

1. Motorist drvi po naselju s hitrostjo 60 km/h, nakar ga opazi policist, ki spelje v trenutku, ko ga motorist prevozi. Policist pritiska na plin in s pospeškom  $3 \text{ m/s}^2$  začne zasledovati motorista.

- Ali policist dohiti motorista? Kdaj?
- Kolikšno pot je v tem času opravil policist?
- Kaj pa če motorist po  $t_1 = 1 \text{ s}$  opazi policista in začne zavirati z  $1 \text{ m/s}^2$ . Po kolikem času v tem primeru policist dohiti motorista? Kakšno pot pri tem opravi?

a) motorist: enakomerno gibanje

$$a(t) = 0$$

$$v(t) = v_0$$

$$s(t) = s_0 + v_0 \cdot t$$

$s_0$  je 0, saj je izhodišče

v skupni točki s policajem

$$s(t) = v_0 \cdot t \quad 3$$

policaj: enakomerno pospešeno gibanje

$$a(t) = a_0$$

$$v(t) = v_p + a_0 \cdot t$$

$$s(t) = s_0 + v_p \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} a_0 t^2$$

$$v_p = 0$$

policaj na začetku miruje

$s_0 = 0$  kot zgoraj

$$s_p(t) = \frac{1}{2} a_0 t^2 \quad 3$$

Pogaj za srečanje

$$s_p(t) = s_m(t) \quad 3$$

$$\frac{1}{2} a_0 t^2 = v_0 \cdot t$$

$$\frac{1}{2} a_0 t = v_0 \rightarrow t = \frac{2v_0}{a_0} = \underline{\underline{11.1 \text{ s}}}$$

Da, ga dohiti.

b) pot policista:

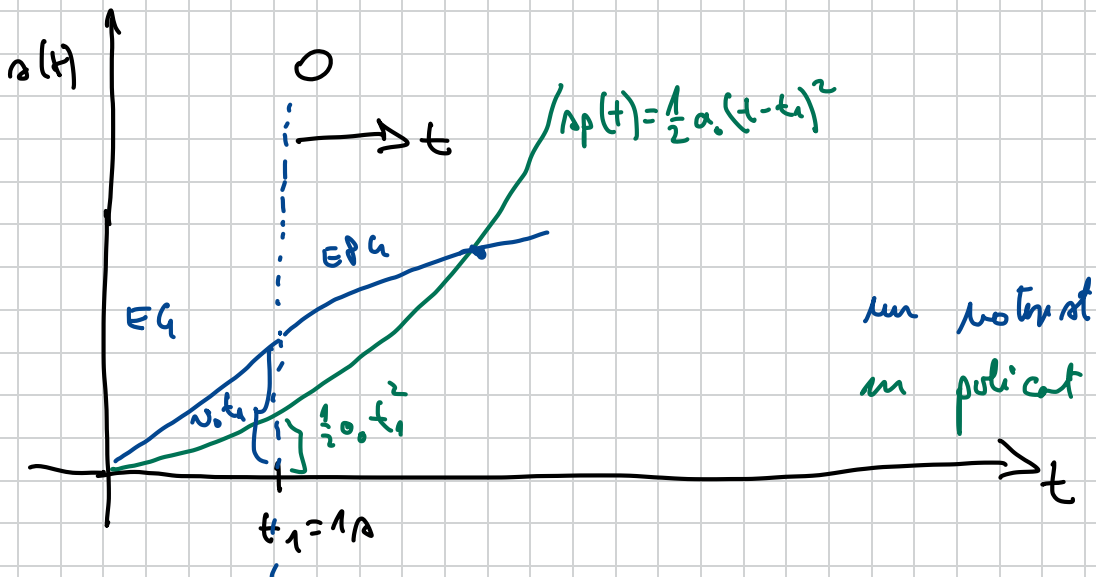
$$s_p(t) = \frac{1}{2} a_0 \cdot t^2 = \underline{\underline{185,2 \text{ m}}} \quad 2$$

c) motorist začne zavirati po  $t_1 = 1 \text{ s}$ .

motorist:

$$s_m = v_0 \cdot t_1 + v_0 \cdot t - \frac{1}{2} a_m t^2 \quad 3$$

policij:  $s_p = \frac{1}{2} a_0 t_1^2 + a_0 t_1 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} a_0 t^2$  3



$$s_p = s_m$$

$$v_0 t_1 + v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} a_m t^2 = \frac{1}{2} a_0 t_1^2 + a_0 t_1 t + \frac{1}{2} a_0 t^2$$

$$v_0 t_1 - \frac{1}{2} a_0 t_1^2 + t(v_0 - a_0 t_1) - \frac{1}{2} (a_m + a_0) t^2 = 0$$

kvadrerna uračba:

$$c = v_0 t_1 - \frac{1}{2} a_0 t_1^2 = 15.167 \text{ m}$$

$$b = v_0 - a_0 t_1 = 13.67 \text{ m/s}$$

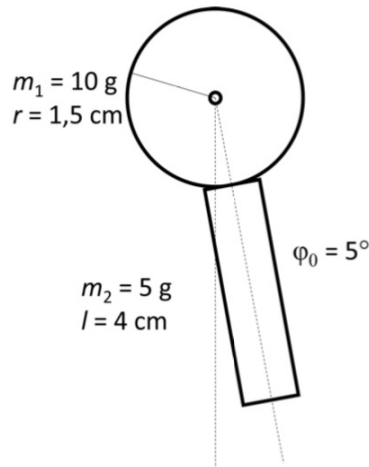
$$a = -\frac{1}{2} (a_m + a_0) = -2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$t_{1,2} = \begin{cases} -0.97 \text{ s} \\ 7.81 \text{ s} \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{ni miseln} \\ \checkmark \end{array}$$

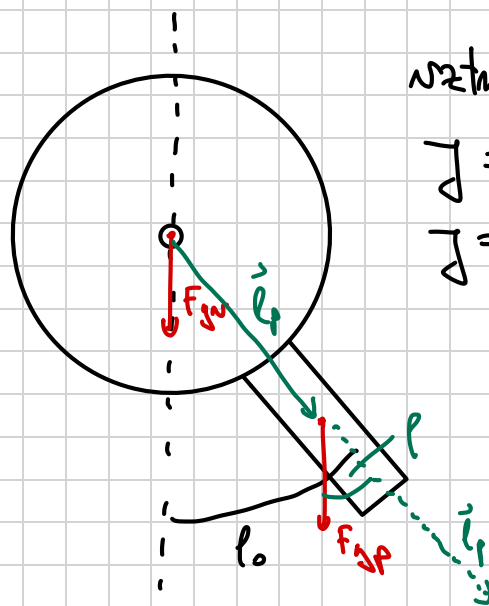
$$t = 7.81 + 1 \text{ s} = 8.8 \text{ s} \quad \text{od skiciranja}$$

$$s_p = \frac{1}{2} a_0 \cdot t^2 = \underline{\underline{116.2 \text{ m}}} \quad \text{2}$$

3. Na žebliček obesimo ključ za vrata, ga za majhen kot  $\varphi_0 = 5^\circ$  odmaknemo iz ravnovesne lege in spustimo. Izračunaj frekvenco  $\omega$ , s katero ključ zaniha, ter največjo hitrost konice ključa. Ključ obravnaj kot telo sestavljeno iz valjaste glave z maso  $m_1 = 10$  g in radijem  $r = 1.5$  cm ter palice z dolžino  $l = 4$  cm in maso  $m_2 = 5$  g. Ključ visi na majhni luknjici na osi glave (valja).



SKICA:



raztrajnostni moment:

$$J = J_U + J_P$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2} m_1 r^2 + \frac{1}{12} m_2 l^2 + m_2 \left( r + \frac{l}{2} \right)^2$$

skinner

$$J_U = 1.125 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ kgm}^2$$

$$J_P = 6.792 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ kgm}^2$$

$$J = 7.92 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ kgm}^2$$

(3 za določeno  
napačen  
skinner)

II. NZU:  $\sum_i M_i = J \alpha = J \ddot{\varphi}$  5

$$M_{\text{valje}} = 0 \quad (r=0)$$

3  $\vec{M}_P = \vec{F}_{gP} \times \vec{l}_P \quad \otimes \rightarrow -$

2  $M_P = -F_{gP} \cdot l_P \cdot \sin \varphi = -F_{gP} \cdot \left( r + \frac{1}{2} l \right) \sin \varphi \quad \sin \varphi \approx \varphi$

$$M_P = -F_{gP} \left( r + \frac{1}{2} l \right) \varphi$$

$$-m_2 g \left( r + \frac{1}{2} l \right) \varphi = J \ddot{\varphi} \quad | \text{ oblika } -\omega^2 \varphi = \ddot{\varphi}$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{m_2 g \left( r + \frac{1}{2} l \right)}{J} = \underline{\underline{14.72 / s^2}} \quad 2$$

hitost lovice :

$$x(t) = x_0 \cos \omega t$$

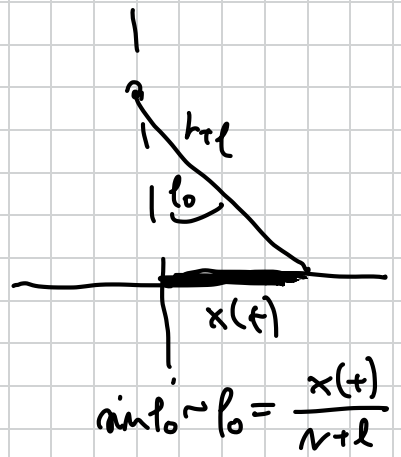
$$v(t) = \dot{x}(t) = -\omega x_0 \sin \omega t$$

$\underbrace{-x_0}$  → amplituda hitosti

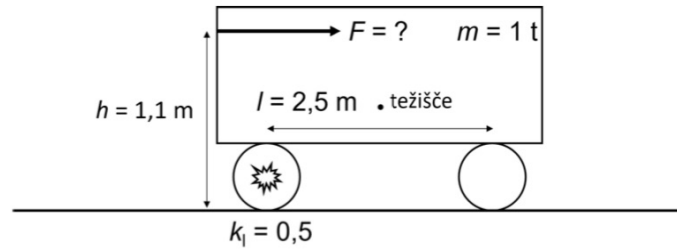
$$\Rightarrow \text{max hitost} = \omega x_0$$

$$v_{\text{max}} = \omega (n+1) l_0 \quad 3$$

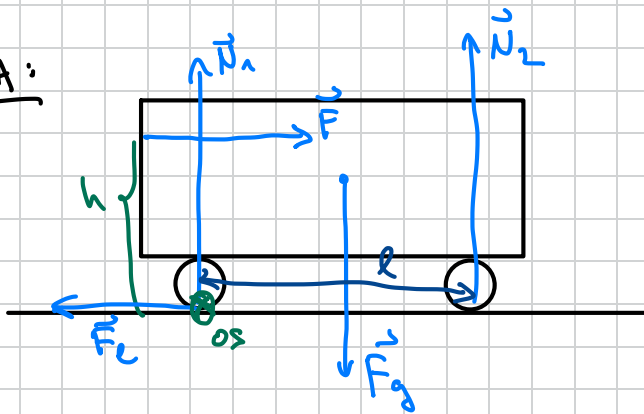
$$= \underline{\underline{7.1 \text{ cm/s}}} \quad 2$$



4. Janezu se je pokvaril avto; blokirala so se mu zadnja kolesa. Da bi ga umaknil s ceste, ga poriva naprej s silo  $F$  kot kaže skica. Kolikšna sila  $F$  je potrebna, da se avtomobil premakne? Poriva ga v vodoravni smeri na višini  $h = 1.1\text{ m}$  od tal, razdalja med prednjimi in zadnjimi kolesi je  $l = 2.5\text{ m}$ , masa avtomobila je  $m = 1\text{ t}$  in težišče je simetrično glede na kolesa. Koeficient lepenja med blokiranimi kolesi in podlago je  $k_1 = 0.5$ , neblokirana kolesa pa ne povzročajo trenja.



SKICA:



5 (potrebno  $\vec{N}_1$  in  $\vec{N}_2$ !)

I. NZ:  $\sum \vec{F}_i = 0$

x:  $+F - F_c = 0$

y:  $-F_g + N_1 + N_2 = 0$

Sila lepenja:

$$F_c = k_1 \cdot N_1$$

↑  
Savo ta normala  
povzroča  
lepenje

I. NZN:

$$\sum \vec{M}_i = 0$$

$$\vec{M}_F + \vec{M}_g + \vec{M}_1 + \vec{M}_2 + \vec{M}_c = 0$$

$$M_c = 0 \quad \text{raj kolesa } \circ$$

$$M_1 = 0 \quad \text{raj kolesa } \circ$$

$$\vec{M}_F + \vec{M}_g + \vec{M}_2 = 0$$

$$M_2 = M_F + M_g \quad 5$$

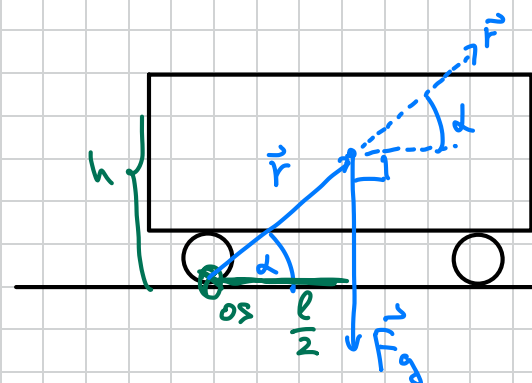
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M_F \otimes \\ M_g \otimes \\ M_2 \circ \end{array} \right. \leftarrow$$

$$M_2 = N_2 \cdot l \quad 2$$

$$M_F = F \cdot h \quad 2$$

$$M_g = r F_g \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)$$

$$= r F_g \cos(\alpha) = F_g \frac{l}{2} \quad 3$$



ausgabe:

$$\textcircled{F} = 2r_e N_1$$

$$mg = N_1 + N_2$$

$$N_2 \cdot l = \textcircled{F} \cdot h + \frac{l}{2} mg$$

$$\rightarrow N_1 = \frac{F}{2r_e}$$

$$\rightarrow N_2 = mg - N_1 = mg - \frac{F}{2r_e}$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\left( mg - \frac{F}{2r_e} \right) \cdot l = F \cdot h + \frac{l}{2} mg$$

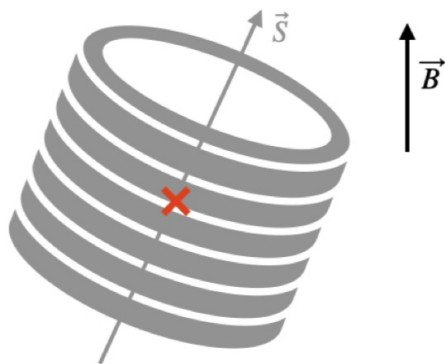
$$mgl - \frac{F}{2r_e} \cdot l = F \cdot h + \frac{l}{2} mg$$

$$mgl - mg \frac{l}{2} = F \left( h + \frac{l}{2r_e} \right)$$

$$F = \frac{mg \frac{l}{2}}{h + \frac{l}{2r_e}} = \frac{2r_e mgl}{2r_e h + 2l} \quad 3$$

$$F = \frac{0.5 \cdot 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot 1000 \text{ kg} \cdot 2.5 \text{ m}}{2 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 1.1 \text{ m} + 2 \cdot 2.5 \text{ m}} = \underline{\underline{2049 \text{ N}}}$$

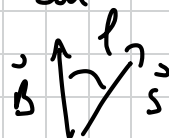
5. Tuljavo z  $N = 100$  ovoji in radijem  $r = 1$  cm začnemo enakomerno pospešeno vrteti okrog osi, ki je pravokotna na njeno geometrijsko os (rdeč križec na skici). Ob času  $t = 0$  je zunanje homogeno magnetno polje  $B = 0.1$  T vzporedno z geometrijsko osjo tuljave. Kolikšna napetost se inducira na tuljavi, ko ta naredi  $n = 9.75$  obratov, če je kotni pospešek vrtenja  $\alpha = 1/s^2$ ?



$$\Phi_m = N \cdot \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\vec{B} \neq \vec{B}(x) \text{ torej: } \int \text{odpade}$$

$$S = \pi r^2 = 3.14 \text{ cm}^2$$



$$\Phi_m = NBS \cdot \cos(\varphi(t)) \quad \varphi(t) \text{ je kot med } \vec{S} \text{ in } \vec{B}$$

$$\varphi(t) \text{ je kroženje: } \varphi(t) = \frac{\alpha t^2}{2} \quad 5$$

$$\Phi_m = NBS \cos\left(\frac{\alpha t^2}{2}\right)$$

$$U_i = - \frac{d\Phi_m}{dt} = -NBS \frac{d}{dt} \left( \cos\left(\frac{\alpha t^2}{2}\right) \right) = NBS \sin\left(\frac{\alpha t^2}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\alpha t^2}{2} \right) \quad 5$$

$$U_i = \underline{\underline{NBS \alpha t \sin\left(\frac{\alpha t^2}{2}\right)}}$$

$t_1$  pri  $n = 9.75$  obratov?

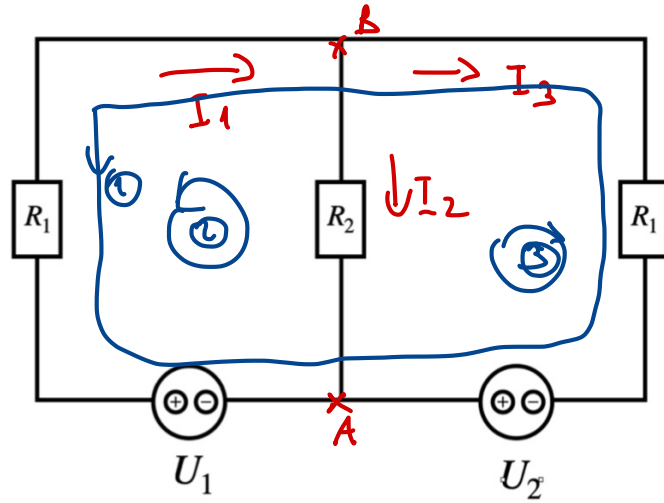
$$\varphi(t_1) = 9.75 \cdot 2\pi = \frac{1}{2} \alpha t_1^2$$

$$t_1^2 = \frac{9.75 \cdot 4 \cdot \pi}{\alpha} \Rightarrow t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{9.75 \cdot 4 \cdot \pi}{1/s^2}} = \underline{\underline{11.07 \text{ s}}} \quad 5$$

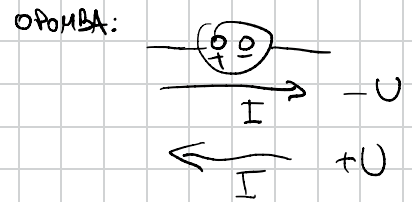
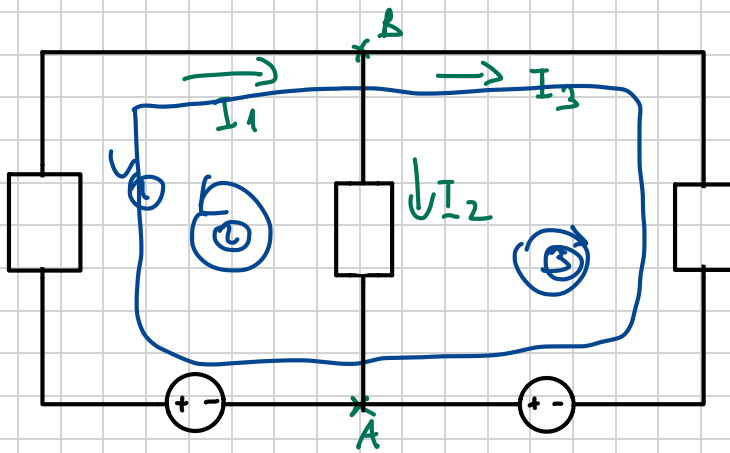
$$U_i = 100 \cdot 0.1 \text{ T} \cdot 3.14 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 \cdot 1/s^2 \cdot 11.07 \text{ s} \cdot \sin(9.75 \cdot 2\pi)$$

$$= 0.0347 \cdot (-1) \text{ V} = \underline{\underline{-0.0347 \text{ V}}} \quad 5$$

2. Na skici je podano vezje, kjer so uporniki  $R_1 = 1\ \Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 2\ \Omega$ ,  $U_1 = 11\ \text{V}$  in  $U_2 = 13\ \text{V}$ . Zanima nas kakšen tok teče upornik  $R_2$  (v sredini vezja) ter kakšna moč se troši na tem uporniku.



SKICA:



5 za skico  
2 tokovi in podlogi  
(morajo biti vsi 3je  
podlogi, ci nanylls  
in 3 pite, podobno  
za A/B)

VPOLN VED: Kirchhoffni zakoni

1KVZ: A:  $I_2 + I_3 = I_1$

B:  $I_1 = I_2 + I_3$

5

2KVZ: ①  $-I_1 R_1 - I_3 R_1 - U_2 - U_1 = 0$

②  $-I_2 R_2 - I_1 R_1 - U_1 = 0$

③  $+I_3 R_1 + U_2 - I_2 R_2 = 0$

5  
(tu naj lablo  
spuščen in podlog  
ker degeneriran  
sistem nič)



mače:

$$\text{A: } I_1 = \underline{I_2} + I_3 \quad \rightarrow \quad I_3 = I_1 - I_2$$

$$\text{①: } I_1 R_1 + \underline{I_3} R_1 + U_1 + U_2 = 0$$

$$\text{②: } \underline{I_2} R_2 + I_1 R_1 + U_1 = 0$$

$$\text{③: } I_3 R_1 - \underline{I_2} R_2 + U_2 = 0$$

1x degeneracij  
se zrebrim ③

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$$I_1 R_1 + I_1 R_1 - I_2 R_1 + U_1 + U_2 = 0$$

$$I_2 R_2 + I_1 R_1 + U_1 = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad I_1 R_1 = -I_2 R_2 - U_1$$

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$$2(-I_2 R_2 - U_1) - I_2 R_1 + U_1 + U_2 = 0$$

$$-2I_2 R_2 - 2U_1 - I_2 R_1 + U_1 + U_2 = 0$$

$$-I_2 (2R_2 + R_1) - U_1 + U_2 = 0$$

$$I_2 (2R_2 + R_1) = U_2 - U_1$$

$$I_2 = \frac{U_2 - U_1}{2R_2 + R_1} = \frac{13\text{V} - 11\text{V}}{5\Omega} = \underline{\underline{0.4\text{A}}}$$

moč hi se topi na  $R_2$ :  $P = R I^2 = 2\Omega \cdot (0.4\text{A})^2$   
 $= \underline{\underline{0.32\text{W}}}$