

Ερ 16 εε 2.64

$t(s)$	$v(m/s)$	$S(m)$
0	0	0
1	2	1
2	4	4
	8	

1^η γραμμή

2^η "

3^η "

4^η "

Από την 1^η γραμμή συμπεραίνουμε ότι η κίνηση είναι επιταχυνόμενη χωρίς αρχική ταχύτητα.

Αρα: $v = at$ και $S = \frac{1}{2}at^2$

2^η γραμμή: $v = a \cdot t \Rightarrow 2 = a \cdot 1 \Rightarrow$

$a = 2m/s^2$

$S = \frac{1}{2}a \cdot t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 1^2 = 1m.$

3^η γραμμή: $S = \frac{1}{2}at^2 \Rightarrow 4 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot t^2 \Rightarrow$

$t^2 = 4 \Rightarrow t = 2sec.$

$v = a \cdot t = 2 \cdot 2 = 4m/s.$

$S = \frac{1}{2}a \cdot t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 4^2 = 16m$

4^η γραμμή: $v = at \Rightarrow 8 = 2 \cdot t \Rightarrow t = 4sec$

Αβυ. 12 682.70.

→ v_A
A

$v_B = 30 \text{ m/s}$
→
B

← $d = 200 \text{ m}$, $t = 10 \text{ sec}$ →

$$\begin{cases} v = v_0 + at \\ S = v_0 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} at^2 \end{cases}$$

Από τις (1) και (2) έχουμε:

$$30 - 10a = 20 - 5a \Rightarrow$$

$$30 - 20 = 10a - 5a \Rightarrow$$

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

$$v_B = v_A + a \cdot t \Rightarrow 30 = v_A + 10a \Rightarrow$$

$$v_A = 30 - 10a \quad (1)$$

$$d = v_A \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} at^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$200 = v_A \cdot 10 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot 10^2 \Rightarrow$$

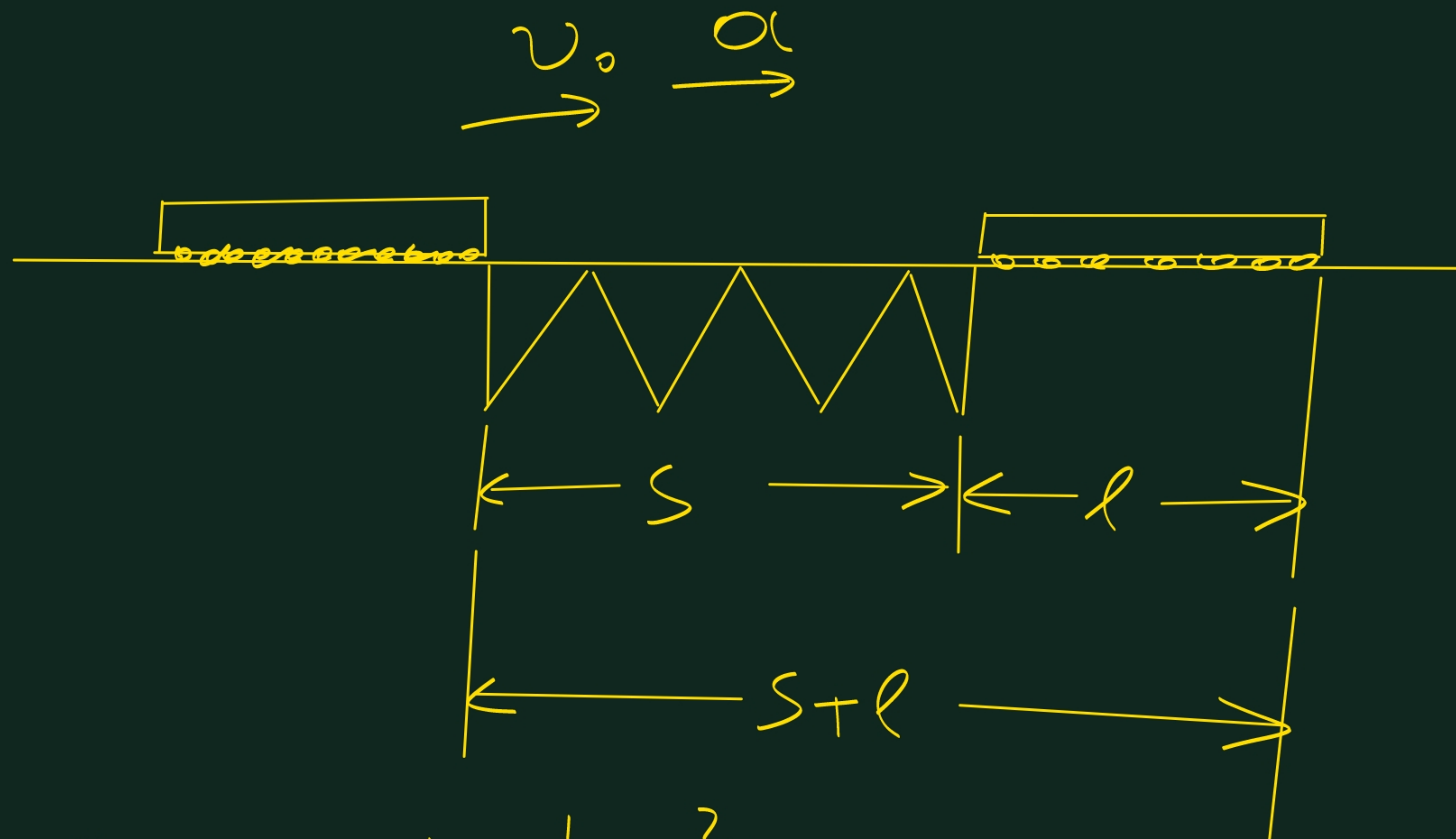
$$200 = 10v_A + 50a \Rightarrow v_A + 5a = 20 \Rightarrow$$

$$v_A = 20 - 5a \quad (2)$$

$$v_A = 20 - 5a = 20 - 5 \cdot 2 = 10$$

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

A64.14 6ε2.70



$$S+l = v_0 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$50 + 75 = 20 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot t^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$t^2 + 20t - 125 = 0.$$

$$\alpha = 1, \quad b = 20, \quad \gamma = -125.$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4\alpha\gamma = 20^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-125) = 400 + 500 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta = 900$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2\alpha} = \frac{-20 \pm \sqrt{900}}{2 \cdot 1} \Rightarrow$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-20 \pm 30}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t_1 = 5 \text{ sec (suzin)} \\ t_2 = -25 \text{ sec (anopp).} \end{cases}$$