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- يعبر و يحسب عمل قوة ثابتة و الطاقة الحركية لجسم صلب في حركة انسحابية

يستعمل مبدأ انحفاظ الطاقة لتحديد سرعة جسم صلب في حركة انسحابية





- I :

- 1 _____

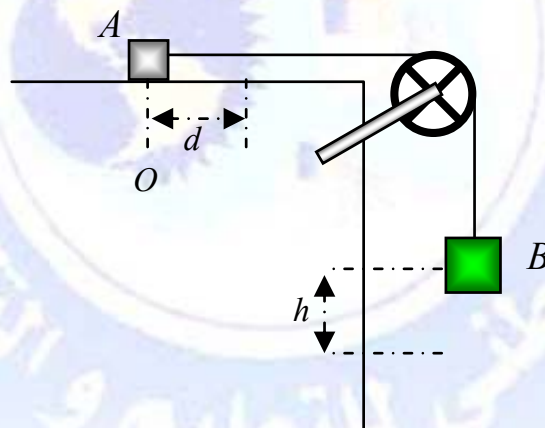
- 2 :

- _____

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_____ :

(A)



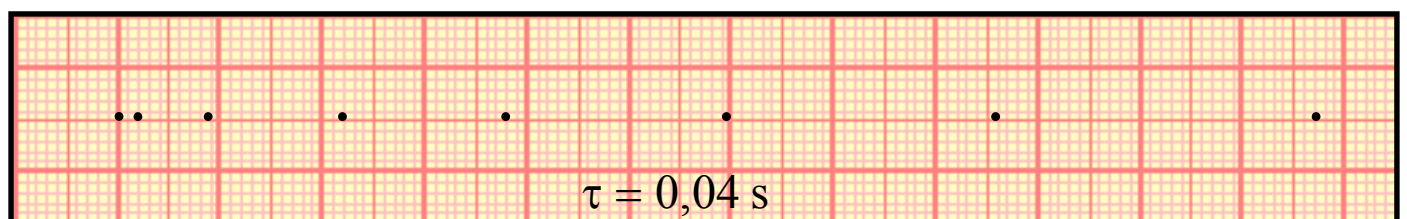
_____ :

(A B)

(O) (A)

(A)

:



(O) (A₀) _____ - 1

(A_i) (A) (V_i) - 2

:

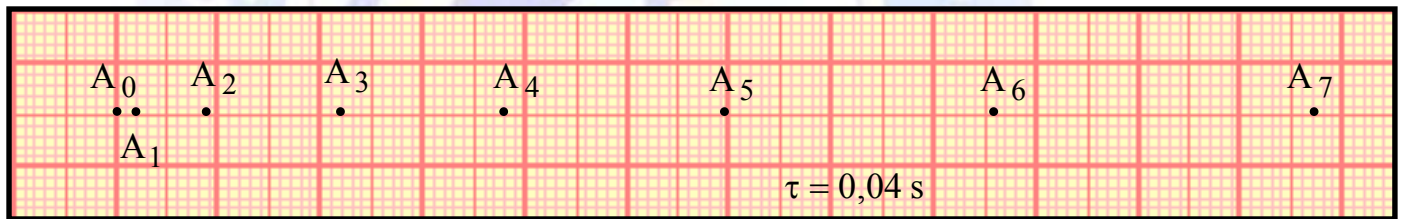
A _i	A ₀	A ₁	A ₂	A ₃	A ₄	A ₅	A ₆	A ₇
X _i (cm)								
V _i (m/ s)								

- 3

- 4

_____ :

- 1



$$V_i = \frac{A_{i+1} - A_{i-1}}{2 \cdot \tau} ; A_i$$

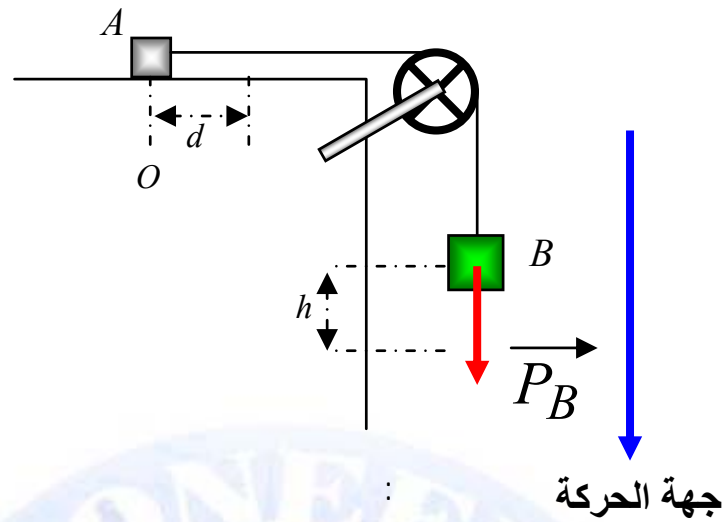
: (A₅) (V₅)

$$V_5 = \frac{A_6 - A_4}{2 \cdot \times 40 \cdot 10^{-3}} = \frac{\left\| \overrightarrow{A_4 A_6} \right\|}{2 \times 40 \cdot 10^{-3}} = \frac{4,8 \cdot 10^{-2}}{2 \times 40 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 0,6 \text{ m / s}$$

:

A _i	A ₀	A ₁	A ₂	A ₃	A ₄	A ₅	A ₆	A ₇
X _i (cm)	0	0,24	0,96	2,20	3,80	6,00	8,60	11,80
V _i (m/ s)	/	0,12	0,24	0,35	0,47	0,60	0,72	/

- 3



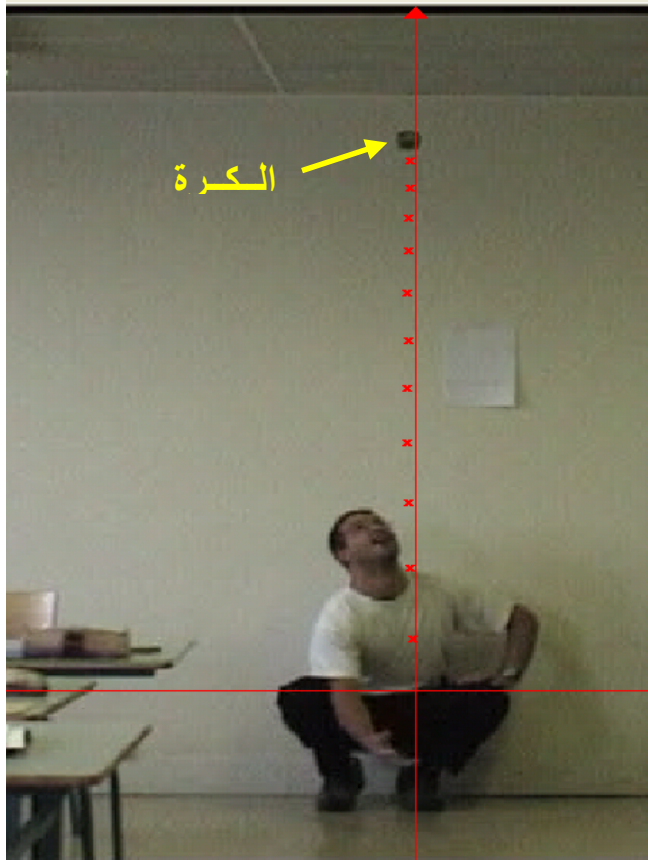
- 4

عندما تؤثر قوة خارجية على جملة و تكون هذه القوة موجهة في نفس جهة حركة الجملة فإنها تحدث تزايدا في سرعة الجملة. نقول إن القوة تقوم بعمل محرك

logiciel AVISTEP

ai05\manip-chronophoto\Videos1\lancer_vertic.avi

Résultats Aide



. 40 ms

جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

Forigine. Un click droit pour annuler

D:\Belaziz-Blida-28ma... AviStep

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$V = f(t)$ - 2
- 3
- 4

- 5

_____ :

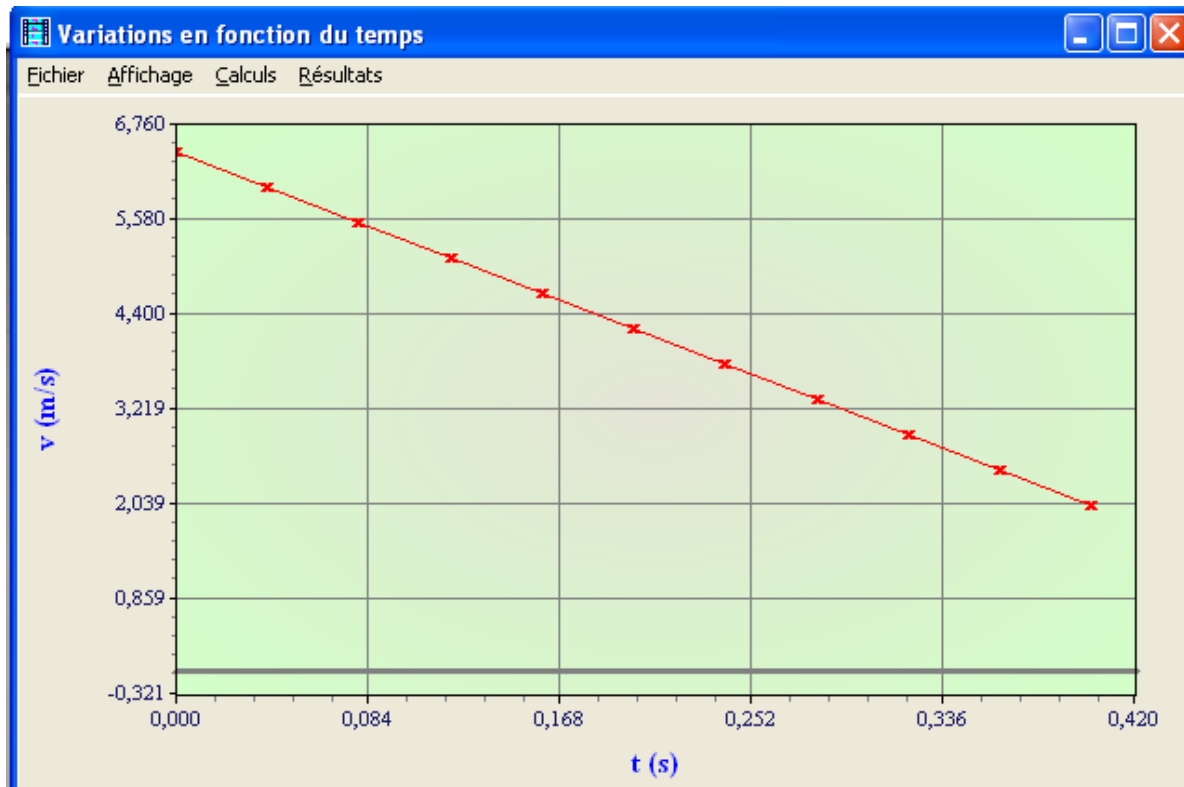
Tableau des valeurs						
chier	Edition	Affichage	Calculs	Résultats		
Numéro	Date (s)	x1 (m)	y1 (m)	vx1 (m/s)	vy1 (m/s)	v1 (m/s)
1	0	-0,008	0,184	-0,249	6,418	6,423
2	0,04	-0,016	0,435	-0,15	5,981	5,982
3	0,08	-0,02	0,667	-0,099	5,543	5,544
4	0,12	-0,024	0,88	-0,051	5,106	5,106
5	0,16	-0,024	1,074	0,051	4,668	4,669
6	0,2	-0,02	1,243	0,000	4,231	4,231
7	0,24	-0,024	1,412	-0,001	3,794	3,794
8	0,28	-0,02	1,562	0,051	3,356	3,357
9	0,32	-0,02	1,678	0,049	2,919	2,92
10	0,36	-0,016	1,784	0,05	2,482	2,482
11	0,4	-0,016	1,881	-0,05	2,044	2,045

- 1

السّرعَة الموافَقَة لِكُل وُضْع من
الأَوضَاع الَّتِي شَغَلَتِها الكُرَة

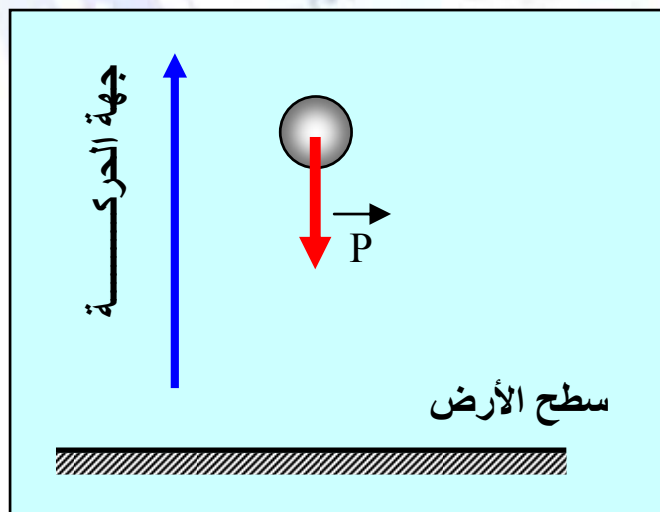
$V = f(t)$

- 2



- 3

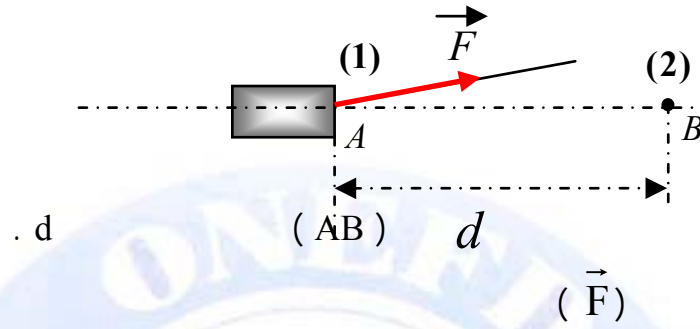
- 4



- 5

عندما تؤثر قوة خارجية على جملة، و يكون حامل هذه القوة يوازي محور الحركة و جهتها معاكسة لجهة الحركة فإن سرعة الجسم تتناقص من لحظة لأخرى. نقول إن القوة تقوم بعمل مقاوم

\vec{F}



$$W(\vec{F}) = F \cdot AB \cdot \cos \alpha$$

[N]
(B) (A)
 \vec{AB} \vec{F} (α)
F
AB

$$0 \leq \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

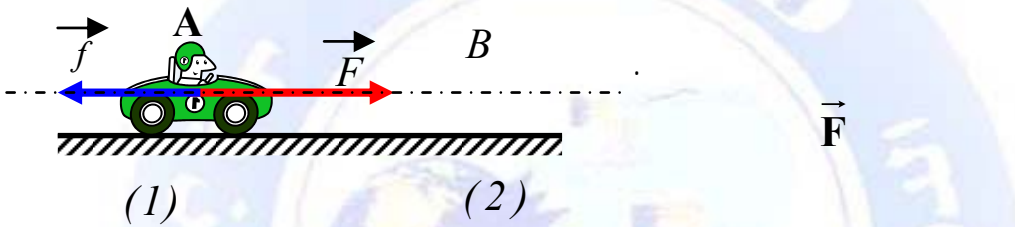
_____ :

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha \leq \pi$$

_____ :

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{.} (\cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0)$$

_____ :



_____ -

(B) (A)

_____ :

$$W (\vec{F}) = F \cdot AB \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$W (\vec{F}) = F \cdot AB \cdot \cos (0)$$

$$W (\vec{F}) = F \cdot AB > 0$$

$$W(\vec{f}) = f \cdot AB \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$W(\vec{f}) = f \cdot AB \cdot \cos(\pi)$$

$$W(\vec{f}) = f \cdot AB < 0$$

_____ - II

_____ : - 1

_____ :

$$Ec = \frac{1}{2} m.V^2 :$$

_____ -

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

_____ -

(h)

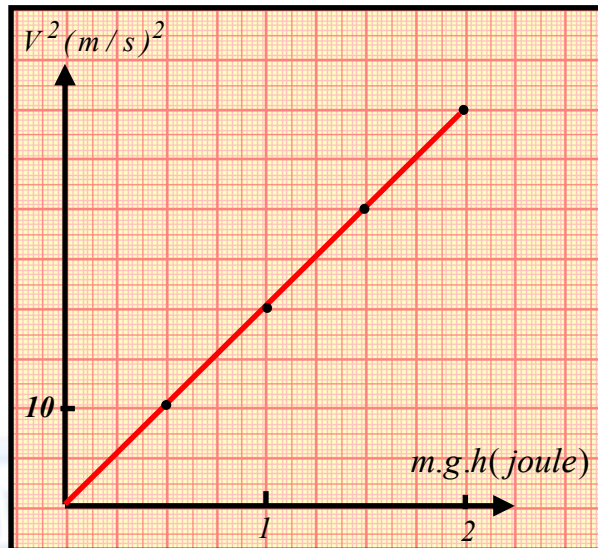
h (m)	0,0	0,5	1,0	1,5	2,0
V (m/ s)	0,0	3,1	4,4	5,4	6,3
W(P) (j)	0,00	0,49	0,98	1,47	1,96
V ² (m/ s) ²	0,0	9,6	19,4	29,2	39,7

$$V^2 = f(m.g.h)$$

$$. (m.g.h)$$

$$V^2$$

_____ :



:

$$V^2 = a \cdot (m \cdot g \cdot h) \quad (a)$$

$a = 20$:

$$a = \frac{2}{m} = \frac{2}{0,1} = 20$$

$$V^2 = \frac{2}{m} \cdot m \cdot g \cdot h$$

:

:

$$W(\vec{P}) = m \cdot g \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} m \cdot V^2 :$$

_____ :

$$E_{c_i} = 0 :$$

V (h)

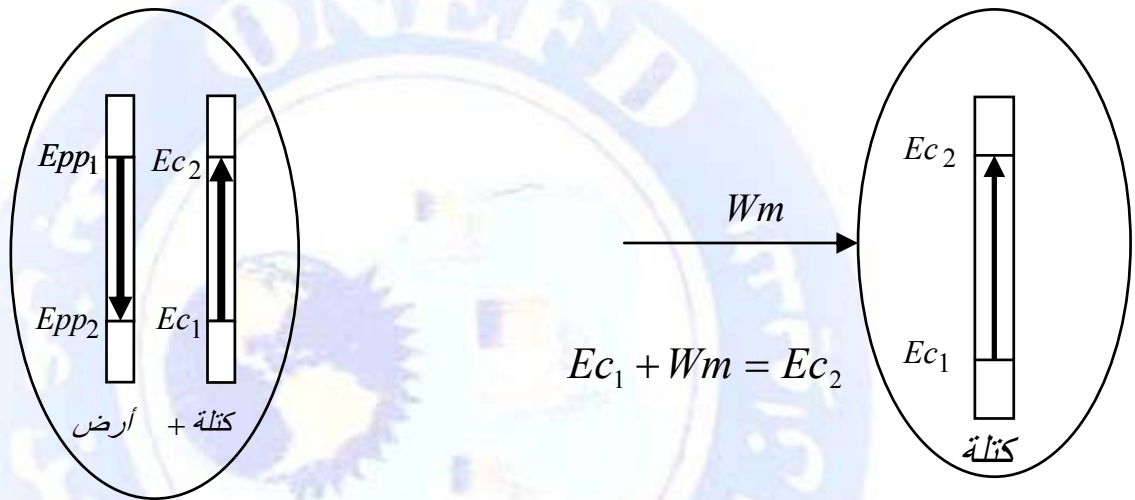
E_{c_f}

()

$$Ec_f - Ec_i = W(\vec{P}) \Rightarrow Ec_f - 0 = m \cdot g \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} m \cdot v^2$$

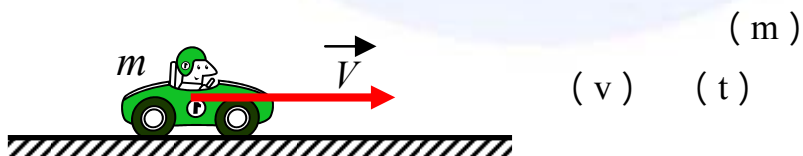
: V

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



$$Ec_1 + Epp_1 = Ec_2 + Epp_2$$

: _____ /



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

joule

Ec

:

-

-

:_____

. m = 2080 kg

.(+)

V = 20 m/ s

()

:

$$E_c = \frac{1}{2} m . v^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2080 \times (20)^2 = 416 . 10^3 \text{ joule}$$

:1

()

$m = 200 \text{ g}$

$h = 10 \text{ m}$

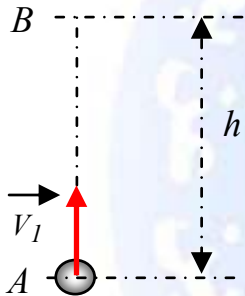
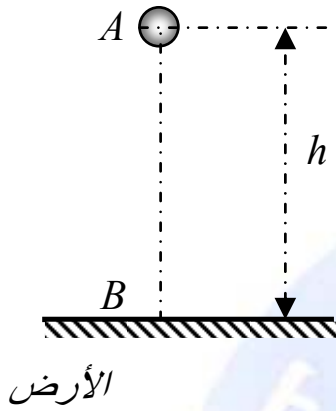
- 1

- 2

- 3

- 4

:2



- 1

- 2

- 3

- 4

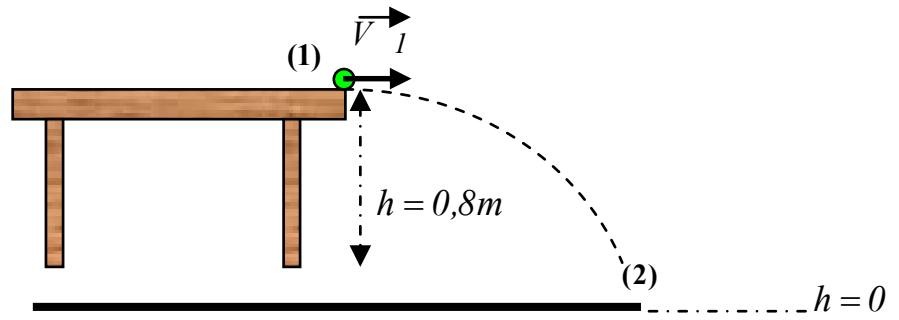
:3

$V_1 = 3 \text{ m/s}$

(1)

()

:



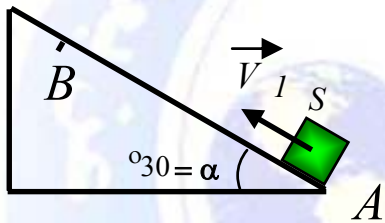
- 1

(2) (1)

- 2

. $g = 10 \text{ N/ kg}$. (2)

4 :



() ()

$V_A = 5 \text{ m/ s}$

AB ()

. (B)

()

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

. ()

- 1

. (AB)

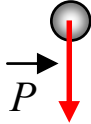
(B) (A)

- 2

1

:

- 1



- 2

$$W(\vec{P}) = P.h.\cos(\vec{P}, \vec{AB})$$

$$W(\vec{P}) = 0,2 \times 10 \times 10 \times \cos(0)$$



$$W(\vec{P}) = 20 \text{ joule}$$

:

- 3

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

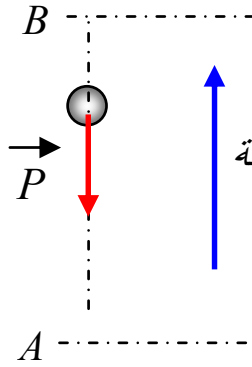
$$\Delta E = E_2 - E_1 = \Delta Ec + 0 + 0 = Wm + 0 + 0 + 0$$

$$\Delta Ec = Wm \Rightarrow Ec_2 - Ec_1 = W(\vec{P}) = 20 \text{ joule}$$

- 4

$$\Delta Ec = Wm \Rightarrow Ec_2 - 0 = W(\vec{P}) = 20 \text{ joule} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}m.V^2 = 20$$

$$V = 14,1 \text{ m/s}$$



:2 _____

- 1

$$W(\vec{P}) = P.h.\cos(\vec{P}, \vec{AB})$$

- 2

$$W(\vec{P}) = -P.h.$$

(A)

- 3

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

$$\Delta E_c = W(\vec{P}) \Leftrightarrow E_{cB} - E_{cA} = -m.g.h$$

(B)

(B)

(A)

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

(h)

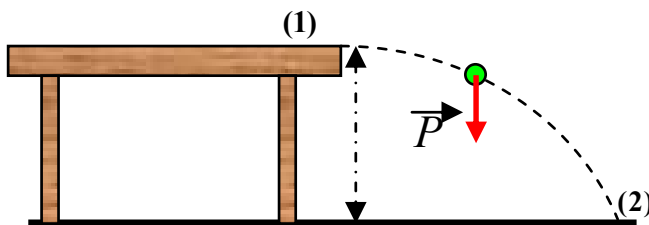
- 4

$$\frac{1}{2}m.V_1^2 = m.g.h \Rightarrow h = \frac{V_1^2}{2.g}$$

$$h = 11,25 \text{ m}$$

:3 _____

- 1



:()

- 2

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

$$= W(\vec{P}) \Rightarrow E_{c2} - E_{c1} = m.g.h \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}m.V_2^2 = \frac{1}{2}m.V_1^2 + m.g.h$$

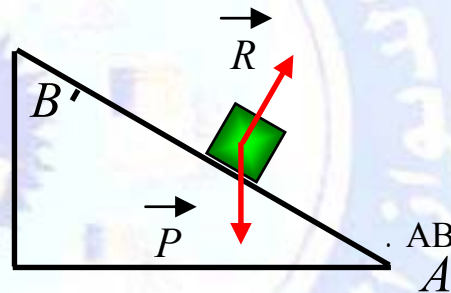
$$V_2 = \sqrt{V_1^2 + 2.g.h}$$

$$V_2 = 5 \text{ m / s}$$

:4 _____

()

- 1



- 2

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

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

$$\Delta E_c = W(\vec{P}) + W(\vec{R})$$

$$\frac{1}{2}m.V_B^2 - \frac{1}{2}m.V_A^2 = P.AB.\cos(\vec{P}, \vec{AB}) + R.AB.\cos(\vec{R}, \vec{AB})$$

$$0 - \frac{1}{2}m.V_A^2 = P.AB.\cos(150^\circ) + R.AB.\cos(90^\circ)$$

$$AB = \frac{V_A^2}{2.g} \Rightarrow AB = \frac{25}{2 \times 10}$$

$$AB = 1,25 \text{ m}$$

