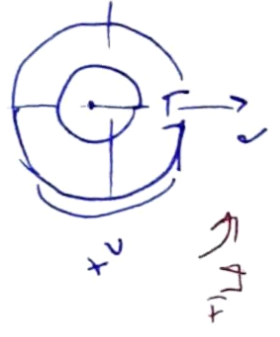
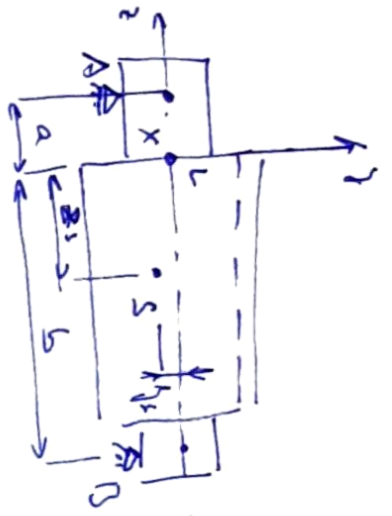
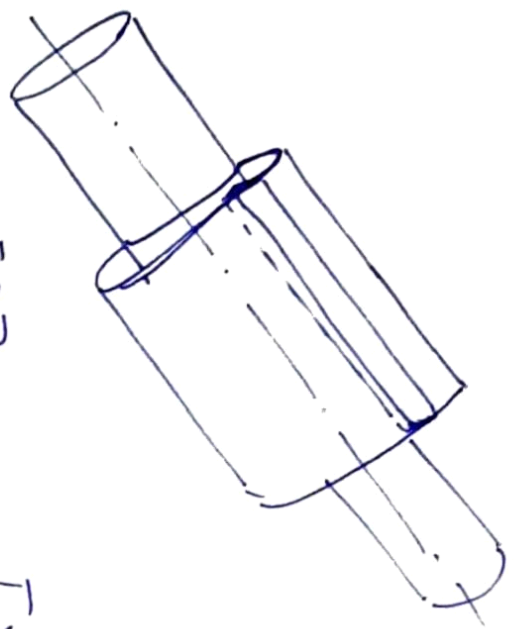
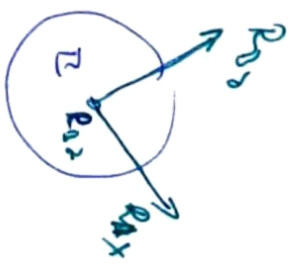
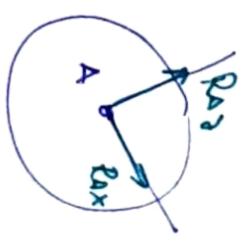
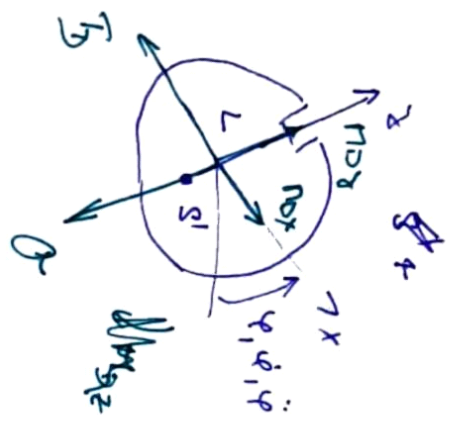
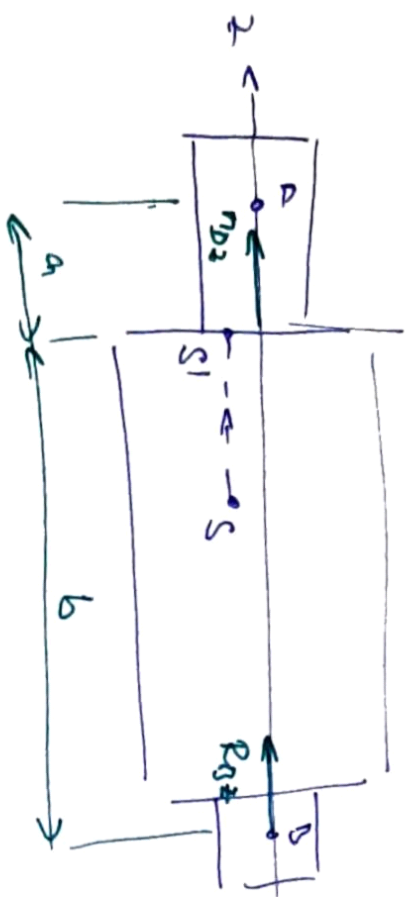


CHIEBI' HÖLZER



D: $\vec{r}_S = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ R_{Sx} \\ R_{Sz} \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{I} = \begin{bmatrix} J_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & J_y & -D_{yz} \\ 0 & -D_{yz} & J_z \end{bmatrix}$, $m, a, b, M_x = \text{konst.}$

U: $R_{ax} \cup \Delta, B$



\vec{x} : $-R_{az} \Rightarrow R_{ax} + R_{ax} - \vec{I}_x \Rightarrow$
 \vec{y} : $R_{ay} + R_{ay} - \sigma \Rightarrow$
 \vec{z} : $R_{az} \Rightarrow$

\vec{x} : $M_{Dx} - R_{ay} \cdot a + R_{ay} \cdot b = 0$
 \vec{y} : $M_{Dy} + R_{ax} \cdot a - R_{bx} \cdot b = 0$
 \vec{z} : $M_{Dz} + M_x = 0$

$$\vec{e} = \sqrt{\quad} \quad e = \eta_s$$

$$\vec{T}_D = m \cdot \eta_s \cdot d$$

$$O = m \cdot \eta_s \cdot \omega^2$$

$$\vec{M}_D = \underline{I \cdot \vec{\alpha} + \vec{\omega} \times (I \cdot \vec{\omega})}$$

$$-\underline{I \cdot \vec{\alpha} + (I \cdot \vec{\omega}) \times \vec{\omega}}$$

$$\vec{M}_D = - \begin{bmatrix} J_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & J_y & -D_{yz} \\ 0 & -D_{yz} & J_z \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} J_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & J_y & -D_{yz} \\ 0 & -D_{yz} & J_z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \omega \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \omega \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -D_{yz} \cdot \alpha \\ J_z \cdot \alpha \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \times D_{yz} & 0 & -D_{yz} \omega & J_z \cdot \omega \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \omega \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ D_{yz} \cdot \alpha \\ -J_z \cdot \alpha \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -D_{yz} \omega^2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -D_{yz} \omega^2 \\ D_{yz} \alpha \\ -J_z \cdot \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_u = M_u + (-J_z \cdot \alpha) = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{M_u}{J_z}, \omega = \alpha \cdot t$$

$$R_{ax} + R_{ax} - m \cdot \eta_s \cdot d = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$R_{ay} + R_{ay} - m \cdot \eta \cdot d \cdot t \cdot \omega^2 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$-R_{ay} \cdot a + R_{ay} \cdot b - D_{yz} \omega^2 = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\rightarrow R_{ax}, R_{ay}, R_{ox}, R_{oy}$$

$$R_{ax} \cdot a - R_{ox} \cdot b + D_{yz} \alpha = 0 \quad (4)$$

pozn. v tomto prípade závisí reakcia vo smere x

na zrychlení "d" a vo smere "y" na okamžitú rýchlosť "ω"