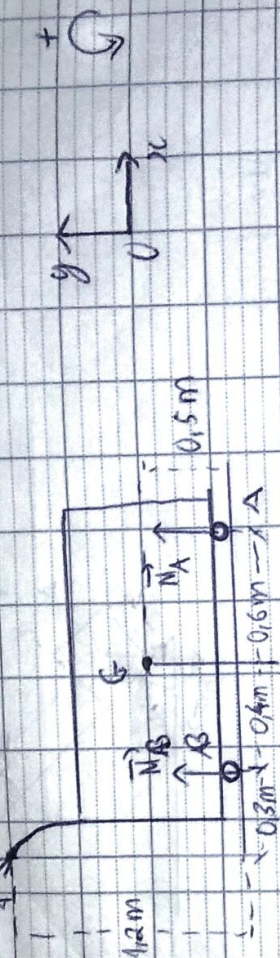


$$\frac{v^2}{2} \Big|_0^{0,5} = (40,45 - 25,8^2) \Big|_0^{0,5}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = 5,24 \text{ m/s}$$

Problem 3

$F = 100 \text{ N}$



~~Σ~~

The Equation of motion

$$\sum F_x = m(a_g)_x : 100 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right) = 100a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 0,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\sum F_y = m(a_g)_y$$

$$N_A + N_B - 100 \left(\frac{3}{5}\right) - 100(9,81) = 0$$

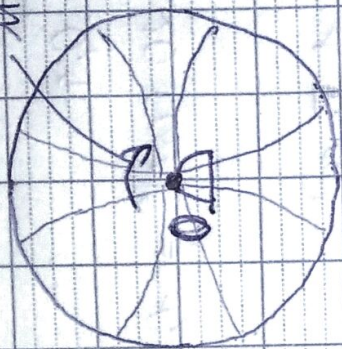
$$\sum M_G = 0 = N_A(0,6) + N_B(1,2) - 100 \left(\frac{3}{5}\right) \cdot 0,7 - N_B(0,4)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} N_A = 430 \text{ N} \\ N_B = 611 \text{ N} \end{cases}$$

Problem 4

problem 5

$$M = 3t^2 \text{ (N.m)}$$

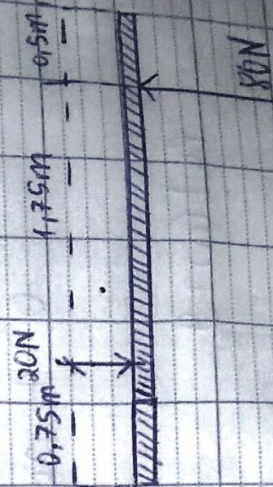


$$I_0 \omega_1 + \sum \int_{t_1}^{t_2} M_0 dt = I_0 \omega_2$$

$$0 + \int_0^4 3t^2 dt = (60(0.3)^2) \omega^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega^2 = 11.9 \text{ rad/s}$$

problem 6.



Equation of motion

$$+\uparrow \sum F_y = m(a_{cy})$$

$$80 - 20 = 60a_c \Rightarrow a_c = 1 \text{ m/s}^2 \uparrow$$

problem 7.

$$v_c(t) = v_A \cos \alpha = 10 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \approx 8,66 \text{ (m/s)}$$

②

$$y_c = y_A + v_{Ay} t_{AC} + \frac{1}{2} a_y t_{AC}^2$$

$$0 = 0 + 5 \cdot t_{AC} + \frac{1}{2} g \cdot t_{AC}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 1,0194 \text{ (s)}$$

$$v_{cy} = v_{Ay} + a_y t_{AC}$$

$$= 5 + g \cdot t_{AC} = 5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_c = \sqrt{v_{cx}^2 + v_{cy}^2} \approx 10 \text{ m/s}$$

problem 4

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = 32t \cdot \vec{i} + 12t^2 \cdot \vec{j} + 5\vec{k}$$

When

$$t = 2 \text{ (s)} \Rightarrow a = 64\vec{i} + 48\vec{j} + 5\vec{k}$$

Problem 5

constant speed $v = 25 \text{ m/s}$

$a = 3 \text{ m/s}^2$ (not exceed)

The car is moving with a constant speed

$$\Rightarrow a_t = 0$$

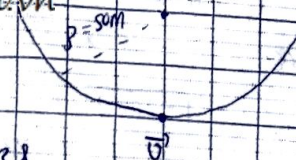
we have $a = a_n$

$$a_n = \frac{v^2}{\rho} \Rightarrow \rho = \frac{v^2}{a} = 208 \text{ (m)}$$

problem 6

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problem 7



When $t = 3 \text{ s}$

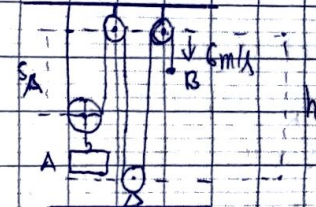
$$v = 0,2 \cdot t^2 = 0,2 \cdot 3^2 = 1,8 \text{ (m/s)}$$

$$a_t = \ddot{v} = 0,4t = 0,4 \cdot 3 = 1,2 \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)}$$

$$a_n = \frac{v^2}{\rho} = 0,6648 \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)}$$

$$a = a_t + a_n \approx 1,86 \text{ m/s}^2$$

problem 8



we have

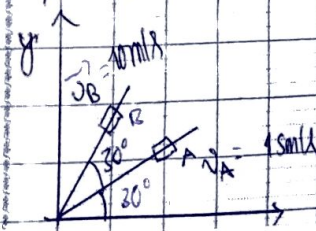
$$S_B + 2S_A + 2h = 1$$

$$2v_B + 2v_A = 0 \text{ (since } l, h \text{ are constant)}$$

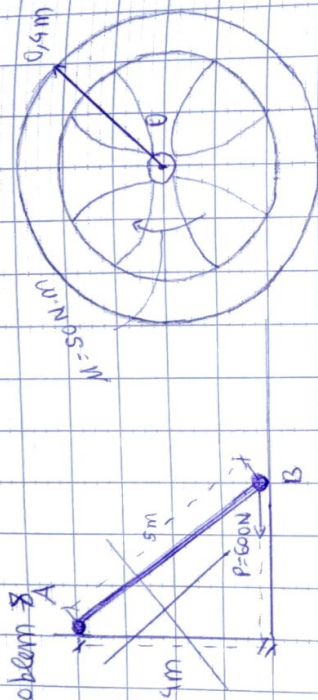
$$\Rightarrow v_B + v_A = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v_A = -3 \text{ (ft/s)}$$

problem 9



Date:..... No:.....



$$J_0 = \omega \cdot r = \omega \cdot 0.4$$

$$I_0 = m k_0^2 = 20 (0.2)^2 = 1.8 \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$T_1 = 0$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_0 \omega^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 20 (\omega \cdot 0.4)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (1.8) \omega^2$$

$$= 2.5 \omega^2$$

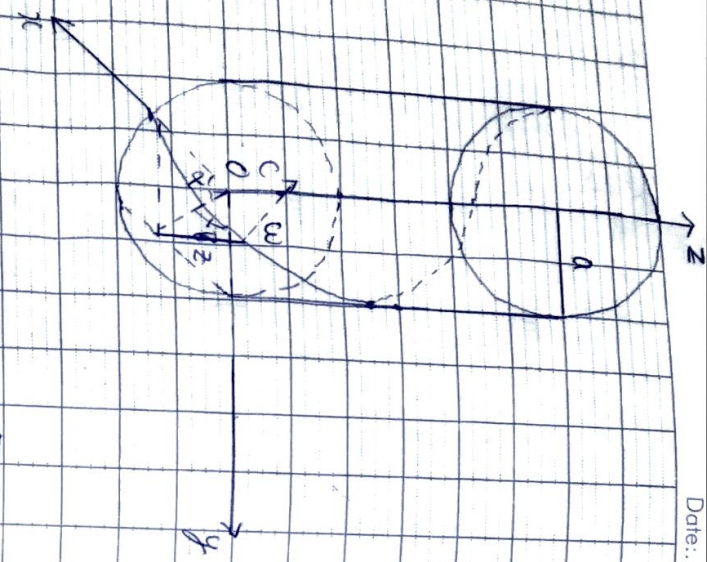
$$U_{\text{th}} = M \cdot \theta = 4 \left(\frac{50}{r} \right) = 50 \left(\frac{20}{0.4} \right) = 2500 \text{ J}$$

$$T_1 + \sum u_{1-2} = T_2$$

$$0 + 2500 = 2.5 \omega^2$$

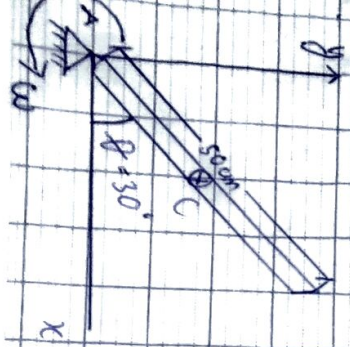
$$\Rightarrow \omega = 31.6 \text{ rad/s}$$

Problem 9



$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2} = \sqrt{(a\omega \cos \omega t)^2 + (-a\omega \sin \omega t)^2 + 0} = a\omega$$

$$a = \sqrt{a_0^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2} = \sqrt{(-a\omega^2 \sin \omega t)^2 + (-a\omega^2 \cos \omega t)^2 + 0} = a\omega^2$$



a)

$$|\vec{v}| = |\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}| = \omega \cdot AC = \omega \frac{AB}{2}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} \Rightarrow v_B = 2\omega \cdot \frac{AB}{2} = 2\omega \cdot 0.5 = 1.5 \text{ (cm/s)}$$

* Gia tốc góc của thanh.

$$\vec{\alpha} = \frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt} = \alpha \vec{k}$$

$$\tau_A \text{ tại } C: \vec{r}_{AC} \times \vec{F}_B = \vec{r}_{AB} \times \vec{F}_B \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{v_B}{AB} = 0.3 \text{ (rad/s)}$$

$$b) \text{ Tại } C: \vec{v}_B = \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \Delta \theta = \Delta t \cdot \omega \Rightarrow \omega_B = 2 \cdot 0.3 = 0.6 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$c) * \text{ Gia tốc góc của thanh. } \vec{\alpha} = \frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt} = \alpha \vec{k} \Rightarrow \vec{\alpha} = \vec{0} \text{ (với } \omega = \text{const)}$$

$$* \text{ Gia tốc của } B: \vec{a}_B = \vec{a}_B^t + \vec{a}_B^n = \alpha \vec{r} + \omega^2 \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{a}_B^t = \alpha \vec{r} = 0 \text{ (vì } \alpha = 0) \Rightarrow \vec{a}_B^n = \omega^2 \vec{r} = (0.3)^2 \cdot 50 = 4.5 \text{ (cm/s}^2)$$

$$a_B = \sqrt{(a_B^t)^2 + (a_B^n)^2} = \sqrt{(0)^2 + (4.5)^2} = 4.5 \text{ (cm/s}^2)$$

Bài 4

Date: No

$$= m\omega R_B^2 \mathbf{e} + I_2 \omega \mathbf{e}$$

* Tính công suất của tất cả các lực tđ lên hệ

Vi chi có lực \vec{F} và $m\vec{g}$ sinh công, còn lực \vec{R}_A và trọng lực $M\vec{g}$ là lực công nhất đ. tất cả chúng có định, các nội lực cùng h.

sinh công

$$T_a \cdot \mathbf{e} : \Sigma P_k = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}_A + m\vec{g} \cdot \vec{v}_B$$

$$= F v_A \cos 60^\circ + m g v_B \cos 180^\circ$$

$$= F \omega R_A - m g \omega R_B$$

$$T_a(x) = \frac{dT}{dt} = \Sigma P_k$$

$$a) m\omega R_B^2 \mathbf{e} + I_2 \omega \mathbf{e} = F\omega R_A - m g \omega R_B$$

$$b) \mathbf{e} (m\omega R_B^2 + I_2 \omega) = (F\omega R_A - m g \omega R_B)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{e} = \frac{(F R_A - m g R_B)}{(m R_B^2 + I_2)} = 1,258 \text{ (rad/s}^2\text{)}$$

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c) Áp dụng pt cơ bản của động lực học chất đ.

$$\Sigma \vec{F}_k = m \vec{a}_m \Leftrightarrow m\vec{g} + \vec{F} = m \vec{a}_m$$

Chọn (1) làm phương thẳng đứng theo chiều trục Ox

$$T - m g = m a_m$$

$$\Rightarrow T = m v_m + m g$$

$$= m(v_m + g)$$

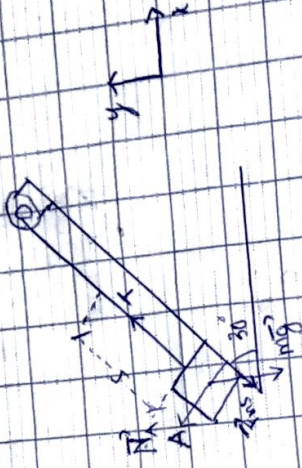
$$= 2(0,4258 + 9,81)$$

$$= 19,87 \text{ (N)}$$

Quyết Tâm

PROBLEMS

Problem 1



We have

$$s = s_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$s = 0 + 0 + \frac{1}{2} a (3.8)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 6m = 0 + 0 + \frac{1}{2} a (3.8)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1,223 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\Sigma F_y = m a_y ; N_A - m g \cos 30^\circ = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow N_A = 169,91 \text{ N}$$

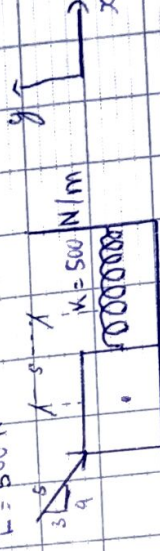
$$\Sigma F_x = m a_x ; T - m g \sin 30^\circ = m a_x$$

$$\Rightarrow T = m g \sin 30^\circ + N_A \mu + m a_x$$

$$= 176 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{ms} = m a_x$$

Problem 2



The Equation of Motion

$$\Sigma \vec{F}_x = m a_x$$

$$F \frac{4}{5} - k \cdot s = m a$$

$$= 500 \cdot \frac{4}{5} - 500 \cdot s = 10 a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = (40 - 50 s) \text{ m/s}^2$$

We have $v \cdot dv = a dx$

Integrate from 0 to s

Quyết Tâm

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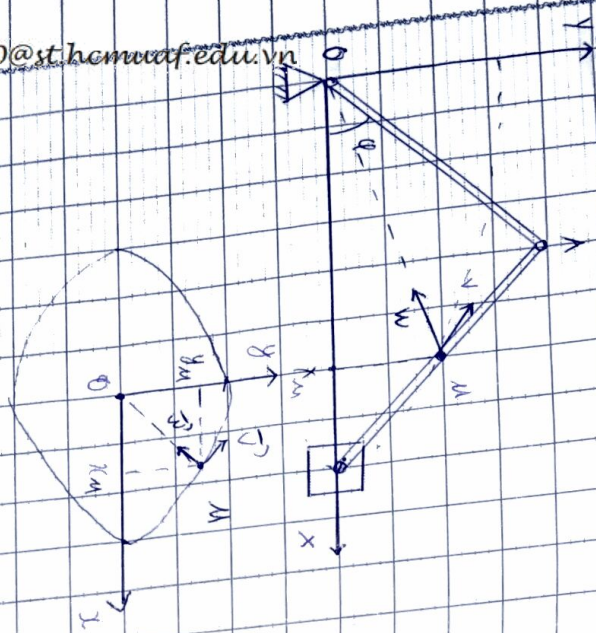
$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow X_A + E_0 \sin 45^\circ = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow X_A = -8 \text{ kN} = 8 \text{ kN} \leftarrow$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow Y_A + E_0 \sin 45^\circ = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_A = -4 \text{ kN}$$

Bài tập phần 2 ĐỘNG HỌC



• Chọn hệ tọa độ quay quanh mđ.
 • Góc tọa độ của đ' M là x_M, y_M ta có
 $x_M = a \cos \varphi + a \cos \varphi = 2a \cos \varphi$
 $y_M = a \sin \varphi + a \sin \varphi = 2a \sin \varphi$
 + Để xét quỹ đạo của đ'
 $\cos \omega t = \frac{x_M}{2a}, \sin \omega t = \frac{y_M}{2a}$

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$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \omega t + \cos^2 \omega t = \frac{x_M^2}{4a^2} + \frac{y_M^2}{4a^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x_M^2}{4a^2} + \frac{y_M^2}{4a^2} = 1$$

• Vận tốc:

$$v_x = \dot{x}_M = -2a\omega \sin \omega t$$

$$v_y = \dot{y}_M = 2a\omega \cos \omega t$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} = 2a\omega \sqrt{\sin^2 \omega t + \cos^2 \omega t}$$

• Gia tốc:

$$a_x = \ddot{x}_M = -2a\omega^2 \cos \omega t = -\omega^2 x_M$$

$$a_y = \ddot{y}_M = -2a\omega^2 \sin \omega t = -\omega^2 y_M$$

$$a = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2} = \omega^2 \sqrt{x_M^2 + y_M^2} = \omega^2 r$$

Bài 2

$$Ta có: x^2 + y^2 = (a \sin \omega t)^2 + (a \cos \omega t)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$

Về pt $z = \omega t (s) \Rightarrow$ đ' chuyển động tròn đều tại bán kính a về trục Oz

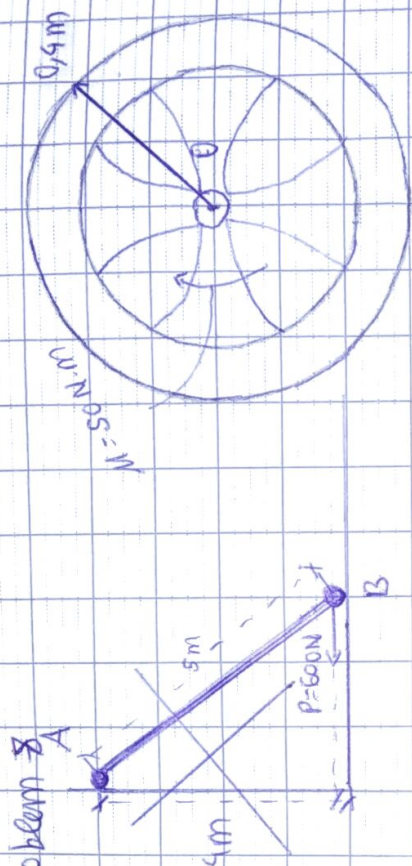
$$T(2) \Rightarrow t = \frac{2}{\omega}$$

$$Thay vào $x = a \sin \frac{\omega}{\omega} z, y = a \cos \frac{\omega}{\omega} z$$$

\Rightarrow Quỹ đạo của đ' M là đường tròn tâm O có bán kính a

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$$J_0 = \omega \cdot r = \omega \cdot 0,4$$

$$I_0 = m k_0^2 = 20 (0,2)^2 = 1,8 \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$T_1 = 0$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} m v_G^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_G \omega^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 20 \cdot (\omega \cdot 0,4)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (1,8) \cdot \omega^2$$

$$= 2,5 \omega^2$$

$$U_M = M \cdot \theta = M \cdot \left(\frac{s_0}{r} \right) = 50 \left(\frac{20}{0,4} \right) = 2500 \text{ J}$$

$$T_1 + \sum U_{1-2} = T_2$$

$$0 + 2500 = 2,5 \omega^2$$

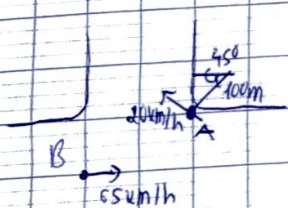
$$\Rightarrow \omega = 31,6 \text{ rad/s}$$

Problem 9

we have

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_B &= \vec{v}_A + \vec{v}_{B/A} \\ v_B \cos 60^\circ \vec{i} + v_B \sin 60^\circ \vec{j} &= v_A \cos 30^\circ \vec{i} + v_A \sin 30^\circ \vec{j} + \vec{v}_{B/A} \\ (5\vec{i} + 8,660\vec{j}) &= (12,99\vec{i} + 7,5\vec{j}) + \vec{v}_{B/A} \\ \Rightarrow \vec{v}_{B/A} &= (-7,99\vec{i} + 1,160\vec{j}) \\ |\vec{v}_{B/A}| &= \sqrt{(-7,99)^2 + (1,160)^2} = 8,174 \text{ (m/s)} \\ d_{AB} &= v_{B/A} \cdot t = 8,074 \cdot 4 = 32,3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 10



we have

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_A &= \vec{v}_B + \vec{v}_{A/B} \\ -20 \cos 45^\circ \vec{i} + 20 \sin 45^\circ \vec{j} &= 65 \vec{i} + \vec{v}_{A/B} \\ \Rightarrow \vec{v}_{A/B} &= -79,14 \vec{i} + 14,14 \vec{j} \\ v_{A/B} &= \sqrt{(-79,14)^2 + (14,14)^2} = 80,4 \text{ km/h} \end{aligned}$$

$$100 \text{ m} = 0,1 \text{ km}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_A &= a_B + a_{A/B} \\ \frac{20^2}{0,1} \cos 45^\circ \vec{i} + \frac{20^2}{0,1} \sin 45^\circ \vec{j} &= 1200 \vec{i} + a_{A/B} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{A/B} = 1628 \vec{i} + 2828 \vec{j}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{A/B} = \sqrt{1628^2 + 2828^2}$$

$$= 3,263 \text{ (km/h}^2\text{)}$$

Quyết Tâm

BÀI TẬP PHẦN 3 ĐỘNG LỰC HỌC

Bài 1

Giải

$$a) T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{2} = 0,5 \text{ (s)}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{9\pi} = \frac{2}{9} \text{ (rad/s)}$$

$$b) \text{ dùng } \omega R^2 = \omega^2 R^2 = 25^2 + \frac{150^2}{(4\pi)^2} = 1273$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \sqrt{1273} = 35,7 \text{ m}$$

$$\sqrt{a} \quad \phi = \cos^{-1} \frac{x(0)}{R} = \cos^{-1} \frac{0,5}{28,05} \approx 0,471 \text{ rad}$$

c) Tại thời điểm $t = 1,5 \text{ s}$

$$\Rightarrow x(1,5) = 28,05 (\cos(4\pi(1,5) - 0,471)) = 25 \text{ (mm)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v(1,5) &= -R\omega \sin(\omega t - \phi) \\ &= -28,05 \cdot 4\pi \sin(4\pi(1,5) - 0,471) \\ &= 160 \text{ mm/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a(1,5) &= -R\omega^2 \cos(\omega t - \phi) \\ &= -28,05 \cdot (4\pi)^2 \cos(4\pi(1,5) - 0,471) \\ &= -3,93 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d) v_{\max} &= \lambda^2 R = (4\pi)^2 \cdot 28,05 \approx 350 \text{ mm/s} \approx 0,35 \text{ m/s} \\ a_{\max} &= \lambda^2 R = (4\pi)^2 \cdot 28,05 \approx 440 \text{ mm/s}^2 \approx 0,44 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{aligned}$$

e)

Quyết Tâm

Problem 4 Hết Nam

Các pt cân bằng tĩnh học

$$\sum F_x = 0$$

$$A_x + 400 \sin 30^\circ = 0$$

$$A_x = -3,54 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sum F_y = Y_A - 200 - 200 - 200 - 400 \sin 30^\circ = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_A = 800 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum M_{A2} = -M_A - 200 \cdot 2,5 - 200 \cdot 3,5 - 200 \cdot 4,5$$

$$- 400 \sin 30^\circ \cdot 4,5 - 400 \cos 30^\circ \cdot 3 \sin 60^\circ = 0$$

$$M_A = 3,90 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

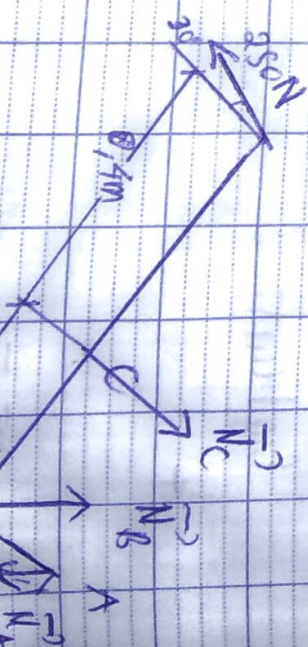
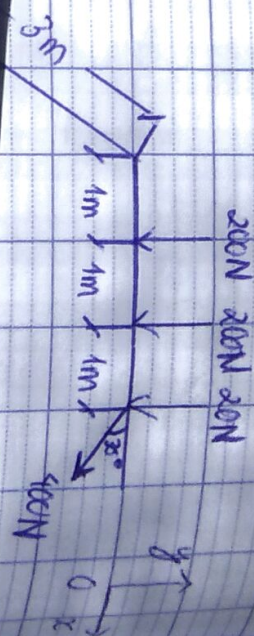
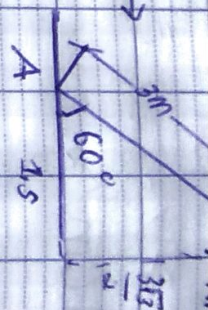
Problem 5

$$\sum F_x = 0$$

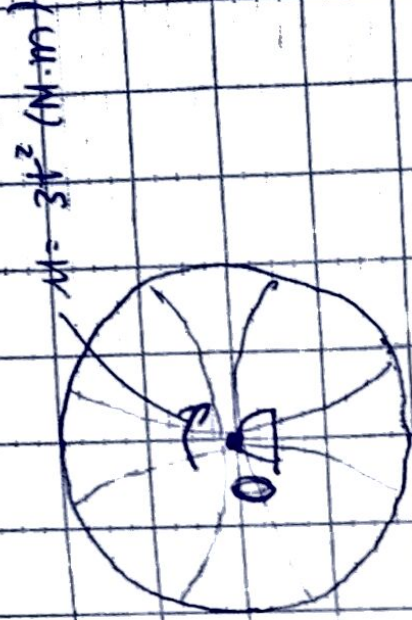
$$N_C \sin 30^\circ - 250 \sin 60^\circ = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow N_C = 433 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum M_{B2} = 0$$



problem 5



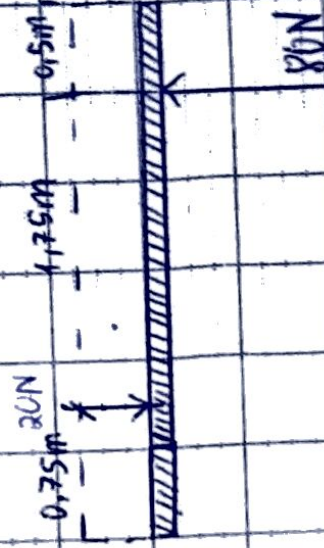
We have

$$I_0 \omega_1 + \sum \int_{t_1}^{t_2} M_0 dt = I_0 \omega_2$$

$$0 + \int_0^4 3t^2 dt = (60(0.3)^2) \omega^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega^2 = 11.9 \text{ rad/s}$$

problem 6



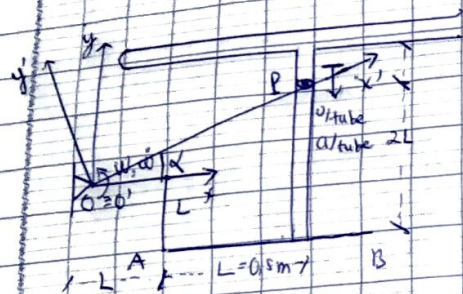
Equation of motion

$$+\uparrow \sum F_y = m(a_G)_y$$

$$80 - 20 = 60a_G \Rightarrow a_G = 1 \text{ m/s}^2 \uparrow$$

problem 7.

Bài 6



$$\vec{v}_P = \vec{v}_O + \vec{v}_{P/O}$$

$$\vec{v}_P = \vec{v}_O + \vec{v}_{P/O}$$

$$\vec{v}_P = \vec{v}_O + \vec{v}_{P/O}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{độ lớn: } v_P = \omega \cdot OP = \omega \cdot \frac{2L}{\cos \alpha} \quad (\tan \alpha = \frac{L}{2L} = \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\vec{v}_P = v_{Px} \vec{i} + v_{Py} \vec{j}$$

Chọn trục Ox, Oy

$$v_{Px} = -\omega \frac{2L}{\cos \alpha} \sin \alpha = -\omega 2L \tan \alpha = -\omega 2L \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -2.5$$

$$(m/s)$$

$$v_{Py} = -v_P^r + v_P^e \cos \alpha = -5 + \omega \frac{2L}{\cos \alpha} \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$= 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v_P = 2.5 (m/s)$$

b) Ta có trong đó

$$\vec{w}_P = \vec{w}_P^e + \vec{w}_P^r + \vec{w}_P^t$$

$$\vec{w}_P^e = \vec{w}_{P/O} = \vec{w}_{P/O}^n + \vec{w}_{P/O}^t$$

$$\vec{w}_{P/O}^n = \omega^2 \cdot OP = 5^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{25\sqrt{5}}{2} (m/s^2)$$

Quyết Tâm

$$B \cdot W_{P/O}^t = E \cdot O'P' = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} = \sqrt{5} (m/s^2)$$

$$W_L = 2\omega \cdot v_P = 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 = 50 (m/s^2)$$

$$\text{Ta có } W_P^r = 2$$

$$\text{Mặt: } \vec{W}_P^a = W_{P/O}^a \vec{i} + W_{P/O}^a \vec{j}$$

$$W_{Px}^a = W_L - \cos \alpha \cdot W_{P/O}^n - \sin \alpha \cdot W_{P/O}^t$$

$$= 50 - \frac{2 \cdot 0.5}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} \cdot \frac{25\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{0.5}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{5} = 24 (m/s^2)$$

$$W_{Py}^a = -W_P^r - \sin \alpha \cdot W_{P/O}^n + \cos \alpha \cdot W_{P/O}^t$$

$$= -2 - \frac{0.5}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} \cdot \frac{25\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{20.5 \cdot \sqrt{5}}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} = -12.5 (m/s^2)$$

$$\text{Ta có } \tan \alpha =$$

PROBLEMS

problem 1

answer

The velocity (v) of the car when $t = 4s$

$$v = v_0 - at = 25 - 3 \cdot 4 = 13 m/s$$

The displacement of the car during the 4s

$$v_{(4s)}^2 - v_0^2 = 2a \cdot s$$

$$\Rightarrow 13^2 - 25^2 = 2 \cdot (-3) \cdot s$$

$$\Rightarrow s = 76 (m)$$

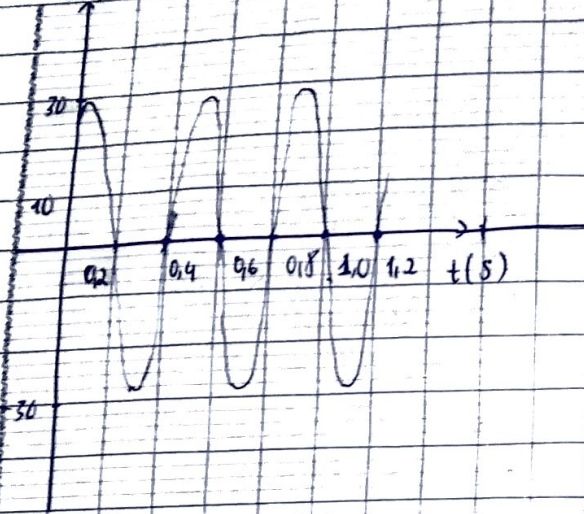
The time is needed to stop the car:

$$v_{(stop)} = v_0 + at$$

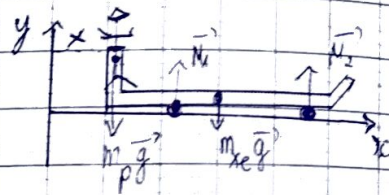
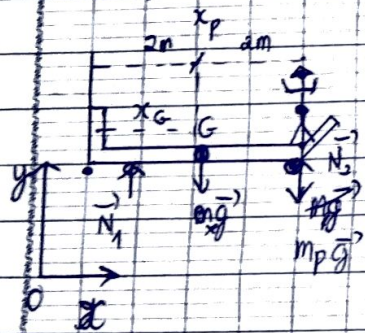
$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{-v_0}{a} = \frac{-25}{-3} = 8.3 (s)$$

Quyết Tâm

x (mm)



Bài 2.



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• Vật khối sắt: x_e, ng

• Tại vị trí ban đầu:

$$x_{c0} = \frac{m_p x_p + m_{xe} x_G}{m_p + m_{xe}} \quad (1)$$

• Tại vị trí sau đó có:

$$x_c = \frac{m_p x + m_{xe} (x_G + x)}{m_p + m_{xe}} \quad (2)$$

Quyết Tâm

Date: No:

* Áp dụng DL động lượng toàn hệ.

$$v_{cx0} = 0 \Rightarrow x_c = \text{const}$$

Do vậy vị trí khối tâm theo x' là:

$$\sum F_{kx} = 0 \Rightarrow v_{cx0} = 0 \Rightarrow x_c = \text{const}$$

$$(1/2/3) \Rightarrow \frac{m_p x_p + m_{xe} x_G}{m_p + m_{xe}} = \frac{m_p x + m_{xe} (x_G + x)}{m_p + m_{xe}}$$

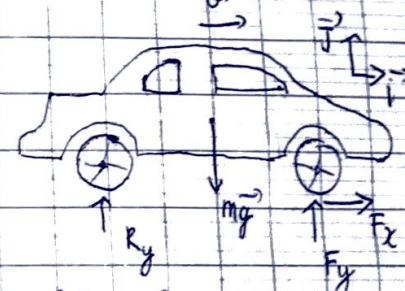
$$\Rightarrow m_p x_p - m_p x - m_{xe} x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x (m_p + m_{xe}) = m_p x_p$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{m_p x_p}{m_p + m_{xe}} = \frac{50.4}{50 + 20} = 3 \text{ (m)}$$

Vậy vật sắt nhấc cách MP một đoạn $x = 3 \text{ (m)}$

Bài 3



* Vật khối sắt: xe ô tô. $F_{hm} = F_{hx} \vec{i} + F_{hy} \vec{j}$

Áp dụng DL biến thiên động lượng

$$\vec{L}_1 - \vec{L}_0 = \sum \int_k^t \vec{F}_k dt = \sum \vec{I}_k \quad (*)$$

Chọn (x) làm trục \vec{i}

$$L_{1x} - L_{0x} = \sum I_{hx}$$

$$\Rightarrow m v - m v_0 = F_{hx} \Delta t$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{hx} = \frac{m v - m v_0}{\Delta t} = \frac{m (v - v_0)}{\Delta t} = \frac{6000 \text{ N}}{\Delta t}$$

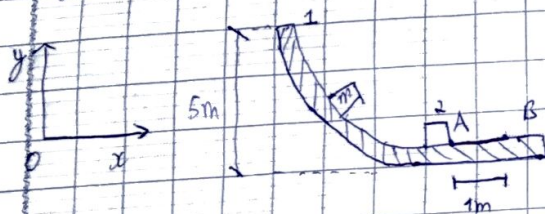
$\Rightarrow F = -6 \text{ (kN)}$

Quyết Tâm

Date: No:

vi lực $\vec{F}_{hãm}$ chỉ đang theo phương ngang nên
 $F_{hãm} = 0$
 Vậy $\vec{F}_{hãm} = F_{hãm} \vec{i}$ b $= -G \vec{i}$ (kN)
 do đó $F_{hãm} = 6$ (kN)

Bài 4



$$d = AB = 1m$$

Mức thế năng tại vị trí 2 ($V_2 = 0$)
 vật đang từ vị trí 1 \rightarrow 2 mặt b' có ma sát
 \Rightarrow Theo pt bảo toàn cơ năng

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$$E_1 = E_2$$

$$T_1 + V_1 = T_2 + V_2$$

$$(1) 0 + V_1 = 0 + T_2$$

$$(2) mgh_1 = \frac{1}{2} m v_A^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v_A = \sqrt{2gh} = 9.9 \text{ (m/s)}$$

Áp dụng đt biến thiên động năng

$$T_B - T_A = \sum A_{A \rightarrow B}$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{2} m v_B^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_A^2 = \vec{F}_{ms} \cdot \vec{d} + \vec{N} \cdot \vec{d} + \vec{P} \cdot \vec{d}$$

$$(4) \frac{1}{2} m v_B^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_A^2 = F_{ms} d \cos 180^\circ + N \cdot d \cos 90^\circ + P d \cos 90^\circ$$

$$(5) \frac{1}{2} m v_B^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v_A^2 = -F_{ms} d$$

Quyết Tâm

Date: No:

$$(5) \frac{1}{2} m v_B^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_A^2 = -\mu N d \quad (*)$$

Áp dụng pt II Newton ta có

$$\sum \vec{F}_k = m \vec{W} \quad (\text{u là gia tốc})$$

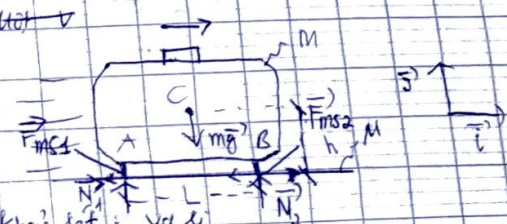
$$(6) F_{ms} + N + \vec{P} = m \vec{W} \quad (1)$$

chọn (1) lên Oy $N - P = 0 \Rightarrow N = P = mg$

Thay vào (*)

$$\Rightarrow \mu = 0.87$$

Bài 5



Vật khối lượng M và L

Áp dụng pt II Newton

$$\sum \vec{F}_k = m \vec{W}$$

$$(7) \vec{N}_1 + \vec{N}_2 + m \vec{g} + \vec{F}_{ms1} + \vec{F}_{ms2} = m \vec{W} \quad (*)$$

chọn (*) lên (\vec{i}, \vec{j})

$$\vec{i} : -F_{ms1} - F_{ms2} = m \vec{W} \quad (1) \quad (\text{u là gia tốc})$$

$$\vec{j} : -mg + N_1 + N_2 = 0 \quad (2)$$

Áp dụng pt biến thiên momen động lượng

$$H_{A2} = \sum M_{A2}(\vec{F}_k)$$

$$H_{A2} = m_2 (m \vec{W})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dH_{A2}}{dt} = m_2 (m \vec{W})$$

$$\text{Mà } m_2 (m \vec{W}) = -m \omega h$$

Quyết Tâm

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \Sigma M_z(F_k) &= -mgl + N_2 \cdot L \\ * T_v(x) &= \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = \Sigma m_z(F_k) \\ \Rightarrow -mwh &= \frac{mgl}{2} + N_2 L \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

Tu' (1), (2), (3)

$$\begin{cases} -F_{ms1} - F_{ms2} = mw \\ N_1 + N_2 = mg \end{cases}$$

$$N_2 = -\frac{mwh}{L} + \frac{mg}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} -\mu(N_1 + N_2) = mw \\ N_1 + N_2 = mg \\ N_2 = \frac{mwh}{L} + \frac{mg}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} W = -mg \\ N_1 + N_2 = mg \\ N_2 = \frac{mwh}{L} + \frac{mg}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} N_2 = mg \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\mu h}{L} \right) \quad (N) \\ N_1 = mg \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\mu h}{L} \right) \quad (N) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Và } \begin{cases} F_{ms1} = \mu N_1 \\ F_{ms2} = \mu N_2 \end{cases}$$

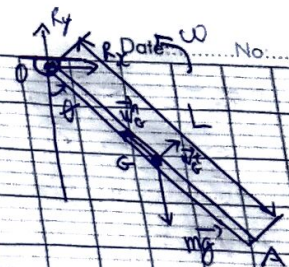
* Nhận xét:

• khi $\mu = 0 \Rightarrow W = 0$

• khi $L \rightarrow h \Rightarrow N = N_2 = \frac{1}{2} mg$, Na rất dễ dàng

ché!

Bài 6



a) pl biến thiên momen động lượng

$$I_{OZ} = \frac{1}{3} ml^2 \ddot{\theta}$$

$$\Sigma m(F_k^e) = -mg \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta$$

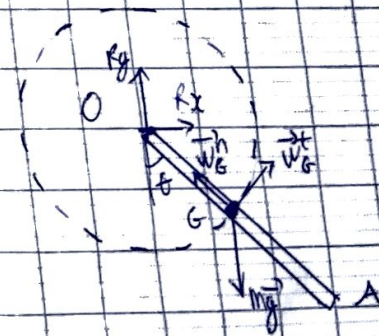
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} ml^2 \ddot{\theta} = -mg \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta \quad (1)$$

chưa 2 v' cho $\frac{1}{3} ml^2$ ta đc

$$\ddot{\theta} = -\frac{3g}{2l} \sin \theta$$

$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{3g}{2l} \sin \theta = 0$ Đây chính là phương trình vi phân của thanh.

b)



Ta có $\sum \vec{F}_k = m \vec{W}_G$

$$\vec{R}_x + \vec{R}_y + m \vec{g} = m \vec{W}_G^n + m \vec{W}_G^t$$

$$\vec{W}_G^n = W_G^n \vec{n} + W_G^t \vec{t}$$

$$W_G^n = \omega^2 \cdot OG = (\ddot{\theta})^2 \frac{l}{2}$$

$$W_G^t = E \cdot OG = \ddot{\theta} \frac{l}{2}$$

Chia (*) lên Ox

$$R_x = -m W_G^n \sin \theta + m W_G^t \cos \theta$$

$$= -m \ddot{\theta} \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta + m \ddot{\theta} \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta$$

Chia (*) lên Oy

$$R_y - mg = m W_G^n \cos \theta + m W_G^t \sin \theta$$

$$R_y - mg = m \frac{l}{2} (\ddot{\theta} \cos \theta + \ddot{\theta} \sin \theta)$$

c)

$$\dot{h} = \sum p_k \quad (**)$$

Ta có $h = OG - OG' = \frac{l}{2} - \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dh}{dt} = \dot{h} = \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta \cdot \dot{\theta}$$

Do thanh chỉ quay quanh nên ta có động năng

$$T = \frac{1}{2} I_{Oz} \omega^2 \Rightarrow \dot{T} = \frac{1}{2} I_{Oz} \cdot 2 \omega \cdot \dot{\omega}$$

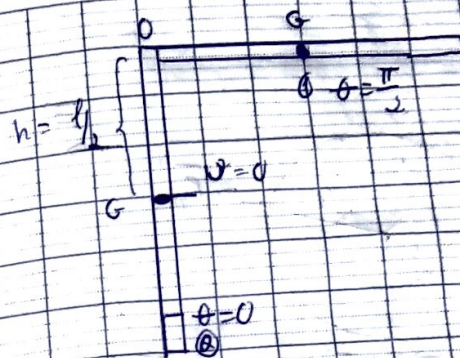
Ta có $\sum P_k = P \frac{dh}{dt} = -mg \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta \cdot \dot{\theta}$

Từ (***) $\dot{T} = \sum P_k$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} m l^2 \ddot{\theta} = -mg \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta$$

Chia 2 vế cho $\frac{1}{3} m l^2 \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} + \frac{3g}{2l} \sin \theta$ Quyết Tâm

d)



Áp dụng ĐL bảo toàn cơ năng

$$E_0 = E_1$$

$$\Rightarrow T_0 + V_0 = T_1 + V_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} I_{Oz} \omega^2 + 0 = 0 + mg \frac{l}{2}$$

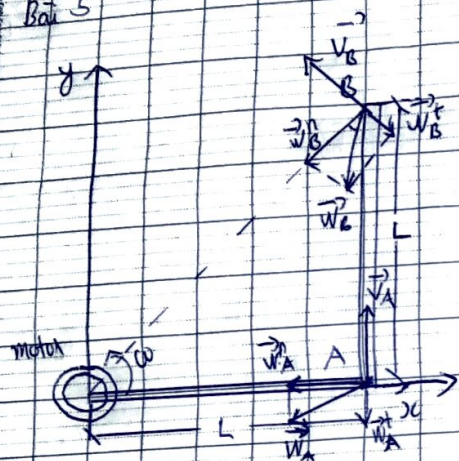
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} m l^2 \omega^2 = mg \frac{l}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3g}{l}}$$

e)

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Bài 5



a) Vận tốc của điểm A

Ta có $\vec{v}_A = \vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{OA}$

$$|\vec{v}_A| = v_A = \omega \cdot OA = 2 \text{ (m/s)}$$

• Vận tốc của B

$$\vec{v}_B = \vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{OB}$$

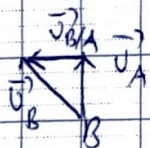
$$|\vec{v}_B| = v_B = \omega \cdot OB = 4 \sqrt{OA^2 + OB^2} = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ (m/s)}$$

Vận tốc tương đối của B so với A

Ta có $\vec{v}_{B/A} = \vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{AB}$

$$v_{B/A} = \omega \cdot AB = 4 \cdot 0,5 = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

phương chiều:



b) Gia tốc của điểm A

$$\vec{w}_A = w_A^t \vec{e}^t + w_A^n \vec{n}^n$$

$$w_A^t = \epsilon \cdot OA = 2,0,5 = 1 \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)}$$

$$w_A^n = \omega^2 \cdot OA = 4^2 \cdot 0,5 = 8 \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)}$$

$$w_A = \sqrt{(w_A^t)^2 + (w_A^n)^2} = \sqrt{65} \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)}$$

Gia tốc của điểm B

$$\text{Ta có } \vec{w}_B = w_B^t \vec{e}^t + w_B^n \vec{n}^n$$

$$w_B^t = \epsilon \cdot OB = \sqrt{2} \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)}$$

$$w_B^n = \omega^2 \cdot OB = 8\sqrt{2} \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)}$$

$$\Rightarrow w_B = \sqrt{(w_B^t)^2 + (w_B^n)^2} = \sqrt{130} \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)}$$

Có phương chiều từ xấp xỉ bởi tam giác

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{w_B^t}{w_B^n} = \frac{1}{8}$$

• Gia tốc tương đối của B so với A

$$\text{Ta thấy } w_B = \sqrt{130}, w_A = \sqrt{65}$$

$$\Rightarrow w_B^2 = w_A^2 + w_{B/A}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow w_{B/A} = \sqrt{w_B^2 - w_A^2} = \sqrt{65} \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)}$$

phương chiều:

