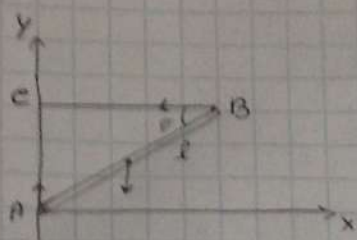


Questione di fisica n°8

Heidi Diluz



$$m = 1 \text{ kg}$$

$$(AB) = l = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$(BC) = 50 \text{ cm} = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

1) forze

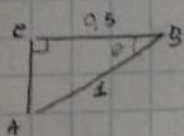
$$\vec{R} + \vec{P} + \vec{T} = 0$$

$$x) -T + R_x = 0 \rightarrow R_x = T$$

$$y) R_y - Mg = 0 \rightarrow R_y = Mg$$

Momenti

$$z) -\frac{L}{2} Mg \cos \theta + LT \sin \theta = 0 \rightarrow T = \frac{Mg}{2 \tan \theta}$$



$$AC = \sqrt{AB^2 - BC^2} = \sqrt{1 - 0,25} = 0,87 \text{ m}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{0,87}{0,5} = 1,74$$

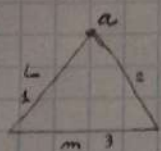
$$T = \frac{Mg}{2 \tan \theta} = \frac{1 \cdot 9,82}{2 \cdot 1,74} = 2,8 \text{ N}$$

$$R = \sqrt{R_x^2 + R_y^2} = \sqrt{2,8^2 + 9,82^2} = 10 \text{ N}$$

$$R_y = Mg = 1 \cdot 9,82 = 9,82 \text{ N}$$

$$R_x = T = 2,8 \text{ N}$$

Exercício 2



Momento d'inércia

$$I_a = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$$

$$I_1 = I_c + Md^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} mL^2 + m \left(\frac{L}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{3} mL^2$$

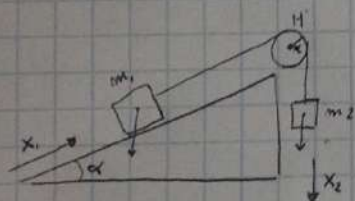
$$I_2 = \frac{1}{12} mL^2 + m \left(\frac{L}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{3} mL^2$$

$$I_3 = \frac{1}{12} mL^2 + m \left(\frac{L\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{3}{4} \right) mL^2 = \frac{5}{6} mL^2$$

$$I_a = \frac{1}{3} mL^2 + \frac{1}{3} mL^2 + \frac{5}{6} mL^2 = \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{6} \right) mL^2$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} mL^2$$

Exercício nº 3



$$H = 10 \text{ kg}$$

$$R = 10 \text{ cm} = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

$$m_1 = m_2 = 2 \text{ kg}$$

$$\alpha = 30^\circ$$

Eq. Força normal

$$P + T = ma$$

$$x_1) -mg \sin \alpha + T = ma$$

Eq Força normal

$$P + T = ma$$

$$x_2) mg - T = ma$$

Momento

$$\Rightarrow T_2 R - T_1 R = I_a \alpha \rightarrow (T_2 - T_1) R = \frac{1}{2} H R^2 \cdot \alpha$$

$$v = \omega r$$

$$a = \alpha r$$

$$\alpha = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$(T_2 - T_1) r = \frac{1}{2} M r \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow (T_2 - T_1) = \frac{1}{2} M a$$

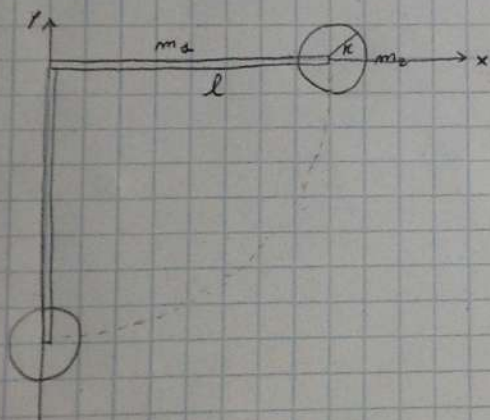
$$\begin{cases} (T_2 - T_1) = \frac{1}{2} M a \\ -mg \sin \alpha + T = m a \\ mg - T = m a \end{cases}$$

$$-mg \sin \alpha + mg = (2m + \frac{1}{2} M) a$$

$$mg(1 - \sin \alpha) = (2m + \frac{1}{2} M) a$$

$$a = \frac{mg(1 - \sin \alpha)}{(2m + \frac{1}{2} M)} = \frac{2 \cdot 9,82(1 - 0,5)}{(2 \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{2} 10)} = 1,03 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

Exercício nº 4



$$\begin{aligned} m_1 &= 1 \text{ kg} \\ l &= 1 \text{ m} \\ m_2 &= 1 \text{ kg} \\ r &= 10 \text{ cm} = 0,1 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$I_a = I_{\text{baricentro}} + I_{\text{desloc}} =$$

$$I_{\text{baricentro}} = \frac{1}{12} m_1 l^2 + m_1 \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3} m_1 l^2$$

$$I_{\text{desloc}} = \frac{1}{2} m_2 r^2 + m_2 l^2 = m_2 \left(\frac{r^2}{2} + l^2\right)$$

$$I_a = \frac{1}{3} m_1 l^2 + m_2 \left(\frac{r^2}{2} + l^2\right) = \frac{1}{3} + 1 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$x_c = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{1 \cdot \frac{l}{2} + 1 \cdot l}{2} = \frac{3}{4} l$$

$$\text{State A} = M g L$$

$$\text{State B} = \frac{1}{2} I_a \omega^2 + M g \frac{3}{4} l$$

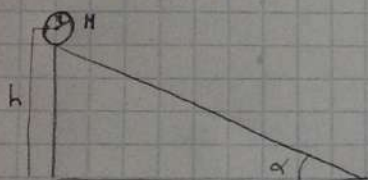
$$\Downarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2} I_a \omega^2 = M g \frac{3}{4} l \rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{3 M g l}{2 I_a}} = 4,7 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$v = \omega r = 4,7 \cdot (l+r) \approx 4,7 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_a}{M g l}} = 1,63 \text{ s}$$

Exercício n°5



$$r = 2 \text{ cm} = 0,02 \text{ m}$$

$$M = 1 \text{ kg}$$

$$h = 30 \text{ cm} = 0,3 \text{ m}$$

$$\alpha = 45^\circ$$

$$\text{State A} = M g h$$

$$\text{State B} = E_k = \frac{7}{10} M v_c^2$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} I_c \omega^2 + \frac{1}{2} M v_c^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{5} M R^2 \frac{v_c^2}{R^2} + \frac{1}{2} M v_c^2 = \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \right) M v_c^2 =$$

$$= \frac{7}{10} M v_c^2$$

$$M g h = \frac{7}{10} M v_c^2 \rightarrow v_c^2 = \frac{10}{7} \frac{M g h}{M} \rightarrow v_c = \sqrt{\frac{10}{7} g h} = 2,05 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$