

Opgave 1

2b, 2d

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \alpha \leq 1$$

a) $I_c = I_{staaf} = \frac{1}{12} m l^2$

b) $\sum M_i = \sum I \alpha$

c)

d)

Opgave 2

a) Er zijn geen externe krachten. Er zijn geen eigen krachten die op de bal werken dus $\sum M_c = 0$ en $M = \frac{dL}{dt}$ dus $L = \text{constant}$ (behouden)

b) $\sum L_{voor} = \sum L_{na} ; t=0 \rightarrow t$

$$\sum m_k v_k + \sum I_{m_k} \omega_k = \sum_{t=0}^t (m_k + m_b) v_c + \underbrace{I_{(b+k)}}_{\text{Stein}} \omega_{(b+k)}$$

$\begin{matrix} \text{genoot} \\ \parallel \\ 0 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} \text{" (vaste as) \\ \text{dus geen moment} \end{matrix}$
 \leftarrow $\begin{matrix} \text{Stein} \\ \text{gehandeld} \end{matrix}$ \rightarrow

$$d m_k v_k = d (m_k + m_b) v_c + I_{(b+k)} \omega_{(b+k)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{(b+k)} &= I_b + m d^2 \\ &= I_b + (m_k + m_b) d^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{12} m_b l^2 + (m_k + m_b) d^2 \end{aligned}$$

↑
vaste as

$$d m_k v_k = d (m_k + m_b) v_c + \left(\frac{1}{12} m_b l^2 + (m_k + m_b) d^2 \right) \omega$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{12} m_b l^2 + (m_k + m_b) d^2 \right) \omega = d m_k v_k + d (m_k + m_b) v_c$$

$$\cancel{d m_k v_k} = \cancel{d (m_k + m_b) v_c} + \frac{1}{12} m_b l^2 \omega + (m_k + m_b) d^2 \omega$$

$$\omega = \frac{d m_k v_k}{\frac{1}{12} m_b l^2 + (m_k + m_b) d^2}$$

dit blijft roteren om C
hy blijft roteren om C dus geen
nieuwe mmp. $I_{tot} = I_b + I_{kogel}$
 $= \frac{1}{12} m_b l^2 + m_k d^2$

indien geen
vaste as
dan Stein
en beide massas
optellen om nieuwe
mmp τ

c) $\Sigma U_{k\text{ von}} = \frac{1}{2} m_k (v_k)^2$ ③
 $\Sigma U_{k\text{ na}} = \frac{1}{2} (m_{1c} + m_b) (v_c)^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_{b+k} \omega^2$ } = $\frac{1}{2} m_k (v_k)^2$
 } = $\frac{1}{2} I_{b+k} \omega^2$
 (vastaan)

U_{1c na} < U_{1c von}
 Verlies aan wrijving tijdens de botsing.

d) $S = \Delta P = m \Delta v = P_{na} - P_{von}$
 $\Delta v = v_{c\text{ na}} - v_k$
 0 (geen handelen)

$P_{na} - P_{von} = S$ $\Rightarrow P_{von} = m_k v_k$ dus $S = -m_k v_k$
 geen translatie

Opgave 3) $x(0) = 0$
 $\dot{x}(0) = 0$

a) $m x'' + r x' + b x = -F$

b) $x(t) = x_s$ en $x_s < 0$ $\Leftrightarrow F = -b \cdot x_s \Rightarrow x_s = -\frac{F}{b}$

~~$x(t) = A e^{-\alpha t} \cos(\omega_1 t + \beta)$~~

c) $x(t) = A e^{-\alpha t} \cos(\omega_1 t + \beta) - \frac{F}{b}$

d) $x(0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 = A e^0 \cos(0 + \beta) - \frac{F}{b} \Leftrightarrow A \cos \beta - \frac{F}{b} = 0$ I

$x'(0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow v'(t) = A \{ e^{-\alpha t} - \sin(\omega_1 t + \beta) \omega_1 + -\alpha e^{-\alpha t} \cos(\omega_1 t + \beta) \}$

$= A \{ -\omega_1 e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega_1 t + \beta) - \alpha e^{-\alpha t} \cos(\omega_1 t + \beta) \}$

$x'(0) = 0;$

$0 = A \{ -\omega_1 \sin \beta - \alpha \cos \beta \}$

$-\omega_1 \sin \beta - \alpha \cos \beta = 0$

$(\sin \beta - \omega \beta) (-\omega_1 - \alpha) = 0$

~~...~~