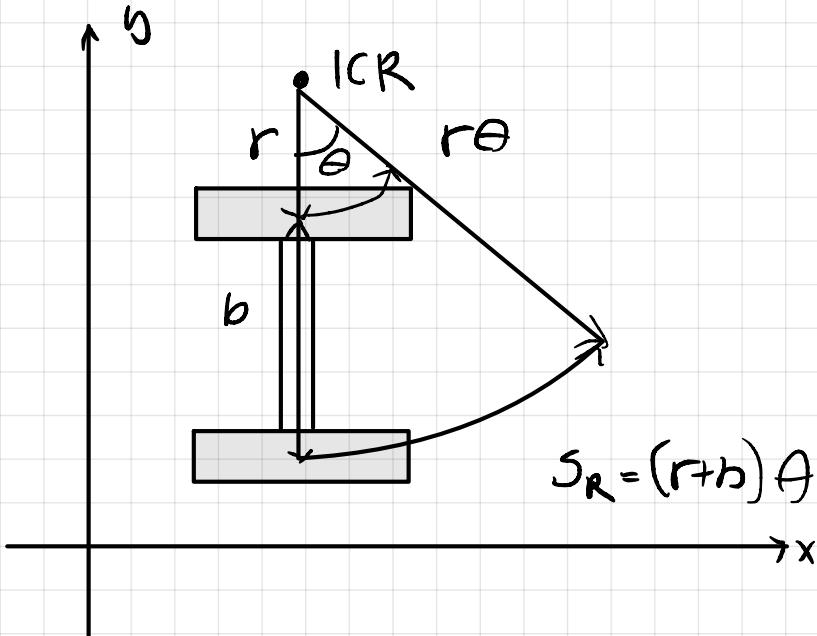


U1.



given:

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{v_R(t) - v_L(t)}{b}. \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v(t) \cos(\theta(t)), \quad (1a)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = v(t) \sin(\theta(t)), \quad (1b)$$

$$v_R(t) = a_R t + w_R, \quad (4a)$$

$$v_L(t) = a_L t + w_L, \quad (4b)$$

$$v(t) = \frac{v_R(t) + v_L(t)}{2}, \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\theta}{dt} &= \frac{v_R(t) - v_L(t)}{b} = \{ 4a; 4b \} = \frac{a_R t + w_R - (a_L t + w_L)}{b} = \\ &= \frac{(a_R - a_L)t + w_R - w_L}{b} = 2Ct + D \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\frac{d\theta}{dt} = 2Ct + D}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = 2Ct + D \\ \theta(0) = \theta_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \theta = Ct^2 + Dt + K$$

$$\theta(0) = \theta_0 \Rightarrow K = \theta_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\theta = \theta_0 + Ct^2 + Dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= \{ 1a; 2 \} = \left( \frac{v_R(t) + v_L(t)}{2} \right) \cos(\theta(t)) = \{ 4a; 4b \} = \\ &= \left( \frac{a_R t + w_R}{2} + \frac{a_L t + w_L}{2} \right) \cos(\theta(t)) = (At + B) \cos(\theta(t)). \end{aligned}$$

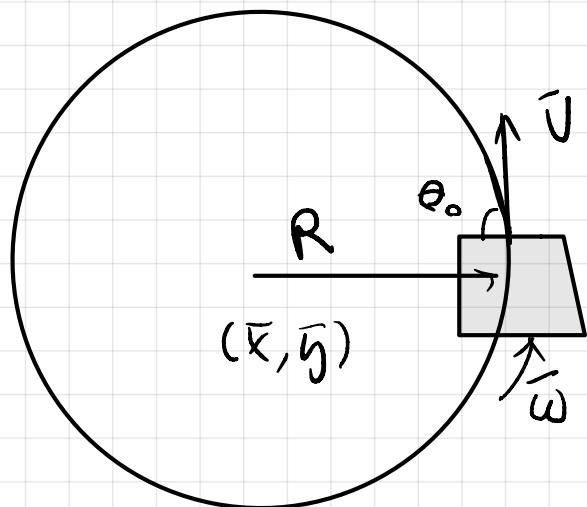
$$\Rightarrow \underline{\frac{dx}{dt} = (At + B) \cos(\theta(t))}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \{2, 4a; 4b\} = v(t) \sin(\theta(t)) = \frac{v_R(t) + v_L(t)}{2} =$$

$$= \left( \frac{\alpha_R t + \omega_R}{2} + \frac{\alpha_L t + \omega_L}{2} \right) \sin(\theta(t)) = (At + B) \sin(\theta(t)).$$

$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = (At + B) \sin(\theta(t)).$

U2.



Vi observerar att

$$v = \omega R \Leftrightarrow R = \frac{v}{\omega} = \frac{B}{D}$$

och att  $\frac{B}{D}$  som ges av

$$\begin{cases} \theta(t) = Dt + \theta_0, \\ x(t) = x_0 + \frac{B}{D} (\sin(\theta(t)) - \sin(\theta_0)), \\ y(t) = y_0 - \frac{B}{D} (\cos(\theta(t)) - \cos(\theta_0)). \end{cases}$$

betecknar radien  $R$ . Då är  $R_s = \frac{b(w_R + w_L)}{2(w_R - w_L)}$ .

Vi vet att mittpunkten inte rör sig och vi får sätta att  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  rör sig negativt i koordinatsystemet.

$$\bar{x} = x_0 - R_s \sin \theta_0$$

$$\bar{y} = y_0 + R_s \cos \theta_0, \text{ där den sökta } R = |R_s|.$$

$T_{lap} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$ , då vinkelhastigheten är 1 rad/sek och perioden  $T_{lap}$  ges i sekunder.

U3. Vi söker  $x_0, y_0$  så att mittpunkten  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  hamnar på  $(0,0)$ .  $\theta_0 = 0$

$$\bar{x} = x_0 - R \sin \theta_0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x_0 = 0}$$

$$\bar{y} = y_0 + R \cos \theta_0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y_0 = -R$$

$$y_0 = \frac{-B}{D}$$

$$y_0 = -\frac{b(w_R + w_L)}{2(w_R - w_L)}$$

$$y_0 = \frac{-1/2 + 3}{2(2-3)}$$

$$y_0 = \frac{5}{2}$$