

## Lösningar

1. Uppgiften löses enklast i koordinatsystemet  $O'$  som följer med bil A istället för i det markbundna koordinatsystemet  $O$ .  $O'$  har den konstanta hastigheten  $\bar{V} = v_0 \hat{x}$  i förhållande till  $O$ . Sätt  $t = 0$  då omkörningen startar. I  $O'$  blir  $\vec{r}_B(t=0) = -d\hat{x}$ .

Sätt  $t = t_1$  då omkörningen är klar. I  $O'$  blir  $\vec{r}_B(t=t_1) = d\hat{x}$ . Accelerationen  $\vec{a}'_B = \bar{a}_B = a\hat{x}$  eftersom  $\bar{V}$  är konstant.

I  $\hat{x}$ -led:

$$\dot{v}'_B = a \Rightarrow v'_B = at + C; v'(t=0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0 \Rightarrow v'_B = at$$

$$\dot{x}'_B = v'_B = at \Rightarrow x'_B = a \frac{t^2}{2} + D; x'_B(t=0) = -d \Rightarrow D = -d \Rightarrow x'_B = a \frac{t^2}{2} - d$$

$$x'_B(t=t_1) = a \frac{t_1^2}{2} - d = d \Rightarrow t_1 = 2\sqrt{\frac{d}{a}}$$

$$\text{Bil A har under tiden } t_1 \text{ kört sträckan } v_0 t_1 = 2v_0 \sqrt{\frac{d}{a}}$$

$$\text{Omkörningssträckan blir } 2d + 2v_0 \sqrt{\frac{d}{a}}$$

**Svar:** Omkörningssträckan blir  $2d + 2v_0 \sqrt{\frac{d}{a}}$

---

2. Newtons 2:a lag för den övre massan i vertikalled:

$$\hat{y}\text{-led: } m_A g = F_N$$

För horisontell rörelse (obs! rörelse åt höger)

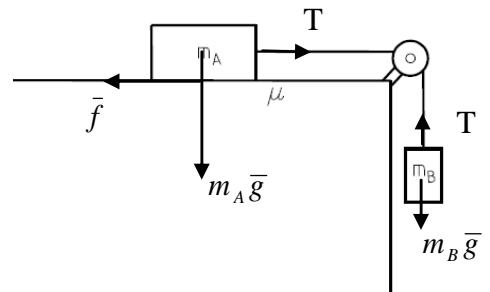
$\hat{x}\text{-led:}$

$$T - f = m_A a$$

$$f = \mu F_N$$

Eliminera normalkraften  $F_N$ . Detta ger

$$T - \mu F_N = T - \mu m_A g = m_A a \quad (1)$$



Newton 2:a lag för nedre massan (obs! rörelse nedåt)

$$\hat{y}\text{-led: } T - m_B g = -m_B a$$

Detta med (1) ger

$$m_A a + \mu m_A g - m_B g = -m_B a$$

$$a = \frac{m_B g - \mu m_A g}{m_A + m_B} = \frac{8 - 0.25 \cdot 12}{12 + 8} 9.81 = 2.45 \text{ m/s}^2$$

**Svar:**  $2.45 \text{ m/s}^2$ .

---

3.

$$\bar{F} = m\bar{a}$$

**a.** Kraftekvationen  $\bar{F} = m\bar{a} \Rightarrow \bar{a} = \frac{1}{m}\bar{F} = \left(\frac{F_0}{m} - \frac{k}{m}t\right)\hat{x}$

**b.**  $\dot{\bar{v}} = \bar{a} \Rightarrow \bar{v} = \int \bar{a} dt = \int \left(\frac{F_0}{m} - \frac{k}{m}t\right)\hat{x} dt = \left(\frac{F_0}{m}t - \frac{k}{2m}t^2 + v_0\right)\hat{x}$

**c.**  $\dot{\bar{r}} = \bar{v} \Rightarrow \bar{r} = \int \bar{v} dt = \int \left(\frac{F_0}{m}t - \frac{k}{2m}t^2 + v_0\right)\hat{x} dt = \left(\frac{F_0}{2m}t^2 - \frac{k}{6m}t^3 + v_0t + x_0\right)\hat{x}$

**Svar:** **a.**  $\bar{a} = \left(\frac{F_0}{m} - \frac{k}{m}t\right)\hat{x}$     **b.**  $\bar{v} = \left(\frac{F_0}{m}t - \frac{k}{2m}t^2 + v_0\right)\hat{x}$

**c.**  $\bar{r} = \left(\frac{F_0}{2m}t^2 - \frac{k}{6m}t^3 + v_0t + x_0\right)\hat{x}$

---

4.

**a.** Kraftekvationen  $\bar{F} = m\bar{a} \Rightarrow \bar{a} = \frac{1}{m}\bar{F} = -\frac{k}{m}x\hat{x}$

$$a_x = \dot{v}_x = \frac{dv_x}{dt} = \frac{dv_x}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dv_x}{dx} \cdot v_x = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{v_x^2}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{v_x^2}{2}\right) = -\frac{k}{m}x \Rightarrow \frac{v_x^2}{2} = -\frac{k}{2m}x^2 + C$$

$$v_x(t=0) = v_0 \text{ och } x(t=0) = x_0 \Rightarrow C = \frac{v_0^2}{2} + \frac{k}{2m}x_0^2$$

$$v_x = \sqrt{v_0^2 - \frac{k}{m}(x^2 - x_0^2)}$$

**b.**  $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{v_x^2}{2}\right) = -\frac{k}{m}x^{-2} \Rightarrow \frac{v_x^2}{2} = \frac{k}{m}x^{-1} + C$

$$v_x(t=0) = v_0 \text{ och } x(t=0) = x_0 \Rightarrow C = \frac{v_0^2}{2} - \frac{k}{m}x_0^{-1}$$

$$v_x = \sqrt{v_0^2 - \frac{2k}{m}\left(\frac{1}{x_0} - \frac{1}{x}\right)}$$

**Svar:** **a.**  $\bar{v}(x) = \sqrt{v_0^2 - \frac{k}{m}(x^2 - x_0^2)}\hat{x}$ ; **b.**  $\bar{v}(x) = \sqrt{v_0^2 - \frac{2k}{m}\left(\frac{1}{x_0} - \frac{1}{x}\right)}\hat{x}$

---

5.

**a.**  $\bar{F} = m\bar{a} \Rightarrow \bar{a} = \dot{\bar{v}} = -\frac{A}{m}\bar{v}$

I  $\hat{x}$ -led:  $\frac{dv_x}{dt} + \frac{A}{m}v_x = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(v_x e^{\frac{A}{m}t}) = 0 \Rightarrow v_x(t) = v_0 e^{-\frac{A}{m}t}$

**b.**  $v_x(t=t_1) = v_0 e^{-\frac{A}{m}t_1} = \frac{v_0}{2} \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{m \ln 2}{A}$

**Svar:** **a.**  $\bar{v}(t) = v_0 e^{-\frac{A}{m}t}\hat{x}$ ; **b.**  $t_1 = \frac{m \ln 2}{A}$

---

6.  $\bar{F} = -mg\hat{z} - k\bar{v} = (-mg - kv_z)\hat{z}; \bar{F} = m\bar{a} \Rightarrow \bar{a} = \dot{\bar{v}} = \frac{\bar{F}}{m} = (-g - \frac{k}{m}v_z)\hat{z}$

I  $\hat{z}$ -led:  $\frac{dv_z}{dt} = -g - \frac{k}{m}v_z \Rightarrow \frac{dv_z}{dt} + \frac{k}{m}v_z = -g \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(v_z e^{\frac{k}{m}t}) = -ge^{\frac{k}{m}t} \Rightarrow v_z e^{\frac{k}{m}t} = -g \frac{m}{k}e^{\frac{k}{m}t} + C \Rightarrow v_z = -g \frac{m}{k} + Ce^{-\frac{k}{m}t}; v_z(t=0) = 0 \Rightarrow v_z = -g \frac{m}{k}(1 - e^{-\frac{k}{m}t})$

---

**Svar:**  $\bar{v}(t) = -g \frac{m}{k}(1 - e^{-\frac{k}{m}t})\hat{z}$

## Lösningar

- 1.** **a.** Kraftekvationen  $\bar{F} = m\bar{a} = 5t\hat{x} + (3t - 1)\hat{y}$

$$\bar{v} = \frac{1}{m} \left( \left( \frac{5t^2}{2} + C_x \right) \hat{x} + \left( \frac{3t^2}{2} - t + C_y \right) \hat{y} \right); \quad \bar{v}(t=0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_x = C_y = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\bar{v} = \frac{1}{m} \left( \frac{5t^2}{2} \hat{x} + \left( \frac{3t^2}{2} - t \right) \hat{y} \right) \Rightarrow \bar{v}(t=10) = \frac{1}{10} \left( \frac{500}{2} \hat{x} + \left( \frac{300}{2} - 10 \right) \hat{y} \right) = 25\hat{x} + 14\hat{y} \text{ m/s}$$

$$|\bar{v}(t=10)| = \sqrt{25^2 + 14^2} = 28.7 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\mathbf{b.} \quad E_k = \frac{mv^2}{2} = \frac{82100}{20} = 4105 \text{ J}$$

$$\mathbf{c.} \quad W = \int \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{s} = \int_0^{10} \bar{F} \cdot \bar{v} dt = \frac{1}{m} \int_0^{10} (5t\hat{x} + (3t - 1)\hat{y}) \cdot \left( \frac{5t^2}{2} \hat{x} + \left( \frac{3t^2}{2} - t \right) \hat{y} \right) dt$$

$$W = \frac{1}{m} \int_0^{10} \left( \frac{25t^3}{2} + (3t - 1) \left( \frac{3t^2}{2} - t \right) \right) dt = \frac{1}{m} \int_0^{10} \left( \frac{25t^3}{2} - \frac{3t^2}{2} + t + \frac{9t^3}{2} - 3t^2 \right) dt =$$

$$\frac{1}{m} \int_0^{10} \left( 17t^3 - \frac{9t^2}{2} + t \right) dt = \frac{1}{m} \left[ 17 \frac{t^4}{4} - \frac{9t^3}{6} + \frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^{10} = \frac{100}{10} (17 \cdot 25 - 15 + 0.5) = 4105 \text{ J}$$

**Svar:** **a.**  $\bar{v} = 25\hat{x} + 14\hat{y}$  m/s ; **b.**  $E_k = 4105 \text{ J}$

**c.**  $W = 4105 \text{ J}$

---

- 2.** Effekt  $P = \bar{F} \cdot \bar{v} = m\bar{a} \cdot \bar{v} = m\bar{a}^2 t \Rightarrow P$  är max efter 5 s, därefter  $P = 0$

$$s = \frac{1}{2} at_1^2 + at_1 \cdot t_1 = \frac{3}{2} at_1^2 \Rightarrow \frac{2s}{3t_1^2} = a = \frac{200}{75} = \frac{8}{3} \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$P_{\max} = m\bar{a}^2 t_1 = 70 \cdot \left(\frac{8}{3}\right)^2 5 \approx 2489 \text{ J/s} \approx 3.38 \text{ hk}$$

**Svar:**  $P_{\max} = 3.38 \text{ hk}$ .

---

- 3.**  $\bar{F} = m\bar{a} = F\hat{x}$  är konstant  $\Rightarrow \bar{a} = \frac{F}{m}\hat{x}$  är konstant

$$\hat{x}\text{-led: } \dot{v}_x = \frac{F}{m} \Rightarrow v_x = \frac{F}{m}t + v_0; \quad v_x(t=t_1) = \frac{F}{m} \cdot t_1 + v_0 = v_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$F = \frac{m(v_1 - v_0)}{t_1} = \frac{1500 \cdot 36}{8 \cdot 3.6} = 1875 \text{ N}$$

$$W = \int \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{s} = \int \bar{F} \cdot \bar{v} dt = \int_0^8 F v_x dt = \int_0^8 F \left( \frac{F}{m} t + v_0 \right) dt = F \left[ \frac{Ft^2}{2m} + v_0 t \right]_0^8 =$$

$$W = 1875 \left[ \frac{1875 \cdot 64}{2 \cdot 1500} + \frac{4 \cdot 8}{3.6} \right] = 1875(40 + 8.9) = 91.7 \text{ kJ}$$

**Svar:** **a.**  $F = 1875 \text{ N}$

**b.**  $W = 91.7 \text{ kJ}$

4.

$$E_{tot}^i = E_k^i + E_p^i = \frac{mv_0^2}{2} + 0 = \frac{mv_0^2}{2} = \frac{0.5 \cdot 400}{2} = 100 \text{ J.}$$

$$E_{tot}^f = E_k^f + E_p^f + E_{förlust} = 0 + mgh + E_{förlust} = mgh + E_{förlust} =$$

$$0.5 \cdot 9.82 \cdot 15 + E_{förlust} = 73.6 + E_{förlust}$$

$$E_{tot}^i = E_{tot}^f \Rightarrow 73.6 + E_{förlust} = 100 \Rightarrow E_{förlust} = 26.4 \text{ J}$$

**Svar:**  $E_{förlust} = 26.4 \text{ J}$

---

5.

$$E_{tot}^A = E_k^A + E_p^A = 0 + mgh = mgh.$$

$$E_{tot}^C = E_k^C + E_p^C = \frac{mv_C^2}{2} + mg2a$$

$$E_{tot}^A = E_{tot}^C \Rightarrow mgh = \frac{mv_C^2}{2} + mg2a \Rightarrow v_C = \sqrt{2g(h-2a)}$$

**Svar:** Hastigheten i punkten C  $v_C = \sqrt{2g(h-2a)}$

---

6.

$$E_{tot}^{start} = \frac{mv^2}{2}; E_{tot}^{topp} = \frac{mv_{topp}^2}{2} + mg2r$$

$$E_{tot}^{topp} = E_{tot}^{start} \Rightarrow \frac{mv^2}{2} = \frac{mv_{topp}^2}{2} + mg2r \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{v_{topp}^2 + 4rg}$$

$\bar{v}_b$  är bollens hastighet i luften efter röret.  $\bar{v}_b(t=0) = v_{topp}\hat{x}$  (horisontell led)

$\hat{y}$ -(vertikal) led: fritt fall  $\Rightarrow 2r = \frac{gt_{fall}^2}{2} \Rightarrow t_{fall} = 2\sqrt{\frac{r}{g}}$

$\hat{x}$ -led:  $v_{bx} = v_{topp}$  konstant  $\Rightarrow x_b(t) = v_{topp}t \Rightarrow 2r = v_{topp}t_{fall} \Rightarrow$

$$v_{topp} = \sqrt{rg}$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_{topp}^2 + 4rg} = \sqrt{rg + 4rg} = \sqrt{5rg}$$

**Svar:** Farten ska vara  $v = \sqrt{5rg}$

---