

I

$$\vec{v}(t) = 2\hat{i} - (5t - 2)\hat{j} \text{ (m/s)}$$

$$\vec{p}(0) = \vec{0}$$

$$a) \vec{a}(t) = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = -5\hat{j} \text{ (m/s}^2)$$

$$b) \vec{p}(t) = \int_0^t \vec{v}(t) dt = 2t\hat{i} - \left(\frac{5t^2}{2} - 2t\right)\hat{j} \text{ (m)}$$

$$c) v_y(t) = -5t + 2, \text{ quando } v_y(t) = 0, p_y(t) \text{ se maximiza}$$

$$\text{então } -5t + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{2}{5} \text{ logo } p_y(t) = -\frac{5}{2}\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{5} =$$

$$= -\frac{20}{50} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{5}.$$

I I

$$A) F_a = \mu N = \mu mg = 0,2x \cdot 2 \cdot 9,8 = 3,92x$$

$$\text{então } \vec{F}_a = -3,92x \hat{e}_x \text{ (N)}$$

$$b) W_{F_a} = \int_0^1 F_a dx = \int_0^1 -3,92x dx = \left[-1,96x^2\right]_0^1 = -1,96J$$

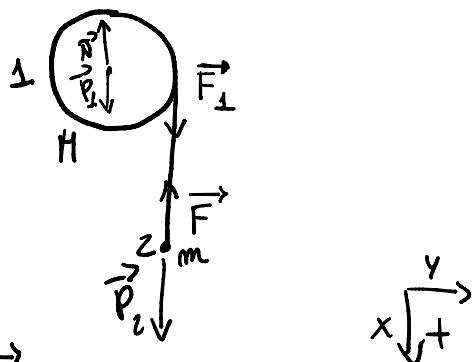
$$c) \Delta E_C = -1,96J \quad \& \quad \Delta E_C = \frac{1}{2} m (v_f^2 - v_i^2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -1,96 = v_f^2 - 2^2 \Leftrightarrow v_f^2 = 2,04 \Leftrightarrow v_f = 1,43 \text{ m/s}$$

B) \rightarrow conservação de \vec{p} \Rightarrow $v_f = 2m/s$

III

a)



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{\tau}_{total\perp} = I \vec{\alpha} \\ \vec{P}_2 + \vec{F} = m \vec{a}_2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I \vec{\alpha} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} \\ mg - F = ma \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \Leftrightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} I \vec{\alpha} = (Re_y) \times (F_1 e_x) \\ mg - F = ma \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} I \alpha = -R F_1 \\ mg - F = ma \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \Leftrightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} F = \frac{I \alpha}{R} \\ mg - \frac{I \alpha}{R} = ma \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \Leftrightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \frac{MR^2}{2} \frac{\alpha}{R^2} = \frac{M}{2} a$$

$$\Leftrightarrow mg - \frac{I \alpha}{R^2} = ma \Leftrightarrow mg - \frac{MR^2}{2R^2} a = ma \Leftrightarrow$$

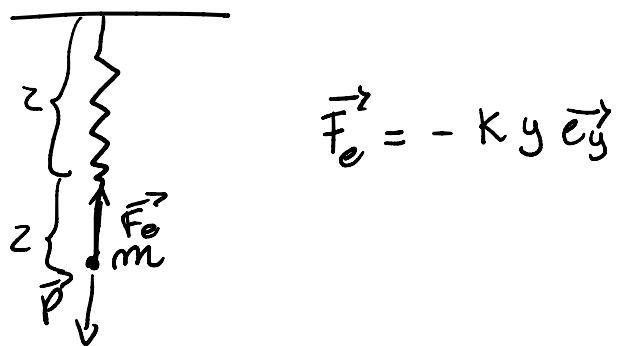
$$\Leftrightarrow mg - \frac{M}{2} a = ma \Leftrightarrow \frac{mg}{m + \frac{M}{2}} = a \quad \Leftrightarrow a = 4,4 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$F = \frac{M}{2} a = 4,4 \cdot \frac{2}{2} = 4,4 \text{ N}$$

c) $a = g$ ou seja teria queda livre.

~) $a = g$ ou seja temos que a dure.

IV $\downarrow y +$



$$m = 2 kg \quad y(t) = A \sin(\omega t + \delta)$$

Quando $a = 0 m/s$, $F_R = 0 \Rightarrow mg - ky(t) = 0 \Rightarrow$

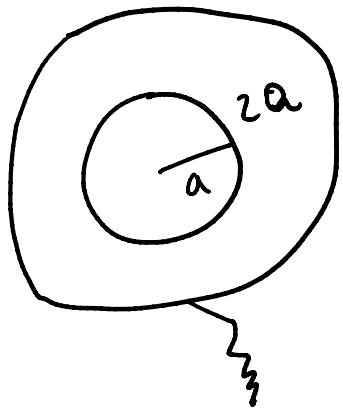
$\Rightarrow k = \frac{mg}{y(t)}$, mente que $y(t)$ é igual à distância

ponto de equilíbrio que é de 2cm ento $k = \frac{2 \cdot 980}{0,02} = 980 N/m$

b)

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k_{mola}}{M}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2\pi}{T} = \sqrt{\frac{980}{2}} \Leftrightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{490}} = 0,123 s$$

1: $r < a$ 2: $a < r < R$ 3: $r > R$



$$1: \vec{\Phi} = \int_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} \Rightarrow \frac{Q_{\text{inner}}}{\epsilon_0} = E A_S , \quad Q_{\text{inner}} = 0 \Rightarrow E = 0$$

$$2: \frac{2Q}{\epsilon_0} = E 4\pi r^2 \Rightarrow E = \frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$3: \frac{(2a - 2a)}{\epsilon_0} = \int_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} \Rightarrow E = 0 \quad \rightarrow E = \begin{cases} \frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} & \text{for } r < a \wedge r > R \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1: V_L &= - \int_{\infty}^R \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = - \underbrace{\int_{\infty}^R \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}}_0 - \int_R^a \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} - \underbrace{\int_a^R \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}}_0 \\ &= - \int_R^a \frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = \left[\frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \right]_R^a = \frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a} - \frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 R} \end{aligned}$$

V I

a)

$$R_L = \frac{V_L}{I_L} \Leftrightarrow I_L = \frac{10}{20} = 0,5 \text{ A}$$

b)

$$R_2 = \frac{V_L}{I_2} \Leftrightarrow I_2 = \frac{5}{10} = 0,5 \text{ A}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{V_2}{I_2} \Leftrightarrow I_2 = \frac{5}{10} = 0,5 A$$

$$R_1 = \frac{V_1}{I_1} \Leftrightarrow R_1 = 0,5 A \rightarrow I_1 = 1 A$$

V II

b) I: $\oint \vec{B}_i(r_i) \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I \Leftrightarrow B_i(r_i) \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 I \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow B_i(r_i) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r_i}$$

II: $\oint \vec{B}_{2i}(r_{2i}) \cdot d\vec{l} = -2\mu_0 I \Leftrightarrow B_{2i}(r_{2i}) = -\frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi r_{2i}}$

Deslocar-se r_i e r_{2i} para a origem de forma a se obter o vetor do campo magnético \vec{B}_i e \vec{B}_{2i} com origem em 0.

$$\Rightarrow \vec{B}_{i0}(r) = \vec{B}_i(r + \frac{a}{2}) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi(r + \frac{a}{2})}$$

$$e \quad \vec{B}_{i0}(r) = \vec{B}_{ii}(r - \frac{a}{2}) = -\frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi(r - \frac{a}{2})}$$

$$\text{então } \vec{B}_t = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi(r + \frac{a}{2})} - \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi(r - \frac{a}{2})}$$

$$\therefore \vec{B}_t(p) = \vec{B}_t(\frac{a}{2} + b) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi(\frac{a}{2} + b)} - \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi b}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_t(r) = B_0 \left(\frac{a}{2} + b \right) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi(a+b)} - \frac{\mu_0 l}{\pi b}$$

$$B(P) = \mu_0 I \left(\frac{b - 2(a+b)}{2\pi(a+b)b} \right)$$

a)

Pela lei de ampere a circulação do campo magnético sobre um circuito fechado é igual a $\mu_0 I_{\text{interna}}$ norte caso a corrente contenha ambos os fios lyo
a circulação norte é igual a $\mu_0 I + (-2)\mu_0 I = -\mu_0 I$, (T)

c)

$$qN = C \text{ m/s}$$

$$F_{12} = \frac{\mu_0 l_1 I_1 I_2}{2\pi r}$$

$$F_{21} = \frac{\mu_0 l_2 I_2 I_1}{2\pi r}$$

$$F_{12} = -\frac{\mu_0 l I^2}{2\pi r}$$

é repulsiva.

$$F_{21} = -\frac{\mu_0 l I^2}{2\pi r}$$

IV

c)

$$\begin{cases} m_1 \frac{d^2 y_1}{dt^2} = -k(y_1 - 2k(y_1 - y_2) - mg \\ \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ m_2 \frac{\ddot{y}_2}{dt^2} = -k y_2 - 2k(y_2 - y_1) - mg \right.$$

Solução da E.d.o $\rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = A \cos(\omega t) \\ y_2 = B \cos(\omega t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dy_1}{dt} = -A\omega \sin(\omega t) \\ \frac{dy_2}{dt} = -B\omega \sin(\omega t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\ddot{y}_1}{dt^2} = -A\omega^2 \cos(\omega t) \\ \frac{\ddot{y}_2}{dt^2} = -B\omega^2 \cos(\omega t) \end{cases}$$

Voltando à equação do movimento:

$$\begin{cases} m(-A\omega^2 \cos(\omega t)) = -k(A \cos(\omega t)) - 2k(A \cos(\omega t) - B \cos(\omega t)) \\ m(-B\omega^2 \cos(\omega t)) = -k(B \cos(\omega t)) - 2k(B \cos(\omega t) - A \cos(\omega t)) \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -A\omega^2 m = -kA - 2k(A-B) \\ -B\omega^2 m = -kB - 2k(B-A) \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{1} \\ \xrightarrow{2} \end{matrix} \begin{cases} -A\omega^2 m + kA + 2k(A-B) = 0 \\ -B\omega^2 m + kB + 2k(B-A) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{1} \\ \xrightarrow{2} \end{matrix} \begin{cases} A(-\omega^2 m + 3k) + B(-2k) = 0 \\ A(-2k) + B(-\omega^2 m + 3k) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{1} \\ \xrightarrow{2} \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} -\omega^2 m + 3k & -2k \\ -2k & -\omega^2 m + 3k \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (-\omega^2 m + 3k)(-\omega^2 m + 3k) - (-2k)(-2k) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (3k - \omega^2 m)^2 = 4k^2 \Leftrightarrow (3k - \omega^2 m) = \pm 2k \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\omega^2 m = -5k \vee \underbrace{-\omega^2 m = k}_{\text{impossível}} \quad -\omega^2 m < 0 \quad \omega k > 0$$

$\omega_m = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ - important - $\omega_m < 0$ & $K > 0$

$$\omega_m^2 = 5K \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\omega = \sqrt{\frac{5k}{m}}}$$