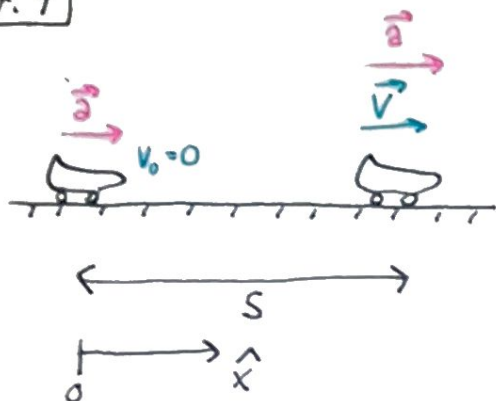


7.9



$$a = a_0 - kv^2 \quad (1)$$

$$a_0 = \text{konstant}, \quad k = \text{konstant}$$

 Bestäm s

$$a_0 = 2 \text{ m/s}^2, \quad k = 5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}, \quad v = 250 \text{ km/h}$$

Lösning

 kinematikuppgift \rightarrow Ta fram samband mellan s, v, a

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v &= \dot{s} \\ a &= \dot{v} = \ddot{s} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \text{differenziation}$$

$$\in kv \quad (1): \quad a = a_0 - kv^2$$

 $\Rightarrow s = s(t)$, ej intressant, ej linjär diffekv.

$$\ddot{s} = a_0 - ks^2$$

 \Rightarrow ej framgångsrik

$$\dot{v} = a_0 - kv^2$$

$$\dot{v} = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} = v \frac{dv}{ds}$$

$$v = v(s(t))$$

$$\dot{v} = a_0 - kv^2$$

$$\dot{v} = v \frac{dv}{ds}$$

$$\rightarrow v \frac{dv}{ds} = a_0 - kv^2 \quad \rightarrow \frac{dv}{ds} = \frac{a_0 - kv^2}{v}$$

$$\rightarrow \int_0^v \frac{v}{a_0 - kv^2} dv = \int_0^s ds$$

$$I = \int_0^v \frac{v}{a_0 - kv^2} dv = \int_0^v v (a_0 - kv^2)^{-1} dv = -\frac{1}{2k} \left[\ln(a_0 - kv^2) \right]_0^v =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2k} \left[\ln(a_0 - kv^2) - \ln(a_0) \right] = -\frac{1}{2k} \ln \frac{a_0 - kv^2}{a_0} = -\frac{1}{2k} \ln \left(1 - \frac{kv^2}{a_0} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow s = -\frac{1}{2k} \ln \left(1 - \frac{kv^2}{a_0} \right)$$

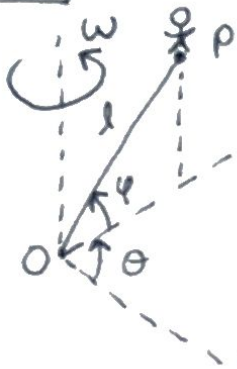
Tips lösningmetod

Två fram en differentiation

Kolla om funktionen beror på tex t eller s .

Kolla om det är en kraftekvation eller tex acceleration

7.17



$$\dot{l} = \text{konstant}, \quad \ddot{l} = 0$$

märken $\omega =$ vinkelhastigheten kring vertikallinjen

$$\omega = \text{konstant (rad/s)}, \quad \omega = \dot{\theta}$$

$$\varphi = \text{elevationsvinkeln} \quad \dot{\varphi} = \text{konstant}$$

Bestäm brandmannens $\vec{v} = \vec{a}$

Lösning

Cylinderkoordinater:

Teorirutz:

$$\vec{r}_{op} = r \hat{r} + z \hat{z} \quad (\text{obs att } \hat{r} = \hat{r}(\theta))$$

($\hat{r} \perp \hat{\theta}$ ligger i xy-planet)

$$\vec{v} = \dot{\vec{r}}_{op} = \frac{d}{dt} (r \hat{r} + z \hat{z}) = \dots = \dot{r} \hat{r} + r \dot{\theta} \hat{\theta} + \dot{z} \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{a} = \dot{\vec{v}} = \frac{d}{dt} (\dot{r} \hat{r} + r \dot{\theta} \hat{\theta} + \dot{z} \hat{z}) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{v} = \dot{r} \hat{r} + r \dot{\theta} \hat{\theta} + \dot{z} \hat{z} = v_r \hat{r} + v_\theta \hat{\theta} + v_z \hat{z}$$

$$v_r = \dot{r}$$

$$r = l \cdot \cos \varphi \quad \rightarrow \quad \dot{r} = \dot{l} \cos \varphi + l \frac{d}{dt} \cos \varphi = \dot{l} \cos \varphi - l \sin \varphi \cdot \dot{\varphi} \\ = \dot{l} \cos \varphi - l \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi$$



$$V_\theta = r\dot{\theta} = l \cos \varphi \cdot \omega = l\omega \cos \varphi$$

$$V_z = \dot{z}$$

$$z = l \sin \varphi \Rightarrow \dot{z} = \dot{l} \sin \varphi + l \frac{d}{dt} \sin \varphi = \dot{l} \sin \varphi + l \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi$$

$$\text{Svar: } \begin{cases} v_r = \dot{l} \cos \varphi - l \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi \\ v_\theta = l \omega \cos \varphi \\ v_z = \dot{l} \sin \varphi + l \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

för accelerationen:

$$\vec{a} = \dot{\vec{v}} = \frac{d}{dt} (\dot{r}\hat{r} + r\dot{\theta}\hat{\theta} + \dot{z}\hat{z}) = (\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2)\hat{r} + (r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta})\hat{\theta} + \ddot{z}\hat{z}$$

Kapitel 8 Dynamik

Statik

Frilägg, rita krafter, välj koordsystem

Ställ upp kraftekv, specialfall av N2: $F=ma$ (vid jämvikt: $a=0 \rightarrow F=0$)

Kinetik

Ej jämvikt, $a \neq 0 \Rightarrow F=ma$

Frilägg, rita krafter

Välj koordsystem (kartesiska, cylinder, naturliga)

Ställ upp kraftekv (rörelsekv)

Kraftekvationerna $\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$

Kartesiska (x, y, z)

$$\hat{x}: \sum F_x = ma_x$$

$$\hat{y}: \sum F_y = ma_y$$

$$\hat{z}: \sum F_z = ma_z$$

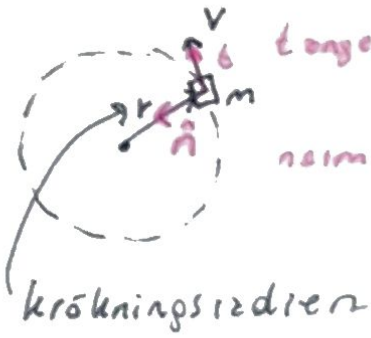
Cylinder (r, θ, z)

$$\hat{r}: \sum F_r = ma_r = m(\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2)$$

$$\hat{\theta}: \sum F_\theta = ma_\theta = m(r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta})$$

$$\hat{z}: \sum F_z = ma_z = m\ddot{z}$$

Naturliga



tangentiellkomponent

normal komponenten

$$\begin{cases} a_n = \frac{v^2}{r} \\ a_t = \dot{v} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} = \frac{v^2}{r} \hat{n} + \dot{v} \hat{t}$$