

Mecanismo de Watt (caso geral)

A curva descrita pelo ponto M não é uma recta mas sim uma aproximação de uma linha recta.

(Note-se que é o caso do mecanismo de Watt, pois não é dito nada quanto à perpendicularidade das barras)

Prova:

Suponhamos que a posição inicial das barras é como mostra a *figura 1*. O ponto $O=(h,k)$, o ponto $C=(-h,-k)$ e M_0 está na origem do referencial.

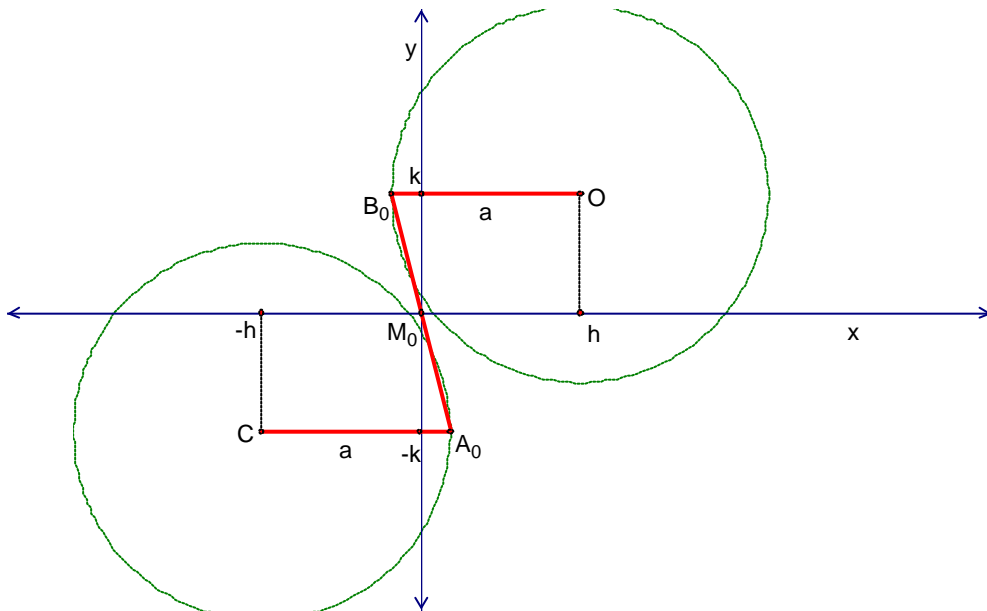


Figura 1

As barras CA_0 e OB_0 têm o mesmo comprimento, a .

O comprimento da barra $A_0B_0 = 2MB_0 = 2\sqrt{(a-h)^2 + k^2}$, porque o triângulo $[M_0(0,k)B_0]$ é rectângulo em $(0,k)$, e portanto, $M_0B_0^2 = (a-h)^2 + k^2$.

Suponhamos que a barra CA_0 roda um ângulo α em torno do ponto C e que a barra OB_0 roda um ângulo β em torno do ponto O , como se pode ver na *figura 2*, sejam CA e OB respectivamente.

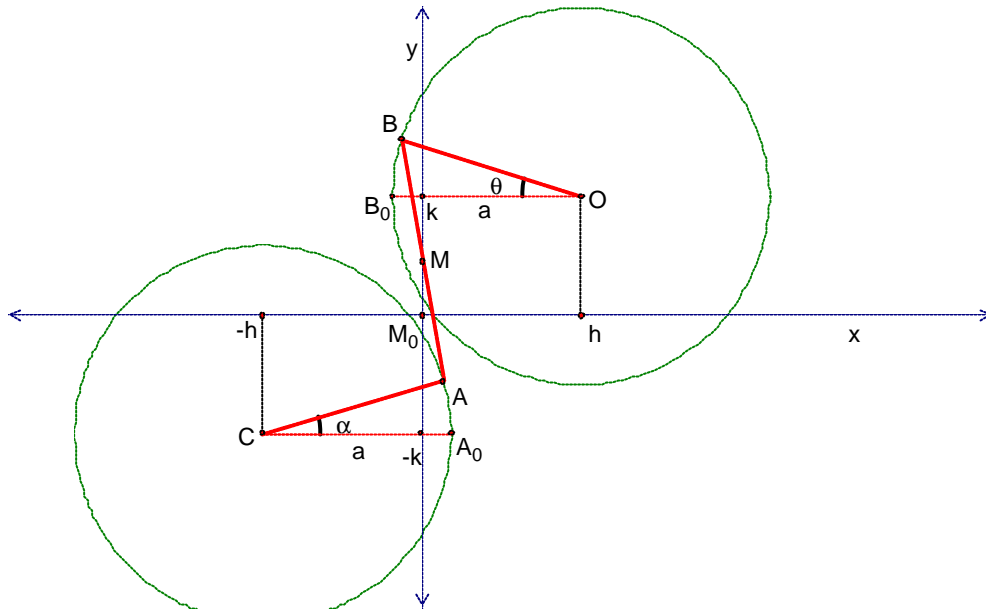


Figura 2

O ponto **B** tem coordenadas: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_B = h - x' = h - a \cos \mathbf{q} \\ y_B = k + y' = k + a \sin \mathbf{q} \end{array} \right\}$,

isto é, $B = (h - a \cos \mathbf{q}, k + a \sin \mathbf{q})$

O ponto **A** tem coordenadas: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_A = -h + x'' = -h + a \cos \mathbf{a} \\ y_A = -k + y'' = -k + a \sin \mathbf{a} \end{array} \right\}$,

isto é, $A = (-h + a \cos \mathbf{a}, -k + a \sin \mathbf{a})$

Então o comprimento da barra **AB** é:

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= |B - A| = |(h - a \cos \mathbf{q}, k + a \sin \mathbf{q}) - (-h + a \cos \mathbf{a}, -k + a \sin \mathbf{a})| \\ &= |(h - a \cos \mathbf{q} + h - a \cos \mathbf{a}, k + a \sin \mathbf{q} + k - a \sin \mathbf{a})| \\ &= |(2h - a(\cos \mathbf{q} + \cos \mathbf{a}), 2k + a(\sin \mathbf{q} - \sin \mathbf{a}))| \end{aligned}$$

Utilizando as fórmulas de transformação,

Fórmulas de transformação

$$\cos p + \cos q = 2 \cos \frac{p+q}{2} \cos \frac{p-q}{2}$$

$$\cos p - \cos q = -2 \sin \frac{p+q}{2} \sin \frac{p-q}{2}$$

$$\sin p + \sin q = 2 \sin \frac{p+q}{2} \cos \frac{p-q}{2}$$

$$\sin p - \sin q = 2 \sin \frac{p-q}{2} \cos \frac{p+q}{2}$$

Obtém-se

$$AB = \left(\left(2h - 2a \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2}, 2k + 2a \sin \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \right) \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(2h - 2a \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} \right)^2 + \left(2k + 2a \sin \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \right)^2}$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{\left(h - a \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} \right)^2 + \left(k + a \sin \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \right)^2}$$

Mas, $AB = A_0 B_0 = 2\sqrt{(a-h)^2 + k^2}$ então

$$2 \sqrt{\left(h - a \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} \right)^2 + \left(k + a \sin \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \right)^2} = 2\sqrt{(a-h)^2 + k^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(h - \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} \right)^2 + \left(k + a \sin \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \right)^2 = (a-h)^2 + k^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Leftrightarrow h^2 - 2ah \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} + a^2 \cos^2 \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} + k^2 + 2ak \sin \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \\
&+ a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} = a^2 - 2ah + h^2 + k^2 \\
&\Leftrightarrow 2ah \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} - 2ak \sin \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} - a^2 \cos^2 \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \left(\cos^2 \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \right) = 2ah - a^2 \\
&\Leftrightarrow 2ah \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} - 2ak \sin \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} - a^2 \left(1 - \cos^2 \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \right) = 2ah \\
&\Leftrightarrow 2h \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} - 2k \sin \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} - a \sin^2 \left(\frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \right) = 2h \\
&\Leftrightarrow a \sin^2 \left(\frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \right) + 2 \cos \left(\frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \right) \left(h \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} - k \sin \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} \right) = 2h \tag{1}
\end{aligned}$$

Mas o segmento AB é “arrastado” por B e por A , portanto M descreve um círculo de centro O e também descreve um círculo de centro C .

Então o ponto M tem coordenadas:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} x &= \frac{x_B + x_A}{2} = \frac{h - a \cos \mathbf{q} + h + a \cos \mathbf{a}}{2} = -\frac{a}{2} (\cos \mathbf{q} - \cos \mathbf{a}) = a \sin \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \sin \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} \\ y &= \frac{y_B + y_A}{2} = \frac{k + a \sin \mathbf{q} - k + a \sin \mathbf{a}}{2} = \frac{a}{2} (\sin \mathbf{q} + \sin \mathbf{a}) = a \sin \frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \cos \frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} \end{aligned} \right\},$$

e daqui conseguimos tirar, facilmente, o valor de

$$\cos \left(\frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \right), \sin \left(\frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2} \right), \sin \left(\frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} \right), \cos \left(\frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2} \right)$$

para depois substituir em (1)

Cálculos auxiliares

$$\cdot x = a \sin\left(\frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2}\right) \quad e \quad y = a \sin\left(\frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2}\right)$$

$$\cdot x^2 = a^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2}\right) \sin^2\left(\frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2}\right) \quad e \quad y^2 = a^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2}\right) \cos^2\left(\frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2}\right)$$

$$\cdot x^2 + y^2 = a^2 - a^2 \cos^2\left(\frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow a^2 \cos^2\left(\frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2}\right) = a^2 - x^2 - y^2$$
$$\Rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}{a^2}}$$

$$\cdot \cos^2\left(\frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2}\right) = \frac{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}{a^2} \Leftrightarrow 1 - \sin^2\left(\frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2}\right) = \frac{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}{a^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin^2\left(\frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2}\right) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2}}$$

$$\cdot x = a \sin\left(\frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow x = a \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2}} \sin\left(\frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin\left(\frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2}\right) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\cdot y = a \sin\left(\frac{\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{a}}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow y = a \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2}} \cos\left(\frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{a}}{2}\right) = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

Substituindo então em (1), vem

$$a \frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2} + 2 \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}{a^2}} \left(\frac{hy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{kx}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right) = 2h$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x^2 + y^2)}{a} + \frac{2}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \left(\frac{hy - kx}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right) = 2h$$

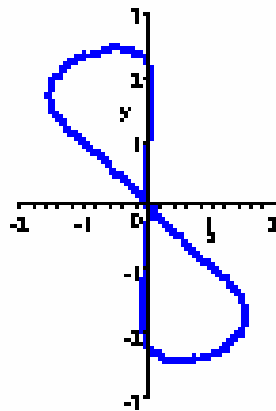
$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 2ah = 2(kx - hy) \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^2 + y^2 - 2ah)^2 = \left(2(kx - hy) \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}} \right)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^2 + y^2 - 2ah)^2 = 4(kx - hy)^2 \left(\frac{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^2 + y^2 - 2ah)^2 (x^2 + y^2) = 4(hy - kx)^2 (a^2 - x^2 - y^2)$$

e esta equação do sexto grau tem como lugar geométrico uma espécie de 8, e portanto, diferente de uma linha recta.



Realizado por Anabela Pinto Nogueira