

Øving 4

①

$$m = 0,226 \text{ kg}$$

$$V_0 = 22,3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V = 12,9 \text{ m/s}$$

a) E_{mek} er ikke bevart. Bollen og vegg
henger ikke sammen. Dermed er det et
inelastisk støt.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta E &= E_0 - E_1 = \frac{1}{2} m V_0^2 - \frac{1}{2} m V^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} m (V_0^2 - V^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,226 \text{ kg} [(22,3 \text{ m/s})^2 - (12,9 \text{ m/s})^2] \\ &= \underline{37,4 \text{ J}} \quad \text{mekanisk energi tapt} \end{aligned}$$

b) $t = 69,6 \text{ ms} = 69,6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ s}$

$$\sum F = ma, \quad a = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} = \frac{V_1 - V_0}{t}$$

$$\sum F = 0,226 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{22,3 \text{ m/s} - (-12,9 \text{ m/s})}{69,6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ s}}$$

Motsett + rettet

$$\underline{\Sigma f = 114 \text{ N.}}$$

Det er bare én kraft som virker under
støtet, og denne har en størrelse på 114 N.

②

$$m_1 = 39 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_2 = 89 \text{ kg}$$

$$v_1 = 0,448 \text{ m/s}$$

a) Antar at bevegelsesmengde er bevart.

$$p_{\text{før}} = p_{\text{etter}}$$

$$(m_1 + m_2) \cdot v_{\text{før}} = m_1 \cdot v_1 + m_2 \cdot v_2$$

Ettersom de dytter hverandre vil $v_{\text{før}}$ være 0

$$m_2 v_2 = -m_1 v_1$$

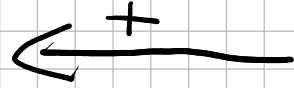
$$v_2 = \frac{-m_1 v_1}{m_2} = - \frac{39 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,448 \text{ m/s}}{89 \text{ kg}}$$

$$\underline{|v_2| = 0,30 \text{ m/s} \quad \text{motsatt rettet } v_1}$$

b) elastisk støt \Rightarrow kinetisk energi bevart

Under dyttet vil begge ha null kinetisk energi ettersom de står stille ($V=0$).

Etter støtet har begge en hastighet og dermed også kinetisk energi. Støtet er dermed ikke elastisk, og må da være Uelastisk.



3

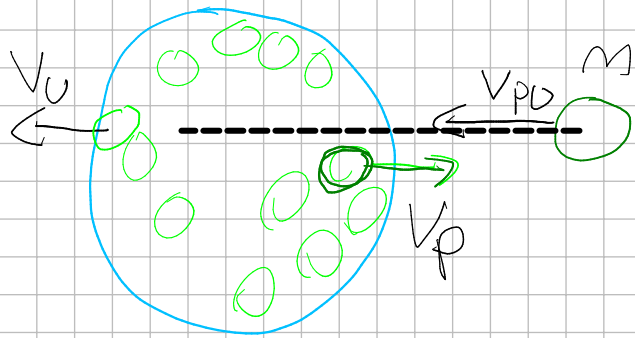
Før

$$V_U = 0$$

$$V_{p0} = 1,50 \cdot 10^7 \text{ m/s}$$

etter:

$$V_p = 1,20 \cdot 10^7 \text{ m/s}$$



a)

$$P_{\text{Før}} = P_{\text{etter}}$$

$$m V_{p0} = m V_p + m_U V_U$$

$$V_U = \frac{m(V_{p0} - V_p)}{m_U}$$

Ettersom m_U kollisjonen er elastisk!

$$V_U = V_{p0} + V_p$$

$$V_{p0} + V_p = \frac{m}{m_U} (V_{p0} - V_p)$$

$$M_u = m \cdot \frac{(V_{p0} - V_p)}{V_{p0} + V_p}$$

$$M_u = m \cdot \frac{(1,50 + 1,20) \cdot 10^7 \text{ m/s}}{(1,50 - 1,20) \cdot 10^7 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{M_u = 9m}}$$

b)

$$V_u = V_{p0} + V_p$$

$$= 1,50 \cdot 10^7 \text{ m/s} + (-1,20 \cdot 10^7 \text{ m/s})$$

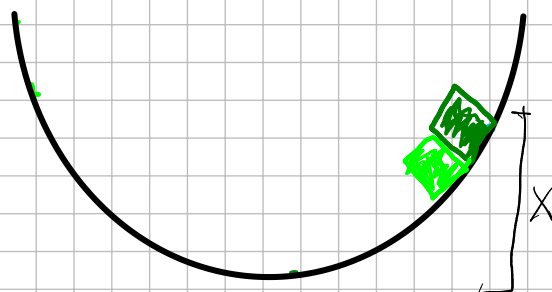
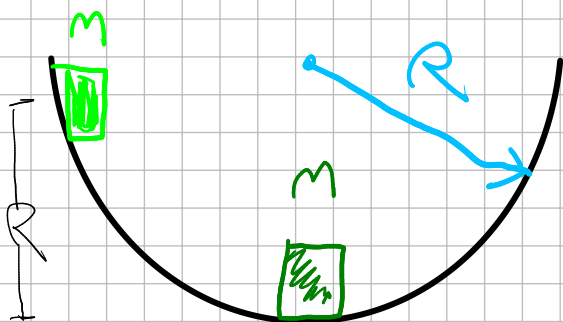
$$= \underline{\underline{3 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m/s}}}$$

4)

1.

2.

a)



Energi og bevægelsesmængde er bevaret

E_{mek} for statisk:

$$m g R = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{v_0 = \sqrt{2 g R}}}$$

$$P_{for} = P_{etter}$$

$$m v_0 = 2 m v$$

$$\underline{\underline{v = \frac{1}{2} v_0}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2mv^2 = 2mgyx$$

$$v^2 = 2gx$$

$$x = \frac{\left[\frac{1}{2}v_0\right]^2}{2g}$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = \frac{2gR}{4 \cdot 2 \cdot g} = \frac{R}{4}}}$$

b) v_0 er fortgesetzt $\sqrt{2gR}$

$$m_1 v_0 = (m_1 + m_2) V$$

$$\underline{\underline{V = \frac{m_1 \cdot \sqrt{2gR}}{(m_1 + m_2)}}}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{m_1^2 \cdot 2gR}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} = (m_1 + m_2) gh$$

$$h = \frac{m_1^2 R}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} = \frac{m_1^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} \cdot R$$

$$\underline{\underline{= \left(\frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2}\right)^2 R}}$$

5

$$\Theta(t) = \omega_0 t + \alpha_0 t^2, \quad t \geq 0$$

$$a) \quad \omega(t) = \Theta'(t) = \underline{2\alpha_0 t + \omega_0}$$

$$\alpha(t) = \omega'(t) = \underline{2\alpha_0}$$

$$b) \quad \omega_0 = 2,5 \text{ rad/s} \quad \alpha_0 = 5,0 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

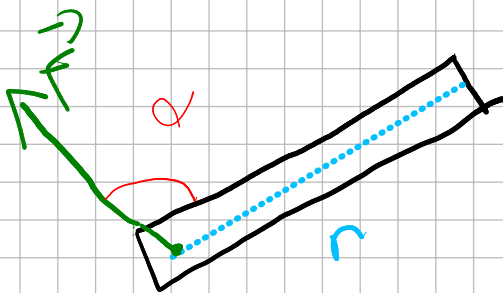
$$\Theta(0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta(5) &= 2,5 \text{ rad/s} \cdot 5s + 5,0 \text{ rad/s}^2 (5,0s)^2 \\ &= 137,5 \text{ rad} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(0) &= 2,5 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} \quad \omega(5) = 2 \cdot 5,0 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot 5,0s + 2,5 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} \\ &= 52,5 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{\alpha} = \frac{\bar{\omega}}{\Delta t} = \frac{50 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}}{5,0s} = \underline{\underline{10 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2}}}$$

6



$$\vec{F} = 66,8 \text{ N}$$

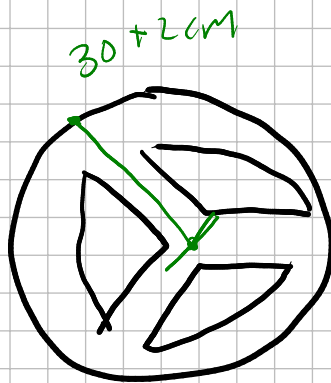
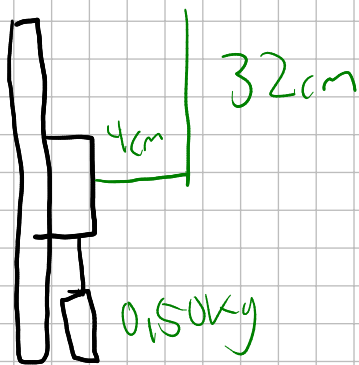
$$r = 0,40 \text{ m}$$

$$\tau = 12,8 \text{ Nm}$$

$$\sum \vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = F \cdot r \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\tau}{F \cdot r}$$

$$\alpha = \arcsin\left(\frac{\tau}{F \cdot r}\right) = \arcsin\left(\frac{12,8 \text{ Nm}}{66,8 \text{ N} \cdot 0,40 \text{ m}}\right) = \underline{\underline{29^\circ}}$$



Gjenskyenner:

$$M_{\text{fely}} = 1,0 \text{ kg}$$

$$M_{\text{eik}} = 0,20 \text{ kg} \cdot 3 = 0,60 \text{ kg}$$

$$M_{\text{trinse}} = 0,10 \text{ kg}$$

$$I_{\text{fely}} = \frac{1}{2} M_{\text{fely}} (r_1^2 + r_2^2)$$

$$I_{\text{eik}} = \frac{1}{3} M_{\text{eik}} \cdot r_{\text{eik}}^2$$

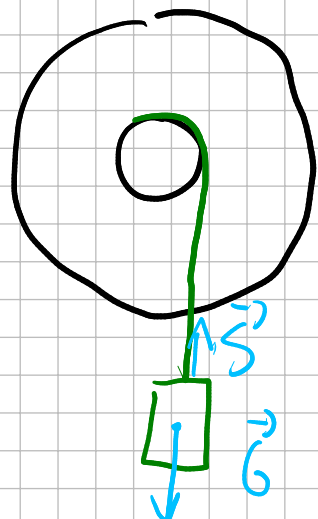
$$I_{\text{trinse}} = \frac{1}{2} M_{\text{trinse}} \cdot r_{\text{trinse}}^2$$

$$a) \quad I = I_{\text{fely}} + I_{\text{eik}} + I_{\text{trinse}} = 0,11 \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$b) \quad \sum \vec{F} = \vec{G} - \vec{S} = m \cdot a$$

$$\sum \tau = \vec{S} \times \vec{R} = I \alpha$$

$$\vec{S} = \frac{I \alpha}{R}$$



$$\underline{a = R\alpha}$$

$$mg = ma + \frac{I\alpha}{R^2}$$

$$a(m + \frac{I}{R^2}) = mg$$

$$a = \frac{mg}{m + \frac{I}{R^2}} = \frac{0,50 \text{ kg} \cdot 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2}{0,50 \text{ kg} + \frac{0,11 \text{ kg m}^2}{(0,04 \text{ m})^2}} = 0,068 \text{ m/s}^2$$

c)

$$\underline{\omega = \frac{v_t}{r}}$$

Har: S, a, V_0

Finner V_t

$$Zas = v_t^2$$

$$V_t = \sqrt{Zas}$$

$$\omega = \frac{\sqrt{Zas}}{r}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2 \cdot 0,068 \text{ m/s}^2 \cdot 1,2 \text{ m}}}{0,04 \text{ m}}$$

$$= 10,09 \text{ rad/s} \approx \underline{\underline{10 \text{ rad/s}}}$$