

Rudak hajlító lengései

Euler-Lagrange:

$$\underline{M} \ddot{q} + \underline{S} q = \underline{Q} \quad \text{matrix DE lehet}$$



$$\boxed{\underline{C} \underline{M} \ddot{q} + \underline{q} = \underline{C} \underline{Q}}$$

matrix DE-t oldjuk meg!

$\underline{C}$  - rugóállandó matrix  $\left[ \frac{m}{n} \right]$

Olcsó: rudak esetében könnyebb megadni az egyenlegző hű határainak törtéke elmozdulásait

$\hookrightarrow$  Castigliano / Betti tétel

mint a rugóerőcsíget (egyenlegző elmozdulásos tartomány hű)

$\downarrow$  frekvenciaegyenlet:

$$\det(-\omega^2 \underline{C} \underline{M} + \underline{I}) = 0$$

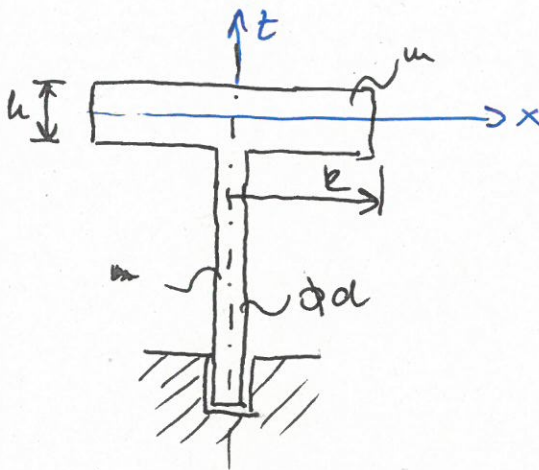
$\hookrightarrow \omega_i$  sajátkörfrekvenciák

majd visszahelyettesítés után:

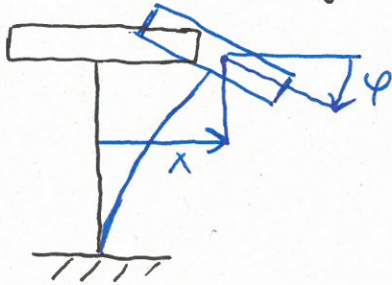
$$(-\omega_i^2 \underline{C} \underline{M} + \underline{I}) \underline{A}_i = \underline{0} \rightarrow \text{levegőleper!}$$

Rudak esetében  $\rightarrow$  "n" db koncentrált tömeg elhelyezéscíve modellezhetjük az anyag végtelen DoF mozgását!

# Feladat



↓ „deformált” alak  
leite'nitett helyzet



## Adatok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= 20 \text{ (mm)} \\ k &= 0,2 \text{ (mm)} \\ l &= 10 \text{ (mm)} \\ m &= 10 \text{ (kg)} \\ E &= 200 \text{ GPa} \\ l &= 1 \text{ (m)} \end{aligned}$$

## Feladat

$\alpha_i, \underline{A}_i$

$$n = 2 \text{ DoF}$$

$$\underline{q} = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \varphi \end{bmatrix}$$

$x$  - a súlypont vízszintes  
mozdulata

$\varphi$  - a szögelfordulás

Lagrange-egyenlet:  $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_k} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_k} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial q} = 0$

numerikus egyenlet

↓ max. DE:  $\underline{M} \ddot{\underline{q}} + \underline{S} \underline{q} = \underline{0}$

helyett:

$$\underline{C} \underline{M} \ddot{\underline{q}} + \underline{q} = \underline{C} \underline{0} = \underline{0}$$

## Kinetikus energia

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \Theta_{S_y} \dot{\varphi}^2$$

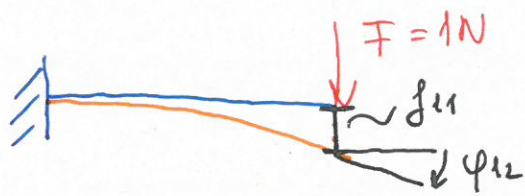
$$\Theta_{S_y} = \frac{1}{4} m k^2 + \frac{1}{12} m l^2 = 0,100083 \text{ (kgm}^2\text{)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}} &= m \dot{x} & \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \dot{x}^2} &= m \\ \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} &= \Theta_{S_y} \dot{\varphi} & \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \dot{\varphi}^2} &= \Theta_{S_y} \end{aligned}$$

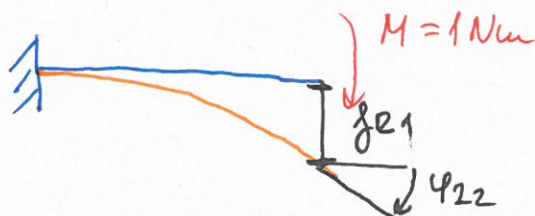
$$\rightarrow \underline{M} = \begin{bmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & \Theta_{S_y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ (s)} \underline{10}$$



## Rugóállandó mátrix

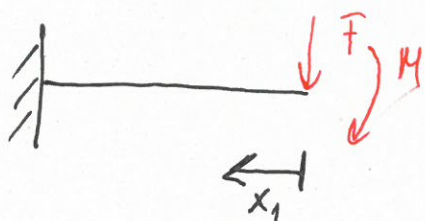


$$\underline{C} = \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & \varphi_{12} \\ f_{21} & \varphi_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$



Hogyan számolhatjuk? 1) Járulékelepletek  
2) Betti-tétel / Castigliano-tétel

Castigliano:  $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial F_i} = w_i$  ill.  $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial M_i} = \varphi_i$



$$M_k(x_1) = M + Fx_1$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2IE} \int_0^l M_k^2(x_1) dx_1 = \dots$$

Szítván  $\rightarrow w_i = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial F_i} = \frac{1}{IE} \int_0^l M_k(x_1) \frac{\partial M_k}{\partial F_i} dx_1$

Agar:  $\frac{\partial M_k}{\partial F} = x_1$  illetve:  $\frac{\partial M_k}{\partial M} = 1$

$$w_i = f_i = \frac{1}{IE} \int_0^l M x_1 + F x_1^2 dx_1 = \frac{1}{IE} \left[ M \frac{x_1^2}{2} + F \frac{x_1^3}{3} \right]_0^l = \frac{M l^2}{2IE} + \frac{F l^3}{3IE}$$

$$\varphi_i = \frac{1}{IE} \int_0^l M + F x_1 dx_1 = \frac{1}{IE} \left[ M x_1 + F \frac{x_1^2}{2} \right]_0^l = \frac{M l}{IE} + \frac{F l^2}{2IE}$$

Teljes: ha csak  $\underline{F=1N}$

$$f_{11} = \frac{F l^3}{3IE} \rightarrow c_{11} = \frac{f_{11}}{F} = \frac{l^3}{3IE} ; \varphi_{12} = \frac{F l^2}{2IE} \rightarrow c_{12} = \frac{\varphi_{12}}{F} = \frac{l^2}{2IE}$$

Hosszok ha van  $M$  egyenlet:

$$g_{21} = \frac{Ml^2}{2IE} \rightarrow c_{21} = \frac{g_{21}}{M} = \frac{l^2}{2IE} \quad (\text{látjuk, hogy ugyanaz, mint } c_{12})$$

$$q_{22} = \frac{Ml}{IE} \rightarrow c_{22} = \frac{l}{IE}$$

Teljes:

$$\underline{C} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{l^3}{3IE} & \frac{l^2}{2IE} \\ \frac{l^2}{2IE} & \frac{l}{IE} \end{bmatrix} [SI]$$

$$l = \frac{d^4 a}{64} \quad \underline{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 2,122 & 3,183 \\ 3,183 & 6,366 \end{bmatrix} \cdot 10^{-4} [SI]$$

Ha szeretnénk tudni a merevségi mátrixot:

$$\underline{S} = \underline{C}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 18849,6 & -9424,78 \\ -9424,78 & 6283,13 \end{bmatrix} [SI]$$

Frekvenciaegyenlet:  $\det(-\kappa^2 \underline{C} \underline{M} + \underline{I}) = 0$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - 21,22 \left(\frac{\kappa}{100}\right)^2 & -9,3183 \left(\frac{\kappa}{100}\right)^2 \\ -9,3183 \left(\frac{\kappa}{100}\right)^2 & 1 - 0,6366 \left(\frac{\kappa}{100}\right)^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$3,378 \left(\frac{\kappa}{100}\right)^4 - 21,857 \left(\frac{\kappa}{100}\right)^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \left(\frac{\kappa}{100}\right)^2 \begin{cases} < 0,04607 \rightarrow \kappa_1 = 21,46 \left(\frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}\right) \\ < 6,4245 \rightarrow \kappa_2 = 253,5 \left(\frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}\right) \end{cases}$$



Levy'scheper:

$$(-\alpha_i^2 \underline{C} \underline{A} + \underline{I}) \underline{A}_i = \underline{0}$$

•  $\alpha_1$ :

$$\left(1 - 21,22 \left(\frac{\alpha_1}{100}\right)^2\right) A_{11} - 0,3183 \left(\frac{\alpha_1}{100}\right)^2 A_{12} = 0$$

$$\underline{A}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} \\ A_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ A_{12} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hookrightarrow A_{12} = \frac{1 - 21,22 \left(\frac{\alpha_1}{100}\right)^2}{0,3183 \left(\frac{\alpha_1}{100}\right)^2} = \underline{\underline{1,51}}$$

•  $\alpha_2$ : hasalóan

$$A_{22} = \frac{1 - 21,22 \left(\frac{\alpha_2}{100}\right)^2}{0,3183 \left(\frac{\alpha_2}{100}\right)^2} = \underline{\underline{-66,1}}$$

