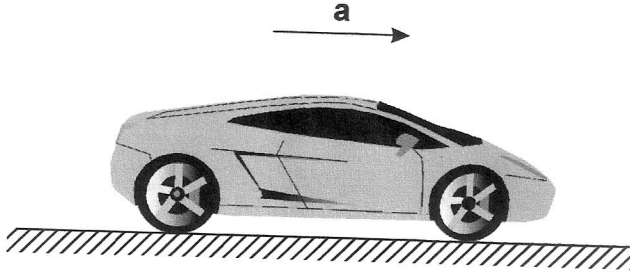


Adı Soyadı:
No:
Öğretim Üyesi:

İSTANBUL TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ İNŞAAT FAKÜLTESİ
Dinamik (DNK201) Dersi 1. Yıl içi Sınavı

03/11/2016

Soru 1)



Doğrusal yol boyunca $a=12s^{-1/3}$ ivmesiyle hareket eden arabanın $t=4$ saniyedeki hızını ve ivmesini belirleyiniz. $t=0$ anında konum $s_0=0$ ve hız $v_0=0$ dır.

Çözüm-1:

$$a = 12 \cdot s^{-1/3}$$

$$a \cdot ds = v \cdot dv$$

$$\int 12 \cdot s^{-1/3} \cdot ds = \int v \cdot dv$$

$$18 s^{2/3} = \frac{v^2}{2}$$

$$36 s^{2/3} = v^2$$

$$v = 6 \cdot s^{1/3}$$

$$v = 6 \cdot (8 t^{3/2})^{1/3}$$

$$v = 12 t^{1/2}$$

$$v = 24 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt}$$

$$6 \cdot s^{1/3} = \frac{ds}{dt}$$

$$\int dt = \int \frac{ds}{6 \cdot s^{1/3}}$$

$$6t = \frac{3}{2} s^{2/3}$$

$$4t = s^{2/3}$$

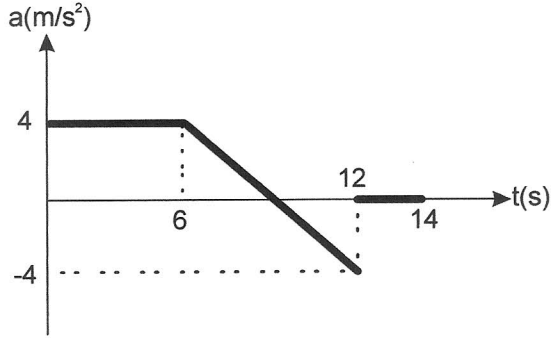
$$s = 8 t^{3/2}$$

$$s = 64 \text{ m}$$

$$a = 12 \cdot (64)^{-1/3}$$

$$a = 3 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Soru 2)



Bir araba, durgun halden harekete başlayarak doğrusal bir yol boyunca şekilde görülen ivmeyle hareket etmektedir. Maksimum hız ve maksimum mesafeyi belirleyiniz. $0 \leq t \leq 14$ saniye aralığında v-t ve s-t grafiklerini çiziniz. ($t=0$ 'da $s=0, v=0$)

Çözüm-2:

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$a = 4$$

$$dv = a \cdot dt$$

$$\int_0^v dv = \int_0^t 4 \cdot dt$$

$$v = 4t \rightarrow 0 \leq t < 6s$$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$dv = a \cdot dt$$

$$\int_{24}^v dv = \int_6^t \left(-\frac{8}{6}t + 12\right) dt$$

$$(v)_{24}^v = \left(-\frac{8t^2}{12} + 12t\right) \Big|_6^t$$

$$v - 24 = -\frac{8t^2}{12} + 12t - (-24 + 72)$$

$$a = -\frac{8}{6}t + 12$$

$$v = -\frac{2t^2}{3} + 12t - 24 \rightarrow (6s \leq t \leq 12s)$$

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt}$$

$$\int_0^t 4t \cdot dt = \int_0^s ds$$

$$s = 2t^2$$

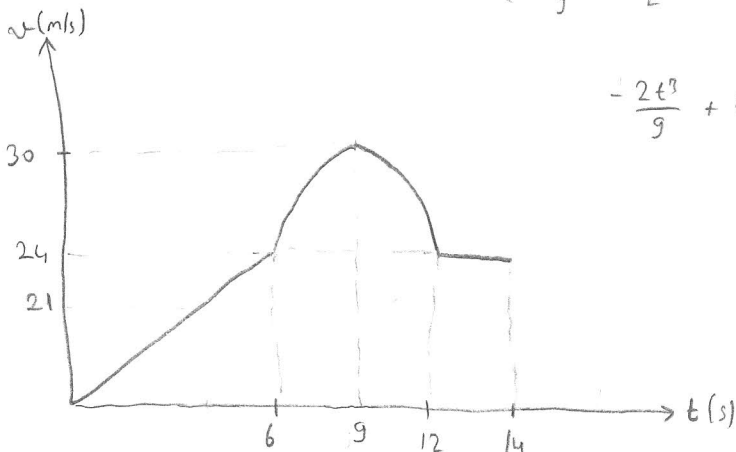
$$v = \frac{ds}{dt}$$

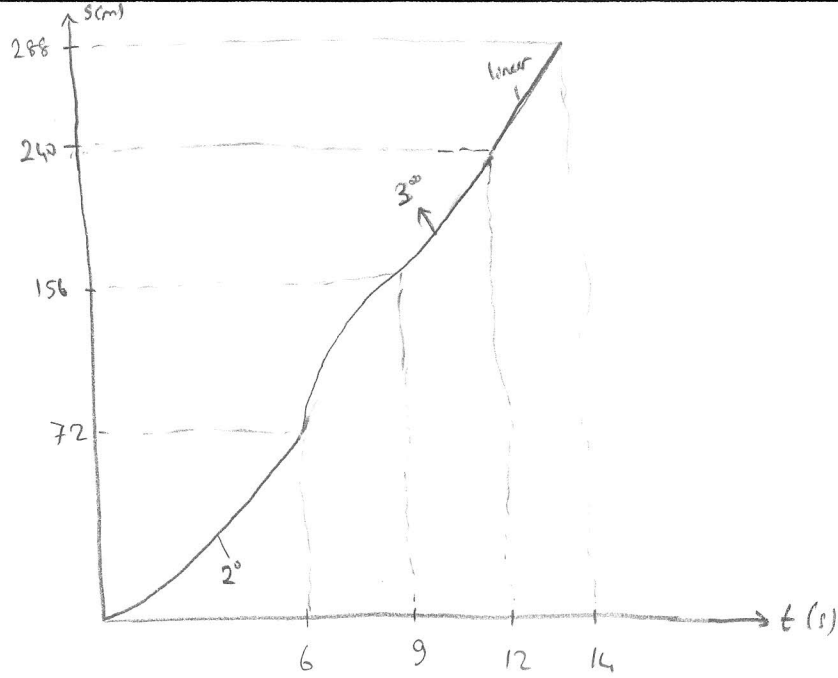
$$\int_6^t \left(-\frac{2t^2}{3} + 12t - 24\right) dt = \int_{72}^s ds$$

$$\left(-\frac{2t^3}{9} + \frac{12t^2}{2} - 24t\right) \Big|_6^t = s - 72$$

$$-\frac{2t^3}{9} + 6t^2 - 24t - (-48 + 216 - 144) = s - 72$$

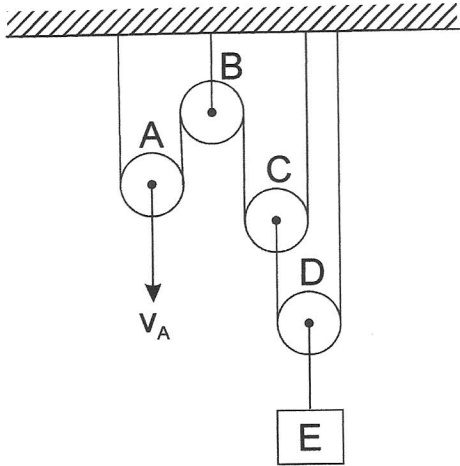
$$s = -\frac{2t^3}{9} + 6t^2 - 24t + 48$$





$\text{max. } h_{12} = 30 \text{ m/s}$
$\text{max. } y_{01} = 288 \text{ m/s}$

Soru 3)



A makarası $v_A = 4 \text{ m/s}$ hız ile aşağıya doğru çekildiğinde E bloğunun yükselirken ki hızını bulunuz.

$$2s_A + 2s_C = l_1 \quad (\text{Torevialanır})$$

$$v_A = -v_C$$

$$v_A = 4 \text{ m/s}$$

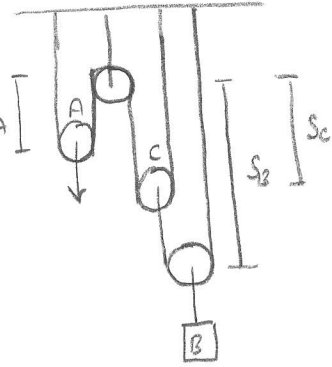
$$v_C = -4 \text{ m/s}$$

$$s_B - s_C + s_D = l_2 \quad (\text{Torevialanır})$$

$$2v_B = v_C$$

$$2v_B = -4$$

$$\boxed{v_B = -2 \text{ m/s}} \quad (\uparrow)$$

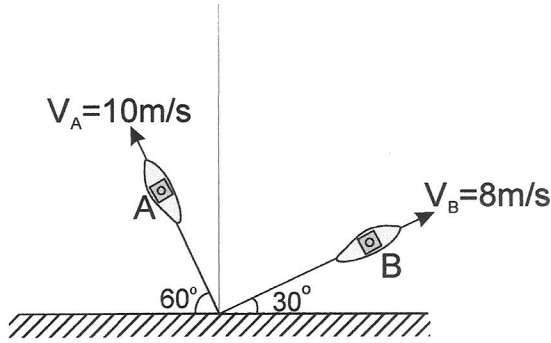


Not:

$$\left(v = \frac{ds}{dt} \right)$$

$$(\dot{s} = v)$$

Soru 4)



İki gemi aynı anda kıyıdan ayrılmakta ve verilen hızlarda şekildeki doğrultularda hareket etmektedirler.

a) A gemisinin B gemisine göre hızını belirleyiniz $v_{A/B} = ?$.

b) A ve B gemileri arasındaki mesafe $t = 60$ saniye sonra ne kadardır?

Çözüm-4:

$$\vec{v}_A = \vec{v}_B + \vec{v}_{A/B}$$

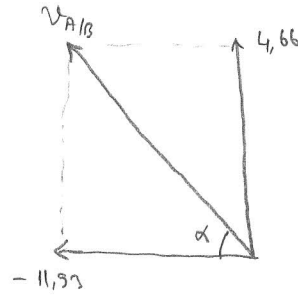
$$(-10 \cdot \cos 60) \vec{i} + (10 \sin 60) \vec{j} = (8 \cdot \cos 30) \vec{i} + (8 \sin 30) \vec{j} + \vec{v}_{A/B}$$

$$\vec{v}_{A/B} = -11,93 \vec{i} + 4,66 \vec{j} \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{A/B} = \sqrt{(-11,93)^2 + (4,66)^2} = 12,81 \text{ m/s} \checkmark$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{4,66}{-11,93} = -0,3906$$

$$\alpha = -21,34^\circ$$



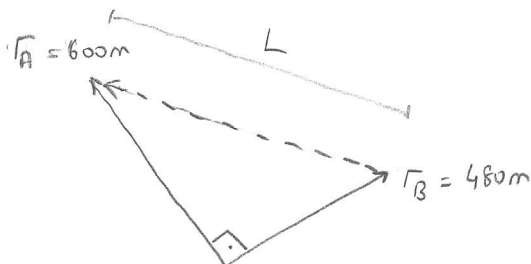
★ ★ ★
→ Bu kısma gerek yok.

Kosinüs Teoremi:

$$L^2 = r_A^2 + r_B^2 - 2r_A r_B \cdot \cos 90$$

$$= (600)^2 + (480)^2 - 2(600)(480) \cdot \cos 90$$

$$L = 768,375 \text{ m}$$



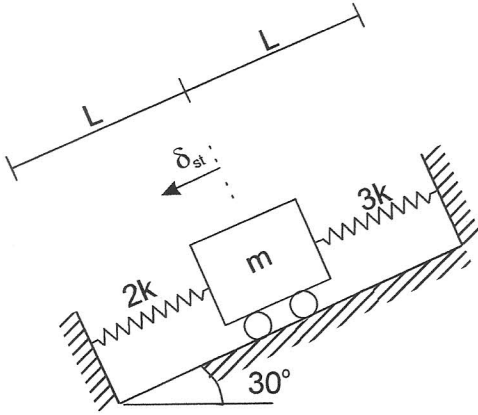
$$v_A = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$r_A = 10 \times 60 = 600 \text{ m}$$

$$v_B = 8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$r_B = 8 \times 60 = 480 \text{ m}$$

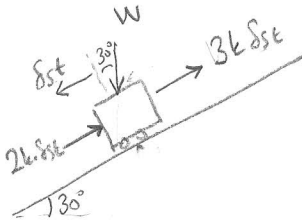
Soru 5)



- a) Şekilde görüldüğü gibi kütle ortada olduğu zaman yaylarda uzama yoktur, δ_{st} bloğun statik denge konumunu gösterdiğine göre $\delta_{st} = ?$ mm
b) Sistemin periyodu $T = ?$ saniye
($m = 10$ kg, $k = 180$ N/cm, $g = 10$ m/s²)

Çözüm - 5:

a)



1. yd:
 $\sum F = 0$

$$2k \delta_{st} + 3k \delta_{st} - W \sin 30 = 0$$

$$5k \delta_{st} - W \sin 30 = 0$$

$$(5 \times 18000) \delta_{st} - (10 \times 10) \sin 30 = 0$$

$$\delta_{st} = 0,000555 \text{ m} = \boxed{0,0555 \text{ cm}} = \boxed{0,555 \text{ mm}}$$

2. yd:

$$P = k \cdot \delta$$

$$100 \cdot \sin 30 = 5 k_{es} \cdot \delta_{st}$$

$$mg - k_{es}(x + \delta_{st}) = m\ddot{x} \quad \boxed{m\ddot{x} + kx = 0}$$

b)

$$k_{es} = 2k + 3k = \boxed{5k} = 5 \times 180 = \boxed{900 \text{ N/cm}} = \boxed{9 \times 10^4 \text{ N/m}}$$

$$\left(N \Rightarrow \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right)$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{k}{m} = \frac{90000}{10} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{90000}{10}} = \boxed{94,87 \text{ rad/s}}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} = \frac{2 \cdot \pi}{94,87} = \boxed{0,066 \text{ s}} \quad \checkmark$$