

1) Massa:

$$1,0 \times 10^3 \text{ kg}$$

Raio da curva: 20m

Velocidade escalar: 36Km/hr = 10m/s

Força resultante : 5000N

$$F_{CP} = M \cdot \frac{V^2}{R}$$

$$F_r = 1000 \cdot \frac{100}{20}$$

$$F_r = 1000 \cdot 5$$

$$F_r = 5000 \text{ N}$$

2)

Força centrípeta:

$$F_{CP} = M \cdot \frac{(V_f = V_0 + AT)^2}{R}$$

$$F_{CP} = 3 \cdot \frac{(V_f = 0 + 4 \cdot 1)^2}{R}$$

$$F_{CP} = 3 \cdot \frac{16}{3}$$

$$F_{CP} = 16 \text{ N} \text{ Simplificando}$$

Força tangencial:

$$F_T = A \cdot M$$

$$F_T = 4 \cdot 3$$

$$F_T = 12 \text{ N}$$

Força resultante:

$$F_R = F_C + F_T$$

$$F_R = 16 + 12$$

$$F_R = 28 \text{ N}$$

3)

Relações trigonométricas

$$\text{Sen} 30^\circ = \frac{F_{ctp}}{\vec{F}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\frac{M \cdot V^2}{R}}{32}$$

$$16 = \frac{3 \cdot 4^2}{R}$$

$$16R = 48$$

$$R = \frac{48}{16}$$

$$R = 3 \text{ m}$$

4)

a)

Força Centrípeta:

$$F_{CP} = M \cdot \frac{(V_f = V_0 + AT)^2}{R}$$
$$F_{CP} = 750 \cdot \frac{50^2}{60}$$
$$F_{CP} = 750 \cdot 41,666...$$
$$F_{CP} = 31.250N$$

B)

Não sei fazer

C)

$$F_{CT} = F_{atc}$$
$$F_{CT} = 0,9 \cdot 750 \cdot 10$$
$$F_{CT} = 6.750$$
$$\frac{MV^2}{R} = 6.750$$
$$\frac{750V^2}{60} = 6.750$$
$$V^2 = \frac{6.750 \cdot 60}{750}$$
$$V^2 = 540$$
$$V = \sqrt{540}$$
$$V \approx 23,23m/s \text{ Ou } 83,6Km/h$$

D)

$$F_{CT} = F_{atc}$$
$$\frac{MV^2}{R} = 0,1 \cdot 750 \cdot 10$$
$$\frac{750V^2}{60} = 750$$
$$V^2 = \frac{750 \cdot 60}{750}$$
$$V^2 = 60$$
$$V = \sqrt{60}$$
$$V \approx 7,75m/s \text{ Ou } 27,89Km/h$$

5)

A)

Força Centrípeta:

$$F_{ctp} = \frac{(MV^2)}{R}$$
$$F_{ctp} = \frac{150 \cdot 12,5^2}{10}$$
$$F_{ctp} = \frac{23.437,5}{10}$$
$$F_{ctp} = 2.343,75N$$

B)

Ponto A:

$$\begin{aligned}F_{ctp} &= F_n - p \\2.343,75 &= F_n - p \\2.343,75 &= F_n - 1500 \\2.343,75 + 1500 &= F_n \\F_n &= 3.843,75N\end{aligned}$$

Ponto B:

$$\begin{aligned}F_{ctp} &= F_n \\F_n &= 2.343,75N\end{aligned}$$

Ponto C:

$$\begin{aligned}F_{ctp} &= F_n + p \\2.343,75 &= F_n + p \\2.343,75 &= F_n + 1500 \\2.343,75 - 1500 &= F_n \\F_n &= 843,75N\end{aligned}$$

C)

A força normal tem que ser maior que 0 no ponto C

$$\begin{aligned}F_{ctp} &= F_n + p \\ \frac{(MV^2)}{R} &= F_n + p \\ \frac{(150V^2)}{10} &= F_n + 1500 \\ \frac{(15V^2)}{1} &= F_n + 1500 \\ 15V^2 &= F_n + 1500 \\ F_n &= 15V^2 - 1500 \\ 15V^2 - 1500 &> 0 \\ 15V^2 &> 1500 \\ V^2 &> \frac{1500}{15} \\ V^2 &> 100 \\ V &> \sqrt{100} \\ V &> 10\end{aligned}$$