



AKADEMIA EDUKACYJNO - INŻYNIERSKA

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MATURA STUDIA PRAKTYKA STAŻ PRACA BIZNES PRZEMYSŁ STEAM

KOMPLEKSOWE WSPARCIE EDUKACYJNE ON – LINE NA KAŻDYM ETAPIE KSZTAŁCENIA INŻYNIERSKIEGO

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MECHANIKA II

"KINEMATYKA PUNKTU MATERIALNEGO"

PROJEKT

Oblicz:

- położenie
- prędkość liniową
- przyspieszenie liniowe
- promień krzywizny

dla punktu materialnego spozycjonowanego w kartezyjańskim układzie współrzędnych prostokątnych w danej chwili czasu.

DANE:

$$x(t), y(t), T = OK$$

SZUKAM:

$$y(x), V, a, \rho = ?$$

2.2)

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = ct \cos bt \\ y(t) = ct \sin bt \end{cases} \quad |()|^2$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 = c^2 t^2 \cos^2 bt \\ y^2 = c^2 t^2 \sin^2 bt \end{cases} \quad | : c^2 t^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos^2 bt = \left(\frac{x}{ct}\right)^2 \\ \sin^2 bt = \left(\frac{y}{ct}\right)^2 \end{cases}$$

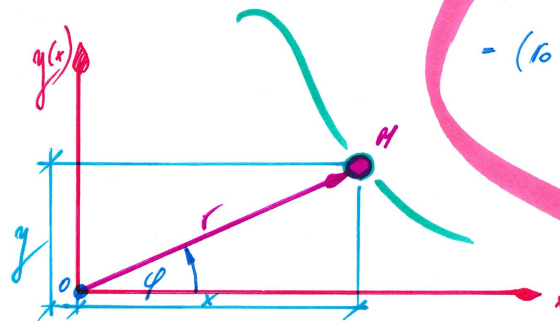
$$\sin^2 bt + \cos^2 bt = \left(\frac{x}{ct}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{ct}\right)^2 \quad (+)$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{ct}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{ct}\right)^2 = 1$$

2.3)

1) AK - rāzjōnā

$$\begin{cases} r(t) = r_0(1 - ct) \\ \varphi(t) = \frac{ct}{1 - ct} \end{cases}$$



$$r = r_0(1 - ct)$$

$$r = r_0 - r_0 ct$$

$$r + r_0 ct = r_0$$

$$r_0 ct = r_0 - r$$

$$t = \frac{r_0 - r}{r_0 c}$$

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{ct}{1 - ct}$$

$$\varphi(r) = \frac{\cancel{c} \cdot \left(\frac{r_0 - r}{r_0 \cancel{c}}\right)}{1 - \cancel{c} \cdot \left(\frac{r_0 - r}{r_0 \cancel{c}}\right)} = \frac{\frac{r_0 - r}{r_0}}{1 - \frac{r_0 - r}{r_0}}$$

2) AK - anđlōv.

$$\vartheta_r(t) = r'(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \vartheta_r(t) &= (r_0(1 - ct))' \\ &= (r_0 - r_0 ct)' = -r_0 c \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega(t) = \varphi'(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \omega(t) &= \left(\frac{ct}{1 - ct}\right)' \\ &= \frac{(ct)'(1 - ct) - (ct)(1 - ct)'}{(1 - ct)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{c(1 - ct) - ct(-c)}{(1 - ct)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{c - \cancel{c^2 t} + \cancel{c^2 t}}{(1 - ct)^2} = \frac{c}{(1 - ct)^2}$$

$$\vartheta_t(t) = \omega(t) \cdot r(t)$$

$$\underline{v_t(t) = w(t) \cdot r(t)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{v_t(t)} = \frac{c}{(1-ct)^2} \cdot r_0(1-ct) =$$

$$= \frac{r_0 c}{1-ct}$$

3) AK - IMPEDANZA

$$\underline{a_r(t) = r r'(t)}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_r(t) = (-r_0 c)' = 0$$

$$\underline{e(t) = w'(t)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{e(t)} = \left(\frac{c}{(1-ct)^2} \right)' = \frac{(c)'(1-ct)^2 - (c)((1-ct)^2)'}{(1-ct)^4} =$$

$$= \frac{c \cdot 2(1-ct)(-c)}{(1-ct)^4} = - \frac{2c^2(1-ct)}{(1-ct)^4} = - \frac{2c^2}{(1-ct)^3}$$

$$\underline{a_t(t) = e(t) \cdot r(t)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{a_t(t)} = - \frac{2c^2}{(1-ct)^3} \cdot r_0(1-ct) = - \frac{2r_0 c^2}{(1-ct)^2}$$

$$\underline{v^2(t) = v_r^2(t) + v_t^2(t)}$$

$$\underline{a^2(t) = a_r^2(t) + a_t^2(t)}$$

