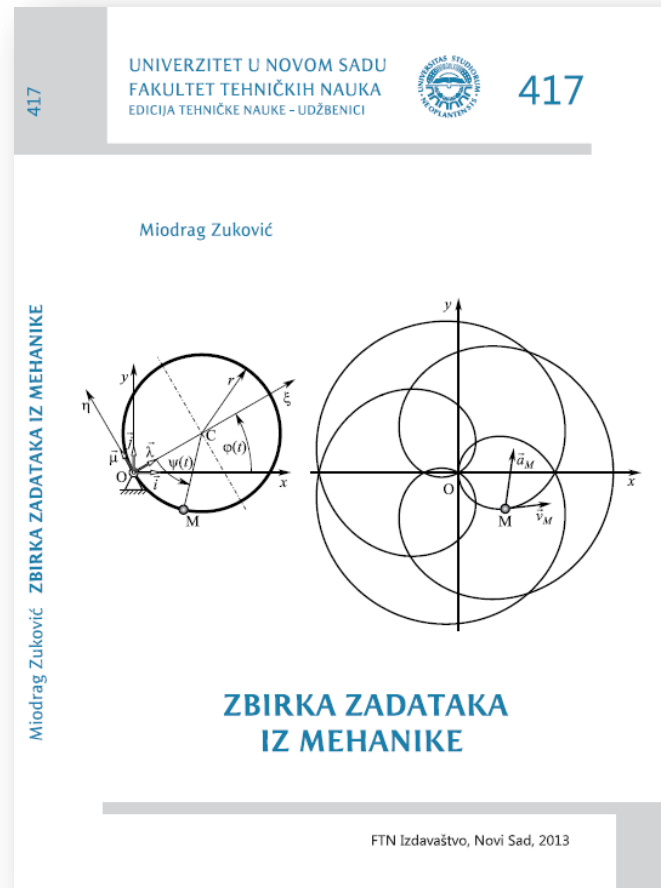
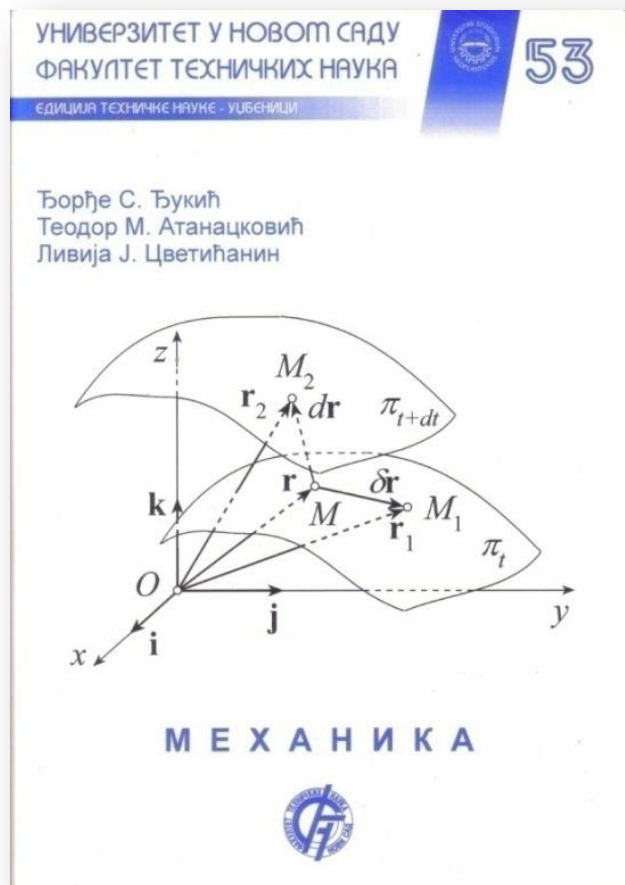


Mehanika 2 (Kinematika)

Vežbe 2

Miodrag Zuković
Novi Sad, 2023.

Literatura



Šta ćemo naučiti?

- 5. Pravolinijsko kretanje tačke. Ravnomerno i ravnomerno promenljivo kretanje
- 6. Kinematika tačke - polarni koordinatni sistem

Zadatak 1

Kretanje tačke je opisano parametarskim jednačinama

$$r(t) = ae^t, \varphi(t) = bt$$

- a) Odrediti i nacrtati trajektoriju kretanja tačke,
- b) odrediti brzinu i ubrzanje tačke u proizvoljnom trenutku vremena t ,
- c) odrediti brzinu i ubrzanje tačke u početnom trenutku,

Kretanje tačke je opisano parametarskim jednačinama

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- odrediti brzinu i ubrzanje tačke u proizvoljnom trenutku vremena t ,
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$$a, b > 0$$

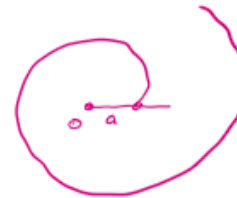
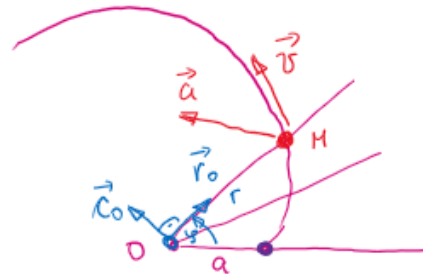
$$a) \quad \left. \begin{matrix} r(t) \\ \varphi(t) \end{matrix} \right\} \xrightarrow[t]{\text{elim.}} r(\varphi) \quad \underline{\underline{\text{log}}}$$

$$(1) \quad r = ae^t \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$(2) \quad \varphi = bt \quad \longrightarrow \quad t = \frac{\varphi}{b}$$

$$\underline{r = ae^{\frac{1}{b}\varphi}} \quad \text{log}$$

$$\varphi = 0 \rightarrow r = ae^{\frac{1}{b}0} = a$$



ЛОГАРИТАМСКА
СПИРАЛА

$$b) \quad \begin{cases} r(t) = a e^t \\ \varphi(t) = b t \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{r}(t) = a \cdot e^t \\ \dot{\varphi}(t) = b \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \ddot{r}(t) = a e^t \\ \ddot{\varphi}(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{v} = v_r \vec{r}_0 + v_c \vec{c}_0 ; \quad \vec{a} = a_r \vec{r}_0 + a_c \vec{c}_0$$

$$v_r = \dot{r} = a e^t$$

$$v_c = r \dot{\varphi} = a b e^t$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_r^2 + v_c^2} = \sqrt{a^2 (e^t)^2 + a^2 b^2 (e^t)^2}$$

$$\underline{v = a e^t \sqrt{1 + b^2}}$$

$$a_r = \ddot{r} - r \dot{\varphi}^2 = a e^t - a e^t b^2 = a(1 - b^2) e^t$$

$$a_c = \cancel{r \ddot{\varphi}} + 2 \dot{r} \dot{\varphi} = 2 \cdot a e^t \cdot b = 2 a b e^t$$

$$a = \sqrt{a_r^2 + a_c^2} = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$c) \quad t = 0 \quad r(0) = a e^{\cancel{0}}^1 = a, \quad \varphi(0) = b \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v_r(0) &= a e^0 = a \\ v_c(0) &= a b e^0 = a b \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow v(0) = \sqrt{v_r^2(0) + v_c^2(0)}$$

$$v(0) = \sqrt{a^2 + a^2 b^2} = a \sqrt{1 + b^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_r(0) &= a(1 - b^2) \cancel{e^0}^1 = a(1 - b^2) \\ a_c(0) &= 2 a b \cancel{e^0}^1 = 2 a b \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow a(0) = \sqrt{a_r^2(0) + a_c^2(0)}$$

$$a(0) = \sqrt{a^2(1 - b^2)^2 + 4 a^2 b^2}$$

Zadatak 2

Kretanje tačke je opisano parametarskim jednačinama u polarnom koordinatnom sistemu

$$r(t) = 2R \cos t, \varphi(t) = t$$

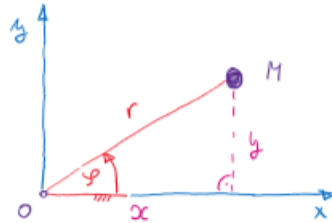
Odrediti parametarske jednačine i trajektoriju kretanja tačke u Dekartovom koordinatnom sistemu.

Kretanje tačke je opisano parametarskim jednačinama u polarnom koordinatnom sistemu

$$r(t) = 2R \cos t, \varphi(t) = t$$

Odrediti parametarske jednačine i trajektoriju kretanja tačke u Dekartovom koordinatnom sistemu.

$$\begin{cases} r(t) = 2R \cos t \\ \varphi(t) = t \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x(t) = ? \\ y(t) = ? \end{cases} \quad r_g(x) = ?$$



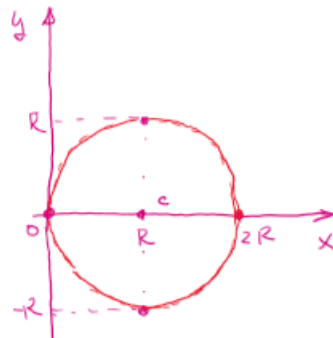
$$\sin(2\alpha) = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos(2\alpha) = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\cos(2\alpha) = \cos^2 \alpha - (1 - \cos^2 \alpha)$$

$$\cos(2\alpha) = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos(2\alpha)}{2}$$



$$x = r \cos \varphi$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi$$

$$x = 2R \cos t \cdot \cos t$$

$$y = 2R \cos t \cdot \sin t$$

$$x = 2R \cos^2 t$$

$$y = R \sin(2t)$$

$$x = R \cdot \frac{1 + \cos(2t)}{2}$$

$$y = R \sin(2t)$$

$$x(t) = R + R \cos(2t)$$

$$y(t) = R \sin(2t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x - R &= R \cos(2t) \\ y &= R \sin(2t) \end{aligned} \quad \begin{matrix} /^2 \\ + \end{matrix}$$

$$(x - R)^2 + y^2 = R^2 \cos^2(2t) + R^2 \sin^2(2t)$$

$$(x - R)^2 + y^2 = R^2 \quad \text{КРУЖИЦА}$$

$$C(R, 0) \quad ; \quad r = R$$

Zadatak 3

1. Kretanje tačke dato je u polarnim koordinatama jednačinama:

$$r = k \left(1 + \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} t \right) \right)$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} t$$

gde je k pozitivna konstanta, (θ u rad, r u m).

Odrediti jednačinu trajektorije, brzinu, ubrzanje i poluprečnik krivine u trenutku $t = 1$ s.

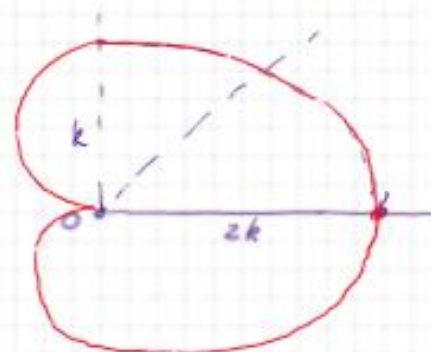
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Odrediti jednačinu trajektorije, brzinu, ubrzanje i poluprečnik krivine u trenutku $t = 1$ s.



$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad r &= k + k \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} t \right) \\ (2) \quad \varphi &= \frac{\pi}{2} t \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{E.A.} \\ + \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\underline{r = k + k \cos(\varphi)}$$

KAPΛΛOYΛA

OK $t \geq 0$

(2) $\varphi \geq 0$

(1) $0 \leq r \leq 2k$

$\varphi = 0 \rightarrow r = 2k$

$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow r = k + k \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow r = k$

$\varphi = \pi \rightarrow r = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad r(t) &= k + k \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} t \right) \\ (2) \quad \varphi(t) &= \frac{\pi}{2} t \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{r}(t) &= -k \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} t \right) \\ \dot{\varphi}(t) &= \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{r}(t) &= -k \frac{\pi^2}{2} \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} t \right) \\ \ddot{\varphi}(t) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$v_r = \dot{r} = -k \frac{\pi}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right)$$

$$v_c = r \dot{\varphi} = (k + k \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right)) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_r^2 + v_c^2} =$$

$$a_r = \ddot{r} - r \dot{\varphi}^2 = -k \frac{\pi^2}{4} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right) - (k + k \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right)) \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$a_c = \cancel{r \ddot{\varphi}} + 2 \dot{r} \dot{\varphi} = 2 \cdot \left(-k \frac{\pi}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right)\right) \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$a = \sqrt{a_r^2 + a_c^2} =$$

$$t_1 = 1$$

$$v_r(1) = -k \frac{\pi}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -k \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$v_c(1) = (k + k \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)) \frac{\pi}{2} = k \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$v(1) = \sqrt{v_r^2(1) + v_c^2(1)} = \sqrt{\frac{k^2 \pi^2}{4} + \frac{k^2 \pi^2}{4}} = \frac{k \pi}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} k \pi$$

$$a_r(1) = -k \frac{\pi^2}{4} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - (k + k \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)) \frac{\pi^2}{4} = -k \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$a_c(1) = 2 \cdot \left(-k \frac{\pi}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) \frac{\pi}{2} = -k \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

$$a(1) = \sqrt{a_r^2(1) + a_c^2(1)} = \sqrt{\dots}$$

Zadatak 4

- Pravolinijsko kretanje tačke opisano je parametarskom jednačinom:

$$x(t) = 2t^3 - 6t^2$$

- Odrediti brzinu i ubrzanje tačke i nacrtati dijagrame njihove promene,
- odrediti trenutak t^* u kom tačka menja smer kretanja,
- odrediti put koji će tačka preći tokom prvih 4s kretanja,
- odrediti intervale vremena, tokom prvih 4s kretanja, u kojima će se tačka kretati ubrzano, odnosno, usporeno.

Šta smo naučili?

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