impulsul MECANIC (μ) TEOREMA VARIAŢIEI IMPULSULUI MECANIC (4μ)

Fininguil
$$T$$

$$\overrightarrow{T} = m \cdot \overrightarrow{\Delta V}$$

$$\overrightarrow{T} = \frac{\Delta (m \cdot \overrightarrow{V})}{\Delta t}, \quad \overrightarrow{p} = m \cdot \overrightarrow{v}$$

$$\overrightarrow{r} = i m \text{ pulsul meanic}$$

$$m = m \text{ as a}$$

$$\overrightarrow{V} = v \text{ ting}$$

<u>Übs</u> Formularea originala a Primipiului II din luvarea "Philosophiae Naturalis Primaja Mathematica" (1687) 辛类

TEOREMA VARIATIEI IMPULSULUI

$$\overrightarrow{\mp} \cdot \Delta t = \overrightarrow{\Delta r}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\mp} \cdot \Delta t = \overrightarrow{r} \cdot \overrightarrow{r}$$

CHAUL

 $\overrightarrow{+}$ aplicata unui corp $m \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{+} \cdot \Delta t = m \cdot \overrightarrow{v}_j - m \cdot \overrightarrow{v}_i$ $\frac{\partial bs}{\partial s} = 0 \text{ forta } \overrightarrow{+} \text{ actionand anyra unui corp } m \text{, un interval de timp } \Delta t \text{, ii produce acertuic schimbarea}$ $\lim_{t \to \infty} unui corp \text{ impulsului } \overrightarrow{\Delta p} = m \cdot \overrightarrow{v}_i - m \cdot \overrightarrow{v}_i$

 $\overrightarrow{\mp} = \overrightarrow{\mp}_{exterma} = 0$, juntiu un sistem izolat de verjuri m_1, m_2 care interactionează și nhimbă impuls $\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{\mp}_{ext} = \overrightarrow{\mu}_{ext} = \overrightarrow{\mu}_$ \CAZUL 2 $0 = \left(m_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{v_1} + m_2 \cdot \overrightarrow{v_2} \right) - \left(m_1 \overrightarrow{v_1} \cdot + m_2 \cdot \overrightarrow{v_2} \right)$

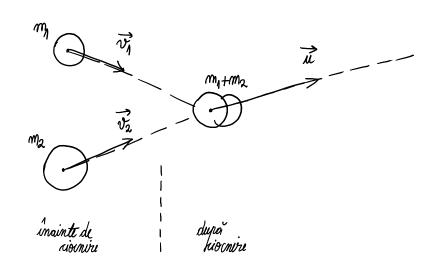
$$0 = \left(m_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{v_1} + m_2 \cdot \overrightarrow{v_2} \right) - \left(m_1 \overrightarrow{v_1} + m_2 \cdot \overrightarrow{v_2} \right)$$

$$+ m_2 \cdot \overrightarrow{v_2} + m_3 \cdot \overrightarrow{v_2} + m_3 \cdot \overrightarrow{v_3} + m_3 \cdot \overrightarrow{v_2} + m_3 \cdot \overrightarrow{v_3} + m_3$$

FGEA CONSERVĂRII IMPULSULUI

CIOCNIRI

Ciocmina plantică -> ciocmina în urma coreia corpurile implicate rămân deformate Ciocmina perfect plantică -> ciocmina plantica în care corpurile ne cuplează și își continua mișearea solidar, ca un singur corp



Fexturno =
$$\vec{0}$$
 \Rightarrow \vec{t} $\Delta t = \vec{p}_1 - \vec{p}_1 = 0$

$$\vec{p}_2 = \vec{p}_1 \quad [\text{Impulsul sistemului de corpuri in consurva}]$$

$$(m_1 + m_2) \vec{u} = m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2$$

$$\vec{u} = \frac{m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2}{m_1 + m_2} \quad [\text{vitiga corpului } m_1 + m_2 \text{ dupa cionwire}]$$

Obs Corpurile se deformează plastic , ca urmare o parte sin energia lor cinetica se purde prin "văldura se ciomire" Q

$$Q = E_{c_i} - E_{c_j}$$

$$Q = \left(\frac{m_1 v_1^2}{2} + \frac{m_2 \cdot v_2^2}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{(m_1 + m_2) \cdot u^2}{2}\right)$$

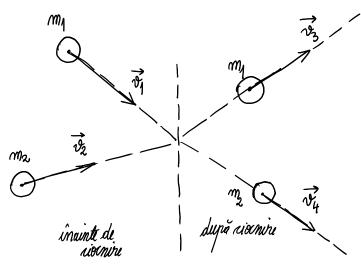
$$Q = \frac{m_1 v_1^2}{2} + \frac{m_2 v_2^2}{2} - \frac{(m_1 + m_2) \cdot \frac{(m_1 + m_2) \cdot u^2}{2}}{2}$$

$$Q = \frac{(m_1 + m_2)(m_1 v_1^2 + m_2 v_2^2) - (m_1 v_1^2 + m_2 v_2^2)^2}{2(m_1 + m_2)} = \frac{m_1^2 v_1^2 + m_1 m_2 v_2^2 + m_1 m_2 v_1^2 + m_2^2 v_2^2 - m_1^2 v_1^2 - 2m_1 m_2 v_1^2 v_2^2 - m_2^2 v_2^2}{2(m_1 + m_2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = \frac{m_1 m_2}{2(m_1 + m_2)} \cdot (v_1^2 + v_2^2 - 2\vec{v_1}\vec{v_2})$$

$$\frac{\text{Obs}}{\text{capul 4D}} \Rightarrow \boxed{Q = \frac{m_1 m_2}{2(m_1 + m_2)} \cdot (n_1 - n_2)^2}$$

Ciocmiria perfect elastică -> aiocneria în urma aoreia corpurile implicate rămân medeformate, fac numai schimb de impuls si energii intre ele (energii cinetică se consorvă)



$$\overrightarrow{\exists_{\text{extorna}}} = \overrightarrow{0} \implies \overrightarrow{\exists_{\text{ext}}} \cdot \Delta t = \overrightarrow{p} \cdot \overrightarrow{p} \cdot \overrightarrow{p} i$$

$$\overrightarrow{p} = \overrightarrow{p} i \quad \left(\overrightarrow{J_{myw}} \right) \text{ intermular de corpuri in constriva} \right)$$

conservarea emergia innetia: $m_1 \overrightarrow{v_1} + m_2 \overrightarrow{v_2} = m_1 \overrightarrow{v_3} + m_2 \cdot \overrightarrow{v_4}$ $= m_1 v_1^2 + m_2 v_2^2 = m_1 v_3^2 + m_2 v_4^2$

Consideram acum cazul <u>unidimensional</u> :atat inainte de ciòcnire aat și după la corpurile x misia pe aceași dreapta pe cau o alegem ca pro Ox

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} m_{1}v_{1x}^{2} + m_{2}v_{2x} = m_{1}v_{3x}^{2} + m_{2}v_{4x} \\ m_{1}v_{1x}^{2} + m_{2}v_{2x}^{2} = m_{1}v_{3x}^{2} + m_{2}v_{4x}^{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\implies \begin{cases} m_{\chi} \cdot \left(v_{\chi_{\chi}}^{2} - v_{z\chi}^{2} \right) = m_{\chi} \cdot \left(v_{\chi_{\chi}}^{2} - v_{z\chi}^{2} \right) \\ m_{\chi} \cdot \left(v_{\chi_{\chi}}^{2} - v_{z\chi}^{2} \right) = m_{\chi} \cdot \left(v_{\chi_{\chi}}^{2} - v_{z\chi}^{2} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\Longrightarrow \begin{cases} m_{1} \cdot \left(v_{1x}^{2} - v_{3x}^{2} \right) = m_{2} \cdot \left(v_{1x}^{2} - v_{2x}^{2} \right) \\ m_{1} \cdot \left(v_{1x}^{2} - v_{3x}^{2} \right) \left(v_{1x}^{2} + v_{3x}^{2} \right) = m_{2} \cdot \left(v_{1x}^{2} - v_{2x}^{2} \right) \left(v_{1x}^{2} + v_{2x}^{2} \right) \end{cases}$$

inlocuind o3x in conservarea impulsalea:

Fullue:
$$m_{1} \cdot \vartheta_{1X} + m_{2} \cdot \vartheta_{2X} = m_{1} \cdot \vartheta_{3X} + m_{2} \cdot \vartheta_{4X}$$
 $m_{1} \cdot \vartheta_{1X} + m_{2} \cdot \vartheta_{2X} = m_{1} \left(\vartheta_{XX} + \vartheta_{1X} - \vartheta_{1X} \right) + m_{2} \cdot \vartheta_{4X}$
 $m_{1} \cdot \vartheta_{1X} + m_{2} \cdot \vartheta_{2X} = m_{1} \cdot \vartheta_{2X} + m_{1} \cdot \vartheta_{4X} - m_{1} \cdot \vartheta_{4X} + m_{2} \cdot \vartheta_{4X}$
 $m_{2} \cdot \vartheta_{2X} + 2m_{1} \cdot \vartheta_{1X} = m_{1} \cdot \vartheta_{2X} + m_{1} \cdot \vartheta_{4X} + m_{2} \cdot \vartheta_{4X} + m_{2} \cdot \vartheta_{2X} - m_{2} \cdot \vartheta_{2X}$
 $2 \cdot \left(m_{1} \cdot \vartheta_{1X} + m_{2} \cdot \vartheta_{2X} \right) = m_{1} \left(\vartheta_{2X} + \vartheta_{4X} \right) + m_{2} \left(\vartheta_{2X} + \vartheta_{4X} \right)$

$$\vartheta_{4X} + \vartheta_{2X} = \frac{2 \left(m_{1} \cdot \vartheta_{1X} + m_{2} \cdot \vartheta_{2X} \right)}{m_{1} + m_{2}}$$

$$\vartheta_{4X} = \frac{2 \left(m_{1} \cdot \vartheta_{1X} + m_{2} \cdot \vartheta_{2X} \right)}{m_{1} + m_{2}} - \vartheta_{2X}$$

Analog

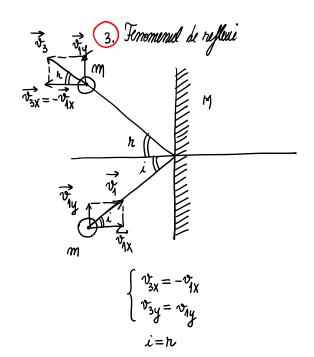
$$\vartheta_{3X} = \frac{2 \left(m_{1} \cdot \vartheta_{1X} + m_{2} \cdot \vartheta_{2X} \right)}{m_{1} + m_{2}} - \vartheta_{1X}$$

CAZURÍ PARTICULARE:

1. Coenview we were $(m_1 = m_1, m_2 = M_1, M) m$ $v_{3\chi} = \frac{2 \cdot (m \cdot v_{1\chi} + M \cdot v_{2\chi})^{M}}{m + M} - v_{1\chi}$

$$v_{3X} = \frac{2 \cdot \left(\frac{m \sqrt{v_{1X} + v_{2X}}}{m + 1} - v_{1X} \right)}{m + 1} - v_{1X} , \frac{m}{M} \approx 0 \text{ neglijabil}$$

analog
$$\Rightarrow v_{4x} = \frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{my^0}{14}} \cdot v_{4x} + v_{2x}}{\sqrt{\frac{my^0}{14}} + 1} - v_{2x}$$
, $\frac{m}{M} \approx 0$ meglijabel
$$\boxed{v_{4x} = v_{2x}}$$



2. Governing an un perett in repair $(m_1 = m_1, m_2 = M_1, M_2) m_1 v_{2x} = 0$ $v_{3x} = -v_{1x} \quad \text{argul } (m) \text{ a lovit perettle an vitiga } v_{3x}, \text{ in integer an o vitiga egală în modul dan opură } v_{3x} = -v_{1x}$ $v_{4x} = v_{2x} \quad \text{perettle } (M) \text{ riomâne in repairs}$

The agul bidimensional 20, rabulle faute anthriòr pe axa 0x se fac analog si pe axa 0y. Si apoi compunând ox ru oy se obtini v.