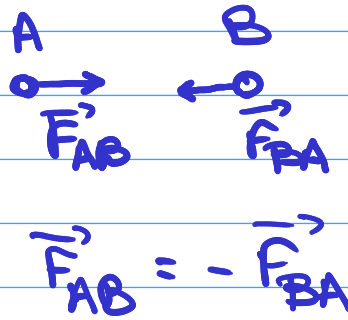


1^{ος} νόμος του Νεύτωνα $\leadsto \sum \vec{F} = 0$ τότε $\vec{U} = \text{σταθερή}$

2^{ος} νόμος του Νεύτωνα $\leadsto \sum \vec{F} = m \cdot \vec{a}$

3^{ος} νόμος του Νεύτωνα \leadsto Δράση - Αντίδραση



Δράση δραση
σε διαφορετικά
σώματα

$$\vec{p} = m \cdot \vec{v} \quad \vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$$

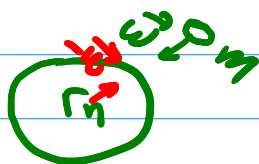
2^{ος} νόμος $\leadsto \sum \vec{F} = m \cdot \vec{a} \Rightarrow \sum \vec{F} = m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$$

1^{ος} νόμος : $\sum \vec{F} = 0 \leadsto \vec{v} = \text{σταθερή}$

Αν $\vec{v} = 0 \leadsto \sum \vec{F} = 0$

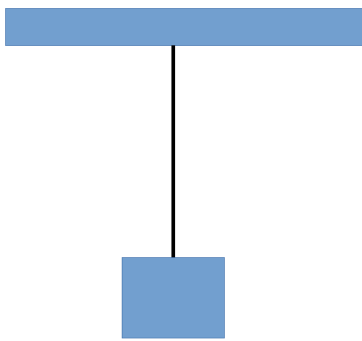
3^{ος} νόμος : $\vec{F}_{12} = -\vec{F}_{21}$



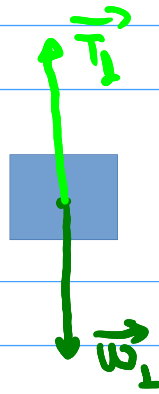
Διάγραμμα Ελεύθερου σώματος

- 1) Ο 1ος ή ο 2ος νόμος του Νεύτωνα εφαρμόζονται στο συγκεκριμένο σώμα
 $\sum \vec{F} = 0$ ή $\sum \vec{F} = m \cdot \vec{a}$
- 2) Μόνο οι δυνάμεις που δρουν στο σώμα έχουν συνημίτιο
- 3) Τα διαγράμματα ελεύθερου σώματος είναι σημαντικά στο να βοηθήσουν να αναγνωριστούν οι σχετικές δυνάμεις

Πα



(+) ↑

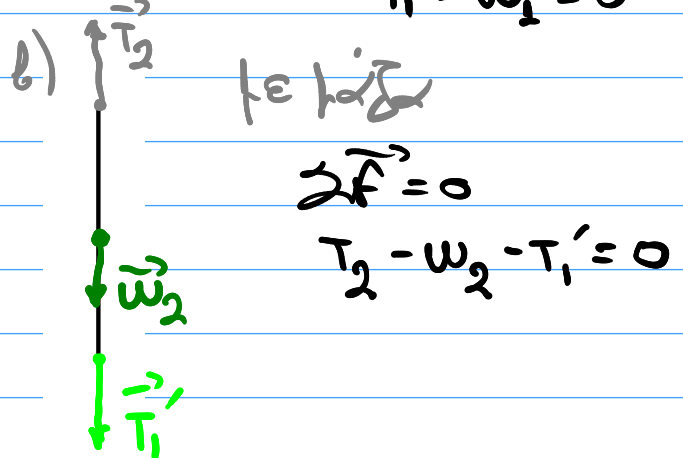
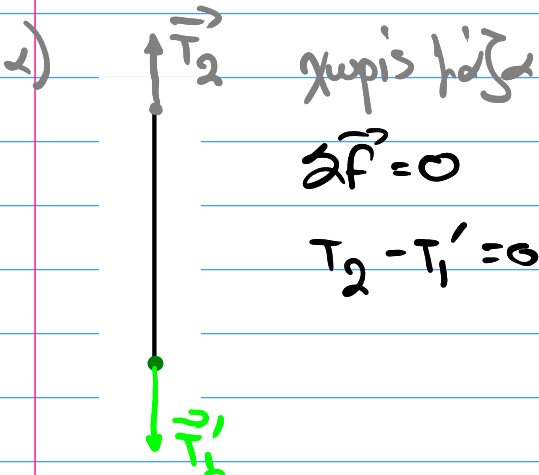


2ος νόμος
1ος Νόμος

$$\sum \vec{F} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

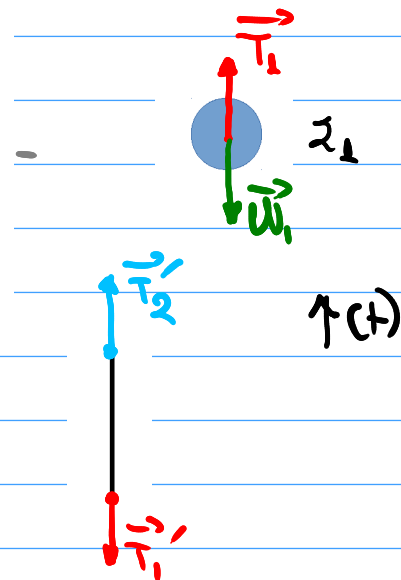
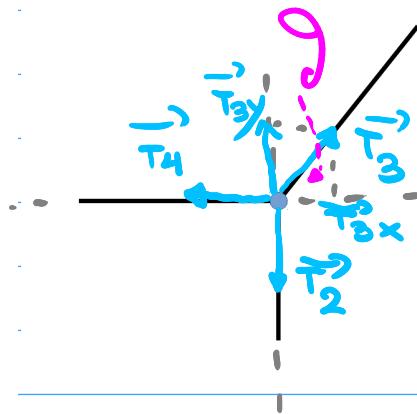
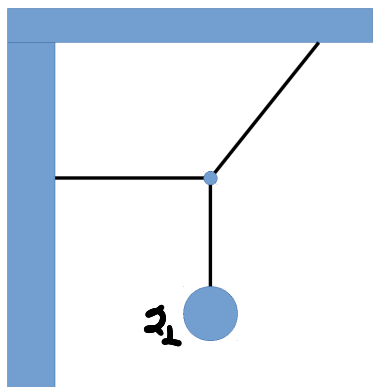
$$\vec{T}_1 + \vec{W}_1 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$T_1 - W_1 = 0$$



Δράση - Αντίδραση $\rightarrow \vec{T}_1 = -\vec{T}_1' \Rightarrow T_1 = T_1'$
σε κάθε σημείο

Π.Χ Διδιάστατη Ισορροπία



Σ_1 : $\sum \vec{F} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{T}_1 + \vec{W}_1 = 0 \Rightarrow$
 $T_1 - W_1 = 0$

Σ_1 - σχοινί \leadsto Δράση - Αντίδραση

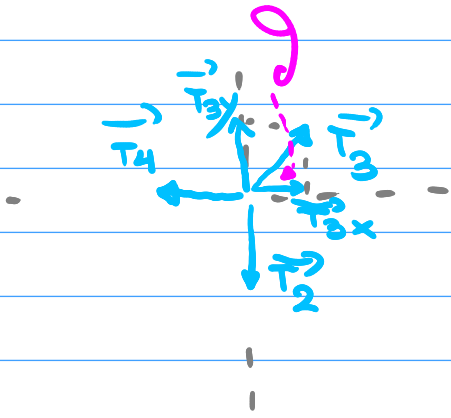
$\vec{T}_1 = -\vec{T}'_1 \Rightarrow T_1 = T'_1$
 σε μέτρο

σχοινί: $\sum \vec{F} = 0 \Rightarrow T'_2 - T'_1 = 0 \leadsto T'_2 = T_1$ (σε μέτρο)

σχοινί - κρίκος \leadsto Δράση - Αντίδραση

$\vec{T}'_2 = -\vec{T}_2 \Rightarrow T'_2 = T_2$ (σε μέτρο)
 $T_2 = T_1$ (σε μέτρο)

κρίκος: $\sum \vec{F} = 0 \rightarrow \sum F_y = 0$
 $\rightarrow \sum F_x = 0$



$$T_{3x} = T_3 \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$T_{3y} = T_3 \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow T_{3y} - T_2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$T_{3y} = T_2 = \dots = W_1$$

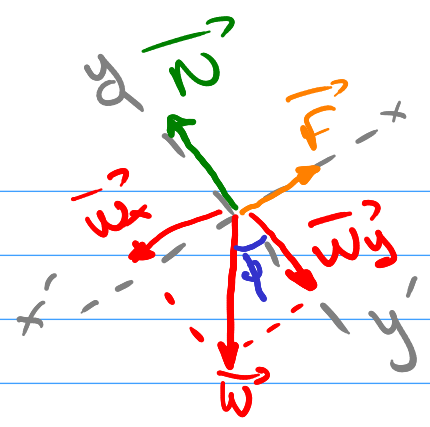
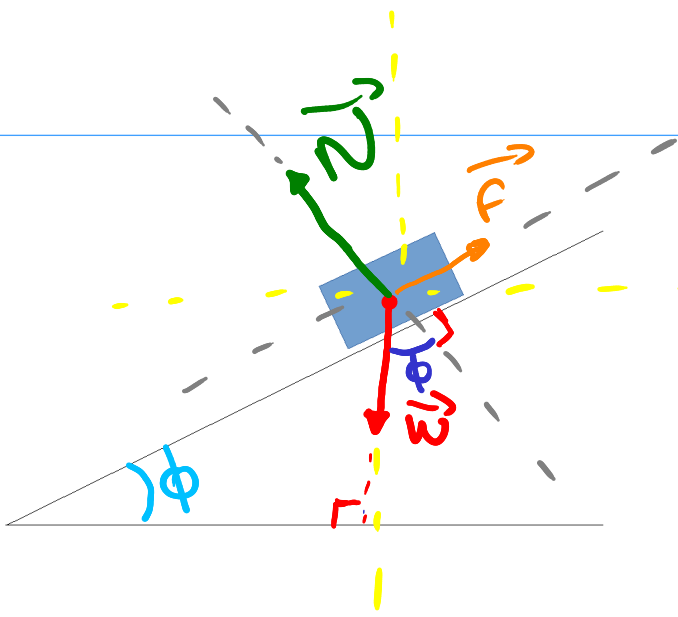
$$T_3 = \frac{T_{3y}}{\sin \theta} \Rightarrow T_3 = \frac{W_1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$T_{3x} = T_3 \cdot \cos \theta \Rightarrow T_{3x} = \frac{W_1}{\sin \theta} \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow T_{3x} - T_4 = 0 \Rightarrow T_4 = T_{3x} \Rightarrow$$

$$T_4 = \frac{W_1}{\sin \theta} \cos \theta$$

ii. 2
 skizze
 GWT

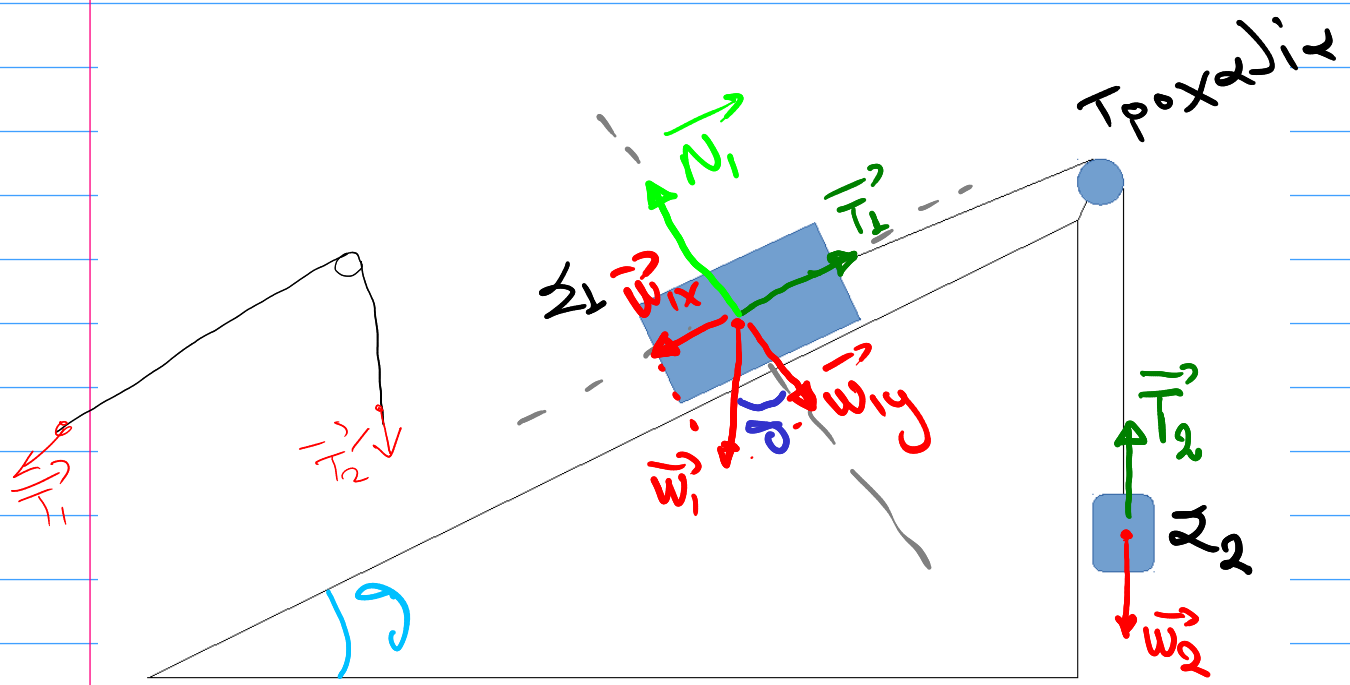


$$W_x = W \cdot \sin \phi$$

$$W_y = W \cdot \cos \phi$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = 0 \rightsquigarrow \sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow F - W_x = 0 \Rightarrow F = W_x$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N - W_y = 0 \Rightarrow N = W_y$$



$$\sum_2: \sum \vec{F} = 0 \quad T_2 - W_2 = 0 \Rightarrow T_2 = W_2$$

$$T_2 = T_2'$$

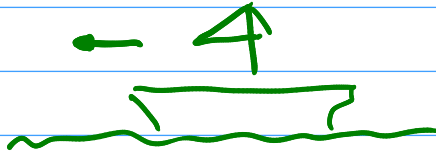
$$\sum_1: \sum \vec{F} = 0 \rightsquigarrow \sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow T_1 - W_{1x} = 0$$
$$\qquad \qquad \qquad \searrow \sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N_1 - W_{1y} = 0$$

$$W_{1x} = W_1 \cdot \sin \theta$$
$$W_{1y} = W_1 \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$T_1' = T_1 \quad (\text{Απόλυτη - Ανεξάρτητη})$$

Επιφύλαξη του 2^{ου} Νόμου του Νεύτωνα

Π.Α



$$\Sigma \tau = 5,0 \text{ s}$$

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

$$m_{\text{obj}} = 200 \text{ kg}$$

$\alpha = ?$; σταθερή

$$\Sigma F_y = 0$$

$$\Sigma F_x = m \cdot \alpha \quad \alpha = \frac{dv}{dt}^* \leadsto \alpha = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$$

$$* \alpha = \frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow dv = \alpha \cdot dt \Rightarrow \int_{v_1}^{v_2} dv = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \alpha \cdot dt \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2 - v_1 = \alpha \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \Rightarrow \underbrace{v_2 - v_1}_{\Delta v} = \alpha \underbrace{(t_2 - t_1)}_{\Delta t}$$

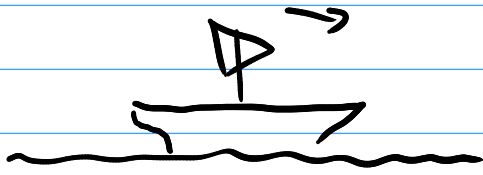
$$t = 0,0 \text{ s}, v = 0,0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$t = 5,0 \text{ s}, v = 6,0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{6,0}{5,0} = 1,2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\Sigma F = m \cdot \alpha \Rightarrow \Sigma F = 200 \cdot 1,2 \Rightarrow \Sigma F = 240 \text{ N}$$

Π.Χ. Εξιδιερτυμένη κίνηση με δύναμη που μεταβάλλεται με το χρόνο.



$$x = (1,2 \frac{m}{s^2}) \cdot t^2 - (0,10 \frac{m}{s^3}) t^3$$

$$v_x = ; , a_x = ;$$

$$F = 2F_x = ;$$

γραφικές $x(t), f(t)$

$$v_x(t) = \frac{dx}{dt} \Rightarrow v_x(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left[(1,2 \frac{m}{s^2}) t^2 - (0,10 \frac{m}{s^3}) t^3 \right]$$

$$v_x(t) = 2 \cdot (1,2 \frac{m}{s^2}) t - 3 (0,10 \frac{m}{s^3}) t^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$v_x(t) = 2,4 \frac{m}{s^2} t - 0,30 \frac{m}{s^3} t^2$$

$$a_x(t) = \frac{dv_x(t)}{dt} \Rightarrow a_x(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left[2,4 \frac{m}{s^2} t - 0,30 \frac{m}{s^3} t^2 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow a_x(t) = 2,4 \frac{m}{s^2} - 0,60 \frac{m}{s^3} \cdot t$$

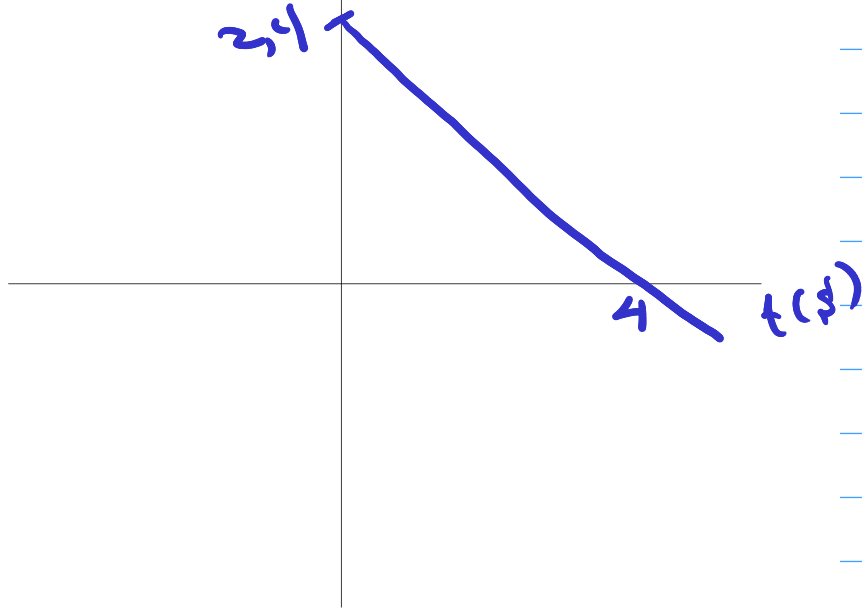
$$2F = F_x(t) = m a_x(t) \Rightarrow F_x(t) = m \left(2,4 \frac{m}{s^2} - 0,60 \frac{m}{s^3} t \right)$$

Σου $m = 200 \text{ kg}$

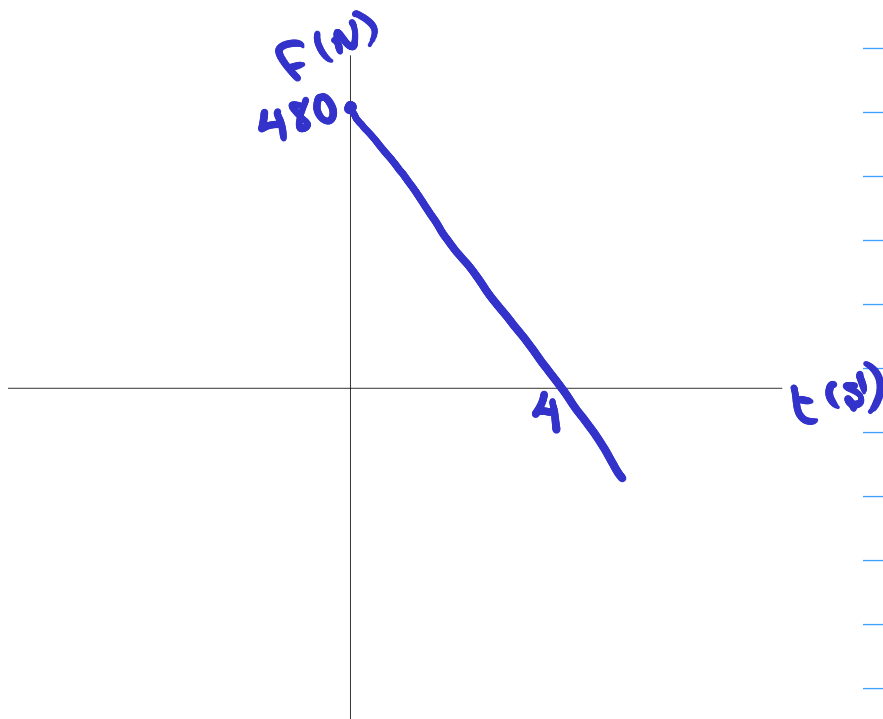
$$F_x(t) = 480 \frac{m}{s^2} \cdot \text{kg} - 120 \frac{m}{s^3} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot t$$

$$a_x(t) = 2,4 \frac{m}{s^2} - 0,60 \frac{m}{s^3} \cdot t$$

$a_x(t)$
2,4

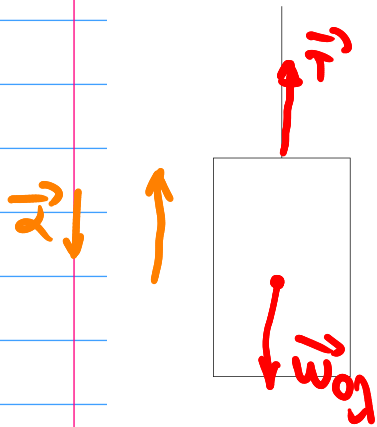


$F(N)$
480



$$F_x(t) = 2F = m a_x(t)$$

Τάση σε ευκατόβχοιρο κινησκυρία



α) $\vec{a} = 0$

$\leadsto \vec{v} = 0$

$\leadsto \vec{v} = \text{σταθερή}$

$\sum \vec{F} = 0 \Rightarrow T - w_{0y} = 0$

$T = w_{0y}$

β) $\vec{a} = \text{σταθερή} \neq 0$

↑ η γρήγορη
↑ η πρόοδος
↓ η αντίσταση

Έστω $m = 1000 \text{ kg}$

$\vec{v}_0 \leadsto v_0 = 10,0 \text{ m/s}$

σε $s = 25,0 \text{ m}$, $v = 0$

$\alpha = ?$

$v = v_0 - at \Rightarrow 0 = v_0 - at \Rightarrow$

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

$\Delta x = s = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} at^2 \Rightarrow s = v_0 \cdot \frac{v_0}{a} - \frac{1}{2} a \left(\frac{v_0}{a} \right)^2 \Rightarrow$

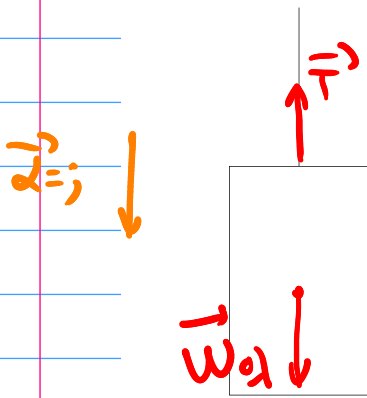
$s = \frac{v_0^2}{a} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_0^2}{a} \Rightarrow s = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_0^2}{a} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{v_0^2}{2s} \Rightarrow$

$\alpha = \frac{(10,0)^2}{2 \cdot (25,0)} = 2,00 \text{ m/s}^2$ μέτρο

$\sum \vec{F} = m \cdot \vec{a} \Rightarrow T - w_{0y} = -m \cdot a \Rightarrow T = w_{0y} - ma \Rightarrow$

$T = m \cdot g - ma \Rightarrow$

$T = m(g - a)$



γ) Προς τα κάτω

$$v_0 = 10,0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$s = 25,0 \text{ m} \rightarrow v = 0$$