

Informática 3

Atividade Assíncrona 1

Listas 1o Bimestre

Disciplina: Física

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Objetivo:

Capítulo 2: 7, 12, 13, 15, 19

Capítulo 3: 12, 13, 14, 18, 20, 26

Contagem

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## Capítulo 2

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7)

Alternativa C. Somente I, II e III

12)

$$\begin{aligned}E &= \frac{F_e}{|q|} \\F_e &= E \cdot |q| \\F_e &= 4 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-6} \\F_e &= 8 \cdot 10^{-3} N \therefore 0,008 N\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

13)

$$\begin{aligned}A) \\E &= 1,8 \cdot 10^4 \frac{N}{C} \\B) \\E &= 9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \frac{8 \cdot 10^{-6}}{0,3^2} \\E &= 9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 8,88 \cdot 10^{-5} \\E &= 8 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{C}\end{aligned}\tag{2}$$

15)

$$\vec{E}_5\tag{3}$$

19)

$$\begin{aligned}A) \\E_A &= 1,0 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot \frac{7,2 \cdot 10^{-6}}{9} \\E_A &= 1,0 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-7} \\E_A &= 8,0 \cdot 10^3 \frac{N}{C} \\&\cdot \\E_B &= 1,0 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot \frac{9,6 \cdot 10^{-6}}{16} \\E_B &= 10^{10} \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{-7} \\E_B &= 6 \cdot 10^3 \frac{N}{C} \\&\cdot \\E_C^2 &= E_A^2 + E_B^2 \\E_C^2 &= (8 \cdot 10^3)^2 + (6 \cdot 10^3)^2 \\E_C^2 &= 64 \cdot 10^5 + 36 \cdot 10^5 \\E_C &= \sqrt{100 \cdot 10^5}\end{aligned}\tag{4}$$

$$E_C = 10 \cdot 10^3$$

$$E_C = 1 \cdot 10^4 \frac{N}{C}$$

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B)

$$E = \frac{F}{q}$$

$$F = E \cdot q$$

$$F = 1 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$F = 2 \cdot 10^{-2} N$$

## Capítulo 3

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12)

Alternativa B. Somente II e IV.

13)

$$V = K_0 = \frac{Q}{d}$$

$$V = 9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \frac{5 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} \quad (5)$$

$$V = 15 \cdot 10^3 v \therefore 1,5 \cdot 10^4 v$$

14)

$$Q = \frac{V \cdot d}{K_0}$$

$$Q = \frac{5 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 4,5 \cdot 10^{-1}}{9 \cdot 10^9} \quad (6)$$

$$Q = 2,5 \cdot 10^{-6} C$$

18)

$$K_0 = 9 \cdot 10^9 Nm^2 C^{-2}$$

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A)

$$E_p = K_0 \cdot \frac{Q_A \cdot Q_B}{d}$$

$$E_p = 9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \frac{6 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot (-4) \cdot 10^{-6}}{3}$$

$$E_p = -7,2 \cdot 10^{-2} j$$

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B)

$$V_A = K_0 \frac{Q_A}{d}$$

$$V_A = 9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \frac{6 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3}$$

$$V_A = 9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \frac{-4 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3}$$

$$V_A = 12 \cdot 10^3$$

$$V_A = 1,2 \cdot 10^4 \text{ V} \quad (7)$$

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$$V_B = 9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \frac{(-4 \cdot 10^{-6})}{3}$$

$$V_B = -12 \cdot 10^3$$

$$V_B = -1,2 \cdot 10^4 \text{ V}$$

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$$V_C = V_A + V_B$$

$$V_C = 1,2 \cdot 10^4 + (-1,2 \cdot 10^4)$$

$$V_C = 0,6 \cdot 10^4 \text{ J} \therefore 6,0 \cdot 10^3 \text{ J}$$

—

C)

$$E_P = q \cdot V_C$$

$$E_P = 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 6 \cdot 10^3$$

$$E_P = 12,0 \text{ J}$$

**20)**

A) (2), (4)

B) (4), (5)

**26)**

Alternativa C. Pois A e C possuem o mesmo potencial elétrico que ainda sim é maior que o de B