

$$\vec{g} = -g\hat{j} \rightarrow g_y = -g \therefore \vec{\nabla}p = \rho\vec{g} \rightarrow \frac{dp}{dy} = \rho g_y = -\rho g$$

PARA p E g CONSTANTES: $\int_{p_A}^{p_B} dp = -\rho g \int_{y_A}^{y_B} dy$

$$p_B - p_A = -\rho g (y_B - y_A) \rightarrow p_B = p_A - \rho g \Delta y \quad \text{como } \Delta y > 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{p_B < p_A}$$

PORTANTO, A PRESSÃO NO PONTO A É MAIOR QUE NO PONTO B,
A PRESSÃO SEMPRE CRESCE NO SENTIDO DO VETOR GRAVIDADE.

2] Como $p_A > p_B$, VAMOS ANALISAR ESTE CASO.

A EQUAÇÃO DA ESTÁTICA DOS FLUIDOS É $\vec{\nabla}p = \rho\vec{g}$ CUJO SIGNIFICADO É:
A VARIAÇÃO DA PRESSÃO É IGUAL AO PESO DO FLUIDO POR UNIDADE DE VOLUME.
PORTANTO, O FLUIDO NÃO SE MOVE DE A PARA B PORQUE O AUMENTO DE PRESSÃO É COMPENSADO PELO PESO DO FLUIDO. AS SUAS FORÇAS TÊM O MESMO MÓDULO MAS SENTIDOS CONTRÁRIOS, OU SEJA, A RESULTANTE DAS FORÇAS QUE ATUAM SOBRE O FLUIDO É NULA E, ASSIM, ELE NÃO SE MOVE.



$$p_1 = ?$$

$$g = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$L = 0,25 \text{ m}$$

$$p_0 = 101,3 \text{ kPa}$$

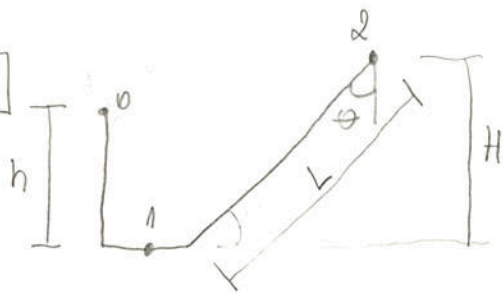
$$h = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

$$D = 3 \text{ mm}$$

$$a] p_1 = p_0 - \rho g (L - h) = 101,3 \times 10^3 - 1470 \cong 99,8 \text{ kPa}$$

b] Como p INDEPENDENTE DA ÁREA DA SEÇÃO TRANSVERSAL DO CANUDINHA OU DE SEU DIÂMETRO, PARA $D = 5 \text{ mm} \rightarrow p_1 \cong 99,8 \text{ kPa}$ (MESMO VALOR)

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$$p_2 = ?$$

$$h = 8 \text{ cm}$$

$$D = 3 \text{ mm}$$

$$L = 25 \text{ cm}$$

$$p_0 = 101,3 \text{ kPa}$$

$$g = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\rho = 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\theta = 25^\circ$$

$$H = L \cos \theta$$

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$$p_2 = p_0 + \rho g h - \rho g H = p_0 + \rho g h - \rho g L \cos \theta = 101,3 \times 10^3 + 784 - 2220$$

a) ~~$p_2 = 101,3 \text{ kPa}$~~ ~~$99,9 \text{ kPa}$~~ $p_2 \approx 99,9 \text{ kPa}$

b) p_2 INDEPENDENTE DO DIÂMETRO DO CANUDINHO, PORTANTO, PARA $D = 4 \text{ mm}$, p_2 SERÁ O MESMO: $p_2 \approx 99,9 \text{ kPa}$

EXERCÍCIOS CAP. 2 (2)

29 Mar 95

5) $E_v = \frac{dp}{dp/p} = 2,24 \times 10^9 \text{ Pa}$ $p_0 = 101,3 \text{ kPa} \Rightarrow p_0 = 10^5 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$$E_v \frac{dp}{p} = dp \therefore E_v \int_{p_0}^p \frac{dp}{p} = \int_{p_0}^p dp \therefore E_v \ln \frac{p}{p_0} = p - p_0 \therefore E_v (\ln p - \ln p_0) = p - p_0$$

$$E_v \ln \left(\frac{p}{p_0} \right) = p - p_0 \quad \text{ou} \quad \ln \left(\frac{p}{p_0} \right) = \frac{p - p_0}{E_v} \Rightarrow \boxed{p = p_0 e^{(p - p_0)/E_v}}$$

p/p_0	9,9	99	990	9900
p/p_0	1,00040	1,0044	1,046	1,56
$p [\text{Pa}]$	10^6	10^7	10^8	10^9
$\Delta p [\%]$	0,04	0,44	4,6	56

$$\boxed{6} \quad g = g_0 \left(\frac{R}{R+h} \right)^2 \quad \therefore \quad g_0 = 9,807 \text{ m/s}^2 \quad R = 6,476 \times 10^6 \text{ m} \quad h = -10^4 \text{ m}$$

$$h_0 = 0 \text{ m} \quad \rho_0 = 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \quad p_0 = 101,3 \text{ Pa}$$

$$a) \quad p = p(p_0, g, h) \quad y = -h$$

$$dp = \rho g dy \quad \int_{p_0}^p dp = -\rho_0 g_0 \int_0^h \left(\frac{R}{R+h} \right)^2 dh \quad \therefore \quad z = R+h \quad \therefore \quad dz = dh$$

$$p - p_0 = -\rho_0 g_0 R^2 \int_R^{R+h} \frac{dz}{z^2} = -\frac{\rho_0 g_0 R^2}{(-1)z} \Big|_R^{R+h} = \rho_0 g_0 R^2 \left[\frac{1}{(R+h)} - \frac{1}{R} \right] = \rho_0 g_0 R^2 \left[\frac{-h}{R(R+h)} \right]$$

$$\boxed{p = p_0 - \frac{\rho_0 g_0 R h}{(R+h)}} \quad \rightarrow \quad p = 101,3 \times 10^3 + 9,822 \times 10^7 = 9,832 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa} \quad \swarrow 0,15\%$$

PARA $g = \text{CONSTANTE} = g_0$ e $p_0 \Rightarrow p = p_0 + \rho_0 g_0 |h| = 101,3 \times 10^3 + 9,807 \times 10^7 = 9,817 \times 10^7$

\rightarrow CONCLUSÃO: EFEITO DE g É MUITO PEQUENO.

$$b) \quad p = p(p, g, h) \quad \text{ONDE } p = p_0 e^{(p-p_0)/E_0} \quad \text{E } E_0 = 2,24 \times 10^9 \text{ Pa}$$

$$dp = \rho g dy \quad \therefore \quad y = -h \quad \therefore \quad \int_{p_0}^p dp = -\int_0^h p_0 e^{(p-p_0)/E_0} g_0 \left(\frac{R}{R+h} \right)^2 dh$$

$$\int_{p_0}^p \frac{dp}{e^{(p-p_0)/E_0}} = -\rho_0 g_0 R^2 \int_0^h \frac{dh}{(R+h)^2} \quad \begin{array}{l} w = p - p_0 \\ dw = dp \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} z = R+h \\ dz = dh \end{array}$$

$$\int_0^{p-p_0} e^{-w/E_0} dw = -\rho_0 g_0 R^2 \int_R^{R+h} \frac{dz}{z^2} \quad \therefore -E_0 e^{-w/E_0} \Big|_0^{p-p_0} = -\frac{\rho_0 g_0 R^2}{(-1)z} \Big|_R^{R+h}$$

$$-E_0 \left[e^{-(p-p_0)/E_0} - e^0 \right] = \rho_0 g_0 R^2 \left[\frac{1}{(R+h)} - \frac{1}{R} \right]$$

$$-E_0 \left[e^{(p_0-p)/E_0} - 1 \right] = \rho_0 g_0 R^2 \left[\frac{-h}{R(R+h)} \right] \quad \therefore e^{(p_0-p)/E_0} = 1 + \frac{\rho_0 g_0 R h}{E_0 (R+h)}$$

$$\frac{p_0 - p}{E_0} = \ln \left[1 + \frac{\rho_0 g_0 R h}{E_0 (R+h)} \right] \Rightarrow \boxed{p = p_0 - E_0 \ln \left[1 + \frac{\rho_0 g_0 R h}{E_0 (R+h)} \right]}$$

$$\rightarrow p = 101,3 \times 10^3 + 1,004 \times 10^8 = 1,005 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa} //$$

EM RELAÇÃO A p E g CONSTANTES, VARIAÇÃO DE 2,4%.

CONCLUSÃO: p E g PODEM SER CONSIDERADOS CONSTANTES NAS APLICAÇÕES COMUNS DA ENGENHARIA.

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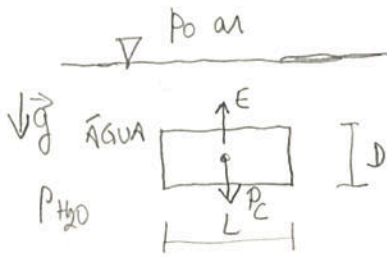
CILINDRO: $D = 5 \text{ cm}$
 $L = 20 \text{ cm}$

PESO DENTRO DA ÁGUA: $P_{H_2O} = 6,540 \text{ N}$

PESO FORA DA ÁGUA: $P_c = ?$

$P \quad " \quad " \quad " : P_c = ?$

$g = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$
 $\rho_{H_2O} = 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$



$$P_c - E = P_{H_2O}$$

$$P_c = P_{H_2O} + E$$

$$E = \rho_{H_2O} V_c g$$

$$V_c = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} L$$

$$P_c = P_{H_2O} + \rho_{H_2O} \frac{\pi D^2}{4} L g$$

$$P_c = 6,540 + 3,848$$

$$P_c = 10,39 \text{ N} //$$

$$P_c = m_c g$$

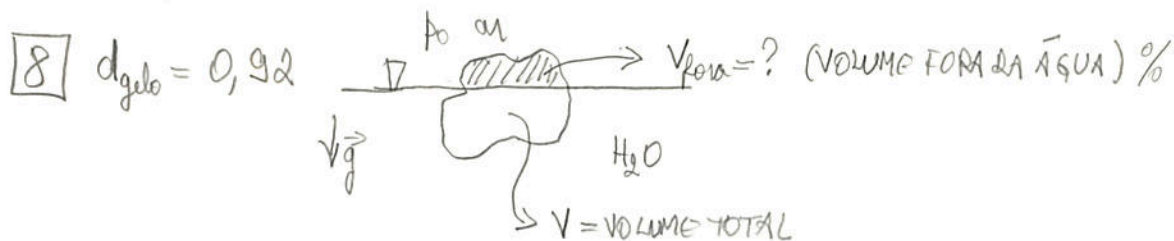
$$m_c = \rho_c V_c$$

$$P_c = \rho_c \frac{\pi D^2}{4} L g$$

$$\rho_c = \frac{4 P_c}{\pi D^2 L g}$$

$$\rho_c = 2700 \text{ kg/m}^3 //$$

↑
ALUMÍNIO



$$g = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\rho_{H_2O} = 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{gelo}} = d_{\text{gelo}} \rho_{H_2O}$$

$$P = E$$

$$P = \rho_{\text{gelo}} V g$$

$$P = d_{\text{gelo}} \rho_{H_2O} V g$$

$$E = (V - V_{\text{fera}}) \rho_{H_2O} g$$

$$d_{\text{gelo}} \rho_{H_2O} V g = (V - V_{\text{fera}}) \rho_{H_2O} g$$

$$d_{\text{gelo}} = 1 - \frac{V_{\text{fera}}}{V}$$

$$\left(\frac{V_{\text{fera}}}{V} \right) = 1 - d_{\text{gelo}}$$

$$\left(\frac{V_{\text{fera}}}{V} \right) = 0,08 \text{ ou } 8\%$$

9] $m_e = 300 \text{ kg}$ (MASSA DA ESTRUTURA)

$$T_b = 100^\circ\text{C}$$
 (T ar dentro do balão)

$$V_b = ?$$
 (VOLUME DO BALÃO)

$$\rho_{\text{ar}} = 1,2 \text{ kg/m}^3$$
 (AR FORA DO BALÃO)

$$g = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$p = 101,3 \text{ kPa}$$
 (p DENTRO E FORA DO BALÃO)

$$P = E$$

$$P = (m_b + m_e) g$$

$$m_b = \text{MASSA DO AR DENTRO DO BALÃO}$$

$$m_b = \rho_b V_b$$

$$P = (\rho_b V_b + m_e) g$$

$$E = \rho_{\text{ar}} V_b g$$

$$p = \rho_b R T_b$$

$$R = 287 \text{ J/kg} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$\rho_b = \frac{p}{R T_b}$$

$$\rho_b = 0,946 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$(\rho_b V_b + m_e) g = \rho_{\text{ar}} V_b g$$

$$(\rho_{\text{ar}} - \rho_b) V_b = m_e$$

$$V_b = \frac{m_e}{\rho_{\text{ar}} - \rho_b}$$

$$V_b = 1180 \text{ m}^3 //$$

$$R_b \cong 6,6 \text{ m}$$

10 a) $T_b = 110^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow$ ACELERAÇÃO: $a_y = ?$

$$m_t = m_e + m_b$$

b) $T_b = 95^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow$ "

$$E - P = m_t a_y$$

$$E = 13900 \text{ N}$$

$$a_y = \frac{E - P}{m_t}$$

$$T_b = 110^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow \rho_b = 0,922 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rightarrow m_b = 1090 \text{ kg}$$

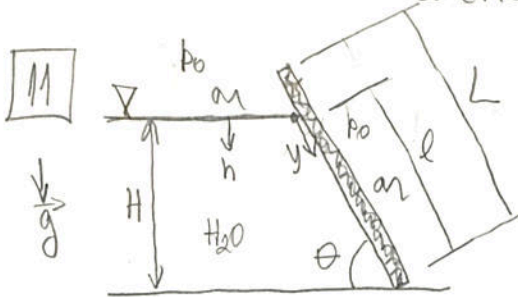
$$m_t = 1390 \text{ kg} \rightarrow P = 13600 \text{ N}$$

$$a_y|_{110^\circ\text{C}} = 0,22 \text{ m/s}^2 //$$

$$T_b = 95^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow \rho_b = 0,959 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rightarrow m_b = 1130 \text{ kg} \rightarrow m_t = 1430 \text{ kg}$$

$$\rightarrow P = 14000 \text{ N} \rightarrow a_y|_{95^\circ\text{C}} = -0,07 \text{ m/s}^2 //$$



$H = ?$ (PARA COMPORTA
MANTER-SE IMÓVEL)

$M = 2000 \text{ kg}$ (COMPORTA)

$W = 8 \text{ m}$

$L = 6,16 \text{ m}$

$\theta = 30^\circ$

$\rho = 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$g = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$

$$H = l \sin \theta \quad \therefore \quad l = \frac{H}{\sin \theta}$$

$$F_R = \int p dA \quad \therefore \quad p = \rho g h = \rho g y \sin \theta \quad \therefore \quad dA = W dy$$

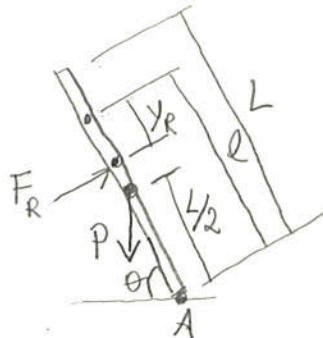
$$F_R = \int_0^l \rho g y \sin \theta W dy = \rho g W \sin \theta \int_0^l y dy = \rho g W \sin \theta \frac{l^2}{2} = \rho g \frac{W}{2} \frac{H^2}{\sin \theta}$$

$$Y_R F_R = \int y dF = \int y p dA = \int y \rho g y \sin \theta W dy = \rho g W \sin \theta \int_0^l y^2 dy$$

$$Y_R F_R = \rho g W \sin \theta \frac{l^3}{3} = \rho g \frac{W H^3}{3 \sin^2 \theta} \quad \therefore \quad Y_R \rho g \frac{W}{2} \frac{H^2}{\sin \theta} = \rho g \frac{W H^3}{3 \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$Y_R = \frac{2}{3} \frac{H}{\sin \theta}$$

$$P = M g$$



$$\sum M_A = 0$$

$$\frac{L}{2} \cos \theta P = (l - Y_R) F_R$$

$$\frac{L}{2} \cos \theta M g = \left(\frac{H}{\sin \theta} - \frac{2H}{3 \sin \theta} \right) \rho g \frac{W}{2} \frac{H^2}{\sin \theta} \quad \therefore \quad \rho \frac{W}{3} \frac{H^3}{\sin^2 \theta} = L \cos \theta M$$

$$H = \left(\frac{3 L M \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta}{\rho W} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\rightarrow H \approx 1 \text{ m}$$