1/1)	N . 1 . 10 (1 : A 1)
1. (a) Sundo o mamento no tampo t, p(t)= (m+0 m) v,	
_m(v+sv)+sm(v-ve), na auséntia de forços extern	ua, ρ(t) = ρ(t+0)) =>
$(m+\Delta_m)v = m(v+\Delta v) + \Delta.$	m (v-Ve) <>
1 m Vo = 1 V·m ←>	
AN = No Am	(1.1)
(b) Diriclindo (1.1) por st, timos:	
$\frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{v_0}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta m}{\Delta t} + \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$	1 -> 0, tumm;
lim No = lim ve Dm => dN = No. 2++0 Dt Dt >0 m Dt dt m	
(Pela de Lei che Neuton) m dN= Ne dm => F, = Ne dt dt (Pela 3ª Lei du Neuton) Fp =- Fy =- Ne dm	dm, que é a força
(Pela 3ª lei de Newton) Fp =- Ff =- No dm	(1.2)
(c) Por (1.2), times:	
m dv ≥-v. dm €>	
m dv = Ne dm €> dt dt	
№ = - m =>	
$\frac{N}{N_{g}} = -\frac{M}{M} = >$	
1 Priedt = - Ct in alt	
$\frac{1}{100} \int_{0}^{1} n^{2} dt = -\int_{0}^{1} \frac{m}{m} dt$	
Como $v(t) \Rightarrow [dv] dt \Rightarrow dv e m(t) \Rightarrow dm = [d]$	m dt, times:
$\frac{1}{N_e}\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{dx} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} dx = 0$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} dx = 0$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} dx = 0$	
$\frac{1}{N_{e}} \frac{N_{e}}{N_{e}} = \frac{1}{N_{e}} \left(\frac{N_{e}}{N_{e}} \right) \frac{N_{e}}{N_{e}}$	
Sendo N(t) - N(0) = NN:	
	1
$\frac{\Lambda N}{N_e} = -\Gamma \ln(m_f) - \ln(m_0)$	1 -> 1 N = Ve tn (m)
tilibra	

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à a sende a força tutal subre o poquete Fg + Fp, pela segunda la de Nemton, ma(H=-mg-Vem (b) Assumindo m \$0, times: a(1)=-g-v. m=-g-ve uln'u, u= m(1) = -g - Ne d [ln(m(x))] (1) Derums tur a (0)>0 para que o juguete raia do chân, inso implica em -g-Ned[[m(m)] 79 (5) $\frac{-\dot{m}(0)>\underline{\vartheta}}{m_{\alpha}}\xrightarrow{N_{\ell}}|\dot{m}(0)|>\underline{\vartheta}_{m_{0}}$ (d) Integrando (2), tumo:

10(x) = \int \frac{1}{a(t)} \dt' = \int \frac{1}{g} - \text{70 to d [ln(m(t))]} \dt' => N(t) = \(\frac{t}{-golt'} - Ne \(\frac{t}{m(t)} \) dt' Sendadm = [dm]dt, temp: [dk] $[v(k) = -gt - v_s] \frac{dm}{m} = -gt - v_s dn(m)$ $[m_0]$ $N(t) = -gt - Ve ln \left(\frac{m(t)}{m}\right)$ (2.1) 7 (e) Integrando (2.1) no intervalo de 0 à $t_{\rm I}$, temp: $H_{\rm I} = \int_0^{t_{\rm I}} v(t) dt = \int_0^{t_{\rm I}} -gt - v_{\rm I} \ln\left(\frac{m(t)}{m_0}\right) dt = 0$ = -9 ti - Ne In (m(t)) dt. (2.2)

(f) Sendo a alteria matima H a soma de HI com a alteria sh alcangada
com a redocidade vez sub efecto da grassidade, somente, terros, pela defenição de relocidade: V(t) = N(0) + at => 0 = VI - gthmax = NI/g Pela equação horatoia sob auteração constante, temos: Dh= No thomax Substituinde throat terms: $\Delta h = N_{I} \left(\frac{N_{I}}{9} \right) - \frac{9}{2} \left(\frac{N_{I}}{9} \right)^{2} = N_{I}^{2}$ Purlanta H= H++1h = H+ 1 15g

Sendo NI = NO(tI), de (2.1), temos: N = N(t) = - g t - ve ln (m/t) de (11, temes: N==-g t= + 10 e hambin, mo = m, exp(10/ve). Substituindo en H, temos: $H = -\frac{1}{2}g t_1^2 - v_e \left[\ln \left(\frac{m(t)}{m_1 \cdot \exp(4n^2/v_e)} \right) dt + \left(\frac{\Delta v - g t_1}{2g} \right)^2 \right]$ $= (\Delta v^2 - 2g t_I \Delta v + (g t_I)^2 - (g t_I)^2) - N_e \left[\int_0^{t_I} \left(\frac{m(t)}{m_I} \right) - \int_0^{t_I} (ex p(\Delta v v_I)) dt \right]$ $= \Delta v^2 - \Delta v t_I - N_e \int_0^{t_I} \frac{m(t)}{m_I} dt + \Delta v t_I$ $= \frac{\Delta v^2 - v_e}{2c_0} / \frac{tt}{m(\frac{m(t)}{m_0})} dt$ 3. (a) Fazendo m(t)= my turns: $-\frac{1}{2}\ln\left(\frac{mt}{ma}\right)=tI$ (3.1)(b) Generalizando o resultado de ·(d. a) para (d), temos: a(x)>0 => -g- ve m(t) >0 => 1 m(t) (7 3 m(t) => d mo et t > g mo et => d > g mora que traja (5)

(c) De (3), terms:

$$H = \frac{20^2}{29} - Nz \int_{0}^{27} \int_{0}^{27} \left(\frac{m(z)}{m_0} \cdot \frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd$$

$$= \frac{20^2}{29} - Nz \left[\int_{0}^{27} \int_{0}^{27} \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right]$$

$$= \frac{20^2}{29} - Nz \left[\int_{0}^{27} \int_{0}^{27} \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right]$$

$$= \frac{20^2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right] + \left(\frac{2}{2} d^2 \right) dd \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right] + \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right] + \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right] + \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right] + \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right] + \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right] + \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right]$$

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$$= \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right] + \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right] + \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right] + \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right] + \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right] + \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right] + \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right] + \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right] + \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right] + \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right] + \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right] + \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right] + \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right] + \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right]$$

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$$= \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1} \right) dd \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{29} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_1}$$

	1 1 4 ~ t	ando or limite N > 00
4(a) Sender max	a experiment dada na quistão 3, tun	number of limits $d \rightarrow \infty$,
temos or lary:		A Committee of the comm
t=0:	Portanto, temos	en la description de la company de la compan
m(x) d	$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 0 \lim_{n \to \infty} m(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{so } 1 > 0 \\ 0, & \text{so } 1 > 0 \end{cases}$	and the second s
t <0:	mo, me t <0	
m (t) &-		, 2e 17/0
A. A	0	, set co
times my line		,
d→0	$m(t) = m_0(1-O(t)),$	Μ
no plia	n on(t)	
Call a-	-0	
	M ₁	
	→ <u>†</u>	
0.1	•	
(b) Sendu	[m(t)]= -dm, eat = d mo = at	transando da limites
lim lim dom	edt = 0 e lim lim d ma edt = a)
t → 0+ d →00	1 20 d > 00	
	a exponential vusce	
	mina trápido que o	
	fatur linear (= 0)	
Como	lim lim (m(t)) mår ranvege t > 0 2 > 0	· lim (m(t))
	t > 0 d > 00	d > 00
5 med ste sån	con strap, e, oet stag abinifer	7/ by 11: 12 m
reins.	The state of the s	and work of the water in
	(a) 14 ×	D
(c) Fazindo	6(x) dx, temos:	7
V 4		
	lim mo' f 1-mo de dt dt =>	
	1. 1.	1.
	dim 1 /mother du 5-dt => du	3-0 of
	12 September 1980 - Sep	
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tilibra		

(1) Senda | m(t) = -m(t), temm: lim amo i dt => Sendo a integral un limite, podemos tirar o limite de dentro dela: lim mo/ - eu du, u=-at => du=-adt of Funcia degrum $\lim_{d\to\infty} \frac{m_0(-e^{-dt})}{m_0} = \frac{-m_0(1-\theta(t))}{m_0}$ a OC t cetraly costingthis mistrach O a abouting attends abouteting mu among : up risburd something que: S(t) dt = -(1-G(t>0)) - [-(1-G(t<0))]= -[(1-1)-(1-0)]=1 \ \ I, 0 \ \ I. 5. A força de probablica mão atua ma intervala t > t_, e, portos to, et est aprila à aprila de la força de la contra del la contra della contra dell abortations seem limitations