

4.9 a.

Zie diagram 4.52 bij $v = 30 \text{ m.s}^{-1}$: $s = 66$

$$W = \bar{F} \cdot s$$

$$\uparrow \quad \quad \quad \rightarrow 5,4 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N (klopt!)}$$

$$W = E_k$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

800
 $v = 30$

b.

30

$$\Delta s = v \cdot \Delta t$$

diagr 4.53:

$$\Delta s = (77 - 66)$$

$$\rightarrow 0,37 \text{ s (klopt!)}$$

c.

$$s_{\text{stop}} = s_{\text{rem}} + s_{\text{reactie}}$$

95m
 =====



(82,3)

(12,3)

$$W = \bar{F} \cdot s_{\text{rem}}$$

$$\uparrow \quad \quad \quad \rightarrow 5,4 \cdot 10^3 \text{ (vraag a)}$$

$$s_{\text{reactie}} = v \cdot t$$

$$W = E_k$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$v = 120/3,6$

0,37 (vraag b)

800

4g d. 2-seconden regel;

$$S_{\text{veilig}} = v \cdot t$$

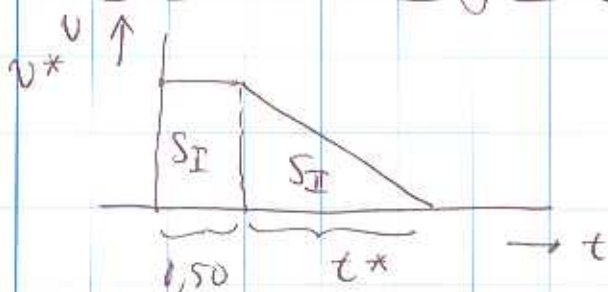
\downarrow 120/3,6
 \uparrow 2,0
 \rightarrow 67 m

50.a * contactopp. band met weg

* profiel

* temperatuur v/d band.

b voor de wiskundigen / gebruiken GK!



stap 1:

$$S_I + S_{II} = 4,0$$

$$v^* \cdot 0,50 + \frac{1}{2} v^* \cdot t^* = 4,0 \Rightarrow v^* (1+t) = 8,0 \quad (1)$$

stap 2:

$$W = F \cdot s$$

\uparrow $9,0 \cdot 10^3$ \uparrow $\frac{1}{2} v^* \cdot t^*$
 (klinker, droog)

fig. 4.54:

rewoeg 49 50 b

$$W = E_k$$

$$W = 4,5 \cdot 10^3 \cdot v^* t^* \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2} m v^{*2}$$

↑
1000

of orb:

$$g v^* t^* = v^{*2} \Rightarrow v^* = g t^*$$

$$\text{mel ①} \Rightarrow 8 = g t^* (1 + t^*)$$

$$\Rightarrow t^{*2} + t^* - 0,889 = 0$$

oplossen kwadr. vergelijking $\Rightarrow t = 0,57 \text{ s}$

$$\Rightarrow v = \underline{\underline{5,1 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}}}$$

51. a.

$$\Delta E_k = W$$

$$E_B - E_A = W$$

$$E_B = \frac{1}{2} m v_B^2$$

$$E_A = \frac{1}{2} m v_A^2$$

$$W = F \cdot s$$

$$F = \underline{\underline{-9,8 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}}}$$

0,08

$$m = 4,2$$

$$v_B = 5,0$$

$$v_A = 20$$

51b. Bij gelijke hoeveelheid energie / arbeid W geeft verlenging van de remsweg vermindering van de kracht:

$$W = F \cdot s$$

↑ ↓ >>
 komland ← <<

51c. uitrekking veiligheidsgordel kort energie = meer energie!

51d.

$$E_{kin} = W$$

$$E_{kin} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$W = F \cdot s$$

$$F = m \cdot a$$

↓ 72 ↓ 72
 ↓ 260
 (0,20 + 0,50)

$$v = 19,1 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \approx 69 \text{ km} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$$

60a. zie diagram 4.62 bij $v = 100 \text{ km} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$: $F = 580$

$$P = F \cdot v$$

↑ 100/3,6
 → $16,0 \cdot 10^3 \text{ W}$ (klopt!)

b.

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{45}{16} = 2,8 \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{F_2}{F_1} \cdot \frac{v_2}{v_1} = \frac{F_2}{F_1} \cdot 2,8$$

doordat $F_2 \gg F_1$ is het getal te niet juust (zie diagram 4.62).

aanvraag 60
60c

$16 \cdot 10^3$

(5)

$$\eta = \frac{P_{\text{mkt}}}{P_{\text{hot}}} \times 100$$

21 →

$$W_{\text{hot}} = P_{\text{hot}} \cdot t$$

$$\text{aantal liters} = \frac{W_{\text{hot}}}{W/\ell}$$

3600

$33 \cdot 10^6$

0,3 l / 100 km

reel rekenwerk in d en c!

d.

$$\Delta E_k = W$$

$(2,78 \cdot 10^5)$

$$\Delta E_k = E_B - E_A$$

$$E_B = \frac{1}{2} m v_B^2$$

$$E_A = \frac{1}{2} m v_A^2$$

$v_B = 120/3,6$

900

$v_A = 80/3,6$

$(120 - 80)/3,6$

1,0

$$\Delta v = a \cdot t$$

$$P_v = \frac{W}{t}$$

$$\%P = \frac{P_v}{P_{00}} \times 100$$

P_{00}

262%

$$P_{00} = F_w \cdot v$$

$80/3,6$

fig 4.62; $F_w = 430$

l

gedurende 1/2 uur 80 km/u $\Rightarrow S = 40 \cdot 10^3$

$$\Rightarrow W_{80} = F_{wr} \cdot S$$

\uparrow $\leftarrow 40 \cdot 10^3$
 \uparrow $F_{wr} = 430$ (bij $v = 80 \text{ km} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$)

(1,72 · 10⁷)

gedurende 1/2 uur 120 km/u $\Rightarrow S = 60 \cdot 10^3$

$$W_{120} = F_{wr} \cdot S$$

\uparrow
 $F_{wr} = 800$ (bij $v = 120 \text{ km} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$)

(4,80 · 10⁷)

$$W_{tot} = W_{80} + W_{120}$$

$$W_{benz} = \frac{W_{tot}}{\eta} \quad (\text{of ook } W_{tot} = \eta \cdot W_{benz})$$

\uparrow
 $\leftarrow 0,21$

$$\text{aantal } l / 100 \text{ km} = \frac{W_{benz}}{W_{i,l}}$$

\uparrow
 $\leftarrow 33 \cdot 10^6$

\rightarrow 9,4 l/100 km dus meer benzineverbruik!