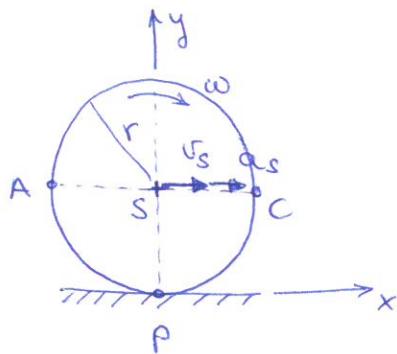


DINAMIKA - 3. gyakorlat

Síkbeli feladatok

1. Gördülő torony



Adatok:

$$v_s = 1 \frac{m}{s}$$

$$a_s = 2 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$r = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

Feladatok:

Melyik pontban válik meg a szárcsépper a toronyról eldör?

$$\rightarrow a_{\max} = a_Q$$

$$r_Q = ?$$

Részfeladatok: ω , E , F_{sp} , Σ_{sg} , a_p , Σ_{pg}

a_p : sebességpályus gyorsulása

Σ_g : gyorsulás pályus sebessége

Megoldás:

$$\omega = ?$$

$$\text{Gördülő} \rightarrow v_p = \Omega$$

$$v_s = v_p + \omega \times r_{ps}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_s \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \omega \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} a \\ r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -r\omega \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \omega = -\frac{v_s}{r} = -\frac{1}{0,5} = -2 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

→ ÁBRÁRA RÁRÁZOTTUK
AZ IRÁNYT!

$$\omega = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \left[\frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} \right]$$

$$E = ?$$

$$a_p = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ a_p \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{síkbeli gördülés miatt}$$

$$a_s = \begin{bmatrix} a_s \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{\alpha}_S = \underline{\alpha}_P + \underline{\varepsilon} \times \underline{r}_{PS} - \omega^2 \cdot \underline{r}_{PS} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \underline{\alpha}_P \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \underline{\varepsilon} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \omega^2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -r\underline{\varepsilon} \\ \underline{\alpha}_P - \omega^2 r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\alpha}_S = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\alpha}_S \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\varepsilon} = -\frac{\underline{\alpha}_S}{r} = -\frac{2}{0,5} = -4 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2} \rightarrow \underline{\varepsilon} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \left[\frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2} \right]$$

$$\underline{\alpha}_P = \omega^2 r = \frac{v_s^2}{r} = \frac{1}{0,5} = 2 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$\underline{r}_{SP} = ?$$

$$\text{Képlet: } \underline{r}_{SP} = \frac{1}{\omega^2} (\underline{\omega} \times \underline{v}_S)$$

De most tudjuk, hogy hol a 0 sebességű pont: P

$$\underline{r}_{SP} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{r}_{SG} = ?$$

$$\text{Képlet: } \underline{r}_{SG} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 + \omega^4} (\omega^2 \underline{\alpha}_S + \underline{\varepsilon} \times \underline{\alpha}_A) \quad \text{Ez til lönylelt...}$$

"G" pont gyorsulása 0:

$$\underline{\alpha}_G = \underline{\alpha}_S + \underline{\varepsilon} \times \underline{r}_{SG} - \omega^2 \underline{r}_{SG} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\alpha}_S \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \underline{\varepsilon} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} r_{SGx} \\ r_{SGy} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \omega^2 \begin{bmatrix} r_{SGx} \\ r_{SGy} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\alpha}_S - r_{SGy} \cdot \underline{\varepsilon} - \omega^2 r_{SGx} \\ r_{SGx} \cdot \underline{\varepsilon} - \omega^2 r_{SGy} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\underline{\alpha}_G} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} (1.) \\ (2.) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ egyszerűt,} \\ 2 \text{ összetettek} \end{array}$$

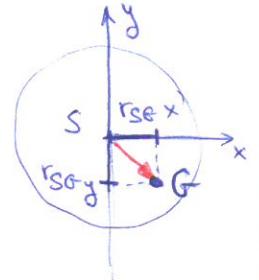
$$2.-\text{old: } r_{SGx} = \frac{\omega^2}{\underline{\varepsilon}} r_{SGy}$$

$$1.-\text{old: } \underline{\alpha}_S - r_{SGy} \cdot \underline{\varepsilon} - \omega^2 \cdot \frac{\omega^2}{\underline{\varepsilon}} r_{SGy} = 0$$

$$r_{SGy} = \frac{\underline{\alpha}_S \cdot \underline{\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon^2 + \omega^4} = -0,25 \text{ m}$$

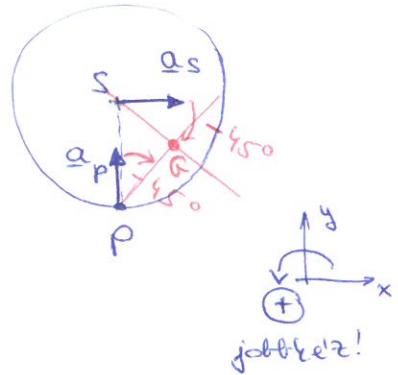
$$r_{SGx} = 0,25 \text{ m}$$

$$\underline{r}_{SG} = \begin{bmatrix} r/2 \\ -r/2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Szerkezetssel:

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{\varepsilon}{\omega^2} = \frac{-4}{2^2} = -1 \rightarrow \varphi = -45^\circ$$



$$a_p = ?$$

$$a_p = a_s + \varepsilon \times r_{sp} - \omega^2 \cdot r_{sp} = \begin{bmatrix} a_s \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ +\varepsilon \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \omega^2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

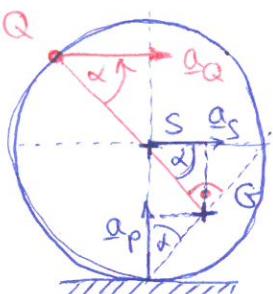
$$= \begin{bmatrix} a_s - r \cdot \varepsilon \\ r \omega^2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 - 0,5 \cdot 4 \\ r \omega^2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ r \omega^2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(de már az ε számolásnál is kiött)

$$v_G = ?$$

$$v_G = v_p + \omega \times r_{PG} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \omega \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} r/2 \\ -r/2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} +r \cdot \omega/2 \\ -r \cdot \omega/2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ s \\ \omega \end{bmatrix}$$

Sárcsepp rezgés helye ~ ott, ahol a legnagyobb a gyorsulás
~ tehát a gyorsuláspolustól legtávolabbi
eső helyen, Q pontban
~ a szögét felmeríti a piros nyíersetől
⊕ irányban $\rightarrow a_Q$ iranya

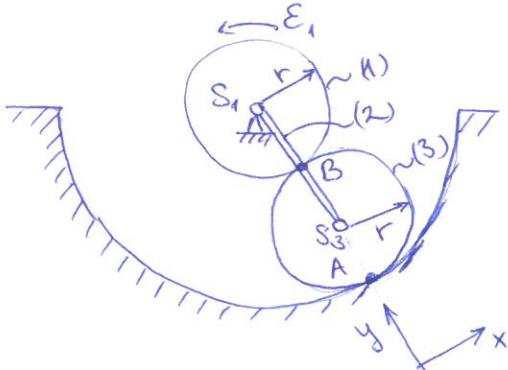


$$a_Q = a_s + \varepsilon \times r_{SQ} - \omega^2 \cdot r_{SQ} = \dots$$

$$r_{SQ} = ?$$

(HT) kiszámítani a_Q -t!

2.) Hajtómű



(B pont: (1)-es (3)
erintkezése)

Adatai:

$$r = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

$$\omega_1 = 10 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\epsilon_1 = 5 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2}$$

Feladat:

a) sebeségállapot

$$-\omega_3, \underline{v}_{S3}$$

$$-\omega_2$$

- seb. eloszlás
AB - n

b) gyorsulásállapot

$$-\alpha_{S3}$$

$$-\alpha_A, \alpha_{B1}, \alpha_{B3}$$

$$-\underline{f}_3$$

Megoldás:

a) Sebeségállapot

$$\text{A mi tölti: } \underline{v}_A = \underline{0} \quad (\text{gördül})$$

$$\underline{v}_{S1} = \underline{0} \quad (\text{állandó pont})$$

$$\underline{v}_{B1} = \underline{v}_{B3}$$

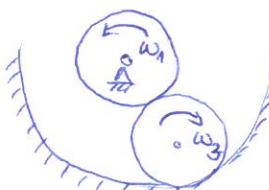
"B" pont a (1)-es testen:

$$\underline{v}_{B1} = \underbrace{\underline{v}_{S1}}_0 + \omega \times \underline{r}_{S1B1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \omega_1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 \cdot r \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{m}{s} \end{bmatrix}$$

"B" pont a (3)-as testen:

$$\underline{v}_{B3} = \underbrace{\underline{v}_{S3}}_0 + \omega_3 \times \underline{r}_{AB3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \omega_3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2r\omega_3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{v}_{B1} - \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\omega_3 = -\omega_1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{m}{s} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\omega_3 = -\omega_1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -5 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$



$$\underline{\omega}_{S3} = ?$$

$$\underline{\omega}_{S3} = \underline{\omega}_A + \underline{\omega}_3 \times \underline{r}_{AS3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega_3 \cdot r \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 \cdot \frac{r}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \left[\frac{m}{s} \right]$$

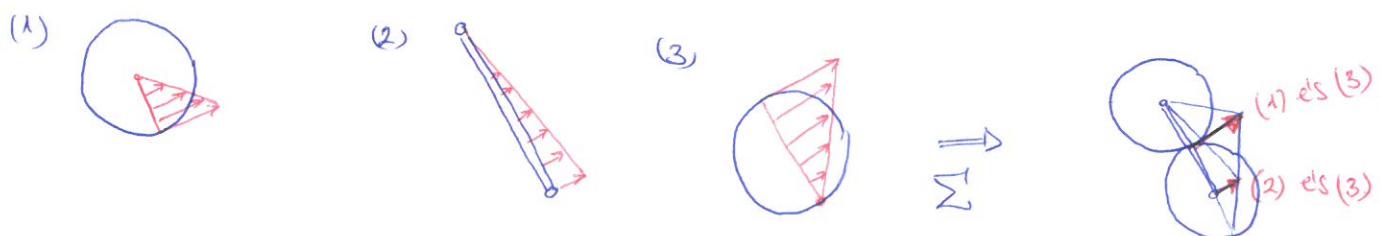
$$\omega_2 = ?$$

Tudjuk a (2) test 2 pontjának sebességét: $\underline{v}_{S1}, \underline{v}_{S3}$

$$\underline{v}_{S3} = \underline{\omega}_{S1} + \underline{\omega}_2 \times \underline{r}_{S1S3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \omega_2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2r\omega_2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 \cdot \frac{r}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega_1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 2,5 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

Sebességek összehasonlítása:



b) Gyorsulásállapot

Amit tudunk: $\sim B_1$ pont körpályán mozog

$$\underline{a}_{B1} = \begin{bmatrix} r \cdot \ddot{\theta}_1 \\ r \cdot \omega_1^2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{redusziált képlettel rögtön})$$

$$\sim \underline{a}_A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ a_A \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{görbületi miatt})$$

$\sim S_3$ pont körpályán mozog

$$a_{S3y} = \frac{v_{S3}^2}{2r}$$

\sim görbületi miatt: $a_{B1x} = a_{B3x}$ (tangenciális gyorsulások megegyeznek)

$$\underline{\alpha}_{S3} = \underline{\alpha}_A + \underline{\varepsilon}_3 \times \underline{r}_{AS3} - \omega_3^2 \cdot \underline{\Gamma}_{AS3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \underline{\alpha}_A \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \underline{\varepsilon}_3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \omega_3^2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -r \underline{\varepsilon}_3 \\ \underline{\alpha}_A - \omega_3^2 r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\alpha}_{S3} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{S3x} \\ \alpha_{S3y} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{S3x} \\ \frac{\underline{v}_{S3}^2}{2r} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\underline{v}_{S3}^2}{2r} = \underline{\alpha}_A - \omega_3^2 \cdot r$$

$$\therefore \underline{\alpha}_A = \frac{\underline{v}_{S3}^2}{2r} + \omega_3^2 \cdot r = 3,75 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$\alpha_{S3x} = -r \cdot \underline{\varepsilon}_3 ?$$

$$\underline{\alpha}_{B3} = \underline{\alpha}_A + \underline{\varepsilon}_3 \times \underline{r}_{AB3} - \omega_3^2 \cdot \underline{\Gamma}_{AB3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \underline{\alpha}_A \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \underline{\varepsilon}_3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \omega_3^2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2r \underline{\varepsilon}_3 \\ \underline{\alpha}_A - 2\omega_3^2 r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\alpha}_{B1} = \underbrace{\underline{\alpha}_{S1}}_0 + \underline{\varepsilon}_1 \times \underline{r}_{S1B1} - \omega_1^2 \underline{\Gamma}_{S1B1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \underline{\varepsilon}_1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \omega_1^2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r \cdot \underline{\varepsilon}_1 \\ r \cdot \omega_1^2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Tudjuk, hogy } \alpha_{B1x} = \alpha_{B3x} \rightarrow -2r \cdot \underline{\varepsilon}_3 = r \cdot \underline{\varepsilon}_1$$

$$\underline{\varepsilon}_3 = \frac{\underline{\varepsilon}_1}{-2} = -2,5 \frac{\text{rad}}{s^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha_{Sx3} = -r \cdot \underline{\varepsilon}_3 = +0,25 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$\underline{\alpha}_{B1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,5 \\ 10 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \left[\frac{m}{s^2} \right]$$

$$\underline{\alpha}_{B3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,5 \\ -1,25 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \left[\frac{m}{s^2} \right]$$

$$\underline{\alpha}_{S3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,25 \\ 3,75 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \left[\frac{m}{s^2} \right]$$

$G_3 = ?$ Höl van?

$$\underline{\alpha}_{G3} = \underbrace{\underline{\alpha}_A}_0 + \underline{\varepsilon}_3 \times \underline{r}_{AG3} - \omega_3^2 \cdot \underline{\Gamma}_{AG3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \underline{\alpha}_A \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \underline{\varepsilon}_3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} r_{AG3x} \\ r_{AG3y} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \omega_3^2 \begin{bmatrix} r_{AG3x} \\ r_{AG3y} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

2 egyenlet, 2 ismeretlen!

Megoldás: $r_{AG3x} = 0,1485 \text{ m}$

$r_{AG3y} = 0,0149 \text{ m}$

(6)