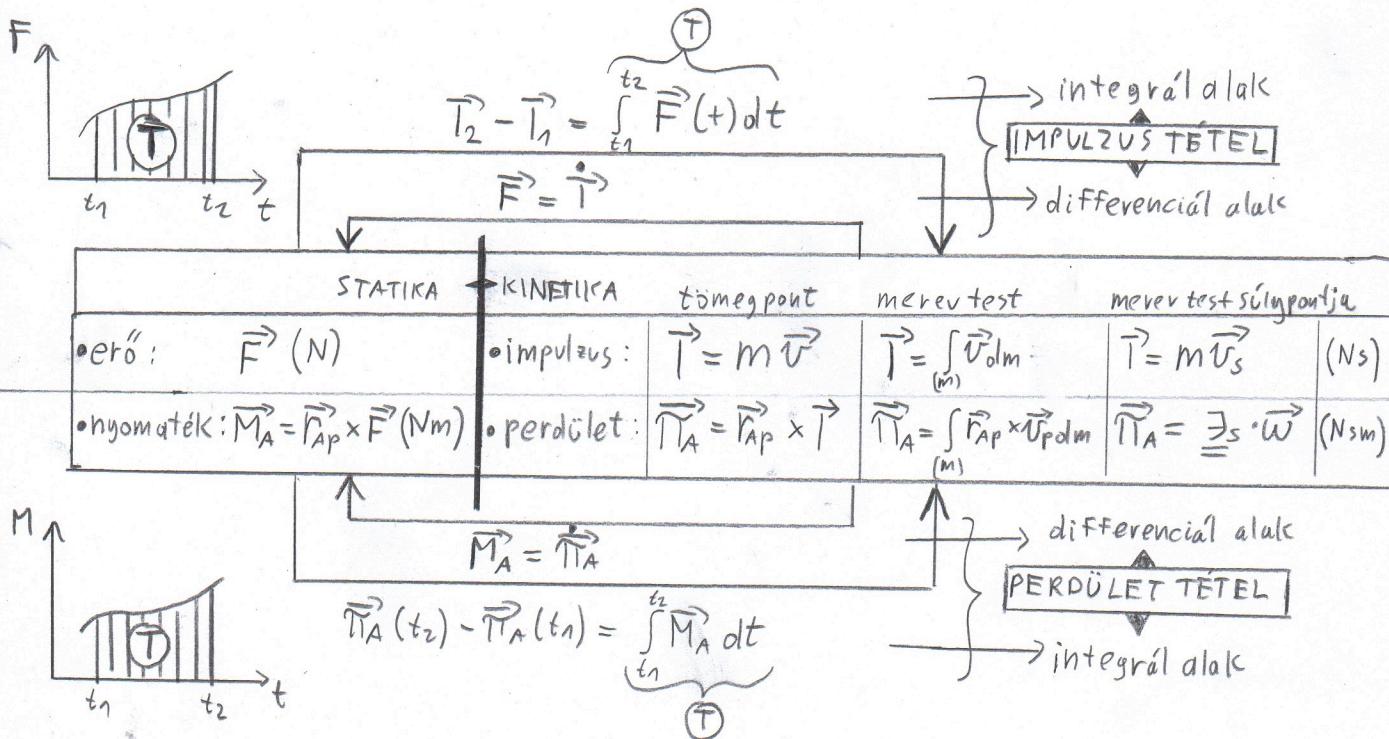


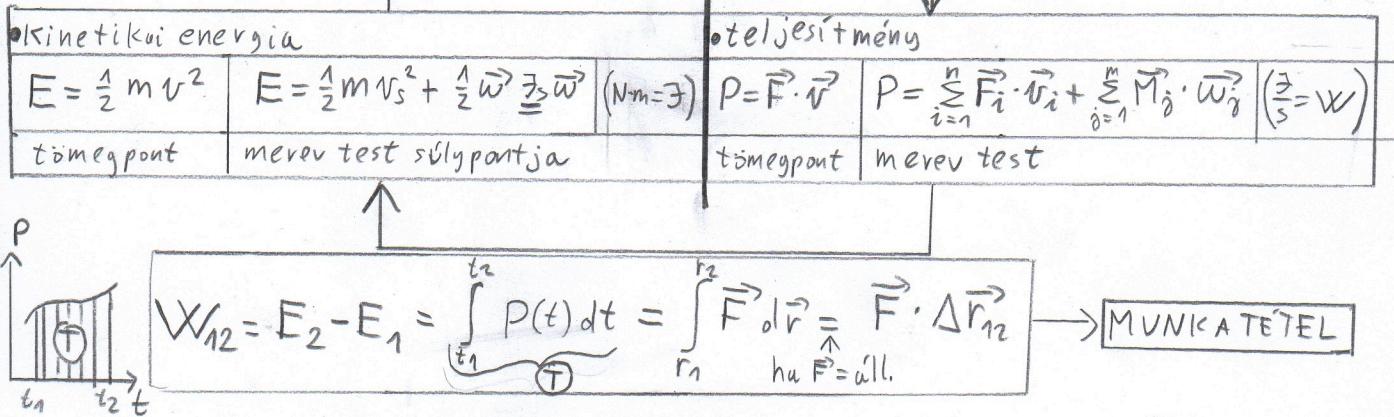
5. KONZULTÁCIÓ

MOZGÁSTAN

KINETIKA ÖSSZEFoglaló



$$P = \frac{dE}{dt} \rightarrow \text{ENERGIATÉTEL}$$



LAGRANGE-FÉLE MÁSODFAJÚ MOZGÁSEGYENLET

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial E}{\partial q_i} = Q \Rightarrow m_{\text{red}} \ddot{q}_i = Q$$

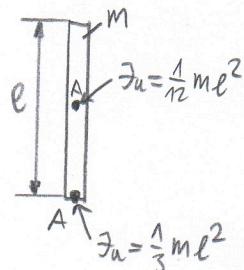
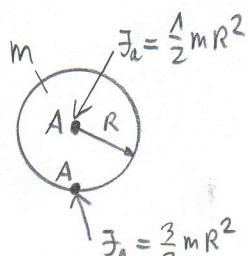
• baloldal: $E = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2} m_i v_{si}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \underline{\exists}_{si} w_i^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} m_{\text{red}} \dot{q}^2$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) = m_{\text{red}} \ddot{q}_i, \quad \frac{\partial E}{\partial q_i} = 0$$

• jobboldal: $Q = \sum_{j=1}^N \vec{F}_j \cdot \vec{v}_j + \sum_{k=1}^M \vec{M}_k \cdot \vec{w}_k$

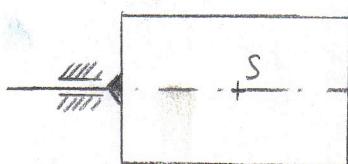
$$\vec{F}_j = \frac{\partial \vec{v}_j}{\partial \dot{q}_i}, \quad \vec{M}_k = \frac{\partial \vec{w}_k}{\partial \dot{q}_i}$$

téhetetlenségi nyomatékok:

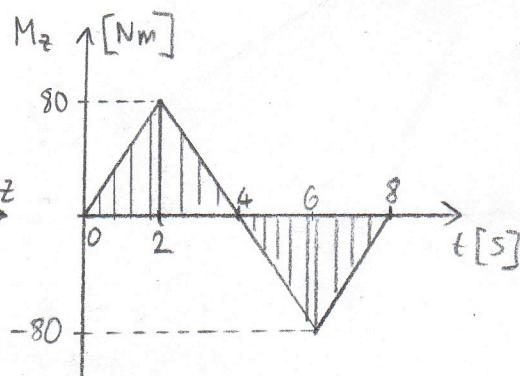


5.1 JÁRÁSI EGYENLŐTLENSÉG

adott:



$$J_z = 40 \text{ kg m}^2 \quad \bar{\omega}_0 = (48 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}) \frac{1}{5}$$



- Feladat:
- $\omega(t)$ szögsebesség függvény felrajzolása
 - ω_h közepes szögsebesség
gyenlőtlenségi fok

- a) • Pérdilet tétel:

$$\dot{\tau}_z = M_z$$

$$\dot{J}_z \dot{\epsilon}_z = M_z$$

$$\therefore \ddot{\epsilon}_z(t) = \frac{M_z(t)}{J_z} = \frac{M_z(t)}{40}$$

- Gyorsulás törvény:

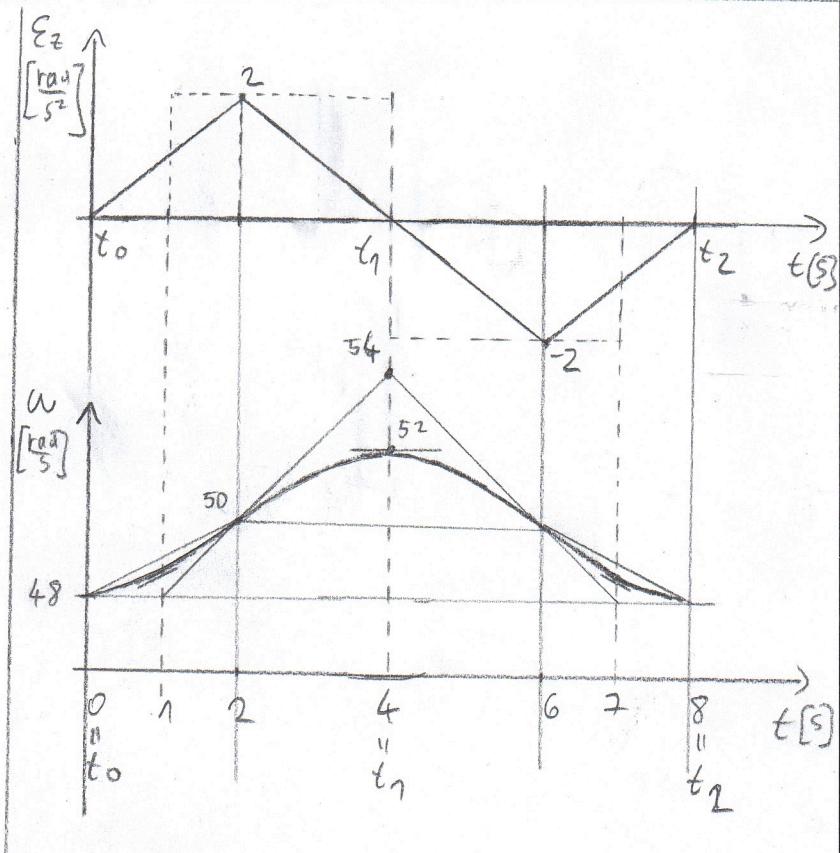
$$\frac{d\omega(t)}{dt} = \dot{\epsilon}(t)$$

$$d\omega(t) = \dot{\epsilon}(t) dt$$

$$\int d\omega(t) = \int \dot{\epsilon}(t) dt$$

$$\omega_2 - \omega_0 = \int_{t_0}^{t_2} \dot{\epsilon}(t) dt$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega_0 + \int_{t_0}^{t_2} \dot{\epsilon}(t) dt$$



b)

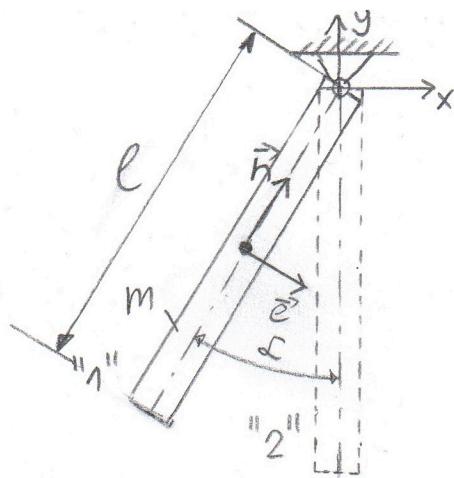
$$\omega_{\max} = \omega_0 + \frac{(t_2 - t_0) \cdot \frac{M_{z\max}}{J_z}}{2} = 48 + \frac{(4-0) \cdot \frac{80}{40}}{2} = 48 + \frac{4 \cdot 2}{2} = 52 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\omega_{\min} = \omega_0 = 48 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\omega_{hC} = \frac{\omega_{\max} + \omega_{\min}}{2} = \frac{52 + 48}{2} = 50 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\xi = \frac{\omega_{\max} - \omega_{\min}}{\omega_h} = \frac{52 - 48}{50} = \frac{4}{50} = 0,08 \Rightarrow \delta\% = 8\%$$

5.2 - FIZIKAI INGA



• adott

$$m = 2 \text{ kg}$$

$$l = 2 \text{ m}$$

$$g = 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$\angle L = 30^\circ$$

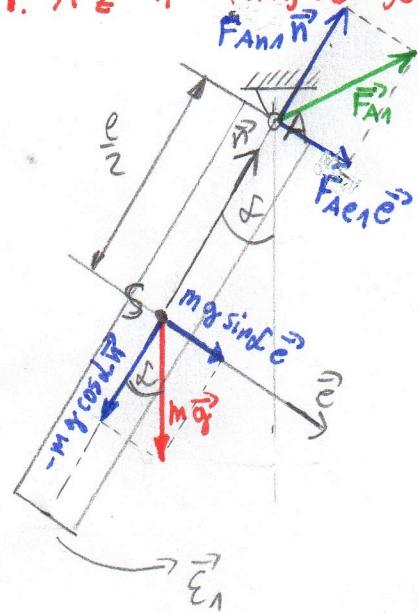
$$V_{S1} = 0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

• Feladat

a) $\vec{a}_{S1} = ?$ $\vec{F}_{A0} = ?$

b) $\vec{d}_{S2} = ?$ $\vec{F}_{A2} = ?$

1. Az "1" helyzet jellemzői:



• Az inguru ható erők:

$$\vec{F}_{A1} = F_{A1} \vec{e}_r + F_{A1} \vec{n}$$

$$m \vec{g} = mg \sin \angle \vec{e}_z - mg \cos \angle \vec{n}$$

• A súlypont gyorsvlása:

$$\vec{a}_{S1} = a_{S1} \vec{e}_r + d_{S1} \vec{n}$$

rövidgyorsulás

$$\vec{E}_1 = \epsilon_1 \vec{h}$$

$$\vec{w}_n = \omega_1 \vec{h} = \vec{0}$$

szögsehosszúság

$a_{S1} = \frac{l}{2} \epsilon_1$	[Mivel a \oplus érintő irányában gyakorlatban \oplus rövidgyorsulás történik. Elenkezve errelen $a_{S1} = -\frac{l}{2} \epsilon_1$ lenne]
-----------------------------------	---

$d_{S1} = \frac{V_{S1}^2}{\epsilon_1} = \frac{2 V_{S1}^2}{l} = \frac{2 \cdot 0^2}{2} = 0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$

[Ha ω_1 lenne adott akkor: $a_{S1} = \frac{2 V_{S1}^2}{l} = \frac{2 (\frac{l}{2})^2 \omega_1^2}{l} = \frac{2 \frac{l^2}{4} \omega_1^2}{l} = \frac{l \omega_1^2}{2}$]
--

1.1: \vec{E}_1 meghatározása \rightarrow percdílet tétele A pontra

$$\vec{T}_{A1} = \vec{M}_{A1}$$

$$\exists_A \vec{E}_1 + \underbrace{\vec{w}_1 \times \vec{T}_{A1}}_{= \vec{0}} = \vec{M}_{A1} / \cdot \vec{e}_z$$

$$\exists_a \epsilon_1 = M_{A1}$$

$$\frac{m \cdot \frac{l}{3}}{3} \epsilon_1 = \frac{1}{2} mg \sin \angle$$

$$\epsilon_1 = \frac{3 g \sin \angle}{2l} = \frac{3 \cdot 10 \cdot \sin 30^\circ}{2 \cdot 2} = 3,75 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2}$$

1.2: \vec{a}_{sn} meghatározása

$$a_{sen} = \frac{l}{2} \cdot \ddot{\theta}_1 = \frac{2}{2} \cdot 3,75 = 3,75 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$\vec{a}_s = a_{sen} \vec{e} + a_{shn} \vec{n} = \underline{(3,75 \vec{e} + 0 \vec{n})} \frac{m}{s^2}$$

1.3: \vec{F}_{An} meghatározása \rightarrow impulzus tétel

$$\vec{I} = \vec{F}$$

$$m \vec{a}_{sn} = \vec{F}_{An} + m \vec{g}$$

$$m a_{sen} \vec{e} = F_{Aen} \vec{e} + F_{Ann} \vec{n} + m g \sin \alpha \vec{e} - m g \cos \alpha \vec{n} / \cdot \vec{e} / \cdot \vec{n}$$

$$(1) m a_{sen} = F_{Aen} + m g \sin \alpha \quad \left. \right\}$$

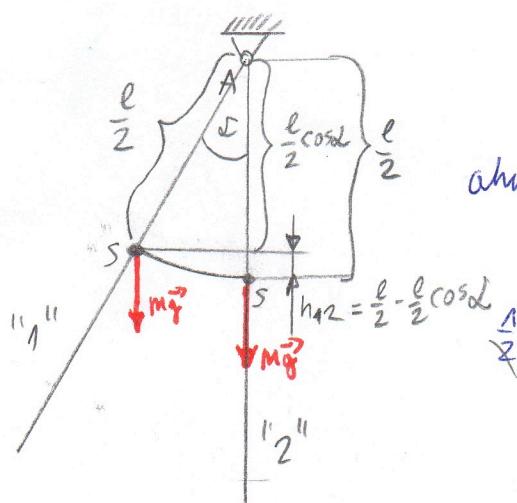
$$(2) 0 = F_{Ann} - m g \cos \alpha \quad \left. \right\}$$

$$(1) \rightarrow F_{Aen} = m a_{sen} - m g \sin \alpha = m (a_{sen} - g \sin \alpha) = \\ = 2 \cdot (3,75 - 10 \cdot \sin 30^\circ) = -2,5 N$$

$$(2) \rightarrow F_{Ann} = m g \cos \alpha = 2 \cdot 10 \cdot \cos 30^\circ = 17,32 N$$

$$\vec{F}_{An} = F_{Aen} \vec{e} + F_{Ann} \vec{n} = \underline{(-2,5 \vec{e} + 17,32 \vec{n}) N}$$

2. "1" helyzet \rightarrow "2" helyzet (\vec{w}_2 meghatározása)



Munkatétel

$$E_2 - E_1 = W_{12}$$

$$\text{ahol: } W_{12} = \vec{F} \cdot \Delta \vec{r} = m g (-\vec{e}_y) \cdot h_{12} (-\vec{e}_y) = m g h_{12}$$

$$E_2 - E_1 = m g h_{12}$$

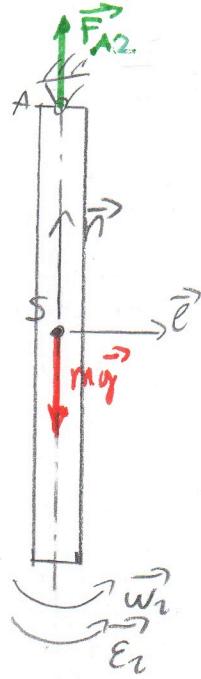
$$\cancel{\frac{1}{2} I_a w_2^2 - \cancel{\frac{1}{2} I_a w_1^2}} = m g \cancel{\frac{l}{2} (1 - \cos \alpha)} =$$

$$W_2 = \sqrt{\frac{m g l (1 - \cos \alpha)}{I_a}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 10 \cdot 2 (1 - \cos 30^\circ)}{2,6}} = 1,418 \frac{m}{s}$$

$$I_a = \frac{m l^2}{3} = \frac{2 \cdot 2^2}{3} = 2,6$$

3. A "2" helyzet jellemezői:



3.1: \vec{E}_2 meghatározása \rightarrow perdület tétele A pontra

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{T}_{A2} &= \vec{M}_{A2} \\ \vec{\tau}_A \vec{e}_2 + \underbrace{\vec{\omega}_2 \times \vec{T}_{A2}}_{=0} &= \vec{M}_{A2} / \cdot \vec{e}_2 \\ \tau_A \epsilon_2 &= M_a \\ \tau_A \epsilon_2 &= 0 \\ \epsilon_2 &= 0 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2}\end{aligned}$$

3.2: \vec{d}_{S2} meghatározása

$$a_{se2} = \frac{l}{2} \epsilon_2 = \frac{2}{2} \cdot 0 = 0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$a_{sh2} = \frac{2 \cdot \text{V}_{se2}^2}{l} = \frac{l}{2} \omega_2^2 = \frac{2}{2} \cdot 1,498^2 = 2,01 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$\vec{d}_{S2} = a_{se2} \vec{e} + a_{sh2} \vec{n} = \underline{(0 \vec{e} + 2,01 \vec{n}) \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}}$$

3.3: \vec{F}_{A2} meghatározása \rightarrow impulzustétel

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{T} &= \vec{F} \\ \vec{M}_{d_{S2}} &= \vec{F}_{A2} + \vec{mg}\end{aligned}$$

$$m a_{sh2} \vec{n} = \vec{F}_{A2} \vec{e} + \vec{F}_{An2} \vec{n} - \vec{mg} \vec{n} / \cdot \vec{e} / \cdot \vec{n}$$

$$(1) 0 = F_{A2}$$

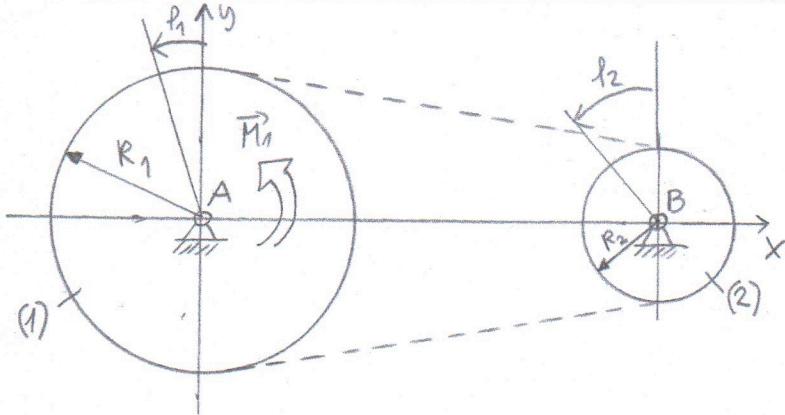
$$(2) m a_{sh2} = F_{An2} - mg$$

$$(1) \rightarrow F_{A2} = 0 \text{ N}$$

$$(2) \rightarrow F_{An2} = m a_{sh2} + mg = m(a_{sh2} + g) = 2 \cdot (2,01 + 10) = 24,02 \text{ N}$$

$$\vec{F}_{A2} = F_{A2} \vec{e} + F_{An2} \vec{n} = \underline{(0 \vec{e} + 24,02 \vec{n}) \text{ N}}$$

5.3 - ÖSSZETETT SZERKEZET



adott:

$$\bar{\mathcal{I}}_a = 200 \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$\bar{\mathcal{I}}_b = 100 \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$R_1 = 0,3 \text{ m}$$

$$R_2 = 0,15 \text{ m}$$

$$M_1 = 300 \text{ Nm}$$

Feladat:

$$\vec{\mathcal{E}}_2 = ? \quad \vec{\mathcal{E}}_1 = ?$$

• általános koordináta:

$$q = p_2$$

$$\dot{q} = \dot{p}_2 = w_2$$

$$\ddot{q} = \ddot{p}_2 = \mathcal{E}_2$$

• áttétel miatt:

$$R_1 p_1 = R_2 p_2 \Rightarrow p_1 = \frac{R_2}{R_1} p_2$$

$$R_1 w_1 = R_2 w_2 \Rightarrow w_1 = \frac{R_2}{R_1} w_2$$

$$R_1 \mathcal{E}_1 = R_2 \mathcal{E}_2 \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1 = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \mathcal{E}_2$$

• előjel feltételezés:

$$\vec{p}_1 = p_1 \vec{e}_z \quad p_2 = \bar{p}_2 \vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{w}_1 = w_1 \vec{e}_z \quad \bar{w}_2 = w_2 \vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{\mathcal{E}}_1 = \mathcal{E}_1 \vec{e}_z \quad \vec{\mathcal{E}}_2 = \mathcal{E}_2 \vec{e}_z$$

Lagrange-féle műsodfajú mozgásegyenlet: $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial E}{\partial q} = Q$

• baloldal:

→ rendszer kinetikai energiaja:

$$E = E_1 + E_2 = \frac{1}{2} \bar{\mathcal{I}}_a w_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\mathcal{I}}_b w_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} \bar{\mathcal{I}}_a \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} w_2 \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\mathcal{I}}_b w_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\bar{\mathcal{I}}_a \frac{R_2^2}{R_1^2} + \bar{\mathcal{I}}_b \right] w_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} \bar{\mathcal{I}}_{red} w_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} \bar{\mathcal{I}}_{red} \dot{q}^2$$

→ redukált tehetetlenségi nyomaték: $\bar{\mathcal{I}}_{red} = \bar{\mathcal{I}}_a \frac{R_2^2}{R_1^2} + \bar{\mathcal{I}}_b = 200 \frac{0,15^2}{0,3^2} + 100 = 150 \text{ kg m}^2$

→ kinetikai energia elérülésü:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) = \bar{\mathcal{I}}_{red} \ddot{q} \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial E}{\partial q} = 0$$

• jobboldal: (az általános erő)

$$Q = \vec{M}_1 \cdot \vec{b}_1 + \underbrace{\vec{G}_1 \cdot \vec{B}_A}_{=0} + \underbrace{\vec{F}_A \cdot \vec{B}_A}_{=0} + \underbrace{\vec{G}_2 \cdot \vec{B}_B}_{=0} + \underbrace{\vec{F}_B \cdot \vec{B}_B}_{=0} = \vec{M}_1 \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{w}}{\partial \dot{q}} = M_1 \vec{e}_z \cdot \frac{\partial w_1 \vec{e}_z}{\partial w_2} =$$

$$= M_1 \vec{e}_z \cdot \frac{\partial \frac{R_1}{R_1} w_2 \vec{e}_z}{\partial w_2} = M_1 \vec{e}_z \frac{R_2}{R_1} \vec{e}_z = M_1 \frac{R_2}{R_1} = 300 \cdot \frac{0,15}{0,3} = 150 \text{ Nm}$$

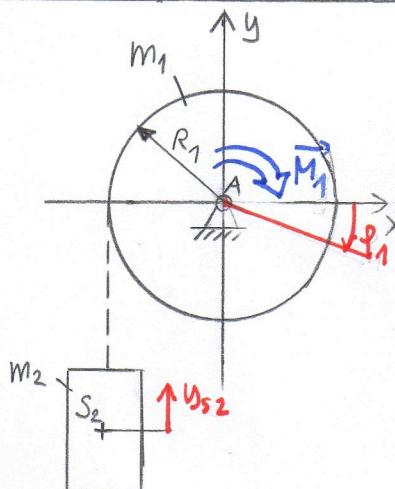
• visszahelyettesítés a Lagrange-egyenletbe

$$\bar{\mathcal{I}}_{red} \ddot{q} = Q$$

$$\bar{\mathcal{I}}_{red} \mathcal{E}_2 = Q \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_2 = \frac{Q}{\bar{\mathcal{I}}_{red}} = \frac{150}{150} = 1 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2} \Rightarrow \vec{\mathcal{E}}_2 = (1 \vec{e}_z) \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_1 = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \mathcal{E}_2 = \frac{0,15}{0,3} \cdot 1 = 0,5 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} \Rightarrow \vec{\mathcal{E}}_1 = (0,5 \vec{e}_z) \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2}$$

5.4 - ÖSSZETETT SZERKEZET



adott:

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &= 1 \text{ m} \\ m_1 &= 10 \text{ kg} \\ M_1 &= 40 \text{ Nm} \\ m_2 &= 5 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Feladat:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E}_1, \vec{\alpha}_{s2} \\ \vec{R}, \vec{F}_A \end{aligned}$$

általános Koordináta:

$$q = y_{s2} \quad \dot{q} = \dot{y}_{s2} = v_{s2} \quad \ddot{q} = \ddot{y}_{s2} = \alpha_{s2}$$

összefüggés általános Koordináták között:

$$y_{s2} = -R_1 \omega_1 \Rightarrow \omega_1 = -\frac{y_{s2}}{R_1}$$

$$v_{s2} = -R_1 \omega_1 \Rightarrow \omega_1 = -\frac{v_{s2}}{R_1}$$

$$\alpha_{s2} = -R_1 \epsilon_1 \Rightarrow \epsilon_1 = -\frac{\alpha_{s2}}{R_1}$$

$$\vec{v}_{s2} = v_{s2} \vec{e}_y \quad \vec{\omega}_1 = \omega_1 \vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{\alpha}_{s2} = \alpha_{s2} \vec{e}_y \quad \vec{\epsilon}_1 = \epsilon_1 \vec{e}_z$$

$$\text{Lagrange - F\'ele másod fajú mozgásegyenlet: } \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial E}{\partial q} = Q$$

• baloldal:

→ kinetikai energia:

$$\begin{aligned} E &= E_1 + E_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_a w_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{s2}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} m_1 R_1^2 \right) \left(\frac{v_{s2}}{R_1} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{s2}^2 = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} m_1 R_1^2 \right) \frac{v_{s2}^2}{R_1^2} + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{s2}^2 = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} m_1 + m_2 \right]}_{M_{\text{red}}} v_{s2}^2 = \frac{1}{2} M_{\text{red}} \dot{q}^2 \end{aligned}$$

→ redukált tömeg:

$$M_{\text{red}} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 + m_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 + 5 = 10 \text{ kg}$$

→ kinetikai energia deriválása:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) = M_{\text{red}} \ddot{q} \quad , \quad \frac{\partial E}{\partial q} = 0$$

• jobboldal: (az általános erő)

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \vec{M}_1 \cdot \vec{b}_1 + \vec{F}_A \cdot \vec{P}_A + \vec{G}_1 \cdot \vec{P}_A + \vec{G}_2 \cdot \vec{P}_{s2} = \vec{M}_1 \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{w}_1}{\partial \dot{q}} + \vec{G}_2 \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{v}_{s2}}{\partial \dot{q}} = \\ &= -M_1 \vec{e}_z \cdot \frac{\partial \left(-\frac{v_{s2}}{R_1} \right) \vec{e}_z}{\partial v_{s2}} + (-m_2 g) \vec{e}_y \cdot \frac{\partial v_{s2} \vec{e}_y}{\partial v_{s2}} = \\ &= -M_1 \vec{e}_z \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{R_1} \right) \vec{e}_z - m_2 g \vec{e}_y \cdot 1 \cdot \vec{e}_y = -\frac{M_1}{R_1} - m_2 g = \frac{40}{1} - 5 \cdot 10 = -10 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

• vissza helyettesítve a Lagrange egyenletbe:

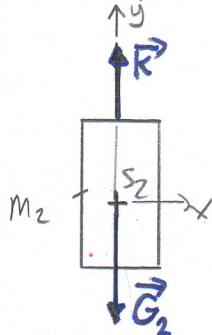
$$M_{\text{red}} \ddot{q} = Q$$

$$M_{\text{red}} \alpha_{s2} = Q \Rightarrow \alpha_{s2} = \frac{Q}{M_{\text{red}}} = \frac{-10}{10} = -1 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \Rightarrow \vec{\alpha}_{s2} = \left(1 \vec{e}_y \right) \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$\epsilon_1 = -\frac{\alpha_{s2}}{R_1} = -\frac{1}{1} = 1 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2} \Rightarrow \vec{\epsilon}_1 = \left(1 \vec{e}_z \right) \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2}$$

• Kötélvező meghatározása:

→ impulzus tétel a 2. testre



$$\dot{\vec{T}} = \vec{F}$$

$$m_2 \vec{a}_{S_2} = \vec{G}_2 + \vec{K}$$

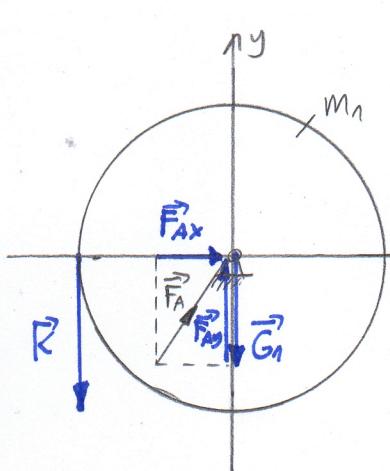
$$m_2 \vec{a}_{S_2} \vec{e}_y = -m_2 g \vec{e}_y + K \vec{e}_y \quad / \cdot \vec{e}_y$$

$$m_2 a_{S_2} = -m_2 g + K$$

$$K = m_2 (a_{S_2} + g) = 5 \cdot (-1 + 10) = 45 N$$

• A ponti csapágyerő meghatározása:

→ impulzus tétel az 1. testre



$$\dot{\vec{T}} = \vec{F}$$

$$m_1 \vec{a}_{S_1} = \vec{G}_1 + \vec{K} + \vec{F}_A$$

$$\vec{0} = -m_1 g \vec{e}_y - K \vec{e}_b + F_{Ax} \vec{e}_x + F_{Ay} \vec{e}_b \quad / \cdot \vec{e}_x / \cdot \vec{e}_b$$

$$1) \cdot \vec{e}_x \rightarrow 1) 0 = F_{Ax}$$

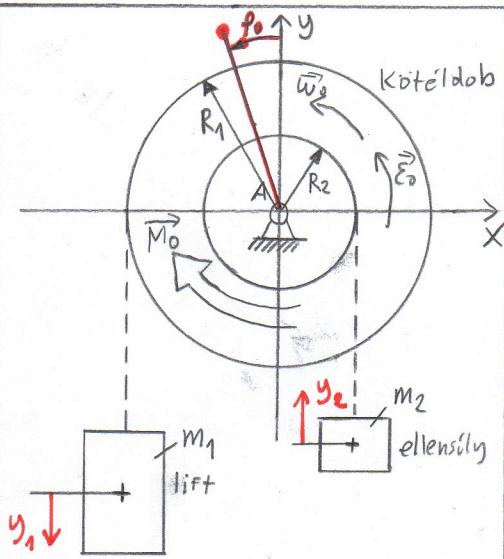
$$2) \cdot \vec{e}_b \rightarrow 2) 0 = -m_1 g - K + F_{Ay} \quad \left. \right\}$$

$$1) \rightarrow F_{Ax} = 0 N$$

$$2) \rightarrow F_{Ay} = m_1 g + K = 10 \cdot 10 + 45 = 145 N$$

$$\vec{F}_A = F_{Ax} \vec{e}_x + F_{Ay} \vec{e}_b = (0 \vec{e}_x + 145 \vec{e}_b) N$$

5.5 - ÖSSZETETT SZERKEZET



adott:

$$\begin{aligned} J_a &= 1 \text{ kgm}^2 \\ M_1 &= 400 \text{ kg} \\ M_2 &= 500 \text{ kg} \\ M_0 &= 50 \text{ kg} \\ R_1 &= 0,2 \text{ m} \\ R_2 &= 0,15 \text{ m} \\ M_0 &= 200 \text{ Nm} \end{aligned}$$

Feladat:
 $\vec{\epsilon}_0, \vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2$

általános koordináta:

$$q = \varphi_0, \dot{q} = \omega_0, \ddot{q} = \epsilon_0$$

Összefüggés az általános koordináták között:

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= R_1 \varphi_0 & y_2 &= R_2 \varphi_0 \\ v_1 &= -R_1 \omega_0 & v_2 &= R_2 \omega_0 \\ a_1 &= -R_1 \epsilon_0 & a_2 &= R_2 \epsilon_0 \end{aligned}$$

előjel feltételezés:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\omega}_0 &= \omega_0 \vec{e}_z; \vec{v}_1 = v_1 \vec{e}_y; \vec{v}_2 = v_2 \vec{e}_y \\ \vec{\epsilon}_0 &= \epsilon_0 \vec{e}_z; \vec{a}_1 = a_1 \vec{e}_y; \vec{a}_2 = a_2 \vec{e}_y \end{aligned}$$

Lagrange-Féle másod fajú mozgásegyenlet: $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial E}{\partial q} = Q$

• baloldali:

→ kinetikai energia:

$$\begin{aligned} E &= E_a + E_1 + E_2 = \frac{1}{2} J_a \omega_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} M_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} M_2 v_2^2 = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} J_a \omega_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} M_1 (R_1 \omega_0)^2 + \frac{1}{2} M_2 (R_2 \omega_0)^2 = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} [J_a + M_1 R_1^2 + M_2 R_2^2]}_{\mathcal{E}_{red}} \omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_{red} \dot{\varphi}^2 \end{aligned}$$

→ a redukált tehetetlenségi nyomuték:

$$\mathcal{E}_{red} = J_a + M_1 R_1^2 + M_2 R_2^2 = 1 + 400 \cdot 0,2^2 + 500 \cdot 0,15^2 = 28,25 \text{ kgm}^2$$

→ Kinetikai energia elterülésére:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) = \mathcal{E}_{red} \ddot{q}, \quad \frac{\partial E}{\partial q} = 0$$

• jobboldali: (az általános erő)

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \vec{M}_0 \cdot \vec{F}_0 + \vec{G}_1 \cdot \vec{P}_1 + \vec{G}_2 \cdot \vec{P}_2 + \vec{G}_0 \cdot \vec{P}_A + \vec{F}_A \cdot \vec{P}_A = \vec{M}_0 \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{\omega}_0}{\partial \dot{q}} + \vec{G}_1 \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{v}_1}{\partial \dot{q}} + \vec{G}_2 \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{v}_2}{\partial \dot{q}} = \\ &= -M_0 \vec{e}_z \cdot \frac{\partial \omega_0 \vec{e}_z}{\partial \omega_0} + (-M_1 g \vec{e}_y) \cdot \frac{\partial (-R_1 \omega_0) \vec{e}_y}{\partial \omega_0} + (-M_2 g \vec{e}_y) \cdot \frac{\partial (R_2 \omega_0) \vec{e}_y}{\partial \omega_0} = \\ &= -M_0 \vec{e}_z \cdot 1 \cdot \vec{e}_z + (-M_1 g \vec{e}_y) \cdot (-R_1) \vec{e}_y + (-M_2 g \vec{e}_y) \cdot R_2 \vec{e}_y = \\ &= -M_0 + M_1 g R_1 - M_2 g R_2 = -200 + 400 \cdot 10 \cdot 0,2 + 500 \cdot 10 \cdot 0,15 = -150 \text{ Nm} \end{aligned}$$

• Vissza helyettesítve a Lagrange egyenletbe

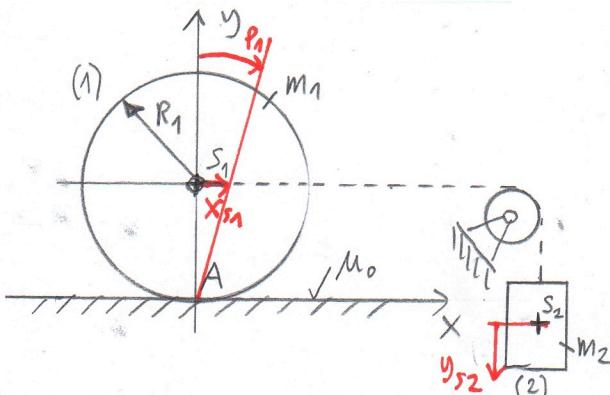
$$\mathcal{E}_{red} \ddot{q} = Q$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{red} \epsilon_0 = Q \Rightarrow \epsilon_0 = \frac{Q}{\mathcal{E}_{red}} = \frac{-150}{28,25} = -5,31 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2} \Rightarrow \vec{\epsilon}_0 = (-5,31 \vec{e}_z) \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$\text{lift gyorsulása: } a_1 = -R_1 \epsilon_0 = -0,2 \cdot (-5,31) = 1,062 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \quad \vec{a}_1 = a_1 \vec{e}_y = (1,062 \vec{e}_y) \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$\text{elleníly gyorsulása: } a_2 = R_2 \epsilon_0 = 0,15 \cdot (-5,31) = -0,796 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \quad \vec{a}_2 = a_2 \vec{e}_y = (-0,796 \vec{e}_y) \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

5.6 - ÖSSZETETT SZERKEZET



OLOTT:	FELÖLÖTT:	ÁLTALÁNOS KOORDINÁTÁK
$R_1 = 2 \text{ m}$	$\vec{a}_{S1} = ?$	$q = x_{S1}$
$M_1 = 10 \text{ kg}$	$\vec{a}_{S2} = ?$	$\dot{q} = \dot{x}_{S1} = v_{S1}$
$M_2 = 20 \text{ kg}$	$a_{\min} = ?$	$\ddot{q} = \ddot{x}_{S1} = \ddot{a}_{S1}$

ÖSSZEFÜGGŐ ÁLTALÁNOS KOORDINÁTÁK KÖZÖTT:

$$x_{S1} = y_{S2} = R_1 \dot{q}_1 \Rightarrow \dot{q}_1 = \frac{x_{S1}}{R_1}$$

$$v_{S1} = v_{S2} = -R_1 \ddot{q}_1 \Rightarrow \ddot{q}_1 = -\frac{v_{S1}}{R_1}$$

$$a_{S1} = a_{S2} = R_1 \ddot{q}_1 \Rightarrow \ddot{q}_1 = \frac{a_{S1}}{R_1}$$

$$\vec{v}_{S1} = v_{S1} \hat{e}_x \quad \vec{v}_{S2} = v_{S2} \hat{e}_y$$

$$\vec{a}_{S1} = a_{S1} \hat{e}_x \quad \vec{a}_{S2} = a_{S2} \hat{e}_y$$

Lagrange - Féle másod fajú mozgásegyenlet: $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial E}{\partial q} = Q$

• baloldal:

→ kinetikai energia:

$$E = E_1 + E_2 = \frac{1}{2} \exists_a w_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{S2}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} m_1 R_1^2 \right) \left(\frac{v_{S1}}{R_1} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{S1}^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} m_1 R_1^2 \right) \frac{v_{S1}^2}{R_1^2} + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{S1}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\left[\frac{3}{2} m_1 + m_2 \right]}_{M_{\text{red}}} v_{S1}^2 = \frac{1}{2} M_{\text{red}} \dot{q}^2$$

$$\rightarrow \text{a redukált tömeg: } M_{\text{red}} = \frac{3}{2} m_1 + m_2 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 10 + 20 = 35 \text{ kg}$$

→ kinetikai energiávalására:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) = M_{\text{red}} \ddot{q} \quad , \quad \frac{\partial E}{\partial q} = 0$$

• jobboldal: (az általános erő)

$$Q = \vec{G}_1 \cdot \underbrace{\vec{P}_{S1}}_{=\vec{0}} + \vec{F}_h \cdot \underbrace{\vec{P}_A}_{=\vec{0}} + \vec{G}_2 \cdot \vec{P}_{S2} = \vec{G}_2 \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{v}_{S2}}{\partial \dot{q}} = -m_2 g \vec{e}_y \cdot \frac{\partial v_{S2} \vec{e}_y}{\partial v_{S1}} =$$

$$= -m_2 g \vec{e}_y \cdot \frac{-\partial v_{S1} \vec{e}_y}{\partial v_{S1}} = -m_2 g \vec{e}_y \cdot (-1) \vec{e}_y = m_2 g = 20 \cdot 10 = 200 \text{ N}$$

• Vissza helyettesítve a Lagrange - egyenletbe:

$$M_{\text{red}} \ddot{q} = Q$$

$$M_{\text{red}} a_{S1} = Q \Rightarrow a_{S1} = \frac{Q}{M_{\text{red}}} = \frac{200}{35} = 5,71 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \Rightarrow a$$

$$\vec{a}_{S1} = a_{S1} \hat{e}_x = (5,71 \hat{e}_x) \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$a_{S2} = -a_{S1} = -5,71 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$\vec{a}_{S2} = a_{S2} \hat{e}_y = (-5,71 \hat{e}_y) \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

A csúszásmentes gördüléshez szükséges minimális nyugváshelyi súrlódási tényező (M_0^{\min}) meghatározása:

- impulzus tétel a 2. testre:

$$\vec{T} = \vec{F}$$

$$\vec{K} + \vec{G}_2 = m_2 \vec{a}_{S2}$$

$$K \vec{e}_y - m_2 g \vec{e}_y = m_2 a_{S2} \vec{e}_y / \cdot \vec{e}_y$$

$$K - m_2 g = m_2 a_{S2}$$

$$K = m_2 (g + a_{S2}) = 20 \cdot (10 + 5,71) = 85,8 \text{ N}$$

- impulzus tétel az 1. testre:

$$\vec{T} = \vec{F}$$

$$m_1 \vec{a}_{S1} = \vec{F}_h + \vec{G} + \vec{K}$$

$$m_1 a_{S1} \vec{e}_x = F_s \vec{e}_x + F_N \vec{e}_y - m_1 g \vec{e}_y + K \vec{e}_x / \cdot \vec{e}_x / \cdot \vec{e}_y$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1. \vec{e}_x \rightarrow 1) m_1 a_{S1} = F_s + K \\ 1. \vec{e}_y \rightarrow 2) 0 = F_N - m_1 g \end{array} \right\}$$

$$1) \rightarrow F_s = m_1 a_{S1} - K = 10 \cdot 5,71 - 85,8 = -28,7 \text{ N } (\leftarrow)$$

$$2) \rightarrow F_N = m_1 g = 10 \cdot 10 = 100 \text{ N } (\uparrow)$$

$$F_h = F_s \vec{e}_x + F_N \vec{e}_y = (-28,7 \vec{e}_x + 100 \vec{e}_y) \text{ N}$$

$$M_0^{\min} = \frac{|F_s|}{|F_N|} = \frac{|-28,7|}{|100|} = 0,287$$