



HIPÓCRATES
ZONA SUL

FÍSICA

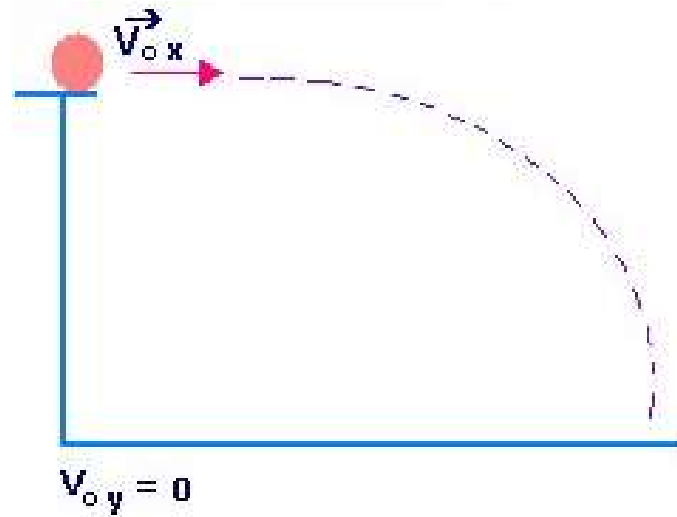
Prof. **IGOR NASCIMENTO**

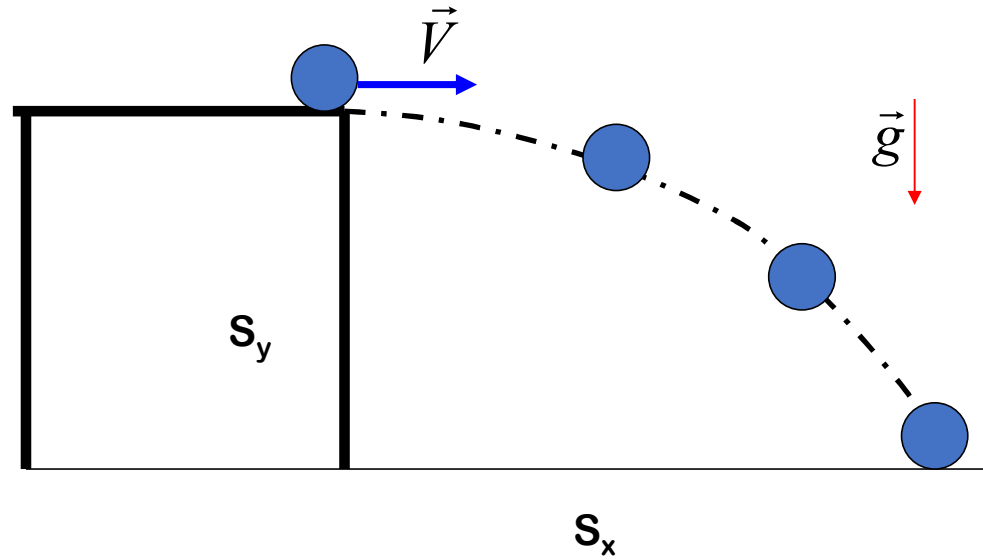
Slide 1

IN1

Igor Nascimento; 12/04/2020

LANÇAMENTO HORIZONTAL





Movimento Horizontal : Movimento Uniforme

Movimento Vertical: Movimento Uniformemente Variado.

- **A componente horizontal da velocidade permanece constante.**

- **A componente vertical da velocidade diminui até atingir a altura máxima e aumenta da altura máxima até voltar ao solo.**

Δh → **Altura da queda;**

Δx → **Alcance horizontal;**

→

v_x → **Velocidade horizontal (constante);**

→

v_0 → **Velocidade inicial de lançamento;**

→

v_y → **Velocidade vertical em determinado instante;**

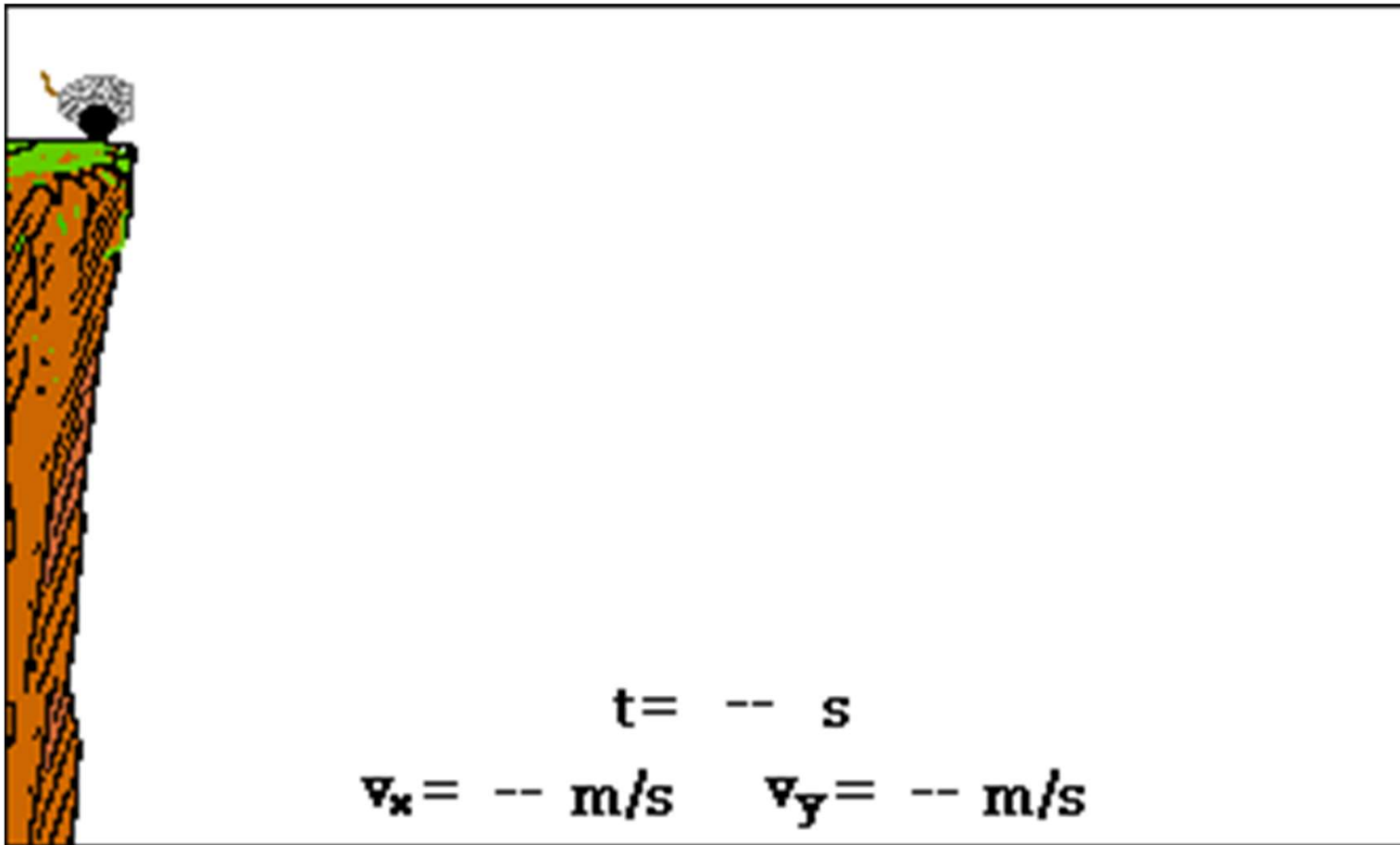
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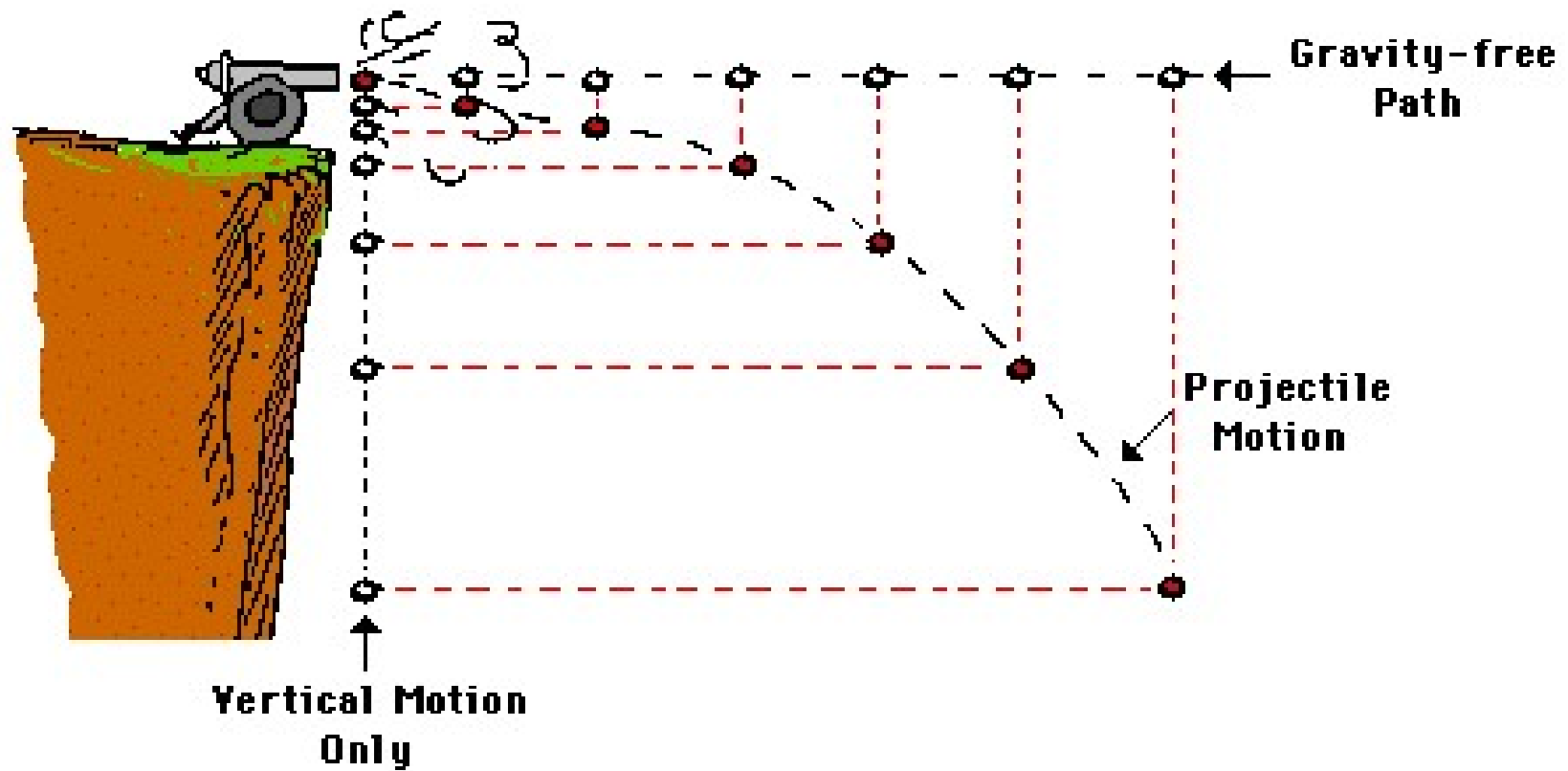
v → **Velocidade vetorial resultante em determinado instante;**

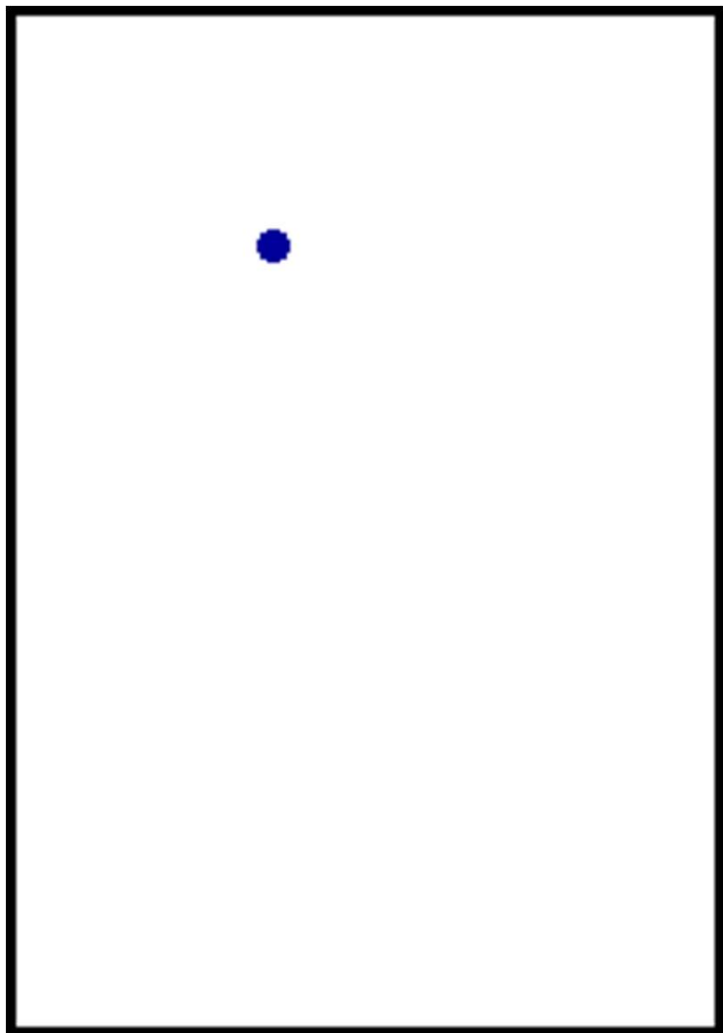
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g → **Aceleração da gravidade.**

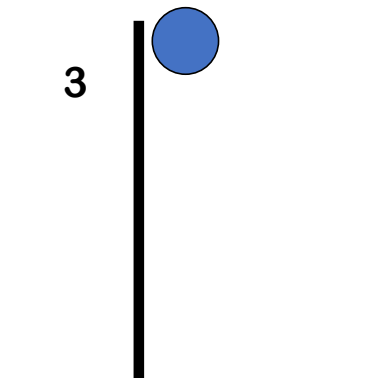
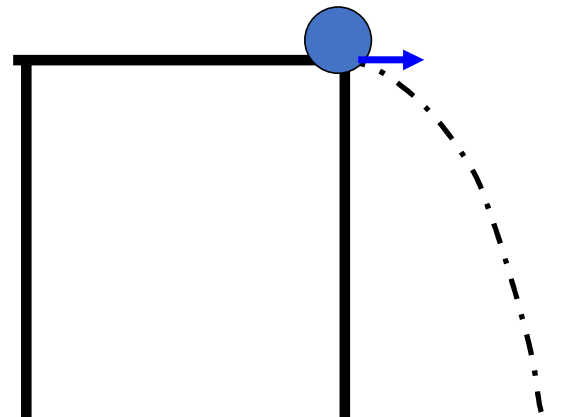
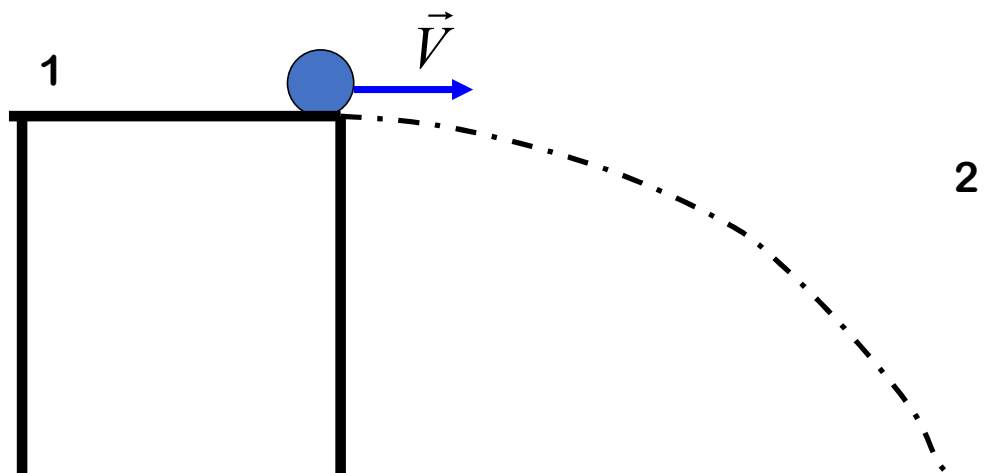
- É aquele em que a velocidade inicial é horizontal

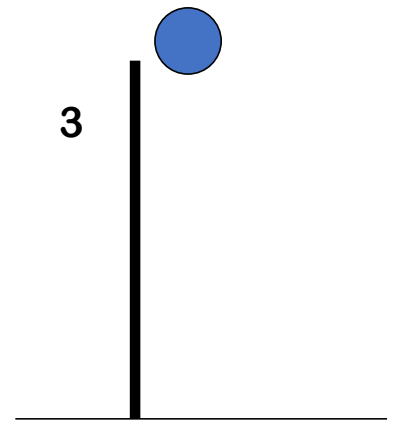
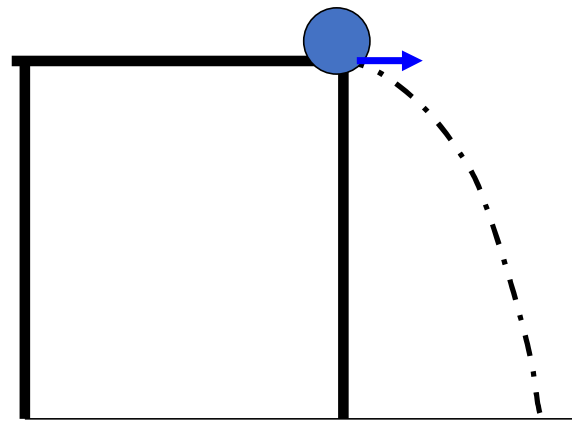
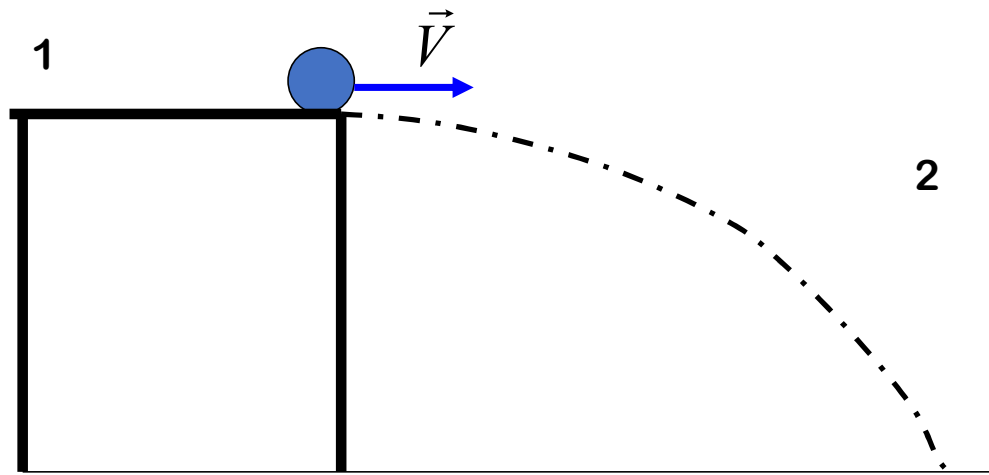






QUAL CHEGARÁ PRIMEIRO AO SOLO?





$$\Delta x = v_0 \cdot \Delta t$$

No eixo X: Movimento uniforme

$$\Delta x = v_0 \cdot \Delta t$$

No eixo Y: Movimento de queda livre $v_{oy} = 0$

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

$$v_y = g \cdot t$$

$$v_y^2 = 2 \cdot g \cdot \Delta h$$