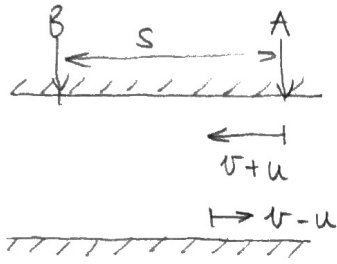


Számolási feladatok:

1.

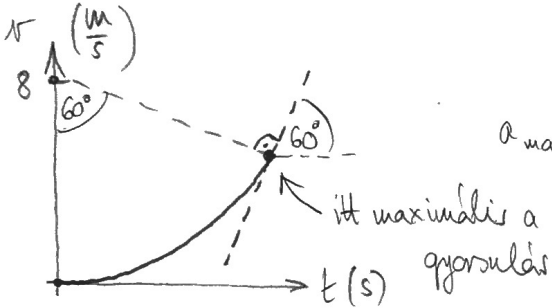


v : motorcsónak relatív sebessége
 u : folyó sebessége

$$\left. \begin{aligned} t_{\text{folyóirány}} &= \frac{s}{v+u} \\ t_{\text{ellenfőtes}} &= \frac{s}{v-u} \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{t_{\text{ellenfőtes}}}{t_{\text{folyóirány}}} = \frac{v+u}{v-u} = \frac{3}{2}$$

ebből $\frac{v}{u} = 5$. **(D)**

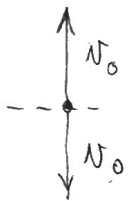
2.



$$a_{\text{max}} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3} \approx 1,7 \left(\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right)$$

(C)

3.



A felfelé dobott test magassága:

$$y_1(t) = v_0 t - \frac{g}{2} t^2$$

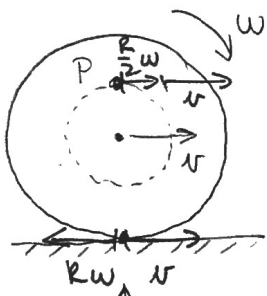
a lefelé dobotté:

$$y_2(t) = -v_0 t - \frac{g}{2} t^2$$

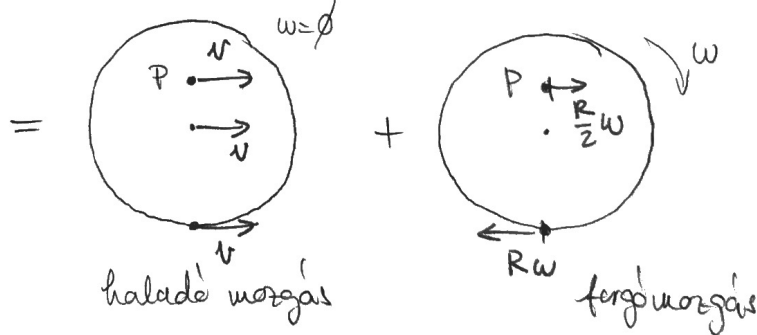
$$y_1(t) - y_2(t) = 2v_0 t = 2 \cdot 15 \cdot 2 = 60 \text{ (m)}$$

(B)

4.



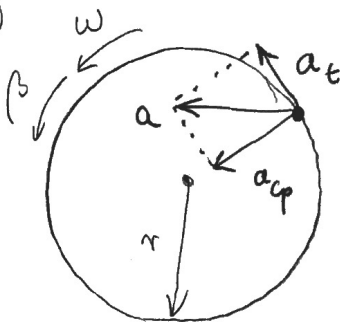
legalsó pont áll:
 $Rw = v$



Tehát: $v_P = v + \frac{R}{2} w = v + \frac{v}{2} = \frac{3}{2} v$

(D)

5.



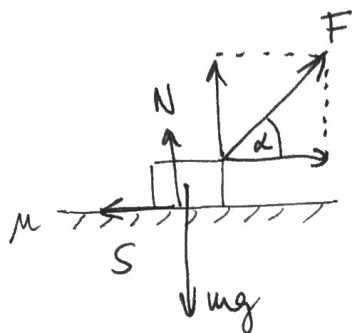
A kerületi pont gyorsulása:
 A kerületi pont gyorsulása:

$$a = \sqrt{a_{cp}^2 + a_t^2} = \sqrt{(\pi w^2)^2 + (\pi \beta)^2} = \pi \beta \sqrt{\beta^2 t^4 + 1}$$

$$a = 0,1 \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{3^2 \cdot 0,5^4 + 1} = 37,5 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{s}^2} \approx 38 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{s}^2}$$

(A)

6.



A tapadás határán: $S = \mu N$

$$F \sin \alpha + N - mg = 0,$$

$$F \cos \alpha - S = 0$$

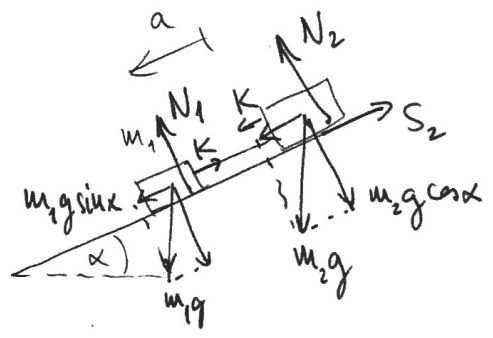
$$\left. \begin{aligned} F \cos \alpha &= \mu (mg - F \sin \alpha) \\ \downarrow \text{ebből} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$F = \frac{\mu mg}{\cos \alpha + \mu \sin \alpha}$$

Az adatokat behelyettesítve $F = 14,1 \text{ N}$.

(A)

7.



Az 1-es test lejtőirányú mozgáregyenlete:

$$m_1 g \sin \alpha - K = m_1 a \quad (1)$$

A 2-es testre:

$$K + m_2 g \sin \alpha - S_2 = m_2 a \quad (2)$$

Lejtőre merőlegesen:

$$N_2 - m_2 g \cos \alpha = 0 \quad (3)$$

Csúszási súrlódás:

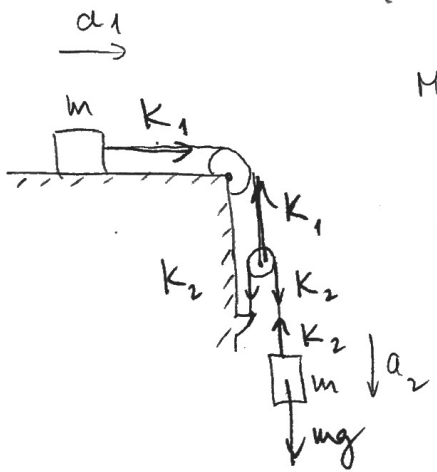
$$S_2 = \mu N_2 \quad (4)$$

(1)-(4)-ből:

$$a = \frac{(m_1 + m_2) \sin \alpha - \mu m_2 \cos \alpha}{m_1 + m_2} g = \underline{\underline{1,30 \frac{m}{s^2}}}$$

(A)

8.



Mozgáregyenletek: $K_1 = m a_1 \quad (1)$

$$m g - K_2 = m a_2 \quad (2)$$

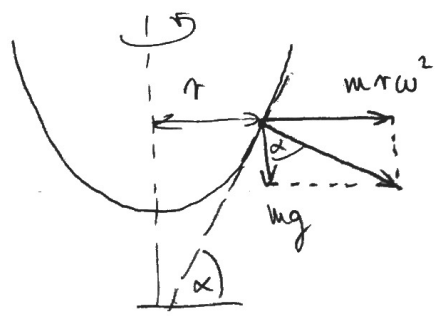
Mozgócigára: $K_1 = 2 K_2 \quad (3)$

Kezességfeltétel: $a_2 = 2 a_1 \quad (4)$

Ebből: $a_1 = \frac{2}{5} g$, azaz $a_2 = 2 a_1 = \underline{\underline{\frac{4}{5} g}}$.

(B)

9.



$$\tan \alpha = \frac{m r w^2}{m g} = \frac{r w^2}{g} = \frac{r}{g} (2 \pi f)^2$$

$$\tan \alpha = 2,37 \rightarrow \underline{\underline{\alpha = 67^\circ}}$$

(D)