Modul 9 - Zadaci

Tuesday, January 2, 2024 6:40 PM

$$9.5) \quad \mathcal{D}(t) = 8t + 13t^3$$

$$8 = 0.40 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$8 = 0.0120 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt} \quad \text{wdt} = d\theta / S$$

$$\left[W = S + 3\beta t^2 \right]$$

C)
$$W_z(5) = 8 + 75$$
 $W_{z-sr}(0-5) = \frac{\Delta}{8}$

$$W_{z-sr} = 0,7^{rad}(s)$$

c)
$$M^{5}(2) = 8 + 42$$
 $M^{5-2}(0-2) = \frac{8+}{8+} = \frac{2}{9(2)-9(9)}$

a)
$$W(t) = 36 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$W(0) = 0 \text{ rad/s}$$

b)
$$\theta = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_0 t^2 + \omega_0 t$$

 $\theta(2u) = \frac{1}{2} (1,s) \cdot 2u^2 + o t$
 $\theta(2u) = 432 \text{ rad}$

$$\omega = \frac{v}{r}$$

$$W_2 = \frac{\Lambda_1 Z_3}{58 \cdot 40^{-3}} = 2\Lambda_1 S_3 \text{ rad/}_3$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{SY} = \frac{2\lambda_1 SS - SO}{70.60}$$

$$\omega = ?$$

$$W_z = \sqrt{W_{oz}^2 + 2\xi_z(\Theta - \Theta_o)}$$

$$A = P$$

$$E L_{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} J \omega_{\Gamma}^{2} \implies E L_{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q}{Q} r^{2} \omega_{\lambda}^{2} \quad (\omega_{\epsilon} = \frac{2L_{\lambda}}{\Gamma})$$

$$J = \frac{Q}{Q} \cdot r^{2}$$

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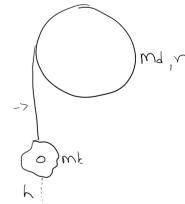
$$E_{k_{\lambda}} = \frac{Q_{p}^{2} z_{3}^{2}}{2 q_{p}^{2}} = \frac{Q_{3}^{2}}{2 q_{p}^{2}}$$

Pl=
$$\frac{Q v_1^2}{2g}$$
 => $P = \frac{Q v_1^2}{2gl}$ [P= 14,6789N]

Mk=1,50ka

$$Ekd = \frac{1}{2} Jd\omega^2$$





$$\Pi_{\Lambda} = -Ek_{\Lambda} = > \Pi_{\Lambda} = -\left(Ek_{\Lambda} + Ekd_{\Lambda}\right)$$

$$= > h = \frac{-\left(Ek_{\Lambda} + Ekd_{\Lambda}\right)}{mgg}$$

$$\Delta h = -0.6723$$

$$\frac{Ekd}{Ekn} = \frac{Ekdn}{Ekhn + Ekdn} = 0,454 = 0$$

9.64)
$$\Theta(t) = 8t^2 - \beta t^3$$

$$S=3,20$$
 rad ls^2

$$B=0.50$$
 rad ls^3

$$\omega(t) = ?$$

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

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

c)
$$\omega(t_1) \rightarrow \omega_{i} = \max_{x \in \mathbb{R}^2} \frac{1}{|\omega(t_1)|^2}$$

d) 0-00=7

b) ε(t) =?

E = At

E=2,4+

$$\omega t = \frac{1}{2} (z_1 w) t^2 = 1, z t^2$$

$$t_{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\omega_{2}}{4.3}}$$
 [$t_{2} = 3.53s$]

$$\theta = \frac{d\omega}{d\lambda}$$

$$\theta(t) = \frac{1}{3} (\lambda_1 z) t^3$$

6)
$$2\pi = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_0 + 1^2$$

$$Ek_1 + \Pi_1 = Ek_2 + \Pi_2$$

$$\prod_{\lambda} - \prod_{z} = \sum_{k} k_{2}$$

$$gh(m_B - m_A) = \frac{1}{2}(m_A + m_B)2g_A^2 + \frac{1}{2}J\frac{2g_A^2}{r_c^2}$$

$$\mathcal{Q}_{\lambda} = \left[\frac{2g\lambda (m_B - m_A)}{m_A m_A} \right] \mathcal{Q}_{\lambda} = 2i8\lambda^m ls$$

$$V_{A} = \sqrt{\frac{2gh(m_{B}-m_{A})}{m_{A}+m_{B}+\frac{J}{r_{B}^{2}}}} \sqrt{\frac{2gh(m_{B}-m_{A})}{m_{A}+m_{B}+\frac{J}{r_{B}^{2}}}}$$

$$Ek_2 = \frac{1}{z} (m_{A+MB}) 29^2 + \frac{1}{z} J (\frac{29}{r_z})^2 (\omega = \frac{29}{r})$$

$$\int_{B} = m_{B} \cdot r_{B}^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{C} = m_{C} \cdot r_{C}^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Pi_1 + E k_1 = \Pi_2 + E k_2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} M_{A} V_{2}^{2} + \frac{1}{4} m_{B} G^{2} \frac{V_{2}^{2}}{\Gamma_{B}^{2}} + \frac{1}{4} m_{c} R^{2} \frac{V_{2}^{2}}{\Gamma_{C}^{2}} = -m_{A} g h$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{2} = \begin{cases} -m_{A}gh \\ \frac{1}{2}m_{A} + \frac{1}{2}(m_{B} + m_{C}) \end{cases}$$