



## 2. Теорема о промени кол. врет. Закон о одређеном кол. врет.

$$\frac{d\vec{k}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(m\vec{v}) = m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = m\vec{a}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{k}}{dt} = m\vec{a} = \vec{F}$$

$$\vec{F} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$$

$$\frac{dk_x}{dt} = x, \quad \frac{dk_y}{dt} = y, \quad \frac{dk_z}{dt} = z$$

$$d\vec{k} = \vec{F}dt \quad | \int$$

$$\int_1^2 \vec{k} = \int_1^2 \vec{F}dt$$

$$\vec{k}_2 - \vec{k}_1 = \vec{I}$$

$$I_x = m\dot{x}_2 - m\dot{x}_1$$

$$I_y = m\dot{y}_2 - m\dot{y}_1$$

$$I_z = m\dot{z}_2 - m\dot{z}_1$$

\* Промена количине кретања у неким вр. интервалу једнака је импулсу силе који делује у том интервалу

$$(\vec{F}_1, \vec{F}_2, \dots, \vec{F}_n) \text{ NO}$$

$$\vec{F} = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i = 0$$

$$1) \vec{F} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{d\vec{k}}{dt} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{k} = \text{const} \rightarrow \vec{v} = \text{const}$$

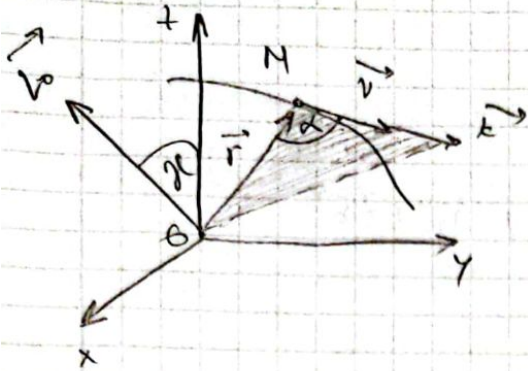
-тачка се креће одн. праволинијски, константна је промена количине кретања

$$2) \vec{F} \neq 0, F_x = 0 \rightarrow \frac{dk_x}{dt} = 0 \rightarrow k_x = \text{const}$$

$$m\dot{x} = \text{const}$$

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3. Теорема о проекции кин. мом. Также необходимо  $\omega$  относительно оси  $h$  по  $h$  по  $h$



$$\vec{L}_O = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v}$$

$$= \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$$

$$\vec{r} = x\vec{e}_1 + y\vec{e}_2 + z\vec{e}_3$$

$$\vec{v} = v_x\vec{e}_1 + v_y\vec{e}_2 + v_z\vec{e}_3$$

$$\vec{L}_O = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_1 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{e}_3 \\ x & y & z \\ mv_x & mv_y & mv_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$L_{Ox} = m(yv_z - zv_y)$$

$$L_{Oy} = m(xv_z - zv_x)$$

$$L_{Oz} = m(xv_y - yv_x)$$

$$L_O = r m v \cdot \sin(\alpha) = r m v \sin \alpha$$

$$L_O = m v h$$

$$r \sin \alpha = h$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_O}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{r} \times m\vec{v}) = \vec{v} \times m\vec{v} + \vec{r} \times m\vec{a}$$

$$\vec{v} \times m\vec{v} = m v^2 \sin \alpha \vec{e}_0$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_O}{dt} = \vec{r} \times m\vec{a} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \vec{M}_O(\vec{F}) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_1 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{e}_3 \\ x & y & z \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\vec{L}}_O = \vec{M}_O(\vec{F})$$

$$\dot{L}_{Oz} = yF_z - zF_y$$

$$L_{Ox}, L_{Oy} \dots$$

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4. Теорема о сохранении кин. мом. при НЧН. по н и оcy

I  $\vec{F} = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i = 0$   
 $\frac{dL_0}{dt} = 0 \rightarrow L_0 = \text{const}, M_{O(A)} = 0$

- 1)  $\vec{F} = 0$
- 2) Матрица инерции не зависит от времени,  $\vec{F} = 0$

II  $M_O(\vec{F}) \neq 0, M_{Ox}(\vec{F}) = 0$

$\vec{F} = 0$   
 $\rightarrow \frac{dL_{Oz}}{dt} = 0 \rightarrow L_{Oz} = \text{const}$

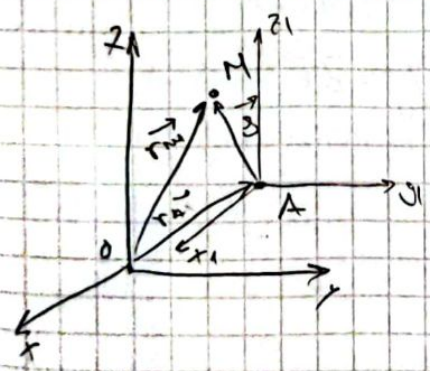
$L_{Oz}(t_0) = L_{Oz}(t_1)$

$t_0 = 0, x_0 = 0, y_0 = 0$

$L_{Oz}(t_0) = 0 = L_{Oz}(t_1)$

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5. Теорема о изменении кин. мом. при поперечн нчн и оcy



$\vec{r}_M = \vec{r}_A + \vec{s} \quad \vec{v} = \vec{v}_A + \vec{v}_M^*$

$\vec{L}_A = \vec{s} \times m\vec{v}$

$\frac{d\vec{L}_A}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(\vec{s} \times m\vec{v}) = \dot{\vec{s}} \times m\vec{v} + \vec{s} \times m\vec{a}$

$\vec{s} = \vec{r}_M - \vec{r}_A$

$\dot{\vec{s}} = \vec{v}_M - \vec{v}_A$

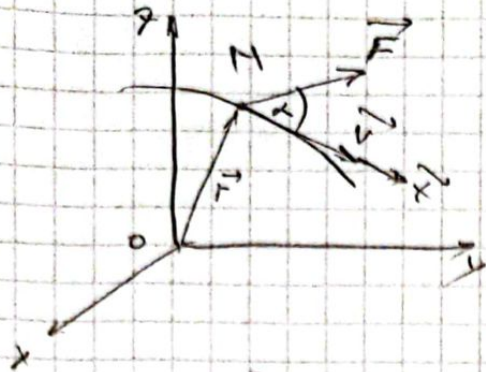
$\frac{d\vec{L}_A}{dt} = \vec{v}_M \times m\vec{v}_M - \vec{v}_A \times m\vec{v} + \vec{s} \times m\vec{a}$

$\frac{d\vec{L}_A}{dt} = \vec{M}_A(\vec{F}) - \vec{v}_A \times m\vec{v}$

$\vec{M}_A(\vec{F}) = \vec{L}_A + \vec{v}_A \times m\vec{v}$

Теорема о изменении кин. мом. при поперечн нчн и оcy

## 6. Елементарни и укупни рад силе



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$$\delta A = \vec{F} d\vec{r}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \rightarrow d\vec{r} = \vec{v} dt$$

$$\delta A = \vec{F} \vec{v} dt = d\vec{L} \vec{v}$$

\* елемент. рад  $\int$  рад је  
Станарниот произвођај дрзине  $\vec{F}$   $d\vec{r}$   
и елементарни митијаја Оуре.

\* Елементарни

$$\vec{T} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds} \rightarrow d\vec{r} = \vec{T} ds$$

$$\delta A = \vec{F} \vec{T} ds$$

$$F_t = F \cos \alpha, \quad \vec{F}_t = F \vec{T}$$

$$\delta A = \vec{F}_t ds$$

$$\delta A = \begin{cases} > 0 & 0 \leq \alpha < 90^\circ \\ = 0 & \alpha = 90^\circ \\ < 0 & 90^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 180^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$d\vec{r} = dx \vec{e}_1 + dy \vec{e}_2 + dz \vec{e}_3$$

$$\vec{F} = X \vec{e}_1 + Y \vec{e}_2 + Z \vec{e}_3$$

$$\delta A = \vec{F} d\vec{r} = X dx \vec{e}_1 + Y dy \vec{e}_2 + Z dz \vec{e}_3$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \dot{x} \rightarrow dx = \dot{x} dt$$

$$\delta A = (X \dot{x} + Y \dot{y} + Z \dot{z}) dt$$

\* укупни рад

$$\vec{F}_i \Delta \vec{r}_i$$

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i \Delta \vec{r}_i \rightarrow A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i \Delta \vec{r}_i$$

$$A_{M_1 M_2} = \int_{M_1}^{M_2} \vec{F} d\vec{r}$$

$$A_{M_1 M_2} = \int_{M_1}^{M_2} \vec{F} \vec{v} dt = \int_{M_1}^{M_2} F ds$$

$$A_{M_1 M_2} = \int_{M_1}^{M_2} (x\dot{x} + y\dot{y} + z\dot{z}) dt$$

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## 1. Pog rezultatne sistema sila

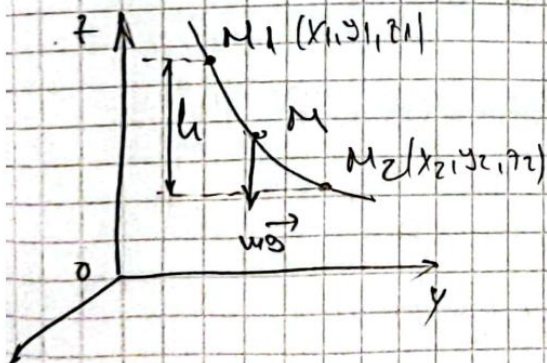
$$\vec{F} = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i$$

$$A_{M_1 M_2} = \int_{M_1}^{M_2} \vec{F}_1 d\vec{r} + \int_{M_1}^{M_2} \vec{F}_2 d\vec{r} + \dots + \int_{M_1}^{M_2} \vec{F}_n d\vec{r}$$

$$A_{M_1 M_2} = \sum_{i=1}^n A_i$$

1. pog rezultatne sistema sila koje deluju na tačku je algebarska zbir svih pojedinačnih komponenta

## 2. Pog težine tačke



$$\vec{w} = w \vec{k}, \quad z = w g, \quad x_1, y_1 = 0$$

$$A_{M_1 M_2}(\vec{w}) = \int_{M_1}^{M_2} \vec{w} dz$$

$$A_{M_1 M_2}(\vec{w}) = -w g (z_2 - z_1)$$

$$A_{M_1 M_2}(\vec{w}) = -w g h$$

- ako uđe na gore tačku, onda  $z_2 - z_1 < 0$

pa je  $A_{M_1 M_2} > 0$

- ako se vidi na gore,  $z_2 - z_1 > 0 \rightarrow A_{M_1 M_2} < 0$

\* sila z. t. je konzervativna, njen pog ne zavisi od pređenog puta već samo od poč. i krajnjeg pol.

## 9. Сила и рад

\* Сила и рад је карактеристична промена рада силе у времену

$$P_{sr} = \frac{\Delta A}{\Delta t}$$

$$P = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta A}{\Delta t} = \frac{dA}{dt} \quad dA = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$P = \frac{dA}{dt}$$

$$P = \vec{F} \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} \quad \left[ N \frac{m}{s} = W \right]$$

$$P = F \cdot v \cos \phi(\vec{F}, \vec{v})$$

$$\vec{P} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$$

$$A_{M_1 M_2} = \int_{M_1}^{M_2} P(t) dt$$

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## 10. Кин. енергија + Теорема о промени кин. енергије

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \quad \left[ kg \frac{m^2}{s^2} \right] = J = Nm = W \cdot s$$

\* Кинетичка енергија је скаларна промена рада и објекта држите унакрс.

$$m \vec{a} = \vec{F} \cdot |d\vec{r}|$$

$$m \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \cdot d\vec{r} = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$m \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{v} = dA$$

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} = v^2 \cdot \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$2\vec{v} \cdot d\vec{v} = 2v dv$$

$$\vec{v} \cdot d\vec{v} = v dv$$

$$m v dv = dA$$

$$v dv = d\left(\frac{v^2}{2}\right)$$

$$m \frac{1}{2} dv^2 = dA$$

$$dE_k = dA$$

\* Елементарна промена кин. ен.

једнака је елементарном раду

ома које генерише на тај начин

$$\int_{M_1}^{M_2} dE_k = \int_{M_1}^{M_2} dA$$

$$E_{k2} - E_{k1} = \Delta W_{M1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 = \Delta W_{M1}$$

Ако се ради о промени кинетичке енергије у временском интервалу једнака је укупном раду сила које делују на тачку

## 11. Опф. је кретање мат. система

$$m_i \ddot{\vec{r}}_i = \vec{F}_i^S + \vec{F}_i^U$$

$$m_i \dot{\vec{x}}_i = \dot{X}_i^S + \dot{X}_i^U$$

$$m_i \ddot{\vec{y}}_i = \dot{Y}_i^S + \dot{Y}_i^U$$

$$m_i \ddot{\vec{z}}_i = \dot{Z}_i^S + \dot{Z}_i^U$$

ако посматрамо тачку

$M_i$ , масе  $m_i$ , на позицији

$\vec{r}_i$  од пола  $O, Oxyz$

на овај начин је описано кретање мат. система

## 12. Количина кретања мат. система $M$ кроз тачку

= мат. система

$$\vec{K} = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{K}_i = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \vec{v}_i$$

$$\vec{r}_c = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \vec{r}_i \quad / \cdot m$$

$$M \vec{r}_c = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \vec{r}_i \quad / \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$M \vec{v}_c = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \vec{v}_i$$

$$\vec{K} = M \vec{v}_c = \vec{K}_c$$

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i$$

Аукулна маса система

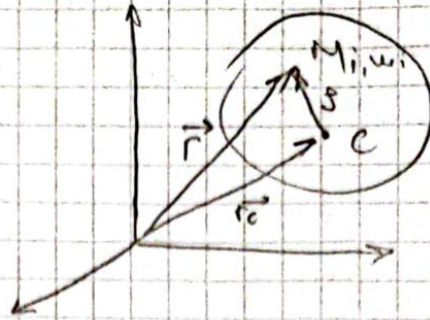
А количина кретања мат. сист. је количина кретања центра масе као да је у њему сконцентрисана сва маса.

- криво тело

$$\vec{K} = \int_w \vec{V} dm$$

$$\vec{V} = \vec{V}_0 + \vec{V}_M^C$$

$$\vec{V} = \vec{V}_0 + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{s}$$



$$\vec{K} = \int_w \vec{V}_0 dm + \int_w \vec{\omega} \times \vec{s} dm = \int_w \vec{V}_0 dm + \vec{\omega} \times \int_w \vec{s} dm$$

$\int_w \vec{s} dm = 0$  - вектор положения центра масс у отнесу ко центру масс је 0

$$\vec{K} = \int_w \vec{V}_0 dm$$

$$\vec{K} = m \vec{V}_0$$

P r i v a t n i M a s i n o v a c  
0 6 5 2 2 5 4 1 0 0

### 13. Теорема о времену кон. крешања. Закон о одржавању кол. кр.

$$\vec{K}_i = m_i \vec{v}_i \quad / \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{K}_i}{dt} = m_i \frac{d\vec{v}_i}{dt} = m_i \vec{a}_i \quad ; \quad \frac{d\vec{K}}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{d\vec{K}_i}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \vec{a}_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i^s + \vec{F}_i^u$$

$$m_i \frac{d\vec{v}_i}{dt} = \vec{F}_i^s + \vec{F}_i^u$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{d\vec{K}_i}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i^s + \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i^u$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i^u = 0$$

$$\dot{\vec{K}} = \vec{F}_e^s$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i^s = \vec{F}_e^s$$

$$\frac{d\vec{K}}{dt} = \vec{F}_e^s$$

\* А времена извођ по времену коликине крешања резултат је главном вектору

резултатоме свих спољашњих сила које делују на тело /систем

$$\frac{dk_x}{dt} = X_e^S \quad \frac{dk_y}{dt} = Y_e^S \quad \frac{dk_z}{dt} = Z_e^S$$

$$\int_1^2 d\vec{k} = \int_1^2 \vec{F}_e^S dt$$

$$\vec{k}_2 - \vec{k}_1 = \vec{I}_e^S$$

→ промена u količine kretanja u konačnom vrem.

INTERVALU jednak je impuls sile za taj interval

$$k_{x2} - k_{x1} = \int X_e^S dt = I_{Xe}^S$$

$$k_{y2} - k_{y1} = \dots$$

$$k_{z2} - k_{z1} = \dots$$

$$1) \vec{F}_e^S = 0$$

$$\frac{d\vec{k}}{dt} = 0, \quad \vec{k} = \text{const}$$

→ kada na sistem deluje sistem snaga, sila takodje ga mu je vidljiv lektor jednak nuli, onda mu je konstantna velicina kretanja.

$$t_0 = 0, \quad k_0 = 0, \quad k_0 = 0 \rightarrow \vec{k} = 0 \quad (\text{početni stanje})$$

$$2) \vec{F}_e^S \neq 0, \quad \vec{X}_e^S = 0$$

$$\frac{dk_x}{dt} = 0 \rightarrow k_x = \text{const}$$

$$k_x(t_0) = 0 \rightarrow k_x(t_1) = 0$$

$$k_x = 0 \rightarrow m \dot{x} = 0 \rightarrow m x = \text{const}$$

#### 14. Теорема о кретању центра масе

##### Закон о кретању центра масе

$$\dot{\vec{r}}_c = \vec{F}_P^S$$

$$m \ddot{\vec{r}}_c = \vec{F}_P^S$$

$$m \dot{x}_c = X_P^S, \quad m \dot{y}_c = Y_P^S, \quad m \dot{z}_c = Z_P^S$$

1)  $\vec{F}_P^S = 0$

$$m \ddot{\vec{r}}_c = 0, \quad m \frac{d\vec{v}_c}{dt} = 0, \quad \vec{v}_c = \text{const}$$

→ ако је гравитациони центар  $\dots = 0$ , онда се центар масе креће равномерно праволинијски

→ спец. сл.  $\vec{F}_P^S = 0$

$$\vec{v}_c(t_0) = 0 \rightarrow \vec{r}_c = \text{const}$$

2)  $\vec{F}_P^S \neq 0, \quad X_P^S = 0$

$$m \ddot{x}_c = 0 \rightarrow \dot{x}_c = \vec{v}_x = \text{const}$$

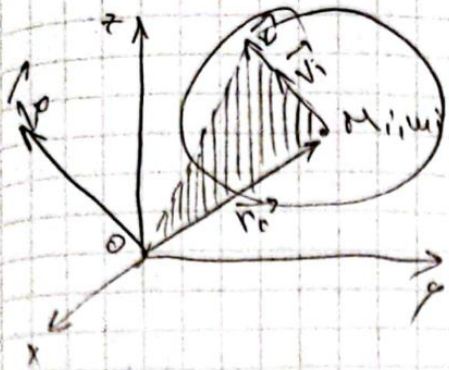
→  $\vec{v}_c(t_0) = 0$

$$\rightarrow x_c = \text{const}, \quad m x_c = \text{const}$$

$$m x_c = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i x_i = \text{const}$$

P r i v a t n i c a s o n a c  
0 6 5 a n 2 2 i 5 M 4 a m 1 0 0 v a c

15. Mom. količine kretnosti mat. sust



$$\vec{L}_0 = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$$

za česticu

za sustav

$$\vec{L}_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{L}_{0i} = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{r}_i \times m_i \vec{v}_i$$

$$\vec{L}_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ x_i & y_i & z_i \\ m_i v_{ix} & m_i v_{iy} & m_i v_{iz} \end{vmatrix}$$

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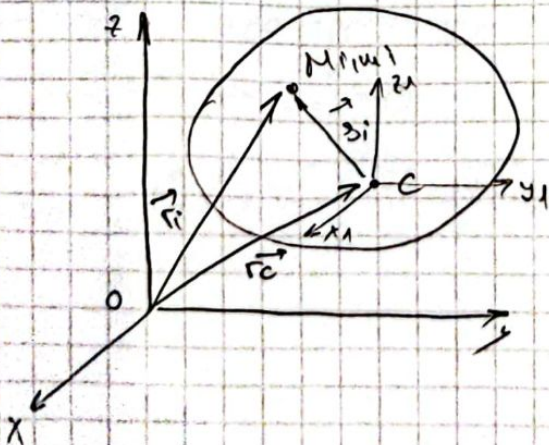
$$L_{0x} = \vec{L}_0 \cdot \vec{i} = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i (z_i v_{iy} - y_i v_{iz})$$

$$L_{0y} = \vec{L}_0 \cdot \vec{j} = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i (x_i v_{iz} - z_i v_{ix})$$

$$L_{0z} = \vec{L}_0 \cdot \vec{k} = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i (x_i v_{iy} - y_i v_{ix})$$

16. Beza između mom. kol. kretnosti mat. sust. u odnosu

na nepokretni pol M srednjete masa



$$\vec{r}_i = \vec{r}_C + \vec{r}_i^C$$

$$\vec{v}_i = \vec{v}_C + \vec{v}_i^C$$

$$\vec{L}_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{r}_i \times m_i \vec{v}_i$$

$$\vec{r}_i = \vec{r}_c + \vec{s}_i, \quad \vec{v}_i = \vec{v}_c + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{s}_i$$

$$\vec{L}_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n (\vec{r}_c + \vec{s}_i) \times m_i (\vec{v}_c + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{s}_i)$$

$$\vec{L}_0 = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n \vec{r}_c \times m_i \vec{v}_i}_I + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n \vec{s}_i \times m_i \vec{v}_i}_II + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n \vec{r}_c \times m_i \vec{\omega} \times \vec{s}_i}_III + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n \vec{s}_i \times m_i \vec{v}_c}_IV$$

$$I \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{r}_c \times m_i \vec{v}_i = \underline{\underline{\vec{r}_c \times m \vec{v}_c}}$$

$$II \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{s}_i \times m_i \vec{v}_i = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{s}_i m_i = 0 \quad \text{Статичка равнота}$$

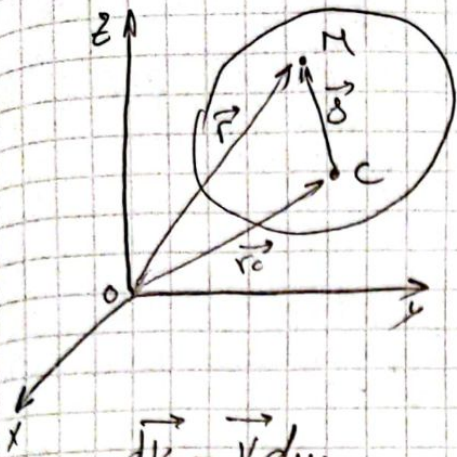
$$III \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{r}_c \times m_i \vec{\omega} \times \vec{s}_i = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad m_i \vec{v}_i = 0$$

$$IV \quad \sum \vec{s}_i \times m_i \vec{v}_c = \underline{\underline{\vec{L}_c}}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{L}_0 = \vec{L}_c + \vec{r}_c \times m \vec{v}_c}$$

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# 17. Момент количине кривичања кривога тела



$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_c + \vec{s}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_c + \vec{v}_M^c$$

$$d\vec{k} = \vec{v} dm$$

$$\vec{L}_O = \int_M \vec{r} \times d\vec{k} = \int_M (\vec{r} \times \vec{v}) dm$$

$$\vec{L}_O = \int_M ((\vec{r}_c + \vec{s}) \times \vec{v}) dm = \int_M \vec{r}_c \times \vec{v} dm + \int_M \vec{s} \times \vec{v} dm$$

$$\vec{L}_O = \vec{L}_c + \vec{r}_c \times \vec{k}_c$$

$$\vec{L}_c = \int_M \vec{s} \times \vec{v} dm, \quad \vec{v} = \vec{v}_c + \vec{v}_M^c$$

$$\vec{L}_c = \int_M \vec{s} \times (\vec{v}_c + \vec{v}_M^c) dm = \int_M \vec{s} \times \vec{v}_c dm + \int_M \vec{s} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{s}) dm$$

$$\vec{L}_c = \int_M \vec{s} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{s}) dm$$

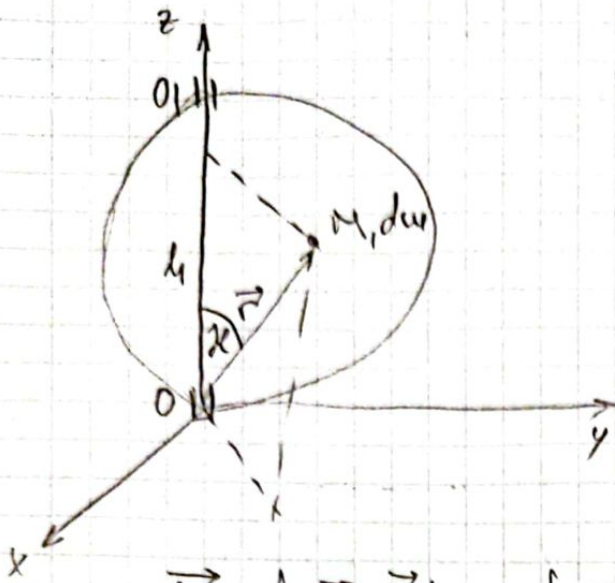
+ када се тело креће транслаторно

$$\vec{\omega} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{L}_c = 0$$

$$\vec{L}_O = \vec{r}_c \times M \vec{v}_c = \vec{r}_c \times \vec{k}_c$$

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18. Момент количине кретања за одређену осу кретања тела је се одређује око непокретне осе



$$\vec{\omega} = \omega_z \cdot \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{v}_m = \vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$

$$z = r \cos \theta$$

$$\vec{L}_0 = \int_M \vec{r} \times \vec{v} dm = \int_M \vec{r} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})$$

$$\vec{L}_0 = \int_M \vec{\omega} \cdot (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}) dm - \int_M \vec{r} \cdot (\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{r}) dm$$

$$\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} = r^2 \cos^2 \theta (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{k}) = r^2$$

$$\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{r} = \omega_z r \cos \theta (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{k}) = \omega_z r \cos \theta = \omega_z z$$

$$\vec{L}_0 = \int_M \vec{\omega} \cdot r^2 dm - \int_M \vec{r} \omega_z z$$

$$\vec{L}_0 = \omega_z \vec{k} \int_M (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dm - \omega_z \int_M (xz\vec{i} + yz\vec{j} + z^2\vec{k}) dm$$

$$\vec{L}_0 = \omega_z \vec{k} \int_M (x^2 + y^2) dm - \omega_z \int_M xz\vec{i} dm - \omega_z \int_M yz\vec{j} dm$$

$$\vec{L}_0 = \omega_z \cdot J_{oz} \vec{k} - \omega_z J_{xz} \vec{i} - \omega_z J_{yz} \vec{j}$$

$$J_{xz}, J_{yz} \neq \text{const}$$

за осу Oz

$$\vec{L}_{Oz} = \omega_z J_{oz} \vec{k}$$

$$\boxed{L_{Oz} = \omega_z J_{oz}}$$

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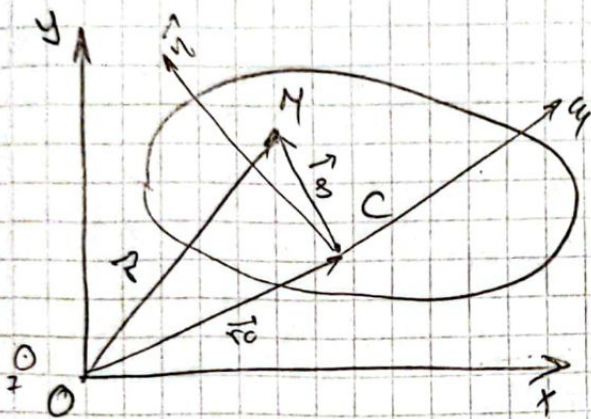
\* погодно је да овако кретање опишемо преко

$Oxyz$  јер су ком осга вертикални

$J_{xx}, J_{yy} = \text{const}$ , и осга слободни

$$\underline{\underline{\vec{L}_0 = \omega_y J_{yy} \vec{v}}}$$

### 19. Момент количине кретања тела које врши релативно кретање



$$\vec{s} = \xi \vec{e}_x + \eta \vec{e}_y$$

$$\vec{\omega} = \omega_z \vec{e}_z - \omega_y \vec{e}_y$$

$$\vec{s} \cdot \vec{s} = s^2 \cos^2 0^\circ = s^2 = \xi^2 + \eta^2$$

$$\vec{L}_0 = \vec{L}_C + \vec{r}_C \times \vec{k}_C$$

$$\vec{L}_C = \int_m \vec{s} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{s}) dm$$

$$\vec{L}_C = \int_m \vec{\omega} (\vec{s} \cdot \vec{s}) dm - \int_m \vec{s} (\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{s}) dm$$

$$\int_m \vec{s} dm = 0$$

$$\vec{L}_C = \int_m \vec{\omega} s^2 dm$$

$$\vec{L}_C = \omega_y \vec{e}_y \int_m (\xi^2 + \eta^2) dm$$

$$\boxed{L_C = \omega_y J_{yy}}$$

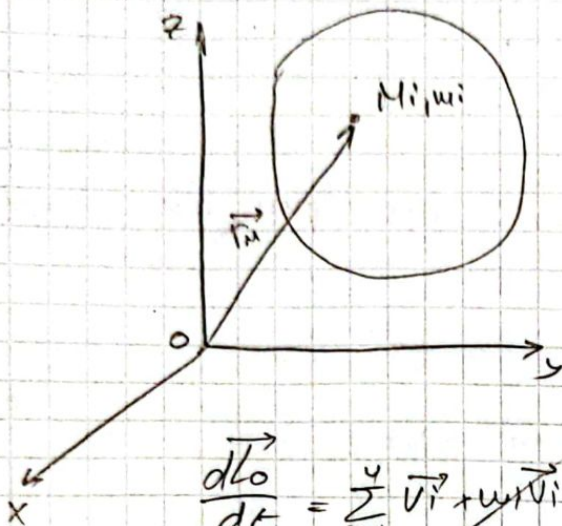
$$\vec{L}_C = \omega_y J_{yy} \vec{e}_y$$

$$\vec{L}_0 = \vec{r}_0 \times \vec{k}_C + \omega_y J_{yy} \vec{e}_y$$

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№. 20. Теорема о времени момента кол. вращения у откоса на непересекающ пол и осу.

Закон о сохранении момента кол. вращения за непересекающ пол и осу



$$\vec{L}_0 = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{r}_i \times m_i \cdot \vec{v}_i$$

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$$\frac{d\vec{L}_0}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{v}_i \times m_i \vec{v}_i + \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{r}_i \times m_i \vec{a}_i$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_0}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{r}_i \times \vec{F}_i = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{r}_i \times (\vec{F}_i^e + \vec{F}_i^u)$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_0}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{M}_0(\vec{F}_i^e) + \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{M}_0(\vec{F}_i^u)$$

for  $\sum_{i=1}^N \vec{F}_i^u = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow \vec{M}_0(\vec{F}_i^u) = 0$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_0}{dt} = \vec{M}_0^s$$

$$\frac{dL_{0x}}{dt} = M_{0x}^s, \quad \frac{dL_{0y}}{dt} = M_{0y}^s, \quad \frac{dL_{0z}}{dt} = M_{0z}^s$$

1) if  $\vec{M}_0^s = 0$   
 $\frac{d\vec{L}_0}{dt} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{L}_0 = \text{const}$   
 $\vec{L}_0(t_0) = 0 \rightarrow \vec{L}_0(t_1) = 0$

$$\boxed{L_0(t_0) = L_0(t_1)}$$

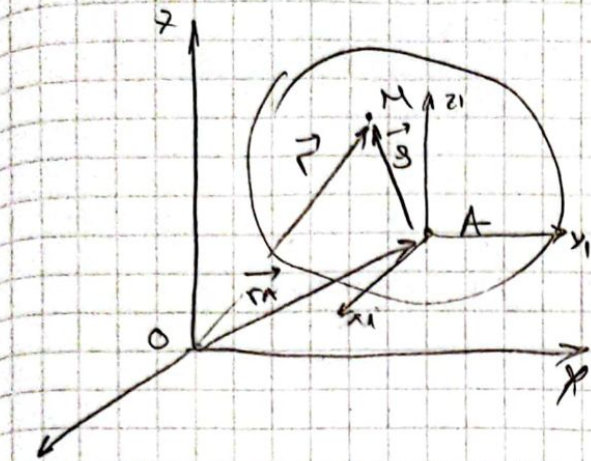
2)  $\vec{M}_0^s \neq 0, \vec{M}_{0x}^s = 0$   
 $\frac{dL_{0x}}{dt} = 0$   
 $L_{0x} = 0$

$$L_{0x}(t_0) = 0$$

$$L_{0x}(t_1) = 0$$

$$\boxed{L_{0x}(t_0) = L_{0x}(t_1)}$$

21. Теорема о времени момента количества движения  
поворота пол  $M$  осу



$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_A + \vec{r}_i$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_A + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_i$$

$$\vec{L}_O = \vec{L}_A + \vec{r}_O \times M \vec{v}_C$$

$$\vec{L}_A = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{r}_i \times m_i \vec{v}_i \quad / \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_A}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{d\vec{r}_i}{dt} \times m_i \vec{v}_i + \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{r}_i \times m_i \frac{d\vec{v}_i}{dt}$$

$$\vec{r}_i = \vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_A \quad / \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}_i}{dt} = \vec{v}_i - \vec{v}_A$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{d\vec{r}_i}{dt} \times m_i \vec{v}_i = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{v}_i \times m_i \vec{v}_i - \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{v}_A \times m_i \vec{v}_i$$

$$= - \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{v}_A \times m_i \vec{v}_i = - \vec{v}_A \times M \vec{v}_C$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{r}_i \times (\vec{F}_i^S + \vec{F}_i^A) = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{r}_i \times \vec{F}_i^S = \sum_{i=1}^N M \Delta r_i (\vec{F}_i^S) = \vec{M}_A^S$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_A}{dt} = - \vec{v}_A \times M \vec{v}_C + \vec{M}_A^S$$

$$\boxed{\vec{M}_A^S = \frac{d\vec{L}_A}{dt} + \vec{v}_A \times M \vec{v}_C}$$

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\* разликује се од непремешне од само 39

компоненту  $\vec{V}_A \times \omega \vec{V}_C$

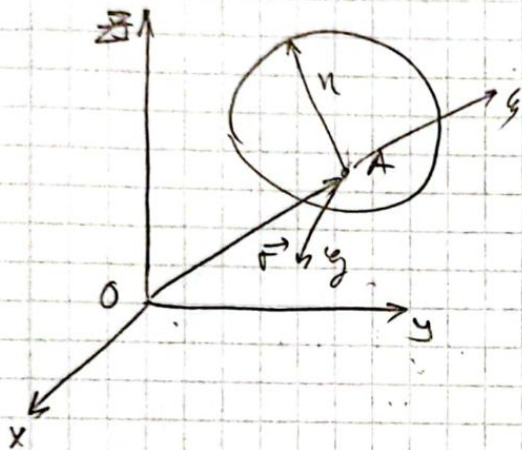
$$\vec{V}_A \times \omega \vec{V}_C = 0 \text{ ако:}$$

1)  $\vec{V}_A = 0$ , пол A је непокретан

2)  $\vec{V}_C = 0$ , друга срединна тачка је непокретна

3)  $\vec{V}_A \parallel \vec{V}_C$  паралелни вектори

4)  $A = C \rightarrow \vec{V}_A \parallel \vec{V}_C$



- када посматрамо само пол A

$$\vec{L}_A = L_A \hat{n} + L_A \hat{\mu} + L_A \hat{v} \quad \left| \frac{d}{dt} \right.$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_A}{dt} = \frac{dL_A}{dt} \hat{n} + \frac{dL_A}{dt} \hat{\mu} + \frac{dL_A}{dt} \hat{v}$$

$$+ L_A \dot{\hat{n}} + L_A \dot{\hat{\mu}} + L_A \dot{\hat{v}}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_A}{dt} = \frac{dL_A}{dt} \hat{n} + \frac{dL_A}{dt} \hat{\mu} + \frac{dL_A}{dt} \hat{v}$$

$$\dot{\hat{n}} = \vec{\omega} \times \hat{n}, \quad \dot{\hat{\mu}} = \vec{\omega} \times \hat{\mu}, \quad \dot{\hat{v}} = \vec{\omega} \times \hat{v}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_A}{dt} = \frac{dL_A}{dt} + \vec{\omega} \times (L_A \hat{n} + L_A \hat{\mu} + L_A \hat{v})$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_A}{dt} = \frac{dL_A}{dt} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{L}_A$$

$\frac{dL_A}{dt}$  - локално, периодична кинематика

$$\textcircled{*} \vec{M}_A^S = \frac{d\vec{L}_A}{dt} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{L}_A + \vec{V}_A \times \omega \vec{V}_C \textcircled{*}$$

22. Кин. энергия вращающегося тела

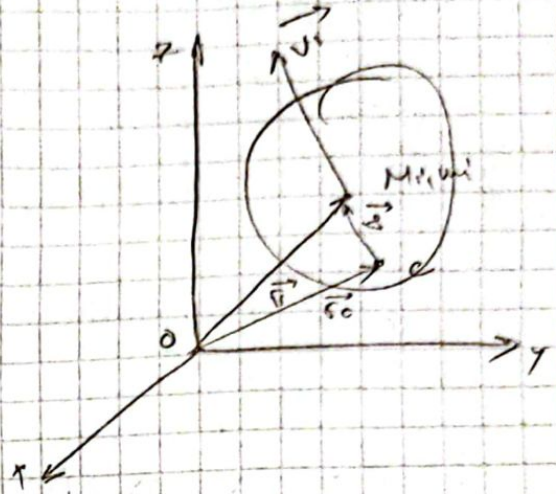
Кин. эн. вращающегося тела может быть представлена

$$E_k = \sum_{i=1}^n E_{ki} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i v_i^2 \quad \text{- опытно}$$

\* вращающееся тело

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mu} (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}) d\mu = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mu} v^2 d\mu$$

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} = v^2 \cos^2 \alpha$$



$$\vec{v}_i = \vec{v}_c + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mu} (\vec{v}_c + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})^2 d\mu =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mu} v_c^2 d\mu + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mu} 2 \vec{v}_c \cdot (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) d\mu + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mu} (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})^2 d\mu$$

$$\int_{\mu} \vec{v}_c \cdot (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) = 0 \quad \text{так как } \vec{v}_c \perp (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})$$

$$v_c \cdot (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) \cdot \sin 0^\circ = 0$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v_c^2 + E_{k, \text{rot}}$$

$$E_{k, \text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mu} (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})^2 d\mu$$

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\* трансляция

$$\vec{\omega} = 0$$

$$E_{k, \text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mu} (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})^2 d\mu = 0$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v_c^2$$



$$(\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})^2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{\lambda} & \vec{\mu} & \vec{\nu} \\ \xi & \eta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \omega_z \end{vmatrix}^2 = (\vec{\lambda} \eta \omega_z + \vec{\mu} \xi \omega_z)^2$$

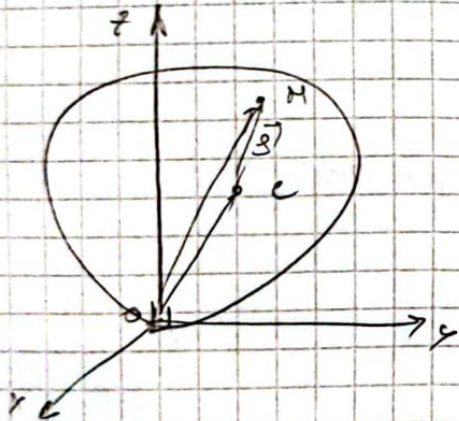
$$E_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} \omega_z^2 \int_{\mu} (\vec{\lambda} \eta + \vec{\mu} \xi)^2 d\mu$$

$d\omega_y = \vec{\lambda} \eta + \vec{\mu} \xi$  - παράσταση για την ποσότητα  $\omega_y$  σε  $\omega_z$

$$E_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} \omega_z^2 J_{\omega_y}$$

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2} m v_c^2 + \frac{1}{2} \omega_z^2 J_{\omega_y}$$

25. Υψηλ. ενέργ. των  $\omega_y$  σε σχέση με την κίνηση των  $\omega_z$



$$E_K = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mu} v^2 d\mu = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mu} (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})^2 d\mu$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \omega_z^2 \int_{\mu} r^2 d\mu$$

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2} \omega_z^2 J_P$$

$J_P$  - момент инерции за ось  $OP$

$$v^2 = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{v} \cdot (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) = \vec{\omega} \cdot (\vec{r} \times \vec{v})$$

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mu} \vec{\omega} \cdot (\vec{r} \times \vec{v}) d\mu = \frac{1}{2} \vec{\omega} \cdot \int_{\mu} (\vec{r} \times \vec{v}) d\mu$$

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2} \vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{L}_O$$

$$\vec{\omega} = \omega_x \vec{i} + \omega_y \vec{j} + \omega_z \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{L}_O = L_{Ox} \vec{i} + L_{Oy} \vec{j} + L_{Oz} \vec{k}$$

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2} (\omega_x L_{Ox} + \omega_y L_{Oy} + \omega_z L_{Oz})$$

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L 6 5 2 2 5 4 a s i n a c  
0 1 0 0

$$E_c = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \omega_x (\omega_x J_x - \omega_y J_{xy} - \omega_z J_{xz}) + \right. \\ \left. + \omega_y (\omega_y J_y - \omega_x J_{yx} - \omega_z J_{yz}) + \right. \\ \left. + \omega_z (\omega_z J_z - \omega_x J_{xz} - \omega_y J_{yz}) \right]$$

$$E_c = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\omega_x^2 J_x - \omega_x \omega_y J_{xy} - \omega_x \omega_z J_{xz}) + \right. \\ \left. + (\omega_y^2 J_y - \omega_y \omega_x J_{yx} - \omega_y \omega_z J_{yz}) + \right. \\ \left. + (\omega_z^2 J_z - \omega_z \omega_x J_{xz} - \omega_z \omega_y J_{yz}) \right]$$

где все попарно

$$E_c = \frac{1}{2} (\omega_x^2 J_x + \omega_y^2 J_y + \omega_z^2 J_z)$$

26. Умн. ен. гла все лрши орште крешамо

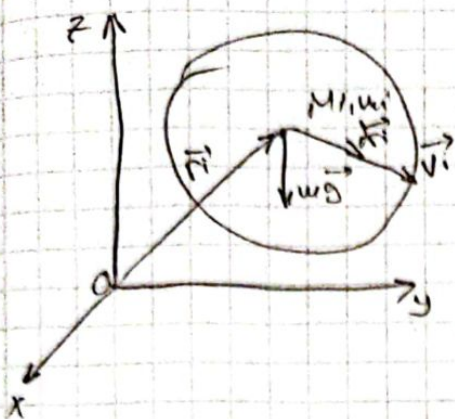
$$\vec{\omega} = \omega_x \vec{i} + \omega_y \vec{j} + \omega_z \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{j} = \xi \vec{i} + \eta \vec{j} + \zeta \vec{k}$$

$$E_c = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{L}_0$$

$$E_c = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\omega_x^2 J_x + \omega_y^2 J_y + \omega_z^2 J_z - 2\omega_x \omega_y J_{xy} - 2\omega_y \omega_z J_{yz} - 2\omega_x \omega_z J_{xz})$$

27. Pot. cune TEME MATURITATII GRAVITATIEI



$$\delta A_i = m_i \vec{g} \cdot d\vec{r}_i$$

$$\vec{g} = (0, 0, -g)$$

$$d\vec{r}_i = (dx_i, dy_i, dz_i)$$

$$\delta A_i^S = -m_i g \vec{e} \cdot (dx_i \vec{e} + dy_i \vec{e} + dz_i \vec{e})$$

$$\vec{e} \cdot \vec{e} = 1, \vec{e}_x \cdot \vec{e}_y = 0, \vec{e}_y \cdot \vec{e}_z = 0, \vec{e}_z \cdot \vec{e}_z = 1$$

$$\delta A_i^S = -m_i g dz_i$$

$$\delta A^S = \sum_{i=1}^N \delta A_i^S = \sum_{i=1}^N -m_i g dz_i$$

$$\delta A^S = -g \sum_{i=1}^N m_i dz_i$$

$$m \vec{v}_c = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \vec{v}_i$$

$$\begin{cases} m \frac{dz_c}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \frac{dz_i}{dt} \cdot dt \\ m dz_c = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i dz_i \end{cases}$$

$$\delta A^S = -g m dz_c \quad | \int$$

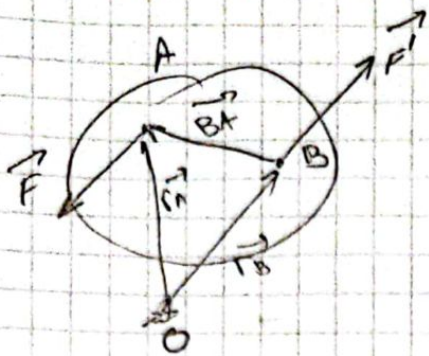
$$A^S = -g m \int_{M_2}^{M_1} dz_c$$

$$A^S = -g m (z_2 - z_1)$$

$$\text{dac } z_2 < z_1 \Rightarrow z_2 - z_1 < 0 \rightarrow A^S > 0$$

$$|A^S(m \vec{g})| = m g (z_1 - z_2)$$

28. Pog. izvorni čuna



$$\vec{F} = -\vec{F}'$$

$$\delta A^S = \delta A^S(\vec{F}) + \delta A^S(\vec{F}')$$

$$\delta A^S(\vec{F}) = \vec{F} d\vec{r}_A$$

$$\delta A^S(\vec{F}') = \vec{F}' d\vec{r}_B = -\vec{F} d\vec{r}_B$$

$$\delta A^S = \vec{F} (d\vec{r}_A - d\vec{r}_B)$$

$$d\vec{r}_A = \vec{v}_A dt$$

$$d\vec{r}_B = \vec{v}_B dt$$

$$\delta A^S = \vec{F} dt (\vec{v}_A - \vec{v}_B)$$

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

$$\vec{v}_A - \vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_A^B = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{BA}$$

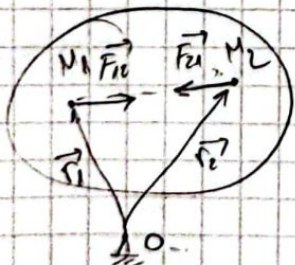
$$\delta A^S = \vec{F} (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{BA}) dt$$

$$\delta A^S = \vec{\omega} (\vec{BA} \times \vec{F}) dt$$

$$\delta A^S = \vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{M} dt$$

$$\delta A^S(\vec{M}) = \vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{M} dt$$

29. Pog. gijstovnih čuna izmehubot u nemehubot mca. čest



$$\vec{F}_{12} = -\vec{F}_{21}$$

$$\delta A^M = \delta A^M(\vec{F}_{21}) + \delta A^M(\vec{F}_{12})$$

$$\delta A^M = \vec{F}_{12} (d\vec{r}_1 - d\vec{r}_2)$$

$$\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2 = \vec{r}_{12}$$

$$\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2 = \vec{r}_{12} \quad \left| \frac{d}{dt} \right.$$

$$d\vec{r}_1 - d\vec{r}_2 = d \vec{r}_{12} + \vec{r}_{12} d\vec{\omega}$$

$$\delta A^y = \vec{F}_{12}^y (dM_1 M_2 \cdot \vec{r}_0 + M_1 M_2 d\vec{r}_0)$$

$$\vec{r}_0 \cdot \vec{r}_0 = 1$$

$$d\vec{r}_0 \cdot \vec{r}_0 + \vec{r}_0 \cdot d\vec{r}_0 = 0 \quad 2\vec{r}_0 \cdot d\vec{r}_0 = 0$$

$d\vec{r}_0 \cdot \vec{r}_0 = 0$ , га да бокино

магар  $d\vec{r}_0 \perp \vec{r}_0 \Rightarrow \vec{F}_{12}^y \perp d\vec{r}_0$  тоо  $\vec{F}_{12}^y = F_{12}^y \vec{r}_0$

$$\delta A^y = F_{12}^y \vec{r}_0 d(M_1 M_2)$$

1) неизменяемо  
(весьо тело)

$$M_1 M_2 = \text{const}$$

$$d(M_1 M_2) = 0$$

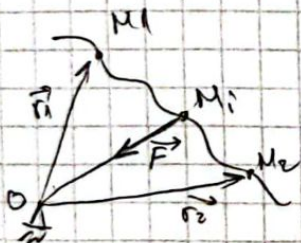
$$\delta A^y = 0$$

2) изменяемо

$$M_1 M_2 \neq \text{const}$$

$$\delta A^y \neq 0$$

### 30. Пот централне силе



$$\delta A(\vec{F}) = \vec{F} d\vec{r}$$

$$A(\vec{F}) = \int_{M_1}^{M_2} \vec{F} d\vec{r}$$

$$\vec{F} = F(r) \vec{r}_0 = F(r) \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$$

$$\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} = r^2$$

$$\vec{r} d\vec{r} = r dr$$

$$A(\vec{F}) = \int_{M_1}^{M_2} F \frac{\vec{r}}{r} d\vec{r} = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} F \frac{1}{r} r dr$$

$$A(\vec{F}) = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} F dr$$

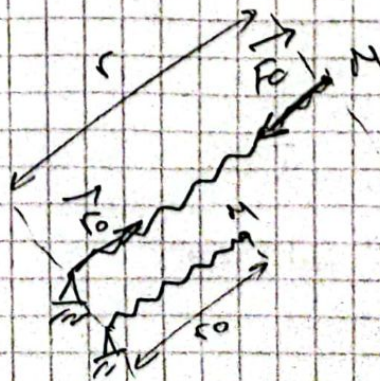
\* примера

- сила еластичности

- сила њ отврзуа

$$F_0 = c \Delta l = c(l - l_0)$$

$$\vec{F}_0 = -c(l - l_0) \vec{r}_0 = -c(l - l_0) \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$$

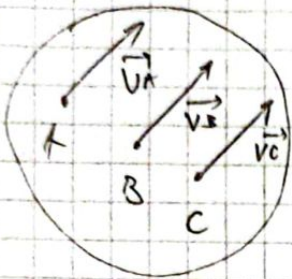


$$A(\vec{F}_c) = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} -c(r-r_0) dr$$

$$A(\vec{F}_c) = -\frac{c}{2} (r-r_0)^2 \Big|_{r_1}^{r_2}$$

$$A(\vec{F}_c) = \frac{c}{2} (r_1^2 - r_2^2)$$

### 31. Pogled na pri translacijski kretanju



$$\vec{v}_A = \vec{v}_B = \dots = \vec{v}_n = \vec{v}$$

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

$$d\vec{r}_A = d\vec{r}_B = \dots = d\vec{r}_n = d\vec{r}$$

$$\delta A_i^S = \vec{F}_i^S d\vec{r}$$

$$\delta A^S = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i^S d\vec{r}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i^S = \vec{F}_R^S$$

$$\delta A^S = \vec{F}_R^S d\vec{r}$$

$$A^S = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \vec{F}_R^S d\vec{r}$$

### 32. Pogled na treća kauzalna



$$\delta A^M = \delta A^M(F_{MA}) + \delta A^M(F_{MB})$$

$$\vec{F}_{MA} = -\vec{F}_{MB}$$

$$\delta A^M = \vec{F}_{MA} (d\vec{r}_A - d\vec{r}_B)$$

$$\delta A^M = \vec{F}_M (\vec{v}_A - \vec{v}_B) dt$$

$$\delta A^M = \vec{F}_M \vec{v}_{rel} dt$$

$$\delta A^M = -F_M v_{rel} dt$$

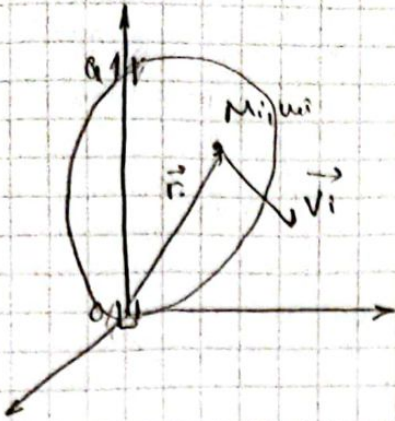
$$\vec{v}_A = \vec{v}_B + \vec{v}_{rel}$$

$$\vec{v}_A - \vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_{rel}$$

$$\angle(\vec{F}_M, \vec{v}_{rel}) = 180^\circ$$

$$\cos 180^\circ = -1$$

33. Погана нгу одрталы тана оро кероупатне ое



$$\delta A_i^S = \vec{F}_i d\vec{r}_i$$

$$\delta A^S = \sum_{i=1}^n \delta A_i^S = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i d\vec{r}_i$$

$$\delta A^S = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i \vec{v}_i dt$$

$$\vec{v}_i = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_i$$

$$\delta A^S = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_i) dt$$

$$= \sum \vec{\omega} (\vec{r}_i \times \vec{F}_i) dt$$

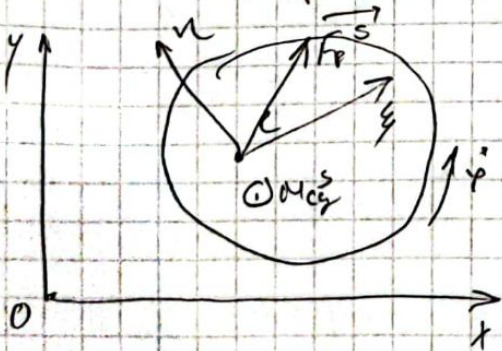
$$\delta A^S = \sum \vec{\omega} \vec{M}_i^S dt$$

$$\boxed{\delta A^S = \vec{M}^S d\varphi}$$

$\omega = \frac{d\varphi}{dt}$

$$\underline{A^S = M^S \Delta \varphi}$$

34. Погана нгу ролон кероупатне тана



$$(\vec{F}_1, \vec{F}_2, \vec{F}_3, \dots, \vec{F}_n) \sim \vec{F}_e^S$$

$$(\vec{M}_1(\vec{F}_1), \vec{M}_2(\vec{F}_2), \dots, \vec{M}_n(\vec{F}_n)) \sim \vec{M}_{CG}^S$$

$$\vec{\omega} = \omega_{CG} \vec{v}$$

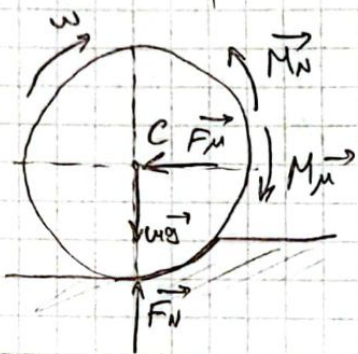
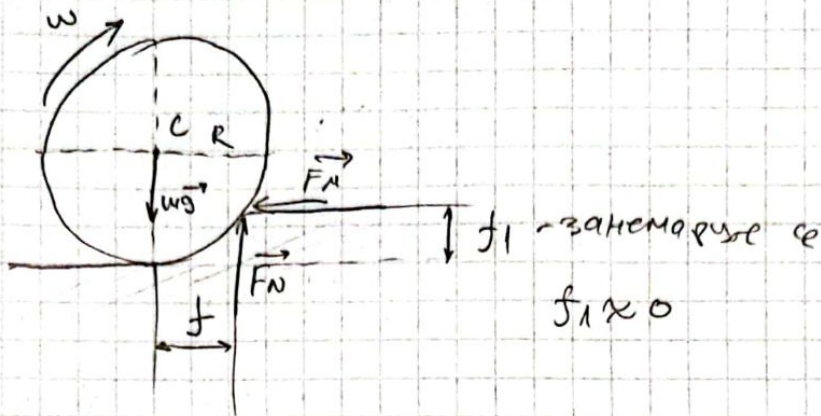
$$\vec{M}_{CG}^S = M_{CG}^S \vec{v}$$

$$\delta A^S = \delta A^S(\vec{F}_e^S) + \delta A^S(\vec{M}_{CG}^S)$$

$$\delta A^S = \vec{F}_e^S d\vec{r}_i + \vec{M}_{CG}^S d\varphi$$

P 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

35. Работы внешних сил при вращении без релаксации по неподвижной горизонтальной поверхности



$$M_N = N \cdot f$$

$$\delta A(\vec{N}) = \delta A(\vec{F}_N) + \delta A(\vec{M}_N)$$

$$\delta A(\vec{F}_N) = \vec{F}_N \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$$

$\vec{F}_N \perp d\vec{r}$

$$\delta A(\vec{M}_N) = -N f d\varphi$$

$$\delta A(\vec{F}_\mu) = \delta A(\vec{F}_\mu) + \delta A(\vec{M}_\mu)$$

$$M_\mu = -F_\mu R$$

$$\delta A(\vec{F}_\mu) = \vec{F}_\mu \cdot d\vec{r} + M_\mu d\varphi$$

$$v_c = R\dot{\varphi} = \dot{x}_c \rightarrow x_c = R\varphi$$

$$\delta A = \vec{F}_\mu dx_c - F_\mu R d\varphi$$

$$\delta A(\vec{F}_\mu) = F_\mu R d\varphi - F_\mu R d\varphi$$

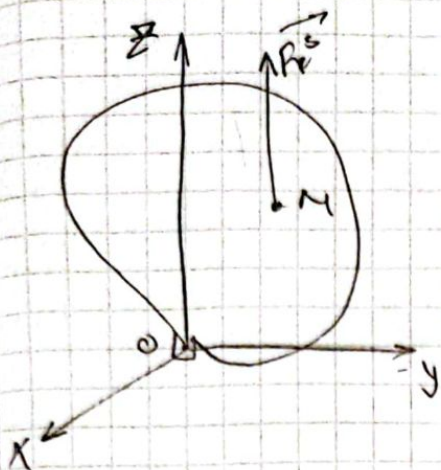
$$\delta A(\vec{F}_N) = 0$$

$$\int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \delta A(\vec{N}) = - \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} N \cdot f d\varphi$$

$$A_{02}(\vec{N}) = - N f \Delta\varphi$$

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### 36. Poga sila pri sfernom kretanju tela



$$\sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i^S = \vec{F}_p^S$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n M_i(\vec{r}_i) = M_0^S$$

\* ako na telo deluje sistem sila čija je rezultanta  $\vec{F}_p^S$ , paralelnim prenosom u tacku O dobijamo  $(\vec{F}_p^S, M_0^S)$

\* pošto je tacka O nepokretna,  $d\vec{r}_0 = 0$

$$\delta A(\vec{F}_p^S) = \vec{F}_p^S \cdot d\vec{r}_0 = 0$$

$$\delta A^S = \delta A(M_0^S) = M_0^S d\alpha$$

\* yista drzina nije izlog no vremenu  $\alpha$  beti funkcija pri otkretu tela.

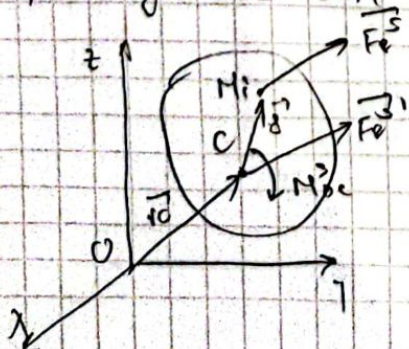
$$\vec{M}_0^S = M_0^S \vec{\lambda} + M_0^S \vec{\mu} + M_0^S \vec{\nu}$$

$$\vec{\omega} = \omega_\lambda \vec{\lambda} + \omega_\mu \vec{\mu} + \omega_\nu \vec{\nu}$$

$$\delta A^S = \vec{M}_0^S \cdot \vec{\omega} dt = (M_0^S \omega_\lambda \vec{\lambda} + M_0^S \omega_\mu \vec{\mu} + M_0^S \omega_\nu \vec{\nu}) dt$$

### 37. Poga sila pri opstem kretanju

\* moze se posmatrati kao sferno kretanje ali ako tacke C tako da dve sile prenosimo u tacku C



$$\delta A^S = \vec{F}_p^S \cdot d\vec{r}_C + M_C^S \cdot \vec{\omega} dt$$

P r i v a t n i c a s o v i c  
0 0 5 2 2 5 4 1 0 0

38. Теорема о изменении кин. эн. мат. системы с

вращат тел

$$m_i \vec{a}_i = \vec{F}_i^u + \vec{F}_i^s$$

$$m_i \frac{d\vec{v}_i}{dt} = \vec{F}_i^u + \vec{F}_i^s \quad | \cdot d\vec{r}_i$$

$$m_i d\vec{v}_i \cdot \vec{v}_i = \vec{F}_i^u d\vec{r}_i + \vec{F}_i^s d\vec{r}_i$$

$$\vec{v}_i d\vec{v}_i = v_i dv_i = \frac{1}{2} d(v_i^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m_i dv_i^2 = \delta A(\vec{F}_i^u) + \delta A(\vec{F}_i^s)$$

$$d\left(\frac{1}{2} m_i v_i^2\right) = dE_k$$

$$dE_k = \delta A^u + \delta A^s$$

$$\boxed{E_{k2} - E_{k1} = A_{12}^u + A_{12}^s}$$

\* Приращение кинетической энергии равно сумме работы  
составных и удерживающих сил

- в случае крут. тел, неизменяю мат. систему

$$A^u = 0$$

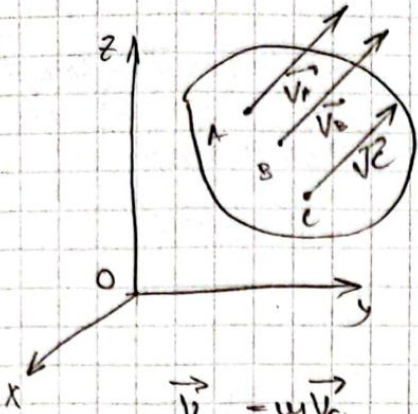
$$dE_k = \delta A^s$$

$$\boxed{E_{k2} - E_{k1} = A^s}$$

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# II одласт

39. Диф. јне трансляторног кретања тела



$$\vec{v}_A = \vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_C = \vec{v}$$

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

$$\vec{r}_C = \omega \vec{v}_C \quad / \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}_C}{dt} = \omega \vec{v}_C = \vec{F}_e^0$$

Priloga 22. 06.15. 2015. 14.10.00

$$\omega \ddot{x}_C = \dot{x}_C^s$$

$$\omega \ddot{y}_C = \dot{y}_C^s$$

$$\omega \ddot{z}_C = \dot{z}_C^s$$

$$\vec{\omega} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{L}_0 = \vec{L}_C + \vec{r}_C \times m \vec{v}_C$$

$$\vec{L}_C = \int m \vec{s} \times (\omega \times \vec{s}) dm$$

$$\vec{L}_0 = \vec{r}_C \times m \vec{v}_C \quad / \frac{d}{dt}$$

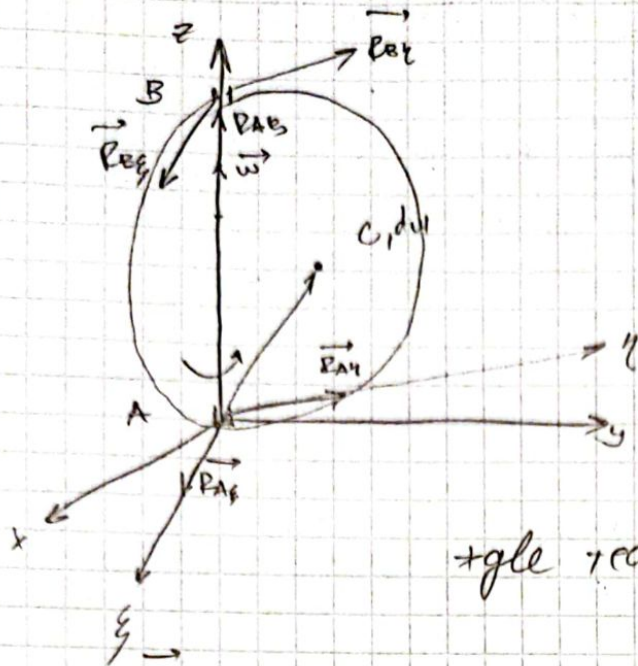
$$\frac{d\vec{L}_0}{dt} = \vec{v}_C \times m \vec{v}_C + \vec{r}_C \times m \vec{a}_C = \vec{M}_C^0$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_0}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{M}_C^0 = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} M_{Cz}^s &= 0 \\ M_{Cy}^s &= 0 \\ M_{Cx}^s &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

годати услови компатибилности

40. Διφ. ημε οδράμα για στο ηεν. οφ



$$\vec{r}_A = R_{Ax} \vec{i} + R_{Az} \vec{k} + R_{Ay} \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{r}_B = R_{Bx} \vec{i} + R_{Bz} \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{\omega} = \omega_z \vec{k} = \dot{\varphi} \vec{k}$$

$$\varphi = \varphi(t)$$

1)  $\frac{dK}{dt} = \vec{F}_e^s = \omega \vec{a}_C$

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$$\vec{a}_C = \vec{a}_{C\omega} + \vec{a}_{C\alpha}$$

$$\vec{r}_C = \xi \vec{i} + \eta \vec{j} + \varrho \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{F}_e^s = \vec{F}_e^a + \vec{F}_A + \vec{F}_B$$

$$\vec{a}_{C\omega} = \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) = \vec{\omega} \wedge \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \wedge \vec{r} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 0 & 0 & \dot{\varphi} \\ \xi & \eta & \varrho \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i}(-\dot{\varphi}\eta) + \vec{j}(\dot{\varphi}\xi)$$

$$\vec{a}_{C\omega} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 0 & 0 & \dot{\varphi} \\ -\dot{\varphi}\eta & \dot{\varphi}\xi & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i}(\dot{\varphi}^2 \xi) + \vec{j}(\dot{\varphi}^2 \eta)$$

$$\vec{a}_{C\omega} = \dot{\varphi}^2 (\xi \vec{i} + \eta \vec{j})$$

$$\vec{a}_{C\alpha} = \vec{\varepsilon} \times \vec{r} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 0 & 0 & \ddot{\varphi} \\ \xi & \eta & \varrho \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i}(-\ddot{\varphi}\eta) + \vec{j}(\ddot{\varphi}\xi)$$

$$\vec{a}_{C\alpha} = -\ddot{\varphi} (\eta \vec{i} + \xi \vec{j})$$

$$\vec{a}_C = \vec{\lambda} (-\dot{\varphi}^2 \xi - \ddot{\varphi} \eta) + \vec{\mu} (-\dot{\varphi}^2 \eta - \ddot{\varphi} \xi)$$

$$m (-\dot{\varphi}^2 \xi - \ddot{\varphi} \eta) = F_{P\xi}^a + P_{a\eta} + P_{b\xi} \quad \dots (1)$$

$$m (-\dot{\varphi}^2 \eta - \ddot{\varphi} \xi) = F_{P\eta}^a + P_{a\xi} + P_{b\eta} \quad \dots (2)$$

$$0 = F_{Pz}^a + P_{az} \quad \dots (3)$$

$$2) \frac{d\vec{L}_A}{dt} = \vec{M}_E^S = \vec{M}_E(F_E^a) + \vec{M}_E(\vec{R}_A) + \vec{M}_E(\vec{R}_B)$$

$$\vec{M}_E(\vec{R}_A) = \vec{r}_A \times \vec{R}_A, \quad \vec{r}_A = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{M}_E(\vec{R}_A) = 0$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_A}{dt} = \vec{M}_E(F_E^a) + \vec{M}_E(\vec{R}_B)$$

$$\vec{M}_E(\vec{R}_B) = \vec{r}_B \times \vec{R}_B = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{\lambda} & \vec{\mu} & \vec{v} \\ 0 & 0 & M \\ P_{B\xi} & P_{B\eta} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{\lambda} (-P_{B\eta} M) + \vec{\mu} (P_{B\xi} M)$$

$$\vec{M}_E(F_E^a) = M_{E\xi}^a \vec{\lambda} + M_{E\eta}^a \vec{\mu} + M_{Ez}^a \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{L}_A = \int_{\mathcal{M}} \vec{r} \times \vec{v} d\mu = \int_{\mathcal{M}} \vec{r} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) d\mu = \int_{\mathcal{M}} \vec{\omega} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}) d\mu - \int_{\mathcal{M}} \vec{r} (\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{r}) d\mu$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} = r^2 = \xi^2 + \eta^2 + \varrho^2$$

$$\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{r} = \omega r \cos\varphi(\vec{\omega}, \vec{r}) = \omega \cdot \varrho, \quad r \cos\varphi(\vec{\omega}, \vec{r}) = \varrho$$

$$\vec{L}_A = \int_{\mathcal{M}} \omega \varrho \vec{v} (\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \varrho^2) d\mu - \int_{\mathcal{M}} \omega \varrho (\xi \varrho \vec{\lambda} + \eta \varrho \vec{\mu} + \varrho^2 \vec{v}) d\mu$$

$$\vec{L}_A = \omega \varrho \int_{\mathcal{M}} (\xi^2 + \eta^2) d\mu - \omega \varrho \int_{\mathcal{M}} \xi \varrho \vec{\lambda} d\mu - \omega \varrho \int_{\mathcal{M}} \eta \varrho \vec{\mu} d\mu$$

$$\vec{L}_A = \omega \varrho \int_{\mathcal{M}} \varrho^2 d\mu - \omega \varrho \int_{\mathcal{M}} \xi \varrho \vec{\lambda} d\mu - \omega \varrho \int_{\mathcal{M}} \eta \varrho \vec{\mu} d\mu$$

$$J_{\xi\eta}, J_{\eta\xi} = \omega \omega t$$

$$\vec{L}_A = \dot{\varphi} J_{\xi\eta} \vec{v} - \dot{\varphi} J_{\xi\eta} \vec{\lambda} - \dot{\varphi} J_{\eta\xi} \vec{\mu} \quad \Big/ \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$\dot{\vec{\lambda}} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{\lambda} = \dot{\varphi} (\vec{v} \times \vec{\lambda}) = \dot{\varphi} \vec{\mu}$$

$$\dot{\vec{\mu}} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{\mu} = \dot{\varphi} (\vec{v} \times \vec{\mu}) = -\dot{\varphi} \vec{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_A}{dt} = \ddot{\varphi} J_{\xi\eta} \vec{v} - J_{\xi\eta} (\dot{\varphi} \ddot{\vec{\lambda}} + \dot{\varphi}^2 \vec{\mu}) - J_{\eta\xi} (\ddot{\varphi} \vec{\mu} - \dot{\varphi}^2 \vec{\lambda})$$

пушемо диф. јне

$$-J_{\xi\eta} \ddot{\varphi} + \dot{\varphi}^2 J_{\eta\xi} = M_{\xi\eta}^a - R_{B\eta} L \quad \dots (4)$$

$$-J_{\xi\eta} \dot{\varphi}^2 - \ddot{\varphi} J_{\eta\xi} = M_{\xi\eta}^a + R_{B\xi} L \quad \dots (5)$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} J_{\xi\eta} = M_{\xi\eta}^a \quad \dots (6)$$

1)  $M_{\xi\eta}^a > 0$ ,  $\ddot{\varphi} > 0$ , одртане се удозамо

2)  $M_{\xi\eta}^a < 0$ ,  $\ddot{\varphi} < 0$ , одртане се у спорево

3)  $M_{\xi\eta}^a = 0$ ,  $\ddot{\varphi} = 0$ , одртане се релативно

4) Одредјубаће глум. реакцију у лажинијина тели кде се одрће око кепаретне осе. Јакозу глум. рдн.

Апоказуемо оу јррн.

$$-m\ddot{\varphi}\xi - m\dot{\varphi}^2\zeta = F_{\xi\zeta}^a + R_{a\zeta} + R_{B\zeta} \quad (1)$$

$$m\ddot{\varphi}\zeta - m\dot{\varphi}^2\xi = F_{\xi\xi}^a + R_{a\xi} + R_{B\xi} \quad (2)$$

$$0 = F_{\xi\eta}^a + R_{a\eta} \quad (3)$$

$$-J_{\xi\eta} \ddot{\varphi} + \dot{\varphi}^2 J_{\eta\xi} = M_{\xi\eta}^a - R_{B\eta} L \quad (4)$$

$$-J_{\xi\eta} \dot{\varphi}^2 - \ddot{\varphi} J_{\eta\xi} = M_{\xi\eta}^a + R_{B\xi} L \quad (5)$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} J_{\xi\eta} = M_{\xi\eta}^a \quad (6)$$

x tarođe batiu

$$R_{Ay} = R_{Ay}^{ST} + R_{Ay}^D, \quad R_{A\eta} = R_{A\eta}^{ST} + R_{A\eta}^D, \quad R_{A\zeta} = R_{A\zeta}^{ST} + R_{A\zeta}^D$$

$$R_{B\zeta} = R_{B\zeta}^{ST} + R_{B\zeta}^D, \quad R_{B\eta} = R_{B\eta}^{ST} + R_{B\eta}^D$$

statura,  $\dot{\varphi} = 0, \ddot{\varphi} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = F_{Ry}^a + R_{Ay}^{ST} - R_{B\zeta}^{ST} \quad (1)$$

$$0 = F_{R\eta}^a + R_{A\eta}^{ST} + R_{B\eta}^{ST} \quad (2)$$

$$0 = F_{R\zeta}^a + R_{A\zeta}^{ST} \quad (3)$$

$$0 = M_{Ay}^a - R_{B\eta}^{ST} l \quad (4)$$

$$0 = M_{A\zeta}^a + R_{B\zeta}^{ST} l \quad (5)$$

dinamika  $\dot{\varphi}, \ddot{\varphi} \neq 0, F_R^a = 0, M_A^a = 0$

$$= m\ddot{\varphi} \eta - m\dot{\varphi}^2 \zeta = R_{Ay}^D + R_{B\zeta}^D \quad (1)$$

$$+ m\ddot{\varphi} \zeta - m\dot{\varphi}^2 \eta = R_{A\eta}^D + R_{B\eta}^D \quad (2)$$

$$0 = R_{A\zeta}^D \quad (3)$$

$$-J_{\zeta\eta} \ddot{\varphi} + \dot{\varphi}^2 J_{\eta\zeta} = -R_{B\eta}^D l \quad (4)$$

$$-J_{\zeta\eta} \dot{\varphi}^2 - \dot{\varphi} J_{\eta\zeta} = R_{B\zeta}^D l \quad (5)$$

-yendu gum. plo.

$$R_{Ay}^D = R_{A\eta}^D = R_{A\zeta}^D = R_{B\zeta}^D = R_{B\eta}^D = 0$$

$$-m\ddot{\varphi} \eta - m\dot{\varphi}^2 \zeta = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$m\ddot{\varphi} \zeta - m\dot{\varphi}^2 \eta = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$-J_{\zeta\eta} \ddot{\varphi} + \dot{\varphi}^2 J_{\eta\zeta} = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$-J_{\zeta\eta} \dot{\varphi}^2 - \dot{\varphi} J_{\eta\zeta} = 0 \quad (4)$$

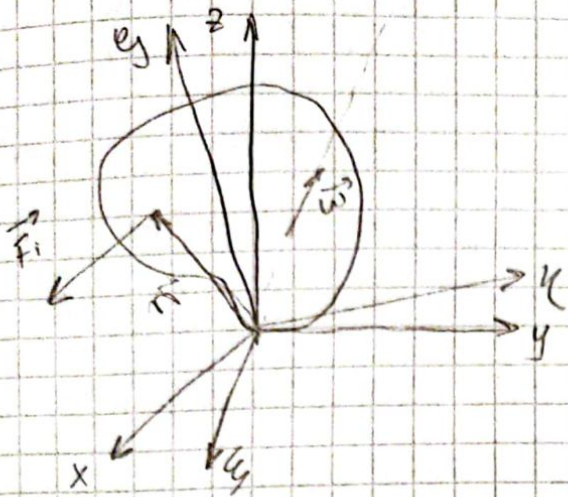
$$\begin{vmatrix} \dot{\varphi}^2 & \ddot{\varphi} \\ -\ddot{\varphi} & \dot{\varphi}^2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \text{ jrguno rešene } \eta_c = \zeta_c = 0$$

$$J_{\zeta\eta} = J_{\eta\zeta} = 0$$

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43. Задача је сферни кретајући тена



$$\frac{d\vec{L}_0}{dt} = \vec{M}_0^S = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{r}_i \times \vec{F}_i$$

$$\vec{L}_0 = L_{\xi} \vec{e}_{\xi} + L_{\eta} \vec{e}_{\eta} + L_{\zeta} \vec{e}_{\zeta}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_0}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}_0}{dt} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{L}_0$$

$$\frac{dL_{\xi}}{dt} + (\omega_{\eta} L_{\zeta} - \omega_{\zeta} L_{\eta}) = M_{\xi}^S$$

$$\frac{dL_{\eta}}{dt} + (\omega_{\zeta} L_{\xi} - \omega_{\xi} L_{\zeta}) = M_{\eta}^S$$

$$\frac{dL_{\zeta}}{dt} + (\omega_{\xi} L_{\eta} - \omega_{\eta} L_{\xi}) = M_{\zeta}^S$$

$$J_{\xi} \frac{d\omega_{\xi}}{dt} + (J_{\zeta} - J_{\eta}) \omega_{\eta} \omega_{\zeta} = M_{\xi}^S$$

$$J_{\eta} \frac{d\omega_{\eta}}{dt} + (J_{\xi} - J_{\zeta}) \omega_{\xi} \omega_{\zeta} = M_{\eta}^S$$

$$J_{\zeta} \frac{d\omega_{\zeta}}{dt} + (J_{\eta} - J_{\xi}) \omega_{\xi} \omega_{\eta} = M_{\zeta}^S$$

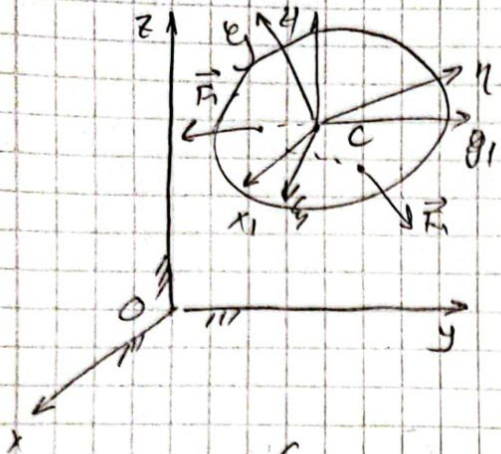
$$\omega_{\xi} = \omega_{\xi}(t), \quad \omega_{\eta} = \omega_{\eta}(t), \quad \omega_{\zeta} = \omega_{\zeta}(t)$$

$$\varphi = \varphi(t), \quad \theta = \theta(t), \quad \psi = \psi(t)$$

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

44. Диф је ~~те~~ тло које врши опште кретање

- Када тло заузима јуно ргн полоишја у простору



Потпуно је познати кретање тлаце С, премо  $x_C, y_C, z_C$  и кретање  $\theta_{e_3}$  у игру и  $\theta_{e_1, e_2}$  да би потпуно описали кретање.

- има 6 степени слободје

- користи се од теореме

$$m\vec{\ddot{O}}_C = \vec{F}_P^S, \quad \frac{d\vec{L}_C}{dt} = \vec{M}_C^S$$

где су  $\vec{F}_P^S, \vec{M}_C^S$ , сила кретања и тлолу момент сила. сила.

$$m\ddot{x}_C = X_P^S$$

$$m\ddot{y}_C = Y_P^S$$

$$m\ddot{z}_C = Z_P^S$$

$$\frac{dL_{Cz}}{dt} + (\omega_y L_{Cz} - \omega_z L_{Cy}) = M_{Cz}^S$$

$$\frac{dL_{Cy}}{dt} + (\omega_z L_{Cy} - \omega_y L_{Cx}) = M_{Cy}^S$$

$$\frac{dL_{Cx}}{dt} + (\omega_x L_{Cx} - \omega_z L_{Cz}) = M_{Cx}^S$$

$$x_C = x_C(t)$$

$$y_C = y_C(t)$$

$$z_C = z_C(t)$$

$$\psi = \psi(t)$$

$$\theta = \theta(t)$$

$$\varphi = \varphi(t)$$

# 48. Генералните координате, Генералните дрзине

$$g_j, \quad j = [1, s]$$

S-др- степени слободне

\* Халомне нестационарне, изогридичке лезе

$$f = f(x_i, y_i, z_i, t) = 0$$

$$x_i = x_i(g_1, g_2, \dots, g_s, t)$$

$$x_i = x_i(g_j, t)$$

$$y_i = y_i(g_1, g_2, \dots, g_s, t)$$

$$y_i = y_i(g_j, t)$$

$$j = [1, s]$$

$$z_i = z_i(g_1, g_2, \dots, g_s, t)$$

$$z_i = z_i(g_j, t)$$

$$\vec{r}_i = \vec{r}_i(g_1, g_2, \dots, g_s, t)$$

$$\vec{r}_i = \vec{r}_i(g_j, t)$$

\* ако су лезе стационарне

$$x_i = x_i(g_j)$$

$$f = f(x_i, y_i, z_i) \quad i = 1, \dots, n,$$

$$y_i = y_i(g_j)$$

$$j = 1, \dots, s$$

$$z_i = z_i(g_j)$$

$$\vec{r}_i = \vec{r}_i(g_j)$$

дрзине - нестационарне  $g_j(t)$

$$\dot{g}_j = \frac{dg_j}{dt}$$

$$\vec{r}_i = \vec{r}_i(g_j, t)$$

$$\vec{v}_i = \frac{d\vec{r}_i}{dt} = \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial g_1} \dot{g}_1 + \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial g_2} \dot{g}_2 + \dots + \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial g_s} \dot{g}_s + \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial t}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{v}_i = \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial g_j} \dot{g}_j + \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial t}}$$

→ за стационарне - нису  $\dot{g}_j$  од времена

$$\vec{v}_i = \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial g_j} \dot{g}_j$$

$$j = 1, \dots, s$$

$$i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$\vec{v}_i = \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_j} \dot{q}_j$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{v}_i}{\partial q_j} = \frac{\partial^2 \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_j^2}$$

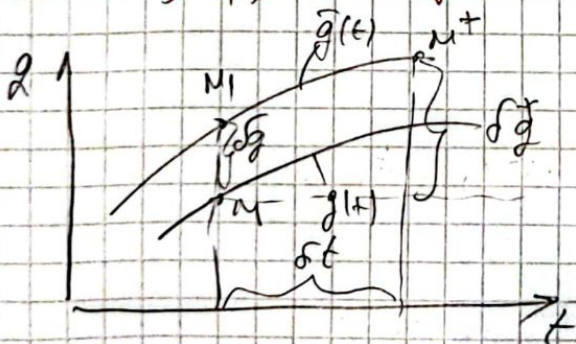
$$\frac{\partial \vec{v}_i}{\partial q_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial q_j} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{r}_i \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{v}_i}{\partial q_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial q_j} \left( \sum_k \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_k} \dot{q}_k + \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{v}_i}{\partial q_j} = \sum_{k \neq j} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_j \partial q_k} \dot{q}_k + \frac{\partial^2 \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_j \partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{v}_i}{\partial q_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial q_j} \left( \frac{d\vec{r}_i}{dt} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_j} \right)$$

46. Врхунјачуња линеаризација



$$\bar{g}(t) = g(t) + \epsilon \eta(t)$$

$$\delta g - \text{врхунјачуња } g(t)$$

$$\delta g = \bar{g}(t) - g(t) = \epsilon \eta(t)$$

$$\delta t = 0 \rightarrow \text{серијска врхунјачуња}$$

$$\delta \dot{g} = \dot{\bar{g}}(t) - \dot{g}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} (\delta g)$$

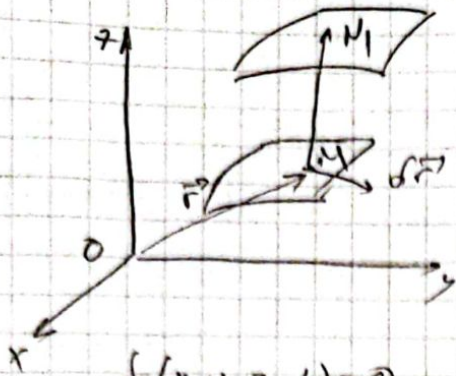
$$\delta \left( \frac{d}{dt} g \right) = \frac{d}{dt} (\delta g) \quad \text{— компјутациони операција } \delta \text{ и } \frac{d}{dt}$$

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\* Нормална лезе

$$\delta \vec{r} \neq d\vec{r}$$



$$f(x, y, z, t) = 0$$

$$f(x+dx, y+dy, z+dz, t) = 0$$

$$\approx f(x, y, z, t) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dz + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dt = 0$$

$$\text{grad } f \delta \vec{r} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dt \neq 0$$

Значи да  $\delta \vec{r} \neq \perp \vec{n}$

- стварно померање није у танг. равни и не помера се са виртуелним

$$\delta \vec{r}_i = \sum_{j=1}^s \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial q_j} \delta q_j$$

48. Рад сила на виртуелном померању

$$\delta A_i = \vec{F}_i \delta \vec{r}_i$$

$$\delta A = \sum_{i=1}^n \delta A_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i \delta \vec{r}_i$$

\* идеалне лезе су оне код којих је  $\delta \vec{r}_i$  радна реакција леза на виртуелном померању једнак нули

$$\delta A_i = \vec{F}_i \delta \vec{r}_i = 0$$

P r i v a t n i c i n i s t a n o v a c

\* пролине везе  $\vec{F}_{wi} = \vec{F}_{wi} + \vec{F}_{wi}$

$$\delta A_i = \vec{F}_{wi} \delta \vec{r}_i + \vec{F}_{wi} \delta \vec{r}_i$$

$$\delta A_i = \vec{F}_{wi} \delta \vec{r}_i \neq 0$$

вг. Генералната сила

$$\delta A_i = \vec{F}_i \delta \vec{r}_i = \vec{F}_i \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_j} \delta q_j$$

$$\delta A = \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{\vec{F}_i \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_j}}_{Q_j} \delta q_j$$

$$Q_j = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_j}$$

- генералната сила

$$\delta A = \sum_{j=1}^3 Q_j \delta q_j$$

$$Q_j = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( x_i \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial q_j} + y_i \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial q_j} + z_i \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial q_j} \right)$$

50. Лагранжев принцип врт. померања. Општа релативност

и релативно стање мат. мет. је то стања када се

систем у њему налази, онда у њему и остаје

и кад се систем изложи дејству идеалних координатних

стабилних и задржавајућих веза налазио у релативно,

потпуно је и довољно да рад сила буге = 0

на виртуелној померици

$$\sum_{i=1}^4 \vec{F}_i^a \delta \vec{r}_i = \delta A = 0$$

\* gora z natpredkocu

$$\cancel{\text{u}} \vec{r}_i = \vec{F}_i^a + \vec{N}_i = 0 \quad / \cdot d\vec{r}_i$$

$$\vec{F}_i^a d\vec{r}_i + \vec{N}_i d\vec{r}_i = 0$$

$$\vec{N}_i \perp d\vec{r}_i = 0$$

$$\vec{F}_i^a d\vec{r}_i = 0 \quad / \sum$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^4 \vec{F}_i^a d\vec{r}_i = 0 = \delta A$$

\* gora z govornocostu

- kaikemo ga baiku  $\sum_{i=1}^4 \vec{F}_i^a d\vec{r}_i = 0$

- prenosivamo cunpoko

$$\cancel{\text{u}} \vec{r}_i = \vec{F}_i^a + \vec{N}_i \neq 0$$

$$\vec{F}_i^a + \vec{N}_i \neq 0 \quad / \cdot d\vec{r}_i$$

$$\vec{F}_i^a d\vec{r}_i + \vec{N}_i d\vec{r}_i \neq 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^4 \vec{F}_i^a d\vec{r}_i > 0$$

\* y mozo vreme ne mozy go baiku

gle prenosivamo tako ga baiku  $\sum_{i=1}^4 \vec{F}_i^a d\vec{r}_i = 0$

chga baiku y

$$\delta A = 0 = \sum_{j=1}^s Q_j^a \delta q_j$$

$$Q_1^a \delta q_1 = Q_2^a \delta q_2 = \dots = Q_s^a \delta q_s = 0$$

$$Q_j^a \delta q_j = 0$$

## SI. Лагранж 2 врте

- асистан погледује идеалним, холалним, нрфгчнфрнм  
задрндојнм лзам

$$\vec{v}_i = \sum \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_j} \dot{q}_j + \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial t}$$

$$E_c = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i v_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \vec{v}_i \cdot \vec{v}_i = E_c(q_j, \dot{q}_j, t)$$

$$\frac{\partial E_c}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_j} (\vec{v}_i \cdot \vec{v}_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \vec{v}_i \frac{\partial \vec{v}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j}$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{v}_i}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_j}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_c}{\partial \dot{q}_j} = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \vec{v}_i \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_j} \quad / \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial E_c}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \vec{a}_i \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_j} + \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \vec{v}_i \frac{\partial}{\partial q_j} \left( \frac{d \vec{r}_i}{dt} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial E_c}{\partial q_j} = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \vec{v}_i \frac{\partial \vec{v}_i}{\partial q_j} = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \vec{v}_i \frac{\partial}{\partial q_j} \left( \frac{d \vec{r}_i}{dt} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial E_c}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) = \frac{\partial E_c}{\partial q_j} + \sum_{i=1}^n (\vec{F}_i \cdot \vec{v}_i) \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_j} + \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_i^0 \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_j}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial E_c}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) = \frac{\partial E_c}{\partial q_j} + Q_j^a$$

$$Q_j^a = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial E_c}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) - \frac{\partial E_c}{\partial q_j}$$

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52. Кин. ен. мад. муот. ы генерал. коорд.

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_k &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i v_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \left( \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_1} \dot{q}_1 + \dots + \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s + \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial t} \right)^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \left[ \left( \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_1} \dot{q}_1 \right)^2 + \dots + \left( \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s \right)^2 + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + 2 \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_{s_1} \partial q_s} \dot{q}_{s_1} \dot{q}_s + 2 \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_s \partial t} \dot{q}_s + \left( \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial t} \right)^2 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

убогуно роод,

$$a_{jk} = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_k}$$

$$b_k = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial q_k} \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial t}$$

$$c_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \left( \frac{\partial \vec{r}_i}{\partial t} \right)^2$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^s a_{jk} \dot{q}_j \dot{q}_k + \sum_{k=1}^s b_k \dot{q}_k + \frac{1}{2} c_0$$

\* кога ы стационарне кезе  $b_k=0$   $c_0=0$

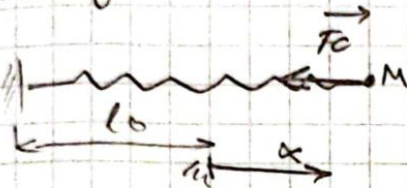
$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^s a_{jk} \dot{q}_j \dot{q}_k$$

### III област

#### 53. Преволнијске осц. увод

Кретање тачке у укривљеном пољу линије коју када се растојање тачке од неке неподвижне тачке линије пута смањује и називава — преволнијске осцилације

- Централне силе — тачке да врате тачку у почетном положају



$$\vec{F}_c = -cx\vec{e}$$

$\vec{F}_w$  — сила отпора

$\vec{F}_{\text{врт}}$  — сила отпора вискозног трења

$\vec{F}_T$  — сила сувог трења

$\vec{F}_c$  — притуживајућа сила

1. слободне непринужене осц.

$$(\vec{F}_c)$$

2. слободне принужене осц.

$$(\vec{F}_w, \vec{F}_c)$$

3. принужене непринужене осц.

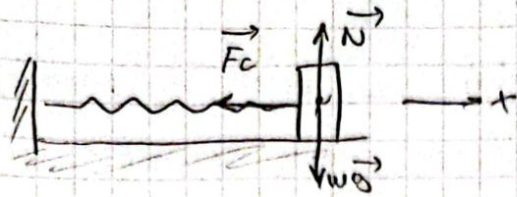
$$(\vec{F}_R, \vec{F}_c)$$

4. принужене принужене осц.

$$(\vec{F}_c, \vec{F}_w, \vec{F}_R)$$

P r i v a t n i M a t e m a t i c k i C e n t r u m

54. Сложное движение - колебательное



$$m\vec{a} = \vec{F}_c + \vec{N} + m\vec{g}$$

$$\vec{F}_c = -cx\vec{i}$$

$$m\ddot{x} = -cx$$

$$\vec{N} = N\vec{j}$$

$$m\vec{g} = -mg\vec{j}$$

$$m\ddot{x} + cx = 0 \quad / : m$$

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{c}{m}x = 0$$

$$\frac{c}{m} = \omega^2, \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{c}{m}}$$

$$\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + \omega^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm i\omega$$

$$x = x(t) = C_1 \cos \omega t + C_2 \sin \omega t \quad x_0$$

$$\dot{x} = -C_1 \omega \sin \omega t + C_2 \omega \cos \omega t \quad \dot{x}_0$$

$$x_0 = C_1 \quad + C_2 \omega = \dot{x}_0$$

$$C_2 = \frac{\dot{x}_0}{\omega}$$

$$x(t) = x_0 \cos \omega t + \frac{\dot{x}_0}{\omega} \sin \omega t$$

$$x = A \sin(\omega t + \alpha)$$

A - амплитуда колебаний  $\omega t + \alpha = \varphi$  - фаза колебаний.

$$x = A \sin(\omega t) \cos \alpha + A \cos(\omega t) \sin \alpha$$

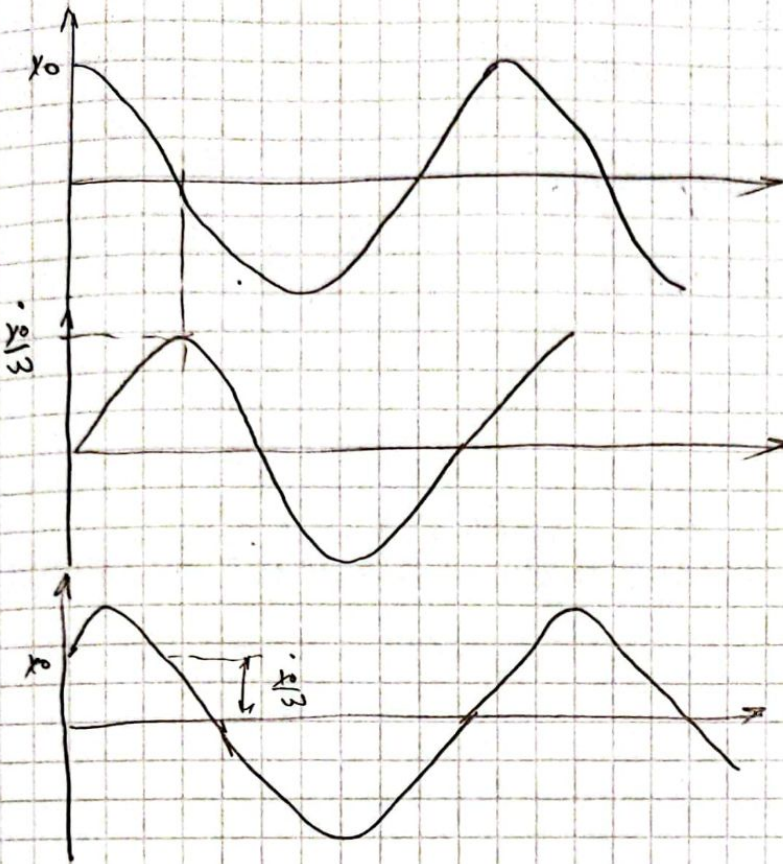
$$A \cos \alpha = \frac{\dot{x}_0}{\omega} \quad A \sin \alpha = x_0$$

$$A^2 = A^2 (\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)$$

$$A^2 = \left( \frac{\dot{x}_0}{\omega} \right)^2 + x_0^2$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \rightarrow \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi f \quad f = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$t_{gd} = \frac{x_0 \omega}{\dot{x}_0}$$



SS. Crad. apur. osc. npru  $\vec{F}_{TV}$ , mono npru  $\underline{u}$  ette



$$\vec{F}_{TV} = -b \cdot \vec{v} = -b \dot{x} \frac{\vec{v}}{v}$$

$$m \vec{a} = m \vec{g} + \vec{N} + \vec{F}_{TV} + \vec{F}_c$$

$$m \ddot{x} = -cx - b\dot{x}$$

$$m \ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + cx = 0 \quad /: m$$

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{b}{m} \dot{x} + \frac{c}{m} x = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{c}{m}} = \omega \quad 2\delta = \frac{b}{m}$$

$$\ddot{x} + 2\delta \dot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0$$

P r i v a t n i ě a s o v a c  
L a g a n i n i M a s i n a c  
0 6 5 2 2 5 4 1 0 0

$$\chi^2 + 2\delta \chi + \omega^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-2\delta \pm \sqrt{4\delta^2 - 4\omega^2}}{2}$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -\delta \pm \sqrt{\delta^2 - \omega^2}$$

$$\delta^2 - \omega^2 = P$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -\delta \pm P$$

- 1)  $\delta < \omega$  мало пругнување
- 2)  $\delta = \omega$  гранично пругнување
- 3)  $\delta > \omega$  велико пругнување

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$$x(t) = x_0 e^{-\delta t} (C_1 \cos \omega t + C_2 \sin \omega t)$$

\* формуле за ова 3 случаја

$$1) \delta < \omega \quad \delta^2 - \omega^2 < 0, \quad \rho < 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -\delta \pm i\rho$$

$$\dot{x} = -\delta e^{-\delta t} (C_1 \cos \omega t + C_2 \sin \omega t) + e^{-\delta t} (-\rho C_1 \sin \omega t + C_2 \rho \cos \omega t)$$

$$x_0 = C_1$$

$$\dot{x}_0 = -\delta C_1 + C_2 \rho$$

$$\dot{x}_0 + \delta x_0 = C_2 \rho$$

$$C_2 = \frac{\dot{x}_0 + \delta x_0}{\rho}$$

$$x = e^{-\delta t} \left( x_0 \cos \omega t + \frac{\dot{x}_0 + \delta x_0}{\rho} \sin \omega t \right)$$

$$x(t) = A e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t + \alpha)$$

$$x(t) = A e^{-\delta t} \sin \omega t \cos \alpha + A e^{-\delta t} \cos \omega t \sin \alpha$$

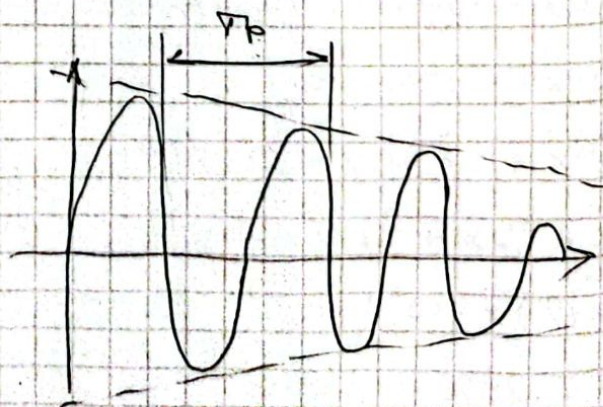
$$A \cos \alpha = \frac{\dot{x}_0 + \delta x_0}{\rho}$$

$$A \sin \alpha = x_0$$

$$A^2 = x_0^2 + \left( \frac{\dot{x}_0 + \delta x_0}{\rho} \right)^2$$

$$T_P = \frac{2\pi}{\rho} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\delta^2 - \omega^2}}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{C_1}{C_2} = \frac{\rho x_0}{\dot{x}_0 + \delta x_0}$$



$$T_P > T$$

мста саукта као  $\overline{SS.}$

56. Саод. нрур. нрур  $\overline{Fur}$  - булико и прачиуко нрур.

$$X_u = e^{-\delta t} (C_1 \cos \rho t + C_2 \sin \rho t)$$

3)  $\delta > \omega$ ,  $\delta^2 - \omega^2 > 0$

$$\delta^2 - \omega^2 = g^2 \rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = -\delta \pm g$$

$$X_u = e^{-\delta t} (A_1 e^{gt} + A_2 e^{-gt})$$

$$\dot{X} = -\delta e^{-\delta t} (A_1 e^{gt} + A_2 e^{-gt}) + e^{-\delta t} (g A_1 e^{gt} - A_2 g e^{-gt})$$

$$X_0 = A_1 + A_2$$

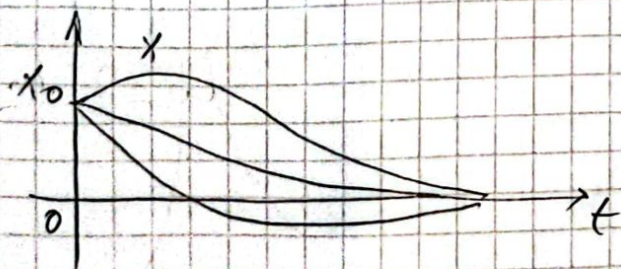
$$\dot{X}_0 = -\delta (A_1 + A_2) + g A_1 - g A_2$$

$$g(A_1 - A_2) = \dot{X}_0 + \delta X_0$$

$$A_1 - A_2 = \frac{\dot{X}_0 + \delta X_0}{g}$$

$$A_1 + A_2 = X_0$$

$$A_1 = \frac{\dot{X}_0 + \delta X_0 + X_0 g}{2g}, \quad A_2 = -\frac{\dot{X}_0 + \delta X_0 - X_0 g}{2g}$$



\*сваарва брешаука у  
неослужающая

2)  $\delta = \omega$ ,  $\delta^2 - \omega^2 = 0$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -\delta$$

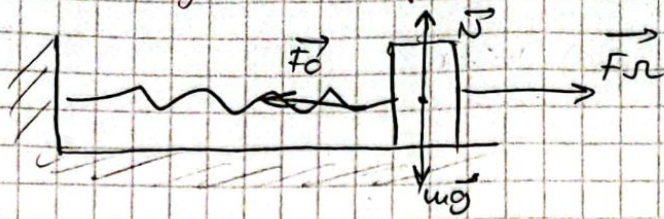
$$X_u = e^{-\delta t} (C_1 t + C_2)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (t e^{-\delta t}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t}{e^{\delta t}} = 0$$

\*принужено неослужающая сфешаука

P L 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

# 57. Пршыўне ченрун. Нерезонантны случы



Principi vana tina nishim 4 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

$$F_r = F_0 \cos \Omega t$$

$$m \vec{a} = \vec{F}_r + m \vec{g} + \vec{F}_c + \vec{N}$$

$$m \ddot{x} = F_0 \cos \Omega t - cx$$

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{c}{m} x = \frac{F_0}{m} \cos \Omega t$$

$$\frac{F_0}{m} = h$$

$$\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = h \cdot \cos \Omega t$$

$$\lambda^2 + \omega^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm i \omega$$

$$x_h = G_1 \cos \omega t + G_2 \sin \omega t$$

- 1)  $\Omega = \omega$  rez. slučaj
- 2)  $\Omega \neq \omega$  nerез. slučaj  $\omega \gg 0$
- 3)  $\Omega \approx \omega$  dujette

## ⊕ Нерезонантны случы

$$x_p = A \cos \Omega t$$

$$\dot{x}_p = -\Omega A \sin \Omega t$$

$$\ddot{x}_p = -\Omega^2 A \cos \Omega t$$

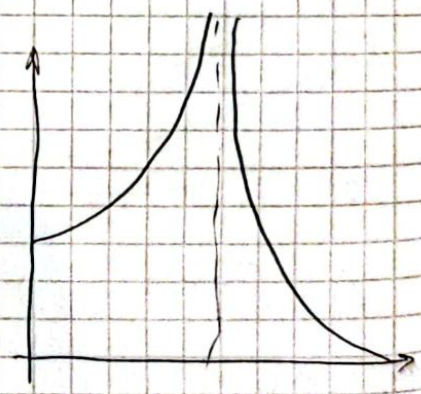
$$-\Omega^2 A \cos \Omega t + \omega^2 A \cos \Omega t = h \cos \Omega t$$

$$A (\omega^2 - \Omega^2) = h$$

$$A = \frac{h}{\omega^2 - \Omega^2}$$

$$x(t) = G_1 \cos \omega t + G_2 \sin \omega t + \frac{h}{\omega^2 - \Omega^2} \cos \Omega t$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = -G_1 \omega \sin \omega t + G_2 \omega \cos \omega t - \frac{h \Omega}{\omega^2 - \Omega^2} \sin \Omega t$$



$$x_0 = C_1 + \frac{h}{\omega^2 - \Omega^2} \quad C_1 = x_0 - \frac{h}{\omega^2 - \Omega^2}$$

$$\dot{x}_0 = C_2 \omega \Rightarrow C_2 = \frac{\dot{x}_0}{\omega}$$

$$x(t) = \left(x_0 - \frac{h}{\omega^2 - \Omega^2}\right) \cos \omega t + \frac{\dot{x}_0}{\omega} \sin \omega t + \frac{h}{\omega^2 - \Omega^2} \cos \Omega t$$

→ гле хармоничне осц. са перш. дробл.

58. Прыкладуя Мендзіф. Рэзанансныя эфэкт, індэ саўба

$$x(t) = C_1 \cos \omega t + C_2 \sin \omega t$$

$$\Omega = \omega$$

$$x_p = t(A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t)$$

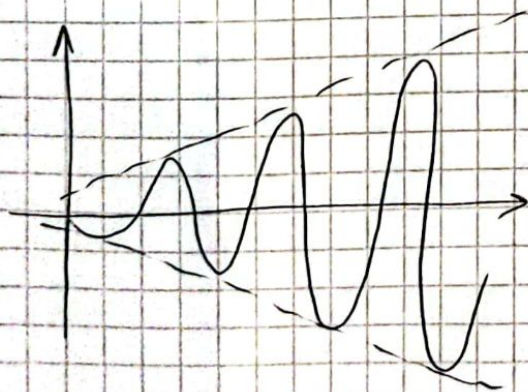
$$\dot{x}_p = A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t + t(-A \omega \sin \omega t + B \omega \cos \omega t)$$

$$\ddot{x}_p = -A \omega \sin \omega t + B \omega \cos \omega t - A \omega^2 t \cos \omega t + B \omega^2 t \sin \omega t + t(-A \omega^2 \cos \omega t - B \omega^2 \sin \omega t)$$

$$\ddot{x}_p + \omega^2 x_p = h \cos \omega t$$

$$x_p = B \sin \omega t = \frac{h}{2\omega} t \sin \omega t$$

$$A = 0 \quad B = \frac{h}{2\omega}$$



$$T_{\Omega} = \frac{2\pi}{\Omega}$$

59. Бүлбүлө  $\omega \approx \Omega$

- кээгү ае  $\omega$  нано позитивдир ас  $\Omega$

$$x = x_0 \cos \omega t + \frac{\dot{x}_0}{\omega} \sin \omega t + \frac{h}{\omega^2 - \Omega^2} (\cos \Omega t - \cos \omega t)$$

$$x_0 = \dot{x}_0 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{h}{\omega^2 - \Omega^2} (\cos \Omega t - \cos \omega t)$$

$$\cos \Omega t - \cos \omega t = -2 \sin \left( \frac{\Omega + \omega}{2} t \right) \sin \left( \frac{\Omega - \omega}{2} t \right)$$

убогуно  $\omega - \Omega = 2\Delta$

$$\cos \Omega t - \cos \omega t = -2 \sin (\Omega + \Delta) t \sin (-\Delta t)$$

$$\omega \approx \Omega, \omega \gg \Delta$$

$$\sin (\Omega + \Delta) t \approx \sin \Omega t$$

$$\cos \Omega t - \cos \omega t \approx 2 \sin \Omega t \sin \Delta t$$

$$\omega^2 - \Omega^2 = (\omega - \Omega)(\omega + \Omega) \approx 2\Delta 2\Omega = 4\Delta\Omega$$

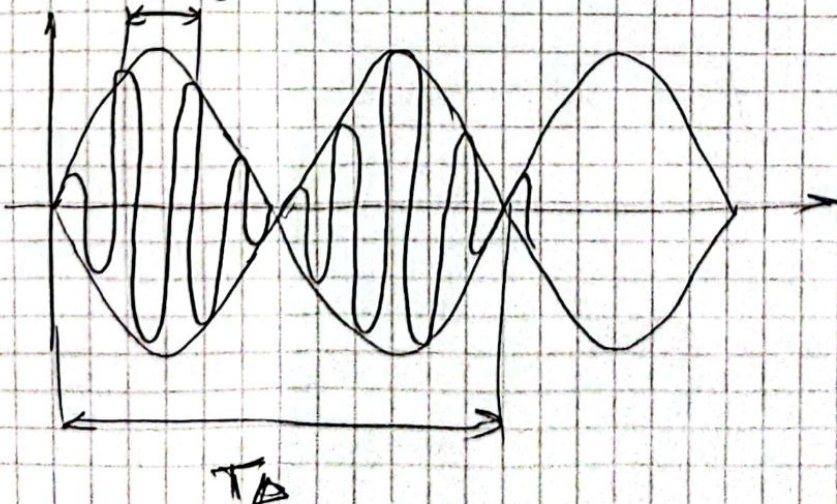
$$x = \left( \frac{h}{2\Delta\Omega} \sin \Delta t \right) \sin \Omega t$$

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L 0 6 5 2 2 5 4 1 0 0

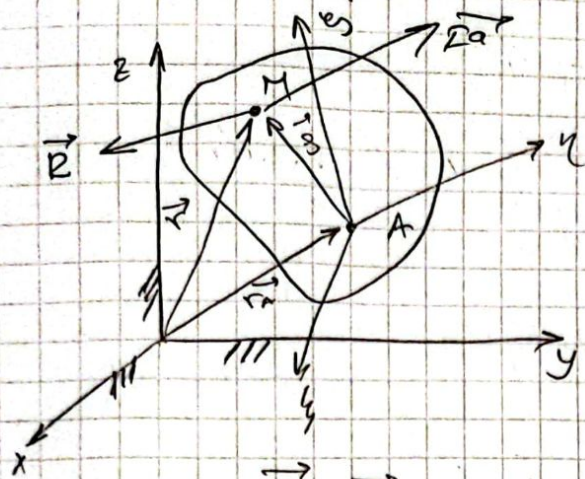
$$A(t) = \frac{h}{2\Delta\Omega} \sin \Delta t$$

$$T_{\Delta} = \frac{2\pi}{\Delta}$$

$$x = A \sin \Omega t$$



60. Диф. ЈМЕ релативног кретања такође. Релативна полна



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L 6 5 2 2 5 4 1 0 0 c

$$m\vec{a} = \vec{F}^a + \vec{R}$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}_r + \vec{a}_p + \vec{a}_{coe}$$

$$\vec{a}_p = \dot{\epsilon} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{a}_r = \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2}$$

$$\vec{a}_{coe} = 2 \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) = 2 \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}_r$$

$$\vec{F}_p^{iu} = -m \vec{a}_p = -m \dot{\epsilon} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{F}_{coe}^{iu} = -m \vec{a}_{coe} = -m \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}_r$$

$$m \vec{a}_r = \vec{F}^a + \vec{R} + \vec{F}_p^{iu} + \vec{F}_{coe}^{iu}$$

$$\vec{v}_r = \frac{d \vec{r}}{dt} = \dot{\xi} \vec{r} + \dot{\eta} \vec{r} + \dot{\zeta} \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{a}_r = \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} = \ddot{\xi} \vec{r} + \ddot{\eta} \vec{r} + \ddot{\zeta} \vec{r}$$

$$m \ddot{\xi} = F_\xi^a + R_\xi + F_p^{iu} + F_{coe}^{iu}$$

$$m \ddot{\eta} = F_\eta^a + R_\eta + F_p^{iu} + F_{coe}^{iu}$$

$$m \ddot{\zeta} = F_\zeta^a + R_\zeta + F_p^{iu} + F_{coe}^{iu}$$

Начертан  
лока систем  $\alpha, \eta, \zeta$

$$m \ddot{s} = m \frac{d \vec{v}_r}{dt} = F_t^a + R_t + F_p^{iu}$$

$$m \frac{v_r^2}{r} = F_n^a + R_n + F_p^{iu} + F_{coe}^{iu}$$

$$0 = F_b^a + R_b + F_p^{iu} + F_{coe}^{iu}$$

Начертан  
третого

\* релативна полна

$$v_r = 0, a_r = 0 \quad 0 = \vec{F}_p^{iu} + \vec{F}^a + \vec{R}$$

$$F_{coe} = 0$$

61. Теорема о движении кин. эн. при переменном моменте импульса

$$m \vec{a}_T = \vec{F}_a + \vec{E} + \vec{F}_p^{(u)} + 2m(\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}_T)$$

$$m \frac{d\vec{v}_T}{dt} = \vec{F}_a + \vec{E} + \vec{F}_p^{(u)} + 2m(\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}_T) \quad / \cdot \frac{\vec{v}_T}{v} dt$$

$$m \vec{v}_T d\vec{v}_T = \vec{F}_a d\vec{r} + \vec{E} d\vec{r} + \vec{F}_p^{(u)} d\vec{r} \quad \vec{v}_T = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$$

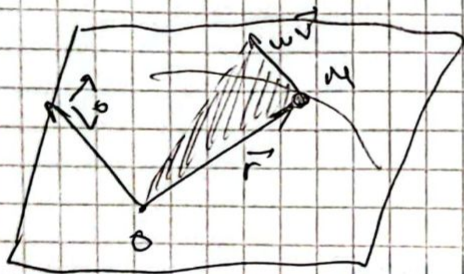
$$\frac{1}{2} m d(\vec{v}_T)^2 = dA_r(\vec{F}_a) + dA_r(\vec{E}) + dA_r(\vec{F}_p^{(u)}) \quad \vec{v}_T dt = d\vec{r}$$

$$dE_{kin} = dA_r(\vec{F}_a) + dA_r(\vec{E}) + dA_r(\vec{F}_p^{(u)}) \quad \int$$

$$E_{kin} - E_{kin} = A_{r12}(\vec{F}_a) + A_{r12}(\vec{E}) + A_{r12}(\vec{F}_p^{(u)})$$

аналогично приращению кин. эн. при переменном моменте импульса равно сумме работы сил осевых сил, силы осевых и приращению кин. эн.

62. Уравнение тангаж пог. вращения центра масс. Угол



$$\vec{L}_0 = m(\vec{r} \times \vec{v}) = \text{const}$$

$$\vec{L}_0 = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v} = \vec{r}_0 \times m\vec{v}_0$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}_0 \quad \vec{v}(t) = \vec{v}_0$$

$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{r} \times \vec{v} \quad \text{— осевая дуга}$$

$$2\vec{S} = \vec{r} \times \vec{v}$$

$$2m\vec{S} = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v}$$

$$2m\vec{S} = \vec{L}_0 = \text{const}$$

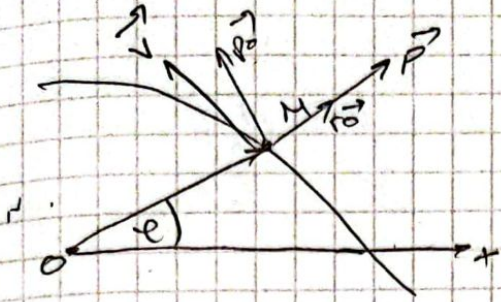
$$\vec{S} = \text{const} \quad \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \vec{r}_0 & \vec{v}_0 & \vec{e} \end{array} \right|$$

$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{r} \times \vec{v} = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} r & 0 & 0 \\ \dot{r} & r\dot{\varphi} & 0 \end{array} \right|$$

$$S_2 = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \dot{\varphi} = \text{const}$$

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63. Дуг жана крестана тане пог дейривом черврани ане



$$m\vec{a} = \vec{F} \quad \vec{F} = Fr$$

$$\vec{a} = a_r \vec{r} + a_p \vec{p}$$

$$a_r = \ddot{r} - r\dot{\alpha}^2$$

$$a_p = r\ddot{\alpha} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\alpha}$$

$$m(\ddot{r} - r\dot{\alpha}^2) = Fr$$

$$m(r\ddot{\alpha} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\alpha}) = 0$$

$$r\ddot{\alpha} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\alpha} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dt} (r^2 \dot{\alpha}) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (r^2 \dot{\alpha}) = 0$$

$$r^2 \dot{\alpha} = 2C = \text{const}$$

(64) Булеоога жогм. Крестана тане жогган Нутрот ане  
онуре ррб

$$F_r = F_r(r)$$

$$\vec{r} \times m\vec{v} \neq 0$$

$$\dot{r} = \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\varphi}{d\varphi} = \frac{dr}{d\varphi} \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \frac{dr}{d\varphi} \dot{\varphi}$$

$$r^2 \dot{\varphi} = 2C \quad \dot{\varphi} = \frac{2C}{r^2}$$

$$\dot{r} = \frac{2C}{r^2} \frac{dr}{d\varphi} = -2C \frac{d}{d\varphi} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$\ddot{r} = \frac{2C}{r^2} \frac{d}{d\varphi} \left( -2C \frac{d}{d\varphi} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) \right) = -4 \frac{2C}{r^2} \frac{d^2}{d\varphi^2} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{d\varphi^2} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} = - \frac{r^2 F_r}{4mC^2}$$

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065222154100