

Bewegelse i 1D

Kinematikk

Hastighet er endring i posisjon.

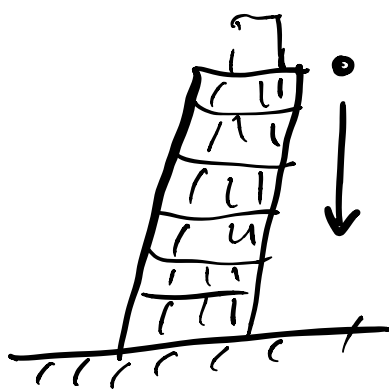
$$v(t) = \dot{x}(t) = x'(t) = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

Aksellerasjon er endring i hastighet

$$\begin{aligned} a(t) &= \dot{v}(t) = v'(t) = \frac{dv}{dt} \\ &= \ddot{x}(t) = x''(t) = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} x \end{aligned}$$

$$v(t) = \int a(t) dt$$

$$x(t) = \int v(t) dt$$



Slipper en kule fra
Tårnet i Pisa

Hva er hastigheten
etter 1,0 s?

Hva er posisjonen
etter 1,0 s?

Antar fritt fall $a = -g$

g - tyngdeakselerasjon

$$g = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Starthastighet $\underline{v_0 = 0 \text{ m/s}}$

$a = -g$
 $v(0) = 0 \text{ m/s}$
 $y(0) = 57 \text{ m}$ } Initial -
verdi -
problem.

Geschwindigkeit:

$$v(t) = \int a \, dt = \int -g \, dt$$

$$v(t) = \underline{-gt + C} \leftarrow \text{Integrationskonstante.}$$

$$v(0) = 0 \, \text{m/s} \Rightarrow -g \cdot 0 + \underline{C} = 0$$

$$v(t) = -gt$$

Position:

$$y(t) = \int v(t) \, dt = \int -gt \, dt$$

$$y(t) = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 + C$$

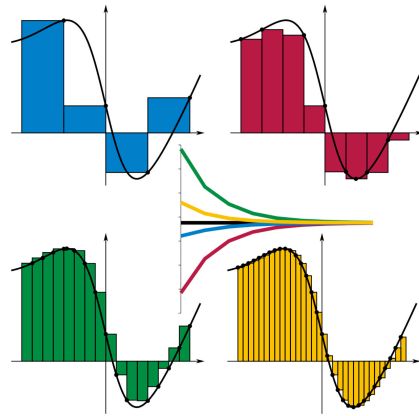
$$y(0) = 57 \, \text{m} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \cdot g \cdot 0^2 + \underline{C} = 57 \, \text{m}$$

$$y(t) = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 + 57 \, \text{m}$$

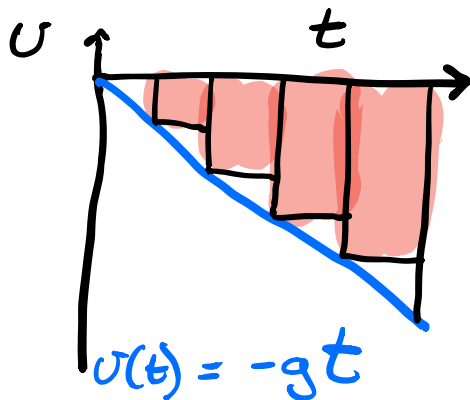
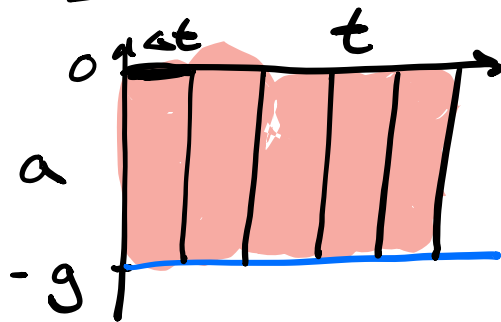
$$v(1,0 \, \text{s}) = -9,8 \, \text{m/s}^2 \cdot 1,0 \, \text{s} = \underline{-9,8 \, \text{m/s}}$$

$$y(1,0 \, \text{s}) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 9,8 \, \text{m/s}^2 \cdot (1,0 \, \text{s})^2 + 57 \, \text{m} = \underline{52 \, \text{m}}$$

Riemannsum



$$\underline{a} = -g = -9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$



$$v_0 = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_1 = v_0 + a \cdot \Delta t$$

$$v_2 = v_1 + a \cdot \Delta t$$

$$y_0 = 57 \text{ m}$$

$$y_1 = y_0 + v(t) \cdot \Delta t$$

$$y_2 = y_1 + v(t) \cdot \Delta t$$

Euler - Crömer's metode
til å løse 2. ordens diff. ligning

akselerasjon a - kjent

$$\text{Initial - betingelser} \begin{cases} v(t_0) = v_0 \\ x(t_0) = x_0 \end{cases}$$

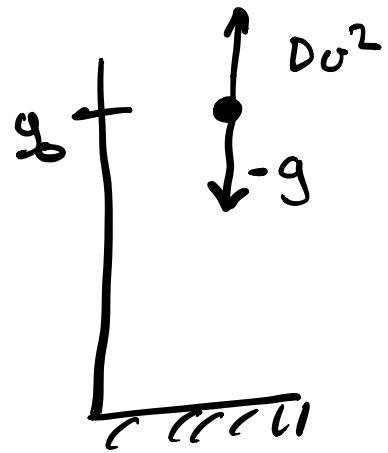
$$v(t_i + \Delta t) = v(t_i) + a \cdot \Delta t$$

$$x(t_i + \Delta t) = x(t_i) + v(t_i + \Delta t) \cdot \Delta t$$

NB! akselerasjon kan være
funksjon av posisjon hastighet og tid

$$a = a(x, \dot{x}, t)$$

Luftmotstand



$$a = -g + Dv^2$$

$$v(0) = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$y(0) = 57 \text{ m}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = -g + Dv^2$$

$$\int \frac{1}{Dv^2 - g} \frac{dv}{dt} dt = \int 1 dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{Dv^2 - g} dv = \int 1 dt$$

Vanskelig å løse...

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