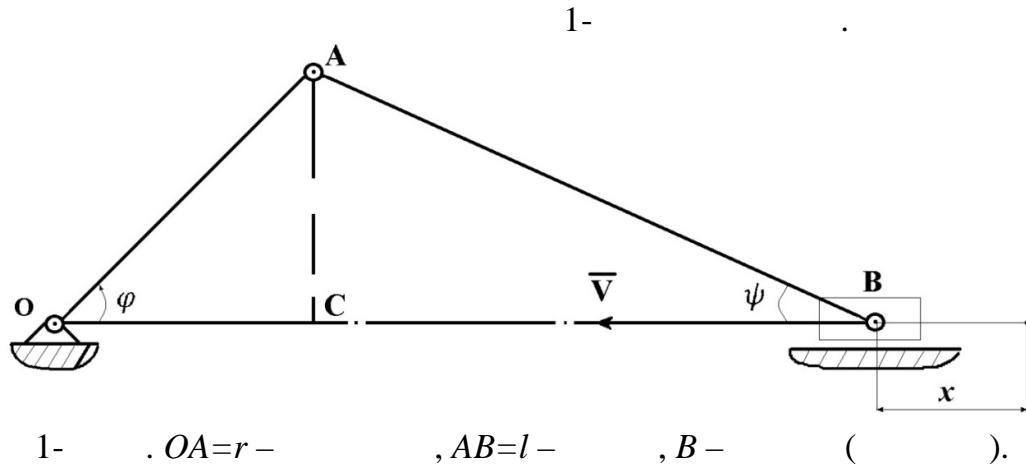


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$t=0, \varphi = 0.$  O (B ) :

$$x = r + l - (OC + CB) = r + l - (r \cos\varphi + l \cos\psi).$$

(1)

$$l = \lambda \cdot r, \lambda > 1$$

(1')  $x = r(1 + \lambda - \cos\varphi - \lambda \cos\psi).$

$\varphi \quad \psi$

$$\sin\psi = \frac{r}{l} \sin\varphi = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sin\varphi.$$

(2)

$$(2) - \cos\psi \cdot \dot{\psi} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \cos\varphi \cdot \dot{\varphi}, \quad (3)$$

$$\dot{\psi} - \dot{\varphi} = \omega \cdot \lambda \cdot \cos\psi \cdot \sin\varphi$$

$$2. \quad (3) - \omega = \frac{\dot{\varphi}}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{\cos\varphi}{\cos\psi} \quad (4)$$

$$3. \quad (B) \quad \dot{x} = r(\sin\varphi \cdot \dot{\varphi} + \lambda \sin\psi \cdot \dot{\psi}). \quad (5)$$

$$(4) - \dot{x} = V_l = r \cdot \omega (\sin\varphi + \lambda \cos\psi \cdot \sin\varphi). \quad (6)$$

$$4. \quad (B) \quad \omega = \text{const} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_l &= r \cdot \omega \left( \cos\varphi \cdot \dot{\varphi} + \frac{\cos\varphi}{\cos^2\psi} \cdot \dot{\psi} - \text{tg}\psi \cdot \sin\varphi \cdot \dot{\varphi} \right) \\ &= r \cdot \omega^2 \left( \cos\varphi + \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\cos\varphi}{\cos^2\psi} \cdot \frac{\cos\varphi}{\cos\psi} - \text{tg}\psi \cdot \sin\varphi \right) = \\ &= \frac{r \cdot \omega_K^2}{\cos\psi} \left[ \cos(\varphi + \psi) + \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{\cos^2\varphi}{\cos^2\psi} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

$$W_l = \frac{r \cdot \omega_K^2}{\cos\psi} \left[ \cos(\varphi + \psi) + \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{\cos^2\varphi}{\cos^2\psi} \right]. \quad (7)$$