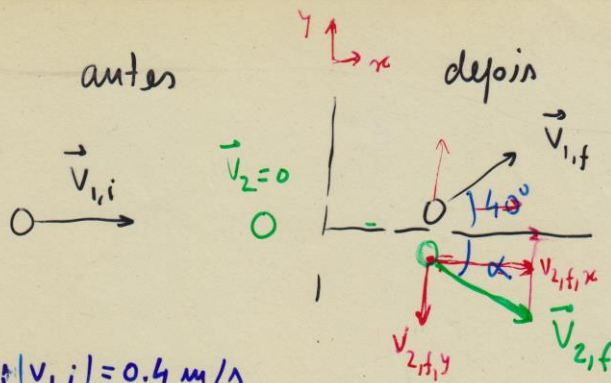


6

$$m_1 = 0.2 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_2 = 0.3 \text{ kg}$$

$$|V_{1,f}| = 0.2 \text{ m/s} \quad |V_{1,i}| = 0.4 \text{ m/s}$$



a) CONSERVAÇÃO DE MOMENTO LINEAR

$$\vec{P}_{1,i} + \vec{P}_{2,i} = \vec{P}_{1,f} + \vec{P}_{2,f}$$

$$m_1 \vec{V}_{1,i} + 0 = m_1 \vec{V}_{1,f} + m_2 \vec{V}_{2,f}$$

$$\underline{\underline{xx}} \quad 0.2 \times 0.4 = 0.2 \times 0.2 \cos 40 + 0.3 \times V_{2,f} \cos \alpha$$

$$\underline{\underline{yy}} \quad 0 = 0.2 \times 0.2 \sin 40 + 0.3 \times V_{2,f} \sin \alpha$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V_{2,f} = \frac{0.165}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$0 = 0.026 + 0.3 \frac{0.165}{\cos \alpha} \sin \alpha \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = -0.52 \Rightarrow \alpha = -27.5^\circ$$

$$\text{e } V_{2,f} = \frac{0.165}{\cos(-27.5)} = 0.19 \text{ m/s}$$

6 cont.

b)

PARA  $m_1$ :

$$\Delta \vec{V}_1 = \vec{V}_{1f} - \vec{V}_{1i} = (-0.2 \cos 40^\circ \hat{i} + 0.2 \sin 40^\circ \hat{j}) - 0.4 \hat{i}$$
$$= -0.25 \hat{i} + 0.13 \hat{j} \text{ (m/s)}$$

$$\Delta \vec{P}_1 = \vec{P}_{1f} - \vec{P}_{1i} = m_1 (\Delta \vec{V}_1) = 0.2 (-0.25 \hat{i} + 0.13 \hat{j})$$
$$= -0.05 \hat{i} + 0.026 \hat{j} \left( \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{s}} \right)$$

o MESMO P/  $m_2$ :

$$\Delta \vec{V}_2 = 0.17 \hat{i} - 0.09 \hat{j} \left( \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right)$$

$$\Delta \vec{P}_2 = 0.05 \hat{i} - 0.026 \hat{j} \left( \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{s}} \right)$$

COMPARE!

19  
20

$$M_T = m_1 + m_2 + m_3 = 17 \times 10^{-27} + 8 \times 10^{-27} + 12 \times 10^{-27} = 37 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

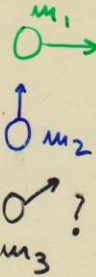
$v_i = 0 \text{ m/s}$  (NÚCLEO INICIALMENTE EM REPOUSO)

a) CONSERVAÇÃO DE MOMENTO LINEAR

$$\vec{p}_i = \vec{p}_f$$

ANTES

DEPOIS



xx:  $0 = m_1 v_{1x} + m_2 v_{2x} + m_3 v_{3x}$

yy:  $0 = m_1 v_{1y} + m_2 v_{2y} + m_3 v_{3y}$

$$\Rightarrow v_{3x} = \frac{-m_1 v_{1x}}{m_3} = - \frac{17 \times 10^{-27} \times 6.0 \times 10^6}{12 \times 10^{-27}} = -8.5 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{3y} = \frac{-m_2 v_{2y}}{m_3} = - \frac{8 \times 10^{-27} \times 8 \times 10^6}{12 \times 10^{-27}} = -5.3 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$|\vec{v}_3| = 1 \times 10^7 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{p}_3 &= m_3 \vec{v}_3 = 12 \times 10^{-27} (-8.5 \times 10^6 \hat{i} - 5.3 \times 10^6 \hat{j}) \\ &= 1.02 \times 10^{-19} \hat{i} - 6.36 \times 10^{-20} \hat{j} \text{ (kg m/s)} \end{aligned}$$

b)  $\Delta E_c = E_{cf} - E_{ci} = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 v_1^2 + m_2 v_2^2 + m_3 v_3^2)$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E_c = \frac{1}{2} (17 \times 10^{-27} \times (6.0 \times 10^6)^2 + 8 \times 10^{-27} \times (8 \times 10^6)^2 + 12 \times 10^{-27} \times (1 \times 10^7)^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E_c = 1.16 \times 10^{-12} \text{ (J)}$$



23

$$m_b = 20 \text{ g} ; v_i = v_b$$

$$m_B = 980 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{mola comprimida } 10 \text{ cm} ; k = 1000 \text{ (N/m)}$$

COLISÃO PERFEITAMENTE INELÁSTICA

$$m_b v_b + m_B v_B = (m_B + m_b) v_{B+b}$$

" 0

MOLA

$$E_T = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1000 \times 0.1^2 = 5 \text{ J}$$

CONSERVAÇÃO DE ENERGIA NA MOLA (COM BLOCO E BOLA)

$$E_C = E_P$$

↓                      ↓  
NA POSIÇÃO        NA POSIÇÃO  
DE EQUIL        EXTREMA ( $x=A$ )

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (m_B + m_b) v_{B+b}^2 = 5 \text{ J}$$

b)  $v_b = 158 \text{ m/s}$

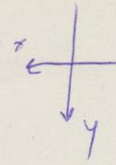
a)  $v_{B+b} = 3.16 \text{ m/s}$

c)  $\Delta E_C = \frac{1}{2} (m_b + m_B) v_{B+b}^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_b v_b^2$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E_C = -245 \text{ (J)}$$

(25)

↓ carro  
← carro



colores perfectamente inelástica

a)  $\vec{P}_i = \vec{P}_f$

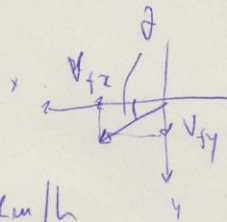
$$\begin{array}{l} xx \\ yy \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} M_c V_{ci} = (M_c + M_c) V_{fx} \\ M_c V_{ci} = (M_c + M_c) V_{fy} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} V_{fx} = \frac{M_c V_{ci}}{M_c + M_c} = \frac{7500 \times 18,06}{7500 + 1100} \\ V_{fy} = \frac{M_c V_{ci}}{M_c + M_c} = \frac{1100 \times 93}{7500 + 1100} \end{array}$$

$V_{fx} = 56,7 \text{ km/h}$

$V_{fy} = 11,9 \text{ km/h}$

$|\vec{V}| = \sqrt{56,7^2 + 11,9^2} = 58 \text{ km/h}$

$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{V_{fy}}{V_{fx}} \right) = 11,9^\circ \text{ SW}$



b)  $\Delta E_c = \left( \frac{1}{2} M_c V_{ci}^2 + \frac{1}{2} M_c V_{ci}^2 \right) - \frac{1}{2} (M_c + M_c) V_f^2$   
 $= \left( \frac{1}{2} 1100 \times 30,6^2 + \frac{1}{2} 7500 \times 18,06^2 \right) - \frac{1}{2} (7500 + 1100) 16,1^2$   
 $= 1,1 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$