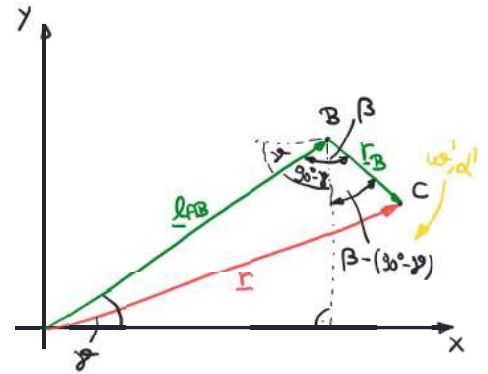
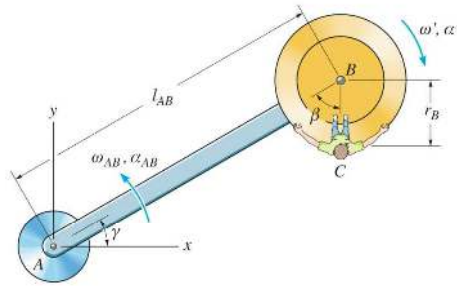


### 5.14 Beispiel R14

Ein Karussell besteht aus einem mit der Winkelbeschleunigung  $\alpha_{AB}$  um Punkt A rotierenden Arm AB, welcher in der dargestellten Lage die Winkelgeschwindigkeit  $\omega_{AB}$  besitzt. Ein Wagen ist am Ende des Armes im Punkt B reibungsfrei befestigt und dreht sich zum betrachteten Zeitpunkt mit der Winkelgeschwindigkeit  $\omega'$  und der Winkelbeschleunigung  $\alpha'$  um den Punkt B.

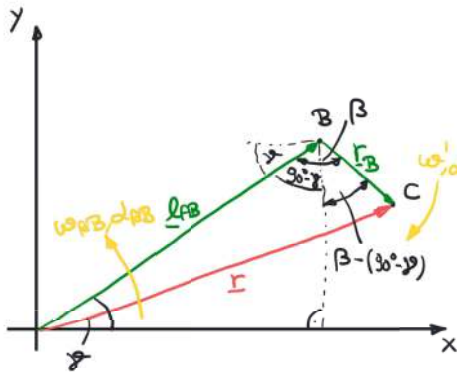
Geg.:  $l_{AB} = 5\text{m}$ ,  $r_B = 1\text{m}$ ,  $\gamma = 30^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 60^\circ$ ,  $\omega_{AB} = 2\text{s}^{-1}$ ,  $\alpha_{AB} = 1\text{s}^{-2}$ ,  $\omega' = 0.5\text{s}^{-1}$ ,  $\alpha' = 0.6\text{s}^{-2}$



Berechnen Sie zum gegebenen Zeitpunkt

- (a) die Absolutgeschwindigkeit und -beschleunigung des Fahrgastes in C.
- (b) die Absolutgeschwindigkeit und -beschleunigung des Fahrgastes in C für den Fall  $\alpha_{AB} = \alpha' = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{r} &= \underline{l}_{AB} + \underline{r}_B \\ &= l_{AB} \cos \gamma \underline{e}_x + l_{AB} \sin \gamma \underline{e}_y + r_B \sin(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma) \underline{e}_x - r_B \cos(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma) \underline{e}_y \end{aligned}$$



Alternative:  $\underline{r} = r_B \sin(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma) \underline{e}_x - r_B \cos(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma) \underline{e}_y$   
 $\underline{v} = \dot{\underline{r}} + \underline{\omega}_{AB} \times \underline{l}_{AB}$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{r} &= \underline{l}_{AB} + \underline{r}_B \\ &= l_{AB} \cos \gamma \underline{e}_x + l_{AB} \sin \gamma \underline{e}_y + r_B \sin(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma) \underline{e}_x - r_B \cos(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma) \underline{e}_y \end{aligned}$$

Geschwindigkeit:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{v} = \dot{\underline{r}} &= [-l_{AB} \dot{\gamma} \sin \gamma + r_B \dot{\beta} \cos(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma) + r_B \dot{\gamma} \cos(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma)] \underline{e}_x \\ &+ [l_{AB} \dot{\gamma} \cos \gamma + r_B \dot{\beta} \sin(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma) + r_B \dot{\gamma} \sin(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma)] \underline{e}_y \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{\gamma} = \omega_{AB}, \quad \dot{\beta} = -\omega'$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{v} &= [-l_{AB} \omega_{AB} \sin \gamma + r_B (\omega_{AB} - \omega') \cos(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma)] \underline{e}_x \\ &+ [l_{AB} \omega_{AB} \cos \gamma + r_B (\omega_{AB} - \omega') \sin(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma)] \underline{e}_y \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{v} = (-3.5 \underline{e}_x + 8.66 \underline{e}_y) \text{ms}^{-1}$$

Beschleunigung:

$$\underline{a} = \ddot{\underline{r}} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \begin{aligned} &[-l_{AB} \dot{\gamma} \sin \gamma + r_B \dot{\beta} \cos(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma) + r_B \dot{\gamma} \cos(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma)] \underline{e}_x \\ &+ [l_{AB} \dot{\gamma} \cos \gamma + r_B \dot{\beta} \sin(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma) + r_B \dot{\gamma} \sin(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma)] \underline{e}_y \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= [-l_{AB} \ddot{\gamma} \sin \gamma - l_{AB} \dot{\gamma}^2 \cos \gamma + r_B (\ddot{\beta} + \dot{\gamma}^2) \cos(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma) - r_B (\dot{\gamma} + \dot{\beta})^2 \sin(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma)] \underline{e}_x \\ &+ [l_{AB} \ddot{\gamma} \cos \gamma - l_{AB} \dot{\gamma}^2 \sin \gamma + r_B (\ddot{\beta} + \dot{\gamma}^2) \sin(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma) + r_B (\dot{\gamma} + \dot{\beta})^2 \cos(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma)] \underline{e}_y \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{\gamma} = \omega_{AB}, \quad \dot{\beta} = -\omega', \quad \ddot{\gamma} = \alpha_{AB}, \quad \ddot{\beta} = -\alpha'$$

$$\underline{a} = [-l_{AB} (\alpha_{AB} \sin \gamma + \omega_{AB}^2 \cos \gamma) + r_B (\alpha_{AB} - \alpha') \cos(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma) - r_B (\omega_{AB} - \omega')^2 \sin(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma)] \underline{e}_x$$

$$+ [l_{AB} (\alpha_{AB} \cos \gamma - \omega_{AB}^2 \sin \gamma) + r_B (\alpha_{AB} - \alpha') \sin(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma) + r_B (\omega_{AB} - \omega')^2 \cos(\beta - 90^\circ + \gamma)] \underline{e}_y$$

$$\underline{a} = (-19.42 \underline{e}_x - 3.4 \underline{e}_y) \text{ms}^{-2}$$

Alternative:  $\underline{a} = \ddot{\underline{r}} + \underline{\alpha}_{AB} \times \underline{l}_{AB} + \underline{\omega}_{AB} \times (\underline{\omega}_{AB} \times \underline{l}_{AB}) + 2 \underline{\omega}_{AB} \times \underline{v}_{rel}$