

Aula 27 - Corpo sobre apoio horizontal

Aprof. Curricular / Caderno 2 / Módulo 9 / Objetivo 2 / Pág. 311

Apresentação e demais documentos: fisicasp.com.br

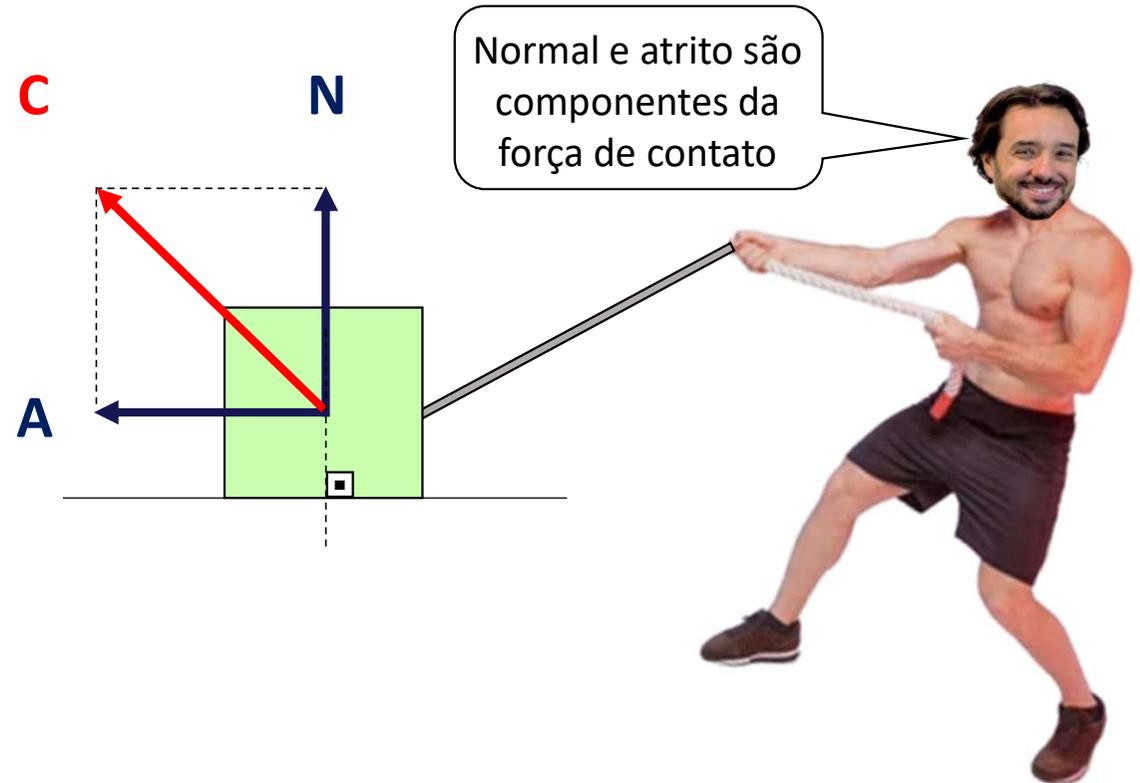
Professor Caio – Física / Setor A

1. Revisão

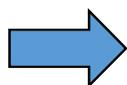
Força de contato (\vec{C})

Normal (\vec{N})

- **Conceito:** impede a penetração
- **Direção:** perpendicular à superfície de apoio
- **Sentido:** contrário à tendência de penetração
- **Condição:** tentativa de penetração



2. Dinamômetro de compressão (balança de banheiro)



Dinamômetro de compressão
(Balança de banheiro)

O dinamômetro de compressão indica a intensidade da normal aplicada sobre ele



3. Corpo em repouso sobre plano horizontal

Normal e peso não são
par ação e reação!



Corpo em repouso $\rightarrow R = 0$

Menina



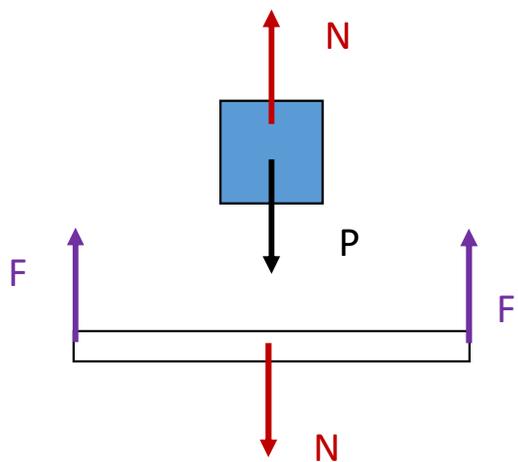
Chão



Terra



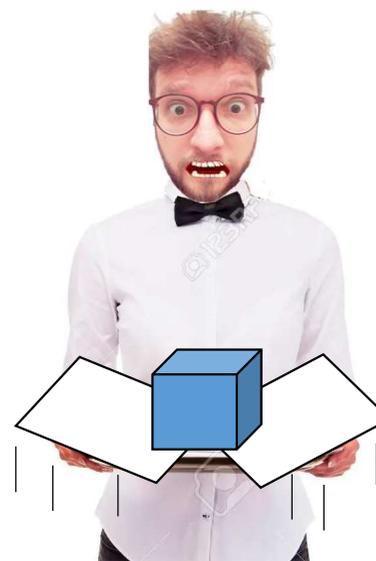
A normal pode ter intensidade diferente do peso



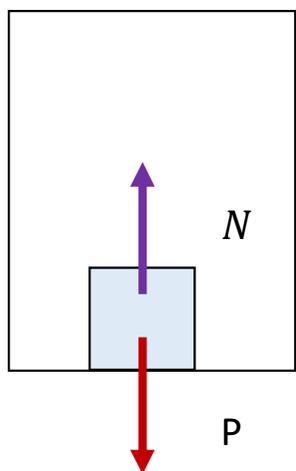
Basta que o Caio empurre a placa para cima bruscamente



A intensidade da normal aumenta e a placa quebra!



4. O caso do elevador (corpo sobre apoio horizontal e aceleração vertical)



$$|\vec{\gamma}| = |\vec{a}_t| = |a| = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

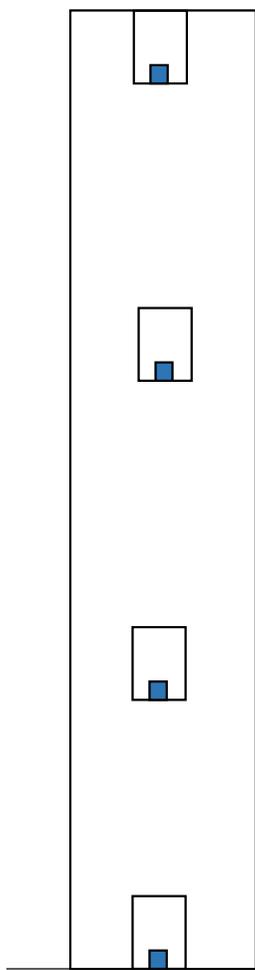
$$m = 100 \text{ kg}$$

$$g = 10 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}}$$

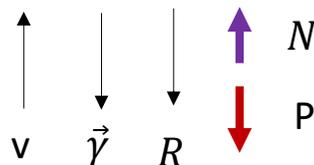
$$P = m \cdot g = 1000 \text{ N}$$

$$R = m \cdot |a|$$

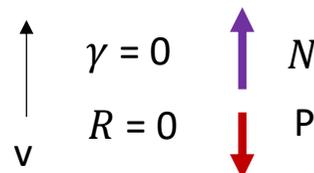
Subida



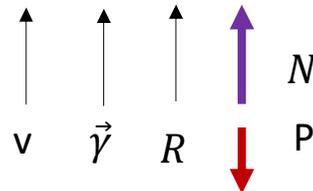
MRR



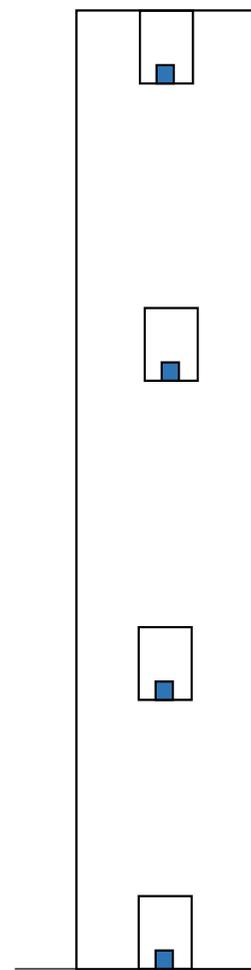
MRU



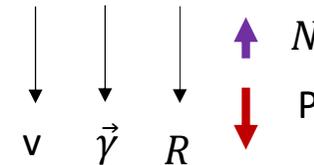
MRA



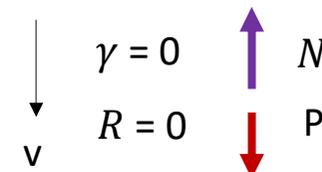
Descida



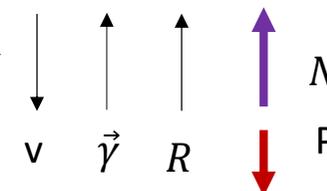
MRA



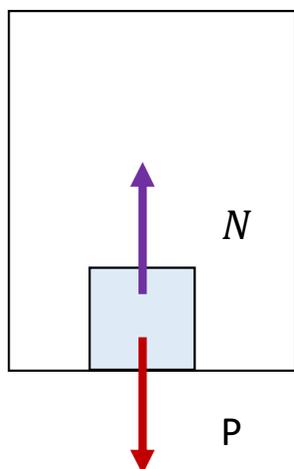
MRU



MRR



4. O caso do elevador (corpo sobre apoio horizontal e aceleração vertical)



$$|\vec{\gamma}| = |\vec{a}_t| = |a| = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$m = 100 \text{ kg}$$

$$g = 10 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$P = m \cdot g = 1000 \text{ N}$$

$$R = m \cdot |a|$$

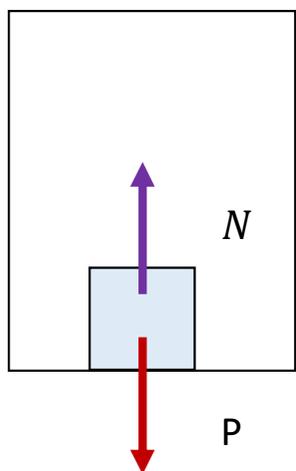
1. Repouso no t rreo

2. MRA (subindo)

3. MRU (subindo)

4. MRR (subindo)

4. O caso do elevador (corpo sobre apoio horizontal e aceleração vertical)



$$|\vec{\gamma}| = |\vec{a}_t| = |a| = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$m = 100 \text{ kg}$$

$$g = 10 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$P = m \cdot g = 1000 \text{ N}$$

$$R = m \cdot |a|$$

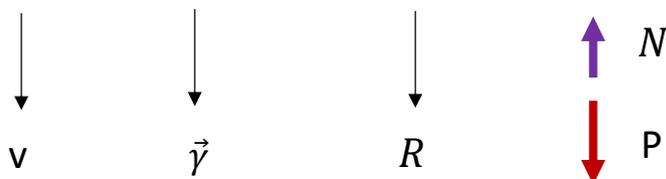
5. Repouso no último andar

$$v = 0 \quad \gamma = 0 \quad R = 0$$



$$N = P = 1000 \text{ N}$$

6. MRA (descendo)



$$P - N = m \cdot |a|$$

$$1000 - N = 100 \cdot 2$$

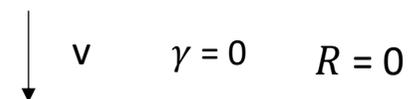
$$1000 - 200 = N$$

$$N = 800 \text{ N}$$

$$N < P$$

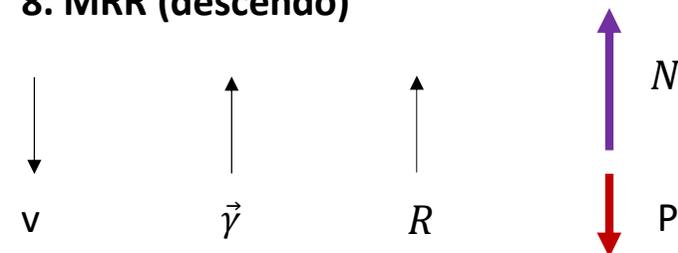
$$R = P - N$$

7. MRU (descendo)



$$N = P = 1000 \text{ N}$$

8. MRR (descendo)



$$N - P = m \cdot |a|$$

$$N - 1000 = 100 \cdot 2$$

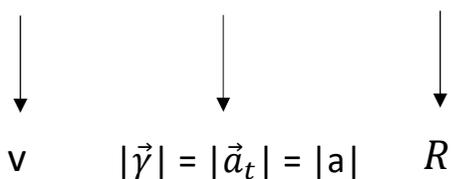
$$N = 1200 \text{ N}$$

$$N > P$$

$$R = N - P$$

O caso do elevador

Elevador despencando



Queda livre
(imponderabilidade: ausência da sensação de peso)

$N = 0$

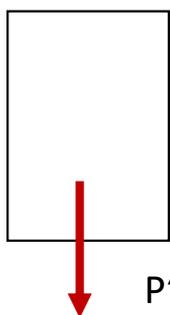
$N = 0$



$R = P$

~~$m \cdot |a| = m \cdot |g|$~~

$|a| = g$

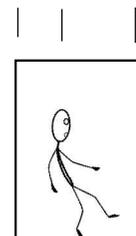


$R = P'$

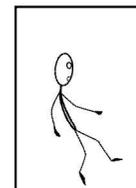
~~$M \cdot |a'| = M \cdot |g|$~~

$|a'| = g$

t_1



t_2



t_3

