

Egy test gyorsulását az

$$\mathbf{a}(t) = A \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{B} t\right) \mathbf{i} + C \mathbf{k} \quad \text{függvény írja le,}$$

$$\text{ahol } A = \pi^2 \text{ m/s}^2; \quad B = 4 \text{ s}; \quad C = -10 \text{ m/s}^2.$$

$t = 0$ s-ban mekkora volt a test kezdősebesség-vektora és honnan indult a test, ha

$$t_1 = 2 \text{ s-ban az } \mathbf{r}(2) = -40 \mathbf{i} + 32 \mathbf{j} + 960 \mathbf{k} \text{ [m] pontban volt, és}$$

$$t_2 = 10 \text{ s-ban az origóba érkezett?}$$

Megoldás:

$$a_x = A \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{B} t\right) = \pi^2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} t\right)$$

$$v_x = v_{0x} + 2\pi \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} t\right), \quad \text{mert}$$

$$\text{a) } v_x(t) = 2\pi \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} t\right) + k_{vx}$$

$$v_x(0) = 2\pi \sin(0) + k_{vx} = 0 + k_{vx} = v_{0x} \rightarrow k_{vx} = v_{0x}$$

$$\text{b) } v_x(t) = v_{0x} + \int_0^t \pi^2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \tau\right) d\tau = v_{0x} + \left[2\pi \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \tau\right)\right]_0^t = v_{0x} + 2\pi \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} t\right) - 0$$

$$x = x_0 + v_{0x}t - 4 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} t\right) + 4, \quad \text{mert}$$

$$\text{a) } x(t) = v_{0x}t - 4 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} t\right) + k_x$$

$$x(0) = 0 \cdot v_{0x} - 4 \cos(0) + k_x = -4 + k_x = x_0 \rightarrow k_x = x_0 + 4$$

$$\text{b) } x(t) = x_0 + \int_0^t \left\{v_{0x} + 2\pi \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \tau\right)\right\} d\tau = x_0 + \left[v_{0x}\tau - 4 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \tau\right)\right]_0^t = x_0 + v_{0x}t - 0 - 4 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} t\right) - (-4)$$

$$t_1 = 2 \text{ s-ban } x(2) = -40:$$

$$x(2) = -4 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2\right) + v_{0x} \cdot 2 + 4 + x_0 = -4 \cos(\pi) + 2v_{0x} + 4 + x_0 = +4 + 2v_{0x} + 4 + x_0 = 2v_{0x} + x_0 + 8 = -40;$$

$$t_2 = 10 \text{ s-ban } x(10) = 0:$$

$$x(10) = -4 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 10\right) + v_{0x} \cdot 10 + 4 + x_0 = -4 \cos(5\pi) + 10v_{0x} + 4 + x_0 = +4 + 10v_{0x} + 4 + x_0 = 10v_{0x} + x_0 + 8 = 0.$$

Az egyenletrendszer megoldása: $v_{0x} = 5 \text{ m/s}$ és $x_0 = -58 \text{ m}$.

$$v_x(t) = 5 + 2\pi \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} t\right),$$

$$x(t) = -58 + 5t - 4 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} t\right) + 4 = -54 + 5t - 4 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} t\right).$$

$$a_y = 0$$

$$v_y = v_{0y}$$

$$y(t) = v_{0y} t + y_0$$

$$t_1 = 2 \text{ s-ban } y(2) = 32:$$

$$y(2) = 2 v_{0y} + y_0 = 32;$$

$$t_2 = 10 \text{ s-ban } y(10) = 0:$$

$$y(10) = 10 v_{0y} + y_0 = 0.$$

Az egyenletrendszer megoldása: $v_{0y} = -4 \text{ m/s}$ és $y_0 = 40 \text{ m}$.

$$v_y = -4,$$

$$y(t) = -4 t + 40.$$

$$a_z = C = -10$$

$$v_z = -10t + v_{0z}$$

$$z(t) = -5t^2 + v_{0z} t + z_0$$

$$t_1 = 2 \text{ s-ban } z(2) = 960:$$

$$y(2) = -5 \cdot 2^2 + 2 v_{0z} + z_0 = -20 + 2 v_{0z} + z_0 = 960;$$

$$t_2 = 10 \text{ s-ban } z(10) = 0:$$

$$z(10) = -5 \cdot 10^2 + 10 v_{0z} + z_0 = -500 + 10 v_{0z} + z_0 = 0.$$

Az egyenletrendszer megoldása: $v_{0z} = -60 \text{ m/s}$ és $z_0 = 1100 \text{ m}$.

$$v_z = -10 t - 60,$$

$$z(t) = -5 t^2 - 60 t + 1100.$$

A test sebességvektora

$$\mathbf{v}(t) = \left(5 + 2\pi \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right) \right) \mathbf{i} - 4 \mathbf{j} + (-10t - 60) \mathbf{k} \text{ [m/s]},$$

$t = 0$ -ban a test kezdősebesség-vektora:

$$\mathbf{v}(0) = 5 \mathbf{i} - 4 \mathbf{j} - 60 \mathbf{k} \text{ [m/s]}.$$

A test helyvektora

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \left(-54 + 5t - 4\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right) \right) \mathbf{i} + (-4t + 40) \mathbf{j} + (-5t^2 - 60t + 1100) \mathbf{k} \text{ [m]},$$

$t = 0$ -ban a test az

$$\mathbf{r}(0) = -58 \mathbf{i} + 40 \mathbf{j} + 1100 \mathbf{k} \text{ [m]} \text{ pontból indult.}$$