

**Subiectul I: Planeta Wheel**

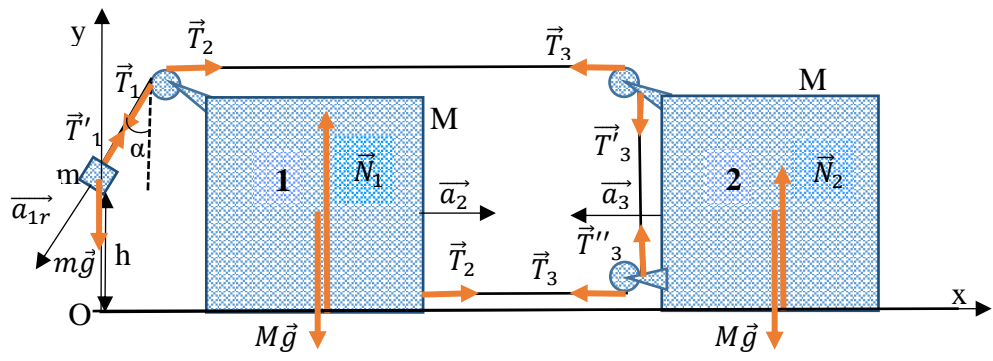
**(10 puncte)**

Subiectul I	Parțial	Punctaj
<p>a. <math>\frac{x_1}{x_0} = \frac{g_w}{g_{Terra}}; \frac{g_w}{g_{Terra}} = \frac{1}{4}</math></p> <p><math>g_{Terra} = K \frac{M_{Terra}}{R_{Terra}^2}; \quad g_{Terra} = \frac{4\pi}{3} K \rho R_{Terra}</math></p> <p><math>g_w = K \frac{M_w}{R_w^2}; \quad g_w = \frac{4\pi}{3} K \rho R_w</math></p> <p><math>\frac{g_w}{g_{Terra}} = \frac{R_w}{R_{Terra}}</math></p> <p><math>R_w = \frac{1}{4} R_{Terra}</math></p> <p><math>R_w = 1600 \text{ km}</math></p> <p><math>G_{aparent 1} = G - F_{cf 1}</math> (la Ecuator)</p> <p><math>G_{aparent 1} = \frac{G}{2}</math></p> <p><math>F_{cf 1} = \frac{G}{2}; \quad m\omega^2 R_w = \frac{mg}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g_w}{2R_w}}; \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g_{Terra}}{2R_{Terra}}}</math></p> <p><math>\omega = 8,8 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{rad}{s}</math></p>	<p>0,50 p</p> <p>0,50 p</p> <p>0,50 p</p> <p>0,25 p</p> <p>0,25 p</p> <p>0,25 p</p> <p>0,25 p</p> <p>0,25 p</p> <p>0,25 p</p> <p>0,25 p</p> <p>0,25 p</p>	<p><b>4,00 p</b></p>
<p>b. La paralela <math>45^\circ</math> a planetei, unghiul dintre <math>\vec{G}</math> și <math>\vec{F}_{cf_2}</math> este <math>\alpha_2 = 135^\circ</math></p> <p><math>G_{aparent 2} = \sqrt{G^2 + F_{cf_2}^2 + 2GF_{cf_2} \cos \alpha_2}</math></p> <p><math>F_{cf_2} = m\omega^2 R_{w45^\circ}; \quad F_{cf_2} = \frac{mg_w}{2\sqrt{2}}</math></p> <p><math>G_{aparent 2} = \frac{G\sqrt{10}}{4}</math></p> <p><math>x = \frac{G_{aparent 2}}{k}; \quad x = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4} x_1</math></p> <p><math>x \cong 8 \text{ mm}</math></p>	<p>0,25 p</p> <p>0,25 p</p> <p>0,50 p</p> <p>0,25 p</p> <p>0,50 p</p> <p>0,25 p</p>	<p><b>2,00 p</b></p>

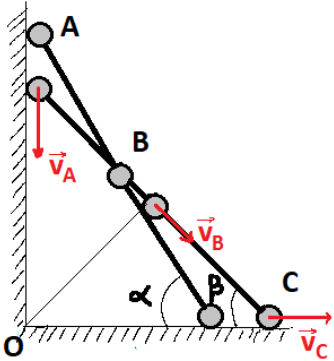
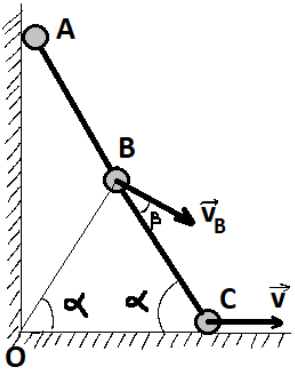
<p>c. <math>G = F_{cf_3}; mg_w = \frac{mv_1^2}{R_W}</math></p>	1,00 p	
$v_1 = \sqrt{g_W R_W}$	0,25 p	
$v_1 = 2000 \frac{m}{s}$	0,25 p	
<p>Deviația este datorată vitezei relative rezultate ca urmare a schimbării poziției de lansare a proiectilului, față de poziția țintei (considerate a fi pe același meridian).  <math>d = 1 \text{ km}; d \ll R_W</math></p>	0,50 p	<b>4,00 p</b>
$v_{rel} = \omega(R_{W45^0} - R_{W45^0}^1); v_{rel} = \omega \frac{d\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1,00 p	
$t = \frac{d}{v_1}; t = \frac{d_r}{v_{rel}}$	0,50 p	
$d_r = \frac{\omega d^2 \sqrt{2}}{2v_1}$	0,25 p	
$d_r \cong 0,31 \text{ m}$	0,25 p	

## Subiectul II: Mișcări rectilinii uniform variate

(10 puncte)

Subiectul II	Parțial	Punctaj
		
<p>a.</p> $2T = Ma_3$ $2T - T\sin\alpha = Ma_2$ $T\sin\alpha = m(a_2 - a_{1r}\sin\alpha)$ $mg - T\cos\alpha = ma_{1r}\cos\alpha$ $a_{1r} = 2(a_2 + a_3)$ $\frac{M}{m} = \frac{2(1 + \sin^2\alpha) - 9}{\sin\alpha} - 9$ $\frac{M}{m} > 0 \Rightarrow \sin\alpha < \frac{9 - \sqrt{65}}{4} \cong 0,23$	<p>1,00 p 1,00 p 1,00 p 1,00 p 0,50 p 0,50 p 0,50 p</p>	<p><b>5,50 p</b></p>
<p>b.</p> $\frac{T}{mg} = \frac{2(1 + \sin^2\alpha) - 9\sin\alpha}{(2 - \sin\alpha)\cos\alpha}$ $N_1 - Mg - T\cos\alpha = 0$ $\frac{N_1}{Mg} = \frac{2}{2 - \sin\alpha}$	<p>0,50 p 1,00 p 0,50 p</p>	<p><b>2,00 p</b></p>
<p>c.</p> $x = (a_2 - a_{1r}\sin\alpha)\frac{t^2}{2}$ $y = h - a_{1r}\cos\alpha\frac{t^2}{2}$ <p><math>y = 0</math> (în momentul atingerii solului)</p> $x_m = h\left(\frac{a_2}{a_{1r}\cos\alpha} - \operatorname{tg}\alpha\right)$ $\frac{a_2}{a_{1r}} = \frac{2 - \sin\alpha}{8 - 2\sin\alpha}$ $x_m = h\frac{[2(1 + \sin^2\alpha) - 9\sin\alpha]}{(8 - 2\sin\alpha)\cos\alpha}$	<p>0,50 p 0,50 p 0,50 p 0,50 p 0,50 p</p>	<p><b>2,50 p</b></p>

Subiectul III: Experimente cu bile aliniate

Subiectul III	Parțial	Punctaj
<p>a. <math>\omega = \frac{v_B}{0,5l}</math>; <math>\omega = \frac{v_A}{l}</math> (în momentul atingerii suprafeței orizontale)</p> $mgl + mg \frac{l}{2} = \frac{mv_A^2}{2} + \frac{mv_B^2}{2}$ $v_A = \sqrt{\frac{3gl}{5}} 2$ $v_A = 3,6 \frac{m}{s}$	<p>1,00 p 1,00 p 0,50p 0,25 p</p>	<p>2,75 p</p>
<p>b.</p>  $\frac{mv_A^2}{2} + \frac{mv_B^2}{2} + \frac{mv_C^2}{2} + mgl \sin \beta + mg \frac{l}{2} \sin \beta - \left( mgl \sin \alpha + mg \frac{l}{2} \sin \alpha \right) = L_{Ff}$ $v_A \sin \beta = v_C \cos \beta = v_B$ $L_{Ff} = \frac{m}{2} [v_C^2 (ctg^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta + 1) + 3gl (\sin \beta - \sin \alpha)]$ $L_{Ff} \cong -22 \text{ mJ}$	<p>2,00 p 1,00 p 0,50 p 0,25 p</p>	<p>3,75 p</p>
<p>c.</p> 		

$v_B \cos \beta = v \cos \alpha ; \beta = 2\alpha - 90^\circ$	1,00 p	<b>3,50 p</b>
$v_B = \frac{v}{2 \sin \alpha}$	0,25 p	
$a_{nB} = \frac{v_B^2}{\frac{l}{2}} ; a_{nB} = \frac{v^2}{2l \sin^2 \alpha}$	0,50 p	
$v_{Bx} = v_B \cos(\alpha - \beta) = v_B \cos(90^\circ - \alpha) = v_B \sin \alpha = \frac{v}{2}$	0,50 p	
$a_B = \frac{a_{nB}}{\sin \alpha} ; a_B = \frac{v^2}{2l \sin^3 \alpha}$	1,00 p	
$a_B = \frac{1}{12 \sin^3 \alpha} \frac{cm}{s^2}$	0,25 p	

***Barem de evaluare și de notare propus de:***

*Prof. Jean-Marius Rotaru, Colegiul Național Iași, Iași*

*Prof. Cristian Miu, Colegiul Național „Ion Minulescu”, Slatina*

*Prof. Gabriela Alexandru, Colegiul Național „Grigore Moisil”, București*

*Prof. dr. Daniel Lazăr, Colegiul Național „Iancu de Hunedoara”, Hunedoara*