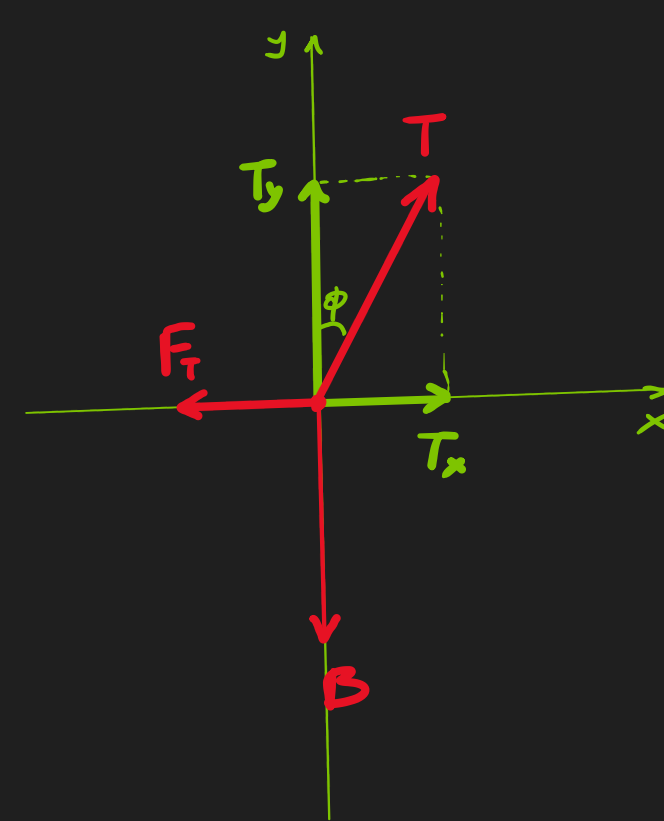
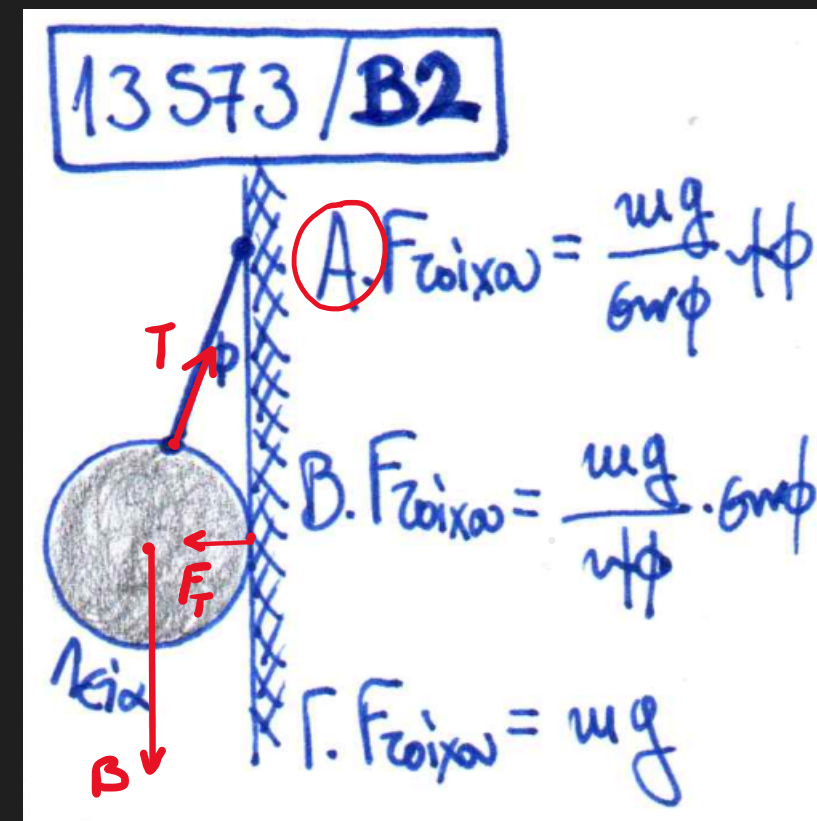




$$\Sigma F = 0$$

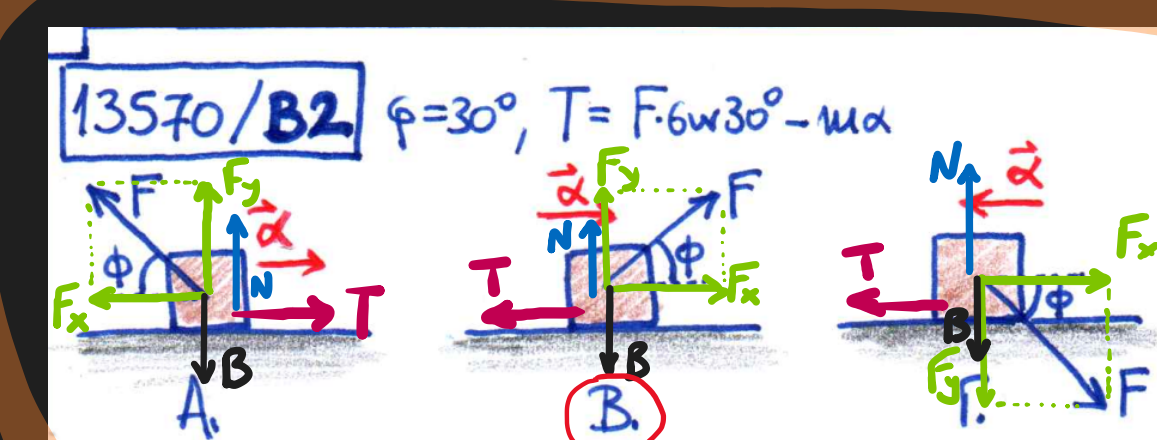
$$\Sigma F_x = 0 \quad \Sigma F_y = 0$$

$$F_T = T_x \quad B = T_y$$

$$F_T = T \cdot \cos \phi \quad mg = T \cdot \sin \phi$$

$$\frac{F_T}{mg} = \frac{T \cdot \cos \phi}{T \cdot \sin \phi} \Rightarrow F_T = mg \frac{\cos \phi}{\sin \phi} \sim A$$

$F_T = mg \cdot \cot \phi$

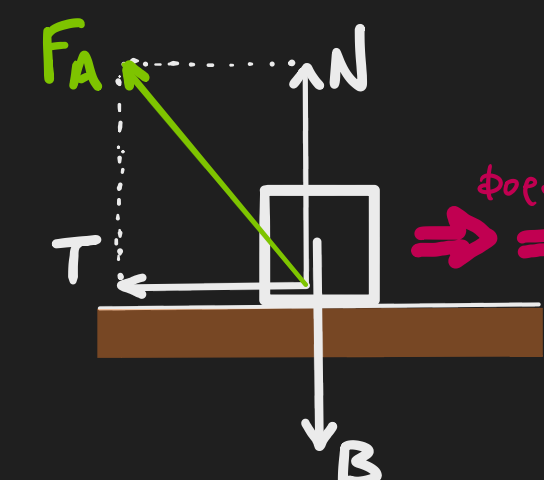
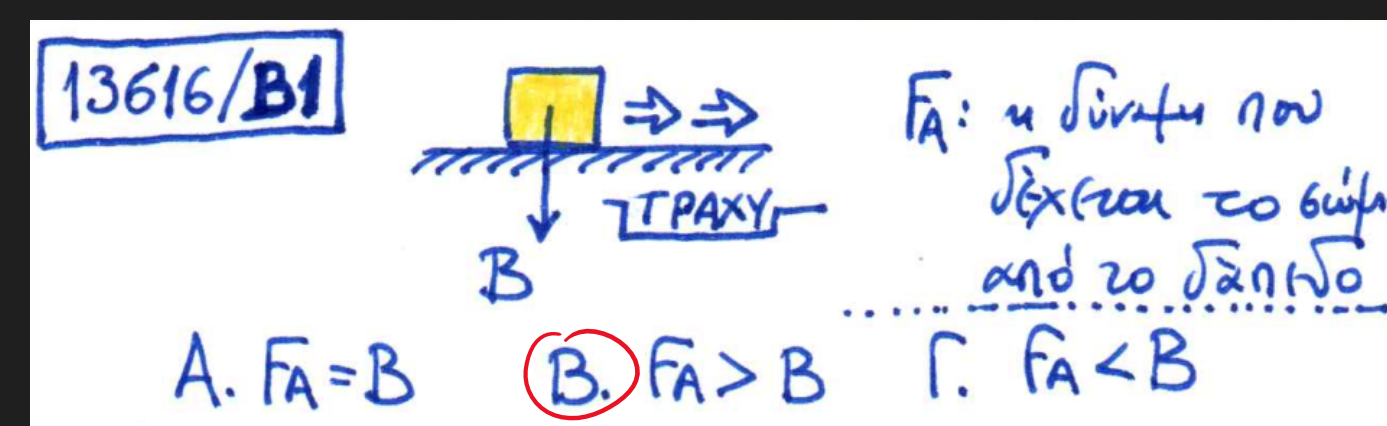


$$T = F \cdot \sin 30^\circ - m\alpha \Rightarrow$$

$$T = F_x - m\alpha \Rightarrow m\alpha = F_x - T \Rightarrow$$

$$\Sigma F_x = F_x - T$$

$\alpha > 0 \Rightarrow F_x > 0 \Rightarrow \vec{F}_x \parallel \vec{\alpha} \Rightarrow B$
 $\alpha > 0 \Rightarrow T < 0 \Rightarrow \vec{T} \uparrow \vec{\alpha}$
 $\vec{F}_x \parallel \vec{T}$



$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N = B \quad (1)$$

T: ασκείται από το ελατήριο
N: ασκείται από το δάπεδο

$$F_A = \sqrt{T^2 + N^2} : \text{η συνισταμένη δύναμη που ασκείται στο σώμα από τα δύο}$$

$$F_A = \sqrt{T^2 + B^2}$$

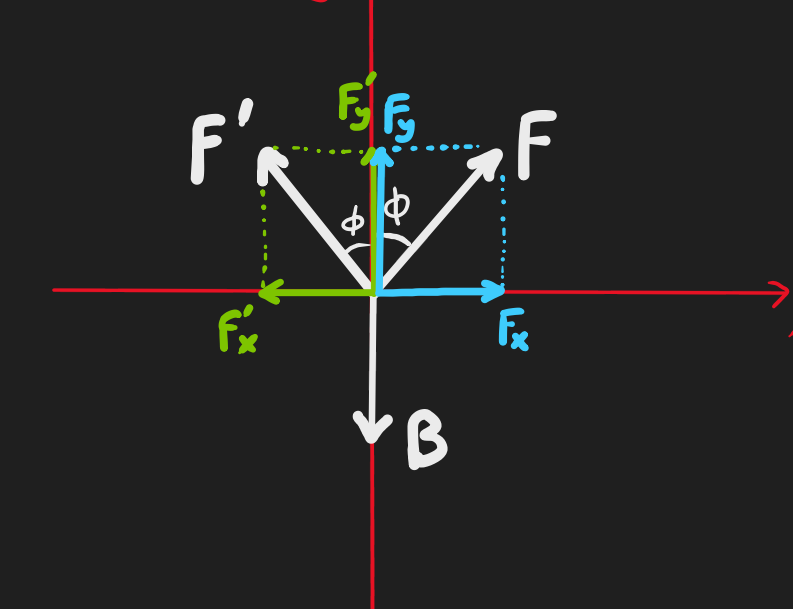
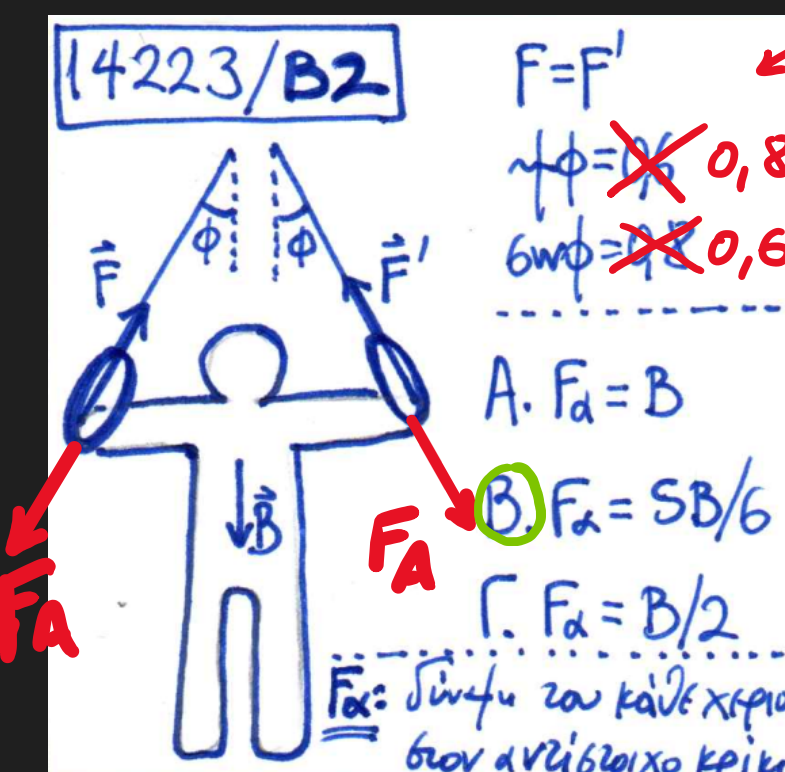
$$F_A > B \rightarrow \text{άρα το B}$$

απόδειξη: $F_A > B \Rightarrow \sqrt{T^2 + B^2} > B \xrightarrow{+B} T^2 + B^2 > B^2 \Rightarrow T^2 > 0 \Rightarrow T > 0$ (το μείον που υπάρχει είναι λάθος, πρέπει να είναι +)

αριθμητικό παράδειγμα

$$S > 4$$

$$S = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}$$



$$\Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \Sigma F_x = 0 \Rightarrow F_x = F'_x \Rightarrow F \cdot \cos \phi = F' \cdot \cos \phi \Rightarrow F = F' \\ \Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow F'_y + F_y = B \Rightarrow F' \cdot \sin \phi + F \cdot \sin \phi = B \Rightarrow \\ F = F' \Rightarrow F \cdot \sin \phi + F \cdot \sin \phi = B \Rightarrow 2F \sin \phi = B \Rightarrow \\ F = \frac{B}{2 \cdot \sin \phi} \end{cases}$$

ως δόθηκε $\sin \phi = 0,6$ $F_A = F \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow F_A = \frac{B}{2 \cdot \sin \phi} = \frac{B}{2 \cdot 0,6} = \frac{B}{1,2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow F_A = \frac{B}{1,2} = \frac{10 \cdot B}{12} = \frac{5B}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_A = \frac{5B}{6} \rightarrow B$$