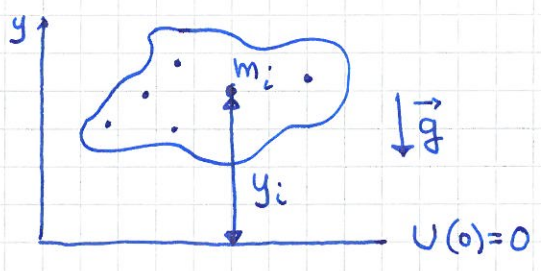


Potensiell energi for partikkelsystem i tyngdefeltet



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

$$\stackrel{\text{anta}}{=} \underset{g=\text{konst.}}{g} \sum_i m_i y_i = \underline{g M Y_{CM}}$$

Dvs: Som om hele massen $M = \sum_i m_i$ var samlet i høyden $Y_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_i m_i y_i$, og da f.eks. i massesenteret \vec{R}_{CM} .

Tyngdepunktbevegelsen [YF 8.5; TM 5.5; LL 5.8; HS 3.5]

Ser på system med N masser, m_1, m_2, \dots, m_N .

N2 for m_i : $m_i \ddot{\vec{r}}_i = \vec{F}_{i,ytre} + \sum_{j \neq i} \vec{F}_{ji}$ ($i=1,2,\dots,N$)

der $\vec{F}_{i,ytre}$ = ytre kraft på m_i
 \vec{F}_{ji} = ("indre") kraft fra m_j på m_i

$\Rightarrow \sum_{j \neq i} \vec{F}_{ji}$ = total indre kraft på m_i

Ta \sum_i av ligningen ovenfor: $\sum_i m_i \ddot{\vec{r}}_i = \sum_i \vec{F}_{i,ytre} + \sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} \vec{F}_{ji}$

$$\sum_i m_i \ddot{\vec{r}}_i = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \sum_i m_i \vec{r}_i = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} (M \cdot \vec{R}_{CM}) = M \cdot \ddot{\vec{R}}_{CM}$$

$$\sum_i \vec{F}_{i,ytre} = \vec{F}_{ytre} = \text{netto ytre kraft på systemet}$$

$$\sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} \vec{F}_{ji} = \underbrace{\vec{F}_{21} + \vec{F}_{12}}_{=0} + \underbrace{\vec{F}_{31} + \vec{F}_{13}}_{=0} + \dots + \underbrace{\vec{F}_{N,N-1} + \vec{F}_{N-1,N}}_{=0} = 0 \quad (\text{pga N3})$$

Dermed: $M \ddot{\vec{R}}_{CM} = \vec{F}_{ytre}$

Dvs: \vec{R}_{CM} beveger seg som om hele M var samlet i \vec{R}_{CM} og ble utsatt for summen av alle ytre krefter som virker på systemet. I tillegg kommer rotasjonen om CM.
 [Ent vibrasjoner, som ikke er tema her]

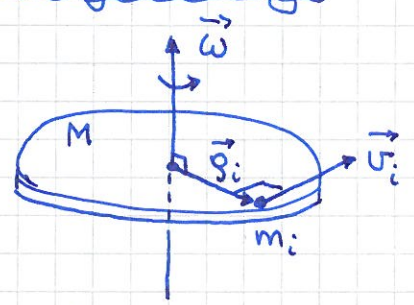
Rotasjon

[YF 9+10; TM 9+10; LL 5.5+5.9+6; HS 4+5]

Først: Rask gjennomgang av ren rotasjon om fast akse.

Derneft: Grundigere og mer generell gjennomgang.

Rotasjonsenergi



$$\begin{aligned}
 K &= \sum_i \frac{1}{2} m_i v_i^2 \\
 &= \sum_i \frac{1}{2} m_i (r_i \omega)^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sum_i m_i r_i^2 \right\} \omega^2
 \end{aligned}$$

s.B: $\vec{v}_i = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_i$; $v_i = r_i \omega$

Tregghetsmoment

$$I \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_i m_i r_i^2 = \text{legemets tregghetsmoment (om gitt akse)}$$

Dermed:

$$K_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 \quad \left[\text{Translasjonsanalogi: } K_{\text{trans}} = \frac{1}{2} M V^2 \right]$$

Hvis kontinuerlig massefordeling:

$$m_i \rightarrow \Delta m_i \xrightarrow{\Delta m_i \rightarrow 0} dm, \text{ og } \sum_i \rightarrow \int_{\text{(over legemet)}}$$

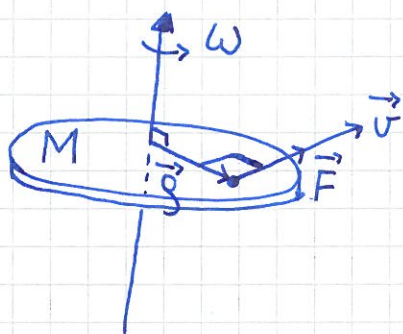
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{I = \int r^2 dm}$$

(der r = avstand fra rotaksen til masseelementet dm)

Dreiemoment

(evt: Kraftmoment; eng: Torque)

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antar her $\vec{F} \parallel \vec{v} \Rightarrow \vec{F} \perp \vec{g}$

$\tau \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} F \cdot g = F$'s dreiemoment om rot.aksen

N2 for rotasjon om fast akse

Ser på tilført effekt:

$$P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = F \cdot v = F \cdot g \cdot \omega = \tau \cdot \omega$$

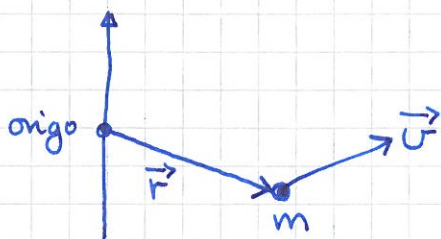
Dessuten:

$$P = \frac{dK_{\text{rot}}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 \right) \stackrel{\substack{\text{anta} \\ I = \text{konst.}}}{=} I \omega \frac{d\omega}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\tau = I \dot{\omega}} \quad [\text{Transl. analogi: } F = M \dot{V} \text{ (N2)}]$$

Dreieimpuls

(evt: spinn)



$$\vec{L} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \vec{r} \times \vec{p} = \vec{r} \times m \vec{v}$$

= m's dreieimpuls (relativt origo)

Dreiemoment som vektor

$$\vec{\tau} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \vec{F}$$
's dreiemoment (relativt origo)

Dreieimpulsbevarelse

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Hva gir endring i \vec{L} ? La oss se på $\dot{\vec{L}}$:

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = m \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{r} \times \vec{v}) = m \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \times \vec{v}}_{=\vec{v} \times \vec{v} = 0} + \underbrace{\vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}}_{=\vec{r} \times \vec{F}/m \text{ (N2!)}} \right\} = \vec{\tau}$$

N2 for rotasjon, inkl. bevaring av \vec{L} :

$$\vec{\tau} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}; \text{ ders } \vec{L} = \text{konst. hvis } \vec{\tau} = 0$$

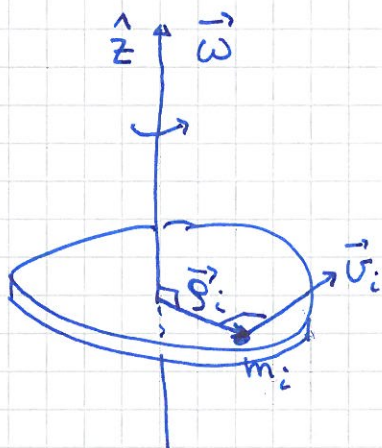
[Transl.analogi: $\vec{F} = d\vec{p}/dt$; ders $\vec{p} = \text{konst. hvis } \vec{F} = 0$]

For isolert system: E , \vec{p} og \vec{L} er bevart.

Hva er \vec{L} for ren rotasjon om fast akse?

Svar: $\vec{L} = I \vec{\omega}$.

Bewis:



$$\vec{L} = \sum_i \vec{r}_i \times m_i \vec{v}_i$$

$$\vec{r}_i \times \vec{v}_i = \rho_i v_i \hat{z} = \rho_i^2 \omega \hat{z}$$

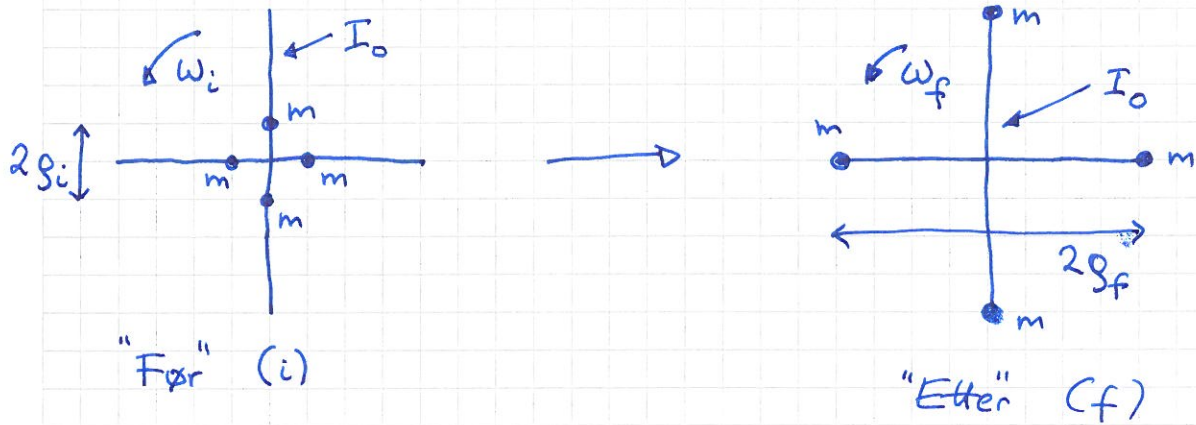
$$\Rightarrow \vec{L} = \underbrace{\left(\sum_i m_i \rho_i^2 \right)}_{=I} \cdot \underbrace{\omega \hat{z}}_{=\vec{\omega}}$$

$$= I \vec{\omega} \quad \text{qed}$$

[Translasjonsanalogi: $\vec{p} = M \vec{V}$]

Relevans for LAB-oppg. om rotasjon:

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$$I_i = I_0 + 4mg_i^2$$

$$I_f = I_0 + 4mg_f^2 > I_i$$

Inlet ytre dreiemoment fra (i) til (f)

$$\Rightarrow L_i = L_f \quad (\text{dreieimpulsbevarelse!})$$

$$\Rightarrow I_i \omega_i = I_f \omega_f \quad \Rightarrow \omega_f = \omega_i \cdot \frac{I_i}{I_f} < \omega_i$$

Hva med energibevarelse?

$$K_i = \frac{1}{2} I_i \omega_i^2$$

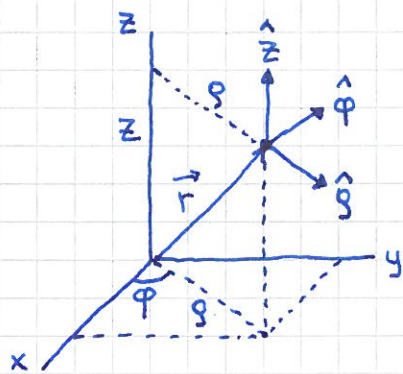
$$\begin{aligned} K_f &= \frac{1}{2} I_f \omega_f^2 = \frac{1}{2} I_f \cdot \left(\omega_i \frac{I_i}{I_f} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} I_i \omega_i^2 \cdot \frac{I_i}{I_f} \\ &= K_i \cdot \frac{I_i}{I_f} < K_i \end{aligned}$$

Hmm...!? Hvor ble det av $|\Delta K| = |K_f - K_i|$?

Sirkelbevægelse [YF 9.1-9.3; TM 9.1; LL 1.8; HS 2.1.2] (43)

(Delvis repetisjon, se s. 6-8.)

Anta rotasjon om z-aksen \Rightarrow velger sylinderkoordin. (ρ, φ, z)

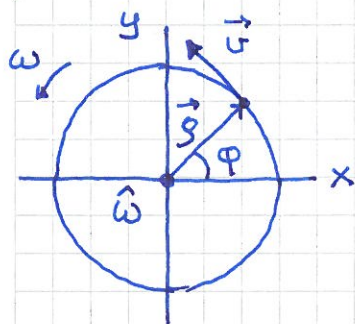


$$\vec{r} = x\hat{x} + y\hat{y} + z\hat{z} = \rho\hat{\rho} + z\hat{z}$$

$$x = \rho \cos \varphi, \quad y = \rho \sin \varphi, \quad z = z$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \varphi = \arctan(y/x)$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{\rho^2 + z^2}$$



$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{s}}{dt} = \frac{\rho d\varphi}{dt} \hat{\varphi} = \rho \omega \hat{\varphi}$$

$$\vec{\omega} = \omega \hat{z} = \omega \hat{\omega}, \quad \vec{s} = \rho \hat{\rho}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{s}$$

$$T = 2\pi/\omega = \text{periode}, \quad f = 1/T = \text{frekvens}$$

$$\alpha = \dot{\omega} = \ddot{\varphi} = \text{vinkelakselerasjon}$$

$$v = \omega \rho = \text{banehastighet}$$

$$a_{\parallel} = \dot{v} = \dot{\omega} \rho = \alpha \rho = \text{baneaks.} \quad (\vec{a}_{\parallel} = \alpha \rho \hat{\varphi})$$

$$a_{\perp} = v^2/\rho = \omega v = \omega^2 \rho = \text{sentrifetalaks.} \quad (\vec{a}_{\perp} = -\omega^2 \rho \hat{\rho})$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\text{Total aks.: } \vec{a} = \dot{\vec{v}} &= \dot{\vec{\omega}} \times \vec{s} + \vec{\omega} \times \dot{\vec{s}} \\ &= \dot{\omega} \rho \hat{\varphi} - \omega v \hat{\rho} = a_{\parallel} \hat{\varphi} - a_{\perp} \hat{\rho}] \end{aligned}$$

Med stivt legeme:

- felles ω og α for hele legemet
- v og a øker med ρ ($\rho =$ avstand fra rot.aksen)

Trehetsmoment [YF 9.4; TM 9.3; LL 6.2, 6.3; HS 4.2] (44)


For ren rotasjon om fast akse:

$$K = K_{\text{rot}} = \sum_i \frac{1}{2} m_i v_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_i m_i r_i^2 \right) \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

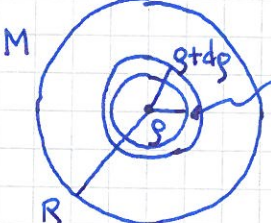
der $I = \sum_i m_i r_i^2$ (evt. $I = \int r^2 dm$) er legemets trehetsmoment mhp ^{rot.}aksen.

Notasjon: $I = I_0$ hvis akse gjennom legemets CM.

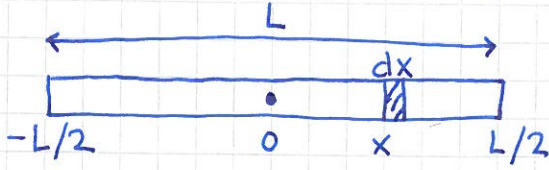
Eks 1: Ring (og "sylinderskall")


$$I_0 = \int_{\text{ring}} r^2 dm = R^2 \int dm = \underline{\underline{MR^2}}$$

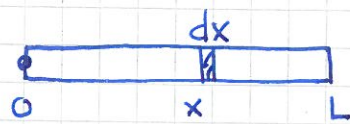
Eks 2: Sirkulær skive (og kompakt sylinter)


$$dm = M \cdot \frac{dA}{A} = M \cdot \frac{2\pi r \cdot dr}{\pi R^2} = \frac{2M}{R^2} r dr$$
$$I_0 = \int_0^R r^2 \frac{2M}{R^2} r dr = \frac{2M}{R^2} \int_0^R \frac{1}{4} r^3 = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} MR^2}}$$

Eks 3: Tynn stang


$$dm = M \cdot \frac{dx}{L}, \quad r = x$$
$$\Rightarrow I_0 = \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} x^2 \cdot M \cdot \frac{dx}{L} = \frac{M}{L} \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \frac{1}{3} x^3 = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{12} ML^2}}$$

Eks 4: Om stangens ende

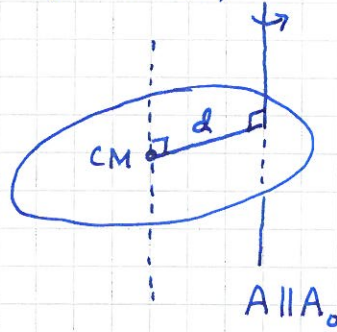
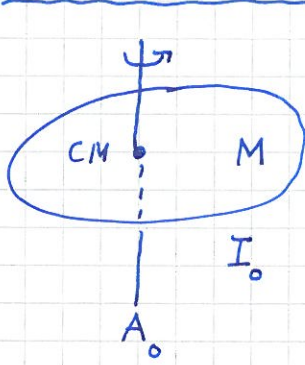

$$I = \int_0^L x^2 \cdot M \cdot \frac{dx}{L} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3} ML^2}}$$

Øving 6: Kuleskall: $I_0 = \frac{2}{3} MR^2$ Kompakt kule: $I_0 = \frac{2}{5} MR^2$

Steiners sats

[YF 9.5; TM 9.3; LL 6.3; HS 4.3]

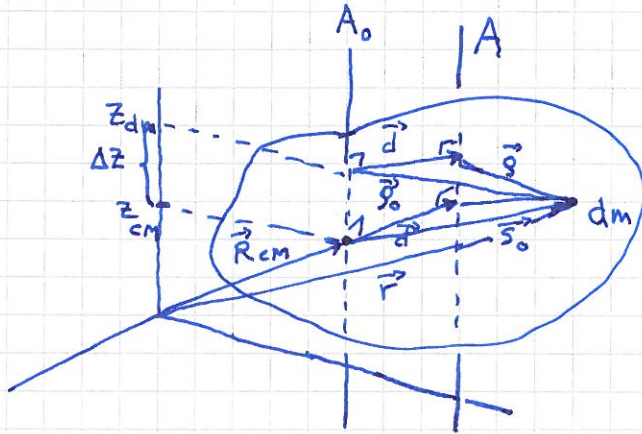
(45)



$$I = I_0 + Md^2$$

Bevis:

[Bedre figur på s. 45B]



$$\vec{s}_0 = \vec{d} + \vec{s}$$

$$I_0 = \int s_0^2 dm$$

$$s^2 = s_0^2 + d^2 - 2\vec{d} \cdot \vec{s}_0$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int s^2 dm = \underbrace{\int s_0^2 dm}_{= I_0} + d^2 \underbrace{\int dm}_{= M} - 2\vec{d} \cdot \int \vec{s}_0 dm$$

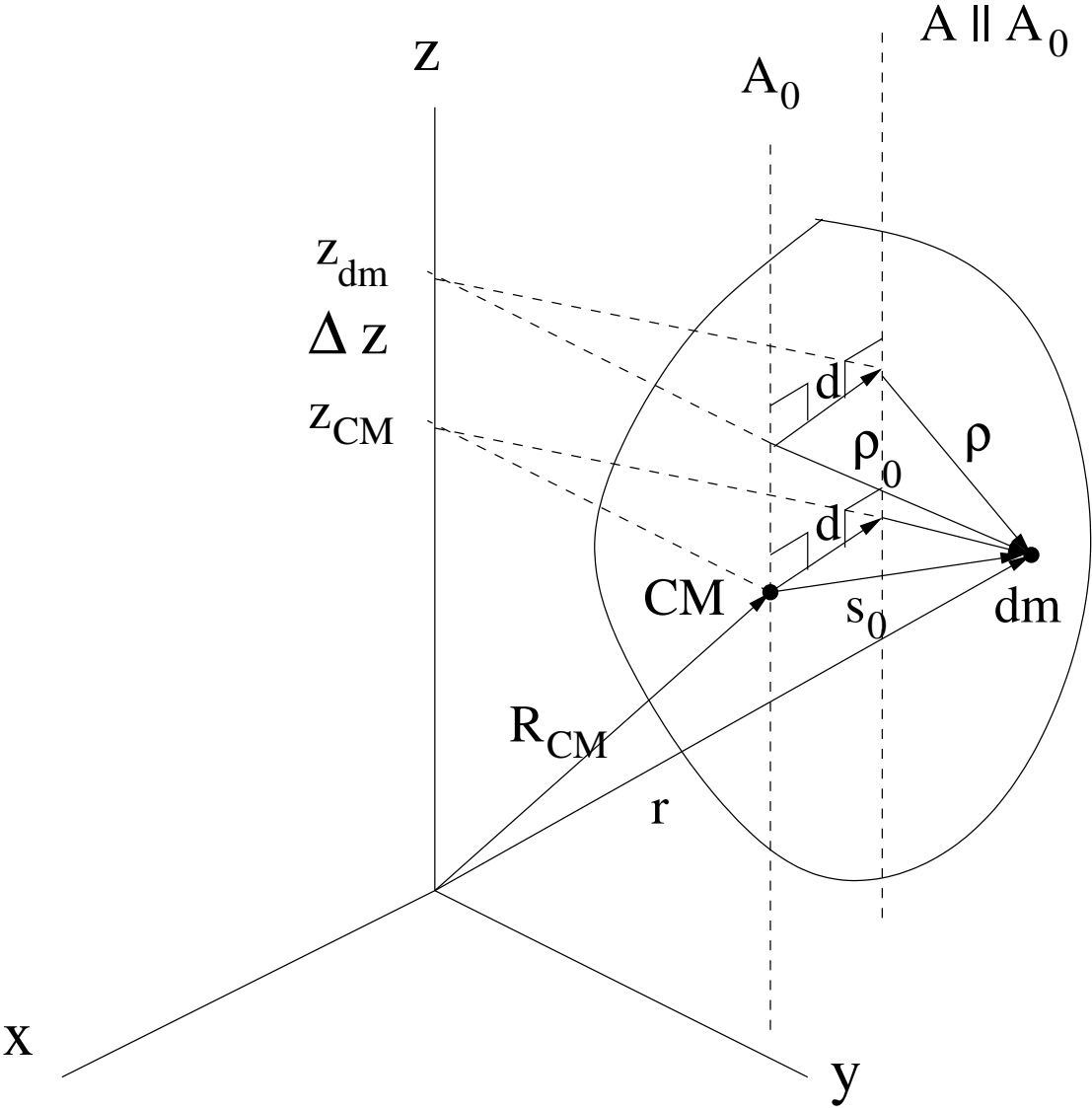
$$\vec{r} = \vec{R}_{CM} + \vec{s}_0 = \vec{R}_{CM} + \Delta z \cdot \hat{z} + \vec{s}_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{d} \cdot \vec{s}_0 = \vec{d} \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{R}_{CM}) - \Delta z \underbrace{\vec{d} \cdot \hat{z}}_{= 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{d} \cdot \int \vec{s}_0 dm = \vec{d} \cdot \underbrace{\int \vec{r} dm}_{= M\vec{R}_{CM}} - \vec{d} \cdot \underbrace{\vec{R}_{CM} \int dm}_{= M} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I = I_0 + Md^2 \quad \text{qed}$$

[Terminologi: Steiners sats = Parallellaksetheorem]



$$\rho_0 = d + \rho$$

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{R}_{CM} + \mathbf{s}_0$$

$$= \mathbf{R}_{CM} + \Delta z \hat{\mathbf{z}} + \rho_0$$

Kinetisk energi for stirt legeme

[YF 10.3; TM 9.3; LL 6.6; HS 4.1]

Generell beregelse for stirt legeme:

Translasjon av CM + Rotasjon om akse A_0 gjennom CM.

Skal vise at:
$$K = K_{\text{trans}} + K_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} M V^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_0 \omega^2$$

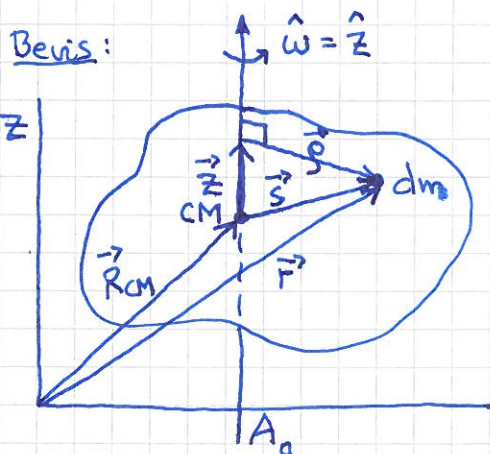
der

M = legemets masse

$\vec{V} = \dot{\vec{R}}_{\text{CM}}$ = hastigheten til CM

I_0 = legemets treghetsmoment om aksen A_0

$\vec{\omega}$ = vinkelhastigheten for rotasjonen om A_0



$$\vec{r} = \vec{R}_{\text{CM}} + \vec{s} = \vec{R}_{\text{CM}} + \vec{z} + \vec{g}$$

$$\vec{v} = \dot{\vec{r}} = dm\text{'s hastighet}$$

$$\vec{V} = \dot{\vec{R}}_{\text{CM}} = \text{CM's } \text{---} \text{---}$$

$$\vec{u} = \dot{\vec{s}} = \dot{\vec{g}} = dm\text{'s hastighet}$$

relativt CM $\Rightarrow \vec{v} = \vec{V} + \vec{u}$

$$dK = \frac{1}{2} dm \cdot v^2 = dm\text{'s kinetiske energi}$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \int dK = \int \frac{1}{2} dm \cdot v^2 = \text{legemets kinetiske energi}$$

$$v^2 = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} = (\vec{V} + \vec{u}) \cdot (\vec{V} + \vec{u}) = V^2 + u^2 + 2\vec{V} \cdot \vec{u}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int dm V^2 = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} M V^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int dm u^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int dm (g\omega)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\int dm g^2) \omega^2 = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} I_0 \omega^2}}$$

$$\int dm \vec{V} \cdot \vec{u} = \vec{V} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \int dm \vec{g} = \vec{V} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \int dm (\vec{r} - \vec{R}_{\text{CM}})$$

$$= \vec{V} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \underbrace{\int \vec{r} dm}_{= M \cdot \vec{R}_{\text{CM}}} - \vec{R}_{\text{CM}} \underbrace{\int dm}_{= M} \right\} = \underline{\underline{0}} \quad \text{qed!}$$

