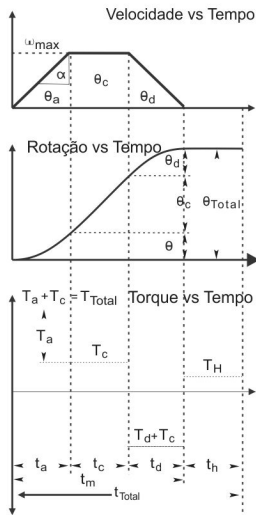


## Cinemática e Dinâmica

### Movimento Rotacional Uniformemente Variável



$$\theta_{Total} = \theta_a + \theta_c + \theta_d = \omega_{max} \times \left( \frac{t_a}{2} + t_c + \frac{t_d}{2} \right)$$

$$\omega_{max} = \frac{\theta_{Total}}{\left( \frac{t_a}{2} + t_c + \frac{t_d}{2} \right)}$$

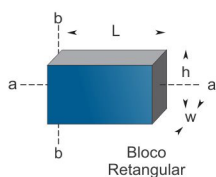
$$\theta_{Total} = \theta_a + \theta_d = \omega_{max} \times \left( \frac{t_a}{2} + \frac{t_d}{2} \right)$$

$$\omega_{max} = \frac{\theta_{Total}}{\left( \frac{t_a}{2} + \frac{t_d}{2} \right)} ; \text{Set } a = t_d \quad \omega_{max} = \frac{\theta_{Total}}{t_a}$$

**Aceleração**

$$\alpha = \frac{(\omega_{max} - \omega_0)}{t_a} \times 2\pi$$

Não Conhecido	Conhecido	Equação
$\theta$ (radianos)	$\omega_0, t, \alpha$ $\omega_{max}, \omega_0, t$ $\omega_{max}, \omega_0, \alpha$ $\omega_{max}, t, \alpha$	$\theta = \omega_0 t + \alpha t^2/2$ $\theta = (\omega_{max} + \omega_0)t/2$ $\theta = (\omega_{max}^2 - \omega_0^2)/(2\alpha)$ $\theta = \omega_{max} t - \alpha t^2/2$
$\omega_{max}$ (rad-sec <sup>-1</sup> )	$\omega_0, t, \alpha$ $\theta, \omega_0, t$ $\theta, \omega_0, \alpha$ $\theta, t, \alpha$	$\omega_{max} = \omega_0 + \alpha t$ $\omega_{max} = 2\theta/t - \omega_0$ $\omega_{max} = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 + (2\alpha\theta)}$ $\omega_{max} = \theta/t + \alpha t/2$
$\omega_0$ (rad-sec <sup>-1</sup> )	$\omega_{max}, t, \alpha$ $\theta, \omega_{max}, t$ $\theta, \omega_{max}, \alpha$ $\theta, t, \alpha$	$\omega_0 = \omega_{max} - \alpha t$ $\omega_0 = 2\theta/t - \omega_{max}$ $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\omega_{max}^2 - (2\alpha\theta)}$ $\omega_{max} = \theta/t - \alpha t/2$
$t$ (sec)	$\omega_{max}, \omega_0, \alpha$ $\theta, \omega_{max}, \omega_0$	$t = (\omega_{max} - \omega_0)/\alpha$ $t = 2\theta / (\omega_{max} + \omega_0)$
$\alpha$ (rad-s <sup>-2</sup> )	$\theta, \omega_{max}, \omega_0$ $\omega_{max}, \omega_0, t$ $\theta, \omega_0, t$ $\theta, \omega_{max}, t$	$\alpha = (\omega_{max}^2 - \omega_0^2)/(2\theta)$ $\alpha = (\omega_{max} - \omega_0)/t$ $\alpha = 2(\theta/t^2 - \omega_0/t)$ $\alpha = 2(\omega_{max}/t - \theta/t^2)$

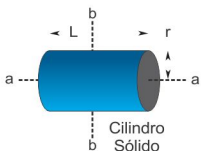


$A_{end} = h \times w$ ;  $A_{side} = L \times h$ ;  $V = L \times h \times w$

$$J_{a-a} = \frac{m}{12} \times (h^2 + w^2)$$

$$J_{b-b} = \frac{m}{12} \times (4L^2 + w^2)$$

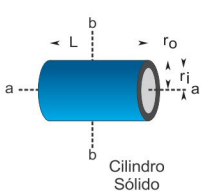
$$J_{b-b} = \frac{m}{3} \times (L^2)$$



$A_{end} = \pi \times r^2$ ;  $V = A \times L$

$$J_{a-a} = \frac{m r^2}{2} = \frac{W r^2}{2g} = \frac{\pi L p r^4}{2g}$$

$$J_{b-b} = \frac{m}{12} \times (3r^2 + L^2)$$



$A_{end} = \pi \times (r_o^2 - r_i^2)$ ;  $V = A \times L$

$$J_{a-a} = \frac{m}{2} \times (r_o^2 + r_i^2)$$

$$= \frac{W}{2g} \times (r_o^2 + r_i^2) = \frac{\pi L p}{2g} \times (r_o^4 - r_i^4)$$

$$J_{b-b} = \frac{m}{12} \times (3r_o^2 + 3r_i^2 + L^2)$$

### Fórmulas e Definições Básicas

Definição / Fórmula	Sistema Internacional (SI)	Americano / Britânico
Força (accel) $F = m \cdot a$	1 N = 1 kg · 1 m·s <sup>-2</sup>	1 lb-f = 1 lb/(386 in·s <sup>-2</sup> ) = 386 in·s <sup>-2</sup>
Torque (accel) $T = J \cdot \alpha$	1 Nm = 1 kg·m <sup>2</sup> · 1 rad·s <sup>-2</sup>	1 in·lb = 1 in·lb·s <sup>-2</sup> · 1 rad·s <sup>-2</sup>
Tensão (EMF) $V = I \cdot R$	1 V = 1 A · 1 Ω	1 V = 1 A · 1 Ω
Trabalho (Energy) $E = L \cdot F$	1 J = 1 N · 1 m	1 in·lb = .113 Nm = .113 Ws = .113 J
Energia (elect.) $E = V \cdot I \cdot t$	1 J = 1 V · 1 A · 1 s	1 J = 1 V · 1 A · 1 s
Potência $P = F \cdot v$	1 W = 1 N · 1 m·s <sup>-1</sup>	1 hp = 550 ft·lb·s <sup>-1</sup> = 745.7 w
Ou $P = T \cdot \omega$	1 W = 1 Nm · 1 rad·s <sup>-1</sup>	(nota: radianos são valores adimensionais)
Ou $P = V \cdot I$	1 W = 1 V · 1 A	1 W = 1 V · 1 A
Ou $P = E \cdot t$	1 W = 1 J · 1 s <sup>-1</sup>	1 W = 1 J · 1 s <sup>-1</sup>
Ou $P = I^2 \cdot R$	1 W = 1 A <sup>2</sup> · 1 Ω	1 W = 1 A <sup>2</sup> · 1 Ω
<b>Constantes do Motor</b>		
Const. Torque $K_T = T/I$	$K_T = \text{Nm/A}$	$K_T = \text{in·lb/A}$
Cons. Tensão $K_v = V/\omega$ (@T=0)	$K_v = \text{V/(rad/s)}$ $K_v = (\text{V/(rad/s)}) = K_t(\text{Nm/A})$	$K_v = \text{V/krpm}$ $K_v = (\text{V/krpm}) = 11.83k(\text{in·lb/A})$
<b>Fórmulas do servo motor</b>		
Corrente $I = T \cdot K_t^{-1}$	1 A = 1 Nm · (Nm/A) <sup>-1</sup>	1 A = 1 in·lb · (in·lb/A) <sup>-1</sup>
Tensão $V = I R_s + K_v \cdot \omega$	1 v = AΩ + v / (rad/s) · (rad/s)	1 V = AΩ + V/(krpm) · (krpm)

### Fórmulas Gerais

**Massa:  $m = \text{Peso} / \text{Gravidade}$**  (definição, 1 N = 1 kg·m·s<sup>-2</sup>)  
 $m$  (kg) =  $W$  (9.81 N) /  $g$  (9.81 m·s<sup>-2</sup>)  
 $m$  (lbm) =  $m$  (lbf·s<sup>2</sup>/386 in) =  $W$  (lbf) /  $g$  (386 in·s<sup>-2</sup>) (Nível do Mar)  
**Peso:  $W = \text{Volume} \cdot \text{Densidade}$**  (Nível do Mar)  
 $W$  (N) =  $V$  (cm<sup>3</sup>) ·  $\rho$  (p/gm·cm<sup>-3</sup>) · (.001 kg/gm · 9.81 m·s<sup>-2</sup>)  
 $W$  (lb) =  $V$  (in<sup>3</sup>) ·  $\rho$  (ib-in<sup>-3</sup>/g) · (386 in·s<sup>-2</sup>)  
**Peso:  $W = \text{max} \cdot \text{Gravidade}$**  (Nível do Mar)  
 $W$  (N) =  $m$  (.102 kg) ·  $g$  (9.81 m·s<sup>-2</sup>)  
 $W$  (lb) =  $m$  (lb/386 in·s<sup>-2</sup>) ·  $g$  (386 in·s<sup>-2</sup>)

Símbolo	Definição	SI	Americano / Britânico
L	Comprimento do Sólido	M ou cm	In ou ft
w	Largura do Sólido	M ou cm	In ou ft
h	Altura do Sólido	M ou cm	In ou ft
A	Área da Forma	M <sup>2</sup> ou cm <sup>2</sup>	In <sup>2</sup> ou ft <sup>2</sup>
V	Volume do Sólido	M <sup>3</sup> ou cm <sup>3</sup>	In <sup>3</sup> ou ft <sup>3</sup>
W	Peso do Sólido	N	lbf
m	Massa do Sólido	Kg	lbm = lbf/g
$J_{a-a, b-b}$	Inércia do eixo a-a, b-b	kg·m <sup>2</sup>	In·lb = s <sup>2</sup> (outros)
$r_o$	Raio Externo	M ou cm	In or ft
$r_i$	Raio Interno	M ou cm	In or ft
g	Aceleração da gravidade ao nível do mar	9.81 m·s <sup>-2</sup>	386 in·s <sup>-2</sup>
p	Densidade do material	gm·cm <sup>-3</sup>	lb-in <sup>-3</sup> / g

### Comprimento

1 in = .0254 m  
1 in = 2.54 cm = 25.4mm  
1 in = 25,400 μm (microns)  
1 μm = 39.37 · 10<sup>6</sup> in  
1 ft = .3048m; 1 m = 39.37 in  
1 mile = 5280 ft  
1 mile = 1.609 km

### Massa, Peso e Força

1 lb = .453592 kg  
1 lb = 4.44822 N  
1 lb = 16 oz  
1 kg = 9.81 N

**Constante Gravidade** (Nível do mar)  
 $g = 386 \text{ in·s}^{-2} = 32.12 \text{ ft·s}^{-2}$   
 $= 9.81 \text{ m·s}^{-2}$

### Torque

1 in·lb = 16 in·oz = .113Nm  
1 ft·lb = 12 in·lb = 1.356 Nm  
1 ft·lb = .138 kg·m  
1 in·oz = .00706 Nm

### Inércia

1 lb·in<sup>2</sup> = 2.93·10<sup>-4</sup> kg·m<sup>2</sup>  
1 in·lb·s<sup>2</sup> = 0.113 kg·m<sup>2</sup>  
1 oz·in<sup>2</sup> = 1.83·10<sup>-5</sup> kg·m<sup>2</sup>  
1 in·oz·s<sup>2</sup> = 7.06·10<sup>-3</sup> kg·m<sup>2</sup>  
1 lb·ft<sup>2</sup> = 4.21·10<sup>-3</sup> kg·m<sup>2</sup>  
1 ft·lb·s<sup>2</sup> = 1.355 kg·m<sup>2</sup>  
1 kg·cm<sup>2</sup> = 10<sup>-4</sup> kg·m<sup>2</sup>

### Rotação

1 rev = 360 deg  
1 rev = 2π radians  
1 rev = 21,600 arc·min  
1 rev = 1.296·10<sup>2</sup> arc·sec