

## Lecture notes

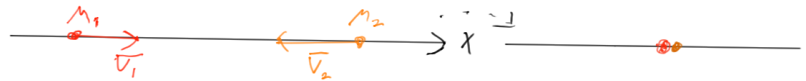
Lukas Rahmn

10 November 2016

Fortsättning på föregående föreläsning.

### Kollisioner

#### Inelastiska kollisioner



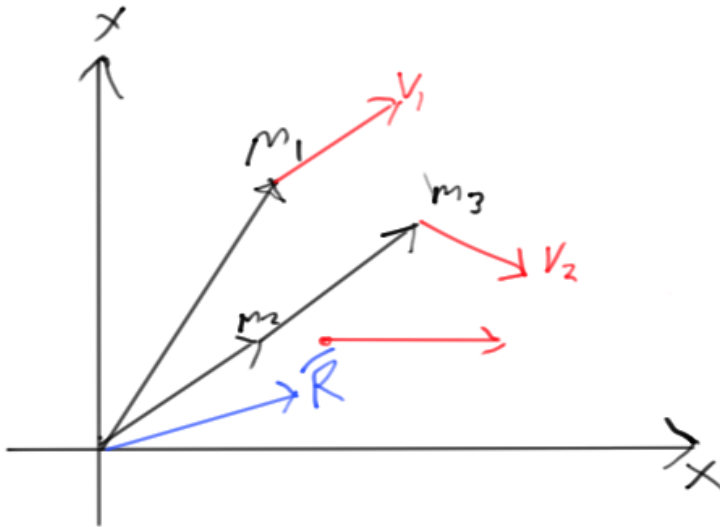
Endast totala rörelsemängden bevaras.

$$\vec{P}_i = m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2$$

$$\vec{P}_f = (m_1 + m_2) \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{P}_i = \vec{P}_f \rightarrow \vec{v} = \frac{m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

## Tyngdpunkt

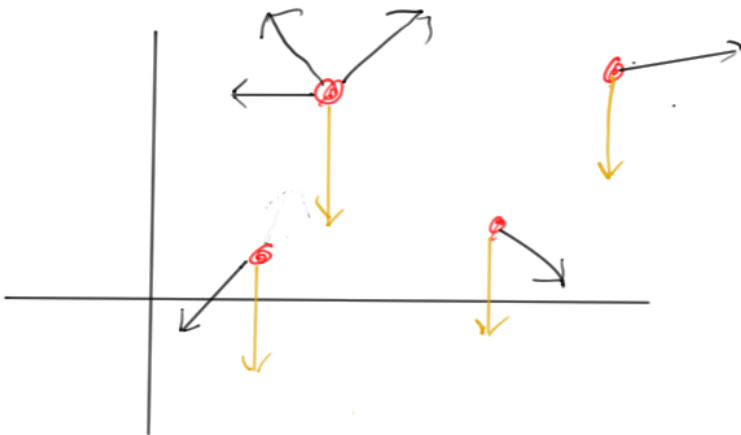


$$\vec{P} = \sum_i m_i \vec{v}_i = \sum_i \frac{d}{dt} (m_i \vec{r}_i)$$

Definera tyngdpunktens läge  $\vec{R}$  enligt

$$\vec{R} = \frac{\sum_i m_i \vec{r}_i}{\sum_i m_i} = \frac{\sum_i m_i \vec{r}_i}{M}$$

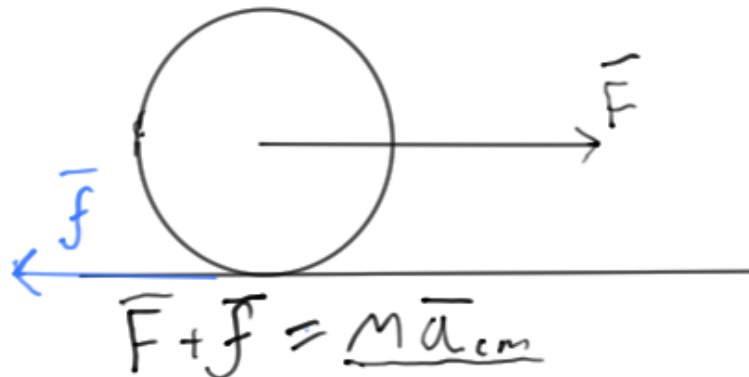
$$\frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = \frac{d^2(M\vec{R})}{dt^2} = M \frac{d^2\vec{R}}{dt^2} = M a_{cm}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\bar{P} &= \bar{P}_1 + \bar{P}_2 + \dots \\ \frac{d\bar{P}}{dt} &= + \frac{d\bar{P}_1}{dt} + \frac{d\bar{P}_2}{dt} + \dots = \\ &= (\text{vita pilar} + 1) + \sum \text{gula pilar} = \sum \bar{F}_i \\ \sum \bar{F}_i \text{ext} &= M \frac{d^2 \bar{R}}{dt^2} = M \bar{a}_{CM}\end{aligned}$$

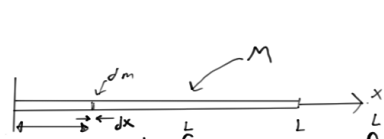
Summa av alla externa krafterna ger oss tyngdpunktes acceleration!

Exempel 1



Exempel, tyngdpunkt

## Exempel 2



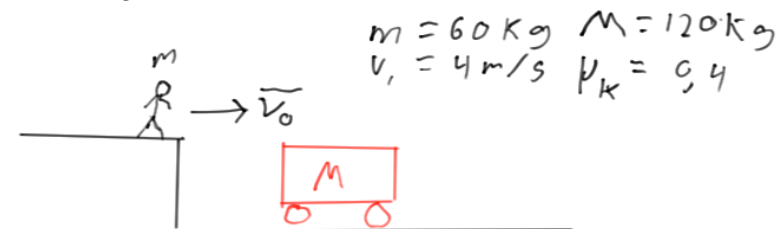
$$\left( \frac{M}{L} = \frac{dm}{dx} \Rightarrow dm = \frac{M}{L} dx \right)$$

$$x_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^L dm x = \frac{1}{M} \cdot \frac{M}{L} \int_0^L x dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{L} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^L = \frac{L}{2}$$

## Exempel 3

Tyndpunktens läge



1. Sluthastighet

$$mv_0 = (m + M)v \rightarrow v = \frac{m}{m + M}v_0 =$$

$$\frac{60 \cdot 4}{120 + 60}$$

2. Friktionkraft

$$f = \mu_k N = \mu_k mg = 0,4 \cdot 60 \cdot 9,82 = 235 \text{ N}$$

3. Gliddid

$$a = \frac{f}{m} = \mu_k g$$

$$\Delta v = -at = (1,33 - 4,00) = 0,400 \cdot 9,81 \cdot t \Rightarrow t = 0,685$$

4.  $\Delta P_m$   $\Delta P_M$ 

$$\Delta P_m = P_f - P_i = 60(1,33 - 4,00) = -160 \text{ kgm/s}$$

$$\Delta P_M = P_f - P_i = 120(1,33 - 0) = +160 \text{ kgm/s}$$

5.  $\Delta x$  under glidning

$$v_f^2 - v_i^2 = 2a\Delta x$$

$$1.33^2 - 4.00^2 = 2(-\mu_k g) * \Delta x \Rightarrow \Delta = 1.81m$$

6. Förflyttning av vagnen under gldningsfasen  $\Delta x'$

$$f = \mu_k mg, a = \frac{\mu_k mg}{M}$$

$$1.33^2 - 0^2 = 2 \frac{\mu_k mg}{M} \Delta x'$$

$$= 0.45m$$

7.  $\Delta K_m$  (Förändring av rörelse energi)

$$\Delta K_m = \frac{1}{2} 60 (1.33^2 - 4.00^2) =$$

$$= -426.7J$$

8.  $\Delta_M$

$$\Delta K_M = \frac{1}{2} 120 * 1.33^2 = 106.7J$$

Fattas 320J!

9. Skillnad

$$235 * 1.36 = 320$$

$$1.36 = 1.81 - 0.45$$