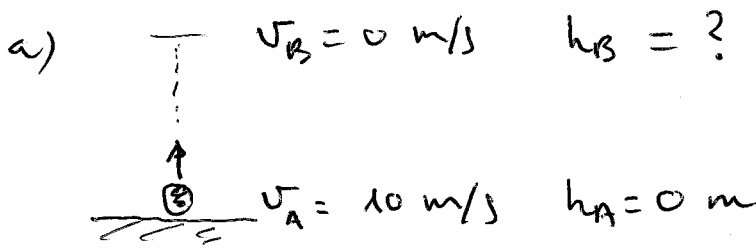


1)



$$m = 50 \text{ g} = 0,05 \text{ kg}$$

SIN ROZAMIENTO:

$$E_{mB} = E_{mA}$$

$$\frac{mv_B^2}{2} + mgh_B = \frac{mv_A^2}{2} + mgh_A$$

$$mgh_B = \frac{mv_A^2}{2}$$

$$h_B = \frac{v_A^2}{2g} = \frac{10^2}{2 \cdot 9,8} = \boxed{5,1 \text{ m}}$$

b) CON ROZAMIENTO:

$$E_{mB} = E_{mA} + W$$

$$W = -0,5 \text{ J} \rightarrow \text{ROZAMIENTO}$$

$$\frac{mv_B^2}{2} + mgh_B = \frac{mv_A^2}{2} + mgh_A + W$$

$$mgh_B = \frac{mv_A^2}{2} + W$$

\Rightarrow Ahora no podemos simplificar m

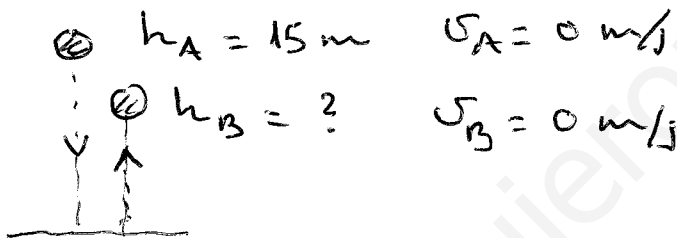
$$h_B = \frac{\frac{mv_A^2}{2} + W}{mg}$$

$$h_B = \frac{\frac{0,05 \cdot 10^2}{2} - 0,5}{0,05 \cdot 9,8} = 4,08 \text{ m}$$

$$h_B = 4,1 \text{ m}$$

Debido al rozamiento, la altura máxima es menor que antes.

2



$$m = 250 \text{ g} = 0,25 \text{ kg}$$

a) SIN ROTAMIENTO Y SIN DEFORMACIÓN

$$E_{mA} = E_{mB}$$

$$\frac{mv_A^2}{2} + mgh_A = \frac{mv_B^2}{2} + mgh_B$$

$$mgh_A = mgh_B$$

$$h_A = h_B$$

$$h_B = 15 \text{ m}$$

Como no pierde energía, vuelve a la misma posición

b) SIN ROTAMIENTO Pero CON DEFORMACIÓN

$$E_{m_B} = E_{m_A} + W$$

$$W = -7 \text{ J}$$

$$\frac{mv_B^2}{2} + mgh_B = \frac{mv_A^2}{2} + mgh_A + W$$

$$mgh_B = mgh_A + W$$

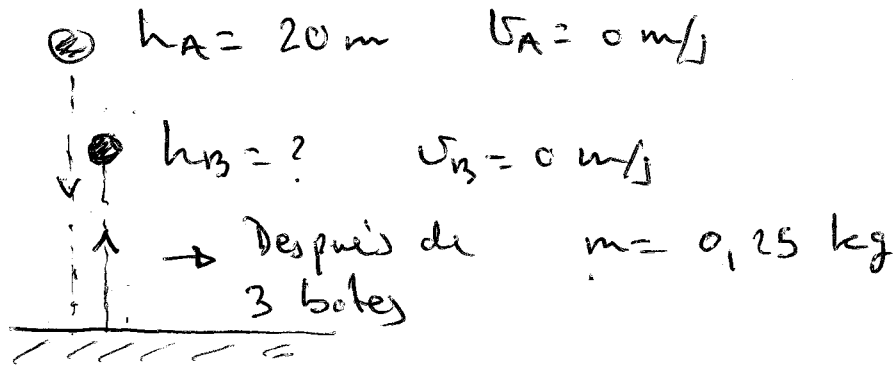
No podemos simplificar m

$$h_B = \frac{mgh_A + W}{mg}$$

$$h_B = \frac{0,25 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 15 - 7}{0,25 \cdot 9,8} = \boxed{12 \text{ m}}$$

Debido a la energía que pierde en la colisión contra el suelo, alcanza menor altura tras el rebote.

3



$$W = -3 \cdot 6 = -18 \text{ J} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{En cada bote} \\ \text{se pierden } 6 \text{ J} \\ \text{de energía} \end{array} \right.$$

$$E_{m_B} = E_{m_A} + W$$

$$\frac{mv_B^2}{2} + mgh_B = \frac{mv_A^2}{2} + mgh_A + W$$

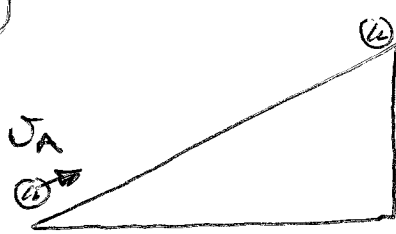
$$h_B = \frac{mgh_A + W}{mg}$$

$$h_B = \frac{0,25 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 20 - 18}{0,25 \cdot 9,8} = 12,7 \text{ m}$$

$$h_B = 13 \text{ m}$$

La altura máxima es menor que la inicial debido a la pérdida de energía

4



$$v_B = 0 \text{ m/s} \quad h_B = 4 \text{ m}$$

$$m = 1,5 \text{ kg}$$

$$h_A = 0 \text{ m}$$

SEM KEAMIKAWTO: $E_{mB} = E_{mA}$

$$\frac{mv_B^2}{2} + mgh_B = \frac{mv_A^2}{2} + mgh_A$$

$$mgh_B = \frac{mv_A^2}{2} \Rightarrow 2gh_B = v_A^2$$

$$v_A = \sqrt{2gh_B} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 4} = 8,9 \text{ m/s}$$

5

$$E_{mB} = E_{mA} + W$$

$$W = E_{mB} - E_{mA}$$

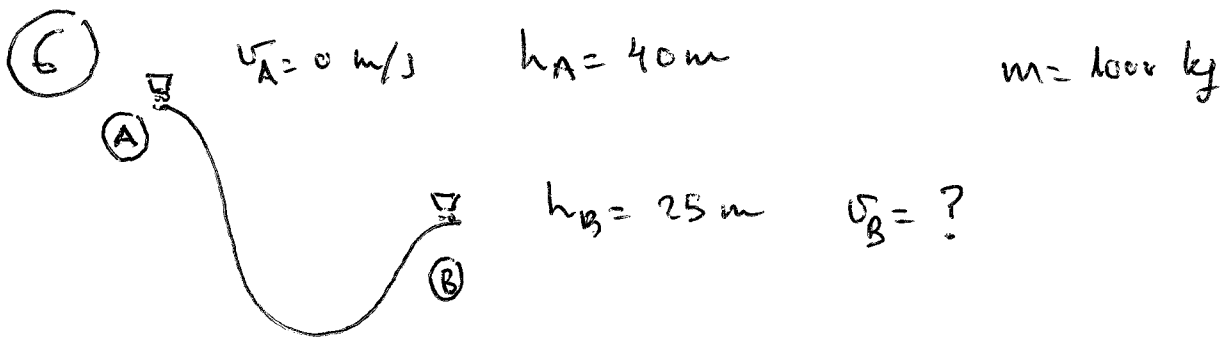
$$W = \frac{mv_B^2}{2} + mgh_B - \frac{mv_A^2}{2} - mgh_A$$

$$W = 1,5 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 2,7 - \frac{1,5 \cdot 8,9^2}{2}$$

$$W = -20 \text{ J}$$

$$h_B = 2,7 \text{ m}$$

$$v_A = 8,9 \text{ m/s}$$



Si se conserva:

$$E_{mB} = E_{mA}$$

$$\frac{mv_B^2}{2} + mgh_B = \frac{mv_A^2}{2} + mgh_A$$

$$\frac{mv_B^2}{2} + mgh_B = mgh_A$$

$$\frac{v_B^2}{2} = gh_A - gh_B = g(h_A - h_B)$$

$$v_B^2 = 2g(h_A - h_B)$$

$$v_B = \sqrt{2g(h_A - h_B)}$$

$$v_B = \sqrt{2 \cdot 9.8 \cdot (40 - 25)}$$

$$v_B = 17 \text{ m/s}$$