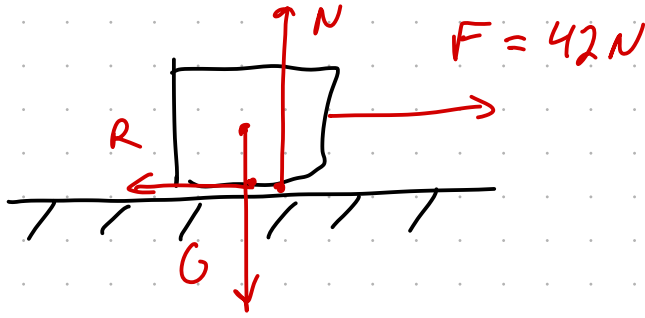


# GJENNOMGANG PRØVE

1. a)

$a = 0,35 \text{ m/s}^2$



$$\Sigma F = ma = F - R$$

$\uparrow \quad ?$

Vi vet at  $R = \mu N$

$\uparrow$   
 $?$

$$R = F - m \cdot a = 42 \text{ N} - 17 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,35 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} = 36,1 \text{ N}$$

$$\mu = \frac{R}{N} = \frac{R}{G} = \frac{R}{mg} = \frac{36,1 \text{ N}}{17 \text{ kg} \cdot 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}} = 0,216$$

Svar: b) 0,22

b)

$$s = \overset{\uparrow}{\underset{=0}{s_0}} + \overset{\uparrow}{\underset{=0}{v_0 t}} + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,35 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot (10 \text{ s})^2 = 17,5 \text{ m}$$

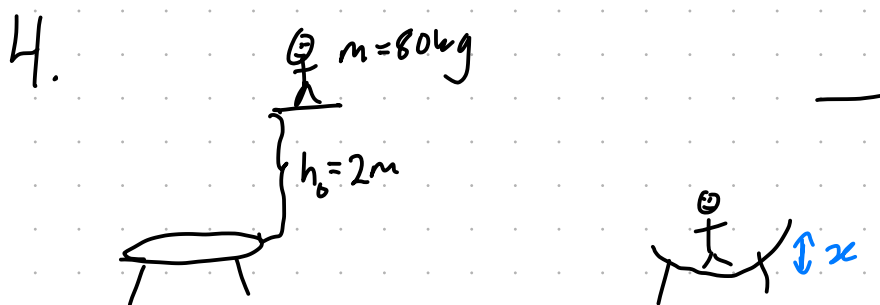
Svar: b) 18 m

$$2. \quad 120 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} = 120 \frac{0,1 \text{ mil}}{60 \text{ min}} = 0,2 \frac{\text{mil}}{\text{min}}$$

Svar: a)  $0,200 \frac{\text{mil}}{\text{min}}$

$$3. \quad \frac{\delta z}{z} = 3 \cdot \frac{\delta x}{x} + 2 \frac{\delta y}{y} = 3 \cdot 2\% + 2 \cdot 1\% = 8\%$$

Svar: d) 8%



Bevaring av mekanisk energi:

$$\cancel{\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2} + m g h_0 + \cancel{\frac{1}{2} k x_0^2} = \cancel{\frac{1}{2} m v^2} + \cancel{m g h} + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

$$m g h_0 = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

↑ ?

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{2 m g h_0}{k}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 80 \text{ kg} \cdot 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot 2 \text{ m}}{36000 \text{ N}}} = 0,30 \text{ m}$$

Svar: d) 30 cm

5.

$$\uparrow v_0 = 5,4 \text{ m/s}$$

$h = ?$

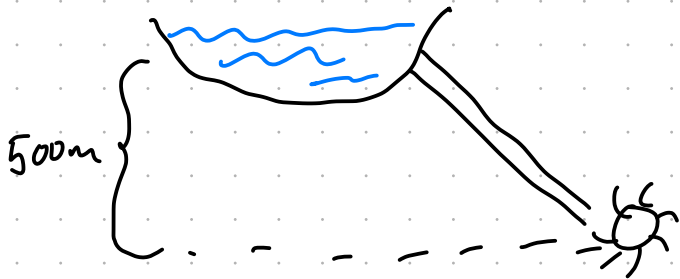
$$m = 800 \text{ g}$$

$$\cancel{mgh_0} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2}mv_0^2} = \cancel{mgh} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2}mv^2}$$

$$h = \frac{v_0^2}{2g} = \frac{(5,4 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2}{2 \cdot 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}} = 1,5 \text{ m}$$

Svar: c) 1,5 m

6.

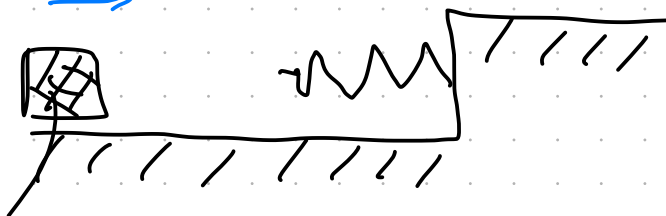


$$P = \frac{E}{t} \cdot 80\% = \frac{mgh}{t} \cdot 0,8 = \frac{2500 \text{ kg} \cdot 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot 500 \text{ m}}{60 \text{ s}} \cdot 0,8$$

$$= 163\,500 \text{ W}$$

Svar: a) 0,16 MW

7  $v_0 = 2 \text{ m/s}$



$m = 0,3 \text{ kg}$

$v = 0$



$x = 40 \text{ mm} = 0,04 \text{ m}$

a) Bevaring av mekanisk energi:

$$\cancel{\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2} k x_0^2} = \underset{=0}{\cancel{\frac{1}{2} m v^2}} + \underset{?}{\cancel{\frac{1}{2} k x^2}}$$

$$k = \frac{m v_0^2}{x^2} = \frac{0,3 \text{ kg} \cdot (2 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2}{(0,04 \text{ m})^2} = 750 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}$$

Svar: c)  $0,75 \text{ kN/m}$

b) Metode 1: bevaring av mekanisk energi:

$$E_{k,0} + \cancel{E_{p,0}} = \cancel{E_k} + E_p \quad \text{?}$$

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,3 \text{ kg} \cdot (2 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2 = 0,6 \text{ J}$$

Metode 2: bruk svar fra a)

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 750 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}} \cdot (0,04 \text{ m})^2 = 0,6 \text{ J}$$

Svar: b)  $0,60 \text{ J}$

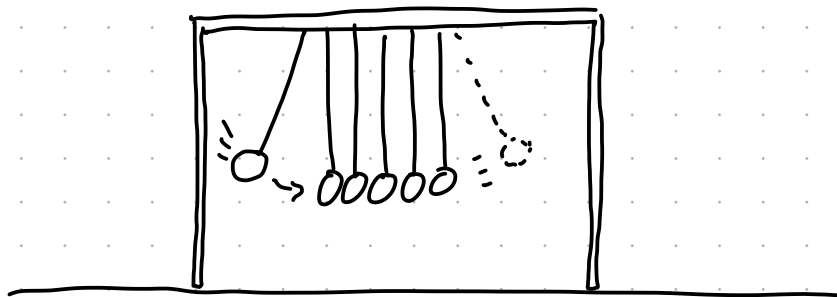
8

$$V = \frac{s}{t} = \frac{1500 \text{ m}}{3.60 \text{ s} + 28 \text{ s} + \frac{32}{100} \text{ s}} = 7,200 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = 25,92 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}}$$

Svar: b)  $25,92 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}}$

## KAP. 5 - BEVEGELSESMENGDE

1600-tallet  $\rightarrow$  ville uttrykke bevegelse med en størrelse



Christian Huygens }  
R  ne Descartes } produktet av kulenes  
                              masse og fart  
                              er bevart i st  tse.

### Definisjon

Bevegelsesmengden  $p$  til et legeme med massen  $m$  og farten  $v$  er

$$p = mv$$

- Vektorst  rrelse med samme retning som farten
- Enhet :  $\left[ \text{kg} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right]$

## Eksempel

Mann som spaserer:  $p = m \cdot v = 80 \text{ kg} \cdot 2,0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = 160 \text{ kg} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$

Håndball på vei i mål:  $p = m \cdot v = 0,50 \text{ kg} \cdot 15 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = 7,5 \text{ kg} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$

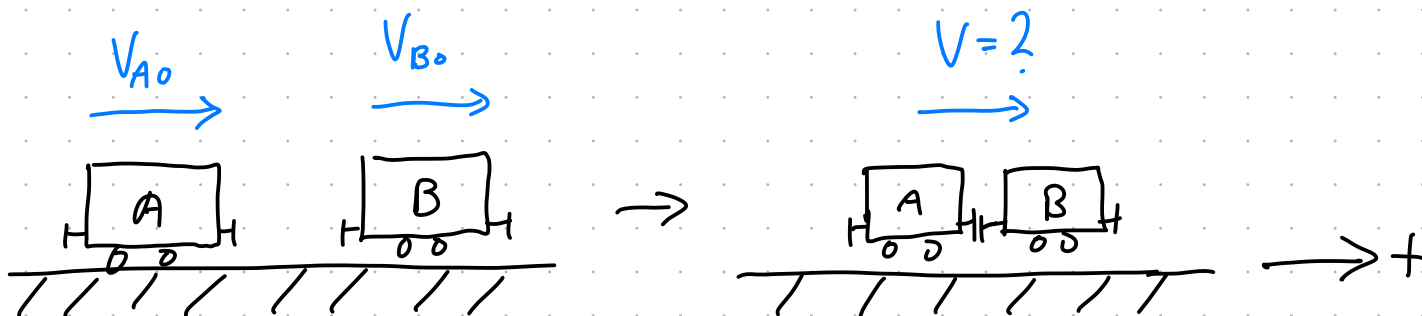
Kule fra gevær:  $p = m \cdot v = 0,010 \text{ kg} \cdot 500 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = 5,0 \text{ kg} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$

## 5.1 BEVARINGSLOV FOR BEVEGELSESMENGDE

Den samlede bevegelsesmengden er konstant for et system av legemer der summen av ytre krefter er null.

Eksempel For sammenstøt

Etter sammenstøt



$$m_A = 1,0 \text{ kg}$$

bevegelsesmengde før = bevegelsesmengde etter

$$m_B = 3,0 \text{ kg}$$

$$p_{\text{før}} = p_{\text{etter}}$$

$$V_{A0} = 7,0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$V_{B0} = 3,0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$m = m_A + m_B$$

$$V = ?$$

$$\frac{m_A V_{A0} + m_B V_{B0}}{m_A + m_B} = \frac{(m_A + m_B) V}{m_A + m_B}$$

$$V = \frac{m_A V_{A0} + m_B V_{B0}}{m_A + m_B}$$

$$= \frac{1,0 \text{ kg} \cdot 7,0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} + 3,0 \text{ kg} \cdot 3 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}{(1,0 + 3,0) \text{ kg}} = \frac{(7+9) \text{ kg} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}{4 \text{ kg}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{V = 4,0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}}$$



Hva om B beveger seg i motsatt retning  
før støtet med lik hastighet?

$$V_{B0} = -3,0 \frac{m}{s}$$

$$p_{\text{før}} = p_{\text{etter}}$$

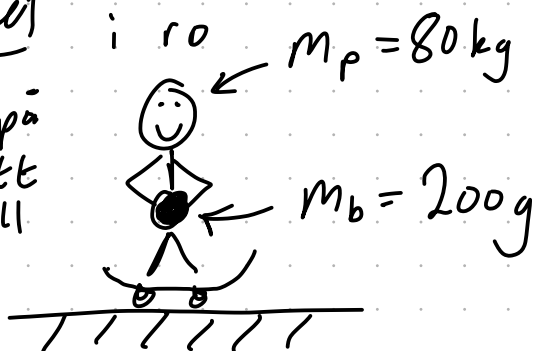
$$m_A V_{A0} + m_B V_{B0} = (m_A + m_B) V$$

$$V = \frac{m_A V_{A0} + m_B V_{B0}}{m_A + m_B} = \frac{1 \text{ kg} \cdot 7 \frac{m}{s} - 3 \text{ kg} \cdot 3 \frac{m}{s}}{(1+3) \text{ kg}} = \frac{(7-9)}{4} \frac{m}{s}$$

$$\underline{\underline{V = -0,50 \frac{m}{s}}}$$

Eksempel

Person på  
rullebrett  
med ball



før

$$p_{\text{før}} = p_{\text{etter}}$$

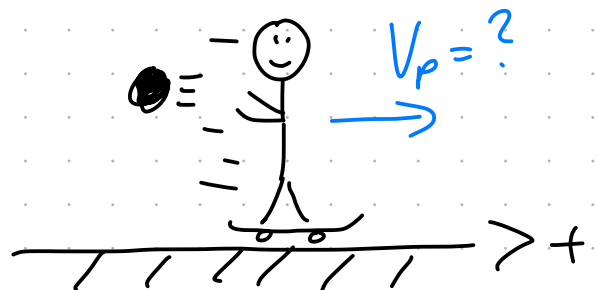
$$\cancel{m_p V_{p0}} + \cancel{m_b V_{b0}} = m_p V_p + m_b V_b$$

$\uparrow$                        $\uparrow$

$$\cancel{m_p} V_p = - \frac{m_b V_b}{\cancel{m_p}}$$

$$V_p = \frac{-m_b V_b}{m_p} = \frac{+0,2 \text{ kg} \cdot (+5 \frac{m}{s})}{80 \text{ kg}} = \frac{1}{80} \frac{m}{s} = 0,0125 \frac{m}{s}$$
$$\underline{\underline{V_p = 1,3 \cdot 10^{-2} \frac{m}{s}}}$$

$$V_b = -5,0 \frac{m}{s}$$



etter

## 5.2 STØT

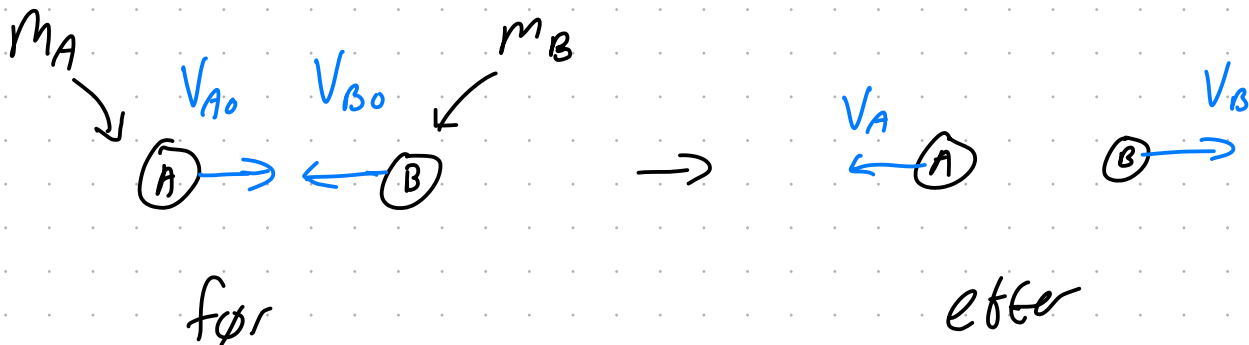
### Elastisk støt

Et støt er elastisk hvis den samlede kinetiske energien er den samme før og etter støtet

$$p_{\text{før}} = p_{\text{etter}}$$

$$E_{k, \text{før}} = E_{k, \text{etter}}$$

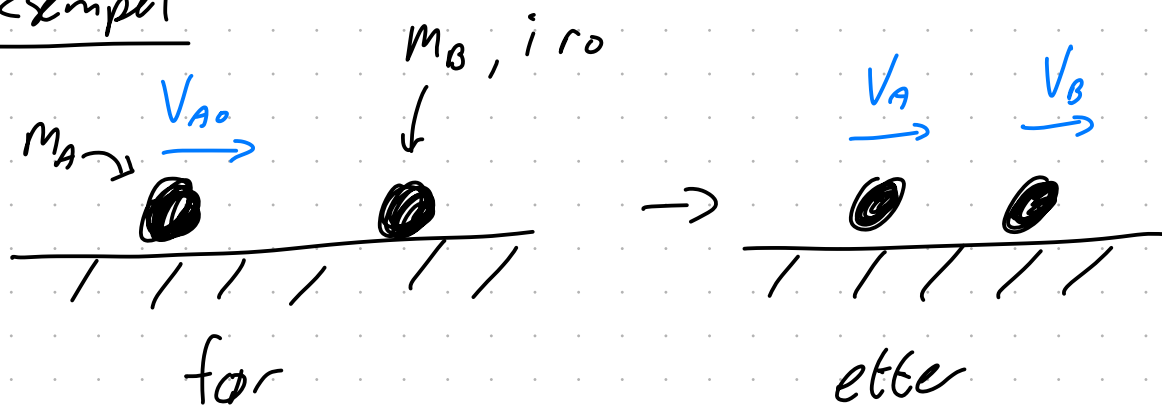
$E_k$ : Samlet kinetisk energi:



$$E_{k, \text{før}} = E_{k, \text{etter}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m_A V_{A0}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_B V_{B0}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_A V_A^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_B V_B^2$$

## Eksempel



Finne  $V_A$  og  $V_B$  når vi antar at støtet er elastisk, og  $m_A = m_B = m$

- Bevaring av bevegelsesmengde

$$\cancel{m_A} V_{A0} + \cancel{m_B} V_{B0} = \cancel{m_A} V_A + \cancel{m_B} V_B$$

$\uparrow$                        $\uparrow$                        $\uparrow$                        $\uparrow$   
 $m$                        $0$                        $m$                        $m$

$$V_{A0} = V_A + V_B \Rightarrow V_B = V_{A0} - V_A$$

- Bevaring av kinetisk energi

$$\cancel{\frac{1}{2}m} V_{A0}^2 + \cancel{\frac{1}{2}m} \underset{=0}{V_{B0}^2} = \cancel{\frac{1}{2}m} V_A^2 + \cancel{\frac{1}{2}m} V_B^2$$

$$V_{A0}^2 = V_A^2 + V_B^2 \Rightarrow V_B^2 = V_{A0}^2 - V_A^2$$

$$(V_{A0} - V_A)^2 = V_{A0}^2 - V_A^2$$

$$(V_{A0} - V_A)^2 = V_{A0}^2 - V_A^2$$

$$\frac{(V_{A0} - V_A)^2}{V_{A0} - V_A} = \frac{(V_{A0} + V_A)(V_{A0} - V_A)}{V_{A0} - V_A}$$

$$\cancel{V_{A0}} - V_A = \cancel{V_{A0}} + V_A$$

$$2V_A = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{V_A = 0}}$$

$$V_B = V_{A0} - V_A$$

$$\underline{\underline{V_B = V_{A0}}}$$