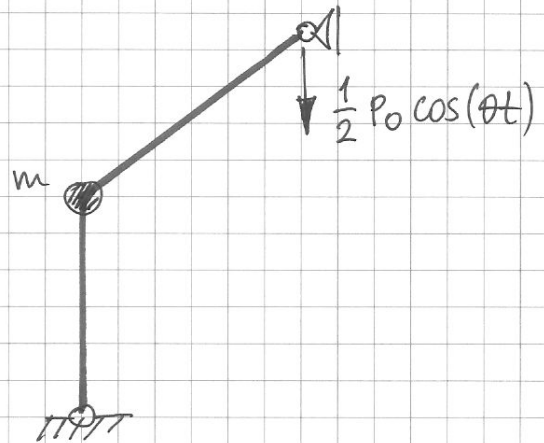
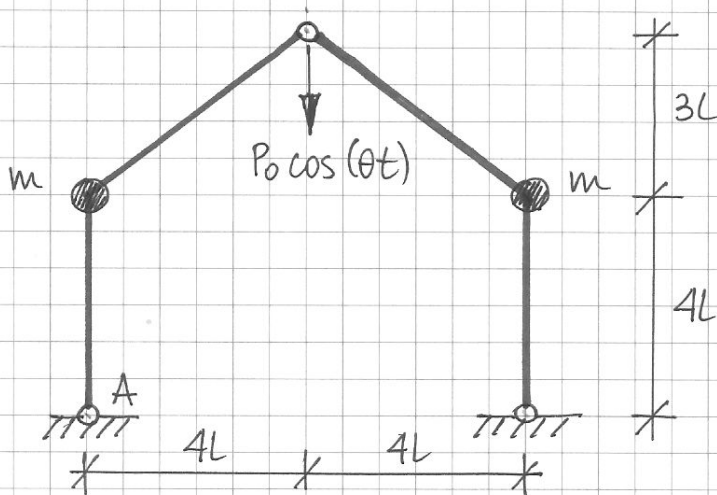


Kolokwium z MK2, 2.3a, r. ak. 2014/2015

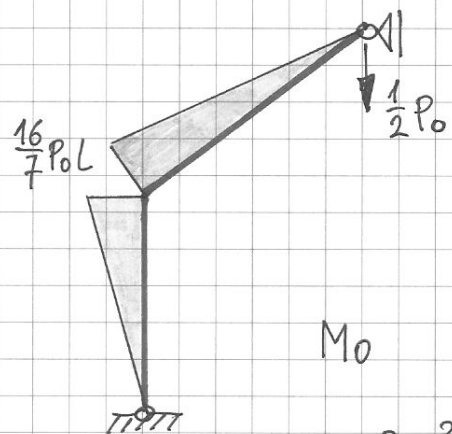
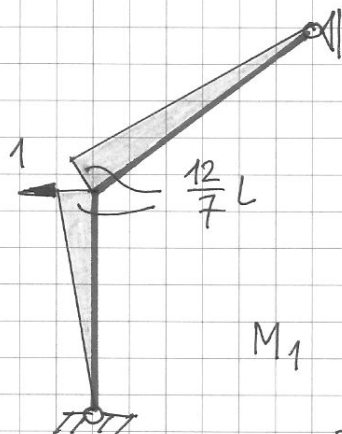
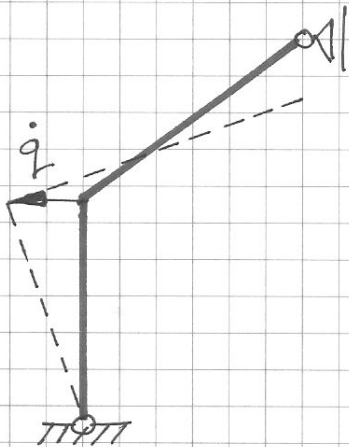
Obliczyć amplitudę H_A, V_A .

$EJ = \text{const.}$

$$\theta = \sqrt{\frac{EJ}{mL^3}}$$



Współrzędna Lagrange'a
i plan amplitud:



Energia kinetyczna

$$2E_k = m\dot{q}^2$$

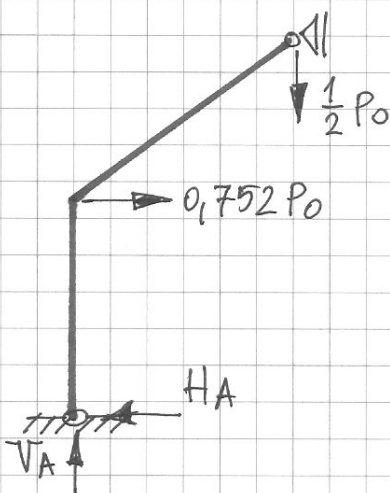
$$d_1 = 8,8163 \frac{L^3}{EJ}$$

$$d_0 = 5,878 \frac{P_0 L^3}{EJ}$$

$$(1 - \theta^2 d_{11}) q = d_0 \rightarrow q = -0,752 \frac{P_0 L^3}{EJ}$$

$$V_A = \frac{1}{2} P_0$$

$$H_A = 0,0366 P_0$$

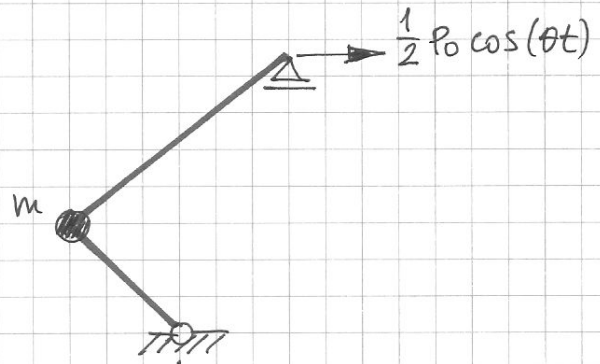
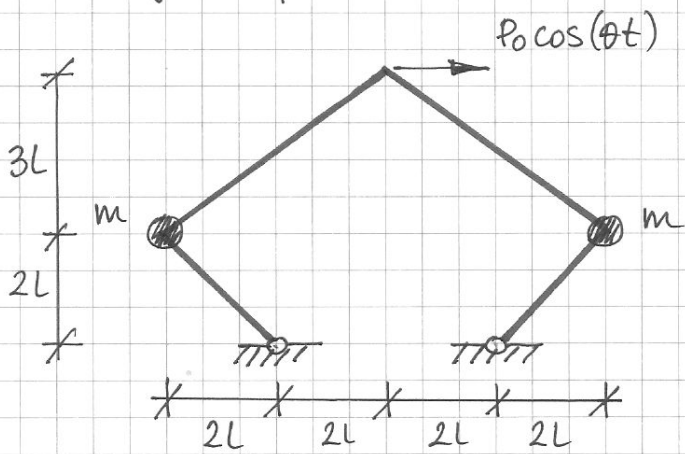


Kolokwium z MK2, 2.3b, r. ak. 2014/2015

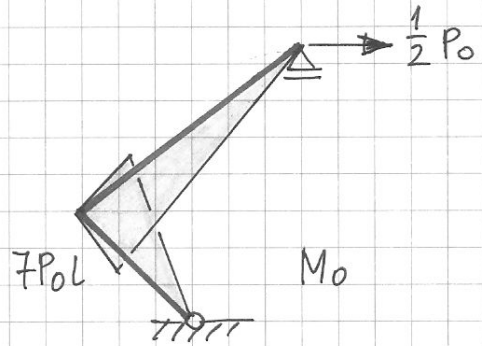
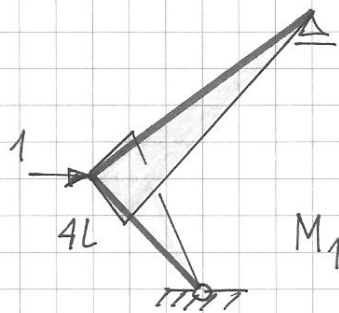
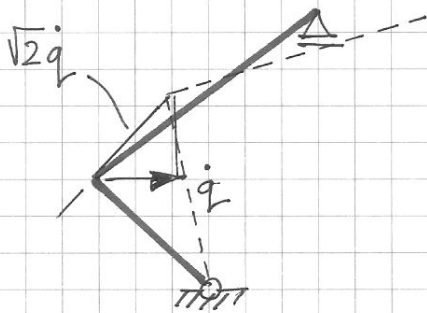
Obliczyć amplitudę H_A i V_A .

$EJ = \text{const.}$

$\theta = \sqrt{\frac{EJ}{mL^3}}$



Współrzędna Lagrange'a i plan amplitud



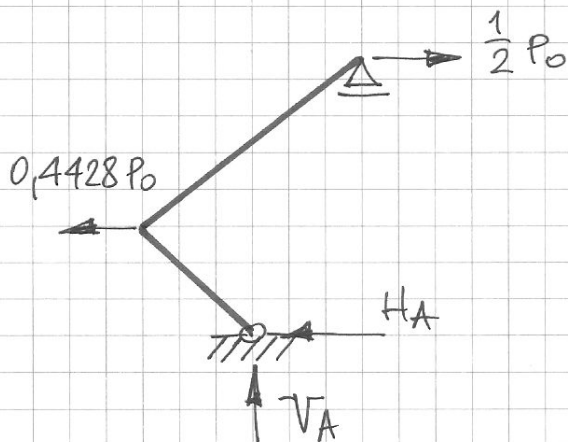
Energia kinetyczna:

$2E_k = m(\sqrt{2}\dot{q})^2 = 2m\dot{q}^2$

$d_1 = 41,752 \frac{L^3}{EJ}$

$d_0 = 36,53 \frac{P_0 L^3}{EJ}$

$(1 - \theta^2 d_1 m) q = d_0 \rightarrow q = -0,4428 \frac{P_0 L^3}{EJ}$



$V_A = 0,0784 P_0$

$H_A = 0,0572 P_0$