

H.W.: 13, 20, 29

26 Σύμφωνα με τα δεδομένα του σχήματος, η κρούση είναι:

Α. Ελαστική
Β. Πλαστική
Γ. Ανελαστική με απώλεια ενέργειας λόγω...
Δ. Ανελαστική με εκκροή ενέργειας λόγω...

$u_1 = -1 \text{ m/s}, v_1 = 10 \text{ m/s}$
 $u_2 = 2 \text{ m/s}$
 $u_2 = 8 \text{ m/s}, v_2 = 4 \text{ m/s}$

ΑΔΟ: $\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2 = \vec{p}_1' + \vec{p}_2' \Rightarrow p_1 - p_2 = -p_1' + p_2' \Rightarrow u_1 v_1 - u_2 v_2 = -u_1' v_1' + u_2' v_2' \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow 4 \cdot 10 - 8 \cdot 4 = -4 v_1' + 8 \cdot 2 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow 40 - 32 = -4 v_1' + 16 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow -8 = -4 v_1' \Rightarrow \boxed{v_1' = 2 \text{ m/s}}$

$K_{\text{ολ}} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 u_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 u_2^2 =$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 10^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \cdot 4^2 =$
 $= 200 + 64 = 264 \text{ J}$

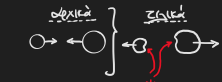
$K_{\text{ολ}}' = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1'^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2'^2 =$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 2^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \cdot 2^2 =$
 $= 2 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 4 = 8 + 16 = 24 \text{ J}$

$\Delta K = 24 - 264 = -240 \text{ J}$

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 $\uparrow$
μείωση ενέργειας

$K_{\text{ολ}} \neq K_{\text{ολ}}' \Rightarrow \text{Α: ΑΔΟΕ}$
 $\vec{u}_1 \in \vec{u}_2$
 $\vec{u}_1 \in \vec{u}_2 \Rightarrow \text{Β: ΑΔΟΕ}$
 $K_{\text{ολ}} < K_{\text{ολ}}' \Rightarrow \text{Γ: ΑΔΟΕ}$
 $\Delta: \text{ΑΔΟΕ}$

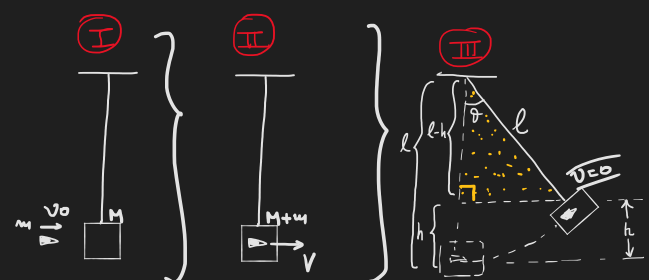
από την διατήρηση της ενέργειας
για τον πυρήνα
περιφέρεια (σε κάθε διάσταση ξεχωριστά)



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$M = 9 \text{ kg}$
 $m = 1 \text{ kg}$
 $\ell = 2 \text{ m}$
 $\theta = 60^\circ$
 $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$

$u_0 = ?$
 $F_K = ?$ (συσ/μα, αρχικά)
 $Q = ?$ (λόγω κρούσης)



ΑΔΟ: I $\rightarrow$ II

$u u_0 + M \cdot 0 = (u + M) V \Rightarrow$
 $1 \cdot u_0 = (1 + 9) \cdot V \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{u_0 = 10 V} \quad (1)$

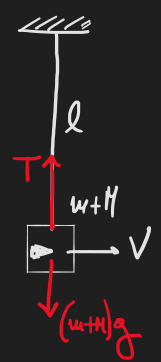
6το νόμο ζεύξης:

$6\omega\theta = \frac{\text{πρωτ.}}{\text{υποτ.}} \Rightarrow 6\omega = \frac{\ell - h}{\ell} \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow 6\omega 60^\circ = \frac{2 - h}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2 - h}{2} \Rightarrow 1 = 2 - h \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow h = 2 - 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{h = 1 \text{ m}}$

ΑΔΜΕ II $\rightarrow$ III: $\frac{1}{2} (u + M) V^2 + \frac{(u + M) g \cdot 0}{g} = \frac{1}{2} (u + M) \cdot 0 + (u + M) g \cdot h \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot V^2 = 10 \cdot 1 \Rightarrow V^2 = 20 \Rightarrow V = \sqrt{20} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 5} \Rightarrow \boxed{V = 2\sqrt{5} \text{ m/s}}$

(1): $u_0 = 20\sqrt{5} \text{ m/s}$

Συν ταχύτητα II:



$F_{K(II)} = (u + M) \frac{V^2}{\ell} = 10 \cdot \frac{20}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{F_{K(II)} = 100 \text{ N}}$

αφ' ημερ' ου καὶ τὸ νῦν:

$\Sigma F_{\text{ακτ.}} = F_K \Rightarrow T - (u + M)g = F_K \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow T - 10 \cdot 10 = 100 \Rightarrow \boxed{T = 200 \text{ N}}$

$K_I = \frac{1}{2} m u_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} M \cdot 0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot (20\sqrt{5})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 400 \cdot 5 = 1000 \text{ Joule}$

$K_{II} = \frac{1}{2} (u + M) V^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot (2\sqrt{5})^2 = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 = 100 \text{ Joule}$

$Q_{\text{κρούσης}} = |\Delta K| = |K_{II} - K_I| = |100 - 1000| = |-900| \Rightarrow \boxed{Q = 900 \text{ Joule}}$