

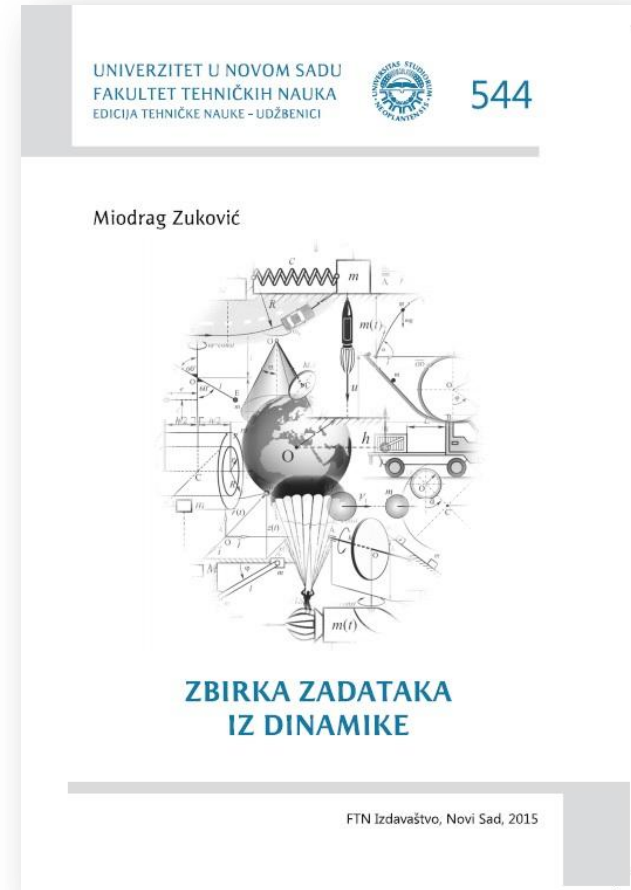
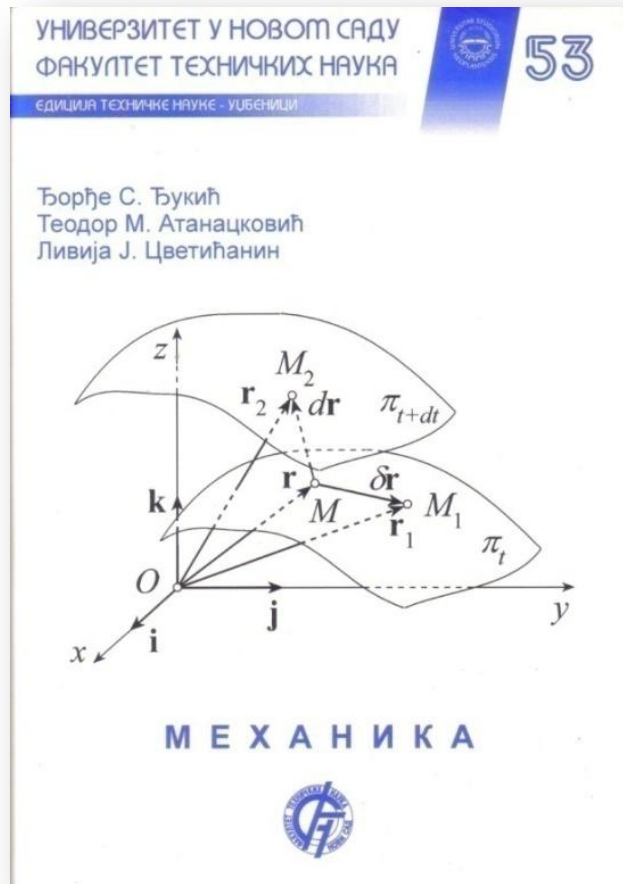
Ispitni zadaci

Kinematika i dinamika

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Novi Sad, 2021.

Literatura



Zadatak 1

1. Kretanje tačke u ravni zadato je parametarskim jednačinama kretanja:

$$(1) \quad x(t) = e^t,$$

$$(2) \quad y(t) = e^{2t} - 1.$$

Odrediti trajektoriju kretanja tačke i nacrtati je. Odrediti položaj, brzinu i ubrzanje tačke kao i poluprečnik krivine trajektorije u početnom trenutku $t_0=0$.

I.P.

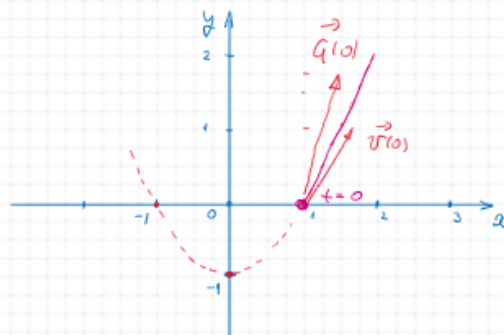
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (1) \ x = e^t \\ (2) \ y = (e^t)^2 - 1 \end{array} \right\} \in \Lambda \frac{1}{t}$$

$$y = x^2 - 1 \quad \wedge \quad 0$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow y=-1$$

$$x=\pm 1 \rightarrow y=0$$

$$t \geq 0 \quad (1) \ x \geq 1$$



$$(1) \ x(t) = e^t$$

$$(2) \ y(t) = e^{2t} - 1$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = e^t$$

$$\dot{y}(t) = 2e^{2t}$$

$$\ddot{x}(t) = e^t$$

$$\ddot{y}(t) = 4e^{2t}$$

$$v(t) = \sqrt{(e^t)^2 + (2e^{2t})^2}$$

$$v(t) = \sqrt{e^{2t} + 4e^{4t}}$$

$$a(t) = \sqrt{(e^t)^2 + (4e^{2t})^2}$$

$$a(t) = \sqrt{e^{2t} + 16e^{4t}}$$

$$t_0 = 0, \quad \dot{x}(0) = e^0 = 1$$

$$\dot{y}(0) = 2e^0 = 2$$

$$v(0) = \sqrt{5} \quad \frac{m}{s}$$

$$\ddot{x}(0) = 1$$

$$\ddot{y}(0) = 4$$

$$a(0) = \sqrt{17} \quad \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$R_k = \frac{v^2}{a_n} \rightarrow R_k(0) = \frac{v_{(0)}^2}{a_n(0)} = \frac{(\sqrt{5})^2}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad m$$

$$a_n(0) = \sqrt{a(0)^2 - a_T^2(0)} = \sqrt{17 - \frac{81}{5}} = \sqrt{\frac{85 - 81}{5}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

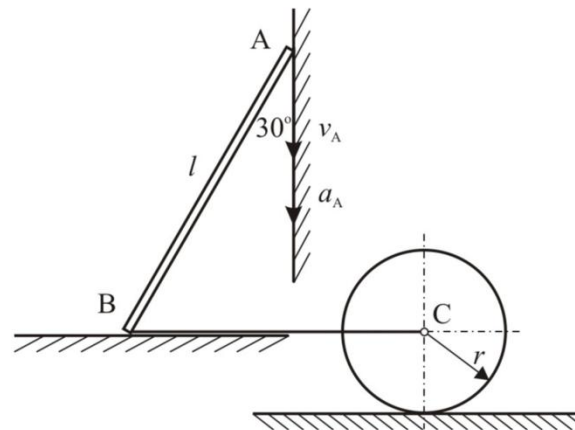
$$v(t) = \sqrt{e^{2t} + 4e^{4t}} \quad \Bigg| \quad \frac{d}{dt}$$

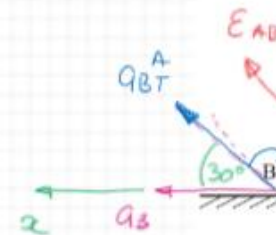
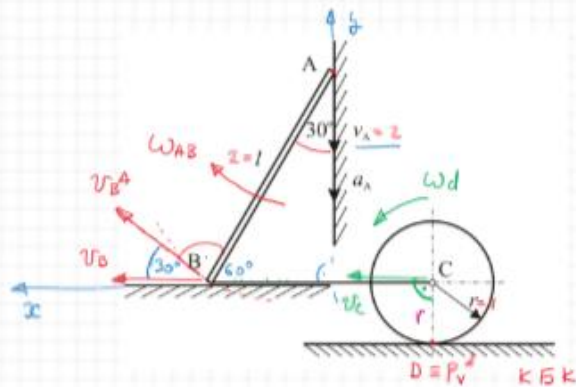
$$\dot{v}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2e^{2t} + 16e^{4t}}{\sqrt{e^{2t} + 4e^{4t}}}$$

$$\dot{v}(0) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 + 16}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{9}{\sqrt{5}} \rightarrow a_T^2(0) = \dot{v}^2(0) = \frac{81}{5}$$

Zadatak 2

Štap AB, dužine $l=2$ m klizi svojim krajevima po vertikalnoj, odnosno horizontalnoj vodiči. Za kraj B vezano je idealno uže koje je drugim krajem vezano za centar diska poluprečnika $r=1$ m. Disk se kotrlja bez klizanja po nepokretnom horizontalnom podu. U položaju sistema u kome štap gradi sa vertikalom ugao 30° brzina i ubrzanje kraja A štapa iznose: $v_A=2$ m/s, $a_A=2$ m/s² (smerovi su dati na slici). Odrediti brzinu i ubrzanje centra diska, kao i njegovu ugaonu brzinu i ugaono ubrzanje, u datom položaju.





$$\vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_A + \vec{v}_B^A ; \vec{v}_B^A \perp \overline{AB}$$

(смер упреча ω_{AB})

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

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

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

$$(2) \quad 0 = -2 + v_B^A \cdot \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow v_B^A = 4 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\omega_{AB} = \frac{v_B^A}{\overline{AB}} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$(1) \quad v_B = 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{3} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\text{у } \underline{A} \text{ и } \underline{H} \text{O} \text{ y } \underline{H} \text{E} \rightarrow v_C = v_B = 2\sqrt{3} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\text{K B K} \rightarrow D \equiv P_v^d \rightarrow v_C = \overline{CP_v^d} \cdot \omega_d = r \omega_d$$

$$\omega_d = \frac{v_C}{r} \Big| \frac{d}{dt} \rightarrow \varepsilon_d = \frac{a_C}{r} = \frac{a_C}{r}$$

$$\omega_d = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{1} = 2\sqrt{3} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\vec{a}_B = \vec{a}_A$$

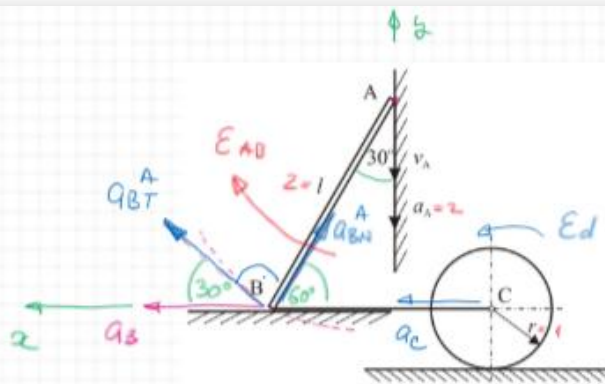
$$x: a_B = -a_{BA}^A \cos 60^\circ + a_B$$

$$y: 0 = -a_A + a_{BA}^A \sin 60^\circ + a_B$$

$$(4) \rightarrow 0 = -2 + \cancel{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + a_B$$

$$a_{BA}^A = 4 - 8\sqrt{3} = -$$

$$(3)$$



$$\vec{Q}_B = \vec{Q}_A + \vec{Q}_{BN} + \vec{Q}_{BT} ; \quad \vec{Q}_{BN} \quad (B \rightarrow A)$$

$$x: Q_B = -Q_{BN}^A \cos 60^\circ + Q_{BT}^A \cos 30^\circ \quad (3)$$

$$y: 0 = -Q_A + Q_{BN}^A \sin 60^\circ + Q_{BT}^A \sin 30^\circ \quad (4)$$

$$(4) \rightarrow 0 = -2 + \cancel{8} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + Q_{BT}^A \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{Q_{BT}^A = 4 - 8\sqrt{3} = -(8\sqrt{3} - 4)} \rightarrow E_{AB} = \dots$$

$$(3) \rightarrow Q_B = -8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (4 - 8\sqrt{3}) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -4 + 2\sqrt{3} - 12$$

$$Q_B = (-16 + 2\sqrt{3}) = -(16 - 2\sqrt{3}) \quad \frac{N}{m^2}$$

rad

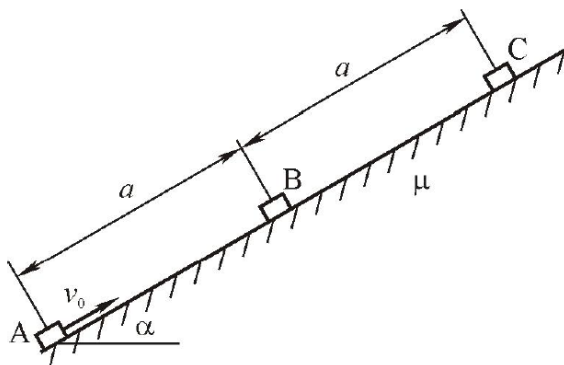
$$\underline{u.l.} \quad y.H.E \quad a_C = a_B = -(16 - 2\sqrt{3})$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{E_d = \frac{a_C}{r} = \frac{a_B}{r}}$$

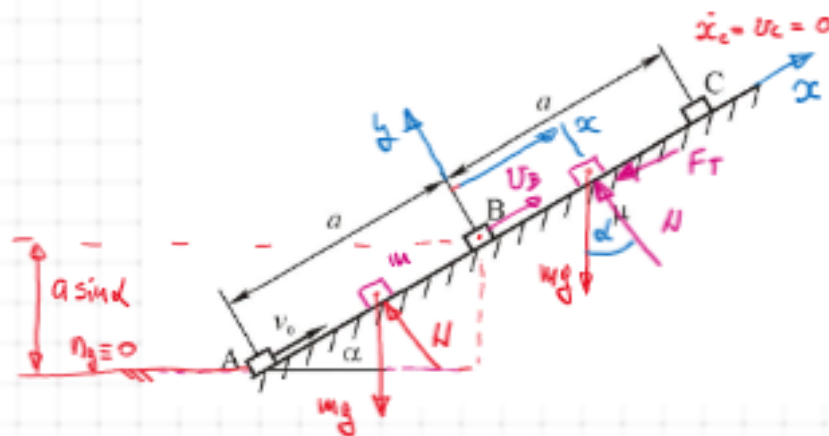
$$E_d = \frac{a_C}{r} = \frac{-(16 - 2\sqrt{3})}{1} \quad s^{-2}$$

Zadatak 3

Materijalna tačka, mase m , kreće se po strmoj ravni, nagibnog ugla α , u homogenom polju sile zemljine teže. Tačka započinje kretanje iz položaja A početnom brzinom v_0 i do tačke B se kreće po glatkoj strmoj ravni. U položaju B strma ravan postaje hrapava, a koeficijent trenja između tačke i strme ravni je μ . Odrediti brzinu tačke u položaju B. Odrediti kolikog intenziteta treba da bude početna brzina tačke v_0 , da bi se tačka zaustavila u položaju C, $AB=BC=a$.



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"A-B"

$$E_{kB} + \Pi_B = E_{kA} + \Pi_A$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_B^2 + m g a \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 + 0 \quad | : 2$$

$$v_B^2 = v_0^2 - 2 g a \sin \alpha$$

$$v_B = \sqrt{v_0^2 - 2 g a \sin \alpha}$$

"B-C"

$$m \vec{a} = m \vec{g} + \vec{N} + \vec{F}_T \quad | \cdot \vec{e} \quad | \cdot \vec{e}$$

$$(1) \quad m \ddot{x} = -m g \sin \alpha - F_T$$

$$(2) \quad 0 = -m g \cos \alpha + N$$

$$(3) \quad F_T = \mu N$$

$$(2) \rightarrow H = mg \cos \alpha \rightarrow (3) F_T = \mu mg \cos \alpha$$

$$(1) \cancel{\mu} \ddot{x} = -\cancel{\mu} g \sin \alpha - \cancel{\mu} \cancel{\mu} g \cos \alpha$$

$$\ddot{x} = -g(\sin \alpha + \mu \cos \alpha)$$

$$\dot{x} \frac{d\dot{x}}{dx} = -g(\sin \alpha + \mu \cos \alpha)$$

$$\int_{\dot{x}_B = v_B}^{\dot{x}_C = 0} \dot{x} d\dot{x} = -g(\sin \alpha + \mu \cos \alpha) \int_{x_B = 0}^{x_C = a} dx$$

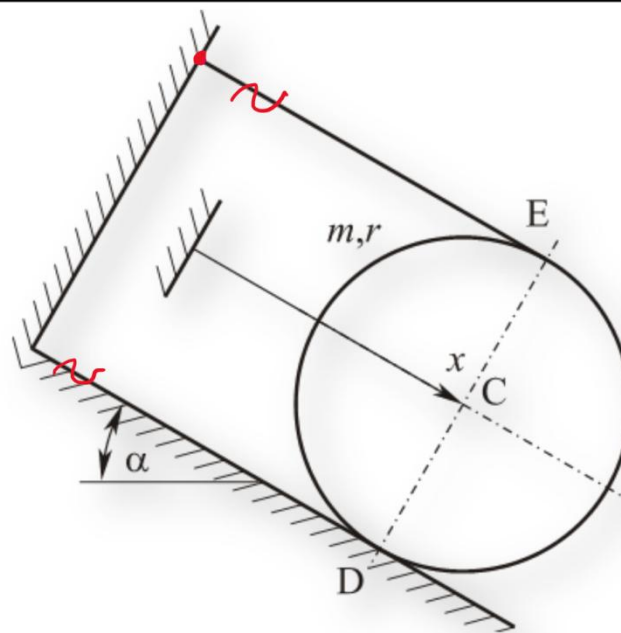
$$-\frac{v_B^2}{2} = -g(\sin \alpha + \mu \cos \alpha) a$$

$$v_B^2 = 2g(\sin \alpha + \mu \cos \alpha) a$$

$$v_0^2 - 2ga \sin \alpha = 2g(\sin \alpha + \mu \cos \alpha) a \rightarrow v_0 = \dots$$

Zadatak 4

Disk, mase $\underline{m}$ i radijusa $\underline{r}$, nalazi se na hrapavoj strmoj ravni nagibnog ugla α . Oko diska je omotano idealno uže koje ne proklizava u odnosu na njega. Drugi kraj užeta vezan je za zid, tako da je deo užeta između zida i diska paralelan sa strmom ravni. Disk kretanje započinje iz stanja mirovanja – pod dejstvom sile težine, savlađujući trenje (koeficijent trenja je μ). Odrediti kretanje centra diska $\underline{x(t)}$ i silu u užetu S .



A diagram illustrating the forces and motion of a cylinder of mass m and radius r on an inclined plane at an angle α . The cylinder's center is C . A coordinate system (x, y) is shown with x along the incline and y perpendicular to it. A second coordinate system $(z, \bar{z})$ is also shown. Forces acting on the cylinder include gravity $\vec{G}$, normal force $\vec{N}$ at point D , friction force $\vec{F}_r$ at point D , and a force $\vec{S}$ at point E . The point E is on the cylinder's circumference. The diagram also shows the velocity $\vec{v}_C = \dot{\vec{x}}$ and acceleration $\vec{a}_C = \ddot{\vec{x}}$ of the center C , and the angular velocity $\dot{\varphi} = \omega$ and angular acceleration $\ddot{\varepsilon} = \ddot{\varphi}$ of the cylinder.

$$T1 \quad \underline{m \cdot \vec{a}_c} = \underline{m \vec{g} + \vec{N} + \vec{F}_r + \vec{S}} \quad | \cdot \vec{z} / \cdot \vec{g}$$

$$(2) \quad 0 = -m g \cos \alpha + N$$

$$(3) \frac{mr^2}{2} \ddot{\theta} = F_T \cdot r - S \cdot r$$

$$x, y, N, F_T, S = ?$$

$$E \rightarrow K \bar{B} K \rightarrow E \equiv p_v \rightarrow \vec{v}_c = \cancel{\vec{v}_E} + \vec{v}_c^\epsilon \quad ; \quad v_c^\epsilon = \bar{c} \bar{E} \omega = r \omega$$

$$\dot{x} = -r \omega \quad \rightarrow \quad \dot{x} = -r \dot{\varphi} \quad (5)$$

$$\ddot{x} = -r \ddot{\varphi}$$

$$(5) \rightarrow \ddot{\varphi} = -\frac{\ddot{x}}{r} \rightarrow (3) \frac{m x^2}{2} \left(-\frac{\ddot{x}}{x} \right) = F_T \cdot x - S \cdot x \rightarrow$$

$$* \left[S = F_T + \frac{m}{2} \ddot{x} = \right] \rightarrow (1)$$

$$(1) \left[m \ddot{x} = m g \sin \alpha - \left(F_T + \frac{m}{2} \ddot{x} \right) - F_T \right]$$

$$\left[\left(m + \frac{m}{2} \right) \ddot{x} = m g \sin \alpha - 2 F_T \right] **$$

$$(2) \rightarrow N = m g \cos \alpha \rightarrow (4) \underline{F_T = \mu m g \cos \alpha}$$

$$** \rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \cancel{m} \ddot{x} = \cancel{m} g \sin \alpha - 2 \mu \cancel{m} g \cos \alpha$$

$$\star \left[\underline{\underline{\ddot{x} = \frac{2}{3} g (\sin \alpha - 2 \mu \cos \alpha) = C > 0}} \right]$$

$$\star \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ F_T \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow * \left[S = \mu m g \cos \alpha + \frac{m}{2} \frac{2}{3} g (\sin \alpha - 2 \mu \cos \alpha) \right]$$

$$\left[S = \dots \right]$$

$$\star \left[\ddot{x} = C \right] \int \rightarrow \left[\dot{x} = C t + c_1 \right] \int \rightarrow \left[x = C \frac{t^2}{2} + c_1 t + c_2 \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Py} \\ \dot{x}(0) = 0 \\ \underline{\underline{\ddot{x}(0) = 0}} \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \dot{x}(0) = 0 \\ \ddot{x}(0) = 0 \end{array}} \right\} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} c_1 = 0 \\ c_2 = 0 \end{array} \right] \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} c_1 = 0 \\ c_2 = 0 \end{array}} \right\} \rightarrow x = C \frac{t^2}{2} = \dots$$

Zadatak 5



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