

Zg, kinematika nal. 6

$$v = k\sqrt{t}$$

$$k = 5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$a) \quad a = \frac{dv}{dt} = (k\sqrt{t})' = \frac{k}{2\sqrt{t}}$$

$$a(t=30\text{s}) = \frac{k}{2\sqrt{30\text{s}}} = \dots =$$

$$a) \quad a(t=30\text{s}) = ?$$

$$b) \quad s(t=30\text{s}) = ?$$

$$c) \quad a(t=0) = ?$$

$$b) \quad \frac{ds}{dt} = v \Rightarrow ds = v dt \quad / \int$$

$$\int_0^s ds = \int_0^t k\sqrt{t} dt$$

$$s = k \cdot \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2k}{3} \cdot t^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$s(t) = \frac{2k}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$c) \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{k}{2\sqrt{t}} = \frac{k}{2\sqrt{0}} //$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{k}{2\sqrt{t}} = \infty$$

Ne rabi nas skrbeti, saj to velja le v $t=0$

8. Kamen vržemo navpično navzgor z začetno hitrostjo $v_0 = 10 \frac{m}{s}$, iz kolikšne višine ho moramo spustiti drug kamen, da se oba srečata na polovični višini? Kolikšen čas preteče med trenutkoma, ko padeta kamna na tla?

$$y_1 = -\frac{gt^2}{2} + v_0 t$$

- ko se srečata: $y_1 = y_2 = \frac{h_0}{2}$

$$y_2 = -\frac{gt^2}{2} + h_0$$

$$-\frac{gt^2}{2} + v_0 t = -\frac{gt^2}{2} + h_0$$

Vstavimo v enačbo

$$t' = \frac{h_0}{v_0}$$

$$\frac{h_0}{2} = -\frac{g\left(\frac{h_0}{v_0}\right)^2}{2} + h_0$$

$$+\frac{h_0}{2} = +\frac{g}{2} \frac{h_0^2}{v_0^2} \Rightarrow h_0 = \frac{v_0^2}{g}$$

še časi, ko padeta na tla.

$$v_1 = 0$$

$$-\frac{gt^2}{2} + v_0 t = 0$$

$$\left(-\frac{gt}{2} + v_0\right)t = 0$$

$$\underline{t_1 = 0} \quad \underline{t_2 = \frac{2v_0}{g}}$$

$$v_2 = 0$$

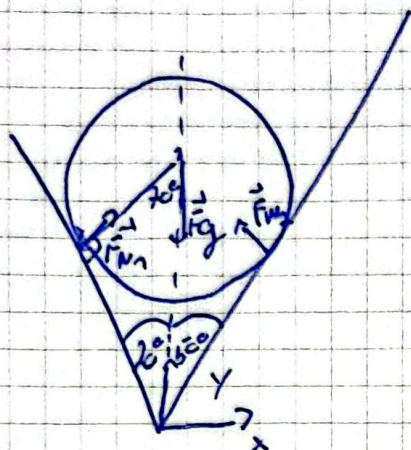
$$-\frac{gt^2}{2} + h_0 = 0$$

$$t^2 = \frac{2h_0}{g} = \frac{2v_0^2}{g^2}$$

$$\underline{t = \pm \sqrt{2} \frac{v_0}{g}}$$

- ni smisla ker ne moremo skozi tla

15. Prva stena vodovarneja žleba je nagnjena na 20° proti vodoravnici, druga stena na 50° (slika).
 V kolikšni sili delujeta steni žleba na mirujoč 30N težko telo?



$$\vec{F}_g + \vec{F}_{N1} + \vec{F}_{N2} = 0$$

$$\vec{F}_g = (0, -F_g)$$

$$\vec{F}_{N1} = F_{N1} (\cos(20^\circ), \sin(20^\circ))$$

$$\vec{F}_{N2} = F_{N2} (-\cos(50^\circ), \sin(50^\circ))$$

$$\vec{F}_g + \vec{F}_{N1} + \vec{F}_{N2} = 0$$

$$0 = (0, -F_g) + F_{N1} (\cos(20^\circ), \sin(20^\circ)) + F_{N2} (-\cos(50^\circ), \sin(50^\circ))$$

$$F_{N1} \cos(20^\circ) = F_{N2} \cos(50^\circ)$$

$$F_g = F_{N1} \sin(20^\circ) + F_{N2} \sin(50^\circ)$$

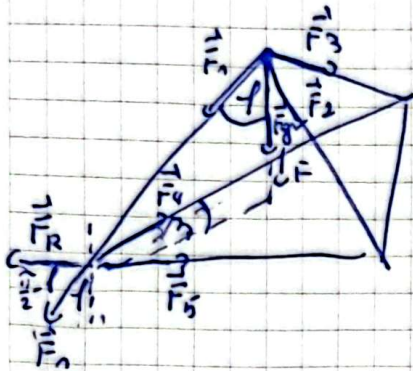
$$F_g = F_{N2} \tan(20^\circ) \cos(50^\circ) + F_{N2} \sin(50^\circ)$$

$$F_{N2} = \frac{F_g}{\tan(20^\circ) \cos(50^\circ) + \sin(50^\circ)}$$

$$F_{N1} = \frac{F_g}{\tan(20^\circ) \cos(50^\circ) + \sin(50^\circ)} \cdot \frac{\cos(50^\circ)}{\cos(20^\circ)}$$

$$= \frac{F_g}{\frac{\sin(20^\circ)}{\cos(20^\circ)} \cos(50^\circ) + \frac{\cos(50^\circ)}{\cos(20^\circ)} \cdot \tan(50^\circ) \cdot \cos(20^\circ)}$$

5. Stojalo v obliki tetraedra je ravno iz šestih po 2m dolgih robov sestavljeno. Na vrhu stojala simetrično vodoravno ležijo uteži. Kolikšno silo mora prenesti vsaka od teh roševit in kakšno vrsto od teh vodoravnih?



$$\vec{F}_g + \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \vec{F}_3 = 0$$

$$F_g = 3 F_{\text{proj}}$$

$$F_{\text{proj}} = F_1 \cos(\theta)$$

$$F_1 = F_2 = F_3$$

$$F_R = F_1 \cos\left(\frac{11}{2} - \theta\right) = F_1 \sin(\theta)$$

$$F_4 = F_5$$

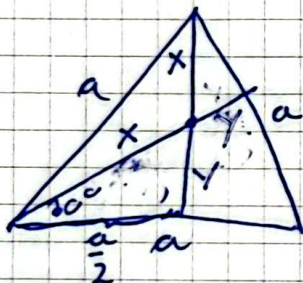
$$F_R = 2 F_{\text{proj}2}$$

$$F_{\text{proj}2} = F_4 \cos(13)$$

$$F_1 = \frac{F_g}{3 \cos(\theta)}$$

$$F_4 = \frac{F_{\text{proj}2}}{\cos(13)} = \frac{F_R}{2 \cos(13)} = \frac{F_1 \sin(\theta)}{2 \cos(13)} =$$

$$= \frac{F_g \sin(\theta)}{6 \cos(13) \cos(\theta)} = \frac{F_g \tan(\theta)}{6 \cos(13)} = F_4$$

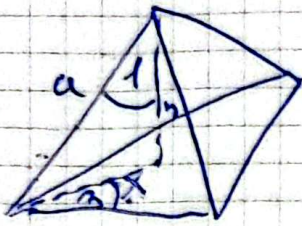


$$\cos(30^\circ) = \frac{\frac{a}{2}}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{2 \cos(30^\circ)}$$

$$x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\sin(30^\circ) = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y = \sin(30^\circ) \cdot x =$$

$$= \sin(30^\circ) \cdot \frac{a}{2 \cos(30^\circ)} = \frac{a}{2} \tan(30^\circ) = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}}$$



$$h^2 = a^2 - x^2$$

$$h = \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{a^2}{3}} = a \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\cos(\phi) = \frac{h}{a} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$F_1 = \frac{F_g}{3 \cos(\phi)} = \frac{F_g}{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}}$$

$$F_4 = \frac{F_g \tan(\phi)}{6 \cos(\theta)} = \frac{F_g}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{F_g}{6} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = F_1 \sqrt{\frac{2}{18}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2(\phi) &= 1 - \cos^2(\phi) \\ &= 1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \sin(\phi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\tan(\phi) = \frac{\sin(\phi)}{\cos(\phi)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$