

```
· Diferencialne romice prisne populación pobyb kyvodla
             \alpha = \frac{dN}{dA} \wedge N = \omega \cdot l \Rightarrow \alpha = l \cdot \frac{d\omega}{dA} \wedge \omega = \frac{d\ell}{dA} \Rightarrow \alpha = l \cdot \frac{d^2\ell}{dA^2} = l \cdot \ell
    · Aprotimace pohyba kyvodla fro mole 'lm
            - fro lm < \frac{\pi}{6} je sin(\e) = \ell \ardchyllon \(\tilde{\chi} \cdot \sigma \frac{\chi}{2} \cdot \frac{\chi}{2} \chi \frac{\chi}{2} \cdot \frac{\chi
            \frac{\text{covim o } \mathcal{C}(A): \text{ max. hodnofa} = \mathcal{C}_{m}}{-5.4 = 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \mathcal{C} = 0}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      odhad: (= (m. sin(2 1.1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       => \( = \empty \cos(\frac{2\overline{u}}{T} \cdot A) \cdot \frac{2\overline{u}}{T} \cdot A) \cdot \frac{2\overline{u}}{T} \cdot A)
                                                                   ->1= = => (= lm
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               -1=37-9-V=-Ym
                  =) ryskovim: - (. (2 11)2 + 9 4 = 0
                                                                                                           \left(\left[\frac{4}{7}-\left(\frac{2\pi}{7}\right)^2\right]=0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{2\pi}{7}\right)^2=0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{2\pi}{7}\right)^2=0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{2\pi}{7}\right)^2=0
                                                                                                                             \Rightarrow 2 = (2\pi)^2 = \omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{2} = 2\pi f = 2\pi
                      \Rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{C}} = \underline{\mathcal{C}}_{m} \cdot \underline{\text{Min}}(\omega A) \qquad \qquad \overline{F}_{v} = -\underline{m} \cdot \underline{\omega} \cdot \underline{x} = -\underline{m} \cdot \underline{\omega}^{2} \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{F}_{v} = -\underline{m} \cdot \underline{\omega}^{2} \underline{x}
                 - Kinemalika
                            \alpha = 1 \cdot \ddot{\ell} = -1 \cdot \omega^{2} \cdot \ell = -1 \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \ell = -3 \ell  \alpha = -1 \omega^{2} \ell = -3 \ell = -\omega^{2} \times 2 = -1 \omega^{2} \ell = -3 
                                     \alpha = \frac{1}{m} \cdot F_v = -\omega^2 x
                            a = \frac{dN}{dA} \Rightarrow dN = adl \Rightarrow N = \int adl
                                           v = \int -l\omega^2 \ell m \sin(\omega t) d\ell = -l\omega^2 \ell m \cdot \int \sin(\omega t) d\ell =
                                                         =-l\omega^2(m\cdot(-1)\cdot\frac{1}{\omega}\cos(\omega A)+C=l\omega(m\cdot\cos(\omega A)+C
                                        => Levy extrem (A = 4T): N = O = lw (m cos (2th . 4T) + C
                                                                                                                                                                                                      0 = lw (m \cdot co) (\frac{\pi}{2}) + c \Rightarrow c = 0
                                        \Rightarrow N = 1 \cdot \omega \cdot \ell_m \cdot \omega \cdot (\omega \Lambda)
                           · N= ds => ds = N dl => A = [ N dl
                                       s= lw (m ] cos(w4) = l·w (m· & sin(w4) + L = l· 4+C
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              =) Am= (mil
                                           ⇒ Priorle(1=0): A=0=l·0+c ⇒ C=0
                                     \Rightarrow \Delta = \Delta_{m} \sin(\omega A) = l \cdot \ell 
\Delta = X \Rightarrow X = X_{m} \sin(\omega A)
                                                          x = l \cdot sin(4) = l \cdot 4
```

-> Energie kyrodla

$$\frac{E_{K} = \frac{1}{2}m v^{2} = \frac{1}{2}m \cdot l^{2} \omega^{2} \ell_{m}^{2} \omega^{2} (\omega \Lambda)}{\Lambda} \Lambda = \frac{m \cdot g}{\ell} = m \cdot \omega^{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} \Lambda + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac$$

· Polencialne energie

→ mejvetsir r extremech, mulva v r. foloze

Disnacine prencialni energii kyrodla re vrdalenosti xod osy jolo Ep(x)

=> Néleso je r romorarné polore

smá rychlost vm a kinetickon energii Ek

=> výsledná síla Fy = - px práci Afobieborava a Ex semem na Ep, teleso se nychýlilo do vzdálenosti x od osy tyvodla.

De marile drahu A = X

$$\Rightarrow$$
 -W = $\Delta E_{\Gamma} = E_{\Gamma}(x) - E_{\Gamma}(0) = E_{\Gamma}(x)$

$$\Rightarrow E_{r} = -W = -\int_{0}^{\infty} F_{v} ds = -\int_{0}^{x} - \int_{0}^{x} x dx = \int_{0}^{x} \int_{0}^{x} x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{x} x^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{E_p} = \frac{1}{2} / x^2 = \frac{1}{2} / x_m \cdot \sin^2(\omega A) \Rightarrow \overline{E_p} = \frac{1}{2} / x_m$$

· Celema mechanita energie

$$E = E_h + E_K = \frac{1}{2} \mu X_m$$

· Ihrnahi vzorcu po syrodlo pro mole lan 1, <u>\(= \(\mi \) \(\omega \)</u> 2) X = Xm sin (WA) = (I) => Xm = (mil ; X = A 3) N = Wl. (m. cos (WS) = W Xm. cos (WA) 4) $\alpha = -l\omega^{2}\ell = -\omega^{2}x = -g\ell$ 5) F=-4X=-mw2x=-mg4 6) Ex = 1/2 / xm cos2 (WA) p = frimost kyvodla 4, Ey= 2 p xm sin2(WA) = 2px2 /s/ = délea ravern 8, E= 12/xm 9, $h = \frac{m \cdot g}{\ell} = m \omega^2$ $\Lambda \omega = \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{m} = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ · Poromani s veorci po prurinovoj oscilastos 2) y = ym. sin(WA) 1) N= W.ym.co(WA) 4) a=-wg S, F, = - ky = - mwy 6, Ex = \frac{1}{2} kym cos^2(w4) 7, Er= 2 & ym Min? (WA) = 2 & y' & = Subort pruring 8) E= 2 kym 9, $k = \frac{m \cdot g}{\Delta l} = m \cdot \omega^2$ $\wedge \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{\Delta l}} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{m}} = 2\bar{u}f = \frac{2\bar{u}}{T}$ s sl = prodloween proving & Elidového stavn, po ravesem telesa, do rovavarine polohy