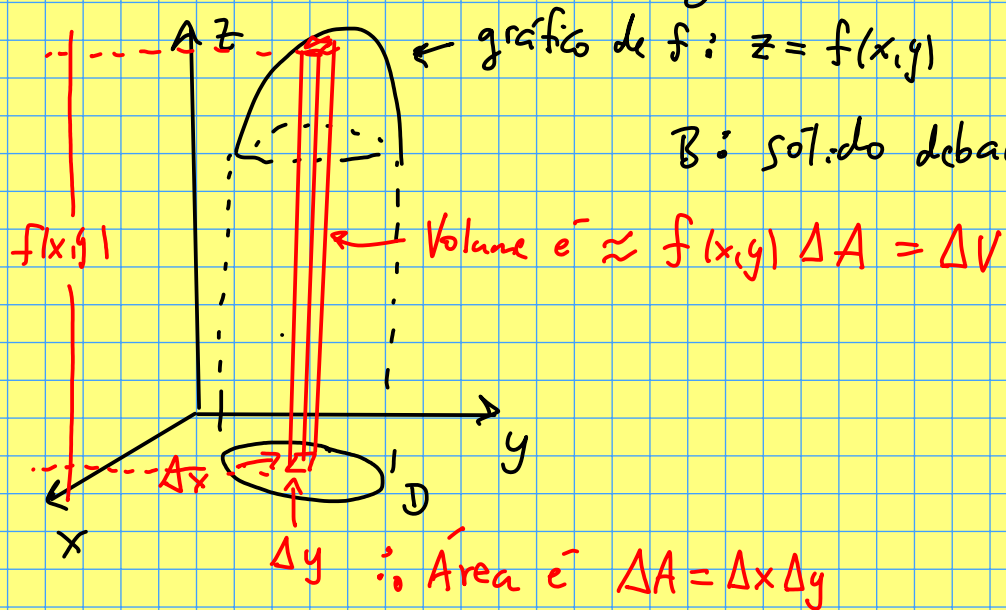


APLICAÇÕES À FÍSICA

23/08/21

1. $f: \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x,y) \geq 0 \quad \forall (x,y) \in \Omega$

$D \subset \Omega$ domínio de integração



$$\text{Vol}(B) \approx \sum \Delta V$$

Passando ao limite: $\text{Vol}(B) = \iint_D dV = \iint_D f(x,y) dA$

dA : elemento de área

dV : elemento de volume

Nota histórica:

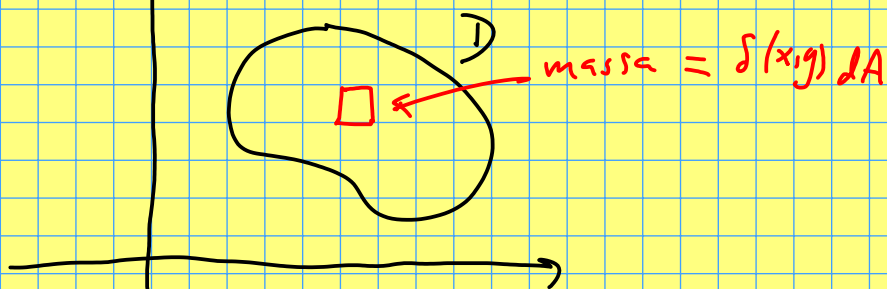
∫ símbolo da integral é um "S" estilizado.

O nome original é "summa integral".

(summa integralis)

2. MASSA (de uma placa infinitesimalmente fina)

A placa é modelada por $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$.



$$\text{Área}(D) = \iint_D dA$$

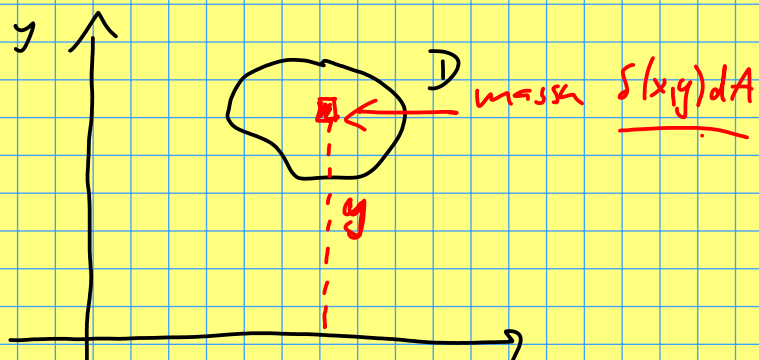
Seja $\delta: D \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$ a função densidade de área

$$\text{Massa}(D) = \iint_D \delta(x,y) dA$$

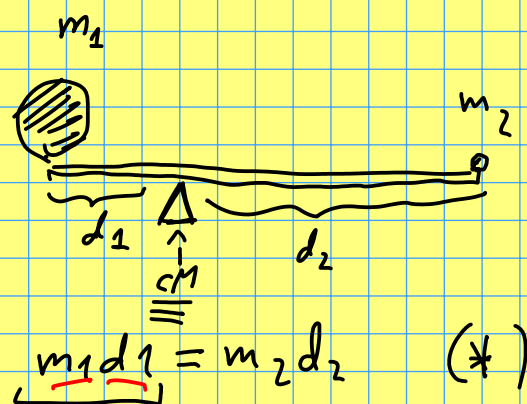
Por exemplo, se δ é constante, $\delta(x,y) = k$, $\forall (x,y) \in D$ (placa homogênea), então

$$\text{Massa}(D) = \iint_D k \cdot dA = k \iint_D dA = k \cdot \text{Área}(D)$$

3. MOMENTO (LINEAR)^D



$$M_x = \iint_D y \delta(x,y) dA$$



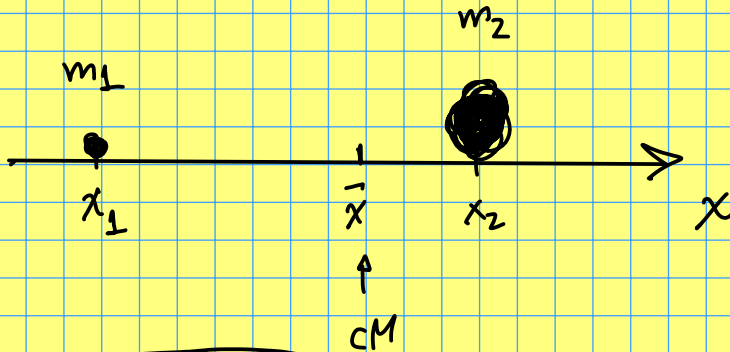
$$\underline{m_1 d_1} = m_2 d_2 \quad (*)$$

↑
momento total
da placa em
relação ao eixo x

$$M_y = \iint x \delta(x,y) dA$$

↑
momento rel
eixo y

4. CENTRO DE MASSA



$$\bar{x} = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$d_1 = \bar{x} - x_1 = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2 - (m_1 + m_2) x_1}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{m_2 (x_2 - x_1)}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$d_2 = x_2 - \bar{x} = \frac{(m_1 + m_2) x_2 - m_1 x_1 - m_2 x_2}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{m_1 (x_2 - x_1)}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 d_1 = \frac{m_1 m_2 (x_2 - x_1)}{m_1 + m_2} = m_2 d_2 \checkmark (*)$$

Outra maneira:

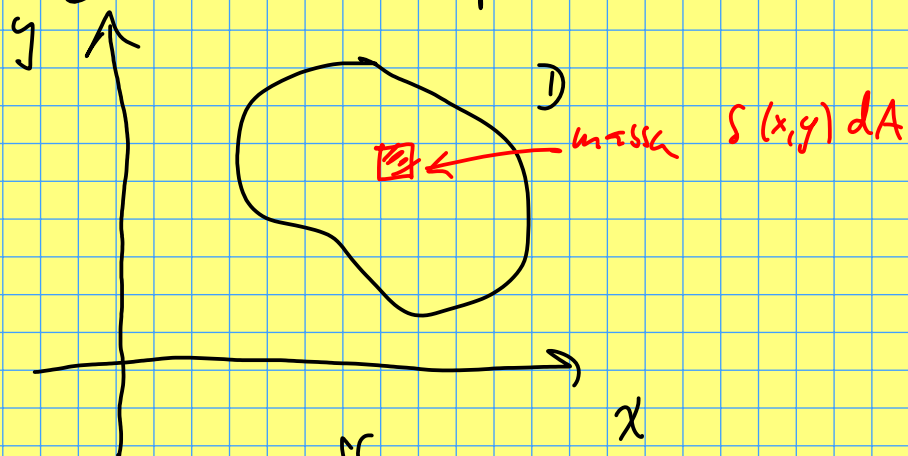
Momento em relação a $\bar{x}$:

$$m_2 (x_2 - \bar{x}) + m_1 (x_1 - \bar{x}) = m_2 d_2 + m_1 (-d_1) = 0$$

$$m_2 x_2 - m_2 \bar{x} + m_1 x_1 - m_1 \bar{x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

Caso de uma placa $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$:



$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iint_D x \delta(x,y) dA}{\iint_D \delta(x,y) dA}$$

$$= \frac{M_y}{M}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\iint_D y \delta(x,y) dA}{\iint_D \delta(x,y) dA}$$

$$= \frac{M_x}{M}$$

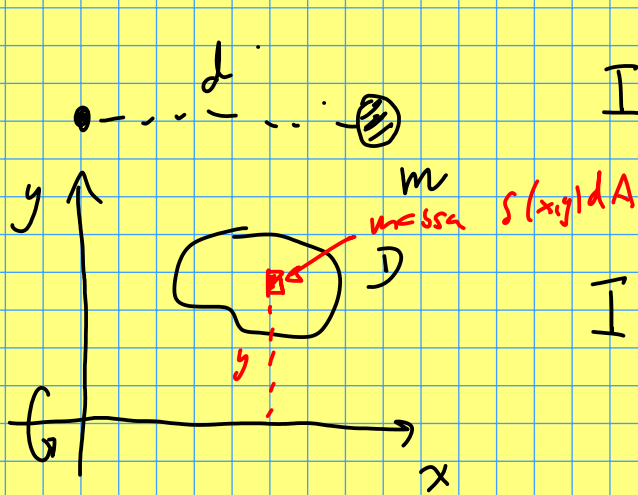
$$\rightarrow M_y = M \cdot \bar{x}$$

$$\rightarrow M_x = M \cdot \bar{y}$$

$(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$: centro de massa de D

$M = \text{Massa}(D)$

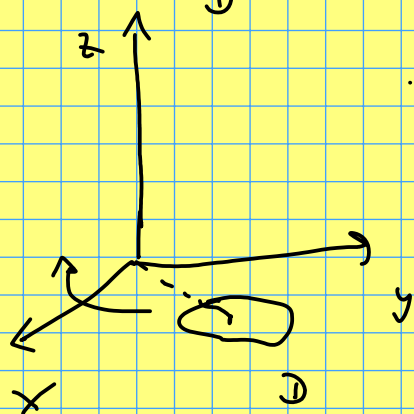
5. MOMENTO DE INÉRCIA



$$I = m d^2$$

$$I_x = \iint_D y^2 \delta(x,y) dA$$

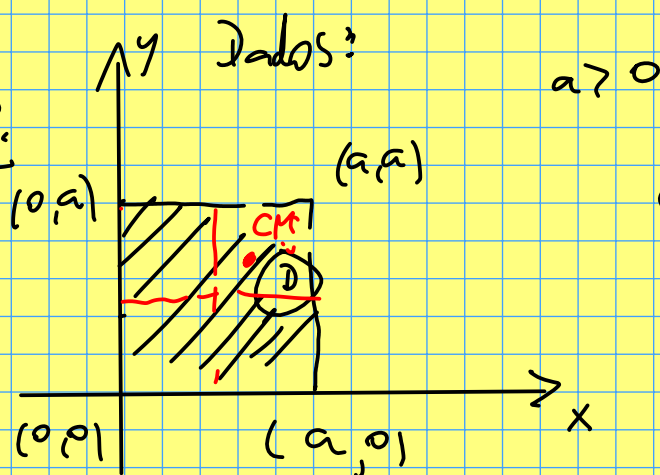
$$\bar{I}_y = \iint_D x^2 \delta(x,y) dA$$



$$\bar{I}_z = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) \delta(x,y) dA = \bar{I}_x + \bar{I}_y$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

Exemplo:



$$\delta(x,y) = x \cdot y$$

Calcular $A, M, (\bar{x}, \bar{y}), \bar{I}_x, \bar{I}_y, \bar{I}_z$.

$$A = a^2$$

$$M = \iint_D \delta dA = \iint_D xy dA = \int_0^a \int_0^a xy dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^a \left[\frac{x^2}{2} y \right]_{x=0}^{x=a} dy = \int_0^a \frac{a^2}{2} y dy$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \left. \frac{y^2}{2} \right|_0^a = \frac{a^4}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_y &= \iint_D x \delta dA = \iint_D x^2 y dA = \int_0^a \int_0^a \underbrace{x^2 y}_{dy} dx \\
 &= \int_0^a x^2 \left(\int_0^a y dy \right) dx = \left(\int_0^a y dy \right) \left(\int_0^a x^2 dx \right) \\
 &= \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \frac{a^3}{3} = \frac{a^5}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{a^5/6}{a^4/4} = \frac{2}{3}a$$

D e δ são invariantes por troca de x e y

Por simetria, $\bar{y} = \frac{2}{3}a$

$$I_x = \iint_D y^2 \delta dA = \iint_D x y^3 dA$$

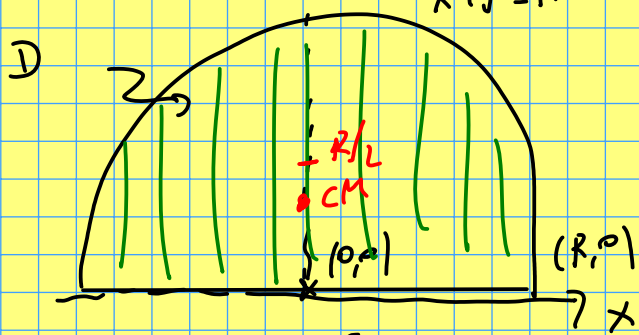
$$= \left(\int_0^a x dx \right) \left(\int_0^a y^3 dy \right) = \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \frac{a^4}{4} = \frac{a^6}{8}$$

$$\bar{I}_x = \frac{a^4}{4} \cdot \frac{a^2}{2} = M \frac{a^2}{2}$$

Por simetria, $\bar{I}_y = M \frac{a^2}{2}$

$$\bar{I}_z = M a^2 //$$

Exemplo Consideremos um semi-disco homogêneo de raio R .



Calculemos seu centro de massa.

Resolução $\delta(x,y) = k$

Por simetria, $\bar{x} = 0$.

$$\bar{y} = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{\iint_D y \delta dA}{\iint_D \delta dA} = \frac{k \iint_D y dA}{k \iint_D dA} = \frac{\iint_D y dA}{\text{Área}(D)}$$

$$\text{Área}(D) = \frac{1}{2} \pi R^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D y dA &= \int_{-R}^R \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} y dy dx \\ D: \quad -R \leq x \leq R \\ \quad 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{R^2-x^2} \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{aligned} &= 2 \int_{-R}^R \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} y dy dx \\ &= \int_{-R}^R [y^2]_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} dx \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$= \int_{-R}^R (R^2 - x^2) dx = R^2 x - \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_{-R}^R = R^3 - \frac{R^3}{3} = \frac{2R^3}{3}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{2R^3/3}{\pi R^2/2} = \frac{4}{3\pi} R //$$

$$\frac{4}{3\pi} < \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 8 < 3\pi \checkmark$$