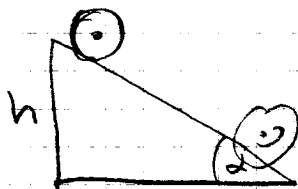


ZAD. 1



D: $h = 2,5 \text{ m}$
 $\alpha = 30^\circ$

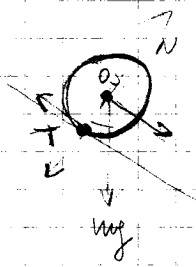
$m = 0,4 \text{ kg}$
 $R = 10 \text{ cm}$

a) przyspieszenie kulowe oraz przyspieszenie liniowe
 swadka mas

1) zas. zach. energii

$$0 = \Delta E_k + \Delta E_p + \cancel{\Delta E_{rot}}$$

$$\left[\frac{mv^2}{2} + \frac{I\omega^2}{2} \right] - 0 + \left[\cancel{0} - mgh \right]$$



→ siła T powoduje obrót
 → siła mg nie powoduje obrotu

$$\vec{M} = I\vec{\epsilon} = \vec{R} \times \vec{T}$$

$$M = R \cdot T \sin 90^\circ = I\epsilon$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{R \cdot mg \cos \alpha \cdot \mu_s}{I}$$

ale nie w μ_s

winnie uchw swadka masy

~~$m \cdot a = \dots$~~
 pierwsze

→ $a = \epsilon \cdot R$
 → $RT = I\epsilon$

$$m \epsilon \cdot R = mg \sin \alpha - \frac{I\epsilon}{R}$$

$$\epsilon \left(mR + \frac{I}{R} \right) = mg \sin \alpha$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{mg \sin \alpha}{mR + \frac{I}{R}}$$

$$a = \epsilon \cdot R$$

b) $\vec{M} = I\vec{\epsilon}$

$$\epsilon = \frac{R \cdot mg \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot \mu_s}{I}$$

$$\mu_s = \frac{\epsilon I}{R mg \cos \alpha} = \frac{mg \sin \alpha I}{\left(mR + \frac{I}{R} \right) R mg \cos \alpha} = \tan \alpha \frac{I}{mR^2 + I}$$

$$1) \left(\frac{mv^2}{2} + \frac{I\omega^2}{2} \right) = mgh$$

2 linie
dun miewiadom

$$2) v = R\omega$$


~~albo~~ ~~$E \cdot t = \omega$~~ ~~← my jednostka~~
~~przypisujemy~~

~~$s = \frac{at^2}{2}$~~

~~$v = at$~~

~~$s = \frac{v^2}{2a}$~~

~~$v =$~~

~~~~

~~$s = \frac{at^2}{2} = \frac{v^2}{2a}$~~

~~$\frac{h}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{v^2}{2a}$~~

$$\frac{h}{s} = \sin \alpha$$

$$h = s \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{h}{\sin \alpha} = s$$

$$v^2 = \sqrt{\frac{2ah}{\sin \alpha}}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2 R m g s \sin \alpha h}{\left(mR + \frac{I}{R}\right) \sin \alpha}}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2 m g h}{\left(m + \frac{I}{R^2}\right)}}$$

$$\frac{mv^2}{2} + \frac{Iv^2}{R^2 2} = mgh$$

$$v^2 = \frac{mgh}{\left(\frac{m}{2} + \frac{I}{R^2 2}\right)} = \frac{2mgh}{\left(m + \frac{I}{R^2}\right)}$$