

المذكرات الجديدة

للمطالبات كل فصل دراسي حسب الخطة الجليلة

110 فيزياء

السنة التحضيرية

Ch-2

يوسف زويل
لتدريس طلاب المرحلة الجامعية
★ 0557999301 ★

Ch - 2

Motion along straight line

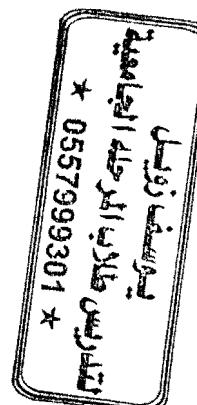
الحمد لله رب العالمين

الكميات الفيزيائية والمصطلحات التي سترد في هذا الشبّر

v_0	initial velocity <i>v₀ ↗</i>		x	distance <i>s ↗</i>	m
v	final velocity <i>v ↗</i>	(m/s)	a	acceleration <i>a ↗</i>	m/s^2
v_{av}	average velocity <i>v_{av} ↗</i>		t	Time <i>t ↗</i>	s

ا فَعَالْ

m المسافة المقطوعة افقيا-X



Motion in a straight line

الحركة في خط مستقيم

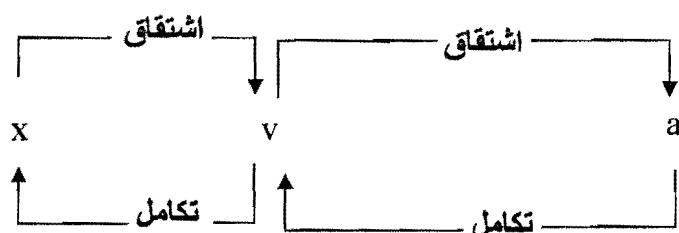
أولاً: مصطلحات هامة:

$x = \text{position}$	(البعد عن نقطة الأصل) موضع (m)
$v = \text{velocity}$	سرعة m/s
$a = \text{acceleration}$	تسارع m/s^2
$v_{av} = \text{average velocity}$	سرعة متوسطة
$a_{av} = \text{average acceleration}$	تسارع متوسط
$v_0 = \text{initial velocity}$	سرعة ابتدائية
$\Delta x = d = \text{displacement}$	ازاحة
Start from rest $\equiv v_0 = 0$	بدأ من سكون
Come to rest $\equiv v = 0$	أصبح ساكناً
Dropped $\equiv v_0 = 0$	سقط
Highest point = maximum height $\equiv v = 0$	أعلى نقطة أقصى ارتفاع

ثانياً: أنواع حركة الجسم:

(١) حركة الجسم حسب علاقة رياضية.

وفيها تكون x أو v أو a دالة في الزمن (وتكون لحظية Instantaneous أي تعتمد على الزمن)



$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} \quad a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)$$

ملحوظة: خلال فترة زمنية من $t_1 \rightarrow t_2$ خلال حركة الجسم يكون

التسارع المتوسط the average acceleration	السرعة المتوسطة the average velocity	الإزاحة displacement
$a_{av} = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{t_2 - t_1}$	$v_{av} = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{t_2 - t_1}$	$\Delta x = x_2 - x_1$

(Ex-1)-If $t_1 = 2\text{s}$ and $t_2 = 4\text{s}$ find the average acceleration when the velocity changes from 8m/s to 12m/s .

- (a) 1m/s^2 (b) 3.33m/s^2 (c) 5m/s^2 (d) 2m/s^2 (e) 4.5m/s^2

Solution:

$$t_1 = 2\text{s}$$

$$t_2 = 4\text{s}$$

$$v_1 = 8\text{m/s}$$

$$v_2 = 12\text{m/s}$$

$$a_{av} = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{12 - 8}{4 - 2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2\text{ m/s}^2$$

(Ex-2)-The velocity of a particle starts from the origin as $v(t) = (3t^2 + 5)$ m/s. The acceleration of the particle after 2 seconds is:

- (a) 6m/s^2 (b) 12m/s^2 (c) 18m/s^2 (d) 24m/s^2 (e) 30m/s^2

Solution:

نطبق ادوات لـ $t = 2$ على معادلة تم نعيده بالشكل

$$v = 3t^2 + 5$$

$$\rightarrow a = 6t \quad \xrightarrow[t=2\text{mt}]{\text{نحو في}} \quad a = 6 \times 2 = 12\text{ m/s}^2$$

مٰل **لـعـادـلـه** **صـيـغـه**
(Ex-3)-A bicycle is moving along x – axis according to the equation $x(t) = 2t + 3t^2$
مـسـارـهـ الـحـلـيـه
where x is in meters and t is in seconds. Its instantaneous velocity at $t = 2$ sec. is:

- (a) 14m/s (b) 26m/s (c) 32m/s (d) m/s (e) 38m/s

Solution:

$$x = 2t + 3t^2$$

$$\rightarrow v = 2 + 6t \quad \boxed{t=2 \text{ sec}} \quad v = 2 + 6 \times 2 = 14 \text{ m/s}$$

مـسـارـهـ الـحـلـيـه
(Ex-4)-The initial and final positions of a particle along the X-axis are -3m, 10m, then its
كـاـرـبـهـ الـدـاـخـلـيـه
displacement Δx equals:

- (a) + 7m (b) +13m (c) -13m (d) -7m (e) 4.5m

Solution:

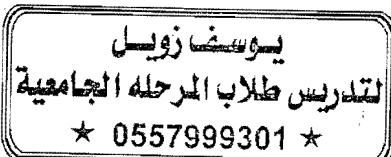
$$\Delta x = x_2 - x_1$$

$$= 10 - (-3)$$

$$= 10 + 3 = 13 \text{ m}$$

$$x_2 = 10 \text{ m}$$

$$x_1 = -3 \text{ m}$$



(Ex-5)-The position of a particle along the X-axis is given by $X = 3t^3 - 2t^2 - 2$ where x in meters and t in seconds, the average velocity of this particle in the time interval from $t = 1$ s to $t = 3$ s is:

- (a) 13 m/s (b) 10m/s (c) 31m/s (d) -10m/s

Solution:

x_2 هي نفس $t_2 \rightarrow$ ينبع x , هي نفس v , متصلة في t , \rightarrow ينبع int

$$x_1 = 3 \cdot 1^3 - 2 \cdot 1^2 - 2 = -1 \text{ m}$$

$$x_2 = 3 \cdot 3^3 - 2 \cdot 3^2 - 2 = 61 \text{ m}$$

$$t_1 = 1$$

$$t_2 = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_{av} &= \frac{x_2 - x_1}{t_2 - t_1} \\ &= \frac{61 - (-1)}{3 - 1} = \frac{62}{2} = 31 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

(Ex-6)-A car moves along a straight line with velocity in m/s given by $V = t^2 - 16$. The velocity at $t = 0$ is:

- (a) Zero (b) 4m/s (c) -16m/s (d) -25m/s (e) -9m/s

Solution:

السؤال يطلب معرفة السرعة في اللحظة $t = 0$,
لذلك نقوم ب subsitute $t = 0$ في المعادلة

$$V = t^2 - 16$$

$$\underline{t = 0} \rightarrow V = -16 \text{ m/s}$$

ملاحظة: السرعة تكون موجبة لاتجاه ينبع من اليمين
أو سالبة لاتجاه ينبع من اليسار

(Ex-7)-Referring to the previous question, the car stops when t equals:

(a) 5s

(b) 4s

(c) 3s

(d) 6s

(e) 2s

Solution:

$$\text{إذا توقف السيارة تكون سرعتها } v = 0 \text{ وتحل وقت } t = ?$$

$$v = t^2 - 16$$

$$0 = t^2 - 16 \Rightarrow t^2 = 16 \Rightarrow t = 4 \text{ s}$$

(Ex-8)-The instantaneous acceleration \vec{a} is given as:

(a) $\frac{dx}{dt}$

(b) $\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{dx}{dt})$

(c) $\frac{d^2}{dt^2}(\frac{dx}{dt})$

(d) $\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{dx}{dt^2})$

(e) $\frac{d^2}{dt^2}(\frac{dv}{dt})$

Solution:

الإجابة II

(Ex-9)-The instantaneous acceleration \vec{a} is given as:

(a) $\frac{d^2}{dt^2}(\frac{dx}{dt})$

(b) $\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{dv}{dt})$

(c) $\frac{dv}{dt}$

(d) $\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{dv^2}{dt^2})$

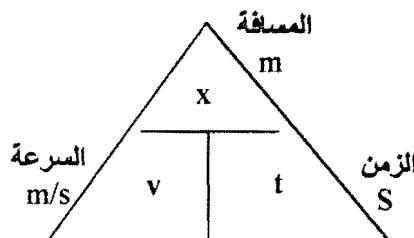
(e) $\frac{d^2}{dt^2}(\frac{dv}{dt})$

Solution:

الإجابة I

(٢) حركة الجسم حسب معطيات عدبية

I – إذا كانت السرعة ثابتة Constant Velocity يكون التسارع $a = 0$



ويوجد قانون واحد لحل الأمثلة هو

(Ex-10)-A car is traveling at constant speed of 30m/s for 3 S:

(1) The acceleration of the car is

- (a) 0 (b) 3m/s^2 (c) 10m/s^2 (d) 9m/s^2

(2) The distance after that time is

- (a) 90m (b) 50m (c) 33m (d) 27m

Solution:

حيث أن السرعة متكونة من ثوابت

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \underline{\underline{a=0}}$$

$$v = 30 \text{m/s}$$

$$t = 3 \text{S}$$

$$x = ??$$

$$x = v t$$

$$= 30 \times 3 = 90 \text{m}$$

مما يعطى



-II- إذا كانت السرعة متغيرة بتسارع ثابت (له قيمة ثابتة)

في هذه الحالة يوجد عدة معادلات: (بفرض بداية الحركة من $x_0 = 0$)

$$(1) v = v_0 + a t$$

$$(2) x = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$(3) x = v t - \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$(4) x = \left(\frac{v + v_0}{2}\right) \cdot t$$

$$(5) v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a x$$

(لابد من وجود ثلاثة معطيات لحل المثال بهذه القوانين)

ملاحظات:

$$(1) Deceleration تباطؤ a (-) \quad (2) If acceleration is constant then v_{av} = \frac{v + v_0}{2}$$

$$(3) Speed السرعة القياسية = \frac{distance}{time} \quad \text{وهي موجبة دائمًا} \quad (\frac{\text{المسافة}}{\text{الزمن}})$$

$$(4) Velocity السرعة المتجهة = \frac{displacement}{time} \quad \text{(وقد تكون موجبة أو سالبة (مع محاور الاحداثيات) -} \quad (\frac{\text{الإزاحة}}{\text{الزمن}})$$

لعامان اب تمه جبار v₀ سaras جبار من هنا سرعه t كم متراً كم

(Ex-11)-A car traveling at 20m/s is 30m from a wall when the driver applied the brakes.

The car hit the wall 2s later. How fast is the car traveling when it hits the wall?
مسار

- (a) 5m/s (b) 15m/s (c) 8m/s (d) 10m/s (e) 0

Solution:

$$v_0 = 20 \text{ m/s}$$

$$x = 30 \text{ m}$$

$$t = 2 \text{ s}$$

$$v = ??$$

$$x = \frac{v + v_0}{2} \cdot t$$

$$30 = \frac{v + 20}{2} \cdot 2$$

$$30 = v + 20$$

$$v = 30 - 20 = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

أثنين إسارة صدمت جبار حيث كانت سرعته

(Ex-12)-Starting from rest, a car moving with constant acceleration covers a distance of 280m. If the car speed at the end of the distance is 70m/s, then its acceleration is:

- (a) 7.54m/s² (b) 6.4m/s² (c) 8.75m/s² (d) 10m/s² (e) 9.8m/s²

جواب

$$V_0 = 0$$

$$X = 280 \text{ m}$$

$$V = 70 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a = ??$$

Solution:

$$V^2 = V_0^2 + 2ax$$

$$a = \frac{V^2 - V_0^2}{2x} = \frac{70^2 - 0}{2 \times 280}$$

$$= 8.75 \text{ m/s}^2$$

(Ex-13)-A car has an acceleration of 1.2m/s². If its initial velocity is 10m/s, the distance the car covers in the first 5 sec. after the acceleration begins is:

- (a) 15m (b) 25m (c) 53m (d) 65m (e) 44m

Solution:

$$a = 1.2$$

$$t = 5$$

$$V_0 = 10$$

$$X = ??$$

$$X = V_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$= 10 \times 5 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1.2 \times 5^2$$

$$= 65 \text{ m}$$

١٠ - ماضی سے عکس
 (Ex-12)-Starting from rest, a car moving with constant acceleration covers a distance of 280m. If the car speed at the end of the distance is 70m/s, then its acceleration is:

- (a) 7.54m/s² (b) 6.4m/s² (c) 8.75m/s² (d) 10m/s² (e) 9.8m/s²

چیزیں

$$v_0 = 0$$

$$x = 280 \text{ m}$$

$$v = 70 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a = ??$$

Solution:

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2ax$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{v^2 - v_0^2}{2x} = \frac{70^2 - 0}{2 \times 280} \\ &= 8.75 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{aligned}$$

مساءٰ کا سفر
 (Ex-13)-A car has an acceleration of 1.2m/s². If its initial velocity is 10m/s, the distance the car covers in the first 5 sec. after the acceleration begins is:

- (a) 15m (b) 25m (c) 53m (d) 65m (e) 44m

Solution:

$$a = 1.2$$

$$t = 5$$

$$v_0 = 10$$

$$x = ??$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \\ &= 10 \times 5 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1.2 \times 5^2 \\ &= 65 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

(Ex-14)-A car moving with constant acceleration covers the distance between two points 60m apart in 6 seconds. Its velocity as it passes the second point is 14m/s. Its velocity at the first point is:

- (a) 4m/s (b) 2m/s (c) 6m/s (d) 10m/s (e) 8m/s

Solution:

$$x = 60 \text{ m}$$

$$t = 6$$

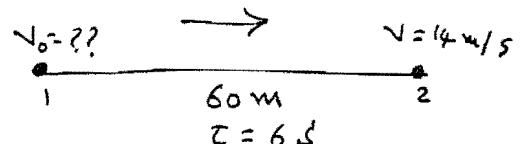
$$v = 14 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_0 = ??$$

$$x = \frac{v + v_0}{2} \cdot t$$

$$60 = \frac{14 + v_0}{2} \cdot 6$$

$$20 = 14 + v_0 \Rightarrow v_0 = 20 - 14 = 6 \text{ m/s}$$



(Ex-15)-An airplane travels 280m along the runway before taking off. If it starts from rest moving with constant acceleration and takes off at speed 60m/s then its acceleration is:

- (a) 14.5m/s² (b) 6.4m/s² (c) 8.75m/s² (d) 10m/s² (e) 4m/s²

Solution:

$$x = 280 \text{ m}$$

$$v_0 = 0$$

$$v = 60 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a = ??$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2ax$$

$$a = \frac{v^2 - v_0^2}{2x} = \frac{60^2 - 0}{2 \times 280}$$

$$= 6.4 \text{ m/s}^2$$

(Ex-16)-A Car travels in a straight line with an initial velocity of 2m/s and an acceleration of 2m/s². The distance travels in 4s is:

- (a) 36m (b) 40m (c) 24m (d) 28m (e) 32m

Solution:

$$V_0 = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$t = 4 \text{ s}$$

$$x = ??$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= V_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \\ &= 2 \times 4 + \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 4^2 \\ &= 8 + 16 = 24 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

(Ex-17)-A car, initially at rest, travels 16m in 4s along a straight line with constant acceleration. The acceleration of the car is:

- (a) 4m/s² (b) 5m/s² (c) 6m/s² (d) 2m/s² (e) 3m/s²

Solution:

$$V_0 = 0$$

$$x = 16 \text{ m}$$

$$t = 4 \text{ s}$$

$$a = ??$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= V_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \\ 16 &= 0 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot 4^2 \\ 16 &= 8a \\ a &= 2 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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(Ex-18)-A particle starts moving from rest with constant acceleration. After 1 second its velocity becomes 12m/s. Its acceleration is:

- (a) 12 m/s^2 (b) 6 m/s^2 (c) Zero (d) 4 m/s^2 (e) 3 m/s^2

Solution:

$$V_0 = 0$$

$$t = 1 \text{ s}$$

$$V = 12 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a = ??$$

$$V = V_0 + at$$

$$a = \frac{V - V_0}{t} = \frac{12 - 0}{1}$$

$$= 12 \text{ m/s}^2$$

(Ex-19)-A car initially traveling at 24.6m/s may be able to brake with a deceleration تبطي of 4.92 m/s^2 . The time it takes to come to rest is:

- (a) 4 sec. (b) 6 sec. (c) 5.5 sec. (d) 7 sec. (e) 5 sec.

Solution:

$$V_0 = 24.6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a = -4.92 \text{ m/s}^2$$

تبطي
stop

$$V = 0$$

$$t = ??$$

$$V = V_0 + at$$

$$0 = 24.6 + 4.92 t$$

$$t = \frac{-24.6}{4.92} = 5 \text{ s}$$

(Ex-20)-In 2 seconds, a particle moving with constant acceleration along the X-axis

goes from $X_1 = 10\text{m}$ to $X_2 = 50\text{m}$. The velocity at the end of this time interval is 10m/s.

What is the acceleration of the particle?

(a) -10m/s^2

(b) 15m/s^2

(c) -15m/s^2

(d) 20m/s^2

(e) -20m/s^2

Solution:

$$X_2 - X_1 = 50 - 10 \\ = 40 \text{ m}$$

$$t = 2$$

$$v = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a = ?$$

$$X = vt - \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$40 = 20 - 2a$$

$$20 = -2a$$

$$a = \frac{20}{-2} = -10 \text{ m/s}^2$$

مقدار الحركة

Free Fall

الحركة الرأسية تحت تأثير الجاذبية الأرضية فقط.

ملحوظة: التسارع مقداره ثابت ويساوي 9.8m/s^2

وقيمة المتجهة

$$- 9.8 \text{m/s}^2$$

$$+ 9.8 \text{m/s}^2$$

في حالة الصعود

في حالة الهبوط أو عند أقصى ارتفاع

لهم ينبع

$$(-g \leftarrow a)$$

$(y \leftarrow x)$ * معادلات حركة الجسم هي نفس معادلات الحركة الأفقية مع استبدال $(y_0 = 0)$
ويكون (بفرض بداية الحركة من $y_0 = 0$)

$$(1) v = v_0 - gt$$

$$(2) y = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$(3) y = vt + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$(4) y = \left(\frac{v + v_0}{2}\right) \cdot t$$

$$(5) v^2 = v_0^2 - 2gy$$

ملحوظات هامة:

(بفرض إهمال مقاومة الهواء)

<p>* في حالة حركة الجسم لأعلى والعودة يكون:</p> <p>(١) السرعة عند أقصى ارتفاع = $v = 0$ at highest point = at maximum height</p> <p>(٢) زمن الصعود لأقصى ارتفاع = زمن العودة لنقطة البداية.</p> <p>(٣) مقدار السرعة لأعلى عند أي نقطة = مقدار السرعة لأسفل عند نفس النقطة او اي نقطة في مستواها</p> 	<p>* في حالة حركة الجسم لأسفل يكون:</p> <p>(١) في حالة السقوط dropped تكون $v_0 = 0$</p> <p>(٢) v ، y نعرض عنهم بإشارة سالبة إذا كانوا في المعطيات.</p> <p>(٣) إذا كانت v مطلوبة فإنها تكون سالبة في حالة .Speed Velocity</p> <p>(٤) في حالة thrown down فإن $v_0 \neq 0$</p> 
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$$v_0 = 0$$

عند نقطة

(Ex-21)-A rock is dropped from a cliff مرتفع. The time it takes to fall 40m is:

- (a) 3.2s (b) 4.6s (c) 1s (d) 2.86s (e) 5.7s

Solution:

في سبعون حكم لرسن

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v_0 = 0 \\ g = 9.8 \\ y = 40 \text{ m} \\ t = ?? \end{array} \right| \quad \begin{aligned} y &= v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \\ (-40) &= 0 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 9.8 \cdot t^2 \\ -40 &= -4.9 t^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$t^2 = \frac{40}{4.9} = 8.16 \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{8.16} = 2.86 \text{ s}$$

(Ex-22)-A boy throws a ball vertically upward. If the ball was caught by a person in a window 4m above the ground after t , what is the initial speed of the ball?

- (a) 9.45m/s (b) 10m/s (c) 11m/s (d) 11.8m/s

Solution:

$$g = 9.8$$

$$y = 4$$

$$t = 2$$

$$v_0 = ??$$

$$y = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$4 = 2 v_0 - \frac{1}{2} \times 9.8 \times 4^2$$

$$4 = 2 v_0 - 19.6$$

$$2 v_0 = 4 + 19.6 \Rightarrow v_0 = \frac{23.6}{2} = 11.8 \text{ m/s}$$

(Ex-23)-A stone is thrown vertically upward with an initial velocity of v_0 . It will rise to maximum height of:

- (a) 95m (b) 10m (c) 40m (d) 8.6m (e) 95m

Solution:

$$g = 9.8$$

$$v_0 = 14$$

$$v = 0$$

جهاز
الرفاع
 $y = ??$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 - 2gy$$

$$y = \frac{v^2 - v_0^2}{-2g}$$

$$= \frac{0 - 14^2}{-2 \times 9.8} = 10 \text{ m}$$

مكتبة
أقصى رفع
جهاز



مُعَلَّمَات
(Ex-24)-A stone is dropped from the top of a building. When the speed of the stone is 20m/s the falling distance is:

- (a) 1.28m (b) 20.41m (c) 43.75m (d) 32.21m (e) 87.5m

Solution:

$$\checkmark_0 = 0$$

$$\checkmark = 20 \text{ m/s}$$

$$g = 9.8$$

$$y = ??$$

$$\checkmark^2 = \checkmark_0^2 - 2gy$$

$$(-20)^2 = 0 - 19.6 y$$

$$y = \frac{400}{-19.6} = -20.41 = 20.41$$

وتحتى / كذا، فالناتج موجب، لأن

الوقت موجب، لذلك فالنتيجة موجبة.

مُعَلَّمَات
(Ex-25)-A stone is projected vertically upward from the top of 20m high building with an initial speed of 30m/s. The magnitude مقدار of its velocity before it hits the ground is:

- (a) 30m/s (b) 20m/s (c) 35.9m/s (d) -30m/s (e) 36m/s

Solution:

$$g = 9.8$$

$$y = 20 \text{ m}$$

$$\checkmark_0 = 30 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\checkmark = ??$$

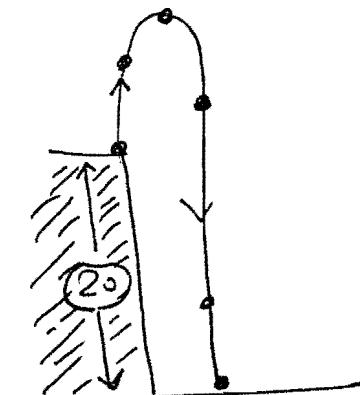
$$\checkmark^2 = \checkmark_0^2 - 2gy$$

$$\checkmark^2 = (30)^2 - 2 \times 9.8 \times (-20)$$

$$\checkmark^2 = 900 + 392$$

$$\checkmark = \sqrt{1292}$$

$$= 35.9 \text{ m/s}$$



(Ex-26)-Referring to the previous question, what is the acceleration of the stone at its highest point.

(a) 9.8 m/s^2

(b) -9.8 m/s^2

(c) Zero

(d) 4.9 m/s^2

Solution:

9.8 m/s^2 , عند أعلى نقطة

الآن ارتفاع يكون أباهض

$$\begin{array}{l} -9.8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



$$(v_0 = 0)$$

(Ex-27)-An object is dropped from a height of 10m above the ground; calculate its speed just before it hits the ground.

(a) 4.9 m/s

(b) 14 m/s

(c) 4.8 m/s

(d) Zero

(e) 19.6 m/s

Solution:

$$v_0 = 0$$

$$y = 10 \text{ m}$$

$$g = 9.8$$

$$v = ??$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 - 2gy$$

$$= 0 - 2 \times 9.8 \times (-10)$$

$$v^2 = 196$$

$$v = \sqrt{196} = 14 \text{ m/s}$$

ما يهم :
إذ أننا نطلب
نكون في
ـ 14
ـ v
ـ سرعة
ـ سرعة
ـ سرعة

ـ سرعة
ـ سرعة

(Ex-28)-A stone is thrown up vertically with an initial speed of 30m/s. when the speed of the stone is half its maximum speed, its height is:

- (a) 34.43m (b) 30m (c) 12.39m (d) 15.3m (e) 20.3m

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} g &= 9.8 \\ v_0 &= 30 \text{ m/s} \\ \text{نحوه این را سرعت مکانیکی می‌گوییم} \\ v &= 15 \text{ m/s} \\ y &=? \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v^2 &= v_0^2 - 2gy \\ y &= \frac{v^2 - v_0^2}{-2g} \\ &= \frac{15^2 - 30^2}{-19.6} \\ &= 34.4 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

(Ex-29)-A stone is thrown downward from the height (h) above the ground with an initial speed of 10m/s. It strikes the ground 3 seconds later. Find h.

- (a) 60m (b) 74m (c) 44m (d) 90m (e) 14m

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} v_0 &= 10 \text{ m/s} \\ t &= 3 \text{ s} \\ g &= 9.8 \\ h = y &=? \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} y &= v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \\ &= (10 \times 3) - \frac{1}{2} \times 9.8 \times 3^2 \\ &= -30 - 44.1 = -74.1 \text{ m} \\ \text{و خود را باز نمایم} \\ \therefore h = y &= 74.1 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

(Ex-30)-A ball is thrown vertically upward. It returns to its starting point after 4s:

(1) The initial velocity of the ball is

- (a) 19.6m/s (b) zero (c) 39.2m/s (d) 9.8m/s

(2) The maximum height the ball rise is:

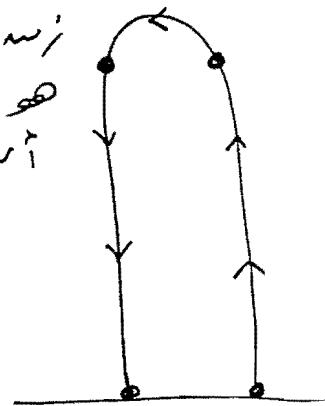
- (a) 39.2m (b) 9.8m (c) 196m (d) 19.6m

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} g &= 9.8 \\ \text{when } v &= 0 \\ \text{then } t &= 2 \\ v_0 &=? \\ y &=? \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ① \quad v &= v_0 - gt \\ 0 &= v_0 - 9.8 \times 2 \\ v_0 &= 19.6 \text{ m/s} \\ ② \quad y &= v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \\ &= 19.6 \times 2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 9.8 \times 4 \\ &= 19.6 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

ball rises 19.6m;
it will fall
2S \uparrow



(Ex-31)-A stone is dropped from a building at a height of 25m. When the speed of the stone is 12.6 m/s its height from the ground is:

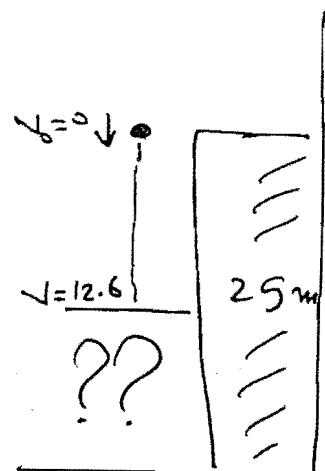
- (a) 23m (b) 16.9m (c) 12.3m (d) -8.1m (e) 6.6m

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} v_0 &= 0 \\ g &= 9.8 \\ v &= 12.6 \\ y &=? \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v^2 &= v_0^2 - 2gy \\ y &= \frac{v^2 - v_0^2}{-2g} \\ &= \frac{12.6^2 - 0}{-2 \times 9.8} = -8.1 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$H = 25 - 8.1 = 16.9 \text{ m}$$



جواب مكتوب في المراجعة

(Ex-32)-The acceleration of the stone just before it hits the ground is:

Solution:

كع لجراحت علاجها

