

## Torques un relain au fulco :

$$= \frac{12}{2.5} \quad 28 \times 9.8 + \frac{30}{2.5} \quad 75 \times 9.8$$

- [2] Depende do ports de aplicação da força
- 131 0 moment, de inércie varia, mas o momento angular nav varia
- [4] Ambas as massas sofrem a mesme magnitude de variage de moments l'men
- $|\mathcal{E}| \quad \text{tquivalue} \quad a \qquad |\mathcal{E}| \quad \text{mu} \quad \text{hk}$   $|\mathcal{E}| \quad \text{tquivalue} \quad a \qquad |\mathcal{E}| \quad \text{mu} \quad \text{hk}$   $|\mathcal{E}| \quad \text{tquivalue} \quad a \qquad |\mathcal{E}| \quad \text{mu} \quad \text{hk}$   $|\mathcal{E}| \quad \text{tquivalue} \quad a \qquad |\mathcal{E}| \quad \text{mu} \quad \text{hk}$   $|\mathcal{E}| \quad \text{tquivalue} \quad a \qquad |\mathcal{E}| \quad \text{mu} \quad \text{hk}$   $|\mathcal{E}| \quad \text{tquivalue} \quad a \qquad |\mathcal{E}| \quad \text{mu} \quad \text{hk}$   $|\mathcal{E}| \quad \text{tquivalue} \quad a \qquad |\mathcal{E}| \quad \text{mu} \quad \text{hk}$   $|\mathcal{E}| \quad \text{tquivalue} \quad a \qquad |\mathcal{E}| \quad \text{mu} \quad \text{hk}$   $|\mathcal{E}| \quad \text{tquivalue} \quad a \qquad |\mathcal{E}| \quad \text{mu} \quad \text{hk}$   $|\mathcal{E}| \quad \text{tquivalue} \quad a \qquad |\mathcal{E}| \quad \text{mu} \quad \text{hk}$

$$\omega = \sqrt{w_0^2 - \gamma^2} \qquad cm \qquad \omega_0^2 = \frac{\kappa}{m} = 16$$

$$X = \frac{b}{zm} = b/2$$

$$w = \sqrt{u^2 - \frac{5^2}{4}} = \sqrt{400 - \frac{9}{4}} = 19.94 \text{ ad/s}$$

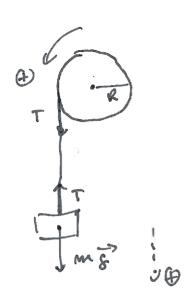
pub amovie c'men s

i'd's) Amplitude:

$$A = \frac{f_0/m}{(ws^2 - w^2)^2 + 4\gamma^2 w^2} = \frac{5/4}{(480 - 496 + \frac{9}{2})^2 + 4 \times \frac{3}{2} (400 - \frac{9}{2})}$$

~ 0,40 m

Diagrama de forças:



# Equações do mov. mento:

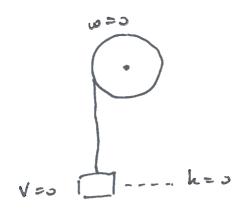
roldama: TR = Iox,

blow: mg-T= ma,

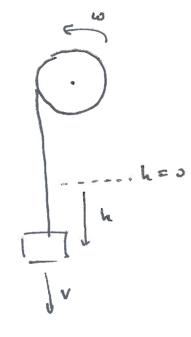
- H. C. .

 $\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R} \frac{a}{R^2}$   $\frac{1}{R^2} = \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{a}{R^2}$   $\frac{1}{R^2} = \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{a}{R^2}$ 

 $3a = \frac{m}{m + Io} s = \frac{m}{m + \frac{1}{2}HR^2} s = \frac{m}{m + \frac{m}{2}} s$ 



#### Depois.



# Conserv. du Émerça mecânica

$$3 \text{ m gh} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ m V}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\text{To}}{R^2} \text{ V}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \text{m} + \frac{\text{To}}{R^2} \right) \text{ V}^3$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln z = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m + \frac{10}{R^2}}{m} \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{28} \frac{m + \frac{1}{2} K}{m} \sqrt{2}$$

roldama sem Juraco: 12 HR2

(mota: 11 massa de roldana sum buraco)

boraco un relação no seu contro: Bo = 1/2 MB (1/2)2

da islama:

$$\Gamma_{8}^{1} = \Gamma_{8} + H_{8} \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} H_{8} \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} H_{8} R^{2}$$

Karsa do buraco:

Proporcional à area 
$$\Rightarrow \frac{H_B}{H} = \frac{A_B}{A_O} = \frac{TT(R/2)^2}{TR^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_B = \frac{1}{4}H$$

$$\frac{T_0 = I_0 - I_g' = \frac{1}{2} MR^2 - \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{4} M \times R^2}{= \frac{13}{32} MR^2}$$

## Mana da Poldana com buraco:

#### con dusa:

en relación ao qual n calcular os morandos en plus covien ao forças (coplanares)

$$\frac{1}{\tilde{z}} = L_{\tilde{z}} \hat{k} = \tilde{z} \times \hat{k}$$
Paralelos au e'xo
$$\tilde{z} = z \times \hat{k} = \tilde{z} \times \hat{k}$$
de notação

(onde & e' perpend'ulus as plans)

= - 
$$(4n^3 - 2n)$$
 y  $(-(x^4 - x^2)$   $\hat{g}$ 

#### Ke Todo 2:

$$= -\int_0^2 (4n^3 - in) \times 4 Jn$$

$$=-\left(n^{2}-n^{2}\right)\Big|_{0}^{2}$$

$$= -12 + 18$$

$$= 6$$

$$3$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$m$$

$$v^{2} = 6$$

# d) Portos de equi l'brio:

$$3 \int_{\pi}^{2} 4n^{3} - 2n$$

$$\frac{d^2 U}{dn^2} = 12n^2 - 2 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \frac{d^2 U}{dn^2} = 6 - 2 = 4 \qquad \text{eval}$$

Exame!

11 1000 N

#### [2] Hov. ciraler:

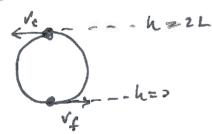


Tensos ma corda e' mula no Topo

3 m Vi2 = m g

\* Vi= V8L

Cons. Em!



ms(2L)+2mvi2 = 2mvg2

15 m/s (2L) + 12 m/s L = 12 m/4?

3 5 8 L = 1 Vp2

A V4 = V58L

$$a_{\phi} = R\theta + 2\dot{n}\theta$$

Kas

$$R = 0.48 \Rightarrow \dot{R} = 0.4 \times 3$$

$$= 1.2 \text{ M/s}$$

ديما

$$a_{\theta} = 2 \times 1.2 \times 3$$
  
=  $7.20 \text{ m/s}^2$ 

hozo

 $a_{wx} = 2 | \vec{x} \times \vec{v}'|$   $= 2 \vec{x} \vec{v}' w_0 \phi$   $= 2 \vec{x} \vec{x} \vec{y} w_0 \phi$ 

A direction e ottogenal a Si a V', Logo e' a direction dos 22.

ISI W=VSH