

$$\Rightarrow \pi_i = g \frac{\Delta t_i}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow h &= m_i c - \frac{g^2 b^2}{2} \\ &= (g/2) \left[\Delta t_i \left(\frac{\Delta t_i - \Delta t_s}{2} \right) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left(\frac{\Delta t_i - \Delta t_s}{2} \right)^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (g/2) \left[\frac{\Delta t_i^2}{4} - \frac{\Delta t_i \Delta t_s}{2} - \frac{\Delta t_s^2}{4} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\Delta t_s^2}{4} + \frac{\Delta t_i \Delta t_s}{2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= (g/2) \left[\left(\frac{\Delta t_i}{2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\Delta t_s}{2} \right)^2 \right]$$

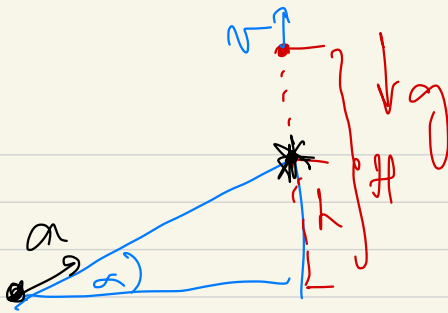
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{2h / \left[\left(\frac{\Delta t_i}{2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\Delta t_s}{2} \right)^2 \right] = g} \quad (g \text{ pts})$$

c) Si no es un plano inclinado

$$g \rightarrow g \sin^2 \alpha < g$$

$\Rightarrow \Delta t_i$ y Δt_s crecen, lo que permite
medirlos con más precisión. (1 pts).

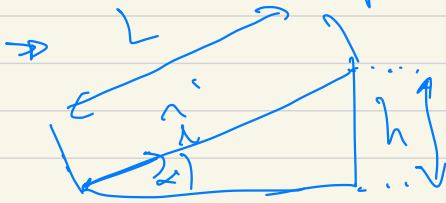
P1)



N para que se apoyen en \star

para la partícula (•) que parte del reposo

↳ sobre la superficie del plano inclinado en \hat{i}



$$h/2 = \sin(\alpha)$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \left(\frac{h}{\sin \alpha} \right)$$

(2pts) $\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{h}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{a \bar{t}^2}{2}}$

\bar{t} es el tiempo que demora en llegar

esto es el tiempo que demora en caer la partícula (•)?

$$\Rightarrow H - h = H + N \bar{t} - g \frac{\bar{t}^2}{2} \quad (1pt)$$

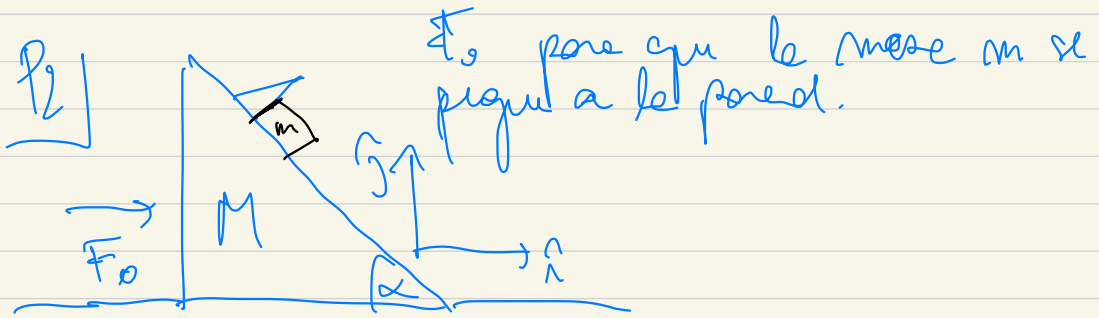
$$\Rightarrow N \bar{t} = g \frac{\bar{t}^2}{2} - h$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{v = \frac{g \bar{t}}{2} - \frac{h}{\bar{t}}} \quad (2pts)$$

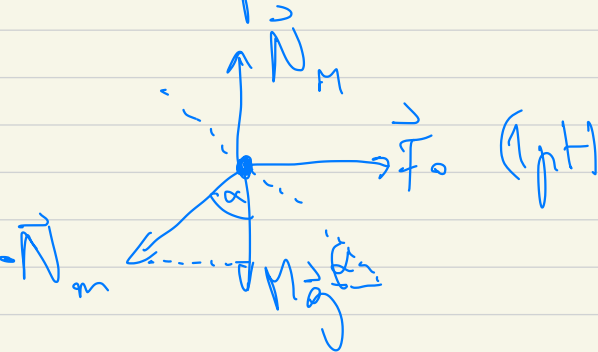
$$\left(\frac{h}{\sin \alpha} \right) = \frac{a \sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{2h}{a \sin \alpha} \right)^{3/2} = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow v = g \left(\frac{h}{2a \sin \alpha} \right)^{1/2} +$$

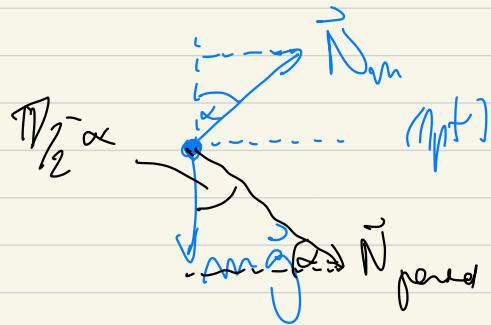
$$- h \left(\frac{a \sin \alpha}{2h} \right)^{1/2} \quad (1 \text{ pt})$$



DCL pour M



DCL pour m



la masse M a une vitesse le direction y on la signale.

$$\Rightarrow \text{a) } Ma = F_0 - N_m \sin \alpha \quad (1) \quad (1 \text{ pt})$$

$$\uparrow \text{) } 0 = N_m - Mg - N_m \cos \alpha \quad (2) \quad (1 \text{ pt})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{b) } ma = \frac{N_m \sin \alpha}{m} + N_{\text{pend}} \cos \alpha \quad (3) \quad (1 \text{ pt})$$

$$\uparrow \text{) } 0 = \frac{N_m \cos \alpha}{m} - mg - N_{\text{pend}} \sin \alpha \quad (4)$$

Si tout apres le pend (se pepe roien a se des pepe)

$$\Rightarrow N_{\text{pend}} = 0 \quad (1 \text{ pt})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{c) } N_m \cos \alpha = mg \Rightarrow \text{d) } \text{ ou } g \text{ tend}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{En (2) } N_m = Mg + mg = (M+m)g$$

$$\text{d) En (1) } Mg \text{ tend} = F_0 - mg \text{ tend}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{F_0 = (M+m)g \text{ tend}} \quad (1 \text{ pt})$$