

MODELLISTICA DINAMICA

- EQ. NEWTON - EULERO

Se $n =$ bracci

$2n$ equazioni vettoriali
con vincoli di accoppiamento
tra equazioni

- EQ. DI LAGRANGE

APPROCCIO ENERGETICO

$i =$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right] - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q_i} + \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \mathcal{F}_i$$

equazione scalare

$1 \leq i \leq n =$ n° coord. gen.

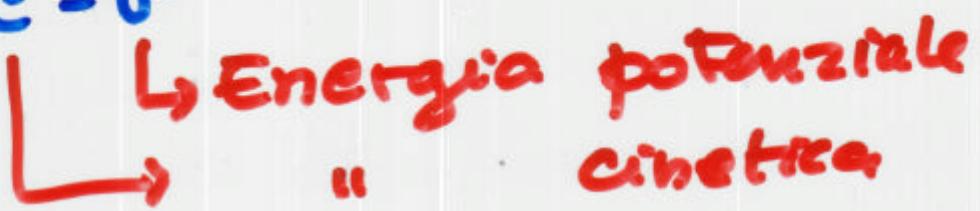
$$\begin{bmatrix} q_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ q_n(t) \end{bmatrix} = \underline{q}(t) \quad 6 \times 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ \dot{q}_n(t) \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\dot{q}}(t) \quad 6 \times 1$$

2

\mathcal{L} = funzione Lagrangiana

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{C} - \mathcal{P}$$



 L, Energia potenziale
 " " cinetica
totali

$$\mathcal{L}(\underline{q}(t), \dot{\underline{q}}(t)) = \mathcal{C}(\underline{q}(t), \dot{\underline{q}}(t)) - \mathcal{P}(\underline{q}(t))$$

$$\mathcal{C} = \sum_{i=1}^n C_i$$

$$\mathcal{P} = \sum_{i=1}^n P_i$$

\mathcal{D} = energia di dissipazione

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n D_i$$

\mathcal{F}_i = forze generalizzate

$$C = \sum_{i=1}^n C_i$$

$$C_i(\underline{q}(t), \dot{\underline{q}}(t))$$

$$\underline{a}^T \underline{a} = \|\underline{a}\|^2$$

lin. ang.

$$C_i = \frac{1}{2} m_i \underline{v}_c^T \underline{v}_c + \frac{1}{2} \underline{\omega}^T \Gamma_c \underline{\omega}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \underline{\phi}^T \begin{bmatrix} m_i I & \underline{0} \\ \underline{0} & \Gamma_c \end{bmatrix} \underline{\phi}$$

$$\underline{\phi} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{v}_c \\ \underline{\omega} \end{bmatrix}$$

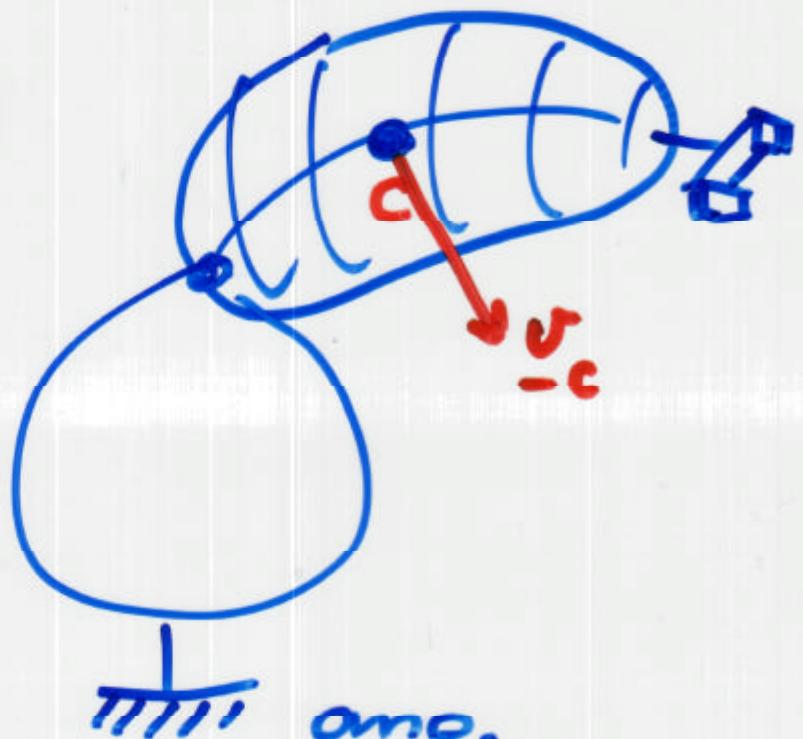
$\underline{\omega}$ = vel. ang.
totale

\underline{v}_c = velocità totale del centro di massa

Γ_c = momento d'inerzia rispetto al centro di massa

i-esimo

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$$\underline{\alpha}^T \underline{M} \underline{\alpha}$$

$\underline{v}_c \Rightarrow \dot{p}$ del centro di massa
CIN DIR VELOCITA'

$$\underline{v}_c = \underline{v}_o(\underline{q}, \dot{\underline{q}})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m_i \|\underline{v}_c\|^2 \quad C_i \text{ "lineare"}$$

$$\underline{\omega} = \underline{\omega}(\underline{q}, \dot{\underline{q}})$$

CIN. DIR. VELOCITA'

$$\frac{1}{2} \underline{\omega}^T \Gamma_c \underline{\omega}$$

C_i C_i "angolare" INERZIALI

DATI:

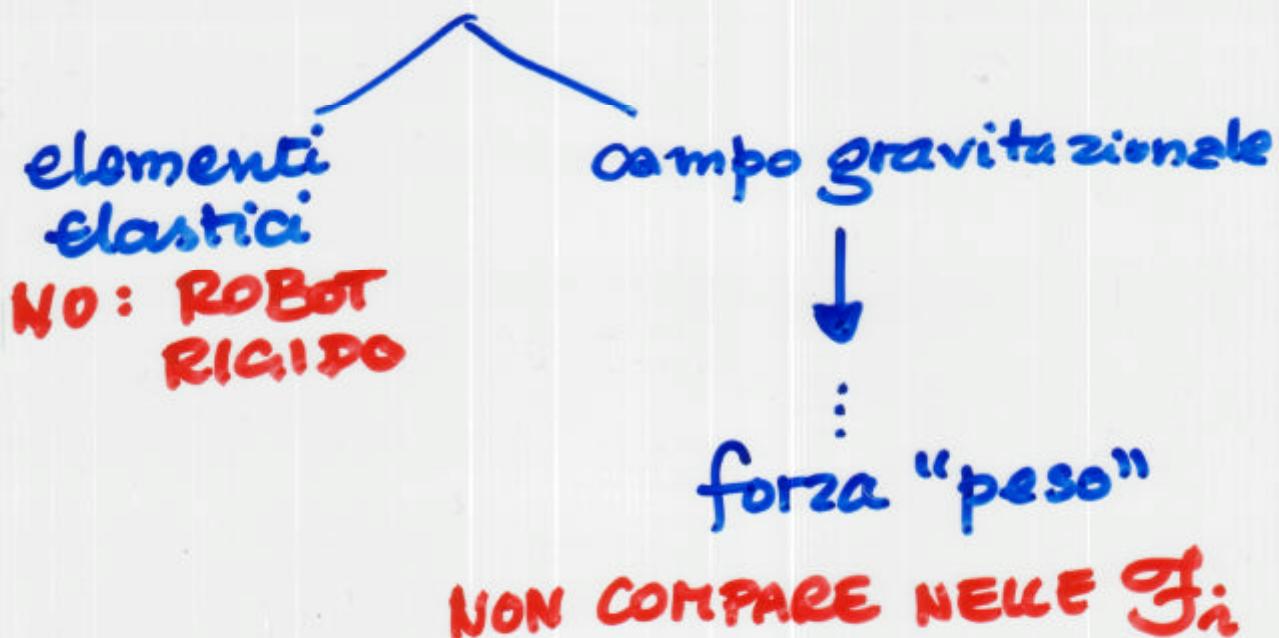
PARAMETRI

$$C_i = \frac{1}{2} \underline{\omega}^T \Gamma_0 \underline{\omega}$$

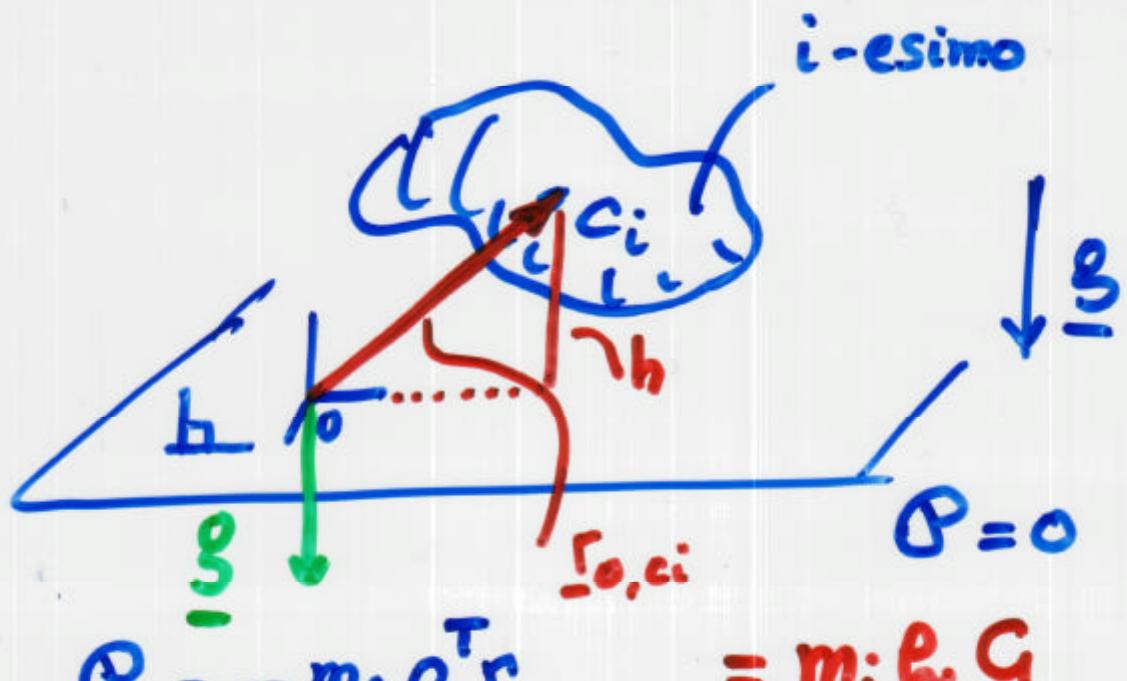
Γ_0 inerzia rispetto a un punto
 O_c fisso

$$\rho = \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_i$$

dove "arriva" l'energia potenziale?

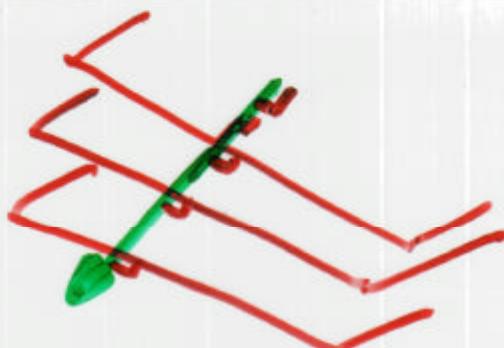
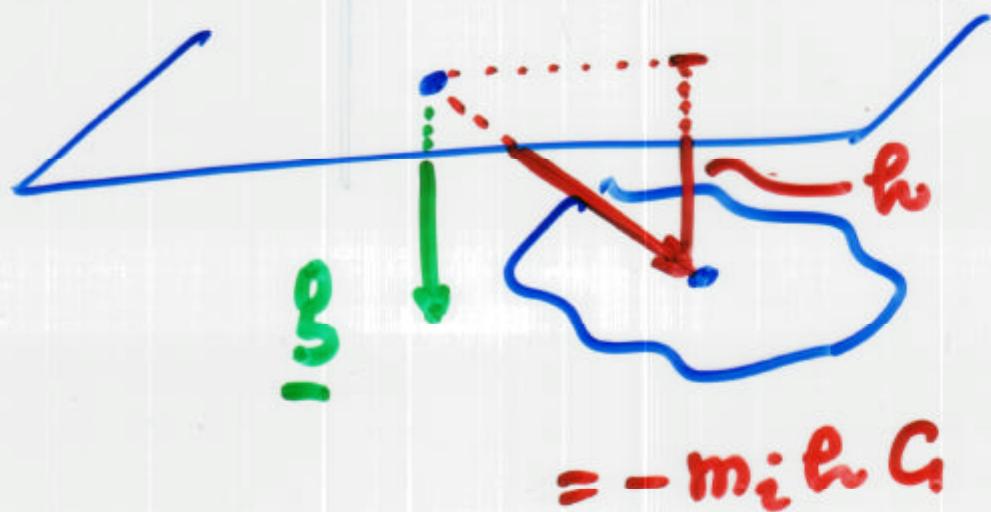


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$$\underline{\rho}_i = -m_i \underline{g}^T \underline{\tau}_{0,c_i} = m_i h \underline{G}$$

$$\underline{G} = \underline{||g||}$$



$$\Theta = \sum_{i=1}^n \Theta_i = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \beta \dot{q}_i^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \dot{\mathbf{q}}^T \mathbf{B} \dot{\mathbf{q}}$$

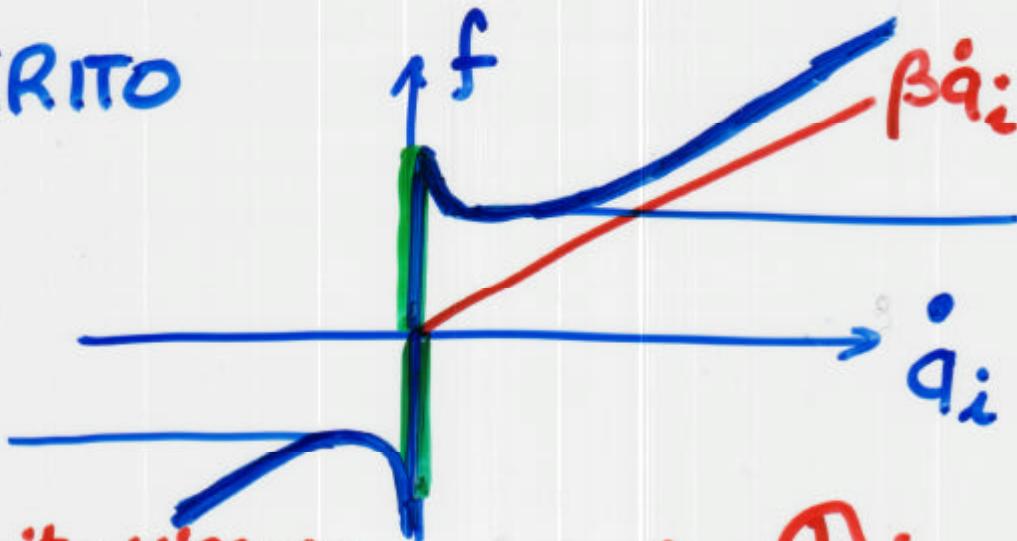
con $\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 & \beta_2 & \dots & \phi \\ \phi & \ddots & \ddots & \beta_n \end{bmatrix}$

F_i forze generalizzate
agenti sul corpo i

- Coppie motrici +
- forze esterne scambiate nell'interaz.
con l'ambiente
Come vedremo nella
Statica
- attriti non inclusi in Θ_i :
primo distacco & coulombiani
stick & slip

ATTRITO

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- attrito viscoso $\rightarrow \text{O}_i$
- " di primo distacco }
- " Coulombiano

in O_i attrito n.v.

ma con il segno -

$f_i \leftarrow$ Coppie/forze motrici +
Coppie/forze di interazione ± ?
attrito non viscoso -

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