

Geg.: $m_1 = m$, $m_2 = m$, $J_s = 1/2 m_2 r^2$, m , c , r , g

- Ges.: 1. Eigenfrequenz
 2. Bewegungsgleichung der Masse m_1
 Lösung über
- Prinzip von D'ALEMBERT
 - LAGRANGEsche Gleichungen 2. Art

Anm.: Skizziert ist statische Ruhelage
 Kleine Ausschläge
 Seil ist dehnstarr
 Reibung ist vernachlässigbar

Freie ungedämpfte Schwingung mit Freiheitsgrad $f = 1$

Freie Koordinaten (s. Skizzen): 3

$$x_1, x_2, \varphi$$

Geometrische Bedingungen: 2

$$x_2 = r \varphi$$

$$x_1 = x_2 + r \varphi$$

Generalisierte Koordinate: x_1

$$x_2 = \frac{x_1}{2} \quad \dot{x}_2 = \frac{\dot{x}_1}{2} \quad \ddot{x}_2 = \frac{\ddot{x}_1}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$\varphi = \frac{x_1}{2r} \quad \dot{\varphi} = \frac{\dot{x}_1}{2r} \quad \ddot{\varphi} = \frac{\ddot{x}_1}{2r} \quad (2)$$

statische Ruhelage:

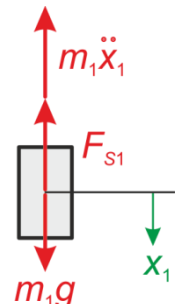
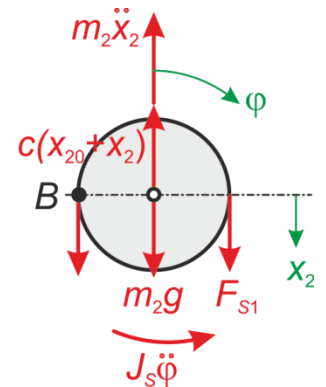
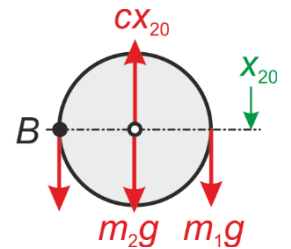
$$\overset{\curvearrowright}{B}: \quad c x_{20} r - m_1 g 2r - m_2 g r = 0 \quad (3)$$

weitere Lösung nach:

- Prinzip von D'ALEMBERT:

$$\overset{\curvearrowright}{B}: \quad c(x_{20} + x_2)r - F_{S1} 2r - m_2 g r + J_s \ddot{\varphi} + m_2 \ddot{x}_2 r = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\uparrow: \quad F_{S1} - m_1 g + m_1 \ddot{x}_1 = 0 \quad (5)$$



(5) in (4):

$$c(x_{20} + x_2) - 2m_1 g - m_2 g + 2m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + \frac{J_S}{r} \ddot{\phi} + m_2 \ddot{x}_2 = 0 \quad (4')$$

(3) in (4'):

$$c x_2 + 2m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + \frac{J_S}{r} \ddot{\phi} + m_2 \ddot{x}_2 = 0 \quad (4'')$$

(1) und (2) in (4'')

$$\begin{aligned} c \frac{x_1}{2} + \left(2m_1 + \frac{1}{2}m_2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{J_S}{r^2} \right) \ddot{x}_1 &= 0 \\ \left(4m_1 + m_2 + \frac{J_S}{r^2} \right) \ddot{x}_1 + c x_1 &= 0 \\ \ddot{x}_1 + \underbrace{\frac{c}{4m_1 + m_2 + \frac{J_S}{r^2}}}_{\omega_0^2} x_1 &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4''')$$

- LAGRANGESche Gleichungen 2. Art

$$\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_1} \right)' - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 0$$

$$L = T - U$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 \dot{x}_1^2 + m_2 \dot{x}_2^2 + J_S \dot{\phi}^2)$$

$$U = -m_1 g x_1 - m_2 g x_2 + \frac{c}{2} (x_{20} + x_2)^2$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 \dot{x}_1^2 + m_2 \dot{x}_2^2 + J_S \dot{\phi}^2) + m_1 g x_1 + m_2 g x_2 - \frac{c}{2} (x_{20} + x_2)^2 \quad (6)$$

(1) und (2) in (6):

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \left(m_1 \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{4} m_2 \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{4} \frac{J_S}{r^2} \dot{x}_1^2 \right) + m_1 g x_1 + m_2 g \frac{x_1}{2} - \frac{c}{2} \left(x_{20} + \frac{x_1}{2} \right)^2$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \left(m_1 + \frac{1}{4} m_2 + \frac{1}{4} \frac{J_S}{r^2} \right) \dot{x}_1^2 + \left(m_1 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \right) g x_1 - \frac{c}{2} \left(x_{20} + \frac{x_1}{2} \right)^2 \quad (6')$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_1} = \left(m_1 + \frac{1}{4} m_2 + \frac{1}{4} \frac{J_S}{r^2} \right) \dot{x}_1$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_1} \right)^\bullet = \left(m_1 + \frac{1}{4} m_2 + \frac{1}{4} \frac{J_S}{r^2} \right) \ddot{x}_1$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = \left(m_1 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \right) g - \frac{c}{2} \left(x_{20} + \frac{x_1}{2} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_1} \right)^\bullet - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = \left(m_1 + \frac{1}{4} m_2 + \frac{1}{4} \frac{J_S}{r^2} \right) \ddot{x}_1 - \left(m_1 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \right) g + \frac{c}{2} \left(x_{20} + \frac{x_1}{2} \right) = 0 \quad (7)$$

(3) in (7):

$$\left(4 m_1 + m_2 + \frac{J_S}{r^2} \right) \ddot{x}_1 + c x_1 = 0$$

$$\ddot{x}_1 + \underbrace{\frac{c}{4 m_1 + m_2 + \frac{J_S}{r^2}}}_{\omega_0^2} x_1 = 0$$

Eigenfrequenz:

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{c}{4 m_1 + m_2 + \frac{J_S}{r^2}}}$$

Mit den gegebenen Verhältnissen:

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{c}{7 m}}$$