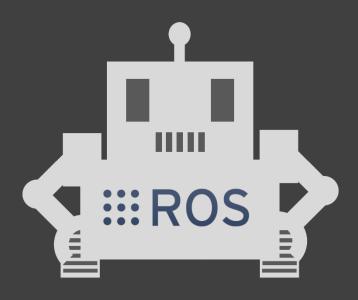
# 파이썬뭊리코딩

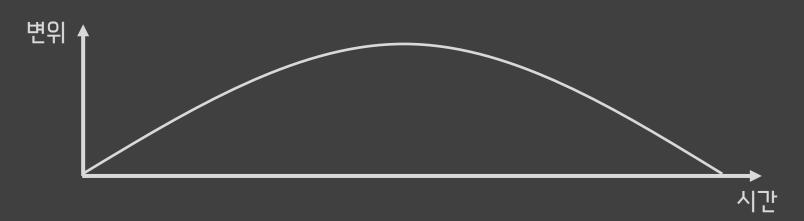
Chapter 3. 물체의 운동

구선생 로보틱스



### 포뭊선 운동

x방향 $_-$ 등속도 운동 y방향\_등가속도운동



 $\chi$ 바야  $ec{a}_{\chi}(t)=rac{dec{v}_{\chi}(t)}{dt}=0$ 

 $\overrightarrow{v}_{x}(t) = v_{0}$ 

변위

$$\vec{r}_{x}(t) = \int \vec{v}_{x}(t)dt = vt + r_{x0}$$

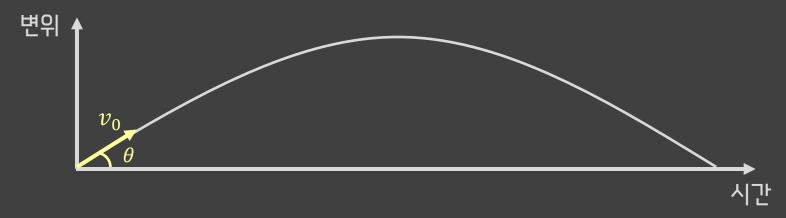
y방향

$$\vec{a}_{v}(t) = a$$

$$\vec{v}_y(t) = \int \vec{a}_y(t)dt = at + v_0$$

$$\vec{v}_y(t) = \int \vec{a}_y(t)dt = at + v_0$$
  $\vec{r}_y(t) = \int \vec{v}_y(t)dt = \frac{1}{2}at^2 + v_0t + r_0$ 

### 포물선 운동 풀이



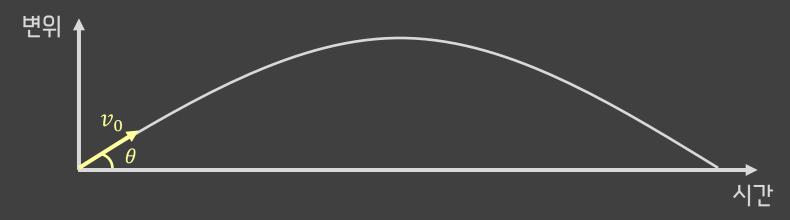
*x*방향 – 등속도 운동

*y*방향\_등가속도운동

1) 초기속도  $v_0$   $\in x$  성분으로 분해

$$\vec{v}_x(t) = v_0 Cos\theta$$

### 포물선 운동 풀이



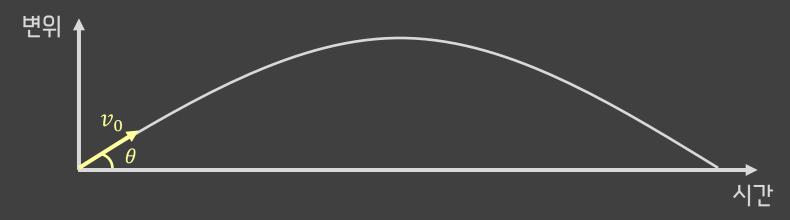
x방향 $_-$ 등속도 운동 y방향 $_-$ 등가속도 운동

2) x 방향 속도 식을 시간 t에 대해 적분하여 변위 식 구하기

$$\vec{v}_{x}(t) = v_{0} Cos\theta$$

$$\vec{r}_{x}(t) = \int \vec{v}_{x}(t)dt = \int v_{0}Cos\theta dt = v_{0}Cos\theta t + r_{x0}$$

### 포물선 운동 풀이



*x*방향 – 등속도 운동

*y*방향\_등가속도운동

3) 중력 가속도를 고려하여 y 방향 가속도 식 구하기

$$\vec{a}_y(t) = -g$$

### 포뭊선 운동 풎이



4) y 방향 가속도 식으로 부터 시간 t에 대해 적분하여 속도 식 구하기

$$\vec{a}_{y}(t) = -g$$

$$\vec{v}_y(t) = \int \vec{a}_y(t)dt = \int -g \, dt = -gt + v_{y0}$$

x방향 - 등속도 운동

*y*방향 – 등가속도 운동

### 포물선 운동 풀이



*x* 방향 – 등속도 운동

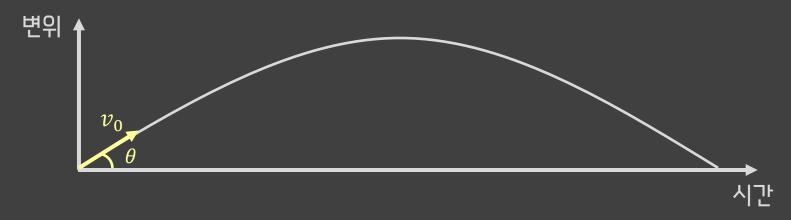
y방향 – 등가속도 운동

5) 초기 속도  $v_0$ 를 y성분으로 분해하여 초기속도 반영하기

$$\vec{a}_{y}(t) = -g$$

$$\vec{v}_y(t) = \int \vec{a}_y(t)dt = \int -g dt = -gt + v_{y0} = -gt + v_0 Sin\theta$$

### 포뭊선 운동 풀이



x방향 $_-$ 등속도 운동y방향 $_-$ 등가속도 운동

5) y방향 속도식을 시간 t에 대해서 적분하여 변위  $\frac{1}{2}$  구하기

$$\vec{a}_{v}(t) = -g$$

$$\vec{v}_{y}(t) = \int \vec{a}_{y}(t)dt = \int -g dt = -gt + v_{y0} = -gt + v_{0}Sin\theta$$

$$\vec{r}_y(t) = \int \vec{v}_y(t)dt = \int (-gt + v_0 Sin\theta)dt = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 + v_0 Sin\theta t + r_{y0}$$

### 포물선 운동 풀이



x방향 $_-$ 등속도 운동 y방향 $_-$ 등가속도 운동

6) x, y 방향 변위 식을 통해 운동 해석하기

$$\vec{r}_{x}(t) = v_0 Cos\theta t + r_0$$

$$\vec{r}_{y}(t) = -\frac{1}{2}gt^{2} + v_{0}Sin\theta t + r_{0}$$

### 포뭊선 운동 코딩

$$\vec{r}_{x}(t) = v_0 Cos\theta t + r_0$$

$$\vec{r}_{y}(t) = -\frac{1}{2}gt^{2} + v_{0}Sin\theta t + r_{0}$$

```
Web VPython 3.2 1/2P
```

ball = sphere()

ball.pos.x = 0

ball.pos.y = 0

ball\_theta = 60

 $ball_v_0 = 10$ 

q = 9.81

t = 0

dt = 0.1

motion\_graph = graph(title = 'yPosition-xPosition', xtitle = 'xPosition', ytitle = 'yPosition')

g\_ball\_pos = gcurve(color = color.red)

2/2P

## 2차원 운동

### 포뭊선 운동 코딩

```
\vec{r}_{x}(t) = v_{0} Cos\theta t + r_{0}
```

```
\vec{r}_{y}(t) = -\frac{1}{2}gt^{2} + v_{0}Sin\theta t + r_{0}
```

```
while True :
    sleep(dt)

ball.pos.x = ball_v_0*cos((pi/180) * ball_theta)*t

ball.pos.y = -0.5*g*t**2 + ball_v_0*sin((pi/180) * ball_theta)*t

g_ball_pos.plot(pos = ( ball.pos.x, ball.pos.y))

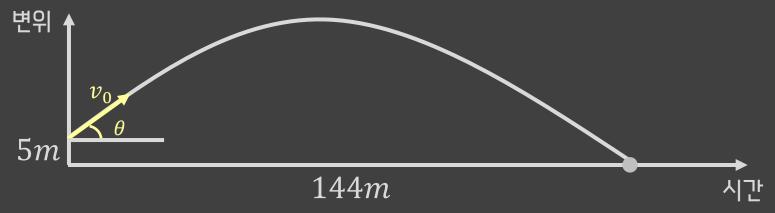
print('t:', t, ", rx:", ball.pos.x, ", ry:", ball.pos.y)

t = t + dt

if ball.pos.y < 0:

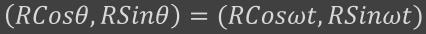
break</pre>
```

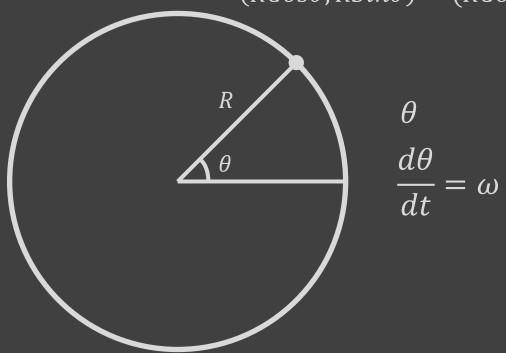
### 포물선 운동 프로그램 작성하기



투석기 문제 ) 5m높은 지점에서 x방향으로 144m떨어진 목표물을 투석기로 맞추는 것을 코딩하고, 얼마의 초기속도  $v_0$ , 각도 heta의 값을 가졌을 때 맞출 수 있는지 알아내기

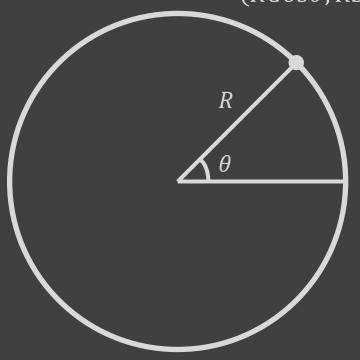
### 원 운동





### 원 운동 코딩

 $(RCos\theta, RSin\theta) = (RCos\omega t, RSin\omega t)$ 



$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \omega$$

```
Web VPython 3.2
```

ball = sphere()

radius = 10

omega = pi # 각속도

t = 0

dt = 0.01 # 시간 간격

while True:

sleep(dt)

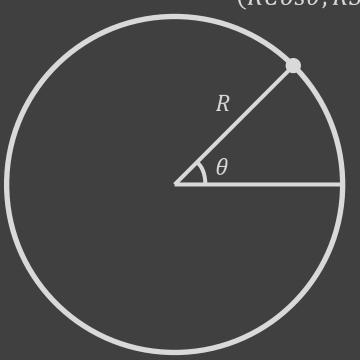
ball.pos.x = radius \* cos(omega \* t)

ball.pos.y = radius \* sin(omega \* t)

t = t + dt

### 원 운동 코딩

 $(RCos\theta, RSin\theta) = (RCos\omega t, RSin\omega t)$ 



$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \omega$$

```
Web VPython 3.2

ball = sphere()

radius = 10

omega = pi # 각속도

t = 0

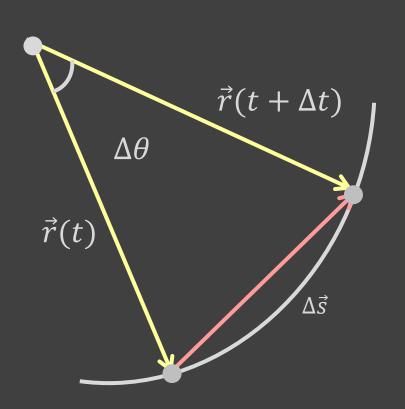
dt = 0.01 # 시간 간격

while True:
sleep(dt)
```

ball.pos.x = radius \* cos(omega \* t)

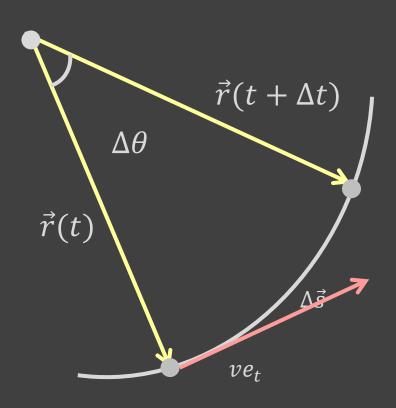
ball.pos.y = radius \* sin(omega \* t)

t = t + dt



$$\Delta \vec{s} = \vec{r}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{r}(t)$$

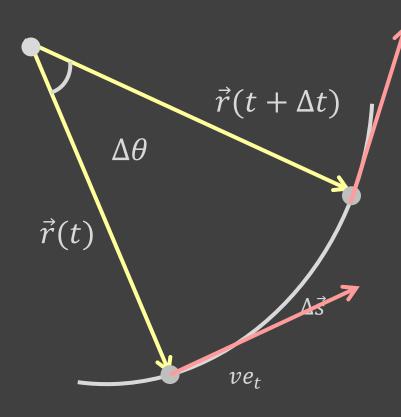
$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{s}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{s}}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\vec{r}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{r}(t)}{\Delta t} = \vec{v}$$



$$\Delta \vec{s} = \vec{r}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{r}(t)$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{s}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{s}}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\vec{r}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{r}(t)}{\Delta t} = ve_t$$

## 计원 운동

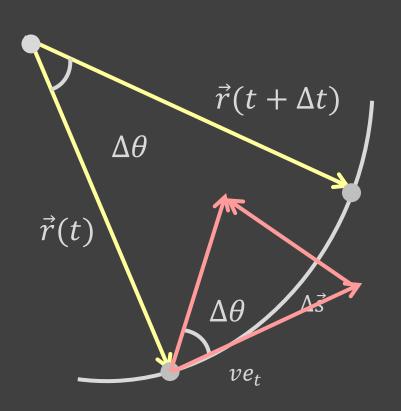


$$\Delta \vec{s} = \vec{r}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{r}(t)$$

$$\Delta \vec{s} = \vec{r}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{r}(t)$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{s}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{s}}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\vec{r}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{r}(t)}{\Delta t} = ve_t$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\vec{v}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{v}(t)}{\Delta t} = \frac{dv}{dt} e_t + v \frac{de_t}{dt}$$



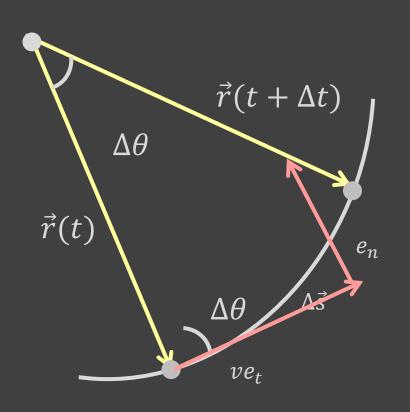
$$\Delta \vec{s} = \vec{r}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{r}(t)$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{s}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{s}}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\vec{r}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{r}(t)}{\Delta t} = ve_t$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\vec{v}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{v}(t)}{\Delta t} = \frac{dv}{dt} e_t + v \frac{de_t}{dt}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta e_t}{\Delta t} = \frac{de_t}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{e_t(t + \Delta t) - e_t(t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{2Sin(\frac{\Delta \theta}{2})}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{2Sin(\frac{\Delta \theta}{2})}{\Delta \theta} \cdot \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{Sin(\frac{\Delta \theta}{2})}{\frac{\Delta \theta}{2}} \cdot \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t}$$



$$\Delta \vec{s} = \vec{r}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{r}(t)$$

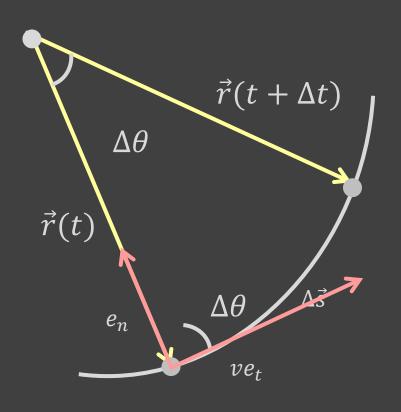
$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{s}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{s}}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\vec{r}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{r}(t)}{\Delta t} = ve_t$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\vec{v}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{v}(t)}{\Delta t} = \frac{dv}{dt} e_t + v \frac{de_t}{dt}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta e_t}{\Delta t} = \frac{de_t}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{e_t(t + \Delta t) - e_t(t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{2Sin(\frac{\Delta \theta}{2})}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{2Sin(\frac{\Delta \theta}{2})}{\Delta \theta} \cdot \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{Sin(\frac{\Delta \theta}{2})}{\frac{\Delta \theta}{2}} \cdot \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\theta}{dt} e_n$$



$$\Delta \vec{s} = \vec{r}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{r}(t)$$

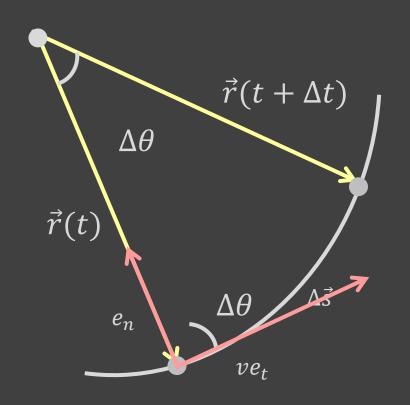
$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{s}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{s}}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\vec{r}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{r}(t)}{\Delta t} = ve_t$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\vec{v}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{v}(t)}{\Delta t} = \frac{dv}{dt} e_t + v \frac{de_t}{dt}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta e_t}{\Delta t} = \frac{de_t}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{e_t(t + \Delta t) - e_t(t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{2Sin(\frac{\Delta \theta}{2})}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{2Sin(\frac{\Delta \theta}{2})}{\Delta \theta} \cdot \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{Sin(\frac{\Delta \theta}{2})}{\frac{\Delta \theta}{2}} \cdot \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t}$$

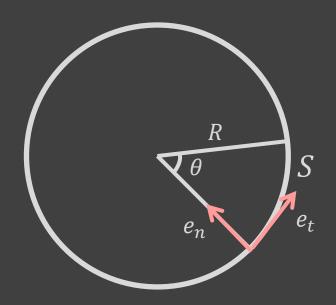
$$= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\theta}{dt} e_n \qquad \qquad \vec{a} = \frac{dv}{dt} e_t + v \frac{d\theta}{dt} e_n$$



$$\Delta \vec{s} = \vec{r}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{r}(t)$$

$$\vec{v} = ve_t = R\omega e_t$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{dv}{dt}e_t + v\frac{d\theta}{dt}e_n$$



$$S = R\theta$$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2(R\theta)}{dt^2} = R\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = R\frac{d\omega}{dt} = R\alpha$$

접선가속도 = 
$$R\alpha$$
 접선방향 속도 =  $R\omega$  구심가속도 =  $\frac{v^2}{R}$ ,  $R\omega^2$ 

