

# Fizika 1i nagyvárthelyi

2020. november 6.

1.)  $v_1 = 160 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}}$

$$v_2 = 130 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}}$$

$$t = 3 \text{ perc} = \frac{1}{20} \text{ h}$$

Legyen a keresett távolság  $s$ !

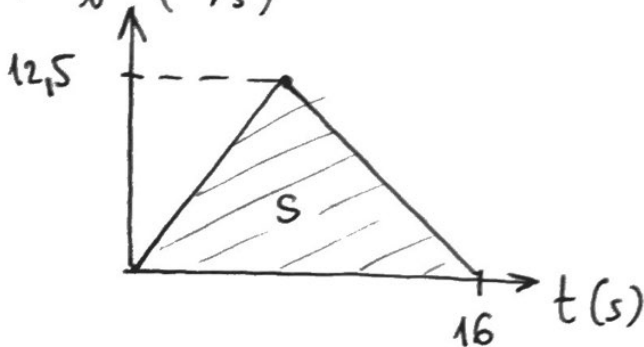
Ekkor:

$$t = \frac{s}{v_2} - \frac{s}{v_1} = \frac{v_1 - v_2}{v_1 v_2} s,$$

ebből:

$$s = \frac{v_1 v_2}{v_1 - v_2} t = \underline{\underline{34,7 \text{ km}}} \quad \textcircled{D}$$

2.)  $v \text{ (m/s)}$

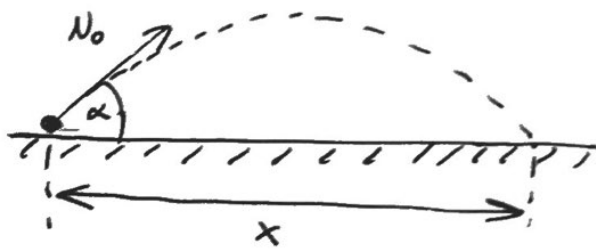


$$45 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} = 12,5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

A görbe alatti terület:

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 12,5 \cdot 16 = \underline{\underline{100 \text{ (m)}}} \quad \textcircled{B}$$

3.) Az indítási magasságot hanyagoljuk el!



A mozgás ideje:

$$t = \frac{2v_0 \sin \alpha}{g},$$

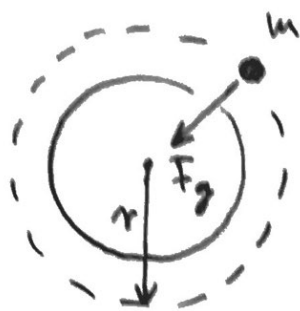
ez alatt megtett út:

$$x = v_0 \cos \alpha \cdot t = \frac{2v_0^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{g},$$

ebből:

$$v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{gx}{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}} = 28,3 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = \underline{\underline{102 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}}}} \quad \textcircled{C}$$

4.)



Newton II. törvénye:

$$F_g = m a_{cp}$$

$$\text{ahol } F_g = \gamma \frac{m m_F}{r^2}, \quad a_{cp} = r \omega^2 = r \left( \frac{2\pi}{T} \right)^2$$

Ezzel:

$$\gamma \frac{m_F}{r^2} = r \left( \frac{2\pi}{T} \right)^2 \rightarrow T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{r^3}{\gamma m_F}}$$

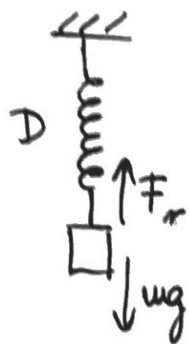
Itt  $r = 6800 \text{ km}$ , ezzel  $T = 5570 \text{ s} = \underline{\underline{93 \text{ perc}}}$ . (B)

5.)

$$\Delta l_1 = 6 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Delta l_2 = 15 \text{ cm}$$

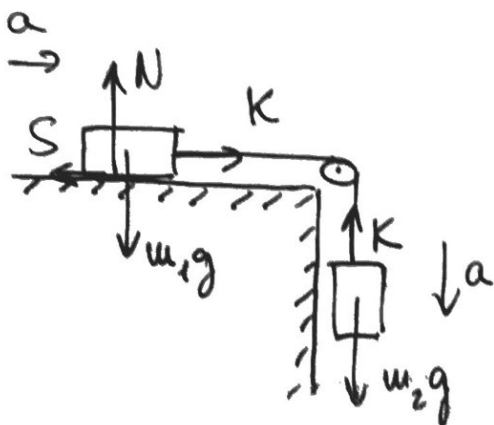
(C)

Egyensúlyban:  $mg = D \Delta l_1$ Indításkor:  $D \Delta l_2 - mg = ma$ 

Ezekből:

$$a = \frac{\Delta l_2 - \Delta l_1}{\Delta l_1} g = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{2} g}}$$

6.)



A mozgásegyenletek:

$$m_2 g - K = m_2 a \quad (1)$$

$$K - S = m_1 a \quad (2)$$

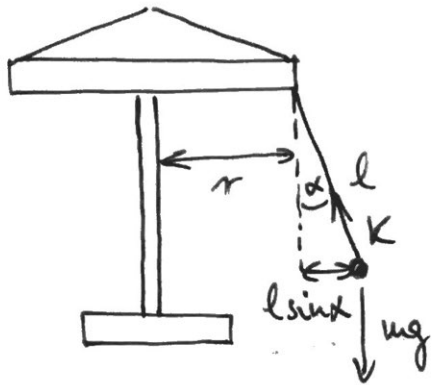
$$N - m_1 g = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$S = \mu N \quad (4)$$

Ezekből:

$$a = \frac{m_2 - \mu m_1}{m_1 + m_2} g = \underline{\underline{5,7 \frac{m}{s^2}}} \quad (A')$$

7.)



A mozgásegyenletek:

$$K \cos \alpha - mg = \phi$$

$$K \sin \alpha = m \underbrace{(r + l \sin \alpha)}_{a_{cp}} \omega^2$$

Ebből:

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g \tan \alpha}{r + l \sin \alpha}} = \underline{\underline{0,90 \frac{1}{s}}}$$

B

8.) A felhúzás során a mozgási energia változása elhanyagolható (lassú), ezért a munkatétel:

$$W_{\text{húzó}} + W_{\text{súrl.}} - mgh = \phi.$$

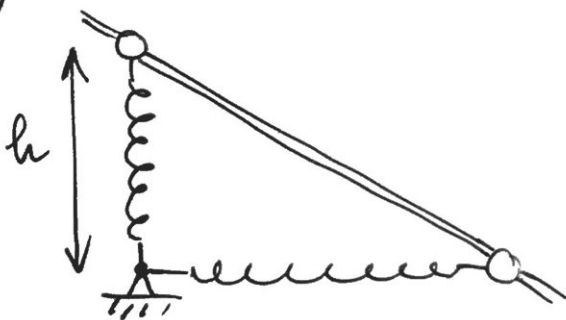
A lecsúszásra a munkatétel:

$$W_{\text{súrl.}} + mgh = \frac{1}{2} mv^2,$$

ezelből:

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2(2mgh - W_{\text{húzó}})}{m}} = \underline{\underline{6,0 \frac{m}{s}}} \quad \text{B}$$

9.)



D

A rugó megnyúlása kezdetben  $\Delta l_1 = 0,06 \text{ m}$ , lent pedig  $\Delta l_2 = 0,16 \text{ m}$ .  
A mechanikai energiamegmaradás:

$$\frac{1}{2} D \Delta l_1^2 + mgh = \frac{1}{2} D \Delta l_2^2,$$

ebből:

$$D = \frac{2mgh}{\Delta l_2^2 - \Delta l_1^2} = 13,6 \approx \underline{\underline{14 \frac{N}{m}}}$$