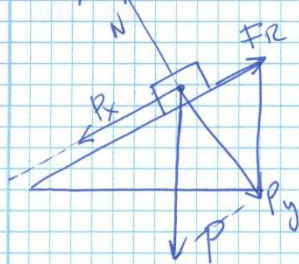


Tema 7: Leis de Newton 4ºESO

1

24) páx 215



$$F_r = \mu \cdot N = \mu \cdot P_y = \mu \cdot P \cos \alpha = \mu \cdot mg \cos \alpha$$

2ª Lei Newton:

$$P_x - \mu \cdot mg \cos \alpha = m \cdot a$$

$$mg \sin \alpha - \mu \cdot mg \cos \alpha = m \cdot a$$

$$9,8 \sin 25^\circ - \mu \cdot 9,8 \cos 25^\circ = 1,5$$

$$\underline{\underline{\mu = 0,3}}$$

25) páx 216

$$\frac{90 \text{ km}}{\text{h}} = \frac{25 \text{ m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$a) a = \frac{v^2}{R} = \frac{25^2}{100} = 6,25 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$b) F = m \cdot a = 300 \cdot 6,25 = 1875 \text{ N}$$

26) páx 216

$$T_{\text{lua}} = 28 \text{ dias} \quad \omega = \frac{1 \text{ rev}}{28 \text{ dias}} = \frac{2\pi \text{ rad}}{28 \cdot 24 \cdot 3600 \text{ s}} = 2,59 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$\omega = 2,59 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$F_c = m \cdot \frac{v^2}{R} = m \cdot \frac{\omega^2 \cdot R^2}{R} = m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R$$

$$F_c = 7,35 \cdot 10^{22} \cdot (2,59 \cdot 10^{-6})^2 \cdot 348000 \cdot 10^3 = \underline{\underline{1,72 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ N}}}$$

35) páx 226

$$F_r = \mu \cdot N = \mu \cdot m \cdot g = 0,1 \cdot 10 \cdot 9,8 = 9,8 \text{ N}$$



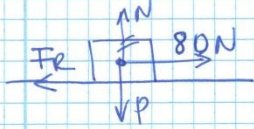
2ª Lei Newton $F - F_r = m \cdot a$

$$40 - 9,8 = 10a$$

$$e = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3,02 \cdot 5^2 = \underline{\underline{37,75 \text{ m}}}$$

$$a = 3,02 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

36) máx 226



$$F - F_R = m \cdot a \quad (2^a \text{ lei})$$

$$F_R = \mu \cdot m \cdot g = 0,2 \cdot 25 \cdot 9,8 = 49 \text{ N}$$

$$80 - 49 = 25 \cdot a$$

$$a = 1,24 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$v = v_0 + a \cdot t = 0 + 1,24 \cdot 3 = \underline{\underline{3,72 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}}$$

37) máx 226



$$\left. \begin{aligned} v_f &= 20 = a \cdot t \\ e &= 50 = 20 \cdot t - \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot t^2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$50 = 20t - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 20t$$

$$50 = 10t$$

$$t = 5 \text{ s}$$

$$20 = a \cdot t$$

$$20 = a \cdot 5$$

$$a = \frac{4 \text{ m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

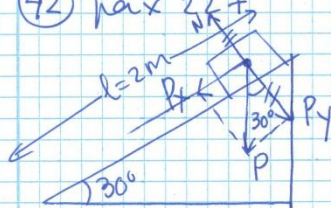
$F_R = m \cdot a$ a força de atrito é a única força que atua sobre o bloco, e acaba detendo o bloco.

$$F_R = m \cdot a$$

$$\mu \cdot m \cdot g = m \cdot a$$

$$\mu = \frac{a}{g} \quad \mu = \frac{4}{9,8} = 0,4 \quad \underline{\underline{\mu = 0,4}}$$

42) máx 227



b) $\mu = 0$

$$P_x = m \cdot a \quad 2^a \text{ lei}$$

$$m \cdot g \cdot \sin \alpha = m \cdot a$$

$$a = g \cdot \sin \alpha = g \cdot \sin 30 = 4,9 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

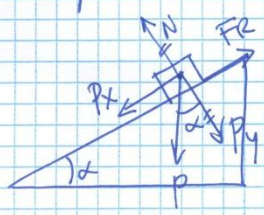
$$e = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot t^2$$

$$2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4,9 \cdot t^2 \quad \underline{\underline{t = 0,9 \text{ s}}}$$

$$v = a \cdot t$$

$$v = 4,9 \cdot 0,9 = \underline{\underline{4,42 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}}$$

42) max 227



a) $\mu = 0,2$

2^a lei $P_x - F_R = m \cdot a$

$m \cdot g \cdot \sin \alpha - \mu \cdot m \cdot g \cdot \cos \alpha = m \cdot a$

$a = g (\sin \alpha - \mu \cos \alpha)$

$a = 9,8 (\sin 30 - 0,2 \cos 30)$

$a = 3,2 \frac{m}{s^2}$

$s = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot t^2$

$2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3,2 \cdot t^2$

$t = 1,12 s$

$v = a \cdot t$

$v = 3,2 \cdot 1,12 = 3,58 \frac{m}{s}$

45) max 227

$\frac{72 \text{ km}}{h} = 20 \frac{m}{s}$

$F_c = m \cdot \frac{v^2}{R}$

$20 \cdot 1000 = m \cdot \frac{20^2}{20}$

$m = 1000 \text{ kg}$

47) max 227

$\frac{30 \text{ rev}}{6 \text{ min}} \cdot \frac{2\pi \text{ rad}}{1 \text{ rev}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ min}}{60 s} = 0,52 \frac{\text{rad}}{s}$

$F_c = m \cdot \frac{v^2}{R}$ $v = \omega \cdot R$ $F_c = m \cdot \frac{\omega^2 \cdot R^2}{R} = m \omega^2 \cdot R$

$F_c = 4 \cdot 0,52^2 \cdot 2 = 2,19 N$