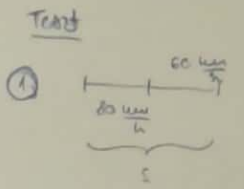
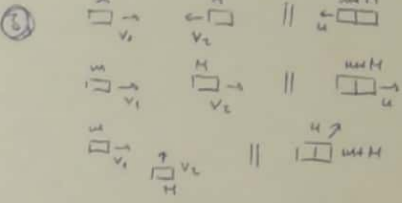


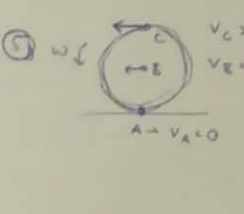
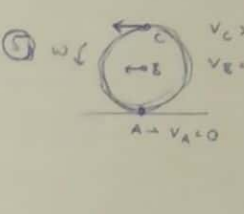
Teszt

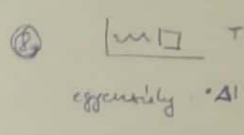
1.  $v_1 = \frac{50 \text{ km}}{1 \text{ h}}$, $v_2 = \frac{60 \text{ km}}{1 \text{ h}}$, $v_3 = \frac{70 \text{ km}}{1 \text{ h}}$. $v_{\text{rel}} = \frac{50}{1} = 50 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} < 70 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}}$

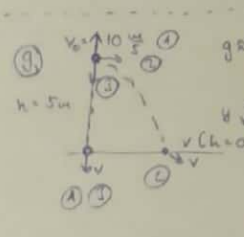
2. $v_{\text{rel}} = v_{\text{egyenes}} - v_{\text{megfigyelő}}$. $v_{\text{rel}} = v_2 - v_1 = 5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$. $\frac{5 \text{ m}}{5 \text{ s}} = v_1$, $v_2 = 5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$. \Rightarrow egyenlő oldalú háromszög $\rightarrow \varphi = 60^\circ$ (B)

3.  $m v_1 + M v_2 = (m+M) u$ $\rightarrow u = \frac{m v_1 + M v_2}{m+M}$
 $m v_1 + M v_2 = (m+M) u$ $\rightarrow u = \frac{m v_1 + M v_2}{m+M}$ (B)
 $\sqrt{(m v_1)^2 + (M v_2)^2} = (m+M) u \rightarrow u = \frac{\sqrt{(m v_1)^2 + (M v_2)^2}}{m+M}$

4. (C) $\text{egyenletes} \rightarrow$ dinamikai feltétel.

5.  $v_c > 5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$, $v_k = 5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \rightarrow$ ~~szög~~ körmegfordulás. $A \rightarrow v_A = 0$.
 6.  $\omega = \sqrt{g/l}$ (1), $\omega = \sqrt{D/m}$ (2), $\omega' = \sqrt{(g+a)/l}$ (3), $\omega' = \sqrt{g/l}$ (3)

7.  $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{D/m}}$ (B).
 • $\Delta l = 0$ -ban
 • $\Delta l = \frac{m g}{D}$ -ben

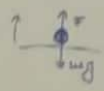
8.  $v_0 = 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$, $g \approx 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$, $h = 5 \text{ m}$. $v_x = v_0 \cos \alpha$, $v_y = v_0 \sin \alpha - g t$.
 9. $h = \frac{g}{2} t^2 + v_0 t \rightarrow t = \frac{-v_0 \pm \sqrt{v_0^2 + 4 \frac{g}{2} h}}{g} = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{100 + 100}}{10} = \sqrt{2} - 1 \text{ s}$ (A)
 $v = v_0 + g t = 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} + 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot (\sqrt{2} - 1 \text{ s}) = 10 \sqrt{2} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = \sqrt{200} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \rightarrow v_1 = v_2 = v_3$
 10. függőleges mozgás: $v_x = 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$, $v_y = \frac{2h}{t} = 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \rightarrow v = \sqrt{(10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2 + (10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2} = \sqrt{200} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
 $h = \frac{g}{2} t^2 \rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} = 1 \text{ s}$

10. $a_{\text{cpF}} = 6 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$, $R_y = 5 R_F$.
 Kepler I: elliptikus pálya, egyik fókuszban Nap
 Kepler II: vektorsugár azonos időre azolt azonos területet.
 Kepler III: adott égitest körül $\frac{a_1^3}{T_1^3} = \frac{a_2^3}{T_2^3} \rightarrow R \rightarrow T_y = \sqrt{\frac{R_y^3}{R_F^3} T_F^3} = \sqrt{5^3} T_F = 5^{3/2} T_F$
 $a_{\text{cp}} \cdot \frac{v^2}{R} = \omega^2 R = \left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\right)^2 R = \frac{4\pi^2}{T^2} R \rightarrow a_{\text{cp}} = \frac{4\pi^2}{T_y^2} R_y = \frac{4\pi^2}{5^3 T_F^2} 5 R_F = \frac{4\pi^2}{5^2} \left(\frac{R_F}{T_F^2}\right) = \frac{1}{25} a_{\text{cpF}} = 0,24 \cdot 10^{-2} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$ (D)

hámszöglet

$w = 2 \text{ m/s} = 0,02 \text{ kg} \cdot g \cdot 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$ $h = v_d \cdot t$, $v_d = \frac{v_0}{2}$, $t = \frac{v_0}{g}$

1) a) $t = 0,3 \text{ s}$ (1. részlehel); $h_0 = \frac{v_0^2}{2g} = \frac{(3 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2}{2 \cdot 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}} = 0,45 \text{ m}$

b) a) $\frac{Av}{At} = \frac{5,75 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}{0,05 \text{ s}} = 115 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$ $8 \uparrow \downarrow$  $ma = F - mg = F - m(a + g) = 0,2 \text{ kg} (115 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} + 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}) = 2,5 \text{ N}$

c) $h = \frac{v_0^2}{2g} = \frac{2,75^2}{2 \cdot 10} = 0,374$; $h = \frac{v_0^2}{2g} \rightarrow \frac{h_0}{h_c} \cdot \frac{v_0^2}{v_c^2} = h^2 = 0,84$

$\Rightarrow h_c = 0,84 \cdot h_0 = 0,374 \Rightarrow n = \log_{0,84} 0,5 = \frac{\lg 0,5}{\lg 0,84} = 3,94 \Rightarrow$ 4 palánás után csúszni a felüle

2) a) $f = \frac{v_{max}}{2\pi} = \frac{1100}{2\pi} \text{ s}^{-1} \cdot 120 \frac{1}{\text{s}}$ $D = 3,5'' = 3,5 \cdot 2,54 \text{ cm} = 8,89 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow r_1 = D/2 = 4,445 \text{ cm} = 4,445 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$

$\gamma = \frac{v_{max}}{d} = \frac{1100}{2 \cdot 4,445 \text{ cm}} = 12,36 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$ $v_{max} = 2\pi f r_1 = 2 \pi \cdot 1100 \text{ s}^{-1} \cdot 4,445 \text{ cm} = 31,6 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$ $\gamma_1 = \frac{31,6 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}{2 \cdot 10^{-2} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}} = 1,12 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{bit}}{\text{s}} = 1,12 \cdot 10^3 \text{ bit/s}$

b) $r_1 = 2 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow \gamma_1 = \frac{v_{max}}{d} = \frac{2 \text{ cm} \cdot 120 \frac{1}{\text{s}}}{2 \cdot 10^{-2} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}} = 1,2 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{bit}}{\text{s}}$

c) $1 \text{ cm} < r_1 < 4,445 \text{ cm}$ | 1 byte = 8 bit

1 bit helye $A_0 = d^2 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ m}^2$; lemezt terület (2 sugarú körök) $A_0 = 2\pi r_1^2 - \pi r_2^2 = \pi [(4,445 \text{ cm})^2 - (1 \text{ cm})^2] \approx 69,9 \text{ cm}^2$

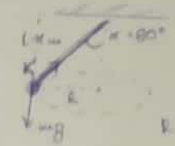
1 bit hána egy lemezen: $N = \frac{A_0}{A_0} \approx 0,084 \cdot 10^8$; 8 byte-ok hána $\Rightarrow \frac{N}{8 \cdot 10^8} = 0,084 \cdot 10^8 \cdot 8 \text{ byte} = 5,3 \cdot 10^5 \text{ byte}$

3) $2 \cdot 10^{-10} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$ $A_1 = 5 \text{ cm} = 0,05 \text{ m}$ $A_2 = 3 \text{ cm} = 0,03 \text{ m}$ $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{100 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}} = 0,0628 \text{ s}$

egyenlet: $mg = DA \rightarrow \frac{D}{m} = \frac{g}{A} = \frac{10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}}{0,05 \text{ m}} = 200 \frac{1}{\text{s}^2} = \omega^2$

b) $v_{max} = ?$ $v(t) = A\omega \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \Rightarrow v_{max} = A\omega = 0,02 \text{ m} \cdot \sqrt{200 \frac{1}{\text{s}^2}} = 0,42 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$

c) $a_{max} = ?$ $a(t) = -A\omega^2 \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \Rightarrow a_{max} = A\omega^2 = 0,02 \text{ m} \cdot 200 \frac{1}{\text{s}^2} = 4 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$

4)  $l = 1 \text{ m}$, $\alpha = 60^\circ$ $f = ?$ $mg = K \cdot \cos \alpha \rightarrow K = \frac{mg}{\cos \alpha}$ (Newton II)

$mg = K \cdot \cos \alpha \rightarrow m\omega^2 l = K \cdot \cos \alpha \rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g \cdot \cos \alpha}{l}}$ $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{9,8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot \cos 60^\circ}{1 \text{ m}}} = 2,21 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$

$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{g \cdot \cos \alpha}{l}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{9,8 \cdot \cos 60^\circ}{1}} = 0,405 \frac{1}{\text{s}}$