Observações: aval a frequencia ciclomónico we para un electros un eaurpo de 1 Teola?

$$W_{c} = \frac{a \beta}{m} = \frac{1.6 \times 10^{-19} (C) \cdot 4 (Teola)}{9.1 \times 10^{-31} (kg)} = 0.175 \times 10^{-2} = 0.175 \times 10^{-19} = 1.75 \times 10^{-19} (kg)$$

$$V_c = \frac{w_c}{2\pi} = 2.8 \times 10^{10} H_z$$

No loso de un protes, a frequenció seró redusos de un focto, me 1836 e a sentido de Robas invertido dede que o earjo tens sinol oposto.

Deservoyas: Quel « nais ciclo histrico de nue electros que se move com udocidos $V = 10^6 \text{ m.s}^{-1}$ vous plons 1 B: $|\vec{B}| = 1$ Tala?

$$r_c = \frac{\omega_c}{V} = \frac{1.75 \times 10^{11} \, A^{-1}}{10^6 \, \text{m} \cdot A^{-1}} = 0.57 \times 10^{-6} \, \text{m} = 5.7 \cdot 10^{-6} \, \text{m}$$

(No easo de mu protor 1= 6,7. 1836 /m ~ 1,04 cm

3. Consurvas de reconnecto lima (3º lei de Newton)

Duas particulas interojem enturi, mum espeço livre de formas externas. As formas de interocuas obedecem ó 3º lu. de Newbo

$$\vec{F}_{12} = \frac{d\vec{P}_{1}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (m_{1} \vec{V}_{1})$$

$$\vec{F}_{12} = \frac{d\vec{P}_{2}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (m_{2} \vec{V}_{2})$$

$$\vec{F}_{12} + \vec{F}_{21} = \frac{d\vec{P}_{1}}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{P}_{2}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{P}_{1} + \vec{P}_{2}) = \frac{d}{dt} (m_{1} \vec{V}_{1} + m_{2} \vec{V}_{2})$$

Se
$$\vec{F}_{12} = -\vec{F}_{21}$$
 (3: lei), enter
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(m_1 \vec{V}_1 + m_2 \vec{V}_2 \right) = 0 \implies m_1 \vec{V}_1 + m_2 \vec{V}_2 = eoust.$$

Exemple - 4:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & &$$

Precisaren de mais informotor. Por exemple:

1.1 - as particulas ficau ligodes opès a eolises; vestresso:

$$m \vec{v} = (m_1 + m_2) \vec{v_f} - \vec{v_f} = \frac{m_1}{2m_1} \vec{v_i}$$

1.2 - A particulo incident fice pous de. Not eon:

$$m_1 \vec{v}_1 = m_2 \vec{v}_f = \vec{v}_1 \vec{v}_1 = \vec{$$

1.3. - Définance events ainstres de mus partiente de mosse m e veloudet v como \frac{1}{2} m vov.

definance estisas eléstres esmo mues estisas no prola energio cinitico bobble é escrevoda.

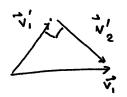
louridemen e exemplo anterior eour o informaças adicional de que o eolisas e' elastra

$$(m_1=m_1) \rightarrow V_1 = V_1 + V_2'$$
 (1)

Has a colisas e' elastica:

$$V_{1}^{2} = V_{1}^{2} + V_{1}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} m V_{2}^{2}$$

$$V_{1}^{2} = V_{1}^{2} + V_{1}^{2} \qquad (2)$$



(1), (2) + Teoners & Ribjores => V' I V'

Podeun confirmar is le de outres formes

(Disentineur mais tank colissis en visteurs de vairies parkeuln).

3.2- Méjuius de Atwood (a 2- e 3- les eur jojo)

Duas mass as défendes sais suspença par un tis inextensivel e tembérer

con mosso despussivel. Suponto q'= coust.

Colente [2]. vous roldono de mosso despugéres

À interocuer entre me a me e' épui unediode pelo po.

$$T_{12} \qquad T_{21}$$

$$T_{12} = -T_{21} \qquad (3^{\circ} \text{ (ai)})$$

$$(1T_{21}) = |T_{12}| = T$$

Entas:

$$\begin{cases}
T - m_1 g = m_1 a \\
m_2 g - T = m_2 a
\end{cases}$$

Sourando ordeus dansembre es dues equoción termo:

$$(m_{2}-m_{1}) = (m_{1}+m_{2}) = 0$$

$$= 0$$

Substitutube est resultede nous de equações obtems:

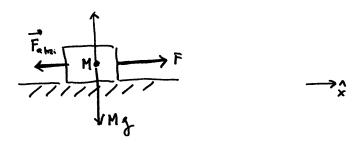
$$m_2 g - T = m_2 \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} g$$

$$m_2 \left[1 - \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right] q = T = \frac{2 m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} q$$

una mosso efective de 2 mi mz mi+mz

4 - Formas de abrilo

4.1- Amil de Coulomb (atribe de contrato)

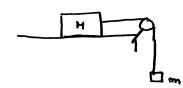


Fate. =- h Mg &

centitient de abrito

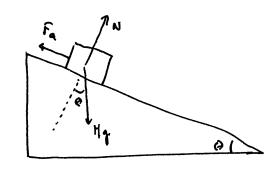
(estitus ou dividucios, se o

objecto estiver parodo ou o uro ver-re)



mg </h Mg -> Nac his dulizonento de H (/45 = ahrito estitu)

mg > /s Mg -> his deslizement ; loure determinen /es?



N= Mg wse

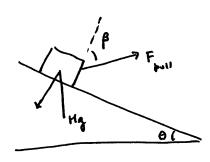
Mg Sin 0 - Fat = 0 (se o bloco
permoner
eshira.

Fat = Mg Sin A

 $\mu = \frac{F_{e+nx1}}{N} = \frac{H_{e} \sin \rho}{H_{e} \cos \rho} = \frac{1}{160} e^{\frac{1}{100}}$

h = tgθc → θc = auxulo paro o prol o blow deslizo x θ- Ater (δ («).

Paoblema (Berkley pg 87)



for un bloco o esconson?

O blow courenais o derlig ar quands.

Problema: Dotancis perconcido por um corpo sob occe as
de umo forces de obrito constante:

(útil paro mullas por exuso de velocedode)

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 & & & & & & \\
 & \downarrow & & & & \\
 & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \\
 & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow$$

$$H \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = - \mu H_g \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = - \mu g$$

$$X = V_0 t - \frac{1}{2} \mu_0^2 t^2$$

0 larpo paro a
$$t^*$$
: $t^* = \frac{v_0}{\mu_g}$

A distanció personido e':

$$X(t^{\mu}) = V_0 \frac{V_0}{\mu_0^2} - \frac{1}{2} \mu_0^2 \frac{V_0^2}{K^2 g^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_0^2}{\mu_0^2}$$

(Mediendo a distanció de trovoper, sobido A, podemo determina. Vo). 4.2- Ahrite proporcional à valourdade (fluids y velourdades bouixes):

Propietel eou atrito proporcional à velocidal.

avel a equocasi de hopotonia?

$$\frac{m}{dt} = -mg\dot{y} - b\vec{v} \qquad (b>0)$$

$$\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = -3\hat{y} - \frac{b}{m}\hat{v}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\vec{r}(0) = \gamma(0) \vec{\gamma} \\
\vec{v}(0) = V_0 \left[\cos \theta \hat{x} + \sin \theta \hat{y}\right]
\end{cases}$$

$$\cos \theta \cos \theta \hat{x} + \sin \theta \hat{y}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\alpha_{x} = \frac{dV_{x}}{dt} = -\frac{b}{m}V_{x} \\
\alpha_{y} = \frac{dV_{y}}{dt} = -\frac{b}{m}V_{y} - g = -\frac{b}{m}(V_{y} + g\frac{m}{b})
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dV_{x}(t)}{V_{x}} = -\frac{b}{m} dt = D & lm V_{x}(t) = -\frac{b}{m} t + C' = B \\ -\frac{b}{m} t & lm V_{x}(t) = C = V_{0} \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dv_y}{dt} = -\frac{5}{m} \left(v_y + g \frac{m}{b} \right)$$

$$\frac{dv_y}{v_y + \frac{1}{2} \frac{m}{L}} = -\frac{1}{m} Lt \qquad \qquad j \quad \left(V_y(0) = V_0 \sin \theta \right)$$

Teun entas:

(*)
$$\begin{cases} \Lambda^{\lambda}(f) = \left(\Lambda^{0} 2 i \pi \Theta + \frac{P}{\omega u^{\frac{P}{2}}}\right) \epsilon - \frac{P}{\omega u^{\frac{P}{2}}} \\ \Lambda^{x}(f) = \Lambda^{0} 607\Theta \epsilon - \frac{\omega}{P} f \end{cases}$$

Integrande novemente:

$$\Xi \left(V_{0} \text{ siu} \Theta + \frac{m_{0}^{2}}{b} \right) = \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{m_{0}^{2}}{b}t}}{b/m} - \frac{m_{0}^{2}}{b} t + C$$

$$\Xi \left(V_{0} \text{ siu} \Theta + \frac{m_{0}^{2}}{b} \right) = \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{m_{0}^{2}}{b}t}}{b/m} - \frac{m_{0}^{2}}{b} t + C$$

$$\Xi \left(V_{0} \text{ siu} \Theta + \frac{m_{0}^{2}}{b} \right) = \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{m_{0}^{2}}{b}t}}{b/m} - \frac{m_{0}^{2}}{b} t + C$$

Tenn opro de dinner t des equencés parametrices de hopuloires paro oble Y(x):

$$\begin{cases} \chi(t) = V_0 \cos \theta & \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{b}{m}t}}{b/m} \\ \chi(t) = \left(V_0 \sin \theta + \frac{m_1^2}{b}\right) & \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{b}{m}t}}{b/m} - \frac{m_1^2}{b}t + \gamma_0 \end{cases}$$

Vejaun:

$$-\frac{\frac{b}{m}x}{\sqrt{0}\cos\theta} + 1 = e^{-\frac{b}{m}t}$$

$$-\frac{b}{m}t = \frac{1}{m}\left[1 - \frac{b}{m}\frac{x}{\sqrt{0}\cos\theta}\right]$$

$$t = -\frac{1}{b/m}\left[1 - \frac{b}{m}\frac{x}{\sqrt{0}\cos\theta}\right]$$

$$-\frac{b}{\sqrt{0}}\left(-\frac{1}{b/m}\ln\left(1 - \frac{b}{m}\frac{x}{\sqrt{0}\cos\theta}\right)\right)$$

$$-\frac{3}{b/m}\left[-\frac{1}{b/m}\ln\left[1 - \frac{b}{m}\frac{x}{\sqrt{0}\cos\theta}\right]\right]$$

Y(x)-Yo = (Vo Sino + mg). 1 /m 2 /o cno + g /o lm) 2 /m [1+ b x /o cno)

Conferende os limites:

$$V_{x}(t) \rightarrow V_{0} \cos \theta$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow 0} V_{y}(t) = V_{0} \sin \theta \qquad e^{-\frac{b}{m}t} + \frac{mq}{b} \left(e^{-\frac{b}{m}t} \right)$$

$$V_{0} \sin \theta \qquad \frac{e^{-\frac{b}{m}t}}{b \rightarrow 0} = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{b}{m}t}}{\sqrt{m}} = -t$$

De ferme semethoche:

$$(4*)$$

$$(4*)$$

$$(4*)$$

$$(4*)$$

$$(4*)$$

$$(4*)$$

$$(4*)$$

$$(4*)$$

$$(4*)$$

$$(4*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(4*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

$$(5*)$$

Reporte l'Elôphol:

derivando usomento:

$$\frac{t^2}{m} = -\frac{t^2}{2}$$

: درما