

Exame Epoca Normal - 2021

2. $s = 14t - t^2$

$$s(1,5) = 14(1,5) - t(1,5)^2 = 5,25$$

$$s(0) = 0$$

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = 14 - 14t$$

$$s(\max) \Rightarrow v = 0 \Leftrightarrow 14 - 14t = 0 \Rightarrow t = 1$$

$$s(1) = 7$$

$$7 - 5,25 = 1,75$$

$$res = 7 + 1,75 = 8,75$$

4. $c = 1,5\hat{x} + 3\hat{y} - \hat{k}$

$$s = 4\hat{x} + 2\hat{y} + 3\hat{k}$$

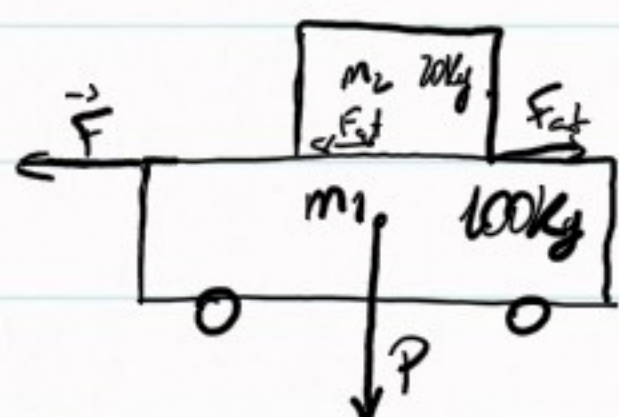
$$\vec{v} = 2\hat{x} + 4\hat{y} + 5\hat{k}$$

$$R = \sqrt{(4-1,5)^2 + (2-3)^2 + (3+1)^2} = 4,82$$

$$v = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2 + 5^2} = 6,71$$

$$a = \frac{6,71^2}{4,82} = 9,3 \quad A_1$$

5. $\vec{F} = 54N$



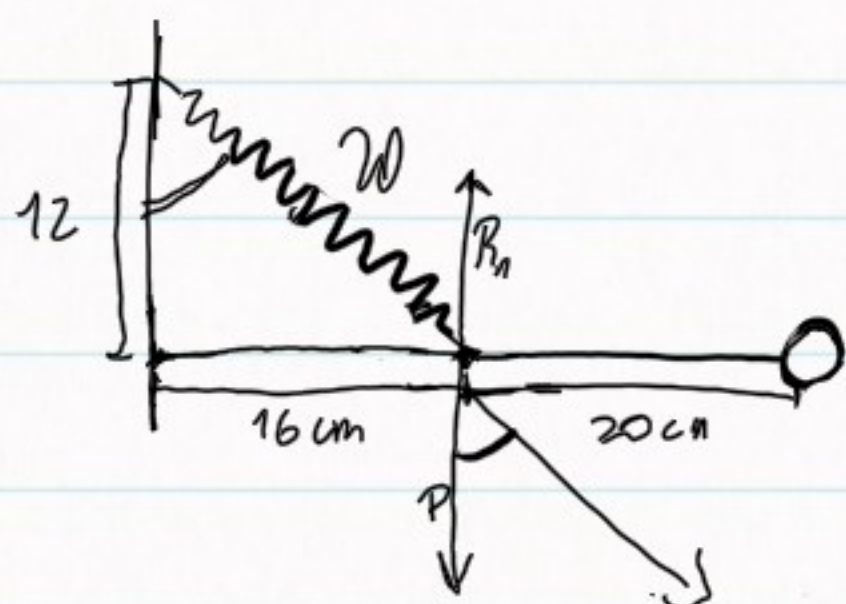
$$F_{at} = m_1 \times a = 54 - F_{at}$$

$$F_{at} = m_2 \times a = F_{at}$$

$$\frac{54 - F_{at}}{100} = \frac{F_{at}}{20} \Rightarrow F_{at} = 9$$

C

6.



$$m_b = 15g$$

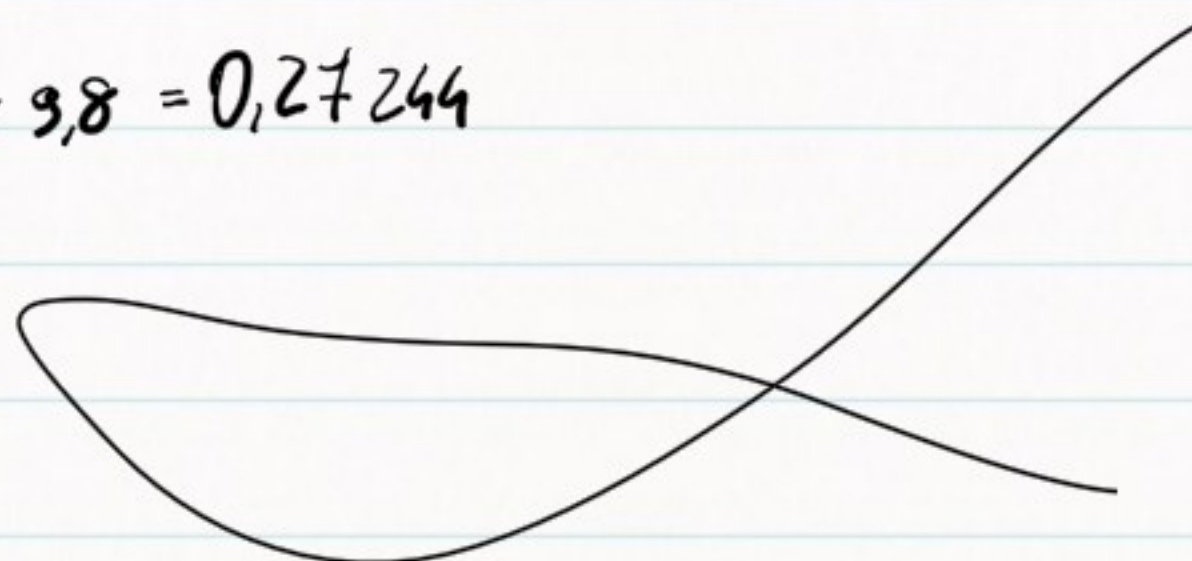
$$m_e = 64g$$

diferença de mola encolhida por esticada
↓

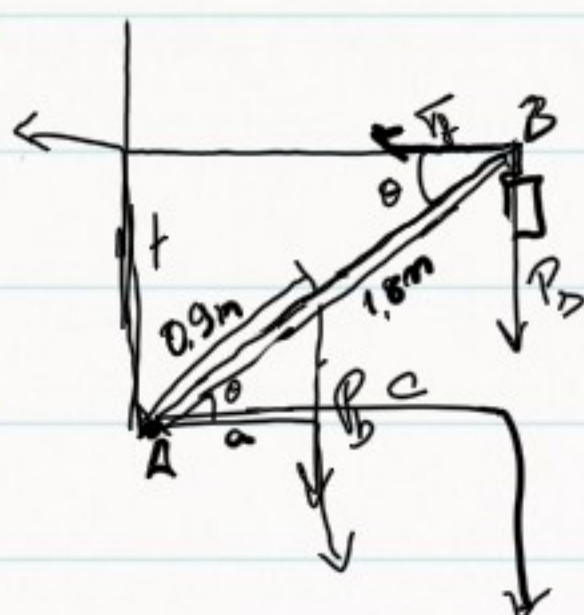
$$h = \sqrt{16^2 + 12^2} = 20$$

$$0,20 - 0,13 = 0,07$$

$$P_e = mg = (0,015 + 0,064 \times 0,2) \times 9,8 = 0,27244$$



7.



$$\theta = 32^\circ$$

$$\cos 32 = \frac{a}{0.9} \Leftrightarrow a = 0.76$$

$$\cos 32 = \frac{c}{1.8} \Leftrightarrow c = 1.53$$

$$P_b \times 0.76 + P_c \times 1.53 - T_f \times 0.93 = 0 \Leftrightarrow T_f = 828.08$$

A/

$$\sin(32) = \frac{t}{1.8} \Leftrightarrow t = 0.95$$

8.

$$h_i = 2.5 \text{ m}$$

$$v_i = 14 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\theta = 30^\circ$$



$$v = 14 \sin 30 + \int -9.8 dt = 7 - 9.8t$$

$$0 = 2.5 + \int 7 - 9.8t dt \Leftrightarrow t = 1.72$$

B/

3.

```
gradef(o,t,op);
o
gradef(op,t,opp);
op
gradef(x,t,rp);
x
gradef(rp,t,rpp);
rp
gradef(x,t,yp);
x
gradef(y,t,yp);
y
x:r*cos(o);
cos(o)r
y:r*sin(o);
sin(o)r
vx:diff(x,t);
cos(o)rp-sin(o)op
vy:diff(y,t);
sin(o)rp+cos(o)op
ax:diff(vx,t);
cos(o)rpp-2sin(o)oprp-sin(o)opp-r-cos(o)op^2
ay:diff(vy,t);
sin(o)rpp+2cos(o)oprp+cos(o)opp-r-sin(o)op^2
```

```
Ec:0.5*m*(vx^2+vy^2);
0.5m((sin(o)rp+cos(o)op)^2+(cos(o)rp-sin(o)op)^2)
trigsimp(Ec);
rat: replaced 0.5 by 1/2 = 0.5
m rp^2 + m op^2
2
LGc:diff(diff(Ec,op),t)-diff(Ec,o)=m*r*a_o;
0.5m(2cos(o)r(sin(o)rpp+2cos(o)oprp+cos(o)opp-r-sin(o)op^2)-2sin(o)r(cos(o)rpp-2sin(o)oprp-sin(o)opp-r-cos(o)op^2))+2cos(o)rp(sin(o)rp+cos(o)op)-2sin(o)oprp(sin(o)rp+cos(o)op)-2sin(o)rp(cos(o)rp-sin(o)op)-2cos(o)oprp(cos(o)rp-sin(o)op))-0.5m(2(cos(o)rp-sin(o)op)(sin(o)rp+cos(o)op)+2(cos(o)rp-sin(o)op)(-sin(o)rp-cos(o)op))=a_m*r
trigsimp(LGc);
rat: replaced -0.5 by -1/2 = -0.5
rat: replaced 0.5 by 1/2 = 0.5
2moprp+mpopp-r-a_o
LGx:diff(diff(Ec,rp),t)-diff(Ec,r)=m*a_r;
-0.5m(2sin(o)(sin(o)rpp+2cos(o)oprp+cos(o)opp-r-sin(o)op^2)+2cos(o)(cos(o)rpp-2sin(o)oprp-sin(o)opp-r-cos(o)op^2))+2cos(o)op(sin(o)rp+cos(o)op)-2sin(o)op(cos(o)rp-sin(o)op)-0.5m(2cos(o)op(sin(o)rp+cos(o)op)-2sin(o)op(cos(o)rp-sin(o)op))=a_m*r
trigsimp(LGx);
rat: replaced -0.5 by -1/2 = -0.5
rat: replaced 0.5 by 1/2 = 0.5
m rpp - m op^2 r = a_r
```

$$2\dot{\theta}\dot{r} + \ddot{\theta}r = a_\theta$$

E/

$$\ddot{r} - \dot{\theta}^2 r = a_r$$

9.

x varia negativamente com y e z, logo, x são peixes

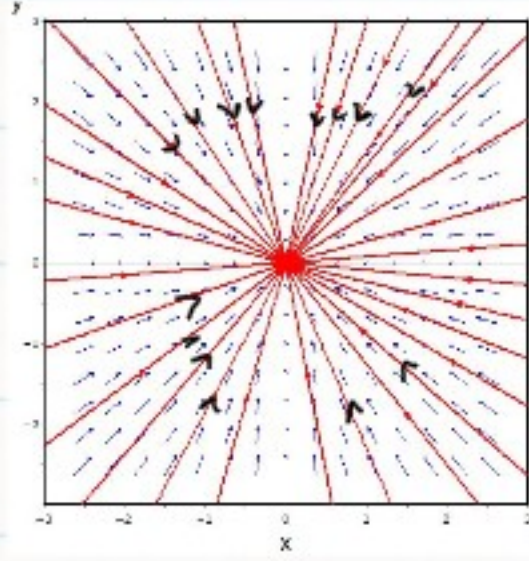
C/

10.

O ponto de equilíbrio é no centro, então o ciclo limite tem que ser fora do centro. Como o ciclo limite é atrativo, todos os traços do gráfico tendem a ir para ele na direção atrativa, portanto eles tem que vir de longe para o círculo, ou então sair de dentro do centro para irem para o círculo, logo o centro só pode ser repulsivo

D/

11.

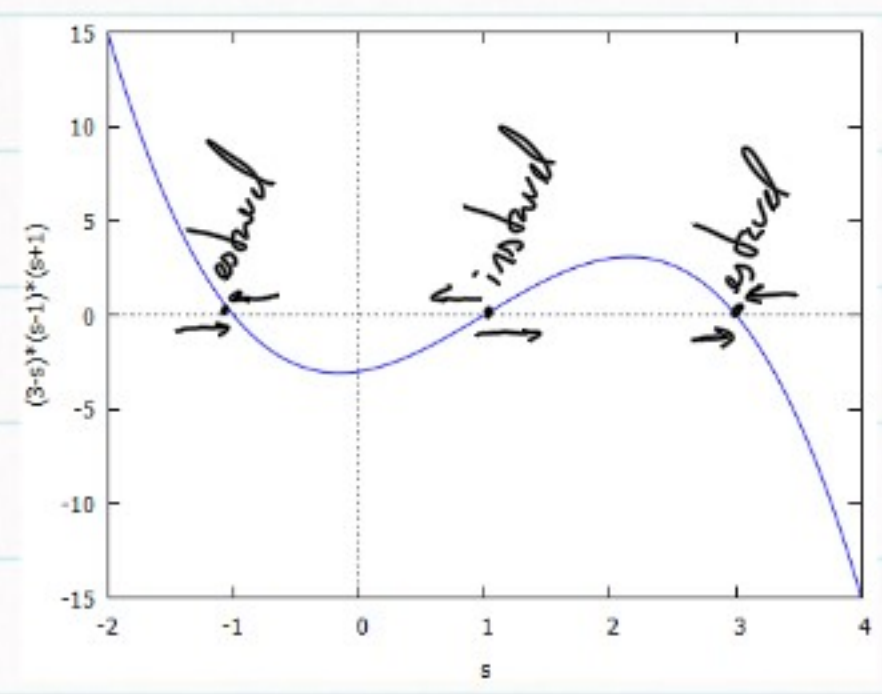


e atractivo E_{II}

13. D

12. C

14.



D

15. C