

(a) Fullstendig uelastisk:

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$$u' = v' = \frac{mu + MV}{m+M}$$

(b) Delvis uelastisk: Kun 1 lign. ($\Delta p = 0$)
for 2 ukjente (u', v'). Må ha 1 opplysning ekstra.

(c) Elastisk, $\Delta K = 0$:

$$\frac{1}{2} mu^2 + \frac{1}{2} MV^2 = \frac{1}{2} mu'^2 + \frac{1}{2} MV'^2$$

$$\Rightarrow m(u+u')(u-u') = M(V'+V)(V'-V) \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta p = 0 \Rightarrow m(u-u') = M(V'-V) \quad (2)$$

$$(1)/(2) \Rightarrow u+u' = V+V'$$

$$\Rightarrow u'-V' = -(u-V) \quad (3)$$

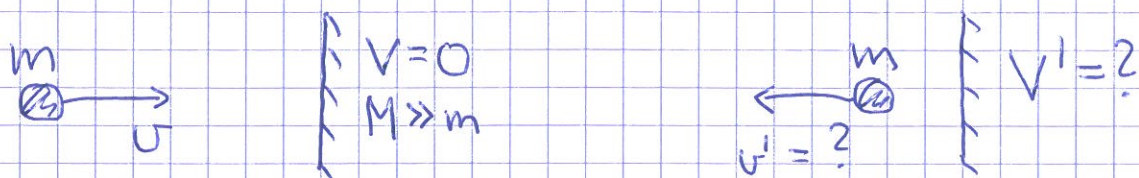
(2) og (3) gir

$$u' = \frac{M}{m+M} \left(2V + u \frac{m-M}{M} \right)$$

$$V' = \frac{m}{M+m} \left(2u + V \frac{M-m}{m} \right)$$

Eks: Ball mot vegg, elastisk.

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Løsn:
$$v' = \frac{M}{m+M} \left(0 + v \frac{m-M}{M} \right) \approx \frac{M}{M} \cdot v \cdot \left(\frac{-M}{M} \right) = \underline{-v}$$

$$V' = \frac{m}{M+m} (2v + 0) \approx \frac{m}{M} \cdot 2v \approx \underline{0}$$

Er $\Delta p = 0$?

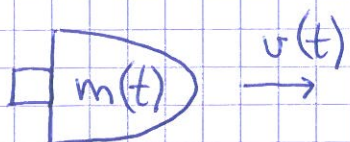
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} p = mv, \quad P = MV = 0, \quad p' = mv' = -mv, \\ P' = MV' \approx M \cdot \frac{m}{M} \cdot 2v = 2mv \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{\Delta p = 0}$$

Er $\Delta K = 0$?

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} K_m = \frac{1}{2}mv^2, \quad K_M = 0, \quad K'_m = \frac{1}{2}mv'^2, \\ K'_M = \frac{1}{2}MV'^2 \approx \frac{1}{2}M \left(\frac{m}{M} 2v \right)^2 = 2 \frac{m}{M} mv^2 \approx 0 \end{array} \right\} \Downarrow \underline{\Delta K = 0}$$

Rakettprinsipp [YF 8.6; LL 5.4]

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Før (t) :  $p(t) = m(t)v(t)$

Efter $(t+dt)$: 

$$p(t+dt) = \underbrace{m(t+dt)}_{m(t)+dm} \underbrace{v(t+dt)}_{v(t)+dv} + \underbrace{dm_e}_{-dm} \cdot \underbrace{v_e}_{v(t)+u}$$

$u =$ eksoshastighet relativt raketten $= v_e - v < 0$

$dm =$ raketten's masseendring i løpet av $dt < 0$

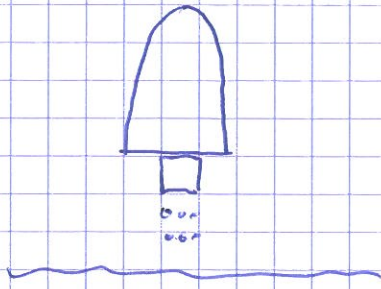
$$\Rightarrow p(t+dt) = \underbrace{m(t)v(t)}_{p(t)} + m(t)dv + \underbrace{v(t)dm - v(t)dm}_0 - u dm$$

Med $F_{\text{ytre}} = 0$ (outer space) er $p(t+dt) = p(t)$

$$\Rightarrow m dv = u dm$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{m dv/dt}_{m \cdot a} = u \underbrace{dm/dt}_{F_{\text{skyv}}} = \underbrace{u \dot{m}}_{F_{\text{skyv}}} (> 0)$$

I tyngdefeltet :



$$F_{ytre} = -mg$$



Total kraft på (rest-)raketten blir

$$F_{skjv} + F_{ytre} = u\dot{m} - mg$$

Som gir

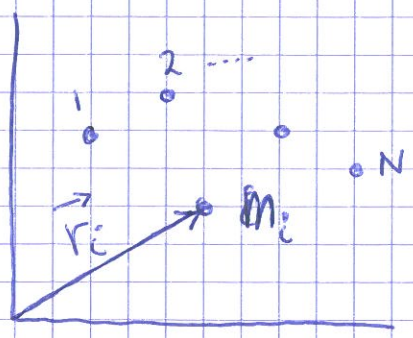
$$ma = u\dot{m} - mg \quad (N2)$$

Hittil : "Punktmasser"

Nå : Partikkelsystemer. Stive legemer.

Massesenter. Tyngdepunkt

[YF 8.5, oppg 8.115+8.116; LL 5.6, 5.8, 6.]

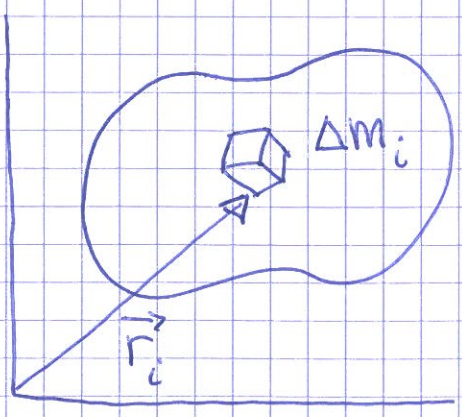


Massesenter (CM) for N
 punktmasser m_1, m_2, \dots, m_N i
 posisjoner $\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \dots, \vec{r}_N$:

$$\vec{R}_{CM} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \vec{r}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N m_i} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_i m_i \vec{r}_i$$

$$M = \sum_i m_i = \text{total masse}$$

Kontinuerlig massefordeling:



$$\vec{R}_{CM} = \frac{\sum_i \Delta m_i \vec{r}_i}{\sum_i \Delta m_i} \xrightarrow{\Delta m_i \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int \vec{r} dm}{\int dm}$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} \int \vec{r} dm$$

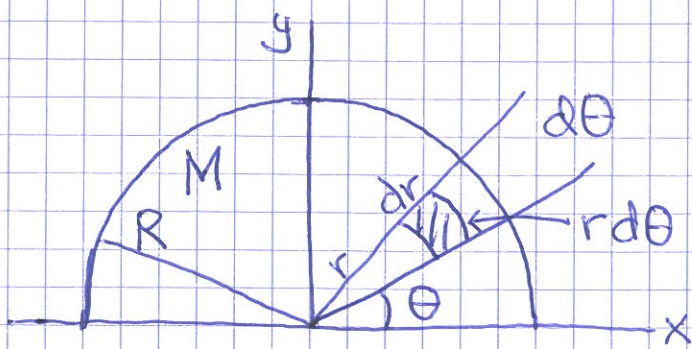
↑
 integral over der vi har masse

3D: $dm = \rho dV$, $\rho =$ masse pr volumenhet,
 $dV =$ volumelement

2D: $dm = \sigma dA$, $\sigma =$ masse pr flateelement,
 $dA =$ flateelement

1D: $dm = \lambda dl$, $\lambda =$ masse pr lengdeenhet,
 $dl =$ linjeelement

EKS: Halvsirkulær tynn skive



$$dA = dr \cdot r d\theta$$

$$\frac{dm}{M} = \frac{dA}{A} = \frac{r dr d\theta}{\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2}$$

$$\vec{r} = \hat{x} r \cos\theta + \hat{y} r \sin\theta$$

$$\vec{R}_{CM} = \hat{x} X_{CM} + \hat{y} Y_{CM} ; X_{CM} = 0 \text{ pga symmetri}$$

$$Y_{CM} \approx R/2 \quad (\text{rektangel } \begin{matrix} 2R \\ \bullet \\ R \end{matrix} \text{ gir } Y_{CM} = R/2)$$

Exp. gir $Y_{CM} \approx 7R/18$ (papp og pinne!)

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$$Y_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \int y dm = \int r \sin \theta \frac{dA}{A} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi R^2} \int_{r=0}^R \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi} r \sin \theta \cdot r \cdot dr \cdot d\theta$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi R^2} \underbrace{\int_0^R r^2 dr}_{\frac{1}{3}R^3} \cdot \underbrace{\int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta}_{\uparrow (-\cos \theta) = 1 + 1 = 2}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{4}{3\pi} R \approx 0.42 R}}$$

Vis selv:

Halvsirkulær tynn stang: $Y_{CM} = \frac{2}{\pi} R$ (1D)

Kompakt halvkule: $Y_{CM} = \frac{3}{8} R$ (3D)

[Tips: Omdreining av skiva rundt y-aksen gir halvkule, med volumelement $dV = dA \cdot 2\pi x$.

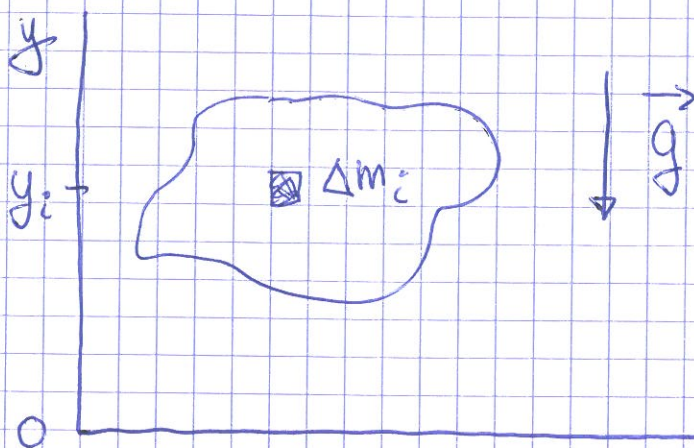
Integrasjon over r fra 0 til R og over θ

fra 0 til $\pi/2$ (hvorfor ikke π ?!) får med

all massen. Volum av halvkule kjenner du (?)]

Potensiell energi U for partikkelsystem i tyngdefeltet

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Velger $U(0) = 0$

$$U = \sum_i \Delta U_i = \sum_i \Delta m_i g y_i$$

Hvis $g = \text{konst.}$:

$$U = g \sum_i \Delta m_i y_i = \underline{g M Y_{CM}}$$

det samme som om hele massen $M = \sum_i \Delta m_i$

var samlet i høyden Y_{CM} !

(Og da f.eks. i nettopp \vec{R}_{CM})

[Dette har vi antatt "hele livet".

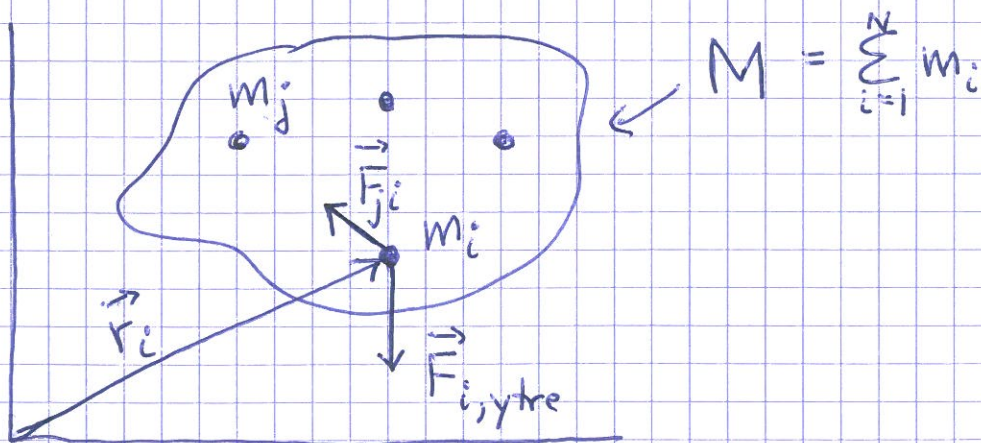
Nå vet vi at det er OK!]

Tyngdepunktbevegelsen [YF8.5; LLS.8]

Skal se at: $M \ddot{\vec{R}}_{cm} = \vec{F}_{ytre}$

Dvs:

Tyngdepunktet \vec{R}_{cm} beveger seg som om hele massen M var samlet i \vec{R}_{cm} og ble utsatt for summen av alle ytre krefter, \vec{F}_{ytre} , som virker på systemet!



N2 for m_i :

$$m_i \ddot{\vec{r}}_i = \underbrace{\vec{F}_{i,ytre}}_{\text{total ytre kraft p\aa } m_i} + \underbrace{\sum_{j \neq i} \vec{F}_{ji}}_{\text{total indre kraft p\aa } m_i}$$

Legg sammen N2 for alle massene:

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$$\begin{aligned}\sum_i m_i \ddot{\vec{r}}_i &= \underbrace{\sum_i \vec{F}_{i, \text{ytre}}}_{\substack{= \text{netto ytre} \\ \text{kraft } \vec{F}_{\text{ytre}} \\ \text{p\aa systemet}}} + \underbrace{\sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} \vec{F}_{ji}}_{\substack{= \vec{F}_{21} + \vec{F}_{12} + \dots + \vec{F}_{N, N-1} + \vec{F}_{N-1, N}}}} \\ &= 0 \quad (\text{pga N3})\end{aligned}$$

Venstre side:

$$\sum_i m_i \ddot{\vec{r}}_i = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left\{ \sum_i m_i \vec{r}_i \right\} = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left\{ M \vec{R}_{\text{CM}} \right\} = M \ddot{\vec{R}}_{\text{CM}}$$

Dermed:

$$\boxed{M \ddot{\vec{R}}_{\text{CM}} = \vec{F}_{\text{ytre}}}$$

Bevegelse i tillegg til tyngdepunktbevegelsen:

- Rotasjon om CM
- Vibrasjon relativt CM

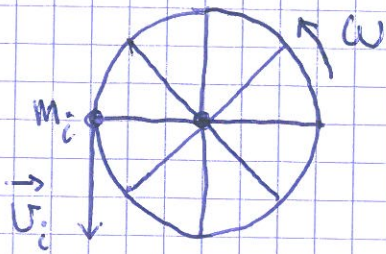
Stive legemer:

Kun translasjon av CM + rotasjon om CM

ROTASJON [YF 9,10; LL 6 (5)] (40)

Innledning:

- Roterende hjul



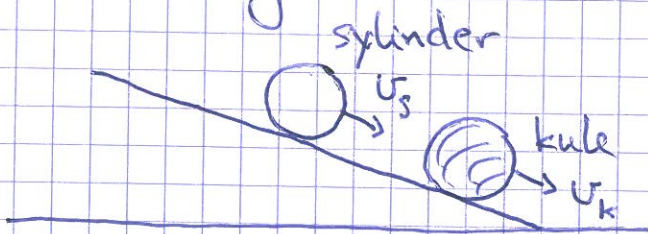
$$CM \text{ i ro} \Rightarrow K_{\text{trans}} = 0, \text{ men} \\ K_{\text{rot}} \neq 0$$

Impuls?

$$\vec{P} = \sum_i m_i \vec{v}_i = 0, \text{ men}$$

$$\underline{\text{dreieimpuls}} \neq 0$$

- Rulling



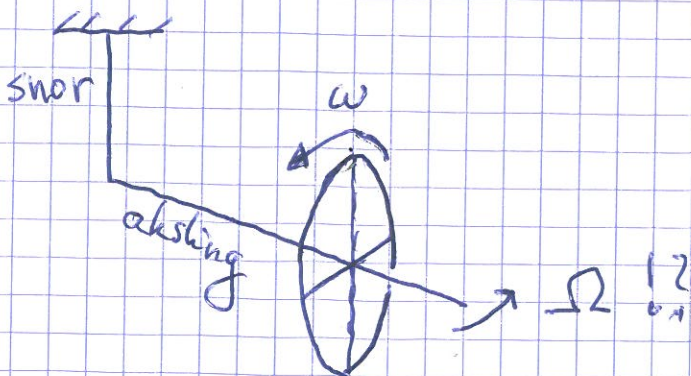
Hvor angriper kreftene?

Dreiemoment!

Hvorfor er $v_k > v_s$?

Friksjonens rolle

- Mer komplisert dynamikk



Preesjon
Gyroskop