



Σταθερά φυσικός σύνταξης
που αποτελεί γρήγορη διεύθυνσης
που επειγεινή AAT

The diagram shows a 2D coordinate system with axes x and y . A horizontal force \vec{F}_1 acts to the right at position x , and a vertical force \vec{F}_2 acts upwards at position y . The resultant force \vec{F} is shown as a vector from the origin to the point (x, y) . A dashed line represents the path of the object's center of mass. A green double-headed arrow indicates the direction of motion along this path.

Thought bubble:

- It is very common in mechanics to write $\sum \vec{F} = -k \vec{x}$.
- AA-T が いつでも $\sum \vec{F} = -C(x_0) \vec{x}$
- $\sum \vec{F} \propto \vec{x}$
- $\sum \vec{F} \propto \vec{x}$

Equation:

$$\sum \vec{F} = -k \vec{x} \quad (k \in D)$$

Derivation:

Using definition: $\vec{T} = -\vec{T}' \Rightarrow \sum \vec{T} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum \vec{F} = -\vec{k} \vec{x} \sim D = k$

$m_2: \sum \vec{F}_2 = -(\text{konstant}) \vec{x} \Rightarrow \vec{T} = -(\text{konstant}) \vec{x}$

$m_1: \sum \vec{F}_1 = -(\text{konstant}) \vec{x} \Rightarrow \vec{F}_1 + \vec{T}' = -(\text{konstant}) \vec{x} \Rightarrow$

\downarrow

$\Rightarrow -k \vec{x} + \vec{T}' = -(\text{konstant}) \vec{x} \Rightarrow$

or: "konstant" = k

- Δύο πράγματα τα οποία δεν μπορούν να συγχωνευθούν $\Sigma \vec{F}_i = -D_1 \vec{x}$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} D_1 = \omega_1 \cdot \omega^2 \\ D_2 = \omega_2 \cdot \omega^2 \end{array}} \quad \text{oder: } \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{\omega_1 + \omega_2}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} D_1 = \omega_1 \cdot \frac{k}{\omega_1 + \omega_2} \\ D_2 = \omega_2 \cdot \frac{k}{\omega_1 + \omega_2} \end{array} \right\} D_1 + D_2 = \omega_1 \cdot \frac{k}{\omega_1 + \omega_2} + \omega_2 \cdot \frac{k}{\omega_1 + \omega_2} = \frac{(\omega_1 + \omega_2)k}{\omega_1 + \omega_2} = k = D$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{dejouz } 20 \text{ m, kesi } 20 \text{ m}_2 \\ & \text{et } 25 \text{ ou } 15, \text{ AAT} \\ & \text{de } 5 \text{ ou } 10 \text{ m, n'importe (T)} \\ & \text{de } 10 \text{ ou } 15 \text{ m, } \omega \left(= \frac{2\pi}{T} \right). \end{aligned}$$