

CURS 2

Studiu de caz

Un motociclist se deplasează spre E, iar după ce trece de limita unui oraș, accelerează constant, cu valoarea $a_x = 4 \text{ m/s}^2$. În mom. $t = 0$ este la 5 m E și se deplasează cu o viteză de 15 m/s .

a) poziția și viteza la $t = 2 \text{ s}$.

$$t = 2 \text{ s}; x = ?; v_x = ?$$

~~Formula lui Galilei: $v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a_x(x - x_0)$~~

$$v^2 = 15^2 + 2 \cdot 4(x - 5) = 225 + 8(x - 5)$$

$$t = \frac{v - v_0}{a} \quad (-) \quad 2 = \frac{v - 15}{4} \quad (+)$$

$$\Rightarrow 8 = v - 15 \quad (-) \quad 185 + 8x - 64$$

$$\Rightarrow 8x = -121 \rightarrow x = -\frac{121}{8}$$

Legea vitezei: $v = v_0 + a(t - t_0)$

$$v = v_0 + a(t - t_0) = 15 \text{ m/s} + 4 \text{ m/s}^2 \cdot 2 \text{ s} = 23 \text{ m/s}$$

Legea mișcării: $x = x_0 + v_0(t - t_0) + \frac{1}{2}a(t - t_0)^2$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= x_0 + v_0(t - t_0) + \frac{1}{2}a(t - t_0)^2 = \\ &= 5 \text{ m} + 15 \text{ m/s} \cdot 2 \text{ s} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \text{ m/s}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ s}^2 = \\ &= 35 \text{ m} + 8 \text{ m} = 43 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$t = 2 \text{ s} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} v = 23 \text{ m/s} \\ x = 43 \text{ m} \end{cases}$$

b) $v = 25 \text{ m/s}$, $x = ?$

Formula lui Galilei : $v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a_x(x - x_0)$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2 \cdot a_x(x - x_0) \Leftrightarrow v^2 - v_0^2 = 2 \cdot a_x(x - x_0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{v^2 - v_0^2}{2 \cdot a_x} = x - x_0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{v^2 - v_0^2}{2 \cdot a_x} + x_0 =$$

$$= \frac{(25 \text{ m/s})^2 - (15 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \cdot 4 \text{ m/s}^2} + 5 \text{ m} =$$

$$= \frac{(625 - 225) \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}}{8 \text{ m/s}^2} + 5 \text{ m} =$$

$$= \frac{400 \text{ m}}{8} + 5 \text{ m} =$$

$$= 50 \text{ m} + 5 \text{ m} =$$

$$= 55 \text{ m}$$

$$v = 25 \text{ m/s} \Rightarrow x = 55 \text{ m}$$

Aplicatie 1

$$m = 10 \text{ kg}$$

$$F = 50 \text{ N}$$

$$\theta = 30^\circ$$

$$g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$N = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_y &= F \cdot \sin \theta = \\ &= 50 \text{ N} \cdot \sin 30^\circ = \\ &= 50 \text{ N} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \\ &= 25 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_x &= F \cdot \cos \theta = \\ &= 50 \text{ N} \cdot \cos 30^\circ = \\ &= 50 \text{ N} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \\ &= 25\sqrt{3} \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Oy: } N + F_y &= G \rightarrow N = G - F_y = m \cdot g - F_y = \\ &= 10 \text{ kg} \cdot 10 \text{ m/s}^2 - 25 \text{ N} = (100 - 25) \text{ N} = \\ &= 75 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Aplicatie 2

$$m = 1 \text{ kg}$$

$$F_1 = 30\sqrt{3} \text{ N}$$

$$\theta_1 = 60^\circ$$

$$g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$F_2 = 60 \text{ N}$$

$$\theta_2 = 30^\circ$$

$$a) a = ?$$

$$b) N = ?$$

$$a) \vec{a} = \frac{\sum \vec{F}}{m} =$$

$$= \frac{\vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2}{m} =$$

$$= \frac{30(\sqrt{3} + 2)}{1}$$

$$= 30(\sqrt{3} + 2)$$

$$|\vec{a}| = a = 30(\sqrt{3} + 2) \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$b) \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 = \vec{R} = 30(\sqrt{3} + 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Oy: } N - G - R &= m \cdot a \Leftrightarrow N = m \cdot a + G + R = \\ &= \cancel{100 \cdot 10} + 30(1 + \sqrt{2}) \text{ m/s}^2 + m \cdot g \\ &= m \cdot a + m \cdot g + R = \cancel{30(\sqrt{3} + 2)} \\ &= 30(\sqrt{3} + 2) \text{ N} + 10 \text{ N} + 30(\sqrt{3} + 2) \text{ N} = \\ &= 10(6\sqrt{3} + 13) \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$N = 10(6\sqrt{3} + 13) \text{ N}$$

Aplicatie numerica

$$m_{\text{corp}} = 100 \text{ kg}$$

$$g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$T = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} T &= G = m \cdot g = 100 \text{ kg} \cdot \\ &\cdot 10 \text{ m/s}^2 = \\ &= 1000 \text{ N} = 10^3 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$