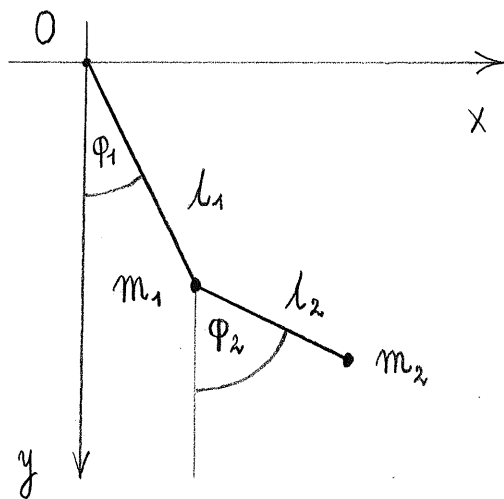


Wahadło podwójne.



Układ dwóch punktów materialnych na płaszczyźnie, dwa równania więzów:

$$P_1: m_1; x_1, y_1; \underline{F}_1 = [0, m_1 g]$$

$$P_2: m_2; x_2, y_2; \underline{F}_2 = [0, m_2 g]$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1^2 + y_1^2 = l_1^2 \\ (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 = l_2^2 \end{cases}$$

Równanie więzów w postaci standardowej:

$$\begin{cases} x_1^2 + y_1^2 - l_1^2 = 0 \\ (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 - l_2^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Zasada d'Alemberta:

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 (m_i \ddot{\underline{r}}_i - \underline{F}_i) \cdot \delta \underline{r}_i = 0,$$

tzn., biorąc pod uwagę postać sił \underline{F}_1 i \underline{F}_2 :

$$\triangleright m_1 \ddot{x}_1 \cdot \delta x_1 + m_1 (\ddot{y}_1 - g) \cdot \delta y_1 + m_2 \ddot{x}_2 \cdot \delta x_2 + m_2 (\ddot{y}_2 - g) \cdot \delta y_2 = 0 \quad (I)$$

gdzie przesunięcia wirtualne spełniają warunki:

$$2x_1 \cdot \delta x_1 + 2y_1 \cdot \delta y_1 = 0$$

$$2(x_1 - x_2) \cdot \delta x_1 - 2(x_1 - x_2) \cdot \delta x_2 + 2(y_1 - y_2) \cdot \delta y_1 - 2(y_1 - y_2) \cdot \delta y_2 = 0$$

czyli ostatecznie

$$\triangleright \begin{cases} x_1 \cdot \delta x_1 + y_1 \cdot \delta y_1 = 0 & (\alpha) \\ (x_1 - x_2)(\delta x_1 - \delta x_2) + (y_1 - y_2)(\delta y_1 - \delta y_2) = 0 & (\beta) \end{cases}$$

$$(\alpha) : \quad y_1 \delta y_1 = -x_1 \delta x_1 \quad (\gamma)$$

$$(\beta) : \quad x_1 \delta x_1 + y_1 \delta y_1 - x_2 \delta x_1 - (x_1 - x_2) \delta x_2 - y_2 \delta y_1 - (y_1 - y_2) \delta y_2 = 0$$

$$x_2 \delta x_1 + (x_1 - x_2) \delta x_2 + y_2 \delta y_1 + (y_1 - y_2) \delta y_2 = 0$$

$$x_2 y_1 \delta x_1 + (x_1 - x_2) y_1 \delta x_2 + y_1 y_2 \delta y_1 + y_1 (y_1 - y_2) \delta y_2 = 0$$

$$x_2 y_1 \delta x_1 + (x_1 - x_2) y_1 \delta x_2 - x_1 y_2 \delta x_1 + y_1 (y_1 - y_2) \delta y_2 = 0$$

$$y_1 (y_1 - y_2) \delta y_2 = (x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1) \delta x_1 - (x_1 - x_2) y_1 \delta x_2 \quad (\delta)$$

Równanie (I) mnożymy przez $y_1(y_1 - y_2)$ i podstawiamy (γ) , (δ) :

$$m_1 \ddot{x}_1 y_1 (y_1 - y_2) \delta x_1 - m_1 x_1 (y_1 - y_2) (\ddot{y}_1 - g) \delta x_1 + \\ + m_2 y_1 (y_1 - y_2) \ddot{x}_2 \delta x_2 + m_2 (\ddot{y}_2 - g) [(x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1) \delta x_1 - (x_1 - x_2) y_1 \delta x_2] = 0$$

Grupując wyrazy proporcjonalne do δx_1 i δx_2 :

$$[m_1 y_1 (y_1 - y_2) \ddot{x}_1 - m_1 x_1 (y_1 - y_2) (\ddot{y}_1 - g) + m_2 (x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1) (\ddot{y}_2 - g)] \delta x_1 + \\ + [m_2 y_1 (y_1 - y_2) \ddot{x}_2 - m_2 (x_1 - x_2) y_1 (\ddot{y}_2 - g)] \delta x_2 = 0$$

Teraz δx_1 i δx_2 są zupełnie dowolne. wobec tego

$$m_1 y_1 (y_1 - y_2) \ddot{x}_1 - m_1 x_1 (y_1 - y_2) (\ddot{y}_1 - g) + m_2 (x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1) (\ddot{y}_2 - g) = 0$$

$$(y_1 - y_2) \ddot{x}_2 - (x_1 - x_2) (\ddot{y}_2 - g) = 0$$

Bardziej praktyczna postać:

$$\begin{cases} m_1 (y_2 - y_1) [(x_1 \ddot{y}_1 - \ddot{x}_1 y_1) - g x_1] + m_2 (x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1) (\ddot{y}_2 - g) = 0 & (1) \\ (y_2 - y_1) \ddot{x}_2 - (x_2 - x_1) (\ddot{y}_2 - g) = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

Do tych równań dochodzą dwa równania więzów.

Przejście do współrzędnych (ogólnionych) φ_1, φ_2 .

3

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = l_1 \sin \varphi_1 \\ y_1 = l_1 \cos \varphi_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = x_1 + l_2 \sin \varphi_2 = l_1 \sin \varphi_1 + l_2 \sin \varphi_2 \\ y_2 = y_1 + l_2 \cos \varphi_2 = l_1 \cos \varphi_1 + l_2 \cos \varphi_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = l_1 \cos \varphi_1 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_1 \\ \dot{y}_1 = -l_1 \sin \varphi_1 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_2 = l_1 \cos \varphi_1 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_1 + l_2 \cos \varphi_2 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_2 \\ \dot{y}_2 = -l_1 \sin \varphi_1 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_1 - l_2 \sin \varphi_2 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x}_1 &= l_1 (-\sin \varphi_1 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + \cos \varphi_1 \cdot \ddot{\varphi}_1) = \\ &= l_1 (\cos \varphi_1 \cdot \ddot{\varphi}_1 - \sin \varphi_1 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_1^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{y}_1 &= -l_1 (\cos \varphi_1 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + \sin \varphi_1 \cdot \ddot{\varphi}_1) = \\ &= -l_1 (\sin \varphi_1 \cdot \ddot{\varphi}_1 + \cos \varphi_1 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_1^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x}_2 &= l_1 (-\sin \varphi_1 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + \cos \varphi_1 \cdot \ddot{\varphi}_1) + l_2 (-\sin \varphi_2 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_2^2 + \cos \varphi_2 \cdot \ddot{\varphi}_2) = \\ &= l_1 (\cos \varphi_1 \cdot \ddot{\varphi}_1 - \sin \varphi_1 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_1^2) + l_2 (\cos \varphi_2 \cdot \ddot{\varphi}_2 - \sin \varphi_2 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_2^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{y}_2 &= -l_1 (\cos \varphi_1 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + \sin \varphi_1 \cdot \ddot{\varphi}_1) - l_2 (\cos \varphi_2 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_2^2 + \sin \varphi_2 \cdot \ddot{\varphi}_2) = \\ &= -l_1 (\sin \varphi_1 \cdot \ddot{\varphi}_1 + \cos \varphi_1 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_1^2) - l_2 (\sin \varphi_2 \cdot \ddot{\varphi}_2 + \cos \varphi_2 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_2^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\triangleright x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1 =$$

$$= l_1 \sin \varphi_1 \cdot (l_1 \cos \varphi_1 + l_2 \cos \varphi_2) - (l_1 \sin \varphi_1 + l_2 \sin \varphi_2) l_1 \cos \varphi_1 =$$

$$= l_1^2 \sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_1 + l_1 l_2 \sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 - l_1^2 \sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_1 - l_1 l_2 \sin \varphi_2 \cos \varphi_1 =$$

$$= l_1 l_2 (\sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 - \cos \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2) = l_1 l_2 \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)$$

$$\triangleright x_1 \ddot{y}_1 - \ddot{x}_1 y_1 =$$

$$= -l_1^2 \sin \varphi_1 \cdot (\sin \varphi_1 \cdot \ddot{\varphi}_1 + \cos \varphi_1 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_1^2) - l_1^2 (\cos \varphi_1 \cdot \ddot{\varphi}_1 - \sin \varphi_1 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_1^2) \cos \varphi_1 =$$

$$= -l_1^2 [(\sin^2 \varphi_1 + \cos^2 \varphi_1) \ddot{\varphi}_1 + (\sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_1 - \sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_1) \dot{\varphi}_1^2] =$$

$$= -l_1^2 \ddot{\varphi}_1$$

$$\triangleright (y_2 - y_1) \ddot{x}_2 - (x_2 - x_1) \ddot{y}_2 =$$

$$= l_2 \cos \varphi_2 \cdot [l_1 (\cos \varphi_1 \cdot \ddot{\varphi}_1 - \sin \varphi_1 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_1^2) + l_2 (\cos \varphi_2 \cdot \ddot{\varphi}_2 - \sin \varphi_2 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_2^2)] +$$

$$+ l_2 \sin \varphi_2 \cdot [l_1 (\sin \varphi_1 \cdot \ddot{\varphi}_1 + \cos \varphi_1 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_1^2) + l_2 (\sin \varphi_2 \cdot \ddot{\varphi}_2 + \cos \varphi_2 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_2^2)] =$$

$$= l_2 [l_1 (\cos \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 + \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2) \ddot{\varphi}_1 +$$

$$+ l_2 (\cos^2 \varphi_2 + \sin^2 \varphi_2) \ddot{\varphi}_2 +$$

$$- l_1 (\sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 - \sin \varphi_2 \cos \varphi_1) \dot{\varphi}_1^2 +$$

$$- l_2 (\cos \varphi_2 \sin \varphi_2 - \sin \varphi_2 \cos \varphi_2) \dot{\varphi}_2^2] =$$

$$= l_2 [l_1 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \cdot \ddot{\varphi}_1 + l_2 \ddot{\varphi}_2 - l_1 \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \cdot \dot{\varphi}_1^2]$$

$$\triangleright (y_2 - y_1) \ddot{x}_2 - (x_2 - x_1) (\ddot{y}_2 - g) =$$

$$= l_2 [l_1 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \cdot \ddot{\varphi}_1 + l_2 \ddot{\varphi}_2 - l_1 \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \cdot \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + g \sin \varphi_2]$$

Kombinując równania (1) i (2) otrzymujemy

$$m_1(x_2 - x_1) [(x_1 \ddot{y}_1 - \ddot{x}_1 y_1) - g x_1] + m_2(x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1) \ddot{x}_2 = 0 \quad (1')$$

Wykorzystując wzory na str. 3 i 4 wyliczamy lewą stronę równania (1'):

$$\begin{aligned} & m_1 l_2 \sin \varphi_2 (-l_1^2 \ddot{\varphi}_1 - g l_1 \sin \varphi_1) + \\ & + m_2 l_1 l_2 \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \cdot [l_1 (\cos \varphi_1 \ddot{\varphi}_1 - \sin \varphi_1 \dot{\varphi}_1^2) + l_2 (\cos \varphi_2 \ddot{\varphi}_2 - \sin \varphi_2 \dot{\varphi}_2^2)] = \\ & = -l_1 l_2 \{ m_1 \sin \varphi_2 \cdot (l_1 \ddot{\varphi}_1 + g \sin \varphi_1) + \\ & - m_2 \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \cdot [l_1 (\cos \varphi_1 \ddot{\varphi}_1 - \sin \varphi_1 \dot{\varphi}_1^2) + l_2 (\cos \varphi_2 \ddot{\varphi}_2 - \sin \varphi_2 \dot{\varphi}_2^2)] \} \end{aligned}$$

Stąd równanie (1'):

$$\begin{aligned} & l_1 [m_1 \sin \varphi_2 - m_2 \cos \varphi_1 \cdot \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)] \ddot{\varphi}_1 + \\ & - m_2 l_2 \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \cdot \cos \varphi_2 \cdot \ddot{\varphi}_2 + \\ & + m_2 \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \cdot (l_1 \sin \varphi_1 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + l_2 \sin \varphi_2 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_2^2) + \\ & + m_1 g \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Równanie (2):

$$l_1 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \cdot \ddot{\varphi}_1 + l_2 \ddot{\varphi}_2 - l_1 \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \cdot \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + g \sin \varphi_2 = 0.$$

17.12.02