Lezione lunedì 14 dicembre 2020

lunedì 14 dicembre 2020 09:58

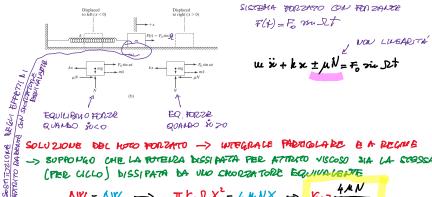
SISTEMI VIBRAUTI A 14DL PORZATI COU SMORZA HEMO PER AZERTO RADICUTE

POTENZA DISCIPITA PER CICLO IN UNO SKORZATORA VISCOSO

AW=Trax2

POTELLA DICCIPATA PER CICLO IN PRESENTA DI ATTRITO RADBOTE

 $\Delta W = 4 \mu N X$



SOLUZIONE DEL HOTO FORZATO -> WITEGRALE PARTIGLARE E A REGNE -> SUPPONGO CHE LA POTENZA DISSIPATA PER ATTINTO NICOSO SIA LA STEDISA (PER CICLO) DISSIPATA DA UNO CHORZATORE EQUIVALENTE

$$\pi = 4 \times 10^{-1} \times 10^{-1$$

DIONSISTEMA $\frac{E/k}{\sqrt{\left(4-\frac{\Omega^2}{\omega^2}\right)^2+\left(\frac{4AN}{\pi KX}\right)^2}} \rightarrow X = \frac{F_0}{k} \left[\frac{1-\left(\frac{4\mu}{\pi F_0}\right)^2}{\left(4-\frac{\Omega^2}{\omega^2}\right)^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

VERIFICA CHE IL DUMERATORE SIA >0

€ 1- \(\frac{4\lambda N}{\pi \operatorname{\text{Fo}}} \right)^2 > 0 \(\frac{\operatorname{\text{Fo}}}{\pi \operatorname{\text{Fo}}} \right) \(\frac{\text{L' Equivalenza bi Dissipazione}}{\pi \operatorname{\text{Fo}}} \) DISSIPAZIONE

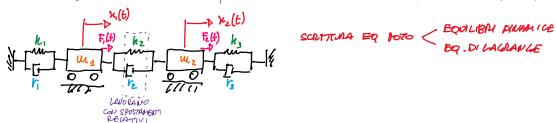
SE LA FO É HAGHIONE DI GIFVOLZE LA FORZA D'ATERITO UN

$$\varphi = \operatorname{orchor}\left(\frac{E_{\xi} - L}{h - \operatorname{ang}^2}\right) = \operatorname{orchor}\left(\frac{\frac{4\mu N}{\pi k \chi}}{1 - \frac{\pi L}{\omega^2}}\right) = \operatorname{orchor}\left(\frac{\frac{4\mu N}{\pi F_0}}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{4\mu N}{\pi F_0}\right)^2}}\right)$$

SE LA QUIN E VERIFICATA -> DISOLUZIONE NOMBRICA DELL'EQ. NON LIMERE OF MOTO

■ SISTEMI VIBRADTI A 2-M 40L

UTILIZZE REHO UN APPROCCIO MATTILILACE, LO MOSTREREMO PER 2GOL. PER RACIONI PRATICOLA (OTTE BIENO MATINCI 2X2), MA POTRENO BSTENDER WA MYOL CONTRATICI NXM



-> EQUILIBM MAHICI ("CORPO LIBERO" CON TOTRE LE PORTE ACERT) -> EQULIBRIO IN DIFEZIONE ORIZZONTAVE -> PER OCHI MASSA

| Min, + (+1+12) my - 12 m2 + (k, + k2) n2 - K2 n2 = F2(t) | SICTEMA DECKE EQUAZIONI

DA M POSSO CALCOLARE:

- 1) FREQUEDZE PAPPUE (NATURAL) DEL SISTEMA -> USO SISTEMA OKOGENEO L'OU SHOEMTO
- 2) HODE DI VIBRADE -> SISTEMA ONOGENES E MON SHORZATO

$$[K] = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 + k_2 & -k_2 \\ -k_1 & k_2 + k_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

LA PUO ESSENS SOUTTA COME:

[M]
$$\vec{i}$$
 + [R] \vec{i} + [K] \vec{i} = F

[M] \vec{i} + [K] \vec{k} = \vec{F} BQ. DI WISTA "FORMACE" IL SQTEMA DI BQ. DI WATO E' ULVALE ALL' EQ DI 8000 DEL SISTEMA A 1 GdL.

IN' NOTAZIONE MATRICIAGE NULCA CAMBIA SE LE MATTER CI OI VETTORI SOPO 2XZ : 2X1 OPPORE

OSSERVIA NO CHE LE MATRICI [M], [R] E[K] SONO SIMMETONOME:

1) CALCOLD TREQUENCE PROPRIE

CALCOLO THEOVERE HOPPLE

[H]
$$\vec{n}_1 + (k_1 + k_2) n_1 - k_2 n_2 = 0$$

SIST. DI EQ DIFF, ORDERNEE

[POTITIZZIANO SOLUZIONS ARMANCA PER IL SISTEMA (D)

$$\chi_{\mu}(t) = \chi_{1} \cos(\omega t + \psi)$$
 © $\chi_{\mu}(t) = \chi_{2} \cos(\omega t + \psi)$ © $\chi_{2} \cos(\omega t + \psi)$ © $\chi_{3} \cos(\omega t + \psi)$ © $\chi_{4} \cos(\omega t + \psi)$ © $\chi_{4} \cos(\omega t + \psi)$ © $\chi_{5} \cos(\omega t + \psi)$ = $\chi_{5} \cos(\omega t + \psi)$ © $\chi_{5} \cos(\omega t + \psi)$ = $\chi_{5} \cos(\omega t + \psi)$ = $\chi_{5} \cos(\omega t + \psi)$

$$\begin{cases} \left(\left(-u_1 \omega^2 + \left(k_1 + k_2\right)\right) X_1 - k_2 X_2\right) \cos \left(\omega t + p\right) = 0 \\ \left(-k_2 X_1 + \left(-u_2 \omega^2 + \left(k_2 + k_3\right)\right) X_2 \cos \left(\omega t + p\right) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(\left(-k_2 X_1 + \left(-u_2 \omega^2 + \left(k_2 + k_3\right)\right) X_2 \cos \left(\omega t + p\right) = 0 \\ \times_2 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(-k_2 X_1 + \left(-u_2 \omega^2 + \left(k_2 + k_3\right)\right) X_2 \cos \left(\omega t + p\right) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(\left(-k_2 X_1 + \left(-u_2 \omega^2 + \left(k_2 + k_3\right)\right) X_2 \cos \left(\omega t + p\right) = 0 \\ \times_2 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(-k_2 X_1 + \left(-u_2 \omega^2 + \left(k_2 + k_3\right)\right) X_2 \cos \left(\omega t + p\right) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(-k_2 X_1 + \left(-u_2 \omega^2 + \left(k_3 + k_3\right)\right) X_2 \cos \left(\omega t + p\right) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(-k_2 X_1 + \left(-u_2 \omega^2 + \left(k_3 + k_3\right)\right) X_2 \cos \left(\omega t + p\right) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(-k_2 X_1 + \left(-u_2 \omega^2 + \left(k_3 + k_3\right)\right) X_2 \cos \left(\omega t + p\right) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(-k_2 X_1 + \left(-u_2 \omega^2 + \left(k_3 + k_3\right)\right) X_2 \cos \left(\omega t + p\right) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(-k_2 X_1 + \left(-u_2 \omega^2 + \left(k_3 + k_3\right)\right) X_2 \cos \left(\omega t + p\right) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(-k_2 X_1 + \left(-u_2 \omega^2 + \left(k_3 + k_3\right)\right) X_2 \cos \left(\omega t + p\right) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(-k_2 X_1 + \left(-u_2 \omega^2 + \left(k_3 + k_3\right)\right) X_2 \cos \left(\omega t + p\right) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(-k_2 X_1 + \left(-u_2 \omega^2 + \left(k_3 + k_3\right)\right) X_2 \cos \left(\omega t + p\right) = 0 \end{cases} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(-k_2 X_1 + \left(-u_2 \omega^2 + \left(k_3 + k_3\right)\right) X_2 \cos \left(\omega t + p\right) = 0 \end{cases} \right)$$

(a)
$$\begin{cases} \left(-\omega_{1}\omega_{+}^{2}\left(k_{1}+k_{2}\right)\right)X_{1}-k_{2}X_{2}=0\\ -k_{2}X_{1}+\left(-\omega_{2}\omega_{+}^{2}\left(k_{2}+k_{3}\right)\right)X_{2}=0 \end{cases}$$

MATRICE DEL COEFFICIENTI SLA NULLO.

$$\int_{-k_{2}}^{-u_{1}} \frac{\omega^{2} + (k_{1} + k_{2}) - k_{2}}{-k_{2}} = 0 \quad (u_{1}u_{2}) \omega^{4} - ((k_{1} + k_{2})u_{2} + (k_{2} + k_{3})u_{4}) \omega^{2} + (k_{2} + k_{3})u_{4}) \omega^{4} + (k_{2} + k_{3})u_{4} + (k_{2}$$

$$(u_1 u_2) \omega^4 - ((k_1 + k_2) u_2 + (k_2 + k_3) u_4) \omega^2 + ((k_1 + k_2) (k_2 + k_3) - k_2^2) = 0$$

EQUAZIONE CAPATTERLISTICA -> ORBINE 2N IN W ->

$$\omega_{1}^{2}, \omega_{2}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{(k_{1} + k_{2})w_{2} + (k_{2} + k_{3})\omega_{1}}{u_{1} u_{2}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\left(\frac{|k_{1} + k_{2})u_{2} + (k_{2} + k_{3})u_{1}}{u_{1} u_{2}} \right)^{2} - 4 \left(\frac{(k_{1} + k_{2})(k_{2} + k_{3}) - k_{2}^{2}}{u_{1} u_{2}} \right) \right)^{1/2}$$

LO ASSOCIATI AD W, E WE SOND I RAPPORTI TRA X, EXE, IL SISTEMA (NON HA BQUAZIONI LINERHEUTE INDIFFENDENTI DATO CHE DO IMPOSTO det(.) = 0. SE USO CA PRIMATE. ->

$$\gamma_{1} = \frac{\frac{\chi_{2}^{(1)}}{\chi_{1}^{(1)}}}{\frac{\chi_{1}^{(1)}}{\chi_{1}^{(1)}}} = \frac{\frac{-\mu_{1} \omega_{1}^{2} + (k_{1} + k_{2})}{k_{2}}}{k_{2}}$$

$$\gamma_{2} = \frac{\chi_{2}^{(1)}}{\chi_{1}^{(2)}} = \frac{-\mu_{1} \omega_{2}^{2} + (k_{1} + k_{2})}{k_{2}}$$

SE USO LA SECUMA EQ. -7
$$\gamma_1 = \frac{\chi_2^{(1)}}{\chi_1^{(1)}} = \frac{k_2}{-M_2 W_1^2 + (k_2 + k_3)}$$

$$\chi_2^{(2)} \qquad k_2$$

LA SOLUZIONE DELL'ED. DI MOTO É:

$$\overrightarrow{\mathcal{H}}(t) = \overrightarrow{\mathcal{H}}_{2}(t) + \overrightarrow{\mathcal{H}}_{2}(t)$$

$$\overrightarrow{\mathcal{H}}_{1} = \begin{cases} X_{1}^{(i)} & \text{Cas}(\omega, t + \varphi_{1}) \\ J_{1} X_{1}^{(i)} & \text{Cas}(\omega, t + \varphi_{1}) \end{cases}$$

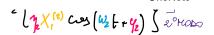
$$(\omega, t + \varphi_{1}) \begin{cases} X_{1}^{(i)} & \text{Cas}(\omega, t + \varphi_{1}) \\ X_{2}^{(i)} & \text{Cas}(\omega, t + \varphi_{1}) \end{cases}$$

$$(\omega, t + \varphi_{1}) \begin{cases} X_{1}^{(i)} & \text{Cas}(\omega, t + \varphi_{1}) \\ X_{2}^{(i)} & \text{Cas}(\omega, t + \varphi_{1}) \end{cases}$$

$$(\omega, t + \varphi_{1}) \begin{cases} X_{1}^{(i)} & \text{Cas}(\omega, t + \varphi_{1}) \\ X_{2}^{(i)} & \text{Cas}(\omega, t + \varphi_{1}) \end{cases}$$

$$(\omega, t$$

INDICE RECATION ACCA PREQUI CALCOLATA - 5 ACCITE AC MODO DI VIBRE INDICE PELATIVO AL GRADO DI LIBBRIA



" 1" 1 Y1, Y2" DETERMINATION CONDIZIONI INIBIACI x,(0), x,1(0) x2(0), n. (0)

BSEKPIO

$$k_{1} = k_{2} = k_{3} = k$$

$$k_{1} = k_{2} = k_{3} = k$$

$$k_{1} = k_{2} = k_{3} = k$$

$$k_{2} = k_{3} = k$$

$$k_{3} = k_{3} = k$$

$$k_{4} = k_{2} = k_{3} = k$$

$$k_{5} = k_{1} + 2k_{1} + 2k_{2} = 0$$

DETERMINANTS
$$| -\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 2\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k} | = 0 \qquad \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} + 3\mathbf{k}^{2} = 0$$

$$| \mathbf{w}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{w}^{2} - 4$$

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{w}}$$

$$\gamma_{1} = \frac{\chi_{2}^{(1)}}{\chi_{1}^{(1)}} = \frac{-u \omega_{1}^{2} + 2k}{k} = \frac{k}{-u \omega_{1}^{2} + 2k} = 1$$

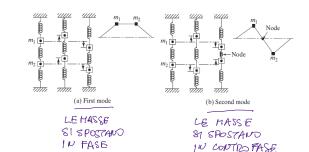
$$\gamma_{2} = \frac{\chi_{2}^{(2)}}{\chi_{1}^{(2)}} = \frac{-u \omega_{2}^{2} + 2k}{k} = \frac{k}{-u \omega_{2}^{2} + 2k} = -1$$

PRINO HOLO
$$\widetilde{\mathcal{X}}^{(1)}(t) = \begin{cases} \times_{i}^{(1)} \cos \left(\sqrt{\frac{R}{m}} t + \frac{q_i}{q_i} \right) \\ \times_{i}^{(1)} \cos \left(\sqrt{\frac{R}{m}} t + \frac{q_i}{q_i} \right) \end{cases}$$

PRINO HOLD
$$\sqrt[n]{t} = \begin{cases} \times_{i}^{(1)} \cos \left(\sqrt[n]{t} + \frac{1}{i} \right) \\ \times_{i}^{(1)} \cos \left(\sqrt[n]{t} + \frac{1}{i} \right) \end{cases}$$
SECRED HOLD $\sqrt[n]{t} = \begin{cases} \times_{i}^{(2)} \cos \left(\sqrt[n]{u} + \frac{1}{i} \right) \\ - \times_{i}^{(1)} \cos \left(\sqrt[n]{u} + \frac{1}{i} \right) \end{cases}$

$$\chi_{i}(t) = \chi_{i}^{(1)} \cos \left(\sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{m}} t + \varphi_{i} \right) + \chi_{i}^{(2)} \cos \left(\sqrt{\frac{3\kappa}{m}} t + \varphi_{i} \right)$$

$$\chi_{2}(t) = \chi_{i}^{(1)} \cos \left(\sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{m}} t + \varphi_{i} \right) - \chi_{i}^{(2)} \cos \left(\sqrt{\frac{3\kappa}{m}} t + \varphi_{i} \right)$$



PASSAGGIO IN COORDINATE PRINCIPALI

LE EQUAZIONI DI 14070 IN COORDINATE FISICHE X,(+) X2(+) SONO ACCOPPIATE. PER LA TEORIA DEL SISTEHI LINEARY POSO INTRODUNTE VIVA TRASFORMAZIONE DI "COORDINATE" CHE READE IL SASTEMA DISACCO PRIATO: LE DUOVE COORDINATE SI CH AHANO COORDINATE "KODALI" O "PRINCIPALI"

CONSIDER LIESEMPHO PRECEDENCE

$$\begin{cases} x_1(t) = q_1(t) + q_2(t) \\ x_2(t) = q_1(t) - q_2(t) \end{cases}$$
 SE USO © NELLA (3) OTTENGO

TRASFORMATIONS DI COORDINATE

Ly TRASFORMAZIONE INVERSA
$$\begin{array}{ll}
q_{1}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[u_{1}(t) + x_{2}(t) \right] \\
q_{2}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[u_{1}(t) - x_{2}(t) \right]
\end{array}$$