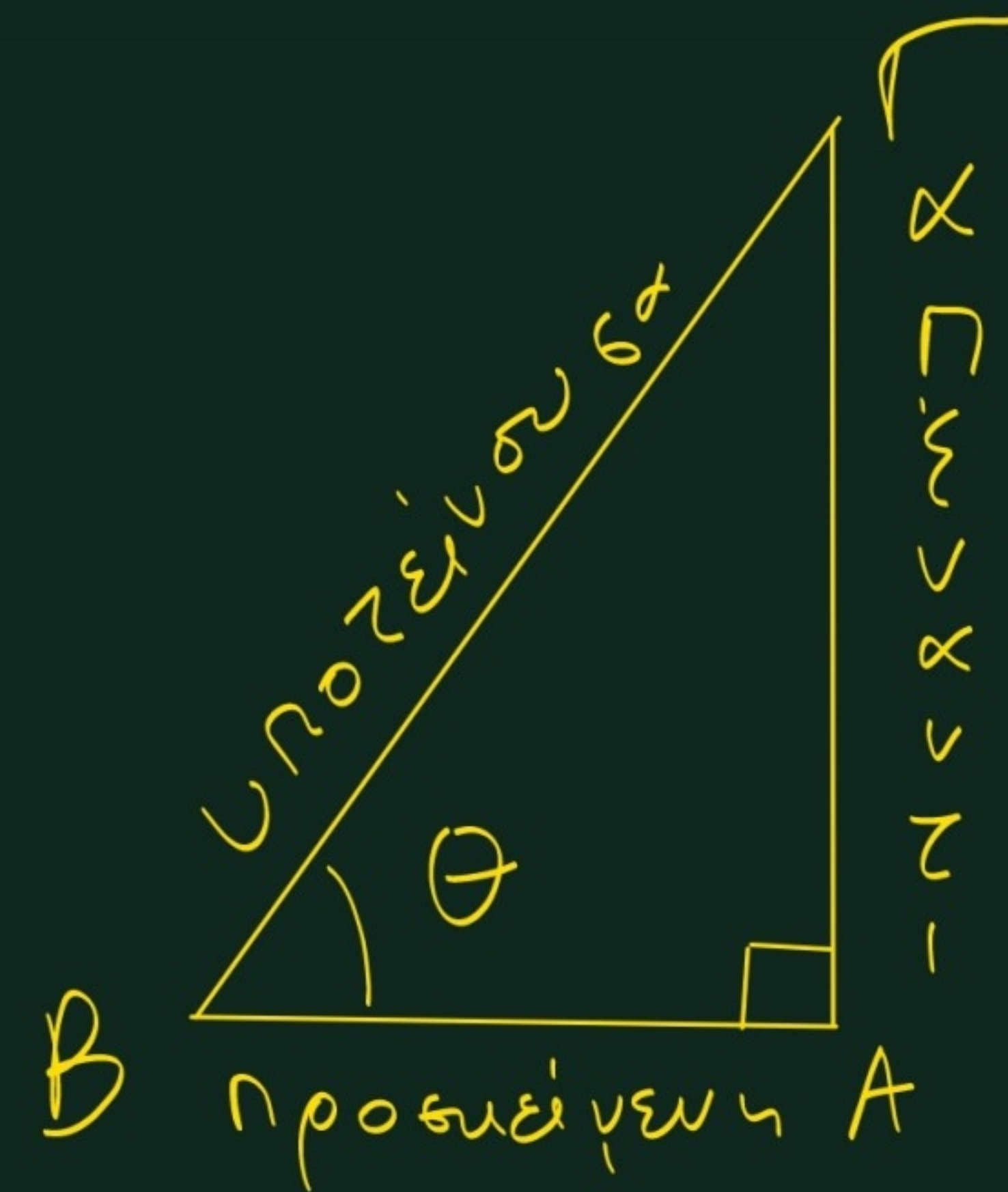
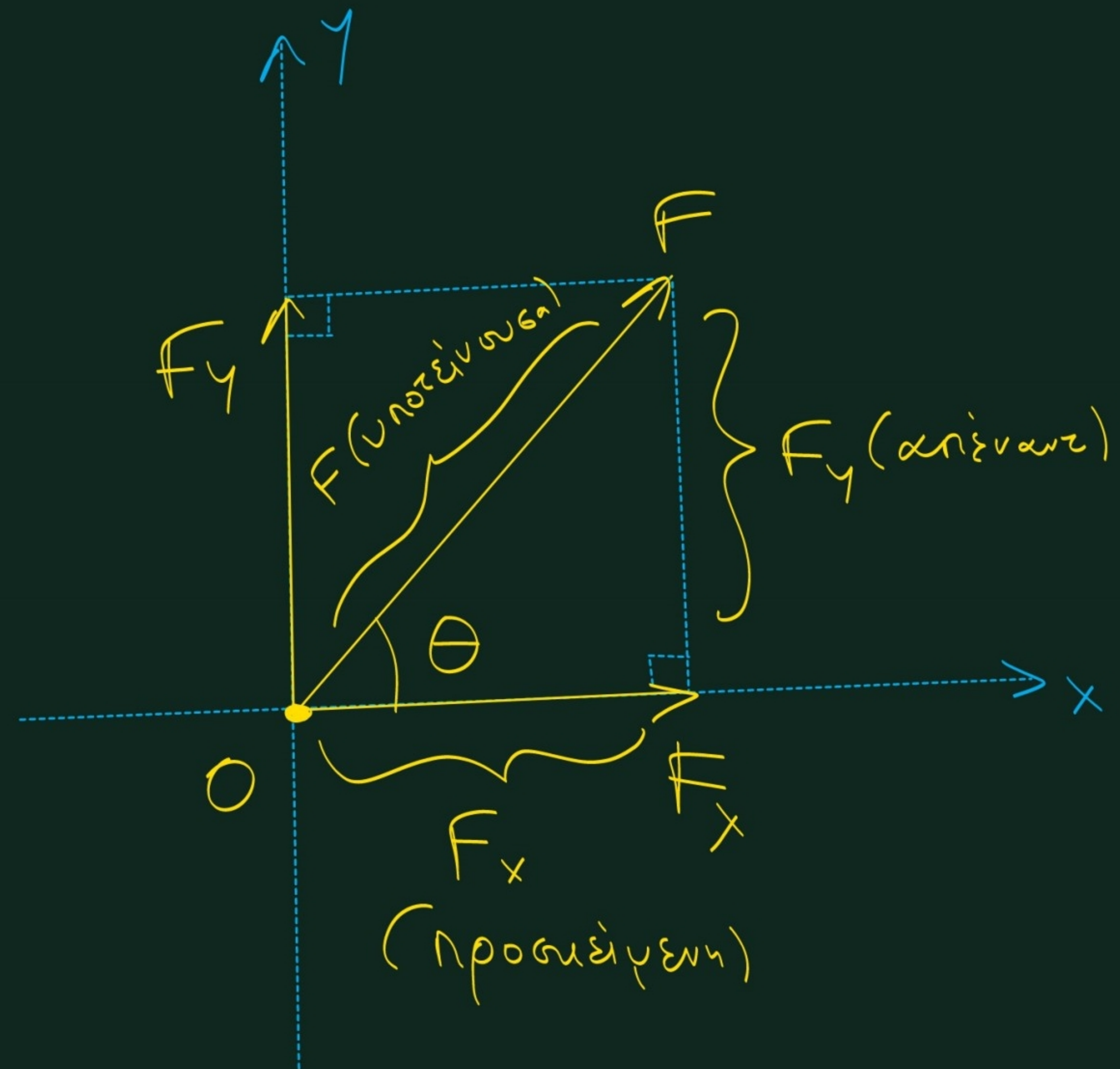


Ανάλυση δύναμης σε συνιστώσες.



$$\omega\theta = \frac{\alpha\rho\tau\epsilon\upsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\eta}{\upsilon\pi\omicron\tau\epsilon\iota\upsilon\sigma\upsilon\varsigma\alpha}$$

$$\varsigma\upsilon\nu\theta = \frac{\pi\rho\omicron\varsigma\mu\epsilon\iota\gamma\epsilon\mu\eta}{\upsilon\pi\omicron\tau\epsilon\iota\upsilon\sigma\upsilon\varsigma\alpha}$$

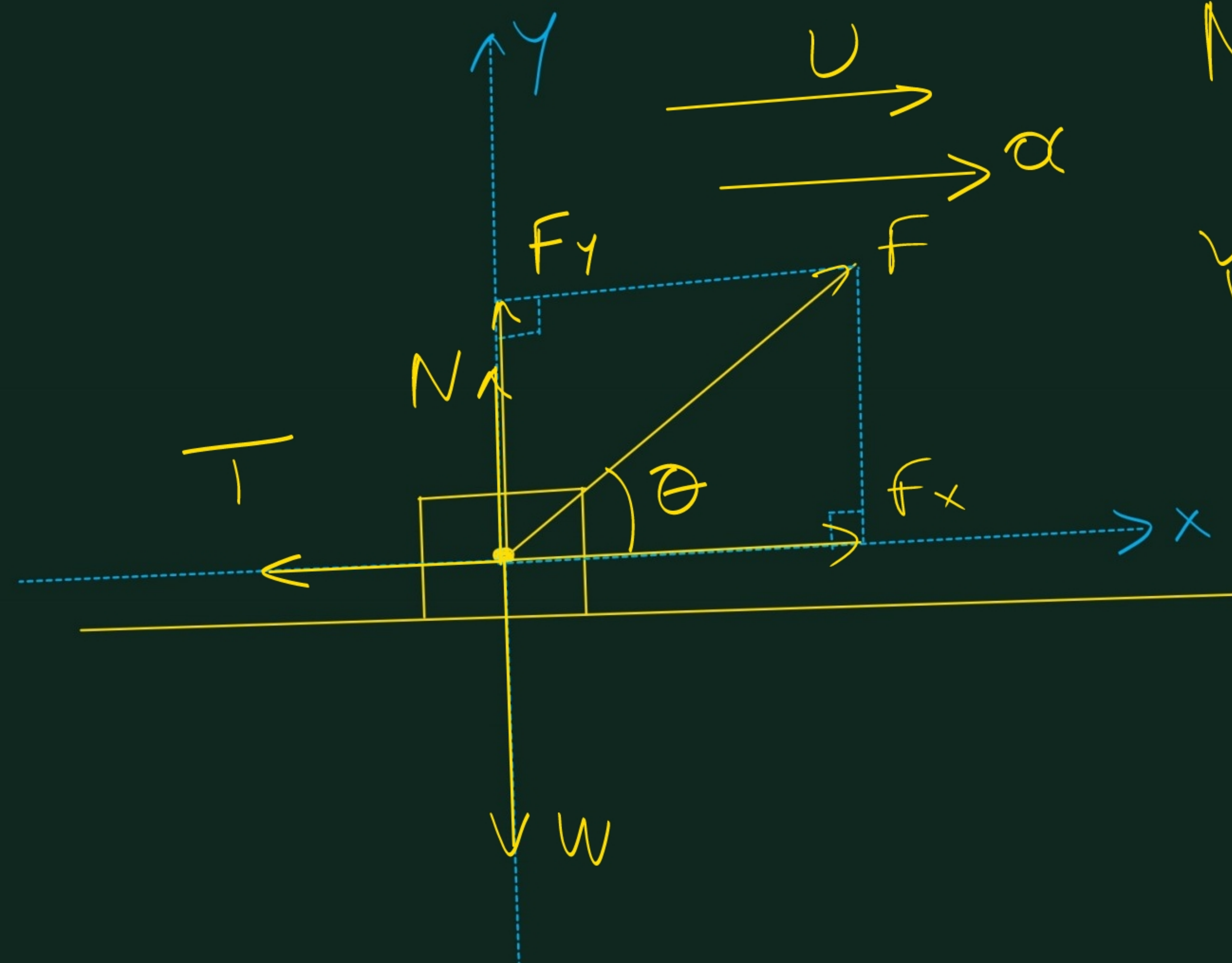
$$\epsilon\phi\theta = \frac{\alpha\rho\tau\epsilon\upsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\eta}{\pi\rho\omicron\varsigma\mu\epsilon\iota\gamma\epsilon\mu\eta}.$$

$$\omega\theta = \frac{F_y}{F} \Rightarrow F_y = F \cdot \omega\theta$$

$$\varsigma\upsilon\nu\theta = \frac{F_x}{F} \Rightarrow F_x = F \cdot \varsigma\upsilon\nu\theta$$

$$\epsilon\phi\theta = \frac{F_y}{F_x}$$

Παράδειγμα εελ. 128-9.



$$W = m \cdot g = 10 \cdot 10 \Rightarrow \boxed{W = 100 \text{ N}}$$

$$a) \quad T = \mu N$$

T = τριβή ολισθήσεως

N = κάθετη δύναμη
(Normal force).

μ = συντ. τριβής.

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

$$F_x = F \cdot \sin \theta = 80 \cdot \sin 30^\circ = 80 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$F_x = 40\sqrt{3} \simeq 40 \cdot 1.7 \Rightarrow \boxed{F_x \simeq 68 \text{ N}}$$

$$F_y = F \cdot \cos \theta = 80 \cdot \cos 30^\circ = 80 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{F_y = 40 \text{ N}}$$

$$N = W - F_y = 100 - 40 \Rightarrow \boxed{N = 60 \text{ N}}$$

$$T = \mu N = 0.25 \cdot 60 \Rightarrow \boxed{T = 15 \text{ N}}$$

