

ESAME DI MECCANICA I - Corso di Laurea in Ing. Biomedica
ESAME DI MECCANICA TEORICA ED APPLICATA - Corso di Laurea in Ing. Robotica e dell'Automazione

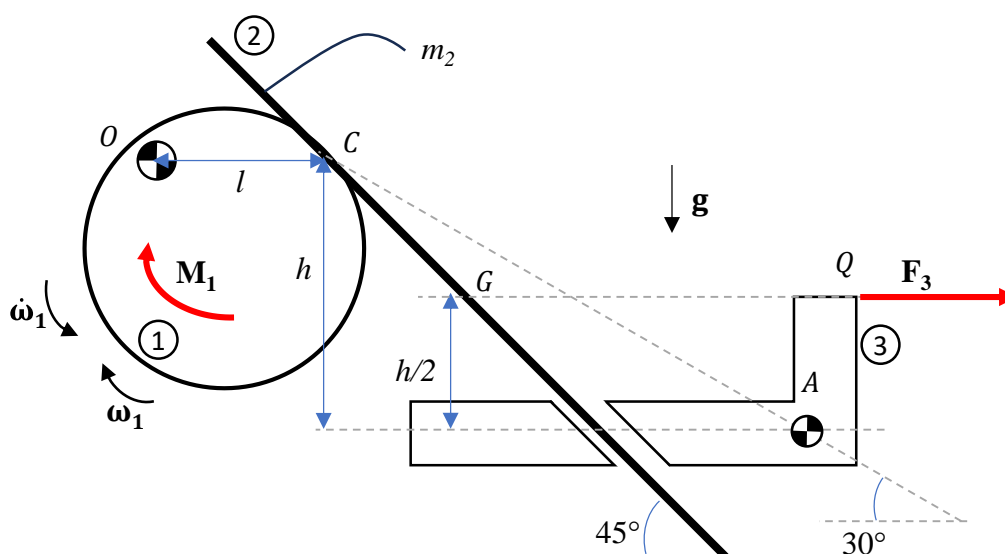
COGNOME _____ NOME _____ MATRICOLA _____ CDL _____

Esercizio 1

Si consideri il meccanismo in figura, costituito da 3 corpi. Sia nota la configurazione del meccanismo nell'atto di moto considerato, e la velocità e l'accelerazione angolare del corpo 1, rispettivamente oraria e antioraria:

- 1) Fare l'analisi geometrica dei vincoli e stabilire il tipo di rotolamento in C affinché il sistema abbia 1 gdl.
- 2) Che tipo di moto relativo c'è tra i corpi 1-2 e 2 e 2-3?
- 3) Scrivere l'eq.ne di chiusura delle velocità in forma vettoriale e scalare, in forma parametrica.
- 4) Risolvere graficamente il problema delle velocità.
- 5) Risolvere parametricamente il problema delle velocità.
- 6) Valutare tutti i centri delle velocità, assoluti e relativi.
- 7) Valutare l'accelerazione relativa dei corpi 1-2 in C .
- 8) Scrivere l'eq.ne di chiusura delle accelerazioni in forma parametrica.

Facoltativo: impostare soluzione grafica del problema delle accelerazioni.



Esercizio 2

Si consideri il meccanismo dell'Esercizio 1 in presenza di gravità. L'unico corpo con massa non trascurabile è il 2, con massa m_2 . Il corpo 3 è caricato dall'esterno con una forza nota \mathbf{F}_3 applicata in Q . Per garantire l'equilibrio statico, si applica una coppia incognita \mathbf{M}_1 al corpo 1.

- 1) Fare l'analisi fisica dei vincoli.
- 2) valutare se il sistema è complessivamente isostatico ed esternamente isostatico.

Applicare il PSE, e valutare per ogni caso:

- 3) Momento M_1 in forma parametrica.
- 4) DCL definitivi.
- 5) L'asse centrale della coppia prismatica tra il corpo 2 e 3.

Esercizio 3

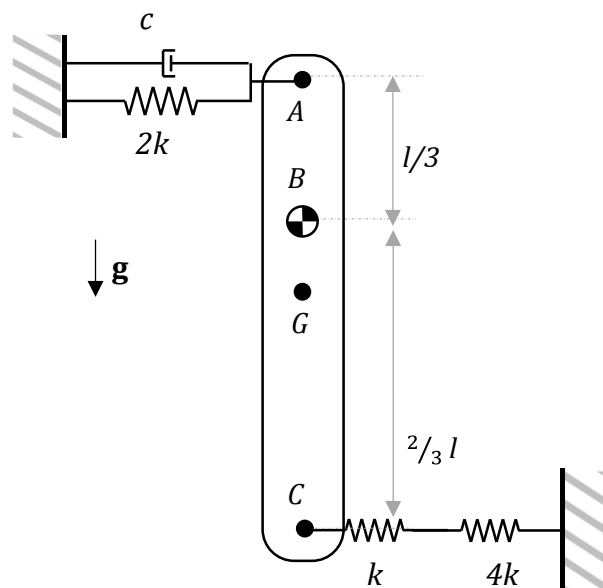
La barretta omogenea mostrata in figura, è collegata al telaio mediante due molle e smorzatore.

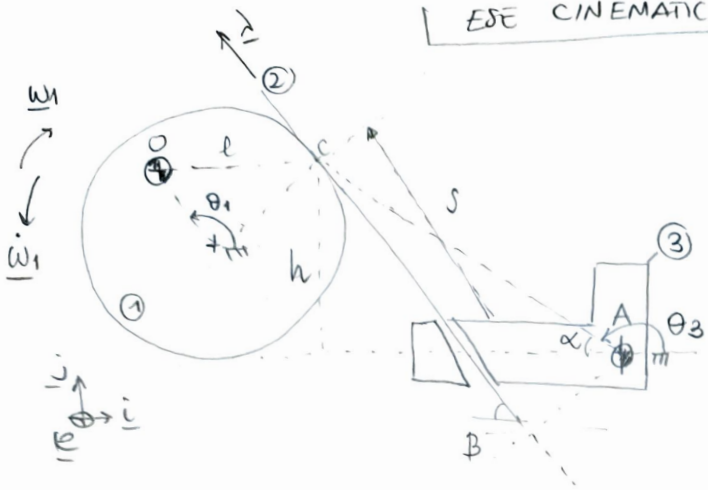
Si vuole studiare la dinamica della barretta nelle ipotesi di piccole oscillazioni. Siamo in presenza di gravità.

- 1) Specificare in modo chiaro il sistema di riferimento, la coordinata lagrangiana e le equazioni di congruenza.
- 2) Rappresentare tutte le forze agenti sulla barretta (DCL) per una configurazione generica.
- 3) Valutare l'equazione del moto in forma canonica
- 4) Valutare la pulsazione naturale e il fattore di smorzamento in forma parametrica e numerica: che tipo di oscillazioni si verificano?

Facoltativo: Trovare la legge oraria a regime e rappresentarla graficamente.

Dati: $m = 1.5 \text{ kg}$, $l = 0.3 \text{ m}$, $k = 2 \text{ N/m}$, $c = 5 \text{ N m/s}$.





$$\omega_1 = \dot{\theta}_1 \underline{k} \quad \text{con } \dot{\theta}_1 < 0$$

$$\alpha = 30^\circ$$

$$\beta = 45^\circ$$

$$gde = 3 \times 3 - 2 - 2 \times 2 - x = 1$$

CP CR

$$x = 2 \quad \text{RSS in C}$$

$$\underline{v}_{C1} = \underline{v}_{C2} \rightarrow C = Cr \text{ del moto relativo}$$

moto

TCV Σ_3

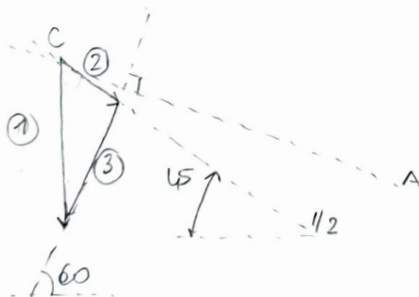
$$\underline{v}_{C2}^{ass} = \underline{v}_C^{re} + \underline{v}_C^{tr} = \dot{s} \underline{\lambda} + \underline{\omega}_3 \wedge \vec{AC}$$

$$\text{con } \underline{\omega}_3 = \underline{\omega}_2 = \dot{\theta}_3 \underline{k}$$

$$\dot{\theta}_3 = \dot{\theta}_2$$

$$\underline{\omega}_1 \wedge \vec{OC} = \dot{s} \underline{\lambda} + \underline{\omega}_3 \wedge \vec{AC}$$

① ② ③



$$\dot{s} < 0$$

$$\omega_3 > 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \underline{i} & \underline{j} & \underline{k} \\ 0 & 0 & \omega_3 \\ l & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \dot{s} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos \beta \\ \sin \beta \end{pmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \underline{i} & \underline{j} & \underline{k} \\ 0 & 0 & \omega_3 \\ h/\sin \alpha & h & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} AC_y = h \\ AC_x = -h/\tan \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{\tan 30^\circ} = \frac{\cos 30^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = \sqrt{3}$$

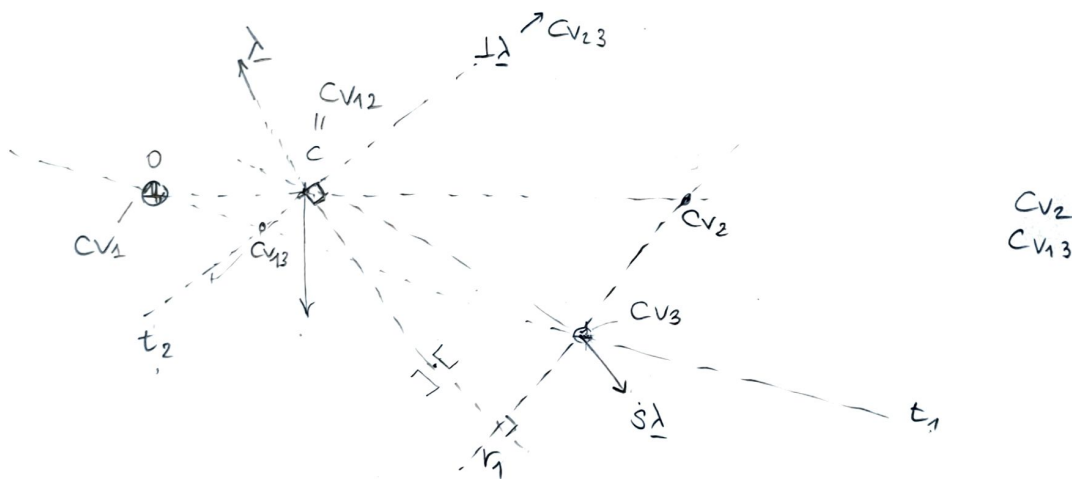
$$+ l \omega_3 \underline{j} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \dot{s} \underline{i} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \dot{s} \underline{j} + -h \sqrt{3} \omega_3 \underline{j} - h \omega_3 \underline{i}$$

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \dot{s} - h \omega_3 = 0 \\ +l \omega_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \dot{s} - h \sqrt{3} \omega_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{s} = -\frac{e}{\sqrt{2}} h \omega_3 = -\sqrt{2} h \omega_3 \\ +l \omega_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sqrt{2} h \omega_3 - h \sqrt{3} \omega_3 \end{cases}$$

$$h \omega_3 + h \sqrt{3} \omega_3 = -l \omega_1$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_3 = -\frac{l}{h} \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{3}} \omega_1 \rightarrow \text{se } \omega_1 < 0, \omega_3 > 0 \\ \dot{s} = +\sqrt{2} h \frac{e}{h} \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{3}} \omega_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1+\sqrt{3}} l \omega_1 \quad \dot{s} < 0 \end{cases}$$



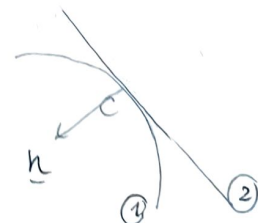
$$C_{V2} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{NC} \textcircled{2} \\ \text{ass} \\ \Sigma_3 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{NC} \textcircled{3} \\ \text{ass} \\ \Sigma_3 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{NC} \textcircled{1} \\ \text{ass} \\ \Sigma_3 \end{matrix} = \dot{s} \underline{\lambda} + 0 \quad \perp \underline{\lambda}$$

$$C_{V12} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} C_{V1} & C_{V3} & C_{V13} & t_1 \\ C_{V12} & C_{V23} & C_{V13} & t_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\Sigma_2 \underline{a}_c^{rel} = \underline{a}_{or} = -D \omega_{rel}^2 \underline{n}$$

$$\underline{\omega}_{rel} = \underline{\omega}_1 - \underline{\omega}_2 = \underline{\omega}_1 \left(1 + \frac{e}{h} \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{3}} \right) \underline{k}$$

$\underline{\omega}_3 < 0$
 $2 - 5 = 2$



$$\frac{1}{D} = \frac{1}{R_f} - \frac{1}{R_m} = \frac{1}{\infty} - \frac{1}{r}$$

$$D = -r$$

$$\underline{a}_c^{\text{rel}} = +r \left(1 + \frac{e}{h(1+\sqrt{3})} \right)^2 \omega_1^2 \underline{n} \quad (*)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\underline{a}_{c2}}{\text{TR}} = \frac{\underline{a}_{c1}}{\text{TCA}}}$$

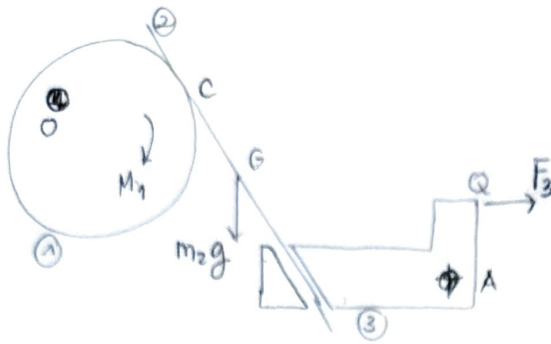
$$\text{TR: } \underline{a}_{c1} = \underbrace{\dot{\omega}_1 \underline{k} \wedge \vec{OC}}_{>0} - \omega_1^2 \vec{OC}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TCA } \Sigma_2 \quad \underline{a}_{c1}^{\text{ass}} &= \underline{a}_c^{\text{rel}} + \underline{a}_c^{\text{tr}} + \underline{a}_c^{\text{cor}} \\ &= (*) + \underline{a}_{c2} + 2 \underbrace{\frac{\omega_1^{\text{tr}}}{1} \wedge \underline{n}}_{\text{rel}} \end{aligned}$$

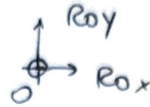
$$\begin{aligned} \text{TCA } \Sigma_3 \quad \underline{a}_{c2} &= \underline{a}_c^{\text{rel}} + \underline{a}_c^{\text{tr}} + \underline{a}_c^{\text{cor}} \\ &= \ddot{\underline{s}}_{\underline{\lambda}} + (\dot{\omega}_3 \wedge \vec{AC} - \omega_3^2 \vec{AC}) + 2 \underline{\omega}_3 \wedge \dot{\underline{s}}_{\underline{\lambda}} \end{aligned}$$

Ep^u chassera :

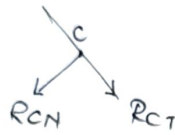
$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\omega}_1 \underline{k} \wedge \vec{OC} - \omega_1^2 \vec{OC} &= r \left(1 + \frac{e}{h(1+\sqrt{3})} \right)^2 \omega_1^2 \underline{n} + \ddot{\underline{s}}_{\underline{\lambda}} + \dot{\omega}_3 \wedge \vec{AC} - \omega_3^2 \vec{AC} \\ &\quad + 2 \underline{\omega}_3 \wedge \dot{\underline{s}}_{\underline{\lambda}} \end{aligned}$$



•) AFV - Reaz. vinc. ester.



- Reaz. vinc. int.



•) AFI : M_1 ?
 F_3, m_2g note

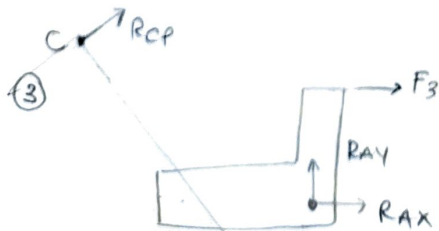
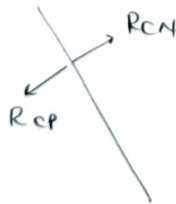
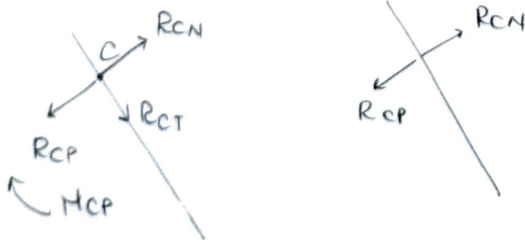
SCI : $8 + 1 = 9$ incog. = 9 Eq. (SI)

SEI : $3 - 5 \neq 0$ (NO)

3 scopi scoriche : si de appli. il PSE

•) I CASO $M_1, (F_3, Q)$

② SCABUO



45°

DCL PRELIM.



$M_{CP} = 0$
 $R_{CT} = 0$

CORPO 3

$$\sum X: + F_3 + R_{AX} + R_{CPx} = 0$$

$$\sum Y: R_{AY} + R_{Cpy} = 0$$

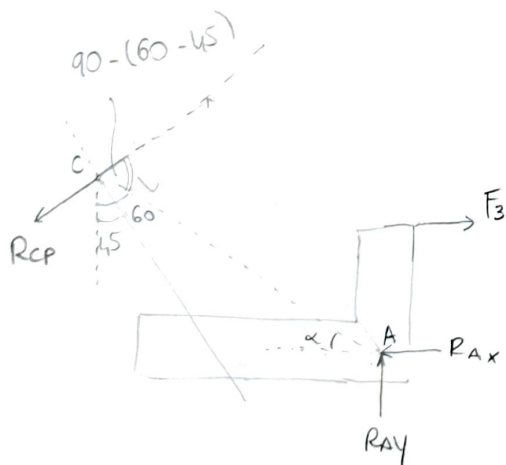
$$\sum M: + F_3 h_2 + R_{AY} \frac{h}{\tan \alpha} + R_{AX} \cdot h = 0$$

$$-h \left\{ \begin{aligned} + F_3 + R_{Ax} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R_{CP} &= 0 \\ R_{Ay} &= -R_{CP} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ + F_3 \frac{h}{2} - \sqrt{3} h \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R_{CP} + R_{Ax} h &= 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

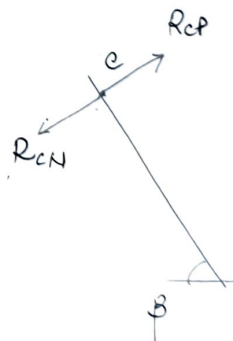
$$-F_3 h - h R_{Ax} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} h R_{CP} + F_3 \frac{h}{2} - \sqrt{3} h \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R_{CP} + R_{Ax} h = 0$$

$$-F_3 \frac{h}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} h R_{CP} (1 + \sqrt{3}) = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} R_{CP} &= -F_3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}(1+\sqrt{3})} \\ R_{Ay} &= +\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}(1+\sqrt{3})} F_3 \\ R_{Ax} &= -F_3 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} F_3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}(1+\sqrt{3})} = F_3 \left(-1 + \frac{1}{2(1+\sqrt{3})} \right) \\ &= F_3 \left(\frac{-2 - 2\sqrt{3} + 1}{2(1+\sqrt{3})} \right) = -F_3 \frac{1+2\sqrt{3}}{(1+\sqrt{3})2} \end{aligned} \right.$$



DCL DEF. ③



alternative

$$A) -F_3 \frac{h}{2} - R_{CP} b_{CP} = 0$$

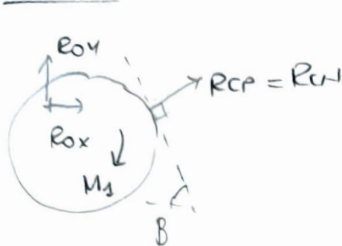
$$b_{CP} = AC \sin(90 - (60 - 45)) = AC \cos(60 - 45) = 2h (\cos 60 \cos 45 + \sin 60 \sin 45)$$

$$AC \sin \alpha = h$$

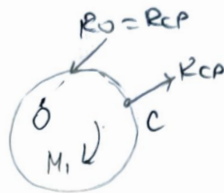
$$= 2h \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{2}} h$$

$$R_{CP} = - F_3 \frac{h}{2} \frac{2}{h(\sqrt{3}+1)} = - \frac{F_3}{(\sqrt{3}+1)\sqrt{2}}$$

CORPO 1



\Rightarrow



$$M_1 = |R_{CP}| \ell \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

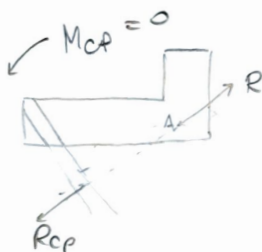
$$M_1 = F_3 \frac{\ell}{(\sqrt{3}+1)^2}$$

II CASO

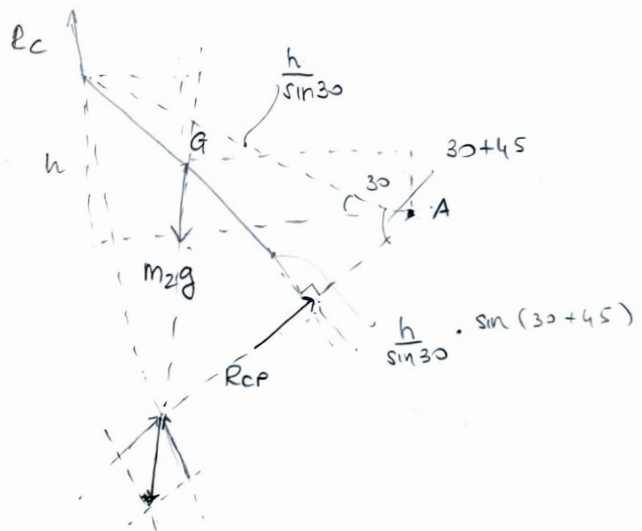
M_1, ($m_2 g$, G)

DCL PRELIMINARI + DCL GRAFICA \rightarrow DCL DEF

CORPO 3 \rightarrow SCARICO



CORPO 2



$$\begin{cases} R_{CPx} - R_{Cx} = 0 \\ R_{Cpy} - m_2 g + R_{Cy} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$c \uparrow - m_2 g \frac{h}{2} + R_{CP} \left(\frac{h}{\sin \alpha} \sin(\alpha + \beta) \right) = 0$$

$$2(\sin 30 \cos 45 + \cos 30 \sin 45) = 2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$- m_2 g \frac{1}{2} + R_{CP} \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}+1)}{2} = 0$$

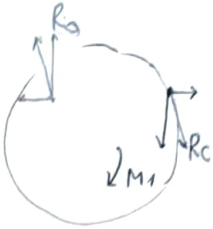
$$= m_2 g \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{3}+1)}$$

$$R_{CP} = m_2 g \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}+1)}$$

$$\rightarrow R_{Cx} = R_{CP} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad R_{Cy} = -R_{CP} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + m_2 g$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{cy} &= m_2 g \left(\frac{-1}{2(\sqrt{3}+1)} + 1 \right) = -\frac{1+2\sqrt{3}+2}{2(\sqrt{3}+1)} m_2 g = \frac{2\sqrt{3}+1}{2(\sqrt{3}+1)} m_2 g \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{(2\sqrt{3}+1)(\sqrt{3}-1)}{3-1} m_2 g = \frac{2 \cdot 3 - 2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} - 1}{2 \cdot 2} m_2 g \\
 &= \frac{5-\sqrt{3}}{4} m_2 g
 \end{aligned}$$

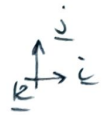
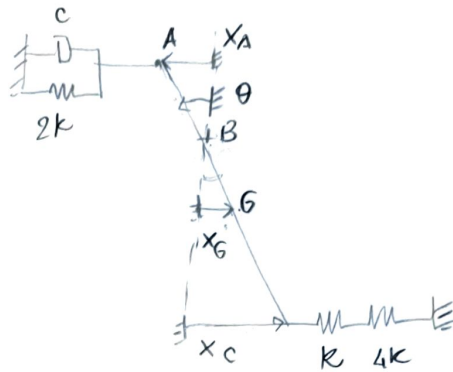
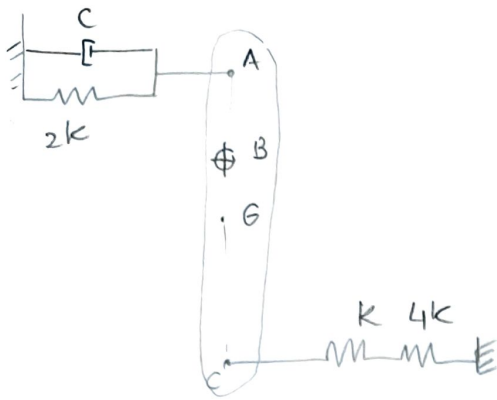
CORPS L



$$0 \rightarrow -M_1 - R_{cy} l = 0$$

$$M_1 = -R_{cy} l = -m_2 g l \frac{5-\sqrt{3}}{4} < 0$$

$$\underline{M_1} = \left(\underbrace{F_3 \frac{l}{(\sqrt{3}+1)^2}}_{>0} + \underbrace{m_2 g l \frac{5-\sqrt{3}}{4}}_{<0} \right)$$

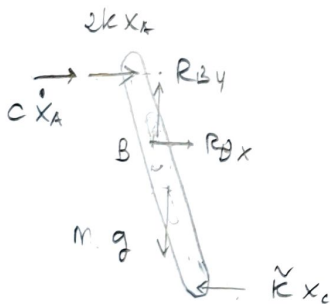


Ep^u congruenza =>

$$x_A = x_A = \frac{l}{3} \sin \theta \approx \frac{l}{3} \theta$$

$$x_C = \frac{2}{3} l \theta$$

$$x_B = \left(\frac{l}{2} - \frac{l}{3} \right) \theta = \frac{l}{6} \theta$$



$$\tilde{k} \Rightarrow F_1 = k x_1 = 4k x_2$$

$$F = \tilde{k} (x_1 + x_2)$$

$$1 = \tilde{k} \left(\frac{F}{k} + \frac{F}{4k} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\tilde{k}} = \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{4k}$$

$$\tilde{k} = \frac{4k}{5}$$

$$B) \quad (-C \dot{x}_A - 2k x_A) \frac{l}{3} \cos \theta - m g \frac{l}{6} \sin \theta - \frac{4k}{5} x_C \frac{2}{3} l \cos \theta = \underbrace{J_B}_{J_B + m \overline{BG}^2} \ddot{\theta}$$

$$\left(J_B + m \left(\frac{l}{6} \right)^2 \right) \ddot{\theta} + \frac{2l^2}{9} k \theta + c \frac{l^2}{9} \dot{\theta} + m g \frac{l}{6} \theta + \frac{4}{5} k \frac{4}{9} l^2 \theta = 0$$

$$\left(J_B + m \left(\frac{l}{6} \right)^2 \right) \ddot{\theta} + \left[\frac{2l^2}{45} k + m g \frac{l}{6} \right] \theta + c \frac{l^2}{9} \dot{\theta} = 0$$

$$\underbrace{J_{eq}}_{0.015} \ddot{\theta} + \underbrace{c_{eq}}_{0.05} \dot{\theta} + \underbrace{k_{eq}}_{0.8397} \theta = 0$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k_{eq}}{J_{eq}}} = 7.482 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\zeta = \frac{c_{eq}}{2 J_{eq} \omega_n} = 0.223 < 1$$

Oscillazioni smorzate periodiche