

Московский авиационный институт
(национальный исследовательский университет)
Институт № 8 «Информационные технологии и прикладная математика»

Лабораторная работа №3
по курсу «Теоретическая механика»
Уравнение Лагранжа

Выполнил студент группы М8О-207Б-20

Мерц Савелий Павлович

Преподаватель: Чекина Евгения Алексеевна

Оценка:

Дата: 21/12/2021

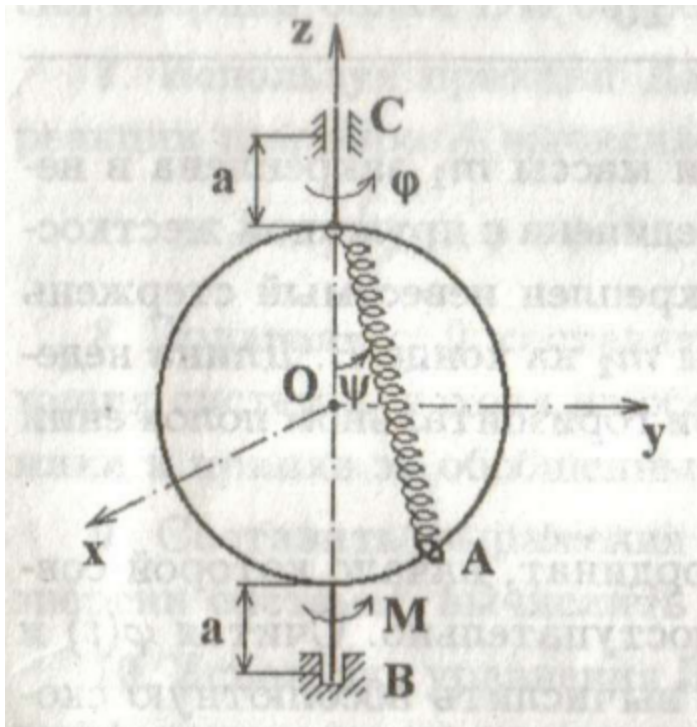
Москва, 2021

Вариант №«19»

Задание:

Написать на языке python программу визуализирующую кинематику плоского движения механической системы или сложного движения, согласно варианту, используя свободные координаты полученные из уравнения Лагранжа. Кроме анимации системы вывести справа в том же окне графики скоростей обозначенных точек системы.

Механическая система:



Текст программы

Основная :

```

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib.animation import FuncAnimation
from scipy.integrate import odeint
import sympy as sp
import math

def formY(y, t, fV, f0m):
    y1,y2,y3,y4 = y
    dydt = [y3,y4,fV(y1,y2,y3,y4),f0m(y1,y2,y3,y4)]
    return dydt

# defining parameters
# the angle of the plane (and the prism)
alpha = math.pi / 6
M = 1
m = 0.1
R = 0.3
c = 20
l0 = 0.2
g = 9.81

# defining t as a symbol (it will be the independent variable)
t = sp.Symbol('t')

# defining s, phi, V=ds/dt and om=dphi/dt as functions of 't'
phi=sp.Function('phi')(t)
psi=sp.Function('psi')(t)
Vphi=sp.Function('Vphi')(t)
Vpsi=sp.Function('Vpsi')(t)

```

```

l = 2 * R * sp.cos(psi) # длина пружины
#constructing the Lagrange equations
#1 defining the kinetic energy
TT1 = M * R**2 * Vphi**2 / 2
V1 = 2*Vpsi * R
V2 = Vphi * R * sp.sin(2 * psi)
Vr2 = V1**2 + V2**2
TT2 = m * Vr2 / 2
TT = TT1+TT2
# 2 defining the potential energy
Pi1 = 2 * R * m * g * sp.sin(psi)**2
Pi2 = (c * (l - l0)**2) / 2
Pi = Pi1+Pi2
# 3 Not potential force
M = alpha * phi**2;

# Lagrange function
L = TT-Pi

# equations
ur1 = sp.diff(sp.diff(L,Vphi),t)-sp.diff(L,phi) - M
ur2 = sp.diff(sp.diff(L,Vpsi),t)-sp.diff(L,psi)

# isolating second derivatives(dV/dt and dom/dt) using Kramer's method
a11 = ur1.coeff(sp.diff(Vphi,t),1)
a12 = ur1.coeff(sp.diff(Vpsi,t),1)
a21 = ur2.coeff(sp.diff(Vphi,t),1)
a22 = ur2.coeff(sp.diff(Vpsi,t),1)

```

```

b1 =
-(ur1.coeff(sp.diff(Vphi,t),0)).coeff(sp.diff(Vpsi,t),0).subs([(sp.diff(phi,t)
,Vphi), (sp.diff(psi,t), Vpsi)])

b2 =
-(ur2.coeff(sp.diff(Vphi,t),0)).coeff(sp.diff(Vpsi,t),0).subs([(sp.diff(phi,t)
,Vphi), (sp.diff(psi,t), Vpsi)])

detA = a11*a22-a12*a21
detA1 = b1*a22-b2*a21
detA2 = a11*b2-b1*a21

dVdt = detA1/detA
domdt = detA2/detA

countOfFrames = 2000

# Constructing the system of differential equations
T = np.linspace(0, 25, countOfFrames)

# Pay attention here, the function lambdify translate function from the sympy
to numpy and then form arrays much more

# faster then we did using subs in previous lessons!
fVphi = sp.lambdify([phi,psi,Vphi,Vpsi], dVdt, "numpy")
fVpsi = sp.lambdify([phi,psi,Vphi,Vpsi], domdt, "numpy")
y0 = [0, np.pi/6, -0.5, 0]
sol = odeint(formY, y0, T, args = (fVphi, fVpsi))

#sol - our solution
#sol[:,0] - phi
#sol[:,1] - psi
#sol[:,2] - dphi/dt
#sol[:,3] - dpsi/dt

```

```
# Ввод переменной t и радиусов необходимых окружностей + ввод угла поворота шариков
```

```
t = sp.Symbol('t')
```

```
# Построение графика и подграфика с выравниванием осей
```

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(17, 8))
```

```
ax1 = fig.add_subplot(1, 2, 1)
```

```
ax1.axis('equal')
```

```
phi = sol[:,0]
```

```
psi = sol[:,1]
```

```
Vphi = sol[:,2]
```

```
Vpsi = sol[:,3]
```

```
w = np.linspace(0, 2 * math.pi, countOfFrames)
```

```
conline, = ax1.plot([sp.sin(2*psi[0]) * R * sp.cos(phi[0]), 0], [-1, R],  
                    'black')
```

```
P, = ax1.plot(sp.sin(2*psi[0]) * R * sp.cos(phi[0]), sp.cos(2*psi[0]) * R,  
              marker='o', color='black')
```

```
Circ, = ax1.plot(R * sp.cos(phi[0]) * np.cos(w), R * np.sin(w), 'black')
```

```
#Доп графики
```

```
ax2 = fig.add_subplot(4, 2, 2)
```

```
ax2.plot(T, Vphi)
```

```
ax2.set_xlabel('T')
```

```
ax2.set_ylabel('Vphi')
```

```
ax3 = fig.add_subplot(4, 2, 4)
```

```
ax3.plot(T, Vpsi)
```

```
ax3.set_xlabel('T')
```

```
ax3.set_ylabel('Vpsi')
```

```
def anima(i):
```

```

P.set_data(sp.sin(2*psi[i]) * R * sp.cos(phi[i]), sp.cos(2*psi[i]) * R)

conline.set_data([sp.sin(2*psi[i]) * R * sp.cos(phi[i]), 0],
[sp.cos(2*psi[i]) * R, R])

Circ.set_data(R * sp.cos(phi[i]) * np.cos(w), R * np.sin(w))

return Circ, P, conline

```

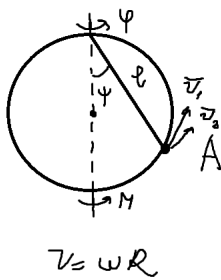
```

anim = FuncAnimation(fig, anima, frames=countOfFrames, interval=1, blit=True)

plt.show()

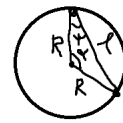
```

Вывод уравнения лагранжа:



$$v = \omega R$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Pi_A &= m g (2R - l \cos \psi) = \\
 &= m g (2R - 2R \cos^2 \psi) = 2R m g \sin^2 \psi \\
 \Pi_{\text{пруж}} &= \frac{c(l - l_0)^2}{2} = \\
 &= \frac{c(2R \cos \psi - l_0)^2}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha &= 180 - 2\psi \\
 l &= \sqrt{2R^2 - 2R^2 \cos \alpha} = \\
 &= \sqrt{2} R \sqrt{1 - \cos \alpha} = \\
 &= 2R \cos \psi.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$v_A^2 = v_1^2 + v_2^2 = 4\dot{\psi}^2 R^2 + (l \sin \psi \cdot \dot{\psi})^2 = 4\dot{\psi}^2 R^2 + 4R^2 \cos^2 \psi \sin^2 \psi \dot{\psi}^2$$

$$T_A = \frac{m v_A^2}{2} = 2m \dot{\psi}^2 R^2 + \frac{m R^2 \dot{\psi}^2 \sin^2(2\psi)}{2}$$

$$T_{\text{конт}} = \frac{M \omega^2}{2} = \frac{M R^2 \dot{\psi}^2}{2}$$

$$L = T_A + T_{\text{конт}} - \Pi_A - \Pi_{\text{пруж}} = 2m \dot{\psi}^2 R^2 + \frac{m R^2 \dot{\psi}^2 \sin^2(2\psi)}{2} + \frac{M R^2 \dot{\psi}^2}{2} - 2R m g \sin^2 \psi - \frac{c(2R \cos \psi - l_0)^2}{2}$$

$$M_z = \alpha \varphi^2; \partial A_\varphi = M_z \cdot \varphi; Q_\varphi = M_z = \alpha \varphi^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \psi} = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{R1} = 4m R^2 \ddot{\psi} - m R^2 \dot{\psi} \sin(4\psi) + 2R m g \sin(2\psi) - 2cR(2R \cos \psi - l_0) \sin \psi =$$

$$= mR(4\ddot{\psi} - \dot{\psi} \sin(4\psi) + 2mg \sin(2\psi) - 2c(2R \cos \psi - l_0) \sin \psi) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \varphi} = Q_\varphi \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{R2} = m R^2 \sin^2(2\psi) \ddot{\varphi} + \frac{M R^2}{2} \ddot{\varphi} + 4m R^2 \sin(2\psi) \cos(2\psi) \dot{\psi} \dot{\varphi} =$$

$$= R^2 \ddot{\varphi} \left(\frac{M}{2} + m \sin^2(2\psi) \right) + 2m R^2 \sin(4\psi) \dot{\psi} \dot{\varphi}$$

Результат работы:

