

Mechanica deeltentamen 1 - 20 oktober 2003

1. wiskunde

- $\sqrt{\frac{1}{1+x}} \simeq \sqrt{1-x} \simeq 1 - \frac{1}{2}x$ dus $a = -\frac{1}{2}$
- $e^{ai+b} = e^b \cos a + ie^b \sin a$ dus $p = ie^b$ en $q = a$ en $r = e^b$ en $s = a$
- $\sin x = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3$
- KV: $a\lambda^2 + b^2\lambda = 0$ Alg Opl met $\lambda_1 = 0$ en $\lambda_2 = -\frac{b^2}{a}$ geeft $x = C_1 e^{0t} + C_2 e^{-\frac{b^2}{a}t}$.
PartOpl probeer $x = qt$ invullen geeft $qb^2 = c^3$ dus $q = \frac{c^3}{b^2}$ dus PO: $x = \frac{c^3}{b^2}t$
- $\frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \cos(e^{2x^2}) \right\} = \left(-\sin e^{2x^2} \right) \left(e^{2x^2} \right) (2(2x)) = -4xe^{2x^2} \sin e^{2x^2}$

2. kogel

- $x: 0 = F = ma \Rightarrow \ddot{x} = 0$ en $y: mg = F = ma \Rightarrow \ddot{y} = a$
- $x(t) = v_0 t \cos \alpha$ en $y(t) = h + v_0 t \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$
- Dan is $y = 0$ dus als $h + v_0 t \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 = 0$, de enige fysische oplossing is:

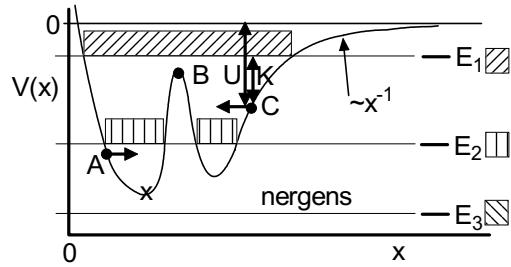
$$t_g = \frac{v_0}{g} \sin \alpha + \sqrt{\left(\frac{v_0}{g} \sin \alpha\right)^2 + 2\frac{h}{g}}$$
- $\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{2gh}{v_0^2} \Rightarrow \frac{v_0}{g} \sin \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$ dus $t_g = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} + \sqrt{\left(\sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}\right)^2 + 2\frac{h}{g}} = (2 + \sqrt{2}) \sqrt{\frac{h}{g}}$
- $x(t) = v_0 (2 + \sqrt{2}) \sqrt{\frac{h}{g}} \cos \alpha = v_0 (2 + \sqrt{2}) \sqrt{\frac{h}{g}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{2gh}{v_0^2}} = (2 + \sqrt{2}) \sqrt{\frac{hv_0^2}{g} - 2h^2}$

3. hellend vlak

- De verplaatsing van alle massa's is dezelfde dus $a_1 = a_2 = a_3$. BWV: $(m_1 + m_2)a = T - (m_1 + m_2)g \sin \theta$ en $m_3a = m_3g - T$ elimineer T door ze op te tellen:
 $(m_1 + m_2 + m_3)a = -(m_1 + m_2)g \sin \theta + m_3g$ dus
 $a_{123} = \frac{-(m_1 + m_2)g \sin \theta + m_3g}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3}$
- $F_{w,\max} - m_2g \sin \theta = m_2a$. Nu is $F_{w,\max} = \mu_2 N$ en $N = m_2g \cos \theta$. Dus als $\mu_2 m_2 g \cos \theta - m_2 g \sin \theta = m_2 a = m_2 \frac{-(m_1 + m_2)g \sin \theta + m_3g}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3}$ ofwel
 $\mu_2 = \frac{m_3(1 + \sin \theta)}{(m_1 + m_2 + m_3) \cos \theta}$
- NB F_{12} is niet $F_{w,\max}$: hij kan ook kleiner zijn. De versnelling van m_2 is a die is resultaat van zwaartekracht + wrijvingskracht van m_1 . Dus BWV $F_{12} - m_2g \sin \theta = m_2a$ dus $F_{12} = m_2a + m_2g \sin \theta = m_2 \frac{-(m_1 + m_2)g \sin \theta + m_3g}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3} + m_2g \sin \theta = m_2m_3g \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3}$
- De normaal kracht van m_1 op het vlak is $g \cos \theta (m_1 + m_2)$.
De BWV: $(m_1 + m_2 + m_3)a = -(m_1 + m_2)g \sin \theta - \mu_1 g \cos \theta (m_1 + m_2) + m_3g$ dus $a = \frac{-(m_1 + m_2)g \sin \theta - \mu_1 g \cos \theta (m_1 + m_2) + m_3g}{(m_1 + m_2 + m_3)}$
- Zie b.: $\mu_2 m_2 g \cos \theta - m_2 g \sin \theta = m_2 a = m_2 \frac{-(m_1 + m_2)g \sin \theta - \mu_1 g \cos \theta (m_1 + m_2) + m_3g}{(m_1 + m_2 + m_3)}$
dus $\mu_2 = \frac{-\mu_1 \cos \theta (m_1 + m_2) + m_3(1 + \sin \theta)}{(m_1 + m_2 + m_3) \cos \theta}$

4. Potentiaal

a , b, c en d



e. $F(x) = -\frac{\partial U}{dx} = -\frac{\partial(-x^{-1})}{dx} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ naar links

5. tunnel

- $r = \sqrt{d^2 + x^2}$ en $F_{tot}(r) = \frac{GmM_E}{R_E^3}r$ in de lengterichting van de tunnel is dat $F(x) = F_{tot}(r) \cos \alpha = F_{tot}(r) \frac{x}{r} = \frac{GmM_E}{R_E^3}r \frac{x}{r} = \frac{GmM_E}{R_E^3}x$
- $m\ddot{x} = -\frac{GmM_E}{R_E^3}x \Rightarrow \ddot{x} = -\frac{GmM_E}{R_E^3}x$. De oplossing is $x = A \cos \omega t$ met $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{GmM_E}{R_E^3}}$
- $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{R_E^3}{GmM_E}}$ onafhankelijk van d
- $W = \int_A^0 \mathbf{F}(x) \cdot d\mathbf{x} = \int_A^0 -\frac{GmM_E}{R_E^3}x dx = \frac{1}{2}A^2 \frac{GmM_E}{R_E^3}$
- $P = \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \frac{-GmM_E}{R_E^3}x \cdot \dot{x} = \frac{GmM_E}{R_E^3}A \cos \omega t \cdot A \omega \sin \omega t = \frac{GmM_E}{2R_E^3} \omega A^2 \sin 2\omega t = \frac{mA^2}{2} \left(\frac{GmM_E}{R_E^3}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sin 2\omega t$
- $\ddot{x} + \frac{b}{m}\dot{x} + \frac{GmM_E}{R_E^3}x = 0$ heeft oplossing $x = Ae^{-\frac{b}{2m}t} \cos \omega t$ amplitude verandert met een factor e^{-1} voor $t = \frac{2m}{b}$
- $Q = \frac{\omega_0}{\gamma} = \frac{m}{b} \sqrt{\frac{GmM_E}{R_E^3}}$ of $Q = 2\pi \frac{\text{tot en gediss_en}}{\text{gediss_en}} = 2\pi \frac{A^2}{A^2 - A^2 \left(e^{-\frac{b}{2m}T}\right)^2} = 2\pi \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\frac{2b}{2m}T}} \simeq 2\pi \frac{1}{1 - (1 - \frac{b}{m}T)} = \frac{2\pi}{bT} m = \frac{2\pi}{b2\pi \sqrt{\frac{R_E^3}{GmM_E}}} m = \frac{m}{b} \sqrt{\frac{GmM_E}{R_E^3}}$
- Nu is $r = \sqrt{R_E^2 + x^2}$ maar nu is $F_{tot}(r) = \frac{GmM_E}{r^2}$; in de lengterichting van de tunnel is dat $F(x) = F_{tot}(r) \cos \alpha = \frac{GmM_E}{r^2} \frac{x}{r} = GmM_E \frac{x}{r^3} = GmM_E \frac{x}{(R_E^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ en de BWV is $m\ddot{x} = -GmM_E \frac{x}{(R_E^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$
- Nee want $F(x) \propto x$ maar $F(x) \sim \frac{x}{(C+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$.