

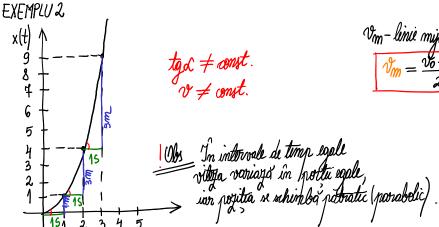
a = const

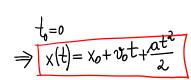
 $t_0, x_0, v_0 - momentul, pozitia și viteza initială <math>t, x_1, v_0 - viteza, poziția la momentul <math>t$

EXEMPLU 1: $0 \left(\frac{m}{k} \right)$ $a = \frac{3y - v_i}{kf - k_i} = \frac{6m}{15 - 05} = \frac{2m}{15} = -2\frac{m}{3}$ $a = \frac{3y - v_i}{kf - k_i} = \frac{2m}{35 - 25} = \frac{-2m}{15} = -2\frac{m}{3}$ $a = \frac{3y - v_i}{kf - k_i} = \frac{2m}{35 - 25} = \frac{-2m}{15} = -2\frac{m}{3}$ $a = \frac{3y - v_i}{kf - k_i} = \frac{0m}{35 - 25} = \frac{-2m}{15}$

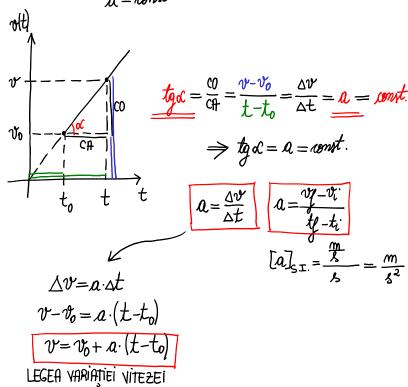
$$0 = \frac{\sqrt{1 - v_i}}{\sqrt{1 - t_i}} = -2 \frac{m}{\sqrt{2}} = \text{cont.}$$

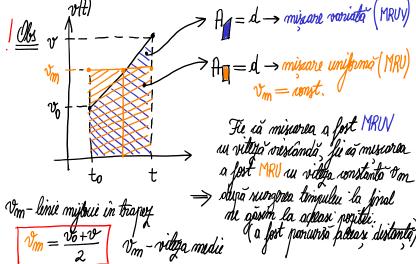
 $a < 0 \Rightarrow missare frâncts v /$ $<math>a > 0 \Rightarrow missare accelerate v /$

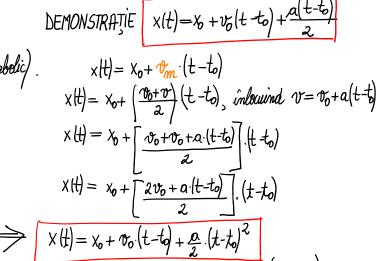




LEGEA MIŞCĀRII RECTILINII UNITORM VARIATE MRUY.







LEGEA MIŞCĀRII RECTIVINII UNITORM VANIATE (MRUY)

MIŞCAREA RECTILINIE UNIFORM VARIATA (M.R.U.V.) FORMULA LUI GALILEI

(1)
$$X(t) = X_0 + v_0 \cdot (t - t_0) + \frac{a \cdot (t - t_0)^2}{2}$$
 LEGEA MISCĂRII RECTIUNII UNIFORM VARIATE

(2)
$$v(t) = v_0 + a \cdot (t - t_0)$$
 LEGEA VARIATIEI VITEZEI ÎN FUNCȚIE DE TIMP

DEMONSTRATIE :

$$\dim(2) \implies t - t_0 = \frac{v - v_0}{a} \quad \text{in informed in (1)}$$

$$x(t) = x_0 + v_0 \cdot \left(\frac{v - v_0}{a}\right) + \frac{a}{2} \left(\frac{v - v_0}{a}\right)^2$$

$$x(t) = x_0 + \frac{v_0 v - v_0^2}{a} + \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{\left(v^2 - 2v \cdot v_0 + v_0^2\right)}{a^2}$$

$$x(t) = x_0 + \frac{2v_0 v - 2v_0^2}{2a} + \frac{v^2 - 2v \cdot v_0 + v_0^2}{2a}$$

$$\left(x - x_0\right) \cdot 2a = 2v_0 v - 2v_0^2 + v^2 - 2v \cdot v_0 + v_0^2$$

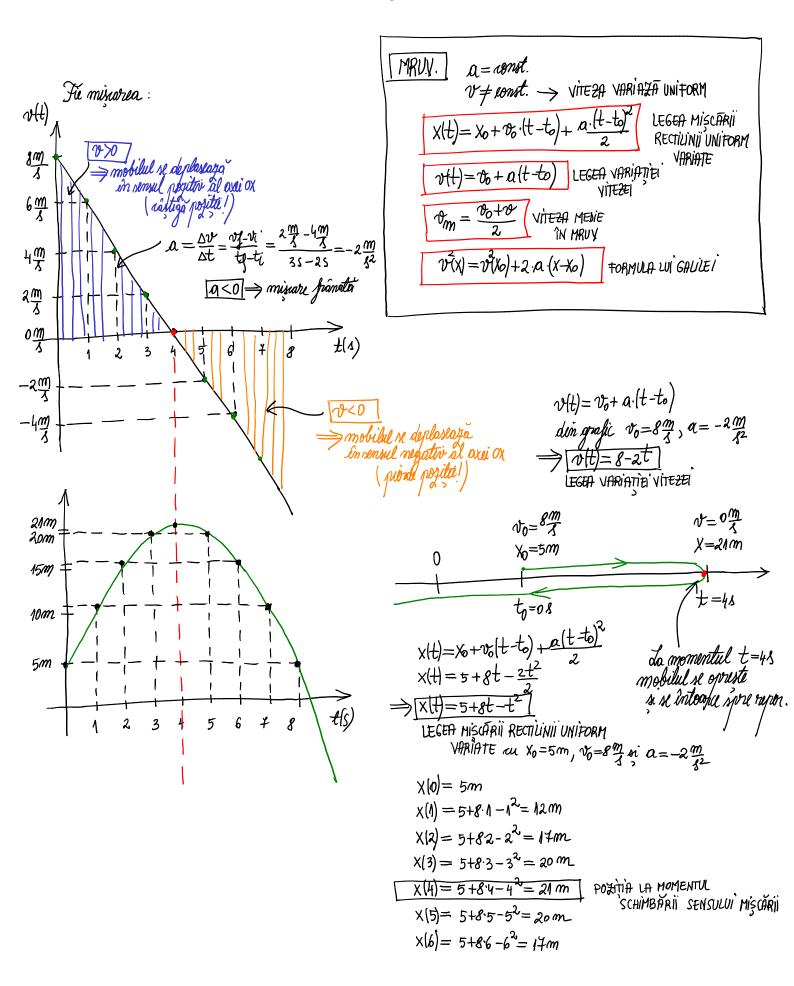
$$\implies v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a \cdot (x - x_0)$$
FORMULA LUI GAULEI

De se distanta are merosi un mobil sare accelereaçã su acceleratio a pentre a ajunge de la σ_0 la v? $\Rightarrow (x-x_0) = \frac{v^2 - v_0^2}{2\alpha}$

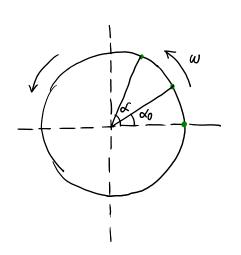
Obs Cât este acceleratio unu mobil core la pozitio x_0 ore viltza v_0 , si la pozitio x ore viltza v_0^2 . $\Rightarrow a = \frac{v^2 - v_0^2}{2 \cdot (X - X_0)}$

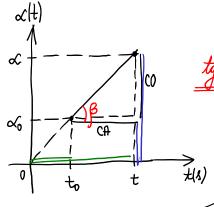
Obs Cât dewne viteza unu mobil au viteza inițială vo la borna de poziție X, dată accelereozō au ocalerdini a? $\Rightarrow v^2 = v_0^2 + 2 a \cdot (X - X_0)$

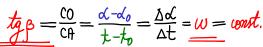
MIŞCAREA RECTILINIE UNITORM VARIATA (M.R.U.V.) EXEMPLU NUMERIC



MIŞCAREA CIRCULARĂ UNIFORMĂ (M.C.U) w = const.







$$\Rightarrow$$
 $t_g \beta = \omega = const.$



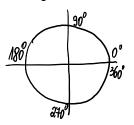


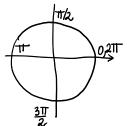
RADIAN':





LEGEA MISCĂRII CIRCULARE UNITORME



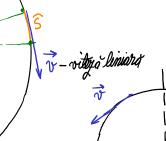


$$w = \frac{\Delta d}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow w = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$w - vitize undialore$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

T-perioadă

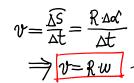


MRU. $x(t) = x_0 + v \cdot (t - t_0)$

v - viteza liniora

w - vitiga unghillata

MCU Ta(tt)=06+W (t



v - vitera liniora w - wileya unghillara R- raza romiliu

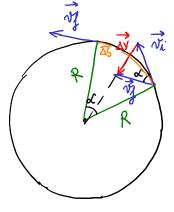


- |v| = R:w = constant > modulul vettrulu `vidya liniara rāmāni moreu constant în MCV

 $\Delta d = unghi$ $\widehat{\Delta S} = arul de cerc subintinis
unghiulu soc

<math>R = roga corulu'$

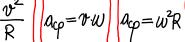
F - vultrul viteza liniara variaza insa ea directii n'este meren tangent'la verc



Îm MCV apare o acceleratie centrepeta" Lateritat <u>coriației direcției</u> veiterului viteza".

$$Q_{cp} = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{v \cdot \Delta S}{R \cdot \Delta t} = \frac{v^2}{R}$$





$$a_{cp} = w^2 R$$

DEFINITIA RANANUWI

1 radian ... unghill &=51,29 ⇒ S=R Thradiami ... umghild = $180^{\circ} \Rightarrow \hat{S} = \pi R$ 2πradiani ... umgnuil α=360° → 3=2πR × tradiane ... unghild (grade)