



التحريك الثالث: C8

طرق المبدأ الأساسي للتحريك على الكتلتين

الكتلة M
 $\vec{P} + \vec{T} + \vec{N} = M\vec{a}$
 يتركسقاط على المحورين (0.5)

OX: $N - P \cos \alpha = 0$ (0.25) , OY: $T - P \sin \alpha = M\gamma$ (1)
 كتلة البكرة مهمة والخيط غير قابل للتمدد، الكتلة γ خاضعة لقوتين (0.25)
 $\vec{P} + \vec{T} = m\gamma$ (0.5)

يتركسقاط على المحور: (3)
 $\vec{P} - \vec{T} = m\gamma$ (0.25)
 يجمع (1) + (3)

$\gamma = \frac{m - M \sin \alpha}{m + M} = g$ (0.15)

$m = \frac{1}{2} M$ (0.25) $\Leftrightarrow m = M \sin \alpha$ (0.25) $\Leftrightarrow \alpha = 30^\circ$ (0.5)
 تبقى الجملة مستقرة عندما $\alpha = 30^\circ$ (0.5)

$\gamma = \frac{3M - M \sin \alpha}{3M + M} = g = \left(3 - \frac{\sin \alpha}{4}\right) g$ (1)
 $m = 3M$ (0.5)

حساب التوتر
 من المعادلة (3) نجد $T = \vec{P} - m\gamma = \left(1 + \frac{\sin \alpha}{4}\right) m g$

$\gamma = \frac{2.15}{4} g = 6.25 \text{ m/s}^2$ (0.75)
 ع:

$T = \frac{1.5}{4} \cdot 1.10 = 3.75 \text{ N}$ (0.75)

الحل النموذجي! الختمتان الأول في الفيدياء 1

التصريح الأول: (C5)

$$\|\vec{AC} \wedge \vec{AB}\| = \|\vec{CA} \wedge \vec{CB}\| = \|\vec{BC} \wedge \vec{BA}\| \leftarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\sin \beta = \sin \gamma = \frac{a}{c}}{a}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \|\vec{AC} \wedge \vec{AB}\| = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{CA} \wedge \vec{CB}\| = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{BC} \wedge \vec{BA}\| = S_{ABC} \quad (0.5)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \|\vec{AC} \wedge \vec{AB}\| = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{AC}\| \|\vec{AB}\| \sin \beta = S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} c \cdot a \sin \beta \quad (0.5)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \|\vec{CA} \wedge \vec{CB}\| = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{CA}\| \|\vec{CB}\| \sin \alpha = S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} c \cdot b \sin \alpha \quad (0.5)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \|\vec{BC} \wedge \vec{BA}\| = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{BC}\| \|\vec{BA}\| \sin \gamma = S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} b \cdot a \sin \gamma \quad (0.5)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha}{a} = \frac{\sin \beta}{b} \quad \textcircled{4}, \textcircled{1} = \textcircled{3} \Rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha}{a} = \frac{\sin \delta}{c} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{\sin \alpha}{a} = \frac{\sin \beta}{b} = \frac{\sin \delta}{c} \quad \text{من أن } \textcircled{5} \text{ و } \textcircled{4}$$

التصريح الثاني C7

$$\vec{OM} = \delta \vec{u}_y + \gamma \vec{u}_z = 2r e^{wt} \vec{u}_y + 2\sqrt{2} r e^{wt} \vec{u}_z$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{OM}}{dt} = 2\omega r e^{wt} \vec{u}_y + 2\omega \sqrt{2} r e^{wt} \vec{u}_z + 2\sqrt{2} \omega r e^{wt} \vec{u}_z \quad (1)$$

$$\|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{v_y^2 + v_z^2} = \sqrt{4\omega^2 r^2 e^{2wt} + 4\omega^2 r^2 e^{2wt} + 8\omega^2 r^2 e^{2wt}} = 4\omega r e^{wt} \quad (0.5)$$

$$\delta = \frac{dv}{dt} = (4\omega^2 r e^{wt}) \vec{u}_y + (2\sqrt{2} \omega^2 r e^{wt}) \vec{u}_z \quad (1)$$

$$\|\delta\| = \sqrt{\delta_y^2 + \delta_z^2} = \sqrt{16\omega^4 r^2 e^{2wt} + 8\omega^4 r^2 e^{2wt}} = 2\sqrt{6} \omega^2 r e^{wt} \quad (0.5)$$

$$\|\vec{\gamma}\| = \frac{d\|\vec{v}\|}{dt} = 4r \omega^2 e^{wt} \quad (1)$$

$$\delta_N = \sqrt{\|\delta\|^2 - \|\vec{\gamma}\|^2} = \sqrt{24\omega^4 r^2 e^{2wt} - 16\omega^4 r^2 e^{2wt}} = 2\sqrt{2} \omega^2 r e^{wt} \quad (1)$$

$$R = \frac{\|\vec{v}\|^2}{\|\delta_N\|} = \frac{16\omega^2 r^2 e^{2wt}}{2\sqrt{2} \omega^2 r e^{wt}} = \frac{8\sqrt{2} r e^{2wt}}{\sqrt{2} e^{wt}} = 4\sqrt{2} r e^{wt} \quad (1)$$

$$S = \int_0^2 \|\vec{v}\| dt = \int_0^2 4\omega r e^{wt} dt = 4r e^{wt} \Big|_0^2 = 4r e^{2wt} - 4r$$

$$S = 4r [e^{2wt} - 1] \quad (1)$$