

Заметим, что система существенно закреплена по углу клина и радиально от него, т.е. блок  
 $\Rightarrow$  2 степени свободы  
 Длина  $l$  - длина нити

Длина  $L$  - нити клина, её проекция  $\sqrt{L^2 - H^2}$   $X_{m2} = X + \sqrt{L^2 - H^2} + c$

$$(X + \sqrt{L^2 - H^2} + c)' = \dot{X}$$

$$y_{m2} = H - (l - (L - z)) = H + L - l - z \quad (H + L - l - z)' = -\dot{z}$$

$$x_{m2} = X + z \cos \alpha$$

$$T = \frac{M \cdot \dot{X}^2}{2} + m_1 \frac{(\dot{X} + \dot{z} \cos \alpha)^2 + (\dot{z} \sin \alpha)^2}{2} + \frac{m_2}{2} (\dot{X}^2 + \dot{z}^2)$$

$$\ddot{X} = \frac{M \ddot{x} + m_1 (\ddot{z} \cos \alpha + \ddot{x}) + m_2 (\ddot{x} + L \cos \alpha)}{m_1 + m_2 + M} \Rightarrow \ddot{X} = \frac{M \ddot{x} + m_1 (\ddot{x} + \ddot{z} \cos \alpha) + m_2 \ddot{x}}{M + m_1 + m_2} = \ddot{x} + \frac{m_1 \ddot{z} \cos \alpha}{M + m_1 + m_2}$$

$$T = \frac{M}{2} \left( \dot{X}^2 - \frac{2 \dot{X} m_1 \dot{z} \cos \alpha}{m_1 + m_2 + M} + \frac{m_1^2 \dot{z}^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{(M + m_1 + m_2)^2} \right) + \frac{m_1}{2} (\dot{z}^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \dot{z}^2 \sin^2 \alpha) + \left( \dot{X}^2 - \frac{2 \dot{X} m_1 \dot{z} \cos \alpha}{m_1 + m_2 + M} + \frac{m_1^2 \dot{z}^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{(m_1 + m_2 + M)^2} \right) = \frac{m_1 + m_2 + M}{2} \dot{X}^2 - \dot{X} \left( \frac{M m_1 \dot{z} \cos \alpha}{m_1 + m_2 + M} + \frac{m_1^2 \dot{z} \cos \alpha}{m_1 + m_2 + M} - m_1 \dot{z} \cos \alpha + \frac{m_1 m_2 \dot{z} \cos \alpha}{M + m_1 + m_2} \right) + \frac{m_1}{2} \left( \frac{M m_1 \dot{z}^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{(m_1 + m_2 + M)^2} + \dot{z}^2 + \frac{m_1^2 \dot{z}^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{(m_1 + m_2 + M)^2} - \frac{2 \dot{z}^2 \cos^2 \alpha m_1}{m_1 + m_2 + M} + \frac{m_2 \dot{z}^2 m_1 \cos^2 \alpha}{(m_1 + m_2 + M)^2} \right) + \frac{m_2}{2} \dot{z}^2 = \dot{X}^2 \frac{m_1 + m_2 + M}{2} + \frac{m_2 \dot{z}^2}{2} + \frac{m_1 (M m_1 \dot{z} \cos \alpha + m_1^2 \dot{z} \cos \alpha + m_1 m_2 \dot{z} \cos \alpha - (M + m_2) 2 \dot{z}^2 \cos \alpha m_1)}{2 (m_1 + m_2 + M)^2} + \frac{m_1}{2} \dot{z}^2 = \dot{X}^2 \frac{m_1 + m_2 + M}{2} + \frac{m_2 \dot{z}^2}{2} + \frac{\dot{z}^2 m_1 (\sin^2 \alpha m_1 + m_2 + M)}{2 (m_1 + m_2 + M)}$$

$$U = m_2 g \left( H - l + \frac{H}{\sin \alpha} - z \right) + m_1 g z \sin \alpha$$

$$L = T - U = \dot{X}^2 \left( \frac{m_1 + m_2 + M}{2} \right) + \frac{m_2 \dot{z}^2}{2} + \frac{m_1 \dot{z}^2 (m_1 \sin^2 \alpha + M + m_2)}{2 (m_1 + m_2 + M)} - m_2 g \left( H - l + \frac{H}{\sin \alpha} - z \right) - m_1 g z \sin \alpha$$

Уравнения Эйлера-Лагранжа

$$L_z = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{z}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( m_1 \dot{z} + \frac{m_1 \dot{z} (m_1 \sin^2 \alpha + M + m_2)}{M + m_1 + m_2} \right) + m_1 g \sin \alpha - m_2 g =$$

$$= \ddot{z} \left( m_1 + \frac{m_1 (m_1 \sin^2 \alpha + M + m_2)}{M + m_1 + m_2} \right) + m_1 g \sin \alpha - m_2 g = 0$$

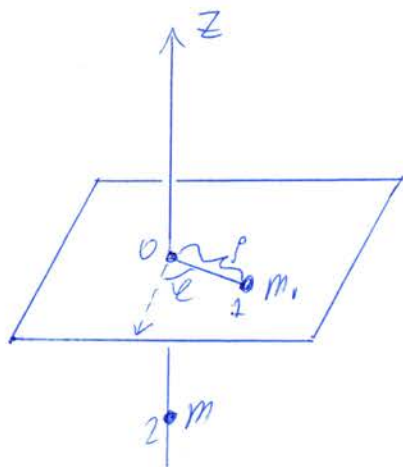
$$L_x = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{d}{dt} ((M + m_1 + m_2) \dot{x}) = \ddot{x} (M + m_1 + m_2) = 0$$

м.к.  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0$ , но законом ЗЦУ:  $\dot{x} (M + m_1 + m_2) = \text{const}$

м.к.  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0$ , но закон сохранения ЗЭ:  $E = T + U$



N2



Введем цилиндрические координаты, пусть у пружины  
такая же длина нити  $l$ , тогда часть от 0 до  $l$  тем  
 $l-r$ , но координата отрицательна, поэтому  $r-l$   
Учитывая 2 степени свободы  $r$  и  $\varphi$ , положение тела можно  
задать однозначно

$$T = \frac{m}{2}(\dot{r}^2 + \dot{\varphi}^2 r^2) + \frac{m}{2}\dot{\varphi}^2 r^2 \quad U = (r-l)mg = rmg - \text{const}$$

$$L = T - U = m\dot{r}^2 + \frac{m\dot{\varphi}^2 r^2}{2} - rmg + C = m\dot{r}^2 + \frac{m\dot{\varphi}^2 r^2}{2} - (r-l)mg$$

Уравнения Эйлера-Лагранжа

$$L_\varphi = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{d}{dt} (m\dot{\varphi} r^2) = 0 \Rightarrow m\dot{\varphi} r^2 = C = J$$

$$L_r = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = \frac{d}{dt} (2m\dot{r}) - m\dot{\varphi}^2 r + mg = 0 \quad \text{при } r-l=C$$

$$2m\ddot{r} - m\dot{\varphi}^2 r + mg = 0$$

$$L_\varphi = m\dot{r}^2 \dot{\varphi} = 0 \Rightarrow m\dot{r}^2 \dot{\varphi} = C \quad r_0 = \frac{J}{2\dot{\varphi}^2} \quad \dot{\varphi}^2 = \frac{g}{r_0} \quad \dot{\varphi} = \frac{C}{m\dot{r}^2}$$

Зная стационарные траектории при условии  $r = \text{const}$   $\varphi = \text{const}$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \text{знаем вычислим ЗСЭ: } E = T + U$$

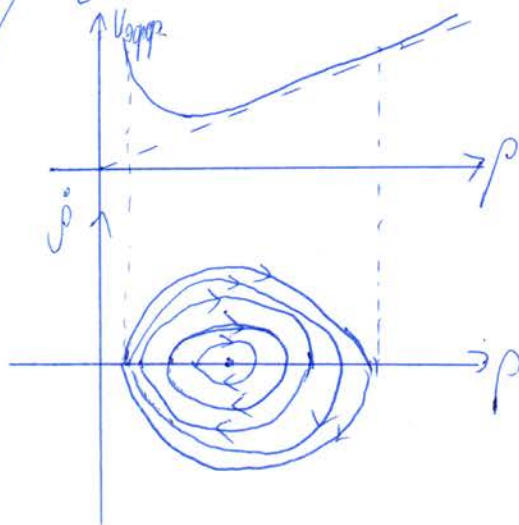
$$E = m\dot{r}^2 + \frac{m\dot{\varphi}^2 r^2}{2} + (r-l)mg = \text{const}$$

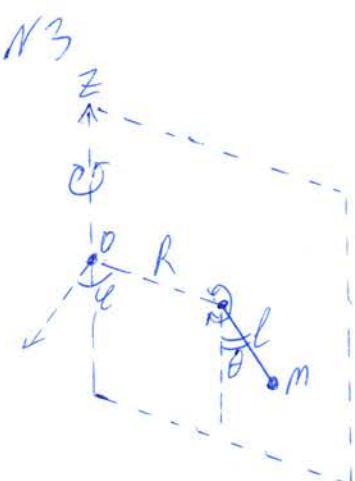
$$m\dot{r}^2 + \frac{m\dot{\varphi}^2 r^2}{2} + rmg = \text{const} \quad lmg = \text{const}$$

Подставим  $\dot{\varphi}$ :  $m\dot{r}^2 + \frac{mg}{2} \left( \frac{C}{m\dot{r}^2} \right)^2 + mgr = \text{const}$

$$T \text{ экстр } (\dot{r}) = m\dot{r}^2$$

$$V \text{ экстр } (r) = \frac{C^2}{2mr^2} + mgr$$





Угол минимума лагранжиана:  
 обобщ. координаты:  
 $\psi \in [0, 2\pi), \theta \in [-\pi, \pi)$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= (R + l \sin \theta) \cos \psi & \dot{x} &= l \cos \theta \cdot \dot{\theta} \cos \psi - (R + l \sin \theta) \sin \psi \cdot \dot{\psi} \\ y_1 &= (R + l \sin \theta) \sin \psi & \dot{y} &= l \cos \theta \cdot \dot{\theta} \sin \psi + (R + l \sin \theta) \cos \psi \cdot \dot{\psi} \\ z &= -l \cos \theta & \dot{z} &= l \sin \theta \cdot \dot{\theta} \end{aligned}$$

$$V = -mgl \cos \theta \quad T = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) = \frac{m}{2} (l^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \dot{\theta}^2 \cos^2 \psi + (R + l \sin \theta)^2 \sin^2 \psi \cdot \dot{\psi}^2 +$$

$$- 2l \cos \theta \cdot \dot{\theta} \cos \psi (R + l \sin \theta) \sin \psi \cdot \dot{\psi} + l^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \dot{\theta}^2 \sin^2 \psi + (R + l \sin \theta)^2 \cos^2 \psi \cdot \dot{\psi}^2 +$$

$$+ 2l \cos \theta \cdot \dot{\theta} (R + l \sin \theta) \cos \psi \cdot \dot{\psi} \sin \psi + l^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot \dot{\theta}^2) = \frac{m}{2} (l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + (R + l \sin \theta)^2 \dot{\psi}^2)$$

$$L = T - V = \frac{m}{2} (l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + (R + l \sin \theta)^2 \dot{\psi}^2) + mgl \cos \theta = \frac{m}{2} (l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + R^2 \dot{\psi}^2 + 2Rl \sin \theta \dot{\psi}^2 + l^2 \sin^2 \theta \dot{\psi}^2) + mgl \cos \theta$$

$$L_\psi = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \psi} = \frac{d}{dt} (2\dot{\psi} (R + l \sin \theta)^2 \cdot \frac{m}{2}) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \psi} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{константа 3Ct: } m\dot{\psi}^2 (R + l \sin \theta)^2 = C \quad \dot{\psi} = \frac{C}{m(R + l \sin \theta)^2}$$

$$L_\theta = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = \frac{d}{dt} (ml^2 \dot{\theta}) - mRl \cos \theta \cdot \dot{\psi}^2 - \frac{m}{2} l^2 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \cdot \dot{\psi}^2 + mgl \sin \theta = 0$$

$$ml^2 \ddot{\theta} - mRl \cos \theta \dot{\psi}^2 - ml^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \dot{\psi}^2 + mgl \sin \theta = 0$$

$$mR \cos \theta_0 \cdot \dot{\psi}^2 + l \sin \theta_0 \cos \theta_0 \cdot \dot{\psi}^2 - g \sin \theta_0 = 0$$

$$\dot{\psi}^2 = \frac{g \sin \theta_0}{R \cos \theta_0 + l \cos \theta_0 \sin \theta_0} \quad D = l^2 \sin^2 \theta_0 \cos^2 \theta_0 + 4Rg \cos \theta_0 \sin \theta_0$$

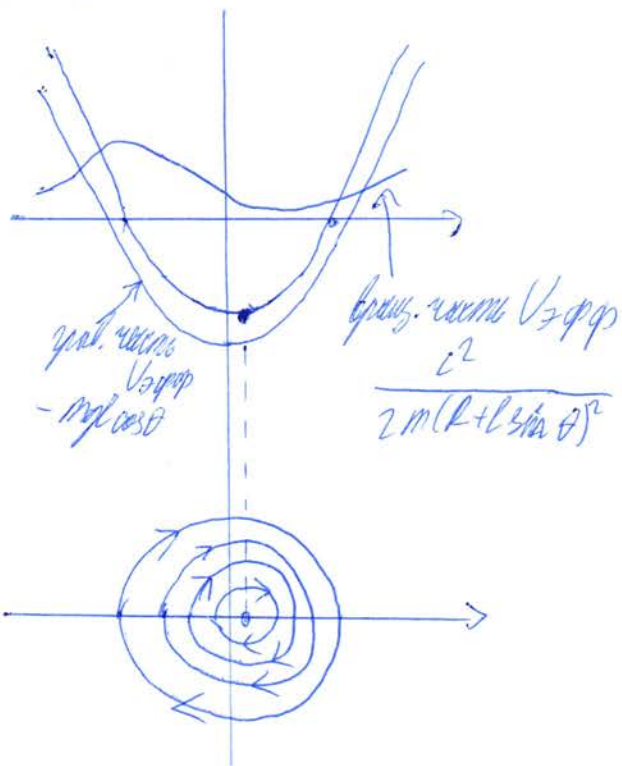
если  $\sin \theta_0 \cos \theta_0 (l^2 \sin \theta_0 \cos \theta_0 + 4Rg) > 0$ , то 2 решения,  $< 0$  open,  $= 0$  1 from

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{константа 3Ct: } E = T + V = \frac{m}{2} l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{m}{2} (R + l \sin \theta)^2 \dot{\psi}^2 - mgl \cos \theta =$$

$$= \frac{m}{2} l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{m}{2} (R + l \sin \theta)^2 \frac{C^2}{m^2 (R + l \sin \theta)^4} - mgl \cos \theta = \text{const}$$

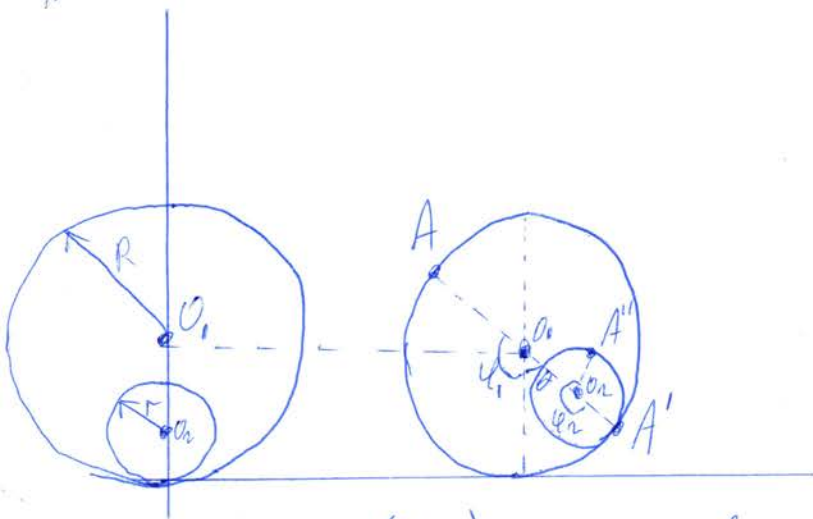
$$\underbrace{\frac{m}{2} l^2 \dot{\theta}^2}_{T_{\text{завис}}(\theta)} + \underbrace{\frac{C^2}{2m(R + l \sin \theta)^2}}_{V_{\text{завис}}(\theta)} - mgl \cos \theta = \text{const}$$

$$R > l$$





14



Заметим, что движение имеет 2 степени свободы по  $\varphi$ , а  $\theta$  определяется однозначно соотношением

$$x_1 = R\varphi \quad R\dot{\varphi} = x \\ y_1 = R \quad y_2 = r$$

$$x_2 = x_1 + (R-r)\sin\theta \quad \dot{x}_2 = R\dot{\varphi} + \dot{\theta}(R-r)\cos\theta \\ y_2 = R - (R-r)\cos\theta \quad \dot{y}_2 = \dot{\theta}(R-r)\sin\theta$$

Тогда можно  $r\varphi_2 = R(\varphi_1 + \theta) \Rightarrow \varphi_2 = R(\varphi_1 + \theta) \Rightarrow \varphi_2 - \theta = \frac{R}{r}(\varphi_1 + (1 + \frac{r}{R})\theta)$

Кин. энергия  $T_1$  вращательного движения:  $T_1 = \frac{M}{2}(R\dot{\varphi}_1)^2 + \frac{MR^2\dot{\varphi}_1^2}{2} = MR^2\dot{\varphi}_1^2$

материальной:  $T_2 = \frac{m}{2}(\dot{x}_2^2 + \dot{y}_2^2) + I_2(\dot{\varphi}_2 - \dot{\theta})^2 = \frac{m}{2}((R\dot{\varphi}_1 + \dot{\theta}(R-r)\cos\theta)^2 + \dot{\theta}^2(R-r)^2\sin^2\theta) + \frac{mr^2}{2}(\frac{R}{r}(\dot{\varphi}_1 + (1 + \frac{r}{R})\dot{\theta}))^2$

$$T = T_1 + T_2$$

$$T = MR^2\dot{\varphi}_1^2 + mR^2\dot{\varphi}_1^2 + mR(R-r)(\cos\theta + 1)\dot{\theta}\dot{\varphi}_1 + m(R-r)^2\dot{\theta}^2$$

$$U = -mg(R-r)\cos\theta$$

Введем  $a = R-r$

Лагранжиан:  $L = T - U = R^2M\dot{\varphi}_1^2 + mR^2\dot{\varphi}_1^2 + mRa(\cos\theta + 1)\dot{\theta}\dot{\varphi}_1 + ma^2\dot{\theta}^2 + mga\cos\theta$

уравнение Эйлера-Лагранжа:  $L_{\varphi_1} = \frac{d}{dt}(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}_1}) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \varphi_1} = \frac{d}{dt}(2(M+m)R^2\dot{\varphi}_1 + mR(R-r)(\cos\theta + 1)\dot{\theta}) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \exists C \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}_1} = Y = \text{const}$$

Поскольку  $L$  не зависит от  $t$  ( $\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0$ )  $\Rightarrow \exists C \quad E = T + U = \text{const}$

т.е.  $Y = 2(M+m)R^2\dot{\varphi}_1 + mRa(\cos\theta + 1)\dot{\theta}, \dot{\theta} + ma^2\dot{\theta}^2 - mga\cos\theta$

$$Q(t) = \varepsilon \sin \omega t, \varepsilon \neq 0$$

$$L_\theta = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0 = \frac{d}{dt} (m R a (\cos \theta + 1) \dot{\varphi}_1 + 2 m a^2 \dot{\theta}) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} =$$

$$= m R a (\cos \theta + 1) \ddot{\varphi}_1 - m R a \dot{\varphi}_1^2 \sin \theta + 2 m a^2 \ddot{\theta} + m R a \sin \theta \dot{\varphi}_1 \dot{\theta} + m g a \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\text{Znamo, } R(\cos \theta + 1) \ddot{\varphi}_1 + 2 a \ddot{\theta} + g \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\text{Uz } \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} \quad \ddot{\varphi}_1 = \frac{g - m R a (\cos \theta + 1) \dot{\theta}^2}{2(m+M)R}$$

$$\text{Izjedna } \omega_0 = \frac{g}{2(m+M)R} \quad A = \frac{m R}{2(M+m)R}$$

$$\text{Izjedna } \dot{\varphi}_1 = \omega_0 - A(\cos \theta + 1) \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\ddot{\varphi}_1 = A(\dot{\theta}^2 \sin \theta - \dot{\theta}^2 (\cos \theta + 1))$$

$$R(\cos \theta + 1) A(\dot{\theta}^2 \sin \theta - \dot{\theta}^2 (\cos \theta + 1)) + g \sin \theta + 2 a \ddot{\theta} = 0$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = -\omega^2 \theta, \quad \dot{\theta}^2 = \varepsilon^2 \omega^2 - \omega^2 \theta^2 = \omega^2 (\varepsilon^2 - \theta^2) \quad \sin \theta \approx \theta \text{ a } \cos \theta \approx 1$$

$$\varepsilon \rightarrow 0: -\omega^2 (-4 a R + 2 a) = -g$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{g}{2a - 4aM} = \frac{g}{2a - \frac{2mR}{M+m}} = \frac{g(M+m)}{2(R+M)}$$

$$\text{Izjedna } \omega = \pm \sqrt{\frac{g(M+m)}{2(R+M)}}$$