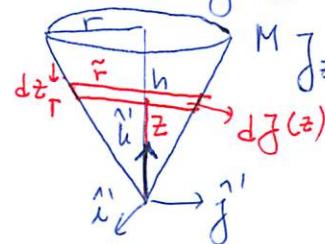


STOŽEC NA NAGNjeni PODLAGI

Na magnjeno podlago položimo stožec in ga vpmemo v vrhu (okrog njega se lahko prosto vrti). Stožec ima visino h , radij osnovine r in maso M . Zapisi kinetično energijo stožca z Eulerjevimi koti. Stožec se kotači brez zdrisavanja. Izračunaj vztajnostne momente, zapisi Lagrangeovo funkcijo in izračunaj frekvenco mikanja stožca za najhite odmike iz ravnovesne legi!

[NAMIG] Podlaga je magnjena za kot φ .

- Izračunaj J v lastnem sistemu: $J = \begin{pmatrix} J_x & J_y \\ J_y & J_z \end{pmatrix}$; $J_x = J_y = J_{osna}$



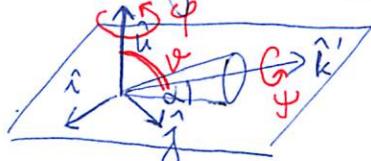
$$J_z = \int dJ_z(z) = \dots = \frac{3}{10} Mr^2$$

simetrija

$$\text{vztrajnostni moment diska pri } z = \frac{1}{2}dm\tilde{r}^2 = \frac{1}{2}\rho\pi(r/h)^4z^2$$

$$2J = J_x + J_y = \int \rho dV (\dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) = J' + 2 \int \rho dV z^2 = \dots = 2 \left(\frac{3}{20} Mr^2 + \frac{3}{5} \rho h^2 \right)$$

- Eulerjevi koti/vezi:



1. vez: lastna os stožca je z magnjena glede na podlago: $\vartheta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi$

2. vez: kotačenje: hitrost na stiku s površino je 0:

$$v_T = 0 = \dot{\varphi} \times \vec{R} + \dot{\psi} \times \vec{F}$$

$$0 = \dot{\varphi} r + \dot{\psi} \sqrt{r^2 + h^2} \Rightarrow \dot{\psi} = -\frac{\sqrt{r^2 + h^2}}{r} \dot{\varphi}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} J (\dot{\varphi}^2 \sin^2 \vartheta + \dot{\psi}^2) + \frac{1}{2} J' (\dot{\varphi} \cos \vartheta + \dot{\psi})^2 = \dots = \frac{1}{2} \dot{\varphi}^2 J_{ef}$$

$$J_{ef} = \frac{h^2}{r^2 + h^2} M \left(\frac{3}{20} r^2 + \frac{9}{10} h^2 \right)$$

- Potencialna energija:

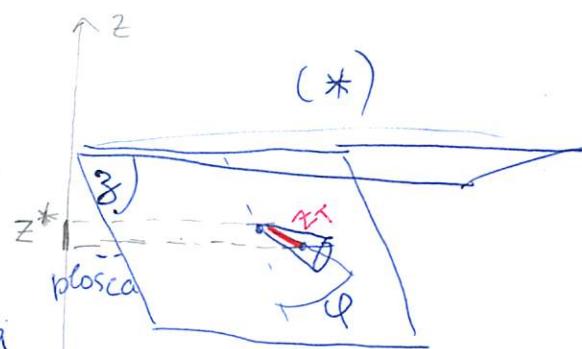
$$V = mgz^*$$

- Izračun z_T - oddaljenosti kežica na osi stožca od vrha



$$F_T: x_T = y_T = 0 \text{ simetrija}$$

$$z_T = \frac{\int dm z}{\int dm} = \frac{3}{4} h$$



②

$$\text{Def } \omega_2 = \frac{3}{4} h \sin^3 \cos \alpha \quad z \text{ محاسبه} \quad \omega_2 = \frac{3}{4} h \sin^3 \cos \alpha \quad \text{Harmonics} \leftarrow$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{3}{4} h \sin^3 \cos \alpha \sin \phi = 0 \quad \text{Def } \omega_1 + \frac{3}{4} h \sin^3 \cos \alpha \sin \phi = 0$$

cyclic.

$$z = \frac{3}{4} h (\cos^3 \sin \alpha - \sin^3 \cos \alpha)$$

$$z = \frac{1}{4} l \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \cos \alpha & 0 & \sin \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{array} \right) \leftarrow$$

$$z = \frac{1}{4} l \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos^2 \alpha & \sin^2 \alpha \\ 0 & \sin^2 \alpha & \cos^2 \alpha \end{array} \right) \leftarrow$$

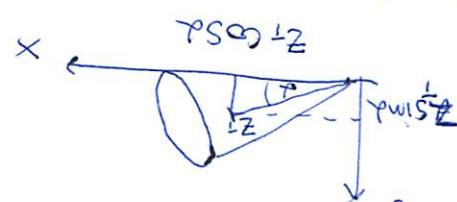
3. زاویه زا لف و دوبلینو

$$z = \frac{1}{4} l \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos^2 \alpha & \sin^2 \alpha \\ 0 & \sin^2 \alpha & \cos^2 \alpha \end{array} \right) \leftarrow$$

2. زاویه زا لف و دوبلینو

$$z = \frac{1}{4} l \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos^2 \alpha & \sin^2 \alpha \\ 0 & \sin^2 \alpha & \cos^2 \alpha \end{array} \right) \leftarrow$$

1. شیوه ما را می پرسید! و سمعک



$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos^2 \alpha & \sin^2 \alpha \\ 0 & \sin^2 \alpha & \cos^2 \alpha \end{array} \right) \leftarrow$$



$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos^2 \alpha & \sin^2 \alpha \\ 0 & \sin^2 \alpha & \cos^2 \alpha \end{array} \right) \leftarrow$$