

DYNAMIKA

- różnica między dynamiką a kinematyką: masa
- siły działające na układ, masa układu
- jeśli $a=0$, układ w stanie spoczynku lub w ruchu jednostajnym
- IV prawo dynamiki: $\frac{d}{dt}(mv_1 + mv_2 + \dots + mv_n) = P_1 + P_2 + \dots + P_n$
- V prawo dynamiki: prawo grawitacji: $ma = P = k \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$

RÓWNANIE RÓŻNICZKOWE RUCHU SWOBODNEGO

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(m \frac{dr}{dt} = P\right)$$

$$m\ddot{a} = m\ddot{r} = \bar{P}$$

XYZ:

$$m\ddot{a}_x = \sum \bar{P}_{ix} \quad m\ddot{a}_y = \sum \bar{P}_{iy} \quad m\ddot{a}_z = \sum \bar{P}_{iz}$$

$$m\ddot{x} = \sum \bar{P}_{ix} \quad m\ddot{y} = \sum \bar{P}_{iy} \quad m\ddot{z} = \sum \bar{P}_{iz}$$

Układ walcowy ← poza białokwium

$$ma_\rho = m\left(\frac{d^2\rho}{dt^2} - \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right)^2 \rho\right) = \sum \bar{P}_{i\rho}$$

$$ma_\varphi = m\left(\rho \frac{d^2\varphi}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \frac{d\rho}{dt}\right) = \sum \bar{P}_{i\varphi}$$

$$ma_z = m \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = \sum P_{iz}$$

$$ma_r = m(\ddot{r} - r\dot{\varphi}^2 \odot - r\ddot{\varphi} \odot) = \sum \bar{P}_{ir}$$

$$ma_\theta = m(r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta} + r\dot{\varphi}^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta) = \sum P_{i\theta}$$

$$ma_\varphi = m(2\dot{r}\dot{\varphi} \sin\theta + r\ddot{\varphi} \sin\theta + 2r\dot{\varphi}\dot{\theta} \cos\theta) = \sum \bar{P}_{i\varphi}$$

I ZADANIE DYNAMIKI

- mamy masę i równanie ruchu, wyliczamy siły

$$P = ma = m\ddot{r}$$

$$x = f_1(t) \quad y = f_2(t) \quad z = f_3(t)$$

$$P_x = m\ddot{x} \quad P_y = m\ddot{y} \quad P_z = m\ddot{z}$$

• wyznaczamy wartość i kierunek

$$P = \sqrt{P_x^2 + P_y^2 + P_z^2}$$

$$\cos(P, i) = \frac{P_x}{P} \quad \cos(P, j) = \frac{P_y}{P} \quad \cos(P, k) = \frac{P_z}{P}$$

PRZYKŁAD I:

m

$$r = a \cos kt + b \sin kt$$

$$a, b \rightarrow \text{stałe [m]}$$

$$k \rightarrow \text{stała } \left[\frac{1}{s} \right]$$

$$x = a \cos kt \quad y = b \sin kt \quad z = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b} \right)^2 = 1$$

$$P_x = m \ddot{x} = -mk^2 a \cos kt$$

$$P_y = m \ddot{y} = -mk^2 b \sin kt$$

zwrot

$$P = m \ddot{r} = -mk^2 (a \cos kt + b \sin kt) = -mk^2 r$$

wartość

$$P = \sqrt{P_x^2 + P_y^2} = mk^2 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

ZADANIE II

• znamy masę i siły, chcemy wyznaczyć równanie ruchu

$$m \ddot{r} = P(t, r, v)$$

PRZYKŁAD I:

$$a = \text{const}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r(0) &= r_0 \\ v(0) &= v_0 \end{aligned}$$

warunki początkowe

$$\ddot{r} = \frac{P}{m}$$

$$v = \dot{r} \xrightarrow{\text{szukamy}} r$$

$$\ddot{r} = \frac{P}{m} \quad \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{P}{m}$$

$$\int_{v_0}^v dv = \int_0^t \frac{P}{m} dt$$

$$v - v_0 = \frac{P}{m} t$$

$$v = v_0 + \frac{P}{m} t$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = v$$

$$\int_{r_0}^r dr = \int_0^t v dt = \int_0^t \left(v_0 + \frac{P}{m} t \right) dt$$

$$r - r_0 = v_0 t + \frac{P t^2}{2m}$$

$$r = r_0 + v_0 t + \frac{P t^2}{2m}$$

PRZYKŁAD II:

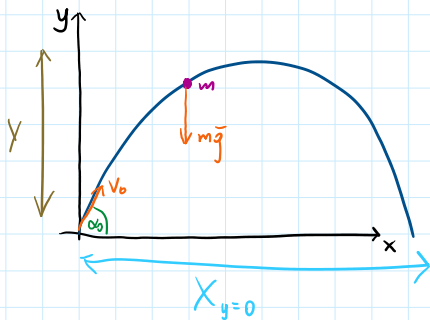
SZUKANE:

DANE:

PRZYKŁAD II:

SZUKANE:
 $v = v(t)$?
 $x = x(t)$?
 $y = y(t)$?

DANE:
 m
 v_0
 α_0



$$m\ddot{x} = 0$$

$$m\ddot{y} = -mg$$

$$a_x = \frac{dv_x}{dt} = 0$$

$$v_x = c_1$$

$$a_y = \frac{dv_y}{dt} = -g$$

$$v_y = -gt + c_2$$

$$t_0 = 0 \rightarrow v_x(t_0) = v_0 \cos \alpha_0 = c_1$$

$$\underline{v_x = v_0 \cos \alpha_0}$$

$$t_0 = 0 \rightarrow v_y(0) = v_0 \sin \alpha$$

$$v_y = -gt + v_0 \sin \alpha$$

$$v = v(t)$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} = \sqrt{v_0^2 - 2v_0gt \sin \alpha_0 + g^2 t^2}$$

$$v_x = \frac{dx}{dt} = v_0 \cos \alpha$$

$$x = v_0 t \cos \alpha_0 + c_3$$

$$t_0 = 0 \rightarrow x(t_0) = 0 = c_3 \rightarrow c_3 = 0$$

$$\underline{x = v_0 t \cos \alpha_0}$$

$$v_y = \frac{dy}{dt} = -gt + v_0 \sin \alpha_0$$

$$y = -\frac{gt^2}{2} + v_0 t \sin \alpha_0 + c_4$$

$$t_0 = 0 \rightarrow y(t_0) = 0 = c_4$$

$$\underline{y = -\frac{gt^2}{2} + v_0 t \sin \alpha_0}$$

$$y = x \tan \alpha_0 - \frac{g}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha_0} x^2$$

$$X = \frac{v_0^2}{g} \sin 2\alpha_0$$

$$X_{\max} \text{ dla } \alpha_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$X_{\max} = \frac{v_0^2}{g}$$

$$Y = \frac{v_0^2}{2g} \sin^2 \alpha$$

Y

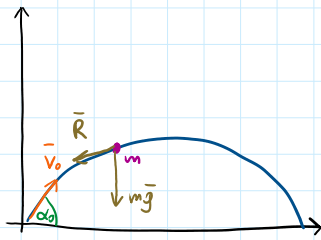
PRZYKŁAD III

DANE

m
 α_0
 $R = -k v_m$

SZUKANE

$x(t)$
 $y(t)$



$$m\ddot{x} = -k m v_x$$

$$\dot{x} = -k v_x$$

$$\frac{dv_x}{dt} = -k v_x$$

$$\int_{v_{0x}}^{v_x} \frac{dv_x}{v_x} = -k \int_0^t dt$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{v_x}{v_{0x}}\right) = -kt$$

$$\ln \frac{v_{0x}}{v_x} = kt$$

$$v_x = v_{0x} e^{-kt}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v_{0x} e^{-kt}$$

$$\int_0^x dx = v_{0x} \int_0^t e^{-kt} dt$$

$$x = \frac{v_{0x}}{k} (1 - e^{-kt})$$

$$m\ddot{y} = -mg - mk v_y$$

$$\ddot{y} = -g - k v_y$$

$$\frac{dv_y}{dt} = -g - k v_y$$

$$\int_{v_{0y}}^{v_y} \frac{dv_y}{g + k v_y} = - \int_0^t dt$$

$$\frac{1}{k} \ln\left(\frac{g + k v_y}{g + k v_{0y}}\right) = -t$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{g + k v_{0y}}{g + k v_y}\right) = kt$$

$$v_y = \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{g + k v_{0y}}{e^{kt}} - g \right)$$

$$\int_0^y dy = \frac{1}{k} \int_0^t [(g + k v_{0y}) e^{-kt} - g] dt$$

$$y = \frac{1}{k} \left[\frac{1}{k} (g + k v_{0y}) (1 - e^{-kt}) - gt \right]$$

TOR RUCHU: Porzycie się czasu.

$$y = \frac{1}{k} \left[\frac{1}{k} (g + k v_0 \sin \alpha) \frac{k}{v_0 \cos \alpha} x - \frac{g}{k} \ln \frac{v_0 \cos \alpha}{v_x} \right]$$