

1, a, Thời gian

Alan đến San Francisco lúc

$$8 + \frac{400}{150} = 16 \text{ (h)}$$

Beth rời San Francisco lúc

$$9 + \frac{400}{160} = 15,67 \text{ (h)}.$$

$\Rightarrow$  Alan ~~đến~~ ~~thì~~

$\Rightarrow$  Beth ~~rời~~ ~~trước~~

b, Người đến muộn phải đợi người đến sau  $16 - 15,67 = 0,73 \text{ (h)}$

2, a, Số giờ để Julie đến nhà ông ngoại là:

$$100 / \left( \frac{50}{40} + \frac{50}{60} \right) = 48 \text{ (đến 1h)}.$$

b, Thời gian Julie về nhà là:

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 40 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 60 = 100$$

$$( \rightarrow ) \quad \frac{1}{2} = 2 \text{ (h)}.$$

Số giờ Julie về nhà là:  $100 / 2 = 50 \text{ (đến 1h)}$

$$3, \quad t = 10s$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{10s} = \frac{\Delta s_1}{t_1} = \frac{37,5 - 25}{10} = 1,25 \text{ (m/s)}$$

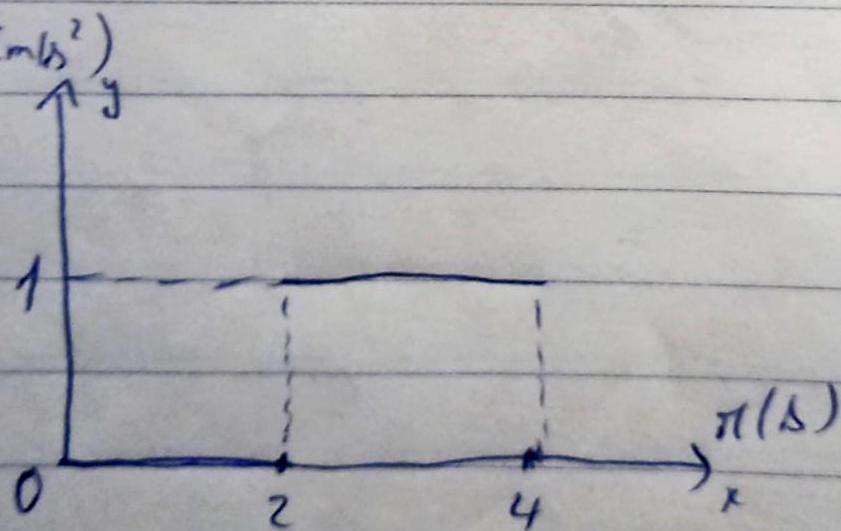
$$t = 25s$$

Tu đó thi ta thấy  $v = 0$ .

$$t = 35s$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{\Delta s_3}{t_3} = \frac{25 - 50}{5} = -5 \text{ (m/s)}$$

$$4, \quad a(\text{m/s}^2)$$



$$S_1 = S_{0,1} + v_{0,1} t_1 + \frac{a_1^2}{2} = \frac{4 \cdot 6^2}{2} = 72 \text{ m}.$$

$$S_2 = v_1 t_1 = 24 \times 2 = 48 \text{ m}$$

$$S_3 = r_{0,1} + \frac{a_1^2}{2} = 24.$$

$$(6: b_3^2 - b_{0,3}^2 = 2a_3 s_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow s_3 = \frac{0 - 24^2}{-6} = 76 \text{ m}.$$

$\Rightarrow$  Khoảng cách 2 спин do là  $96 + 48 + 72 = 216 \text{ m}$

$$G, \left(\frac{x}{A}\right)^2 = \cos^2 \omega t$$

$$\left(\frac{y}{B}\right)^2 = \sin^2 \omega t$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{A}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{B}\right)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \text{elip}$$

7)

$$v = g x_1 = 18 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1,5 \text{ (s)},$$

$$h = h_0 + \frac{gx_1^2}{2} = 2 + \frac{48}{4} = 13,25 \text{ (m)}$$

~~$$\star) x_2 = \frac{gx_1^2}{2} = 13,25$$~~

~~$$\text{Có } x_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} = 1,62 \text{ (s)}$$~~

~~$$\Rightarrow x_{\text{còn}} = 1,62 + 1,5 = 3,12 \text{ (s)}.$$~~

8)

Chọn trục toa độ Oxy sao cho điểm vật rơi luôn xuống  
mặt đất và O là điểm may bay.

$$\bullet) y = y_0 + v_{oy} t + \frac{a_y t^2}{2}$$

$$= 0 + 0 + \frac{10t^2}{2} \leq 100.$$

$$\bullet) y = 100 = \frac{10t^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 2\sqrt{5}.$$

$$\text{Lẽ } x = x_0 + v_{ox} t$$

$$= 0 + 150 \times 2\sqrt{5} = 300\sqrt{5}.$$

9) Đặt gốc toa độ Oxy sao cho trục nem ~~đi~~ - ~~đi~~ mặt đất.

Phản ứng lực của quả bóng là:

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2} g t^2 = \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} t^2 \quad \cancel{\text{còn}} \quad \Rightarrow t = 8(s).$$

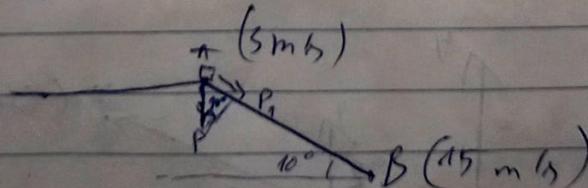
pt lúp ném bay:  $x_2 = v_0 t = 35t$ . (m)

$$x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow 5t^2 = 35t$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 7$$

∴  $v_{\text{dứt}}$  khi vượt qua sà:  $\Rightarrow v = gt = 70(\text{m/s})$

10)



$$\vec{F}_{\text{hà}} = m \vec{a} \Rightarrow \vec{P}_1 = m \vec{a}'$$

$$P \cdot \sin \alpha = m \cdot a$$

$$\Rightarrow m g \sin 10^\circ = m a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 10 \cdot \sin 10^\circ$$

$$a) \quad v^2 - v_0^2 = 2as$$

$$\Rightarrow s = \frac{20 \sin 10^\circ}{240} = \frac{216}{3,47} = 62,2 \text{ cm}$$

$$b) \quad v = v_0 + at$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{v - v_0}{a} = \frac{12}{10 \sin 10^\circ} = 6,9 \text{ s}$$

$$c) \quad x = \frac{d_x}{dt} = x' = 6x^2 - 12x$$

$$a = x'' = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow 12x - 12 = 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1 \quad \text{bei } v_{\min}$$

$$v_{\min} = x' (x=1) \Leftrightarrow 6 \cdot 1^2 - 12 \cdot 1 = -6 \text{ (m/s)}$$

$$b) \quad x = 1 \Rightarrow a = 0.$$

$$12, \quad x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \quad y = 0$$

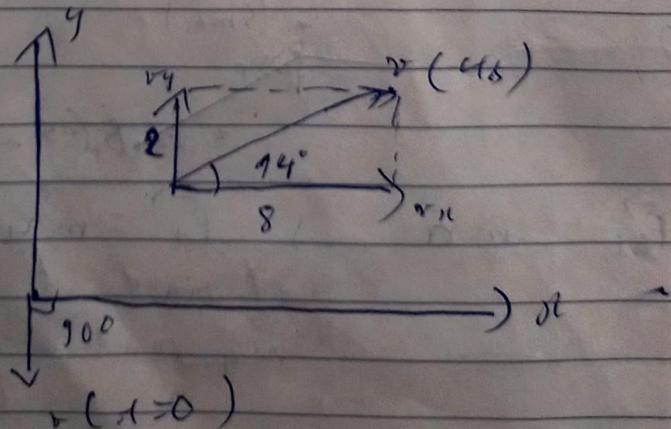
$$a, \quad x = 4 \Rightarrow x = 0, \quad y = 0$$

$$v_x = 1,5 \cdot 1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \quad | \quad x = 0 \Rightarrow v_x = 0 \quad v_y = -2$$

$$v_y = x - 2 \quad | \quad x = 4 \Rightarrow v_x = 8 \quad v_y = -2$$

$$b, \quad x = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 90^\circ$$

$$x = 4 \Rightarrow \alpha = 14^\circ$$



$$13, \quad 500 \text{ v } 1 \text{ phut} \Rightarrow 16 \cdot (c)_H (\text{rad } 10^{\frac{1}{2}}) \\ \beta_1 = 16 \cdot (c)_H (\text{rad } 1s)$$

$$\text{G: } w_1^2 - w_{01}^2 = 2 \beta_1 \varphi_1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_1 = 8 \cdot (3) \pi (\text{rad})$$

$$\varphi_2 = 3 \cdot \cancel{16 \cdot (c)} \pi \cancel{1s} = 2 \cancel{50} H (\text{rad}).$$

~~$$\text{K: } w_3 = w_1 + \beta_3 \varphi_3.$$~~

~~$$0 = 16 \cdot (c)_H + \cancel{16 \cdot (c)_H} 2 \beta_3$$~~

$$\Rightarrow \beta_3 = -8 \cdot (3) \pi.$$

~~$$\Rightarrow \varphi_3 \stackrel{!}{=} \text{G} \quad w_3^2 - w_{01}^2 = 2 \beta_3 \varphi_3.$$~~

$$\frac{-\cancel{(16 \cdot (c)_H)^2}}{2 \cdot -8 \cdot (3) \pi} = \varphi_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_3 = \cancel{16 \cdot (c)_H} 16 \cdot (c)_H (\text{rad}).$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 = 8 \cdot (3) \pi + \cancel{50} H + 16 \cdot (c)_H \\ - 75 H \cancel{1s} (\text{rad})$$

$$\Rightarrow 37,5 \text{ vog } 1s.$$

Date .....

$$14, \quad R = 10 \text{ cm}, \quad \beta = 1,57 \text{ (rad/s)}$$

$$= 0,1 \text{ m}$$

$$a) \quad w = \beta \cdot r = 94,2 \text{ rad/s}$$

~~$a = w^2 r$~~

$$r = w - r = 9,42 \text{ (m/s)} \quad (\cancel{\text{rad/s}})$$

(m/s)

$$b) \quad a_{\text{ff}} = \beta \cdot r = 1,57 \cdot 0,1 = 0,157 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_n = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{9,42^2}{0,1} = 887,364 \text{ (m/s)}^2$$

$$a = \sqrt{a_{\text{ff}}^2 + a_n^2} = 887,36 \text{ (m/s)}^2$$

$$c) \quad w^2 - w_0^2 = 2 \beta \cdot \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{w^2}{2 \beta}$$

~~2826 rad/s~~
~~2826 rad/s~~
~~5652 rad/s~~
~~6150 rad/s~~

$$= 26986,3 \text{ wrong!}$$

15,

$$F_2 = g_m \Rightarrow a = 2 \text{ (m/s)}^2$$

$$a) \quad F_{23} = 2 \cdot 3 = 6 \text{ (N)}$$

$$b) \quad F_{12} = 2 \cdot 5 = 10 \text{ (N)}$$

$$16, F_1 = 150N = F_{ms} + F = 100 \times 0,1 + 100 a \\ \Rightarrow a = 1,41$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_2 &= F_{K_1} + F_{K_2} + F_{ms1} + F_{ms2} \\ &= m_1 a + m_2 a + m_1 \cdot 0,1 + m_2 \cdot 0,1 \\ &= 100 \cdot 1,4 + 80 \cdot 1,4 + 100 \cdot 0,1 + 80 \cdot 0,1 \\ &= 270 \text{ (N)} \end{aligned}$$

THIÊN TRƯỜNG

$$17) \quad a, \quad \vec{F}_{\text{HL}} = \vec{F}_{\text{keo}} + \vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2 + \vec{P}_3 + \vec{P}_4$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{\text{m.a}} = m \cdot a$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{\text{keo}} = (m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + m_4) a + g(m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + m_4)$$

$$= 2,5 \times 3 + 10 \times 2,5$$

$$= 32,5 \text{ (N)}$$

$$b, \quad \vec{F}_{\text{HL1}} = \vec{F}_{\text{keo1}} + \vec{P}_2 + \vec{P}_3 + \vec{P}_4,$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{\text{keo1}} = (m_2 + m_3 + m_4) a + g(m_2 + m_3 + m_4)$$

$$c, \quad \vec{F}_{\text{HL2}} = \vec{F}_{\text{keo2}} + \vec{P}_3 + \vec{P}_4$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{\text{keo2}} = (m_3 + m_4) a + g(m_3 + m_4)$$

$$= 1,25 \times 3 + 1,25 \times 10 = 16,25 \text{ (N)}$$

$$d, \quad \vec{F}_{\text{HL3}} = \vec{F}_{\text{keo3}} + \vec{P}_4$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{\text{keo3}} = m_4 a + g m_4$$

$$= 0,25 \cdot 3 + 0,25 \times 10$$

$$= 3,25 \text{ (N)}$$

$$18, a, \vec{F}_c = \vec{f}_{hl} + \vec{F}_{ms_1},$$

$$= \vec{F}_{ms_1} = 0, 41 \times 1 \times 10 = 4.$$

$$b, \vec{f}_{hl} = \vec{F}_{ke\sigma} + \vec{F}_{ms_1} + \vec{F}_{ms_2} + \vec{P} + \vec{N}$$

$$= 20 - 12 - 4 = 4.$$

$$\Rightarrow m_a = 4 \Rightarrow a = 4/2 = 2 \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)}$$

$$(9) s_1 = s_0 + v_0 t + \frac{at^2}{2}$$

$$0 + 0 + \frac{2 \cdot 0.1}{2} = 0 \\ 3.6$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 0,055 \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)}$$

$$\vec{F}_{h1} = \vec{P} + \vec{T} = m_1 \vec{a}$$

$$P_1 - T = m_1 a$$

$$\Rightarrow T = 100g - 100a = 994,5.$$

$$\text{B. } \vec{F}_{h2} = \vec{T} + \vec{P}_2 = m_2 \vec{a}$$

$$T - P = m_2 a.$$

$$994,5 = m_2 (10 + 0,055) \\ \Rightarrow m_2 = 98,99.$$

20

$$a, \vec{P}_1 + \vec{F}_{ms} = m \vec{a}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow mg \sin \alpha - \mu mg \cos \alpha = ma$$

$$\Leftrightarrow mg \cdot \sin \alpha - \mu mg \cos \alpha = ma.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow g \sin \alpha - \mu g \cos \alpha = g$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 10 \cdot 0,5 - 0,35 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1,97$$

$$b, v^2 - v_0^2 = 2as.$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \sqrt{2 \cdot 1,97 \cdot 4} = 3,97 \text{ (s)}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{v_1 - v_0}{a} = \frac{3,97}{3,97} = 1,02 \text{ (s).}$$

THIỀN TRƯỜNG

Chw 2

1)  $A = P \cdot S \cdot \cos(180^\circ) = -5,25 \text{ T}$

$A_{11} = P \cdot S \cdot \cos(90^\circ) = 0$

2)  $A_1 = \vec{T}_1 \cdot \vec{s} = T_1 \cdot S \cdot \cos(150^\circ)$   
 $= -7,92 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ T}$

$A_2 = \vec{T}_2 \cdot \vec{s} = T_2 \cdot S \cos(135^\circ)$   
 $= \cancel{A_1} 25 \cdot 10^{-4,58 \cdot 10^3} \text{ T}$

$A_3 = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{s} = P \cdot S \cdot \cos(0^\circ) = 1,25 \cdot 10^4 \text{ T}$

$$3, \quad 1 \text{ kW} = 1 \text{ kJ/s} = 10^3 \times 3600 \text{ J/h}$$

$$150 \text{ M J/h} = 150 \times 10^6 \text{ J/h}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{\text{pin}} = \frac{150 \times 10^6}{10^3 \times 3600} = 41,67 \text{ (m²)}$$

$$4, \quad a, \quad s = s_0 + b_0 \cdot t + \frac{a \cdot \pi^2}{2}$$

$$50 = 0 + 0 + \frac{a \cdot \pi^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 2,04 \text{ (m/s²)}$$

$$\vec{F} = m \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow F = 50 \times 2,04 = 102, [N]$$

$$b, \quad \text{Faco: } P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = F \cdot a \cdot t.$$

$$P_{(2s)} = 102,04 \times 2,04 \times 2 = 416,48 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{(4s)} = 102,04 \times 2,04 \times 4 = 832,96 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{(6s)} = 102,04 \times 2,04 \times 6 = 1249,44 \text{ W}$$

$$\approx 1,25 \text{ W}$$

$$5, \quad a, \quad A = \vec{F} \cdot s$$

$$= F_{\text{m, s}} \cdot s = 0,6 \times 9,8 \times 3 = 17,64 \text{ (J)}$$

$$b, \quad P = \frac{A}{s} = \frac{17,64}{3} = 58,8 \text{ (W)}$$

$$6, \quad w_{\text{f}, 1} + w_{\text{d}, 1} = w_{\text{f}, 2} + w_{\text{d}, 2}$$

$$(1) \quad \frac{1}{2} k x^2 + 0 = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + 0$$

$$(2) \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{k x^2}{m}} = 3,06 \text{ (m/s)}$$

$$7_1 \quad h = l \cdot \cos(45^\circ) = 2,12 \text{ (m)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta h = 3 - h = 0,88 \text{ (m)}.$$

$$\text{Ta w: } \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = mgh$$

$$(\approx) \quad 0,88 \times 98 \times 2 = v^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v = 4,2 \text{ (m/s)}.$$

$$8) mgh_1 + \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 = mgh_2 + \frac{1}{2}mv_2^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 35^2 = 45 \cdot 9,8 + \frac{1}{2}v_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2 = 18,5 \text{ (m/s)}$$

9) b)  $m_1 v_1 = m_2 v_2$   
 $500 \cdot 20 = m_2 \cdot 20$   
 $\Rightarrow m_2 = 500 \text{ (kg)}$

10)  $mgh + \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2 + A$   
 $\Rightarrow 0,05 \cdot 10 \cdot 20 + \frac{1}{2} 0,05 \cdot 18^2 = \frac{1}{2} 0,05 \cdot 24^2 + A$   
 $\Rightarrow A_1 = -3,7 \text{ (J)}$

11)  $(m_1 + m_2) \vec{v} = m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2$   
 $\Rightarrow v = \frac{0,3 \cdot 6 + 0,01 \times 30}{0,30}$   
 ~~$= 0,31$~~   
 $= 1,8 \text{ (m/s)}$

$$v_1' = \frac{(m_1 - m_2)v_1 - 2m_2 v_2}{m_1 + m_2} = -5,3 \text{ (m/s)}$$

$$v_2' = \frac{(m_2 - m_1)v_2 - 2m_1 v_1}{m_1 + m_2} = -1,7 \text{ (m/s)}$$

vì vận tốc ngược hướng chuyển động ban đầu của nó  
 theo hướng eat ngược hướng chuyển động

$$v_1' = -5,3 \quad v_2' = 1,7$$

$$b) v' = \frac{m_1 v_1 - m_2 v_2}{m_1 + m_2} = -0,7 \text{ (m/s)}$$

v' ngược hướng với  $v_1$  và v' cùng hướng với  $v_2$ .  
 Bằng chứng:  $m_1 v' = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 v_1 = -m_2 v_2 \\ -7 = \frac{v_2}{v_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2 = -7$$

$$c) a_1 = \frac{F_{m_1}}{m_1} = \mu \cdot g \quad \Rightarrow a_1 = a_2$$

$$a_2 = \frac{F_{m_2}}{m_2} = \mu \cdot g$$

$$d) v^2 - v_0^2 = 2a_s$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2 = 2a_s$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v^2}{v_1^2} = \frac{2a_s}{2a_s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma_1 = s_1 \cdot 4g$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma_2 = 401,8$$

141,

$$m_0 = 600 + 150 = 750 \text{ (kg)}$$
$$v_{\text{khối khí}} = 600 / 30 = 20 \text{ (kg/l)}.$$

Sau khi phun 30 l, khí lượng xén lúu còn:

$$m_{30l} = 750 - 30 \times 20 = 150 \text{ (kg)}.$$

⇒ Tính độ xén lúu sau khi phun 30 l là:

$$v_{30l} = v_{\text{khối}} - \ln \frac{m_0}{m_{30l}} + r_0.$$

$$= 2500 \cdot \ln \frac{750}{150}$$

$$= 4023,59 \text{ (m/l)}$$

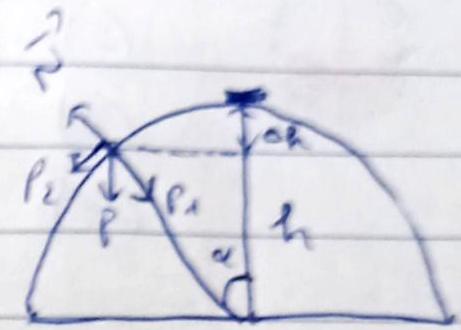
15,

$$v_{\text{bottom}} = 400 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\frac{F_{tb}}{F_t} = \frac{\rho P}{\rho g \pi} = \frac{400 \cdot 10}{111000} = 4 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N}$$

16

$$\text{BRFL: } F_{\text{ahr}} = \vec{N} + \vec{P}_1 = m \cdot \vec{a}_n$$



$$(1) \quad P_1 - N = m \cdot \frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$(2) \quad N = m \cdot g \cdot \cos \alpha - m \frac{v^2}{R}$$

Ugf. Nf.  $\Rightarrow N=0 \Rightarrow g \cos \alpha = \frac{v^2}{R}$

$$(3) \quad 10 \cdot \frac{h}{R} = \frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$(4) \quad 10h = v^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{BFCN: } mgR = mg h + \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$\text{Thay (1) } \Rightarrow \tau = 10h + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10h$$

$$\Rightarrow h = 0,6$$

$$\Rightarrow 0,6 \text{ m} = 60 \text{ cm}$$

17.

a, BTDL:  $F_{hl} = N + P_1 = m \cdot \vec{a}_n$   
 $(-) mg \cos \alpha = m \frac{v^2}{R} = N$

vật ra khỏi rãnh

$$\Rightarrow mg \cos \alpha = m \frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow g \frac{H_1 - F}{R} = \frac{v^2}{R} \Rightarrow 10H_1 - 10F = v^2 \quad (1)$$

BTGN:  $\Rightarrow mg2R = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mgH_1$

$$(-) 10 \cdot 2R = \frac{v^2}{2} + 10H_1$$

Thay (1)  $\Rightarrow 10 \cdot 2R = 5H_1 - 5R + 10H_1$

$$\Rightarrow H_1 = \frac{5}{3}R$$

b, Tiktik (1)  $\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}gR}$

Sau khi rời rãnh, vật chuyển động ném xuyên ~~rai~~ dọc theo đường  
 C. Tại đây, phản ứng đứng cuối ván.  $\tau_F = 0$

$$\text{Po do: } v_c = v_b \cos \alpha$$

Nếu dùng bt cn quay tròn AC

$$\Rightarrow mg^2 R = \frac{1}{2} m v_c^2 + mg H_2 = \frac{1}{2} m (v_b \cos \alpha)^2 + mg H_2$$

$$\Rightarrow H_2 = \frac{50}{27} R$$

18, BT PL (cứu viên đạn)

$$m_v = (m+m) \cdot v \quad (1)$$

BT CN (bị cát)

$$\bullet \frac{(M+m) v^2}{2} = (m+m) gh$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2 = 2gh$$

$$\text{Thay (1) } \Rightarrow \left( \frac{m v}{m+m} \right)^2 = \sqrt{2gh}.$$

$$\therefore v = \frac{\sqrt{2gh} \cdot (m+m)}{m}$$

19, BT DL  $m v_0 = (m+m_1) v$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{m}{m+m_1} v_0 \quad (1)$$

Sau đó di chuyển  $\rightarrow A$  có vận tốc  $= 0$ .

$$\Rightarrow W_A = W_0 + \mu (m+m_1) g x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} (m+m_1) v^2 = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 + \mu (m+m_1) g x \quad (2)$$

$$x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = \frac{1}{2} k \Delta l^2 + \mu (m+m_1) g (\Delta l + x) \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Thay (2) vào (3) } \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (m+m_1) v^2 = \frac{1}{2} k \Delta l^2 + 2 \mu (m+m_1) g x \\ + \mu (m+m_1) g \Delta l \quad (4)$$

$$\text{và } k \Delta l = m_2 g \Rightarrow \Delta l = \frac{m_2 g}{k} \quad (5)$$

$$(1), (4)(5) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{m^2 \cdot v_0^2}{m+m_1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m^2 m_2^2 g^2}{k} + \mu (m+m_1) g \cdot [2x \\ + \frac{m_2 g}{k}] \quad (6)$$

$$\text{Thay (3)(5) } \Rightarrow x = \frac{m_2 (2m + 2m_1 + m_2)}{k}$$

$$\text{Thay vào (6) } \Rightarrow v_0 = \frac{8mg \sqrt{231m_1}}{\sqrt{5k}}$$

THIỀN TRƯỜNG

20

$$r_0 = \sqrt{2gh} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 0,09} = \frac{441}{250} \text{ (m/s)} \\ = 1,764$$

BTDL  $m_1 v_0 = (m_1 + m_2) v_1$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = \frac{m_1 v_0}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{0,5 \cdot 1,764}{0,5 + 0,025} = \underline{\underline{1,68}} \text{ (m/s)}$$

với chia véc:

$$l = l_0 - \Delta l \quad \cancel{\text{tối đa}}$$

$$\Delta l = \frac{mg}{K} = \frac{0,025 \times 98}{15,3} = \underline{\underline{49}} \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow l = 20 - \frac{49}{3060} \approx 19,984 \text{ m.}$$

vết cân bằng chung của 2 vật sau và cách vật có độ cao  
1 khoảng

$$\Delta x = \frac{m_1 g}{K} = \frac{0,5 \times 9,8}{15,3} = \underline{\underline{49}} \text{ cm}$$

$$w = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m_1 + m_2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{557}}{7} \text{ (nadol 1s)}$$

$$A = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \left(\frac{v_1}{w}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{49}{153}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1,68}{2\sqrt{557}/7}\right)^2} \\ \approx 0,446 \text{ cm.}$$

$\Rightarrow v_1$  với độ cao xem với ban đầu

$$0,71 + A = \frac{49}{153} + 0,446$$

## Ch 8g 3

$$1) r = 0,14 \cdot 12 = 0,7 \text{ m}$$

$$180 \text{ v/phút} = 6\pi \text{ (rad/s)}$$

$$r = w \cdot r = 6\pi \cdot 0,7 = 13,2 \text{ (m/s)}$$

$$2) a) 2000 \text{ v/phút} = \frac{200}{3} \pi \text{ (rad/s)},$$

$$\beta = \frac{w}{r} = 4,19 \text{ (rad/s^2)}$$

$$b) \theta = \frac{\omega_0}{2} t + \frac{1}{2} \beta t^2$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{2} 4,19 - 0,5^2$$

$$= \frac{8,38}{8} \pi \text{ (rad/s)}$$

$$= 8,3 \text{ vög.}$$

$$3) 80 \text{ cm} = 0,8 \text{ m}$$

$$\eta = 0,8/2 = 0,4 \text{ (m)}$$

$$60 \text{ vög / phút} = 2\pi \text{ (rad/s)},$$

$$a) \text{t} \frac{w_{10s}}{25s} - w_0 = \beta t.$$

$$\frac{w}{t} - \frac{w_0}{t} = \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \frac{-2\pi}{25} = -0,08 \text{ rad/s},$$

$$x) \quad w_{10s} - w_0 = \beta t.$$

$$w_{10s} = -0,08 \text{ rad/s} \cdot 10 + 2\pi.$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{10\Delta} = 1,2\pi$$

$$V_{10\Delta} = \omega_{10\Delta} \cdot \Delta$$

$$= 1,2\pi \cdot 0,4 = 1,5 \text{ (m/s)}$$

b)

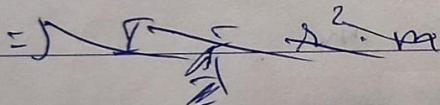
$$\theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \beta t^2$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot 25 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-0,08\pi) \cdot 25^2$$

$$= 25\pi = 12,5 \text{ v} \text{og}$$

$$4, \quad 10 \text{ cm} = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

~~$$\sum m = 100 + 200 + 300 = 600 \text{ (g)}$$~~  
~~$$= 0,6 \text{ kg}$$~~



$$r = \frac{\sqrt{2}(0,1)^2}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{20}$$

$$I = a^2 \cdot m = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{20}\right)^2 \cdot 0,6 \\ = 0,003 \text{ (kg} \cdot \text{m}^2\text{)}$$

5,

$$a, \quad 10 \text{ cm} = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

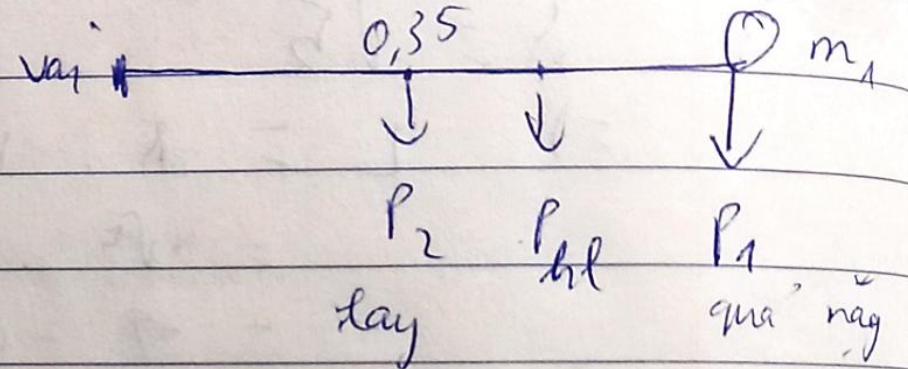
$$m = 100 \text{ g} + 100 \text{ g} = 200 \text{ g} = 0,2 \text{ kg}$$

$$I = m \cdot r^2 = 0,1 \text{ m}^2 \cdot 0,2 = 0,002 \text{ (kg} \cdot \text{m}^2\text{)}$$

6,

$$I = 0,2 \times 0,08^2 = 0,00128 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

0,7



$$\text{R} = \frac{0,35 \times 4 + 0,7 \times 3}{3 + 4}$$

$$= 0,5$$

$$\text{P}_{\text{hl}} = 9,8(3 + 4) = 7 \times 9,8 = 68,6 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{a, } m = \vec{n} \wedge \vec{P}' = n \cdot P \cdot \sin 90^\circ = 68,6 \times 0,5 = 34,3 \text{ (m)}$$

$$\text{b, } M_{45^\circ} = \vec{n} \wedge \vec{P}' = n \cdot P \cdot \sin 45^\circ = 0,5 \times 68,6 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= 24,25 \text{ (m)}$$

$$\text{7, } M_1 = m_2$$

$$\Rightarrow F_1 \cdot l_1 = F_2 \cdot l_2 + F_3 \cdot l_3$$

$$\Rightarrow 50 \times 2 = 20 \times 2 + 40 \times l_3$$

$$\Rightarrow l_3 = 1,5 \text{ (m)}$$

$$8, \text{ a, } w = \frac{v}{\lambda} = 66,67 \text{ (rad/s)}$$

$$b, \quad \cancel{w \cdot 2\pi} = 40 \text{ (m/s)}$$

$$c, \quad \cancel{w} = 0 = 0 \text{ (m/s)}$$

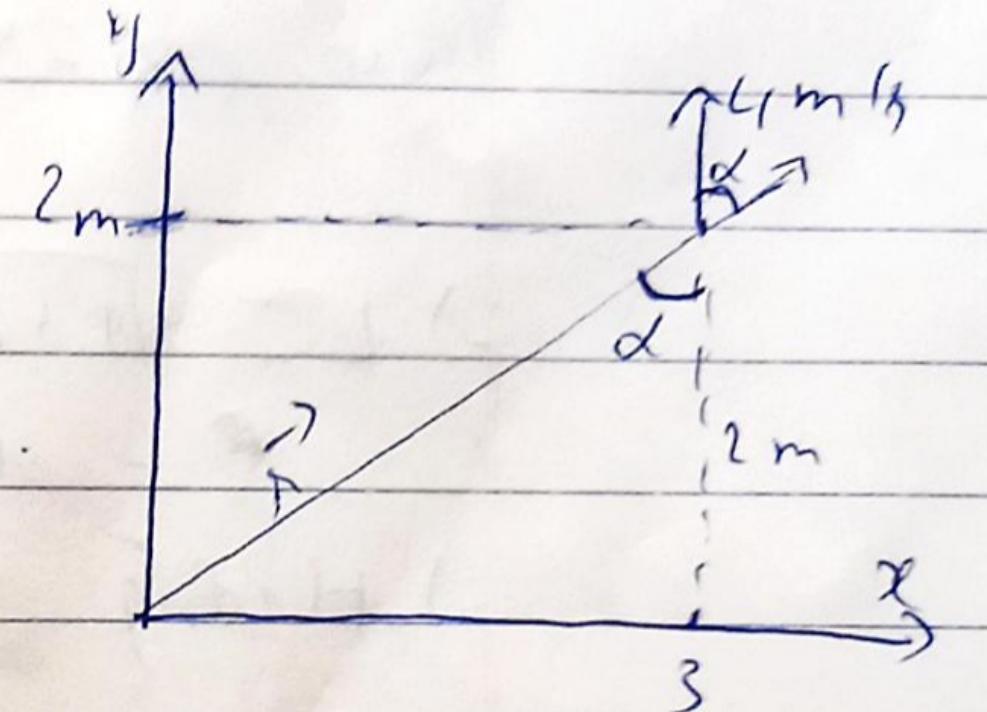
$$g, \vec{L} = \vec{n} \wedge \vec{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \lambda \cdot m \cdot v \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$= 3,6 \cdot 0,1 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{3}{3,6}$$

$$= 1,2 \text{ (kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s})$$

HüRing :  $1,2 \vec{k}$  ( $\text{kg m}^2/\text{s}$ ).



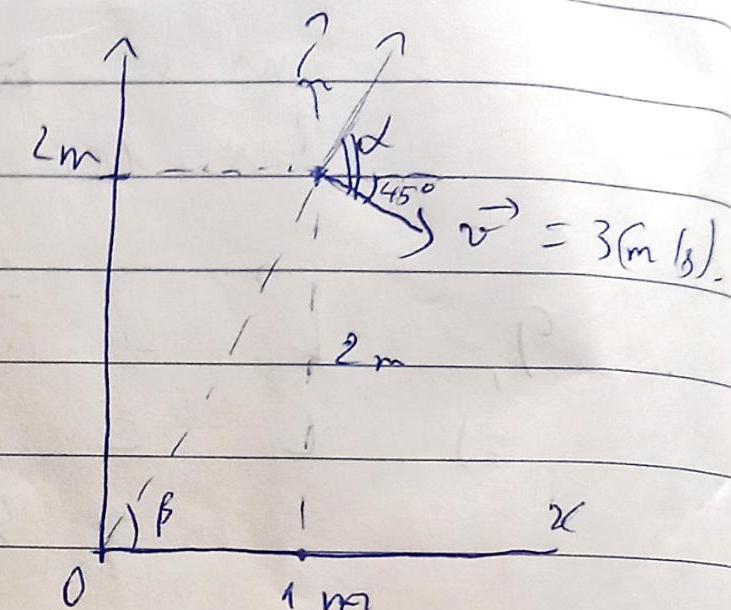
$$10, \vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow L = r \cdot m \cdot v \cdot \sin \alpha$$

Ta có:  $\alpha = 45^\circ + \beta = 45^\circ + \arctan \frac{2}{1} = 108,43^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow L = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} \times 0,2 \times 3 \cdot \sin(108,43^\circ) \\ = 1,27 \text{ (kg m}^2/\text{s}).$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Hvòng} = 1,27 \text{ kg m}^2/\text{s}$$



11,

$$\text{Ta có: } L = Iw = \frac{2}{5} m_1 r^2 w$$

$$\Rightarrow w = \frac{0,23}{\frac{2}{5} \cdot 5 \cdot (0,11)^2} = 9,5 \text{ (rad/s)}$$

$$= 90,7 \text{ (vòng/phút)}$$

12,  $100 \text{ vong} / \text{phút} =$

$$L_{\text{điều}} = m_1 \cdot \omega^2 \cdot w = 2 \cdot 6,1^2 \cdot \frac{10\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{15} (\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s})$$

$$W_{\text{sản xuất, thời gian}} = \frac{L}{(m_1 + m_2) d^2} = \frac{\pi/15}{1(0,2)^2} = \frac{5\pi}{3} (\text{Jad/s})$$

$$= 50 (\text{vòng} / \text{phút})$$

13,

$$M_2 = M_N \cdot N_2 \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$M_P = \frac{MN}{2} \cdot P \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$+ M_2 = M_P \Rightarrow N_2 = \frac{P}{2 \tan \alpha}$$

$$N_2 + P + N_1 + F_{ms} = 0 \quad (\text{F})$$

$$(\text{chiều}(x) \text{ kinh} \text{ muc} \text{ Ox} \Rightarrow -F_{ms} + N_2 = 0 \Rightarrow N_2 = F_{ms})$$

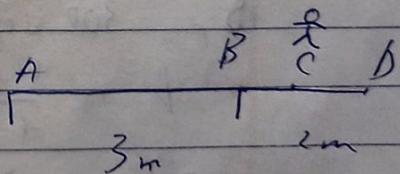
$$N_2 = F_{ms} \Rightarrow \frac{P}{2 \tan \alpha} = F_{ms}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2M} = \frac{1}{2 \times 0,4} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 51,3^\circ$$

14,

$$m_{BD} = 2/5 \times 40 = 16 (\text{kg})$$



Dùm fo  $\bar{b}_1$  ( $\Leftrightarrow m_{AC} \leq m_{AD}$ ).

$$\Leftrightarrow AC \cdot P_{AC} \leq AD \cdot P_{AD}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow AC \leq \frac{5 \times 16g}{20 \times g}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow AC \leq 4.$$

$\Rightarrow$   $\text{đoạn} \neq \text{đoạn} \text{ kề lối}$  ( $\Rightarrow$  cột bê tông 1m  $\text{còn} \neq \text{đoạn} \text{ kề lối}$ )  
 từ  $\text{đoạn} \text{ kề lối} \text{ đâm} \text{ bên} \text{ phải}.$

15,

$$F_{\text{hf}} = (1450 + 80) g = 15300 \text{ (N)}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Người công nhân nên leo bằng vì  $15300 > 15000 \text{ (N)}$

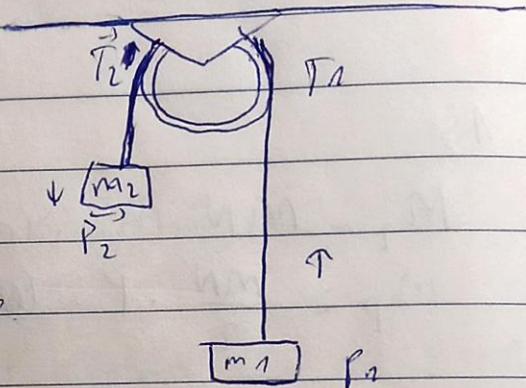
16,

F<sub>ac</sub>

$$T_2 \text{ hỉnh} \Rightarrow T_1 - P_1 = m_1 a$$

$$\Rightarrow T_1 - 20 = 2a.$$

$$P_2 - T_2 = m_2 a \Rightarrow L_0 - T_2 = 4a.$$



Xem moment lực kéo vòng trục

$$R(T_2 - T_1) = m_1 r_{\text{ms}} + \frac{1}{2} m_2 a$$

$$\Rightarrow T_2 - T_1 = \frac{0,5}{0,06} + a.$$

$$\Rightarrow (L_0 - 4a) - (20 + 2a) - 8,3 = a.$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1,67 \text{ (m/s}^2)$$

$$\text{Thời gian để vật chạm sàn } t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{a}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 1}{1,67}} = 1,18$$

18, 300 vòng / phút  $\Rightarrow \omega = 10 \pi \text{ (rad/s)}$ .

$$\beta = \frac{\omega - \omega_0}{t - t_0} = \frac{-10\pi}{3} \text{ (rad/s}^2)$$

$$\vec{M} = I \vec{\beta}$$

$$\Rightarrow M = \frac{m_2 r^2}{2} \cdot \beta = \frac{2(0,15)^2}{2} \cdot \frac{-10\pi}{3} = -\frac{3\pi}{40} \text{ (Nm)}$$

$$\vec{F} = -\frac{\vec{M}}{R} \Rightarrow F_{\text{ms}} = \frac{3\pi/40}{0,15} \approx 1,57 \text{ (N)}$$

93.

17.

(Hình điện +) như hình

$$\text{a, } T_1 = m_1 a,$$

$$-T_2 + P_2 = m_2 a_2 \Rightarrow T_2 = P_2 - m_2 a_2$$

$$\text{Lại có: } F = F_1 = T_1 \quad ; \quad a_1 = a_2 = a.$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 a = m_2 g - m_2 a.$$

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

$$T = \frac{m_1 m_2 g}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$b, \quad T_1 = m_1 \cdot a$$

$$P_2 - T_2 = m_2 a \Leftrightarrow m_2 g \cdot T_2 = m_2 g -$$

Xét phần đồng lực học:

$$(T_2 - T_1) R = T \cdot \beta$$

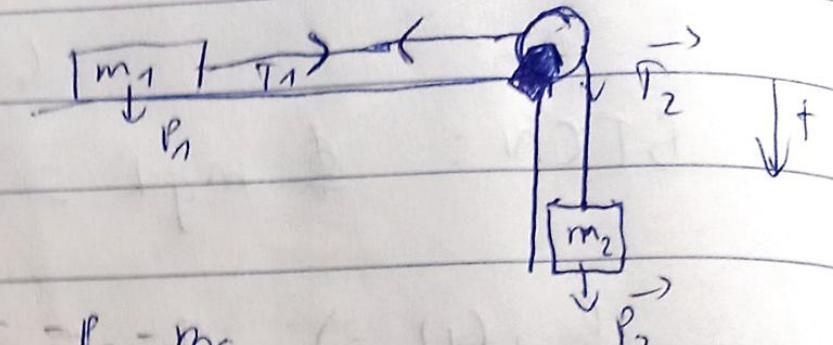
$$\Leftrightarrow m_2 g - m_2 a - m_1 a R = \frac{1}{2} m R^2 \cdot \frac{a}{R} = \frac{m R a}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{m_2 g}{m_1 + m_2 + 0,5 m p}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_1 = \frac{m_1 m_2 g}{m_1 + m_2 + 0,5 m p}$$

$$T_2 = m_2 g - m_2 a = \frac{(m_1 + 0,5 m p) m_2 g}{m_1 + m_2 + 0,5 m p}$$

THIỀN TRƯỜNG



19)

$$I_{\text{dici}} = \frac{1}{2} m R^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 0,1^2 = 0,01 (\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2)$$

$$I_{\text{vòng}} = m R^2 = 1 \times 0,1^2 = 0,01 (\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2)$$

$$\sum I_{\text{hi}} = 0,01 + 0,01 = 0,02 (\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2)$$

$$L = Iw = \text{const}$$

$$\rightarrow I_{\text{dici}} \cdot w_{\text{dici}} = I_{\text{he}} \cdot w_{\text{he}}$$

$$\Rightarrow w_{\text{he}} = \frac{I_{\text{dici}} \cdot w_{\text{dici}}}{I_{\text{he}}} = \frac{0,01 \cdot 200}{0,02}$$

$$\cancel{\Rightarrow} \cancel{w_{\text{he}}} \cdot \cancel{\frac{v_{\text{he}}}{R}} = \cancel{\frac{v_{\text{dici}}}{2R}} \quad \cancel{\Rightarrow} \cancel{v_{\text{he}}} \times \cancel{\frac{w_{\text{dici}}}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow w_{\text{he}} = 100 \text{ (vòng 1 phút)}$$

$$20) \text{ Moment động lục giác} \quad L_1 = m_1 v R = 0,2 \times 0,75 \times 0,3 \\ = 0,045 (\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 \text{ks})$$

$$\cancel{L_{\text{he}}} =$$

bíuam ~~đ~~ moment động lục giác

$$\Rightarrow L_{\text{he}} = L_1$$

$$\Rightarrow (m_2 + m_1) R^2 w = L_1$$

$$\Rightarrow w = \frac{0,045}{0,09 (1 + 0,2)} = \frac{5}{12} \text{ (rad/s)}$$

$$\approx 3,97 \text{ (vòng 1 phút)}$$

$$14) \quad = 600 \times 150 = 90000 (\text{kg})$$