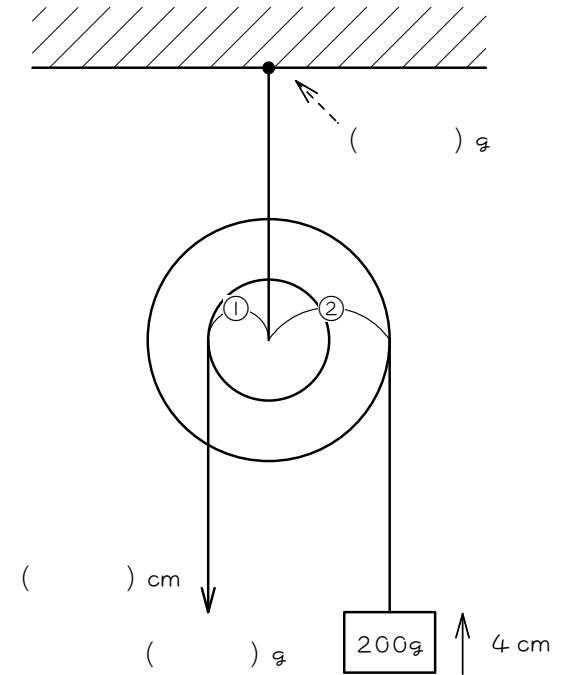
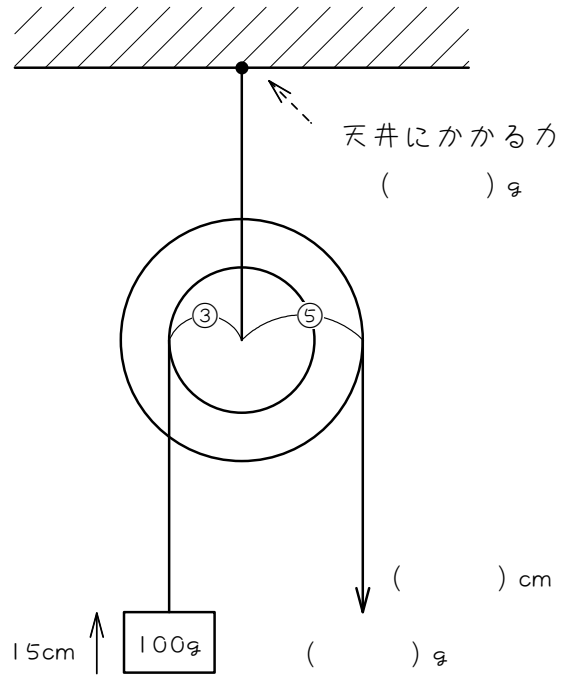


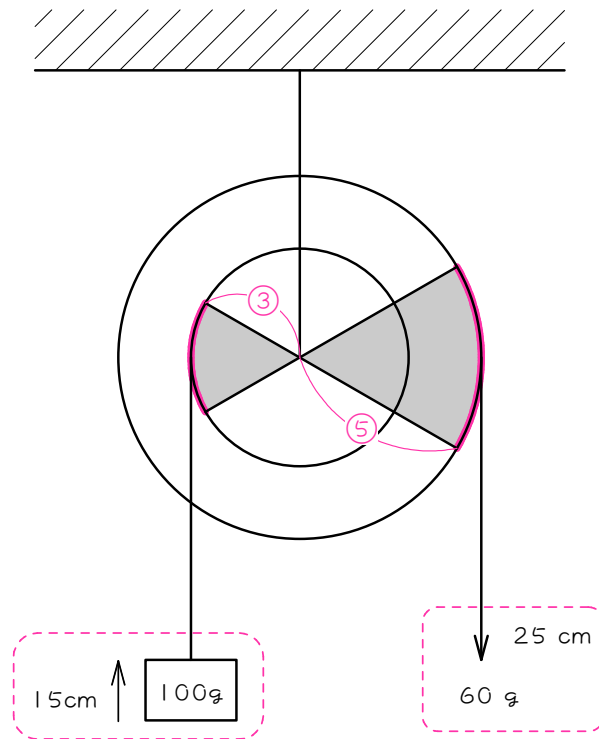
問 次の()にあてはまる数を求めなさい。ただし、問題に指定のない場合は、輪じくの重さは考えなくてもよいものとします。

(1) <輪じくの基本：てこの原理>

(2)



輪じくのひもの移動距離の求め方



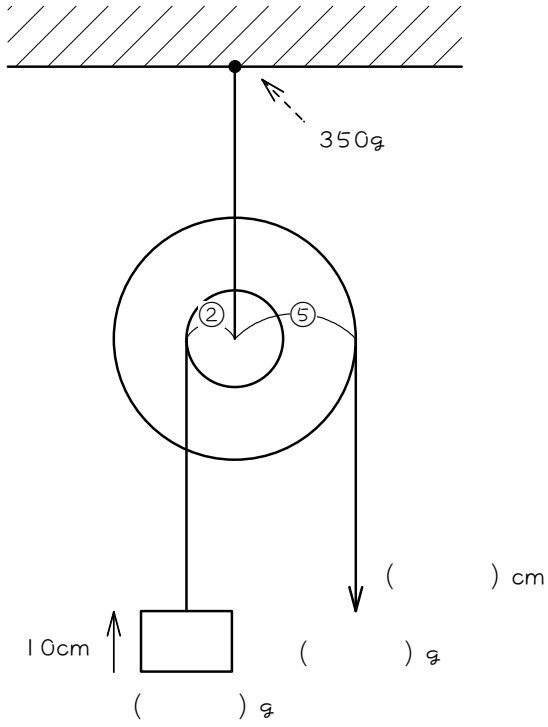
輪じくは、大きい円と小さい円が軸の部分で合体していますから、大きい円と小さい円は必ず同じ角度だけ回ります。

したがって、ちょうど相似により、ひもの移動距離は半径の比に等しくなります。

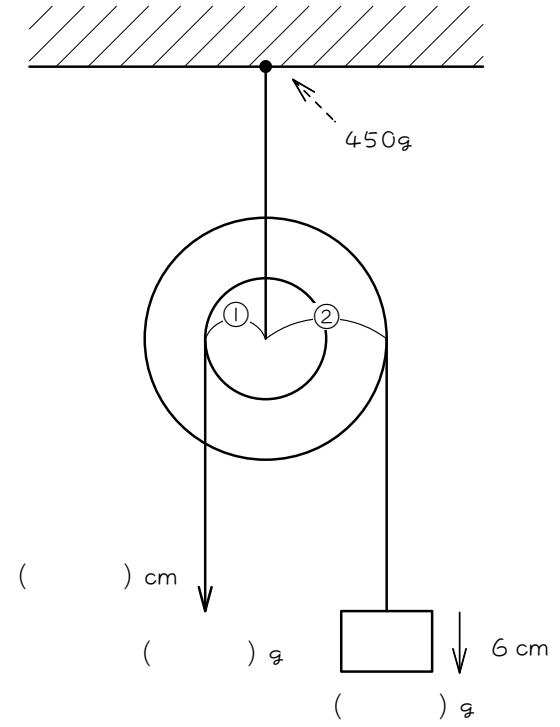
また、仕事の原理を利用して求めてもよいでしょう。

積は必ず等しい (仕事の原理)

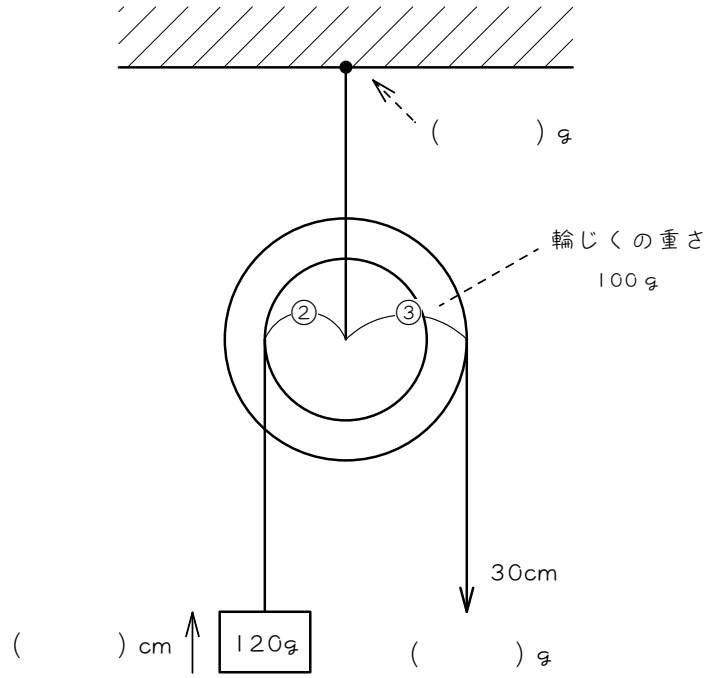
(3)



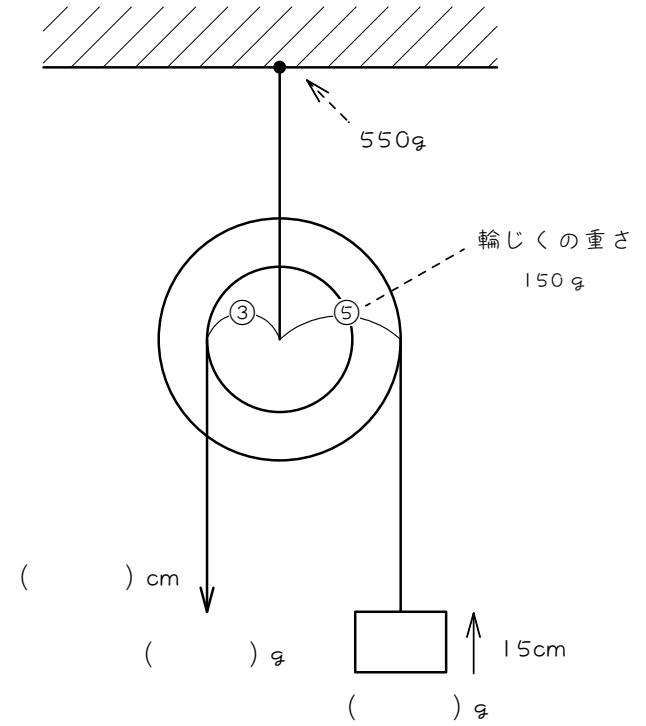
(4)



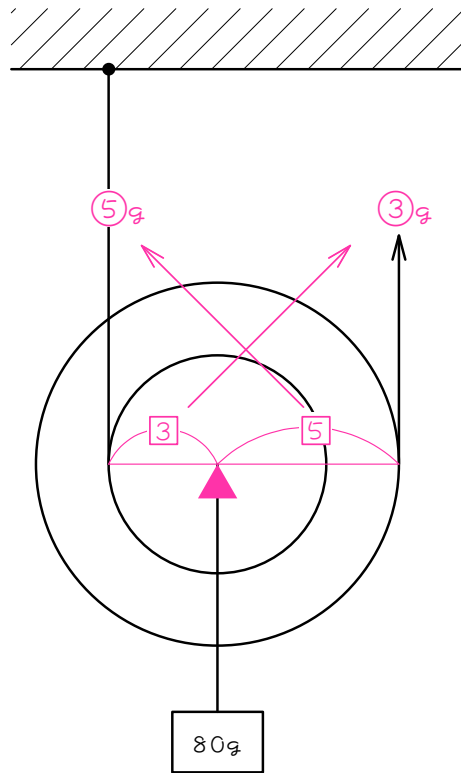
(5)



(6)



逆さ輪じく → 逆比で比例配分



てこの問題と同じで、逆比で比例配分。

$$\textcircled{5} + \textcircled{3} = \textcircled{8}$$

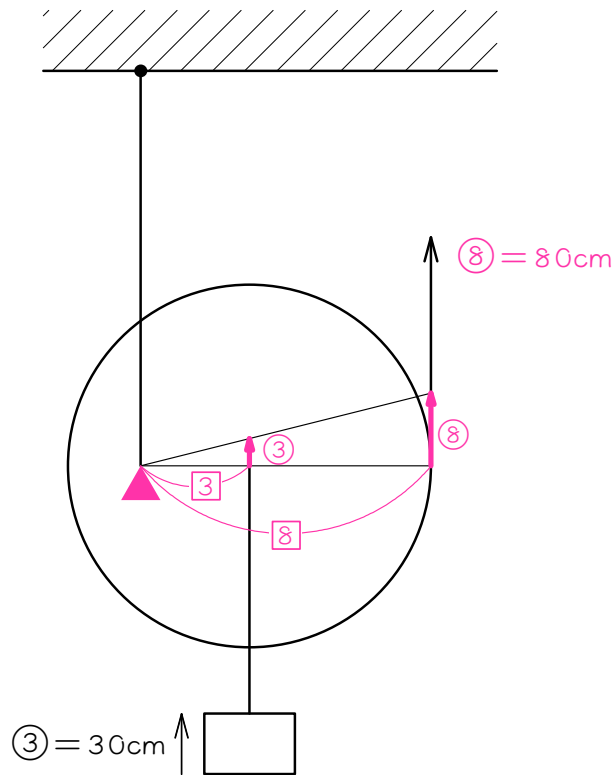
$$\textcircled{8} = 80 \text{ g}$$

$$\textcircled{1} = 10 \text{ g}$$

$$\textcircled{3} = 30 \text{ g}$$

$$\textcircled{5} = 50 \text{ g}$$

逆さ輪じくのひもの移動距離



逆さ輪じくのひもの移動距離の問題は、支点を端にすることで、ピラミッド相似の問題になります。

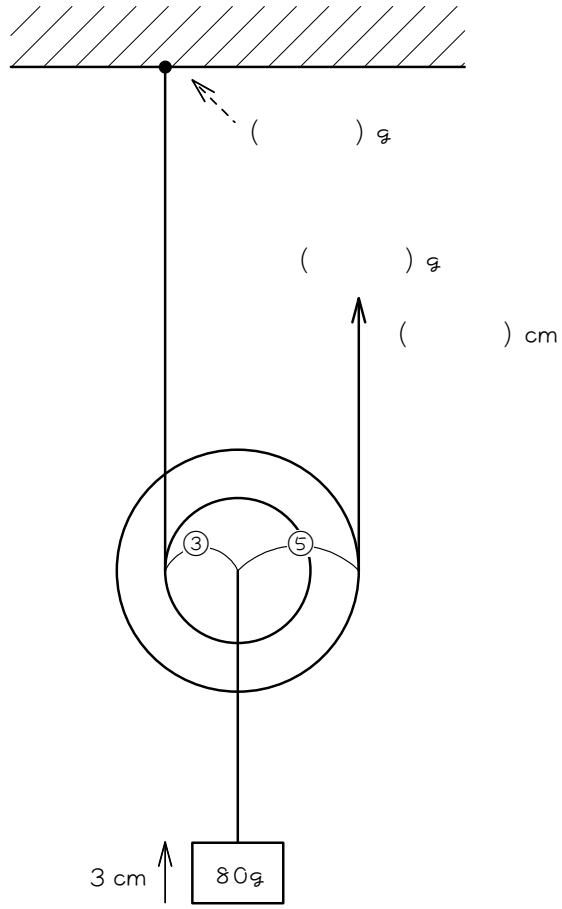
$$\textcircled{3} = 30\text{cm}$$

$$\textcircled{1} = 10\text{cm}$$

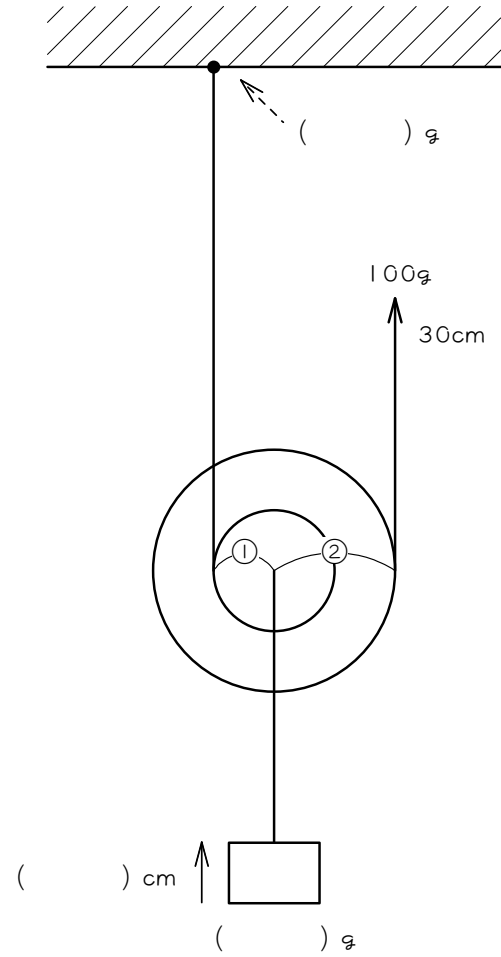
$$\textcircled{8} = 80\text{cm}$$

仕事の原理を利用しても求めることが出来ますが、仕事の原理を利用する場合、「力(②)」の値は、輪じくの重さを考えない場合で計算しないといけません。

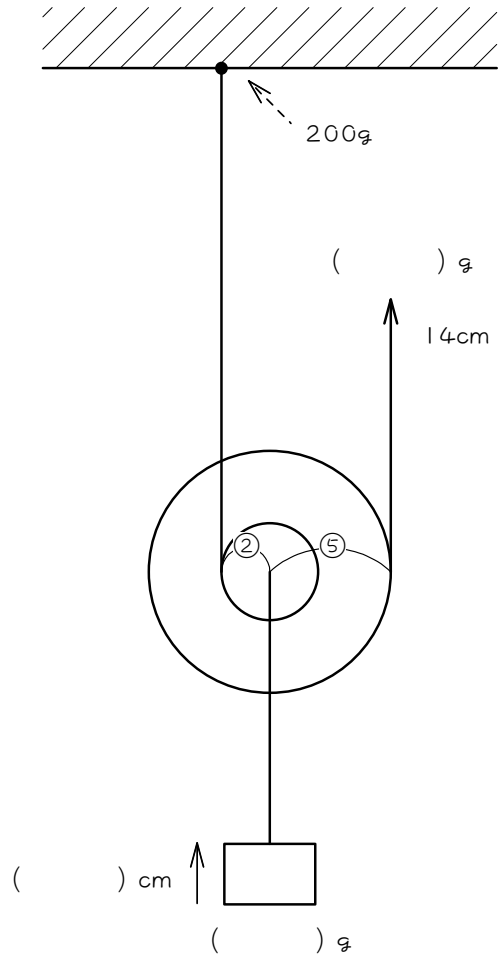
(7) <逆さ輪じく>



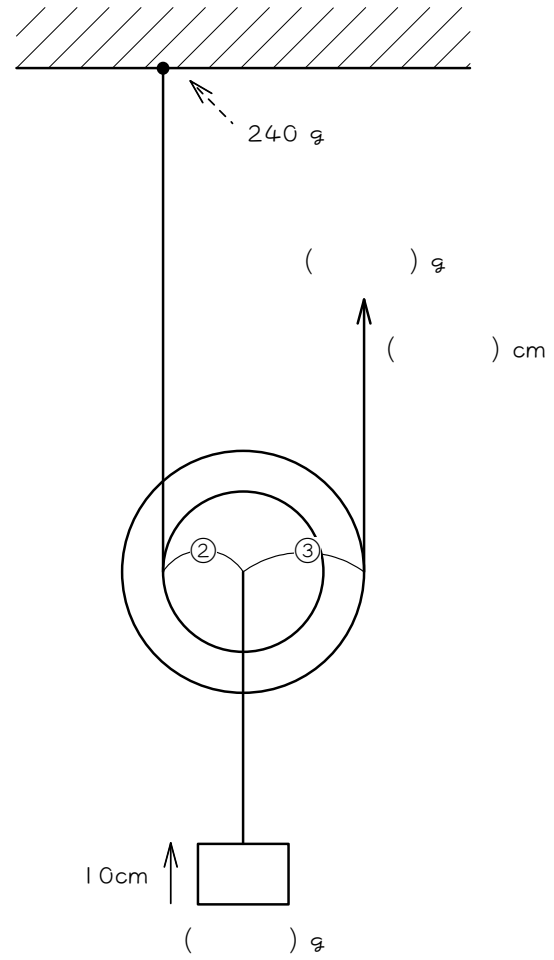
(8)



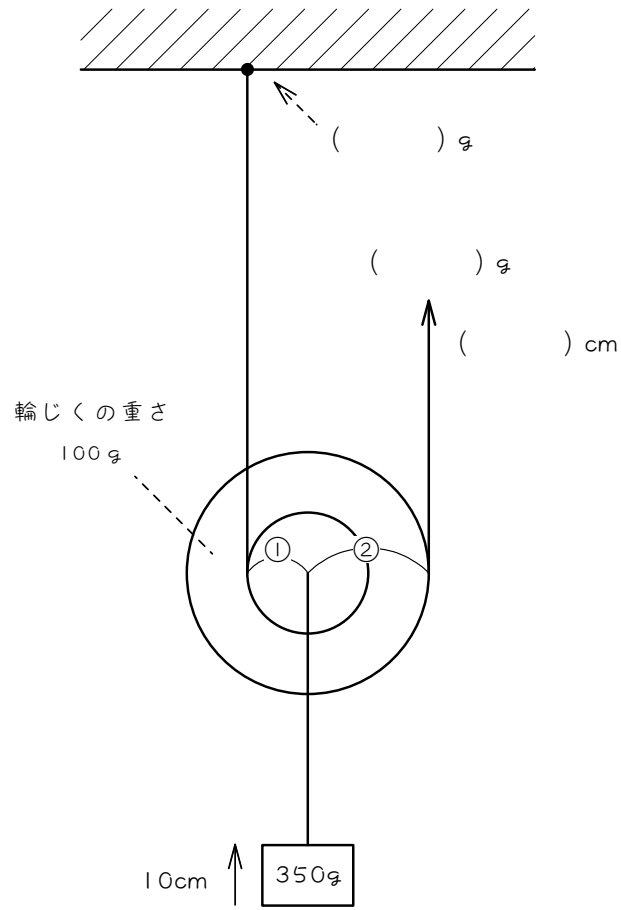
(9)



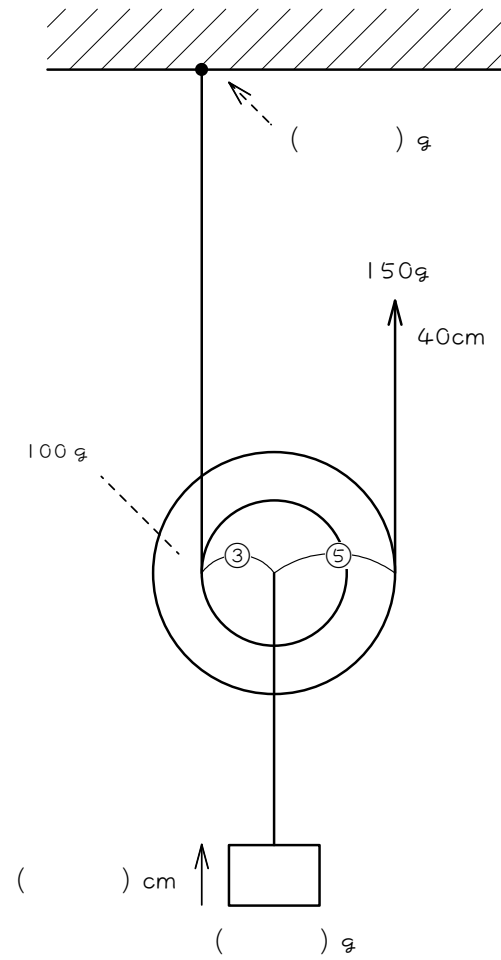
(10)



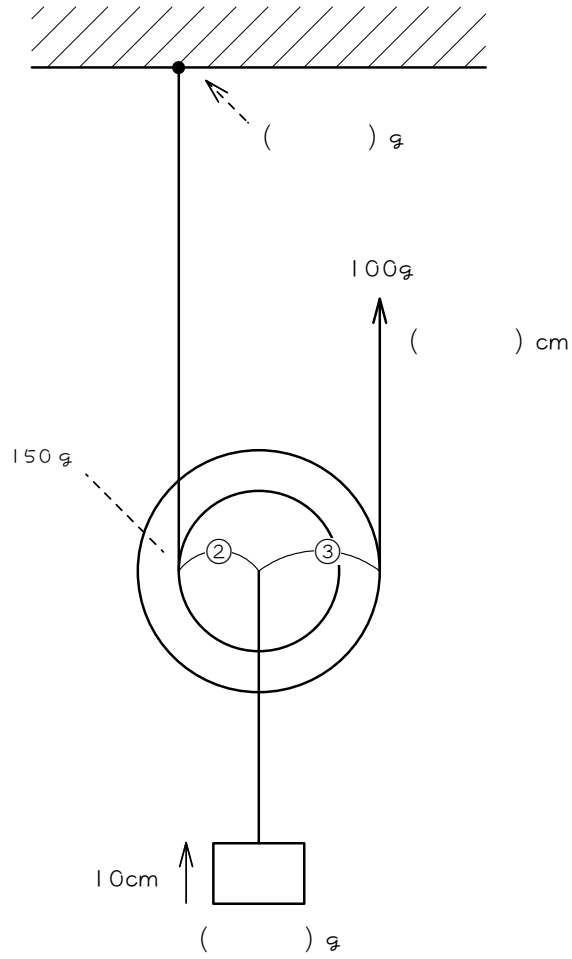
(11)



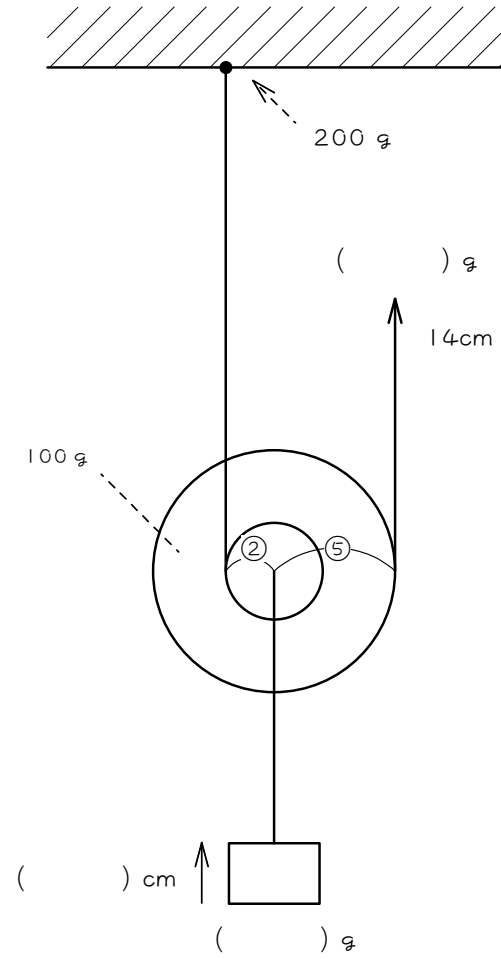
(12)



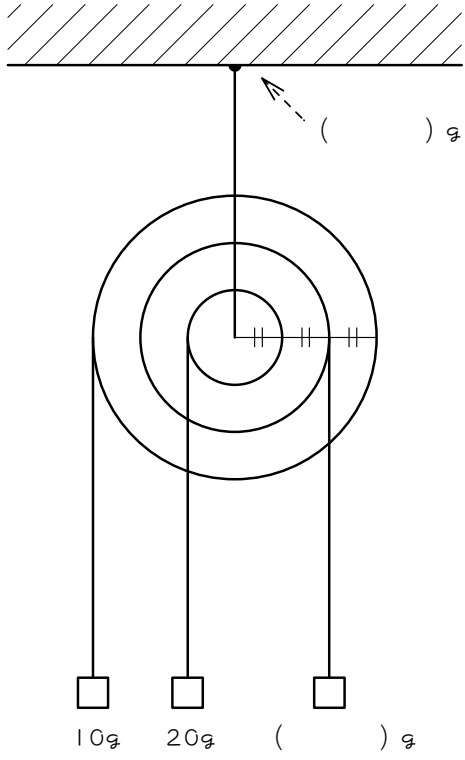
(13)



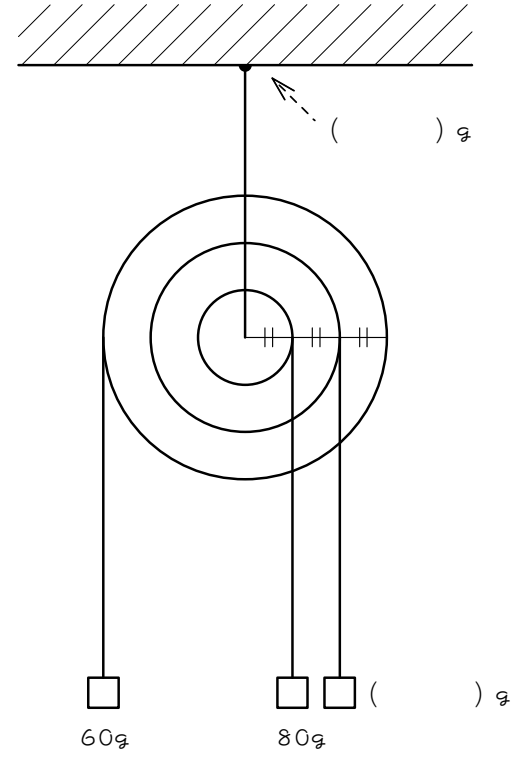
(14)



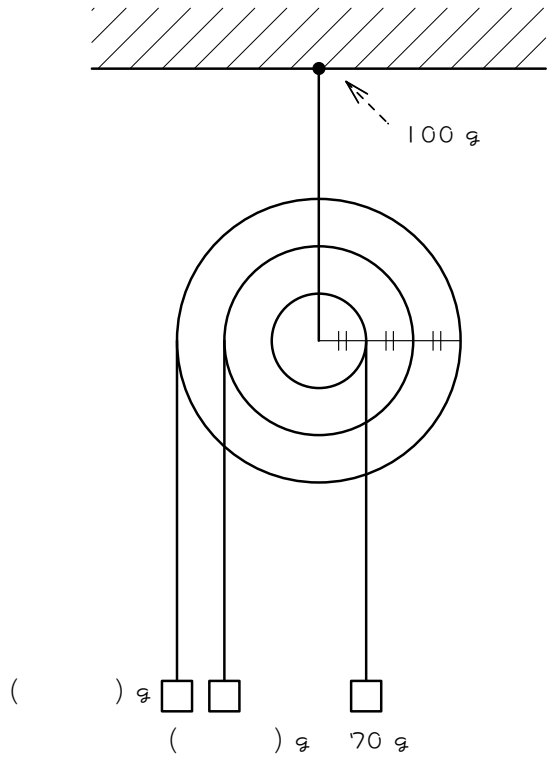
(15)



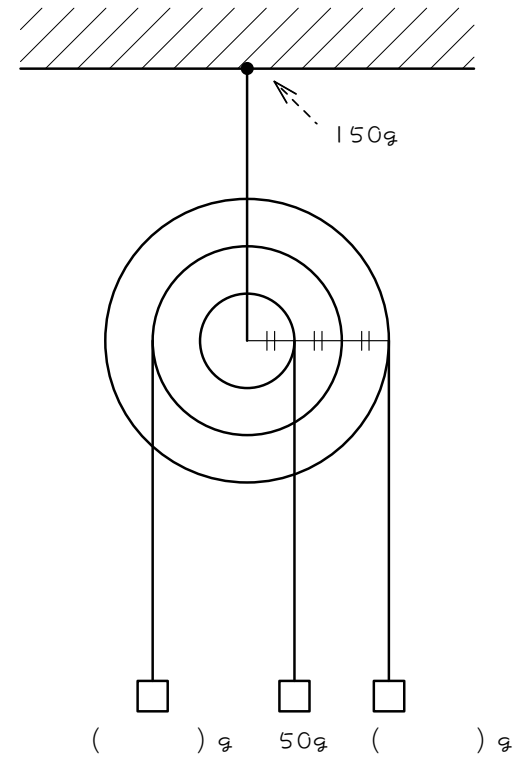
(16)



(17) <支点の移動>

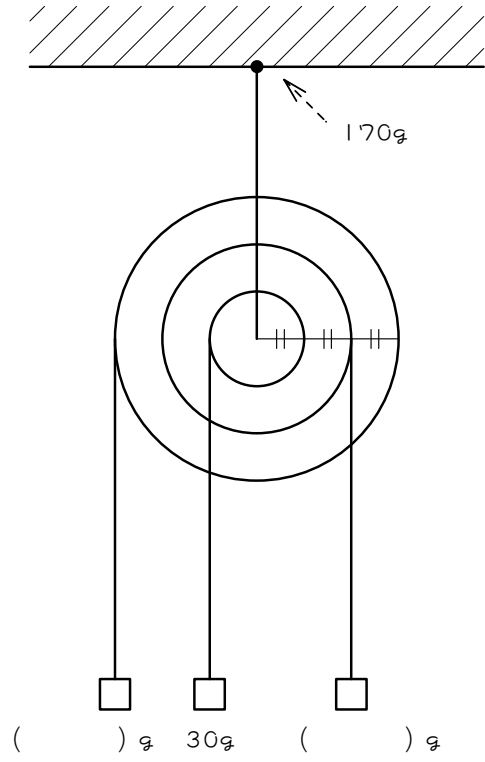


(18)

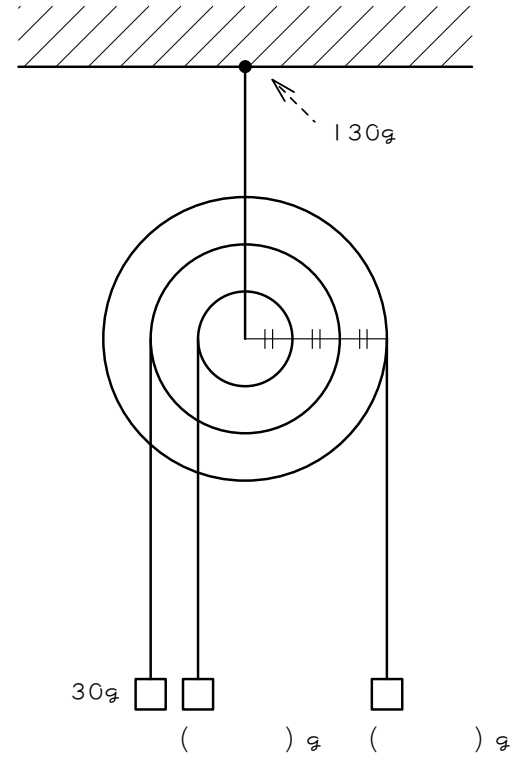


つり合っているときは、
支点をどこにとって構いません。

(19)

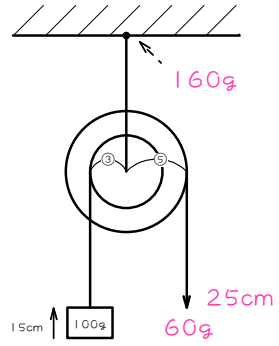


(20)

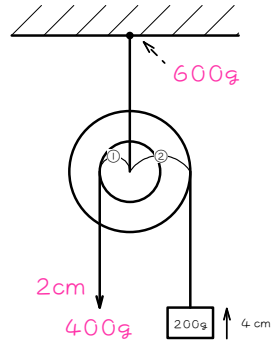


輪じく(1)

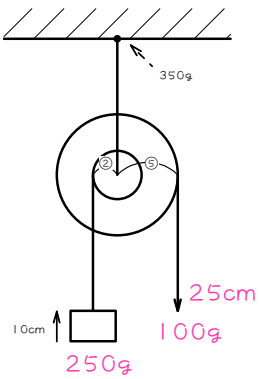
(1)



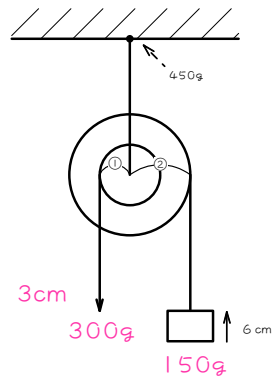
(2)



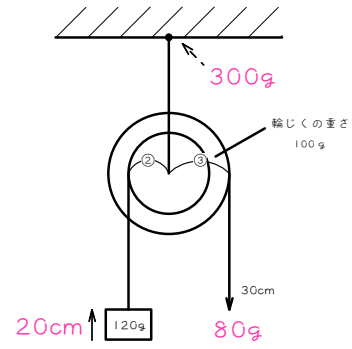
(3)



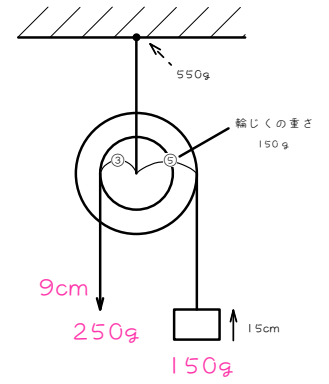
(4)



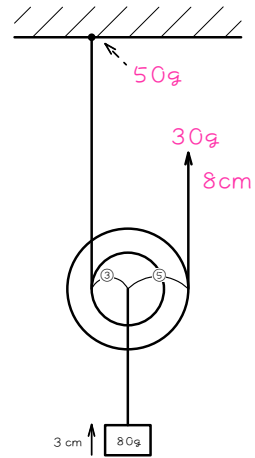
(5)



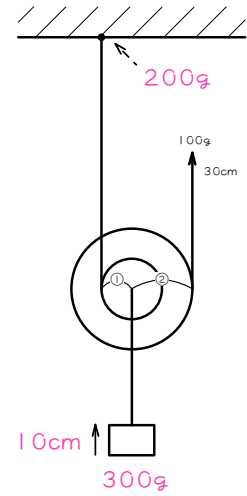
(6)



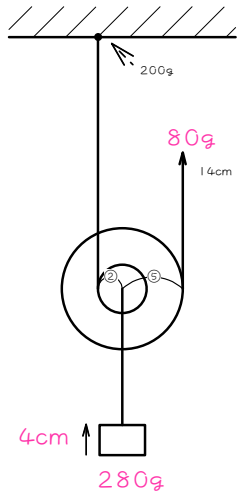
(7)



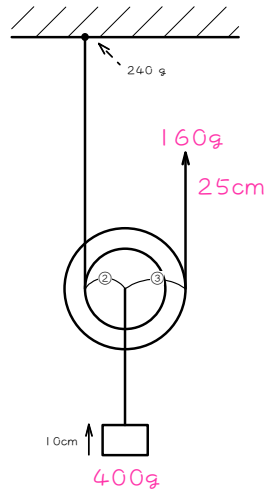
(8)



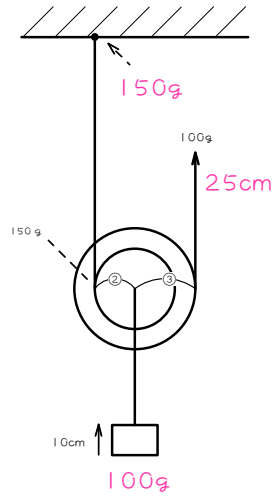
(9)



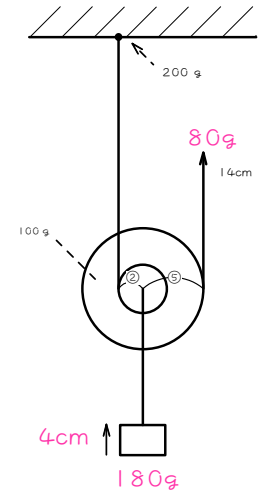
(10)



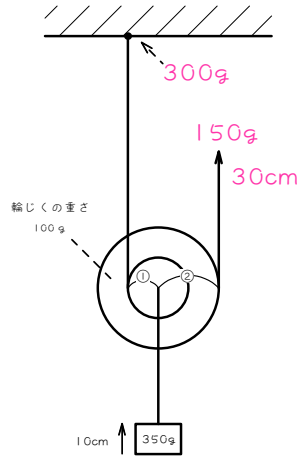
(13)



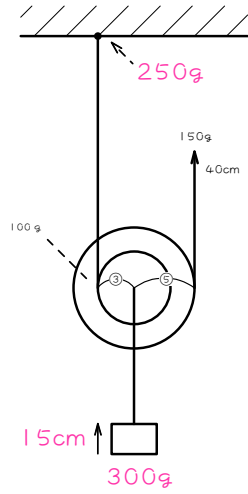
(14)



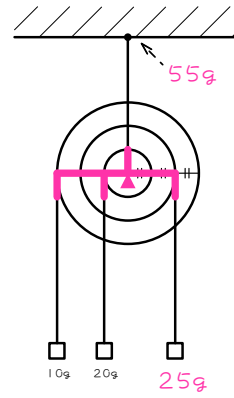
(11)



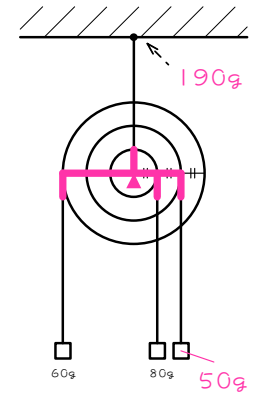
(12)



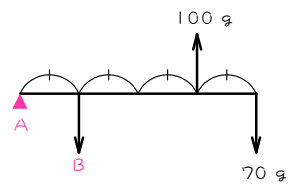
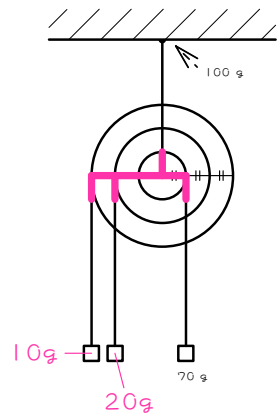
(15)



(16)

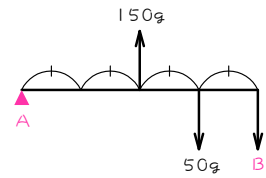
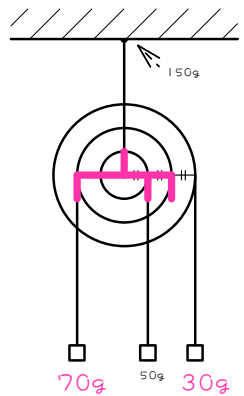


(17)



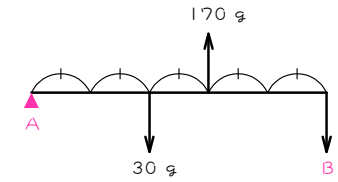
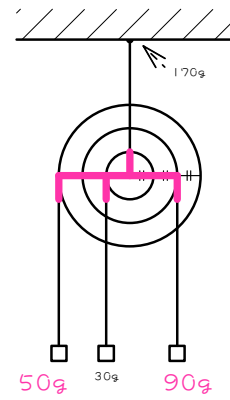
Aを支点にすると、
 $1 \times B + 4 \times 70 = 3 \times 100$
 これを解いて
 $B = 20$
 $A = 100 - (70 + 20) = 10$

(18)



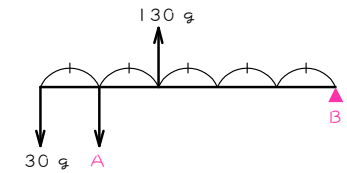
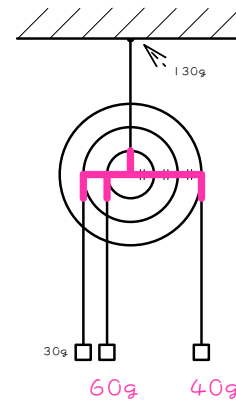
Aを支点にすると、
 $3 \times 50 + 5 \times B = 2 \times 150$
 これを解いて
 $B = 30$
 $A = 150 - (50 + 30) = 70$

(19)



Aを支点にすると、
 $2 \times 30 + 5 \times B = 3 \times 170$
 これを解いて
 $B = 90$
 $A = 170 - (30 + 90) = 50$

(20)



Bを支点にすると、
 $5 \times 30 + 4 \times A = 3 \times 130$
 これを解いて
 $A = 60$
 $B = 130 - (30 + 60) = 40$