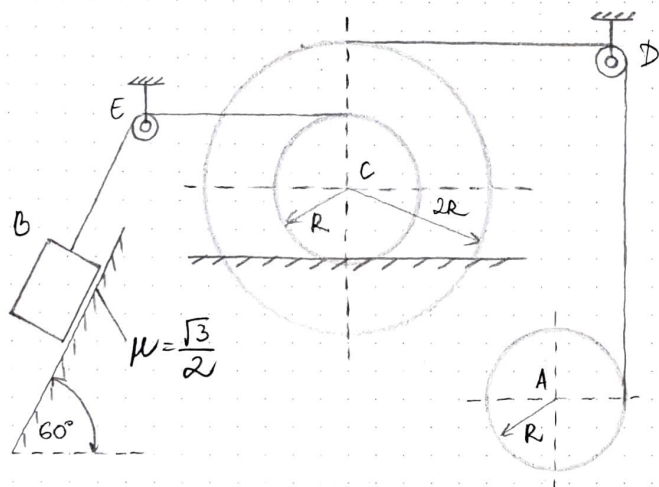


14.41. Два круто spojena koaksijalna cilindra poluprečnika R i $2R$, ukupne mase $4m$ i poluprečnika inercije $i = R$ u odnosu na poddužnu centralnu osu C , mogu da se kotrljaju po horizontalnoj ravni bez klizanja. Na veći cilindar nanosano je užice koje je prebačeno preko košture D a drugim krajem nanosano na horizontalni disk A poluprečnika R i mase $2m$. Drugo užice, prebačeno preko košture E , jednim svojim krajem nanosano je na manji cilindar a drugim krajem zakacheno za šeretu B mase $4m$ koji klizi po horizontalnoj ravni na ugibu 60° . Neponosni košture D i E su zanemarljive mase. Odrediti ubrzanja srediništa diska A i šereta B .



KOAKSIJALNI DISKOVI \Rightarrow RAVNO KP.
(KOTRLJANJE BEZ KLIZANJA)

$$x = R\theta, \text{ 1 st. st.}$$

DISK A \Rightarrow RAVNO KP., 2 st. st.
(CENTAR A NE POKRETA SE HORIZONTALNO)

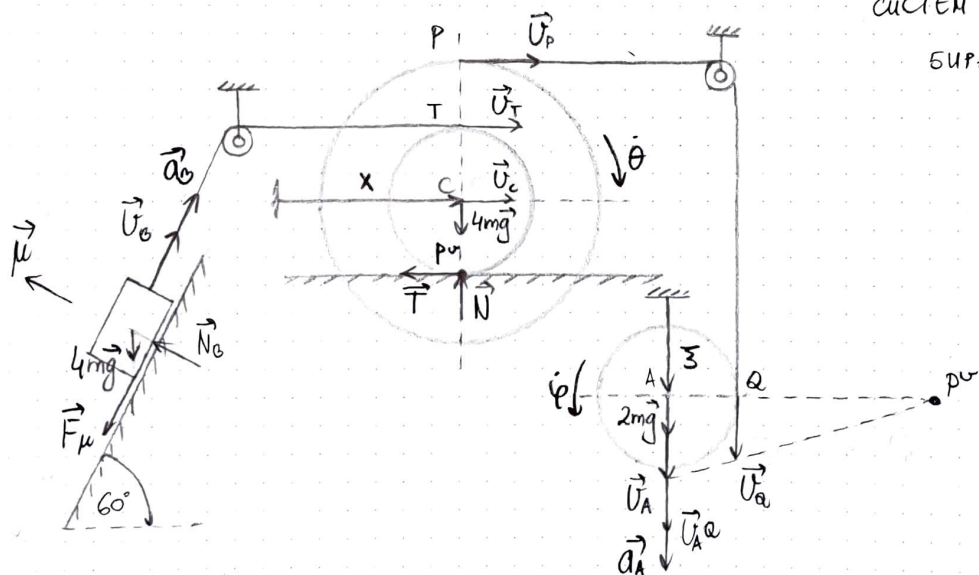
TELO B \Rightarrow TRANSLACIJA, 1 st. st.

ZEBOG 2 UMETA BROJ STEPENI ST.
SMAŃUJE SE ZA 2

SISTEM IMA 2 STEPENA SLOBODE

$$\text{BIRAMO: } q_1 = x$$

$$q_2 = z$$



$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) - \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial x} = Q_x$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{z}} \right) - \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial z} = Q_z$$

$$E_k = E_k^A + E_k^B + E_k^C$$

$$v_C = \dot{x}, \quad \dot{x} = CP \cdot \dot{\theta} = R\dot{\theta} \Rightarrow \dot{\theta} = \frac{\dot{x}}{R}$$

$$v_B = v_T = TP \cdot \dot{\theta} = 2R\dot{\theta} = 2R \frac{\dot{x}}{R} = 2\dot{x}$$

$$v_A = \dot{z}$$

$$\vec{v}_A = \vec{v}_a + \vec{v}_A^a / \vec{\lambda} \Rightarrow v_A = v_a + v_A^a, \quad v_a = v_P = PP' \cdot \dot{\theta} = 3R\dot{\theta} = 3\dot{x}, \quad v_A^a = R\dot{\varphi}$$

$$\dot{z} = 3\dot{x} + R\dot{\varphi} \Rightarrow \dot{\varphi} = \frac{\dot{z} - 3\dot{x}}{R}$$

РАВНО

$$E_k^A = \frac{1}{2} 2m v_A^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_{A2} \dot{\varphi}^2, \quad J_{A2} = \frac{1}{2} 2m R^2 = m R^2$$

$$= m \dot{\xi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m R^2 \frac{1}{R^2} (\dot{\xi} - 3\dot{x})^2 = m \dot{\xi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \dot{\xi}^2 - 3m \dot{x} \dot{\xi} + \frac{9}{2} m \dot{x}^2$$

$$E_k^A = \frac{3}{2} m \dot{\xi}^2 - 3m \dot{x} \dot{\xi} + \frac{9}{2} m \dot{x}^2$$

ТРАНС.

$$E_k^B = \frac{1}{2} 4m v_B^2 = 8m \dot{x}^2$$

РАВНО

$$E_k^C = \frac{1}{2} 4m v_C^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_{C2} \dot{\theta}^2, \quad J_{C2} = 4m i^2 = 4m R^2$$

$$= 2m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4m R^2 \cdot \frac{\dot{x}^2}{R^2}$$

$$E_k^C = 4m \dot{x}^2$$

$$E_k = \frac{33}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{3}{2} m \dot{\xi}^2 - 3m \dot{x} \dot{\xi}$$

$$\delta A^B(4m\vec{g}) = 4m\vec{g} \cdot d\vec{r}_B = 4m\vec{g} \cdot \vec{v}_B dt = -4mg v_B \cos(30^\circ + 60^\circ) dt = -4mg v_B \sin 60^\circ dt$$

$$= -4mg \cdot 2\dot{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} dt = -4\sqrt{3}mg dx \Rightarrow Q_x^{4mg} = -4\sqrt{3}mg$$

$$\delta A^C(4m\vec{g}) = 0 \quad (4m\vec{g} \perp d\vec{r}_C)$$

$$\delta A(2m\vec{g}) = 2m\vec{g} \cdot d\vec{r}_A = 2mg d\xi \Rightarrow Q_\xi^{2mg} = 2mg$$

$$\delta A(\vec{F}_\mu) = \vec{F}_\mu \cdot \vec{v}_B dt = -F_\mu \cdot v_B dt = -F_\mu \cdot 2\dot{x} dt = -2F_\mu dx, \quad F_\mu = \mu N_B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} N_B$$

$$4m\vec{a}_B = 4m\vec{g} + \vec{N}_B + \vec{F}_\mu + \vec{S}_{BE} / \cdot \vec{\mu} \Rightarrow 0 = N_B - 4mg \cos 60^\circ \Rightarrow N_B = 2mg \Rightarrow F_\mu = \sqrt{3}mg$$

$$\delta A(\vec{F}_\mu) = -2\sqrt{3}mg dx \Rightarrow Q_x^{F_\mu} = -2\sqrt{3}mg$$

* РАД СЛОЖА \vec{v}, \vec{T} И \vec{N}_B JE = 0

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{x}} = 33m\dot{x} - 3m\dot{\xi}, \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 33m\ddot{x} - 3m\ddot{\xi}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \xi} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\xi}} = 3m\dot{\xi} - 3m\dot{x}, \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\xi}} \right) = 3m\ddot{\xi} - 3m\ddot{x}$$

$$33m\ddot{x} - 3m\ddot{\xi} = -6\sqrt{3}mg$$

$$3m\ddot{\xi} - 3m\ddot{x} = 2mg \Rightarrow m\ddot{x} = \frac{3m\ddot{\xi} - 2mg}{3}$$

$$33 \frac{3m\ddot{\xi} - 2mg}{3} - 3m\ddot{\xi} = -6\sqrt{3}mg$$

$$33m\ddot{\xi} - 22mg - 3m\ddot{\xi} = -6\sqrt{3}mg \Rightarrow 30m\ddot{\xi} = (22 - 6\sqrt{3})mg \quad / : m$$

$$\ddot{\xi} = a_\xi = \frac{11 - 3\sqrt{3}}{15} g > 0 \quad \text{КРЕТЕ СЕ УБРЗАНО НАВИШЕ!}$$

$$m\ddot{x} = \frac{\frac{11 - 3\sqrt{3}}{5} mg - 2mg}{3} = \frac{1 - 3\sqrt{3}}{15} mg \quad / : m$$

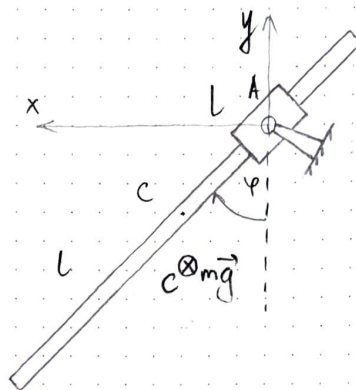
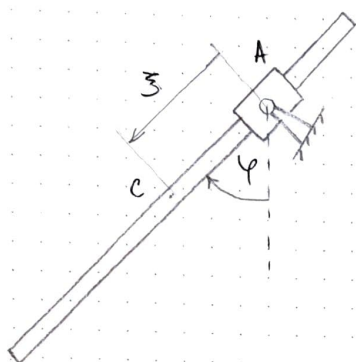
$$\ddot{x} = \frac{1 - 3\sqrt{3}}{15} g$$

$$a_B = \frac{dv_B}{dt} = \frac{d(2\dot{x})}{dt} = 2\ddot{x}$$

$$a_B = \frac{2 - 6\sqrt{3}}{15} g < 0 \Rightarrow \text{КРЕТЕ СЕ УСПОРЕНО НАВИШЕ!}$$

→ ПОГРЕШНО ПРЕТПОСТАВЉЕН СМЕР ВЕКТОРА УБРЗАЊА

14.16. Хомогени штап дужине $2l$ и масе m креће се у хоризонталној равни при чему пролази кроз тачку обртне вoђице A чија се маса може занемарити. Оса вoђице Az је вертикална. Одредити диференцијалне једначине кретања штапа.



ШТАП ВРЉИ РАВНО КРЕТАЊЕ \Rightarrow 3 СТЕПЕНА СЛОБОДЕ

ЗБОГ ВЕЗЕ СА ОБРТНОМ ВОЂИЦОМ БРОЈ СТЕПЕНИ СЛОБОДЕ СЕ СМАЊУЈЕ ЗА 1

ГЕНЕРАТИСАНЕ КООРД. $Q_1 = \xi$ и $Q_2 = \varphi$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\xi}} \right) - \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \xi} = Q_\xi$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} \right) - \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \varphi} = Q_\varphi$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v_c^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_{c2} \dot{\varphi}^2, \quad J_{c2} = \frac{1}{12} m (2l)^2 = \frac{1}{3} m l^2$$

$$x_c = \xi \sin \varphi \Rightarrow \dot{x}_c = \dot{\xi} \sin \varphi + \xi \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi$$

$$y_c = -\xi \cos \varphi \Rightarrow \dot{y}_c = -\dot{\xi} \cos \varphi + \xi \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi$$

$$v_c^2 = \dot{x}_c^2 + \dot{y}_c^2 = \dot{\xi}^2 \sin^2 \varphi + 2 \xi \dot{\xi} \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi + \xi^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 \cos^2 \varphi + \dot{\xi}^2 \cos^2 \varphi - 2 \xi \dot{\xi} \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi + \xi^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$v_c^2 = \dot{\xi}^2 + \xi^2 \dot{\varphi}^2$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{\xi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \xi^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{1}{6} m l^2 \dot{\varphi}^2$$

$$S_A = 0 \quad \text{јер је } m\vec{g} \perp d\vec{r}_c, \text{ а } d\vec{r}_A = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\xi}} = m \dot{\xi}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = m \xi^2 \dot{\varphi} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\xi}} \right) = m \ddot{\xi}$$

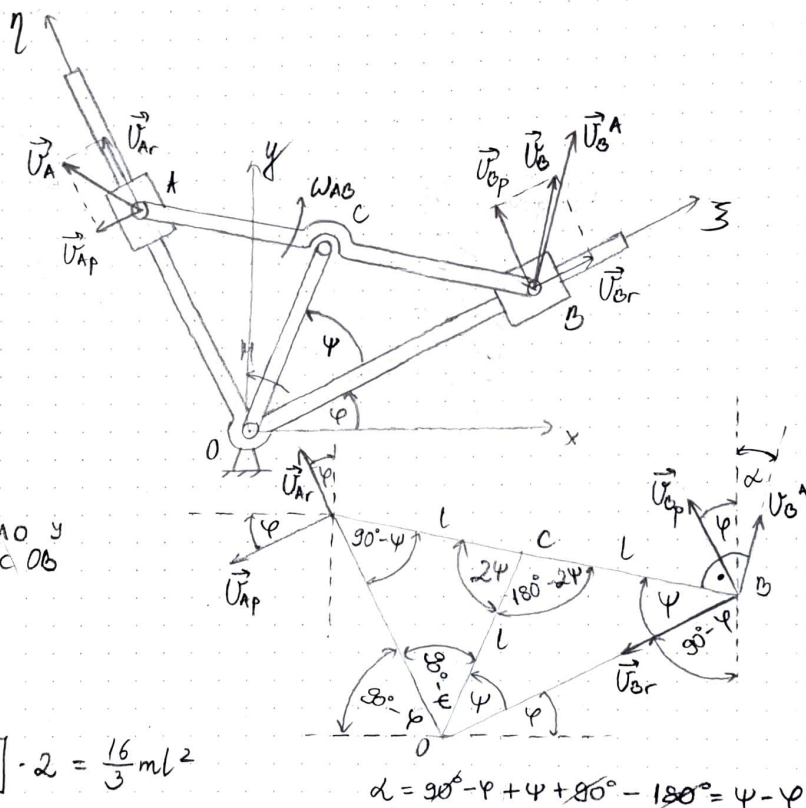
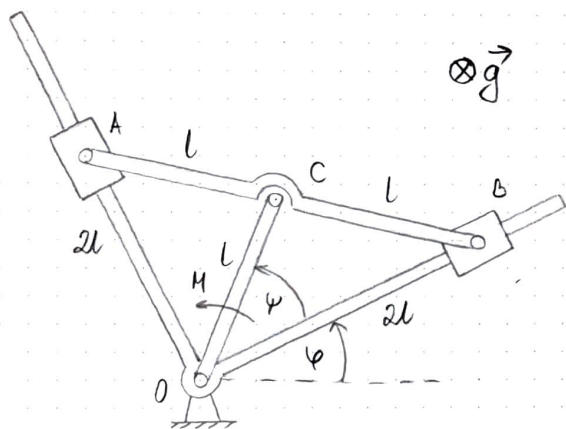
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\xi}} = m \dot{\xi} \\ \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = m \xi^2 \dot{\varphi} \end{array} \right\} m \ddot{\xi} - m \xi \dot{\varphi}^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\ddot{\xi} - \xi \dot{\varphi}^2 = 0}}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \varphi} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = m \xi^2 \dot{\varphi} + \frac{1}{3} m l^2 \dot{\varphi} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} \right) = 2m \xi \dot{\xi} \dot{\varphi} + m \xi^2 \ddot{\varphi} + \frac{1}{3} m l^2 \ddot{\varphi}$$

$$2m \xi \dot{\xi} \dot{\varphi} + m \xi^2 \ddot{\varphi} + \frac{1}{3} m l^2 \ddot{\varphi} = 0 \quad / : m \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{2 \xi \dot{\xi} \dot{\varphi} + \left(\xi^2 + \frac{1}{3} l^2 \right) \ddot{\varphi} = 0}}$$

14.26. Систем који се креће у хоризонталној равни састоји се од правоуглог троугла чији су крајеви хомогени штапови једнаких дужина $2l$ и једнаких маса $2m$, хомогеног штапа AB дужине $2l$ и масе $2m$ и хомогеног штапа OC дужине l и масе m . Троугао и штап OC обрћу се независно један од другог око вертикалне осе Oz . Штап AB везан је зглобно у средишту C за штап OC а својим крајевима за клизаче који се крећу по крајевима троугла без трења. У току кретања на штап OC делује сила константног момента M . Уопштајући за генерализане координате углове φ и ψ (видети слику) одредити коначне једначине кретања, ако је у почетном тренутку ($t=0$) $\varphi(t_0) = \psi(t_0) = 0$, $\dot{\varphi}(t_0) = \dot{\psi}(t_0) = 0$



$q_1 = \varphi$, $q_2 = \psi$ → РЕЛАТИВНИ УГЛО У ОДНОСУ НА ПРАВОС ОБ

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} \right) - \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \varphi} = Q_\varphi$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\psi}} \right) - \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \psi} = Q_\psi$$

$$E_k = E_k^L + E_k^{OC} + E_k^{AB}$$

РОТ. $E_k^L = \frac{1}{2} J_{Oz}^L \dot{\varphi}^2$, $J_{Oz}^L = \left[\frac{1}{3} 2m(2l)^2 \right] \cdot 2 = \frac{16}{3} ml^2$

$$E_k^L = \frac{8}{3} ml^2 \dot{\varphi}^2$$

РОТ. $E_k^{OC} = \frac{1}{2} J_{Oz}^{OC} \omega_{OC}^2$, $J_{Oz}^{OC} = \frac{1}{3} ml^2$

$\omega_{OC} \Rightarrow$ АПСОЛУТНА УГЛОНА БРЗИНА ШТАПА OC

$\theta = \varphi + \psi \Rightarrow$ АПСОЛУТНИ УГЛО

$$\dot{\theta} = \omega_{OC} = \dot{\varphi} + \dot{\psi}$$

$$E_k^{OC} = \frac{1}{6} ml^2 (\dot{\varphi} + \dot{\psi})^2$$

РАВНО $E_k^{AB} = \frac{1}{2} 2m v_C^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_{Cz} \omega_{AB}^2$, $J_{Cz} = \frac{1}{12} 2m(2l)^2 = \frac{2}{3} ml^2$

$$* \quad \vec{OA} = 2l \sin \psi \vec{\mu} \Rightarrow v_A = \dot{\vec{OA}} = 2l \dot{\psi} \cos \psi, \quad v_{Ar} = \vec{OA} \dot{\psi} = 2l \dot{\psi} \sin \psi$$

$$\vec{OB} = 2l \cos \psi \vec{\lambda} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_{Br} = \frac{d \vec{OB}}{dt} \Rightarrow \text{РЕЛАТИВНИ ИЗМЕН}$$

$$v_{Br} = \frac{d \vec{OB}}{dt} = -2l \dot{\psi} \sin \psi$$

$$v_{Br} = \vec{OB} \dot{\psi} = 2l \dot{\psi} \cos \psi$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_C &= l \cos(\varphi + \psi) \Rightarrow \dot{x}_C = -l(\dot{\varphi} + \dot{\psi}) \sin(\varphi + \psi) \\ y_C &= l \sin(\varphi + \psi) \Rightarrow \dot{y}_C = l(\dot{\varphi} + \dot{\psi}) \cos(\varphi + \psi) \end{aligned} \right\} v_C^2 = l^2 (\dot{\varphi} + \dot{\psi})^2$$

$$\vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_A + \vec{v}_B^A$$

$$\vec{v}_{Bp} + \vec{v}_{Br} = \vec{v}_{Ap} + \vec{v}_{Ar} + \vec{v}_B^A \quad / \cdot \vec{v} \quad v_B^A = 2l\omega_{AB}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x: -v_{Bp} \sin \varphi + v_{Br} \cos \varphi &= -v_{Ap} \cos \varphi - v_{Ar} \sin \varphi + v_B^A \sin(\varphi - \varphi) \\ -2l\dot{\varphi} \cos \psi \sin \varphi - 2l\dot{\psi} \sin \psi \cos \varphi &= -2l\dot{\varphi} \sin \psi \cos \varphi - 2l\dot{\psi} \cos \psi \sin \varphi + 2l\omega_{AB} \sin(\varphi - \varphi) \\ 2l\dot{\varphi}(\sin \psi \cos \varphi - \cos \psi \sin \varphi) - 2l\dot{\psi}(\sin \psi \cos \varphi - \cos \psi \sin \varphi) &= 2l\omega_{AB} \sin(\varphi - \varphi) \\ 2l\dot{\varphi} \sin(\varphi - \varphi) - 2l\dot{\psi} \sin(\varphi - \varphi) &= 2l\omega_{AB} \sin(\varphi - \varphi) \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_{AB} = \dot{\varphi} - \dot{\psi}$$

$$E_k^{AB} = ml^2(\dot{\varphi} + \dot{\psi})^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} ml^2(\dot{\varphi} - \dot{\psi})^2 = \frac{4}{3} ml^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{4}{3} ml^2 \dot{\varphi} \dot{\psi} + \frac{4}{3} ml^2 \dot{\psi}^2$$

$$E_k^{AB} = \frac{4}{3} ml^2(\dot{\varphi}^2 + \dot{\varphi} \dot{\psi} + \dot{\psi}^2)$$

$$E_k = \frac{25}{6} ml^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{5}{3} ml^2 \dot{\varphi} \dot{\psi} + \frac{3}{2} ml^2 \dot{\psi}^2$$

$$\delta A(\vec{H}) = \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{\theta} = +M d\theta = M(d\varphi + d\psi) \Rightarrow Q_\varphi^H = M, Q_\psi^H = M$$

* СИСТЕМ ЛЕЖИ У ХОРИЗОНТАЛНОЈ РАВНИ \Rightarrow ТЕЖИНЕ СУ НОРМАЛНЕ НА ПРАВЕ КРЕТАЊА

* РАДОВИ СИЛА РЕАКЦИЈА ИДЕАЛНИХ ВЕЗА У ТАЧКАМА O, A, B, C СУ = 0

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \varphi} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = \frac{25}{3} ml^2 \dot{\varphi} + \frac{5}{3} ml^2 \dot{\psi}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} \right) = \frac{25}{3} ml^2 \ddot{\varphi} + \frac{5}{3} ml^2 \ddot{\psi}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \psi} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = \frac{5}{3} ml^2 \dot{\varphi} + 3ml^2 \dot{\psi}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\psi}} \right) = \frac{5}{3} ml^2 \ddot{\varphi} + 3ml^2 \ddot{\psi}$$

$$\frac{25}{3} ml^2 \ddot{\varphi} + \frac{5}{3} ml^2 \ddot{\psi} = M$$

$$\frac{5}{3} ml^2 \ddot{\varphi} + 3ml^2 \ddot{\psi} = M \Rightarrow ml^2 \ddot{\psi} = \frac{1}{3} \left(M - \frac{5}{3} ml^2 \ddot{\varphi} \right)$$

$$\frac{25}{3} ml^2 \ddot{\varphi} + \frac{5}{3} M - \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{3} ml^2 \ddot{\varphi} = M$$

$$\frac{9 \cdot 25 - 25}{3 \cdot 27} ml^2 \ddot{\varphi} = \frac{4}{9} M \Rightarrow \frac{28 \cdot 25}{3} ml^2 \ddot{\varphi} = 4M \Rightarrow \frac{50}{3} ml^2 \ddot{\varphi} = M \Rightarrow ml^2 \ddot{\varphi} = \frac{3}{50} M$$

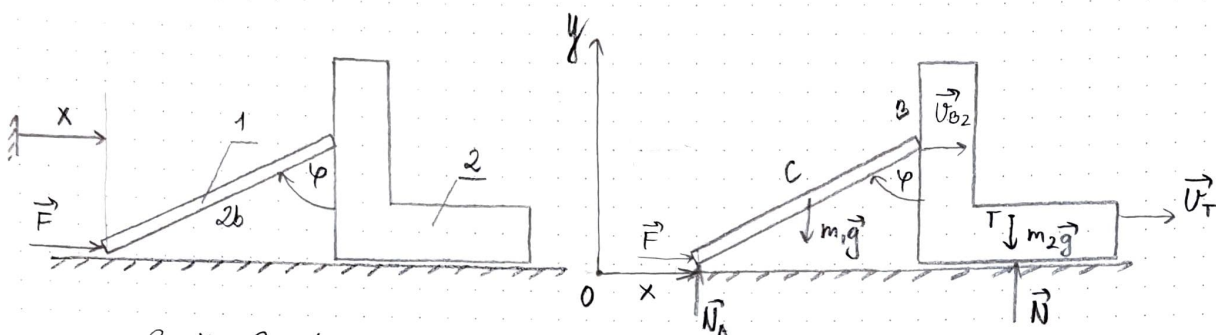
$$ml^2 \ddot{\psi} = \frac{1}{3} M - \frac{5}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{50} M = \frac{30 - 5}{90} M = \frac{25}{90} M = \frac{5}{18} M$$

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{3}{50} \frac{M}{ml^2} \Rightarrow \int_0^{\varphi} d\varphi = \frac{3}{50} \frac{M}{ml^2} \int_0^t dt \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{3}{50} \frac{M}{ml^2} t \Rightarrow \int_0^{\varphi} d\varphi = \frac{3}{50} \frac{M}{ml^2} \int_0^t t dt$$

$$\dot{\psi} = \frac{3}{10} \frac{M}{ml^2} \Rightarrow \int_0^{\psi} d\psi = \frac{3}{10} \frac{M}{ml^2} \int_0^t dt \Rightarrow \psi = \frac{3}{10} \frac{M}{ml^2} t \Rightarrow \int_0^{\psi} d\psi = \frac{3}{10} \frac{M}{ml^2} \int_0^t t dt$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi &= \frac{3}{100} \frac{M}{ml^2} t^2 \\ \psi &= \frac{3}{20} \frac{M}{ml^2} t^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{КОНАЧНЕ ЈЕДНАЧИНЕ КРЕТАЊА}$$

14.29. Систем koji se sastoji od homogenog štapa mase m_1 i dužine $2b$ i tela 2 mase m_2 koje da se kreće u vertikalnoj ravni. Ako je sila F horizontalnoj pravcu, kao što je na slici prikazano, napisati diferencijalne jednačine kretanja sistema za date generalisane koordinate. Pređe zanemariti.



$$q_1 = x, \quad q_2 = \varphi$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) - \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial x} = Q_x$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} \right) - \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \varphi} = Q_\varphi$$

$$E_k = E_k^I + E_k^{II}$$

$$E_k^I = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_c^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_{c2} \dot{\varphi}^2, \quad J_{c2} = \frac{1}{12} m_1 (2b)^2 = \frac{1}{3} m_1 b^2$$

$$x_c = x + b \sin \varphi \Rightarrow \dot{x}_c = \dot{x} + b \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi$$

$$y_c = b \cos \varphi \Rightarrow \dot{y}_c = -b \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi$$

$$v_c^2 = \dot{x}^2 + 2b \dot{x} \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi + b^2 \dot{\varphi}^2$$

$$E_k^I = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \dot{x}^2 + m_1 b \dot{x} \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi + \frac{1}{2} m_1 b^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{1}{6} m_1 b^2 \dot{\varphi}^2$$

$$E_k^I = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \dot{x}^2 + m_1 b \dot{x} \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi + \frac{2}{3} m_1 b^2 \dot{\varphi}^2$$

$$E_k^{II} = \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_T^2, \quad v_T = v_{B2} \quad (\text{BRZINA TAČKE B2 NA TELU 2} \rightarrow v_{B2} = v_{B2,x} !)$$

$$x_{B2} = x + 2b \sin \varphi \Rightarrow \dot{x}_{B2} = v_T = \dot{x} + 2b \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi$$

$$E_k^{II} = \frac{1}{2} m_2 \dot{x}^2 + 2m_2 b \dot{x} \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi + 2m_2 b^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 \cos^2 \varphi$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) \dot{x}^2 + (m_1 + 2m_2) b \dot{x} \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi + \frac{2}{3} m_1 b^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 + 2m_2 b^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 \cos^2 \varphi$$

$$\delta A(\vec{F}) = F dx \Rightarrow Q_x^F = F$$

$$\delta A(m_1 \vec{g}) = m_1 \vec{g} \cdot d\vec{r}_c = -m_1 g dy_c, \quad dy_c = -b \sin \varphi d\varphi$$

$$= +m_1 g b \sin \varphi d\varphi \Rightarrow Q_\varphi^{m_1 g} = m_1 g b \sin \varphi$$

$$\delta A(m_2 \vec{g}) = 0 \quad (m_2 \vec{g} \perp d\vec{r}_T)$$

* RADOVI SILA $\vec{N}_A, \vec{N}, (\vec{N}_B, \vec{N}_B')$ SU JEDNAKI NULU

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Q_x = F \\ Q_\varphi = m_1 g b \sin \varphi \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{x}} = (m_1 + m_2) \dot{x} + (m_1 + 2m_2) b \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi$$

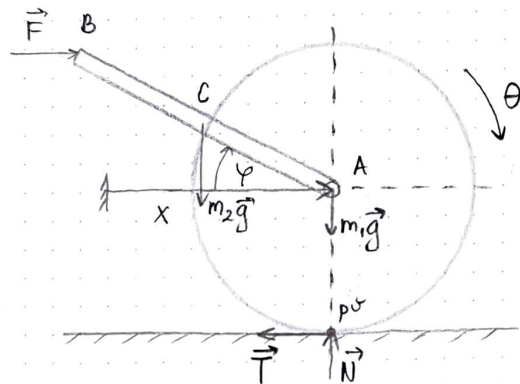
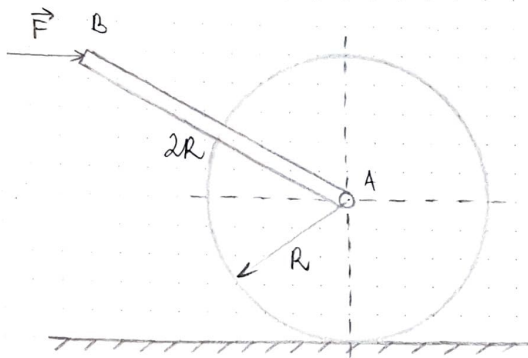
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = (m_1 + m_2) \ddot{x} + (m_1 + 2m_2) b (\ddot{\varphi} \cos \varphi - \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin \varphi)$$

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \varphi} = -4m_2 b^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi, \quad \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = (m_1 + 2m_2) b \dot{x} \cos \varphi + \frac{4}{3} m_1 b^2 \dot{\varphi} + 4m_2 b^2 \dot{\varphi} \cos^2 \varphi$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} \right) = (m_1 + 2m_2) b (\ddot{x} \cos \varphi - \dot{x} \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi) + \frac{4}{3} m_1 b^2 \ddot{\varphi} + 4m_2 b^2 (\ddot{\varphi} \cos^2 \varphi - 2\dot{\varphi}^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi)$$

$$\text{D.J.} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (m_1 + m_2) \ddot{x} + (m_1 + 2m_2) b (\ddot{\varphi} \cos \varphi - \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin \varphi) = F \\ (m_1 + 2m_2) b (\ddot{x} \cos \varphi - \dot{x} \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi) + \frac{4}{3} m_1 b^2 \ddot{\varphi} + 4m_2 b^2 \ddot{\varphi} \cos^2 \varphi - 4m_2 b^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi = m_1 g b \sin \varphi \end{array} \right.$$

14.30. Хомотени ваљак масе m_1 и полупречника R може да се котрља без клизања по хоризонталној равни. За средишње цилиндра зглобно је везан хомотени штап дужине $2R$ и масе m_2 на чијем другом крају делује сила F константног интензитета и хоризонталног правца, као што је приказано на слици. Поставити диференцијалне једначине кретања система.



ДИСК \Rightarrow РАВНО КРЕТАЊЕ, КОТРЉАЊЕ БЕЗ КЛИЗАЊА ($x = R\theta$) \Rightarrow 1 СТ. СЛ. $\mathcal{L}_1 = \theta$

ШТАП \Rightarrow РАВНО СЛОЖЕНО, РЕЛАТИВНА РОТАЦИЈА ОКО АЗ \Rightarrow 1 СТ. СЛ. $\mathcal{L}_2 = \varphi$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \theta} = Q_\theta$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} \right) - \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \varphi} = Q_\varphi$$

$$E_k = E_k^D + E_k^S$$

$$E_k^D = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_A^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{I}_{Az} \dot{\theta}^2, \quad \mathcal{I}_{Az} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 R^2$$

$$v_A = \dot{x} = R \dot{\theta}$$

$$E_k^D = \frac{1}{2} m_1 R^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{4} m_1 R^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$E_k^D = \frac{3}{4} m_1 R^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$E_k^S = \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_C^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{I}_{Cz} \dot{\varphi}^2, \quad \mathcal{I}_{Cz} = \frac{1}{12} m_2 (2R)^2 = \frac{1}{3} m_2 R^2$$

$$x_C = x - R \cos \varphi = R\theta - R \cos \varphi \Rightarrow \dot{x}_C = R\dot{\theta} + R\dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi$$

$$y_C = R \sin \varphi \Rightarrow \dot{y}_C = R\dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi$$

$$v_C^2 = \dot{x}_C^2 + \dot{y}_C^2 = R^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + 2R^2 \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi + R^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin^2 \varphi + R^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 \cos^2 \varphi$$

$$v_C^2 = R^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + 2R^2 \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi + R^2 \dot{\varphi}^2$$

$$E_k^S = \frac{1}{2} m_2 (R^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + 2R^2 \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi + R^2 \dot{\varphi}^2) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} m_2 R^2 \dot{\varphi}^2$$

$$E_k^S = \frac{1}{2} m_2 R^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + m_2 R^2 \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi + \frac{2}{3} m_2 R^2 \dot{\varphi}^2$$

$$E_k = \left(\frac{3}{4} m_1 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \right) R^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + m_2 R^2 \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi + \frac{2}{3} m_2 R^2 \dot{\varphi}^2$$

$$\delta A(m_1 \vec{g}) = 0 \quad (m_1 \vec{g} \perp d\vec{r}_A)$$

$$\delta A(m_2 \vec{g}) = m_2 \vec{g} \cdot d\vec{r}_C = -m_2 g dy_C, \quad y_C = R \cos \varphi$$

$$= -m_2 g R \cos \varphi d\varphi$$

$$\hookrightarrow Q_\varphi^{m_2 g} = -m_2 g R \cos \varphi$$

АПСОЛУТНИ УГАО
ПОШТО РОТАЦИЈА ДИСКА
НЕ УТИЧЕ НА
РОТАЦИЈУ ШТАПА

$$SA(\vec{F}) = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}_B = F dx_B$$

$$x_B = x - 2R \cos \varphi$$

$$dx_B = dx + 2R \sin \varphi d\varphi$$

$$SA(\vec{F}) = F dx + 2R \sin \varphi F d\varphi$$

$$\hookrightarrow Q_x^F = F$$

$$Q_\varphi^F = 2R \sin \varphi F$$

$$* \text{ PAD CUSTA } \vec{N}, \vec{T} \text{ u } (\vec{R}_A, \vec{R}_A') \text{ JE } = 0$$

$$Q_x = F$$

$$Q_\varphi = -m_2 g R \cos \varphi + 2R \sin \varphi \cdot F$$

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = \left(\frac{3}{2} m_1 + m_2 \right) R^2 \dot{\theta} + m_2 R^2 \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) = \left(\frac{3}{2} m_1 + m_2 \right) R^2 \ddot{\theta} + m_2 R^2 (\ddot{\varphi} \sin \varphi + \dot{\varphi}^2 \cos \varphi)$$

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = m_2 R^2 \dot{\theta} \cos \varphi$$

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = m_2 R^2 \dot{\theta} \sin \varphi + \frac{4}{3} m_2 R^2 \dot{\varphi}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} \right) = m_2 R^2 (\ddot{\theta} \sin \varphi + \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi) + \frac{4}{3} m_2 R^2 \ddot{\varphi}$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2} m_1 + m_2 \right) R^2 \ddot{\theta} + m_2 R^2 (\ddot{\varphi} \sin \varphi + \dot{\varphi}^2 \cos \varphi) = F$$

$$m_2 R^2 (\ddot{\theta} \sin \varphi + \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi) + \frac{4}{3} m_2 R^2 \ddot{\varphi} - \cancel{m_2 R^2 \dot{\theta} \cos \varphi} = -m_2 g R \cos \varphi + 2R \sin \varphi \cdot F \quad / : R$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left(\frac{3}{2} m_1 + m_2 \right) R^2 \ddot{\theta} + m_2 R^2 (\ddot{\varphi} \sin \varphi + \dot{\varphi}^2 \cos \varphi) - F &= 0 \\ m_2 R \ddot{\theta} \sin \varphi + \frac{4}{3} m_2 R \ddot{\varphi} + m_2 g \cos \varphi - 2F \sin \varphi &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ D.S.}$$