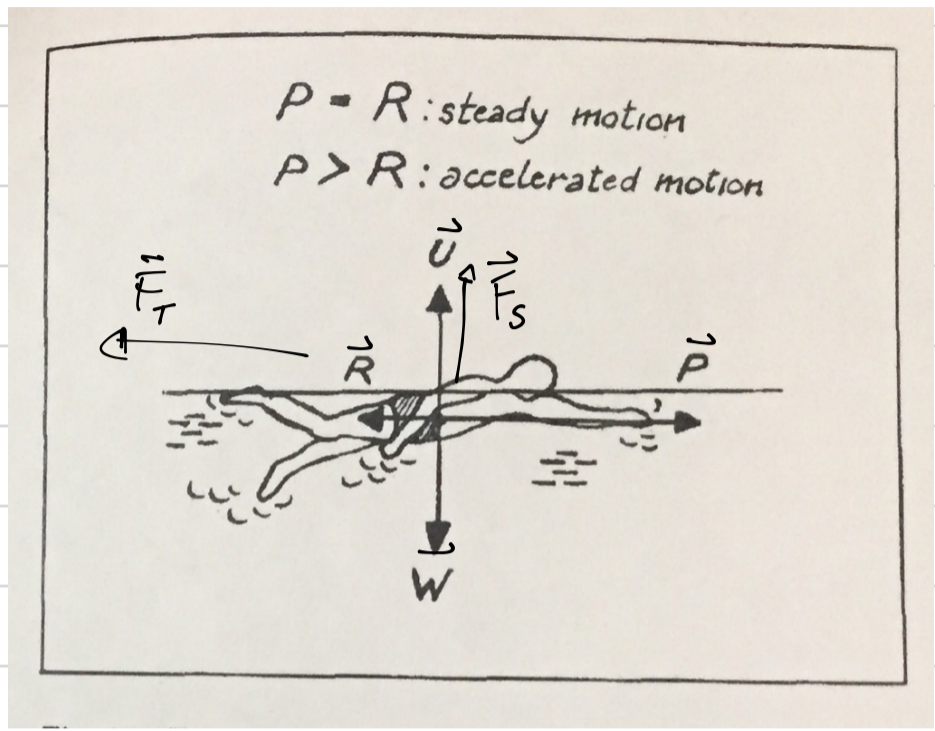


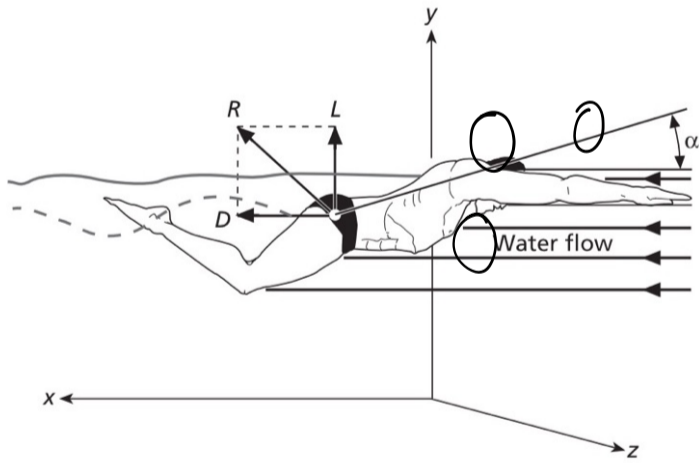
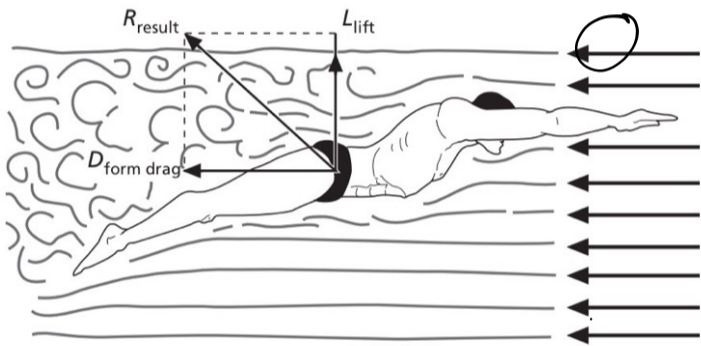
# Natação



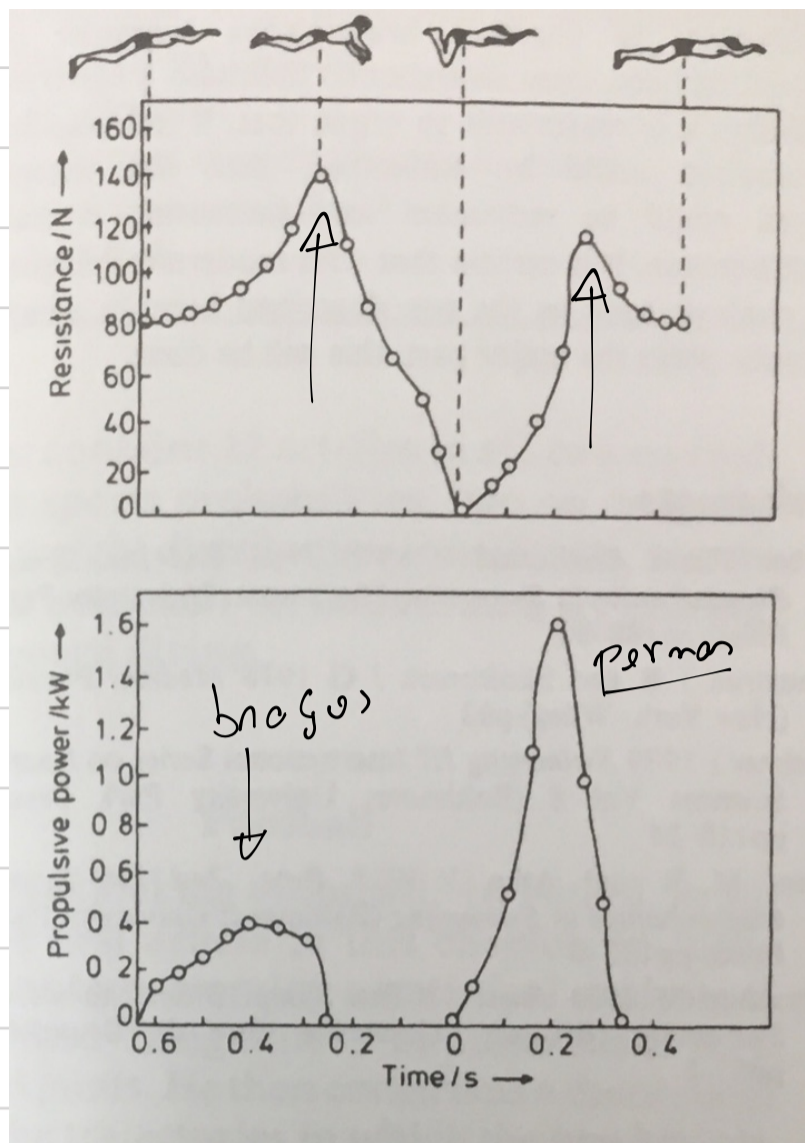
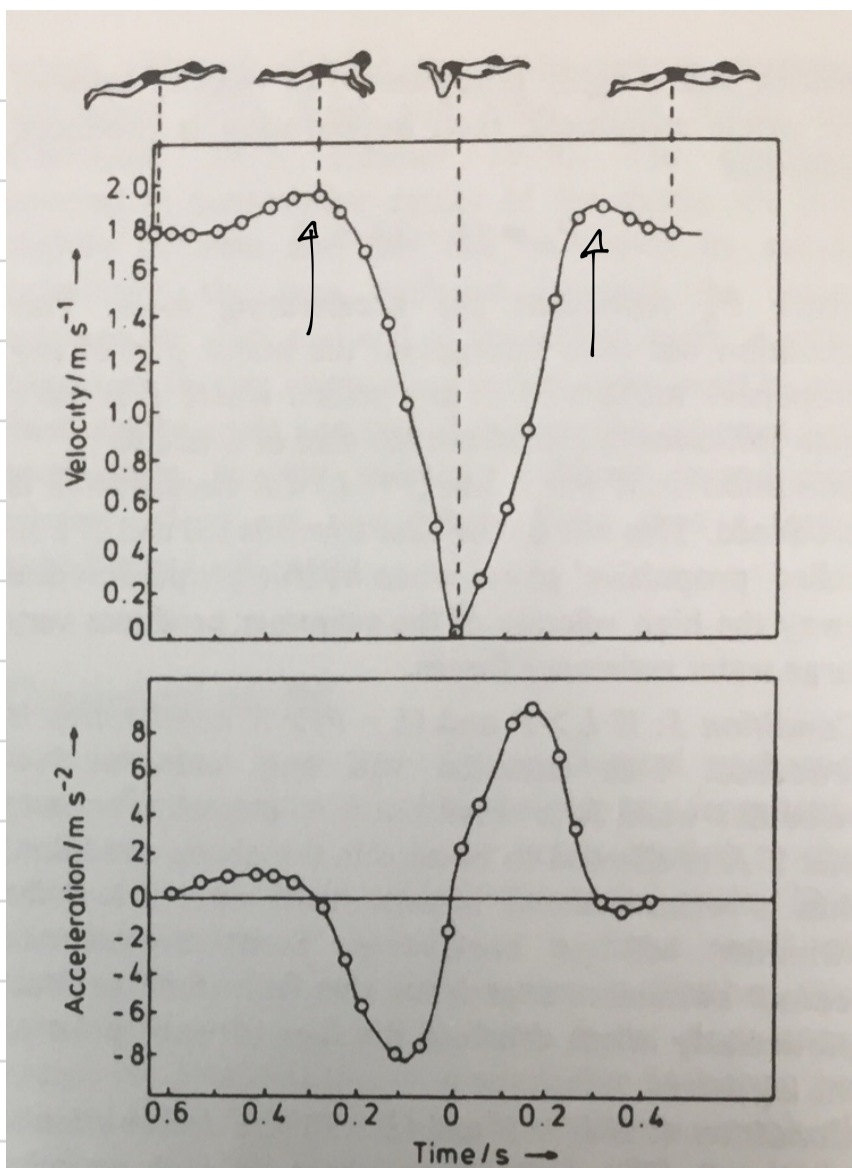
$\vec{P}$  = Propulsão  
 $\vec{W}$  = Peso do nadador  
 $\vec{R}$  = Força resistiva  
 $\vec{U}$  = Empuxo  
 $\vec{F}_s$  = Força de sustentação  
 $\vec{F}_T$  = Força resistiva devido ao turbilhão



(a)



(b)



## Fator de Flutuabilidade (B)

[Ref: The Mechanics of Swimming and Diving  
autor R. L. Poye]

$$B = \frac{|E|}{|P|}$$

$$E = \text{empuxo}$$

$$P = \text{peso}$$

$$E = m_{H_2O} \cdot g$$

$$f_{H_2O} = \frac{m_{H_2O}}{V_{H_2O}}$$

$$E = f_{H_2O} \cdot V_{H_2O} \cdot g$$

$$P = m_c \cdot g$$

$V_{H_2O}$  = Volume de água deslocado pelo corpo mergulhado

$m_c$  = massa do corpo

$$f_c = \frac{m_c}{V_c}$$

$$B = \frac{E}{P} = \frac{\rho_{H_2O} V_{H_2O} g}{\rho_c V_c g}$$

Se o corpo estiver totalmente mergulhado na água  $V_{H_2O} = V_c$

ainda  $\rho_{H_2O} = 1 \text{ g/cm}^3$

$$B = \frac{1}{\rho_c}$$

$$\rho_{\text{corpo}} \approx 1,10 \text{ g/cm}^3 \quad (\text{atleta}) - \text{pouca gordura}$$

$$\approx 0,95 \text{ g/cm}^3 \quad (\text{comum})$$

Corpo = carne + gordura + osso + água + gases

↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
$1,1 \text{ g/cm}^3$	$0,9 \text{ g/cm}^3$	$1,2 \text{ g/cm}^3$	$1 \text{ g/cm}^3$	$1 \text{ kg/m}^3$ $10^{-3} \text{ g/cm}^3$

cultura maratonista  $\Rightarrow$  não tem gordura

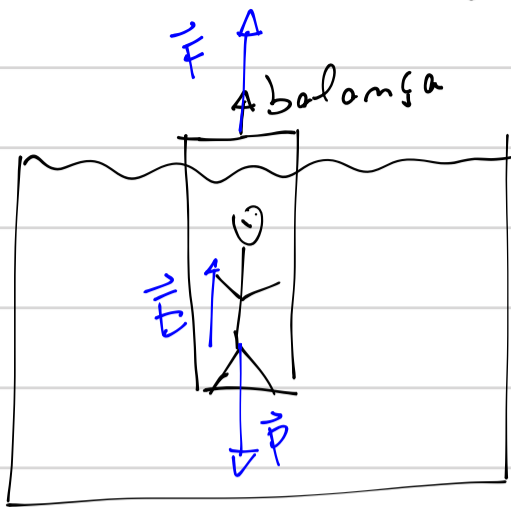
Métodos para calcular a densidade do corpo humano

1º método:  $\rho_c = \frac{m_c}{V_c}$

$\rightarrow$  peso numa balança

$\rightarrow$  tanque de água graduado

2º método: utilizar uma balança de mola (dinamômetro)



$\vec{F}$  = Registro de balança

$$\sum \text{forças} = 0$$

$$\vec{F} + \vec{E} + \vec{P} = 0$$

$$F + E - P = 0$$

↳ mensurável  
↳ mensurável

Combinando:  $f_c = ?$

$$E = P - F$$

$$f_{H_2O} V_c g = m_c g - F$$

$$f_c = \frac{m_c}{V_c}$$

$$f_{H_2O} \left( \frac{m_c}{f_c} \right) g = m_c g - F$$

$$f_c = \frac{f_{H_2O} \cdot m_c \cdot g}{m_c g - F}$$

$F \Rightarrow$  mensurável  
 $m_c \Rightarrow$  mensurável

$$f_{H_2O} = 1 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$g = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

a) Se  $F = 0$   
 $B = 1$

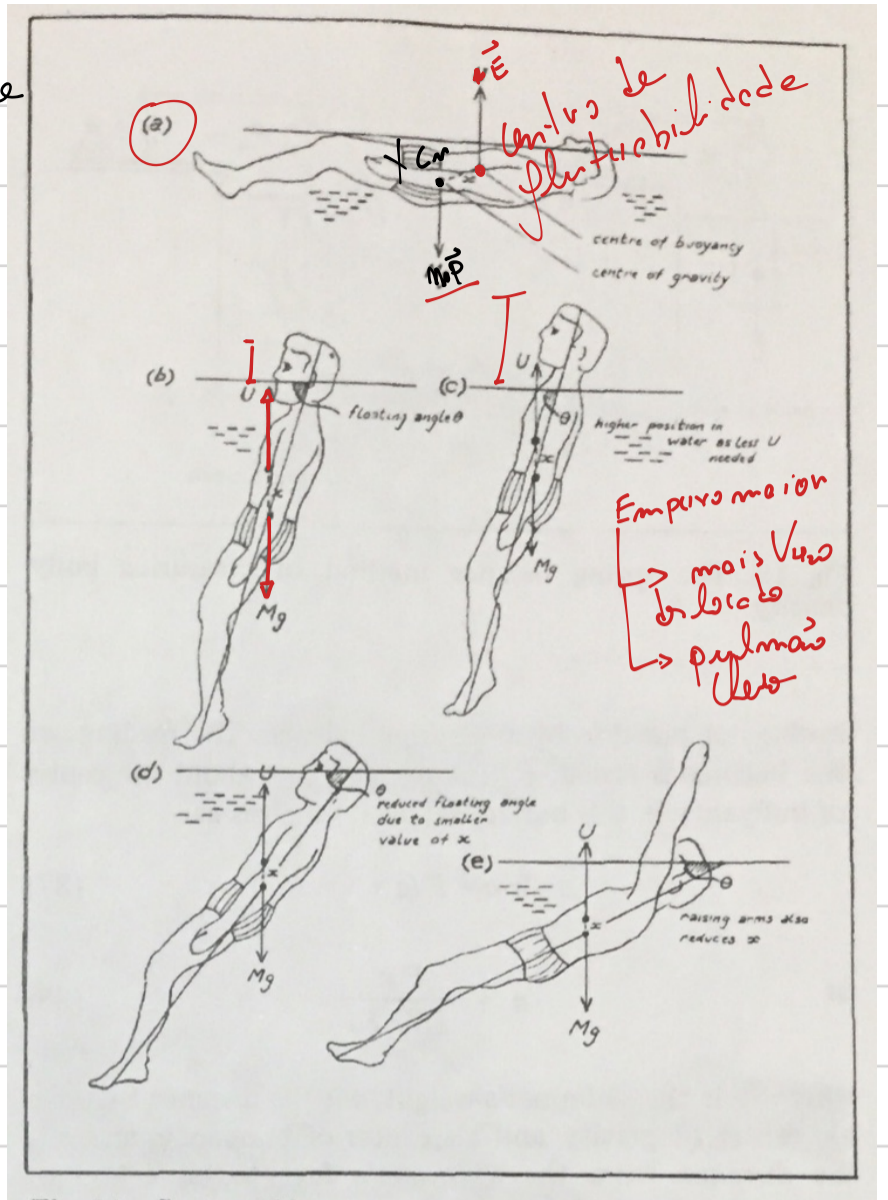
$$B = \frac{E}{P} = \frac{P - F}{P} = 1 - \frac{F}{P}$$

b) Se  $F > 0$  afundar  
 $B < 1$

c) Se  $F < 0$  flutuar  
 $B > 1$

# Centro de flutuabilidade

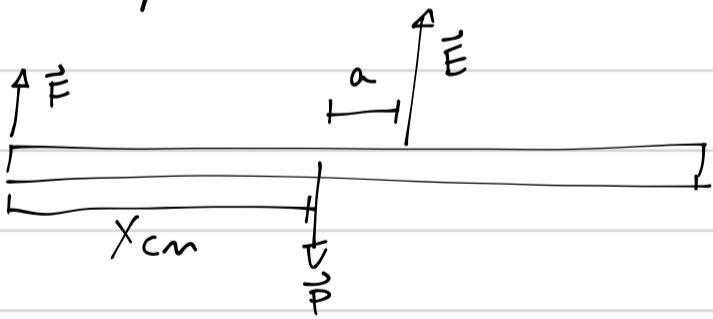
é o ponto de aplicação o vetor empuxo (E) que está relacionado com a distribuição de volume de água deslocada



## Cálculo do centro de Flutuabilidade

$$\sum \text{forças} = 0$$

$$\sum \text{torques} = 0$$



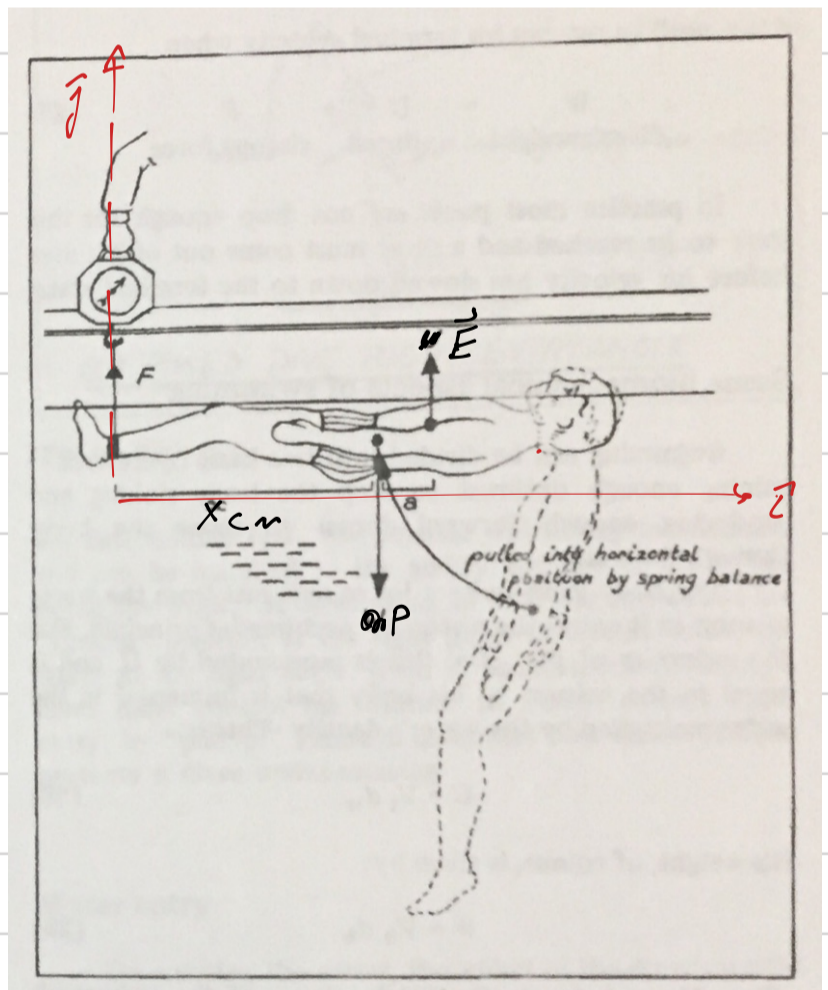
$$F + E - P = 0$$

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

$$0 \cdot (F) + X_{cm}(-P) + (X_{cm} + a)E = 0$$

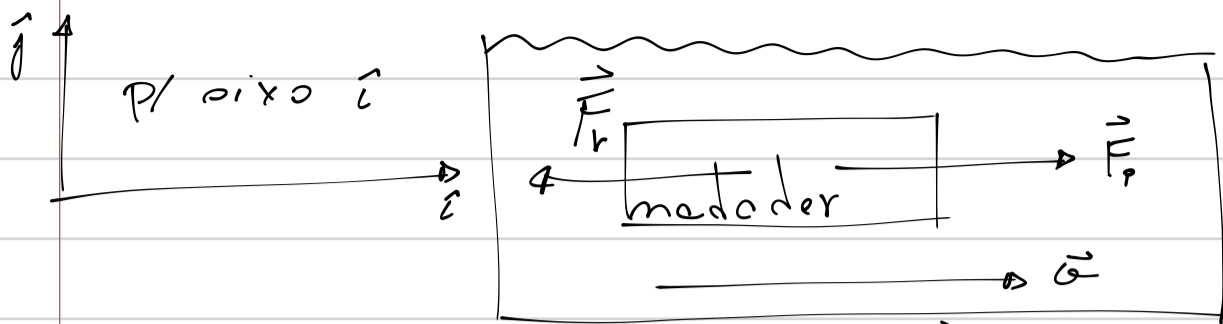
$$-PX_{cm} + EX_{cm} + Ea = 0$$

$$Ea = (P - E)X_{cm}$$



$$a = \left( \frac{P - E}{E} \right) X_{cm}$$

# Cálculo da Velocidade do medidor



$$F_p - F_r = m \cdot a \quad \vec{F}_r = -\frac{1}{2} C_D A \rho v^2 \vec{i}$$

pt massas aproximadas

$C_D =$  Coeficiente de arraste  $= 1$

$A =$  Seção da área transversal

$\rho =$  da água  $\rho = 1 \text{ g/cm}^3$

$v =$  velocidade

$$F_r = \frac{1}{2} A v^2$$

quando parar de gira  $F_p$ , temos  $F_p = 0$

$$-F_r = m \frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2} A v^2$$

$$\int_{v_i}^v \frac{dv}{v^2} = -\frac{A}{2m} \int_0^t dt$$

$v_i =$  velocidade inicial  
↳ constante inicial

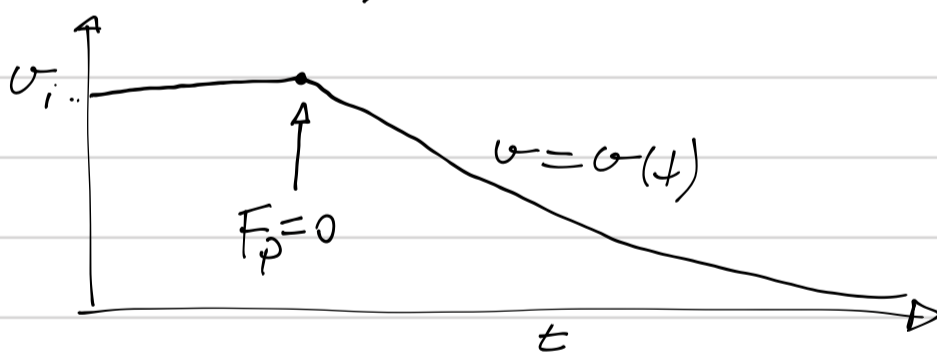
$$-\frac{1}{v} \Big|_{v_i}^v = -\frac{A}{2m} t \Big|_0^t$$

$$-\frac{1}{v} - \left(-\frac{1}{v_i}\right) = -\frac{A}{2m} t$$

$$\frac{1}{v_i} - \frac{1}{v} = \frac{A}{2m} t$$

$$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{v_i} + \frac{A}{2m} t$$

$$v = v(t)$$



$$\frac{1}{v_i} \left(1 - \frac{v_i}{v}\right) = \frac{A}{2m} t \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(1 - \frac{v_i}{v}\right) = \frac{A v_i}{2m} t$$

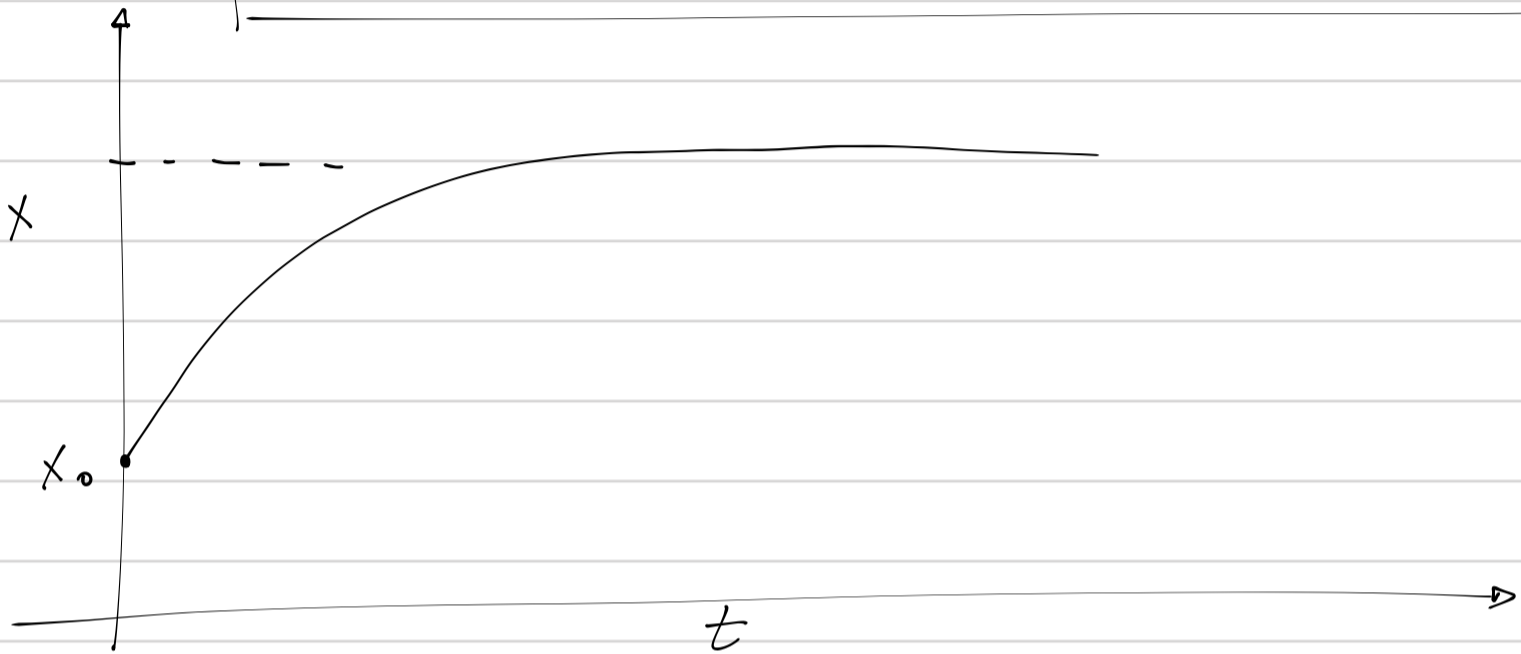
$$\frac{v_i}{v} = 1 + \frac{A v_i}{2m} t$$

$$v = \frac{v_i}{1 + \frac{A v_i}{2m} t}$$

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

$$x = x(t)$$

$$x(t) = x_0 + \frac{2m}{A} \ln \left[ 1 + \frac{Av_i}{2m} t \right]$$



—  $x$  —  $x$  —  $x$  —