1.1)
$$fa = -\beta \frac{dy(t)}{dt} = -\beta \dot{y}(t)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Taplicak}} = m \frac{\partial^2 y(t)}{\partial t^2} = m \dot{y}'(t)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Total}} = 0 \quad (\text{ugime live})$$

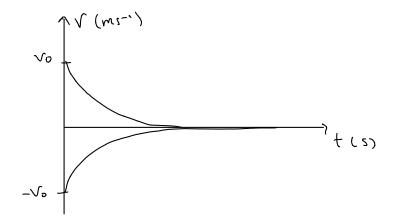
No instant inicial a vietre ra tem vulocidade vo

$$-\beta \dot{y}(t) = m \ddot{y}(t)$$
,  $V(t) = \dot{y}(t)$ 

Assim:  $m \frac{d}{dt} v(t) = - \beta v(t)$ 

1.2) 
$$\frac{d}{dt} V(t) = -\frac{B}{m} V(t)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} V(t) = -\frac{B}{m} \frac{d}{dt} V(t) \xrightarrow{\eta} \left[ \frac{B}{m} \right]^2 V(t)$$



lim V(t) = 0

1.3) 
$$m\dot{v}(t) = -\beta v(t) = -\frac{\beta}{m}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \ln(v(t)) = -\frac{3}{m}$$

G) 
$$ln(v(t)) = -\int \frac{B}{m} dt$$
 G)  $ln(v(t)) = -\frac{B}{m} \cdot t + c$ 

$$(-1) V(t) = exp(-\frac{\beta t}{m} + c) (-1) Y(t) = A exp(-\frac{\beta t}{m} + c)$$

$$V(0) = 0 \rightarrow A = V_0 \rightarrow V(t) = V_0 \exp\left(-\frac{Bt}{m}\right)$$

1.4) 
$$V(t) = \frac{d}{dt}y(t)$$
 (=)  $y(t) = \int_{0}^{\infty} V(t) dt$   

$$= -\frac{m}{R} V_{0} exp(-\frac{3t}{m}) + C$$

$$y(0) = y_0$$

$$y(0) = -\frac{m}{3}\sqrt{0} + C \rightarrow C = y + \frac{m}{3}\sqrt{0}$$

$$y(f) = -\frac{m}{R} V \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{3t}{m}\right) + y + \frac{m}{R} V \cdot \frac{m}{R} V \cdot$$

2.1) Suporch que d1,2 >0, o aumento de N2(+) na eguação (1) representa uma diminuição de VI(t) de MI(t) diminui, o que representa a diminuição das pusadas com o aumento des pudadones. Sinetricamente, um aumento de um nermeno de pasas (Nx(t)), implica um aumento do numer de predadones, o que se confirma pela equação 2, of Ne(f) aumenta.

1 - presa

2 - predador

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{d N_1(t)}{dt} = 0 & \rightarrow \\
\frac{d N_2(t)}{dt} = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\delta_1 N_1(t) - \alpha_1 N_1(t) N_2(t) = 0 \\
\delta_2 N_2(t) + \alpha_2 N_2(t) N_1(t) = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\delta_2 N_2(t) + \alpha_2 N_2(t) N_1(t) = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$(=) \begin{cases} N_{\Lambda}(+) \left[ S_{\Lambda} - \alpha_{\Lambda} N_{\Omega}(+) \right] = 0 \\ N_{\Omega}(+) \left[ S_{\Omega} + \alpha_{\Omega} N_{\Lambda}(+) \right] = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$N_{\Lambda}(+) \left[ S_{\Lambda} - \alpha_{\Lambda} N_{\Omega}(+) \right] = 0$$

$$N_{\Lambda}(+) \left[ S_{\Lambda} - \alpha_{\Lambda} N_{\Omega}(+) \right] = 0$$

 $\begin{array}{c}
N_{2}(t) = \frac{S_{1}}{\alpha N_{1}} \\
N_{1}(t) = -\frac{S_{2}}{\alpha N_{2}}
\end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c}
N_{2}(t) \propto S_{1} \\
N_{1}(t) \propto -S_{2} \\
N_{1}(t) \propto -S_{2}
\end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c}
N_{1}(t) \propto S_{1} \\
N_{2}(t) \propto S_{2}
\end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c}
N_{1}(t) \propto S_{2} \\
N_{2}(t) \propto S_{3}
\end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c}
N_{1}(t) \propto S_{2}
\end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c}
N_{1}(t) \propto S_{2}
\end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c}
N_{1}(t) \propto S_{2}
\end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c}
N_{2}(t) \propto S_{3}
\end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c}
N_{1}(t) \propto S_{2}
\end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c}
N_{2}(t) \propto S_{3}
\end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c}
N_{1}(t) \propto S_{3}
\end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c}
N_{2}(t) \propto S_{3}
\end{array}$ 1 Nr (presas), Nz (predoctiones)

3.3)
$$Da \quad \text{figura} \quad \begin{cases} 5inO_1 + 5inO_2 = \frac{n}{2} \\ \cos O_1 + \cos O_2 = \frac{y}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\omega(a) + \omega(b) = 2\omega(a+b)\omega(a-b)$$

(2)

$$\frac{\sin \theta_1 + \sin \theta_2}{\cos \theta_1 + \cos \theta_2} = \frac{\eta}{y} \in$$

$$Sin(a) + Sin(b) = Zsin(a+b) cos(a-b)$$

$$(=) \frac{2 \sin \left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{z}\right) \omega \left(\frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{z}\right)}{2 \omega s \left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{z}\right) \omega s \left(\frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{z}\right)} = \frac{\chi}{y} (=) \tan \left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{z}\right) = \frac{\chi}{y} (=)$$

$$G_1 = 2 \arcsin \left( \frac{n}{y} \right)$$
 (3)

$$(=) 2 + 2 \cdot \omega_{S}(\theta_{1} - \theta_{2}) = \frac{n^{2} + y^{2}}{\int_{1}^{2}} (=) \quad \omega_{S}(\theta_{1} - \theta_{2}) = \frac{n^{2} + y^{2}}{2} - 2 = \frac{n^{2} + y^{2}}{2l^{2}} - 1 (=)$$

(=) 
$$\theta_1 - \theta_2 = arws \left( \frac{n^2 + y^2}{2l^2} - 1 \right)$$

$$2\theta_1 = \operatorname{Zarctan}\left(\frac{n}{y}\right) + \operatorname{arcus}\left(\frac{n^2 + y^2}{2l^2}\right) = \theta_1 = \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{n}{y}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arcus}\left(\frac{n^2 + y^2}{2l^2}\right)$$

$$2\theta_2 = Z \arctan\left(\frac{n}{y}\right) - \arccos\left(\frac{n^2 + y^2}{2l^2} - 1\right) = \theta_2 = \arctan\left(\frac{n}{y}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \arccos\left(\frac{n^2 + y^2}{2l^2} - 1\right)$$

Como se estí a usar raízes quadradus, vai existir porda de solu 900. Is to venifica -  $\mu$  para, posiçous inicias com valor regelivo. O ajusto é compensar a ângulo  $\theta$  para  $\theta \in [-\Pi, \Pi]$ .