

A diagram showing a solid block on a horizontal surface. A blue arrow labeled $\vec{v}$ points to the right, indicating the block's velocity. Four force vectors are shown: $\vec{F}_g$ (gravity) pointing down, $\vec{F}_N$ (normal force) pointing up, $\vec{F}_f$ (friction) pointing to the left, and $\vec{F}_A$ (applied force) pointing to the right. To the right of the solid block is a dashed outline of the same block. To the right of the dashed block, the text $(\vec{F}_2 \perp \vec{f}_2)$ is written in red.

$\vec{F}_1 \uparrow \uparrow d\vec{x} \Rightarrow W_{F_1} > 0$
 $\vec{F}_2 \perp d\vec{x} \Rightarrow W_{F_2} = 0$
 $\vec{F}_3 \downarrow \downarrow d\vec{x} \Rightarrow W_{F_3} < 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dK}{dt} &= \frac{\Delta K}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta W_{\text{tot}}}{\Delta t} = \frac{dW_1 + dW_2 + dW_3}{dt} = \\ &= \frac{(F_1 \cdot dx) + 0 + (-F_3 \cdot dx)}{dt} = \frac{F_1 \cdot dx}{dt} - \frac{F_3 \cdot dx}{dt} = \\ &= F_1 \cdot v - F_3 \cdot v = (F_1 - F_3) \cdot v \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{dk}{dt} \stackrel{\text{SACE}}{=} \frac{dW_{SF}}{dt} = \frac{dW_F}{dt} = \frac{F \cdot dx \cdot \sin \phi}{dt} = F \cdot v \cdot \sin \phi$$

$$\left| \frac{d\sqrt{E}}{dt} \right| = \left| \frac{d(ugh)}{dt} \right| = ug \left| \frac{dh}{dt} \right| = ug \cdot |v_y|$$

$$\frac{dV_E}{dt} = \begin{cases} +u_g |v_y| & (\text{avo } \sigma_D \Rightarrow h: \uparrow) \\ -u_g |v_y| & (\text{avo } \sigma_D \Rightarrow h: \downarrow) \end{cases}$$

Όταν βγ υπάρχουν περιπτώσεις:

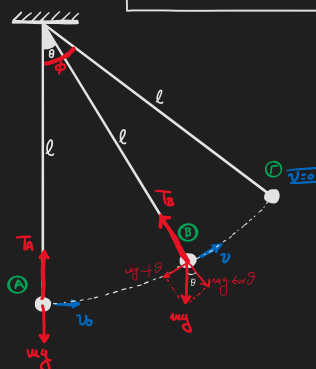
... και η Μηχανική Ενέργεια Διατηρείται: ΑΔΜΕ

$$E_T = K + U_s \Rightarrow \frac{dE_T}{dt} = \frac{dK}{dt} + \frac{dU_s}{dt} \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{dK}{dt} + \frac{dU_s}{dt} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dV_e}{dt} = - \frac{dk}{dt}$$

και όταν
έχουμε
άνδρα ή γυναίκα

ΜΕΛΕΤΗ ΔΥΝΑΜΕΩΝ & ΡΥΘΜΩΝ
ΣΤΟ ΑΠΛΟ ΕΚΚΡΕΜΕΣ



DECH(A):

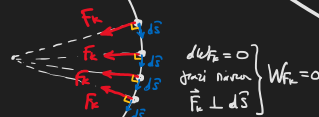
$$\Sigma F_{K_i} = F_K \quad (\text{da npriln u } \Sigma F_{K_i}: \text{ va fixva } 20 \text{ kN})$$

$$T_A - mg = m \frac{v_0^2}{l}$$

$$T_A = mg + m \frac{v_0^2}{L} \quad T_A > mg$$

$$\bullet \frac{dk}{dt} = \frac{dW_F}{dt} = \frac{dW_{F_{\text{in}}}}{dt} = \frac{dW_{F_k}}{dt} = 0$$

$$\bullet \frac{dV_S}{dt} \underline{\underline{\frac{\Delta \Delta E}{dt}}} - \frac{dk}{dt} = 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{\mu} \omega \partial_{\mu} \bar{\omega} &= \partial_{\mu} \omega \partial_{\mu} \omega = 0 \quad \Delta F = F_L \Rightarrow W_{LF} = W_{FL} = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta K = 0 \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow K = \partial \omega \partial \bar{\omega} \Rightarrow |\vec{v}| = \partial \omega \partial \bar{\omega} \\ &\quad \downarrow \\ &\quad O.k.f. \end{aligned}$$

6. $\alpha_N \in \mathcal{N}$: $\alpha_N \Sigma_{\text{Folios}} \neq F_k$
 $\hookrightarrow \Gamma_{\text{Folios}}$ and Σ_{Folios} (C-Folios) Γ_{Folios}

Wobei $\sum_{i=1}^n p_{i,n}$ $W_{SF} = 0$ oder $W_{SF} \neq 0$

$\Delta k \neq 0$

↓
 110 0125 kokikikine

η.χ. με ΑΑΤ του
αγίου Εκκλησίας.