

FÍSICA 220 V – RUMO AO ITA

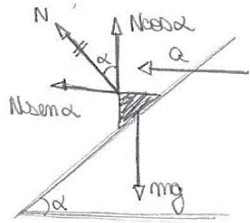
DINÂMICA I – RESOLUÇÕES

1.

Como os blocos possuem mesma aceleração:

$$F = (M+m)a$$

Isolando m:



$$\begin{cases} N \sin \alpha = ma \\ N \cos \alpha = mg \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{a}{g} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \Rightarrow a = g \tan \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow F = (M+m)g \tan \alpha$$

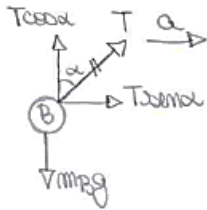
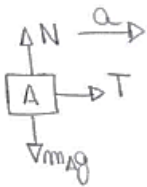
Alternativa D

2.

Como os blocos possuem mesma aceleração:

$$F = (m_A + m_B + m_C)a \quad (I)$$

Isolando A e B



$$\begin{cases} T = m_A a & (II) \\ T \sin \alpha = m_B a & (III) \\ T \cos \alpha = m_B g & (IV) \end{cases}$$

$$(III)^2 + (IV)^2 = T^2 (\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha) = m_B^2 (a^2 + g^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow T^2 = m_B^2 (a^2 + g^2) \quad (V)$$

$$(II) \text{ em } (V): m_A^2 a^2 = m_B^2 (a^2 + g^2) \Rightarrow$$

$$(m_A^2 - m_B^2) a^2 = m_B^2 g^2 \Rightarrow (10^2 - 6^2) a^2 = 6^2 \cdot 10^2$$

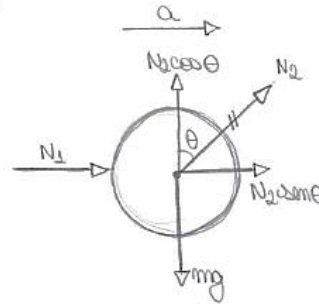
$$a = 7,5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$T = m_A a \Rightarrow T = 10 \cdot 7,5 \Rightarrow T = 75 \text{ N}$$

$$F = (m_A + m_B + m_C) a$$

$$F = (10 + 6 + 14) \cdot 7,5 \Rightarrow F = 180 \text{ N}$$

3.



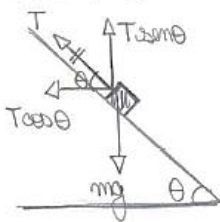
$$\begin{cases} N_1 + N_2 \sin \theta = ma \\ N_2 \cos \theta = mg \\ N_1 + mg \tan \theta = ma \\ N_1 + 40 \cdot \frac{3}{4} = 4 \cdot 8 \end{cases}$$

$$N_1 = 20 \text{ N}$$

4.

F é máxima quando a força de contato entre A e B é nula.

Isolando A:



$$\begin{cases} T \cos \theta = ma \\ T \sin \theta = mg \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{a}{g} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \Rightarrow a = g \cot \theta$$

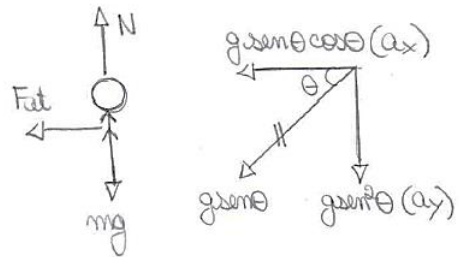
Como os blocos possuem mesma aceleração:

$$F = (M+m)a \Rightarrow F = (M+m)g \cot \theta$$

5.

No movimento em conjunto com o carrinho:

$$N = m_{ap} \cdot g = 42 \cdot 10 \Rightarrow N = 420 \text{ N}$$



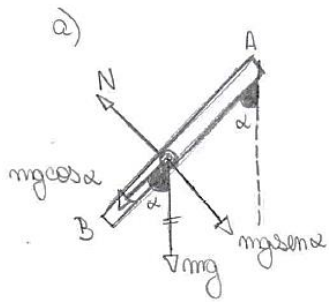
a) Horizontal e para a esquerda

$$b) mg - N = mg \sin^2 \theta \Rightarrow$$

$$560 \sin^2 \theta = 560 - 420$$

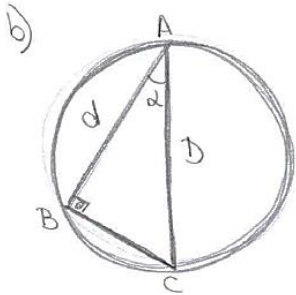
$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = 30^\circ$$

6.



$$mg \cos \alpha = ma$$

$$a = g \cos \alpha$$



$$d = 2R \cos \alpha$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$2R \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} g \cos \alpha t^2$$

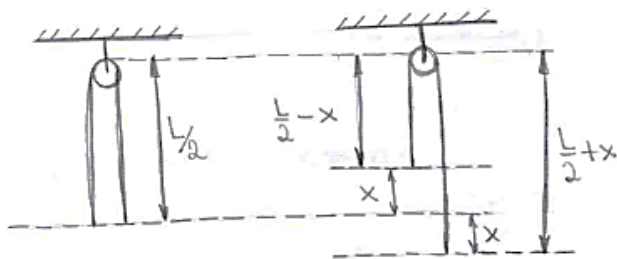
$$\Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2d}{g}}$$

Com t não depende do ângulo:

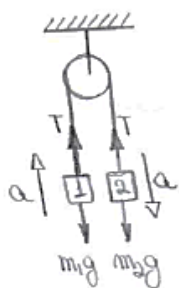
$$t_{AB} = t_{AC} = t_{AD}$$

7.

Podemos fazer uma analogia mecânica com a máquina de Atwood.



Analogia



$$\begin{cases} T - m_1 g = m_1 a \\ m_2 g - T = m_2 a \end{cases} \oplus$$

$$m_2 g - m_1 g = m_1 a + m_2 a$$

$$a = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot g$$

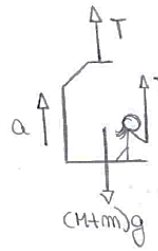
onde $m_1 = \frac{\frac{L}{2} - x}{L} \cdot m$ e $m_2 = \frac{\frac{L}{2} + x}{L} \cdot m$

Substituindo, obtemos:

$$a = \frac{2g \cdot x}{L}$$

8.

a) Desenhando somente as forças externas:



$$2T - (M+m)g = (M+m)a$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{(M+m)(g+a)}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{(60+15)(10+0,8)}{2}$$

$$T = 405 \text{ N}$$

b) Para velocidade constante, $a=0$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{(M+m)g}{2} = \frac{(60+15) \cdot 10}{2}$$

$$T = 375 \text{ N}$$

9.

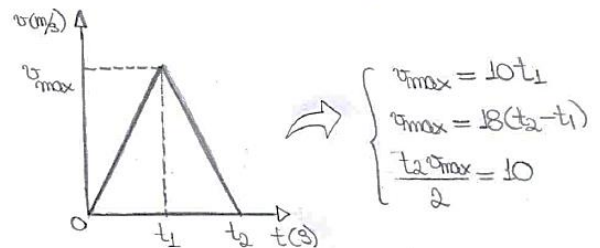
$$T_{\max} = 70\% T_r = 0,7 \cdot 2000 \Rightarrow T_{\max} = 1400 \text{ N}$$

o menor intervalo de tempo a consegue quando se acelera a caixa com a máxima aceleração possível e desacelera com a máxima desaceleração possível.

• Aceleração: $a = g \Rightarrow a = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$

• Retardação: $T_{\max} - mg = ma$

$$\Rightarrow 50a = 1400 - 500 \Rightarrow a = 18 \text{ m/s}^2$$

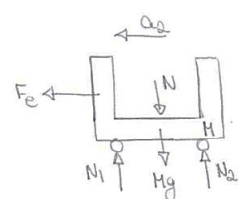
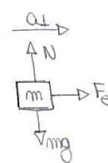


$$\begin{cases} v_{\max} = 10 t_1 \\ v_{\max} = 18(t_2 - t_1) \\ \frac{t_2 v_{\max}}{2} = 10 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{\max} = 18 t_2 - \frac{18 v_{\max}}{10} \Rightarrow v_{\max} = \frac{45 t_2}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{45 t_2^2}{7} = 20 \Rightarrow t_2 \approx 1,763$$

10.



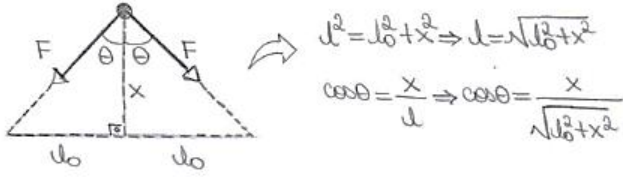
$$F_e = m a_1 = kx \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{kx}{m}$$

$$F_e = M a_2 = kx \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{kx}{M}$$

$$a_r = a_1 + a_2 = \frac{kx}{m} + \frac{kx}{M} \Rightarrow a_r = \frac{kx(M+m)}{Mm}$$

Alternativa E

11.



$$d^2 = d_0^2 + x^2 \Rightarrow d = \sqrt{d_0^2 + x^2}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{x}{d} \Rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{d_0^2 + x^2}}$$

$$2F\cos\theta = ma \Rightarrow ma = 2k\Delta l \cos\theta$$

$$ma = 2k(\sqrt{d_0^2 + x^2} - d_0) \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{d_0^2 + x^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{2kx}{m} \left(1 - \frac{d_0}{\sqrt{d_0^2 + x^2}}\right)$$

$$\sqrt{d_0^2 + x^2} = d_0 \left[1 + \left(\frac{x}{d_0}\right)^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \approx d_0 \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{2d_0^2}\right)$$

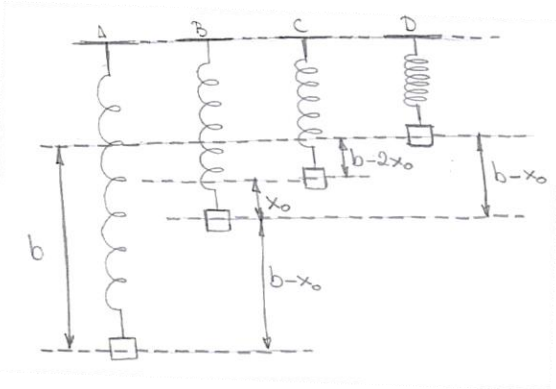
$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{2kx}{m} \left[1 - \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{2d_0^2}\right)}\right] \Rightarrow a = \frac{2kx^3}{2md_0^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x^2}{2d_0^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow a \approx \frac{kx^3}{md_0^2}$$

O sinal negativo indica o fato de ser uma força restauradora

Alternativa E

12.



A: máxima elongação

B: equilíbrio

C: mola relaxada

D: máxima compressão

$$\text{Em B: } kx_0 = mg \Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{mg}{k}$$

$$\text{Em D: } k(b - 2x_0) > Mg \Rightarrow kb - 2mg > Mg$$

$$b > \frac{(M+2m)g}{k}$$

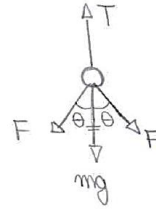
Alternativa B

13.

Imediatamente após o corte do fio, as forças que agem nas três esferas inferiores não se alteram. Portanto, suas acelerações são nulas.

As forças elásticas são internas, então para o equilíbrio: $T = 4mg$

Isolando a esfera superior:



$$T = 2F\cos\theta + mg = 4mg$$

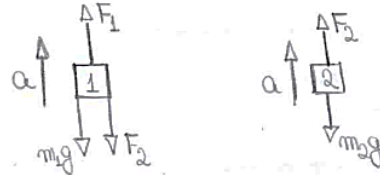
As esferas e fios:

$$F_R = 2F\cos\theta + mg = 4mg = ma$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 4g$$

14.

Diagrama de corpo livre:



$$① F_1 - F_2 - m_1g = m_1a \Rightarrow k_1y - k_2x = m_1(g+a)$$

$$② F_2 - m_2g = m_2a \Rightarrow k_2x = m_2(g+a)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{m_2(g+a)}{k_2} \text{ e } y = \frac{(m_1+m_2)(g+a)}{k_1}$$

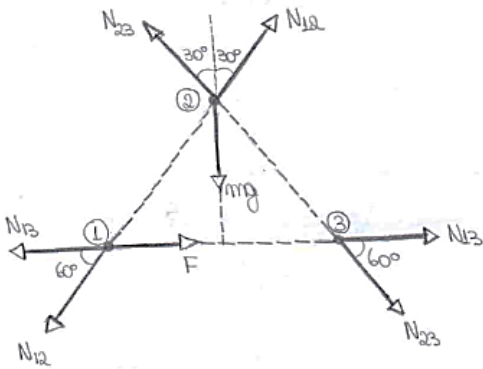
$$\Rightarrow y - x = (g+a) \cdot \left(\frac{m_1+m_2}{k_1} - \frac{m_2}{k_2}\right)$$

$$y - x = \frac{[(k_2 - k_1)m_2 + km_1](g+a)}{k_1k_2}$$

Alternativa C

15.

Como os corpos possuem mesma aceleração: $F = 3ma$



• Para aceleração máxima: $N_{23} = 0$

$$\begin{cases} N_{12} \sin 30^\circ = ma \\ N_{12} \cos 30^\circ = mg \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{g} = \tan 30^\circ \Rightarrow a_{\max} = \frac{g}{\sqrt{3}}$$

• Para aceleração mínima: $N_{13} = 0$

$$N_{23} \cos 60^\circ = ma \Rightarrow N_{23} = 2ma$$

$$F - N_{12} \cos 60^\circ = ma \Rightarrow 3ma - \frac{N_{12}}{2} = ma \Rightarrow N_{12} = 4ma$$

$$(N_{12} + N_{23}) \cos 30^\circ = mg \Rightarrow a_{\min} = \frac{g}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

Alternativa A