

نام و نام خانوادگی: امین غلامی | فیزیک ۱ | تاریخ تحویل: ۱۴۰۳/۱۰/۲۱

شماره دانشجویی: ۸۱۰۱۰۳۴۱۰ | تمرین سری پنجم | روز و ساعت: یکشنبه ها و سه شنبه ها ۱۲ - ۱۵:۳۰

معلومات مسئله: m_1, m_2 و شعاع حلقه: r ، نخ روی قرقره نمی لغزد، m_2 در زمان t به اندازه h پایین می آید

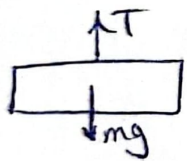
حل: الف) $\Delta y = \frac{1}{2} a t^2$
 $h = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{2h}{t^2}$ به سمت بالا

(۱) $\Sigma F_2 = m_2 a_2 \Rightarrow -T_2 + m_2 g = m_2 a_2 \Rightarrow T_2 = m_2 (g - a_2)$

(۲) $\Sigma F_1 = m_1 a_1 \Rightarrow -T_1 + m_1 g = m_1 a_1 \Rightarrow T_1 = m_1 (a_1 + g_1)$

(۳) $a_t = R \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{2h}{t^2} = R \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2h}{R t^2}$

(۴) $\Sigma \tau = I \alpha \Rightarrow T_1 R - T_2 R = I \alpha \Rightarrow I = \frac{(T_1 - T_2) R}{\alpha}$ (ش)



معلومات مسئله: r = شعاع داخلی، R = شعاع خارجی، حل:

$T - mg = ma \Rightarrow T = m(g + a)$

$\Sigma \tau = I \alpha \Rightarrow F_{app} R - T r = I \alpha$

$\Rightarrow I = \frac{F_{app} R - T r}{\alpha} = \frac{F_{app} R - m r (g + a)}{\alpha}$

معلومات مسئله: $m_{bullet} = 6g$, $L = 0.6m$, $M_{rod} = 0.5kg$, $I_{rod} = 0.06 kg \cdot m^2$, M_{block} حل:

الف) $I_{total} = \Sigma I = I_{rod} + I_{block} + I_{bullet}$

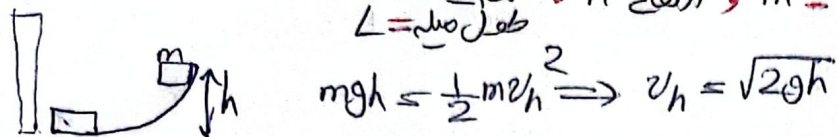
$\Rightarrow I_{total} = 0.06 + M_{block} L^2 + m_{bullet} L^2$

(۱) $P_i = P_f \Rightarrow (m v)(L) = (I_{rod} + I_{block} + I_{bullet}) \omega$

$\Rightarrow 6 \times 10^{-3} \times 6 \times 10^{-1} \times v = (6 \times 10^{-2} + \frac{1}{2} \times 36 \times 10^{-2} + 6 \times 10^{-3} \times 36 \times 10^{-2}) \cdot 4.5$

$\Rightarrow 36 \times 10^{-4} v = 24.216 \times 10^{-2} \cdot 4.5 \Rightarrow v \approx 30.217 \frac{m}{s}$

مسئله - مسأله عبارت از آن: $m = \text{جرم کتله}$ ، ارتفاع h ، $M = \text{جرم میل}$ ، $L = \text{طول میل}$



$$mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv_h^2 \Rightarrow v_h = \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$L_1 = m\omega L = \sqrt{2gh} m L$$

$$L_2 = m(L\omega)L + \frac{1}{3}ML^2\omega = mL^2\omega + \frac{1}{3}ML^2\omega$$

$$L_1 = L_2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{2gh} mL = mL^2\omega + \frac{1}{3}ML^2\omega = L^2\omega(m + \frac{1}{3}M)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2gh} m = L\omega(m + \frac{1}{3}M) \Rightarrow \boxed{L\omega = \frac{m\sqrt{2gh}}{m + \frac{M}{3}}}$$

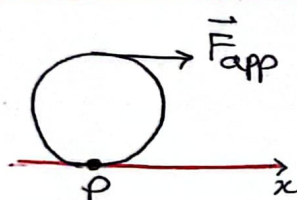
از بعد از برخورد
تا زمان توقف
نقطه

$$\Delta E_{\text{mech}} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}m(L\omega) + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{3}ML^2)\omega^2$$

$$= mg(L - L\cos\theta) + Mg(\frac{L}{2} - \frac{L}{2}\cos\theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{L\omega}{2}(m + \frac{1}{3}M) = gL(m - m\cos\theta + \frac{M}{2} - \frac{M}{2}\cos\theta)$$

$$\frac{1}{2gL} \cdot \frac{m\sqrt{2gh}}{m + \frac{M}{3}} (m + \frac{1}{3} \frac{mM\sqrt{2gh}}{m + \frac{M}{3}}) = m + \frac{M}{2} - \cos\theta(m + \frac{M}{2})$$

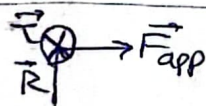


مسئله - مسأله عبارت از آن: R, M, F_{app} ، کشش بطن لغزش

$$\tau = I\alpha \Rightarrow F_{\text{app}} \times 2R = I_P \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow 2F_{\text{app}}R = (I_{\text{cm}} + MR^2)\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2F_{\text{app}}R}{\frac{3}{2}MR^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{4}{3} \frac{F_{\text{app}}}{MR} , a_{\text{cm}} = R\alpha \Rightarrow \boxed{a_{\text{cm}} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{F_{\text{app}}}{M}}$$

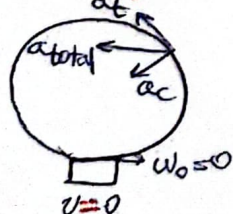


$$\alpha \text{ دوسه} \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = -\frac{4}{3} \frac{F_{\text{app}}}{MR} \hat{k}} \quad (-)$$

$$F_{\text{app}} - F_k = Ma_{\text{cm}} \Rightarrow F_k = F_{\text{app}} - Ma_{\text{cm}} = \frac{1}{3} F_{\text{app}} \quad (-)$$

$$R = 10\text{m}, \alpha = ct, c = 0.1 \text{ rad/s}^3, v_0 = 0$$

مسئله - مسأله عبارت از آن: R, α, c, v_0



$$a_t = R\alpha = R(ct) \xrightarrow{t=4} a_t = (10)(0.1)(4) = 4 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} \Rightarrow d\omega = \alpha dt \Rightarrow \int d\omega = \int \alpha dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \int ct dt = \frac{1}{2}ct^2 + c_2 \xrightarrow{\omega_0=0} c_2=0$$

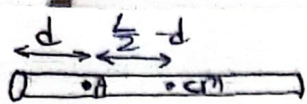
$$\xrightarrow{t=4} \omega = \frac{1}{2}(0.1)(16) = 0.8$$

$$a_c = R\omega^2 = 10(0.64) = 6.4 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_{\text{total}} = \sqrt{a_c^2 + a_t^2} = \sqrt{100 + 256} = 0.8\sqrt{25+64} = 0.8\sqrt{89}$$

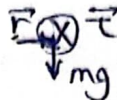
$$\boxed{a_{\text{total}} \approx 7.55 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

مسئله - مسأله عبارت از آن: R, α, c, v_0



معلومات مسئله عبارت اند از: L و m و $\tau_A = I_A \alpha$

$$\tau_A = I_A \alpha$$



$$\tau < 0$$

$$\tau = -mg\left(\frac{L}{2} - d\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow -mg\left(\frac{L}{2} - d\right) = (I_{cm} + m\left(\frac{L}{2} - d\right)^2) \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-g\left(\frac{L}{2} - d\right)}{\frac{1}{12}L^2 + \frac{L^2}{4} - Ld + d^2} = \frac{-\frac{gL}{2} + gd}{\frac{L^2}{3} - Ld + d^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\alpha}{dd} = 0 \Rightarrow g\left(\frac{L^2}{3} - Ld + d^2\right) - (-L + 2d)(-\frac{gL}{2} + gd) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{gL^2}{3} - gLd + gd^2 - \left(\frac{gL^2}{2} - gLd - gLd + 2gd^2\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{gL^2}{6} + 2gLd - gd^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 6gd^2 - 6gLd + gL^2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 36g^2L^2 - 24g^2L^2 = 12g^2L^2 \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} d &= \frac{6gL + 2\sqrt{3}gL}{12g} = \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{6}L \\ d &= \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{6}L \end{aligned} \right. \quad \begin{matrix} \times \\ d < \frac{L}{2} \end{matrix}$$

معلومات مسئله: $R' = \frac{R}{2}$ و ستاره را به شکل کره در نظر بگیریم.

حل: $I_{کره} = \frac{2}{5}MR^2$ و $\Delta L = 0 \Rightarrow L_1 = L_2$ سیستم انزلی

$$I_i \omega_i = I_f \omega_f \Rightarrow \frac{2}{5}MR_i^2 \omega_i = \frac{2}{5}MR_f^2 \omega_f \Rightarrow \frac{\omega_f}{\omega_i} = \left(\frac{R_i}{R_f}\right)^2 = 4$$

$$\frac{k_f}{k_i} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}I_f \omega_f^2}{\frac{1}{2}I_i \omega_i^2} = \left(\frac{R_f}{R_i} \times \frac{\omega_f}{\omega_i}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 4\right)^2 = 4 \quad (ب)$$

معلومات مسئله: جسم M و طول L pin in A برخورد ذره ۱ و صدمه کاملاً غیر کششانه برخورد ذره ۲ و صدمه کششانه

$$L_1 = L_2 \Rightarrow mv\frac{L}{2} = \left(\frac{1}{12}ML^2 + m\frac{L^2}{4}\right)\omega_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{mv}{2} = \left(\frac{3m+M}{12}\right)L\omega_2 \Rightarrow \omega_2 = \frac{6mv}{(3m+M)L}$$

$$L_2 = L_3 \Rightarrow I\omega_2 = I\omega_3 + mv'\frac{L}{2} \Rightarrow I(\omega_2 - \omega_3) = mv'\frac{L}{2} \quad (ب)$$

$$k_2 = k_3 \text{ انعطاف پذیر} : \frac{1}{2}I\omega_2^2 = \frac{1}{2}I\omega_3^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv'^2 \Rightarrow I(\omega_2^2 - \omega_3^2) = mv'^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_2 + \omega_3 = \frac{2v'}{L}$$

$$\omega_2 - \omega_3 = \frac{mv'L}{2I}$$

صفحه ۳ از ۴

$$\omega_2 + \omega_3 = \frac{2v'}{L}$$

$$\omega_2 - \omega_3 = \frac{\frac{mv'L}{2}}{\frac{1}{12}ML^2} = \frac{6mv'}{ML} \Rightarrow 2\omega_3 = \frac{2v'}{L} - \frac{6mv'}{ML}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_3 = \frac{(M-3m)v'}{ML}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_2 = \frac{(6m+M-3m)v'}{ML} = \frac{(3m+M)v'}{ML} \Rightarrow \frac{6mv}{(3m+M)L} = \frac{(3m+M)v'}{ML}$$

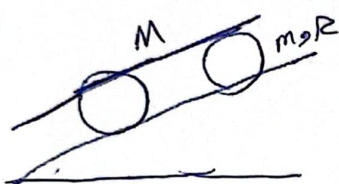
$$\Rightarrow 6mMv = (9m^2 + 6mM + M^2)v'$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{v' = \frac{6mM}{9m^2 + 6mM + M^2} v}$$

ادامہ سوال 9 :

معلومات مسئلہ : M : جم تھقہ جم استوانہ : m شعاع استوانہ : R

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$$حل : \Delta y_{تھقہ} = 2\Delta y_{استوانہ} \Rightarrow \Delta y_{تھقہ} = 2\Delta y_{استوانہ}$$

$$\Delta K + \Delta U = 0 \Rightarrow K_2 + \Delta U = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta U = -K_2$$

$$\Delta U = -2(mgh) - Mg(2h) = -2mgh - 2Mgh \Rightarrow K_2 = 2gh(m+M)$$

$$K_2 = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}I\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv_{cm}^2\right) + \frac{1}{2}Mv_{تھقہ}^2$$

$$K_2 = \frac{1}{2}mR^2\left(\frac{v_{cm}}{R}\right)^2 + mv_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{2}M \times 4v_{cm}^2$$

$$K_2 = \frac{3}{2}mv_{cm}^2 + 2Mv_{cm}^2 = v_{cm}^2\left(\frac{3}{2}m + 2M\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{cm}^2 = \frac{2gh(m+M)}{(\frac{3}{2}m + 2M)} \Rightarrow \boxed{v_{cm} = \sqrt{\frac{2gh(m+M)}{(\frac{3}{2}m + 2M)}}}$$