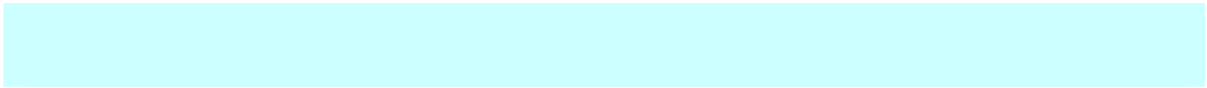


• :

:

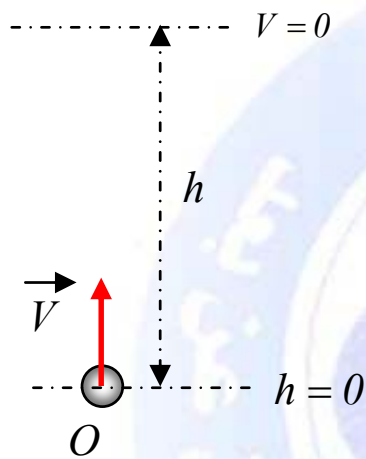
- يعبر و يحسب الطاقة الكامنة لجسم صلب في تأثير متبادل مع الأرض و / أو نابض
- يستعمل مبدأ انحفاظ الطاقة لتحديد ارتفاع جسم صلب و / أو تشوه نابض





-

: _____



$$E_{pp} = m.g.h$$

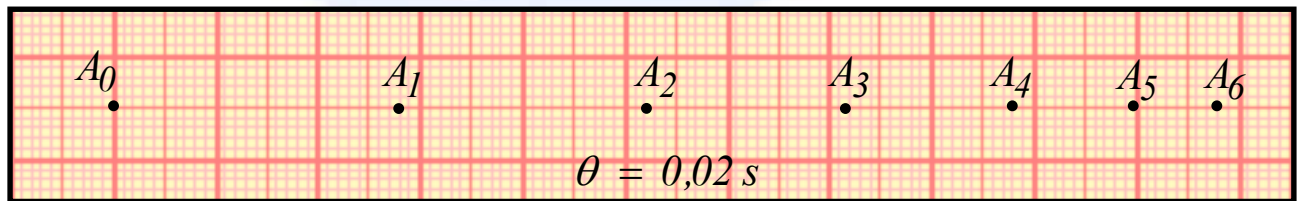
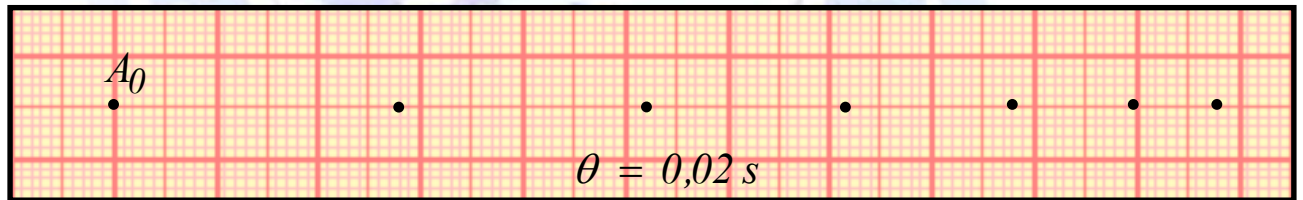
. V (O)

: _____

-

-

-



(A o) (h)

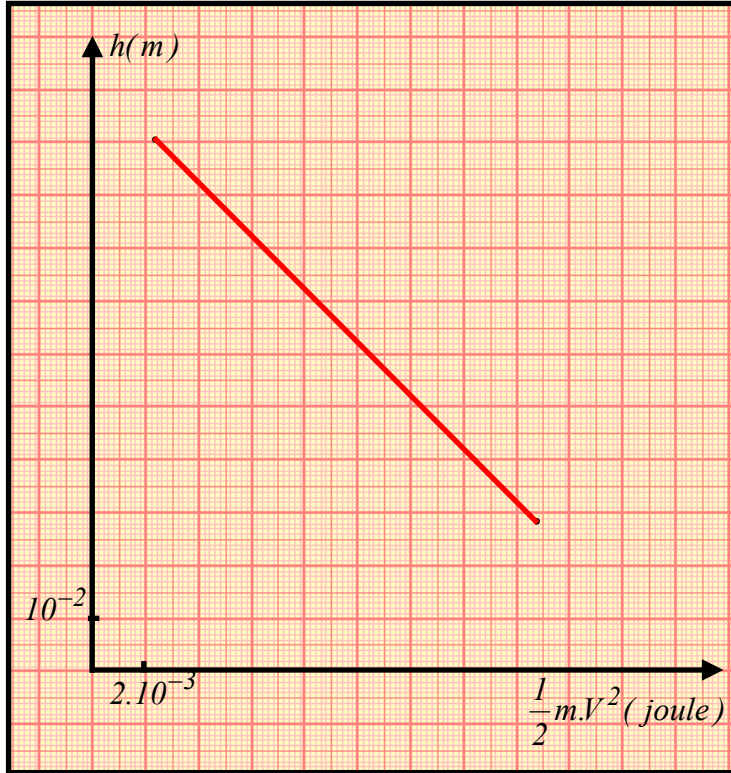
-

-

-

:

A_i	A_0	A_1	A_2	A_3	A_4	A_5	A_6
$h_i (m).10^{-2}$	0	2,8	5,2	7,2	8,8	10	10,8
$V_i (m/s)$	/	1,3	1,1	0,9	0,7	0,5	/
$\frac{1}{2}m.V^2 (joule).10^{-3}$	/	16,9	12,1	8,1	4,9	2,5	/



_____ :

$$h = f\left(\frac{1}{2}m.V^2\right) \quad -1$$

_____ :

$$a = \frac{\Delta h}{\Delta E_c} \quad -2$$

_____ :

_____ :

_____ :

_____ : (a)

$$a = \frac{\Delta h}{\Delta\left(\frac{1}{2}m.V^2\right)} = -5$$

$$g = 10 \text{ u.l} \quad m = 20 \text{ g}$$

$$\frac{l}{m.g} = \frac{l}{0,02 \times 10} = 5 : (- a) \quad (m. g)$$

$$a = \frac{\Delta h}{\Delta(\frac{1}{2}m.V^2)} = -\frac{1}{m.g} :$$

$$\Delta(\frac{1}{2}m.V^2) = -m.g.\Delta h :$$

$$(1)..... \Delta(\frac{1}{2}m.V^2) = -(m.g.h_2 - m.g.h_1)$$

- 3

$$\Delta E = E_2 - E_1 = \Delta E_c + \Delta E_p + \Delta E_i = W_m + Q + E_r + W_e$$

$$\Delta E = E_2 - E_1 = \Delta E_c + \Delta E_p + 0 = 0 + 0 + 0 + 0$$

$$\Delta E_c = -\Delta E_p \Rightarrow E_{c2} - E_{c1} = -(E_{p1} - E_{p2})$$

(2).....

: (2) (1)

$$(E_{p1} = m.g.h_1) \quad (1)$$

$$(E_{p2} = m.g.h_2) \quad (2)$$

(m) -

(h) -

:

الطاقة الكامنة الثقالية تتعلق بكتلة الجسم (m) و بوضعه (h) بانسبة لمستوي مرجعي لقياس الارتفاعات. تحسب بالقانون $E_{pp1} = m.g.h$ ، حيث (m) بـ kg ، (g) بـ N/ kg و (h) بـ m

- II

_____ :

_____ :

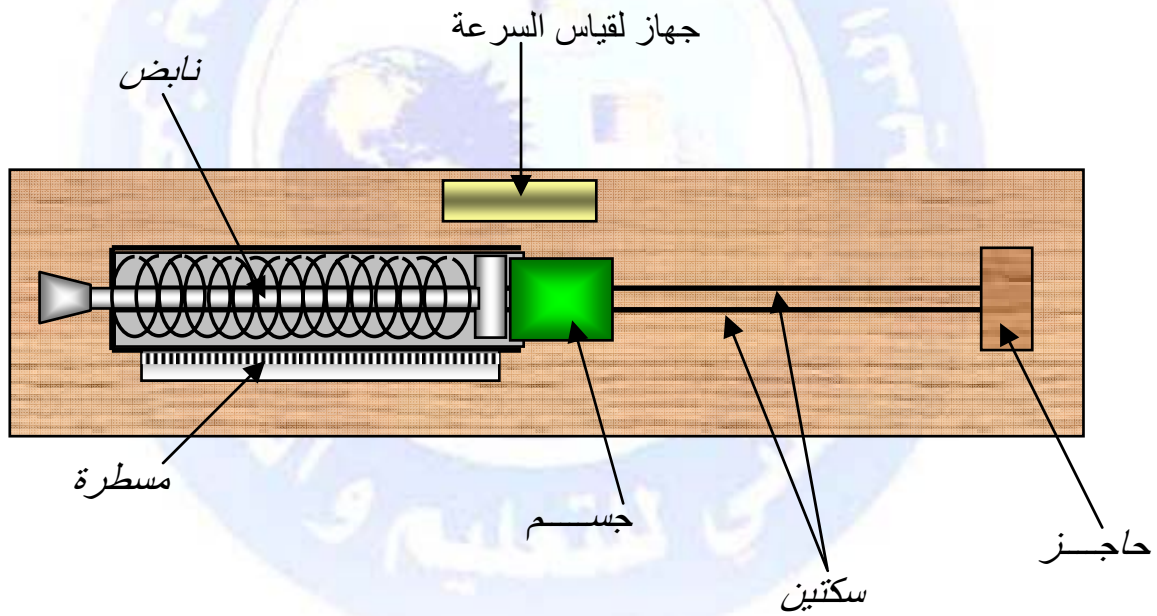
$$E_{pe} = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

_____ :

-1-

$$m = 200 \text{ g}$$

$$k = 20 \text{ N / m}$$



_____ :

X

-

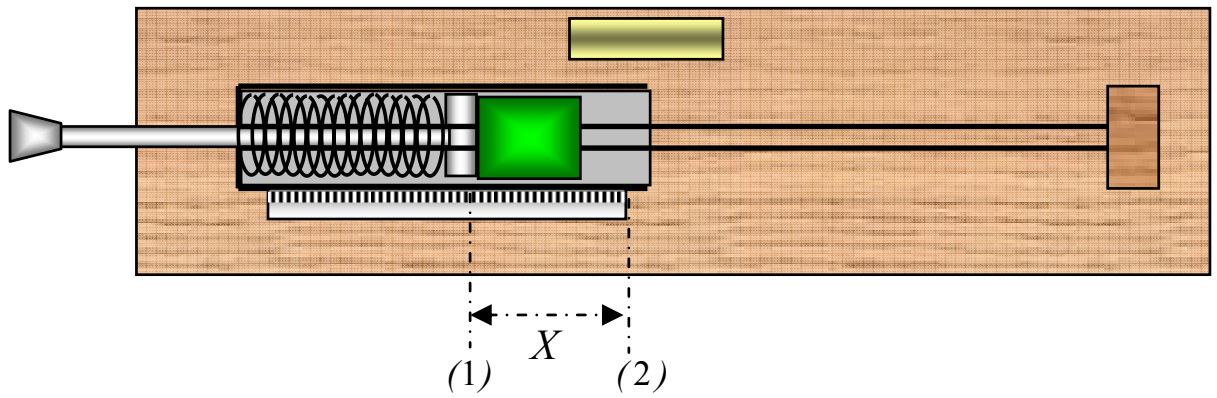
X

-

-

.(X)

-



X (m)	0,010	0,015	0,020	0,025	0,030
V (m/ s)	0,10	0,15	0,20	0,25	0,30
$\frac{1}{2} m.v^2$ (joule)	10^{-3}	$2,25.10^{-3}$	4.10^{-3}	$6,25.10^{-3}$	9.10^{-3}
X^2 (m ²)	10^{-4}	$2,25.10^{-4}$	4.10^{-4}	$6,25.10^{-4}$	9.10^{-4}

∴ _____

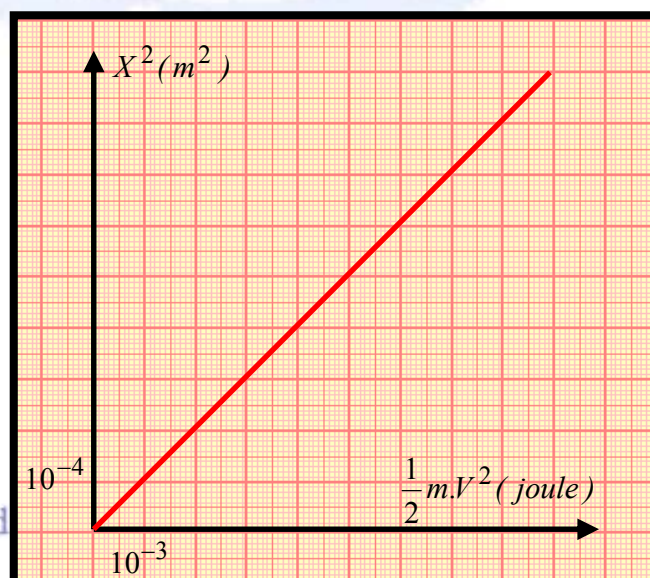
. $X^2 = f (Ec)$ - 1

. Ec X^2 - 2

. - 3

∴ _____

$X^2 = f (Ec)$ - 1



<http://www.onefd>

جميع

:

a

$$a = \frac{(9 - 1) \cdot 10^{-4}}{(9 - 1) \cdot 10^{-3}} = 0,1$$

$$\frac{2}{K}$$

a

$$: \left(\frac{1}{2} m \cdot V^2 \right) X^2$$

$$X^2 = \frac{2}{K} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} m \cdot V^2 \right)$$

:

$$. (+)$$

$$\Delta E = E_2 - E_1 = \Delta E_c + \Delta E_{pp} + \Delta E_{pe} + \Delta E_i = W_m + W_e + Q + E_r = 0$$

$$\Delta E_c = -\Delta E_{pe} \Rightarrow E_{c2} - E_{c1} = E_{pe1} - E_{pe2}$$

(1)

$$E_{c1} = 0$$

-

(2)

$$E_{pe2} = 0$$

-

$$E_{c2} = E_{pe1}$$

$$: X^2 = \frac{2}{K} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} m \cdot V^2 \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m \cdot V^2 = \frac{1}{2} K \cdot X^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m \cdot V^2 = \frac{1}{2} K \cdot X^2$$

$$E_{c2} = E_{pe1}$$

:

(1)

$$E_{pe1} = \frac{1}{2} K \cdot X^2$$

:

عندما يكون نابض في حالة تقلص (أو استطالة) فإنه يملك طاقة كامنة مرونية

$$E_{pe} = \frac{1}{2} K . X^2$$

تقاس بالجول و تعطى بالعلاقة التالية:

حيث X هو تقلص (أو استطالة) النابض مقدرا بالمتر و K هو ثابت مرونة النابض مقدرا بـ: N / m .



:1

(+)

. $g = 10 \text{ N/ Kg}$

$h = 800 \text{ m}$

$h = 1000 \text{ m}$

: ($h = 0$)

1600 m

/

$h = 800 \text{ m}$ /

:2

(A)

$m = 1,5 \text{ kg}$

$AC = \frac{1}{2} AB$

$AB = 2 \text{ m}$

. $g = 10 \text{ N/ kg}$

: (+)

(A) - 1

.(C) - 2

:3

$h_1 = 2 \text{ m}$

$m = 200 \text{ g}$

(S)

. $g = 10 \text{ N/kg}$

.(A)

(S)

- 1

$h = 0$ (+ S)

- 2

(S)

(+)

:4

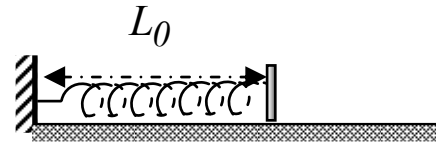
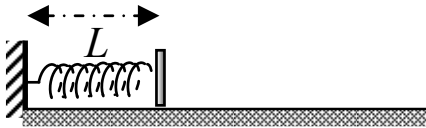
. $L_0 = 10 \text{ cm}$

$K = 50 \text{ N/ m}$

. $L = 8 \text{ cm}$

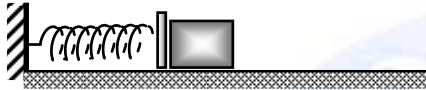
<http://www.onefd.edu.dz>

جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©



- 1

- 2



- 3

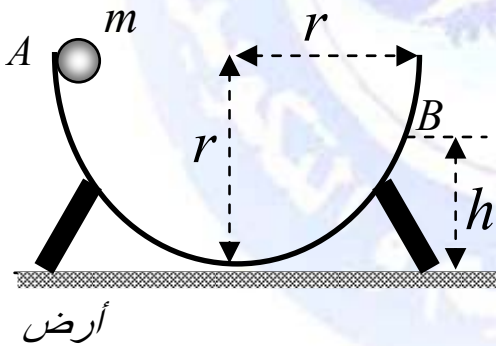
$m = 20 \text{ g}$

(+)

/

/

5:



$m = 1 \text{ kg}$

$r = 2 \text{ m}$

A)

(+ m)

- 1

(B)

$g = 10 \text{ N/ kg}$ $h = 1,5 \text{ m}$

(+ m)

- 2

(B)

(m)

(h = 0)

:1

h = 0 - 1



h = 1000 m /

$$E_{pp} = m.g.h = 80 \times 10 \times (-600)$$

$$E_{pp} = -480 \text{ Kj}$$

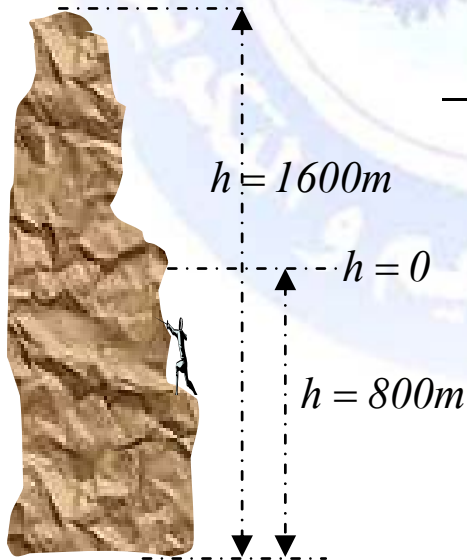
h = 800 m /

$$E_{pp} = m.g.h = 80 \times 10 \times (-800)$$

$$E_{pp} = -640 \text{ Kj}$$

h = 800 m h = 0 - 2

h = 1000 m /



$$E_{pp} = m.g.h = 80 \times 10 \times 200$$

$$E_{pp} = 160 \text{ Kj}$$

h = 800 m /

$$E_{pp} = m.g.h = 80 \times 10 \times 0$$

$$E_{pp} = 0 \text{ joule}$$

:2

<http://www.onefd.edu.dz>

.(A)

$$E_{ppA} = m.g.h = m.g.AB.\sin \alpha$$

جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

- 1

$$Epp_A = 1,5 \times 10 \times 2 \times 0,5$$

$$Epp_A = 15 \text{ joule}$$

.(C)

- 2

$$Epp_C = m.g.h = m.g.AC.\sin \alpha = m.g.\frac{1}{2}AB.\sin \alpha$$

$$Epp_C = 1,5 \times 10 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 0,5$$

$$Epp_C = 7,5 \text{ joule}$$

:3

.(A)

(S)

- 1

$$Epp = m.g.h \Rightarrow Epp = 0,2 \times 10 \times 2 \Rightarrow Epp = 4 \text{ joule}$$

- 2

$$\Delta E = E_2 - E_1 = \Delta Ec + \Delta Ep + \Delta Ei = Wm + Q + Er + We$$

$$\Delta E = E_2 - E_1 = \Delta Ec + \Delta Ep + 0 = 0 + 0 + 0 + 0$$

$$\Delta Ec = -\Delta Ep \Rightarrow Ec_2 - Ec_1 = -(Epp_2 - Epp_1)$$

$$\Delta Ec = -\Delta Ep \Rightarrow Ec_2 - Ec_1 = -(Epp_2 - Epp_1) \Rightarrow$$

$$Ec_2 = Epp_1$$

$$\frac{1}{2}m.V^2 = Epp_1 \Rightarrow V = \sqrt{\frac{2Epp_1}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 4}{0,2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$V = 6,32 \text{ m / s}$$

:4 _____

: _____ - 1

$$X = (L_0 - L) = 10 - 8 \Rightarrow X = 2 \text{ cm}$$

: _____ - 2

$$E_{pe} = \frac{1}{2} K . X^2 \Rightarrow E_{pe} = \frac{1}{2} \times 50 \times (0,02)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$E_{pe} = 0,01 \text{ joule}$$

: _____ / - 3

$$\Delta E = E_2 - E_1 = \Delta E_c + \Delta E_p + \Delta E_i = W_m + Q + E_r + W_e$$

$$\Delta E = E_2 - E_1 = \Delta E_c + \Delta E_{pe} + 0 = 0 + 0 + 0 + 0$$

$$\Delta E_c = -\Delta E_{pe} \Rightarrow E_{c2} - E_{c1} = -(E_{pe2} - E_{pe1})$$

$$\Delta E_c = -\Delta E_{pe} \Rightarrow E_{c2} - 0 = -(0 - E_{pe1}) \Rightarrow$$

$$E_{c2} = E_{pe1}$$

.

/

$$E_{c2} = E_{pe1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m . V^2 = E_{pe} \Rightarrow V = \sqrt{\frac{2 . E_{pe}}{m}}$$

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 0,01}{0,02}} \Rightarrow V = 1 \text{ m / s}$$

:5 _____

: _____ - 1

$$\Delta E_{pp} = E_{ppB} - E_{ppA} = m . g . h - m . g . r = m . g . (h - r)$$

$$\Delta E_{pp} = 1 \times 10 \times (1,5 - 2) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta E_{pp} = -5 \text{ joule}$$

<http://www.oneid.edu.dz>

جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

$$\Delta E = E_2 - E_1 = \Delta Ec + \Delta Ep + \Delta Ei = Wm + Q + Er + We$$

$$\Delta E = E_2 - E_1 = \Delta Ec + \Delta Ep + 0 = 0 + 0 + 0 + 0$$

$$\Delta Ec = -\Delta Ep \Rightarrow Ec_B - Ec_A = -\Delta Epp \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m.V_B^2 - 0 = -\Delta Epp$$

$$V_B = \sqrt{\frac{-2.\Delta Epp}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{-2 \times (-5)}{1}} \Rightarrow$$

$$V_B = 3,16 \text{ m / s}$$