

Estas soluções são insuficientes para a solução completa de cada questão!

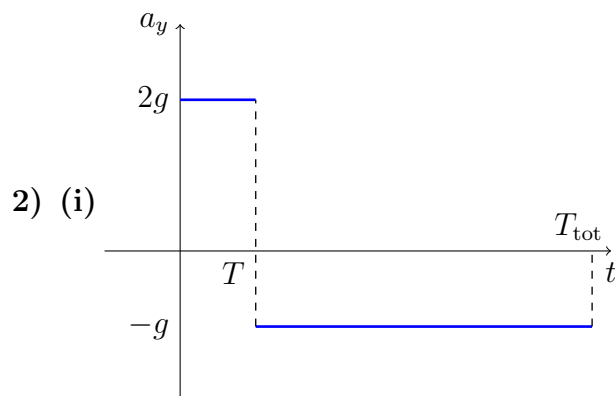
1) (i) $y = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$ e $v_y = v_0 - g t$.

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = v_y = 0 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{t_H = \frac{v_0}{g}}. \quad H = y\left(\frac{v_0}{g}\right) = v_0 \frac{v_0}{g} - \frac{1}{2} g \frac{v_0^2}{g^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{H = \frac{v_0^2}{2g}}.$$

(ii) $y = 0 \Leftrightarrow v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \Leftrightarrow t = 0$ ou $\boxed{t = \frac{2v_0}{g}}$.

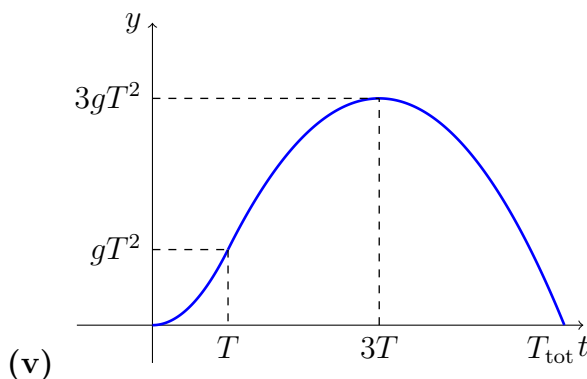
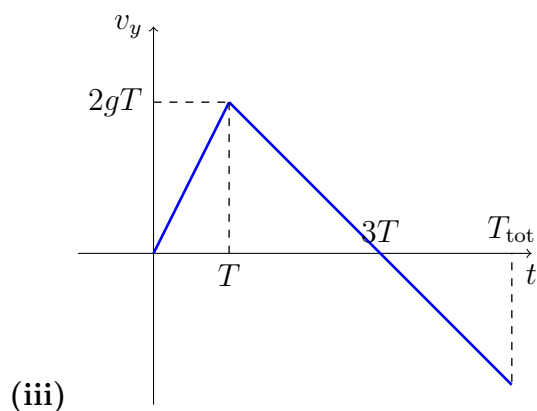
(iii) $t_{\text{des}} = t - t_H = \frac{v_0}{g} = t_H = t_{\text{sub}}$.

(iv) $\frac{1}{2} g t^2 - v_0 t + y = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{v_0 \pm \sqrt{v_0^2 - 2gy}}{g} \Rightarrow v_y = v_0 - v_0 \mp \sqrt{v_0^2 - 2gy} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{v_y = \pm \sqrt{v_0^2 - 2gy}}$.



$$a_y = \begin{cases} 2g & \text{se } 0 < t < T \\ -g & \text{se } T < t < T_{\text{tot}} \end{cases}$$

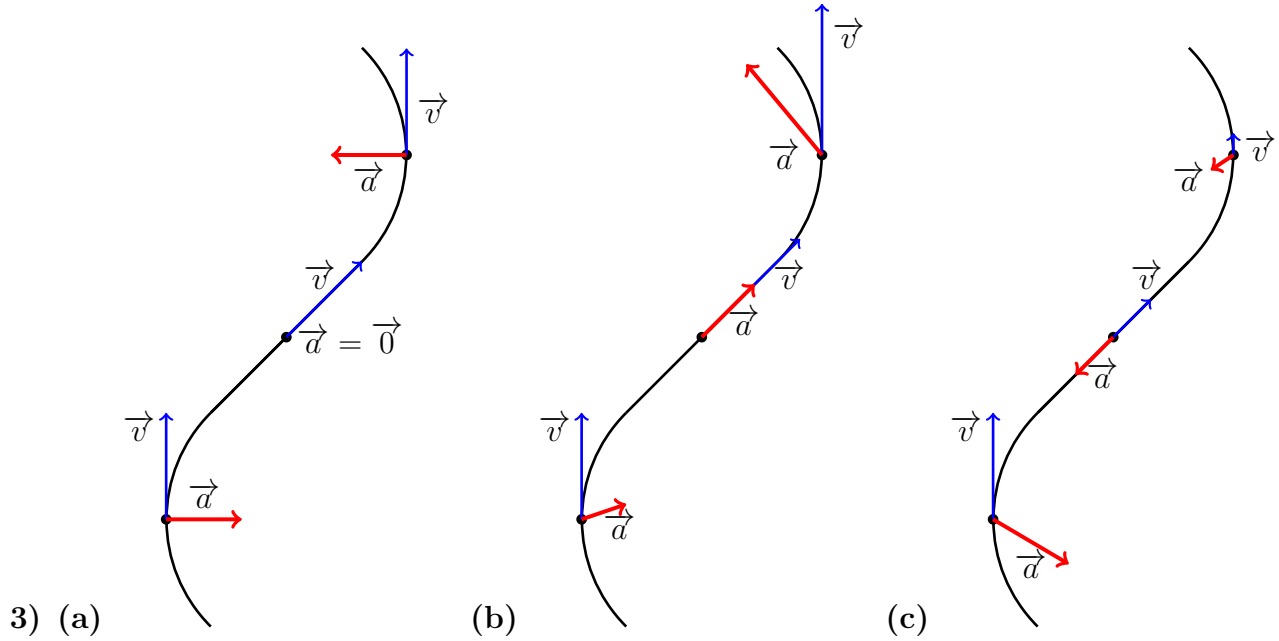
(ii) $v_T = \underbrace{v_0}_{=0} + 2gT \Leftrightarrow \boxed{v_T = 2gT}$.



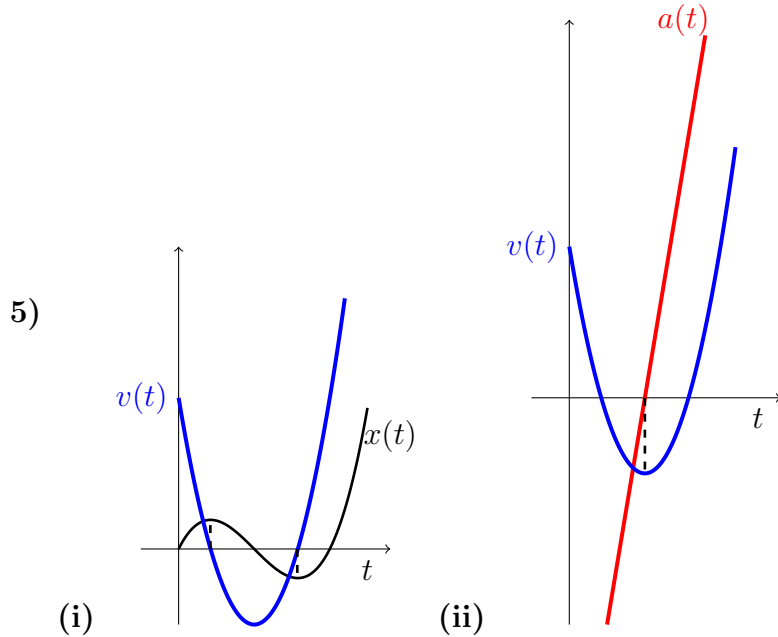
(iv) $0 = v_T^2 - 2g(H_{\text{máx}} - h) \Rightarrow H_{\text{máx}} = h + \frac{v_T^2}{2g}$. Mas $v_T^2 = 0^2 + 2 \times 2gh \Rightarrow h = \frac{v_T^2}{4g}$; logo:

$$H_{\text{máx}} = \frac{3v_T^2}{4g} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{H_{\text{máx}} = 3gT^2}.$$

$$(\mathbf{v}) \quad y = y_T + v_T(t - T) - \frac{1}{2}g(t - T)^2 \Leftrightarrow y = gT^2 + 2gT(t - T) - \frac{1}{2}g(t - T)^2. \quad y = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 + 3gTt - \frac{3}{2}gT^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = (3 \pm \sqrt{6})T \Rightarrow \boxed{T_{\text{tot}} = (3 + \sqrt{6})T}.$$



$$4) \quad (\text{i}) \quad a_{\text{tang}} = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d(\alpha Rt)}{dt} = \alpha R \quad \text{e} \quad a_{\text{rad}} = \frac{v^2}{R} = \alpha^2 R t^2. \quad (\text{ii}) \quad a_{\text{tang}} = a_{\text{rad}} \Leftrightarrow \alpha R = \alpha^2 R t^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}}}. \quad \text{Assim } v = \alpha R t = \alpha R \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \Rightarrow \boxed{v = \sqrt{\alpha R}}.$$



Atenção: Esta é uma questão puramente qualitativa. O importante é perceber o significado geométrico da derivada como coeficiente angular de uma curva e assim esboçar a velocidade como derivada da posição e aceleração como derivada da velocidade.

$$6) \quad (\text{i}) \quad \vec{r}_0 = H\hat{j}, \quad \vec{v}_0 = v_0 \cos\theta\hat{i} - v_0 \sin\theta\hat{j} \quad \text{e} \quad \vec{a} = -g\hat{j} \quad (\text{constante}).$$

$$(\text{ii}) \quad \vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}_0 + \vec{v}_0 t + \frac{\vec{a}}{2} t^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{r}(t) = v_0 \cos\theta t\hat{i} + \left(H - v_0 \sin\theta t - \frac{g}{2} t^2 \right) \hat{j}}.$$

(iii) $\vec{v}(t) = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{a}t \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{v}(t) = v_0 \cos \theta \hat{i} - (v_0 \sin \theta + gt) \hat{j}}$.

(iv) A bola de neve atinge o solo na posição $\vec{r}_D = D\hat{i}$. Determinamos D e o instante t de queda através de $\vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}_D \Leftrightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{i}: & v_0 \cos \theta t = D \\ \hat{j}: & H - v_0 \sin \theta t - \frac{g}{2}t^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{t = \frac{\sqrt{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta + 2gH} - v_0 \sin \theta}{g}}$$

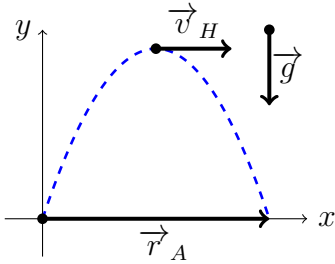
e $\boxed{D = v_0 \cos \theta \left[\frac{\sqrt{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta + 2gH} - v_0 \sin \theta}{g} \right]}$.

7) $y_{\text{cima}}(t) = v_0 t - \frac{gt^2}{2}$ e $y_{\text{baixo}}(t) = h - \frac{gt^2}{2}$. $y_{\text{cima}}(t) = y_{\text{baixo}}(t) \Rightarrow \boxed{t = \frac{h}{v_0}}$. $H = y_{\text{baixo}}\left(\frac{h}{v_0}\right) \Rightarrow$

$$\boxed{H = h - \frac{gh^2}{2v_0^2}}$$

8) (i) $2\pi R = VT \Rightarrow \boxed{T = \frac{2\pi R}{V}}$. (ii) $\vec{v}_m = \frac{\vec{r}\left(\frac{3T}{4}\right) - \vec{r}(0)}{\frac{3T}{4}} = \frac{-R\hat{j} - R\hat{i}}{\frac{6\pi R}{4V}} = \vec{v}_m =$

$$-\frac{2V}{3\pi}(\hat{i} + \hat{j}) \Rightarrow \boxed{|\vec{v}_m| = \frac{2\sqrt{2}V}{3\pi}}$$
. (ii) $\vec{a}_m = \frac{\vec{v}\left(\frac{3T}{4}\right) - \vec{v}(0)}{\frac{3T}{4}} = \frac{V\hat{i} - V\hat{j}}{4V} \Rightarrow \boxed{|\vec{a}_m| = \frac{2V^2\sqrt{2}}{3\pi R}}$



9) $\vec{r}_A \cdot \vec{g} = 0$, pois $\vec{r}_A \perp \vec{g}$ e $\vec{v}_H \cdot \vec{g} = 0$, pois $\vec{v}_H \perp \vec{g}$. A opção (e) é a resposta.