

Ελεύθερη πτώση

$$S = \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$g \approx 10 \text{ m/s}^2$$

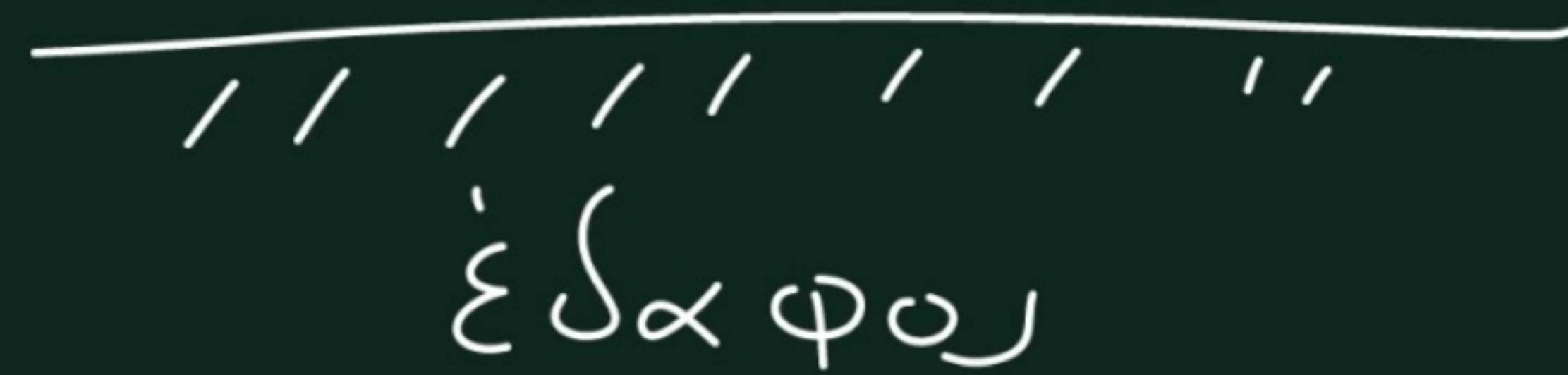
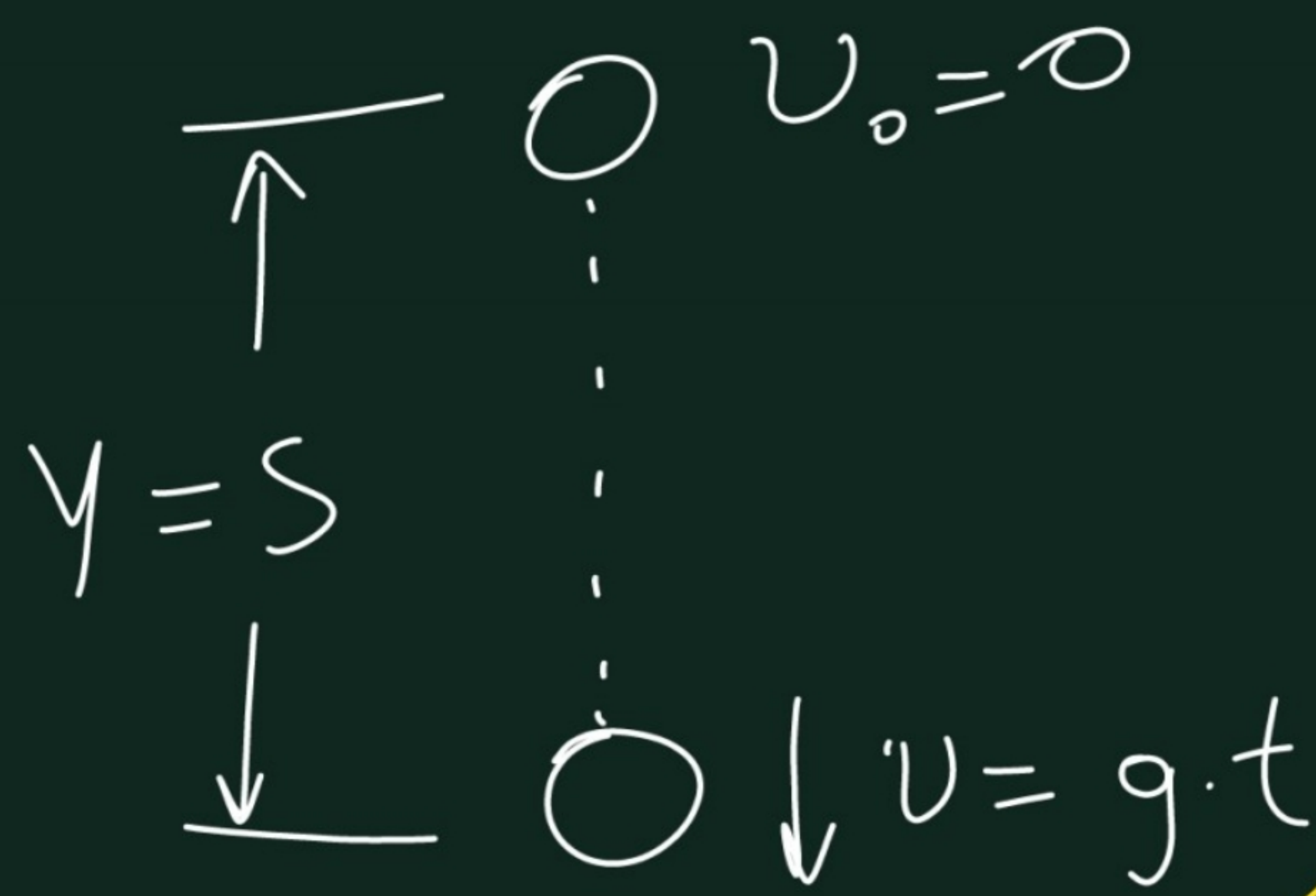
Αν $S = 5 \text{ m}$ τότε:

$$5 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot t^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$5 = 5t^2 \Rightarrow t = 1 \text{ sec}$$

Αν $S = 20 \text{ m}$

$$20 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot t^2 \Rightarrow 20 = 5t^2 \Rightarrow t^2 = 4 \Rightarrow t = 2 \text{ sec}$$



$$1 \text{ sec} \rightarrow 5 \text{ m}$$

$$2 \text{ sec} \rightarrow 20 \text{ m}$$

$$3 \text{ sec} \rightarrow 45 \text{ m}$$

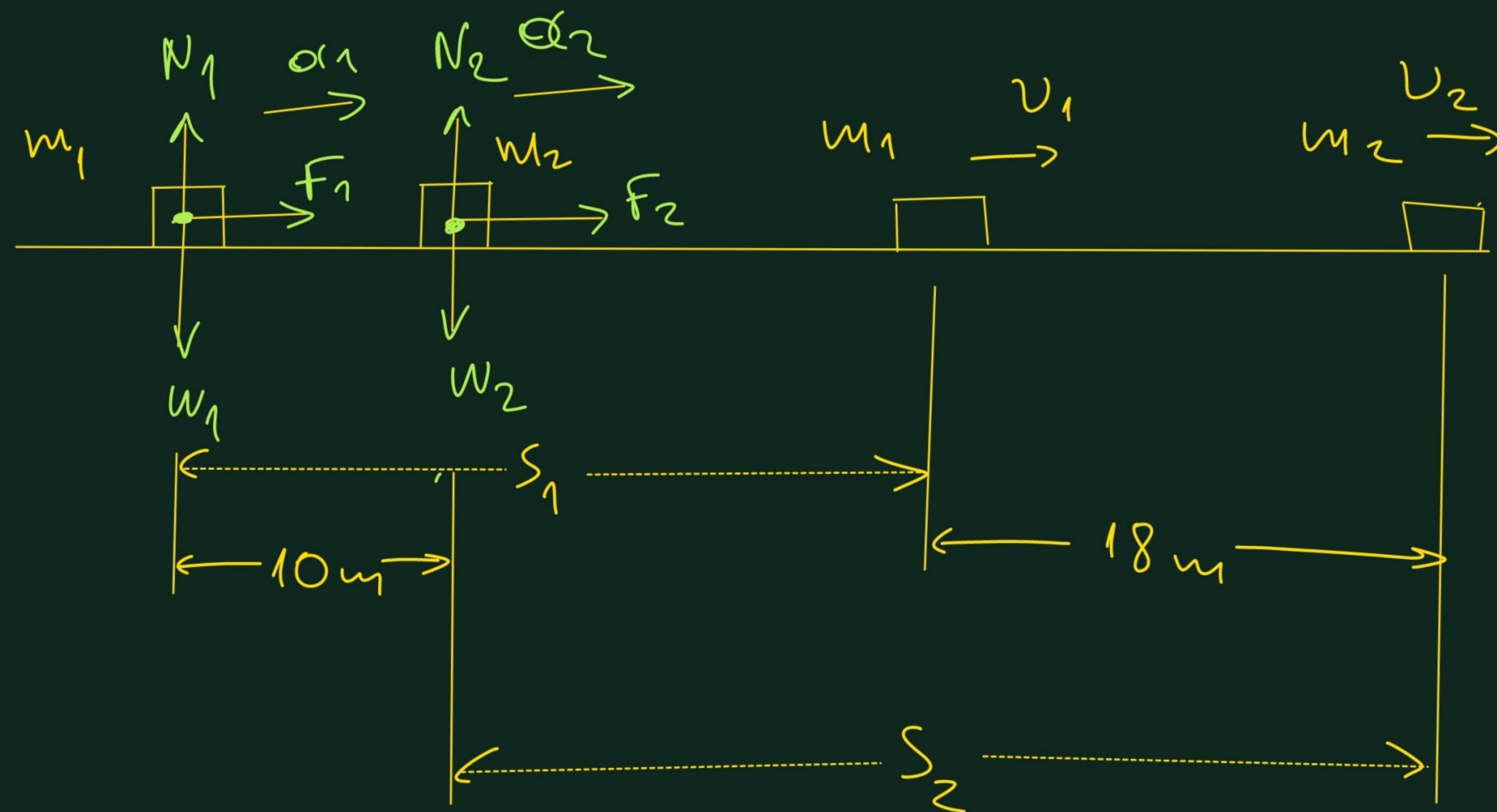
Η ελεύθερη πτώση είναι ευθύγραμμη ομαλά επιταχυνόμενη κίνηση χωρίς αρχική ταχύτητα ($v_0 = 0$) και επιτάχυνση

$$a = g \approx 10 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Αρα: $S = \frac{1}{2} g t^2$

και $v = g t$

Αβυ. 11 εελ. 108.)



$$B_{\text{\acute{a}ρος}} = B = W = mg$$

$$A) F_1 = m_1 a_1 \Rightarrow 4 = 1 \cdot a_1 \Rightarrow a_1 = 4 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$F_2 = m_2 a_2 \Rightarrow 15 = 3 \cdot a_2 \Rightarrow a_2 = 5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

B). Από το εκήυα βλέπουμε

$$\text{ότι: } S_1 + 18 = S_2 + 10 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2} a_1 t^2 + 18 = \frac{1}{2} a_2 t^2 + 10 \Rightarrow$$

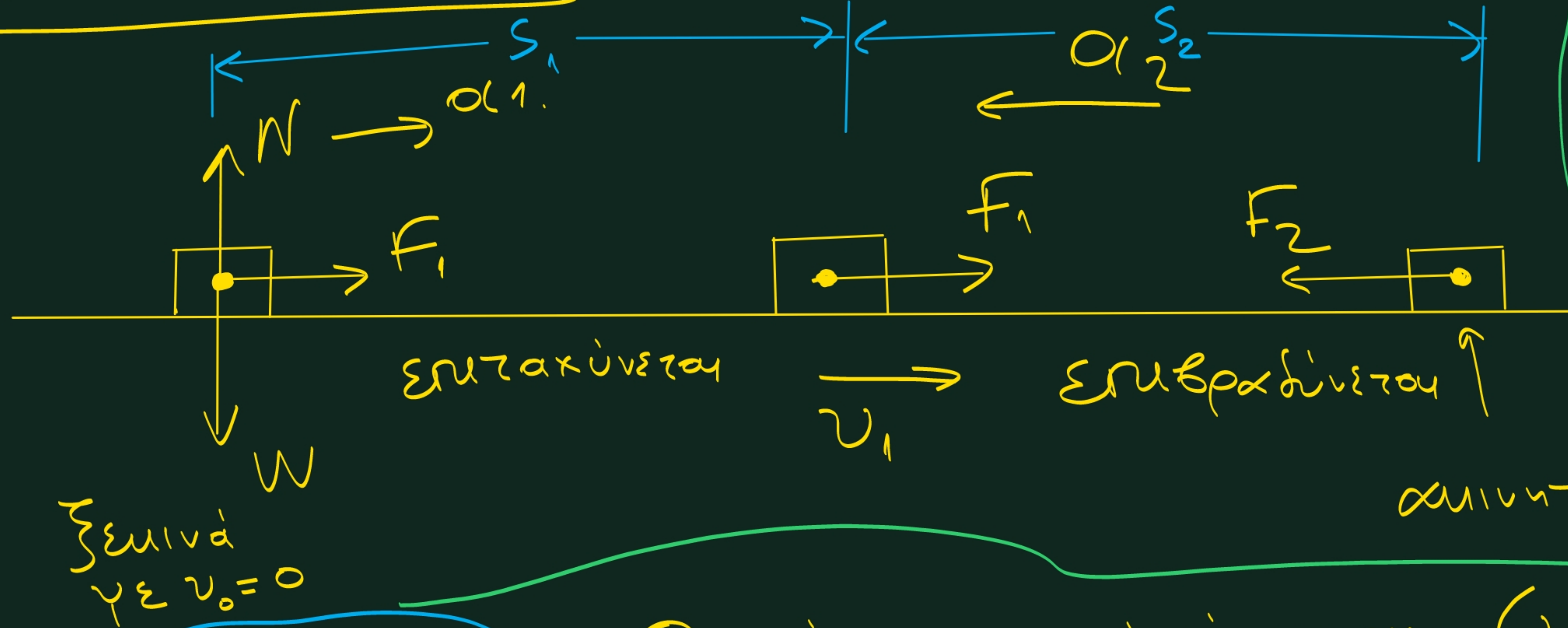
$$a_1 t^2 + 36 = a_2 t^2 + 20 \Rightarrow$$

$$4t^2 + 36 = 5t^2 + 20 \Rightarrow$$

$$36 - 20 = 5t^2 - 4t^2 \Rightarrow t^2 = 16 \Rightarrow$$

$$t = 4 \text{ sec}$$

Α6α. 12 6ε2·108.



A. $F_1 = ma_1 \Rightarrow 20 = 20 \cdot a_1 \Rightarrow a_1 = 1 \text{ m/s}^2$
(ευταχύνει)

$F_2 = ma_2 \Rightarrow 5 = 20a_2 \Rightarrow a_2 = 0,25 \text{ m/s}^2$
(ευβραδύνει)

Στην ευταχυνόμενη έχουμε τους χρόνους:

$$v = v_0 + at \text{ και}$$

$$s = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$W = mg$ (βάρος)
 $N = \text{αντίστοιχη δύναμη}$

Οι χρόνοι αυτοί γίνονται: ($v_0 = 0$)

$$v_1 = a_1 t_1 \Rightarrow v_1 = t_1 \text{ (SI)}$$

$$s_1 = \frac{1}{2} a_1 t_1^2 \Rightarrow s_1 = \frac{t_1^2}{2} \text{ (SI)}$$

Στην ευβραδυνόμενη έχουμε τους χρόνους:

$$v = v_0 - at \text{ και } s = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

Αυτοί γίνονται:

$$0 = v_1 - a_2 t_2 \Rightarrow 0 = t_1 - 0,25 t_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$0,25 t_2 = t_1 \Rightarrow t_2 = 4 t_1$$

$$s_2 = v_1 t_2 - \frac{1}{2} a_2 t_2^2 \Rightarrow s_2 = t_1 t_2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,25 \cdot t_2^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$s_2 = t_1 \cdot 4 t_1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 16 t_1^2 \Rightarrow s_2 = 4 t_1^2 - 2 t_1^2 \Rightarrow s_2 = 2 t_1^2$$

Προθέτουμε:

$$S_1 + S_2 = 40 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{t_1^2}{2} + 2t_1^2 = 40 \Rightarrow$$

$$t_1^2 + 4t_1^2 = 80 \Rightarrow$$

$$5t_1^2 = 80 \Rightarrow$$

$$t_1^2 = 16 \Rightarrow t_1 = 4 \text{ sec}$$

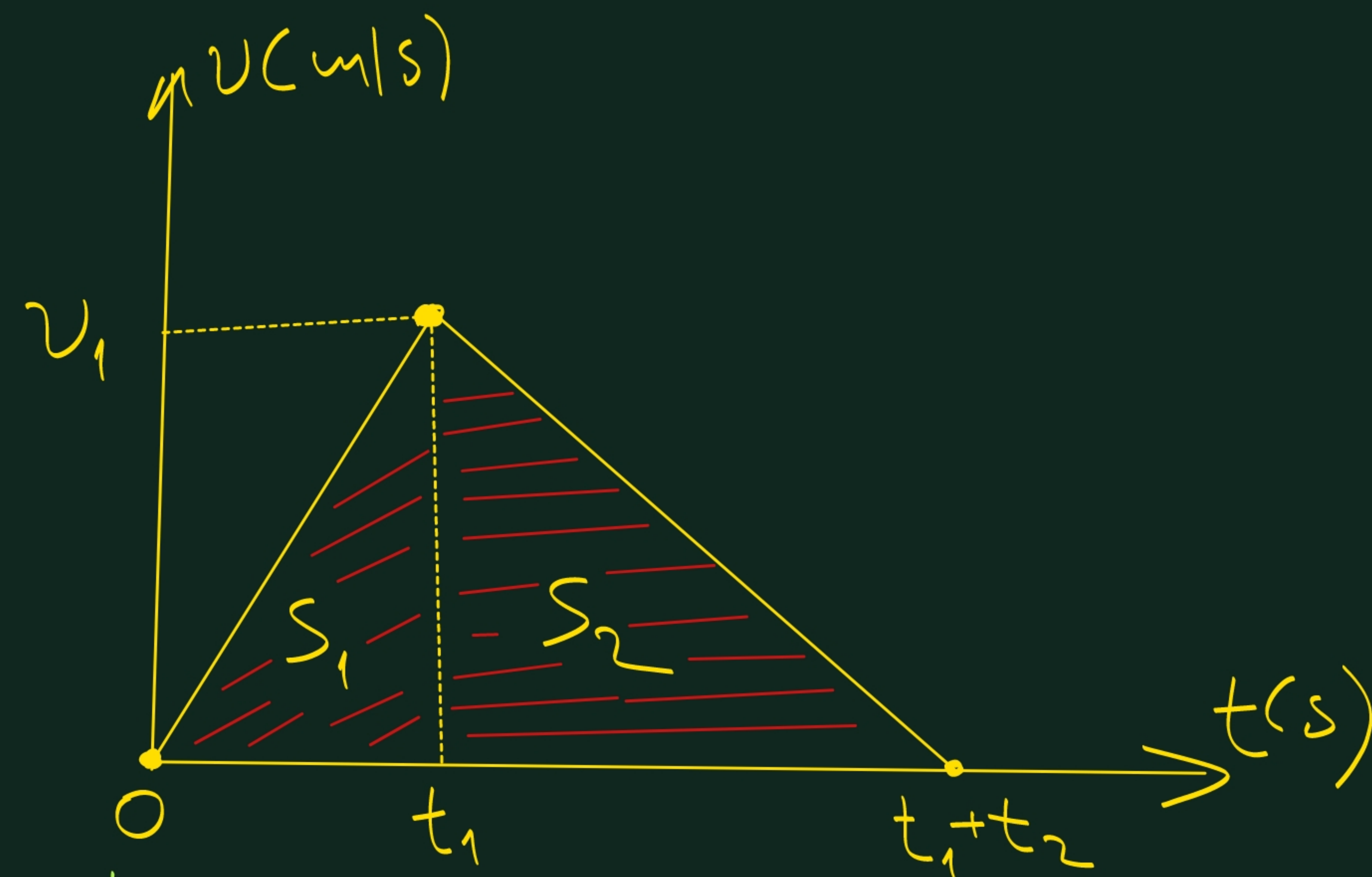
$$\text{Άρα: } S_1 = \frac{t_1^2}{2} = \frac{16}{2} = 8 \text{ m}$$

Διδομένη γεγὰς ἀπὸ 8 m
ἀρκίζει νὰ ἐνεργεῖ ἡ F_2
($S_2 = 2t_1^2 = 2 \cdot 16 = 32 \text{ m}$)

Β. Ἡ συνολικὴ
διάρκεια τῶν κινήσεων
εἶναι:

$$t_1 + t_2 = t_1 + 4t_1 =$$
$$= 5t_1 = 20 \text{ sec}$$

Β' τρόπον (Με διάγραμμα)



Χρειαζόμαστε ἀπὸ τὸν
α' τρόπον γινώσκοντες: $t_2 = 4t_1$ (καὶ ἐν $v_1 = t_1$)

$$S_1 + S_2 = \frac{1}{2} v_1 (t_1 + t_2) \Rightarrow 40 = \frac{1}{2} t_1 (t_1 + 4t_1) \Rightarrow$$

$$40 = \frac{5t_1^2}{2} \Rightarrow 5t_1^2 = 80 \Rightarrow t_1^2 = 16 \Rightarrow t_1 = 4 \text{ sec}$$

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{2} v_1 t_1 = \frac{1}{2} t_1^2 = 8 \text{ m} \quad \text{ὡς πρὸς.}$$

Apr. 16 632. 108.

