

SOLUCIONES EX. Tema 6: CINEMÁTICA 4º ESO

①

②① páx 181

a) $y-t$ negativa porque indica a posición das gotas de auga ao achegarse ó chan.

$e-t$ positiva porque indica o espazo percorrido polas gotas.

b) Si; c) 0 porque se moven en liña recta

d) Porque as gotas achéganse á orixe que é o chan.

e) $e = v \cdot t = 5 \cdot 60 = 300$ m percorrido, estará a $800 - 300 = 500$ m do chan

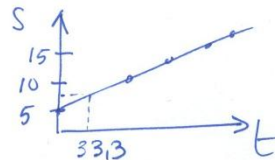
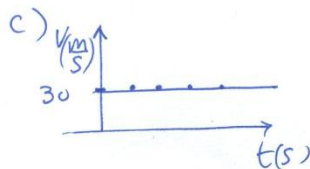
②② páx 181

$$108 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} = 30 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

a) $1000 \text{ m} \cdot \frac{15}{30 \text{ m}} = 33,35$

b) $5 \cdot 60 \text{ s} \cdot \frac{30 \text{ m}}{15} = 9000 \text{ m}$

$9000 + 5000 = 14000 \text{ m} = 14 \text{ km}$, no punto 14 km



③⑥ páx 187

$$v = \frac{2\pi \cdot 384000 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m}}{28 \cdot 24 \cdot 3600 \text{ s}} = 997 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \approx 1 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{s}}$$

③⑧ páx 187

a) ángulo xirado = $45 - 20 = 25^\circ$

$$\frac{360^\circ}{2\pi \cdot 3 \text{ m}} = \frac{25^\circ}{x} \quad x = 1,3 \text{ m}$$

(2)

(38) páx 87 (continuación)

$$v = \frac{\text{arco descrito}}{\text{tempo empregado}} = \frac{1,3 \text{ m}}{2 \text{ s}} = 0,65 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$b) v = \omega \cdot R$$

$$0,65 = \omega \cdot 3 \quad \omega = 0,22 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$0,22 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ rev}}{2\pi \text{ rad}} \cdot \frac{60 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ min}} \approx 2,1 \text{ rpm}$$

(40) páx 189

$$v = \frac{2\pi \cdot 1,5 \cdot 10^{11}}{365 \cdot 24 \cdot 3600} = 2,99 \cdot 10^4 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$v = \omega \cdot R \quad \omega = \frac{v}{R} = \frac{2,99 \cdot 10^4}{1,5 \cdot 10^{11}} \approx 2 \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

(41) páx 189

$$a) \frac{33 \text{ rev}}{1 \text{ min}} = \frac{1 \text{ rev}}{x} \quad x = 0,03 \text{ min} = 1,82 \text{ s}$$

$$b) \frac{1,82 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ rev}} = \frac{1 \text{ s}}{x} \quad x = 0,55 \frac{\text{rev}}{\text{s}} = 0,55 \text{ Hz}$$

$$c) 0,55 \frac{\text{rev}}{\text{s}} \cdot \frac{2\pi \text{ rad}}{1 \text{ rev}} = 3,5 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$v = \omega \cdot R \quad v = 3,5 \cdot 0,1 = 0,35 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

(42) páx 189

Non é certo. A velocidade é constante en valor numérico e unidade pero varía en dirección e sentido.

18) páx 199

$$16-6 = 10s \quad e = v \cdot t = 20 \cdot 10 = 200m$$

$$\text{punto medio} = \frac{6+16}{2} = 11s$$

Si, poderíamos conocer a posición en cualquier instante $s = v \cdot t \quad s = 20 \cdot t$

23) páx 199

$$287 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} \cdot \frac{1000m}{1\text{km}} \cdot \frac{1h}{3600s} = 79,7 \frac{m}{s}$$

$$a) \quad a = \frac{v_f - v_0}{t} = \frac{79,7 - 0}{11} = 7,24 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$e = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 7,24 \cdot 11^2 = 438m$$

$$b) \quad 438 : 2 = 219m \text{ (primeira metade)}$$

$$219 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 7,24 \cdot t^2 \quad t = 7,78s$$

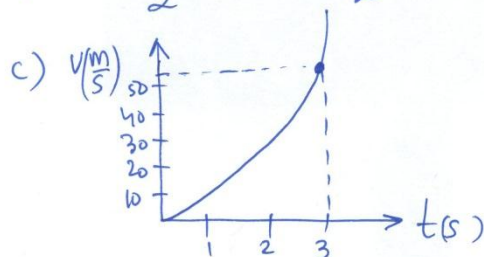
$$c) \quad v = v_0 + a \cdot t = 0 + 7,24 \cdot 7,78 = 56,32 \frac{m}{s}$$

24) páx 199

$$a) \quad 100 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} = 27,7 \frac{m}{s}$$

$$a = \frac{v_f - v_0}{t} \quad t = \frac{v_f - v_0}{a} = \frac{27,7}{7,24} = 3,83s$$

$$b) \quad e = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 7,24 \cdot 3,83^2 = 53,18m$$



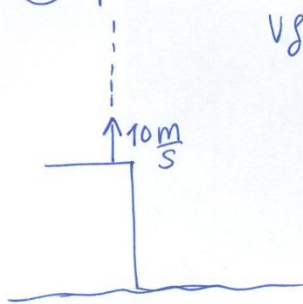
25) pax 199

4

$$a) h = \frac{1}{2} \cdot g \cdot t^2 \Rightarrow 30 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 9,8 \cdot t^2 \quad t = 2,475$$

$$b) v = g \cdot t \quad v = 9,8 \cdot 2,47 = 24,2 \frac{m}{s}$$

26) pax 199



$$v_f = 0 = v_0 - g \cdot t$$

$$0 = 10 - 9,8 \cdot t$$

$$t = \underline{1,02 s}$$

$$h = v_0 \cdot t - \frac{1}{2} \cdot g \cdot t^2$$

$$= 10 \cdot 1,02 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 9,8 \cdot 1,02^2$$

$$h = \underline{5,1 m}$$

cae desde $60 + 5,1 = \underline{65,1 m}$ de altura

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

$$65,1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 9,8 \cdot t^2$$

$$\frac{65,1 \cdot 2}{9,8} = t^2 \quad t = \underline{3,64 s}$$

$$t_{total} = 1,02 + 3,64 = \underline{4,66 s}$$

(5)

(28) páx 200

$$a = \frac{v_f - v_0}{t} = \frac{10 - 20}{10} = \frac{-10}{10} = -\frac{1 \text{ m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$e = v_0 \cdot t - \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot t^2 = 20 \cdot 10 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 10^2 = 200 - 50 = \underline{\underline{150 \text{ m}}}$$

(29) páx 200

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

$$v = v_0 + a \cdot t = 25 + 6 \cdot 4 = 49 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

(33) páx 200

$$\frac{1 \text{ rev}}{15 \text{ s}} \cdot \frac{60 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ min}} = \underline{\underline{4 \text{ rpm}}}$$

$$\frac{4 \text{ rev}}{\text{min}} \cdot \frac{2\pi \text{ rad}}{1 \text{ rev}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ min}}{60 \text{ s}} = \underline{\underline{0,42 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}}}$$

$$0,42 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} \cdot 2 \text{ s} = \underline{\underline{0,84 \text{ rad}}}$$

$$v = \omega \cdot R = 0,42 \cdot 10 = \underline{\underline{4,2 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}}$$

$$e = v \cdot t = 4,2 \cdot 10 = \underline{\underline{42 \text{ m}}}$$