

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \Sigma F = 0 \quad \Sigma F_x = 0$$

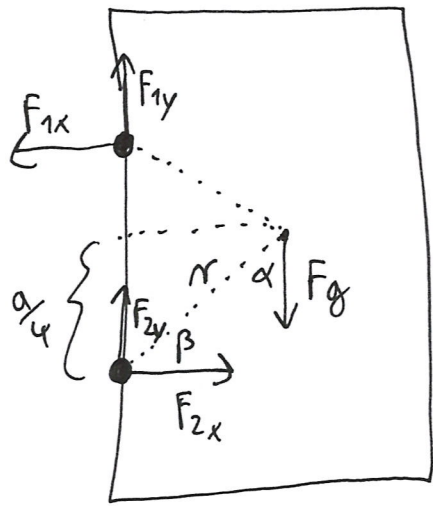
$$\Sigma F_y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{1x} = -F_{2x} \quad \textcircled{+}_1$$

$$F_{1y} + F_{2y} = F_g = m \cdot g$$

$$F_{1y} = F_{2y} = \frac{mg}{2} \quad \textcircled{+}_2$$

↑  
iz navodil



$\Sigma M = 0$  Izberemo si os v enem od ~~krajis~~ tečajev, recimo 2.

$$\textcircled{+}_3 \quad F_{1x} \cdot \frac{a}{2} \cdot \sin(90^\circ) = F_g \cdot r \cdot \sin(\alpha)$$

Navor  $F_{1y}$  je 0, zaradi kota  $180^\circ$ .

$$r = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2} \quad \begin{array}{l} l = 0,6 \text{ m} \\ a = 2 \text{ m} \end{array}$$

$$r = 0,58 \text{ m} \quad \textcircled{+}_4$$

$$\alpha = \arctan\left(\frac{30}{50}\right) = 30,96^\circ \quad \textcircled{+}_5$$

$$F_{1x} = \frac{m \cdot g \cdot r \cdot \sin(\alpha)}{a/2} = 44,75 \text{ N} \quad \textcircled{+}_6$$

Ko upoštevamo še smeri:

$$F_{1x} = -44,75 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{2x} = 44,75 \text{ N}$$

$$|F_1| = |F_2| = \sqrt{F_{1x}^2 + F_{1y}^2} = 87,3 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{1y} = 75 \text{ N} \quad \textcircled{+}_7$$

$$F_{2y} = 75 \text{ N} \quad \textcircled{+}_8$$

$\varphi_1$  smer  $F_1$  glede na navpičnico.

$$\varphi_1 = \arctan \frac{-44,75}{75} = -30,82^\circ$$

$$\varphi_2 = \arctan \frac{44,75}{75} = 30,82^\circ$$

② G se ohranja.  $\oplus_1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{x smer: } & \oplus_2 m_1 v_1 \sin \alpha - m_2 v_2 \sin \alpha = (m_1 + m_2) v \sin \varphi \\ \text{y smer: } & \oplus_3 m_1 v_1 \cos \alpha + m_2 v_2 \cos \alpha = (m_1 + m_2) v \cos \varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$m_2 = 3m_1$$

$$v_1 = 4 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$v_2 = 2 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

Pravilna kotna funkcija.  
 $\alpha$  je definiran "drugače kot smo navajeni"

$$\text{iz enačbe za x: } v \sin \varphi = \frac{m_1 v_1 \sin \alpha - 3m_1 v_2 \sin \alpha}{4m_1}$$

$$v \sin \varphi = -0,25 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \quad \oplus_4$$

$$\text{y: } v \cos \varphi = \frac{m_1 v_1 \cos \alpha + 3m_1 v_2 \cos \alpha}{m_1 + 3m_1}$$

$$v \cos \varphi = 2,16 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \quad \oplus_5$$

$$|v| = \sqrt{(v \sin \varphi)^2 + (v \cos \varphi)^2} = 2,17 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \quad \oplus_6$$

$$\frac{v \sin \varphi}{v \cos \varphi} = \tan \varphi = \frac{-0,25}{2,16}$$

$$\varphi = -6,6^\circ \quad \oplus_7$$

$$W_{\text{zač}} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} 3m_1 v_2^2$$

$$W_{\text{kon}} = \frac{1}{2} 4m_1 v^2$$

$$\text{delež izgubljene energije: } \frac{W_{\text{zač}} - W_{\text{kon}}}{W_{\text{zač}}} = 1 - \frac{W_{\text{kon}}}{W_{\text{zač}}} \quad \oplus_8$$

③ Najprej izračunamo nadomesten upor.

$$R_{23} = R_2 + R_3 \quad \oplus_1$$

$$R_{234} = \left( \frac{1}{R_{23}} + \frac{1}{R_4} \right)^{-1} = \frac{R_{23} R_4}{R_{23} + R_4} \quad \oplus_2$$

$$R_{1234} = R_1 + R_{234} = R_1 + \left( \frac{1}{R_{23}} + \frac{1}{R_4} \right)^{-1} \quad \oplus_3$$

Celoten tok:  $I = \frac{U}{R_{1234}} \quad \oplus_4$

Napetost na zunanji zanki:  $U = I \cdot R_1 + I_3 \cdot R_{23} \quad \oplus_5$

$U = U \frac{R_1}{R_{1234}} + I_3 R_{23}$       Ena enačba, ena neznanka  $-R_{23}$ ,  
ki pa je skrita tudi v  $R_{1234}$ .

$$U = U \frac{R_1}{R_1 + \frac{R_{23} R_4}{R_{23} + R_4}} + I_3 R_{23} \quad \cdot R_1 + \frac{R_{23} R_4}{R_{23} + R_4}$$

$$\cancel{U R_1} + U \frac{R_{23} R_4}{R_{23} + R_4} = \cancel{U R_1} + I_3 R_1 R_{23} + I_3 R_{23} \frac{R_{23} R_4}{R_{23} + R_4} \quad \cdot \frac{R_{23} + R_4}{R_{23}}$$

$$U \cdot R_4 = I_3 R_1 R_{23} + I_3 R_1 R_4 + I_3 R_{23} R_4$$

$$R_{23} (I_3 R_1 + I_3 R_4) = U R_4 - I_3 R_1 R_4 \quad \oplus_6$$

$$R_{23} = \frac{R_4 (U - I_3 R_1)}{I_3 (R_1 + R_4)} = \frac{50 \Omega (5V - 0,25A \cdot 5\Omega)}{0,25A (5\Omega + 50\Omega)}$$

$$R_{23} = 13,63 \Omega \quad \oplus_7$$

$$R_2 = R_{23} - R_3 = 3,63 \Omega \quad \oplus_8$$

④ V smeri gibanja je skrajitev dolžin.

V prečni smeri je ni.

V gibajočem sistemu:  $\vartheta = 30^\circ = \arctan\left(\frac{\Delta y'}{\Delta x'}\right)$

$$\Delta y' = \Delta y \oplus_1 \quad \Delta x' = \frac{\Delta x}{\gamma} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v_0^2}{c^2}} \Delta x \oplus_2$$

V mirujočem sistemu:

$$L = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$\varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}\right) = 2$$

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$$\vartheta = 30^\circ = \arctan\left(\frac{\Delta y'}{\Delta x'}\right) = \arctan\left(\frac{\Delta y}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v_0^2}{c^2}} \Delta x}\right) \quad | \tan$$

$$\tan \vartheta = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v_0^2}{c^2}}} \quad | \cdot \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$\tan \vartheta \sqrt{1 - \frac{v_0^2}{c^2}} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \quad | \cdot \arctan$$

$$\arctan\left[\tan \vartheta \sqrt{1 - \frac{v_0^2}{c^2}}\right] = \arctan \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \varphi \oplus_3$$

$$\varphi = 19,1^\circ \oplus_4$$

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$$\Delta x' = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v_0^2}{c^2}} \Delta x$$

$$\Delta x = L \cdot \cos \varphi = 0,945 \text{ m} \oplus_5$$

$$\Delta x' = 0,567 \text{ m} \oplus_7$$

$$\Delta y = \Delta y' = L \sin \varphi = 0,327 \text{ m} \oplus_6$$

$$L' = \sqrt{(\Delta x')^2 + (\Delta y')^2} = 0,65 \text{ m} \oplus_8$$