

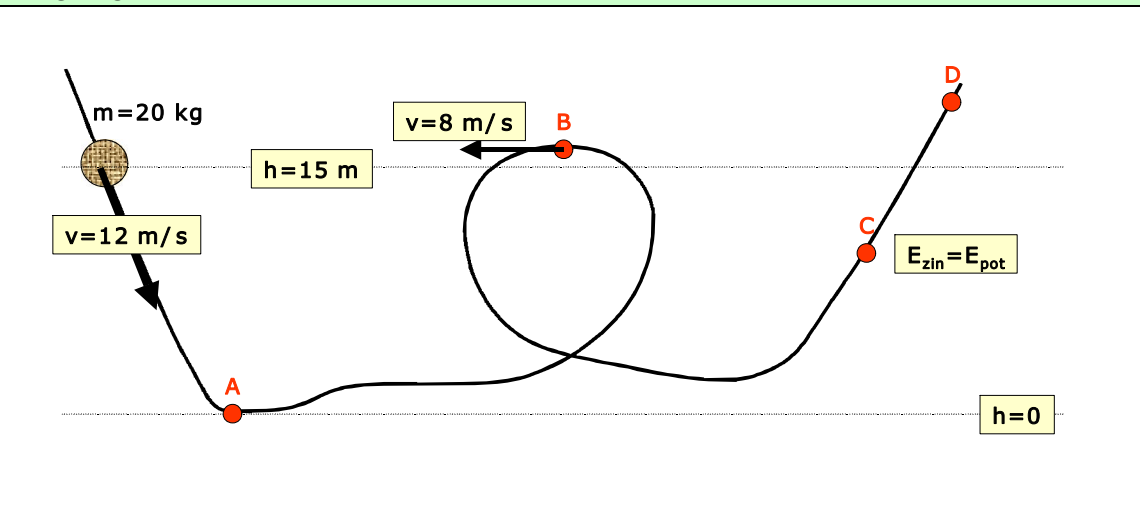
ENERGIA – AZTERKETA DBH 4

Izena:

Kurtsoa:

1. 20 kg-ko bloke bat 15 m-ko altueratik botatzen da malda beheara 12 m/s-ko abiaduraz, inolako laguntza-indarra ezta marruskadurarik gabe. Kalkulatu
- maldaren beheko puntuan (A) izango duen abiadura
 - 8 m/s-ko abiadura duen momentuan izango duen altuera
 - energia zinetikoa eta potentziala berdinak diren puntuan (C) izango duen altuera eta abiadura
 - zein altueraraino (D) iritsiko den

4 PUNTU



maldaren beheko puntuan (A) izango duen abiadura

$$E_{\text{mek has}} = mgh + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = 20 \text{ kg} \cdot 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot 15 \text{ m} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 20 \text{ kg} \cdot \left(12 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}\right)^2 = 4.440 \text{ J}$$

$$E_{\text{mek buk}} = mgh + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 20 \text{ kg} \cdot v^2 = 10 \text{ kg} \cdot v^2$$

$$W_{\text{ez-k}} = 0$$

$$4.440 \text{ J} = 10 \text{ kg} \cdot v^2 \rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{4.440 \text{ J}}{10 \text{ kg}}} = 21,07 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

8 m/s-ko abiadura duen momentuan izango duen altuera

$$E_{\text{mek has}} = 4.440 \text{ J} \text{ eta } W_{\text{ez-k}} = 0$$

$$E_{\text{mek buk}} = mgh + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = 20 \text{ kg} \cdot 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot h + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 20 \text{ kg} \cdot \left(8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}\right)^2 = 200 \text{ N} \cdot h + 640 \text{ J}$$

$$4.440 \text{ J} = 200 \text{ N} \cdot h + 640 \text{ J} \rightarrow h = \frac{4.440 \text{ J} - 640 \text{ J}}{200 \text{ N}} = 19 \text{ m}$$

energia zinetikoa eta potentziala berdinak diren puntuan (C) izango duen altuera eta abiadura

$$E_{\text{mek has}} = 4.440 \text{ J} \text{ eta } W_{\text{ez-k}} = 0$$

$$E_{\text{mek buk}} = 4.440 \text{ J} \xrightarrow{E_z = E_p} \begin{cases} E_z = 2.220 \text{ J} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 20 \text{ kg} \cdot v^2 \rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{2220 \text{ J}}{10 \text{ kg}}} = 14,9 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \\ E_p = 2.220 \text{ J} = 20 \text{ kg} \cdot 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot h \rightarrow h = \frac{2.220 \text{ J}}{200 \text{ N}} = 11,1 \text{ m} \end{cases}$$

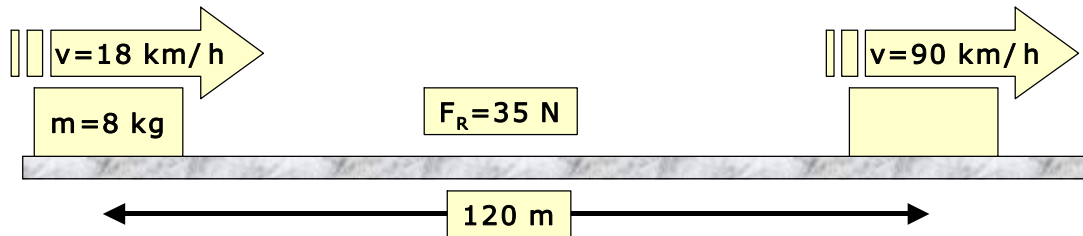
zein altueraraino (D) iritsiko den

$$E_{\text{mek has}} = 4.440 \text{ J} \text{ eta } W_{\text{ez-k}} = 0$$

$$E_{\text{mek buk}} = mgh = 20 \text{ kg} \cdot 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot h \rightarrow h = \frac{4.440 \text{ J}}{200 \text{ N}} = 22,2 \text{ m}$$

2. Kalkulatu zenbateko distantziaz egin behar den 500 N-eko laguntza-
indarra, 8 kg-ko blokeak, 120 metro egin ondoren, 90 km/h-ko
abiadura izateko. Hasierako abiadura 18 km/h -koa da eta
marruskadura-indarra 35 N-ekoa bide osoan

2 PUNTU



Lehenengoz, abiaduren unitate-aldaketak egingo ditugu

$$v_{\text{has}} = 18 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} \frac{1 \text{ h}}{3600 \text{ s}} \frac{1000 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ km}} = 5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$v_{\text{buk}} = 90 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} \frac{1 \text{ h}}{3600 \text{ s}} \frac{1000 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ km}} = 25 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

Ondoren, energiaren kontserbazioaren ekuazioaren bitartez, distantzia kalkulatu
dugu.

$$E_{\text{mek has}} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} 8 \text{ kg} \cdot \left(5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}\right)^2 = 100 \text{ J}$$

$$E_{\text{mek buk}} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} 8 \text{ kg} \cdot \left(25 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}\right)^2 = 2500 \text{ J}$$

$$W_{\text{ez-k}} = F \cdot d_1 - F_R \cdot d_2 = 500 \text{ N} \cdot d_1 - 35 \text{ N} \cdot 120 \text{ m} = 500 \text{ N} \cdot d_1 - 4200 \text{ J}$$

$$E_{\text{mek buk}} = E_{\text{mek has}} + W_{\text{ez-k}} \rightarrow 2500 \text{ J} = 100 \text{ J} + 500 \text{ N} \cdot d_1 - 4200 \text{ J}$$

$$d_1 = \frac{2500 \text{ J} - 100 \text{ J} + 4200 \text{ J}}{500 \text{ N}} = 13,2 \text{ m}$$

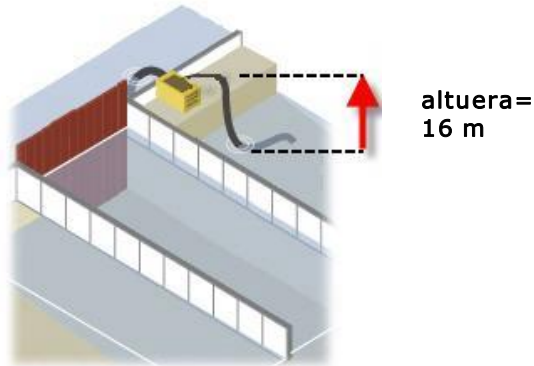
3. Irudiko ponparen potentzia 15 kW-ekoa da. Kalkulatu:

a) bere potentzia ZP-tan

b) zenbat denbora behar duen 20 m³ ur igotzeko

DATUAK: 1 ZP=736 W

2 PUNTU



bere potentzia ZP-tan

$$P = 15 \text{ kW} \frac{1000 \text{ W}}{1 \text{ kW}} \frac{1 \text{ ZP}}{736 \text{ W}} = 20,38 \text{ ZP}$$

zenbat denbora behar duen 20 m³ ur igotzeko

$$E_{\text{mek has}} = 0 \text{ J}$$

$$E_{\text{mek buk}} = mgh = 20 \text{ m}^3 \frac{1000 \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ m}^3} 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} 16 \text{ m} = 3.200.000 \text{ J}$$

$$E_{\text{mek buk}} = E_{\text{mek has}} + W_{\text{ez-k (ponpak eginik)}} \rightarrow W_{\text{ez-k (ponpak eginik)}} = 3.200.000 \text{ J}$$

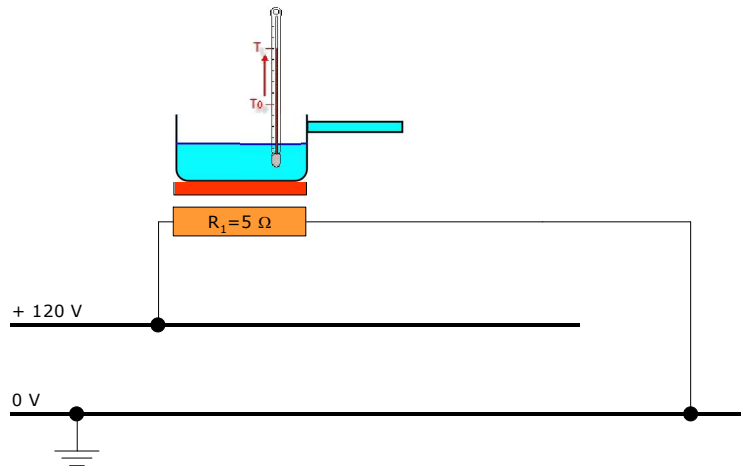
$$P = \frac{W}{t} \rightarrow t = \frac{W}{P} = \frac{3.200.000 \text{ J}}{15.000 \text{ w}} = 213 \text{ s}$$

4. Likido bat berotzen da irudian agertzen den bezala. Errendimendua %100 bada, kalkulatu:

- zirkuitu elektrikoaren potentzia (kW-etan)
- likidoa berotzeko behar den denbora

2 PUNTU

Substantzia: ezezaguna
 Bero espezifikoa...2100 J/kg.°C
 Hasierako temperatura...?
 Bukaerako temperatura...?
 Temperatura-igoera: 50 °C
 V=4,5 L; d=0,92 kg/L



zirkuitu elektrikoaren potentzia (kW-etan)

$$i = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{120 \text{ V}}{5 \Omega} = 24 \text{ A}$$

$$P = VI = I^2 \cdot R = (24 \text{ A})^2 \cdot 5 \Omega = 2.880 \text{ W}$$

likidoa berotzeko behar den denbora

$$Q = m \cdot c_e \cdot (T_{\text{buk}} - T_{\text{has}}) = 4,5 \text{ L} \cdot \frac{0,92 \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ L}} \cdot 2100 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}} \cdot 50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 434.700 \text{ J}$$

$$Q = P \cdot t \rightarrow t = \frac{Q}{P} = \frac{434.700 \text{ J}}{2.880 \text{ W}} = 151 \text{ s}$$