Teste de Mecânica Newtoniana

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Anc: 1

Curso: Engenharia Física

Pergunta 14/15:

$$\overrightarrow{F} = \underbrace{(2. \times y + Z^3)}_{F_X} \cdot \widehat{i} + \underbrace{(x^3. \widehat{j} + (3. \times Z^2)}_{F_Y} \cdot \widehat{k} \quad (N)$$

$$\frac{dU}{dx} = -F_{x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dU}{dx} = -(2.x.y + z^{3}) \Leftrightarrow U = -x^{2}.y - x.z^{3} + C_{1}$$

$$\frac{dU}{dy} = -F_y \iff \frac{d}{dy} \left(-x^2 \cdot y - x \cdot z^3 + C_1 \right) = -x^2 \Leftrightarrow -x^2 + \frac{dC_1}{dy} = -x^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{d0}{dz} = -F_z \Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dz} \cdot (-\pi^2 \cdot y - \chi \cdot z^3 + C_1) = -3 \cdot \chi \cdot z^2 \Leftrightarrow -3 \cdot \chi \cdot z^2 + \frac{dC_1}{dz} = -3 \cdot \chi \cdot z^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{dz}{dz} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1$$

Como
$$\frac{dC_1}{dy} = \frac{dC_1}{dz} = 0$$
, $C_1 = 0$ e o potencial é $U(x,y,z) = -x^2 \cdot y - x \cdot z^3$ (g).

Para o campo ser conservativo, $\nabla \times \vec{F} = 0$

$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{d}{dx} & \frac{d}{dy} & \frac{d}{dz} \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{dFx}{dy} - \frac{dFy}{dz} \right) \cdot \hat{i} + \left(\frac{dFz}{dx} - \frac{dFx}{dz} \right) \cdot \hat{j} + \left(\frac{dFz}{dx} - \frac{dFx}{dz} \right) \cdot \hat{j} + \left(\frac{dFy}{dx} - \frac{dFx}{dy} \right) \cdot \hat{k} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{d Fy}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dy}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fy}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dy}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fy}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dy}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fy}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dy}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fy}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dy}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fy}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dy}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fy}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dy}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fy}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dy}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fy}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dy}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fy}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dy}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dy}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dy}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dy}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dy}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx}{dx}\right) \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d Fx}{dx} - \frac{d Fx$$

$$= (0-0).\hat{i} + (0-0).\hat{j} + (0-0).\hat{k} =$$

Resposta: O campo de forças é conservativo e o potencial num ponto $P(x,y,z) \in U_{(x,y,z)} = -x^2, y - x.z^3$ (5)

a that is a said way it will be said

militaria di di di manana di m

· mola 1: Ax = 0,2 m

Considerando desprezavel o atrito:

$$E_{m_1} = E_{m_2} \Leftrightarrow m_{corpo} \cdot g \cdot h + \frac{1}{2} \cdot k_1 \cdot \Delta x_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot k_2 \cdot \Delta x_2^2 \Leftrightarrow \dots$$

$$(=)$$
 1 × 9,8 × 0,6 + $\frac{1}{2}$ × 200 × $(0,2)^2$ = $\frac{1}{2}$. 300 × Δx^2 (=)

(=)
$$\Delta x := \sqrt{\frac{2}{300} \cdot \left[9.8 \times 0.6 + \frac{1}{2} \times 200 \times (0.2)^2 \right]}$$
 (=)

Resposta: O corpo provoca na 2ª mola uma deformação máxima, de, aproximadamente, 0,26 m.

Pergunta 10:

Sabenda que Fr = T - P e que r = sen e cor = L. sen e

$$\begin{cases}
T_2 = F_{r_2} \\
F_{r_3} = T_3 - P
\end{cases} \iff \begin{cases}
m \cdot a_c = T_{r_2} \\
T_3 = P
\end{cases} \iff \begin{cases}
m \cdot \frac{V^2}{r} = T \cdot sen \theta \\
T \cdot cos \theta = m \cdot g
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} V^{2} = \frac{100 \times 5 \times 100 \times 1 \times 5 \times 100}{5} \\ \cos \theta = \frac{5 \times 9.8}{100} \end{cases} (=) \begin{cases} V^{2} \approx \frac{100 \times 2 \times 5 \times 1^{2} (60.66^{\circ})}{5} \\ \theta \approx 60.66^{\circ} \end{cases} (=) \begin{cases} V \approx \sqrt{\frac{100 \times 2 \times 5 \times 1^{2} (60.66^{\circ})}{5}} \\ \theta \approx 60.66^{\circ} \end{cases}$$

(=)
$$\begin{cases} V \approx 5,51 \text{ m/s} \\ \theta \approx 60,66 \end{cases}$$

Resposta: A velocidade máxima permitida é, aproxima damente, 5,51 m/5.

b) (através da alínea anterior)

1 11/1 12 3.

Resposta: O valor correspondente ao ângulo 6 é de, aproximadamente,

Pergunta 8/9:

$$\cdot \vec{a}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \hat{i} + \begin{bmatrix} 5 \cdot \cos(t) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \hat{j} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 \cdot \sin(t) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \hat{k}$$

$$r(0) = (1; -3; 2)$$

a)

$$\vec{\nabla}(t) = (4, -3, 2) + (2.e^{-t}, 5.\cos(t), -3.\sin(t)).t \iff$$

(=)
$$|\vec{V}(t)| = (4 + 2.t \cdot e^{-t}, -3 + 5.t \cdot \cos(t), 2 - 3.t \cdot \sin(t))|$$
 => Resposta

b)

Lei dos Movimentos:
$$\chi(t) = \chi_0 + v_0 \cdot t + \frac{a \cdot t^2}{2}$$

$$\chi(t) = (1; -3; 2) + (4; -3; 2) \cdot t + (e^{-t}; \frac{5}{2} \cdot \cos(t); -\frac{3}{2} \cdot \sin(t)) \cdot t^{2} \leftrightarrow$$

(5)
$$\chi(t) = \left(1+4.t+t^2.e^{-t}; -3-3.t+\frac{5}{2}.t^2.\cos(t); 2+2.t-\frac{3}{2}.t^2.\sin(t)\right)$$

Resposta

Pergunta 6/7:

$$\cdot \vec{\nabla} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2 \cdot \hat{k}$$

· vetor velocidade tem a mesma direção da tangente a trajetória no ponto ocupado pela partícula.

a) versor de tangente à trajetéria > versor de velocidade

$$\hat{V} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2.\hat{k} \iff \hat{V} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}.\hat{i} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}.\hat{j} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}.\hat{k}$$
Resposta

 $\vec{a} = \vec{a}_t \cdot \vec{n}_t + \vec{a}_n \cdot \vec{n}_n$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{0^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

Considerando « como o ângulo formado entre à e V:

$$(x, \vec{a}, \vec{y}) = |\vec{a}| \times |\vec{b}| \times \cos(x) \Leftrightarrow \cos(x) = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{y}}{|\vec{a}| \times |\vec{y}|} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(=) \cos(\alpha) = \frac{0 - 1 + 2}{\sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{2}} \in \mathcal{S}$$

(=)
$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12}$$
 (=) $\cos(\alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$

$$\frac{1}{1}\cos(x) = \frac{1}{1}\cot(x) =$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \cdot (\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2.\hat{k}) = \vec{a}_{k} = \vec{a}_{k} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \hat{i} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \hat{j} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \hat{k} \quad (m/s^{2})$$

Resposia

(=)
$$\vec{a}_{n} = \hat{j} + \hat{k} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \hat{i} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \hat{j} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \hat{k}$$
 (=)

(=)
$$|\vec{a}_n = -1.\hat{i} + \frac{7}{6}.\hat{j} + \frac{2}{3}.\hat{k} \text{ (m/s}^2)|$$

Resposta