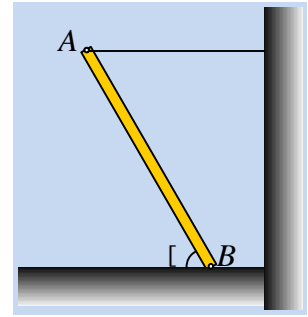


## Ισορροπία και επιτάχυνση μιας δοκού.

μ 12kg μ ,  
 μ , μ  
 μ =0,5 μ\_s=0,6, μ  
 μ =0,8.



i)

ii)

$g=10\text{m/s}^2,$

$=\frac{1}{12}M\ell^2 .$

i)

$$\vec{F} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} F_x=0 & =F_1 \quad (1) \\ F_y=0 & =w= g=120 \quad (2) \end{cases}$$

$=0 \quad w \cdot ( ) \cdot -F_1 \cdot ( ) \cdot \mu = 0$

$$F_1 = Mg \frac{(KB) \uparrow \epsilon_{\mu}}{(AB) \downarrow \mu} = \frac{1 \cdot 0,6}{2 \cdot 0,8} Mg = 45 N$$

(1)  $= s= 45 .$

(

$=\mu_s \cdot =0,6 \cdot 120 =72 ,$

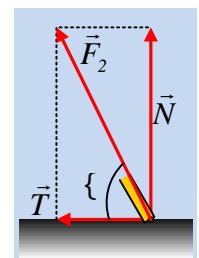
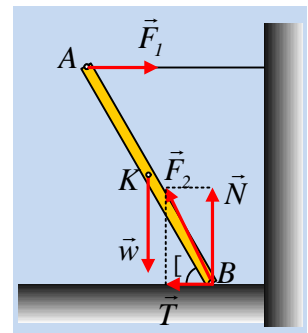
).

μ F<sub>2</sub>

$$F_2 = \sqrt{N^2 + T^2} = \sqrt{120^2 + 45^2} N \approx 128 N$$

$$\sqrt{\left\{ \frac{N}{T} = \frac{120 N}{45 N} = \frac{24}{9} . \right.$$

ii)



- μ

μ μ μ μ μ ,

2 μ , μ ,

:

$$= \cdot g \cdot ( ) \cdot = \cdot . (3)$$

μ Steiner μ :

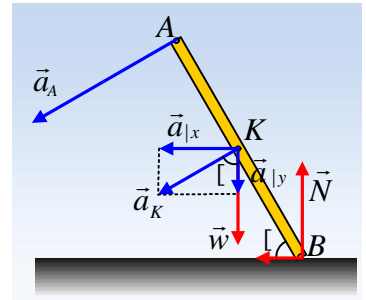
$$I_B = I_{cm} + Md^2 = \frac{1}{12}M\ell^2 + M\left(\frac{\ell}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3}M\ell^2 \quad (2) \quad :$$

$$Mg \frac{\ell}{2} \hat{\epsilon}_n = \frac{1}{3}M\ell^2 \cdot a_{xS\epsilon} \rightarrow a_{xS\epsilon} = \frac{3g}{2\ell} \hat{\epsilon}_n$$

μ :

$$a_K = a_{xS\epsilon} \cdot R = \frac{3g}{2\ell} \hat{\epsilon}_n \cdot \frac{\ell}{2} = \frac{3g}{4} \hat{\epsilon}_n$$

$$a_K = \frac{3 \cdot 10}{4} 0,6 m/s^2 = 4,5 m/s^2$$



:

$$a_A = a_{xS\epsilon} \cdot R = \frac{3g}{2\ell} \hat{\epsilon}_n \cdot \ell = \frac{3}{2}g \hat{\epsilon}_n = 9 m/s^2 .$$

μ μ μ

μ ( μ , μ

μ ):

$$w_y = \cdot y = g \cdot \cdot = 120 - 12 \cdot 4,5 \cdot 0,6 = 87,6$$

$$= \cdot x = \cdot \cdot \mu = 12 \cdot 4,5 \cdot 0,8 = 43,2$$

μ μ , μ :

$$= \mu_s \cdot = 0,6 \cdot 87,6 = 52,6$$

μ , .

.

μ , . ;

μ μ μ , μ μ μ ...

**Υλικό Φυσικής - Χημείας.**  
Ειπαδή το να μιράόθται υπάγματα, είναι καλό για όλους....

μ