

# AUDITORNE VE ŽBE

17.11.2009

1.

$$H_c = H_t + \frac{I_o}{H_t \cdot A} = \frac{20}{3} + \frac{\frac{av^3}{36}}{\frac{20}{3} \cdot \frac{na}{2}}$$

a - baza trokuta

↓

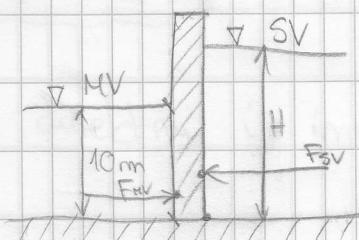
trojstvo trokuta

NA ISPITU !!!

2.

$$H_c = \frac{d}{2} + \frac{\frac{\pi d^4}{64}}{\frac{d}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi d^2}{4}}$$

3.



(sincrana pregrada)

ova uzima mo da je km

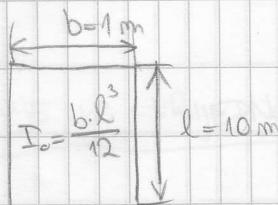
$$F_{mv} = F_{sv} \Rightarrow p_{mv} \cdot g \cdot H_{tmv} \cdot A_{tmv} = p_{sv} \cdot g \cdot H_{tsv} \cdot A_{sv}$$

$$1030 \cdot 9,81 \cdot \frac{10}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot 1 = 1000 \cdot 9,81 \cdot \frac{H}{2} \cdot 1$$

$$H = 10,15 \text{ m}$$

bratiste MV

$$y_{cmv} = H_{tmv} + \frac{I_o}{H_{tmv} \cdot A_{tmv}} = \frac{10}{2} + \frac{\frac{1 \cdot 10^3}{12}}{\frac{10}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot 1} = 6,67 \text{ m}$$



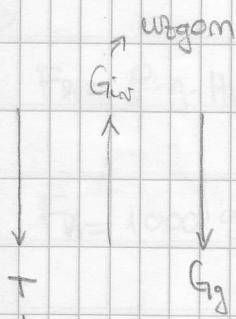
$$y_{cav} = 6,67 \text{ m}$$

$$10 - 6,67 = 3,33 \text{ m} \rightarrow \text{bratiste MV}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{postoji moment koji zatreće} \\ \text{bramu u smjeru obrnutom od} \\ \text{katalke na satu} \end{array} \right\}$

$$10,15 - 6,67 = 3,38 \text{ m} \rightarrow \text{bratiste sv}$$

4.



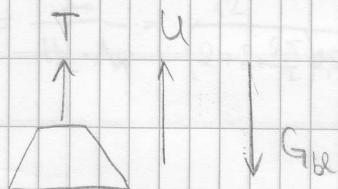
$$\sum F_{\text{ver}} = 0$$

$$T = G_{iw} - G_g$$

mapetost

$$G_{iw} = \rho \cdot g \cdot V_{iw} = 1000 \cdot 9,81 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = 981 \text{ kN}$$

2)



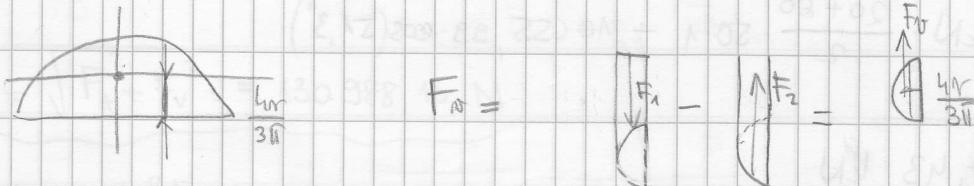
$$T = 9,81 - 7,5 = 2,31 \text{ kN}$$

$$U = G_{bl} - T \Rightarrow \rho \cdot g \cdot V_{bl} = \rho_{bl} \cdot g \cdot V_{bl} - 2,31$$

$$\rho_{bl} = \frac{\rho g V_{bl} + 2,31}{g V_{bl}} = 2177,4 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

wijek mješavino u 2 koraka !!!

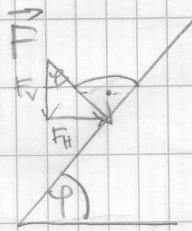
5)



$$F_r = F_1 - F_2 = \rho \cdot g \cdot V = 1000 \cdot 9,81 \cdot \frac{1^2 \pi}{2} \cdot 9 = \underbrace{138685,6}_{\text{N}}$$

$$M_c = \text{silaz} \times \text{karak} = F_r \cdot \text{karak} = F_r \cdot \frac{4r}{3\pi} = 138685,6 \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 1}{3\pi} = 58860 \text{ Nmm}$$

(8)



$$\sin \varphi = \frac{F_y}{F}$$

$$F = f \cdot g \cdot \frac{\pi}{180} \cdot A$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{F_x}{F}$$

$$A = \frac{40 \cdot 1}{\sin 51,3^\circ} \rightarrow \varphi = \arctan \frac{50}{40}$$

$$F = 1000 \cdot 9,81 \cdot \frac{40}{2} \cdot \frac{40 \cdot 1}{\sin 51,3^\circ} = 10055,99 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow F_B = F_{bx} = \mu \cdot N$$

$$F \cdot \sin(51,3^\circ) = \mu N = F_{tr}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N = F_v + G_B$$

$$G_B = \underbrace{f \cdot g \cdot V}_{\lambda_b}$$

$$N = 23,6 \text{ kN} \cdot \frac{20+80}{2} \cdot 50 \cdot 1 + 10055,99 \cdot \cos(51,3^\circ)$$

$$N = \underbrace{53487,43 \text{ kN}}$$

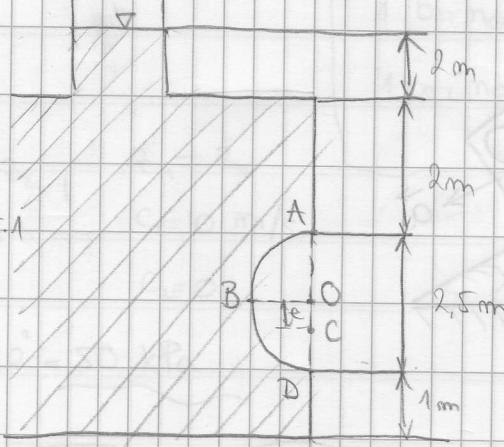
$$M = \frac{F \cdot \sin(51,3^\circ)}{N} = \underbrace{0,147}$$

9.

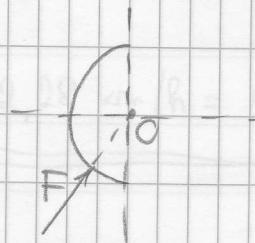
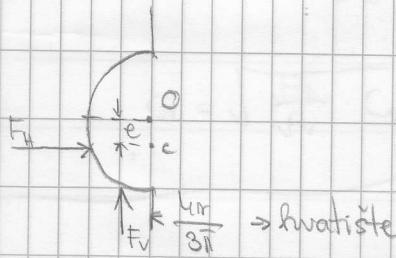
$$F_R = \rho \cdot g \cdot H_E \cdot A_x$$

$$F_R = 1000 \cdot 9,81 \frac{(2+2+2,5)}{2} \cdot 2,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\underline{\underline{F_R = 128756,25 \text{ N}}}$$



$$l = \frac{I_o}{H_E \cdot A_x} = \frac{\frac{1 \cdot 2,5^3}{12}}{\left(2+2+\frac{2,5}{2}\right) \cdot 2,5} = \underline{\underline{0,099 \text{ m}}}$$

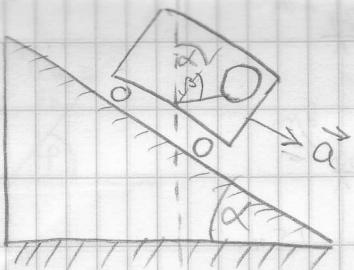


$$F_V = U = \rho g V = 1000 \cdot 9,81 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{2,5}{2}\right)^2 \pi}{2} \cdot 1 = \underline{\underline{24077,36 \text{ N}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{F = \sqrt{F_A^2 + F_V^2} = 130988,13 \text{ N}}}$$

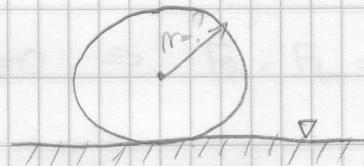
$$\frac{4\pi}{3\pi} = \frac{4 \frac{2,5}{2}}{3\pi} = \underline{\underline{0,53 \text{ m}}}$$

$$\varphi = \arctg \frac{F_V}{F_A} = 10,6^\circ$$

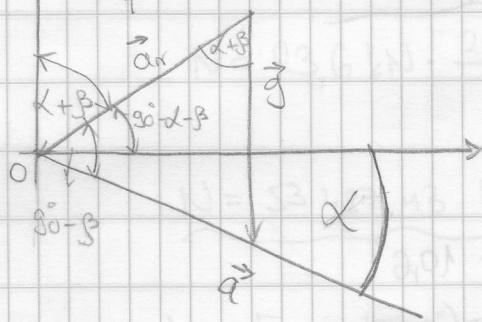


ISPIT !!!

koliki je polunjer lopte



resultantna akceleracija



$$\vec{a}_r = g + (-\vec{a})$$

$$\frac{g}{\sin(90^\circ - \beta)} = \frac{a}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}$$

$$\sin(90^\circ - \beta) = \cos \beta$$

$$\frac{g}{\cos(\beta)} = \frac{a}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}$$

$$a = g \cdot \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\beta)} = 9,81 \cdot \frac{\sin 60^\circ}{\cos 30^\circ} = 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2$$

(13)

1 bernoulijeva jednadžba

1 princip očuvanja mase

$$\frac{P_1}{\rho g} + \frac{C_1^2}{2g} + z_1 = \frac{P_2}{\rho g} + \frac{C_2^2}{2g} + z_2, \quad z_1 = z_2$$

$$C_1 = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$C_2 = 0$$

$$P_2 = \frac{\rho g}{2g} C_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rho C_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} 1000 \cdot 10^2 = \underline{\underline{50 \text{ kPa}}}$$

(14)

$$\frac{1}{2} P_2 \cdot C_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} P_1 \cdot C_1^2$$

$$C_2 = \sqrt{\frac{P_2}{P_1}} \cdot C_1 = 2,28 \text{ km/h} = 0,633 \text{ m/s}$$

(15.)

$$\frac{P_1}{\rho g} + \frac{C_1^2}{2g} + z_1 = \frac{P_2}{\rho g} + \frac{C_2^2}{2g} + z_2, \quad | \quad p_1 = p_2 = 0$$

$$z_1 = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

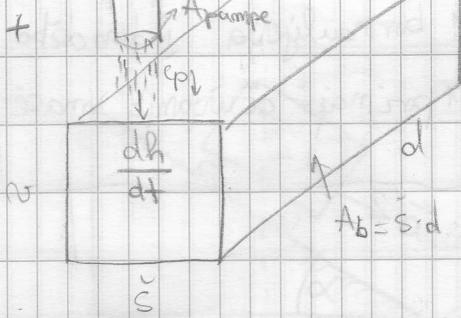
$$z_2 = 0$$

$$C_1 = \frac{Q}{A_1}, \quad C_2 = \frac{Q}{A_2}$$

$$\left(\frac{Q}{A_1}\right)^2 + 2gz_1 = \left(\frac{Q}{A_2}\right)^2$$

(17) NE

18.



$$\frac{D_m}{D_t} = \frac{d}{dt} \iint_{\text{KV}} p dV + \oint_{\text{KP}} p \vec{c}_r d\vec{A} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \iint_{\text{KV}} p dV = \frac{d}{dt} \left[ p \cdot h \cdot d \cdot s \right] = p \cdot A_b \cdot \frac{dh}{dt} \quad (2)$$

$$\oint_{\text{KP}} p \vec{c}_r d\vec{A} = -p \left( c_{\text{pumpe}} + \frac{dh}{dt} \right) A_{\text{pumpe}} \quad (3)$$

✓

p · A<sub>pumpe</sub>

$$c_p + \frac{dh}{dt}$$

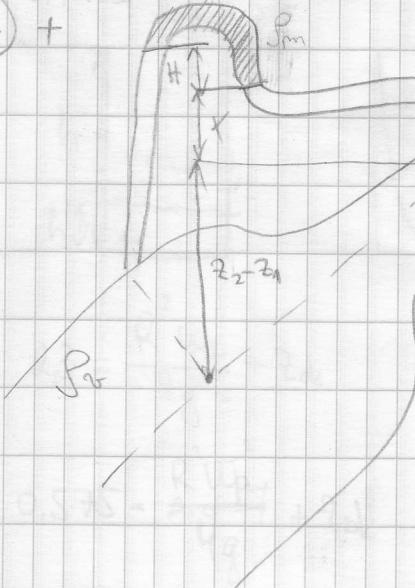
$$p A_b \frac{dh}{dt} = p \left( c_{\text{pumpe}} + \frac{dh}{dt} \right) A_{\text{pumpe}} = p \cdot \underbrace{c_{\text{pumpe}} \cdot A_{\text{pumpe}}}_{Q} + p \cdot \frac{dh}{dt} \cdot A_{\text{pumpe}} / :p$$

$$(A_b - A_{\text{pumpe}}) \frac{dh}{dt} = c_{\text{pumpe}} A_{\text{pumpe}}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{Q}{A_b - A_{\text{pumpe}}} = \frac{Q}{A_b} \quad (A_{\text{pumpe}} \ll A_b)$$

↓  
pumpa manje od A<sub>b</sub> pa je zanemarivo

19.



kin. energija

$$\frac{P}{\rho g}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} C^2$$

rad strujanja

$$+ g z_1 = \text{konst}$$

pot. energija

$$P_1 + \frac{\rho_1 C_1^2}{2} + \rho g z_1 = P_2 + \frac{\rho_2 C_2^2}{2} + \rho g z_2$$

$$Q = C_1 A_1 = C_2 A_2$$

$$C_2 = \frac{Q}{A_2}$$

$$(P_1 - P_2) = \rho g (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{1}{2} \rho C_2^2 \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)^2 \right] \quad (1)$$

$$P_1 - \rho g (z_1 - z_2) - \rho g X - \rho g H + \rho_m g Hg + \rho g X = P_2 \quad (2)$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \rho \left( \frac{Q}{A_2} \right)^2 \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{r_2}{r_1} \right)^2 \right] \\ (\rho - \rho_m) g$$

$$\rho g H - \rho_m g H$$