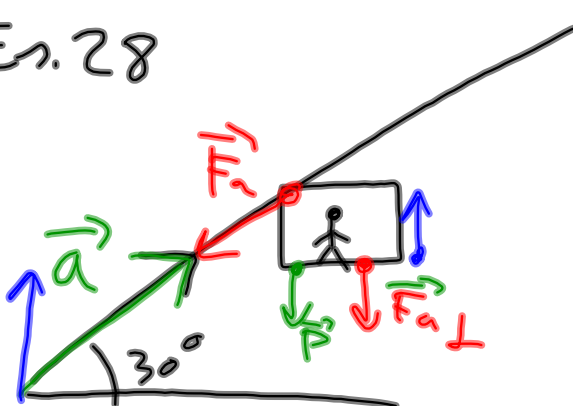


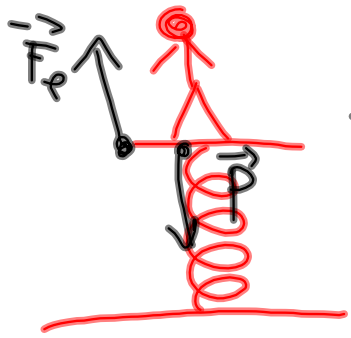
Es. 28



$m = 90,0 \text{ Kg}$
 $a = 6,00 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$
 $a_{\perp} = a \cdot \sin 30^{\circ} = 3,00 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$

$k = 300 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}$

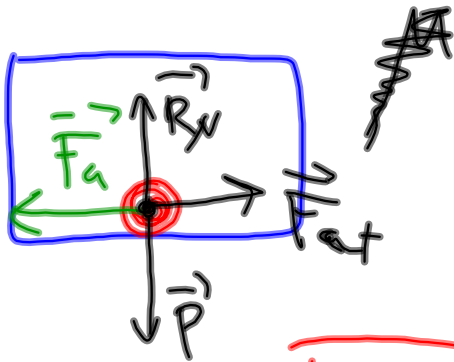
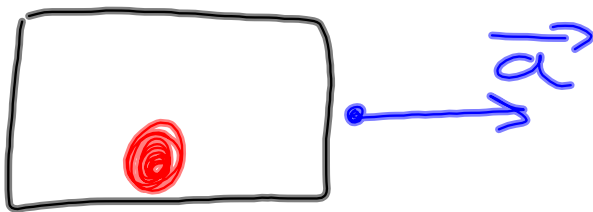
$R = P + F_a = m(g,81 + 3,00)$



$\vec{F}_e = k \Delta \vec{x}$

The image contains two diagrams and several equations. The top diagram shows a person in a green box accelerating upwards with acceleration \vec{a} . The person is pushing down on the floor with force \vec{P} (red arrow) and the floor pushes up on the person with reaction force \vec{R} (black arrow). The person's weight \vec{F}_a (blue arrow) acts downwards. The equation $\vec{F}_a = -m\vec{a}$ is written to the right. Below this, the equation $R = \vec{F}_a + P = ma + mg = m(g + a)$ is written.

The bottom diagram shows a person in a black box accelerating downwards with acceleration \vec{a} . The person is pushing down on the floor with force \vec{P} (green arrow) and the floor pushes up on the person with reaction force \vec{R} (green arrow). The person's weight \vec{F}_a (red arrow) acts downwards. The equation $R = P - F_a = m(g - a)$ is written to the right.



$$\mu_s = \frac{a}{g}$$

$$a_d = 5 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

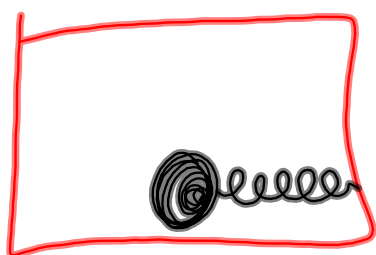
$$M_R = 10g = 1,0 \cdot 10^{-2} kg$$

$$\mu_s = ?$$

$$F_{at} = F_a$$

$$P \mu_s = ma$$

$$mg \mu_s = ma$$



$$a_d = 5 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$K = 300 \frac{N}{m}$$

$$x_{\text{Riposo}} = 30,0 \text{ cm}$$

x in moto?

$$M = ~~10~~ 1,5 \text{ Kg}$$