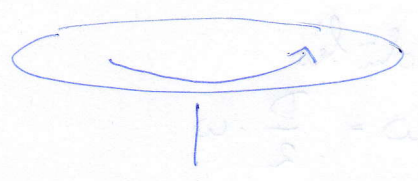


11A-5

5. Gyakorlat

11B-13



$$n_0 = 33,33 \frac{\text{fordulat}}{\text{perc}}$$

$$\beta = -0,2 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$\omega_0 = 2\pi \cdot \frac{n_0}{60} = 3,491 \frac{1}{\text{s}}$$

a.)

$$\omega(t) = \omega_0 + \beta \cdot t$$

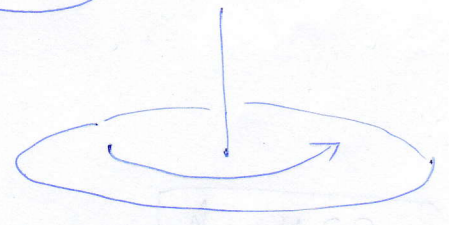
$$\omega(t_f) = 0 \quad \omega_0 + \beta \cdot t_f = 0 \quad t_f = -\frac{\omega_0}{\beta} = -\frac{3,491}{-0,2} = \underline{\underline{17,45 \text{ s}}}$$

b.)

$$\Delta\phi_{\text{tot}} = \omega_0 \cdot t_f + \frac{\beta}{2} \cdot t_f^2 = 30,47 \text{ (rad)}$$

$$n_{\text{tot}} = \frac{\Delta\phi_{\text{tot}}}{2\pi} = \underline{\underline{4,85 \text{ fordulat}}}$$

11B-6



$$n_0 = 2000 \frac{\text{fordulat}}{\text{perc}} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{60} \cdot n_0 = 209,44 \frac{1}{\text{s}}$$

$$\beta = -100 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2}$$

ellenkező irányba rögzített, mint ahogy eredetileg forgog.

$$n_{\text{vég}} = -2000 \frac{\text{fordulat}}{\text{perc}} \Rightarrow -209,44 \frac{1}{\text{s}} = \omega_{\text{vég}}$$

$$\omega(t) = \omega_0 + \beta \cdot t$$

$$t_{\text{át}}: \omega(t_{\text{át}}) = \omega_{\text{vég}}$$

$$\omega_0 + \beta \cdot t_{\text{át}} = \omega_{\text{vég}} \Rightarrow$$

$$t_{\text{át}} = \frac{\omega_{\text{vég}} - \omega_0}{\beta} = \frac{-2 \cdot 209,44}{-100} =$$

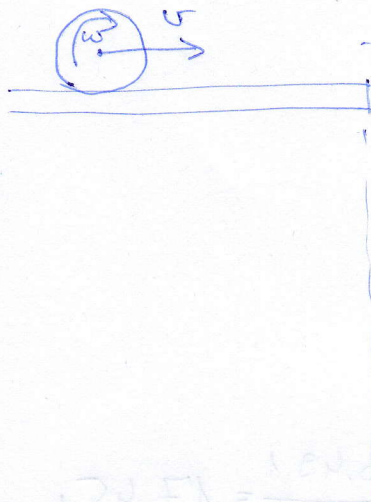
$$\boxed{t_{\text{át}} = 4,19 \text{ s}}$$

b.) $t_f = \frac{t_{\text{át}}}{2}$ a felicelő

$$\Delta\phi = \omega_0 \cdot t_f + \frac{\beta}{2} \cdot t_f^2 = 219,3 \text{ (rad)} \rightsquigarrow$$

$$\boxed{n_{\text{tot}} = \frac{\Delta\phi}{2\pi} = \underline{\underline{34,9 \text{ fordulat}}}}$$

11B-13



A labda átmozdítja D
sugara $R = \frac{D}{2}$

Tiszta gördülés
 $v = R \cdot \omega = \frac{D}{2} \cdot \omega$

$$\hookrightarrow \omega = \frac{2v}{D}$$

Zuhani ideje:

$$\frac{g}{2} \cdot t_z^2 = h$$

$$t_z = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \Delta \varphi = \omega \cdot t_z = \frac{2v}{D} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$$

$$n = \frac{\Delta \varphi}{2\pi} = \frac{v}{D \cdot \pi} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$$

12B-13

$$\vec{r} = (5\text{m}, 12\text{m}, 0)$$

$$\vec{F} = (4\text{N}, 3\text{N}, 0)$$

$$\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 5\text{m} & 12\text{m} & 0 \\ 4\text{N} & 3\text{N} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{k} \cdot (15 - 48) = \underline{\underline{-33 \text{ Nm} \cdot \hat{k}}}$$

Nagyság: 33 Nm

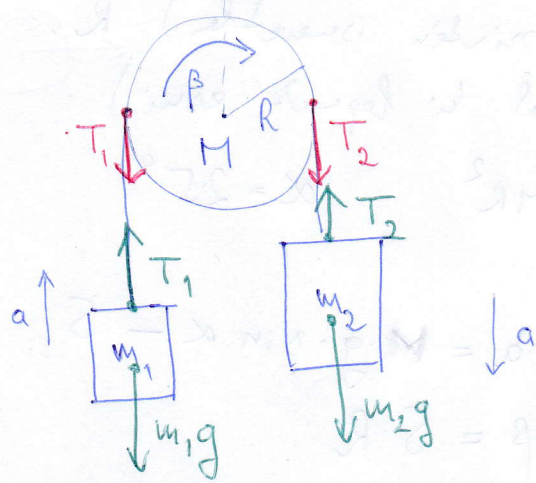
irány: z irányban, lefelé.

$$\Delta \varphi, \nu = \dots$$

$$\dots$$

12B-19

3



$$R = 10 \text{ cm} = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

$$M = 5 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_1 = 2 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_2 = 4 \text{ kg}$$

$$\Theta = \frac{1}{2} MR^2 = 0,025 \text{ kg m}^2$$

Kötel nem csúszik meg.

$$v = R \cdot \omega$$

$$a = R \cdot \beta$$

$\frac{d}{dt}$

Mozgás egyenlet:

$$m_1 \cdot a = T_1 - m_1 \cdot g$$

$$m_2 \cdot a = m_2 \cdot g - T_2$$

$$\Theta \cdot \beta = T_2 \cdot R - T_1 \cdot R$$

$$\frac{1}{R} \cdot \Theta \cdot a = T_2 - T_1$$

Teljes:

$$\frac{\Theta}{R^2} \cdot a = T_2 - T_1$$

$$m_1 \cdot a = T_1 - m_1 \cdot g$$

$$m_2 \cdot a = m_2 \cdot g - T_2$$

Adjuk össze a három egyenletet (Eltör a T-ét épp veszel)

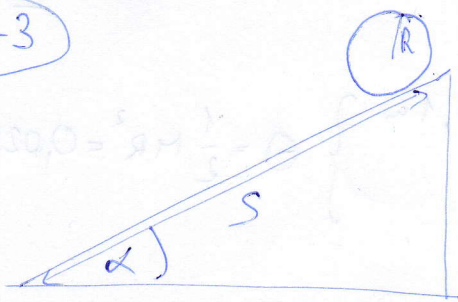
$$(m_1 + m_2 + \frac{\Theta}{R^2}) \cdot a = m_2 \cdot g - m_1 \cdot g$$

$$a = \frac{(m_2 - m_1)}{m_1 + m_2 + \frac{\Theta}{R^2}} g = 2,31 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$T_1 = m_1 \cdot (a + g) = 24,24 \text{ N}$$

$$T_2 = m_2 \cdot (g - a) = 30 \text{ N}$$

13A-3



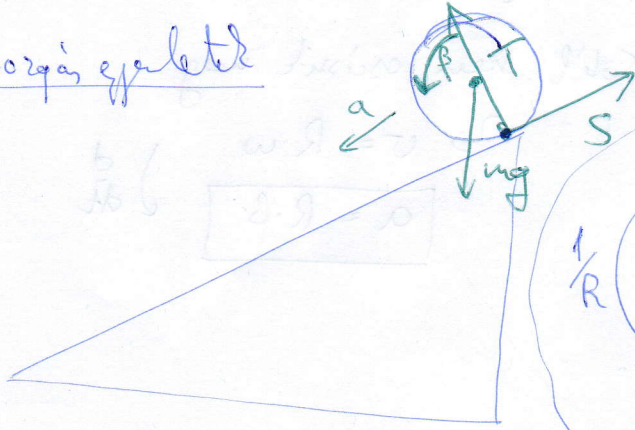
Gömb tömege (ismetle) M

leğyen M

Süqara (rintên ismetle) R .
(Erd uırd ki leğyen esui)

$$\ominus qömb = \frac{2}{5} MR^2 \quad \alpha = 25^\circ$$

Mozgıs ejretle



$$M \cdot a = M \cdot g \cdot \sin \alpha - S$$

$$\ominus \beta = S \cdot R$$

$$\frac{1}{R} \left(\text{Tırta göndilis : } a = R \cdot \beta \right)$$

$$\frac{2}{5} M \cdot a = S$$

$$+ M \cdot a = M g \sin \alpha - S$$

$$\frac{7}{5} M a = M g \sin \alpha$$

$$a = \frac{5}{7} g \cdot \sin \alpha = 3,02 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$S = 6m$$

$$v_{veq} = ? \quad \boxed{v_{veq} = \sqrt{2s \cdot a} = 6,02 \frac{m}{s}}$$

$$F \cdot m - F_2 \cdot m = m \cdot \left(\frac{\ominus}{s^2} + m \cdot a \right)$$

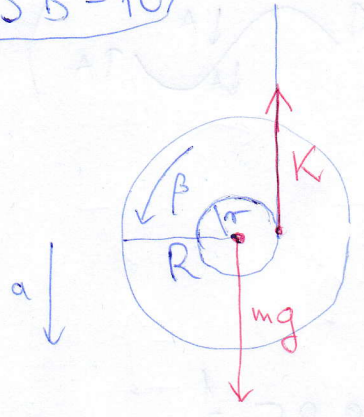
$$\frac{m}{s^2} R^2 I = \frac{(m \cdot a)}{\frac{\ominus}{s^2} + m \cdot a} = 0$$

Etaleje $m \cdot a = m \cdot g \cdot \sin \alpha$
(Süqara $m \cdot a = m \cdot g \cdot \sin \alpha$)

$$M \cdot I \cdot \beta = (m \cdot a) \cdot m = m \cdot T \cdot R$$

$$M \cdot I \cdot \beta = (m \cdot a) \cdot m = m \cdot T \cdot R$$

13B-10



$m = 200g = 0,2 kg$ $R = 2cm = 0,02m$
 $\Theta = \frac{1}{2} m R^2$ $r = 0,2cm = 0,002m$

Tiszta gördülés (A belső tekerés)

$a = r \cdot \beta$

Mozgás egyenletei:

$m \cdot a = m \cdot g - K$

$\Theta \cdot \beta = K \cdot r$

$\frac{1}{2} m R^2 \cdot \frac{a}{r} = K \cdot r$

$\frac{1}{2} m \frac{R^2}{r^2} \cdot a = K$

Teljes: $m \cdot a = m \cdot g - K$

$+ \frac{1}{2} m \frac{R^2}{r^2} a = K$

$m \cdot \left(1 + \frac{R^2}{2r^2}\right) a = m \cdot g$

$a = \frac{g}{1 + \frac{R^2}{2r^2}}$

$a = 0,192 \frac{m}{s^2}$

$s = 1m$

$s = \frac{a}{2} \cdot t^2$

$t = \sqrt{\frac{2s}{a}} = \underline{\underline{3,225s}}$

b) $v = a \cdot t = \frac{g \cdot t}{1 + \frac{R^2}{2r^2}}$

$E_{\text{transz}} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$

$\omega = \beta t = \frac{a}{r} \cdot t$

$E_{\text{forg}} = \frac{1}{2} \Theta \cdot \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} m R^2 \cdot \frac{v^2}{r^2} =$

$= \frac{5}{7} E_{\text{transz}}$

$= E_{\text{transz}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{R^2}{r^2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \cdot 50$

Teljes: $E_{\text{forg}} = 50 \cdot E_{\text{transz}}$

15A-1

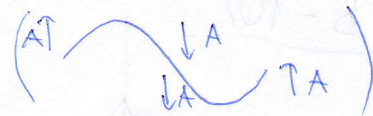
$m = 20g$

$f = 3 Hz$

$A = 5cm$

-6-

a.) $S_{tot} = 4 \cdot A = \underline{\underline{20cm}}$



b.) $x(t) = A \cdot \sin(\omega t + \phi_0)$

$v(t) = \frac{dx}{dt} = A \cdot \omega \cdot \cos(\omega t + \phi_0)$

$\hookrightarrow v_{max} = A \cdot \omega \quad \omega = 2\pi \cdot f = 18,85 \frac{1}{s}$

$\hookrightarrow \boxed{v_{max} = 0,9425 \frac{m}{s}}$

$\hookrightarrow \cos$ ott maximális, ahol a szinusz nulla.

\hookrightarrow A rugó közép pontjában.

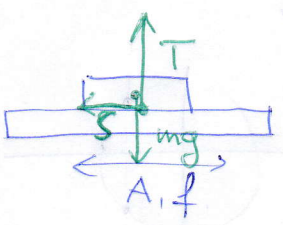
c.) $a(t) = \frac{dv}{dt} = -A \cdot \omega^2 \cdot \sin(\omega t) \quad (= -\omega^2 \cdot x)$

$a_{max} = A \cdot \omega^2 = 17,77 \frac{m}{s^2}$

Ott lép fel, ahol x maximális. (reális helyzetben.)

$\boxed{F_{max} = 20 \cdot F_{max}}$

15B-5



$$\omega = 2\pi \cdot f$$

$$x(t) = A \cdot \sin(\omega t + \phi_0)$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = A \cdot \omega \cdot \cos(\omega t + \phi_0)$$

$$\ddot{x}(t) = -A \omega^2 \sin(\omega t + \phi_0)$$

-7- = x

A vízszintes gyorsulás maximuma $A \cdot \omega^2$.
 A pénzérmére vízszintesen csak a tapadási súrlódási erő hat.
 Ennek maximumális értéke $S_{max} = \mu_s \cdot T = \mu_s \cdot m \cdot g$

Ahhoz, hogy ne csússon meg:

$$S_{max} \geq m \cdot a_{max} = m A \omega^2$$

$$\mu_s m g \geq m A \omega^2$$

$$\mu_s \geq \frac{A \omega^2}{g} = 4\pi^2 \frac{A f^2}{g}$$

15B-6

$$x(t) = 2 \cdot \cos\left(10t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

↑ amplitúdó
↑ körfrekvencia
↑ kezdő fázis.

$$A = 2 \text{ m}$$

$$\omega = 10 \frac{1}{s} \Rightarrow \text{Periodus idő} \quad \left| T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 0,628 \text{ s} \right|$$

$$\text{frekvencia} \quad \left| f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = 1,59 \text{ Hz} \right|$$

Sebesség:
$$v(t) = \frac{dx}{dt} = -20 \sin\left(10t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

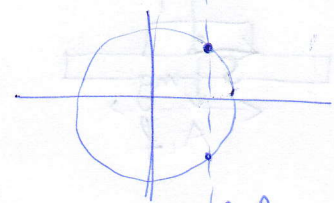
Gyorsulás:
$$a(t) = \frac{dv}{dt} = -200 \cdot \cos\left(10t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$x(t=0,2 \text{ s}) = 2 \cdot \cos\left(2 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -1,874 \text{ m}$$

↑ neg!

$$x=0 \rightarrow 10t + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot \pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x=1,5 \text{ m} \rightarrow \cos\left(10t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{4}$$



$$10t + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pm 0,7227 + k \cdot 2\pi$$

Több megoldás van.

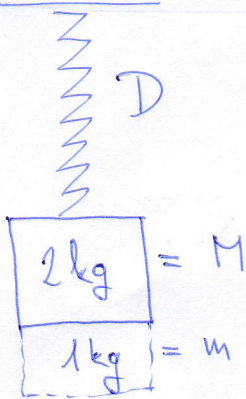
pl. $x=0$ -nél $10t_1 + \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$x=1,5$ -nél $10t_2 + \frac{\pi}{4} = -0,7227$

$$10 \cdot (t_2 - t_1) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 0,7227$$

$$t_2 - t_1 = \frac{\pi}{20} - 0,07227 = \underline{\underline{0,0848 \text{ s}}}$$

15B-13



A rugó eredeti egyensúlyi helyzete:

$$D \cdot x_{e,0} = M \cdot g$$

$$x_{e,0} = \frac{M \cdot g}{D}$$

A ráakasztás után

$$x_{e,1} = \frac{(M+m)g}{D}$$

$$D = 240 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}$$

$$M = 2 \text{ kg}$$

$$m = 1 \text{ kg}$$

↳ Kérdésben az új egyensúlyi helyzetből

$$\Delta x = x_{e,1} - x_{e,0} = \frac{mg}{D} \text{ kiválasztásra van.}$$

0 kezdősebességgel indul.

$$\rightarrow A = \frac{mg}{D} \text{ lesz az amplitúdó.}$$

a.) Az egyensúlyi helyzetből méve a $+A$ helyzetből indul. Maximálisan a $-A$ helyzetbe jut el \Rightarrow Maximális süllyedés $2A = \frac{2mg}{D} = \underline{\underline{0,0833 \text{ m}}}$

b.) Az ösztönöz $M+m \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{D}{M+m}}$

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{D}{M+m}} = \underline{\underline{1,42 \text{ Hz}}}$$

15 B 26



R = 0,2 m

→ A TKP-re vonatkozó \ominus :

$$\ominus_{TKP} = m \cdot R^2$$

→ A felhíggesztési pontba, Steiner téttel:

$$\begin{aligned} \ominus &= \ominus_{TKP} + m s^2 = \\ &= m R^2 + m R^2 = 2 m R^2 \end{aligned}$$

→ A lengésciklus: $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\ominus}{mgs}}$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2mR^2}{mgR}} = \underline{\underline{2\pi \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2R}{g}}}}$$

→ $T = 2\pi \cdot \sqrt{\frac{l^*}{g}}$ matematikai inga esetén.

↳ $l^* = 2R$ a megkelelő (in. redukált) ingahossz.

15 B 28

m = 2 kg



D = 200 $\frac{N}{m}$

- k.v. csillapítás.

$x_0 = 0,2 m$

$v_0 = 0$

6 s múlva az amplitudó 0,16 m.

? k = ?

? $\omega_{rez} = ?$

A mozgás egyenlet: $m \cdot \ddot{x} = -D \cdot x - k \dot{x}$

Attérderve: $m \cdot \ddot{x} + D \cdot x + k \dot{x} = 0 \quad / m$

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{D}{m} \cdot x + \frac{k}{m} \dot{x} = 0$$

Szokás bevezetni: $\omega_0^2 = \frac{D}{m}$
 $2\alpha = \frac{k}{m}$

Ezzel

$$\ddot{x} + 2\alpha \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{D}{m} = 100 \frac{1}{s^2}$$

Egy ilyen egyenlet általános megoldása: $x(t) = A e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$
 ahol $\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2}$

A kezdeti feltétel illesztése:

$$x(0) = x_0 \Rightarrow A \cdot \sin \varphi = x_0$$

$$\dot{x}(0) = v_0 = 0 \Rightarrow A \cdot \omega \cdot \cos \varphi - A \cdot \alpha \cdot \sin \varphi = 0$$

6 s után az amplitúdó:

$$A \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot 6s} = 0.16 \text{ m}$$

$$\boxed{\tan \varphi = \frac{\omega}{\alpha}}$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \varphi}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\omega^2}{\alpha^2}}} = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\frac{\omega_0^2}{\alpha^2} - 1 + \alpha^2}} = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2 + \alpha^2}} = \frac{\alpha}{\omega_0}$$

$$A = \frac{x_0}{\frac{\alpha}{\omega_0}}$$

$$\frac{x_0}{\frac{\alpha}{\omega_0}} e^{-\alpha \cdot 6s} = 0.16$$

$$\frac{0.2}{\frac{\alpha}{100}} \cdot e^{-6\alpha} = 0.16$$

$$\boxed{\alpha = 0.03719}$$

(Igazából $A_0 \approx x_0 \Rightarrow$ ilyen gyorsan csillapodik).

$$\omega_{\text{rez}} = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\alpha^2} = \boxed{99.999986 \frac{1}{s}}$$