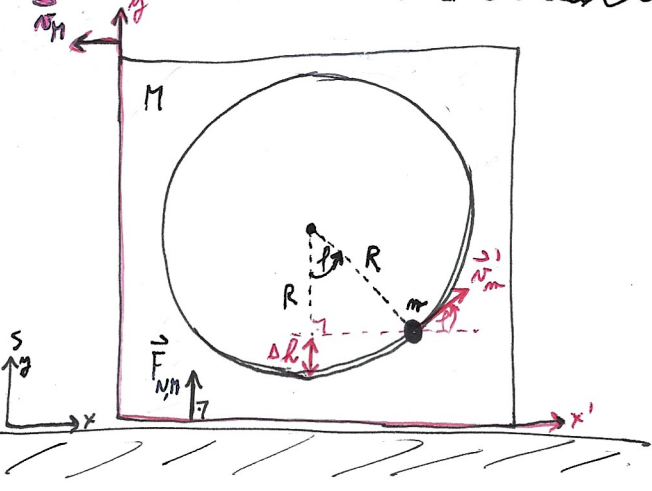


4.6)

1. REŠITEV Z ENERGIJO S PRIBLIŽKI LE MA KONCU



- VELIKOST
• HITROSTI KLADE (MASE m) V POSPEŠENEM SISTEMU S' , KI JE PRIPET NA KLANEC (MASE M):

$$v_m' = R \cdot \frac{d\phi}{dt} = R \cdot \dot{\phi}$$

- VEKTOR HITROSTI KLADE V SISTEMU S' :

$$\vec{v}_m' = v_m' \cdot (\cos \phi, \sin \phi)$$

PREDZNAKI:

- KO $\phi > 0$ JE KLADA DESNO
- KO $\dot{\phi} > 0$ SE KLADA PREMIKA DESNO
- KO $\dot{\phi} < 0$ SE KLANEC PREMIKA DESNO

- VEKTOR HITROSTI KLANCA V LABORATORIJSKEM (INERCIJALNEM) SISTEMU S :

$$\vec{v}_M = (v_M, 0)$$

- VEKTOR HITROSTI KLADE V SISTEMU S :

$$(\dot{x}_m, \dot{y}_m) \equiv \vec{v}_m = \vec{v}_m' + \vec{v}_M = (v_M + R\dot{\phi}\cos\phi, R\dot{\phi}\sin\phi)$$

- VELJA
• OHRANITEV GIB. KOL. V x SMERI (KER JE EDINA ZUNANJA SILA NA SISTEM KLADA + KLANEC LE NORMALNA SILA PODLAGE, \vec{F}_{MN} , KI PA KAŽE V VERTIKALNI SMERI):

$$G_x = \text{konst.} = 0$$

$$m \cdot \dot{x}_m + M \cdot \dot{x}_M = 0$$

$$m \cdot (v_M + R\dot{\phi}\cos\phi) + M \cdot v_M = 0$$

$$v_M = - \frac{m}{m+M} \cdot R\dot{\phi}\cos\phi$$

$$\Rightarrow (\dot{x}_m, \dot{y}_m) = - \frac{M}{m} \cdot v_M = + \frac{M}{m+M} \cdot R\dot{\phi}\cos\phi$$

- OD PREJ PA SE: $v_{m,y} = R\dot{\phi}\sin\phi$

- KER NI TRENTA SE OHRANJA ENERGIJA: V INERC. SIST. S

$$W = W_K + W_P = \text{konst.}$$

KINETIČNA ENERGIJA:

- POTENCIALNA ENERGIJA: $W_K = \frac{1}{2} m v_m^2 + \frac{1}{2} M v_M^2 = \frac{1}{2} (v_{m,x}^2 + v_{m,y}^2)$

$$W_P = m g \Delta R; \Delta R = R(1 - \cos\phi)$$

$$W_P = m g R (1 - \cos\phi)$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} R^2 \dot{\phi}^2 \left[m \left(\frac{M^2}{(m+M)^2} \cos^2\phi + \sin^2\phi \right) + M \cdot \frac{m^2}{(m+M)^2} \cos^2\phi \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} R^2 \dot{\phi}^2 \left[\frac{\cos^2\phi}{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{M}} + m \sin^2\phi \right]$$

TOREJ:

$$\text{konst.} = W = \frac{1}{2} R^2 \dot{\phi}^2 \left[\frac{\cos^2\phi}{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{M}} + m \sin^2\phi \right] + m g R (1 - \cos\phi)$$

- IŠČEMO REŠITVE V PRIBLIŽKU MALIH KOTOV $|\phi| \ll 1$. POSEBEJ, IŠČEMO HARMONIČNO MIHANJE, KJER VELJA:

$$\ddot{\phi}^2 + \omega_0^2 \phi^2 = \text{konst.}$$

DOKAZ:

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{\phi}^2 + \omega_0^2 \phi^2 &= \text{konst.} \\ \frac{d}{dt} \left(\dot{\phi} + \omega_0^2 \phi \right) &= 0 \\ \dot{\phi} + \omega_0^2 \phi &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(ENAČBA ZA HARM. MIHANJE ✓)

- RAZVITI BO TOREJ ENERGIJO $W = \text{konst.}$ LE DO KVADRATNIH ČLEMOV V ϕ & $\dot{\phi}$, VIŠJE POTENCE PA ZAVREČI, SAJ SO VELIKO MANJŠE ZA $|\phi| \ll 1$!

- UPORABIMO TAYLORJEVA RAZVOJA:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos\phi &\approx 1 - \frac{\phi^2}{2} \\ \sin\phi &\approx \phi \end{aligned}$$

(VIŠJI REDI: $\cos\phi \approx 1 - \frac{\phi^2}{2} + \frac{\phi^4}{24}$
 $\sin\phi \approx \phi - \frac{\phi^3}{6}$)

• TAKO:

$$L_{\text{mech.}} = W = \frac{1}{2} R^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 \cdot \left[\frac{\cos^2 \varphi}{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{M}} + m \sin^2 \varphi \right] + m g R (1 - \cos \varphi)$$

$\left(\approx \frac{1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2}}{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{M}} + m \varphi^2 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{M}} + \frac{m(2m+M)}{2(m+M)} \cdot \varphi^2 \right)$
 $\left(\approx \varphi - \left(\varphi - \frac{\varphi^2}{2} \right) = + \frac{\varphi^2}{2} \right)$

$$L_{\text{mech.}} = W \approx \underbrace{\frac{R^2}{2 \left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{M} \right)} \cdot \dot{\varphi}^2}_{(2. \text{ RED})} + \underbrace{\frac{m(2m+M)}{4(m+M)} \cdot \dot{\varphi}^2 \cdot \varphi^2}_{(4. \text{ RED})} + \underbrace{\frac{m g R}{2} \cdot \varphi^2}_{(2. \text{ RED})}$$

$$L_{\text{mech.}} = W \approx \frac{R^2}{2 \left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{M} \right)} \cdot \dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{m g R}{2} \cdot \varphi^2$$

(≈ 0!, KER JE VEČ KOT 2. RED!)

$$L_{\text{mech.}} = \frac{2 \left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{M} \right) W}{R^2} \cdot \dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{m g R \cdot \varphi^2 \left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{M} \right)}{2 \cdot R^2} \cdot \varphi^2$$

(≡ ω₀²)

$$\left(\frac{2\pi}{T_0} \right) \equiv \omega_0 \equiv \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{m}{M} \right) \cdot \frac{g}{R}} \Rightarrow T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} \equiv \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{m}{M} \right) \cdot \frac{g}{R}}}$$

• OPOMBA:

LAHKO BI ŽE PREJ RAZVILI KOMPONENTE HITROSTI DO 1. REDA V φ & $\dot{\varphi}$, SAJ VEMO, DA BODO V ENERGIJI NASTOPALI V KVADRATU, IN DA BODO TAKO VIŠJI OD 1. REDA ^{V HITROSTI} VODILI DO VIŠJIH OD 2. REDA V ENERGIJI (KER HITROSTI IMAJO KONSTANTNEGA ČLENA) [= 0. REDA]

[SAJ: $(\underbrace{a \cdot \varphi}_{1. \text{ RED}} + \underbrace{b \cdot \varphi^2}_{2. \text{ RED}} + \dots)^2 = \underbrace{a^2 \cdot \varphi^2}_{2. \text{ RED}} + \underbrace{2ab \cdot \varphi^3}_{3. \text{ RED}} + \underbrace{b^2 \cdot \varphi^4}_{4. \text{ RED}} + \dots$]

TOREJ:

$$v_{m,x} = + \frac{M}{m+M} \cdot R \dot{\varphi} \cdot \cos \varphi \approx + \frac{M}{m+M} \cdot R \left(\dot{\varphi} - \frac{\dot{\varphi} \varphi^2}{2} + \dots \right) \approx + \frac{M}{m+M} \cdot R \dot{\varphi}$$

(≈ 1. RED) (≈ 1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2} + ...)

$$v_{m,y} = R \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi \approx 0 + R \cdot \dot{\varphi} \varphi \approx 0$$

(≈ \varphi) (2. RED) (≈ 0)

$$v_M = - \frac{m}{M} \cdot v_{m,x} \approx - \frac{m}{m+M} \cdot R \dot{\varphi}$$

$$\Rightarrow W_K = \frac{1}{2} m v_m^2 + \frac{1}{2} M v_M^2 \approx \frac{1}{2} R^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 \cdot \frac{mM(m+M)}{(m+M)^2} = \frac{R^2}{2 \left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{M} \right)} \cdot \dot{\varphi}^2 \checkmark$$