

# GABARITO - P1

## Questão 1

a) Pelo gráfico  $T = 20 \text{ ms}$       $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{20 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}}$

$$\omega = 100\pi \text{ s}^{-1} \quad \text{ou} \quad \omega = 314,2 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{k}{m} \Rightarrow k = \omega^2 m = (314,2)^2 (0,2) \Rightarrow$$

$$k = 1,97 \times 10^4 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}$$

$$\text{Amplitude} = 1,0 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow A = 0,01 \text{ m}$$

b) A energia cinética é máxima quando o bloco A passa pela posição de equilíbrio. Isso ocorre p/:

$$t = 0, 10 \text{ ms e } 20 \text{ ms}$$

$$K_{\text{max}} = E_{\text{mec}}$$

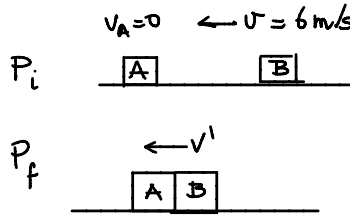
$$E_{\text{mec}} = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 = \frac{1}{2} (1,97 \times 10^4) (0,01)^2 = 0,99 \text{ J}$$

$$K_{\text{max}} = 0,99 \text{ J}$$

c) Na colisão inelástica apenas o momento linear se conserva

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$$\vec{P}_i = \vec{P}_f$$



$$m_B v = (m_A + m_B) v' \quad v' = \frac{m_B}{m_A + m_B} v = \frac{0,2}{0,6} (6)$$

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

Logo após a colisão a mola está comprimida de  $1 \text{ cm}$  e os blocos movem-se juntos com velocidade  $v' = 2 \text{ m/s}$

$$E_{\text{mec}} = U_{\text{el}} + K_{\text{Blocos}} = \frac{1}{2} k (0,01)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (m_A + m_B) v'^2$$

$$E_{\text{mec}} = \frac{1}{2} (1,97 \times 10^4) (0,01)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (0,6) (2)^2 = (0,99 + 1,2) \text{ J}$$

$$E_{\text{mec}} = 2,2 \text{ J}$$

$$d) E_{\text{mec}} = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \Rightarrow A^2 = \frac{2 E_{\text{mec}}}{k} = \frac{2 \times 2,2}{1,97 \times 10^4} \Rightarrow$$

$$A = 0,015 \text{ m} \quad \text{ou} \quad A = 1,5 \text{ cm}$$

e) Após a colisão o novo período será:

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m_A + m_B}{k}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{0,6}{1,97 \times 10^4}} \Rightarrow T = 34,7 \text{ ms}$$

Questão 2:

$$Q = \frac{w_0}{\gamma} \quad \gamma = \frac{b}{m} \Rightarrow Q = \frac{w_0 \cdot m}{b} \quad w_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \frac{m}{b} \Rightarrow Q = \frac{\sqrt{k m}}{b}$$

a)  $b$  e  $k$  são os mesmos p/ os sistemas A e B

$$A: \quad Q_A = \frac{\sqrt{k m_A}}{b} \Rightarrow m_A = 4 m_B \quad Q_A = \frac{\sqrt{k \cdot 4 m_B}}{b}$$

$$Q_A = 2 \frac{\sqrt{k m_B}}{b} = 2 Q_B \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{Q_A}{Q_B} = 2}$$

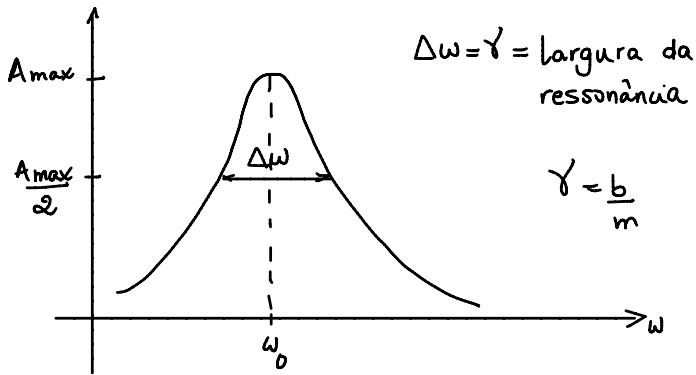
$$b) \quad Q_A = 200 = \frac{w_{0A}}{\gamma_A} \Rightarrow 200 = \frac{2\pi}{T_{0A}} \frac{1}{\gamma_A} \rightarrow \gamma_A = \frac{2\pi}{200 T_{0A}}$$

$$\langle E \rangle = E_0 e^{-\gamma t} \quad t = N T_{0A} \quad \langle E \rangle = \frac{E_0}{2}$$

$$\frac{E_0}{2} = E_0 \exp\left[-\frac{2\pi}{200 T_{0A}} \cdot N T_{0A}\right] \rightarrow \ln 2 = \frac{2\pi}{200} N$$

$$N = \frac{200 \ln 2}{2\pi} \Rightarrow \boxed{N = 22 \text{ períodos}}$$

c) Na ressonância a largura das curvas é  $\Delta\omega = \gamma$



$$\text{Sistema A: } \gamma = \frac{b}{m_A} = \gamma_A = \frac{b}{4m_B} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{b}{m_B} \Rightarrow \gamma_A = \frac{\gamma_B}{4}$$

Portanto a largura é menor p/ o sistema A.

### Questão 3

a) na ressonância  $\omega_{\text{ress}} = \omega_0$     $\omega_0 = 2\pi f$     $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$

$$\omega_0 = 2\pi \cdot 50 \text{ s}^{-1} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = 100\pi \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A(\omega_0) = \frac{F_0}{m} \frac{1}{\gamma \omega_0} \\ Q = \frac{\omega_0}{\gamma} \end{array} \right. \longrightarrow A(\omega_0) = \frac{F_0}{m} \frac{Q}{\omega_0^2} \quad \begin{array}{l} F_0 = 6 \text{ N} \\ m = 0,3 \text{ kg} \end{array}$$

$$A(\omega_0) = \frac{6}{0,3} \cdot \frac{400}{(100\pi)^2} = 8,1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

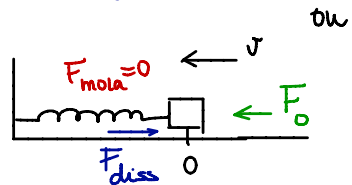
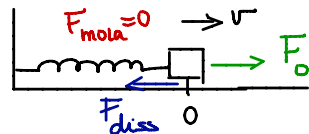
$$A_{\text{ress}} = 8,1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m} \quad \text{ou} \quad A_{\text{ress}} = 8,1 \text{ cm}$$

b) Na ressonância  $\varphi = -\pi/2 \Rightarrow x(t) = A(\omega_0) \cos(\omega_0 t - \pi/2)$

$$x(t) = -A(\omega_0) \sin(\omega_0 t) \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = v(t) = -A(\omega_0) \omega_0 \cos(\omega_0 t)$$
$$F(t) = F_0 \cos(\omega_0 t)$$

quando  $x=0 \rightarrow \sin(\omega_0 t)=0$

$$\cos(\omega_0 t) = \pm 1 \quad F = \pm F_0$$
$$v = \pm A\omega_0$$



OBS.:  $\vec{F}_0$  e  $\vec{v}$  devem ter mesmo sentido  
 $\vec{F}_{\text{diss}}$  deve ter sentido inverso ao sentido de  $\vec{v}$

quando  $x = -A$   $\sin(\omega t) = 1$

$$\cos(\omega t) = 0 \rightarrow F(t) = 0$$
$$v(t) = 0$$

