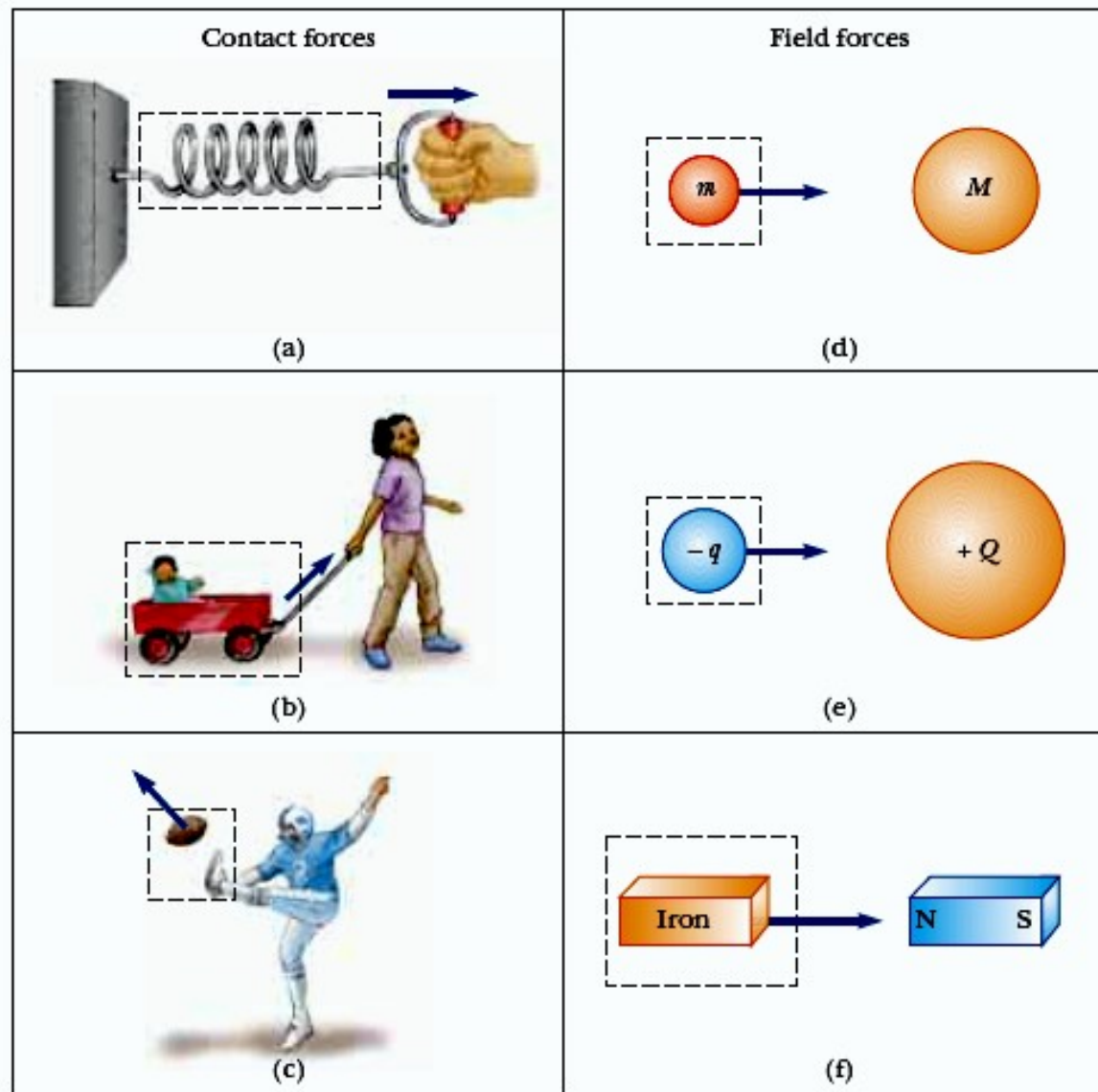


Rodzaje prostych oddziaływań



Zasady dynamiki

- I. Cząstka (obiekt, ciało) trwa w spoczynku lub porusza się ruchem prostoliniowym jednostajnym gdy nie działa na nią żadna siła (lub działające siły się równoważą)
- II. Zmiana ruchu jest proporcjonalna do przyłożonej siły poruszającej i odbywa się w kierunku prostej, wzdłuż której siła jest przyłożona
- III Względem każdego działania (akcji) istnieje równe mu przeciwdziałanie (reakcja) skierowana przeciwnie, tj. wzajemne działania dwóch ciał są zawsze równe sobie i skierowane przeciwnie

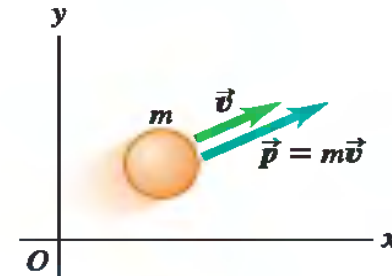
II zasada dynamiki

„Zmiana ruchu jest proporcjonalna do przyłożonej siły poruszającej i odbywa się w kierunku prostej, wzdłuż której siła jest przyłożona”

Miarą siły działającej na ciało jest pochodna jego pędu po czasie.

Ilość ruchu, stan ruchu danego ciała opisuje **pęd**

$$\vec{p} = m \vec{v}$$



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

$$\vec{F} = \frac{d \vec{p}}{dt}$$

$$F = m \frac{d(v)}{dt} = \frac{d(mv)}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dt} m + \frac{dm}{dt} v$$

II zasada dynamiki

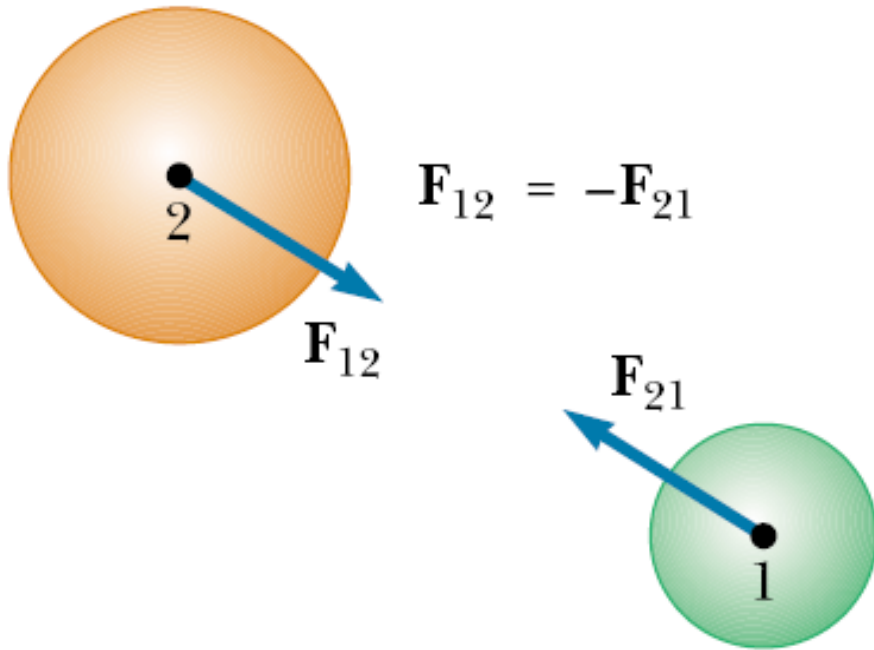
„Zmiana ruchu jest proporcjonalna do przyłożonej siły poruszającej i odbywa się w kierunku prostej, wzdłuż której siła jest przyłożona”

Gdy siła zmienia się w czasie (dla jednego wymiaru) całkowita zmiana pędu obliczana jest za pomocą wyrażenia:

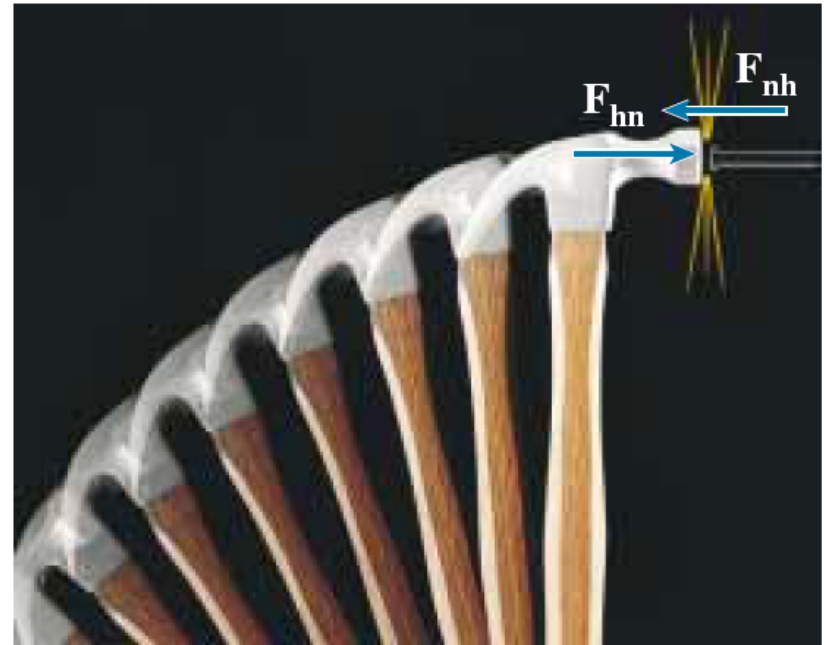
*impuls siły,
popęd* → $F(t)dt = dp$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} F(t)dt = \Delta p$$

III zasada dynamiki

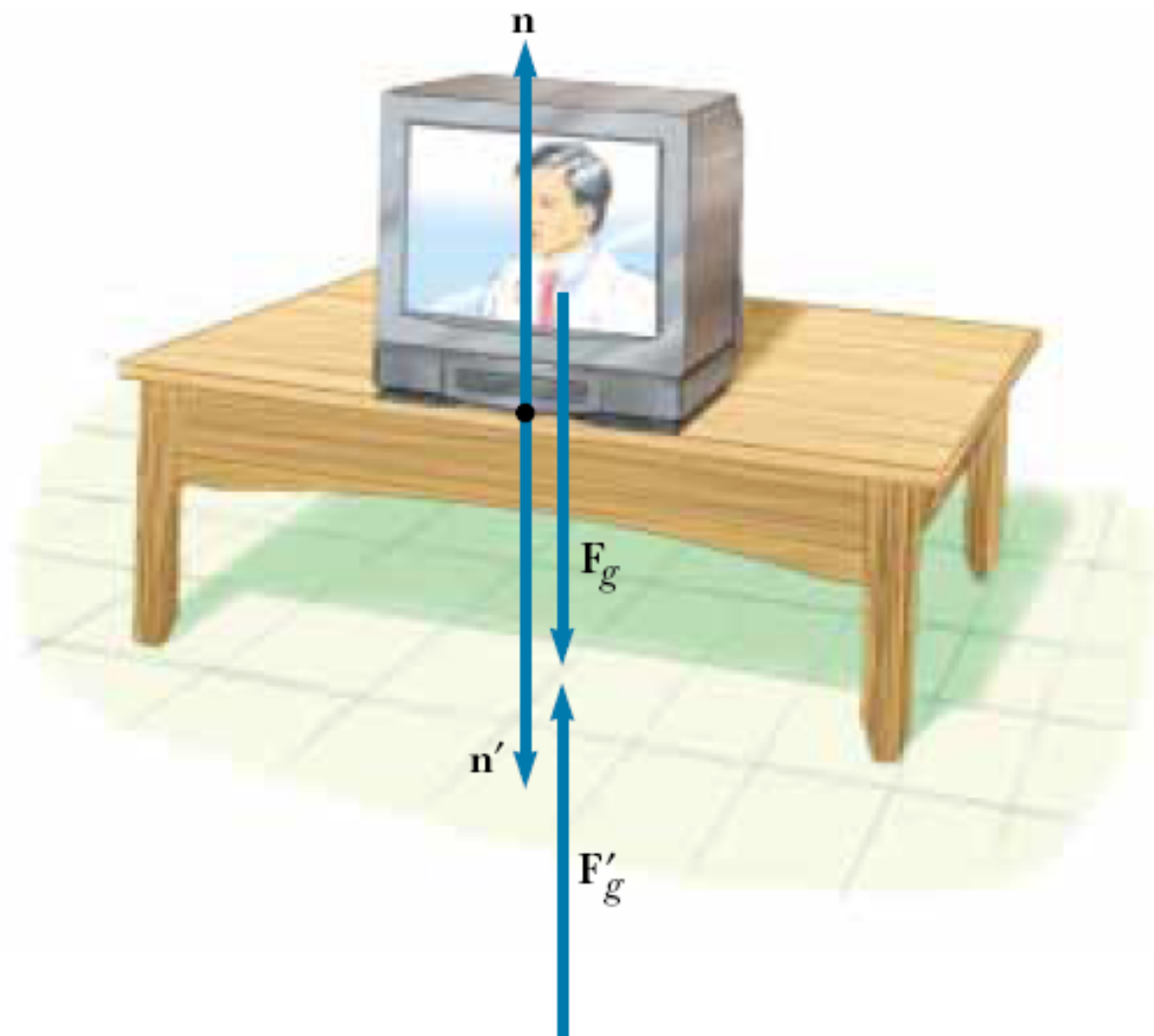


(a)

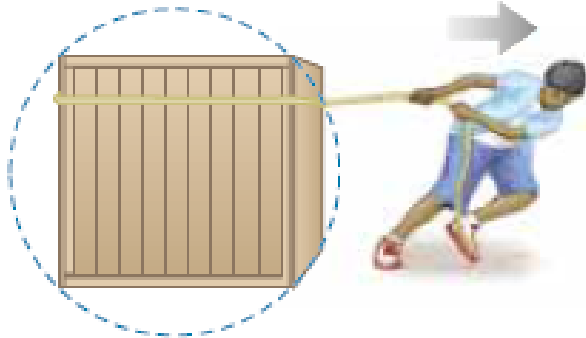


(b)

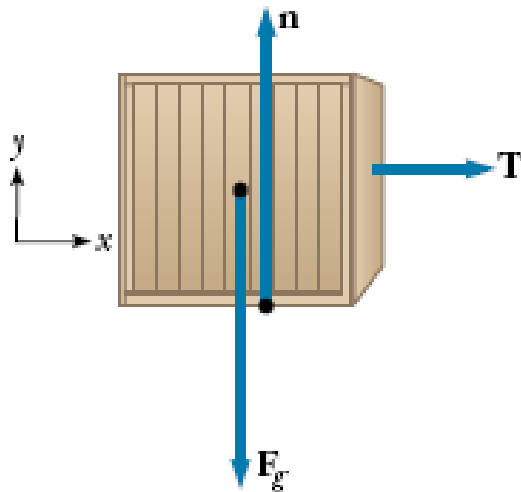
III zasada dynamiki



Zasada dynamiki z praktyce



(a)



(b)

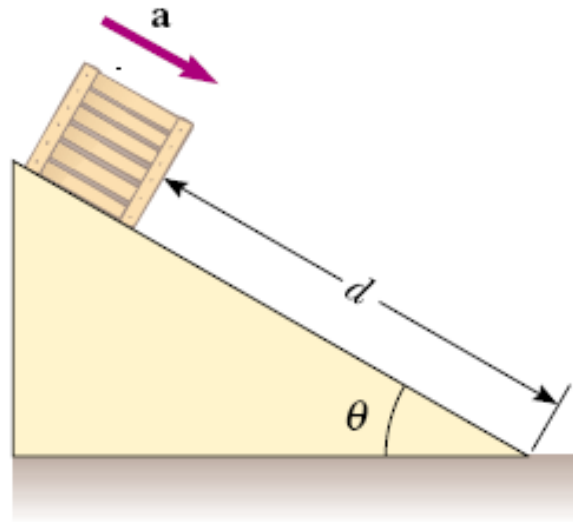
$$\sum F_x = T = ma_x \qquad a_x = \frac{T}{m}$$

$$\sum F_y = ma_y \qquad a_y = 0$$

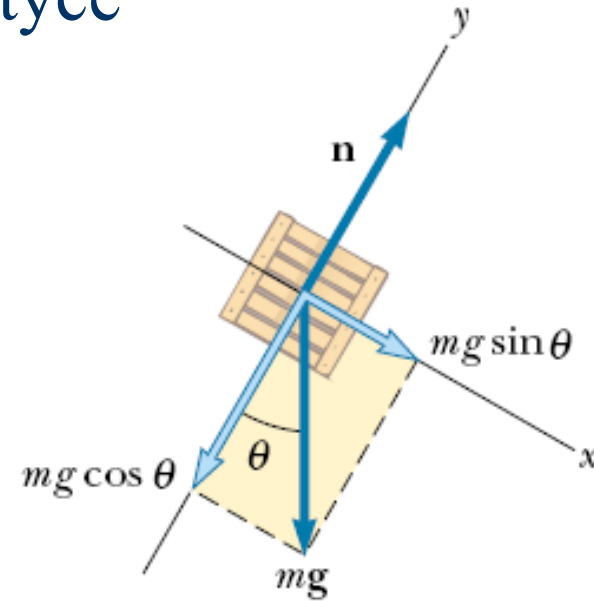
$$n + (-F_g) = 0$$

$$n = F_g$$

Zasada dynamiki z praktyce



(a)



(b)

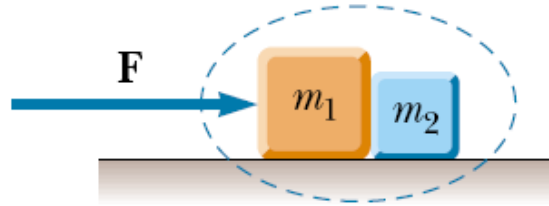
$$(1) \quad \sum F_x = mg \sin \theta = ma_x$$

$$(2) \quad \sum F_y = n - mg \cos \theta = 0$$

(3)

$$a_x = g \sin \theta$$

Jeden bloczek popycha drugi



(a)

Na cały układ:

$$\sum F_x(\text{system}) = F = (m_1 + m_2) a_x$$

(1)

$$a_x = \frac{F}{m_1 + m_2}$$

Na blok 2:

$$(2) \quad \sum F_x = P = m_2 a_x$$

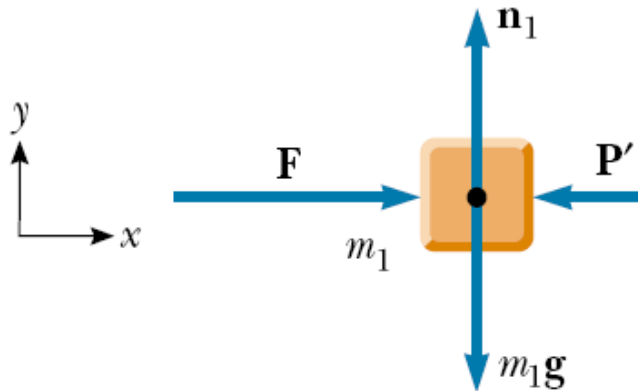
(3)

$$P = m_2 a_x = \left(\frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) F$$

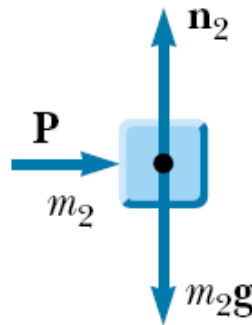
Na blok 1:

$$(4) \quad \sum F_x = F - P' = F - P = m_1 a_x$$

$$P = F - m_1 a_x = F - \frac{m_1 F}{m_1 + m_2} = \left(\frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) F$$

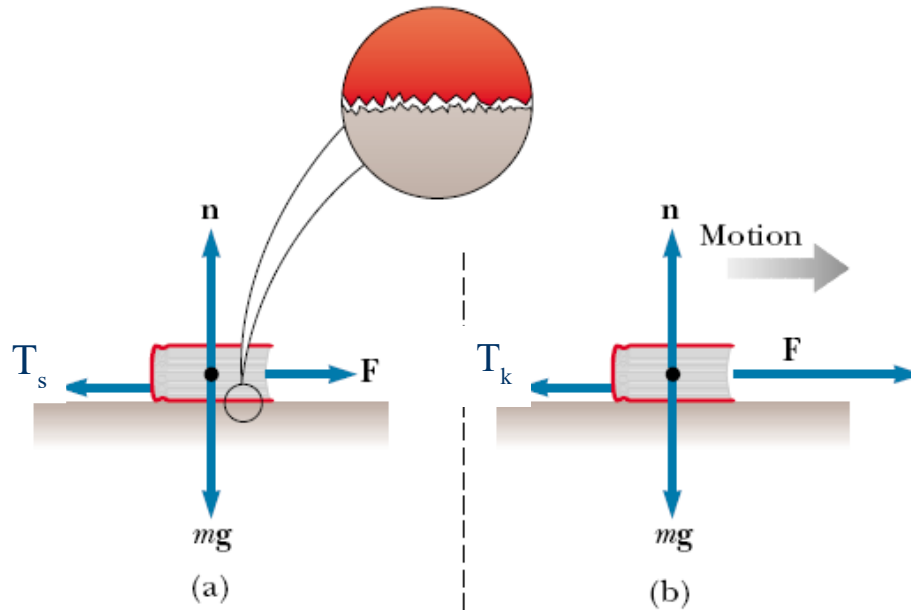


(b)



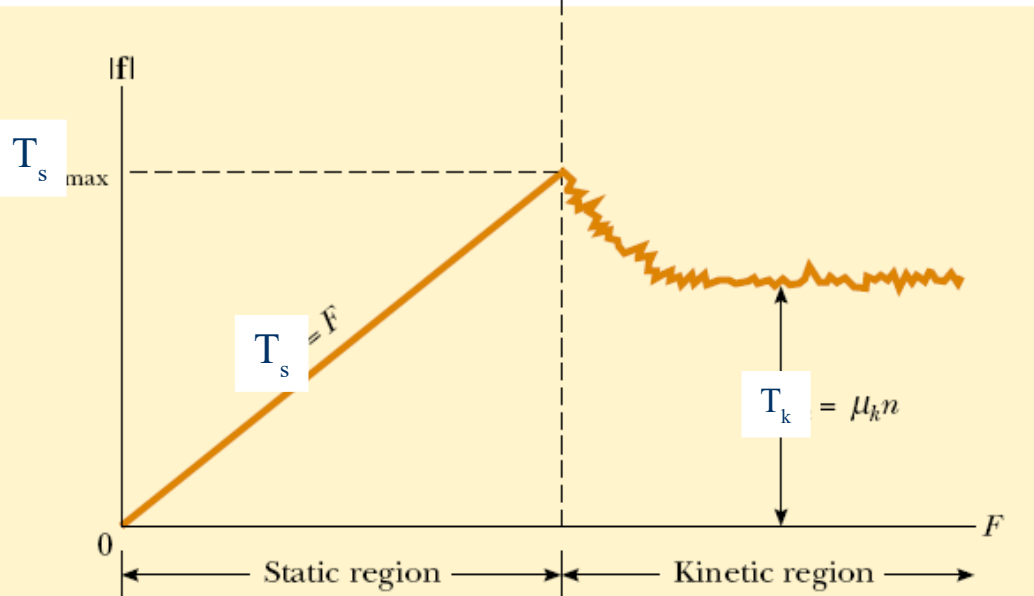
(c)

Siły tarcia statycznego i kinetycznego



$$T_s \leq \mu_s n$$

$$T_k = \mu_k n$$



Przykładowe współczynniki tarcia

TABLE 5.2 Coefficients of Friction^a

| | μ_s | μ_k |
|-----------------------------|----------|---------|
| Steel on steel | 0.74 | 0.57 |
| Aluminum on steel | 0.61 | 0.47 |
| Copper on steel | 0.53 | 0.36 |
| Rubber on concrete | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Wood on wood | 0.25–0.5 | 0.2 |
| Glass on glass | 0.94 | 0.4 |
| Waxed wood on wet snow | 0.14 | 0.1 |
| Waxed wood on dry snow | — | 0.04 |
| Metal on metal (lubricated) | 0.15 | 0.06 |
| Ice on ice | 0.1 | 0.03 |
| Teflon on Teflon | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| Synovial joints in humans | 0.01 | 0.003 |

^a All values are approximate. In some cases, the coefficient of friction can exceed 1.0.

Opór powietrza

Przybliżone wyrażenie na siłę oporu powietrza dla dużych obiektów

$$F_a = \frac{1}{2} D \rho A v^2$$

→ gęstość powietrza
← prędkość
← przekrój czynny

Siły oporów dla jadącego samochodu:

$$F_t = F_r + F_a$$

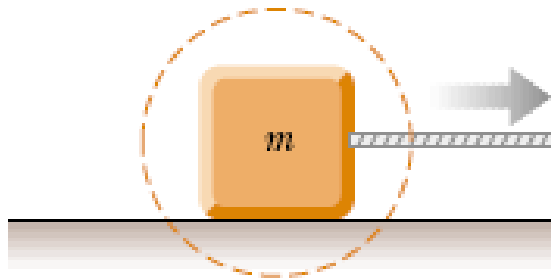
Table 7.2, using $D = 0.50$, $\rho = 1.293 \text{ kg/m}^3$, and $A \approx 2 \text{ m}^2$.

TABLE 7.2 Frictional Forces and Power Requirements for a Typical Car^a

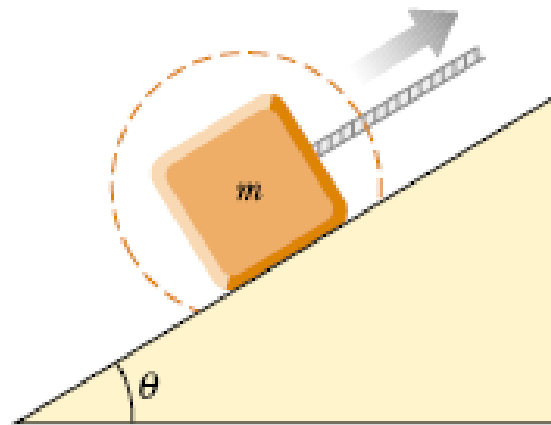
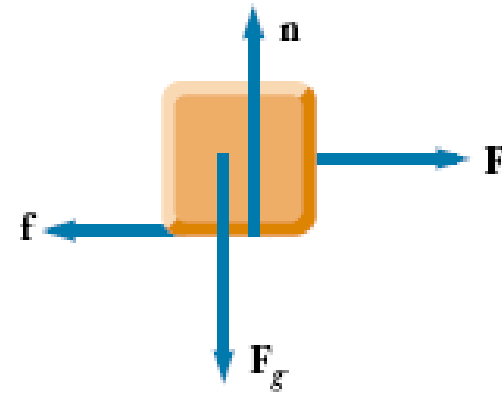
| v (m/s) | n (N) | F_r (N) | F_a (N) | F_t (N) | $\mathcal{P} = f_t v$ (kW) |
|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 0 | 14 200 | 227 | 0 | 227 | 0 |
| 8.9 | 14 100 | 226 | 51 | 277 | 2.5 |
| 17.8 | 13 900 | 222 | 204 | 426 | 7.6 |
| 26.8 | 13 600 | 218 | 465 | 683 | 18.3 |
| 35.9 | 13 200 | 211 | 830 | 1 041 | 37.3 |
| 44.8 | 12 600 | 202 | 1 293 | 1 495 | 67.0 |

^a In this table, n is the normal force, f_r is road friction, f_a is air friction, f_t is total friction, and \mathcal{P} is the power delivered to the wheels.

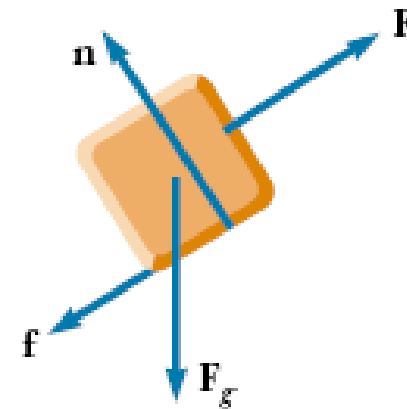
Podsumowanie:



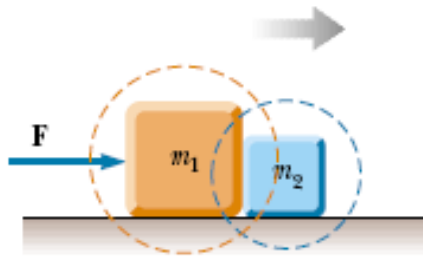
A block pulled to the right on a rough horizontal surface



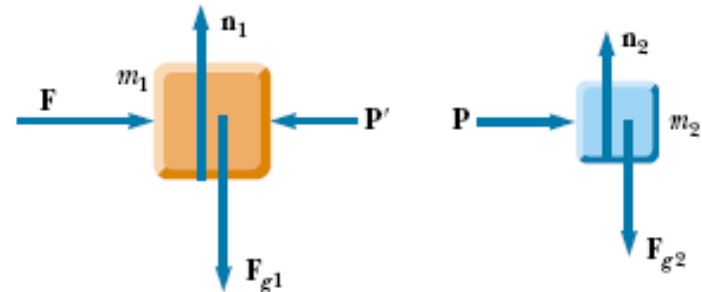
A block pulled up a rough incline



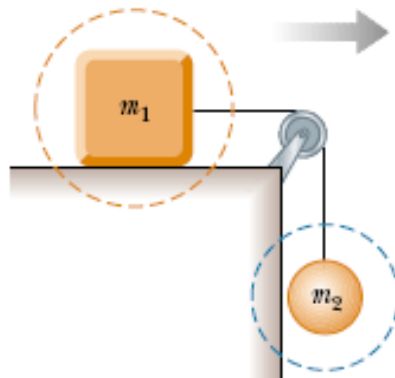
Podsumowanie:



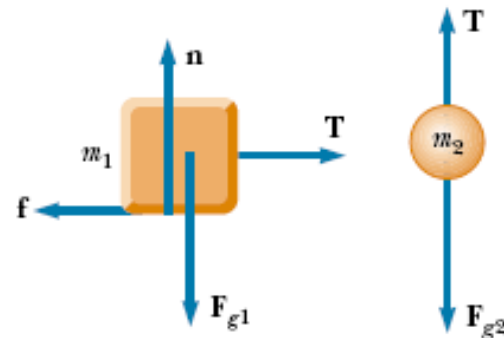
Two blocks in contact, pushed to the right on a frictionless surface



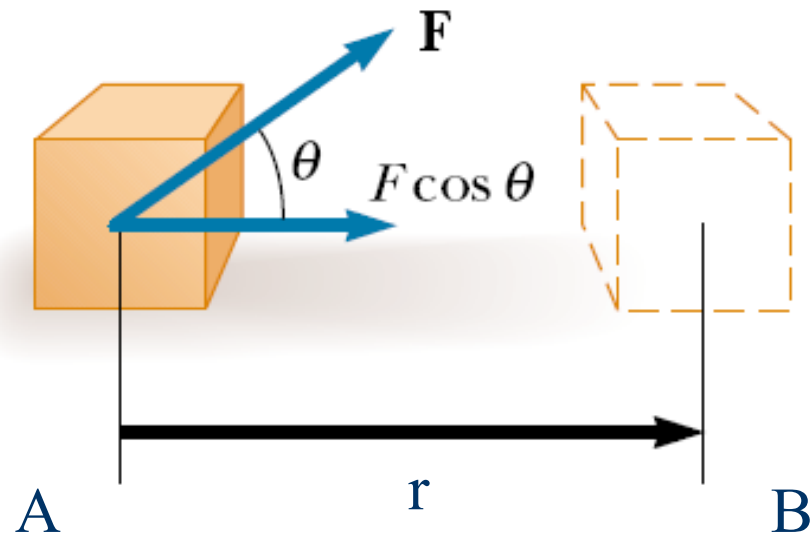
Note: $P = -P'$ because they are an action–reaction pair



Two masses connected by a light cord. The surface is rough, and the pulley is frictionless.



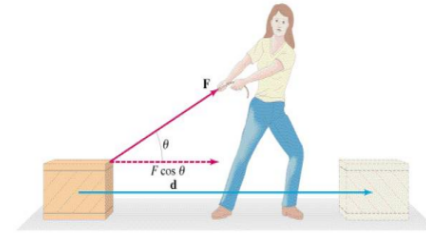
Definicja pracy



$$W = F \cdot r \cdot \cos \theta$$

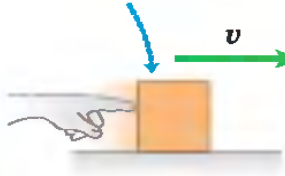
$$W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{r}$$

Praca



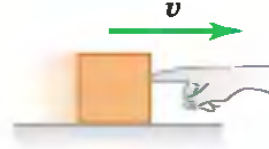
(a)

A block slides to the right on a frictionless surface.



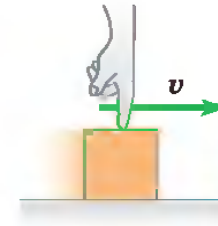
If you push to the right on the moving block, the net force on the block is to the right.

(b)

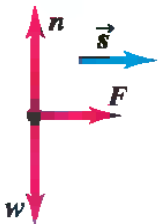


If you push to the left on the moving block, the net force on the block is to the left.

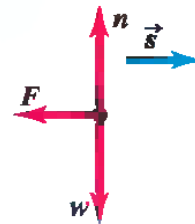
(c)



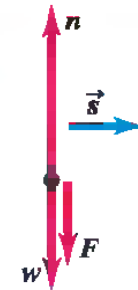
If you push straight down on the moving block, the net force on the block is zero.



- The total work done on the block during a displacement \vec{s} is positive: $W_{\text{tot}} > 0$.
- The block speeds up.



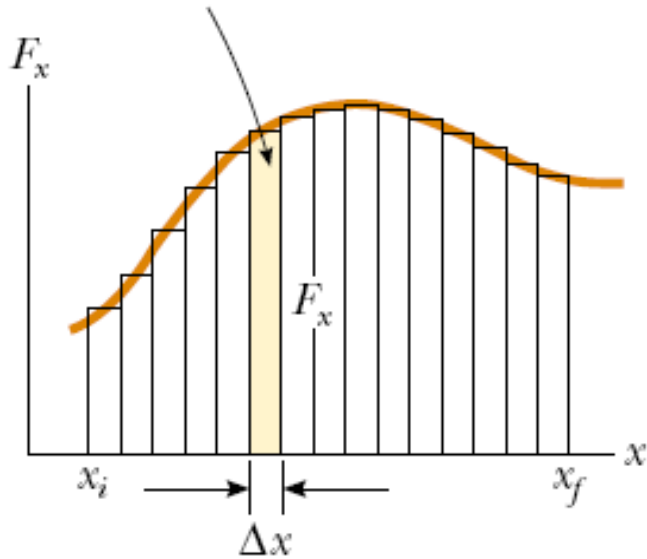
- The total work done on the block during a displacement \vec{s} is negative: $W_{\text{tot}} < 0$.
- The block slows down.



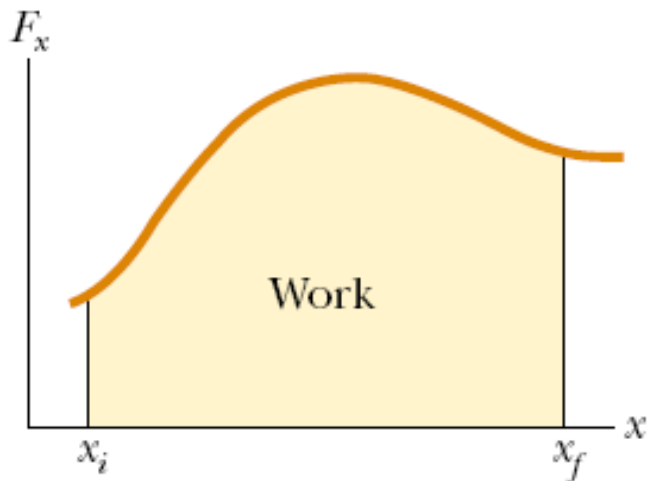
- The total work done on the block during a displacement \vec{s} is zero: $W_{\text{tot}} = 0$.
- The block's speed stays the same.

Definicja pracy siły zmiennej

$$\text{Area} = \Delta A = F_x \Delta x$$



(a)



(b)

$$\Delta W = \vec{F} \cdot \Delta \vec{r}$$

$$W = \sum \Delta W$$

$$W = \sum \vec{F} \cdot \Delta \vec{r}$$

$$W = \lim_{\Delta r \rightarrow 0} \sum \vec{F} \cdot \Delta \vec{r}$$

$$W = \int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$