

Знакомство

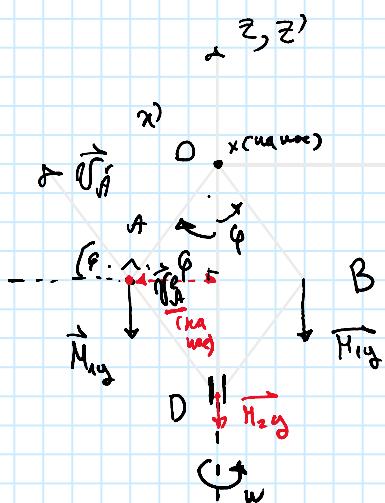
16 сентября 2025 г. 14:47

преподаватель: Евгений Валерьевич Бончук
кап: 619А

ЛР готовка к экзамену

Картина на листе А4 с рисунками и вычислениями (у 619А есть)

Вопросы основные:



Карточка

$$l = OA = CB = AD = BD$$

$\varphi(t)$, M_1, M_2, w (здесь $\dot{\varphi} \neq w$, м.к.)

$$\vec{Q} = ?$$

это другое значение угла

координаты

$$\vec{Q} = \vec{Q}_A + \vec{Q}_B + \vec{Q}_D$$

$$\vec{Q} = M \vec{V}_c - \text{сумма д. масс}$$

масса: момент инерции

$$\vec{V}_A = \vec{V}_A^r + \vec{V}_A^e = \begin{pmatrix} l \omega \sin \varphi \\ -l \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi \\ l \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix}, \vec{V}_B = \begin{pmatrix} -l \omega \sin \varphi \\ l \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi \\ l \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(один) r: R = l, \omega_r = \dot{\varphi}$$

$$(другой) e: R = OI \sin \varphi = l \sin \varphi, w$$

$$z_D = -l \cos \varphi$$

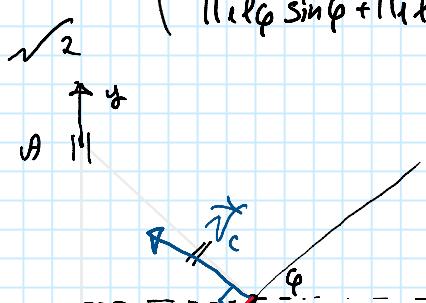
$$\frac{dz_D}{dt} = +2l\dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi$$

$$\vec{V}_D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2l\dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{Q} = M \vec{V}_c$$

$$\vec{Q} = \vec{Q}_A + \vec{Q}_B + \vec{Q}_D$$

$$\vec{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} M_1 l \omega \sin \varphi - M_1 l \omega \sin \varphi + 0 \\ -M_1 l \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi + M_1 l \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi + 0 \\ M_1 l \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi + M_2 l \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi + M_2 \cdot 2l \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2(M_1 + M_2) l \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

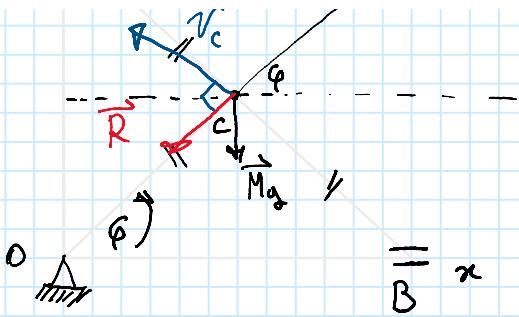


$$M_{AB} = M$$

$$\dot{\varphi} = w t$$

$$OC = AC = BC = 1$$

$$\vec{R}(c)_? = ?$$



$$OC = AC = BC = 1$$

$$\frac{\vec{R}^{(e)}}{R^{(e)}} \text{ ?}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{Q}}{dt} = \vec{R}^{(e)} \quad \text{Tozgaz-um kard-a gelsiz}$$

$$\vec{Q} = M \vec{R}_c$$

$$|\vec{R}_c| = w l, |\vec{Q}| = M w l$$

$$Q_x = -M w l \sin \varphi = -M w l \sin(wt)$$

$$Q_y = M w l \cos(wt)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x: -M w^2 l \cos(wt) &= R_x^{(e)} \\ y: -M w^2 l \sin(wt) &= R_y^{(e)} \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow$$

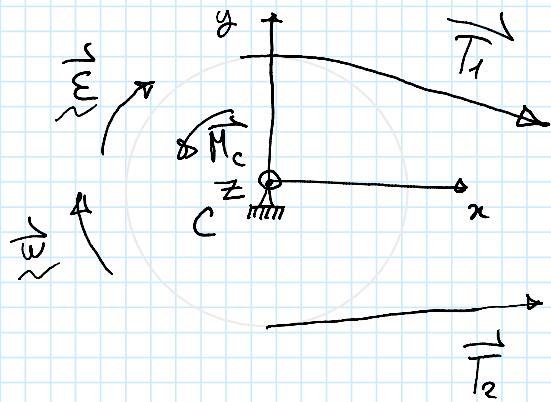
$$\Rightarrow |\vec{R}^{(e)}| = M w^2 l, \quad R_x^{(e)} = -R \cos \varphi$$

nojma
(guzma)

$$R_y^{(e)} = -R \sin \varphi$$

1. Задача 3

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$M_c, v, T_1, T_2; \varepsilon = \text{const}$

$$T_1 > T_2$$

$$M_c = ?$$

метод
инерции

$$K_c = \int \vec{w}$$

$$\vec{w} = (p, q, r)^T$$

$$K_{cz} = \int w_z$$

$$J = \frac{Mr^2}{2}$$

надо знать
Ф-му
имеет
перем

$$\frac{dK_c}{dt} = \vec{M}^{(o)} \rightarrow \Rightarrow$$

$$-\frac{Mr^2}{2}\varepsilon = -T_1r + T_2r + M_c$$

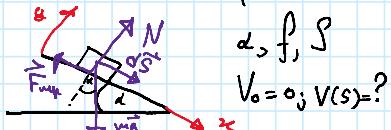
$$(T_1 - T_2)r - \frac{Mr^2}{2} = M_c$$

норма обмотки

Tep

1 2 3 4 5 9 10 Курсовая инженерия

Кинематика ЭИ. Теорема об умножении ЭИ.



$$\Delta T = \sum \delta^{(e)} \quad (\sum \delta^{(e)} = 0)$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m V^2$$

$$T - T_0 = m g \sin \alpha \cdot S - F_{up} \cdot S$$

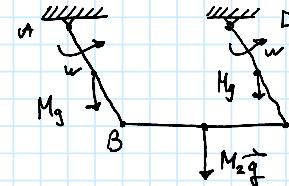
$$(m \cdot g \cdot S = 0)$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m V^2, \quad F_{up} = f, \quad N = f \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m V^2 = m g \sin \alpha \cdot S - f \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot S \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$V^2 = 2S(\sin \alpha - f \cos \alpha)g$$

$$V = \sqrt{2S(\sin \alpha - f \cos \alpha)g}$$



$$AB = CD = l$$

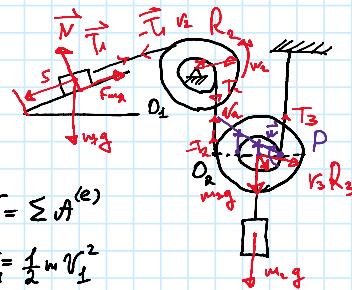
$$M_1, M_2, w$$

$$T = T_{AB} + T_{BD} + T_{DC}$$

$$T_{AB} = \frac{1}{2} M_1 w^2 = T_{DC} = \frac{1}{2} M_2 w^2$$

$$T_{BD} = \frac{1}{2} M_1 l^2 w^2$$

$$T = \frac{1}{3} M_1 l^2 w^2 + \frac{1}{2} M_2 l^2 w^2 = \frac{1}{6} (2M_1 + 3M_2) l^2 w^2$$



$$R_2, R_3, \omega_2 = \frac{1}{2} R_2, \omega_3 = \frac{1}{2} R_3$$

$$m_4 = m_3, m_2 = \frac{3}{5} m_3, m_3 = \frac{3}{10} m_4$$

$$m_4 = \frac{3}{2} m_3 \Rightarrow \omega_3 = S$$

$$V_1(S) - ? \quad i_2, i_3$$

$$w_2 = \frac{\omega_1}{R_2}$$

$$J_{\alpha_1} = m_2 l_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} m l_2^2$$

$$J_{\alpha_2} = m_3 l_3^2$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} J_{\alpha_2} \omega_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} m l_2^2 \cdot \frac{\omega_1^2}{R_2^2} = \frac{1}{8} m l_2^2 \frac{\omega_1^2}{R_2^2}$$

$$T_3 = \frac{1}{2} J_{\alpha_3} \omega_3^2 = \frac{3}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} m \left(l_3 + \frac{R_3}{4} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{\omega_1^2}{R_3^2} = \frac{3}{40} m \left(l_3^2 + \frac{R_3^2}{4} \right) \omega_1^2$$

$$T_4 = \frac{1}{2} m_4 \cdot V_4^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} m \cdot \frac{\omega_1^2}{36} = \frac{1}{48} m \cdot \omega_1^2$$

$$V_2 = \omega_2 \cdot R_2 = \frac{\omega_1}{R_2} \cdot \frac{R_2}{2} = \frac{\omega_1}{2} = w \cdot \frac{3}{2} R_3$$

$$V_4 = w \cdot r_3 = \frac{\omega_1}{3R_3} \cdot \frac{R_3}{2} = \frac{\omega_1}{6}$$

$$- m_3 g \frac{S}{6} - m_4 g \frac{S}{6}$$

$$\sum T_i = \sum \delta^{(e)}, \text{ ошибка вычислений } \nabla$$

3.

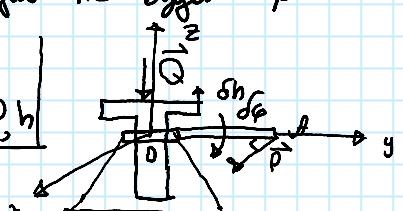
Тема: Вирт. методика?

21 октября 2025 г. 10:55

на исходном ГЗ будем с/p

✓1

$$Q; OA = P; p, h$$

иногда
о шаре ванна

основная Ф.

$$\sum \vec{F}_y \cdot S \vec{v}_y = 0$$

$$\frac{\bar{P} \delta \bar{v}_A}{\delta v_A} = OA \delta \bar{\varphi}$$

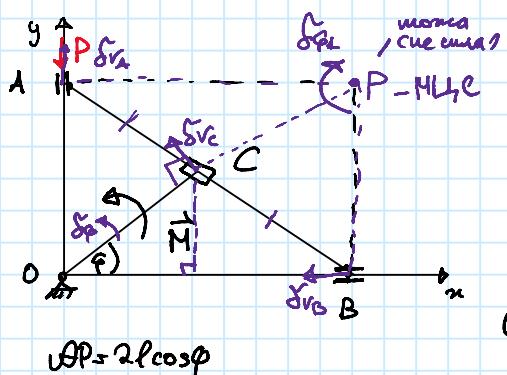
$$-Q \delta h + P l \delta \bar{\varphi} = 0$$

$$\frac{\delta h}{\delta \bar{\varphi}} = \frac{h}{2l}; \quad \delta \bar{\varphi} = \frac{2h}{h} \delta h$$

$$-Q \cdot \delta h + P l \frac{2h}{h} \delta h = 0$$

$$Q = P l \frac{2h}{h}$$

✓2



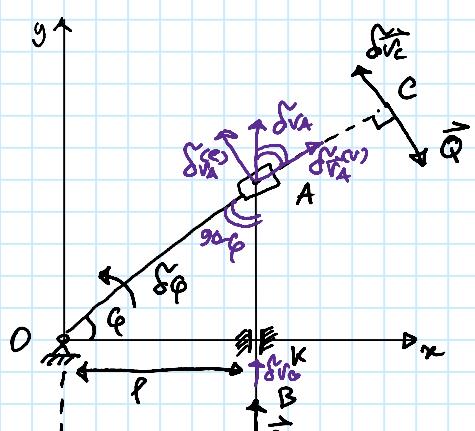
$$P, Q \\ OC = AC = CB = P \\ N = ?$$

$$N \cdot \delta \bar{\varphi} - P \cdot \delta \bar{v}_A = 0 \\ \delta \bar{v}_C = P \delta \bar{\varphi} = l \delta \bar{\varphi}_A \Rightarrow \bar{\varphi} = \bar{\varphi}_L$$

$$\delta \bar{v}_A = AP \delta \bar{\varphi}$$

$$(N - P \cdot 2l \cos \bar{\varphi}) \delta \bar{\varphi} = 0 \Rightarrow N = P + 2l \cos \bar{\varphi}$$

✓3



$$OC = R, OK = l \\ P, Q, N - ?$$

$$\delta \bar{v}_C = R \delta \bar{\varphi}, \delta \bar{v}_B = \delta \bar{v}_A$$

$$-Q \delta \bar{v}_C + P \delta \bar{v}_B = 0$$

$$\delta \bar{v}_A = \delta \bar{v}_{K2} + \delta \bar{v}_{A2}$$

$$\delta \bar{v}_{A2} = OA \cdot \delta \bar{\varphi} = \delta \bar{v}_A \cos \bar{\varphi}$$

$$\cos \bar{\varphi} = \frac{\delta \bar{v}_{A2}}{\delta \bar{v}_A} = \frac{l}{OA} \Rightarrow OA = \frac{l}{\cos \bar{\varphi}}, \Rightarrow$$

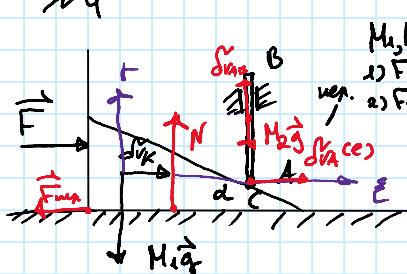
$$OA \delta \bar{\varphi} = \delta \bar{v}_A \cos \bar{\varphi}$$

$$\frac{l}{\cos \bar{\varphi}} \delta \bar{\varphi} = \delta \bar{v}_B \cos \bar{\varphi} (\delta \bar{v}_B = \delta \bar{v}_A) \mid \cdot \cos \bar{\varphi}$$

$$\boxed{\delta \bar{v}_B = \frac{l}{\cos \bar{\varphi}} \delta \bar{\varphi}} \rightarrow \text{T.O.: } -Q \delta \bar{v}_C + P \delta \bar{v}_B = 0$$

$$Q = \frac{P \delta \bar{v}_B}{\delta \bar{v}_C}$$

✓4

M₁, M₂, f₃ x, F - ?

$$\begin{aligned} 1) & F_{up} = 0 \\ 2) & F_{up} \neq 0 \quad |F_{up}| \leq f N \end{aligned}$$

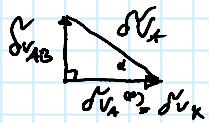
Разберем первое условие: $F_{up} = 0$

$$F \cdot \delta \bar{v}_K - M_2 g \cdot \delta \bar{v}_{AB} = 0$$

$$\delta \bar{v}_{A2}^{(e)} = \delta \bar{v}_K \\ \delta \bar{v}_A = \delta \bar{v}_{A2}^{(e)} + \delta \bar{v}_{A2}^{(n)}$$

$$\delta V_A(\text{ext}) = \delta V_K$$

$$\delta V_A = \delta V_K^{\text{ext}} + \delta V_A^{\text{int}}$$



$$\delta V_A = \text{tg} \alpha \delta V_K$$

$$(F - M_1 g \cdot \text{tg} \alpha) \cdot \delta V_K = 0 \Rightarrow F = M_1 g \cdot \text{tg} \alpha$$

$$2) F - F_{\text{up}} - M_2 g \cdot \text{tg} \alpha = 0$$

$$F_{\text{up}} = F - M_2 g \cdot \text{tg} \alpha$$

$$- f(M_1 + M_2)g \leq F - M_2 g \cdot \text{tg} \alpha \leq f(M_1 + M_2)g$$

$$- f(M_1 + M_2)g + M_2 g \cdot \text{tg} \alpha \leq F \leq f(M_1 + M_2)g + M_2 g \cdot \text{tg} \alpha$$

1P B zmiay cydlobny b 10:00.