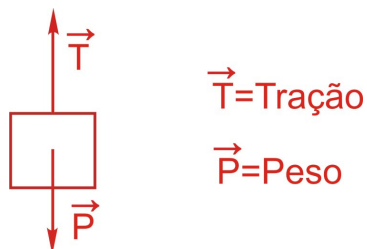


PROVA DE FÍSICA

**Questão 1:**

a)



b)

$$T = P = mg = 100\text{kg} \times 10\text{m/s}^2 = 1000\text{N}, \text{ como } T' = \frac{1}{2}T, \text{ então } T' = 500\text{N}$$
$$W = T' \times h = 500\text{N} \times 5\text{m} = 2500\text{J}$$

c)

$$P = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{2500\text{J}}{10\text{s}} = 250\text{Watts}$$

**Questão 2:**

a)

$$V = 0,500\text{ l} = 500\text{ cm}^3, \quad m = \rho V = 1\text{ kg/L} \times 0,500\text{L} = 0,500\text{ kg} = 500\text{g}$$
$$Q_c = mc\Delta T = 500\text{ g} \times 1\text{ cal/g}^\circ\text{C} (100 - 25)^\circ\text{C} = 500 \times 75\text{ cal} = 37500\text{ cal}$$

b)

$$Q_T = Q_C + Q_L \Rightarrow Q_L = Q_T - Q_C = 145500 \text{ cal} - 37500 \text{ cal} = 108000 \text{ cal}$$

$$\text{Massa de água evaporada, } m_E = \frac{Q_L}{L_v} = \frac{108000 \text{ cal}}{540 \text{ cal/g}} = 200 \text{ g} = 0,200 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Volume de água evaporada, } V_E = \frac{m_E}{\rho} = \frac{0,200 \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ kg/L}} = 0,200 \text{ L}$$

$$\text{Volume que ficou no recipiente, } V' = V - V_E = 0,500 \text{ L} - 0,200 \text{ L} = 0,300 \text{ L}$$

### Questão 3:

a)

$$\text{Como, } T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \text{ e } 2T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g'}}, \text{ então } 4\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g'}} \Rightarrow g' = \frac{1}{4}g = \frac{10 \text{ m/s}^2}{4} = 2,5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

b)

$$F_e = ma \Rightarrow qE = ma \Rightarrow a = \frac{qE}{m}$$

$$g = g' + a \Rightarrow g = \frac{1}{4}g + \frac{qE}{m} \Rightarrow \frac{qE}{m} = \frac{3}{4}g \Rightarrow E = \frac{3mg}{4q} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{1,0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg} \times 10 \text{ m/s}^2}{3,0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ C}} = 25 \text{ N/C}$$

### Questão 4:

a)

$$P = Vi \Rightarrow i = \frac{P}{V} = \frac{7,20 \times 10^3 \text{ W}}{120 \text{ V}} = 60,0 \text{ A}$$

b)

Como  $\Delta E = P\Delta t$ , então

$$\Delta E_{\text{dia}} = 4 \text{ kW} \times (8\text{h} - 6\text{h}) + 6 \text{ kW} \times (20\text{h} - 18\text{h}) + 2 \text{ kW} \times (22\text{h} - 20\text{h})$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E_{\text{dia}} = 8 \text{ kWh} + 12 \text{ kWh} + 4 \text{ kWh} = 24 \text{ kWh}$$

c)

Durante um mês,  $\Delta E_{\text{mês}} = 30\Delta E_{\text{dia}} = 720 \text{ kWh}$ . Assim, o preço a pagar é:

$$\text{preço} = \text{R\$ } 0,50 \times 720 = \text{R\$ } 360,00$$

**Questão 5:**

a)

*O espaçamento entre os átomos é igual ao comprimento de onda  $\lambda$  do raio-X:*

$$E = hf = \frac{hc}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \text{espaçamento} = \lambda = \frac{hc}{E} = \frac{6,60 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \times \text{s} \times 3,00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{1,98 \times 10^{-15} \text{ J}} = 1,00 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m} = 1,00 \text{ \AA}$$

b)

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} \Rightarrow p = \frac{h}{\lambda} = \frac{6,60 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \times \text{s}}{10^{-10} \text{ m}} = 6,60 \times 10^{-24} \text{ kg} \times \text{m/s}$$

c)

$$E_c = \frac{p^2}{2m} = \frac{(6,60 \times 10^{-24} \text{ kg} \times \text{m/s})^2}{2 \times 9,10 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}} = 2,39 \times 10^{-17} \text{ J} = 2,39 \times 10^{-17} \times \frac{1}{1,60 \times 10^{-19}} \text{ eV} = 150 \text{ eV}$$