

## Innehållsförteckning

Mekanik - Kinematik

- Newtons lagar för "partiklar".

Värmeforska

Vägfyrsik - Mekaniska

- Elektromagnetiska (lius)

Mekanik - Stela kroppar

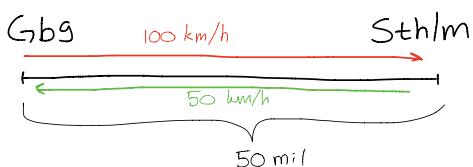
## Kinematik / Rörelselära

Läge:  $x$  eller  $y$  vektör

Hastighet (fart):  $\vec{v}$  ( $v$ ) fart är en skalar Hastighet: velocity, fart: speed

acceleration:  $\vec{a}$ ,  $a$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{x \\ 0}} \quad \overline{v} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta \vec{x}}{\Delta t} \quad (\text{momentanhastighet})$$



$$\text{Medelfart} = \frac{\text{total sträcka}}{\text{total tid}} = \frac{s}{t}$$

$$\text{I värt fall: } \frac{s+s}{\frac{s}{v_1} + \frac{s}{v_2}} = \frac{2s}{\frac{s}{v_1} + \frac{s}{v_2}} = \frac{2v_1 v_2}{v_1 + v_2} = \frac{2 \cdot 100 \cdot 50}{150} \approx 66$$

## Harledning

Gäller om  $a$  är konstant

$$x_f - x_i = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} \Rightarrow dx = v dt$$

$$v = v_0 + at \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} dx = (v_0 + at) dt$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \int dx = \int (v_0 + at) dt = \int v_0 dt + a \int t dt \\ x_f - x_i = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$v_f^2 - v_i^2 = 2as$$

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} \Rightarrow dt = \frac{dx}{v}$$

$$ds = a \cdot dt \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} dv = a \cdot \frac{dx}{v} \Rightarrow v dv = a dx \Rightarrow \int v dv = \int a dx = a \int dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(v_f^2 - v_i^2) = a(x_f - x_i)$$



Notis:  $a$  måste som sagt vara konstant, men  $a$  behöver inte vara positivt.

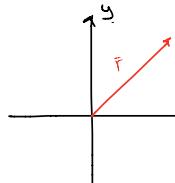
## Bromssträcka

$$v_i = 30 \frac{m}{s}$$

$$a = -6 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$0^2 - 30^2 = 2(-6)s \Leftrightarrow \frac{-900}{-12} = s = 80$$

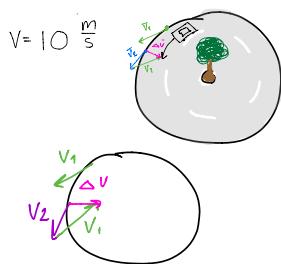
## 2 (och 3) dimensioner



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Läge: } & r \\ \bar{v} &= \frac{dr}{dt} \\ \bar{a} &= \frac{d\bar{v}}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{r} = \bar{v}t + \frac{1}{2}\bar{a}t^2$$

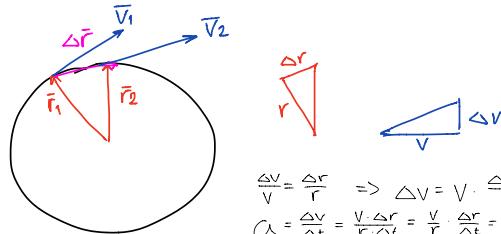
## Cirkulära centralrörelser



$$\bar{a} = \frac{d\bar{v}}{dt} = \frac{\Delta \bar{v}}{\Delta t}$$

$$a \parallel \Delta v$$

$$\Delta \bar{v} = \bar{v}_2 - \bar{v}_1$$



$$\frac{\Delta v}{v} = \frac{\Delta r}{r} \Rightarrow \Delta v = v \cdot \frac{\Delta r}{r}$$

$$a = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{v \cdot \Delta r}{r \cdot \Delta t} = \frac{v}{r} \cdot \frac{\Delta r}{\Delta t} = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$\text{Konstant fart} \Rightarrow a_r = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$\text{Icke konstant fart} \Rightarrow a_r = \frac{v \cdot \Delta r}{r}$$

$$a_c = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$$

$a_r$ : radiell acceleration, riktad inåt.

$a_t$ : tangentiell acceleration, kan vara pos el neg  
 $a_{tot} = \vec{a}_r + \vec{a}_t$

## Newton's Lagar

1) Koordinatsystem som rör sig likformigt är ekvivalenta.

2) Kraft:  $\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{v} \quad \vec{F} = m \cdot \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} + \vec{v} \cdot \frac{d\vec{m}}{dt} = m \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{v} \cdot \frac{dm}{dt}$$

oftaast noll

3) Kraftar uppträder i par.  $\vec{F}_{12} = -\vec{F}_{21}$

## Krafter

Tyngdkrafter

Magnetiska krafter

Elektriska krafter

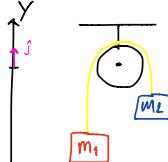
Svag växelverkande kraft

Frikontaktkraft

Normalkraft

Samma sorts krafter. Det handlar om vilket perspektiv man ser det ifrån.

## Friläggning - Atwoods maskin



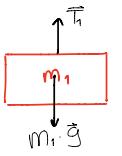
### Givet

- \* Snoret är otänjbart och masslöst.
- \* Trissan är helt glad.

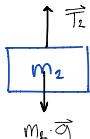
### Sökt

accelerationen  
Spannkraften: T

## Friläggning



$$\vec{T}_1 + m_1 \vec{g} = m_1 \cdot \vec{a}_1$$



$$\vec{T}_2 + m_2 \vec{g} = m_2 \cdot \vec{a}_2$$

Snorets otänjbarhet  $\Rightarrow a_1 = -a_2$ , om den ena åker upp åker den andra ner.  
Trissan är helt glad  $\Rightarrow T_1 = T_2 = T$

$$T - m_1 g = m_1 a_1$$

$$T - m_2 g = m_2 (-a_1)$$

### $a_1$

$$T - m_1 g = m_1 a_1$$

$$-T + m_2 g = +m_2 a_1$$

$$(m_2 - m_1)g = (m_1 + m_2)a_1 \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot g$$

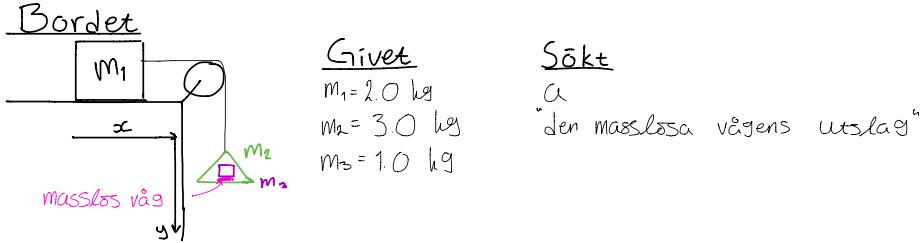
### I

$$T - m_1 g = m_1 a_1$$

$$T - m_2 g = -m_2 a_1$$

$$m_2 T - m_1 m_2 g = m_1 m_2 a_1 \quad \left. \right\} T(m_1 + m_2) = 2m_1 m_2 g \Rightarrow T = \frac{2m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot g$$

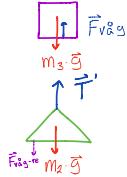
$$m_1 \cdot T - m_1 m_2 g = -m_1 m_2 a_1$$



## Frilägg

$$m_1 \quad \vec{F} \quad \vec{T} = m_1 \cdot \vec{a} \Rightarrow T = m_1 \cdot a$$

$$m_3 \cdot \vec{g} + \vec{F_{\text{vag}}} = m_3 \vec{a}_3 \Rightarrow m_3 \cdot g - F_{\text{vag}} = m_3 a$$



$$M_2 \cdot \vec{g} + \vec{T} + \vec{F}_{\text{vsg-re}} = M_2 \cdot \vec{a}_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad M_2 g - T + F_{\text{vsg}} = M_2 a$$

Obekanta: a, T, Fråg

$$\text{Algebra} \Rightarrow a = \frac{m_1 + m_3}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3} \quad g$$

$$Fv\ddot{a}g = \frac{m_1 m_3}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3} \quad g$$

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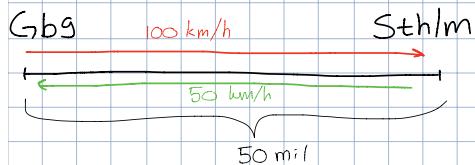
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acceleration:  $\vec{a}$ ,  $a$

$$\text{Diagram: En rörlig punkt på en horisontalax med origo } O \text{ och riktning } \vec{x}. \text{ Momentan hastighet är } \bar{v} = \frac{\vec{x}_{\text{m}}}{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} = \frac{\Delta \vec{x}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} \text{ (momentanhastighet).}$$



$$\text{Medelfart} = \frac{\text{total sträcka}}{\text{total tid}} = \frac{s}{t}$$

$$\text{I värt fall: } \frac{s+s}{\frac{t}{v_1} + \frac{t}{v_2}} = \frac{2s}{\frac{v_1 s + v_2 s}{v_1 v_2}} = \frac{2v_1 v_2}{v_1 + v_2} = \frac{2 \cdot 100 \cdot 50}{150} \approx 66$$

Härlidning Gäller om  $a$  är konstant

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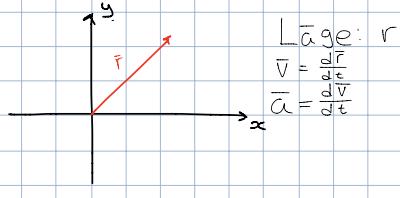
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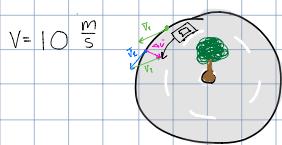
Läge:  $r$

$$\bar{v} = \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$\bar{a} = \frac{d\bar{v}}{dt}$$

$$\bar{r}_f - \bar{r}_i = \bar{v}_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \bar{a} t^2$$

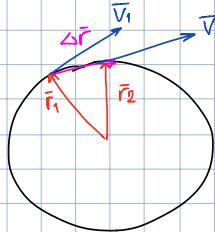
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$$\Delta \bar{v} = \bar{v}_2 - \bar{v}_1$$



$$\frac{\Delta v}{v} = \frac{\Delta r}{r} \Rightarrow \Delta v = v \cdot \frac{\Delta r}{r}$$

$$a_r = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{v \cdot \Delta r}{r \Delta t} = \frac{v}{r} \cdot \frac{\Delta r}{\Delta t} = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$\text{Konstant fart} \Rightarrow a_r = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$\text{Ikke konstant fart} \Rightarrow a_r = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

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oftast ned

3) Kraften uppträder i par.  $\vec{F}_{12} = -\vec{F}_{21}$

## Kræfter

Tyngdkraft

Magnetiska krafter

Elektriska krafter

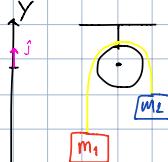
Svag växelverkande kraft

Friktionskraft

Normalkraft

Samma sorts krafter. Det handlar om vilket perspektiv man ser det ifrån.

## Friläggning - Atwoods maskin



Givet

\* Snöret är otänkbart och masslöst.

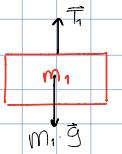
\* Trässan är helt glad.

Sökt

accelerationen

Spannkraften: T

## Friläggning



$$\vec{T}_1 + m_1 \vec{g} = m_1 \vec{a}_1$$



$$\vec{T}_2 + m_2 \vec{g} = m_2 \vec{a}_2$$

Snörets otänkbarthet  $\Rightarrow a_1 = -a_2$ , om den ena åker upp åker den andra ner.  
 Trässan är helt glad  $\Rightarrow T_1 = T_2 = T$

$$T - m_1 g = m_1 a_1$$

$$T - m_2 g = m_2 (-a_1)$$

a<sub>1</sub>

$$T - m_1 g = m_1 a_1$$

$$-T + m_2 g = +m_2 a_1$$

$$(m_2 - m_1)g = (m_1 + m_2)a_1 \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} g$$

I

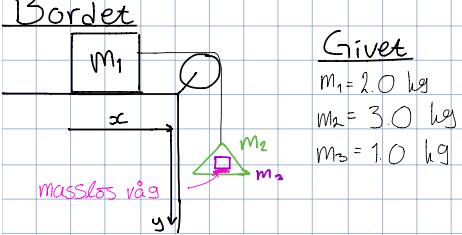
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$$m_1 T - m_1 m_2 g = -m_1 m_2 a_1$$

Bordet



Givet

$$m_1 = 2.0 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_2 = 3.0 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_3 = 1.0 \text{ kg}$$

Sökt

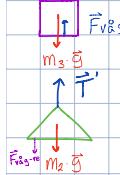
$$a$$

"den masslösa vägens utslag"

Frilägg

$$\boxed{m_1} \quad \vec{T} = m_1 \cdot \vec{a} \Rightarrow T = m_1 a$$

$$m_3 \vec{g} + \vec{F}_{våg} = m_3 \vec{a}_3 \Rightarrow m_3 g - F_{våg} = m_3 a$$



$$m_2 \vec{g} + \vec{T} + \vec{F}_{våg-re} = m_2 \vec{a}_2 \Rightarrow m_2 g - T + F_{våg} = m_2 a$$

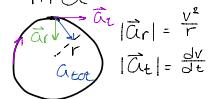
Obekanta:  $a$ ,  $T$ ,  $F_{våg}$

$$\text{Algebra} \Rightarrow a = \frac{m_1 + m_3}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3} g$$

$$F_{våg} = \frac{m_1 m_3}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3} g$$

## Repetition

$$F = m \cdot a$$



$$|\vec{a}_r| = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

(alltid in mot mitten)

$$|\vec{a}_t| = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

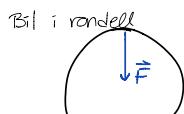
(tecknet beror av riktening)

## Ex

$$V = 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$r = 20 \text{ m} \Rightarrow a_r = \frac{100}{20} = 5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

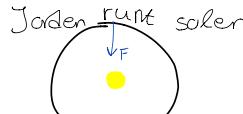
$$\text{Om vi ökar hastigheten med } 3 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \Rightarrow a_t = +3 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \Rightarrow a_{tot} = \sqrt{34} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$



För friktion



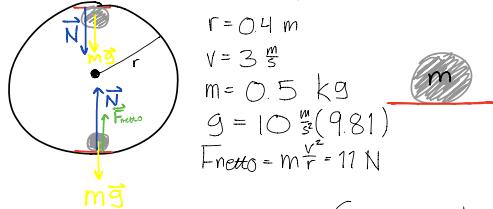
För spänkraft



Jorden runt solen  
För gravitation

## Normalkraft

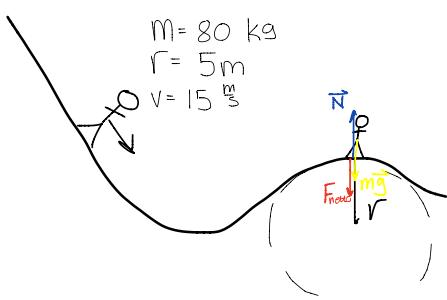
Snurra hink med stenar.



$$\text{Hink i botten} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} mg = 5 \text{ N} \\ N = mg + m \frac{v^2}{r} = 5 + 0.5 \cdot \frac{3^2}{0.4} = 16 \text{ N} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Hink i botten} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} mg = 5 \text{ N} \\ N = F_{netto} - mg = 6 \text{ N} \end{array} \right.$$

Fnetto är alltså lika stor. Eftersom mg är konstant måste N ändras.



$$mg = 800 \text{ N}$$

$$m \frac{v^2}{r} = 80 \cdot \frac{22.5}{5} = 3600 \text{ N}$$

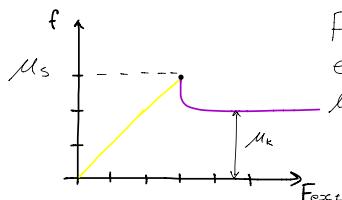
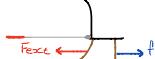
$$\text{Andra v: } 3 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \Rightarrow \frac{mv^2}{r} \approx 160 \text{ N} = F_{netto} \text{ alltid riktad mot centrum!}$$

$$F_{netto} = N + mg \Rightarrow N = F_{netto} - mg = 160 - 800 = -640$$

N är alltså motriktad Fnetto och har beloppet 640.

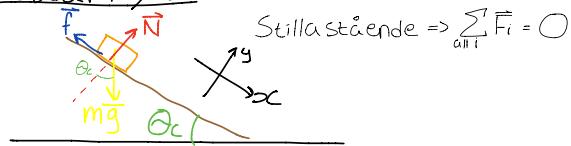
## Friktion

Dra i en stol.



For att få kraften som erfordras för att flytta ett objekt:  $\mu_s N$  för att få igång rörelsen och  $\mu_k N$  för att bibehålla den.

Bestäm  $\mu_s$



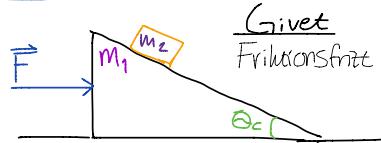
$$X: mg \sin \theta_c = f$$

$$Y: mg \cos \theta_c = N$$

$f = \mu_s N$  ty fullt utvecklad friktion vid kritisk vinkel.

$$\frac{X}{Y} \Leftrightarrow \frac{mg \sin \theta_c}{mg \cos \theta_c} = \frac{\mu_s N}{N} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin \theta_c}{\cos \theta_c} = \mu_s, \mu_s = \tan \theta_c$$

Ex

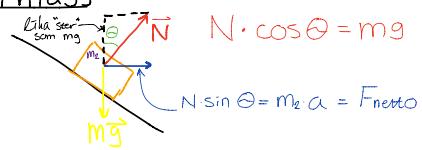


Givet

Sökt

Hur härst måste vi putta för att lödjan inte ska röra sig.

Förslag



$$N \cdot \cos \theta = mg \Rightarrow N = \frac{mg}{\cos \theta}$$

Krullen vi söker

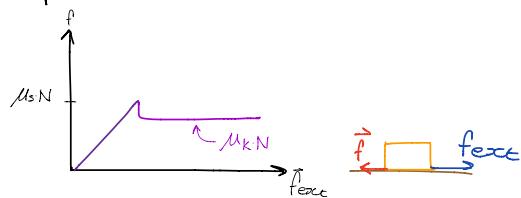
$$N \cdot \sin \theta = m_2 a = F_{netto}$$

$$m_2 g \tan \theta = m_2 \frac{F}{m_1 + m_2} \Rightarrow F = (m_1 + m_2) g \cdot \tan \theta$$

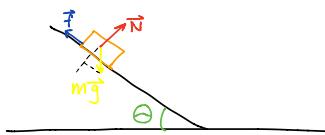
$$\frac{m_2}{\cos \theta} \cdot \sin \theta = m_2 a$$

$$F = (m_1 + m_2) a \Rightarrow a = \frac{F}{m_1 + m_2}$$

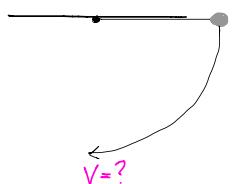
## Repetition



## Eoc



## Pendel



Man kan använda det vi redan lärt oss:  $F=ma$  men det finns bättre sätt.

## Arbete - Energi

Kraft:  $\vec{F}$        $dW = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$

Start Stop

$$W = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

## Hookfjäder



Arbete när vi går från  $x_i \rightarrow x_f$ .

$$\left. \begin{aligned} W_F &= \int \vec{F}_F \cdot d\vec{x} \\ \vec{F}_F &= -k(x\hat{i}) \\ d\vec{x} &= dx\hat{i} \end{aligned} \right\} W_F = \int_{x_i}^{x_f} (-kx\hat{i}) \cdot (dx\hat{i}) = -k \int_{x_i}^{x_f} x \cdot dx = -k \cdot \frac{1}{2}(x_f^2 - x_i^2) = \frac{1}{2}k(x_i^2 - x_f^2)$$

Om förflyttningen och kraften är: motriktade  $\Rightarrow$  neg  $W$

Parallella  $\Rightarrow$  pos  $W$

## Kul?

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}kx_i^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx_f^2 &: \text{fjäderkraft} \\ mgx_i - mgx_f &: \text{tyngdkraft} \\ \text{potentiell energi mellan} & \\ \text{två laddningar} & \\ \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{x} &= \int ma \cdot dx = \int m \frac{dv}{dt} dx = \int m dv \frac{dx}{dt} = m \int v \cdot dv = \frac{1}{2}mv_f^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_i^2 \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ : Kinetisk energi:  $K$

Fjäder:  $\frac{1}{2} kx^2$  = Potentiell energi: U

$$\frac{1}{2} MV_f^2 - \frac{1}{2} MV_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} kx_f^2 - \frac{1}{2} kx_i^2$$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$\frac{1}{2} mv_f^2 + \frac{1}{2} kx_f^2 = \frac{1}{2} mv_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} kx_i^2$$

$\Leftrightarrow$

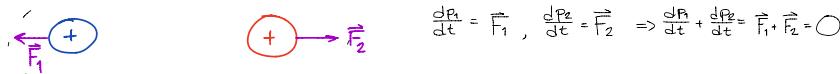
$$-\Delta U = \Delta K \Rightarrow \Delta U + \Delta K = 0$$

### Rörelsemängd

En partikel:  $\vec{P} = m\vec{v}$   $\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} \Rightarrow d\vec{P} = 0$  om  $\vec{F} = 0$

System av partiklar:  $\vec{P} = \sum_{all i} m_i \vec{v}_i$

### Växelverkan mellan två partiklar

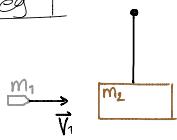


$$\frac{d\vec{P}_1}{dt} = \vec{F}_1, \quad \frac{d\vec{P}_2}{dt} = \vec{F}_2 \Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{P}_1}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{P}_2}{dt} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 = 0$$

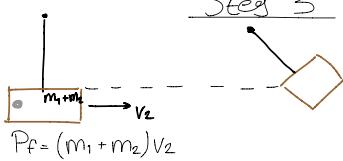
Slutsats: Totala rörelsemängden för ett slutet system bevaras.

### Gevärskula

Step 1



Step 2



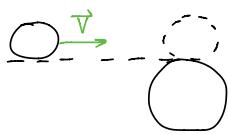
Step 3

$$\frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v_2^2 = (m_1 + m_2) gh \Rightarrow v_2 = \frac{2(m_1 + m_2)gh}{m_1 + m_2}$$

Mek. energi bevaras  $\Rightarrow v_2 = \sqrt{2gh}$

$$MV_1 = (m_1 + m_2)V_2 \Rightarrow V_1 = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1} V_2$$

## Hockeypuckar

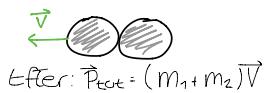
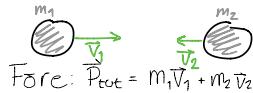


Puckarna kommer rotera på ett visst sätt - hur?

## Kollisioner

Det finns två sorters kollisioner: Elastiska och icke-elastiska.

### Icke-elastisk



$$\text{Före: } \vec{P}_{\text{tot}} = m_1 \vec{V}_1 + m_2 \vec{V}_2$$

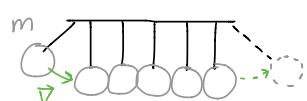
$$\text{Efter: } \vec{P}_{\text{tot}} = (m_1 + m_2) \vec{V}$$

$$\vec{P} \text{ bevaras} \Rightarrow \vec{V} = \frac{m_1 \vec{V}_1 + m_2 \vec{V}_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$\text{Siffror: } m_1 = 2 \text{ kg}, V_1 = +3 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}, \Rightarrow V = \frac{2 \cdot 3 - 5 \cdot 4}{2 + 5} = \frac{6 - 20}{7} = -\frac{14}{7} = -2 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$m_2 = 5 \text{ kg}, V_2 = -4 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

## Newton's vaga - Elastiskt

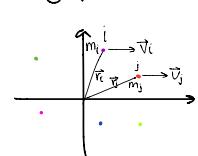


Vårfor kan inte två kuler åka ut med  $V = \frac{v}{2}$ ?

$$P_i = mv, P_f = 2m \frac{v}{2} \quad - \text{Bevarad}$$

$$k_i = \frac{1}{2}mv^2, k_f = \frac{1}{2}(2m)\left(\frac{v}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\frac{v^2}{2} \quad - \text{Icke bevarad}$$

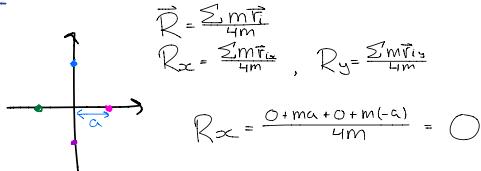
## Tyngdpunkt



$$\vec{V} = \frac{d\vec{R}}{dt}$$

$$\vec{P} = \sum_{\text{alla } i} m_i \vec{V}_i = \sum_{\text{alla } i} m_i \frac{d\vec{R}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \sum_{\text{alla } i} (m_i \vec{r}_i) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Det: Tyngdpunktsläge } \vec{R} \\ \vec{R} = \frac{\sum m_i \vec{r}_i}{\sum m_i} = \frac{\sum m_i \vec{r}_i}{M} \end{array} \right\} = \frac{d}{dt} (M \vec{R})$$

## Ex



$$\vec{R} = \frac{\sum m_i \vec{r}_i}{4m}$$

$$R_x = \frac{\sum m_i r_{ix}}{4m}, R_y = \frac{\sum m_i r_{iy}}{4m}$$

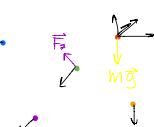
$$R_z = \frac{0 + m_1 + 0 + m(-a)}{4m} = 0$$

## Icke konstant rörelsemängd

$$\frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \frac{d}{dt} (M \vec{R}) \right] = M \vec{a}_{cm}$$

$$\vec{P} = \vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2 + \vec{P}_3 + \dots = \sum_{\text{alla } i} \vec{P}_i$$

$\frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{P}_1}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{P}_2}{dt} + \dots = \sum_{\text{alla } i} \frac{d\vec{P}_i}{dt}$  Summan av alla krafter på punkt 1



När vi summerar alla krafter för punkt 1 ser vi att alla inbördes krafter tar ut varandra.

$$\boxed{\vec{F} + \vec{f} = M \vec{a}_{cm}}$$

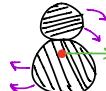


$$\boxed{\sum_{\text{alla } i} \vec{F}_i^{\text{ext}} = M \vec{a}_{cm}}$$

Tyngdpunktsacceleration bestäms av summan av alla externa krafter.

## Hur snurrar nu puckarna?

Kring puckarnas gemensamma tyngdpunkt. Summan av alla externa krafter är noll och detta innebär att tyngdpunkten inte får rotera.



## Pinne

### Givet

En stav

## Sökt

Tyngdpunkterns läge för en smal, jämntjock, homogen, stav.

$$\vec{R} = \frac{\int x dm}{M} = \frac{M}{M} \int x dx = \frac{M}{ML} \left[ x^2 \right]_0^L = \frac{1}{2L} \cdot L^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot L$$

Massan per längdenhet:  $\frac{M}{L} = \frac{dm}{dx} \Rightarrow dm = \frac{M}{L} \cdot dx$

## Raketekvation

$M$  = raketens massa,  $dm$  = bränslepartikelnas massa.



Rörelsemängden bevaras  $\Rightarrow (M+dm)v = M(v+dv) + dm(v-v_e) \Rightarrow Mdv = dm \cdot v_e = \{dm = -dM\} = M \cdot dv = -dM \cdot v_e \Rightarrow$

$$dv = -v_e \frac{dM}{M} \Rightarrow \int dv = -v_e \int \frac{dM}{M} \Rightarrow v_f - v_i = v_e \cdot \ln\left(\frac{M_f}{M_i}\right) = v_e \cdot \ln\left(\frac{M_i}{M_f}\right)$$

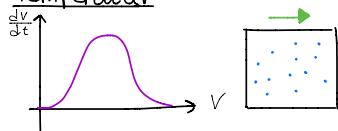
$\ln \frac{M_f}{M_i}$

## Värmelära - Termodynamik

Det erfordras 100 Joule för att varma upp mängden "m" vatten till t grader C. Hur fort måste vi springa med koppen för att den kinetiska energin ska bli 100 J?

Svar:  $1000 \frac{m}{s}$  är för mycket men inte mycket för mycket.

### Temperatur

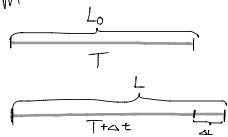


Temperatur är ett mått på ett systems genomsnittliga energi vid termisk jämvikt.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Temp:} & \xrightarrow{\text{C}} & \Delta t = 1^\circ\text{C} \\ & \xrightarrow{\text{K}} & \Delta T = 1 \text{ K} \end{array} \quad \Delta t = \Delta T \quad T(K) = t(\text{C}) + 273$$

### Längdutvidning

1 dim



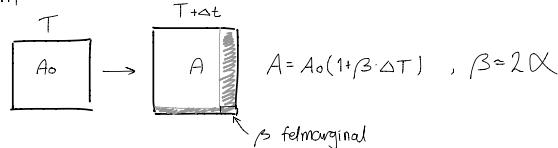
Stav med längd  $L_0$ .

$$L = L_0(1 + \alpha \cdot \Delta T), \quad \alpha = 10^{-5}, \text{ den linjära längdutvidningskoefficienten; } \text{K}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta t = 1^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta L = 1 \text{ cm}$$

2 dim



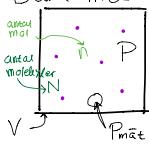
↪ felmargin

3 dim

$$V = V_0(1 + \gamma \cdot \Delta T), \quad \gamma \approx 3\alpha$$

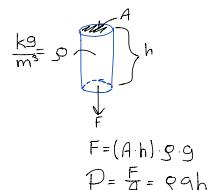
### Gastermometer

Burk med gas



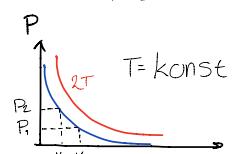
Volym:  $V: \text{m}^3$

$$\text{Tryck: } P: \text{N/m}^2 = 1 \text{ Pa}, \quad 1 \text{ atm} = 1.013 \cdot 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$$



$$F = (A \cdot h) g \cdot g$$

$$P = \frac{F}{A} = gh$$



$$P_1 V_1 = T$$

$$P_2 V_2 = T$$

$$P \cdot V = T \quad (\text{Boyles lag})$$

$$P \cdot V = C_2 T$$

$$PV = \text{konst(gasmängd)} T$$

Ideal-/allmänna gaslagen:  $PV = nRT$

$$n = \text{antalet mol}$$

$$R = 8.31 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}$$

$$N = N_A \cdot n$$

$$N_A = 6.023 \cdot 10^{23}$$

$$PV = nRT$$

$P$  och  $T$  är lika stora oavsett om vi tar hela lådan eller bara en liten del.

Moleylitathet Boltzmanns konstant:  $k_B$

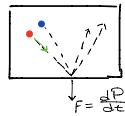
$$PV = \frac{N}{N_A} \cdot R \cdot T \Leftrightarrow P = \frac{N}{V} \cdot \frac{R}{N_A} \cdot T \Leftrightarrow P = \frac{N}{V} k_B T$$

## Kinetisk gasteori

Vad är temperatur?

$$\text{Allmänna gaslagen} \Rightarrow PV = nRT \Leftrightarrow T = \frac{PV}{nR}$$

Vad är tryck?



Kraften kommer av att atomerna kolliderar med väggarna.

För endomiga molekyler:  $E_{medel} = \frac{3}{2} k_B T$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} k_B T$  i medelenergi per frihetsgrad

För tvåatomiga molekyler:  $E_{medel} = \frac{3+2}{2} k_B T$ , men det är bara  $\frac{3}{2}$  som inverkar på trycket.

## Repetition

$$PV = nRT \quad , \quad n = \text{antal mol} = \frac{N}{N_A} = \frac{\text{Antal molekyler}}{\text{Avogadros tal}}$$

$$R = 8.31$$

$$k_B = \frac{R}{N_A} \quad (\text{Boltzmann's konstant})$$

T mäts i kelvin

P mäts i  $\frac{N}{m^2}$

V mäts i  $m^3$

$$\text{Enatom: } E_{\text{medel}} = \frac{3}{2} k_B T$$

TVÅ atom:  $E_{\text{medel}} = \frac{5}{2} k_B T$ ,  $\alpha = \text{antal frihetsgrader}$ , beror av temperatur, men sånt begriper inte vi.  
Här:  $\alpha = 5$

$$\text{Utvidgning: } L = L_0(1 + \alpha \cdot \Delta t)$$

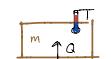
## Stöttalet

$$n^* = \frac{1}{4} \frac{N}{V} \langle v \rangle$$

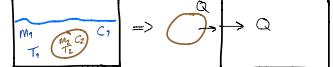
Beskriver hur många stötar per kvadratmeter.

## Specifikt varme

aka Värmekapacitet



$$Q = C \cdot M \cdot \Delta T, \quad C \left[ \frac{J}{kg \cdot K} \right] \quad C_{H_2O} = 4.18 \cdot 10^3 \frac{J}{kg \cdot K}$$



$$Q = m_2 \cdot C_2 (T - T_2) \quad \text{sluttemp} \\ Q = m_1 \cdot C_1 (T_1 - T) \quad \text{starttemp}$$

## Latent varme - L

$$Q = m \cdot L, \quad L \left[ \frac{J}{kg} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Smältvärme} &: 0.333 \cdot 10^6 \frac{J}{kg} \\ \text{Ångbildningsvärme} &: 2.26 \cdot 10^6 \frac{J}{kg} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{För vatten} \end{array} \right\}$$

## Molära spec. värmef - C

$$Q = n \cdot C \cdot \Delta T$$



$$Q \xrightarrow{T_1} \quad Q \xrightarrow{T_2}$$

$T_1 > T_2$ , ty det erfordras energi för att lyfta lecket.

$C_V = \text{volymen}$   
är konstant

$C_P = \text{Trycket}$   
är konstant

## $C_V$ för enatomig gas

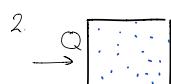
$$E_{\text{medel}} = \frac{3}{2} k_B T$$

$$\text{Sammanlagd energi} = \text{Inre energi} = E^{int} = N E_{\text{medel}} = N \cdot \frac{3}{2} k_B T = \frac{3}{2} \frac{R}{N_A} N T = \frac{3}{2} n R T$$

Vi håller volymen konstant och tillför energi Q:  $Q = n C_V \Delta T$



$$E^{int} = \frac{3}{2} n R T$$



$$Q = \Delta E^{int} = n \cdot \frac{3}{2} R \cdot \Delta T$$

$$C_V = \frac{3}{2} R \quad \text{för enatomig gas}$$

$$C_V = \frac{5}{2} R \quad \text{för tvåatomig gas}$$

## Termodynamikens första huvudsats

Om energi tillförs leds det in energi i objektet.

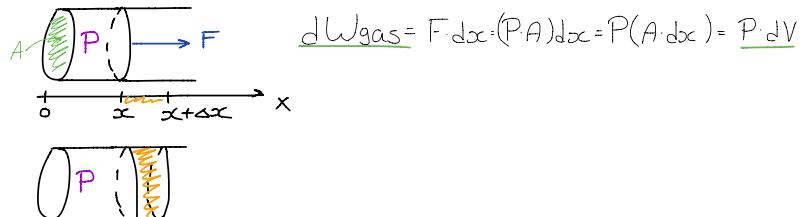
$$Q = \Delta E^{\text{int}} + W_{\text{gas}}$$

(alt.  $Q + W_{\text{omgjuring}} = \Delta E^{\text{int}}$ )

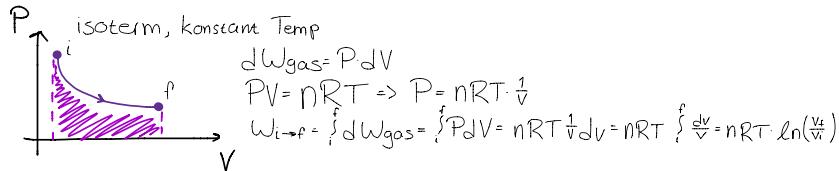
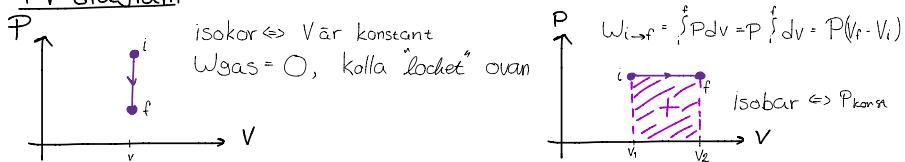
Till fuskflapp:  $PV=nRT$

$$Q = \Delta E^{\text{int}} + W_{\text{gas}}$$

## Wgas



## PV-diagram



## Repetition

$$PV = nRT$$

$$Q = \Delta E^{\text{int}} + W_{\text{gas}}$$

Enatomig gas:  $E_{\text{ideal}} = \frac{3}{2}k_B T$

$$E^{\text{int}} = N \frac{3}{2}k_B T$$

$$\Delta E^{\text{int}} = N \left( \frac{3}{2}k_B \right) \Delta T = n \frac{3}{2}R \Delta T$$

$$C_V = \frac{3}{2}R \Rightarrow E^{\text{int}} = n C_V \Delta T$$

## Ex

Mät temp i en gasbehälte.

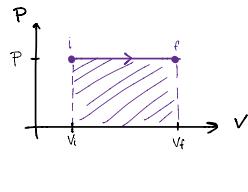
Kasta kring behälten.

Mät temp igen.

} Har den ändrats? Nej, se förmel. Den gäller alltid, oavsett volym.

## Isobar

Relation mellan  $C_V$  och  $C_P$ .



$$W_{\text{gas}} = P(V_f - V_i)$$

$$\Delta E^{\text{int}} = n C_V (T_f - T_i)$$

$$Q = n C_P (T_f - T_i)$$

$$PV_i = nRT_i$$

$$PV_f = nRT_f$$

$$Q = \Delta E^{\text{int}} + W_{\text{gas}}$$

$$n C_P (T_f - T_i) = n C_V (T_f - T_i) + P(V_f - V_i)$$

$$n C_P (T_f - T_i) = n C_V (T_f - T_i) + nR (T_f - T_i)$$

$$C_P = C_V + R$$

	$C_V$	$C_P$
1 atom	$\frac{3}{2}R$	$\frac{5}{2}R$
2 atom	$\frac{5}{2}R$	$\frac{7}{2}R$

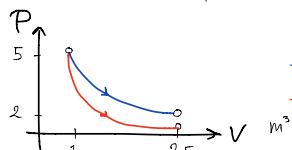
$$Q = n C_V \Delta T$$

Välj  $C$  beroende av situation.

## Adiabat

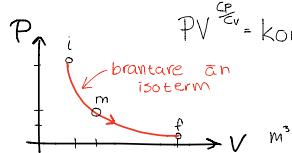
$$Q = 0$$

Inget värmeutbyte med omgivningen (Gör något slitsnabbt så kan vi försumma värmeutbytet)



isoterm  
adiabat

Gasen uträknar ett arbete, men  $Q=0$  medför att den inre energin "betalar" för detta arbete.



Nu har vi gått igenom fyra idealiserade processer och nedan följer en sammanfattning:

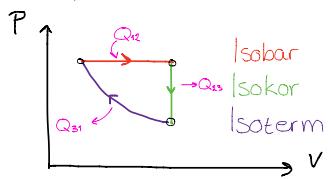
	isoterm	isobar	isoterm	Adiabat
$W_{\text{mg}}$	0	$-P(V_f - V_i)$	$nRT \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i}$	$nC_V(T_f - T_i)$
$Q$	$nC_V(T_f - T_i)$	$nC_P(T_f - T_i)$	$nRT \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i}$	0
$\Delta E^{\text{int}}$	$nC_V(T_f - T_i)$	$nC_P(T_f - T_i)$	0	$nC_V(T_f - T_i)$

$W_{\text{gas}}$  (byt tecken)

Temp är ett mått på den inre energin.

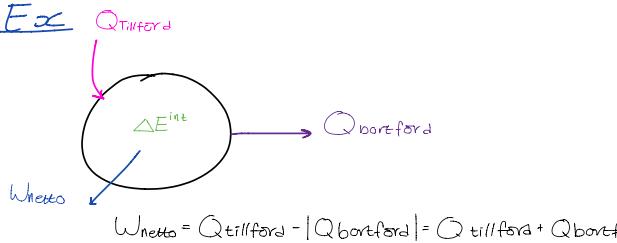
1:a huvudsatsen:  $\Delta E^{\text{int}} = Q + W_{\text{mg}} \Leftrightarrow Q = \Delta E^{\text{int}} + W_{\text{gas}}$

## Kretsprocesser



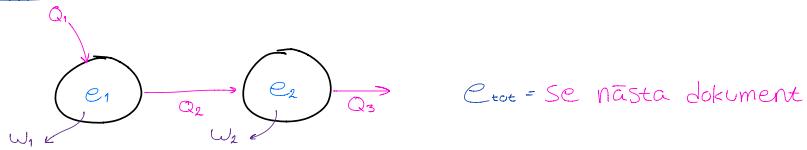
Verkningsgrcd för process:  $e$  (ibland  $\eta$ ):  $e = \frac{\sum w_{i,gas}}{\sum Q_{i, pos}}$   $= \frac{w_{1 \rightarrow 2} + \cancel{w_{2 \rightarrow 3}} + \cancel{w_{3 \rightarrow 1}}}{Q_{12}}$   
 Alla "positiva Q"  
 (Alternativ:  $Q_{1 \rightarrow 2}, Q_{2 \rightarrow 3}, Q_{3 \rightarrow 1}$ )

Ex

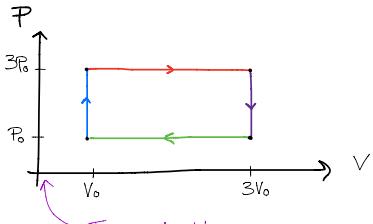


$$e = \frac{\sum w_i}{\sum Q_{i, pos}} = \frac{\sum Q_i}{\sum Q_{i, pos}}$$

Ex



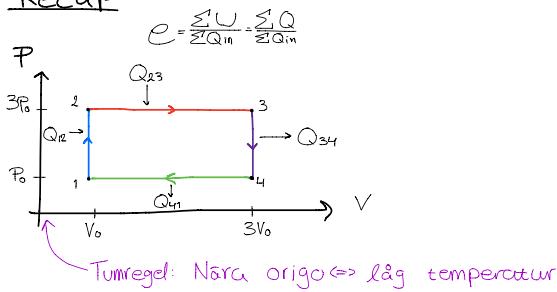
$$e_{\text{tot}} = \text{Se nästa dokument}$$



Tumregel: När origo  $\Leftrightarrow$  låg temperatur

Efter lunden

### Recap



$$\epsilon = \frac{W_{12} + W_{34}}{Q_{12} + Q_{34}} = \frac{6P_0V_0 - 2P_0V_0}{nC_V(T_2 - T_1) + nC_P(T_3 - T_2)}$$

$$Q_{12} = nC_V(T_2 - T_1)$$

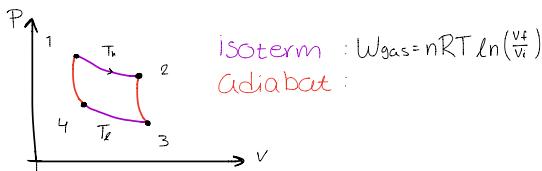
$$Q_{23} = nC_P(T_3 - T_2)$$

$$W_{23} = \int P dV = P \int dV = 3P_0(V_3 - V_2) = 3P_0(3V_0 - V_0) = 6P_0V_0$$

$$W_{41} = P_0(V_0 - 3V_0) = -2P_0V_0$$

$$\frac{6P_0V_0 - 2P_0V_0}{n\frac{5}{2}R(T_2 - T_1) + n\frac{5}{2}R(T_3 - T_2)} = \frac{-4P_0V_0}{-} = \frac{4nRT_1}{n\frac{5}{2}R2T_1 + n\frac{5}{2}R6T_1} = \frac{4}{3+5} = \frac{4}{18} = 0.22$$

### Carnot Process



$$\epsilon = \frac{nRT_h \ln(\frac{V_2}{V_1}) + nRT_c \ln(\frac{V_4}{V_3})}{nRT_h \ln(\frac{V_2}{V_1})} =$$

$$P_1 \cdot V_1 = P_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$P_2 \cdot V_2^{\gamma} = P_3 \cdot V_3^{\gamma}$$

$$P_3 \cdot V_3 = P_4 \cdot V_4$$

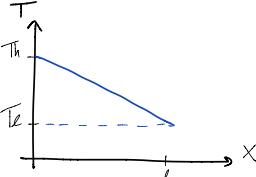
$$\times P_4 \cdot V_4^{\gamma} = P_1 \cdot V_1^{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{P_1 \cdot V_1}{V_1} \cdot \frac{V_2}{V_2} \cdot \frac{V_3}{V_3} \cdot \frac{V_4}{V_4} = \frac{P_1 \cdot V_1}{V_1} \cdot \frac{V_2^{\gamma-1}}{V_2} \cdot \frac{V_3^{\gamma-1}}{V_3} \cdot \frac{V_4^{\gamma-1}}{V_4} \Leftrightarrow (V_2 V_3)^{\gamma-1} = (V_1 V_4)^{\gamma-1} \Leftrightarrow V_2 V_3 = V_1 V_4 \Leftrightarrow \frac{V_4}{V_3} = \frac{V_1}{V_2} \Rightarrow \ln \frac{V_4}{V_3} = -\ln \frac{V_1}{V_2}$$

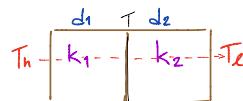
$$\epsilon = \frac{T_h \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} + T_c (-\ln \frac{V_4}{V_3})}{T_h \ln(\frac{V_2}{V_1})} = \frac{T_h - T_c}{T_h}$$

### Värmeledning (Tänk på Kirchoff)

$$P = \frac{dQ}{dt} = kA \cdot \frac{T_h - T_c}{x}$$

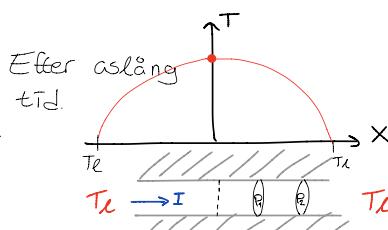


Värmeflöde genom tvärsnitts area



$$P = kA \cdot \text{grad}(T) = -kA \cdot \frac{dT}{dx}$$

$$P_1 = -KA \left( \frac{dT}{dx} \right)_1 \\ P_2 = -KA \left( \frac{dT}{dx} \right)_2$$



### Ex

Enatomin gas:  $C_V = \frac{3}{2}R$ ,  $C_P = \frac{5}{2}R$

$$PV = nRT$$

$$Q = \Delta E^{int} + W_{gas}$$

$Q_{12}$ : Positiv ty temperaturen ökar.

$Q_{23}$ : —————— " ——————

$Q_{34}$ : Negativ, temp minskar

$Q_{41}$ : —————— " ——————

$$\begin{aligned} T_2 &= 3T_1 \\ T_3 &= 9T_1 \\ T_4 &= 3T_2 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} T_2 &= 3T_1 \\ T_3 &= 9T_1 \end{aligned} \right\} T_3 = 9T_1$$

### Placka fram matrisen

$$W_{12} = nRT_h \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)$$

$$Q_{12} = nRT_h \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)$$

$W_{23} = -nC_V(T_2 - T_1)$  (Ska va positiv, V ökar)

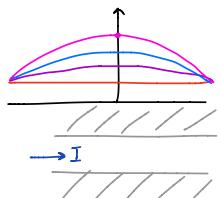
$$Q_{23} = 0$$

$$W_{34} = nRT_c \ln\left(\frac{V_4}{V_3}\right)$$

$$Q_{34} = nRT_c \ln\left(\frac{V_4}{V_3}\right)$$

$$W_{41} = -nC_V(T_h - T_c)$$

$$Q_{41} = 0$$

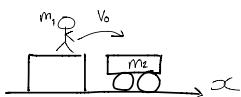


xEfter 1 nanosekund.

Det alstras energi och ingen energi transporteras iväg, pga  
avsaknaden av temperaturlönnaden (= 0.)

- ✗ Temp stiger  $\Rightarrow$  energi börjar transporteras bort pga tempförlusten
- ✗ Temp stiger mer  $\Rightarrow$  mer energi transporteras bort
- ✗ Vi når till slut stationärt läge.

8.47, s.21



Givet

$$m_1 = 60 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_2 = 120 \text{ kg}$$

$$V_0 = 4.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\mu_k = 0.40$$

Sökt

a) Sluthastighet hos  $m_1$  &  $m_2$

b) friktionskraften under glidningsfasen

c) Glidtid

d)  $\Delta P_{m_1}$  &  $\Delta P_{m_2}$

e)  $\Delta x$  under glidning

f) Hur långt rullar vagnen under glidningsfasen

g) Glidning på vagnen.

h)  $\Delta K_{m_1}$  &  $\Delta K_{m_2}$

### Lösning

a) Inga externa krafter. Friktion finns men är inräknat i systemet.

$$P_i = m_1 V_0$$

$$P_f = (m_1 + m_2)V \Rightarrow V = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot V_0 = 1.33 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

b)  $F = \mu_k N = \mu_k \cdot mg = 235 \text{ N}$

c) Konst retardation. Eller konst acc av vagnen.

$$a = \frac{f}{m} = -\frac{235}{60}$$

$$\Delta V = a \cdot \Delta t \Leftrightarrow 1.33 - 4.0 = -\frac{235}{60} \cdot \Delta t \Leftrightarrow \Delta t = 0.68 \text{ s}$$

d)  $\Delta P_{m_1} = (V - V_0)m_1 = -160 \frac{\text{kgm}}{\text{s}}$   
 $\Delta P_{m_2} = (V - 0)m_2 = 160 \frac{\text{kgm}}{\text{s}}$

e)  $V_f^2 - V_i^2 = 2as$        $s = \Delta x$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} V_f = 1.33 \\ V_i = 4.0 \\ a = -\frac{235}{60} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \end{array} \right\} \Delta x = \frac{V_f^2 - V_i^2}{2a} = 181 \text{ m}$$

f)  $V_f^2 - V_i^2 = 2as$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} V_f = 1.33 \\ V_i = 0 \\ a = \frac{235}{120} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \end{array} \right\} \Delta x = 0.45 \text{ m}$$

g) Hur mycket längre fram än vagnen har vi glidit?

$$\Delta x' = 1.81 - 0.45 = 1.36$$

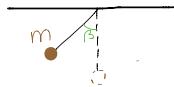
e)  $\Delta K_{m_1} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 V_f^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_1 V_i^2 = -426.7 \text{ J}$   
 $\Delta K_{m_2} = \frac{1}{2} m_2 V_f^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_2 V_i^2 = 106.7 \text{ J}$

De återstående Joulen?

Arbete som friktionen uträttar?

f)  $\Delta x' = 320 \text{ N}$

## Accelerationsmätare



Givet  
 $\beta = 30^\circ$

Sökt  
accelerationen

## Lösning Friläggning

$$\begin{aligned} T_y &= T \cdot \cos\beta = mg \\ T_x &= T \cdot \sin\beta = m \cdot a \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{tan } \beta = \frac{a}{g} \\ a = g \cdot \tan\beta = 5.6 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \end{array} \right\}$$

## Pojke på gunga



Givet  
Pojke ska gunga sig själv  
 $m_1 g = 160 \text{ N}$   
 $m_2 g = 320 \text{ N}$   
 $T = 250 \text{ N}$

Sökt  
a)  $a$   
b) kraften på sittbrädet

## Lösning

Modifierar:  $m_1 = 16 \text{ kg}$   
 $m_2 = 32 \text{ kg}$

a)  $F_\uparrow - F_\downarrow = (m_1 + m_2) a \Leftrightarrow 2T - (m_1 + m_2) g = (m_1 + m_2) a \Rightarrow a = \frac{2T - (m_1 + m_2) g}{m_1 + m_2}$

b)

$$T + N - m_2 g = m_2 a \Rightarrow N = m_2(a + g) - T$$

## Duggan

Allt fram till torsd förra veckan.

Inte entropi.

Man får ha med:

Räknare

Formelsamling

Tabell

Fuskapp

## Repetition

$$PV = nRT$$

$$dQ = dE^{\text{int}} + dW_{\text{gas}} \Rightarrow Q = \Delta E^{\text{int}} + W_{\text{gas}}$$

$\nwarrow \omega > 0, \text{ gasen expanderas}$   
 $\searrow \omega < 0, \text{ gasen komprimeras}$

$\omega > 0, \text{ energi tillförs till gasen}$

Isoterm:  $W_{\text{gas}} = nRT \cdot \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_i}\right)$ ,  $T$  konst.       $\dot{Q} = nC_V \Delta T$

$\dot{Q} = nRT \cdot \ln\left(\frac{V_f}{V_i}\right) \text{ ty } E^{\text{int}} = 0$

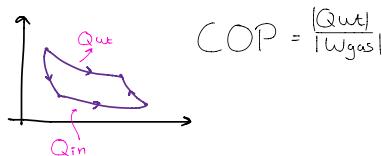
Isobar:  $\dot{Q} = nC_P \Delta T$

$\boxed{\Delta E^{\text{int}} = nC_V \Delta T} \leftarrow \text{Alltid!}$

Kretsprocesser: Medurs  $\Rightarrow$  Tillverka mekanisk arbete. Verkningsgrad:  $e = \frac{\sum W_{\text{gas}}}{\sum Q_{\text{pos}}} = \frac{\sum Q_{\text{ut}}}{\sum Q_{\text{pos}}}$

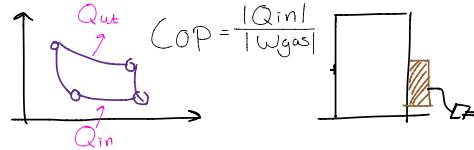
## Kylmaskin

### Värme pump



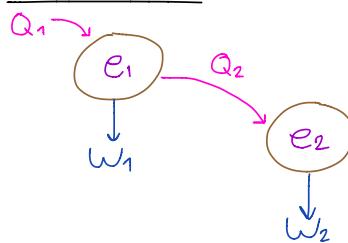
$$COP = \frac{|Q_{\text{ut}}|}{|W_{\text{gas}}|}$$

### Kylskåp



$$COP = \frac{|Q_{\text{in}}|}{|W_{\text{gas}}|}$$

## Verkningsgrad



$$e = \frac{W_1 + W_2}{Q_1}, \quad e_1 = \frac{W_1}{Q_1}, \quad e_2 = \frac{W_2}{Q_2}$$

$$W_1 = e_1 Q_1, \quad W_2 = e_2 Q_2$$

$$Q_2 = Q_1 - W_1$$

$$e = \frac{e_1 Q_1 + e_2 Q_2}{Q_1} = \frac{e_1 Q_1 + e_2 (Q_1 - e_1 Q_1)}{Q_1} = e_1 + e_2 - e_1 e_2$$

### E<sub>ex</sub>

$$e_1 = 40\% \quad W_1 = 40 \text{ J}$$

$$e_2 = 20\% \Rightarrow |Q_2| = 60 \text{ J} \Rightarrow W_2 = 12 \text{ J} \Rightarrow$$

$$Q_1 = 100 \text{ J}$$

$$e = \frac{52}{100} = 0.52$$

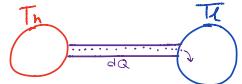
$$e = 0.40 + 0.2 - 0.40 \cdot 0.2 = 0.60 - 0.08 = 0.52$$

## Entropi: S

$$\frac{dS}{dT} = \frac{dQ}{T}$$



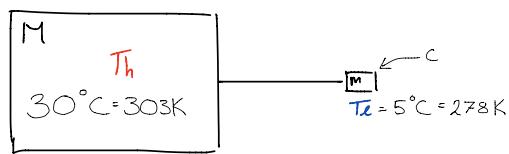
for ett slutet system:  $\Delta S \geq 0$



$$dS_e = \frac{dQ}{T_h}$$

$$dS_h = -\frac{dQ}{T_h} \quad (\text{by laminar system})$$

$$dS_{\text{tot}} = dS_h + dS_e = dQ \left[ \frac{1}{T_h} - \frac{1}{T_c} \right] > 0$$



$$\Delta S_{\text{heat}} = \int \frac{dQ}{T_h} = \frac{1}{T_h} \int dQ = \frac{1}{T_h} \int m c dT = -\frac{1}{T_h} mc(T_h - T_c) = -\frac{mc\Delta T}{T_h}$$

$$= -1.418 \cdot 10^3 \cdot \frac{1.5}{303} \frac{1}{K}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{entropy}} = \int \frac{dQ}{T_c} = \int \frac{mc dT}{T_c} = mc \int \frac{dT}{T} = mc \ln \frac{T_f}{T_i} = 1.418 \cdot 10^3 \ln \frac{303}{278}$$

## Svängningar

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{F} &= -kx\hat{i} \\ \vec{F} &= m\ddot{x} \\ \ddot{x} &= \frac{kx}{m}\hat{i} \end{aligned}$$

$$-kx\hat{i} = m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}\hat{i} \Rightarrow m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -kx \Rightarrow \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{k}{m}x = 0$$

Allm lösning:  $x(t) = A \cos\left[\frac{\omega}{m}t + \phi\right]$   $\phi$ : faskonstant,  $A$ : amplitud

$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ : vinkelhastighet [ $\text{rad/s}$ ,  $\text{s}^{-1}$ ],

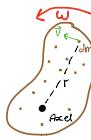
$\omega = 2\pi f$

$T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$ , periodtid

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

Varianter:  $x(t) = A \sin(\omega t)$  :  $x=0$  när  $t=0$  och  $\dot{x}$  går åt höger  
 $x(t) = -A \sin(\omega t)$  : — || — och  $\dot{x}$  går åt vänster

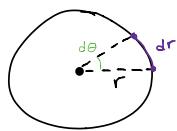
## Rotationsrörelse Av STEL kropp runt FIX axel.



Rörelseenergi:  $dK_r = \frac{1}{2}dm \cdot v^2 = \frac{1}{2}dm(r\omega)^2$

Totala:  $K_r = \int dK_r = \int_{\text{hela kroppen}} \frac{1}{2}dm r^2 \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2}\omega^2 \int_{\text{hela kroppen}} r^2 dm$  Jfr med partikel:  $K = \frac{1}{2}v^2 \cdot m$

Kropp/axel har ett töghetsmoment:  $I = \int_{\text{hela kroppen}} r^2 dm$



$$\frac{dr}{dt} = r \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = r \frac{d\theta}{dt} \Rightarrow V = r \cdot \omega$$

## Translation

Läge:  $\vec{x}$

Hastighet:  $\vec{v} = \frac{dx}{dt}$

Acceleration:  $\vec{a} = \frac{dv}{dt}$

$$x_f - x_i = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$v_f^2 - v_i^2 = 2 a s$$

## Rotation



Läge:  $\theta$

Hastighet:  $\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$

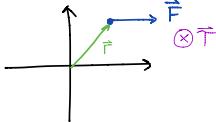
Acceleration:  $\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt}$

$$\theta_f - \theta_i = \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$

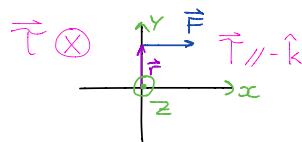
$$\omega_f^2 - \omega_i^2 = 2 \alpha \cdot \Delta \theta$$

## Vridande moment: $\vec{\tau}$

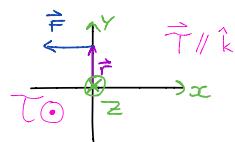
$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$



Riktningen för  $\vec{\tau}$  sammanfaller inte med rotationen.



Medurs



Moturs

## Rörelsemängdsmoment: $\vec{L}$

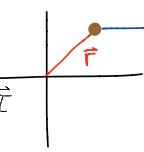
$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{P} = \vec{r} \times (m\vec{v})$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \frac{1}{dt} (\vec{r} \times \vec{P}) = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \times \vec{P} + \vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt}.$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \times m\vec{v} + \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \times m\vec{v} + \vec{\tau} \Leftrightarrow \vec{v} \times m\vec{v} + \vec{\tau}$$

$$\vec{\tau} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}$$

$$\text{Partiklar: } \vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt}$$



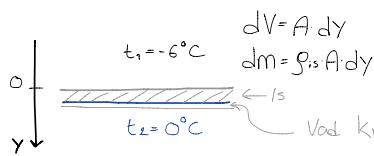
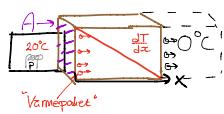
To be continued.



## Diffluationer

Hur lång tid tar det för att bilda ett isställe på en sjö under idealda förhållanden?

$$P = \frac{dQ}{dt} = -k \cdot A \cdot \frac{dT}{dx}$$



$$dV = A \cdot dy$$

$$dm = g_s A dy$$

↓

y

t<sub>2</sub> = 0°C

↑

t<sub>1</sub> = -6°C

Vad krävs för att bilda is här ned?

Energim som frigörs vid bildning styrs av temperaturgradienten  $\frac{dT}{dx}$ , därfor går det längsammare och längsammare att bilda tjockare is.

Genererad energi = Borttransporterad energi

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{gAdyL}{dt} = kA_{s, i} \frac{\Delta T}{dy}$$

$$= kA_{s, i} \cdot \frac{T_2 - T_1}{y}$$

$$\frac{gAdyL}{dt} = kA \frac{\Delta T}{y}$$

$$g \cdot L \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = k \frac{\Delta T}{y}$$

$$g \cdot L \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = k \cdot \Delta T \quad \frac{dy}{dt} \Rightarrow \text{Hur snabbt isen växer.}$$

$$\text{Sökt } y \rightarrow y = \frac{k \Delta T}{g \cdot L} \cdot dt \quad \text{Sökt } L$$

$$\int y dy = \frac{k \Delta T}{g \cdot L} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{2} y^2 = \frac{k \Delta T}{g \cdot L} \cdot t_f$$

$$t_f = \frac{L \cdot g}{2 \cdot k \cdot \Delta T} \cdot y_f^2$$

Sökt: Tid för att bilda 10 cm is

K: Värmeledningsförmåga hos isen.

Hög temperaturförändring  $\Rightarrow 0 \rightarrow -$  Mycket  $\Rightarrow$  Snabbare frysning.

Hög värmeledningsförmåga  $\Rightarrow$  Bra på att transportera bort energin  $\Rightarrow$  Snabbare frysning.

## Vägor

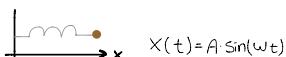
• Mekaniska vågor

- Kräver medium

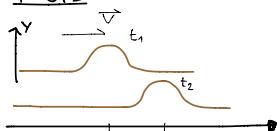
• Elektromagnetiska vågor

- Behöver inget medium

Vägor är en form av störning.



## Puls



Störning: Y(x, t) : Transversell

Störning är vinkelrät mot  $\vec{v}$ .

Longitudinell

Störning är parallell med  $\vec{v}$ .

## Ex

$$Y(x, t) = \frac{2.0}{(x - 30t)^2 + 10}$$

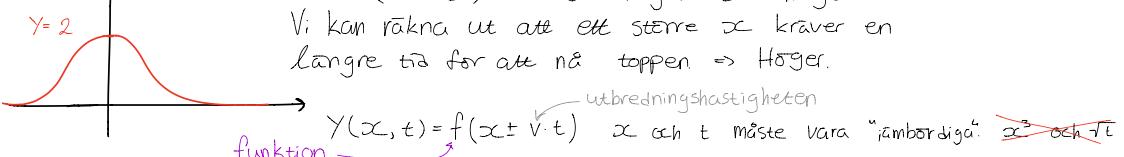
$$t=0$$

$$Y=2$$

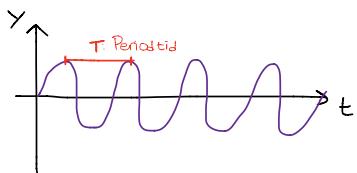
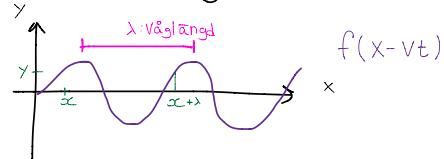
Vilket håll rör sig vågen åt?

När  $(x - 30t) = 0$  är vågen som högst.

Vi kan räkna ut att ett större x kräver en längre tid för att nå toppen  $\Rightarrow$  Höger.



## Harmoniska vågor



## Matte

Harmonisk våg:  $t=0$

$$Y = A \sin(\alpha x)$$

$$A(\alpha x + \lambda) = \alpha x + 2\pi$$

$$\alpha x + \alpha \lambda = \alpha x + 2\pi \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} : \text{Cirkulära vågtal. enhet } [m^{-1}]$$

$t = \text{"vad som helst"}$

$$Y(x, t) = A \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(x - vt)\right)$$

$$Y(x, t) = A \cdot \sin\left[\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(x - \lambda ft)\right]$$

$$= A \cdot \sin\left[\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot x - 2\pi ft\right] \quad \omega$$

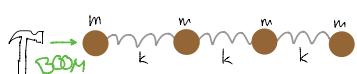
$$Y(x, t) = \sin[kx - \omega t] = A \cdot \sin\left[2\pi \cdot \frac{x}{\lambda} - 2\pi \frac{t}{T}\right]$$

$$\text{Mer allmänt: } Y(x, t) = A \cdot \sin[kx - \omega t + \phi]$$

Partikelhastighet:  $v_p$

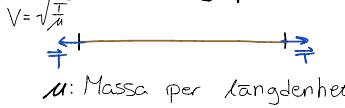
$$v_p = \frac{dy}{dt} = -\omega \cdot A \cos(kx - \omega t)$$

## Fashastigheten



Hög fashastighet: Stora fjädrar  
Lätta kuler

## Transversell våg på en sträng



$\mu$ : Massa per längdenhet

## Reflektion och transmission av vågor

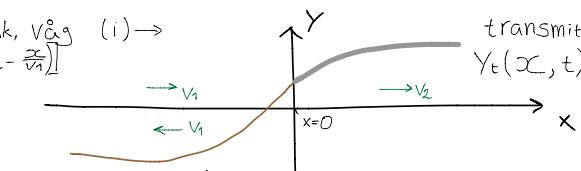
$$Y(x, t) = A \cdot \sin(kx - \omega t)$$

Infallande, harmonisk, våg (i)  $\rightarrow$

$$Y_i(x, t) = A_i \cdot \sin\left[\omega\left(t - \frac{x}{v_1}\right)\right]$$

transmitterad våg (t)  $\rightarrow$

$$Y_t(x, t) = A_t \cdot \sin\left[\omega\left(t - \frac{x}{v_2}\right)\right]$$



$$\omega \frac{x}{v_1} = 2\pi f \frac{x}{\lambda_1} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_1} \cdot x - kx$$

$$v_1 = f \cdot \lambda_1 \Rightarrow \frac{f}{v_1} = \frac{1}{\lambda_1}$$

$$Y_r(x, t) = A_r \cdot \sin\left[\omega\left(t + \frac{x}{v_1}\right)\right]$$

- 1) Tråden hänger ihop överut. Så även i  $x=0$ .  $\Rightarrow Y_i + Y_r = Y_t \Rightarrow [A_i + A_r = A_t]$
- 2)  $\frac{d}{dx}(Y_i + Y_r) = \frac{d}{dx}(Y_t) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{v_1}(A_i - A_r) = \frac{1}{v_2} A_t$

$$\text{Algebra} \Rightarrow A_t = \frac{2v_2}{v_2 + v_1} \cdot A_i$$

$$\Rightarrow A_r = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{v_2 + v_1} \cdot A_i$$

Om vågen reflekteras mot ett medium där fashastigheten är lägre  $\Rightarrow$  fasspräng på  $\pi$ -radianer.

## Brytningsindex

$$n = \frac{c}{v} \quad [c = \text{ljuset hastighet i vakuum} = 3 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}]$$

$$n_{\text{glas}} \approx 1.5$$

$$v_{\text{glas}} \approx 2 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

## Interferens

$$Y_1 = A \cdot \sin(kx - \omega t)$$

$$Y_2 = A \cdot \sin(kx - \omega t + \varphi)$$

$$Y_{\text{tot}} = Y_1 + Y_2 = A [\sin(kx - \omega t) + \sin(kx - \omega t + \varphi)] = 2A \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \sin \left( kx - \omega t + \frac{\varphi}{2} \right)$$

$\xrightarrow{\quad \sin(\alpha + \beta) = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \quad}$

Extremfall: Konstruktiv interferens uppstår när  $\frac{\varphi}{2} = m\pi$  ( $m \in \mathbb{N}$ )

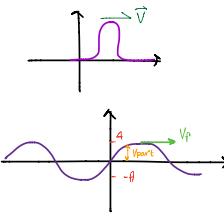
$$\cos \frac{\varphi}{2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\varphi}{2} = 0, 2\pi, \dots$$

$$\cos \frac{\varphi}{2} = -1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\varphi}{2} = \pi, 3\pi, 5\pi, \dots$$

Extremfall: Destruktiv interferens

$$\cos \frac{\varphi}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\varphi}{2} = (2m+1)\frac{\pi}{2} \quad (m \in \mathbb{N})$$

Ref  
Vägor:  $f(x \pm vt)$



Harmoniska vågor:  $y(x,t) = A \sin(kx - \omega t + \phi) = A \sin[2\pi(\frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{\omega t}{2\pi}) + \phi]$

 $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$   
 $\Delta\phi = \Delta x k = 2\pi \frac{\Delta x}{\lambda}$   
 $v_{part} = \frac{dy}{dt}$

### Interferens



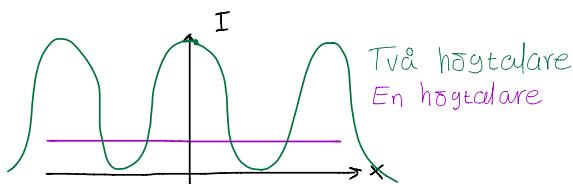
$y_1 = A \sin(kx - \omega t)$   
 $y_2 = A \sin(kx - \omega t + \phi)$

$y = y_1 + y_2 = 2A \cos \frac{\phi}{2} \cdot \sin(kx - \omega t + \frac{\phi}{2})$   
 Konstruktiv interferens:  $\cos \frac{\phi}{2} = \pm 1$   
 Destruktiv interferens:  $\cos \frac{\phi}{2} = 0$   
 "Mellanläge":  $|\cos \frac{\phi}{2}| \in (0,1)$

### Intensitets-Effekt/ytteenhet

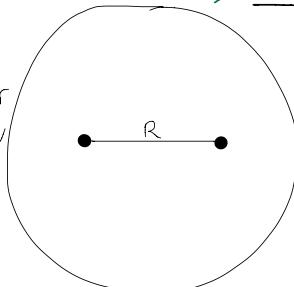


$I \sim (\text{amplituden})^2$



### Ex

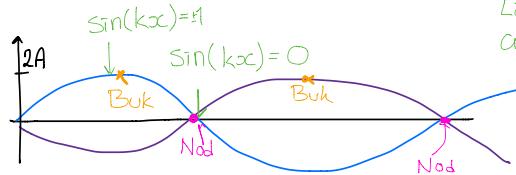
Hur många glöningar uppstår konstruktiv interferens givet:  
 $R = 3 \text{ m}$   
 $\lambda = 1 \text{ m}$



### Ständande vågor

$y_1 = A \sin(kx - \omega t)$   
 $y_2 = A \sin(kx + \omega t)$

$y_{\text{tot}} = y_1 + y_2 = A [\sin(kx) \cos(\omega t) - \cos(kx) \sin(\omega t) + \sin(kx) \cos(\omega t) + \cos(kx) \sin(\omega t)] = 2A \underbrace{\sin(kx) \cos(\omega t)}_{\text{Lägesberoende amplitud}}$

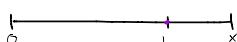


### Vägor som trivs på en sträng

Med ena änden av strängen fixerad trivs samtliga våglängder.

Med båda ändarna fixerade trivs bara de våglängder som uppfyller:

$\sin(kL) = 0 \Rightarrow kL = m\pi, m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$



$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k} = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{m\pi}{L}} = \frac{2L}{m} \Rightarrow k = \frac{\pi}{L} \Rightarrow \lambda = 2L$

Grundton

$k = \frac{2\pi}{L} \Rightarrow \lambda = L$

1a överton

$k = \frac{3\pi}{L} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2}{3}L$

2a överton

## Svängningar

$$\begin{aligned} Y_1 &= A \cos(k_1 x - \omega_1 t) \\ Y_2 &= A \cos(k_2 x - \omega_2 t) \end{aligned}$$

Om  $x = 0$ :

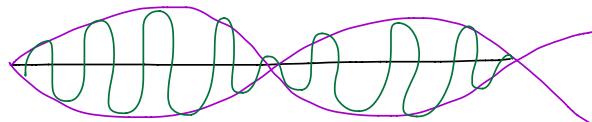
$$\begin{aligned} Y_1 &= A \cos(-\omega_1 t) = A \cos(2\pi f_1 \cdot t) \\ Y_2 &= A \cos(\omega_2 t) = A \cos(2\pi f_2 \cdot t) \end{aligned}$$

$$Y_{\text{tot}} = A \left[ \cos(2\pi f_1 \cdot t) + \cos(2\pi f_2 \cdot t) \right] = 2A \left[ \cos\left(2\pi \frac{f_1 - f_2}{2} \cdot t\right) \cdot \cos\left(2\pi \frac{f_1 + f_2}{2} \cdot t\right) \right]$$

Cos för liten frekvens  
 $f = 0.5 \text{ Hz}$

Cos för stor f.  
 $f = 440.5 \text{ Hz}$

Liten frekvens



Stor frekvens.

## Brytningsindex

$$n = \frac{c}{v} \Leftrightarrow \text{Brytningsindex för ett visst medium} = \frac{\text{Ljushastigheten}}{\text{Fästahastigheten i mediet}}$$

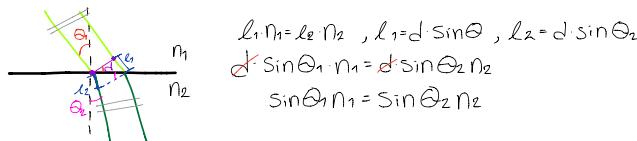
$$n_{\text{glas}} = 1.5 \Rightarrow v_{\text{glas}} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8}{1.5} = 2 \cdot 10^8$$

## Optisk väg

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ljuf} &= \lambda \\ C &= \lambda f \quad v = \frac{c}{n} = \lambda' f' \\ f' &= \frac{c}{\lambda'}, \quad f' = \frac{c}{\lambda' n} \Rightarrow \lambda = n \lambda' \Rightarrow \lambda' = \frac{\lambda}{n} \end{aligned}$$

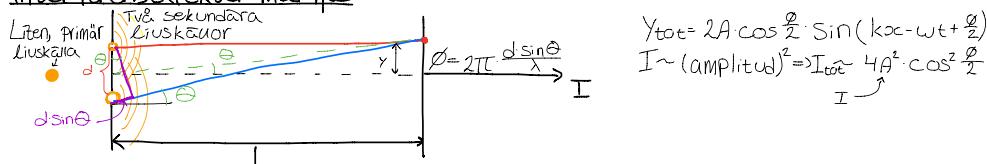
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Optisk väg} &= \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = k \cdot \Delta x = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_1} \cdot \Delta x = 2\pi \frac{\Delta x}{\frac{\lambda}{n}} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \underline{\Delta x \cdot n} \end{aligned}$$

## Brytningslagen



$$\begin{aligned} l_1 \cdot n_1 &= l_2 \cdot n_2, \quad l_1 = d \sin \theta_1, \quad l_2 = d \sin \theta_2 \\ \cancel{\sin \theta_1 \cdot n_1} &= \cancel{d \sin \theta_2 \cdot n_2} \\ \sin \theta_1 n_1 &= \sin \theta_2 n_2 \end{aligned}$$

## Interferenseffekter med ljus

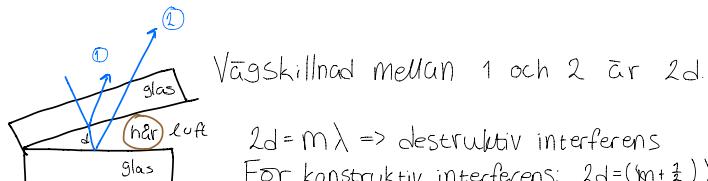


$$\begin{aligned} Y_{\text{tot}} &= 2A \cos \frac{\phi}{2} \cdot \sin(kx - \omega t + \frac{\phi}{2}) \\ I \sim (\text{amplitud})^2 &\Rightarrow I_{\text{tot}} \sim 4A^2 \cdot \cos^2 \frac{\phi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

1, är första fransen

Om punkten  $p$  ligger vid den första ljusa fransen:  $d \sin(\theta) = m \cdot \lambda = \lambda$   
För små vinkelar:  $\sin \theta \approx \tan \theta = \frac{y}{L} \Rightarrow d \cdot \frac{y}{L} = \lambda \Rightarrow d = \frac{L \cdot \lambda}{y}$

## Mätning



Vägskilnad mellan 1 och 2 är  $2d$ .

$$2d = m \lambda \Rightarrow \text{destruktiv interferens}$$

$$\text{För konstruktiv interferens: } 2d = (m + \frac{1}{2}) \lambda$$

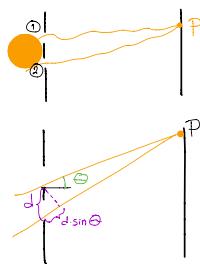
$$m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$m \in \mathbb{N}$$

## Verktyg

$$Y(x, t) = A \sin(kx - \omega t + \phi)$$

Young's dubbelspalt:  $Y_1 = A \sin(kx - \omega t)$



$$Y_2 = A \sin(k(x+d) - \omega t + \phi) \quad \text{Fasvinkel pga skilnaden i väg till punkten } P$$

$$\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d \sin \theta$$

$$Y = Y_1 + Y_2 = 2A \cos \frac{\phi}{2} \cdot \sin(kx - \omega t + \frac{\phi}{2})$$

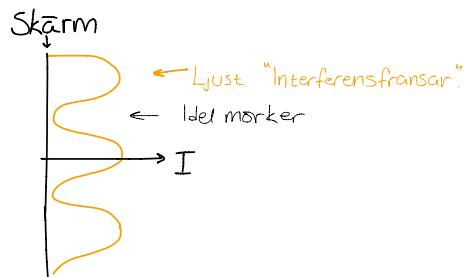
Intensiteten  $\sim (\text{Amplitud})^2$

$$I_{\text{tot}} \sim 4A^2 \cos^2 \frac{\phi}{2}$$

$$I_{\text{max}} = 4A^2 = 4I_1$$

## Vägor med olika amplitud

$$\text{Allmänt: } I_{\text{tot}} = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} \cdot \cos \phi$$



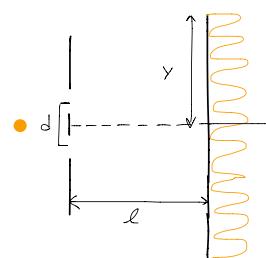
## Ex - Dubbelspalt

Givet

$$\lambda = 589 \text{ nm}$$

$$l = 2.00 \text{ m}$$

$$y_{10} = 7.96 \text{ m} \leftarrow \text{min}$$



Sökt

$$d$$

Lösning

$$d \cdot \sin \theta = m \lambda$$

Centralt max:  $m=0$

$$\text{Ivars snabbformel: } \lambda = \frac{d \cdot y}{m \cdot l}$$

Formel för min:  $d \cdot \sin \theta = (m + \frac{1}{2}) \lambda$

$m$  för 10:e min = 9

$$d \cdot \sin \theta = (9 + \frac{1}{2}) \lambda$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{l}$$

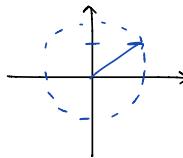
$$\frac{d \cdot y}{l} = (9 + \frac{1}{2}) \lambda \Rightarrow d = \frac{(9 + \frac{1}{2}) \lambda \cdot l}{y} = 154 \text{ mm}$$

Störning = Projektion

på vertikala axeln.

$$Y = A \sin(kx - \omega t)$$

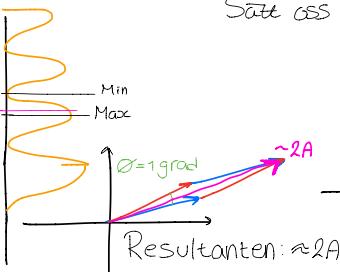
Sätte oss i en punkt



## Gitter

Givet

$$d = 1 \text{ grad}$$



$$Max$$

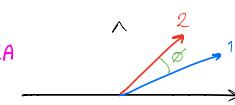
$$Min$$

$$1 \text{ grad}$$

$$-1 \text{ grad}$$

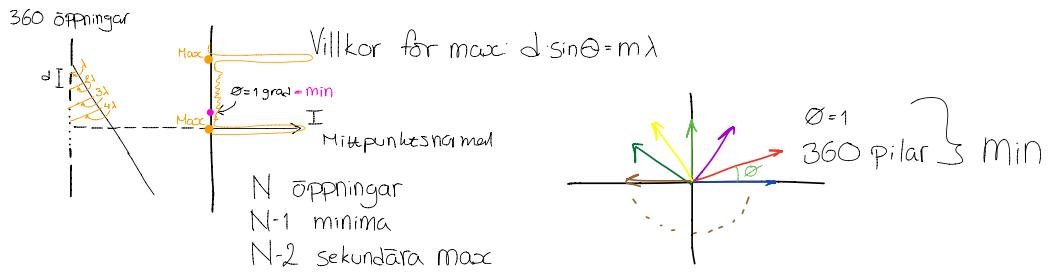
$$\theta = 1 \text{ grad}$$

$$\text{Resultanten: } \approx 2A$$



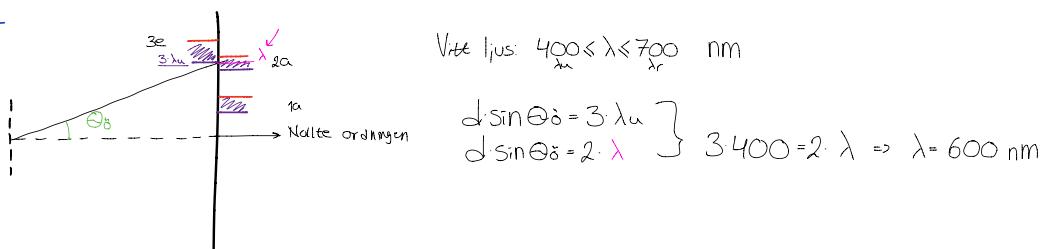
Max: 1 och 2 sammfaller

Min: 1 och 2 är motstående



Flera öppningar  $\Rightarrow$  Smalare och mycket "starkare" toppar  $\rightarrow$  Högre intensitet.

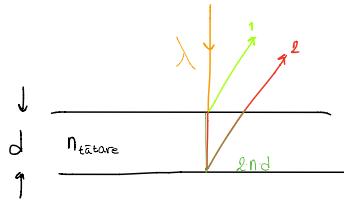
Ex



### Uppdelning av amplitud

$$2nd = \begin{cases} m\lambda & \rightarrow \text{min} \\ (m+\frac{1}{2})\lambda & \rightarrow \text{max} \end{cases}$$

Ena strålen upplever reflektion mot tätare medium.

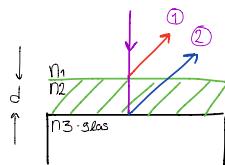


$$2nd = \begin{cases} m\lambda & \rightarrow \text{max} \\ (m+\frac{1}{2})\lambda & \rightarrow \text{min} \end{cases}$$

Om ingen eller båda strålen upplever reflektion mot tätare medium

### Antireflex behandling

$$\begin{aligned} n_1 &< n_2 < n_3 \\ \text{Båda } 1 \text{ & } 2 \text{ upplever reflektion i tätare medium.} &\Rightarrow 2nd = (m + \frac{1}{2})\lambda - \text{destr. int.} \\ 2nd = (m + \frac{1}{2})\lambda & \\ m = 0 \Rightarrow d = \frac{\lambda}{4n_2} & \end{aligned}$$

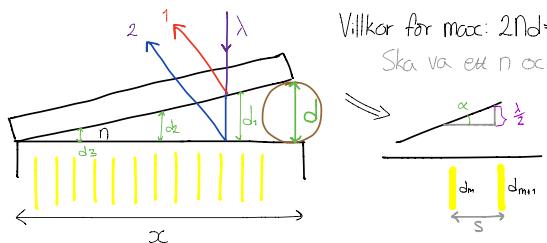


$$\text{Reflektions koeficient } R = \frac{I_r}{I_o} = \left( \frac{n_2 - n_1}{n_2 + n_1} \right)^2$$

$$\text{Eoc: } \lambda = 600 \text{ nm} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} n_2 = 1.3 \\ n_1 = 1.5 \end{array} \right\} d = \frac{600}{4 \cdot 1.3} \cdot 10^{-9}$$

### Olika avstånd

$$\text{Givet } \lambda, x, n \quad \text{Sökt } \frac{s}{d}$$

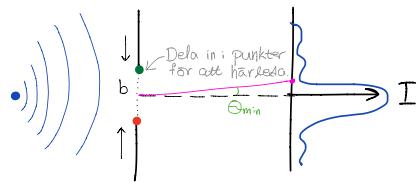
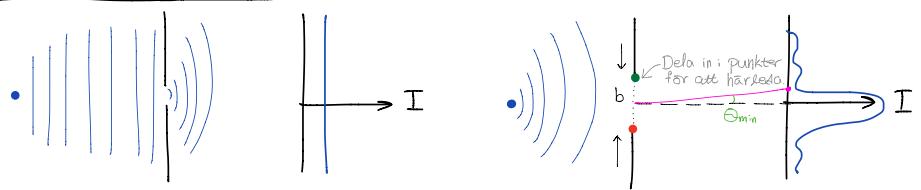


$$\text{Villkor för max: } 2nd = (m + \frac{1}{2})\lambda$$

Ska va ett  $n$  också?

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2dm = (m + \frac{1}{2})\lambda \\ 2dm_{m+1} = ((m+1) + \frac{1}{2})\lambda \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} 2(dm_{m+1} - dm) &= \lambda \\ dm_{m+1} - dm &= \frac{\lambda}{2} \end{aligned}$$

### Diffraction-Böjning



$b \cdot \sin \theta_{\min} = \lambda$ , detta ger destruktiv interferens pga alla punkter mellan ● & ●.

## Partiklar

Läge:  $x$

Hastighet:  $v = \frac{dx}{dt}$

Acc:  $a = \frac{dv}{dt}$

$$x_f - x_i = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$v_f^2 - v_i^2 = 2 a s$$

Tröghet:  $m$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$F = ma$$

$$P = mv$$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt}$$

## Rotationsrörlelse

$$\Theta$$

$$\omega = \frac{d\Theta}{dt}$$

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

$$\theta_f - \theta_i = \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$

$$\omega_f^2 - \omega_i^2 = 2 \alpha \Delta \theta$$

$$I$$

$$\frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

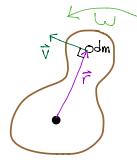
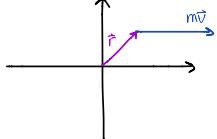
$$\vec{\tau} = I \vec{\alpha}$$

$$\vec{L} = I \vec{\omega}$$

$$\vec{\tau} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}$$

## Rörelsemängdmoment

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$$



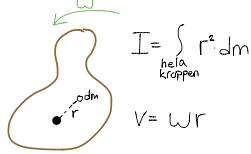
$$d\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times dm \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$|d\vec{L}| = r dm \cdot v = r dm \cdot \omega \cdot r = \omega r^2 dm$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \omega \int r^2 dm = \omega \cdot I$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = I \cdot \frac{d\omega}{dt} = I \alpha = \vec{\tau}$$

## Tröghetsmoment

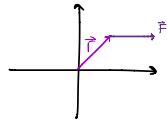


$$I = \int r^2 dm$$

$$V = \omega r$$

$$dK = \frac{1}{2} dm \cdot V^2 = \frac{1}{2} dm \omega^2 r^2 = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 r^2 dm \Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 r^2 dm = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 I$$

## Vridande moment · Torque [M]



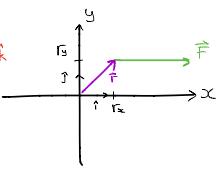
Här går  $\vec{r}$  in i tavlan.  
 $\vec{r} \parallel -\hat{e}_y = -\hat{k}$   
 Medurs = negativt  
 Moturs = positivt

## Linalg

$$|\hat{i}| = |\hat{j}| = |\hat{k}| = 1$$

$$\hat{i} \times \hat{j} = \hat{k}, \quad \hat{j} \times \hat{i} = -\hat{k}$$

$$\hat{i} \hat{j} \hat{k} \hat{i} \hat{j} \hat{k}$$



$$\vec{F} = F_x \hat{i} + F_y \hat{j} = (r_x \hat{i} + r_y \hat{j}) \times F \hat{1} = r_x F (\hat{i} \times \hat{1}) + r_y F (\hat{j} \times \hat{1}) = O + r_y F (-\hat{k})$$

## Räkna

1.



$$I = m \cdot r^2$$

2.



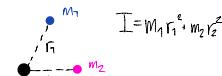
$$I = \int r^2 dm = R^2 \int dm = m R^2$$

3.



$$I = m_1 R_1^2 + m_2 R_2^2$$

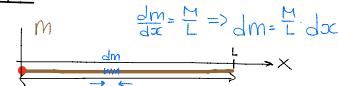
4.



$$I = m_1 r_1^2 + m_2 r_2^2$$

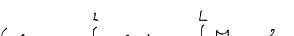
## Pinnar

1.

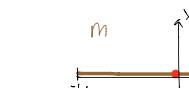


$$\frac{dm}{dx} = \frac{M}{L} \Rightarrow dm = \frac{M}{L} dx$$

2.

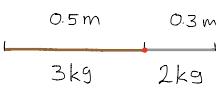


$$I = \int r^2 dm = \int x^2 dm = \int_0^L \frac{M}{L} x^2 dx = \frac{M}{L} \left[ \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^L = \frac{M}{L} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot L^3 = \frac{ML^2}{3}$$



$$I = \frac{M}{L} \left[ \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_{-L/2}^{L/2} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{M}{L} \left( \frac{L^3}{8} - \left( -\frac{L^3}{8} \right) \right) = \frac{ML^2}{12}$$

Ex



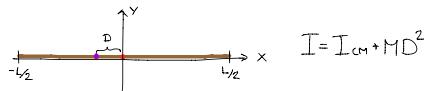
Erik

$$I = \frac{2}{5} \left[ \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^{0.5} + \frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^{0.3} = \frac{2}{5} \left( \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0.5^3 \right) + \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0.3^3 \right) = 0.31 \text{ kgm}^2$$

Åke

$$I = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 \cdot 0.3^2 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 \cdot 0.5^2 = \frac{1}{3} (0.18 + 0.75) = 0.06 + 0.25 = 0.31 \text{ kgm}^2$$

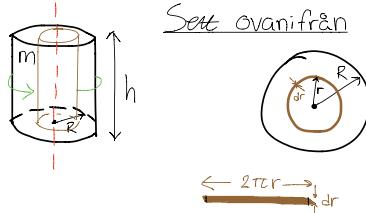
### Parallellaxreläforskjutningssatsen



$$I = I_{cm} + MD^2$$

$$\text{Om } D = \frac{L}{2} \Rightarrow I = \frac{M L^2}{12} + M \left( \frac{L}{2} \right)^2 = M L^2 \left[ \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{4} \right] = \frac{1}{3} M L^2 \quad \text{Härledning kommer}$$

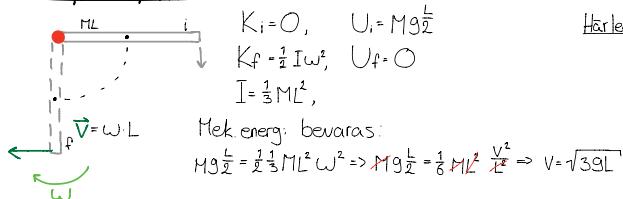
### Cylinder



Sett ovanifrån

$$\begin{aligned} g &= \frac{m}{V} = \frac{m}{h\pi R^2} \\ dv &= h \cdot 2\pi r \cdot dr \\ dm &= dv \cdot g = \frac{m}{h\pi R^2} \cdot h \cdot 2\pi r \cdot dr = \frac{2m}{R^2} \cdot r \cdot dr \\ dI &= r^2 dm = \frac{2m}{R^2} \cdot r^3 \cdot dr \\ I &= \int_0^R dI = \frac{2m}{R^2} \int_0^R r^3 \cdot dr = \frac{2m}{R^2} \left[ \frac{1}{4} r^4 \right]_0^R = \frac{2m}{R^2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} R^4 = \frac{1}{2} MR^2 \end{aligned}$$

### Livet på en pinne



$$K_i = 0, \quad U_i = Mg \frac{L}{2}$$

$$K_f = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2, \quad U_f = 0$$

$$I = \frac{1}{3} ML^2,$$

Mek energi bevaras:

$$Mg \frac{L}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} ML^2 \omega^2 \Rightarrow Mg \frac{L}{2} = \frac{1}{6} ML^2 \frac{v^2}{L} \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{3gL}$$

Harledning

$$\frac{ds}{d\theta} = R \frac{d\theta}{dt} \quad \text{eller} \quad v = \omega R \quad \text{eller} \quad a_{\text{and}} = \alpha L$$

Hur stor är accelerationen av ändpunkten när pinnen släpps?

A rod of length  $L$  is pivoted at one end. At the pivot, there is tension  $T$  and weight  $mg$ . The rod rotates with angular acceleration  $\alpha$ .

$$T = \frac{1}{2} Mg =$$

$$T = I\alpha = \frac{1}{3} ML^2 \cdot \alpha \quad \left. \right\} \frac{L}{2} Mg = \frac{1}{3} ML^2 \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{g}{L}$$

$$a_{\text{and}} = \alpha \cdot L = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{g}{L} \cdot L = \frac{3}{2} g$$

Tyngdpunkten accelerations bestäms av summan av de extrema krafterna.

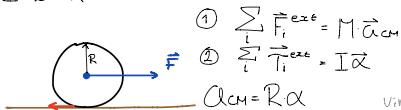
Free body diagram of the rod:

$$a_{cm} = \frac{1}{2} a_{\text{and}} = \frac{3}{4} g$$

$$Mg - F = M \cdot \frac{3}{4} g \Rightarrow F = \frac{Mg}{4}$$

### Rullning utan glidning

$$I = \frac{1}{2} MR^2$$



$$\textcircled{1} \sum \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} = M \vec{a}_{cm}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sum \vec{T}_{\text{ext}} = I \ddot{\alpha}$$

$$a_{cm} = R \alpha$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad F - f = M a_{cm}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f R = \frac{1}{2} MR^2 \alpha \Rightarrow f = \frac{1}{2} M a_{cm} \quad (\text{Sät in i } \textcircled{1})$$

Vinkelrätt

$$F - f - Ma_{cm} \Leftrightarrow F - \frac{1}{2} Ma_{cm} = Ma_{cm} \Rightarrow F = \frac{3}{2} Ma_{cm} \Rightarrow a_{cm} = \frac{2F}{3M}$$

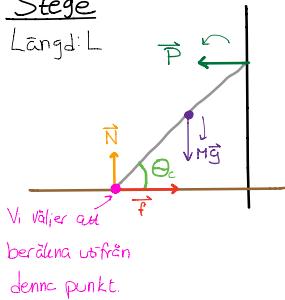
$$f: f = \frac{1}{2} Ma_{cm} = \frac{1}{2} M \frac{2F}{3M} \Rightarrow f = \frac{F}{3}$$

Om vi drar med en kraft större än  $f_{max}$  får vi glidning!

$$f_{max} = \mu s N$$

## Stege

Längd: L



## Villkor för stabilitet

$$\textcircled{1} \sum_i \vec{F}_i = \vec{0}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sum_i \vec{\tau}_i = \vec{0}$$

$$P = f \quad (\text{Gränsfallet: } f_{\max} = \mu_s N = \mu_s M g)$$

$$\Rightarrow N = m g$$

$$2 \Rightarrow M g \frac{L}{2} \cos \theta_c = P \cdot L \sin \theta_c = \mu_s \cdot M g \frac{L}{2} \sin \theta_c \Rightarrow \frac{\sin \theta_c}{\cos \theta_c} = \tan \theta_c = \frac{1}{2 \mu_s}$$

## Problemlösning

### Partiklar

1. Mekanisk energi bevaras      Se upp för: Deformation  
Friktion

2. Rörelsemängden bevaras.      Se upp för: Externa krafter      ( $\sum F^{\text{ext}} = 0$ )

3.  $F = ma$

### Kropp med utsträckning

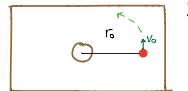
1. Mekanisk energi bevaras. Se upp för: Glidning

2.  $T = I\alpha$ ,  $\sum F = Ma_{cm}$

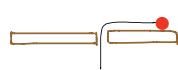
3. Rörelsemängdsmomentet bevaras      Se upp för: Vridande moment      ( $\sum \tau^{\text{ext}} = 0$ )

### Kula i bänk

Ovan:

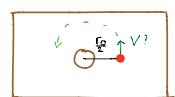


Sidan:



### Sökt

V när snöret har längd f.



### Lösning

Rörelsemängdsmomentet bevaras       $\vec{T} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$   
 $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v}$

$$\begin{array}{l} \vec{T} \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \vec{r} \times \vec{r} = 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow \vec{L} \text{ bevaras.} \Rightarrow L_i = L_f$$

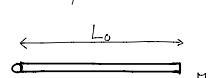
$$\begin{array}{l} L_i = r_0 \cdot m \cdot v_0 \\ L_f = \frac{r_0}{2} \cdot m \cdot V \end{array} \quad \left. \right\} r_0 \cdot m \cdot v_0 = \frac{r_0}{2} \cdot m \cdot V \Rightarrow V = 2V_0$$

$$K_i = \frac{1}{2} mv_0^2$$

$K_f = \frac{1}{2} m(2V_0)^2 = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} mv_0^2$  Den tillförlida energin kommer från T. Kraften i snöret.

### Kasta lerklump på dörren

Tröghet som en pinne.

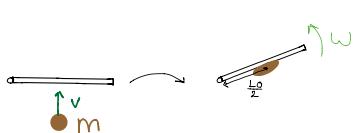


$$I = \frac{1}{3} ML_0^2$$

### Lösning

Deformation! Mek. energi bevaras INTE.

Rörelsemängdsmomentet bevaras:  $L_i = L_f$



$$\begin{aligned} L_i &= \frac{1}{2} L_0 \cdot m \cdot v \\ L_f &= \omega \left( \frac{1}{3} ML_0^2 + m \left( \frac{L_0}{2} \right)^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

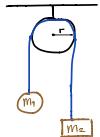
$$P = mv, L = I\omega$$

$$m \cdot \frac{L_0}{2} \cdot v = \omega \left[ \frac{1}{3} ML_0^2 + m \left( \frac{L_0}{2} \right)^2 \right] \Rightarrow \omega = \text{algebra}$$

## Parallelaxlæfteoremet

Diagram illustrating the derivation of the parallel axis theorem for moments of inertia. A disk of radius  $R$  and mass  $M$  rotates about its center of mass (CM) with angular velocity  $\omega$ . A coordinate system is shown at the center of mass, with a point  $dm$  at distance  $r$  from the axis of rotation. The moment of inertia about the center of mass is given by  $I_{CM} = \int r^2 dm = \int [(Sx + \omega t)^2 + (Sy + \omega t)^2] dm = \int Sx^2 + Sy^2 dm + \int 2Sx\omega dt dm + \int 2Sy\omega dt dm + \int \omega^2 dm$ . This can be simplified to  $I_{CM} = D^2 \int dm = MD^2$ , where  $D^2 = Sx^2 + Sy^2$ . The moment of inertia about a parallel axis at a distance  $d$  from the CM is  $I = MD^2 + I_{CM}$ .

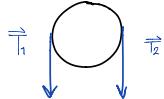
## Verklig Atwoodmaskin



Rullning av trissan utan att snoret glider.

Om trissan ska kunna rulla måste  $\vec{r}_1 \neq \vec{r}_2$ .

FBD



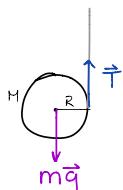
Om  $m_1 > m_2$

Diagram of the Atwood machine with a cylinder of radius  $R$  and mass  $M$  attached to a motor  $M$ . The cylinder rolls without slipping. The forces acting on the cylinder are the tension  $T_1$  at the top and  $m\vec{g}$  at the bottom. The moment of inertia of the cylinder is  $I = \frac{1}{2}MR^2$ . The equations of motion are:  $m_1 g - T_1 = m_1 a$ ,  $T_1 R = I\alpha = \frac{1}{2}MR^2 \cdot \frac{\alpha_{CM}}{R} \Rightarrow T_1 = \frac{1}{2}M \cdot a_{CM}$ ,  $V = \omega R$ ,  $S = R\theta$ , and  $\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{d\theta}{dt} (R\theta) = R\frac{d\theta}{dt} = RW$ .

## Enkel jo-jø - Hitta acc

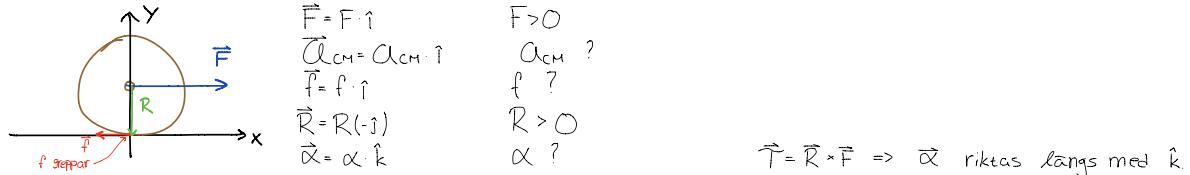
Cylinder

$$I = \frac{1}{2}MR^2$$



$$\begin{aligned} 1) \sum F^{ext} &= Ma \Rightarrow Mg - T = ma_{CM} \\ 2) T &= TR = I\alpha = \frac{1}{2}MR^2 \cdot \frac{a_{CM}}{R} \Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{2}M \cdot a_{CM} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} V &= \omega R \\ S &= R\theta \\ \frac{dS}{dt} &= \frac{d\theta}{dt} (R\theta) = R\frac{d\theta}{dt} = RW \end{aligned} \right\} Mg - \frac{1}{2}Ma_{CM} = Ma_{CM} \Rightarrow a_{CM} = \frac{2}{3}g$$

## Trädrulle-föreläsning



$$1) \sum \vec{F}_{ext} = m \vec{a}_{cm} \Rightarrow F \hat{i} + f \hat{i} = M a_{cm} \hat{i} \Rightarrow F + f = Ma_{cm}$$

$$2) \sum \vec{T}_{ext} = I \vec{\alpha}$$

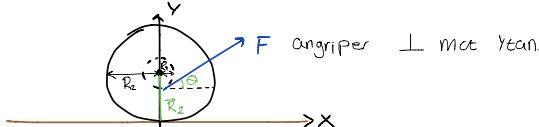
$$\vec{T}_f = R(\hat{j}) \times f \hat{i} = Rf(\hat{j} \times \hat{i}) = Rf \cdot \hat{k}$$

$$Rf \cdot \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2} M \cdot R^2 \cdot \vec{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} M R^2 \alpha \cdot \hat{k} \Rightarrow Rf = \frac{1}{2} M R^2 \alpha \Rightarrow f = \frac{1}{2} M R^2 \cdot \frac{\alpha_{cm}}{R} = \frac{1}{2} M a_{cm}$$

$$F + f = Ma_{cm} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f = -\frac{1}{2} a_{cm} \\ F - \frac{1}{2} a_{cm} = Ma_{cm} \Rightarrow F = \frac{3}{2} Ma_{cm} \Rightarrow a_{cm} = \frac{2F}{3M} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow F > 0, M > 0 \Rightarrow a_{cm} > 0$$

Nu ritar vi in  $f$ !

## Trädrulle



$$\vec{f} = f \cdot \hat{i}$$

$$F \cdot \cos \theta + f = M \cdot a_{cm}$$

$$\vec{R}_2 = R_2(-\hat{j})$$

$$\vec{T}_F = R_1 F \cdot \hat{k} \quad \text{Om } F \text{ får verka ostort} \Rightarrow \text{rotation motsur}$$

$$\vec{T}_f = R_2(-\hat{j}) \times f \hat{i} = R_2 f \cdot \hat{k}$$

$$R_1 F + R_2 f = I \alpha$$

Eliminera  $f$ !

$$-F \cdot R_2 \cdot \cos \theta - R_2 \cdot f = -R_2 M a_{cm}$$

$$\frac{F \cdot R_1}{R_1} + f \cdot R_2 = I \alpha$$

$$F \cdot R_1 - F \cdot R_2 \cdot \cos \theta = I \alpha - R_2 M a_{cm} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} F(R_1 - R_2 \cdot \cos \theta) = -a_{cm} \left( \frac{I}{R_2} + R_2 M \right) \Rightarrow a_{cm} = \frac{R_2 \cos \theta - R_1}{\frac{I}{R_2} + R_2 M} \cdot F \\ \alpha = \frac{a_{cm}}{R} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Nämnaren är skittråkig ty alltid } > 0 \Rightarrow a_{cm} \begin{cases} > 0 & \text{Om } R_2 \cos \theta > R_1 \\ < 0 & \text{Om } R_2 \cos \theta < R_1 \end{cases}$$

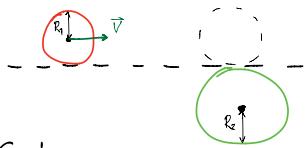
## Puckon

$$m_1 = 80 \text{ g} \quad R_1 = 4 \text{ cm} \quad V = 1.5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$m_2 = 120 \text{ g} \quad R_2 = 6 \text{ cm}$$

Find

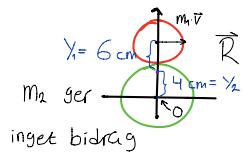
$\omega$



## Calc

L bevaras

Var kommer den gemensamma tyngdpunkten vara?



inget bidrag

ty vi räknar från O

$$L_i = L_f$$

$$L_f = I_{\text{tot}} \cdot \omega$$

$$L_i = m_1 V \cdot X = Y_i \cdot P_i$$

$I_{\text{tot}}$  mha parallellteoremet

$$I = I_{CM} + MD^2$$

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 R_1^2 + m_1 y_1^2$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} m_2 R_2^2 + m_2 y_2^2$$

$$I_{\text{tot}} = I_1 + I_2$$

$$\omega = \frac{L_i}{I_{\text{tot}}}$$

Vilken hastighet har eldgaget?

Rörelsemängden bevaras  $\Rightarrow P_i = P_f$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_i = m_1 \cdot V_1 \\ P_f = (m_1 + m_2) V_2 \end{array} \right\} V_2 = \frac{m_1 V}{m_1 + m_2}$$

## Väguppgifter

I reflekterat ljus: max:  $\lambda_1 = 700 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}$

Min:  $\lambda_2 = 600 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}$

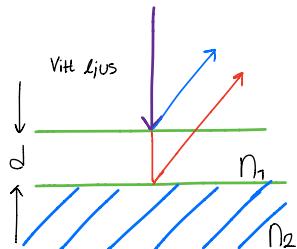
Inga extremvärden, det finns inga max/min emellan.

$n_1 = 1.25$

$n_2 = \text{glas} = 1.55$

Sökt  
 $d$

## Calc



Båda strålarna reflekteras mot tättare medium.

Max:  $m\lambda$

$$2n_1d = m_1\lambda_1$$

$$\min : (m + \frac{1}{2})\lambda$$

Att det inte finns några mellanliggande fransar  $\Rightarrow m_1 = m_2$ .

$$M \cdot \lambda_1 = (m_1 + \frac{1}{2})\lambda_2 \Rightarrow M = 3$$

$$2n_1 \cdot d = 3\lambda_1 \Rightarrow d = \frac{3\lambda_1}{2n_1} = 840 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}$$

## Fiolsträng

Givet

$$l = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

$$m = 0.020 \text{ kg}$$

$$T = 100 \text{ N}$$

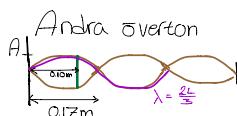
$$5 \text{ mm max}$$

Sökt

a) frekvens för grön punkt

b)  $A$  för grön punkt

c) Acceleration för gp i vändläget.



## Lösning

$$a) V_f = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}} = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\frac{m}{L}}} = 50 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$V_f = f \cdot \lambda = f \cdot \frac{2L}{3} \Rightarrow f = \frac{V_f}{\frac{2L}{3}} = 150 \text{ Hz}$$

5mm

$$b) \text{Stående våg: } Y(x,t) = 2A \cdot \sin(kx) \cdot \cos(\omega t) = 5 \sin(kx) \cos(\omega t)$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{2L}{3}} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} kx &= \frac{2\pi}{\frac{2L}{3}} \cdot x = 2\pi \cdot \frac{3x}{2L} = 2\pi \cdot \frac{3}{2 \cdot 0.5} \\ x &= 0.10 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad Y_{\max}(x=0.10 \text{ m}) = 2A \sin(2\pi \cdot \frac{3}{2 \cdot 0.5}) = 4.755$$

$$c) Y(x,t) = 2A \sin(kx) \cos(\omega t)$$

$$V_p = \frac{dy}{dt} = -2A \cdot \omega \cdot \sin(kx) \cdot \sin(\omega t)$$

$$a_p = \frac{dv_p}{dt} = -2A \omega^2 \underline{\sin(kx)} \cdot \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{p\max} = 2A \omega^2 \sin(kx) \quad \left. \begin{aligned} 2A &= 5 \text{ mm} \\ \omega &= 2\pi f = 300\pi \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad 4.2 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{s}^2}$$

Gitter

Givet

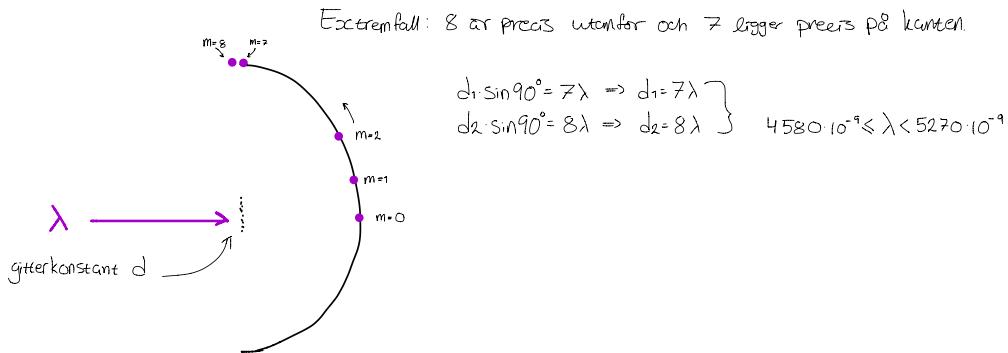
$$\lambda = 654 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}$$

15 maxima

Sökt

Intervall för  $d$

Extremfall: 8 är precis utanför och  $\Rightarrow$  lägger prens på konten.



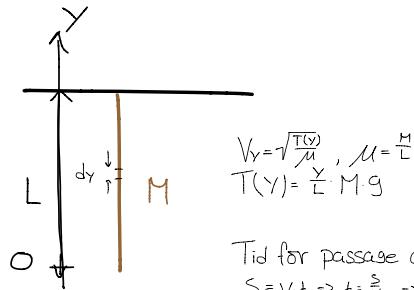
Rep. hänger från tak

$$M =$$

$$L =$$

Sökt

Tid för en puls att gå längs  $L$ .



$$S = V t \Rightarrow t = \frac{S}{V} \Rightarrow dt = \frac{dy}{V(y)} = \frac{dy}{(\frac{T(y)}{\mu})^{1/2}} = \left( \frac{L \mu}{M g} \right)^{1/2} \cdot y^{-1/2} dy$$

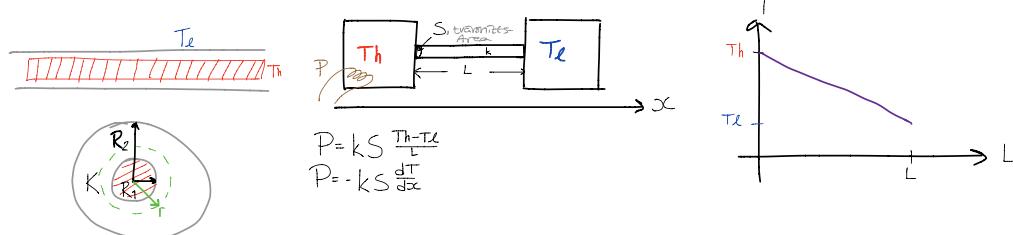
$$t = \int_0^L dt = \left( \frac{L \mu}{M g} \right)^{1/2} \int_0^L y^{-1/2} dy = \left( \frac{L \mu}{M g} \right)^{1/2} \int_0^L y^{-1/2} dy = 5^{-1/2} [2y^{1/2}]_0^L = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{5}}$$

## Infinitesimal kalkyl

Vi känner sedan tidigare:  $x_f - x_i = v_0 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$

$$\begin{aligned} dx &= v \cdot dt \\ V = v_0 + at &\quad \int dx = (v_0 + at) dt \Rightarrow \int dx = \int (v_0 + at) dt \Rightarrow x_f - x_i = \int v_0 dt + a \int t dt = x_f - x_i = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \end{aligned}$$

## Värmeledning



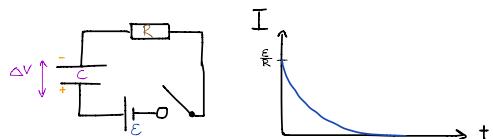
Hur mycket energi erfordras för att vidmakthålla temp vid  $r$ ?  
 $P = -k \cdot 2\pi r L \cdot \frac{dT}{dr}$

Oavsett vilket  $r$  vi väljer är  $P$  konstant. Om  $r$  ökar måste således  $\frac{dT}{dr}$  minska.

För att räkna ut  $P$ :  $\frac{dr}{P} = -\frac{k2\pi L}{P} \frac{dT}{dr}$   
 $\int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{dr}{r} = -\frac{k2\pi L}{P} \int_{T_1}^{T_2} dT$   
 $\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} = -\frac{k2\pi L}{P} (T_2 - T_1)$   
 $P = \frac{k2\pi L (T_1 - T_2)}{\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}}$

Att nämnaren är logaritmisk vittnar om att  $\text{grad}(T)$  inte är linjär.

## Uppladdning av kondensatorer



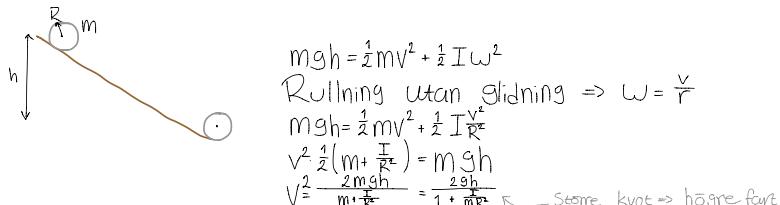
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V + RI &= E \\ C \frac{dq}{dt} &= \Delta V \Rightarrow \Delta V = \frac{q}{C} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{q}{C} + RI = E \\ \frac{q}{C} + RI = E \end{array} \right\} \frac{q}{C} + RI = E \Rightarrow E - \frac{E}{C} - RI = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} q = \frac{q}{C} \\ I = \frac{dq}{dt} \end{array} \right\} E - \frac{q}{C} - R \frac{dq}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dq}{C(E-q)} = \frac{1}{RC} dt \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{dq}{C(E-q)} = \frac{1}{RC} \int dt \Rightarrow \ln \frac{q-CE}{CE} = -\frac{1}{RC} t \Rightarrow q = CE(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) \Rightarrow q(t) = Q(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) \Rightarrow I = \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{CE}{RC} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} = I_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$C \cdot E = Q$  (fulla laddningen)

## Burkrace

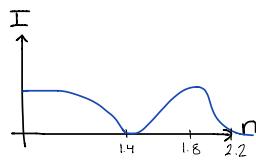
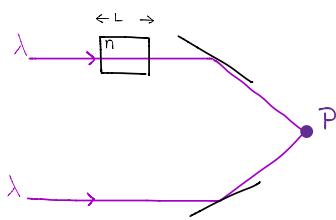
Den tunga burken vinner, varför?



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tom burk: } I &= m_1 R^2 \Rightarrow v^2 = \frac{2gh}{1 + \frac{m_1 R^2}{m_1 R^2}} = gh \\ \text{Full burk: } I &= \frac{1}{2} m R^2 \Rightarrow v^2 = \frac{2gh}{1 + \frac{2m R^2}{m R^2}} = \frac{1}{3} gh \end{aligned}$$

## Ljusstudier

Vid vilka värden på  $n$  får man nästa max och nästa min?



$$L_{n_i} - L = \left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right) \lambda$$

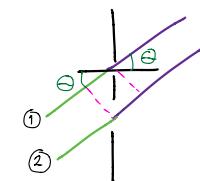
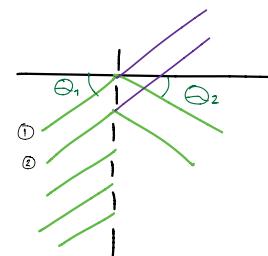
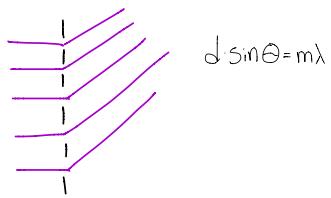
$$\text{1a min: } L(1.4-1) = \frac{\lambda}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda}{L} = 2(1.4-1)$$

$$\text{Nästa max: } L(n-1) = \lambda$$

$$n-1 = \frac{\lambda}{L} = 2 \cdot 0.4 \Rightarrow n = 1 + 0.8 \cdot 1.8$$

$$\text{Nästa min: } L(n-1) = \frac{3}{2} \lambda \Rightarrow n = 2.2$$

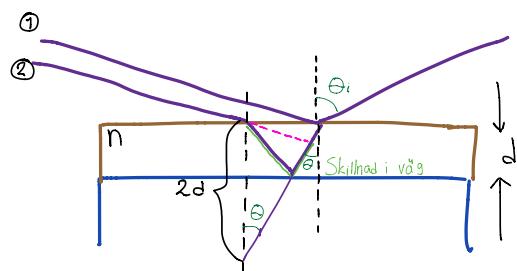
## Gitter



Allt handlar om vägskilnaden.  
Oavsett när den uppkommer.

$$\theta_2 < 30^\circ$$

## Vattenpöl med oljefilm

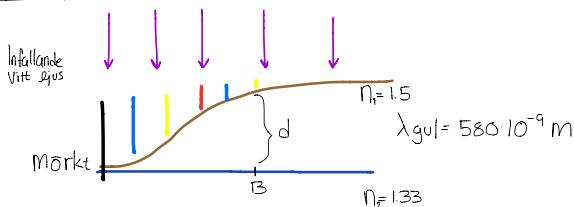


$$\text{Optisk vägskilnad: } 2nd \cos \theta$$

Brytningsslagen ger oss  $\theta$  förutsatt att  $\theta_i$ ,  $n_1$  och  $n_2$  är kända.

$$\text{Maximal styrka: } 2nd \cos \theta = m \lambda_{\text{observerad}}$$

## Boink



## Find

$$d$$

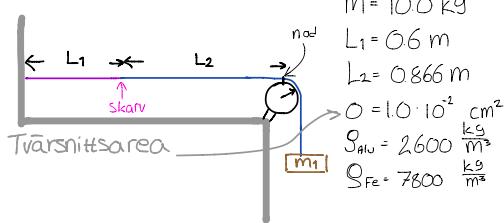
## Calc

$n_1 > n_2 \Rightarrow$  en våg mot tätare medium

Vi söker  $d$  för konstruktiv interferens för gult ljus }

$$2nd = \left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right) \lambda_{\text{gul}} \Rightarrow d = \frac{\left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right) \lambda_{\text{gul}}}{2n} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} \cdot 580 \cdot 10^{-9}}{2 \cdot 1.5} = 290 \text{ nm}$$

### Stående vågor



Givet

$$M = 100 \text{ kg}$$

$$L_1 = 0.6 \text{ m}$$

$$L_2 = 0.866 \text{ m}$$

$$O = 1.0 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2$$

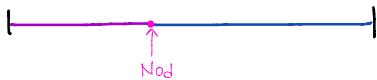
$$S_{Alu} = 2600 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$S_{Fe} = 7800 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

Find

$f_{min}$  för nod mellan trädarna

Calc



$$S_{Fe} = 3 \cdot S_{Alu} \Rightarrow V_{Alu} = \sqrt{3} \cdot V_{Fe}$$

$$L_1 = n_1 \frac{\lambda_{Alu}}{2}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{V}{f} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} L_1 = n_1 \frac{V_{Alu}}{2f} \\ L_2 = n_2 \frac{V_{Fe}}{2f} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{På samma sätt finner vi: } L_2 = n_2 \frac{V_{Fe}}{2f} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} L_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3} n_1}{n_2} \Rightarrow \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{L_1}{\sqrt{3} \cdot L_2} = 0.4 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$n_2 = 2.5 \cdot n_1 \Rightarrow \text{Möjliga kombinationer}$$

$$n_1: 2 \quad 4$$

$$n_2: 5 \quad 10$$

Vi väljer de låga värdena

$$V_{Alu} = \sqrt{\frac{F}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{F}{E}} = \sqrt{\frac{F}{S_{Alu}}} = \sqrt{\frac{10.981}{2600}}$$

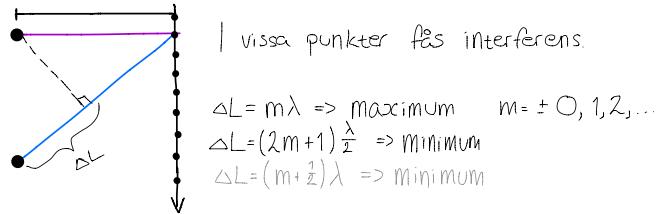
$$f = \frac{V_{Alu}}{L_1}$$

## Tentainfo

- Granskning 20:00 i Linsen.
- Fuskpapper, Physics, räknare

## Räkning

Interferens:

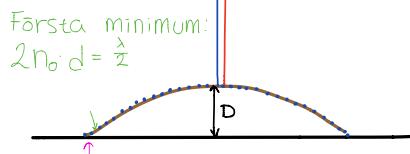


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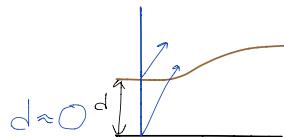
Givet

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_1 &= 455 \text{ nm} \Rightarrow 56 \text{ ringar} \\ \lambda_2 &= 637 \text{ nm} \Rightarrow ? \text{ ringar}\end{aligned}$$

Lösning



Konstruktiv interferens när  $d \approx 0$ .



Konstruktiv interferens

Strålarna är i takt. Båda strålarna upplever ett fassprång  $\Rightarrow$  båda strålarna reflekteras mot ett tättare medium.

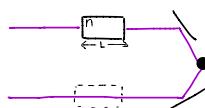
$$\begin{aligned}2n_0 D &= 56 \cdot \lambda_1 \\ 2n_0 D &= m \cdot \lambda_2 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \{ \\ \} \end{array} \right. m \cdot \lambda_2 = 56 \lambda_1 \Rightarrow m = \frac{56 \lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = 40$$

Om båda upplever samma sak:

$$\begin{aligned}2nd &= m\lambda : \text{max} \\ 2nd &= (m+\frac{1}{2})\lambda : \text{min}\end{aligned}$$

## Eriks uppgift

n går att variera



Hur får vi max i punkten?

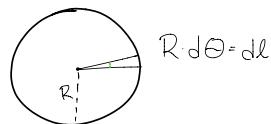
$$\text{Skillnaden i optisk väg} = L \cdot n - L \cdot 1 = m\lambda$$

Skillnaden i optisk väg för max =  $m\lambda$  om båda strålarna upplever samma sak.

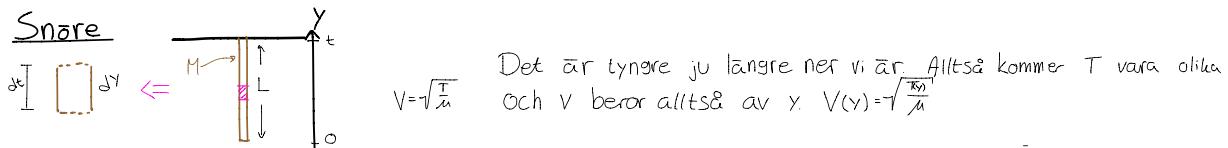
## Infinitesimalkalkyl

Omkrets av en cirkel.

$$\text{Omkrets} = \int dl = \int_0^{2\pi} R d\theta = R \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = R \cdot 2\pi$$



## Snöre



## Lösning

$$T_t = Mg$$

$$T(y) = Y \cdot \mu \cdot g \Rightarrow V(y) = \sqrt{\frac{Y \cdot \mu \cdot g}{\mu}} = \sqrt{Y \cdot g}$$

$$dy = V(y) dt \quad (\because V \propto t) \Rightarrow dt = \frac{dy}{V(y)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{Yg}} dy = Y^{-\frac{1}{2}} g^{\frac{1}{2}} dy$$

$$\text{Totaltid} = \int_0^L dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{Yg}} \int_0^L Y^{-\frac{1}{2}} g^{\frac{1}{2}} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{Yg}} \left[ 2 \cdot Y^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_0^L = 2 \sqrt{\frac{L}{Yg}}$$

## Kretsprocesser

### Givet

$$Q_{ACB} = 80 \text{ J}$$

$$W_{ACB} = 30 \text{ J}$$

$$W_{ADB} = 10 \text{ J}$$

$$W_{\text{omg}} B \rightsquigarrow A = 20 \text{ J}$$

$$E_{\text{int}}(A) = 20 \text{ J}$$

$$E_{\text{int}}(D) = 60 \text{ J}$$

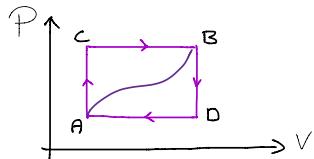
### Sökt

$$a) Q_{ADB}$$

$$b) Q_{BA} \rightsquigarrow$$

$$c) Q_{AD}$$

$$d) e \text{ för process } A \rightsquigarrow B \rightsquigarrow D \rightsquigarrow A$$



## Lösning

$$a) Q = \Delta E_{\text{int}} + W_{\text{gas}}$$

$$Q_{ACB} = 80 \Rightarrow \Delta E_{\text{int}}(AB) = 50 \text{ J} \Rightarrow Q_{ADB} = W_{ADB} + \Delta E_{\text{int}}(AB) = 10 + 50 = 60 \text{ J}$$

$$b) W_{\text{omg}}(A \rightsquigarrow B) = 20 \text{ J} \Rightarrow W_{\text{gas}}(A \rightsquigarrow B) = -20 \text{ J}$$

$$Q_{BA} \rightsquigarrow = -50 - 20 = -70 \text{ J}$$

$$c) W_{AD} = W_{ADB} = 10 \text{ J} \quad (\text{ty n\aa gon av isobar f\aa kor utr\attar inget arbete})$$

$$d) e = \frac{W_{\text{gas}}}{Q_{\text{in}}} = \frac{-20 - 10}{-70} = \frac{1}{7} = 14\%$$

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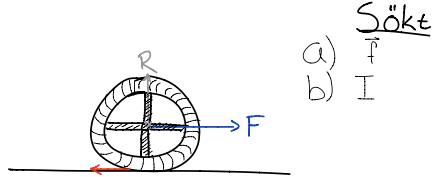
Givet

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

$$F = 10 \text{ N}$$

$$R = 0.3 \text{ m}$$

$$a = 0.6 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$



Sökt

a)  $\vec{f}$

b)  $I$

Lösning

a) Riktning på  $f$  är åt v.

$$\sum F_x = ma \Rightarrow F - f = ma \Rightarrow f = F - ma = 10 - 6 = 4$$

b)  $\sum \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} = m \vec{a}_{CM} \quad T = f \cdot R = I \alpha = I \cdot \frac{a}{R} \Rightarrow I = \frac{f \cdot R^2}{a} = \frac{4 \cdot 0.3^2}{0.6} = 0.6 \text{ kgm}^2$

$$\sum \vec{T}_i = I \vec{\alpha}$$

$$a_{CM} = R \cdot \alpha$$

$$\vec{T} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

6

Givet

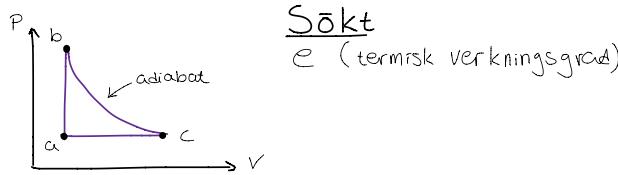
$$n = 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$V_b = 10 \text{ liter}$$

$$P_b = 10 \text{ atm}$$

$$V_c = 80 \text{ liter}$$

Enatomiig



Sökt

$e$  (termisk verkningsgrad)

Lösning

$$PV = nRT$$

$$\text{Enatomiig gas: } C_v = \frac{3}{2}R, C_p = \frac{5}{2}R \Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$Q_{AB} = n C_v (T_b - T_a)$$

$$Q_{CA} = n C_p (T_a - T_c)$$

$$PV = \text{konst}$$

$$e = \frac{\sum Q_i}{\sum Q_{in}} = \frac{Q_{AB} + Q_{CA}}{Q_{AB}}$$

$$T_b: P_b V_b = n R T_b \Rightarrow T_b = \frac{P_b V_b}{n R} = \frac{10 \cdot 1013 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 0.01}{1 \cdot 8.31} = 1219 \text{ K}$$

$$C: PV^\gamma = \text{konst}$$

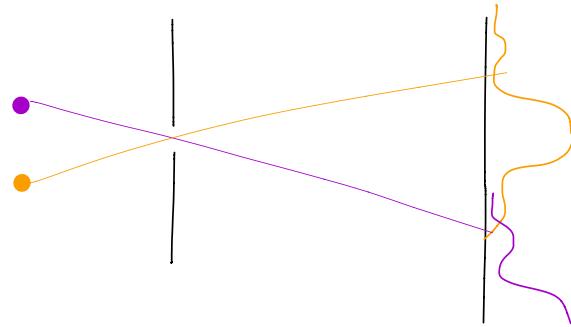
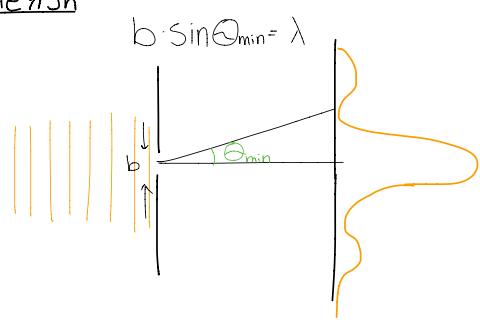
$$P = n R T \frac{1}{V} \quad \left. \right\} n R T \frac{1}{V}^\gamma = \text{konst} \Rightarrow T \cdot V^{\gamma-1} = \frac{\text{konst}}{n R} = C_2 \Rightarrow T V^{\gamma-1} = \text{konst} \Rightarrow T_b \cdot V_b^{\gamma-1} = T_c \cdot V_c^{\gamma-1} \Rightarrow T_c = T_b \left( \frac{V_b}{V_c} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1219 \left( \frac{10}{80} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 317 \text{ K}$$

$$A: P_a V_a = n R T_a \Rightarrow T_a = \frac{1}{n} P_a V_a$$

$$P_a V_c = n R T_c \Rightarrow T_c = \frac{1}{n} P_a V_c$$

$$e = \frac{n \frac{3}{2} R (1219 - 317) + n \frac{5}{2} (317 - 39.5) R}{n \frac{3}{2} R (1219 - 39.5)} = 0.61$$

Raleigh



1. Given  
 $\vec{r} = (2.0t^3 - 5.0t) \hat{i} + (6.0 - 7.0t^4) \hat{j}$

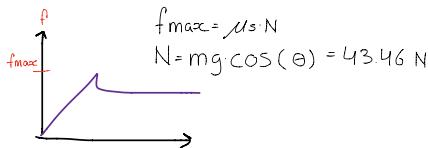
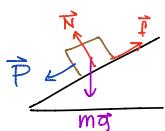
Find  
 $\vec{\alpha}$

$$\vec{\alpha} = \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = 12t \hat{i} - 84t^2 \hat{j}$$

$$t=2 \Rightarrow \vec{\alpha} = 24 \hat{i} - 336 \hat{j}$$

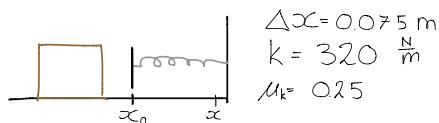
$$|\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{24^2 + 336^2} \approx 337 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

2.



$$P + mg \sin(\theta) = (5 + 11.64) \text{ N} \approx 17 \text{ N}$$

3.



$$\Delta x = 0.075 \text{ m}$$

$$k = 320 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}$$

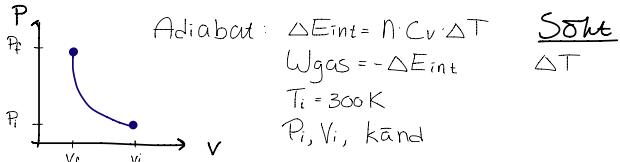
$$\mu_k = 0.25$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}k\Delta x + N\mu_k\Delta x \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{3.85} = 1.96 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 &= m \cdot L_1 \quad (\text{Engbildning}) &= 0.51 \cdot 879 \cdot 10^3 \\ Q_2 &= m \cdot c \cdot \Delta T &= 0.51 \cdot 273 \cdot 10^3 (78 - (-114)) \\ Q_3 &= m \cdot L_2 \quad (\text{smalt}) &= 0.51 \cdot 109 \cdot 10^3 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\} Q = 7412 \text{ kJ}$$

5.



$$PV = nRT \Rightarrow n = 8.10 \text{ J}$$

$$P_i V_i = n R T_i \Rightarrow \text{Dividera med varandra} \Rightarrow T_f = T_i \frac{4 \cdot 74.5}{200} = 446 \text{ K}$$

$$W_{\text{gas}} = -8.10 \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot 8.31 (446 - 300) \Rightarrow 24.5 \cdot 10^3 \text{ J}$$