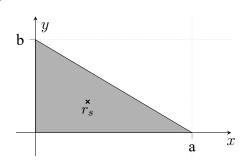
75. Schwerpunkt

a)



$$\vec{r}_s = \begin{pmatrix} x_s \\ y_s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$dA = l(y) * dy$$

$$l(y) = a(1 - \frac{y}{b})$$

$$y_s = \frac{1}{A} \int_0^b l(y) * y \, dy = \frac{2}{ab} \int_0^b a(1 - \frac{y}{b}) y \, dy$$

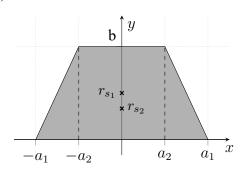
$$y_s = \frac{1}{3} b$$

Für x_s wird das Koordinatensystem gedreht \Rightarrow Formeln werden wiederverwendet

$$x_s = \frac{1}{3} a\sigma \Sigma \varsigma$$

$$\vec{r_s} = \frac{1}{3} \, \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

b)



$$x_{s} = 0 \quad \text{(Symmetrie)}$$

$$l(y) = \frac{a_{2} - a_{1}}{b} \ y + a_{1}$$

$$y_{s} = \frac{1}{A} \int_{0}^{b} l(y) * y \, dy = \frac{1}{A} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{a_{2} - a_{1}}{b} \ y + a_{1} * y \, dy$$

$$y_{s} = \frac{1}{3} b \frac{a_{1} + 2a_{2}}{a_{1} + a_{2}}$$

$$\vec{r_{s}} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} b \frac{a_{1} + 2a_{2}}{a_{1} + a_{2}} \end{pmatrix}}_{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{$$

Für $a_1 = a_2$

$$\vec{r}_{s_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} b \frac{a_1 + 2a_1}{a_1 + a_1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{r}_{s_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} b \end{pmatrix}$$

Für
$$a_2 = 0$$

$$\vec{r}_{s_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} b \frac{a_1 + 2*0}{a_1 + 0} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{r}_{s_2} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} b \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} b \end{pmatrix}}$$

76. Anheben eines Seils

a)

$$F(y) = \underline{\frac{mgy}{l}}$$

b)

$$W = \int_0^l F(y) \, dy = \frac{mg}{l} \int_0^l y \, dy$$
$$W = \underbrace{\frac{mgl}{2}}_{\underline{\underline{2}}}$$

c)
$$m = \rho r^2 \pi l$$

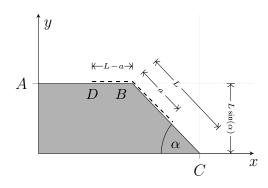
$$x_s = 0$$
 (Mittelpunkt vom Seil)

$$y_s = \frac{1}{m} \int_0^l \rho r^2 \pi * y \, dy = \frac{\rho r^2 \pi}{m} \int_0^l y \, dy$$
$$y_s = \frac{\rho r^2 \pi}{m} * \frac{l^2}{2} = \frac{l}{2}$$
$$\vec{r}_s = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{l}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_{pot} = g \int_0^l \rho r^2 \pi * y \, dy = g * \rho r^2 \pi \int_0^l y \, dy$$
$$E_{pot} = \frac{\rho r^2 \pi g l^2}{2} = \underline{\frac{mgl}{2}}$$

d) W stellt die Energieumwandlung/übertragung dar. Im Fall des Seils, welches zu Beginn 0 und am ende E_{pot} Energie besitzt, wird mittels Arbeit $E_{pot}-0=E_{pot}$ zugeführt. Demnach gilt $W=E_{pot}$

77. Kette auf schiefer Ebene



$$t_0 = \text{start}; \quad t_1 = \text{wenn } a = L$$

$$\begin{split} E_{pot}(t_0) &= g\left(m \ \frac{L-a}{L}\right) L \sin(\alpha) + g\left(m \ \frac{a}{L}\right) \left(L - \frac{a}{2}\right) \sin(\alpha) \\ &= gm \sin(\alpha) \left(L - \frac{a^2}{2L}\right) \end{split}$$

$$E_{ges}(t_0) = E_{pot}(t_0)$$

$$E_{pot}(t_1) = mg \frac{L\sin(\alpha)}{2}$$

$$E_{kin}(t_1) = E_{ges}(t_0) - E_{pot}(t_1)$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{mv^2}{2} &= gm\sin(\alpha)\left(L - \frac{a^2}{2L}\right) - mg\ \frac{L\sin(\alpha)}{2} \\ v &= \sqrt{g\sin(\alpha)\left(L - \frac{a^2}{L}\right)} \end{split}$$