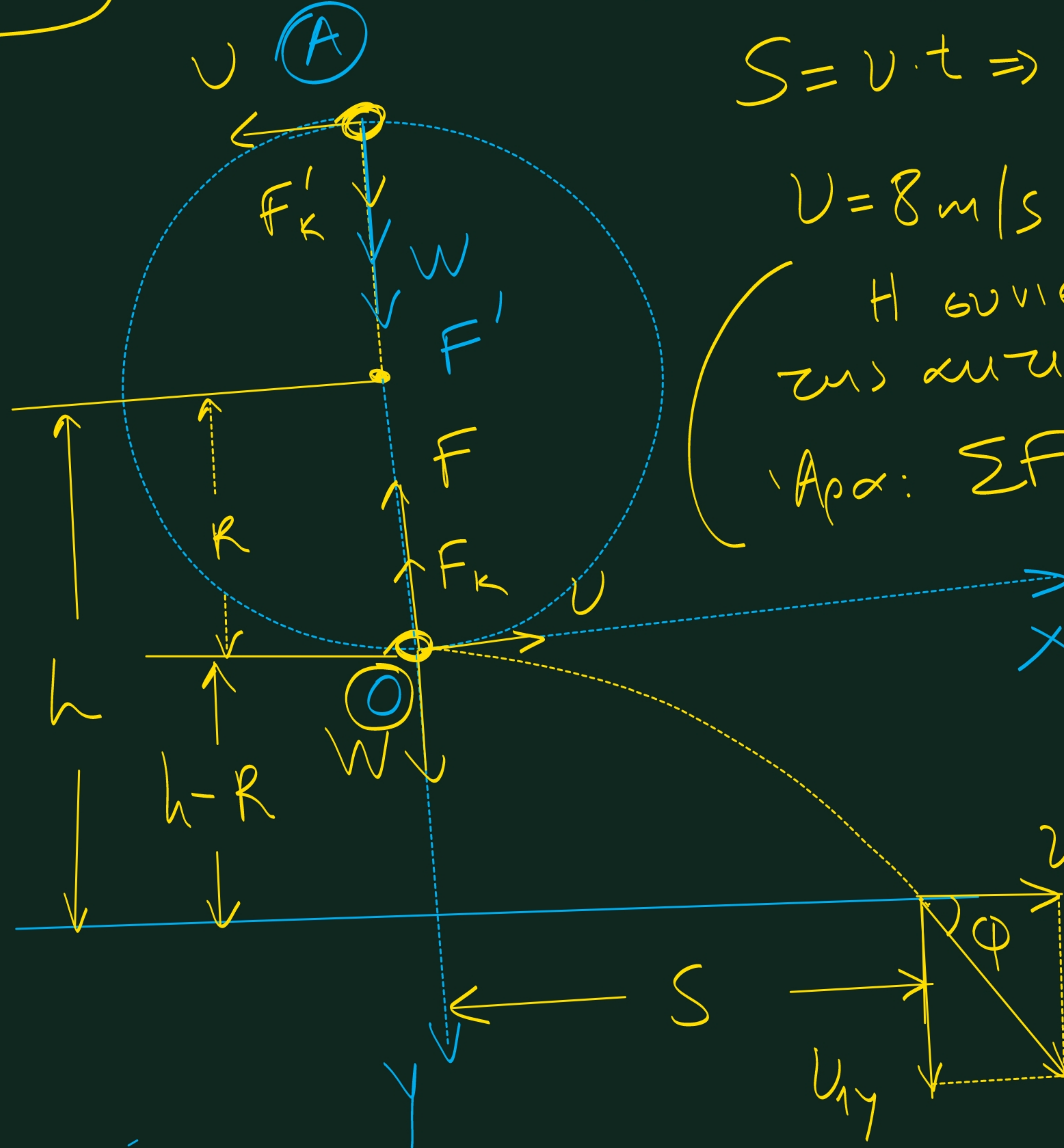


Αβυ. 2.129

$$m = 2 \text{ Kg.}$$

$$R = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$h = 6 \text{ m}$$



$$a) h - R = \frac{1}{2} g t_1^2 \Rightarrow 6 - 1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot t_1^2 \Rightarrow 10 = 10 t_1^2 \Rightarrow t_1 = 1 \text{ sec}$$

$$S = v \cdot t \Rightarrow 8 = v \cdot 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$v = 8 \text{ m/s.}$$

Η συνισταμένη των δυνάμεων κατ'ορίκονο είναι η κεντρομόλος.

$$\text{Αρα: } \Sigma F = F_K \Rightarrow F - W = m \omega^2 R$$

$$v = \omega R \Rightarrow 8 = \omega \cdot 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\omega = 8 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$b) v_{1y} = g t_1 = 10 \cdot 1 = 10 \text{ m/s.}$$

$$\epsilon\phi\phi = \frac{v_{1y}}{v_{1x}} = \frac{v_{1y}}{v} = \frac{10}{8} = \frac{5}{4}$$

δ) Η ταχύτητα είναι
οριζόντια στις θέσεις Ο και Α.

Στην Ο έχουμε:

$$F - W = m\omega^2 R \Rightarrow$$

$$F - mg = m\omega^2 R \Rightarrow$$

$$F - 2 \cdot 10 = 2 \cdot 8^2 \cdot 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$F - 20 = 128 \Rightarrow$$

$$F = 148 \text{ N}$$

Στη θέση Α έχουμε:

$$\Sigma F = F_K' \Rightarrow F' + W = F_K' \Rightarrow$$

$$F' + mg = m\omega^2 R \Rightarrow$$

$$F' + 20 = 128 \Rightarrow$$

$$F' = 108 \text{ N}$$

δ) Εφαρμόζουμε το ΘΜΚΕ
μεταξύ των Ο και Α.

$$\Delta K = W_F(0 \rightarrow A) + W_N(0 \rightarrow A) \Rightarrow$$

$$\cancel{\frac{1}{2}mv^2} - \cancel{\frac{1}{2}mU^2} = W_F - mg \cdot 2R \Rightarrow W_F = mg \cdot 2R \Rightarrow$$

$$W_F = 2 \cdot 10 \cdot 2 = 40 \text{ Joule}$$

$$W_F = F \cdot \Delta x \cdot \cos \theta$$

Αν $\theta = 180^\circ$ τότε

$$W_F = -F \cdot \Delta x$$

$$P_F = \frac{W_F}{\Delta t} = F \cdot \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow P_F = F \cdot v \cdot \cos \theta$$

$\theta = \gamma \omega \nu \alpha$ μεταξύ
των $\vec{F}$ και $\vec{v}$.

