

Príklad 1

Pohyb hmotného bodu je popísaný polohovými vektormi:

$$\vec{r} = [(2+3t)\vec{i} + 4\vec{j}] \text{ [m]}.$$

Určite:

- Souřadnice pol. vekt.
- velikost
- směrani kosiny
- obecně
- pro čas $t = 5s$

$$v_x = (2+3t) \text{ [m/s]} \stackrel{5s}{=} \underline{\underline{17 \text{ m/s}}}$$

$$v_y = 4 \text{ m/s} \stackrel{5s}{=} \underline{\underline{4 \text{ m/s}}}$$

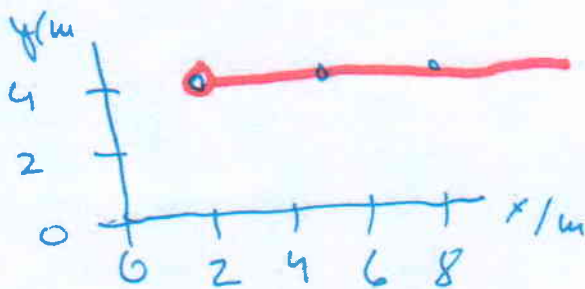
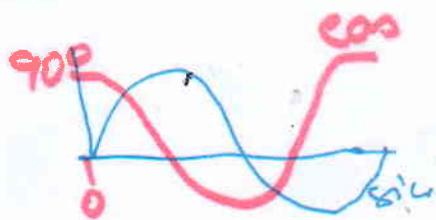
$$v_z = 0 \text{ m/s} \stackrel{5s}{=} \underline{\underline{0 \text{ m/s}}}$$

$$|\vec{r}| = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2} = \sqrt{4 + 12t + 9t^2 + 16} = \sqrt{9t^2 + 12t + 20} \stackrel{5s}{=} \underline{\underline{\sqrt{305} \text{ [m]}}}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{v_x}{|\vec{r}|} = \frac{2+3t}{\sqrt{9t^2 + 12t + 20}} \stackrel{5s}{=} \frac{17 \text{ m/s}}{\sqrt{305} \text{ m}} = 0,97 \Rightarrow \alpha = 13^\circ 15'$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{v_y}{|\vec{r}|} = \frac{4 \text{ m/s}}{\sqrt{305} \text{ m}} = \frac{4}{17,46} = 0,23 \Rightarrow \beta = 76^\circ 45'$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{v_z}{|\vec{r}|} = 0 \Rightarrow \gamma = 90^\circ$$



Príklad 2

1.4.

Pohyb je určen zrychlením

$$\vec{a} = [2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j}] \text{ [m/s}^2\text{]}$$

$$\text{v čase } t=0 \text{ je } \vec{v}(0) = 4\vec{i} \text{ [m/s]} \text{ a}$$

$$\vec{r}(0) = (5\vec{i} - 4\vec{j}) \text{ [m]}$$

určte rýchlosť $\vec{v}$ a polohu vektor $\vec{r}$.

okrajové podmienky

$t=0 \Rightarrow$ počatkové podmienky

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$$

$$\int d\vec{v} = \int \vec{a} dt$$

$$\int dv_x = \int a_x dt = \int 2 dt = 2t + v_{x0}$$

Okrajové podmienky

$$v_x = 2t + v_{x0}$$

$$4 = 2 \cdot 0 + v_{x0}$$

$$4 = v_{x0}$$

$$v_x = 2t + 4$$

$$v_y = \int 3 dt$$

$$v_y = 3t + v_{y0}$$

$$0 = 3 \cdot 0 + v_{y0}$$

$$0 = v_{y0}$$

$$v_y = 3t$$

$$v_z = \int 0 dt$$

$$v_z = v_{z0} = 0$$

$$\vec{v} = [(2t + 4)\vec{i} + 3t\vec{j}] \text{ [m/s]}$$

$$r_x = \int (2t + 4) dt = \frac{1}{2}t^2 + 4t + r_{x0}$$

$$5 = \frac{0^2}{2} + 4 \cdot 0 + r_{x0}$$

$$5 = r_{x0}$$

$$r_x = \left(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + 4t + 5 \right) \text{ [m]}$$

$$r_y = \int 3t dt = \frac{3}{2}t^2 + v_{y0}$$

$$-4 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 0^2 + v_{y0}$$

$$-4 = v_{y0}$$

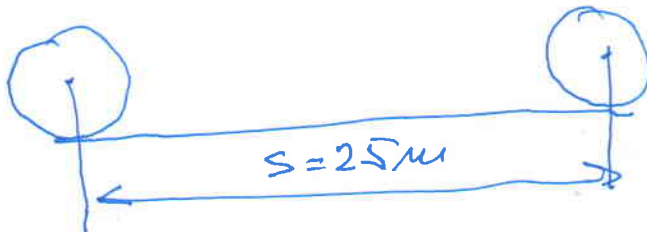
$$r_y = \left(\frac{3}{2}t^2 - 4 \right) \text{ [m]}$$

$$r_z = \int 0 dt = v_{z0}$$

$$0 = v_{z0}$$

$$\vec{r} = \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + 4t + 5 \right) \vec{i} + \left(\frac{3}{2}t^2 - 4 \right) \vec{j} \right] \text{ [m]}$$

Vypočítejte síťové zrychlení (zpomalení) kola auta, které zrychluje 45 km/h zastaví na kuli 25 m dlouhé. Průměr kola je 8 dm . Za jak dlouho se zastaví?



$$45 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} = \frac{45000 \text{ m}}{3600 \text{ s}} = 12,5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$s = v_0 \cdot t - \frac{a}{2} t^2$$

$$v = v_0 - at$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 - \varepsilon t$$

$$v = r \cdot \omega$$

Kolo se zastaví

$$v = 0$$

$$\text{Tedy } 0 = v_0 - at$$

$$t = \frac{v_0}{a}$$

$$t = \frac{12,5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}{3,125 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}} = 4 \text{ s}$$

$$s = v_0 \cdot \frac{v_0}{a} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{v_0^2}{a^2} \cdot a$$

$$s = \frac{v_0^2}{2a} \quad a = \frac{v_0^2}{2s}$$

$$a = \frac{(12,5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2}{2 \cdot 25 \text{ m}} = 3,125 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 - \varepsilon t$$

zastavení $\omega = 0$

$$0 = \omega_0 - \varepsilon t$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\omega_0}{t} = \frac{v_0}{r \cdot t}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{12,5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}{0,4 \text{ m} \cdot 4 \text{ s}} = 7,8 \text{ s}^{-2}$$

Příklad 4 matematická kyvadla

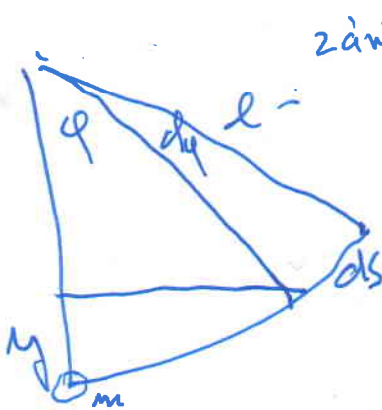
Fyzika



Reverze



$$T_1 = T_2 \\ \text{pro } O_1, O_2$$



závis = hinged
[hinge]

$$ds = l \cdot d\varphi$$

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = l \cdot \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = l \cdot \varphi'$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m l^2 (\varphi')^2$$

$$E_p = m g y = m g l - m g l \cos \varphi$$

$$(\varphi'^2)' = 2 \cdot \varphi' \cdot \varphi''$$

$$E_c = E_k + E_p = \frac{1}{2} m l^2 (\varphi')^2 + m g l - m g l \cos \varphi = \text{const}$$

Derivace rovnice podle času

$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \varphi' \varphi'' + 0 + m g l \sin \varphi \cdot \varphi' = 0 \quad \left| \frac{1}{m l^2 \varphi'} \right|$$

$$\varphi'' + \frac{g}{l} \sin \varphi = 0$$

$$\varphi'' + \left[\frac{g}{l} \right] \varphi = 0$$

$$\boxed{\varphi'' + \omega^2 \varphi = 0}$$

Dif. rovnice popisující pohyb
harmonického kyvadla

$$\text{Řešení: } \boxed{y = A \cdot \sin(\omega t + \varphi)}$$

$$\sin \varphi \approx \varphi + \dots$$

$$\text{pokud } \varphi < 5^\circ \Rightarrow$$

$$\sin \varphi \approx \varphi$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{g}{l}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

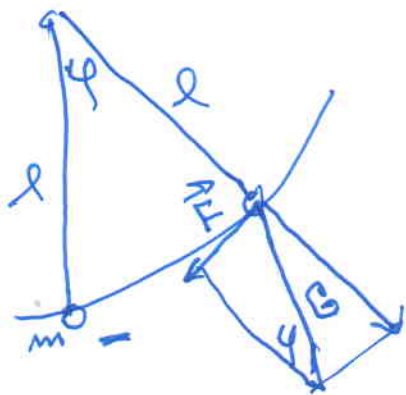
$$\boxed{T = 2\pi \cdot \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}}$$

$$A = \dots$$



Příklad 5

Rěšte matematickř kyvadlo pomocí
II. pohybnř rovnice



$$\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} \quad G = mg$$

$$|\vec{M}| = -l \cdot G \cdot \sin \varphi = -lmg \sin \varphi$$

$$F = mg \cdot \sin \varphi$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{b} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v}$$

velikost $|\vec{b}| = |\vec{r}| \cdot |m\vec{v}| = l \cdot m \cdot \omega \cdot l$

$l \perp p$

$$M = \frac{db}{dt} \quad \text{skalární}$$

$$\omega = \varphi'$$

$$-lmg \sin \varphi = \frac{d(l^2 m \omega)}{dt}$$

$$m l^2 \varphi'' + lmg \sin \varphi = 0 \quad \frac{1}{ml^2}$$

$$\varphi'' + \left(\frac{g}{l}\right) \varphi = 0 \quad \omega^2$$

$$\boxed{\varphi'' + \omega^2 \varphi = 0}$$

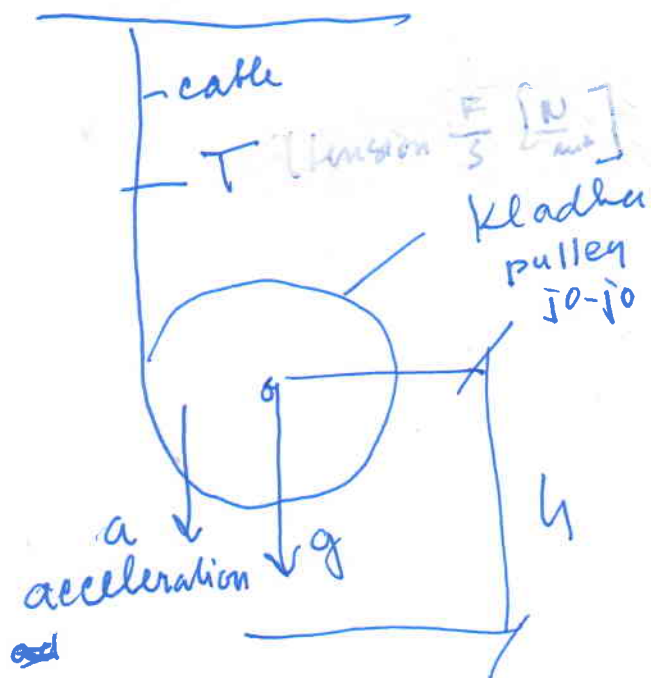
$$\sin \varphi \approx \varphi + \dots$$

$$\text{kdy } \varphi < 5^\circ$$

$$\sin \varphi \doteq \varphi$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{g}{l} \quad \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$T = 2\pi \cdot \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$



$$h = \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$v = a \cdot t$$

$$v = r \cdot \omega$$

$$\omega = \frac{v}{r}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} mr^2$$

$$mgh = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 + \frac{1}{2} J\omega^2$$

$$mg \cdot \frac{1}{2} at^2 = \frac{1}{2} m (at)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} mr^2 \cdot \frac{a^2 t^2}{r^2} \quad (a^2 t^2)$$

$$g = a + \frac{1}{2} a$$

$$g = \frac{3}{2} a$$

$$a = \frac{2}{3} g$$

napisati mi.

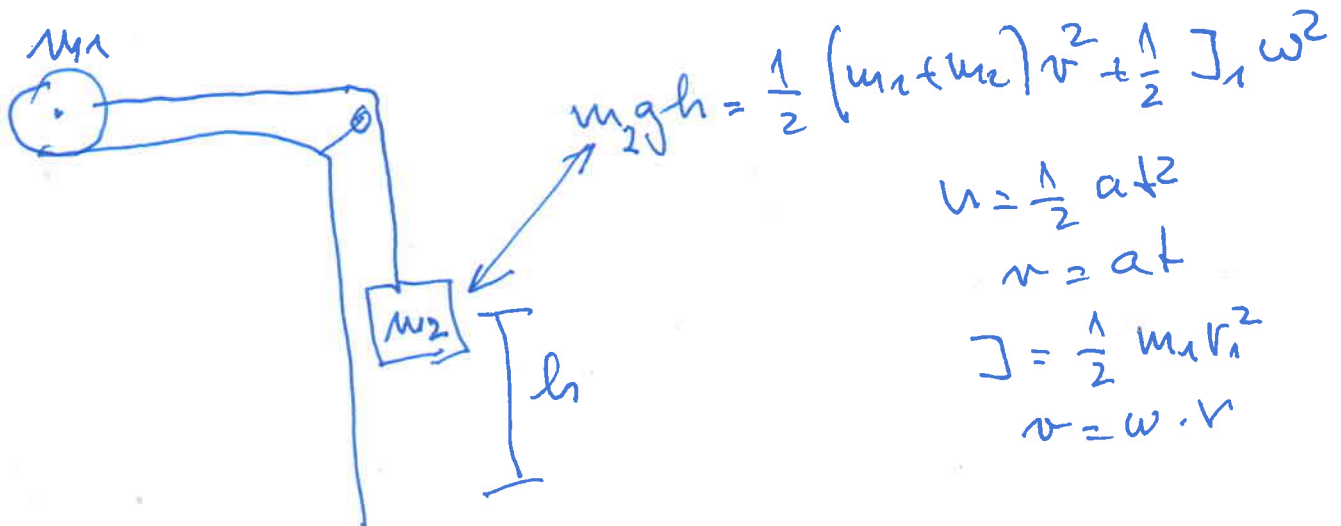
Tension in the cable

$$T = mg \mp ma = mg \mp m \cdot \frac{2}{3} g$$

$$\text{up} \quad T = \frac{5}{3} mg$$

$$\text{down} \quad T = \frac{1}{3} mg$$

Püiklad 6

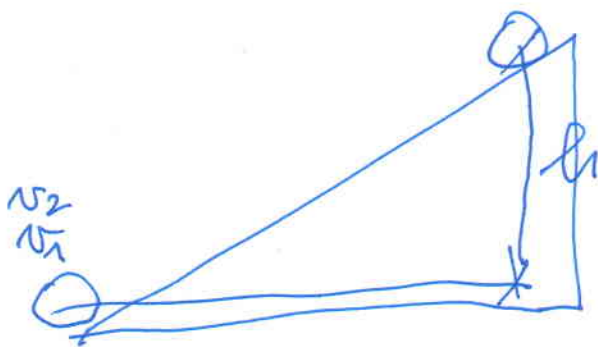


$$\omega = \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$v = at$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2}m_1r_1^2$$

$$v = \omega \cdot r$$



$$mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2$$

1, Püem v_1

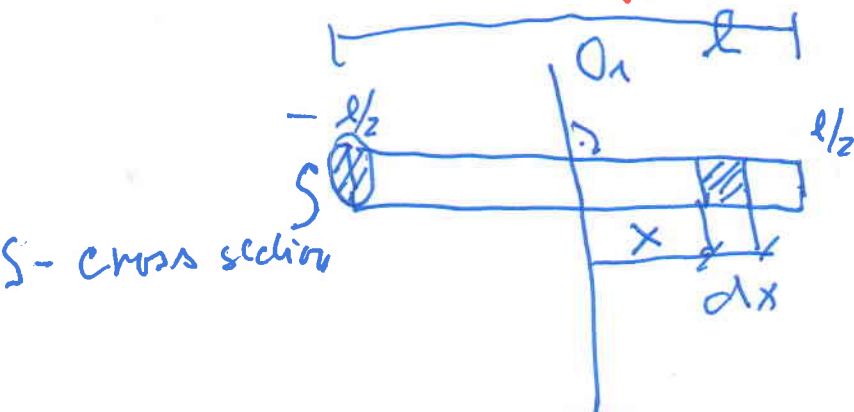
with friction

2, Sanykem v_2 .

without friction
without rotational motion

Príkład 7

(3.7)



[O₁]
a thin rod about
axis through its
midpoint

$$J = \int r^2 dm$$

$$dm = (S \cdot dx) \cdot \rho$$

$$J = \int_{-l/2}^{l/2} x^2 \cdot S \rho dx = S \rho \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-l/2}^{l/2} =$$

$$J = S \rho \left(\frac{l^3}{24} + \frac{l^3}{24} \right) = \frac{1}{12} (S \rho l) \cdot l^2$$

$$J = \frac{1}{12} m l^2$$

$$S l \cdot \rho = m$$

$$J_2 = J_1 + a^2 m$$

O₂

Steinerova věta

$$J_2 = \frac{1}{12} m l^2 + \left(\frac{l}{2} \right)^2 m = \left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{4} \right) m l^2$$

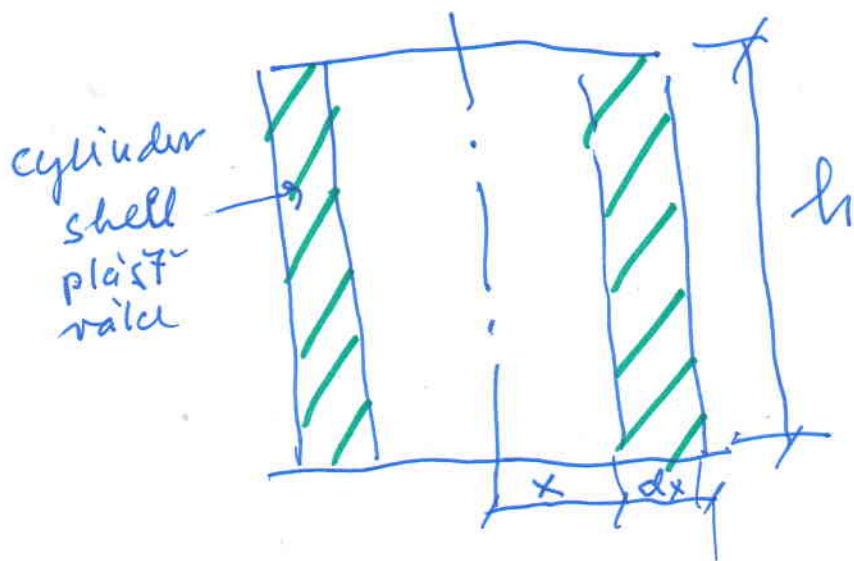
$$J_2 = \frac{1+3}{12} m l^2 = \frac{1}{3} m l^2$$

$$O_2 = \int r^2 dm = \int_0^l x^2 \cdot (S \rho dx) = S \rho \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^l =$$

$$O_2 = \frac{1}{3} m l^2$$

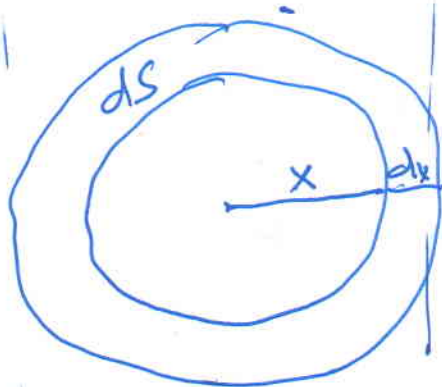
axis going through
its end $(S \rho l) = m$

Prüfung 8 (3.6)



cylinder
hin pipe

Ground
plane



$$J = \int r^2 dm$$

$$dm = (2\pi x) \cdot dx \cdot h \cdot \rho$$

$$J = \int_0^R x^2 \cdot 2\pi x \cdot dx \cdot h \cdot \rho = 2\pi h \rho \int_0^R x^3 dx =$$

$$J = 2\pi h \rho \cdot \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^R =$$

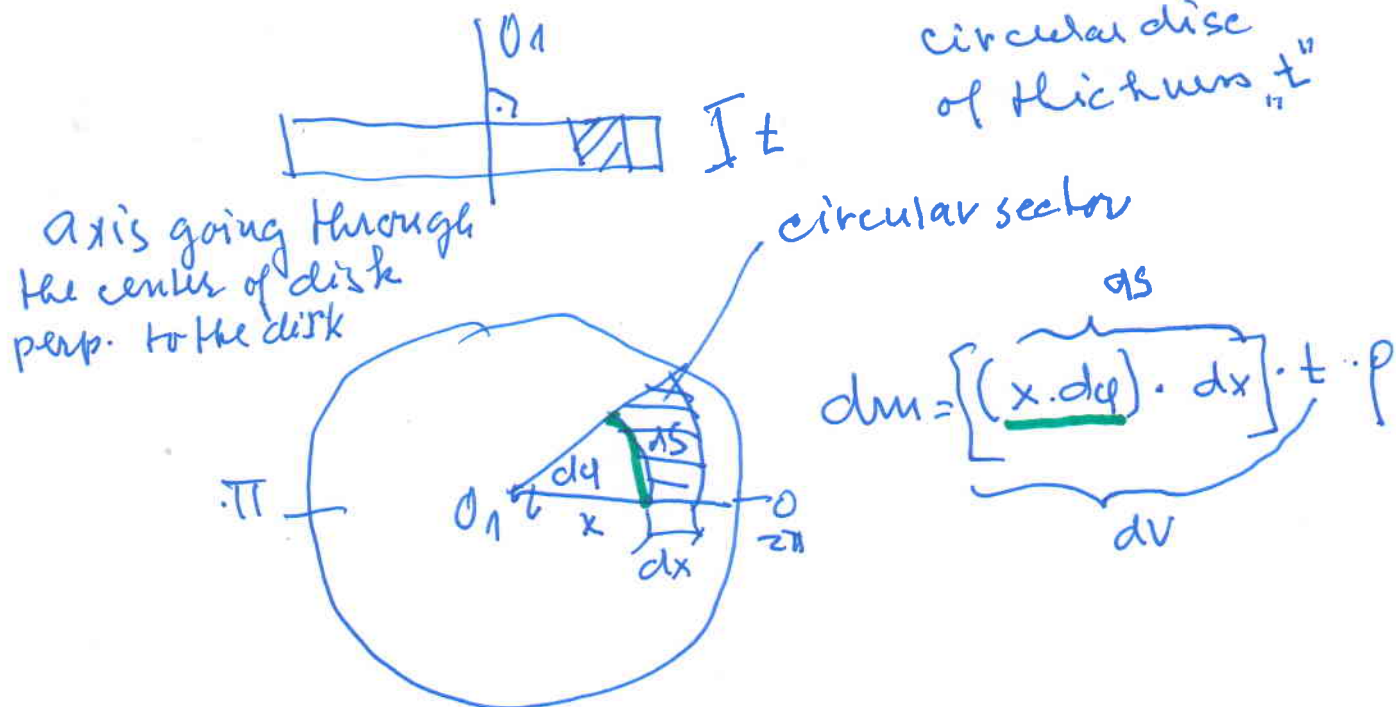
$$2\pi h \rho \cdot \frac{R^4}{4} =$$

$$\pi R^2 \cdot h \cdot \rho = m$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} m R^2$$

Prüfung 9

(3.2)



$$J = \int r^2 dm = 2 \int_0^\pi \int_0^R x^2 \cdot x \cdot d\varphi \cdot dx \cdot t \cdot \rho$$

$$J = 2 \cdot \int_0^\pi d\varphi \cdot \int_0^R t \rho \cdot x^3 dx$$

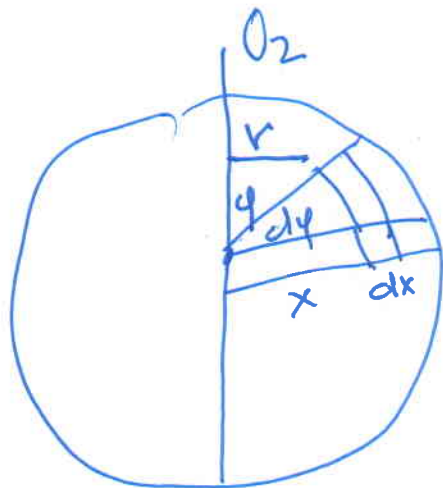
$$J = 2 \cdot [\varphi]_0^\pi \cdot t \rho \cdot \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^R =$$

$$J = 2\pi \cdot t \rho \cdot \frac{R^4}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(\pi R^2 \cdot t \cdot \rho)}_m \cdot R^2 =$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} m R^2$$

Prklad 10

With axis going through its center,
laying in dist plane



$$dm = [(x \cdot d\varphi) \cdot dx] \cdot t \cdot \rho$$

r - radius of rotation

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{r}{x}$$

Polomer otáčení $\rightarrow r = x \cdot \sin \varphi$

$$J_2 = \int r^2 dm = 2 \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \cdot \int_0^R x t \rho \cdot dx$$

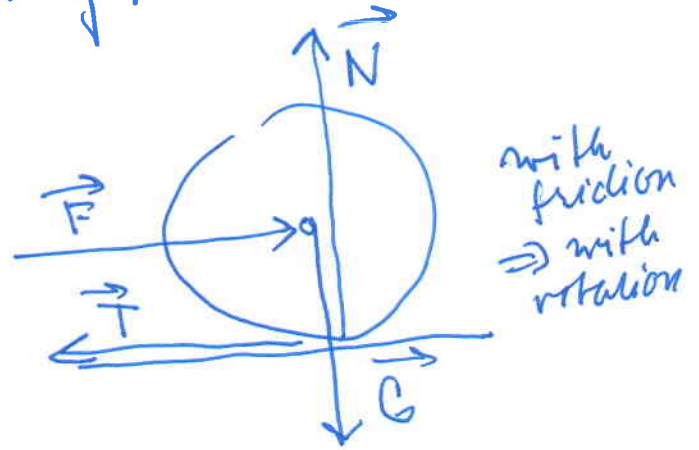
$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2\varphi) d\varphi = \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\varphi - \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right) \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2} [\pi - 0 - 0 + 0] = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$J_2 = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \int_0^R x^3 t \cdot \rho dx =$$

$$J_2 = \pi \cdot t \cdot \rho \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^R = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{4} \pi R^2}}$$

Príklad 11

Popíšte pohyb homogénneho náčce,
ktorý smeali bez klouzání po vodorovné
rovine x působení síly F . Určete sílu F ?



$$ma_x = F - T$$

$$ma_y = G - N = 0$$

$$J \cdot \varepsilon = \vec{M}$$

$$J \cdot \varepsilon = r \cdot T$$

$$r \perp T$$

$$v_y = 0 \Rightarrow a_y = 0 \quad G = N$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} m r^2$$

$$v = r \cdot \omega$$

$$a = r \cdot \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{a_x}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m r^2 \cdot \varepsilon = r \cdot T$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m r^2 \cdot \frac{a_x}{r} = r \cdot T$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m a_x$$

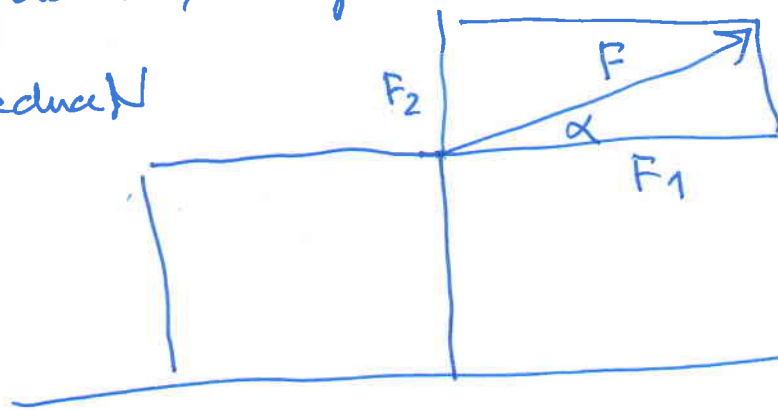
$$ma_x = F - \frac{1}{2} m a_x$$

$$\underline{\underline{F = \frac{3}{2} m a_x}}$$

Příklad 12

Pod jakým úhlem je nutné táhnout břemeno, kdy se pohybuje konstantní rychlostí, aby tažná síla byla minimální?

force F_2 reduced



$$F_2 = F \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$F_1 = F \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$F \cdot \cos \alpha - \mu N = 0$$

$$F \cdot \cos \alpha - \mu (G - F \sin \alpha) = 0$$

$$F = \frac{\mu G}{\cos \alpha + \mu \sin \alpha}$$

Minimum

2/omeh = fraction
[fraction]

$$\frac{dF}{d\alpha} = 0$$

[už jsme měli]
numerator
denominator
[denominator]

$$F' = \frac{0 - \mu G (-\sin \alpha + \mu \cos \alpha)}{(\cos \alpha + \mu \sin \alpha)^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sin \alpha + \mu \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{\mu = \tan \alpha}}$$

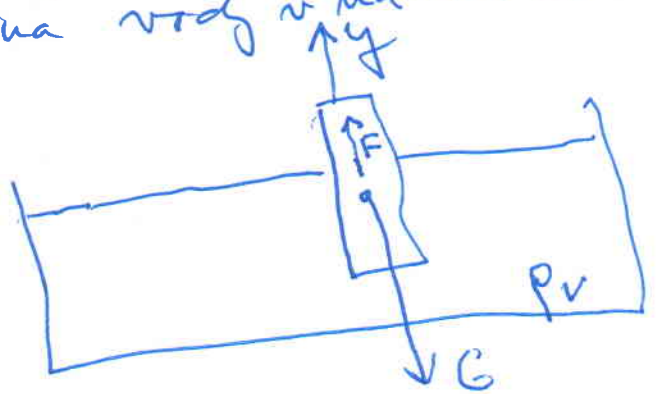
Príklad 13

Drevený valec ponorený do $\frac{2}{3}$ výšky vyťahujeme z vody. Jakou prácu vykonáme? Plocha vlnce je 10 cm, výška 60 cm, hustota dreva 600 kg/m³. Predpokladajme, že hladina vody v nádrži zostane!

$$r = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

$$v = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

$$\rho_D = 600 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$



$$dW = F \cdot dy = \int_0^{\frac{2}{3}v} (G - F_{vz}) dy =$$

$$W = \int_0^{\frac{2}{3}v} (\pi r^2 \cdot v \cdot \rho_D \cdot g - \pi r^2 \cdot y \cdot \rho_v g) dy =$$

$$W = \left[\pi r^2 v \cdot \rho_D \cdot g \cdot y - \pi r^2 \frac{y^2}{2} \rho_v g \right]_0^{\frac{2}{3}v} =$$

$$W = \pi r^2 v \cdot \rho_D \cdot g \cdot \frac{2}{3}v - \pi r^2 \cdot \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2} v^2 \rho_v g =$$

$$W = \pi r^2 v^2 g \frac{2}{3} \left(\rho_D - \frac{1}{3} \rho_v \right)$$

$$W = 3,14 \cdot (0,1 \text{ m})^2 \cdot (0,6 \text{ m})^2 \cdot 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot \left(600 - \frac{1000}{3} \right) \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$\underline{\underline{W = 20,1 \text{ J}}}$$

Príklad 14

Vertikálne nádobky s vodou jsou uadsetou
dva otvoru ve výškách h_1 a h_2 ode dna
jakkýsoba musí být voda na úrovni, aby z
obou otvoru stékala voda na vzdálenosti
rovinnu do téhož místa?

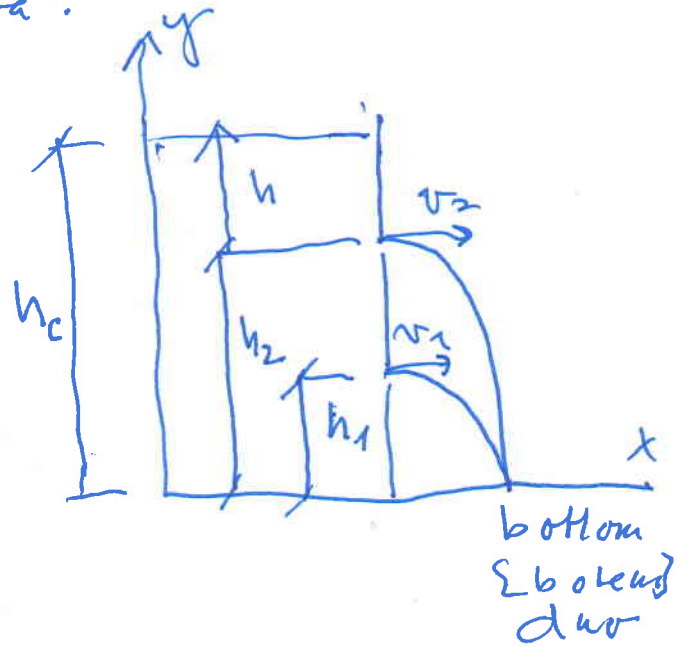
$$\rho g h = \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2$$

$$v = \sqrt{2gh}$$

generally

$$v_1 = \sqrt{2g(h_2 - h_1 + h)}$$

$$v_2 = \sqrt{2gh}$$



Horizontal motion
Free fall

$$x = v \cdot t \rightarrow t = \frac{x}{v}$$

$$y = H - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$y = H - \frac{1}{2} g \cdot \frac{x^2}{v^2}$$

parabola

If $y=0$

Orator 1.

$$0 = H - \frac{1}{2} g \cdot \frac{x^2}{v^2}$$

$$0 = h_1 - \frac{1}{2} g \cdot \frac{x_1^2}{v_1^2}$$

$$0 = h_2 - \frac{1}{2} g \cdot \frac{x_2^2}{v_2^2}$$

$$x_1^2 \cdot x_2^2$$

$$\rightarrow x_1^2 = \frac{2 h_1 v_1^2}{g}$$

$$x_2^2 = \frac{2 h_2 \cdot v_2^2}{g}$$

$$\frac{2 h_1 v_1^2}{g} = \frac{2 h_2 v_2^2}{g}$$

$$h_1 \cdot (2g(h_2 - h_1 + h)) = h_2 (2gh)$$

$$h_1 h_2 - h_1 h_1 + h_1 h = h_2 h$$

$$h = h_1$$

$$h_c = h_2 + h_1$$

Příklad 15

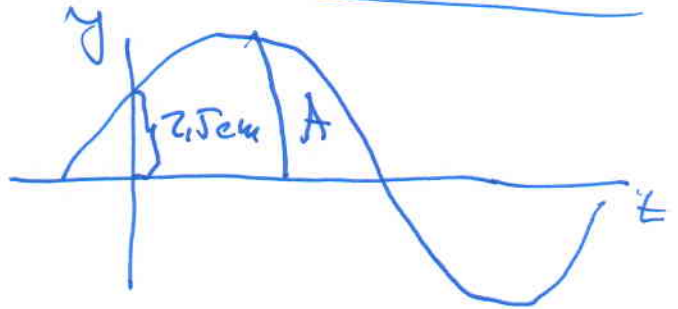
5.4

Napište rovnici kmitavého pohybu hmotného bodu, jestliže max. zrychlení $a_{\max} = 50 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{s}^2}$ a perioda kmitů je $T = 2 \text{ s}$. Vzdálenost kmitajícího bodu od rovnovážné polohy je $x \text{ v } t = 0$ rovna $2,5 \text{ cm}$.

$$y'' + \omega^2 y = 0$$

$$y = A \cdot \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{2 \text{ s}} = \underline{\underline{\pi \text{ s}^{-1}}}$$



$$v = \frac{dy}{dt} = A\omega \cdot \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = -\omega^2 A \cdot \underbrace{\sin(\omega t + \varphi)}_{\max = 1}$$

$$a_{\max} = -\omega^2 A$$

$$A = \left| \frac{a_{\max}}{\omega^2} \right| = \frac{0,5 \text{ m s}^{-2}}{(\pi \cdot \text{s}^{-1})^2} \approx 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$\underline{\underline{A = 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}}}$$

$$t=0 \Rightarrow y = A \cdot \sin \varphi$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{y(0)}{A} = \frac{2,5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}}{5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\varphi = 30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m} \cdot \sin\left(\pi \text{ s}^{-1} \cdot t + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}}$$

Príklad 16

5.7

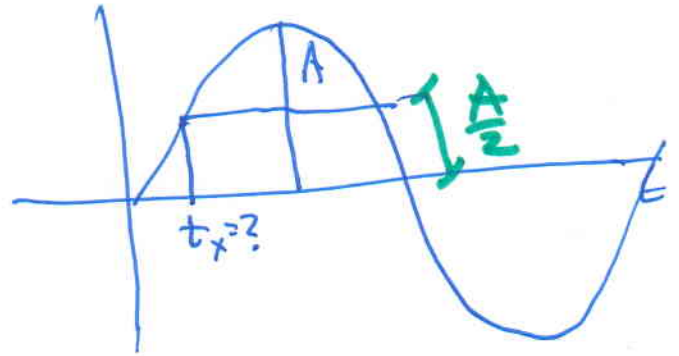
Těleso kona harmonický pohyb, doba periódy

je $T = 6\text{ s}$, počiatočný az je 0.

Za jak dlouho od počátku pohybu je
vychylka z rovnovážné polohy rovna
polovině amplitudy?

$$y = A \cdot \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$y(t_x) = \frac{1}{2} A \quad \varphi = 0$$



$$\frac{1}{2} A = A \cdot \sin \omega t_x$$

$$\sin \left[\frac{\pi}{6} \right] = \sin \left[\frac{\pi}{3\text{ s}} t_x \right]$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3\text{ s}} \cdot t_x$$

$$\underline{\underline{t_x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ s}}}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{6\text{ s}} = \frac{\pi}{3\text{ s}}$$

Typy příkladů ke zkoušce

1, $\vec{a} = [3\vec{i} + 2t\vec{j}] \rightarrow \vec{v} \rightarrow \vec{v} = ?$

2, Pohyb $\begin{cases} \text{volný pád} \\ \text{rovnováha} \\ \text{střelný výstřel} \end{cases}$

3, Zákon zachování energie
 $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mgh = \text{const}$

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

5, Kinetická energie tuhého tělesa

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$$

6, Momenty setrvačnosti $\begin{cases} \text{tuhé těleso} \\ \text{náleze} \\ \text{kulový disk} \end{cases}$

7, $S_1v_1 = S_2v_2$

$$\frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 + \rho g h + p = \text{const.}$$

8, Kmity

$$y = A \cdot \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$