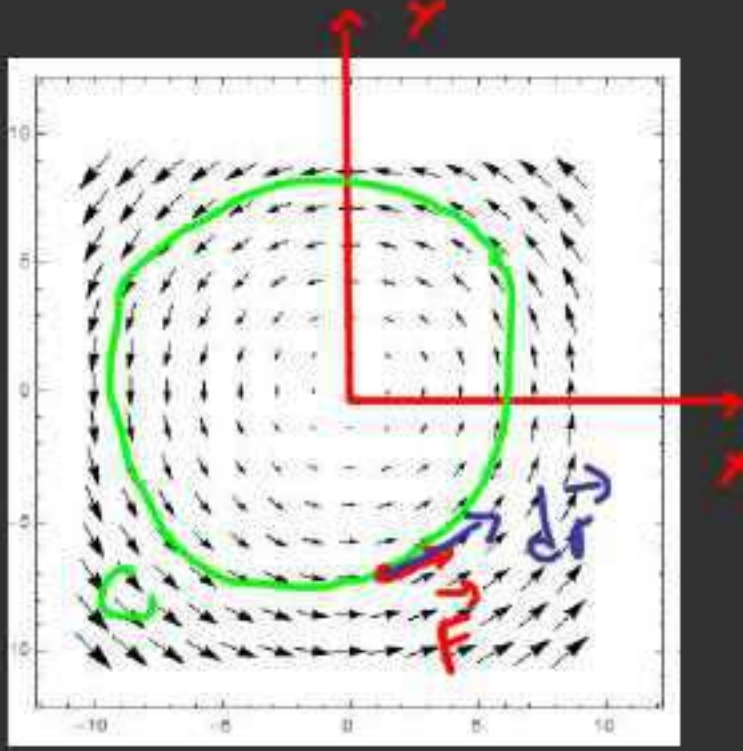


ENERGIA POTENCIAL

MOTIVAÇÃO

Exemplo a)

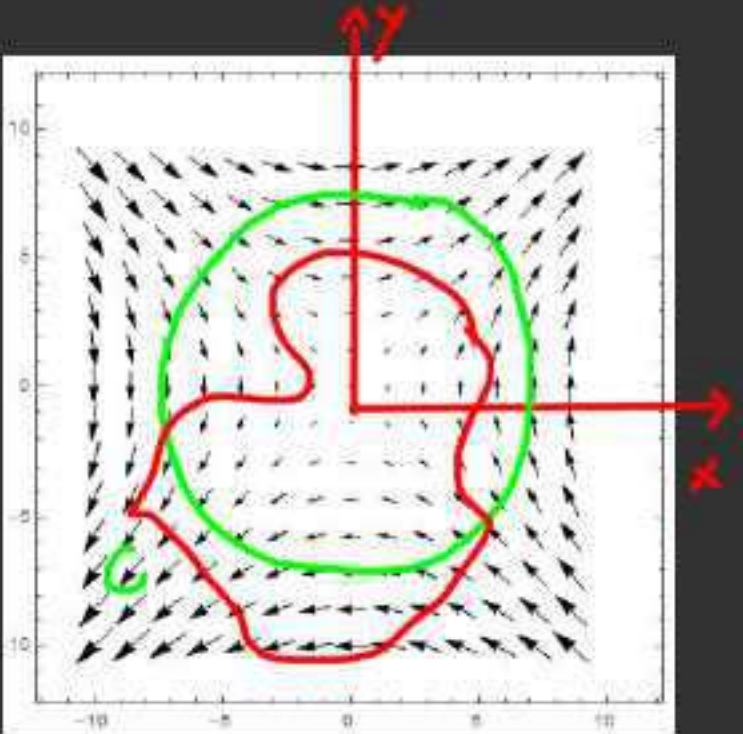


$$\vec{F} = -y\hat{i} + x\hat{j}; F = \sqrt{\vec{F} \cdot \vec{F}} = \sqrt{y^2 + x^2}$$

$$\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \oint_C F dr = F \oint_C dr = F 2\pi R \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F} \text{ não conservativa.}$$

Exemplo b)



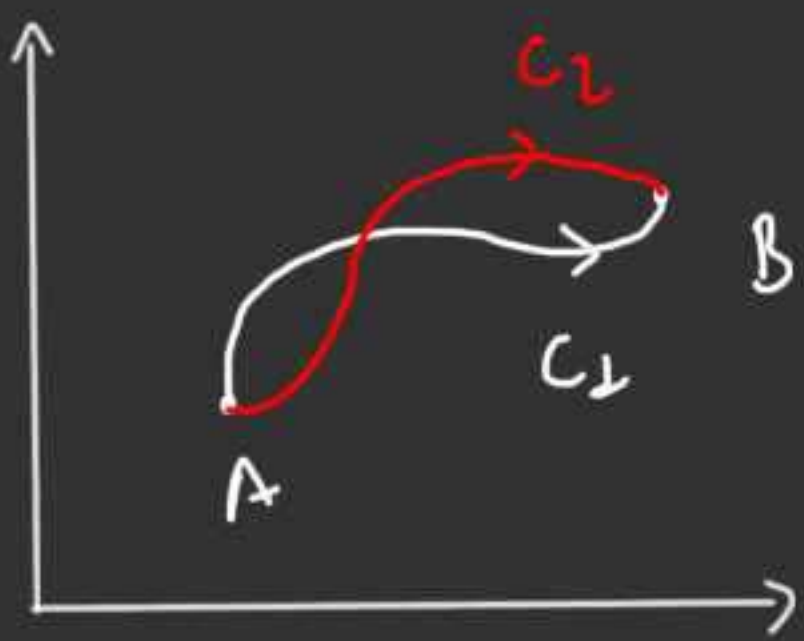
$$\vec{F} = +y\hat{i} + x\hat{j}$$

$$\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$$

C → círculo

TRABALHO E ENERGIA POTENCIAL

Seja $\vec{F}(\vec{r})$ conservativa,



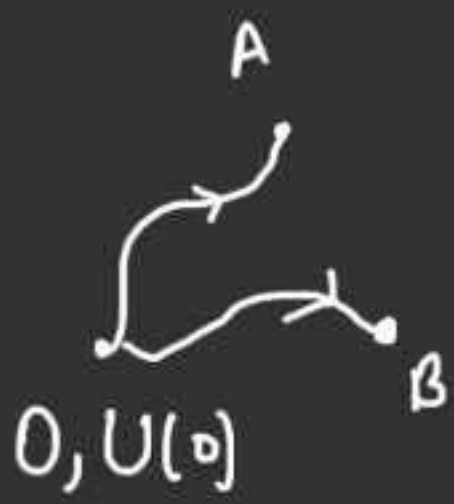
$$W_{A \rightarrow B}^{C1} = W_{A \rightarrow B}^{C2}$$

W é ind. do caminho,
W é dep. pontos inicial e final

$$W_{A \rightarrow B} = -\Delta U = -(U_B - U_A)$$

U → Energia Potencial, É uma função de estado.

Ponto zero da energia potencial



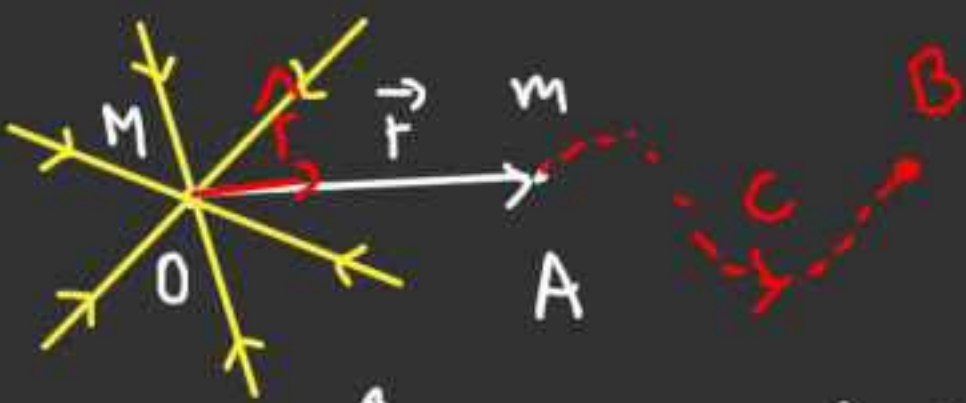
$$W_{O \rightarrow A} = U(0) - U(A) \Rightarrow U(A) = U(0) + W_{O \rightarrow A}$$

$$W_{O \rightarrow B} = U(0) - U(B) \Rightarrow U(B) = U(0) + W_{O \rightarrow B}$$

$$W_{A \rightarrow B} = W_{A \rightarrow O} + W_{O \rightarrow B} = U(A) - U(0) + U(0) - U(B)$$

$$= -\Delta U.$$

Exemplo: Força gravitacional é conservativa? Qual a energia potencial?



$$\vec{F} = -\frac{GMm}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$W_{A \rightarrow B}^C = \int_{A,C}^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{r_A}^{r_B} -\frac{GMm}{r^2} \cdot (dr \hat{r} + r d\theta \hat{\theta} + r \sin\theta d\phi \hat{\phi})$$

$$= -GMm \int_{r_A}^{r_B} \frac{dr}{r^2} = +\frac{GMm}{r} \Big|_{r_A}^{r_B} = GMm \left(\frac{1}{r_B} - \frac{1}{r_A} \right) \rightarrow \text{ind. de C}$$

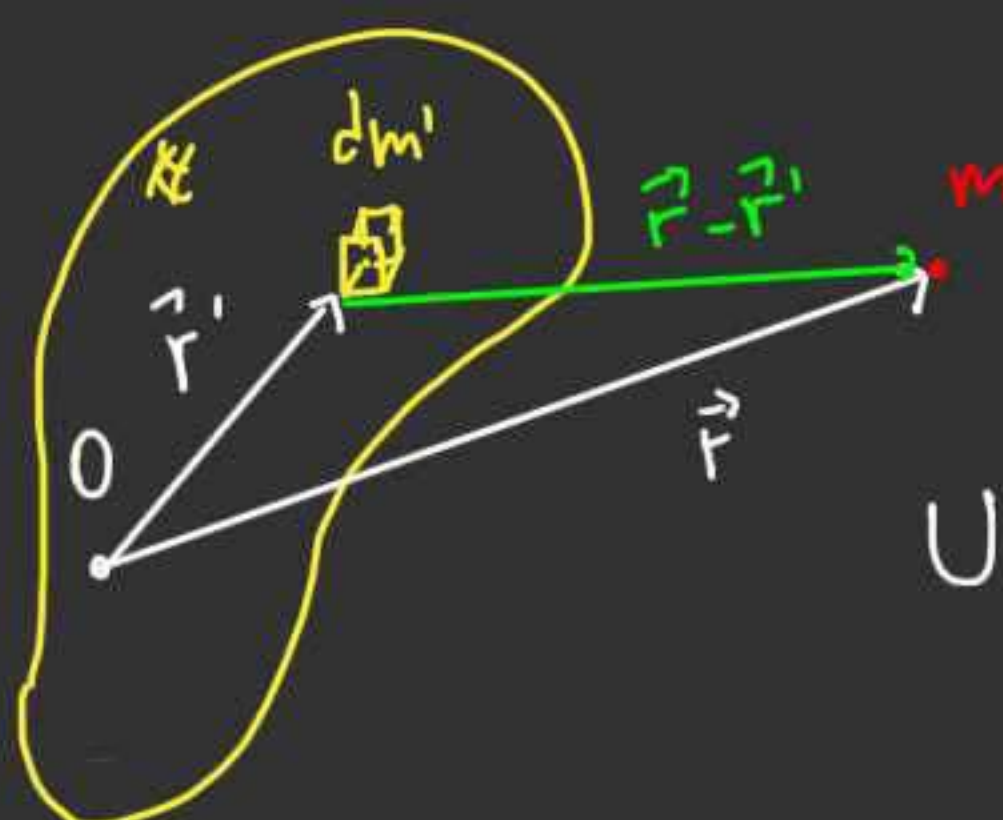
⇒ é Conservat.

$$W_{A \rightarrow B} = GMm \left(\frac{1}{r_B} - \frac{1}{r_A} \right) = U(A) - U(B)$$

Ponto zero: $U(r_B \rightarrow \infty) = 0$; $U(r) = -\frac{GMm}{r}$

↳ En. potencial gravitacional.

Exemplo: Energia potencial de uma distribuição contínua de massa.



$$dU = -\frac{G dm' m}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$$

$$U = \int_{\text{corpo}} -\frac{G dm' m}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$$