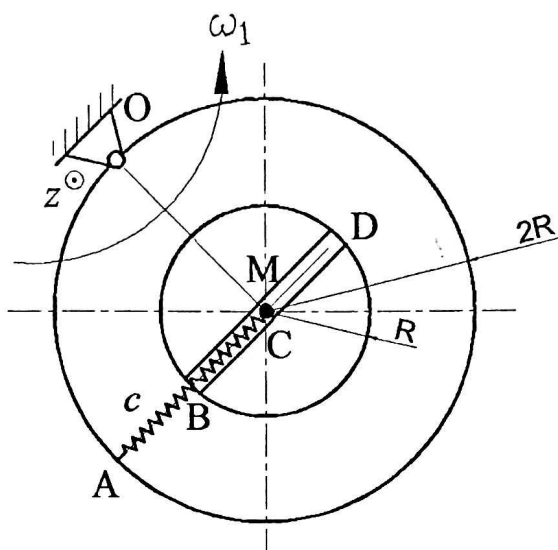


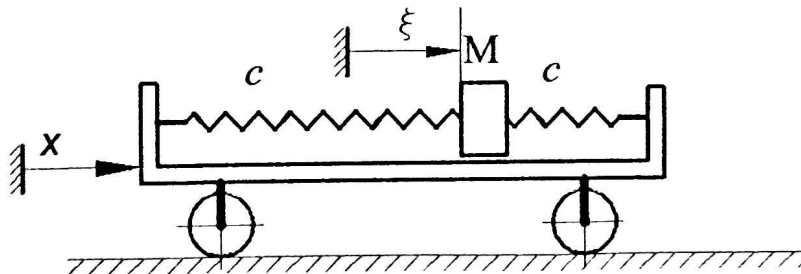
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1. Horizontalna ploča oblika koakcijalnog diska poluprečnika R i $2R$, mase m i poluprečnika inercije $i_o=3R$ može da se obrće oko vertikalne ose Oz . Po kanalu BD kreće se tačka M mase m koja je oprugom krutosti c vezana za tačku A ploče. U početnom trenutku, kada se tačka M nalazila u položaju D sistem je mirovao. Odrediti ugaonu brzinu ploče (ω_1) u trenutku t_1 kada tačka M stigne u tačku C (položaj prikazan na slici). Veze su idealne. Dužina nenapregnute opruge je R .



Slika uz zadatak 1

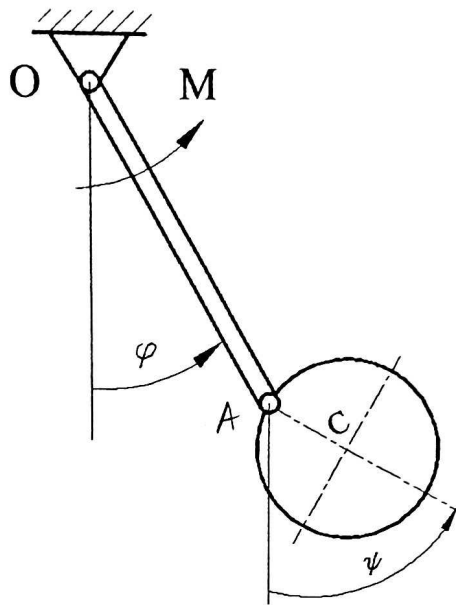
2. Teret M mase $m=1$ koji je oprugama krutosti $c=1$ vezan za kućište kreće se po idealno glatkoj površini istog kućišta. Opruga je nenapregnuta u položaju $\xi=0$ (koordinatna osa ξ vezana je za kućište). Homogeni diskovi kotrljaju se bez klizanja po horizontalnoj podlozi. Kućište se kreće po zakonu $x=\sin(t)$. U početnom trenutku sistem je mirovao i relativna koordinata tačke M bila je $\xi(0)=0$. Mase diskova i kućišta zanemariti. Odrediti konačnu jednačinu relativnog kretanja tereta M , $\xi=\xi(t)$. Sve veličine date su u osnovnim jedinicama SI sistema.



Slika uz zadatak 2

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3. Štap OA dužine $2R$, mase m zglogno je vezan za nepomičnu tačku O i disk kao na slici. Homogeni disk je mase m i poluprečnika R . Sistem se nalazi u vertikalnoj ravni. Na štap dejstvuje spreg sila momenta intenziteta M , pravca i smera kao na slici. Odrediti diferencijalne jednačine kretanja sistema u odnosu na generalisane coordinate φ i ψ .

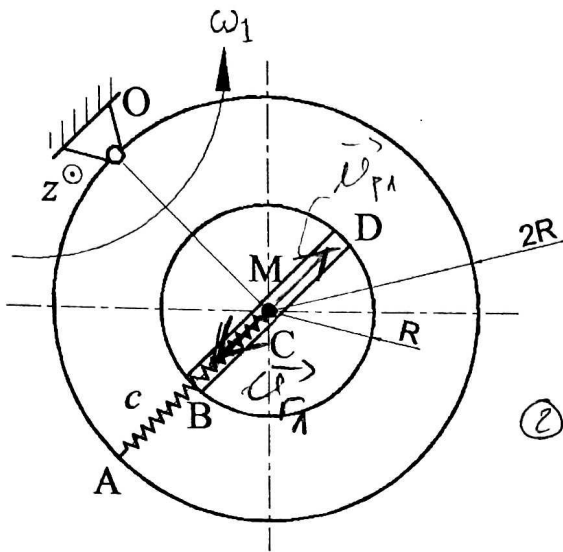


Slika uz zadatak 3

$$R, 2R, m, i_0 = 3R$$

$$M, m$$

$$c$$



$$\frac{dL_{O_2}}{dt} = 0, L_{O_2} = \text{const}$$

$$L_{O_2} = L_{O_2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$L_{O_2} = J_{O_2} \cdot \omega_1 + m \cdot 2R v_{P_1} - m \cdot 2R v_{r_1}$$

$$v_{P_1} = 2R \omega_1$$

$$(1) \text{ u } (2) \rightarrow v_{r_1} = \frac{13}{2} R \omega_1$$

$$E_{K_1} - E_{K_0} = \Sigma A = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} J_{O_2} \omega_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m (v_{P_1} - v_{r_1})^2 = \frac{1}{2} c ((3R - 2R)^2 - (2R - 2R)^2)$$

$$\frac{117}{8} m R^2 \omega_1^2 = \frac{3}{2} c R^2$$

$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{12}{117} \frac{c}{m}$$

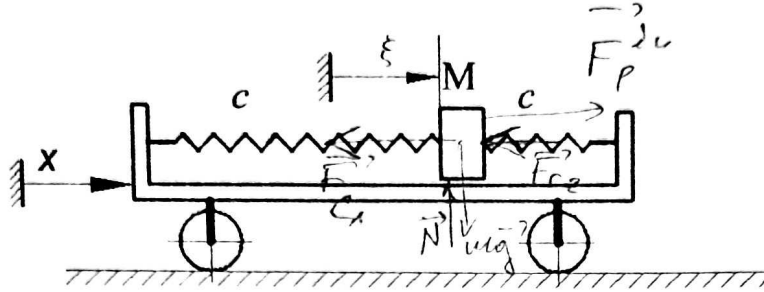
2. $c = 1; u = 1$

$\xi_0 = 0, \dot{\xi}_0 = 0$

$x = \omega u t$

$\xi(0) = 0$

$\dot{\xi}(0) = 0$



$$m \vec{a}_v = m \vec{g} + \vec{N} + \vec{F}_{c1} + \vec{F}_{c2} + \vec{F}_P^{\lambda u}$$

$$\xi: m \ddot{\xi} = -2c\xi - m\ddot{x}$$

$$\ddot{x} = \omega^2 t \rightarrow \ddot{\xi} = -\omega^2 t$$

$$\ddot{\xi} + \frac{2c}{m} \xi = \omega^2 t$$

$$\boxed{\ddot{\xi} + 2\xi = \omega^2 t} \quad \xi = \xi_h + \xi_p$$

$$\xi_p = A \omega^2 t \rightarrow \underline{A = 1}$$

$$\xi_p = \omega^2 t$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2 = 0; \lambda_{1/2} = \pm \sqrt{2} i$$

$$\xi_h = C_1 \cos \sqrt{2} t + C_2 \sin \sqrt{2} t$$

$$\xi = C_1 \cos \sqrt{2} t + C_2 \sin \sqrt{2} t + \omega^2 t$$

$$\xi(0) = 0 \sim C_1 = 0$$

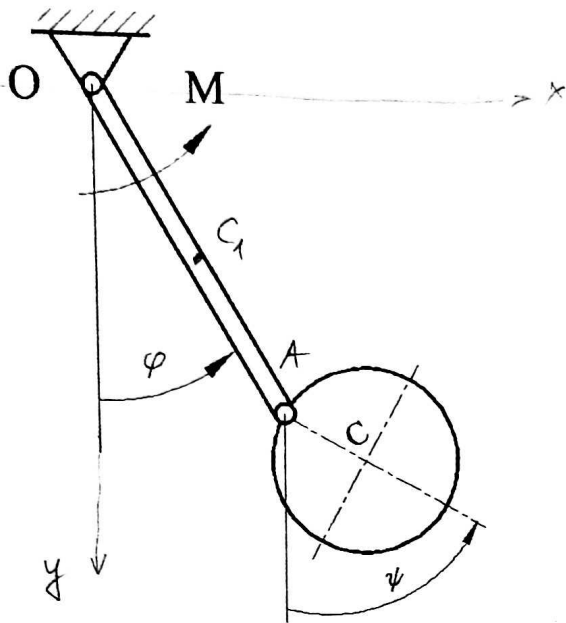
$$\dot{\xi}(0) = 0 \sim C_2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\xi = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \sqrt{2} t + \omega^2 t}$$

$\omega = 2R, \omega$
 m, R
 M

$$T = T_A + T_C = \frac{1}{2} I_{O_2} \cdot \dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v_C^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_C \cdot \dot{\psi}^2$$

$$T = \frac{8}{3} m R^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 + 2mR^2 \dot{\varphi} \dot{\psi} \cos(\varphi - \psi) + \frac{3}{4} R^2 m \dot{\psi}^2$$



$$x_C = 2R \sin \varphi + R \sin \psi$$

$$y_C = 2R \cos \varphi + R \cos \psi$$

$$y_{CA} = R \cos \psi$$

$$\delta A = [M - 3R \sin \varphi] \delta \varphi - R \cos \psi \delta \psi$$

$$Q_\varphi = M - 3R \sin \varphi$$

$$Q_\psi = -R \cos \psi$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial \varphi} = Q_\varphi \quad \text{①} \quad \cancel{2mR^2 \ddot{\varphi} \cos(\varphi - \psi) + 2mR^2 \dot{\varphi} (-\sin(\varphi - \psi))}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\psi}} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial \psi} = Q_\psi \quad \text{②}$$

$$\text{②} \quad 2mR^2 \ddot{\psi} \cos(\varphi - \psi) - 2mR^2 \dot{\psi} \sin(\varphi - \psi) (\dot{\varphi} - \dot{\psi}) + \frac{3}{2} m R^2 \ddot{\psi} - 2mR^2 \dot{\varphi} \dot{\psi} \sin(\varphi - \psi) = -R \cos \psi \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{①} \quad \frac{16}{3} m R^2 \ddot{\varphi} + 2mR^2 \ddot{\psi} \cos(\varphi - \psi) - 2mR^2 \dot{\psi} \sin(\varphi - \psi) (\dot{\varphi} - \dot{\psi}) + 2mR^2 \dot{\varphi} \dot{\psi} \sin(\varphi - \psi) = M - 3R \sin \varphi \text{ mg}$$