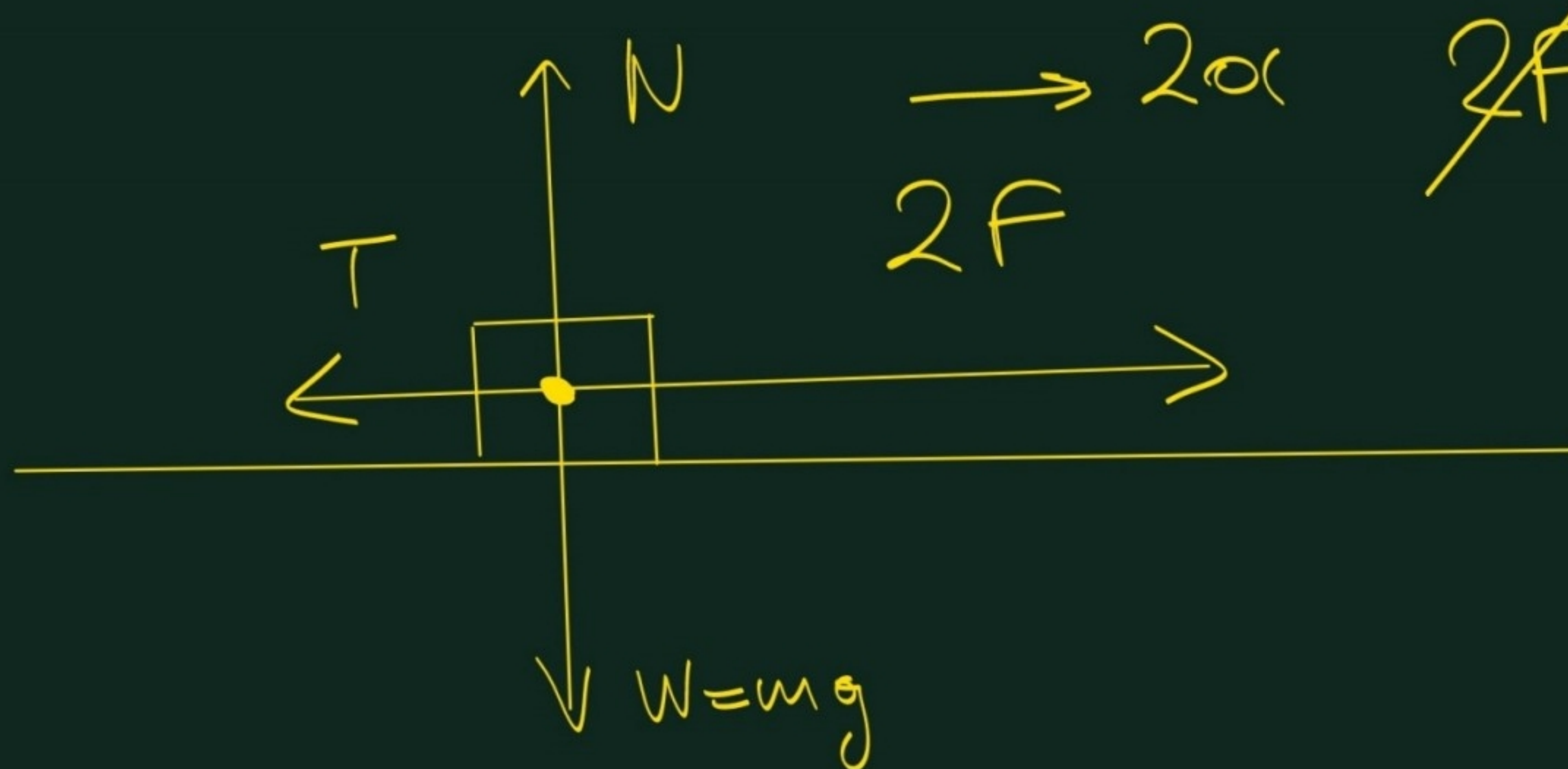
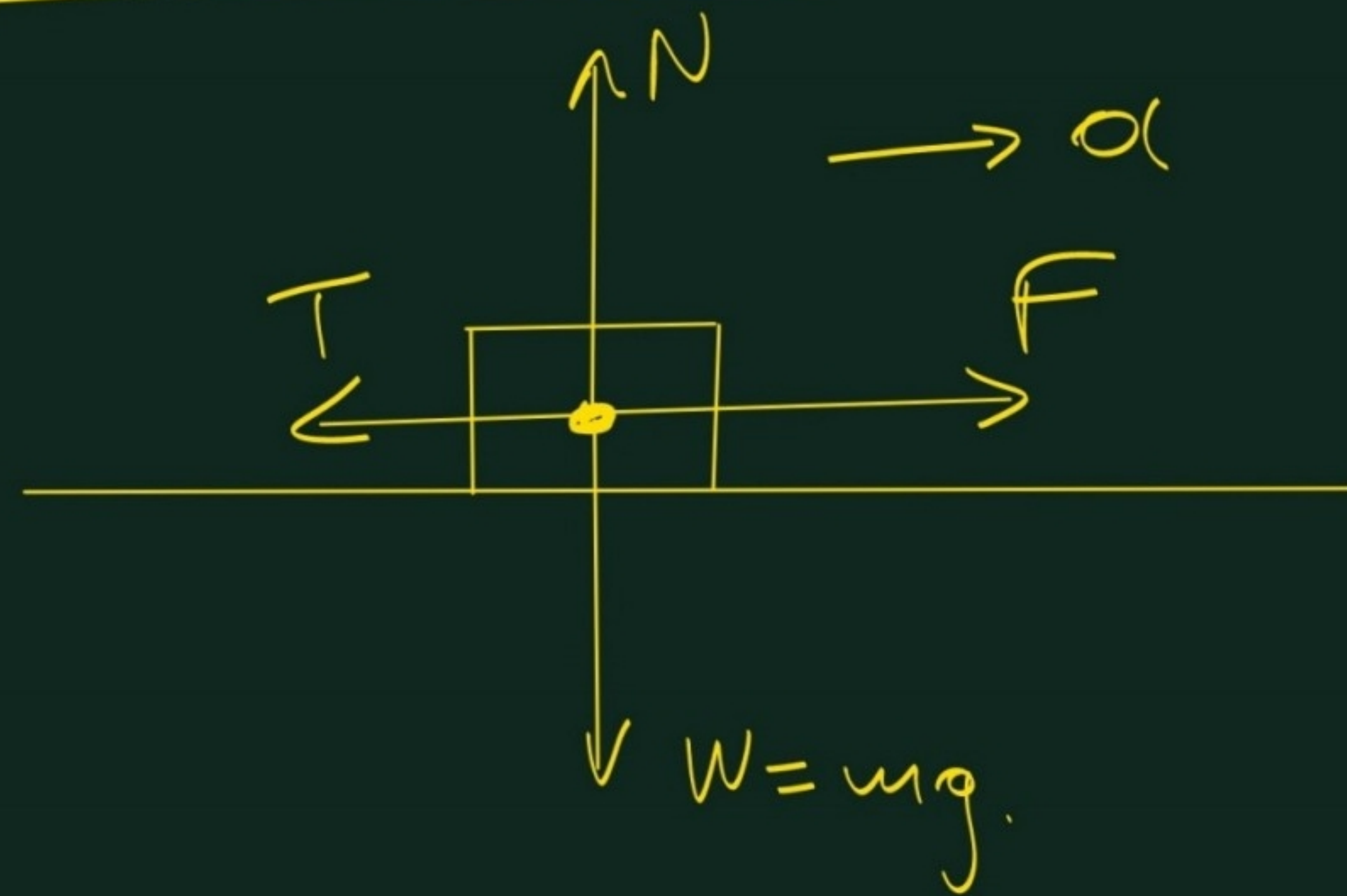


Ερ. 30 εε2. 193.)



$$F - T = ma \quad (1)$$

$$2F - T = m \cdot 2a \quad (2)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} T = \mu N \\ N = mg \\ T = \mu mg \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{Αρα: } 2F - T = 2ma \Rightarrow$$

$$2F - T = 2(F - T) \Rightarrow$$

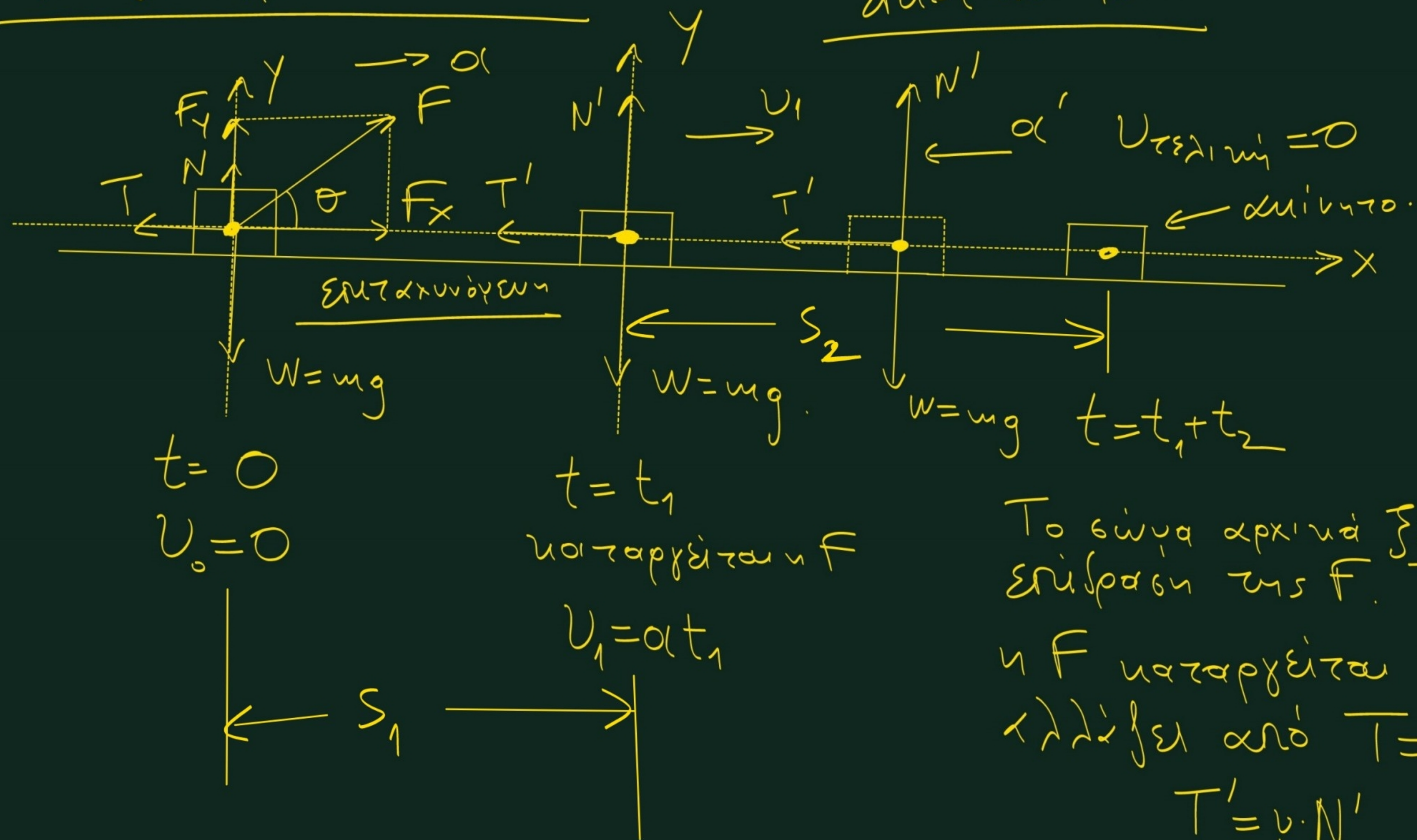
$$\cancel{2F} - T = \cancel{2F} - 2T \Rightarrow$$

$$2T - T = 0 \Rightarrow$$

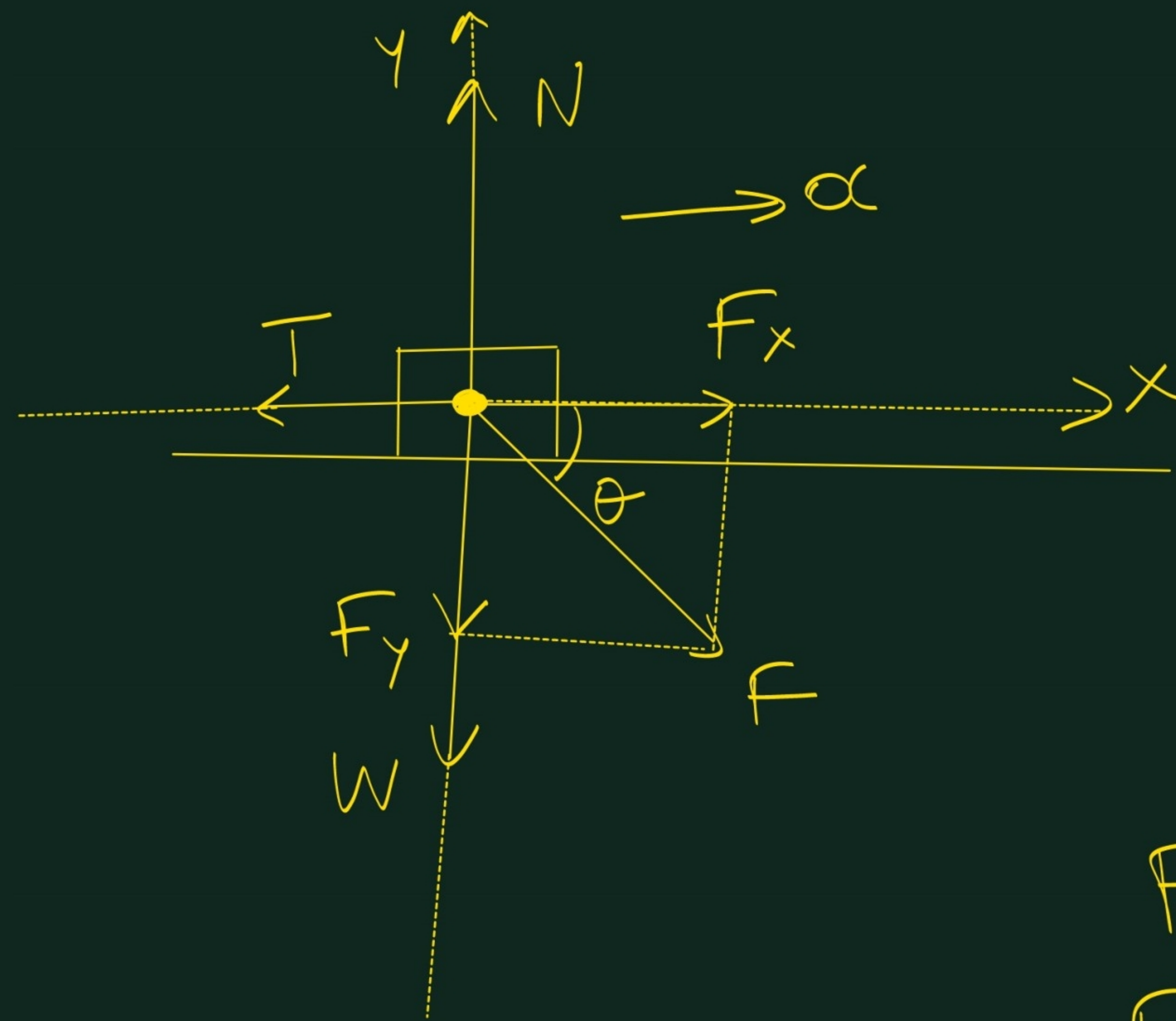
$$T = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Αρα τελικά} \\ F = ma \\ \text{δεν δίνω} \\ \text{υπάρχει τριβή} \end{array} \right)$$

Παράδειγμα λύσης.



Το σώμα αρχικά ξεκινά με την επίδραση της F . Τη στιγμή $t=t_1$ η F παύει να υπάρχει και η τριβή αλλάζει από $T=\mu N$ σε $T'=\mu \cdot N'$



Για δύναμη προς τα πάνω έχουμε:

$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N - F_y - W = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$N - F \cdot \sin \theta - mg = 0 \Rightarrow N = mg + F \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$\Sigma F_x = ma \Rightarrow F_x - T = ma \Rightarrow$$

$$F \cdot \cos \theta - \mu N = ma \Rightarrow$$

$$F \cdot \cos \theta - \mu (mg + F \sin \theta) = ma \Rightarrow$$

$$F \cdot \cos \theta - \mu mg - \mu F \sin \theta = ma \Rightarrow$$

δύναμη
προς
τα πάνω

$$F (\cos \theta - \mu \sin \theta) - \mu mg = ma$$

Στην ευβραδυόγεννη έχουμε:

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N' - W = 0 \Rightarrow N' = mg.$$

$$T' = \mu N' = \mu mg.$$

$$\sum F_x = ma' \Rightarrow \mu mg = ma' \Rightarrow$$

$$a' = \mu g \text{ (ευβραδυση)}$$

S_1 = διάστημα επιτάχυνσης.

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{2} a t_1^2$$

$$v_1 = a t_1.$$

Από τη στιγμή t_1 και μετά, παραχέται η F που το σώμα ολισθαίνει μέχρι να σταματήσει.

$$v = v_0 - a t \Rightarrow 0 = v_1 - a' t_2 \Rightarrow v_1 = a' t_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$t_2 = \frac{v_1}{a'}$$

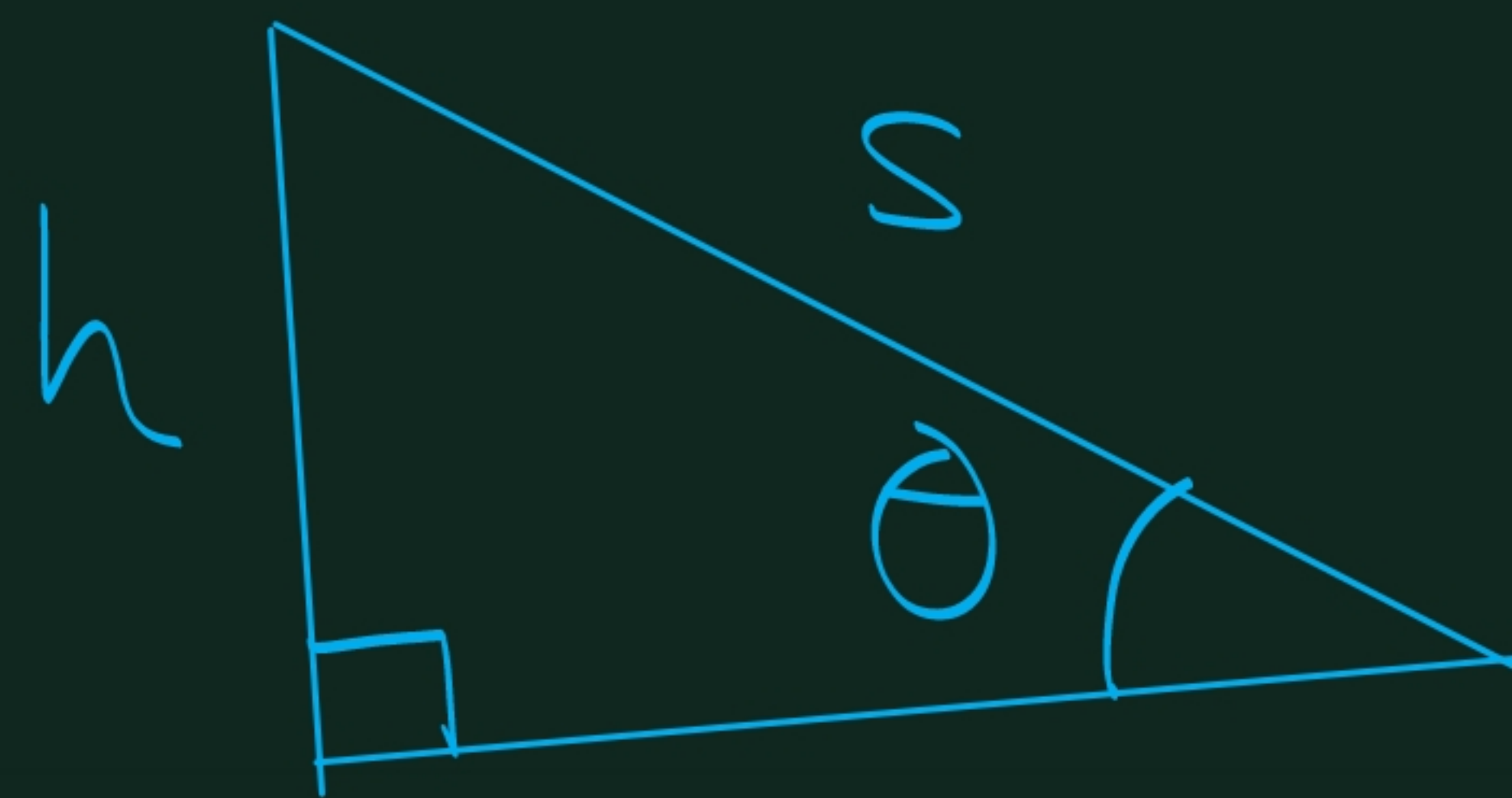
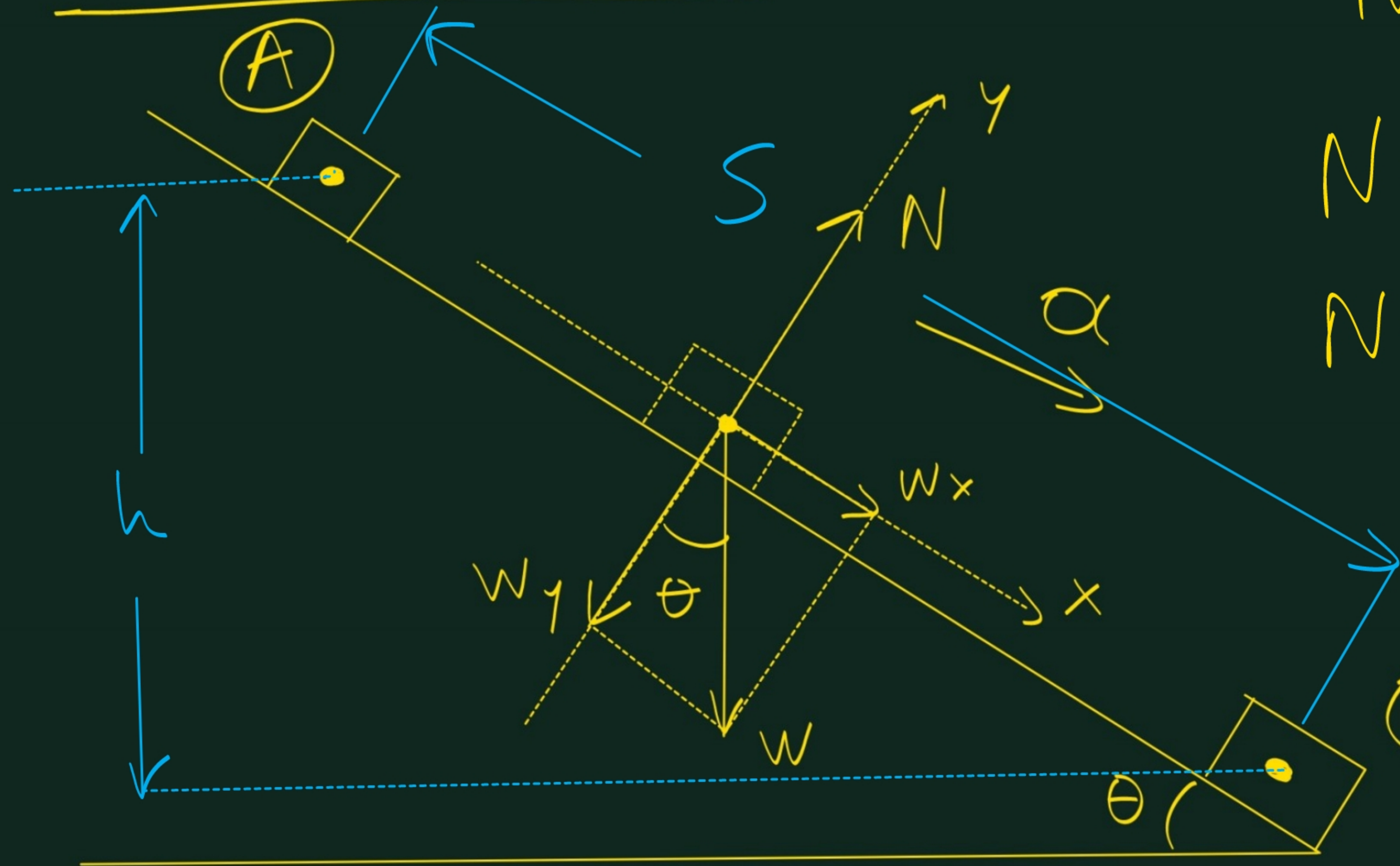
$$s = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \Rightarrow s_2 = v_1 t_2 - \frac{1}{2} a' t_2^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$s_2 = v_1 \cdot \frac{v_1}{a'} - \frac{1}{2} a' \left(\frac{v_1}{a'} \right)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$s_2 = \frac{v_1^2}{a'} - \frac{1}{2} a' \cdot \frac{v_1^2}{a'^2} \Rightarrow s_2 = \frac{v_1^2}{a'} - \frac{v_1^2}{2a'} \Rightarrow \boxed{s_2 = \frac{v_1^2}{2a'}}$$

Λαμβάνοντας, ο τύπος αυτός πρέπει να αποδεικνύεται.

A6u. 24 bel. 159.



$$a) \Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N = W_y \Rightarrow$$

$$N = mg \cdot \sin \theta \Rightarrow$$

$$N = 1 \cdot 10 \cdot \sin 30^\circ \Rightarrow$$

$$N = 10 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$N = 5\sqrt{3} \text{ N}$$

$$b) \Sigma F_x = ma \Rightarrow$$

$$W_x = ma \Rightarrow$$

$$mg \cdot \sin \theta = ma \Rightarrow$$

$$a = g \cdot \sin \theta =$$

$$a = 10 \cdot \sin 30^\circ \Rightarrow$$

$$a = 5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$c) \sin \theta = \frac{h}{s} \Rightarrow$$

$$s = \frac{h}{\sin \theta} = \frac{5}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{5}{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$s = 10 \text{ m} \quad \begin{cases} v = at \Rightarrow \\ v = 5 \cdot 2 \Rightarrow v = 10 \text{ m/s} \end{cases}$$

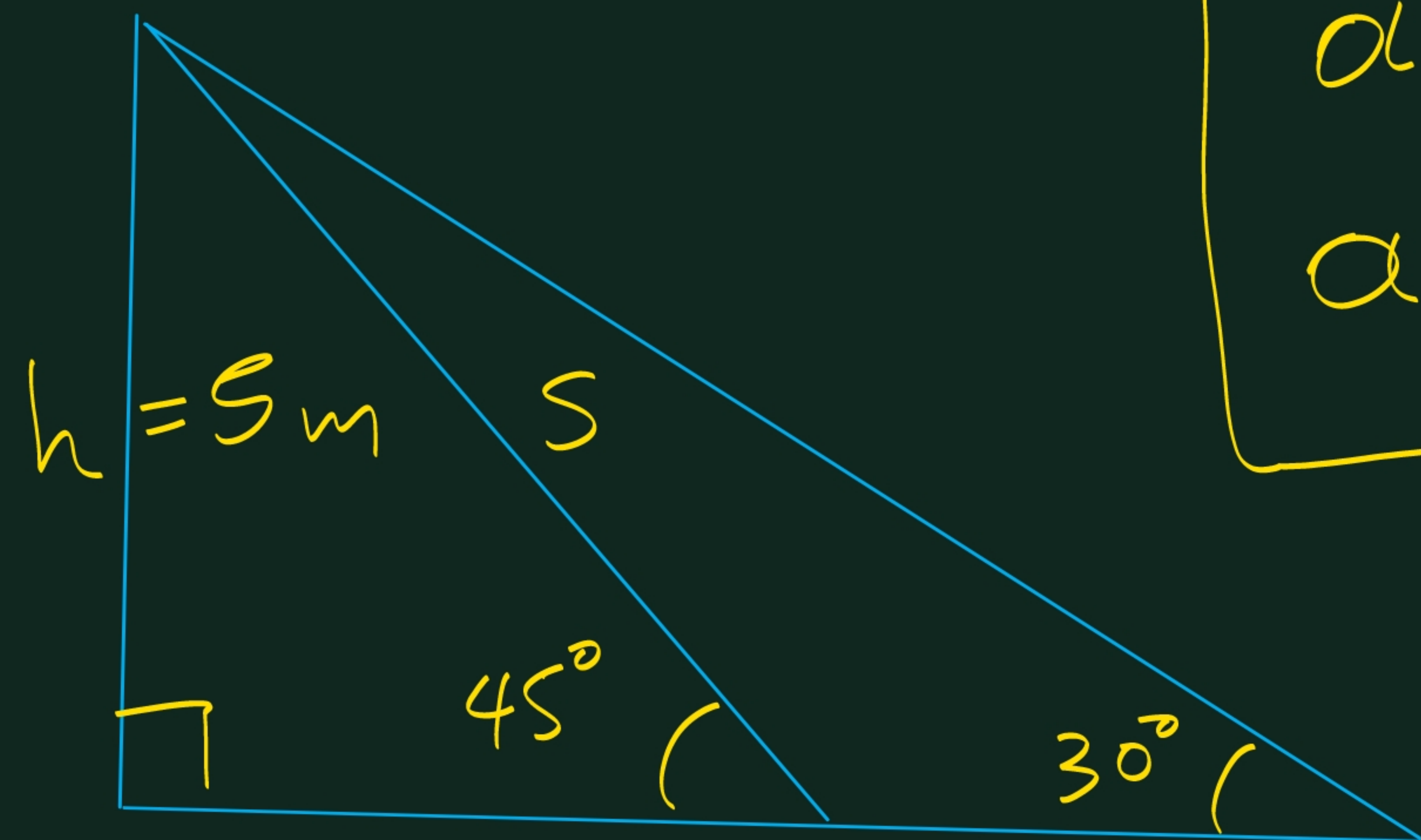
$$s = \frac{1}{2} at^2 \Rightarrow$$

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

$$\frac{20}{5} = \frac{t^2}{2} \Rightarrow t^2 = 4 \Rightarrow$$

$$t = 2 \text{ sec}$$

δ)



$$\mu\phi 45^\circ = \frac{h}{S} \Rightarrow$$

$$S = \frac{h}{\mu\phi 45^\circ} = \frac{5}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{5 \cdot 2}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$S = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}^2} \Rightarrow S = 5\sqrt{2} \text{ m.}$$

$$a = g \cdot \mu\phi \theta = 10 \cdot \mu\phi 45^\circ \Rightarrow$$

$$a = 10 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow a = 5\sqrt{2} \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\cancel{5\sqrt{2}}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cancel{5\sqrt{2}}_1 \cdot t^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$t^2 = 2 \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{2} \text{ sec}$$

$$v = a t = 5\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$v = 5 \cdot 2 \Rightarrow v = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

Η ταχύτητα θα είναι
η ίδια η ίδια.

$$U = mgh \text{ (δυναμική ενέργεια)}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \text{ (κινητική ενέργεια)}$$

$$U = K \Rightarrow$$

$$\cancel{m}gh = \frac{1}{2} \cancel{m}v^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$v^2 = 2gh \Rightarrow$$

$$v = \sqrt{2gh}$$