

Analogias

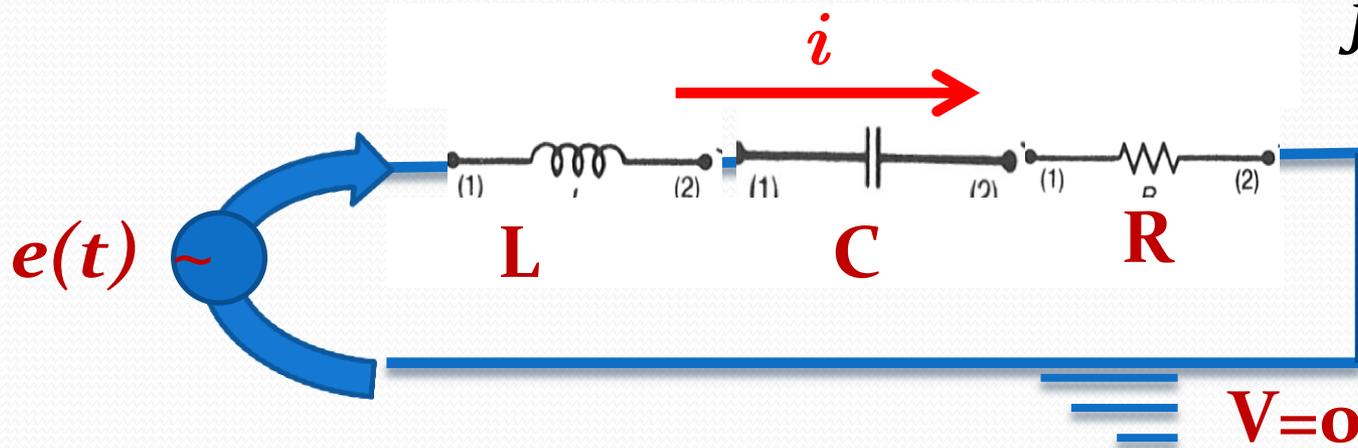
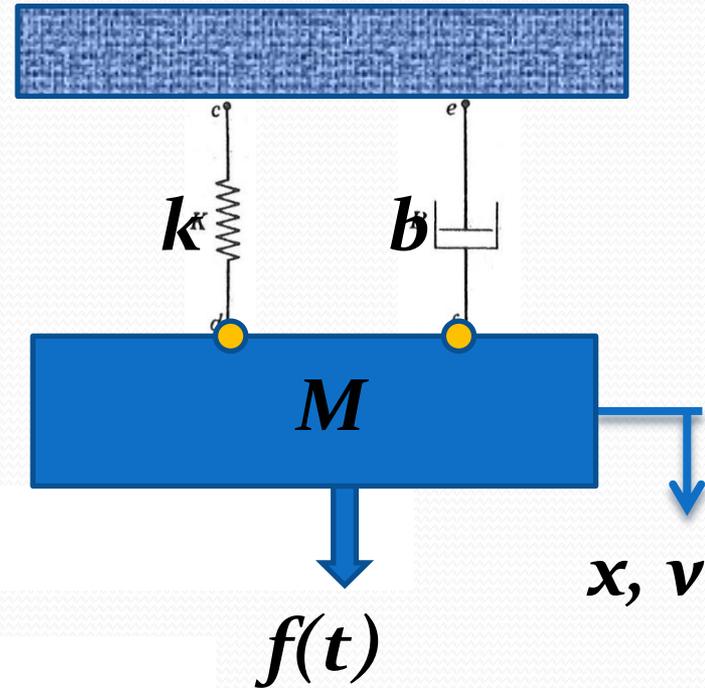
- *Analogia do tipo 1*

$$f \rightarrow V \quad v \rightarrow i$$

- *Exemplos*

$$m \dot{v} + b v + k \int v dt = f(t) \quad (1)$$

$$m \ddot{x} + b \dot{x} + kx = f(t) \quad (2)$$



$$V_L + V_C + V_R = e(t)$$

$$L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri + \frac{1}{C} \int i dt = e(t)$$

$$L \dot{i} + Ri + \frac{1}{C} \int i dt = e(t) \quad (3)$$

como $i = \frac{dq}{dt} = \dot{q}$

$$L \ddot{q} + R \dot{q} + \frac{q}{C} = e(t) \quad (4)$$

$$m \dot{v} + bv + k \int v dt = f(t) \quad (1)$$

$$m \ddot{x} + b \dot{x} + kx = f(t) \quad (2)$$

É evidente a analogia entre (1) e (3) ou entre (2) e (4)

mec. trans	m	k	b	v	f	x	$\int v dt = \Delta x$	$\int f dt = I = \Delta Q$	$Q = mv$
elétrica 1	L	1/C	R	i	V	q	$\int i dt = \Delta q$	$\int V dt = \Delta \lambda$	$\lambda = Li$

entre através

Mec. Trans.	$f(t)$ [N]	$v(t)$ [m/s]	m [kg]	b	k	$Q=mv$	$\dot{Q} = ma$ $=f(t)$ [N]	τ $= \int f dx$ [J]
Elétrica 2	$i(t)$ [A]	$V(t)$ [V]	C [F]	$1/R$ [Ω]	$1/L$ [H]	$q=CV$	$\dot{q} = C\dot{V}$ $= i(t)$ [A]	τ $= \int i d\lambda$ [J]
Elétrica 1	$V(t)$ [V]	$i(t)$ [A]	L [H]	R [Ω]	$1/C$ [F]	$\lambda=Li$ [H]	$\dot{\lambda}=L di/dt$ $= V(t)$ [V]	τ $= \int V dq$ [J]



ATRAVÉS

ENTRE

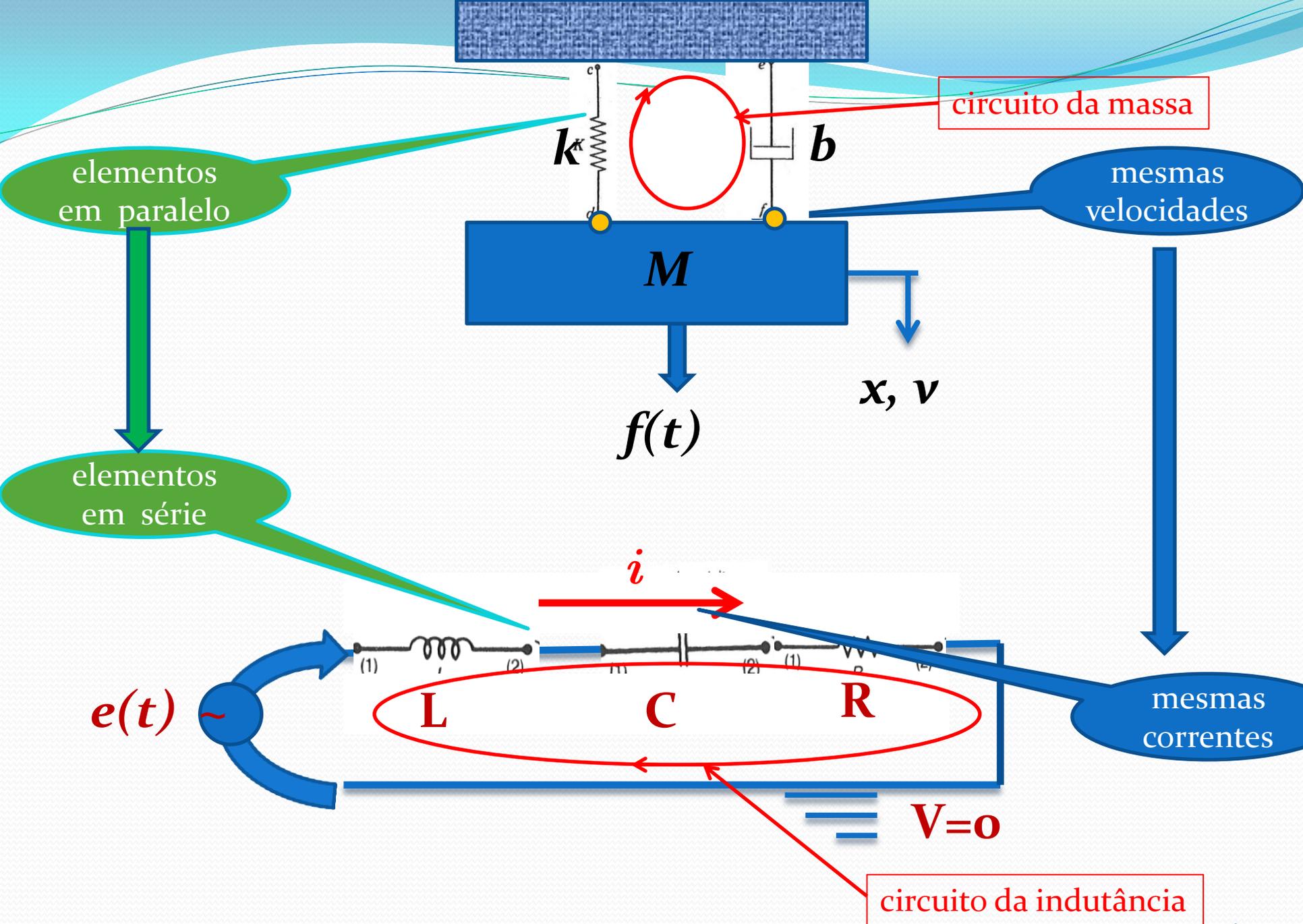
Mec. Trans.	$\int f dt = I = \Delta Q$	$\int v dt = \Delta x$ [m]	P $= fv$ [W]	T $= \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ [J]	$V = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$ [J]	$P_d = bv^2$ [W]
Elétrica 2	$\int i dt = \Delta q$ [C]	$\int V dt = \Delta \lambda$ [Web]	P $= iV$ [W]	T $= \frac{1}{2}CV^2$ [J]	V $= \lambda^2 / (2L)$ [J]	$P_d = (1/R) V^2$ $= Ri^2$ [W]
Elétrica 1	$\int V dt = \Delta \lambda$ [Web]	$\int i dt = \Delta q$ [C]	P $= iV$ [W]	T $= \frac{1}{2}Li^2$ [J]	V $= q^2 / (2C)$ [J]	$P_d = R i^2$ [W]

Analogia $\vec{f} \rightarrow V$; $\vec{v} \rightarrow i$ (elétrica 1)

- Nesta analogia, para construirmos os circuitos mecânicos e elétricos equivalentes nos concentramos nas massas (indutâncias) e seus “circuitos” e verificamos as molas (capacitâncias) e amortecedores (resistências) compatibilizando os deslocamentos e velocidades (correntes) das conexões.

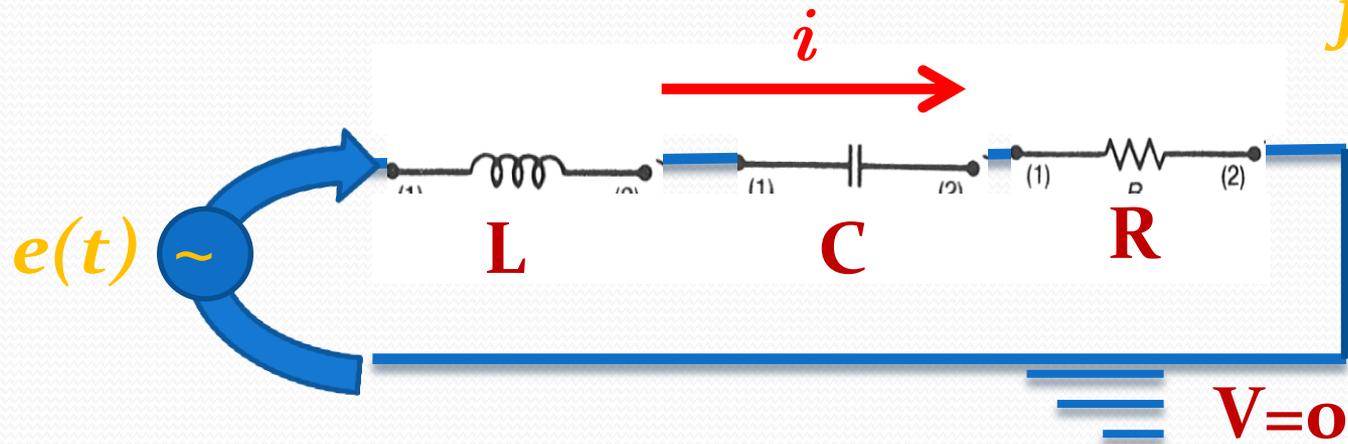
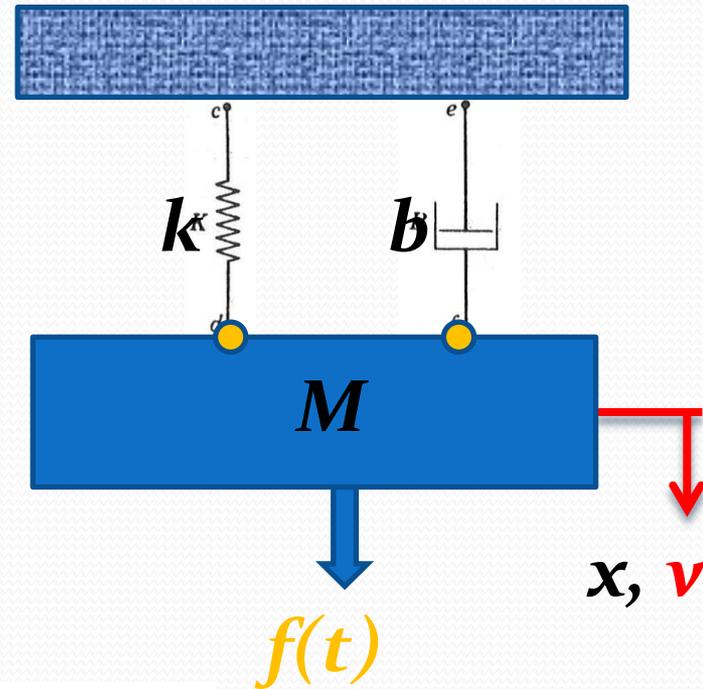
Mesmas velocidades \rightarrow mesmas correntes.

- Elementos mecânicos em paralelo produzem elementos elétricos equivalentes em série.



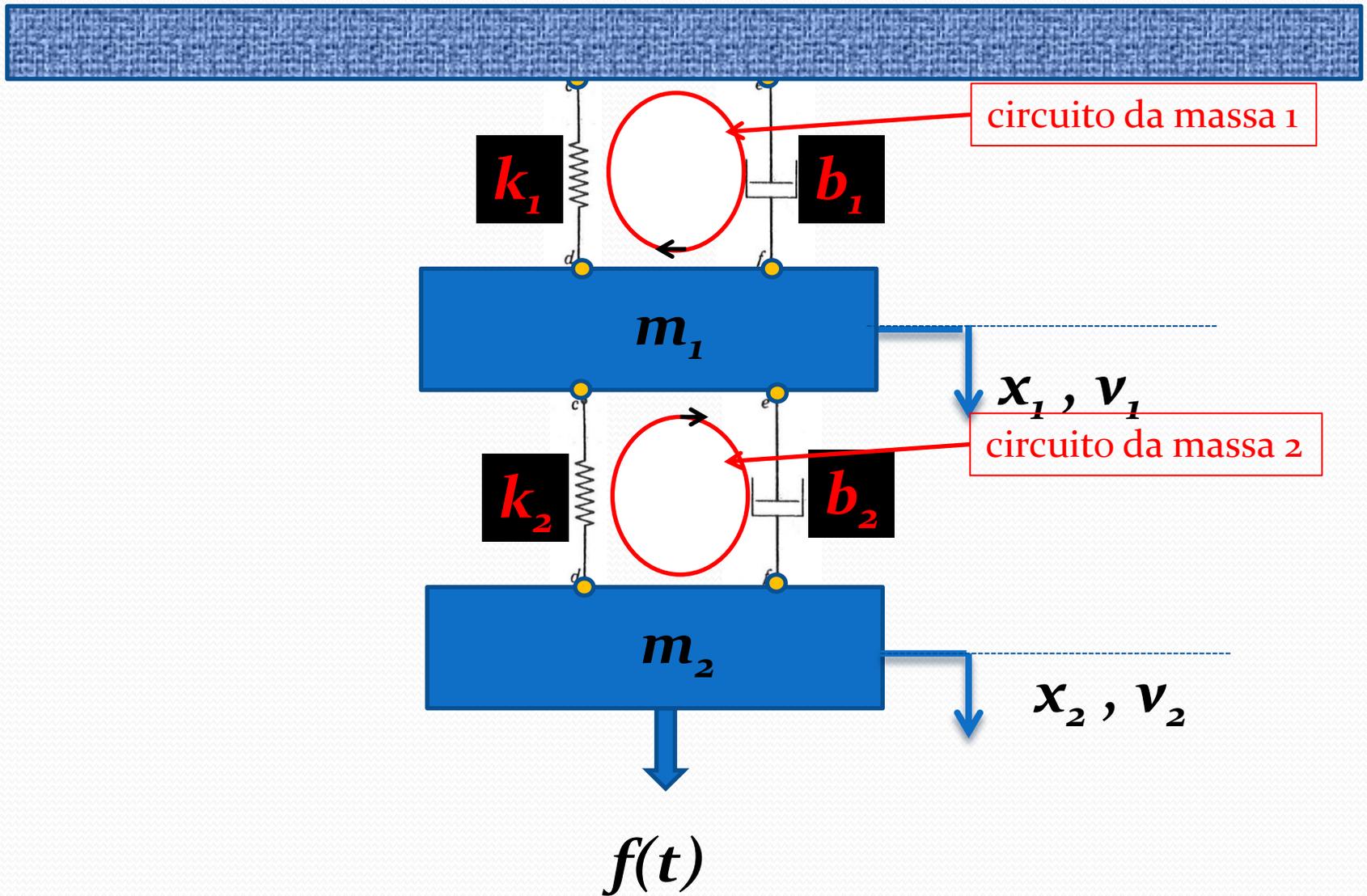
$$m \dot{v} + b v + k \int v dt = f(t) \quad (1)$$

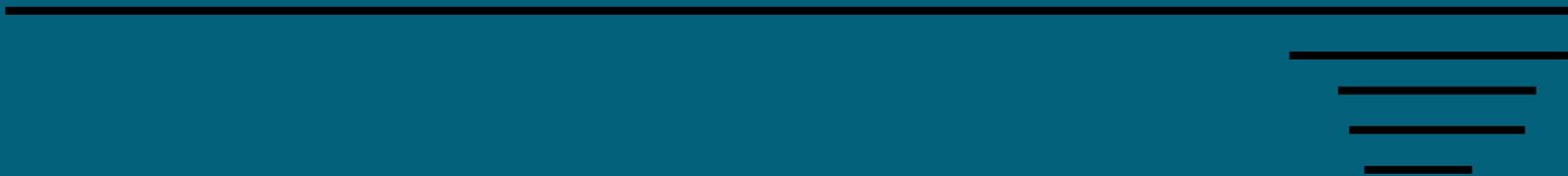
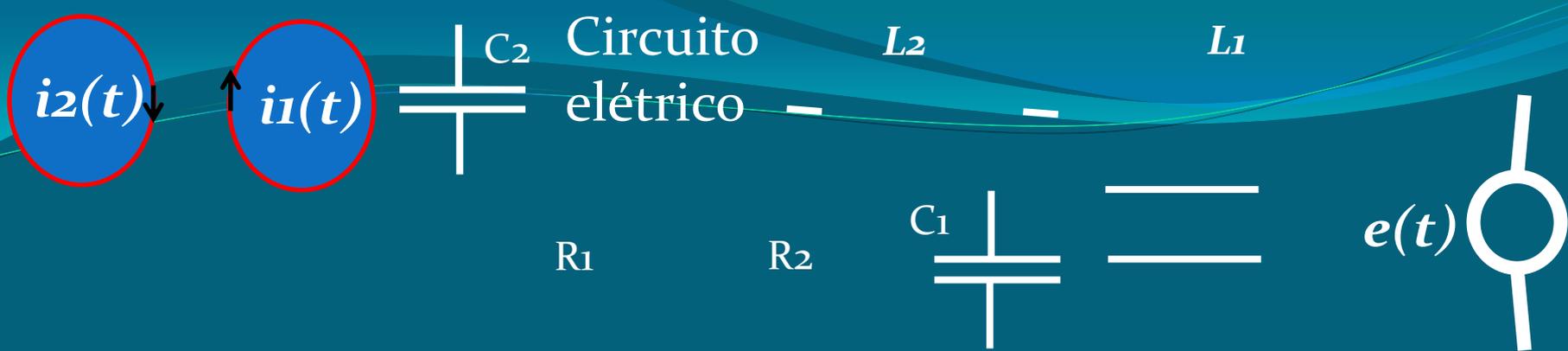
$$m \ddot{x} + b \dot{x} + kx = f(t) \quad (2)$$



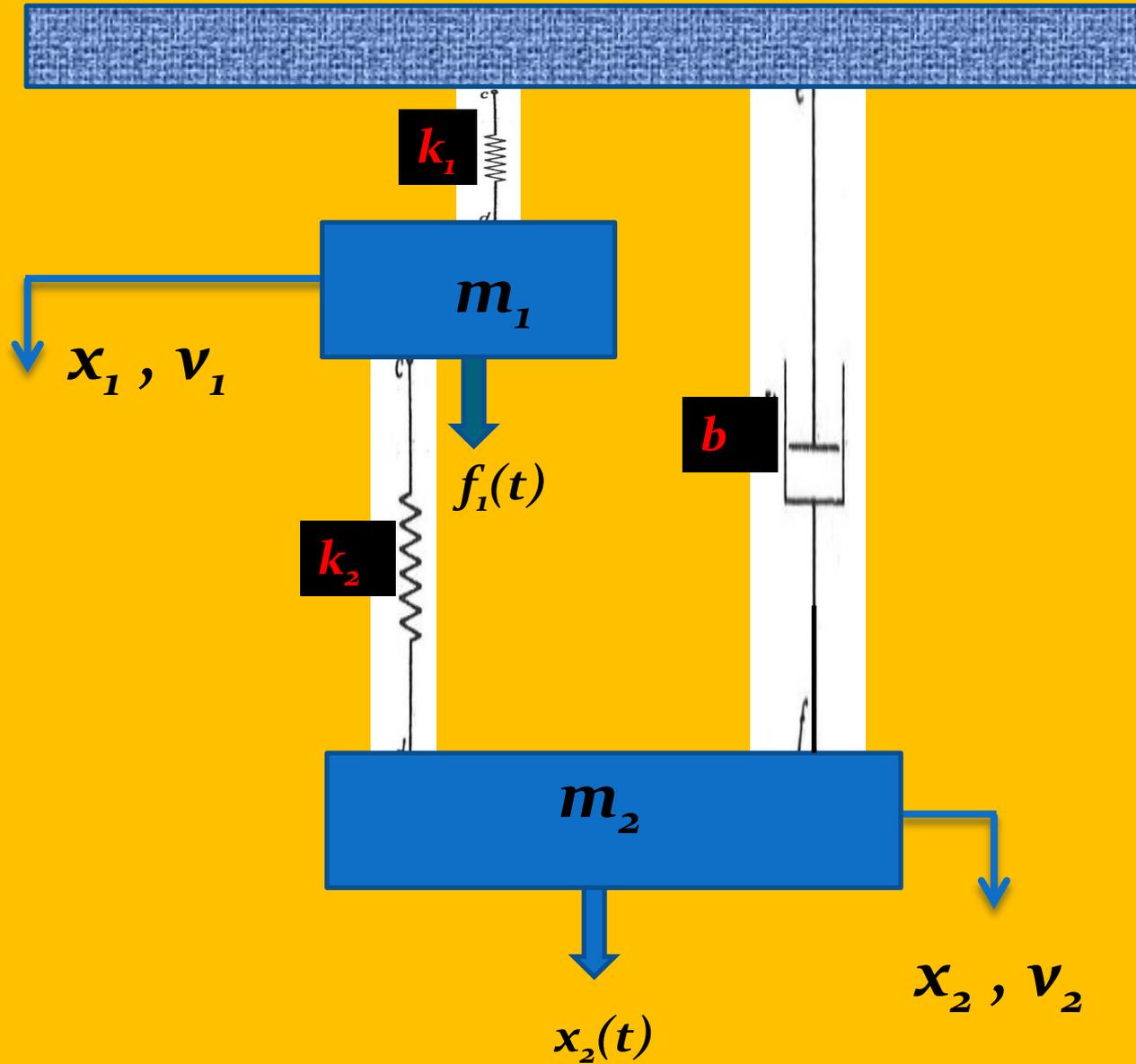
$$V_L + V_C + V_R = e(t)$$

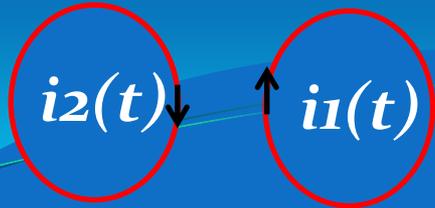
Ex. 1





Ex. 2

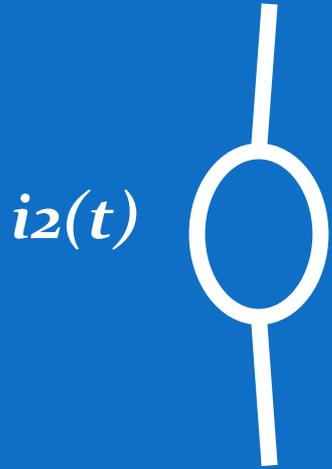
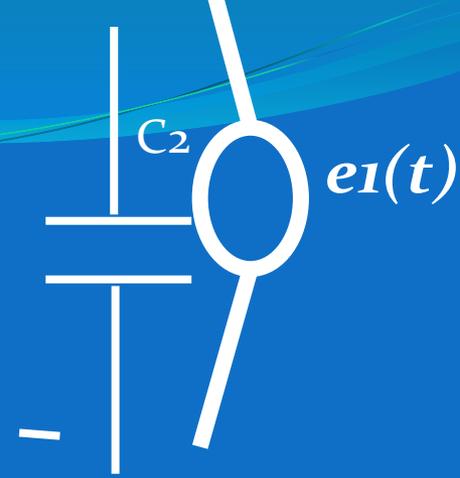




Circuito
elétrico



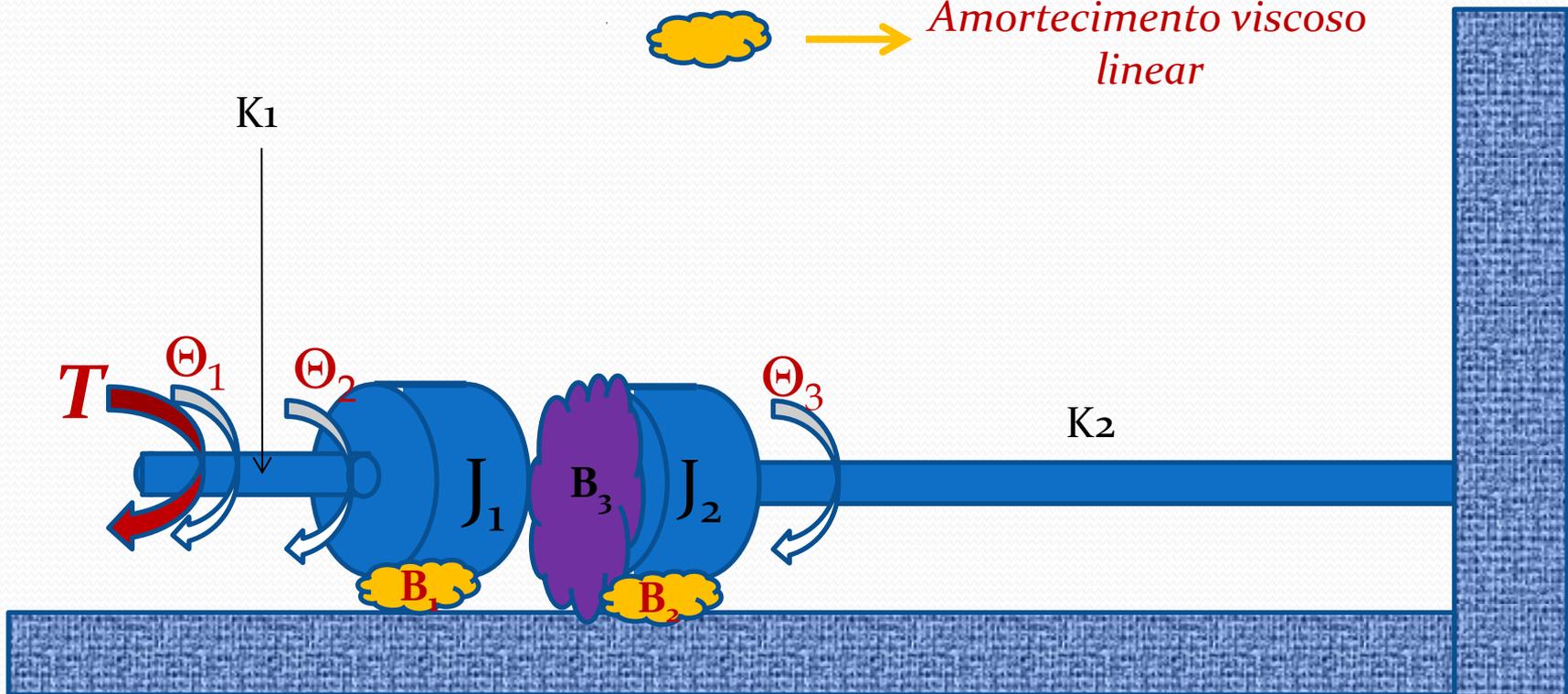
L_2

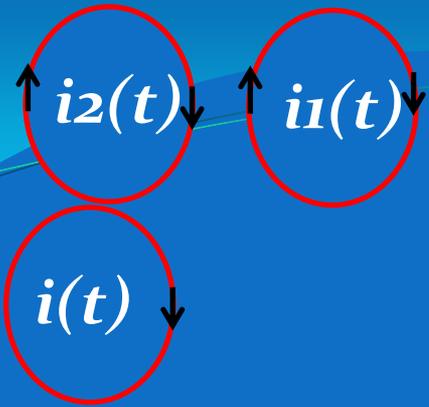


Ex.3

Modelo físico de um sistema rotativo

 \rightarrow Amortecimento viscoso linear





Circuito
elétrico

L_2

L_1

R_1

R_2

