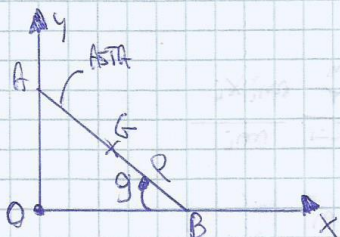


(60)

4) Data la seguente situazione:

Calcolare V_A e V_G ?

4) Si noti che:

$$\vec{OA} = \vec{O} - \vec{A} = r \sin \theta \vec{U}_y$$

$$\vec{OB} = \vec{O} - \vec{B} = r \cos \theta \vec{U}_x$$

$$\vec{OG} = \frac{r}{2} \sin \theta + \frac{r}{2} \cos \theta$$



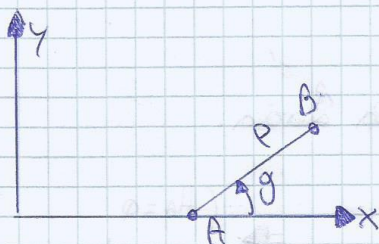
$$V_A = \frac{d\vec{OA}}{dt} = r \cos \theta \dot{\theta}$$

NB: $G = \text{baricentro}$

$$V_B = \frac{d\vec{OB}}{dt} = -r \sin \theta \dot{\theta}$$

$$V_G = \frac{d\vec{OG}}{dt} = \frac{r}{2} \cos \theta \dot{\theta} + \frac{r}{2} \sin \theta \dot{\theta}$$

5) Data la seguente situazione:

Calcolare V_B ?

5) Si noti che:

$$\vec{OB} = (\vec{A} - \vec{O}) + (\vec{B} - \vec{A}) = x_A \vec{U}_x + r \cos \theta \vec{U}_x + r \sin \theta \vec{U}_y$$

(6)

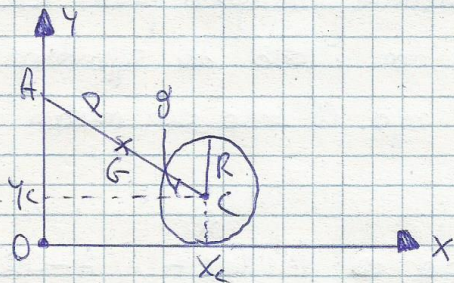
Quindi:

$$\vec{OB} = (x_A + R \cos \theta) \vec{U}_x + R \sin \theta \vec{U}_y$$



$$\frac{d\vec{OB}}{dt} = \vec{V}_B = (\dot{x}_A - R \sin \theta \dot{\theta}) \vec{U}_x + R \cos \theta \dot{\theta} \vec{U}_y$$

b) Sia data la seguente situazione:



- Calcolare i g.d.l.
- $x_C(\theta)$
- Descrivere V_C, V_A, V_G .

c) • Nota classica formula:

$$\text{g.d.l.} = 6 \text{ g.d.l.} - \underset{\text{Punto A}}{(1)} - \underset{\text{inst.}}{(2)} - \underset{\text{punto C}}{(2)} = 1$$

• Scegliere B, coordinate libere, più semplice:

$$y_C = R \sin \theta$$

• Si ha:

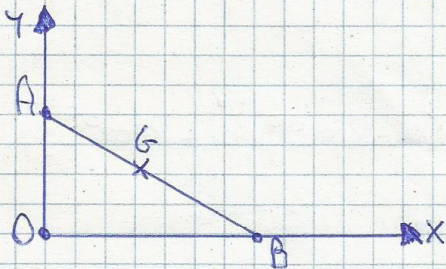
$$\vec{OC} = R \sin \theta \vec{U}_y \Rightarrow V_C = \frac{d\vec{OC}}{dt} = R \cos \theta \dot{\theta} \vec{U}_y$$

$$\vec{OA} = R \cos \theta \vec{U}_y + R \vec{U}_y \Rightarrow V_A = \frac{d\vec{OA}}{dt} = \dots$$

$$V_G = \frac{R}{2} \dot{\theta} \cos \theta \vec{U}_x + \frac{R}{2} \dot{\theta} \sin \theta \vec{U}_y$$

(62)

7) Data la seguente situazione, calcolare



Determinare il CIR.

8) Il CIR è il centro di istantanea rotazione. In questo punto $V_{CIR} = 0$.

Quindi il CIR è fondamentale ma non è detto che appartenga al corpo. Essendo più comodo muoversi rispetto al corpo. Ci sono due metodi per trovare il CIR:

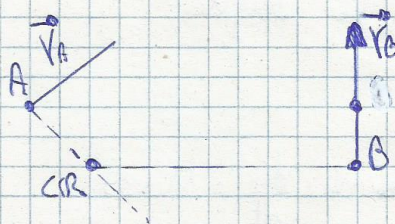
• Metodo analitico, ossia $V_{CIR} = 0 \Rightarrow V_A = V_{CIR} + \omega(A - CIR)$

$$\Downarrow$$

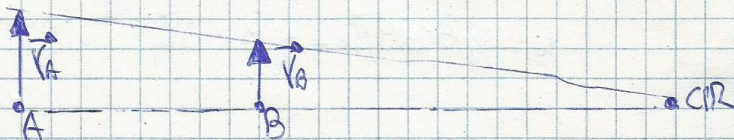
$$V_A = \omega(A - CIR)$$

Quindi: $A - CIR = \frac{\omega \cdot V_A}{\omega^2}$

• Metodo Geometrico (con la regola di Chasles):

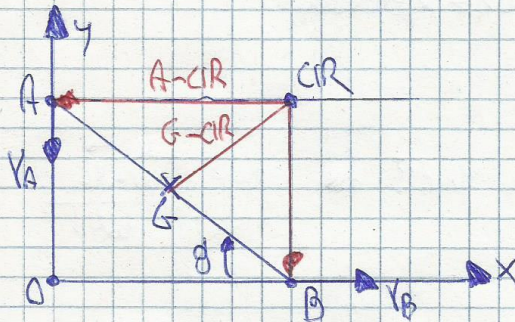


(Punti Allineati):



63

Il CIR non esiste quando ho un moto di pura rotazione.



$$A-CIR = -r \cos \theta$$

$$G-CIR = -\frac{r}{2} \cos \theta \vec{U}_x - \frac{r}{2} \sin \theta \vec{U}_y$$

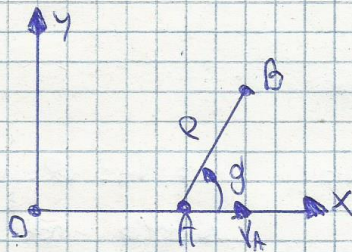
Vettore velocità angolare: $\vec{\omega} = -\dot{\theta} \vec{U}_z = -\frac{d\theta}{dt} \vec{U}_z$

Quindi:

$$\vec{V}_A = -\dot{\theta} \vec{U}_z \cdot (-r \cos \theta \vec{U}_x) = r \cos \theta \dot{\theta} \vec{U}_y$$

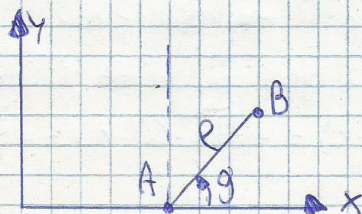
$$\vec{V}_G = -\dot{\theta} \vec{U}_z \cdot \left(-\frac{r}{2} \cos \theta \vec{U}_x - \frac{r}{2} \sin \theta \vec{U}_y \right) = \frac{r}{2} \cos \theta \dot{\theta} \vec{U}_y - \frac{r}{2} \sin \theta \dot{\theta} \vec{U}_x$$

3) Si consideri la seguente situazione:



Calcolare $\vec{V}_B$ e determinare il CIR.

3)



$\vec{V}_B$? (combinando)

$$\vec{\omega} = \dot{\theta} \vec{U}_z \Rightarrow \vec{V}_B = \vec{V}_A + \vec{\omega} \cdot (\vec{B} - \vec{A})$$

(64)

Quindi:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{V}_O &= \dot{x}_A \vec{U}_x + \dot{\theta} \vec{U}_z \cdot (R \cos \theta \vec{U}_x + R \sin \theta \vec{U}_y) = \\ &= (\dot{x}_A - R \dot{\theta} \sin \theta) \vec{U}_x + R \dot{\theta} \cos \theta \vec{U}_y\end{aligned}$$

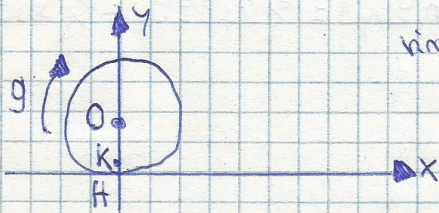
Calcoliamo il CIR:

$$x_{CIR} = x_A \quad \text{ma } y_{CIR} ? \Rightarrow CIR - A = \frac{\vec{\omega} \times \vec{V}_A}{\omega^2}$$

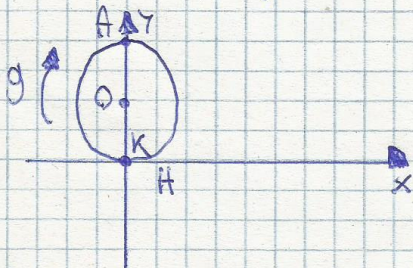
Quindi:

$$CIR - A = \frac{\dot{\theta} \vec{U}_z \times \dot{x}_A \vec{U}_x}{\dot{\theta}^2} = \frac{\dot{x}_A}{\dot{\theta}} \vec{U}_y \Rightarrow y_{CIR} = \frac{\dot{x}_A}{\dot{\theta}} \vec{U}_y$$

9) Si consideri la seguente situazione:

rimballo di puro rotolamento. Calcolare V_K e V_A ?

9) Per le velocità di puro rotolamento si scrive:



$$V_H = V_K = 0 \quad \text{dove } V_H = \text{vel. puramente}$$

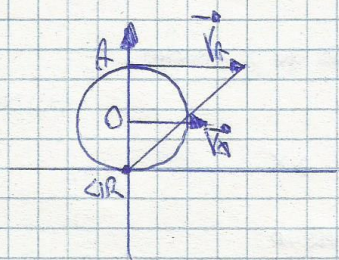
$$x_P = R\dot{\theta} + C \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{logge 1 gde} \\ \text{cost. arbitraria} \end{array}$$

$$y_P = R \quad \text{logge 1 gde}$$

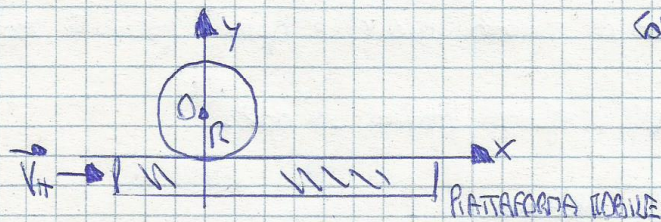
Quindi il rimballo di puro rotolamento ha 2 gradi di libertà. Quindi:

$$\begin{aligned}3-2 &= 1 \text{ gde} \Rightarrow \vec{V}_P = \vec{V}_K + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{O}-\vec{K}) = -\dot{\theta} \vec{U}_z \times (\vec{O}-\vec{K}) = -\dot{\theta} \vec{U}_z \times R \vec{U}_y = \\ &= R \dot{\theta} \vec{U}_x\end{aligned}$$

Inoltre: $\vec{V}_A = 2R\dot{\theta}\vec{U}_x$



ip) Data la seguente situazione:



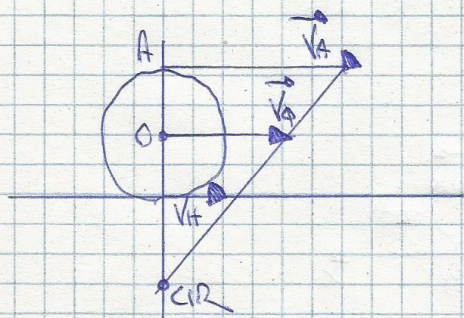
Calcolare V_C , V_A e C/R .

ip) Calcoliamo V_C :

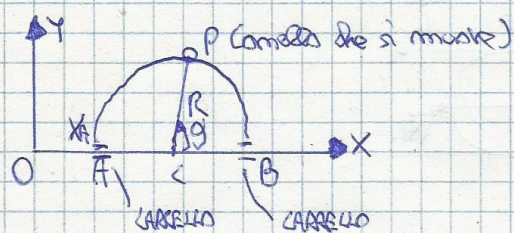
$$V_H \neq 0 = V_C \Rightarrow V_C = V_H + \omega(O-C) = -\dot{\theta}\vec{U}_z + R\dot{\theta}\vec{U}_y = \\ = \dot{X}_H + R\dot{\theta}\vec{U}_x$$

$$V_A = 2R\dot{\theta}\vec{U}_x + \dot{X}_H\vec{U}_x$$

Graficamente si ha:



ii) Data la seguente situazione calcolare V_P :



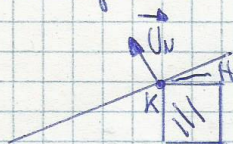
GUIDA CIRCOLARE.

1) Per prima cosa, una breve nota sui vincoli:

= carrello da 1 grado di libertà (g.d.l.) e quindi permette 2 g.d.l.

= binario ha 2 g.d.l. e quindi fornisce un g.d.l.

La binaria permette soltanto la rotazione.



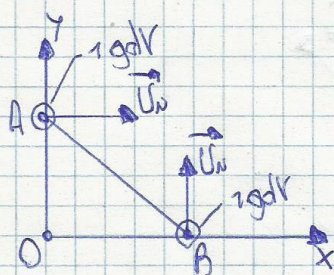
K = punto di appoggio (appoggiante)

H = punto appoggiato

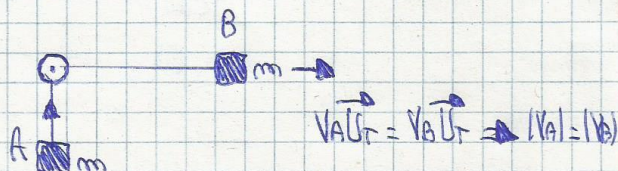
Quest'ultimo è un **vincolo di appoggio**. Si ha $K=H$ e quindi: $V_K \vec{U}_K = V_H \vec{U}_H$
Si potrebbe anche avere una condizione di questo tipo:



Per esempio:



Infine per un P.B. inestensibile:



$$V_A \vec{U}_A = V_B \vec{U}_B \Rightarrow |V_A| = |V_B|$$

Per l'esercizio si ha:

$$V_A = \dot{x}_A \vec{U}_x$$

Per la guida circolare si ha:

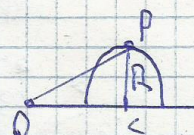
$$2gR - 2gR = 1gR$$

Per l'anello:

$$2gR - 1gR = 1gR \quad \text{Quindi: } 1gR + 1gR = 2gR \text{ del sistema.}$$

Si noti che:

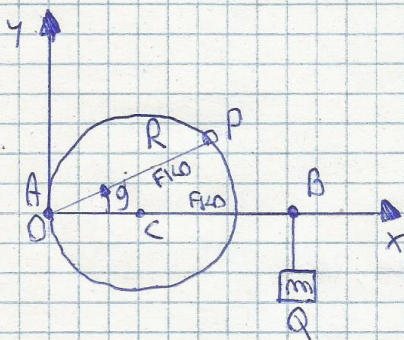
$$P-O = P-C + C-O = R \cos \theta \vec{U}_x + R \sin \theta \vec{U}_y + (x_A + R) \vec{U}_x$$



Quindi:

$$P-O = (x_A + R + R \cos \theta) \vec{U}_x + R \sin \theta \vec{U}_y \Rightarrow \frac{d(P-O)}{dt} = (\dot{x}_A + R \sin \theta) \vec{U}_x + R \cos \theta \vec{U}_y$$

12) Si consideri la seguente situazione:



GUIDA CIRCOLARE FISSA

Carbone V_P, V_Q

12) Cerchiamo i gradi di libertà:

$$- P: 2gR - 1gR = 1gR$$

$$- m: 2gR - 2gR = 0gR$$

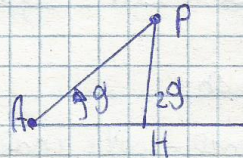
$\Rightarrow$ gde del sistema: 1gR.

Siccome:

$$\begin{aligned} P-A &= AH+PH = x_H \vec{U}_x + R \cos 2\theta \vec{U}_x + R \sin 2\theta \vec{U}_y = \\ &= (R+2R \cos^2 \theta) \vec{U}_x + (2R \cos \theta \sin \theta) \vec{U}_y \end{aligned}$$

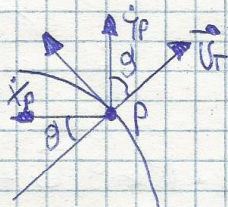
Si ricorda che:

$$2R \cos^2 \theta = (R+R \cos^2 \theta)$$



Quindi:

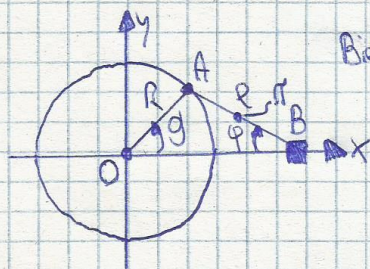
$$V_P = -2R\dot{\theta} \sin 2\theta \vec{U}_x + 2R\dot{\theta} \cos 2\theta \vec{U}_y = -4R\dot{\theta} \sin \theta \cos \theta \vec{U}_x + 2R\dot{\theta} (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) \vec{U}_y$$



$$V_P = \dot{x}_P \cos \theta + \dot{y}_P \sin \theta = -2R\dot{\theta} \sin 2\theta - 2R\dot{\theta} \cos 2\theta \sin \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_P &= (-2R\dot{\theta} \sin \theta) \vec{U}_x \quad (V_P = V_Q) \\ V_Q &= (-2R\dot{\theta} \sin \theta) \vec{U}_y \end{aligned}$$

3) Si consideri la seguente situazione:



Bella - manovella

Calcolare V_A , V_B , V_C .

3) Calcoliamo i qd del sistema:

$$6\text{qd} - 2\text{qd}_{(A)} - 1\text{qd}_{(B)} - 2\text{qd}_{(C)} = 1\text{qdP}$$

A: cerniera in O

B: cerniera

C: cerniera in A.

Si noti che:

$$R \sin \theta = \sin \varphi \cdot \rho \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{\rho}{R} \sin \varphi$$

Calcoliamo x_B :

$$x_B = (R \cos \theta + \rho \cos \varphi) \vec{U}_x$$

Portiamoci a calcolare tutto su θ :

$$\cos \varphi = \sqrt{1 - \frac{R^2}{\rho^2} \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\bullet \text{NB: } \sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi = 1$$

Quindi:

$$x_B = (R \cos \theta + \rho \sqrt{1 - \frac{R^2}{\rho^2} \sin^2 \theta}) \vec{U}_x$$

$$\cos^2 \varphi = 1 - \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$\text{Quindi: } \cos \varphi = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \varphi}$$

Deriviamo x_B per calcolare la velocità:

$$\dot{x}_B = \dot{v}_B = -R \sin \theta \dot{\theta} - \rho \frac{R^2 \dot{\theta} \sin \theta}{\rho^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{R^2}{\rho^2} \sin^2 \theta}}$$

Calcoliamo ω_A :

$$\omega_A = -\dot{\varphi} \vec{U}_z \quad \text{con } \varphi = \arcsin\left(\frac{\rho}{R} \sin \theta\right)$$

$$\omega_A = -\frac{R \dot{\theta} \cos \theta}{\rho \sqrt{1 - \frac{R^2}{\rho^2} \sin^2 \theta}} \vec{U}_z$$

Calcoliamo v_A :

$$v_A = \frac{d\vec{O}A}{dt} \quad \text{con } \vec{O}A = (R \cos \theta + \frac{\rho}{2} \cos \varphi) \vec{U}_x + \frac{\rho}{2} \sin \varphi \vec{U}_y$$

$$v_A = \left(-R \dot{\theta} \sin \theta - \frac{\rho}{2} \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi\right) \vec{U}_x + \frac{\rho}{2} \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi \vec{U}_y$$