

HF1. Spirális

$$\underline{r}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} R \cos \omega t \\ R \sin \omega t \\ v_z t \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \underline{v}(t) = \dot{\underline{r}}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -R\omega \sin \omega t \\ R\omega \cos \omega t \\ v_z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v(t) = |\underline{v}(t)| = \sqrt{R^2 \omega^2 + v_z^2} =: v \quad (\text{állandó!})$$

útvonal: $s(t) = \int_0^t v(t') dt' = vt$

tehát $t = \frac{s}{v}$ $\underline{r}(s) = \begin{pmatrix} R \cos \frac{\omega}{v} s \\ R \sin \frac{\omega}{v} s \\ \frac{v_z}{v} s \end{pmatrix}$ $\frac{\omega}{v} =: \tilde{\omega}$
 $\frac{v_z}{v} =: \tilde{v}_z$
 jelölésekkel

• ez a spirális útvonalparaméterezés

$$\underline{r}(s) = \begin{pmatrix} R \cos \tilde{\omega} s \\ R \sin \tilde{\omega} s \\ \tilde{v}_z s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{r}'(s) = \begin{pmatrix} -R\tilde{\omega} \sin \tilde{\omega} s \\ R\tilde{\omega} \cos \tilde{\omega} s \\ \tilde{v}_z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\underline{r}'(s)| = \sqrt{R^2 \tilde{\omega}^2 + \tilde{v}_z^2} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{R^2 \omega^2}{v^2} + \frac{v_z^2}{v^2}} = \frac{1}{v} \sqrt{R^2 \omega^2 + v_z^2} = 1$$

• tehát $\underline{r}'(s)$ egységvektor, 0 az

érintő egységvektor $\underline{T}(s) = \underline{r}'(s)$

görbület: $\kappa = |\underline{r}''(s)| = R\tilde{\omega}^2 = R \frac{\omega^2}{v^2} = R \frac{\omega^2}{R^2 \omega^2 + v_z^2}$

vi: $\underline{r}''(s) = \begin{pmatrix} -R\tilde{\omega}^2 \cos \tilde{\omega} s \\ -R\tilde{\omega}^2 \sin \tilde{\omega} s \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

görbületi sugár

$$R_g = \frac{1}{\kappa} = \frac{R^2 \omega^2 + v_z^2}{R \omega^2}$$

(előadásban R-nel jelölte Bene prof., de itt R már foglalt)

Normális:

$$\underline{N} = R \hat{g} \frac{d\hat{T}}{ds} = R \hat{g} \underline{r}''(s) = \frac{R^2 \tilde{\omega}^2 + \tilde{v}_z^2}{R \tilde{\omega}^2} \begin{pmatrix} -R \tilde{\omega}^2 \cos \tilde{\omega} s \\ -R \tilde{\omega}^2 \sin \tilde{\omega} s \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

binormális egységvektor

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\cos(\tilde{\omega} s) \\ -\sin(\tilde{\omega} s) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{B} = \underline{T} \times \underline{N} =$$

$$\bullet = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{v}_z \sin(\tilde{\omega} s) \\ -\tilde{v}_z \cos(\tilde{\omega} s) \\ R \tilde{\omega} \end{pmatrix}$$

az $\tilde{\omega}^2$ -ek helyére ni. írható

$$\tilde{\omega}^2 = \frac{\tilde{\omega}^2}{v^2} = \frac{\omega^2}{R^2 \omega^2 + v_z^2}$$

torió: $\underline{B}'(s) = -\tau \cdot \underline{N}$

így τ leolvasható valamelyik komponensből

$$\bullet \underline{B}'(s) = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{v}_z \tilde{\omega} \cos(\tilde{\omega} s) \\ \tilde{v}_z \tilde{\omega} \sin(\tilde{\omega} s) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

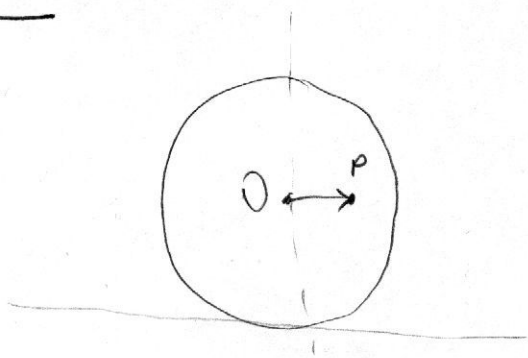
$$\underline{N}(s) = \begin{pmatrix} -\cos(\tilde{\omega} s) \\ -\sin(\tilde{\omega} s) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

látható:

$$\tau = \tilde{v}_z \tilde{\omega} = \frac{\tilde{v}_z \omega}{v^2} = \frac{v_z \omega}{R^2 \omega^2 + v_z^2}$$

HF2. Ciklois

a.)



Köréppont helye:

$$\underline{r}_0(t) = \begin{pmatrix} R \omega t \\ R \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

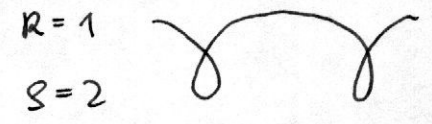
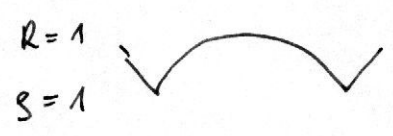
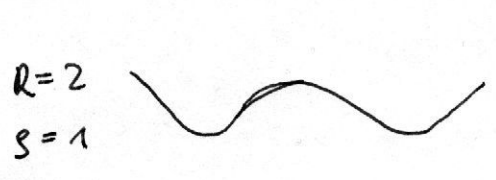
köréppontból p-be mutató vektor:

$$\vec{OP} = \begin{pmatrix} s \cos \omega t \\ -s \sin \omega t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

így a vizsgáló pont helyvektora

$$\bullet \quad \underline{r}(t) = \underline{r}_0(t) + \vec{OP} = \begin{pmatrix} R \omega t + s \cos \omega t \\ R - s \sin \omega t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

érdekess leírásuk, pl. számitógéppel:



sebesség

$$\underline{v}(t) = \dot{\underline{r}}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} R\omega - s\omega \sin \omega t \\ -s\omega \cos \omega t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{a}(t) = \ddot{\underline{r}}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -s\omega^2 \cos \omega t \\ -s\omega^2 \sin \omega t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

c.) varlet

$$v(t) = |\underline{v}(t)| = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2}$$

definö :
$$\underline{T}(t) = \frac{1}{|\underline{v}(t)|} \underline{v}(t)$$

$$a_n(t) = v'(t) = \frac{d|\underline{v}(t)|}{dt}$$

$$\underline{a}(t) = a_n(t) \underline{T}(t) + \frac{v^2(t)}{R(t)} \underline{N}(t) \quad R_g: \text{gövt. sugar}$$

$$\underline{a}_{cp}(t) = \underline{a}(t) - a_n(t) \underline{T}(t)$$

$$\underline{N}(t) = \frac{\underline{a}_{cp}(t)}{|\underline{a}_{cp}(t)|} \quad \text{megvan a normalis}$$

$$|\underline{a}_{cp}(t)| = \frac{v^2}{R} \quad R_g = \frac{v^2}{|\underline{a}_{cp}(t)|}$$

megvan a görbületi sugar

3. Kis számolási gyakorlat

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$$\underline{r}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} bt \\ ct^2 - dt \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

sebesség:

$$\underline{v}(t) = \dot{\underline{r}}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} b \\ 2ct - d \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v(t) = |\underline{v}(t)| = \sqrt{b^2 + (2ct - d)^2}$$

↑
sebesség nagysága

gyorsulás:

$$\underline{a}(t) = \dot{\underline{v}}(t) = \ddot{\underline{r}}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2c \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \text{állandó!}$$

$$a(t) = |\underline{a}(t)| = 2|c| = \text{állandó}$$

• Megj: egy kicsit általánosabban
szerepelt a gyakorlaton

(a deriváltok koordinátáknál)