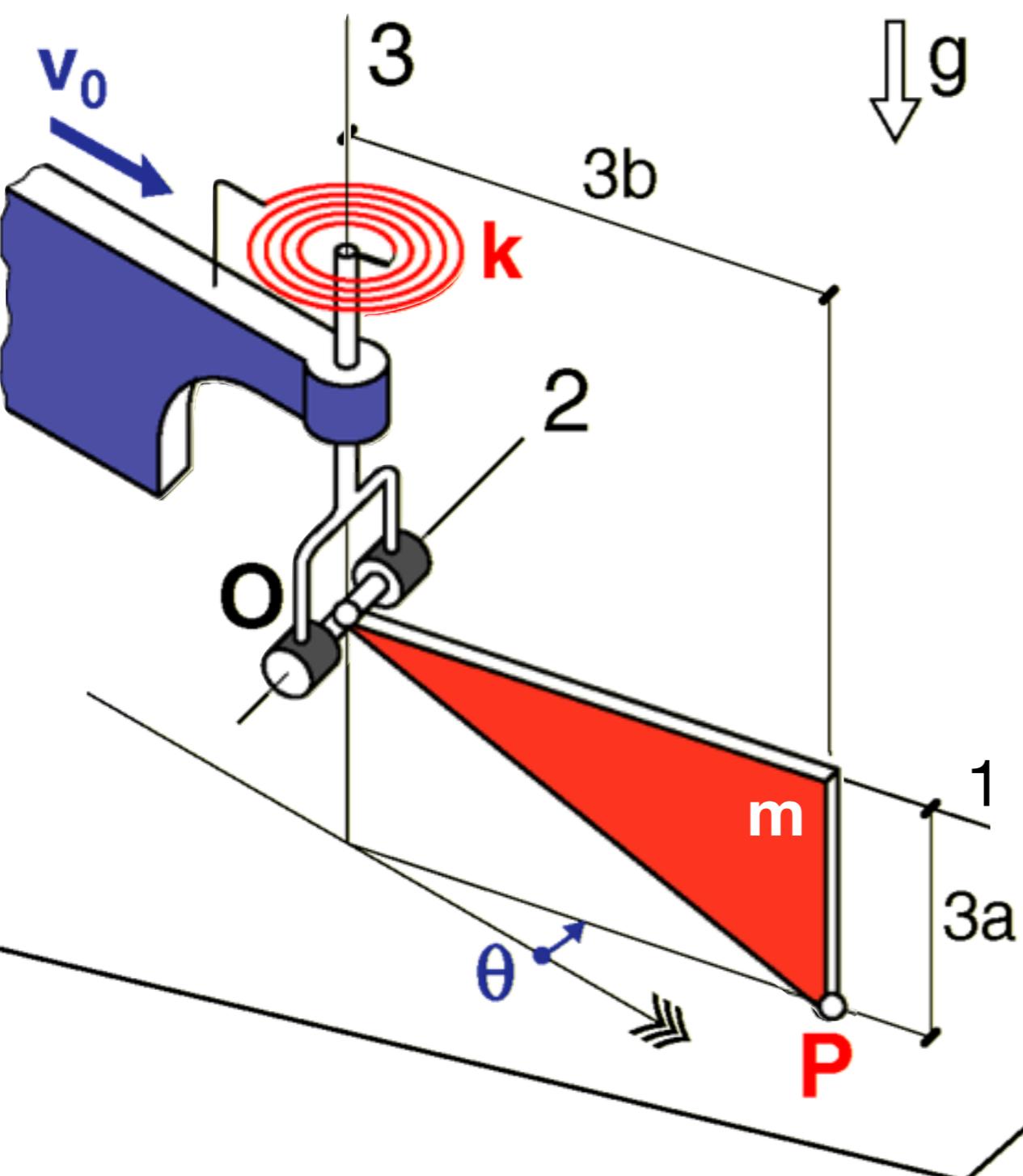


12P

Teoremes vectorials II

Exemples 3D

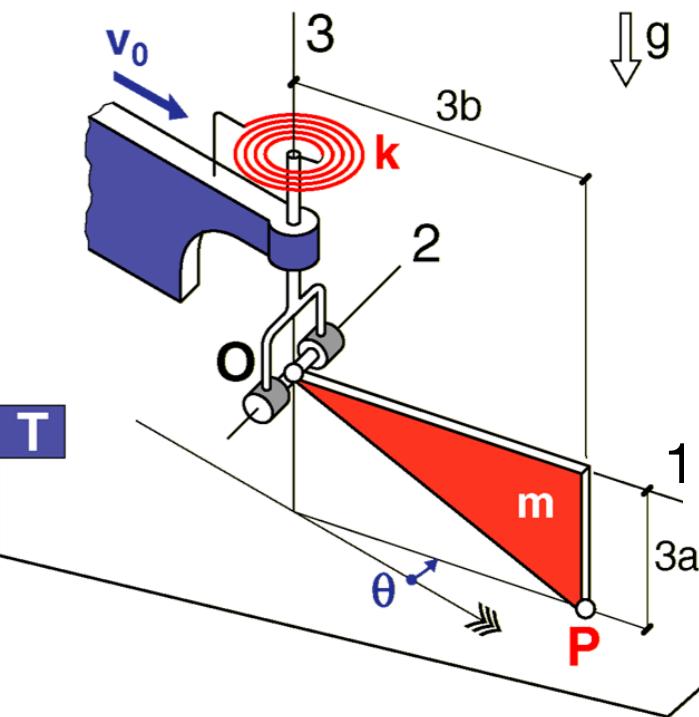
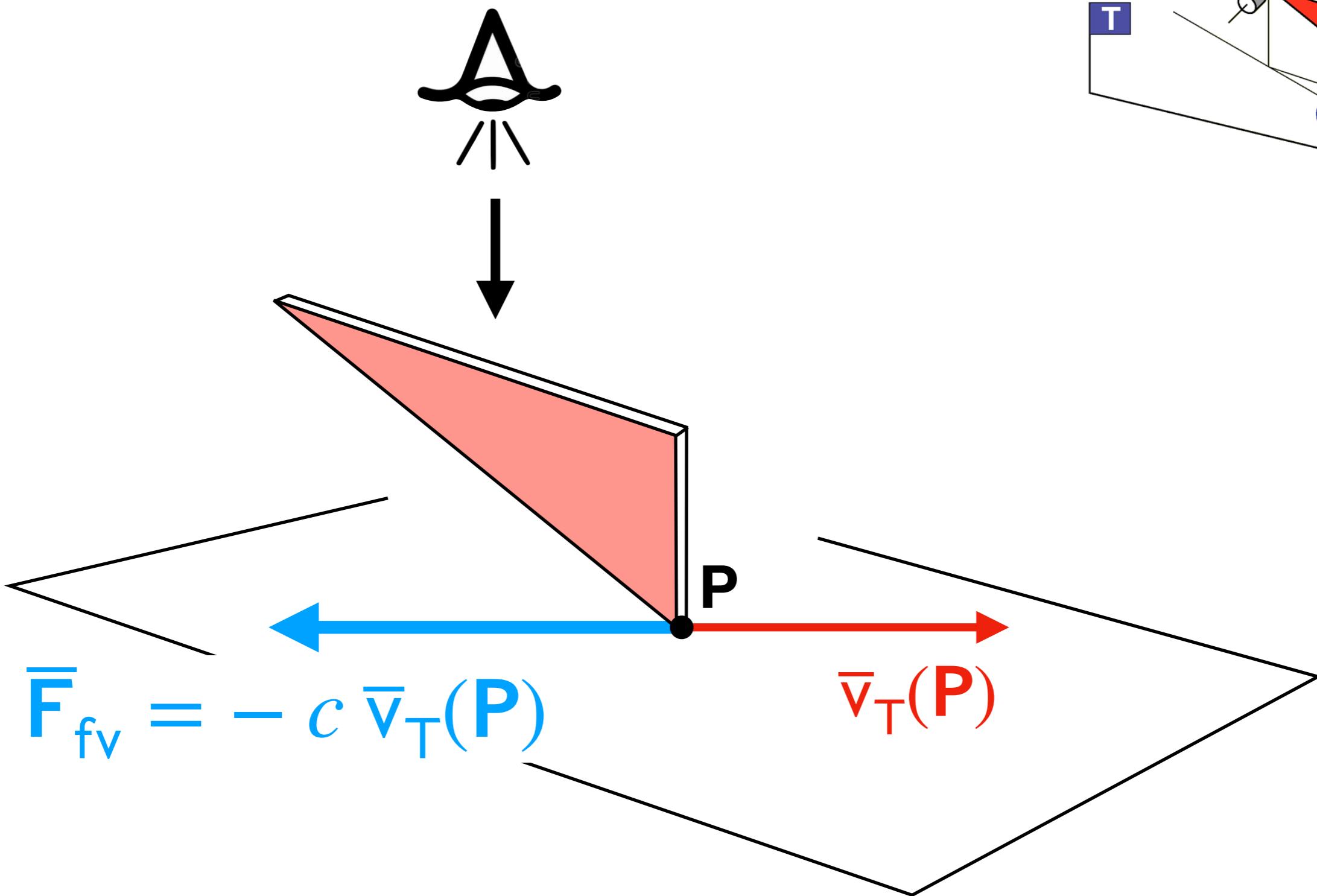


- Eq. mov. per a θ ?
- k_{\min} per a que $\theta_{\text{eq}} = 0$ sigui **ESTABLE** ?

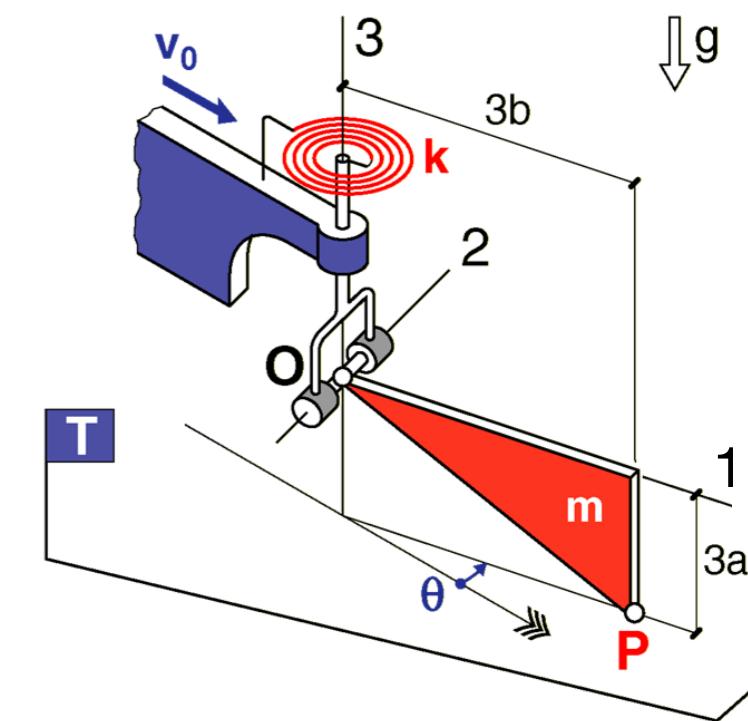
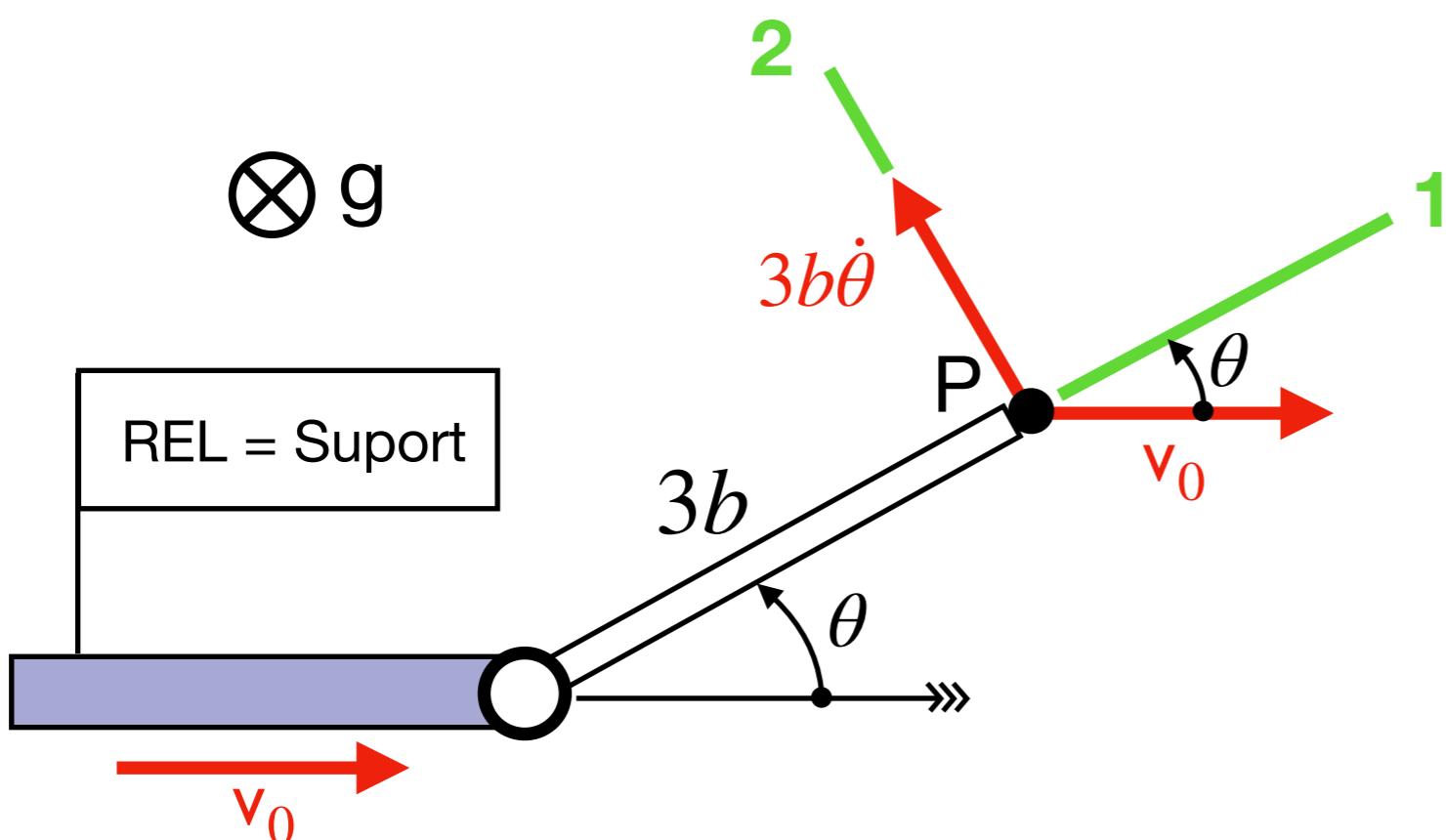
\exists freq viscós $T \rightarrow P$
(de coef c)

Per $\theta = 0$ la molla
està distesa

Força de freq viscós $T \rightarrow P$



Força de freq viscós $T \rightarrow P$

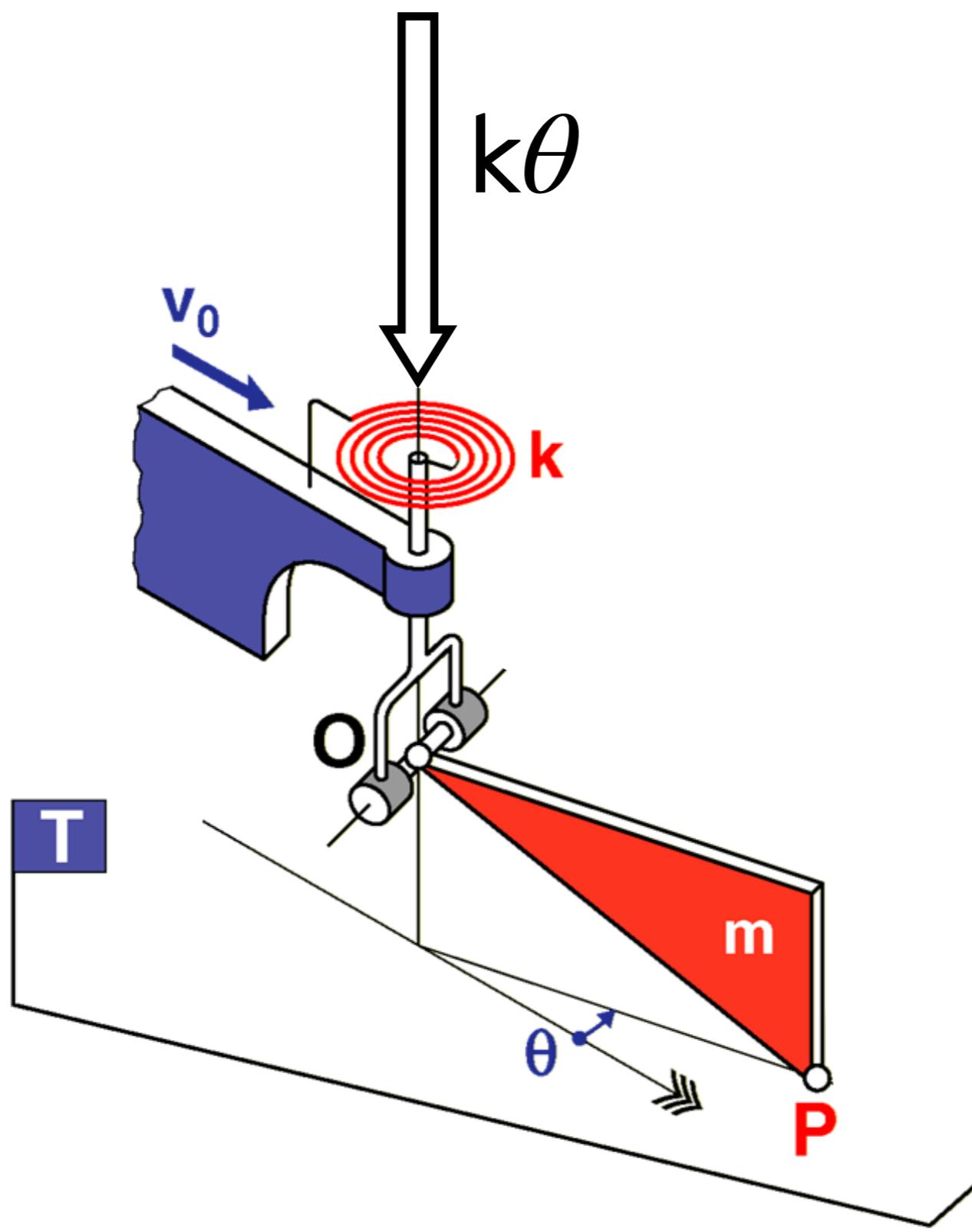


$$\bar{v}_T(P) = \bar{v}_{REL}(P) + \bar{v}_{ar}(P) = \begin{Bmatrix} v_0 \cos \theta \\ -v_0 \sin \theta + 3b\dot{\theta} \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad B=(1,2,3)$$

$$\bar{F}_{fv} = -c \bar{v}_T(P) = \begin{Bmatrix} -cv_0 \cos \theta \\ cv_0 \sin \theta - 3cb\dot{\theta} \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad B$$

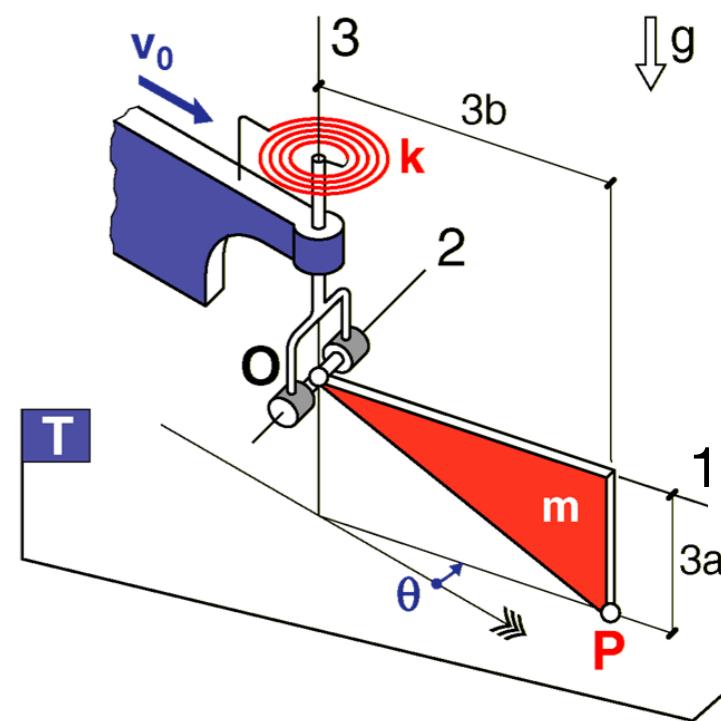
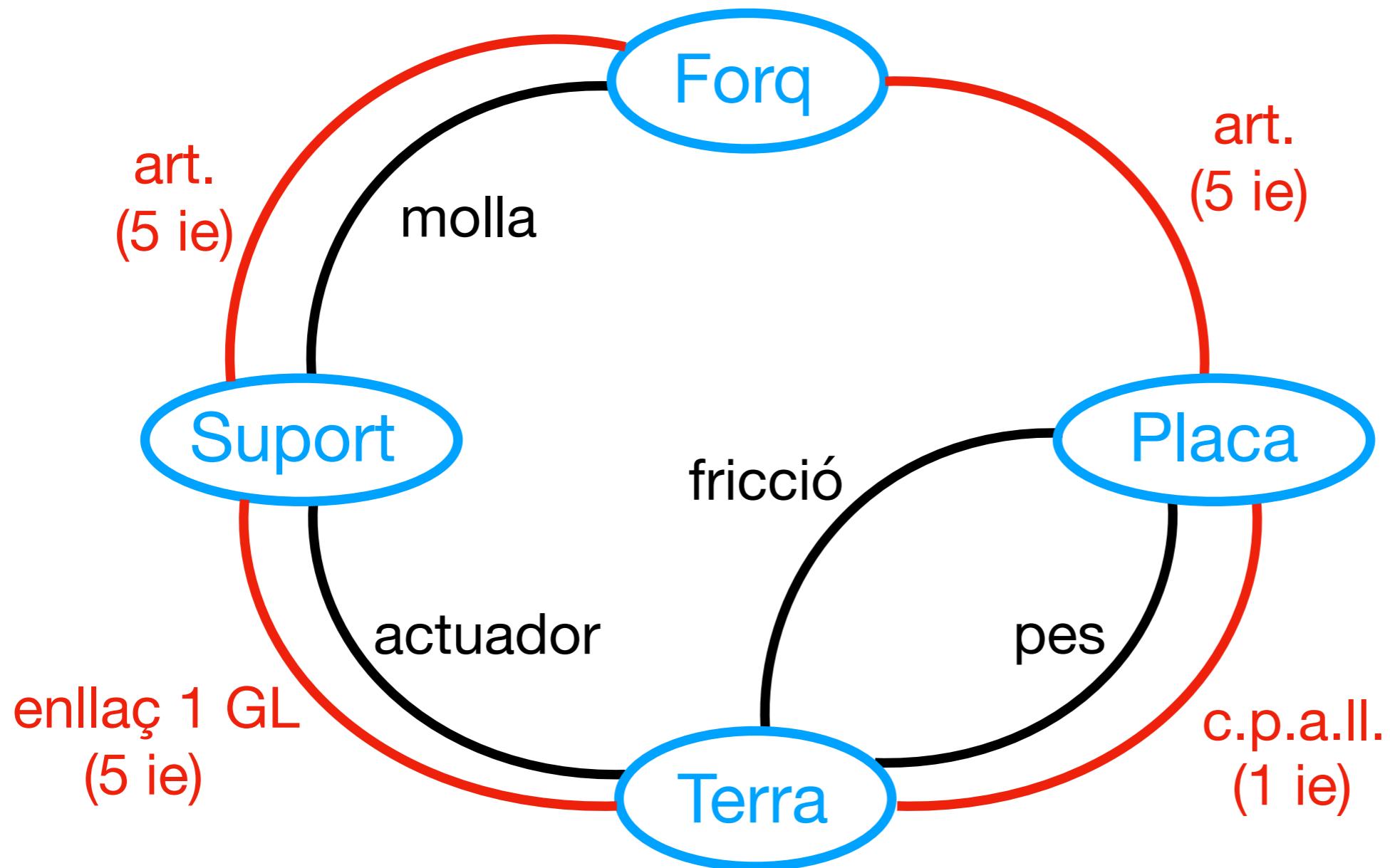
F_{fv1}
 F_{fv2}

Parell molla torsional → forq



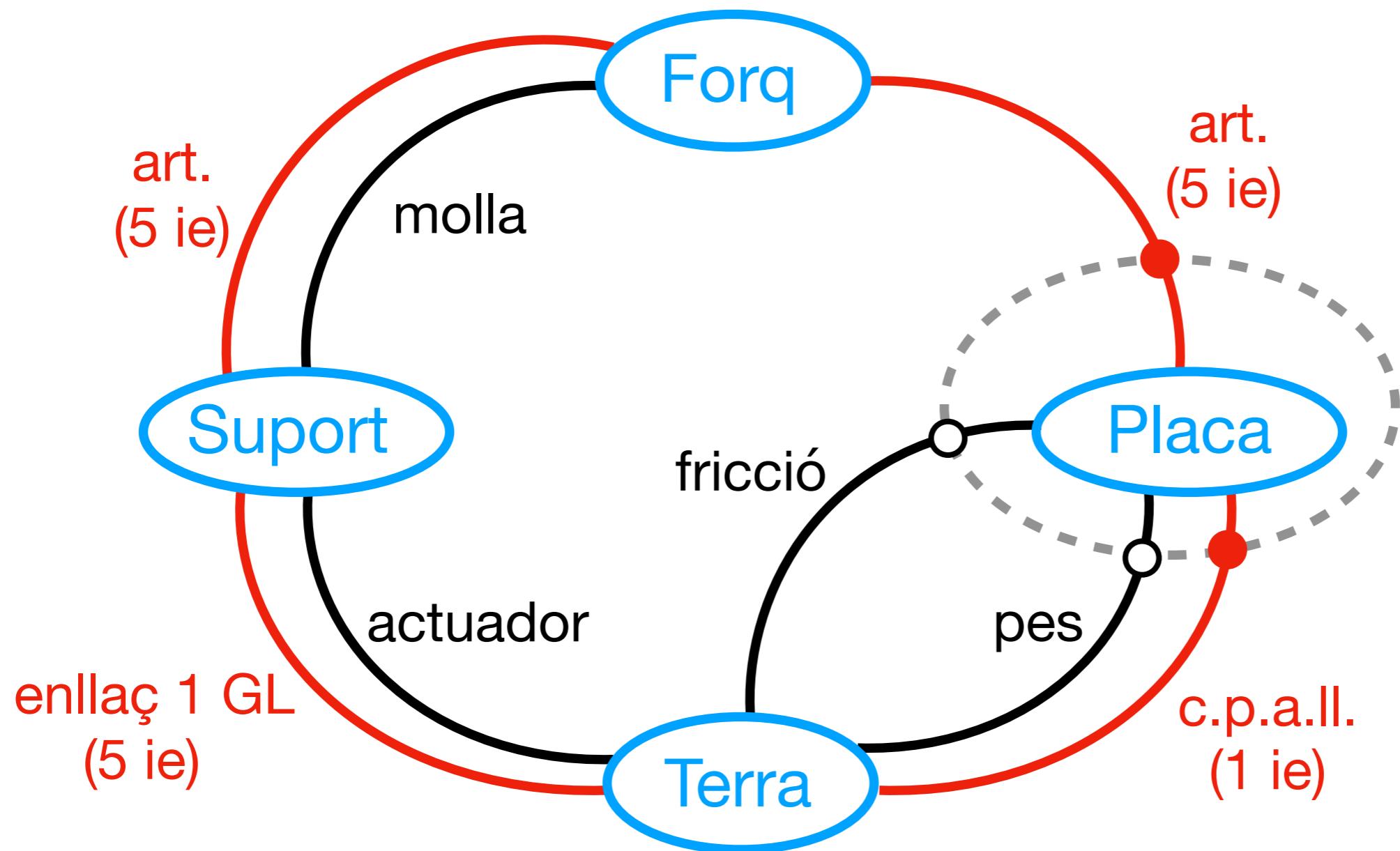
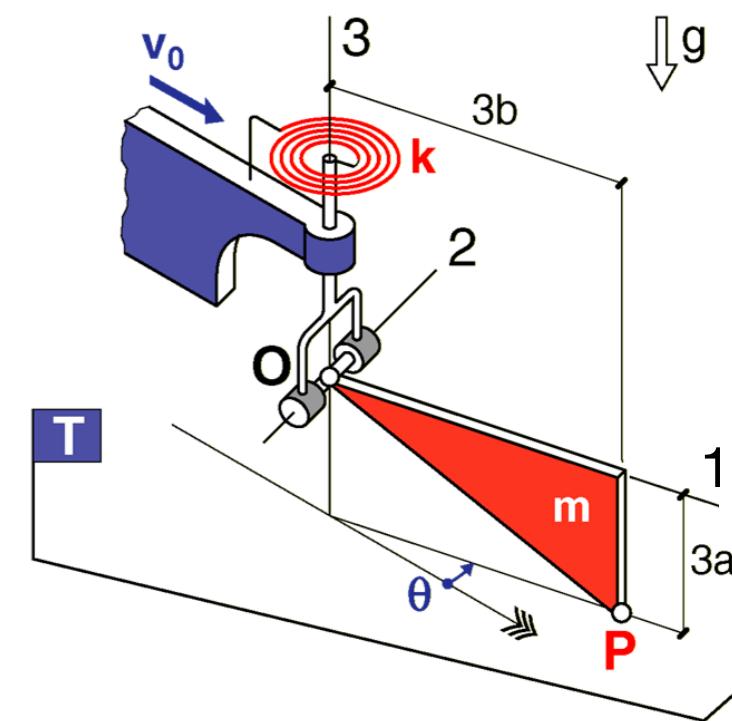
DGI

= Diagrama general
d'interaccions



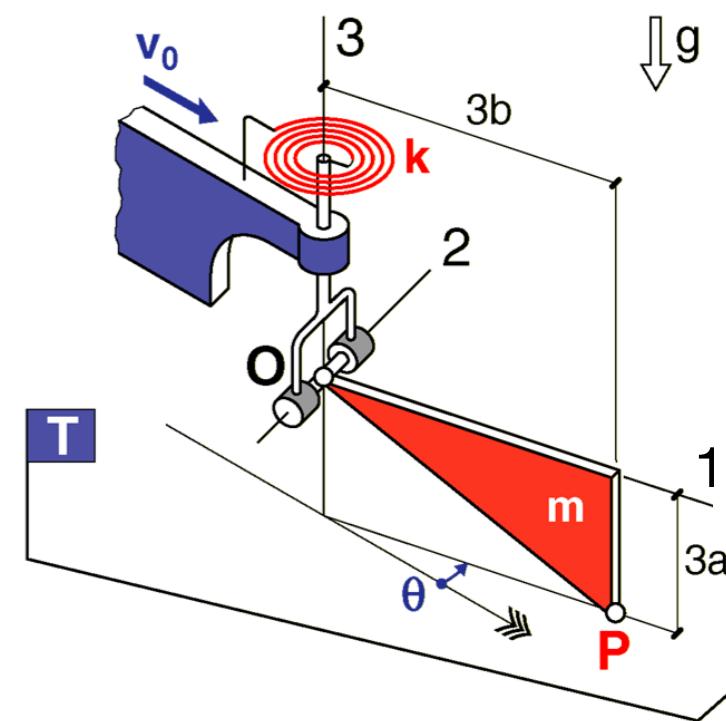
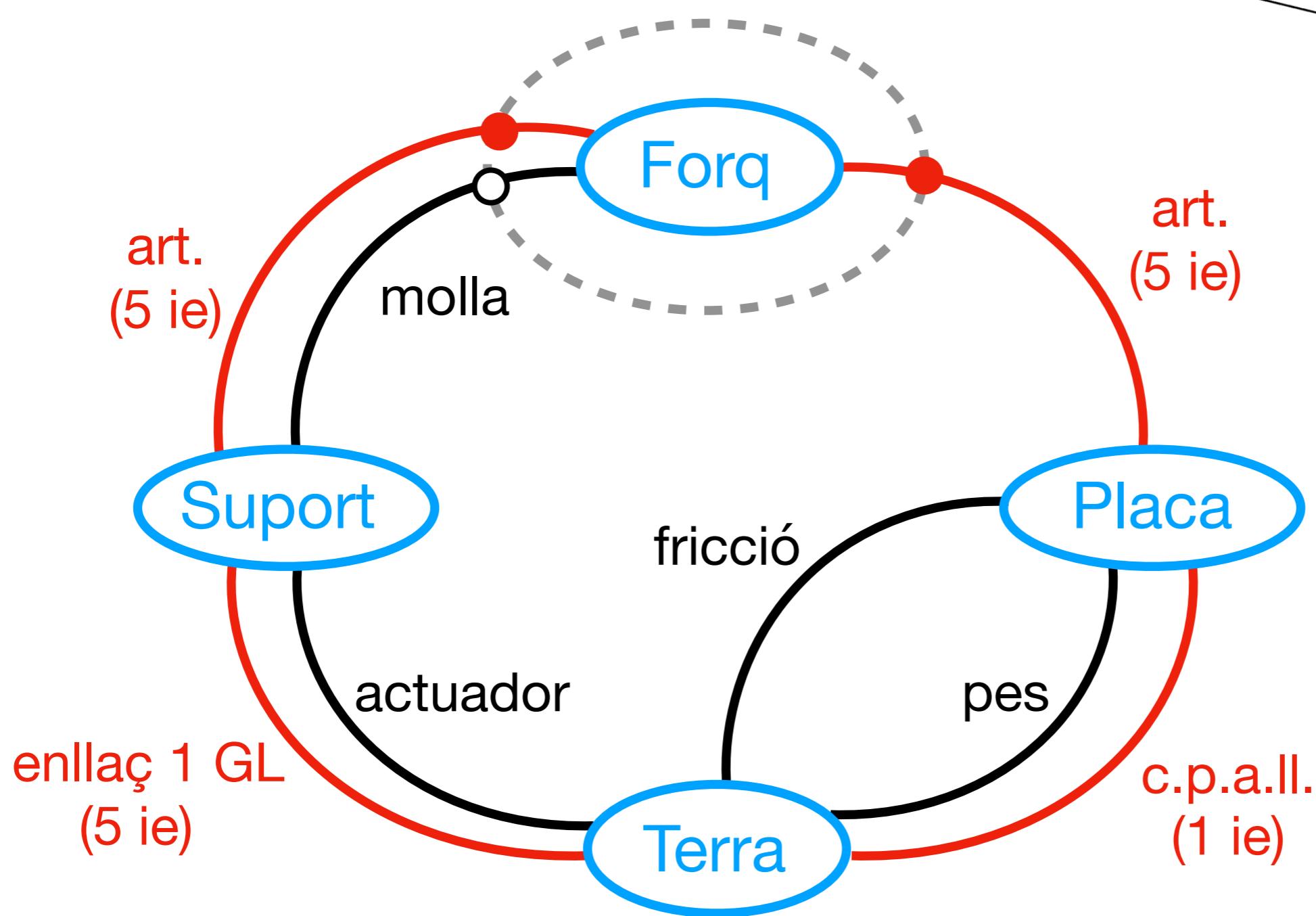
INDET

{ Sist = Placa
6 ie + $\ddot{\theta}$ = 7 incòg



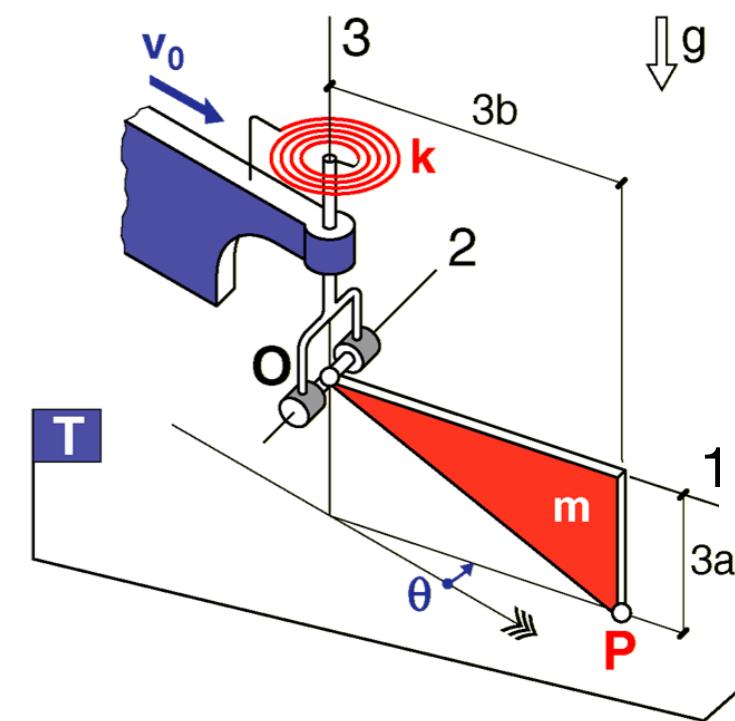
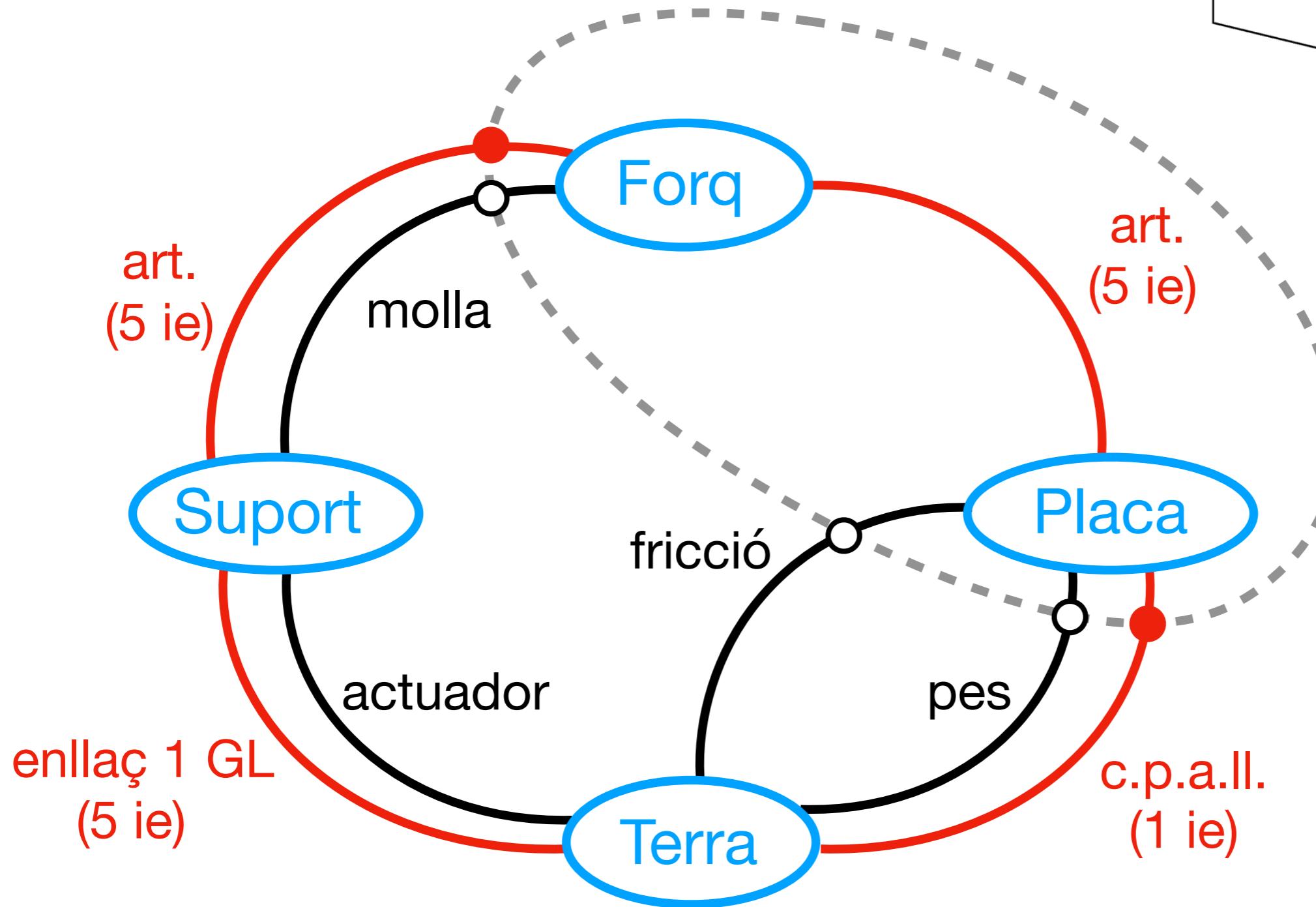
INDET

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sist} = \text{Forq} \\ 10 \text{ ie} + \ddot{\theta} = 11 \text{ incòg} \end{array} \right.$$

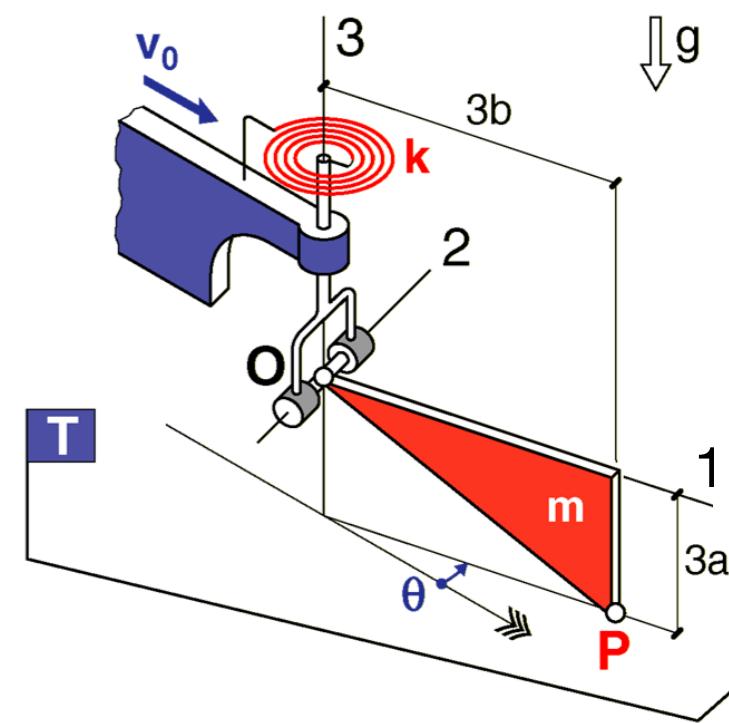
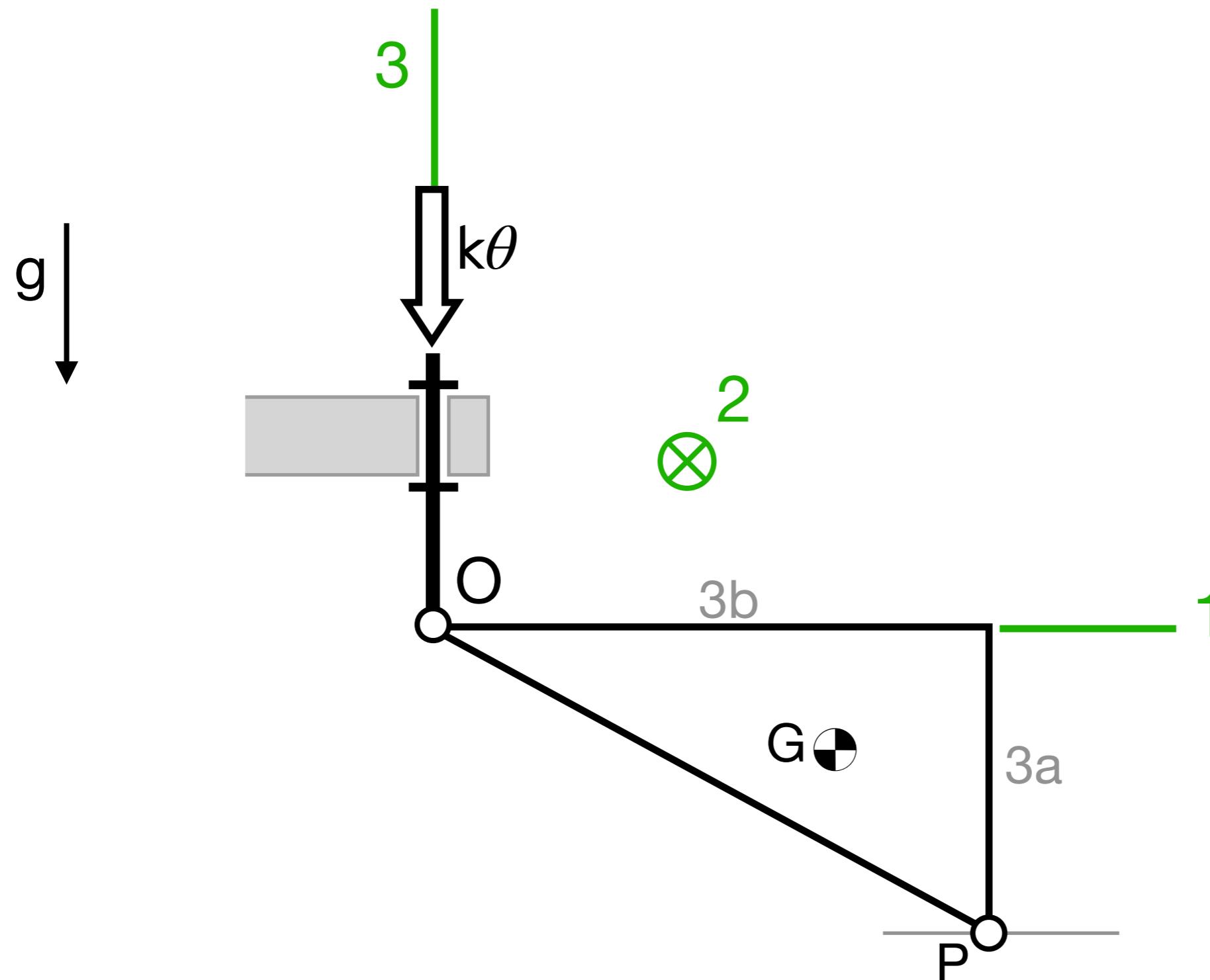


INDET

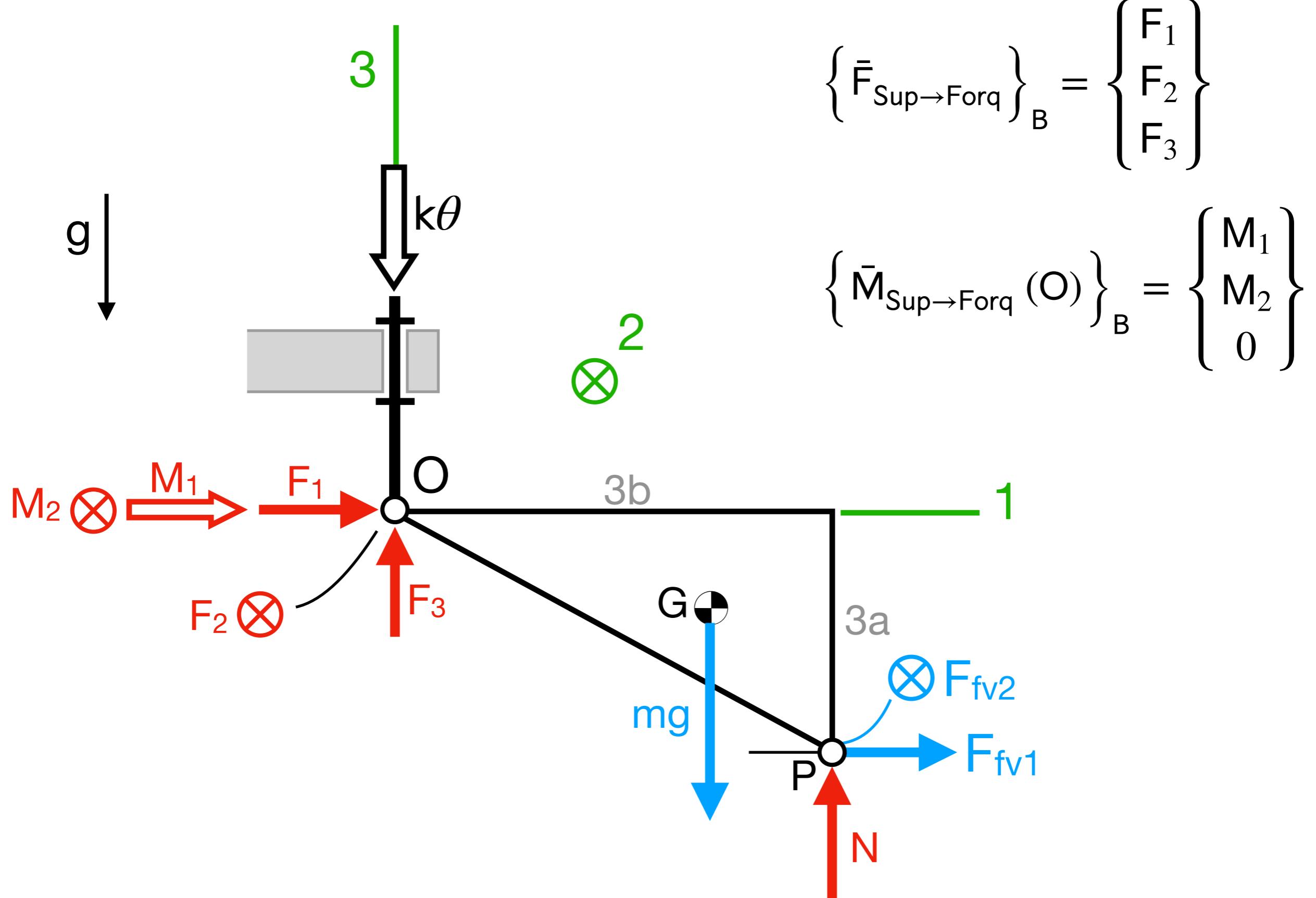
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Sist} = \text{Placa} + \text{Forq} \\ 6 \text{ ie} + \ddot{\theta} = 7 \text{ incòg} \end{array} \right\}$$



Forces sobre "Placa + Forq"



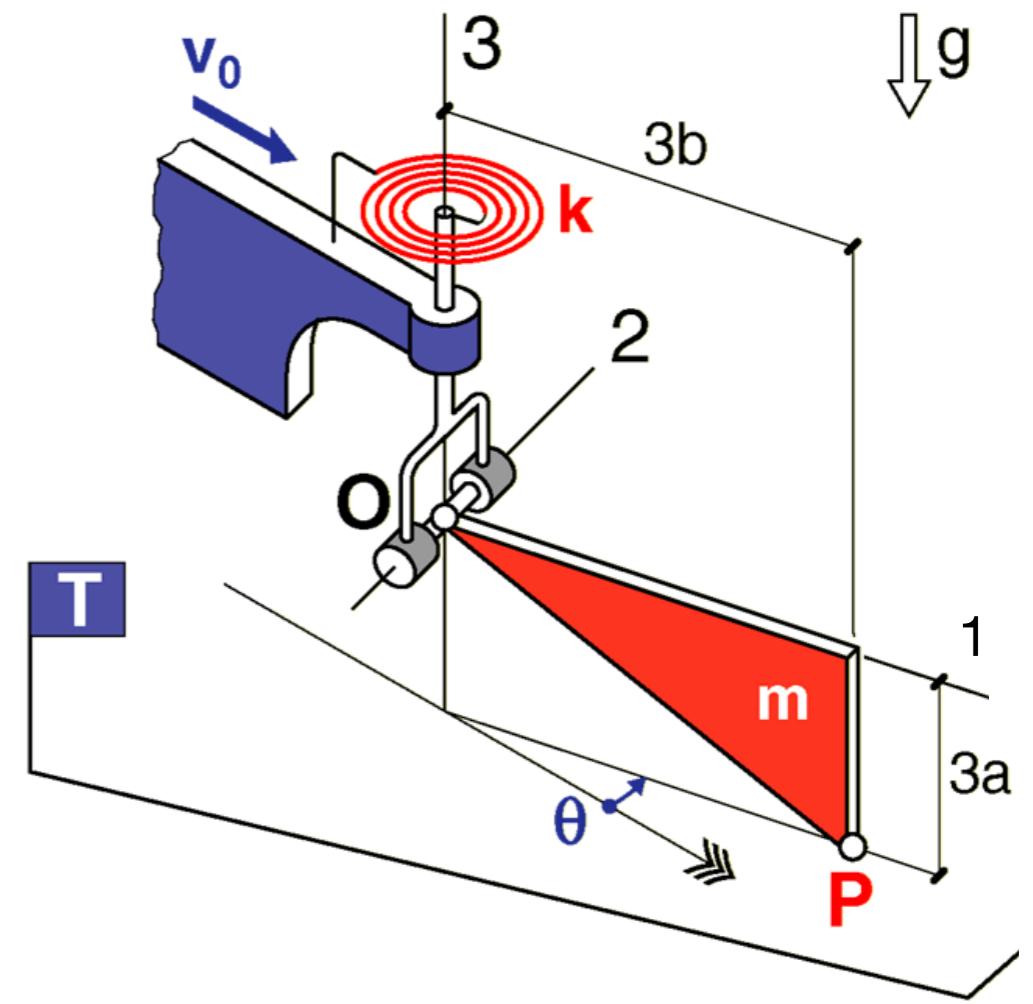
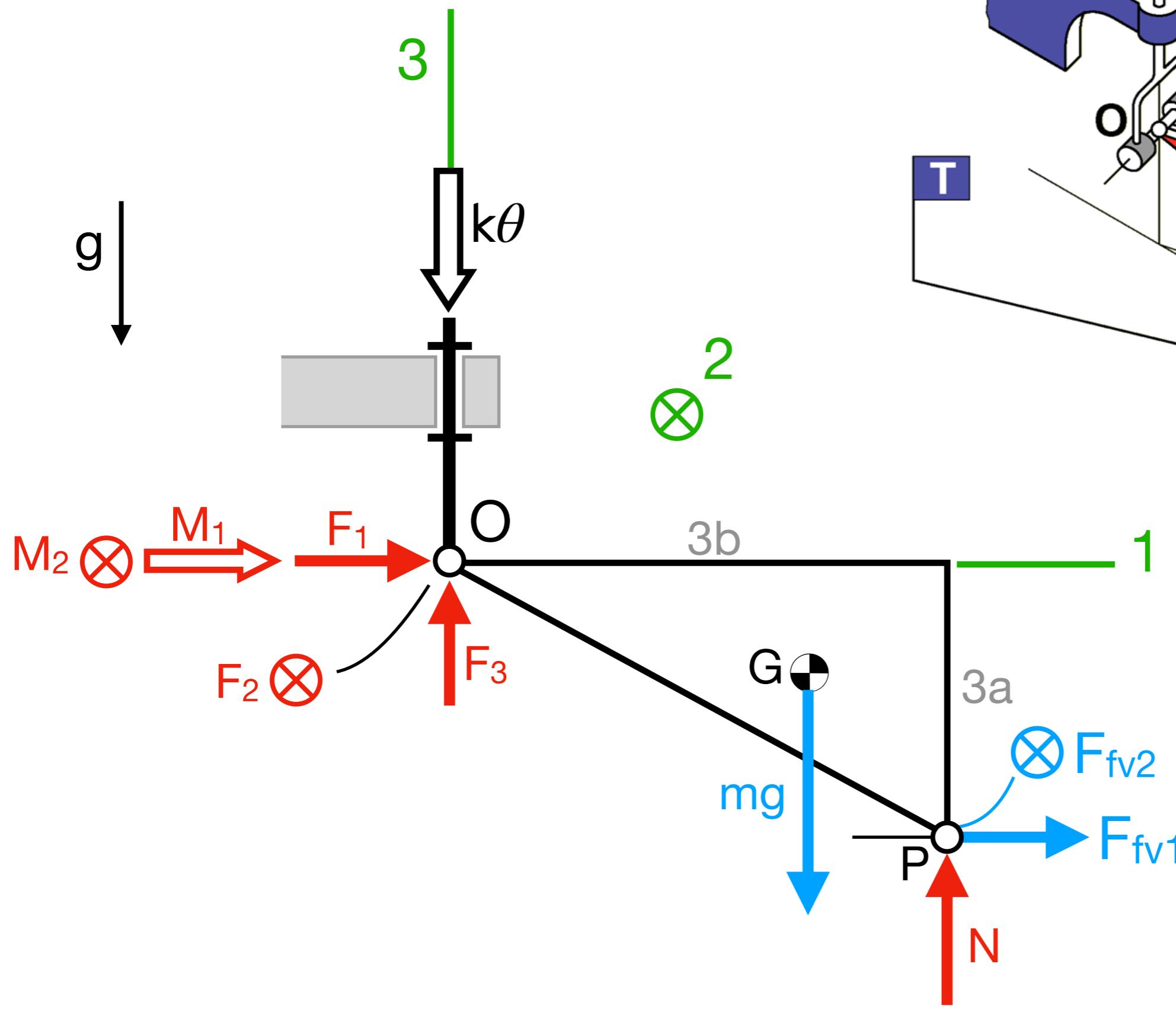
Forces sobre "Placa + Forq"



$$\left\{ \bar{\mathbf{F}}_{\text{Sup} \rightarrow \text{Forq}} \right\}_B = \begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ F_3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{\text{Sup} \rightarrow \text{Forq}} (O) \right\}_B = \begin{Bmatrix} M_1 \\ M_2 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

Forces sobre "Placa + Forja"



Anàlisi de l'estabilitat de $\theta_{eq} = 0$

3 passos

com al pèndol simple

$$I_{33} \ddot{\theta} + 9cb^2 \dot{\theta} + k \theta - 3bcv_0 \sin \theta = 0$$

Obtenim EDO
de l'error ε

$$\begin{aligned}\theta &= \theta_{eq} + \varepsilon \\ \dot{\theta} &= \dot{\varepsilon} \\ \ddot{\theta} &= \ddot{\varepsilon}\end{aligned}$$

en aquest exemple

$$I_{33} \ddot{\varepsilon} + 9cb^2 \dot{\varepsilon} + k \varepsilon - 3bcv_0 \sin \varepsilon = 0$$

La linealitzem $\sin \varepsilon \approx \varepsilon$

$$I_{33} \ddot{\varepsilon} + 9cb^2 \dot{\varepsilon} + (k - 3bcv_0) \varepsilon = 0$$

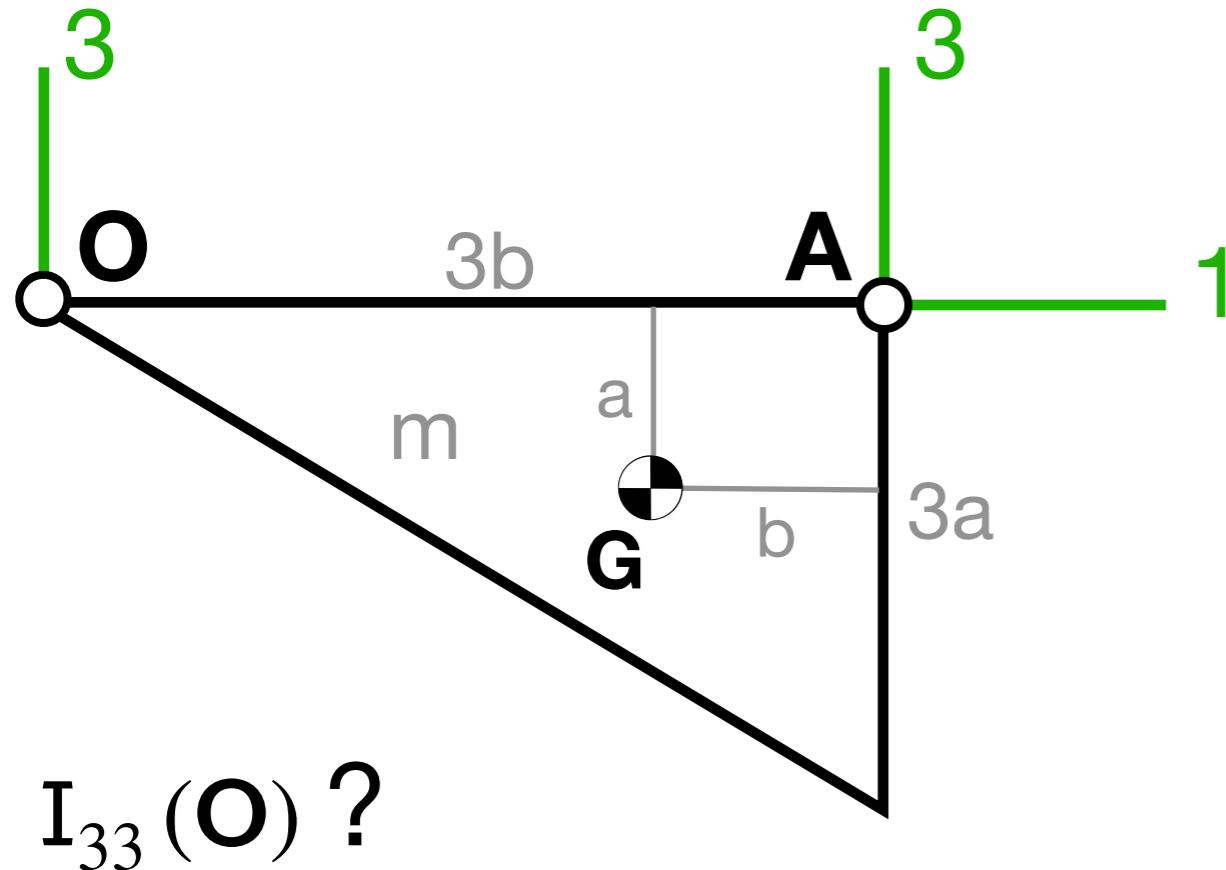
A B

$$\ddot{\varepsilon} = -\frac{B}{I_{33}} \varepsilon - \frac{A}{I_{33}} \dot{\varepsilon}$$

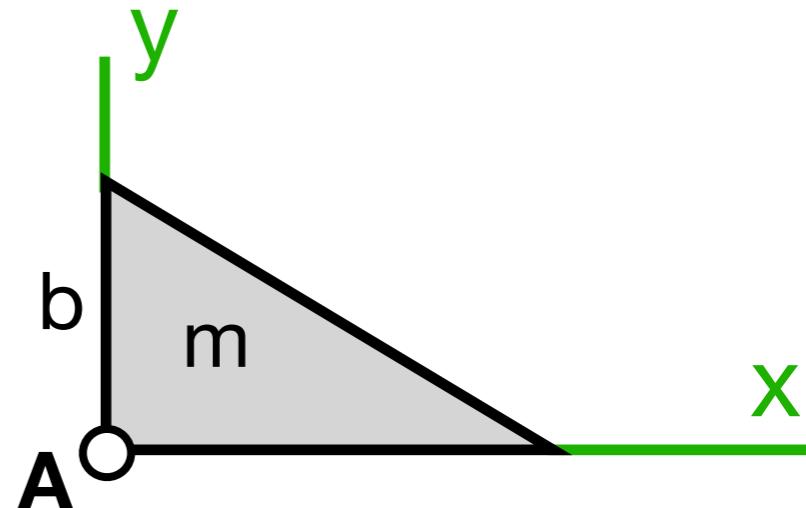
K C > 0

K > 0?

$$K > 0 \iff B > 0 \iff k > 3bcv_0$$



Taules



$$I_{33}(O) ?$$

$I_{33}(A)$ de taules + **doble Steiner** per passar a O :

$$(a) \quad I_{33}(O) = I_{33}(G) + I_{33}^\oplus(O)$$

$$(b) \quad I_{33}(A) = I_{33}(G) + I_{33}^\oplus(A)$$

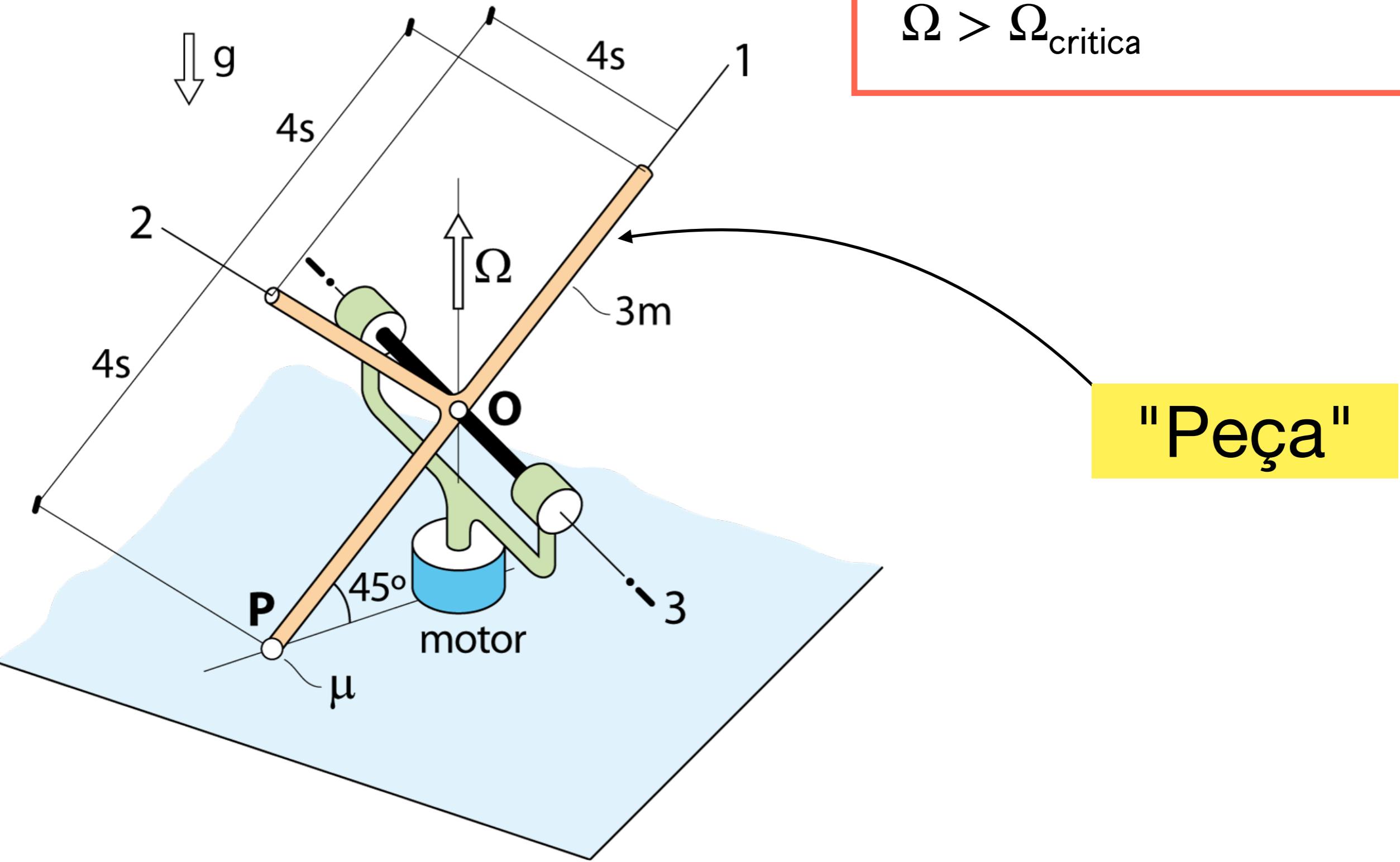
$$(a - b) \quad I_{33}(O) = I_{33}(A) + I_{33}^\oplus(O) - I_{33}^\oplus(A)$$

$$I_{33}(O) = \frac{1}{6}m(3b^2) + m(2b)^2 - mb^2 = \frac{9}{2}mb^2$$

$$\Omega = \text{ct}$$

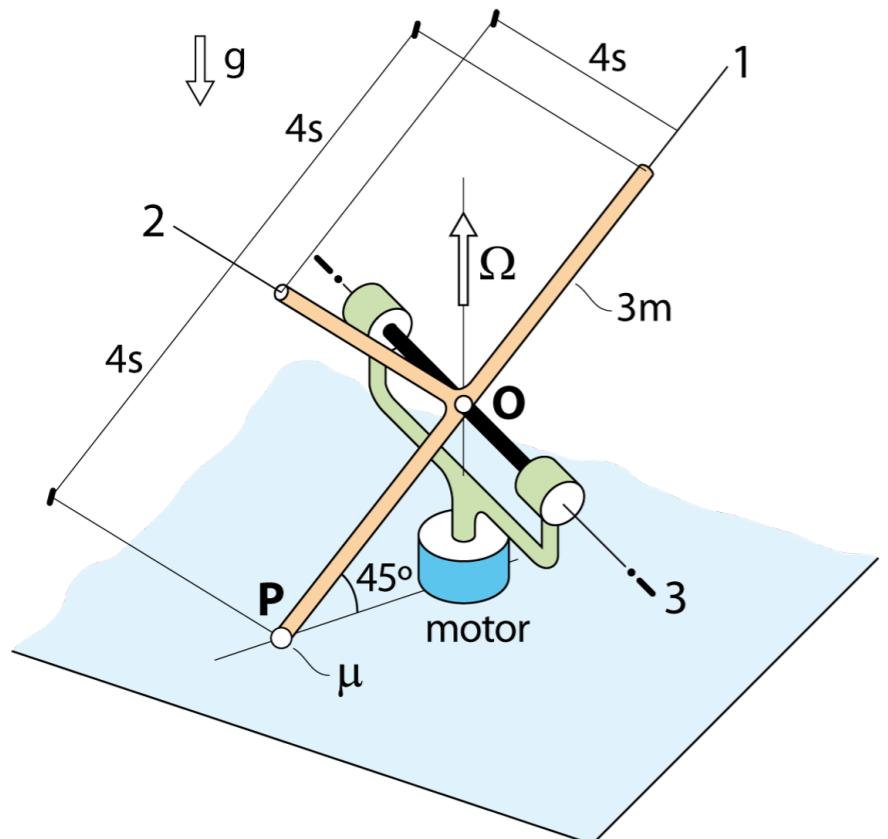
Ω_{critica} pèrdua contacte a P?

Equació del mov. quan
 $\Omega > \Omega_{\text{critica}}$

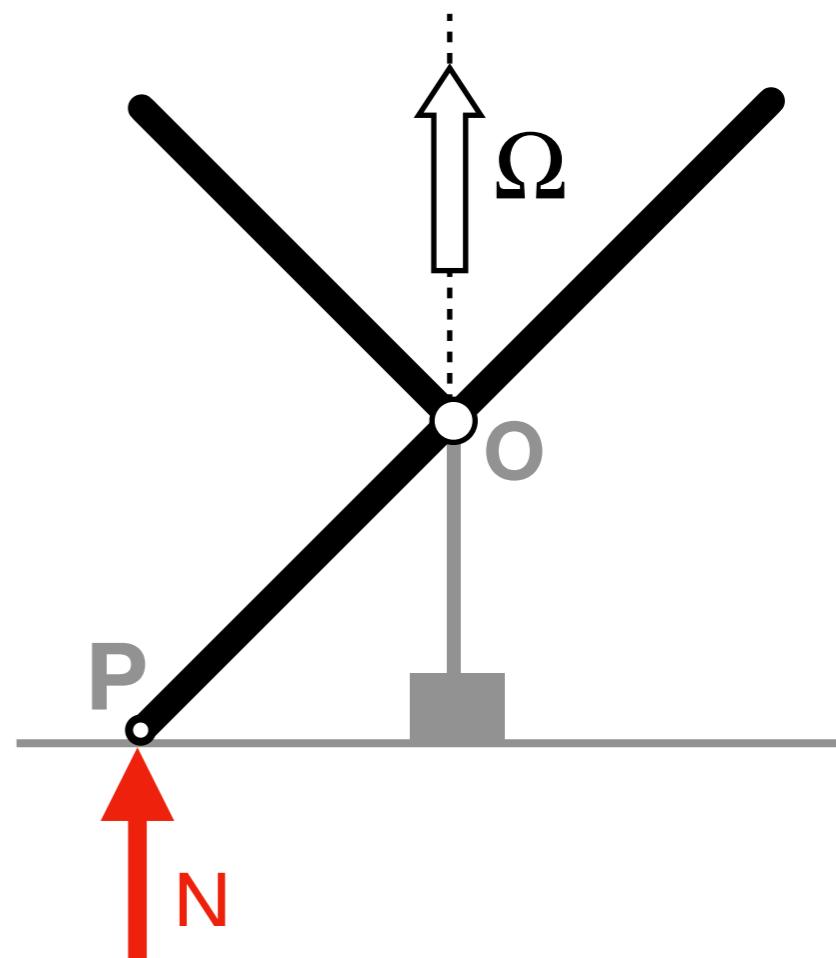


GL?

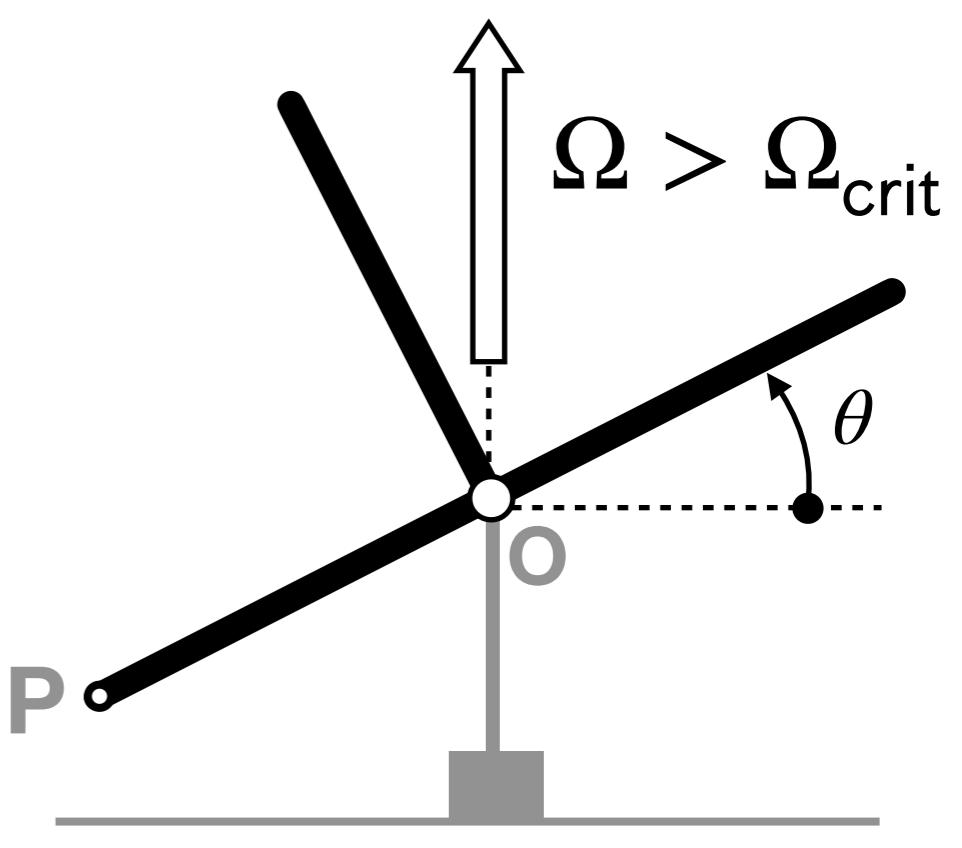
2 situacions!

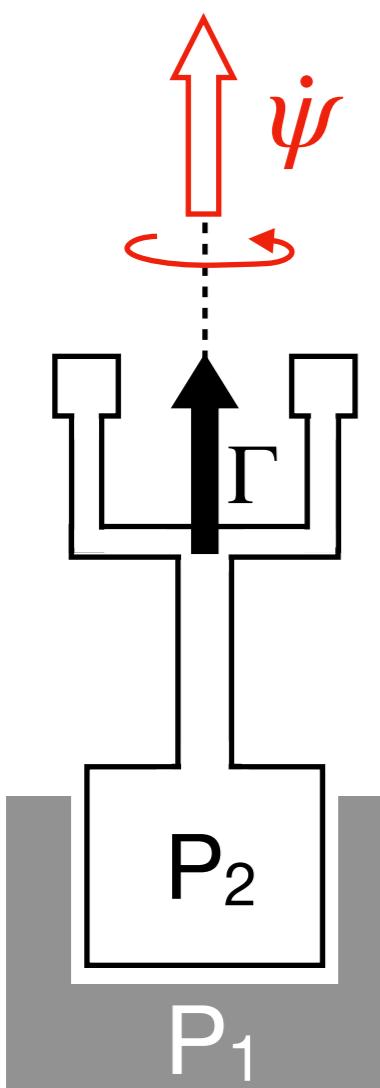
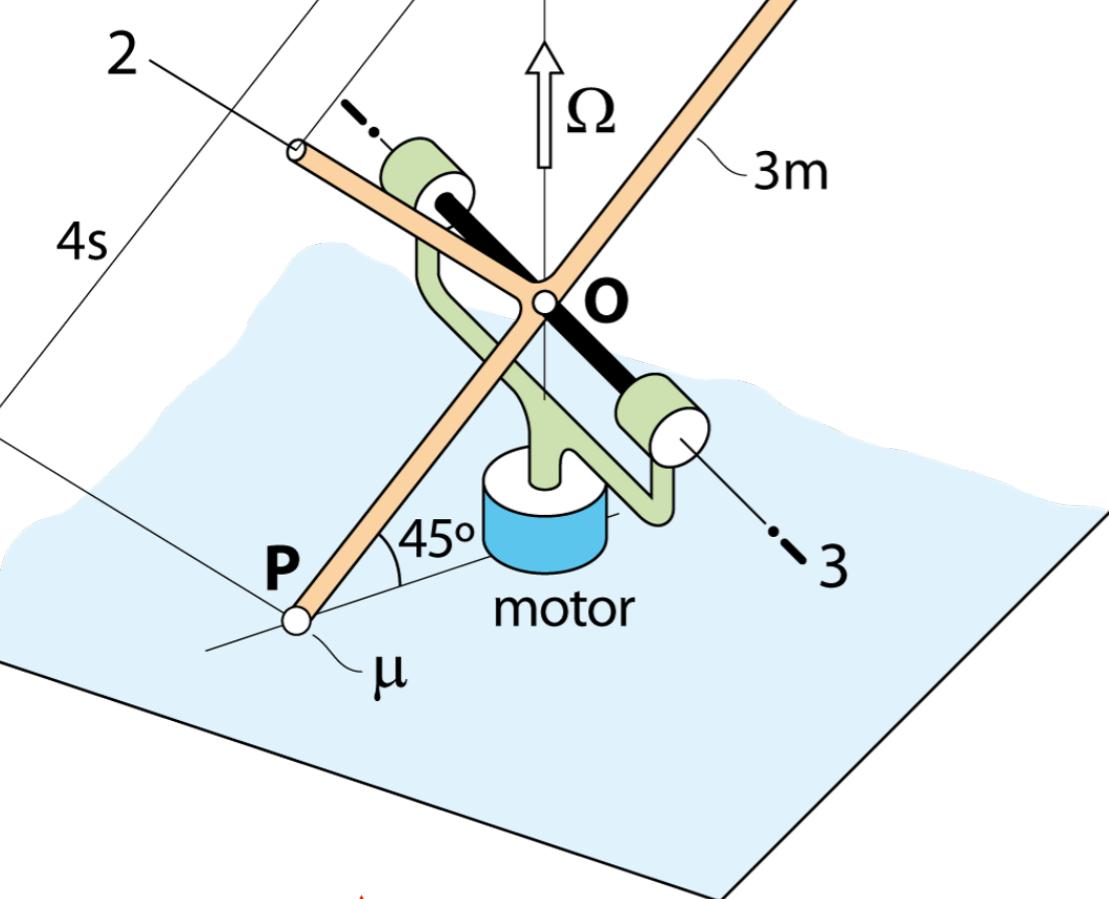


P manté
contacte
amb T



Contacte
perdut





Recordeu

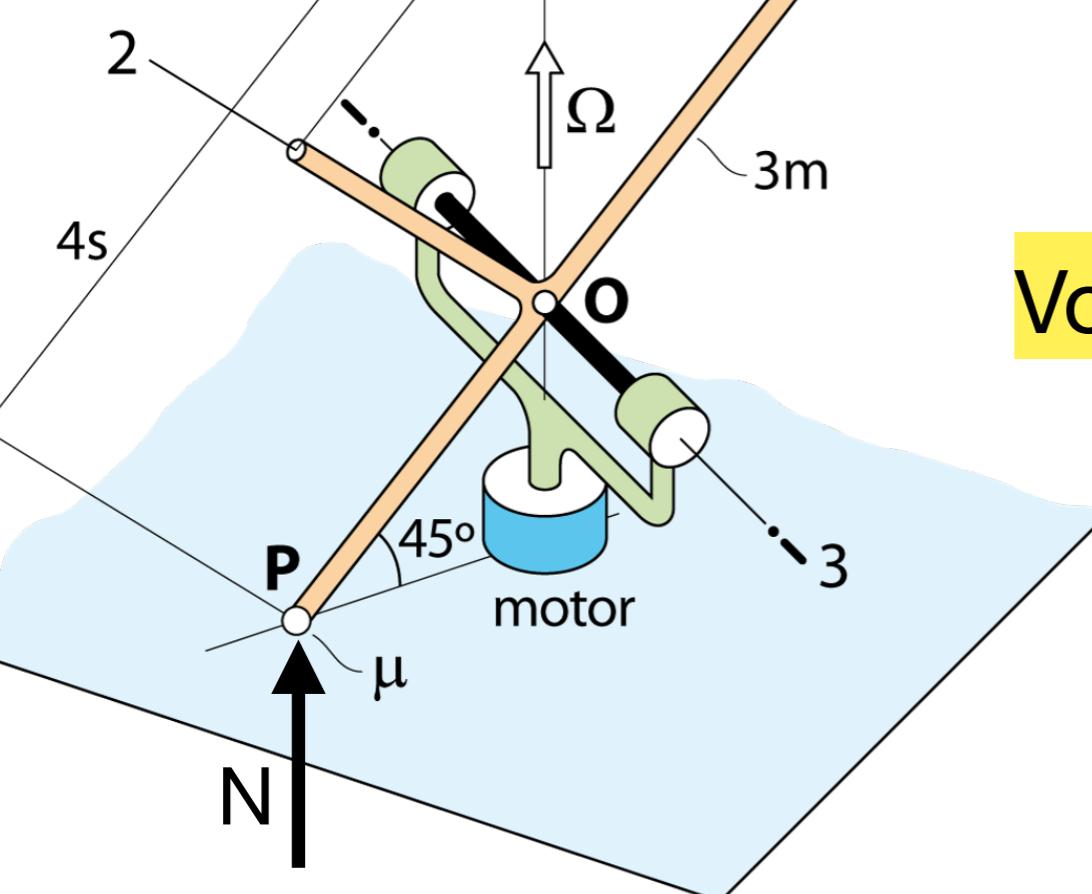
Γ coneugut $\Rightarrow \ddot{\psi}$ és incògnita

$\ddot{\psi}$ coneguda $\Rightarrow \Gamma$ és incògnita

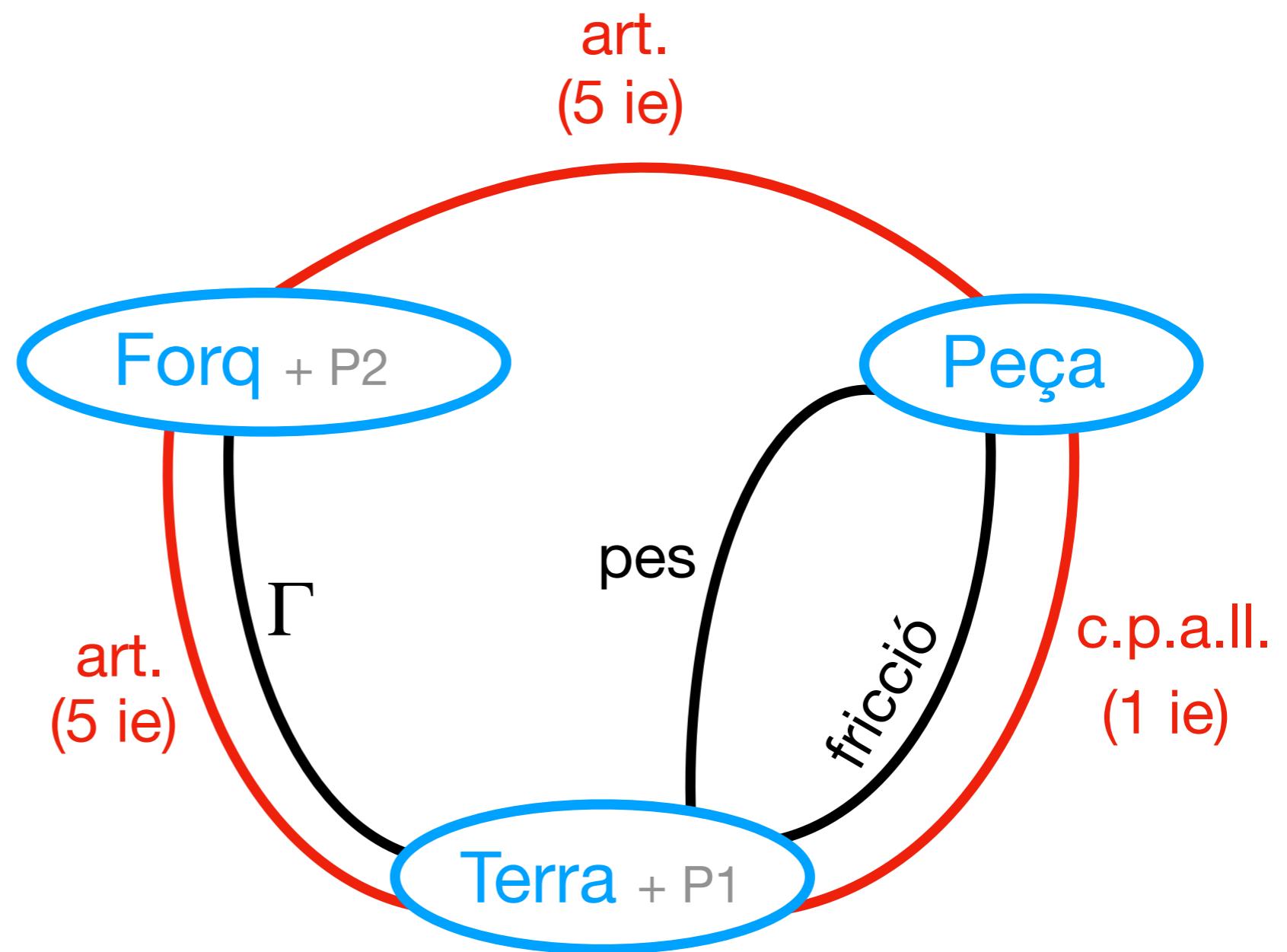
En aquest exercici

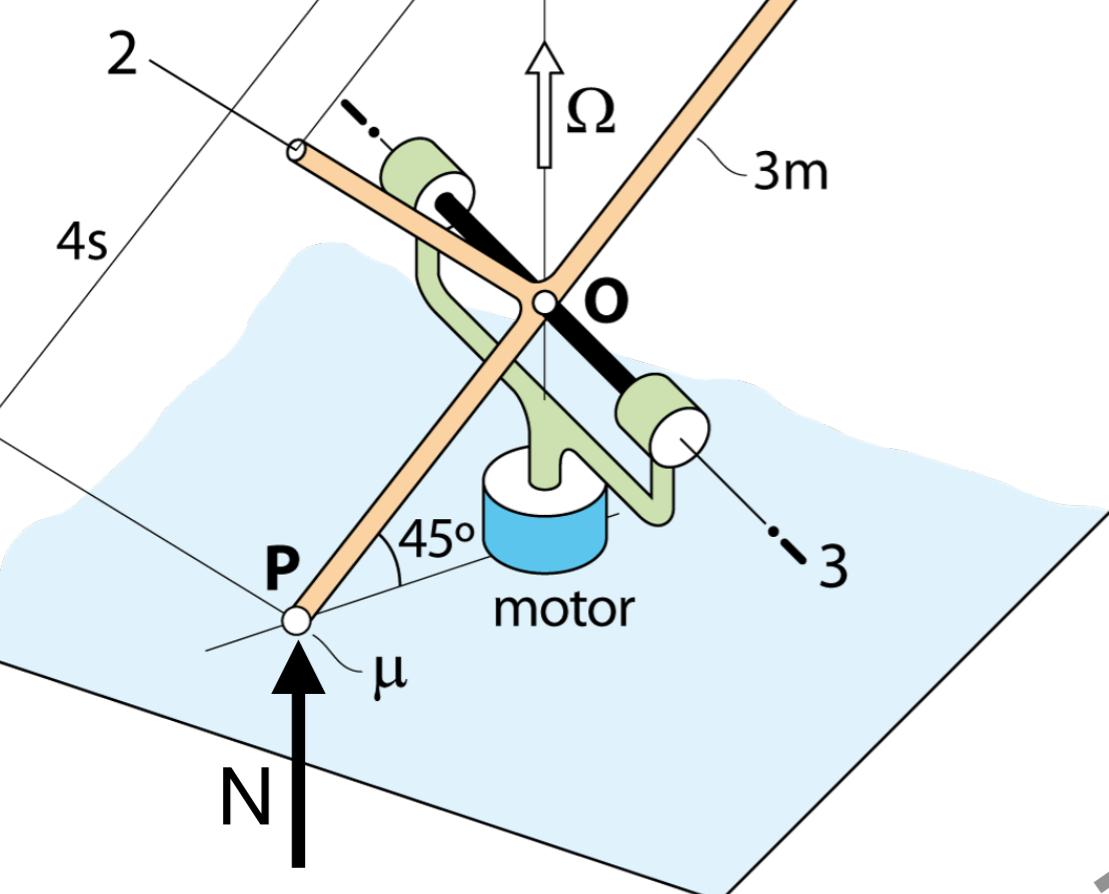
$\dot{\psi} = \Omega = ct \Rightarrow \dot{\psi} = 0$ (coneguda)

Γ serà incògnita

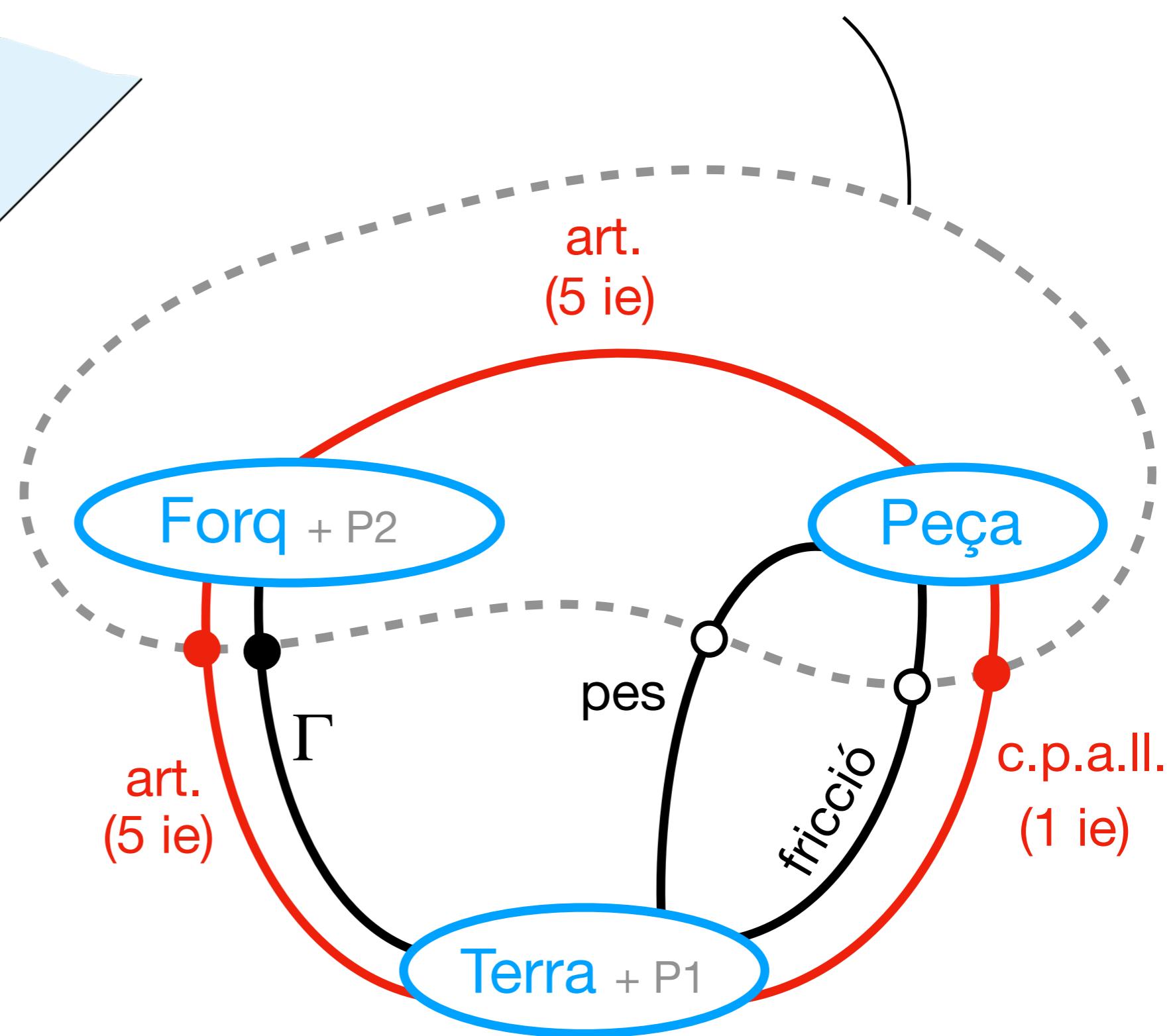


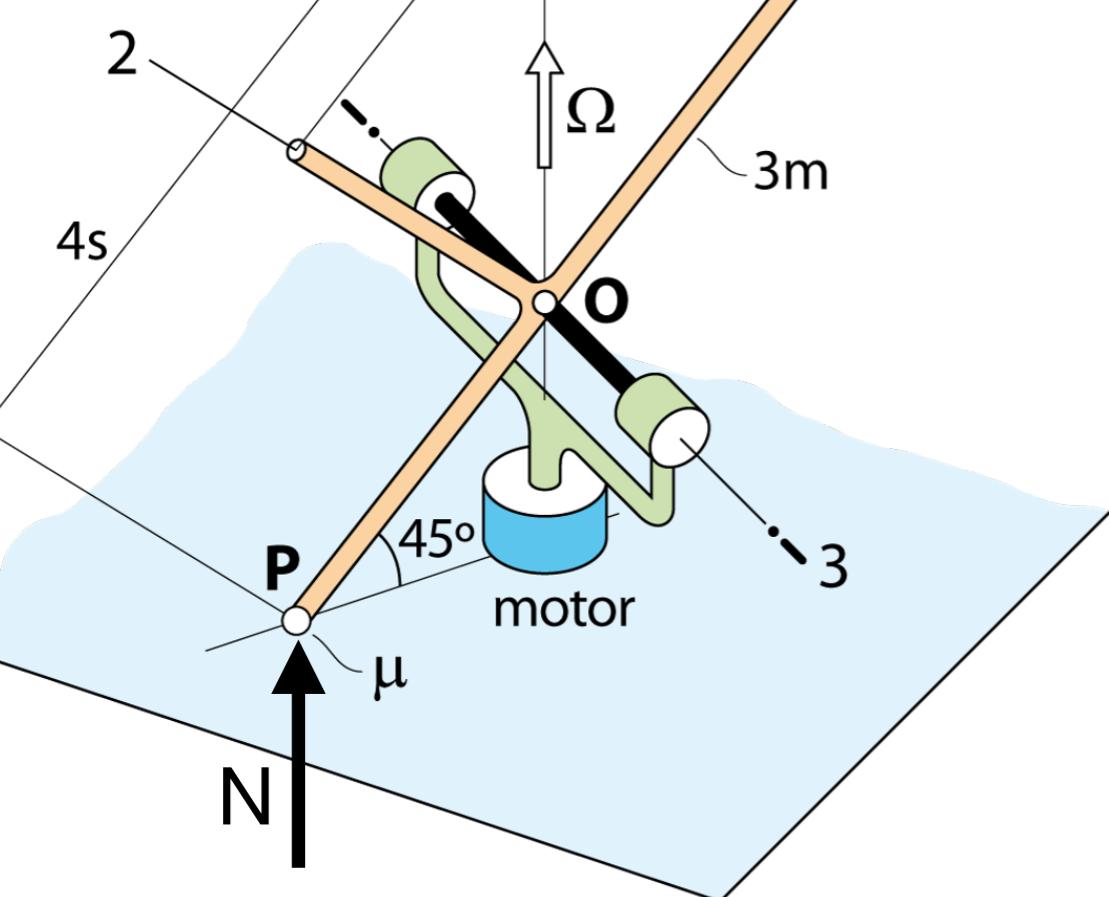
Volem N \Rightarrow SIST ha d'incloure la peça!



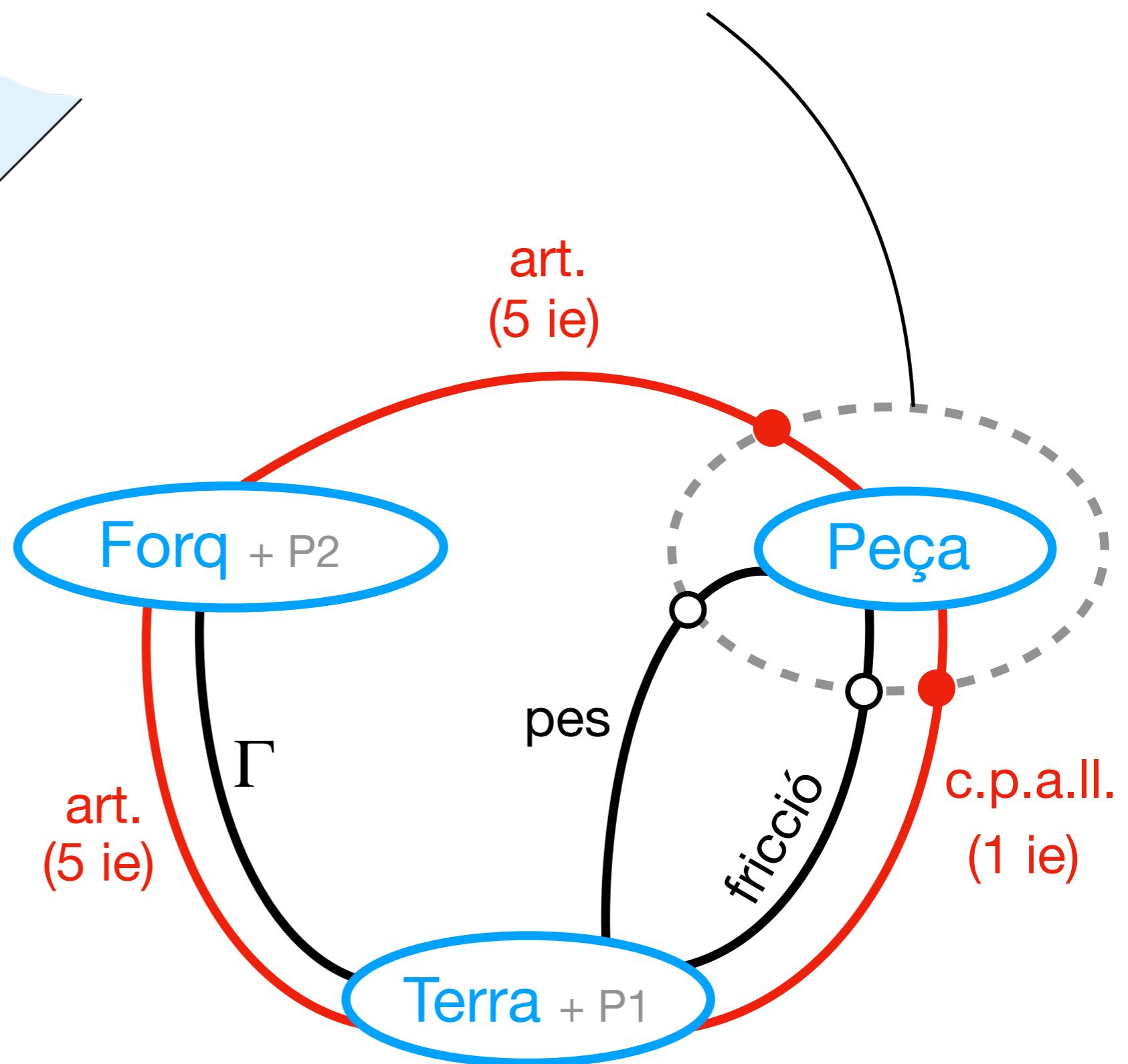


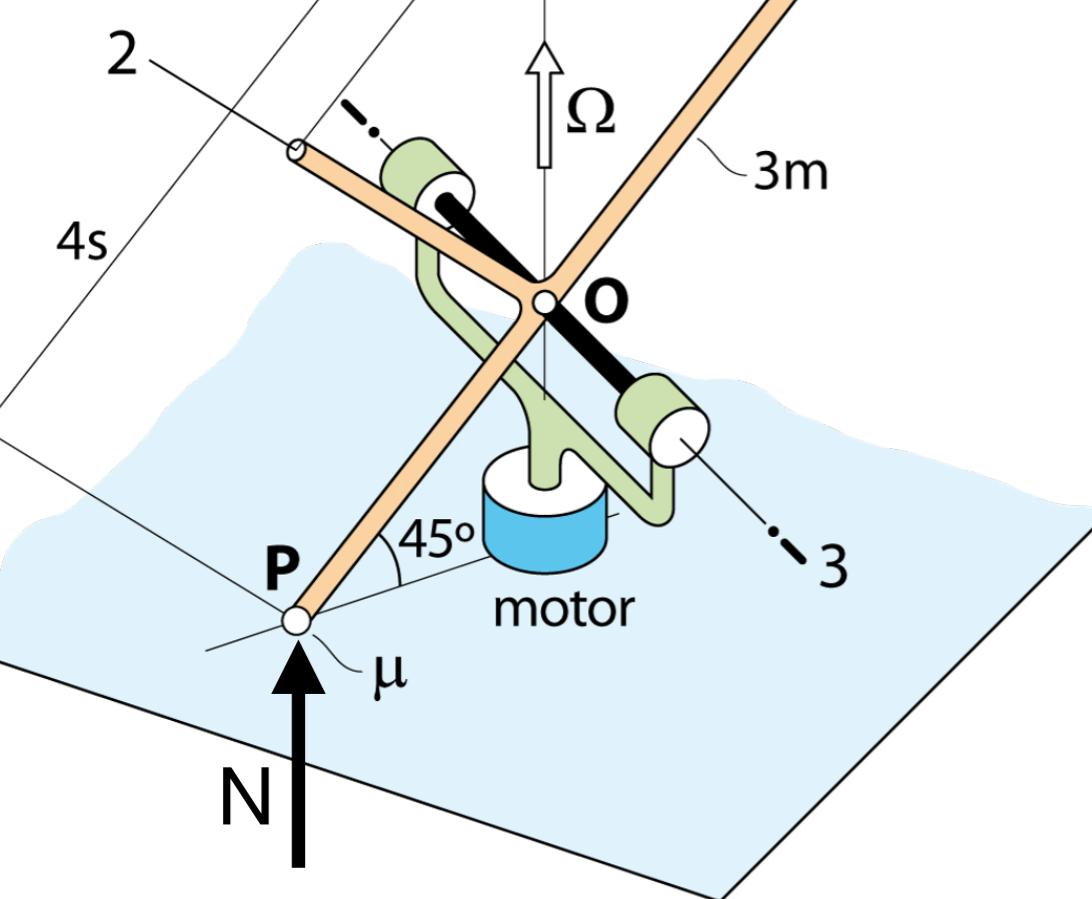
$6 \text{ ie} + \Gamma \Rightarrow \text{INDETERMINAT}$





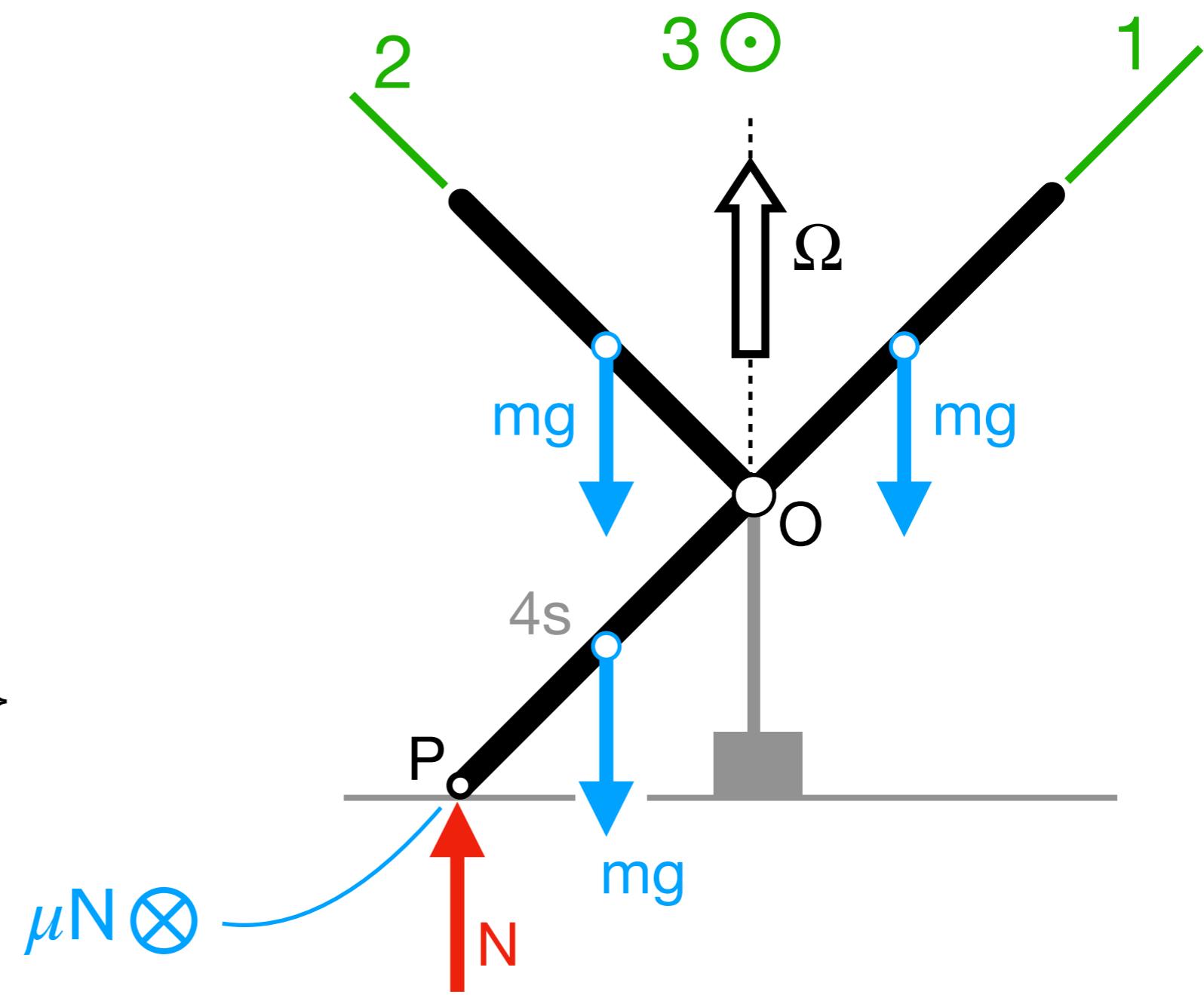
6 ie \Rightarrow DETERMINAT





$$\left\{ \bar{F}_{\text{Forq} \rightarrow \text{Peça}} \right\}_B = \begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ F_3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \bar{M}_{\text{Forq} \rightarrow \text{Peça}} (O) \right\}_B = \begin{Bmatrix} M_1 \\ M_2 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$



DEURES

Determineu

- Parell motor Γ per mantenir $\Omega = ct$
- Eq. mov. per al cas en que el contacte a P ja s'ha perdut ($\Omega > \Omega_{\text{critica}}$)