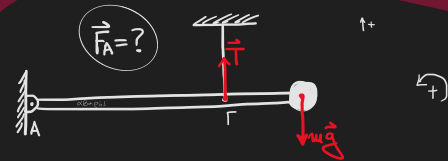


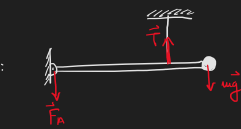
Ισορροπία Στερεών Σώματων

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{R}' \rightarrow \begin{cases} \Sigma \vec{F} = 0 \\ \Sigma \vec{\tau} = 0 \end{cases} \\ & \Sigma \vec{F} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \Sigma F_x = 0 \\ \Sigma F_y = 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

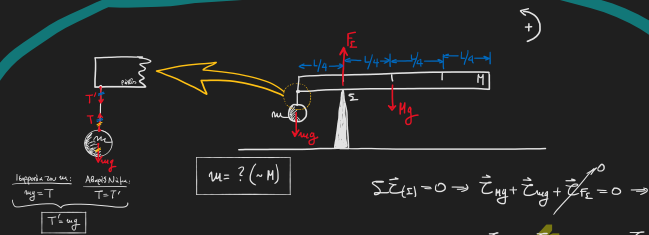


$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F_x = 0 & \xrightarrow{\vec{T}, w, g: y\text{-axis}} \vec{F}_A = 0 \rightarrow \vec{F}_A: \text{αποτελεί τους y-αξονα} \\ \Sigma F_y = 0 & \rightarrow F_A + T - wg = 0 \rightarrow F_A = wg - T \begin{cases} wg > T \rightarrow F_A > 0 \rightarrow \vec{F}_A: \text{ηρως γλ κλνω} \\ wg < T \rightarrow F_A < 0 \rightarrow \vec{F}_A: \text{ηρως γλ κλνω} \end{cases} \\ \Sigma \vec{\tau} = 0 & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Α: ηρως ομοιοδυναμια αξονα} \left. \begin{aligned} \Sigma \vec{\tau}(r) = 0 & \Rightarrow \vec{\tau}_{F_A} + \vec{\tau}_T + \vec{\tau}_{wg} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{\tau}_{F_A} = -\vec{\tau}_{wg} \Rightarrow \vec{\tau}_{F_A} \uparrow \downarrow \vec{\tau}_{wg} \\ & \text{αλλ} \vec{\tau}_{wg}(r) : \otimes \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} & \vec{\tau}_{F_A}(r) : \odot \rightarrow \vec{F}_A: \text{ηρως γλ κλνω} \\ & \text{αλλ} \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$



Ομοιοδυναμια αξονα: $\Sigma F_y = 0 \rightarrow F_A + wg = T \Rightarrow T > wg$

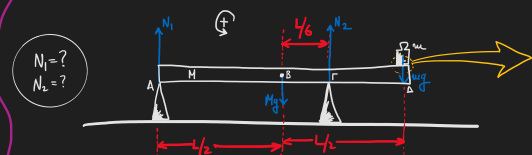


$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma \vec{\tau}(z) = 0 & \Rightarrow \vec{\tau}_{mg} + \vec{\tau}_{wg} + \vec{\tau}_{F_E} = 0 \Rightarrow \\ & \Rightarrow -\tau_{mg} + \tau_{wg} = 0 \Rightarrow \tau_{mg} = \tau_{wg} \Rightarrow \\ & \Rightarrow Hg \cdot \frac{L}{4} = wg \cdot \frac{L}{4} \Rightarrow u = H \end{aligned}$$

Στη ριζίδα κρεμάμεται
οι γυνθισμένοι:
 T', F_E, Hg

άρα το $\Sigma \tau = 0$ για να είναι σταθερό να ισορροπεί
ως προς τον άξονα των ριζιδιών. Όπως είναι ο άξονας
των mg άρα για να ισορροπεί $T' = wg$ ή $T' = wg$
εξαιτίας αυτής είναι $T' = wg$ ή $T' = wg$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma \vec{\tau}(z) = 0 & \Rightarrow \vec{\tau}_{mg} + \vec{\tau}_{T'} + \vec{\tau}_{F_E} = 0 \Rightarrow \\ & \Rightarrow -\tau_{mg} + \tau_{T'} = 0 \Rightarrow \\ & \Rightarrow \tau_{mg} = \tau_{T'} \Rightarrow Hg \cdot \frac{L}{4} = T' \cdot \frac{L}{4} \Rightarrow \\ & \Rightarrow Hg = T' \xrightarrow{T=wg} Hg/wg \Rightarrow u = H \end{aligned}$$



$$\bullet \Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N_1 + N_2 = Hg + wg \Rightarrow N_1 + N_2 = (H+wg)g \Rightarrow N_1 = (H+wg)g - N_2 \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \Sigma \vec{\tau}(z) = 0 & \Rightarrow -N_1 \cdot \left(\frac{L}{2} + \frac{L}{2}\right) + Hg \cdot \frac{L}{2} - wg \cdot \left(\frac{L}{2} - \frac{L}{2}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow -N_1 \cdot \frac{L}{2} + Hg \cdot \frac{L}{2} - wg \cdot \frac{L}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \\ & \Rightarrow \frac{Hg}{2} - \frac{wg}{2} = N_1 \cdot \frac{2}{2} \Rightarrow \\ & \Rightarrow Hg - wg = 2N_1 \Rightarrow N_1 = \frac{Hg}{2} - \frac{wg}{2} \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$(1/2): \frac{Hg}{4} - \frac{wg}{2} = Hg + wg - N_2 \Rightarrow N_2 = \frac{3Hg}{4} + \frac{3wg}{2}$$

Συνεχίζουμε με: α) ποια είναι τα αποτελέσματα
β) N_2