

**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**

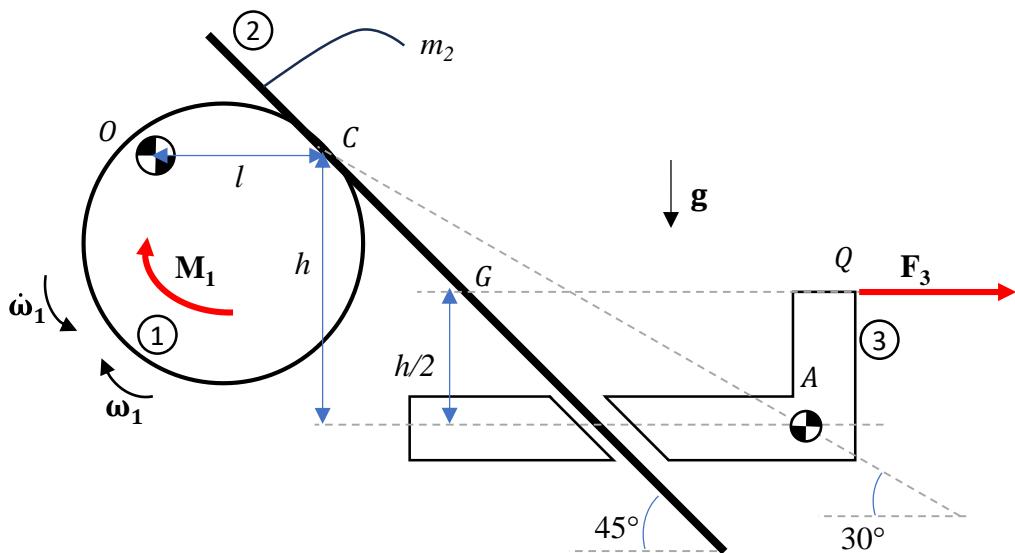
COGNOME \_\_\_\_\_ NOME \_\_\_\_\_ MATRICOLA \_\_\_\_\_ CDL \_\_\_\_\_

**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 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 con 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 prismaticia tra il corpo 2 e 3.

## Esercizio 3

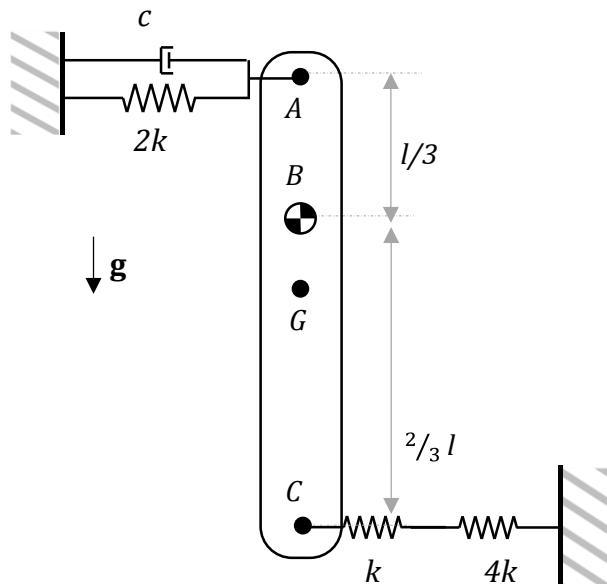
La barretta omogenea mostrata in figura, è collegata al telaio mediante due molle e smorzatore.

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

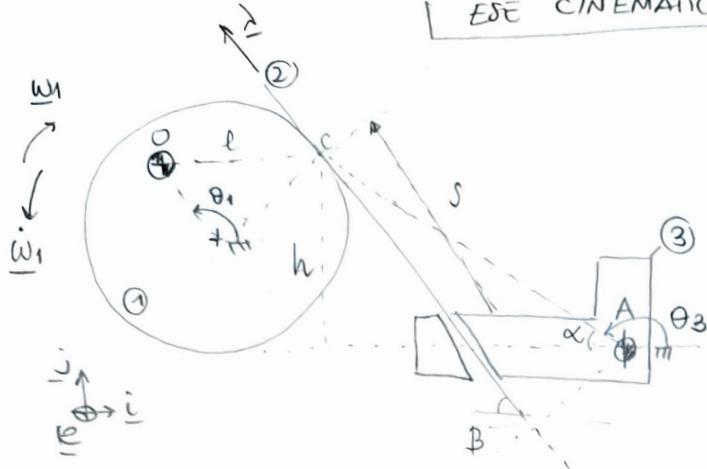
- 1) Specificare in modo chiaro il sistema di riferimento, la coordinata lagrangiana e le equazioni di congruenza.
- 2) Rappresentare tutte le forze agenti sulla barretta (DCL) per una configurazione generica.
- 3) Valutare l'equazione del moto in forma canonica
- 4) Valutare la pulsazione naturale e 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:  $m = 1.5 \text{ kg}$ ,  $l = 0.3 \text{ m}$ ,  $k = 2 \text{ N/m}$ ,  $c = 5 \text{ N m/s}$ .



ESE CINEMATICA



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

$$\alpha = 30^\circ$$

$$B = 45$$

$$\text{gde} = 3 \times 3 - 2 - 2 \times 2 - x = 1 \\ \text{CP CR}$$

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

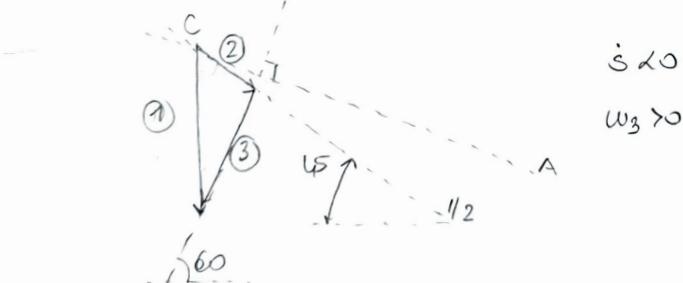
$$\underline{\omega}_{c(1)} = \underline{\omega}_{c(2)} \rightarrow C = c_v \text{ del moto relativo}$$

noto  
TCV  $\Sigma_3$

$$\underline{\omega}_{c(2)} = \underline{\omega}_c^{\text{rel}} + \underline{\omega}_c^{\text{tr}} = \dot{\lambda} \underline{i} + \underline{\omega}_3 \lambda \underline{AC}$$

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

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



$$\begin{vmatrix} i & j & K \\ 0 & 0 & \omega_1 \\ l & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \dot{\lambda} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos \beta \\ \sin \beta \end{pmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} i & j & K \\ 0 & 0 & \omega_3 \\ h & h & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{\tan 30^\circ} = \frac{\cos 30^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ} \\ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = \sqrt{3}$$

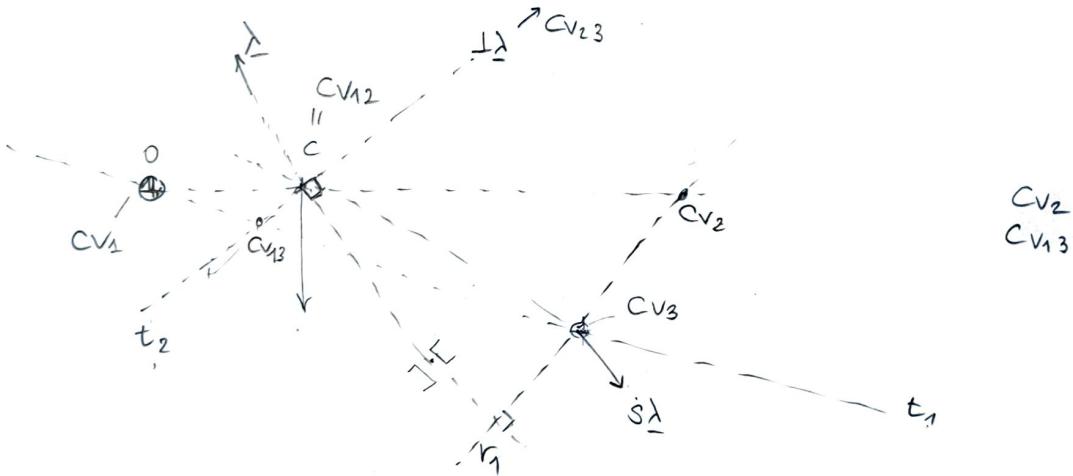
$$+ l \omega_1 j = - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \dot{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \dot{j} + - h \sqrt{3} \omega_3 j - h \omega_3 i$$

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \dot{s} - h w_3 = 0 \\ +l w_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \dot{s} - h \sqrt{3} w_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{s} = -\frac{e}{\sqrt{2}} h w_3 = -\sqrt{2} h w_3 \\ +l w_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sqrt{2} h w_3 - h \sqrt{3} w_3 \end{cases}$$

$$h w_3 + h \sqrt{3} w_3 = -l w_1$$

$$\begin{cases} w_3 = -\frac{l}{h} \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{3}} w_1 \rightarrow \text{se } w_1 > 0, w_3 > 0 \\ \dot{s} = +\sqrt{2} h \frac{e}{h} \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{3}} w_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1+\sqrt{3}} l w_1 \quad \dot{s} < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$CV_2 \Rightarrow \underline{v}_{C2}$$

$$\sum_{\underline{3}} \underline{v}_{A\underline{3}}^{\text{ass}} = \dot{s} \underline{\lambda} + \underline{o} \quad \perp \underline{\lambda}$$

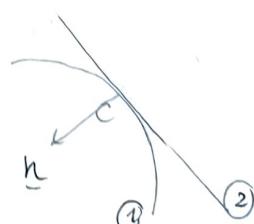
$$\begin{aligned} CV_{12} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} CV_1 & CV_3 & CV_{13} & t_1 \\ CV_{12} & CV_{23} & CV_{13} & t_2 \end{matrix} \\ & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{\underline{2}} \underline{\alpha}_c^{\text{rel}} = \underline{\alpha}_{\text{or}} = -D \underline{w}_{\text{rel}}^2 \underline{n}$$

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

$\underline{w}_3 \perp 0$

$$2 - 5 = 2$$



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

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

$$\boxed{\frac{\underline{\alpha}_{c_2}}{1} = \frac{\underline{\alpha}_{c_1}}{TCA}}$$

TR:  $\underline{\alpha}_{c_2} = \dot{\omega}_1 \underline{k} \cdot \vec{1OC} - \omega_1^2 \vec{OC}$   
 $\quad \quad \quad | > 0$

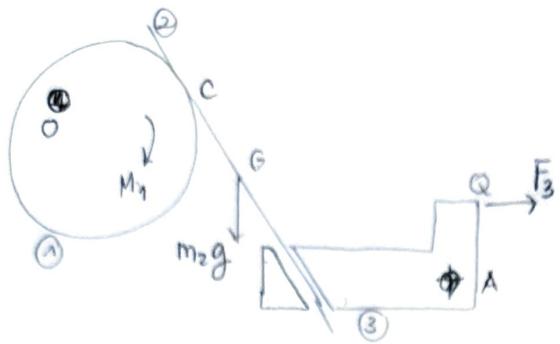
TCA  $\sum_2 \underline{\alpha}_{c_1}^{\text{ass}} = \underline{\alpha}_c^{\text{rel}} + \underline{\alpha}_c^{\text{tr}} + \underline{\alpha}_c^{\text{cor}}$   
 $\quad \quad \quad |$   
 $\quad \quad \quad = (*) + \underline{\alpha}_{c_2} + 2 \underline{\omega}^{\text{tr}} \wedge \underline{\omega}^{\text{rel}}$

TCA  $\sum_3 \underline{\alpha}_{c_2} = \underline{\alpha}_c^{\text{rel}} + \underline{\alpha}_c^{\text{tr}} + \underline{\alpha}_c^{\text{cor}}$   
 $\quad \quad \quad |$   
 $\quad \quad \quad = \ddot{\omega} \underline{\lambda} + (\dot{\omega}_3 \wedge \vec{AC} - \omega_3^2 \vec{AC}) + 2 \underline{\omega}_3 \wedge \dot{\omega} \underline{\lambda}$

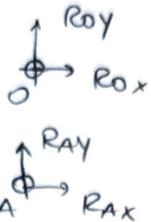
Ep<sup>w</sup> chworne:

$$\dot{\omega}_1 \underline{k} \cdot \vec{1OC} - \omega_1^2 \vec{OC} = r \left( 1 + \frac{e}{n(1+\sqrt{3})} \right)^2 \omega_1^2 \underline{n} + \ddot{\omega} \underline{\lambda} + (\dot{\omega}_3 \wedge \vec{AC} - \omega_3^2 \vec{AC}) + 2 \underline{\omega}_3 \wedge \dot{\omega} \underline{\lambda}$$

ESEMPIO STATICA



• AFFV - Reaz. vinc. ester.



- Reaz. vin. int



• AFA  $M_1 ?$

$P_2, m_2 g$  note

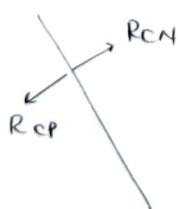
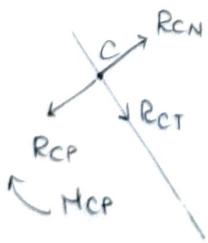
$$\text{SCI} : 8 + 1 = 9 \text{ in orig.} = 9 E_p^{\text{ini}}$$

$$\text{SEI} : 3 - 5 \neq 0 \quad (\text{NO})$$

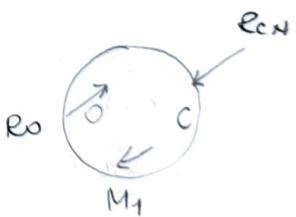
→ scambi scambi si de appli il PSE

• I CASO  $M_1 (F_2, Q)$

② SCAMBIO



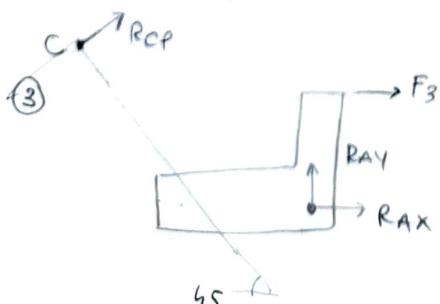
BCL PREM.



$M_{cp} = 0$  → Ac delle cp passante per C

$$R_{CT} = 0$$

CORPO 2



$$x : \int + F_3 + R_{AX} + R_{CP,x} = 0$$

$$y : R_{AY} + R_{CY} = 0$$

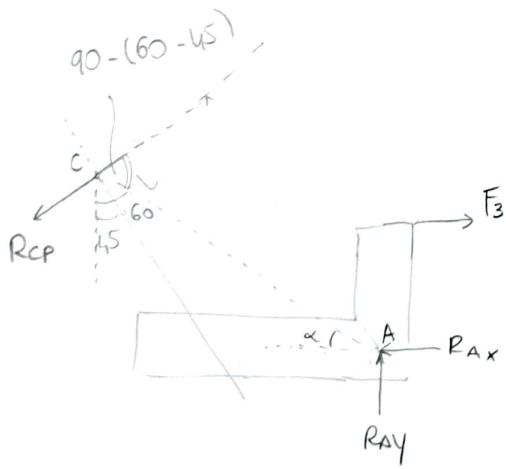
$$c) + F_3 h/2 + R_{AY} \frac{h}{\tan \alpha} + R_{AX} \cdot h = 0$$

①

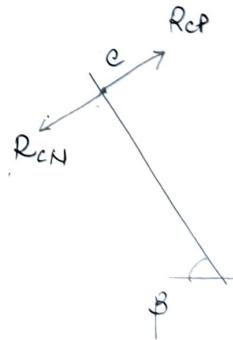
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -h + F_3 + R_{AX} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R_{CP} = 0 \\ R_{AY} = -R_{AX} = -R_{CP} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ + F_3 \frac{h}{2} + \sqrt{3} h \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R_{CP} + R_{AX} h = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -F_3 h - h R_{AX} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} h R_{CP} + F_3 \frac{h}{2} - \sqrt{3} h \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R_{CP} + R_{AX} h &= 0 \\ -F_3 \cancel{\frac{h}{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cancel{h} R_{CP} (1 + \sqrt{3}) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} R_{CP} = -F_3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}(1+\sqrt{3})} \\ R_{AY} = +\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}(1+\sqrt{3})} F_3 \\ R_{AX} = -F_3 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} F_3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}(1+\sqrt{3})} = F_3 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2(1+\sqrt{3})} \right) \\ = F_3 \left( -\frac{2 - 2\sqrt{3} + 1}{2(1+\sqrt{3})} \right) = -F_3 \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{3}}{2(1+\sqrt{3})} \end{array} \right\}$$



DCL DEF ③



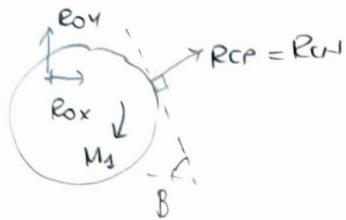
alternative

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

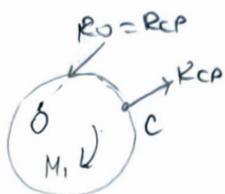
$$\begin{aligned} b_{CP} &= AC \sin(90 - (60 - 45)) = AC \cos(60 - 45) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} h (\cos 60 \cos 45 + \sin 60 \sin 45) \\ AC \sin \alpha &= h \\ &= \frac{1}{2} h \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{2}} h \end{aligned}$$

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

CORPO 1



$\Rightarrow$



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

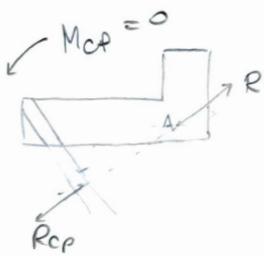
$$M_1 = F_3 \frac{l}{(\sqrt{3}+1)^2}$$

II CASO

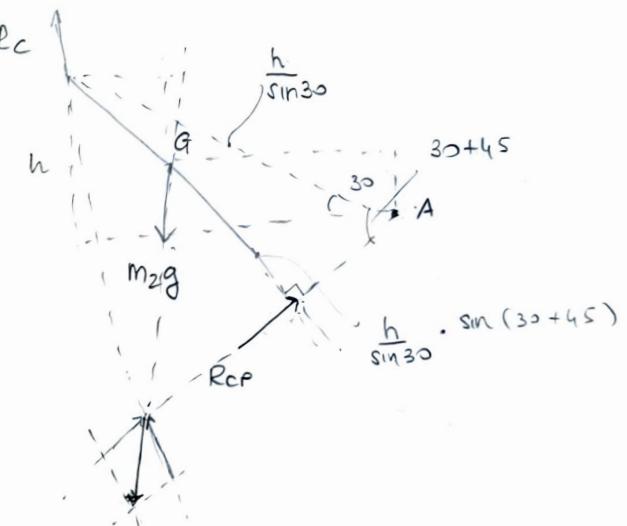
$$\underline{M_L}, (\underline{m_2 g}, G)$$

DCL PRELIMINARI + SOL. GRAFICA  $\rightarrow$  DCL DEF

CORPO 3  $\rightarrow$  SCARICO



CORPO 2



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_{CPx} - R_{Cx} = 0 \\ R_{CPy} - m_2 g + R_{Cy} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

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

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

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

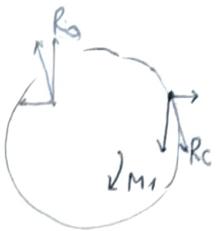
$$R_{CP} = m_2 g \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}+1)} \quad \rightarrow R_{Cx} = R_{CP} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad R_{Cy} = -R_{CP} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + m_2 g$$

$$R_{CY} = m_2 g \left( \frac{-1 + 2\sqrt{3} + 2}{2(\sqrt{3}+1)} + 1 \right) = -\frac{1 + 2\sqrt{3} + 2}{2(\sqrt{3}+1)} m_2 g = \frac{2\sqrt{3} + 1}{2(\sqrt{3}+1)} m_2 g$$

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

$$= \frac{5 - \sqrt{3}}{4} m_2 g$$

corps L



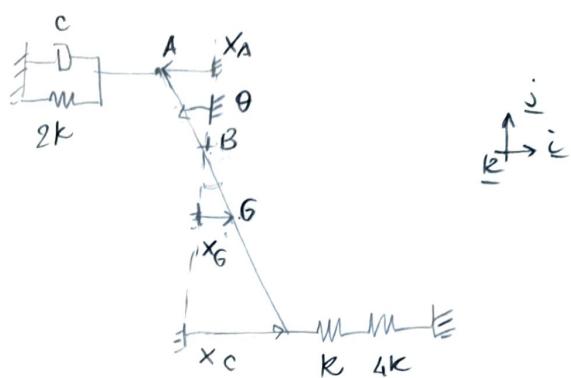
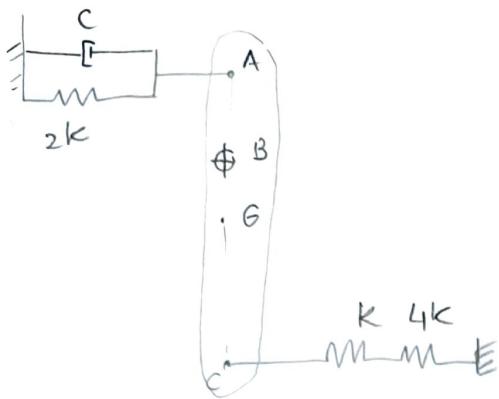
$$\circlearrowleft -M_1 - R_{CY} l = 0$$

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

<0

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

# OSCILLAZIONI LIBERE

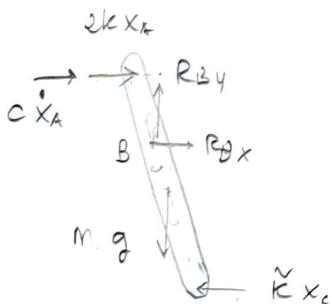


Per congruenza  $\Rightarrow$

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

$$B \ddot{\theta} (-c \dot{x}_A - 2k x_A) \frac{l}{3} \cos \theta - mg \frac{l}{6} \sin \theta - \frac{4}{5} k x_C \frac{2}{3} l \cos \theta = \frac{J_B}{l} \ddot{\theta} - \frac{K}{J_B + m \frac{l^2}{BG}}$$

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

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

$$J_{eq} \ddot{\theta} + c_{eq} \dot{\theta} + k_{eq} \theta = 0$$

" " "

0.015      0.05      0.8397

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

$$f = \frac{c_{eq}}{2 J_{eq} \omega_n} = 0.223 \text{ Hz}$$

Oscillazioni smorzate periodiche