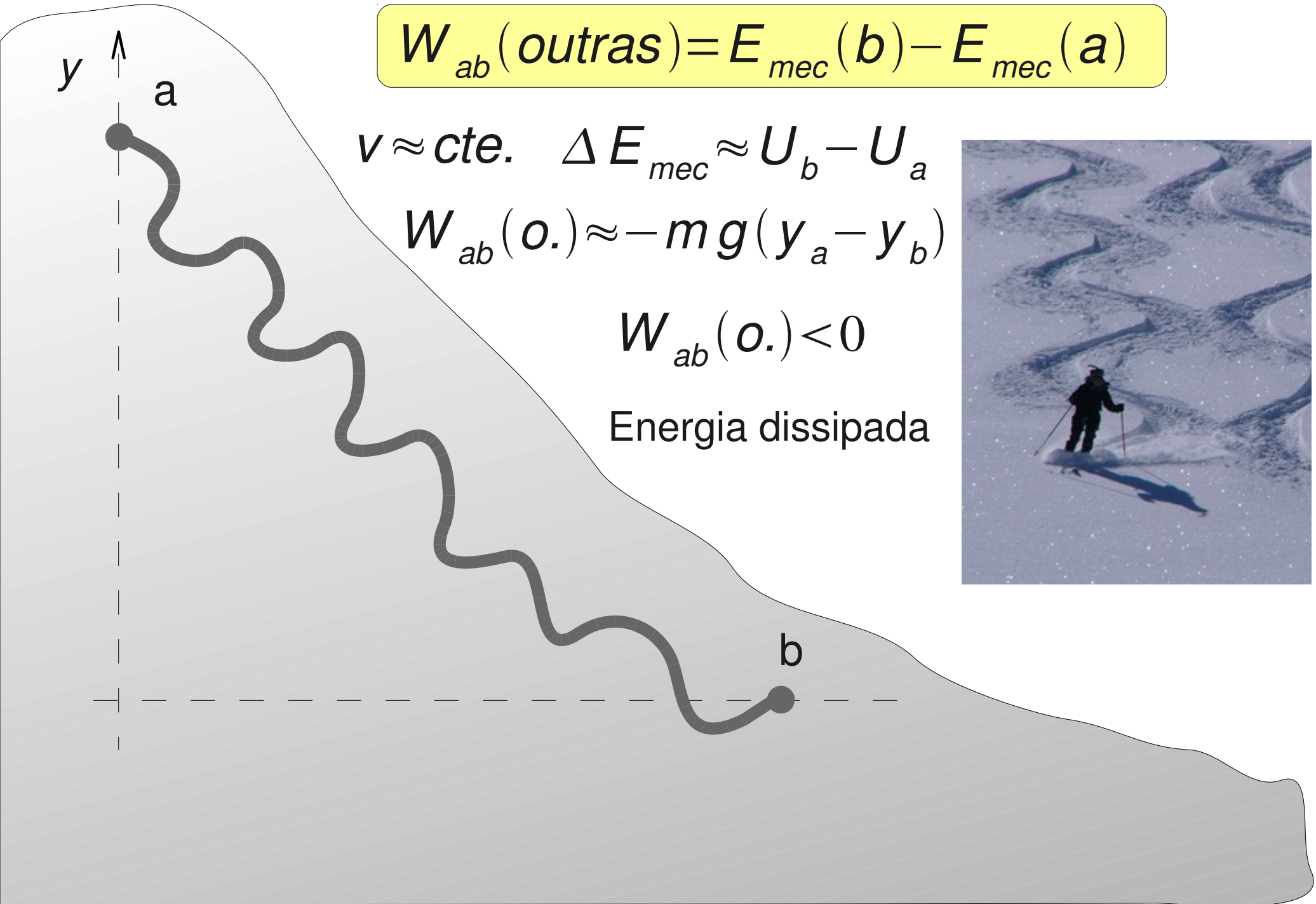
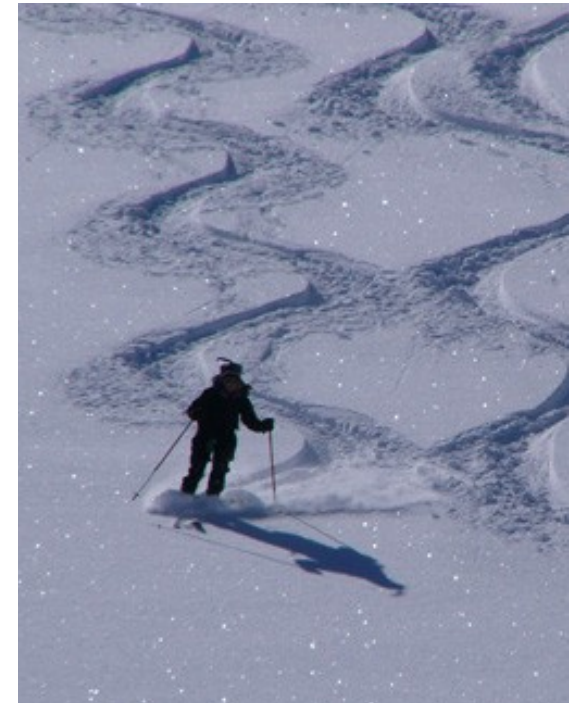
$$W_{ab}(\text{outras}) = E_{mec}(b) - E_{mec}(a)$$

$$v \approx cte. \quad \Delta E_{mec} \approx U_b - U_a$$

$$W_{ab}(o.) \approx -mg(y_a - y_b)$$

$$W_{ab}(o.) < 0$$

Energia dissipada



# Plano inclinado com atrito.

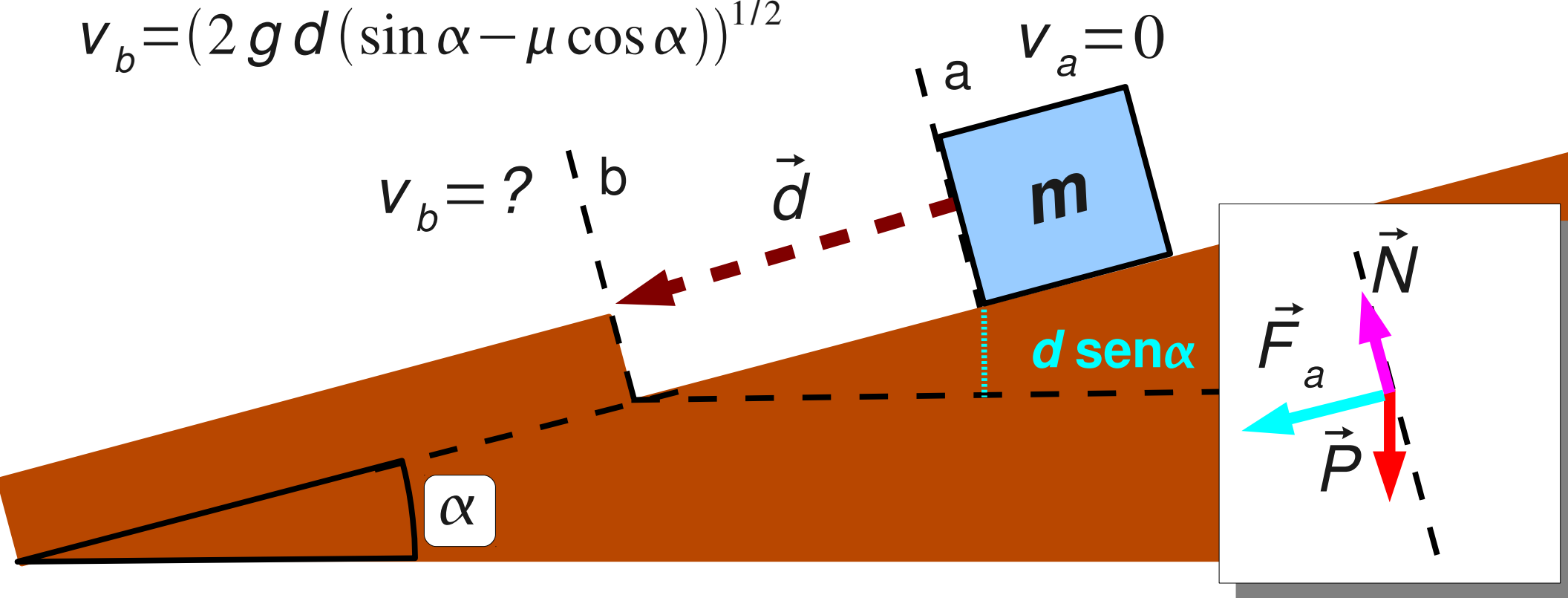
$v_b = ?$

$$W_{ab}(F_a) = \vec{F}_a \cdot \vec{d} = -F_a d = -\mu N d = -\mu m g d \cos \alpha$$

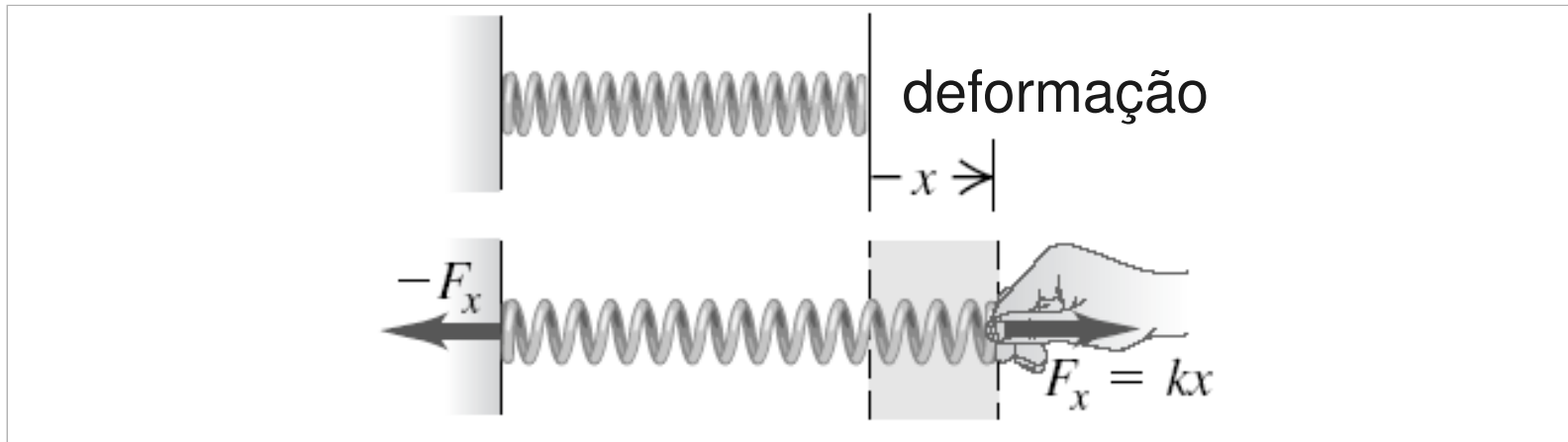
$$U_a - U_b = m g d \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_b^2 = U_a - U_b + W_{ab}(F_a) = m g d (\sin \alpha - \mu \cos \alpha)$$

$$v_b = (2 g d (\sin \alpha - \mu \cos \alpha))^{1/2}$$



# Energia potencial elástica

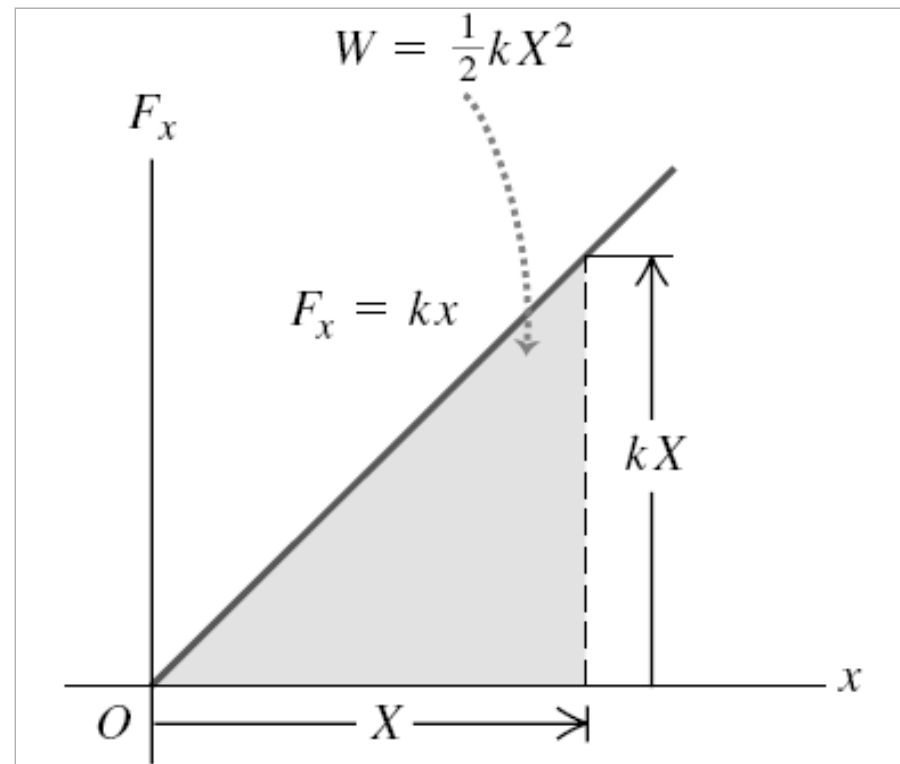


$$W(0, x) = \int_0^x F_x(x') dx' = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

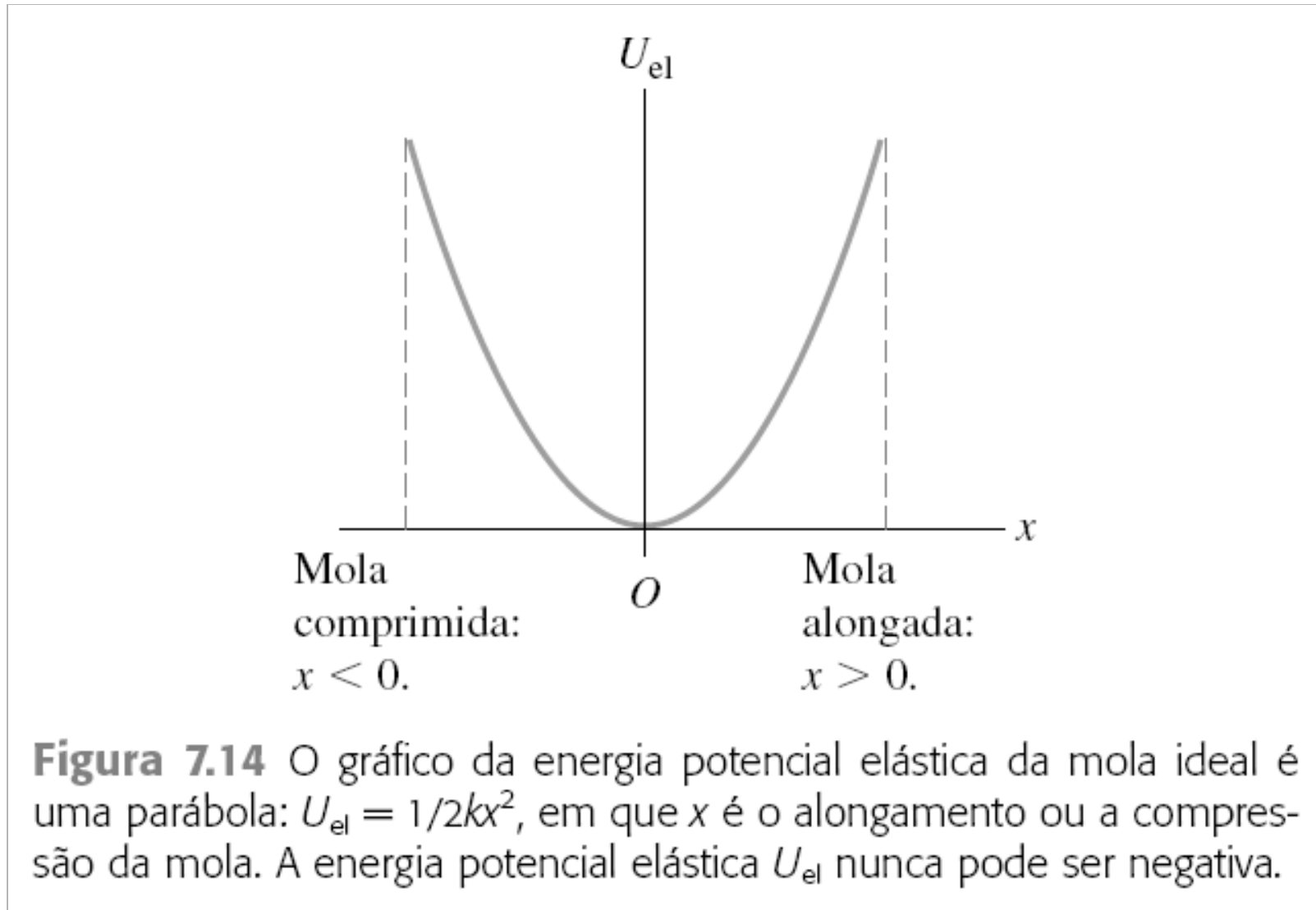
Trabalho para deformar a mola  
= energia elástica acumulada

$$W_{mola}(0, x) = -W(0, x) = -\Delta U_{el}$$

$$U_{el}(x) = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 \quad U_{el}(x=0) = 0$$



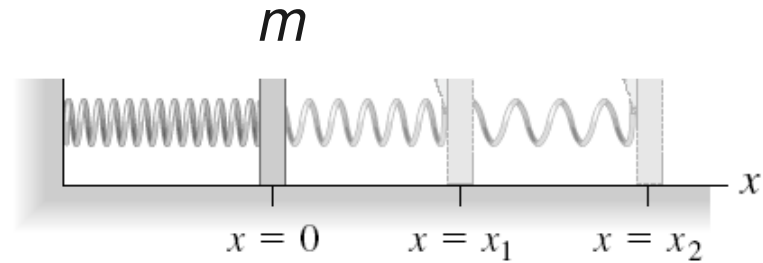
# Potencial elástico $U_{el}(x)$



# Conservação da $E_{mec}$ (no caso de en. Pot. el.)

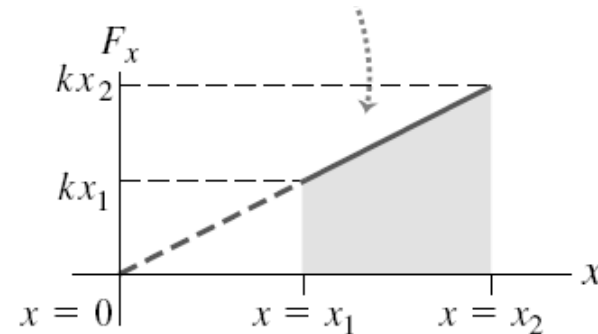
$$W_{mola} = \Delta K = -\Delta U_{el}$$

(T. Trab.- en.)



$$\Delta U_{el} = U_{el}(x_2) - U_{el}(x_1) = \frac{1}{2} k x_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} k x_1^2$$

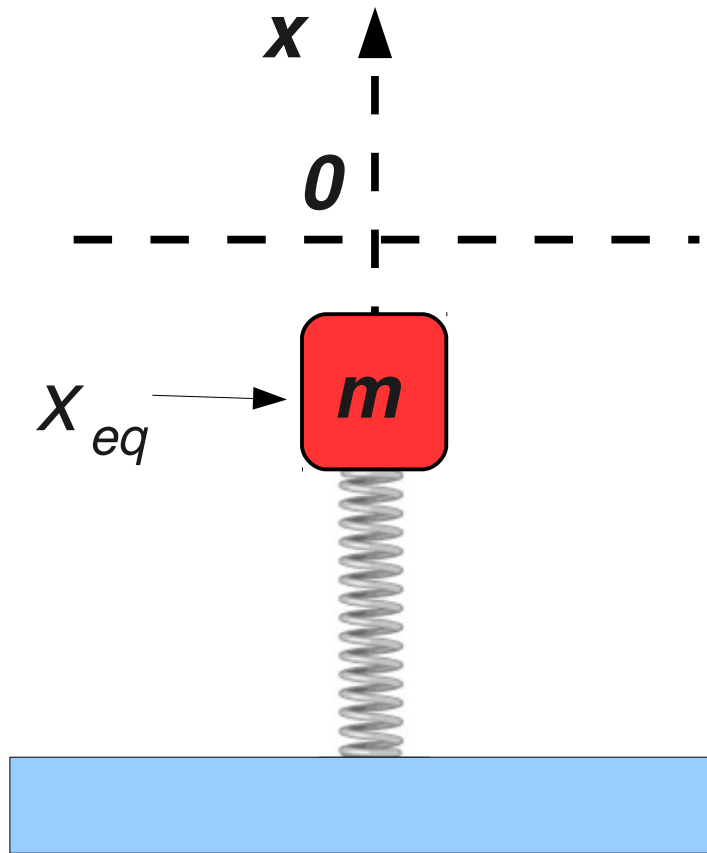
$$\Delta K = \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2$$



$$\frac{1}{2} k x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} k x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2$$

$$E_{mec} = U_{el} + K$$

# Energia potencial elástica + gravitacional



$$U = U_{el} + U_{gr}$$

$$U_{el} = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

Se  $x=0$  for a pos. de def. nula da mola

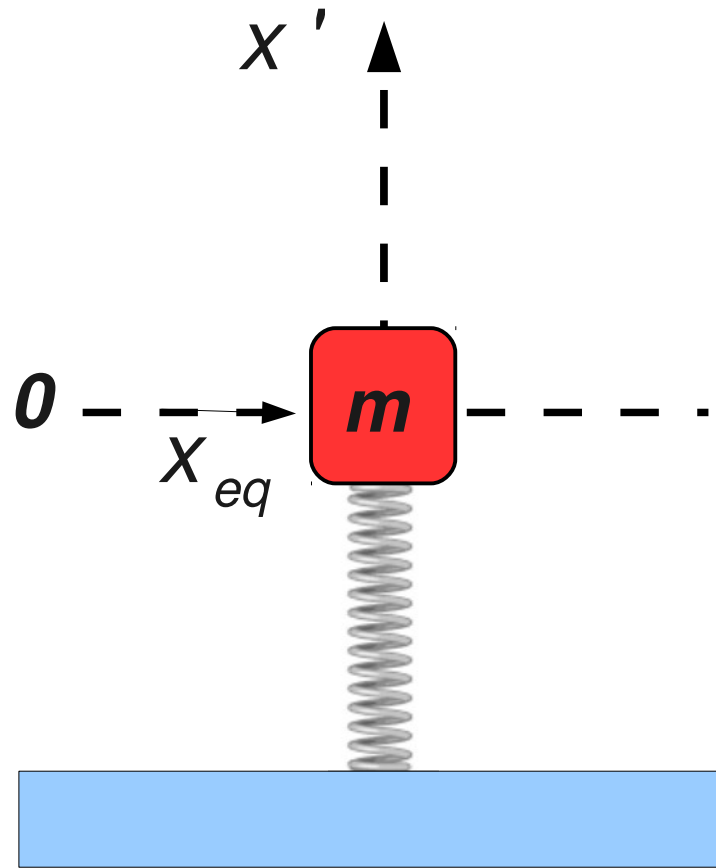
$$U_{gr} = m g x$$

Se  $x$  for na direção vertical com sentido positivo para cima

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 + m g x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se: } & \vec{F}_{el} + \vec{F}_{gr} = 0 \\ & k x_{eq} = -m g \quad x_{eq} = -\frac{m}{k} g \end{aligned}$$

Equivalência com el. pura p/  $x' = x - x_{eq}$



$$U'(x') = \frac{1}{2} k (x')^2$$

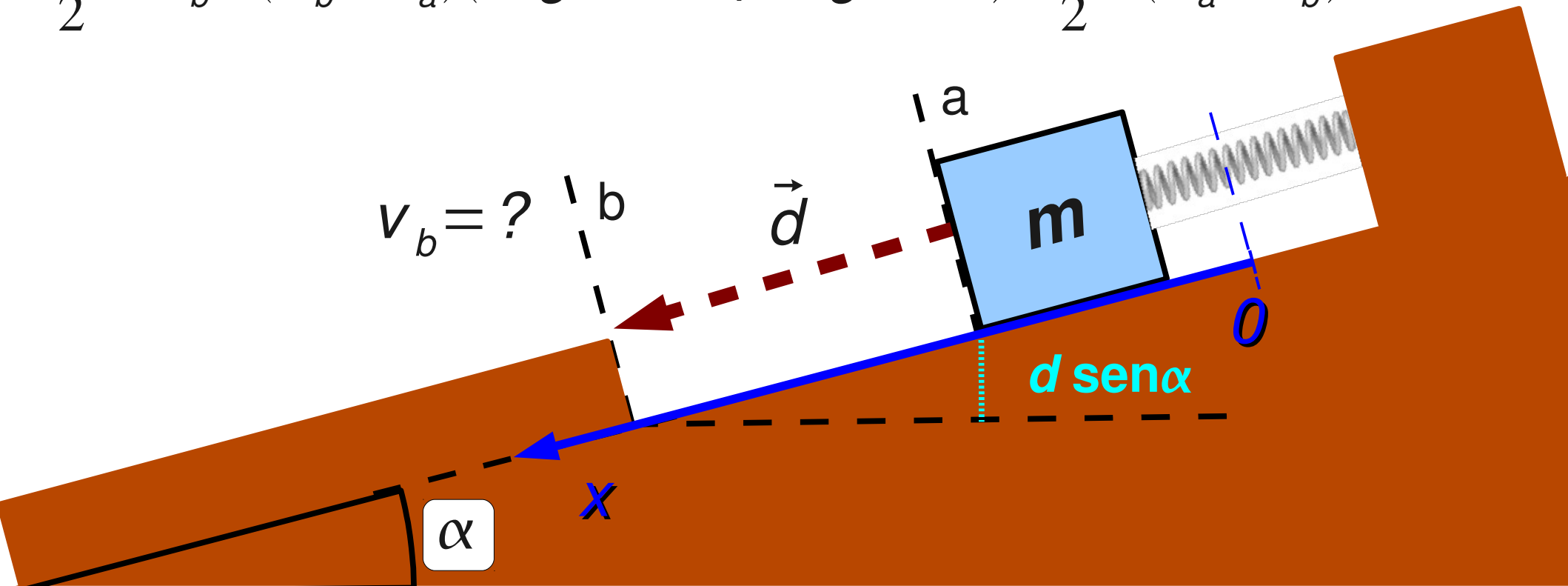
# Grav. + el. + atrito

$$W_{ab}(F_a) = \vec{F}_a \cdot \vec{d} = -F_a d = -\mu N d = -\mu m g d \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_b^2 = U_a - U_b - \mu m g d \cos \alpha \quad U_a(\text{gr.}) - U_b(\text{gr.}) = m g d \sin \alpha$$

$$U = U(\text{el.}) + U_b(\text{gr.}) \quad U_a(\text{el.}) - U_b(\text{el.}) = \frac{1}{2} k (x_a^2 - x_b^2)$$

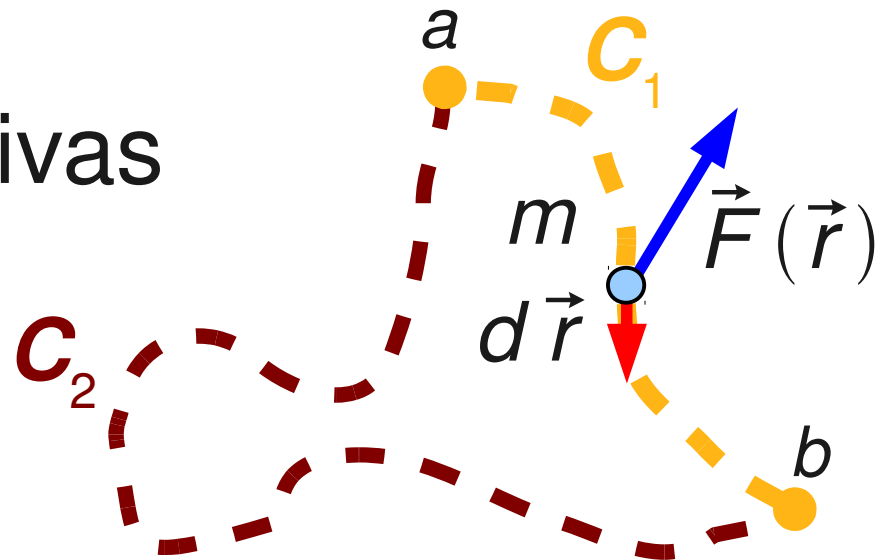
$$\frac{1}{2} m v_b^2 = (x_b - x_a)(m g \sin \alpha - \mu m g \cos \alpha) + \frac{1}{2} k (x_a^2 - x_b^2)$$





# Forças conservativas e não conservativas

## Forças conservativas



- O trabalho realizado pela força independe do caminho.

$$W_{ab}(C_1) = W_{ab}(C_2)$$

- O trabalho é dado por uma diferença de potencial (final-inicial).

$$W_{ab} = U_b - U_a$$

- O trabalho é “reversível”.

$$W_{ab} = -W_{ba}$$

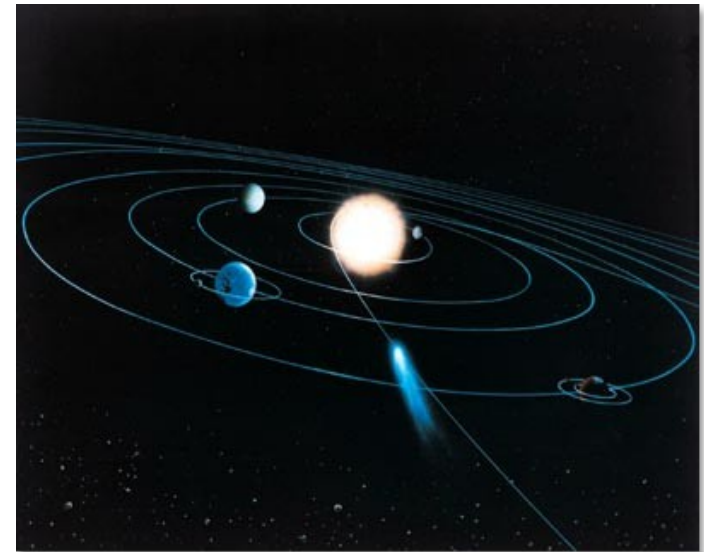
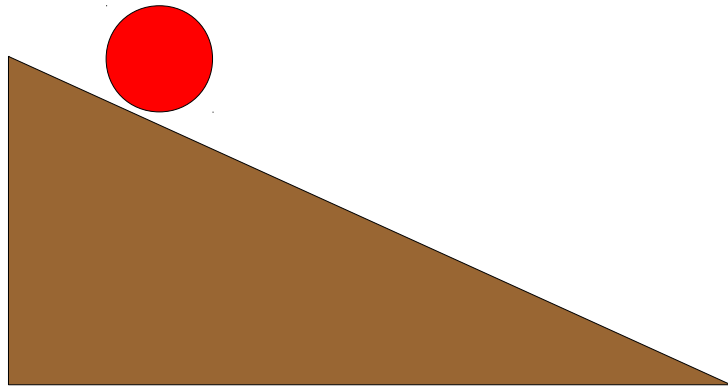
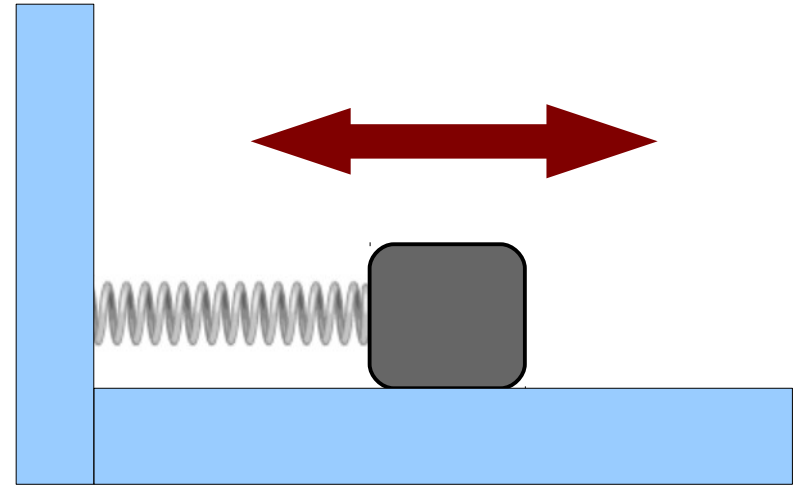
- O trabalho total em uma curva fechada é zero.

$$W_{ab}(C_1) + W_{ba}(C_2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{mec} = K + U = cte.$$

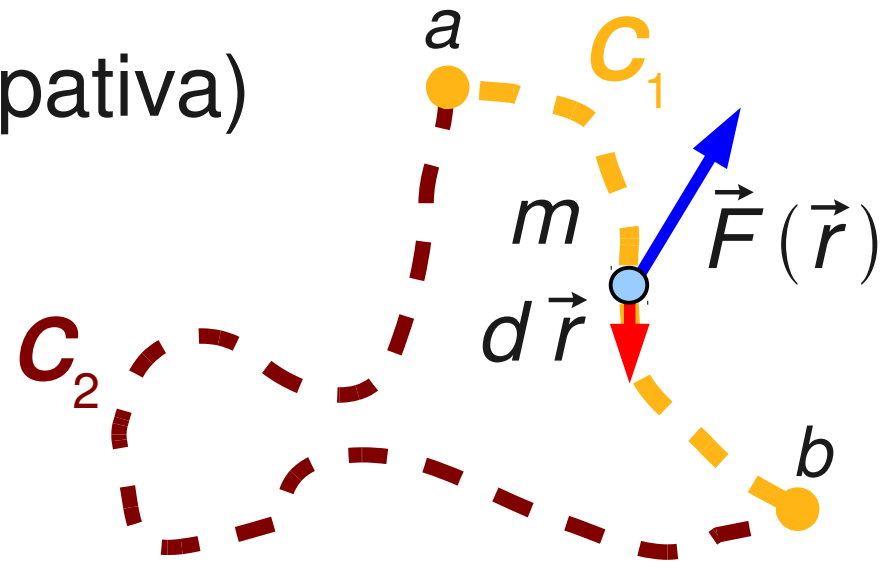
# Exemplos

(sem atrito)



# Forças não conservativas

(ex.: atrito – força dissipativa)



Tudo ao contrário:

- O trabalho realizado pela força depende do caminho.
- O trabalho não é dado por uma diferença de potencial.
- O trabalho não é “reversível”.
- O trabalho total em uma curva fechada não é zero.

$E_{m e c}$  **não se conserva**

# Conservação da energia (sistema isolado)

$$\Delta E_{mec} = -W(n.c.)$$

Trabalho de “outras forças” realizado pelos sistema (sinal -)

$$\Delta U_{interna} = W(n.c.)$$

$$\Delta E_{mec} + \Delta U_{interna} = 0$$

$$W(n.c.) > 0$$

Dissipativa

(ex.: Atrito, transf. En. mec. em calor)

$$W(n.c.) < 0$$

Ex. Motor a combustão

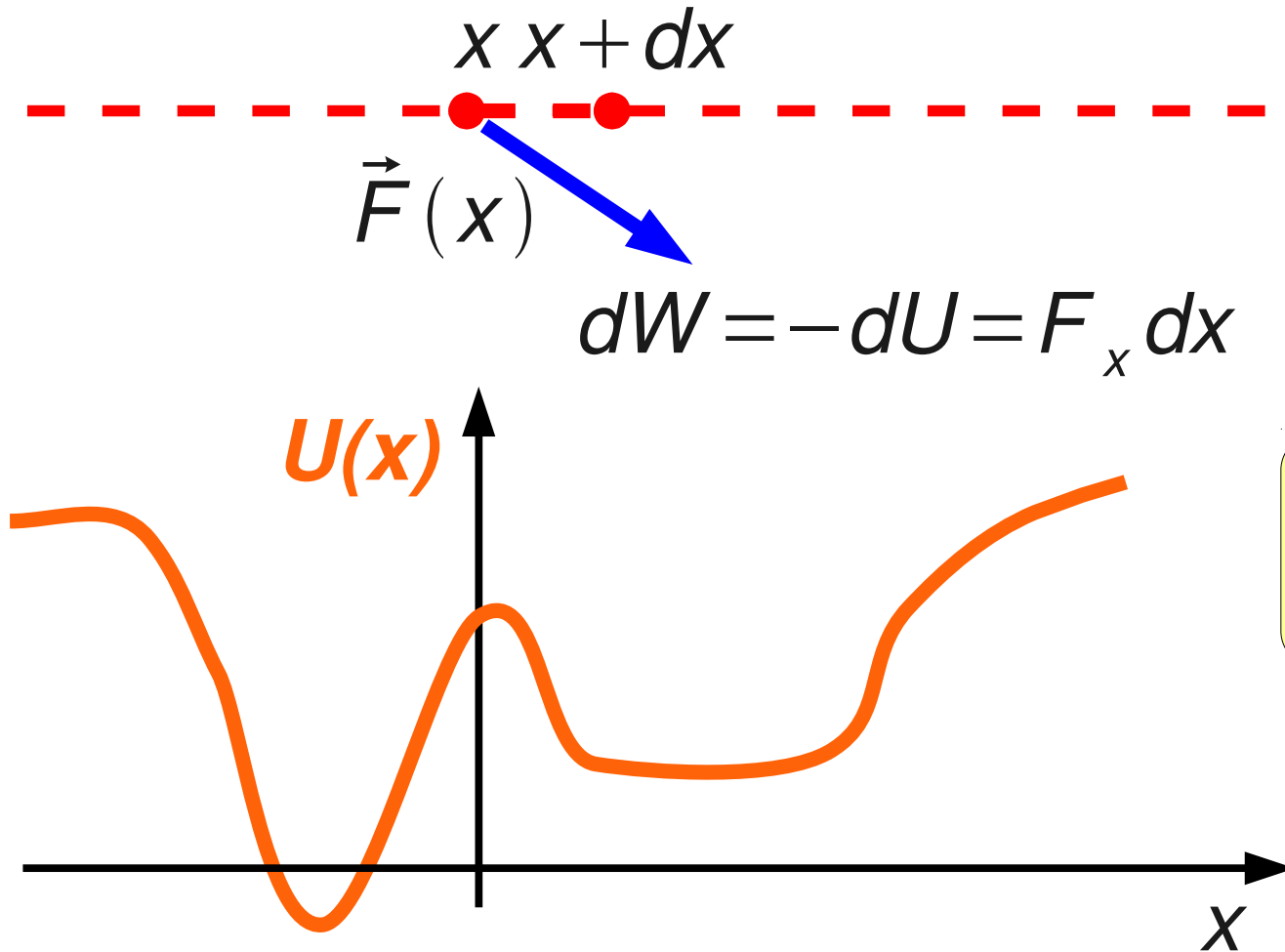
(En. química em En. mec.)



OBS: Se se considera o trabalho de forças **externas** (n.c.) o sistema **não está isolado** (sem conservação)

# Força e energia potencial (1D)

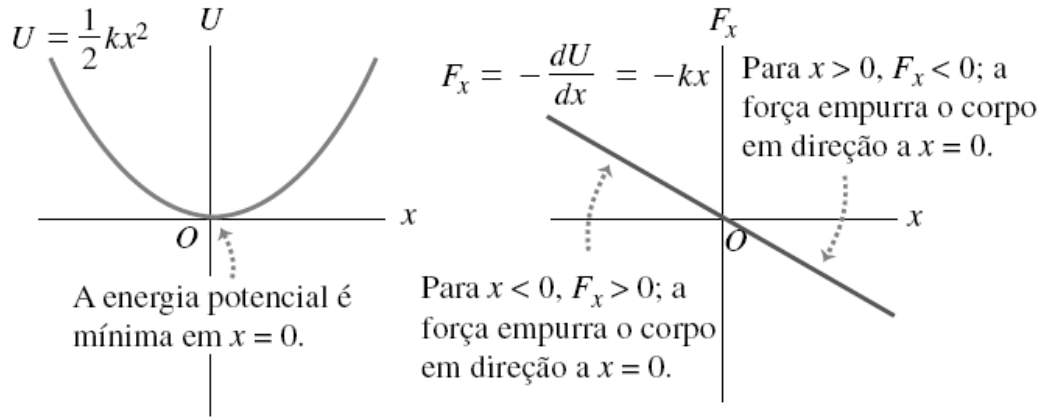
1 D (x)



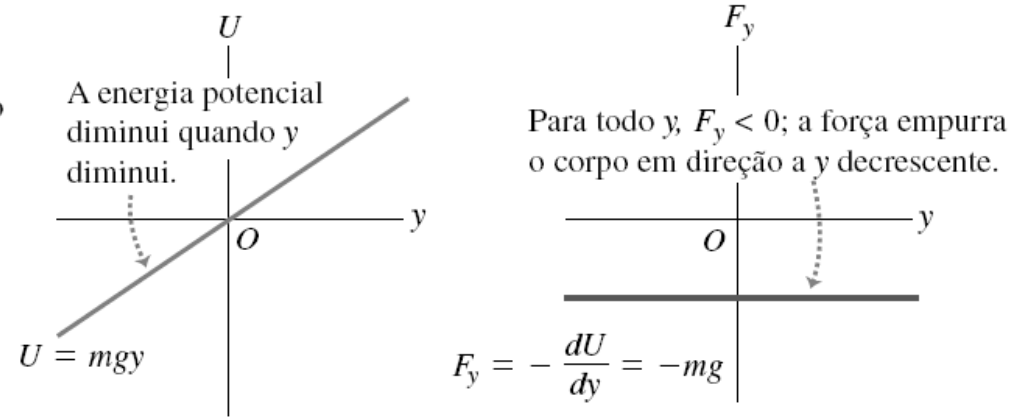
$$F_x = -\frac{dU}{dx}$$

# Força e energia potencial (1D) - exemplos

(a) Energia potencial e força da mola em função de  $x$ .

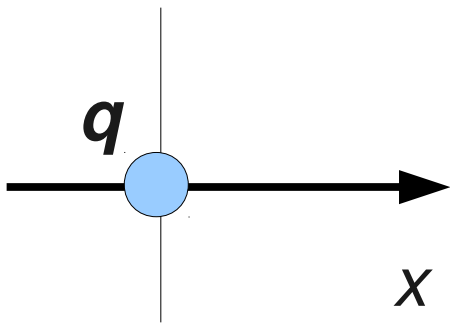


(b) Energia potencial gravitacional e força em função de  $y$ .



**Figura 7.22** Uma força conservativa é a derivada negativa da energia potencial correspondente.

## Força elétrica



$$U(x) = \frac{q}{x} \quad F_x(x) = -\frac{dU}{dx} = -q(-x^{-2})$$

$$F_x(x) = -\frac{q}{x^2}$$

# Força e energia potencial (3D)

$$U = U(x, y, z)$$

$$F_x = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \quad F_y = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \quad F_z = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial z}$$

$$\vec{F} = -\left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \hat{z} \right)$$

$$\vec{F} = -\vec{\nabla} U$$

**Gradiente**

# Força e energia potencial (exemplo 2D)

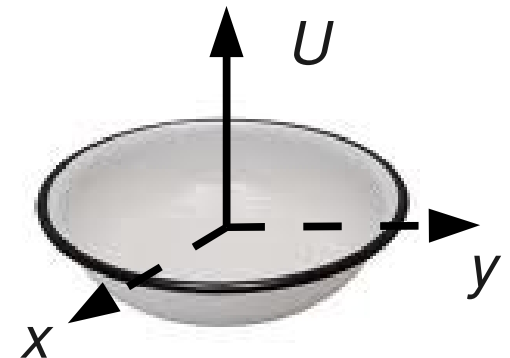
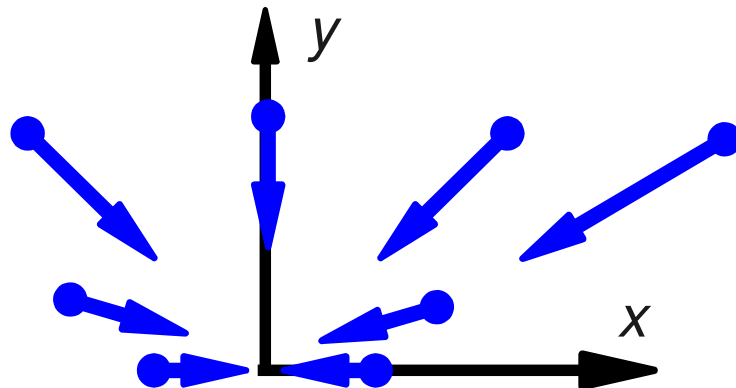
Dado:  $U(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} k (x^2 + y^2)$

Achar  $\vec{F}$ :  $\vec{F} = -\vec{\nabla} U = -\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \hat{y}\right)$

$$F_x = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = kx, F_y = \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = ky$$

Resp.:  $\vec{F} = -(kx \hat{x} + ky \hat{y})$

Alguns  $F$ 's de  
( $x, y$ ):

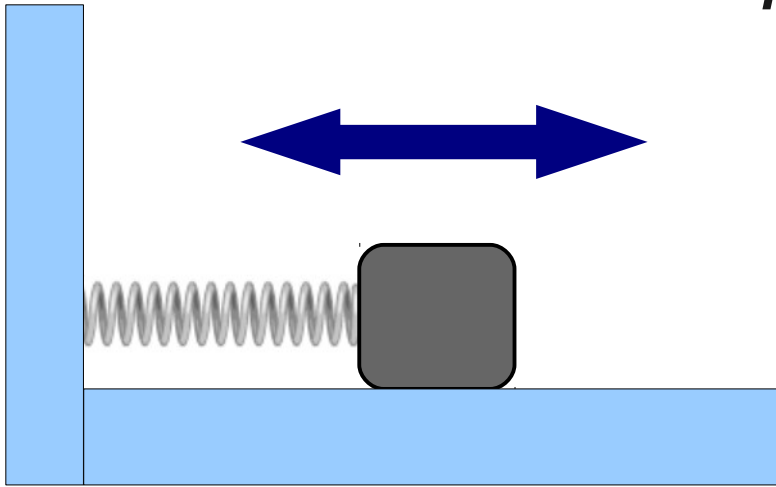


Bacia “parabólica”



# Diagramas de energia (1D)

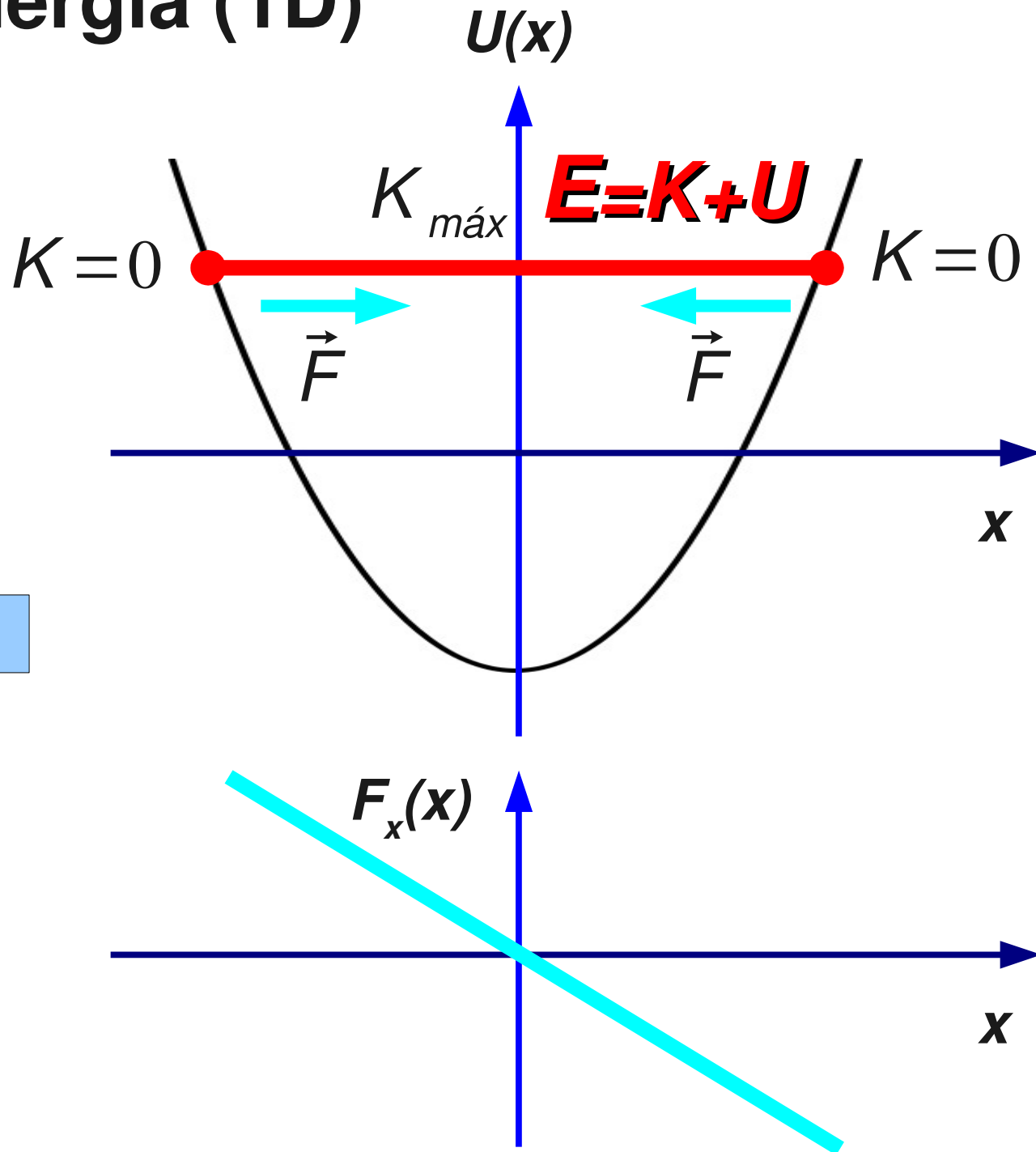
## Oscilador harmônico



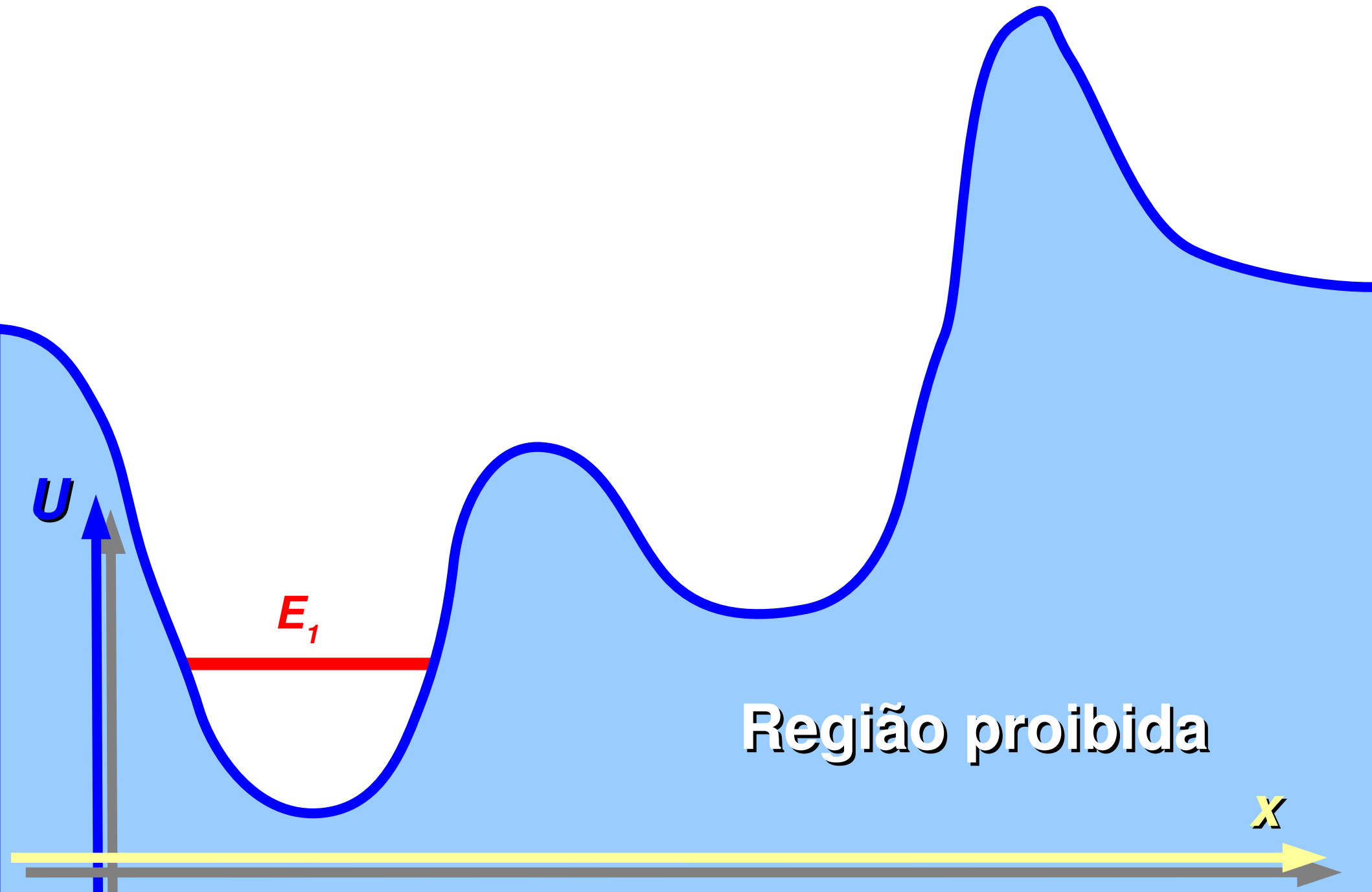
Sem atrito

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

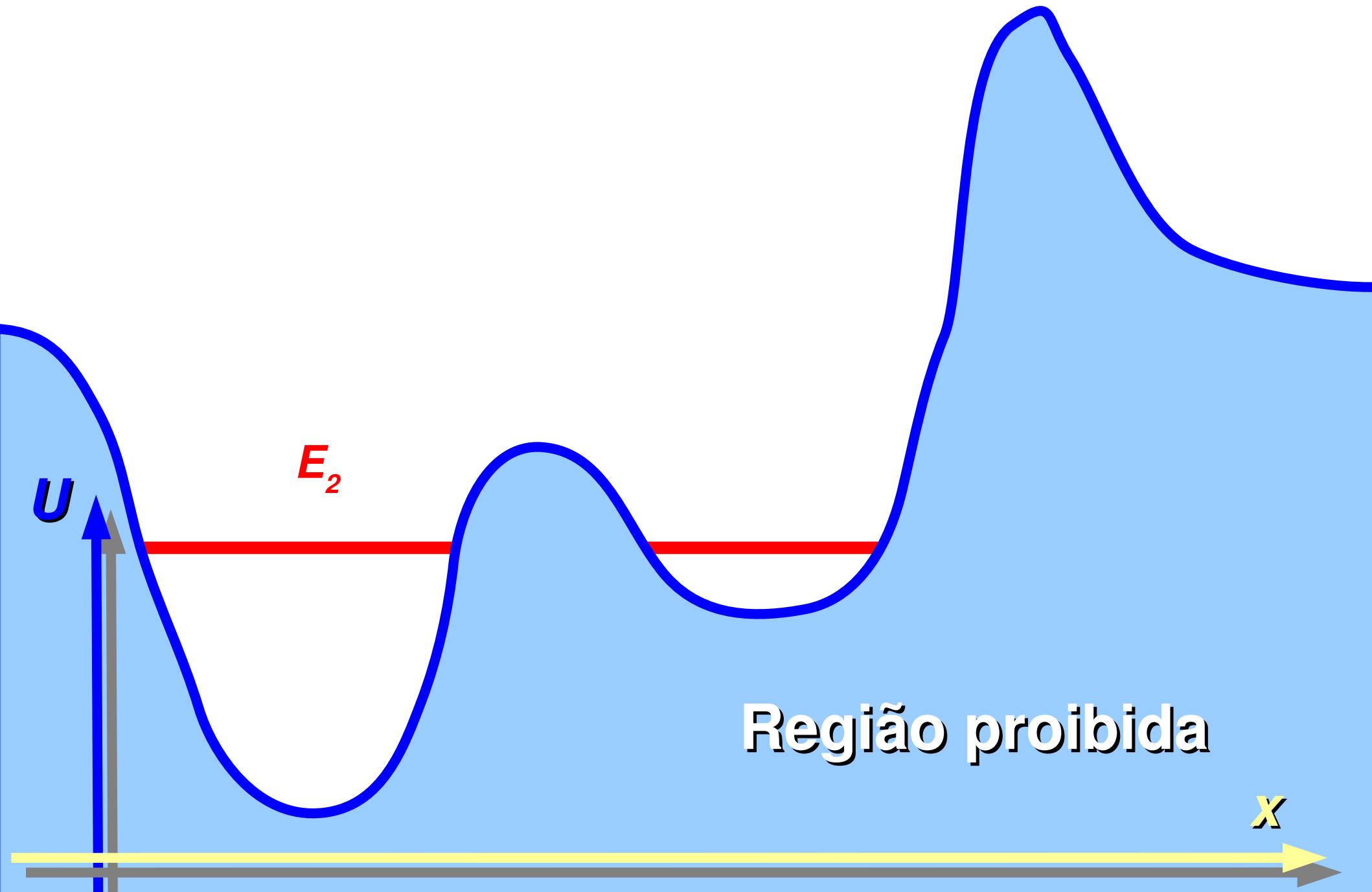
$$F_x = -k x$$



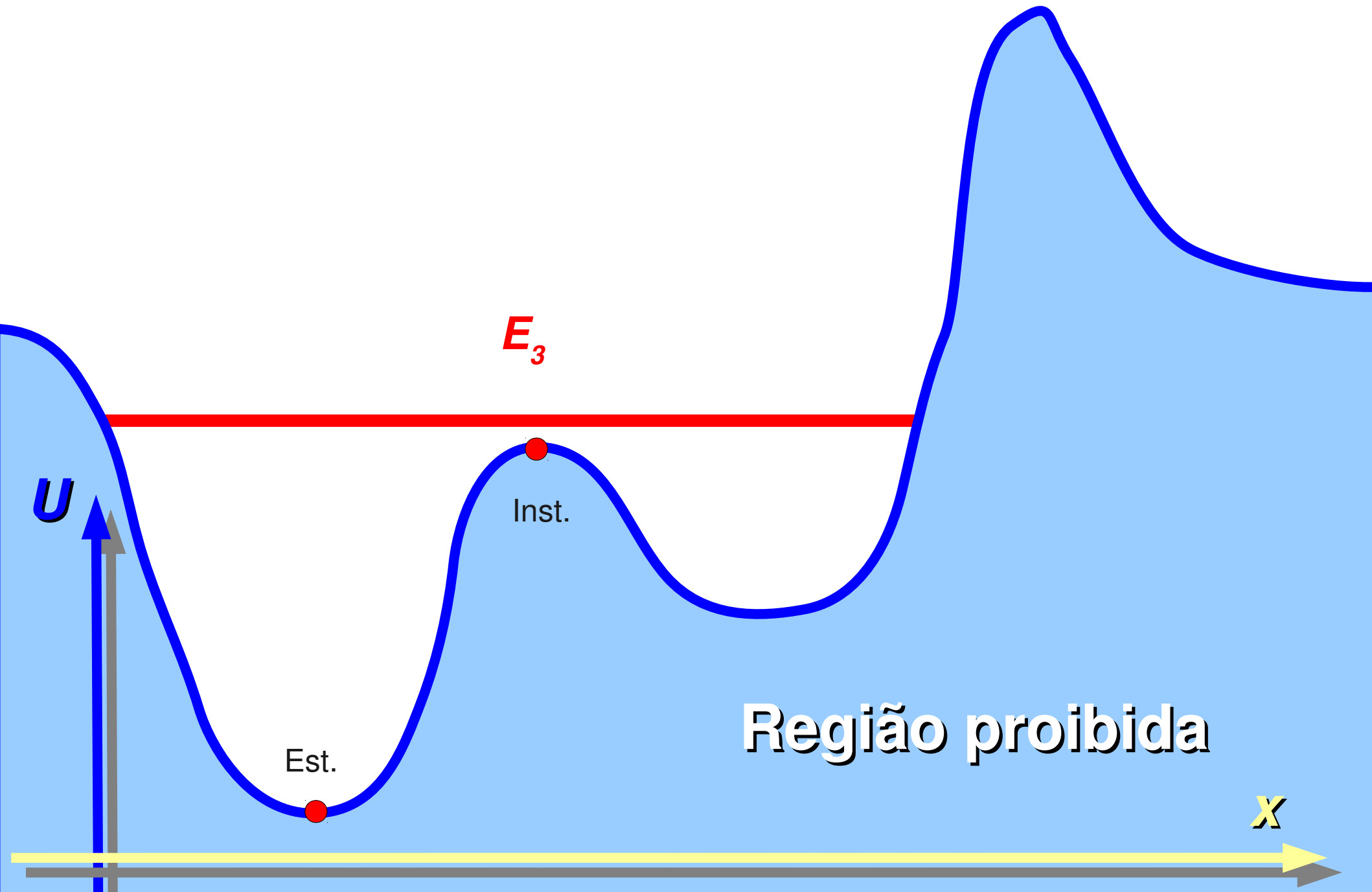
# Diagramas de energia



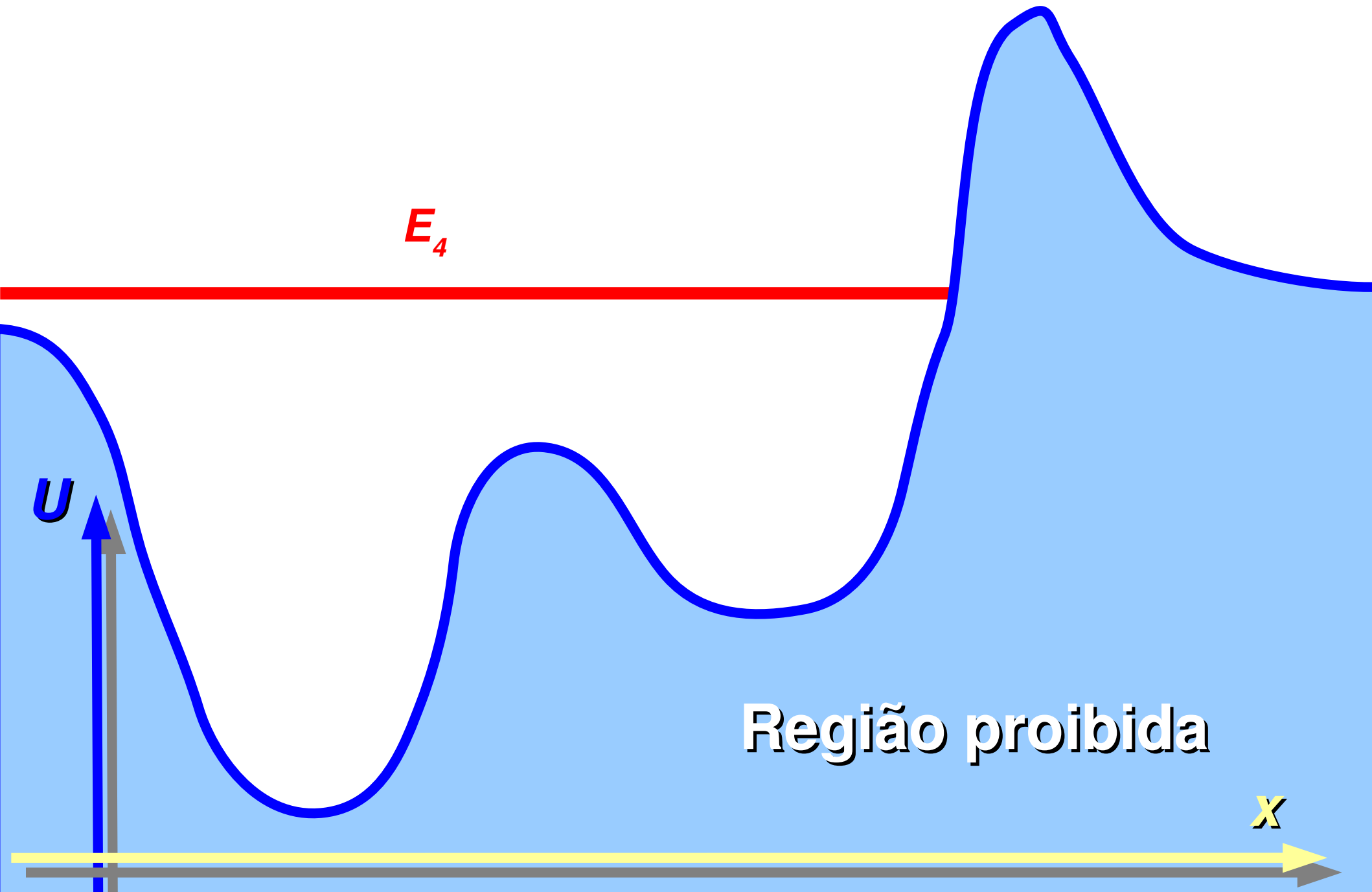
# Diagramas de energia



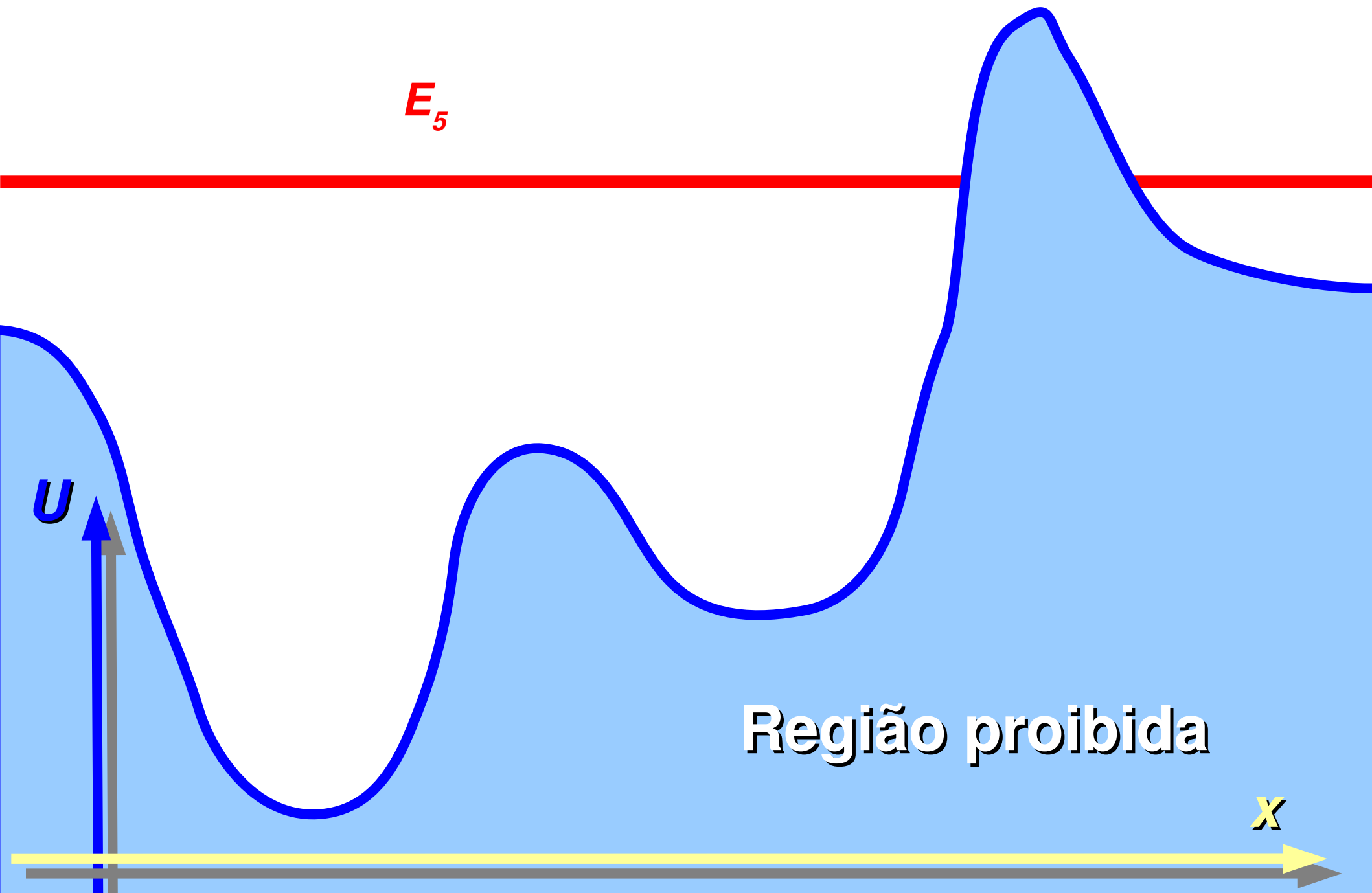
# Diagramas de energia



# Diagramas de energia



# Diagramas de energia



# Diagramas de energia

$E_6$

