

O'ZBEKISTON OLIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI

BUXORO MUXANDISLIK-TEXNOLOGIYA INSTITUTI

“Mexanika” kafedrasi.



NAZARIY MEXANIKA

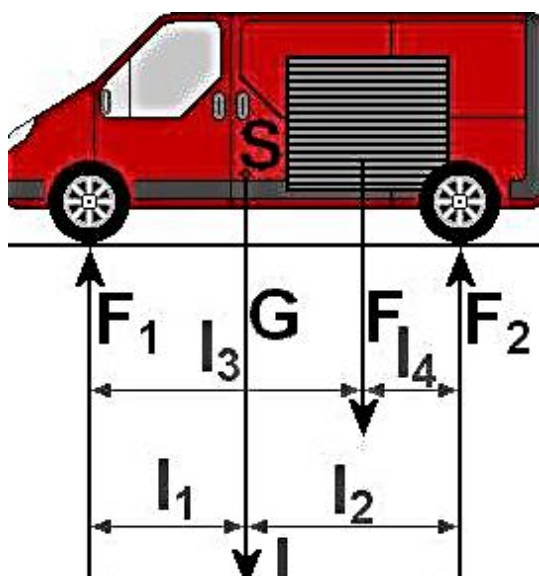
fanidan hisoblash ishlarini bajarish uchun

SIRTQI TA'LIM YO'NALISHI

USLUBIY KO'RSATMA

5321600-Yengil sanoat texnologiyalari va jihozlari

5320900-Yengil
konstruksiyasini
(to'qima, tikuv)



sanoat buyumlari
ishlash va texnologiyasi

Buxoro-2019.

“Texnik mexanika” fanidan hisob-grafik ishlarini bagarish uchun uslubiy ko’rsatma “Mexanika” kafedrasida yig’ilishi tomonidan (bayonnoma № _____ 2018 yil tomonidan ma’qullangan) va institut uslubiy kengashida (Bayonnoma № ____ tomonidan ma’qullangan).

Tuzuvchi:

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katta o’qit. B.A. Azizov

Taqrizchilar:

Toshkent irrigatsiya va qishloq xo’jaligini Mexanizatsiyalash muhandislari instituti Buxoro filiali, “Umumkasbiy fanlar” kafedrasida dotsenti, t.f.n.:
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SH.M. Muradov

Uslubiy ko’rsatmani “Mexanika” kafedrasida va umumtexnika fanlari ilmiy-metodik kengashi tomonidan institut miqyosida foydalanish uchun taqdim etilgan.

Texnik mexanika fanidan mustaqil ishlarni va hisob-grafik ishlarni bajarish yuzasidan umumiy metodik ko’rsatmalar.

Uslubiy ko’rsatma “Texnik mexanika” fanini II-bosqich talabalariga o’tadigan texnik yo’nalishda rejalashtirilgan talabalarga mustaqil ish mavzusida hisoblash-grafik ishlarini olish hamda ularni bajarish uchun metodik ko’rsatmalarni o’z ichiga oladi.

Ko’rsatmada mustaqil ish mavzulari, nazorat savollari va hisoblash grafik ishlarini olish jadvali va ularni YEchish uchun ko’rsatmalar, adabiyotlar keltirilgan.

Talaba mustaqil ishini bajarish uchun 1-joriy bo’yicha 3-ta mustaqil ish mavzusiga referat va 2-ta topshiriq, 2-joriy bo’yicha 3-ta mustaqil ish mavzusiga referat va 2-ta topshiriq bajaradi.

Yakuniy nazoratgacha talaba 6-ta savol va 4-ta topshiriq (HGI)ni bajarilishi, referat shaklida rasmiylashtirib o’qituvchiga topshirishi shart, aks holda talaba fandan yakuniy nazoratda qo’yilmaydi.

MUSTAQIL ISH SAVOLLARI.

1. Kuchning tekislikdagi proektsiyasi.
2. Varin'on teoremasining isboti.
3. Dumalashdagi ishqalanish.
4. Koordinata o'qlariga nisbatan kuch momentini hisoblash formulalari.
5. Bir nechta jismdan tashkil topgan sistemaning muvozanati.
6. Jism og'irlik markazini aniqlash usullari.
7. Uchburchak yuzi, aylana yoyi va doiraviy sektor yuzining og'irlik markazi.
8. Juft kuchlarning ekvivalentligi xaqidagi teoremani isboti.
9. Sirpanishdagi ishqalanish. Ishqalanish burchagi. ishqalanish konusi.
10. Tezlanishning tabiiy koordinata o'qlaridagi proektsiyalari.
11. Tezlanishlarni oniy markazi va undan foydalanib, tekis shakl nuqtasining tezlanishini aniqlash.
12. Kariolis teoremasining isboti.
13. Qattiq jismning qo'zgalmas nuqta atrofidagi aylanma harakat tenglamalari.
14. Qo'zgalmas nuqta atrofida aylanma harakatdagi jismning burchak tezligi va burchak tezlanishi.
15. Qo'zgalmas nuqta atrofida aylanuvchi jism nuqtasining tezligi.
16. Qo'zgalmas nuqta atrofida aylanuvchi jism nuqtasining tezlanishi.
17. Jism ilgarilanma harakatlarini qo'shish haqidagi teorema
18. Jismning kesuvchi o'qlar atrofidagi aylanma harakatlarini qo'shish.
19. Jismning ikkita paralel o'q atrofidagi aylanma harakatlarini qo'shish
20. Nuqta harakatining differentsial tenglamalrni integrallash, kuch o'zgarmas bo'lgan hol.
21. Kuch vaqtga bog'liq bo'lgan hol.
22. Kuch masofaga bog'liq bo'lgan hol.
23. Kuch tezlikka bog'liq bo'lgan hol.
24. Moddiy nuqtaning majburiy tebranishlarga qarshilik kuchning ta'siri.
25. Moddiy nuqtaning nisbiy harakati differentsial tenglamalari ko'chirma va kariolis inyertsiya kuchlari
26. Nuqtaning nisbiy muvozanati. Vazinsizlik
27. Jismning muvozanati va harakatiga yer aylanishining ta'siri.
28. Fizik tebrangich va uning keltirilgan uzunligi.
29. Jismning inyertsiya momentini tajriba usuli bilan aniqlash.
30. Qattiq jismning tekis parallel harakat diffyeretsial tenglamalari
31. Qo'zg'almas o'q atrofida aylanma harakatdagi qattiq jismning diffyerensial tenglamasi.
32. Dinamik reaksiya kuchini aniqlash.
33. Mexanik sistemaning ustuvor muvozanati haqida tushuncha
34. Lagranj – direxle teoremasi
35. Girooskopning elementar nazariyasi
36. Kuchning girooskop o'qiga ta'siri.
37. Zarba nazariyasining asosiy tushunchalari
38. Zarba nazariyasining asosiy tenglamasi
39. Zarba vaqtida sistema harakat mikdorining o'zgarishi haqida teorema
40. Zarba vaqtida zarbali kuchning ishi haqidagi kel'ving teoremasi.
41. Jismning qo'zg'almas sirtga urilishdagi to'g'ri zarba
42. Ikkita jismning to'g'ri markaziy zarbasi.
43. Zarba vaqtida kinetik enyergiyaning yo'qolishi. Karno teoremasi.

44. O'zgaruvchi massali jism haqida tushuncha.
45. Sistemaning umulashgan koordinatalardagi muvozanat shartlari
46. Nuqtalarning markaziy kuch ta'sirtidagi harakati. Yuzalar qonuni.
47. Potentsialli kuchlar ta'siridagi mexanik sistema uchun lagranjning ikkinchi xil tenglamalari.
48. Logranjning birinchi tur tenglamasi .
49. Ko'chirma va karioliz inertsiya kuchlari
50. Nuqtaning erkin tebranma harakati
51. Nuqtaning so'navchi tebranma harakati
52. Nuqtaning majburiy tebranma harakati
53. Yangi materiallarning mexanik tavsivlari.
54. Elastiklik, plastiklik va mo'rt materiallar.
55. Tog'ri to'rtburchak ko'rinishidagi sterjenlarda urunma kuchlanish.
56. Siljish deformatsiyasining sodir bo'lishi va amaliyotga tadbiri.
57. Turli kesimlar uchun normal kuchlanishlar.
58. Juravskiy formulasini turli kesimlarga tadbiri etish.
59. Balka mustahkamligini bosh kuchlanishlar do'yicha tekshirish.
60. O'zgaruvchi kesimli balkalarda ko'chishni aniqlash.
61. Ko'chishlar orasidagi bog'lanishlar teoremasi.
62. Ishlar orasidagi bog'lanishlar teoremasi.
63. Egilishda ko'chishlarni topishning energetik usuli.
64. Egilishda ko'chishlarni topishning Mor integrali.
65. Vereshagin qoidasi.
66. Uzluksiz balkalar. Uch moment teoremasi.
67. Egri stergenlarda eguvchi moment, ko'ndalang va bo'ylama kuchlarni aniqlash.
68. Eguvchi moment bilan bog'liq bolgan kuchlanishlarni aniqlash.
69. Yupqa devorli idishlarni hisoblash.
70. Egilish bilan cho'zilishni yoki siqilishning birgalikdagi ta'siri.
71. Siqilgan sterjenning ko'ndalang kesimida rasional shakli.
72. Siqilgan sterjenlarning ustuvorlikka amaliy hisoblash.
73. Tekis tezlanishli harakatda kuchlanishni aniqlash.
74. Tebranma harakatda kuchlanishni aniqlash.
75. Zarb ta'sirida kuchlanish.
76. O'zgaruvchan kuchlanishlarda mustahkamlik sharti.
77. Ekspemental tekshirishning ahamiyati va prinsipi.
78. Cho'zilish va siqilishda deformatsiyasini elektrotenzometr yordamida aniqlash.
79. Val buralish deformatsiyasini tenzodatchik yordamida aniqlash.
80. Lok qoplamlari.
81. Kuchlanishlarni polyarizasion- optic usulida aniqlash.
82. Polyar qarshilik momentlarini doiraviy va xalqasimon kesimlar uchun.
83. Buralishda murakkab statik aniqmas masalalar
84. Kuchlanishlar konsentrsiyasi
85. Kontakt kuchlanishlar.
86. Elastik gismga qo'yilgan tashqi kuchlar klassifikatsiyasi.
87. Bosh inersiya momentini Mor doirasida tushuntiring.
88. Cho'zilish va siqilishda potentsial energiya.
89. Cho'zilish va siqilishda materiallarning mexanik va plastiklik xossalari.
90. Egilishda ko'chishni topishning grafofnalitik usuli.
91. Uneversal formula haqida tushuncha.
92. Balka egilgan o'qining differensial tenglamasi.
93. Egilishda 6-ta ichki kuch faktori haqida tushuncha.
94. Mustahkamlikni hisobga olgan holda konstruksiyani hisoblash.
95. Qattqlik.

96. Proporsionallik
97. Mustahkamlik nazariyalari

Mustaqil ishlarni bajarish uchun variantlarni olish tartibi.

№	Mustaqil ish savollarning raqamlari					
1	<i>1</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>73</i>
2	<i>2</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>74</i>
3	<i>3</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>75</i>
4	<i>4</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>76</i>
5	<i>5</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>77</i>
6	<i>6</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>53</i>
7	<i>7</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>54</i>
8	<i>8</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>55</i>
9	<i>9</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>56</i>
10	<i>1</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>57</i>
11	<i>2</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>58</i>
12	<i>3</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>59</i>
13	<i>4</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>60</i>
14	<i>5</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>61</i>
15	<i>6</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>62</i>
16	<i>7</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>63</i>
17	<i>8</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>64</i>
19	<i>9</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>65</i>
20	<i>1</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>66</i>
21	<i>2</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>67</i>
22	<i>3</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>68</i>
23	<i>4</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>69</i>
24	<i>5</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>90</i>
25	<i>6</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>91</i>
26	<i>7</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>92</i>
27	<i>8</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>93</i>
28	<i>9</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>94</i>
29	<i>1</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>95</i>
30	<i>2</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>96</i>

S-1 TOPSHIRIQ

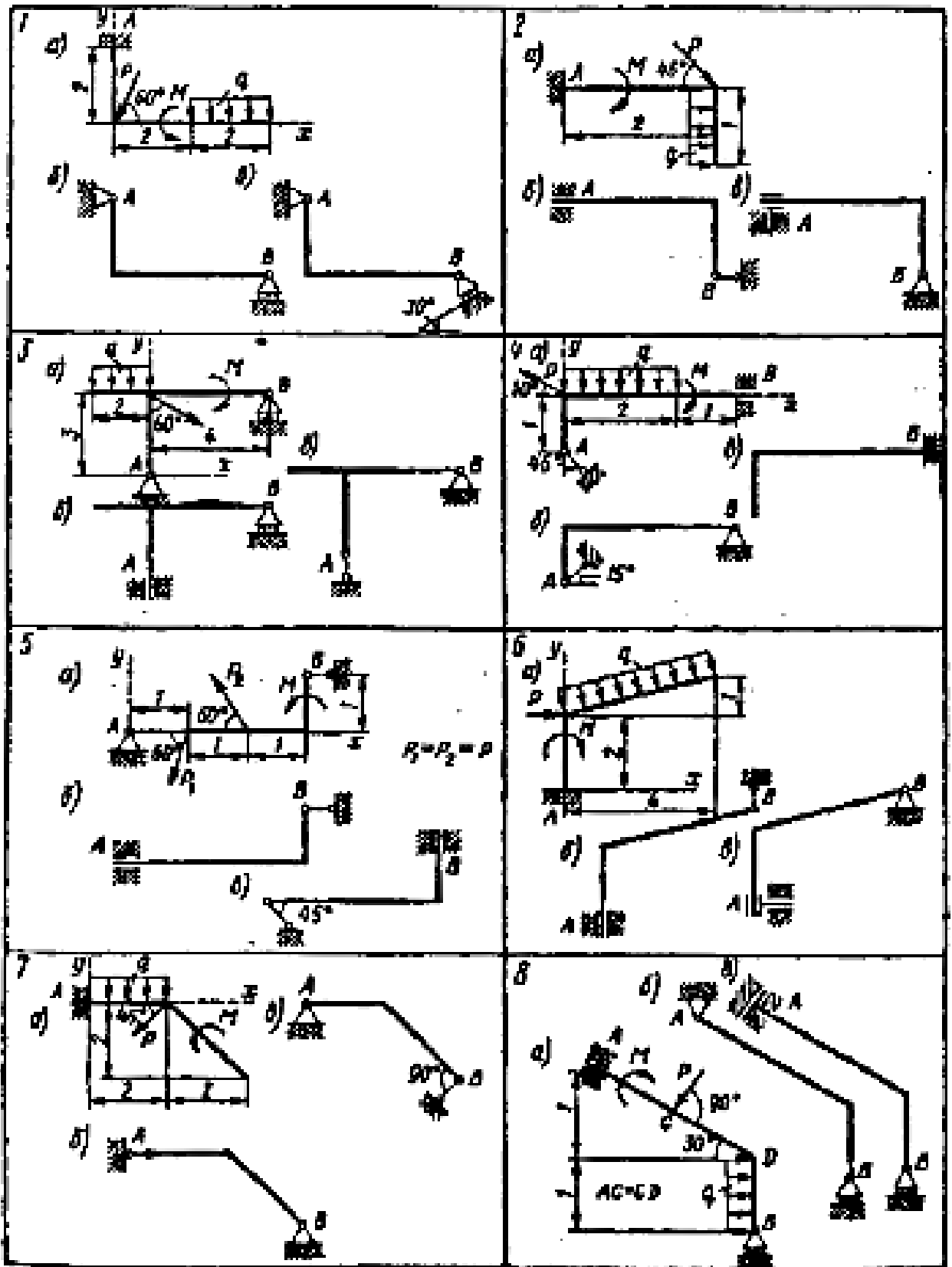
Qattiq jismning tayanch reaksiya kuchlarini aniqlash.

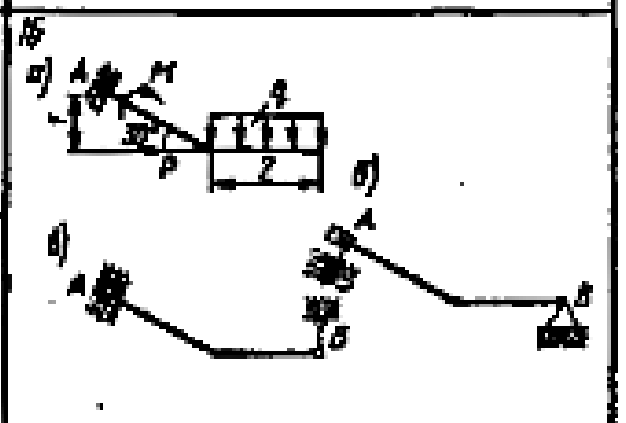
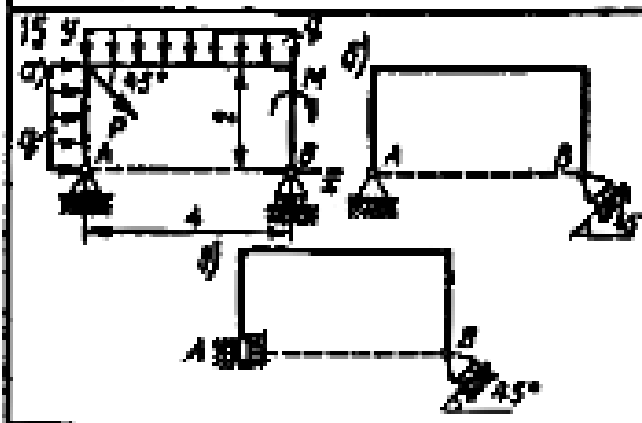
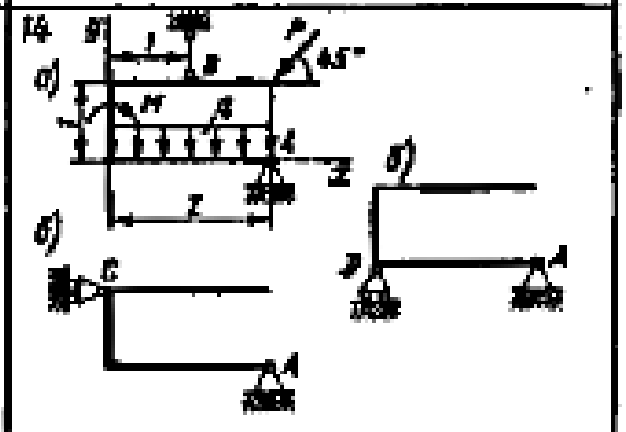
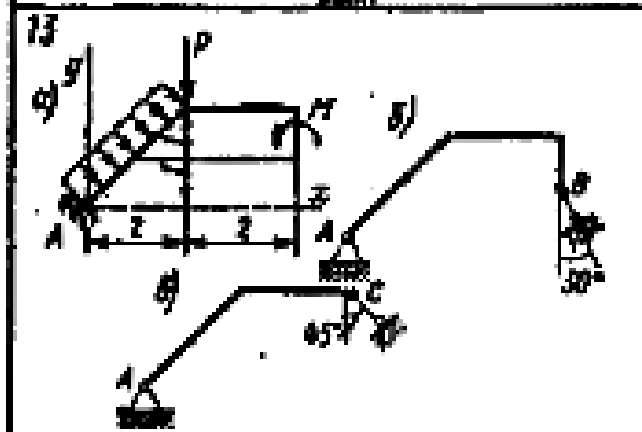
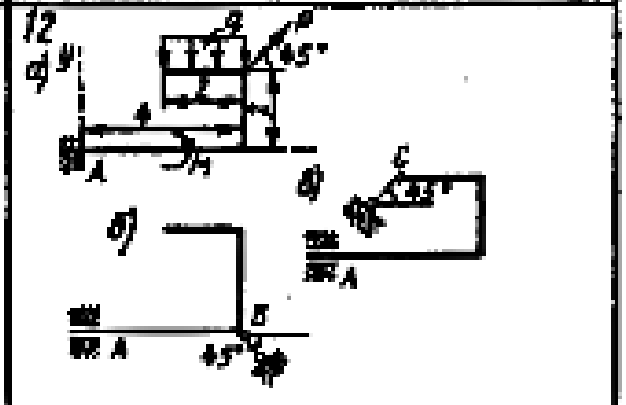
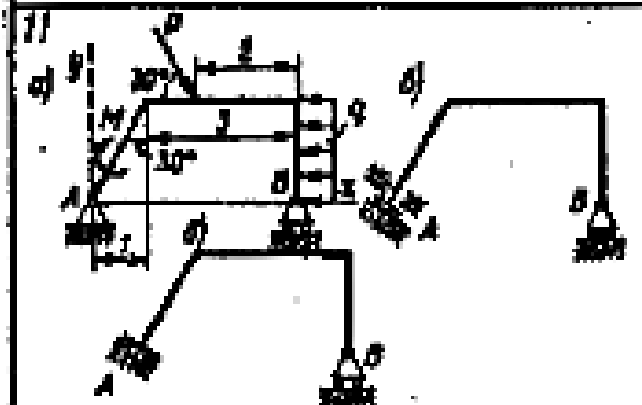
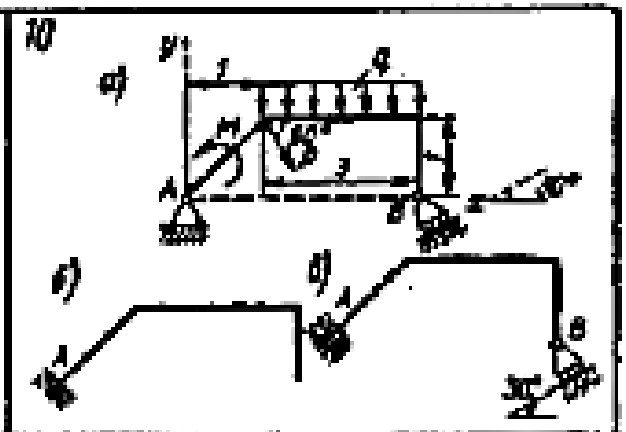
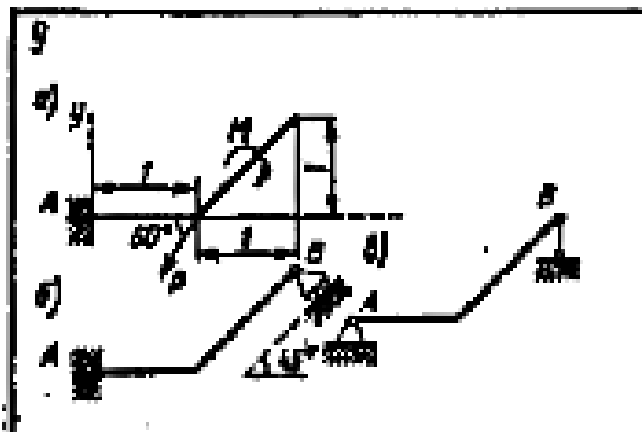
Sxemalarda (1-4 chizmalar) o'qi siniq chiziqdan iborat bo'lgan brusni mahkamlashning uchta usuli ko'rsatilgan. Berilgan yuklama (1-jadvalga qarang) va o'lchamlar (m) uchala holda ham bir xil.

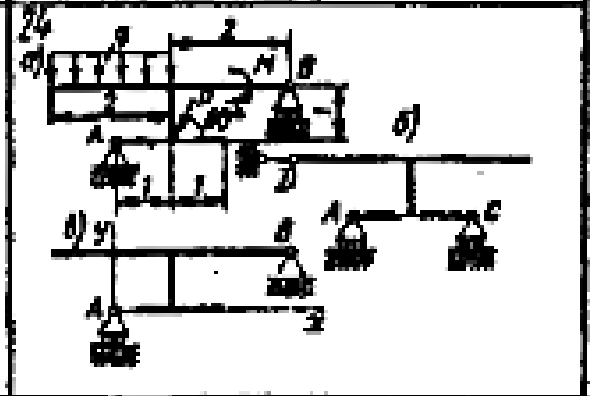
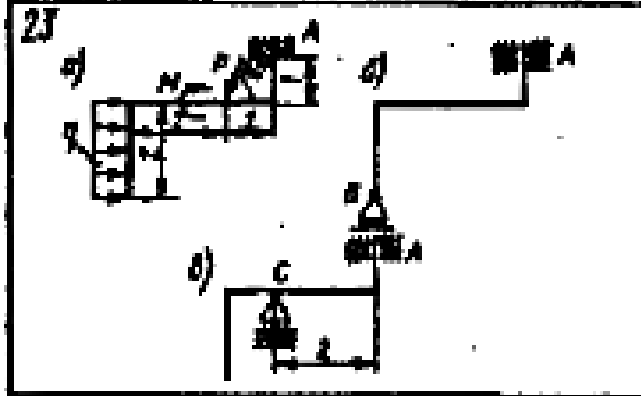
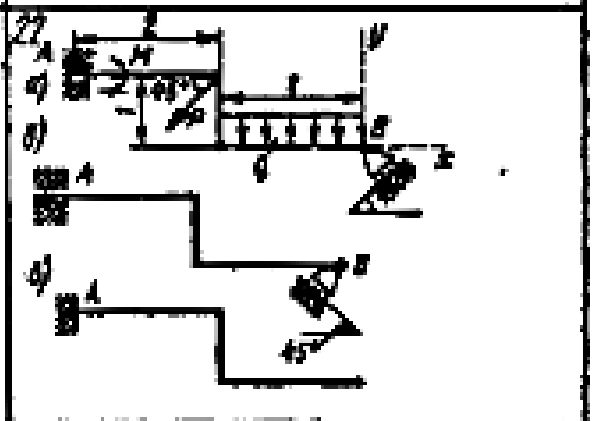
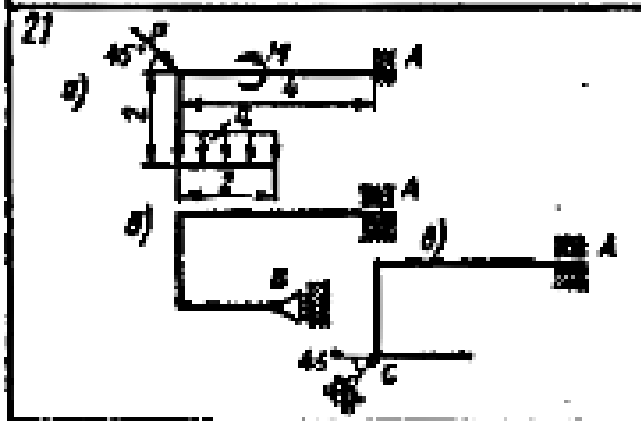
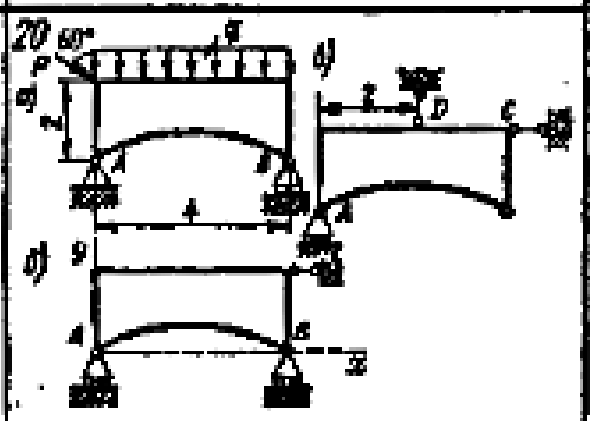
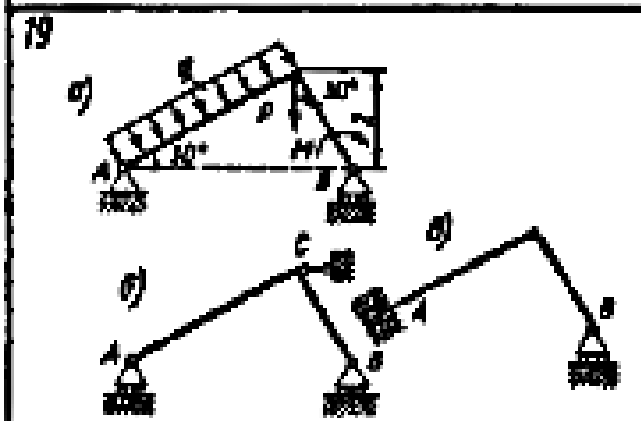
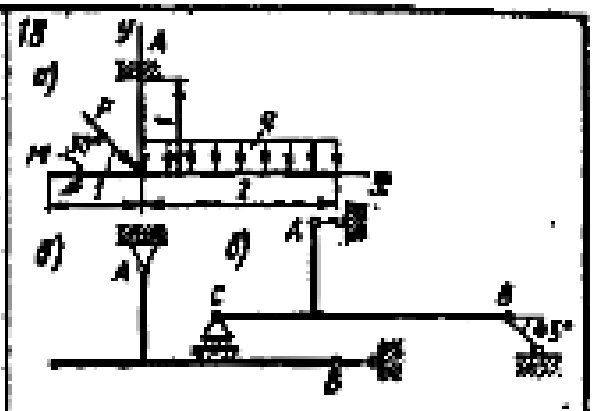
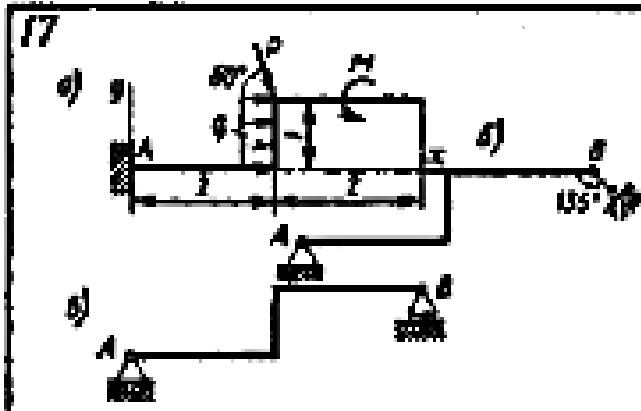
Tayanchlarning reaksiyalari brusni mahkamlashning shunday usuli uchun aniqlansinki, bunda 1-jadvalda ko'rsatilgan reaksiya eng kichik modulga ega bo'lsin.

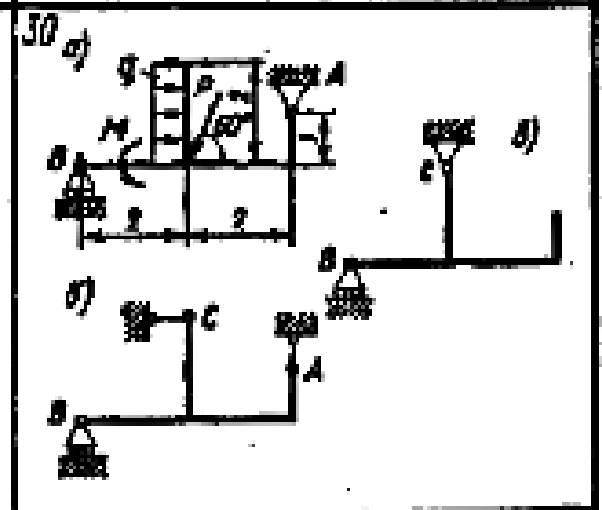
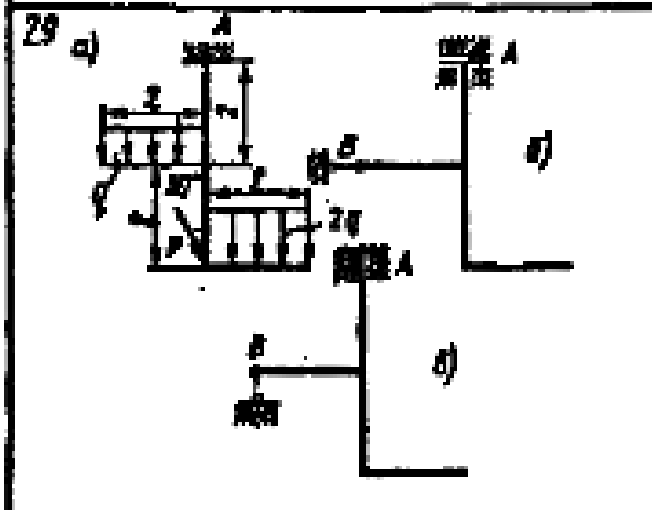
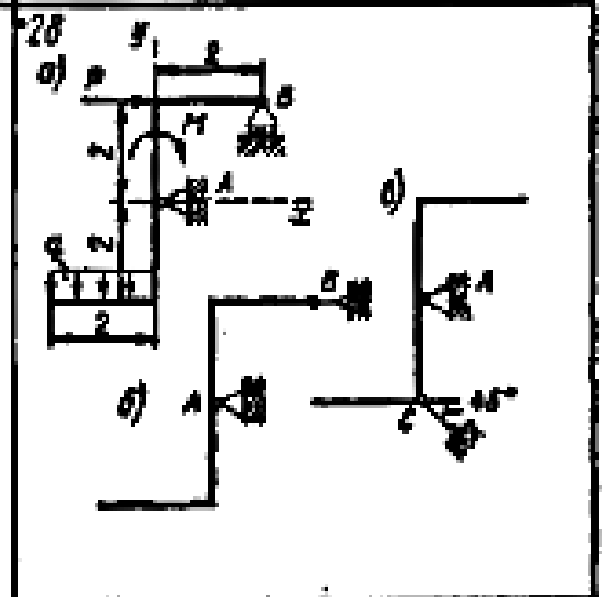
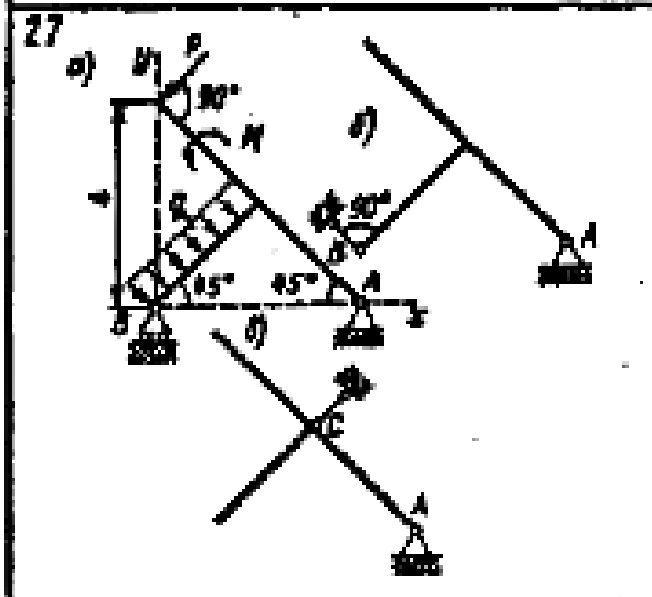
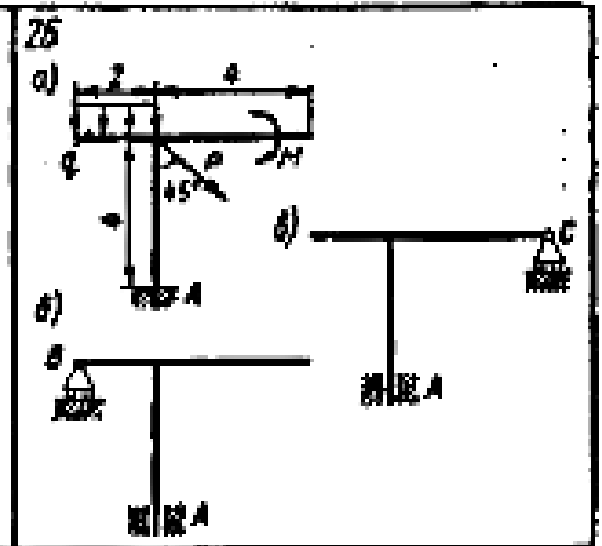
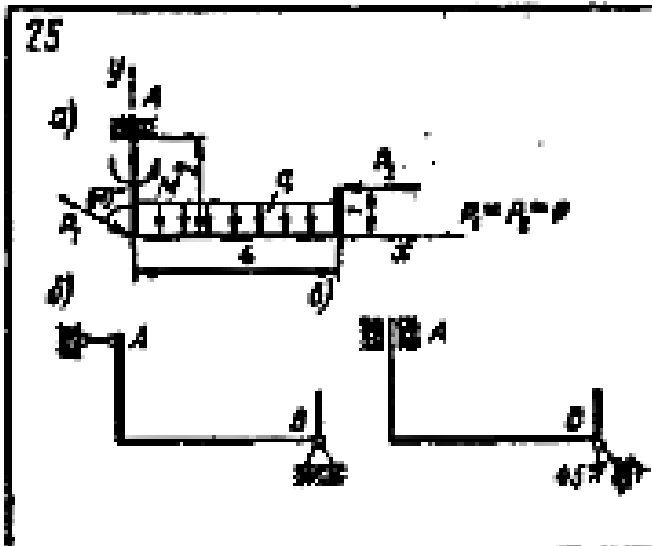
1-jadval

Variant raqami 1—4-chizmalar	R, kH	M, kH.m	q, kH/m	Tekshirila-yotgan reaksiya	Variant raqami 1—4-chizmalar	R, kH	M, kH.m	q, kH/m	Tekshirila-yotgan reaksiya
1	10	6	2	Y_A	16	12	6	2	M_A
2	20	5	4	M_A	17	20	4	3	Y_A
3	15	8	1	Y_B	18	14	4	2	X_A
4	5	2	1	Y_B	19	16	6	1	R_B
5	10	4	---	X_B	20	10	--	4	Y_A
6	6	2	1	M_A	21	20	10	2	M_A
7	2	4	2	X_A	22	6	6	1	Y_A
8	20	10	4	R_B	23	10	4	2	M_A
9	10	6	---	Y_A	24	4	3	1	Y_A
10	2	4	2	X_A	25	10	10	2	X_A
11	4	10	1	R_B	26	20	5	2	M_A
12	10	5	2	Y_A	27	10	6	1	X_A
13	20	12	2	Y_A	28	20	10	2	Y_A
14	15	4	3	Y_A	29	25	--	1	M_A
15	10	5	2	X_A	30	20	10	2	R_B

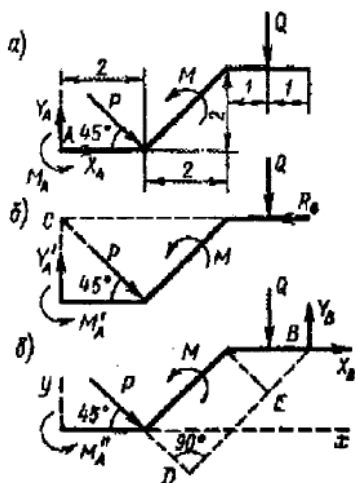
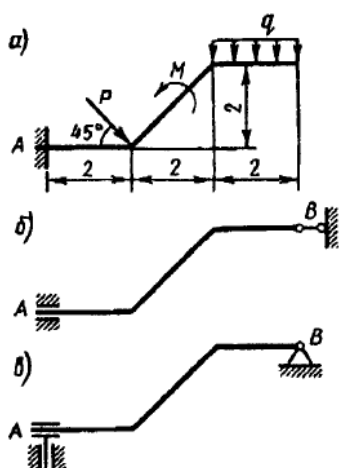








Topshiriqni bajarish namunasi.



Berilgan: brusni mahkamlash sxemalari (5-chizma,a,b,v); $P=5kH$; $M=8 kHm$; $q=1,2 kHm$.

Qotirmadagi M_A momenteng kichik son qiymatga ega bo`ladigan tayanch reaksiyalarini mahkamlashning usulini aniqlash.

YEchish. Konstruksiyaga qo`yilgan muvozanatlashgan kuchlar sistemasini tekshirib chiqamiz. Bog`lanishlarning konstruksiyaga ta`sirini ularning reaksiyolari bilan almashtiramiz (6-chizma): a sxemada- X_A, Y_A, M_A , b sxemada --

Y_A, M_A va R_B v sxemada M_A, X_B , va Y_B , Intensifligi q bo`lgan tekis taqsimlangan yuklamani

$$Q=q \cdot 2=2,4 kH$$

teng ta`sir etuvchi bilan almashtiramiz.

Qaysi holda qotirmadagi moment eng kichik bo`lishini bilish uchun, qolgan reaksiyalarni aniqlashdan oldin uning qiymatini uchta sxemaning hammasi uchun topib olamiz.

a sxema uchun
$$\sum M_A(\vec{F}_i) = 0; M_A - P \cdot 2 \sin 45 + M - Q \cdot 5 = 0$$

Bu yerdan $M_A=11.07 kHm$.

B sxema uchun
$$\sum M_C(\vec{F}_i) = 0; M_A + M - Q \cdot 5 = 0$$

Ya`ni $M_A = 4,00 kHm$

v sxema uchun
$$\sum M_B(\vec{F}_i) = 0; M_A + P * BD + M + Q - 1 = 0$$

Chizmadan quyidagini topamiz: $BD=BE+ED= \sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2}=4,24 m$.

Demak,
$$M'_A = -31,61 kH \cdot m$$
.

Shunday qilib, qotirmadagi momentning eng kichik qiymati brusni b sxema bo`yicha mahkamlaganda bo`lar ekan. Endi shu sxema uchun qolgan tayanch reaksiyalarini aniqlaymiz:

$$\sum X_i = 0; P \cos 45 - R_B = 0$$
 bu yerdan $R_B=3,54kN$;

$$\sum Y_i = 0; Y'_A - P \sin 45 - Q = 0$$
 bu yerdan $Y'_A = 5,94 kN$

Hisoblash natijalari 2-jadvalda keltirilgan.

2-jadval

6-chizma bo`yicha sxema	Moment;kNm (M_A, M'_A, M''_A)	Kuchlar, kN	
		Y'_A	R_B
a	11.07	--	--
b	4.00	5,94	3,54
v	-31.61	--	--

K-1 topshiriq.

Berilgan harakat tenglamasi yordamida nuqtaning tezlik va tezlanishini aniqlash.

M nuqtaning berilgan harakat tenglamasida uning traektoriya kurinishi urgatilishi kerak va $t=t_1$ sekund moment vaqt ichida traektoriyadagi nuqtaning xolati, uning tezligi, urinma va normal hamda to'la tezlanishlari shuningdek traektoriyaning egrilik radiusi **aniqlansin**.

Masalani yechish uchun berilganlar 2-jadvaldan olinadi.

1-masala

Harakat tenglamalari $x=2t$ (m): $y=t^2$ (m). bo'lgan moddiy nuqtaning $t=2$ sekundagi tezlik va tezlanishlari qiymati topilsin va shaklda ko'rsatilsin.

Yechish. Bu masala quyidagi tartibda echiladi.

1. Traektoriya tenglamasi topiladi va bu tenglama bilan ifodalanuvchi shakl chiziladi.
2. Tezlik vektori va uning berilgan vaqtdagi qiymati topiladi hamda shaklda **ko'rsatiladi**
- 3 Nuqtaning urinma, normal va tula tezlanishlari, ularning berilgan vaqtdagi qiymati topiladi va shaklda ko'rsatiladi.

Traektoriya egrilik radiusi topiladi. Nuqtaning berilgan harakat tenglamalariga kura traektoriya tenglamasini topish uchun harakat tenglamalaridagi O'zgaruvchi t ni xar xil matematik amallarni bajarish yuli bilan yukotish kerak. Berilgan tenglamalarning

birinchisidan t ni topib, $t =x/2$ ni ikkinchisiga kuyamiz:

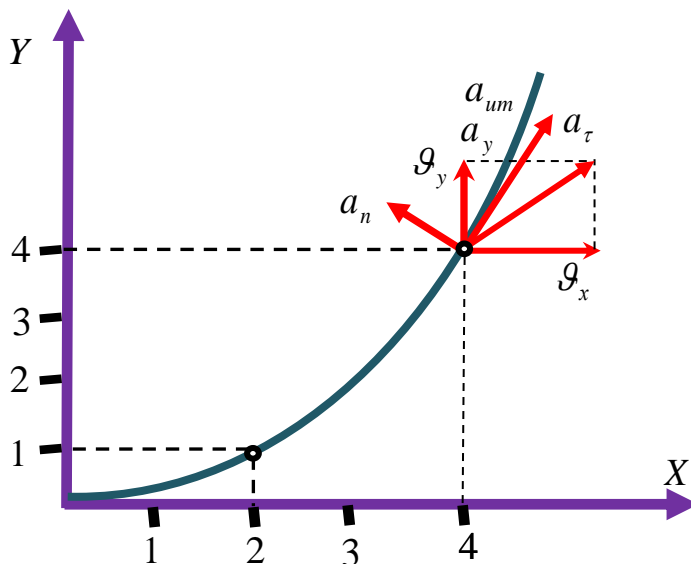
$$y=x^2/2 \quad (2.1)$$

Bu tenglama parabolaning teiglamasi bo'lgani uchun nuqtaning traektoriyasi paraboladan iborat ekan. degan xulosaga kelamiz va

(2.1) tenglamaning grafigini chizish uchun x ga qiymatlar berib, unga mos y ning qiymatlarini topamiz (1-shakl).

$t=0$ bo`lganda $X_0=0$ $Y_0=0$ $M_0(X_0, Y_0)= M_0(0,0)$

Sungra bu egri chizikda $t=2$ sekunddagi nuqtaning urnini topamiz, buning uchun berilgan harakat tenglamalaridagi t ning berilgan kiymaginni kuyib, nuqtaning koordinatalarni topamiz, $x=2t=2 \times 2=4$. $y=t^2=2^2=4$. Demak. $t =2$ sekundda M nuqtaning koordinatalari $(4:4)$ buladi.



Rasm-2.6

Jadval-4

Вариантлар тартиб раками. №	Ҳаракат тенгламаси		t, секунда вақт
	x=x(t), см	y=y(t), см	
1.	$-2t^2 + 3$	$-5t$	1/2
2.	$4\cos^2(\pi t/3)+2$	$4\sin^2(\pi t/3)$	1
3.	$-\cos(\pi t^2/3)+3$	$\sin((\pi t^2/3)-1)$	1
4.	$4t+4$	$-4/(t+1)$	2
5.	$2\sin(\pi t/3)$	$-3\cos(\pi t^2/3)+4$	1
6.	$3t^2+2$	$-4t$	1/2
7.	$3t^2-t+1$	$5t^2-5\sqrt{3}-2$	1
8.	$7\sin(\pi t^2/6)+3$	$2-7\cos((\pi t^2/6))$	1
9.	$-3/(t+2)$	$3t+6$	2
10.	$-4\cos(\pi t/3)$	$-2\sin(\pi t^2/3)-3$	1
11.	$-4t^2+1$	$-3t$	1/2
12.	$5\sin^2(\pi t/6)$	$-5\cos^2(\pi t/6)-3$	1
13.	$5\cos(\pi t^2/3)$	$-5\sin(\pi t^2/3)$	1
14.	$-2t-2$	$-2/(t+1)$	2
15.	$4\cos(\pi t/3)$	$-3\sin(\pi t/3)$	1
16.	$3t$	$4t^2+1$	1/2
17.	$7\sin(\pi t^2/6)-5$	$-7\cos(\pi t^2/6)$	1
18.	$1+3\cos(\pi t^2/3)$	$3\sin(\pi t^2/3)+3$	1
19.	$-5t^2-4$	$3t$	1
20.	$2-3t-6t^2$	$3-3\sqrt{2}-3t^2$	0
21.	$6\sin(\pi t^2/6)-2$	$6\cos(\pi t^2/6)+3$	1
22.	$7t^2-3$	$5t$	1/4
23.	$3-3t^2+1$	$4-5t^2+5\sqrt{3}$	1
24.	$-4\cos(\pi t/3)-1$	$-4\sin(\pi t/3)$	1
25.	$-6t$	$-2t^2-4$	1
26.	$8\cos^2(\pi t/6)+2$	$-8\sin^2(\pi t/6)-7$	1
27.	$-3-9\sin(\pi t^2/6)$	$-9\cos(\pi t^2/6)+5$	1
28.	$-4t^2+1$	$-3t$	1
29.	$5t^2+5\sqrt{3}-3$	$3t^2+t-3$	1
30.	$2\cos(\pi t^2/3)-2$	$-2\sin(\pi t^2/3)+3$	1

2) Nuqtaning tezlik vektori $V = \sqrt{V_x^2 + V_y^2}$ formula yordamida topiladi, V_x va V_y larni topish uchun, nuqtaning harakat tenglamalaridan vaqt bo'yicha birinchi tartibli hosila olamiz

$$V_x = \frac{dx}{dt} = x' = (2t)' = 2$$

$$V_y = \frac{dy}{dt} = y' = (t^2)' = 2t$$

3) Nuqtaning tezlanishlarini topish.

a) Nuqtaning urinma tezlanishini topish uchun uning tezlik vektoridan vaqt bo'yicha birinchi tartibli hosila olamiz.

$$a_\tau = \frac{dv}{dt} = \left[\sqrt{4 + 4t^2} \right]' = \frac{8t}{2\sqrt{4+4t^2}} = \frac{2t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$$

$t = 2$ sekundda

$$a_\tau = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{2 \times 2}{\sqrt{1+2^2}} = \frac{4}{2.25} = 1.77 \frac{m}{c}$$

b) Tula tezlanish esa quyidagi formulalar yordamida hisoblanadi:

$$a = \sqrt{a_\tau^2 + a_n^2} \text{ yoki}$$

a_x a_y - tezlanishlarni topish uchun tezliklardan vaqt bo'yicha birinchi

tartibli hosila olamiz. V_x, V_y

$$a_x = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{dv_x}{dx} = (v_x)' = (2)' = 0.$$

$$a_y = \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = \frac{dv_y}{dy} = (v_y)' = (2t)^2 = 2. \quad M/C^2$$

$t=2$ sekunda $a_x=0$; $a_y=2 \text{ m/s}^2$; $a=2 \text{ m/s}^2$.

v) Nuqtaning normal tezlanishi esa. uning tula tezlanishi kvadratidan urinma kvadrati ayirmasidan chikarilgan kvadrat ildiz tarkasida topiladi.

$$a_n = \sqrt{a^2 - a_\tau^2} = \sqrt{2^2 - 4t^2/(1+t^2)} \quad a_n = \sqrt{4 - 4 \times 2^2/(1+2^2)} = \sqrt{4 - 16/5} = 0.9m/c^2$$

t=2sekundda

Nuqtaning tula tezlanishi a_τ, a_n, a_x larga kurilgan parallelogramning diagonalini buylab yunaladi va a_v nolga teng bo'lgani uchun bu diagonaldan iborat buladi.

4) Nuqta traektoriyasining egrilik radiusi quyidagi formuladan

hisoblanadi:

$$\rho = \frac{v^2}{a_n} = \frac{(4.5)^2}{0.9} = \frac{20}{0.9} = 22.2m$$

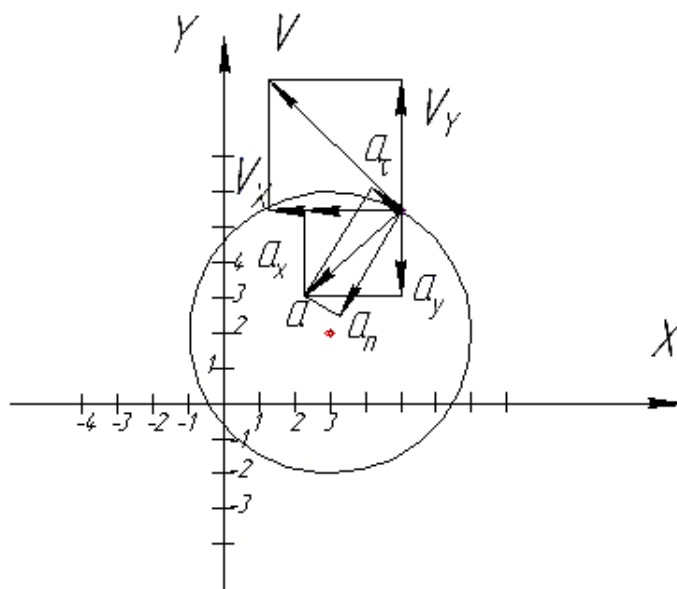
2-NAMUNA

Berilgan: nuqtaning harakat tenglamasi

$$\mathbf{xy:} \quad x = 4\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}t\right) + 3, \quad y = 4\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}t\right) + 2; \quad t_1 = 1 \text{ c.}$$

M nuqtaning berilgan harakat tenglamasida uning traektoriya kurinishi urgatilishi kerak va $t=t_1$ sekund moment vaqt ichida traektoriyadagi nuqtaning xolati, uning tezligi, urinma va normal hamda to'la tezlanishlari shuningdek traektoriyaning egrilik radiusi aniqlansin.

Masalani yechish uchun berilganlar 2-jadvaldan olinadi.



$$1. \quad \frac{x-3}{4} = \cos \alpha \quad \frac{y-2}{4} = \sin \alpha \quad \left(\frac{x-3}{4}\right)^2 = \cos^2 \alpha \quad \left(\frac{y-2}{4}\right)^2 = \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\left(\frac{x-3}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y-2}{4}\right)^2 = \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \quad x=4\text{M}; y=4\text{M}, \quad x=3\text{M}; y=2\text{M}.$$

2. Nuqtaning tezligi. $v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2}$, bu yerda $v_x = \frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{4\pi}{3} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}t\right)$,

$$v_y = \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{4\pi}{3} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}t\right). \text{ Agar } t=t_1=1 \text{ c bo'lsa } v_x = -3,62 \text{ (M/c)}, v_y = 2,09 \text{ (M/c)},$$

$$v = \sqrt{3,62^2 + 2,09^2} = 4,18 \text{ (M/c)}.$$

3. Nuqtaning to'la tezligi: $a = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2}$, $a_x = \frac{dv_x}{dt} = -\frac{4\pi^2}{9} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}t\right)$,

$$a_y = \frac{dv_y}{dt} = -\frac{4\pi^2}{9} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}t\right) \text{ agar } t=t_1=1 \text{ bo'lsa}$$

$$a_x = -2,19 \text{ (M/c}^2\text{)}, \quad a_y = -3,79 \text{ (M/c}^2\text{)}, \quad a = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2} = 4,37 \text{ (M/c}^2\text{)}.$$

3. Urinma tezlanish. Tenglamani integrallab quyidagini topamiz

$$v^2 = v_x^2 + v_y^2.$$

$$2v \frac{dv}{dt} = 2v_x \frac{dv_x}{dt} + 2v_y \frac{dv_y}{dt}, \quad \text{bunda } a_\tau = \frac{v_x a_x + v_y a_y}{v} \quad \text{agar } t=t_1=1 \text{ c bo'lsa,}$$

$$a_\tau = \frac{3,62 \cdot 2,19 - 2,09 \cdot 3,79}{4,18} = 0,002 \text{ (M/c}^2\text{)}.$$

4. Normal tezlanish.

$$a_n = \sqrt{a^2 - a_\tau^2} = \sqrt{4,37^2 - 0,002^2} = 4,37 \text{ (M/c}^2\text{)}.$$

5. Egrilik radiusi.

$$\rho = \frac{v^2}{a_n} = \frac{4,18^2}{4,37} = 4(\text{M}).$$

Javob: $v_x = -3,62(\text{M/c}), v_y = 2,09(\text{M/c}), v = 4,18(\text{M/c}), a_x = -2,19(\text{M/c}^2),$
 $a_y = -3,79(\text{M/c}^2), a = 4,37(\text{M/c}^2), a_\tau = 0,002(\text{M/c}^2), a_n = 4,37(\text{M/c}^2), \rho = 4$
 $(\text{M}).$

D-1 tohshiriq

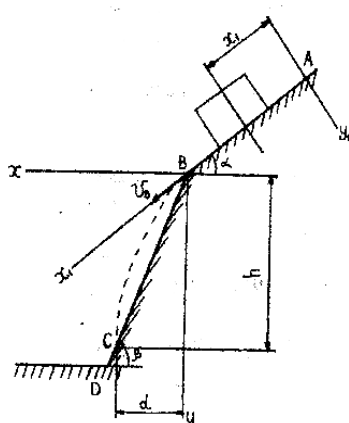
Mavzu: Dinamikaning ikkinchi asosiy masalasiga doir.

1-shakl uchun .1 –jadvaldan 1-5 variantlarni berilganlari olinadi.

.1 jadval

Variantlar	Vaqt t.c	α burchak gradus	V_A Tezlik m/c	f ishqalanish koefitsiyenti	d oraliq m	ℓ uzunlik m	h balandlik M	β burchak gradus	Aniqlanishi kerak bo'lgan kattalik
1	-	30	0			10	-	60	τ va h
2	-	15	2	0.2	-	-	4-	45	e va BC ni harakat tenglamasi
3	-	30	2,25	0	10	8	-	60	V_B va T
4	2	-	0	0	-	9,8	-	60	α va T
5	3	30	0	-	-	9,8	-	45	f va v_c

1 – shakl uchun jadval



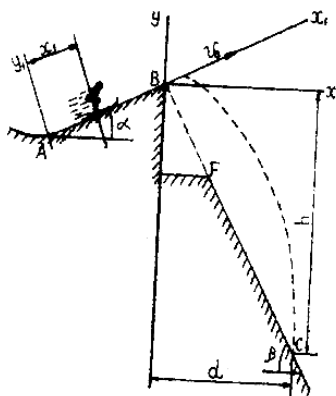
Jism A nuqtadan AB (uzunlik e) qiya tekislikda, α burchak tashkil etib harakatlanadi t sekund vaqtda uning boshlang'ich tezligi v_1 ga teng. Tekislikdagi ishqalanish koefitsiyenti f, B nuqtadan jism v_B tezlik bilan tekislikni tark etadi. v_c tezlik bilan C nuqtadagi gorizandga nisbatan BD tekislikdagi qiya tekislikda β burchak tashkil etib. T sekund vaqt ichida tushadi.

Masalani yechishda jism moddiy nuqta deb qaralib, havoning qarshilik kuchi hisobga olinmasin.

Variantal	Vaqt t.c	α burchak gradus	V_A Tezlik m/c	f ishqalanish koefitsiyenti	d oraliq m	ℓ uzunlik m	h balandlik M	β burchak gradus	Aniqlanishi kerak bo'lgan kattalik
6	0.2	20	-	0.1	-	-	40	30	e va V_C
7	-	15	16	0.1	-	5	-	45	V_A va T
8	0.3	-	21	0	-	-	-	$g_B = 20m/c^2$ va d	
9	0.3	15	-	0.1	-	-	$30\sqrt{2}$	45	V_A va V_B
10	-	15	12	0	50	-	-	60	T va BC traektoriya t-su

2-shakl uchun 2-jadvaldan 6-10 variantlarni berilganlari olinadi.

2-jadval

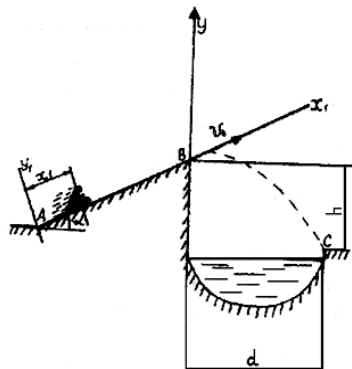


Chang'ichi AB uchaskada harakatlanib A nuqtasiga keladi. L uzunlikaga ega bo'lgan qiya tekislik α burchak hosil qilib V_A tezlik bilan harakatlanadi. Chang'ichining AB uchaskadagi ishqalanish koefitsiyenti f ga teng. Chang'ichi A nuqtadan B nuqtagacha τ sekund vaqt sarflab harakatlanadi. B nuqtada V_B tezlik bilan AB uchaskani tark etadi. T sekund vaqtdan so'ng chang'ichi β burchak tashkil etib C nuqtaga g_C tezlik bilan ko'nadi. Masalani yechishda chang'ichi moddiy nuqta deb qaralib, havoning qarshilik kuchi hisobga olinmasin

3-shakl uchun 3-jadvaldan 11-15 variantlarni berilganlari olinadi.

3-Jadval

Variantlar	Vaqt τ , c	α burchak, radius	V_A tezlik, m/c	F ishqalansh koeffitsiyenti	D oraliq, m	ℓ uzunlik, m	H balandlik, m	β burchak, radius	Aniqlanishi kerak bo'lgan kattalik
11	-	30	0	-	3	40	$g_{Be} = 4,5\text{m/s}$	$P \neq 0$	τ va h
12	-	30	-	-	$P=0$	40	1.5	$g_B = 4,5\text{m/s}$	g_A va d
13	20	30	0	-	3	-	1.5	$M=400\text{kg}$	P va l
14	-	30	0	-	5	40	$P = 2,2\text{kn}$	$M=400\text{kg}$	g_b va g_c
15	-	30	0	-	4	50	2	$P=2\text{kg}$	T va m



3-shakl

A nuqtada g_A tezlikka ega bo'lgan motosikl τ sekunda L - uzunlikdagi AB qiya tekislik bo'ylab harakatlanadi uchastkadan harakatlanib, gorizontga nisbatan α burchak tashkil etadi. Bir xil bosimga ega bo'lgan AB uchastkada P kuch bilan harakatlanib, motosikl B nuqtadan g tezlik orttirib, d kenglikdagi chuqurlikdan sakrab o'tadi. T sekund havoda vaqt sarflab va C nuqtaga g_c tezlik bilan yerga tushadi. Motosikl og'irligi, boshqaruvchi bilan m ga teng.

Masalani yechishda motosikl va uning boshqaruvchisi moddiy nuqta deb qaralib, harakatdagi qarshilik kuchi hisobga olinmasin.

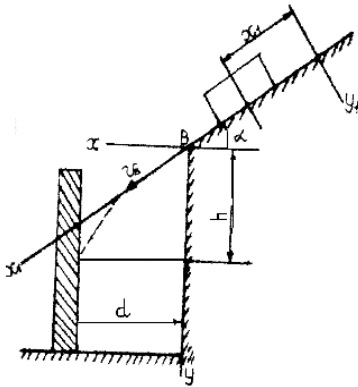
4-shakl uchun . 4-jadvaldan 16-20 variantlarni berilganlari olinadi

4-

Jadval

Variants	Vaqt τ , c	α burchak, radius	V_A Tezlik, m/c	f ishqalansh koeffitsiyenti	d oraliq, m	e uzunlik, m	h balandlik, m	β burchak, gradus	Aniqlanishi kerak bo'lgan kattalik

16	-	30	1	0.2	2.5	3	-	-	h va T
17	1	45	-	-	-6	6			d va f
18	-	30	0	0.1	3	-	2	-	h va τ
19	1.5	15	-	$\neq 0$	2	-	3	-	g_A va h
20	-	45	0	0.3	2	4	-	-	L va τ



Jism ishqalanib AB qiya tekislik bo'yicha τ sekund vaqt ichida gorizont bilan α burchak tashkil qilib uzunligi ℓ ga teng tekislik bilan harakatlanadi. Uning boshlang'ich tezligi g_A jismning qiya tekisligi bo'yicha ishqalanish koeffitsiyenti f ga teng. B nuqtada g_B tezlikka ega bo'lib, jism T sekunddan so'ng L nuqtadagi vertikal himoyalovchi devorga uriladi.

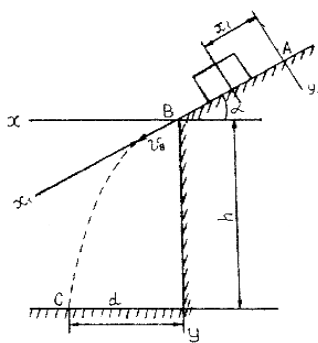
Masalani yechishda jismni moddiy nuqta deb qarab, havoning qarshilik kuchi hisobga olinmasin.

4-shakl

5-shakl uchun .5-jadvaldan 21-25 variantlarni berilganlari olinadi

5- Jadval

Variant lar	Vaqt τ .c	α burchak , radius	V_A Tezlik M/c	f ishqalanish koefitsiyenti	d oraliq M	e uzunlik M	h Balandlik M	B burchak gradus	Aniqlanishi kerak bo'lgan kattalik
21	1.5	30	1	0.1	-	-	10	-	L va d
22	2	45	0	-	-	10	-	-	g_b va T
23	2	-	0	0	-	20	9.81	-	α va T
24	-	30	0	0.2	12	-10	-	-	τ va h
25	-	30	0	0.2	-	4.5	6	-	τ va g_c



Jism A nuqtadan AB qiya tekislik bo'yicha harakatlanib (l uzunlik)gorizont bo'yicha α burchak tashkil etadi.

Uning boshlang'ich tezligi g_A ishqalanish koefitsiyenti f ga teng.

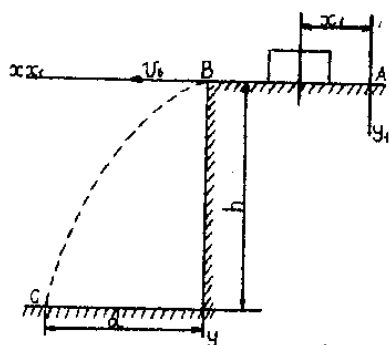
Jism τ sekunddan so'ng B nuqtadan g_B tezlik bilan qiya tekislikni tark etadi va gorizont tekislikdagi C nuqtaga g_C tezlik bilan tushadi. Sakrash vaqtida u havoda T sekund vaqt sarflaydi.

5-shakl

6-shakl uchun .6-jadvaldan 26-30 variantlarni berilganlari olinadi

6- Jadval

Variantlar	Vaqt τ .c	α burchak, radius	V_A Tezlik m/c	f ishqalanish koefitsiyenti	d oraliq m	e uzunlik m	h Balandlik M	B burchak gradus	Aniqlanishi kerak bo'lgan kattalik
26	-	-	7	0.2	-	8	20	-	dva g_c
27	2	-	4	0.1	2	-	-	-	g_b va h
28	-	-	$g_B = 3$	0.3	-	3	5	-	g_B va T
29	-	-	3	$g_{Bb} = 1$	-	2.5	20	-	f va d
30				0.25	3	4	5	-	g_A va τ



6-shakl

A nuqtada g_A tezlikka ega bo'lgan jism AB gorizontda uzunligi l ga teang bo'lgan masofani τ sekund vaqt sarflab harakatlanadi. Jismning tekislikdagi ishqalanish koefitsiyenti f ga teng. g_B tezlik bilan jism B nuqtadan tekislikni tark etadi. g_C tezlik bilan havoda T sekund vaqt sarflab C nuqtaga tushadi.

Masalani yechishda jism moddiy nuqta deb qaralib havoning qarshilik kuchi hisobga olinmasin.

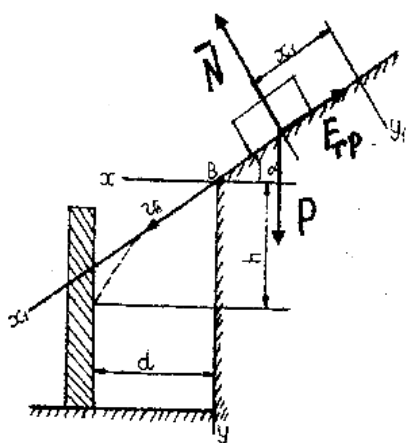
Ishlash tartibi:

1-masala. Yuk AB (uzunlik l) uchastka bo'ylab A nuqtadan gorizontga qiya α burchak ostida g'adir-budir tekislikda harakatlanadi. AB uchastkani yuk g_A boshlang'ich tezlik bilan τ sekundda bosib o'tadi. Ishqalanish koefitsiyenti f ga teng. B nuqtada yukning tezligi g_B ga teng bo'lib yuk T sekunddan so'ng vertikal orqali himoyalangan devorning C nuqtasida uriladi. Masalani yechishda yukni matyerial nuqta deb olib havoning qarshiligi hisobga olinmaydi.

Berilgan: $\alpha = 30^\circ$, $V_A = 1 \text{ m/c}$; $f = 0,2$; $e = 3 \text{ m}$; $d = 2,5 \text{ m}$.

Yukni AB uchastkadagi havoda bo'lish vaqti τ hamda yuqoridan pastga tushish masofasi h aniqlansin.

Yechish: 1) Yukni AB uchastkadagi harakatini ko'ramiz. Yukka quyidagi kuchlar ta'sir qiladi: og'irlik kuchi, ishqalanish kuchi va reaksiya kuchlari. Yuk harakatining differensial tenglamasini tuzamiz. Bu AB uchastkada harakat to'g'ri chiziqli bo'lganligi uchun (4) –tenglama quyidagi ko'rinishni oladi.



7-shakl.

$$m \cdot \frac{dV_x}{dt} = \sum X \quad \text{yoki} \quad m \cdot \frac{dV_{x1}}{dt} = P \sin \alpha - F \quad (1)$$

$V_1 = V$ ishqalanish kuchi $F = fN$, bu erda reaksiya kuchi

$$m \cdot \frac{dV_{x1}}{dt} = mg \sin \alpha - fmg \cos \alpha \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dV_{x1}}{dt} = g(\sin \alpha - f \cos \alpha) \quad (3)$$

(3) tenglamani (1) tenglama ko'rinishiga keltiramiz va ikki marta integrallaymiz.

$$\vec{X} = \frac{dV_{x1}}{dt} \text{-ekanini hisobga olib hamda,}$$

$$dV_{x1} = g(\sin \alpha - f \cos \alpha) dt \quad \text{da'sab} \quad dV_{x0} = \Delta dt;$$

bunda C_1 va C_2 integral doimiysi. Masalani boshlang'ich shartlaridek ya'ni $t=0$ bo'lganda $X_{10} = 0$, $V_{x10} = V_A$ dan foydalanib integral doimiylari topiladi.

$$C_1 = V_{x10} = V_A; \quad C_2 = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_x &= \Delta t + V_A \\ X_1 &= \Delta \frac{t^2}{2} + V_A t \end{aligned} \right\} \text{bu yerdan} \quad \Delta = 3,3 \text{ m}$$

$$t = \tau, \text{ b\ddot{u}lganda } v_{x1} = v_B x_1 = \ell v_B = \Delta t + V_A \quad \ell = \Delta \frac{\tau^2}{2} + V_A \tau$$

$$\text{Kvadrat tenglamani echib } \tau = 1,1 \text{ sek} \quad V_B = \frac{2 \times 3}{1,1} = 5,5 \text{ m/sek}$$

2) Yukni ikkinchi BC uchastkadagi harakatini ko'rib chiqamiz. BC uchastkada faqat yukning og'irlik kuchi ta'sir etadi. Buni hisobga olib, harakat differensial tenglamasini tuzsak, u quyidagi ko'rinishni oladi.

$$m \cdot \frac{dv_x}{dt} = 0, \quad m \cdot \frac{dv_y}{dt} = P$$

Bu tenglama ham (4)-tenglamaday quyidagi ko'rinishni oladi.

$$P = mg; \quad dV_x = 0 dt; \quad dV_y = g dt; \quad (5)$$

Tenglamadan birinchisini integrallaymiz $V_x = C_3$; $X = C_3t + C_4$

Integrallash doimiylari C_3 va C_4 lar boshlang'ich shartlardan foydalanib topiladi.

$t = 0$ $V_x = 0$ $V_y = V_b \cos \alpha$ ekanidan foydalansak, $t = 0$

$C_3 = V_x = V_b \cos \alpha$ $C_4 = X = 0$ u holda :

$$V_x = V_b \cos \alpha$$

$$X = V_b t \cos \alpha \quad (6)$$

Tenglamani ikkinchisini integrallaymiz $V_y = gt + L_5$ $Y = g \frac{t^2}{2} + C_5 t + C_6$ integrallash

doimiylari C_5 va C_6 lar boshlang'ich shartlardan foydalanib topiladi. $t = 0$: $y = 0$;

$V_y = V_b \sin \alpha$ integrallash orqali tenglamaning o'rniga $t=0$ ni qo'yib quyidagini olamiz $C_5 = V_y$;

$C_6 = y_0 = 0$ bundan ko'rinadiki, $C_5 = V_b \sin \alpha$; $C_6 = 0$ integrallash doimiylari C_5 va C_6 ni o'rniga qo'ysak :

$$V_y = gt + V_b \sin \alpha$$

$$Y = gt^2 / 2 + V_b \sin \alpha t \quad (7)$$

(6) va (7) dan foydalanib yukning harakat tenglamasini quyidagicha yozamiz.

$$X = V_b \cos \alpha t$$

$$Y = gt^2 / 2 + V_b \sin \alpha t \quad (8)$$

(8) tenglamadan vaqt t ni yo'qotish orqali yukning BC uchastkadagi harakat

traektoriyasi tenglamasini topamiz $t = \frac{x}{v_a \cos \alpha}$: $Y = g \frac{x^2}{2 v_{uy}^2 \cos^2 \alpha} + xtg\alpha$

$x=d=25$ m; $y=h$; bo'lganda Yuk nuqtaga kelib tushadi va bularni (9) ga qo'ysak quyidagini olamiz.

$$h = \frac{gd^2}{2V_b^2 \cos^2 \alpha} + dtg\alpha = 3.9m \quad h=3,9 \text{ m}$$

Yukning BC uchastkadagi AX o'qi bo'yicha harakat tenglamasidan vaqtni topamiz.

$$X = V_b \cos \alpha t$$

$$d = V_b \cos \alpha t$$

$$T = \frac{d}{V_B \cos \alpha} = 0.6 \text{ sek} \quad T = 0,6 \text{ cek}$$

Yukning B nuqtasidan C nuqttagacha tushish vaqtini ifodalaydi. Shuningdek yukning C nuqtadagi tezligini, o'qlardagi proeksiyasi orqali quyidagicha aniqlash mumkin.

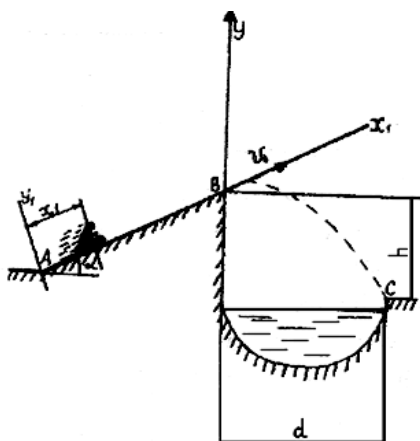
$$\text{Ma'lumki, } \left. \begin{array}{l} V_x = V_B \cos \alpha \\ V_y = gt + V_B \sin \alpha \end{array} \right\} \quad (10) \quad V = \sqrt{V_x^2 + V_y^2};$$

$T = 0,6$ cek bo'lganda $V = V_c$ bo'ladi.

$$V_c = \sqrt{(V_B \cos \alpha)^2 + (gT + V_B \sin \alpha)^2} = \sqrt{20,25 + 13} = 5,3 \text{ m/cek}$$

2-masala:

Boshlang'ich tezligi v_A ga teng motosikl P kuch tarsirida gorizontga qiya α burchak ostida AB uchastka bo'ylab, uzunligi l masofani t cekund vaqtda bosib utadi. B nuqtada uning tezligi V_B bo'lib eni d ga teng daryodan havo orqali uchib o'tadi. Havoda bo'lish vaqti T cekund bo'lib, undan so'ng V_c tezlik bilan C nuqtaga tushadi. Motosikl va boshqaruvchisining birgalikdagi massasi m ga teng bo'ladi. Masalani yechishda motosikl va boshqaruvchi moddiy nuqta deb qaralib havo qarshiligi hisobga olinmaydi.



Berilgan: $\alpha = 30^\circ, v_A = 0, P = 2 \text{ kH}; \ell = 50 \text{ m};$
 $d = 4 \text{ m}; h = 2 \text{ m}$

Motosiklni AB uchastkadagi harakatini o'rganamiz. Motosiklga quyidagi kuchlar ta'sir etadi. Og'irlik kuchi G tortish kuchi P reaksiya kuchi N ta'sir etadi. Motosikl AB uchastkada to'g'ri chiziqli harakat qiladi. Uning harakat differensial tenglamasini

$$m \times \frac{dV_x}{dt} = \sum X \quad \text{yoki} \quad m \frac{dV_x}{dt} = P - \vec{G} \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{dV_x}{dt} = \frac{P}{m} - g \sin \alpha \quad \frac{P}{m} - g \sin \alpha = B \quad (1)$$

X_1 topish uchun to'g'ri chiziqli harakat tenglamasini ikki marta integrallaymiz.

$$dV_1 = Bdt + C_1 \quad (2)$$

$$dX_1 = (Bt + C_1)dt$$

$$X_1 = B\frac{t^2}{2} + Ct + C_2 \quad (3)$$

Integral doimiylari C_1 va C_2 larni aniqlaymiz. Buning uchun boshlang'ich shartlarni yozamiz. $t=0$ da $x=0$ $V_1 = V_A$ bu shartlarni va formulaga qo'ysak, $C_1 = V_A$; $C_2 = 0$ va ularni (2) va (3) ga qo'ysak,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_1 &= Bt + V_A \\ X_1 &= B\frac{t^2}{2} + V_A t + \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

$t=\tau$ cekunda motosikl $AB=X=\ell$ uchastkani bosib tezligi, $V_1 = V_A$ ga teng bo'ladi.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_B &= B\tau + V_A \\ l &= B\tau^2/2 + V_A\tau \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \text{Agar } V_A = 0 ; \text{ Bunda } V_B = \frac{2l}{\tau} \quad (5)$$

Tenglamadan ko'rinib turibdiki, bu yerda noma'lumlar V_B , m , τ bo'lib 3 noma'lumli 2 ta tenglamaga egamiz. Ma'lumki bunday tenglamalarni sistemasini echa olmaymiz. Shuning uchun motosiklning BC uchastkadagi harakatini tekshiramiz.

BC uchastkada faqat motosiklga og'irlik kuchi G ta'sir qiladi. (1) va (2) tenglamalarni hisobga olgan holda harakat diffyersial tenglamasini tuzsak, quyidagi tenglamani hosil qilamiz.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} dV_x &= 0 \\ dV_y &= -g \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

Tenglamalarni birinchisini ikki marta integrallaymiz.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} V_x = C_3 \\ X = C_3 t + C_4 \end{array} \right\} \quad (8)$$

C_3 va C_4 integral doimiylarini boshlang'ich shartlaridan $t=0; x=0; V_x = V_B \cos \alpha$ dan foydalanib, (7) ga $t=0$ ni qo'shish orqali quyidagicha aniqlaymiz.

$$V_x = C_3 \quad \text{yoki} \quad X_0 = C_4$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} c_3 = v_b \cos \alpha \\ c_4 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad (8)\text{dan} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} v_x = v_b \cos \alpha \\ x = v_b \cos \alpha t \end{array} \right\} \quad (9)$$

Endi $dV_y = -g$ tenglamani ikki marta integrallaymiz.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_y = -gt + c_5 \\ y = -t^2 / 2 + c_5 + c_6 \end{array} \right\} \quad (10)$$

(10)dagi integrallash doimimiyatlari c_6, v_1, c_5 larni masalani boshlang'ich shartlariga $t=0 \quad Y=0$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C_5 = V_B \sin \alpha \\ C_6 = 0 \\ v_y = -gt + v_B \sin \alpha \\ V_y = V_B \sin \alpha \\ Y = -gt^2 / 2 + V_B \sin \alpha t \end{array} \right\} \quad (11)$$

(10) tenglamalar sistemasida vaqtni yo'qotish orqali motosiklni BC uchastkadagi traektoriya tenglamasi hosil qilinadi.

$$Y = -\frac{gx^2}{2V_B^2 \cos^2 \alpha} + xt g \alpha \quad (12)$$

$$t=T \quad Y=h=-2 \text{ m} \quad X=d=4 \text{ m}$$

Motosikl C nuqtaga kelib tushadi. Buni hisobga olib, (12) ni quyidagicha yozamiz.

$$-h = -\frac{gd^2}{2V_B^2 \cos^2 \alpha} + dtg\alpha$$

$$V_B = \sqrt{\frac{gd^2}{2\cos^2 \alpha(dtg\alpha + h)}}$$

Motosikl havoda sakrash vaqti quyidagicha aniqlanadi.

$$d = V_B \cos\alpha T; \quad T = d/v_B \cos\alpha$$

Xuddi shuningdek motosilkning C nuqtadagi tezligini uni o'qlarga proeksiyalar orqali aniqlanadi.

$$v_c = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{(v_B \cos\partial)^2 + (-gt + v_B \sin\partial)^2}$$

$$\tau = \frac{2l}{V_B} = \frac{100}{16} \approx 6.25 \text{cek}$$

$$V_B = \left(\frac{P}{m} - g \sin\alpha \right) \tau$$

$$m = P\tau/V_B + g \sin\alpha \tau$$

Javobi: Bu masalalarni yyechishda nuqta dinamikasining umumiy teoremlari harakat miqdorining o'zgarishi teoremlaridan foydalanib, masalani to'g'ri yechilganligini tekshirib ko'rish mumkin.

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