

پسمند تفسی

جزوه

فیزیک پایه ۱

دانشگاه

علم و صنعت

استاد

دکتر عقدائی

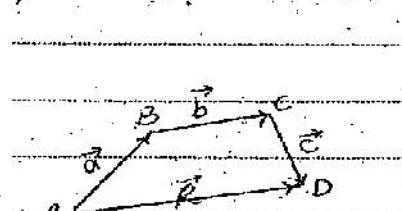
Subject:

Year. Month. Day.

برای اینجا میتوانیم مثلاً از مجموعه $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ چنین مجموعاتی را برداشته باشیم که مجموع اعداد آنها برابر با ۷ باشد.

١- بـالـأـنـوـاـرـ وـمـشـلـتـاـبـ (ـجـونـ الـجـدـيـدـ)ـ الـكـوـنـاـمـ الـكـوـنـاـمـ الـكـوـنـاـمـ

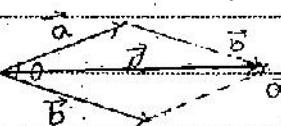
الآن يدخل في مقدمة المقالة بحسب ترتيب المقدمة في المقالة



$$\vec{R} = \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}$$

$$\vec{R} = (\vec{a}, \vec{b}) + \vec{c}$$

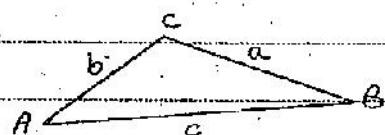
$$\vec{e} = \vec{a} + (\vec{b} + \vec{c})$$



$$\vec{c} = \vec{a} + \vec{b} = \vec{b} + \vec{a}$$

$$R^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \cos\theta$$

$$A_1 + A_2 = A_2 + A_1 \quad \text{by the commutativity of addition}$$



$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$$

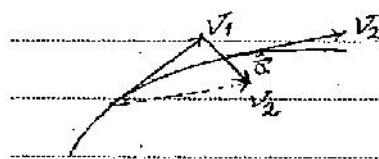
$$c^2 = b^2 + a^2 - 2ab\cos C$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

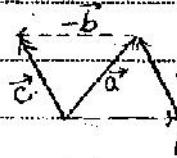
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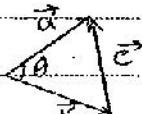
مکانیک افاضلی



$$\vec{a} = \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1}{t_2 - t_1}$$



$$\vec{a} - \vec{b} = \vec{a} + (-\vec{b})$$



$$\vec{a} - \vec{b} = \vec{c}$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{c} + \vec{b}$$

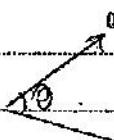
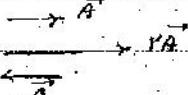


$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \theta$$

$$\vec{F} = m \vec{a}$$

ضریب مقاومت

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{n} = n \vec{A}$$



$$b \cdot \vec{a} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = ab \cos \theta$$

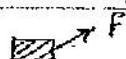
ضریب مقاومت

$$\cos \theta = \cos(0) \Rightarrow$$

$\theta > 90^\circ \Rightarrow a \cdot b <$

$0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ \Rightarrow a \cdot b >$

$\theta = 90^\circ \Rightarrow a \cdot b = 0$



$$F_w = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{w}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{ab}$$

$$W_P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$$

ضریب مقاومت

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{c}$$

لیستهای

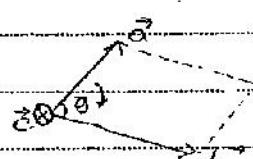
$$c = |\vec{c}| = ab \sin \theta$$

لیستهای

لیستهای

لیستهای

لیستهای



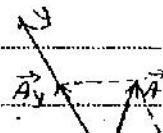
$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{c}$$

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$$\vec{A} = \hat{U} \cdot A$$

$$\vec{A} = \hat{U} \frac{\vec{A}}{|A|}$$



که از اینجا x و y میگذرد

این سه مولکول را در

لایه ای داریم

$$\vec{A}_x = A \cos \theta$$

$$\vec{A}_y = A \sin \theta$$

$$A_x$$

$$A_y$$

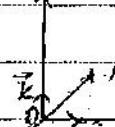
$$\begin{cases} \vec{A}_x = A \cos \theta \\ \vec{A}_y = A \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{A} = \vec{A}_x + \vec{A}_y$$

$$\vec{A} = \vec{A}_x + \vec{A}_y = A \cos \theta \vec{i} + A \sin \theta \vec{j}$$

$$|A| = A = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2}$$

z



که از اینجا x و y میگذرد

\vec{A}_x و \vec{A}_y را در این لایه ای داریم

$$\vec{A} = A_x \vec{i} + A_y \vec{j} + A_z \vec{k}$$

$$A = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2}$$

جمع و مکانی

$$\vec{a} = a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{b} = b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j} + b_z \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{a} \pm \vec{b} = (a_x \pm b_x) \vec{i} + (a_y \pm b_y) \vec{j} + (a_z \pm b_z) \vec{k}$$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = \sqrt{(a_x + b_x)^2 + (a_y + b_y)^2 + (a_z + b_z)^2}$$

$$i \cdot i = j \cdot j = 1$$

$$i \cdot k = j \cdot k = 0$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}) \cdot (b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j} + b_z \vec{k})$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_x b_x (\vec{i} \cdot \vec{i}) + a_y b_y (\vec{j} \cdot \vec{j}) + a_z b_z (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{k})$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z$$

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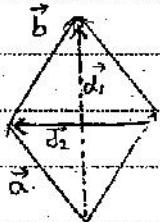
$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = ab \cos \theta \quad \text{where } \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{ab}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{axbx + ayby + azbz}{\sqrt{(ax^2 + ay^2 + az^2)(bx^2 + by^2 + bz^2)}}$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (ax\vec{i} + ay\vec{j} + az\vec{k}) \times (bx\vec{i} + by\vec{j} + bz\vec{k})$$

$\vec{i} \times \vec{i} = \vec{0}$
 $\vec{i} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k}$
 $\vec{j} \times \vec{k} = \vec{i}$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ ax & ay & az \\ bx & by & bz \end{vmatrix} = (azby - aybz)\vec{i} - (azbx - axbz)\vec{j} + (aybx - axby)\vec{k}$$



$$\vec{d}_1 = \vec{a} + \vec{b} \quad \rightarrow \text{first parallelogram}$$

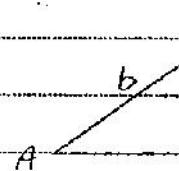
$$\vec{d}_2 = \vec{a} - \vec{b} \quad \rightarrow \text{second parallelogram}$$

$$\vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 = (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} - \vec{b})$$

$$= \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} - \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$= a^2 - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - b^2$$

$$\rightarrow a^2 - b^2 \quad \rightarrow \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 = a^2 - b^2 = 0$$



$$\vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} = (\vec{b} + \vec{a}) \cdot (\vec{b} + \vec{a})$$

$$c^2 = b^2 + a^2 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = ab \cos(\pi - \theta) = -ab \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \theta$$

$$\therefore \vec{b} = \vec{c} - \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{c} - \vec{b}$$

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جذور

$$|\vec{a}\vec{b}| = ab \sin C = 2s_{ABC}$$

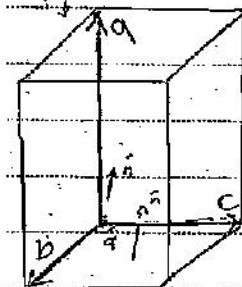
$$|\vec{AC}| = a \sin B = 2 s_{ABC}$$

$$15 \times 1 = b c \sin A = 2 S_{ABC}$$

$$\frac{bc \sin A}{abc} = \frac{ab \sin C}{abc} = \frac{ac \sin B}{abc}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{a}(\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$$



$$\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \cdot (bc \sin \theta \hat{n})$$

$$= \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n}(S)$$

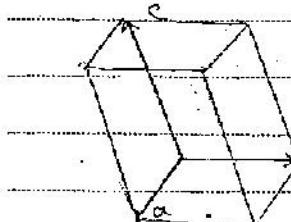
.....hs.

سازمان اسناد

$$\text{iii. } \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \vec{b} \cdot (\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) = \vec{c} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \begin{vmatrix} ax & ay & az \\ bx & by & bz \\ cx & cy & cz \end{vmatrix}$$

الآن، تم اختيار البكتيريا *C, B, A* من قبل بروتوكول *PCR* (بروتوكول PCR) من معايير *S. B. R.*



$$V = \begin{vmatrix} ax & ay & az \\ bx & by & bz \\ cx & cy & cz \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$V^2 = \begin{vmatrix} ax & ay & az \\ bx & by & bz \\ cx & cy & cz \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} ax & bx & cx \\ ay & by & cy \\ az & bz & cz \end{vmatrix} = |axax + ayay + azaz| |axbx + ayby + azbz| |axcx + aycy + azcz|$$

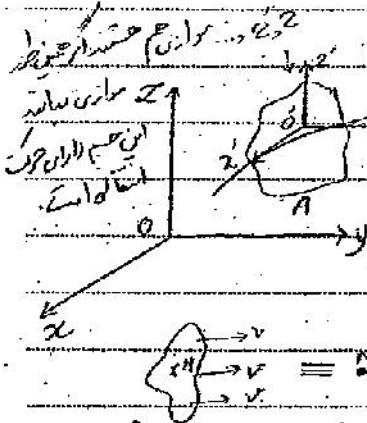
$$\Rightarrow V^2 = \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & ab & ac \\ ba & b^2 & bc \\ ca & cb & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = a^2b^2c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow V^2 = a^2b^2c^2 (1 - c^2\alpha - c^2\beta - c^2\gamma + 2c\alpha c\beta c\gamma)$$

$$\Rightarrow V = abc \sqrt{1 - c^2\alpha - c^2\beta - c^2\gamma + 2c\alpha c\beta c\gamma}$$

لما
عند
ذلك

العاجز



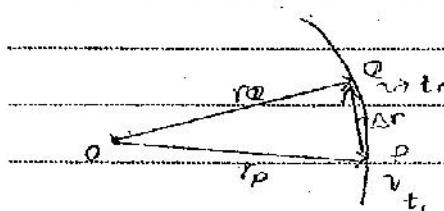
نقطة (P) على سطح الكرة الأرضية
أيضاً حركة دورة حول محور (z)
مثل (v_z)

حيث (v_x, v_y) هي حركة دورة حول محور (x)

$$r = 15 \text{ km} \quad R_E = 6400 \text{ km}$$

$$\frac{2R_E}{T} = \frac{2 \times 6400}{15 \times 10^3} \times 10^{-6}$$

لذلك دورة عباره بـ (v_z)



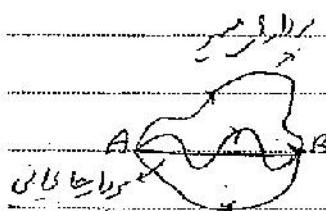
$\frac{dr}{dt}$

حيث (dr/dt) يعبر عن التغير

$$\Delta r = r_{\text{new}} - r_{\text{old}}$$

Subject:

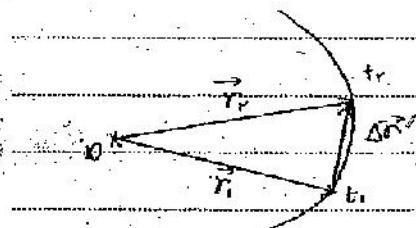
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مقدار سرعتی و شتابی

مقدار سرعتی

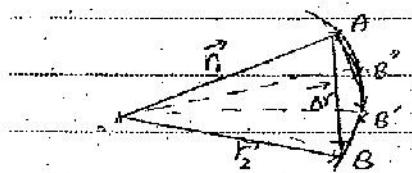
مقدار شتابی



به t_1 \vec{r}_1

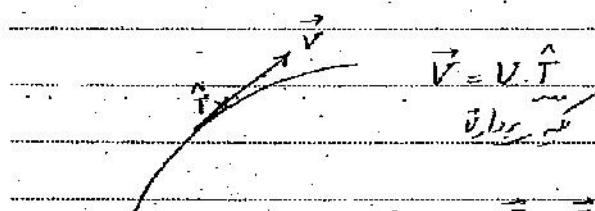
به t_2 \vec{r}_2

$$\vec{v}_{av} = \frac{\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1}{t_2 - t_1} \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{v}_{av} = \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t}$$



$$\vec{v} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$$

مقدار سرعتی متوسطی را در این



$$\vec{v} = v \cdot \hat{T}$$

مقدار سرعتی

$$\vec{a}_{av} = \frac{\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t}$$

$$\vec{a} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt^2}$$

مقدار شتابی متوسطی را در این

$$\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k} \quad x = x(t), \quad y = y(t), \quad z = z(t)$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt}\hat{i} + \frac{dy}{dt}\hat{j} + \frac{dz}{dt}\hat{k}$$

$$v_x = \frac{dx}{dt}, \quad v_y = \frac{dy}{dt}, \quad v_z = \frac{dz}{dt} \quad \text{and} \quad v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2}$$

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$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}\hat{i} + \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}\hat{j} + \frac{d^2z}{dt^2}\hat{k}$$

$$a_x = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{dv_x}{dt}$$

$$a_y = \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = \frac{dv_y}{dt} \quad \text{so } a = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2}$$

$$a_z = \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = \frac{dv_z}{dt}$$

$$\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$$

$$v_x = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$ox \quad A \quad B \quad C \quad O$$

$$a_x = \frac{dv_x}{dt} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$

$$\vec{r} = x\hat{i}$$

initial value = x_0

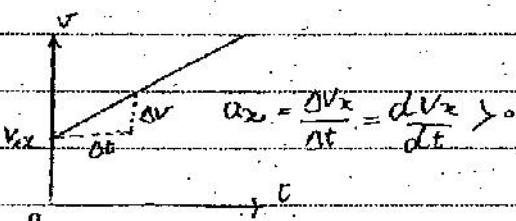
$$a_x = \frac{dv_x}{dt}$$

$$a_x = \frac{dv_x}{dt} \quad \text{so } dv_x = a_x dt$$

$$\int_{v_{x0}}^{v_x} dv_x = a_x \int_{t_0}^t dt$$

$$v_x - v_{x0} = a_x t$$

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



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

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v_{x0} + a_x t$$

$$\int_{x_0}^x dx = \int_{t_0}^t v_{x0} dt + \int_{t_0}^t a_x t dt$$

$$x = \int_{t_0}^t v_{x0} dt + a_x \left(\frac{t^2}{2} \right)$$

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$$\text{Ansatz } x - x_0 = t V_0 x + \frac{1}{2} \alpha x t^2$$

$$x - x_0 = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \Rightarrow x = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 + x_0$$

محلان زه دلخواه

..... - - - - - ωx

وَمِنْ لِزْجَانَةِ مُهَاجِرٍ طَرَسْرَه

$$a_x = \frac{dv_x}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} \quad \text{wobei } \dot{x}_x = v_x \cdot \frac{dv_x}{dx}$$

$$\int_{x_0}^x v_x dx = \int_{v_{x_0}}^{v_x} v_x dv_x = \frac{v_x^2}{2} - \frac{v_{x_0}^2}{2}$$

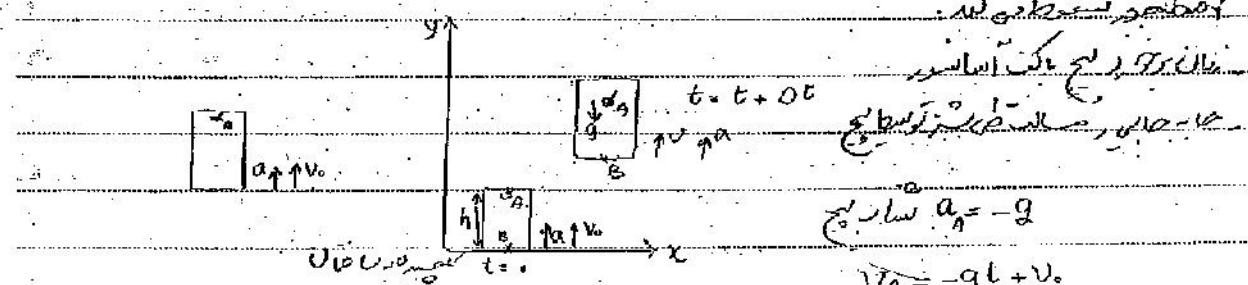
$$a_x(x - x_0) = \frac{1}{2} (v^2 - v_0^2)$$

$$v^2 - v_0^2 = 2ax(x - x_0)$$

جوان بیهقی از از

$a = g$ (جیسا کہ مداری کے لئے اسی طبقہ مداری کا علاوہ سرخ طیارہ کو نہیں دیکھا جاتا۔

۱۵۰ میں اسی سوچ کا باقاعدہ حوالہ ملے تھے اسی دلکشی پر بڑا آن ٹھاٹھے بیج دیا گیا۔



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

مکالمہ لیکن

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$$v_0 B + A \ddot{y} = y_A = y_B$$

$$v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 + h = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2}(a+g)t^2 \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{a+g}}$$

$$d) g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a = 1.2 \text{ m/s}^2 \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2(2.2)}{11}} = \sqrt{\frac{4.4}{11}} = \sqrt{0.4} = 0.63 \text{ s}$$

$$h = 2.2 \text{ m}$$

$$v_0 = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$y_A - h = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 = 2(0.63) - \frac{1}{2}(9.8)(0.63)^2 \\ = 1.26 - 1.96 = -0.7 \text{ m}$$

$$V_A = -gt + v_0$$

$$v = -gt + 2 \Rightarrow t = \frac{v_0}{g}$$

$$y_A = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{9} \left(\frac{v_0}{g}\right)^2 = \frac{v_0^2}{g}$$

$$\frac{v_0^2}{g} + 2.2 \text{ m} = \frac{9}{5} + \frac{11}{5} = \frac{20}{5} = 4 \text{ m}$$

a = a(t) تابعی از زمان است

$$a = a(v)$$

$$a = a(x)$$

اگر $a = a(t)$ باشد آنگاه $\frac{dv}{dt} = a(t)$ می شود

که $v = v(t)$ نام دارد

$$\int_{x_0}^{t_0} dt = a \cdot e^{-kt}$$

$$v = v_0$$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = a \cdot e^{-kt}$$

$$\int v' dv = a \int e^{-kt} dt$$

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$$V - V_0 = -\frac{a_0}{k} \left| e^{-kt} \right|^t$$

$$V = V_0 - \frac{a_0}{k} (e^{-kt} - 1) \quad \text{or} \quad V = V_0 + \frac{a_0}{k} (1 - e^{-kt})$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = V_0 - \frac{a_0}{k} (1 - e^{-kt})$$

$$\int_{V_0}^V \frac{dv}{dt} = a_0 e^{-kt}$$

$$\int_{0}^x \frac{dx}{dt} = \int_{0}^t (V_0 + \frac{a_0}{k} (1 - e^{-kt})) dt$$

$$\int_{V_0}^V \frac{dv}{dt} = \int_0^t a_0 e^{-kt} dt \quad x = V_0 t + \frac{a_0}{k} \left(t + \frac{1}{k} e^{-kt} - \frac{1}{k} \right)$$

$$V - V_0 = -\frac{a_0}{k} e^{-kt} \quad x = V_0 t + \frac{a_0}{k} \left(t + \frac{1}{k} e^{-kt} - \frac{1}{k} \right)$$

$$-\frac{a_0}{k} e^{-kt} \quad \text{ذیل کردن از معادله}$$

$$V = V_0 + \frac{a_0}{k} (1 - e^{-kt}) \quad \text{ذیل کردن از معادله}$$

$$x = (V_0 + \frac{a_0}{k}) t - a_0 (1 - e^{-kt})$$

ذیل کردن از معادله $V = V_0 + \frac{a_0}{k} (1 - e^{-kt})$ می شود

ذیل کردن از معادله $x = (V_0 + \frac{a_0}{k}) t - a_0 (1 - e^{-kt})$ می شود

ذیل کردن از معادله $a = -kv$ می شود

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} \quad \frac{dt}{dv} \frac{dv}{dt} = -kv \quad \text{ذیل کردن از معادله}$$

$$\frac{dv}{v} = -kv dt \quad \text{ذیل کردن از معادله}$$

$$\int_{V_0}^V \frac{dv}{v} = \int_0^t -k dt$$

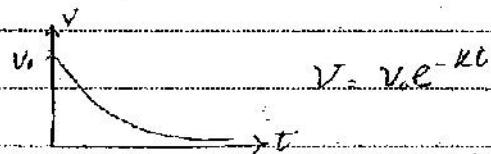
$$\log \frac{V}{V_0} = -kt \quad \text{او} \quad \log \frac{V}{V_0} = -kt$$

$$\log \frac{V}{V_0} = kt$$

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$$\ln \frac{V}{V_0} = kt \Rightarrow e^{-kt} = \frac{V}{V_0} \Rightarrow V = V_0 e^{-kt}$$



$$dx = V_0 e^{-kt} dt$$

$$\int_0^x dx = \int_0^t V_0 e^{-kt} dt$$

$$x - 0 = V_0 \int_0^t e^{-kt} dt$$

$$x = V_0 \left(1 - e^{-kt} \right)$$

$$x = \frac{V_0}{k} \left(1 - e^{-kt} \right)$$

$$v = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dx} v$$

$$v = \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$dx \Rightarrow v \frac{dv}{dx} = -kx$$

$$dx = -kx$$

$$\int_0^x dx = \int_0^t -kx dt$$

$$x = -kx$$

$$x = -kx + V_0$$

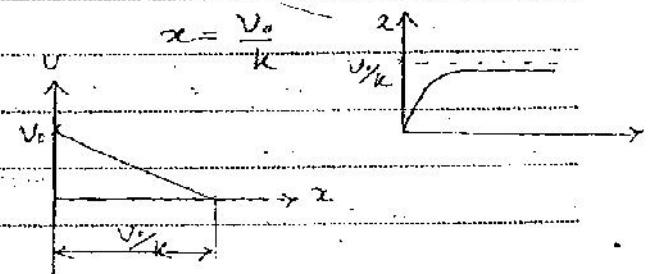
$$V = V_0 e^{-kt}$$

$$x = \frac{V_0}{k} \left(1 - e^{-kt} \right) \quad \text{for } t = 0$$

$$x = \frac{V_0}{k} \left(1 - e^{-kt} \right) \quad \text{or} \quad x = \frac{V_0}{k} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{V_0}{k}x} \right)$$

$$x = \frac{V_0}{k} - kx$$

$$x = \frac{V_0}{k + V_0} \quad \text{or} \quad x = \frac{V_0}{k}$$



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$$a = -kv^2 \quad \text{و} \quad \frac{dv}{dt} = -kv^2 \Rightarrow dv = -kv^2 dt$$

$$a = -kv^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = -kv^2 \Rightarrow dv = -kv^2 dt$$

$$dt = \frac{dv}{-kv^2} \Rightarrow \int dt = \int -\frac{1}{k} v^{-2} dv$$

$$\Rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{k} (-v^{-1}) / v_0$$

$$\Rightarrow -kt = -v^{-1} / v_0 \Rightarrow -kt = -\frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{v_0} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{v} = kt + \frac{1}{v_0} \Rightarrow v = \frac{v_0}{v_0 kt + 1}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{v_0}{v_0 kt + 1} \Rightarrow \int_0^x dx = \int \frac{v_0}{v_0 kt + 1} dt \Rightarrow x = \int \frac{1}{kt + \frac{1}{v_0}} dt$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \frac{kt + \frac{1}{v_0}}{v_0} = u \quad \text{و} \quad du = kdt \\ & dt = \frac{du}{k} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow x = \int \frac{1}{kt + \frac{1}{v_0}} dt = \int \frac{du}{ku} = \frac{1}{k} \ln u$$

$$x = \frac{1}{k} \ln \frac{kt + \frac{1}{v_0}}{v_0} / t = \frac{1}{k} (\ln kt + \ln \frac{1}{v_0} - \ln v_0) = \frac{1}{k} \ln kv_0 t + 1 \Rightarrow e^{kt} = kv_0 t + 1$$

$$\text{C.) } \frac{dv}{dx} \cdot v = -kv \Rightarrow dv = -kv dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{dv}{-kv} = \int dx \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{k} \ln v$$

$$\text{دایرکتیو: } \text{که این دو روش را برای حل معادله های دیفرانسیل معمولی معرفی کردند.}$$

$$\text{درایرکتیو: } V_T = \frac{9}{k}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \quad \text{و} \quad a = kv^2 \\ R = kmv^2 \\ \downarrow \quad \text{و} \quad a = g \end{array}$$

$$\text{پس از: } \Rightarrow \Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow -mg - kmv^2 \Rightarrow v^2 = \frac{g}{k} \quad \text{و}$$

$$\Sigma F = ma \Rightarrow -mg - kmv^2 = ma \Rightarrow -g - kv^2 = a$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{-g - kv^2}{x}$$

$$\frac{dv}{x} = -g - kv^2$$

$$\text{و} \quad g + kv^2 = -v \frac{dv}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{v dv}{g + kv^2} = -dx$$

$$\int_{v_0}^v \frac{v dv}{g + kv^2} = -k \int_0^x dx$$

$$dv \Rightarrow \frac{g}{k} + v^2 = u \Rightarrow v dv = \frac{du}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{2u} = \frac{\ln u}{2} = \frac{\ln (v^2 + \frac{g}{k})}{2}$$

PILAVARAN

PAGE:

$$\text{Subject: } \frac{V_0^2 - V_T^2}{V_T^2 + V_0^2} \rightarrow V = \frac{V_0 V_T}{(V_T^2 + V_0^2)^{1/2}}$$

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$$\text{Q} \cdot \frac{vdv}{\frac{q}{k} + v^2} = -k \int_0^H dx \rightarrow \ln \frac{v}{\frac{q}{k} + kV_0^2} = -2kH \quad (1)$$

$$\sum F_i = ma \rightarrow -mg + kmv^2 = ma \rightarrow -g + kv^2 = v \frac{dv}{dx} \quad (1)$$

$$\int_{\text{top}}^{v_0} \frac{vdv}{kv^2 - g} = \int_H^0 dx \Rightarrow L_n = \frac{-kv^2 + g}{g} = -2kH \quad (2)$$

$$(1) = (2) \Rightarrow \frac{g}{g+kv_0^2} = \frac{-kv_0^2 + g}{g}$$

$$V_T^2 = \frac{3}{K} \Rightarrow 1 - \left(\frac{V}{V_T}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{V}{V_T}\right)^2} = \frac{V_T^2}{V_T^2 + V^2} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{V}{V_T}\right)^2 = \frac{1 - V_T^2}{V_T^2 + V^2}$$

2 3

$$V_T = \frac{V}{R} \quad \Rightarrow \quad 1 - \left(\frac{V}{V_T} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{V}{V_T} \right)^2} = \frac{V_T^2}{V_T^2 + V^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{V}{V_T} \right)^2 = \frac{1 - \frac{V_T^2}{V_T^2 + V^2}}{\frac{V_T^2}{V_T^2 + V^2}} = \frac{V^2}{V_T^2 + V^2}$$

Wetland habitats are a $\frac{4}{3}$ smaller area than dry land.

(x-thinn) $\frac{2}{3}$ of the original one mg/kg will be 2.75 mg.

Wavelength: $\lambda = 375 \text{ nm}$ at 15° C approximate

$$x = 7.5 \text{ mm} \quad x = 75 \text{ mm} \quad x = 375 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_{\text{avg}} = 600 \text{ m/s} \quad V = ? \quad a = ?$$

$\chi = 75 \text{ mm}$ $\chi = 150 \text{ mm}$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} \rightarrow a = v \cdot \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V dv}{dz} = \frac{k}{z}$$

$$\int_{V_0}^V v dv = \int_{x_0}^x k \frac{dx}{x} \quad \text{implies} \quad \frac{1}{2} V^2 / V_0 = k \int_{x_0}^x \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\rightarrow V - V_0^2 = 2k \log \frac{z}{z_0}$$

$$(800)^2 = 2k \log \frac{250}{75} \Rightarrow 36 \times 10^4 = 2k \log^{100} \quad \therefore \quad a = \frac{k}{2}$$

$$k = \frac{36 \cdot 10^4}{2 \cdot \log 10} = 3.91 \cdot 10^4 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} \quad k = \alpha x \\ \therefore k = k T^2 \quad k = L^2 T^{-2}$$

$$a = \frac{k}{\chi} = \frac{3.91 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2}{0.375} = 1.04 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1}\text{s}^2$$

$$\overline{U}_{\text{grav}} = \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2} = 2 k \log \frac{r_2}{r_1}$$

$$\therefore (600)^{\frac{E}{2}-11} = 2.1391 \times 10^4 \cdot 1.9 \cdot \frac{750}{375}$$

$$36. \% \frac{d}{dt} V_1^2 = 2 \cdot 3.91 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{\log^2}{0.693} \quad \text{with } V_1 = 333 \frac{m}{s}$$

جاذبه ای که مدار را در مسافت r از مرکز جاذب داشته باشد.

آنچه می‌دانیم:

$$g = \frac{GM_e}{R_e^2}$$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dr} \cdot \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$a = v \frac{dv}{dr}$$

$$g = -\frac{GM_e}{r^2} \Rightarrow v \frac{dv}{dr} = -\frac{GM_e}{r^2}$$

$$\int_v^{v_2} v dv = GM_e \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{dr}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (v_2^2 - v_1^2) = GM_e \left(\frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{r_1} \right)$$

$$v_2^2 - v_1^2 = 2GM_e \left(\frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{r_1} \right)$$

$$\text{cot } \theta = \frac{v_1}{r_1}$$

$$\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{R_e}{2R_e} \Rightarrow v_1^2 = 2GM_e \left(\frac{1}{2R_e} - \frac{1}{R_e} \right)$$

$$v_1^2 = 2GM_e \left(\frac{1}{2R_e} \right)$$

$$v_1^2 = \frac{2GM_e}{2R_e}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1^2 = \frac{g_o R_e^2}{R_e} = g_o R_e \Rightarrow v_1 = \sqrt{g_o R_e}$$

$$\therefore v_1 = v_0 \quad v_0^2 = 2GM_e \left(\frac{1}{R_e} - \frac{1}{2R_e} \right) \text{ or } v_0^2 = 2 \frac{GM_e}{R_e} = 2g_o R_e$$

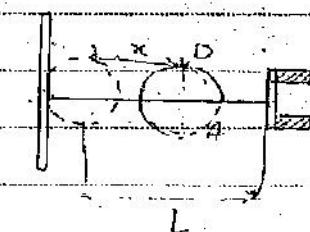
$$R_e = 6400 \text{ km} \quad v_0 = \sqrt{2g_o R_e} = \sqrt{2 \times 9.8 \times 64 \times 10^3}$$

$$v_0 = \sqrt{2g_o R_e}$$

$$v_0 = \sqrt{2 \times 10 \times 64 \times 10^3} \approx 11.2 \text{ km/s}$$

$$v_2 = 0$$

نکته: اگر دو نقطه A و B در مسیر مداری قرار گیرند، آنچه می‌دانیم این است که $a = \frac{k}{(L-x)^2}$ است.



$$a = \frac{k}{(L-x)^2}$$

$$v \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{k}{(L-x)^2} \Rightarrow \int_v^V v dv = \int_{L-x}^L \frac{k}{(L-x)^2} dx$$

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$$\int_0^v v du = \int_{D_2}^{L-D_2} k \frac{dx}{(L-x)^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{2} v^2 = k(L-x)^{-1} \Big|_{D_2}^{L-D_2}$$

($v=0$) \rightarrow $x=D_2$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} v^2 = k \left(-\frac{1}{D_2} - \frac{1}{L-D_2} \right)$$

$$v^2 = 2k \left(\frac{2}{D} - \frac{2}{2L-D} \right) = 2k \frac{4(L-D)}{D(2L-D)}$$

$$\therefore v = \sqrt{\frac{8k(L-D)}{D(2L-D)}}$$

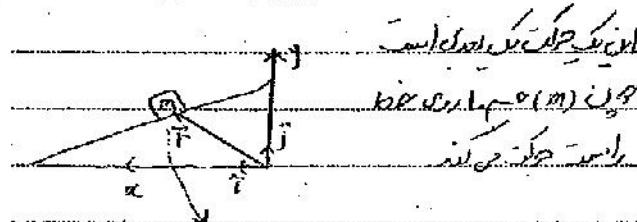
$$\begin{array}{l} \text{At } A: \quad T_A = \frac{1}{2} g \left(\frac{T_A}{2} \right)^2 \\ \text{At } B: \quad T_B = \frac{1}{2} g \left(\frac{T_B}{2} \right)^2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{At } AB = H \quad \text{and } g=? \\ OA = \frac{1}{2} g \left(\frac{T_A}{2} \right)^2 \\ OB = \frac{1}{2} g \left(\frac{T_B}{2} \right)^2 \\ OA - OB = \frac{1}{2} g \left(\frac{T_A^2}{4} - \frac{T_B^2}{4} \right) \\ H = \frac{1}{8} g (T_A^2 - T_B^2) \end{array}$$

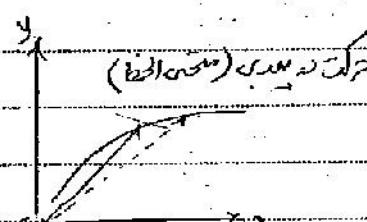
$$g = \frac{8H}{T_A^2 - T_B^2}$$

(billioon) نیزه کشیده

$\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j}$



مقدار وحدتی داشت
برای اینجا $i\hat{}$ داشت
که از آن استفاده کردیم

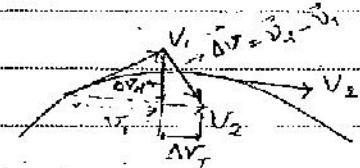


(billioon) نیزه کشیده

و θ را θ می‌گیریم
و θ را θ می‌گیریم

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جیز و سریع، اوله لایه

Delta V_N
نحوه در بردار بدل

Delta V_T
نحوه دلخواه

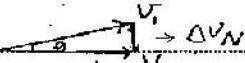
$$\vec{\Delta V} = \vec{\Delta V}_N + \vec{\Delta V}_T$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \vec{\Delta V} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \vec{\Delta V}_N + \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \vec{\Delta V}_T$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}_N + \vec{a}_T$$

جیز و سریع، اوله لایه

جیز و سریع، اوله لایه



$$\theta \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \vec{\Delta V}_N \perp \vec{V}_1, \vec{V}_2$$

جیز و سریع، اوله لایه

نحوه دلخواه

جیز و سریع، اوله لایه

$$(\text{jیز و سریع}) \vec{V} = \vec{V}_T$$

$$\frac{d\vec{V}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{V}_T}{dt}, \frac{d\vec{V}}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{T}}{dt}$$

جیز و سریع، اوله لایه

$$d\vec{T} = \vec{T}(t+dt) - \vec{T}(t)$$

~~جیز و سریع، اوله لایه~~

P P

$$\Rightarrow |d\vec{T}| = |\vec{T}| d\theta$$

$$|d\vec{T}| = d\theta \Rightarrow d\vec{T} = d\theta \cdot \vec{N}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{T}}{dt} = \frac{d\theta}{dt} \vec{N} \quad S = R\theta$$

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$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{ds}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{ds}{dt}$$

$\frac{ds}{dt} = \rho$

$$AB = ds$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = -\frac{V}{\rho} \hat{N} \quad \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dV}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{V^2}{\rho} \hat{N}$$

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

$$\frac{d\vec{v}}{ds} = \vec{a} \quad \frac{-V^2}{\rho} = \vec{a} \cdot \hat{N}$$

که این معنی دارد

که این معنی دارد

$$\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dt} \hat{f} = \frac{V^2}{\rho} \hat{N}$$

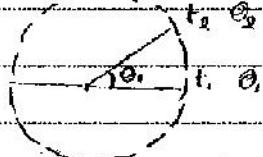
$\vec{v} \times \vec{a}$

$$\vec{v} \times \vec{a} = \frac{dV}{dt} (\hat{f} \times \vec{v}) = \frac{V^2}{\rho} (\hat{N} \times \vec{v})$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{v} = \frac{dV}{dt} (\hat{f} \times V \hat{f}) = \frac{V^3}{\rho} (\hat{N} \times \hat{f})$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{v} = 0 + \frac{V^3}{\rho} (\hat{f} \times \hat{N}) \quad \text{و} \quad \vec{a} \times \vec{v} = \frac{V^3}{\rho} \hat{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{a} \times \vec{v}| = \frac{V^3}{\rho} \quad \text{و} \quad \frac{1}{P} = \frac{|\vec{a} \times \vec{v}|}{V^3} \quad \text{و} \quad \left(\frac{V}{T} \right)^2 \left(\frac{V}{T} \right) = \frac{1}{P}$$



$$\text{تقریباً } \bar{\omega} = \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{\omega} \quad \text{و} \quad \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} \quad \text{و} \quad \omega = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\theta}{dt} \text{ rad/s}$$

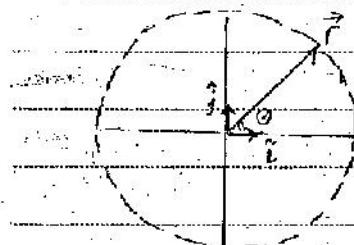
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$$\text{Angular } \overline{\omega} = \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{\Delta \omega}{\Delta t} \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\alpha = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \omega}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\omega}{dt} \text{ rad/s}^2$$

Angular $\alpha = 0$ (constant angular velocity)



$$\vec{F} = r \sin \theta \hat{j} + r \cos \theta \hat{i}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$\vec{v} = r \frac{d\theta}{dt} \cos \theta \hat{i} + r \frac{d\theta}{dt} (-\sin \theta) \hat{j}$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \omega$$

$$\vec{v} = r \omega \sin \theta \hat{i} + r \omega \cos \theta \hat{j}$$

$$r \omega V^2 = \sqrt{V_x^2 + V_y^2}$$

$$V^2 = r^2 \omega^2 \sin^2 \theta + r^2 \omega^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$V = r \omega$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = r \omega^2 \cos \theta \hat{i} - r \omega^2 \sin \theta \hat{j}$$

$$\text{Angular acceleration } \alpha = \omega^2 (r \cos \theta \hat{i} + r \sin \theta \hat{j})$$

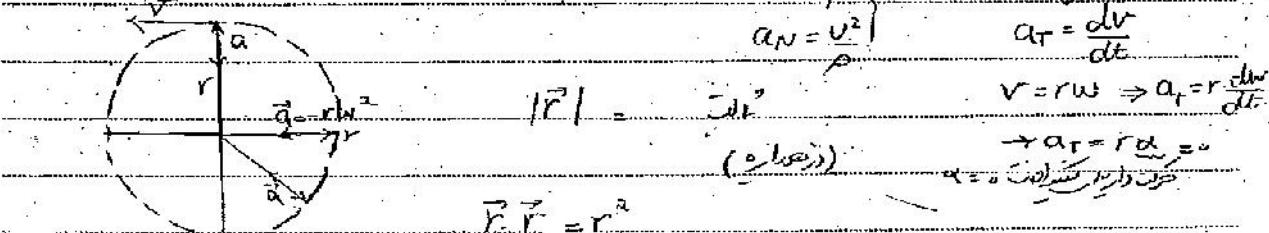
Centrifugal force

$$\vec{a} = -\omega^2 \vec{r}$$

$$a = \omega^2 r, a_r = \frac{V^2}{r}, \text{ Centrifugal force}$$

$$a_N = \frac{V^2}{r}$$

$$a_T = \frac{dv}{dt}$$



$$\vec{F}_T = r^2$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \vec{v} + \vec{v} \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}^2}{dt} \frac{d\vec{r}}{d\vec{r}^2}$$

$$2 \vec{r} \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = a$$

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$$2\vec{r} \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{r} \perp \vec{v}$$

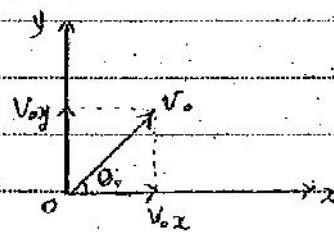
$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} = v^2 \Rightarrow \vec{v} \perp \vec{a}$$

~~vector length~~

$$2\vec{v} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} + \vec{v} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = 0$$

$$2\vec{v} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow 2\vec{v} \cdot \vec{a} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{v} \perp \vec{a}$$

Velocity vector is constant. Only if $\vec{v} \perp \vec{a}$ it can be said.



$$v_x = v_0 \cos \theta$$

$$v_y = v_0 \sin \theta$$

$$v_x = v_0 t \cos \theta$$

$$v_x = v_0 \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v_0 \cos \theta \Rightarrow \int dx = \int v_0 \cos \theta dt$$

$$\Rightarrow x = v_0 t \cos \theta$$

$$y \text{ initial: } a_y = -g$$

$$\frac{dv_y}{dt} = -g \Rightarrow \int_{v_0}^{v_y} dv_y = -g \int_0^t dt$$

$$v_y - v_0 y = -gt$$

$$v_y = -gt + v_0 \sin \theta$$

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$$V_y = -gt + v_0 \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -gt + v_0 \sin \theta \Rightarrow \int dy = \int -gt + v_0 \sin \theta dt$$

$$\rightarrow y = v_0 t \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$v_x = v_0 \cos \theta$$

$$x = v_0 t \cos \theta$$

$$v_y = v_0 \sin \theta - gt$$

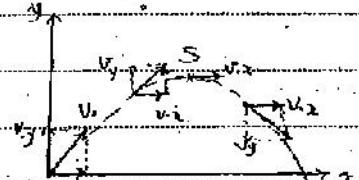
$$y = v_0 t \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

Ansatz: $x = v_0 t \cos \theta \Rightarrow t = \frac{x}{v_0 \cos \theta}$

$$y = v_0 \left(\frac{x}{v_0 \cos \theta} \right) \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} g \left(\frac{x^2}{v_0^2 \cos^2 \theta} \right)$$

$$y = x \tan \theta - \frac{g}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \theta} x^2$$

Ansatz: $y = Ax - Bx^2$



$$v_y = 0 \quad \text{Ansatz}$$

$$= v_0 \sin \theta - gt \Rightarrow v_0 \sin \theta = gt$$

$$\text{Einsetzen: } t = \frac{v_0 \sin \theta}{g}$$

$$\text{Ansatz: } x = v_0 \left(\frac{v_0 \sin \theta}{g} \right) \cos \theta$$

$$\text{Ansatz: } x = \frac{v_0^2 \sin 2\theta}{2g}$$

$$y = v_0 \left(\frac{v_0 \sin \theta}{g} \right) \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} g \left(\frac{v_0 \sin \theta}{g} \right)^2$$

$$\text{Ansatz: } y = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2g}$$

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$$y = v_0 t \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 0$$

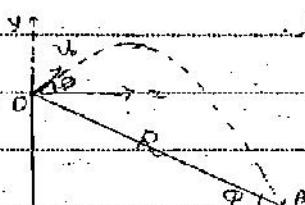
$$t = \frac{2v_0 \sin \theta}{g}$$

نقطة اقصى ارتفاع

$$R = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta}{g}$$

$$\theta_0 = 45^\circ \Rightarrow R_{\text{Max}} = \frac{v_0^2}{g}$$

الآن ندرس حركة الماء في الماء في الماء



$$x = v_0 t \cos \theta$$

$$y = v_0 t \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$y = x \tan \theta - \frac{g x^2}{2 v_0^2 \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = R \cos \phi \\ y = R \sin \phi \end{cases}$$

لذلك $\phi = \theta$ في الماء

$$R \sin \phi = R \cos \phi \tan \theta - \frac{g}{2 v_0^2 \cos^2 \theta} R^2 \cos^2 \phi$$

$$R(\cos \phi \tan \theta + \sin \phi) = \frac{g \cos^2 \theta}{2 v_0^2 \cos^2 \theta} R^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore R = 0$$

$$R = \frac{2(\cos \phi \tan \theta + \sin \phi) v_0^2 \cos^2 \theta}{g \cos^2 \phi}$$

$$R \text{ معنی} \frac{dR}{d\phi} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \phi = \arctan \left(\frac{v_0^2 \cos^2 \theta}{g} \right)$$

$$\cos \phi \cos \theta (1 + \tan^2 \theta) \cdot g \cos^2 \phi = 2v_0^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \cdot g \cos^2 \phi$$

$$\cos \phi \cos \theta (1 + \tan^2 \theta) = 2 \sin \theta$$

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اول، سطح ایمی (سیار) میزبان با لغایت اع

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{1}{V_x^2 + V_y^2 + V_z^2} = \frac{1}{V_x^2 g + g}$$

$$\rightarrow \rho (V_x^2 g + g) = V_x^2 \Rightarrow \rho V_x^2 g = V_x^2$$

$$pg = V_x^2 \Rightarrow \rho = \frac{V_x^2}{g}$$

دیگر تابعی نیست و این را می‌توان برابر با $\rho = \frac{V_x^2}{g}$ نوشت.

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \dot{x}\hat{i} + \dot{y}\hat{j} + \dot{z}\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{v} = V_x \hat{i} + V_y \hat{j} + V_z \hat{k} \quad V_z^2 = V_z \hat{k} \Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{dV_x}{dt} \hat{i} + \frac{dV_y}{dt} \hat{j} + V_z \hat{k}$$

$$\text{و} \quad \vec{a}_x = a_x \hat{i} + \frac{dV_x}{dt} \hat{i} + V_z \hat{k}$$

$$\therefore d\vec{r} = \vec{v}(t+dt) - \vec{v}(t)$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \vec{v}(t+dt) \cdot \hat{n} \Rightarrow \vec{d} = d\theta \cdot \hat{n}$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{d\theta}{dt} \cdot \frac{ds}{d\theta} = \frac{V_x}{\rho} \quad \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{ds}{dt} \hat{n} = \frac{V_x}{\rho} \hat{n}$$

$$\vec{a}_x = a_{T_x} \hat{i} - \frac{V_x^2}{\rho} \hat{n}$$

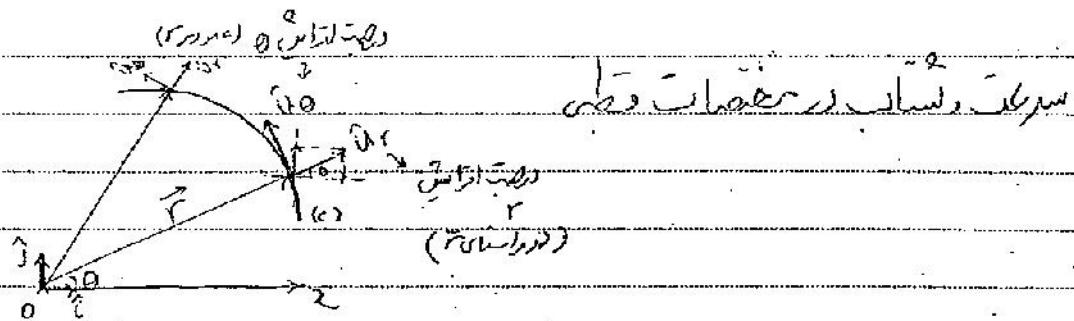
از چه کسی؟

$$\vec{a}_x = a_{T_x} \hat{i} + a_{N_x} \hat{i} + a_{T_z} \hat{k} - \left(\frac{V_x^2}{\rho} + \frac{V_y^2}{\rho} + \frac{V_z^2}{\rho} \right) \hat{n}$$

a_T a_N

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$$\hat{u}_r_x = \hat{u}_1 \cos\alpha \hat{i} - \sin\alpha \hat{j}$$

$$\hat{u}_r_y = \hat{u}_1 \sin\alpha \hat{i} + \cos\alpha \hat{j} \Rightarrow \hat{u}_r = \cos\alpha \hat{i} + \sin\alpha \hat{j}$$

$$\text{میانگین } \hat{u}_\theta = \cos\alpha \hat{j} - \sin\alpha \hat{i}$$

$$\frac{d\hat{u}_r}{dt} = \dot{\theta} \sin\alpha \hat{i} + \dot{\theta} \cos\alpha \hat{j}$$

$$\hat{u}_r = \dot{\theta} (-\sin\alpha \hat{i} + \cos\alpha \hat{j})$$

$$\hat{u}_r = \dot{\theta} \hat{u}_\theta$$

$$\hat{u}_\theta = -\dot{\theta} \cos\alpha \hat{i} - \dot{\theta} \sin\alpha \hat{j}$$

$$\hat{u}_\theta = -\dot{\theta} (\cos\alpha \hat{i} + \sin\alpha \hat{j})$$

$$\hat{u}_\theta = \dot{\theta} \hat{u}_r$$

$$\vec{r} = r \hat{u}_r \Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \dot{r} \hat{u}_r + r \hat{u}_r' \quad \hat{u}_r' = (r\dot{\theta} + \dot{r}\theta) \hat{u}_\theta + r \dot{\theta} \hat{u}_\theta$$

$$\vec{v} = \dot{r} \hat{u}_r + r \dot{\theta} \hat{u}_\theta$$

$$V_r = \dot{r}, V_\theta = r\dot{\theta} \Rightarrow V = \sqrt{V_r^2 + V_\theta^2}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \ddot{r} \hat{u}_r + \dot{r} \hat{u}_r' + (r\ddot{\theta} \hat{u}_\theta + r\dot{\theta} \hat{u}_\theta' + r\dot{\theta}(-\dot{r}\theta \hat{u}_r))$$

$$\vec{a} = \ddot{r} \hat{u}_r + r\ddot{\theta} \hat{u}_\theta + r\dot{\theta} \hat{u}_\theta' + r\dot{\theta} \hat{u}_\theta + r\dot{\theta}(-\dot{r}\theta \hat{u}_r)$$

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$$\vec{a} = (\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2) \hat{u}_r + (2\dot{r}\dot{\theta} + r\ddot{\theta}) \hat{u}_\theta$$

$$a_r = \ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2$$

$$a_\theta = 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta} + r\ddot{\theta} \rightarrow a = \sqrt{a_r^2 + a_\theta^2}$$

(جواب) - جواب

$r = \text{constant}$ (radio)

$$\dot{r} = 0, \ddot{r} = 0$$

$$v_r = 0$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \omega, \ddot{\theta} = \ddot{\omega} = \alpha = 0$$

$$v_\theta = r\dot{\theta} = rw$$

استقر

$$a_r = 0 - rw^2$$

$$a_\theta = 0 + 0 = 0$$

استقر

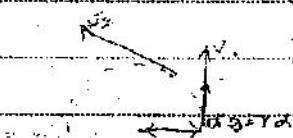
$$r \neq 0, \dot{r} \neq 0$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \omega$$

$$v_r = 0, a_r = rw^2$$

$$\ddot{\theta} \neq 0$$

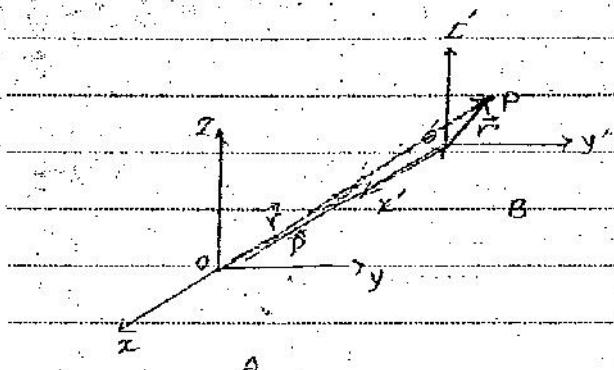
$$v_\theta = rw, a_\theta = r\ddot{\theta} = ra$$



آنچه نیست

- باید دو مکانیزم

کوچک شود



$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}' + \vec{p}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}'}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$$

$$v_{pia} = v_{pib} + v_{bia}$$

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$$(\vec{v}_{P/A} = \frac{d}{dt}(\vec{v}_{P/B}) = \frac{d}{dt}(\vec{v}_{P/E}) + \frac{d}{dt}(\vec{v}_{B/E})$$

$$(\vec{a}_{P/A} = \vec{a}_{P/B} + \vec{a}_{B/E}$$

$$\vec{a}_{B/E} = a \Rightarrow \vec{a}_{P/A} = \vec{a}_{P/B}$$

$$V_{WE} \rightarrow V_{P/E} = V_{P/W} + V_{W/E}$$

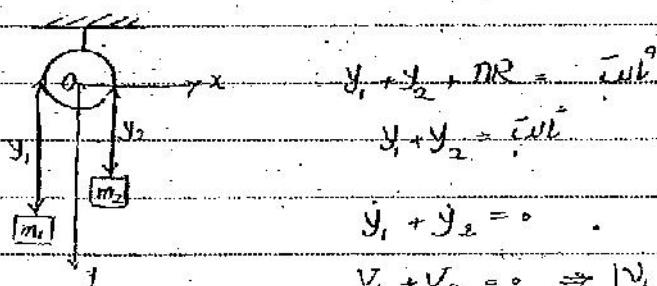
$$V_{W/E} = 70 \text{ m/s} \quad \text{and} \quad V_{P/E} = 210 \text{ m/s}$$
$$V_{P/W} = 210 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{70}{210} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\theta/2 = \sin^{-1}(1/3) \Rightarrow \theta = 18.4^\circ$$

$$180 - 18.4 = 161.6 \Rightarrow B = 81 \Rightarrow V_{P/E} \approx V_{P/W}$$

وایلی

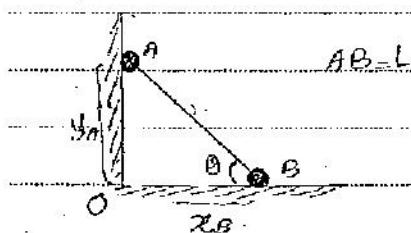


PILAVARAN

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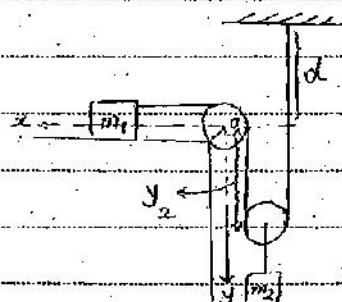
$$x_B^2 + y_A^2 = L^2 \cdot \cos^2\theta$$

$$2x_B \dot{x}_B + 2y_A \dot{y}_A = 0$$

$$\dot{x}_B v_B + y_A \dot{v}_A = 0$$

$$\frac{v_B}{v_A} = \frac{y_A}{x_B} \Rightarrow \frac{v_B}{v_A} = \tan\theta$$

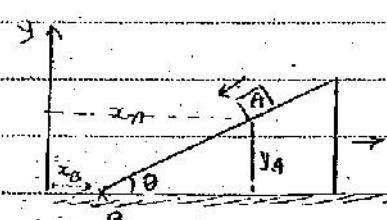
$$v_B = -v_A \tan\theta$$



$$x_1 + 2y_2 + d = \text{const.}$$

$$\dot{x}_1 + 2\dot{y}_2 = 0$$

$$\ddot{x}_1 + 2\ddot{y}_2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 = -2a_2$$



$$\tan\theta = \frac{y_A}{x_A - x_B}$$

$$y_A = \tan\theta(x_A - x_B)$$

$$\dot{y}_A = \tan\theta(\dot{x}_A - \dot{x}_B)$$

$$\ddot{y}_A = \tan\theta(\ddot{x}_A - \ddot{x}_B)$$

$$a_{Ay} = \tan\theta(\dot{a}_{x_2} - \dot{a}_{x_1})$$

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$$\rho = \frac{v^3}{l \vec{a} \times \vec{v}}$$

$$\vec{r} = b(t + \sin t) \hat{i} + b(1 - \cos t) \hat{j}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = b(1 + \cos t) \hat{i} + b(\sin t) \hat{j} \Rightarrow v_x = b(1 + \cos t) \hat{i}$$
$$v_y = b \sin t \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{dv}{dt} \hat{f} \Rightarrow \frac{v^2}{P} \hat{N} \quad |V| = \sqrt{b^2(1 + \cos t)^2 + b^2 \sin^2 t}$$

$$|V| = b \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 t - 2 \cos t + \sin^2 t}$$

$$|V| = b \sqrt{2} \sqrt{1 + \cot^2 t}$$

$$a_T = \frac{dv}{dt} \hat{T} = b \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sin t}{2 \sqrt{1 + \cos t}} \hat{T} = -b \sqrt{2} \frac{\sin t}{2 \sqrt{1 + \cos t}} \hat{f}$$

$$d\vec{a} = \frac{dv}{dt} = a_x = -b \sin t \hat{i} \quad , \quad \frac{dv}{dt} = a_y = -b \cos t \hat{j}$$

$$|\vec{a}| = b$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2} \Rightarrow b^2 = a_x^2 + a_y^2 \Rightarrow a_y^2 = b^2 - a_x^2$$

$$\text{گزینه ۱: } |\vec{a}_N| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} b \sqrt{1 + \cos t} \quad \text{و} \quad \vec{a}_N = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} b \sqrt{1 + \cos t} \hat{N}$$

$$a_N = \frac{v^2}{P} \Rightarrow g = \frac{2b(1 + \cos t)}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} b \sqrt{1 + \cos t}} = b \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \cos t}$$

$$\text{پس از: } |\vec{a}_N| = b^2(\cos t + \cos^2 t - \sin^2 t) = b^2(1 + \cos t)$$

پس از اینجا

$$a_N = -\frac{v^2}{P} \hat{N}, \quad |\vec{a}_N| = \frac{v^2}{P} \quad \Rightarrow P = \dots$$
$$\vec{a}_N = \frac{v^2}{P} \hat{N}$$

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پیشنهاد شده است که این مسأله را در مورد چرخشی دارای دو جهتی در نظر بگیریم.

$$\theta = R(1 - \cos \omega t)$$

$$x = R(\omega t - \sin \omega t)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = R(\omega - \omega \cos \omega t)$$

$$v_x = R\omega(1 - \cos \omega t)$$

$$a_x = R\omega^2 \sin \omega t$$

$$a_y = R\omega^2 \cos \omega t \quad \Rightarrow |a| = R\omega^2$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = R(\omega \sin \omega t)$$

$$\dot{\theta} = R\omega \sin \omega t$$

$$|V| = \sqrt{R^2\omega^2(2 - 2\cos \omega t) + R^2\omega^2 \sin^2 \omega t}$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2}\omega t$$

$$a \cdot v = |a||v| \cos \theta \quad \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{R^2\omega^3 \sin \omega t (1 - \cos \omega t) + R^2\omega^3 \sin^2 \omega t \cos \omega t}{R^2\omega^3 \sqrt{2 - 2\cos \omega t}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{\omega^3 \sin \omega t}{R^2 \omega^3 \sqrt{2 - 2\cos \omega t}} = \frac{\sin \omega t}{2 \sin \omega t \frac{\sqrt{2 - 2\cos \omega t}}{2}} = \cos \frac{\omega t}{2}$$

$$\cos \theta = \cos \frac{\omega t}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{1}{2}\omega t$$

$$r = b e^{kt}$$

$$b k e^{kt} = \dot{r} e^{kt}$$

$$\theta = ct$$

$$\therefore \vec{V} = \dot{r} \hat{r} + r \dot{\theta} \hat{\theta}$$

$$\vec{a} = (\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2) \hat{r} + (2\dot{r}\dot{\theta} + r\ddot{\theta}) \hat{\theta}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \vec{V} = b k e^{kt} \hat{r} + b c e^{kt} \hat{\theta} = b e^{kt} (k \hat{r} + c \hat{\theta})$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{V}}{dt} = b e^{kt} \cdot (k^2 c^2 \hat{r} + 2kc \hat{\theta})$$