

Παράγοντας ελαστικότητας
ή συντελεστής υρούσης (ε)

$$v'_1 - v'_2 = -\varepsilon (v_1 - v_2)$$

Αν $\varepsilon = 1$ ελαστική

Αν $\varepsilon = 0$ ηλαστική

Αν $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ ανελαστική

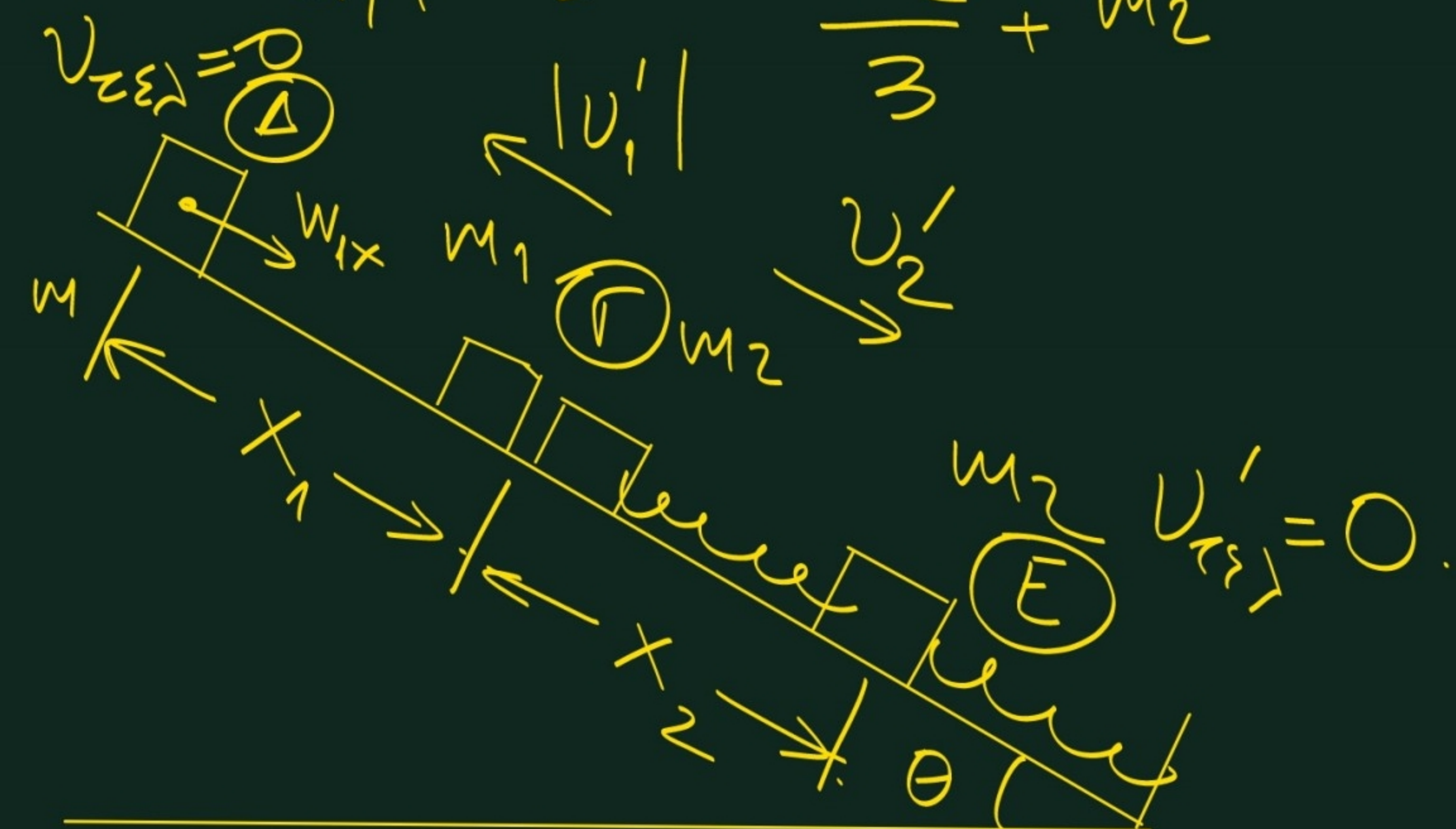
Από την επίλυση του
συστήματος:

$$m_1 v'_1 + m_2 v'_2 = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2$$

$$v'_1 - v'_2 = -\varepsilon (v_1 - v_2)$$

Προκύπτουν οι ταχύτητες
μετά την υρούση αλλά
υόγι ως το ε .

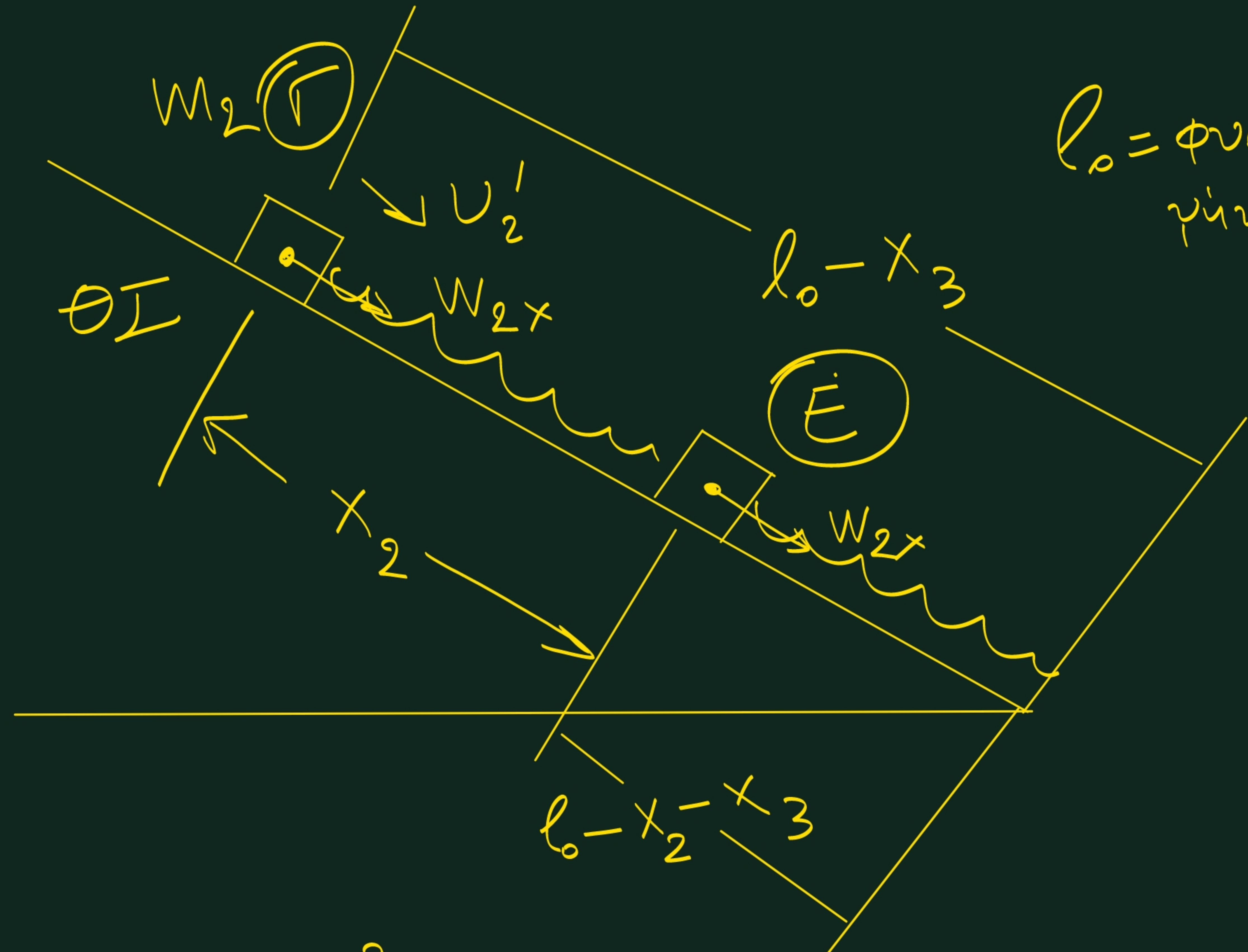
$$v_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 = \frac{2 \frac{m_2}{3}}{\frac{m_2}{3} + m_2} \cdot 2\sqrt{10} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{4}{3}} \cdot 2\sqrt{10} = \sqrt{10} \text{ m/s}$$


$$\Gamma_1 \propto \tau_0 \omega_1 : \Theta \mu \kappa \bar{\epsilon} : \textcircled{\Gamma} \rightarrow \textcircled{\Delta}$$

$$\Delta K = \Sigma W \Rightarrow 0 - \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1'^2 = -W_{1x} \cdot X_1 \Rightarrow v_1'^2$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1'^2 = -m_1 g \sin \theta \cdot X_1 \Rightarrow X_1 = \frac{v_1'^2}{2g \sin \theta} \Rightarrow$$

$$X_1 = \frac{10}{2 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow X_1 = 1 \text{ m} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{η pos} \\ \text{τα η άνω.} \end{matrix}$$



$l_0 = \text{φυσιολόγος μήκος ελατηρίου.}$

$$-\frac{1}{2}m_2 v_2'^2 = \frac{1}{2}Kx_3^2 - \frac{1}{2}K(x_2 + x_3)^2 + m_2 g \sin \theta \cdot x_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}m_2 v_2'^2 = \frac{1}{2}Kx_3^2 - \frac{1}{2}K(x_2 + x_3)^2 + Kx_2x_3 \Rightarrow$$

$$(\alpha\psi\sigma\iota \quad m_2 g \sin \theta = Kx_3 \text{ στο } \theta I)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}m_2 v_2'^2 = \frac{1}{2}K(x_3^2 - (x_2 + x_3)^2 + 2x_2x_3)$$

$$0 - \frac{1}{2}m_2 v_2'^2 = W_{F_{\epsilon\lambda}}(r \rightarrow E) + W_{W_2}(r \rightarrow E) \Rightarrow$$

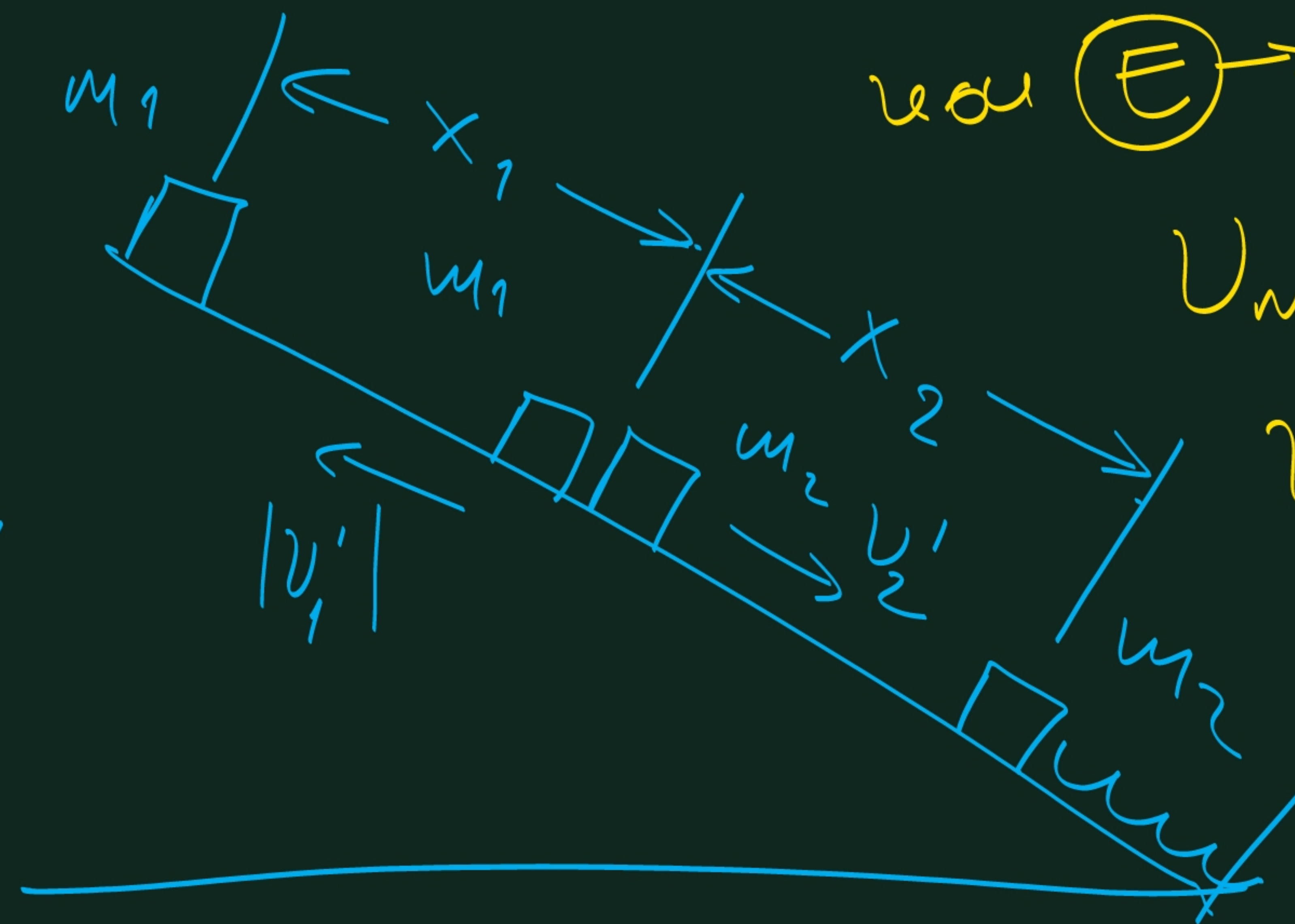
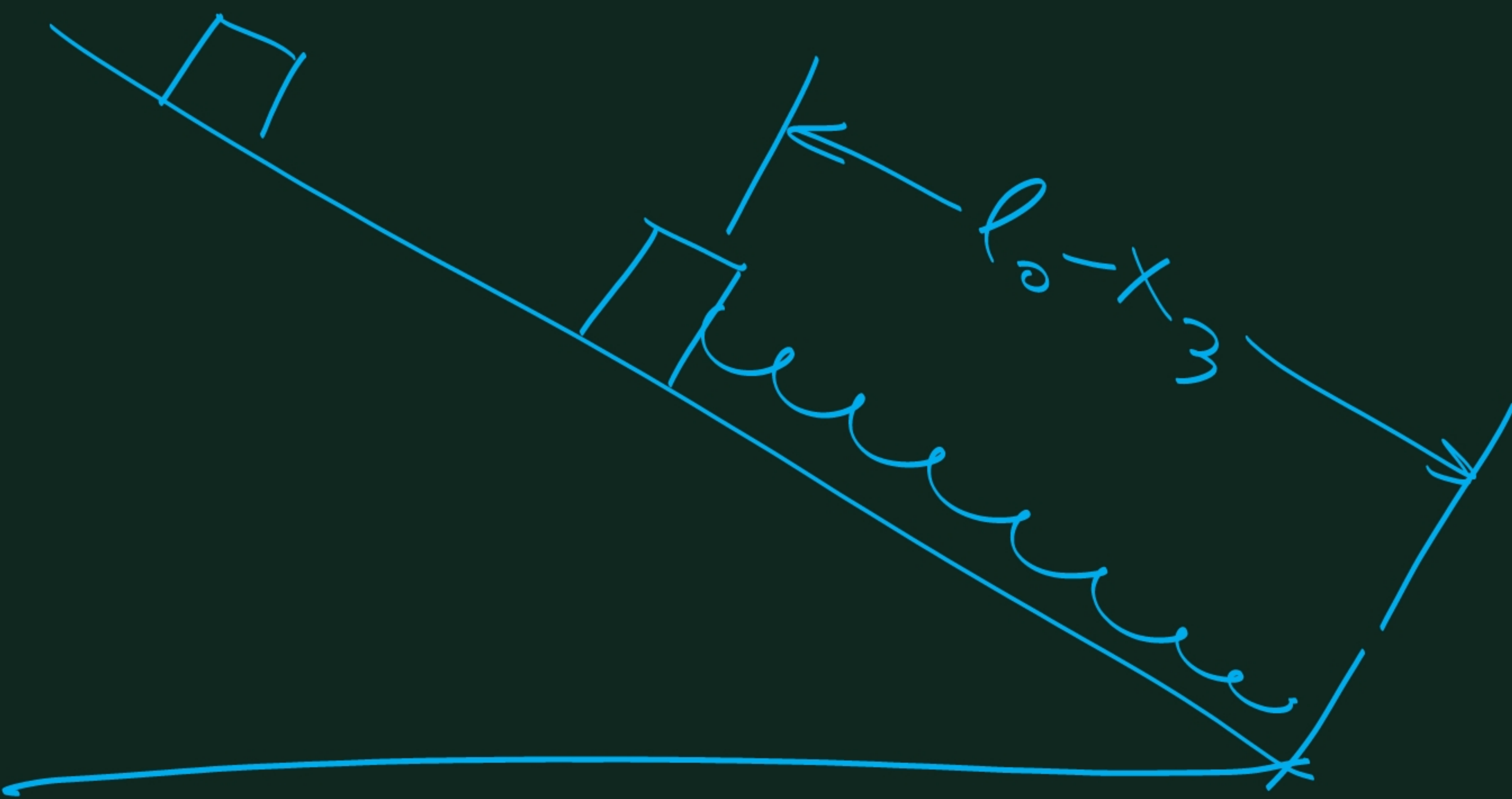
$$-\frac{1}{2}m_2 v_2'^2 = U_{\epsilon\lambda, r} - U_{\epsilon\lambda, E} + W_{2x} \cdot x_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}m_2 v_2'^2 = \frac{1}{2}K(\cancel{x_3^2} - \cancel{x_2^2} - \cancel{x_3^2} - \cancel{2x_2x_3} + \cancel{2x_2x_3})$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}m_2 v_2'^2 = -\frac{1}{2}Kx_2^2 \Rightarrow x_2^2 = \frac{m_2 v_2'^2}{K}$$

$$x_2^2 = \frac{m_2 v_2'^2}{k} \Rightarrow x_2^2 = \frac{1 \cdot 10}{200} = \frac{5}{100} \Rightarrow$$

$$x_2 = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{10} \text{ m.}$$



Την απόσταση x_2 μπορούμε να τη βρούμε και από τις εξισώσεις των ταλαντώσεων:

$x_2 = A$ (ηλέκτρος ταλάντωσης αφού $\odot \rightarrow$ Θέση Ισορροπίας και $\ominus \rightarrow$ μέγιστη αρνητική Θέση)

$$v_{\max} = \omega A \Rightarrow$$

$$v_2' = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_2}} A \Rightarrow$$

$$A = \frac{m_2 v_2'^2}{k} \Rightarrow A = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{10} \text{ m}$$

$$(A = x_3)$$

Abu. 2.151

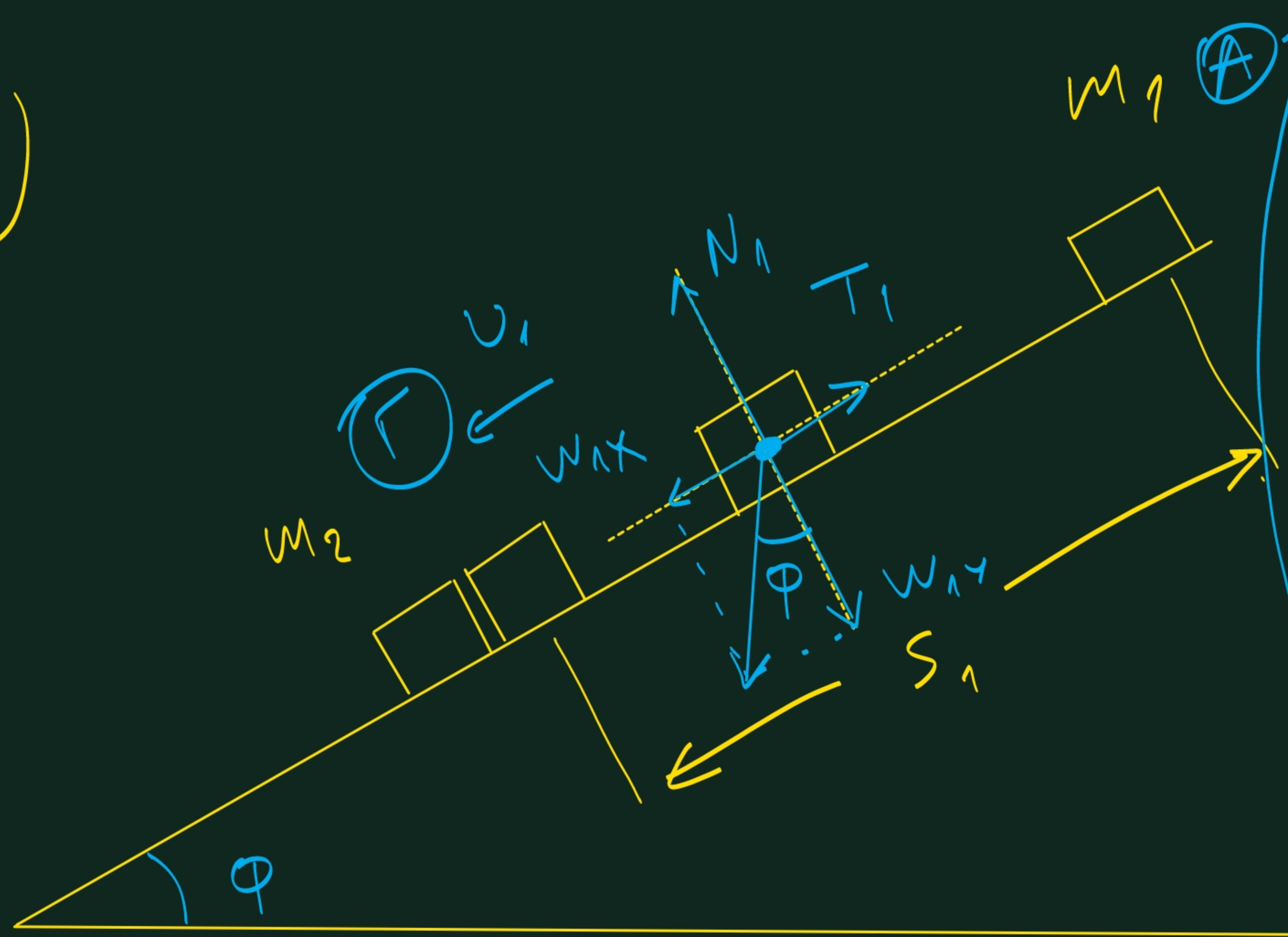
$$\phi = 30^\circ$$

$$m_1 = 2 \text{ kg}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$S_1 = 10 \text{ m}$$

$$m_2 = 3 \text{ kg}$$



$$a) T_1 = \gamma N_1 = \gamma m_1 g \sin \varphi \Rightarrow$$

$$T_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot 2 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$T_1 = \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 10}{8} \Rightarrow T_1 = 7,5 \text{ N}$$

$$\Theta \text{ MKE} : \textcircled{A} \rightarrow \textcircled{\Gamma} :$$

$$v_1^2 = 2 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot s_1 - 7,5 \cdot s_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$v_1^2 = 2.5s_1 = 25 \Rightarrow v_1 = 5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$b) W_{T_1} = -T_1 \cdot S_1 = -7,5 \cdot 10 = -75 \text{ J.}$$

$$Q_1 = |W_{T_1}| = 75 \text{ J.}$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) V^2 =$$

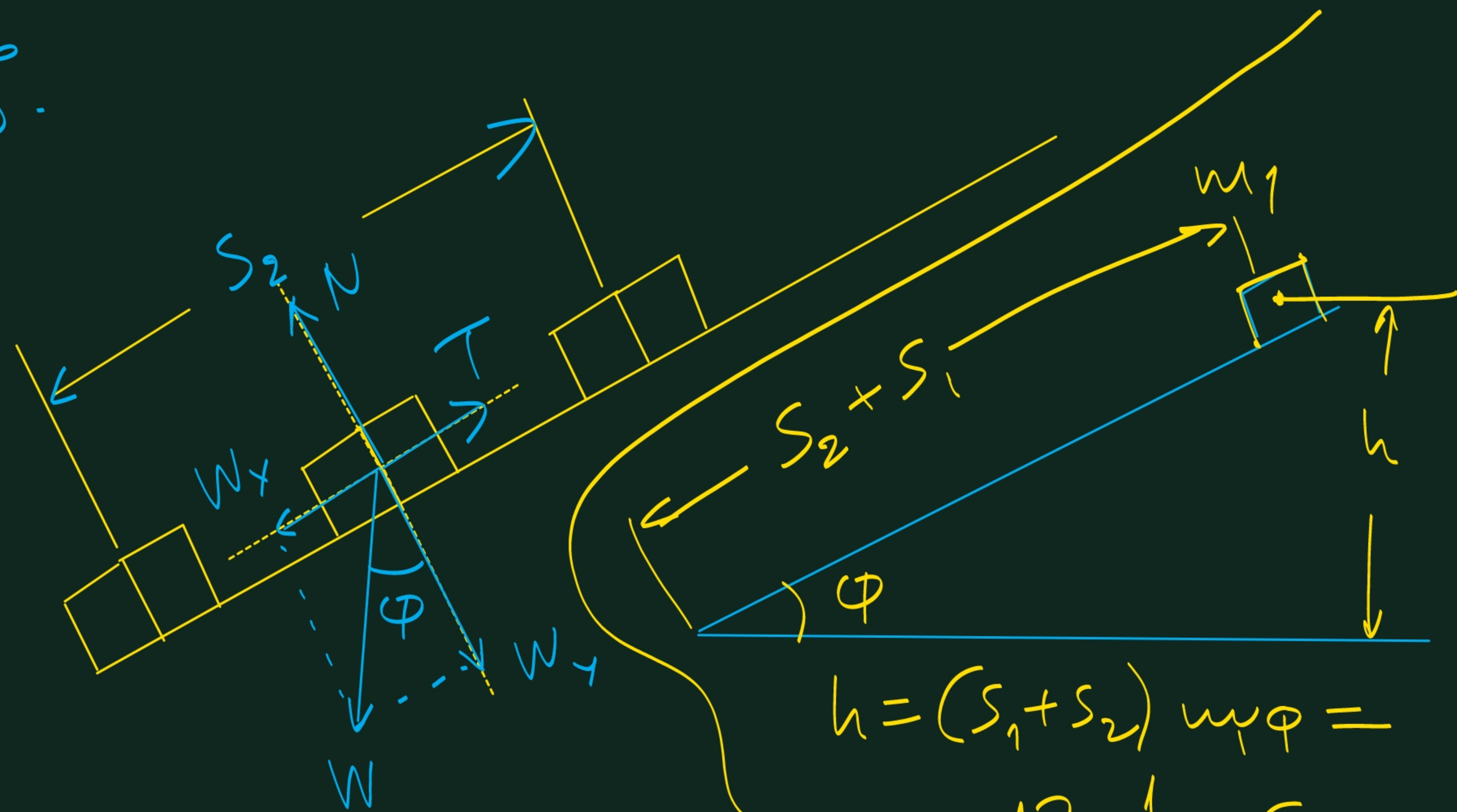
$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 5^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 2^2 =$$

$$= 25 - 10 = 15 \text{ J} \Rightarrow Q_2 = 15 \text{ J.}$$

$$Q_3 = |W_T| = T \cdot S_2 = 18,75 \cdot 2 =$$

$$= 37,5 \text{ Joule.}$$

$$\text{Ap} Q_{02} = 75 + 15 + 37,5 = 127,5 \text{ Joule.}$$



$$h = (S_1 + S_2) \sin \varphi =$$

$$= 12 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 6 \text{ m}$$

$$U_1 = m_1 g h = 2 \cdot 10 \cdot 6 = 120 \text{ J.}$$

$$T = \mu N = \mu (m_1 + m_2) g \sin \varphi =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot 5 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3 \cdot 50}{4 \cdot 2} = 18,75 \text{ J}$$

γ) Η χρησιμή δυναμική
ενέργεια του m_1 είναι:

$$U_1 = m_1 g h = 120 \text{ J}$$

Η θερμότητα που υφίσταται
είναι:

$$Q_2 = 15 \text{ J}$$

Το ηττούμενο ποσοστό είναι:

$$\eta \% = \frac{Q_2}{U_1} \cdot 100 = \frac{15}{120} \cdot 100 = 12,5 \%$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_2) v_2^2 = (m_1 + m_2) g \sin \theta S_2 -$$
$$- \gamma (m_1 + m_2) g \cos \theta S_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{v_2^2}{2} = g S_2 (\sin \theta - \gamma \cos \theta) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{v_2^2}{2} = 10 \cdot 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$v_2^2 = 40 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{8} \right) = 40 \cdot \frac{1}{8} = 5 \text{ m/s}^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$v_2 = \sqrt{5} \text{ m/s}$$

$$K_2 = \frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_2) v_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 5 = 12,5 \text{ Joule}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} U_1 = 120 \text{ Joule.} \\ K = 22,5 \text{ Joule.} \end{array} \right\} (+) 142,5$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Q_2 = \cancel{15 \text{ J.}} \\ Q_{02} = 127,5 \text{ J.} \end{array} \right\} (+) 142,5$$

$$m_2 g h_2 = 3 \cdot 10 \cdot 1 = 30 \text{ J.}$$

$$U_{02} = 150 \text{ J.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 112,5 + 15 + 22,5 &= \\ &= 135 + 15 = 150 \end{aligned}$$