

ESERCITAZIONE 2

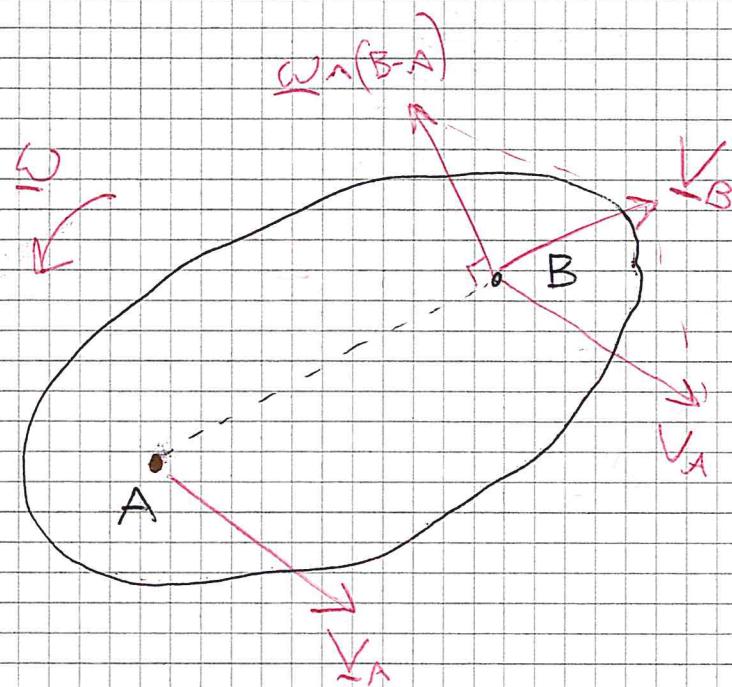


CINEMATICA CORPO RIGIDO

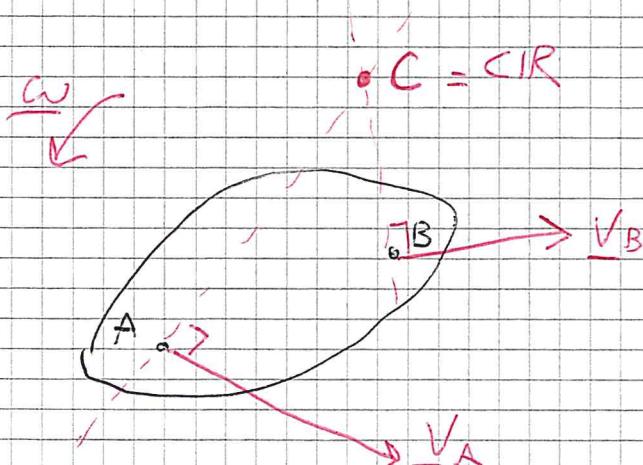
FORMULE UTILI

• RIVALS PER LE VELOCITA'

$$\underline{v}_B = \underline{v}_A + \underline{\omega}_{AB} \wedge (\underline{B} - \underline{A})$$



• C.I.R



$$C = CIR$$

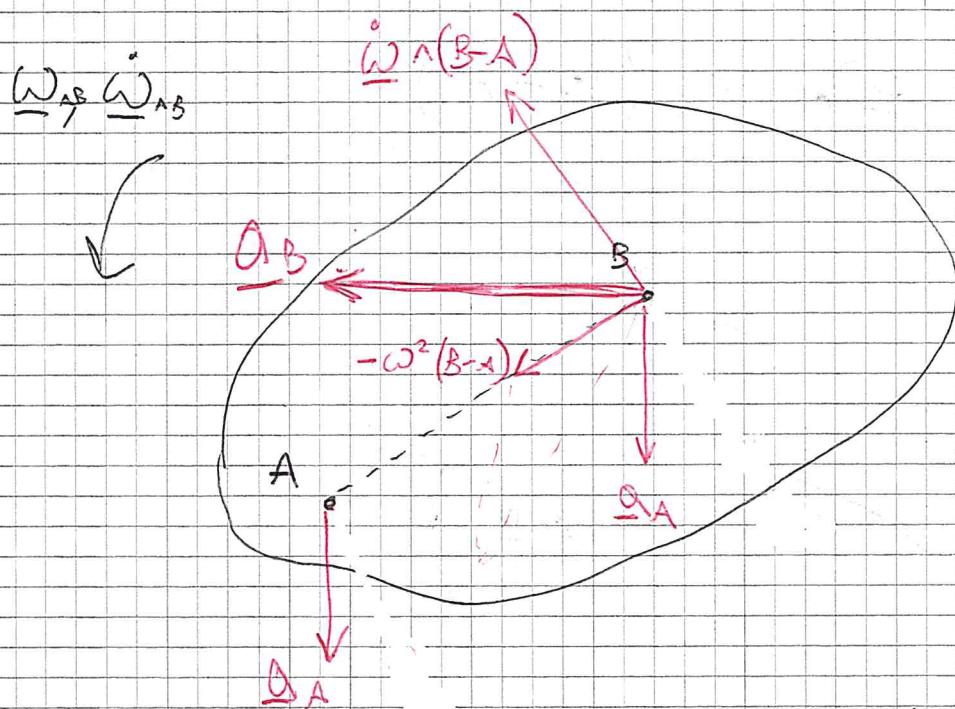
$$\underline{v}_C = 0$$

$$\underline{v}_B = \underline{\omega} \wedge (\underline{B} - \underline{C})$$

$$\underline{v}_A = \underline{\omega} \wedge (\underline{A} - \underline{C})$$

RIVALS PER LE ACCELERAZIONI

$$\underline{\omega}_B = \underline{\omega}_A + \dot{\underline{\omega}}_{AB} \wedge (\underline{B} - \underline{A}) - \underline{\omega}_{AB}^2 (\underline{B} - \underline{A})$$

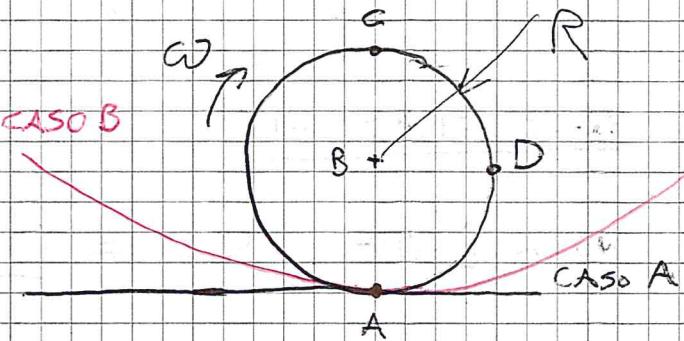


PROB 1

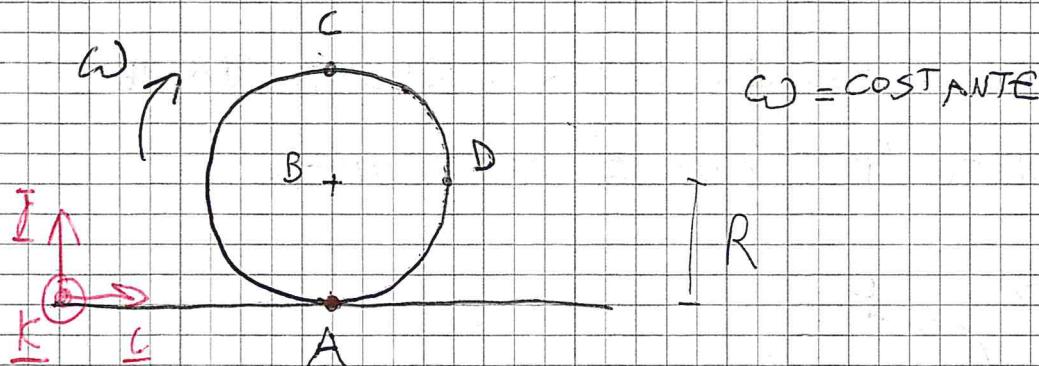
CALCOLARE VELOCITÀ e ACCELERAZIONE DEI PUNTI A, B, C, D APPARTENENTI AL DISCO CHE ROTOLA SENZA STRISCIARE CON ω COSTANTE NEI SEGUENTI DUE CASI

A) STRADA RETTILINEA

B) STRADA CIRCOLARE
(raggio di curvatura R)



CASO A



IN "A" C'È UN VINCULO DI PURO ROTOLAMENTO

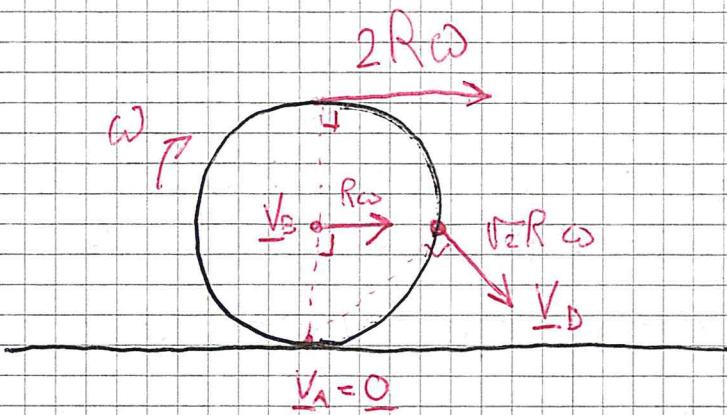
$$\Rightarrow \underline{V}_A = \underline{\omega} \quad (A \equiv C.I.R \text{ CENTRO DI INSTANTANEA ROTAZIONE})$$

$$\underline{\omega} = -\omega \underline{k}, \quad \dot{\underline{\omega}} = \underline{0}$$

$$\underline{V}_B = \underline{V}_A + \underline{\omega} \wedge (\underline{B} - \underline{A}) = \underline{0} - \omega \underline{k} \wedge \underline{R} = R \omega \underline{l}$$

$$\underline{V}_C = \underline{V}_A + \underline{\omega} \wedge (\underline{C} - \underline{A}) = -\omega \underline{k} \wedge 2\underline{R} = 2R \omega \underline{l}$$

$$\underline{V}_D = \underline{V}_A + \underline{\omega} \wedge (\underline{D} - \underline{A}) = -\omega \underline{k} \wedge (R \underline{l} + R \underline{j}) = \omega R \underline{l} - \omega R \underline{j}$$

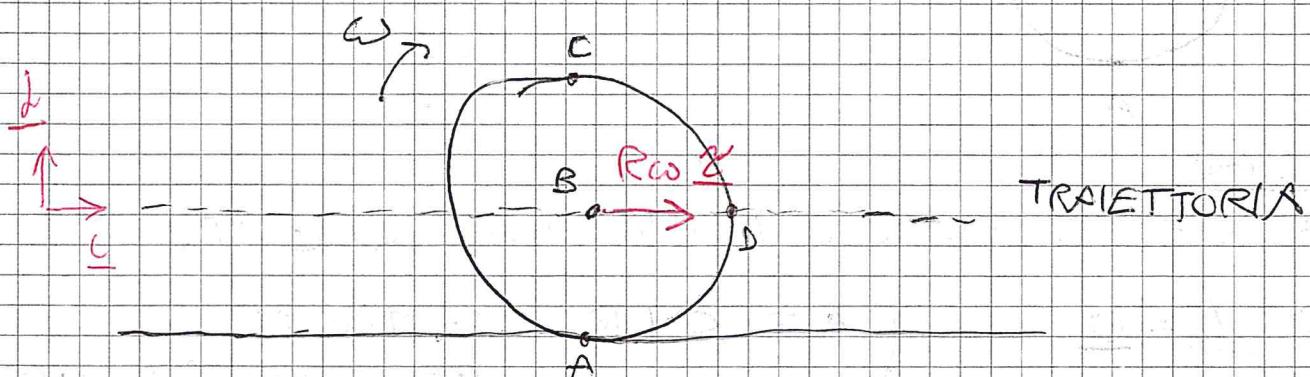


ACCELERAZIONI

NOTA BENE: $a_A \neq 0$

PER CIÒ NON POSSO USARE RIVALS A PARTIRE DA "A"

SFRUTTO LA CONOSCENZA DELLA TRAIETTORIA DEL CENTRO DEL DISCO "B", CHE È RETTILINEA



$$V_B = R_B \omega \underline{\underline{L}} = R_B \omega \underline{\underline{\Sigma}} = \ddot{s} \underline{\underline{\Sigma}}$$

$\ddot{s} = 0$ poiché

$$\alpha_B = \ddot{s} \underline{\underline{\Sigma}} + \cancel{\frac{\dot{s}^2}{R_B} \underline{\underline{m}}} = \ddot{s} \underline{\underline{\Sigma}} = 0$$

~~$R_B = \infty$~~

$\ddot{s} = \text{cost}$

QUINDI IN QUESTO CASO PARTICOLARE

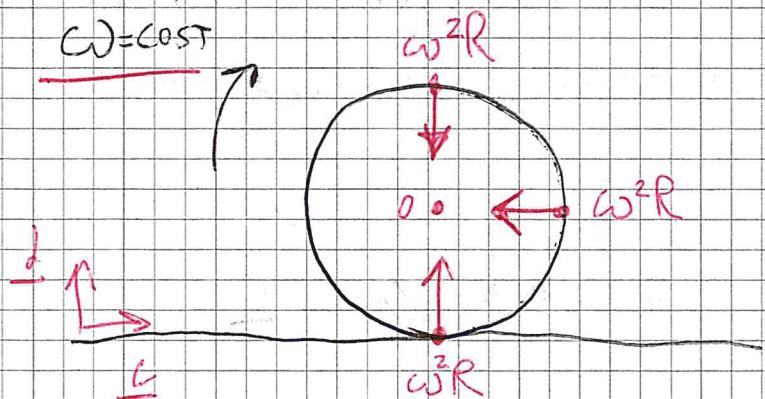
$$\alpha_B = 0 \quad (\text{ALTRIMENTI SAREBBE } \alpha_B = R_B \ddot{\omega} \underline{\underline{L}})$$

$$\underline{\alpha}_A = \cancel{\underline{\alpha}_B} + \cancel{\dot{\underline{\omega}} \wedge (\underline{A} - \underline{B})} - \underline{\omega}^2 (\underline{A} - \underline{B}) =$$

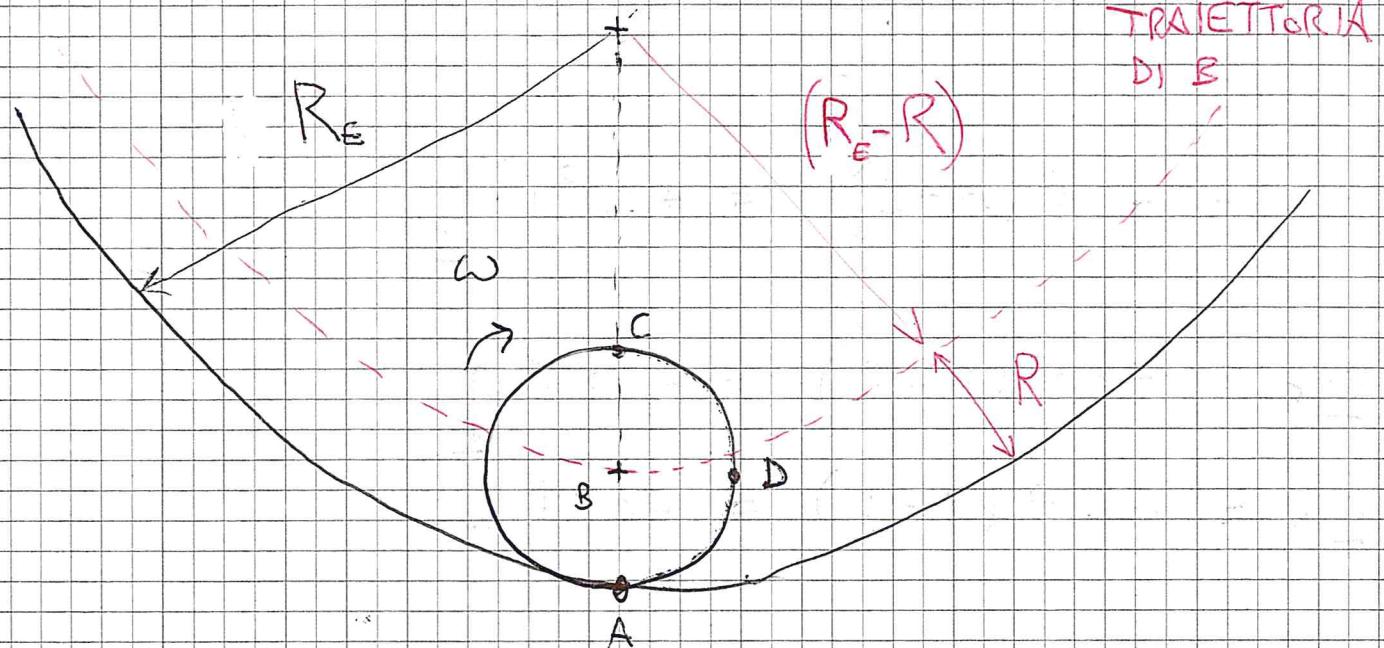
$$= -\underline{\omega}^2 (\underline{A} - \underline{B}) = +\underline{\omega}^2 R \underline{J}$$

$$\underline{\alpha}_C = -\underline{\omega}^2 (C - B) = -\underline{\omega}^2 R \underline{J}$$

$$\underline{\alpha}_D = -\underline{\omega}^2 (D - B) = -\underline{\omega}^2 R \underline{J}$$



CASO B



DIFFERENZA RISPETTO A PRIMA: IL CENTRO DEL DISCO HA UNA TRAIETTORIA CIRCOLARE DI RAGGIO $(R_E - R)$

"A" è SEMPRE IL CIR $\Leftrightarrow \underline{v_A} = \underline{\Omega}$

VELOCITA'

UGUALE AL "CASO A"

ACCELERAZIONE

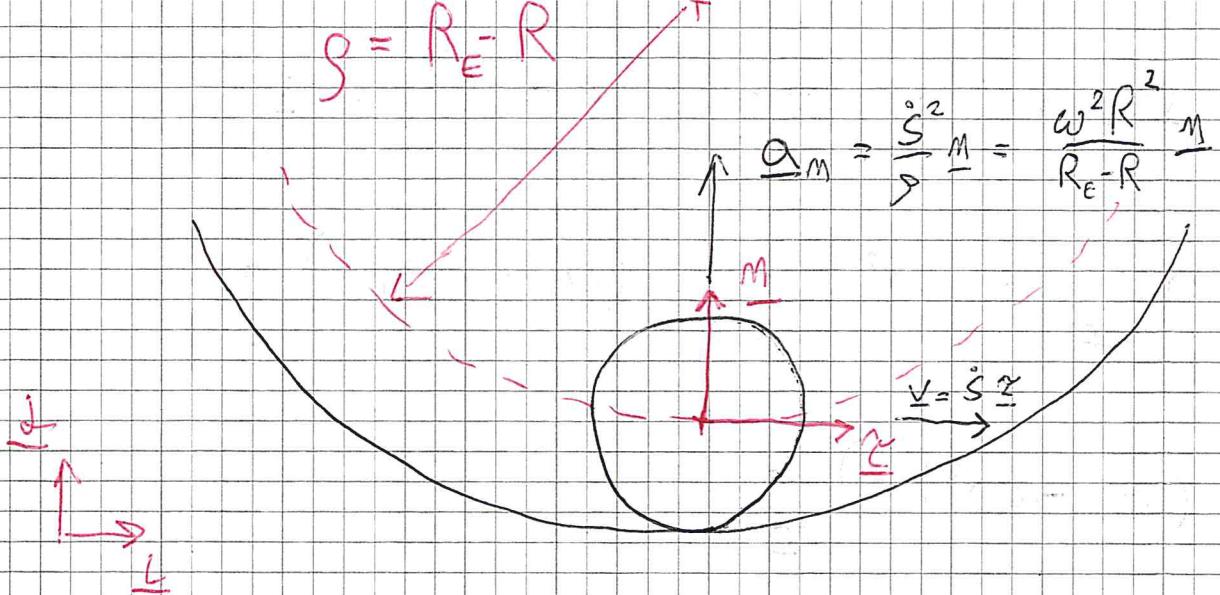
$$\underline{\alpha_B} = \ddot{s} \underline{\hat{s}} + \frac{\dot{s}^2}{s} \underline{n} = \underline{\alpha_z} + \underline{\alpha_m}$$

$$\ddot{s} = 0 \text{ COME PRIMA} \rightarrow \underline{\alpha_z} = \underline{0}$$

$$\text{INVECE ORA } \underline{\alpha_m} \neq \underline{0}$$

$$S = R_E - R$$

$$\underline{\alpha}_m = \frac{\dot{\varphi}^2}{S} M = \frac{\omega^2 R^2}{R_E - R} \underline{M}$$



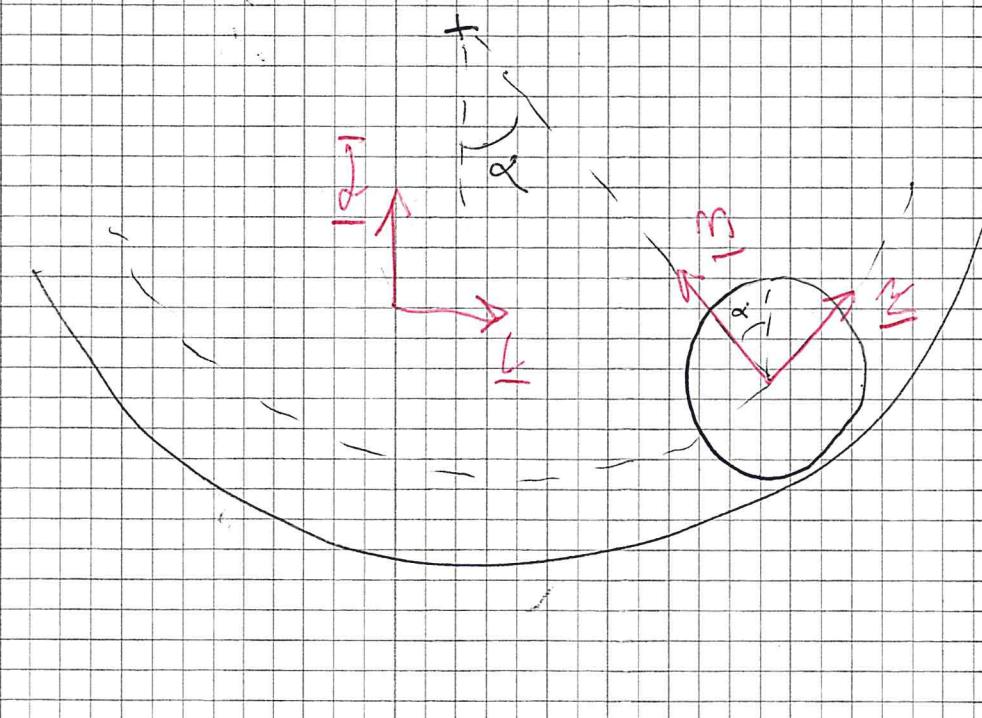
$$\underline{\alpha}_m = \frac{\omega^2 R^2}{R_E - R} \underline{M}$$

IN QUESTO ATTO DI MOTORE SPECIFICO

$$\underline{M} = \underline{J}$$

$$\underline{\alpha}_m = \left(\frac{\omega^2 R^2}{R_E - R} \right) \underline{J} = \alpha_m \underline{J}$$

IN GENERALE $\underline{M} \neq \underline{J}$

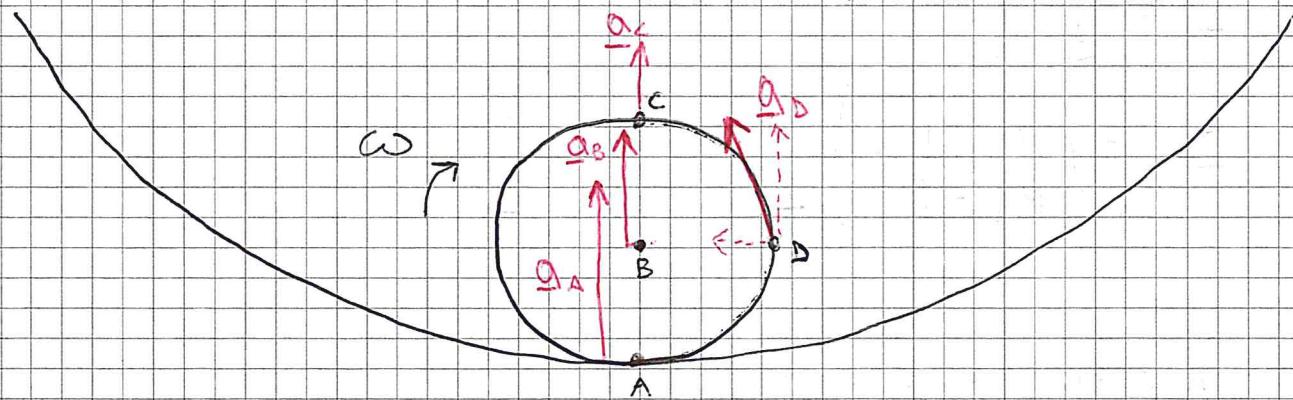


$$\underline{\alpha}_A = \underline{\alpha}_B + \dot{\underline{\omega}} \wedge (\underline{A} - \underline{B}) \cancel{+} - \omega^2 (\underline{A} \cdot \underline{B})$$

$$= \underline{\alpha}_m \underline{J} + \omega^2 R \underline{J} = (\underline{\alpha}_m + \omega^2 R) \underline{J}$$

$$\underline{\alpha}_c = (\underline{\alpha}_m - \omega^2 R) \underline{J}$$

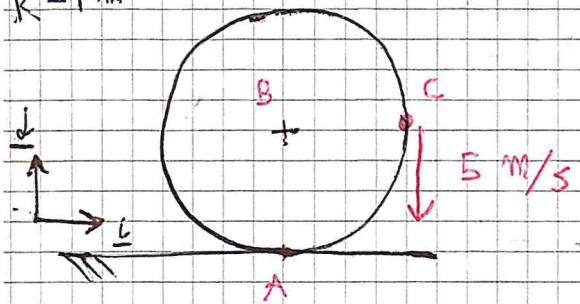
$$\underline{\alpha}_d = \underline{\alpha}_m \underline{J} - \omega^2 R \underline{L}$$



PROB 2



$$R = 1 \text{ m}$$



NOTA LA VELOCITÀ DEL PUNTO C

$$\underline{v}_c = -5 \text{ } \underline{\text{m}}/\text{s}$$

CALCOLARE LA VELOCITÀ DEL CENTRO DEL DISCO B

NOTA BENE: AFFINCHÉ IL PUNTO C ABbia LA VELOCITÀ INDICATA, IL PUNTO DI CONTATTO "A" NON PUO' ESSERE IL C.I.R., QUINDI $\underline{v}_A \neq \underline{0}$

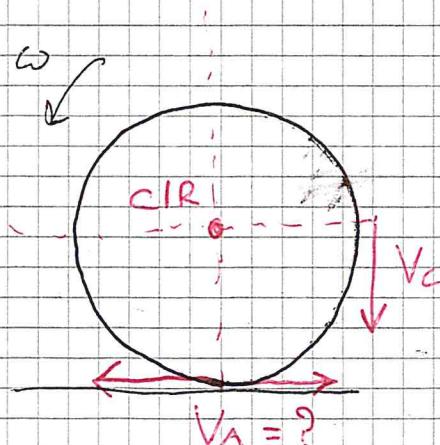
SOLUZIONE

INDIVIDUA IL C.I.R., SAPENDO CHE LA VELOCITÀ

$\underline{v}_A = v_{Ax} \underline{\text{L}}$ (ALTRIMENTI LA RUOTA SI STACCI)

CHEREBRE DA TERRA), QUINDI PUO' AVERE SOLO

COMPONENTE ORIZZONTALE



$$B \equiv \text{CIR} \rightarrow \underline{v}_B = \underline{0}$$

QUINDI

$$\underline{v}_c = \omega \wedge (c - B) = -5 \text{ } \underline{\text{L}}$$

→ POSSO RICAVARE $\omega = -5 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$

$$\underline{v}_A = -5 \text{ } \underline{\text{L}}$$

IN ALTERNATIVA

$$\underline{V}_A = \underline{V}_{Ax} \underline{\zeta} = \underline{V}_c + \underline{\omega} \wedge (\underline{A} - \underline{c})$$

$$\underline{V}_{Ax} \underline{\zeta} = -5 \underbrace{\underline{\zeta}}_{\underline{\omega}} + \underline{\omega} \underline{\zeta} \wedge (-\underline{\zeta} - \underline{1})$$

$$\underline{V}_{Ax} \underline{\zeta} = (-5 - \underline{\omega}) \underbrace{\underline{\zeta}}_{\underline{\omega}} + \underline{\omega} \underline{\zeta}$$

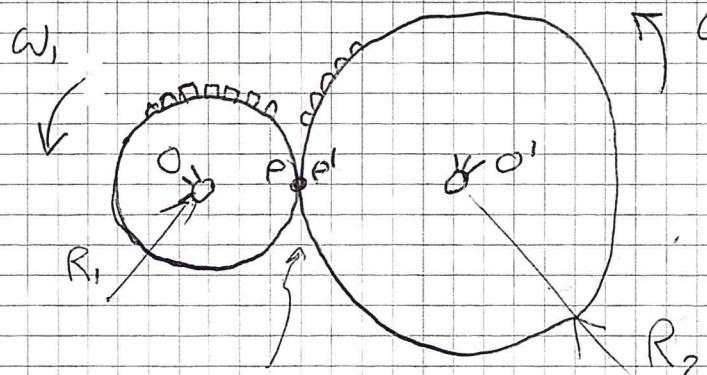
$$\underline{\zeta} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{V}_{Ax} = \underline{\omega} \\ 0 = -5 - \underline{\omega} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \underline{V}_{Ax} = -5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\underline{\omega} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{V}_{Ax} = -5 \underline{\zeta} \\ 0 = -5 - \underline{\omega} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \underline{\omega} = -5 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{V}_A = -5 \underline{\zeta}$$

$$\underline{\omega} = -5 \underline{\zeta}$$

PROB 3



CALCOLARE
IL
RAPPORTO DI
TRASMISSIONE

$$\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1}$$

CONTATTO
DI PURO
ROTOLAMENTO
 $V_p = V_{P'}$

$$V_p = V_{P'} + \omega_1 \underbrace{R_1}_{\uparrow} \wedge (P - O) = \omega_1 R_1 \downarrow$$

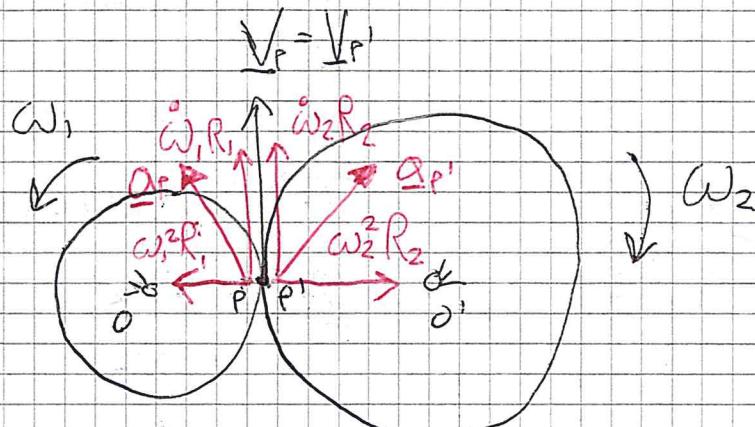
$$V_{P'} = V_{O'} + \omega_2 \underbrace{R_2}_{\downarrow} \wedge (P' - O') = -\omega_2 R_2 \downarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} = -\frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

IL SEGNO "−" INDICA CHE SE UN DISCO RUOTA
IN SENSO ORARIO, L'ALTRO RUOTA IN SENSO
ANTIORARIO E VICEVERSA

NOTA BENE

$$\underline{\alpha}_P \neq \underline{\alpha}_{P'}$$



P e P' HANNO TRAIETTORIE DIVERSE

$$\frac{\dot{\omega}_2}{\dot{\omega}_1} = \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} = -\frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

SOLO LA COMPONENTE TANGENZIALE È UGUALE
PER I DUE PUNTI, QUELLA NORMALE NO.

$$\underline{\alpha}_{P \times} = \underline{\alpha}_{P' \times}$$

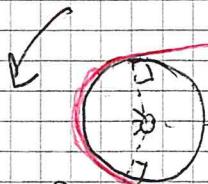
$$\underline{\alpha}_{P \times m} \neq \underline{\alpha}_{P' \times m}$$

PROB 4

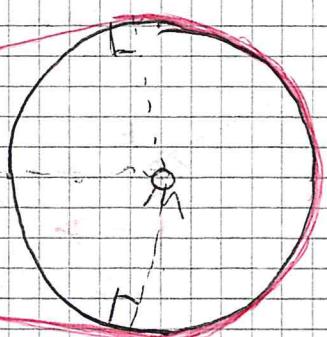


TRASMISSIONE A CINGHIA / CATENA

ω_1



R_1



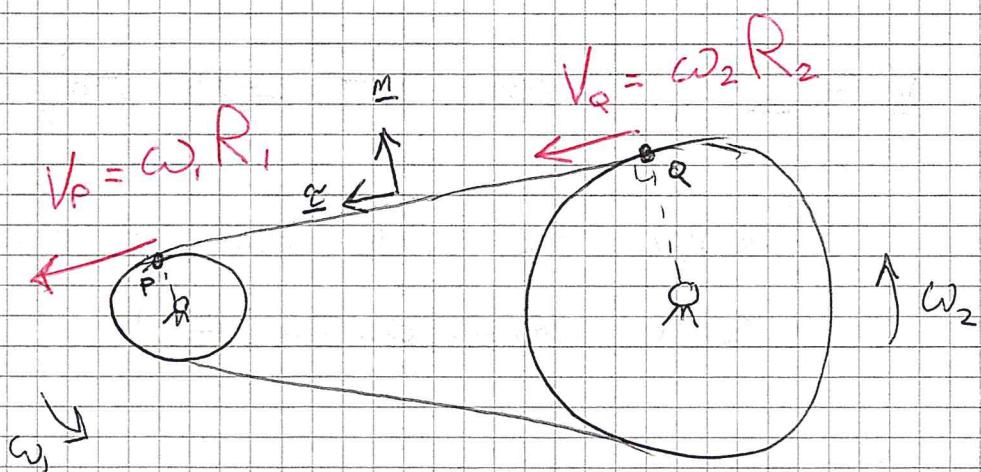
ω_2

R_2

DOMANDA

$$\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} = ?$$

CINGHIA / FUNE INESTENSIBILE : SI PIEGA A FLESSIONE, MA E' RIGIDO ASSIALMENTE

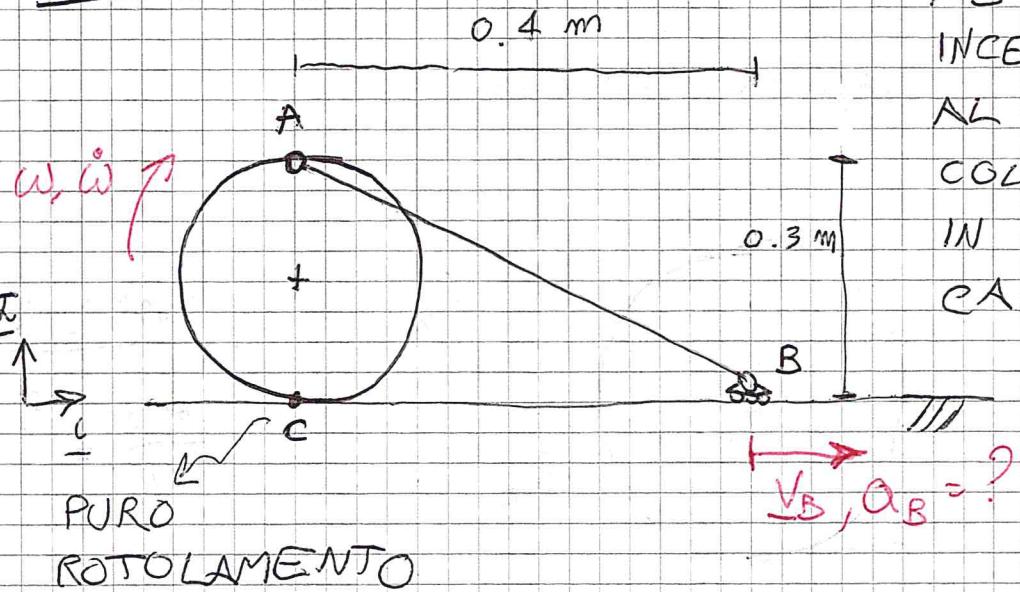


$$V_p = \underline{\omega}_1 R_1 \quad V_q = \underline{\omega}_2 R_2 \quad (FUNE INESTENSIBILE)$$

$$V_p = \underline{\omega}_1 R_1 \cancel{\Sigma}$$

$$V_q = \underline{\omega}_2 R_2 \cancel{\Sigma} \rightarrow \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} = \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

PROB 5



NELL'ISTANTE RAFFIGURATO CALCOLARE \underline{V}_B e $\underline{\ddot{V}}_B$

NOTI $\omega = 2 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$ e $\dot{\omega} = 4 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2}$

SOLUZIONE

- $C \equiv \text{CIR} \leftrightarrow \underline{V}_C = \underline{\Omega}$ (PUB ROTOLAMENTO)
 - $\underline{V}_B = \underline{V}_{Bx} \perp$ (LA VELOCITÀ DI B PUÒ ESSERE SOLO ORIZZONTALE)
 - IL PUNTO "A" PUÒ ESSERE VISTO COME APPARTENENTE AL DISCO OPPURE ALL'ASTA IN QUANTO ASTA E DISCO SONO COLLEGATI IN A MEDIANTE UNA CERNIERA
- QUINDI POSSO SCRIVERE:

$$\underline{V}_A = \underline{V}_C + \underline{\omega}_{DISCO} \wedge (A - C) \quad [DISCO]$$

$$\underline{V}_A = \underline{V}_B + \underline{\omega}_{AB} \wedge (A - B) \quad [ASTA]$$

$$\underline{\omega}_{DISCO} \wedge (A - C) = \underline{V}_B + \underline{\omega}_{AB} \wedge (A - B)$$

con

$$\underline{\omega}_{DISCO} = -2 \frac{K}{L}$$

$$(A - C) = 0.3 \frac{J}{L}$$

$$\underline{V}_B = V_{Bx} \underline{L} \quad V_{Bx}: INCOGNITA$$

$$\underline{\omega}_{AB} = \omega_{AB} \frac{K}{L} \quad \omega_{AB}: INCOGNITA$$

$$(A - B) = -0.4 \underline{L} + 0.3 \underline{J}$$

SOSTITUISCO

$$0.6 \underline{L} = V_{Bx} \underline{L} - \omega_{AB} 0.4 \underline{J} - 0.3 \omega_{AB} \underline{L}$$

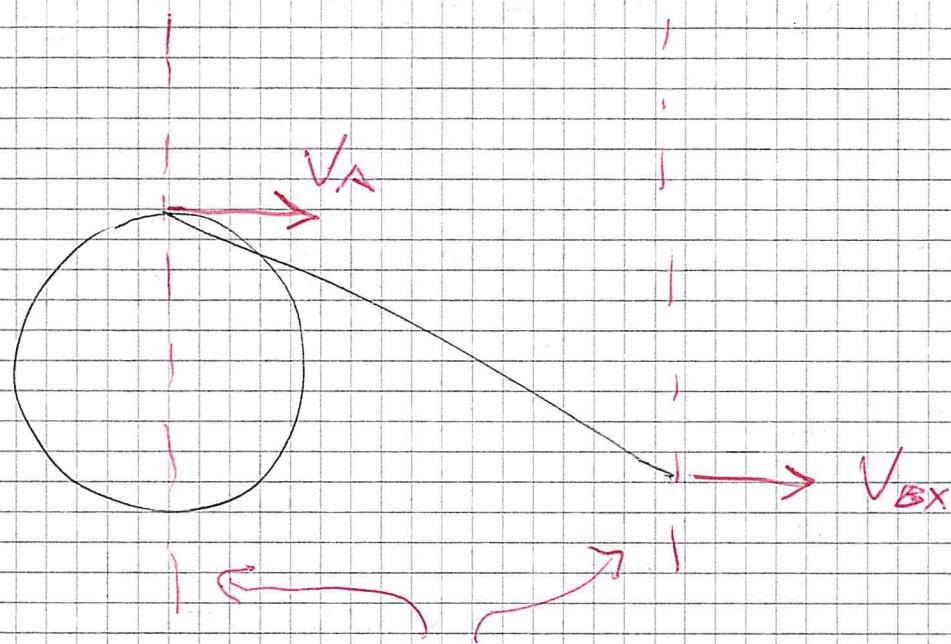
EQ VETTORIALE IN 2 INCognite

SEPARO COMPONENTI \underline{L} e \underline{J}

$$i: \begin{cases} 0.6 = V_{Bx} - 0.3 \omega_{AB} \end{cases}$$

$$j: \begin{cases} 0 = -\omega_{AB} 0.4 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \omega_{AB} = 0 \\ V_B = 0.6 \text{ m/s} \end{cases}$$

$\omega_{AB} = 0$ POTEVO CALCOLARLO IMMEDIATAMENTE
VEDENDO CHE IL CORPO TRASLA (cioè IL
CIR NON ESISTE)



LE DUE RETTE NON SI
INTERSECANO

CALCOLARE IN MANIERA ANALOGA LE
ACCELERAZIONI

[ATTENZIONE A CALCOLARE L'ACCELERAZIONE
DI "A" VISTO COME APPARTENENTE AL DISCO:

$$a_{air} \neq 0 !]$$

RISULTATO

$$\underline{a}_B = 1.65 \underline{\underline{L}} \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$\underline{\dot{\omega}}_{AB} = 1.5 \underline{\underline{L}} \frac{rad}{s^2}$$