

F.20 - Resolver de pb (MRU-MRUV)

27.10.2020

at = 1,5 m/s²
Atravessando

$$t \rightarrow (t + \Delta t)$$

$$(2/32) \quad x(t) = 2 + 1,5t + t^2 \quad v_m = \left(\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \right) = \frac{x(t + \Delta t) - x(t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$v(t) = ?$$

$$x(t + \Delta t) = 2 + 1,5(t + \Delta t) + (t + \Delta t)^2 = 2 + 1,5t + 1,5\Delta t + t^2 + 2t\Delta t + \Delta t^2 =$$

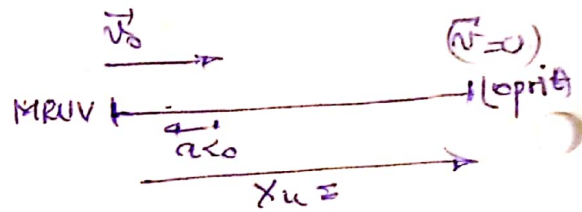
$$x(t + \Delta t) = 2 + t(1,5 + 2\Delta t) + 1,5\Delta t + t^2 + \Delta t^2$$

$$v_m = \frac{x(t + \Delta t) - x(t)}{\Delta t} = \frac{[2 + 1,5t + 2t\Delta t + 1,5\Delta t + t^2 + \Delta t^2] - [2 + 1,5t + t^2]}{\Delta t} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\Delta t + 1,5\Delta t + \Delta t^2}{\Delta t} = 2 + 1,5 + \Delta t, \Delta t \gg 1, \rightarrow (v_m)$$

$$v = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}, \Delta t \rightarrow 0 \quad (v = \text{instantânea})$$

$$v = 2t + 1,5 \quad (t = 0)$$



5/33 $v_0 = 72 \text{ km/h} = 20 \text{ m/s}$
 $t_m = \Delta t = 20 \text{ s} \quad (v = 0)$

$$v = v_0 - at \quad (1)$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 - 2ax \quad (2)$$

$|v = 0| \rightarrow \text{const. de oprim.} \rightarrow \text{Fazemos } v = 0 \text{ em ec. (1) e (2)}$

$$0 = v_0 - at_m \rightarrow t_m = \left(\frac{v_0}{a} \right) \rightarrow a = \left(\frac{v_0}{t_m} \right) = \frac{20}{20} = 1 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$0 = v_0^2 - 2ax_m \rightarrow x_m = \frac{v_0^2}{2a} = \frac{v_0^2}{2 \left(\frac{v_0}{t_m} \right)} = \frac{v_0 \cdot t_m}{2}$$

$$\text{deci } x_m = \frac{20 \text{ m/s} \cdot 20 \text{ s}}{2} = \frac{400}{2} = 200 \text{ m}$$

6/33

$a = 0,4 \text{ m/s}^2$
 $v_1 = 12 \text{ m/s}$
 $v_2 = 20 \text{ m/s}$
 $t = ?$

$$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{at^2}{2}$$

$$v = v_0 + at$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2ax$$

$$x = v_0 t + \frac{at^2}{2}$$

$$v = v_0 + at \rightarrow v_2 = v_1 + a \cdot t$$

$$v_2 - v_1 = a \cdot t$$

$$t = \left(\frac{v_2 - v_1}{a} \right)$$

$$\text{deci } t = \frac{20 - 12}{0,4} = \frac{8}{0,4} = \frac{80}{4} = 20 \text{ s}$$

7/33

$l = 60 \text{ m}$
 $t = 10 \text{ s}$
 $a = ?$
 $v = ?$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2ax$$

$$v = v_0 + at$$

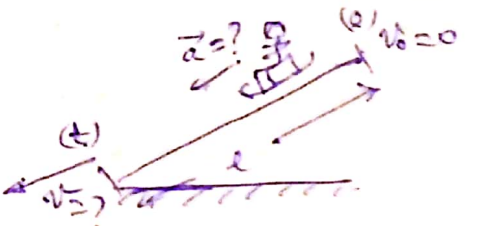
$$x = v_0 t + \frac{at^2}{2}$$

$$v^2 = 2ax$$

$$v = at \quad (*)$$

$$x = \frac{at^2}{2}$$

$v_0 = 0 \rightarrow \text{partida dos repaus.}$



$$a = \frac{2x}{t^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 60 \text{ m}}{100 \text{ s}^2} = \frac{120}{100} \text{ m/s}^2 = 1,2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

8/33

$$(*) \quad v = at = \frac{2x}{t^2} \cdot t = \frac{2x}{t} = \frac{2 \cdot 60}{10} = 12 \text{ m/s}$$

$a = 0,3 \text{ m/s}^2$
 $\Delta x = 100 \text{ m}$
 $\Delta t = 20 \text{ s}$
 $v_0 = ?$
 $v = ?$

$$x = v_0 t + \frac{at^2}{2}$$

$$v = v_0 + at$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2ax$$

$$v_0 = \frac{2x - at^2}{2t}$$

$$v_0 = \frac{2 \cdot 100 - 0,3 \cdot 400}{2 \cdot 20} = \frac{200 - 120}{40} = \frac{80}{40} = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v = v_0 + at = 2 + 0,3 \cdot 20 = 2 + 6 = 8 \text{ m/s}$$

