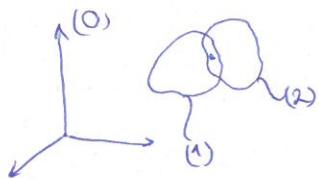


# DINAMIKA - 6. gyakorlat

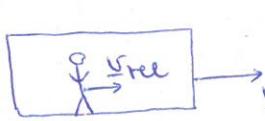
Elmélet: relatív dinamika



(0): Koordináta-rendszer

(1), (2): egymáshoz képest mozgó testek  
(orientációs rendszer)

Szabosság: minden a hárca



$$\underline{v}_{abs} = \underline{v}_t + \underline{v}_{rel}$$

$$\underline{v}_{abs} = \underline{v}_{stall} + \underline{v}_{rel} = \underline{v}_t + \beta$$

$$\underline{v}_{20} = \underline{v}_{10} + \underline{v}_{21}$$

$\underline{v}_{21}$ : (2)-es test  
szabossága az (1)-es  
test szabosságához  
képest

$\underline{v}_{stall}$ : a hárca azon pontjának a sebessége, amivel elmozik a hárca

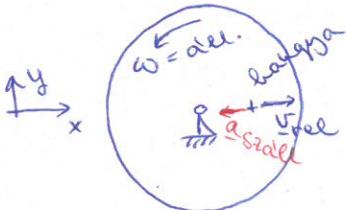
$\underline{v}_{rel}$ : hárca sebessége

Szögsebesség:

$$\omega_{20} = \omega_{10} + \omega_{21}$$

$$\omega_{abs} = \omega_{stall} + \omega_{rel}$$

Gyorsulás: forgó törésű rögzítésben a hangsúly ( $\epsilon = 0$ )



$$\underline{a}_{abs} = \underline{a}_{stall} + \underline{a}_{rel} + \underline{a}_{cor} = \underline{a}_t + \underline{\alpha} + \underline{a}_{cor}$$

$$\underline{a}_{21} = \underline{a}_{10} + \underline{a}_{21} + \underline{a}_{cor}$$

$\underline{a}_{stall}$ : a törésűnek ("additív" testnek) azon pontja, ahol a hangsúly (vizsgált test) éppen van

$a = \text{all.} \rightarrow a_{stall} \times \text{irány} \quad (\text{környzási irány})$

$\underline{a}_{rel}$ : a hangsúly sugárirányban állando sebességgel megs a törésű  $\rightarrow$  írású sem, negyedig sem valtozik  $\rightarrow a_{rel} = 0$

$\underline{a}_{stall} + \underline{a}_{rel} \parallel x$  tengely. Vissza! Ha a hangsúly rögzítve megs, negyedik sugárban fog mozdogni, ahol megváltozik a sebesség (F+T+U=0). A sebesség negyedik y irányban változik  $\rightarrow$  lecsökken y irányban gyorsulás, ez lesz a Coriolis gyorsulás.

$$\alpha_{cor} = 2 \underline{\omega}_{10} \times \beta$$

(2: sebesség negysága és irányja is változik)

$$r_{hangya}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} r(t) \cdot \cos \varphi(t) \\ r(t) \cdot \sin \varphi(t) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow v_{hangya}(t) \rightarrow \alpha_{hangya}(t)$$

(HF) azonosítani a gyorsulásokat

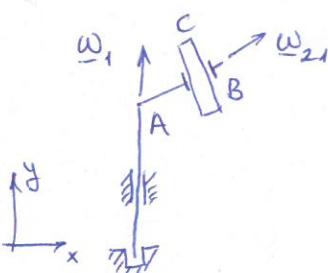
~ Stögggyűrűk:

$$\underline{\varepsilon}_{abz} = \underline{\varepsilon}_{szell} + \underline{\varepsilon}_{szell} + \underline{\omega}_{szell} \times \underline{\omega}_{rel}$$

$$\underline{\varepsilon}_{20} = \underline{\varepsilon}_{\underset{10}{\cancel{z}}} + \underline{\varepsilon}_{21} + \underline{\omega}_{10} \times \underline{\omega}_{21}$$

irányváltás

# 1. Robotkar



Adatok

$$\underline{\omega}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \left[ \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} \right]$$

$$\underline{\varepsilon}_1 = 0$$

$$\omega_{21} = |\underline{\omega}_{21}| = 2 \left[ \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} \right] \quad \underline{\varepsilon}_{21} = 0$$

$$\underline{\Gamma}_{AB} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,8 \\ 0,6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{\Gamma}_{BC} = \begin{bmatrix} -0,3 \\ 0,4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Kérdésök:

1. Sér. állapot?  $\underline{\omega}_2, \underline{\varepsilon}_c$

2. gyorsulás?  $\underline{\varepsilon}_2, \underline{\alpha}_c$

## Megoldás:

$$1.) \sim \underline{\omega}_{20} = \underline{\omega}_{10} + \underline{\omega}_{21} = \underline{\omega}_1 + \underline{\omega}_{21} \quad \frac{\underline{\Gamma}_{AB}}{(\underline{\Gamma}_{AB})} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 0,8 \\ 0,6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1,6 \\ 2,2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \left[ \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} \right]$$

$$\sim \underline{\varepsilon}_c^{(0)} = \underline{\varepsilon}_c^{(10)} + \underline{\varepsilon}_c^{(21)} = \underline{\varepsilon}_{c,\text{stáll}} + \underline{\varepsilon}_{c,\text{rel}}$$

$\underline{\varepsilon}_c^{(10)}$ : (1)-es test C helyen levő fizikai pontjának a sebessége

$$\underline{\varepsilon}_c^{(10)} = \underbrace{\underline{\varepsilon}_A^{(10)}}_0 + \underline{\omega}_{10} \times \underline{\Gamma}_{AC} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0,5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -0,5 \end{bmatrix} \left[ \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right] \quad (\text{végiggyűjtve a } \underline{\varepsilon}_B \text{ pontot})$$

$$\underline{\Gamma}_{AC} = \underline{\Gamma}_{AB} + \underline{\Gamma}_{BC} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,8 \\ 0,6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -0,3 \\ 0,4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \left[ \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right]$$

$\underline{\varepsilon}_c^{(21)}$  relatív sebesség? Ehhez szükséges általános a sebesség testre.

$$\underline{\varepsilon}_c^{(21)} = \underbrace{\underline{\varepsilon}_B^{(21)}}_0 + \underline{\omega}_{21} \times \underline{\Gamma}_{BC} = \begin{bmatrix} 1,6 \\ 2,2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -0,3 \\ 0,4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \left[ \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right] (= \underline{\beta}_c)$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{\varepsilon}_c^{(0)} = \underline{\varepsilon}_c^{(10)} + \underline{\varepsilon}_c^{(21)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0,5 \end{bmatrix} \left[ \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right]$$

$$2.) \text{ N stöggyrnads: } \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}_{10} = \underbrace{\underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}_{21}}_0 + \underbrace{\underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}_{10}}_0 + \omega_{10} \times \omega_{21} = 0 + 0 + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1,6 \\ 1,2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1,6 \end{bmatrix} \left[ \frac{m}{s^2} \right]$$

nert a stögg-er  
alländar

$\sim$  C point gyranlads:

$$\underline{\underline{\alpha}}_c^{10} = \underline{\underline{\alpha}}_c^{10} + \underline{\underline{\alpha}}_c^{21} + \underline{\underline{\alpha}}_c^{\text{cor}}$$

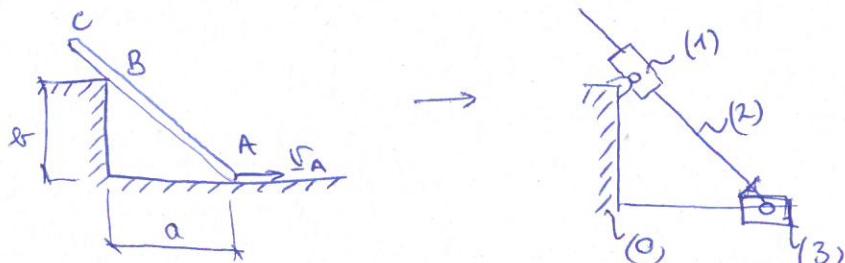
$$\underline{\underline{\alpha}}_c^{10} = \underbrace{\underline{\underline{\alpha}}_A^{10}}_0 + \underbrace{\underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}_{10} \times \underline{\underline{r}}_{AC}}_0 + \underbrace{\omega_{10} \times (\omega_{10} \times \underline{\underline{r}}_{AC})}_{\underline{\underline{v}}_c^{10}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -0,5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0,5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \left[ \frac{m}{s^2} \right] \text{ (körningsd)}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\alpha}}_c^{21} (= \underline{\underline{\alpha}}_B^{21}) = \underbrace{\underline{\underline{\alpha}}_B^{21}}_0 + \underbrace{\underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}_{21} \times \underline{\underline{r}}_{BC}}_0 + \underbrace{\omega_{21} \times (\omega_{21} \times \underline{\underline{r}}_{BC})}_{\underline{\underline{v}}_c^{21}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1,6 \\ 1,2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1,2 \\ -1,6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \left[ \frac{m}{s^2} \right]$$

$$\underline{\underline{\alpha}}_c^{\text{cor}} = 2 \cdot \omega_{10} \times \underline{\underline{v}}_c^{21} = 2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \left[ \frac{m}{s^2} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\alpha}}_c = \underline{\underline{\alpha}}_c^{10} + \underline{\underline{\alpha}}_c^{21} + \underline{\underline{\alpha}}_c^{\text{cor}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2,7 \\ -1,6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \left[ \frac{m}{s^2} \right]$$

## ② Elemtad nrl



Adator:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\underline{r}}_A &= 2,5 \frac{m}{s} = \text{all.} \rightarrow \underline{\underline{\alpha}}_A = 0 \\ a &= 4 \text{ m} \\ b &= 3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Kerdelas: a)  $\omega_2, \underline{\underline{v}}_B$ ?  
b)  $\underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}_2, \underline{\underline{\alpha}}_B$ ?

Megddals:

a) (2)-es tett B partianlar Schersege:

$$\underline{\underline{v}}_B^{20} = \underline{\underline{v}}_A^{20} + \omega_{20} \times \underline{\underline{r}}_{AB} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\underline{v}}_A \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \omega_2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -a \\ b \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\underline{v}}_A - b\omega_2 \\ -a\omega_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\omega_2 = ?)$$

## Ugyanez relatív kinematikával:

$$\underline{v}_B^{20} = \underbrace{\underline{v}_B^{10}}_{\sim} + \underline{v}_B^{21}$$

Védekk: (1) es test B pontja,  $\underline{v}_B^{10} = 0$  a csukló miatt

$\underline{v}_B^{21}$ : általános az (1)-es testre, a csuklón. Mit láthat?

Az, hogy a B pont módosultan mozog.

$$\rightarrow \underline{v}_B^{21} \parallel \underline{r}_{AB} \rightarrow \underline{v}_B^{21} = \beta_B \cdot \underline{e}_{AB}$$

$$\underline{e}_{AB} = \frac{\underline{r}_{AB}}{|\underline{r}_{AB}|} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{4^2+3^2}} = \begin{bmatrix} -4/5 \\ 3/5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [1]$$

$$\underline{v}_B^{20} = \underbrace{\underline{v}_B^{21}}_{0} + \underline{v}_B^{21} = \beta_B \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -4/5 \\ 3/5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_B x \\ \beta_B y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Felirhatunk függetleneket B pont sebességét, a 2 eseményt:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \underline{v}_A - b \omega_2 = \beta_B x = -\frac{4}{5} \beta_B \\ \underline{v}_B - a \omega_2 = \beta_B y = \frac{3}{5} \beta_B \end{array} \right\} \text{2 esemény, 2 konzisztens } (\beta_B, \omega_2)$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{3}{10} \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\underline{v}_B^{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 1,6 \\ -1,2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \left[ \frac{m}{s} \right] (= \underline{v}_B)$$

Megint felirjuk a B-t két módon:

$$b) \quad \underline{a}_B^{20} = \underbrace{\underline{a}_A^{20}}_0 + \underline{\varepsilon}_{20} \times \underline{r}_{AB} - \omega_{20}^2 \underline{r}_{AB} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \varepsilon_2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -a \\ b \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \omega_2^2 \begin{bmatrix} -a \\ b \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -b \varepsilon_2 + a \omega_2^2 \\ -a \varepsilon_2 - b \omega_2^2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Relatív kinematikával:

$$\underline{a}_B^{20} = \underbrace{\underline{a}_B^{10}}_0 + \underline{a}_B^{21} + \underline{a}_B^{\text{kor}}$$

0 (csukló, tartósan álló pont)

$\underline{a}_B^{21}$ : relatív gyorsulás módosulása (1)-es testről nézve)

$$\underline{a}_B^{21} = \underline{d}_B = \underline{d}_B \cdot \underline{e}_{AB} \rightarrow \underline{d}_B = \begin{bmatrix} d_B x \\ d_B y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \frac{d_B x}{d_B y} = -\frac{a}{b}$$

$$\underline{\omega}_B^{cor} = 2 \cdot \underline{\omega}_{10} \times \underline{\beta}_B = 2 \cdot \underline{\omega}_{10} \times \underline{\underline{\beta}}_B^{21}$$

$$\underline{\omega}_{10} \text{ megy? } \rightarrow \underline{\omega}_{21} = \underline{\omega}_{10} + \underbrace{\underline{\omega}_{21}}_{?} \rightarrow \underline{\omega}_{20} = \underline{\omega}_{10}$$

I mert egyptit forg a miel es a  
miksa

Ezzel:  $\underline{\omega}_B^{cor} = 2 \cdot \underline{\omega}_{20} \times \underline{\underline{\beta}}_B^{21} = 2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \omega_2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{Bx} \\ \beta_{By} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2\omega_2 \beta_{By} \\ 2\omega_2 \beta_{Bx} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$(\omega_2 = \omega_1)$

$$\underline{\omega}_B^{20} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\omega}_{Bx} - 2\omega_2 \beta_{By} \\ \underline{\omega}_{By} + 2\omega_2 \beta_{Bx} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ketzelereppel feliratunk  $\underline{\omega}_B$ -t, a ketzel  $\Theta$  segnalossal:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -b\underline{\epsilon}_2 + a\omega_2^2 \\ -a\underline{\epsilon}_2 - b\omega_2^2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\omega}_{Bx} - 2\omega_2 \beta_{By} \\ \underline{\omega}_{By} + 2\omega_2 \beta_{Bx} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

3 egyszer, 3 ismeretlen  
 $(\underline{\epsilon}_2, \underline{\omega}_{Bx}, \underline{\omega}_{By})$

$$\frac{\underline{\omega}_{Bx}}{\underline{\omega}_{By}} = -\frac{a}{b}$$

$$\underline{\omega}_B = \begin{bmatrix} 1,08 \\ 0,9 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \left[ \frac{m}{s^2} \right] \quad \underline{\epsilon}_2 = -0,24 \frac{rad}{s^2}$$

Stabiliteles menete:

$$\begin{cases} -b\underline{\epsilon}_2 + a\omega_2^2 = \underline{\omega}_{Bx} - 2\omega_2 \beta_{By} \\ -a\underline{\epsilon}_2 - b\omega_2^2 = \underline{\omega}_{By} + 2\omega_2 \beta_{Bx} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -b\underline{\epsilon}_2 + \omega_2^2 \cdot a + 2\beta_{By}\omega_2 = -\frac{a}{b} \underline{\omega}_{By} \\ \frac{a^2}{b} \underline{\epsilon}_2 + \omega_2^2 \cdot a + \frac{a}{b} \omega_2^2 \beta_{Bx} = -\frac{a}{b} \underline{\omega}_{By} \end{cases} \quad \Theta$$

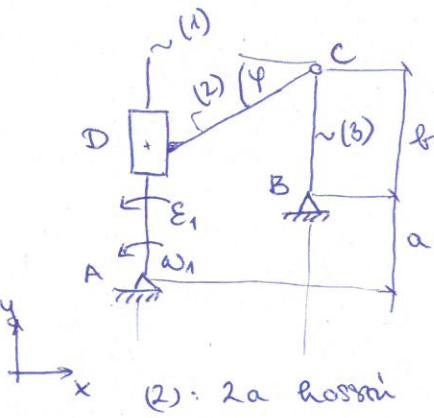
$$-b\underline{\epsilon}_2 + \omega_2^2 a + 2\beta_{By}\omega_2 = \frac{a^2}{b} \underline{\epsilon}_2 + \omega_2^2 a + \frac{a}{b} \omega_2^2 \beta_{Bx}$$

$$2\omega_2 (\beta_{By} - \frac{a}{b} \beta_{Bx}) = \left( \frac{a^2 + b^2}{b} \right) \cdot \underline{\epsilon}_2$$

$$\underline{\epsilon}_2 = -0,24 \frac{rad}{s^2} \rightarrow elbol lehet \underline{\omega}_{By}-t, \underline{\omega}_{Bx}-t$$

stabilis, utalva  $\underline{\omega}_B$ -t

3. Centroidal mechanisms



Adatai:

$$a = 0,15 \text{ m}$$

$$b = 0,25 \text{ m}$$

$$\varphi = 30^\circ$$

$$\omega_1 = 5 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = 8 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2}$$

Kérdés: a)  $\underline{\omega}_3$   $\underline{v}_c$

b)  $\underline{\varepsilon}_3$ ,  $\underline{a}_c$

Megoldás:

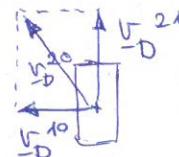
a) D pont sebességeit felügyel A és B pontból:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{B pontból: } \underline{v}_c^{30} &= \underline{v}_B^{30} + \underline{\omega}_{30} \times \underline{r}_{BC} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \underline{\omega}_3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ b \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -b \underline{\omega}_3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \underline{v}_c^{20} &= \underline{v}_c^{30} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{v}_D^{20} &= \underline{v}_c^{20} + \underline{\omega}_{20} \times \underline{r}_{CD} = \begin{bmatrix} -b \underline{\omega}_3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \underline{\omega}_2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -2a \cos\varphi \\ -2a \sin\varphi \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -b \underline{\omega}_3 + 2a \underline{\omega}_2 \sin\varphi \\ -2a \underline{\omega}_2 \cos\varphi \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

A pontból relativan:

$$\underline{v}_D^{20} = \underline{v}_D^{10} + \underline{v}_D^{21}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \underline{v}_D^{10} &= \underline{v}_A^{10} + \underline{\omega}_{10} \times \underline{r}_{AD} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \underline{\omega}_1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ a+b-2a \sin\varphi \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \underline{\omega}_1 ((2 \sin\varphi - 1)a - b) \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{v}_D^{21} \parallel \underline{r}_{AD} \quad (\text{(1)-es testről következik})$$

$$\underline{v}_D^{21} = \underline{\beta}_D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \beta_D \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{y irányban a rád})$$

$$\underline{\omega}_{20} = \underbrace{\underline{\omega}_{10}}_{\Omega} + \underline{\omega}_{21} \rightarrow \underline{\omega}_{20} = \underline{\omega}_{10} \rightarrow \omega_2 = \omega_1$$

$\Omega$ , egyptt forgane

$$\underline{\tau}_D^{20} = \underline{\tau}_D^{21} + \underline{\tau}_D^{10} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \beta_D \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 ((2\sin\varphi - 1)a - b) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Kötfelekippes rizalmahat  $\Theta$ -vel tessni k egypttssal:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -b(\omega_3) + 2a(\omega_2)\sin\varphi = \omega_1((2\sin\varphi - 1)a - b) \\ -2a(\omega_2)\cos\varphi = \beta_D \\ \omega_1 = \omega_2 \end{array} \right\}$$

3 egyptet, 3 ismeretlen:

$\omega_2, \omega_3, \beta_D$

$$\omega_3 = \left(1 + \frac{a}{b}\right)\omega_1 = \underline{\underline{8 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}}}$$

$$\beta_D = -1,298 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} ; \omega_2 = 5 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

b) Gyorsulást ugyanúgy:

$$3\text{-bbel: } \underline{\alpha}_C^{30} = \underbrace{\underline{\alpha}_B^{30}}_0 + \underline{\varepsilon}_{30} \times \underline{r}_{BC} - \omega_{30}^2 \cdot \underline{r}_{BC} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \varepsilon_3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ b \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \omega_{30}^2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ b \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\varepsilon_3 \cdot b \\ -b\omega_{30}^2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\alpha}_C^{20} = \underline{\alpha}_C^{30}$$

$$\underline{\alpha}_D^{20} = \underline{\alpha}_C^{20} + \underline{\varepsilon}_{20} \times \underline{r}_{CD} - \omega_{20}^2 \cdot \underline{r}_{CD} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \varepsilon_2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -\varepsilon_3 b + 2a\varepsilon_2 \sin\varphi + 2a\omega_2^2 \cos\varphi \\ -b\omega_{30}^2 - 2a\varepsilon_2 \cos\varphi + 2a\omega_2^2 \sin\varphi \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

Relatívvel A ponthoz:

$$\underline{\alpha}_D^{20} = \underline{\alpha}_D^{10} + \underline{\alpha}_D^{21} + \underline{\alpha}_D^{\text{cor}}$$

$$\underline{\alpha}_D^{10} = \underbrace{\underline{\alpha}_A^{10}}_0 + \underline{\varepsilon}_1 \times \underline{r}_{AD} - \omega_{10}^2 \underline{r}_{AD} = \begin{bmatrix} -\varepsilon_1(a + b - 2a\sin\varphi) \\ -\omega_1^2(a + b - 2a\cos\varphi) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\alpha}_D^{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \beta_D \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\parallel \underline{r}_{AD})$$

$$\underline{\alpha}_D^{\text{cor}} = 2\omega_{10} \times \beta_D = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \omega_1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \beta_D \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2\omega_1\beta_D \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (8)$$

$$\underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}_{20} = \underbrace{\underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}_{10}}_0 + \underbrace{\underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}_{21}}_0 + \underline{\omega}_{10} \times \underline{\omega}_{21} = \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}_1 \rightarrow \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}_1 = \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}}_2$$

$$\underline{\underline{\alpha}}_D^{20} = \begin{bmatrix} -\varepsilon_1(a+b - 2a \sin \varphi) & -2\omega_1 \beta_D \\ -\omega_1^2(a+b - 2a \cos \varphi) & \alpha_D \end{bmatrix} \quad \textcircled{**}$$

Eigenvalues berechnen:  $\varepsilon_3 = -42,8 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2}$   
 $(*) = \textcircled{**}$

2 eigener, 2 char. Gln.

$(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_3)$

$$\underline{\underline{\alpha}}_D = \begin{bmatrix} 10,7 \\ -16 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$