

Nicolai H. Brand 2022

IFT11001, øving 1

①

a)  $1,53 + 2,786 + 3,3 = \underline{7,616}$

2 gjeldende siffer  $\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{7,6}}$

b)  $400 \text{ nm} = 400 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}$

$1 \text{ cm} = 10^{-2} \text{ m}$

$\underline{\underline{400 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ cm}}}$

c)  $6,0 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 10^6 \text{ b} = 6,0 \cdot 10^8 \text{ byte per CD}$

Et ord krever 9,0 bytes

Ord per CD  $\Rightarrow \frac{6,0 \cdot 10^8 \text{ bytes}}{9,0 \text{ bytes}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 10^8 \text{ ord}$

$= \underline{\underline{6,7 \cdot 10^7}}$

2)

a)

$$v = 73,14 \text{ m/s}$$

$$t = 30,0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ s}$$

1) Antar linear akselerasjon.

$$a = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{73,14 \text{ m/s}}{30,0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ s}} = 2438 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$= \underline{\underline{2,44 \text{ km/s}^2}}$$

2)  $v_0 = 0$

$$s = \frac{1}{2} (v_0 + v) \cdot t = \frac{1}{2} v \cdot t = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 73,14 \text{ m/s} \cdot 30,0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ s}$$

$$s = 1,0971 \text{ m} \approx \underline{\underline{1,10 \text{ m}}}$$

b)

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \overline{v_p} &= 32,4 \text{ m/s} & t_g &= 0,74 \text{ s} \\ s &= 211 \text{ m} \end{aligned}}$$

Finne tiden det tar for personbilen  
å kjøre  $s$  meter gitt  $\overline{v_p}$

$$\overline{v_p} = \frac{s}{t} \text{ ettersom } \overline{v_p} \text{ er konstant.}$$

$$t = \frac{s}{\overline{v_p}}$$

Det vil si at politibilen må bruke  $t_0$  tt  
sekunder på å tilbakelegge  $s$  meter

Antar konstant akselerasjon

$$s = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

vet  $v_0 = 0$

$$s = \frac{1}{2} a \left( t_0 + \frac{s}{v_p} \right)^2$$

$$a = \frac{2s}{\left( t_0 + \frac{s}{v_p} \right)^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 211 \text{ m}}{\left( 0,74 \text{ s} + \frac{211 \text{ m}}{32,4 \text{ m/s}} \right)^2}$$

$$\underline{a = 8,0233 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{a = 8,0 \text{ m/s}^2}}$$

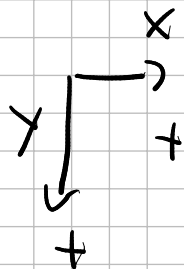
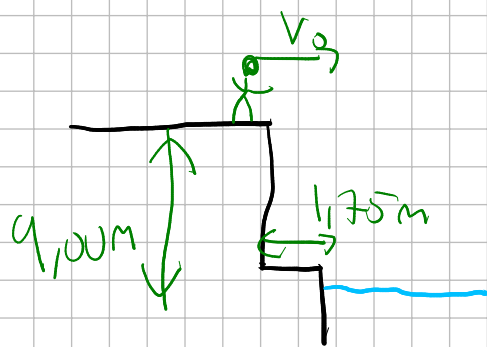
3)

C er riktig fordi hastigheten  
vil være størst når  $a = 0$ .

H er riktig fordi  $a'(t) = \frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow \int_{t=0}^{t=x} a = v_x - v_0$

4)

a)



x:

$$s_x = v_{0x} t$$

$$v_{0x} = \frac{s_x}{t}$$

$$v_{0x} = \frac{s_x}{\sqrt{\frac{2s_y}{g}}}$$

y:

$$s_y = v_{0y} t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$v_{0y} + a t + v_{0y} = 0$$

$$s_y = \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2s_y}{g}}$$

$$v_{0x} = \frac{1,75 \text{ m}}{\sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 9,00 \text{ m}}{9,81 \text{ m/s}^2}}} = 1,292 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{0x} = \underline{\underline{1,2 \text{ m/s}}}$$

Så længe den modige stuperen har en  
horisontal fart bittelite større enn 1,2 m/s  
unngår hun utspringet

b)

$$v_{0x} = 100 \text{ m/s} \quad v_{0y} = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$s_y = 0,80 \text{ m}$$

$$s_y = v_{0y}t + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{s_y}{\frac{1}{2}g}} = \sqrt{\frac{0,80 \text{ m}}{2 \cdot 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2}} = \underline{\underline{0,404 \text{ m/s}}}$$

$$t = \underline{\underline{0,40 \text{ m/s}}}$$

c)

B, fordi krettlene som virker i negativ y retning er den samme på begge ballene, men den som lander i A har større  $v_{0y}$  som gir større  $s_y$ .

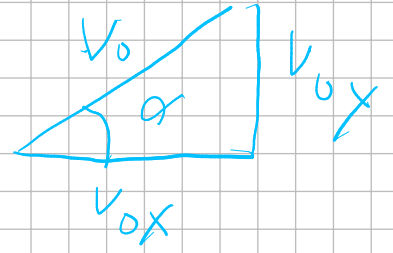
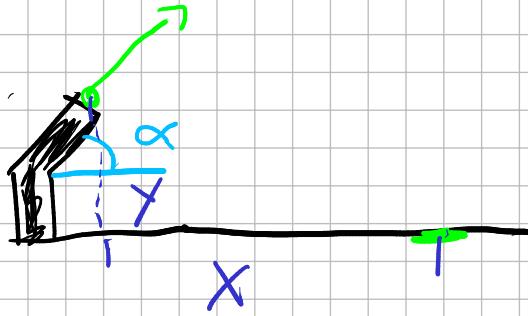
$$s_y = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \Leftrightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{s_y}{\frac{1}{2}g}}$$

d)

$$V_0 = 5,3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$x = 2,1 \text{ m}$$

$$y = 0,21 \text{ m}$$



$$V_{0x} = V_0 \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$V_{0y} = V_0 \cdot \sin \alpha$$

1.  $x = V_0 \cos \alpha t$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{V_0 t}$$

2.  $y = V_0 \sin \alpha t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{y + \frac{1}{2} g t^2}{V_0 t}$$

3.  $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{y + \frac{1}{2} g t^2}{x}$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{y + \frac{1}{2} g t^2}{x}$$

$$v \neq \text{från } 1, \quad v + t = \frac{x}{\cos \alpha \cdot v_0}$$

$$\tan \alpha = y + \frac{\frac{1}{2}g}{\cos^2 \alpha v_0^2} x^2$$

$$v \neq \text{at} \quad 1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$\tan \alpha = y + \frac{1}{2}g x^2 (1 + \tan^2 \alpha)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}g x^2 \tan^2 \alpha + \tan \alpha + \frac{1}{2}g x^2 - y = 0$$

Löser 2. grads ekvation på GeoGebra

og får  $\alpha = 68^\circ$  eller  $17^\circ$