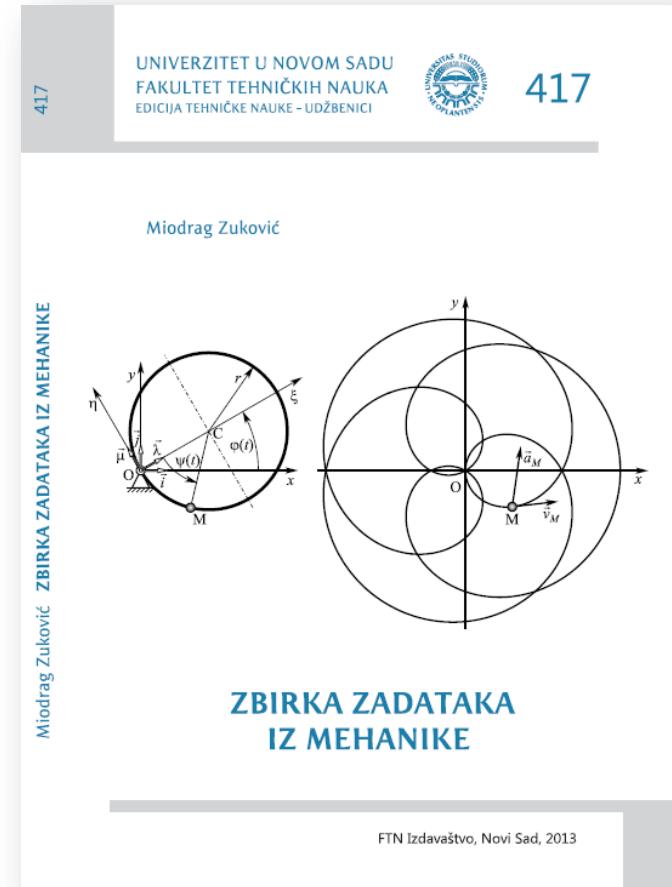
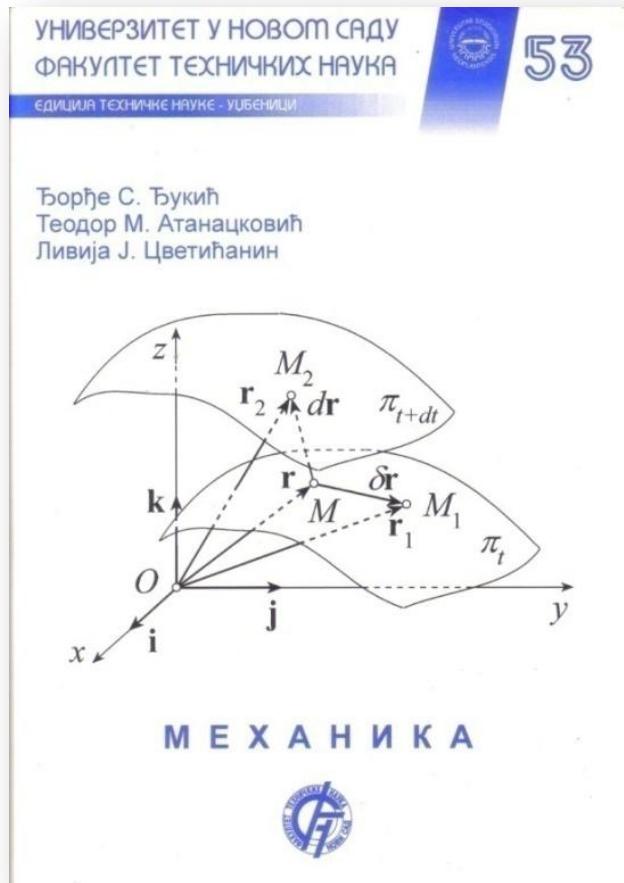


Mehanika 2 (Kinematika)

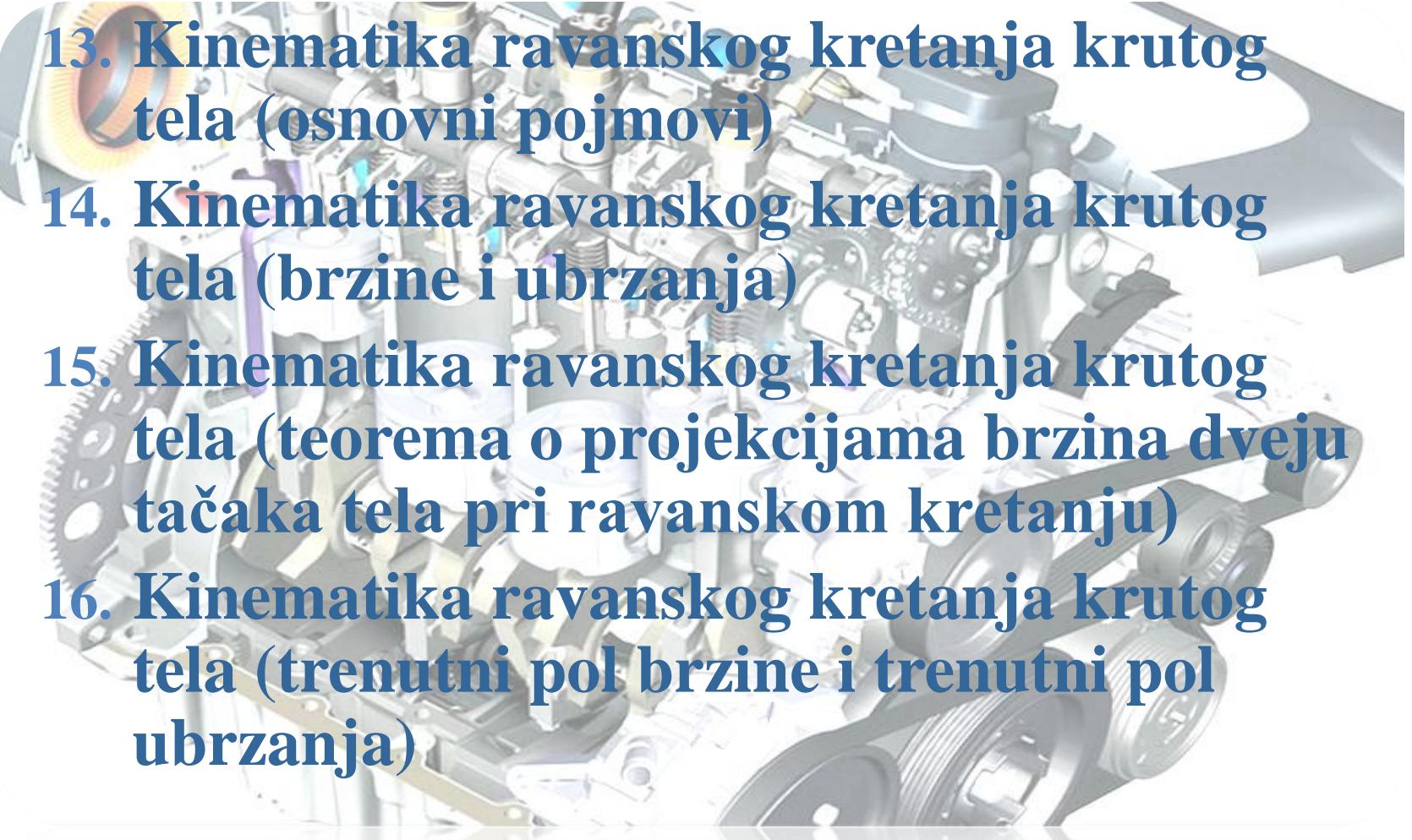
Vežbe 5

Miodrag Zuković
Novi Sad, 2023.

Literatura

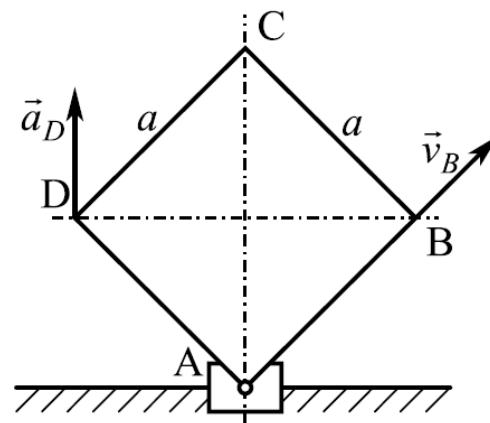


Šta ćemo naučiti?

- 
13. Kinematika ravanskog kretanja krutog tela (osnovni pojmovi)
 14. Kinematika ravanskog kretanja krutog tela (brzine i ubrzanja)
 15. Kinematika ravanskog kretanja krutog tela (teorema o projekcijama brzina dveju tačaka tela pri ravanskom kretanju)
 16. Kinematika ravanskog kretanja krutog tela (trenutni pol brzine i trenutni pol ubrzanja)

Zadatak 1

Zadatak 2.20 Kvadratna ploča, stranica dužine $a = 1\text{m}$, vezana je zglobno, temenom A, za klizač koji se nalazi na pravolinijskoj vođici. U prikazanom položaju ploče poznati su brzina temena B, $v_B = 1 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$, i ubrzanje temena D, $a_D = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$. Odrediti brzinu i ubrzanje temena C u datom položaju ploče.



Trajektorija temena C ploče je nepoznata. Da bi se odredila brzina tačke C mora se prvo odrediti ugaona brzina ploče.

Prvo će se uspostaviti veza između brzina tačaka A i B ploče:

$$\vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_A + \vec{v}_B^A \quad (a)$$

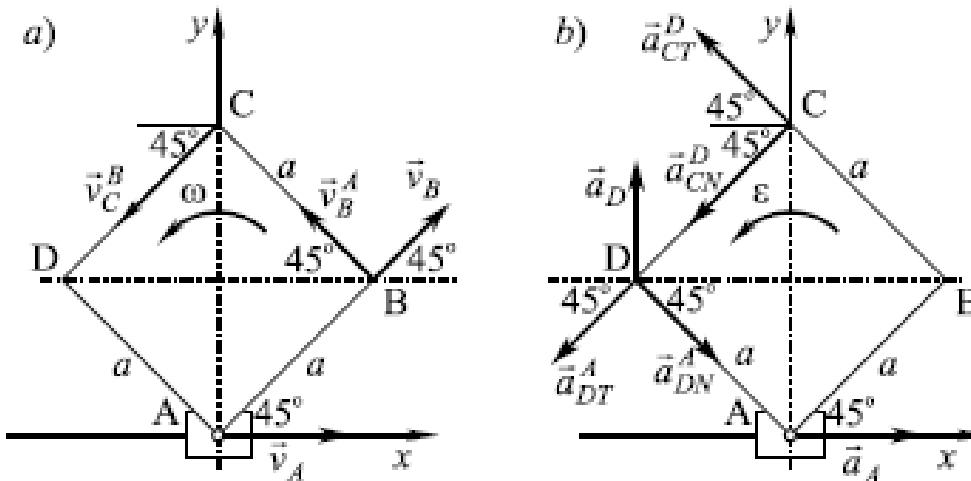
Brzina tačke B je poznata. Tačka A pripada i klizaču koji može da se kreće duž horizontalne vodice, pa je pravac brzine ove tačke horizontalan, Slika 2.26a. Smer je pretpostavljen. Brzina \vec{v}_B^A je upravna na pravac AB, usmerena je u skladu sa pretpostavljenim smerom ugaone brzine ploče ω , a intenzitet joj je $v_B^A = \overline{AB}\omega = a\omega$.

Projektovanjem jednačine (a) na osu y dobija se jednačina

$$v_B \sin 45^\circ = 0 + v_B^A \sin 45^\circ$$

iz koje sledi $v_B^A = v_B$, a odatle i

$$\omega = \frac{v_B^A}{a} = \frac{v_B}{a} = 1[s^{-1}]$$



Slika 2.26

Brzina tačke C sada može da se izrazi na sledeći način

$$\vec{v}_C = \vec{v}_B + \vec{v}_C^B \quad (b)$$

gde je brzina \vec{v}_C^B upravna na BC i ima intenzitet $v_C^B = BC\omega = a\omega = 1[\text{m/s}]$.

Projektovanjem jednačine (b) na x i y osu dobijaju se skalarne jednačine

$$v_{Cx} = v_B \cos 45^\circ - v_C^B \cos 45^\circ$$

$$v_{Cy} = v_B \sin 45^\circ - v_C^B \sin 45^\circ$$

iz kojih sledi $v_{Cx} = 0$ i $v_{Cy} = 0$, pa je u datom položaju ploče

$$v_C = 0$$

Da bi se odredilo ubrzanje tačke C mora se prvo odrediti ugaono ubrzanje ploče.

Prvo će se uspostaviti veza između ubrzanja tačaka D i A ploče:

$$\vec{a}_D = \vec{a}_A + \vec{a}_{DT}^A + \vec{a}_{DN}^A \quad (c)$$

Tačka D ima poznato ubrzanje. Ubrzanje tačke A ima horizontalan pravac i pretpostavljeni smer, Slika 2.26b. Ubrzanje \vec{a}_{DT}^A je upravno na AD, usmereno u skladu sa pretpostavljenim smerom ugaonog ubrzanja ploče ε , a intenzitet mu je nepoznat, $a_{DT}^A = \overline{AD}\varepsilon = a\varepsilon$. Vektor ubrzanja \vec{a}_{DN}^A usmeren je od tačke D ka tački A, a intenzitet mu je $a_{DN}^A = \overline{AD}\omega^2 = a\omega^2 = 1 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$.

Projektovanjem jednačine (c) na osu y, dobija se jednačina

$$a_D = -a_{DT}^A \sin 45^\circ - a_{DN}^A \sin 45^\circ$$

iz koje sledi

$$a_{DT}^A = -\frac{1}{\sin 45^\circ} (a_D + a_{DN}^A \sin 45^\circ) = -2 \left[\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right]$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{a_{DT}^A}{a} = -\frac{1}{a \sin 45^\circ} (a_D + a_{DN}^A \sin 45^\circ) = -2 [\text{s}^{-2}]$$

Ubrzanje tačke C može da se izrazi jednačinom

$$\vec{a}_C = \vec{a}_D + \vec{a}_{CT}^D + \vec{a}_{CN}^D \quad (\text{d})$$

Ubrzanje \vec{a}_{CT}^D je upravno na CD i ima intenzitet $a_{CT}^D = \overline{CD}\varepsilon = a\varepsilon = -2 \left[\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right]$.

Intenzitet ubrzanja \vec{a}_{CN}^D je $a_{CN}^D = \overline{AD}\omega^2 = a\omega^2 = 1 \left[\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right]$, a usmereno je od tačke C ka tački D.

Projektovanjem jednačine (d) na x i y osu dobijaju se skalarne jednačine

$$a_{Cx} = -a_{CT}^D \cos 45^\circ - a_{CN}^D \cos 45^\circ$$

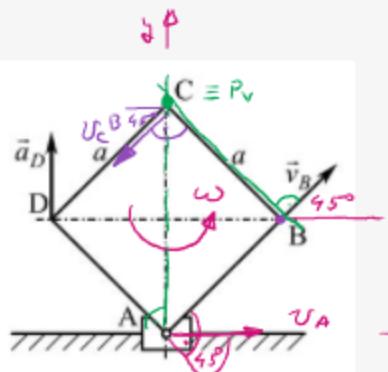
$$a_{Cy} = a_D + a_{CT}^D \sin 45^\circ - a_{CN}^D \sin 45^\circ$$

iz kojih sledi

$$a_{Cx} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left[\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right], \quad a_{Cy} = -\sqrt{2} \left[\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right]$$

Intenzitet ubrzanje tačke C u datom položaju jednak je

$$a_C = \sqrt{a_{Cx}^2 + a_{Cy}^2} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} \left[\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right]$$



$$\vec{v}_c = \vec{v}_A + \vec{v}_{c/B}$$

NPEKO A $\vec{v}_A = \vec{v}_B + \vec{v}_{A/B}; \quad \vec{v}_{A/B} \perp \overline{AB}$

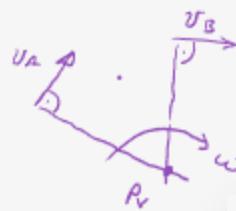
$$v_{A/B} = \overline{AB} \omega = ?$$

$$x: \quad v_A = v_B \cos 45^\circ + v_{A/B} \cos 45^\circ$$

$$y: \quad 0 = v_B \sin 45^\circ - v_{A/B} \sin 45^\circ \quad (2)$$

$$\underbrace{v_{A/B}}_{= v_B} = 1$$

$$v_{A/B} = \overline{AB} \omega \rightarrow \boxed{\omega = \frac{v_{A/B}}{\overline{AB}} = \frac{v_{A/B}}{a} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \text{ s}^{-1}}$$



$$\vec{v}_c = \vec{v}_B + \vec{v}_{c/B} \quad ; \quad \vec{v}_{c/B} \perp \overline{BC}$$

$$v_{c/B} = \overline{BC} \omega = a\omega = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

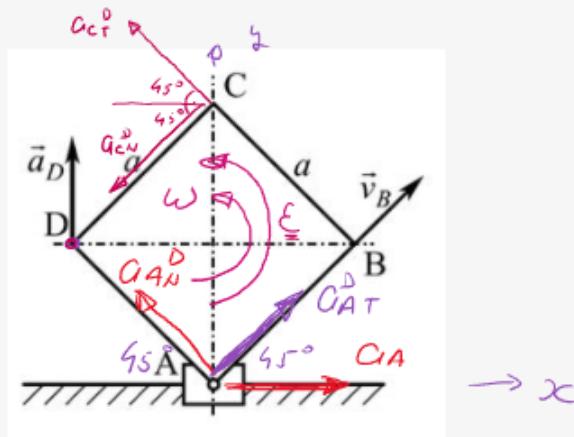
$$x: \quad v_{cx} = v_B \cos 45^\circ - v_{c/B} \cos 45^\circ$$

$$y: \quad v_{cy} = v_B \sin 45^\circ - v_{c/B} \sin 45^\circ$$

$$v_{cx} = 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0$$

$$v_{cy} = 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0$$

$$\boxed{v_c = \sqrt{v_{cx}^2 + v_{cy}^2} = 0}$$



РЕКО А

$$\vec{a}_A = \vec{a}_B + \vec{a}_{A/T}$$

$$\vec{a}_A = \vec{a}_D + \vec{a}_{A/N} + \vec{a}_{A/U}; \quad \vec{a}_{A/N}, A \rightarrow D$$

$$x: (3) \quad a_A = 0 + a_{AT}^D \cos 45^\circ - a_{AN}^D \sin 45^\circ \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right.$$

$$y: (4) \quad 0 = a_D + a_{AT}^D \sin 45^\circ + a_{AN}^D \cos 45^\circ \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right.$$

$$\vec{a}_{AT}^D \perp \overline{AD} \quad (\text{upena } \varepsilon)$$

$$a_{AT}^D = \overline{AD} \varepsilon = ?$$

$$(4) \quad 0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + a_{AT}^D \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$a_{AT}^D = -2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \varepsilon = \frac{a_{AT}^D}{\overline{AD}} = -2 \quad s^{-2}$$

$$\vec{a}_c = \vec{a}_D + \vec{a}_{CT}^D + \vec{a}_{CN}^D ; \quad a_{CT}^D = \bar{CD} \cdot \varepsilon = 1 \cdot (-2) = -2$$

$$a_{CN}^D = \bar{CD} \cdot \omega^2 = 1 \cdot 1^2 = 1$$

$$x: \quad a_{cx} = 0 - a_{CT}^D \cos 45^\circ - a_{CN}^D \cos 45^\circ$$

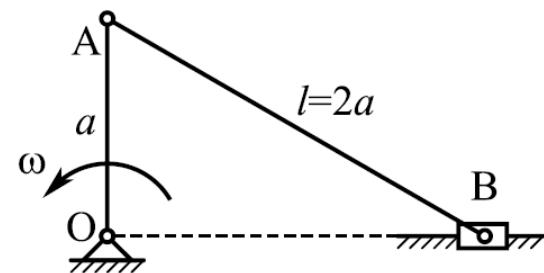
$$y: \quad a_{cy} = a_D + a_{CT}^D \sin 45^\circ - a_{CN}^D \sin 45^\circ$$

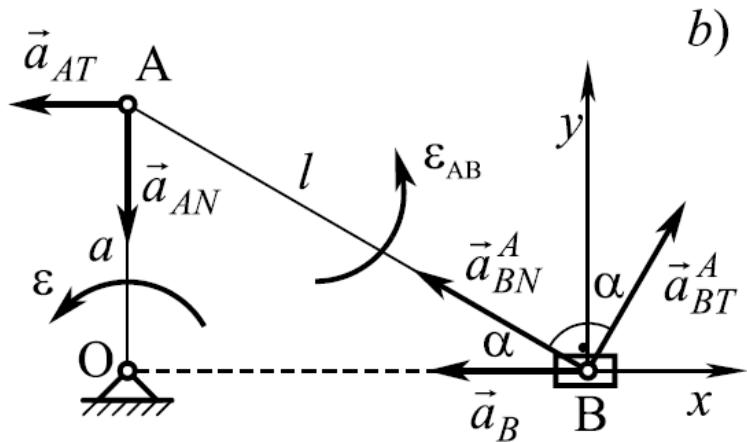
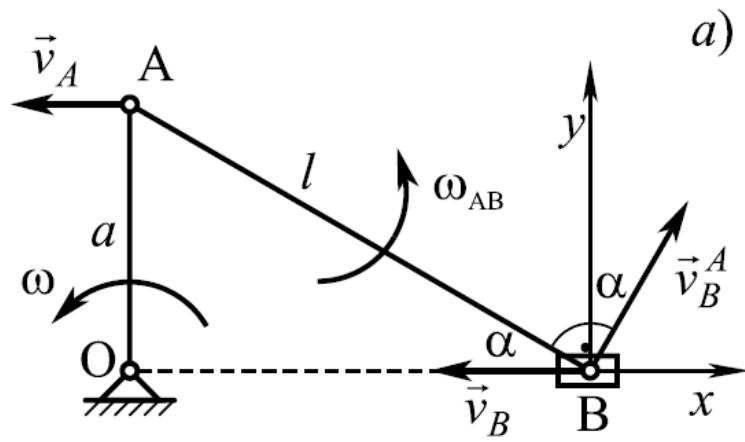
$$a_{cx} = -(-2) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \quad a_c = \sqrt{a_{cx}^2 + a_{cy}^2}$$

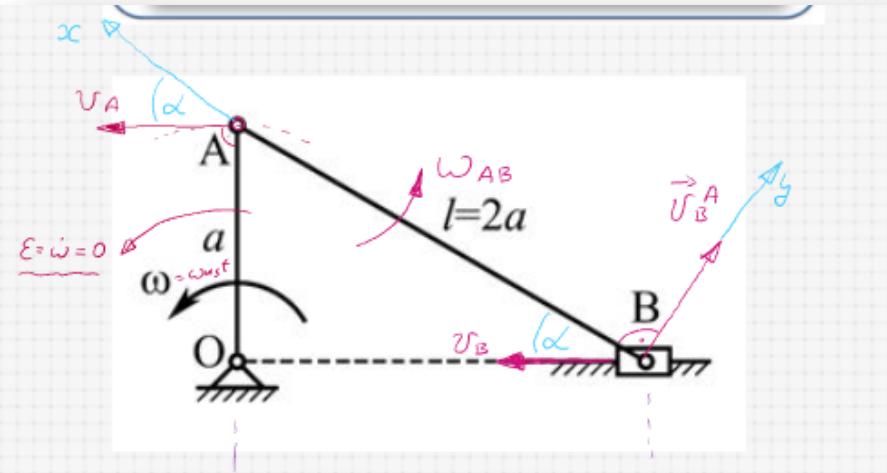
$$a_{cy} = \cancel{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} + (-2) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \cancel{1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = -\sqrt{2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \quad a_c = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + 2} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$$

Zadatak 2

Zadatak 2.21 Krivaja OA, klipnog mehanizma, obrće se konstantnom ugaonom brzinom ω . Odrediti brzinu i ubrzanje klipa B i ugaonu brzinu i ugaono ubrzanje klipnjače AB u prikazanom položaju klipnog mehanizma ($\overline{OA} = a$, $\overline{AB} = l = 2a$).







$$\approx \rightarrow \overline{OA}, \quad \underline{v_A = \overline{OA} \cdot \omega = a \omega}$$

$$B \rightarrow \overline{AB}$$

$$\vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_A + \vec{v}_B^A$$

$\checkmark \quad \checkmark \quad \checkmark$

$$\vec{v}_B^A \perp \overline{AB} \text{ (cimp } \omega_{AB})$$

$$\underline{\underline{v_B^A = \overline{AB} \omega_{AB} = ?}}$$

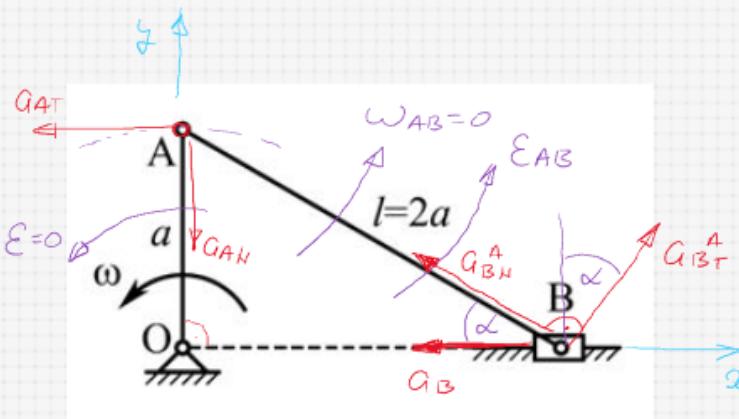
$$x: \quad v_B \cos \alpha = v_A \cos \alpha \quad (1)$$

$$y: \quad -v_B \sin \alpha = -v_A \sin \alpha + v_B^A \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \quad \underline{v_B = v_A = a \omega}$$

$$(2) \quad \underline{\underline{v_B^A = v_A \sin \alpha - v_B \sin \alpha = 0}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\omega_{AB} = \frac{v_B^A}{\overline{AB}} = 0}}$$



$$\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{2a} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha = 30^\circ$$

$$\vec{G}_A = \vec{G}_{AT} + \vec{G}_{AN} ; \quad G_{AT} = \overline{OA} \quad \varepsilon = 0$$

$$G_{AN} = \overline{OA} \cdot \omega^2 = a \omega^2$$

$$\vec{G}_B = \vec{G}_A + \vec{G}_{BT} + \vec{G}_{BN}$$

$$\checkmark \quad \vec{G}_B = \vec{G}_{AT} + \vec{G}_{AN} + \vec{G}_{BT}^A + \vec{G}_{BN}^A ; \quad \vec{G}_{BN}^A, \quad B \rightarrow A$$

$$x: -G_B = -\vec{G}_{AT} + \vec{G}_{AT}^A \sin \alpha - \vec{G}_{BN}^A \cos \alpha \quad (3)$$

$$y: 0 = -G_{AN} + \vec{G}_{BT}^A \cos \alpha + \vec{G}_{BN}^A \sin \alpha \quad (4)$$

$$\vec{G}_{BN}^A = \overline{AB} \quad \omega_{AB}^2 = 0$$

$$\vec{G}_{BT}^A \perp \overline{BA} \quad (\text{upena } \varepsilon_{AB})$$

$$\vec{G}_{BT}^A = \overline{AB} \quad \varepsilon_{AB} = ?$$

$$(4) \quad \vec{G}_{BT}^A = \frac{\vec{G}_{AN}}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{a \omega^2}{\cos \alpha}$$

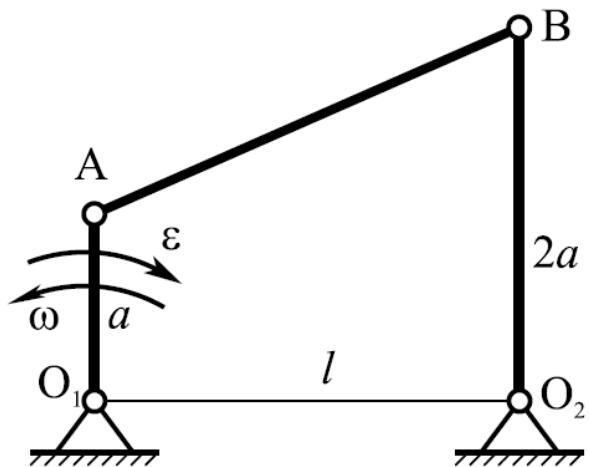
$$\varepsilon_{AB} = \frac{\vec{G}_{BT}^A}{\overline{AB}} = \frac{\vec{G}_{BT}^A}{2a} = \frac{\omega^2}{2 \cos \alpha}$$

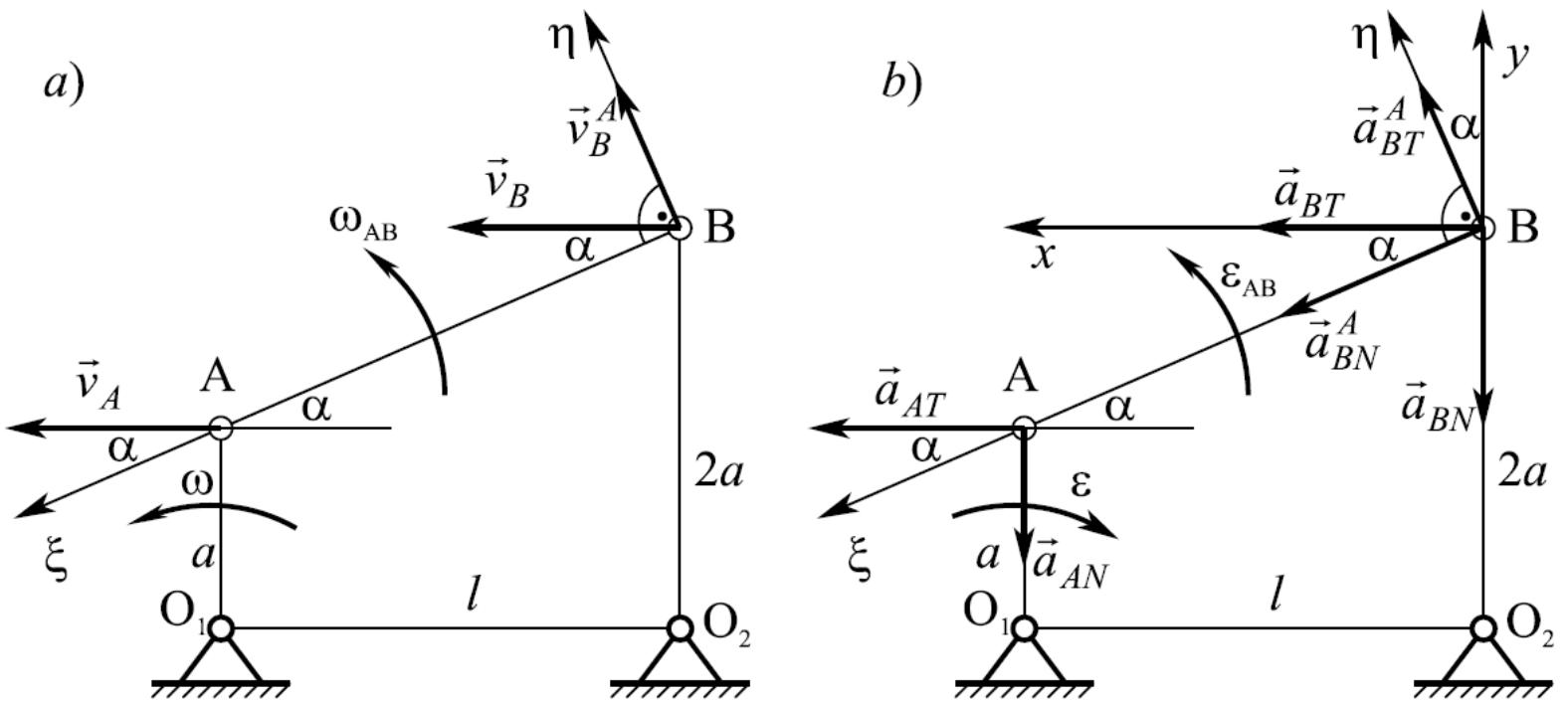
$$(3) \quad a_B = -\vec{G}_{BT}^A \sin \alpha = -\frac{a \omega^2}{\cos \alpha} \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$a_B = -a \omega^2 \tan \alpha$$

Zadatak 3

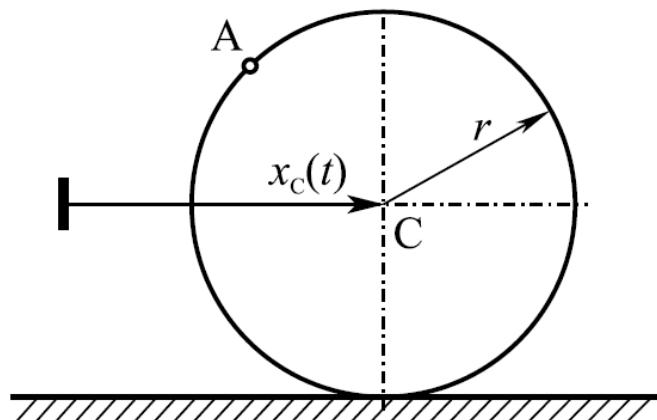
Zadatak 2.23 U prikazanom položaju zglobnog četvorougla poznati su ugaona brzina i ugaono ubrzanje vodećeg elementa O_1A , ω i ε . Odrediti brzinu i ubrzanje tačke B u datom položaju mehanizma.





Zadatak 4

Zadatak 2.24 Disk, poluprečnika r , kotrlja se bez klizanja po horizontalnom podu. Centar diska se kreće po poznatom zakonu $x_c(t)$. Odrediti brzinu i ubrzanje centra diska, ugaonu brzinu i ugaono ubrzanje diska i trajektoriju tačke na obodu diska. Odrediti iste veličine za slučaj da je $x_c(t) = Vt$, gde je $V = \text{const}$. Koliki su brzina i ubrzanje tačke na obodu diska u trenutku dodira sa podom.

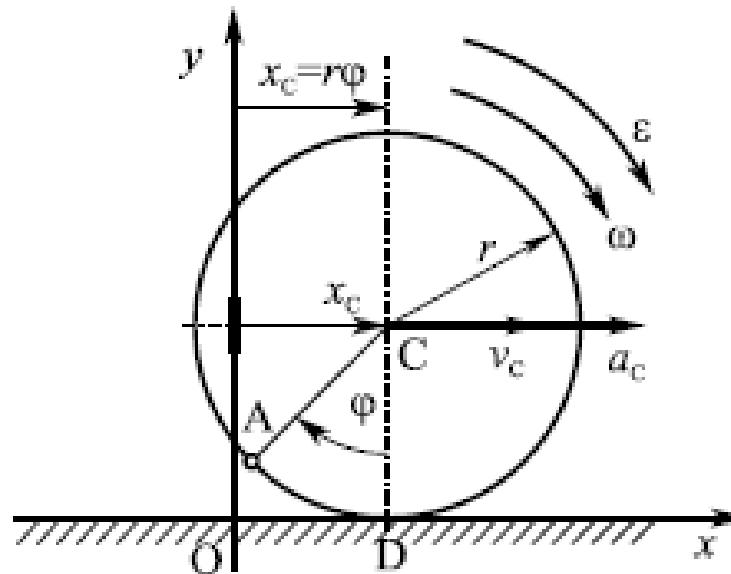


Brzina i ubrzanje centra diska su, Slika 2.31.:

$$\vec{v}_c(t) = v_c(t)\vec{i} = \dot{x}_c(t)\vec{i}, \quad \vec{a}_c(t) = a_c(t)\vec{i} = \ddot{x}_c(t)\vec{i}$$

i u slučaju kada je $x_c(t) = Vt$ iznose

$$\vec{v}_c(t) = V\vec{i}, \quad \vec{a}_c(t) = 0$$



Slika 2.31

Kako se disk kotrlja bez klizanja ($\overline{OD} = \widehat{AD}$ – dužine dodirnih lukova su jednake, Slika 2.31) to postoji veza između koordinate x_c , koja definiše položaj centra diska, i ugla obrtanja: $x_c(t) = r\varphi(t)$, odnosno

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{x_c(t)}{r}$$

Diferenciranjem poslednje jednačine dobijaju se ugaona brzina i ugaono ubrzanje diska:

$$\omega(t) = \dot{\varphi}(t) = \frac{\dot{x}_c(t)}{r} = \frac{v_c(t)}{r}, \quad \varepsilon(t) = \ddot{\varphi}(t) = \frac{\ddot{x}_c(t)}{r} = \frac{a_c(t)}{r}$$

koji u slučaju kada je $x_c(t) = Vt$ iznose

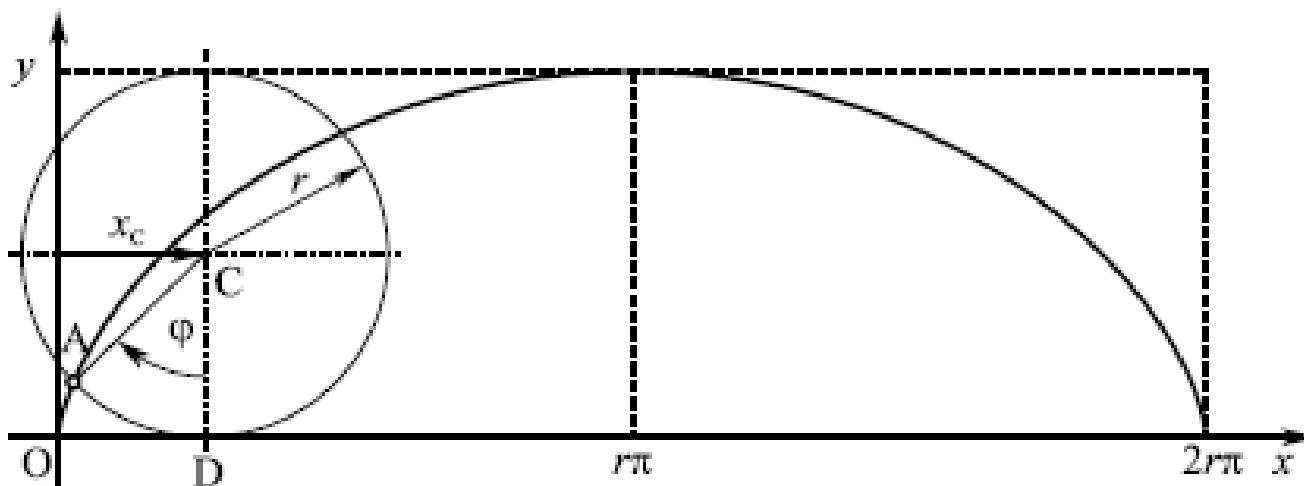
$$\omega(t) = \frac{V}{r} = \text{const.}, \quad \varepsilon(t) = 0$$

Koordinate tačke A na obodu diska, izražene preko ugla φ , Slika 2.31, glase:

$$x_A(t) = r\varphi(t) - r \sin \varphi(t)$$

$$y_A(t) = r - r \cos \varphi(t)$$

što su parametarske jednačine cikloide, Slika 2.32.



Slika 2.32

U slučaju kada je $x_C(t) = Vt$, $\varphi(t) = \frac{vt}{r}$, parametarske jednačine kretanja tačke A su

$$x_A(t) = Vt - r \sin\left(\frac{Vt}{r}\right), y_A(t) = r - r \cos\left(\frac{Vt}{r}\right)$$

Brzina i ubrzanje tačke A određeni su sa

$$\dot{x}_A(t) = V - V \cos\left(\frac{Vt}{r}\right), \dot{y}_A(t) = V \sin\left(\frac{Vt}{r}\right)$$

$$\ddot{x}_A(t) = \frac{V^2}{r} \sin\left(\frac{Vt}{r}\right), \ddot{y}_A(t) = \frac{V^2}{r} \cos\left(\frac{Vt}{r}\right)$$

U trenutku dodira tačke A sa podom, t_d , važi

$$y_A(t_d) = \underbrace{r - r \cos\left(\frac{Vt_d}{r}\right)}_{} = 0$$

odnosno $\cos\left(\frac{Vt_d}{r}\right) = 1$, odakle je $\frac{Vt_d}{r} = n2\pi, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, $\sin\left(\frac{Vt_d}{r}\right) = 0$.

Prema tome, u trenutku dodira tačke A sa podom važi:

$$x_A(t_d) = n2r\pi, y_A(t_d) = 0$$

$$\dot{x}_A(t_d) = 0, \dot{y}_A(t_d) = 0$$

$$\ddot{x}_A(t_d) = 0, \ddot{y}_A(t_d) = \frac{V^2}{r}$$

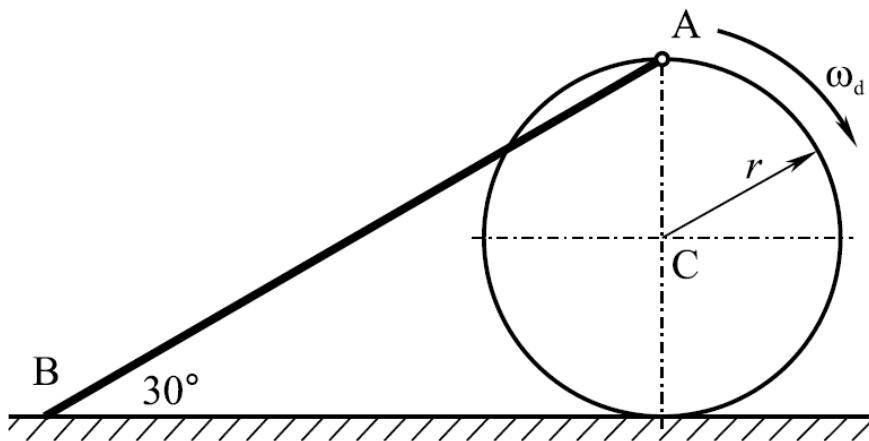
što znači da je u trenutku dodira tačke A sa podom njena brzina jednaka nuli, ali je ubrzanje različito od nule.

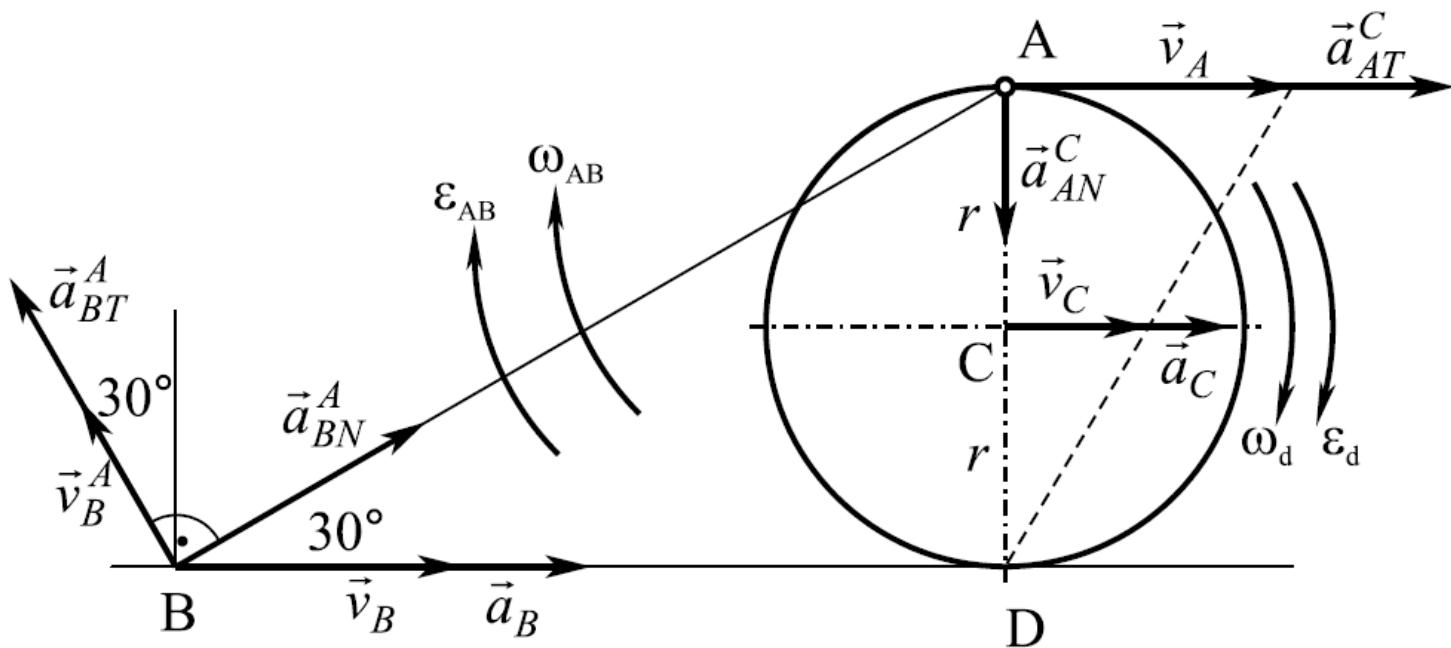
Kod kotrljanja bez klizanja tela po nepokretnoj podlozi brzina dodirne tačke jednaka je nuli.

Ako je u pitanju kotrljanje bez klizanja po pokretnom telu onda su brzine dodirnih tačaka jednake (definicija kotrljanja bez klizanja).

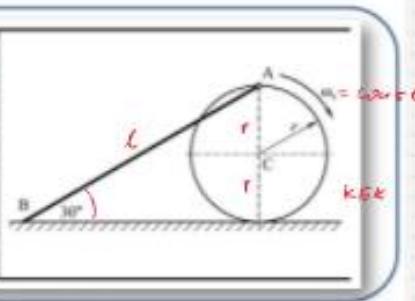
Zadatak 5

Zadatak 2.25 Disk, radijusa r , kote se bez klizanja po horizontalnom podu. Za tačku A na njegovom obodu vezan je štap AB, dužine l . Drugi kraj štapa B klizi po podu. Ako je ugaona brzina diska ω_d konstantna, odrediti brzinu i ubrzanje tačke B u prikazanom položaju sistema krutih tela.





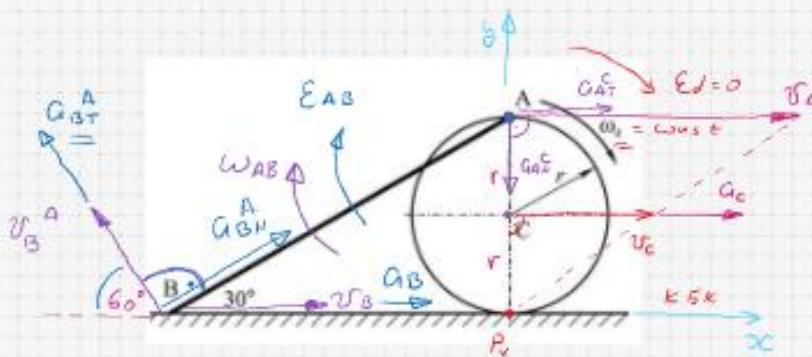
Zadatak 2.25 Disk, radijusa r , kruži se bez klizanja po horizontalnom podu. Za tačku A na njegovom obodu venac je step AB, duljine l . Drugi kraj stepa B klizi po podu. Ako je ugao u koordinatama diskova $\omega_0 = \omega_0 t$ konstantan, odrediti brzinu i ubrzanje tačke B u prikazanom položaju sistema krutih tela.



$$\overline{AB} = l = 4r$$

$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{2r}{l}$$

$$l = \frac{2r}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{2r}{\frac{1}{2}} = 4r$$



$$v_c = \bar{P}_c \cdot \omega d = r \omega d \quad / \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$a_{ct} = a_c = r \cdot \ddot{\theta} = 0$$

$$a_{re} \quad \vec{v}_{A^n} = \vec{v}_A + \vec{v}_{R^n} \quad \vec{v}_{A^n} \parallel \vec{a}_c \parallel \vec{a}_R$$

$$v_A = \bar{P}_A \cdot \omega d = 2r \omega d$$

$$\vec{v}_A = \vec{v}_C + \vec{v}_{A^n}$$

$$\vec{a}_A = \vec{a}_C + \vec{a}_{A^n} + \vec{a}_{A^c}; \quad \vec{a}_{A^c}, A \rightarrow C$$

$$a_{A^c} = \bar{A}_C \cdot \omega^2 d = r \omega^2 d$$

$$\vec{a}_{A^n} \perp \vec{a}_C \quad (\text{Ed})$$

$$a_{A^n} = \bar{A}_C \cdot \ddot{\theta} = 0$$

$$a_{Ax} = a_c + a_{A^n}$$

$$a_{Ay} = -a_{A^c}$$

$$a_{Ax} = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$a_{Ay} = -r \omega^2 d$$



"A B" $\vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_A + \vec{v}_B^A$; $\vec{v}_B^A \perp AB$ (ω_{AB}) $\quad G_A g = -r \omega d \quad \downarrow G_A$
 $v_0^A = \overline{AB} \omega_{AB} = ?$

x: $v_B = v_A - v_B^A \omega s 60^\circ \quad (1)$
 y: $0 = 0 + v_B^A \sin 60^\circ \quad (2)$
 (2) $\rightarrow v_B^A = 0 \rightarrow \omega_{AB} = \frac{v_B^A}{\overline{AB}} = 0$
 (1) $\rightarrow v_B = v_A = 2r \omega d$

$\vec{G}_B = \vec{G}_A + \vec{G}_{BT}^A + \vec{G}_{BN}^A$; $\vec{G}_{BN}^A, B \rightarrow A$
 $G_{BN}^A = \overline{AB} \cdot \omega_{AB}^2 = 0$
 $\vec{G}_{BT}^A \perp \overline{AB} \quad (\epsilon_{AB})$
 $G_{BT}^A = \overline{AB} \epsilon_{AB} = ?$

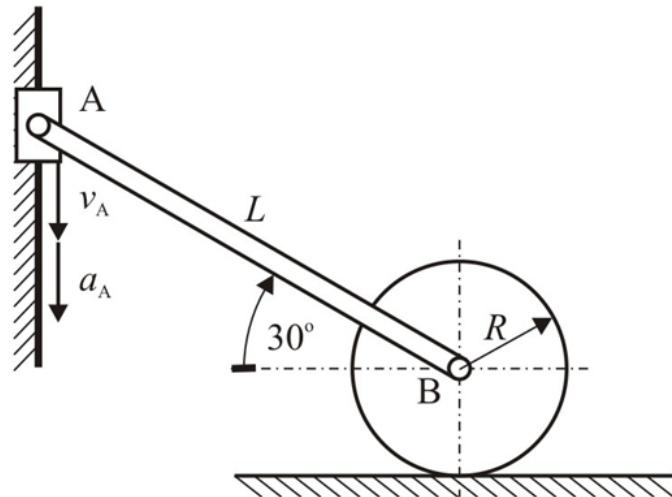
x: $G_B = G_A x - G_{BT}^A \cos 60^\circ \quad (3)$
 y: $0 = G_A y + G_{BT}^A \sin 60^\circ \quad (4)$

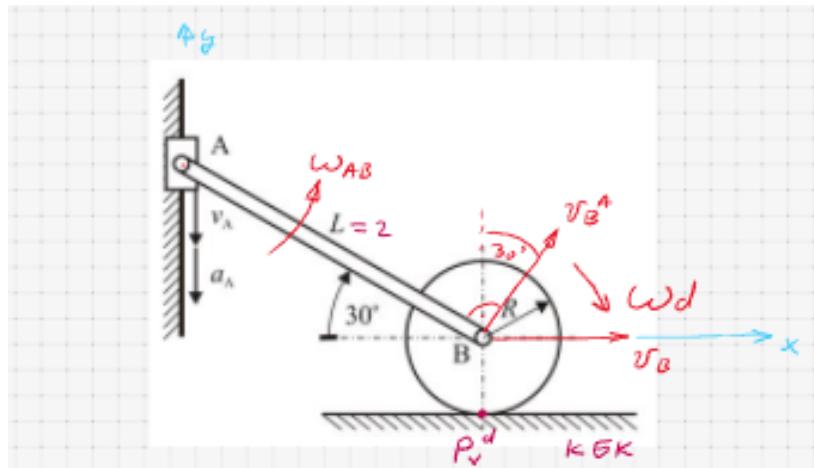
(4) $G_{BT}^A = -\frac{G_A x}{\sin 60^\circ} = -\frac{(-r \omega d)^2}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$
 $G_{BT}^A = +\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} r \omega^2 d = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} r \omega^2 d$
 $\epsilon_{AB} = \frac{G_{BT}^A}{\overline{AB}} = \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} r \omega^2 d}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \omega^2 d$

(3) $G_B = 0 - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} r \omega^2 d \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} r \omega^2 d$

Zadatak 6

Štap AB, dužine $L=2$ m, vezan je zglobno svojim krajevima za klizač A, koji je kreće po vertikalnoj vođici, i za centar diska, radijusa $R=0.5$ m, koji se kotrlja bez klizanja po horizontalnom podu. U položaju sistema u kome štap gradi sa horizontalom ugao 30° intenziteti brzine i ubrzanja klizača A iznose: $v_A = \sqrt{3}$ m/s, $a_A = 2$ m/s 2 , (smerovi su dati na slici). Odrediti brzinu i ubrzanje centra diska, kao i ugaonu brzinu i ugaono ubrzanje diska u datom položaju.





$$\vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_A + \vec{v}_B^A ; \quad v_{B^A} = \overline{AB} \omega_{AB} = ?$$

$$x: \quad v_B = 0 + v_B^A \sin 30^\circ \quad (1)$$

$$y: \quad 0 = -v_A + v_B^A \cos 30^\circ \quad (2)$$

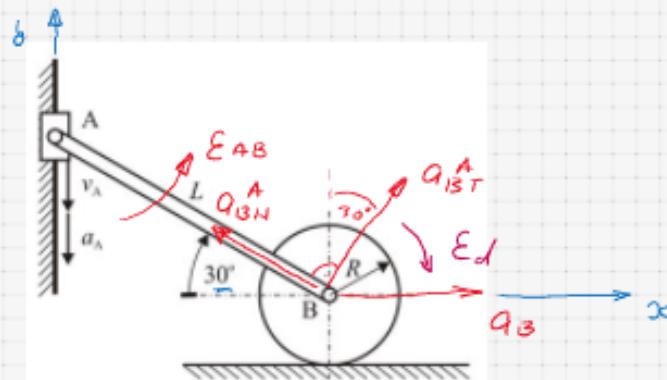
$$(2) \quad v_B^A = \frac{v_A}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 2 \frac{m}{s}$$

$$\omega_{AB} = \frac{v_B^A}{\overline{AB}} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$(1) \quad \underbrace{v_B = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 \frac{m}{s}} \quad |$$

$$v_B = P_v^d B \quad \omega_d = R \omega_d$$

$$\omega_d = \frac{v_B}{R} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \text{ s}^{-1} \quad \}$$



$$\vec{a}_B = \vec{a}_A + \vec{a}_{BT}^A + \vec{a}_{BN}^A ; \quad a_{BN}^A = \bar{AB} \omega_{AB}^2 = 2 \cdot 1^2 = 2 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

x: (3) $a_B = 0 + a_{BT}^A \sin 30^\circ - a_{BN}^A \cos 30^\circ$ $a_{BT}^A = \bar{AB} \cdot \dot{\omega}_{AB} = ?$

y: (4) $0 = -a_A + a_{BT}^A \cos 30^\circ + a_{BN}^A \sin 30^\circ$

$$(4) \quad 0 = -2 + a_{BT}^A \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \cancel{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{2}} \rightarrow a_{BT}^A = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

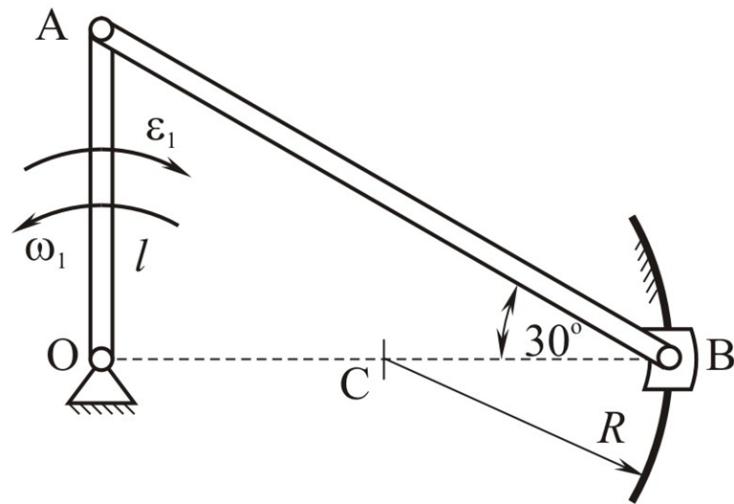
$$\dot{\omega}_{AB} = \frac{a_{BT}^A}{\bar{AB}} = \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ s}^{-2}$$

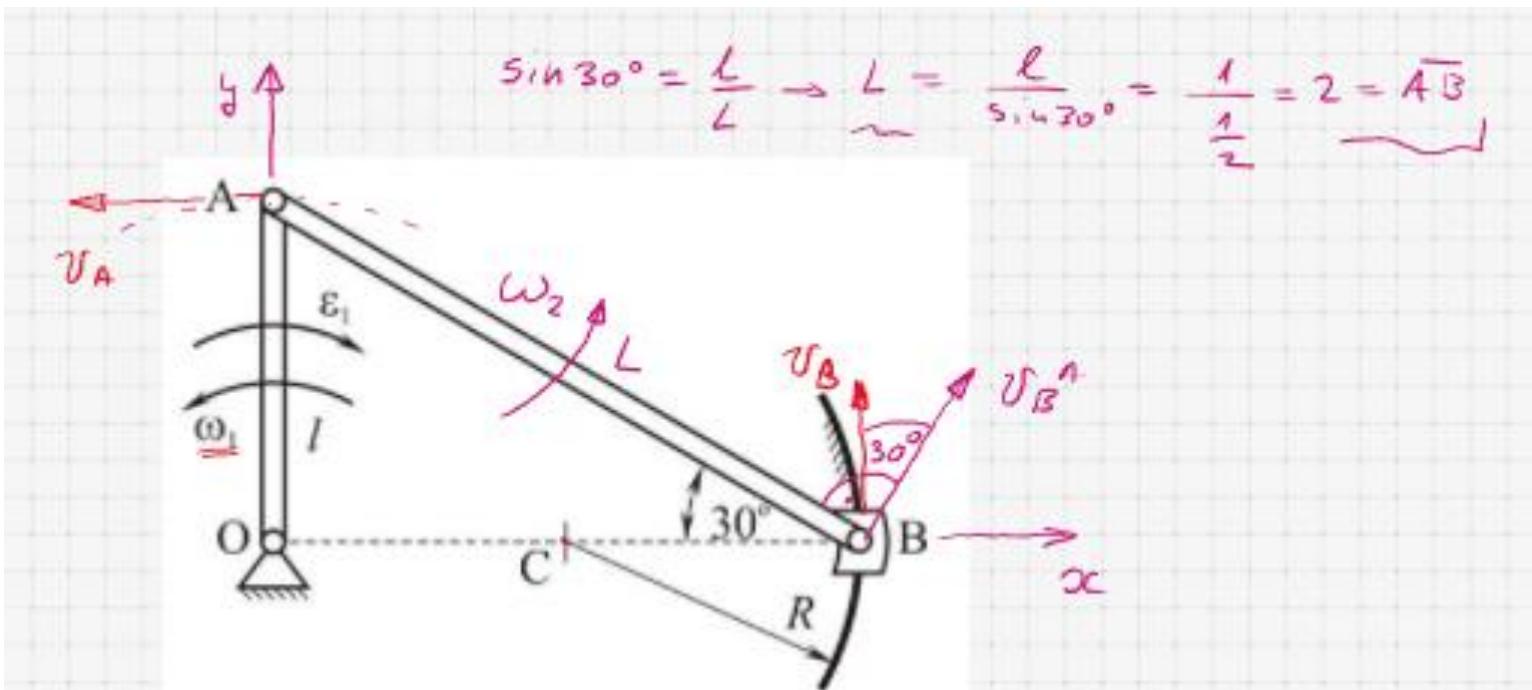
$$(3) \quad a_B = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \frac{1}{\cancel{2}} - \cancel{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cancel{2}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\dot{\omega}_d = \frac{a_{BT}}{R} = \frac{a_B}{R} = \frac{-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}}{\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ s}^{-2}$$

Zadatak 7

Štap OA dužine $l=1$ m zglobno je vezan u tački O za podlogu, dok je drugim krajem zglobno vezan u tački A za štap AB. Štap AB je zglobno vezan za klizač B koji se kreće po kružnoj vođici radijusa $R = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ m. U prikazanom položaju sistema štap OA ima ugaonu brzinu $\omega_1 = 1 \text{ s}^{-1}$ i ugaono ubrzanje $\varepsilon_1 = \sqrt{3} \text{ s}^{-2}$ (smerovi su dati na slici). Odrediti brzinu i ubrzanje tačaka A i B, kao i ugaonu brzinu i ugaono ubrzanje štapa AB.





OA - одржавају се око осе , $T P_A = K \{O, l\}$

AB - ротирајуко кр.

B - $T P_B = J \{C, R\}$

$$\underline{v_A = l \omega_1 = 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \frac{m}{s}}$$

$$\vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_A + \vec{v}_{B/A} ; \quad v_{B/A} = \overline{AB} \omega_2 = ?$$

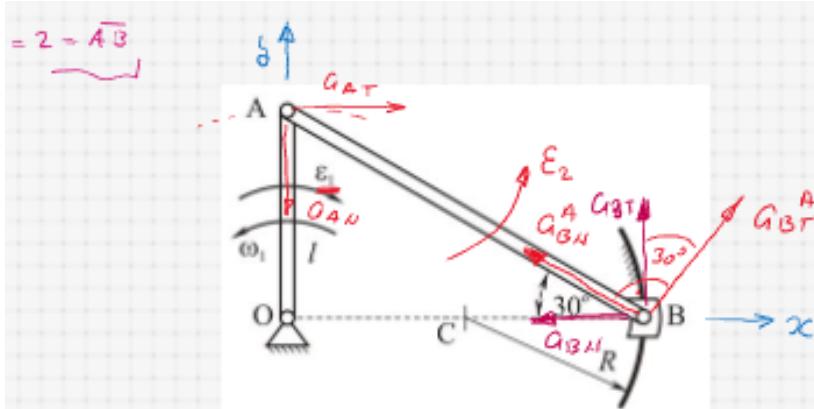
$$x: \quad 0 = -v_A + v_{B/A} \sin 30^\circ \quad (1)$$

$$y: \quad v_B = 0 + v_{B/A} \cos 30^\circ \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \rightarrow \underbrace{v_{B/A}}_{\text{m}} = \frac{v_A}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$(2) \rightarrow \underbrace{v_B}_{\text{m}} = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\underbrace{\omega_2 = \frac{v_{B/A}}{AB}}_{\text{m}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$



$$\vec{G}_A = \vec{G}_{AT} + \vec{G}_{AN}; \quad G_{AN} = \overline{OA} \cdot \omega_1^2 = l \cdot 1^2 = l \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$G_{AT} = \overline{OA} \cdot \varepsilon_1 = l \cdot \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$a_A = \sqrt{G_{AT}^2 + G_{AN}^2} = \dots = 2 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$\vec{G}_B = \vec{G}_A + \vec{G}_B^A$$

$$\underbrace{\vec{G}_{BT} + \vec{G}_{BN}}_{\text{at } B} = \underbrace{\vec{G}_{AT} + \vec{G}_{AN}}_{\text{at } A} + \underbrace{\vec{G}_{BT}^A + \vec{G}_{BN}^A}_{\text{relative}}; \quad a_{BN}^A = \overline{AB} \cdot \omega_2^2 = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$x: (3) - G_{DN} = G_{AT} + G_{OT}^A \sin 30^\circ - G_{BN}^A \cos 30^\circ$$

$$G_{BT}^A = \overline{AB} \cdot \varepsilon_2 = ?$$

$$y: (4) \quad G_{BT} = -G_{AN} + G_{BT}^A \cos 30^\circ + G_{BN}^A \sin 30^\circ$$

$$\overline{a_{BN}} = \frac{U_B^2}{R} = \frac{(\sqrt{3})^2}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 2\sqrt{3} \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$(3) -2\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} + G_{B\Gamma}^A \frac{1}{2} - \cancel{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cancel{8}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} G_{B\Gamma}^A = -2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} + 3$$

$$G_{B\Gamma}^A = 2(-3\sqrt{3} + 3)$$

$$G_{B\Gamma}^A = -2(3\sqrt{3} - 3) = -6(\sqrt{3} - 1) \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\mathcal{E}_z}} = \frac{G_{B\Gamma}^A}{A_B} = \frac{-6(\sqrt{3} - 1)}{2} = -3(\sqrt{3} - 1) \text{ s}^{-2}$$

$$(4) G_{B\Gamma} = -1 - 6(\sqrt{3} - 1) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -$$

$$G_B = \sqrt{G_{B\Gamma}^2 + G_{BN}^2} = - - -$$

Zadatak 8

r, R, L

$$S(t) = t^2$$

$$t = 1$$

$$v_B = ?$$

$$a_B = ?$$

$$\text{II } t = 1''$$

$$r$$

$$A$$

$$S$$

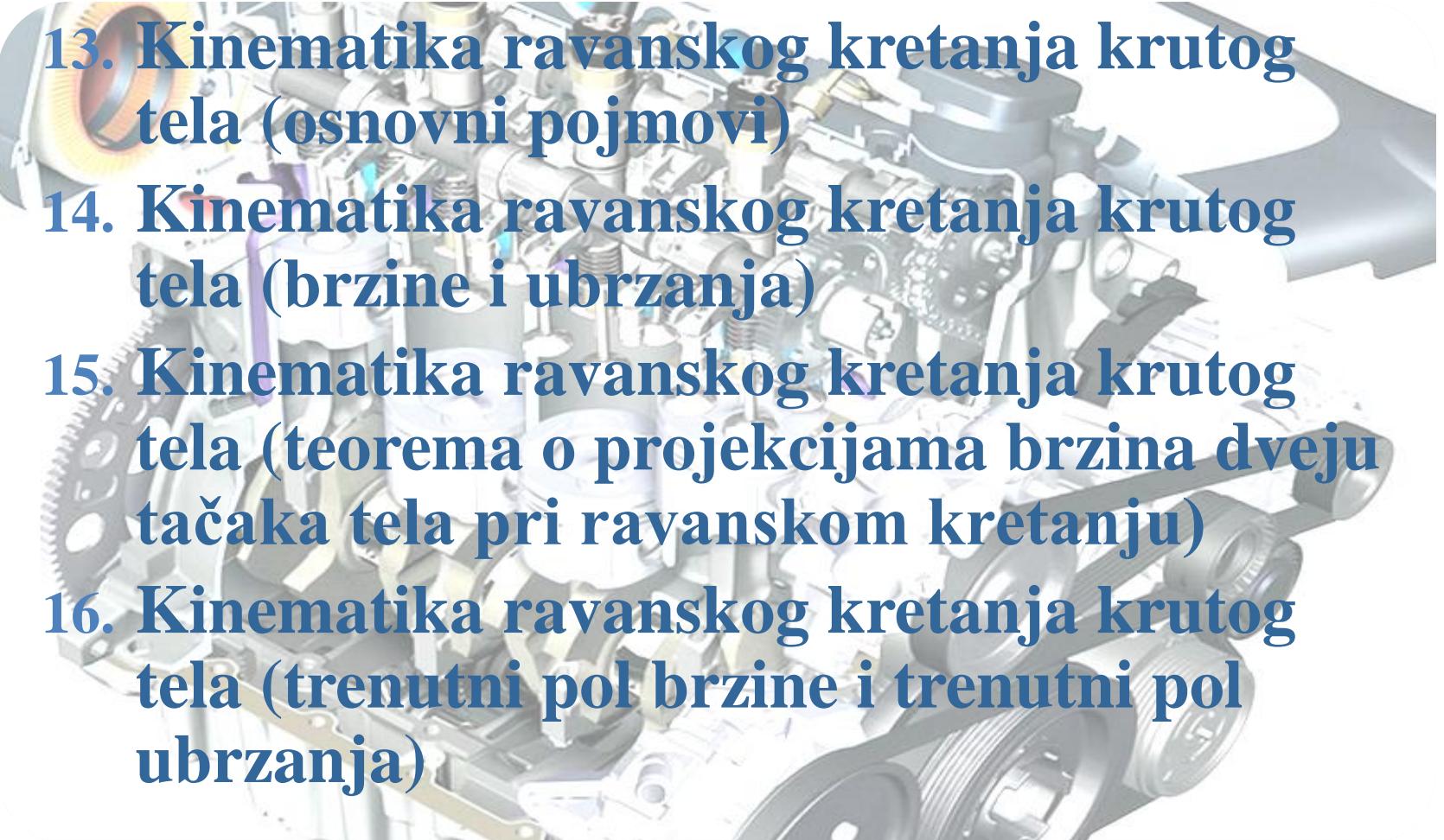
$$c$$

KBK

$$R$$



Šta smo naučili?

- 
13. Kinematika ravanskog kretanja krutog tela (osnovni pojmovi)
 14. Kinematika ravanskog kretanja krutog tela (brzine i ubrzanja)
 15. Kinematika ravanskog kretanja krutog tela (teorema o projekcijama brzina dveju tačaka tela pri ravanskom kretanju)
 16. Kinematika ravanskog kretanja krutog tela (trenutni pol brzine i trenutni pol ubrzanja)

Mehanika 2 (Kinematika)

Vežbe 5

Miodrag Zuković
Novi Sad, 2023.