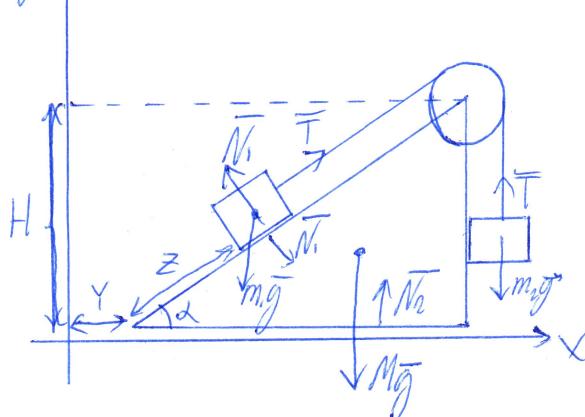


N1

y n



Задача, что система огибающим задана  
но для колеса и равнодействующей от него, а  
⇒ 2 метода решения  
Тема L - гравитация

Пусть L - радиус-вектор колеса, его проекции  $\sqrt{L^2 - H^2}$   $X_m = X + \sqrt{L^2 - H^2} + c$

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

$$y_{m_2} = H - (l - (L - z)) = H + L - l - z \quad (H + L - l - z)^\ddot{} = -\ddot{z}$$

$$X_{m_1} = X + z \cos d$$

$$T = \frac{M \ddot{X}}{2} + m_1 \frac{((X + z \cos d)^\ddot{} + (z \sin d)^\ddot{})}{2} + \frac{m_2}{2} (\ddot{X}^2 + \ddot{z}^2)$$

$$\ddot{X} = \frac{M \ddot{x} + m_1 (\ddot{x} + z \cos d) + m_2 \ddot{x}_m}{M + m_1 + m_2} = \ddot{x} + \frac{m_1 z \cos d}{M + m_1 + m_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \frac{M}{2} \left( \ddot{X} - \frac{2 \ddot{x} m_1 z \cos d}{M + m_1 + M} + \frac{m_1^2 z^2 \cos^2 d}{(M + m_1 + m_2)^2} \right) + m_1 \left( \ddot{z}^2 \cos^2 d + \ddot{z}^2 \sin^2 d \right) + \left( \ddot{X} - \frac{2 \ddot{x} m_1 z \cos d}{M + m_1 + M} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{m_1^2 z^2 \cos^2 d + \ddot{z}^2}{(M + m_1 + M)^2} \right) = \frac{m_1 + m_2 + M}{2} \ddot{X} - \ddot{X} \left( \frac{M m_1 z \cos d}{M + m_1 + M} + \frac{m_1^2 z^2 \cos d}{M + m_1 + M} - M z \cos d t + \frac{m_1 m_2 z \cos d}{M + m_1 + m_2} \right) + \\ &\quad + \frac{m_1}{2} \left( \frac{M m_1 z^2 \cos^2 d}{(M + m_1 + M)^2} + \ddot{z}^2 + \frac{m_1^2 z^2 \cos^2 d}{(M + m_1 + M)^2} - \frac{2 \ddot{z}^2 \cos^2 d m_1}{M + m_1 + M} + \frac{m_2 z^2 m_1 \cos^2 d}{(M + m_1 + M)^2} \right) + \frac{m_2}{2} \ddot{z}^2 = \\ &= \ddot{X} \frac{m_1 + m_2 + M}{2} + \frac{m_1 \ddot{z}^2}{2} + \frac{m_1 (M m_1 z^2 \cos^2 d + m_1^2 z^2 \cos^2 d + M m_2 z^2 \cos^2 d - (M + m_1 + M) 2 \ddot{z}^2 \cos^2 d m_1)}{2(M + m_1 + M)^2} + \frac{m_1}{2} \ddot{z}^2 = \\ &= \ddot{X} \frac{m_1 + m_2 + M}{2} + \frac{m_1 \ddot{z}^2}{2} + \frac{\ddot{z}^2 m_1 (\sin^2 d M + m_1 + M)}{2(M + m_1 + M)} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} L &= T - U = \ddot{X} \left( \frac{m_1 + m_2 + M}{2} \right) + \frac{m_1 \ddot{z}^2}{2} + \frac{m_1 \ddot{z}^2 (m_1 \sin^2 d + M + m_2)}{2(M + m_1 + M)} - m_2 g \left( H - l + \frac{H}{\sin d} - z \right) \\ &\quad - m_1 g z \sin d \neq m \end{aligned}$$

Gelehrte: Müller-Sopharma

$$L_z = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dL}{dz} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \frac{d}{dt} (m_1 \ddot{z} + \frac{m_1 (\dot{m}_1 \sin^2 d + M + m_2)}{M + m_1 + m_2}) + m_2 g \sin d - m_2 g =$$

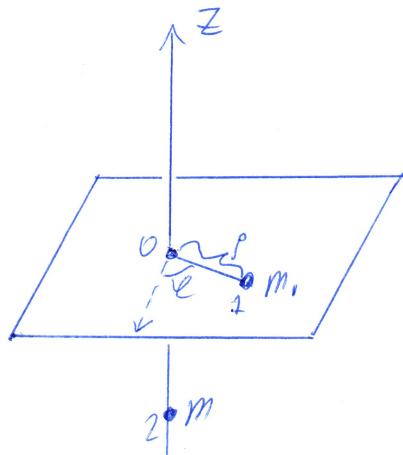
$$= \ddot{z} \left( m_1 + \frac{m_1 (m_1 \sin^2 d + M + m_2)}{M + m_1 + m_2} \right) + m_2 g \sin d - m_2 g = 0$$

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

$$\text{M.K. } \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0, \text{ mo horizontal 3CU: } \dot{x} (M + m_1 + m_2) = \text{const}$$

$$\text{M.K. } \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0, \text{ mo maximal konstante 3CF: } E = T + U$$

N2



Система координате, постулаты  
математической физики, методы  
решения задачи о движении  
в однородном поле, не зависящем от времени

$$T = \frac{m}{2}(\dot{r}^2 + \dot{\theta}^2 r^2) + \frac{m}{2} \frac{\dot{\theta}^2}{r^2} p^2 \quad U = (p - \ell)mg = png - const$$

$$L = T - U = m\dot{r}^2 + \frac{m\dot{\theta}^2 r^2}{l^2} - png + c = m\dot{r}^2 + \frac{m\dot{\theta}^2 l^2}{r^2} - (p - \ell)mg$$

Уравнение Лагранжа-Лагранжа

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

$$L_{\dot{\theta}} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = \frac{d}{dt} (2m\dot{r}\dot{\theta}) - m\dot{\theta}^2 r + mg = 0 \quad \text{при } p - \ell = l \\ 2m\ddot{r}\dot{\theta} - m\dot{\theta}^2 r + mg = 0$$

$$L_{\dot{\theta}} = m\dot{r}^2 \ddot{\theta} = 0 \Rightarrow m\dot{r}^2 \dot{\theta} = l \quad \rho_0 = \frac{l}{\dot{r}^2} \quad \dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{g}{\rho_0} \quad \dot{\theta} = \frac{l}{m\rho_0^2}$$

Значит, однородное уравнение при условии  $p = const$   $\dot{\theta} = const$

$$\frac{dl}{dt} = 0 \quad \text{значит биномия ЗФ: } E = T + U$$

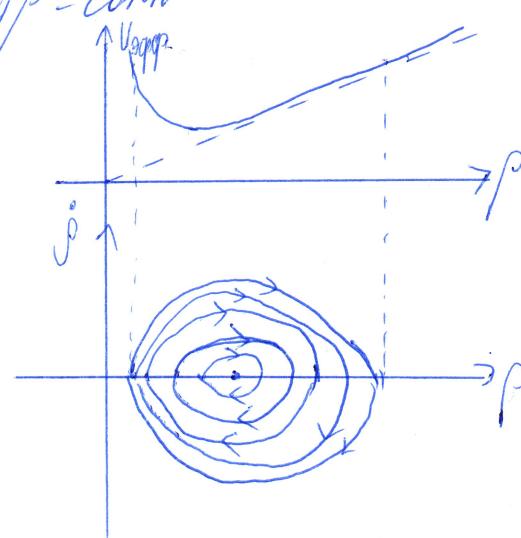
$$E = m\dot{r}^2 + \frac{m\dot{\theta}^2 r^2}{l^2} + (p - \ell)mg = const$$

$$m\ddot{r}^2 + \frac{m\dot{\theta}^2 r^2}{l^2} + png = const \quad png = const$$

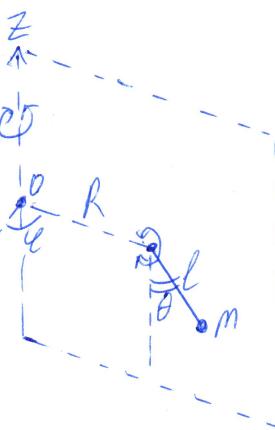
$$\text{Нормированное: } m\dot{r}^2 + \frac{m\dot{r}^2}{l^2} \left( \frac{l}{m\rho^2} \right)^2 + mg\rho = const$$

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

$$U \text{ относительно } (\rho) = \frac{c^2}{2m\dot{r}^2} + mg\rho$$



N3



Число степеней свободы = 2  
однозначные координаты:  
 $\varphi \in [0, 2\pi)$ ,  $\dot{\varphi} \in [-\pi, \pi)$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= (R + l \sin \theta) \cos \varphi & \dot{x}_1 &= l \cos \theta \cdot \dot{\theta} \cos \varphi - (R + l \sin \theta) \sin \varphi \cdot \dot{\varphi} \\ y_1 &= (R + l \sin \theta) \sin \varphi & \dot{y}_1 &= l \cos \theta \cdot \dot{\theta} \sin \varphi + (R + l \sin \theta) \cos \varphi \cdot \dot{\varphi} \\ z &= -l \cos \theta & \dot{z} &= l \sin \theta \cdot \dot{\theta} \end{aligned}$$

$$V = -mgl \cos \theta \quad T = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{y}_1^2 + \dot{z}^2) = \frac{m}{2} (l^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \dot{\theta}^2 \cos^2 \varphi + (R + l \sin \theta)^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cdot \dot{\varphi}^2)$$

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

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

+  $mgl \cos \theta$

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

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{уравнение 3(1): } m\dot{\varphi}^2(R + l \sin \theta)^2 = C \quad \dot{\varphi} = \frac{C}{m(R + l \sin \theta)^2}$$

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

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

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

$$\dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{g \sin \theta_0}{R \cos \theta_0 + l \cos \theta_0 \sin \theta_0}$$

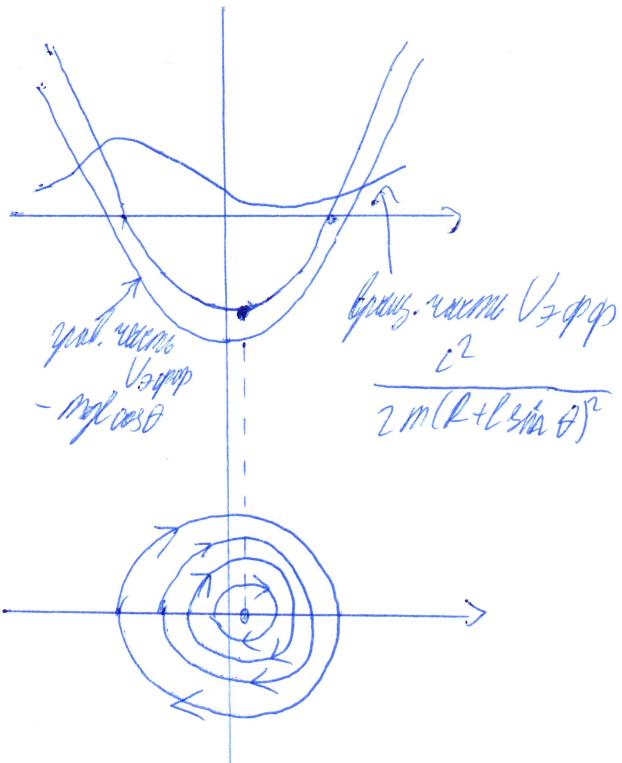
$$D = l^2 \sin^2 \theta_0 \cos^2 \theta_0 + 4Rg \cos \theta_0 \sin \theta_0$$

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

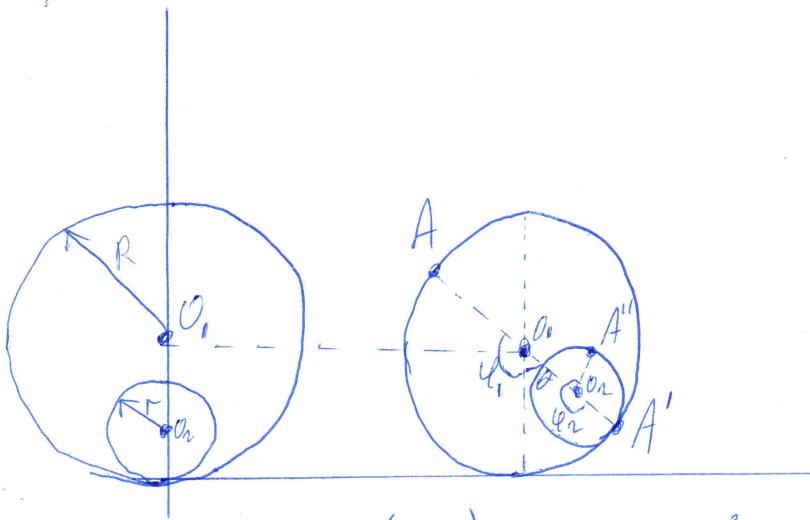
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{уравнение 3(2): } E = T + V = \frac{m}{2} l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{m}{2} (R + l \sin \theta)^2 \cdot \dot{\varphi}^2 - mgl \cos \theta = \\ = \frac{m}{2} l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{m}{2} (R + l \sin \theta)^2 \frac{\dot{\varphi}^2}{m^2 (R + l \sin \theta)^4} - mgl \cos \theta = \text{const}$$

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

$R > l$



№4



Задано, що окружній колесо з масою  
здовж осі  $\ell$ , а  $\theta$  позначає сумісність  
вівсянок колеса

$$x_1 = R\dot{\varphi}, \quad R\ddot{\varphi} = x$$

$$y_1 = R, \quad \dot{y}_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = x_1 + (R-r) \sin \theta$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = R\dot{\varphi} + \dot{\theta}(R-r) \cos \theta$$

$$y_2 = R - (R-r) \cos \theta$$

$$\dot{y}_2 = \dot{\theta}(R-r) \sin \theta$$

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

$$\text{Відтак, згідно з формулою кинематики: } T_1 = \frac{M}{2}(R\dot{\varphi}_1)^2 + \frac{MR^2\dot{\varphi}_1^2}{2} = MR^2\dot{\varphi}_1^2$$

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

$$T = T_1 + T_2$$

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

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

$$\text{Тоді } a = R - r$$

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

$$\text{уравнення Ейлера-Лагранжа: } L_{\dot{\varphi}_1} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}_1} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \varphi_1} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( 2(M+m)R^2 \dot{\varphi}_1 + mR(R-r)(\cos \theta + 1)\dot{\theta} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3CU \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}_1} = y = \text{const}$$

$$\text{Причому } L \text{ лише не залежить від } t \quad \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0 \right) \Rightarrow 3CU \quad E = T + V = \text{const}$$

$$\text{Н.в. } y = 2(M+m)R\dot{\varphi}_1 + mRa(\cos \theta + 1)\dot{\theta} + ma^2\dot{\theta}^2 - mga \cos \theta$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\theta} &= \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0 = \frac{d}{dt} \left( mR_a(\cos \theta + 1) \ddot{\varphi} + 2m\dot{\theta}^2 \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = \\ &= mR_a(\cos \theta + 1) \ddot{\varphi} - mR_a \dot{\varphi} \sin \theta \cdot \dot{\theta} + 2m^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + mR_a \sin \theta \ddot{\varphi} \dot{\theta} + m\dot{\theta}^2 \sin \theta = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Zusammen, } R(\cos \theta + 1) \ddot{\varphi} + 2\dot{\theta}^2 + g \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\text{Von } \ddot{\varphi} = \frac{g - mR_a(\cos \theta + 1)\dot{\theta}^2}{2(m+M)R^2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\varepsilon \rightarrow 0: -\omega^2(-M\theta + 2\dot{\theta}) = -g$$

$$w^2 = \frac{g}{2\dot{\theta}^2 - M\theta} = \frac{g}{2\dot{\theta}^2 - \frac{g}{2M}} = \frac{g(M+m)}{2(R-t)M}$$

$$\text{Dann } w = \pm \sqrt{\frac{g(M+m)}{2(R-t)M}}$$