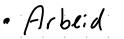
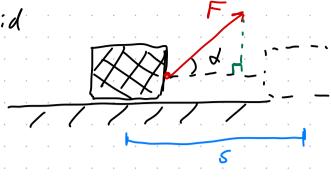
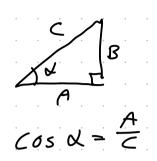
## Oppsummering



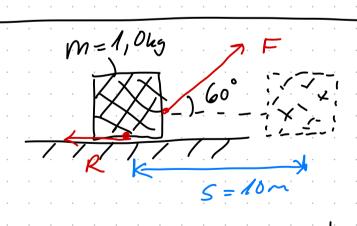




• 
$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m V^2$$

• Enhet 
$$J = N.m = kg \frac{m^2}{5^2}$$

Eksempel



Hva er Ex?

= F. Cos Go. 5 + R. Cos 180. s

## KAP. 4.3 POTENSIELL ENERGI

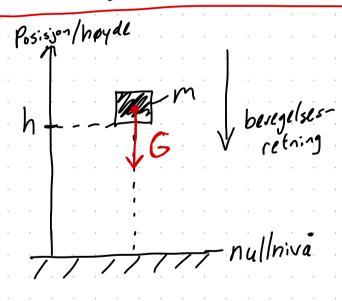
hatin potens = melitig

Potensiell energ; / stillingsenerg.

1. Potensiell energi i tyngdefelt

Definisjon

Den potensielle energien, Ep, til et legeme Som er i høyden, h, over et valgt nullnivå, er lik det arbeidet tyngdekraften gjør når legemet faller til nullnivået.



Arbeidet tyngdelæafter gjør:

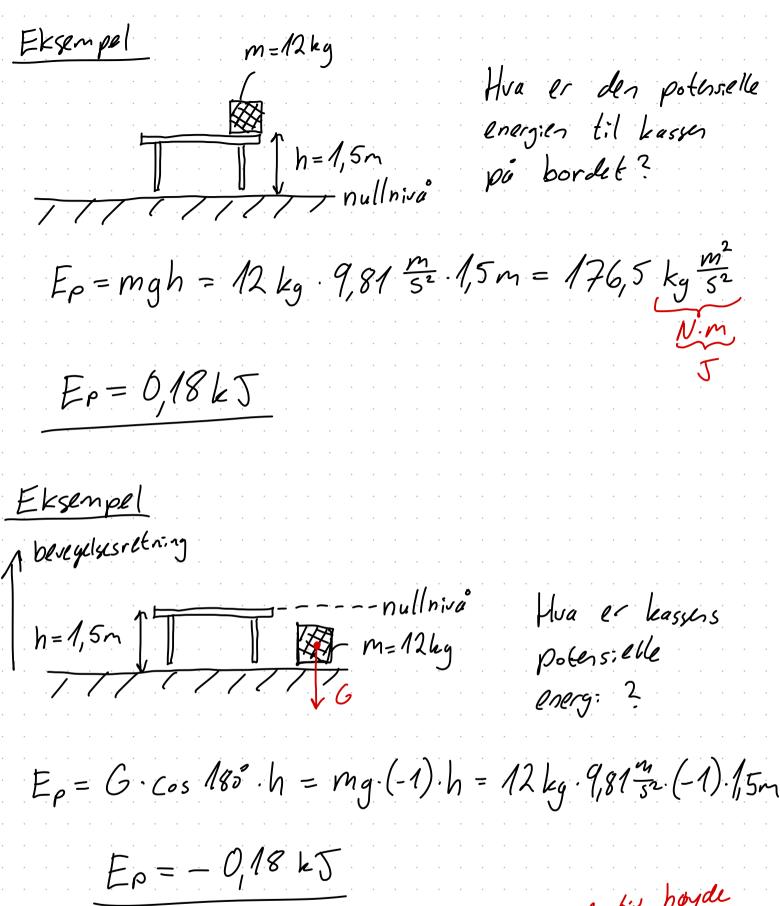
G = m.g

$$d = 0^{\circ} \implies cos \alpha = 1$$

5 = h

WG=mgh=Ep

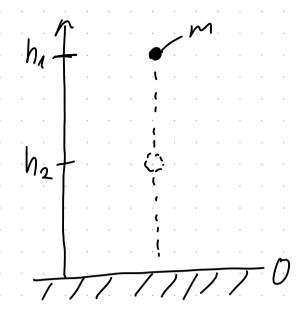
Potensiell energi : tyngdefelt : Ep = mgh



$$E_{p} = -0.18 \text{ kJ}$$

$$C_{p} = -0.18 \text{ kJ}$$

Ep=-0,18 ks



$$m = 1.0 \, kg$$

$$h_1 = 20 m$$

$$h_2 = 10 m$$

Hva er endringen i potensiell energi mellom ha og ha?

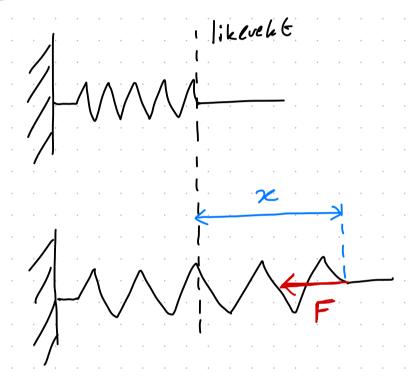
$$\Delta E_p = E_{p2} - E_{p4} = mgh_2 - mgh_1 = mg(h_2 - h_4)$$

$$= 1,0 kg \cdot 9,81 \frac{m}{s^2} (10m - 20m) = -985$$

## 2. Potensiell energi i elastisk fjær

Definisjon

Den potensielle energien til en spent fjor er lik det arbeidet fjoren gjør når den blir avspent.



Vi Vil finne et uttrykk for Ep, dus. arbeidet Hookes lov: F= kx

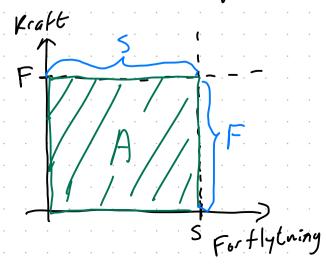
i tielle sea

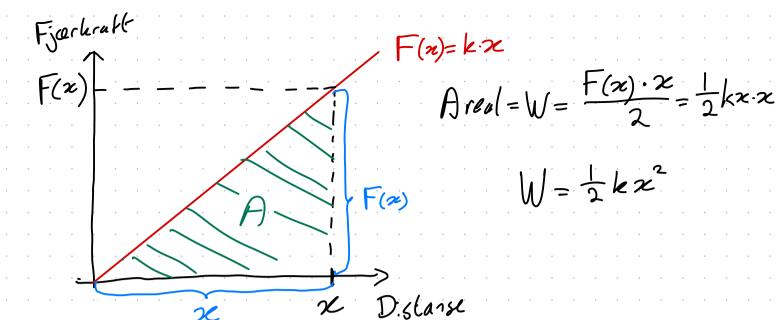
til likevektspunktet.

Arbeid

W=F.5

Arealet A=F.S=W





Potensiell energi til elastisk fjær
$$E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

k: fjærstivhet

x: for lengt eller sammenpresset strekning

Eksempel

2=3,0cm

F=12N

F=12N

n=3,0cm

= 3,0.10 m

a) Hua er fjærstivheten?

b) Hua er Ep når x=5,0cm

= 0,030m

c) Hvor mye øker Ep når vi øker x fra 5,0 cm til 10 cm²

a)  $k^2$   $F = k \cdot \kappa$ 

$$k = \frac{F}{x} = \frac{12N}{0,03m} = 400 \frac{N}{m} = 0.40 \frac{kN}{m}$$

b) 
$$E_{P,1} = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$
  $\chi = 0.05 m$ 

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 400 \, \text{m} \cdot (0,05 \, \text{m})^2 = 200 \, \frac{N}{M} \cdot 0,0025 \, \text{m}^2$$

C) 
$$\Delta E_{\rho} = E_{\rho,2} - E_{\rho,1}$$

$$E_{P,2} = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$
,  $\chi = 0,1$  m

$$=\frac{1}{2}.400 \frac{N}{m}.(0,1m)^{2}=200 \frac{N}{m}.0,01 \frac{m^{2}}{2}=2,05$$

## KAP. 4.4 MEKANISK ENERGI OG ARBEID

Definisjon

Mekanisk energi er summen av potensiell og kinetisk energi

$$= \frac{1}{2} l_{10} l_{10} l_{10} \cdot \left(14 \frac{m_{10}}{5}\right)^{2}$$

$$= 98 l_{10} \frac{m^{2}}{5^{2}} = 985$$

$$= 10 m = E_{p} + E_{k} = E_{p} = 985$$

$$= 10 m = E_{p} + E_{k} = E_{k} = 985$$

$$= 10 m = E_{p} + E_{k} = E_{k} = 985$$

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$$= 10 m = E_{p} + E_{k} = E_{k} = 985$$

$$= 10 m = E_{p} + E_{k} = E_{k} = 985$$

Tidlos formel:  

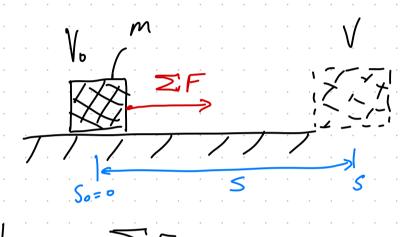
$$V^2 - V_0^2 = 2a(5-50)$$

$$V^2 = 2as = 2gh$$
  
(blueyelse nedover)

Arbeid - energ: - setning

For et legeme i translatorisk bevegelse ev det arbeidet summen av kreftene Gør på legemet, lik endringen i kinetisk energi

WZF = AFK



WZF = ZF 5

= 
$$m(a.5)$$
 (Newtons 2. law)  
=  $m \cdot \frac{V^2 \cdot V_0^2}{2}$  Tidles formed  
 $2a(s-s_0) = V^2 \cdot V_0^2$   
 $2as = V^2 \cdot V_0^2$   
 $= \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2$   $as = \frac{V^2 \cdot V_0^2}{2}$ 

2as = V2-V62

 $\left(as = \frac{V^2 - V_0^2}{2}\right)$ 

= EK - EKO = DEK