

SISTEMAS DE MUITAS PARTÍCULAS

(V)

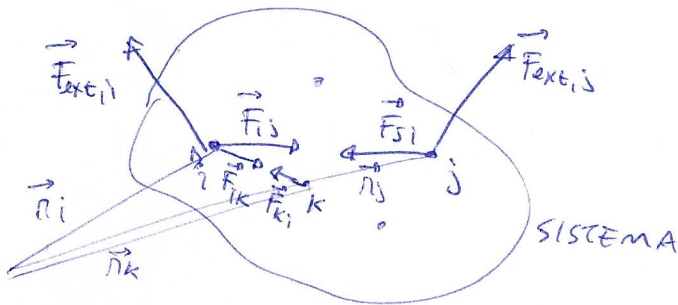
① MOMENTO DE 1 PARTÍCULA

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a} = m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(m\vec{v}) = \frac{d}{dt}\vec{p}$$

$$\vec{p} \equiv \text{MOMENTO LINEAR} = m\vec{v} \rightarrow \text{VETOR}$$

$$\vec{F} = \text{VARIACÃO TEMPORAL DO MOMENTO (P/ 1 PARTÍCULA)}$$

② VÁRIAS PARTÍCULAS



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{F}_{ij} &= -\vec{F}_{ji} \quad (\text{NEWTON - ROTAÇÃO}) \\ \vec{F}_{ik} &= -\vec{F}_{ki}\end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{F}_{R,i} = \frac{d\vec{p}_i}{dt}, \quad \vec{p}_i = m_i \vec{v}_i$$

$$\text{mas } \vec{F}_{R,i} = \vec{F}_{ext,i} + \underbrace{\text{FORÇAS INTERNAS}}_{\sum_{k \neq i} \vec{F}_{ik}}$$

SOMAR TODAS AS FORÇAS

$$\vec{F}_{ext,1} + \dots + \vec{F}_{ext,N} + (\text{FORÇAS INTERNAS})_1 + \dots + (\text{FORÇAS INTERNAS})_N = \vec{F}_{TOTAL}$$

$$\text{MAS } \sum \text{FORÇAS INTERNAS} = 0 \quad (3^{\circ} \text{ LEI DE NEWTON})$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{F}_{TOTAL} = \sum \text{FORÇAS EXTERNAS} = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{F}_{ext,i} = \vec{F}_{ext}}$$

MAS PODEMOS REESCREVER A FORÇA TOTAL COMO

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{F}_{\text{total}} &= \vec{F}_{\text{ext},1} + \left(\sum \text{FORÇAS INTERNAS}\right)_1 + \dots + \vec{F}_{\text{ext},N} + \left(\sum \text{FORÇAS INT}\right)_N \\ &= \vec{F}_{R,1} + \vec{F}_{R,2} + \dots + \vec{F}_{R,N} \\ &= \frac{d\vec{p}_1}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{p}_2}{dt} + \dots + \frac{d\vec{p}_N}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2 + \dots + \vec{p}_N)\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{F}_{\text{total}} = \frac{d}{dt} \vec{p}_{\text{total}}}$$

LOGO

$$\boxed{\vec{F}_{\text{ext}} = \frac{d\vec{p}_{\text{tot}}}{dt}}$$

(3) CONSERVAÇÃO DO MOMENTO LINEAR

$$\text{SE } \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{p}_{\text{tot}}}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\vec{p}_{\text{tot}} = \text{cte}}$$

EX 1:

$$\begin{aligned}v_1 &= 4 \text{ m/s} \\ m_1 &= 1 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}v_2 &= 2 \text{ m/s} \\ m_2 &= 5\end{aligned}$$

COLIDE
E GRUDA

$$v' = ?$$

COMO NÃO HÁ FORÇAS EXTERNAS $\Rightarrow$

$$\vec{p}_{\text{ANTES}} = \vec{p}_{\text{DEPOIS}}$$

$$\vec{p}_{\text{ANTES}} = (m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2) \hat{x} = 34 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s} \hat{x}$$

$$\vec{p}_{\text{DEPOIS}} = (m_1 + m_2) v' \hat{x} = 6 \text{ kg} \cdot v' \hat{x}$$

$$\boxed{v' = \frac{17}{3} \text{ m/s}}$$

$$E_{\text{ANTES}} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 = 18 \text{ J}$$

$$E_{\text{DEPOIS}} = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v'^2 = 3 \times \left(\frac{17}{3}\right)^2 = 16.33 \text{ J}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\text{ANTES}} \neq E_{\text{DEPOIS}}$$

EX 2:

$$\begin{aligned}v_1 &= 4 \text{ m/s} \\ m_1 &= 1 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}v_2 &= -2 \text{ m/s} \\ m_2 &= 3 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

COLIDE
E GRUDA

$$v' = ?$$

$$\rightarrow v' = -1 \text{ m/s}$$

$$E_A = 18 \text{ J}$$

$$E_{\text{DEPOIS}} = 3 \text{ J}$$

4) MOMENTO TOTAL E CENTRO DE MASSA

$$\vec{P}_{\text{tot}} = m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + m_N \vec{v}_N$$

CASO ESPECIAL: se $\vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_2 = \vec{v}_3 = \dots = \vec{v}_N = \vec{v}$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{P}_{\text{tot}} = (m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_N) \vec{v} = M_{\text{tot}} \vec{v}$$

= MOMENTO DE 1 ÚNICA PARTÍCULA
DE MASSA M_{tot} COM
VELOCIDADE $\vec{v}$

PERGUNTA: Q^{do} $\vec{v}_1 \neq \vec{v}_2 \neq \vec{v}_3 = \dots$, existe essa "PARTÍCULA"
DE REPRESENTA O $\vec{P}_{\text{tot}}$?

RESPOSTA: SIM $\rightarrow \vec{P}_{\text{tot}} = m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + m_N \vec{v}_N = M_{\text{tot}} \vec{v}_{\text{cm}}$

ESSA "PARTÍCULA" É REPRESENTADA PELO CENTRO DE MASSA

$\Rightarrow$ A VELOCIDADE DO CENTRO DE MASSA É

$$\vec{v}_{\text{cm}} = \frac{m_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + m_N \vec{v}_N}{m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_N} = \frac{\sum_i m_i \vec{v}_i}{M_{\text{tot}}}$$

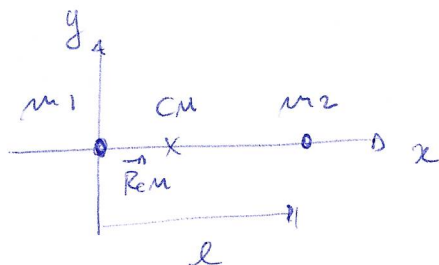
$$M_{\text{tot}} \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \vec{v}_i \rightarrow \vec{P}_{\text{cm}} = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{p}_i = \vec{P}_{\text{tot}}$$

É A POSIÇÃO DO CENTRO DE MASSA?

$$M_{\text{tot}} \frac{d\vec{R}_{\text{cm}}}{dt} = \sum_i m_i \frac{d\vec{v}_i}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (M_{\text{tot}} \vec{R}_{\text{cm}}) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_i m_i \vec{r}_i \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow M_{\text{tot}} \vec{R}_{\text{cm}} = \sum_i m_i \vec{r}_i$$

EXEMPLO :



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$$M_{\text{tot}} \vec{R}_{\text{cm}} = m_1 \vec{r}_1 + m_2 \vec{r}_2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (m_1 + m_2) x_{\text{cm}} = m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2 \\ (m_1 + m_2) y_{\text{cm}} = m_1 y_1 + m_2 y_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{r}_1 = (0, 0)$$

$$\vec{r}_2 = (l, 0)$$

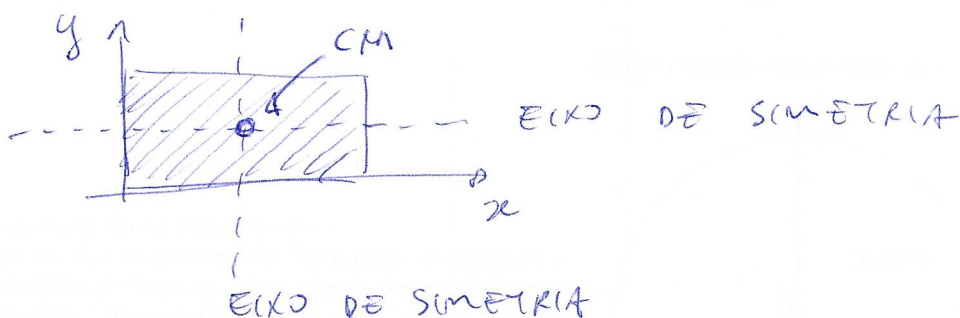
$$\Rightarrow y_{\text{cm}} = 0, \quad x_{\text{cm}} = \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} l$$

$$\vec{R}_{\text{cm}} = \left(\frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} l, 0 \right)$$

- $m_2 \gg m_1 \Rightarrow \vec{R}_{\text{cm}} \approx \vec{r}_2$
- $m_2 \ll m_1 \Rightarrow \vec{R}_{\text{cm}} \approx \vec{r}_1$

SIMETRIAS: O CM ESTÁ SEMPRE EM
SOBRE UM EIXO DE SIMETRIA:

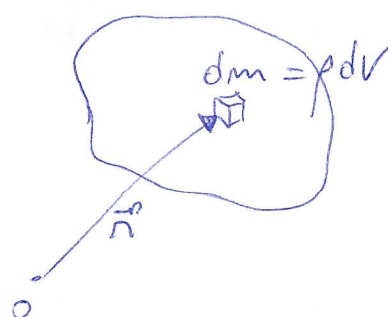
EXEMPLO: ~~QUADRADO~~ ^{RETÂNGULO} HOMOGÊNEO



BÔNUS:

COMO CALCULAR O CENTRO DE MASSA DE MANEIRA GERAL?

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{R}_{\text{cm}} &= \frac{\sum_i m_i \vec{r}_i}{\sum_i m_i} \xrightarrow[m_i \rightarrow 0]{\text{LIMITE}} \frac{\int \vec{r} dm}{\int dm} \\ &= \frac{\int \vec{r} \rho(\vec{r}) dV}{\int \rho(\vec{r}) dV} \end{aligned}$$



⑤ MOVIMENTO DO CENTRO DE MASSA

⑤

$$\vec{F}_{\text{tot}} = \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} = \frac{d\vec{P}_{\text{tot}}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{P}_{\text{cm}}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(M_{\text{tot}} \vec{v}_{\text{cm}})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} = M_{\text{tot}} \frac{d\vec{v}_{\text{cm}}}{dt}, \quad \text{se } M_{\text{tot}} \text{ DO SISTEMA NÃO MUDAR}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{F}_{\text{ext}} = M_{\text{tot}} \vec{a}_{\text{cm}}}$$

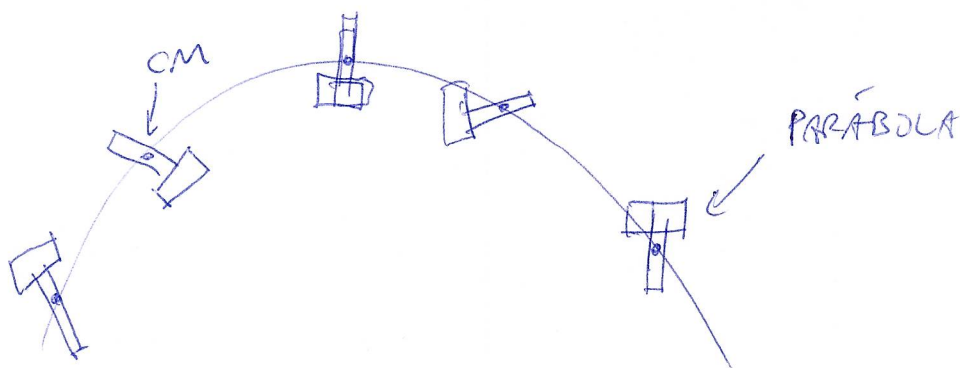
1 - se $\vec{F}_{\text{ext}} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{P}_{\text{cm}} = \text{cte} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} = \text{cte}$

NÃO SE PODE MUDAR O MOMENTO DO CM DO SISTEMA POR FORÇAS INTERNAS!!!

- BARÃO DE MUNCHAUSSEN É UMA EXCESSÃO

DEBATO $\rightarrow$ EXPLICAR O BALANÇO

2 - se $\vec{F}_{\text{ext}} = \text{cte} \Rightarrow$ CM DESCREVE UM MUV



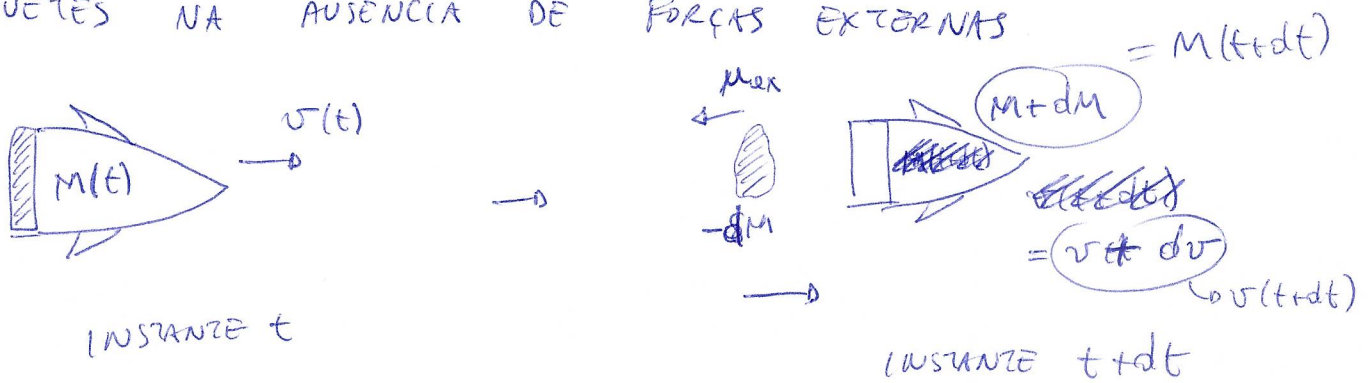
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} &= \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{F}_{\text{ext}, i} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \vec{g} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \right) \vec{g} = M_{\text{tot}} \vec{g} \\ &= M_{\text{tot}} \vec{a}_{\text{cm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{a}_{\text{cm}} = \vec{g}}$$

⑥ SISTEMA DE MASSA VARIÁVEL

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2) FOGUETES NA AUSÊNCIA DE FORÇAS EXTERNAS



$\vec{u}_{ex} \equiv$ VELOCIDADE DE EXAUSTÃO DOS GASES EM RELAÇÃO AO FOGUETE

— NOTE QUE $dm < 0$

INSTANTE t : $\vec{P}_{ANTES} = M \vec{v}$

" " $t+dt$: $\vec{P}_{DEPOIS} = (m+dm)(\vec{v}+d\vec{v}) + (-dm)(\vec{v} + \vec{u}_{ex})$

COMO $\vec{P}_{ANTES} = \vec{P}_{DEPOIS} \Rightarrow M \vec{v} = M \vec{v} + M d\vec{v} + \vec{v} dm - \vec{v} dm - u_{ex} dm$

$\Rightarrow M d\vec{v} = + \vec{u}_{ex} dm$

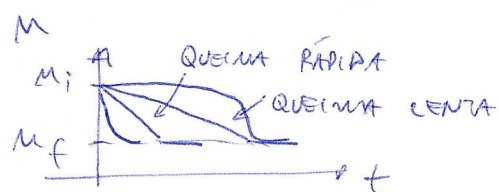
MASSA DO FOGUETE

IMPULSO DO GÁS NO INTERVALO dt

VARIACÃO DO MOMENTO DO FOGUETE ENTRE t e $t+dt$

$\Rightarrow \int_{v_i}^{v_f} dv = -|u_{ex}| \int_{M_i}^{M_f} \frac{dM}{M}$

$\Rightarrow v_f - v_i = -|u_{ex}| \ln\left(\frac{M_f}{M_i}\right)$



$\Rightarrow v_f = v_i + u_{ex} \ln\left(\frac{M_i}{M_f}\right)$

*OBS: INDEPENDENTE DA RAPIDEZ COM QUE O COMBUSTÍVEL É QUEIMADO!!! Δv SÓ DEPENDE DE u_{ex} , M_i e M_f

• OUTRO ASPECTO DE $M d\vec{v} = -u_{ex} dM$

(7)

$$\Rightarrow M \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = -\vec{u}_{ex} \frac{dM}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{M \vec{a} = -\vec{u}_{ex} \frac{dM}{dt}}$$

FORÇA
SOBRE O
FOGUETE

EMPUXO DO FOGUETE

b) FOGUETES NA PRESENÇA DE FORÇAS EXTERNAS

$$P(t+dt) = (M+dm)(\vec{v}+d\vec{v}) + (-dM)(\vec{v}+\vec{u}_{ex})$$

$$P(t) = M \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{F}_{ext}(t) = \frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{P(t+dt) - P(t)}{dt} = \frac{M d\vec{v}}{dt} + \vec{u}_{ex} \frac{dM}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}_{ext} = M \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} + \vec{u}_{ex} \frac{dM}{dt}$$

$$\boxed{M \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = + \vec{u}_{ex} \frac{dM}{dt} + \vec{F}_{ext}}$$

FORÇA
RESULTANTE
SOBRE O
FOGUETE

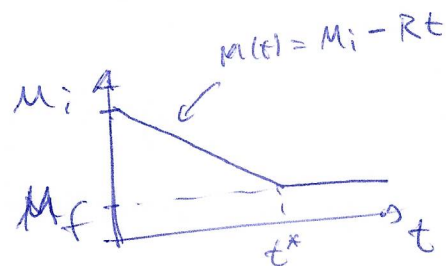
EMPUXO
DO
MOTOR

FORÇA
EXTERNA
SOBRE O
FOGUETE

→ EM UM CAMPO GRAVITACIONAL CONSTANTE

$$\vec{F}_{ext} = M(t) \vec{g}$$

EXEMPLO: FOGUETE NA VERTICAL ONDE $u_{ex} = \text{cte}$



$$t^* = \frac{m_i - m_f}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow (m_i - Rt) \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = +u_{ex} R - (m_i - Rt) \vec{g}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = -\vec{g} + \frac{u_{ex} R}{m_i - Rt} \rightarrow v(t) - v_i = -gt + u_{ex} \ln\left(\frac{m_i}{m_i - Rt}\right)$$

se $t < t^*$

COLISÕES

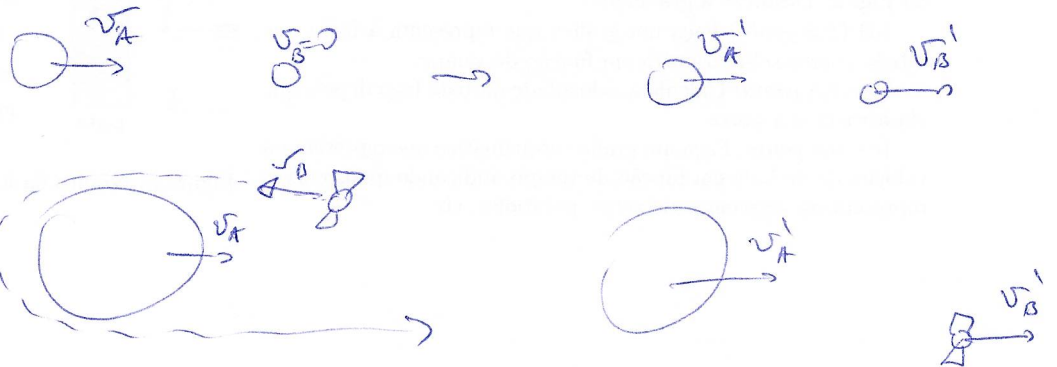
①

① IMPULSO

- CARACTERÍSTICAS

NAS COLISÕES $\rightarrow$ TROCA DE MOMENTO

EX:



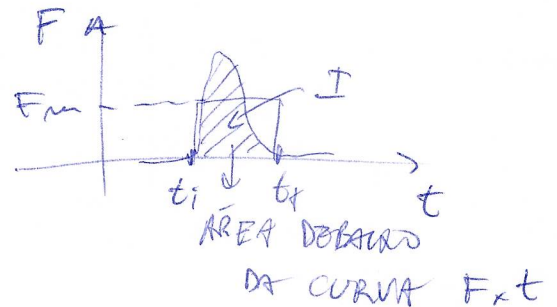
NÃO INTERAÇÃO $\Rightarrow$ NÃO FORÇAS ATUANDO

IMPULSO $\equiv$ VARIAÇÃO DE MOMENTO DEVIDO A UMA FORÇA

$$\vec{I} = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} \vec{F}(t) dt$$

$$\vec{I} = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} \vec{F}(t) dt = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} dt = \vec{p}_f - \vec{p}_i$$

$$\boxed{\vec{I} = \Delta \vec{p}}$$



$$\text{FORÇA MÉDIA} \equiv \frac{\vec{I}}{\Delta t} = \vec{F}_m$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{média}} = \frac{1}{t_f - t_i} \int_{t_i}^{t_f} \vec{F}(t) dt$$

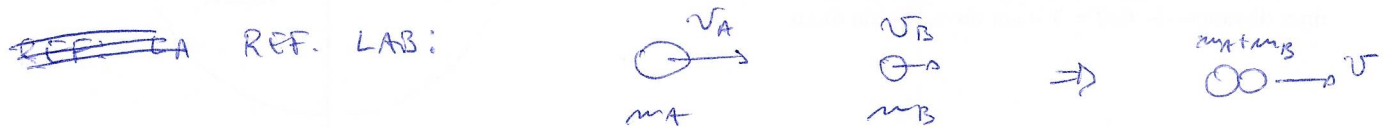
② COLISÕES E ENERGIA

ELÁSTICAS $\equiv$ CONSERVAM ENERGIA CINÉTICA

INELÁSTICAS $\equiv$ NÃO CONSERVAM E_c

- PERFEITAMENTE INELÁSTICAS $\rightarrow$ PERDA DE E_c É MÁXIMA

③ COLISÕES PERFEITAMENTE INELÁSTICAS

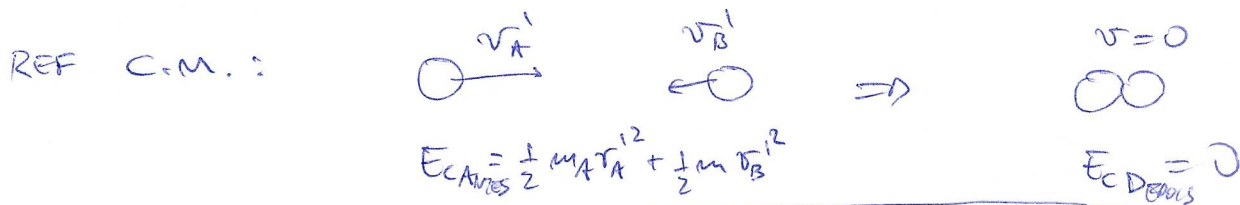


$$P_A = m_A v_A + m_B v_B$$

$$P_D = (m_A + m_B) v$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$v = \frac{m_A v_A + m_B v_B}{m_A + m_B} = \underline{\underline{v_{cm}} !!!}$$

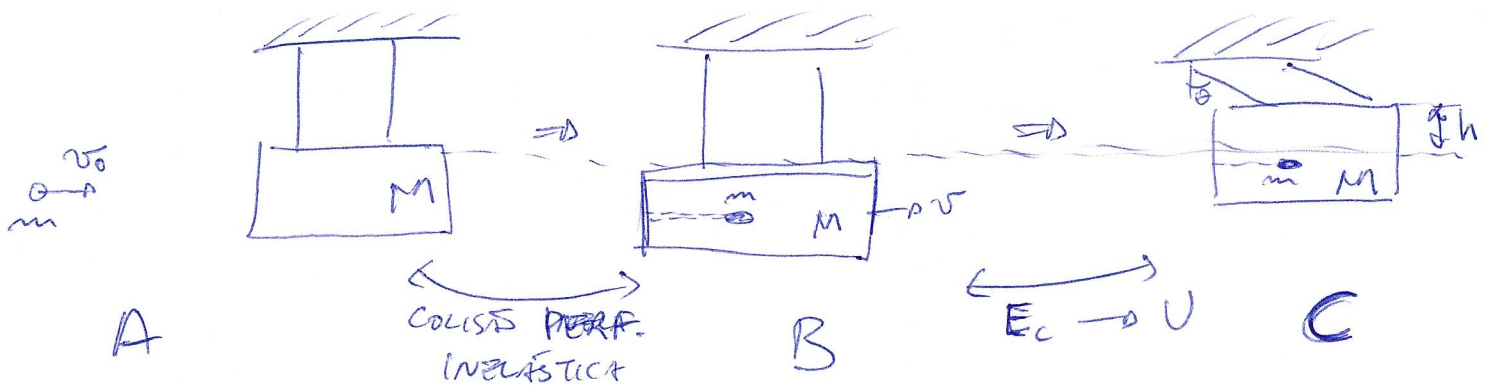


$$E_{c_{antes}} = \frac{1}{2} m_A v_A'^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_B v_B'^2$$

$$E_{c_{depois}} = 0$$

$\rightarrow$ TODA A E_c É PERDIDA

APLICAÇÃO: PÊNDULO BALÍSTICO



$$P_A = m v_0$$

$$P_B = (M + m) v$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{m}{M + m} v_0$$

$$E_{cB} = \frac{1}{2} (M + m) v^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m \left(\frac{m}{M + m} \right) v_0^2$$

$$= E_{cA} \left(\frac{m}{M + m} \right)$$

$$U_c = (M + m) g h$$

$$h = \frac{v^2}{2g} = \frac{1}{2g} \frac{m v_0^2}{M + m} \left(\frac{m}{M + m} \right)$$

4 COLISÕES PERFEITAMENTE ELÁSTICAS (1D)

3



CONS. MOMENTO: $m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 = m_1 v_1' + m_2 v_2'$

CONS. ENERGIA: $\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1'^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2'^2$

CHARACTERÍSTICA: $m_1 (v_1 - v_1') = m_2 (v_2' - v_2)$

$$m_1 (v_1 + v_1')(v_1 - v_1') = m_2 (v_2 + v_2')(v_2' - v_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 + v_1' = v_2 + v_2' \Rightarrow \boxed{v_1 - v_2 = v_2' - v_1'}$$

$\downarrow$ VEL. REL. APROX. $\downarrow$ VEL. REL. AFASTAMENTO

SOLUÇÕES: 1ª SOLUÇÃO: $v_1' = v_1$ e $v_2' = v_2$

NÃO HOUVE COLISÃO

MOTIVO: $v_2 > v_1$ ou NÃO INTERAGIAM

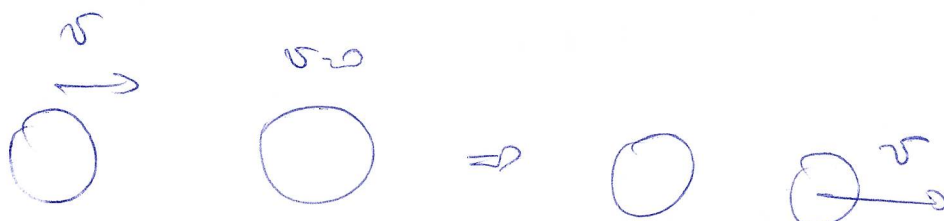
2ª SOLUÇÃO:

$$v_1' = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 + \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_2$$

$$\text{e } v_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 + \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_2$$

CASOS ESPECIAIS

a) $m_1 = m_2 \Rightarrow v_1' = v_2$ e $v_2' = v_1$ (TROCA DE VELOCIDADES)



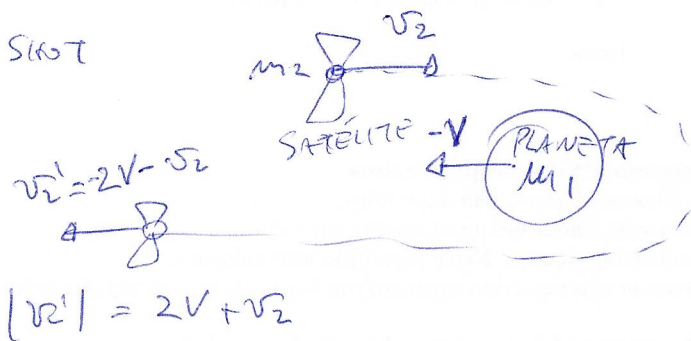
EX: BOLA DE BILHAR
PÊNDULO DE NEWTON

$$b) m_1 \gg m_2 \rightarrow v_1' \approx v_1$$

$$v_2' \approx 2v_1 - v_2$$

(4)

EX: SLING SHOT



PROVA DA SOLUÇÃO:

$$\vec{P}_A = \vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2 = \vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2$$

$$\vec{P}_B = \vec{P}_1' + \vec{P}_2' \rightarrow \vec{P}_1' + \vec{P}_2'$$

$$\vec{P}_1 - \vec{P}_1' = \vec{P}_2' - \vec{P}_2$$

$$E_{CA} = \frac{P_1^2}{2m_1} + \frac{P_2^2}{2m_2}$$

$$E_{CB} = \frac{P_1'^2}{2m_1} + \frac{P_2'^2}{2m_2}$$

$$P_1^2 - P_1'^2 = \left(\frac{m_1}{m_2} \right) (P_2'^2 - P_2^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow (P_1 + P_1')(P_1 - P_1') = \lambda (P_2 + P_2')(P_2' - P_2)$$

$$(P_1 + P_1')(\cancel{P_1 - P_1'}) = \lambda (P_1 - P_1' + 2P_2)(\cancel{P_1 - P_1'})$$

$$P_1 + P_1' = \lambda (-P_1' + P_1 + 2P_2)$$

$$P_1'(1 + \lambda) = -(\lambda - 1)P_1 + 2\lambda P_2 \rightarrow P_1' = \frac{\lambda - 1}{\lambda + 1} P_1 + \frac{2\lambda}{\lambda + 1} P_2$$

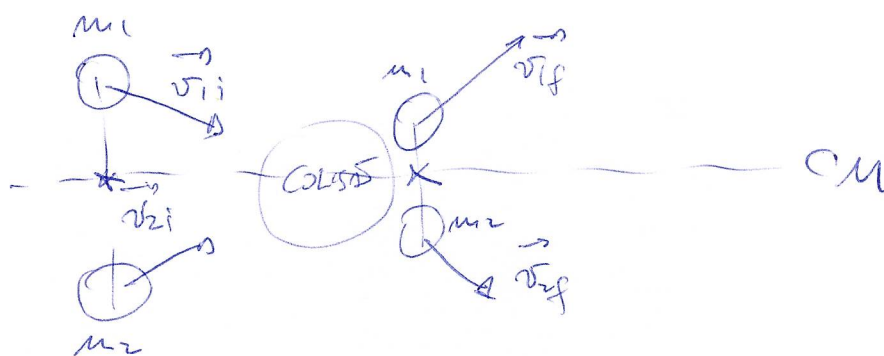
$$m_1 v_1' = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} m_1 v_1 + \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} m_2 v_2$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1' = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 + \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_2$$

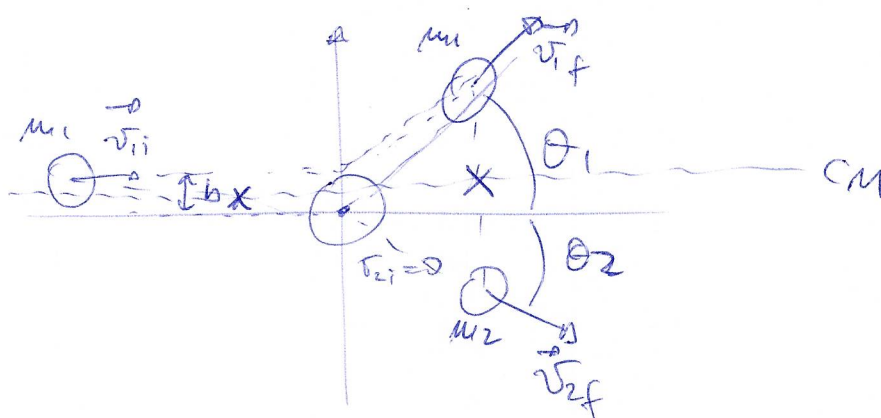
COLISÕES ELÁSTICAS EM 2D

5

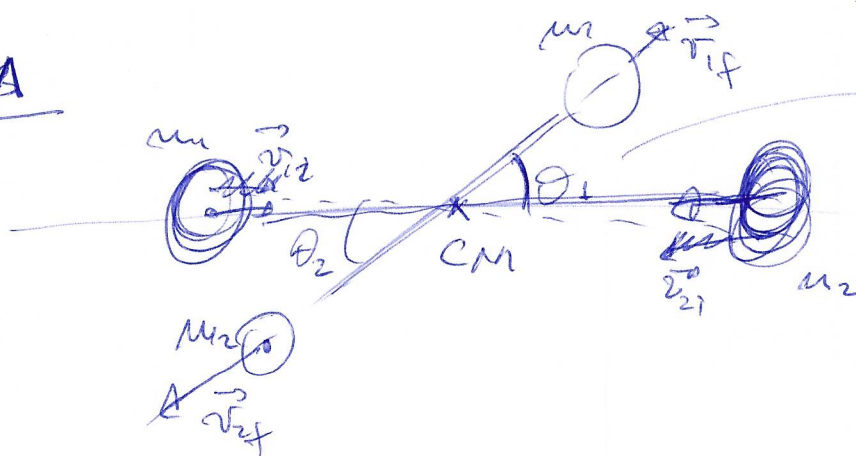
REF. LAB



REF. PART 2:



REF. CM



NOTE
QUE
 $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta$
O CONSERVAM
MOMENTO!!!

REF. CM 2

$$\begin{cases} \vec{p}_{1i} + \vec{p}_{2i} = \vec{p}_{\text{TOTAL}} = \vec{p}_{1f} + \vec{p}_{2f} = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1i}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{2i}^2 = \frac{p_{1i}^2}{2m_1} + \frac{p_{2i}^2}{2m_2} = \bar{E}_{\text{TOTAL}} = \frac{p_{1f}^2}{2m_1} + \frac{p_{2f}^2}{2m_2} \end{cases}$$

INCÓGNITAS : $\vec{p}_{1f}$ e $\vec{p}_{2f} \Rightarrow p_{1fx}, p_{1fy}, p_{2fx}, p_{2fy} : 4 \text{ INCÓGNITAS}$

3 ERS.

$$\begin{cases} p_{1fx} + p_{2fx} = 0 \\ p_{1fy} + p_{2fy} = 0 \\ \frac{p_{1f}^2}{m_1} + \frac{p_{2f}^2}{m_2} = \frac{p_{1i}^2}{m_1} + \frac{p_{2i}^2}{m_2} \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow 1 \text{ INCÓGNITA LIVRE!}$
ÂNGULO θ , POR
EXEMPLO

CARACTERÍSTICA

(6)

$$\vec{P}_{1i} + \vec{P}_{2i} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{P_{1i} = P_{2i} = P}$$

MAGNITUDE

$$\begin{cases} \vec{P}_{1i} = P \hat{x} \\ \vec{P}_{2i} = -P \hat{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{P}_{1f} + \vec{P}_{2f} = 0 \Rightarrow P_{1f} = P_{2f} = P'$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{P}_{1f} = P'(\cos\theta \hat{x} + \sin\theta \hat{y}) \\ \vec{P}_{2f} = P'(-\cos\theta \hat{x} - \sin\theta \hat{y}) \end{cases}$$

CONS. ENERGIA: $\frac{P_{1i}^2}{m_1} + \frac{P_{2i}^2}{m_2} = \frac{P_{1f}^2}{m_1} + \frac{P_{2f}^2}{m_2} \Rightarrow P^2 \left(\frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} \right) = P'^2 \left(\frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} \right)$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{P = P'}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} P_{1i} = P_{1f} = P \\ P_{2i} = P_{2f} = P \end{cases}$$

MAGNITUDE DOS MOMENTOS
NÃO MUDA

$\Rightarrow$ PROBLEMA RESOLVIDO: DADO $\vec{P}_{1i} = P \hat{x}$

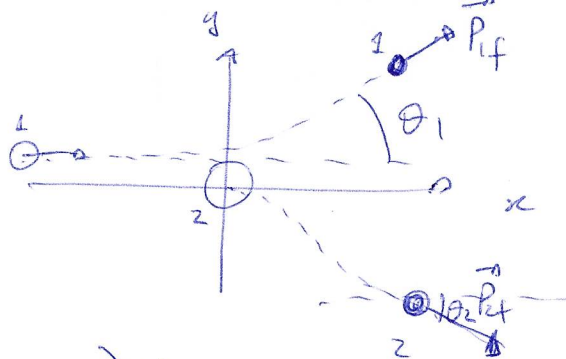
$\Rightarrow$ AUTOMATICAMENTE $P_{2i} = -P \hat{x}$

E CONSEQUENTEMENTE $\begin{cases} P_{1f} = P(\cos\theta \hat{x} + \sin\theta \hat{y}) \\ P_{2f} = -P(\cos\theta \hat{x} + \sin\theta \hat{y}) \end{cases}$

θ É PARÂMETRO LIVRE

SÓ DEPENDE DOS DETALHES
DA FORÇA INTERNA ENTRE
AS PARTÍCULAS

REF. PART 2 :



$$\vec{P}_{\text{total i}} = \vec{P}_{1i} = P_1 \hat{x}$$

$$\vec{P}_{\text{total f}} = \vec{P}_{1f} + \vec{P}_{2f} = (P_{1f} \cos \theta_1 + P_{2f} \cos \theta_2) \hat{x} + (P_{2f} \sin \theta_1 + P_{2f} \sin \theta_2) \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{P}_{\text{total i}} = \vec{P}_{\text{total f}}$$

$$E_{\text{com i}} = E_{\text{com f}} \Rightarrow \left[\frac{P_1^2}{m_1} = \frac{P_{1f}^2}{m_1} + \frac{P_{2f}^2}{m_2} \right]$$

INCÓGNITAS = θ_1, θ_2
 P_{1f}, P_{2f}

$N^\circ \text{ EQS} = 3$

$\Rightarrow$ 1 PARÂMETRO LIVRE

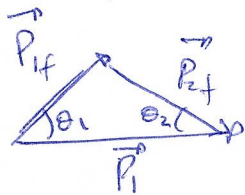
ESCOLHEMOS θ_1

MEDESE NO LAB P_1, θ_1

RESOLVER SISTEMA DE EQS:

$$\vec{P}_{2f} = \vec{P}_1 - \vec{P}_{1f} \Rightarrow \boxed{P_{2f}^2 = P_1^2 - 2 P_1 P_{1f} \cos \theta_1 + P_{1f}^2}$$

LEI DOS COSSENO



$$\text{mas } P_1^2 = P_{1f}^2 + \frac{m_1}{m_2} P_{2f}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1^2 = P_{1f}^2 + \frac{m_1}{m_2} (P_1^2 - 2 P_{1f} P_1 \cos \theta_1 + P_{1f}^2)$$

EQ. DO 2º GRAU P / P_{1f}

~~Equação do 2º grau~~

$$\left(1 + \frac{m_1}{m_2} \right) P_{1f}^2 - \left(2 \frac{m_1}{m_2} P_1 \cos \theta_1 \right) P_{1f} + \left(\frac{m_1}{m_2} - 1 \right) P_1^2 = 0$$

$$P_{1f} = \frac{2 m_1 P_1 \cos \theta_1 \pm \sqrt{4 m_1^2 P_1^2 \cos^2 \theta_1 - 4 (m_1 + m_2) (m_1 - m_2) P_1^2}}{2 (m_1 + m_2)}$$

$$= \left(\frac{m_1 \cos \theta_1 \pm \sqrt{m_2^2 - m_1^2 \sin^2 \theta_1}}{m_1 + m_2} \right) P_1$$

(8)

$$\Rightarrow P_{if} = \left[\frac{\cos \theta_1 \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{m_2}{m_1}\right)^2 - \sin^2 \theta_1}}{1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1}} \right] P_i$$

ACHA-SE P_{2f} $\rightarrow$ ACHA-SE θ_2 : $P_{2f} \sin \theta_2 = P_{1f} \sin \theta_1$

NOTE QUE

① se $m_2 > m_1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{m_2}{m_1}\right)^2 - \sin^2 \theta_1 > 0$ sempre!

$\Rightarrow$ EXISTE $P_{1f} \neq 0$,

INCLUSIVE $\theta_1 = \pi$
(REFLEXO DA PART)

② se $m_2 < m_1$

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{m_2}{m_1}\right)^2 - \sin^2 \theta_{1\max} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \sin \theta_{1\max} = \frac{m_2}{m_1} \rightarrow$

$\theta_{1\max} = \text{ARCSIN}\left(\frac{m_2}{m_1}\right)$
NÃO HÁ RÉFLEXO

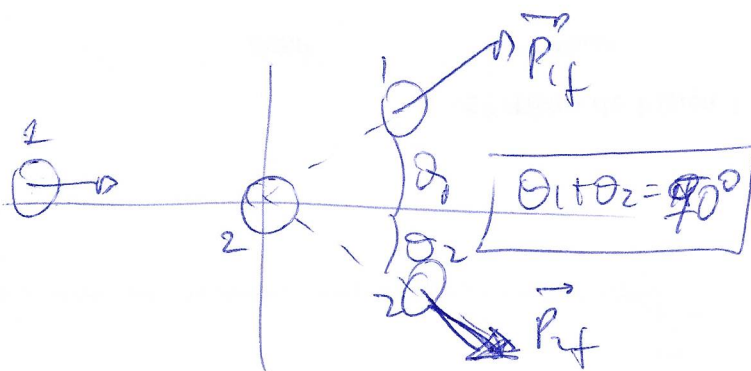
CASO PARTICULAR

$m_1 = m_2 = m \Rightarrow$ NO REF. PART. 2

$\frac{P_i^2}{m_1} = \frac{P_{1f}^2}{m_1} + \frac{P_{2f}^2}{m_2} \Rightarrow \boxed{P_i^2 = P_{1f}^2 + P_{2f}^2}$

PIFAGORAS

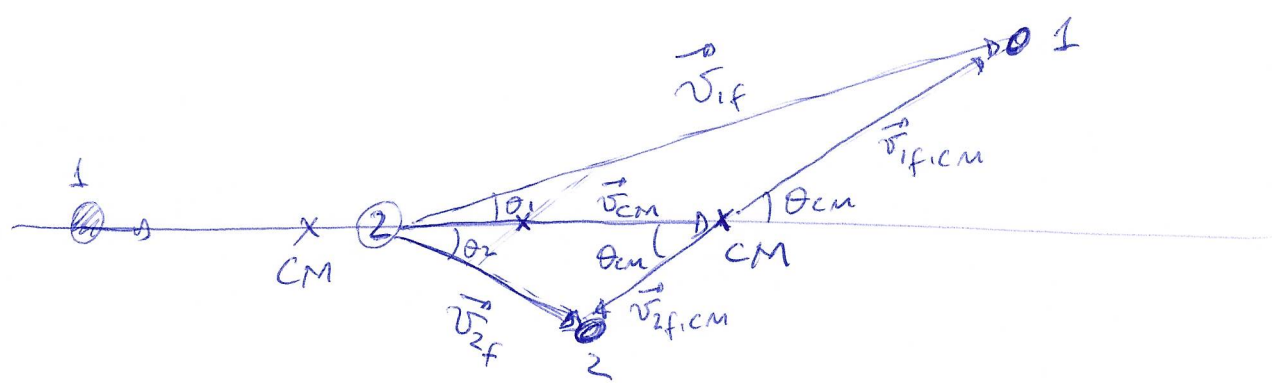
como $\vec{P}_i = \vec{P}_{1f} + \vec{P}_{2f}$



$\Rightarrow \boxed{\theta_1 + \theta_2 = \pi/2}$

CONEXÃO ENTRE REF CM e REF. PART 2

(9)



REF. PART. 2: INPUT: $\vec{v}_{1i}$, m_1 , m_2

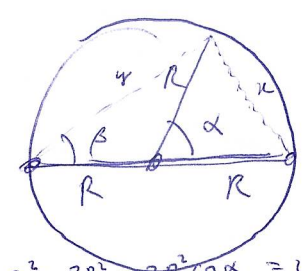
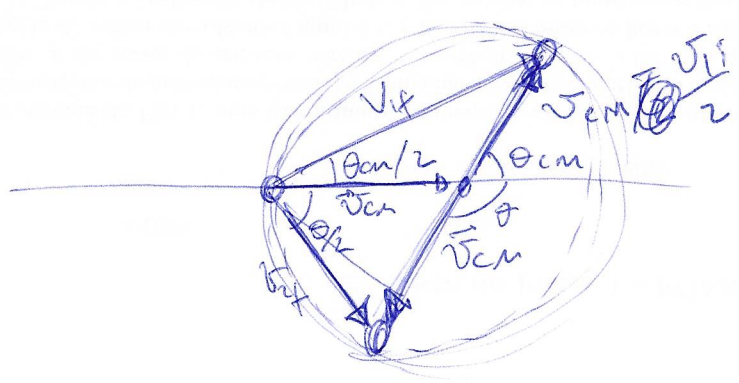
MEDE-SE θ_1

$\Rightarrow$ CALCULAR SE $\vec{v}_{1f}$, $\vec{v}_{2f}$, θ_2

NO REF. CM:

$$\vec{v}_{cm} = \frac{m_1 \vec{v}_{1i}}{m_1 + m_2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{v}_{1f,cm} = \vec{v}_{1f} - \vec{v}_{cm} \\ \vec{v}_{2f,cm} = \vec{v}_{2f} - \vec{v}_{cm} \end{cases}$$

CASO ESPECIAL ($m_1 = m_2$)

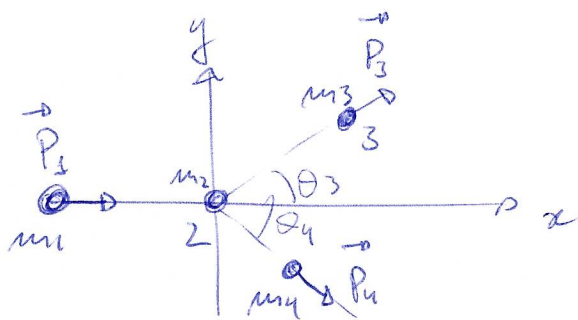


$$\begin{aligned} -2R^2 \cos \alpha &= 2R^2 + 2R^2(1 + \cos \alpha) - 2\sqrt{2}R^2 \sqrt{1 + \cos \alpha} \cos \beta \\ &= 2R^2 + 4R^2 \cos^2 \alpha/2 - 4R^2 \cos \alpha/2 \cos \beta \\ \Rightarrow -4R^2 \cos^2 \alpha/2 &= 4R^2 \cos^2 \alpha/2 - 4R^2 \cos \alpha/2 \cos \beta \Rightarrow 2 \cos \alpha/2 = \cos \beta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &= 2R^2 - 2R^2 \cos \alpha = 2R^2(1 - \cos \alpha) \\ &= 4R^2 + y^2 - 2Ry \cos \beta \\ y^2 &= 2R^2 - 2R^2 \cos(\pi - \alpha) = 2R^2(1 + \cos \alpha) \\ &= 4R^2 \cos^2 \alpha/2 \end{aligned}$$

COLISÕES INELÁSTICAS EM 2D

(10)



DADOS: m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4

$$\vec{P}_1, \vec{P}_2 = 0$$

O QUE QUEREMOS SABER?

$$\vec{P}_3, \vec{P}_4 \rightarrow P_3, P_4, \theta_3, \theta_4$$

CONS. MOMENTUM: $\vec{P}_1 = \vec{P}_3 + \vec{P}_4$ (2 EQS)

ENERGIA: $Q = E_f - E_i = \frac{P_4^2}{2m_4} + \frac{P_3^2}{2m_3} - \frac{P_1^2}{2m_1}$

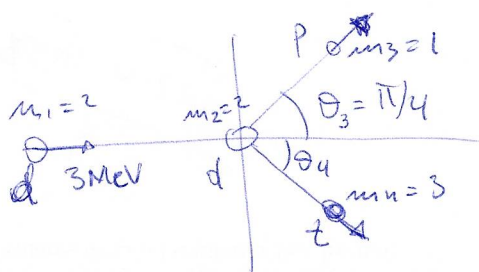
$Q \equiv$ "FAZOR Q ".

- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{se } Q > 0 \rightarrow \text{LIBERA ENERGIA} \\ \text{se } Q < 0 \rightarrow \text{APRISIONA ENERGIA} \end{array} \right.$

3 EQS, 4 INCOGNITAS $\rightarrow$ 1 PARAMETRO LIVRE $\rightarrow \theta_3$ POR EXEMPLO

EX 9.17 $d + d \rightarrow p + t$ $Q = 4 \text{ MeV}$

$$T = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$



a) T_3 ?

b) T_4 ?

c) θ_4 ?

CONS. MOMENTUM:
$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{2m_1 T_1} = \sqrt{2m_3 T_3} \cos \theta_3 + \sqrt{2m_4 T_4} \cos \theta_4 \\ 0 = \sqrt{2m_3 T_3} \sin \theta_3 - \sqrt{2m_4 T_4} \sin \theta_4 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{2T_1} - \sqrt{T_3} \cos \theta_3 = \sqrt{3T_4} \cos \theta_4 \\ \sqrt{T_3} \sin \theta_3 = \sqrt{3T_4} \sin \theta_4 \end{cases}$$

$$Q = T_3 + T_4 - T_1$$

$$26 - 2\sqrt{12T_3} + T_3 = 3(4 + 3 - T_3)$$

$$T_4 = 3 + 4 - 4.84 = 2.16 \text{ MeV}$$

$$4T_3 - \sqrt{12T_3} - 15 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{T_3} = \frac{\sqrt{12} \pm \sqrt{12 + 16 \cdot 15}}{8} = 2.2 \rightarrow T_3 = 4.84 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 12T_1 - 2\sqrt{12T_3} \cos \theta_3 + T_3 &= 3T_4 \\ T_4 &= \frac{6 - \sqrt{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 4.84} + 4.84}{3} = 1.07 \text{ MeV} \\ \sin \theta_4 &= \frac{\sqrt{T_3} \sin \theta_3}{\sqrt{3T_4}} = 0.61 \\ \theta_4 &= 37.2^\circ \end{aligned}$$