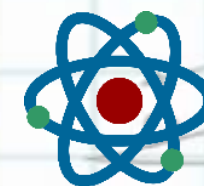




IT Fizika



Ibrohim Fayziyev

Fizika 9-sinf

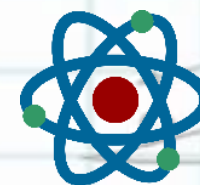
Mavzu: Og'irlik kuchi tasirida harakat, gorizontol otilgan jism.

Mavzularning to'liq bayonini va mavzuga doir masala yechish namunalarini You Tube dagi **IT Fizika** kanalida ko'rishingiz mumkin.

Toshkent 2021-yil

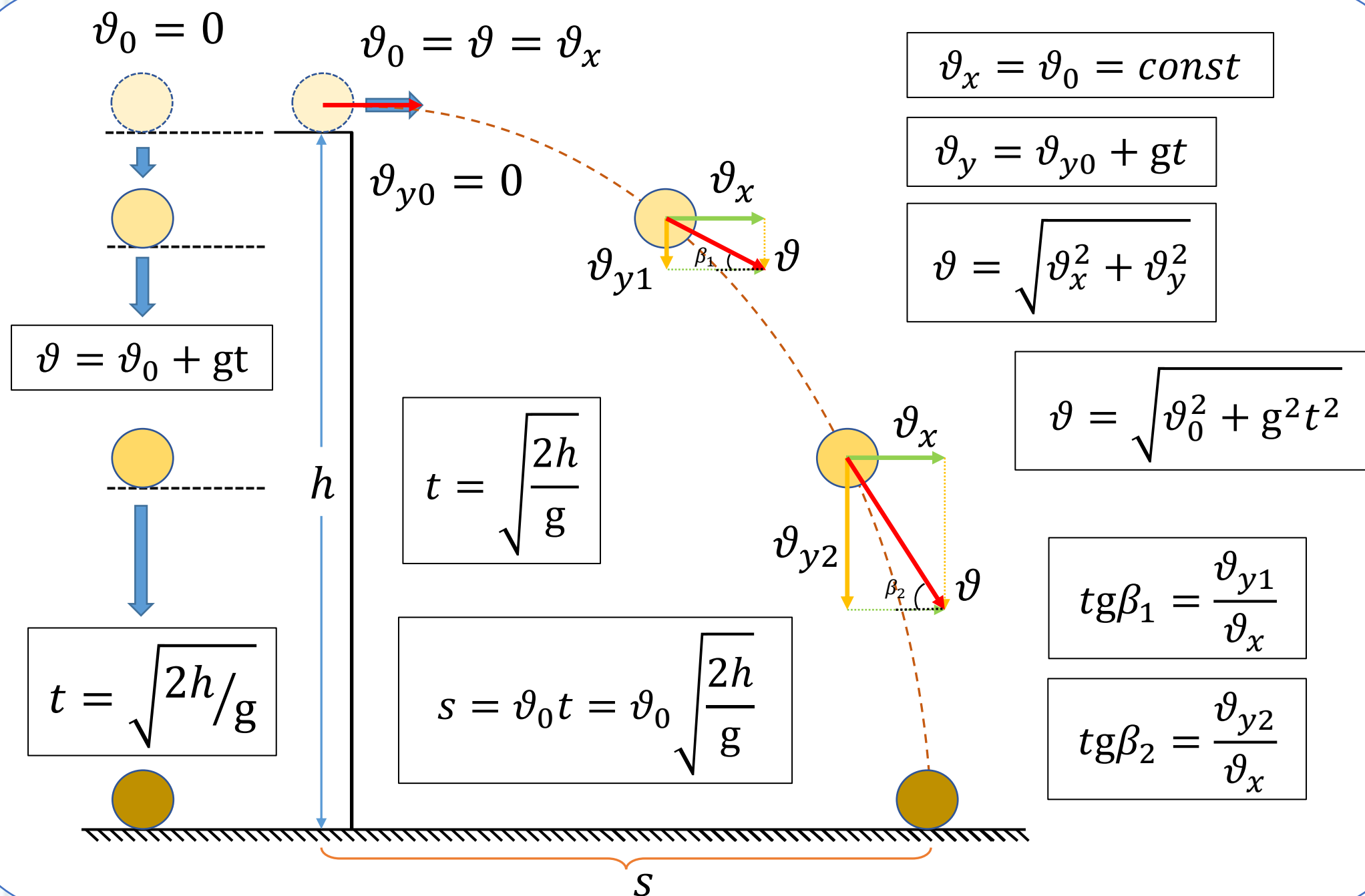


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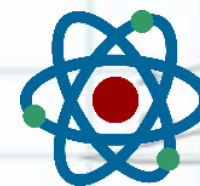
Og'irlik kuchi ta'sirida harakat o'rganilayotganda soddalashtirish uchun havoning qarshlik kuchi etiborga olinmaydi.

t – tushish vaqti
 h – tushish balandligi
 s – uchish uzoqligi
 β – tezlik vektorining gorizontal tekslik bilan hosil qilgan burchagi





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v – oniy tezlik

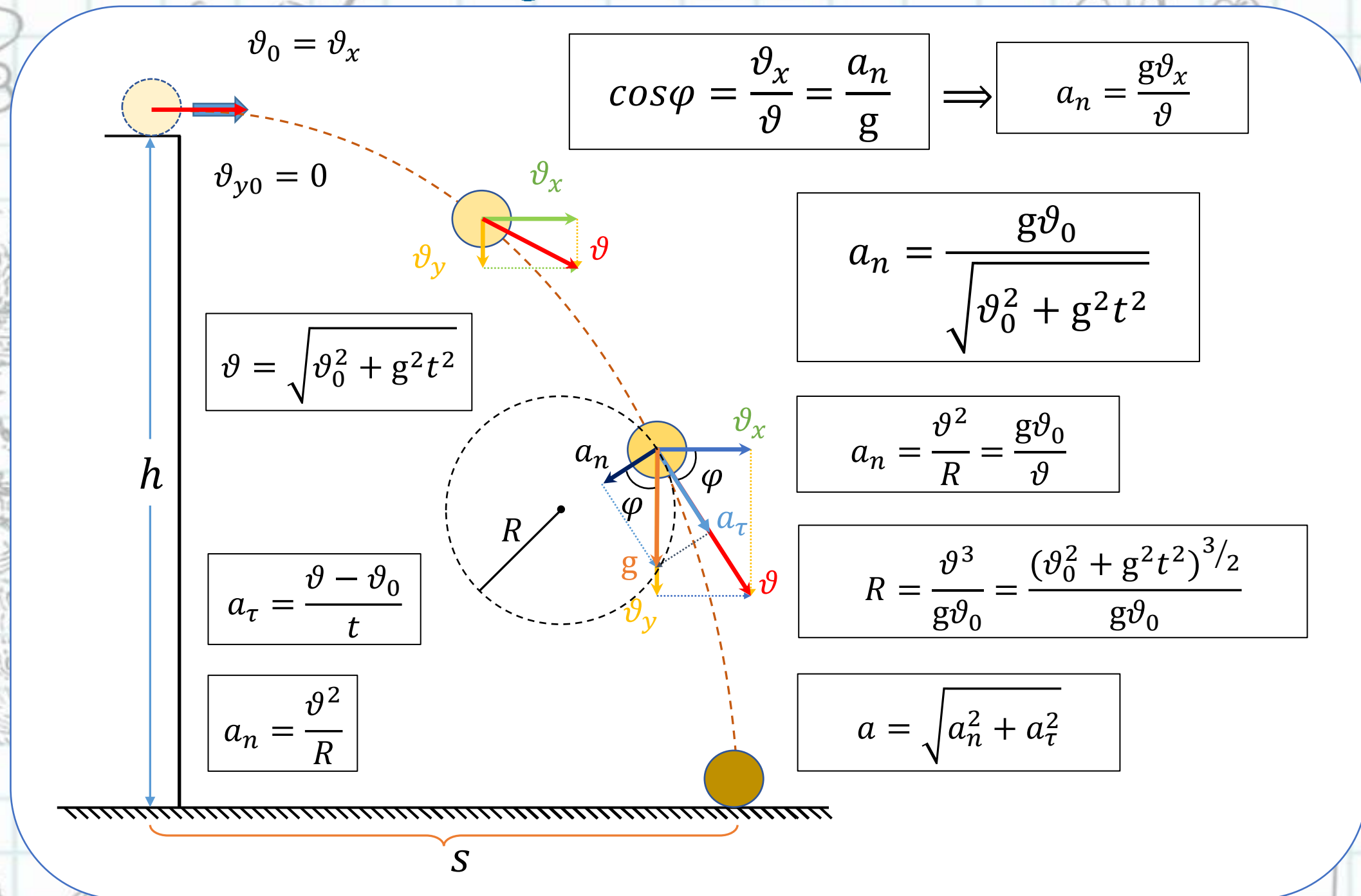
v_x – tezlikning gorizontaal tashkil etuvchisi

v_y – tezlikning vertikal tashkil etuvchisi

a_n – normal tezlanish (markazga intilma tezlanish)

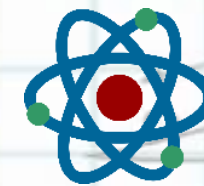
a_τ – tangensial tezlanish

R – trayektoriyaning ma'lum nuqtadagi egrlik radiusi





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ϑ – oniy tezlik

ϑ_x – tezlikning gorizontal
tashkil etuvchsi

ϑ_y – tezlikning vertikal
tashkil etuvchsi

β – tezlik vektorining
gorizontal tekslik bilan hosil
qilgan burchagi

t_k – ko`tarilish vaqti

t_u – uchish vaqti

h_{max} – maksimal ko`tarilish
balandligi

s – uchish uzoqligi

$$\vartheta_x = \vartheta_0 \cos \alpha$$

$$\vartheta_y = \vartheta_0 \sin \alpha - gt$$

$$\vartheta = \sqrt{\vartheta_x^2 + \vartheta_y^2}$$

$$\vartheta = \sqrt{\vartheta_0^2 - 2\vartheta_0 g t \sin \alpha + g^2 t^2}$$

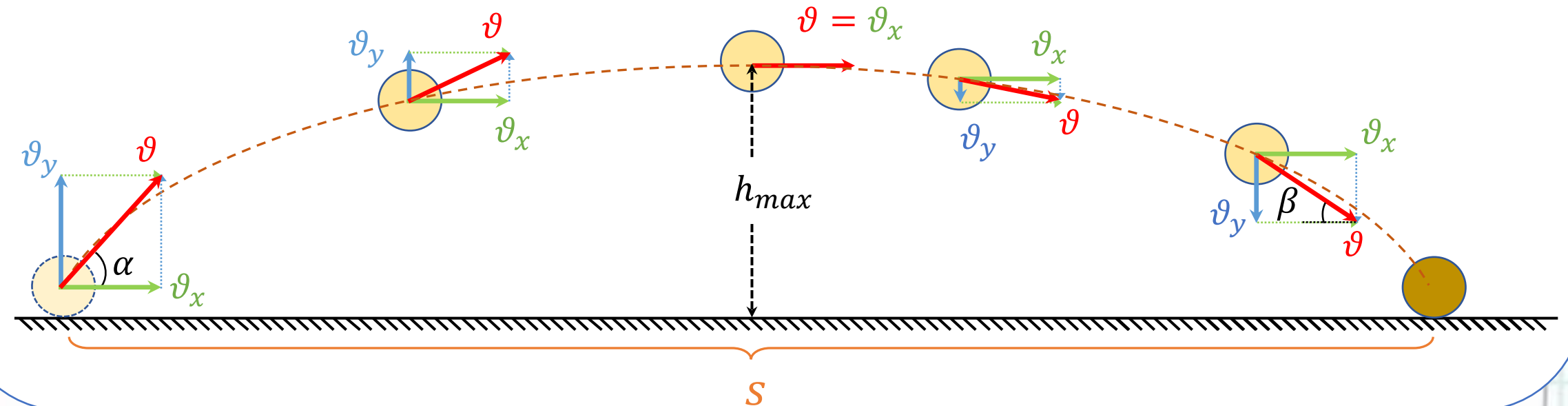
$$\operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{\vartheta_y}{\vartheta_x} = \frac{\pm \vartheta_0 \sin \alpha - gt}{\vartheta_0 \cos \alpha}$$

$$t_k = \frac{\vartheta_0 \sin \alpha}{g}$$

$$t_u = \frac{2\vartheta_0 \sin \alpha}{g}$$

$$h_{max} = \frac{\vartheta_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2g}$$

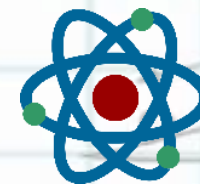
$$s = \frac{\vartheta_0^2 \sin 2\alpha}{g}$$





IT Fizika

MUHAMMAD AL-XORAZMIY NOMIDAGI
AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARIGA
IXTISOSLASHTIRILGAN MAKTAB



Ibrohim Fayziyev

v – oniy tezlik
 v_x – tezlikning gorizontal
tashkil etuvchsi
 v_y – tezlikning vertikal
tashkil etuvchsi
 a_n – normal tezlanish
(markazga intilma tezlanish)
 a_τ – tangensial tezlanish
 R – trayektoriyaning ma'lum
nuqtadagi egrlik radiusi

$$v_x = v_0 \cos \alpha$$

$$v_y = v_0 \sin \alpha - gt$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2}$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_0^2 - 2v_0 g t \sin \alpha + g^2 t^2}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{v_x}{v} = \frac{a_n}{g} \Rightarrow$$

$$a_n = \frac{g v_x}{v}$$

$$a_n = \frac{g v_0 \cos \alpha}{\sqrt{v_0^2 - 2v_0 g t \sin \alpha + g^2 t^2}}$$

$$a_n = \frac{v^2}{R} = \frac{g v_0}{v}$$

$$R = \frac{v^3}{g v_0} = \frac{(v_0^2 - 2v_0 g t \sin \alpha + g^2 t^2)^{3/2}}{g v_0}$$

