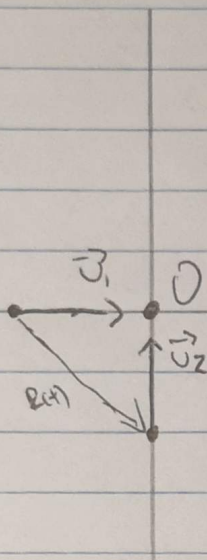


Φυσική Ι - Ασκήσεις - Ενότητα 3 - Σχετική Κίνηση - Ευθύγραμμη κίνηση

Ασκηση 1



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{U}_1 &= 2\hat{x} \text{ m/s} & \vec{r}_1(0) &= -3\hat{x} \\ \vec{U}_2 &= 3\hat{y} \text{ m/s} & \vec{r}_2(0) &= -3\hat{y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{r}_1(t) = \vec{r}_1(0) + \vec{U}_1 t = (-3, 0) + (2t, 0) = (2t-3)\hat{x}$$

$$\vec{r}_2(t) = \vec{r}_2(0) + \vec{U}_2 t = -3\hat{y} + 3t\hat{y} = (3t-3)\hat{y}$$

$$\text{Άρα } \vec{R}(t) = \vec{r}_1(t) - \vec{r}_2(t) = (2t-3)\hat{x} + (3t-3)\hat{y} \Rightarrow \vec{U}_R = 2\hat{x} - 3\hat{y} \text{ m/s}$$

$$|\vec{R}(t)| = s = \sqrt{(2t-3)^2 + (3t-3)^2} \Rightarrow s^2 = (2t-3)^2 + (3t-3)^2$$

Ψάχνω να βρω την χρονική στιγμή t_0 όπου $s = \min \Rightarrow s^2 = \min$

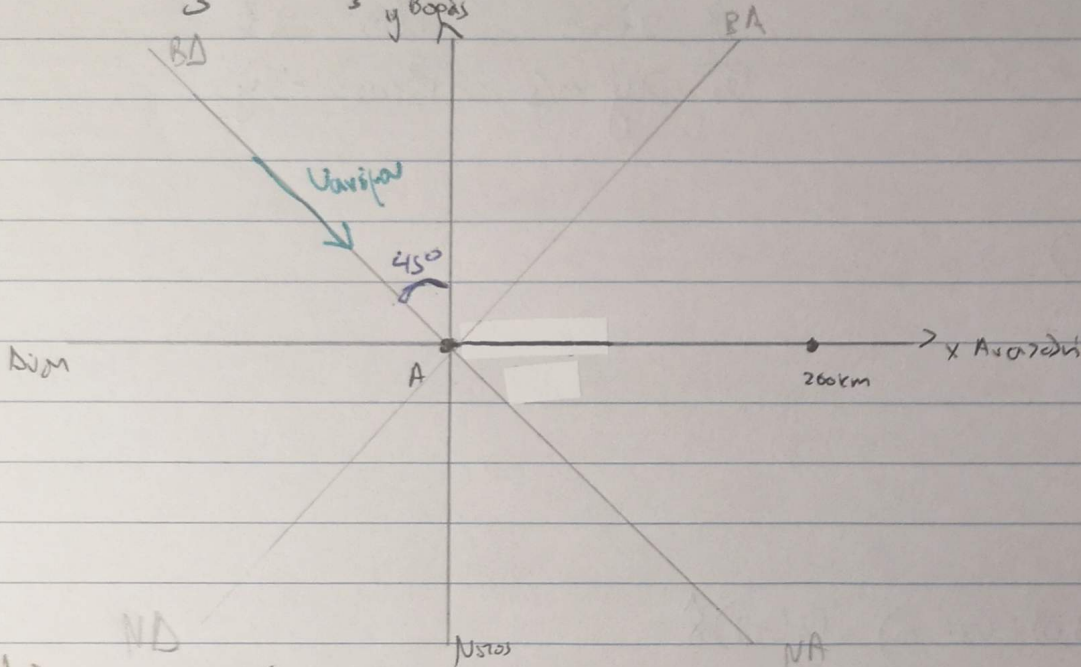
$$\frac{ds^2}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow 4(2t-3) + 6(3t-3) = 0 \Rightarrow 8t-12 + 18t-18 = 0 \Rightarrow 26t = 30 \Rightarrow t = \frac{30}{26} \approx 1,15 \text{ sec}$$

$$\vec{r}_1(t_0) = -0,7\hat{x}$$

$$\vec{r}_2(t_0) = 0,45\hat{y}$$

Asunon 2

$$40 \text{ min} = \frac{2B}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{200}{\frac{2}{3}} = 300 \text{ km/h}$$



$$|\vec{U}_{avifor}| = 30 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{Prin urmare } \vec{U}_{avifor} + \vec{U}_{aspondarilor} = 300 \hat{x}$$

$$\vec{U}_{avifor} = 30 \hat{x}$$

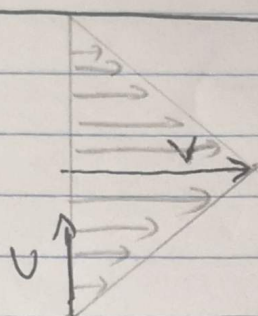
$$\vec{U}_{avifor} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} 30 \hat{x} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} 30 \hat{y} = 15\sqrt{2} \hat{x} - 15\sqrt{2} \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{U}_{aspondarilor} = a \hat{x} + b \hat{y}$$

$$\text{Apar prin urmare } (15\sqrt{2} + a) \hat{x} + (-15\sqrt{2} + b) \hat{y} = 300 \hat{x} + 0 \hat{y} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 15\sqrt{2} + a = 300 \\ -15\sqrt{2} + b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 300 - 15\sqrt{2} \text{ km/h} \\ b = +15\sqrt{2} \text{ km/h} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Apar } \vec{U}_{aspondarilor} = 278,79 \hat{x} + 21,21 \hat{y} \text{ km/h}$$

Exercice 3



$$\vec{r}(0) = \vec{0}$$

Exw $V_{By} = V \xrightarrow{\vec{r}(0)=\vec{0}} y_B = Vt$. La va passer au $\frac{d}{2}$ à la paroi $t_0 = \frac{d}{2V}$ car on a paroi $2t_0$.

$$V_{Bx} = \begin{cases} \frac{2V}{d} y_B, & 0 \leq y_B \leq \frac{d}{2} \\ \frac{2(d-y_B)}{d}, & \frac{d}{2} \leq y_B \leq d \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{2V}{d} \cdot Vt, & 0 \leq t \leq t_0 \\ \frac{2V(d-Vt)}{d}, & t_0 \leq t \leq 2t_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow X_B = \begin{cases} \frac{Vu}{d} t^2 + c_1, & t \in [0, t_0] \\ \frac{2Vdt - Vut^2}{d} + c_2, & t \in [t_0, 2t_0] \end{cases}$$

Exw par $t=0$, $X_B=0$ donc $0=c_1$.

Exw par $t=t_0$, $X_B = \frac{Vu}{d} t_0^2 \Rightarrow \frac{Vu t_0^2}{d} = \frac{2Vdt_0 - Vut_0^2}{d} + c_2 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{Vu t_0^2}{d} = \frac{2Vt_0 - Vut_0^2}{d} + c_2 \Rightarrow \frac{2Vu t_0^2}{d} = 2Vt_0 + c_2 \Rightarrow c_2 = \frac{2Vu t_0^2}{d} - 2Vt_0 \Rightarrow$$

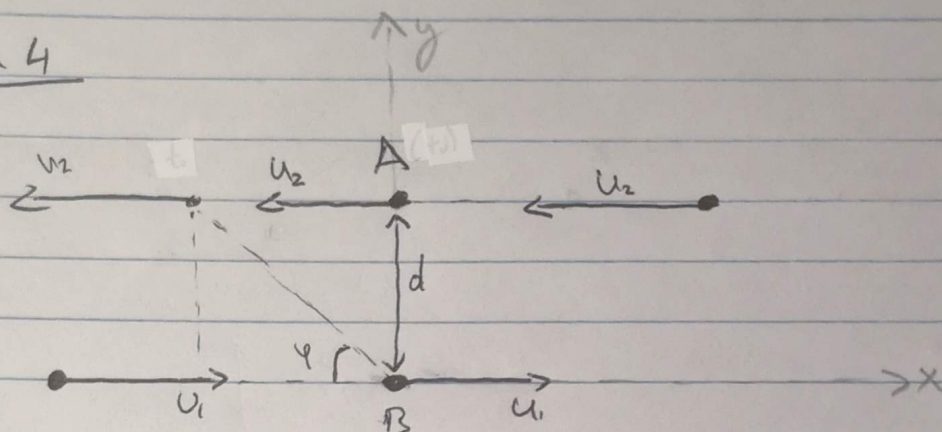
$$\Rightarrow c_2 = \frac{2Vu \cdot \frac{d^2}{4u^2}}{d} - \frac{2V \cdot d}{2u} \Rightarrow c_2 = \frac{Vd}{2u} - \frac{Vd}{u} = -\frac{Vd}{2u}$$

$$X_B = \begin{cases} \frac{Vu}{d} t^2, & t \in [0, t_0] \\ \frac{2Vdt - Vut^2}{d} - \frac{Vd}{2u}, & t \in [t_0, 2t_0] \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{Vy_B^2}{ud}, & y_B \in [0, \frac{d}{2}] \\ \frac{2Vdy_B - Vy_B^2}{ud}, & y_B \in [\frac{d}{2}, d] \end{cases}$$

Après on applique la condition aux bords Elue $X_B(2t_0) = \frac{2Vd \cdot 2t_0 - Vut_0^2}{d} - \frac{Vd}{2u} =$

$$= \frac{4Vt_0 - 4Vu t_0^2}{d} - \frac{Vd}{2u} = \frac{4V \cdot \frac{d}{2u} - 4Vu \cdot \frac{d^2}{4u^2}}{d} - \frac{Vd}{2u} = \frac{2Vd}{d} - \frac{Vd}{u} - \frac{Vd}{2u} = \frac{Vd}{u} - \frac{Vd}{2u} = \frac{Vd}{2u}$$

Πρόβλημα 4



Έστω ότι η απόσταση zw 2 κορδών είναι $AB=d$, και ότι zw στιγμή $t=0$, που το κορδο 2 βρίσκεται στο Α και το κορδο 1 στο Β το κορδο 1 ηρεμίζει. Βλίντα τε ταχύτητα $\vec{v}=(u_1-u_2)\hat{x}+b\hat{y}$, και ώρα να περχει το κορδο 2. Έχω $\frac{b}{a} = \tan \varphi$

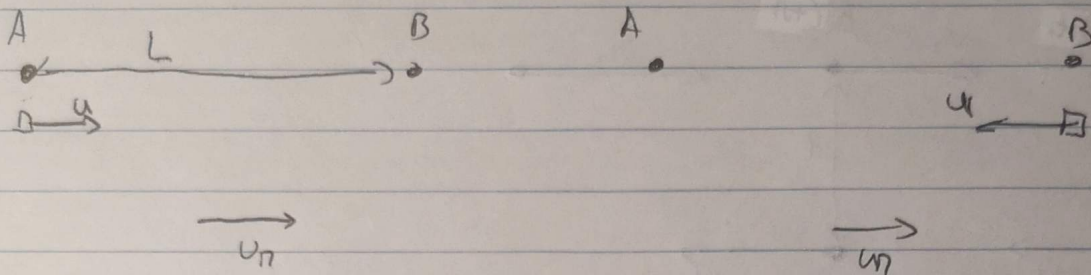
Έστω ότι το βλίντα χρειάζεται χρόνο t_0 για να φτάσει το κορδο 2. Τότε έχω $y=bt \Rightarrow d=bt_0 \Rightarrow b=\frac{d}{t_0} \Rightarrow t_0=\frac{d}{b}$

Σε χρόνο t_0 το κορδο 2 έχει μετακινηθεί κατά $x=u_2 t_0 = \frac{u_2 d}{b}$

$$\text{Άρα } \tan \varphi = \frac{d}{x} = \frac{d}{u_2 t_0} = \frac{d}{u_2 \cdot \frac{d}{b}} = \frac{b}{u_2} = \frac{d}{u_2 x}$$

$$\text{Έχω } x=(u_1-u_2)t_0, \text{ οπότε } a=u_1-u_2$$

Άσκηση 5



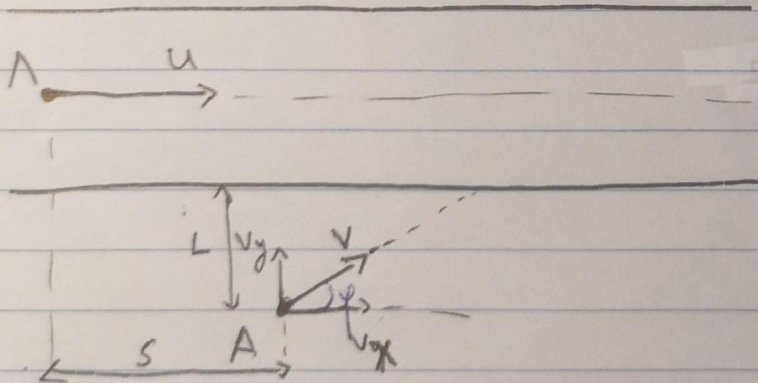
$$L = (u + u_n) t_1 \Rightarrow u + u_n = \frac{L}{t_1} \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2u = L \left(\frac{1}{t_1} + \frac{1}{t_2} \right) \Rightarrow u = \frac{L}{2} \left(\frac{1}{t_1} + \frac{1}{t_2} \right)$$

$$L = (u - u_n) t_2 \Rightarrow u - u_n = \frac{L}{t_2} \quad (2)$$

$$(1) - (2) \Rightarrow 2u_n = \frac{L}{t_1} - \frac{L}{t_2} \Rightarrow u_n = \frac{L}{2} \left(\frac{1}{t_1} - \frac{1}{t_2} \right)$$

Άσκηση 6



Ο Α δίνει χρονο t_0 για να φτάσει στο Ο Σκοπέας.

$$L = v_y t_0 \Rightarrow t_0 = \frac{L}{v_y} = \frac{L}{v \sin \theta}$$

Σε χρονο t_0 ο Α έχει διατρέξει οριζόντια απόσταση $l = v t_0 = v \cos \theta \cdot \frac{L}{v \sin \theta} = \frac{L}{\tan \theta}$
 ενώ το L έχει διατρέξει οριζόντια απόσταση $h = u t_0 = \frac{u L}{v \sin \theta}$

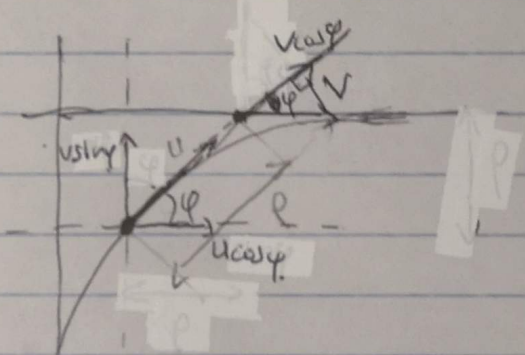
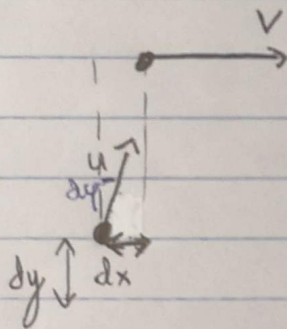
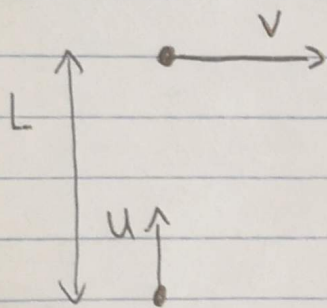
Answer $s + l - h = \max \Rightarrow s + \frac{L}{\text{freq}} - \frac{UL}{V \sin \theta} = \max$

$$\text{Aga } \frac{d(s+l-h)}{dy} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d(l-h)}{dy} = 0 \Rightarrow \left(L \cot \varphi - \frac{uL}{v} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \varphi} \right)' = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-L}{\sin^2 \varphi} + \frac{uL}{V} \frac{\cos \varphi}{\sin^2 \varphi} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{uL \cos \varphi}{V \sin^2 \varphi} - \frac{LV}{V \sin^2 \varphi} = 0 \Rightarrow uL \cos \varphi - LV = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \varphi = \frac{v}{y}$$

Answer 7



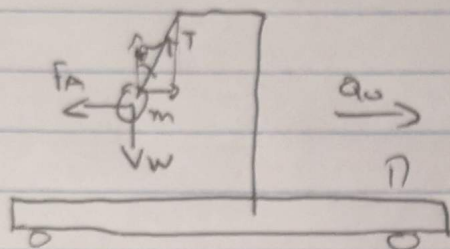
Σε χρόνο dt η γάτα έχει ποσοφύσει κατά dx , $\therefore dx = v dt \Rightarrow x = vt$ ($x(0) = 0$).

Eina tuxala oiythi t, anai o oinlas brouezee de jura yws pos znv
 jaza ka n chodraeni zais Eival p. H zaxornen zen
 oinlas ws pos znv jaza eival $\frac{dp}{dt} = v \cos \theta - u \Rightarrow dp = (v \cos \theta - u) dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int_L^0 dp = \int_0^{t_0} (v \cos \theta - u) dt \Rightarrow -L = \int_0^{t_0} v \cos \theta dt - u t_0 \Rightarrow L = u t_0 - v \int_0^{t_0} \cos \theta dt$$

Ques. ex. $\int_0^t u \cos y dt = Vt_0 \Rightarrow \int_0^t \cos y dt = \frac{Vt_0}{u}$. Apa $L = ut_0 - \frac{V^2 t_0}{u} = \frac{(u^2 - V^2)t_0}{u} \Rightarrow t_0 = \frac{Lu}{u^2 - V^2}$

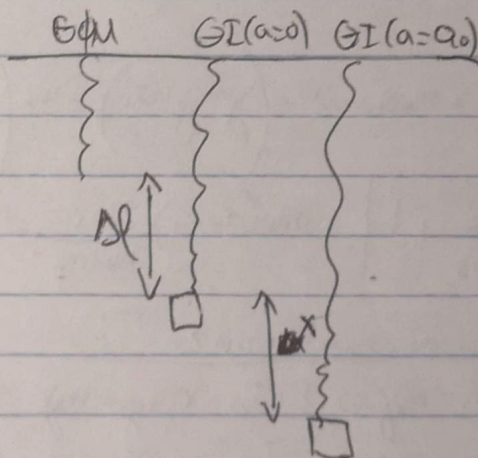
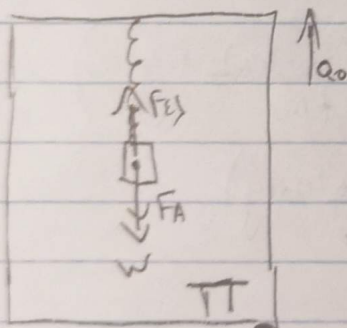
Άσκηση 8



Για τον κινούμενο παρατηρητή Π

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum F_x = 0 &\Rightarrow T_x = F_A \Rightarrow T_x = ma_0 \Rightarrow T \sin \theta = ma_0 \\ \sum F_y = 0 &\Rightarrow T_y = W \Rightarrow T \cos \theta = mg \end{aligned} \right\} \tan \theta = \frac{ma_0}{mg} = \frac{a_0}{g}$$

Άσκηση 9



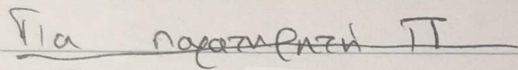
Στην Eqm (a=a_0) έχω

$$\sum F = 0 \Rightarrow k \Delta l = mg \Rightarrow \Delta l = \frac{mg}{k} \quad (1)$$

Στην (a=a_0) έχω (για τον Π)

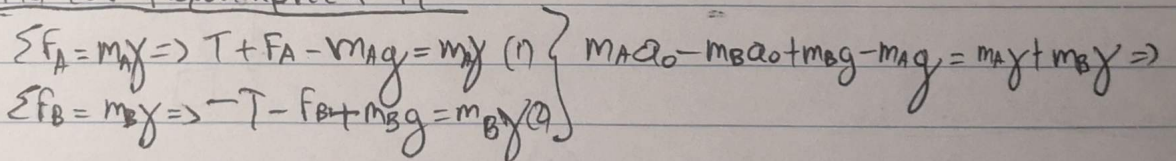
$$\sum F = 0 \Rightarrow k(\Delta l + x) = mg + ma_0 \Rightarrow k\Delta l + kx = mg + ma_0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{ma_0}{k}$$

ΔT_D
1/A_v α₀ ↑



$$\Rightarrow (a_0 + g)(m_B - m_A) = f(m_A + m_B) \Rightarrow f = \frac{(a_0 + g)(m_B - m_A)}{m_A + m_B} \quad (3)$$

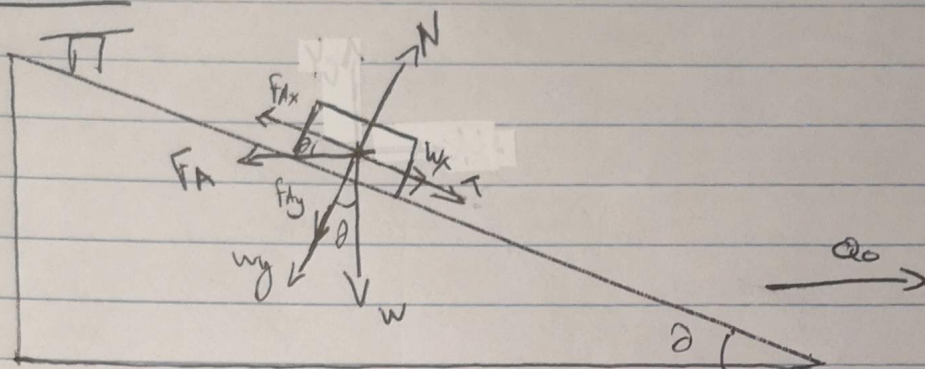
Fig 204 Παρατηρήσει II



$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{(m_A - m_B)(a_0 - g)}{m_A + m_B} \quad (3)$$

$$= m_A(a_0 - g) \left[\frac{(m_A - m_B)}{m_A + m_B} - 1 \right] = m_A(a_0 - g) \left[\frac{m_A - m_B - m_A - m_B}{m_A + m_B} \right] = m_A(a_0 - g) \frac{(-2m_B)}{m_A + m_B} = \frac{2m_A m_B (g - a_0)}{m_A + m_B}$$

Ασκηση 11



Για τον υπολογισμό του T

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N = F_{Ay} + W_y \Rightarrow N = F_A \sin \theta + W \cos \theta$$

$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow W \sin \theta = F_{Ax} \Rightarrow m g \sin \theta + \mu_s N = m a \cos \theta \Rightarrow m g \sin \theta + \mu_s (m a \sin \theta + m g \cos \theta) = m a \cos \theta \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow g \sin \theta + \mu_s a \sin \theta + \mu_s g \cos \theta = a \cos \theta \Rightarrow a (\mu_s \sin \theta - \cos \theta) = -g (\mu_s \cos \theta + \sin \theta) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a_0 = \frac{g (\mu_s \cos \theta + \sin \theta)}{\cos \theta - \mu_s \sin \theta}$$

$$\text{Οπότε } \cos \theta - \mu_s \sin \theta > 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta > \mu_s \sin \theta \Rightarrow \tan \theta < \frac{1}{\mu_s} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \text{ή} \end{array} \right\} -\mu_s < \tan \theta < \frac{1}{\mu_s}$$

$$\text{ή } \mu_s \cos \theta + \sin \theta > 0 \Rightarrow \tan \theta > -\mu_s$$

Αν έχω $a > a_0$ τότε το σύστημα επιταχύνεται προς τα πάνω: άρα έχω $T = T_0$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N = F_{Ay} + W_y \Rightarrow N = m a \sin \theta + m g \cos \theta$$

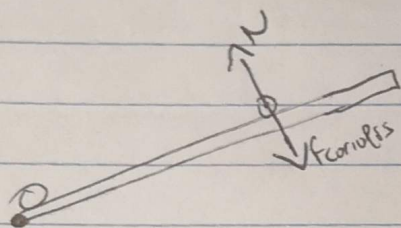
$$\sum F_x = m a' \Rightarrow F_{Ax} - W_x - T_0 = m a' \Rightarrow m a - m g \sin \theta - \mu_s N = m a' \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_s a - \mu_s g \sin \theta - \mu_s a \sin \theta - \mu_s g \cos \theta = m a' \Rightarrow a' = a - g \sin \theta - \mu_s a \sin \theta - \mu_s g \cos \theta \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a' = a (1 - \mu_s \sin \theta) + g (\sin \theta + \mu_s \cos \theta)$$

Με T προς τα πάνω το πρόβλημα των βρω των επιταχύνσεων a

Άσκηση 12



Για έναν περιστρεφόμενο ράβρο ανω πάθης:

$$\sum \vec{F}_{\text{εφαρμοσ}} = m\vec{a} \Rightarrow \vec{F}_p = m\vec{a} \Rightarrow -\vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) = \vec{a} \Rightarrow a = \omega^2 r \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow r(t) = A e^{\omega t} + B e^{-\omega t}$$

$$r(0) = 0 \Rightarrow A + B = 0$$

$$r'(0) = U_0 \Rightarrow A\omega - B\omega = U_0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = \frac{U_0}{2\omega} \text{ wenn } B = -\frac{U_0}{2\omega} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Also } r(t) = \frac{U_0}{2\omega} e^{\omega t} - \frac{U_0}{2\omega} e^{-\omega t} = \frac{U_0}{2\omega} (e^{\omega t} - e^{-\omega t}) \Rightarrow r(t) = \frac{U_0}{\omega} \sinh(\omega t)$$

$$\text{Für } t = t_0 \text{ existiert } r(t) = L \text{ also } L = \frac{U_0}{\omega} \sinh(\omega t_0) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sinh(\omega t_0) = \frac{\omega L}{U_0} \Rightarrow \omega t_0 = \sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega L}{U_0}\right) \Rightarrow t_0 = \frac{\sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega L}{U_0}\right)}{\omega}$$

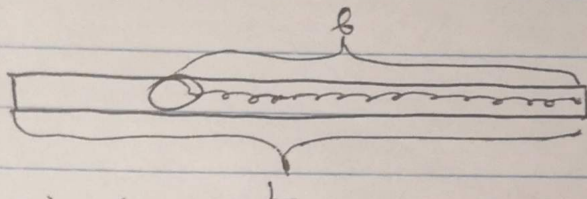
$$\sum \vec{F}_{\text{εφαρμοσ}} = m\vec{a}_c \Rightarrow \vec{N} + \vec{F}_{\text{cor}} = m\vec{a}_c \Rightarrow \vec{N} = \vec{F}_{\text{cor}} + m\vec{a}_c \Rightarrow N = +2\omega u' m + m\omega r = m\omega (r + 2u')$$

$$\text{Für } r(t) = \frac{U_0}{2\omega} e^{\omega t} - \frac{U_0}{2\omega} e^{-\omega t} \Rightarrow u'(t) = \frac{U_0}{2} e^{\omega t} + \frac{U_0}{2} e^{-\omega t} = U_0 \cosh(\omega t)$$

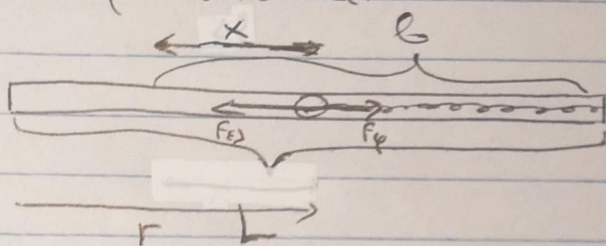
$$\text{Also } N = m\omega \left(r + 2U_0 \cosh(\omega t) \right) = m\omega \left(r + 2\omega r \right) = m\omega r (2\omega t)$$

Άσκηση 13

Όταν το σιδερένιο είναι ακίνητο:



Όταν το σιδερένιο περιστρέφεται:



(+)

Για περιστροφή είναι zero ροδέματα με σχέση: ύστερ r_0 όπου
 $\sum \vec{F}_p = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{F}_s + \vec{F}_p = \vec{0} \Rightarrow -kx + m\omega^2 r_0 = 0$

$$F_{xw} \quad b - x = r \Rightarrow x = b - r$$

$$\text{Άρα } k(b - r_0) + m\omega^2 r_0 = 0 \Rightarrow kb - kr_0 + m\omega^2 r_0 = 0 \Rightarrow r_0(m\omega^2 - k) = -kb \Rightarrow r_0 = \frac{-kb}{m\omega^2 - k} = \frac{kb}{k - m\omega^2}$$

Ενισχύσεις:

$$\sum \vec{F}_p = m\vec{a} \Rightarrow \vec{F}_s + \vec{F}_p = m\vec{a} \Rightarrow kx + m\omega^2 r = ma \Rightarrow k(b - r) + m\omega^2 r = ma \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow kb - kr + m\omega^2 r = ma \Rightarrow r(m\omega^2 - k) + kb = ma \Rightarrow r(m\omega^2 - k) - r_0(m\omega^2 - k) = ma \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow ma = -(k - m\omega^2)(r - r_0) \Rightarrow m\ddot{r} = -(k - m\omega^2)(r - r_0)$$

$$\text{Θέτω } r - r_0 = y \Rightarrow \dot{r} = \dot{y} \Rightarrow \ddot{r} = \ddot{y} \quad \text{και } k - m\omega^2 = D$$

$$\text{Άρα } m\ddot{y} = -Dy \quad \text{όρα έχω AAT με } D = k - m\omega^2$$

$$\text{Η Ενίσχυση: } \ddot{y} = -\frac{D}{m}y \Rightarrow -\frac{D}{m} = \omega_0^2 \Rightarrow \omega_0^2 = \frac{k - m\omega^2}{m} = \frac{k}{m} - \omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \omega^2}$$

$$\text{Άρα } f_0 = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \omega^2}}{2\pi}$$

Άσκηση 14

$$\vec{\omega} = 2t\hat{x} - t^2\hat{y} + (2t+4)\hat{z}$$

$$\vec{r}' = (t^2+1)\hat{x} - 6t\hat{y} + 4t^3\hat{z}$$

α) Η ταχύτητα του σώματος στο περιστρεφόμενο σύστημα είναι

$$\vec{u}' = 2t\hat{x} - 6\hat{y} + 12t^2\hat{z}$$

Αφαι τα 2 συστήματα έχουν κοινή αρχή αξόνων, τότε το διάνυσμα που συνδέει τις αρχές τους, $\vec{R} = \vec{0}$ και άρα $\vec{r} = \vec{r}' + \vec{R} \Rightarrow \vec{r}' = \vec{r}$

Η ταχύτητα ως προς το αδρανειακό σύστημα αναγράφει:

$$\vec{r}' = \vec{r} \Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}'}{dt} \Rightarrow \vec{u} = \vec{u}' + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}'$$