

# FÍSICA A

## Aula 21

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0		11	a	d	b	d	c	a	e	d
1	*	d	b	26	b					

01.  $01 + 02 + 08$

02. a

03. d

$$I = F \cdot \Delta t$$

$$|I| = P \cdot \Delta t = 100 \cdot 1 = 100 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s}$$

04. b

$$I = F \cdot \Delta t$$

$$I = 490 \cdot 0,01 = 4,9 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s}$$

Como:  $1 \text{ kgf} = 9,8 \text{ N}$

$$I = \frac{4,9}{9,8} = 0,5 \text{ kgf} \cdot \text{s}$$

05. d

Pois as massas são diferentes.

06. c

$$\vec{q} = m \cdot \vec{v} \quad \text{se } \vec{v}' = 3\vec{v} \text{ então}$$

$$\vec{q}' = m \cdot \vec{v}' \quad \text{logo:}$$

$$\vec{q}' = m \cdot 3\vec{v} = 3m\vec{v} = 3\vec{q}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 \quad \text{se } v' = 3v \text{ então:}$$

$$E' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m v'^2 = \frac{1}{2} m (3v)^2 = 9E$$

07. a

Pois a velocidade horizontal é constante.

08. e

$$I = \Delta Q$$

$$F \cdot \Delta t = m \cdot v - m \cdot v_0$$

$$F \cdot 0,4 = 0,2 \cdot 20 - 0,2 \cdot 0$$

$$F = 10,0 \text{ N}$$

09. d

$$I = \Delta Q$$

$$I = m \cdot v - m \cdot v_0$$

$$I = 2 \cdot 10 - 2 \cdot 5$$

$$I = 10 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s}$$

$$\bar{\tau} = \Delta E c$$

$$\bar{\tau} = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 - \frac{1}{2} mv_0^2$$

$$\bar{\tau} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 5^2$$

$$\bar{\tau} = 75 \text{ J}$$

10. a.  $I = \Delta Q$

$$I = m \cdot v - m \cdot v_0$$

$$60 = 20 \cdot v - 20 \cdot 5$$

$$v = 8 \text{ m/s}$$

b.  $a = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$

$$300 = \frac{8 - 5}{\Delta t}$$

$$\Delta t = 0,01 = 1 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ s}$$

c.  $I = F \cdot \Delta t$

$$60 = F \cdot 1 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$F = 6000 \text{ N} = 6 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}$$

11. d

$$I \stackrel{\text{N}}{=} \text{área} = \frac{(B + b)}{2} \cdot h = \frac{(4 + 2)}{2} \cdot 8 = 24 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s}$$

12. b

$$I = \Delta Q$$

$$I = m \cdot v - m \cdot v_0$$

$$8 = 4 \cdot v - 4 \cdot 0$$

$$v = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

onde:  $I = \frac{b \times h}{2}$

$$I = \frac{2 \times 8}{2} = 8 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s}$$

13.  $02 + 08 + 16$

02.  $I \stackrel{\text{N}}{=} \text{área} = b \times h = (40 - 20) \times 10 = 200 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s}$

08.  $I = \Delta Q$

$$\text{área} = m \cdot v - m \cdot v_0$$

$$\frac{(10 + 4)}{2} \cdot 20 = 10 \cdot v - 10 \cdot 0$$

$$v = 14 \text{ m/s}$$

16.  $I = \Delta Q$

$$\text{área} = m \cdot v - m \cdot v_0$$

$$\frac{(10 + 4)}{2} \cdot 20 + 20 \cdot 10 = 10 \cdot v - 10 \cdot 0$$

$$v = 34 \text{ m/s}$$

14. b

$$I = \Delta Q = Q_2 - (-Q_1) = 0,4 \cdot 30 + 0,4 \cdot 30 = 24 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}$$

## Aula 22

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0		d	a	*	04	c	c	c	c	b
1	d	c	a	d	*	*	b			

01. d

02. a

03.  $|Q_A| = |Q_B|$

$$m_A \cdot v_A = m_B \cdot v_B$$

$$36 \cdot v_A = 48 \cdot 18$$

$$v_A = 24 \text{ km/h}$$

04.  $|Q_A| = |Q_B|$

$$m_A \cdot v_A = m_B \cdot v_B$$

$$5 \cdot v_A = 0,05 \cdot 400$$

$$v_A = 4 \text{ m/s}$$

05. c

06. c

$$m_A \cdot v_A + m_B \cdot v_B = (m_A + m_B) \cdot v$$

$$3 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 4 = (3 + 1) \cdot v$$

$$\therefore v = 1 \text{ m/s}$$

07. c

$$m_A \cdot v_A + m_B \cdot v_B = (m_A + m_B) \cdot v'$$

$$m \cdot v + m \cdot 0 = (m + m) \cdot v'$$

$$m \cdot v = 2mv'$$

$$v' = \frac{v}{2}$$

08. c

$$m_A \cdot v_A + m_B \cdot v_B = (m_A + m_B) \cdot v$$

$$m \cdot 1,5 + m \cdot 3,5 = (m + m) \cdot v$$

$$5m = 2m \cdot v$$

$$v = 2,5 \text{ m/s}$$

09. b

$$m_A \cdot v_A + m_B \cdot v_B = (m_A + m_B) \cdot v$$

$$8 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 20 + 2 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0 = (8 \cdot 10^3 + 2 \cdot 10^3) \cdot v$$

$$160 \cdot 10^3 = 10 \cdot 10^3 \cdot v$$

$$v = 16 \text{ m/s}$$

10. d

$$m_A \cdot v_A + m_B \cdot v_B = m_A \cdot v_A' + m_B \cdot v_B'$$

$$0,1 \cdot 6 + 0,05 \cdot 0 = 0,1 \cdot 2 + 0,05 \cdot v_B'$$

$$0,6 = 0,2 + 0,05 \cdot v_B'$$

$$v_B' = 8 \text{ m/s}$$

11. c

$$m_A \cdot v_A + m_B \cdot v_B = m_A \cdot v_A' + m_B \cdot v_B'$$

$$10\,000 \cdot 0,4 + 20\,000 \cdot 0 = 10\,000 \cdot 0 + 20\,000 \cdot v_B'$$

$$4\,000 = 20\,000 v_B'$$

$$v_B' = 0,2 \text{ m/s}$$

Logo:  $E_c = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot v^2$

$$E_c = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 20\,000 \cdot 0,2^2$$

$$E_c = 400 \text{ J}$$

12. a

$$m_A \cdot v_A + m_B \cdot v_B = m_A \cdot v_A' + m_B \cdot v_B'$$

$$1 \cdot v_A + 2 \cdot 0 = 1 \cdot v_A' + 2 \cdot 1$$

$$v_A = v_A' + 2$$

e:

$$v_A' - v_B' = v_B - v_A$$

$$v_A' - 1 = 0 - (v_A' + 2)$$

$$v_A' - 1 = -v_A' - 2$$

$$2v_A' = -1$$

$$v_A' = 0,5 \text{ m/s}$$

13. d

$$m_A \cdot v_A + m_B \cdot v_B = (m_A + m_B) \cdot v$$

$$5 \cdot 3 + 7 \cdot (-3) = (5 + 7) \cdot v$$

$$15 - 21 = 12v$$

$$v = -0,5 \text{ m/s}$$

14.  $|v_A'| = 4 \text{ m/s}$  e  $|v_B'| = 6 \text{ m/s}$

$$m_A \cdot v_A + m_B \cdot v_B = m_A \cdot v_A' + m_B \cdot v_B'$$

$$1 \cdot 6 + 1 \cdot (-4) = 1 \cdot v_A' + 1 \cdot v_B'$$

$$v_A' + v_B' = 2 \quad (1)$$

e:

$$v_A' - v_B' = v_B - v_A$$

$$v_A' - v_B' = -4 - 6$$

$$v_A' - v_B' = -10 \quad (2)$$

Assim:

$$\begin{cases} v_A' + v_B' = 2 \\ + \{ v_A' - v_B' = -10 \\ \hline 2v_A' = -8 \end{cases}$$

$$v_A' = -4 \text{ m/s}$$

Logo:

$$v_A' + v_B' = 2$$

$$-4 + v_B' = 2$$

$$v_B' = 6 \text{ m/s}$$

15.

$$m_A \cdot v_A + m_B \cdot v_B = m_A \cdot v_A' + m_B \cdot v_B'$$

$$1 \cdot 12 + 2 \cdot 0 = 1 \cdot v_A' + 2 \cdot v_B'$$

$$v_A' + 2v_B' = 12 \quad (1)$$

e:

$$v_A' - v_B' = v_B - v_A$$

$$v_A' - v_B' = 0 - 12$$

$$v_A' - v_B' = -12 \quad (2)$$

Logo:

$$\begin{cases} v_A' + 2v_B' = 12 \\ \{ v_A' - v_B' = -12 \end{cases}$$

Assim:

$$v_A' = -4 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_B' = 8 \text{ m/s}$$

16. b

- massas iguais
- choque perfeitamente elástico

## Aula 23

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0		e	*	b	06	e	e	d	19	30
1	c	05	07							

01. e

No choque inelástico não há conservação de energia. Há conservação da quantidade de movimento do sistema.

02.

$$E_c = E_p$$

$$\frac{1}{2} mv^2 = mgh$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot v^2 = 10 \cdot 1,8$$

$$v = 6 \text{ m/s} = v_1$$

$$m_1 \cdot v_1 + m_2 \cdot v_2 = (m_1 + m_2) \cdot v$$

$$1,2 \cdot 6 + 0,8 \cdot 0 = (1,2 + 0,8) \cdot v$$

$$7,2 = 2 \cdot v$$

$$v = 3,6 \text{ m/s}$$

03. b

$$m_A \cdot v_A + m_B \cdot v_B = (m_A + m_B) \cdot v$$

$$0,20 \cdot 200 + 3,8 \cdot 0 = (0,20 + 3,8) \cdot v$$

$$\therefore v = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$E_p = E_c$$

$$mgh = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

$$10 \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2$$

$$h = 5 \text{ m (e não, 10 m)}$$

04.

$$02. m_1 \cdot v_1 + m_2 \cdot v_2 = (m_1 + m_2) \cdot v$$

$$m \cdot v_i + M \cdot 0 = (m + M) \cdot v_f$$

$$\therefore v_f = \frac{m \cdot v_i}{m + M}$$

$$04. E_c = E_p$$

05. e

$$m_A \cdot v_A + m_B \cdot v_B = (m_A + m_B) \cdot v$$

$$M \cdot v + M \cdot 0 = (M + M) \cdot v'$$

$$M \cdot v = 2M \cdot v'$$

$$v' = \frac{v}{2}$$

$$E_p = E_c$$

$$m \cdot gh = \frac{1}{2} m v'^2$$

$$g \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{v}{2} \right)^2$$

$$\therefore h = \frac{v^2}{8g}$$

06. e

$$m_A \cdot v_A + m_B \cdot v_B = (m_A + m_B) \cdot v$$

$$m \cdot v + 10 m \cdot 0 = (m + 10 m) \cdot v'$$

$$mv = 11 m \cdot v'$$

$$v' = \frac{v}{11}$$

$$E_p = E_c$$

$$mgh = \frac{1}{2} m v'^2$$

$$10 \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{v}{11} \right)^2$$

$$\therefore h = \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot 420}$$

07. d

$$E_c = E_p$$

$$\frac{1}{2} mv^2 = mgh$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot v^2 = g \cdot h$$

$$v = \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$\therefore v_A = \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$m_A \cdot v_A + m_B \cdot v_B = (m_A + m_B) \cdot v$$

$$M \cdot \sqrt{2gh} + M \cdot 0 = (M + M) \cdot v$$

$$M \cdot \sqrt{2gh} = 2M \cdot v$$

$$\therefore v = \frac{\sqrt{2gh_1}}{2}$$

08.

$$01. E_c = E_p$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m \cdot v_1^2 = mgh_1$$

$$v_1 = \sqrt{2gh_1}$$

$$m_1 \cdot v_1 + m_2 \cdot v_2 = (m_1 + m_2) \cdot v$$

$$m \cdot \sqrt{2gh_1} + m \cdot 0 = (m + m) \cdot v$$

$$\therefore v = \frac{\sqrt{2gh_1}}{2}$$

02. Choques mecânicos: conservação da quantidade de movimento do sistema.

16. Pois a quantidade de movimento será distribuída entre as massas.

09.

02. Choque perfeitamente elástico, com massas iguais, há permuta de velocidades entre os corpos.

$$04. F = kx \text{ e } E_p = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

08. Uma vez que há permuta de velocidades, o bloco 2 atinge a mola com a mesma velocidade que a esfera um atingiria.

16. Conservação de energia.

10. c

$$m_A \cdot v_A + m_B \cdot v_B = (m_A + m_B) \cdot v$$

$$12 \cdot 200 + 132 \cdot 0 = (12 + 132) \cdot v$$

$$v = \frac{50}{3} \text{ m/s}$$

$$E_c = E_p$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

$$(0,012 + 0,132) \cdot \left(\frac{50}{3}\right)^2 = 1,6 \cdot 10^4 \cdot x^2$$

$$\therefore x = 0,05 \text{ m} = 5 \text{ cm}$$

11.

$$E_c = E_p$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = m g h$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot v^2 = 10 \cdot 20$$

$$\therefore v_A = 20 \text{ m/s}$$

$$m_A \cdot v_A + m_B \cdot v_B = (m_A + m_B) \cdot v$$

$$70 \cdot 20 + 70 \cdot 0 = (70 + 70) \cdot v$$

$$1400 = 140 \cdot v$$

$$v = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$E_p = E_c$$

$$m g h = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$10 \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2$$

$$\therefore h = 5 \text{ m}$$

12.

01.  $E_c = E_p$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = m g h$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot v^2 = 10 \cdot 0,45$$

$$\therefore v = 3 \text{ m/s}$$

02. Ação e reação

04. Sistema isolado

## Aula 24

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0		d	d	c	e	d	a	a	c	d
1	a	d	a	d	c	c	d	b		

01. d

02. d

$$\mu = \frac{m}{v}$$

$$2600 = \frac{6500}{v} \therefore v = 2,5 \text{ m}^3$$

03. c

$$\mu = \frac{m}{v}$$

$$0,9 = \frac{m}{900} \therefore m = 810 \text{ g}$$

04. e

$$d = \frac{m}{v}$$

$$d = \frac{200}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 50} = \frac{200}{400} = 0,5 \text{ g/cm}^3 \Rightarrow d = 0,5$$

05. d

$$\rho = \mu \cdot g$$

$$\rho = 7,8 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 10 = 7,8 \cdot 10^4 \text{ N/m}^3$$

$$\rho = \frac{P}{v}$$

$$7,8 \cdot 10^4 = \frac{P}{100 \cdot 10^{-6}} \therefore P = 7,8 \text{ N}$$

06. a

$$d = \frac{m}{v}$$

$$d = \frac{150}{250} = 0,6 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 600 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

07. a

$$\mu = \frac{m}{v}$$

$$20000 = \frac{m}{20^3} \therefore m = 1,6 \cdot 10^8 \text{ kg}$$

08. c

$$\mu = \frac{m}{V} \qquad \mu = \frac{m}{V}$$

$$\mu = \frac{10}{1^3} \qquad 10 = \frac{m}{2^3}$$

$$\mu = 10 \text{ g/cm}^3 \qquad \therefore m = 80 \text{ g}$$

09. d

$$\text{água: } m_A = 110 - 30 = 80 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{líquido: } m_1 = 150 - 30 = 120 \text{ g}$$

$$d_{1,A} = \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_A} = \frac{\frac{m_1}{V}}{\frac{m_A}{V}} = \frac{m_1}{m_A} = \frac{120}{80}$$

$$\therefore d_{1,A} = 1,5$$

10. a

$$\frac{m_x}{m_y} = \frac{\mu_x \cdot V_x}{\mu_y \cdot V_y} = \frac{0,8 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot V}{0,5 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot V} = \frac{0,8}{1,5} = \frac{8}{15}$$

11. d

$$\mu = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{V_1 + V_2}$$

$$\mu = \frac{\mu_1 \cdot V_1 + \mu_2 \cdot V_2}{V_1 + V_2}$$

$$\mu = \frac{1,1 \cdot 0,7 \text{ V} + 1 \cdot 0,3 \text{ V}}{0,7 \text{ V} + 0,3 \text{ V}}$$

$$\therefore \mu = 1,07 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

12. a

13. d

14. c

$$p = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{m \cdot g}{A} = \frac{80 \cdot 10}{20 \cdot 20} = \frac{800}{400}$$

$$\therefore p = 2 \text{ N/cm}^2$$

15. c

$$F_1 = F_2 = P$$

e

$$A_1 > A_2 \therefore p_1 < p_2$$

16. d

$$p = \frac{F}{A}; \text{ menor \u00e1rea: } A = 1 \times 2 = 2 \text{ m}^2$$

$$p = \frac{500}{2}$$

$$p = 250 \text{ N/m}^2$$

17. b

$$F = p = 54 \cdot 10 + 20 = 560 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Peso p/ cada p\u00e9: } \frac{560}{4} = 140 \text{ N}$$

Assim:

$$p = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{140}{4 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 35 \cdot 10^4 \text{ N/m}^2 = 3,5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

### Testes complementares

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0		e	a	b	40	c	d	*	b	04
1	*	02								

01. e

$$|Q_A| = |Q_B|$$

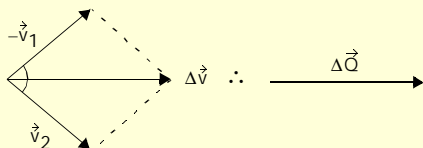
$$m_A \cdot v_A = m_B \cdot v_B$$

$$\frac{m_A}{m_B} = \frac{v_B}{v_A}$$

02. a

$$\Delta \vec{Q} = \vec{Q}_2 - \vec{Q}_1 = m \cdot \vec{v}_2 - m \cdot \vec{v}_1$$

$$\Delta \vec{Q} = m(\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1) = m \cdot \Delta \vec{v}$$



03. b

$$v = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{0,60}{0,40} = 1,5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$Q = m \cdot v$$

$$Q = 0,10 \cdot 1,5 = 0,15 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}$$

04.

$$I = \Delta Q$$

$$\text{\u00e1rea} = Q - (-Q)$$

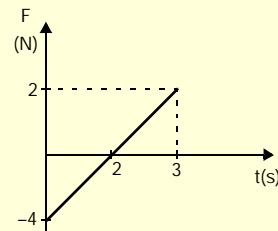
$$\frac{0,10 \cdot F_A}{2} = 2Q$$

$$0,05 \cdot F_A = 2 \cdot m \cdot v$$

$$F_A = \frac{2 \cdot 0,05 \cdot 20}{0,05} = 40 \text{ N}$$

05. c

$$F = 2t - 4$$



$$p/t = 3\text{s} \rightarrow F = 2 \text{ N}$$

$$p/F = 0 \rightarrow t = 2\text{s}$$

$$p/t = 0 \rightarrow F = -4 \text{ N}$$

$$I \stackrel{N}{=} \text{\u00e1rea}$$

$$I = \frac{(3-2) \cdot 2}{2} - \frac{2 \cdot 4}{2}$$

$$I = 1 - 4 = -3 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s}$$

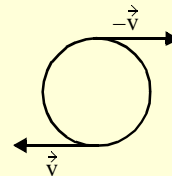
$$\therefore |I| = 3 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s}$$

06. d

$$v = \omega \cdot r$$

$$v = 1 \cdot 3$$

$$v = 3 \text{ m/s}$$



$$\vec{I} = \Delta \vec{Q}$$

$$\vec{I} = m \cdot \vec{v} - (-m \cdot \vec{v})$$

$$I = 2mv$$

$$I = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3$$

$$I = 12 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s}$$

07. a. 1, devido \u00e0 a\u00e7\u00e3o e rea\u00e7\u00e3o

$$\frac{F}{F} = 1$$

b.

$$m_A \cdot v_A + m_B \cdot v_B = m_A \cdot v_A' + m_B \cdot v_B'$$

$$m_A \cdot 10 + m_B \cdot (-6) = m_A \cdot (-3) + m_B \cdot 9$$

$$10 \cdot m_A + 3 m_A = 9 m_B + 6 m_B$$

$$13 m_A = 15 m_B$$

$$\frac{m_A}{m_B} = \frac{15}{13}$$

