Dano: F=OuD Vc= Ouc

D-Tb: Jy= Jutm (Fir-1Fir)

Haugen En. Ocu. un

 $tg \alpha = \frac{R}{n/2} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 

Harigen a 6 obusin curron:

csa-s'b+c'b-csd

 $\overline{V}_{v} = \overline{V}_{c} - \overline{r}$   $J_{u} = J_{c} + m(\overline{V}_{c} \cdot \overline{v}_{c})$ 

$$\overline{J}_{v} = J_{c} + m(\overline{V}_{v} \cdot \overline{v}_{c}) = J_{u} + m(-\overline{V}_{c} \cdot \overline{v}_{c} + \overline{V}_{c} \cdot \overline{v}_{c} - 2\overline{V}_{c} \cdot \overline{v} + \overline{V}_{c} \cdot \overline{v}_{c})$$

$$\overline{J}_{v} = J_{c} + m(\overline{V}_{v} \cdot \overline{v}_{c}) = J_{u} + m(-\overline{V}_{c} \cdot \overline{v}_{c} + \overline{V}_{c} \cdot \overline{v}_{c} - 2\overline{V}_{c} \cdot \overline{v} + \overline{V}_{c} \cdot \overline{v}_{c}) = J_{u} + m(\overline{v} \cdot \overline{v} - 2\overline{v}_{c} \cdot \overline{v} + \overline{V}_{c} \cdot \overline{v}_{c})$$

илиндра равна Н, радиус его основания

Dayo: H.R.m. TN. OCU UH -?

pacparonoum Sague Ent Tax, 4To och 4 11CA, 7 110x,

Torga Ja Syget unets quar bug

 $\hat{J}_c = diag(A,A,C)$ ,  $A = \frac{1}{4}mR^2 + \frac{1}{12}mH^2$ ,  $C = \frac{1}{2}mR^2$ 

 $\vec{J}_{A} = \vec{J}_{C} + m j(\vec{r}), \text{ ye } j(\vec{r}) = \vec{E} r^{2} - \vec{r} \vec{r}^{\dagger} \begin{bmatrix} j_{A} = j_{C} + m \left( \frac{b^{2} + c^{2}}{-ab} \frac{-ac}{a^{2} + c^{2}} - bc \right) \\ -ac - bc \frac{a^{2} + b^{2}}{-bc} \end{bmatrix}$ 

nyu H=RJ3;  $\hat{J}_c = \frac{1}{2}mR^2 E$ ,  $\hat{J}_A = \hat{J}_C + m j(\hat{r})$ ,  $ige_{j}(\hat{r}) = \begin{pmatrix} a_2^2 + a_3^2 & -a_1a_2 & -a_1a_3 \\ a_1^2 + a_3^2 & -a_2a_3 \\ a_1^2 + a_3^2 & -a_2a_3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $j(r) = j(r)^2$ 

OAC-nucucotts www. => agra my n. ocui L eu (110x)

 $U \quad J_{11} = J_{21} = \frac{1}{2} mR^{2} + mCA^{2} = \frac{1}{2} mR^{2} + \frac{3}{4} mR^{2} = \frac{9}{4} mR^{2}, \quad J_{33} = \frac{1}{2} mR^{2}$ 

 $\hat{J} = \frac{1}{4} mR^2 \cdot diag(9, 9, 2)$ 

 $\hat{J}_{A} = \frac{1}{m} \begin{pmatrix} A m + R^{2} + \frac{H^{2}}{4} & O & O \\ O & Am + \frac{H^{2}}{4} & \frac{1}{2}RH \\ O & \frac{1}{3}RH & Cm + R^{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{m} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{4}R^{2} + \frac{1}{3}H^{2} & O & O \\ O & \frac{1}{4}R^{2} + \frac{1}{3}H^{2} & \frac{1}{2}RH \\ O & \frac{1}{2}RH & \frac{3}{2}R^{2} \end{pmatrix}$ 

Haugen year a tavoù, 4To huguan. 21. Ĵa obryusta

 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & C & -s \\ 0 & S & C \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} e & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & C & S \\ 0 & S & C \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & C & S \\ 0 & S & C \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & CA - Sb & Cb - Sd \\ 0 & SA + Cb & Sb + Cd \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & C & -s \\ 0 & S & C \end{pmatrix} =$ 

Cat 25cb+52d

$$(Sa - S^2b + C^2b - CSd = 0 = ) = \frac{1}{d-a} sin 2a = b cos2a = )$$

$$tg2d = \frac{2b}{d-a} = \frac{RH}{\frac{3}{2}R^2 - \frac{1}{6}R^2 - \frac{1}{6}H^2} = \frac{RH}{\frac{5}{6}R^2 + \frac{1}{3}H^2} = \frac{12RH}{15R^2 - 4H^2}$$

$$TPU H = RJ5: tg2d = 413$$

 $H = R\sqrt{3}$  имеем  $\overline{\overline{J}} = \frac{1}{4}mR^2(\mathbf{i}\mathbf{i}9 + \mathbf{j}\mathbf{j}2 + \mathbf{k}\mathbf{k}9)$ 

Dano: m,w, a

a, b, a,

Date: 
$$m, a, b, c$$

$$T, \overline{K}_A = \frac{m}{abc} \int_{C} X^2 dx dy dz = \frac{m}{abc} \int_{C} dy \int_{C} X^2 dx dx = \frac{ma^2}{12}$$

and: 
$$m_1a_1b_1c_1$$

$$\int_{C} X^2 dm = \frac{m}{abc}$$

and: 
$$m, a, b, c$$

$$\int_{\overline{K}_A} \chi^2 dm = \frac{m}{abc}$$

$$\int_{\overline{K}_A} \overline{X}_A^2 = \lim_{\alpha \to c} \int_{\overline{G}} X^2 dM = \lim_{\alpha \to c} X^2 dM$$

$$J_{xx} = \int_{C} (y^{2} + z^{2}) dm = \frac{1}{12} m(b^{2} + c^{2}) \Rightarrow \hat{J} = \frac{m}{12} diag(b^{2} + c^{2}, a^{2} + c^{2}, a^{2} + b^{2})$$

$$\overline{W} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \cdot W \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} \implies \overline{K}_A = \hat{J} \cdot \overline{W} \implies \overline{K}_A = \frac{mw}{12\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} \begin{pmatrix} b^2 + c^2 \\ a^2 + c^2 \\ a^2 + b^2 \end{pmatrix}_{\text{ILIK } K_{nr} = \frac{mwwb^2 + c^2}{12\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}}$$

Haugen 3. gun △:

 $T = \frac{1}{2} m V_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \overline{\omega} \overrightarrow{D}_0 \overline{\omega}$ 

 $\overline{W}_{\alpha} = \overline{W} + \overline{\Omega} = \begin{pmatrix} \Omega \cos \alpha + W \\ \Omega \cos \alpha \cos \omega \epsilon \\ \Omega \sin \alpha \sin \omega \epsilon \end{pmatrix}$ 

no Th. 1-111;  $J_{33} = \frac{4}{16} J_{33} + \frac{3M}{4} \chi^2 \Rightarrow J_{33} = M\chi^2$ 

 $\overline{V_0} = \overline{\Omega} \times \overline{A0} \Rightarrow V_0^1 = \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{b}{\cos a} \cdot \Omega \sin a = \frac{1}{\lambda} \Omega b \, tg \, a$ 

 $T = \frac{1}{2} \overline{\omega}^{T} \overline{J} \overline{\omega} = \frac{m \omega^{2}}{24(a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2})} \cdot (a^{2}(b^{2} + c^{2}) + b^{2}(a^{2} + c^{2}) + c^{2}(a^{2} + b^{2})) = \frac{m \omega^{2}}{(2)} \cdot \frac{a^{2}b^{2} + b^{2}c^{2} + a^{2}c^{2}}{a^{2}b^{2} + c^{2}}$ 

 $J_{33} \sim mr^2 \sim r^9$   $J_{33} = \frac{1}{16} J_{33} - man. m. man. s oth becomes$ 

h- bac, mad  $\Delta \Rightarrow X = \frac{2}{3}h = \frac{2}{3}\frac{qJ_3}{4} = \frac{q}{15} \Rightarrow J_{33} = \frac{ma^2}{12}$ ,  $J_{11} = J_{12} = \frac{ma^2}{24}$ 



$$\begin{split} & T_{BP} = \frac{ma^{2}}{2 \cdot 24} \left( \Omega^{2} \cos^{2} \alpha + 1 \omega \Omega \cos \alpha + \omega^{2} + \Omega^{2} \sin^{2} \cos^{2} \omega + 1 \Omega^{2} \sin^{2} \alpha \sin^{2} \omega + 2 \Omega^{2} \sin^{2} \alpha \sin^{2} \omega + 2 \Omega^{2} \sin^{2} \alpha \cos^{2} \alpha \cos^{2$$

11.32. Показать, что для твёрдого тела с неподвижной т кинетическая энертия сохраняется в том и только в том с: когда во всё время движения вектор момента импульса 1 ктор углового ускорения є ортогональны.

Da Ho: Herrog6. T.

D-Tb: 
$$T = cons+c \Rightarrow \overline{K_0} \perp \overline{E}$$

B Herrog6. Casuce:  $\overline{K_0} = \overline{J}\overline{w}$ , the  $J \neq cons+c \Rightarrow \overline{K_0} \perp \overline{E}$ 

B Say rn. oce $\overline{u}$ :  $\overline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} q \\ q \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\overline{K_0} = \begin{pmatrix} AP \\ Eq \end{pmatrix}$   $\overline{K_0} = \frac{J'\overline{K_0}}{Jt} + \overline{W} \times \overline{K_0}$ ,  $\overline{E} = \overline{w} = \frac{J'\overline{w}}{Jt}$ 

$$T = \frac{1}{2} (\overline{w} \cdot \overline{K_0}) = 2 \overline{T} = \overline{w} \cdot \overline{K_0} + \overline{w} \cdot \overline{K_0} = \overline{E} \cdot \overline{K_0} + \overline{w} \cdot \overline{W} \cdot \overline{W} \times \overline{K_0} = 2 \overline{E} \cdot \overline{K_0}$$

T=cons+ => K. I E

с основания 
$$R$$
), который может двигаться вокруг своего не ивжиного центра масе, сообщается вращение с утловой ско тью  $\omega_0$  вокруг оси, образующей угол  $\alpha$  с плоскостью осно из цилиндра. Определить движение цилиндра.

Dano: h, R, W, a

glure-?

Cuyraú Daupa, 
$$A = B = \frac{1}{4} m R^2 + \frac{1}{12} m h^2$$
,  $C = \frac{1}{2} m R^2$ 

$$\overline{K} = \widehat{J} \overline{W} = \operatorname{diag}(A, A, C) \cdot \left( \begin{array}{c} O \\ \text{wcos} d \\ \text{wsind} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} A \text{ wcos} d \\ \text{c} \text{ wsin a} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\overline{\psi} = \frac{K}{A} = \frac{\sqrt{A^2 w^2 \cos^2 a + C^2 w^2 \sin^2 a}}{A} = w \cos a \sqrt{1 + \frac{C^2}{A^2} \cdot tg^2 d} = w \cos a \sqrt{1 + \frac{36R^4 \cdot tg^2 d}{(h^2 + 3R^2)^2}}$$

$$\dot{\varphi} = V \cdot \frac{A - C}{A} = W \sin \alpha \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{4} m R^2 + \frac{1}{12} m h^2}{\frac{1}{4} m R^2 + \frac{1}{12} m h^2} = W \sin \alpha \cdot \frac{h^2 - 3 R^2}{h^2 + 3 R^2}$$

$$(0.50) = \frac{CV}{K} = \frac{CW \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{A_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha + C^2 u \sin^2 \alpha}}, \quad tg \theta = \frac{Aw \cos \alpha}{CW \sin \alpha} = \frac{6 R^2 tg \alpha}{h^2 + 3 R^2}$$

B in ocax:  $\vec{k} = \hat{J} \vec{w} + \hat{J} = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ A \end{pmatrix}$ 

11.113.  $F_C = F_D = \frac{mr^2}{l} \omega_0 \omega_1$ 

$$\overline{W} = \overline{W}_1 + \overline{W}_2 = \overline{W}_1 + \overline{W}_2$$
, rge  $\overline{W}_1 - 170$  ocu gupanuy.  $\overline{W}_2 - 6$  Th gun. cu cunnetrus.

$$\overline{W} = \overline{W_1} + \overline{e}W_1 \cos\theta - \overline{e}W_1 \cos\theta + \overline{w}_1$$

$$\overline{K} = ((\overline{W}_{\lambda} + \overline{W}_{\lambda} \frac{W_{1}}{w_{1}} (\omega s \theta) + A(\overline{W}_{1} - \overline{W}_{\lambda} \frac{W_{1}}{w_{2}} (\omega s \theta)) = (C + (C - A) \frac{W_{1}}{w_{2}} (\omega s \theta) \overline{W}_{\lambda} + A \overline{W}_{1}$$

**11.91.** 
$$J_{xy} = (A - B) \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$
,  $J_{yz} = 0$ ,  $J_{zx} = 0$ .

$$A,B,C$$
. гланти центрооежные моменты инерции для системы осей  $Oxyz$ , повёрнутых вокруг оси  $O\zeta$  на угол  $\alpha$ .

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} \cos A & -\sin A & 0 \\ \sin A & \cos A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \tilde{J} = d \log(A, B, C)$$

$$\hat{J} = S^{T} \hat{\Delta} S = \begin{pmatrix} C & -S & 0 \\ S & C & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} C & S & 0 \\ -S & C & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Ac & -SB & 0 \\ AS & CB & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} C & S & 0 \\ -S & C & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\mathbf{M}_{C} = (\dot{\boldsymbol{\psi}}_{0} \times \dot{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_{0}) \left( C + (C - A) \frac{\dot{\psi}_{0}}{\dot{\varphi}_{0}} \cos \theta_{0} \right)$ 

$$\hat{J}' = \begin{pmatrix} Ac^2 + s^2B & Asc - Bsc & 0 \\ Asc - Bsc & As^2 + Bc^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J_{xy} = (A-B) \sin\alpha \cos\alpha, \quad J_{yz} = 0, \quad J_{zx} = 0$$
1.113. Bencommensoe koneco pannyen accion m. pannokepno pacinpeaentmini

mwc = R => No = -Nc = mr1 wow,

 $A\dot{\psi}\sin^2\theta + H\cos\theta = K$ .

 $A(\dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\psi}^2 \sin^2 \theta) + 2mgL\cos \theta = 2E$ 

 $H = Cr = C(\dot{\varphi} + \dot{\psi}\cos\theta).$ 

 $\mathsf{M}_{\mathsf{D}} = (\mathsf{N}_{\mathsf{B}} = (\overline{\mathsf{W}}_{\mathsf{I}} \times \overline{\mathsf{W}}_{\mathsf{e}}) ((\mathsf{L} + ((-\mathsf{A}) \frac{\mathsf{W}_{\mathsf{I}}}{\mathsf{W}_{\mathsf{e}}} \cos \theta) = \mathsf{W}_{\mathsf{I}} \cdot \mathsf{W}_{\mathsf{e}} \cdot \mathsf{L} = \mathsf{Mr}^{2} \mathsf{W}_{\mathsf{e}} \mathsf{W}_{\mathsf{e}}$ 

ое колесо раднуса

в раме. Колесо

угловой скоростью 
$$\omega_0$$
 вокруг своей

в с постоянной угловой скоростью  $\omega$ 

икуляриой оси  $AB$ . Определить дина-
ининиках  $C$  и  $D$  рамы, если расстоя-

1.  $\psi(0) = 0$ ,  $\varphi(0) = 0$ ,  $\theta(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 

 $\dot{\psi}(0) = 2\sqrt{\frac{mgl}{A}}, \dot{\theta}(0) = 0 \dot{\phi}(0) = \frac{\sqrt{Amge}}{C}$ 

Dosabuib

Bolloy

$$K = A\psi \sin^{2}\theta + H\cos\theta = \sqrt{4}Amgf', \quad \dot{\psi} = \frac{k - HU}{A(1 - u^{2})}$$

$$H = ((\dot{\psi} + \dot{\psi}(\cos\theta)) = \sqrt{Amgf'})$$

$$U = \cos\theta, \quad \dot{U} = -\dot{\theta}\sin\theta \Rightarrow \dot{\theta} = -\frac{\dot{u}}{\sin\theta} \qquad 2E = A(\dot{\theta}^{2} + \dot{\psi}^{2}\sin^{2}\theta) + 2mgf\cos\theta = 4mgf$$

$$A(\frac{\dot{u}^{2}}{1 - u^{2}} + \frac{(k - Hu)^{2}}{A^{2}(1 - u^{2})}) + 2(mgfu - E) = 0 \quad (A(1 - u^{2}))$$

$$\dot{A}\dot{u}^{2} + (k - Hu)^{2} + 2A(1 - u^{2})(mgfu - E) = 0$$

$$\dot{A}^{2}\dot{u}^{2} + mgfA(2 - u)^{2} + 2Amgf(1 - u^{2})(u - 2) = 0$$

 $f(u) = (2-u)^{2} - 2(1-u^{2})(2-u) \le 0$  $(2-u)(2-u-2-2u^2) \le 0$   $u(2-u)(1-2u) \ge 0$ Ha oth [-1,1] tonked  $U_1=0$ ,  $U_2=\frac{1}{2}=>\frac{11}{3}\leq\theta\leq\frac{11}{2}$ 

ψ = K-HU = Ange 2-U > 0, πρυ Θε [ ], []

Dano: J= diag(4(,46,6)

J. W+Wx R. = M

тикаль. Тогда из второго уравнения (5.38) получи  $\dot{K} = \dot{K}_{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{i} = mgL(\mathbf{i} \times \mathbf{e}) \cdot \mathbf{i} = 0 \implies K = \text{const}$ HUMM. BOWOK; A ESO(3) - MOTE, OTH. OPHENT & M. F. OTH. XYZ; A = (a. a. a.) MHORECTISO TAKUR MATE ZAGARICA 6-10 yr-uu! | | \[ \bar{a}\_1 = 1 \] \[ \bar{a}\_1 \cdot \bar{a}\_2 = 0 \] (a.=a; -3 exan. ym BEPXHUU BONYOK; BESO(3) - MATP, ONP OPUEHT. Gan. & OTH GIR, G. аналогично м.А получаем бур-ний. разность между размерностью S вектора  $\mathbf{R}$ , задающего положен системы без связей, и числом т независимых связей, наложенны Число ст. св = разн. конф. многообр n = 18-12 = 6 Pash MP-ba "Micho yn. **12.3.** Шесть. 12.7. Свободная материальная точка движется под действием силы  $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{i}F_x + \mathbf{j}F_y + \mathbf{k}F_z$ . Определяя положение точки б) сферическими  $(x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = r \cos \theta)$  $Q_{i} = \overline{F}_{i} \cdot \frac{\partial r_{i}}{\partial q_{i}}, i = \{r, \theta, \Psi\}$ координатами, найти соответствующие обобщённые силы.  $Q_k = \sum_j \mathbf{F}_j^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}_j}{\partial q_k}; \quad k = 1,...,n.$ Qr = Fx - 2x + Fy - 24 + Fz - 27 6)  $Q_r = F_x \sin \theta \cos \varphi + F_y \sin \theta \sin \varphi + F_z \cos \theta$ , Q= Fx 3x + Fy 3y + F2 32  $Q_{\theta} = F_{x}r\cos\theta\cos\varphi + F_{y}r\cos\theta\sin\varphi - F_{z}r\sin\theta,$  $Q_z = -F_x r \sin \theta \sin \varphi + F_y r \sin \theta \cos \varphi;$ Qy = Fx - 2x + Fy - 2y + Fz - 3x

Dano: M, M=M(X,y).

Date: 
$$M_1 = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (x, y)$$

 $\vec{r} = (\frac{q_1 - q_2}{2}, \sqrt{q_1 q_2})^{\mathsf{T}} \quad \dot{\vec{r}} = -\frac{1}{2} (\dot{q}_2 - \dot{q}_1, \sqrt{\dot{q}_1} \dot{q}_1 + \sqrt{\dot{q}_2}, \dot{q}_2)$ 

$$\frac{q_1 - q_2}{2} \cdot y = \sqrt{q_1 q_2}$$

$$(\dot{r})^2 = \frac{1}{4} (\dot{q}_2^2 - 2\dot{q}_2\dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_1^2 + \frac{q_2}{q_1}\dot{q}_1^2 + 2\dot{q}_2\dot{q}_1 + \frac{k_1}{q_2}\dot{q}_2^2)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = T - \Pi = \frac{1}{4} m(\dot{r})^2 - \Pi(r_1, r_2) = \frac{m}{8} [\dot{q}_1^2, (\frac{q_2}{q_1} + 1) + \dot{q}_2^2, (\frac{q_2}{q_2} + 1)] - \Pi(\frac{q_1 - q_2}{2}, \sqrt{q_1 q_2})$$

12.11.  $L = \frac{m}{8} \left[ \dot{q}_1^2 \left( \frac{q_2}{q_1} + 1 \right) + \dot{q}_2^2 \left( \frac{q_1}{q_2} + 1 \right) \right] - H \left[ \frac{q_1 - q_2}{2}, \sqrt{q_1 q_2} \right]$ 

$$R$$
 и массы  $m$  может катиться без про-  
скальзывания по параболе  $2y = \alpha x^2$ . Осі  
29у вертикальна,  $Ra \le 1$ . Определяя по-  
ожение диска координатой  $x$  точки каса  
ию Лагранжа.

Dano: m, c,

YM-7 Vaceanya?

Сецие диска координатой 
$$x$$
 точки касания, составить функ-

Дано:  $R_m$ ,  $A(X_a, y_a) = A(X, \frac{1}{2}ax^2)$ 
 $A(X_a, y_c) = ((X_a - RS) \cdot A + R(cos + RS) \cdot$ 

 $tgd = y'_x = ax = > Sind = \frac{ax}{\sqrt{1+a^2x^2}} cosx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2x^2}}$ 

5e3 Προck => WR = Vc => T = 1.1 mR2· W2 + 1 mVc2 = 3 mVc2

 $\dot{X}_{c} = \dot{X} - \frac{R\alpha}{1+\alpha^{2}x^{2}} \left[ \dot{X} \left( 1+\alpha^{2}x^{2} \right)^{1/2} - \alpha^{2}x^{2} \cdot \dot{X} \left( 1+\alpha^{2}x^{2} \right)^{1/2} \right] = \dot{X} - \frac{R\alpha \dot{X}}{\left( 1+\alpha^{2}x^{2} \right)^{3/2}}$  $\dot{y}_c = \alpha x \dot{x} - \frac{Ra^2 x \dot{x}}{(1+\alpha^2 x^2)^{3/2}} = \alpha x \dot{x}_c$ 

 $\dot{X}_{c}^{2} + \dot{y}_{c}^{2} = \dot{X}_{c}^{2} \left( 1 + \alpha^{2} X^{2} \right) = \dot{X}^{2} \left( 1 - \frac{R\alpha}{(1 + \alpha^{2} X^{2})^{3/2}} \right)^{2} \left( 1 + \alpha^{2} X^{2} \right)$ 

Blegem odobus. Koopg.  $\bar{q} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ 

 $\mathcal{L} = T - \Pi = \frac{3}{4} \, \text{mV}_c^2 - \text{mgy}_c = \frac{3}{4} \, \text{mx}^2 \left( \prod + a^2 x^2 - \frac{Ra}{1 + a^2 x^2} \right)^2 - \text{mg} \left( \frac{1}{2} \, a x^2 + \frac{R}{\sqrt{1 + a^2 x^2}} \right)$ 

T= Tro + Tet, Tro = 1 m V2 = 1 m x2, Tet = 1 MVA + 1 JAW2

CBARCEM C MOSS TP330M Oxy C Havanom 6 T.C

$$\vec{V}_{A}^{a} = \vec{V}_{A}^{e} + \vec{V}_{A}^{r} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix} x \begin{pmatrix} f(cosy) \\ f(siny) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} - \dot{y}f(siny) \\ \dot{y}f(cosy) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\vec{T}_{CT} = \frac{1}{2} M \vec{V}_{A}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \cdot M \cdot y f^{2} \cdot \omega^{2} = \frac{1}{2} M ((\dot{x} - \dot{y}f(siny))^{2} + (\dot{y}f(cosy))^{2} + (\dot{y}f(c$ 

$$T_{c\tau} = \frac{1}{2} M V_A^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \cdot M \cdot 4 \ell^2 \cdot \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} M ((\dot{x} - \dot{y} \ell \sin y)^2 + (\dot{y} \ell \cos y)^2) + \frac{1}{6} \cdot M \ell^2 \dot{y}^2$$

$$\Pi = -Mg(x - Mg(x - \ell \sin y) + \frac{1}{6} cx^2$$

$$Y = T - \Pi = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} M((\dot{x} - \dot{y} \cdot l \sin y)^{2} + (\dot{y} \cdot l \cos y)^{2}) + \frac{1}{6} \cdot M l^{2} \dot{y}^{2} + max + Ma(\dot{x} - l \sin y) - \frac{1}{6} cx^{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{X}}{\partial \dot{x}} = m\dot{x} + M(\dot{x} - \dot{y} + Siny) \qquad \frac{\partial \mathcal{X}}{\partial x} = mg + Mg - Cx \qquad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{X}}{\partial \dot{x}}\right) - \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{X}}{\partial x}\right) = 0$$
C DOMOILLAD TOTAL PARTIES ASSUME LIBRARY TOTAL PARTIES ASSUME LIBRARY TO THE PARTIES ASSUME LIBRARY TO

$$(m+M)\ddot{X} - M\ell(\ddot{Y}\sin\psi + \dot{Y}^{2}\cos\psi) + Cx = (m+M)g$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{X}}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = -M(\dot{X} - \dot{Y}l\sin\psi) \dot{f}\sin\psi + M\dot{Y}\ell\cos\psi + \frac{1}{3}M\ell^{2}\dot{Y}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{\partial \mathcal{X}}{\partial \dot{\psi}}) - (\frac{\partial \mathcal{X}}{\partial \dot{Y}}) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \dot{\psi}}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = -M(X - \dot{\psi}t\sin \dot{\psi})t\sin \dot{\psi} + M\dot{\psi}t\cos \dot{\psi} + \frac{1}{3}Mt\dot{\psi}$$

$$\frac{\partial \dot{\chi}}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = M(-\dot{\psi}t\cos \dot{\psi}(\dot{\chi} - \dot{\psi}t\sin \dot{\psi}) - \dot{\psi}^2t^*\cos \dot{\psi}\sin \dot{\psi} - Mgt\cos \dot{\psi}$$

$$\frac{\partial \dot{\chi}}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = M(-\dot{\psi}t\cos \dot{\psi}(\dot{\chi} - \dot{\psi}t\sin \dot{\psi}) - \dot{\psi}^2t^*\cos \dot{\psi}\sin \dot{\psi} - Mgt\cos \dot{\psi}$$

$$\frac{\partial \dot{\chi}}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = -M(X - \dot{\psi}t\sin \dot{\psi})t\sin \dot{\psi} + M\dot{\psi}t\cos \dot{\psi} + \frac{1}{3}Mt\dot{\psi}$$

$$\frac{\partial \dot{\chi}}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = -M(X - \dot{\psi}t\sin \dot{\psi})t\cos \dot{\psi} + \frac{1}{3}Mt\dot{\psi}$$

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$$\frac{\partial \dot{\chi}}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = -M(X - \dot{\psi}t\sin \dot{\psi})t\cos \dot{\psi} + \frac{1}{3}Mt\dot{\psi} + \frac{1}{3}Mt$$

$$-\dot{X}\sin y - \dot{X}\dot{\psi}\cos y + \dot{\psi}f\sin^2 y + 2\dot{\psi}^2f\sin y\cos y + \dot{\psi}f\cos y - 2\dot{\psi}^2f\sin y\cos y + \frac{1}{3}f\ddot{y} + \\ +\dot{X}\dot{V}\cos y - \dot{\psi}^2f\cos y\sin y + \dot{\psi}^2f\cos y\sin y + g\cos y = 0$$

$$(12.9. (m+M)\bar{x}-MI(\ddot{\phi}\sin y+\dot{\phi}^2\cos y) + c\bar{x} = (m+M)g.$$

$$(46-3.5in y+3.5in y$$



