

Róbranie stožka:

Ukraga: rokranie $x^2 + y^2 - tg^2\alpha \cdot z^2 = 0$ określa robnież dolny stożek.

Hekbor prostopadly do povierzehni storka:

grad
$$f = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right] =$$

$$= \left[\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, -tgd\right] =$$

$$= \left[\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, -tgd\right] = \left[\cos\varphi, \sin\varphi, -tgd\right]$$

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| groud f | = 1/1+ tg 2d = cst.

Zasada d'Alemberta dla 1 punktu materialnego na powierzchni o równaniu f(T,t)=0:

$$(m\ddot{r} - F) \cdot \delta_{\underline{r}} = 0$$
, gdzie $\delta_{\underline{r}}$: grad $f \cdot \delta_{\underline{r}} = 0$.

Le uspótrzednych kartezjańskich: f(x,y,z;t) = 0,

$$(m\ddot{x}-F_x)\delta x + (m\ddot{y}-F_y)\delta y + (m\ddot{z}-F_z)\delta z = 0$$

gdzie
$$\delta x$$
, δy , δz : $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \delta y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \delta z = 0$.

Punkt materialny na powierachni stožka w polu sity cięźkości:

$$f(x,y,z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - tgd \cdot z = 0$$

$$F = mg = [0, 0, -mg].$$

Róunania d'Alemberta:

$$m\ddot{x} \delta x + m\ddot{y} \delta y + m(\ddot{z} + g) \delta z = 0$$
 [:m (1)

$$\delta x, \delta y, \delta z : \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \delta x + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \delta y - t g d \cdot \delta z = 0$$
 (2)

$$z$$
 róknania (2): $\delta z = \operatorname{dg} \alpha \cdot \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \delta x + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \delta y \right)$

Vistaviajac do (1):

$$\left[\ddot{x} + \operatorname{ctg}_{\alpha} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \left(\ddot{z} + g \right) \right] \delta x + \left[\ddot{y} + \operatorname{ctg}_{\alpha} \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \left(\ddot{z} + g \right) \right] \delta y = 0$$

Terouz 5x i 5y sq. dowolne. Hobec tego równania ruchu:

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x} + \operatorname{ctg} d \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} (\ddot{z} + g) = 0 & (i) \text{ rowsem } z \text{ rownaniem } \text{ signows}; \\ \ddot{y} + \operatorname{ctg} d \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} (\ddot{z} + g) = 0 & (ii) \end{cases}$$

$$\ddot{z} = \operatorname{ctg} d \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad (iii).$$

We uspótrednych cylindrycznych;

$$(\cos \varphi \cdot \ddot{g} - \lambda \sin \varphi \cdot \dot{g} \dot{\varphi} - g \cos \varphi \cdot \dot{\varphi}^{2} - g \sin \varphi \cdot \ddot{\varphi}) + \operatorname{d}gd \cdot \operatorname{cos}\varphi (\operatorname{d}gd \cdot \ddot{g} + g) = 0$$

$$(\sin \varphi \cdot \ddot{g} + \lambda \cos \varphi \cdot \dot{g} \dot{\varphi} - g \sin \varphi \cdot \dot{\varphi}^{2} + g \cos \varphi \cdot \ddot{\varphi}) + \operatorname{d}gd \cdot \operatorname{sin}\varphi (\operatorname{d}gd \cdot \ddot{g} + g) = 0$$

$$(4)$$

 \triangleright cos φ · (4) - sin φ · (3) :

$$\lambda \left(\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi \right) \dot{g} \dot{\varphi} + g \left(\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi \right) \ddot{\varphi} = 0$$

$$\lambda \dot{g} \dot{\varphi} + g \ddot{\varphi} = 0 ; \qquad \triangleright g \ddot{\varphi} + \lambda \dot{g} \dot{\varphi} = 0$$
(5)

 $P = sinq \cdot (4) + cosq \cdot (3)$;

$$(\sin^{2}\varphi + \cos^{2}\varphi) \ddot{g} - g(\sin^{2}\varphi + \cos^{2}\varphi) \dot{\varphi}^{2} + ctgd \cdot (\sin^{2}\varphi + \cos^{2}\varphi) (ctgd \cdot \ddot{g} + g) = 0$$

$$\ddot{g} - g\dot{\varphi}^{2} + ctgd \cdot (ctgd \cdot \ddot{g} + g) = 0$$

$$(ctg^{2}d + 1) \ddot{g} - g\dot{\varphi}^{2} + gctgd = 0$$

$$ctg^{2}d + 1 = \frac{\cos^{2}d}{\sin^{2}d} + 1 = \frac{\cos^{2}d}{\sin^{2}d} + 1 = \frac{\cos^{2}d}{\sin^{2}d} = \frac{1}{\sin^{2}d}$$

$$\ddot{g} - \sin^{2}d \cdot g\dot{\varphi}^{2} + \frac{g}{2}\sin^{2}2d = 0$$

$$(6)$$

Do róн ran (5), (6) dochodzi róuranie > z = ctgd·g (7)

Otrymalismy uktad 3 róvnaň róžniczkovych na 3 funkcje; 5(t), $\phi(t)$, z(t), opisujące ruch uktadu,

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