

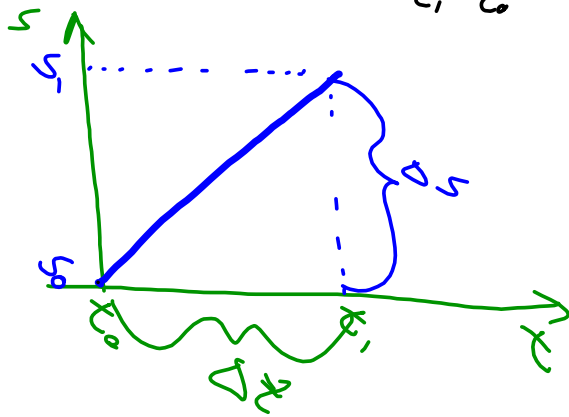
Størrelse = verdi · benevnelse

→ Skalar verdi = tall (uten retning)
masse, tid, ...

→ vektor verdi = tall med retningsangivelse

fart, akselerasjon, avstand
Angis med en pil over størrelsen
 \vec{v}

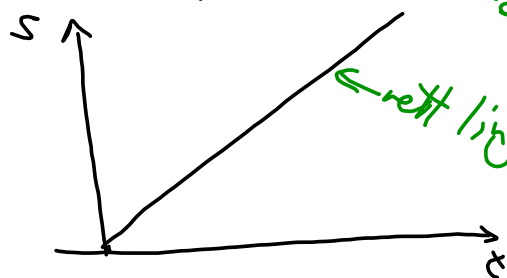
Fast $v = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = \frac{s_1 - s_0}{t_1 - t_0} = \frac{s}{t}$

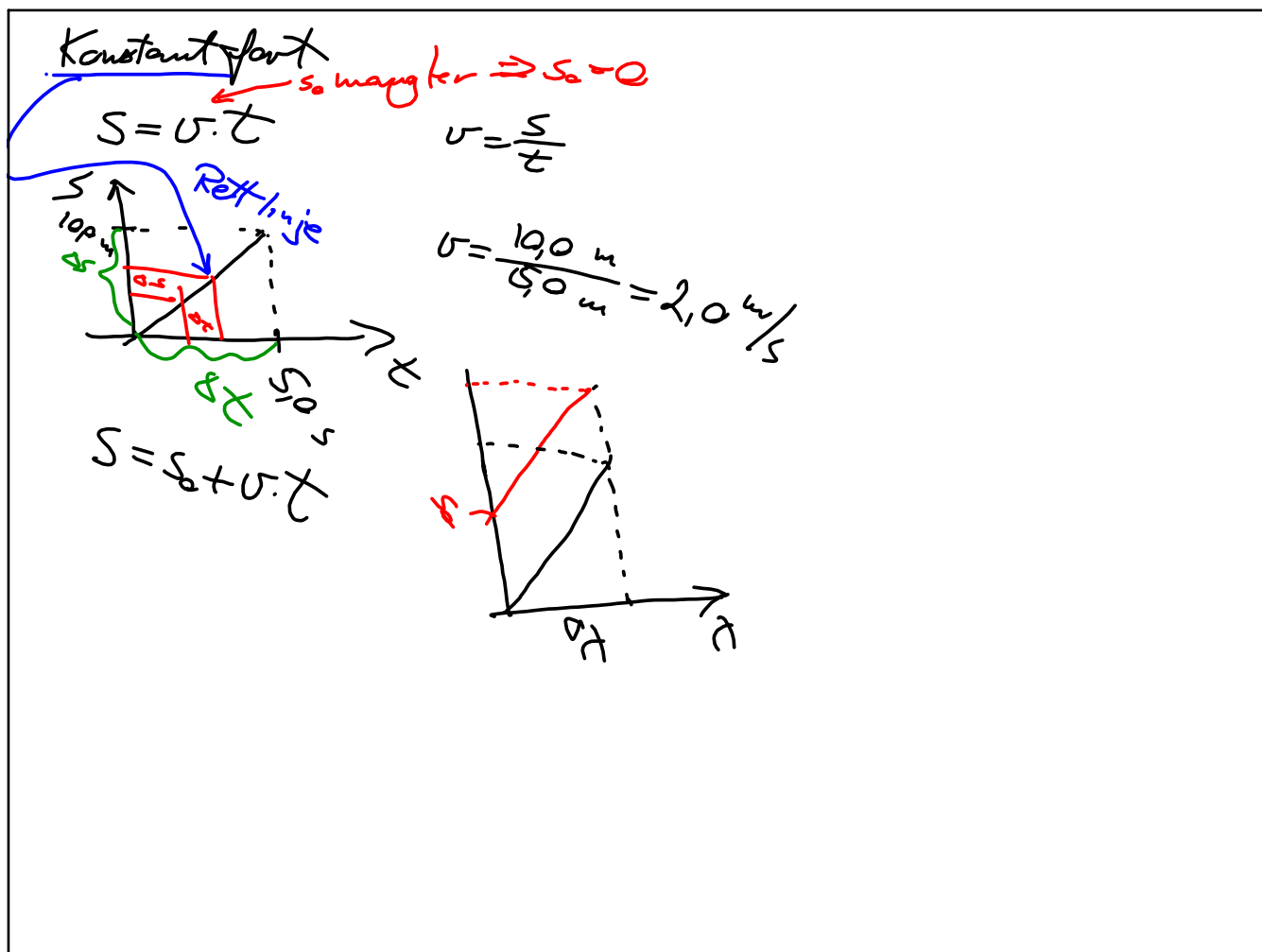


Gjennomsnittsfart $\bar{v} = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t}$

Momentanfart $v = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} \quad \Delta t \Rightarrow 0$

Konstant fart





Ekse:

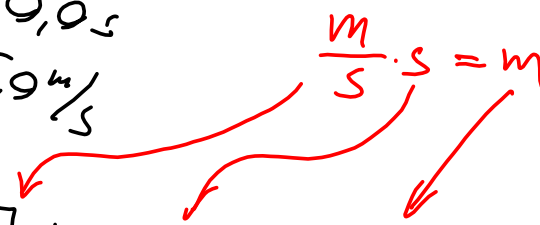
$$s_0 = 90 \text{ [m]}$$

Hva er s etter $t = 10,0 \text{ s}$

Hvis farten er $v = 5,0 \text{ m/s}$

$$s = s_0 + v \cdot t$$

$$= 90 \text{ [m]} + 5,0 \text{ [m/s]} \cdot 10,0 \text{ [s]} = 50 \text{ [m]}$$

$$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \cdot \text{s} = \text{m}$$


Akselerasjon

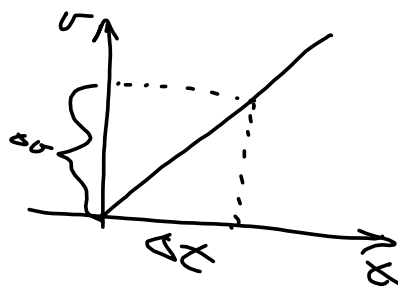
$$a = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$$

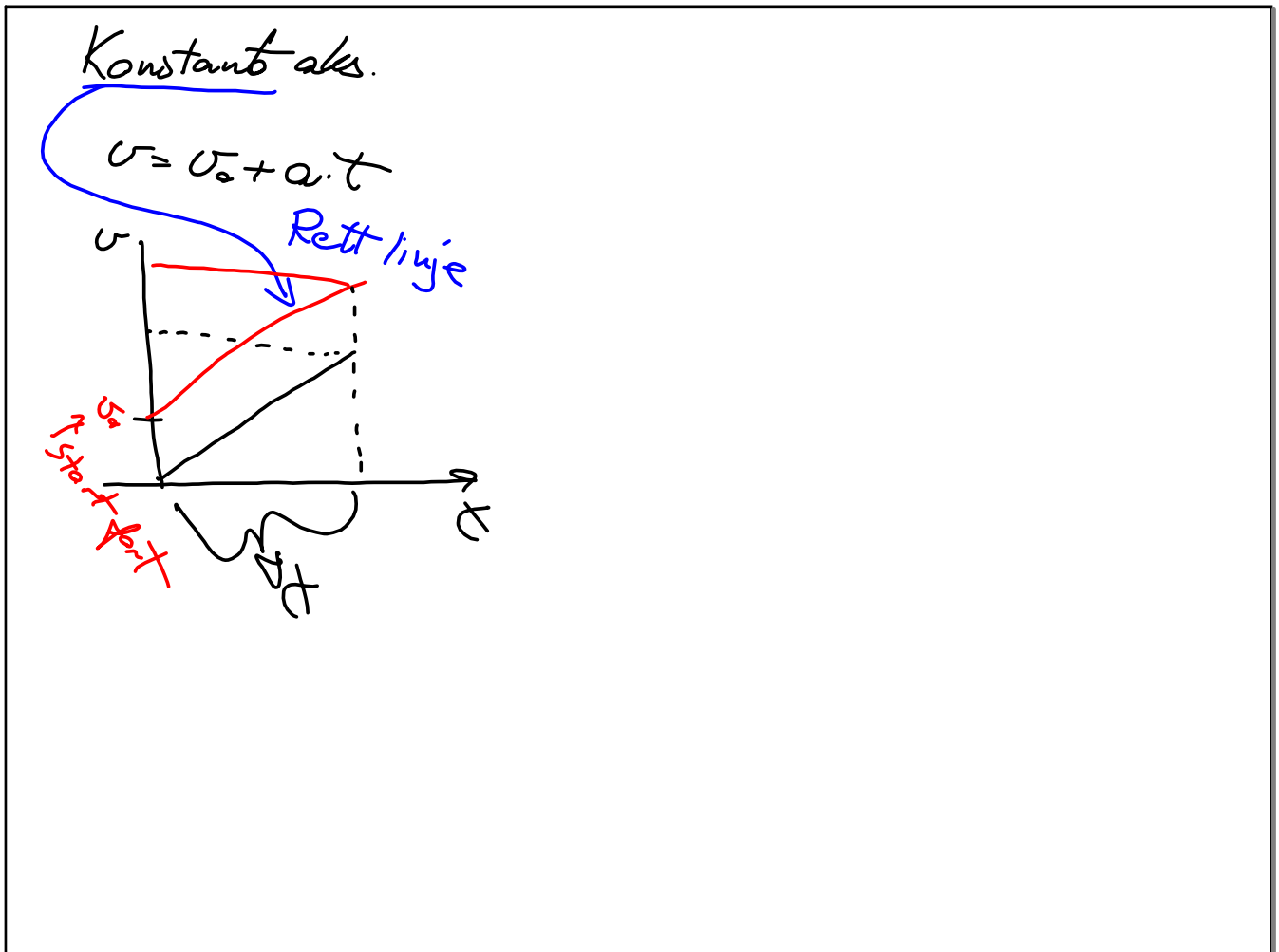
Middelværdi av
akselerasjon

$$\bar{a} = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$$

Konstant akselerasjon

→ fartsforandringen
er konstant



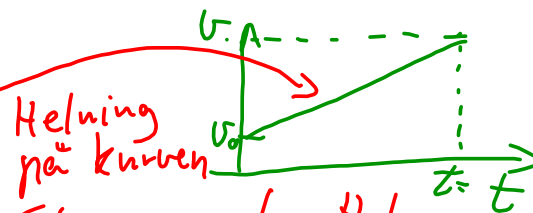


$$1) v = v_0 + at$$

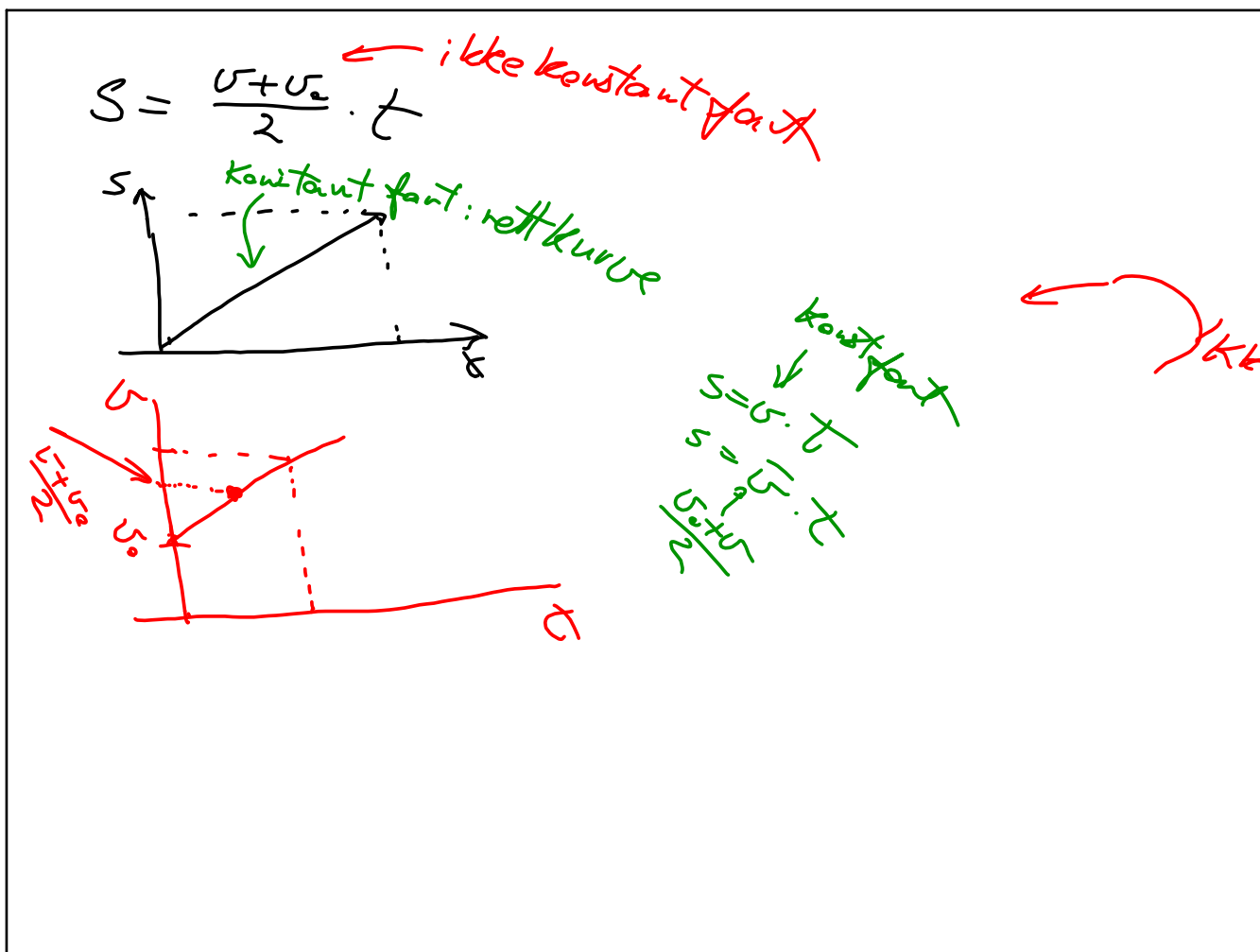
$$\text{Hvis } v_0 = 0$$

$$v = a \cdot t$$

$$a = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$$



Stor $a \Rightarrow$ bratt kurve
 liten $a \Rightarrow$ mindre bratt kurve



$$v = v_0 + at$$

$$at = v - v_0$$

$$t = \frac{v - v_0}{a}$$

$$a = \frac{v - v_0}{t}$$

$$s = v \cdot t = \frac{v + v_0}{2} \cdot t = \frac{v_0 + at + v_0}{2} \cdot t = \frac{2v_0 + at}{2} \cdot t$$

$$s = \frac{2v_0}{2} \cdot t + \frac{a \cdot t^2}{2} = v_0 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

v er ikke med
 Kan regne ut s hvis vi har v_0
 a og t

$$s = \frac{v+v_0}{2} \cdot t$$

$$t = \frac{v-v_0}{a}$$

$$2s = v_0 \cdot t + v \cdot t$$

$$2s = v_0 \left(\frac{v-v_0}{a} \right) + v \left(\frac{v-v_0}{a} \right)$$

$$2as = v_0 \cdot v - v_0^2 + v^2 - v \cdot v_0$$

$$2as = v^2 - v_0^2$$

$s = 1,0 \text{ m}$
 Tyngdeakselerasjon
 $a = 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2$
 v_0
 v
 Hva er farten?
 ~~$v = v_0 + at?$~~
 t mangler
 $2as = v^2 - v_0^2$
 $v^2 = 2as$
 $v = \sqrt{2as}$
 $v = \sqrt{2 \cdot 9,81 \left[\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right] \cdot 1,0 \text{ [m]}}$
 $= \sqrt{19,6 \left[\frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} \right]} = 4,4 \left[\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right]$

g : symbol for tyngdeaks

Ek. $a = 2,0 \text{ m/s}^2$ konstant her

Startfart $v_0 = 0,0 \text{ m/s}$

Hvor stor er v etter $t = 5,0 \text{ s}$

$$v = v_0 + at = 0,0 \left[\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right] + 2,0 \left[\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right] \cdot 5,0 \left[\text{s} \right]$$

$$v = 10,0 \text{ m/s}$$