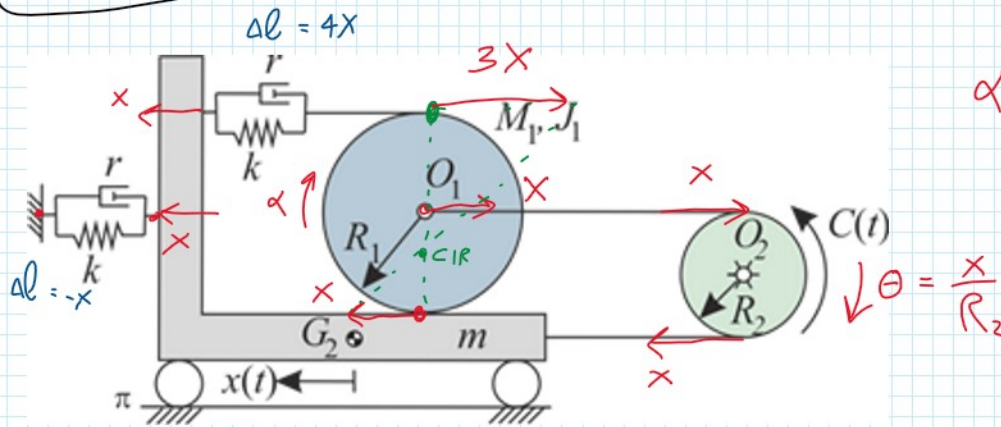


VIBRAZIONI



$$\alpha = \frac{2x}{R_1}$$

$$\theta = \frac{x}{R_2}$$

$$E_c = \frac{1}{2} \left(m + M_1 + \frac{J_1}{R_1^2} \right) \dot{x}^2$$

$$D = \frac{1}{2} (2 + 16) \dot{x}^2$$

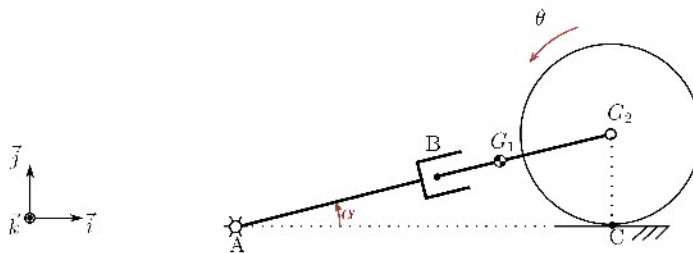
$$V = \frac{1}{2} (k + 16k) x^2$$

$$\delta L = -C \delta \theta = -\frac{C}{R_2} \delta x$$

CINEMATICA

Corpi rigidi: asta AB, asta BG₂, disco di centro G₂.

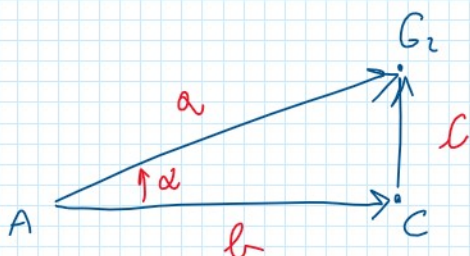
Vincoli: cerniera a terra in A, manicotto in B, cerniera interna in G₂, vincolo di puro rotolamento in C. Nell'atto di moto raffigurato è nota la configurazione del sistema e i valori di α , $\dot{\alpha}$, $\ddot{\alpha}$.



Dati

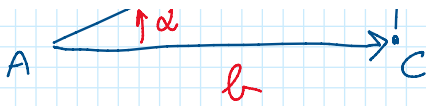
$AC = 0.55 \text{ m}$, $AG_2 = 1.09 \text{ m}$, $G_1G_2 = 0.36 \text{ m}$, $CG_2 = 0.94 \text{ m}$, $\alpha = 1.04 \text{ rad}$, $\dot{\alpha} = -1.3 \text{ rad/s}$, $\ddot{\alpha} = -2.2 \text{ rad/s}^2$.

1



$$\alpha (\cos \alpha \vec{i} + \sin \alpha \vec{j}) = \dot{\alpha} \vec{i} + \dot{\alpha} \vec{j}$$

$$\dot{\alpha} (-\sin \alpha \vec{i} + \cos \alpha \vec{j}) + \dot{\alpha} (\cos \alpha \vec{i} + \sin \alpha \vec{j}) = \dot{\alpha} \vec{i}$$



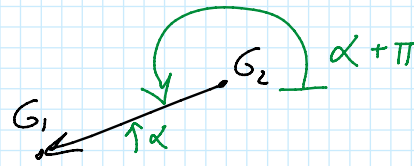
$$\begin{aligned} & \ddot{\alpha}(-\sin\alpha \vec{i} + \cos\alpha \vec{j}) + \dot{\alpha}(\cos\alpha \vec{i} + \sin\alpha \vec{j}) = \dot{l} \vec{i} \\ & \begin{cases} -\ddot{\alpha} \sin\alpha + \dot{\alpha} \cos\alpha = \dot{l} \\ \ddot{\alpha} \cos\alpha + \dot{\alpha} \sin\alpha = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \dot{\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{V}_{G_2} = \dot{l} \vec{i}$$

$$\vec{V}_{G_2} = \dot{\theta} \vec{k} \wedge \vec{r} = -\dot{\theta} \vec{i} \Rightarrow \dot{\theta} = -\frac{\dot{l}}{r}$$

$$\vec{V}_{G_1} = \vec{V}_{G_2} + \dot{\alpha} \vec{k} \wedge (\vec{G}_1 - \vec{G}_2)$$

$$\downarrow G_1 G_2 [\cos(\alpha + \pi) \vec{i} + \sin(\alpha + \pi) \vec{j}]$$



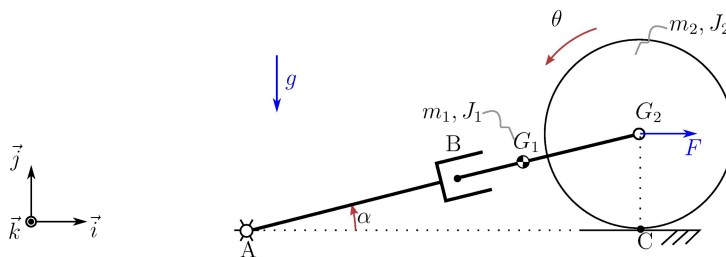
PROCEDURA SIMILE X LE ACCELERAZIONI

DINAMICA

Il sistema è lo stesso dell'esercizio di cinematica, ma con dati diversi. Tutta la cinematica è assegnata nei dati.

Dati inerziali: asta AB (massa trascurabile), asta BG_2 (baricentro G_1 , massa m_1 , momento di inerzia baricentrale J_1); disco (baricentro G_2 , massa m_2 , momento di inerzia baricentrale J_2).

Forze esterne: forza orizzontale F (incognita) applicata a G_2 ; forza peso.



Dati

$AB = 0.98 \text{ m}$, $AC = 1.57 \text{ m}$, $AG_2 = 2.44 \text{ m}$, $G_1G_2 = 0.81 \text{ m}$, $CG_2 = 1.86 \text{ m}$, $\alpha = 0.87 \text{ rad}$, $\dot{\alpha} = 4.0 \text{ rad/s}$, $\ddot{\alpha} = 3.8 \text{ rad/s}^2$, $\dot{\theta} = 6.9 \text{ rad/s}$, $\ddot{\theta} = -39.8 \text{ rad/s}^2$. $\vec{v}_{G_1} = -10.29\vec{i} - 2.09\vec{j} \text{ m/s}$, $\vec{v}_{G_2} = -12.77\vec{i} + 0.00\vec{j} \text{ m/s}$, $\vec{a}_{G_1} = 84.76\vec{i} + 7.92\vec{j} \text{ m/s}^2$, $\vec{a}_{G_2} = 74.05\vec{i} + 0.00\vec{j} \text{ m/s}^2$, $J_1 = 1.4 \text{ kgm}^2$, $J_2 = 17.3 \text{ kgm}^2$, $m_1 = 1.5 \text{ kg}$, $m_2 = 13.1 \text{ kg}$.

→ BILANCIO POTENZE

→ BILANCIO POTENZE

$$\frac{dE_c}{dt} = m_1 \vec{v}_{G1} \cdot \vec{a}_{G1} + J_1 \ddot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} + m_2 \vec{v}_{G2} \cdot \vec{a}_{G2} + J_2 \ddot{\theta} \dot{\theta}$$

$$W = -m_1 g \vec{j} \cdot \vec{v}_{G1} + F \vec{z} \cdot \vec{v}_{G2} = -m_1 g \dot{y}_1 + F \dot{x}_2$$

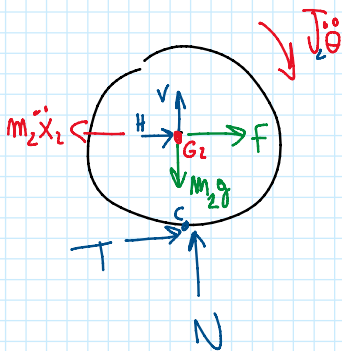
$$\frac{dE_c}{dt} = W \rightarrow \text{TROVO } F$$

→ EQ DINAMICI

SOLO DISCO

POLO G_2 :

$$T \vec{G_2 C} - J_2 \ddot{\theta} = 0 \rightarrow T = \dots$$



POLO A

$$\begin{aligned} & (G_1 - A) \wedge (-m_1 \ddot{x}_1 \vec{z} - m(\ddot{y}_1 + g) \vec{j}) - J_1 \ddot{\alpha} \vec{k} \\ & + (G_2 - A) \wedge ((F - m_2 \ddot{x}_2) \vec{z} - m_2 g \vec{j}) - J_2 \ddot{\theta} \vec{k} \\ & + (C - A) \wedge (T \vec{z} + N \vec{j}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

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