



AKADEMIA EDUKACYJNO - INŻYNIERSKA

www.e-MECHANiK.com.pl

MATURA STUDIA PRAKTYKA STAŻ PRACA BIZNES PRZEMYSŁ STEAM

KOMPLEKSOWE WSPARCIE EDUKACYJNE ON – LINE NA KAŻDYM ETAPIE KSZTAŁCENIA INŻYNIERSKIEGO

email: kontakt@e-mechanik.com.pl

web: www.e-MECHANiK.com.pl

fb: www.facebook.com/groups/emechanik

tel: (+48) - 697-165-075

MECHANIKA II

"DYNAMIKA PUNKTU MATERIALNEGO – DRUCH HARMONICZNY"

PROJEKT

Oblicz:

- równania przemieszczeń
- równania prędkości
- okres i częstotliwość

punktu materialnego w postaci ogólnych równań ruchu harmonicznego.

DANE:

1) $m_1, \varphi_0, \omega_{01} = OK$

2) $l_2 = OK$

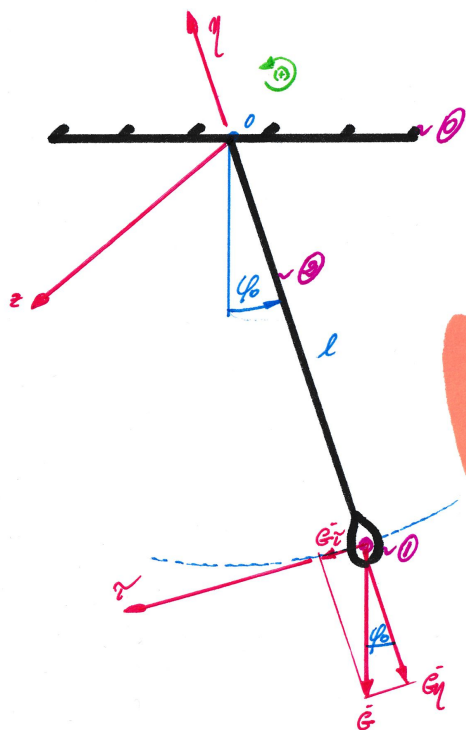
SZUKAM:

$\varphi(t), \varphi'(t), T, f = ?$

c)

$$m, l, \varphi_0, \omega_0$$

$$\varphi(t) = ?$$



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{F} &= m \cdot \vec{a} \\ \vec{M} &= \vec{I} \cdot \vec{\epsilon} \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi(t)$$

$$\vec{M} = \vec{I}_O \ddot{\varphi} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{I}_O \ddot{\varphi} = - \vec{G} \cdot \vec{l}$$

$$\frac{G_H}{G} = \cos \varphi \quad \Rightarrow \quad G_H = mg \cos \varphi$$

$$\frac{G_V}{G} = \sin \varphi \quad \Rightarrow \quad G_V = mg \sin \varphi$$

$$\vec{I}_O \ddot{\varphi} = - G_V \cdot l$$

$$ml^2 \ddot{\varphi} = - mgl \sin \varphi$$

$$ml^2 \ddot{\varphi} + mgl \sin \varphi = 0 \quad | : ml^2$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} + \frac{g}{l} \sin \varphi = 0$$

$$\ddot{\varphi}(t) + \left(\frac{g}{l} \right) \varphi(t) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(t) &= C_1 \sin \omega_0 t + C_2 \cos \omega_0 t \\ \dot{\varphi}(t) &= C_1 \omega_0 \cos \omega_0 t - C_2 \omega_0 \sin \omega_0 t \end{aligned}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\varphi}(t) &= \varphi_0 \omega_0 \sin \omega_0 t \\ \varphi(t) &= - \varphi_0 \omega_0 \sin \omega_0 t \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

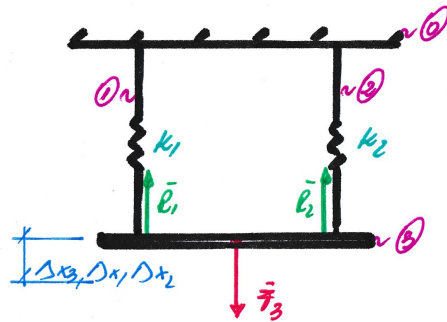
$$T = \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

$$\vec{F} = m \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$U = \vec{I} \cdot e$$

$$\vec{F} = k \cdot \Delta x$$

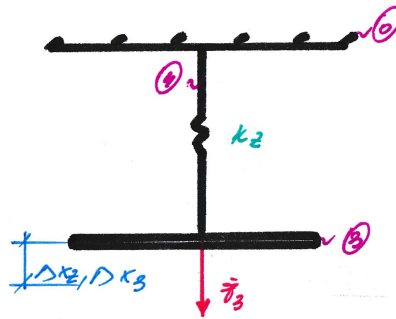


$$\begin{cases} \vec{F}_1 = k_1 \cdot \Delta x_1 \\ \vec{F}_2 = k_2 \cdot \Delta x_2 \\ \vec{F}_2 = k_2 \cdot \Delta x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{F}_2 = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2$$

$$k_2 \Delta x_2 = k_1 \Delta x_1 + k_2 \Delta x_2 ; \Delta x_2 = \Delta x_1 + \Delta x_2$$

$$k_2 = k_1 + k_2$$



$$\begin{cases} \vec{F}_1 = k_1 \cdot \Delta x_1 \\ \vec{F}_2 = k_2 \cdot \Delta x_2 \\ \vec{F}_2 = k_2 \cdot \Delta x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta x_2 = \Delta x_1 + \Delta x_2$$

$$\frac{\vec{F}_2}{k_2} = \frac{\vec{F}_1}{k_1} + \frac{\vec{F}_2}{k_2} ; \vec{F}_2 = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2$$

$$\frac{1}{k_2} = \frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2}$$

