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ESAME DI MATEMATICA III – Prof. Scarpetta

Ingegneria Meccanica

Prova scritta del 3 Giugno 2010

Nel piano verticale Oxy , un'asta rigida AB di massa M e lunghezza 3ℓ è vincolata a ruotare senza attrito attorno all'asse z in O di versore \mathbf{e}_3 ($|OB| = 2|AO|$); oltre alla reazione vincolare e alla forza peso, su di essa agiscono le forze elastiche $\mathbf{F}_1 = k_1(\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{A})$ applicata in A e $\mathbf{F}_2 = k_2(\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{B})$ applicata in B , ove P è il punto di coordinate $(0, \ell)$. Scrivere l'equazione pura del moto dell'asta, e calcolare le eventuali posizioni d'equilibrio, discutendone la stabilità, nei tre casi: $(2k_2 - k_1)\ell$ maggiore, uguale o minore di $Mg/2$. Calcolare inoltre la reazione vincolare in O all'equilibrio.

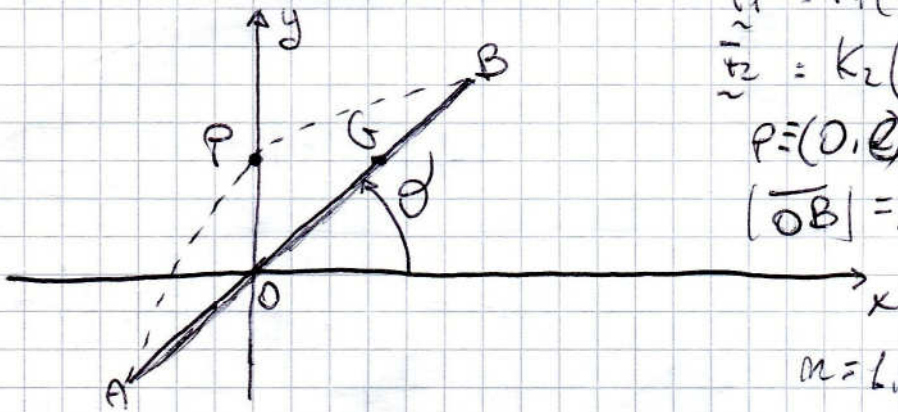
2) Nel piano verticale Oxy , un punto materiale P di massa m è vincolato a muoversi sulla circonferenza (scabra) di centro O e raggio R . Oltre alla forza peso e alla reazione vincolare, esso è soggetto alle forze attive $\mathbf{F}_1 = k(\mathbf{H} - \mathbf{P})$ e $\mathbf{F}_2 = \lambda(\mathbf{H} - \mathbf{P}) \times \mathbf{e}_3$, ove $\mathbf{H} \equiv (0, R)$. Scrivere l'equazione del moto del punto, e discutere l'equilibrio: nel caso liscio, per $kR = mg$ (con studio della stabilità); nel caso scabro, per $kR - mg = \lambda R - mg = \mu - 1/2 = 0$.

3) Nel piano Oxy , si consideri la figura costituita da un settore circolare retto di raggio R nel 1° quadrante a cui è sottratto un triangolo rettangolo isoscele che ha l'ipotenusa pari ad un raggio del settore e un cateto adagiato sull'asse x .

Si calcolino baricentro e matrice d'inerzia rispetto al punto O di tale figura.

Giugno 2010

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$$\vec{F}_1 = K_1(P-A) \text{ in } A$$

$$\vec{F}_2 = K_2(P-B), \text{ in } B$$

$$P = (0, l)$$

$$|OB| = 2|AO| = 2l$$

$$m = L, \quad q = \theta \equiv x_{GB}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_B = 2l \cos \theta \\ y_B = 2l \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_A = -l \cos \theta \\ y_A = -l \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$|OG| = \frac{l}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_G = \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta \\ y_G = \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$F_{1x} = K_1(x_P - x_A) = K_1(l + l \cos \theta)$$

$$F_{1y} = K_1(y_P - y_A) = K_1(l(1 + \sin \theta))$$

$$F_{2x} = K_2(x_P - x_B) = -2K_2l \cos \theta$$

$$F_{2y} = K_2(y_P - y_B) = K_2(l - 2l \sin \theta) = K_2l(1 - 2 \sin \theta)$$

$$I_z = I_{G,z} + M \frac{l^2}{4} = \frac{1}{12} M (3l)^2 + M \frac{l^2}{4} = M l^2 \left(\frac{9}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = M l^2$$

$$I_z \ddot{\theta} = M \ddot{z}(l, \theta) = (G-O) \times M \ddot{g} \cdot \underline{e}_3 + (A-O) \times \vec{F}_1 \cdot \underline{e}_3 + (B-O) \times \vec{F}_2 \cdot \underline{e}_3$$

$$M \ddot{z}(l, \theta) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{x_G}{l} & \frac{y_G}{l} & 0 \\ 0 & -Mg & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + K_1 \begin{vmatrix} \frac{x_A}{l} & \frac{y_A}{l} & 0 \\ -l \cos \theta & -l \sin \theta & 0 \\ l \cos \theta & l(1 + \sin \theta) & 0 \end{vmatrix} + K_2 \begin{vmatrix} \frac{x_B}{l} & \frac{y_B}{l} & 0 \\ -2 \cos \theta & 1 - 2 \sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ K_2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 \cos \theta & 2 \sin \theta & 0 \\ -2 \cos \theta & l(1 - 2 \sin \theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -Mg \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta + K_1 \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta (1 + \sin \theta) + K_2 \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta (1 - 2 \sin \theta)$$

$$+ \cancel{L' \sin \theta \cos \theta} + K_2 [2L' \cos \theta (1 - \cancel{\sin \theta}) + 4L' \cancel{\sin \theta \cos \theta}]$$

$$M_{\tilde{z}}^{(2,0)}(\theta) = -Mg\frac{l}{2}\cos\theta - K_1 l^2 \cos\theta + 2K_2 l^2 \cos\theta =$$

$$= l\cos\theta \left(-\frac{Mg}{2} - K_1 l + 2K_2 l \right) = Ml^2 \ddot{\theta}$$

$$V_{el} \cos \alpha (2k_2 - k_1) l = \rho g l^2 / 2 ; \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$2) \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots = \dots$$

3) $\angle 1, \angle 2 < 4$

desactive la stabilitate

Nel 1° caso: $\mathcal{H}^{(2,0)}(0) = \left[(2K_2 - K_1) e^{-\frac{\pi g}{2}} \right] e \cos \theta$

$$Y_{\frac{1}{2}}^{(e,e)}(\theta_e) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta_e = 0 \Rightarrow \theta_e = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$r_{\tau}^{(e,0)} = U'(\sigma) \Rightarrow U''(\sigma) = - \left[\left(\frac{2K_2 - k_1}{r} - \frac{r_0}{r^2} \right) l \sin \theta \right]$$

$$V''(\sigma_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}) < 0 \quad \pi/2 \text{ stable}$$

$$V''(\sigma_e = \frac{3}{2}\pi) > 0 \quad \frac{3\pi}{2} \text{ instabile}$$

10. $\Pi_2^{(e,0)} = \left[(2k_2 - k_1)l - \frac{tl_2}{2} \right] l \cos \theta = 0 \quad \forall \theta \Rightarrow$

l'eq. e' un' identita quindi equilibrio indifferente $\forall O_i$

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$$M_z^{(e,0)} = \underbrace{[(2k_z - k_1)l - \frac{\pi g}{2}]}_{\neq 0 < 0} l \cos \theta$$

 $\neq 0 \quad \vee \quad 0$

quindi $\mathcal{D}_e = \bar{u}_2$ e $\frac{3}{2}\bar{u}$ ma

$$V''(\frac{\sigma_2}{2}) > 0 \quad \pi/2 \text{ stable}$$

$$U''(\alpha_c = \frac{3}{2}\pi) < 0 \quad \frac{3}{2}\pi \text{ instabile}$$

$$\cancel{R_e} R_e^{(e,0)} + R^{(e,0)} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 + \int_0^1 + \int_1^2 + \int_2^3 = 0.$$

$$\overline{\Phi}_{0,x} = -F_{1,x} - F_{2,x} = -K_1 l \cos \theta_e + K_2 l \cos \theta_e$$

$$\overline{\Phi}_{0,x}(\pi/2) = 0 ; \quad \overline{\Phi}_{0,x}(\frac{3}{2}\pi) = 0$$

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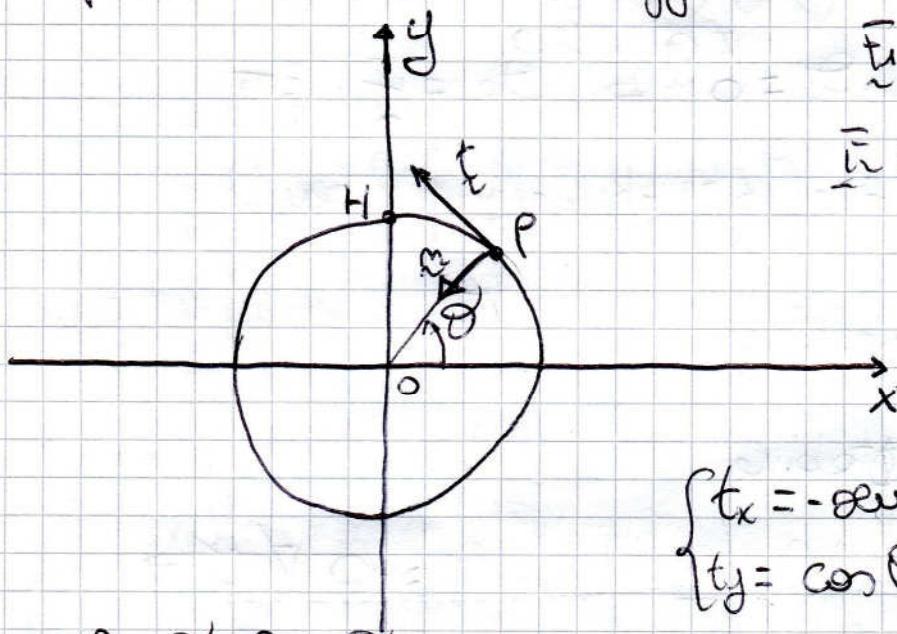
$$\overline{\Phi}_{0,y}(\theta_e) = +M_0 - F_{1,y} - F_{2,y} = M_0 - K_1 l (1 - \sin \theta_e) - K_2 l (1 - 2 \sin \theta_e)$$

$$\overline{\Phi}_{0,y}(\frac{\pi}{2}) = M_0 - 2K_1 l + K_2 l$$

$$\overline{\Phi}_{0,y}(\frac{3}{2}\pi) = M_0 - 3K_2 l$$

m02

Circonfenza a centro O e raggio R



$$\underline{F}_1 = K(H - P) \quad H = (0, R)$$

$$\underline{F}_2 = \lambda (H - P) \times \underline{e}_3$$

$$m=1$$

$$\begin{cases} t_x = -\sin \theta \\ t_y = \cos \theta \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} m_x = -\cos \theta \\ m_y = -\sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_p = x_c + R \cos \theta = R \cos \theta \\ y_p = R \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$F_{1,x} = K(x_H - x_p) = -KR \cos \theta$$

$$F_{1,y} = K(y_H - y_p) = KR(1 - \sin \theta)$$

$$\underline{F}_{2,x} = \lambda (H - P) \times \underline{e}_3 \cdot \underline{e}_1 = \lambda \begin{vmatrix} x_H - x_p & y_H - y_p & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda \begin{vmatrix} -R \cos \theta & R(1 - \sin \theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda R(1 - \sin \theta)$$

$$= \lambda R(1 - \sin \theta)$$

$$F_{2,y} = \lambda(H-P) \times \underline{e}_3 \cdot \underline{e}_2 = \lambda \begin{vmatrix} -R \cos \theta & -R(1-\cos \theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda R \cos \theta$$

Caso libero

$$m R \ddot{\theta} = \dot{T}_t = -mg \cos \theta - \cancel{KR \cos(-\sin \theta)} + \cancel{KR(1-\sin \theta) \cos \theta} + \lambda R(1-\sin \theta)(-\sin \theta) + \lambda R \cos \theta (\cos \theta)$$

$$m R \ddot{\theta} = -mg \cos \theta + KR \cos \theta - \lambda R \sin \theta + \lambda R$$

$$\text{e } KR = mg$$

$$m R \ddot{\theta} = -mg \cos \theta + mg \cos \theta - \lambda R \sin \theta + \lambda R$$

$$T_t(\theta) = \lambda R(1-\sin \theta)$$

$$\text{equilibrio} \rightarrow \lambda R(1-\sin \theta_e) = 0 \quad \sin \theta_e = 1 \quad \theta_e = \pi/2$$

$$V_t(\theta) = \frac{1}{R} U(\theta) \quad U'(\theta) = -\lambda R^2 \cos \theta \quad U'(\theta_e) = 0 \text{ quindi e' instabile}$$

Reaz. vincolate

$$m R \dot{\theta}^2 = \overline{\Phi}_m + \dot{T}_m \Rightarrow \overline{\Phi}_m = m R \dot{\theta}^2 - \dot{T}_m = \cancel{m R \dot{\theta}^2}$$

$$= m R \dot{\theta}^2 - \left[\cancel{mg \sin \theta} - \cancel{KR \cos \theta} \quad KR \cos \theta (-\cos \theta) + \right.$$

$$\left. + KR(1-\sin \theta)(-\sin \theta) - \lambda R(1-\sin \theta)(-\cos \theta) + \lambda R \cos \theta (\sin \theta) \right]$$

$$\overline{\Phi}_m = m R \dot{\theta}^2 - mg \sin \theta - KR + KR \sin \theta + \lambda R \cos \theta$$

$$\overline{\Phi}_m^e = \overline{\Phi}_m(\theta_e = \pi/2) = -mg + KR - KR = -mg$$

Caso scabro

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$$KR - mg = \lambda R - mg = \mu \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$|\overline{\Phi}_t(\theta_e)| \leq \mu |\overline{\Phi}_m(\theta_e)| \Rightarrow \overline{\Phi}_t^e = -\dot{T}_t \text{ e } \overline{I}_m^e = -\dot{T}_m$$

$$\text{quindi } \left| \frac{\dot{T}_t}{R}(\theta_e) \right| \leq \mu \left| \frac{\dot{T}_m}{R}(\theta_e) \right| \Rightarrow \left| \cancel{mg \cos \theta_e} + \cancel{KR \cos \theta_e} - \lambda R \sin \theta_e + \lambda R \right| \leq$$

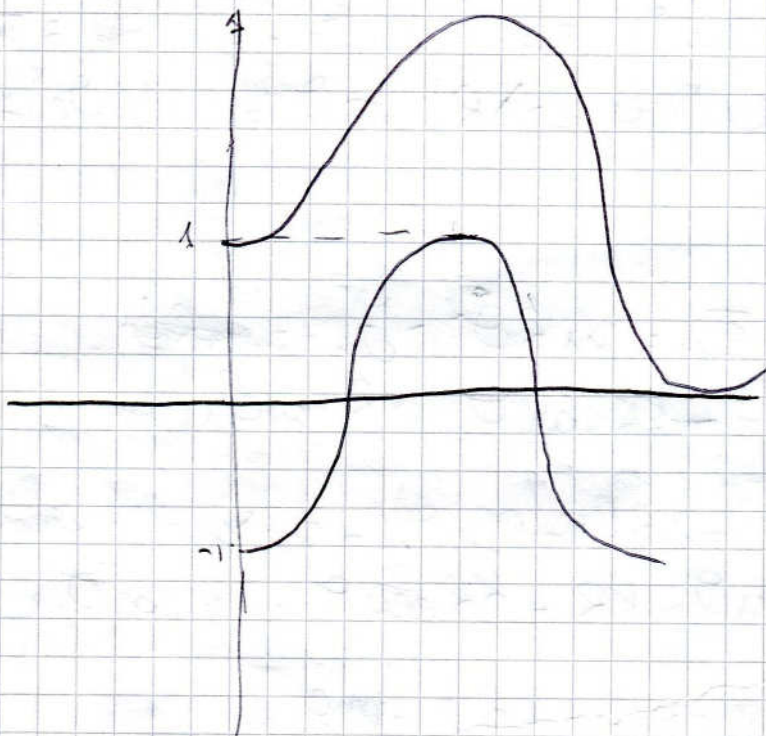
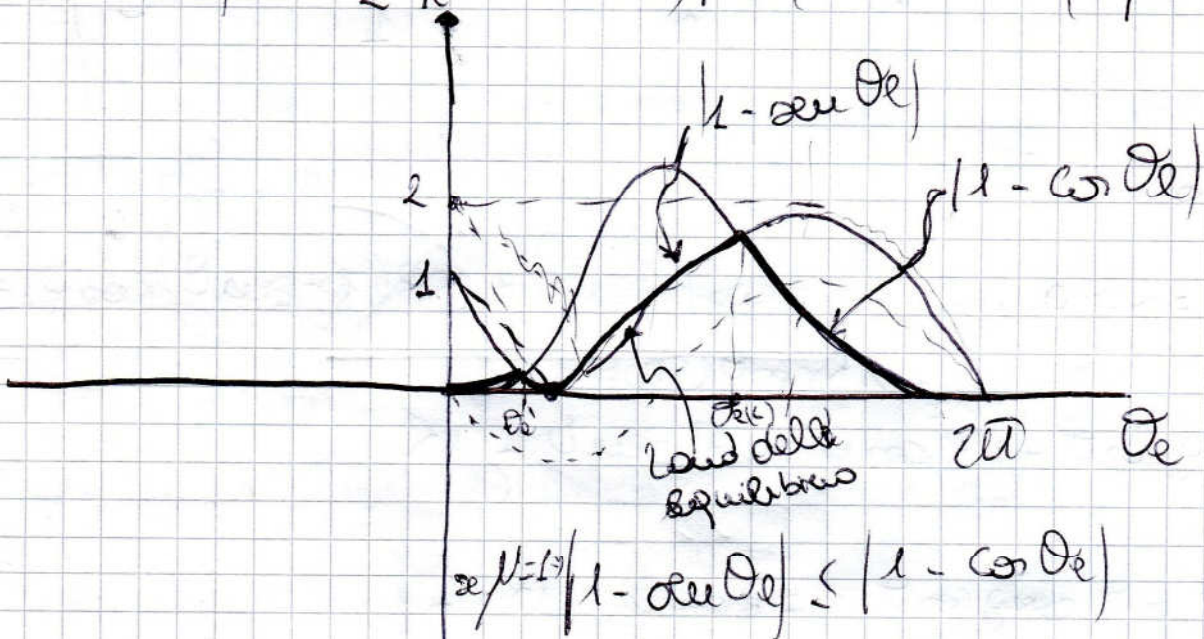
$$\leq \mu \left| \cancel{mg \sin \theta_e} + KR - KR \sin \theta_e - \lambda R \cos \theta_e \right|$$

$$\stackrel{= \lambda R}{\leq}$$

$$|R(1 - \sin \theta_e)| \leq \frac{1}{2} |R(1 - \cos \theta_e)|$$

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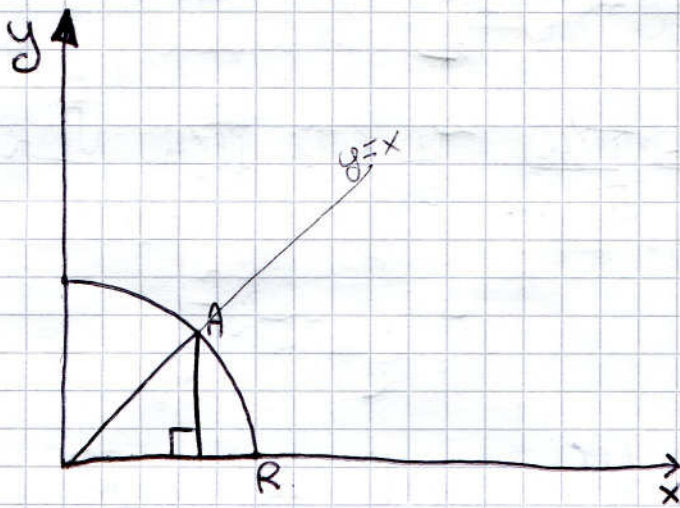
$$|1 - \sin \theta_e| \leq \frac{1}{2} |1 - \cos \theta_e| \Rightarrow |2 - 2 \sin \theta_e| \leq |1 - \cos \theta_e|$$



$$\theta_e^{(1)} \Rightarrow 1 - \sin \theta_e = 1 - \cos \theta_e \Rightarrow \sin \theta_e = \cos \theta_e \Rightarrow \theta_e^{(1)} = \pi/4$$

$$\theta_e^{(2)} \Rightarrow 1 - \sin \theta_e = 1 - \cos \theta_e \Rightarrow \sin \theta_e = \cos \theta_e \Rightarrow \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta_e \leq \frac{5\pi}{4}$$



$$x_A = R \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad y_A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R$$

1: settore, $A_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} R^2$

$$G_1 = \left(\frac{4}{3\pi} R, \frac{4}{3\pi} R \right)$$

2: triangolo $A_2 = \frac{1}{2} R^2$

$$D_2 = \left\{ 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R, \quad 0 \leq y \leq x \right\}$$

$$A_2 = \iint_{D_2} dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R} \left(\int_0^x dy \right) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R} x dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R} = \frac{1}{4} R^2$$

$$x_{G_2} = \frac{1}{A_2} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R} x \left(\int_0^x dy \right) dx = \frac{4}{R^2} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R} \frac{x^2}{2} dx = \frac{4}{R^2} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R} = \frac{4}{R^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R^3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} R$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} R$$

$$y_{G_2} = \frac{1}{A_2} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R} \int_0^x y dx dy = \frac{4}{R^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R \cdot \left(\frac{y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^x \cdot \frac{1}{R^2} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R} \frac{x^2}{2} dx =$$

$$= \frac{4}{R^2} \left[\frac{x^3}{6} \right]_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R} = \frac{4}{R^2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R^3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} R$$

$$x_{G_2} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} R, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} R \right)$$

3: $A_3 = A_1 - A_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} R^2 - \frac{1}{4} R^2 = \frac{R^2}{4} (\pi - 1)$

$$x_{G_3} = \frac{A_1}{A_3} \cdot x_{G_1} - \frac{A_2}{A_3} \cdot x_{G_2} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} R^2}{\frac{R^2}{4} (\pi - 1)} \cdot \frac{4}{3\pi} R - \frac{\frac{1}{4} R^2}{\frac{R^2}{4} (\pi - 1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} R =$$

$$x_{G3} = \left[\frac{4}{3(\pi-1)} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3(\pi-1)} \right] R = \left(\frac{4-\sqrt{2}}{3(\pi-1)} \right) R$$

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$$y_{G3} = \frac{A_1}{A_3} y_{G1} + \frac{A_2}{A_3} y_{G2} = \frac{\pi/4}{(\pi-1)/4} \frac{4}{3\pi} R - \frac{\pi/4}{(\pi-1)/4} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} R$$

$$\frac{4-\sqrt{2}}{6(\pi-1)} R$$

$$I_x^{(1)} = \mu \int_0^R \int_0^{\pi/2} \rho^3 \sin^2 \theta \, d\rho \, d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \mu R^4 \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi_1 R^2}{4}$$

$$I_y^{(1)} = \frac{1}{4} \pi_1 R^2$$

$$I_{xy}^{(1)} = -\mu \int_0^R \int_0^{\pi/2} \rho^3 \sin \theta \cos \theta \, d\rho \, d\theta = -\mu \frac{1}{4} R^4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{32} \pi_1 R^2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{32} \pi_1 R^2$$

$$I_x^{(2)} = \mu \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R} dx \left(\int_0^x y^2 dy \right) = \mu \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R} = \mu \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R}$$

$$= \mu \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{4} R^4 = \frac{1}{48} \mu R^4 = \frac{1}{12} \pi_2 R^2$$

$$I_y^{(2)} = \mu \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R} x^2 dx \left(\int_0^x dy \right) = \mu \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R} x^3 dx = \mu \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \mu R^4 = \frac{1}{4} \pi_2 R^2$$

$$I_{xy}^{(2)} = -\mu \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R} x dx \left(\int_0^x y dx \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \mu \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R} x^3 dx =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \mu \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R} = -\frac{1}{2} \mu \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} R^4 = -\frac{1}{8} \mu R^4 = -\frac{1}{8} \pi_2 R^2$$

$$\underline{I}_{xy} = R^2 \begin{vmatrix} \frac{M_1}{4} - \frac{M_2}{12} & -\frac{M_1}{2\pi} + \frac{M_2}{8} & 0 \\ -\frac{M_1}{2\pi} + \frac{M_2}{8} & \frac{M_1}{4} - \frac{M_2}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{M_1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}M_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$x = y = z \quad \alpha_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \alpha_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \alpha_3 = 0$$

$$I_x = R^2 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{M_1}{4} - \frac{M_2}{12} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{M_1}{4} - \frac{M_2}{4} \right) \cdot \frac{M_1}{2\pi} + \frac{M_2}{8} \right]$$

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