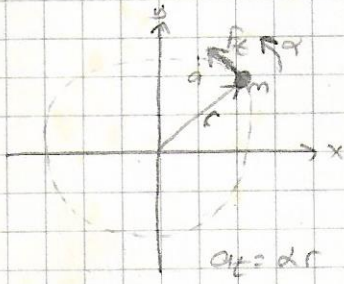


Tork ve Ahsal İvme Arasındaki Bağıntı



$F_t \rightarrow r$ yarıçaplı yörüngeye uygulanan teğetsel kuvvet
m kütlesi x-y düzleminde

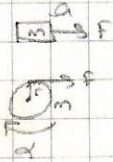
$$F_t = ma$$

$$\vec{Z} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

$$Z = rF \sin \theta = rF \sin 90^\circ \rightarrow Z = rF$$

$$Z = rF = rma = rmd = \frac{mr^2}{I} d \Rightarrow \boxed{Z = I \alpha}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{Z}{I}$$

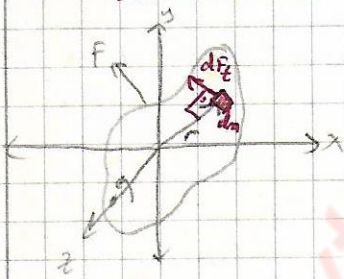


$$F = ma$$

$$Z = I \alpha$$

Paralel eksenler teoremi
Ahsal ivmese ile orantılıdır.

Katı Cisim



$$dF_t = (dm)a_t$$

$$Z = rF \sin \theta$$

$$dZ = r dF_t \sin 90^\circ$$

$$dZ = r dF_t$$

$$dZ = r a_t dm = r r \alpha dm = r^2 \alpha dm$$

$$a_t = r \alpha$$

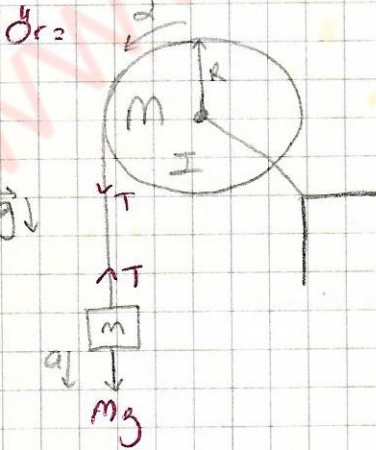
$$\int dZ = \int r^2 \alpha dm$$

$$Z = \alpha \int r^2 dm$$

$$\boxed{Z = I \alpha}$$

$\alpha \rightarrow$ tüm dm'ler için aynıdır.
Böylelikle kuvvet uygulandı

$$Z_{net} = \sum Z_i = I \alpha$$



$$a = \alpha R$$

$$Z = RT \sin \theta$$

$$= RT \sin 90^\circ$$

$$\boxed{Z = TR}$$

$$Z = TR = I \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \frac{TR}{I}$$

$$\sum F_y = mg - T = ma$$

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

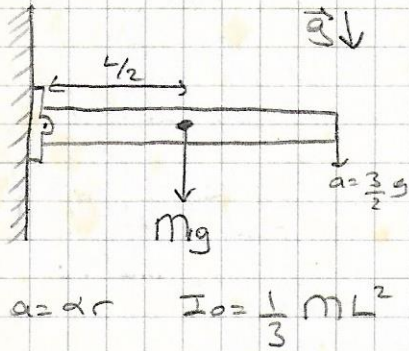
$$a = R \alpha = \frac{ATR}{I} = \frac{TR^2}{I} = \frac{mg - T}{m}$$

$$T = \frac{mg}{1 + \frac{MR^2}{I}}$$

$$a = \frac{g}{1 + \frac{I}{MR^2}}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{a}{R} = \frac{g}{R + \frac{I}{MR}}$$

Örnek Uzunluğu L , kütlesi M olan düzgen bir çubuk şekildeki gibi bir ucu etrafında serbestçe dönebilecektir. Çubuk yatay durumdayken serbest bırakılır. Çubuğun ilk açısal ivmesi ve sağ ucunun ilk doğrusal ivmesi nedir?



$$Z = I_0 \alpha$$

$$\vec{Z} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

$$Z = r F \sin \theta$$

$$Z = \frac{L}{2} \cdot Mg$$

$$\frac{L}{2} Mg = I_0 \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \frac{L}{2} \frac{Mg}{I_0}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{L}{2} \cdot \frac{Mg}{\frac{1}{3} ML^2} = \boxed{\frac{3g}{2L}}$$

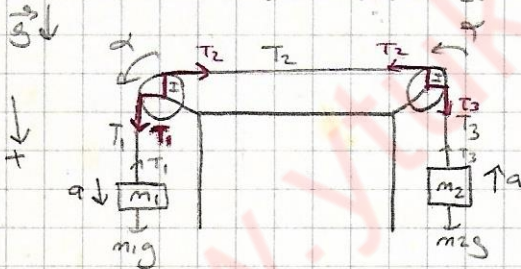
$$a = \alpha r \quad I_0 = \frac{1}{3} ML^2$$

$$a = \alpha r$$

$$a = \left(\frac{3g}{2L} \right) L = \boxed{\frac{3g}{2}}$$

$$a_{cm} = \alpha r = \left(\frac{3g}{2L} \right) \left(\frac{L}{2} \right) = \frac{3g}{4}$$

Örnek m_1 ve m_2 kütlesi, eylemsizlik momenti I olan iki özdeş makara üzerinden geçen hafif bir iple birbirine bağlıdır. Her kitlenin ivmesi ile T_1, T_2, T_3 gerilmelerini bulunuz.



$$I_{\text{makara}} = \frac{1}{2} MR^2$$

$$\vec{Z} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

$$Z = r F \sin 90^\circ$$

$$1) m_1 g - T_1 = m_1 a$$

$$2) T_3 - m_2 g = m_2 a$$

$$3) T_1 R - T_2 R = I \alpha$$

$$4) T_2 R - T_3 R = I \alpha$$

$$a = \alpha R$$

$$3+4) (T_1 - T_3) R = 2 I \alpha$$

$$1+2) T_3 - T_1 - m_2 g + m_1 g = (m_1 + m_2) a$$

$$T_3 - T_1 + (m_1 - m_2) g = (m_1 + m_2) a$$

$$T_1 - T_3 = (m_1 - m_2) g - (m_1 + m_2) a$$

$$6) \rightarrow 5) [(m_1 - m_2) g - (m_1 + m_2) a] R = 2 I \frac{a}{R}$$

$$a = \frac{(m_1 - m_2) g}{m_1 + m_2 + \frac{2I}{R^2}}$$

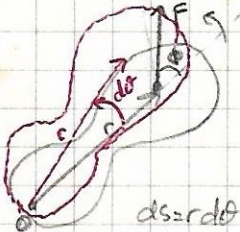
$$7 \rightarrow 1$$

$$7 \rightarrow 2$$

$$7 \rightarrow 3$$

Dönme Hareketinde İş, Güç ve Enerji

güç



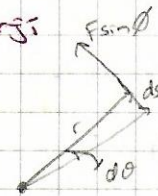
$$Z = r F \sin \theta$$

$$dW = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = (F \sin \theta) ds \cos \theta$$

$$= (F \sin \theta) ds$$

$$= F \sin \theta r d\theta$$

$$dW = Z d\theta$$



$$dW = Z d\theta$$

$$\int dW = \int Z d\theta$$

$$W = \int_{\theta_i}^{\theta_f} Z d\theta \rightarrow \text{iş}$$

$$dW = F dx$$

$$P = \frac{dW}{dt} \quad W = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$P = \frac{Z d\theta}{dt} \rightarrow \text{anlık güç}$$

$$P = Z \omega \rightarrow \text{Dönme hareketinde güç}$$

İş ve Enerji

$\omega \rightarrow$ açısal hız

$W \rightarrow$ iş

$$Z_{net} = \sum \tau = I \alpha = I \frac{d\omega}{dt} = I \frac{d\omega}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} \rightarrow \Delta \omega$$

$$Z_{net} = I \omega \frac{d\omega}{d\theta}$$

$$W = \int (\sum \tau) d\theta = \int Z_{net} d\theta = \int I \omega \frac{d\omega}{d\theta} d\theta = \int I \omega d\omega$$

$$W = I \int_{\omega_i}^{\omega_s} \omega d\omega = I \left(\frac{1}{2} \omega^2 \right) \Big|_{\omega_i}^{\omega_s} = \frac{1}{2} I \omega_s^2 - \frac{1}{2} I \omega_i^2$$

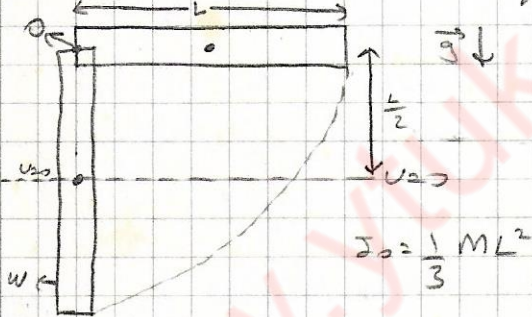
Bu iş torklar tarafından yapılan iş cismin üzerine kinetik enerjisi olarak değişime eşittir.

$$W = \int Z_{net} d\theta = K_{As} - K_{Ai} = \Delta K = \frac{1}{2} I \omega_s^2 - \frac{1}{2} I \omega_i^2$$

İş - Kinetik enerji teo

Örnek Boyu L , kütlesi M dan ağırlık yatay durumda iken serbest bırakılıyor.

a) ağırlık en düşük (diseq) durumunda iken açısal hızı = ?



$$Mg \left(\frac{L}{2} \right) + K_{\frac{L}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} I_0 \omega^2 + U_{\frac{L}{2}}$$

$$Mg \frac{L}{2} = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

$$Mg \frac{L}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} ML^2 \right) \omega^2$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{L}}$$

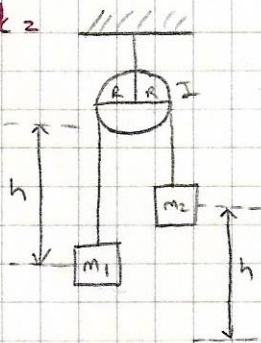
b) Ağırlığın diseq konumuna geldiği anda kitle merkezden ve en alt noktasından açısal hızını bulunuz.

$$V = \omega r$$

$$V_{cm} = \omega \left(\frac{L}{2} \right) = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{L}} \left(\frac{L}{2} \right)$$

$$V_{alt} = \omega (L) = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{L}} (L)$$

Örnek 2



m_2 h kadar düştikten sonra kitlelerin açısal hızlarını ve bu anda motoranın açısal hızını bulunuz.

$$\Delta E = 0 = E_s - E_i \rightarrow E_s = E_i$$

$$E_i = -m_1 gh + m_2 gh + (K_{r1} + K_{r2} + K_{As})$$

$$E_s = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_s^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_s^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

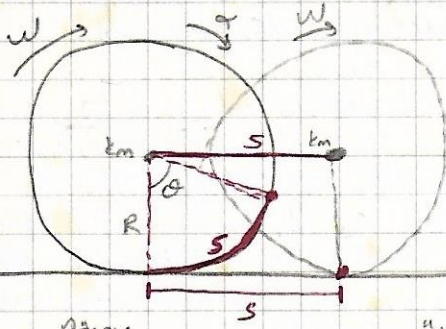
$$\frac{1}{2} \left(m_1 + m_2 + \frac{I}{R^2} \right) v_s^2 + m_1 gh - m_2 gh = 0$$

$$v_s = \left[\frac{2 (m_2 - m_1) gh}{\left(m_1 + m_2 + \frac{I}{R^2} \right)} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$\omega_s = \frac{v_s}{R}$$

Yuvarlanma Hareketi ve Açısal Momentum

Katı Cismin Yuvarlanma Hareketi



$$s = R\theta$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = R \frac{d\theta}{dt} \rightarrow v$$

$$v_{km} = R\omega$$

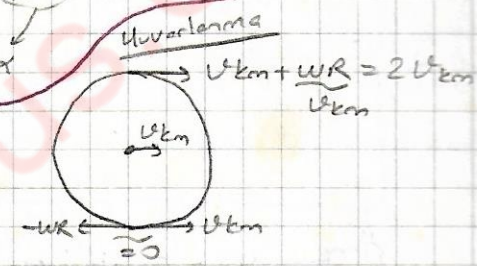
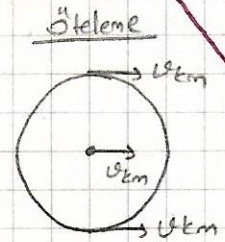
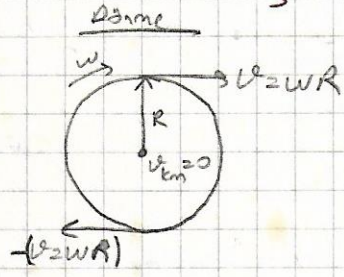
$$s = R\theta$$

$$v_{km} = R\omega$$

$$a_{km} = R\alpha$$

$$\frac{dv_{km}}{dt} = R \frac{d\omega}{dt}$$

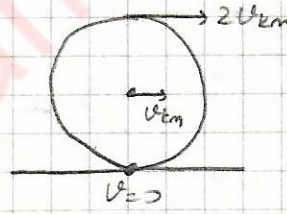
$$a_{km} = R\alpha$$



$$\frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} M v_{km}^2$$

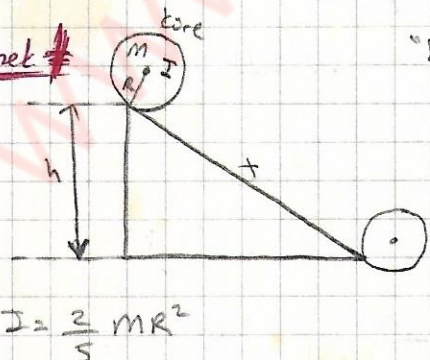
$$v_{km} = R\omega$$



$$K_y = \frac{1}{2} M v_{km}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

$$K_y = \frac{1}{2} M v_{km}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_{km} \left(\frac{v_{km}^2}{R^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(M + \frac{I_{km}}{R^2} \right) v_{km}^2$$

Örnek



$$I = \frac{2}{5} M R^2$$

"Kaymadan" karemin kitle merkezının eğik düzlem en alt ucundaki hızını bulunuz. Kitle merkezının çizgisel hızını bulunuz.

$$Mgh + K_{y1} = v_s + K_{y2}$$

$$Mgh = \frac{1}{2} M v_{km}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 \rightarrow v_s = R\omega \text{ ider}$$

$$Mgh = \frac{1}{2} \left(M + \frac{I}{R^2} \right) v_{km}^2$$

$$Mgh = \frac{1}{2} \left(M + \frac{2/5 M R^2}{R^2} \right) v_{km}^2$$

$$v_{km} = \left(\frac{2gh}{1 + \frac{2/5 M R^2}{M R^2}} \right)^{1/2} = \left(\frac{10}{7} gh \right)^{1/2}$$

$$v_{km}^2 = \frac{10}{7} gh \rightarrow v_{km}^2 = \frac{10}{7} g \times \sin \theta \times h$$

$$v_s^2 = v_{km}^2 + 2ax = \frac{10}{7} g \times \sin \theta \times h$$

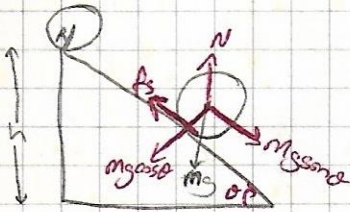
$$a_{km} = \frac{5}{7} g \sin \theta$$

$$v_s^2 = v_{km}^2 + 2ax$$

$$v_{km}^2 = 2ax$$

Dinamikten

yukarıdaki için sisteme kuvvetler lazımdır.



$$Z_{km} = f_s R = I_{km} \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \frac{a_{km}}{R}$$

$$f_s = I_{km} \cdot \frac{a_{km}}{R^2} = \left(\frac{2}{5} MR^2 \right) \cdot \frac{a_{km}}{R^2} = \frac{2}{5} Ma_{km} \quad (2)$$

$$\sum F_x = Mg \sin \theta - f_s = Ma_{km} \quad (1)$$

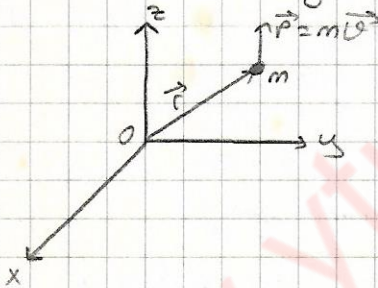
$$\sum F_y = N - Mg \cos \theta = 0$$

$$(2) \rightarrow (1) \quad Mg \sin \theta - \frac{2}{5} Ma_{km} = Ma_{km}$$

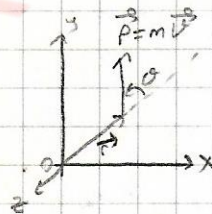
$$g \sin \theta = \frac{7}{5} a_{km} \rightarrow a_{km} = \frac{5}{7} g \sin \theta$$

Bir Parçacığın Açısal Momentum

Tanım: O koordinat başlangıcına göre bir parçacığın açısal momentumu, o andaki $\vec{r}$ konum ve $\vec{p}$ hızı momentumunun vektörel çarpımıdır. Açısal momentum $\Rightarrow \vec{L}$ vektördür.



$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$$



$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$$

$$L = r p \sin \theta$$



giriş sağ el kuralı ile bulunur.

Bir Cisme Tork Uygulanır ise

$$Z_{net} = \sum \vec{L}_i = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

net tork cismen yada sist. açısal momentumunun zamanla değişir.

$$\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} \Rightarrow \vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$$

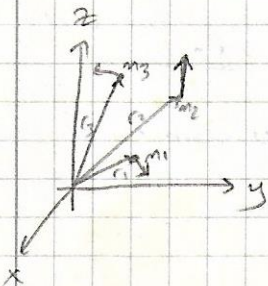
$$\vec{Z}_{net} = \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{r} \times \vec{p})$$

$$\vec{Z}_{net} = \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{r} \times \vec{p})$$

$$= \vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \times \vec{p}$$

$$\vec{Z}_{net} = \vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} + \underbrace{\vec{v} \times m\vec{v}}_{=0}$$

$$\text{Parçacıklar Sisteminin Açısal Momentumu} \quad \vec{Z}_{net} = \vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$$



$$\vec{L}_1 = \vec{r}_1 \times \vec{p}_1$$

$$\vec{p}_1 = m_1 \vec{v}_1$$

$$\vec{L}_2 = \vec{r}_2 \times \vec{p}_2$$

$$\vec{p}_2 = m_2 \vec{v}_2$$

$$\vec{L}_{sist} = \vec{L}_1 + \vec{L}_2 + \dots + \vec{L}_n$$

$$\vec{L}_{sist} = \sum \vec{L}_i$$

$$\sum \vec{Z}_{dij} = \sum \frac{d\vec{L}_i}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \sum \vec{L}_i = \frac{d\vec{L}_{sist}}{dt}$$

eğlensiz referans sist. göre

Acisal Momentumun Korunumu

$$\sum \tau_{dis} = \tau_{net} = \frac{dL}{dt}$$

$$0 = \frac{dL}{dt} \rightarrow L \text{ sbl.}$$

$$L_i = L_s = L$$

$$L_s - L_i = 0 \quad \Delta L = 0$$

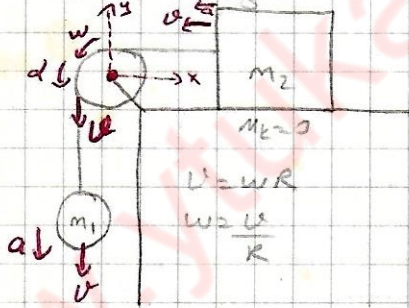
Korunum Yasaları

$$F \text{ korunumlu ise } \Delta E = 0 \quad E_s - E_i = 0 \quad E_s = E_i \Rightarrow K_s + U_s = K_i + U_i$$

$$F_{dis} = 0 \quad \Delta P = 0 \quad P_s - P_i = 0 \quad P_s = P_i$$

$$\tau_{dis} = 0 \quad \Delta L = 0 \quad L_s - L_i = 0 \quad L_s = L_i$$

Örnek 2 m_1 kitleli bir küre ile m_2 kitleli bir blok, şekilde görüldüğü gibi, R yarıçaplı bir motardan geçen ince biriple birbirine bağlıdır. Sistemde ihmal edilemeyen acisal momentum ve tork konservatifleri kullanarak, bu iki cismin çizgisel ivmesi için bir ifade elde ediniz.



$$L_1 = m_1 v R$$

$$\tau_{dis} = m_1 g R$$

$$L_2 = m_2 v R$$

$$L_{motara} = I w$$

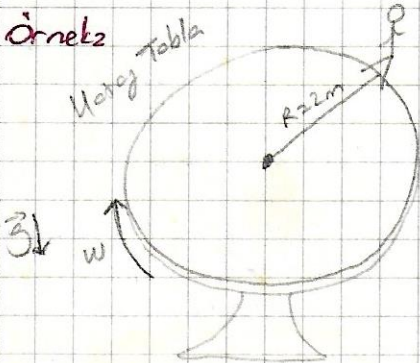
$$L_{sistem} = m_1 v R + m_2 v R + I w$$

$$\frac{dL_{sistem}}{dt} = \tau_{dis}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (m_1 v R + m_2 v R + I \frac{v}{R}) = m_1 g R$$

$$(m_1 + m_2) R \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{I}{R} \frac{dv}{dt} = m_1 g R$$

$$(m_1 + m_2) a + \frac{I a}{R} = m_1 g R \rightarrow a = \frac{m_1 g}{(m_1 + m_2) + \frac{I}{R^2}}$$



$$\text{Tabla} = M = 100 \text{ kg}$$

$$R = 2 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Öğrenci} = m = 60 \text{ kg}$$

Öğrenci diğer tablanın kenarına da iken sistemin acisal hızı

$$w_i = 2 \text{ rad/s}$$

Öğrencinin merkezden $r = 0,5 \text{ m}$ uzaklıktaki bir noktaya ulaştığında sist. acisal hızı

$$\tau_{dis} = 0 \quad \frac{dL}{dt} = 0 \quad \Delta L = 0 \quad L_s = L_i$$

$$I_s w_s = I_i w_i$$

$$I_f = I_{platform} + I_{öğrenci} = \frac{1}{2} M R^2 + m r^2$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} M R^2 + m r^2 \right) w_s = \left(\frac{1}{2} M R^2 + m r^2 \right) w_i$$

$$w_s = 4,1 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$I_s = \frac{1}{2} M R^2 + m r^2$$

c) Parabolüğe etki eden $\vec{Z}$ torku O-nakt. göre, birim vekt. cinsinden zamana bağlı olarak $\vec{Z}$

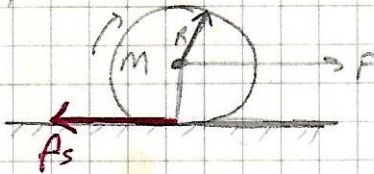
$$\vec{Z} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} \quad \vec{F} = mg(-\hat{j}) = -20\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{Z} = [5t\hat{i} + (45 - 5t^2)\hat{j}] \times [-20\hat{j}] \quad \vec{Z} = -100t\hat{k}$$

$$\text{ya da } \vec{Z} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (-50t^2\hat{k}) = -100t\hat{k}$$

Ör 2 $M=12\text{ kg}$, $R=0,1\text{ m}$ yarıçaplı bir tel baki (makara) sabit bir kuvvetin ($F=48\text{ N}$) etkisinde şekillerdeki gibi sırttanmali yatay bir düzlemde hareket ediyor. Bakının içi dolu bir silindirik şekilde doluyunu ve kaymadan yuvarlandığını varsayınız. Kaymayı engellemek için gerekli olan minimum statik sürtünme kuvveti $\vec{Z}$

a)



$$F - f_s = Ma_{\text{cm}}$$

$$Z_{\text{cm}} = f_s R = I_{\text{cm}} \alpha = \left(\frac{1}{2} MR^2 \right) \frac{a_{\text{cm}}}{R}$$

$$f_s R = \frac{1}{2} MR a_{\text{cm}}$$

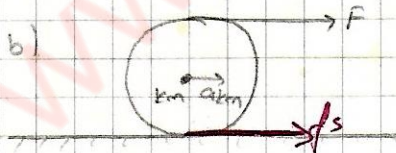
$$\rightarrow f_s = \frac{1}{2} M a_{\text{cm}} \quad F - f_s = F - \frac{1}{2} M a_{\text{cm}} = Ma_{\text{cm}} \rightarrow a_{\text{cm}} = \frac{2F}{3M}$$

$$F - \frac{1}{2} M a_{\text{cm}} = Ma_{\text{cm}} \rightarrow a_{\text{cm}} = \frac{2F}{3M}$$

$$a_{\text{cm}} = \frac{8}{3} \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$f_s = \frac{1}{2} M a_{\text{cm}} = 16 \text{ N}$$

b)



$$F + f_s = Ma_{\text{cm}}$$

$$Z_{\text{cm}} = FR - f_s R = I_{\text{cm}} \alpha = \left(\frac{1}{2} MR^2 \right) \frac{a_{\text{cm}}}{R}$$

$$F - f_s = \frac{1}{2} M a_{\text{cm}}$$

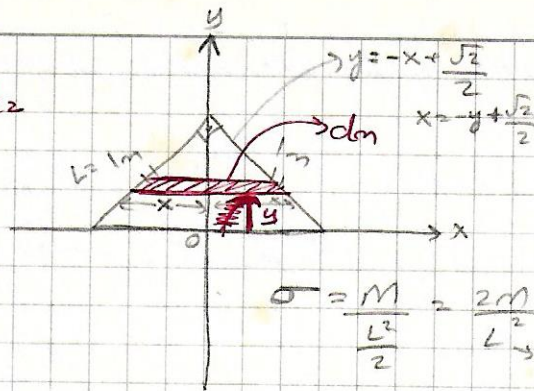
$$F + f_s = Ma_{\text{cm}}$$

$$F - f_s = \frac{1}{2} M a_{\text{cm}}$$

$$a_{\text{cm}} = \frac{16}{3} \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$f_s = 16 \text{ N}$$

Örnek 2



$$r_{cm} = 0$$

$$x_{cm} = 0$$

symetris

$$y_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \int y dm = \frac{1}{M} \int y \sigma \cdot 2x dy$$

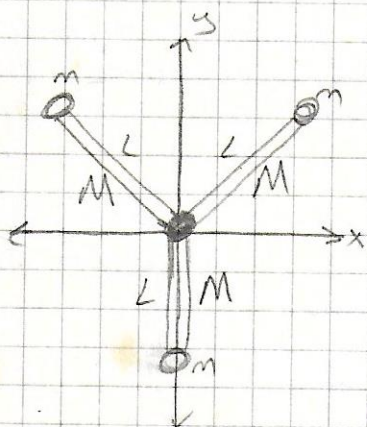
$$y_{cm} = \frac{2\sigma}{M} \int_0^{L/2} y \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - y \right) dy = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{M}{\frac{L^2}{2}} = \frac{2M}{L^2}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{dm}{dA} \quad dm = \sigma dA \rightarrow 2x dy$$

$$\vec{r}_{cm} = x_{cm} \hat{i} + y_{cm} \hat{j}$$

$$= 0 \hat{i} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \hat{j}$$



$$I_2^{s-s+} = I_{m \text{ kollar}} + I_{cubler}$$

$$= (mL^2 + mL^2 + mL^2) + 3 \left(\frac{1}{3} ML^2 \right)$$

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$$I_2^{s-s+} = 3mL^2 + ML^2$$

b) $\theta(t) = t^2 + 2t + 3$ radyan $t = 3s$ $\alpha = ?$ $K_0 = ?$

$$\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt} = 2t + 2 \Big|_{t=3} = 8 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = 2 = 2 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

$$K_0 = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} (3mL^2 + ML^2) (8)^2$$