

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O'RTA
MAXSUS TAQIM VAZIRLIGI
ABU RAYHON BERUNIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT
DAVLAT TEXNIKA UNIVERSITETI**

MASHINA VA MEXANIZMLAR NAZARIYASI

fani bo'yicha amaliy mashg'ulotlar uchun

**õInformatsion texnologiyalar asosida tekis richagli
mexanizmlarning kinematik tahliliö**

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Toshkent- 2015

Karimov R.I., Begimov N.N. ÕInformatsion texnologiyalar asosida tekis richagli mexanizmlarning kinematik tahlili.ö Uslubiy qo'llanma. - T.:ToshDTU, 2015. 62 b.

Uslubiy qo'llanma õMashina va mexanizmlar nazariyasi ö kursi bo'yicha amaliy mashg'ulotlar uchun tayyorlangan bo'lib, unda tekis richagli mexanizmlarning (krivoship-polzunli, to'rt zvenoli richagli va kulisali mexanizmlar misolida) kinematik parametrlari aniqlangan. Shuningdek uslubiy qo'llanmadan hisob-grafik ishlari va kurs ishlarini bajarishda ham foydalanish mumkin.

Abu Rayhon Beruniy nomidagi Toshkent davlat texnika universiteti Ilmiy-uslubiy kengashining qarori bilan bosmadan chiqarishga ruxsat etilgan.

Taqrizchilar: Abduvaliyev U.A. -ToshDTU õMashina mexanizmlari va detallari ö kaf. dotsenti;

Gapirov A .D. -TAYI õMexanizmlar nazariyasi va mashina detallari ö kaf. mudiri, t.f.n., dotsent.

K I R I S H

Hozirgi kunda fan va texnikaning taraqqiyot darajasi hisoblash texnikasi imkoniyatlaridan faol foydalanishni talab etmoqda. Oʻzbekiston xalq xoʻjaligi rivojlanishida mashinasozlik oʻrnining oshib borishi mashina va mexanizmlar nazariyasining zamonaviy usullarini egallash zarur ekanligidan dalolat bermoqda. Shuning uchun ӮMMNö boʻyicha laboratoriya, amaliy mashgʻuloti va kurs loyiҳalarini bajarishda kompyuter texnologiyasidan foydalanish boʻlajak bakalavr va magistrlarni tayyorlashda muhim bosqich boʻlib hisoblanadi. „MMNö kursida paydo boʻladigan baʼzi vazifalar shunday murakkabki, ularning aniq analitik echimi yoki boʻlmaydi, yoki zarur natijalarga erishish uchun ancha vaqt va koʻp mehnat talab etiladi.

Kompyuter texnologiyasini qoʻllash talabalarni koʻp mehnat talab qiladigan hisoblash ishlaridan ozod qiladi, aniq amaliy natijalarga erishish, grafik usul bilan kinematik parametrlarni aniqlashga ketadigan vaqtlarini tejaydi va mashinasozlikning injenerlik masalalarini yechishda talabaga chuqurroq ilmiy yondashish imkonini yaratadi.

Ushbiy qoʻllanmada ӮMMNö boʻyicha mexanizmlar analizining turli masalalarini yechish namunasida EHM imkoniyatlari namoyish etilgan. Kinematik tahlil etiladigan har bir mexanizm dastlab ӮKompasö dasturida chizilib, soʻngra mexanizm harakat tehglamalari uchun MathCAD muhitida dasturlar tuzilgan.

Mexanizmlar kinematik tahlilining maqsadi quyidagilardan iborat:

Yetaklovchi zvenoning maʼlum harakat qonunlari boʻyicha funksiya holati; Zvenolarning harakat trayektoriyasi; siljishi; tezligi; tezlanishlari; shuningdek mexanizmni kuchga, dinamik, energetik va boshqa hisoblari uchun zarur boʻlgan son qiymatlarini aniqlash.

Mexanizmlar kinematik tahlili- grafik(grafik va diagrammalar usuli), grafoanalitik (tezlik va tezlanish rejalari usuli), analitik va tajribali usullar bilan bajarilishi mumkin.

Mexanizmlar kinematik tahlilining grafik va grafoanalitik usullari quyidagi kamchiliklarga ega: yuqori boʻlмаган aniqlik; koʻp mehnat talab qilinishi; grafik usuldan foydalanishda mexanizmning har bir tahlil qilinadigan nuqtasi uchun siljish, tezlik va tezlanish diagrammalarini qurish zarur; grafoanalitik usuldan foydalanishda esa bizni qiziqtiradigan

nuqta tezligi va tezlanishlarining oʻzgarish dinamikasini aniqlash uchun mexanizmning bir qancha tezlik va tezlanish planlarini qurish kerak (mexanizmning bir qancha holatlari uchun).

Analitik usulda bu kamchiliklar yoʻq. lekin shu bilan birga murakkab analitik ifodalar (formulalar) tuzish va ularni computer texnologiyasidan foydalanib yechish zarur. Mexanizmlar kinematik tahlilining analitik usullari- yopiq konturli vektorlar usuli (Zinovev usuli); kordinatalarni oʻzgartirish usuli (Moroshkina usuli) va boshqa usullar bilan amalga oshirilishi mumkin.

1.TEKIS RICHAGLI MEXANIZMLARNI GRAFOANALITIK USUL BILAN KINEMATIK TAHLIL QILISH

Krivoship-polzunli mexanizm

1.1-masala: krivoship-polzunli mexanizm (K.P.M.) zvenolarining oʻlchamlari quyidagilarga teng: $l_{OA} = 0,1m$; $l_{AB} = 0,3m$; $l_{AS_2} = 0,1m$ krivoshipning umumlashgan koordinatasi $\varphi_1 = 30^\circ$, krivoshipning aylanishlar soni $n_1 = 100 \text{ ayl/min}$ Grafoanalitik usul bilan krivoshipó polzunli mexanizm kinematik taxlil qilinsin. (1.1 rasm)

Masalani yechish:

Berilgan geometrik parametrlarga koʻra $\mu_l = \frac{l_{OA}}{OA} = \frac{0,1}{50} = 0,002 \text{ m/mm}$ masshtab koeffitsiyenti boʻyicha (K.P.M) ning kinematik rasmini [2],[3] chizamiz. Bunda $OA = 50\text{mm}$ uzunlik, krivoshipning rasmdagi ixtiyoriy oʻlchamidir. Krivoshipning burchak tezligini quyidagi formula bilan aniqlaymiz.

$$\omega_1 = \frac{\pi \cdot n_1}{30} = \frac{3,14 \cdot 100}{30} = 10,47 \text{ s}^{-1} \quad (1.1)$$

aniqlangan natija krivoshipning oʻzgarmas burchak tezlik bilan aylanayotganligini koʻrsatadi.

Krivoship polzunli mexanizmning chizilgan kinematik rasmini tahlil qilamiz; O nuqta qoʻzgalmas boʻlganligi sababli uning tezligi $V_0 = 0$ boʻladi.

A nuqtaning tezlik vektori - 0 nuqtaning tezlik vektori bilan A nuqtaning 0 nuqta atrofida nisbiy aylanma harakat tezlik vektorlarining geometrik yigindisidan iborat.

$$\bar{V}_A = \bar{V}_O + \bar{V}_{AO} \quad (1.2)$$

(1.2) Tenglik birinchi qoʼshiluvchisining ($V_0 = 0$) qiymati nolga teng boʻlib u tezliklar rejasida polyus bilan ustma-ust tushadi. (\bar{V}_{AO}) vektorining yoʼnalishi krivoship oʻqiga perpendikulyar boʻlib u krivoship aylanadigan yoʼnalishda boʻladi (1.1 rasm). A nuqtaning 0 nuqta atrofida nisbiy aylanma harakatining tezligi.

$$V_{AO} = \omega_1 \cdot l_{OA} \quad (1.3)$$

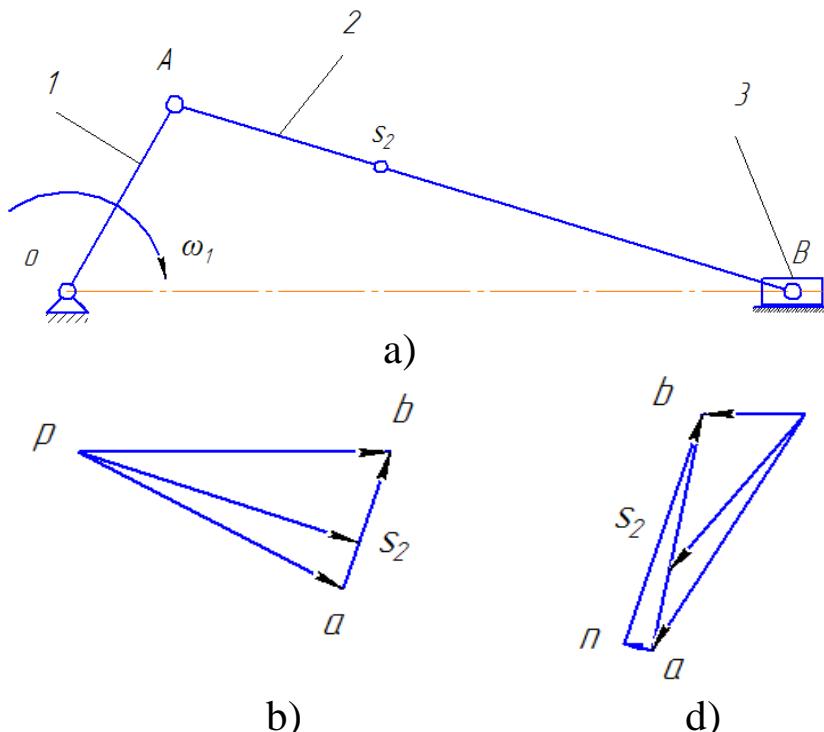
Bunda ω_1 va l_{OA} krivoshipning burchak tezligi va uning uzunligi. Berilgan qiymatlarni (1.3) ga qoşysak,

$$V_{AO} = V_A = 10,472 \cdot 0,24 = 1,047 \text{ m/s}$$

Shatun 2 ga tegishli B nuqtaning tezlik vektori -A nuqtaning tezlik vektori bilan B nuqtaning A nuqta atrofida nisbiy aylanma harakati tezlik vektorlarining geometrik yigindisiga teng.

$$\bar{V}_B = \bar{V}_A + \bar{V}_{BA} \quad (1.4)$$

(1.4) tenglikning birinchi qoşshiluvchisi (\bar{V}_A) yuqorida (1.2) tenglikda izoxlangan. (1.4) dagi nisbiy tezlik vektori (\bar{V}_{BA}) ning yoñalishi shatun 2 ning oqiga perpendikulyar boðlib u tezliklar rejasida b nuqtaga tomon yoñalgandir. B nuqta bir vaqtda polzunga xam tegishlidir. Polzun 3 OB oqiga parallel ravishda ilgarilanma qaytma harakat qiladi. Shuning uchun polzunga tegishli B nuqta tezlik vektorining harakat yoñalishi doimo OB oqigaga parallel ($\bar{V}_{BA} \parallel OB$) boðadi. (1.2)va(1.4) tenglamalarni birlgilikda echish B nuqta tezlik vektorining yoñalishi va taøsir chizigini aniqlash imkonini beradi.



1.1-rasm. Krivoship polzunli mexanizm:

1- krivoship; 2-shatun; 3- polzun; a-mexanizmni kinematic cxemasi; b-tezliklar rejası; c-tezlanishlar rejası.

Tezliklar rejasining masshtab koeffitsiyenti quyidagicha aniqlanadi.

$$\mu_V = \frac{V_A}{pa} \left[\frac{m/s}{mm} \right] \quad (1.5)$$

bunda, (pa) A nuqtaning 0 nuqta atrofidagi nisbiy aylanma harakati tezlik vektorining tezliklar rejasidagi ixtiyoriy oʻlchami. (1.3) ifodani hisobga olib $(pa) = 50mm$ qabul qilamiz.

$$\mu_V = \frac{1,047}{50} = 0,02 \left[\frac{m/s}{mm} \right]$$

(1.5) ifodani hisobga olib (1.2) va (1.4) vektor tenglamalarni birlashtirishda echib, tezliklar rejasini quramiz (1.1.b rasm). Oʻxshashlik teoremasidan foydalanib tezliklar rejasidan (s_2) nuqtaning tezlik vektorini ifodalovchi oʻlchamni topamiz.

$$\frac{l_{AB}}{l_{AS_2}} = \frac{(ab)}{(as_2)} \quad \text{bundan } (as_2) = (ab) \frac{l_{AS_2}}{l_{AB}} \quad (1.6)$$

(1.6) ifodadagi (ab) kesmani tezliklar rejasidan oʻlchab olib $(ab = 26.1116 mm)$ uni (1.6) ifodaga qoʻyamiz va (as_2) kesmaning uzunlik qiymatini aniqlaymiz.

$$(as_2) = (ab) \frac{l_{AS_2}}{l_{AB}} = 26.1116 \cdot \frac{0,1}{0,3} = 8,7 mm$$

(as_2) oʻlchamni tezliklar rejasidan belgilab (s_2) nuqtaning holatini aniqlaymiz. (s_2) va (p) nuqtalarni oʻzaro tutashtirib (S_2) nuqtaning tezlik vektorini topamiz. Tezliklar rejasidan (pb) , (ab) va (ps_2) kesmalarni oʻlchab mos ravishda, B nuqtaning tezligi, B nuqtaning A nuqta atrofida nisbiy aylanma harakati tezligi va (S_2) nuqtaning haqiqiy tezliklarini aniqlaymiz.

$$\begin{cases} V_B = (pb) \cdot \mu_V = 50.8391 \cdot 0,021 = 1,067 \text{ m/s} \\ V_{BA} = (ab) \cdot \mu_V = 26.1116 \cdot 0,021 = 0,548 \text{ m/s} \\ V_{S_2} = (ps_2) \cdot \mu_V = 48.7515 \cdot 0,021 = 1,02 \text{ m/s} \end{cases} \quad (1.7)$$

(1.7) ifodani hisobga olib shatun 2 ning burchak tezligini topamiz.

$$\omega_2 = \frac{V_{BA}}{l_{BA}} = \frac{0,548}{0,3} = 1,83 s^{-1} \quad (1.8)$$

shatun 2 burchak tezligining yo-nalishi quydagicha aniqlanadi: tezliklar rejasida vektor V_{BA} ni hayolan olib uni (K.P.M) kinematik rasmining (1.1. a rasm) B nuqtasiga qo-yiladi. Shunda B nuqta A nuqta atrofida soat strelka aylanishi yo-nalishiga teskari yo-nalishga aylanadi. Ana shu yo-nalish shatun 2 burchak tezligining aylanish yo-nalishi hisoblanadi. Polzun 3 faqat ilgarilanma qaytma harakat qilganligi sababli uning burchak tezligi ($\omega_3 = 0$) nolga teng.

Tezlanishlar rejasini qurish uchun vektor tenglikni tuzamiz. A nuqtaning tezlanish vektori - \bar{a}_A nuqtaning tezlanish vektori hamda A nuqtaning O nuqta atrofidagi nisbiy aylanma harakati normal va tangensial tezlanishi vektorlarining geometrik yigindisidan iborat.

$$\bar{a}_A = \bar{a}_O + \bar{a}_{AO}^n + \bar{a}_{AO}^\tau \quad (1.9)$$

(1.9) tenglikdagi $\bar{a}_O = 0$ bo-lganligi sababli \bar{a}_O vektor, nuqta vektor deyiladi va u tezlanishlar rejasida polyus bilan ustma ust tushadi. Normal \bar{a}_{AO}^n tezlanishning son qiymati esa quyidagicha aniqlanadi.

$$a_{AO}^n = \omega_1^2 \cdot l_{OA} = 10,47^2 \cdot 0,1 = 10,966 s^{-2} \quad (1.10)$$

(1.9) ifodadagi a_{AO}^n normal tezlanish vektori krivoship (1) o-qiga parallel bo-lib u mexanizm rasmida (1.1.a rasm) A nuqtadan O nuqtaga yo-nalgan, tezlanishlar rejasida bu vektor () polyusdan a nuqtaga yo-nalgan (1.1.b rasm). (1.9) ifodadagi a_{AO}^τ tangensial (urinma) tezlanish qiymati nolga teng, sababi masala shartida krivoshipning burchak tezligi

ω_1 oʻzgarmas deb qabul qilingan. U a_{AO}^n normal tezlanish vektorining uchida joylashgan. Shatun (2) ga tegishli B nuqtaning tezlanish vektori - A nuqtaning tezlanish vektori bilan B nuqtaning A nuqta atrofida nisbiy aylanma harakati normal va tangensial tezlanish vektorlarining geometrik yigindisidan iborat.

$$\bar{a}_B = \bar{a}_A + \bar{a}_{BA}^n + \bar{a}_{BA}^\tau \quad (1.11)$$

(1.11) ifodadagi \bar{a}_A a nuqtaning tezlanishi (1.9) tenlamada belgilangan, \bar{a}_{BA}^n normal tezlanish vektori mexanizm rasmida shatun (2) ning oʻqiga parallel boʻlib u B nuqtadan A nuqtaga tomon yoʻnalgan. Tezlanishlar rejasida esa bu vektoring taʼsir chizigʻi a nuqtadan p nuqtaga qarab yoʻnalgan (1.1.b rasm). (1.7) ifodani hisobga olib normal tezlanish qiymati quyidagicha aniqlanadi.

$$\bar{a}_{BA}^n = \frac{V_{BA}^2}{l_{BA}} = \frac{0,548^2}{0,3} = 1 \frac{m}{s^2} \quad (1.12)$$

(1.11) tenglikdagi \bar{a}_{BA}^τ tangensial tezlanish vektorining taʼsir chizigʻi shatun 2 oʻqiga perpendikulyar boʻlib (1.1. a rasm) u tezlanishlar rejasida n nuqtadan oʻtib n dan b nuqtaga qarab yoʻnalgan (1.1. b rasm). B nuqta bir vaqtni oʻzida polzun 3 ga ham tegishli. Polzun 3 (OB) yoʻnaltirgich boʻylab ilgarilanma qaytma harakat qilganligi uchun B nuqtani tezlanish vektori (OB) ga paralleldir $a_b // (OB)$.

Tezlanishlar masshtab koeffitsiyenti quyidagicha aniqlanadi.

$$\mu_a = \frac{a_{AO}^n}{(\pi a)} \left[\frac{m / s^2}{mm} \right] \quad (1.13)$$

Bunda (πa) A nuqtaning O nuqta atrofida nisbiy aylanma harakati normal tezlanishi vektorining tezlanishlar rejasidagi ixtiyoriy kesmasi. $(\pi a) = 50mm$ qabul qilib va (1.10) ifodani hisobga olgan holda tezlanishlar masshtab koeffitsiyentini aniqlaymiz.

$$\mu_a = \frac{a_{AO}^n}{(\pi a)} = \frac{10,96}{50} = 0,219 \left[\frac{m / s^2}{mm} \right]$$

(1.13) ifodani hisobga olib va (1.9), (1.11) vektor tenglamalarni birqalikda yechib tezlanishlar rejasini quramiz (1.1.c rasm), (1.12) tenglikdan normal tezlanish \bar{a}_{BA}^n vektorining tezlanishlar rejasidagi uzunligini topamiz.

$$(an) = \frac{\bar{a}_{BA}^n}{\mu_a} = \frac{1}{0,219} = 4,5 \text{ mm}$$

S_2 nuqtaning tezlanishlar rejasidagi uzunligini o'xshashlik teoremasidan foydalanib aniqlaymiz. Buning uchun tezlanishlar rejasida $(ab) = 44,0912 \text{ mm}$ ni o'ldchab (1.6) ifodaga qo'yamiz.

$$(as_2) = (ab) \frac{l_{AS_2}}{l_{AB}} = 44,0912 \frac{0,1}{0,3} = 14,7 \text{ mm}$$

$(as_2) = 8,8 \text{ mm}$ o'ldchamli kesmani tezlanishlar rejasida belgilab S_2 nuqtaning o'rnnini topamiz. Tezlanishlar rejasida kesmalarni o'ldchab mos ravishdagi tezlanishlar qiymatlarini aniqlaymiz.

$$\begin{cases} a_B = (\pi b) \cdot \mu_a = 16,6913 \cdot 0,219 = 3,6 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ a_{\tau BA} = (\pi b) \cdot \mu_a = 43,8563 \cdot 0,219 = 9,6 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ a_{BA} = (ab) \cdot \mu_a = 44,0912 \cdot 0,219 = 9,65 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ a_{S_2} = (\pi s) \cdot \mu_a = 36,4326 \cdot 0,219 = 7,98 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{cases} \quad (1.14)$$

Yuqorida bajarilgan tahlildan ko'rinadiki krivoship 1 o'zgarmas burchak tezlik bilan aylanadi, demak uning tangensial hamda burchak tezlanishlari ham ($\varepsilon_1 = 0$) nolga tengdir.

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{a_{AO}^\tau}{l_{AO}} = 0$$

Shatunning burchak tezlanishi

$$\varepsilon_2 = \frac{a_{AB}^\tau}{l_{AB}} = \frac{9,6}{0,3} = 32 \text{ s}^{-2} \quad (1.15)$$

Shatun (2) ning burchak tezlanishi yo'nalishi quydagicha aniqlanadi:

Tezlanishlar rejasidan a_{BA}^τ tangensial tezlanish vektorini mexanizm rasmi (1.1. a rasm) B nuqtasiga qoymamiz. Hayolan polzun va shatun orasidagi boglanishni olib, shatunni A nuqta atrofida a_{BA}^τ yonalishi tomonga aylantiramiz va shu yonalish shatunning burchak tezlanishi ε_2 yonalishi ekanligini belgilaymiz.

Mustaqil ravishda kinematik tahlil qilish uchun krivoship-polzunli mexanizm parametrlarining son qiymatlari 1-jadvalda keltirilgan.

Sharnirli tort zvenoli mexanizm

1.2-masala. Sharnirli 4 zvenoli mexanizmni grafoanalitik usul bilan kinematik tahlil qilish. Zvenolarning o'lchamlari quyidagicha berilgan: $l_{OA} = 0,1m$, $l_{AB} = 0,2m$, $l_{BO_1} = 0,15m$, $l_{AS_2} = 0,067m$, $l_{OO_1} = 0,35m$ krivoshipning umumlashgan koordinatasi $\varphi_1 = 60^\circ$, krivoshipning aylanishlari soni $n_1 = 150 \text{ ayl/min}$ (1.2.a rasm).

Masalani yechish:

Berilgan o'lchamlar bo'yicha uzunlik masshtabini qabul qilib mexanizmni kinematik rasmini chizamiz.

$$\mu_l = \frac{l_{OA}}{OA} = \frac{0,1}{50} = 0,002 \text{ [m/mm]}$$

Krivoshipning burchak tezligi quydagi formula bilan aniqlanadi.

$$\omega_1 = \frac{\pi \cdot n_1}{30} = \frac{3,14 \cdot 150}{30} = 15,78 \text{ s}^{-1} \quad (1.16)$$

Aniqlangan natija krivoship burchak tezligi o'zgarmasligini ko'rsatadi.

Mexanizmning kinematik rasmini tahlil qilamiz. O nuqta qo'zg'almas bo'lganligi uchun uning tezligi ($V_0 = 0$) ga teng. A nuqtaning tezlik vektori- O nuqta tezlik vektori bilan A nuqtaning O nuqta atrofida nisbiy aylanma harakat tezlik vektorlarining geometrik yigindisidan iborat.

$$\bar{V}_A = \bar{V}_O + \bar{V}_{AO} \quad (1.17)$$

(1.17) dagi $V_0 = 0$ bo'lganligi sababli u nuqta vektor deyiladi. $\bar{V}_O = 0$ polyus bilan ustma ust tushadi. \bar{V}_{AO} tezlik vektori krivoship (1) o'sqiga perpendikulyar bo'lub uning yonalishi krivoship aylanishi bilan bir xil

boładi. (1.16) ifodani hisobga olib A nuqtaning O nuqta atrofida nisbiy aylanma harakati quyidagicha aniqlanadi.

$$V_{AO} = V_A = \omega_l \cdot l_{OA} = 15,78 \cdot 0,1 = 1,571 \text{ m/s} \quad (1.18)$$

Shatun (2) ga tegishli B nuqtaning tezlik vektori- A nuqtaning tezlik vektori bilan B nuqtaning A nuqta atrofida nisbiy aylanma harakat tezlik vektorlarinig geometrik yigindisidan iborat.

$$\bar{V}_B = \bar{V}_A + \bar{V}_{BA} \quad (1.19)$$

(1.19) tenglamadagi \bar{V}_A (1.18) tenglamada aniqlangan. \bar{V}_{BA} nisbiy tezlik vektori shatun (2) oqiga perpendikulyar bołib, (1.2.b rasm) u tezliklar rejasida b nuqtaga qarab yoñalgan. Sababi, b shu tezlik vektori indeksida birinchi bołib turibdi.

B nuqta bir vaqtning oqida koromislo (3) ga ham tegishlidir shuning uchun B nuqtaning tezlik vektori- O_1 nuqtaning tezlik vektori bilan B nuqtaning O_1 nuta atrofida nisbiy aylanma harakat tezlik vektorlarining geometrik yigindisidan iborat.

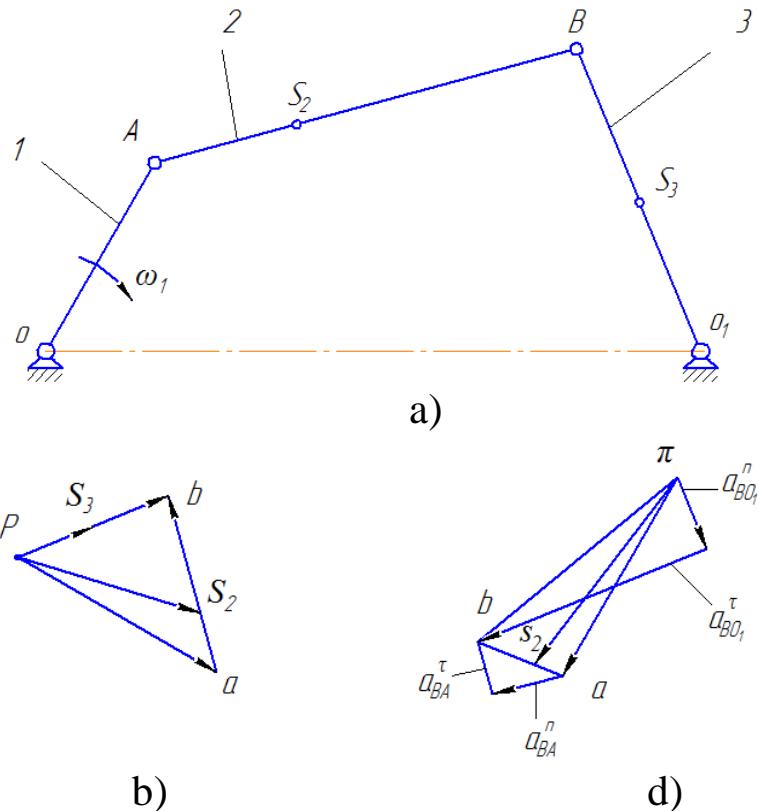
$$\bar{V}_B = \bar{V}_{O_1} + \bar{V}_{BO_1} \quad (1.20)$$

(2.5) ifodadagi birinchi had ($\bar{V}_{O_1} = o$) nolga tengligi uchun u tezliklar rejasida polyus bilan ustma ust tushadi. Bunda \bar{V}_{BO_1} nisbiy harakat tezlik vektori koromislo (3) oqiga perpendikulyar, tezliklar rejasida \bar{V}_{BO_1} b nuqtaga qarab yoñalgan (1.2.b rasm) (1.19) va (1.20) tengliklarni birgalikda yechish B nuqta tezlik vektorining taosir chiøzig'i va yoñalishini aniqlash imkonini beradi. (2.3) ifodani hisobga olib ($pa = 50 \text{ mm}$) ni qabul qilgan holda tezliklar masshtabini topamiz.

$$\mu_V = \frac{V_A}{pa} = \frac{1,571}{50} = 0,031 \left[\frac{\text{m/s}}{\text{mm}} \right] \quad (1.21)$$

(1.17),(1.19) va (1.20) vektor tenglamalarni birgalikda yechib tezliklar rejasini quramiz (1.2.b rasm). S_2 nuqtaning tezlik vektorini bildiruvchi kesma oqshashlik teoremasidan foydalanib topiladi.

$$\frac{l_{AB}}{l_{AS_2}} = \frac{(ab)}{(as_2)} \text{ Bundan } (as_2) = (ab) \frac{l_{AS_2}}{l_{AB}} = 19,8 \cdot \frac{0,067}{0,2} = 6,6 \text{ mm}$$



1.2- rasm. Sharnirli toqt zvenoli mexanizm:

1-krivoship; 2-shatun; 3-koromislo; a-mexanizm kinematik cxemasi;
b-tezliklar rejası; d-tezlanishlar rejası.

Tezliklar rejasida (a_{S_2}) kesmani ołchab S_2 nuqtaning joylashishi topiladi. S_2 nuqta bilan polyus p ożaro birlashtirilib S_2 nuqta tezlik vektori aniqlanadi.

Tezliklar rejasida mos ravishda kesmalarni ołchab mexanizm harakterli nuqtalarining tezliklarini aniqlaymiz. B nuqtaning tezligi

$$\begin{cases} V_B = (pb) \cdot \mu_V = 35,6 \cdot 0,031 = 1,12 \text{ m/s} \\ V_{BA} = (ab) \cdot \mu_V = 39,9 \cdot 0,031 = 1,2 \text{ m/s} \\ V_{S_2} = (ps_2) \cdot \mu_V = 41,7 \cdot 0,031 = 1,3 \text{ m/s} \end{cases} \quad (1.22)$$

Shatun (2) va koromislo (3) larning burchak tezliklari quyidagicha topiladi.

$$\omega_2 = \frac{V_{BA}}{l_{BA}} = \frac{1,2}{0,2} = 6,264 s^{-1} \quad (1.23)$$

$$\omega_3 = \frac{V_B}{l_{BO_1}} = \frac{1,12}{0,15} = 7,447 s^{-1} \quad (1.24)$$

Tezliklar rejasidan hayolan V_{BA} va V_B ólarni olib mexanizm kinematik rasmi B nuqtasiga qoşyiladi. Bu tezliklarning yoñalishi shatun (2) bilan koromislo (3) ning burchak tezliklari yoñalishini koşsatadi.

Tezlanishlar rejasini qurish uchun quyidagi vektor tenglamalarni tuzamiz.

A nuqtaning tezlanish vektori- O nuqtaning tezlanish vektori bilan A nuqtaning O nuqta atrofida nisbiy aylanma harakati tangential tezlanishi vektori va normal tezlanish vektorlarining geometrik yigindisidan iborat.

$$\bar{a}_A = \bar{a}_O + \bar{a}_{AO}^n + \bar{a}_{AO}^\tau \quad (1.25)$$

(1.25) tenglikdagi ($\bar{a}_O = 0$) bołganligi sababli \bar{a}_O vektor, nuqta vektor deyiladi va u tezlanishlar rejasida polyus (π) bilan ustma ust tushadi.

Normal \bar{a}_{AO}^n tezlanishning son qiymati esa quyidagicha aniqlanadi

$$a_{AO}^n = \omega_1^2 \cdot l_{OA} = 15,708^2 \cdot 0,1 = 24,674 m/s^2 \quad (1.26)$$

(1.25) ifodadagi a_{AO}^n normal tezlanish vektori krivoship (1) ning oqiga parallel. Mexanizm rasmida bu vektor A nuqtadan O ga qarab yoñalgan (1.2.a-rasm). Tezlanishlar rejasida esa bu vektor (π) polyusdan

(a) ga qarab yoñalgan (1.2.d-rasm). (1.25) tenglikdagi \bar{a}_{AO}^τ tangensial (aylanma) tezlanishning qiymati nolga teng, masalaning sharti boýicha

$\omega_1 = \text{const}$ bołganligi sababli tezlanishlar rejasida \bar{a}_{AO}^τ nuqta bołib, u a_{AO}^n normal tezlanish vektorining uchida joylashadi (1.2.c rasm). Shatun 2 ga tegishli B nuqtaning tezlanish vektori- A nuqta tezlanish vektori bilan B nuqtaning A nuqta atrofida nisbiy aylanma harakati tangential tezlanish vektori va normal tezlanish vektorlarining geometrik yigindisidan iborat.

$$\bar{a}_B = \bar{a}_A + \bar{a}_{BA}^n + \bar{a}_{BA}^\tau \quad (1.27)$$

(1.27) tenglamaning birinchi qoşshiluvchisi \bar{a}_A (1.25) ifoda bilan aniqlangan. \bar{a}_{BA}^n vektoring harakat chizig'i shatun (2) ning oqiga parallel boilib, u tezlanishlar rejasida a nuqtadan o'tib n_1 nuqtaga qarab yoñalgan. Mexanizm rasmida esa \bar{a}_{BA}^n B nuqtadan A nuqta tomonga yoñalgandir. (1.27) ifodadagi \bar{a}_{BA}^τ tangensial tezlanish vektori shatun (2) oqiga perpendikulyar boilib, u tezlanishlar rejasida n_1 nuqtadan o'tib b nuqta bilan birlashadi.

Koromislo (3) ga tegishli B nuqtaning tezlanish vektori \bar{a}_{O_1} tezlanish vektori bilan B nuqtaning O_1 nuqta atrofida nisbiy aylanma harakat tangensial tezlanish va normal tezlanish vektorlarining geometrik yigindisidan iborat.

$$\bar{a}_B = \bar{a}_{O_1} + \bar{a}_{BO_1}^n + \bar{a}_{BO_1}^\tau \quad (1.28)$$

(1.28) ifodadagi ($\bar{a}_{O_1} = 0$) nolga teng boilib, u tezlanishlar rejasida polyus (π) bilan ustma ust tushadi. Normal tezlanish $\bar{a}_{BO_1}^n$ vektori koromislo (3) oqiga parallel. Mexanizm rasmida u B nuqtadan O_1 nuqtaga tomon yoñalgan, tezlanishlar rejasida (1.2.c rasm) bu vektor polyus (π) dan n_2 tomon yoñalgan. $\bar{a}_{BO_1}^\tau$ tangensial tezlanish vektori koromislo oqiga perpendikulyar, tezlanishlar rejasida bu vektor (n_2) nuqtadan o'tib b nuqta bilan birlashadi (1.2. c rasm). (1.27) va (1.28) tengliklarni hisobga olib normal tezlanish vektorlarining qiymatlarini aniqlaymiz.

$$\bar{a}_{BA}^n = \frac{V_{BA}^2}{l_{BA}} = \frac{1,25^2}{0,2} = 7,847 \frac{m}{s^2} \quad (1.29)$$

$$\bar{a}_{BO_1}^n = \frac{V_B^2}{l_{BO_1}} = \frac{1,117^2}{0,15} = 8,321 \frac{m}{s^2} \quad (1.30)$$

(1.26) ifodani hisobga olib ($\pi = 50mm$) qabul qilamiz va tezlanishlar masshtabini aniqlaymiz.

$$\mu_a = \frac{a^n_{AO}}{(\pi a)} = \frac{24,674}{50} = 0,493 \left[\frac{m/s^2}{mm} \right] \quad (1.31)$$

tezlanishlar rejasida $\bar{a}_{BA_1}^n$ va $\bar{a}_{BO_1}^n$ kesmalarni aniqlaymiz.

$$(\pi n_2) = \frac{\bar{a}_{BO}^n}{\mu_a} = \frac{8,321}{0,493} = 16,859 \text{ mm} \quad (an) = \frac{\bar{a}_{BA}^n}{\mu_a} = \frac{7,847}{0,493} = 15,9 \text{ mm} \quad (1.32)$$

(1.25),(1.27) va (1.28) vektor tenglamalarni birgalikda echib tezlanishlar rejasini quramiz. tezlanishlar rejasida S_2 nuqtaning tezlanish vektorini o'xshashlik teoremasidan foydalanib topamiz.

$$\frac{l_{AB}}{l_{AS_2}} = \frac{(ab)}{(as_2)} \quad \text{Bundan } (as_2) = (ab) \frac{l_{AS_2}}{l_{AB}} = 19,8 \cdot \frac{0,067}{0,2} = 6,6 \text{ mm} \quad (1.33)$$

Tezlanishlar rejasida (as_2) kesmani belgilab S_2 nuqtaning joyini belgilaymiz.

Tezlanishlar rejasida kesmalarni o'qchab mos ravishda mexanizm xarakterli nuqtalarining tezlanishlarini aniqlaymiz.

$$\begin{cases} a_B = (\pi b) \cdot \mu_a = 56,49 \cdot 0,493 = 27,851 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ a_{BA} = (ab) \cdot \mu_a = 19,8 \cdot 0,493 = 19,67 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ a^\tau_{BA} = (n_1 b) \cdot \mu_a = 11,8 \cdot 0,493 = 5,83 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ a_{S_2} = (\pi s_2) \cdot \mu_a = 51,39 \cdot 0,493 = 25,3611 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ a^\tau_{BO} = (n_2 b) \cdot \mu_a = 53,86 \cdot 0,493 = 26,58 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{cases} \quad (1.34)$$

Bajarilgan tahlilga ko'ra krivoship 1 o'zgarmas burchak tezlik bilan aylanishi madum va shuning uchun tangential tezlanish (a^τ_{AO}) ning qiymati nolga teng. Shuningdek krivoshipning burchak tezlanishi ham nolga teng.

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{a^\tau_{AO}}{l_{AO}} = 0 \quad (1.35)$$

Shatun (2) va koromislo (3) ning burchak tezlanishlari

$$\varepsilon_2 = \frac{a_{BA}^\tau}{l_{AB}} = \frac{5,83}{0,2} = 29,166 s^{-2} \quad (1.36)$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = \frac{a_{BO_1}^\tau}{l_{O_1B}} = \frac{26,58}{0,15} = 177,2 s^{-2} \quad (1.37)$$

Shatun (2) va koromislo (3) ning burchak tezlanishlarining yo-nalishlari, tezlanishlar rejasidagi a_{BA}^τ , $a_{BO_1}^\tau$ tezlanish vektorlarining yo-nalishlari bilan aniqlanadi. Buning uchun shatun (2) va koromislo (3) orasidagi bog-lanish hayolan olinadi, bunda mexanizm (A) nuqtasi shartli ravishda tayanchga ega bo-ladi. Shatun B nuqtasi a_{BA}^τ tezlanish vektori ta-sirida (A) nuqta atrofida aylanadi. Ana shu aylanish yo-nalishi shatun (2) ning burchak tezlanishining ε_2 yo-nalishi hisoblanadi. Shatun (2) va koromislo (3) orasidagi bog-lanish B nuqtadan hayolan ajratiladi bunda koromislo (3) $a_{BO_1}^\tau$ tezlanish vektori ta-sirida O₁ nuqta atrofida aylanadi, ana aylanish koromislo (3) ning burchak tezlanishi yo-nalishi bo-ladi.

Mustaqil ravishda kinematik tahlil qilish uchun sharnirli 4 zvenoli mexanizm parametrlarining son qiymatlari 2-jadvalda keltirilgan.

Kulisali mexanizm

1.3 masala. Kulisali mexanizm zvenolarning o-lchamlari quyidagicha berilgan:

$l_{OA} = 0,4 m$, $l_{BO_1} = 1,0677 m$, $l_{OO_1} = 0,8 m$ krivoshipning umumlashgan koordinatasi $\varphi_1 = 60^\circ$, krivoshipning aylanishlari soni $n_1 = 50 ayl/min$. Kulisali mexanizmni (1.3. a rasm) grafoanalitik usul bilan kinematik tahlil qilish talab etiladi.

Masalani yechish:

Ma-dum geometrik parametrlar bo-yicha uzunlik masshtabi (μ_e) ni qabul qilib kulisali mexanizmning kinematik rasmini chizamiz.

Quyidagi ifoda orqali krivoshipning burchak tezligini aniqlaymiz.

$$\omega_1 = \frac{\pi \cdot n_1}{30} = \frac{3,14 \cdot 50}{30} = 5,236 s^{-1} \quad (1.38)$$

Aniqlangan natijaga ko'ra krivoshipning burchak tezligi o'szgarmas ekanligi ma'dum bo'ldi.

Hosil qilingan kulisali mexanizmning kinematik rasmini tahlil qilamiz O nuqta qo'shishmas bo'lganligi sababli uning tezligi nolga teng ($V_O = 0$). A nuqtaning tezlik vektori- O nuqtaning tezlik vektori bilan A nuqtaning O nuqta atrofida nisbiy aylanma tezlik vektorlarining geometrik yig'indisidan iborat.

$$\bar{V}_A = \bar{V}_O + \bar{V}_{OA} \quad (1.39)$$

(1.39) tenglamadagi birinchi qo'shiluvchining qiymati nolga teng. Shuning uchun \bar{V}_O nuqta vektor bo'lib, u tezliklar rejasida polyus bilan bitta nuqtada yotadi. \bar{V}_{AO} vektorining harakat chizig'i krivoship o'sqiga perpendikulyar bo'lib, uning yo'nalishi krivoship aylanish yo'nalishi bilan bir xil bo'ldi.

A nuqtaning O nuqta atrofida nisbiy aylanma harakat tezligi quyidagicha aniqlanadi.

$$V_{AO} = V_A = \omega_1 \cdot l_{OA} = 5,236 \cdot 0,4 = 2,094 m/s \quad (1.40)$$

Shatunga tegishli B nuqtaning tezlik vektori- A nuqtaning tezlik vektori bilan A nuqtaga nisbatan B nuqtaning ilgarilanma harakat tezlik vektorlarining geometrik yig'indisidan iborat.

$$\bar{V}_B = \bar{V}_A + \bar{V}_{BA} \quad (1.41)$$

(1.41) tenglamadagi \bar{V}_A yuqorida (1.39) ifodada aniqlangan. \bar{V}_{BA} B nuqta nisbiy tezlik vektorining harakat chizig'i kulisa 3 ning o'sqiga parallel (1.3.a-rasm). Tezliklar rejasida bu vektor (b) ga qarab yo'naligan. B nuqta kulisaga ham tegishli, shuning uchun B nuqtaning tezlik vektori O_1 nuqtaning tezlik vektori bilan B nuqtaning O_1 nuqta atrofidagi nisbiy aylanma harakat tezlik vektorlarining geometrik yig'indisidan iborat.

$$\bar{V}_B = \bar{V}_{O_1} + \bar{V}_{BO_1} \quad (1.42)$$

(1.42) ifodadagi \bar{V}_{O_1} ning qiymati nolga teng. Shuning uchun \bar{V}_{O_1} nuqta vektor hisoblanadi va u tezliklar rejasida polyus bilan ustma ust tushadi. \bar{V}_{BO_1} vektoring harakat chizig'i koromislo 3 o-qiga perpendikulyar bolib, u tezliklar rejasida b nuqtaga qarab yo-nalgan (1.3.b rasm). (1.41) va (1.42) ifodalarni birgalikda yechish B nuqta tezlik vektorining harakat chizig'i va yo-nalishini aniqlash imkonini beradi.

(1.40) tenglikni hisobga olib, $(pa)=50mm$ qabul qilamiz va tezliklar masshtab koeffitsiyentini aniqlaymiz.

$$\mu_V = \frac{V_A}{pa} = \frac{2,1}{50} = 0,042 \left[\frac{m/s}{mm} \right]$$

(1.39),(1.41),(1.42) vektor tenglamalarni birgalikda echib tezliklar rejasini quramiz. (1.3.b rasm). Tezliklar rejasida kesmalarni o-lchab mexanizm xarakterli nuqtalarning haqiqiy tezliklarini aniqlaymiz.

$$\begin{cases} V_B = (pb) \cdot \mu_V = 17,4280 \cdot 0,042 = 0,73m/s \\ V_{BA} = (ab) \cdot \mu_V = 33 \cdot 0,042 = 1,384m/s \end{cases} \quad (1.43)$$

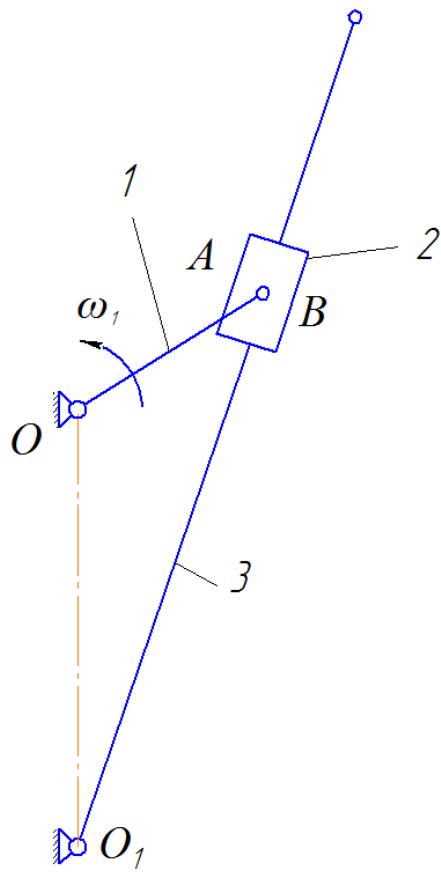
Kulisa 3 va polzun 2 ning burchak tezligi

$$\omega_2 = \omega_3 = \frac{V_{BO_1}}{l_{BO_1}} = \frac{0,73}{1,067} = 0,684s^{-1} \quad (1.44)$$

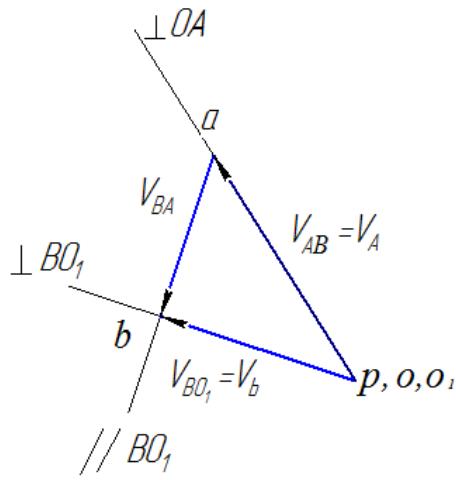
Tezliklar rejasidagi (1.3. b rasm) \bar{V}_{BO_1} tezlik vektorining yo-nalishi kulisa 3 va polzun 2 ning burchak tezligining yo-nalishini belgilaydi. Bunda krivoship 1 va polzun 2 orasidagi boglanish (B sharnir) olinadi. Shunda B nuqta kulisa 3 va polzun 2 bilan birgalikda qo-zgalmash O_1 nuqta atrofida \bar{V}_{BO_1} tezlik vektori bilan bir tomoniga yo-naladi. Paydo bo-lgan bu yo-nalish kulisa 3 bilan polzun 2 ning burchak tezligining aylanish yo-nalishi hisoblanadi.

Kulisali mexanizmnning tezlanishlar rejasini qurish uchun vektor tenglamalarni tuzamiz.

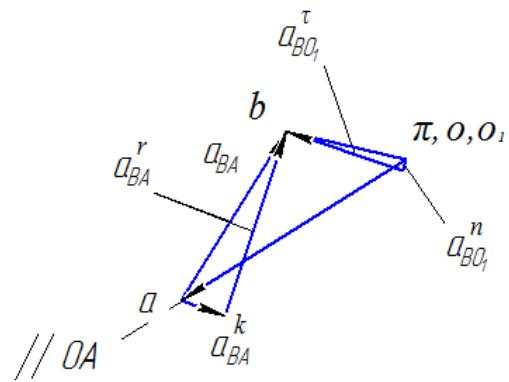
A nuqtaning tezlanish vektori- O nuqtaning tezlanish vektori bilan A nuqtaning O nuqta atrofida nisbiy aylanish tangensial tezlanish va normal tezlanish vektorlarining geometrik yigindisidan iborat.



a)



b)



d)

1.3- rasm. Kulisali mexanizm:

1-krivoship; 2-tosh; 3-kulisa; a-mexanizmni kinematik cxemasi; b-tezliklar rejasi; d-tezlanishlar rejasi.

$$\bar{a}_A = \bar{a}_O + \bar{a}_{AO}^n + \bar{a}_{AO}^\tau \quad (1.45)$$

(1.45) tenglikdagi ($\bar{a}_O = 0$). Sababi, O nuqta qo-zg-almas bo-lganligi uchun \bar{a}_O tezlanish rejasidagi polyus bilan ustma ust tushadi. Normal (markazga intiluvchi) tezlanish esa quyidagicha aniqlanadi.

$$\bar{a}^n_{AO} = \omega_1^2 \cdot l_{OA} = 20,93^2 \cdot 0,2 = 87,61 m/s^2 \quad (1.46)$$

(1.46) tenglamadagi normal tezlanish \bar{a}^n_{AO} ning yo-nalishi krivoshipning o-qiga parallel, bu vektor mexanizm rasmida (1.3.a rasm) A nuqtadan O nuqtaga tomon yo-nalgan. Tezlanishlar rejasida esa polyus dan a tomon yo-nalgan (1.3.d-rasm) masalaning birinchi sharti bo-yicha krivoshipning burchak tezligi τ_1 o-zgarmas bo-lganligi sababli (1.45) tenglikdagi tangensial (aylanma) tezlanishning qiymati $\bar{a}^\tau_{AO} = 0$ nolga teng va u \bar{a}^n_{AO} tezlanish vektorining uchida joylashadi. (1.3.d- rasm).

Polzun 2 ga tegishli B nuqtaning tezlanish vektori- B nuqtaning A nuqta atrofida nisbiy harakatdagi kariolis (\bar{a}^k_{BA}) hamda radial (\bar{a}^r_{BA}) tezlanishlarining geometrik yig-indisidan tashkil topadi.

$$\bar{a}_B = \bar{a}_A + \bar{a}^r_{BA} + \bar{a}^k_{BA} \quad (1.47)$$

(1.47) dagi \bar{a}_A yuqorida (1.45) tenglamada ifodalangan. Kariolis tezlanishi \bar{a}^k_{BA} ning taosir chizig-i va yo-nalishi \bar{V}_{BA} nisbiy tezlik vektorini krivoship aylanish tomoni bo-ylab 90^0 ga burish usuli bilan aniqlanadi. Bunda koriolis \bar{a}^k_{BA} tezlanish tezlanishlar rejasida a nuqtadan n₁ nuqta tomon yo-nalgandir (1.3.c rasm). (1.47) tenglikdagi radial \bar{a}^r_{BA} tezlanish vektorining taosir chizig-i koriolis \bar{a}^k_{BA} tezlanish vektoriga perpendikulyar yoki kulisa (3) ning o-qiga parallel joylashadi. Tezlanishlar rejasida \bar{a}^r_{BA} n₁ dan b nuqtaga tomon yo-nalgan.

Kulisa 3 ga tegishli B nuqtaning tezlanish vektori- O₁ nuqta atrofidagi nisbiy aylanma harakatidan paydo bo-ladigan normal va tangensial tezlanishlarning geometrik yig-indisidan iborat.

$$\bar{a}_B = \bar{a}_{O_1} + \bar{a}^n_{BO_1} + \bar{a}^\tau_{BO_1} \quad (1.48)$$

(1.48) tenglikdagi $\bar{a}_{O_1} = 0$ o₁ nuqtaning tezlanishi nolga teng. Shuning uchun u polyus bilan ustma ust tushadi. (1.48) dagi normal $\bar{a}_{BO_1}^n$ tezlanishning taosir chizig-i kulisa 3 ning o-qiga parallel. Bu vektor mexanizm rasmida (1.3. a rasm) B nuqtadan O₁ nuqtaga tomon yo-nalgan. Tezlanishlar rejasida esa bu vektor polyus dan n₂ nuqtaga qarab yo-nalgan (1.3.c rasm).

Tangenstrial $\bar{a}_{BO_1}^\tau$ tezlanish vektorining taosir chizig-i kulisa 3 o-qiga perpendikulyar. Tezlanishlar rejasida bu vektor n₂ nuqtadan b nuqtaga qarab yo-nalgan. Koriolis tezlanishning qiymati

$$a^k_{BA} = 2\omega_2 \cdot V_{BA} = 2 \cdot 10,54 \cdot 20,2 = 42,58 m/s^2 \quad (1.49)$$

Normal tezlanishning qiymati

$$\bar{a}_{BO_1}^n = \frac{V_B^2}{l_{BO_1}} = \frac{3,6^2}{0,35} = 38,9 \frac{m}{s^2} \quad (1.50)$$

(1.46) ifodani hisobga olib $(\pi a) = 50 mm$ qabul qilib tezlanishlar masshtabini aniqlaymiz.

$$\mu_a = \frac{a^n_{AO}}{(\pi a)} = \frac{87,61}{50} = 1,54 \left[\frac{m/s^2}{mm} \right] \quad (1.51)$$

tezlanishlar rejasida \bar{a}_{BA}^k va $\bar{a}_{BO_1}^n$ kesmalarning uzunligini quyidagicha topamiz.

$$\overline{an}_1 = \frac{a_{BA}^k}{\mu_a} = \frac{42,58}{1,54} = 28 mm \quad (1.52)$$

$$\overline{\pi n}_2 = \frac{a_{BO_1}^n}{\mu_a} = \frac{38,9}{1,54} = 25 mm \quad (1.53)$$

(1.45),(1.47) va (1.48) vektor tenglamalarni birgalikda echib tezlanishlar rejasini quramiz (1.3.c rasm).

Tezlanishlar rejasida mos ravishdagi kesmalarini oʻlchab, mexanizm xarakterli nuqtalarning tezlanishlarini topamiz.

$$\begin{cases} a_B = (\pi b) \cdot \mu_a = 25 \cdot 1,54 = 38,51 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ a_{BA}^\tau = (n_1 b) \cdot \mu_a = 24 \cdot 1,54 = 36,96 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ a_{BO_1}^\tau = (n_2 b) \cdot \mu_a = 4 \cdot 1,54 = 6,16 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ a_{BA} = (ab) \cdot \mu_a = 35 \cdot 1,54 = 53,9 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{cases} \quad (1.54)$$

Kulisali mexanizmni kinematik tahlilidan malum boʻldiki, krivoship oʻzgarmas burchak tezlik bilan aylanadi. Shuning uchun uning tangensial (urinma) tezlanish vektori hamda burchak tezlanishlari nolga tengdir.

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{a_{AO}^\tau}{l_{AO}} = 0 \quad (1.55)$$

$$\varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon_3 = \frac{a_{BO_1}^\tau}{l_{BO_1}} = 17,6 s^{-2} \quad (1.56)$$

Polzun (2) va kulisa (3) larning burchak tezlanishlarini quyidagicha topamiz.

Tezlanishlar rejasidan olingan $a_{BO_1}^\tau$ ning yoʻnalishi polzun (2) va kulisa (3) larning burchak tezlanishlari yoʻnalishlarini koʻrsatadi. Bunda krivoship 1 va polzun 2 orasidagi bogʼlanish uzilib, B nuqta qoʻzgʻalmas O₁ nuqta atrofida $a_{BO_1}^\tau$ tezlanish vektori yoʻnalishi boʻyicha harakatlantiriladi. Hosil qilingan yoʻnalish kulisa va polzunning burchak tezlanishlarining yoʻnalishini koʻrsatadi.

Mustaqil ravishda kinematik tahlil qilish uchun kulisali mexanizm parametrlarining son qiymatlari 3-jadvalda keltirilgan

2. TEKIS RICHAGLI MEXANIZMLARNI ANALITIK USUL BILAN KINEMATIK TAHLIL QILISH

2.1. Krivoship-polzunli mexanizm

Aylanma harakat qilayotgan n zvenoning burchak tezligi quyidagi bog'liqlik bilan aniqlanadi:

$$\omega_n = \frac{d\varphi_n}{dt} = \frac{d\varphi_n}{dt} \frac{d\varphi_1}{d\varphi_1} = \omega_1 \frac{d\varphi_n}{d\varphi_1} = \omega_1 \varphi'_n \quad (2.1)$$

(2.1) formuladagi $\frac{d\varphi_n}{d\varphi_1} = \varphi'_n$ ó o'chamsiz kattalik bo'lib, u n-

zvenosining burchak tezligi analogidir; ω_1 ó yetakchi zvenoning burchak tezligi.

(2.1) tenglamani dt (vaqt) bo'yicha differensiallab n-zvenoning burchak tezlanishi aniqlanadi.

$$\varepsilon_n = \frac{d\omega_n}{dt} = \frac{d\omega_1}{dt} \frac{d\varphi_n}{d\varphi_1} + \omega_1 \frac{d^2\varphi_n}{d\varphi_1^2} \frac{d\varphi_1}{dt} = \omega_1^2 \varphi''_n + \varepsilon_1 \varphi'_n \quad (2.2)$$

(2.2) ifodadagi $\frac{d^2\varphi_n}{d\varphi_1^2}$ - n zveno burchak tezlanishining analogi, u o'chamsizdir; ω_1 ó yetakchi zvenoning burchak tezlanishi.

Ilgarilanma harakatlanayotgan zvenoning tezligi quyidagi formula bilan aniqlanadi:

$$v_n = \frac{dx_n}{dt} = \frac{dx_n}{dt} \frac{d\varphi_1}{d\varphi_1} = \omega_1 \frac{dx_n}{d\varphi_1}, \quad (2.3)$$

Bunda $\frac{dx_n}{d\varphi_1} = x'_n$ -n zvenoning tezlik analogi, o'chami uzluhlik

o'chamida. Ilgarilanma harakatdgi zvenoning tezlanishi quyidagi formula bilan aniqlanadi

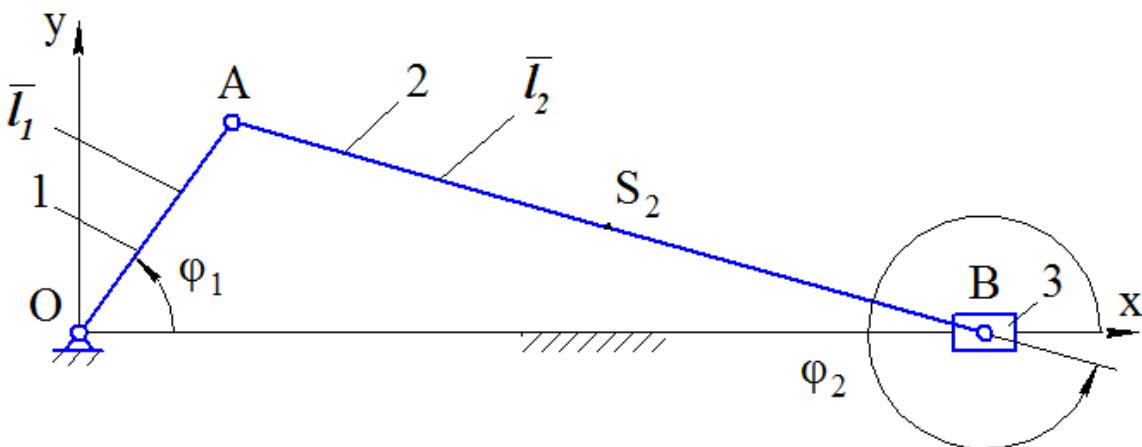
$$a_n = \frac{dv_n}{dt} = \omega_1 \frac{dx'_n}{d\varphi_1} + x'_n \frac{d\varphi_1}{dt} = \omega_1^2 x''_n + \varepsilon_1 x'_n \quad (2.4)$$

Bunda $\frac{dx'_n}{d\varphi_1} = x''_n$ - n zvenosining tezlanish analogi,

Kinematik tahlilga kirish, analoglar tushunchasi mexanizm geometrik xususiyatlarini kinematik xususiyatlardan ajratadi.

Quyida aksail krivoship-polzunli mexanizmni analitik usul bilan kinematik tahlil qilish namunasi keltirilgan.

Ushbu mexanizmni kinematik tahlil qilish uchun uning zvenolari va nuqtalarining siljish, tezlik va tezlanishlarini aniqlash zarur.



2.1-rasm. Aksial krivoship-polzunli mexanizmning rasmi:
1-krivoship; 2-shatun; 3-polzun.

Zvenolarning siljish, tezlik va tezlanishlarini aniqlash uchun yopiq konturli vektorlar [1] usulidan foydalanamiz. Kontur ABCA vektorlar yig'indisi

$l_1 + l_2 = X_c$ (2.5) bu vektorlarni OX va OY oqqlariga proyeksiyalab quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} l_1 \cos \varphi_1 + l_2 \cos \varphi_2 &= x_C \\ l_1 \sin \varphi_1 + l_2 \sin \varphi_2 &= 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.6)$$

(2.6) ning ikkinchi tenglamasidan quyidagi ifodani yozamiz

$$\sin \varphi_2 = -\frac{l_1 \sin \varphi_1}{l_2}. \quad (2.7)$$

l_2 vektorini 1 va 4 chorakda bo\u010dishini ko\u010drish qiyinmas, ya\u010dn cos \(\varphi_2\) doimo musbat (2.7) tenglamadan polzunning funksiya holati x_c ning qiymatini aniqlaymiz.

$$x_c = l_1 \cos \varphi_1 + l_2 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{l_1 \sin \varphi_1}{l_2} \right)^2}. \quad (2.8)$$

Ba\u010dzi hollarda polzun funksiya holati qiymatini mexanizmning o\u010dng tomon chetki holatidan o\u010dchash qulay

$$x = (l_1 + l_2) - l_1 \cos \varphi_1 - l_2 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{l_1 \sin \varphi_1}{l_2} \right)^2}. \quad (2.9)$$

Quyidagicha belgilashni qabul qilamiz $\lambda = \frac{l_1}{l_2}$. Ushbu ifodani e\u010diborga olib

$$\sqrt{1 - \lambda^2 \sin^2 \varphi_1} = (1 - \lambda^2 \sin^2 \varphi_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \lambda^2 \sin^2 \varphi_1 - \frac{1}{8} \lambda^4 \sin^4 \varphi_1 - \dots \quad (2.10)$$

Agar (2.10) qatorning dastlabki ikki xadi bilan chegaralanib va $\sin^2 \varphi_1 = \frac{(1 - \cos 2\varphi_1)}{2}$, ni e\u010diborga olsak, unda (2.10) tenglamani quyidagicha yozishimiz mumkin.

$$x = l_2 \left[\left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{4} \right) - \left(\cos \varphi_1 + \frac{\lambda}{4} \cos 2\varphi_1 \right) \right] \quad (2.11)$$

Polzunning tezlik va tezlanish analoglari uchun ifodalar quyidagicha yozilishi mumkin.

$$x'_C = l_1 (\sin \varphi_1 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sin 2\varphi_1); \quad (2.12)$$

$$x''_C = l_1 (\cos \varphi_1 + \lambda \cos 2\varphi_1). \quad (2.13)$$

Shatunning burilish burchagi

$$\varphi_2 = \arcsin(-\lambda \sin \varphi_1). \quad (2.14)$$

Shatun burchak tezligining analogi quyidagi formula bilan aniqlanadi .

$$\varphi'_2 = \frac{d\varphi_2}{d\varphi_1} = \frac{-\lambda \cos \varphi_1}{\cos \varphi_2}. \quad (2.15)$$

Shatun burchak tezlanishining analogi ushbu formula orqali aniqlanadi

$$\varphi''_2 = \frac{d^2\varphi_2}{d\varphi_1^2} = \frac{\lambda \sin \varphi_1}{\cos \varphi_2} - \frac{\lambda^3 \cos \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_1}{\cos^3 \varphi_2}. \quad (2.16)$$

Shatun oḡirlik markazi S_2 ning funksiya holati proyeksiyasi ushbu kōrinishga ega

$$x_{S2} = l_1 \cos \varphi_1 + l_{AS2} \cos \varphi_2; \quad (2.17)$$

$$y_{S2} = l_{BS2} \sin \varphi_2. \quad (2.18)$$

Shatun oḡirlik markazi S_2 ning tezlik analogi proyeksiyasi quyidagi kōrinishga ega .

$$x'_{S2} = -l_1 \sin \varphi_1 - l_{AS2} \varphi'_2 \sin \varphi_2; \quad (2.19)$$

$$y'_{S2} = l_{BS2} \varphi'_2 \cos \varphi_2. \quad (2.20)$$

Shatun oḡirlik markazi S_2 ning tezlanish analogi proyeksiyasi quyidagicha

$$x''_{S2} = -l_1 \cos \varphi_1 - l_{AS2} \varphi''_2 \sin \varphi_2 - l_{AS2} (\varphi'_2)^2 \cos \varphi_2; \quad (2.21)$$

$$y''_{S2} = l_{BS2} \varphi''_2 \cos \varphi_2 - l_{BS2} (\varphi'_2)^2 \sin \varphi_2. \quad (2.22)$$

Polzunning haqiqiy tezligi va tezlanishini $\omega_1 = const$, $\varphi_1 = \omega_1 \cdot t$ bōlganda quyidagi ifoda orqali yozish mumkin .

$$v_C = \omega_1 l_1 (\sin \varphi_1 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sin 2\varphi_1), \quad (2.23)$$

$$a_C = \omega_1^2 l_1 (\cos \varphi_1 + \lambda \cos 2\varphi_1). \quad (2.24)$$

$\omega_1 = const$, $\varphi_1 = \omega_1 \cdot t$ boʻlganda shatunning haqiqiy burchak tezligi va burchak tezlanishi ushbu ifoda bilan belgilanadi .

$$\omega_2 = \frac{-\lambda \omega_1 \cos \varphi_1}{\cos \varphi_2}, \quad (2.25)$$

$$\varepsilon_2 = \frac{\lambda \omega_1^2 \sin \varphi_1}{\cos \varphi_2} - \frac{\lambda^3 \omega_1^2 \cos \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_1}{\cos^3 \varphi_2} \quad (2.26)$$

Shatun ogʻirlik markazi proyeksiyasining $\omega_1 = const$, $\varphi_1 = \omega_1 \cdot t$ boʻlgandagi koʻrinishi ushbu ifoda bilan belgilanadi

$$v_{S2X} = -l_1 \omega_1 \sin \varphi_1 - l_{AS2} \omega_1 \varphi'_2 \sin \varphi_2; \quad (2.27)$$

$$v_{S2Y} = l_{BS2} \omega_1 \varphi'_2 \cos \varphi_2. \quad (2.28)$$

Shatun ogʻirlik markazi haqiqiy tezlanishi proyeksiyasi uchun ifoda ushbu koʻrinishga ega .

$$a_{S2X} = -l_1 \omega_1^2 \cos \varphi_1 - l_{AS2} \omega_1^2 \varphi''_2 \sin \varphi_2 - l_{AS2} \omega_1^2 (\varphi'_2)^2 \cos \varphi_2; \quad (2.29)$$

$$a_{S2Y} = l_{BS2} \omega_1^2 \varphi''_2 \cos \varphi_2 - l_{BS2} \omega_1^2 (\varphi'_2)^2 \sin \varphi_2. \quad (2.30)$$

Shatun ogʻirlik markazi S_2 ning toʻliq tezlanishi ushbu ifoda bilan aniqlanadi .

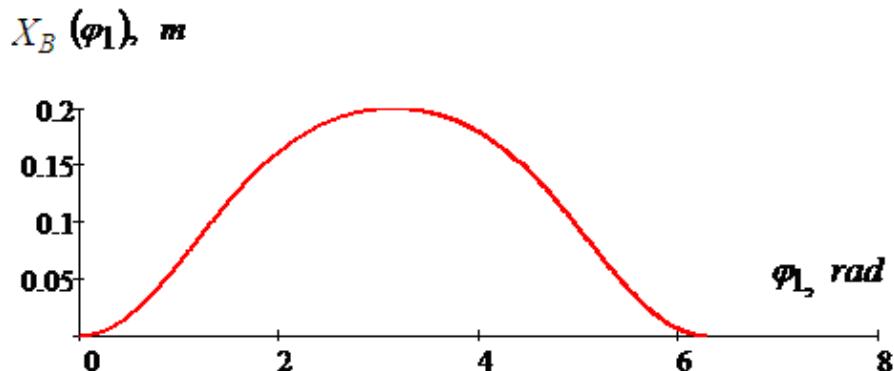
$$v_{S2} = \sqrt{v_{S2X}^2 + v_{S2Y}^2}, \quad (2.31)$$

$$a_{S2} = \sqrt{a_{S2X}^2 + a_{S2Y}^2}. \quad (2.32)$$

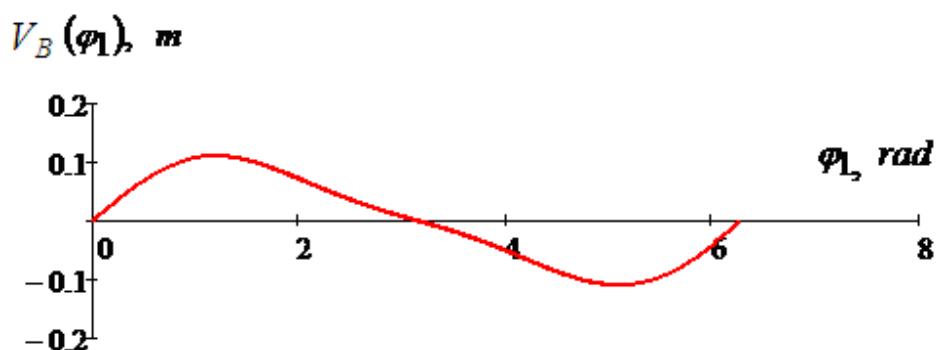
(2.1)-(2.32) kinematik tenglamalarni Math CAD dasturi yordamida yechish qulay [4].

1-ilovada krivoship-polzunli mexanizm kinematik parametrlarini hisoblash uchun Math CAD dasturi keltirilgan.

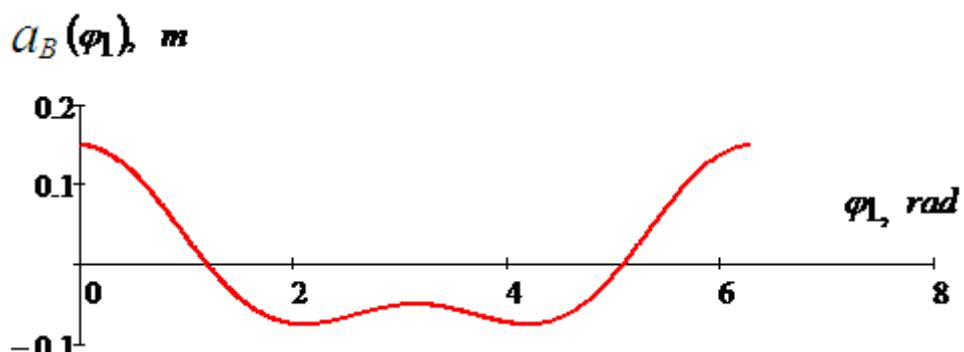
Quyida krivoship -polzunli mexanizm kinematik parametrlarini hisobining natijalari keltirilgan .



2.2- rasm. Polzun siljishining oʻzgarish qonuniyati

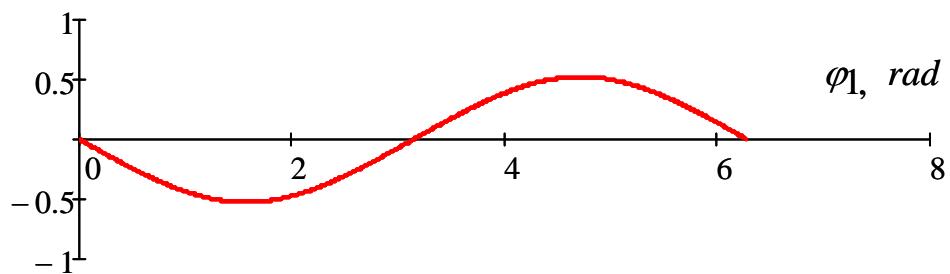


2.3- rasm. Polzun chiziqli tezligining oʻzgarish qonuniyati



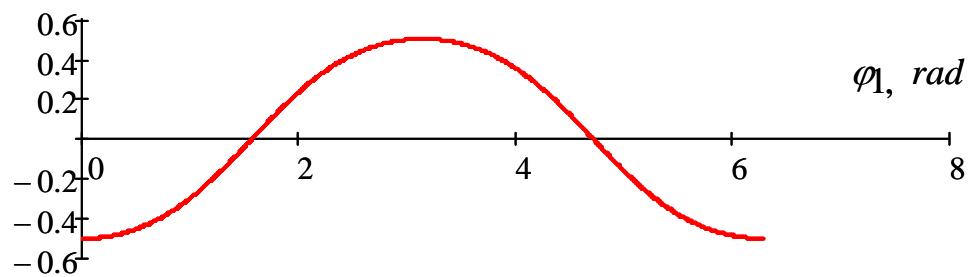
2.4- rasm. Polzun chiziqli tezllanishining oʻzgarish qonuniyati

$\varphi_2(\varphi_1), \text{ rad}$



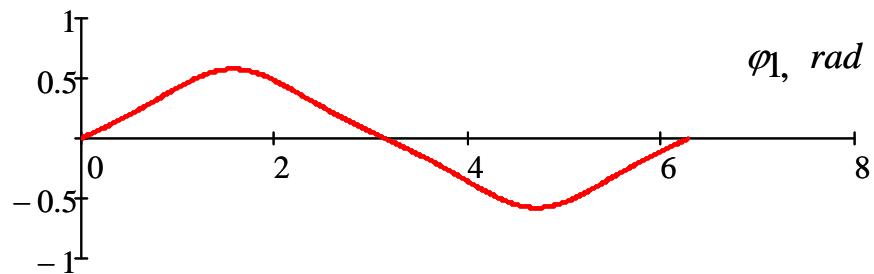
2.5- rasm. Shatun burchak siljishining oʻzgarish qonuniyati

$\omega_2(\varphi_1), \text{ rad}$

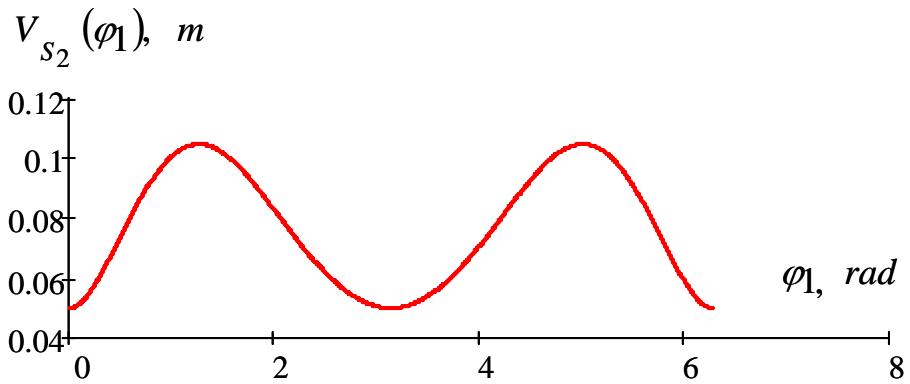


2.6- rasm. Shatun burchak tezligining oʻzgarish qonuniyati.

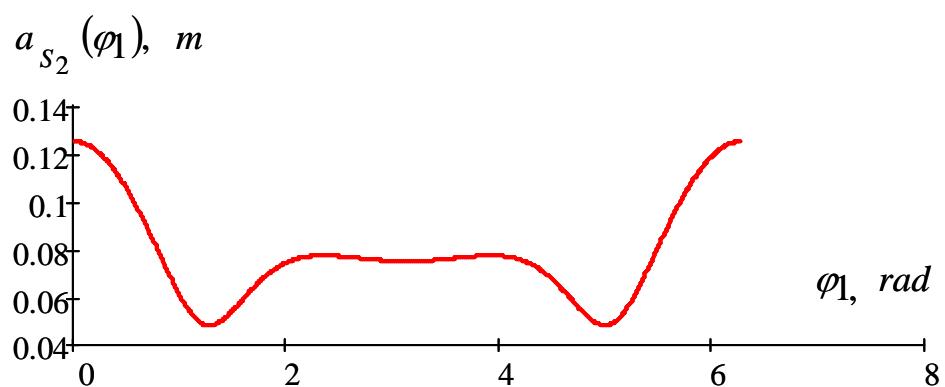
$\varepsilon_2(\varphi_1), \text{ rad}$



2.7- rasm. Shatun burchak tezllanishining oʻzgarish qonuniyati



2.8- rasm. Shatun chiziqli tezligining oʻzgarish qonuniyati

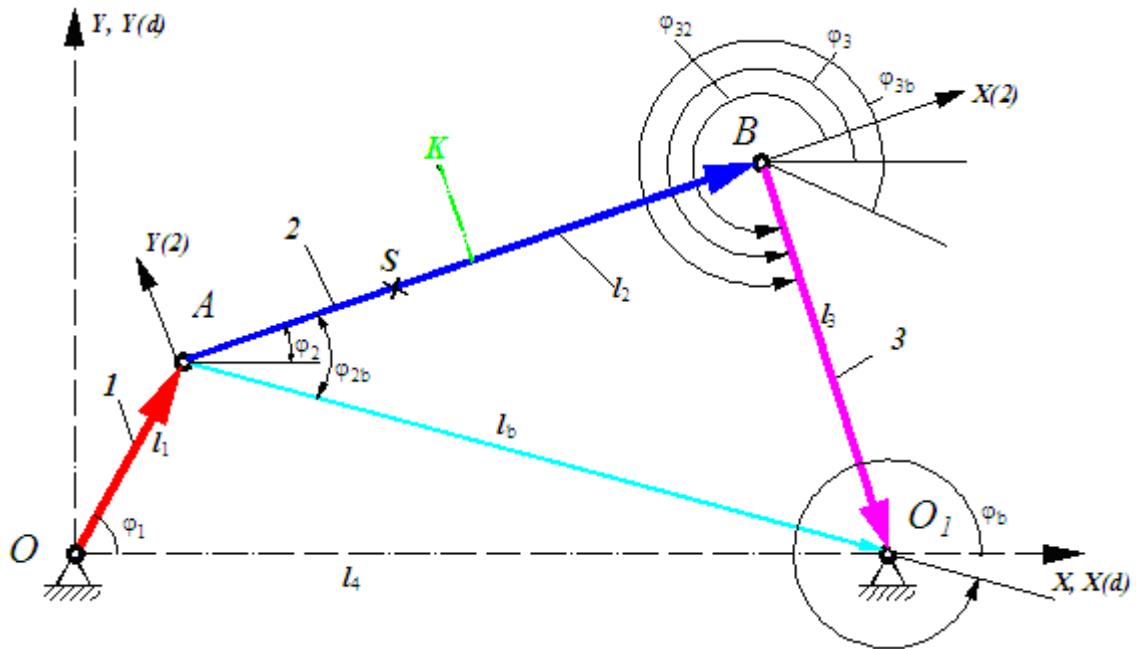


2.9- rasm. Shatun chiziqli tezlanishining oʻzgarish qonuniyati

2.2. TOʻRT ZVENOLII SHARNIRLI MEXANIZM

Toʻrt zvenolii sharnirli mexanizm krivoshipning aylanma harakatini koromisloning tebranma xarakatiga aylantirib berish uchun moʻljallangan (2.10-rasm). Ushbu mexanizmnning kinematik parametrlarini aniqlaymiz.

AXY koordinatalar sistemasi $Ax^{(d)}y^{(d)}$ sistemaga mos keladi va $x_K^{(2)}, y_K^{(2)}$ koordinatalar bilan berilgan K nuqta joylashgan 2 ó boʻgʻin bilan bogʻlangan.



2.10- rasm. Toqt zvenolii sharnirli mexanizmning kinematik rasmi:
1- krivoship; 2- shatun; 3- koromislo; 4- tayanch.

Vektor tenglamalari quyidagicha yoziladi:

$$\bar{l}_2 + \bar{l}_3 = \bar{l}_b; \quad \bar{l}_a + \bar{l}_b = \bar{l}_d,$$

va

$$\bar{l}_1 + \bar{l}_b = \bar{l}_4; \quad \bar{l}_1 + \bar{l}_2 + \bar{l}_3 = \bar{l}_4.$$

Tenglamalardan oxirgisi AXU koordinatalar sistemasining koordinata oqlariga proyeksiyalanadi.

$$\begin{aligned} l_1 \cos \varphi_1 + l_2 \cos \varphi_2 + l_3 \cos \varphi_3 &= l_4 \cos \varphi_4 = l_4; \\ l_1 \sin \varphi_1 + l_2 \sin \varphi_2 + l_3 \sin \varphi_3 &= l_4 \sin \varphi_4 = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.33)$$

bu yerda $\varphi_4 = 0$.

Struktura guruhining asosiy vektori \bar{l}_b ning B va D nuqtalarini koordinatalari quyidagicha:

$$x_B = l_1 \cos \varphi_1; \quad y_B = l_1 \sin \varphi_1; \quad x_D = l_4; \quad y_D = 0. \quad (2.34)$$

Asosiy vektoring koordinata oqlaridagi proyeksiyalari \bar{l}_{bx} va \bar{l}_{by} ning uzunliklari

$$l_{bx} = x_D - x_B = l_4 - l_1 \cos \varphi_1; \quad l_{by} = y_D - y_B = -l_1 \sin \varphi_1. \quad (2.35)$$

Asosiy vektor \bar{l}_b ning uzunligi

$$\begin{aligned} l_b &= \sqrt{(l_4 - l_1 \cos \varphi_1)^2 + (-l_1 \sin \varphi_1)^2}, \text{ yoki} \\ l_b &= l_1 \sqrt{1 + \lambda_4^2 - 2\lambda_4 \cos \varphi_1}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.36)$$

bu yerda $\lambda_4 = \frac{l_4}{l_1}$.

Asosiy vektor \bar{l}_b ning yo-naltiruvchi burchagi φ_b

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi_b = \frac{y_D - y_B}{x_D - x_B} = \frac{-l_1 \sin \varphi_1}{l_4 - l_1 \cos \varphi_1} = \frac{\sin \varphi_1}{\lambda_4 - \cos \varphi_1}. \quad (2.37)$$

Ikki povodakli guruhning 2 va 3 bo-g-inlari bilan boglangan \bar{l}_2 va \bar{l}_3 vektorlarning holati asosiy vektor \bar{l}_b ga nisbatan φ_{2b} va φ_{3b} burchaklar bilan ΔBCD dan kosinuslar teoremasi bo-yicha aniqlanadi.

$$\cos \varphi_{2b} = \frac{l_2^2 + l_b^2 - l_3^2}{2l_2 l_b}. \quad (2.38)$$

$\lambda_2 = \frac{l_2}{l_1}$, $\lambda_3 = \frac{l_3}{l_1}$, $\lambda_b = \frac{l_b}{l_1} = \sqrt{1 + \lambda_4^2 - 2\lambda_4 \cos \varphi_1}$, belgilashlarni kiritib,

(2.38) ni quyidagicha yozish mumkin.

$$\cos \varphi_{2b} = \frac{\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_b^2 - \lambda_3^2}{2\lambda_2 \lambda_b} = \frac{\lambda_2^2 + 1 + \lambda_4^2 - 2\lambda_4 \cos \varphi_1 - \lambda_3^2}{2\lambda_2 \sqrt{1 + \lambda_4^2 - 2\lambda_4 \cos \varphi_1}}; \quad (2.39)$$

$$\cos \varphi_{3b} = \frac{l_b^2 + l_3^2 - l_2^2}{2l_b l_3} = \frac{\lambda_b^2 + \lambda_3^2 - \lambda_2^2}{2\lambda_b \lambda_3}. \quad (2.40)$$

Sinuslar teoremasi bo-yicha

$$\sin \varphi_{32} = \frac{l_b}{l_3} \sin \varphi_{2b} = \frac{\lambda_b}{\lambda_3} \sin \varphi_{2b}. \quad (2.41)$$

\bar{l}_2 va \bar{l}_3 vektorlarning yo-naltiruvchi φ_2 va φ_3 burchaklari

$$\varphi_2 = \varphi_b + \varphi_{2b}; \quad \varphi_3 = \varphi_b + \varphi_{3b}. \quad (2.42)$$

(2.42) ga (2.38) ñ (2.40) munosabatlarni qo-yib quyidagiga ega boylamiz.

$$\varphi_2 = \operatorname{arctg} \left(-\frac{\sin \varphi_1}{\lambda_4 - \cos \varphi_1} \right) + \arccos \frac{1 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_4^2 - \lambda_3^2 - 2\lambda_4 \cos \varphi_1}{2\lambda_2 \sqrt{1 + \lambda_4^2 - 2\lambda_4 \cos \varphi_1}} \quad (2.43)$$

$$\varphi_3 = \operatorname{arctg} \left(-\frac{\sin \varphi_1}{\lambda_4 - \cos \varphi_1} \right) + \arccos \frac{1 + \lambda_3^2 + \lambda_4^2 - \lambda_2^2 - 2\lambda_4 \cos \varphi_1}{2\lambda_3 \sqrt{1 + \lambda_4^2 - 2\lambda_4 \cos \varphi_1}} \quad (2.44)$$

C nuqta (ikkin povodokli guruhning ichki sharniri) ning koordinatalari

$$\begin{aligned} x_C &= l_1 (\cos \varphi_1 + \lambda_2 \cos \varphi_2); \\ y_C &= l_1 (\sin \varphi_1 + \lambda_2 \sin \varphi_2). \end{aligned} \quad (2.45)$$

Shatun o-qida $l_{BS} = \lambda_{S2} l_2 = \lambda_{S2} \lambda_2 l_1$ masofada joylashgan C nuqtaning koordinatalari

$$\begin{aligned} x_S &= l_1 (\cos \varphi_1 + \lambda_{S2} \lambda_2 \cos \varphi_2); \\ y_S &= l_1 (\sin \varphi_1 + \lambda_{S2} \lambda_2 \sin \varphi_2). \end{aligned} \quad (2.46)$$

Shatun 2 bilan boglangan $B_x^{(2)} y^{(2)}$ koordinatalar sistemasida $x_K^{(2)}$ va $y_K^{(2)}$ koordinatalarga ega boylgan va shatun bilan qo-zgalmash boglangan K nuqtaning koordinatalari

$$\begin{aligned} x_K &= l_1 \cos \varphi_1 + x_K^{(2)} \cos \varphi_2 - y_K^{(2)} \sin \varphi_2; \\ y_K &= l_1 \sin \varphi_1 + x_K^{(2)} \sin \varphi_2 + y_K^{(2)} \cos \varphi_2. \end{aligned} \quad (2.47)$$

$u_{21} = \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1}$ va $u_{31} = \frac{\omega_3}{\omega_1}$ uzatish nisbatlarini aniqlash uchun (2.42)-(2.44) ifodalarni umumlashgan koordinata φ_1 bo'yicha differensiyalanadi:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{21} &= \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} = \frac{d\varphi_2}{d\varphi_1} = \frac{d\varphi_b}{d\varphi_1} + \frac{d\varphi_{2b}}{d\varphi_1}; \\ u_{31} &= \frac{\omega_3}{\omega_1} = \frac{d\varphi_3}{d\varphi_1} = \frac{d\varphi_b}{d\varphi_1} + \frac{d\varphi_{3b}}{d\varphi_1}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.48)$$

(2.33) tenglamani differensiyallab quyidagiga ega bo'lindiradi:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_1 l_1 \sin \varphi_1 + \omega_2 l_2 \sin \varphi_2 + \omega_3 l_3 \sin \varphi_3 &= 0; \\ \omega_1 l_1 \cos \varphi_1 + \omega_2 l_2 \cos \varphi_2 + \omega_3 l_3 \cos \varphi_3 &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.49)$$

yoki

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \varphi_1 + u_{21} \lambda_2 \sin \varphi_2 + u_{31} \lambda_3 \sin \varphi_3 &= 0; \\ \cos \varphi_1 + u_{21} \lambda_2 \cos \varphi_2 + u_{31} \lambda_3 \cos \varphi_3 &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.50)$$

Bu sistema noma'dum bo'lgan u_{21} va u_{31} larga nisbatan chiziqlidir. Chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasining aniqlovchisini D bilan belgilanadi va uni aniqланади

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_2 \sin \varphi_2 & \lambda_3 \sin \varphi_3 \\ \lambda_2 \cos \varphi_2 & \lambda_3 \cos \varphi_3 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \sin \varphi_2 \cos \varphi_3 - \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \cos \varphi_2 \sin \varphi_3 = \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \sin(\varphi_2 - \varphi_3).$$

D_1 va D_2 aniqlovchilarni D dan noma'dum ustunlardagi ozod hadlar dan tuzilgan koeffistiyentlar bilan ustunlarni almashtirish orqali olinadi.

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 &= \begin{vmatrix} -\sin \varphi_1 & \lambda_3 \sin \varphi_3 \\ -\cos \varphi_1 & \lambda_3 \cos \varphi_3 \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda_3 \sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_3 + \lambda_3 \cos \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_3 = \\ &= -\lambda_3 \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_3); \\ D_2 &= \begin{vmatrix} -\sin \varphi_1 & \lambda_2 \sin \varphi_2 \\ -\cos \varphi_1 & \lambda_2 \cos \varphi_2 \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda_2 \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2). \end{aligned}$$

Sistemaning ildizini Kramer formulalari bo'yicha topiladi:

$$u_{21} = \frac{D_2}{D} = -\frac{\sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}{\lambda_3 \sin(\varphi_2 - \varphi_3)}; \quad (2.51)$$

$$u_{31} = \frac{D_1}{D} = -\frac{\sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_3)}{\lambda_2 \sin(\varphi_2 - \varphi_3)}. \quad (2.52)$$

Uzatishlar nisbati u_{21} va u_{31} larni (2.48) ifoda orqali aniqlanganda umumlashgan koordinata φ_1 funksiyasida quyidagilar olinadi

$$u_{21} = \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} = \frac{1}{\lambda_b^2} \left(1 - \lambda_4 \cos \varphi_1 - \frac{\lambda_4 (\lambda_3^2 - \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_b^2) \sin \varphi_1}{\sqrt{4\lambda_2^2 \lambda_b^2 - (-\lambda_3^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_b^2)^2}} \right); \quad (2.53)$$

$$u_{31} = \frac{\omega_3}{\omega_1} = \frac{1}{\lambda_b^2} \left(1 - \lambda_4 \cos \varphi_1 + \frac{\lambda_4 (\lambda_2^2 - \lambda_3^2 + \lambda_b^2) \sin \varphi_1}{\sqrt{4\lambda_3^2 \lambda_b^2 - (-\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2 + \lambda_b^2)^2}} \right). \quad (2.54)$$

Boʻgʻinlarning burchak tezlanishlarini va mos ravishdagi uzatish fuksiyadarini aniqlash uchun (2.49) sistemani differensiyalanadi.

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_1^2 l_1 \cos \varphi_1 + \varepsilon_1 l_1 \sin \varphi_1 + \omega_2^2 l_2 \cos \varphi_2 + \varepsilon_2 l_2 \sin \varphi_2 + \\ + \omega_3^2 l_3 \cos \varphi_3 + \varepsilon_3 l_3 \sin \varphi_3 = 0; \\ \omega_1^2 l_1 \sin \varphi_1 + \varepsilon_1 l_1 \cos \varphi_1 + \omega_2^2 l_2 \sin \varphi_2 + \varepsilon_2 l_2 \cos \varphi_2 + \\ + \omega_3^2 l_3 \sin \varphi_3 + \varepsilon_3 l_3 \cos \varphi_3 = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.55)$$

(2.55) ó sistema izlanayotgan ε_2 va ε_3 qiymatlarga nisbatan chiziqlidir.

(2.55) ó sistema ayrim hollada $\left(\frac{\varepsilon_2}{\omega_1^2} \right)$ va $\left(\frac{\varepsilon_3}{\omega_1^2} \right)$ larga nisbatan oʻzgartiriladi.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\omega_1^2} \lambda_2 \sin \varphi_2 + \frac{\varepsilon_3}{\omega_1^2} \lambda_3 \sin \varphi_3 &= -\cos \varphi_1 - \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\omega_1^2} \sin \varphi_1 - \\ &- u_{21}^2 \lambda_2 \cos \varphi_2 - u_{31}^2 \lambda_3 \cos \varphi_3; \end{aligned} \quad (2.56)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\omega_1^2} \lambda_2 \cos \varphi_2 + \frac{\varepsilon_3}{\omega_1^2} \lambda_3 \cos \varphi_3 &= -\sin \varphi_1 - \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\omega_1^2} \cos \varphi_1 - \\ &- u_{21}^2 \lambda_2 \sin \varphi_2 - u_{31}^2 \lambda_3 \sin \varphi_3; \end{aligned}$$

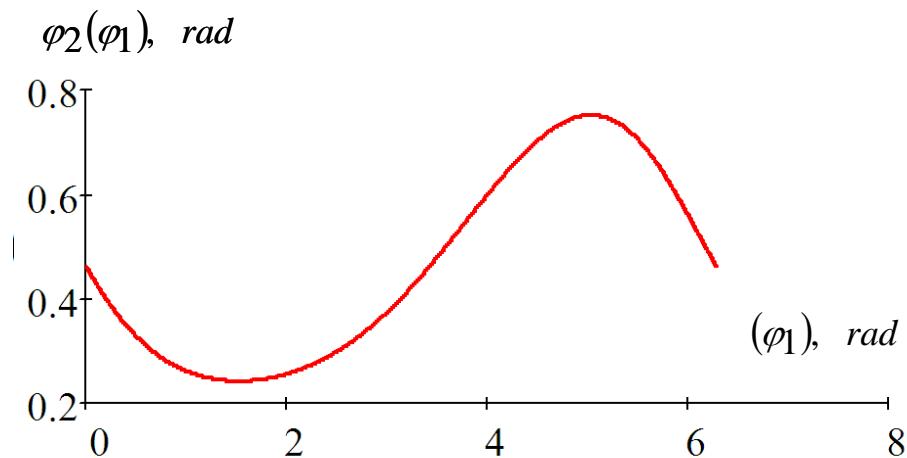
(2.56)- sistemaning ildizlarini Kramer formulalari bo'yicha aniqlanadi.

$$\varepsilon_2 = \frac{\omega_1^2}{\lambda_2 \cdot \sin(\varphi_2 - \varphi_3)} \cdot \left(-\lambda_3 \cdot u_{31}^2 \cdot \cos 2\varphi_3 - \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\omega_1^2} \cdot \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_3) - \right. \\ \left. - \cos(\varphi_1 + \varphi_3) - \lambda_2 \cdot u_{21}^2 \cdot \cos(\varphi_2 + \varphi_3) \right) \quad 2.57)$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = \frac{\omega_1^2}{\lambda_3 \cdot \sin(\varphi_2 - \varphi_3)} \cdot \left(\lambda_2 \cdot u_{21}^2 \cdot \cos 2\varphi_2 + \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\omega_1^2} \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + \right. \\ \left. + \cos(\varphi_1 + \varphi_3) + \lambda_3 \cdot u_{31}^2 \cdot \cos(\varphi_2 + \varphi_3) \right)$$

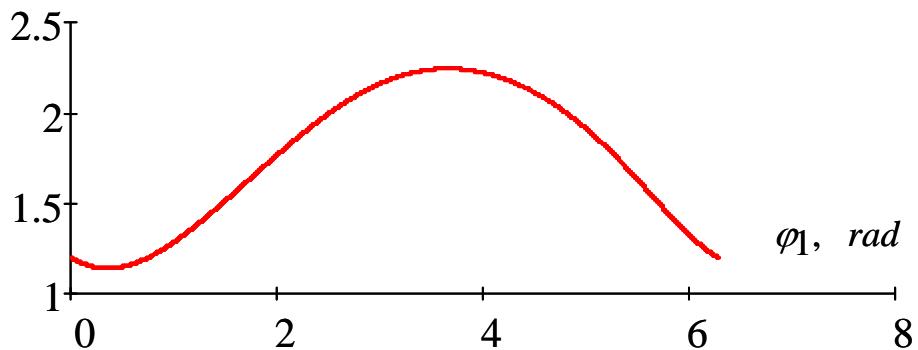
Kramer formulalari bo'yicha topiladigan (2.53), (2.54), (2.57) tenglamalarni EHM da yechish uchun dastur tuzildi.

2.11-2.16 rasmlarda shatun va koromisloning burchak siljishi, tezlik va tezlanishlarining o'zgarish qonuniyatlari keltirilgan.



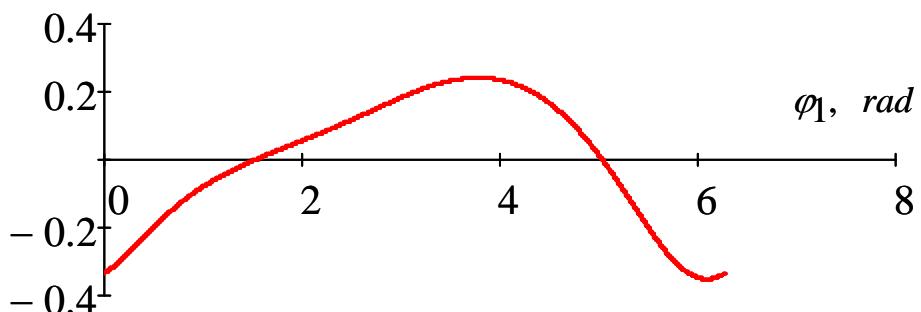
2.11- rasm. Shatun burchak siljishining o'zgarish qonuniyati

$\varphi_3(\varphi_1), \text{ rad}$



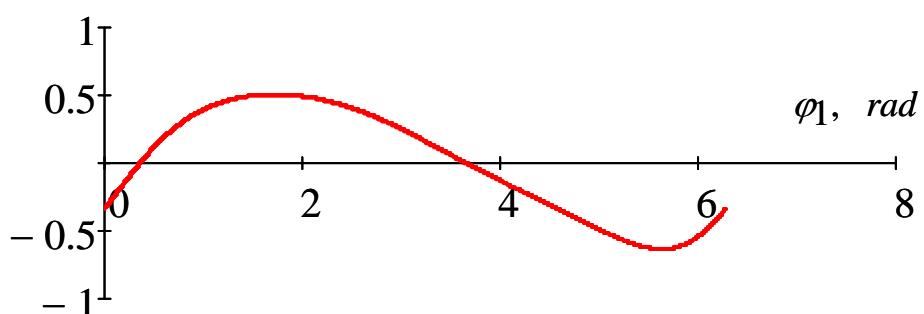
2.12- rasm. Koromislo burchak siljishining oʻzgarish qonuniyati

$\omega_2(\varphi_1), \text{ rad}$

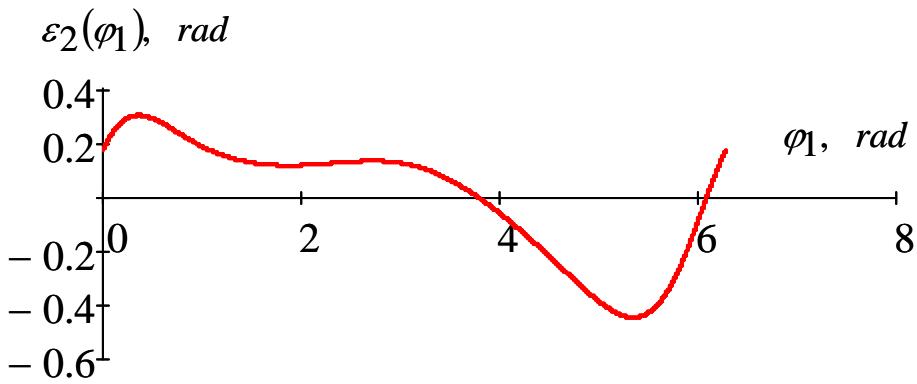


2.13- rasm. Shatun burchak tezligining oʻzgarish qonuniyati.

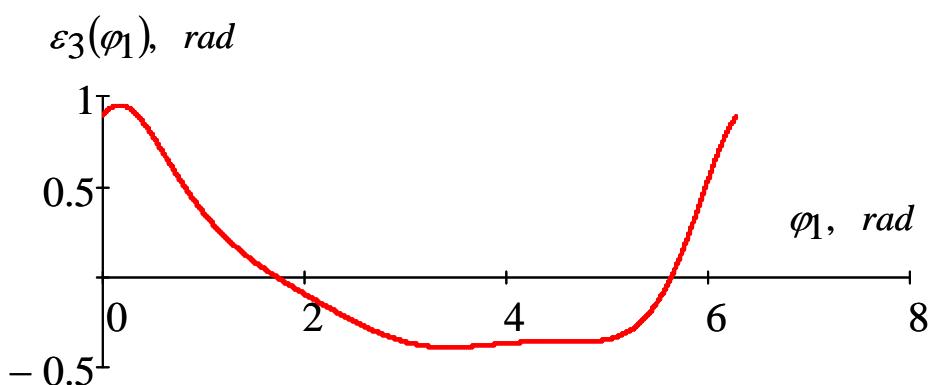
$\omega_3(\varphi_1), \text{ rad}$



2.14- rasm. Koromislo burchak tezligining oʻzgarish qonuniyati.



2.15- rasm. Shatun burchak tezlanishining oʻzgarishi qonuniyati



2.16- rasm. Koromislo burchak tezlanishining oʻzgarish qonuniyati

2-ilovada toʻrt zvenolii sharnirli mexanizm kinematik parametrlarini hisoblash uchun Math CAD dasturi keltirilgan.

2.3. KULISALI MEXANIZM KINEMATIKASI

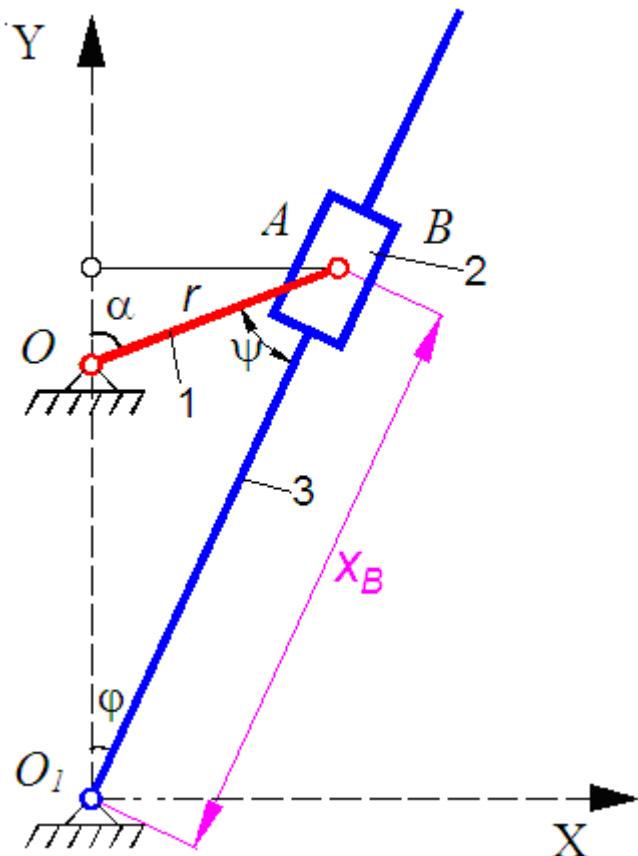
Krivoship-kulisali mexanizm ó toʻrt zvenolii richagli mexanizm boʻlib uning tarkibiga krivoship va kulisa kiradi (2.17- rasm).

Krivoship-kulisali mexanizm krivoshipning aylanma harakatini kulanining aylanma yoki tebranma harakatiga aylantirib berish uchun, va teskarisi- kulanining harakatini krivoshipning aylanma harakatiga oʻzgartirib berish uchun hizmat qiladi.

Metall qirqish stanoklarida qoʻllaniladigan olti zvenoli kulisali mexanizmlar (boʻylama randalovchi, yoruvchi va boshqa stanoklar) murakkabroq boʻladi.

Kulanining burchak siljishlari, tezliklari va tezlanishlarini aniqlash.

Kulisa 3ni (2.17-rasm) krivoship 1 va kulisa 3 aylanadigan markazlar A va C markazlardan o-tuvchi chiziqdan hisoblanuvchi φ_3 burchak bilan koordinatsiyalash mumkin.



2.17- rasm. To-tz zvenolii kulisali mexanizmning rasmi:
1- krivoship; 2-tosh; 3-kulisa.

Krivoship uzunligi AB ni kulisaning o-zgaruvchan uzunligi SB ni markazlardan o-tuvchi AC chiziqqa proyeksiyalab krivoshipning istalgan holatidagi ma'dum burchak φ_1 bilan burchak φ_3 orasidagi bog'lanishini oson o-rnatish mumkin:

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi_3 = \frac{r \sin \varphi_1}{e + r \cos \varphi_1}. \quad (2.58)$$

Agar $\lambda = \frac{e}{r}$, nisbatni kirtsak (2.58) tenglama quyidagi ko-rinishga keladi:

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi_3 = \frac{\sin \varphi_1}{\lambda + \cos \varphi_1}. \quad (2.59)$$

undan

$$\varphi_3 = \arctg \left(\frac{\sin \varphi_1}{\lambda + \cos \varphi_1} \right). \quad (2.59\phi)$$

λ ning qiymati bo'yicha kulisasi aylanuvchi yoki tebranuvchi kulisali mexanizmni olamiz. Tebranuvchi kulisa uchun $\varphi_3 < 90^\circ$ va $\tg \varphi_3 < \infty$, ya'ni maxraj φ_1 ning xech bir qiyamatida nol qiymat olmaydi, $\lambda > 1$ bo'lishi kerak. Xuddi shu kabi mulohaza qilib aylanuvchi kulisa uchun $\lambda < 1$ ya'ni $e < r$.

(2.59) tenglamani differensiallab va $\frac{d\varphi_1}{dt} = \omega_1$ va $\frac{d\varphi_3}{dt} = \omega_3$ ligini nazarda tutib, quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz:

$$\omega_3 = \omega_1 \frac{1 + \lambda \cos \varphi_1}{1 + 2\lambda \cos \varphi_1 + \lambda^2}. \quad (2.60)$$

Bundan uzatuvchi funksiya:

$$u_{31} = \frac{\omega_3}{\omega_1} = \frac{1 + \lambda \cos \varphi_1}{1 + 2\lambda \cos \varphi_1 + \lambda^2}. \quad (2.61)$$

Differensiallashni davom ettirib kulanining burchak tezlanishini aniqlash uchun quyidagi ifodani yozamiz

$$\varepsilon_3 = \varepsilon_1 u_{31} + \omega_1^2 u'_{31} \quad (2.62)$$

yoki

$$\varepsilon_3 = \varepsilon_1 \frac{1 + \lambda \cos \varphi_1}{1 + 2\lambda \cos \varphi_1 + \lambda^2} + \omega_1^2 \frac{\lambda (1 - \lambda^2) \sin \varphi_1}{(1 + 2\lambda \cos \varphi_1 + \lambda^2)^2}. \quad (2.63)$$

Agar kulisa bosh bo'g'in bo'lsa va bir xil aylansa (nasos va rotorli dvigatellardagi kabi), unda $\omega_3 = \text{const}$ va $\varepsilon_3 = 0$ bo'ladi.

Bunday hol uchun krivoshipning burchak tezlanishi:

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{d\omega_1}{dt} = -\omega_1^2 \frac{\lambda (1 - \lambda^2) \sin \varphi_1}{(1 + \lambda \cos \varphi_1)(1 + 2\lambda \cos \varphi_1 + \lambda^2)}. \quad (2.64)$$

(2.60) ifodadan ω_1 ning qiymatini qo'shib quyidagi natijani olamiz:

$$\varepsilon_1 = -\omega_3^2 \frac{\lambda(1-\lambda^2)\sin\varphi_1(1+2\lambda\cos\varphi_1+\lambda^2)}{(1+2\lambda\cos\varphi_1)^3}. \quad (2.65)$$

Agar krivoship AB bosh boğin bolsa, bunda $\omega_1 = const$, demak $\varepsilon_1 = \frac{d\omega_1}{dt} = 0$ boładi va (2.62) formuladan kulisani burchak tezlanishi uchun quyidagi ifodani olamiz:

$$\varepsilon_3 = \omega_1^2 \frac{\lambda(1-\lambda^2)\sin\varphi_1}{(1+2\lambda\cos\varphi_1+\lambda^2)^2}. \quad (2.66)$$

Kulisa va toshning nisbiy siljishi, tezligi va tezlanishi. Dvigatel va nasos mexanizmlarida aksariyat ko-p holda faqat porshen (tosh -2) va silindr (kulisa-3) larning nisbiy yurishlarini (2.3 rasm), balki nisbiy siljishlarning o-zgarishi qonunini ham topish talab qilinadli. Chunki unga gidravlik ó nasoslarda masalan moyning notejis berilishi, xudi shuningdek silindrga nisbatan porshenning harakatlanishidagi tezlik va tezlanishi bogliq boładi.

Toshning kulisagi nisbatan holatini x_B (2.3 rasm) bilan koordinatsiyalash mumkin, va uni markazlar aro masofa $CA = e$ va krivoship $AB = r$ larning kulisa yo-nalishiga proyeksiyalarining yigindisi sifatida ko-rish kerak:

$$x_B = e \cos\varphi_3 + r \cos\psi = e \left(\cos\varphi_3 + \frac{1}{\lambda} \cos\psi \right) \quad (2.67)$$

Bu yerda $\psi = \alpha - \varphi_3$ (2.67) formula va krivoship ó polzunli mexanizm porsheni uchun koordinata $S_B = r \left(\cos\varphi_3 + \frac{1}{\lambda} \cos\psi \right)$ larni taqqoslab agar e ni r ga almashtirsak ularning o-zaro mosligini ko-rish mumkin.

Bu tabiiy bołib, agar krivoship- polzunli mexanizmda krivoshipning tayanch holatiga keltirlsa undan kulisali mexanizmni hosil qilish mumkin.

Bosh boğin sifatida foydalaniladigan, $\omega_3 = const$ bołgan, aylanuvchi kulisali mexanizm uchun tosh va kulisining nisbiy tezlik va tezlanishlarini aniqlashda aniq formulalar $v_B = -r\omega_1 \frac{\sin(\varphi_3 + \psi)}{\cos\psi}$ va

$a_B = -r\omega_1^2 \left[\frac{\cos(\varphi_3 + \psi)}{\cos \psi} + \lambda \frac{\cos^2 \varphi_3}{\cos^3 \psi} \right]$ dan tashqari, yaqinlashtirilgan formulalar $v_B = -r\omega_1 \left(\sin \varphi_3 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sin 2\varphi_3 \right)$ va $a_B = -r\omega_1^2 (\cos \varphi_3 + \lambda \cos 2\varphi_3)$ larni agar $\lambda = \frac{e}{r}$ yetarli darajada kam $\left(\lambda < \frac{1}{3,3} \right)$ bolsa qo'llash mumkin.

Bu quyidagicha amalga oshiriladi, yaoni krivoship-polzunli mexanizmni kulisali mexanizmga aylantirish uchun barcha bo'g'inlarga krivoshipning burchak tezligiga teng va unga teskari yo'nalgan burchak tezligini berish kerak. Bunda krivoship-polzunli mexanizmning krivoshipi toxtaydi, porshenning (endi kulisaning) yo'naltiruvchisi krivoshipning burchak tezligiga teng bo'gan, biroq unga teskari yo'nalgan holda aylanadi.

Agar kulisali mexanizmda krivoship AB bosh bo'g'in bolsa tezlik va tezlanishlarni (2.67) tenglamani differensiallab aniqlash mumkin.

Birinchi bor differensiallab quyidagiga ega bo'ljamiz:

$$\frac{dx_B}{dt} = -e \left(\sin \varphi_3 \frac{d\varphi_3}{dt} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \sin \psi \frac{d\psi}{dt} \right) \quad (2.68)$$

biroq $e \sin \varphi_3 = r \sin \psi$ yoki $\sin \psi = \lambda \sin \varphi_3$ bo'lganligi uchun

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d\psi}{dt} \cos \psi &= \lambda \frac{d\varphi_3}{dt} \cos \varphi_3 \\ \frac{d\psi}{dt} &= \lambda \frac{d\varphi_3}{dt} \cdot \frac{\cos \varphi_3}{\cos \psi}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.69)$$

(2.68) ifodadagi $\frac{d\psi}{dt}$ ni qiymatini (2.69) ifodadagi qiymati bilan almashtirib va o'zgartirishlar kiritib quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$v_{23} = \frac{dx_B}{dt} = -e \omega_3 \frac{\sin \varphi_1}{\cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_3)}, \quad (2.70)$$

Bu erda $\omega_3 = \frac{d\varphi_3}{dt}$ - kulisaning burchak tezligi bolib uni (2.60) ifodadan va $\alpha - \varphi_3 = \psi$; φ_3 lar (2.59) tenglamadan topiladi. Ikkinci marta differensiallab va o'zgartirishlar kiritib nisbiy tezlanishini aniqlaymiz

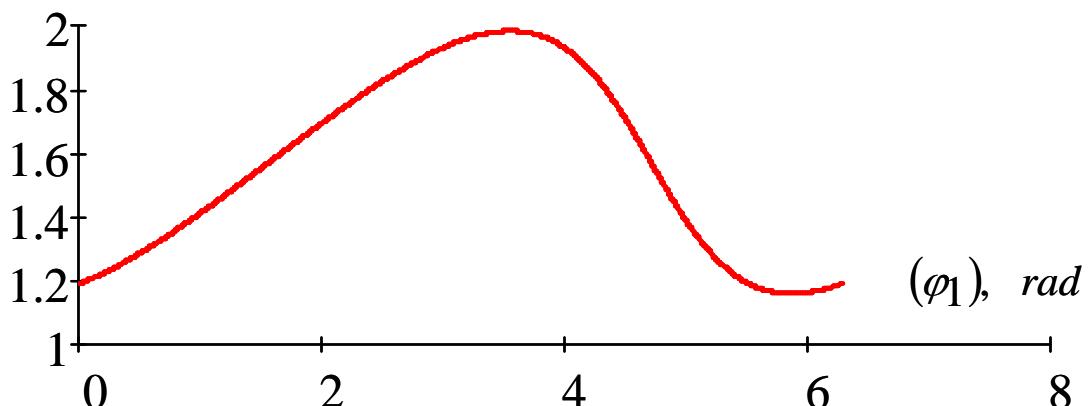
$$a_{23} = \frac{d^2 x_B}{dt^2} = -e \left[\varepsilon_3 \frac{\sin \varphi_1}{\cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_3)} + \omega_3^2 \left(\frac{\cos \varphi_1}{\cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_3)} + \lambda \frac{\cos^2 \varphi_1}{\cos^3(\varphi_1 - \varphi_3)} \right) \right]. \quad (2.71)$$

Bu tenglamada $\varepsilon_3 = \frac{d\omega_3}{dt}$ (2.62) ifodadan aniqlanadi.

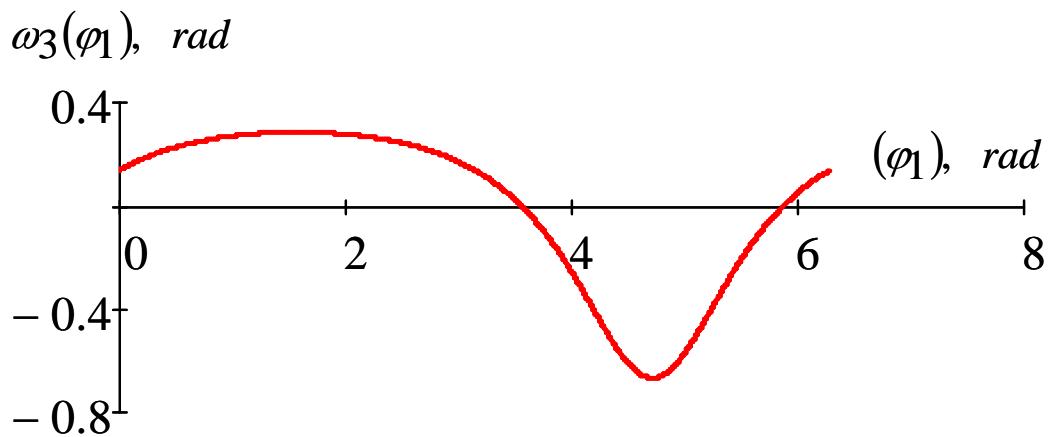
Kulisali mexanizmning kinematik parametrlarini EHMda hisoblash uchun (2.60, 2.65, 2.66, 2.67, 2.70, 2.71) ifodalar asosida dastur tuzildi (3-ilova).

2.18-2.20 rasmlarda kulisaning burchak siljishlari, tezlik va tezlanishlarini o'zgarish qonuniyatları, 2.21-2.23 rasmlarda esa kulisali mexanizm toshining chiziqli siljishi, tezlik va tezlanishlarini o'zgarish qonuniyatları ko'rsatilgan.

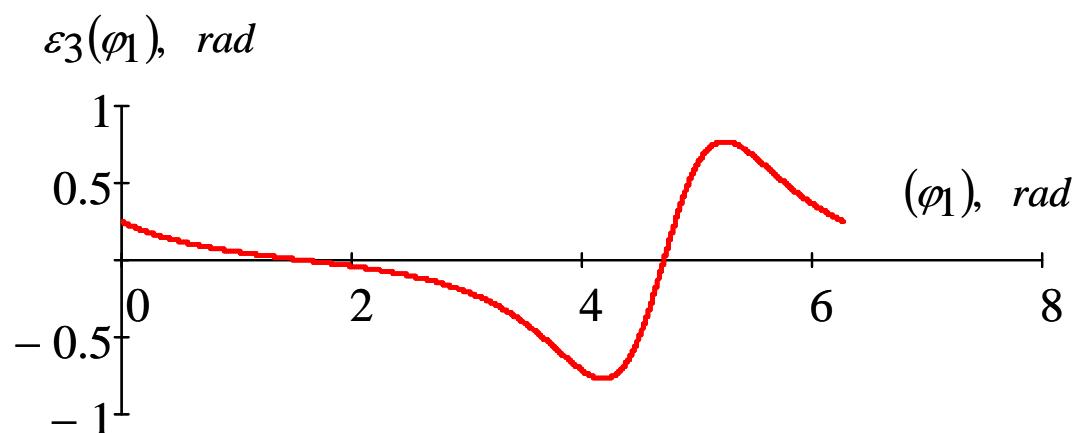
$\varphi_3(\varphi_1)$, rad



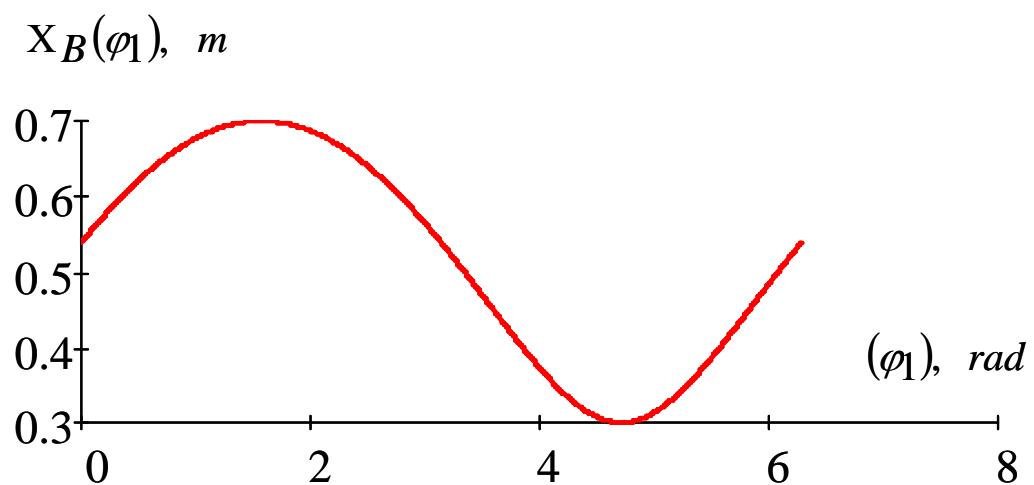
2.18- rasm. Kulisa burilish burchagining o'zgarish qonuniyati



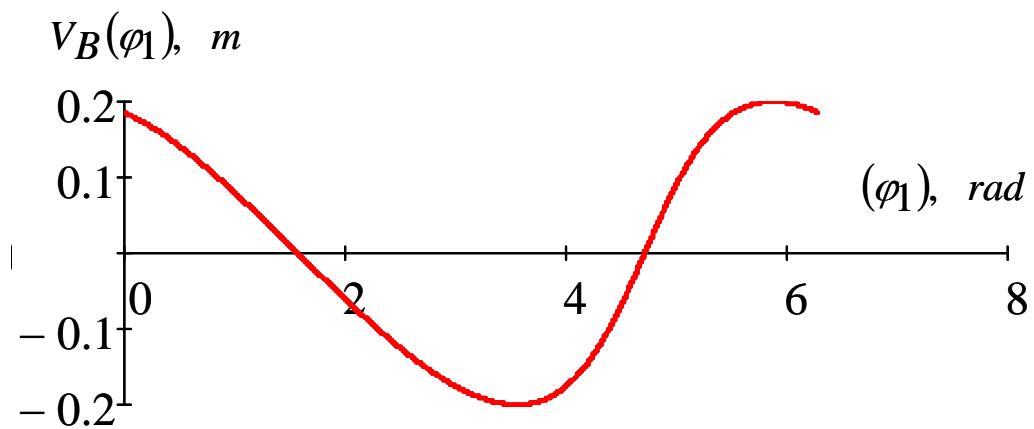
2.19- rasm. Kulisa burchak tezligining ożgarish qonuniyati



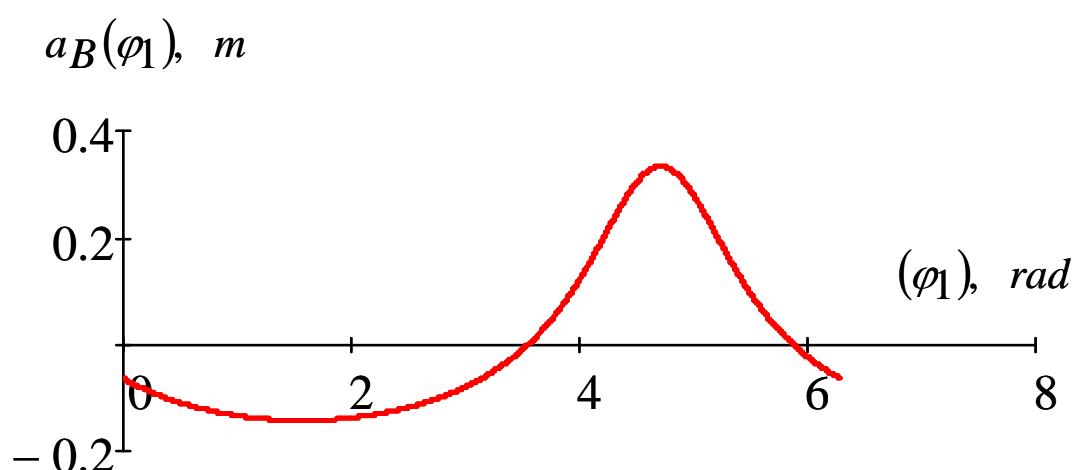
2.20- rasm. Kulisa burchak tezlanishining ożgarish qonuniyati



2.21- rasm.Toshning chiziqli siljishining ożgarish qonuniyati



2.22- rasm.Toshning chiziqli tezligining ożgarish qonuniyati



2.23- rasm.Toshning chiziqli tezlanishining ożgarish qonuniyati

1-jadval

Krivoship-polzunli mexanizm parametrlarining son qiymatlari

Var.	Krivoshipning uzunligi l_{OA} ,	Shatunning uzunligi l_{AB} ,	Krivoshipning burchak tezligi ω_1, c^{-1}	$k = \frac{l_{AS_2}}{l_{AB}}$
1	0,050	0,140	50	0,5
2	0,055	0,154	80	0,6
3	0,060	0,170	60	0,4
4	0,065	0,180	90	0,7
5	0,070	0,210	70	0,5
6	0,060	0,180	65	0,6
7	0,080	0,240	75	0,4
8	0,075	0,230	85	0,3
9	0,080	0,260	90	0,7
10	0,050	0,150	55	0,5
11	0,060	0,180	60	0,7
12	0,065	0,200	65	0,4
13	0,070	0,180	60	0,3
14	0,070	0,190	70	0,6
15	0,065	0,160	80	0,4
16	0,055	0,165	50	0,5
17	0,060	0,140	85	0,6
18	0,050	0,150	65	0,4
19	0,070	0,200	80	0,7
20	0,060	0,150	75	0,3
21	0,050	0,145	55	0,5
22	0,055	0,160	75	0,4
23	0,060	0,165	50	0,35
24	0,065	0,175	80	0,5
25	0,070	0,220	60	0,45
26	0,060	0,195	50	0,4
27	0,080	0,245	55	0,6
28	0,075	0,230	65	0,4
29	0,080	0,265	80	0,6
30	0,050	0,160	85	0,4

2-jadval

Sharnirli 4 zvenoli mexanizm parametrlarining son qiymatlari

Var.	Krivoship uzunligi l_{OA} , m	Shatunning uzunligi l_{AB} , m	Koromislo uzunligi l_{BO_1} , m	Oqqlararo masofa l_{OO_1} , m	ω_1, c^{-1}
1	0.05	0.18	0.9	0.20	20
2	0.06	0.19	0.7	0.25	22
3	0.07	0.20	1.0	0.28	24
4	0.08	0.21	0.8	0.26	26
5	0.09	0.22	1.4	0.22	28
6	0.10	0.23	1.2	0.27	30
7	0.11	0.24	1.3	0.25	32
8	0.12	0.26	1.5	0.29	34
9	0.07	0.20	1.3	0.18	36
10	0.06	0.25	1.2	0.24	38
11	0.12	0.18	1.0	0.30	36
12	0.11	0.19	1.5	0.23	34
13	0.10	0.20	1.4	0.22	32
14	0.09	0.21	1.3	0.20	30
15	0.08	0.22	0.9	0.28	28
16	0.07	0.23	0.8	0.25	26
17	0.06	0.24	0.7	0.26	24
18	0.05	0.25	1.0	0.24	22
19	0.06	0.26	1.4	0.21	20
20	0.07	0.27	1.2	0.27	22
21	0.08	0.18	0.9	0.24	24
22	0.09	0.19	1.4	0.18	26
23	0.10	0.20	1.5	0.19	28
24	0.11	0.21	1.3	0.26	30
25	0.12	0.22	1.0	0.30	32
26	0.10	0.23	1.2	0.28	34
27	0.06	0.24	0.8	0.27	36
28	0.07	0.25	1.1	0.26	38
29	0.08	0.26	1.4	0.25	36
30	0.09	0.22	1.2	0.24	34

3-jadval

Kulisali mexanizm parametrlarining son qiymatlari

Var.	Krivoshipning uzunligi l_{OA} ,	Oqqlararo masofa l_{OO_1} ,	Krivoshipning burchak tezligi ω_1, c^{-1}
1	0.1	0.18	20
2	0.12	0.2	22
3	0.14	0.22	24
4	0.16	0.3	26
5	0.18	0.3	28
6	0.2	0.32	30
7	0.22	0.4	32
8	0.24	0.38	34
9	0.26	0.45	36
10	0.28	0.5	38
11	0.3	0.52	40
12	0.1	0.24	20
13	0.12	0.2	22
14	0.14	0.26	24
15	0.16	0.3	26
16	0.18	0.28	28
17	0.2	0.35	30
18	0.22	0.36	32
19	0.24	0.34	34
20	0.26	0.5	36
21	0.28	0.44	38
22	0.3	0.5	40
23	0.12	0.26	20
24	0.14	0.25	22
25	0.16	0.28	24
26	0.18	0.27	26
27	0.2	0.32	28
28	0.22	0.36	30
29	0.24	0.4	32
30	0.26	0.42	34

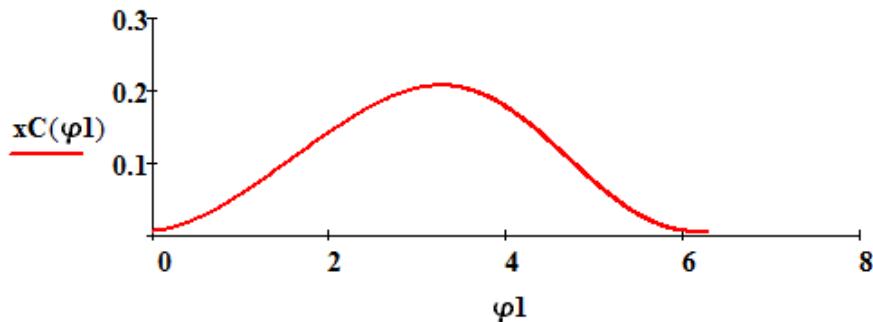
1-ilova

Krivoship-polzunli mexanizmning kinematik tahlili

Berilgan qiymatlar

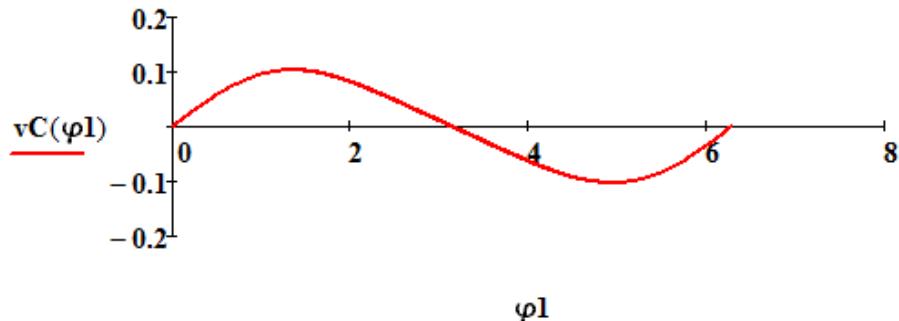
$$l1 := 0.1 \text{ m} \quad l2 := 0.4 \text{ m} \quad k := 0.5 \quad IBS2 := k \cdot l2 \text{ m} \quad \varphi1 := 0, 0.01..2 \cdot \pi$$

$$\lambda := \frac{l1}{l2} \quad \lambda = 0.25 \quad xC(\varphi1) := l1 \cdot \left[\left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{4} \right) - \left(\cos(\varphi1) - \frac{\lambda}{4} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \varphi1) \right) \right]$$



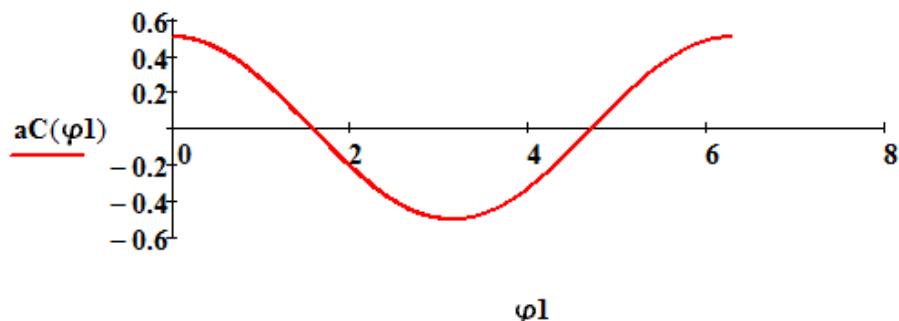
Polzun C nuqtasining funksiya holati

$$vC(\varphi1) := l1 \cdot \left(\sin(\varphi1) + \frac{\lambda}{2} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \varphi1) \right)$$



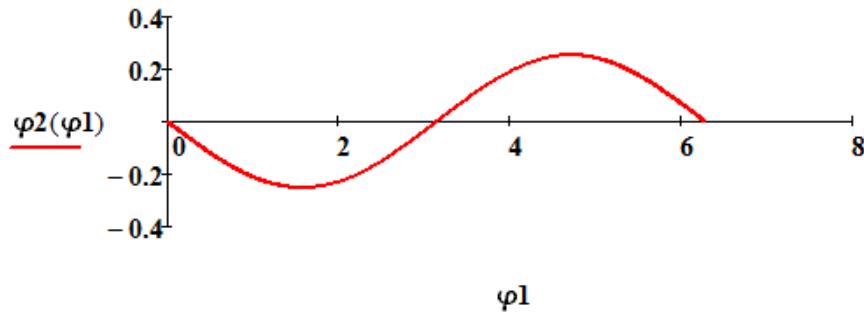
Polzun tezliginining anoligi

$$aC(\varphi1) := l2 \cdot (\cos(\varphi1) + \lambda \cdot \cos(2 \cdot \varphi1))$$



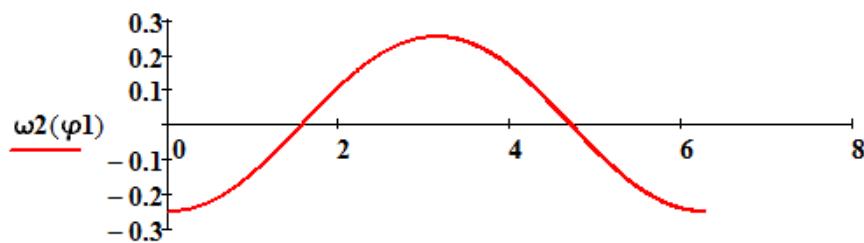
Polzun tezlanisnining anoligi

$$\varphi_2(\varphi_1) := \arcsin(-\lambda \cdot \sin(\varphi_1))$$



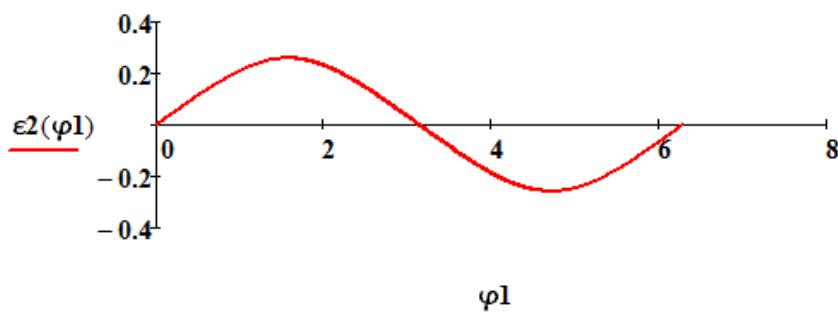
Shatunning funksiya holati

$$\omega_2(\varphi_1) := \frac{-\lambda \cdot \cos(\varphi_1)}{\sqrt{1 - \lambda^2 \cdot \sin(\varphi_1)^2}}$$

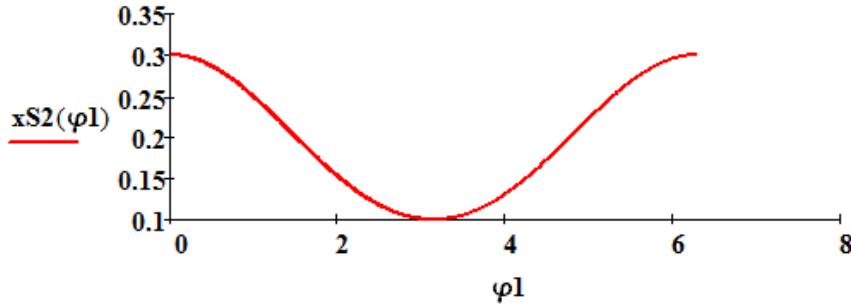


Shatun burchak tezligining anoligi

$$\epsilon_2(\varphi_1) := \frac{\lambda \cdot \sin(\varphi_1)}{\sqrt{1 - \lambda^2 \cdot \sin(\varphi_1)^2}} - \frac{\lambda^3 \cdot \cos(\varphi_1)^2 \cdot \sin(\varphi_1)}{\sqrt{(1 - \lambda^2 \cdot \sin(\varphi_1)^2)^3}} +$$

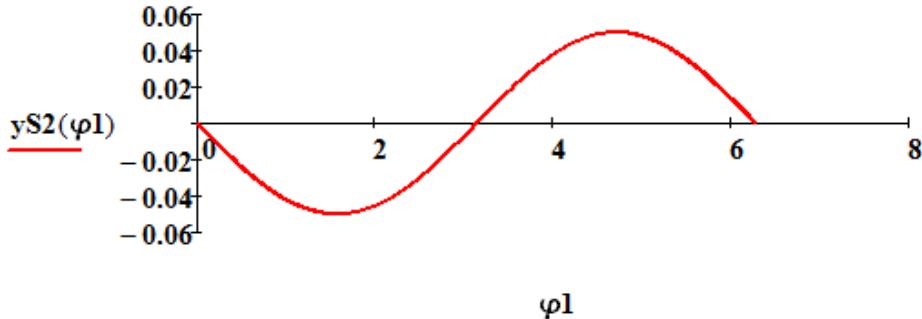


Shatun burchak tezlanishining anoligi
 $xS2(\varphi_1) := l_1 \cdot \cos(\varphi_1) + IBS2 \cdot \cos(\varphi_2(\varphi_1))$



Shatun og'irlik markazi funksiya holatining AX oq'iga proyeksiyası

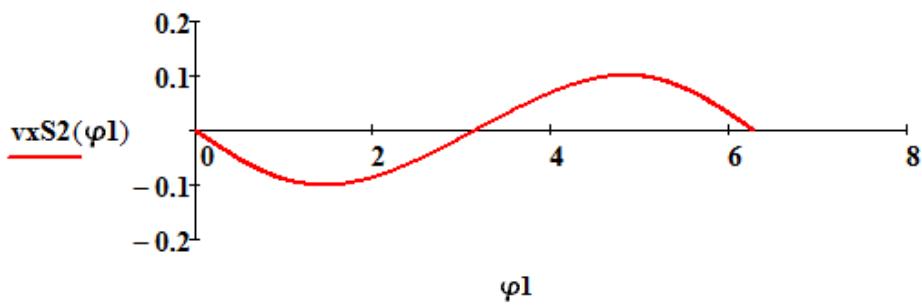
$$yS2(\varphi_1) := lBS2 \cdot \sin(\varphi_2(\varphi_1))$$



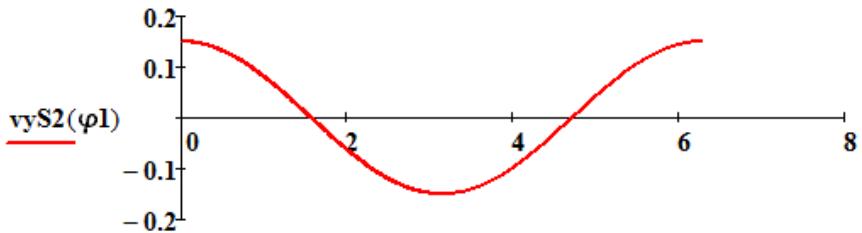
Shatun og'irlilik markazi funksiya holatining AY oq'iga proyeksiyasi

$$vxS2(\varphi_1) := (-l1) \cdot \sin(\varphi_1) - lBS2 \cdot \sin(\varphi_2(\varphi_1)) \cdot \frac{d}{d\varphi_1} \varphi_2(\varphi_1)$$

$$vyS2(\varphi_1) := l1 \cdot \cos(\varphi_1) - lBS2 \cdot \cos(\varphi_2(\varphi_1)) \cdot \frac{d}{d\varphi_1} \varphi_2(\varphi_1)$$

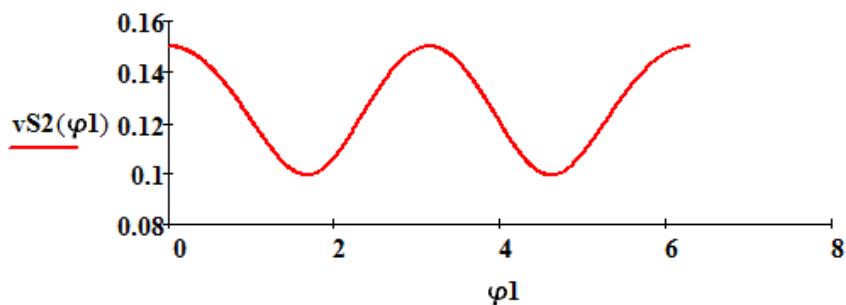


Shatun og'irlilik markazi tezlik analogining AX oq'iga proyeksiyasi



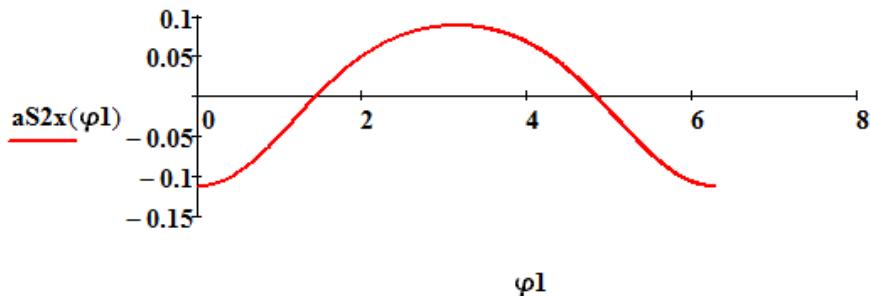
Shatun og'irlilik markazi tezlik analogining AY oq'iga proyeksiyasi

$$vS2(\varphi_1) := \sqrt{vxS2(\varphi_1)^2 + vyS2(\varphi_1)^2}$$

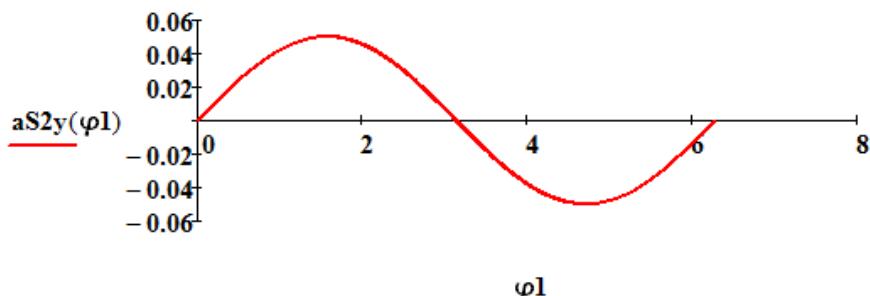


Shatun og'irlilik markazining tezlik analogi

$$aS2x(\varphi_1) := \frac{d^2}{d\varphi_1^2} xS2(\varphi_1) \quad aS2y(\varphi_1) := \frac{d^2}{d\varphi_1^2} yS2(\varphi_1)$$

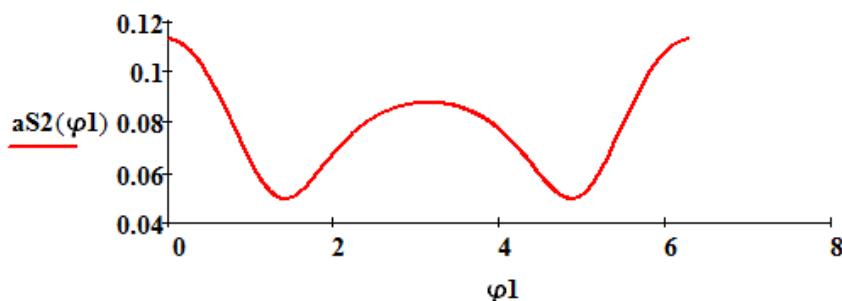


Shatun og'irlik markazi tezlanish analogining AX oq'iga proyeksiyasi



Shatun og'irlik markazi tezlanish analogining AY oq'iga proyeksiyasi

$$aS2(\varphi_1) := \sqrt{aS2x(\varphi_1)^2 + aS2y(\varphi_1)^2}$$



Shatun og'irlik markazining tezlanish analogi

ilova

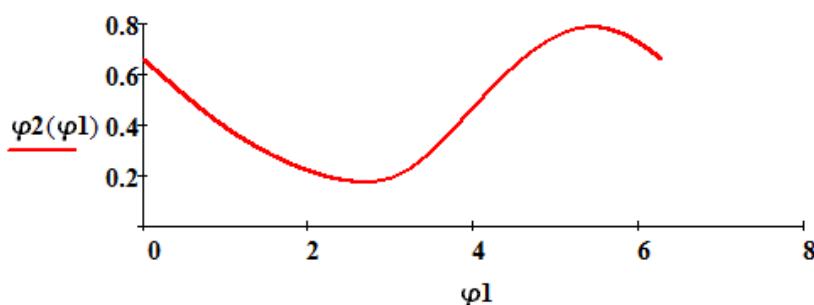
To'rt zvenoli sharnirli mexanizmning kinematik tahlili

Dastlabki berilgan qiymatlar

$$\varphi_1 := 0, 0.001 \dots 2 \cdot \pi \quad l_1 := 0.24 \text{ m} \quad l_4 := 0.12 \text{ m} \quad l_3 := 0.18 \text{ m} \quad l_2 := 0.05 \text{ m}$$

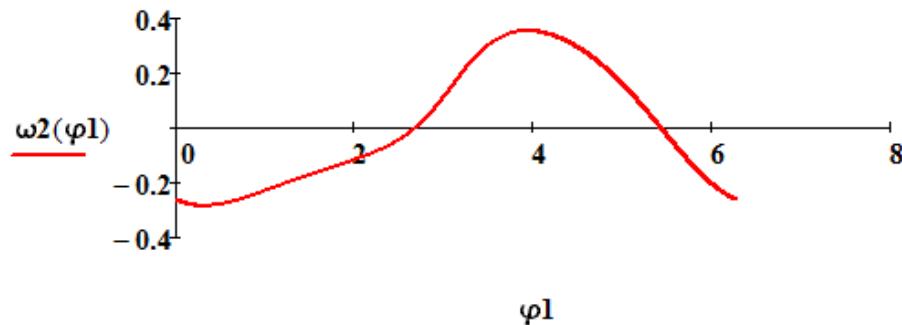
$$\varphi_{2s}(\varphi_1) := \arccos\left(\frac{l_3^2 - l_4^2 + l_1^2 + l_2^2 - 2 \cdot l_1 \cdot l_2 \cdot \cos(\varphi_1)}{2 \cdot l_3 \cdot \sqrt{l_1^2 + l_2^2 - 2 \cdot l_1 \cdot l_2 \cdot \cos(\varphi_1)}}\right)$$

$$\varphi_s(\varphi_1) := \operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{l_2 \cdot \sin(\varphi_1)}{l_2 \cdot \cos(\varphi_1) - l_1}\right) \quad \varphi_2(\varphi_1) := \varphi_{2s}(\varphi_1) + \varphi_s(\varphi_1)$$



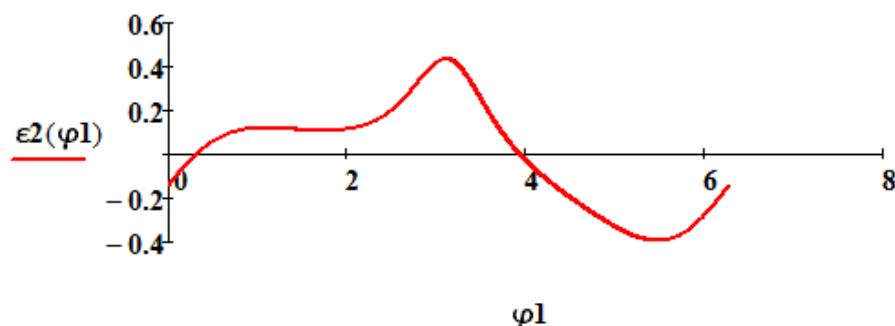
Satun burchak siljishininig o'zgarish qonuniyati

$$\omega_2(\varphi_1) := \frac{d}{d\varphi_1} \varphi_2(\varphi_1)$$



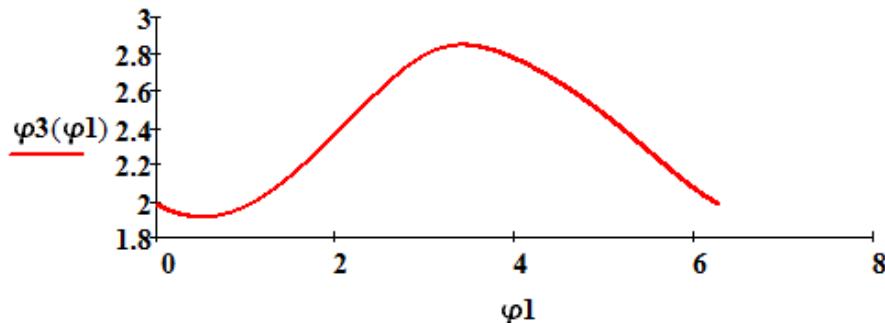
Satun burchak tezligining o'zgarish qonuniyati

$$\epsilon_2(\varphi_1) := \frac{d}{d\varphi_1} \omega_2(\varphi_1)$$



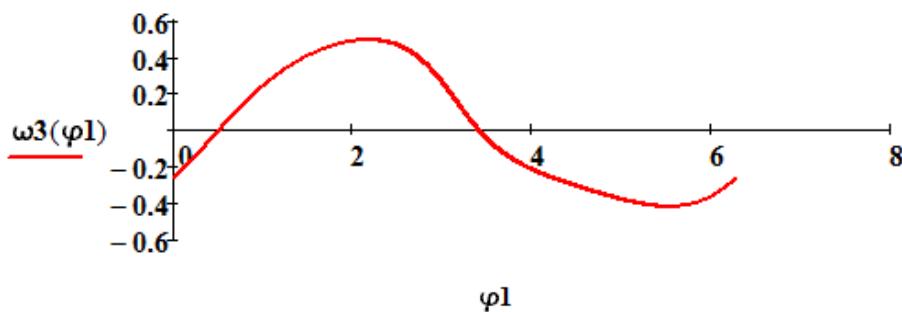
Satun burchak tezlanishining o'zgarish qonuniyati

$$\varphi_3(\varphi_1) := \arccos\left(\frac{l_3^2 - l_4^2 - l_1^2 - l_2^2 + 2 \cdot l_1 \cdot l_2 \cdot \cos(\varphi_1)}{2 \cdot l_4 \cdot \sqrt{l_1^2 + l_2^2 - 2 \cdot l_1 \cdot l_2 \cdot \cos(\varphi_1)}}\right) + \arctan\left(\frac{l_2 \cdot \sin(\varphi_1)}{l_2 \cdot \cos(\varphi_1) - l_1}\right)$$



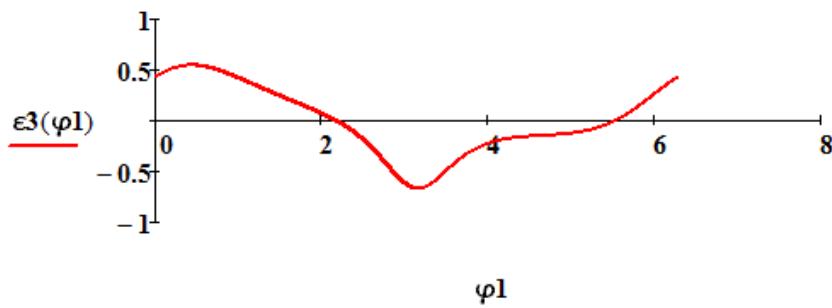
koromislo burchak siljishininig o'zgarish qonuniyati

$$\omega_3(\varphi_1) := \frac{d}{d\varphi_1} \varphi_3(\varphi_1)$$



koromislo burchak tezligininig o'zgarish qonuniyati

$$\epsilon_3(\varphi_1) := \frac{d}{d\varphi_1} \omega_3(\varphi_1)$$



koromislo burchak tezlanishininig o'zgarish qonuniyati

3-ilova

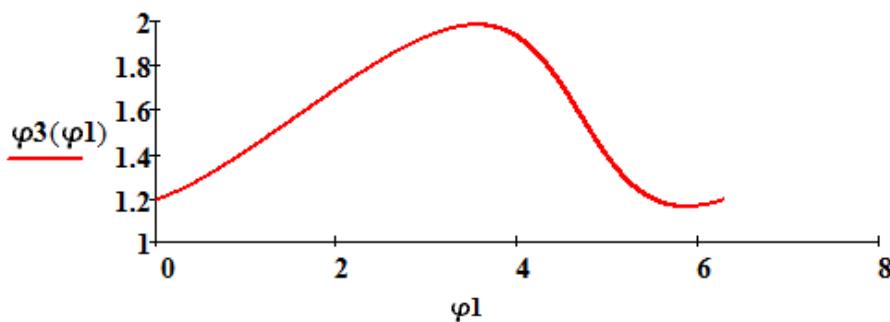
Kulisali mexanizmning kinematik tahlili

Dastlabki berilgan qiymatlar

$$l1 := 0.5 \text{ m} \quad l2 := 0.2 \text{ m} \quad \varphi1 := 0, 0.001..2\cdot\pi$$

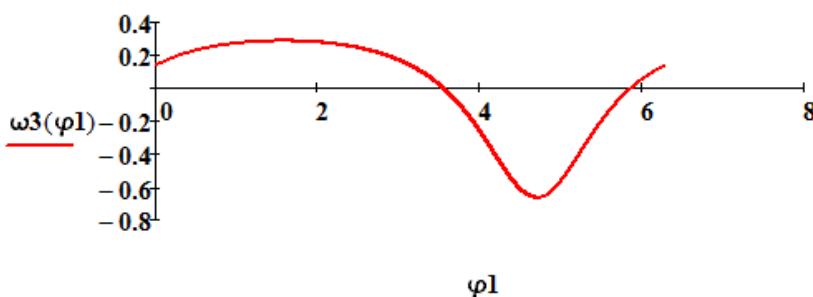
$$\varphi31(\varphi1) := \text{atan}\left(\frac{l1 + l2 \cdot \sin(\varphi1)}{l2 \cdot \cos(\varphi1)}\right)$$

$$\varphi3(\varphi1) := \begin{cases} \varphi31(\varphi1) & \text{if } 0 \leq \varphi1 \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \pi + \varphi31(\varphi1) & \text{if } \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \varphi1 \leq \frac{3\cdot\pi}{2} \\ \varphi31(\varphi1) & \text{if } \frac{3\cdot\pi}{2} \leq \varphi1 \leq 2\cdot\pi \end{cases}$$



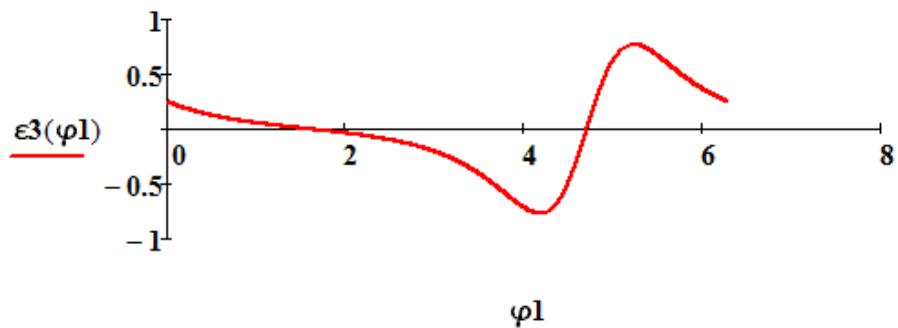
Kulisa burilish burchagini o'zgarish qonuniyati

$$\omega3(\varphi1) := \frac{d}{d\varphi1} \varphi3(\varphi1)$$



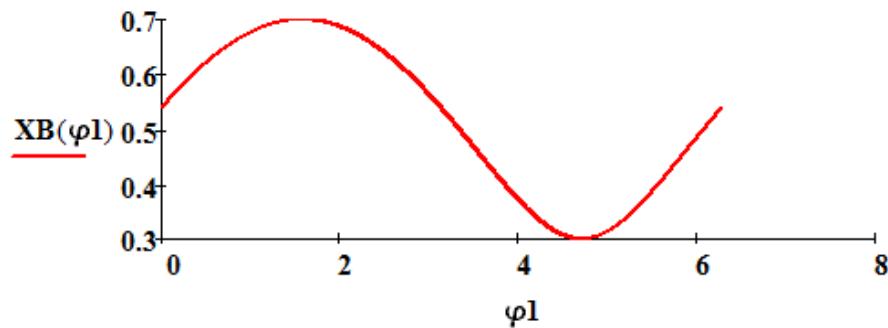
Kulisa burchak tezligining o'zgarish qonuniyati

$$\epsilon3(\varphi1) := \frac{d}{d\varphi1} \omega3(\varphi1)$$



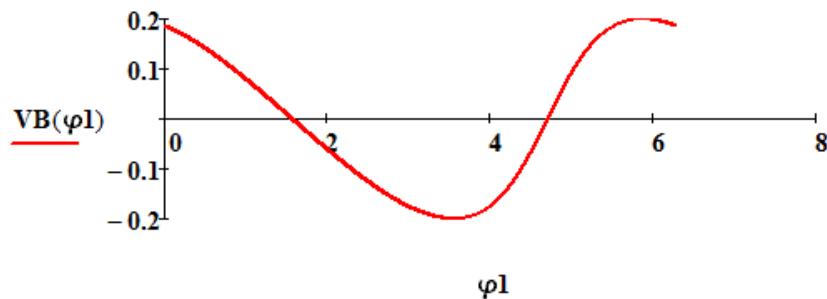
Kulisa burchak tezlanishining o'zgarish qonuniyati

$$XB(\varphi_1) := \sqrt{l_1^2 + l_2^2 + 2 \cdot l_1 \cdot l_2 \cdot \sin(\varphi_1)}$$



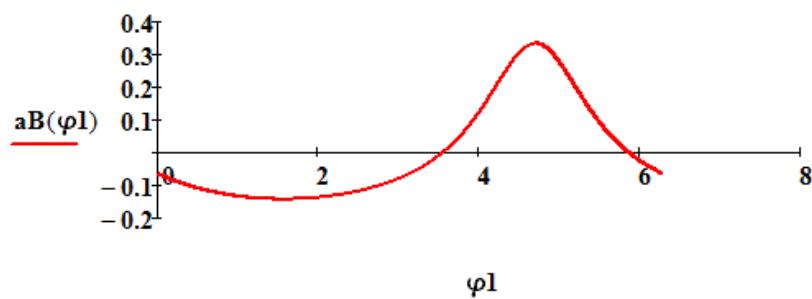
Toshning chiziqli siljishi o'zgarish qonuniyati

$$VB(\varphi_1) := \frac{d}{d\varphi_1} XB(\varphi_1)$$



Toshning chiziqli tezligi o'zgarish qonuniyati

$$aB(\varphi_1) := \frac{d}{d\varphi_1} VB(\varphi_1)$$



Toshning chiziqli tezlanishi o'zgarish qonuniyati

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