

Flutuação

Prof. Jadoski
Física

Densidade x massa específica

$$d = \frac{m}{V}$$

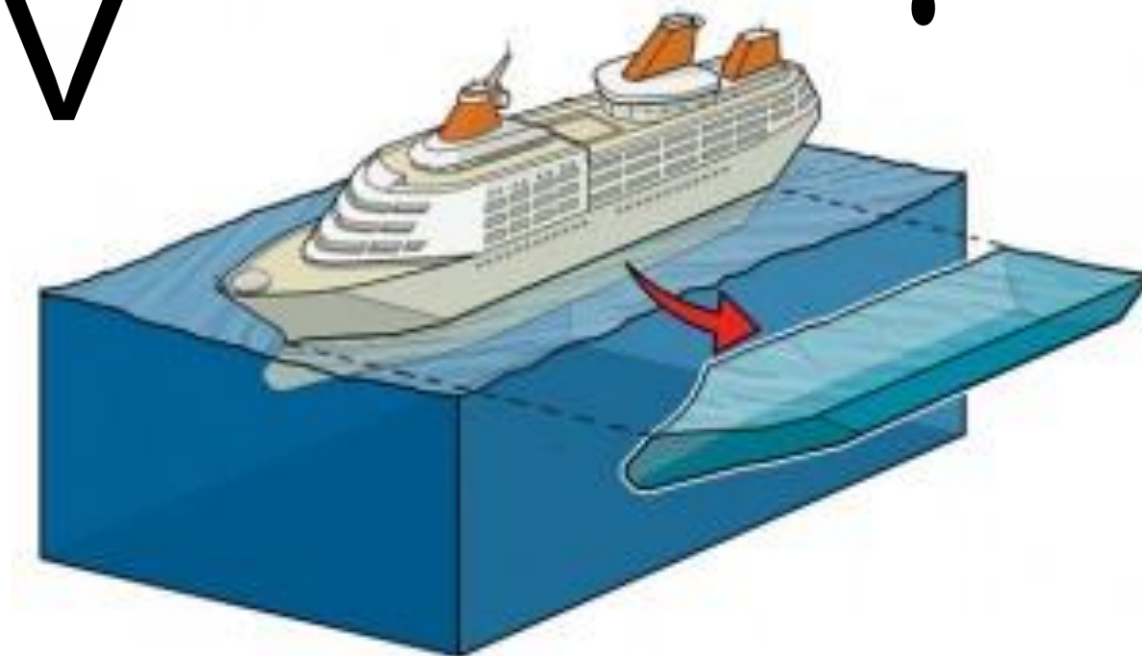
$$\mu = \frac{m}{V}$$



Densidade x massa específica

$$d = \frac{m}{v}$$

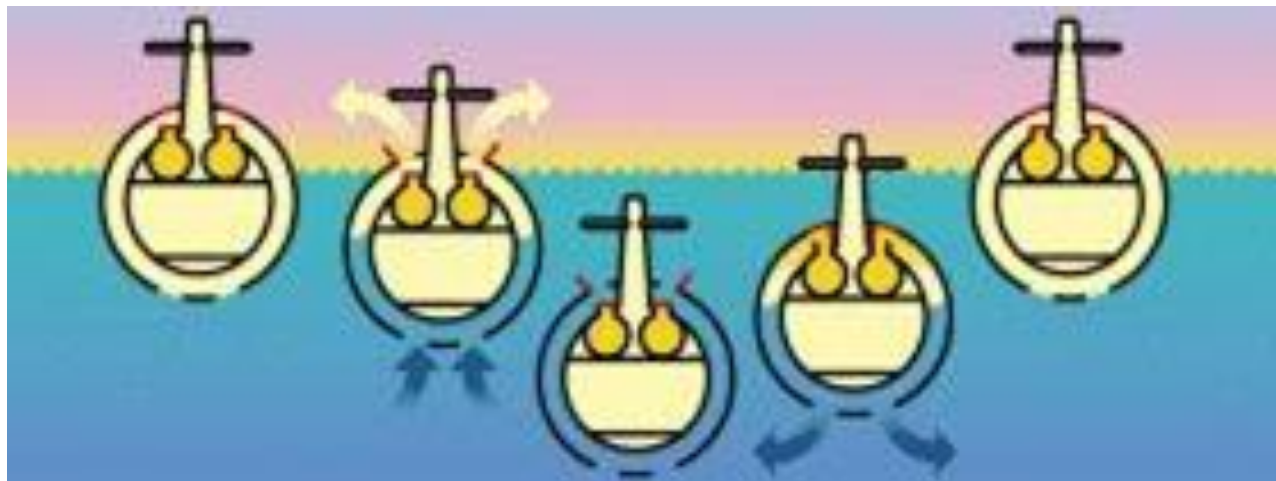
$$\mu = \frac{m}{v}$$



Densidade x massa específica

$$d = \frac{m}{v}$$

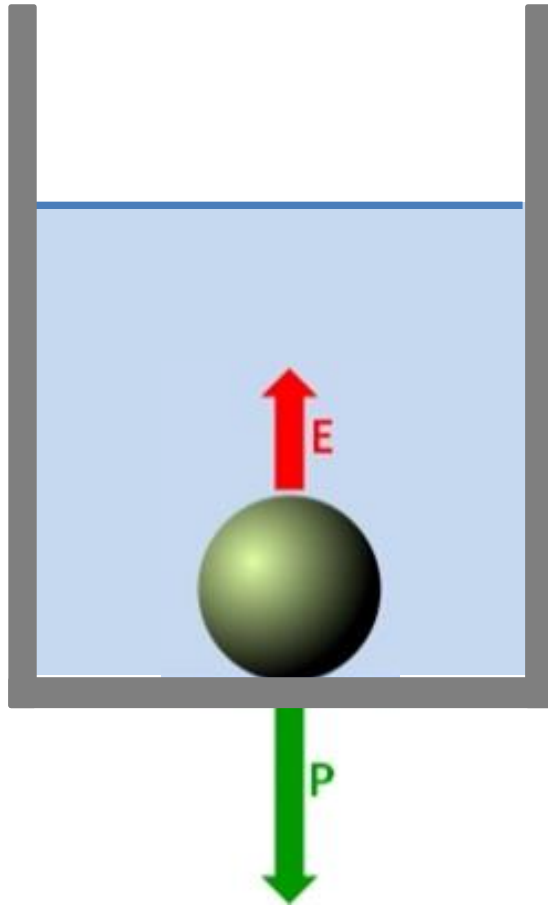
$$\mu = \frac{m}{V}$$



Empuxo



O corpo que afunda



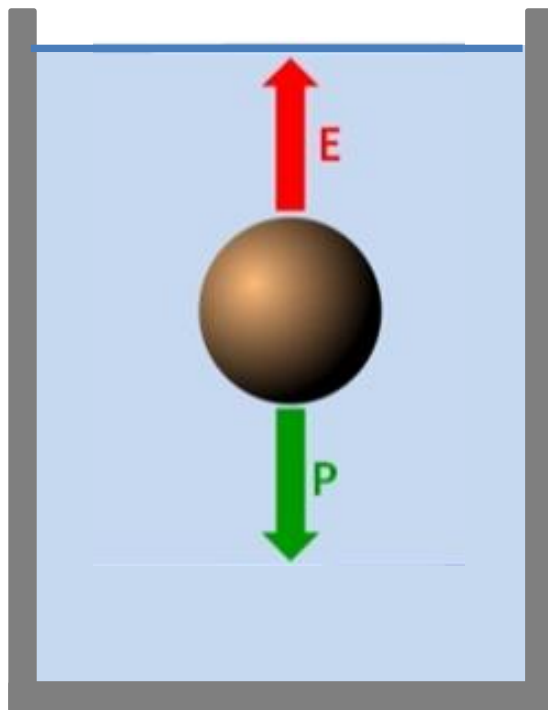
$$P > E$$

$$m \cdot g > \mu \cdot V \cdot g$$

$$\mu_c \cdot V_c \cdot g > \mu_L \cdot V_L \cdot g$$

$$\mu_c > \mu_L$$

O corpo que fica em equilíbrio



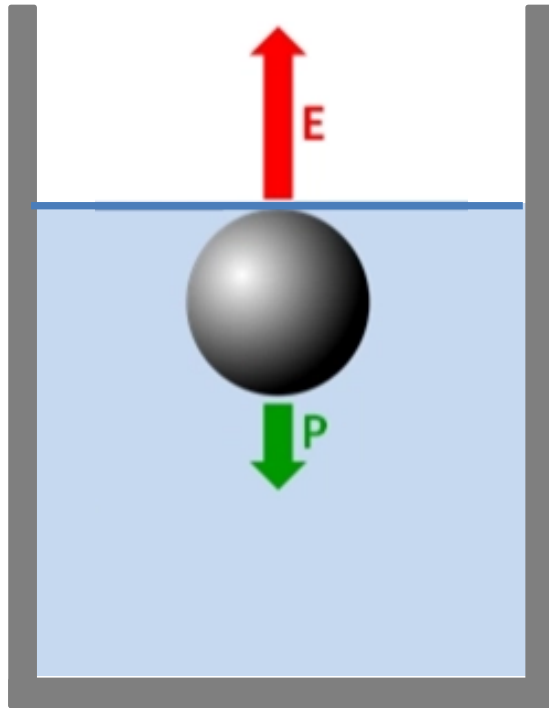
$$P = E$$

$$m \cdot g = \mu \cdot V \cdot g$$

$$\mu_c \cdot V_c \cdot g = \mu_L \cdot V_L \cdot g$$

$$\mu_c = \mu_L$$

O corpo que ascende



$$P > E$$

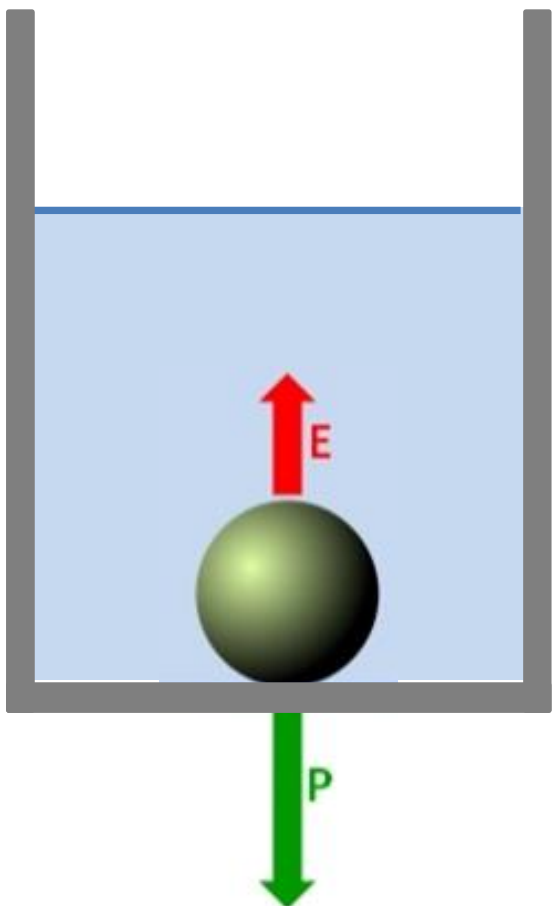
$$m \cdot g > \mu \cdot V \cdot g$$

$$\mu_c \cdot V_c \cdot g > \mu_L \cdot V_L \cdot g$$

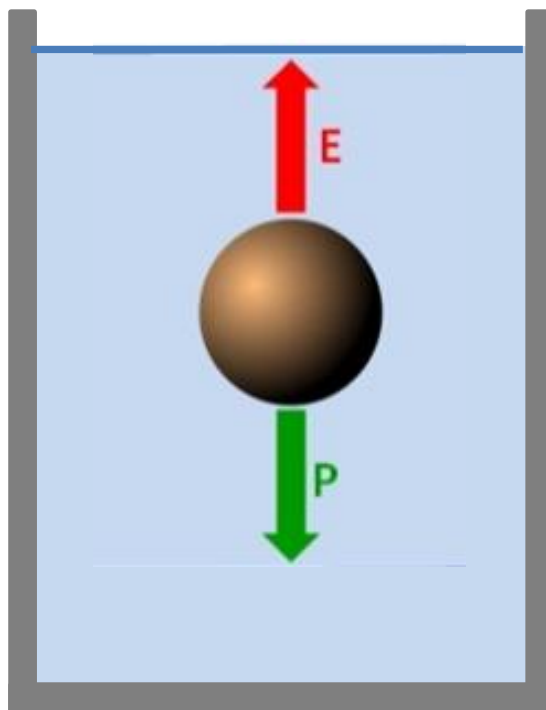
$$\mu_c > \mu_L$$

É uma briga de forças...

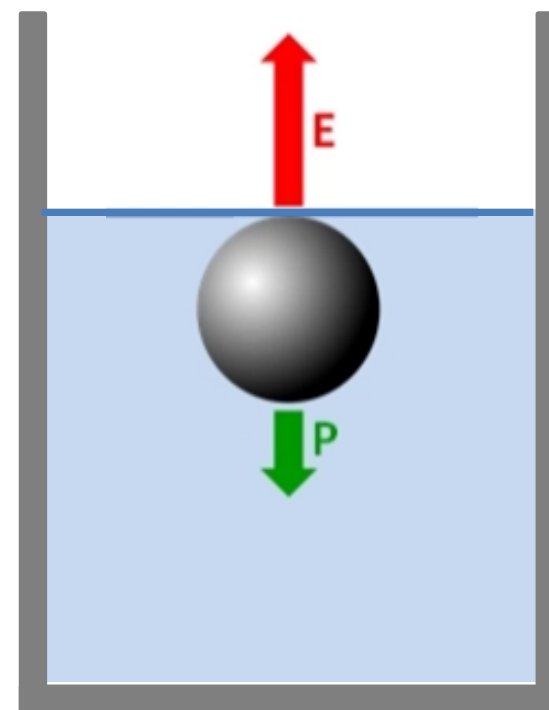
$$\mu_c > \mu_L$$



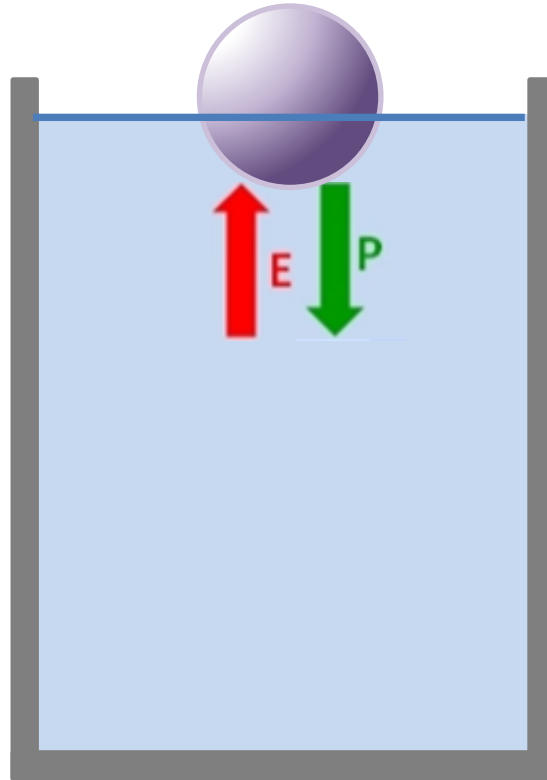
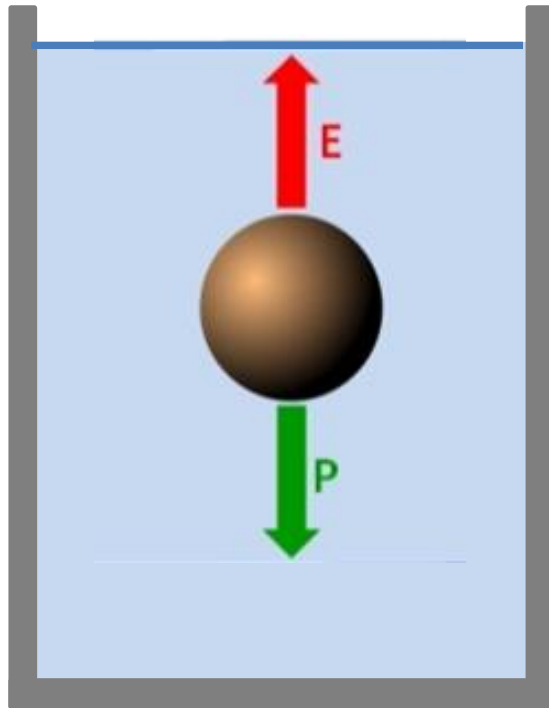
$$\mu_c = \mu_L$$



$$\mu_c < \mu_L$$



O corpo que flutua



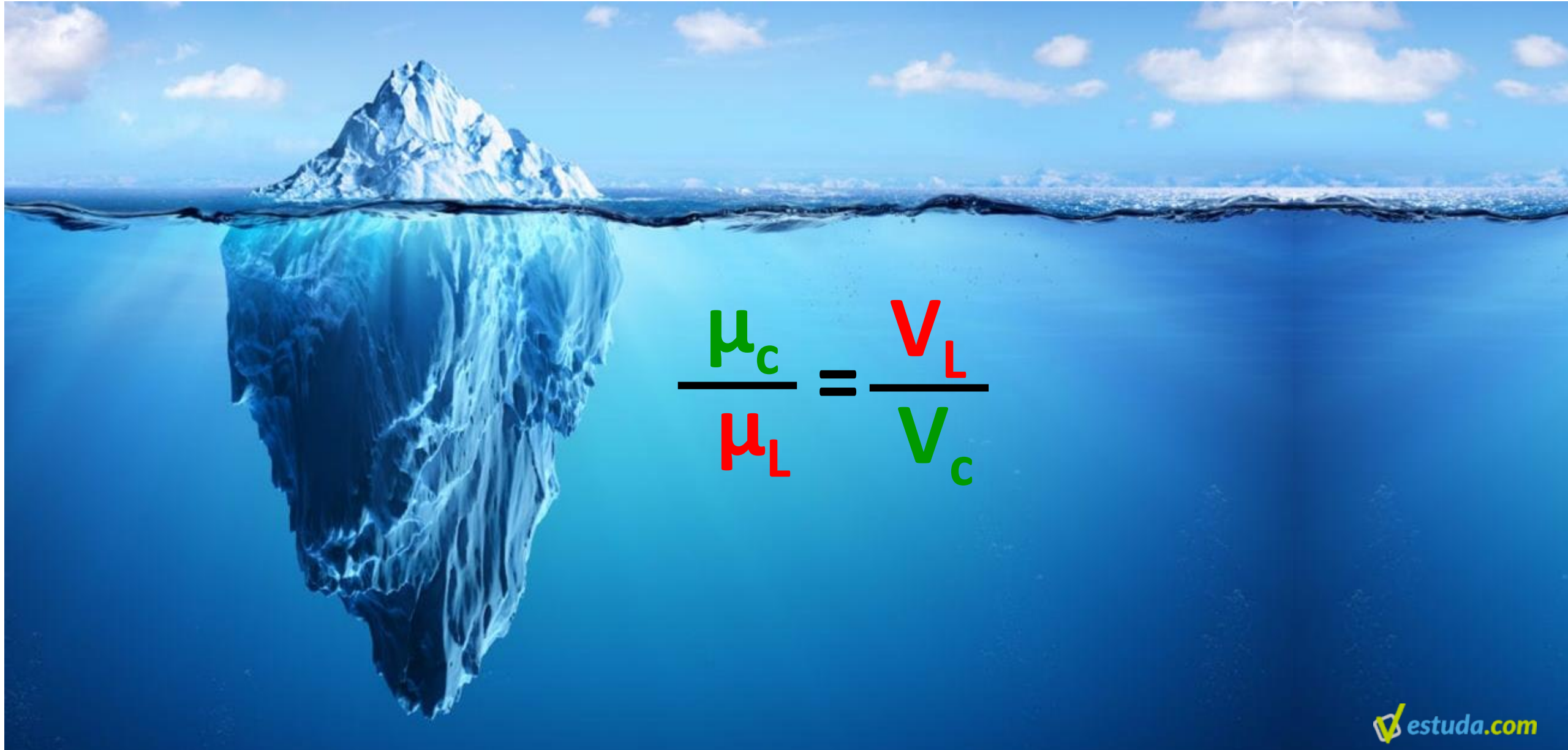
$$P = E$$

$$m \cdot g = \mu \cdot V \cdot g$$

$$\mu_c \cdot V_c \cdot g = \mu_L \cdot V_L \cdot g$$

$$\frac{\mu_c}{\mu_L} = \frac{V_L}{V_c}$$

Fração imersa

A photograph of an iceberg floating in the ocean. The visible part of the iceberg is a small, jagged peak above the water surface. The submerged part is a much larger, inverted pyramid shape, illustrating the concept of buoyancy and the fraction of volume submerged.
$$\frac{\mu_c}{\mu_L} = \frac{V_L}{V_c}$$

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