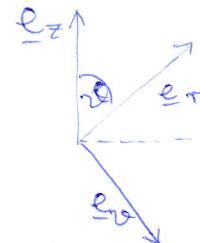


$$\underline{\omega} = \dot{\vartheta} \cdot \underline{e}_\varphi + \dot{\phi} \cdot \underline{e}_z$$

$$\text{de } \underline{e}_z = \cos \vartheta \underline{e}_x - \sin \vartheta \underline{e}_y$$



$$\underline{e}_z = \cos \vartheta \cdot \underline{e}_x - \sin \vartheta \cdot \underline{e}_y$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\omega} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\vartheta} \\ \dot{\phi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\vartheta} \underline{e}_\varphi & \dot{\phi} \cos \vartheta \underline{e}_x & -\dot{\phi} \sin \vartheta \underline{e}_y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\Omega}} = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{\underline{\Omega}}_r & & \\ & \underline{\underline{\Omega}}_\theta & \\ & & \underline{\underline{\Omega}}_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & & \\ & 1/3 m L^2 & \\ & & 1/3 m L^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{L}} = \underline{\underline{\Omega}} \cdot \underline{\omega} = \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset \\ -\frac{1}{3} m L^2 \dot{\phi} \sin \vartheta \\ \frac{1}{3} m L^2 \dot{\vartheta} \end{pmatrix}$$

Forgó K.R.

$$\frac{d\underline{\underline{L}}}{dt} + \underline{\omega} \times \underline{\underline{L}} = \underline{\underline{M}} = mg \cdot \frac{L}{2} \sin \vartheta \cdot \underline{e}_x$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset \\ \frac{1}{3} m L^2 \omega_\theta \\ \frac{1}{3} m L^2 \omega_\varphi \end{pmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \underline{e}_x & \underline{e}_y & \underline{e}_z \\ \omega_r & \omega_\theta & \omega_\varphi \\ \emptyset & \frac{1}{3} m L^2 \omega_\theta & \frac{1}{3} m L^2 \omega_\varphi \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ mg \frac{L}{2} \sin \vartheta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} m L^2 \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset \\ \dot{\omega}_\theta \\ \dot{\omega}_\varphi \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset \\ -\frac{1}{3} m L^2 \omega_r \omega_\varphi \\ \frac{1}{3} m L^2 \omega_r \omega_\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ mg \frac{L}{2} \sin \vartheta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\omega}_r = \omega_r \omega_p = \phi$$

$$\ddot{\omega}_p + \omega_r \omega_r = \frac{3g}{2L} \sin 2\vartheta$$

$$-\ddot{\vartheta} \sin 2\vartheta - \dot{\vartheta}^2 \cos 2\vartheta - \dot{\vartheta} \dot{\varphi} \cos 2\vartheta = \phi$$

$$\ddot{\vartheta} - \dot{\varphi}^2 \cos 2\vartheta \sin 2\vartheta = \frac{3g}{2L} \sin 2\vartheta$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} = -2 \dot{\vartheta} \cdot \operatorname{ctg} 2\vartheta$$

$$\ddot{\vartheta} = \frac{3g}{2L} \sin 2\vartheta + \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin 2\vartheta \cos 2\vartheta$$

(e) $\varphi = \text{const}$

$$\hookrightarrow \ddot{\vartheta} = \frac{3g}{2L} \sin 2\vartheta$$

FIZIKAI INGA

$$(\ddot{\vartheta} - \ddot{\pi}) \sim -\frac{3g}{2L} (\vartheta - \pi) \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{2L}}$$

(f) : $\vartheta = \text{const} = \vartheta_0$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{3g}{2L} \sin \vartheta_0 = -\dot{\vartheta}_0^2 \sin \vartheta_0 \cos \vartheta_0$$

$$\cos \vartheta_0 = -\frac{3g}{2L \dot{\vartheta}_0^2}$$

$$(g) \quad \vartheta = \vartheta_0 + \delta \vartheta$$

$$\dot{\vartheta} = \dot{\vartheta}_0 + \delta \dot{\vartheta}$$

$$\delta \ddot{\vartheta} = -2(\dot{\vartheta}_0 + \delta \dot{\vartheta})(\dot{\vartheta}_0 + \delta \dot{\vartheta}) \operatorname{ctg}(\vartheta_0 + \delta \vartheta)$$

\Downarrow (saz 1.5 maxadja
(lineárisítja))

$$\delta \ddot{\vartheta} = -2 \dot{\vartheta}_0 \operatorname{ctg} \vartheta_0 \cdot \delta \dot{\vartheta}$$

$$\delta \ddot{\vartheta} = \frac{3g}{2L} [\sin \vartheta_0 + \cos \vartheta_0 \delta \vartheta] +$$

$$+ [\dot{\vartheta}_0 + \delta \dot{\vartheta}]^2 \sin(\vartheta_0 + \delta \vartheta) \cos(\vartheta_0 + \delta \vartheta)$$

$$\ddot{\delta\vartheta} = \underbrace{\left[\frac{3g}{2L} \sin^2\vartheta_0 + \dot{\varphi}_0^2 \sin^2\vartheta_0 \cos^2\vartheta_0 \right]}_{\text{elrendelt (f) feldat}} + \ddot{\delta\vartheta} \cdot \left[\frac{3g}{2L} \cos^2\vartheta_0 + \dot{\varphi}_0^2 [\cos^2\vartheta_0 - \sin^2\vartheta_0] \right] - \overbrace{\cos^2\vartheta_0 \dot{\varphi}_0^2}^{8}$$

$$+ \ddot{\delta\varphi} \cdot \dot{\varphi}_0 \cdot 2 \sin^2\vartheta_0 \cos^2\vartheta_0$$

$$\ddot{\delta\vartheta} = -\ddot{\delta\vartheta} \cdot \sin^2\vartheta_0 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_0^2 + \sin^2\vartheta_0 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_0 \cdot \ddot{\delta\varphi}$$

$$\ddot{\delta\varphi} = -2 \underbrace{\dot{\varphi}_0 \operatorname{ctg}\vartheta_0}_{\text{const}} \cdot \ddot{\delta\vartheta} \Rightarrow \ddot{\delta\varphi} = -2 \dot{\varphi}_0 \operatorname{ctg}\vartheta_0 \cdot \ddot{\delta\vartheta} + \text{const.}$$

||
ha eneddig $\ddot{\delta\vartheta}$ elérőre is marad.

$$\ddot{\delta\vartheta} = \left[-\sin^2\vartheta_0 \dot{\varphi}_0^2 + \sin^2\vartheta_0 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_0 \cdot [-2 \dot{\varphi}_0 \operatorname{ctg}\vartheta_0] \right] \ddot{\delta\vartheta}$$

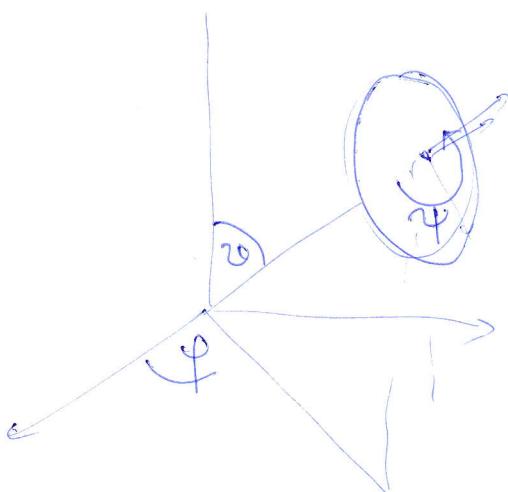
$$= \left[-\sin^2\vartheta_0 \dot{\varphi}_0^2 - 4 \cos^2\vartheta_0 \dot{\varphi}_0^2 \right] \ddot{\delta\vartheta}$$

|| negatív egyenlőség

STABIL

(oszcillál $\ddot{\delta\vartheta}$)

4.)



Változás a 3. feldetthez képest

A koordináta rendszer szögelessége

$$\underline{\Omega}_{KR} = \dot{\varphi} \cos\vartheta \underline{e}_x - \dot{\varphi} \sin\vartheta \underline{e}_y + \dot{\vartheta} \underline{e}_y$$

A fizikai szögelessége

$$\underline{\omega} = \underline{\Omega}_{KR} + \dot{\vartheta} \underline{e}_x$$

$$\underline{\Omega} = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{\Theta}_x & \underline{\Theta}_y & \underline{\Theta}_z \\ & & \end{pmatrix} = \underline{a} = a \cdot \underline{e}_x$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\Theta}}_{TK} + M \cdot \underbrace{\left(a^2 \underline{I} - \underline{a} \circ \underline{a} \right)}_{\underline{\underline{\Theta}}_1}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{\Theta}_1 & \underline{\Theta}_2 & \underline{\Theta}_3 \\ & \underline{\Theta}_2 & \underline{\Theta}_3 \\ & & \underline{\Theta}_3 \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{\Theta} & Ma^2 & \\ & & Ma^2 \end{array} \right)$$

Mechanik 1/6

— g —

Teljes

$$\underline{\Theta} = \begin{pmatrix} \Theta_1 & & \\ & \Theta_2 & \\ & & \Theta_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

az origó körül is

$$\underline{\omega} = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_x \\ \omega_y \\ \omega_z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\varphi} \cos \vartheta + \dot{\psi} \\ -\dot{\varphi} \sin \vartheta \\ \dot{\psi} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{L} = \begin{pmatrix} \Theta_1 (\dot{\varphi} \cos \vartheta + \dot{\psi}) \\ \Theta_2 (-\dot{\varphi} \sin \vartheta) \\ \Theta_3 \dot{\psi} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{M} = mg L \sin \vartheta \cdot \underline{e}_p = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ mg L \sin \vartheta \end{pmatrix}$$

Forgó K.R.

$$\boxed{\frac{d \underline{L}}{dt} + \underline{J}^{KR} \times \underline{L} = \underline{M}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \Theta_1 (\dot{\varphi} \cos \vartheta + \dot{\psi}) \\ \Theta_2 (-\dot{\varphi} \sin \vartheta) \\ \Theta_3 \dot{\psi} \end{pmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \underline{e}_x \cdot \underline{e}_y \{ \underline{e}_z \} \\ \dot{\varphi} \cos \vartheta \quad -\dot{\varphi} \sin \vartheta \quad \dot{\psi} \\ \Theta_1 (\dot{\varphi} \cos \vartheta + \dot{\psi}) \quad \Theta_2 (-\dot{\varphi} \sin \vartheta) \quad \Theta_3 \dot{\psi} \end{pmatrix}}_{= \underline{J}^{KR}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ mg L \sin \vartheta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{e}_x \cdot \left[\Theta_1 \dot{\psi} (\dot{\varphi} \cos \vartheta + \dot{\psi}) - \right. \\ \left. - \Theta_2 \cos \vartheta \dot{\varphi} \dot{\psi} \right] +$$

$$+ \underline{e}_y \cdot \left[-\Theta_2 \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin \vartheta \cos \vartheta + \Theta_1 \dot{\varphi} \sin \vartheta (\dot{\varphi} \cos \vartheta + \dot{\psi}) \right]$$

Igen komplikált egyenlet rendszert kapunk.

$$\Theta_1 \cdot \frac{d}{dt} (\dot{\varphi} \cos \vartheta + \dot{\psi}) = \emptyset$$

$$\Theta_2 \cdot \frac{d}{dt} (-\dot{\varphi} \sin \vartheta) + \Theta_1 \dot{\vartheta} (\dot{\varphi} \cos \vartheta + \dot{\psi}) - \Theta_2 \cos \vartheta \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin^2 \vartheta = \emptyset$$

$$\Theta_2 \ddot{\vartheta} + \Theta_1 \dot{\varphi} \sin \vartheta (\dot{\varphi} \cos \vartheta + \dot{\psi}) - \Theta_2 \dot{\varphi}^2 \sin^2 \vartheta \cos \vartheta = mgL \sin \vartheta$$

Van-e precessio $(\vartheta = \text{const})$

else egyslet: $\boxed{\cos \vartheta_0 \ddot{\varphi} + \ddot{\psi} = \emptyset}$

Második

$$-\Theta_2 \ddot{\varphi} \sin \vartheta_0 = \emptyset \rightsquigarrow \ddot{\varphi} = 0 \quad \ddot{\psi} = 0$$

\Downarrow

$\ddot{\varphi} = \text{const}$

\Downarrow

$\ddot{\psi} = \text{const}$

\Downarrow

$\ddot{\varphi}_0$

Háromdik

$$\Theta_1 \cdot \dot{\varphi}_0 \sin \vartheta_0 \cdot [\dot{\varphi}_0 \cos \vartheta_0 + \dot{\psi}_0] - \Theta_2 \dot{\varphi}_0^2 \sin^2 \vartheta_0 \cos \vartheta_0 = mgL \sin \vartheta_0$$

$$(\Theta_1 - \Theta_2) \dot{\varphi}_0^2 \sin^2 \vartheta_0 \cos \vartheta_0 + \Theta_1 \dot{\varphi}_0 \sin \vartheta_0 \dot{\psi}_0 = mgL \sin \vartheta_0$$

↳

$$\dot{\varphi}_0 \dot{\varphi}_0^2 (\Theta_1 - \Theta_2) \cos \vartheta_0 + \dot{\varphi}_0 \Theta_1 \dot{\psi}_0 - mgL = \emptyset$$

$$\dot{\varphi}_0 = \frac{-\Theta_1 \dot{\psi}_0 \pm \sqrt{\dot{\varphi}_0^2 \Theta_1^2 + 4mgL \cos \vartheta_0 (\Theta_1 - \Theta_2)}}{2(\Theta_1 - \Theta_2) \cos \vartheta_0}$$

$$= - \frac{\Theta_1 \dot{\psi}_0}{2(\Theta_1 - \Theta_2) \cos \vartheta_0} \cdot \left[1 \mp \sqrt{1 + \frac{4mgL \cos \vartheta_0 (\Theta_1 - \Theta_2)}{\dot{\varphi}_0^2 \Theta_1^2}} \right]$$

$\dot{\varphi}_0$ nagy

$$\text{I} \quad \ddot{\varphi}_0 = - \frac{\Theta_1 \dot{\varphi}_0}{(\Theta_1 - \Theta_2) \cos \vartheta_0} \quad (\text{ilyen rövidítet}) \\ (\text{gyors!})$$

$$\text{II} \quad \ddot{\varphi}_0 \approx - \frac{\Theta_1 \dot{\varphi}_0}{2(\Theta_1 + \Theta_2) \cos^2 \vartheta_0} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{mgL \cos \vartheta_0 (\Theta_1 - \Theta_2)}{\dot{\varphi}_0^2 \Theta_1^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{mg L}{\Theta_1 \dot{\varphi}_0} \quad \text{Stimmel!}$$