تلخيص فيزياء 141/ ماده First

physics
(1)

Mechanics
- → Kinematics (description of motion)
  - * chapters 1, 2, 3, 4
- → Dynamics (cause of motion)
  - * chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15

Chapter one
Measurements

(متجه) vectors ← → scalar (قياسية)

physical Quantities

Derived Quantities	Basic Quantities
* coulomb → Amp.s	* mass → Kg
* speed → m/s	* time → S
* Force → N → $Kg.m/s^2$	* length → m
	* amount of slabstance → mol
	* light Intensity → candela
	* current → Amp
	* tempreture → K

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physics
(D)

ex.1 $X(m) = at^2 + bt + c$ $\quad$ t in sec

$a = \frac{m}{s^2}$ $\quad (at^2 = m \rightarrow a = \frac{m}{t^2})$

$b = \frac{m}{s}$ $\quad (bt = m \rightarrow b = \frac{m}{t})$

$c = m$ $\quad (c = m)$

ex.2 24 km/h = ? m/s

$24\ km/h = 24 \frac{km}{h} = 24 \frac{(1000)\,m}{(3600)\,s}$

$= 6.7\ m/s$

ex.3 $F = RX$ $\quad F = N$

$X = m$

$\therefore R = N/m$

Q.3 (a) 1km = ? micron

* μm = micron = $10^{-6} m$

$\therefore 1km = 1000m$

$1km = 1 \times 10^3 \times \left(\frac{1}{10^{-6}}\right) \mu m$

$\therefore 1km = 10^9\ \mu m$

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(b) $1cm = ?\ Mm$

$1cm = 10^{2-}\ m$

$1cm = 10^{2-}\left(\frac{1}{10^{6-}}\right) Mm$

$\therefore 1cm = 10^{2-} \times 10^{6}$

$1cm = 10^{4}\ Mm$

Q 7 Water Volume $= (26\,Km^2) \cdot (2in) = ?$ acre-foot

↙ area ↘ length

- $1ft = 12\ in$
- $1\ acre = 43560\ ft^2$
- $1m^2 = 10.76\ ft^2$

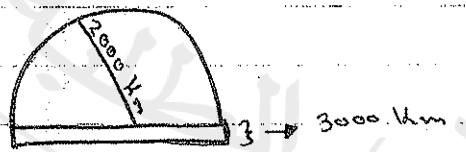
$\therefore$ Water Volume $= (26 \times 10^6)\, m^2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{12}\right) ft$

$= (26 \times 10^6 \times 10.76)\, ft^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right) ft$

$= \left(26 \times 10^6 \times 10.76 \times \frac{1}{43560}\right) acre \cdot \frac{1}{6}\, ft$

$= 1070$ acre.ft

Q. 9



Volume = area × thickness

$= \left(\frac{\pi r^2}{2}\right) \times (D)$

$\therefore = \left(\frac{3.14}{2}\right) \cdot (2 \times 10^8) \times (3 \times 10^5)$

$= 1.8 \times 10^{20}\ cm^3$

- $1m = 10^2\ cm$
- $km = 10^3\ m$
- $r = 2000\ km$
- $r = 2000 \times 10^3 m$
- $r = 2000 \times 10^3 \times 10^2 cm$
- $r = 2 \times 10^8\ cm$
- $d = 3000\ Km$
- $d = 3000 \times 10^2 cm$
- $d = 3 \times 105\ cm$

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Physics
(L)

$\boxed{ex.1}$ $36\ m/s = ?\ Km/h$

$$* \ Km = 10^3 m \rightarrow \frac{Km}{10^3 m} = 1 \quad , \quad 1 = \frac{10^3 m}{Km}$$

$$* \ 1h = 3600s \rightarrow 1 = \frac{3600s}{1h} \quad , \quad \frac{1h}{3600s} = 1$$

$$\therefore 36 m/s = 36 m \div s$$

$$= 36 m(1) \div 1s(1)$$

$$= 36 \cancel{m}\left(\frac{Km}{10^3 \cancel{m}}\right) \div 1\cancel{s}\left(\frac{1h}{3600\cancel{s}}\right)$$

$$= 36\left(\frac{Km}{10^3}\right) \div \frac{1h}{3600}$$

$$= 129.6\ Km/h$$

$\boxed{ex.2}$ $1\ gm/cm^3 = ?\ Kg/m^3$

$$* \ 1Kg = 10^3 g \longrightarrow \frac{1Kg}{10^3 g} = 1 \quad , \quad 1 = \frac{10^3 g}{Kg}$$

$$* \ 1m = 10^3 cm \Longrightarrow 1m^3 = 10^6 cm^3 \longrightarrow \frac{1m^3}{10^6 cm^3} = 1 \quad , \quad 1 = \frac{10^6 cm^3}{1m^3}$$

$$\therefore 1gm/cm^3 = 1g \div 1\ cm^3$$

$$= 1\cancel{g}\left(\frac{1Kg}{10^3 \cancel{g}}\right) \div \cancel{cm^3}\left(\frac{1m^3}{10^6 \cancel{cm^3}}\right)$$

$$= 10^{-3} Kg \div 10^{-6} m^3$$

$$= 10^3 Kg/m^3$$

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Units for constants in any formula :-

ex.1 $F = $ [illegible] $\Longrightarrow K = \frac{N}{m}$

$F \rightarrow N$, [illegible] $\rightarrow m$

ex.2 [illegible] $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$ $\epsilon_0 = ?$

$\therefore \epsilon_0 = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi r^2 F} \longrightarrow C^2/N.m^2$

* $q \rightarrow$ الشحنة

* $r = m$

* $q = C$

* $F = N$

ex.3 $X(t) = A \cos(wt + Kx)$, $x = m$, $t = s$

$\omega, K, A = ?$

* $A = m$ (لان الجتا، قيمة بدون وحدة قياس)

لانها زوايا تقاس بالراد ← * $wt = 1$ (rad)

$w = \frac{rad}{t(s)} \longrightarrow w = rad/s$

* $Kx = rad$

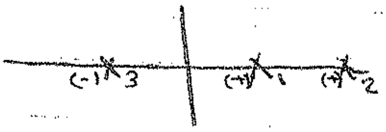
$K = \frac{rad}{x(m)} \longrightarrow K = rad/m$

Chapter two
Motion Along A straight line

* Motion :- relate change in position and time.

* Position :- → reference Point
→ direction

* Position :- X (+) or (-)



- initial Position (X_1)
- final position (X_2)
- Displacement = change in Position
- Displacement = ΔX

* Displacement = $^{+}X_2 - ^{+}X_1$ (+) $\longrightarrow$

* if the Final position X_3

∴ Displacement = ΔX

$= ^{-}X_3 - ^{+}X_1$ (−) $\longleftarrow$

* average Volocity (متوسط السرعة) = $\frac{\text{Displacement}}{\text{time}}$

(vector) $V_{avg} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\Delta \text{time}}$

(نادراً ما نستعملها)

* note :-

(sealer) average speed = $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$

$S_{avg} = \frac{\text{distance}}{t}$

example :- the distance between Jerusalem and Birziet = 30 km

* the time " " " " = 2 h

* $S_{avg} = 30/2 = 15$ km/h

* Displacement (J-B) = 18 Km

* $V_{avg} = 18/2 = 9$ km/h

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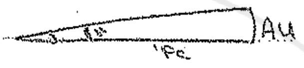
physics (D)

$\boxed{Q.53}$ * AU = Astronomical unit = $(d_{E-S}) = 92.9\times10^{6}$ mi

↓

المسافة بين الأرض والشمس

∴ AU = 92.9×10^{6} mi (mi = mile)

* Parsec (pc) ⟶ 

* $1''$ ⟶ زاوية تقاس بالثانية
* $1^{\circ} = 60'$
* $1' = 60''$
* $1'$ ⟶ دقيقة
* $1''$ ⟶ ثانية
* $1^{\circ} = 3600''$

∴ يجب إيجاد علاقة بين AU وال PC

* $\theta \text{ rad} = \frac{\text{arc (طول القوس)}}{\text{radius (نق)}}$

∴ نحول ال $(1'')$ للراديان

* $1'' = \frac{1^{\circ}}{3600}$

* $1'' = \frac{1^{\circ}}{3600} \times \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ rad} \longrightarrow 4.85\times10^{-6} \text{ rad}$

∴ $4.85\times10^{-6} \text{ rad} = \frac{AU}{pc} \longrightarrow AU = 4.85\times10^{-6}$ pc

* light year (ly) = the distance travelled by light in 1 year.

∴ $1y = C.t$

(المسافة/السنة الضوئية) = سرعة الضوء × الزمن

$= \left(186000 \frac{mi}{\cancel{s}}\right) \cdot \left(365\times24\times60\times60\ \cancel{s}\right)$

∴ $1y = 5.86\times10^{12}$ mi

المطلوب من السؤال ـــه المسافة بين الارض والشمس بال (pc) وال (ly) :.

ⓐ d_{E-S} in pc ؟

$1\,AU = d_{E-S}$ (من السؤال)

$\therefore 1\,AU = 4.85 \times 10^{-6}$ pc

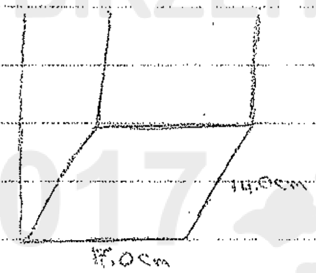
ⓑ d_{E-S} in ly ؟

$= 92.9 \times 10^{6}$ mi

$= 92.9 \times 10^{6} \left(\frac{1ly}{5.86 \times 10^{12}}\right)$

$= 0.15 \times 10^{-4}$ ly

$\boxed{Q.31}$



$M_{candy} = 0.0200$ gm

$V_{candy} = 50.0\ mm^3$

$\rho_{candy} = \frac{m}{V}$ (mass density)

$= \frac{0.02 \times 10^{-3}\,Kg}{50 \times 10^{-3}\ cm^3}$

$= 4 \times 10^{-4}\ cm^3$ (كثافة الحلوى)

(معدل زيادة الارتفاع) $\frac{dH}{dt} = 0.250$ cm/s

* 1Kg = 1000 g

* 1 cm = 10 mm

* $1cm^3 = 10^3\ mm^3$

المطلوب ايجاد في الكتلة بالنسبة للزمن (Kg/m) ← $* \frac{dm}{dt}$

$* M = \rho_c A h \quad \left(\rho_c = \frac{M}{V}\right)$ (الكتلة = مساحة القاعدة x الارتفاع)

$* A = 17 \times 14\ cm^2$

$* \frac{dm}{dt} = \rho_c \cdot A \cdot \frac{dH}{dt}$

$= \left(\frac{4 \times 10^{-4}\ Kg}{\cancel{cm^3}}\right) \cdot \left(17\ \cancel{cm} \times 14\ \cancel{cm}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{0.250\ \cancel{cm}}{s}\right)$

$\therefore 238 \times 10^{-2}$ kg/s $\Rightarrow \frac{238 \times 10^{-2}\ Kg}{\frac{m}{60}} \longrightarrow 1.428$ kg/m

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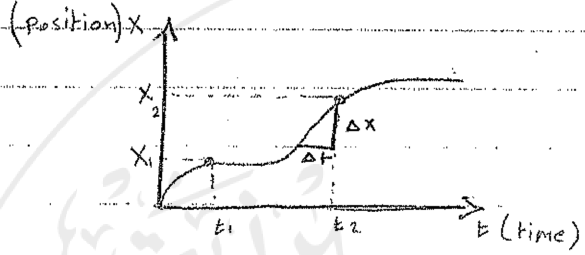
Physics
(1)

* $V_{intanteous} \longrightarrow V = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$

$V = \frac{dx}{dt}$ } instanteous velocity

$\boxed{\text{eg.1}}$



* لإيجاد السرعة اللحظية من الرسم نرسم مماس ونأخذ ميله .

* هذا الرسم البياني لجسم يسير في خط مستقيم

$\therefore V = \frac{dx}{dt}$

= the slope of the tangent (X-t) at a certain point.

$\overset{\text{ميل}}{\text{slope}}$, $\overset{\text{المماس}}{\text{tangent}}$

* $a_{avg} = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t}$ (average acceleration) (معدل التسارع) (vector)

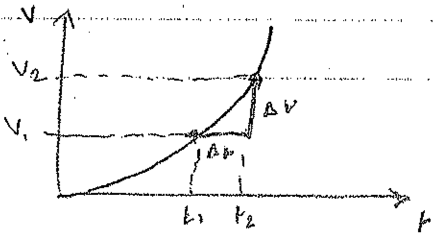
$\therefore a_{avg} = \frac{m/s}{s} = m/s/s = m/s^2$

* $a = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t}$

$= \frac{dV}{dt}$ (instanteous acceleration) (التسارع اللحظي)

= the slope of the tangent (V-t) at a certain point .

$\boxed{\text{eg. 2}}$



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$\boxed{\begin{array}{c} eX.1 \\ Q.5 \end{array}}$

$X = \overset{m/s}{\overset{\uparrow}{3}}t - \overset{m/s^2}{\overset{\uparrow}{4}}t^2 + \overset{m/s^3}{\overset{\uparrow}{1}}t^3$

$x = m$

$t = sec$

ⓐ $X(1) = 3(1) - 4(1)^2 + 1(1)^3$

$= 0\,m$

ⓑ $X(2) = 3(2) - 4(2)^2 + 1(2)^3$

$= -2\,m$

ⓒ $X(3) = 3(3) - 4(3)^2 + 1(3)^3$

$= 0\,m$

ⓓ $X(4) = 3(4) - 4(4)^2 + (4)^3$

$= 12\,m$

ⓔ $\Delta X = X(4) - X(0)$

$= 12 - 0$

$= 12\,m$

ⓕ V_{avg} between $(t_1 = 2s, t_2 = 4s)$

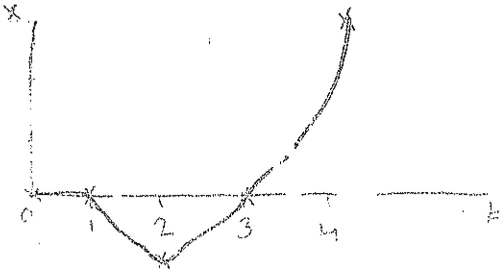
$= \frac{\Delta X}{\Delta t}$

$= \frac{X(4) - X(2)}{4 - 2}$

$= \frac{12 - -2}{2}$

$= 7\,m/s$

ⓖ



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ⓗ (addition) إضافة من الاستاذ

$V(2)$? , $V(4)$ (السرعة اللحظية عند 2,4)

(السرعة مشتقة المسافة) $v = \frac{dx}{dt} = 3 - 8t + 3t^2$ (اشتقاق القانون)

$v(2) = 3 - (8 \times 2) + 3(2)^2 \longrightarrow -1 \ m/s$

$v(4) = 3 - (8 \times 4) + 3(4)^2 \longrightarrow 19 \ m/s$

ⓘ Find a_{avg} from $(t_1 = 2s, \ t_2 = 4s)$

$a_{avg} = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$

$= \frac{V(4) - V(2)}{4 - 2} \longrightarrow \frac{19 - -1}{2} = 10 \ m/s^2$

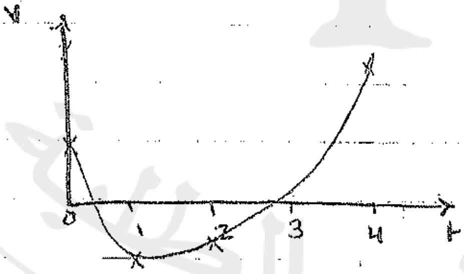
ⓙ Find a at $(t = 2s, \ t = 4s)$

$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = -8 + 6t$ (التسارع مشتقة السرعة)

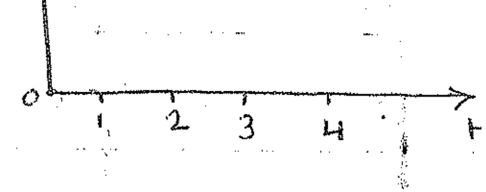
$a(2) = -8 + 12 = 4 \ m/s^2$

$a(4) = -8 + 24 = 16 \ m/s^2$

ⓚ



ⓛ



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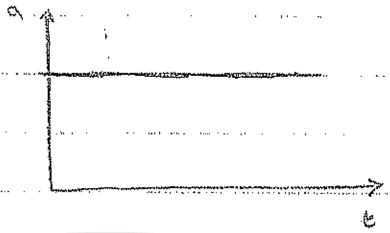
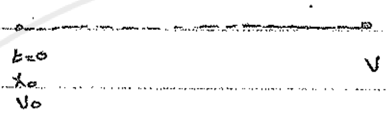
تسارع منتظم

Motion with constant acceleration :-

$\vec{a}$ is constant



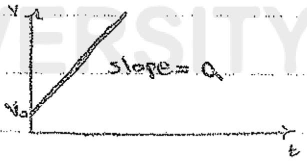


[illegible]

① $a = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t}$

$a = \frac{V_2 - V_1}{t_2 - t_1} \longrightarrow a = \frac{V - V_0}{t - 0}$ ([illegible])

$\therefore V - V_0 = at \longrightarrow \boxed{V = V_0 + at}$ ③



② $V_{avg} = \frac{\Delta X}{\Delta t}$

$V_{avg} = \frac{X - X_0}{t} \longrightarrow \boxed{X - X_0 = V_{avg}\, t}$ ① ← (لكل أنواع الحركة)

also $\boxed{V_{avg} = \frac{V_0 + V}{2}}$ ② only for costant a:

$\therefore$ نحصل من معادلة ...

يمكن استخدامها لـ $\boxed{X - X_0 = \left(\frac{V_0 + V}{2}\right) \times t}$ ⑤ ② in ①

$\therefore$ نعوض من بدل المعادلة ③ بدل $\underline{V}$

$X - X_0 = \left(\frac{V_0 + V_0 + at}{2}\right) \times t$

II $\boxed{X - X_0 = V_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2}$

$\therefore$ الحل بدل (t) من المعادلة ③ بـ②

$X - X_0 = \left(\frac{V_0 + V}{2}\right)\left(\frac{V - V_0}{a}\right) \longrightarrow \boxed{V^2 = V_0^2 + 2a(X - X_0)}$ III

$\boxed{X - X_0 = Vt - \frac{1}{2} a t^2} \longrightarrow$ ③ من ⑤ في V_0 بدل [illegible]

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Physics

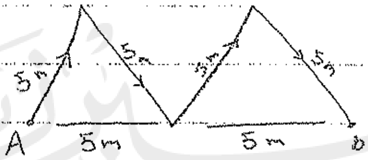
(D)

1.2

$\vec{V}_{avg} = \frac{displacement}{\Delta t}$

$S_{avg} = \frac{distance}{\Delta t}$

example →

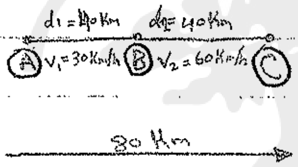


$t_{all} = 30 s$

(السرعة) $S_{avg} = \frac{20 m}{30 s} = \frac{2}{3} m/s$

(الازاحة) $\vec{V}_{avg} = \frac{10 m}{30 s} = \frac{1}{3} m/s$

$\boxed{Q.3}$



$* \; V = \frac{displacement}{t} \rightarrow t_1 = \frac{40 Km}{30 Km/h} \rightarrow \frac{4}{3} h$

$* \; t_2 = \frac{40 Km}{60 Km/h} \rightarrow \frac{2}{3} h$

$* \; t_{a-c} = \frac{4}{3} h + \frac{2}{3} h = 2 h$

$* \; V_{avg} = \frac{80 Km}{2 h} \rightarrow 40 \; Km/h$

$* \; S_{avg} = 40 \; Km/h$ (السرعة = الازاحة) (لأنه في خط مستقيم)

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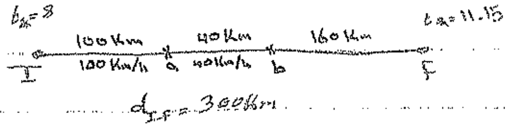
$\boxed{Q.11}$



$t_1(I-A) = \frac{100 \text{ Km}}{100 \text{ Km/h}} \longrightarrow 1 \text{ h}$

$t_2(A-b) = \frac{40 \text{ Km}}{40 \text{ Km/h}} \longrightarrow 1 \text{ h}$

$t_{3(b-F)} = 3.25 - 2 = 1.25 \text{ h}$

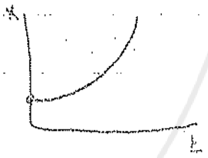
$\therefore d_{(B-F)} = 160 \text{ Km}$

$V_{B-F} = \frac{160 \text{ Km}}{1.25 \text{ h}} = 128 \text{ Km/h}$

مطلوب جزأين $\Bigg\{$ Vavg = Savg for the total trip.

$= V_{avg\, I-F} = \frac{300 \text{ Km}}{1+1+1.25 \text{ h}} \longrightarrow 92.3 \text{ Km/h}$

$\boxed{Q.17}$ $X = 9.75 + 1.50t^3$, X = cm , t = sec



ⓐ $V_{avg} = \frac{\Delta X}{\Delta t}$ (هنا السرعة هي ميل المماس)

$= \frac{X(3) - X(2)}{3-2} \longrightarrow 28.5 \text{ cm/s}$

ⓑ $V = \frac{dx}{dt} \longrightarrow 4.5t^2$

$V(2) = 18 \text{ cm/s}$

ⓒ $V(3) = 40.5 \text{ cm/s}$

ⓓ $V(2.5) = 28.125 \text{ cm/s}$

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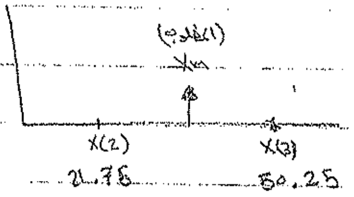
ⓒ V_{inst} at midd way between $t=2s \longrightarrow t=3s$



$X_{mid} = \frac{X(3)-X(2)}{2} + X(2) = \frac{X(3)-X(2)}{2} \longrightarrow 36\,cm$

$X = 9.75 + 1.5t^3$

$\therefore 36 = 9.75 + 1.5t^3$

$t_{mid} = 2.6\,s$

$\therefore V = 4.2t^2$

$V_{mid} = 4.2(2.6)^2$

$= 30.4\,cm/s$

$\boxed{Q.22}$ $X = ct^2 - bt^3$ — $X = m$, $t = s$

ⓐ $X = ct^2 \longrightarrow c = m/s^2$

ⓑ $bt^3 = X \longrightarrow b = m/s^3$

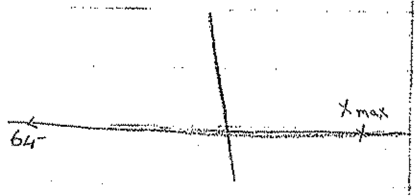
ⓒ عند أقصى مسافة , السرعة = صفر

$V = \frac{dX}{dt} \longrightarrow 8t - 6t^2$ (عوضنا بدل b,c)

$V = 0 = 8t - 6t^2 \longrightarrow t = 0, \frac{4}{3}$

$X(0) = 0$ / $X\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = maX = 2.37\,cm$

ⓒ + ⓓ from $t=0$ to $t=4s$



$X(0) = 0$ / $X(4) = -64\,m$

* displacement $= X(4) - X(0) \longrightarrow -64 - 0 = -64\,M$

* distance $= 2.37 + 2.37 + 64 = 68.74\,m$ (الارجوع للبداية الوصل في)

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physics

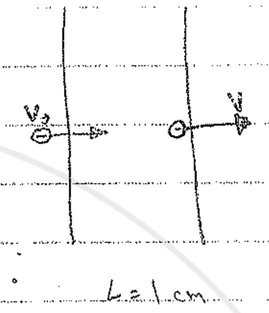
(L)

1.2

e.x 1
Q23

$U_0 = 1.5 \times 10^5$ m/s

$V = 5.7 \times 10^6$ m/s



* مش معطينا t فنختار الاقتران [illegible]

$V^2 = V_0^2 + 2a(X - X_0)$

* $L = X - X_0 = 1 \times 10^{-2}$ m

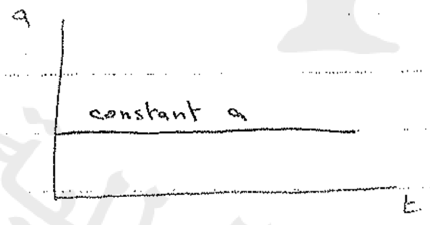
$\therefore (5.7 \times 10^6)^2 = (1.5 \times 10^5) + 2a(1 \times 10^{-2})$

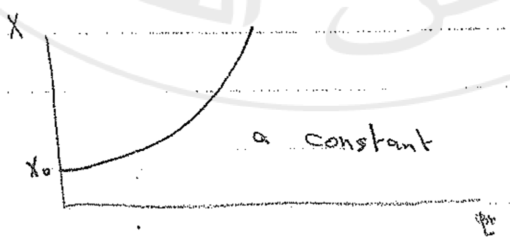
ونوجد (a) (التسارع)

* The best example for moving with constant $\vec{a}$ is:

Free Fall :-

a is always downward and equal to 9.8 m/s^2.





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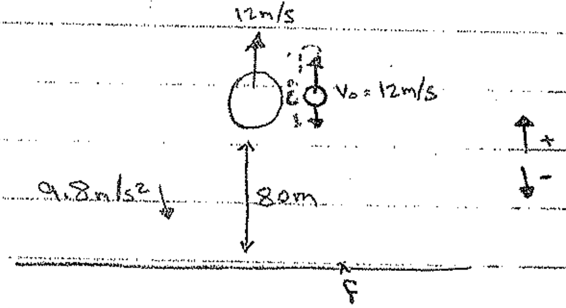
ex. 2
Q. 49

ascend → يصعد

ascends with constant $\vec{V}$

$V = 12 m/s$



سرعة المقذوف من البالون الابتدائية = سرعة البالون

ⓐ $t(i \to f)$

$\therefore y - y_0 = V_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$

$-80 = +12t + \frac{1}{2} \times -9.8 \times t^2$

نأخذ الزمن من (i ← f) [illegible] من أعلى مسافة إلى الأرض لأنها إزاحة وليست مسافة (زمن الرحلة كاملة)

ⓑ V on the ground ?

من قانون

$V = V_0 + at$

$V = +12 + -9.8 \times t$ (نعوض من ⓐ)

Graphical integration in motion :-

* $V = \frac{dx}{dt}$ (السرعة اللحظية)

$dx = V \cdot dt$ أخذ تكامل الطرفين

$$\int_{x_0}^{x} dx = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} v \cdot dx \longrightarrow x - x_0 = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} v \cdot dt$$

= Area under the curve of (v-t)

* $a = \frac{dx}{dt}$ (التسارع اللحظي)

$$\int_{v_0}^{v} dv = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} a \, dt \longrightarrow v - v_0 = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} a \, dt$$

= Area under the curve of (a-t)

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ex.3
Q.81

$a = 5t$ $\qquad a = m/s^2$

at $t = 2s \rightarrow V = 17\ m/s$ $\qquad t = s$

find $V = ?$ at $t = 4s$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} \rightarrow \int dv = \int a \cdot dt$$

$$V = \int (5t)\, dt \rightarrow V = \frac{5t^2}{2} + C$$

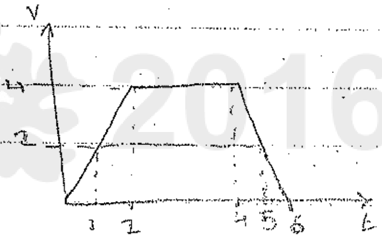
نعوض عن t,2 (c):

$$17 = \frac{5}{2}(2)^2 + C \longrightarrow C = 7$$

$$\therefore V = \frac{5t^2}{2} + 7$$

$$\therefore V(4) = \frac{5}{2}(4)^2 + 7 \rightarrow 47\ m/s$$

ex.4
Q.90
important



ⓐ coordinat at $t = 5s$

$X = area$ (المساحة تحت المنحنى)

(الإزاحة) $X - X_0 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 4 + 2 \times 4$

ⓑ V at $t = 5s$

$V = 2 m/s$

ⓒ a at $t = 5s$

$a = slope \rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{-4}{2}\ m/s^2$ (اعتماداً على المجاور)

ⓓ V_{avg} between $(1-5)s$

نأخذ المساحة من (1 ـ 5) ثم نقسمها على (4) الزمن

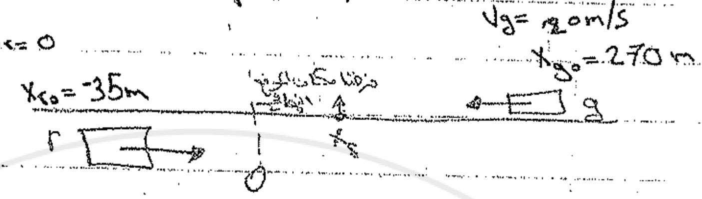
$$V_{avg} = \frac{area}{4}$$

ⓔ a_{avg} $(1-5)s$

$$\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \rightarrow \frac{2-2}{4} = zero$$

Physics
(D)
Chapter (2)

Q.35



$a_r = ?$

* for goods car :

السرعة ثابتة والتسارع = صفر

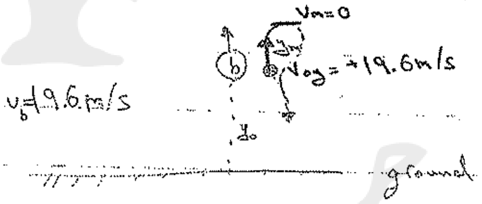
$$\Delta X = v_x . t$$
$$(X_f - X_i) = v_x . t$$
$$(X_f - 270) = -20 (12)$$
$$X_f = 30 m$$

* for red car :

التسارع ثابت والسرعة = صفر

$$(X_f - X_i) = v_{r0} . t + \frac{1}{2} a_x t^2$$
$$(30 - -35) = 0 + \frac{1}{2} a . (12)^2$$
$$\therefore a = 0.9 m/s^2$$

Q. 51



ⓐ المطلوب: أقصى ارتفاع (y_m)

∴ $t_{(o-m)} = 2s$ الزمن من البداية لأقصى ارتفاع

$t_{(o-g)} = 6s$ الزمن من البداية للأرض

$a_y = -9.8 m/s^2$ (للأسفل)

أخذت نقطة البداية عند ترك البالون والنهاية عند أقصى ارتفاع

في المرحلة الأولى ونستغل المعطيات

$\Delta y = V_{oy} \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$

$\therefore y_m = (+19.6 \times 2) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times -9.8 \times (2)^2\right)$

$\therefore y_m = 19.6\ m$

* أو يمكن حلها عن طريق مساحة المثلث (تحت المنحنى)

ⓑ من نقطة البداية عند ترك البالون والنهاية عند الارض :

$\Delta y = V_{oy} \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} a_y t^2$

$y_o = (+19.6 \times 6) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times -9.8 \times (6)^2\right)$

$\therefore y_o = -58.8\ m$

ⓒ additional

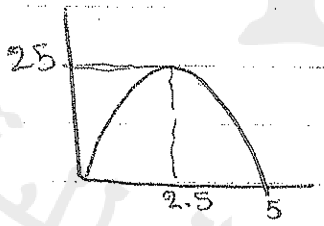
find the ~~empact~~ velocity with the ground
الارتطام

$V_g = V_{oy} + a_y t$

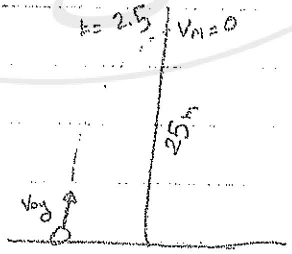
$V_g = +19.6 + (-9.8 \times 6)$

$V_g = -39\ m/s$

$\boxed{Q.64}$



$a_y, V_{oy} = ?$



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⑨ $\therefore \Delta y = \left(\frac{V_{oy} + V_y}{2}\right) t$ (نستخدمها عندما يكون التسارع ثابت)

$+25 = \left(\frac{V_{oy} + 0}{2}\right) \cdot 2.5$

$\therefore V_{oy} = 20 \text{ m/s}$

$\therefore$ لإيجاد التسارع

$V_y = V_{oy} + a_y t$

$0 = +20 + a_y(2.5)$

$a_y = -8 \text{ m/s}^2$

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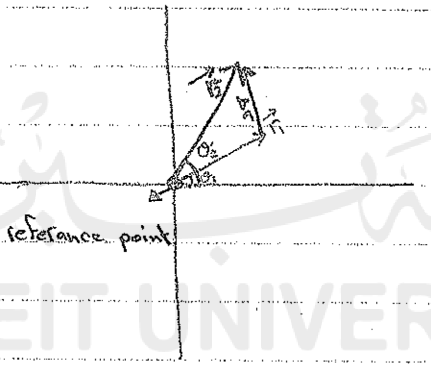
Physics
(L)
1.3 (vectors)

physical quantities → scalar (determined by magnitude only)
→ Vector (determined by magnitude and direction)
eg. (position, displacement, velocity, acceleration, force)

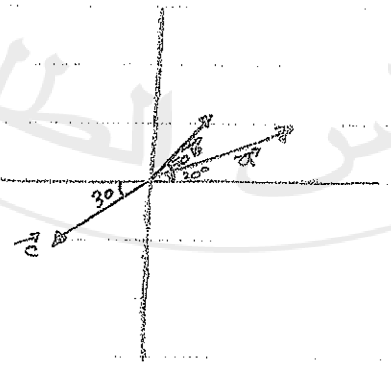
* position :-
$\vec{r_1}$
{ magnitude + direction }



∴ $\vec{r_1}$: first position
$\vec{r_2}$: second position
$\Delta\vec{r}$: displacement = change in position (تغير على نقطتي البداية والنهاية فقط)
∴ $\Delta\vec{r} = \vec{r_2} - \vec{r_1}$

Adding vectors Geometrically :- (جمع المتجهات هندسياً)
$\vec{r_2} = \Delta\vec{r} + \vec{r_1}$

example :



∴ $a = |\vec{a}| = 5$, 20° with +X
$b = |\vec{b}| = 3$, 70° with +X
$c = |\vec{c}| = 4$, 30° with −X
Final $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}$

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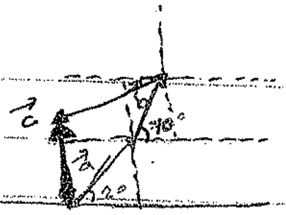


وبالنهاية نصل ما بين ذيل الاول ورأس الاخير

في حال تم الرسم باستخدام المنقلة والمسطرة = $|\vec{a}+\vec{b}+\vec{c}|$ black

نقيس طول المتجه النهائي من المسطرة

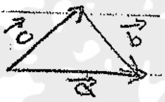
والزاوية من المنقلة

example :-

$\therefore \vec{a}+\vec{b}+\vec{c}=0$

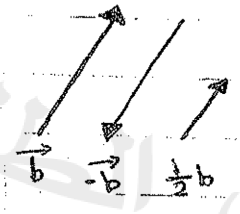
$\vec{a}+\vec{b}=-\vec{c}$

example :

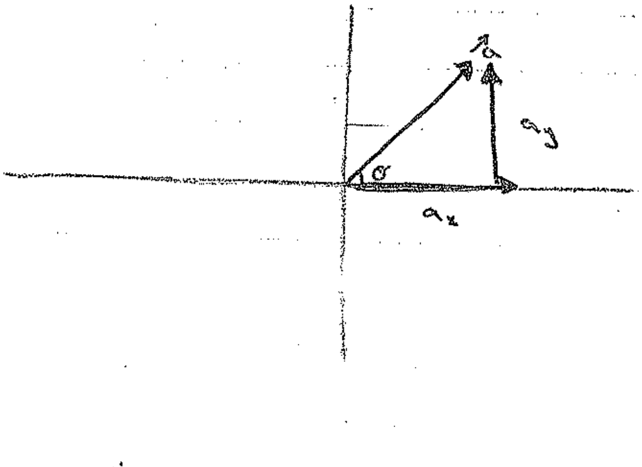


$\therefore \vec{c}+\vec{b}=\vec{a}$

الماشي عكس الباقي هو المحصلة



Component of vectors : (مركبات المتجهات)



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∴ a and θ are given :-

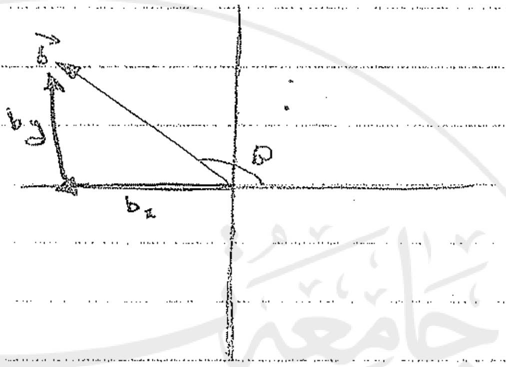
∴ $a_x = a.\cos\theta$

$a_y = a.\sin\theta$

another example :

∴ $bx = b.\cos B$ (بتطلع غلط)

$by = b.\sin B$ (〃 〃)



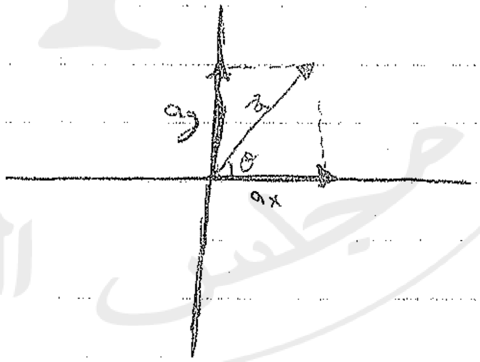
∴ angle : with +x , counter clock wise.

note :

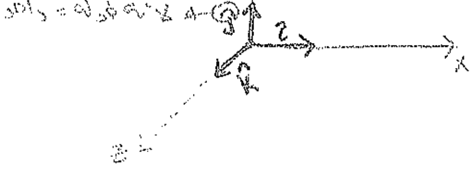
If you are given $\vec{a}_x + \vec{a}_y$, find a and θ ?

∴ $\vec{a} = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2}$

$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{a_y}{a_x}\right)$



Adding vectors by component :-



∴ $\vec{a} = a_x\hat{i} + a_y\hat{j}$

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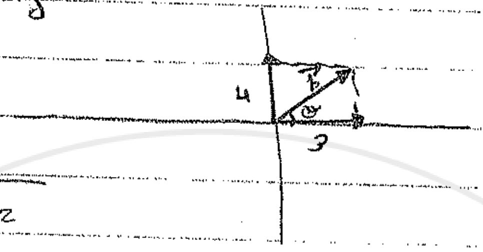
example

$\vec{b} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$



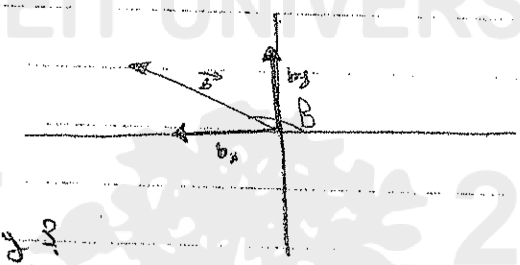
∴ ① $\vec{b} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}$

$\vec{b} = 5$

② $\tan \theta = \frac{4}{3} = 1.3333$

∴ $\theta = 53°$

example



∴ find b_x , b_y ?

∴ $b_x = b . \cos B$.

$= 15 . \cos 120$

$= -7.5$

$b_y = 15 . \sin 120$

$= 13$

∴ $\vec{b} = -7.5\hat{i} + 13\hat{j}$

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Physics
(D)

1.2

Q.70 particle 1, $x = 6t^2 + 3t + 2$ $x = m / t = s$

particle 2, $a = -8t$, at $t = 0$, $v = 15\ m/s$

when $v_{p.1} = v_{p.2}$?

for p.1 * $v_{p.1} = \frac{dx}{dt} = 12t + 3$

for p.2 * $a = \frac{dv}{dt}$

$\therefore \int dv = \int a\, dt$

$\therefore v_{p.2} = -4t^2 + c$

لإيجاد C نعوض ∴

$15 = -4 \times 0 + c \implies c = 15$

$\therefore v_{p.2} = -4t^2 + 15$

$\therefore v_{p.1} = v_{p.2}$

$12t + 3 = -4t^2 + 15$

$4t^2 + 12t - 12 = 0$

$t^2 + 3t - 3 = 0 \longrightarrow t = 0.8s$

نعوض t ، ونحصل على Vp.1 أو Vp.2 [illegible] ∴

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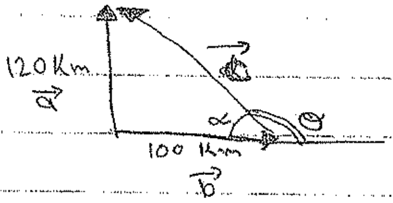
$\boxed{1.3}$

$\boxed{Q.5}$



$\vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{a}$

$\vec{c} = \vec{a} - \vec{b}$

$|C| = \sqrt{(a)^2 + (b)^2}$

$= \sqrt{(120)^2 + (100)^2}$

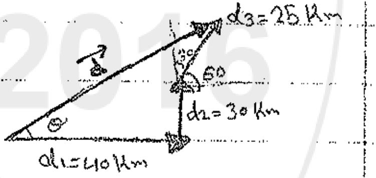
$= 156 Km$

$* \tan \alpha = \frac{100}{120} \Longrightarrow \alpha = 40°$ / $\tan \theta = \frac{120}{100} \Longrightarrow \theta = 50°$

$\therefore d_1 = 156$ Km , 40° west of north.

in vector notation $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} * \ \vec{c} = \vec{a} - \vec{b} \\ \vec{c} = 120\hat{j} - 100\hat{i} \end{array} \right.$

$\boxed{Q.12}$



$\vec{d} = \vec{d_1} + \vec{d_2} + \vec{d_3}$

$\vec{d} = 40\hat{i} + 30\hat{j} + (25 \cos 60 \ \hat{i} + 25 \sin 60 \hat{j})$

$\vec{d} = 40\hat{i} + 30\hat{j} + 12.5\hat{i} + 21.65\hat{j}$

$\vec{d} = 52.5\hat{i} + 51.65\hat{j}$

$\therefore \vec{d} = \sqrt{(52.5)^2 + (51.65)^2}$

$= 73.6 Km$

$* \tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{51.65}{52.5} \Longrightarrow \theta = 44.5°$

$\therefore \vec{d} = 73.6$ Km in 44.5° North of east.

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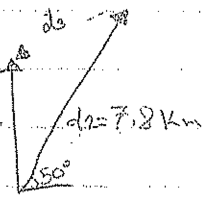
Q. 20



$\vec{d_2} + \vec{d_3} = \vec{d_1}$

$\vec{d_3} = \vec{d_1} - \vec{d_2}$

$\vec{d_3} = 4.8\hat{j} - (7.8\cos 50\hat{i} + 7.8\sin 50\hat{j})$

$\vec{d_3} = 4.8\hat{j} - 5.01\hat{i} - 5.97\hat{j}$

$\vec{d_3} = -5\hat{i} - 1.2\hat{j}$ Km

$|d_3| = \sqrt{(-5)^2 + (1.2)^2}$

$= 5.14$ Km

$\therefore \tan\theta = \frac{1.2}{5} \Longrightarrow \theta = 13.5^\circ$

$\therefore \vec{d_3} = 5.14$ Km in 13.5° south due west

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Physics

(L)

Chapter 3

$\boxed{Q.26}$

$\vec{A} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$

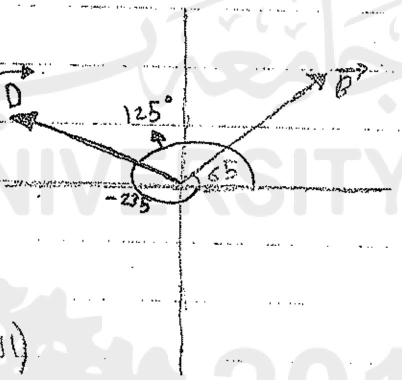
$\vec{B} = 4$ at $+65^\circ$

$\vec{C} = -4\hat{i} - 6\hat{j}$

$\vec{D} = 5$ at -235°

$\therefore \vec{S} = \vec{A} + \vec{B} + \vec{C} + \vec{D}$

$\therefore \vec{S} = (2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}) + (4\cos 65\,\hat{i} + 4\sin 65\,\hat{j}) + (4\hat{i} + 6\hat{j}) + (5\cos 125\,\hat{i} + 5\sin 125\,\hat{j})$



$\therefore \vec{S} = -3.2\hat{i} + 4.7\hat{j}$ (المرتبه الأولى)

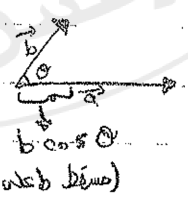
$* \ |S| = \sqrt{(-3.2)^2 + (4.7)^2} \Longrightarrow 5.68$

$* \ \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4.7}{3.2}\right) = -55.7^\circ \approx -56^\circ$ (المطلوب بين س و $\vec{D}$)

Vector Maltiplications:

① Dot product (Scalar Product):-

$\therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a(b\cos\theta)$



⊛ if a and b are given by their coponets then:

$\vec{a} = a_x\hat{i} + a_y\hat{j} + a_z\hat{k}$
$\vec{b} = b_x\hat{i} + b_y\hat{j} + b_z\hat{k}$ } نضرب القوسين ببعض

$\boxed{\therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z}$

$\boxed{\hat{i} \cdot \hat{i} = \hat{j} \cdot \hat{j} = \hat{k} \cdot \hat{k} = 1}$

$\boxed{\hat{i} \cdot \hat{j} = \hat{i} \cdot \hat{k} = \hat{j} \cdot \hat{k} = 0}$

example :

*Note :- $\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} = \vec{b}\cdot\vec{a} = |\vec{a}|\cdot|\vec{b}|\cdot\cos\theta$

∴ $\vec{A} = 3\hat{i}+4\hat{j}+5\hat{k}$

$\vec{B} = 2\hat{i}+6\hat{j}+7\hat{k}$

Find the angle (Ø) between $\vec{A}$ + $\vec{B}$?

$\vec{A}\cdot\vec{B} = |\vec{A}||\vec{B}|\cos\phi$

$* |\vec{A}| = \sqrt{(3)^2+(4)^2+(5)^2} \Longrightarrow 7.1$

$* |\vec{B}| = \sqrt{(2)^2+(6)^2+(7)^2} \Longrightarrow 9.4$

$* \vec{A}\cdot\vec{B} = A_x b_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z$

$\vec{A}\cdot\vec{B} = 6 + -24 + -35 \Longrightarrow -53$

∴ بنعوض

$\cos\phi = \frac{\vec{A}\cdot\vec{B}}{|\vec{A}||\vec{B}|}$

$= \frac{-53}{(7.1)(9.4)} \Longrightarrow -0.79$

∴ $\phi = 142°$

* Exampels of Dot product :-
- $Work = \vec{F}\cdot\vec{d}$ joul
- $\phi_E = \vec{E}\cdot\vec{A}$ (electric flux)
- $\phi_B = \vec{B}\cdot\vec{A}$ (magnetic flux)
- $\phi_{Fluid} = \vec{A}\cdot\vec{V}$ (تدفق الماء)
- $Power = \vec{F}\cdot\vec{V}$ watt

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② cross product :- (vector product) :-

$\therefore \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = |\vec{a}||\vec{b}| \sin \emptyset$

$\sin \emptyset \perp \vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$

$\vec{b} \times \vec{a} = |\vec{b}||\vec{a}| \sin \emptyset$

$\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$

outward (خارج الصفحة)

$\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$

inward (داخل الصفحة)

$\therefore \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -(\vec{b} \times \vec{a})$

① if $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ are given by components then:-

$\vec{a} = a_x \hat{i} + a_y \hat{j} + a_z \hat{k}$

$\vec{b} = b_x \hat{i} + b_y \hat{j} + b_z \hat{k}$,

$\hat{i} \times \hat{i} = \hat{j} \times \hat{j} = \hat{k} \times \hat{k} = 0$

$\therefore \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = a_x b_y \hat{k} + a_x b_z (-\hat{j})$

$a_y b_x (-\hat{k}) + a_y b_z (\hat{i})$

$a_z b_x \hat{j} + a_z b_y (-\hat{i})$

$= (\quad)\hat{i} + (\quad)\hat{j} + (\quad)\hat{k}$

$\hat{i} \times \hat{j} = \hat{k}$ (بمساعدة اليد اليمنى)

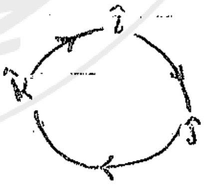
$\hat{i} \times \hat{k} = -\hat{j}$

$\hat{j} \times \hat{i} = -\hat{k}$

$\hat{j} \times \hat{k} = \hat{i}$

$\hat{k} \times \hat{i} = \hat{j}$

$\hat{k} \times \hat{j} = -\hat{i}$



اذا مع الأسهم موجبة

اذا عكس الأسهم سالبة

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physics

(D)

1.3

$\boxed{Q.36}$ $\vec{d_1} = 3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$

$\vec{d_2} = -5\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}$

$(\vec{d_1} + \vec{d_2}) \cdot (\vec{d_1} \times 4\vec{d_2})$

$4(\vec{d_1} + \vec{d_2})(\vec{d_1} \times \vec{d_2})$

$* \ \vec{S} = \vec{d_1} + \vec{d_2}$

$\vec{S} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{k}$

$$* \ \vec{d_1} \times \vec{d_2} = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 3 & -2 & 4 \\ -5 & 2 & -1 \end{array} \right|$$

$\vec{C} = \hat{i}(2-8) - \hat{j}(-3-20) + \hat{k}(6-10)$

$= -6\hat{i} - 17\hat{j} - 4k$ $\Rightarrow$ then ✓

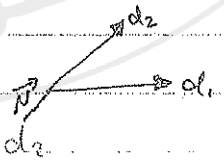
$\therefore$ بالتعويض

$4\vec{S} \cdot \vec{C}$

$\therefore \vec{S} \cdot \vec{C} = -12 + {}^{-}12 \Longrightarrow$ zero

Note the following :-

$\vec{d_1} \cdot (\vec{d_1} \times \vec{d_2}) = 0$



$\vec{d_1} \cdot \vec{d_2} = N \perp d_1, d_2$

$\therefore \vec{d_1} \cdot (\vec{d_1} \times \vec{d_2})\ (\cos 90) = 0$

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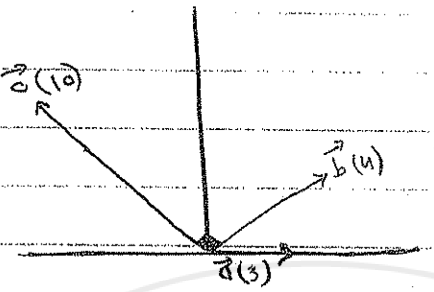
$\boxed{Q.43}$



* $a_x = 3$, $a_y = 0$

* $b_x = 4\cos 30$, $b_y = 4\sin 30$

* $c_x = 10\cos 120$, $c_y = 10\sin 120$

$\therefore \vec{a} = 3\hat{i}$

$\vec{b} = 2\sqrt{3}\,\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$

$\vec{c} = -5\hat{i} + 5\sqrt{3}\,\hat{j}$

$\vec{c} = p\vec{a} + q\vec{b}$

$-5\hat{i} + 5\sqrt{3}\hat{j} = 3p\hat{i} + 2\sqrt{3}\,q\hat{i} + 2q\hat{j}$

$\therefore -5 = 3p + 2\sqrt{3}\,q \quad (\hat{i})$

$\therefore 5\sqrt{3} = 2q \quad (\hat{j})$

$\therefore q = 6.6$

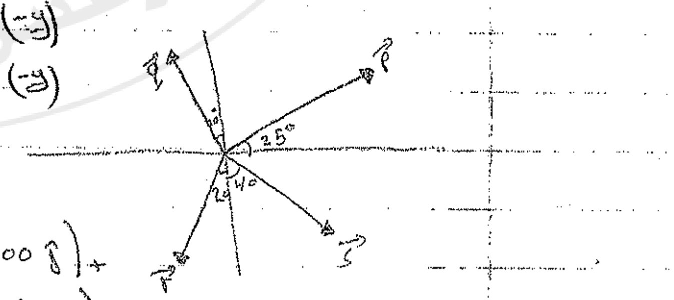
$\boxed{Q.56}$

$\vec{p}$: 13 m , at 25° counter clock (عكس دوران الساعة) $y \to +x$

$\vec{q}$: 12 m , at 10° counter clock $y \to +y$

$\vec{r}$: 8 m , at 20° clockwise $(-y)$

$\vec{s}$: 9 m , at 40° clock wise $(-y)$



$\vec{N} = \vec{p} + \vec{q} + \vec{r} + \vec{s}$

$\vec{N} = (13\cos 25\,\hat{i} + 13\sin 25\,\hat{j}) + (12\cos 100\,\hat{i} + 12\sin 100\,\hat{j}) +$
$(8\cos 250\,\hat{i} + 8\sin 250\,\hat{j}) + (9\cos 310\,\hat{i} + 9\sin 310\,\hat{j})$

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$\boxed{Q.64}$ $\underline{\vec{d_1} = 4m \rightarrow}$

$\underline{\vec{d_2} = 3m \rightarrow}$

* $\vec{d_1} + \vec{d_2} = \vec{R}$

$\xrightarrow{4}\xrightarrow{3}$

$\xrightarrow{7}\vec{R}$ ∴ ✗

* $\vec{d_1} + \vec{d_2} = \vec{R}$ (تعكس بعضها X)

$\xrightarrow{4}$

$\xrightarrow{1}\xleftarrow{3}$ ∴ ✓

* $\vec{d_1} + \vec{d_2} = \vec{R}$

$\vec{R} = \sqrt{(3)^2 + (4)^2}$

$= 5$

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physics
(L)
chapter 3

ex $\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$
$\vec{B} = 6\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} - 7\hat{k}$

ⓐ find the angel between $\vec{A} + \vec{B}$

* $\vec{A}\vec{B} = AB\cos\emptyset$
* $\vec{A}.\vec{B} = A_xB_x + A_yB_y + A_zB_z$

$\vec{A}.\vec{B} = 18 + -8 + -35$

$\boxed{\vec{A}.\vec{B} = -25}$

A.ل ط نعوض

$A = \sqrt{3^2 + (-2)^2 + 5^2} \Longrightarrow \boxed{6.17}$

$B = \sqrt{6^2 + 4^2 + (-7)^2} \Longrightarrow \boxed{10}$

∴ cos $\emptyset$ نعوض لإيجاد

$\cos\emptyset = \frac{\vec{A}.\vec{B}}{AB} \Longrightarrow \frac{-25}{6.17 \times 10}$

$\therefore \emptyset = 114^\circ$

ⓑ find $\hat{B}$ ($\vec{B}$ باتجاه ١ طوله vector)

$\therefore \hat{B} = \frac{\vec{B}}{B}$

$= \frac{6\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} - 7\hat{k}}{10}$

$\therefore \hat{B} = 0.6\hat{i} + 0.4\hat{j} - 0.7\hat{k}$

ⓒ find the angel between $\vec{A}$ + X axis.

- $\vec{A}.\hat{i} = A(\hat{i}) \cos\theta \Longrightarrow A\cos\theta$
- $\vec{A}.\hat{i} = 3$

$\therefore \cos\theta = \frac{\vec{A}.\hat{i}}{A} = \frac{3}{6.17}$

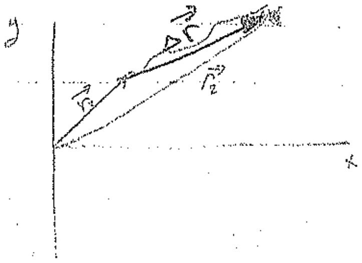
$\therefore \theta = 60^\circ$

ⓓ Find the angel between $\vec{A}$ + y axis

ⓔ find the angel between $\vec{A}$ + Z axis

chapter (4)
Motion 2+3 dimensions

Position and displacement :-



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$\vec{r_1} = x_1\hat{i} + y_1\hat{j} + z_1\hat{k}$ (initial position)

$\vec{r_2} = x_2\hat{i} + y_2\hat{j} + z_2\hat{k}$ (final position)

$\Delta r = \vec{r_2} - \vec{r_1}$

(Displacement)

$\therefore \Delta r = (x_2 - x_1)\hat{i} + (y_2 - y_1)\hat{j} + (z_2 - z_1)\hat{k}$

⊛ $\Delta r = \Delta x\,\hat{i} + \Delta y\,\hat{j} + \Delta z\,k$ (نقسم على الزمن)

$\therefore$ avalege Volocity :-

$$\vec{V}_{avg} = \frac{\Delta r}{\Delta t}$$

$$\therefore \vec{V}_{avg} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}\hat{i} + \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t}\hat{j} + \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta t}\hat{k}$$

(السرعة اللحظية) $\vec{V}_{instantinous} = \lim\limits_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t}$

$$\therefore \vec{V}_{inst} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$$

⊛ $\vec{V}_{inst} = \frac{dx}{dt}\hat{i} + \frac{dy}{dt}\hat{j} + \frac{dz}{dt}\hat{k}$

⊛ $\vec{a}_{inst} = \frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}\hat{i} + \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}\hat{j} + \frac{d^2z}{dt^2}\hat{k}$

$$= \frac{dv_x}{dt}\hat{i} + \frac{dv_y}{dt}\hat{j} + \frac{dv_z}{dt}\hat{k}$$

⊛ Solve the sample psoblems p.g (59 + 63)

$\boxed{Q.15}$ $\vec{r}_0 = 0$, $\vec{a}_{inst} = -1\hat{i} - \frac{1}{2}\hat{j}$

$\vec{V}_0 = 3\hat{i}$

at X_{max} , Find $\vec{v}$ + $\vec{r}$ ؟

نقسم الحركة إلى اتجاهين (y-motion + x-motion)

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- X- motion :

$V_{0x} = 3$ m/s

$X_0 = 0$

$a_x = -1$ m/s^2

* at x_{max} $V_x = 0$

$V_x = V_{0x} + a_x t$

$0 = 3 - 1 \times t$

∴ $t = 3$ s to reach x_{max}

∴ x_{max} نجد

$X - X_0 = \left(\frac{V_{0x} + V}{2}\right) \cdot t$

$X_{max} - 0 = \left(\frac{3 + 0}{2}\right) \times 3$

$= 4.5$ m (x - axis)

- y motion :

$y_0 = 0$

$V_{0y} = 0$

$a_y = -0.5$ m/s^2

* $V_y = V_{0y} + a_y t$ (السرعة العامودية بال 33 ثواني)

∴ $V_y = 0 + -0.5 \times 3$

∴ $V_y = -1.5$ m/s

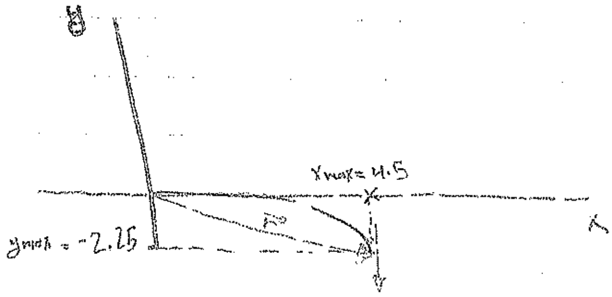
∴ y_{max} نجد

$y - y_0 = \left(\frac{V_{0y} + V_y}{2}\right) \times t$

$y - 0 = \left(\frac{0 + -1.5}{2}\right) \times 3$

$= -2.25$ m (y - axis)

∴ $\vec{r} = 4.5\hat{i} - 2.25\hat{j}$ m



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* the direction of $\vec{v}$ is always at the tangent of the path.

physics
(1)

ch.3

problem

$\vec{A} = 4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}$

$\vec{B} = -1\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$

ⓐ find the angle between $\vec{A}$ + $\vec{B}$?

* $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = A B \cos \theta$

* $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z$

$= -4 + 10 - 18 \Longrightarrow -12$

* $|A| = \sqrt{(4)^2 + (5)^2 + (-6)^2}$

$= 8.8$

* $|B| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (2)^2 + (3)^2}$

$= 3.75$

$\therefore -12 = (8.8)(3.75) \cos \theta$

$\therefore \theta = 111°$

ⓑ find the angle between $\vec{A}$ + X axis ?

$\vec{A} \cdot \hat{i} = A\hat{i} \cos \theta = 8.8 \cos \theta$

$\vec{A} \cdot \hat{i} = 4$

$\cos \theta = \frac{4}{8.8}$

$\therefore \theta = 63°$

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ⓒ find the angle between $\vec{A}$ and y-axis ?

$\vec{A} \cdot \hat{j} = 8.8 \cos \beta$

$\vec{A} \cdot \hat{j} = 5$

$\therefore \cos \beta = \frac{5}{8.8}$

$\therefore \beta = 55.4°$

* additional :-

$\cos \alpha = \frac{A_z}{A} \Rightarrow \frac{-6}{8.8}$

$\therefore \alpha = 133°$

ⓓ find $\hat{B} = \frac{\vec{B}}{B}$

$= \frac{-1\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}}{3.75}$

$= -0.27\hat{i} + 0.53\hat{j} + 0.8\hat{k}$

ⓔ find a vector perpendicular to $\vec{A} + \vec{B}$?

$\vec{C} = \vec{A} \times \vec{B}$

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & -\hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 4 & 5 & -6 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$\vec{C} = (15 - -12)\hat{i} \; (12 - 6)\hat{j} + (8 - -5)\hat{k}$

$\vec{C} = 27\hat{i} - 6\hat{j} + 13\hat{k}$

$\vec{C} \perp \vec{A} + \vec{B}$

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Chapter 4

[redacted]

Q.6

$\vec{r} = 3t\hat{i} - 4t^2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$

ⓐ $\vec{v}(t) = \frac{dr}{dt}$

$v(t) = 3\hat{i} - 8t\hat{j}$

ⓑ $\vec{v}(3) = 3\hat{i} - 24\hat{j}$ m/s

ⓒ $v(3) = \sqrt{(3)^2 + (-24)^2}$

$= 24.2$ m/s

ⓓ $\tan\phi = \frac{-24}{3}$

$\phi = -83°$

∴ $V(3) = 24.2$ m/s at 83° clockwise with +x-axis

additional:

ⓔ find the average velocity from $t_1 = 3s \rightarrow t_2 = 10s$

∴ $V_{avg} = \frac{\Delta r}{\Delta t} \Longrightarrow \frac{\vec{r}(10) - \vec{r}(3)}{7}$

$= \frac{(30\hat{i} - 400\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}) - (9\hat{i} - 36\hat{j} + 2\hat{k})}{7}$

$= \frac{21\hat{i} - 364\hat{j}}{7}$

$= 3\hat{i} - 52\hat{j}$

ⓕ $\vec{v}(10) = 3\hat{i} - 80\hat{j}$

ⓖ $\vec{a}(t) = \frac{\vec{dv}}{dt} = -8\hat{j}$ m/s^2

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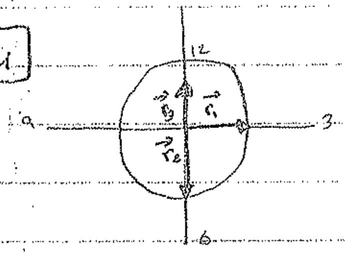
Q.4



$r = 12$ sm

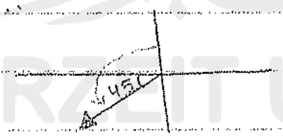
ⓐ $\vec{r_1} = 12\hat{i}$

$\vec{r_2} = -12\hat{j}$

$\vec{\Delta r} = \vec{r_2} - \vec{r_1}$

$\vec{\Delta r} = -12\hat{i} - 12\hat{j}$

$\Delta r = \sqrt{(12)^2 + (12)^2} = 17$ sm



$\therefore \Delta r = 17$cm at 225° counter clockwise with +X-axis

ⓑ find $\vec{\Delta r}$ after 1/2 h, from $\vec{r_2}$

$\vec{r_3} = 12\hat{j}$

$\therefore \vec{\Delta r} = \vec{r_3} - \vec{r_2}$

$= 12\hat{j} - -12\hat{j}$

$= 24\hat{j}$

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phy sics

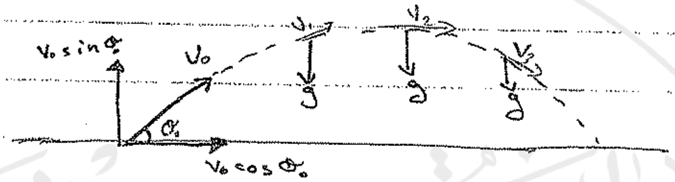
(L)

ch. 4

المقذوفات

Projectile Motion:

it is a motion in two dimesions



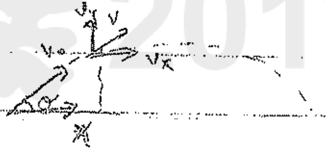
X motion is independent from y motion, could be consider to be 2 linear motion

- X-motion:

V_x is constant

$\therefore V_x = V_0 \cos\theta_0$

$* \; X - X_0 = (V_0 \cos\theta_0) \times t$ ①



- y-motion:

$V_{0y} = V_0 \sin\theta_0$

$a_y = -g$

$V_y = V_{0y} + a_y t$

$\therefore V y(t) = V_0 \sin\theta_0 + -g t$

$y(t) - y_0 = V_{0y} t + \frac{1}{2} a_y t^2$

$\therefore y(t) - y_0 = (V_0 \sin\theta_0) t + \frac{1}{2} \times -g \times t^2$ ②

$*$ from ① $t = \frac{x}{V_0 \cos\theta_0} \Longrightarrow$ ② نعوضها في

$\therefore y(t) - y_0 = (V_0 \sin\theta_0) \frac{x}{V_0 \cos\theta_0} + -\frac{1}{2} g \frac{x^2}{V_0^2 \cos^2\theta_0}$

$$\boxed{\therefore y = (\tan\theta) X - \frac{g \cdot X^2}{2 \cdot V_0^2 \cdot \cos^2\theta_0}}$$

trajectory path

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find the time of fly :-

الإزاحة العامودية عند زمن التحليق = صفر

$$y = y_0 - V_{oy} t + \frac{1}{2} a_y t^2$$

$$0 = V_0 \sin\theta_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{2 V_0 \sin\theta_0}{g} \quad (\text{tim of fly})$$

الأفقي المدى

* horizontal range $= (V_0 \cos\theta_0) t_{flight} = R$

$$\therefore R = V_0^2 \left(\frac{2 \sin\theta_0 \cos\theta_0}{g} \right)$$

$$R = \frac{V_0^2}{g} \times \sin 2\theta_0$$

\+ time to reach $y_{max} = \frac{1}{2}$ tim of fly

$$\therefore = \frac{V_0 \sin\theta_0}{g}$$

* at y_{max} $V_y = 0$, find y_{max} ?

$$V_y^2 = V_{oy}^2 + 2 a_y \Delta y$$

$$0 = (V_0 \sin\theta_0)^2 + 2(-g) y_{max}$$

$$\therefore y_{max} = \frac{V_0^2 \sin^2\theta_0}{2g}$$

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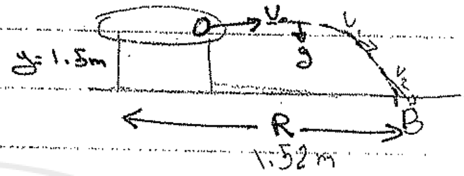
$\boxed{ex - Q.22}$

$V_{o},t = ?$



ⓐ y motion :-

$V_{oy} = 0$

$a_y = -g$

$y - y_o = -1.5m$

$\therefore y - y_o = V_{oy}t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$

$\therefore -1.5 = 0 + \frac{1}{2}(-9.8)t^2$

$t = \sqrt{\frac{3}{9.8}} = 0.55$

ⓑ $X = V_{ox} \times t$ ([illegible])

$1.52 = V_{ox} \; 0.55$

$V_{ox} = 2.76 \; m/s$

ⓒ additional :-

find V, V_x, V_y at B ?

- $V_x = 2.76 m/s$ ([illegible])

- $V_y = V_{oy} + a_y t$

$V_y = 0 - 9.8 \times 0.55$

$\therefore V_y = -5.39 \; m/s$

- $V = \sqrt{(V_x)^2 + (V_y)^2}$

$V = \sqrt{(2.76)^2 + (-5.39)^2}$

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Physics

(D)

ch.4

$\boxed{Q.17}$ $a_x = 4 m/s^2$, $V_{ox} = 8 m/s$

$a_y = -2 m/s^2$, $V_{oy} = 12 m/s$

ⓐ $\vec{V}$? when y is max

at y max , $V_y = 0$

∴ $V_y = V_{oy} + a_y t$

$0 = 12 + [illegible] 2 \times t$

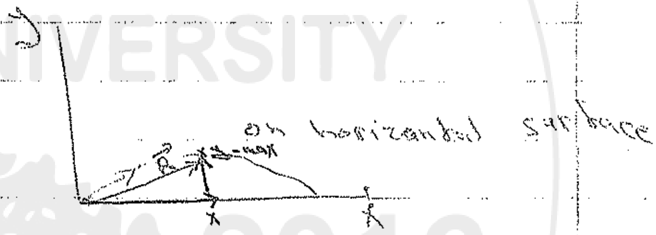
∴ $t = 6$ s [to reach y-max]

∴ $V_x = V_{ox} + a_x t$

$V_x = 8 + 4 \times 6$

$V_x = 32 m/s$

$\vec{V} = 32 \hat{i}$ m/s



ⓑ additional ?

find x + y coordinate at y-max ?

* $y - y_0 = V_{oy} t + \frac{1}{2} a_y t^2$

$y_{max} = 12 \times 6 + \frac{1}{2}(-2) \times (6)^2$

$y_{max} = 36$ m

* $x - x_0 = V_{ox} t + \frac{1}{2} a_x t^2$

$x = 8 \times 6 + \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 36$

$x = 120$ m

$\vec{R} = 120 \hat{i} + 36 \hat{j}$

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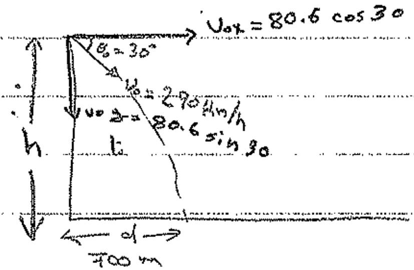
Q.27



$V_o = 290 \text{ Km/h}$

$V_o = 80.6 \text{ m/s}$

$t, h = ?$

ⓐ $a_y = -9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$

$a_x = 0$

$X - X_o = V_{ox} \cdot t$ (لايوجد للحركه السينيه غيرهاد القانون)

$700 = 80.6 \cos 30 \times t$

$t = 10 \text{ s}$

$\therefore y - y_o = V_{oy} t + \frac{1}{2} a_y t^2$ (يمكن استخدام أي قانون لأن المتغيرات)

$h = -(80.6 \sin 30)(10) + \frac{1}{2}(-9.8)(10)^2$

$h = -893 \text{ m}$

ⓑ additional:-

find $V_x + V_y$ at point B ?

- $V_x = V_{ox} = 80.6 \cos 30 = 70$
- $V_y = V_{oy} + a_y t$

$= -80.6 \sin 30 + (-9.8)(10)$

$= -138.3 \text{ m/s}$

$\therefore \vec{V} = 70\hat{i} - 138.3\hat{j}$

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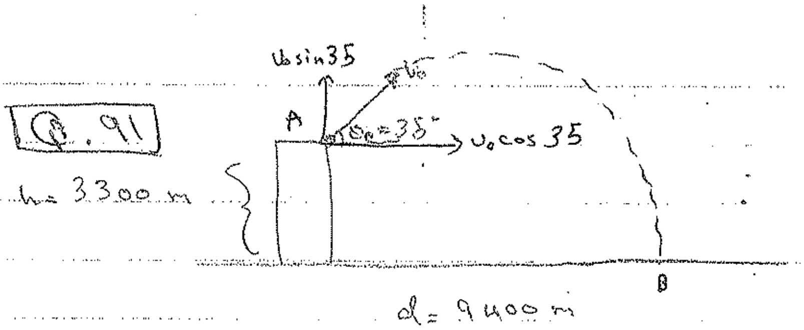
Q. 91



$V_0 = ?$

$x - x_0 = V_{0x} t$

$9400 = V_0 \cos 35 \times t$

$V_0 t = \frac{9400}{\cos 35}$ ------- ①

$y - y_0 = V_{0y} t + \frac{1}{2} a_y t^2$

$-3300 = (V_0 \sin 35) \times t + \frac{1}{2}(-9.8) t^2$

$-3300 = (V_0 t) \sin 35 - 4.9 t^2$ ------- ②

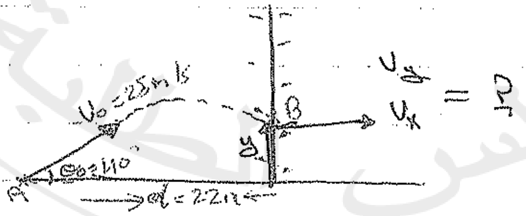
نعوض من ① ب ②

$\therefore -3300 = \frac{9400}{\cos 35} \times \sin 35 - 4.9 t^2$

$\therefore t = 45$ s

$V_0 = 255$ m/s

Q. 32



الاحتمالات ان تضرب الكرة الحائط قبل أقصى ارتفاع أو عند أقصى ارتفاع أو بعد أقصى ارتفاع

⑨ $\Delta X_o = V_{ox} t$

$d = V_o \cos 40 \, t$

$22 = 19.15 \, t$

$t = 1.15 \, s$ (الزمن من A ← B)

$\therefore \; y - y_o = V_{oy} t + \frac{1}{2} a_y t^2$

$y = (+25 \sin 40)(1.15) + \frac{1}{2}(-9.8)(1.15)^2$

$y = +12 \, m$

* at B $V_x = V_{ox} = 25 \cos 40$

$= 19.15 \, m/s$

$\therefore \; V_y = V_{oy} + a_y t$

$V_y = +25 \sin 40 + (-9.8)(1.15)$

$V_y = +4.43 \, m/s$

∴ الجسم [illegible] قبل وصوله إلى أعلى ارتفاع

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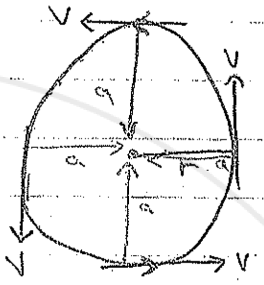
physics
(L)
ch. 4

Uniform Circular :

v is constant in magnitude

$V = \frac{2\pi r}{T}$, (T = periodic time)

* the direction of v is at the tangent of the circle



$\vec{a} = \frac{\Delta \vec{V}}{\Delta t}$

$a = \frac{V^2}{r}$ (centripetal acceleration)

* a is always towards the center

example :-

$\boxed{Q.56}$

* s is at 756 Km above the earth's surface

* T ; 98 m

ⓐ V = ? , ⓑ a = ?

∴ ⓐ $V = \frac{2\pi r}{T}$ (r = earth' radius = 6400 Km)

$\therefore r = r_{earth} + r_s = 6400 + 750 = 7150$ Km

$\therefore V = \frac{2\pi (7150 \times 10^3)}{98 \times 60}$

V = 7640 m/s

ⓑ $a = \frac{V^2}{r}$

$a = \frac{(7640)^2}{7150 \times 10^3}$ m/s²

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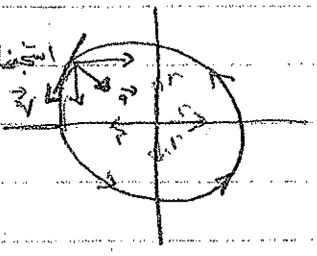
$\boxed{Q.60}$

$T = 2s$. استخدمنا الإشارات +x و -y

$r = 3.5\ m$

at $t=1$, $\vec a = 6\hat i - 4\hat j\ m/s^2$



ⓐ $\vec V \cdot \vec a = ?$

$\vec V \cdot \vec a = zero \quad (\cos 90)$

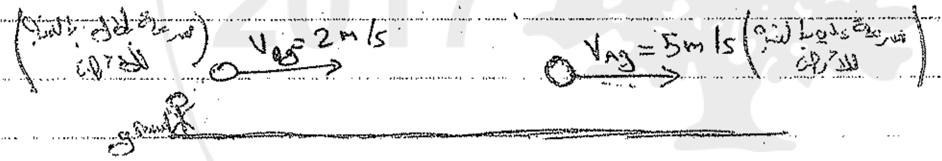
$\vec V \perp \vec a$
$\vec V \perp \vec r$
$\vec a \parallel \vec r$

ⓑ $\vec r \times \vec a = ?$

$\vec r \times \vec a = |r||a| \sin 180$
$= zero$

Relative Motion :- (السرعة النسبية)

example in one dimension :



* $\vec V_{AB} = \vec V_{Ag} - \vec V_{Bg}$
$= 5 - 2 \Longrightarrow 3m/s$

* $\vec V_{BA} = \vec V_{Bg} - \vec V_{Ag}$
$= 2 - 5 \Longrightarrow -3\ m/s$

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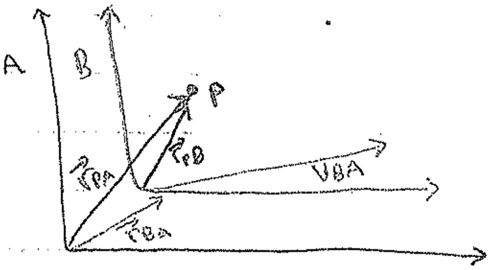
Two dimentions :-

- fram : A at rest .
- fram : B is moving at constant $\vec{V}_{BA}$.



- They are observing point p

∴ from the graft :-

$$\vec{r}_{PA} = \vec{r}_{BA} + \vec{r}_{PB}$$

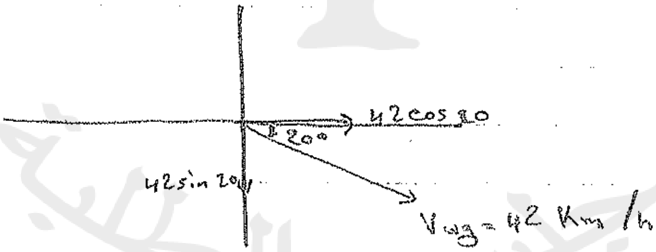
$$\vec{V}_{PA} = \vec{V}_{BA} + \vec{V}_{PB}$$

$$\vec{a}_{PA} = \underset{(zero)}{\vec{a}_{BA}} + \underset{(\text{not zero})}{\vec{a}_{PB}}$$ (لأنو فرضنا أن V_{BA} ثابتة)

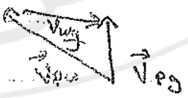
$$\therefore \vec{a}_{PA} = \vec{a}_{PB}$$

example :-

$\boxed{Q.74}$



$V_{pg} = \frac{55 \text{ Km}}{(18/60)h} \Longrightarrow 183$ Km/h



$$\therefore \vec{V}_{pg} = \vec{V}_{pw} + \vec{V}_{wg}$$

$$\vec{V}_{pw} = \vec{V}_{pg} - \vec{V}_{wg}$$

$$\vec{V}_{pw} = 183\hat{j} - [42\cos 20\,\hat{i} - 42\sin 20\,\hat{j}]$$

$$\therefore \vec{V}_{pw} = 183\hat{j} - 39.5\hat{i} + 14.4\hat{j}$$

$$= -39.5\hat{i} + 197.4\hat{j}$$

$|V_{pw}| = \sqrt{(-39.5)^2 + (197.4)^2} \Longrightarrow 201$ Km/h $\qquad \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{197.4}{-39.5}\right)$

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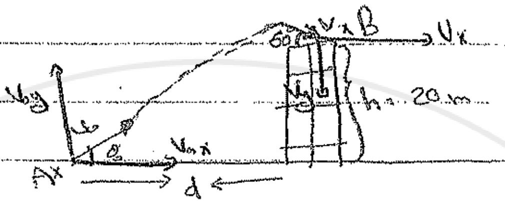
physics

(D)

Ch.4

Q. 48



$t_{AB} = 4.5\,s$

d = ?

$V_0 = ?$

$\theta_0 = ?$

① $y - y_0 = V_{oy} t + \frac{1}{2} a_y t^2$

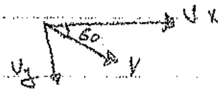
$+20 = V_{oy}(4.5) + \frac{1}{2}(-9.8)(4.5)^2$

$\boxed{V_{oy} = 26.5\ m/s}$

② ⊛ $V_y = V_{oy} + a_y t$

$V_y = 26.5 - (9.8 \times 4.5)$

$\boxed{V_y = -17.6\ m/s}$



⊛ $\therefore 17.6 = V \sin 60$

$\boxed{\therefore V = 20.3\ m/s}$

⊛ $V_x = V \cdot \cos 60$

$V_x = 20.3 \times \cos 60$

$\boxed{V_x = 10.15\ m/s}$

③ $V_x = V_{0x} = 10.15$ ($0 = a_x$ لأنه) (لا يوجد تسارع بالافقي)

$\therefore V_0 = \sqrt{(V_{0x})^2 + (V_{oy})^2}$

$\boxed{V_0 = 28.4\ m/s}$

④ $\theta_0 = 69°$

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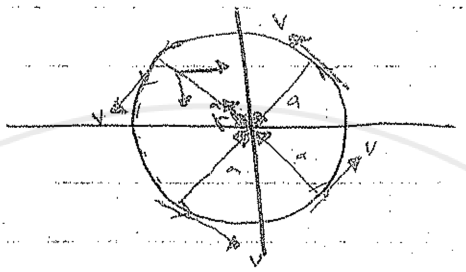
⑤ $d = V_0 \times t_{AB}$

$= 10.18 \times 4.5$

$= 45.7\ m$

Q.68



$T = 2s\ /\ r = 3.5m$

ⓐ $\vec{V} \cdot \vec{a} = 0 = |V||a| \cos 90$

ⓑ $\vec{r} \times \vec{a} = |r||a| \sin 180 = 0$

Q.68 at $t_1 = 2s$, $V_1 = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$

at $t_2 = 5s$, $V_2 = -3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j}$

ⓐ $\vec{a}_{avg} = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} = \frac{\vec{V}_2 - \vec{V}_1}{\Delta t}$

$\therefore \frac{\vec{V}_2 - \vec{V}_1}{\Delta t} \Longrightarrow \frac{-6\hat{i} - 8\hat{j}}{3}$

$\therefore \vec{a}_{avg} = -2\hat{i} - 2.67\hat{j}\ m/s^2$

ⓑ بعد التجربة نفهم أن $\vec{V}_1$ في الربع الرابع = a

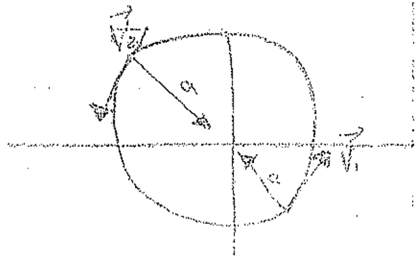
لأن السينية والصادية موجبات

أما $\vec{V}_2$ في الربع الثاني

$t_2 - t_1 = 3s \left(\frac{T}{2}\right)$

$T = 6\ sec$

(السرعة = $\frac{\text{المسافة}}{\text{الزمن}}$) $\therefore V = \frac{2\pi r}{T} \Longrightarrow r = \frac{5(6)}{2(3)}$



$\therefore a = \frac{V^2}{r} = \frac{5^2}{4.8}$

$\boxed{Q. 76}$

$$\vec{V}_{PA} = \vec{V}_{PB} + \vec{V}_{BA}$$

P: object

A: rest fram

B: moving fram (V_{BA})

$\therefore V_{pw} = 500 \text{ Km/h}$ (سرعة الطائرة بالنسبة للريح)

$V_{pg} = \frac{900}{2} = 450 \text{ Km/h}$

$\vec{V}_{pg} = \vec{V}_{pw} + \vec{V}_{wg}$

(المتعلق بالنسبة الثابت) = (ما يختص بالنسبة الأولى) + (ما يختص بالنسبة الثاني)

$\therefore \vec{V}_{wg} = \vec{V}_{pw} - \vec{V}_{pg}$

$\vec{V}_{wg} = 450\hat{j} - (500 \sin 20 \hat{i} + 500 \cos 20 \hat{j})$

$= -171\hat{i} - 20\hat{j} \text{ Km/h}$

$|\vec{V}_{wg}| = \sqrt{(171)^2 + (20)^2} = 172 \text{ Km/h}$

$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{20}{171}\right)$ South of west

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physics
(L)
ch. 5

Force and Motion:-

* chapters (1+2+3+4) description of motion (Kinematics)

* chapters (5+6) Cause of motion (Dynamics)

Newton's Laws of motion:-

① Newton's first law:-

If no force acts on a body, the body's Velocity cannot change, that is the body has no acceleration.

from this law, we understand the following:-

([illegible]) $\boxed{a}$ $\vec{F}_{net} = 0$, on the body, $\vec{V}$ of the body = constant / zero

$\boxed{b}$ $\vec{F}$ is an external agent, try to change the state of the body
(القوة، مؤثر خارجي، يحاول أن يغير حالة الجسم).

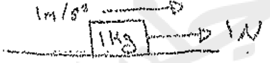
$\boxed{c}$ Inertial law (القصور الذاتي): mass cannot change it's state alone

② Newton's second law:-

$$\vec{F}_{net} = m.\vec{a}$$
$$\vec{F}_{net\,x} = m.\vec{a}_x$$
$$\vec{F}_{net\,y} = m.\vec{a}_y$$

from this law, we understand the following:-

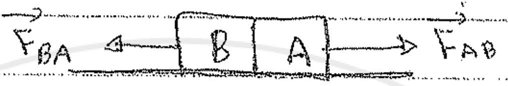
$\boxed{1}$ $F = kg \cdot m/s^2 = 1$ Newton



$\boxed{2}$ $F = m.a \Longrightarrow 5 = (1) a_1 \,/\, 5 = (2) a_2 \,/\, 5 = (3) a_3$, ∴ the mass try to resist the force (المقاومة تجاه تأثير القوى), so the mass is called (inertial mass).

③ Newton's third laws:-

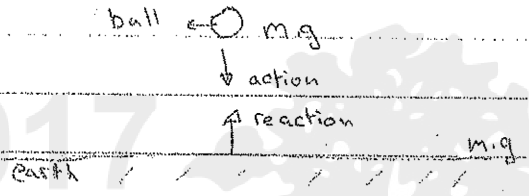
when two bodies interact, each body acts a force on the other body, the two forces are equal in magnitud and opposit in direction.



$\therefore \quad \vec{F}_{AB} = (-)\,\vec{F}_{BA} \quad , \quad F_{AB} = F_{BA}$

From this law, we understand the following:-

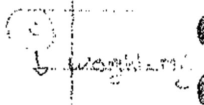
- [a] There is no single force.
- [b] The action acts on body (A), the reaction acts on body (B)
- [c] The action and the reaction acts at the same moment



* الكره تؤثر عالأرض و الأرض تؤثر عالكره.

* Application of Newton's laws:-

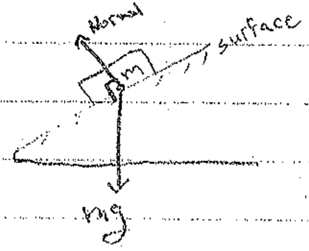
- weight = the gravitational force, acts on the body

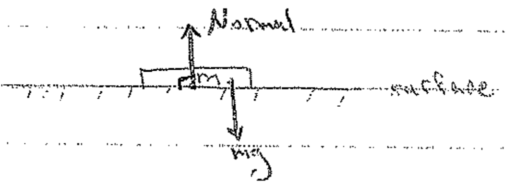


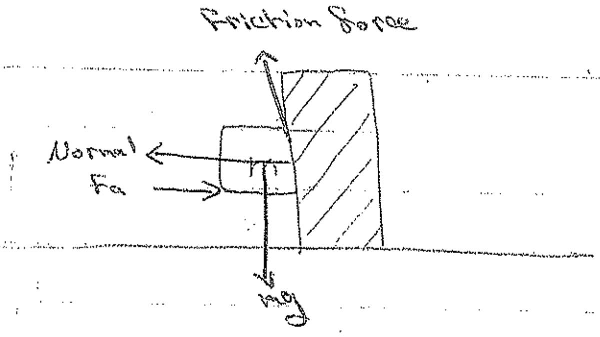
$\vec{F}_{net} = m\vec{a}$

$\vec{F}_{net} = m\vec{g} \longrightarrow \vec{a} = \vec{g} = 9.8\ m/s^2$

- Normal force = it's the force from the $\overset{\text{supporting}}{\uparrow}$ surface on the body







physics
(D)

$\boxed{Q.70}$ Esam (A) at rest —— o P
Frame (B) $\vec{v}$ constant

$\vec{V}_{PA} = \vec{V}_{PB} + \vec{V}_{BA}$

$\vec{V}_{bw} = 14\hat{i}$ Km/h

$\vec{V}_{wg} = 8.2(-\hat{i})$ Km/h

(a+b) $\vec{V}_{bg} = ??$

$\therefore \vec{V}_{bg} = \vec{V}_{bw} + \vec{V}_{wg}$

$\vec{V}_{bg} = 14\hat{i} - 8.2\hat{i}$

$= 5.8\hat{i}$ Km/h

(c,d) $\vec{V}_{cg} = ?$

$\vec{V}_{g} = \vec{V}_{cb} + \vec{V}_{bg}$

$= -6\hat{i} + 5.8\hat{i}$

$= -0.2\hat{i}$ Km/h

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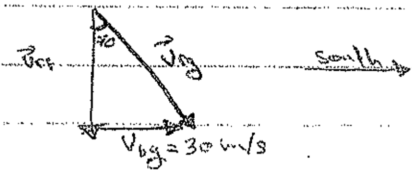
$\boxed{Q.75}$ $\vec{V}_{bg} = 30\ m/s$ (south)



⊛ $\sin 70 = \frac{V_{bg}}{V_{rg}}$

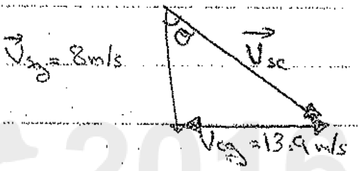
$\sin 70 = \frac{30}{V_{rg}}$

$\therefore \vec{V}_{rg} = \frac{30}{\sin 70} \Longrightarrow 32 m/s$

⊛ $\cos 70 = \frac{V_{rt}}{V_{rg}}$

$V_{rt} = \frac{\cos 70}{32} \longrightarrow 10.9 m/s$

$\boxed{Q.77}$



⊛ $\tan \theta = \frac{13.9}{8}$

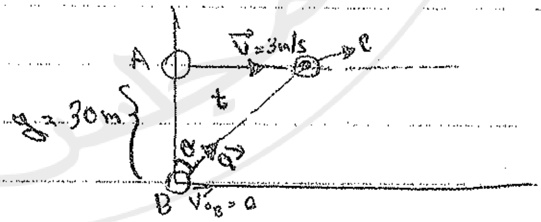
$\theta = 60°$

$\vec{V}_{sg} = \vec{V}_{se} + \vec{V}_{eg}$

$\boxed{Q.20}$ $\vec{a} = 0.4\ m/s^2$ (ثابت)

$\theta = ?$

$A \to C = X$



* for $\boxed{A}$ $\Longrightarrow X = 3t$ ---- ①

* for $\boxed{B}$ $\Longrightarrow \vec{d}_{B\to C} = \vec{V}_o t + \frac{1}{2}\vec{a}t^2$

$\vec{d}_{B\to C} = 0 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.4 (t)^2$

$\vec{d}_{B\to} = 0.2\ t^2$ ---- ②

* فيثاغورس $\longrightarrow d^2 = X^2 + y^2$ --- ③

$\therefore d^2 = (3t)^2 + (30)^2$

$(0.2t^2)^2 = 9t^2 + 900 \Longrightarrow 0.04t^4 - 9t^2 - 900 = 0$

$\therefore t^4 - 225t^2 - 22500 = 0 \Longrightarrow t^2 = \frac{(-)-225 \mp \sqrt{(225)^2 - 4(1)(22500)}}{2}$

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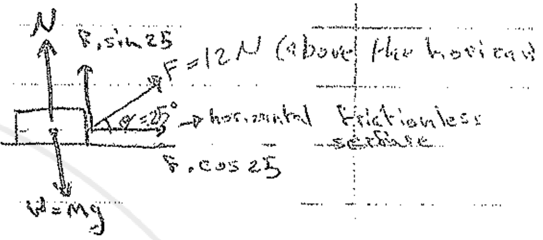
Physics
(L)
ch.5

normal force :-

$\boxed{Q.49}$ $M = 5kg$

find the accelaration?



ⓐ $* \vec{F}_{net} = m\vec{a}_x$

$(\vec{F}_{net})_x = m.\vec{a}_x$

$\therefore F.\cos 25 = m.a_x$

$a_x = \frac{F.\cos 25}{m}$

$= \frac{12.\cos 25}{5}$

ⓑ find Normal force

$(\vec{F}_{net})_y = ma_y$ (تساوي المعادلات = صفر)

$(\vec{F}_{net})_y = 0$

$N + F.\sin 25 - mg = 0$

$N = mg - F.\sin 25$

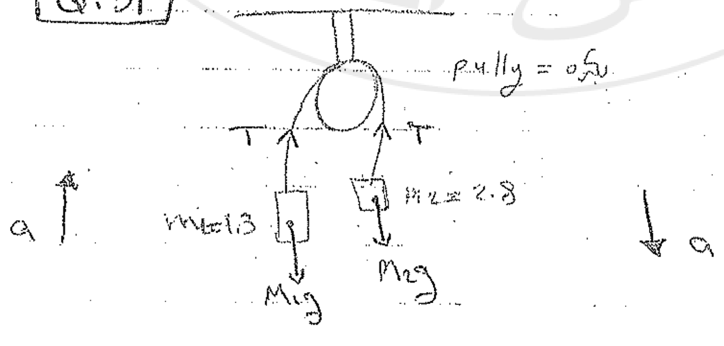
$N = 43.9 N$

ⓒ $\vec{F}$. f. just befor $\boxed{m}$ is lifted

⟶ الثقالة بلد

Tension force :- $(\overline{T})$

$\boxed{Q.51}$



(إذا كان اكبر)

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$\vec{a}, T = ?$

The equation of motion for m_1:-

$m_1 a = (f_{net})_1$

$m_1 a = T - M_1 g$ ------ ①

The equatio of motion for m_2:-

$(-m_2 a = T - m_2 g$ —— ② $) \times$ سالب $+\uparrow$

$m_2 a = m_2 g - T$ —— ②' $-\downarrow$

$\therefore$ ① + ②'

$(m_1 + m_2) a = m_2 g - m_1 g$

$$a = \frac{(m_2 - m_1) g}{(m_1 + m_2)}$$

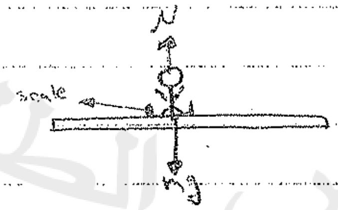
$$a = \frac{1.5 \times 9.8}{4.1} \Longrightarrow a = 3.6 \ m/s^2$$

from ① $T = m_1 a + m_1 g$

$T = m_1 (a + g)$

$T = 17.42 \ N$

Elevator motion:



ⓐ elevator at rest or Moving with constant $\vec{V}$:-

$ma = N - mg \Longrightarrow 0 = N - mg \Longrightarrow N = mg$

ⓑ elevator moves upward with $\vec{a}$:- $\uparrow a$

(you feel heavy) $ma = N - mg \Longrightarrow N = ma + mg$

ⓒ elevator moves downward with $\vec{a}$:- $\downarrow a$

(you feel light) $-ma = N - mg \Longrightarrow ma = mg - N \Longrightarrow N = mg - ma$

ⓓ elevator moves downward with deceleration: $\uparrow a$ $\downarrow -a$

$\therefore N = ma + mg$

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Physics
(D)
ch.5

Q.10 $m = 0.150\,Kg$

$x(t) = -13 + 2t + 4t^2 - 3t^3$

$\vec{F}_{net}$ at $t = 2.6$

$\therefore \vec{V}(t) = \frac{dv}{dt} = 2 + 8t - 9t^2$

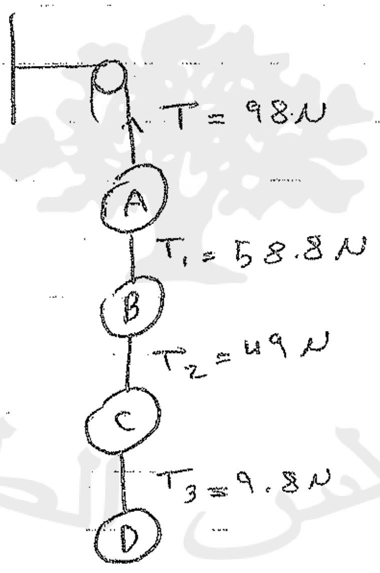
$\vec{a}(t) = \frac{dv}{dt} = 8 - 18t$

$\therefore \vec{a}(2.6) = 8 - 18(2.6) \Longrightarrow -38.8\,m/s^2$

$\therefore \vec{F}_{net} = m\vec{a} \Longrightarrow -38.8 \times 0.15 = -5.8\hat{i}\,.N$

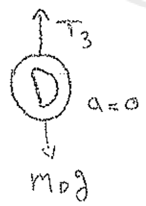
Q..13

$m_A, m_B, m_C, m_D = ?$



كل الأجسام في حالة إتزان

$\therefore$ ⊛



$\therefore$ for D: $T_3 = m_D g$

$\therefore m_D = 1\,Kg$

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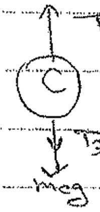


$a = 0$

$\therefore$ for C :-

$T_2 = T_3 + m_c g$

$\frac{T_2 - T_3}{g} = m_c$

$\therefore m_c = 4$ Kg

$a = 0$

for B :-

$T_1 = T_2 + m_B g$

$m_B = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{g}$

$\therefore m_B = 1$ Kg

for A :-

$T = T_1 + m_a g$

$m_a = \frac{T - T_1}{g}$

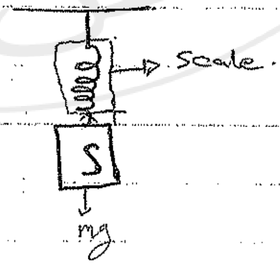
$\therefore m_a = 4$ Kg

Q.15 $m_s = 11$ Kg

ⓐ scale reading $= mg$

$= (11)(9.8)$

$= 170.8$ N



S $\Longrightarrow$ $T = mg$ (ميزان)

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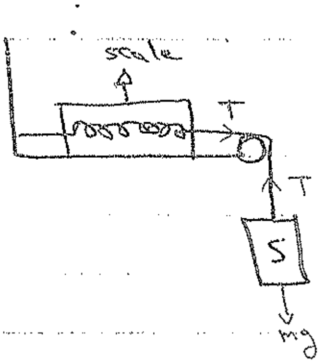
ⓑ

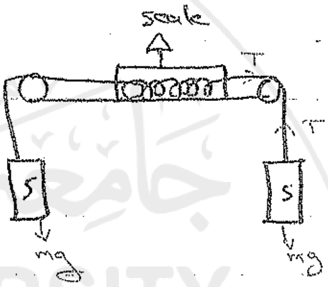
$\therefore$ scale reading $= mg$

$= 107.8\ N$



ⓒ

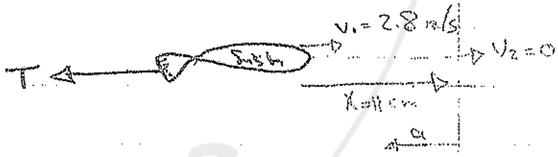
scale reading $= 107.8\ N$



(الميزان يحتاج لتثبيت لينقرأ ، في ⓐ ثبتوا السقف ، في ⓑ ثبتوا الحائط ، و
ⓒ ثبتوا الكتلة الأخرى لأنه إذا تركه للسحب مع الكتلة الأولى تكون قراءته $=0$)

$\boxed{Q.26}$

$N = mg \Rightarrow$ لا تأثير للوزن



motion is horizontally

$V_2^2 = V_1^2 + 2a\ \Delta X$

$0 = (2.8)^2 + 2a\ .0.11$

$a = -35.6\ m/s^2$

① $T = ma$

$W = 90 \Longrightarrow m = 9.2\ Kg$

$\therefore T = 9.2 \times -35.6 \Longrightarrow -326\ N$

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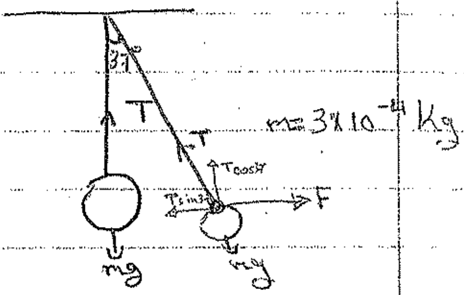


$\boxed{Q.39}$ T, F = ?

$\sum \vec{F} = 0$ (at rest)

① $\sum \vec{F}_x = 0$

$F - T\sin 37 = 0$

$F = T\sin 37$ ---- ①

② $\sum \vec{F}_y = 0$

$T\cos 37 - mg = 0$

$T\cos 37 = mg$ ---- ②

بقسمة ① على ②

$\frac{F}{mg} = \tan 37°$

$\therefore F = mg \tan 37$

$F = 2.2 \times 10^{-3}$ N

$\therefore T = 3.7 \times 10^{-3}$ N

$\boxed{Q.92}$ $\vec{V} = 2\hat{i} - 7\hat{j}$ m/s (unchanging $\vec{V}$)

$F_1 = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$ N

$F_2 = -5\hat{i} + 8\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$ N

$F_3 = ??$

$\therefore$ unchanging $\vec{V}$ means $\vec{a} = 0$

$\vec{F}_{net} = 0$

$\vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \vec{F}_3 = 0$

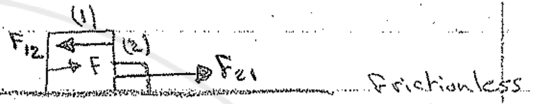
$-3\hat{i} + 11\hat{j} - 4\hat{k} + \vec{F}_3 = 0$

$F_3 = 3\hat{i} - 11\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$

physics
(L)
Ch.5

5 contact force between two bodies:

$\boxed{Q.55}$



$F = (m_1 + m_2).a$ ——— ① $\qquad F = 3.2\ N$

find the force on ② from ① $\qquad m_1 = 2.3$

∴ equation of motion for m_2 $\qquad m_2 = 1.2$

$m_2.a = F_{21}$

from ① ∴ $a \Longrightarrow \frac{3.2}{2.3+1.2} = 0.91\ m/s^2$

from ② : $F_{21} = (1.2)(0.91) = 1.1\ N$

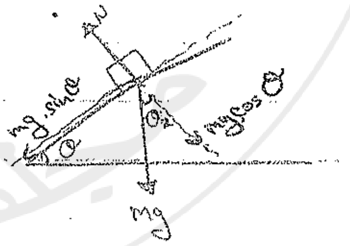
* Try to find F_{12} from the equation of motion for m_1

$m_1 a = F - F_{12}$

6 Inclined Frictionless Palne:-

— $\boxed{m}$ on Frictionless serface.

— find $N, a = ???$



(y-axis) $N - mg.\cos\theta = 0$

$N = mg.\cos\theta$ ——— ①

(x-axis) $ma = mg.\sin\theta$

$a = g.\sin\theta$ ——— ②

$\theta + X = 90$ ——— ①

$\theta_2 + X = 90$ ——— ②

$\theta = \theta_2$

✱ Try to solve $\boxed{Q.34}$ ^^

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Ch. 6

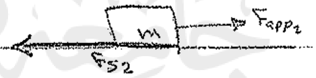
force and motion - II

① force of friction :-

friction force always opposite to the direction of sliding

No motion
$F_{app_1} = F_{s_1}$

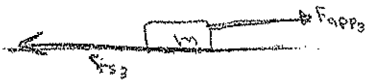
- F_s = static friction force acts when $\boxed{m}$ at rest.



No motion
$F_{s2} > F_{app2}$

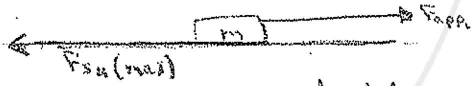
- $\vec{F_s} = (-)\vec{F}_{app}$

- $F_{s\,max} = M_s . m$
M_s (معامل الاحتكاك السكوني)
(coefficient of static friction)

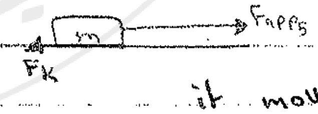


No motion

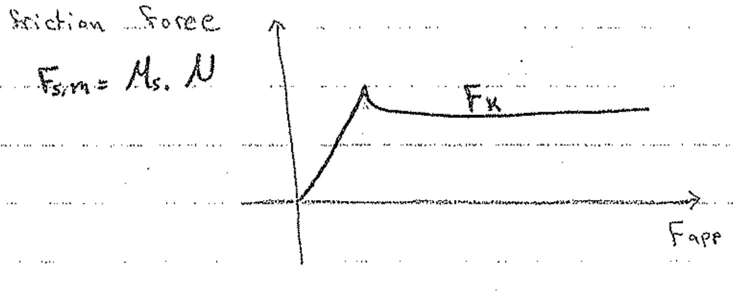
- when $\boxed{m}$ moves, the friction force is called (Kinetic friction force) = $M_K . N$
M_K (معامل الاحتكاك الحركي)
(coefficient of Kinetic friction)
$M_K < M_s$
$F_K < f_{s,m}$



about to move
$F_{app_4} = F_{s\,max}$



it moves



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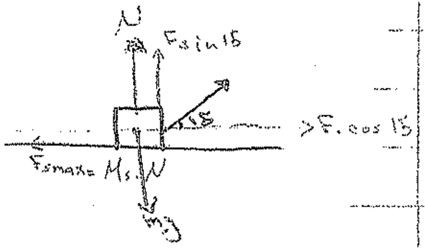
$\boxed{Q.11}$ $M_s = 65$

$\theta = 15°$



Ⓐ F to start m, moving = ?

m about to move

$F_{net\,x} = 0$

$F.\cos 15 - M_s.N = 0$

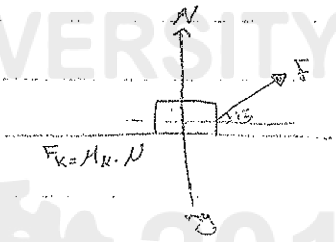
$F.\cos 15 = M_s.N$ —— ①

$F_{net\,y} = 0$

$N + F.\sin 15 - mg = 0$ —— ②

F ⟸ N نوجد

Ⓑ $M_K = 0.35$, find $a = ?$



$F_{net\,x} = ma$

$ma = F.\cos 15 - M_K.N$

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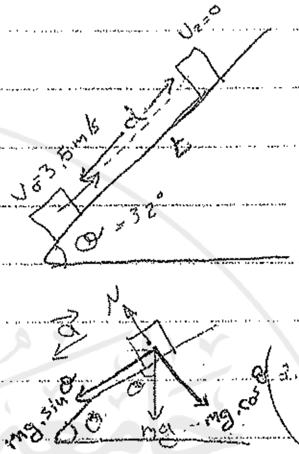
physics

(D)

ch5



([illegible] 3.5 وتم تركه)

Q.31

$N-mg\cos\theta=0$

$N=mg\cos\theta$

$ma=mg\sin\theta$

$\therefore a=g\sin\theta$

$\therefore a=-5.2\ m/s^2$

ⓐ $\therefore V_2^2=V_0^2+2a\Delta X$

$0=(+3.5)^2+2(-5.2)d$

$d=1.18\ m$

ⓑ $V_2=V_0+at$

$0=3.5+(-5.2)t$

$t=0.7\ s$

ⓒ-

سرعة الجسم عند نقطة البداية نفس سرعة

عند المجيء ولكن بعكس الإتجاه

$\therefore \vec{V}=3.5\ m/s$

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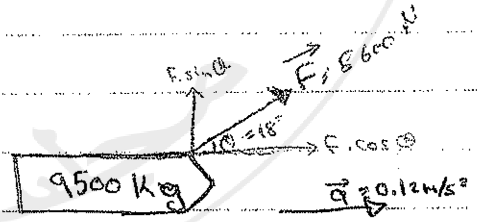
Q.42

$F_{\text{from the horse}}$ + $F_{\text{from the water}}$

ARE HORIZANTAL



mg , N (مش ريأثروا)

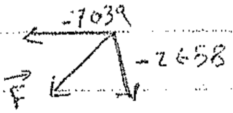
$\vec{F}+\vec{F}_{bw}=m\vec{a}$

$8600.\cos18\,\hat{\imath}+8600.\sin18\,\hat{\jmath}+\vec{F}_{bw}=(9500)(0.12)\,\hat{\imath}$

$8179\,\hat{\imath}+2658\,\hat{\jmath}+\vec{F}_{bw}=1140\,\hat{\imath}$

$\vec{F}_{bw}=-7039\,\hat{\imath}-2658\,\hat{\imath}$

$|\vec{F}|=7524\ N$



$\theta=20.7°$

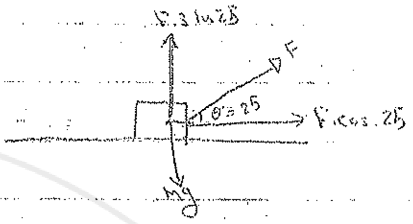
$\therefore |\vec{F}|=7524N$ at $\theta=(20.7°+180°)$ with (+X)

تكملة سؤال ٤٩

ⓒ F = ? just befor [illegible] the floor

$\vec{F} \sin 25 - mg = 0$

$F = \frac{mg}{\sin 25} = 117 N$



ⓓ $\vec{a} = ?$

$F \cos 25 = m a_x$

$a_x = \frac{117 \cdot \cos 25}{5}$

$a_x = 21 m/s^2$

Q.53

$m_1 = 12 Kg$

$m_2 = 24 Kg$

$m_3 = 31 Kg$

$a, T_1, T_2 = ?$

$(m_1 + m_2 + m_3) a = T_3$

$\vec{a} = \frac{T_3}{\Sigma m} = \frac{65}{67} = 0.97 m/s^2$

$m_1 a = T_1$

$T_1 = 11.6 N$

$m_2 a = T_2 - T_1$

$T_2 = 34.8 N$

$\boxed{m_3 a = T_3 - T_2}$

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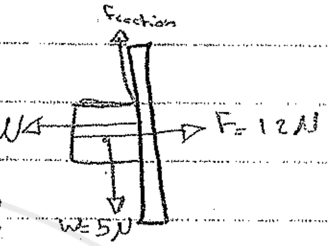
physics
ch. 6



Q.19 $\mu_s = 0.6$

$\mu_k = 0.4$

ⓐ the block will move or not ?

$\sum F_x = 0$

$12 - N = 0 \Longrightarrow N = 12\,N$

$\therefore f_{s\,max} = \mu_s\, N = 0.6 \times 12 = 7.2\,N$

$W < f_{s\,max}$

$\therefore$ it will not move

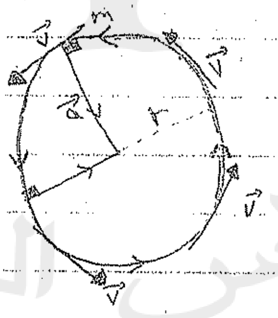
ⓑ لأن الجسم لا يتحرك، قوة الإحتكاك : سكون

$\sum F_y = 0$

$f_s - 5 = 0 \Longrightarrow f_s = 5\,N$

(من الأداة للبلوك) $\therefore \vec{F}_{bw} = 12\hat{i} + 5\hat{j}$

✱ Uniform Circular Motion :



- $V = \dfrac{2\pi r}{T}$

- $a = \dfrac{V^2}{r}$ centripetal acceleration

- $F = \dfrac{mv^2}{r}$ centripetal force { محصلة القوة التي تجعل الجسم يدور }

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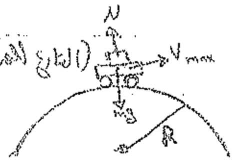
Q: 82 $R = 250\,m$



(التابع المركز لأن الجسم الأعلى)

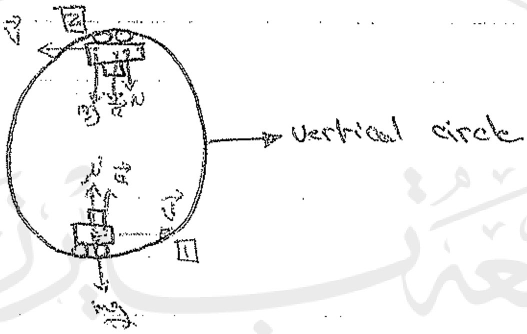
$$\therefore (-)\frac{mV^2}{R} = N - mg$$

$\therefore V_{max}$ is at $N \rightarrow 0$

$$\therefore \frac{mV_{max}^2}{R} = mg$$

$$V_{max}^2 = Rg \Longrightarrow V_{max} = 50\ m/s$$

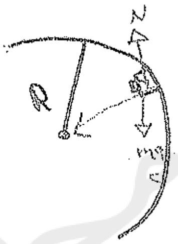
Example :



$$\text{position } \boxed{1} \Longrightarrow \frac{mV_1^2}{R} = N - mg$$

$$\text{position } \boxed{2} \Longrightarrow -\left(\frac{mV_2^2}{R}\right) = -\left(mg + N\right)$$

③ Car in flat circular turn (Unbanked Roadway) :



الرسم أفقي
(لفوق)

$$f_{s.m} = \frac{mV^2}{R}$$

$$\mu_s N = \frac{mV_{max}^2}{R} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$N = mg \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$\therefore \mu_s mg = \frac{m V_{max}^2}{R}$$

$$V_{max} = \sqrt{\mu_s . R . g}$$

$\therefore V_{max}$ depends on μ_s

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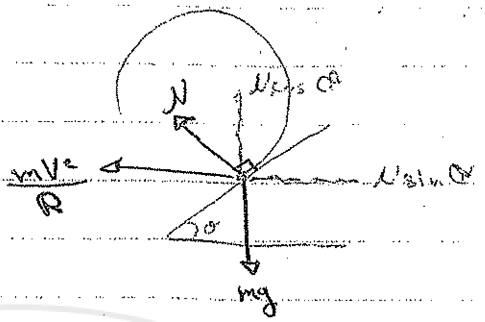
Ⓐ banked Roadway :-

$N \sin\theta = M \frac{V_{max}^2}{R}$ — ①



(لا يوجد حركة بالـ y) $N \cos\theta = mg$ ---- ②

$\frac{①}{②} \longrightarrow \tan\theta = \frac{V_{max}^2}{Rg}$.

$\therefore V_{max} = \sqrt{R \cdot g \cdot \tan\theta}$

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Physics second الشامل

Chapter 6: Work, energy and power

Dot Product => "Scalar product"

$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = A B \cos\theta$

$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$ "$\vec{A} \perp \vec{B}$"

$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$ could be negative if $\theta > 90°$

in cartisean coordonath

$\vec{A} = A_x i + A_y \hat{j} + A_z \hat{k}$

$\vec{B} = B_x i + B_y j + B_z \hat{k}$

$i \cdot i = (1)(1)\cos\theta = \hat{j} \cdot \hat{j} = \hat{k} \cdot \hat{k} = 1$

$i j = (1)(1)(\cos\theta)$ $\hat{i}\hat{j} = \hat{i}\hat{k} = \hat{k}\hat{j} = 6$

$= 0$

$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = (A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} ~~A\hat{z}~~) \cdot (B_x \hat{i} + B_y \hat{j} + B_z \hat{k})$

$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z$

example:

$\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$

$B = 6\hat{i} + 7\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}$

1) $|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{(3^2) + (-4)^2 + (5)^2} = 7.1$

2) $|\vec{B}| = \sqrt{(6)^2 + (7)^2 + (8^2)} = 12.2$

$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 3(6) + (-4)(7) + (5)(-8)$

$18 - 28 + 40$

Find the angle between vector and vector B

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4) $\vec{A}+\vec{B}$

$\vec{A}\cdot\vec{B} = AB\cos\theta$

$-50 = (7.1)(12.2)\cos\theta$

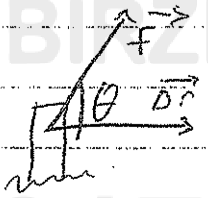
$\cos\theta = \dfrac{-50}{(7.1)(12.2)}$

$\theta = 125$

5) $\hat{A} = \dfrac{\vec{A}}{A} = \dfrac{3\hat{i}-\hat{y}\hat{j}+5\hat{k}}{7.1} = 0.42\hat{i} - 0.56\hat{j} + 0.7\hat{k}$

6) $\hat{B} = \dfrac{\vec{B}}{B}$

Work done by a constant force $= \vec{F}\cdot\vec{\Delta r}$



$= F(\Delta r)\cos\theta$

$(\Delta r)F\cos\theta$

* where Δr is displacement

Note the following:-

1) Newton $W = N\cdot m = J$

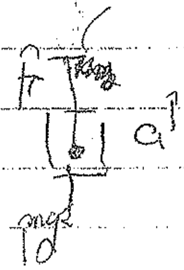
2) New $W = 0$ in $\theta = 90$

or $\Delta r = 0$

3) W is negative when

when $90° \geq \theta > 90$

work done by gravity



$T > mg$

when ...

case 1:

moving my yuall

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a) find a:

$ma = = T - mg$

$a = \frac{T - mg}{,}$

$W_g = (mg)(\cos\theta)(a)$

word done by creat:iedy

$d(-)(11(g)y$

c) Work done by t.

$W_T = Ty\cos\theta = n$

$T = Txy$

where done by [illegible]

N = Max

when $T_{10^\circ} \geq 0 \geq 90$

or Wired do by

$W_{net force} = mg + Ty$

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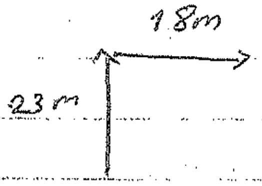
1) 2) 3)

13) $m = 650$ kg

$d = 23$ m



$23\hat{j} + 18\hat{i}$

$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = A.B\cos\theta$

$\Delta r = 18\hat{i} + 23\hat{j}$

To find w

$w = f_x \Delta x + f_y \Delta y$

by

lifting the beam at constant speed the crane exerts a constant force vertically upward equals in Magnitude to the weight of the beam. During the horizontal swing The force is the same but is perpendicular to the displacement

$F \cdot \Delta r = (mg\hat{j})(\Delta y\hat{j} + \Delta x\hat{i})$

$= (650\,\text{kg})(9.8\,\text{m/s}^2)(23\,\text{m})$

$= 147$ ~~kg~~ kJ

18) $F = 1.8\hat{i} + 2.2\hat{j}$ N $\quad r = 56\hat{i} + 37\hat{j}$

The force is constant

$3^{4km - x}$

force ⇒ $W = F \cdot r = ((1.8\,N)(56\,m) + (2.2\,N)(37\,m)) = 169\,J$

20) $x = 0$ km $\quad x = 3$ km

$x = 3$ km to $x = 4$ km

$$\underset{0 \to 3}{W} = \int_0^{3km} (f_x)\,dx$$

$$= \int_0^3 \left(\frac{40\,N}{3\,Km}\right) x = \frac{40\,N}{3\,Km} \frac{(3\,Km)^2}{2} = 60\,kJ$$

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$$b\ W_{3\to4} = \int_{3km}^{4km}\left(\frac{40N}{3km}\right)(4km - x)\,dx$$

$$= \frac{40N}{3km} \times 4x - \frac{x^2}{2}\Big|_3^4 = 20kJ$$

21) $k = 200\ N/m$

a) 10cm

$W = \vec{F}\cdot\vec{r}$ $\quad W = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}(200\,N/m)(0.1)^2$
$= 1J$

b) $W = \frac{1}{2}k(x_2^2 - x_1^2) = \frac{1}{2}(200\,N/M)(0.2m^2 - 0.1m^2)$
$= 3J$

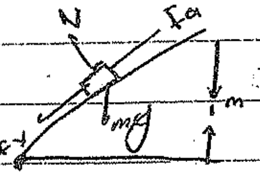
$0 \to 20\,cm = 4J$
$0 \to 10\,cm = 1J$

$10 \to 20\,cm = 4J - 1J = 3J$

24) $k = 70\,m\,N/m$
$x = 9.6\,cm$

$F = W = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}(70\times10^{-3})(0.096)^2 =$

41)



$Fa\cdot\Delta r = (200N)(2M) = 400J$
$\Delta r = (1m)/\sin 30 = 2m$
$m = Fa/g(\sin\theta + \mu k\cos\theta)$
$m = \frac{200}{(0.18)(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) + 0.5)}$

$m = \frac{200}{1.8 + 0.5}$
$= 87.1g$

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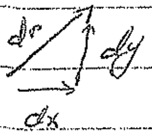
Work-Kinetic Energy theorem

$W_{net} = \Delta K$

$\rightarrow Power = \frac{W}{\Delta t}\left[\frac{J}{s}\right]$ watt [W]

$$P = \frac{dW}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$W = \int F_x dx$$



$$W = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \int F(x)dx + \int F(y)dy + \int F(z)dz$$

$KW/m^2 \times 75\,m^2$

75KW

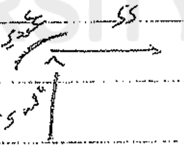
time $\frac{40KW.h}{75KW}$

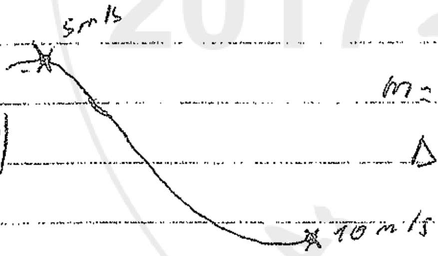
$\underline{2.67h}$

10) Kinetic energy is the same

$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

no Network bcs $\Delta K = 0$





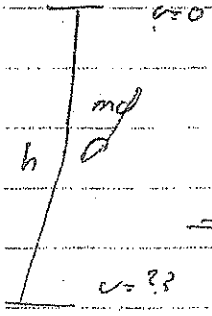
28)

$m = 60\,kg$

$\Delta K = \frac{1}{2}m(v_f^2 - v_i^2)$ ~~α~~ =

$\Delta K = W_{net}$

$= \frac{1}{2}(60)(10^2 - 5^2) = 2250\,J$



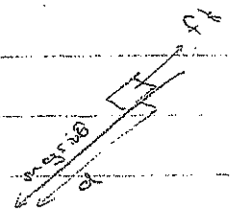
$W = Mgh = \frac{1}{2}m(v_f^2 - v_i^2)$

$v_f^2 = v_i^2 + 2gh$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}mv_f^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_i^2 = \underline{mgh}$

$(mg\sin\theta - f_k)d$

$= \frac{1}{2}m(v_f^2 - v_i^2)$ $\Leftarrow$



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27) $\frac{1}{2} m_f v_c^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_c v_c^2$

32) $w = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{d} = 750 (N) \times 200\, m = 150000 = 15 \times 10^4 J$

$\bar{P} = \frac{dW}{\Delta t} = \frac{15 \times 10^4}{5 \times 60} = 500\, Watt$

$P = \frac{500}{746} = 0.67\, hp$

38) $1 Kw/m^2$

$A = 15 m^2$

$R - 1 Kw/m^2 \times 15 m^2$

$= 15 Kw$

$time = \frac{40 KW . h}{15 Kw}$ $time = 2.67 h$

$\frac{20 \times 10^3}{900}$

39) $P = \frac{w}{t}$

$t = \frac{w}{P} = \frac{20 \times 10^3 J}{900\, w} = 22\, s$

P.P. 82) c → rate of work

83) ~~1.85~~ c) at .85, 1.45, 1.85 ms

84)

$\Delta k = 5.50 J$ 84) 5.50 J a)

85) $\Delta P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\Delta v} = F \Delta v$ $F = \frac{\Delta P}{\Delta v}$ c)

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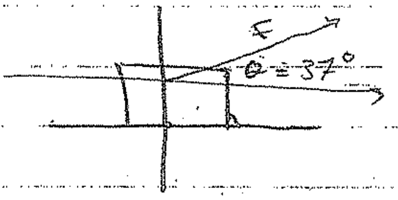
$W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\Delta r}$ (work done
$W = F(\Delta r)\cos\theta$ by constant force)

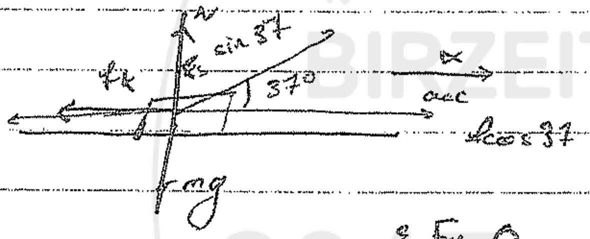
$a = 1.5\, m/s^2$

example:
$m = 50kg$
$M_k = 0.4$



Applied force act 37° above the horizontal moves the Mass at constant $a = 1.5\, m/s^2$ for a displacement = 100 m

Find the work done by each force



$\Sigma F_y = 0$

$\Sigma F_y = 0$ $\quad N + F\sin 37 - mg = 0$

$N = mg - F\sin 37 \longrightarrow$ ①

$\Sigma F_x = ma$

$ma = F\cos 37 . M_k$ ②

① in ②

$ma = F\cos 37 - M_k(-mg \div F\sin 37)$

$ma = F\cos 37 - M_k mg + m_k F\sin 37$

$ma + M_k mg = F(\cos 37 + M_k \sin 37)$

$F = \dfrac{ma + M_k mg}{\cos 37 + M_k \sin 37} = $ ~~206~~ 264,4 N

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from ①

$N = mg - F\sin 37$

$= 50\times10 - 264.4 \times 0.6$

$= 331.4$

$f_k = \mu_k N$

$= 0.4 \times 331.4$

$= 132.4\ N$

$d = \Delta r$

$W_g = mgd\cos 90 = 0$

$W_N = Nd\cos 90 = 0$

$W_{f_k} = f_k \Delta r \cos 180° = (-1)(132.4)(100)$

$= -13240\ J$

$W_F = F(\Delta r)\cos 37$

$F = (264.4)(100)(0.8)$

$W_F = 21152\ J$ $ma\cos\theta$

$W_{net} = W_g + W_{f_k} + W_F + W_N$

$= +7912\ J$

K) Work done By variable force

$W = \int \vec{F}\cdot d\vec{r}$

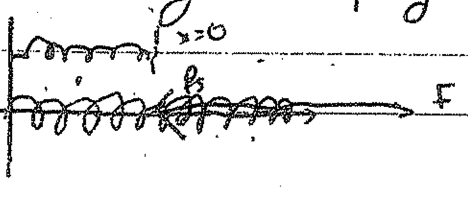
in one dimension

$W = \int_{x_i} F_x dx$

stretching a spring: $F_s = -kx$

$F = kx$ (external force

Hookes law



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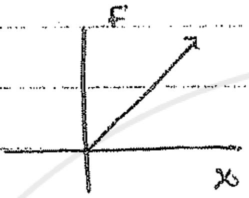
$W_{\text{done in stretching the spring}} = \int_{x_i}^{x_f} kx\,dx$

$W = k\frac{x^2}{2}\Big]_{x_i}^{x_f}$

$W = \frac{1}{2}kx_f^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx_i^2$

$x_i = 0$

$W = \frac{1}{2}kx_f^2$



work done by spring force

$W_s = \int_{x_i}^{x_f} -kx\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}kx_f^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx_i^2$

Work done by variable force in 3 Dimensions :-

$W = \int_{r_i}^{r_f} \vec{F_s}\cdot\vec{dr} \longrightarrow \vec{F} = F_x\hat{i} + F_y\hat{j} + F_z\hat{k}$

$dr = dx\hat{i} + dy\hat{j} + dz\hat{k}$

$W = \int_{x_i}^{x_f} F_x\,dx + \int_{y_i}^{y_f} F_y\,dy + \int_{z_i}^{z_f} F_z\,dz$

Example :-

$\vec{F} = 2x\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$ N

~~at~~ acts on mass $m = 5$ kg

& moves it from $r_i = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$ m

to $r_f = -4\hat{i} - 3\hat{j}$ find the work done by this force

$W = \int_{x_i}^{x_f} F_x\,dx + \int_{y_i}^{y_f} F_y\,dy = \int_2^{-4}(2x)\,dx + \int_3^{-3} 3\,dy$

$\frac{2x^2}{2}\Big]_2^{-4} + 3y\Big]_3^{-3} = (32-8) + (9+9)$

12 ~~24~~ $+18$

$=$ ~~42~~ ~~180~~ -6 J

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49) $\vec{F} = 67\hat{i} + 23\hat{j} + 55\hat{k}$

$\vec{r}_1 = 16\hat{i} + 37\hat{j}$

$\vec{r}_2 = 21\hat{i} + 10\hat{j} + 14\hat{k}$

$W = F \cdot \Delta\vec{r} = (67\hat{i} + 23\hat{j} + 55\hat{k}) \cdot (5\hat{i} - 21\hat{j} + 14\hat{k})$

$W = (67 \times 5)\hat{i} + (23 \times -21)\hat{j} + (55 \times 14)\hat{k}$

$622 J$

58) $F(x) = a x^{\frac{3}{2}} = 0.75 x^{\frac{3}{2}}$

$x = 0 \longrightarrow x = 14 m$

$W = \int_0^{14} F(x)\, dx$

$= \int_0^{14} 0.75 x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{1 \times 2}{1 \times 2} dx$

$= \frac{3}{2} \times 0.75 x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_0^{14} = \left(\frac{0.75 \times (14)^{\frac{5}{3}}}{2.5} \right) + (0) = 22.0 J$

59) $\vec{F_1} \cdot \vec{F_2} = \frac{1}{3} |F|^2$

$\theta = \cos^{-1}(\frac{1}{3})$

$\cos\theta = \frac{\vec{F_1} \cdot \vec{F_2}}{|\vec{F}||\vec{F}|} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}|\vec{F}|^2}{|\vec{F}|^2}$

$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = |\vec{A}||\vec{B}| \cos\theta$

$\cos\theta = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{A}||\vec{B}|} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}A^2}{A^2} = \frac{1}{3}$

57) $F = F_0 \left(\frac{L_0 - x}{L_0} - \frac{L_0^2}{(L_0 + x)^2} \right)$

$W = \int_0^x F(x)\, dx$

$W = F_0 \left(\frac{1}{L_0} (L_0 - x) dx - L_0^2 \int \frac{1}{(L_0 + x)^2} dx \right)$

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$$W = F_0\left(\left(\frac{1}{l_0}\left(L_0x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) - l_0^2 \int v^{-2}\,dv\right.\right.$$

$$W = F_0\left(\left(\frac{1}{l_0}\left(L_0x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) + \left(l_0^2 \frac{1}{(l_0+x)}\right)\right|_0^x\right.$$

$$W = F_0\left(x - \frac{x^2}{2l_0}\right) + \frac{l_0^2}{l_0+x} - l_0\Big)$$

73) $P = \frac{P_0 t_0^2}{(t+t_0)^2}$

$t = 0 \longrightarrow \infty$

$W = P_0 t_0$ show

$$W = \int_0^\infty P\,dt$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{P_0 t_0^2}{(t+t_0)^2}\,dt$$

$$= P_0 t_0^2 \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{(t+t_0)^2}$$. let $u = t + d_0$

$du = dt$

$$W = P_0 t_0^2 \int_0^\infty u^{-2}\,du$$

$$-P_0 t_0^2\left(\left.\frac{u^{-1}}{-1}\right|_0^\infty\right)$$

$$P_0 t_0^2\left(\left.\frac{1}{(t+t_0)}\right|_0^\infty\right)$$

$$= P_0 t_0^2\left(\frac{1}{\infty} - \frac{1}{t_0}\right)$$

$$= P_0 t_0^2$$

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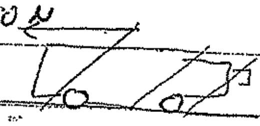
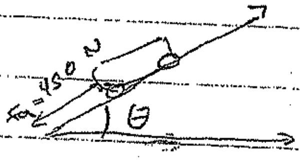
64) 1400 kg car

$v = 60 Km/h$

f_a 450 N





v is constant

$W_{net} = 0$

$W_{net} = 0$ $P_{net} = 0$

$P_c - P_d - P_g = 0$

$P_c - \vec{F_a} \cdot \vec{v} - \vec{F_g} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$

$38 \times 10^3 - 450 \times \frac{60}{3.6} - 1400 \times 10 \sin\theta \times \frac{60}{3 \times 6}$ find $\sin\theta$??

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$y = -\sec u \qquad u = x^2 + 7x$

$y' = \left(-\sec x^2 + 7x \tan x^2 + 7x\right)\left(2x + 7\right)$

$y = \sec(\tan x)$

$y = \sec u \qquad \tan x = u$

$= \left(\sec \tan x \tan(\tan x)\right) x \sec^2 x$

$y = 5\cos^{-4} x \qquad y = \dfrac{5x}{5u^{-4}}$

$y = \cos^{-4} u \qquad +4\cos^{-3} u \times \sin u$

$u = 5x \qquad +4\cos^{-3} 5x \times \sin 5x \,(5)$

$= 20\left(\cos^{-3} 5x\right)\left(\sin 5x\right)$

$r = \left(\csc\theta + \cot\theta\right)^{-1} \qquad \dfrac{1}{\tan} \quad \dfrac{\cos}{\sin} \quad \dfrac{1}{\csc 2}$

$-1\left(\csc\theta + \cot\theta\right)^{-2} \times \left(\csc\theta \tan\theta' + \tan\theta\right)$

$= -\dfrac{\csc\theta \tan\theta + \tan\theta}{\left(\csc\theta + \cot\theta\right)^2}$

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$y = -\sec u \qquad u = x^2 + 7x$

$y' = \left(-\sec x^2 + 7x \tan x^2 + 7x\right)\left(2x+7\right)$

$y = \sec(\tan x)$

$y = \sec u \qquad \tan x = u$

$= \left(\sec \tan x \tan(\tan x)\right) \times \sec^2 x$

$y = 5\cos^{-4} x \qquad y = \frac{5x}{5u^{-4}}$

$y = \cos^{-4} u \qquad +4\cos^{-3} u \times \sin u$

$u = 5x \qquad +4\cos^{-3} 5x \times \sin 5x \,(5)$

$= 20\left(\cos^{-3} 5x\right)\left(\sin 5x\right)$

$r = \left(\csc\theta + \cot\theta\right)^{-1} \qquad \frac{1}{\tan} \quad \frac{\cos}{\sin} \quad \frac{1}{\csc x}$

$-1\left(\csc\theta + \cot\theta\right)^{-2} \times \left(\csc\theta \tan\theta + \tan\theta\right)$

$- \frac{\csc\theta \tan\theta + \tan\theta}{\left(\csc\theta + \cot\theta\right)^2}$

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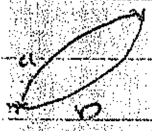
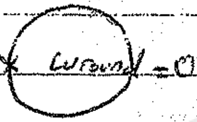
Ch. 7

1) Cons force & nonconservative



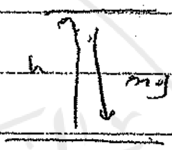
$w_{ab_1} = w_{ab_2}$



* $W_{round} = 0$

Potential Energy $\Delta U = \int f_c \, d\vec{r}$

$\Delta U(x) = \int f_c(x) \, dx$



$W_g = mgh$

$\Delta U(x) - mgh$

$$W_s = \int_{x_i}^{x_f} (-kx) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k \left(x_f^2 - x_i^2 \right)$$

$\Delta K = W_{tot} = W_{con.} + W_{nonco}$

$\Delta U = W_{con.}$

$\Delta K = -\Delta U + W_{noncons.}$

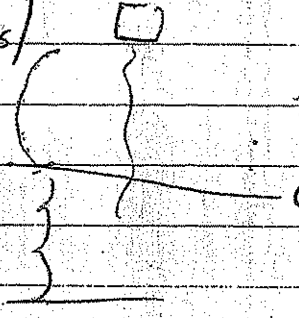
$\Delta K + \Delta U = W_{noncons}$

$\Delta (K + U) = W_{non}$

$\Delta E = W_{noncon}$

$E_i = E_f$ for cons forces

$\Delta E = 0$ (cons)



$\frac{1}{2} k x^2 - mgx - mgh = 0$

$E_i = E_f$

$U_i + 0 = U_f + 0$

$mgh + 0 = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 - mgx$

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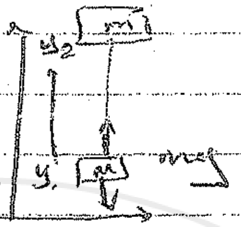
$$W_{cons} = -\Delta U$$

In this course there are 2 conservative forces:-

$\boxed{1}$ $\vec{F} = m\vec{g}$



$$\Delta U = W_{cons}$$

$$\Delta U = \int_{y_1}^{y_1} mg\,dy$$

$$U_2 - U_1 = -\int_{y_1}^{y_2} -mg\,dy$$

$$U_2 - U_1 = mgy \Big|_{y_1}^{y_2}$$

$$U_2 - U_1 = mgy_2 - mgy_1$$

take $U_1 = 0$ at $y_1 = 0$

$$U_2 = mgy_2$$

In general $U_g = mgy$ J

$\boxed{2}$ $F_s = -kx$

$$\Delta U = -\int_{x_1}^{x_2} F_{cons}\,dx$$

$$U_2 - U_1 = -\int_{x_1}^{x_2} -kx\,dx$$

$$U_2 - U_1 = \frac{1}{2}kx_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx_1^2$$

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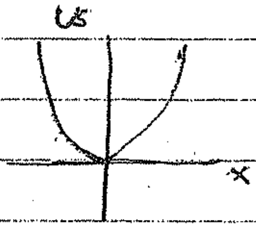
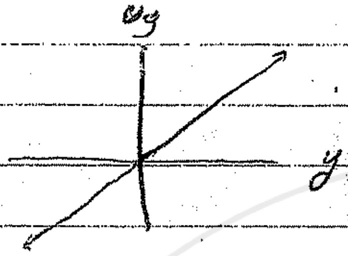
Take $U_1 = 0$ at ~~y~~ $x_1 = 0$

$U_s = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$





Conservation of mechanical energy :-

mechanical

$\to E = K + U$

In any system there are aset of forces some of them are conservative and the other are nonconservative.

$W_{tot} = W_{con} + W_{non}$

$\Delta K = -\Delta y + W_{non}$

$\Delta K + \Delta y = W_{non}$

$W_{non} = \Delta E$

F non is an friction force

if $F_{non} = 0$

$\Delta E = 0$

$E_1 = E_2$

$k_1 + U_1 = k_2 + U_2$

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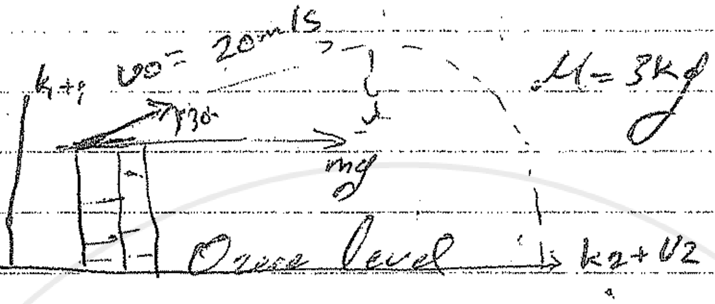
$k_1 + U_1 = k_2 + U_2$

~~Conservation~~ conservation of Mechanical energy

* $F_{non} = 0$

Example:



find U_2?

$k_1 + k_2$

$k_1 + U_1 = k_2 + U_2$

$\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + mgy = \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2 + 0$

$\frac{1}{2}(\cancel{3})(20)^2 + (\cancel{3})(10)(100) = \frac{1}{2}(\cancel{3})(2)^2$

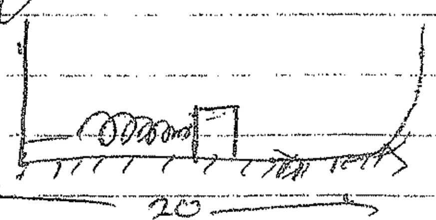
$600 + 300 = 1.5\, v_2^2$

$v_2 = 48.9$ m/s

② Find Work done by gravity?

$W_{g\,1\to2} = mgy = 3(10)(000) = 3000\,J$

Ex 2)



$k = 700$ N/m

$m = 100g$

$x = 7$ cm

$M_k = 0.4$

horizontal surface

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find h on the friction
on the [illegible] plane.

the mass compend the spring

30cm

find h

$W_{nonc} = \Delta E$

$W_f = E(o_2 - l(2)$

$W_f = E_2 - E_1$

$= (K+U)^2 - (K+U)$

$= 0 + mgh|_0 - (0 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2)$

$= mgh - \frac{1}{2}k(0.3)^2$

$f_k(20)\cos 180 = mgh - \frac{1}{2}(k)(0.3)^2$

$-\mu_k mg(20) = mgh - \frac{1}{2}k(0.3)$

$-8 = (0.1)(10)h - 31,5$

$23.5 = h$

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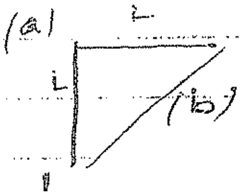
20) $w_a =$



$W_a = -2L f_k = -2l(\mu_k mg)$

Razan-T

$W_a = -\sqrt{2} L f_k = \sqrt{2} l(\mu_k mg)$

$W = -2l f_k$

$-2L(\mu_k mg)$

$= -\sqrt{2} L f_k = \sqrt{2} L(\mu_k mg)$

17) $U = 210 J$

$K = 1.4 kN$

$x = ??$

$0.55 m$

$U_s = \frac{1}{2} K x^2$

$X = \sqrt{\frac{2U}{K}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(210)}{1400}} = 0.55 m$

$W = -2L f_k$

$= -2L(\mu_k mg)$

$-2\sqrt{2} L(f_k)$

$= 2\sqrt{2} L(\mu_k mg)$

18) $U = ??$

$K = 0.046 kN/\mu m$

$x = 26 \mu m$

$\frac{0.046 \times}{10^{-6}}$

10

$U = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$

$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{0.046}{10^{-6}}\right)\left(10^{-12}\right) \times \left(26 \times 10^{6}\right)^2$

$= \qquad J$

-12

33) $F = -kx \pm bx^2 - cx^3$

$b = 4.1 N/m^2$

$c = 3.1 N/m^2$

$K = 223 N/m$

$x_0 = 0 \quad x = 2.26$

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$$\mu(x) = \int_{x_0}^{x_0} F(x)\,dx$$

$$v(x) = -\left(-k\int_0^{2.62} x\,dx + b\int_0^{2.62} x^2\,dx - c\int_0^{2.62} x^3\,dx\right.$$

$$u(x) = -\left(\frac{-kx^2}{2}\Big|_0^{2.62} + b\frac{x^3}{3}\Big|_0^{2.62} - c\frac{x}{4}\Big|_0^{2.62}\right.$$

$v(x) = +777.3$

20) $m = 10{,}000\,kg$

$K = 40kN/m$

$x = 25m$

$V = ??$

$E_i = E_f$

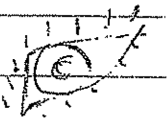
$0 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + 0$

$v = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}}\;x$

$= \sqrt{\frac{40{,}000}{10{,}000}}\;\times 25$

$50\,m/s = 180\,km/h$

21) $E_i = E_f$



$\frac{1}{2}kx^2 = mgh$

$\frac{1}{2}(430)(0.71)^2 = (0.12)(10)h$

$h = 6.4\,m$

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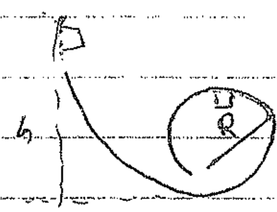
23) $\frac{1}{2}kx^2 = mgh$

$k = \frac{2mgh}{x^2} = \frac{(2)(0.065)(10)(35)}{(0.14)^2} = 232\ N/m$

45)



$\frac{mv^2}{R} = mg + N$

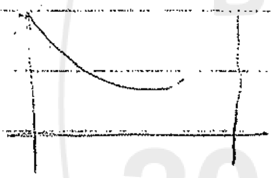
$N = 0$

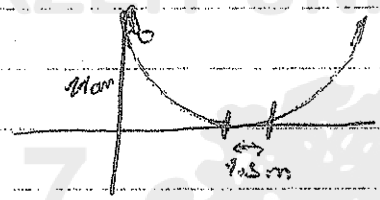
$v = \sqrt{Rg}$

$gh = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mg(2R)$

$mgh = \frac{1}{2}mRg + 2mRg = \frac{5}{2}mRg$

54)





$W_{i.n.c.} = -f_k d$

$= -\mu_k mgd$

$\Delta U = -mgh$

$= mg \times 0.11$

$= -0.61 \times 0.015mg$

$= \#\ of\ tips = \frac{\Delta U}{W_{nc}}$

$\frac{mg \times 0.11}{mg \times 0.61 \times 0.015}$

$= 12.022\ nn$

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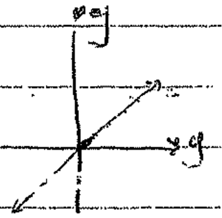
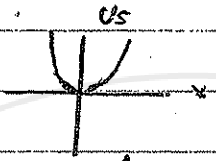
Ch7.) Potential Energy curves

$\vec{F_g} = \vec{mg} \Rightarrow U_g = mgy$

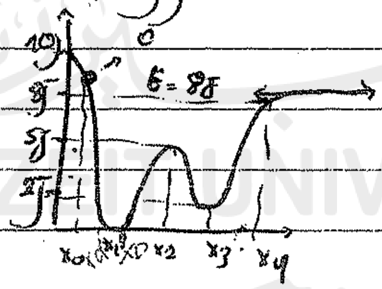


$\vec{F_s} = -kx \quad U_s = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$



for other conservative forces

Potential energy force could be



$k + U = E$

$k = E - U$

let $E = 8J$

at $x = 1 \quad U = 0 \quad k = 8J$

$x_2 = U_2 = 5J \quad k_2 = 3J$

at x_0, $U_0 = 8J \quad k_0 = 0$

x_0 is called turning point

at $\Rightarrow K_4 \Rightarrow x_4 ; U_4 = 8J \quad k_4 = 0$

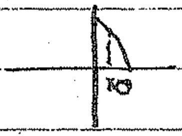
it stays at x_4

$W_{cons} = -\Delta U \qquad F_{cons} = \frac{-\Delta U}{\Delta x} \left(\frac{-dU}{dx}\right)$

$F_{cons} \cdot \Delta x = -\Delta U$

at x_0 F is positive

"to the right"



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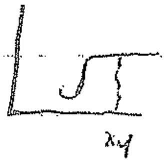
at x_4
$F=0$



x_4 is
called equilibrium point.

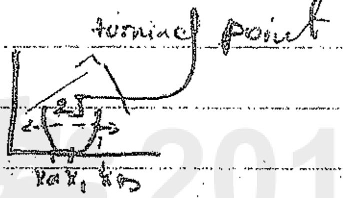
At the turning point $K=0$ condition
$E=U$ potential energy

Ex2) Let $E=2J$
at x_{1left} (x_{1a})

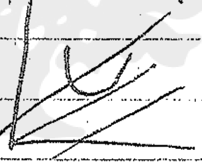
at x_{1a}, $U=2J$
K

x_{1a} is called a turning point

F (x_{1a}) is to the right



at x_{1b} $U=2J$, $K=0$
x_{1b} is a turning point



at x_3 $U=2$ $k=0$ $F=0$ equalibirium point

$F(x_4)=0$, x_4 x_5 Neutral equalibirium

k_2 Unstable equalibirium

$F(x_2)=0$ unstable equalibirium point

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Ex 2) $U(x) = \frac{6}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x}$ $x > 0$

Let $E = 15J$

1) find the turning points

~~At the turning point~~

$E = U$ / $15J = U$

$$15 = \frac{6}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$15 = \frac{6 - x}{x^2}$$

$$15x^2 = 6 - x$$

$$15x^2 - x + 6 = 0$$

~~$(15x - 5)(x -) = 0$~~

$$(5x - 3)(3x + 2) = 0$$

$x = \frac{-2}{5}$ m — / Refused

$\underline{x > 0}$

$x = \frac{3}{5}$ m The turning point

2) find the conservative force associated to U (corresponds)

$F = -\frac{dU}{dx}$ $F(x) = -[$

$$= -\left[\frac{-12}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{12}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{12 - x}{x^3}$$

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3) find the equalibirium points

F=0

$0 = \frac{12 - x}{x^3}$

$\underline{\underline{x = 12 \text{ m}}}$

x = 12 (lossetups = c)

Homework

m = 0.2 kg moves

under the action of

Foors.

where U as a function of x

$U(x) = 8x^2 + 2x^2$ J

at x = 1m

v = 5m/s

① find the coordinates of the next turning point

② find U at $x = \frac{1}{2}$ m 0.5m

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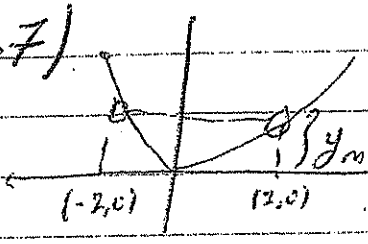
Ch. 7)



y_m turning point $\quad E = U$

$\therefore 0$ (kp) initially

at $x_1 \Rightarrow E = U$

$y = 0.92x^2$

$v = 8.5$ m/s

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m v_m^2$$

$$E = mgy_m$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cancel{m} v_m^2 = \cancel{m} g y_m$$

$$\frac{1}{2} v_m^2 = g y_m$$

$$y_m = \frac{v_m^2}{2g}$$

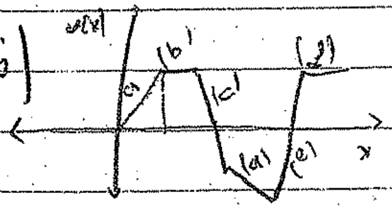
$$y_m = \frac{(8.5 \text{ m/s})^2}{2(10)}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{3.5 \text{ m}}}$$

$$y_m = 0.92x^2$$

$$x_m = \sqrt{\frac{y_m}{0.92}} = \sqrt{\frac{3.5 \text{ m}}{0.92}} \approx 2 \text{ m}$$

26)



any function U(x) is a cons force

$$F(x) = \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{-\Delta U}{\Delta x}$$

$$F_a = \frac{-(3-0)}{(1.5-0)} = -2N$$

44.) $f_x = 5x - 2x^3$

$U = 0 \qquad x = 0$

$U(x) = -\int f(x)\, dx$

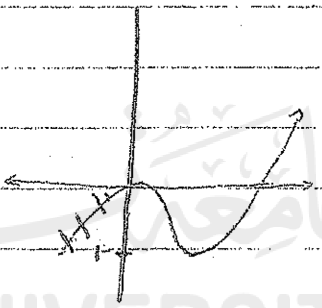
$= -\int (5x - 2x^3)\, dx$

$= -\left(\frac{5}{2}x^2 - \frac{x^4}{2}\right) + c$

$U(0) = 0$

$c = 0$

$= \frac{-5x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{2}$



$U = E$

$E = -1$

turning point

15 min

$\frac{-5}{2}x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} = -1$

$5x^2 - x^4 = 2 \qquad\qquad x^2 = U$

$x^2(5 - x^2) = 2$

$5U - U^2 = 2$

$U^2 - 5U + 2 = 0$

59) $h = 0.18x^2 \qquad\qquad E = K_{max} = \frac{1}{2} m\, U_{max}^2$

$U_{max} = 47\ cm/s$

$E_f = E_i \qquad\qquad \frac{0.18x^2}{0.18} = \frac{0.1}{0.18}$

$E = U = mgh \qquad mgh = \frac{1}{2} m U_{max}^2$

$h = \frac{U^2 max}{2g} = \frac{(0.47)^2}{2(10)} \qquad \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{0.5}$

$= 0.7 m$

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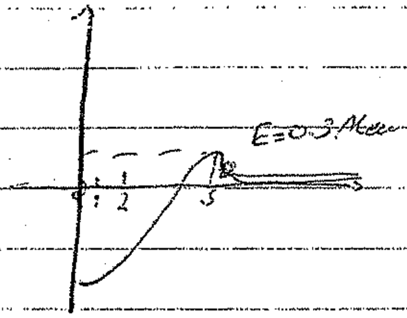


68) E=0
at λ = 1, 5fm

69) $\boxed{d}$ K= 0.3 Mev

70) E= 3.3 Mev

8) Gravity (chapter 8)

⇒ Universal Gravitation:-

between any two objects there is an attractive gravitational force

$$F = G\frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

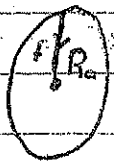
$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11}\ Nm^2/Kg^2$

G: Gravitational Universal force constant

$F = G\frac{m_1 m_2}{r}$
- force between 2 point Masses
- force between 2 spherical Masses
- force between 2 any shape Masses where r is very large

The acceleration of Gravity

1) Near the earth surface



M_E
R_E

$$F = \frac{G m M_E}{R_E^2} = ma$$

$$a = \frac{G M_E}{R_E^2}$$

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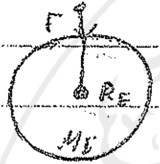
$R_E = 6.37 \times 10^6$ m

$M_E = 5.97 \times 10^{27}$ kg

$g = \frac{G M_E}{R_E^2}$ Near the surface

$9.81 m/s^2$

2) g at 380 km above the earth surface



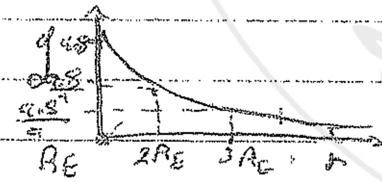
$F_{on\,m} = \frac{G m M_E}{(R_E + R)^2}$

$= \cancel{6.67 \times}$

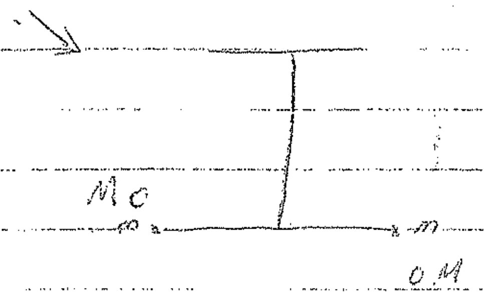
$a = \frac{G M_E}{(R_E + R)^2}$

$$= \frac{(6.67 \times 10^{-11})(5.97 \times 10^{24})}{(6.37 \times 10^6 + 380 \times 10^3)^2}$$

$= 8.74 m/s^2$



The Cavedish experment :



m, M, r

F measure

from rotation

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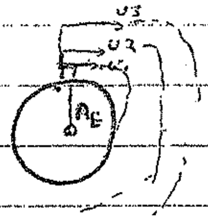
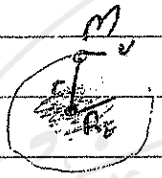
Orbital Motion



v_1, v_2, v_3 are not enough for $\textcircled{m}$ to rotate around the earth

find $|v|$ for any Mass to Move in a ~~circlura~~ circular Motion around the earth



$$F_{on\,m} = \frac{G m M_E}{r^2}$$

$r = \left(R_E + \text{height above the surface of the earth} \right)$

this force is a centripital force

$$\frac{m v^2}{r} = \frac{G m M_E}{r^2}$$

$$v^{\cancel{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{G \cancel{m} M_E \cancel{r}}{\cancel{m} r^{\cancel{2}}}}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{G M_E}{r}} \quad \textcircled{v}$$

$v = \frac{2\pi r}{T}$ T: Periodic time

$$\left(\frac{2\pi r}{T}\right)^2 = \frac{G M_E}{r} \qquad T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 r^3}{G M_E}$$

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Chapter 8:)

9) M_e, r, G, T

$T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 r^3}{G M_e}$ We cant find the mass from the information above!

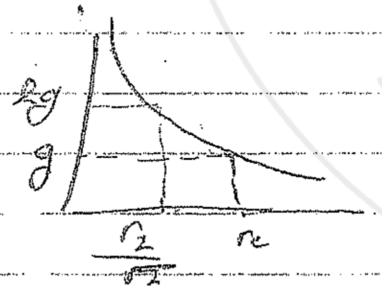
$\frac{G M_e \cancel{m}}{r^2} = \frac{\cancel{m} v^2}{r}$

11) $M_u = M_e$
$W_u = 2 W_e$

$a = \frac{GM}{r^2}$

$\frac{g_u}{g_e} = 2 \left(\frac{r_e}{r_u}\right)^2$

$r = \frac{r_e}{\sqrt{2}}$



13) $g_n = 3g$

$\frac{g_n}{g_e} = 3 = \left(\frac{r_e}{r_n}\right)^2$

$r_n = \frac{r_e}{\sqrt{3}}$

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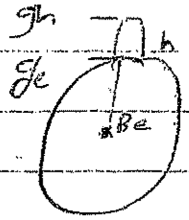
17)



$$\frac{g_h}{g_e} = \frac{g - 1.36\times10^{-3}}{g}$$

$$= \left(\frac{R_e}{R_h}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{r_e}{r_e+h}\right)^2 \Rightarrow h \text{ ??}$$

19) $T^2 = \frac{4\pi^3 r^3}{GM}$

$$(24\times3600)^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{G M_e} r^3 \Longrightarrow r \text{ ??}$$

$$\frac{GMm}{r^2} = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}$$

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$F = G\frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$

$U_{\infty} = 0$ $U = -\frac{G m M_E}{r}$

Geosynchronous orbit for a sattelite

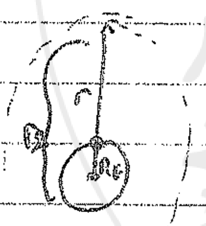
$T = 24h$

We calculate $r = 4.22 \times 10^7 m$

Example 1

find the work done ~~by~~ in keeping Sattelite of mass: $m = 11 \times 10^3 Kg$

from the earth surface to the geosynccronous orbit $= 4.22 \times 10^7 m$



$W_g = -\Delta U$

$W_{\text{done by } F_{ext}} = \Delta U$

$W_{\substack{done \\ SE \to Geo \\ (1) \to (2)}} = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 11 \times 10^3 \times 5.97 \times 24$

$W_{\substack{done \\ St \to Geo \\ 1 \quad 2}} = U_2 - U_1$

$= -\frac{G m M_E}{r_2} - \left(-\frac{G m M_E}{R_E}\right)$

$G m M_E \left(\frac{1}{R_E} - \frac{1}{r_2}\right)$

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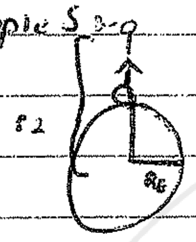
$$W_{done\ 1\to2} = 6.67\times10^{-11} \times 11\times10^{3} \times 5.97\times10^{24}\left[\frac{1}{6.37\times10^{6}} - \frac{1}{4.22\times10^{7}}\right]$$

$$= 5.8\times10^{11}\ \text{J}$$

Examples 3-9



$v_0 = 3.1\times10^{3}$ m/s

$$(k+U)_0 = (k+U)_2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 - \frac{GmM_E}{RE} = 0 + -\frac{GmM_E}{r_2}$$

$$\frac{v_0^2}{2} - \frac{GM_E}{R_E} = -\frac{GM_E}{r_2}$$

6.9r×

$$r_2 = 6.9\times10^{6}\ \text{m}$$

$$h = r_2 - R_E$$

$$= 6.9\times10^{6} -$$

ⓐ

→ Escape speed:-

find the escape speed from earth surface?

outside at the gravity

$$K_0 + U_0 = (k+U)_2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 - \frac{GmM_E}{RE} = 0+0$$

K_2 = zero

U_2 = zero

$$v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2GM_E}{R_E}} = 11.2\ \text{km/s}$$

At the earth surface $K_0 = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2$ escape speed

$U_0 = \frac{GmM_E}{r_E}$

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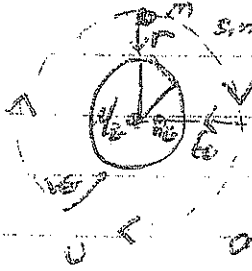
Energy in circular orbits:-



you are given (G, M_E, R_E, m, r)

find U(r) and $k(r), E(r)$

$$U(r) = \frac{-GmM_E}{\cancel{R_E}\, r}$$

To find K

$$F = \frac{GmM_E}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{GmM_E}{r^2} \Rightarrow \text{Multiplay by half}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{GmM_E}{2r} = K$$

note that $k = -\frac{1}{2}U$, $U = -2K$

$$E = K + U$$

$$E = \frac{-GmM_E}{2r} , E < 0$$

When it zero its bound to go

, means m is bounded to the earth

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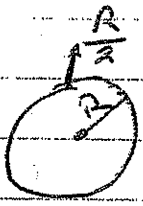
37/ $g = 22.5\ m/s^2$

find g' at $h = \frac{R}{2}$



$$a = \frac{GM}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{r_1^2}{r_2^2} = \frac{\left(\cancel{\frac{3}{2}}R\right)^2}{\left(\frac{3}{2}R\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{\cancel{9}}{\cancel{4}}\ \frac{4}{9}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{4}{9}a_1 = \frac{4}{9} \times 22.5 = 10\ m/s^2$$

26

$v_0 = 5.1\ m/s$

$E_1 = E_f$

find r_m

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 - \frac{GMm}{r_e} = -\frac{GMm}{r_m}$$

$h = r_m - r_e$

34 $v_e = 7.1\ km/s$

$M = 2.9 \times 10^{24}\ Kg$

$r_p = ??$

$$v_e = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{r_p}}$$

$$7.1 \times 10^3\ m/s = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 2.9 \times 10^{24}}{r_p}}$$

$$r_p = \frac{2 \times 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 2.9 \times 10^{24}}{(7.1 \times 10^3)^2}$$

$$= 7.6 \times 10^6\ m = 7660\ Km$$

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38] $m = 1\,kg$

$W = \Delta U$

$= U_f - U_i$

$= \frac{GMm}{r_s} - \left(-\frac{GM_m}{r_e}\right)$

$= GM_m\left(\frac{1}{r_e} - \frac{1}{r_s}\right)$

$= 6.67\times10^{-11} \times 5.97\times10^{24} \times 1 \left(\frac{1}{6.37\times10^{6}} - \frac{1}{42.2\times10^{6}}\right)$

44) $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{GMm}{r_e} = 0$

$v = \sqrt{\frac{2GMm}{r_e}}$

61) $\frac{v_E}{v_A} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2G M_E}{R_E}}}{\sqrt{\frac{2G M_A}{R_A}}} = \sqrt{\frac{M_E R_A}{M_A R_E}}$

$= \frac{11.2\times10^{3}}{7.74}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{(5.97\times10^{24})R_A}{(\frac{4}{3}\pi R_A^2)(e)(6.37\times10^{6})}}$

$\left(\frac{11.2\times10^{3}}{7.74}\right)^2 = R_A = 6560\,m$

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$T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 r^3}{GM}$ $r = 20\,200 m$

$v = \frac{2\pi r}{T}$

$E = 0 = \frac{1}{2} m v_e^2 - \frac{GMm}{r_s}$

$$v_e = \sqrt{\frac{2Gm}{r_s}}$$

$K = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \rightarrow 8411 kg$

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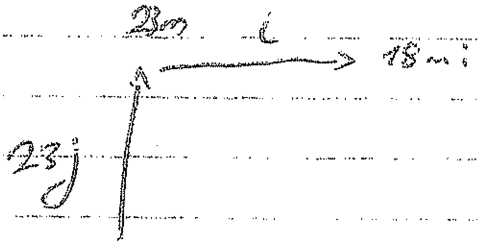
$m = 650$ kg



$W = \oint F \Delta r$

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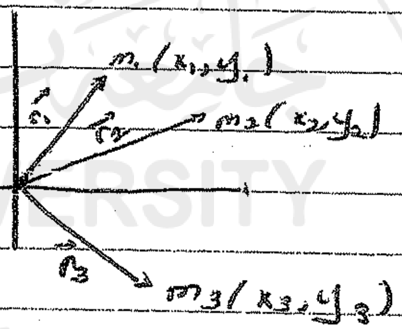
Chapter 9:-

Systems of Particles

⇒ Centre of mass: "CM"

Centre of mass for a system containing many Particles is a point where ① all the masses are position (centre) ② $\sum \vec{F}$ are applied at that point

cm for many particles:



$$X_{cm} = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2 + \dots}{m_1 + m_2 + \dots}$$

$$X_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i x_i$$

$$y_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i y_i$$

M total Mass

$$Z_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i z_i$$

$$\vec{r}_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \vec{r}_i$$

mple: $m_1 = 0.5$ kg at $(1,2)$ m ⇒
$m_2 = 0.4$ kg at $(3,2)$ m
$m_3 = 1.1$ kg at $(3,-1)$ m
find $\vec{r}_{cm}$?

$$x_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \sum m_i x_i$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[0.5(1) + (0.4)(3) + (1.1 \times 3) \right]$$
$$= \frac{5}{2} = 2.5\ m$$
$$y_{cm} = \frac{1}{2} \left[0.5 \times 2 + 0.4 \times 2 + 1.1 \times -1 \right]$$
$$= 0.35\ m$$

$r_{cm} = 2.5\hat{i} + 0.35\hat{j} = 2486\ m$

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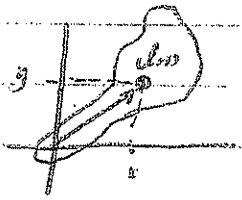
cm for a rigid body?

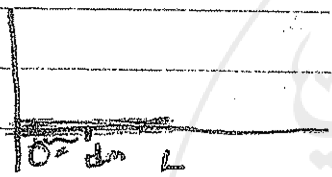


$$X_{cm} = \frac{1}{M}\int x\,dm$$

$$y_{cm} = \frac{1}{M}\int y\,dm$$

Example one:-

Find x for cm for a uniform road of length=L & mass=L



$X_{cm} = \frac{1}{M}\int_0 x\,dm$, $dm = \lambda\,dx$ λ = linnear massdensity

$$\lambda = \frac{M}{L}\ \text{kg/m}$$

$$= \frac{1}{M}\int_0^L x(\lambda\,dx)$$

$$= \cancel{\frac{1}{M}}\int_0^L x\left(\frac{\cancel{M}}{L}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{M}\int_0^L x\left(\frac{M}{L}\,dx\right)$$

$$X_{cm} = \frac{1}{L}\int x\,dx = \frac{1}{L}\left(\frac{L^2}{2}\right)$$

$$X_{cm} = \frac{L}{2}$$

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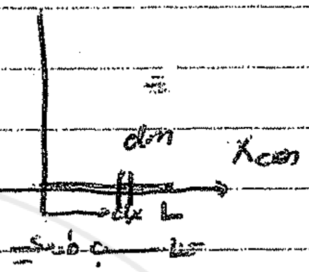
example 2:-

Find X_{cm} for a nonuniform rod of length

Ⓛ $A \cdot \lambda = \alpha x$

$\Uparrow$ any number



Find the mass of the rod?

$$M = \int_0^L dm = \int_0^L \lambda dx$$

$$= \int_0^L \alpha x dx$$

$$(\alpha)\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)\Big|_0^L = \alpha\left(\frac{L^2}{2}\right) \text{ kg}$$

$$X_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \int x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{M} \int_0^L x(\lambda dx)$$

$$\frac{1}{M} \int_0^L x(\alpha x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} \int_0^L \alpha x^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{M} \int_0^L x^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{M}\left[\frac{x^3}{3}\Big|_0^L\right] = \frac{\alpha}{M}\left[\frac{L^3}{3}\right] = \frac{\cancel{\alpha} L^{\cancel{3}}}{\cancel{\alpha}\cancel{L^2}/2 \times 3}$$

$$\boxed{X_{cm} = \frac{2L}{3}}$$

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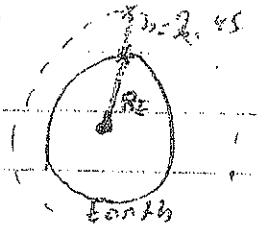
ch 8)

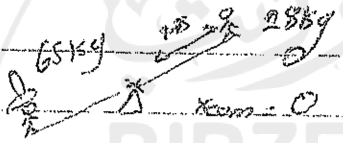


$$E_i = E_f$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_e^2 - \frac{GM_e m}{R_e} = \frac{-GM_e m}{R_e + h}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_0 - \frac{GM_m}{R_m} = \frac{-GM_m m}{R_m + h'}$$

ch 9) 12)

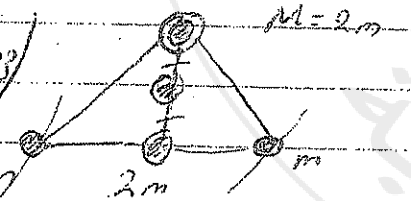


$$x_{cm} = 0 = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2}{m_1 + m_2} = 0$$

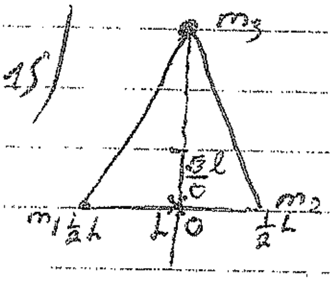
$$\frac{28 \times 1.75 + 65(x_2)}{28 + 65} = 0$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-28 \times 1.75}{65} = 0.75m \boxed{T}$$

13)



15)



$$Y_{cm} = \frac{m_1(0) + m_2(0) + m_3(h)}{3m} = \frac{1}{3}h$$

$$l \sin 60 = h$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}l = h$$

$$Y_{cm} = \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}l\right)$$

$$C_m = \left(0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}l\right)$$

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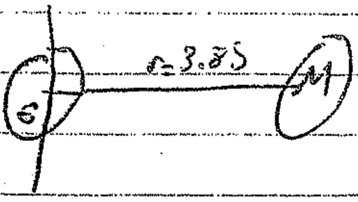
16)



$$x_{cm} = \frac{M_E x_0 + M_m x_r}{M_E + M_m}$$

$$= \frac{0.6735 \times 10^{24}}{10^{24} \times (5.97 + 0.0735)} = 460 \text{km}$$

Chapter 9):-

Newton's second law for a system of many Particles

$$M\vec{r}_{cm} = m_1\vec{r}_1 + m_2\vec{r}_2 + \dots + m_n\vec{r}_n$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left[\quad\right].$$

$$M\vec{v}_{cm} = m_1\vec{v}_1 + m_2\vec{v}_2 + \dots + m_n\vec{v}_n$$

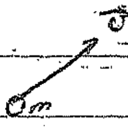
$$M\vec{a}_{cm} = m_1\vec{a}_1 + m_2\vec{a}_2 + \dots + m_n\vec{a}_n$$

$$M\vec{a}_{cm} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 \dots + \vec{F}_n$$

$$M\vec{a}_{cm} = \vec{F}_{net}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Linear Momentum:-

$\vec{P} = m\vec{v}$ kg m/s



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* Linear Momentum for a system of many particles

$m\vec{v}_{cm} = m\vec{v}_1 + m_2\vec{v}_2 + \dots + m_n\vec{v}_n$

$M\vec{v}_{cm} = \vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2 + \dots + \vec{P}_n$

$\boxed{M\vec{v}_{cm} = \vec{P}}$

$\vec{P} = M\vec{v}_{cm}$

$\vec{F}_{net} = M\vec{a}_{cm}$

The relation between $\vec{F}_{net}$ & $\vec{P}$

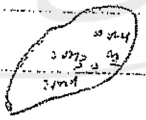
$\vec{P} = m_1\vec{v}_1 + m_2\vec{v}_2 + \dots \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}[\quad]$

$\frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \dots + \vec{F}_n$

$\frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = \vec{F}_{net}$

The net force is the time rate of changing linear Momentum:-

If $\vec{F}_{net} = 0$ on the system



$\frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{P} = \text{constant}$

$\vec{P}_i = \vec{P}_f$ (conservation of linear Momentum)

Condition for Conservation of $\vec{P}$: "System is isolated" "$F_{net} = 0$"

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Applications on $[\vec{P_i} = \vec{P_f}]$

1) All types of collisions
2) All types of explosions
3) All type of firing missiles
4) Decaying process of mass

التحللات

$$\vec{P_i} = \vec{P_f}$$

$$\frac{m_1 \vec{v}_{1i} + m_2 \vec{v}_{2i}}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{m_1 \vec{v}_{1f} + m_2 \vec{v}_{2f}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$(\vec{V}_{cm})_i = (V_{cm})_f$$

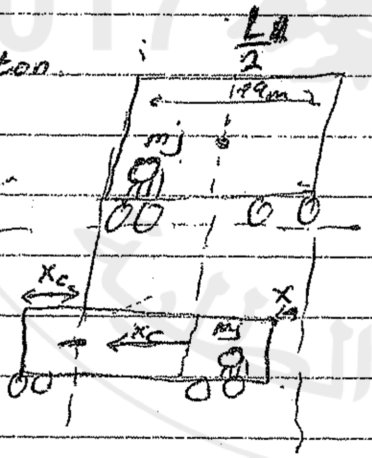
Ex 4:-

$m_j = 4.8$ ton

$m_c = 95$ ton

$(V_{cm})_i = 0$

$L = 19m$



$\vec{F}_{ext} = 0$ (Jumbo + car)

$(x_{cm})_i = (x_{cm})_f$

$\vec{P_i} = \vec{P_f}$

$(\vec{V}_{cm})_i = (v_{cm})_f = 0$

$$(X_{cm})_i = \frac{m_j x_{ji} + m_c x_{cd}}{m_j + m_c} = \frac{4.8(0) + M_c(L/2)}{m_j + m_c}$$

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$$(X_{cm})_f = \frac{m_j x_{jf} + m_c x_{cf}}{m_j + m_c}$$

$\underline{\underline{m_c = 15}}$

$$(X_{cm})_f = \frac{4.8(19 - x_c) + 15\left(\frac{L}{2} - x_c\right)}{m_j + m_c}$$

$$(X_{cm})_i = (X_{cm})_f$$

$$\cancel{15\left(L/2\right)} = 4.8(19) - 4.8x_c + \cancel{15\left(\frac{L}{2}\right)} - 15x_c$$

$$0 = 4.8(19) - 19.8\,x_c$$

$$x_c = 4.6\ m$$

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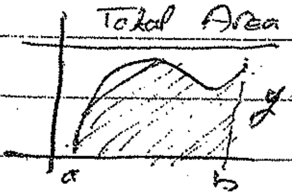
5.5 , 5.6)

Indefinite Integrals Substitution

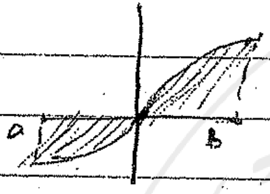
Total Area:-



$y = f(x)$

$$A = \int_a^b f(x)\,dx$$

2



$$= \left|\int_a^0 f(x)\,dx\right| + \int_0^b f(x)\,dx$$

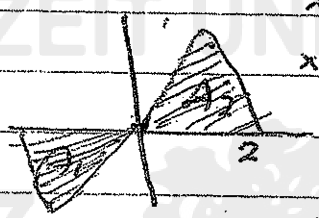
Ex: $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 2x$

x-axis $[-1, 2]$

$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x(x^2 - x - 2) = 0$

$x(x-2)(x+1) = 0$

$x = 0, 2, -1$



$$A = |A_1| + A_2$$

maen

warm

$$\int_{-1}^{0} (x^3 - x^2 - 2x)\,dx + \int_0^2 (x^3 - x^2 - 2x)\,dx$$

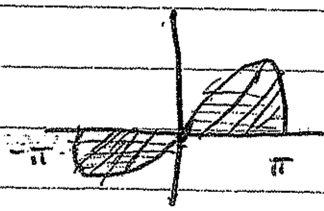
Symmetric functions:-

suppose that f(x) is continuous on a symmetric interval $[-a, a]$

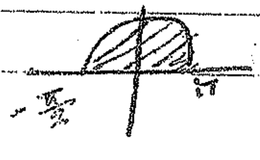
if f(x) is even then $\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)\,dx = 2\int_0^a f(x)\,dx$

if f(x) is odd then $\int_{-a} f(x)\,dx = 0$

Ex: $\int_{\pi}^{\pi} \sin x\,dx = 0$



$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x\,dx = 2\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x\,dx$$



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$= \int f(g(x))\, g'(x)\, dx = \int f(u)\, du$

$u = g(x)$

$\int_{x=a}^{x=b} f(g(x))\, g'(x) = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(u)\, du$

Ex:

$\int x\sqrt{2x+1}\; dx$

$u = 2x+1 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{2} = \frac{2}{2}\, dx$

$x = \frac{u-1}{2}$

$I = \int \frac{(u-1)}{2} \cdot u^{1/2} \cdot \frac{du}{2}$

$= \frac{1}{4}\left(u^{3/2} - u^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) du$

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{5} u^{5/2} - \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} + c$

$= \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{2}{5}(2x+1)^{5/2} - \frac{2}{3}(2x+1)^{3/2}\right) + c$

② $\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{3x^2}{(x^3+5)^{3/2}}\, dx = \frac{1}{3}\int 3x^2 (x^3+5)\, dx$

$= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)\left(x^3+5\right)^{-3/2}$

3) $\int \sqrt{\frac{x^4}{x^3-1}}\; dx$ $\quad u = x^3-1$ $\quad \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^3-1}}}\; dx$ $\quad x+2$

$\frac{du}{3} = \frac{3x^2 dx}{3}$

$\frac{1}{3}\int u^{-1/2}\, du = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)(2)\left(u^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) + c$

$= \frac{2}{3}(x^3-1) + c$

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④ $\int \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x^5}}\, dx$

$\int \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{1}{x^5}}\, dx$

$\int \frac{1}{x^2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x}}\, dx$

$y = 1 - \frac{1}{x} \qquad dy = \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

$\int \sqrt{y}\, dy = \frac{2}{3} y^{3/2} + c = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{3/2} + c$

⑤ $I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{4 + 3\sin x}}\, dx$

$y = 4 + 3\sin x \qquad dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_4^4 \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}}$

$\frac{dy}{3} = \frac{3}{3} \cos x\, dx$

⑥ $\int_0^{\sqrt[3]{\pi^2}} \sqrt{\theta}\, \cos^2 \theta^{3/2}\, d\theta$

$y = \theta^{3/2}$

$dy = \frac{3}{2} \theta^{\frac{1}{2}}\, d\theta$

$\frac{2}{3} dy = \sqrt{\theta}\, d\theta$

$I = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 y\, dy \qquad \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1 + \cos(2y)}{2}\right) dy$

$= \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{y}{2} + \frac{\sin 2y}{4}\right]_0^{\pi}$

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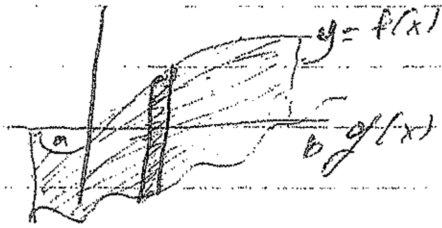
Area between 2 curves:-



$\sum (f(c_k) - g(c_k))\, \Delta x_k$

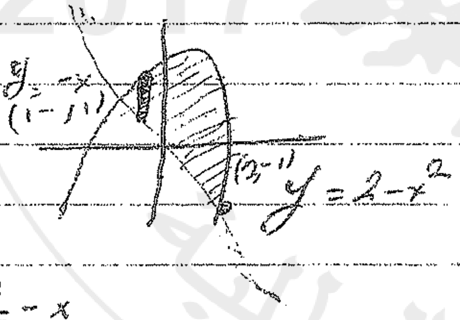
if $f(x)$ $g(x)$ is con $[a, b$

$f(x) \geq g(x)$

$A = \left| \int_a^b (f(x) - g(x))\, dx \right|$

Ex: find Area between

$y = 2 - x^2$ and $y = -x$



$x^2 = -x$

$x^2 - x - 2 = 0$

$x = 2, -1$

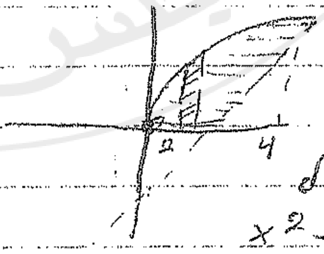
$\int_{-1}^{2} (2 - x^2) - (-x)\, dx$

$\int_{-1}^{2} 2 - x^2 + x\, dx$

Ex: find the area enclosed by $y = \sqrt{x}$

$y = 0$

$y = x - 2$



$\sqrt{x} = x - 2$

$x^2 - 2x + 4 = x$

$x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0$

$x = 4$

$x = 1$

$A = \int_0^2 \sqrt{x}\, dx + \int_2^4 \sqrt{x} - x + 2$

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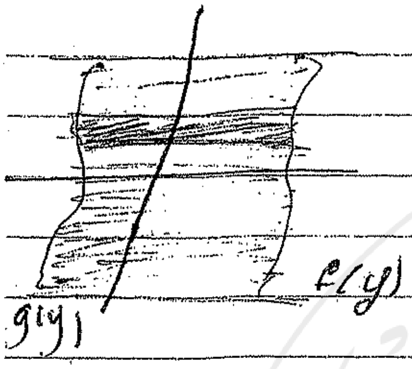
integration with respect to y:

$x = f(y)$
$x = g(y)$



$$A = \int_{y=c}^{y=d} (f(y) - g(y))\,dy$$

$$A = \int_{0}^{2} ((y+2) - y^2)\,dy$$

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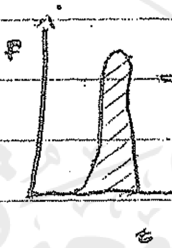
⇒ Impulse :- الدفع

$$\vec{F}_{net} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$$

$$\vec{dp} = \vec{F}_{net} \cdot dt$$

$$\vec{\Delta P} = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} \vec{F}(t)dt = \vec{J}$$ كمية متجهة

$$\vec{P}_f - \vec{P}_i = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} \vec{F}dt = \vec{J} \quad N.s$$



→ A ⇒ under the curve

implose

$\vec{J}$ = area under the curve of

F(t) vs. time

Collision :-

* "linear Momentum is conserved" *

external force = 0 " [illegible] "

in all types of collisions

$P_i = P_f$

Collision's types :-

Elastic collision

طاقة حركية محفوظة

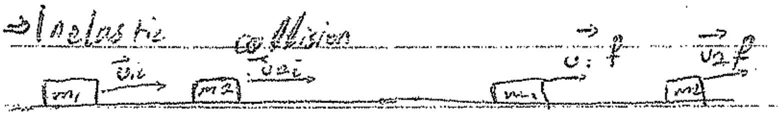
$K_i = K_f$

Inelastic collision

غير محفوظة

$K_i \neq K_f$

⇒ Inelastic collision



$K_i \neq K_f$

$$m_1 v_{1i} + m_2 v_{2i} = m_1 v_{1f} + m_2 v_{2f}$$

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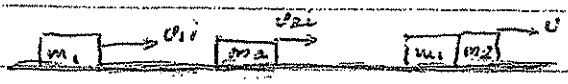
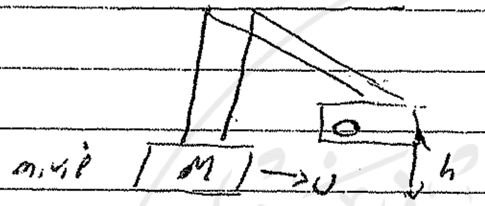
*Completely inelastic collision:



$m_1 \vec{v_{1i}} + m_2 \vec{v_{2i}} = (m_1 + m_2) \vec{v_f}$ $\qquad K_i > K_f$

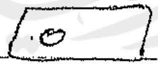
Example (9): Ballistic Pendulum البندول القذفي



in the collision:

$P_i = P_f$

$= m v_{1i} = (m + M) v$ ①

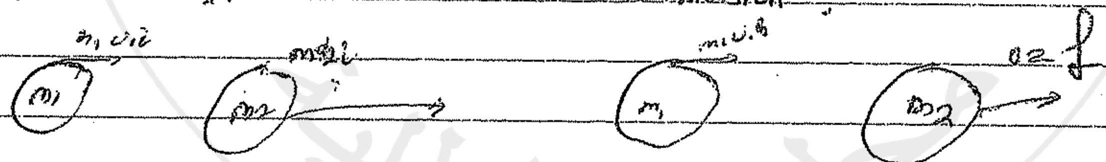
 moves to a height ②

$(K+U)_1 = (K+U)_2$

$\frac{1}{2}(m+M)v^2 = 0 + (M+m)gh$

$v = \sqrt{2gh}$ sub ① & ② find v_1

Elastic collision in One Dimension!



$m_1 v_{1i} + m_2 v_{2i} = m_1 \vec{v_{1f}} + m_2 \vec{v_{2f}}$ ①

$K_i = K_f$ $\qquad \boxed{1 \to 3}$

$\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1i}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \vec{v_{2i}} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1f}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{2f}^2$ ②

from ① & ② you can get

$\vec{v_i} - \vec{v_{2i}} = (\vec{v_{1f}} - \vec{v_{2f}})$ ③

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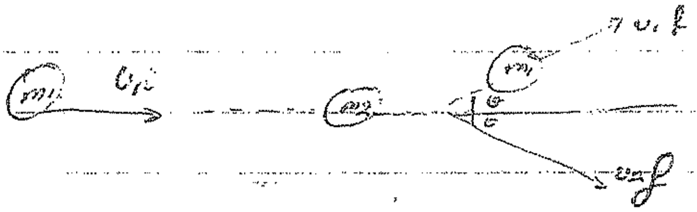
Collision 2 Dimensions:-



$\vec{P_i} = \vec{P_f}$

$(P_i)_x = (P_f)_x$

$m_1 v_{1i} = m_1 v_{1f} \cos\theta_1 + m_2 v_{2f} \cos$

$(P_i)_y = (P_f)_y$

②

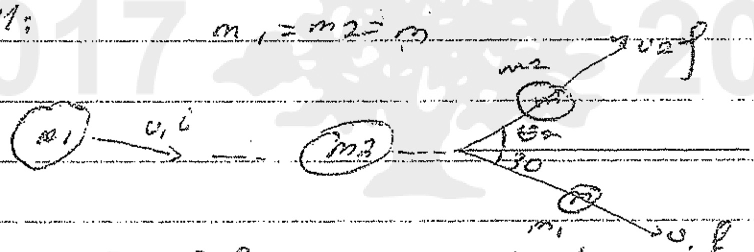
$0 = m_1 v_{1f} \sin\theta + - m_2 v_{2f} \sin\theta_2$

for elastic collisson add

$K_i = K_f$

$\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1i}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1f}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{2f}^2$

example 11: $m_1 = m_2 = m$



Find v_{1f}, v_{2f}, θ_2?

$v_{1i} = 50\ m/s$

$v_{2i} = 0$

$(P_i)_x = (P_f)_x$

$\cancel{m} v_{1i} = \cancel{m} v_{2f} \cos\theta_2 + \cancel{m} v_1 f \cos 30$

$50 = v_{2f} \cos\theta_2 + v_{1f} \cos 30$ — ①

$(P_i)_y = (P_f)_y$

$0 = m v_{2f} \sin\theta_2 - m v_{1f} \sin 30$

$v_{2f} \sin\theta_2 = v_{1f} \sin 30 \longrightarrow$ ②

③ Elastic collision $K_i = K_f$

in One dimension

$\frac{1}{2} m (50)^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1f}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v_{2f}^2$

$$v_{1i}^2 = v_{1f}^2 + v_{2f}^2 \quad ③$$

$$\vec{P_i} = \vec{P_f}$$

$$m\vec{v_{1i}} = m\vec{v_{1f}} + m\vec{v_{2f}}$$

$$\vec{v_{1i}} = \vec{v_{1f}} + \vec{v_{2f}}$$

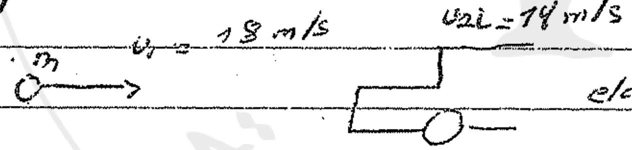
$$v_{1i} \cdot v_{1i} = (\vec{v_{1f}} + \vec{v_{2f}}) \cdot (\vec{v_{1f}} + \vec{v_{2f}})$$

$$v_{1i}^2 = v_{1f}^2 + v_{2f}^2 + 2\vec{v_{1f}} \cdot \vec{v_{2f}}$$

$$v_{1i}^2 = v_{1f}^2 + v_{2f}^2 + 2v_{1f}v_{2f}\cos(\theta_2+30)$$

$$\cos(\theta_2+30) = 0$$

Chapter 9) :



elastic collision

$$v_{1f} = \frac{m_1-m_2}{m_1+m_2}v_{1i} + \frac{2m_2}{m_1+m_2}v_{1f}$$

$$m_1 << m_2 \quad = -v_{1i} + 2v_{2i}$$

$$= -18 + 2(-14)$$

$$= -46 \text{ m/s}$$

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* Chapter 9 *

Fain L

*26-11-2014 (physics 141 - chapter 9)

*Systems of Particles → center of mass → (مركز الكتلة)
$\underset{(cm)}{}$

* center of mass for a system containing many Particles is a point where $\boxed{1}$ All the mases are Positioned (centered)

$\boxed{2}$ $\sum \vec{F}$ are applied at that Point

*First ⟹ Center of mass for many Particles → ①

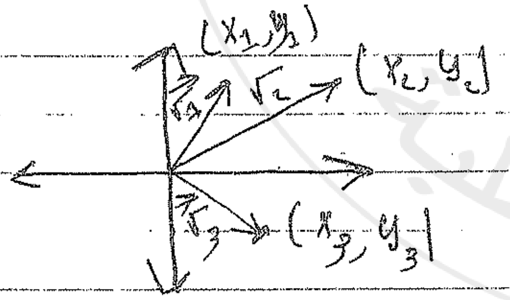
$$x_{cm} = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2 + \dots}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3} \quad * \; y_{cm} = \frac{m_1 y_1 + m_2 y_2 + \dots}{\sum m}$$

[illegible]

$$x_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} * \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i x_i \quad * \; z_{cm} = \frac{m_1 z_1 + m_2 z_2 + \dots}{\sum m}$$

*إحداثيات مركز الكتلة (x_{cm}, y_{cm}) or (x_{cm}, y_{cm}, z_{cm})

M ↙ total mass



$$* \; \vec{r}_{cm} = \frac{m_1 \vec{r}_1 + m_2 \vec{r}_2 + \dots}{\sum m} \quad ①$$

$$* \; \vec{r}_{cm} = x_{cm}\hat{i} + y_{cm}\hat{j} + z_{cm}\hat{k} \quad ②$$

*Ex. $m_1 = .5$ Kg at (1,2) $m_2 = .4$ Kg (3,2) $m_3 = 1.1$ kg (3,-1)

Find $\vec{r}_{cm}$? → $x_{cm} = 2.5$ m $y_{cm} = .35$ m

$$\vec{r}_{cm} = 2.5\,\hat{i} + .35\,\hat{j}$$

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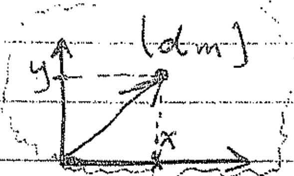
*26-11-2014 (physics 141 chapter 9)

*Second ⟹ Cm for a rigid body → ② (صلب)

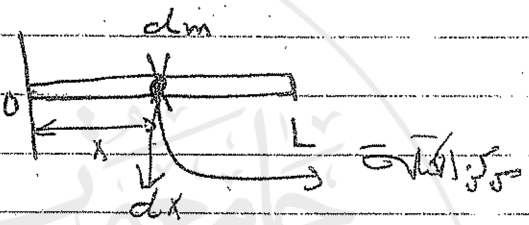


$\boxed{X_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} * \int x\,dm}$ $\boxed{* Y_{cm} = \frac{1}{M}\int y\,dm}$ → M → ~~total~~ mass

→ dm → a dx, a dy → $\underset{\downarrow}{a}$ constant given In Qustion

*Ex. Find X_{cm} For a Uniform (منتظم) rod of Length = L, mass = M

$\leftarrow X_{cm} = \frac{1}{M}\int x\,dm$



$\boxed{dm = \lambda\,dx}$ → $\lambda = \frac{M}{L} \rightarrow \frac{Kg}{m}$ → Linear mass density

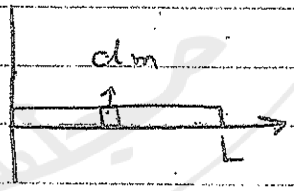
$X_{cm} = \frac{1}{\cancel{M}} * \int_0^L x * \frac{\cancel{M}}{L}\,dx = \frac{1}{L} * \frac{L^2}{2} = \frac{L}{2}$

*dm ممكن نربطها مع dx, dy حسب التعامل مع x-axis أو y-axis

$\boxed{X_{cm} = \frac{L}{2}}$

*Ex. Find X_{cm} For a Non uniform rod (قضيب) of length (L) and $\boxed{\lambda = \alpha x}$

and find the mass of the rod ?



$M = \int_0^L dm = \int_0^L \lambda\,dx = \int_0^L \alpha x\,dx$

$\boxed{M = \frac{\alpha L^2}{2}}$ $X_{cm} = \frac{1}{M}\int_0^L x\,\lambda\,dx \rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{M} * \int_0^L x^2\,dx$

$X_{cm} = \frac{\alpha}{M} * \frac{L^3}{3}$ but $M = \frac{\alpha L^2}{2}$ $\frac{\cancel{\alpha}}{\frac{\cancel{\alpha} \cancel{L^2}}{2}} * \frac{\cancel{L^3}}{3} = \underset{\downarrow}{\frac{2L}{3}}$

بعيد عن منتصف الجسم

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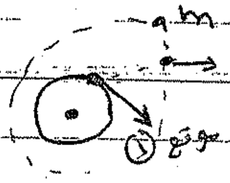
*1 12-2014 (physics 141 → chapter 9)

*$\boxed{28}$ $T = 24h \rightarrow T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 r^3}{GM_E} \rightarrow r = 4.2*10^7$ $V = \frac{2\pi r}{T} = 3070 m/s$

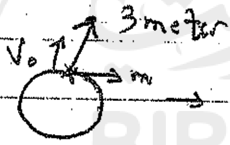


*Work done by this case $W = \Delta E$ $\boxed{W = \Delta E}$ *

$W = \Delta U_g + \Delta K$ $U_2 - U_1 + \frac{1}{2} K V_0^2 \rightarrow V_0 = 0$ →

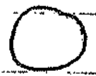
$W = \frac{-GM_E}{r} + \frac{GM_E}{R_E} + \frac{1}{2} K V_1^2 =$

$\boxed{*66}$



$\rightarrow mgh = \frac{1}{2} m V_1^2$ $V_1 = 6g$ $\rightarrow \frac{\rho}{a} \rightarrow$ Roo of astronik $= 2500\ kg/m^3$

*Find V_2 on astroid → we suppur $V_1 = V_2$



لكويكب $V_2 = \frac{2GM_a}{R_a} \rightarrow 6*g = 2\frac{GM_a}{\cancel{R_a}}$ but $M_a = \rho_a * \frac{4}{3} R_a^{\cancel{3}\,2} \pi$

$R_a = \sqrt{\frac{18}{8\pi G * \rho}} = 6500 m$

*

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11-2-2014 (physics 141 → chapter 9)

① Newton's second law for a system of many Particles

$\vec{r}_{cm} = \frac{m_1\vec{r}_1 + m_2\vec{r}_2 + \ldots}{\Sigma m} \longrightarrow M * \underline{\underline{\vec{r}_{cm}}} = m_1\vec{r}_1 + m_2\vec{r}_2 + \ldots$

then we make the derivative → $M * \vec{V}_{cm} = m_1 V_1 + m_2 V_2 + \ldots$
بالنسبة للزمن

→ then the second derivative → $M * \vec{a}_{cm} = m\vec{a}_1 + m_2 a_2 + \ldots$

$* \; M * \vec{a}_{cm} = F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + \ldots \qquad * \; \boxed{M * \vec{a}_{cm} = \vec{F}_{net}} \rightarrow$ التسارع المركزي

② * Linear Momentum (كمية التحرك الخطي)

$\vec{P} = m\vec{v} \rightarrow Kg\,m/s$

$* \; M\vec{V}_{cm} = m_1 V_1 + m_2 V_2 + \ldots \rightarrow M * \vec{V}_{cm} = P_1 + P_2 + \ldots$ ① ②

$\boxed{M * \vec{V}_{cm} = \Sigma \vec{P}} \qquad \boxed{* \; \vec{P} = M * \vec{V}_{cm}} \qquad \boxed{* \; \vec{F}_{net} = M * \vec{a}_{cm}}$

← محصلة كميات التحرك

* [3] The relation between $\vec{F}_{net}$ and $\vec{P}$

$\vec{P} = m_1 V_1 + m_2 V_2 + m_3 V_3 \ldots \qquad \frac{dP}{dt} = \vec{F}_{net} \qquad \left[\vec{F}_{net} = \vec{F}_{ext} \right.$ خارجي

$\frac{dP}{dt} = m_1 a_1 + m_2 a_2 + \ldots$

* The net Force is the time rate of changing Linear momentum

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*2-12-2014 (physics 141 → chapter 9)

* if $\vec{F}_{net} = 0$ on the system → $\frac{dP}{dt} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{P} =$ Constant

* in this case $\vec{P_i} = \vec{P_f}$ (we called it → conservation of linear momentum
Initial ↵ ↳ Final

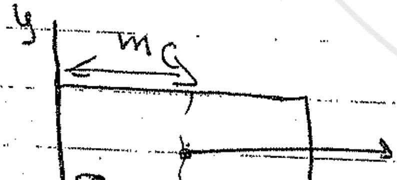
* Condition for conservation of $\vec{P}$ system is isolated $(\vec{F}_{ext} = 0)$ هون خارجية

* Application on conservation ① All types of collisions
② All types of explosions ③ All types firing missiles
إضمحلال
④ Decaying Process of mass

* $P_i = P_f \longrightarrow m_1 \vec{V}_{1i} + m_2 \vec{V}_{2i} = m_1 \vec{V}_{1f} + m_2 \vec{V}_{2f}$ then divided by M

* $\boxed{(\vec{V}_{cm})_i = (\vec{V}_{cm})_F} \rightarrow \boxed{3}$

* Example 4 ⟹ * mass of elephant = 4.8 ton * car's tall
* mass of car = 15 ton equal = 19



* $(\vec{V}_{cm})_i = 0 = (\vec{V}_{cm})_F$

$$(X_{cm})_i = \frac{4.8 * 0 + 15 * 9.5}{\Sigma M} \quad L/2 \qquad \boxed{(X_{cm})_F = (X_{cm})_i}$$

$$(X_{cm})_f = \frac{48 * (19 - X_c) + 15 * (L/2 - X_c)}{\Sigma M}$$

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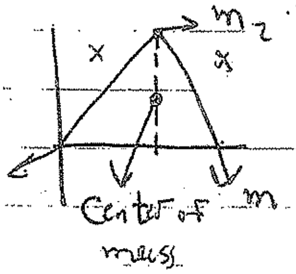
* discussion *

[illegible]

3-12-2014 (physics 141 → chapter 9)

*$\boxed{13}$

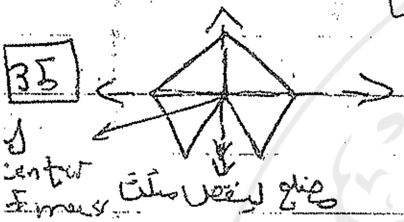


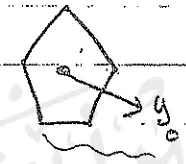
Find m_2 → $y_c = \frac{0 + 0 + mL}{2m + m_2}$

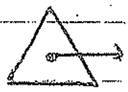
$\frac{L}{2} = \frac{m_2 * L}{2m + m_2}$

$2m + m_2 = 2m_2 \rightarrow \boxed{m_2 = 2m}$

$\boxed{35}$







y_t → traygnel

* y_o = مجموع مركز الكتلة لاشكال كلي = $\frac{y_t * m + 4m * y_c}{5m}$ but $y_o = 0$

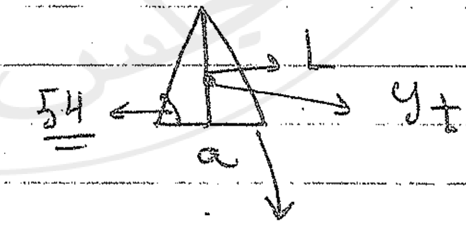
$\downarrow$ المضلع

$0 = y_t m + 4m\, y_c \rightarrow \boxed{y_c = -\frac{1}{4} y_t}$

* Note → ① △ → $\theta = \frac{180}{3}$ ② $\frac{360}{4}$ ← □

③ ⬠ → $\frac{540}{5}$ → لمعرفة الزاوية الداخلية ← * مثال قانون لمعرفة الزاوية الداخلية ~~الشكل~~ للمضلع

then we return to example $\underline{3}$



راجع

$\tan 54 = \frac{L}{\frac{1}{2}a} \rightarrow \boxed{L = \frac{1}{2}a \tan 54}$

$y_t = \int x\, dm = \frac{2}{3} L$ $\boxed{y_t = -\frac{2}{3} \tan 54 * \frac{a}{2}}$

??

$y_c = \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{2}{3} \tan 54 * \frac{a}{2}\right) = \frac{a}{12} \tan 54$

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Lecture

* 4-12-2014 (physics 141 - chapter 9)

* Impulse (قوة الدفع) * $\vec{F}_{net} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} \rightarrow dp = F_{net}\, dt$ then take the Integration $\rightarrow \Delta p = \int_{t_1}^{t_f} F(t)\, dt = \vec{J} \rightarrow \boxed{\vec{P}_F - \vec{P}_i = \vec{J}}$ N.S

* Impulse = Area under the curve of F(t) (Vs) time

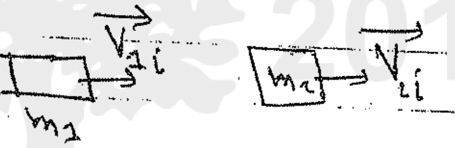
* Collision (التصادمات)

↳ In All types of collisions → $\vec{P}_i = \vec{P}_F$

* Types of Collision → $\boxed{1}$ Elastic $(K_i = K_F) \rightarrow$ (التصادم المرن)

$\boxed{2}$ Inelastic $\rightarrow (K_i \neq K_F) \rightarrow$ (التصادم غير المرن)

* Inelastic Collision →



$$m_1\vec{V}_{1i} + m_2\vec{V}_{2i} = m_1\vec{V}_{1F} + m_2\vec{V}_{2F}$$

* Completly Inelastic Collision (التصادم عديم المرونة)

↳ $m_1\vec{V}_{1i} + m_2\vec{V}_{2i} = (m_1+m_2)\vec{V} \rightarrow K_i > K_F$

* Example $\boxed{9}$ → Ballistic Pendulum (البندول القذفي)

↳ هو بندول مربوط بكتلة خشبية ساكنة والهدف منه قياس سرعة الرصاصة

→ $P_i = P_F \rightarrow m_1 V_i = (m_1+m_2) V$

$\frac{1}{2}(m_1+m_2)V^2 = (m_1+m_2) * g * h$

$$\boxed{h = \frac{V^2}{2g}}$$

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1-12-2014 (physics 141 → chapter 9)

One dimtion في

*Elastic collision in one Dimention

$$m_1 \vec{V}_{1i} + m_2 \vec{V}_{2i} = m_1 \vec{V}_{1f} + m_2 \vec{V}_{2f} \rightarrow ①$$

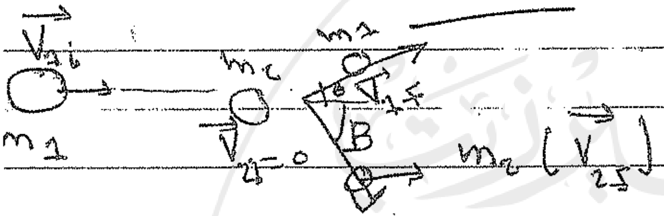
$$\frac{1}{2} m_1 \vec{V}^2_{1i} + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \vec{V}^2_{2i} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \vec{V}^2_{1f} + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \vec{V}^2_{2f} \rightarrow ②$$

$$③\ \vec{V}_{1i} - \vec{V}_{2i} = -(\vec{V}_{1f} - \vec{V}_{2f})$$

*Collision in two Diminsion

$$\boxed{(V_{cm})_i = (V_{cm})_f}^{*}$$

In any type of Collision



$$*(P_i)_x = (P_f)_x \rightarrow \boxed{m_1 V_{1i} \underset{\underset{1}{\cos 0}}{\cos\theta} + 0 = m_1 V_{1f} \cos\theta + m_2 V_{2f} \cos\theta}$$

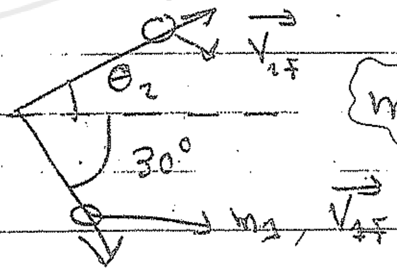
$$*(P_i)_y = (P_f)_y \rightarrow 0 = m_1 V_{1i} \sin\theta_1 + m_2 V_{2f} \sin\theta_2$$

*مراعاة إشارة الـ اقترانات المثلثية في التعامل في تعويض

*For elastic collision add → $K_i = K_f$

$$\frac{1}{2} m_1 V^2_{1i} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 V^2_{1f} + \frac{1}{2} V^2_{2f} m_2$$

*Example 11 → $V_{1i} = 50\,m/s$ m_1 m_2 $V_{2i} = 0$



$\boxed{m_1 = m_2 = m}$

Find V_{1f}, V_{2f}, θ_2?

$$50 = \cancel{m} V_{1f} \cos 30 + \cancel{m} V_{2f} \cos\theta$$

$$\boxed{V_{2f} \sin\theta_2 = V_{1f} \sin 30}$$

$$\boxed{V^2_{1i} = V^2_{1f} + V^2_{2f}}$$

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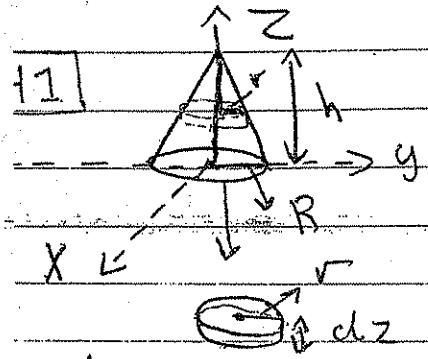
* discusion *

-12-2014 (physics 141 -> chapter 9)



$* \; y_{cm} = 0 \;, \; x_{cm} = 0 \quad Z_{cm} = \int \cancel{X} dm * \frac{1}{M}$

$* \; Z_{cm} = \frac{\int Z \, dm}{M} \qquad * \; dm = \rho * dv$

$* \; dm = \rho * r^2 \pi dZ$

$= \frac{\int_0^h Z * \rho r^2 \pi dZ}{\frac{1}{3} R^2 \pi * h * \rho}$

$m = V * \rho$ or $\boxed{m = \int dm}$

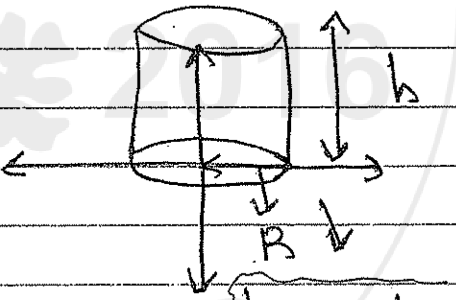
mass =
of جزء

$* \; Z_{cm} = \frac{\int_0^h Z * \cancel{\rho} \cancel{r^2} \cancel{\pi} dZ}{\int_0^h \cancel{\rho} \cancel{r^2} \cancel{\pi} dZ}$ but $r \rightarrow$ متغيرة

$\frac{h-Z}{h} = \frac{r}{R} \quad \boxed{r = \frac{R}{h}(h-Z)}$

$\frac{\int_0^h Z (h-Z)^2 dZ}{\int_0^h (h-Z)^2 dZ} = Z_{cm}$

*



homwork

Find the center of mass

$\rho = c Z$

constant

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* chapter 10 *

* 9-12-2014 (phisics 141 → chapter 10)

* Rotational Motion (الحركة الدورانية)

الكميات الزاوية

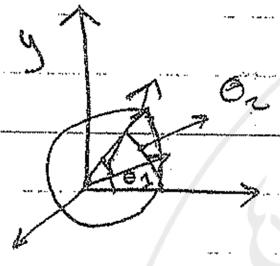
*Angular quantities

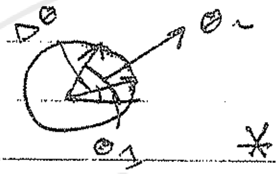
*initial angular → Position = θ_1 rad.

* Final Angular Position = θ_2 rad

*Angular displacment = $\Delta\theta$

$= \theta_2 - \theta_1$





* Average Angular Velocity

$$\overline{W} = \frac{\Delta\theta}{\Delta t} \text{ rad / second}$$

* W is positive if W is Counter Clock wise ← الزاوية عكس عقارب الساعة

* 〃 〃 negative 〃 〃 〃 〃 〃 الزاوية مع عقارب

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$-6 + 6t$ — $\alpha(2) = 6$

$\alpha(4) = \underline{78}$

-12-2014 (physics 141 → chapter 10)

- example → $\theta(t) = 4t - 3t^2 + t^3$

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*9-12-2014 (physics 141 → chapter 10)

example 2. $\alpha(t) = 6t^4 - 4t^2$ at $t=0$ ↙ $\theta_0 = +1.5$ rad, $w_0 = +2.5$ rad/s

$$\alpha = \frac{dw}{dt} \rightarrow \int_{w_0}^{w} dw = \int_{t_0}^{t} \alpha \, dt \rightarrow w - w_0 = \int_0^t 6t^4 - 4t^2$$

$$W = \frac{6}{5}t^5 - \frac{4}{3}t^3 + W_0 \rightarrow \boxed{1}\ W = +2.5 + \frac{6}{5}t^5 - \frac{4}{3}t^3$$

$$\boxed{2}\ W = \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \int_{\theta_0}^{\theta} d\theta = \int_{t_0}^{t} w\, dt = \theta - \theta_0 = \int_0^t 2.5 + \frac{6}{5}t^5 - \frac{4}{3}t^3 \, dt$$

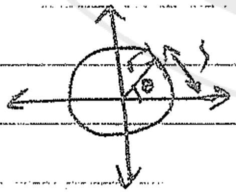
$$\theta(t) = 1.5 + 2.5t + \frac{t^6}{5} - \frac{t^4}{3}$$

* Rotational Motion with Constant α

① $W = W_0 + \alpha t$ * $\boxed{2}$ $W^2 = W_0^2 + 2\alpha(\theta - \theta_0)$

$\boxed{3}$ $\theta - \theta_0 = W_0 t + \frac{1}{2}\alpha t^2$ * $\boxed{4}$ $\overline{W} = \frac{W + W_0}{2}$

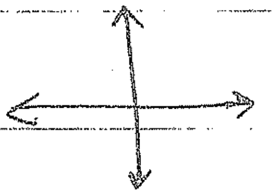
* Relation between Linear quantities and Rotational quantities



$s = r\theta$

arc length

costan (radius)



$$\frac{ds}{dt} = r\frac{d\theta}{dt} \rightarrow \boxed{V = r\,w}$$

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discusion

10-12-2014 (physics 141 → chapter 9)

$\boxed{19}$ $^{235}_{92}U \rightarrow {}^{4}_{2}He$ → اليورانيوم تحلل إلى هيليوم → $P_i = 0 = P_f$

* Kinetic Energy for He = $5.15 \ \overset{\text{ميغا}}{\overrightarrow{\underline{\underline{M}}}} \ \underline{\underline{eV}}$ Find the Velocity of (U)

$m_u V_u + m_{He} V_{He} = 0 \rightarrow$ $5.15 * 10^{6} * 1.6 * 10^{-19} = \frac{1}{2} * 4 * 1.66 * 10^{-27} x V^2$

كتلة البروتون X عدد البروتونات

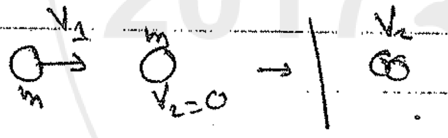
$V = 1.575 * 10^{7}$ m/s

$V_u = -\frac{m_{He} V_{He}}{m_u} = -2.7 * 10^{5}$ m/s

*$\boxed{25}$ Impulus = $F * \Delta t$ → $J = 5.64$ N.S → $F = 135$ mN

$\Delta t = \frac{I}{F} = \frac{5.64}{135 * 10^{-3}} = 42 \ \underline{\text{second}}$

*$\boxed{27}$

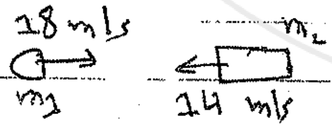


→ $m V_{1i} = 2m V_{2f}$ → $\boxed{V_{2f} = \frac{V_{1i}}{2}}$

$\Delta K = \frac{1}{2} m V_{2f}^2 - \frac{1}{2} m V_{1i}^2 = \Delta K = \frac{1}{2} * 2m * \frac{V_{1i}^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2} m V_{1i}^2$

$\Delta K = \frac{1}{4} m V_{1i}^2 - \frac{1}{2} m V_{1i}^2 = -\frac{1}{4} m V_{1i}^2 = -\frac{1}{2} * K_1$ * النسبة $= \frac{-\frac{1}{2} K_1}{K_1} = -50\%$

*$\boxed{31}$



$1 = \frac{14 - V_{1f}}{-18 - 14}$ → $-32 = 14 - V_{1f}$

$V_{1f} = 46$ m/s

↓

We suppose that $V_{2i} = V_{2f}$

*$\boxed{48}$ → Collision in $\underline{\underline{2}}$ Dimintion

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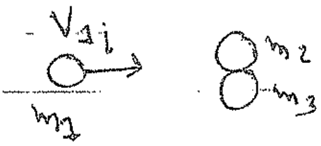
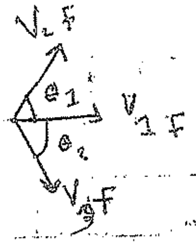
10-12-2014 (physics 141 → chapter 9)

$\boxed{12}$



$V_{2i} = V_{3i} = 0$ $m_1 = m_2 = \underline{\underline{m}}$



$\cancel{m}V_{1i} = \cancel{m}V_{1F} + \cancel{m}V_{2f}\cos\theta_1 + \cancel{m}V_{3f}\cos\theta_2$

$$\boxed{V_{1i} = V_{1F} + V_{2F}\cos\theta_1 + V_{3f}\cos\theta_2}$$

*In y direction → $\boxed{V_2 \sin\theta_1 = V_3 \sin\theta_2}$

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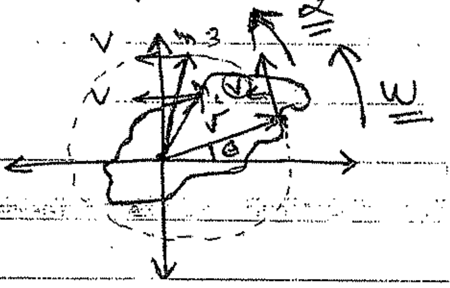
Lecture

*16-12-2014 (physics 141 → chapter 10)

* $W = \frac{\Delta\theta}{\Delta t}$, $W = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$, $\alpha = \frac{dw}{dt}$

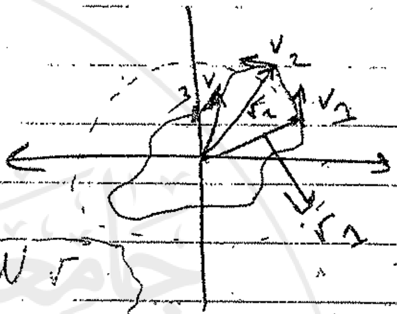


*Rotational Kinetic Energy

$$K_{rot} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_3 v_3^2 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_1 (w r_1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (w r_2)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_3 (w r_3)^2 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} w^2 \left(m_1 r_1^2 + m_2 r_2^2 + m_3 r_3^3 \right)$$



$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} * \; V = W r \\ * \; a_t = \alpha r \end{array}}$$

بعد r_1, r_2, r_3 الجسم عن نقطة الدوران

(I → moment of enertia) → the unite → $Kg \cdot m^2$

$\boxed{I = \sum m_i r_i^2}$ → للأجسام لها كتل وتبعد مسافة عن نقطة الدوران

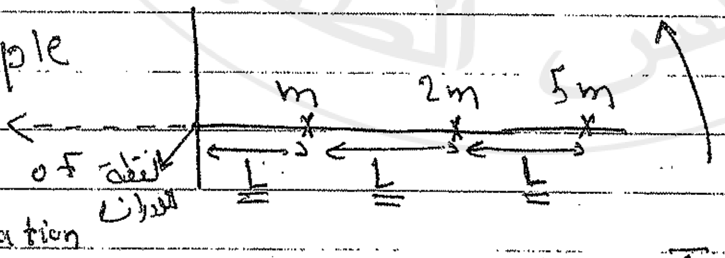
$$K_{rot} = \frac{1}{2} I W^2$$

Very important

moment of enertia

$$\boxed{* \text{ Kinatic Energy of Rotation} = \frac{1}{2} * \overset{\uparrow}{\underline{\underline{I}}} * W^2}$$

*Example



$* \; I = m L^2 + 2m (2L)^2 + 5m (3L)^2$

$* \; I = 54 m L^2$

$* \; K = \frac{1}{2} 54 m b^2 * w^2$

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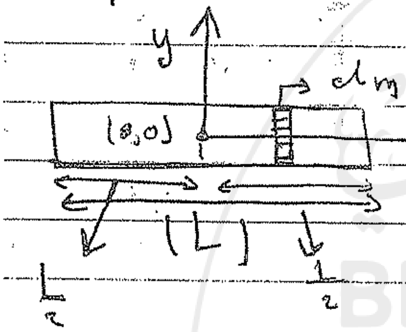
16-12-2014 (physics 141 → chapter 10)

Moment of Inertia for a rigid body (جسم صلب)

$\boxed{I = \int r^2 \, dm}$

$$\boxed{I = \int r^2 \, dm}$$

Example → Find I_{cm} for a rod of length = L and mass = m

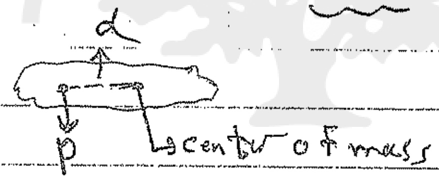


$* \; dm = \lambda dx \rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = \frac{M}{L}}$

$$I = \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} x^2 * \frac{M}{L} dx = \frac{M}{L} \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{12} M L^2$$

Parallel axis Theorem (حساب I حول نقطة)

is given



$\boxed{??}$

ind I_p at a point p at a distance d From cm

$$\boxed{I_p = I_{cm} + md^2} \rightarrow \text{قانون حساب I الدوران حول نقطة}$$

cm → لمركز الكتلة

d → distance between cm and the point

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* 16-12-2014 (physics 141 → chapter 10)

* Torque (العزوم) ⟹ Torque is the Cause of Rotation

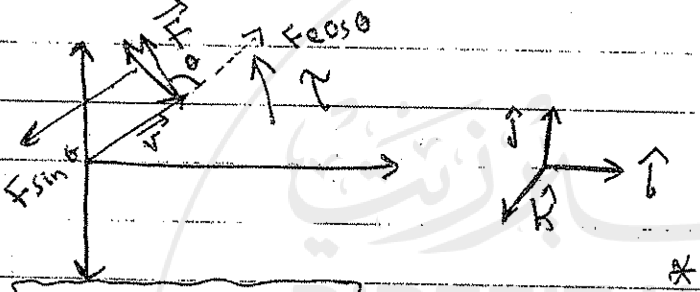
$\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} * \vec{F}$ → τ → Torque → N.m

$\underset{\text{distance}}{\vec{r}}$ $\underset{\text{Force}}{\vec{F}}$

$* \boxed{\vec{\tau} = A_x B_x \hat{i} + A_y B_y \hat{j} + A_z B_z \hat{k}}$ ①

$\vec{\tau} = |\vec{r}| * |\vec{F}| * \sin\theta$

$* \boxed{\vec{\tau} = |\vec{r}| * |\vec{F}| * \sin\theta}$ ②



$* \vec{\tau} \perp (\vec{r}$ and $\vec{F})$

* العزوم يكون عموديا على المسافة و القوة

$* \hat{i} \times \hat{j} = 1 * 1 * \sin 90 = 1 \rightarrow \hat{k}$

المتجه الاول مع الابهام
الاصابع مع المتجه الثاني

قاعدة اليد اليمنى ← $* \hat{j} \times \hat{k} = 1 * 1 * \sin 90 = 1 \rightarrow \hat{i}$

$* \hat{i} \times \hat{k} = -\hat{j} = \hat{k} \times \hat{i}$ يساوي بالمقدار ويعاكس بالاتجاه

* Example ⟹ $\vec{F} = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$ N acts on a body

at point $\vec{r} = 3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$ m Find $\tau = (3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}) \times (3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k})$

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 3 & -4 & 5 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

محددات

$$= \hat{i}(-10+10) - \hat{j}(15-12) + \hat{k}(-12+6)$$

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Lecture

18-12-2014 (physics 141 → chapter 10)

* Newtons second Law For rotation

* $\tau_{net} = I * \alpha$ → angular accelaration
  I ↳ momentum of Inertia

* Work done by τ = $\boxed{\int_{\theta_i}^{\theta_f} \tau \, d\theta}$ → (For Variable τ)

* Work done by net $\tau = \Delta K = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} I w_f^2 - \frac{1}{2} I w_i^2}$

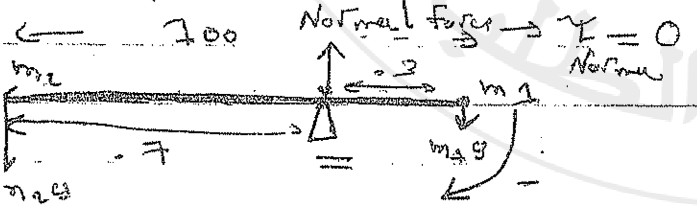
* Work done by $\tau = \boxed{\tau * \Delta\theta}$ (for constant τ)

* Power = $\frac{d\,Work}{dt} = \tau * \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \tau w$

$\boxed{P = \tau w}$ Watt

* example → masiles rod of length

$L = 100$ cm , $m_1 = .3$ Kg
$L_1 = .3$ m , $m_2 = .4$ Kg
$L_2 = .7$ m



* مع عقارب الساعة ← سالب (العزم)
* عكس عقارب الساعة ← موجب (العزم)

* Find τnet around 0

$$\tau_{net} = \tau_1 + \tau_2 = \underbrace{-m_1 g L_1}_{\tau_1} \overset{\sin 90}{} + m_2 g L_2$$

* الاصبع مع مركز الدوران وأصابع اليمين
اليمين مع المسافة وباطن اليد مع القوة
فينتج الاتجاه

$= 2.2$ N.m

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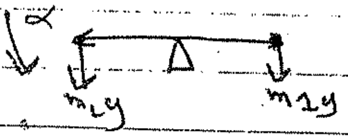
* 18-12-2014 (physics 141 → chapter 10)

*$\boxed{2}$ find the initial angular acceleration?

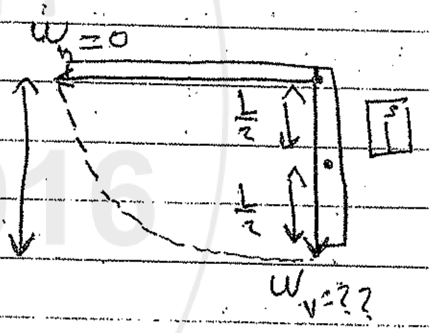


$\tau_{net} = I * \alpha \rightarrow I = m_1 r_1^2 + m_2 r_2^2 = .214 \qquad \alpha = \frac{2.2}{.214} = 10.3 \text{ rad/s}^2$

*$\boxed{3}$ find tangential acceleration at the initial moment for m_1, m_2

* $(a_t)_1 = \alpha r_1 = 3.1 \text{ m/s}^2 \qquad * (a_t)_2 = \alpha r_2 = 7.2 \text{ m/s}^2$

* Example $\boxed{2}$ rod of Length = 1m of mass = .8 Kg in horizontal Position finally the rod is in vertical Position?



* We can make $E_1 = E_2 \rightarrow mg \rightarrow$ conservative

$(K_1 + U_1) = (K_2 + U_2) = 0 + mgL = \frac{1}{2} I \omega_v^2 + mg\frac{L}{2}$

العول أ لكل نقطة لها طاقة وضع مختلفة ففي هذه الحالة نأخذ =
ال فاليو لـ centerofmass

$mgL = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{3} m L^2\right) \omega_v^2 + mg\frac{L}{2}$

يوجد بسماك توضح
I ↓
الدوران حول الطرف
$I = \frac{1}{3} m L^2$

$\boxed{2}$ When the rod is vertical find V_{cm} and $V_{\text{free end}}$

$* V_{cm} = \omega \frac{L}{2} \qquad * V_{\text{free end}} = \omega * L$

$\boxed{3}$ Find τ at horizontal Position and vertical Position

$\tau_h = mgL \sin 90 \qquad \tau_v = mg * L * \cos 90 = 0$

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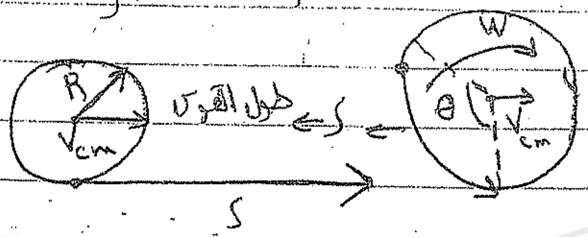
قانون طول قوس الدائرة

Rolling Motion



$* V_{cm} = \frac{s}{t} \rightarrow \hat{s} = R * O$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = R \frac{d\theta}{dt} \rightarrow \boxed{V_{cm} = R W}$$

Rolling Motion = Traslational motion of the center f mass + Rolational motion around the (Cm) هنا يوجد*

حركة انتقالية

ودورانية

$K_{Rolling}$ = K for translation + K for rotational.

$$\boxed{\underset{Rolling}{K} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} M V_{cm}^2}_{\text{للحركة الانتقالية}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} I_{cm} W^2}_{\text{الدورانية لدوران العجل حول نفسه}}}$$

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*22-12-2014 (physics 141 → chapter 10)

$\boxed{41}$ $\omega_0 = 0$ * 2π of revol * 18 rpm|s $= \frac{18 * 2\pi}{60} = 1.8$

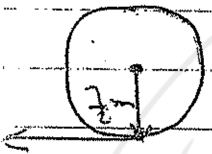
$\underset{2\pi}{\downarrow}$ $\underset{\text{minute}}{\downarrow}$

$\theta = 2 * 2\pi = 4\pi$

* $\boxed{\alpha = 1.88}$

$\omega^2 = \omega_0 + 2\alpha\theta = \omega^2 = 0 + 2 * 1.88 * 4\pi = 6.9$

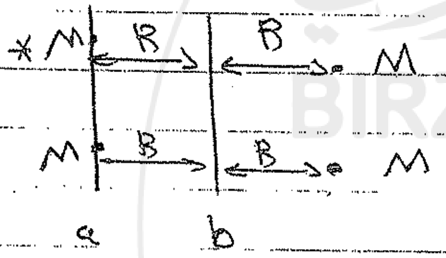
* $\boxed{20}$



diameter = 1 m Find the turqe around the center

$\tau = \frac{1}{2} * 320 * \sin 90 = 160$ N.m

*الدصبع هي مركز الدوران
السبح
و التصابع والمسافة



$I = \sum m_i r_i^2$ about $\underline{a}$

$= M * (2R)^2 + m(2R)^2 + 0 * 0 = 8R^2M$

*about b → $MR^2 + MR^2 + MR^2 + MR^2 = 4MR^2$

$\boxed{a}$

$\boxed{30}$ Solid sphere → $I = \frac{2}{5} M_E R_E^2 = \frac{2}{5} * 5.97 * 10^{24} * (6.37 * 10^6)^2 = 9.7 * 10^{37}$

$\boxed{30}$ → $\boxed{b}$ → 1 per century ⟹ dT تغير الدورة Find the τ and F

$\frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{1}{1 * 100 * 365.25 * 24 * 3600} = 3.2 * 10^{-10}$

$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} \rightarrow \frac{d\omega}{dt} = 2\pi * \frac{1}{T^2} * \frac{dT}{dt} = \alpha$

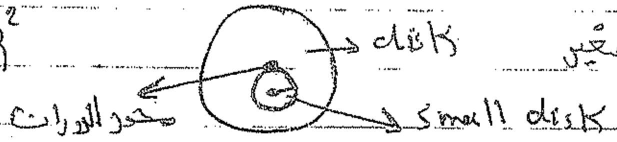
$\underset{(24 * 60 * 60)^2}{\downarrow}$

$\tau = \alpha * I$

$\tau = F * R_E \rightarrow F = \frac{\tau}{R_E} = 10^{13}$ N

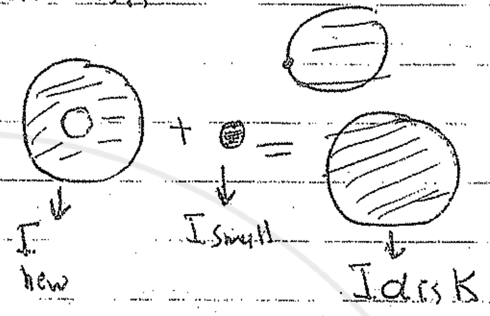
*22-12-2014 (physics 141 → chapter 10)

$\boxed{65}$ $I_{disk} = \frac{1}{2} M R^2$



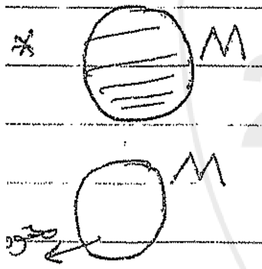
ليس I_{cm} بعد قطع القرص الصغير

$I_{small\,disk} = \frac{1}{2} * M * \left(\frac{R}{4}\right)^2$



$I_{small\,disk} = I_{cm-small} + M\left(\frac{1}{4} R\right)^2$

$I_{sma} = 1$

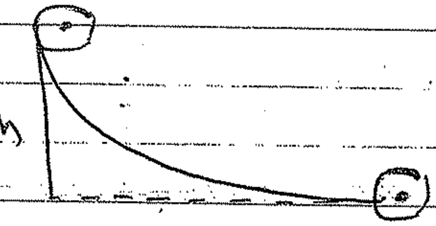


$\rightarrow K_{t_1} = K_{t_2} \rightarrow$ total

* Lecture *

*23-12-2014 (physics 141 → chapter 10)

* Example $\boxed{12}$



* find V_{cm} of the ball

$E_1 = E_2$

Rolling motion

$(U+K)_1 = (K+U)_2 = mgh = (\frac{1}{2} m V_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I w^2) + 0$

I spherical (كرة
مصمتة

$\cancel{m}gh = \frac{1}{2}\cancel{m} V_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{2} * \frac{2}{5} \cancel{M} * \cancel{R^2} * \frac{V_{cm}^2}{\cancel{R^2}}$

$V_{cm} = wr$

$I = \frac{2}{5} M R^2$

$$\boxed{V_{cm} = \sqrt{\frac{10}{7} gh}}$$

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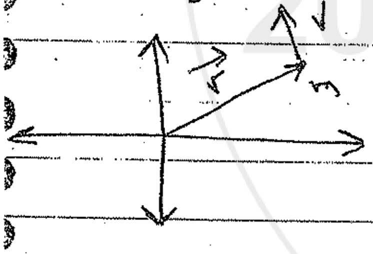
*23-12-2014 (physics 141 → chapter 11)

* Angular Momentum (كمية التحرك الزاوي)



* $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$ but $\vec{P} = m\vec{V}$

angular momentum

* $L = |\vec{r}| * |\vec{P}| * \sin\theta$

but If $\theta = 90 \rightarrow L = r * p$ but $\vec{P} = m\vec{V}$ and $V = Wr$

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

$L = r * m V$ but $V = W r$

⑥ ⑧

$L = \underbrace{mr^2}_{I} W$ ⑦

* $\boxed{\vec{L} = m * \vec{r}^2 * \vec{W}}$ * angular Velocity

angular momentum

mass of body

but $I = mr^2$

$\boxed{L = I W}$ → The new law of Angular Momentum

⑨

*23-12-2014 (physics 141 → chapter 11)

* $\overset{①}{\boxed{\vec{L} = I * \vec{W}}}$ → Newtons second law For rotational motion → $\overset{②}{\boxed{\vec{\tau}_{net} = I \vec{\alpha}}}$ then take the dirivative to the equation ① → $\vec{\tau}_{net} = I * \frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \vec{\tau}_{net} = \frac{dL}{dt}$ * $\boxed{I * \frac{dw}{dt}} = dL$

$\boxed{\tau_{net} = \frac{dL}{dt}}$ → we take f́(x) to First eqation by time → $\frac{dL}{dt} = I * \frac{dw}{dt} \rightarrow I * \alpha = \frac{dL}{dt}$

$\tau_{net} = \alpha * I = \boxed{\tau_{net} = \frac{dL}{dt}}$ Very important

* Example $\boxed{1}$

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*23-12-2014 (physics 141 → chapter 11)

*Example $\boxed{2}$ mass = 3 Kg and its Postion given by ~~$\vec{r} = 4t^2 \hat{i}$~~

$\vec{r} = 4t^2 \hat{i} - (2t + 6t^2)\hat{j}$ m find $\vec{L}(t)$ and $\vec{\tau}(t)$

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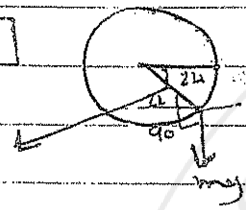
discusion

5-1-2014 (physics 141 → chapter 10)

$\boxed{39}$ $\frac{K_r}{K_r + K_t} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} I w^2}{\frac{1}{2} I w^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v^2}$ but $w = \frac{v}{r}$

$\frac{\frac{1}{2} I w^2}{\frac{1}{2} I w^2 + \frac{1}{2} m w^2 r^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m r^2}{\frac{1}{2} m r^2 + m r^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3}}}$

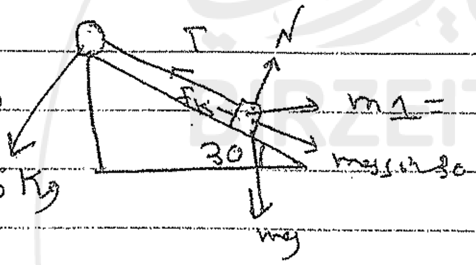
$\boxed{24}$



$\tau = F * r * \sin\theta$

r $= mg * r * \sin(90 + 24) =$

$\boxed{57}$



$K = .85\ Kg$

$m_1 = 2.4$ Find F_K, M_K

$\underline{\underline{a}} = 1.6\ m/s^2$

$* F_{net} = ma \rightarrow mg\sin 30 - T - mg\cos 30 = ma$

$* r * \alpha = a \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{a}{r} = \frac{1.6}{.05} = 32\ s^{-2} \rightarrow$ في البكرة (ثابتة)

$\alpha = \frac{\tau}{I} \quad \tau = \alpha * \frac{1}{2} M R^2 \quad \tau = .034$

$* \tau = F * r * \sin 90 \simeq F = \frac{\tau}{r} = .68\ N \rightarrow$ Tension $\underline{\underline{\text{Force}}}$

Passage Problem page.. chapter $\underline{4}$

$ma = N - mg \quad ma = \left(\frac{m' \cdot m}{m}\right) g = \frac{.5}{5} * 10 = 1\ m/s^2$

$\downarrow$
$m'g$

Inerant mass

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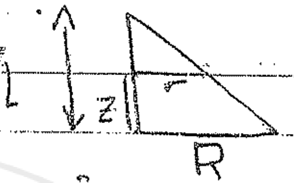
*5-11-2014 (physics 141 → chapter 10)

* Chapter $\boxed{9}$

$$Z_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} * \int_{z_i}^{z_f} z\,dm$$

$dm = \rho * dv \rightarrow dV = (\pi r^2)\,dz$



$\frac{r}{R} = \frac{\cancel{L} - Z}{L}$

$r = \left(\frac{L-Z}{L}\right) * R \rightarrow dv = \pi * \left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^2 * (L-Z)^2\,dz$

$$= \frac{\int z * \cancel{\pi * \left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^2} * (L-z)^2\,dz * \rho}{\int \rho * \cancel{\pi * \left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^2} * (L-z)^2\,dz} = \frac{\int z\,(L-z)^2\,dz}{\int (L-z)^2\,dz}$$

$y = L - Z$ ~~$z = L - y$~~ ~~$dy = -dz$~~

$= \int_0^L y^2 ($

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