V=3.1

Daho:
$$\frac{V_B}{V_A} = \lambda \neq 1$$
, $AB = a$, $P(X,Y) = 2$

$$M.y.c.:V_A.AP = V_B.BP, V_B = \lambda V_A \Rightarrow AP = \lambda BP$$

$$AP^2 = X^2 + y^2 \qquad BP^2 = (a - x)^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow AP = \lambda BP$$

$$X^{1}+y^{2}=\lambda^{2}a^{1}-\lambda^{2}a^{2}+\lambda^{2}x^{1}+\lambda^{2}y^{1}$$

$$(1-\lambda^2) \chi^2 + 2 \chi^2 \alpha \chi + (1-\lambda^2) y^2 = \lambda^2 \alpha^2$$

$$\chi^{2} + 1 \frac{\lambda^{2}}{1-\lambda^{2}} ax + y^{2} = \frac{\lambda^{2} a^{2}}{1-\lambda^{2}} ; \frac{\lambda^{2} a^{2}}{1-\lambda^{2}} +$$

$$\left(X + \frac{\lambda^{2}a}{1-\lambda^{2}}\right)^{2} + y^{2} = \left(\frac{\lambda a}{1-\lambda^{2}}\right)^{2}$$
 Ombien:

Nº 3.10

Dano: P,r,w,E AMI DA

3.2. Окружность
$$\left(x + \frac{a\lambda^2}{1 - \lambda^2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{a\lambda}{1 - \lambda^2}\right)^2$$
 в системе координат, связанной с фигурой так, что $A(0,0)$, $B(a,0)$.

$$V_{M} = V_{A} + U_{A} \times \overline{p}, \quad V_{A} = \omega \times f = \begin{bmatrix} \omega \\ \omega \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\omega r = \omega_{M} \cdot \lambda r \Rightarrow \omega_{n} = \underline{\omega} \Rightarrow \overline{\omega}_{A} \times \overline{p} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \omega L \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\lambda r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r\omega \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{V}_{M} = \begin{bmatrix} r\omega \\ 0 \\ \omega L \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow V_{M} = \omega \cdot f^{2} + r^{2}$$

2)
$$\overline{W}_{M} = \overline{W}_{A} + \overline{\mathcal{E}}_{N} \times \overline{p} - w^{2} \overline{p}$$

$$\overline{W}_{A} = \widehat{\mathcal{E}} \times \overline{\mathcal{V}} - \omega^{\perp} \overline{\mathcal{V}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \ell \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \ell \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \omega^{\perp} \begin{bmatrix} \ell \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 - \omega^{2} \ell \\ \ell \ell + 0 \\ 0 + 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega^{1} \ell \\ \ell \ell \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W_{N} = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega^{2} \rho + \varepsilon N \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2r \end{bmatrix} - \frac{\omega^{4}}{\eta} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega^{2} \rho + \varepsilon N \\ \ell \xi + 0 + \omega^{4} r / L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega^{2} \rho + \varepsilon N \\ \ell \xi + \omega^{4} r / L \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W_{N} = \begin{bmatrix} (\omega^{2} \rho - \varepsilon N)^{2} + (\ell \xi + \frac{\omega^{2} r}{L})^{2} \\ (\ell \xi + \frac{\omega^{2} r}{L})^{2} \end{bmatrix} + (\omega^{2} l - \varepsilon r)^{2}$$

$$3.20. \ v_{M} = \omega \sqrt{l^{2} + r^{2}}, \ w_{M} = \sqrt{(\varepsilon l + \frac{\omega^{2} r}{2})^{2} + (\omega^{2} l - \varepsilon r)^{2}}.$$

$$V_{N} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{\text{23.11. Kolinia A it B crepating anison on equience 2000 proper to wrist in A not constituin. Biocharder 1.00 proper to wrist in A not constituin. Biocharder 1.00 proper to wrist in A not constituin. Biocharder 1.00 proper to wrist in A not constituin. Biocharder 1.00 proper to wrist in A not constituin. Biocharder 1.00 proper to written a not co$$

Daho: VA = Const

g Th, two Wh LOs,
Wh ~ X^3

DI) A - MYY M, M.K.,
$$\widehat{P}_{Q} = \frac{\overline{\mathcal{E}} \times W_{A} + W^{2}W_{A}}{\mathcal{E}^{2} + W^{3}} = \overline{0}$$

 $W_{\rm M} = \frac{AM^4}{A6^2} \cdot V_{\rm A}^2 \left(\frac{1}{\chi_0^3} - \frac{2}{\chi_0} \right) \sim \frac{1}{\chi_0^3}$

 $W_{N} = 0 + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ E \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} AH \cdot \cos k \\ -AM \cdot \sin k \end{bmatrix} \cdot \vec{e} - W^{2} AH \cdot \cos k = E \cdot AM \cdot \sin k - W^{2} AM \cos k$

m.k. A-MUSY: tgk= & => Wn= W1AH.tgasinz-w1AM.cosx=

 $V_B \cdot \bar{e} = V_A \cdot \bar{e} + \bar{w}_X A \bar{B} \cdot \bar{e} \Rightarrow V_B = w_y$ $V_A \sin \phi = V_B \cos \phi \Rightarrow t g d = \frac{V_A}{V_B} = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow V_B = \frac{w}{x} V_A$

 $\cos \alpha = \frac{x_0}{AH} = \frac{x}{AB} >> x = \frac{AB}{AH} x_0 \Rightarrow W_H = \left(\frac{AM}{AB} \cdot \frac{V_A}{x_0}\right)^2 \cdot AM \left(\frac{AH}{x_0} - 1 \cdot \frac{AH}{x_0}\right)$

 $= W^{2}AH \left(\frac{\sin^{2}k}{\cos k} - (\cos k) = W^{2}AM \cdot \frac{1 - 1(\cos^{2}k)}{\cos k} = W^{2}AM \left(\frac{1}{\cos^{2}k} - 2(\cos k) \right)$





3.25. Диск радиуса
$$R$$
 катится по прямой без скольжения. Скорость и ускорение центра C диска в данный момент равны \mathbf{v}_c и \mathbf{w}_c . Найти нормальное и тангенциальное ускорения точки $A(x,y)$ диска $(x\neq 0, y\neq 0)$.

Nº3.25

Duto:
$$V_{c}$$
, W_{c} , R_{c}

Let indicate subantial: $\omega = \frac{V_{c}}{R}$, $\xi = \frac{W_{c}}{R}$
 V_{c} , V_{c}

$$\overline{W}_{Q} = \overline{W}_{c} + \overline{\mathcal{E}}_{X} \overline{R} - W^{2} \overline{R} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{c} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \mathcal{E} \end{bmatrix} x \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -R \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - W^{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -R \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} W_{c} - \mathcal{E}R \\ W^{2}R \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ W^{2}R \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W^{2} \vec{R} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\xi \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -R \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - W^{2} \begin{bmatrix} -R \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{2}R \\ w_{3}R \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{3}R \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W^{2} \cdot \vec{p} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{1}R \\ w_{3}R \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Y \end{bmatrix} - W^{2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{2}\xi - w_{1}x \\ w_{3}R - x\xi - w_{2}y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{W}_{c} = \overline{W}_{0} + \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_{x}\overline{p} - w^{2} \cdot \overrightarrow{p} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \omega^{2}R \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} x \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - w^{2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \mathcal{E} - \omega^{2}x \\ w^{2}R - x\mathcal{E} - \omega^{2}y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{p} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N^{b} = \frac{1}{2} M^{c} \cdot \hat{b} = \frac{1}{12} \left[(A_{1} \xi - m_{1} x) x - (\lambda \xi + m_{1} \lambda - m_{1} \xi) \lambda \right] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12} \left[(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} - \lambda_{1} \xi) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12} \left[(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} - \lambda_{1} \xi) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12} \left[(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} - \lambda_{1} \xi) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12} \left[(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} - \lambda_{1} \xi) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12} \left[(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} - \lambda_{1} \xi) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12} \left[(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} - \lambda_{1} \xi) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12} \left[(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} - \lambda_{1} \xi) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} \left[(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} - \lambda_{1} \xi) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} \left[(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} \xi) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} \left[(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} \xi) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} \left[(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} \xi) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} \left[(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} \xi) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} \left[(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} \xi) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12$$

$$W_{n} = \frac{V_{c}^{1}(X^{2}+Y^{1}-YR)}{R^{1}\sqrt{X^{2}+Y^{2}}} \qquad \overline{J} = \begin{bmatrix} Y \\ -X \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \perp \overline{P}$$

$$W_{d} = \frac{1}{d} \overline{W}_{c} \cdot \overline{J} = \frac{1}{d} \left[(Y\xi - \omega^{3}X)Y + (X\xi + \omega^{3}Y - \omega^{3}R)X \right] = \frac{\xi(X^{2}+Y^{1}) - \omega^{3}RX}{d} = 0$$

$$W_{\tau} = \frac{W_c(\chi^2 + \gamma^2) - V_c^2 \chi}{R \sqrt{\chi^2 + \gamma^2}}$$

3.25.
$$w_{AF} = \frac{w_C(x^2 + y^2) - v_C^2 x}{R\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \ w_{AB} = \frac{v_C^2(x^2 + y^2 - yR)}{R^2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$$

$$\omega = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{p} \Rightarrow \overline{\omega} = \overline{b} \cdot \frac{|\overline{v}|}{p} = \overline{b} \cdot \frac{\overline{v} \cdot \overline{z}}{p}$$

$$\overline{\mathcal{E}} = \dot{\overline{\omega}} = \overline{b} \left(\frac{\dot{\overline{V}} \cdot \overline{t}}{p} - \frac{\overline{V} \cdot \overline{t}}{p^2} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{\omega} = \mathbf{b} \frac{\mathbf{c}}{\rho}, \quad \mathbf{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{b} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{1}{\rho^2} \right)$$

E, W-?

$$\overline{\mathcal{E}} = \dot{\overline{\omega}} = \overline{b} \left(\frac{\overline{V} \cdot \overline{\varepsilon}}{p} - \frac{\overline{V} \cdot \overline{\varepsilon}}{p^2} \dot{p} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{1}{\rho^2}$$
.

$$\frac{\overline{y}}{\overline{y}^2}$$

$$\frac{\overline{y} \cdot \overline{y}}{\overline{y}^{1}}$$
)

$$\frac{\vec{y} \cdot \vec{x} \cdot \vec{p}}{\vec{p}^{\perp}}$$