

## 14 – ma'ruza

### **Mavzu: Mashina agregatida vaqtga, xolatga bog'liq kuchlar ta'sirida keltirilgan bo'g'in harakatini tahlili**

*Ma'ruza rejasi:*

14.1. Vaqtga bog'liq kuchlar ta'siridagi mashina agregati

14.2. Mashina agregatini keltirilgan bo'g'inini holatga bog'liq kuchlarda harakat qonunini aniqlash

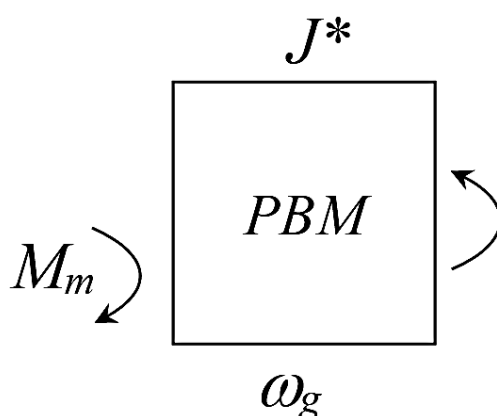
14.3. Mashina agregatini keltirilgan bo'g'inini tezlik va holatga bog'liq kuchlarda harakat qonunini aniqlash

14.4. O'z- o'zini tekshirish savollari

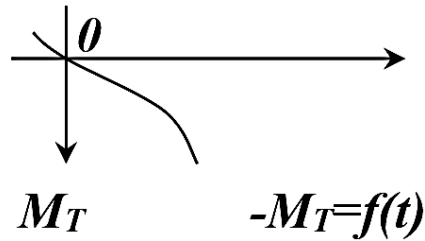
#### **14.1. Vaqtga bog'liq kuchlar ta'siridagi mashina agregati**

Ishchi mashinani  $\omega$ , burchak tezligida aylanadigan va doimiy  $J^*$  keltirilgan inersiya momentiga ega bo'lgan valiga vaqtning ba'zi momentida vaqtga bog'liq  $M_T = -At^2$  (14.2 - rasm) tormozlash momenti ta'sir qila boshlaydi.

Bu momentning ta'sirida ishchi mashina o'chirilgan yurituvchida to'xtay boshlaydi. To'xtash vaqti va bundagi valni aylanish soni aniqlansin.



**14.1 – rasm. Mashina agregatining dinamik modeli.**



14.2 – rasm

Shuningdek, valni vaqtga bog'liq burchak tezlanishi, burchak tezligi va burchak siljishi aniqlansin.

Berilganlar:

$$A=12 \text{ нмс}^2$$

$$J^*=10 \text{ кгм}^2$$

$$\omega_y=100 \text{ рад/с}$$

Ko'rilayotgan masalada, oldindagiga o'xshash  $M^*$  va  $J^*$  mashinaning dinamik modeli parametrlarini aniqlash zarur emas, chunki ular masalaning shartidan aytilgan:

$$M^* = M_m = -At^2 \quad (14.1)$$

$J^*=const$ , uni sonli qiymati berilgan

### Mashina valini harakat tenglamasini tuzish va yechish

(19.27) harakatning umumiy tenglamasini (14.1) shartni hisobga olib, xususiy xolini yozamiz:

$$J^* \frac{d\omega}{dt} = -At^2 \quad (14.2)$$

Valni  $t_e$  to'xtash vaqtini aniqlaymiz:

(14.2) ni  $\omega$  va  $t$  o'zgaruvchilarni ajratamiz va aniq integrallarni olamiz, bunda vaqt noldan izlanadigan qiymatgacha,  $\omega_y$  nolgacha o'zgaradi:

$$\int_0^{t_d} t^2 dt = -\frac{J^*}{A} \int_{\omega_y}^0 d\omega \quad (14.3)$$

Bu yerda

$$\frac{1}{3} t^3 \int_0^{t_6} = -\frac{J^*}{A} \omega \int_{\omega_y}^0$$

yoki

$$t_6^3 = \frac{3J^*}{A} \omega_y$$

oxirgi tenglamalarni t ga nisbatan yechib, quyidagilarni olamiz:

$$t_6 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3J^*}{A} \omega_y} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3 \cdot 10}{12} \cdot 100} = 6.3 \text{ c}$$

### $\omega(t)$ bog'lanishni aniqlaymiz

(14.2) tenglamada  $\omega(t)$  bog'lanishni aniqlash qulay bo'lishi uchun o'zgaruvchilarni ajratamiz:

$$d\omega = -\frac{A}{J^*} t^2 \cdot dt$$

Bu tenglamani integrallab quyidagini olamiz:

$$\omega = -\frac{A}{3J^*} t^3 + C \quad (14.4)$$

C doimiy integrallashni boshlang'ich shartlarda, ya'ni  $t=0$  va  $\omega = \omega_y$  dan aniqlaymiz.

(14.4) dan  $c = \omega_y$ .

C ni bu qiymatini (14.4) ga qo'yib izlanadigan bog'lanishni olamiz:

$$\omega = \omega_y = -\frac{A}{3J^*} t^3 \quad (14.5)$$

(14.5) ga doimiy parametrlarning sonli qiymatini qo'yib, unga hisoblash uchun qulay shaklga keltiramiz:

$$\omega = 100 - 0.4 \cdot t^3 \quad (14.6)$$

$\varphi(t)$  bog'lanishni aniqlaymiz

Buning uchun (14.5) ni integrallash yetarli bunda  $\omega$  ni  $d\varphi/dt$  ko'rinishida qo'yamiz.

Natijada

$$\int d\varphi = \int \left( \omega y - \frac{A}{3J^*} \cdot t^3 \right) \cdot dt + c_1 \quad (14.7)$$

Bu yerdan

$$\varphi = \omega y \cdot t - \frac{A}{12J^*} \cdot t^4 + c_1 \quad (14.8)$$

Integrallash doimiysi  $C_1$  ni boshlanishi shartdan, ya'ni  $t=0$  va  $\varphi=0$  dan aniqlaymiz.

(14.8) dan  $C_1=0$ .

Shunday qilib, izlanayotgan  $\varphi(t)$  bog'lanishi quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'ladi:

$$\varphi = \omega y \cdot t - \frac{A}{12J^*} \cdot t^4 \quad (14.9)$$

Yoki, doimiy parametrlaning sonli qiymatlarini qo'yib

$$\varphi = 100t - 0.1 \cdot t^4 \quad (14.10)$$

Valning burchak tezlansihni  $E(t)$  vaq tga bog'lkash uchun  $E = d\omega/dt$  ni inobatga olib, (14.2) NI  $d\omega/dt$  ga nisbaatan yechiladi

Bunda

$$E = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = -\frac{A}{J^*} \cdot t^2 = 1.2 \cdot t^2 \quad (14.11)$$

### **Valning to'xtash vaqtidagi aylanish sonini aniqlash**

Valning to'xtash vaqtidagi  $\varphi_e$  burchakli siljishini aniqlash uchun (14.10) ga  $t$  o'rniga  $t_e$  ni qo'yish yetarli.

Bunda

$$\varphi_{\epsilon} = 100 t_{\epsilon} - 0.1 \cdot t_{\epsilon}^4 = 100 \cdot 6.3 - 0.1 \cdot 6.3^4 = 785.5 \text{ pad}$$

Radian aylanaga o'tkazamiz:

$$\Phi_{\epsilon} = \frac{\varphi_{\epsilon}}{2 \Pi} = \frac{785.5}{6.28} = 12.5 \text{ o}b.$$

(14.10) bo'lmaganda  $\varphi$  burchakni (14.7), dan aniqlash mumkin, bunda aniq integraldan vaqtni noldan oldin olingan qiymatiga  $t_{\epsilon}$ ,  $\varphi$  - ni noldan izlanadigan  $\varphi_{\epsilon}$  qiymatiga olinadi.

#### ***14.2. Mashina agregatini keltirilgan bo'g'inini holatga bog'liq kuchlarda harakat qonunini aniqlash***

Prujinali yurituvchili mexanizmda (14.3 -rasm)  $m$  massali bajaruvchi bo'g'in  $h$  yurishda ilgari lanma-qaytma harakat qiladi. Ishchi yurish prujinaning  $P$  kuchi bilan, dastlabki holatga qaytish – maxsus mexanizm bilan amalga oshiriladi.

Prujinaning  $P$  kuchi bajaruvchi mexanizmni siljishga  $S$  bog'liq formulasda beriladi

$$P = P_o \left( 1 - \frac{S}{H} \right)$$

bu yerda  $P_o$  – prujinani kuchini boshlang'ich kattaligi ,

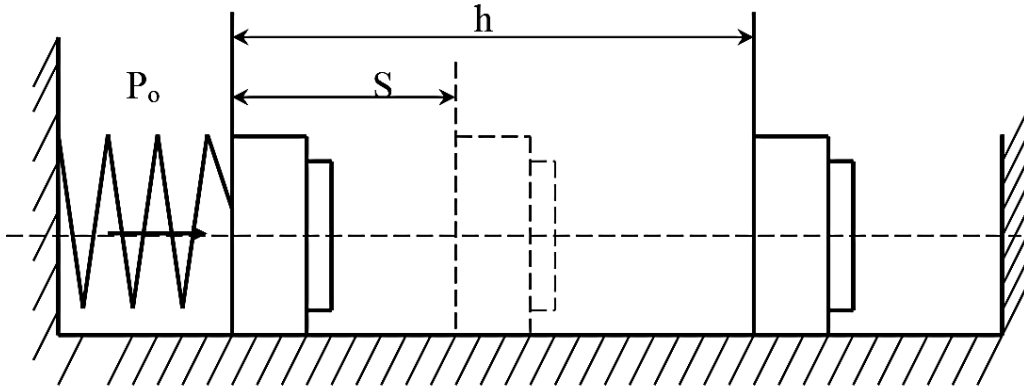
$H$  - prujinani siqilishini boshlang'ich kattaligi.

Bajaruvchi mexanizmi siljishi va tezligini vaqtga bog'liq, shuningdek, mexanizmni ishga tushish vaqti aniqlansin.

Berilganlar :

$$P_o = 50 \text{ H} \quad H = 0.2 \text{ M},$$

$$M = 1.6 \text{ KZ}, \quad h = 0.1 \text{ M}.$$



**14.3 – rasm. Prujinali yurituvchili mashina agregati.**

Masalani yechish uchun harakatni umumiy tenglamasi ilgarilanma harakatlanuvchi bo'g'iq uchun qo'llaniladi.

Bu formulada  $P^*$  keltirilgan kuchlarni o'rniga tadqiq qilinadigan bo'g'inga to'g'ridanb to'g'ri ta'sir qiluvchi  $P$  kuchlar,  $m^*$  keltirilgan massa o'rniga tadqiq qilinadigan bo'g'inni  $m$  massasini byozish kerak.

$m$  massa o'zgarmas bo'lgani uchun

$$\frac{dm}{d\varphi} = \frac{\mathcal{G}^2}{2}$$

Bunda ifoda nolga teng

$$m \cdot \frac{d\mathcal{G}}{dt} = P_o \left( 1 - \frac{S}{H} \right) \quad (14.12)$$

Prujinaning kuchi bo'g'inning  $S$  siljishiga bog'liq bo'lgani uchun (14.12) da vaqtga nisbatan hosila o'rniga,  $S$  siljishiga nisbatan hosilaga o'tish kerak. Bunda quyidagi o'zgartirishdan foydalaniladi:

$$\frac{d\mathcal{G}}{dt} = \frac{d\mathcal{G}}{dS} \cdot \frac{dS}{dt} = \mathcal{G} \cdot \frac{d\mathcal{G}}{dS} \quad (14.13)$$

(14.13) ni nazarga olib (14.12) ni quyidagicha yozamiz:

$$m \mathcal{G} d\mathcal{G} = P_o \left( 1 - \frac{S}{H} \right) dS \quad (14.14)$$

(14.14) integrallab, quyidagini olamiz:

$$\frac{m \cdot \mathcal{G}^2}{2} = P_o \cdot S - \frac{P_o \cdot S^2}{2 \cdot H} + C \quad (14.15)$$

«C» doimiy integrallashni boshlang'ich shartdan aniqlaymiz, bunda  $S=0$  va  $V=0$ .

(14.15) dan  $C=0$ , bunda:

$$\frac{m \cdot \mathcal{G}^2}{2} = P_o \cdot S - \frac{P_o}{2 \cdot H} \cdot S^2$$

Bu yerdan

$$\mathcal{G} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot P_o}{m} \cdot S - \frac{P_o}{m \cdot H} \cdot S^2} \quad (14.16)$$

(14.16) tekshiriladigan bo'g'in tezligini  $V$  uni  $S$  siljishiga bog'liqligini ko'rsatadi.

(14.16) ga  $S$  ni qator qiymatlarini berilgan chegarada - noldan  $S=h=0.1$  qiymatigacha qo'yib,  $V$  ni tegishli qiymatlarini hisoblash mumkin va zarur bo'lganda  $V(S)$  grafigini qurish mumkin.

Mexanizmni ishlash vaqtini  $t_c$ , ya'ni bo'g'inni berilgan  $h$  siljish vaqtini aniqlash uchun vaqtni  $S$  siljishga matematik bog'liqligini olish zarur va unga  $S$  o'rniga  $h$  ni berilgan qiymatini qo'yish kerak.

Shu maqsadda (14.16) ni o'zgartiramiz,  $V$  ni  $dS/dt$  sifatida qaraymiz:

bunda

$$dt = \frac{dS}{\sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot P_o}{m} \cdot S - \frac{P_o}{m \cdot H} \cdot S^2}} \quad (14.17)$$

Bu yerdan

$$t = \frac{dS}{\sqrt{\frac{2 P_o}{m} \cdot S - \frac{P_o}{m \cdot H} \cdot S^2}} + C_1 \quad (14.18)$$

Soddalashtirish uchun integral ifodani quyidagicha belgilaymiz:

$$\frac{P_o}{m \cdot H} = A, \quad \frac{2 P_o}{m} = B; \quad (14.19)$$

bunda

$$t = \int \frac{dS}{\sqrt{B \cdot S - AS^2}} + C_1 \quad (14.14)$$

Integral ifodani jadval shaklidagi integral shaklga keltirish uchun yangi  $\varphi$  o'zgaruvchini kiritamiz.

Shu maqsadda

$$S = \frac{B}{2A} (1 + \sin \varphi), \quad (14.21)$$

Unday bo'lsa

$$dS = \frac{B}{2A} \cdot \cos d\varphi \quad (14.22)$$

(14.21) va (14.22) dan  $S$  va  $dS$  uchun ifodalari (14.19) ga qo'yib, o'zgartirishlardan so'ng

$$t = \int \frac{\cos \varphi d\varphi}{\sqrt{2A(1 + \sin \varphi) - A(1 + \sin \varphi)^2}} + C_q$$

Yoki, yakuniy

$$t = \frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{A}} + C_1 = \frac{\varphi}{\sqrt{A}} + C_1 \quad (14.23)$$

$C_1$  integrallash doimiyligini aniqlashdan oldin,  $\varphi$  o'zgaruvchini qayta almashtiramiz.

(14.21) dan:

$$\varphi = \arcsin\left(\frac{2A}{B} \cdot S - 1\right)$$

$\varphi$  ni (14.23) ga qo'yib:

$$t = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{A}} \cdot \arcsin\left(1 - \frac{1A}{B} \cdot S\right) + C_1 \quad (14.24)$$

$C_1$  doimiy integrallashni boshlang'ich shartidan, ya'ni  $t=0$  va  $S=0$  aniqlaymiz.

(14.24) dan bu shartlarda quyidagini olamiz:

$$C_1 = +\frac{1}{\sqrt{A}} \cdot \arcsin(+1) = +\frac{1}{\sqrt{A}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (14.25)$$

(14.25) dan (14.24) ga  $C_1$  ni ifodasini qo'yib,  $A$  va  $B$  ni (14.19) ga muvofiq qayta almashtirib, harakat vaqtini tadqiq qilinadigan bo'g'in siljishiga bog'liq umumiy formulani olamiz:

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{mH}{P_0}} \cdot \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin\left(1 - \frac{S}{H}\right) \right] \quad (14.26)$$

(14.26) ga  $S$  ning o'rniga bo'g'inni berilgan  $h$  yurishini qo'yib mexanizmni ishlash  $t_c$  vaqtini qidirilgan ifodasini olamiz:

$$t_c = \sqrt{\frac{mH}{P_0}} \cdot \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin\left(1 - \frac{h}{H}\right) \right] \quad (14.27)$$

Parametrlarning sonli qiymatlarini qo'ygandan so'ng, quyidagini olamiz:

$$t_c = \sqrt{\frac{1.6 \cdot 0.2}{50}} \cdot \left[ \frac{3.14}{2} - \arcsin\left(1 - \frac{0.1}{0.2}\right) \right] = 0.084 \text{ c} .$$

Masalaning shartlari qo'ygan  $S$  vaqtga bog'liq topish uchun (14.26) ni  $S$  ga nisbatan yechish kifoya:

$$S = H \left[ 1 - \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - t \sqrt{\frac{P_0}{mH}} \right) \right] \quad (14.28)$$

(14.28) ga  $P_0$ ,  $H$  va  $m$  larning sonli qiymatlarini qo'yib, quyidagini olamiz:

$$S = 0.2 \left[ 1 - \sin(1.57 - 12.5t) \right] \quad (14.29)$$

(14.23ga  $t$  ni qator  $t=0$  dan  $t=t_c=0.084$  gacha qiymatlarini qo'yib,  $S$  ni tegishli qiymatlarini hisoblash mumkin va  $S(t)$  ni grafigini qurish mumkin. Masalani qurilgan shartlar bo'yicha  $V(t)$  bog'lanishni aniqlash uchun (14.16) dan foydalanamiz.  $S$   $t$  orqali (14.28) dan va o'zgartirishlardan so'ng:

$$\mathcal{G} = \sqrt{\frac{P_0 H}{m}} \cdot \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - t \sqrt{\frac{P_0 H}{m}} \right) \quad (14.30)$$

Bu tenglamalarga o'zgarmaslarning berilgan sonli qiymatlarini qo'yib uni hisoblash uchun qulay ko'rinishga keltiramiz:

$$\mathcal{G} = 2.5 \cdot \cos(1.57 - 12.5t)$$

### ***14.3. Mashina agregatini keltirilgan bo'g'inini tezlik va holatga bog'liq kuchlarda harakat qonunini aniqlash***

Eshik 1  $\varphi_0$  burchagiga ochilganda (14.4 - rasm)  $C$  bikrlikka ega prujina 2 ta'sirida harakatlantiruvchi moment hosil bo'ladi:

$$M_g = (M_H - C \cdot \varphi)$$

Eshikni aylanish valiga nisbatan inersiya momenti  $-J$ .

Eshikni tekis yopilishi gidravlik dempfer 8 bilan ta'minlanadi, u  $M_c$  qarshilik momentini hosil qiladi, burcahk tezligiga  $\beta$  proporsionallik koeffitsiyenti bilan proporsionaldir.

$$M_c = \beta \cdot \dot{\varphi}$$

Eshikni harakatini differensial harakatini tenglamasini tuzib, yechib, uni burchakli siljishi va burcahk tezligini vaqtga bog'liq aniqlash kerak, ya'ni  $\varphi(t)$   $\dot{\varphi}(t)$ . Shuningdek,  $\beta$  qiymatini aniqlash lozim  $t_3$  bunda harakat aperiodic bo'ladi, ya'ni eshik tebranishsiz yopiladi va eshikning yopilish vaqti  $t$ ,  $\beta$  ma'lum bo'lganda, eshik yopiq holatida prujina qoldiq harakatlanuvchi  $M_k$  momenti saqlaydi.

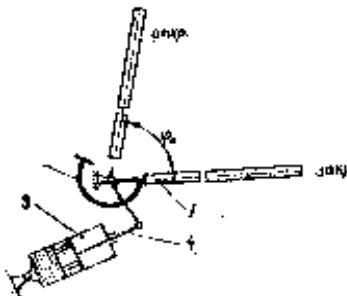
**Berilganlar :**

$$J=14 \text{ кгм}^2$$

$$\varphi_0=1.5 \text{ рад}$$

$$C=40 \text{ нм/рад}$$

$$M_x=14 \text{ нм.}$$



**14.4- rasm. Eshik ochish mexanizmli mashina agregatini sxemasi.**

Masalani yechishda dempferni 4 shtokini juda katta massasini nazarga olmaymiz. Bunda  $J^*$  keltirilgan inersiya momenti eshikning  $J$  inersiya momentiga teng bo'ladi.  $J=const$ .

$$\frac{dJ^*}{d\varphi} \left( \frac{\omega^2}{2} \right) = 0$$

Va formula quyidagicha ko'rinishda bo'ladi:

$$J \frac{d\omega}{dt} = M^*$$

Yoki

$$J \cdot \ddot{\phi} = M^* \quad (14.31)$$

Keltirilgan moment  $M^*$  masalaning sharti bo'yicha prujinadan hosil bo'ladigan harakatlantiruvchi moment qo'shiladi:

$$M_g = (M_H - C \cdot \phi) \quad (14.32)$$

Va dempferning qarshilik momenti

$$M_c = \beta \cdot \dot{\phi} \quad (14.33)$$

Ya'ni

$$M^* = M_g - M_c = (M_H - C \cdot \phi) - \beta \cdot \dot{\phi} \quad (14.34)$$

$M^*$  uchun (14.34) dan (14.31) ga qo'yib:

$$J \cdot \ddot{\phi} + \beta \cdot \dot{\phi} + (C \cdot \phi - M_H) = 0 \quad (14.35)$$

$M_H$  doimiydan (eshik to'liq ochiqligida prujina hosil qiladigan moment) qutilishdan uchun va shu bilan (14.35) ni bir toifali qilish uchun, ya'ni  $\psi$  o'zgaruvchiga quyidagini qabul qilib o'tamiz:

$$\psi = (C \cdot \phi - M_H) \quad (14.36)$$

Bu yerdan

$$\dot{\phi} = \frac{\dot{\psi}}{C}; \quad u \quad \ddot{\phi} = \frac{\ddot{\psi}}{C} \quad (14.37)$$

(14.36) va (14.37) ni nazarga olib, (14.35) ni qayta yozamiz:

$$\frac{J}{C} \cdot \ddot{\psi} + \frac{\beta}{C} \cdot \dot{\psi} + \psi = 0$$

yoki

$$\ddot{\psi} + \frac{\beta}{J} \cdot \dot{\psi} + \frac{C}{J} \cdot \psi = 0 \quad (14.38)$$

Tebranish nazariyasi kursidan ma'lum bo'lgan belgini kiritamiz:

$$\frac{\beta}{J} = 2h; \quad \frac{C}{J} = \lambda^2. \quad (14.39)$$

va (14.38) ga muvofiq qayta yozamiz:

$$\ddot{\psi} + 2n \cdot \dot{\psi} + \lambda^2 \cdot \psi = 0 \quad (14.40)$$

Olingan (14.40) tenglama erkin tebranishli doimiy koeffitsiyentli ikkinchi darajali chiziqli differensial tenglama.

Bu tenglamada:

$n$ – dempferlash koeffitsiyenti – (tezlikka bog'liq qarshilik kuchlari bilan ifodalaniladi),

$\lambda$ - dempferlash bo'lmaganda, ya'ni  $n=0$  mexanizmni shaxsiy tebranish chastotasi.

Olingan (14.40) tenglamani yechish uchun uning xarakteristik tenglamasidan foydalanamiz:

$$K^2 = 2n \cdot \kappa + \lambda^2 = 0 \quad (14.41)$$

Xarakteristik tenglamaning ildizi

$$K_{1,2} = -n \pm \sqrt{n^2 - \lambda^2} \quad (14.42)$$

(14.40) ning umumiy yechimi quyidagicha

$$\psi = A \cdot e^{k_1 t} + A_2 e^{k_2 t} \quad (14.43)$$

bu yerda,  $A_1$  va  $A_2$  – integrallash doimiyligi, u boshlang'ich shartlarga bog'liq.

Eshikning harakati (14.42) va (14.43) ga muvofiq  $n$  va  $\lambda$  ni nisbatiga bog'liq

### **Birinchi holat - $n > \lambda$**

(14.42) dan ma'lumki xarakteristik tenglamaning ildizi ikkalasi ham haqiqiy, ikkalasi ham manfiy, ammo kattaligi har xil. Bunda (14.43) dan ko'rinib turibdiki eshikning harakati aperiodik bo'ladi..

### Ikkinchi holat - $n = \lambda$

Bu holda (14.42) xarakteristik tenglamaning ildizi

$$\kappa_1 = \kappa_2 = -n$$

va (14.43)ning umumiy yechimi quyidagicha ko'rinishda

$$\psi = (A_3 + A_4 \cdot t) \cdot e^{-nt} \quad (14.44)$$

Eshikning harakati oldingidan aperioidik bo'ladi, ammo  $t \rightarrow \infty$  asta-sekin yopiq holatga yaqinlashadi.

### Uchinchi holat - $n < \lambda$

(14.42) dan kesib chiqib, xarakteristik tenglamaning ildizi tutashgan, kompleks bo'ladi. Tenglamaning umumiy yechimi quyidagicha ko'rinishda yoziladi:

$$\psi = e^{-nt} (A_5 + \cos \sqrt{\lambda^2 - n^2} \cdot t + A_6 \cdot \sin \sqrt{\lambda^2 - n^2} \cdot t) \quad (14.45)$$

Bu holda eshikning harakati davriy bo'ladi..

Shu maqsadda (14.43) da berilgan o'zgaruvchilarga qaytamiz, ya'ni  $\psi$  dan  $\varphi$  ga ilgari qabul qilingan belgilardan foydalanamiz (14.36).

Bunda

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{C} (A_1 \cdot e^{\kappa_1 t} + A_2 e^{\kappa_2 t} + M_H) \quad (14.46)$$

(14.46) differensiallab eshikning tezlik ifodasini olamiz:

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{1}{C} (A_1 \cdot \kappa_1 \cdot e^{\kappa_1 t} + A_2 \kappa_2 \cdot e^{\kappa_2 t}) \quad (14.47)$$

(14.46) va (14.47) dan  $A_1$  va  $A_2$  integrallash doimiylarini boshlang'ich shartidan, ya'ni eshikni yopilishi boshlanishi shartidan aniqlaymiz. Ko'rsatilgan momentda:

$$t=0, \quad \varphi=0, \quad \dot{\varphi}=0.$$

$t$  va  $\varphi$  ni (14.46) ga,  $t$  va  $\dot{\varphi}$  ni esa (14.47) ga qo'yib, quyidagi tenglamalar sistemasini olamiz:

$$A_1 + A_2 + M_H = 0$$

$$A_1 K_1 + A_2 K_2 = 0$$

Bu yerdan 
$$A_1 = \frac{M_H \cdot \kappa_2}{\kappa_2 - \kappa_1} \quad A_2 = \frac{M_H \cdot \kappa_1}{\kappa_2 - \kappa_1} \quad (14.48)$$

(14.48) dan  $A_1$  va  $A_2$  ni qiymatlarini (14.46) va (14.47) larga qo'yib, eshikni burchak siljishi  $\varphi$  va burchak tezligini  $\dot{\varphi}$  vaqtga bog'liqligini aks ettrivchi  $t$  izlangan tenglamalarni olamiz:

$$\varphi = \frac{M_H}{C(\kappa_2 - \kappa_1)} \cdot (\kappa_1 e^{\kappa_2 t} - \kappa_2 e^{\kappa_1 t}) + \frac{M_H}{C} \quad (14.49)$$

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{M_H \cdot \kappa_2 - \kappa_1}{C(\kappa_2 - \kappa_1)} \cdot (e^{\kappa_2 t} - e^{\kappa_1 t}) \quad (14.50)$$

Bu yerda  $K_1$  va  $K_2$ , (14.42) ga muvofiq va ilgari qabul qilingan belgilarga (14.39) asosan quyidagi formulalardan aniqlanadi:

$$\kappa_1 = -\frac{\beta}{2J} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\beta}{2J}\right)^2 - \frac{c}{J}}$$

$$\kappa_2 = -\frac{\beta}{2J} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{\beta}{2J}\right)^2 - \frac{c}{J}} \quad (14.51)$$

(14.49) va (14.50) dan foydalanish uchun dastlab dempferni proporsionallik koeffitsiyentini  $\beta$  yetmaydigan qiymatlarini va prujinaning boshlang'ich mometini  $M_H$  aniqlash zarur.  $M_H$  ning son qiymatini yopiq eshikda  $\varphi = \varphi_0$  prujina momenti  $M_k$  ni berilgan oxirgi qiymatiga teng prujina momentiga tenglik shartidan, ya'ni

$$M_g = M_H - C \cdot \varphi_0 = M_k$$

Bu yerdan

$$M_H = C \cdot \varphi_0 + M_k = 40 \cdot 1.5 + 14 = 80 \text{ НМ.}$$

Proporsionallik koeffitsiyenti  $\beta$  yuqorida ko'rsatilgan shartiidan eshikni aperiodic sharitdan, ya'ni  $n > \lambda$  dan quyidagilarni aniqlaymiz:

$$\text{yoki (14.39) ni nazarga olib } \frac{\beta}{2J} > \sqrt{\frac{C}{J}}$$

$$\text{bu yerdan } \beta > 2J \sqrt{\frac{C}{J}} = 2 \cdot 20 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{40}{20}} = 56.4 \text{ [Н} \cdot \text{м} \cdot \text{с]}$$

Shunday qilib, eshikning harakati  $\beta > 56.4$  da aperiodic bo'ladi. Ko'rilayotgan misol uchun  $\beta = 60$  НМс ni qabul qilamiz.

(14.49) va (14.50) larni  $K_1$  va  $K_2$  ildizlarini sonli qiymatlarini b (14.51) ga qo'yib, ularning parametrlarini topamiz:

$$\kappa_1 = -\frac{60}{2 \cdot 20} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{60}{2 \cdot 20}\right)^2 - \frac{40}{20}} = -1$$

$$\kappa_2 = -\frac{60}{2 \cdot 20} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{60}{2 \cdot 20}\right)^2 - \frac{40}{20}} = -2$$

$K_1$  va  $K_2$ , ni olingan qiymatlari,  $C$  va  $M_H$  ni a'lim qiymatlarini (14.49) va (14.50) ga qoy'ib, ularni hisoblash uchun qulay holga keltiramiz:

$$\varphi = 2(e^{-2t} - 2e^{-t} + 1) \quad (14.52)$$

$$\dot{\varphi} = 4(e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t}) \quad (14.53)$$

(14.52) va (14.53) ga  $t$  ni noldan to eshikni yopish vaqtigacha  $t_3$  qiymatlarini qo'yib, eshikni tegishli aylanish burchagi  $\varphi$  va burchak tezligini  $\dot{\varphi}$  aniqlash mumkin va zarur bo'lgan  $\varphi(t)$  va  $\dot{\varphi}(t)$  grafigini qurish mumkin.

Buning uchun dastlab eshikni yopish vaqtini  $t_3$  aniqlash zarur, buning uchun esa (14.52) da  $\varphi$  o'rniga uning oxirgi qiymatini  $\varphi_0 = 1.5$  rad qo'yamiz.

Qo'yish va qayta o'zgartirilgandan so'ng quyidagini olamiz:

$$e^{-2t_3} - 2e^{-t_3} + 0.25 = 0 \quad (14.54)$$

tenglamani yexhish yangi o'zgartiruvchini kiritamiz:

$$e^{-t_3} = z.$$

(14.54) quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'ladi:

$$Z^2 - 2Z + 0.25 = 0 \quad (14.55)$$

Bu tenglamaning ildizlari:  $z_1 = 0.134$ ;  $z_2 = 1.866$ .

$z$  dan izlanayotgan  $t_3$  ga qaytamiz, bunda  $z$  ni ikkala qiymatini nazarga olamiz.

$z_1 = 0.134$  uchun

$$e^{t_3} = \frac{1}{e^{-t_3}} = \frac{1}{Z_1} = \frac{1}{0.134} = 7.46$$

Bu yerdan

$$t_{31} = \ln 7.46 = 2.01 \text{ sek.}$$

$z_2 = 1.866$  uchun

$$e^{t_3} = \frac{1}{e^{-t_3}} = \frac{1}{Z_2} = \frac{1}{0.866} = 0.536$$

Bu yerdan

$$t_{31} = \ln 0.536 = - \quad , \text{ mumkin eemas.}$$

Shunday qilib eshikni yopish vaqti:  $t_3 = 2.01 \text{ sek.}$

Ta'kidlash kerakki, (14.52) ni  $t$  ga nisbatan yechimi tasodifan oddiy bo'ldi, bunda  $K_1$  va  $K_2$ , kattaliklarni qulay nisbatdagi hisobiga (14.55) kvadrat tenglamni olish imkonini berdi.

Umuman olganda masalani tanlash metodi bilan yechishga to'g'ri keladi.

Huolsa qilib, tegishli misolni ko'ramiz.

Ko'rilayotgan masalada berilgan hamma qiymatlarni o'zgarishsiz saqlaymiz, prujinaning bikrligini  $C = 40 \text{ нм/пад}$  o'rniga  $C = 14 \text{ нм/пад}$  ni qabul qilamiz.

Bunda (14.51) tenglamadan quyidagini olamiz:  $K_1=-2.62$ ;  $K_2=-0.38$ .

(14.49) gab u qiymatlarni qo'yib, qayta o'zgartirilgandan so'ng, (14.55) tenglama o'rniga:

$$e^{-2.62t_3} - 6.85e^{-0.38t_3} + 3.655 = 0$$

Bu tenglamaning yechimi, yuqorida ta'kidlanganidek, tanlash metodi bilan olinishi mumkin.

#### ***14.4. O'z- o'zini tekshirish savollari***

1. Mashina agregatini differensial tenglamalarini yechimi metodiasini keltiring.
2.  $t_0, \omega, \varphi$  ifodalarga tushuntirish bering.
3. to'xtash davrida valning aylanish soni qanday aniqlanadi?
4. Prujinali yurituvchili mashina agregatini masalasini yechish tartibini tushuntiring.
5. Eshikni ochish mexanizmili mashina agregatini masalasini yechishni qanday metodikasi bor?