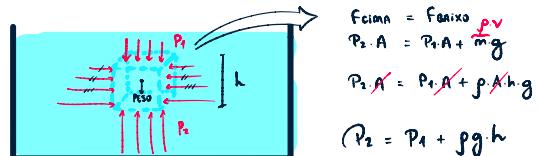


HIDROSTÁTICA

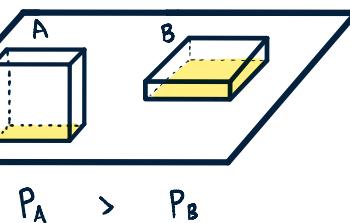
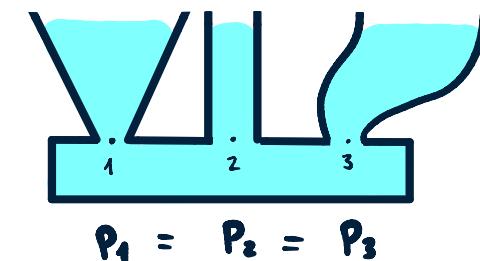


SÓLIDOS

PRESSÃO

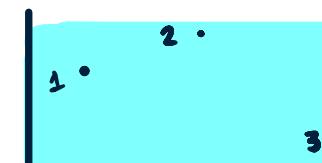
LÍQUIDOS

$$P = F/A \quad N/m^2 = Pa$$

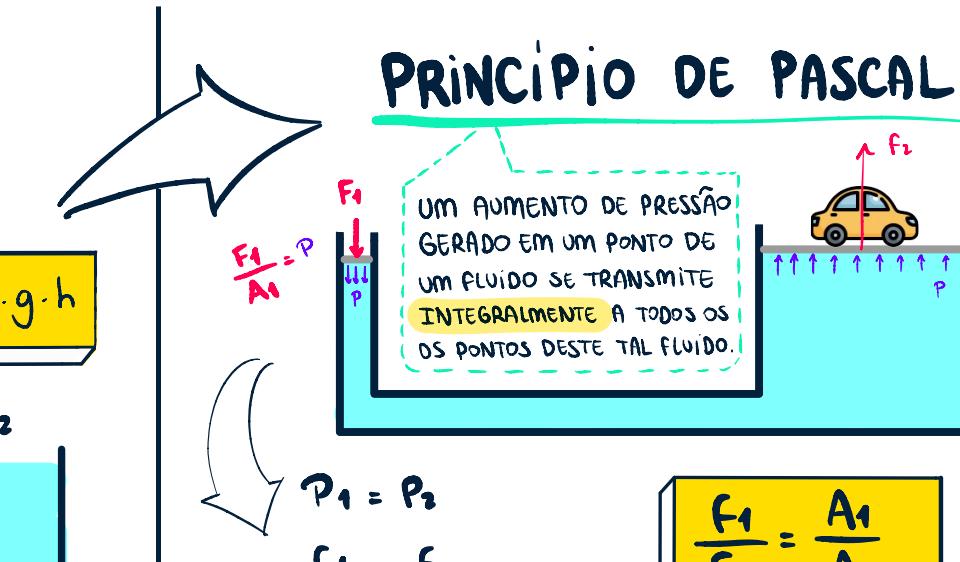


$$P_2 = P_1 + \rho \cdot g \cdot h$$

$$P_3 > P_1 > P_2$$

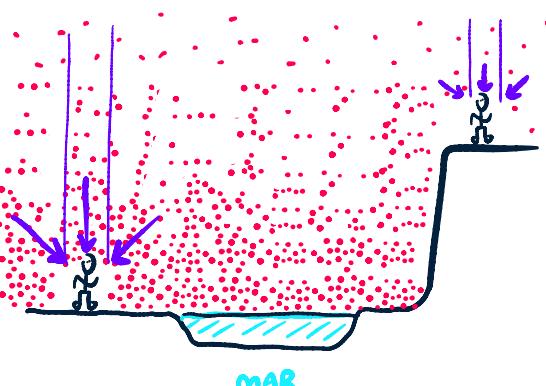
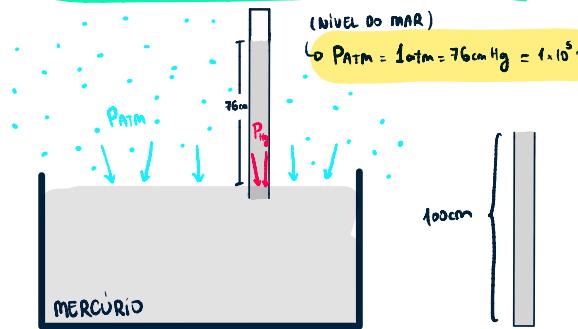


PRINCÍPIO DE PASCAL

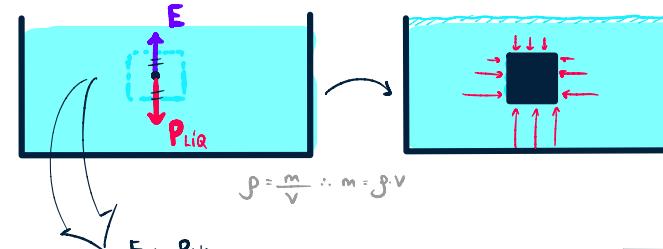
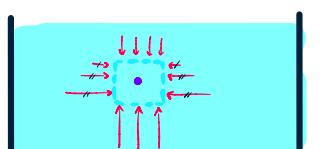


$$\frac{F_1}{A_1} = \frac{A_1}{A_2}$$

PRESSÃO ATMOSFÉRICA



EMPUXO



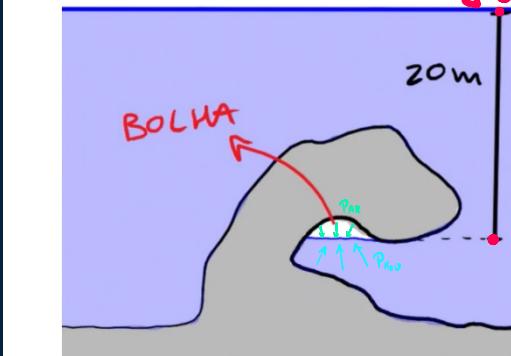
$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \frac{m}{V} \therefore m = \rho \cdot V \\
 E &= P_{\text{líq}} \cdot A \\
 &= \rho_{\text{líq}} \cdot g \cdot V \\
 &= \rho_{\text{líq}} \cdot V \cdot g
 \end{aligned}$$

$$E = \rho_{\text{líq}} \cdot V \cdot g$$

UNIVERSO NARRADO (2024) #2440

$$P_{\text{ATM}} = 1 \text{ atm}$$

Devido ao formato de uma rocha no oceano, uma bolha de ar ficou presa na rocha, como mostra a figura abaixo.



Supondo que nessa região do oceano a água esteja aproximadamente parada, que a densidade da água seja aproximadamente 1 g/cm^3 e que $1 \text{ atm} \approx 10^5 \text{ Pa}$, a pressão do ar contido na bolha é de, aproximadamente:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_2 &= P_1 + \rho \cdot g \cdot h \\
 &= 1 \text{ atm} + 10^3 \cdot 10 \cdot 20 \\
 &= 1 \text{ atm} + 2 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa} \\
 &= 1 \text{ atm} + 2 \text{ atm} = \underline{3 \text{ atm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

- a) 1 atm
- b) 2 atm
- c) 3 atm
- d) 4 atm
- e) 5 atm



UNIVERSO NARRADO