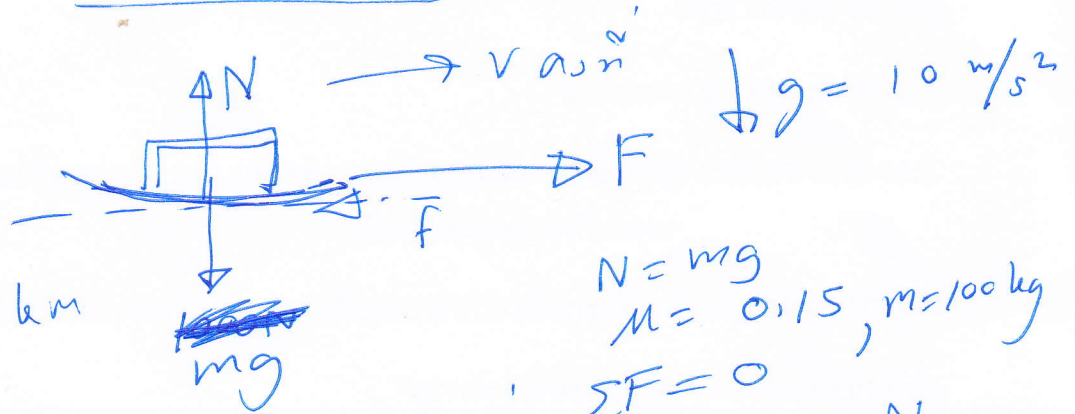


การเคลื่อนที่

การเคลื่อนที่ในแนวราบ

4.1



$S = 2 \text{ km}$

$N = mg$   
 $\mu = 0.15, m = 100 \text{ kg}$

(a)

$W_F = FS$   
 $= fs = \mu mgS$   
 $= 0.15 \times 1000 \times 2 \times 10^3$   
 $= 300 \times 10^3 \text{ J} = 300 \text{ kJ} \quad \#$

(b)

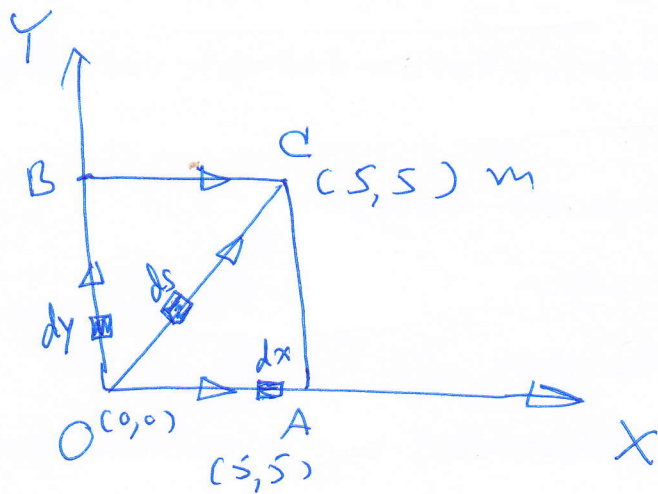
$W_f = -fs = -\mu mgS$   
 $= -300 \text{ kJ}$

4.2

$W_F = \int_1^5 F dx = \int_1^5 (3x^2 - 4) dx$   
 $= (x^3 - 4x) \Big|_{x=1}^5$   
 $= (125 - 1) - 4(5 - 1) = 124 - 16$   
 $= 108 \text{ J}$

งานที่กระทำโดยแรงเสียดทาน =  $W_F - W_f$   
 $= 108 - 2 = 106 \text{ J} \quad \#$

4.3



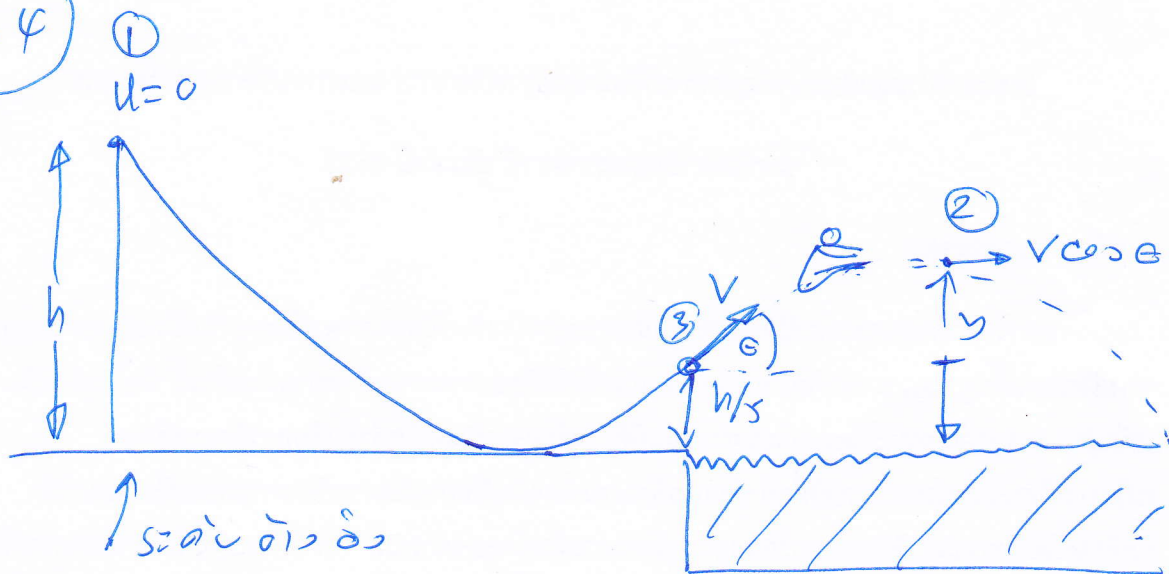
$$\vec{ds} = (dx)\hat{i} + (dy)\hat{j}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_{OBC} &= \int_{(0,0)}^5 F ds = W_{OB} + W_{BC} \\ &= \int_0^5 (3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}) \cdot dy\hat{j} + \int_0^5 (3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}) \cdot dx\hat{i} \\ &= 4 \int_0^5 dy + 3 \int_0^5 dx = 20 + 15 = 35 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_{OAC} &= W_{OA} + W_{AC} = \int_0^5 (3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}) \cdot dx\hat{i} \\ &\quad + \int_0^5 (3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}) \cdot dy\hat{j} \\ &= 3 \int_0^5 dx + 4 \int_0^5 dy = 15 + 20 = 35 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_{OC} &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(5,5)} (3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}) \cdot (dx\hat{i} + dy\hat{j}) \\ &= \int_0^5 3 dx + \int_0^5 4 dy = 15 + 20 = 35 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

4.4



$$E_1 = E_2$$

$$mgh = mg(y) + \frac{1}{2} m (v \cos \theta)^2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$E_3 = E_2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 + mg\left(\frac{h}{5}\right) = mg y + \frac{1}{2} m (v \cos \theta)^2$$

$$E_1 = E_3$$

$$mgh = mg\frac{h}{5} + \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = mg \frac{4h}{5} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

|| using (2) in (1)  $\Rightarrow$

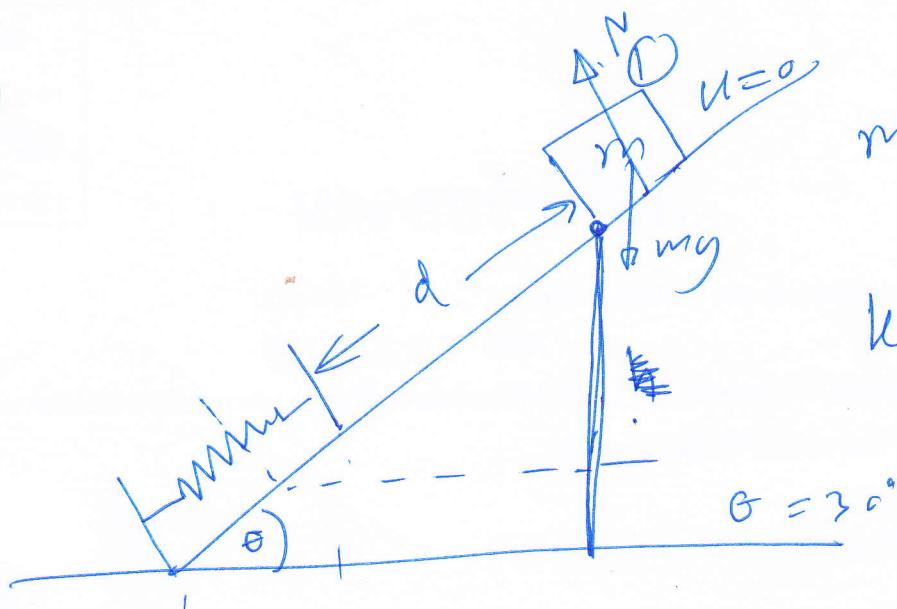
$$mgh = mg y + \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= mg y + mg \frac{4h}{5} \cos^2 \theta$$

$$y = h - \frac{4h}{5} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) = \frac{h}{5} + \frac{4h}{5} \sin^2 \theta$$

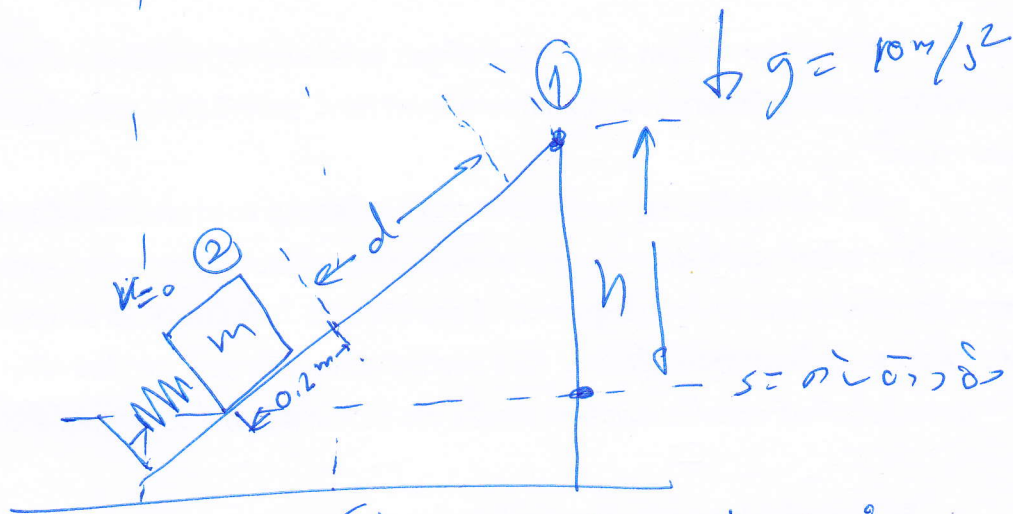
$$= \frac{h}{5} (1 + 4 \sin^2 \theta) \quad \text{--- #}$$

4.3



$$m = 3 \text{ kg}$$

$$k = 400 \text{ N/m}$$



$$h = (d + 0.2) \sin 30^\circ$$

$$mgh = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

$$30(d + 0.2) \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} 400 \times (0.2)^2$$

$$30d + 6 = 400 \times 0.04$$

$$= 16$$

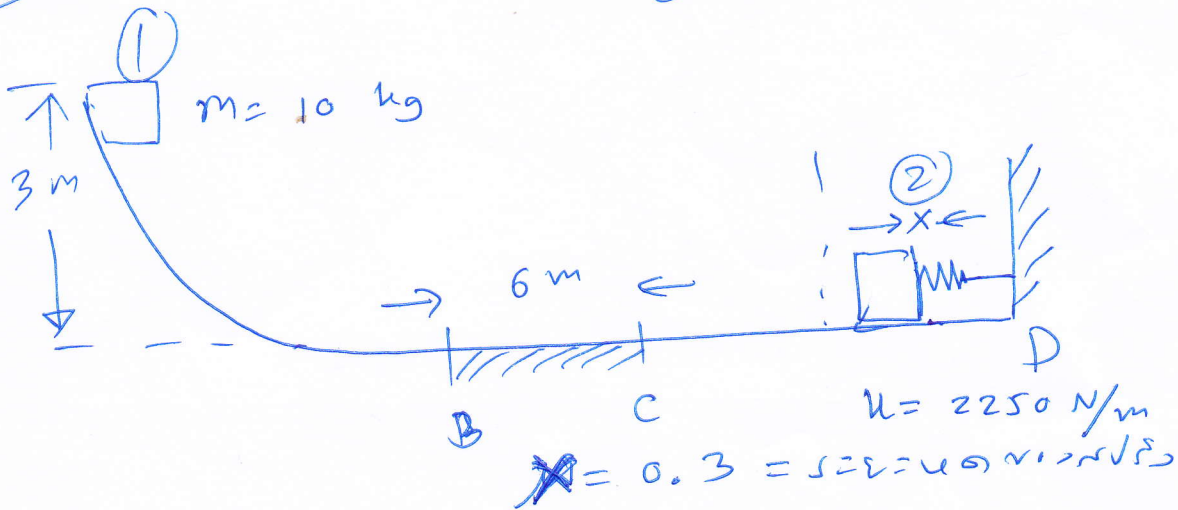
$$30d = 10$$

$$d = \frac{10}{30}$$

$$= 0.33 \text{ m}$$

4.6

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



$$W_{\text{ext}} = E_2 - E_1$$

$$-fs = \frac{1}{2} kx^2 - mgh$$

$$-\mu mg s = \frac{1}{2} kx^2 - mgh$$

$$-\mu 100 \times 6 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2250 \times (0.3)(0.3) - 100 \times 3$$

$$-600\mu = 101.25 - 300$$

$$\mu = \frac{300 - 101.25}{600} = 0.33125 \quad \#$$

4.7 (1)  $W = E_2 - E_1 = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1500 \times 100$   
 $= 75000 \text{ J} = 75 \text{ kJ}$

(2)  $P_{\text{max}} = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{75 \text{ kJ}}{3 \text{ s}} = 25 \text{ kW}$

4.8

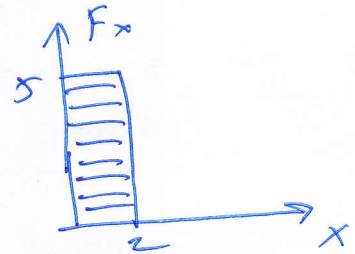
$$W_{0 \rightarrow 2m} = 5 \times 2 = 10 \text{ J}$$

$$= E_2 - E_1^0$$

$$10 = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 v^2$$

$$v^2 = \frac{20}{5} = 4$$

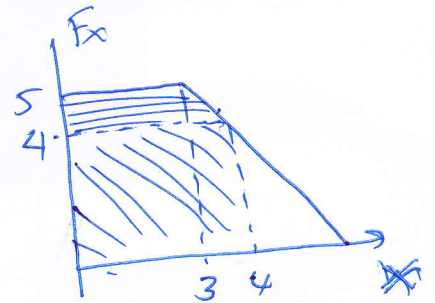
$$v = 2 \text{ m/s}$$



$$W_{0-4m} = 4 \times 4 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1(3+4)$$

$$= 16 + 3.5$$

$$= 19.5 \text{ J}$$



1101

$$W_{0-4m} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$19.5 = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 v^2$$

$$v^2 = \frac{39}{5} = 7.8 \Rightarrow v = 2.79 \text{ m/s}$$

$$W_{0-6m} = 2 \times 6$$

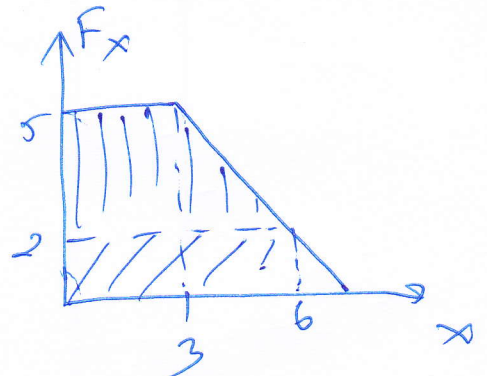
$$+ \frac{1}{2} \times 3(3+6)$$

$$= 12 + 13.5 = 25.5 \text{ J}$$

$$W_{0-6m} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$25.5 = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 v^2$$

$$v^2 = \frac{51}{5} = 10.2 \Rightarrow v = 3.19 \text{ m/s}$$



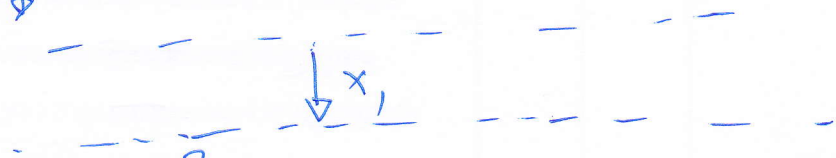
1101

#

4.9

1

σταθεροί, δ<sub>2</sub>

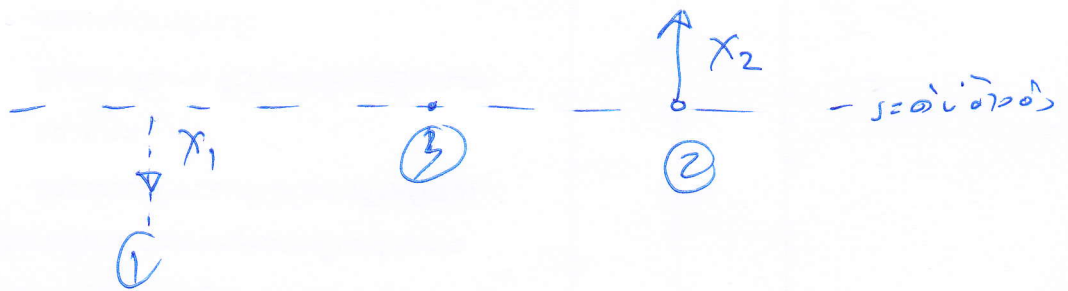


$$E = \frac{1}{2} k x_1^2 - m g x_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 2.5 \times 10^4 \times (0.1)^2 - 250 (0.1)$$

$$= 125 - 25 = 100 \text{ J} \quad \#$$

2



$$E_1 = E_2$$

$$100 \text{ J} = m g x_2$$

$$100 = 250 x_2$$

$$x_2 = \frac{100}{250} = 0.4 \text{ m} \quad \#$$

3

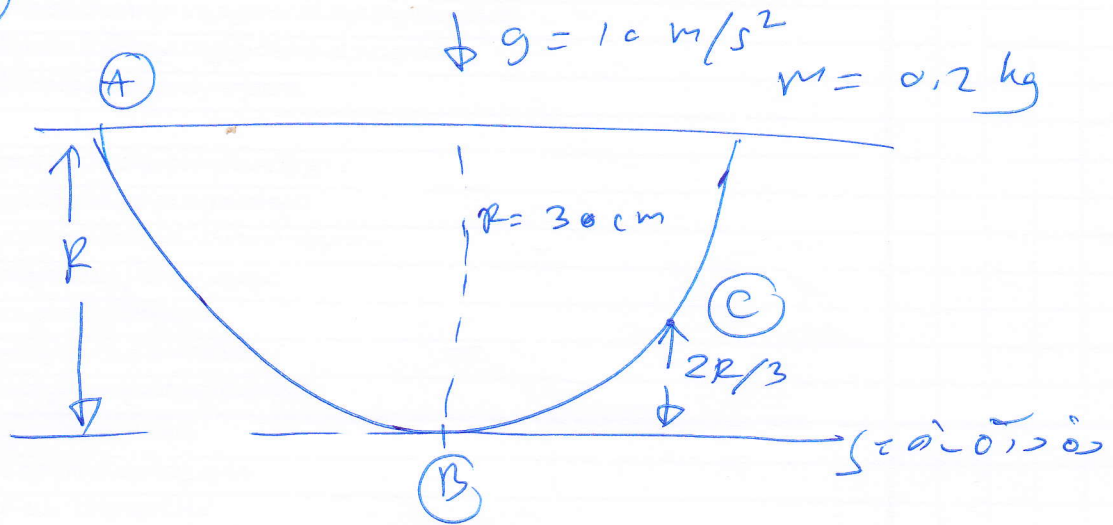
$$E_1 = E_3$$

$$100 = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{25 \cdot v^2}{2}$$

$$v^2 = \frac{200}{25} = 8$$

$$v = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ m/s} \quad \#$$

4, 10



(1)  $E_{PA} = mgR, E_{PB} = 0$   
 $= 0.2 \times 10 \times 0.3 = 0.6 \text{ J}$

(2)  $E_{uB} = E_{PA} = 0.6 \text{ J}$

(3)  $E_{kB} = 0.6 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{0.2}{2}v^2$   
 $v^2 = 6 \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{6} \text{ m/s}$

(4)  $E_{PA} = E_{pc} + E_{uc} = 0.6$

$$E_{pc} = mg\left(\frac{2R}{3}\right) = 0.2 \times 10 \times \frac{2 \times 0.3}{3}$$
$$= 0.4 \text{ J}$$

$\Rightarrow E_{uc} = 0.6 - E_{pc} = 0.6 - 0.4 \text{ J}$   
 $= 0.2 \text{ J} \quad \#$

4.11

$$W = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$P = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{\vec{F} \cdot \vec{s}}{t} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$$

11a)  $v = u + at = 0 + at$

11b)  $F = ma \Rightarrow a = \frac{F}{m}$

$$\Rightarrow P = Fv = Fat$$
$$= F\left(\frac{F}{m}\right)t = \frac{F^2 t}{m} \quad \#$$

---

4.12

$$m = 80 \times 10^3 \text{ kg}$$

$$v = 900 \text{ km/hr} = \frac{900 \times 10^3}{3600} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$
$$= 250 \text{ m/s}$$

10 km

---

surface

$$E = E_u + E_p$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 80 \times 10^3 \times (250)^2 + 80 \times 10^3 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10^3$$

$$= 2.5 \times 10^9 + 8 \times 10^9 = 10.5 \times 10^9 \text{ J}$$

$$= 10.5 \text{ GJ} \quad \#$$