

សមូទន៍ លើវិបត្តុអនុវត្ត

(Differential Equation)

1. Ordinary Differential Equations (ODEs)

ລົງກອນ ເກົ່າລາຍງຸ ພິບປົງ ສາມັນດູ

ອົບ ນະໂຍົນ (ຄ່ອນ) \Rightarrow Independent variable $\Rightarrow t, x, y, z$

objektiv (bijörd) \Rightarrow Dependent variable \Rightarrow e.g. u, v, w, T, r

ମାତ୍ରାବ୍ୟକ୍ରିୟା ଏବଂ ପରିପାଦାନ କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର

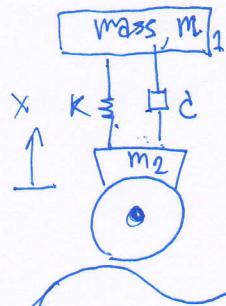
$$\frac{d^2T}{dx^2} = 0$$

$$m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = 0$$

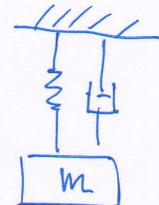
$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + c \frac{dx}{dt} + kx = 0$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \underline{\underline{k}} m$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = k[T - T_\alpha]$$



$$\Sigma \vec{P} = \vec{m} \vec{a}$$



A diagram of a mass-spring system. A horizontal spring is attached to a fixed wall on the left and to a rectangular mass on the right. The mass is labeled with a double-headed arrow indicating its displacement x from the equilibrium position. Above the spring, the formula $F = kx$ is written, with arrows pointing from the variables to their corresponding parts in the diagram.

- ສົມດາ ເພື່ອລັບຖຸທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບ ຊົ່ວໂມງ ການ ເຄລືອນທີ່ ລົດ ຂະຫຼາງ
 \Rightarrow Rectilinear motion (ການ ເຄລືອນທີ່ ວິວກີ່ ມາດ)

$$V = \frac{dS}{dt}$$

$$d = \frac{\phi(t)}{dt}$$

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

$$a = \frac{dv}{ds} / v \Rightarrow$$

$$ads = vdb$$

$$a = \frac{v d\theta}{ds}$$

ເຊື້ອສົດຖານຸ ໂດຍບໍ່ມາໃຈ ດັວກ

$$a = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$t$$

$$\int_0^t a dt = \int_u^v dv ; a = \text{ເມນີນ}$$

$$at = v - u$$

$$\boxed{v = u + at}$$

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

$$u + at = \frac{ds}{dt}$$

$$\int_0^t [u + at] dt = \int_{s_0}^s ds ; u = \text{ມັງກອນິຫຼຸດ}$$

$$ut + \frac{at^2}{2} = s - s_0$$

$$\boxed{s - s_0 = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2}$$

$$ads = v dv$$

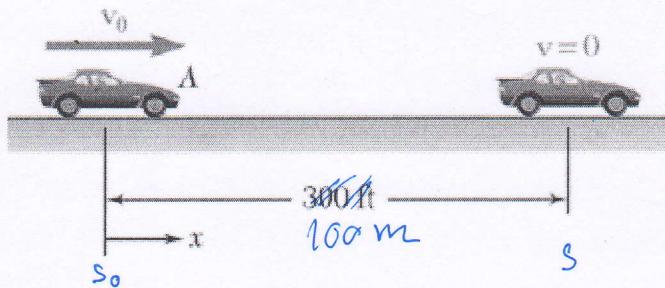
$$\int_{s_0}^t ads = \int_u^v v dv$$

$$a[s - s_0] = \frac{v^2}{2} - \frac{u^2}{2}$$

$$\boxed{v^2 = u^2 + 2a[s - s_0]}$$

PROBLEM 11.9

The brakes of a car are applied, causing it to slow down at a rate of 3 m/s^2 . Knowing that the car stops in 100 m, determine (a) how fast the car was traveling immediately before the brakes were applied, (b) the time required for the car to stop.



$$\left. \begin{aligned} v^2 &= u^2 + 2a[s - s_0] \\ v &= u + at \\ s - s_0 &= ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2 \end{aligned} \right\} a = \text{const}$$

a.

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2a[s - s_0] = u^2 + 2a[x - x_0]$$

$$0 = u^2 + 2(-3)[100]$$

$$u = 24.49 \quad \text{m/s} \quad *$$

b.

$$v = u + at$$

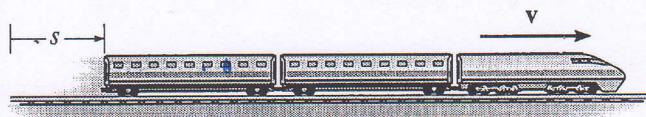
$$0 = 24.49 + (-3)t$$

$$t = 8.16 \quad \text{s} \quad *$$

*12-12. When a train is traveling along a straight track at 2 m/s, it begins to accelerate at $a = (60v^4)$ m/s², where v is in m/s. Determine its velocity v and the position s after the acceleration.

$$t = 3$$

$$a = \frac{60}{v^4}$$



$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{60}{v^4} \\ v & \int_{v=2}^v \frac{v^4}{60} dv = \int_0^3 dt \end{aligned}$$

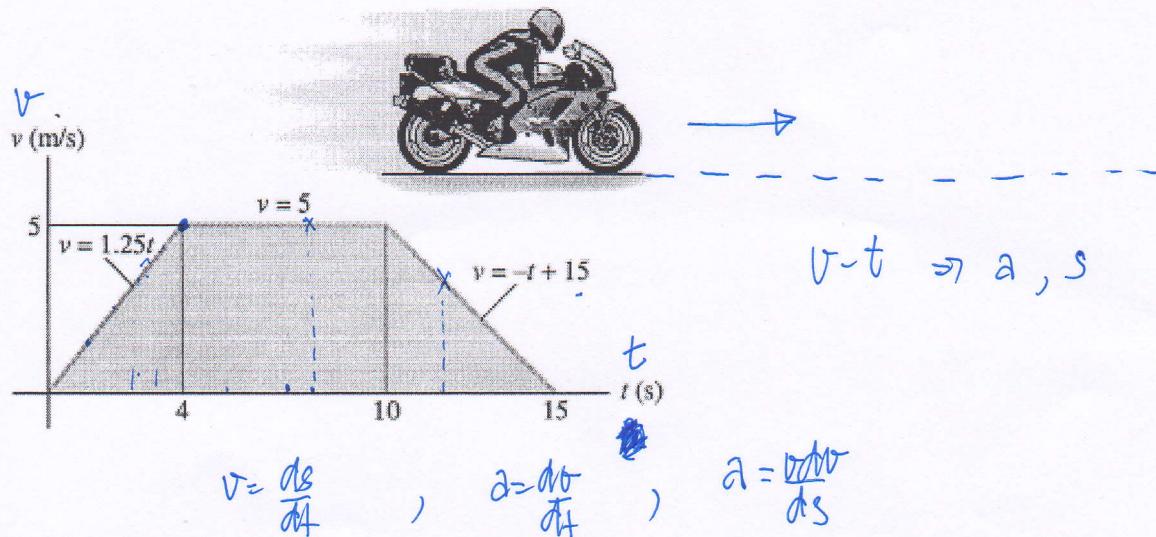
$$\frac{1}{60} \left[\frac{v^5}{5} - \frac{2^5}{5} \right] = 3$$

$$\frac{1}{300} \left[v^5 - 2^5 \right] = 3$$

$$\text{Solve for } v \quad \text{37780732023} \quad |$$

$$v = 3.925 \text{ m/s} \quad *$$

- *12-44. A motorcycle starts from rest at $s = 0$ and travels along a straight road with the speed shown by the $v-t$ graph. Determine the motorcycle's acceleration and position when $t = 8$ s and $t = 12$ s.



• $t = 8$ s $\Rightarrow a = \frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow$ Acceleration 4-10 from
motion
 $a = 0 \quad *$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow v = \frac{ds}{dt} \\ & \int_0^8 v dt = \int_0^8 ds \\ & \int_0^8 [1.25t] dt + \int_4^8 5 dt = \int_0^8 ds \\ & 1.25 \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right] \Big|_0^8 + 5t \Big|_4^8 = s \\ & 1.25 \times \frac{4^2}{2} + [5 \times 8 - 5 \times 4] = s \\ & s = 30 \text{ m } * \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet t = 12 \text{ s} \Rightarrow a = \frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow \text{加速度} 10-15 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ v = -t + 15$$

$$a = \frac{d[-t+15]}{dt}$$

$$a = -1 \text{ m/s}^2 *$$

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

$$\int_0^{12} v dt = \int_0^{12} ds$$

$$\int_0^4 1.25t dt + \int_4^{10} 5 dt + \int_{10}^{12} (-t+15) dt = S$$

$$1.25 \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_0^4 + 5t \Big|_4^{10} - \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_{10}^{12} + 15t \Big|_{10}^{12} = S$$

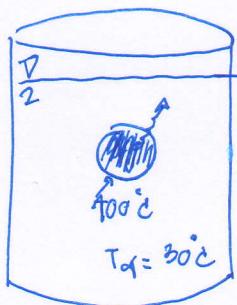
$$S = 1.25 \times \frac{4^2}{2} + [5 \times 10 - 5 \times 4] - \left[\frac{12^2}{2} - \frac{10^2}{2} \right] + [15 \times 12 - 15 \times 10]$$

$$S = 10 + 30 - 22 + 30$$

$$S = 48 \text{ m} *$$

- សុវត្ថការលើអនុប៊ូល ក៏ដឹងទិន្នន័យ នូវរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ

গুগল



ក្រុមហ៊ែន: ៩៨១០៩៤៧ ចំណាំអាណាព្យាម តិចចាន់ ១០០
ក្នុង ៣០០ ក្នុង ៣០០
ក្រុមហ៊ែន: ៩៨១០៩៤៧ ចំណាំអាណាព្យាម តិចចាន់ ១០០
ក្រុមហ៊ែន: ៩៨១០៩៤៧ ចំណាំអាណាព្យាម តិចចាន់ ១០០

Newton Cooling Law

$$q \approx h A [T_i - T_{ex}]$$

$$\dot{Q} = h A_s [T - T_g] ; \quad ; \quad A_s = \text{Surface area}$$

$$mc \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t} = hA_s [T - T_b] ; c = \text{specific heat capacity}$$

$$\Delta t \rightarrow 0$$

$$m \frac{dT}{dt} = h A_s [T - T_\alpha]$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{h A_s}{m c} [T - T_{\infty}]$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = K [T - T_a] ; \quad K = \frac{h A_s}{m_e} = \rho \alpha n^2$$

$$\frac{1}{T-T_0} dT = k dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{T - T_0} dT = \int k dt$$

$$q_u^2 \quad u = T - T_a$$

$$\frac{du}{dT} = 1 \Rightarrow dT = du$$

ជាកំណែ ចំនួន និងការ ផ្តល់ទៅ

$$\int \frac{1}{u} du = \int k dt$$

$$\ln u = kt + c$$

$$e^{\ln u} = e^{kt+c}$$

$$u = e^{kt+c} ; q_u^2 A = e^c$$

$$u = A e^{kt}$$

$$\text{នូវ } u = T - T_a$$

$$T - T_a = A e^{kt} ; T = \text{រាយការពិសោធន៍ា}, T_a = 30^\circ C$$

$$\text{នៅតាមរឿង } t=0, T = 100^\circ C$$

$$100 - 30 = A e^{k(0)}$$

$$\boxed{100 - 30 = A}$$

$$\text{នៅថ្ងៃ } t=3, T = 70^\circ C$$

$$70 - 30 = 70 e^{3k}$$

$$40 = 70 e^{3k}$$

$$\frac{40}{70} = e^{3k}$$

$$\ln \frac{40}{70} = \ln e^{3k}$$

$$\ln \frac{40}{70} = 3k$$

$$k = -0.1865$$

សំគាល់ ពីតម្រូវការ នៃ របាយការណ៍ ទៀត:

$$T - 30 = 90 e^{-0.1865 t}$$

$$T = 30 + 90 e^{-0.1865 t}$$

រួច $T = 31^\circ\text{C} \Rightarrow t = ?$

$$31 = 30 + 90 e^{-0.1865 t}$$

$$\frac{1}{90} = e^{0.1865 t}$$

$$\ln \frac{1}{90} = \ln e^{-0.1865 t}$$

$$-0.1865 t = \ln \frac{1}{90}$$

$$t = 22.98 \text{ s. } *$$

ភាគសម្រាប់ $T = 30 + 90 e^{-0.1865 t}$

និងនៅក្នុងរឿង នឹងរាយការណ៍ នៃការបង្ហាញនៃការងារ

