

Subject:

Year. Month. Day.

$$W = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (rcos\theta, rsin\theta)(r sin\theta, r cos\theta) + \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (rcos\theta, rsin\theta)rcos\theta$$

$$W = \int_0^{2\pi} r^2 (\sin^2\theta + \sin^2\theta) d\theta + \int_0^{2\pi} r^2 (\cos^2\theta + \frac{1}{2}\sin^2\theta) d\theta$$

$$r=3 \rightarrow W = 18\pi$$

$$100000 \text{ m} \quad w_{x2} = -\frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

$$10000 \text{ m} \quad w_{x3} = +\frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

$$W_f = -\frac{1}{2} kx^2 + \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

کوچک است

$$W_f = 0$$

$$\Delta K = 0 \rightarrow k_1 = k_2$$

$$(k_2, k_1) + (u_2, u_1) =$$

$$\Delta K + \Delta U = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta U + \Delta K = 0 \\ W = \Delta K \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow W = -W$$

$$W = -W \quad \text{نحوی} \quad \text{نحوی}$$

Subject:

Year. Month. Day.

$$10000 \text{ m}$$

$$10000000 \text{ m} \rightarrow F_{\text{ap}}$$

$$10000000 \text{ m} \rightarrow F_{\text{ap}}$$

$$U(x) - U(x_0) = - \int_{x_0}^x f_{\text{el}} dx$$

$$U(x) - U(x_0) = - \int_{x_0}^x kx dx$$

$$U(x) - U(x_0) = kx_0 x^2 - \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = 0 \\ U(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$U(x) = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

$$U(x) = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

نحوه این است که از این انتقال از مکان خالی به مکان خالی (پتانسیلی) و مکان خالی به مکان پر (ماده) این انتقال از مکان خالی به مکان پر (ماده) است

مکان خالی به مکان پر

$$\Delta U = U$$

$$U_2 - U_1 = -mg(y_2 - y_1)$$

$$U_2 - U_1 = mg(y_2 - y_1)$$

$$\begin{cases} U_1 = 0 \\ y_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$U_2 - mgy_2 = mgh$$

نحوه این است که مقداری از وزن از مکان خالی به مکان پر منتقل شد

$$1 \text{ m}$$

$$(U_{\text{el}} + U_g + k)_1 = (U_{\text{el}} + U_g + k)_2$$

$$mgh_1 = \frac{1}{2} ky^2 + mgy_1 + \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

$$ky^2 = 2mgy_1 + mv^2 - 2mgh_1$$

$$y = y_{\text{max}} \rightarrow v = 0$$

$$ky_{\text{max}}^2 = 2mgy_{\text{max}} + 2mgh_1$$

$$y_{\text{max}} = \frac{mg \pm \sqrt{m^2 g^2 + 2kmgh_1}}{k}$$

Subject:

Year, 200 Month. Day.

$$y_{\max} = \frac{mg}{k} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{mg}{k}\right)^2 + \frac{2mgh}{k}}$$

مشتق مکانیکی

mg



مکانیکی

$$F_{ext} = mg - ky$$

(مشتق مکانیکی) نسبت به زمان

mg - ky = 0 ← مشتق مکانیکی

$$y = \frac{mg}{k}$$

مشتق مکانیکی نسبت به زمان

$$ky^2 - 2mgy + mv^2 - 2mgh = 0 \rightarrow v^2 = \frac{k}{m}y^2 + 2g(y+h)$$

$$\text{مشتق} : 2v \frac{dv}{dt} = -2k \frac{y}{m} \frac{dy}{dt} + 2g \frac{dy}{dt}$$

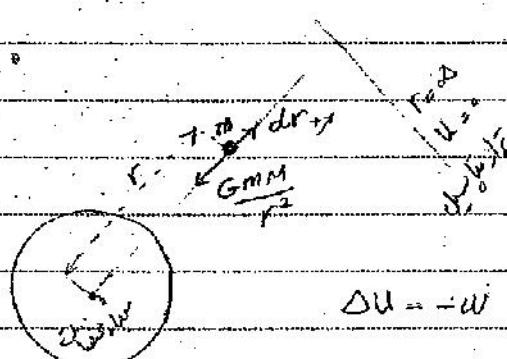
$$2 \frac{dv}{dt} = -2k \frac{y}{m} + 2g$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{k}{m}y + g \Rightarrow y = \frac{mg}{k}$$

$$v_{\max}^2 = \frac{k}{m} \left(\frac{mg}{k} \right)^2 + 2g \left(\frac{mg}{k} + h \right)$$

$$v = \frac{mg}{k} dt$$

مشتق مکانیکی



$$\Delta U = -W$$

$$U(r_2) - U(r_1) = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \vec{F}_g \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$U(r_2) - U(r_1) = -\frac{GMm}{r_2}$$

Subject:

Year. Month. Day.

$$U_{(r_0)} - U(r) = GmM \left| \frac{1}{r} \right|_r^{r_0}$$

$$U(r_0) - U(r) = -\frac{GmM}{r_0} + \frac{GmM}{r}$$

$$\Delta U = (r_0 - r)$$

$$(U(r_0)) = -\frac{GmM}{r_0}$$

$$U_2 - U_1 = -\frac{GmM}{r_2} - \left(-\frac{GmM}{r_1} \right)$$

$$U_2 - U_1 = GmM \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

$$(U_2 - U_1) = GmM \left(\frac{r_2 - r_1}{r_1 r_2} \right)$$

$$U_2 - U_1 = \frac{GmM}{r_2^2} (r_2 - r_1) \quad r_1 r_2 = r(r + \Delta r) = r^2 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta r}{r} \right)$$

$$U_2 - U_1 = mg(r_2 - r_1) \rightarrow r_2 - r_1 = y_2 - y_1$$

$$U_2 - U_1 = mg(y_2 - y_1)$$

جذبیت که بر روی جسم ممکن است این جذبیت را می‌گیرد و این جذبیت را می‌گیرد

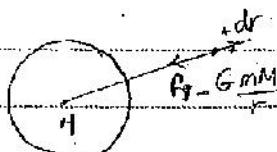
$$U(r) = \frac{GmM}{r} \quad W = \int \vec{F}_g \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$W = \int_r^\infty \frac{GmM}{r^2} dr \rightarrow W = GmM \left[\frac{1}{r} \right]_r^\infty$$

$$W = GmM \left(\frac{1}{\infty} - \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$W = GmM \quad \text{ماشیل را درست نمایند}$$

$$W = -GmM \quad \text{ماشیل را درست نمایند}$$



پس از این فرم که نیاز داشت مانند مارشیل برای استاد باشد
ایامی را هم انجام دادم این طبقه عالی است که این کار را بخوبی انجام دادم

Subject:

Year. Month. Day.

$$\nabla u = w$$

$$U_{xx}, U_{yy}, U_{zz} = -w$$

$$\text{From } dU_{xx} - dU_{yy} = dw \text{ and } dU_{yy} = -F_x dx$$

$$* F_x = -\frac{dU_{yy}}{dx} *$$

$$U_{yy} = \frac{1}{2} kx^2 \quad F_x = -\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{2} kx^2 \right)$$

$$F_x = -kx$$

$$U_r = \frac{Gmm}{r}$$

$$F_r = \frac{d(Gmm)}{dr} \text{ and } F_r = -\frac{Gmm}{r^2}$$

and constant $U = U(x, y, z)$ will be like

$$F_x = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}, \quad F_y = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial y}, \quad F_z = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial z}$$

$$F = -\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \hat{k} \right)$$

$$\vec{F} = \text{grad } u$$

(and now $B(2,2,2) - A(1,1,1)$ will be written) and we get like

$$U = \frac{2x^2}{y} + \frac{y^2}{2xz} + x^2y^2z^2$$

$$F_x = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \frac{4x}{y} + \frac{y^2}{2xz} - 2y^2z^2x$$

$$F_y = \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = -2x^2 \frac{1}{y^2} - \frac{x}{xz} - 2x^2z^2y$$

$$F_z = \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} = -2x^2y^2 \frac{1}{z^2}$$

Subject:

Year. Month. Day.

$$\vec{F} = \left(-\frac{yz}{x^2} - \frac{y^2}{2x^2} - 2xyz^2 \right) \hat{i} + \left(\frac{xz^2}{y^2} - \frac{y}{xz} - 2x^2yz^2 \right) \hat{j} + \left(\frac{y^2}{2xz^2} - \frac{2x^2y^2}{xz} \right) \hat{k}$$

$$\Delta U = -W \Rightarrow W = -(U_B - U_A) \quad A(1,1,1)$$

$$W = U_A - U_B \quad B(2,2,2)$$

$$F = (y^2z^3 - 6xz^2) \hat{i} + 2xyz^3 \hat{j} + (3xy^2z^2 - 6x^2z) \hat{k}$$

$$F_x = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}$$

$$U = - \int F_x dx \Rightarrow U = - \int (y^2z^3 - 6xz^2) dx$$

$$U = y^2z^3x + 3x^2z^2 + C_1(y, z) \quad \text{①}$$

$$F_y = \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \Rightarrow U = \int F_y dy \Rightarrow U = \int 2xyz^3 dy$$

$$U = xy^2z^3 + C_2(x, z) \quad \text{②}$$

$$F_z = \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \Rightarrow U = - \int (3xy^2z^2 - 6x^2z) dz$$

$$U = -xy^2z^3 + 3x^2z^2 + C_3(x, y) \quad \text{③}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_2(x, z) = 3x^2z^2 + C \\ C_1(y, z) = C_3(x, y) = C \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} U_1 = -y^2z^3x + 3x^2z^2 + C \\ U_2 = -xy^2z^3 + 3x^2z^2 + C \\ U_3 = -xy^2z^3 + 3x^2z^2 + C \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(F_y \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(F_x \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x \partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x \partial z} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(F_z \right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(F_x \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z \partial y} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(F_z \right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(F_y \right)$$

Subject:

Year. 200 Month. Day.

$$\operatorname{curl} \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

وهي تختلف في المقدار حسب الماء والبيئة والظروف (البيئة المائية) وكم عدد
الأشجار والنباتات التي تحيط بها الأشجار (البيئة المائية) وبذلك يختلف
نوع التربة والبيئة المائية التي تحيط بها الأشجار (البيئة المائية) وبذلك يختلف
نوع التربة والبيئة المائية التي تحيط بها الأشجار (البيئة المائية)

— 5 —

شامبر مکمل

F 1922 - m dv
db

$$F - \mu g \lambda x = \lambda L V \frac{dV}{dx}$$

$$\int_a^x (F - \mu_k g) dx = \lambda t \int_0^v v dv$$

$$Ex \frac{1}{2} \mu_2 \lambda x^2 f^2 = \frac{1}{2} \lambda L V^2$$

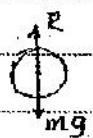
$$2Fx - \mu_k g \lambda x^2 = \lambda Lv^2$$

$$U = \left(\frac{2F_2}{k} - \frac{Mg(x^2)}{L} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$x = L \rightarrow V = \left(\frac{2F}{\lambda} - \mu g L \right)^{1/2}$$

é la élite

عمرت نیز از سرمهای است



$$\vec{m}g + \vec{F}_c = \vec{ma}$$

$$F = k\vec{v} \cdot \vec{B}_0 + mg - \frac{kV^2}{dt} = m\frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\text{S.P. } R = -kV$$

$$eV |IR| = kV$$

or $|R| = kV$ or $k = \frac{|R|}{V}$ which is the definition of $V = V_T$.

$V = V_T$ میانگین مقدار جریم که در مدار I عبور می‌کند، باشد.

Subject: _____

Year. 200 Month. Day. _____

$$mg - KV_T = a \quad \text{and} \quad V_T = \frac{mv}{k}$$

$$mgy - KV = m \frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow KV_T - KV = m \frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} = -\frac{K}{m} V$$

$$KV_T \quad \frac{dV}{V_T - V} = -\frac{K}{m} dt$$

$$\int_0^V \frac{-dV}{V_T - V} = -\frac{K}{m} \int_0^t dt$$

$$\log(V_T - V) \Big|_0^V = -\frac{K}{m} t$$

$$\log \frac{V_T - V}{V_T} = -\frac{K}{m} t \Rightarrow \frac{V_T - V}{V_T} = e^{-\frac{K}{m} t}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{V}{V_T} = e^{-\frac{K}{m} t} \Rightarrow V = V_T (1 - e^{-\frac{K}{m} t})$$

$$V = V_T \quad \text{and} \quad V_T = V_T (1 - e^{-\frac{K}{m} t}) \Rightarrow t = \infty$$

$$V = 0.99 V_T$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = V_T \left(0 + \frac{K}{m} e^{-\frac{K}{m} t} \right) \quad 0.99 V_T = V_T (1 - e^{-\frac{K}{m} t})$$

$$a = g e^{-\frac{K}{m} t}$$

$$\frac{1}{100} = e^{-\frac{K}{m} t}$$

$$\log \frac{1}{100} = -\frac{K}{m} t \Rightarrow t = \frac{0.9 \times 100}{Km}$$

$$a = g e^{-\frac{K}{m} t}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = V_T (1 - e^{-\frac{K}{m} t})$$

$$dy = V_T (1 - e^{-\frac{K}{m} t}) dt \Rightarrow \int dy = V_T \int (1 - e^{-\frac{K}{m} t}) dt$$

$$y = V_T (t + \frac{m}{K} e^{-\frac{K}{m} t})$$

$$y = V_T (t + \frac{m}{K} e^{-\frac{K}{m} t}) / t$$

$$y = V_T (t + \frac{m}{K} (e^{-\frac{K}{m} t} - 1))$$

$$y = V_T (t + \frac{m}{K} e^{-\frac{K}{m} t} - \frac{m}{K})$$

$$y = V_T (t + \frac{m}{K} (e^{-\frac{K}{m} t} - 1))$$

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

$$t = a \Rightarrow y = a$$

$$t = 0 \Rightarrow y =$$

Subject:

Year. Month. Day.

(مکانیک استاتیک). اینست چنگیزیان

$$\vec{F} = -2kx\hat{i} - 2ky\hat{j}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial x} =$$

$$\text{ویرایش } F = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial y} = 0 & \\ \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial x} = 0 & \end{cases}$$

$$\text{لذا } F_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$\rightarrow \int f(x) dx = u$$

$$u = \int 2kx dx \text{ or } u = kx^2 + C_1(x, z) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$F_y = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$\rightarrow \int F_y dy = u \text{ or } u = \int 2ky dy$$

$$u = ky^2 + C_2(x, z) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad u = kx^2 + C_1(x, z)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad u = ky^2 + C_2(x, z)$$

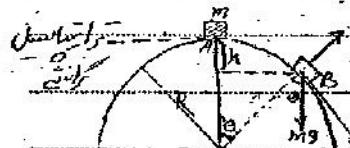
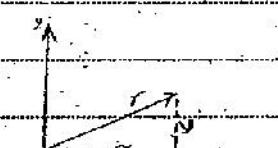
$$C_1(y, z) = ky^2 + C$$

$$C_2(x, z) = kz^2 + C$$

لذا

$$u = k(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + C$$

$$u = kr^2 + C$$



$$\sum F_t = mgsina = ma \Rightarrow a_t = g \sin a$$

$$\sum F_r = mg \cos a - N = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow mg \cos a - N = \frac{mv^2}{R} \Rightarrow m^2 g \cos^2 a = \frac{mv^2}{R} \Rightarrow v^2 = g R \cos^2 a \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$h = R - R \cos a$$

$$(u+k)_A = (u+k)_B$$

$$+ \rightarrow = -mgh + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$v^2 = 2gh \Rightarrow v^2 = 2g(R - R \cos a) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

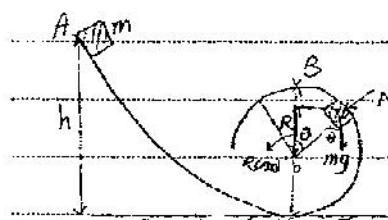
$$\textcircled{1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} v^2 = g R \cos^2 a \\ \Rightarrow \cos^2 a = \frac{v^2}{g R} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad v^2 = 2g(R - R \cos a)$$

$$\theta = \arccos^2 \frac{v^2}{g R}$$

Subject:

Year. Month. Day.



الإيلات m_1 و m_2 على

$$\sum F_r = mg \cos \theta + N = \frac{mv^2}{R}$$

$$mg h \cos \theta + N = mg(R + R \cos \theta) \Rightarrow v^2 = gR \cos \theta \quad (1)$$

$$mg h + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mg(R + R \cos \theta) + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \\ v^2 = 2gh - 2gR(1 + \cos \theta) \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \quad v^2 = gR \cos \theta$$

$$gR \cos \theta = 2gh - 2gR(1 + \cos \theta)$$

$$(2) \quad v^2 = 2gh - 2gR(1 + \cos \theta)$$

$$3gR \cos \theta = 2h - 2R$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{2(h-R)}{3R}$$

الآن $\theta = 0$ $\Rightarrow \cos \theta = 1$ $\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{2h-2R}{3R} \Rightarrow 3R = 2h-2R$

$$5R = 2h \Rightarrow h = \frac{5}{2}R$$

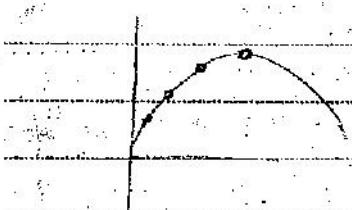
$$h = \frac{5}{2}R$$

$$h = 2R$$

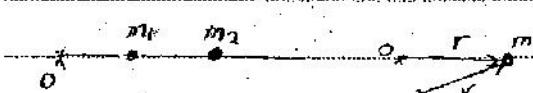
$$\cos \theta = 2(2R-R)$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{2R}{3R}$$

الآن $\theta = 90^\circ$ $\Rightarrow \cos \theta = 0$ $\Rightarrow 0 = \frac{2h-2R}{3R} \Rightarrow 3R = 2h$



جزء من
الآن $\theta = 90^\circ$ $\Rightarrow \cos \theta = 0$ $\Rightarrow 0 = \frac{2h-2R}{3R} \Rightarrow 3R = 2h$



$$mg = m \cdot r \cdot \omega^2$$

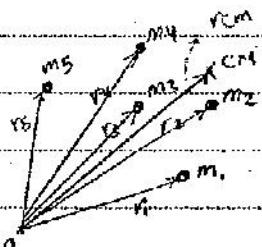
لمسار المدار

Subject:

Year. Month. Day.

$$r_{CM} = m \vec{r}$$

$$x_{CM} = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$



$$\vec{r}_{CM} = \frac{m_1 \vec{r}_1 + m_2 \vec{r}_2 + m_3 \vec{r}_3 + \dots}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + \dots}$$

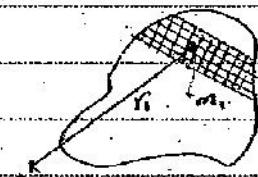
$$M \vec{r}_{CM} = m_1 \vec{r}_1 + m_2 \vec{r}_2 + m_3 \vec{r}_3 + \dots$$

$$M x_{CM} = m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2 + \dots$$

$$x_{CM} = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2 + \dots}{M}$$

$$y_{CM} = \frac{m_1 y_1 + m_2 y_2 + \dots}{M}$$

$$z_{CM} = \frac{m_1 z_1 + m_2 z_2 + \dots}{M}$$

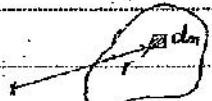


$$\vec{r}_{CM} = \frac{\sum m_i \vec{r}_i}{M \times \sum m_i}$$

$$\text{or } \vec{r}_{CM} = \frac{\int \vec{r} dm}{\int dm}$$

$$dm = dm$$

$$x_{CM} = \bar{x} = \frac{\int x dm}{\int dm}$$



$$z_{CM} = \bar{z} = \frac{\int z dm}{\int dm}$$

$$y_{CM} = \bar{y} = \frac{\int y dm}{\int dm}$$

$$\int dm = M$$

$$\text{then (if)} \quad \text{and if } \vec{r}_{CM} = \frac{\int \vec{r} dm}{\int dm}$$

Subject:

Year. Month. Day.

İntegral hesapları, integralin özellikleri, integralin
çalışma alanları, gibi.

$$\lambda = \lambda_0(1+ax)$$



İntegralin özellikleri, integralin
çalışma alanları, gibi.

$$y = \bar{x} = \int dm \text{ türkçe: } \lambda_0(1+ax) dx$$

$$dm \text{ inceleme: } 4$$

$$\lambda = \lambda_0(1+ax) \quad dm = \lambda dx$$

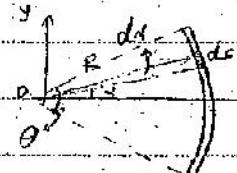
$$dm = \lambda_0(1+ax) dx \Rightarrow x = \frac{\int dm}{\int dm} = ?$$

$$\bar{x} = \int_0^L \lambda_0(1+ax) x dx \quad \bar{x} = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{3} ax^3 \Big|_0^L \\ \int_0^L \lambda_0(1+ax) dx \quad x + \frac{1}{2} ax^2 \Big|_0^L$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} L^2 + \frac{1}{3} a L^3}{L + \frac{1}{2} a L^2} = \frac{3L + 2aL^2}{6 + 3aL}$$

$$\text{Cevap: } \bar{x} = \frac{L}{2}$$

İntegralin özellikleri, integralin
çalışma alanları, gibi.



$$dm = \lambda ds = \lambda R d\alpha$$

$$ds \left| \begin{array}{l} x = R \cos \alpha \\ y = R \sin \alpha \end{array} \right.$$

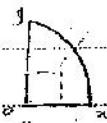
$$\bar{x} = \int x dm = \int R^2 \cos \alpha d\alpha = R^2 \int_{0}^{\theta_2} \cos \alpha d\alpha$$

$$dm = \lambda R \int_{0}^{\theta_2} d\alpha \quad 2 \int_{0}^{\theta_2} d\alpha$$

$$\bar{x} = R \sin \theta_2 = \frac{R \sin \theta_2}{\theta_2}$$



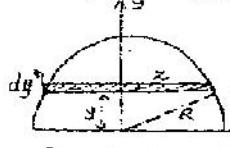
$$y = R \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2R}{n}$$



$$\bar{y} = \frac{R \sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{R \sin \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4R \frac{\pi}{2}}{n} = \frac{2R \pi}{n}$$

Subject:

Year. 200 Month. Day.



$$dm = \rho \cdot \pi x^2 dy$$

$$R^2 = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = R^2 - y^2$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\int y \cdot dm (R^2 - y^2) dy}{\int dm (R^2 - y^2) dy}$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{y} = \frac{\rho \int (yR^2 - y^3) dy}{\rho \pi \int (R^2 - y^2) dy} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}y^2R^2 - \frac{1}{4}y^4|_0^R}{R^2y - \frac{1}{3}y^3|_0^R} =$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}R^4 - \frac{1}{4}R^4}{R^3 - \frac{1}{3}R^3} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}R^4}{\frac{2}{3}R^3} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{2}R = \frac{3}{8}R$$



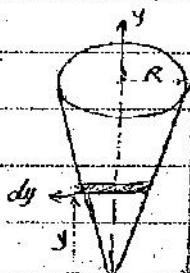
$$dm = \sigma r da dr$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\bar{x} = \int (r \cos \theta) \sigma r da dr$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\int_{-90^\circ}^{90^\circ} r^2 dr \int_{0^\circ}^{2\pi} r \cos \theta da dr}{\int_{-90^\circ}^{90^\circ} r dr \int_{0^\circ}^{2\pi} da} = \frac{2}{3} R \sin 90^\circ$$



$$dm = \rho \pi x^2 dy$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\int y dm}{\int dm} = \frac{\pi \rho \int x^2 dy}{\pi \rho \int dm}$$

$$\frac{x}{R} = \frac{y}{h} \Rightarrow x = \frac{R}{h} y$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\int_0^h (\frac{R}{h}y)^2 y dy}{\int_0^h (\frac{R}{h}y)^2 dy} = \frac{\int_0^h y^3 dy}{\int_0^h y^2 dy} = \frac{\frac{y^4}{4}|_0^h}{\frac{y^3}{3}|_0^h} = \frac{3}{4}R$$



$$\therefore \bar{y} = \frac{3}{8}R$$

Subject:

Year. 200 Month. Day.

$$M\vec{r}_{CM} = m_1\vec{r}_1 + m_2\vec{r}_2 + m_3\vec{r}_3 + \dots$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} M\vec{r}_{CM} = m_1 \frac{d\vec{r}_1}{dt} + m_2 \frac{d\vec{r}_2}{dt} + \dots$$

$$M\vec{V}_{CM} = m_1\vec{V}_1 + m_2\vec{V}_2 + \dots$$

$$M\vec{V}_{CM} = \vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2 + \dots \Rightarrow \vec{P} = \vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2 + \vec{P}_3 + \dots$$

$$\vec{P} = M\vec{V}_{CM}$$

$$\vec{P} = M\vec{V}_{CM} = m_1\vec{V}_1 + m_2\vec{V}_2 + \dots$$

$$\frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = M \frac{d\vec{V}_{CM}}{dt} = m_1 \frac{d\vec{V}_1}{dt} + m_2 \frac{d\vec{V}_2}{dt} + \dots$$

$$\frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = M\vec{a}_{CM} = m_1\vec{a}_1 + m_2\vec{a}_2 + m_3\vec{a}_3 + \dots$$

$$\frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = M\vec{a}_{CM} = \sum \vec{F}_{ext} + \underbrace{\sum \vec{F}_{int}}_{= 0} \quad \text{or} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum \vec{F}_{ext} = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} \\ \sum \vec{F}_{ext} = M\vec{a}_{CM} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sum F = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt}, \quad F = ma \quad \text{or} \quad \text{Newton's second law}$$

(relative motion) equations

$$\text{ii) } \sum \vec{F}_{ext} = \text{or} \quad \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = \quad \text{Newton's second law}$$

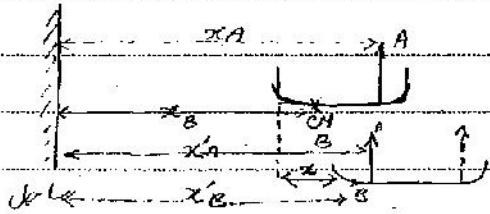
$$\vec{P} = \text{con}$$

$$\text{i) } \sum \vec{F}_{ext} = \text{or} \quad \vec{a}_{CM} = \text{con}$$

Subject:

Year. Month. Day.

(مکانیکی مکانیزم) مکانیکی مکانیزم که در اینجا دو جسم A و B دارای جرم متساوی باشند.



$$x_{CM} = \frac{m_A x_A + m_B x_B}{m_A + m_B}$$

$$x'_{CM} = \frac{m_A x'_A + m_B x'_B}{m_A + m_B}$$

(مکانیکی) مکانیزم که از $\sum F_{ext} = 0$

(مکانیکی) مکانیزم که از $x_{CM} = x_{CM}$

$$m_A x'_A + m_B x'_B = m_A x_A + m_B x_B$$

(مکانیکی) مکانیزم که از $m_A x'_A - m_A x_A = m_B x_B - m_B x'_B$

$$x'_A = x_A - d$$

$$* m_A (x'_A - x_A) = -m_B (x'_B - x_B)$$

$$x'_A - x_A = -d \quad \textcircled{1}$$

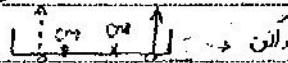
$$x'_B = x_B + d \quad \Rightarrow \quad x'_B - x_B = d \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$m_A (x - d) = -m_B (x)$$

$$m_A x - m_A d = -m_B x \rightarrow x (m_A + m_B) = m_A d$$

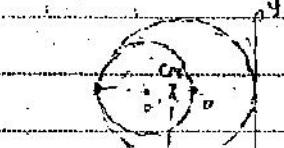
$$x = \frac{m_A}{m_A + m_B} \cdot d$$

(مکانیکی) مکانیزم که از



لایه را بگیرید و مکانیزم که از $\sum F_{ext} = 0$ است

مکانیزم که از $\sum M_{ext} = 0$ است



$$\sum p_{ext} \tau = M \cdot R + M \cdot \frac{R^2}{2} \cdot R = \frac{5}{4} M R^2$$

$$J = \frac{MR + MR}{M+M} = \frac{2MR}{2M} = R$$

Subject:

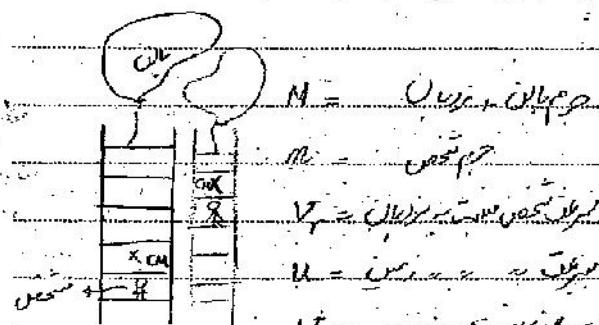
Year. Month. Day.

$$\bar{x}' = \frac{(M+m)(R+x)}{2M} = R + x$$

$$\bar{y}' = \frac{MxR + MxR/2}{2M} = \frac{3}{4}R$$

$$\bar{x}' = \bar{x}$$

$$5/4R = R + x \Rightarrow x = R/4$$



$$N = \text{Centrifugal force}$$

$$N = m_A \omega_A^2 R$$

$$V_r = \text{Relative velocity}$$

$$U = \text{Angular velocity}$$

$$U = \omega_A R = \omega_B R$$

$$U = \text{Relative velocity}$$

$$\therefore \sum F_{\text{ext}} = 0$$

$$\therefore \vec{P} = \vec{P}'$$

$$U = m_A \omega_A R + m_B \omega_B R$$

$$U = m_A U + M V$$

$$U = m_A \omega_A R + M V$$

$$U = m_A \omega_A R + M V$$

$$U = m_A \omega_A R + M V$$

$$U = m_A \omega_A R + M V$$

$$U = m_A \omega_A R + M V$$

$$U = m_A \omega_A R + M V$$

$$U = m_A \omega_A R + M V$$

$$U = m_A \omega_A R + M V$$

$$U = m_A \omega_A R + M V$$

$$U = m_A \omega_A R + M V$$

$$U = m_A \omega_A R + M V$$

$$U = m_A \omega_A R + M V$$

$$U = m_A \omega_A R + M V$$

$$U = m_A \omega_A R + M V$$

$$U = m_A \omega_A R + M V$$

$$U = m_A \omega_A R + M V$$

$$U = m_A \omega_A R + M V$$

$$U = m_A \omega_A R + M V$$



$$m_A \omega_A R$$

$$m_B \omega_B R$$

$$(m_A \omega_A R) + (m_B \omega_B R)$$

Subject:

Year. Month. Day.

$$K = \frac{1}{2} m_1 V_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 V_2^2$$

کار لیکاریتی که این دو جسم را با سرعت V_1 و V_2 می‌خواهیم با هم ترکیب کنیم

$$\frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{V_1}{V_2}$$

$$P = P'$$

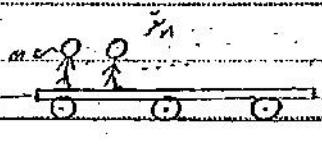
$$P = m_1 V_1 + m_2 V_2 \Rightarrow V_1 = \frac{m_2}{m_1} V_2$$

$$\frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m_1 V_1^2}{\frac{1}{2} m_2 V_2^2} = \frac{m_1}{m_2} \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{m_1}{m_2} \left(\frac{m_2}{m_1} \right)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{k_1}{k_2} = 1$$

لذا نتیجه این است که این دو جسم را با سرعت متساوی ترکیب کنید و کار لیکاریتی کمتر خواهد بود.

$$M \rightarrow$$

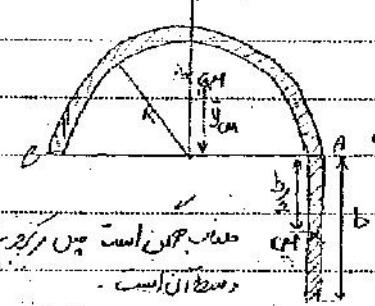
لذا نتیجه این است که این دو جسم را با سرعت متساوی ترکیب کنید و کار لیکاریتی کمتر خواهد بود.



Subject:

Year. Month. Day.

مکانیک مهندسی / مکانیک سیار / مکانیک مکرر / مکانیک اتمسفر / مکانیک مکرر / مکانیک اتمسفر



$$\bar{y} = R \sin \theta_2 \quad \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \frac{QR}{\pi}$$

$$(U+k)_1 = (U+k)_2 \quad U_1 = (L - \frac{b}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2R}{\pi}$$

$$2\pi R g \bar{y} + (Mg \cdot \frac{b}{2})_1 = (Mg \cdot \frac{L}{2}) + \frac{1}{2} I L V^2$$

$$Rg \frac{2\pi R}{\pi} - \frac{b^2 g}{2} = \frac{1}{2} L^2 g + \frac{1}{2} L V^2$$

$$2R^2 g - \frac{b^2 g}{2} = \frac{1}{2} L^2 g + \frac{1}{2} L V^2$$

$$ds = R d\alpha \quad x = R \cos \alpha \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} ds = R d\alpha \\ x = R \cos \alpha \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{لایه} \quad \text{دایره}$$

$$V^2 = 4R^2 g - b^2 g + l^2 g \quad \text{لایه} \quad \text{دایره}$$

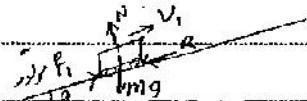
$$V = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l} (4R^2 g - b^2 g + l^2 g)}$$

مکانیک مهندسی / مکانیک سیار / مکانیک مکرر / مکانیک اتمسفر / مکانیک مکرر / مکانیک اتمسفر

Subject:

Year. 200 Month. Day.

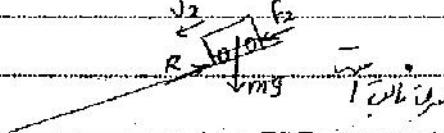
$$P_1 = P_2$$



$$\sum F = F_1 - mg \sin \theta = 0$$

$$F_1 = mg \times 0.02 + 0.24mg$$

$$F_1 = 0.06mg$$



$$\sum F = f_2 - R + mg \sin \theta = 0$$

$$f_2 = R \sin \theta$$

$$f_2 = 0.04mg - 0.02mg$$

$$f_2 = 0.02mg$$

$$P_1 = P_2$$

$$f_1 v_1 = f_2 v_2 \Rightarrow \frac{v_2}{v_1} = \frac{f_1}{f_2} \text{ or } \frac{v_2}{v_1} = \frac{0.06mg}{0.02mg} = 3 \Rightarrow v_2 = 3v_1$$

و همچنین از (که داریم) می باید داشت که

$$AB = l$$

$$t = \frac{2l}{v}$$

$$\text{لذا, } x = vt + x_0$$

$$\left(\text{که } t_1 = \frac{l}{v-u} \right)$$

$$x_0 = vt$$

$$L = vt \Rightarrow t = \frac{L}{v} \quad \left(t_2 = \frac{l}{v+u} \right)$$

(که داریم که $t_1 < t_2$)

$$t' = \frac{t(2V)}{V^2 - U^2} = \frac{2l}{V^2 - U^2} \cdot \frac{V}{V}$$

$$\text{لذا, } t = \frac{2l}{V}$$

$$t' = \frac{2lV/V^2}{V^2 - U^2} = \frac{2lV}{V^2 - U^2}$$

$$t = \frac{2l}{V}$$

$$\text{و } t' = t \Rightarrow t' > t$$

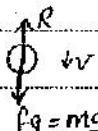
$$1 - \frac{U^2}{V^2}$$

Subject:

Year. 200 Month. Day.

İnterbaşlı İmzalı İşaretle Geçmişdir

$$R = -kV$$



$$\vec{F}_g + \vec{R} = m\vec{a}$$

$$mg - kV = ma$$

İstikrarlı hareket için $a = 0$
 $mg - kV = ma$
 $mg = ma$

$$g = a$$

İstikrarlı hiz saldirısı

$$\text{İstikrar} \rightarrow mg - kV_T = 0 \rightarrow V_T = \frac{mg}{k}$$

İstikrar

$$v$$

$$V_T$$

$$mg - kV = m \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$kV_T - kV = m \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dv}{V_T - V} = \frac{k}{m} dt$$

$$\ln |V_T - V| = \frac{k}{m} t$$

$$\ln \frac{V_T - V}{V_T} = \frac{k}{m} t$$

$$\int \frac{dv}{V_T - V} = -\frac{k}{m} \int dt$$

$$\frac{V_T - V}{V_T} = e^{-\frac{k}{m} t} \rightarrow 1 - \frac{V}{V_T} = e^{-\frac{k}{m} t} \Rightarrow V = V_T (1 - e^{-\frac{k}{m} t})$$

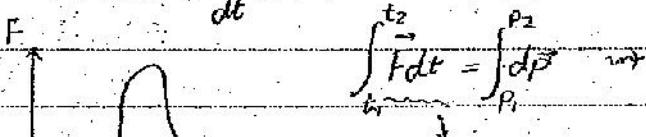
$$V = V_T$$

$$t = \infty$$

İstikrarlı hiz saldirısı

$$F = ma$$

$$F = \frac{dp}{dt} \Rightarrow F dt = \frac{dp}{dt} dt$$



Üstün nüfuslu hiz saldirısı

İstikrarlı hiz saldirısı F

$$\int F dt = P_2 - P_1$$

İstikrarlı hiz saldirısı

Subject:

Year. Month. Day.

$$\vec{dp} = \vec{j} = p_2 - p_1 \rightarrow \vec{j} = \vec{\Delta p}$$

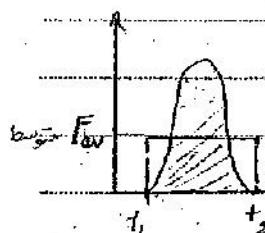
in direction

$$w = \vec{dt}$$

so $\vec{j} = \vec{\Delta p} / \vec{dt}$

is called impulse

and force is impulse



$$j_x = \Delta p_x = m(v_x - v_{x0})$$

$$j_y = \Delta p_y = m(v_y - v_{y0})$$

$$j_z = \Delta p_z = m(v_z - v_{z0})$$

$$\int F dt = j$$

$$F = \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t}$$

$$\int F dt = j = F_{av} (t_2 - t_1) ; \quad F_{av} = \frac{j}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{j}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t}$$

جیکو داریم که از زیر ۴.۹ متر ب هر ثانیه ۲۰۰ گرم پارچه ای داریم
که مساحت آن 0.015×0.015 متر مربع داشته باشد. گفتند این پارچه
در ۱۰ ثانیه از سطح زمین پرتاب شده باشد. فرمول سرعت را بنویسید

$$V = \sqrt{2gh} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 9.8 \cdot 4.9} = 9.8 \text{ m/s}$$

و تو درون

$$V' = \sqrt{2gH} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 9.8 \cdot 4} = 8.85 \text{ m/s}$$

$$j_x = m(V' - V)$$

$$j = 0.200 \text{ kg} (8.85 \text{ m/s} + 9.8 \text{ m/s})$$

$$j = 3.73 \text{ kg m/s} (\text{N s})$$

وزیریکه از نظر تحریک میشود (جیکو)

$$j = 3.73 \text{ N s}$$

وزیریکه از نظر تحریک میشود

$$F_{av} = \frac{j}{\Delta t} = \frac{3.73 \text{ N s}}{0.015} = 373 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{av} = \frac{373 \text{ N}}{0.02 \text{ s}} = \frac{373}{0.02} = 1900 \text{ N}$$

و gt

$$\text{اگر } t = \frac{9.8 \text{ m/s}}{9.8 \text{ m/s}} = 1 \text{ s}$$

$$\frac{t}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{0.01} = 100 \text{ بار (کسری)} \quad \text{برای ۱۰۰ بار (کسری)}$$

پس $j = 60 \text{ N s}$ و $V = 9.8 \text{ m/s}$

و $F_{av} = 1900 \text{ N}$

و $gt = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$

PJAVARAN

PAGE:

Subject:

Year. 200 Month. Day.

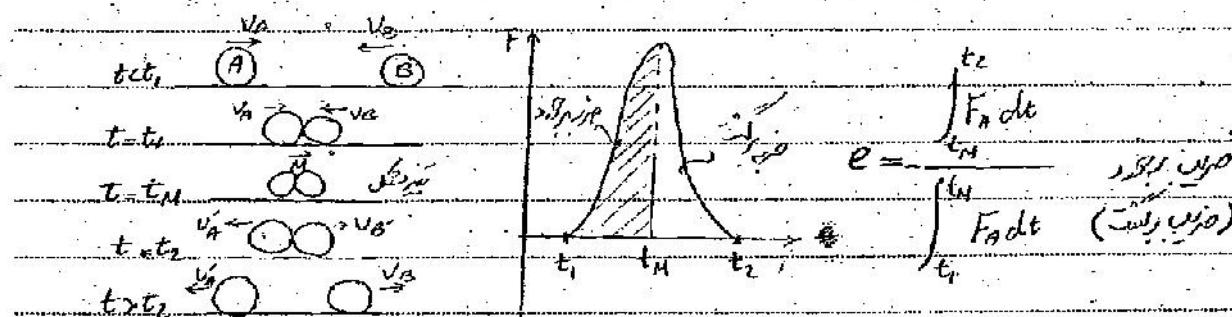
این پرتوانه ایکولوسی
و سیلیکاتیک ایکولوسی دارند

(A) (B)

$$\text{اگر} \quad \vec{F}_A \quad \vec{F}_B \quad \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F}_A dt = \Delta P_A \quad \vec{F}_A - \vec{F}_B \quad \text{باشد}$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F}_B dt = \Delta P_B \quad \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F}_A dt = - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F}_B dt$$

$$\Delta P_A = - \Delta P_B \quad \Delta P_A + \Delta P_B = 0$$



$$0 \leq e \leq 1$$

اگر $e=1$ میتوانیم
اگر $e=0$ نمیتوانیم

$$\text{پرتوانه} = V_A - V_B$$

$$V_A - V_B$$

$$e=1 \Rightarrow V_A - V_B = \frac{V_A - V_B}{V_A - V_B} \Rightarrow V_A - V_B = V_A - V_B$$

Subject:

Year, 200 Month Day

پیغامبر

$$m_A v_A + m_B v_B = m_A v'_A + m_B v'_B$$

$$\frac{v_A - v_B}{v_A + v_B} = \frac{1}{m_B/m_A}$$

$$m_A v_A + m_B v_B = m_A v'_A + m_B v'_B$$

$$m_A v_A - v_B = -v'_A + v'_B$$

$$2m_A v_A + v_B (m_B - m_A) = v'_B (m_A + m_B)$$

$$v'_B = \frac{2m_A v_A}{m_A + m_B} + \frac{(m_B - m_A) v_B}{m_A + m_B}$$

$$v'_A = \frac{2m_B v_B}{m_A + m_B} + \frac{(m_A - m_B) v_A}{m_A + m_B}$$

$$v'_A - v_B \leftarrow m_A \gg m_B \text{ اند}$$

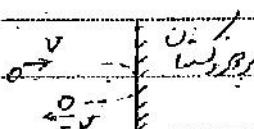
$$v'_B = v_A$$

$$(1) \xrightarrow{v_A} (2) \xrightarrow{v_B} v'_B = 0 \rightarrow m_A \gg m_B \text{ اند}$$

$$(1) \xrightarrow{v_A} v_A \quad (2) \xrightarrow{v_B} v'_B = v_A$$

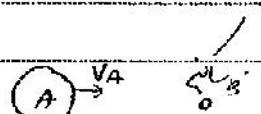
$$v'_B = -v_B \leftarrow m_A \gg m_B \text{ اند}$$

$$v'_A \approx 0$$



$$\rho = 1 \quad v'_A - v'_B = (v_A - v_B)$$

این را با نظریه دینامیک مکانیکی مطابقت نماید

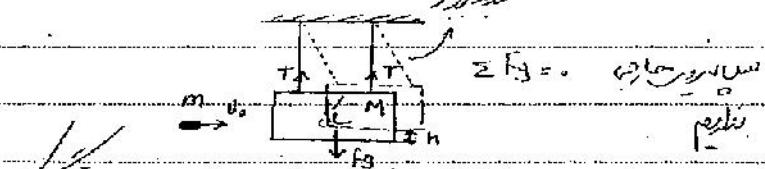


$$v'_A = v_A \quad v'_B \approx 2v_A$$

$$v'_B = \infty \rightarrow m_A \gg m_B \text{ اند}$$

Subject:

Year. Month. Day.



از ریب بحث این دو طبقه با اصل ردیخت حاصل شد

$$V = \frac{Mv}{M+m}$$

آن کار در اینجا خود را در مورد تراپز از

اصل اولیه نکات است که این سیستم سیستم سیستم

نیز در اینجا نیز مذکور شد

از خواسته ایست

سیستم در اینجا مذکور شد که سیستم دلاری دلاری باشند

$$(M+m)gh = \frac{1}{2}(m+M)V^2$$

$$V = \sqrt{2gh} \rightarrow V_0 = \sqrt{\frac{6m+6M}{m}}\sqrt{2gh}$$

$$\frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}mV_0^2}{\frac{1}{2}(m+M)V^2} = \frac{m}{(m+M)} \cdot \frac{(V_0)^2}{V^2} = \frac{m}{m+M} \cdot \frac{(m+M)^2}{m} \Rightarrow \frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{m+M}{m}$$

$$M_1 = 10g, M = 990g$$

$$\frac{k_2}{k_1} = \frac{10}{10+990} = \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow k_2 = \frac{1}{100} k_1$$

$$\frac{k_1 - k_2}{k_1} = \frac{m+M-m}{m+M} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta k}{k_1} = \frac{M}{m+M}$$

۳) سیستمی در اینجا مذکور شد که $y=12m$ باشد و $t=0$ باشد

$$y_A = 3m, h = 4m, V_A = 3m/s, t = 0$$

$$y_B = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 + y_A$$

$$t > 1s \Rightarrow y_A < y_B$$

$$V_A t + h = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 + y_A$$

$$\frac{1}{2}gt^2 + V_A t + y_A + h = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 + 3t + 8 = 0$$

$$t = 1s \quad y_A - y_B = 7m$$

Subject:

Year. 200 Month. Day.

$m_A > m_B \rightarrow$ ~~Velikteyi bulmak için~~

~~ile~~

$$v_B = -gt$$

$$v_B$$

$$\downarrow v_A$$

$$v_B = -10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$e = \frac{v'_A - v'_B}{v_A - v_B} \quad \text{w.t. } l = \frac{v_A - v'_B}{v_A - v_B}$$

$$v_B = -10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$l = -\frac{3 - v'_B}{3 - (-10)} \approx 13 + v'_B \approx v'_B = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$H = \frac{v'_B^2}{2g} = \frac{(10 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 10 \text{ m/s}^2} = 12.8 \text{ m}$$

$$y_{max} = 12.8 + 7 = 19.8 \text{ m}$$

$$y_B = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 + v'_B t + l$$

$$(B) \Rightarrow v_A = v_B$$

$$v_A = v_B t + l$$

$$v_A t + l = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 + v'_B t + l$$

$$\frac{1}{2}gt^2 = v'_B t + v_A t$$

$$5t^2 - 10t - 31 = 0 \quad \text{m/s} \cdot 5t^2 - 10t - 31 = 0$$

$$t = 2.65 \text{ s}$$

~~ve bu sırada bir deplasman varsa bu deplasmanın etkisi yoksa~~

$$(m) \xrightarrow{v_0} \quad (m) \quad (M)$$

$$\{ mV_0, mV_0 = mv' + mV'$$

$$mV_0 = mv' + mV'$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} e_1 = v' - V \\ v_0 - V \end{array} \right\}$$

$$m(v_0 - V) = v'(m + M)$$

$$mv_0(1 + e_1) = v'(m + M)$$

$$v' = \frac{mv_0(1 + e_1)}{m + M}$$

$$mV_0, mV_0 = mv' + MV'$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} e_2 = \frac{v' - V}{v_0 - V} \end{array} \right\} \quad mV_0 = \frac{(1 + e_2)mV_0}{M + m} \quad \text{m} \quad v' = \frac{(1 + e_1)(1 + e_2)mV_0}{(M + m)(m + M)}$$

$$\sqrt{A(mmr)}$$

$$(m + M)(m + M)$$

$$\frac{dv'}{dm} = \frac{m(mM + m^2 + mM) - mm'(m + 2m' + M)}{m^2}$$

$$m^2 + mM + m^2 + m'm - mM' - 2m^2 - m'M = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{m^2} \frac{dV}{dm}$$

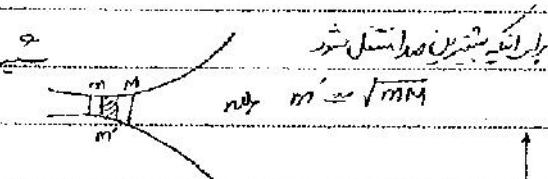
$$m^2 + mM + m^2 + m'm - mM' - 2m^2 - m'M = 0$$

$$-m^2 + mM = 0$$

$$m^2 = mM \quad \rightarrow \quad m = \sqrt{mM}$$

Subject:

Year. Month. Day.

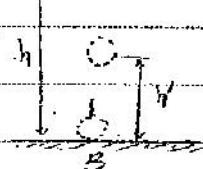


$$m' = \sqrt{mM}$$

(1)

$$e = ?$$

clue



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

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

$$v_A + v_B = h + 2h' + 2h'' + 2h''' + \dots$$

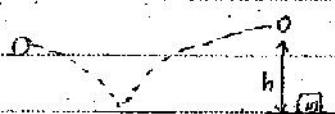
$$e = -\frac{v_A - v_B}{v_A + v_B}$$

$$S = h + 2e^2h + 2e^4h + 2e^6h + \dots$$

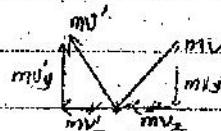
$$e = \frac{\sqrt{2gh'}}{\sqrt{2gh}} \quad \text{if } e = \sqrt{\frac{h'}{h}}$$

et isthe

$$h' = e^2h$$



n = 100



fiziksel olarak

$$\Delta P_x = m v_x - m v'_x = m v_x$$

$$\Delta P_y = m v_y - m v'_y$$

$$\Delta P_y = m v_y - (-m v_y)$$

$$\Delta P_y = 2 m v_y$$

$$F = \frac{\Delta P}{\Delta t} \quad F = n(\Delta P)$$

$$F = n(2 m v_y)$$

$$v_y = \sqrt{2gh} \rightarrow F = 2nm\sqrt{gh} = 2 \times 100 \times 6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg} \times \sqrt{2 \cdot 9.8 \cdot 0.5}$$

$$= 0.31 \text{ N}$$

$$m = \frac{0.31}{2} \times 10^3 = 309$$



istislaçılık - yarışma

İstislaçılık

Subject:

Year. Month. Day.

$$Mx_0 + mx_0 = MV + mV \quad \text{z. (1)}$$

$$V = \frac{m}{M} v \quad (1)$$

$$\cancel{Mx_0 + mx_0} = mgh = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 + \frac{1}{2} MV^2 \Rightarrow 2gh = v^2 + \frac{m}{M} (\frac{m}{M} v)^2$$

$$2gh = v^2 + \frac{m}{M} v^2 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Polaris: } Mv + Mx_0 = MV' + mx_0 \quad \text{nd } V' = \frac{m}{M} v$$

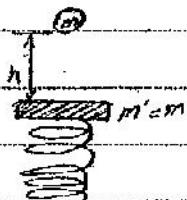
$$\frac{1}{2} Mv^2 + x_0 = \frac{1}{2} MV'^2 + mgh'$$

$$2gh' = v^2 - \frac{m}{M} (\frac{m}{M} v)^2$$

$$2gh = v^2 (1 - \frac{m}{M}) \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{(2)}{(3)} \Rightarrow h' = \frac{1 - \frac{m}{M}}{1 + \frac{m}{M}} = \frac{M-m}{M+m}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{3} \rho \pi r^2$$



$$V = \sqrt{2gh} = \sqrt{2 \times 10 \times 0.8} = 4m_s \downarrow$$

$$MV + mx_0 = (M+m) V'$$

$$V' = \frac{V}{2} - \frac{2m}{M} \quad \text{nd } (g=10) \quad \text{جنبه دین (g=10) ... 20 نیز باید بخواهد ... 8}$$

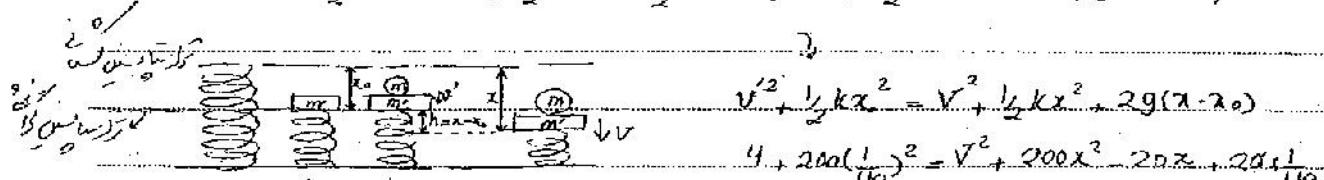
نحوی دین

Subject:

Year. 200 Month. Day.

Solved :

$$\frac{1}{2}(m+m')V^2 + \frac{1}{2}Kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}(m+m')V'^2 + \frac{1}{2}Kx^2 - (m+m')g(x-x_0)$$



$$\text{yazılıp } x_0 = \frac{mg}{k} = \frac{1 \times 10}{200} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$4 + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{2} = V^2 + 200x^2 - 20x$$

$$V^2 = 200x^2 - 20x + \frac{29}{8}$$

İsteğe bağlı hareketi : $a = -200x_{Max}^2 + 20x_{Max} + \frac{29}{8}$

($V=0$) nü dikkat

$$x_{Max} =$$

İsteğe bağlı hızı : $\frac{dv}{dt} = -200x^2 + 20x + 0$

zur birlikte

$$2 \frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow v = -400x + 20 \Rightarrow x = \frac{20}{400} = \frac{1}{20} \text{ (m)} = 2x_0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{20} \text{ m} \Rightarrow V_{Max} = 200\left(\frac{1}{20}\right)^2 + 20\left(\frac{1}{20}\right)^2 + \frac{29}{8}$$

$$V_{Max} =$$

İsteğe bağlı p=Fv (F=ma) ile (p=Fv) \Rightarrow (F=ma)

değişiklikler (t+dt) t t+dt arası ($M_1 + dm, p_1$) t bide düşer

değişiklikler arası V_1, dV itibarıyla m, dm aralıkları

$\vec{p}_1 = M_1 \vec{v}_1 + \vec{dm}$

$$M_2 = dm + M_1$$

$$d\vec{p} = \vec{p}_2 - \vec{p}_1$$

$$d\vec{p} = ((M_1 dm)(\vec{v}_1 + d\vec{v}) + M_1 (\vec{dm})) - M_1 \vec{v}_1$$

$$d\vec{p} = M_1 d\vec{v} + \vec{v} dm + (M_1 dm) - M_1 \vec{v}_1$$

$$\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = M_1 \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} - (\vec{v} \vec{v}) dm \quad \text{dir}$$

$$F_{ext} = M \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} - (\vec{v} \vec{v}) \frac{dm}{dt}$$

Subject:

Year. Month. Day.

الكتلة = كثافة × حجم

$$\vec{U} = \vec{V}_p + \vec{v}$$

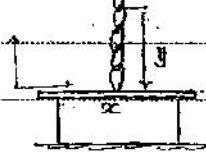
$$F_{ext} = M \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \quad \vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$$

force = $\rho v^2 A$ (كتلة × كثافة × سرعة × سرعة)

$$\vec{v} \frac{dM}{dt} = M \vec{v} \quad \vec{v} \frac{dM}{dt} = M \vec{v}$$

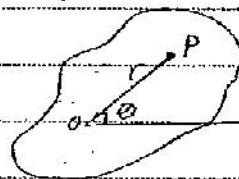
$$\int_{V_0}^V dM = V_p \int_{M_0}^M \frac{dM}{M} \quad \text{كتلة} \leftarrow \text{كتلة}$$

كتلة = كثافة × حجم



$$\sum F_{ext} = \rho \Delta \theta \cdot C_M$$

$$P_1 = P_2 \quad \cancel{\text{X}}$$



$$\omega_{av} = \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{t_2 - t_1}$$

$$\omega = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

Subject:

Year. Month. Day.

$t_1 \quad t_2$

$$\omega_i \quad \omega_f \quad \alpha_a = \frac{\Delta \omega}{\Delta t} \text{ rad/s}^2$$

$$\alpha = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \omega}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\omega}{dt}$$

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

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

$$\int_{\omega_0}^{\omega} d\omega = \alpha \int_{t_0}^{t_1} dt$$

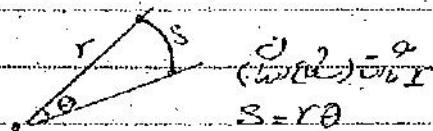
تکمیلی مطالعه کنید

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t \Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \omega_0 + \alpha t$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$

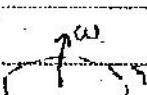
$$\theta = \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2 \quad \int_{\omega_0}^{\omega} d\omega = \alpha \int_{t_0}^t d\theta$$

$$\omega^2 - \omega_0^2 = 2\alpha(\theta - \theta_0)$$



$$(\omega_0 t)^2 = \theta$$

$$s = r\theta$$

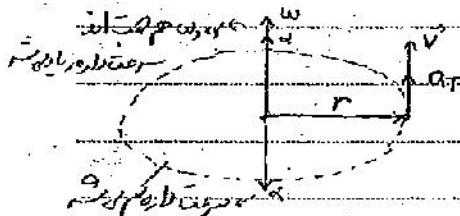


$$\frac{ds}{dt} = r \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

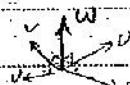
$$v = r\omega \quad \frac{dv}{dt} = r \frac{d\omega}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = r \frac{d\omega}{dt}$$

$$\text{اگر } \omega \text{ ثابت } \quad a_r = \frac{v^2}{r} = r\omega^2 = v \cdot \omega$$



$$\vec{V} = \vec{r} \times \vec{w}$$



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

$$\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \vec{r} \times \vec{w} + \vec{w} \times \vec{r} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \vec{a}_T \times \vec{v}$$

$$|\vec{a}_T \times \vec{v}| = rv \rightarrow a_T = rv \quad \vec{a}_T = \vec{a}_T \times \vec{v}$$

$$|\vec{w} \times \vec{v}| = \omega \cdot v = \omega \cdot rv = r\omega^2 \quad a_r = r\omega^2 \quad \vec{a}_r = \vec{a}_r \cdot \vec{v}$$