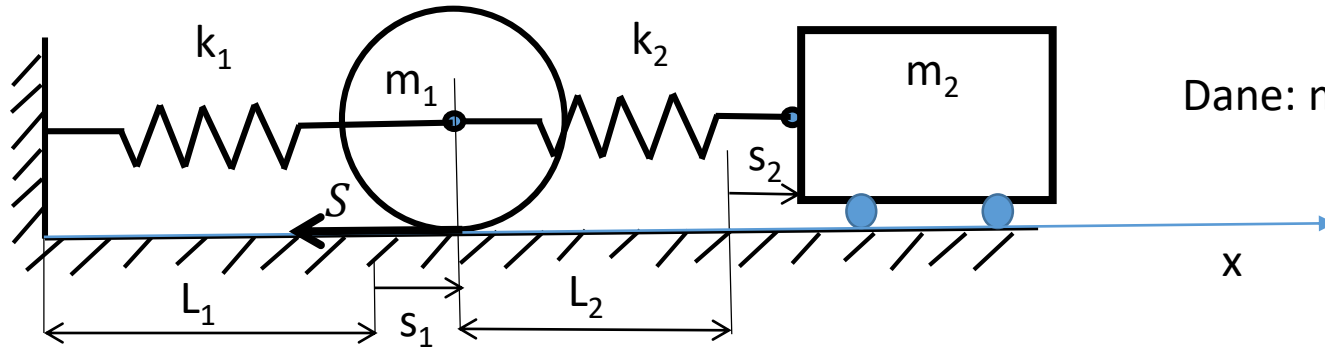


Przykład dynamiki ruchu płaskiego

Napisać równania ruchu.



Dane: $m_1, m_2, k_1, k_2, L_1, L_2$

minus bo po rozciągnięciu sprężyny o s_2 siła w sprężynie ciągnie klocek w przeciwną stronę

s_1 i s_2 to dla nas wydłużenie sprężyny

równanie na m_2 z II zasady dynamiki Newtona: $m_2(\ddot{s}_1 + \ddot{s}_2) = -k_2 s_2$

równanie na m_1 z II zasady dynamiki Newtona: $m_1 \ddot{s}_1 = -k_1 s_1 + k_2 s_2 - S$

ruch obrotowy $I_o \ddot{\varphi} = S \cdot R$ $I_o = \frac{m_1 R^2}{2}$ $\ddot{\varphi} = \frac{\ddot{s}_1}{R}$

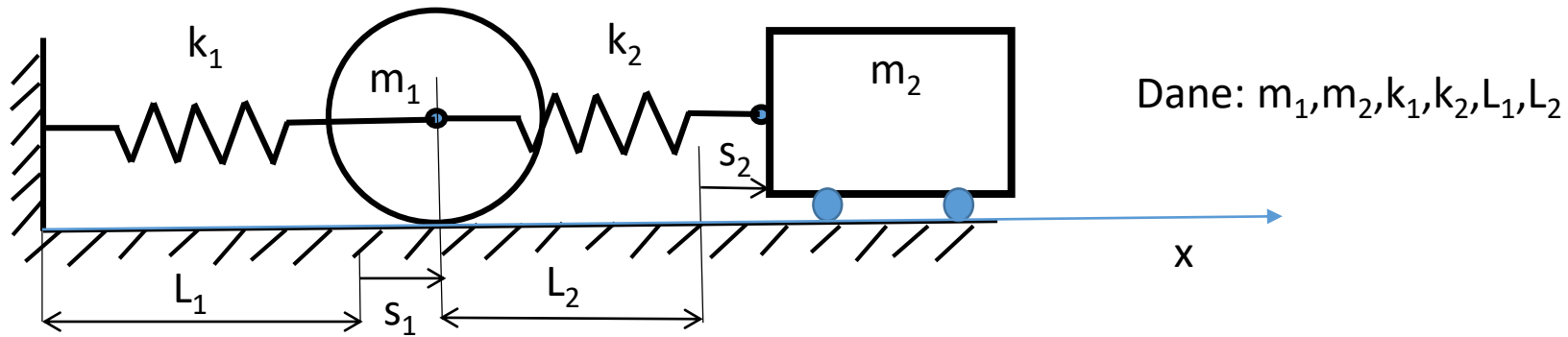
$$\frac{m_1 R^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\ddot{s}_1}{R} = S \cdot R \rightarrow S = \frac{m_1 \ddot{s}_1}{2}$$

Odp.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m_2(\ddot{s}_1 + \ddot{s}_2) + k_2 s_2 = 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} m_1 \ddot{s}_1 + k_1 s_1 - k_2 s_2 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Siła między krążkiem a podstawą, powodująca, że krążek toczy się bez poślizgu

Przykład dynamiki ruchu płaskiego – inna metoda, równań energii



Jeśli w układzie nie ma strat energii mechanicznej to suma energii potencjalnej i kinetycznej jest stała.

$$E_k + E_p = const.$$

dla m_1


$$E_{k1} = \frac{m_1 \dot{s}_1^2}{2} + \frac{I_1 \omega_1^2}{2} \quad E_{p1} = \frac{k_1 s_1^2}{2}$$

dla m_2

$$E_{k2} = \frac{m_2 (\dot{s}_1 + \dot{s}_2)^2}{2} \quad E_{p2} = \frac{k_2 s_2^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{m_1 \dot{s}_1^2}{2} + \frac{I_o \omega_1^2}{2} + \frac{m_2 (\dot{s}_1 + \dot{s}_2)^2}{2} + \frac{k_1 s_1^2}{2} + \frac{k_2 s_2^2}{2} = \text{const.}$$

$$I_o = \frac{m_1 R^2}{2} \quad R \cdot \omega_1 = \dot{s}_1$$


$$\frac{I_o \omega_1^2}{2} = \frac{m_1 \dot{s}_1^2}{4}$$

$$\frac{m_1 \dot{s}_1^2}{2} + \frac{m_1 \dot{s}_1^2}{4} + \frac{m_2 (\dot{s}_1 + \dot{s}_2)^2}{2} + \frac{k_1 s_1^2}{2} + \frac{k_2 s_2^2}{2} = \text{const.}$$

$$\frac{3m_1 \dot{s}_1^2}{4} + \frac{m_2 (\dot{s}_1 + \dot{s}_2)^2}{2} + \frac{k_1 s_1^2}{2} + \frac{k_2 s_2^2}{2} = \text{const.}$$

$$E_k + E_p = \text{const.} \quad / \cdot \frac{d}{dt}$$

Wtedy

$$\frac{d}{dt}(E_k + E_p) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{3m_1 \dot{s}_1^2}{4} + \frac{m_2 (\dot{s}_1 + \dot{s}_2)^2}{2} + \frac{k_1 s_1^2}{2} + \frac{k_2 s_2^2}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{3m_1 2\dot{s}_1}{4} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \dot{s}_1 + \frac{m_2 2(\dot{s}_1 + \dot{s}_2)}{2} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} (\dot{s}_1 + \dot{s}_2) + \frac{k_1 2s_1}{2} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} s_1 + \frac{k_2 2s_2}{2} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} s_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{3m_1 \dot{s}_1}{2} \cdot \ddot{s}_1 + m_2 (\dot{s}_1 + \dot{s}_2) \cdot (\ddot{s}_1 + \ddot{s}_2) + k_1 s_1 \cdot \dot{s}_1 + k_2 s_2 \cdot \dot{s}_2 = 0$$

porządkujemy równania ze względu na \dot{s}_1 i \dot{s}_2 – układ jest o dwóch stopniach swobody

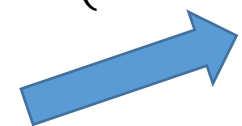
$$\dot{s}_1 \left(\frac{3}{2} m_1 \ddot{s}_1 + m_2 \ddot{s}_1 + m_2 \ddot{s}_2 + k_1 s_1 \right) + \dot{s}_2 (m_2 \ddot{s}_1 + m_2 \ddot{s}_2 + k_2 s_2) = 0$$

Równanie ma być prawdziwe bez względu jakie wartości będą miały prędkości \dot{s}_1 i \dot{s}_2 .

$$\begin{cases} \frac{3}{2} m_1 \ddot{s}_1 + m_2 \ddot{s}_1 + m_2 \ddot{s}_2 + k_1 s_1 = 0 \\ m_2 \ddot{s}_1 + m_2 \ddot{s}_2 + k_2 s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Poprzednio było:

$$\begin{cases} m_2 (\ddot{s}_1 + \ddot{s}_2) + k_2 s_2 = 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} m_1 \ddot{s}_1 + k_1 s_1 - k_2 s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$


$$\begin{cases} \frac{3}{2} m_1 \ddot{s}_1 + m_2 \ddot{s}_1 + m_2 \ddot{s}_2 + k_1 s_1 = 0 \\ m_2 \ddot{s}_1 + m_2 \ddot{s}_2 + k_2 s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

gdy z drugiego równania weźmiemy $m_2 \ddot{s}_1 + m_2 \ddot{s}_2$ podstawimy $-k_2 s_2$ do pierwszego równania to dostaniemy to samo!!!

Równanie Lagrange'a II rodzaju

Przypomnijmy co to jest siła uogólniona: $Q_l = \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \bar{F}_i \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_l} \right]$

Wychodzimy z ogólnego równania dynamiki

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (-m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i + \bar{F}_i) \delta \bar{r}_i = 0$$

N – liczba stopni swobody

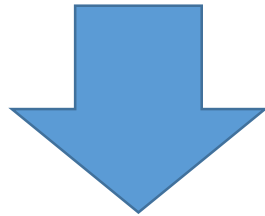
siła bezwładności

$$-\sum_{i=1}^n (-m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i) \delta \bar{r}_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{F}_i \delta \bar{r}_i$$
$$\bar{Q} \delta \bar{q} = \sum_{m=1}^N Q_m dq_m$$
$$\sum_{i=1}^n (-m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i) \delta \bar{r}_i = \bar{B} d\bar{q} = \sum_{m=1}^N B_m dq_m$$

ale $\delta \bar{r}_i = \sum_{m=1}^N \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_m} dq_m$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left[(-m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i) \sum_{m=1}^N \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_m} dq_m \right] = \sum_{m=1}^N B_m dq_m$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^N \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \left(-m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_m} \right) \right] dq_m = \sum_{m=1}^N B_m dq_m$$



$$B_m = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(-m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_m} \right) = ?$$

Sprawdźmy to od drugiej strony

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n m_i \dot{\bar{r}}_i \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_m} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_m} + \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \dot{\bar{r}}_i \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_m} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_m} + \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \dot{\bar{r}}_i \frac{\partial \dot{\bar{r}}_i}{\partial q_m}$$

① ② ③

$$\textcircled{2} = \textcircled{1} - \textcircled{3} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n m_i \dot{\bar{r}}_i \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_m} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \dot{\bar{r}}_i \frac{\partial \dot{\bar{r}}_i}{\partial q_m} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n m_i \dot{\bar{r}}_i \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_m} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial q_m} \left(m_i \dot{\bar{r}}_i \frac{\dot{\bar{r}}_i}{2} \right)$$

$$d(v^2) = 2v dv$$
$$\frac{1}{2} d(v^2) = v dv$$

$$\textcircled{2} = \textcircled{1} - \textcircled{3} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n m_i \dot{r}_i \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_m} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial q_m} \left(m_i \dot{r}_i \frac{\dot{r}_i}{2} \right)$$

Zakładamy, że

$$\frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_m} = \frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_m}$$

$$B_m = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(-m_i \ddot{r}_i \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_m} \right) = -\textcircled{2} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial q_m} \left(m_i \dot{r}_i \frac{\dot{r}_i}{2} \right) - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n m_i \dot{r}_i \frac{\partial \dot{r}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_m} \right)$$

Podobnie jak ostatnio

$$B_m = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(-m_i \ddot{r}_i \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_m} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial q_m} \left(m_i \dot{r}_i \frac{\dot{r}_i}{2} \right) - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_m} \left(m_i \dot{r}_i \frac{\dot{r}_i}{2} \right) \right)$$

$$B_m = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(-m_i \ddot{r}_i \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_m} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial q_m} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n m_i \dot{r}_i \frac{\dot{r}_i}{2} \right) - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_m} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n m_i \dot{r}_i \frac{\dot{r}_i}{2} \right) \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i (\dot{\bar{r}}_i)^2 = E_k$$

$$B_m = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(-m_i \ddot{\bar{r}}_i \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_m} \right) = \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial q_m} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{q}_m} \right)$$

$$-\sum_{m=1}^N B_m dq_m = \sum_{m=1}^N Q_m dq_m$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^N (B_m + Q_m) dq_m = 0$$

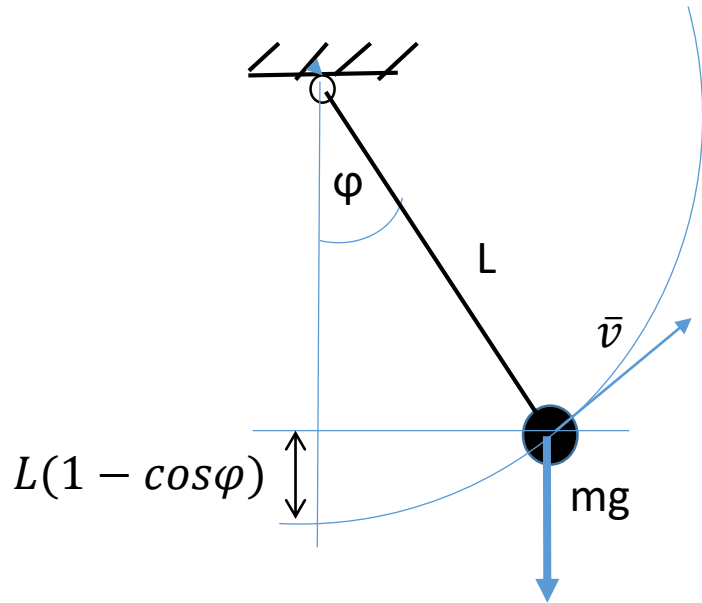
Musi być prawdziwe dla dowolnego dq_m

$$B_m + Q_m = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad -B_m = Q_m$$

Równanie Lagrange'a II rodzaju:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{q}_m} \right) - \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial q_m} = Q_m \quad (m=1,2,\dots,N)$$

Wahadło matematyczne



$$E_k = \frac{mv^2}{2} \quad v = \dot{\varphi}L$$

$$E_k = \frac{mv^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}mL^2\dot{\varphi}^2$$

dla $\varphi = 0 \quad E_p = 0$

$$E_p = mgL(1 - \cos\varphi)$$

Układ ma jeden stopień swobody

brak rozpraszania energii, siły tylko potencjalne:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{q}_l} \right) - \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial q_l} + \frac{\partial E_p}{\partial q_l} = 0$$

obieramy wsp. uogólnioną $q = \varphi$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} \left(\frac{1}{2} mL^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 \right) \right) = \frac{d}{dt} (mL^2 \dot{\varphi}) = mL^2 \ddot{\varphi}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \varphi} = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial E_p}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} (mgL(1 - \cos\varphi)) = mgL \sin\varphi$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{q}_l} \right) - \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial q_l} + \frac{\partial E_p}{\partial q_l} = mL^2 \ddot{\varphi} + mgL \sin\varphi = 0$$

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

Równanie ruchu dla wahadła matematycznego

dla małych drgań $\sin\varphi = \varphi \quad \rightarrow \quad \ddot{\varphi} + \frac{g}{L} \varphi = 0$

$$\omega_w = \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}$$

oscylator harmoniczny

$$\ddot{x} + \omega_w^2 x = 0$$

ω_w - częstość drgań własnych

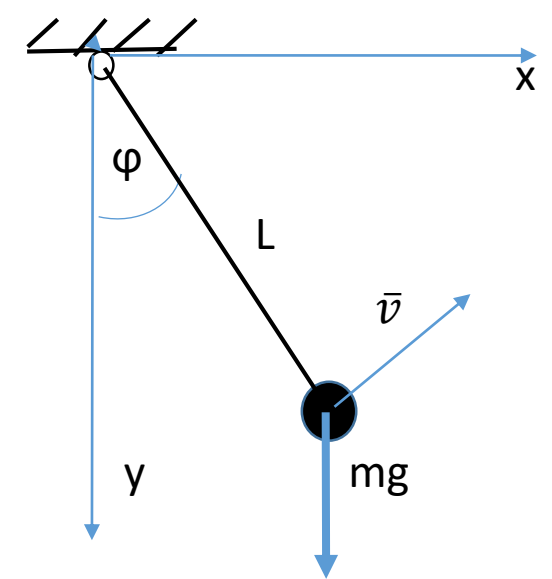
$$\omega_w = 2\pi f_w \quad \leftarrow \text{częstotliwość}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{f_w} \quad \text{okres drgań}$$

gdybyśmy skorzystali z takiego równania

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

Lewa strona już policzyliśmy poprzednio, więc została na prawa strona



$$Q_l = \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \bar{F}_i \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_l} \right]$$

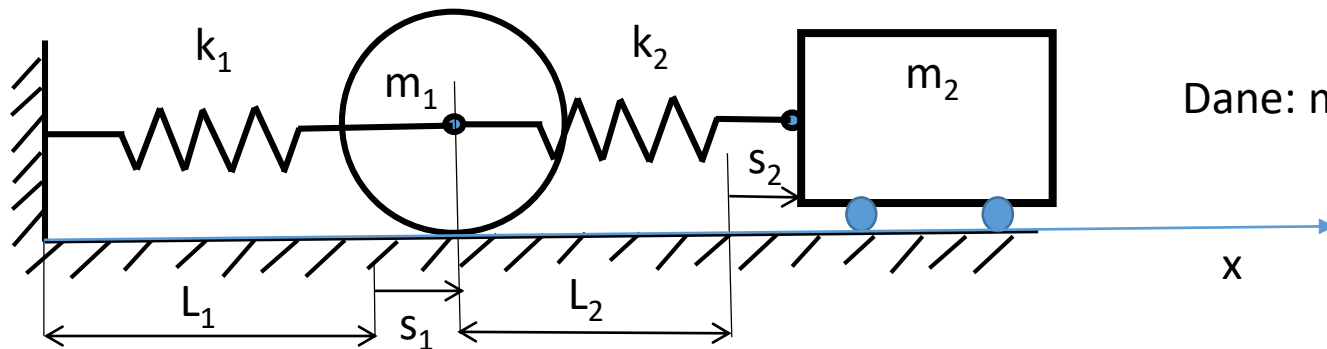
$$l = 1, n = 1$$

jedna współrzędna uogólniona
jeden punkt materialny

$$Q = \bar{F}_1 \frac{\partial \bar{r}_1}{\partial \varphi} = mg\bar{j} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} (L\sin\varphi\bar{i} + L\cos\varphi\bar{j}) = mg\bar{j} \cdot (L\cos\varphi\bar{i} - L\sin\varphi\bar{j}) = -Lmg\sin\varphi$$

po przeniesieniu na lewą stronę zmienimy znak i dostaniemy dokładnie to samo.

Zadanie: Równanie Lagrange'a II rodzaju



Dane: $m_1, m_2, k_1, k_2, L_1, L_2$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{q}_m} \right) - \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial q_m} = Q_m$$

dla m_1 $E_{k1} = \frac{m_1 \dot{s}_1^2}{2} + \frac{I_0 \omega_1^2}{2}$ $q_1 = s_1$

dla m_2 $E_{k2} = \frac{m_2 (\dot{s}_1 + \dot{s}_2)^2}{2}$ $q_2 = s_2$

$$Q_m = \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \bar{F}_i \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial q_m} \right]$$

$$I_0 = \frac{m_1 R^2}{2}$$

$$R \cdot \omega_1 = \dot{s}_1$$

$$\frac{I_0 \omega_1^2}{2} = \frac{m_1 \dot{s}_1^2}{4}$$

$$E_k = \frac{m_1 \dot{s}_1^2}{2} + \frac{I_0 \omega_1^2}{2} + \frac{m_2 (\dot{s}_1 + \dot{s}_2)^2}{2} = \frac{3m_1 \dot{s}_1^2}{4} + \frac{m_2 (\dot{s}_1 + \dot{s}_2)^2}{2}$$

$$\bar{r}_1 = (l_1 + s_1)\bar{i} \quad \bar{r}_2 = (l_1 + s_1 + l_2 + s_2)\bar{i}$$

$$\bar{F}_1 = (-s_1 k_1 + s_2 k_2)\bar{i} \quad \bar{F}_2 = -s_2 k_2 \bar{i}$$

Układ ma dwa stopnie swobody więc $m=1,2$

$m=1$

$$Q_1 = \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \bar{F}_i \frac{\partial \bar{r}_i}{\partial s_1} \right] = \bar{F}_1 \frac{\partial \bar{r}_1}{\partial s_1} + \bar{F}_2 \frac{\partial \bar{r}_2}{\partial s_1} = (-s_1 k_1 + s_2 k_2)\bar{i} \cdot \bar{i} - s_2 k_2 \bar{i} \cdot \bar{i} = -s_1 k_1$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{s}_1} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \left(\frac{3m_1 \dot{s}_1^2}{4} + \frac{m_2 (\dot{s}_1 + \dot{s}_2)^2}{2} \right)}{\partial \dot{s}_1} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{3m_1 \dot{s}_1}{2} + m_2 (\dot{s}_1 + \dot{s}_2) \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{s}_1} \right) = \frac{3m_1 \ddot{s}_1}{2} + m_2 (\ddot{s}_1 + \ddot{s}_2) \quad \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial s_1} = 0$$

Czyli pierwsze równanie będzie miało postać

$$\frac{3m_1\ddot{s}_1}{2} + m_2(\ddot{s}_1 + \ddot{s}_2) + s_1k_1 = 0$$

m=2

$$Q_2 = \bar{F}_1 \frac{\partial \bar{r}_1}{\partial s_2} + \bar{F}_2 \frac{\partial \bar{r}_2}{\partial s_2} = -s_2 k_2 \bar{t} \cdot \bar{t} = -s_2 k_2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{s}_2} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \left(\frac{3m_1\dot{s}_1^2}{4} + \frac{m_2(\dot{s}_1 + \dot{s}_2)^2}{2} \right)}{\partial \dot{s}_2} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} (m_2(\dot{s}_1 + \dot{s}_2)) = m_2(\ddot{s}_1 + \ddot{s}_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial s_2} = 0$$

$$m_2(\ddot{s}_1 + \ddot{s}_2) + s_2 k_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{3m_1\ddot{s}_1}{2} + m_2(\ddot{s}_1 + \ddot{s}_2) + s_1 k_1 = 0$$

$$m_2(\ddot{s}_1 + \ddot{s}_2) + s_2 k_2 = 0$$